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APPLETONS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY

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APPLETONS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF
MEDICINE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

IN WHICH ARE GIVEN
THE DERIVATION, ACCENTUATION, AND DEFINITION OF TERMS
USED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE FIELD OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE

EDITED BY
FRANK P. FOSTER, M. D.

EDITOR OF
THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL AND PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, CONSOLIDATED,
OF A REFERENCE BOOK OF PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS, AND OF FOSTER'S
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC MEDICAL DICTIONARY



NEW YORK AND LONDON
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY

1904

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PRINTED AT THE APPLETON PRESS
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

THIS medical dictionary, intended especially for the general practitioner of medicine, is in no sense a compilation, but is the outcome of an extensive course of independent reading by the editor and his collaborators. In its preparation 1,424 standard works have been consulted, as well as numerous periodicals in English, French, and German. This enormous amount of original investigation gives the work an authoritative character possessed by no medical dictionary that is the result of any other plan.

While it has been kept down to the bulk of a single handy volume, there has been no attempt to save space by omitting details from the more practical articles, among which may be prominently mentioned those on anatomical subjects, which will be found to convey a great amount of information on points that are continually coming up in current literature, but are not mentioned in the text-books of anatomy now in use. The articles on individual diseases and those on surgical operations have also been made very full, and in the pharmaceutical articles care has been taken to present all new remedies, proprietary as well as official, particular attention being given to the titles of drugs and preparations recognized in the United States, British, and German pharmacopœias.

In giving the derivation of words, the endeavor has been made to take up as little space as possible consistent with clearness; consequently, if a number of words of substantially the same origin occur in regular sequence, the derivation is often given under only one of them. Liddell and Scott's and Donnegan's Greek lexicons, Sophocles's lexicon of Byzantine Greek, and Leverett's, Andrews's, and Lewis and Short's editions of Freund's Latin lexicon have been followed for the most part as to the spelling, etc., of Greek and Latin words.

In regard to orthography, the fad of substituting the termination *-ic* for *-ical*, dispensing with the final *e* in such terminations as *-ine* and *-ide*, and suppressing diphthongs, is not favored, though variations of spelling that are actually in use are usually indicated. Latin words derived from Greek words beginning with ρ will be found spelled with *rh* instead of *r* (e. g., rhachitis, not rachitis); so, too, in such compounds as hydrorrhachis (preferred to hydrorhachis) the plain and unequivocal rule of the Greek language has been followed, namely, that when a prefix ending with a vowel that is short in quantity is united to a word beginning with ρ , the ρ must be preceded by ρ . In the spelling of French words the improved forms employed by a few recent writers, notably the late

M. Robin, have been adopted. In German words spelled variously with *c* or *k*, *c* is preferred for those of Latin and *k* for those of Greek origin; the substitution of *z* for soft *c* has not been followed. In such manifestations of the new German spelling as the substitution of *t* for *th*, the *h* is included in parenthesis marks.

A scheme of pronunciation will be found at the end of the vocabulary. It was devised rather for its simplicity and ready intelligibility than for its capacity to show nice shades of pronunciation. It is referred to only in instances that appear to call especially for such a course.

The book is freely illustrated, both by woodcuts in the text and by inserted plates, many of which have been prepared especially for this work.

The value of a dictionary seems to depend upon its accuracy, the convenience of its arrangement, and its comprehensiveness; and in the preparation of this work those qualities have been rated in the order in which they are here enumerated. It is believed that this view will be shared by those who use the dictionary, and that they will find it a sufficient aid in their reading.

APPLETONS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY

A Abduction

A. For the force of this letter as an abbreviation and in composition, see the List of Abbreviations and the Table of Initial and Terminal Parts of Words.

ABAC'TIO, *f.* From *ab* (see *Ab-**) and *actio*, an act. -*o'nis*. Gr., ἀπελασία. A stealthy or forcible driving away.—**A. fœtus**, **A. partus**. 1. Artificial premature labor. 2. Criminal abortion.

ABAC'TUS. From *abigere*, to drive away, to force birth. Expelled.—**A. venter**. See under **VENTER**.

AB'ACUS, *m.* Gr., ἀβᾶξ. A table for holding preparations.

ABAGMEN'TUM, *n.* From *abigere* (see **ABACTUS**). An abortifacient.

ABAIRU'CU. An East Indian term for the fruit of *Cynometra ramiflora*.

ABA'LIENTED. Lat., *abalienatus*. 1. So injured or diseased as to require removal. (Said of a part.) 2. (Obs.) weakened. (Said of the intellectual faculties.) 3. Corrupted. 4. Severed, separated.

ABALIENA'TIO, *f.* From *abalienare*, to estrange. -*o'nis*. Abalienation.—**A. mentis**. Weakness of the mind.

ABALIENA'TION. Gr., ἀπαλλοτριώσις. Lat. *abalienatio*. Fr. *abaliénation*. The state of being abalienated (*q. v.*).

ABALIENA'TUS. Gr., ἀππαλατριωμένος. Abalienated.—*Membra abalienata*. See under **MEMBRUM**.

ABAPTIS'TON. Lat., *abaptista*, *abaptistum*. Gr., ἀβάπτιστον (τρήπανον understood), a trephine that will not sink suddenly. Fr., *abaptiste*. Ger., *Leiste*. An ancient term for a trephine so constructed as not to sink suddenly when the bone had been perforated by it, and thus injure the dura mater. According to some authors, this was due to its shape, that of the modern conical trephine; others state that it had a guard to prevent its sinking beyond a certain depth.

ABARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *abarthrose*. Ger., *Abarthrose*. See **DIARTHROSIS** and **APARTHROSIS**.

ABARTICULA'TION. Gr., διάρθρωσις. Lat., *abarticulatio*. Ger., *A.*, *Verrenkung* (2d def.). 1. That variety of articulation known as diarthrosis. 2. A dislocation.

ABA'SIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *βαίνειν*, to walk. Fr., *abasie*. Ger., *Abasie*. Loss or impairment of the power of walking. See **ASTASIA-A.**—**Paroxysmal trepidant a.** *Astasia-a.* in which walking is hindered by opposing movements that stiffen the legs and produce a sort of impediment resembling that of spastic paraplegia.

ABATTOIR (Fr.). A³-ba³-twa'r. Ger., *Schlachthaus*. A place set apart for the slaughter of animals.

A'BAX, *f.* A'bacis. Gr., ἀβᾶξ. See **ABACUS**.

ABCES'SUS, *m.* See **ABSCESUS**.

ABDO'MEN, *n.* -*dom'inis*. Gr., λαπάρα, γαστήρ, ὑπογάστριον, ἥτρον, περιτόναιον. Fr., *abdomen*, *ventre*, *bas-ventre*. Ger., *Unterleib*. *Hinterleib* (in the lower animals), *Bauch*. *Wanst*. Syn.: *venter*, *venter infimus* (seu *imus*), *alvus*, *uterus*. Of doubtful etymology, generally said to be from *abdere*, to conceal, and *omen* (either in the sense of a presage, from the ancient augurs' having found their inspiration in its contents, or as a contraction of *omen-tum*)—so that the word would signify either that which

conceals the omen or that which conceals the omentum. The word is said to have been first used in English writing by Copland, in 1541. 1. The belly; being that one of the great visceral cavities of the body which is bounded by the diaphragm above and the floor of the pelvis (or, in a more restricted sense, the plane of the pelvic entrance) below. 2. (Obs.) the genitals. 3. (Fig.) gluttony.—**Abdominis exploratio**. A physical examination of the abdomen.—**Pendulous a.** Lat., *venter propendulus*. Fr., *ventre avalé* (ou en besace), *prolapsus profund* (ou *pariëto-viscéral*) de la paroi abdominale. Ger., *Hängebauch*. An abnormal protrusion of the anterior wall of the abdomen and its sinking downward in front of the pubic arch. The term should be restricted to that condition in which the weight of the abdominal contents fails to be supported properly, from lack of tone in the muscles, but it is sometimes applied to the prominence due to an accumulation of fat. When the state first referred to occurs during pregnancy it is often spoken of as a form of antversion of the gravid uterus. See also **EVENTRATION**.

ABDOM'INAL. Gr., ὑπογάστριος. Lat., *abdominalis*. Fr., *abdominal*. Ger., *abdominal*. Syn.: *ventral*. 1. Pertaining to the abdomen. 2. (Rare) having a large belly. See **ABDOMINOUS**.

ABDOMINOS'COPY. Lat., *abdominoscopia* (from *abdomen* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *abdominoscopie*. Ger., *Abdominoskopie*. See **LAPAROSCOPY**.

ABDOM'INOTHORA'CIC. Lat., *abdominothoracicus*. Fr., *abdomino-thoracique*. Ger., *abdominothorakisch*. Pertaining to both the abdomen and the thorax.

ABDOM'INOUS. An unusual synonym of *abdominal*, especially in the sense of the 2d def. of that word.

ABDOM'INOUTEROT'OMY. From *abdomen*, *uterus*, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *abdomino-utéro-tomie*. See **LAPAROHYSTEROTOMY**.

ABDUCE'. See **ABDUCT**.

ABDU'CENS. From *ab* (see *Ab-**), and *ducere*, to lead. See **ABDUCT** and **ABDUCTOR**.—**A. facialis**. Pertaining to the a. and the facial nerves.—**A. labiorum**. See **LEVATOR anguli oris**.—**A. nerve**. See under **NERVE**.—**A. oculi**. Fr., *abducteur de l'œil*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Auges*. 1. The external rectus muscle of the eye, the action of which is to roll the globe outward. It arises by two heads, one from the outer margin of the optic foramen, and the other from the lower margin of the sphenoidal fissure, and is inserted into the sclerotic near the outer margin of the cornea. 2. The a. nerve. See under **NERVE**.—**A. oris**. See **LEVATOR anguli oris**.

ABDU'CENT. Lat., *abducens*. Fr., *abducteur*. Ger., *abziehend*. Abducting, acting as an abductor.

ABDUCT'. Gr., ἀπάγειν. Lat., *abducere*. Fr., *écarter*. Ger., *abduci(e)ren*, *abziehen*. To draw a part away from the median line of the body or (as used by most writers) away from the median line of a limb.

ABDUCTION. Gr., ἀπαγμα. Lat., *abductio*. Fr., *abduction*. Ger., *Abziehung*. 1. A movement which carries a part away from the median line of the body or

(in the case of the fingers and toes) away from the middle line of a limb. As applied to the hand, the word means flexion toward the radial side of the forearm. 2. (Obs.) separation of the fragments of a broken bone.

ABDUCTOR, *m. -to'ris*. Fr., *abducteur*. Ger., *Abzieher*. A muscle or nerve the action of which is to abduct a part.—**A. auricularis**, **A. auri**. Fr., *abducteur de l'oreille*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres*. See **AURICULARIS posterior**.—**A. brevis alter**. See *A. brevis pollicis*.—**A. brevis auriculæ**. See **CERVICOAURICULARIS profundus**.—**A. brevis brachii**. Fr., *court abducteur du bras, petit rond (ou scapulo-huméral)*. Ger., *kurzer Auswärtszieher (oder äusserer kurze Beuger) des Armbeins, mittlerer Schulterumdrehermuskel*. A small elongated muscle found in the solipeds, being the analogue of the *teres minor* in man. It arises from the posterior margin of the scapula, the infraspinous fossa, and the small tubercle at the outer border of the glenoid cavity, and is inserted into the humerus between the crest of the tuberosity and the deltoid impression. It abducts and rotates the humerus.—**A. brevis pollicis**. Fr., *abducteur court du ponce*. Ger., *kurzer Abziehmuskel des Daumens*. Syn.: *a. brevis alter, a. pollicis manus, scaphocarpusuperphalangeus pollicis*. The short a. of the thumb. It arises from the annular ligament of the wrist and from the trapezium or the tubercle of the semilunar bone, and is inserted into the outer aspect of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb.—**A. digiti quinti**. See *A. minimi digiti manus*.—**A. hallucis**. Fr., *abducteur du gros orteil*. Ger., *Abzieher der grossen Zehe*. Syn.: *a. obliquus hallucis, a. pollicis pedis*. The a. of the great toe; a muscle that arises from the greater tuberosity of the calcaneum, from the plantar fascia, and from the annular ligament of the ankle, and is inserted into the inner border of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe.—**A. indicis**. Fr., *abducteur du doigt indicateur*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Zeigefingers*. Syn.: *semi-interosseus indicis*. The a. of the forefinger, being the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. It arises by two heads from the first and second metacarpal bones, and is inserted into the radial side of the index finger.—**A. indicis pedis**. Fr., *premier interosseus dorsal du pied*. Ger., *ersterer äussere Zwischenknochenmuskel des Fusses*. Syn.: *prior (seu posterior) indicis pedis*. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot. It arises from the first and second metatarsal bones, and is inserted into the tibial side of the second toe.—**A. linguæ**. See **STYLOGLOSSUS**.—**A. longus auriculæ**. See **CERVICOAURICULARIS medius**.—**A. longus brachii**. Fr., *long abducteur du bras, portion scapulaire du deltoïde, grand scapulo-huméral*. Ger., *grosser Schulterumdrehermuskel, grosser Auswärtszieher (oder äusserer lange Beuger) des Armbeins*. A muscle found in the solipeds, to some extent an analogue of the deltoid in man. It arises by two heads: the anterior, through the medium of the scapular aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the acromion, the posterior from the dorsal angle of the scapula, and is inserted into the humerus below the deltoid impression. It is an abductor, a rotator, and a flexor of the humerus.—**A. longus pollicis**. Fr., *abducteur long du ponce*. Ger., *langer Abzieher des Daumens*. Syn.: *a. pollicis longus, extensor primus (seu primi interodii) pollicis*. A name given by Albinus to the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis (*q. v.*).—**A. metacarpi**. See **EXTENSOR obliquus metacarpi**.—**A. minimi digiti manus**. Fr., *abducteur du petit doigt*. Ger., *Abzieher des kleinen Fingers*. Syn.: *extensor tertii interodii (seu carphalangeus) minimi digiti, hypthenar minor metacarpus*. The a. of the little finger; arising from the pisiform bone and being inserted into the ulnar border of the base of the first phalanx of the little finger, a small portion going also to the back of the finger.—**A. minimi digiti pedis**. Fr., *abducteur du petit or-*

teil. Ger., *Abzieher der kleinen Zehe*. Syn.: *calcosubphalangeus minimi digiti, parathenar major*. The a. of the little toe; a muscle which arises from the os calcis, the external intermuscular septum, and the deep surface of the plantar fascia, and is inserted into the outer side of the first phalanx of the little toe.—**A. nerve**. See **ABDUCENS NERVE**.—**A. obliquus hallucis**. See *A. hallucis*.—**A. oculi**. See **RECTUS externus oculi**.—**A. of the ear**. See **AURICULARIS posterior**.—**A. of the Eustachian tube**. Lat., *a. tubæ*. Fr., *abducteur du trompe d'Eustache*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel der eustach'schen Röhre*. Syn.: *dilatator tubæ, sphenoalpingostaphylinus, circumflexus palati, tensor palati mollis*. This muscle arises from the lower surface of the sphenoid bone, from the short hook-like part of the cartilaginous wall, and from the membranous part of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the hamulus pterygoideus. By its contraction the cartilaginous hook is slightly unfolded, the membranous portion of the tube is lifted a little from the cartilaginous portion, and the lumen of the tube is opened.—**A. of the eye**. See **RECTUS externus oculi**.—**A's of the larynx**. Lat., *abductores laryngis*. Fr., *abducteurs laryngés*. Ger., *Abziehmuskeln des Kehlkopfes*. Syn.: *dilatators of the larynx (or glottis)*. The cricoarytænoidei postici, which rotate the arytenoid cartilages outward and thus separate the posterior attachments of the vocal bands.—**A's of the thigh**. Lat., *a'es femoris*. Fr., *abducteurs de la cuisse*. Ger., *Abziehmuskeln des Oberschenkels*. The glutæus medius, the glutæus minimus, and the upper part of the glutæus maximus.—**A. ossis metatarsi minimi digiti**, **A. ossis metatarsi quinti**. See *A. minimi digiti pedis*.—**A. pollicis bicornis**. See **EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis**.—**A. pollicis brevis**. See *A. brevis pollicis*.—**A. pollicis brevis alter**, **A. pollicis internus**. The deep head of the flexor brevis pollicis.—**A. pollicis longus**, **A. pollicis longus manus**. See *A. longus pollicis*.—**A. pollicis manus**. See *A. brevis pollicis*.—**A. pollicis pedis**. See *A. hallucis*.—**A. pollicis longus**. See *A. longus pollicis*.—**A. transversus hallucis**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**A. tubæ**. See *A. of the Eustachian tube*.

ABELMOSCHUS, *m*. Fr., *abelmosch*. Ger., *Abelmosch*. From Ar., *'habb-el-misk*, a grain of musk. *Abelmosch*; musk-seed, on account of the odor of *A. moschatus*. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*; the same as the *Bamia* of R. Brown and the *Manihot* of de Candolle.—**A. esculentus**. Ger., *essbarer Abelmosch*. Syn.: *Hibiscus esculentus*. A species growing in the West Indies, but cultivated in India and southern Europe. It furnishes the okra pods which are used in soups. The root is occasionally used internally as a medicine, and poultices are made from the leaves.—**A. moschatus**. Fr., *ambrette*. Ger., *echter Abelmosch*. Syn.: *Hibiscus a.* A species indigenous to Bengal, but cultivated in Egypt and the West Indies. It is an evergreen shrub, distinguished by the agreeable odor of its seeds, which were formerly used in medicine.

ABEPITHYMIA, *f*. Fr., *abépithymie*. Ger., *Abepithymie*. 1. Paralysis of the solar plexus. 2. J. F. Lobstein's term for *anepithymia* (*q. v.*).

ABERRANS. From *aberrare*, to wander. See **ABERRANT**.—**Vas a.** See under **VAS**.

ABERRANT. Lat., *aberrans*. Fr., *aberrant*. Ger., *abweichend, abirrend*. Varying from a direct course.—**A. vessels**. See **VASA aberrantia** (under **VAS**).

ABERRATIO, *f*. -o'nis. Aberration.—**A. chromatica**. See **CHROMATIC ABERRATION**.—**A. humorum**. Aberration (4th def.).—**A. lacticis**. See **MILK METASTASIS**.—**A. loci**. See **ECTOPIA**.—**A. mensium**, **A. menstruorum**. See **VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION**.—**A. spherica**. See **SPHERICAL ABERRATION**.

ABERRATIO. Lat., *aberratio*. Fr., *aberration*. Ger., *Aberration, Abweichung, Brechung*. 1. Any deviation

from the normal course. 2. In optics, the deviation of the rays of light from the principal focus of a curved lens or speculum. 3. See *Mental a.* 4. An abnormal determination of one of the fluids of the body, especially the blood, to a part, as in vicarious menstruation; a metastasis.—**A. of light.** Fr., *a. de la lumière*. Ger., *A. des Lichtes*. The apparent change in the direction of a visual ray produced by the combined influence of the movement of the earth in its orbit and the time consumed in the transmission of light.—**A. of sphericity.** See *Spherical a.*—**Angle of a.** Fr., *angle d'a.* Ger., *Abirrungswinkel*. See *ANGLE of deviation*.—**Chromatic a.** Lat., *aberratio chromatica*. Fr., *a. chromatique*. Ger., *chromatische A.* Syn.: *Newtonian a.* In the refraction of light by a lens, an inequality in the degree of refraction of the rays of the different colors, so that a series of tinted images is produced more or less removed from the focus.—**Dioptric(al) a.** Fr., *a. dioptrique*. Ger., *dioptrische A.*, *Abirrung der Gläser*. See *Spherical a.*—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. des sens* (ou *du jugement*). Ger., *Geistesstörung*. Syn.: *a.*, *a. of the mind*, *a. of mentality*. A rather vague term for a condition in which the mind acts abnormally, but which does not necessarily amount to insanity.—**Newtonian a.** See *Chromatic a.*—**Spherical a.** Lat., *aberratio spherica*.—Fr., *a. sphérique* (ou *de sphéricité*). Ger., *sphärische A.* Syn.: *a. of sphericity*. In the refraction of light by a lens, an inequality in the degree of convergence of the rays from different portions of the lens, producing a series of images at different focal distances, and hence multiple and indistinct images at every point of view; so called because the character of the *a.* is due to the fact that the surface of the lens is a segment of a sphere.

ABEVACUA'TION. Lat., *abevacuatio*. Fr., *abévacuation*. Ger., *A.* 1. An incomplete evacuation. 2. A metastasis of a secretion. Compare *APOCENOSIS*.

AB'GAS, AB'GHAS. A mediæval Arabo-Latin name for the amnion.

ABHAL, ABHEL (Ar.). The fruit of an East Indian species of cypress, or some related tree, used as an emmenagogue.

ABIA'BA. The bark of *Lucuma caimito*.

AB'ICUM, n. An old term for the thyroid cartilage.

A'BIES, f. *-bi'etis*. Gr., *ἐλάτη*. Fr., *abies*, *sapin*. Ger., *Tanne*, *Tannenbaum*. Syn.: *Sapinus*, *Pinus*, *Picea*. A genus of evergreen trees of the *Coniferae*, including the firs.—**A. alba.** Fr., *sapinette blanche*. Ger., *weisse Tanne*. The white spruce.—**A. balsamea.** Fr., *baume du Canada*. Ger., *Balsamtanne*. Syn.: *A. balsamifera*, *Pinus balsamea*. The American silver fir or balm-of-Gilead fir; a species indigenous to the Northern United States and Canada, which furnishes Canada balsam (Canada turpentine).—**A. balsamifera.** See *A. balsamea*.—**A. canadensis.** Fr., *sapin du Canada*, *sapinette de Québec*. Ger., *Hemlockstanne*, *Schierlingstanne*. The hemlock or hemlock spruce; a species indigenous to British America and the Northern United States, and furnishing the so-called Canada pitch (the *pix canadensis* of the U. S. Ph.).—**A. communis**, **A. excoelsa.** Fr., *sapin de Norvège*. Ger., *europäische Edeltanne*. Syn.: *A. communis*, *Pinus abies*, *Pinus picea*. The Norway spruce; indigenous to Europe and Northern Asia. It furnishes Burgundy pitch (*pix burgundica*).—**A. larix.** See *LARIX europæa*.—**A. nigra.** Fr., *sapinette noire*. Ger., *Schwarzkiefer*. Syn.: *Pinus nigra*. The black spruce, or double spruce; a species growing abundantly in the northern United States and Canada. Its young branches are used in making spruce beer.—**A. pectinata.** See *A. picea*.—**A. picea.** Fr., *sapin*, *sapin commun* (ou *blanc*, ou *argenté*). avet. Ger., *Silbertanne*, *Weisstanne*, *gemeine Tanne*. Syn.: *A. pectinata*, *A. taxifolia*, *Pinus picea*. The European silver fir, furnishing a pitch called Strassburg turpentine.—**A. rubra.** A species indigenous to North America, identical with the *Pinus*

rubra of some authors; a tree averaging about 50 feet in height.—**A. taxifolia.** See *A. picea*.

ABI'ETATE. Fr., *abiétate*. Ger., *Abietat*, *abietinsaures Salz*. A salt of abietic acid.

ABI'ETENE. Fr., *abiétène*. Ger., *Abieten*. A liquid distilled from the resin of *Pinus subiniana*. When pure, according to Thorpe, it consists entirely of heptane.

ABIET'IC. Lat., *abieticus*. Fr., *abiétique*. Ger., *abietisch*. Derived from the fir-tree.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum abieticum*. Fr., *acide abiétique*. Ger., *Abietinsäure*. A bibasic acid formed by the action of dilute alcohol on pine-resin. Its formula is given as $C_4H_6O_5$ and $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.—**A. anhydride.** The anhydride of *a. acid*; a substance obtained from pine or larch resin after the latter has been freed from its volatile oil and water. Its formula is $C_4H_6O_4$, which is also the constitution of colophony.

ABI'ETIN. Fr., *abiétine*. Ger., *A.* 1. A tasteless, inodorous resin prepared from Strassburg or Canadian turpentine. 2. A crystallizable substance found in the same varieties of turpentine.

ABI'ETITE. Fr., *abiétite*. Ger., *Abietit*. A sugar, $C_6H_8O_3$, contained in the needles of *Abies pectinata*.

ABIOGEN'ESIS. *-gen'eseos* (*-gen'esis*). From *a* priv., *bios*, life, and *γενναι*, to engender. Fr., *abiogénèse*. Ger., *Abiogenese*, *Urzeugung*. Syn.: *generatio æquivoca* (seu *spontanea*). Spontaneous generation; the doctrine of the origin of living organisms from inanimate matter.

ABIOGENET'IC, ABIO'GENOUS. Fr., *abiogénétique*. Ger., *abiogenetisch*. Pertaining to or arising by abiogenesis.

ABIO'GENY. See *ABIOGENESIS*.

ABIOLO'GICAL. Fr., *abiologique*. Ger., *abiologisch*. Not pertaining to biology.

ABIONAR'CE, f. *-ar'ces*. From *a* priv., *bios*, life, and *νάρκη*, torpor. Syn.: *torpor paralyticus*. An old term for torpor due to sinking of the powers of life.

ABIO'SIS, f. *-o'seos* (*-is*). From *a* priv., and *βίωσις*, life. Lat., *defectus vite*. Ger., *Leblosigkeit*. Lifelessness.

ABIOT'ICUS. Incapable of or incompatible with life.

ABIOT'ROPHY. From *a* priv., *bios*, life, and *τροφή*, nourishment. A general term for "bodily degenerations due to defects of vital endurance."

ABIO'TUS. Gr., *ἀβίωτος*, *άβίωτος*, not to be survived. Incapable of life; non-viable; nigh unto death.

ABIP'SIA, f. See *ADIPSIA*.

ABIR'ITANT. Fr., *a. abirritatif*. 1. Having the property of lessening irritation. 2. Dependent on a state of abirritation (in Broussais's sense of the word [e. g., *maladies abirritatives*]).

ABIRRITA'TION. Lat., *abirritatio*. Ger., *Reizverminderung*. 1. Freedom from or diminution of irritation. 2. Of Broussais, a pathological lack of irritability; asthenia; atony.

ABLAC'TATE. Lat., *ablactare*. Ger., *ablacti(e)ren*. To wean.

ABLACTA'TION. Gr., *ἀπογαλακτισμός*. Lat., *ablactatio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* Weaning; the cessation of lactation.

ABLACTA'TUS. Weaned; a weaned child.

ABLA'TION. Gr., *ἀφαίρεσις*. Lat., *ablatio* (from *auferre*, to take away). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Abnahme*, *Wegnahme*. 1. The removal of a part, especially by a cutting operation. 2. (Obs.) the disappearance or remission of the acute symptoms of a malady.

ABLA'TOR, m. *-o'ris*. Fr., *ablateur*. Ger., *Schafmesser*. An instrument for removing a part; in veterinary medicine, one for removing sheep's tails.

ABLEPHA'RIA, f. From *a* priv., and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *ablépharon*. Ger., *Ablepharie*. That state in which one or more of the eyelids are lacking or defective.—**Partial a.** Lat., *a. partialis*. Fr., *manque partiel des paupières*. Ger., *partieller Mangel der Augenlider*. A congenital defect in or absence of one or more of the lids.—**Total a.** Lat., *a. totalis*. Fr., *manque totale des*

paupières. Ger., *gänzlicher Mangel der Augenlider*. Strictly speaking, the term means total absence of all four lids, but by some authors it has been used to describe that condition in which there is no interpalpebral fissure, and hence no division into upper and lower lids.

ABLEPH'ARUS, *m.* Gr., ἀβλέφαρος. A subject of ablepharia (*q. v.*).

ABLEP'SIA, *f.*, **AB'LEPSY**. Gr., ἀβλεψία. Fr., *ablepsie*. Ger., *Ablepsie*. 1. Blindness. 2. An old synonym of *apoplexia* and *epilepsy*.

ABLOTHRID'ION, **ABLOTHRID'IUM**, *n.* See **AMBLOTHRIDION**.

ABLU'ENT. Lat., *abluens* (from *abluerē*, to wash away). Fr., *abluant*. Ger., *a., abluenti(e)rend*. Cleansing. See **ABSTERGENT**.

ABLUENT'IA, *n.*, pl. of *abluens*. Fr., *ablnants*. Ger., *Abluentien*. Abluents. See **ABSTERGENT**.

ABLU'TION. Gr., ἀβουσις. Lat., *ablutio* (from *abluerē*, to wash away). Fr., *a., lavement*. Ger., *Abwaschung*. 1. A washing. 2. (Rare) a lotion. 3. (Obs.) in chemistry, purification by infusing and washing.

ABLU'TUS. Washed.

ABNOR'MAL. Gr., ἀνόμαλος. Lat., *abnormis* (from *ab* [see *Ab-**], and *norma*, a rule). Fr., *anormal*. Ger., *abnorm*, *regelwidrig*. Irregular, not according to rule; unnatural.

ABNORMAL'ITY. See **ABNORMITY**.

ABNOR'MITY. Gr., ἀνωμαλία. Lat., *abnormitas*. Fr., *abnormité*. Ger., *Abnormität*. An abnormal state, especially a malformation.

ABOLI'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Generally said to be from *abolere*, to cause not to grow, or *abollescere*, to be annihilated; according to Kraus, from ἀπόλλυσθαι, to die away, to vanish. Gr., ἀφανισμός. Fr., *abolition*. Ger., *Tilgung*. Abolition; a cessation or suspension (as of consciousness or any of the physiological processes).—**A. pulsus**. Syn.: *pulsus privatus*. Syncope; asphyxia.—**A. sensuum**. Ger., *Schwinden der Sinne* (oder der Gefühle). Loss of consciousness.

ABOMA'SUM, *n.*, **ABOMA'SUS**, *m.* Gr., ἄνοστρον. Fr., *cailette*. Ger., *Labmagen*, *Käsemagen*, *Röthe*. Syn.: *venter fulcus*, *ventriculus intestinalis*. The fourth, or principal, stomach of a ruminant animal. The mucous coat of the a. of the calf, or a preparation made from it (termed *rennet*), is used for curdling milk in making cheese.

ABOMINA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *abominari*, to abhor. Gr., ἀποσυνία. Fr., *abomination*. Ger., *Verabscheuung*. Syn.: *fastidium ciborum*. Abomination; a morbid loathing of food.

ABO'RAL. From Lat., *ab*, away from, and *os*, the mouth. Agassiz's term for that part of an animal which is remote from the mouth.

ABORSE'MENT. An obsolete synonym of abortion.

ABOR'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Abortion.

ABOR'SIVE. An obsolete form of *abortive*.

ABOR'SUS, *m.* Abortion.

ABORT'. Lat., *aboriri*. Gr., ἐκτρωσκειν. Fr., *avorter*. Ger., *aborti(e)ren*. 1. To suffer an abortion. 2. To fall short of full development, to come to an untimely end (said of a disease). The word is used also (but improperly) in an active sense; e. g., a remedy is said to abort a disease, i. e., to cut it short.

ABORT'ICIDE. Lat., *aborticidium*. Fr., *aborticide*. The destruction of a fetus by causing abortion.

ABORT'IENT. Lat., *abortiens*. Abortive.

ABORTIFA'CIENT. Gr., ἐκτρωτικός. Lat., *abortifaciens* (from *abortus*, abortion, and *facere*, to produce). Fr., *abortif*. Ger., *abortiv*, *abtreibend*. Syn.: *abortive*. Productive of abortion.

ABORT'ION. Gr., ἐκτρωμα. Lat., *abortus*, *aborsus*, *abortum*, *abortio* (from *aboriri*, to miscarry). Fr., *avortement*, *fausse couche*, *effluxion*, *blesure*. Ger., *Abort*,

Fehlgeburt, *Abgang der Frucht*, *Verwerfen*, *Umschlag*, *Missfall*, *Unrichtiggehen*. 1. The termination of pregnancy by the expulsion of the ovum before the fetus has become viable; in a stricter sense, the expulsion of the ovum before the completion of the third month of gestation (in the human subject), as distinguished from *miscarriage*. 2. A fetus which has been expelled prematurely. 3. In botany, an arrest of development.—**Chronic a.** See **Habitual a.**—**Criminal a.** Lat., *abortus procuratio*. Fr., *avortement criminel*. Ger., *verbrecherischer Abortus*. Syn.: *feticide*. The act of inducing or attempting to induce a. for any other purpose than that of saving the mother's life.—**Embryonic a.** Fr., *avortement embryonnaire*. Guillemot's term for a. between the twentieth and the nineteenth days of gestation.

—**Epidemic a.** Lat., *abortus epidemicus*. Fr., *avortement épidémique*. Ger., *epidemischer Abortus*. Various "epidemics" of a. have been described, notably one that was observed in France from 1813 to 1815. Probably they were due either to the epidemic prevalence of some constitutional disease, to ergotism, or to emotional disturbances, privation, etc., arising from some public calamity, such as a siege.—**Fetal a.** Fr., *avortement fetal*. Guillemot's term for a. between the third and sixth months.—**Habitual a.** Lat., *abortus habitualis*. Fr., *avortement périodique*. Ger., *habituelles Absterben der Frucht*. The repeated occurrence of a. in the same individual in successive pregnancies, formerly imputed to "habit."—**Incomplete a.** Ger., *unvollkommener* (oder *protrahi[e]rter*) *Abortus*. Protracted a.; one in which an unusual delay occurs, so that portions of the ovum are retained. See also **Cervical PREGNANCY**.—**Induced a.** Fr., *avortement artificiel* (ou *provoqué*). Ger., *eingeleiteter Abortus*. A. produced intentionally.—**Missed a.** J. M. Duncan's term for that condition in which the ovum is retained in the uterus for a considerable time after its death, and the fetus is macerated or mummified, and finally expelled.—**Ovular a.** Fr., *avortement oculaire*. Guillemot's term for a. before the twentieth day.—**Partial a.** Fr., *avortement partiel*. A. resulting in the expulsion of one fetus (or fewer than the whole number) in cases of multiple gestation.—**Provoked a.** See **Induced a.**—**Spontaneous a.** Fr., *avortement spontané*. A. not due to interference or to any known accidental cause.—**Tubal a.** The escape of a fertilized ovum from the oviduct into the peritoneal cavity.

ABOR'TIONIST. One who practises criminal abortion.

ABOR'TIUM, *n.* Abortion.

ABOR'TIVE. Gr., ἐκτρωματικός. Lat., *abortivus*. Fr., *abortif*. Ger., *abortiv*. 1. Born prematurely; undeveloped or imperfectly developed. In botany, an a. stamen is one that has no anther or only a rudimentary one; an a. flower is one that falls without leaving any trace of fecundation. 2. Cutting short the course of a disease. See **A. TREATMENT**. 3. A disease or a lesion is said to be a. when, after having begun in the usual way, it suddenly disappears or stops short in its progress. 4. Productive of abortion. See **ABORTIFACIENT**.

ABORTI'VUM, *n.* 1. An abortifacient. 2. An abortion.

ABOR'TUM, *n.* Abortion.

ABOR'TUS, *m.* Abortion.—**A. crebro redeuns**, **A. habitualis**, **A. periodicus**. Habitual abortion.—**A. procuratio**. Criminal abortion.

ABOU'LIA, *f.* See **ABULIA**.

ABOULOMA'NIA, *f.* For deriv., see **ABULIA** and **MANIA**. W. A. Hammond's term for a form of insanity characterized by inertness, torpor, or paralysis of the will, the other mental faculties not being necessarily affected.

AB'RABAX. See **ABRAXAS**.

ABRACADA'BRA, *n.* Written also (more correctly, says Littré) *abrasadabra*. A magical word used formerly in the East as a charm against certain diseases, especially

malarial fevers. It was spoken, or worn on the person figured on an amulet in some triangular form.

ABRACALAM', ABRACALAN', ABRACALARS'. Cabalistic words to which the Jews attributed virtues like those imputed to *abracadabra*.

ABRA'CHIA, f. From *a* priv., and *βραχίων*, the arm. Fr., *abrachie*. Ger., *Abrachie*. Congenital absence of the arms.

ABRA'CHIOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *a* priv., *βραχίων*, the arm, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *abrachiocephalie*. Congenital absence of the head and arms.

ABRA'CHIUS, m. A subject of *abrachia* (q. v.).

ABRADE'. From Lat., *abradere*, to rub off. Fr., *racler*. Ger., *wegkratzen*. To remove the surface, especially of the skin, by friction.

ABRASADA'BRA. See ABRACADABRA.

AB'RASAX, ABRASAX'AS. See ABRAXAS.

ABRA'SIO, f. -*sio'nis*. From *abradere*, to scrape off. An abrasion.—**A. intestinalis.** An expression sometimes applied to a condition characterized by the discharge of membranous shreds from the bowels.—**A. intestinorum.** Fr., *ulcération des intestins*. A superficial ulceration of the intestinal mucosa.

ABRA'SION. Gr., *ἀποσσύρμα*, *ἀποξύρσις*, *ἀπόξυσις*. Lat., *abrasio* (q. v. for deriv.). Fr., *abrasion*. Ger., *Abschaben*, *Abreiben*. Syn.: *excoriation*. 1. The accidental or intentional rubbing or scraping away of a superficial portion of tissue or an incrustation (cf. ERASION), also the resulting lesion. 2. A similar loss of substance by ulceration.

ABRA'SOR, m. -*o'ris*. For deriv., see ABRASIO. Gr., *ξύστρον*. Fr., *rugine*. Ger., *Beinfeile*. See RASPATORY.

ABRAS'TOL. See ASAPROL.

ABRA'SUM, n. An abrasion.

ABRA'SUS. Abraded.

ABRAX'AS. A mystical word made up of the Greek letters α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, expressing the number 365, being the number of the heavens, according to the Egyptian gnostic, Basilides; hence, the deity. Jewels engraved with the word were worn as amulets.

ABRESHAIN. According to Power and Sedgwick, an East Indian aphrodisiac made of white silk cut up very fine.

AB'RIN. A glucoside obtained from *Abrus precatorius*, supposed to be its poisonous principle.

ABRODIE'TA, f. From *ἀβρός*, delicate, and *διαίτα*, mode of life. A dainty course of life.

ABRODIE'TUS. Gr., *ἀβροδιαίτος*. Leading a delicate course of life.

ABRO'MA, f. From *a* priv., and *βρώμος*, a stink, or *a* priv., and *βρώμα*, food = unfit for food. Fr., *abrome*. Ger., *Cacaomalve*. A genus of trees, found in India, Java, and New Holland, belonging to the *Sterculiaceæ*.—**A. augusta, augustum.** The *wollut comul*, or *wullut cumal*, of Bengal; a species which furnishes a milky juice that has been used as a remedy for dysmenorrhœa.

ABRO'MOTOUN. According to Power and Sedgwick, the Ashantee name of a plant of which the bruised leaves are used as a discutient for boils.

AB'RO'NG. According to Power and Sedgwick, a bitter, laxative, and vermifuge round grain, spotted with black and white, said to come from China.

AB'ROS, m. See ABRUS.

ABRO'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀβρωσία*. Fasting.

ABRO'SUS. Corroded.

ABROT'ANUM, n. Written also, more properly, *abrotonum*. Gr., *ἀβρότονον*. Fr., *abrotone*, *aurone*, *citronelle*. Ger., *Eberrautenkraut*, *Beifuss*. Southernwood. See ARTEMISIA.

ABROT'ONUM, n. See ABROTANUM.

ABRUPT'ION. Lat., *abruptio*. Gr., *ἀπώρηξις*. Fr., *abruption*. Ger., *Abbrechung*. 1. A tearing apart; a rupture. 2. (Obs.) a transverse fracture of a bone.

AB'RUS, m. Gr., *ἀβρός*, pretty, elegant. Fr., *abre*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**A. precatorius.** From *precēs*, a prayer, from the beans being used as beads. Fr., *laine à réglise*. Ger., *indisches Süssholz*. Syn.: *Glycine abrus*, wild (or country, or Jamaica) licorice, licorice bush, red bean, love pea, jequirity. A species indigenous to Africa and tropical Asia, which has been transplanted to America. The beans (*Angola seeds*; Fr., *pois d'Amérique*, *pois rouges des Indes*, *graines de jéquiriti*; Ger., *Paternostererbsen*, *Giftbohnen*, *indische rot[h]e Erbsen*) are used in India as a standard of weight, and an infusion made from them has been used as a means of exciting an artificial purulent ophthalmia for the cure of pannus. On the coast of Malabar a decoction of the leaves is used for cough and affections of the throat.

ABSCEDENT'IA, n., pl. of *abscedens*. Gr., *ἀφεστώτα*. A term which Hippocrates seems to have used to designate those parts, such as the bones, which were supposed to be prone to break down by ulceration as the result of impaired general health.

AB'SCESS. Gr., *ἀπόστημα*. Lat., *abscessus* (from *abscedere*, to depart). Fr., *abcès*. Ger., *Abscess*. Syn.: *gathering*, *rising*. Properly, a collection of pus in a cavity formed as the result of suppuration (not an infiltration with pus or a collection in a natural cavity, although often applied to those conditions). Anciently the word was taken in its literal meaning, a departure, *abscessus* being the opposite of *accessus* (an onset), and the formation of an abscess being looked upon as the way in which a disease took its departure.—**A. of proximity.** Fr., *abcès de voisinage*. An a. formed in the neighborhood of a diseased structure and in consequence of the disease, but not communicating directly with the original lesion. The term is generally applied to a's due to disease of a bone or joint, but has been used in describing those connected with stricture of the rectum.—**Acute a.** Lat., *abscessus acutus*. Fr., *abcès aigu* (ou *chaud*). Ger., *acuter* (oder *heisser*, oder *calider*) A. One that results from an acute inflammation of the part in which the a. forms.—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *abscessus alveolaris*. Fr., *abcès alvéolaire*. Ger., *Alveolarabscess*. An a. originating beneath the periosteum of the socket (alveolus) of a tooth.—**Antemammary a.** See *Supramammary a.*—**Bartholinian a.** It., *ascesso bartoliniano*. An a. resulting from suppuration of the vulvovaginal (Bartholin's) gland or its duct.—**Biliary a.** Fr., *abcès biliaire*. An a. connected with the gall bladder or a bile duct.—**Bursal a.** Suppuration of a bursa mucosa. Cf. *Lymphatic a.*—**Canalicular a.** An a. connected with the lacrymal canal.—**Caseous a., Cheesy a.** Fr., *abcès caséux*. 1. (Fr., *abcès caséux d'emblée*) a broken-down condition of a tuberculous gumma, the cavity of which contains thick cheesy masses together with a serous or viscid liquid. 2. (Fr., *abcès caséux consécutive*) a cold a. with its contents condensed to a cheesy consistence.—**Chronic a.** See *Cold a.*—**Circumscribed a.** One that is definitely limited by a wall of lymph exudate.—**Cold a.** Lat., *abscessus frigidus*. Fr., *abcès froid*. Ger., *kalter A.* One that results from a chronic (particularly a scrofulous) inflammation. The tendency is to restrict the term to a's that result from the breaking down of tuberculous deposits. Delpech makes it include his *abcès soudain*.—**Congestive a.** Lat., *abscessus congestionis* (seu *congestinus*, seu *per congestum*). Fr., *abcès par congestion*. Ger., *Congestionsabscess*, *Senkungsabscess*. See *Wandering a.* Boyer restricted the term to a's due to caries of the vertebra or of a large joint, like the hip.—**Consecutive a.** Fr., *abcès consécutif*. See *Critical a.*—**Constitutional a.** Fr., *abcès constitutionnel*. An a. due to a constitutional disease.—**Critical a.** Fr., *abcès critique*. Ger., *kritischer A.* An a. which forms during the course of an acute disease, general or local, and, if it does not itself prove fatal, seems to exercise a

salutary influence.—**Dental a.** Fr., *abcès dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnabscess*. See *Alveolar a.*—**Dermoid a.** An expression used by W. H. Van Buren, apparently for the small cutaneous a'es (*abcès dermiques*) of French writers, characteristic of the *scrofulide phlegmoneuse* of Hardy.—**Diathetic a.** Fr., *abcès diathésique*. An a. due to a diathesis.—**Diffuse a.** Fr., *abcès diffus*. See *Purulent INFILTRATION*.—**Embolie a.** Lat., *abscessus embolicus*. Ger., *embolischer A.* An a. due to arterial or capillary embolism.—**Emphysematous a.** See *Tympanitic a.*—**Encysted a.** Fr., *abcès enkysté*. 1. Suppuration of a cystic tumor. 2. A circumscribed accumulation of pus in a serous sac.—**Epithelial a.** An a. "located in epithelia."—**Epityphlitic a.** An a. formed around the vermiform appendix as the result of disease of that organ.—**Fæcal a.** Lat., *abscessus stercoralis* (seu *stercorosus*). Fr., *abcès stercoral*. Ger., *Kot(h)abscess*. An a. communicating with the intestinal canal and containing fæcal matter.—**Follicular a.** Lat., *abscessus follicularis*. An a. formed in an inflamed follicle.—**Glandular a.** Lat., *abscessus adenosus*. Fr., *abcès glandulaire*. Ger., *adenöser A.*, *Drüsenabscess*. An a. in or around a lymphatic gland.—**Gravitation a.** See *Wandering a.*—**Hæmatic a.** Fr., *abcès hématique*. An a. due to a broken-down clot of extravasated blood.—**Hypostatic a.** See *Wandering a.*—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *abcès idiopathique*. One formed independently of any other disease.—**Iliac a.** Lat., *abscessus in fossa iliaca*. Fr., *abcès iliaque* (ou de la fosse iliaque). A wandering a. which points in the iliac region.—**Indolent a.** See *Cold a.*—**Infecting mitral a.** An embolic a. due to the detachment of lymph deposited on the valves in endocarditis.—**Interlamellar a. of the membrana tympani.** Fr., *abcès lamelleux de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *interlamellärer A. des Trommelfells*. A collection of pus formed within or between the laminae of the substantia propria of the tympanic membrane, the result of myringitis or, sometimes, of otitis media.—**Ischio-rectal a.** Fr., *abcès de la fosse ischio-rectale*. An a. of the ischio-rectal fossa.—**Lacrymal a.** Fr., *abcès lacrymal*. An a. of the lacrymal sac.—**Lacunar a.** Suppuration of a urethral lacuna.—**Lumbar a.** Lat., *abscessus lumbaris*. Fr., *abcès lombaire*. Ger., *A. der Weichengegend*. A wandering a. which points in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *abscessus lymphaticus* (seu *bursalis*). Fr., *abcès lymphatique* (ou de la lymphe). Ger., *Lymphabscess*. 1. Suppuration of a lymphatic gland. 2. (Obs.) an enlarged bursa mucosa.—**Mammary a.** Lat., *abscessus mamæ*. Fr., *abcès mammaire* (ou de la mamelle). Ger., *Brustdrüsenabscess*. An a. of the mammary gland. Cf. *Milk a.*, *Submammary a.*, and *Supramammary a.*—**Marginal a.** A superficial a. situated near the orifice of the anus.—**Mastoid a.** Suppuration in the cells of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *abscessus metastaticus*. Fr., *abcès métastatique*. Ger., *metastatischer A.* Syn.: *secondary a.* These a'es occur in pyæmia; they are usually multiple, of embolic origin, and situated most commonly in the lungs and the liver.—**Microscopic(al) a.** Ger., *mikroskopischer A.* Stricker's term for a minute collection of necrosed cells, as in the cornea.—**Miliary a.** A minute a. of embolic origin.—**Milk a.** Lat., *abscessus lacteus*. Fr., *abcès lacteux*. Ger., *Milchabscess*. An a. of the mammary gland during lactation.—**Multiple a.** Fr., *abcès multiple*. Ger., *allgemeine A'bildung*. A condition characterized by the formation of numerous metastatic a'es; one of the features of pyæmia.—**Mural a.** An a. of the wall of a splanchnic cavity. The term is commonly applied to the a'es that sometimes form in the abdominal wall after laparotomy.—**Ossifluent a.** Fr., *abcès ossifluent*. An a. which has its origin in diseased bone, as in Pott's disease.—**Otic cerebral a.**, **Otitic cerebral a.** Fr., *abcès cérébral otique*. Ger., *otitischer Gehirnbrabscess*. An a. of the brain due

to purulent disease of the ear.—**Parametric a.**, **Parametric a.** Fr., *abcès paramétritique*. Ger., *paramétritischer A.* An a. of the cellular tissue of the pelvis in the female, particularly between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus and around the upper part of the vagina.—**Perimetritic a.**, **Perimetric a.** A circumscribed collection of pus within the peritonæum, arising from inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.—**Perinephritic a.**, **Perinephric a.** An a. in the loose connective tissue surrounding the kidney.—**Peripleuritic a.** An a. formed in the connective tissue beneath the parietal pleura, usually as the result of pleurisy, disease of a rib, or injury.—**Peritoneal a.** A term sometimes applied to encysted collections of softened exudate in cases of peritonitis.—**Perityphlitic a.** An a. due to perityphlitis.—**Phlegmonous a.** Fr., *abcès phlegmoneux*. Ger., *phlegmonöser A.* An acute a. formed in connective tissue.—**Post-fascial a.** See *Subfascial a.*—**Post-mammary a.** See *Submammary a.*—**Postpharyngeal a.** See *Retropharyngeal a.*—**Prelacrymal a.** Fr., *abcès prélacrymal*. Ger., *A. vor dem Thräensack*. A swelling at the inner canthus, above the canthal ligament, in the hollow of the lacrymal bone, immediately beneath the upper margin of the orbit. It has a distinct cyst wall communicating at the bottom with a hole leading into the ethmoid cells. It is due to caries of the lacrymal or ethmoid bone, and has no connection with the lacrymal sac.—**Preperitoneal a.** See *Subperitoneal a.*—**Progressive ulcerative a. of the cornea.** See *Reapers' KERATITIS*.—**Psoas a.** Lat., *abscessus psodicus*. Fr., *abcès psoïque*. Ger., *Psoasabscess*, *Lendenmuskelabscess*. A wandering a. which, originating from a carious vertebra, has followed the course of the psoas muscles and points in the groin or at the sacroischialic foramen. Occasionally the term is applied also to a. of the psoas muscle (more properly called psoitis).—**Puerperal a.** According to Power and Sedgwick, a form occurring in infants, in which hard nodules form under the skin and rapidly soften, the skin over them having become reddened, thinned, and painful.—**Pyæmic a.** See *Metastatic a.*—**Residual a.** 1. An a. formed in or about the cicatrix left by a preceding a. 2. A chronic a. of which the contents have for the most part been absorbed.—**Retro-mammary a.** See *Submammary a.*—**Retroœsophageal a.** An a. situated between the œsophagus and the vertebral column.—**Retroperitoneal a.** See *Subperitoneal a.*—**Retropharyngeal a.** Lat., *abscessus retropharyngealis*. Fr., *abcès rétro-pharyngien*. Ger., *Retropharyngealabscess*. 1. An a. formed between the vertebral column and the posterior wall of the pharynx. 2. An a. which, originating from disease of a cervical vertebra, has traveled to the space behind the pharynx.—**Scrofulous a.** Fr., *abcès scrofuloux*. Ger., *scrophulöser A.* Syn.: *strumous a.* 1. A glandular a. due to scrofula. 2. Any chronic a. in a scrofulous person.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *abcès consécutif*. Ger., *secundärer A.* See *Metastatic a.*—**Septicæmic a.** An a. due to septicæmia or to septic poisoning.—**Spermatic a.** Fr., *abcès spermatique*. An a. communicating with the seminiferous tubules.—**Spinal a.** An a. connected with disease of a vertebra.—**Stercoraceous a.**, **Stercoral a.** See *Fæcal a.*—**Stitch a.** A mural a. formed about a suture.—**Strumous a.** See *Scrofulous a.*—**Subaponeurotic a.** An a. beneath an aponeurosis.—**Subareolar a.** Fr., *abcès sous-aaréolaire*, *phlegmon tubéreux du mamelon*. A funicular subcutaneous a. of the areola of the nipple.—**Subfascial a.** An a. beneath a fascia.—**Submammary a.** An a. between the mammary gland and the chest wall.—**Subpectoral a.** An a. beneath the pectoral muscles.—**Subperitoneal a.** An a. formed between the parietal peritonæum and the abdominal wall.—**Subphrenic a.** An a. situated beneath the diaphragm.—**Sudoriparous a.** See *ABSCCESSUS sudoriparus*.—**Supramammary a.** An a. of the subcu-

taneous tissue over the breast.—**Sympathetic a.** Fr., *abcès sympathique*. An a., usually glandular, formed at a distance from the part at which the exciting cause has acted (e. g., a bubo).—**Symptomatic a.** An a. due to a morbid state of the system.—**Thecal a.** Fr., *abcès des gaines tendineuses*. Ger., *Sehnenabscess*. Syn.: *paronychia tendinosa*. Suppuration in the sheath of a tendon.—**Tropical a.** A. of the liver, the result of the acute hepatitis of the tropics.—**Tuberculous a.** Fr., *abcès tuberculeux*. An a. resulting from the breaking down of a tuberculous lymphatic gland.—**Tympanitic a.** Lat., *abscessus flatuosus*. Ger., *lufthaltiger A.* An a. which contains gas formed by putrefaction.—**Urethral a.** 1. A lacunar a. 2. An a. of the tissue surrounding the urethra. See also *Urinary a.*—**Urinary a.** Lat., *abscessus urinosus*. Fr., *abcès urinaire*. Ger., *Urinabscess*. An a. due to extravasation of urine.—**Verminous a.** Lat., *abscessus verminosus*. Fr., *abcès vermineux*. Ger., *Wurmabscess*. An a. communicating with the intestine and containing intestinal worms.—**Wandering a.** Ger., *wandernder A.* Syn.: *congestive a.* An a. in which the pus travels away from the seat of its formation, along the connective-tissue spaces, and presents at some distant locality (e. g., a psoas a.).

AB'SCESSED. Affected with abscess, or in a state due to an abscess.

ABSCES'SIO, f. -o'nis. See ABSCESSTION.—**A. cum effluxu.** Gr., ἀπόστασις κατ' ἔκρουν [Galen]. An ancient term for any discharge occurring as the result of an acute disease.

ABSCES'SION. Lat., *abscessio* (from *abscedere*, to depart). Gr., ἀπόστασις. An old term for the termination of a disease by a critical discharge, especially with the formation of an abscess; also for metastasis.

ABSCES'SUS, m. An abscess.—**A. arthriticus.** Musgrave applied this term to certain intestinal abscesses which he supposed to be due to "gouty dysentery."—**A. articuli.** Suppurative arthritis.—**A. bursalis.** See *Bursal Abscess*.—**A. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See *CEPHALÆMATOMA*.—**A. carniformis.** A hard and compact sort of sarcoma affecting a joint.—**A. congestionis, A. congestivus.** A congestive abscess. See *Wandering Abscess*.—**A. embolicus.** See *Embolie Abscess*.—**A. flatuosus.** See *Tympanitic Abscess*.—**A. follicularis.** See *Follicular Abscess*.—**A. frigidus.** See *Cold Abscess*.—**A. frigidus scrofulosus.** See *Scrofulous Abscess*.—**A. gangrænescens, A. gangrænosus.** See *ANTHRAX*.—**A. lacteus.** See *Milk Abscess*.—**A. lumbalis, A. lumbaris, A. lumborum.** See *Lumbar Abscess*.—**A. lymphaticus.** See *Lymphatic Abscess*.—**A. metastaticus.** See *Metastatic Abscess*.—**A. mucocarnosus botryoides labii vulvæ.** D. S. Grassius's term for a multilobular pendulous outgrowth from the labium pudendi majus.—**A. nucleatus.** See *FURUNCLE*.—**A. oculi.** Fr., *abcès de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfelabscess*. An obsolete term for panophthalmitis purulenta.—**A. pectoris.** An old term for thoracic empyema.—**A. per congestum, A. per decubitus.** See *Wandering Abscess*.—**A. per fluxum.** An old term for an acute abscess.—**A. psoadicus.** See *Psoas Abscess*.—**A. spiritosus.** An old term for aneurysm.—**A. stercoralis, A. stercorosus.** See *Fæcal Abscess*.—**A. sudoriparus.** Fr., *abcès sudoripare*. Ger., *Schweissdrüsenabscess*. A sudoriparus abscess; a small abscess, of slow formation, due to an inflammation of obstructed sweat glands, most commonly in the axilla, on the areola of the nipple, or at the verge of the anus.—**A. thoracis.** See *A. pectoris*.—**A. urinalis, A. urinosus.** See *Urinary Abscess*.—**A. verminosus.** See *Verminous Abscess*.

ABSCI'SIO, f. -o'nis. See ABSCISSIO.

ABSCI'SION. See ABSCISSION.

ABSCISSIO, f. Abscission.

ABSCIS'SION. Lat., *abscissio*. Gr., ἀποκοπή. Fr., *abscission*. Ger., *Abschneiden*. 1. The cutting away of a

part. 2. (Obs.) the fatal termination of a disease. 3. (Obs.) a form of fracture in which a portion of the bone is torn away from its proper connections. 4. The suppression of a function, as of the voice. See *Vox abscissa*. **ABSCIS'SUS.** From *abscondere*, to cut off. Suppressed. See *Vox abscissa*.

ABSCON'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *abscondere*, to hide away. 1. An old synonym of *sinus* (in the anatomical sense).

2. A cavity of a bone which receives and conceals the head of another bone.

AB'SENCE. Lat., *absentia*. Fr., *absence*. Ger., *Abwesenheit, Absenz*. 1. Temporary mental aberration. 2. A form of epilepsy characterized by sudden loss of consciousness without convulsive action.

ABSINTHE (Fr.). A³b-sa²nt. Lat., *absinthium, absynthium* (1st def.). Ger., *Wermuth, Wurmtod* (1st def.), *Absinth-liqueur* (2d def.), *Absinth*. 1. Wormwood. See *ABSENTHIUM*. 2. A liqueur prepared from absinthium.

ABSIN'THIATE. A salt of absinthic acid.

ABSIN'THIATED. Lat., *absinthiatus*. Containing wormwood.

ABSINTHIA'TUS. Absinthiated.

ABSIN'THIC. Lat., *absinthicus*. Fr., *absinthique*. Ger., *absinthisch*. 1. Pertaining to or derived from absinthium. 2. Due to the action of absinthe (e. g., *a. epilepsy*).—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum absinthicum*. Fr., *acide absinthique*. Ger., *Wermuthsäure*. An acid obtained by Braconnot from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid.

ABSIN'THIN. Written also *absynthin*. Fr., *absinthine*. Ger., *Absinthiin, Wermuthbitter*. The bitter principle of wormwood; a white, imperfectly crystalline substance; according to Kromayer, an aldehyde, C₁₀H₅₆O₈ + H₂O.

ABSINTHIQUE (Fr.). A³b-sa²n-tek. Absinthic; a person affected with absinthism.

AB'SINTHISM. Fr., *absinthisme*. Ger., *Absinthismus*. A morbid condition due to the use of absinthe. In the acute form, besides the effects of alcohol, vertigo and nausea are prominent. The chronic form differs from chronic alcoholism by the occurrence of epileptoid seizures and the early supervention of general paralysis, also, according to Gautier, by the frequency of hyperæsthesia, especially in the iliac fossa.

ABSIN'THIUM, n. Gr., ἀψίνθιον (from *a* priv., and *ψίνθος*, sweetness). Fr., *absinthe*. Ger., *Wermuth*. 1. A genus corresponding in part to the Linnean genus *Artemisia* (q. v.). 2. Wormwood; the leaves and tops of *Artemisia a.* (the *grande absinthe*, or *alynne*, of the Fr. Cod.; the *herba absinthii* of the Ger. Ph.).—**A. alpinum.** Fr., *génépi*. Ger., *Genipkraut*. A group of Alpine species of *Artemisia* (*glacialis, mutellina, and spicata*), used in Switzerland for making absinthe.—**A. marinum, A. maritimum.** See *ARTEMISIA maritima*.—**A. minus, A. ponticum, A. romanum.** See *ARTEMISIA pontica*.—**A. santonicum.** See *ARTEMISIA santonica*.—**A. seriphium belgicum.** See *ARTEMISIA maritima*.—**A. vulgare.** See *ARTEMISIA absinthium*.—**Conserva absinthii maritimi.** An old stomachic preparation, made by beating the tender tops of sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) with three times their weight of lump sugar.—**Sal absinthii.** Fr., *sel essentiel d'absinthe*. Salt of wormwood; a carbonate of potassium formerly obtained from the ashes of wormwood.

ABSIN'THIUS, m. See *ABSIN'THIUM*.

ABSIN'THOL. The essential constituent of oil of wormwood; a liquid, C₁₀H₁₆O, isomeric with ordinary camphor.

AB'SOLUTE. Lat., *absolutus* (from *absolvere*, to complete). Fr., *absolu*. Ger., *absolut*. 1. Actual, positive, as the a. weight of a body as distinguished from its specific weight. 2. Pure (e. g., a. alcohol).

ABSOR'BENT. Lat., *absorbens*. Fr., *absorbant*. Ger., *absorbi(e)rend* (adj.). 1. (adj.) Capable of absorbing;

pertaining to the function of absorption. 2. (n.) A lymphatic or lacteal vessel. 3. (n.) A medicine or a dressing which acts by absorbing gases or liquids. Cf. **ANTACID**. 4. (n.) An old synonym of **styptic**.

ABSORP'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. Absorption.—**A. morbosa**. See *Pathological ABSORPTION*.—**A. pulmonalis**. See *Pulmonary ABSORPTION*.—**A. sana**. Physiological absorption.

ABSORPTIOM'ETER. From *absorptio*, absorption, and *μέτρον*, a measure. 1. An instrument devised by Bunsen for measuring the degree of absorption of gases by liquids. 2. S. Lea's term for an instrument devised by him for varying the thickness of a layer of liquid that is to be examined with a spectrophotometer; being a modified form of hæmatoscope. Two tubes, each closed at one end with a glass plate, move one within the other, the extent of the motion, and consequently the degree of separation of the plates (between which the liquid is situated), being regulated by a screw, each complete revolution of which approximates or separates the plates $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.

ABSORP'TION. Gr., ἀναρρόφσις, ἀναρρόβδσις. Lat., *absorptio*. Fr., *absorption*. Ger., *Aufsaugung*. In general, the act or process of absorbing; the imbibition of nutritive or other material by a living organism; the process of taking up waste or effete material into the general circulation.—**A. band**. See *A. SPECTRUM*.—**A. coefficient**. See *Coefficient of a.*—**A. lines**. See *A. SPECTRUM*.—**A. of composition**. See *External a.*—**A. of decomposition**, **A. of disassimilation**. See *Internal a.*—**A. spectrum**. See under *SPECTRUM*.—**A. tube**. See under *TUBE*.—**Chylous a.** Fr., *a. chyleuse, pénétration du chyle*. The process by which the oil globules of the chyle pass into the central canals of the intestinal villi.—**Coefficient of a.** Fr., *coefficient d'a.* Ger., *A'scoefficient*. A number representing the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of water at a temperature of 0° C., and under a barometric pressure of 760 mm.—**Cutaneous a.** Lat., *absorptio cutanea*. Fr., *a. cutanée*. Ger., *Hauteinsaugen*. A. by the skin, either entire or deprived of the horny layer of its epidermis.—**Disjunctive a.** The a. of living tissue around a necrosed mass, whereby the latter is separated.—**Excrementitial a.** The supposed a. of a certain amount of the fluid excretions as they flow over mucous surfaces.—**External a.** Syn.: *a. of composition*. 1. A. by those surfaces of the body which are exposed to the air, such as the skin and the mucosa of the air passages. 2. A process of a. by which the nutritive material needed by an organ is obtained from without.—**Internal a.** Syn.: *a. of decomposition*. The a. of waste material from an organ.—**Lymphatic a.** A. by the lymphatic vessels.—**Molecular a.**, **Nutritive a.**, **Organic a.** See *Internal a.*—**Pathological a.** Syn.: *resorption*. The a. of an excretion (like the bile) or a morbid product (like pus or the contents of a cyst) into the blood.—**Progressive a.** The gradual a. or atrophy of a part from long-continued pressure, as from an aneurysm.—**Pulmonary a.** A. by the respiratory mucous membrane.—**Purulent a.** A term sometimes applied to pyæmia.—**Recrementitial a.** The a. of surplus secretions, such as mucus, synovia, etc.—**Respiratory a.** See *Pulmonary a.*—**Ulcerative a.** The a. by which an ulcer forms or increases in extent.—**Venous a.** A. by the veins.

ABSORP'TIVE. Fr., *absorptif*. Ger., *absorptionsfähig*. Having the power of absorbing.

ABSORPTIV'ITY. Fr., *absorptivité*. Ger., *Einsaugungskraft*. The power of absorbing.

ABSTEN'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. From *abstinere*, to hold back, abstain from. Retention.—**A. stercorum**. Retention of feces, constipation.

ABSTERGE'. Lat., *abstergere*, to wipe away. Fr., *absterger*. Ger., *abstergiv'en*. To cleanse.

ABSTER'GENT. Lat., *abstergens, abstersivus*. Fr., *abs-*

tergent. Ger., *abstergi(e)rendes Mittel*. Syn.: *detergent*. A cleansing application.

ABSTERSE'. See **ABSTERGE**.

ABSTER'SION. Lat., *abstersio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* A cleansing.

ABSTER'SIVE. Lat., *abstersivum*. See **ABSTERGENT**.

ABTERSI'VUS. Abstergent.

ABTERSO'RIMUM, *n.* A cleansing appliance.

ABTERSO'RIVUS. Abstergent.

AB'STRACT. Lat., *abstractum* (from *abstrahere*, to withdraw). Ger., *A.* A preparation, official in the U. S. Ph. of 1880, consisting of a powder made by evaporating an alcoholic fluid extract to dryness with milk-sugar, in such a manner that 1 part of the a. represents 2 parts of the drug or of the fluid extract.

ABSTRACT'CIUS. Capable of being abstracted without preliminary maceration, fermentation, or the like.

ABSTRACT'ION. Lat., *abstractio*. Fr., *abstraction*. Ger., *Entziehung*. The withdrawal of a constituent, such as water, from a compound.

ABSTRACT'ITIUS. See **ABSTRACTICIUS**.

ABSTRACT'IVE. See **ABSTRACTICIUS**.

ABSTRACT'IVUS. See **ABSTRACTICIUS**.

ABSTRACT'UM, *n.* See **ABSTRACT**.

AB'SYNTH, **ABSYN'THIIN**, **ABSYN'THIN**, **ABSYN'THIUM**. See **ABSINTHE**, etc.

ABU'LIA, *f.* Gr., ἀβουλία (from *a priv.*, and *βούλεσθαι*, to will). Fr., *abulie*. Ger., *Abulie, Willenlosigkeit*. Syn.: *defectus voluntatis*. A form of insanity characterized by loss or great impairment of the will. Cf. **ABOULOMANIA**.—**Cyclic a.** Periodical loss of will power.

ABU'LIC. Lat., *abulicus*. Pertaining to or affected with abulia.

ABU'TA, *f.* Written also *abutua* and *butua*. A genus of *Menispermaceæ*.—**A. amara**. A Brazilian species which furnishes one variety of false pareira brava.—**A. rufescens**. A climbing evergreen species found in the northern part of South America, the root and stems of which constitute white pareira brava.

ABU'TUA, *f.* See **ABUTA**.

ABVACUA'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. See **ABEVACUATION**.

ABYS'SUS, *m.* Gr., ἄβυσσος, boundless. A mystic term among the followers of Paracelsus, signifying "a receptacle for the seminal matter," i. e. the primitive material out of which substances in general were held to be formed.

ACAC'ALIS, *f.* Gr., ἀκακάλις. Fr., *acacalis*. An Egyptian shrub mentioned by Dioscorides, the seeds of which were used by the ancients as a remedy for ophthalmia. It has been supposed to be *Siliqua silvestris*, *Cassia absus*, or a variety of *Acacia arabica*.

ACACAN'THRAX, *m. -an'thracis*. From *a priv.*, κακός, pernicious, and ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle. Non-malignant anthrax.

ACA'CIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκακία (from ἀκάζειν, to sharpen, from the spines possessed by some of the species). Fr., *acacia, gomme arabique* (2d def.). Ger., *Acacie, Akazie, Schotendorn, Schlehendorn, arabisches Gummi* (2d def.). Syn.: *gummi arabicum* (2d def.). 1. A genus, mostly trees and shrubs, of which more than four hundred species are known, belonging to the *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Mimoseæ*. The products of many of the species are used in medicine and the arts. 2. Gum arabic.—**A. acapulcensis**. A Mexican species yielding a gum that is used like gum arabic.—**A. Adansonii**. Fr., *gommier rouge gonaké (ou gonatié)*. Syn.: *Mimosa adstringens*. A species found in Senegambia, said to furnish Senegal gum arabic.—**A. adstringens**. See **STRYPH-NODENDRON polyphyllum**.—**A. ægyptiaca**. A variety of *A. arabica*.—**A. alba**. See *A. leucophlæa*.—**A. albi-cans**. According to Power and Sedgwick, a Brazilian species furnishing Kuisache gum.—**A. amara**. Syn.: *Albizzia amara*. An Indian species, the bark of which is used in astrigent lotions and as a tonic.—**A. angico**.

See *STRYPHODENDRON polyphyllum*.—**A. anthelmintica**. See *ALBIZZIA anthelmintica*.—**A. arabica**. Syn.: *Mimosa arabica*. The *babul*, *babool*, or *balbul* tree of India, now regarded as a variety of the *A. verec*; a tree reaching the height of 20 feet. Its bark contains a large amount of tannin, and is used as an astringent and tonic; the bruised leaves are applied to ulcers; and the pods, called *bablah*, are used in coughs. It furnishes an inferior sort of gum arabic called *babul* gum or *gond-babul*.—**A. Bambolah**. Fr., *a. cendré*. An East Indian variety that furnishes *bablah*.—**A. capensis**. See *A. horrida*.—**A. catechu**. Fr., *cachoutier*. Syn.: *A. suma*, *Mimosa catechu*. A species indigenous to India and Burma; a tree, seldom more than 12 feet high, from which catechu is made by evaporating a decoction of the inner red or brownish wood of the trunk.—**A. cochliocarpa**. According to Power and Sedgwick, a Brazilian tree which furnishes *cortex brasiliensis*.—**A. concinna**. Syn.: *Mimosa saponaria*. An Indian species, growing to the height of 20 feet. It is said to contain saponin, and its pods are used for cleansing the hair. It is also expectorant and emetic.—**A. dealbata**. Fr., *a. blanchâtre*. The silver wattle; an Australian evergreen shrub, about 4 feet high, which furnishes a variety of gum arabic.—**A. decurrens**. Syn.: *Mimosa decurrens*. The wattle tree; a New South Wales shrub, about 6 feet high, furnishing a variety of gum arabic which is sometimes slightly purplish. The bark yields an extract similar to catechu.—**A. ehrenbergiana**, **A. Ehrenbergii**. A shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, indigenous to the Nile region, furnishing a variety of gum arabic.—**A. falcata**. According to Power and Sedgwick, a New South Wales tree, the *wee-tjellan* of the aborigines, the *lignum vite* of the colonists, the bark of which contains tannin and is used by the natives to poison fish.—**A. farnesiana**. Fr., *a. de Farnèse, cassie, casse du Levant*. A West Indian tree, 15 to 20 feet high. According to Power and Sedgwick, it furnishes a gum resembling gum arabic, the bark is astringent, the creoles use the leaves in bladder diseases, and a delicious perfume, said to be stimulant, is distilled from the flowers.—**A. fasciculata**. See *A. tortilis*.—**A. ferrea**. In alchemy, an iron spoon.—**A. ferruginea**. Syn.: *Mimosa ferruginea*. An Indian shrub from which a very poisonous liquor is distilled. The bark is highly astringent; a decoction of it is used as a tooth wash. According to Miquel, it is a species of *Albizzia*.—**A. fistula**. A species growing in Northern Africa, furnishing a variety of gum arabic.—**A. floribunda**. Syn.: *Mimosa floribunda*. A shrub, 6 feet high, growing in New South Wales, yielding a gum resembling gum arabic. The name has also been applied to the *A. longifolia*.—**A. germanica**. See *A. nostras*.—**A. giraffæ**. Camelopard's a., from its being a favorite food of the giraffe; an African species, yielding a superior kind of gum arabic, called by the natives *kameel-doorn* and eaten by them.—**A. graveolens**. According to Power and Sedgwick, a native of India and Bengal, used as a bitter and diaphoretic.—**A. Greggii**. A species growing in the western part of the United States, said to furnish shellac and lac dye.—**A. gummifera**. Ger., *Talhahbaum*. A tree, 30 feet high, growing in Guinea, said to furnish Barbary gum and gum sassa.—**A. homalophylla**. The myal, or myall, tree of Australia, furnishing a gum used as a remedy for diarrhoea.—**A. horrida**. A shrub, 6 feet high, growing at the Cape of Good Hope, furnishing the variety of gum arabic known as Cape gum. The bark is highly astringent.—**A. indica**. Syn.: *Mimosa indica*. A variety of the *A. arabica* of Willdenow.—**A. Julibrissin**. Fr., *a. de Constantinople, arbre à soie*. The silk tree, growing in the Levant, distinguished by its smooth bark and its white blossoms. A diaphoretic tea is made from the latter.—**A. jurema**. See *STRYPHODENDRON jurema*.—**A. kar-**

roo [Hayne]. A Cape of Good Hope species, furnishing gum arabic.—**A. lebbek**. Syn.: *Mimosa lebbek*. The *labach* of the Arabians, indigenous to Upper Egypt and cultivated in the East and West Indies, yielding a kind of gum arabic. The wood is the *bois noir* of the Mauritius; the leaves are used, as fomentations and baths, for rheumatic pains; the boiled seeds are said to be poisonous.—**A. leucocephala**. A Puerto Rico species. The bark is astringent.—**A. leucophlœa**. An Indian shrub from which the natives distill a strong spirituous liquor. The bark is highly astringent.—**A. melanochæta**. Thought to be the same as *A. leucophlœa*.—**A. melanoxydon**. An Australian shrub which furnishes Australian gum and an extract resembling catechu.—**A. mollissima**. A shrub indigenous to Van Dieman's Land, considered by Lindley as a variety of *A. decurrens*. The bark yields an astringent extract.—**A. myriophylla**. A species indigenous to Silhet, where a kind of beer is made from the bark.—**A. neboueb**, **A. neboued**. Probably from *nebeb*, a negro name for the *A. verec*, with which it is found associated. Cf. *A. Adansonii*.—**A. nellyrenza**. See *A. amara*.—**A. nilotica**. Fr., *a. du Nil, gommier rouge*. Syn.: *Mimosa nilotica*. A variety of *A. arabica*, furnishing a sort of gum arabic and the Senegal and Egyptian *bablah*.—**A. niopo**, **A. niops**. A South American species, considered to be more properly a *Piptadenia*. The Orinoco Indians, according to Humboldt, smoke the powdered seeds instead of tobacco. According to Power and Sedgwick, the pods, mixed with the flour of cassava and with lime from the shell of a *Helix*, are used as an intoxicating snuff by the Indians.—**A. nostras**. Fr., *faux a. Ger., Schlehenast*. Syn.: *a. germanica*. German, or false, acacia; an imitation of the old extract of a. (acaciæ veræ succus), made by inspissating the juice of the unripe fruit of the wild sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—**A. odoratissima**. An East Indian tree, 40 feet high, with white, fragrant flowers. A preparation of the juice of the bark, together with lime-juice and turmeric, boiled in coconut oil, is used externally in leprosy and chronic ulcers.—**A. orfota**. Syn.: *Mimosa orfota*. An Arabian species. According to Forskål, the leaves prevent camel's milk from becoming sour for a considerable time, and the Arabs use fumigation with the resin in the treatment of epilepsy.—**A. pennata**. See *A. concinna*.—**A. peregrina**. Syn.: *Mimosa peregrina*. A New Granada species the bark of which is supposed to contain tannin.—**A. polyacantha**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. pycnantha**. An Australian species furnishing a variety of Australian gum arabic.—**A. raddiana**. An Egyptian species upon which an insect termed *giokel* produces galls that are used to relieve odontalgia. Considered by some as identical with *A. tortilis*.—**A. sassa**. Syn.: *Mimosa sassa*. A species growing in Abyssinia and Madagascar, furnishing a gum analogous to gum arabic.—**A. scandens**. Syn.: *Mimosa scandens*. The *bayugo* of the Philippine Islands, a large creeper. It furnishes the St. Thomas bean, and the bark, which contains a soapy principle, is used for washing linen. According to Horsfield, the plant is reputed an emetic in Java, where the seeds are eaten by the natives. The green pods contain a translucent, gummy material, from which, according to Rumpf, a lotion is made for cleansing the scalp and preventing the hair from falling out. The plant has also been classed as a species of *Entada*.—**A. Senegal**. Several species have been confounded under this name. One of them furnishes gum senegal.—**A. Seyal**. A tree of Northern Africa, furnishing Suakin gum arabic. The *A. Seyal* of De Candolle is the *A. tortilis*.—**A. sophoræ**. An Australian tree the fruit of which, as well as the seeds (which the natives eat roasted), is nutritive and analeptic. It is doubtful if it furnishes gum arabic.—**A. speciosa**. The sirissa tree of India, where the leaves, the bark, and an

oil extracted from the seeds are used in ophthalmia, as an application to foul ulcers, in leprosy, and in beri-beri.—**A. stenocarpa**. A species found in Upper Egypt and adjacent countries, furnishing Suakin gum arabic.—**A. suma**, **A. sundra**. Species which resemble the *A. catechu* and yield a similar extract.—**A. tenuifolia**. A West Indian species. According to Poupée-Desportes, the buds and root, commonly called *tendre à caillou*, are used for hæmorrhages, diarrhoea, and vomiting.—**A. tortilis**. A tree of northern Africa, sometimes 60 feet high, furnishing a variety of gum arabic.—**A. tortuosa**. A West Indian species. The coats of the pod contain a bitter and astringent syrupy liquid.—**A. vera**, **A. veravel**. Ger., *ägyptischer Schotendorn*. Syn.: *Mimosa nilotica*. A moderate-sized tree, indigenous to Egypt, but growing also in Nubia, Senegal, and probably other parts of Africa, also found in India. This and *A. vere* are the most important sources of gum arabic.—**A. vere**. Fr., *gommier blanc*. A species growing in eastern Africa, but chiefly in western Africa, north of the Senegal River; usually less than 20 feet high; recognized in the U. S. Ph. as furnishing the official variety of gum arabic. Its specific name is the native term for the tree.—**A. wallichiana**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. Wrightii**. Probably identical with *A. amara*.—**A. zeylonica**. See *HEMATOXYLON campechianum*.—**Acaciæ gummi**. Gum arabic.—**Bastard a.**, **False a.**, **German a.** See *A. nostras* and *ROBINIA pseudoacacia*.—**Gummi acaciæ**. Gum arabic.—**Mucilago acaciæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de gomme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummischleim*. Syn.: *mucilago gummi arabici* [Ger. Ph.], *mucilago cum gummi* [Fr. Cod.]. Mucilage of a. or of gum arabic; a viscid, tenacious liquid made by dissolving 34 parts of gum arabic in 66 parts of water [U. S. Ph.], or 4 avoirdupois ounces of the gum in 6 fluidounces of water [Br. Ph.]. The German preparation is of about the same strength as that of the U. S. Ph.; the French is made of equal parts of gum arabic and water.—**Syrupus acaciæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de gomme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummisirup*. Syn.: *syrupus cum gummi* [Fr. Cod.], *syrupus gummosus* [Ger. Ph.]. Syrup of a., or of gum arabic, containing 25 parts of mucilage of a. and 75 parts of syrup. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made by dissolving 2 troyounces of a. in 8 fluidounces of water, adding 14 troyounces of sugar, and straining. The French preparation contains only one twelfth its weight of gum arabic. The German (given in the 1st ed. of the Ger. Ph., but discarded in the 2d) was of the same strength as the present U. S. preparation.

AC'ACIN. Fr., *acacine*. Arabin.

AC'ACINE. Gum arabic.

ACA'COS, **ACA'CUS**. Gr., *ἄκακος* (from *a* priv., and *κακός*, evil). A term used by Pechlinus to signify benign, involving no danger to life. As a n., it has been used as a synonym of aphthæ.

A'CAJU, **ACAJU'BA**, f. Of Gärtner, a genus corresponding to the *Anacardium* of Rottböd.—**A. occidentale**, **A. officinalis**. See *ANACARDIUM occidentale*.

ACAL'YPHA, f. From *ἀκάλυφος*, unveiled; or from *καλύφειν*, a nettle. Fr., *acalyphe*, *ricinelle*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**A. amentacea**, **A. betulina**. See *A. fruticosa*.—**A. carpinifolia**. A Santo Domingo species. The leaves are used as an antispasmodic.—**A. ciliata**. A species found in Asia and tropical Africa. In Ashantee, where it is known as *cromera*, it is ground up with the lesser cardamum seeds, and applied to the chest to relieve pain.—**A. fruticosa**. Birch-leaved a.; an Indian shrub the leaves of which are used in dyspepsia and cholera, and are also regarded as attenuant and alterative.—**A. hispida**. An Indian species. The decoction is used in diarrhoea and dysentery and as a tonic.—**A. indica**. An annual indigenous to India. The root and leaves are cathartic.—**A. prunifolia**. A

Mexican species used as a vulnerary.—**A. virginica**. Three-seeded mercury; a weed 1 to 1½ foot high, indigenous to North America, said to be expectorant and diuretic.—**Birch-leaved a.** See *A. fruticosa*.

ACAMAN'TIA, **ACAMA'SIA**, f. Fr., *acamasie*. Ger., *Unermüdllichkeit*. The state of being *acamatus* (q. v.).

ACAM'ATHOS, **ACAM'ATOS**, **ACAM'ATUS**. Gr., *ἀκάματος*, from *a* priv., and *κάμνειν*, to be weary. Fr., *infatigable*. Ger., *unermüddbar*, *unerschöpflich*. Untiring; hence, of long-enduring health. Galen is said to have used the term to indicate that state of a limb in which, being midway between flexion and extension, it could be kept longest without fatigue.

ACAMP'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀκαμπία*, *ἀκαμπία* (from *a* priv., and *κάμπτειν*, to bend). Fr., *acampsie*. Ger., *Akampsie*. Inflexibility, rigidity of a limb.

AC'ANOS, m. *A'cani*. Gr., *ἀκανός*. 1. A thorny plant, mentioned by Pliny, the seeds and roots of which were used by the ancients against hæmorrhages. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*, corresponding to *Onopordon*.—**A. spina**. *Onopordon acanthium*.

ACAN'THA, f. Gr., *ἄκανθα*. 1. A thorn. 2. A spine, as of a vertebra or of the tibia. 3. The vertebral column. 4. Spina bifida. 5. Anciently, any prickly plant, especially *Acacia*.

ACANTHAB'OLUS, m. See *ACANTHOBOLUS*.

ACANTHALRU'CA, **ACANTHALZU'CA**, f. The globe-thistle. See *ECHINOPS sphærocephalus*.

ACANTHA'VOLA, f. See *ACANTHOBOLUS*.

ACANTH'IA, f. Fr., *acanthie*. Ger., *Wanze*. Syn.: *Cimex*. A genus of hemipterous insects.—**A. ciliata**. A Russian species, smaller than *A. lectularia*, yellowish-red, and thickly covered with hair. Its bite is more painful and more lasting in its effects than that of *A. lectularia*.—**A. lectularia**. Fr., *punaïse des lits*. Ger., *Bettwanze*. Syn.: *Cimex lectularius*. The bedbug.

ACANTHICE MAS'TICHE, f. Gr., *ἀκανθική μαστίχη*. The juice of the *helzine*, a plant of unknown characters mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be the *Carduus pinea* of the ancients or the *Atractylis gummifera* of Linnæus.

ACANTHICHTHYO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *acanthichthyose*. Ger., *Dornfischschuppenkrankheit*. See *ICHTHYOSIS spinosa*.

ACANTHIL'LIS, f. -*il'idis*. Gr., *ἀκανθαλλίς*. Wild asparagus.

ACANTHINUM, n. Gum arabic.

ACANTH'ION, n. Gr., *ἀκάνθιον*, dim. of *ἄκανθα*. *Onopordon acanthium*.

ACANTHIS, f. -*an'thidis*. Gr., *ἀκανθίς*. See *SENECIO vulgaris*.

ACANTHIUM, n. A name for certain plants of the genus *Onopordon*.

ACANTHOB'OLUS, m. From *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, and *βάλλειν*, to cast out. Fr., *acanthobole*. Ger., *Grütenzange*.

1. An ancient forceps for removing foreign bodies imbedded in the soft parts, resembling the volsella. 2. The rose-bush. 3. A genus of *Algæ*.

ACANTHOL'OBUS, m. See *ACANTHOBOLUS* (3d def.).

ACANTHOL'YSIS, f. -*olys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *ἄκανθα*, a prickly, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Ger., *Akantholyse*. A form of acanthosis (q. v.) characterized by separation of the upper layers of the epidermis.—**A. bullosa acquisita**. See *PEMPHIGUS foliaceus*.

ACANTHO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-*is*). Ger., *Akanthom*. Hyperplasia of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.—**A. simplex**. See *HYPERACANTHOSIS*.—**Alveolar a.** Ger., *alveolares Akanthom*. A form in which the new growths have an alveolar structure. See *Alveolar PARACANTHOMA*.—**Warty a.** Ger., *warzenartiges Akanthom*. A form in which there are warty elevations upon the surface of the skin.

ACANTHOMAS'TIC. See *Pseudo-MASTIC*.

ACANTHOPEL'VIS, f. -*pel'veos* (-*is*). See *ACANTHOPELYX*.

ACANTHOP'ELYX, *m.* -pel'icos (-is). From *ἄκανθα*, a spine, and *πέλινξ*, the pelvis. Ger., *Stachelbecken*. A pelvis with its cavity encroached upon by an exostosis.

ACANTHO'SIS, *f.* -tho'seos (-is). Ger., *Akanthose*. Disease of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.—**A. nigricans**. A form of *a.* in which the skin is stained dark-brown and the growths are blackened as if with gunpowder.

ACANTHOSPER'MUM, *n.* From *ἄκανθα*, a spine, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of plants of the *Compositæ*, corresponding in part to the *Xanthioides* of De Candolle.—**A. brasilium**, **A. hirsutum**, **A. xanthioides**. These are thought to be only varieties of the same species. They are indigenous to Brazil. *A. hirsutum* is aromatic, tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and the infusion is given in diarrhœa.

ACANTHULUS, *m.* See ACANTHOBOLUS.

ACAN'THUS, *m.* Gr., *ἄκανθος*. Fr., *acanthé*. Ger., *Bärenklau*. Bear's breech; a genus of acanthaceous plants.—**A. germanicus**. See *CENTAUREA benedicta*.—**A. mollis**. Fr., *acanthé molle*, *branche- (ou branc-) ursine*. Ger., *weiche (oder echte) Bärenklau*. Smooth bear's breech, brankursine. The leaves and roots were formerly called *branca ursina*. They were highly esteemed by the ancients for ruptures, sprains, burns, etc., and as being diuretic, antidysenteric, and preventive of phthisis. The whole plant, especially the root, is highly mucilaginous.—**A. spinosus**. Fr., *acanthé épineuse*. Ger., *dornige Bärenklau*. A perennial herb of southern Europe, having leaves smaller than those of *A. mollis*, with spinous edges. Its properties are said to be similar to those of *A. mollis*.—**A. verus**, **A. vulgaris**. See *A. mollis*.

AC'ANUS, *m.* See ACANOS.

ACAP'SULAR. Lat., *acapsularis*, *acapsius*, *acapsus*. From *a* priv., and *capsula*, a capsule. Fr., *acapsulaire*. Without a capsule.

ACAR'DIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *acardie*. Ger., *Akardie*, *Herzmangel*. Syn.: *defectus cordis*. Congenital absence of the heart; that form of monstrosity in which, together with a normal fœtus, another exists, usually born afterward, having no heart and otherwise malformed in various ways. See *ACEPHALUS*, *AMORPHUS*, and *ACORMUS*.

ACAR'DIAC. Gr., *ἀκαρδῖος*. Lat., *acardius*. Fr., *acarde*. The subject of acardia (*q. v.*).

ACARDI'ACUS, *m.* Fr., *acardique*. A monster without a heart. See ACARDIA.—**A. anceps**. Fr., *acardique douteux*. One in which the body is more developed than in the other varieties; the head, the trunk, the pelvis, the limbs, and even the heart existing, but in a state of atrophy.

ACARDIOHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *καρδία*, the heart, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *acardiohémie*. Lack of blood in the heart.

ACARDIONER'VIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *καρδία*, the heart, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *acardionervie*. Of Piorry, failure of nervous action in the heart.

ACARDIOTRO'PHIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *καρδία*, the heart, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *acardiotrophie*. Of Piorry, atrophy of the heart.

ACAR'DIUS. Affected with acardia.

ACARI'ASIS, *f.* -ia'seos (-i'asis). Fr., *acariase*. Ger., *Milbensucht*. See SCABIES.

AC'ARICIDE. Lat., *acaricidus* (from *acarus* [*q. v.*], and *cædere*, to kill). See ACAROTOXIC.

ACARICOBA, **ACARICORA**. A Brazilian name for *Hydrocotyle umbellata*; used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmac, and emetic.

ACAR'IDA, *n. pl.*, **ACAR'IDÆ**, *f. pl.* The acarides; a family of insects of the order *Acarina* (mites), many of which are parasitic.

AC'ARIDES. See ACARIDA.

AC''ARODERMATITIS, *f.* -it'idos (-is). Inflammation of the skin due to the presence of an acarus.—**A. autumnalis**. A variety produced by *Leptus autumnalis*.

ACARO'DES. Acaroid.

ACARO'DIUM, *n.* Acaroid resin.

AC'AROID. Lat., *acaroides*. Fr., *acarôide*. 1. Resembling an acarus or tick. 2. Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Acarois*.—**A. resin**. See under RESIN.

ACAROID'IUM, *n.* Acaroid resin.

ACARO'IS, *f.* A genus of plants said to be identical with *Xanthorrhœa*.

AC'ARON, *n.* Gr., *ἄκαρον* (from *a* priv., and *κάρη*, a head). A variety of wild myrtle, perhaps *Myrtus silvestris*, or its berry.

ACAROTOX'IC. Fr., *acarotoxique*. Syn.: *acaricide*. Poisonous to acar.

ACAR'PÆ, *f. pl.* From *ἄκαρπος*, without fruit, barren. Skin diseases not attended with plastic lesions ("fruits"), i. e., without papules, vesicles, or the like.

ACAR'PIA, *f.* Gr., *ἄκαρπία*. Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

ACAR'POUS. Gr., *ἄκαρπος*. Lat., *acarpus*. Fr., *acarpe*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. In dermatology, without elevations, non-nodular. Cf. ACARPÆ.

AC'ARUM, *n.* See ACARON.

AC'ARUS, *m.* From *ἄκαρι*, a mite. Fr., *acare*. Ger., *Milbe*. A genus of *Arachnida* (embracing the mites and ticks) belonging to the order *Acarina*, established by Linnæus and by him made co-extensive with that order. The genus is now distributed among a number of other genera.—**A. americanus**. See *PULEX penetrans*.—**A. autumnalis**. See *LEPTUS autumnalis*.—**A. brachypus**. See *SARCOPTES scabiei*.—**A. casei**. Fr., *acare du fromage*. Ger., *Käsemilbe*. The cheese-mite.—**A. cellaris**, **A. ciro**. See *A. casei*.—**A. comedonum**. See *DEMEXEX folliculorum*.—**A. domesticus**. See *A. casei*.—**A. dysenterię**. A species found in the dejecta of dysenteric patients, at one time supposed to be the cause of the disease.—**A. eruditus**. See *CHEYLETUS eruditus*.—**A. exulcerans**. See *SARCOPTES scabiei*.—**A. farinæ**. Fr., *acare de la farine*. Ger., *Mehlmilbe*. The flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus farinæ*).—**A. folliculorum**. See *DEMEXEX folliculorum*.—**A. hordei**. The *Chirithoptes monunguiculosis*; a larval mite that occurs as a parasite upon barley, and occasionally attacks persons engaged in handling barley (reaping, threshing, etc.). It enters the skin in the region of the follicles, giving rise to urticarial wheals, eczema, or painful dermatitis.—**A. humanus**, **A. humanus subcutaneus**. See *SARCOPTES scabiei*.—**A. marginatus**. A species the type of which was a mite found running about on the corpus callosum at the necropsy of a man who had died of fracture of the skull in Strassburg. It has been suggested that it was "introduced during the operation by a fly seeking to lay its eggs."—**A. nidulans**. A species sometimes found on man.—**A. psoricus**. See *SARCOPTES scabiei*.—**A. reduvius**. See *IXODES reticulatus*.—**A. ricinus**. Ger., *gemeine Zecke*, *Holzbock*. The wood-tick. According to Gerber, after inserting its seta in the skin it distends itself with blood to the size of a ricinus seed.—**A.**



ACARDIA. (AFTER LUSK.)

sacchari, A. saccharinus. The sugar-mite; found in raw sugar by R. Niccol in 1868; now assigned to the genus *Tyroglyphus*.—**A. scabiei.** See *SARCOPTES scabiei*.—**A. siro.** See *A. casei*.—**A. Stockholmii.** See *SCABIES norvegica*.—**A. syron.** See *A. casei*.

ACATALEP'SIA, f. Gr., ἀκαταληψία (from *a* priv., and *καταλαμβάνειν*, to comprehend), incomprehensibility. Fr., *acatalepsie*. Ger., *Akatalepsie*. Acatalepsy. 1. Uncertainty as to diagnosis or prognosis. 2. Impairment of the faculty of following a course of reasoning. 3. Epilepsy. 4. Dementia.

ACAT'ALEPSY. See *ACATALEPSIA*.

ACATALEP'TIC. Fr., *acataleptique*. Pertaining to or affected with acatalepsy.

ACATAMATHE'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *καταμάθησις*, comprehension. Ger., *Akatamathesie*. Morbid impairment of the faculty of understanding.

ACATAPHA'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *κατάφασις*, a well-ordered statement. Ger., *Akataphasie*. A syntactical disturbance of the faculty of speech, as distinguished from verbal aphasia (*q. v.*).

ACATAP'OSIS. -*ap'oseos* (-*ap'osis*). From *a* priv., and *κατάποσις*, deglutition. Fr., *acatapose*. Ger., *Akatapose*. See *DYSPHAGIA*.

ACATAP'OTOS. Gr., ἀκατάποτος. Incapable of being swallowed.

ACATARTUS. See *ACATHARTUS*.

ACATASTA'SIA, ACATAS'TASIS, f. -*a'sia*, -*asta'seos* (-*as'tasis*). Gr., ἀκαταστασία (from *a* priv., and *καθιστάναί*, to set in order). Fr., *acatastasie*. Ger., *Akatastasie*. Irregularity, as in the paroxysms of fever.

ACATAS'TATE, f. pl. Acatastatic fevers.

ACATASTAT'IC. Gr., ἀκατάστατος. Lat., *acatastatus*, *acatastaticus*. Fr., *acatastatique*. Ger., *akatastatisch*. 1. Irregular, indeterminate, lacking a definite type (said of fevers). 2. Constantly changing (said of the appearance of the urine).

ACATERGAS'TOS, ACATERGAS'TUS. Gr., ἀκατέργαστος. Difficult of elaboration (said of the chyme).

ACATHAR'SIA, f. Gr., ἀκαθαρσία (from *a* priv., and *καθαίρειν*, to cleanse). Fr., *acatharsie*. Ger., *Akatharsie*. 1. Uncleanness; impurity of the humors, or a foul state of a wound. 2. Absence of menstruation. 3. A saburral condition of the intestines.

ACATHAR'SIS, f. -*thar'seos* (-*is*). See *ACATHARSIA*.

ACATHAR'TUS. Gr., ἀκάθαρτος. In a state of acatharsia (*q. v.*).

ACAUD'ATE. Gr., ἄκαυλος. Lat., *acaudatus* (from *a* priv., and *cauda*, a tail). Fr., *acaulé*. Ger., *unge-schwänzt*. Lit., tailless; lacking the coccyx.

ACAUS'TIC. From *a* priv., and *καῦσις*, combustion. Ger., *unverbrennlich*. Incombustible.

ACCELERATOR, m. A²k(a²k)-se²l(ke²l)-e²-ra(ra²)'to²r(-tor); in Eng., a²k-se²l'e²-ra-to²r. -*to'ris*. From *accelerare*, to hasten. Fr., *accélérateur*. Ger., *Beschleuniger*, *Treibmuskel* (2d def.). 1. A term applied to certain nerves stimulation of which increases the rapidity of the heart's action. 2. A muscle which is supposed to hasten the flow of a physiological discharge.—**A. nerves of the heart.** See under *NERVE*.—**A. partus** An ecboic, an abortifacient.—**A. seminis, A. urinæ.** See *BULBOCAVERNOSUS*.

ACCENS'IO, f. -*o'nis*. From *accendere*, to kindle. 1. Ignition. 2. The lighting up of an inflammation. 3. A sensation of heat or burning in a part.

ACCENT'UATED. Fr., *accentué*. Ger., *accentui(e)rt*. Exaggerated, abnormally distinct (said of the sounds of the heart).

ACCENTUA'TION. Fr., *a*. Ger., *A.*, *Betonung*. The state of being accentuated (*q. v.*).

ACCEPTAB'ULUM, n. See *ACETABULUM*.

ACC'ESS. Lat., *accessus* (from *accedere*, to approach). Fr., *accès*. Ger., *Anfall, Zutritt*. 1. An onset, attack, or paroxysm of disease. 2. Copulation.

ACCESSIFLEX'OR, m. -*o'ris*. An accessory flexor muscle. **ACCES'SION.** Lat., *accessio*. Ger., *Hinzutreten*. 1. The onset of a disease. 2. Its recurrence or a sudden increase in its severity.

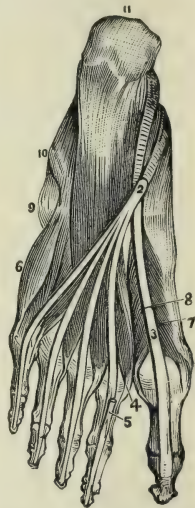
ACCESSISP'INAL. An accessory to a spinal muscle.

ACCES'SIVE. Occurring in or characterized by accessions.

ACCESSO'RIMUM, n. An accessory, an appendage.

ACCESSO'RIOUS. From *accedere*, to be added to. Accessory; as a n. m., an accessory muscle.—**Accessorii orbicularis oris.** Those muscles which co-operate with the orbicularis oris, either causing its coronal and basilar parts to meet and press, if necessary, against one another in the shutting of the mouth (levatores menti and depressores labii superioris alarumque nasi); or acting as its moderators so as to draw it from the points within its circumference, open the mouth, enlarge its diameters, and draw the integument toward their origins (nasales labii superioris, levatores labii superioris et alarum nasi, levatores labii superioris, levatores angulorum oris, zygomatici majores, zygomatici minores, buccinatores, depressores angulorum oris, and depressores labii inferioris).—**A. ad ilio-costalem, A. ad sacrolumbalem.** See *A. sacrolumbalis*.—**A. cutanei brachii interni.** See *Small internal cutaneous NERVE*.—**A. flexoris longi digitorum pedis.** Fr., *accessoire du long (ou grand) fléchisseur (commun) des orteils*. Ger., *viereckiger Sohlenwursprung des langen Zehenbeugers*. Syn.: *quadratus plantæ pedis, caro quadrata Sylvii, massa carnea Jacobi Sylvii, plantaris verus, caput plantare flexoris digitorum pedis longi, flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans accessorius*. A flattened, fleshy muscle of the sole of the foot. It arises from the lower surface of the calcaneum, and is inserted into the lower and outer aspect of the tendon of the flexor communis digitorum. The oblique action of which it brings into a direction parallel with the axis of the foot.—**A. obturatoris interni.** Fr., *accessoire de l'obturateur interne*. Syn.: *ischiotrochanterianus*. Of Petit, the gemelli muscles of the thigh.—**A. pedis.** See *A. flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**A. pedis hippocampi.** See *Pes accessorius*.—**A. sacrolumbalis.** Fr., *accessoire du sacro-lombaire*. An upward prolongation of the sacrolumbalis muscle; arising from the upper margins of the lower six ribs, internally to the tendons of the sacrolumbalis, and being inserted by a series of tendons into the angles of the upper ribs and into the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra.—**A. tragi.** See *PYRAMIDALIS auriculæ*.—**A. tricipitis.** Syn.: *dorsoepitrochlearis*. A muscle common in the quadrumana, sometimes present in man as a slip connecting the triceps extensor cubiti and the latissimus dorsi.—**A. Willisii.** See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.

ACCES'SORY. Lat., *accessorius*. Fr., *accessoire*. Ger., *accessorisch*. Contributory in a subordinate manner.



THE PLANTAR MUSCLES,
MIDDLE LAYER. (AFTER
SAPPEY.)

1, accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis; 2, tendon of the flexor longus digitorum communis; 3, tendon of the flexor longus pollicis; 4, the four lumbricals; 5, a tendon of the flexor brevis communis, perforated by the corresponding tendon of the flexor longus; 6, flexor brevis minimi digiti; 7, inner fasciculus of the flexor brevis pollicis; 8, outer fasciculus of the same; 9, tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone; 10, sheath of the peroneus longus; 11, os calcis.

ACCES'SUS, *m.* See **ACCESS** and **ADITUS**.

AC'CIDENS. From *accidere*, to fall down upon. Ad-ventitious. As a *n.*, an accident.

AC'CIDENT. Gr., *σύμβασις*. Lat., *accidens*. Fr., *accident*. Ger., *Zufall*, *Unfall*. An epiphenomenon; a morbid manifestation which is not a part of the usual course of a disease.

ACCIDENTAL. Gr., *συμβατικός*. Lat., *accidentalis*. Fr., *accidentel*. Ger., *accidentell*, *zufällig*. 1. Adventitious. 2. Intercurrent; supervening without any necessary connection with the preceding condition (said of morbid phenomena).—**A. anus**. See **Artificial ANUS**.—**A. colors**. See **Complementary COLORS**.

ACCIDENTALISM. Fr., *accidentalisme*. A doctrine which ignores ætiology in the study and management of disease, and deals only with symptoms.

ACCIDENTALIST. Fr., *accidentaliste*. One who treats symptoms without regard to their causes.

ACCIP'ITER, *m.* *-cip'itris*. Probably from *ὠκύπτερος*, swift-winged. Gr., *ἰεραξ*. Fr., *accipitre*, *épervier*. Ger., *Habichtsbinde*, *Sperber*. Lit., a hawk; an ancient bandage used for the nose; so called from its resemblance to a falcon's hood or to a hawk's claw or from the tightness of its grasp.—**A. quinquecephs**. Gr., *ἰεραξ πεντακέφαλος*. Ger., *fünfköpfige Habichtsbinde*. A variety made with a five-headed bandage.—**A. triceps**. Gr., *ἰεραξ τρικέφαλος*. Ger., *dreiköpfige Habichtsbinde*. One made with a three-headed bandage.

ACCIPITRI'NA, *f.* From *accipiter*, a hawk (because birds of prey feed on its juices). Fr., *accipitrine*, *épervière*. Ger., *Habichtskraut*. 1. An ancient name for hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*). 2. Flixweed (*Sisymbrium Sophia*). 3. A division of the genus *Sisymbrium*, also a section of the genus *Hieracium*.

ACCLIMATE. See **ACCLIMATIZE**.

ACCLIMATATION, *n.* See **ACCLIMATIZATION**.

ACCLIMATIZA'TION. Lat., *acclimatisatio*, *climati assuetudo*. Fr., *acclimatement*, *acclimatation*. Ger., *Acclimatisation*, *Acclimatisi(e) rung*. The process by which an individual organism or a race becomes, or is rendered, so inured to a strange climate that it no longer suffers harm from that climate; or the state of being so inured. By some writers this sense is restricted to *acclimation*, and *acclimatization* is used to signify the process of causing animals or plants to become acclimatized.

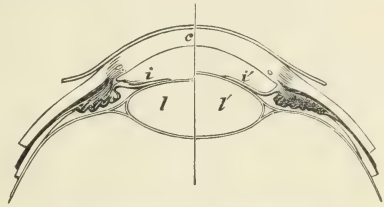
ACCLI'MATIZE. Fr., *acclimater*. Ger., *acclimatisi(e) ren*. To accustom to a foreign climate.

ACCLI'VIS. Ascending (said of the oblique abdominalis internus muscle).

ACCOMMODA'TION. Lat., *accommodatio* (from *accommodare*, to adapt, to adjust). 1. The process by which the refractive condition of the eye is changed in accordance with the distance at which an object is to be viewed, so as to secure invariable focusing of the image on the retina. 2. The processes by which a partly disabled organ is favored in the performance of its functions. See **COMPENSATION**. 3. The adjustment of the shape and attitude of the fœtus to the parturient canal during labor.—**Amplitude of a.** Fr., *amplitude* (ou *étendue*) *d'a.* Ger., *A'sgröße*, *A'sbreite*, *A'sbezirk*. The amount of accommodative effort of which the eye is capable, from its far point up to its near point.

—**Asthenopia of a.** See **Accommodative ASTHENOPIA**.—**Binocular a.** Fr., *a. binoculaire*. Ger., *binoculäre A.* The power of the two eyes, when used together, of focusing the images of objects on the retinae of both for all distances.—**Breadth of a.** See **Range of a.**—**Latent range of a.** Fr., *étendue latente d'a.* Ger., *latente A'sbreite*. See **Latent HYPERMETROPIA**.—**Line of a.** Fr., *ligne d'a.* Ger., *A'slinie*. Of Czermak, that portion of the visual line in which lie objects which are seen without any perceptible indistinctness, and with a given state or degree of a.—

Mechanism of a. Fr., *mécanisme d'a.* Ger., *A'smechanismus*. The manner in which a. takes place, also the structures by which it is accomplished (the ciliary muscle, the zonule of Zinn, and the crystalline lens).—**Negative a.** Fr., *a. négative*. Ger., *negative A.* It is supposed by some that, when the emmetropic eye is in



THE MECHANISM OF ACCOMMODATION.

c, cornea; *i*, iris; *l*, lens during repose; *c'*, *i'*, *l'*, the same parts during an effort of accommodation.

a state of rest, it is not quite adjusted for its farthest point of distinct vision, but can become so by a slight alteration in its a., which is called negative, produced, according to Henke, by the action of the radial fibres of the ciliary muscle.—**Negative range of a.** See **Range of a.**—**Paralysis of a.** See under **PARALYSIS**.—**Phosphenes of a.** See under **PHOSPHENE**.—**Positive a.**, **Positive range of a.**, **Positive relative range of a.** See **Range of a.**—**Range of a.** Fr., *amplitude* (ou *champ*, ou *étendue*) *d'a.* Ger., *A'sbreite*. The distance between the farthest point and the nearest point of distinct vision. It is expressed by the formula $\frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{R}$, in which

P represents the near point and R the far point; and may be taken as the difference in refractive power of lenses of which the foci are respectively P and R. The *binocular range of a.* is the a. from the farthest point (r_2) to the nearest point (p_2), for both eyes at once. The *relative range of a.* is the range over which we have control at a given convergence of the visual lines. It represents the degree in which a. is independent of convergence. The *positive relative range of a.* represents the amount of a. of which a person is capable nearer or closer than the point of convergence of the visual lines of the eyes. The *negative relative range of a.* is that amount of convergence which is required in order that a person may clearly see an object lying beyond the point of convergence of the visual lines.—**Region of a.** Fr., *région d'a.* Ger., *A'skreis*. According to Donders, this is only the expression of the distance between r and p, and is therefore equal to $R - P$, while the range of a. (*q. v.*) is a dioptric value, proportional to the focal distance of the lens, which expresses the difference of a. for P and R. The region of a. is quite altered by spectacles, and there is no proportion whatever between it and the range of a.—**Relative range of a.** See **Range of a.**—**Spasm of a.** See under **SPASM**.—**Tension of a.** Ger., *A'sspannung*. Syn.: *amount* (or *degree*) *of a.* The act of tension or contraction of the ciliary muscle; also that condition or degree of a. which goes along with a given degree of convergence of the ocular axes.

ACCOM'MODATIVE. Fr., *accommodatif*. Ger., *accommodativ*. Pertaining to the function of accommodation (*q. v.*).

ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE CATARACT. Lat., *adjunctum cataractæ*. Fr., *accompagnement de la cataracte*. Ger., *Begleitung des Staars*. An obsolete term for a whitish, viscid substance occupying the place of the crystalline lens after the extraction of a cataract; constituting what was formerly called a secondary cataract (the latter term being now applied to an opacity of the capsule coming on after extraction and making a secondary operation necessary).

ACCOUCHEMENT (Fr.). Formerly written *acconchemen*. A³k-kush-ma³n². From *accoucher*, or *s'accoucher*, to go to bed. Syn.: *travail*, *enfantement* (the mere process of expulsion). 1. Confinement, labor, parturition (see LABOR); in the pl., *accouchements*, obstetrics. 2. The expulsion of a solid substance (such as a tumor) from the uterine cavity.—**A. forcé**. Ger., *gewaltsame Entbindung*. Labor brought on artificially and terminated forcibly. It includes the manual or instrumental dilatation of the cervix uteri and the rapid extraction of the fetus with the forceps or by version.

ACCOUCHEUR (Fr.). A³k-ku-shu³r. Lat., *adjutor partus*, *obstetricians*. A male practitioner of obstetrics.

ACCOUCHEUSE (Fr.). A³k-ku-shu³z. Gr., *μαία*, *μαε-ύτρια*. Lat., *obstetrix*. Ger., *Hebamme*. Syn.: *sage-femme*. A midwife, a female practitioner of obstetrics.

ACCREMENTITIAL. Fr., *accrémentitiel*. Pertaining to accrementition (q. v.).

ACCREMENTITION. Gr., *ἐπαύξη*, *ἐπαύξεις*, *ἐπίδοσις*. Lat., *accrementum* (from *accrescere*, to grow larger). Fr., *accrémentition*. Ger., *Zuwachs*. 1. Increase by growth; according to Robin, either by the division of pre-existing elements or by the formation of new ones. 2. One of the modes of tissue formation. See INTERPOSITION. 3. Of Burdach, a form of reproduction in which a separated portion of an organism becomes developed into a perfect individual.

ACCREMENTUM, *n*. See ACCREMENTITION.

ACCRETION. Gr., *αὔξησις* (1st def.), *πρόσφυσις* (2d def.). Lat., *accretio* (from *accrescere*, to grow, or to be joined to). Fr., *accrétion*. Ger., *Accrescenz*. 1. Growth, increment (to be distinguished from development). 2. An adhesion of parts.

ACCUBATION. Gr., *ἀνάκλισις* (1st def.). Lat., *accubatio* (= *acubitio*, from *accubare*, to lie near or by, to recline). 1. A reclining posture; the taking to one's bed. 2. The (therapeutical) lying of one person in bed with another.

ACCUBITUS, *m*. 1. Accubation (q. v.). 2. A couch.

ACCUMULATION. Lat., *accumulatio* (from *accumulare*, to heap up). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Anhäufung*. 1. A collecting together in a mass. 2. An old term for a mixture of different symptoms.—**Fæcal a**. Ger., *Kot(h)anhäufung*. Syn.: *coprostitis*. An abnormal collection of fæces in the large intestine. Cf. FÆCAL IMPACTION.

ACCUMULATOR. Fr., *accumulateur*. Ger., *Kraftsammeler*. An apparatus for storing electricity.

ACCUSATIO, *f*. -o'nis. From *accusare*, to complain of. Lit., a complaint; an old synonym of *indicatio*. See INDICATION.

ACCYSE'TUM, *n*. A word of unknown etymology and doubtful meaning; perhaps, as suggested by Kraus, anciently applied to a variety of *Alyssum* (madwort).

A'CE, *f*. Gr., *ἄκη*. See ACIS.

ACEBUCO. A vegetable drug from Batavia, used by the Chinese of Canton.

ACECONITIC ACID. Fr., *acide acéconitique*. Ger., *Aceconitsäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, (C₃H₃) (CO. OH)₃, obtained, in combination with citracetic acid, by heating ethyl bromacetate with sodium; probably isomeric with acconitic acid.

ACE'DIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀκηδία*. Fr., *acédie*. Ger., *Sorglosigkeit*. Apathy, despondency; an old term for a sort of melancholia occurring especially among young monks.

ACEDI'AMIN(E). Fr., *acédiamine*. Ger., *Acediamin*. Syn.: *acetyldiamine*. An artificial alkaloid, NH: C₂H₃. NH₂, produced by heating acetamide in hydrochloric acid gas; occurring only in combination with an acid or an acid radicle.

ACENAPH'THENE. Fr., *acénaphthène*. Ger., *Acenaphthen*. Syn.: *acetylonaaphthalene*. A substance forming colorless prismatic crystals, melting at 95° and boiling at about 268° C.; prepared by the decomposition of ethylnaphthalene and in other ways, and also occurring

in that fraction of coal-tar oil which distills between 260° and 280° C. It has the composition C₁₂H₁₀, or probably C₁₀H₆ < $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2 \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{matrix}$ = ethylenenaphthalene.

ACEOGNO'SIA, *f*. From *ἄκος* (gen., *ἄκεος*), a remedy, and *γνώσις*, knowledge. A knowledge of remedies.

ACEOL'OGY. Lat., *aceologia* (from *ἄκος*, a remedy, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Akologie*. Therapeutics in general, and especially as connected with operative measures and mechanical appliances.

ACEPHALÆ'MIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *acéphalémie*. Of Piorry, encephalic anæmia.

ACEPHA'LIA, *f*. Fr., *acéphalie*. Ger., *Akephalie*, *Kopfmangel*. That form of monstrosity in which the head is wanting or is anencephalic. See ANENCEPHALIA.—**A. spuria**. See HEMIACEPHALIA.

ACEPH'ALISM. See ACEPHALIA.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *βραχίων*, the arm. Fr., *acéphalobrachie*. Ger., *Akephalobrachie*. That form of monstrosity in which the head and arms are wanting.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHIUS, *m*. Fr., *acéphalobrache*. A monster without head or arms.

ACEPHALOCAR'DIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *acéphalocardie*. Ger., *Akephalocardie*. That form of monstrosity in which the head and the heart are wanting.

ACEPHALOCAR'DIUS, *m*. Fr., *acéphalocarde*. A monster without head or heart.

ACEPHALOCHEI'RIA, *f*., **ACEPHALOCHEI'RUS**, *m*. See ACEPHALOCHIRIA and ACEPHALOCHIRUS.

ACEPHALOCHI'RIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *χείρ*, the hand. Fr., *acéphalochirie*. Ger., *Akephalochirie*. That form of monstrosity in which the head and hands are wanting.

ACEPHALOCHI'RUS, *m*. Fr., *acéphalochire*. A monster without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST. Lat., *acephalocystis* (from *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κύστις*, a bag). Fr., *acéphalocyste*. Ger., *Akephalocyste*. Of Laennec, a class of hydatids consisting only of a membranous bag filled with fluid, formerly regarded as constituted by an entozoon. For the varieties, see ACEPHALOCYSTIS.

ACEPHALOCYS'TIS, *f*. -cys'tidos (-is). An acephalocyst.—**A. endogena**. Of J. Hunter and Owen, a sterile echinococcus cyst which has increased by endogenous proliferation. See ECHINOCOCCUS *endogenus*.—**A. eremita**. Fr., *acéphalocyste solitaire*. Syn.: *A. sterilis*. A solitary acephalocyst, i. e., one in which there is a single cyst enveloped by a semi-transparent, non-adherent areolar membrane.—**A. exogena**. Syn.: *Echinococcus hominis*. Of Kuhl, an acephalocyst which has increased by exogenous proliferation. See ECHINOCOCCUS *exogenus*.—**A. granulosa**. A variety of acephalocyst distinguished by minute granulations, about as large as a millet-seed, scattered through its substance.—**A. macaci**. See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis*.—**A. multifida**. One which sends out branch-like prolongations between the anatomical structures of a part, as between the convolutions of the brain.—**A. ovis tragelaphi**. See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis*.—**A. ovoidea**. Fr., *acéphalocyste ovoïde*. A variety that is studded with whitish spheroidal bodies.—**A. plana**. Syn.: *Oenitigera carpi*. Of Laennec, a small flattened concretion found in the sheaths of tendons and in muscles near their insertion.—**A. prolifera**. Fr., *acéphalocyste multiple*. Syn.: *A. socialis*. A multiple acephalocyst, i. e., one in which a number of cysts are contained within a common membrane.—**A. racemosa**, **A. ramosa**. Of Cloquet, any hydatigenous formation of the chorion resembling bunches of grapes or currants. See Vesicular MOLE.—**A. socialis**. See *A. prolifera*.—**A. sterilis**. See *A. eremita*.—**A. surculigera**. Fr., *acéphalocyste surculigère*.

A variety distinguished by the presence of minute bud-like, flattened processes, of irregular shape, on the outer or inner surface of the investing membrane.

ACEPHALOGAS'TER, *m.* Fr., *acéphalogastre*. A monster of the kind defined under **ACEPHALOGASTRIA**.

ACEPHALOGAS'TRIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *acéphulogastrie*. Ger., *Akephalogastrie*. A monstrosity in which the head and the upper part of the abdomen are wanting.

ACEPHALOPO'DIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *πόδιον* (dim. of *πους*, the foot). Fr., *acéphalopodie*. Ger., *Akephalopodie*. A monstrosity in which the head and the feet are wanting or are present in only a rudimentary state.

ACEPHALOP'ODUS, *m.* Fr., *acéphalopode*. A monster of the kind defined under **ACEPHALOPODIA**.

ACEPHALORRHACHIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ράχης*, the backbone. Fr., *acéphalorrhachie*. Ger., *Akephalorrhachie*. A monstrosity in which the head and vertebral column are wanting.

ACEPH'ALOS, *m.* See **ACEPHALUS**.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA, *n.* See **ACEPHALOSTOMUS**.

ACEPHALOSTO'MIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *acéphalostomie*. Ger., *Akephalostomie*. A variety of acephalia in which there is a mouth-like opening at the upper extremity of the body.

ACEPHALOS'TOMUS, *m.* Fr., *acéphalostome*. Ger., *Akephalostom*. A monster of the kind defined under **ACEPHALOSTOMIA**.

ACEPHALOTHORACIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, and *θώραξ*, the chest. Fr., *acéphalothoracie*, *acéphalothorie*. Ger., *Akephalothoracie*. A monstrosity in which the head and the thorax are wanting.

ACEPHALOTHORAX, **ACEPHALOTH'ORUS**, *m.* Fr., *acéphalothore*. A monster of the kind defined under **ACEPHALOTHORACIA**.

ACEPH'ALOUS. Gr., *ἀκέφαλος*. Lat., *acephalus*. Fr., *acéphale*. Ger., *akephalisch*. Destitute of a head (said of monsters).

ACEPH'ALUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀκέφαλος*. Fr., *acéphale*, *monstre acéphalien*. Ger., *Ohnekopf*. An acardiac monster without a head, or with only a rudimentary head.—**A. dibrachius**. An *a.* with both upper limbs present but more or less undeveloped.—**A. dipus**. One with both lower limbs present but more or less undeveloped.—**A. monobrachius**. One with only one upper limb.—**A. monopus**. One with only one lower limb.—**A. paracephalus**. See **PARACEPHALUS** and **HEMIAEPHALUS**.—**A. sympus**. One in which the trunk ends in a long conical extremity, having a foot or two feet at the end; due to fusion of the two lower limbs.

ACEPHOSGEN'IC ACID. Ger., *Acephosgensäure*. An acid said to be developed, along with acephossic and phosphacetic acids, when a solution of phosphorus in acetone is allowed to stand for some weeks.

ACEPHOS'SIC ACID. For deriv., see **ACETONE** and **PHOSPHORUS**. Ger., *Acephossäure*. An acid said by Zeise to be developed by the action of phosphorus on acetone. Cf. **ACEPHOSGENIC ACID**.

A'CER, *n.* *A'ceris*. From the adj. *acer*, sharp, and hence vigorous. Gr., *σφέδαμνος*. Fr., *érable*. Ger., *Ahorn*. The genus-name of the maples.—**A. rubrum**. Fr., *érable rouge* (ou de Virginie). The red maple. It furnishes sugar, and its inner bark, a mild astringent, is used by the American Indians in diseases of the eye.—**A. saccharinum**. Fr., *érable à sucre*. Ger., *Zuckerahorn*. The sugar maple, or rock maple. The sap furnishes maple sugar.

A'CER. Aericid.

A' CERAS, *f.* From *a* priv., and *κέρας*, a horn, from there being no spur on the labellum (1st def.). Fr., *acéras*. 1. A genus of plants of the *Orchidaceæ*. 2. A salt of aceric acid.—**A. anthropophora**. Fr., *homme pendu*. The green man, or man orchis; a plant having globu-

lar bulbs which furnish part of the salep of commerce. The leaves are said to be sudorific.

A'CERATE. Lat., *aceras*, sal *acericum*. Ger., *ahornsaures Salz*. A salt of aceric acid.

A'CERATE. From Lat., *acer*, sharp-pointed. See **ACTULAR**.

ACERA'TES, *f.* From *a* priv., and *κέρας*, a horn, because the corona is destitute of horn-like processes. A genus of plants of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, indigenous to North America.—**A. decumbens**. A New Mexican species, said to be used as an antidote to snake-bites.—**A. longifolia**. A species found throughout the Mississippi Valley; a diaphoretic.

ACER'BITY. Gr., *στρυφνότης*. Lat., *acerbitus*. Fr., *acerbité*. Ger., *Herbe*. Harshness, sourness, or astringency of taste, like that of certain unripe fruits.

ACER'CUS, *m.* Gr., *ἄκερος*, without a tail. A monstrosity destitute of a tail or of the coccygeal vertebrae.

ACER'DOL, *n.* A compound, $MnO_2.K_2KOH$, used as a disinfectant.

ACER'IC ACID. From Lat., *acer*, the maple tree. Lat., *acidum acericum*. Fr., *acide acérique*. Ger., *Ahornsäure*. An acid obtained from the sap of the maple tree, said to be identical with malic acid.

A'CERIDE. From *a* priv., and *cera*, wax. Fr., *acéride*. Ger., *Acerid*. A plaster or ointment made without wax.

ACER'ITOUS. See **ACEROTUS**.

A'CERODE. See **ACERIDE**.

A'CEROSE. Gr., *πῦθρινος*. Lat., *acerosus* (from *acer*, sharp). Fr., *acéreux*, *acéré*. Coarse, chaffy, branny, furfuraceous.

ACERO'TUS. From *a* priv., and *cera*, wax. Destitute of wax.

A'CEROUS. See **ACEROSE**.

ACER'VULUS, *m.* Dim. of *acervus*, a heap. Fr., *acervule*. Ger., *Hirnsand*. Syn.: *a. cerebri* (seu *glandula pinealis*). Brain-sand; a collection of sabulous material found in the pineal gland and sometimes also in the chorioid plexuses. It consists of carbonate of calcium and phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and ammonium, with a small amount of animal matter. It has been supposed to be of pathological importance.

ACES'CENCE, **ACES'CENCY**. Lat., *acescentia* (from *acescere*, to turn sour). Fr., *acescence*. Ger., *Acescenz*. The process of becoming, or the tendency to become, acid. Cf. **ACIDITY**.

ACES'CENT. Lat., *acescens*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *a., säuerlich*. Possessed of acescence (*q. v.*).

ACESCEN'TIA, *f.* Acescence.

ACESCEN'TIA, *n.*, pl. of *acescens*. Gr., *δξύνοντα*, *δξύνομενα* (from *δξύνειν*, to make, be, or become sour). Ger., *sauerwerdende Stoffe*. Articles of food and drink that have a special tendency to give rise to excessive acidity of the stomach.

ACE'SIA, *f.* Gr., *ἄκσις*. Ger., *Akesie*. 1. Recovery, cure. 2. The name of a certain old salve or plaster.

ACES'IMUS. Wholesome, curative.

ACESIN'OSUS. Gr., *ἀκείσινος*. Curative.

ACESIP'ONOS. Gr., *ἀκείσιπνος* (from *ἄκσις*, a remedy, and *πόνος*, pain). Anodyne.

A'CESIS, *f.* *-ce'seos* (*a'cesis*). Gr., *ἄκσις*. 1. A cure. 2. A sort of borax. 3. Water-sage.

ACE'SIUS. Gr., *ἄκείσιος*. Curative, preservative.

ACES'MA, *n.* *-ces'matos* (*-is*). Gr., *ἄκσμα*. A remedy.

ACES'MIUS, **ACES'MUS**. Gr., *ἀκείσμιος*, *ἄκεσμός*. Curable.

ACES'ODYNE, **ACESOD'YNOUS**. Gr., *ἄκεσώδυνος*. Lat., *acesodynus*. Fr., *acésodyne*. Anodyne.

ACESPHO'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ἄκεσφορία* (from *ἄκσις*, a remedy, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *acesphorie*. A cure.

ACES'PHOROUS. Gr., *ἄκεσφόρος*. Lat., *acesphorus*. Healing.

ACES'TA, **ACES'TER**, *m.* Gr., *ἄκεστήρ*. See **ACESTOR**.

ACESTERIUS. See **ACESTORIUS**.

ACES'TES, *m.* Gr., ἀκεστής. See **ACESTOR**.

ACES'TICA, *f.* Gr., (τεχνη) ἀκεστική. See **ACESTORIA**.

ACES'TICUS. See **ACESTORIUS**.

ACES'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. Gr., ἀέστωρ. A physician.

ACESTO'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκεστορία. The healing art.

ACES'TORIS, *f.* -tor'i'dis. Gr., ἀκεστορίς (fem. of ἀέστωρ).

A female physician.

ACESTO'RIOUS. 1. Curative. 2. Curable.

ACES'TOS. Gr., ἀκεστός. Curable.

ACES'TRA, *f.* Gr., ἀέστρα. A needle.

ACES'TRIA, **ACES'TRIS**, *f.* Gr., ἀκεστρίς (fem. of ἀκεστήρ). A midwife.

ACES'TRON, **ACES'TRUM**, *n.* Gr., ἄεστρον. A remedy.

ACES'TYS, *f.* See **ACESTIA**.

ACE'TA, *n.*, pl. of *acetum* (*q. v.*). The vinegars; a series of pharmaceutical preparations. For the individual *aceta*, see under **ACETUM** and under the drugs from which they take their names.

ACETAB'ULAR. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

ACETABULA'RIA, *f.* A genus of calcareous marine *Algae*.—**A. mediterranea.** A species which furnishes part of the article known as Corsican moss.

ACETAB'ULUM, *n.* From *acetum*, vinegar. Gr., κοτύλη, κοτυληδών. Fr., *acétabule*, *cavité cotyloïde* (3d def.), *fosse cotyloïdienne* (3d def.), *nombril de Vénus* (6th def.). Ger., *Pfanne*, *Gelenkpfanne* (3d def.), *Nabelkraut* (4th def.), *Venusnabel* (4th def.). 1. Originally, a vessel for holding vinegar; hence, any cup-shaped vessel. 2. A measuring cup holding about 10 fluid drachms. 3. A cup-shaped articular cavity, especially that of the innominate bone serving as a socket for the head of the thigh bone. 4. The plants known as Venus's navelwort (*Cotyledon umbilicus* and various species of *Omphalodes*). 5. A placental cotyledon, especially in ruminants.—**A. alterum.** The common orpine (*Sedum telephium*).—**A. cotyle.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. humeri.** See *Glenoid CAVITY*.—**A. marinum.** Navelwort.—**Acetabula uterina.** See *A.* (5th def.).—**Humeri a.** See *Glenoid CAVITY*.

ACETA'CETATE. See **ACETOACETATE**.

A'CETAL. From *acetic* and *aldehyde*. Lat., *acetalium*. Fr., *acétal*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *ethylidene ethylate*, *ethylidene diethyl ether*. A colorless, mobile liquid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} < \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{smallmatrix} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2$, produced by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol.

ACETAL'DEHYD(E). See **ACETIC ALDEHYDE**.

ACETA'LIUM, *n.* *Acetal*.

ACET'AMID(E). Fr., *acétamide*. Ger., *Acetamid*. An acetyl substitution compound of ammonia, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}$.—**A. chloral.** See **CHLORALACETAMIDE**.—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'acétamide*. Ger., *salpetersaures Acetamid*. A crystalline substance formed by the action of nitric acid on *a.*: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO} \cdot \text{HNO}_3 = \text{CH}_3\text{CO} \cdot \text{N}(\text{H}_3) \cdot \text{ONO}_2$.

ACETAM'IDOANTIP'YRIN(E). A product obtained by treating antipyrine with nitric acid and reducing by means of zinc and acetic acid; an antipyretic.

ACETAM'INOL. A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)\text{O} \cdot \text{CO}$, used in the treatment of phthisis.

ACETAN'ILID(E). Fr., *acétanilide*. Ger., *Acetanilid*. Syn.: *antifebrine*. A substance having the constitution $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}) \cdot \text{H} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{NO}$. It is antipyretic and analgetic.

ACE'TAS, *m.* -ta'tis. An acetate.—**A. aluminicus.** Neutral acetate of aluminum.—**A. ammonicus.** Acetate of ammonium.—**A. cupricus.** Acetate of copper.—**A. kalicus.** Acetate of potassium.—**A. morphicus.** Acetate of morphine.—**A. natrius.** Acetate of sodium.

A'CETATE. Lat., *acetas*. Fr., *acétate*. Ger., *Acetat*, *essigsäures Salz*. A salt of acetic acid. For the individual *a's*, see under the names of the bases.—**Acid a.** One in which the base replaces only a part of that portion of the hydrogen of the acid that is capable of dis-

placement.—**Basic a.** One in which one or more of the acid-radicle molecules ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$) have been replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl (OH); or, a combination of a normal *a.* with the hydrate or the oxide of the base.

A'CETATED. Lat., *acetatus*. Ger., *essigsauer*. 1. Having the constitution of an acetate. 2. Containing an acetate, or acetic acid, or vinegar.

ACETA'TUS. Acetated.

ACETBROMAN'ILID(E). See **BROMACETANILIDE**.

A'CETENE. Fr., *acétène*. Ger., *Aceten*. Olefant gas. See **ETHYLENE**.

ACET'ENYL. Fr., *acétényle*. Ger., *A.* A univalent radicle, supposed to be present in acetylene, having the composition $\text{C} \equiv \text{CH}_3$.

ACETEUGENOL. From *acetic* and *eugenol*. A compound obtained by treating eugenol with chloracetyl. Used as a source of artificial vanilla.

ACET'IC. Lat., *aceticus*. Fr., *acétique*. Ger., *acetisch*, *essigsauer*. Containing or derived from vinegar or acetyl.

ACET'ICA, *n. pl.* See **ACETA medicata** (under **ACETUM**).

ACET'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum aceticum*. Fr., *acide acétique*. Ger., *Essigsäure*. The acid of vinegar; a hydrate, or hydrated oxide, of acetyl: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{O} \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \text{O}$, or

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}$, or CH_3COOH .—**Glacial a. a.** Lat., *acidum aceticum glaciale*. Fr., *acide acétique cristallisable* [Fr. Cod.], *vinaigre glacial*. Ger., *Eisessig*. Syn.: *radical vinegar*. Nearly absolute *a. a.*; a colorless, volatile liquid, of pungent odor and caustic taste, which crystallizes below 15°C .—**Hydrated a. a.** A definite compound of *a. a.* and water (79 parts of the crystallized acid to 21 of water).—**Monohydrated a. a.** See *Glacial a. a.*

ACET'IC ALDEHYD(E). Fr., *aldéhyde acétique* (ou *vinique*). Ger., *Acetaldehyd*, *Aethylaldehyd*. Ordinary aldehyde, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$.

ACET'IC ANHYDRID(E). Fr., *anhydride acétique*. Ger., *Essigsäureanhydrid*. Anhydrous acetic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 = (\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$.

ACET'IC ETHER. Lat., *æther aceticus*. Fr., *éther acétique*. Ger., *Essigester*, *Essigäther*. Any compound of acetic acid with a compound radicle.

ACET'ICUS. Acetic. With the name of a base, the acetate of that base.

ACET'IDIN. Fr., *acétidine*. Ger., *Acetidin*. Acetic ether.

ACETIFICATION. Lat., *acetificatio* (from *acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *acétification*. Ger., *Essigbildung*. A transformation into vinegar.

ACET'IFY. Fr., *acétifier*. Ger., *sauer machen*. To convert into vinegar.

ACETIM'ETER, ACETIMET'RIC, ACETIM'ETRY. See **ACETOMETER, ACETOMETRIC, and ACETOMETRY**.

A'CETIN. Fr., *acétine*. Ger., *A.* An acetic ether (or acetate) of glyceryl. Three are known: *monacetin*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)$; *diacetin*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$; and *triacetin*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3$. All of them are liquids.

ACE'TIS, *m.* -ti'tis. See **ACETITE**.

A'CETITE. Lat., *acetic*. Fr., *acétite*. Ger., *Acetit*, *essigsäures Salz* (1st def.). 1. A salt of acetic acid (formerly so called, but now known to be the same as acetic acid); an acetate. 2. A compound of acetic acid and mannite (diacetate of mannitan).

A'CETMETAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métamido-benzoïque*. Ger., *Acetmetamidobenzoëssäure*. A crystalline acid formed by heating metamidobenzoic acid with glacial acetic acid: $\text{C}(\text{H}, \text{N}[\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}])\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{COOH}$, H, H .

ACETNAPH'THALID(E). Ger., *Acetnaphthalid*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7 \cdot \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}) \cdot \text{H}$, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid on naphthalide.

A'CETOA'CETATE. Fr., *acéto-acétate*. Ger., *Acetacetat*, *acetessigsäures Salz*. A salt of acetoacetic acid.

- A''CETOACET'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide acéto-acétique*. Ger., *Acetessigsäure*. A monobasic acid formed from acetic acid by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid radicle with acetyl, $(C_2H_3O.C_2H_4.COOH)$.
- A''CETOACET'IC ETHER.** Fr., *éther acéto-acétique*. Ger., *Acetessigester*. An acetoacetate in which a compound radicle replaces the extraradical hydrogen of the acid.
- A''CETOAMIDOPHEN'OL.** An oxidation product of acetanilide, $(C_6H_4OH.NH.C_2H_3O)$.
- A''CETOAR'SENITE.** Fr., *acéto-arsénite*. Ger., *Acetarsenit*. A salt consisting of an acetate and an arsenite of the same base.
- A''CETOBENZ'IDIN(E).** Ger., *Acetbenzidin*. See BENZIDINE.
- A''CETOBENZO'IC ANHYDRID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzoëssigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of benzoyl, benzoate of acetyl: $C_6H_5O_3 = C_2H_3O \left\{ O. \right. C_7H_5O \left. \right\} O$.
- A''CETOBROMAN'ILID(E).** See BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE.
- ACETOBR'O'MID(E).** Fr., *acétobromure*. Ger., *Acetobromür*. An acetate in which part of the hydrogen of the acid radicle has been replaced by bromine.
- A''CETOBROMOPH'ENONE.** See ACETOPHENONE.
- A''CETOBUTYRATE.** Fr., *acéto-butyrat*. Ger., *Acetobuttersäureester*. A salt containing molecules of both the acetic-acid radicle and the butyric-acid radicle, the general formula being $R''(O.C_2H_3O).(OC_4H_7O)$, in which R'' is a bivalent radicle.
- A''CETOBUTYR'IC ACID.** See PROPIONIC ACID.
- A''CETOC'AUS'TIN.** A caustic consisting of a 50-per-cent. solution of trichloroacetic acid.
- A''CETOCHLO'RAL.** See CHLORAL.
- A''CETOCHLORAN'ILID(E).** See under CHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE.
- A''CETOCHLORHY'DRIN.** Fr., *acéto-chlorhydrine*. Ger., *A*. A liquid produced by the action of acetic and hydrochloric acids on glycerin, whereby two molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid: $C_3H_5.(OH).Cl.(C_2H_3O_2)$.
- A''CETOCHLORHYDROSE.** Fr., *acéto-chlorhydrrose*. Ger., *A*. Aceto-chlorhydrin of glucose, $C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_4ClO_2$; a semi-fluid or crystalline body resulting from the action of acetyl chloride on glucose.
- A''CETOCHLO'RID(E).** Fr., *acéto-chlorure*. Ger., *Acetochlorür*. A double salt consisting of an acetate and a chloride of the same base.
- A''CETOCIN'NAMENE.** Fr., *acéto-cinnamène*. Ger., *Acetocinamen*. An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{10}O = CO < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH \end{smallmatrix} = CH - C_6H_5$, formed by the dry distillation of the calcium salts of acetic and cinnamic acid.
- A''CETOCINNAM'IC ANHYDRID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäureessigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of cinnamyl, $C_2H_3O.C_6H_7O$.
- A''CETOCIT'RATE.** Fr., *acéto-citrate*. Ger., *Acetocitrat*. A compound of an acetate and a citrate.
- A''CETOCO'MENATE.** Fr., *acéto-coménate*. Ger., *Acetokomenat*. A compound of an acetate and a comenate.
- A''CETOCUMIN'IC ANHYDRID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-cuminique*. Acetate of cumyl, $C_2H_3O.C_{10}H_{11}O$.
- A''CETOCYAN'IC OXID(E).** Fr., *oxyde acéto-cyanique*. Ger., *Essigsäurecyansäureanhydrid*. Acetate of cyanogen, $CH_3.CO_2.CN$; isomeric with cyanacetic acid.
- A''CETODIBROMAN'ILID(E).** See BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE.
- A''CETODIBROMOX'YLID(E).** See XYLIDINE.
- A''CETODICHLORA'CETATE.** Fr., *acéto-dichloracétate*. Ger., *dichloracetessigsäures Salz*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 atoms of chlorine are substituted for 2 of hydrogen.
- A''CETODICHLORHY'DRIN.** Fr., *acéto-dichlorhydrine*. Ger., *Acetodichlorhydrin*. A liquid, $C_3H_5.Cl_2.(C_2H_3O_2)$, formed by the action of acetic and hydrochloric acids on glycerin.
- A''CETODIETHYLA'CETATE.** Fr., *acéto-diéthylacétate*. Ger., *diäthylessigsäures Salz*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 molecules of ethyl are substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen.
- A''CETODIISOBUTYLA'CETATE.** Fr., *acéto-diisobutylacétate*. Ger., *Acetaldiisobutylacetat*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 molecules of isobutyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.
- ACETOFORM'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide acéto-formique*. Ger., *Acetameisensäure*. Syn.: *pyroracemie* (or *pyruvic*) acid. A monobasic acid obtained by the distillation of glyceric acid; a liquid of the constitution $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3.CO.COOH$, i. e., formic acid in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen.
- A''CETOFORMOBENZO'IC ETHER.** See FORMOBENZOIC ACID.
- ACETOGLY'CERAL.** See GLYCERALS.
- A''CETOGLYCOLCHLORHY'DRIN.** Fr., *acéto-glycolchlorhydrine*. Ger., *Acetoglycolchlorhydrin*. A body having the composition $C_2H_7ClO_2$.
- A''CETOGLYCO'LLATE.** Fr., *acéto-glycolate*. Ger., *Acetoglycolat*. A salt of acetoglycollic acid.
- A''CETOGLYCOL'LIC ACID.** Fr., *acide acéto-glycolique*. Ger., *Acetoglycolsäure*. A monobasic acid derived from glycollic acid by the substitution of acetyl for hydrogen: $CH_2.O(C_2H_3O) - CO.OH = C_4H_6O_4$.
- A''CETOGUAN'AMIN(E).** See METHYLGUANAMINE.
- A''CETOHYPOBRO'MOUS ANHYDRID(E), A. OXID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypobromoux*. Ger., *Essigsäureunterbromigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of bromine, isomeric with monobromoacetic acid: $C_2H_2BrO_2$.
- A''CETOHYPOCHLO'ROUS ANHYDRID(E), A. OXID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypochloreux*. Ger., *Essigsäureunterchlorigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of chlorine, isomeric with monochloroacetic acid: $C_2H_3ClO_2$. A colorless liquid, which explodes when heated to 100° C.
- A''CETOHYPOI'ODOUS ANHYDRID(E), A. OXID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypoiodoux*. Ger., *Essigsäureunterjodigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of iodine. Two of them are known: *iodine monoacetate*, $C_2H_3IO_2$; and *iodine triacetate*, $I.(C_2H_3O_2)_3$.
- A''CETOI'ODID(E).** Fr., *acéto-iodure*. Ger., *Acetjodür*. A compound of the acetate and the iodide of the same radicle.
- A''CETOI'ODOUS ANHYDRID(E).** Fr., *anhydride acéto-iodoux*. Ger., *Essigsäurejodigsäureanhydrid*. Syn.: *triacetate of iodine*. An explosive compound, occurring under the form of readily deliquescent, colorless, prismatic crystals, $I.(O.C_2H_3O)_2$.
- A''CETOL.** Fr., *acétol*. Ger., *A*. 1. The alcohol of acetone, $C_3H_5O(OH) = CH_3.CO.CH_2OH$. 2. A proprietary remedy for toothache. The active ingredients are said to be acetic acid and alum.
- A''CETOLAC'TATE.** Fr., *acéto-lactate*. Ger., *Acetolactat*. A salt of acetalactic acid.
- A''CETOLAC'TIC ACID.** Fr., *acide acéto-lactique*. Ger., *Acetomilchsäure*. A syrupy monobasic acid: $CH_3 - CH(O.C_2H_3O) - COOH = C_5H_8O_4$.
- ACETOLA'TUM, n.** Fr., *acétolat*. A preparation made by distilling vinegar with one or more aromatic vegetable substances.
- ACETOLATU'RUM, n.** Fr., *acétolature*. Ger., *Essiganzug*. A preparation made by infusing or macerating a vegetable drug in vinegar; an acetous tincture.
- ACETO'LEUM, n.** Fr., *acétolé*. Ger., *Essigauflösung*. A solution of a drug in vinegar.
- ACETOL'ICUM, n.** Fr., *acétolique*. A general term for pharmaceutical preparations made with vinegar.
- A''CETOLOTI'VUM, n.** From *acetum*, vinegar, and

lavare (perf. part., *lotus*), to bathe. Fr., *acétotatif*. A medicated vinegar for external use.

A'CETOLU'ID(E). See TOLYLACETAMIDE.

A'CETOMAL'ONATE. Fr., *acétomalonate*. Ger., *acetalonsaures Salz*. A double salt of acetic and malonic acids.

ACETOM'ETER. From *acetum*, vinegar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *acetometrum*. Fr., *acétimètre*. Ger., *Es-sigmesser*. A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density.

ACETOMET'RIC. Fr., *acétimétrique*. Pertaining to acetometry.

ACETOM'ETRY. Fr., *acétimétrie*. The process of testing commercial acetic acid with the acetometer.

A'CETOMONOBROMAN'ILID(E). Fr., *acéto-monobromanilide*. Ger., *Acetomonobromanilid*. Monobromophenylacetamide (q. v., under BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE).

A'CETON. A proprietary analgetic preparation.

ACETONÆ'MIA, *f*. From *acetum*, acetone, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *acétonémie*. Ger., *Acetonämie*. A morbid condition imputed to the presence of acetone in the blood; marked by a peculiar odor of the breath and urine and by various derangements of the nervous system. It has been thought to be the cause of diabetic coma.

ACETON'AL. Aluminum and sodium acetate.

ACETON'AMIN(E)S. Fr., *acétonamines*. Ger., *Acetonamine*. A series of bases produced by the action of ammonia on acetone. The following are known: *Diacetonamine*, or *diacetonyhydramine*, $C_6H_{13}NO = 2C_3H_6O + NH_3 - H_2O$; *triacetonamine*, or *triacetonyhydramine*, $C_9H_{17}NO = 3C_3H_6O + NH_3 - 2H_2O$ (of which compound there is one uncrystallizable isomer, called *isotriacetona-mine*); *dehydrotriacetonamine* (the acetone of Heintz, $C_9H_{15}NO = C_3H_5NO + NH_3 - 2H_2O$); *dehydropentacetona-mine*, $C_{15}H_{23}N = 5C_3H_6O + NH_3 - 5H_2O$.

ACETONAPHTHYL'AMID(E), *f*. See NAPHTHYLAMIDE.

ACET'ONATE. Fr., *acétonate*. Ger., *Acetonat*. A salt of acetic acid.

A'CETONCHLO'ROFORM. See CHLORETONE.

A'CETONE. Lat., *acetum*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Aceton*. Syn.: *pyroacetic spirit*, *acetylmethyl*, *dimethyl ketone*. A colorless, mobile liquid, of pleasant odor, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates (whence the name *pyroacetic spirit*), and of sugar, cellulose, and various organic compounds: $C_3H_6O = C_2H_3O.CH_3 = CH_3 : CO : CH_3$. It has been found in small quantities in normal urine. [Von Jaksch.] A feeble anæsthetic action has been attributed to it. Circulating in the blood, it gives rise to acetonæmia. The word is also used in a generic sense as synonymous with *ketone* (q. v.).—**A. alcohol**. See ACETOL.—**A. series**. See KETONE.

A'CETONECYANHY'DRINS. Compounds of acetone with hydrocyanic acid. The following are known: *Acetonecyanhydrin*, $C_4H_7NO = C_3H_6O.CNH$; *diacetonecyanhydrin*, $C_7H_{13}NO_2 = 2(C_3H_6O).CNH$; *monochloracetonecyanhydrin*, $C_4H_6ClON = C_3H_5ClO.CNH$; *tetrachloridiacetonecyanhydrin*, $C_7H_9Cl_4NO_2 = C_3H_6O.C_3H_2Cl_4O.CNH$.

A'CETONESULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acétone-sulfonique*. Ger., *Acetonsulfonsäure*. An acid, $C_3H_6SO_4 = CO \begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2(\text{SO}_3\text{H}) \end{matrix}$, formed by the action of alkaline sulphites on dichloroacetin.

ACETON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acétonique*. Ger., *Aceton-säure*. Butyl lactic acid, so called because it may be regarded as acetone in which hydroxyl and the acid characteristic of $CO.OH$ replace an atom of oxygen: $(CH_3)_2C(OH).COOH$.

ACET'ONIN(E). Fr., *acétone*. Ger., *Acetonin*. 1. Dehydrotriacetonamine. 2. A substance produced by the action of ammonia on acetone.

A'CETONI'TRATE. Fr., *acéto-nitrate*, *acéto-azotate*. Ger., *Acetonitrat*. A double salt of acetic and nitric acids.

A'CETONI'TRILE. Fr., *acéto-nitrile*. Ger., *Acetonitril*. Syn.: *cyanide of methyl*. A colorless, inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_3)''.N$, or $(CH_3)'.CN$; a substitution compound of nitrile, NO_2 , in which a molecule of ethenyl, C_2H_3 , replaces the double oxygen atom. It is obtained by treating acetate of ammonium or acetamide with phosphoric anhydride.

A'CETONI'TROSE. Fr., *acéto-nitrose*. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(NO_3)(C_2H_3O)_4O_5$, prepared by the action of concentrated nitric acid on aceto-chlorohydrate.

ACETO'NUM, *n*. Acetone.

A'CETONURAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acétone-uramique*. Ger., *Acetonuraminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3 = (CH_3)_2C(NH.CO.NH_2) - COOH$.

ACETONU'RIA, *f*. From *acetone*, and *οἶρον*, urine. Fr., *acétonurie*. Ger., *Acetonurie*. The occurrence of acetone in the urine in abnormal amount.

ACET'ONYL. Fr., *acétonyle*. Ger., *A*. The radicle of acetone: $CH_2 - CO - CH_3$.—**A'quinoline**. Fr., *acétonylquinoléine*. Ger., *A'chinolin*. A substitution product of quinoline occurring under the form of golden-yellow acicular crystals, of the constitution $C_9H_8N(CH_2.CO.CH_3) = C_6(-, H, H, H, H, -)N(CH_2.CO.CH_3, H, H, H, -)C_3$.—**A'urea**. Fr., *acétonylurée*. Ger., *A'harnstoff*. A crystalline body, $C_5H_8N_2O_2 = CO.N_2H_2.CO.C.(CH_3)_2$, formed by the union of single molecules of acetone, hydrocyanic acid, and cyanic acid.

ACET'ONYLURAM'IC ACID. See ACETONURAMIC ACID.

A'CETOORTHOSILI'CIC ANHYDRID(E). Fr., *anhydride acéto-orthosilicique*. Ger., *Orthosiliciumessigsäureanhydrid*. Tetracetate of silicon, $Si.(O.C_2H_3O)_4$.

A'CETOORTHOTOLU'ID(E). A crystalline compound, $C_7H_7.NH.C_2H_3O$, said to be a powerful antipyretic.

A'CETOPHENET'IDIN(E). See PHENACETINE.

ACETOPH'ENONE. Fr., *acéto-phénone*. Ger., *Acetophenon*. Phenylmethylketone, $C_6H_5CO.CH_3$. See PHENYL-methyl ketone and HYPNONE.

ACETOPHENON'IC ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool acéto-phénonique*. Ger., *Acetophenonalkohol*. Secondary phenylethyl alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH.(OH).CH_3$.

A'CETOPHEN'ONIN(E). Fr., *acéto-phénonine*. Ger., *Acetophenonin*. A base produced by the action of dry ammonia on boiling acetophenone: $C_{24}H_{19}N$, or $C_{24}H_{23}N_2$.

A'CETOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. See ACETYLPHOSPHORIC ACID.

A'CETOPIPER'IDIN(E). See PIPERIDINE.

A'CETOPROPI'ONATE. Fr., *acéto-propionate*. Ger., *Acetopropionat*. A salt of aceto-propionic acid.

A'CETOPROPION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acéto-propionique*. Ger., *Acetopropionsäure*. A monobasic acid, $CH_3CO - CH_2.CH_2.COOH = C_5H_8O_3$.

A'CETOPYROPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. See ACETYLPYROPHOSPHORIC ACID.

A'CETOPYROPHOS'PHOROUS ACID. Fr., *acide acéto-pyrophosphoreux*. Ger., *acétopyrophosphorige Säure*. Pyrophosphorous acid in which the radicle of acetic acid has replaced a molecule of hydroxyl: $(C_2H_3O_2)(OH)_2P_2O_5 = C_2H_6P_2O_6$.

A'CETORTHOTOLU'ID(E). A substance isomeric with exalgine; antipyretic and analgetic.

ACETO'SA, *f*. From *acetosus*, sour. Gr., *ὄξαις*, *ὄξυλάπα-θον*. Fr., *oseille*. Ger., *Sauerampfer*. A subgenus of plants belonging to the genus *Rumex*.

A'CETOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acéto-salicylique*. Ger., *Acetatsalicylsäure*. Acetate of salicylic acid, $C_6(H, H, H, H, O, C_2H_3O.CO.OH.) = C_9H_8O_4$.

A'CETOSALICYL'IC ANHYDRID(E). Fr., *anhydride acéto-salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylessigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of salicyl, $C_2H_3O.C_7H_5O_2$.

A'CETOSE. See ACETOUS.

ACETOSEL'LA, *f.* The wood-sorrel. See **OXALIS a.**—*Kali acetosellæ*. Potassium binoxalate.

ACETOS'ITY. Fr., *acétosité*. The state of being acetous.

A'CETOSODA'CETATE. Fr., *acéto-sodacétate*. Ger., *Natracessigsäures Salz*. An acetoacetate in which an atom of sodium replaces an atom of hydrogen.

A'CETOSODETHYLA'CETATE. Fr., *acéto-sodéthylacétate*. Ger., *-natracessigester* (preceded by the name of a base). An acetoacetate in which an atom of sodium and a molecule of ethyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

ACETOS'PYRIN(E). See **ACOPYRINE**.

A'CETOSUC'CINATE. Fr., *acéto-succinate*. Ger., *acetobernsteinsäures Salz*. A double salt of acetic and succinic acids.

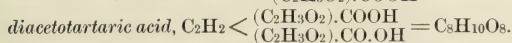
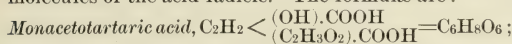
A'CETOSUL'PHID(E). Fr., *acéto-sulfure*. Ger., *Acetosulfür*. A double salt consisting of an acetate and a sulphide of the same base.

A'CETOSULPHU'RIC ACID. See **THIACETIC ACID**.

ACETO'SUS. Acetous.

ACET'OSYL. See **ACETYL**.

A'CETOTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acéto-tartrique*. Ger., *Acetoweinsäure*. An acid having the composition of tartaric acid in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen in one or both of the hydroxyl molecules of the acid radicle. The formulæ are:



A'CETOTRIBROMAN'ILID(E). See **BROMOPHENYL-ACETAMIDE**.

A'CETOUS. Lat., *acetosus*. Fr., *acéteux*. Ger., *essigt, essigsauer*. Relating to vinegar or its formation.—**A. acid**. Lat., *acidum acetosum*. Fr., *acide acéteux*. Ger., *Essigsäure*. Vinegar or dilute acetic acid; formerly so called because it was supposed to be a definite compound less highly oxygenated than acetic acid. Its salts were called *acetites*.

A'CETOXACET'IC ACID. Acetoglycollic acid.

A'CETOXYBENZAM'IC ACID. See **OXYBENZAMIC ACID**.

ACETOX'IM(E). Fr., *acétoxime*. An oxime substitution product of an acetone.

ACETOX'YL. Fr., *acétoxyle*. Ger., *A. Acetyl*.

ACETOX'YLID(E). See **XYLYLACETAMIDE**.

A'CETOXYQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *acétoxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Acetoxychinolin*. A substitution product of oxyquinoline in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen: $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}(\text{CH}_3.\text{CO})\text{N}$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known: *ortho-a.*, $\text{C}_6(-, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{O}.\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}, -)\text{N}(\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})\text{C}_3$, a yellowish oily liquid, boiling at 280°C .; and *para-a.*, $\text{C}_6(-, \text{H}, \text{O}.\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}, \text{H}, \text{H}, -)\text{N}(\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})\text{C}_3$, a substance forming colorless crystals melting at from 36 to 38°C .

ACET'OYL. Acetyl.

A'CETPARAAMIDOSAL'OL. See **SALOPHENE**.

A'CETPARATOLU'ID(E). The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}.\text{COCH}_3$; an antipyretic.

A'CETPHENET'IDIN(E). See **PHENACETINE**.

ACETUL'MIC ACID. From *acetum*, vinegar, and *ulmus*, elm. Fr., *acide acétulmique*. An acid of the constitution $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$.

ACE'TUM, *n.* From *acere*, to turn sour (*vinum acetum* = wine that has turned sour). Gr., *ὄξος, ὀξεῖδιον*. Fr., *vinaigre*. Ger., *Essig*. 1. Vinegar. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation made with vinegar.—**A. acerrimum**, **A. acetosum**. Old terms for distilled vinegar.—**A. alcalisatum**. An old term for normal acetate of potassium.—**A. antisepticum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. aromaticum** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], **A. bezoardicum**. Fr., *vinaigre antiseptique* (ou *aromatique*, ou *des quatre voleurs*, ou *de Marseille*). Ger., *aromatischer Essig* [Ger. Ph.], *Giftessig*,

Pestessig, *Vierräuberessig*. Syn.: *a. quatuor furum* (seu *lutronum*). Thieves' vinegar, vinegar of the four thieves; so called from the story of its having been used as a preventive of the plague by four men who, under pretense of nursing and succoring the sick in the great Marseilles epidemic of 1720–1721, robbed the sick, the dying, and the dead, and themselves escaped unharmed. One of them, having been afterward captured, was pardoned on condition of his divulging the composition of the vinegar.—**A. britannicum**. Fr., *vinaigre anglais*. 1. Malt vinegar. 2. (Fr. Cod.) a preparation consisting of 1,000 parts of glacial acetic acid, 100 parts of camphor, 2 parts, each, of oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves, and 1 part of oil of lavender.—**A. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vinaigre camphré* (ou *camphoraté*), *acétolé de camphre*. Ger., *Kampheressig*. Camphorated vinegar.—**A. cardiacum**. See **A. aromaticum**.—**A. chalybeatum**. Ger., *Stahlessig*. Chalybeate vinegar; a solution of iron in vinegar or in acetic acid.—**A. chymicorum metallicum**. An old term for a hydromel containing antimony.—**A. commune**. Vinegar.—**A. concentratum**. Fr., *vinaigre concentré*. Ger., *concentri(e)rtter Essig*. Concentrated vinegar, acetic acid.—**A. crudum**. Crude, or commercial, vinegar.—**A. destillatum**. Fr., *vinaigre distillé*. Ger., *destillirter Essig*. Distilled vinegar.—**A. empyreumaticum**. Wood vinegar. See **PYROLIGNEOUS ACID**.—**A. gallicum**. French, or wine, vinegar.—**A. glaciale**. Glacial acetic acid.—**A. lignorum**. Wood vinegar. See **PYROLIGNEOUS ACID**.—**A. medicatum**. Fr., *vinaigre médicinal acétolé*. Ger., *medizinischer Essig*, *Arzneiessig*, *Kräuteressig*. A medicated vinegar.—**A. mulsum**. From *mulcere*, to sweeten. A mixture of vinegar and honey.—**A. mulsum dulce**. See **OXYGLUCUS**.—**A. odoratum**. A perfumed vinegar.—**A. prophylacticum**. See **A. antisepticum**.—**A. purificatum**, **A. purum**. Syn.: *a. destillatum*. Purified vinegar; the *acidum aceticum dilutum* of the U. S. Ph.—**A. purum concentratum**. Acetic acid.—**A. pyrolignosum**. Ger., *Holzessig*. Pyroligneous acid, wood vinegar.—**A. pyrolignosum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *roher Holzessig*. Crude pyroligneous acid.—**A. pyrolignosum rectificatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rectificirter Holzessig*. Rectified pyroligneous acid.—**A. scilliticum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. squilliticum**. See **A. scillæ** (under **SCILLA**).—**A. stilatum**. Distilled vinegar.—**A. vini**. Wine vinegar.

ACETURE'ID(E). See **ACETYLUREA**.

ACETU'RIC ACID. Acetyl glycocine.

ACE'TUS. See **OXYMEL**.

ACETVANIL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide acéto-vanillique*. Ger., *Acetvanillin*. An acid produced artificially by the oxidation of acetogenol, used as a source of vanillin.

A'CETYL. Fr., *acétyle*. Ger., *A. acetoyle*, *acetosyl*, *acetoxy*, *othyl*. A radicle (old formula, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$; new formula, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$), not yet isolated, but supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Formerly the name was applied to a different radicle, C_2H_3 , or C_4H_3 (old system).

A'CETYLAMIDOBEN'ZENE. See **ACETANILIDE**.

A'CETYLAMIDOPHEN'OL. A colorless, amorphous compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_4$. It has been used as an antipyretic.

ACETYL'AMIN(E). See **DIETHYLENEDIAMINE**.

A'CETYLAMMO'NIUM. See **ALDEHYDAMMONIA**.

A'CETYLAMYGDALAN'ILID(E). Fr., *acétylamygdalanilide*. Ger., *Acétylamygdalanilid*. A derivative formed from amygdalanilide by the substitution of one or more molecules of acetyl for hydroxyl.

ACETYL'AMYL. Fr., *acétylamyle*. Ger., *A.* An addition product of acetyl and amyl, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}.\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$.

A'CETYLAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *acétylaniline*. Ger., *Acetylanilin*. A substance of alkaline reaction, produced by the action of Dutch liquid (ethylene dichloride) on aniline at a temperature of 200°C .

A'CETYLANTHRAFLA'VIC ACID. See DIACETOANTHRAFLAVIC ACID.

ACETYLBARBALO'IN. From *acetyl* and *barbaloin*. Fr., *acétyl-barbaloine*. Ger., *A*. A substitution compound of acetyl and barbaloin.

ACETYLCAR'BERINS. See CARBERINS.

A'CETYLCHLORALAMMO'NIAS. Bodies formed by the substitution of 1 or 2 molecules of acetyl for hydrogen in chloralammonia (trichlorethylidene hydramine). The two following are known: *Monoacetylchloralammonia*, $C_2H_3(C_2H_3O)Cl_3ON$; *diacetylchloralammonia*, $C_2H_2(C_2H_3O)_2Cl_3ON$.

A'CETYLDI'AMIN(E). See ACEDIAMINE.

A'CETYLDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *acétyldiphénylamine*. Ger., *Acetyldiphenylamin*. Diphenylamine with 1 atom of its hydrogen replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $C_{14}H_{13}ON = N(C_6H_5)_2(C_2H_3O)$. It acts as a base.

ACET'YLENE. Fr., *acétylène*. Ger., *Acetylen*, *Aethin*. Syn.: *ethine*. A gaseous hydrocarbon, $C_2H_2 = CH \equiv CH$, and so having the same relation to the acetyl of the older writers (C_2H_3) that ethylene and methylene have to ethyl and methyl; a colorless, inflammable gas, of very disagreeable odor, which can be prepared by the direct synthesis of its elements in the electric arc. It has various polymeric modifications, which are derived from it by the action of heat, such as: *diacetylene*, C_4H_4 ; *triacetylene*, or benzene, C_6H_6 ; *tetracetylene*, styrol, or cinnamene, C_8H_8 ; *pentacetylene*, or naphthalene hydride, $C_{10}H_{10}$; and *enneacetylene*, or retene, $C_{18}H_{18}$.

ACET'YLENETRIPHENYLTRI'AMIN(E). Fr., *acétylènetriphényltri-amin*. Ger., *Acetylentriphenyltri-amin*. A crystalline body, $NC_6H_5 < \begin{matrix} CH - N(C_6H_5)H \\ CH - N(C_6H_5)H \end{matrix}$ having the constitution of a triple molecule of ammonia in which 3 molecules of phenyl and 1 molecule of acetylene replace 7 atoms of hydrogen.

A'CETYLFLAV'ENOL. Fr., *acétylflavénol*. Ger., *A*. A substitution compound of flavenol in which a molecule of acetyl (CH_3CO) replaces an atom of hydrogen: $C_{17}H_{13}NO_2 = C_9H_5.C_6H_4O.CH_3CO.CH_3.N$.

ACETYL'IA, f. An old term for diethylenediamine (acetylamine).

ACETYL'IAC. Fr., *acétyliaque*. A base obtained by the action of ammonia on ethylene dibromide; probably the same as diethylene diamine or its hydrate.

ACET'YLID(E). Fr., *acétylure*. Ger., *Acetylid*. 1. A substitution compound of a metal with acetylene. 2. A body having the constitution $C_6H_5O_4 = C_2H_3O(C_2H_2)_3O - C_2H_3O.(C_2H_2)_3O$.

ACET'YLITE. Fr., *acétylite*. Ger., *Acetylit*, *aldehydsäures Salz*. A salt of acetyloous acid.

A'CETYLMETH'YL. See ACETONE.

A'CETYLNAPH'THALIN. See ACENAPHTHENE.

ACET'YLOXAPH'THALENE. See ACENAPHTHENE.

ACET'YLOUS ACID. Fr., *acide acétyleux*. Ger., *Aldehydsäure*. Syn.: *aldehydic* (or *etheric*, or *lampic*) acid. An acid supposed to be produced by the slow combustion of ether or of alcohol, or, under certain circumstances, by the oxidation of aldehyde. It has also been thought to be a mere mixture of aldehyde and acetic acid.

A'CETYLOXAMETH'ANE. See OXAMETHANE.

A'CETYLPHENYLHY'DRAZIN(E). See HYDRACETIN.

A'CETYLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acétyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Acetylphosphorsäure*. Syn.: *aceto-phosphoric acid*. A monobasic acid, $PO(O.C_2H_3O)_2.OH = C_2H_3PO_6$.

A'CETYLPIPER'IDIN(E). Fr., *acétyl-pipéridine*. Ger., *Acetylpiiperidin*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_8H_5N.H_5(CH_3CO) = C_7H_{13}NO$.

A'CETYLPYROPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acétyl-pyrophosphorique*. Ger., *Acetylpyrophosphorsäure*.

Syn.: *acetopyrophosphoric acid*. A tribasic acid, $(C_2H_3O_2).(OH)_3P_2.O_3 = C_2H_6P_2O_8$, derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl by the radicle of acetic acid.

A'CETYLPYR'ROL. Fr., *acetyl-pyrrol*. Ger., *A*. A liquid, of peculiar odor, $C_6H_7NO = C_4H_4.N(C_2H_3O)$; being pyrrol with 1 atom of its hydrogen (the one which is directly combined with the nitrogen) replaced by acetyl. See also PSEUDOACETYLPYRROL.

ACETYLQUIN'IN(E). A quinine compound said to be of the formula $C_2H_3O.OC_2OH_{23}.N_2O$.

A'CETYLSULPHURE'A. See ACETYLTHTIOUREA.

ACETYLTAN'NIN. See TANNIGEN.

A'CETYLTETRAHYDROQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *acétyl-tétrahydroquinoléine*. Ger., *Acetyl-tétrahydrochinolin*. A colorless liquid, boiling at $295^\circ C$, having the constitution of tetrahydroquinoline in which 1 of the added hydrogen atoms is replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $C_9H_7N.H_3(CH_3CO) = C_{11}H_{13}NO$.

A'CETYLTHTIOURE'A. Fr., *acétyl-thio-urée*. Ger., *Acetoxythioharnstoff*. Syn.: *acetylsulphurea*. A body occurring in the form of prismatic crystals, consisting of thiourea (sulphurea) in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen: $CSN_2H_3(C_2H_3O)$.

A'CETYLTHTY'MOL. Thymyl acetate; an antiseptic.

A'CETYLTRIETH'YL ETHER. Ethyl orthoacetate.

A'CETYLURE'A. Fr., *acétylurée*. Ger., *Acetoxyharnstoff*. Urea in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $CON_2H_3(C_2H_3O)$.

A'CETYLU'RETHANE. See URETHANE.

A'CETYLZANALO'IN. Fr., *acétyl-zanaloïne*. Ger., *A*. A substitution compound of acetyl and zanaloïn; a yellow, amorphous mass.

ACHALYBÆ'MIA, ACHALYBHÆ'MIA, f. From α priv., $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\psi$, steel, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. Fr., *achalybhmie*. Deficiency of iron in the blood.

ACHAMEL'LA, f. See ACMELLA.

ACHANACA. An African name for a plant the leaves and fruit of which are used by the natives of the kingdom of Mély as a sudorific in the treatment of venereal diseases.

ACHAOVAN. Written also *achoavan*. The Egyptian name of a plant supposed to be a species of *Matricaria*, used in the treatment of jaundice.—**A-Abiat.** The name under which Prosper Alpinus speaks of a plant which grows about Cairo, used by the Egyptians in diseases of women; supposed to be *Senecio cineraria*.

ACHARIS'TON, ACHARIS'TUM. Gr., ($\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu$) $\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$ ($\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, thankless). In Galen's time, a certain antidote of very speedy action; in the middle ages, a medicine that cured so promptly as to be unprofitable to the physician—hence a thankless drug.

ACHA'TES, m. and f. Gr., $\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma$. The agate (so called from its having been first found in the Sicilian river of that name); anciently esteemed as an antidote to poisons, especially that of the viper.

ACHATI'NUS. Agate-like. See FAVUS *a*.

ACHE. A.-S., *acan*. Gr., $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$. Fr., *avoir mal, souffrir*. Ger., *schmerzen*. To be affected with pain, especially steady pain (generally said of a part rather than of the individual).

ACHE. A.-S., *ace, wee, ece*. Gr., $\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *mal*. Ger., *Schmerz*. (All these equivalents apply only to the 1st def.) 1. Pain, especially steady pain. 2. An old name for parsley. See PETROSELINUM.

ACHE'BONE. See *Os immolationum*.

ACHEI'LIA, f. From α priv., and $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a lip. Fr., *achélie*, *achilie*. Ger., *Achilie*, *Lippenmangel*. A deformity consisting in partial or complete absence of the lips.

ACHEIL'OUS. Gr., $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *acheilus*. Affected with acheilia (*q. v.*).

ACHEI'LUS. Acheilous; as a n., an acheilous individual.

ACH'EIR. Gr., ἀχειρ (from α priv., and χείρ, the hand). Fr., *achéire*. Syn.: *demanus*. Acheirous.

ACHEIRIA, *f.* Gr., ἀχειρία. Fr., *achéirie*. Ger., *Handlosigkeit*. Congenital absence of the hands.

ACHEIROUS. Gr., ἀχειρος. Lat., *achirus*. Affected with acheiria (*q. v.*).

ACHELIA, *f.* See ACHEILIA.

ACHERO'IS, *f.* -ro'idis. Gr., ἀχέρωις (from Ἀχέρων, "because from its pale color it was thought to have been brought from the shades by Hercules"). An old name for the white poplar.

ACHIC'OLUM, *n.* The sweating-room of an ancient bath.

ACHILIA, *f.* See ACHEILIA.

ACHILLÆ'A, *f.* See ACHILLEA.

ACHILLE'A, *f.* Gr., ἀχιλλεία (Achilles having been fabled to have first made use of the plant). Fr., *achillée*. Ger., *Achillenkraut*, *Schafgarbe*, *Grinsing*. A Linnæan genus of herbaceous plants of the *Compositæ*.—**A. ageratum**. Fr., *achillée visqueuse*, *eupatoire de Mésué*. Ger., *Agerat*, *Leberbalsam*. Sweet maudlin, maudlin tansy; formerly used for constipation, intestinal worms, and atonic dyspepsia.—**A. ambigua**. See *A. millefolium*.—**A. atrata**. Fr., *achillée* (ou *millefeuille*) *noire*. Ger., *schwärzliche Schafgarbe*. A species found on the Alps, where it is used in pneumonia and diarrhoea. From this and *A. nana* an essence (*esprit*, ou *liqueur*, *d'iva*) is distilled in the Engadine, much esteemed for its aromatic, musk-like odor.—**A. falcata**. A sickle-leaved Levant species. The leaves are said to be much used in the East for hypochondriasis.—**A. foliis pinnatis**. An old pharmaceutical name for *Artemisia glacialis*.—**A. herba-rota**. A small plant, growing on high mountains in southern Europe; esteemed as a vulnerary, and used in making Falltrank. Its essential oil is employed as a sudorific and emmenagogue.—**A. iva**. See *A. moschata*.—**A. lanata**. See *A. nana*.—**A. lutea**. See *A. ageratum*.—**A. macrophylla**. A large-leaved Italian species, used in making Falltrank.—**A. magna**. A term applied to *A. millefolium* and to some other species.—**A. millefolium**. Fr., *millefeuille*, *herbe aux charpentiers* (ou *à la coupeure*). Ger., *gemeine Schafgarbe*. Milfoil, yarrow, nose-bleed, bastard pellitory, the achillea of the U. S. Ph. (1870); a species growing in Europe and northern America. It contains achillein and achilleic acid. It is a mild aromatic bitter tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic; it is a constituent of the *eau vulnéraire*, and has been used for hemorrhages and other discharges, also for flatulence, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and malarial fevers. It is used in making Falltrank (*thés suisses*).—**A. moschata**. Fr., *genipi blanc* (ou *iva*, ou *musqué*), *achillée musquée*. Ger., *Moschusschafgarbe*, *wahres Genipkraut*. A species growing on the continent of Europe. It contains ivaol (the essential constituent of *esprit*, ou *liqueur*, *d'iva*) and moschatin. In Switzerland, where it is known as *forest-lady's herb*, it is used as a stomachic tonic.—**A. myriophyllum**. See *A. millefolium*.—**A. nana**. Fr., *genipi bâtard*. Ger., *falsches Genipkraut*. An Italian species, used in making Falltrank.—**A. nobilis**. Fr., *millefeuille noble*. A species found in France and Germany; used as a substitute for *A. millefolium*.—**A. odorata**. A species indigenous to Spain; used in making Falltrank.—**A. ossica**. See *A. millefolium*.—**A. ptarmica**. Fr., *ptarmique*, *herbe à éternuer*, *bouton d'argent*. Ger., *Niesekraut*, *Nieswurz*, *weisser Dorant*, *Bertram-Schafgarbe*, *deutscher Bertram*, *wildes Bertramkraut*. Sneezewort. The powdered leaves cause sneezing when inhaled, and have been used as a sialagogue.—**A. setacea**. A species indigenous to Hungary; mildly stimulant and tonic.—**A. viscosa**. See *A. ageratum*.

ACHILLE'ATE. Fr., *achilléate*. A salt of achilleic acid.

ACHILLE'IC ACID. From *achillea*. Fr., *acide achil-*

lique. Ger., *Achilleinsäure*. An acid obtained from *Achillea millefolium*, probably identical with aconitic acid.

ACHILLE'IN. Lat., *achilleinum*. Fr., *achilléine*. Ger., *A*. 1. A bitter glucoside, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$, by some called an alkaloid, obtained from *Achillea millefolium* and *Achillea moschata*; used by the Italians in intermittent fever. 2. Of Zannoni, a hydroalcoholic extract, of complex composition (probably impure a.), obtained by him from the same plant.

ACHILLE'ON, *n.* See ACHILLEUM.

ACHILLE'US, *m.* The tendo Achillis.

ACHILLE'OS, *f.* Gr., ἀχιλλεος. See ACHILLEA.

ACHIL'LES TENDON. See TENDO Achillis.

ACHILLE'TIN. Fr., *achilléine*. Ger., *A*. An aromatic substance, $C_{11}H_7NO_4$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on achillein.

ACHILLE'UM, *n.* Gr., ἀχιλλεον. 1. An old term for a cancerous or any inveterate ulcer of the skin. 2. A soft and compact sort of sponge, used for wiping wounds, etc.

ACHILLE'US, *m.* See ACHILLEA.

ACHILLODYN'IA, *f.* From Ἀχιλλεύς, Achilles, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *achillodynie*. Ger., *Achillodynie*. A morbid state characterized by great pain at the point of insertion of the tendo Achillis on walking or standing, together with thickening of the tendon at that point.

ACHILLOT'OMY. The operation of cutting the tendo Achillis.—**Plastic a.** Elongation of the tendo Achillis by oblique section followed by immediate sliding of the points where the first and last incisions are made toward each other, when a suture is made to preserve the continuity of the tendon. [V. P. Gibney.]

ACHI'LOUS. See ACHEILOUS.

ACHI'LUS. Gr., ἀχιλος (from α priv. [1st def.], or intens. [2d def.], and χιλος, green fodder), ἀχείλος (3d def.). 1. Lacking in nourishment or in juice. 2. Abundantly nourished. 3. Destitute of lips (see ACHEILUS).

A'CHIR. See ACHEIR.

ACHI'RIA, *f.* See ACHEIRIA.

ACHI'ROUS. See ACHEIROUS.

ACHI'RUS. See ACHEIR.

ACHLORHYD'RIA, *f.* Fr., *achlorhydrie*. Deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

ACH'LIS, *f.* See ACHLYS.

ACH'LYS, *f.* For deriv., see ACHLYA. Fr., *a., brouillard*. Ger., *Nebel*. An old term for cloudiness or opacity of the cornea.

ACHMEL'IA, *f.* See ACMELLA.

ACH'NE, *f.* *Ach'nes*. Gr., ἀχνη, anything shaved off or standing on the surface. Fr., *charpie râpée* (1st def.). Ger., *weiche geschabte Scharpie* (1st def.). Syn.: *linteiamentum* (1st def.), *sordes oculi* (2d def.), *spuma* (3d def.). 1. Fine scraped lint. 2. Flocculent mucus on the eye. 3. Froth. 4. Frothy sputum.

ACHO'LIA, *f.* Gr., ἀχολία (from α priv., and χολή, bile). Fr., *acholie*. Ger., *Acholie*. 1. A decided deficiency or complete lack of the secretion of bile; also the effects produced thereby. See CHOLÆMIA. 2. Any condition in which the escape of bile into the small intestine is obstructed. 3. Asiatic cholera; so called in Russia in 1832, on account of the absence of bile from the evacuations. 4. A gentle, non-choleric temperament.—**Pigmentary a.** Fr., *acholie pigmentaire*. Ger., *pigmentäre Acholie*. Apparent a. due to a deficiency of pigment in the bile; the fæces are decolorized, but there is no jaundice.

ACHO'LIC. Gr., ἀχολος. Lat., *acholus*. 1. Lacking in bile; affected with acholia. 2. Due to acholia. 3. Curative of jaundice.

ACH'OLOUS. See ACHOLIC (1st def.).

ACHOLU'RIA, *f.* From α priv., χολή, bile, and οὐρον, urine. Absence of biliary constituents from the urine.

ACHOLU'RIC. Pertaining to acholuria.

ACH'OLUS. Acholic.

ACHONDROPLASIA, *f.* From *a* priv., *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Micromelic rickets; fetal rhachitis with disturbances of endochondrial ossification.

A'CHOR, *m.* -*cho'ris*. Gr., *ἄχωρ*, scurf, dandruff. Fr., *achores*, *teigne muqueuse*. Ger., *Achor*, *Kopfgrind*. Syn.: *tinea*, *tinea muciflua*, *sordes capitis*. 1. An old term for a small, yellowish, acuminate pustule, usually perforated by a hair and situated on the scalp or the face. 2. A pustular eruption of the same parts; crusta lactea. Cf. **PSYDRACIUM** and **PHLYZACIUM**.—**A. barbatus**. See **SYCOSIS**.—**A'es capitis**. See **SCABIES capitis**.—**A. favosus**. See **FAVUS**.—**A. granulatus**. Syn.: *impetigo a. granulatus* [Fuchs], *tinea granulata*. One that dries into a crust having a granular appearance.—**A. in facie**. Fr., *achores*, *teigne muqueuse*. An old term for incrustated eczema of the face.—**A. lactuminosus**, **A. larvalis**, **A. larvatus**. See **A. in facie**.—**A. mucifluus**. Fr., *a. muqueux* (ou *mucueux*). Syn.: *a. favosus*. 1. Favus. 2. Eczema with a sticky, mucus-like discharge.—**A. mucosus**. See **A. mucifluus**.—**A. scutellatus**. See **SEBORRHEA sicca**.

ACHOR'DAL. Gr., *ἄχορδος*, without strings (from *a* priv., and *χορδή*, a string). In embryology, situated away from, or formed apart from, the notochord. The a. part of the base of the cranium is the sphenothmoid part, in contradistinction to the *chordal* (occipitosphenoïd) part. Cf. **CHORDAL**.

ACHO'RES, *m. pl.* See **ACHOR**.

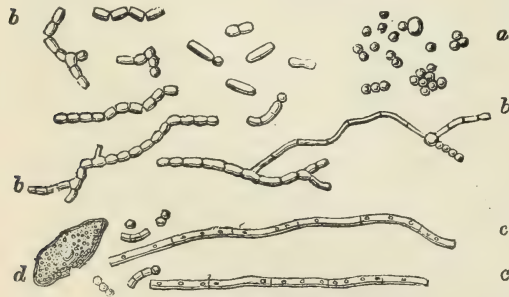
ACHORE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*sis*). From *a* priv., and *χωρεῖν*, to make room. Fr., *achorèse*. Of Grossi, diminished capacity of a hollow organ, like the bladder. Cf. **STENOCHORIA**.

ACHO'RIA, *f.* See **ACHORESIS**.

ACHO'RIA, *n., pl.* of *achorion* (*q. v.*). Those mammals (including the *Monotremata* and the *Marsupialia*) in which there is no direct connection between the fetus and the maternal organism, *i. e.*, no chorion is formed.

ACHOR'ICUS. Affected with or proceeding from *achor* (*q. v.*).

ACHORION, *n.* -*rio'nis*. From *a* priv., and *χόριον*, the chorion (1st def.), or *ἄχωρ*, *achor* (2d def.). 1. An animal of the orders mentioned under *Achoria* (*q. v.*). 2. A genus of *Fungi* of uncertain affinities, the individuals of which are probably developmental stages of a more



a, conidia, arranged in groups and chains; *b*, proper *Achorion*; *c*, mycelium; *d*, epidermal cell, with micrococci and bacteria. (After Neumann.)

highly organized fungus.—**A. Lebertii**. See **TRICHOPHYTON tonsurans**.—**A. Schönleini**, **A. Schönleinii**. Fr., *a. de la teigne*. Ger., *Favuspilz*. Syn.: *Puccinia favi*, *Oidium Schönleinii*. A species which, by its presence and growth in the skin, produces the disease called favus; named in honor of Schönlein, who discovered it in 1839. It forms a network of segmented mycelial threads, which, by transverse fission, produce rows and chains of spores. Its development by sexual reproduction has not been observed. It differs little in physical characters from the *Trichophyton tonsurans* (the fungus

of ringworm), from the *Microsporon furfur* (the fungus of pityriasis versicolor), or from *Oidium lactis* (the fungus of thrush), and by Grawitz all these forms are held to be identical.

ACHORIS'TOS, **ACHORIS'TUS**. Gr., *ἀχωρίστος* (from *a* priv., and *χωρίζειν*, to separate). Fr., *achoriste*. Inseparable (said of any phenomenon that invariably accompanies a particular disease).

ACH'RAS, *f.* *Ach'rados* (-*is*). Gr., *ἄχρας*, the wild pear. A genus of trees of the *Sapotaceæ*.—**A. australis**. See *A. sapota*.—**A. balata**, **A. dissecta**. A species growing in China, Manila, etc. The bruised leaves, mingled with ginger, are used externally in paralysis. The fruit promotes the appetite and facilitates digestion.—**A. mammosa**. Fr., *jaune d'œuf* (a term applied also to some other plants), *marmelade*. Syn.: *Lucuma mammosa*, *Sapota mammosa*, *American marmalade*, *mammee*, *Jamaica bully-tree*. A West Indian tree the fruit of which is called natural marmalade, from its likeness to quince marmalade. The milky juice is said to be emetic and caustic, and to be used in the West Indies for destroying warts.—**A. Milleri**, **A. Mülleri**. A species indigenous to Guiana and Central America, yielding *balata* (a substance similar to gutta-percha), of which urethral bougies have been made.—**A. salicifolia**. Fr., *dipholis à feuilles de saule*. Syn.: *Bumelia salicifolia*. A West Indian species, furnishing *Galimata* (or *Galimeta*) or white *balata*.—**A. sapota**. From the Mexican name, *cachitzapottl*. Fr., *sapotillier*, *nèfle d'Amérique* (the Guatemalan name). Ger., *Breiapfel*. Syn.: *Sapota achras*. The *sapodilla* plum-tree; a West Indian species the seeds of which are laxative and diuretic. The fruit is reputed curative of strangury. A sort of odorous resin which surrounds the seeds is regarded as laxative and diuretic. Made into an emulsion with sugar and water, the seeds are given for gravel and renal colic. A fatty substance, of the consistence of butter, is obtained from them. The bark is bitter and astringent, and has been used as a substitute for cinchona. It furnishes the alkaloid *sapotine*.—**A. zapota**, **A. zapotu**. See *A. sapota*.

ACHRO'A, **ACHRÆ'A**, *f.* Gr., *ἄχροα*. Ger., *Achröa*. Pallor from cachexia.

ACHRO'MA, *n.* -*chro'matos* (-*is*). From *a* priv., and *χρῶμα*, color. Fr., *achrome*. Syn.: *achromasia*, *achromatia*, *achromatosis*. 1. Any defect in the color of the skin, general or local. 2. An old term for vitiligo.—**A. congeniale**. Fr., *achrome congénial*. Albinism.—**A. vitiligo**. Fr., *achrome vitiligue*. See **VITILIGO**.

ACHROMADER'MA, *n.* See **LEUCODERMA**.

ACHROMA'SIA, **ACHROMA'TIA**, *f.* Fr., *achromasie*. Ger., *Achromasie*. See **ACHROMA**, **ACHROMATISM**, and **ACHROMATOSIS**.

ACHROMAT'IC. For deriv., see **ACHROMA**. Lat., *achromaticus*. Fr., *achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisch*. 1. Devoid or non-productive of color. An a. lens (one corrected for chromatic aberration) consists of a combination of lenses, of different material and shape (*e. g.*, a double-convex lens of crown glass and a plano-concave lens of flint glass), whereby, instead of the unequal refraction of the rays of various colors which either alone would produce, all the rays (forming white light) are brought to a single focus, so that the image of an object viewed through the lens is free from adventitious colors. 2. Pertaining to the non-stainable substance (achromatin) of the nucleus of a cell. For other applications of the word, see under **CONDENSER**, **FIBRIL**, and **FIGURE**.

ACHROMATI'CITY. See **ACHROMATISM**.

ACHRO'MATIN. Fr., *achromatine*, *suc nucléaire*. Ger., *Achromatin*, *Kernsaft*. Flemming's term for the non-fibrillated portion of the nucleus of an animal or vegetable cell, which does not become deeply stained by microscopical reagents; that part which in cell-division (caryocinesis) does not become stained, but remains as

a clear substance filling the interstices between the fibrils and surrounding them. In the resting nucleus the a. is supposed to be present and to hold part at least of the chromatin in solution; hence there is not the sharp distinction of the nuclear substance into a staining and a non-staining part that there is when the nucleus is dividing.

ACHRO'MATISM. Lat., *achromatismus*. The state of being achromatic.

ACHROMATISTO'US. Gr., ἀχρωματίστος. Lat., *achromatistus*. Fr., *achromatiste*. Ger., *farblos*, *missfarbig*. Colorless or having an unhealthy color (as in cachexia).

ACHROMATIZA'TION. The act or process of rendering achromatic.

ACHRO'MATIZE. Fr., *achromatiser*. Ger., *achromatisieren*. To render achromatic.

ACHROMATOP'SIA, ACHROMATOP'SIS, f. From a priv., χρώμα, color, and ὄψις, sight. See *COLOR-BLINDNESS*.

ACHRO'MATOPSY. Color-blindness.

ACHROMATO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Achromatose*. A disease of the skin or hair characterized by defective pigmentation.—**A. acquisita.** Acquired a., including vitiligo and canities præmatura (q. v.).—**A. congenialis.** Congenital a., including albinismus and poliosis (q. v.).

ACHRO'MATOUS. Gr., ἀχρώματος. Lat., *achromatus*. See *ACHROMATISTO'US*.

ACHROMATU'RIA. From a priv., χρώμα, color, and οὖρον, urine. Deficiency of color in the urine.

ACHRO'MIA, f. Fr., *achromie*. Ger., *Achromie*. Decoloration of the skin, whether congenital or acquired, such as vitiligo, etc.

ACHROMODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). Fr., *achromodermie*. Leucoderma.

ACHROMOPH'ILOUS. From a priv., χρώμα, color, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *achromophil*. See *ACHROMATIC* (2d def.).

ACHROMOTRICH'IA, f. From ἀχρωμος, colorless, and θρίξ, hair. See *CANITIES*.

ACHRO'MOUS. Gr., ἀχρωμος. Lat., *achromus*. See *ACHROMATISTO'US*.

ACHRONIZO'IC. From a priv., and χρονίζειν, to endure. Fr., *achronizoïque*. Incapable of being kept long unaltered (said of drugs).

ACHROODECT'IN. From ἀχρους, colorless, and perhaps δέχεσθαι, to receive (because incapable of receiving color). Syn.: *achrooglycogen*. A carbohydrate obtained from the mucin derived from snails; characterized by giving no reaction with iodine.

ACHROODEX'TRIN. From ἀχρους, colorless, and dextrin. Fr., *achroödextrine*. Ger., *A*. A modification of dextrin which is not colored by iodine and is with difficulty converted into glucose or maltose.

ACHROOGLYC'OGEN. From ἀχρους, colorless, and glycogen. Ger., *Achroöglykogen*. See *ACHROODECTIN*.

ACHROOM'YCES, m. Gen., -myce'tis. From ἀχρους, colorless, and μύκης, a mushroom. A genus of *Fungi* of the division *Hyphomycetes*.

ACH'ROOUS. Gr., ἀχρους. Lat., *achrous*. Colorless. See *ACHROMATISTO'US*.

ACHU'SA, f. See *ANCHUSA*.

ACHYL'IA, f. From a priv., and χυλός, juice, chyle, or a priv., and χύλωσις, a conversion into chyle. Fr., *achylie*, *achylose*. Ger., *Softmangel* (1st def.), *Chylusmangel* (2d def.). 1. A lack of juice. 2. A defective formation of chyle.—**A. gastrica.** See *A*. (2d def.).

ACHYLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See *ACHYLIA* (2d def.).

ACHYLO'TUS. Gr., ἀχύλωτος. Not converted into chyle.

ACH'YLOUS. Gr., ἀχυλος. Lat., *achylus*. Fr., *achyle*. Ger., *safflos*. 1. Without juice or chyle. 2. Insipid.

ACHYMO'SIS, f. -mo'seos (-is). From a priv., and χύμωσις, a conversion into chyme. Fr., *achymose*. A defective formation of chyme.

ACHYMO'TUS. Gr., ἀχύμωτος. Affected with achymosis.

ACH'YMOUS. Gr., ἀχυμος. Lat., *achymus*. Fr., *achyme*. 1. Achylous. 2. Lacking in chyme.

ACHYRAN'THES, f. From ἀχυρον, chaff, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *achyranthe*. Ger., *Spureblume*. A genus of amarantaceous plants.—**A. aspera.** A species growing in India, Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and Sardinia; used in the East, under the name of *caclari*, as a remedy for dropsy, as an antidote to the venom of the scorpion, as a depurative, and as an astringent.—**A. fruticosa.** An East Indian species, used for the same purposes as *A. aspera*.—**A. globulifolia.** A Madagascar species, employed there as a remedy for syphilis.—**A. lanata.** A species referred by Forskål to the genus *Arna*. It furnishes chaya root, used as a diuretic and depurative.—**A. obtusifolia.** A species used in India as a diuretic.—**A. repens.** Forty-knot. The decoction has been used as a diuretic in dropsy, ischuria, etc.—**A. viridis.** A species the bruised leaves of which have been used as an emollient.

ACHYRAN'THOID. Fr., *achyranthoïde*. Resembling the *Achyranthes*.

ACH'YRON, n. Gr., ἀχυρον, chaff, bran. Fr., *son*. Ger., *Spren*. Chaff. See *FURFUR*.

ACHYROPH'ORUS, m. From ἀχυρον, chaff, and φορεῖν, to bear (from its feathery pappus). Fr., *achyrophore*. A genus of herbaceous plants of the *Cichoraceæ*.—**A. apargioides, A. scorzonera.** Two species the roots of which are eaten in Chile, under the name of *escorzonera*, for their refreshing and purifying qualities.—**A. sessiliflorus.** A New Granada species having long, white roots, a decoction of which is sometimes used in thoracic affections.

ACH'YTUS. From a priv., and χυτός, flowing. 1. Pent up (said of discharges). 2. Due to the retention of matter that should be cast off.

A'CIA, f. 1. A needle. 2. A threaded needle; also a ligature of thread.

ACI'AMIDES. From *acid* and *amide*. Bodies formed on the ammonia type, but yet possessing acid characters.

ACIBRO'MID(E). See *OXYBROMIDE*.

ACICHLORID(E). See *OXYCHLORIDE*.

ACIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *acus*, a needle. Gr., *ραφίον*. Fr., *acicule*. Ger., *Borste*. Lit., a little needle; a needle-like structure or object.

ACIC'ULAR. Lat., *acicularis*. Gr., *ραφιδώδης*. Fr., *aciculaire*. Ger., *nadelförmig*, *nadelähnlich*. Sharp-pointed like a needle; needle-shaped.

ACIC'ULATE(D). Lat., *aciculatus*. Fr., *aciculé*. 1. Marked with fine lines resembling those traced with a needle. 2. Acicular.

A'ICULE. See *ACICULA*.

ACICU'LIFORM. Fr., *aciculiforme*. Acicular.

ACIC'ULUM, n. Dim. of *acus*, a needle. A sharp-pointed spine.

ACI'CUS, ACI'CYS. Gr., *αἰκνς* (from a priv., and *κίκνς*, strength, vigor). Infirm, debilitated.

A'CID. Lat., *acidum*. Gr., *ὀξύ*. Fr., *acide*. Ger., *Säure*. A salt of hydrogen. The following properties are common to the most important acids: 1. Solubility in water. 2. A sour taste. (In those acids which have the most marked characters this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water). 3. The power of reddening most organic blue and violet coloring matters (e. g., litmus), and of restoring the original color of substances which have been altered by alkalis. 4. The power of decomposing most carbonates, causing effervescence. 5. The power of destroying the characteristic properties of alkalis more or less completely, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters and forming alkaline salts. The last of these properties is the only one

considered essential. The most common reaction of acids with other substances is by double decomposition, in which they exchange their hydrogen for metals or for radicles possessing, to a certain extent, metallic functions; with some substances, however, such as ammonia and its analogues and certain hydrocarbons, a's unite directly, forming compounds which are hence usually classed as addition compounds, but which may also be regarded as substitution compounds like the derivatives first mentioned.—**A. characteristic.** That portion of the molecule of an a. which contains the replaceable hydrogen and the elements to which it is immediately attached. Thus, in organic a's the a. characteristic is the molecule CO.OH, which contains the a. hydrogen and the carbon atom to which it is attached. Many organic a's are formed by the substitution of this a. characteristic for an atom of hydrogen in an organic compound.—**A. of air.** Carbonic a. See CARBON dioxide.—**A. of amber.** Succinic a.—**A. of ants.** Formic a.—**A. of apples.** Malic a.—**A. of benzoïn.** Benzoic a.—**A. of borax.** Orthoboric a. See under BORIC ACID.—**A. of chalk.** Fr., *acide crayeux*. Carbonic a. See CARBON dioxide.—**A. of cork.** Suberic acid.—**A. of fat.** A name given by Crell to an a. formed by the distillation of fat; afterward shown to be identical with acetic a.—**A. of flints.** Lat., *acidum silicium*. Silicic a. or silicic anhydride.—**A. of fluor.** Hydrofluoric a.—**A. of fossil salt.** Hydrochloric a.—**A. of galls.** Gallic a.—**A. of lemon.** Citric a.—**A. of milk.** Lactic a.—**A. of Prussian blue.** Hydrocyanic a.—**A. of sea salt.** Hydrochloric a.—**A. of sugar.** Oxalic a.—**A. of sugar of milk.** Lat., *acidum sacchari lactis*. Mucic a.—**A. of tartar.** Tartaric a.—**A's of the acrylic a. series, A's of the lactic a. series,** etc. See ACRYLIC ACID, LACTIC ACID, etc.—**A. of tin.** An a. produced by the action of nitric a. upon tin; probably metastannic a.—**A. of tungsten.** Tungstic a.—**A. of urine.** 1. Phosphoric a. 2. Uric a.—**A. of wolfram.** Tungstic a.—**A. of wood.** Pyroligneous a.—**A. radicle.** An element or a combination of elements which, when united with hydrogen, forms an a. The term is usually limited to the oxygen a's.—**A. stiffening.** Ger., *Säure-Starre*. A condition of rigor induced in a muscle by injecting an acid solution into its substance.—**Aerial a.** Carbonic a. See CARBON dioxide.—**Alcohol a.** Fr., *acide-alcool*. Ger., *Alkoholsäure*. A body having at once the constitution of an alcohol and an a. (e. g., glycollic a., CH₂(OH)—CO.OH formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, CH₂(OH)—CH₃, and of ethylene alcohol (glycol), CH₂(OH)—CH₂(OH).)—**Aldehyde a., Aldehydic a.** Fr., *acide aldéhydique*. Ger., *Aldehydsäure*. A substance possessing the properties both of an aldehyde and of an a.—**Alkali a.** See AMIDO-a.—**Amic a's.** Fr., *acides amiques*. Ger., *Aminsäuren*. A class of nitrogenized a's derived from a polybasic a. by the substitution of amidogen for one of the molecules of hydroxyl in the a. characteristic.—**Amido-a.** Fr., *acide amidé, alcali-acide*. Ger., *Amidosäure*. An a. derived from another a. by the substitution of amidogen for hydrogen in the a. radicle.—**Animal a.** Fr., *acide animal*. An a. found in an animal tissue or secretion.—**Aromatic a.** Fr., *acide aromatique*. Ger., *aromatische Säure*. An a. derived from hydrocarbons of the aromatic group of compounds. They are divided into the *aromatic a's proper*, derived from benzene or a homologue of benzene by the substitution of the a. characteristic CO.OH for one or more atoms of hydrogen; and the *aromatized fatty a's*, derived from the a's of the fatty series by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen by phenyl or its homologues.—**Aromatized fatty a.** See Aromatic a.—**Arsinic a's, Arsonic a's.** Fr., *acides arsiniques (ou arsoniques)*. Ger., *Arsinsäuren*. A class of a's formed by the oxidation of the arsines or the arsonium compounds. The most important of them are dimethylar-

sinic and methylarsinic a's. Cf. *Phosphinic a's.*—**Bibasic a.** See *Dibasic a.*—**Biliary a's.** Fr., *acides biliaires*. Ger., *Gallensäuren*. See TAUROCHOLIC ACID, GLYCOCHOLIC ACID (a's of ox bile), HYOGLYCOCHOLIC ACID, HYOTAUROCHOLIC ACID (a's of pig's bile), and CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID (a. of goose's bile).—**Brom-a.** An a. in which one or more atoms of hydrogen in the a. radicle are replaced by bromine.—**Carbon a.** See Organic a.—**Chalky a.** Carbonic a. See CARBON dioxide.—**Chamber a.** Ger., *Kammersäure*. The dilute impure sulphuric a. formed in the lead chambers in the manufacture of sulphuric a. from sulphur.—**Chlor-a.** An a. in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms of the a. radicle are replaced by chlorine (e. g., monochloracetic a.).—**Conjugate a, Copulated a.** Fr., *acide conjugué (ou copulé)*. Ger., *gepaarte Säure*. An a. considered as formed from two or more other a's united in definite proportions.—**Dephlogisticated marine a.** Chlorine.—**Diatomic a.** Fr., *acide diatomique (ou biatomique)*. Ger., *zweiatomige Säure*. An a. which contains 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles.—**Dibasic a.** Fr., *acide dibasique (ou bibasique)*. Ger., *zweibasische Säure*. An a. containing 2 replaceable atoms of hydrogen in the a. characteristic.—**Dihydrated a.** See *Hydrated a.*—**Dihydric a.** Fr., *acide dihydrique*. Ger., *dihydriche Säure*. A diatomic a.—**Dihydroxy-a's, Dioxy-a's.** A class of a's formed from other a's by the replacement of 2 hydrogen atoms in the a. radicle by 2 molecules of hydroxyl.—**Fatty a.** Fr., *acide gras*. Ger., *fettige Säure, Fettsäure*. 1. In general terms, an a. of the fatty series of hydrocarbons, i. e., any organic a. not belonging to the aromatic series. 2. An a. found in the fixed oils and fats, e. g., stearic and oleic a's. 3. In a more restricted sense, those organic a's that are derived from the trivalent series of hydrocarbons (acidyls) by the addition of an atom of oxygen and a molecule of hydroxyl.—**Haloid a.** Fr., *acide halogène*. Ger., *Halogenwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen a. formed by the direct combination of an atom of hydrogen with an atom of one of the haloid elements.—**Hexabasic a.** Fr., *acide hexabasique*. Ger., *sechsbasische Säure*. An a. containing 6 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the a. characteristic.—**Hexatomic a.** Fr., *acide hexatomique*. Ger., *sechsatomische Säure*. An a. which contains 6 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, whether in the a. radicle, or in the a. characteristic, or in both.—**Hydra'.** See *Hydrogen a.*—**Hydrated a.** Fr., *acide hydraté*. An a. combined with the elements of water.—**Hydrogen a.** Fr., *hydracide*. Ger., *Wasserstoffsäure*. Originally an a. containing hydrogen; hence (as distinguished from an oxygen a.) one containing no oxygen.—**Hydroxy-a's.** Ger., *Hydroxysäuren*. A class of a's formed from other a's by the substitution of one or more molecules of hydroxyl for an equal number of atoms of hydrogen in the a. radicle.—**Imperfect a.** In the old nomenclature, an oxy-a. which contained less oxygen than was required to saturate it (e. g., nitrous a.).—**Inorganic a.** See Mineral a.—**Ketonic a.** A substance having at once the constitution of a ketone and of an a.—**Marine a.** Hydrochloric a.—**Marine aerated a.** Chlorine.—**Metallic a.** Fr., *acide métallique*. A mineral a. in which the a. radicle is a metal or a metallic oxide.—**Mineral a.** Lat., *acidum mineral (seu metallicum, seu fossile)*. Fr., *acide minéral*. Ger., *Mineralsäure*. An inorganic a., one of which the radicle is not a carbon derivative.—**Monatomic a.** Fr., *acide monoatomique*. Ger., *einatomige Säure*. An a. which contains one atom of replaceable hydrogen, which must be in the a. characteristic.—**Monobasic a.** Fr., *acide monobasique*. Ger., *einbasische Säure*. An a. which, whether containing 1, 2, or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen, contains only one of them in the a. characteristic.—**Monohydrated a.** Fr., *acide monohydraté*. See *Hydrated a.*—**Monohydric a.** Fr., *acide mo-*

nohydrique. Ger., *monohydrische Säure*. See *Monatomic a.*—**Nitro-a.** Fr., *nitro-acide*. Ger., *Nitrosäure*. An a. formed from another a. by the substitution of nitryl for hydrogen.—**Nitrogenous a.** Fr., *acide azoté*. Ger., *stickstoffhaltige Säure*. An a. containing nitrogen.—**Oleic a.** Lat., *acidum oleicum*. Fr., *acide oléique*. Ger., *Oleinsäure*. For the individual a. so called, see the major list; for the generic sense, see *Fatty a.* (2d def.).—**Organic a.** Fr., *acide organique*. Ger., *organische Säure*. An a. the radicle of which is a carbon derivative.—**Oxa'**. See *Oxy-a.*—**Oxaline a.** Oxalic a.—**Oxy-a.** Fr., *oxacide*. Ger., *Oxysäure*. 1. An oxygen a. 2. An a. formed from another by the addition of an atom of oxygen. See *Hydroxy-a's.*—**Oxygen a.** Fr., *oxy-acide*. Ger., *Sauerstoffsäure*. An a. containing oxygen. See *Hydrogen a.*—**Pentabasic a.** Fr., *acide pentabasique*. Ger., *fünfbasische Säure*. An a. that contains 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, all in the a. characteristic.—**Pentatomic a.** Fr., *acide pentatomique*. Ger., *fünfatomige Säure*. An a. containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen.—**Perfect a.** In the old nomenclature, an oxygen a. which contained the full amount of oxygen required to saturate it.—**Phosphinic a's, Phosphonic a's.** Fr., *acides phosphiniques* (ou *phosphoniques*). Ger., *Phosphinsäuren, Phosphonsäuren*. A class of a's formed from phosphoric a. by the substitution of one or two molecules of a compound radicle for one or two molecules of hydroxyl.—**Polyatomic a.** Fr., *acide polyatomique*. Ger., *polyatomische Säure*. An a. containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen, whether in the a. radicle, in the a. characteristic, or in both.—**Polybasic a.** Fr., *acide polybasique*. Ger., *mehrbasische Säure*. An a. containing more than one replaceable atom of hydrogen in the a. characteristic.—**Polyhydric a.** Fr., *acide polyhydrique*. Ger., *polyhydriche Säure*. Polyatomic a.—**Pyro-a.** Fr., *pyroacide*. Ger., *Pyrosäure, Brenzsäure*. An a. derived from another by the action of heat.—**Saccharine a.** Oxalic a.—**Saturated a.** Fr., *acide saturé*. Ger., *gesättigte Säure*. See *Perfect a.*—**Sulphazotized a's.** Fr., *acides sulfazotés*. A's formed by the action of sulphurous a. upon potassium nitrite. See **SULPHAMIC ACIDS, SULPHAMMONIC ACIDS, and SULPHOXYAZIC ACIDS.**—**Sulphinic a's.** Fr., *acides sulfoniques*. Ger., *Sulfonsäuren*. A's derived from sulphurous a. by the substitution of a univalent radicle for a molecule of hydroxyl; or acid hyposulphites derived from hyposulphurous a., by the replacement of one of the hydrogen atoms. See **METHYLSulphinic acid.**—**Sulpho-a.** Fr., *sulfo-acide*. Ger., *Sulfosäure*. 1. A thio-a. 2. A sulphonic a., especially one derived from another a.—**Sulphonic a's.** Fr., *acides sulfoniques*. Ger., *Sulfonsäuren*. A's derived from sulphuric a. by the substitution of a radicle for hydroxyl; or acid sulphites derived from sulphurous a. by the replacement of half of its hydrogen by a basic radicle. See **METHYLSulphonic acid.**—**Sulphur a.** See **Thio-a.**—**Tetrabasic a.** Fr., *acide tetrabasique*. Ger., *vierbasische Säure*. A polybasic a. supposed to contain 4 replaceable atoms of hydrogen, all of which must be contained in the a. characteristic.—**Tetrahydric a.** See **Tetratomic a.**—**Tetrahydroxy-a's.** A's formed from other a's by the substitution of 4 molecules of hydroxyl for 4 atoms of hydrogen.—**Tetratomic a.** Fr., *acide tétratomique*. Ger., *vieratomige Säure*. An a. which contains 4 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles, those atoms being found either entirely in the a. characteristic or partly in the a. radicle as well.—**Thio-a.** An a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen.—**Triatomic a.** Fr., *acide triatomique*. Ger., *dreiatomige Säure*. An a. which contains 3 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles. Cf. **Diatomic a.**—**Tribasic a.** Fr., *acide tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasische Säure*. A polybasic a. containing 3 replaceable atoms of hydrogen, all in the a. characteristic.—**Trihydrated a.** See *Hydrated a.*

—**Trihydric a.** See **Triatomic a.**—**Trihydroxy-a's, Trioxy-a's.** A's derived from other a's by the substitution of 3 molecules of hydroxyl for 3 atoms of hydrogen.—**Unsaturated a.** See *Imperfect a.*—**Vegetable a.** Ger., *Pflanzenensäure*. An a. occurring in or derived from vegetable tissues or juices.—The names of the individual a's will be found in their proper places in the major list.

A'CID. Gr., *ἄξιν*. Lat., *acidus*. Fr., *acide*. Ger., *sauer*. 1. Sour. 2. Having the chemical properties or showing the reaction of an acid. For special uses of the word, see **A. DYSPEPSIA, A. ELECTRICITY, A. FERMENTATION, and A. SALT.**

ACIDA'TION. See **ACIDIFICATION.**

ACIDIF'EROUS. Lat., *acidifer* (from *acidum*, an acid, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *acidifère*. Ger., *Säure enthaltend* (1st def.) *säuernd* (2d def.). 1. Containing acid. 2. Acid-forming; acidifiant.

ACID'IFIABLE. Lat., *acidifiabilis* (from *acidum*, an acid, and *fieri*, to become). Fr., *a. Ger., säuerungsfähig*. Capable of conversion into an acid.

ACIDIF'ICANT. Lat., *acidificus*. Fr., *a. Ger., säuernd*. Acidiferous (*q. v.*, 2d def.). For its meaning as a n., see **ACIDIFIER.**

ACIDIFICA'TION. Lat., *acidificatio*. Fr., *acidification*. Ger., *Säurebildung*. 1. Conversion into an acid. 2. (Obs.) oxygenation.

ACIDIF'ICUS. Acidifiant.

ACID'IFIER. Fr., *principe acidifiant*. Ger., *säuernder Grundstoff*. The "acidifying principle"; a term formerly applied to oxygen, on the theory (now abandoned) that that element was essential to the formation of acids.

ACID'IFY. Lat., *acidificare*. Ger., *acidiren säuern*. To convert into an acid.—**A'ing principle.** See **ACIDIFIER.**

ACIDIM'ETER. From Lat., *acidum*, an acid, and Gr., *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *acidimètre*. Ger., *Säurenmesser*. An instrument for determining the strength of an acid; either a hydrometer (the standard being one of density) or a simple graduated tube. When the latter is used, a definite quantity of the acid is poured into the tube, and the amount of an alkaline solution of known strength required to neutralize the acid is registered.

ACIDIMET'RIC. Fr., *acidimétrique*. Ger., *acidimetrisch*. Pertaining to acidimetry.

ACIDIM'ETRY. Fr., *acidimétrie*. Ger., *Acidimetrie*. 1. The determination of the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. 2. The determination of the strength (saturating power) of an acid.

ACIDITA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. Fr., *aciditation*. Acidity of the *primæ viæ*.

ACIDIT'IES, f. Acidity of the stomach.

ACID'ITY. Gr., *ἄξιν*. Lat., *aciditas*. Fr., *acidité, aigreur* (2d def.). Ger., *Acidität, Säureverhalten*. 1. In chemistry the word is used in different senses, denoting: *a.* The quality of possessing the characteristics of an acid, and so, in acids or acid salts, equivalent to *basicity*. *b.* The capacity for saturating an acid evinced by a base. (In the former case the a. is measured by the number of hydrogen atoms in one molecule of the acid or salt replaceable by combination with a base; in the latter case it is measured by the number of hydrogen atoms which a molecule of the base can replace by combining with an acid. The degree of a. is designated by the terms *monacid, diacid, and triacid*, accordingly as the replacement affects 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen.) *c.* The intensity of acid reaction shown by a substance. It is measured by the amount of a standard solution of an alkali required to render the substance neutral. 2. Sourness of the stomach; the overproduction of acid in the stomach, characterized by a sensation of burning and distention and acid eructa-

tions or regurgitations. The term *a. of the humors* was used by the older writers to express an acid state of the blood or some other fluid of the body as a cause of disease, but the doctrine is now abandoned.

A'CIDNESS. ACIDITY.

ACID'NOS. Gr., ἀκινός. Weak, feeble, faint.

ACIDOBA'SIC, ACIDOBASI'GENOUS. Fr., *acido-basique*. Capable of forming either an acid or a base.

ACIDOL'OGY. Lat., *acidologia* (from *ákis*, a point, also a bandage, and *lógos*, understanding). The science of surgical instruments and appliances.

ACIDOM'ETER. See ACIDIMETER.

ACIDOMET'RIC. See ACIDIMETRIC.

ACIDOM'ETRY. See ACIDIMETRY.

ACIDONI'TRILE. See ACIDYLNITRILE.

A'CIDOPEIRAS'TICA, f. From *ákis*, a point, and *πειραστικός*, tentative. Exploratory puncture.

ACIDOS'TEOPHYTE. Lat., *acido-steophyton* (from *ákis*, a point, *δοτέον*, a bone, and *φύτον*, a growth). Fr., *acido-steophyte*. Ger., *Akidosteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a needle-shaped exostosis or osteophyte (the fungous exostosis of Sir A. Cooper).

ACIDOX'YL. A compound of an acetyl or acid radicle (of the trivalent series of hydrocarbons) with oxygen.

ACID'ULÆ, f., pl. of adj. *acidulus* (*aquæ* understood). Fr., *eaux acidules*. Ger., *Säuerlinge, Sauerbrunnen*. Waters containing carbon dioxide in solution.—**A. artificiales.** Fr., *eaux minérales artificielles*. Ger., *künstliche Säuerlinge*. Artificially aerated waters.—**A. naturales.** Natural aerated waters.

ACID'ULATE. Lat., *acidulare*. Fr., *aciduler*. Ger., *ansäuern*. To render slightly acid.

A'CIDULE. Lat., *acidulum* (dim. of *acidum*). Fr., *a. Ger., Acidul*. 1. An acid salt. 2. A dilute acid, an acidulous preparation, or a pleasantly acid fruit.

ACID'ULOUS. Lat., *acidulus*. Fr., *aciduleux, acidule*. Ger., *säuerlich*. Slightly acid.

ACID'ULUM, n. An acid salt. See ACIDULE.—**Oxalic a.** Oxalate of potassium.—**Tartareous a.** Acid tartrate of potassium.

A'CIDUM, n. An acid.—**A. acetosæ, A. acetosellæ.** Oxalic acid.—**A. aereum.** Carbonic acid. See **CARBON dioxide**.—**A. aeriforme.** A gaseous acid.—**A. æthereum.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. alcoholicum.** Acetic acid.—**A. aluminosum.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. atmosphæricum.** Carbonic acid (carbon dioxide).—**A. azoticum.** Nitric acid.—**A. bezoardicum.** Uric acid.—**A. borusicum.** Prussic (hydrocyanic) acid.—**A. cærulei berolinensis, A. cæruleum.** Hydrocyanic acid.—**A. catholicum, A. catholicum.** The universal acid; an old name for sulphuric acid, from the theory that all other acids proceeded from it.—**A. chinicum.** Quinic acid.—**A. chrysulea.** Nitrohydrochloric acid.—**A. concretum.** A concrete or solid acid.—**A. cretaceum.** Carbonic acid (carbon dioxide).—**A. dulcificatum.** A mixture of a strong acid with rectified spirit. Such mixtures usually contain ethyl compounds produced by the action of the acid upon the alcohol.—**A. fixum.** A fixed (non-volatile) acid.—**A. fluidum.** A liquid acid.—**A. fortius.** A strong (corrosive) acid.—**A. fossile.** A mineral acid.—**A. galacticum.** Lactic acid.—**A. ligneum, A. ligni empyreumaticum, A. ligni pyro-oleum, A. lignorum empyreumaticum.** Pyroligneous acid.—**A. marinæ, A. marinum.** Hydrochloric acid.—**A. marinum aeratum.** Chlorine.—**A. mephiticum.** Carbon dioxide.—**A. metallicum, A. minerale.** See **Mineral ACID**.—**A. morbosum.** Acidity (in the pathological sense).—**A. nativum.** An acid occurring free in nature.—**A. ossium.** Phosphoric acid.—**A. perfectum.** See **Perfect ACID**.—**A. perlatum.** Acid phosphate of sodium.—**A. pingue.** 1. Acid of fat. 2. An acid imagined by Mayer to exist in the caustic alkalis, imparting to them their greasy feel.—**A. pinguedinis animalis.** See **ACID of fat**.—**A. pomi.** Malic

acid.—**A. pomi citrei.** Citric acid.—**A. pomorum.** Malic acid.—**A. primarium viarum.** See **A. ventriculi**.—**A. primigenium.** A hypothetical principle which Becher supposed to be present in all acids, and to which he imagined they owed their common properties, while the distinguishing characters of each were due to the particular substance it contained mixed with this primitive acid, the latter being formed by the union of "primitive earth" and water. This universal primitive acid was supposed to be sulphuric acid. Cf. **A. catholicon**.—**A. regalinum.** Nitro-hydrochloric acid.—**A. sacchari, A. saccharinum.** Oxalic acid.—**A. salis, A. salis culinaris.** Hydrochloric acid.—**A. scytodephicum, A. scytodepsicum.** [From Gr., σκυτοδεψικός, currying, σκύτος, a hide, and δέφειν, to soften.] Tannic acid.—**A. sebacicum, A. sebi.** Acetic acid obtained by the distillation of fat.—**A. septicum.** Nitric acid.—**A. solidum.** A solid acid.—**A. solis.** Sulphurous acid.—**A. spatosum.** Hydrofluoric acid.—**A. spontaneum.** See **A. ventriculi**.—**A. terræ ponderosæ.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. vegetabile.** A vegetable acid.—**A. vegetabile essentielle.** A concentrated vegetable acid.—**A. ventriculi.** Acidity of the primæ viæ.—**A. vini phlogisticatum, Tartaric acid.**—**A. vitrioli.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. vitriolicum aeratum.** Hydrofluoric acid.—**A. vitriolicum phlogisticatum.** Sulphurous acid.—**A. vitrioli vinosum.** Sulphuric ether.—**A. volatile.** A volatile acid.—**A. zooticum, A. zootinicum.** Hydrocyanic acid.

ACIDUM ACET'ICUM, n. Fr., *acide acétique*. Ger., *Essigsäure*. Acetic acid. In the Ger. Ph., glacial acetic acid; in the U. S. Ph., an aqueous solution of acetic acid containing 36 per cent.; in the Br. Ph., a solution containing 33 per cent.—**A. a. aromaticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *acide acétique aromatisé*. Ger., *Gewürz-essigsäure*. A preparation variously made up from different volatile oils dissolved in acetic acid, with or without the addition of alcohol and acetic ether. That formerly official in the Ger. Ph. contained 9 parts of oil of cloves, 6 parts each of oil of lavender and oil of citrons, 3 parts of oil of thyme, 1 part of oil of cinnamon, and 25 parts of glacial acetic acid. Other preparations contained a higher percentage of the acid.—**A. a. concentratissimum.** Glacial acetic acid.—**A. a. dilutum.** Fr., *acide acétique dilué*. Ger., *verdünnte Essigsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. Dilute acetic acid. An aqueous solution of acetic acid containing 6 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] of the anhydrous acid.—**A. a. e ligno venale, A. a. empyreumaticum.** Pyroligneous acid.—**A. a. forte.** Strong acetic acid.—**A. a. fortius.** The strongest acetic acid.—**A. a. glaciale.** Fr., *esprit de vinaigre, vinaigre glacial, acide acétique cristallisable*. Ger., *Essigsäure, Eisessig*. Glacial acetic acid.—**A. a. ligni.** Purified pyroligneous acid.—**A. a. purum.** Glacial acetic acid.—**A. a. pyrolignosum.** Pyroligneous acid.—**A. a. scilliticum.** See **Acetum SCILLÆ**.—**A. a. tenue.** Distilled wine vinegar; dilute acetic acid of a sp. gr. of 1.006.

ACIDUM ACETO'SUM, n. Acetous (acetic) acid.

ACIDUM ARSEN'ICUM, n. Fr., *acide arsénique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arsensäure*. Arsenic acid.

ACIDUM ARSENIO'SUM, n. Fr., *acide arsénieux*. Ger., *arsenige Säure*. Arsenious acid; trioxide of arsenic.—**Liquor acidii arseniosi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur arsenicale hydrochlorique*. Ger., *Chlorarseniklösung*. Syn.: *liquor arsenici hydrochloricus* [Br. Ph.], *liquor arsenici chloridi* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *hydrochloric solution of arsenic*. Solution of arsenious acid; a one-per-cent. aqueous solution of arsenic trioxide prepared by boiling the latter with hydrochloric acid and adding water. The present preparation of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is stronger than that official in the preceding editions of these formularies in the proportion of 8 to 9.

ACIDUM BENZO'ICUM, n. Fr., *acide benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzoësäure*. Benzoic acid, obtained, according to all the

formularies except the French Codex, by the sublimation of benzoïn.—**Trochisci acidi benzoici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes d'acide benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzoësäurepastillen*. Troches of benzoic acid. Each contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of benzoic acid mixed with sugar.

ACIDUM BETA-NAPHTHOSULPHON'ICUM, *n.* Betanaphtholsulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_7SO_3H$, a delicate test for albumin in urine.

ACIDUM BOR'ICUM, *n.* Fr., *acide borique*. Ger., *Borsäure*. Boric acid.—**Glycerinum acidi borici** [Br. Ph.]. See BOROGLYCERIDE.—**Gossypium acidi borici**. Borated cotton. A preparation of the London Throat Hospital containing 50 per cent. of boric acid.—**Linteum acidi borici**. Borated lint; lint impregnated with about half its weight of boric acid.—**Unguentum acidi borici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide borique*. Ger., *Borsäuresalbe*. Ointment of boric acid, made by melting together soft paraffin, 4 parts, hard paraffin, 2 parts, and adding 1 part of finely powdered boric acid. Lister's boric-acid ointment is made by melting together 2 parts of paraffin, 1 part of white wax, and 2 parts of almond oil, and adding 1 part of boric acid.

ACIDUM CARBOL'ICUM, *n.* Fr., *acide phénique, phénol*. Ger., *Carbolsäure*. Carbolie acid (phenol) purified for medicinal use.—**A. c. crudum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *acide phénique cru*. Ger., *rohe Carbolsäure*. Crude carbolie acid. Commercial carbolie acid containing various impurities which should not exceed more than 10 per cent. by volume [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. It is usually more or less colored and contains cresol.—**A. c. impurum**. See *A. c. crudum*.—**A. c. liquefactum** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide phénique liquide*. Ger., *verflüssigte Carbolsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. Carbolie acid mixed with one tenth its weight of water, forming an oily liquid.—**Aqua acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Aqua carbolisata*.—**Carbasus acidi carbolici**. Carbolized gauze.—**Glycerinum acidi carbolici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré d'acide phénique*. Ger., *Phenolglycerit*. Glycerine or glycerite of carbolie acid; a solution of 1 part of the crystallized acid in 4 parts by volume of glycerin.—**Suppositoria acidi carbolici**. Fr., *suppositoires d'acide phénique*. Ger., *Carbolsäurestuhlzäpfchen*. 1. Suppositories of carbolie acid, each containing 1 grain of carbolie acid and 29 grains of cacao butter [U. S. Ph., 1870]. 2. Suppositories each containing 1 grain of a. c., 2 grains of white wax, and a sufficiency of cacao butter [Br. Ph.].—**Trochiscus acidi carbolici** [Br. Ph.]. A lozenge containing 1 grain of carbolie acid mixed with Tolu basis.—**Unguentum acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide phénique*. Ger., *Phenolsalbe*. Ointment of carbolie acid; made of 1 part of carbolie acid mixed with 9 parts of simple ointment [U. S. Ph.], or with 12 parts of soft paraffin and 6 parts of hard paraffin [Br. Ph.].

ACIDUM CARBON'ICUM, *n.* Fr., *acide carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlensäure*. 1. Carbon dioxide (the carbonic-acid gas of the older chemists). 2. True carbonic acid.—**Aqua acidi carbonici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *eau gazeuse simple* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kohlensaures Wasser*. Carbonic-acid water; soda water. An aqueous solution of carbon dioxide prepared under a pressure of several atmospheres (7 according to the French Codex). It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless effervescent liquid, containing true carbonic acid.

ACIDUM CHLORHY'DRICUM, *n.* See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

ACIDUM CHRO'MICUM, *n.* Fr., *acide chromique cristallisé*. Ger., *Chromsäure*. Chromic acid; chromium trioxide.—**Liquor acidi chromici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'acide chromique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chromsäurelösung*. An aqueous solution of chromium trioxide containing 50 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 25 per cent. [Br. Ph.], of the latter.

ACIDUM CIT'RICUM, *n.* Citric acid.—**Syrupus acidi citrici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap d'acide citrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citronensäuresirup*. Syrup of citric acid, made up of citric acid, 8 parts, spirit of lemon, 4 parts, water, 8 parts, and syrup, 980 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of citric acid, 10 parts, water, 10 parts, and syrup, 980 parts [Fr. Cod.].

ACIDUM GAL'LICUM, *n.* Gallic acid.—**Glycerinum acidi gallici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi gallici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré d'acide gallique*. Ger., *Gallussäureglycerit*. Glycerine or glycerite of gallic acid; a solution of 1 part of gallic acid in 4 parts by volume of glycerin.—**Unguentum acidi gallici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide gallique*. Ger., *Gallussäuresalbe*. Ointment of gallic acid; a mixture of 1 part of gallic acid with 9 parts of benzoinated lard.

ACIDUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHOR'ICUM, *n.* See GLYCERIN-phosphoric acid.

ACIDUM HYDRIO'DICUM, *n.* Hydriodic acid.—**Syrupus acidi hydriodici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap d'acide iodhydrique*. Ger., *Jodwasserstoffsirup*. Syrup of hydriodic acid, made by adding to a mixture of 150 parts of syrup and 150 of water a solution of 10 parts of iodine in 80 of alcohol, passing a current of hydrogen sulphide through the mixture till the latter acquires a permanently yellow color, filtering and adding 5 parts of spirit of orange, 500 of sugar, and water up to 1,000 parts. It contains one per cent. of hydriodic acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCYAN'ICUM, *n.* Hydrocyanic acid.—**A. h. dilutum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Dilute HYDROCYANIC ACID*.

ACIDUM MURIAT'ICUM, *n.* Hydrochloric acid.

ACIDUM NAPHTHYLAMINSULFON'ICUM, *n.* See NAPHTHIONIC ACID.

ACIDUM NIT'RICUM, *n.* Fr., *acide azotique, acide azotique officinal*. Ger., *Salpetersäure*. Nitric acid.

ACIDUM NITRO'SUM, *n.* Fr., *acide azoteux ou nitreux*. Ger., *salpetrige Säure*. 1. Nitrous acid. 2. Impure nitric acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon potassium nitrate.

ACIDUM ORTHOAMIDOSALICYL'ICUM, *n.* Orthoamidosalicylic acid, $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)(COOH)$. It has been used in subacute rheumatism.

ACIDUM OS'MICUM, *n.* Osmic acid; osmium tetroxide.

ACIDUM PHENYL'ICUM, *n.* Carbolie acid.

ACIDUM PHENYLOBO'RICUM, *n.* Phenylboric acid, $C_6H_5.B(OH)_2$, said to be a powerful germicide.

ACIDUM PHENYLOSALICYL'ICUM, *n.* Phenylsalicylic acid, $C_6H_5(OH)(C_6H_5)COOH$, a germicide said to be less poisonous than salicylic acid.

ACIDUM PHOSPHOR'ICUM, *n.* Phosphoric acid.—**A. p. concentratum** [Br. Ph.]. Concentrated phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

ACIDUM SALICYL'ICUM, *n.* Salicylic acid.—**Unguentum acidi salicylici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylsäuresalbe*. Ointment of salicylic acid; made by melting together 18 parts of soft paraffin and 9 of hard paraffin and adding 1 part of salicylic acid.

ACIDUM SULFU'RICUM, *n.* Sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM SULPHU'RICUM, *n.* Sulphuric acid.—**A. s. aromaticum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture aromatique sulfurique* [Fr. Cod., 1837], *acide sulfurique aromatisé*. Ger., *aromatische Schwefelsäure, saure aromatische Tinctur*. Aromatic sulphuric acid; made up of 200 parts of sulphuric acid, 45 parts of tincture of ginger, 1 part of oil of cinnamon, and enough water to make 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 3 parts by volume (140 parts by weight) of sulphuric acid, 36 parts by volume (770 parts by weight) of rectified spirit, and 2 parts each by volume (45 parts by weight) of spirit of cinnamon and essence of ginger [Br. Ph.].—**A. s. concentratum crudum**. Fr., *acide sulfurique concentré cru*. Ger., *concentrierte rohe Schwefelsäure*. Commercial sulphuric acid containing

92 to 93 per cent. of the pure acid.—**A. s. crudum.** See *Commercial SULPHURIC ACID*.—**A. s. destillatum.** Fr., *acide sulfurique distillé*. Ger., *destillierte Schwefelsäure*. Sulphuric acid purified by distillation.—**A. s. dilutum.** See *Dilute SULPHURIC ACID*.—**A. s. fumans.** See *Fuming SULPHURIC ACID*.—**A. s. germanicum.** German (Nordhausen) sulphuric acid.—**A. s. purum, A. s. rectificatum.** Fr., *acide sulfurique pur ou rectifié*. Ger., *gereinigte Schwefelsäure*. Concentrated and purified sulphuric acid.—**A. s. tenue.** See *Dilute SULPHURIC ACID*.—**A. s. venale.** See *Commercial SULPHURIC ACID*.

ACIDUM TAN'NICUM, n. 1. Tannic acid. 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid used as a test.—**Glycerinum acidi tannici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré de tannin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tanninglycerol*. Glycerine or glycerite of tannic acid; made up of 1 part by weight of tannic acid dissolved in 4 parts by volume of glycerin [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870].—**Suppositoria acidi tannici cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoires de tannin avec sapon*. Ger., *geseifte Tanninstuhlzäpfchen*. Suppositories of tannic acid with soap. Suppositories containing each 3 grains of tannic acid, 4½ grains of glycerin of starch [Br. Ph.], 8½ grains of soap, and enough starch to make a paste of suitable consistence.—**Trochisci acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de tannin*. Troches of tannic acid, containing each 1 grain of tannic acid, 10 grains of sugar, and ½ grain of tragacanth made into a mass with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.], or containing ½ grain of tannic acid and 15 grains of sugar, made into a mass with gum arabic, mucilage of gum arabic, tincture of Tolu, and water [Br. Ph.].—**Unguentum acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de tannin*. Ger., *Gerbsäuresalbe*. Ointment of tannic acid; a mixture of 1 part of tannic acid and 9 parts of benzoinated lard.

ACIDUM TARTAR'ICUM, n. 1. Ordinary tartaric (dextrotartaric) acid. 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a 20-per-cent. aqueous solution of tartaric acid, used as a test solution.

ACIDUM TAR'TRICUM, n. Tartaric acid.

ACIDUR'GIA, f. From *ἀκίς*, a point, and *ἔργον*, work. Fr., *acidurgie*. Ger., *Akidurgie*. Operative surgery.

A'CIDUS. Acid.

A'CIDYL. Fr., *acidyle*. Ger., *A*. The radicle of an organic acid (applied more particularly to the series of trivalent hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n-1}).

ACIDYLNI'TRILE. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Acidylnitritl*. A compound of the trivalent residue of an organic acid united with nitrogen. The term is usually applied to derivatives of this sort formed from the acids of the fatty series, such as formic acid, acetic acid, etc. They have the constitution $C_nH_{2n+1}.C\equiv N$, and are called also *alkyl cyanides*, because they may be regarded as compounds of cyanogen with the members of the univalent series of hydrocarbons (alkyls).

A'CIES, f. -ci'e. Fr., *acier, crête, angle saillant; arête* (5th def.). Ger., *Grat(h); Grät(h)e* (5th def.). 1. A ridge or edge formed by the intersection of two planes (said of prominent edges of bones). 2. A little eminence formed by the tænia semicircularis at the side of the foramen of Monro, about a line distant from it. 3. Keeness of vision. 4. The pupil of the eye. 5. A collective term for the phalanges of the fingers, from their arrangement like that of a line of spears. 6. The arrest, or rat-tail, often formed on the inner side of the limbs in horses; a horny, wart-like, or scaly excrescence.—**A. digitorum manus.** See *A.* (5th def.).—**A. diurna.** See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**A. vespertina.** See *NYCTALOPIA*.

ACIE'SIS, f. See *ACYESIS*.

A'CIFORM. From *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *aciforme*. Ger., *nadelförmig*. Needle-shaped.

A'CIN. See *ACINUS*.

A'CINAL. Lat., *acinalis*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *beerenartig*. Acinous. Cf. *TUNICA acinalis*.

ACINE'SES, f. pl. Neuroses characterized by acinesia.

ACINE'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀκίνησία* (from *a* priv., and *κινεῖν*, to move). Fr., *acinésie*. Ger., *Akinesie*. 1. Absence of motion; rest. 2. Loss of the power of motion in a part or in the whole body. 3. The parasystole; the stage of rest intervening between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

ACINE'SIATRO'PHIA, f. See *ACINETATROPHIA*.

ACINE'SIC. See *ACINETIC*.

ACINE'SIS, f. -e'sios (-is). Gr., *ἀκίνησις*. Acinesia.

ACINETATRO'PHIA, f. From *ἀκίνητος*, motionless, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Fr., *acinétatrophie*. Atrophy of a part from disuse.

ACINET'IC. Lat., *acineticus*. Fr., *acinétique*. 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. Having the property of abolishing or lessening the power of muscular movement.

ACIN'IFORM. Gr., *βαγώδης*. Lat., *aciniformis*. Fr., *aciniforme*. Ger., *traubenförmig, beerenförmig*. 1. Clustered like grapes. 2. Resembling a grape (applied by Ingrassias to the chorioid coat of the eye, and by others to the layer of pigment on the posterior surface of the iris).

A'CINOS, m. Gr., *ἄκινος*. 1. A plant, supposed to be a species of thyme, used by the ancients for menorrhagia and diarrhœa, also, applied locally, for ulcers and erysipelas. 2. A genus of labiate plants. 3. An acinus.

A'CINOSE. See *ACINOSUS*.

ACINO'SUS. Like grapes; acinous.—**Acinosa tunica.** See *TUNICA acinosa*.

A'CINOTU'BULAR. Of glands, having the secreting cavity intermediate in form between a sac and a tube.

A'CINOUS. Fr., *acineux*. Ger., *acinär*. 1. Pertaining to an acinus. 2. Having acini. See *A. GLAND*. 3. Rounded and transparent like grapes. 4. In pathology, resembling a racemose gland. See *A. ADENOMA*.

ACIN'ULA, f. 1. A genus of globular, sessile *Fungi* indigenous to Russia. 2. The sclerotium stage of an ascomycetous fungus, very similar to *Sclerotium* or *Periola*, but distinguished by the diffuent coat.—**A. clavus.** Ergot.

A'CINUM, n. See *ACINUS*.

A'CINUS, m. Gr., *ἄκινος*. Fr., *acine*. Ger., *Beerchen, Läppchen*. Syn.: *alveolus, insula, follicle, gland granule, gland vesicle*. 1. See *ACINOS*. 2. The smallest lobule of an acinous or racemose gland or of the liver. 3. One of the smallest lobules, or lobulettes, of the lung. 4. The cavity, or saccular recess in the finest lobule of a racemose gland. 5. That part of the excretory duct of a racemose gland into which the cavities of several alveoli open. 6. One of the closed vesicles of a gland having no excretory duct, such as the thyroid. 7. A cell of the liver containing glycogen. Cf. *ALVEOLUS*.—**Acini biliosi.** The granular elements of the liver.—**Acini glandulosi.** The acini of a gland.—**Acini interiores renales.** The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney.—**Acini lienis.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**Acini malpighiani, Acini of Malpighi, Acini renales.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.

ACIPEN'SER, m. Gr., *ἄκκιπρησιος*, the sturgeon. A genus of fishes including the sturgeons.—**A. huso.** Fr., *grand esturgeon*. Ger., *Hausen*. The beluga, or Russian sturgeon. Its swimming-bladder constitutes isinglass, the *ichthyocolla* of the U. S. Ph.

A'CIS, f. Gr., *ἄκίς*. 1. A point; a splinter. 2. A shooting pain. 3. A bandage.

ACIUR'GIA, f. Fr., *aciurgie*. Ger., *Akiurgie*. Aciurgy. See *ACIDURGIA*.

ACLAS'TIC. From *a* priv., and *κλάν*, to break. Fr., *aclaste*. Transmitting rays of light without refracting them.

AC'MÆ, f. pl. Gr., *ἄκμαι*. Acne.

ACMÆAMOR'PHA, *f.* For deriv., see **ACMÆOS** and **AMORPHA**. Intertrigo in adults (amorphia adulatorum).
ACMÆ''OCHLORO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). See **ACMÆOS** and **CHLOROSIS adulatorum**.
ACMÆ''OPIMELORRHŒA, *f.* For deriv., see **ACMÆOS** and **PIMELORRHŒA**. Ger., *Fettauslaufen bei Erwachsenen*. Seborrhœa oleosa in adults (pimelorrhœa adulatorum).
ACMÆ''OPOLYSAR'CIA, *f.* For deriv., see **ACMÆOS** and **POLYSARCIA**. Ger., *übermäßige Befleischung bei Erwachsenen*. Obesity in adults (polysarcia adulatorum).
ACMÆ'OS. Gr., ἀκμαῖος. Ger., *reif, vollwüchsig ausgewachsen*. Full-grown, adult.
ACMAS'TICUS. Gr., ἀκμαστικός. Fr., *acmastique*. Ger., *akmastisch*. Continuous, following a steady course without an acme (said of fevers). Cf. **EPACMASTICUS** and **PARACMASTICUS**.
AC'ME, *f.* *Ac'mes*. Gr., ἀκμή. Fr., *acmé*. Ger., *Spitze, Höhepunkt, Gipfel*. Syn.: *crisis, fastigium*. 1. The culminating point of a fever. 2. An acne pimple; according to some authors, a wart.
ACMEL'LA, *f.* From ἀκμή, a point (from the pricking taste of the leaves). Fr., *acmelle*. Ger., *Acmelle*. A genus of dicotyledonous plants now considered a section of the genus *Spilanthes*. In general the medicinal properties are like those of *Pyrethrum*.—**A. Linnæi**. An acrid, sialagogue plant of India and South America, used for scurvy.—**A. mauritiana**. Fr., *abécdaire*. Ger., *Abedaria, A-b-c-Kraut*. Syn.: *Spilanthes a.* (see *Linnæi*). The Indian cockweed, abecedaria (or a-b-c-daria); an annual herb employed in India for calculous nephritis; bitter, and highly stimulating in taste.—**A. repens**. Syn.: *Spilanthes Nuttallii*. A species found in wet places in the United States from South Carolina to Florida, having the same medicinal properties as *A. Linnæi*.
AC'MON, *m.* *Ac'monis*. Gr., ἀκμων, an anvil. See **INCUS**.
AC'NA, *f.* See **ACNE**.
AC'NE, *f.* *Ac'nes*. Gr., ἀκνη, probably a corruption of ἀκνη, the acme, bloom, or prime of life; adolescence (the time of life when a. is most likely to occur); or from ἀκμή, a point (because of the acuminate form of the pustules); or from a priv., and ἄσκη, to scratch (indicating the absence of pruritus): ἰσθός. Fr., *acné*. Ger., *Akne, Finnen*. Syn.: *varus, ionthus; stonepock, wheelk*. 1. An inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, or of the tissue around them, characterized by disseminated conical or rounded pustules, papules, or tubercles, occurring most frequently on the face, back, or breast, and usually associated with the formation of comedones (see **COMEDO**). 2. A generic term used by Schönlein for a group of skin diseases, including strophulus, eczema, and a. According to him, all the members of this group are characterized by the presence of "a separate pericarpium" (areola), in which an imperfectly developed fruit (*Frucht*), or efflorescence, is formed, such as a partially formed papule, vesicle, or pustule. Cf. **MONOCARPÆ**.—**A. adolescentium**. See *A. vulgaris*.—**A. albid**a. See **MILIUM**.—**A. artificialis**. A. produced artificially, usually by the external or internal use of medicaments, such as tar, bromine, and iodine.—**A. artificialis e bromio**. **A. artificialis e pice**, **A. artificialis ex iodinio**. See *Bromine a.*, *Tar a.*, and *Iodine a.*—**A. atrophica**. Fr., *acné atrophique*. 1. A. followed by atrophic scars. 2. As employed by Cazenave and Bazin, a form of lupus erythematosus occurring usually on the nose or cheeks, and especially marked by the formation of little crusts from which prolongations descend into dilated and atrophic sebaceous follicles.—**A. bromata**. See *Bromine a.*—**A. cachecticorum**. An eruption occurring in broken-down, cachectic, or scrofulous persons, usually on the trunk or the lower limbs, characterized by flat, dusky-red papules and pustules varying in size from that of a pin head to that of a

lentil.—**A. ciliaris**. Fr., *acné ciliaire*. Ger., *A. der Augenlidränder*. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the hair follicles situated close to the edge of the eyelid, causing the appearance of one or more small nodules along the ciliary margin of the lid.—**A. coagminata**. A. with the efflorescences occurring in clusters. The name has been especially applied to a form of a. due to the internal use of bromine; groups of a. pustules closely aggregated together form red, thickened patches often covered with scabs consisting of dried pus mixed with sebaceous matter, beneath which the surface is dusky-red, often moist, and studded with pustular elevations.—**A. contagiosa**. Ger., *englische Pocken*. An inoculable pustular disease, probably not really an a., said to be often met with in Germany in horses brought from England, and to differ from horse pox.—**A. cornea**. Fr., *acné cornée* (ou *sebécée cornée* [Hardy]). Syn.: *ichthyosis follicularis*. A form characterized by hard conical, grouped or solitary, grayish or blackish, warty outgrowths, consisting of plugs of hardened sebum projecting from the follicles.—**A. disseminata**. Fr., *dartre pustuleuse*. *A. vulgaris* (in contradistinction to a. rosacea and a. mentagra).—**A. erythematosa**. See **ROSA-CEA erythematosa**.—**A. ex usu picis**. See *Tar a.*—**A. frontalis**. See *A. varioliformis* (1st def.).—**A. granulosa**. See *A. cachecticorum*.—**A. hordeolans**. **A. hordeolaris**. Pustular a. with the pustules arranged in linear groups, like grains of barley.—**A. hypertrophica**. Fr., *acné hypertrophique*. See **ROSA-CEA hypertrophica**.—**A. indurata**. Fr., *acné indurée*. A. characterized by large rounded papules or tubercles, and attended usually with the formation of small, deep-seated cutaneous abscesses.—**A. iodata**, **A. jodata**. See *Iodine a.*—**A. medicamentosa**. A. due to the internal use of certain drugs; a. toxica, a. artificialis.—**A. mentagra**. An obsolete synonym of sycosis.—**A. miliaris**. 1. Milium (q. v.). 2. A pustular form of rosacea.—**A. molluscoidea**, **A. molluscum**, **A. molluscum contagiosum**. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**A. of the throat**. See **FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS** and **FOLLICULAR ANGINA**.—**A. picealis**. See *Tar a.*—**A. punctata**. Fr., *acné ponctuelle, tannes*. Ger., *Comedonen, Mitesser*. Syn.: *comedones, puncta mucosa; grubs, black heads, maggot pimples*. A disease of the skin characterized chiefly by the production of comedones, sometimes attended with slight papulation, but without marked evidences of inflammation. Cf. **COMEDO**.—**A. punctata albid**a. See **MILIUM**.—**A. pustulosa**. A. attended with the formation of pustules.—**A. rosacea**. Fr., *acné rosacée, couperose*. Ger., *Kupferfinne*. Syn.: a. rosacea pustulosa, a. miliaris, gutta rosea. 1. Rosacea (q. v.). 2. Rosacea attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences; rosacea pustulosa.—**A. rosacea congestiva**. See **ROSA-CEA erythematosa**.—**A. rosacea hypertrophica**. See **ROSA-CEA hypertrophica**.—**A. rosacea pustulosa**. See **ROSA-CEA pustulosa**.—**A. scrofulosorum**. See *A. cachecticorum*.—**A. sebacea**. Fr., *acné sebécée*. See **SEBORRHŒA**.—**A. sebacea cerea**. See **SEBORRHŒA sicc**a.—**A. sebacea cornea**. See *A. cornea*.—**A. sebacea exsiccata**. The xeroderma of E. Wilson and others.—**A. sebacea molluscum**. See **ATHE-ROMA**.—**A. simplex**. Fr., *acné simple, dartre pustuleuse miliaire*. A. characterized by inflammatory lesions of a simple character.—**A. solaris**. A form of a. described as occurring on the back of the nose, the lower eyelids, and the cheeks, due to exposure to the sun, and characterized by red papules that rarely suppurate.—**A. strophulosa**. See **MILIUM**.—**A. sycosiformis**. See **SYCOSIS non-parasitica**.—**A. syphilitica**. See **ACNEFORM SYPHILODERM**.—**A. toxica**. See *A. medicamentosa*.—**A. tuberculata**, **A. tuberculosa**. See *A. indurata*.—**A. umbilicata**. See *A. varioliformis* (2d def.).—**A. varioliformis**. Fr., *acné varioliforme*. Syn.: a. frontalis (1st def.). 1. A peculiar form of a., occurring usually in the form of groups upon the forehead, near the line

of the hair, or upon the nape of the neck, consisting of small pustules which dry up and form flat scabs that are followed by small, depressed cicatrices. 2. *Molluscum contagiosum* (q. v.).—**A. varus**. An old synonym of a.—**A. vulgaris**. Fr., *varus disséminé*. Ger., *gewöhnliche Finne, Schönheitsblättchen*. A term used by E. Wilson to include the a. simplex, a. punctata, and a. indurata of Willan.—**A. vulgaris indurata**. See *A. indurata*.—**A. vulgaris simplex**. See *A. simplex*.—**A. vulgaris tuberosa**. See *A. indurata*.—**Bromine a.** Lat., *a. bromata*. Ger., *Bromakne*. A due to the internal use of bromine or its compounds. Cf. *A. coagminata*.—**Iodine a.** Lat., *a. iodata*. Ger., *Jodakne*. A toxic form of a. due to the internal use of iodine or its compounds.—**Psyrdracia a.** Sauvages's term for pustular a.—**Syphilitic a.** See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.—**Tar a.** Lat., *a. piccalis*. Ger., *Theerakne*. A form of a. produced by the long-continued application of tar or certain of its products to the skin and characterized by red inflammatory papules, in the centres of which appear little black points (comedones) due to the presence of tar in the orifices of the sebaceous follicles.

ACNEFORM. Lat., *acneformis* (from *acne* and *forma*, form). Resembling acne. See *A. SYPHILODERM*.

ACNE'MIA, f. From *a* priv., and *κνήμη*, the leg. 1. Defective development of the calves of the legs. 2. Absence of the lower limbs.

ACNE'MOS. Gr., *ἀκνημος*. Affected with acnemia (q. v.).

ACNES'MOS. Gr., *ἀκνησμος* (from *a* priv., and *κνησμός*, itching). Without itching or irritation.

ACNES'TIS, f. Gr., *ἀκνηστις* (either from *ἀκανος* = *ἀκανθα*, the spine, also anything prickly, or from *a* priv., and *κνήν*, to scratch, because the locality can not be reached to be scratched). Ger., *Aknestis, Widerriss*. 1. The upper part of the spinal region, because quadrupeds can not reach it with the tongue; less strictly, any portion of the spinal region, especially that between the shoulder blades and the loins, or the whole of it. 2. Of Nicander, a plant that seems to have been the nettle.

ACOATHED'. Affected with a disease of the liver (said of sheep in Dorsetshire, England).

ACOCANTHERA, f. From *ἀκρόη*, a point, and *ἀνθηρός*, flowering. A genus of solanaceous plants.—**A. ouabaio**. A provisional name for an unidentified species which, together with several others, furnishes ouabain.—**A. venenata**. A bush growing at the Cape of Good Hope. A decoction of the bark is used by the Hottentots for poisoning their arrows.

ACOCANTHERIN. See OUABAIN.

ACOCY'GEUS. From *a* priv., and *κόκυξ*, the coccyx. Lacking the coccyx.

ACODINE. A dental preparation said to consist of aconite, iodine, tannin, and glycerin.

ACOE, f. Gr., *ἀκοή*. See AUDITION.

ACE'LIA, f. From *a* priv., and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Absence of a natural cavity.

ACE'LIOUS. Gr., *ἀκόλιος* (from *a* priv., and *κοιλία*, the belly). Lat., *acelios, acelius*. So emaciated as to seem to have no belly.

ACELLO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). See ACCELIA.

ACOE'METER. Lat., *acoemetrum*. See ACOUMETER.

ACE'NA, f. A genus of rosaceous plants.—**A. argentea**. The *proquin* of Chile and Peru; used as a vulnerary in the form of a poultice.

ACOEN'OSI, f. pl. From *ἀκοή*, hearing, and *νόσος*, disease. Diseases of the ear.

ACOE'SIS, f. From *ἀκοή*, hearing. See AUDITION.

ACOGNOS'IA, f. See ACOGNOSIA.

ACOGNOSTICUS, ACOGNOSTUS, m. For deriv., see ACOGNOSIA. One who makes a study of materia medica and therapeutics.

ACOGRAPH'IC. Fr., *acographique*. Pertaining to acography.

ACOG'RAPHY. From *ἄκος*, a remedy, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Fr., *acographie*. A description of remedies.

AC'GIN(E). A derivative of guanine, allied to caffeine and theobromine; a local anæsthetic.

ACO'ITUS, m. See OXYMEL.

ACOL'ABIS, f. -*lab'idis*. From *ἄκis*, a point, and *λαβίς*, a forceps. An artery forceps armed with two teeth, devised by Puppi.

ACOLA'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀκολασία*. Fr., *acolasie*. Ger., *Akolasie*. Intemperance, licentiousness.

ACOLAS'TIC. Lat., *acolasticus, acolastus*. Fr., *acolastique*. Due to acolasia.

ACOLO'GICUS, ACOLO'OGUS, m. Ger., *Akolog*. One who makes a study of acceology.

ACOL'OGY. Lat., *acologia*. Fr., *acologie*. Ger., *Akologie*. See ACOELOGY.

ACOLU'THIA, f. Gr., *ἀκολουθία*, a following. See SEQUELA.

ACOLYC'TIN(E). For deriv., see ACONITUM and LYCOCTONUS. An alkaloid discovered by Hübschmann in the root of *Aconitum lycoctonum*; according to A. Wright, an impure aconine.

ACOM'IA, f. Gr., *ἀκομία* (from *a* priv., and *κόμη*, hair). Fr., *acomie*. Ger., *Akomie*. 1. Baldness. 2. Acomisia (q. v.).

ACOMUS. Gr., *ἄκομος*. 1. Destitute of hair. 2. Acomus (q. v.).

AC'ONE, f. Gr., *ἀκόνη*. 1. A whetstone, a stone on which to levigate. 2. A mortar.

ACONEL'LIN(E). From a supposed dim. of *aconitum*, aconite. Fr., *aconelline*. Ger., *Akonellin*. A non-poisonous alkaloid extracted, according to T. and H. Smith, from the root of *Aconitum napellus*; isomeric, and by some said to be identical, with narcotine. Its existence is disputed.

ACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aconique*. Ger., *Akonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₅H₄O₄, related to both aconitic and itaconic acids.

ACONIN(E). Fr., *aconéine*. Ger., *Akonin*. A base, C₂₆H₃₉NO₁₁, formed by the saponification of true aconitine.

ACON'ION, n. Gr., *ἀκόνιον*, probably from *ἀκόνη*, from its having been levigated on an acone (q. v.). An ancient remedy, consisting of a very fine powder, applied to the eyes.

ACONITAN'ILID(E). Fr., *aconitanilide*. Ger., *Akonitanilid*. A compound, N₃(C₆H₃O₃)'''(C₆H₅)₃.H₃, which appears to be formed, together with aconitodianil, by the action of aconitic acid or oxychloroacetic acid on aniline.

ACON'ITATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *akonitsaures Salz*. A salt of aconitic acid.

ACONITE. Gr., *ἀκόνιτον, ἀκόνειτον*, from Aconis, a Bithynian city, where it grew in great abundance, according to Theophrastus; according to others, from *ἀκόνη*, a rock, because it grew in rocky places. One species was called *παρδαλιαχέης* (leopard's bane). Lat., *aconitum*. Fr., *aconit*. Ger., *Akonit, Eisenhut, Sturmhut*. Syn.: *monkshood, wolfsbane*. The genus *Aconitum*; in pharmacy, the leaves or the tuberous root of *Aconitum napellus* (in the U. S. Ph., the root only).—**A. leaves**. Lat., *aconiti folia* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles d'aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenhutblätter, Sturmhutblätter*. In pharmacy, the leaves of *Aconitum napellus*.—**A. liniment**. See *Linimentum ACONITI* (under ACONITUM).—**A. root**. Lat., *aconitum* [U. S. Ph.], *aconiti radix* [Br. Ph.], *tubera aconiti* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenhutknollen*. In pharmacy, the tuber, or root stock of *Aconitum napellus*.—**American a.** See ACONITUM *Fischeri* and ACONITUM *vincinatum*.—**Fleming's tincture of a.** A tincture made by macerating for four days 16 troy ounces of dried and powdered a. root in 16 fluid ounces of alcohol, and then percolating, alcohol being added until

the percolate equals 24 fluid ounces.—**Indian a.** See **ACONITUM ferox**.—**Japanese a.** A term applied to several varieties found in Japan.—**Mountain a.** See **ACONITUM neomontanum**.—**Nepal a.** The tubers of *Aconitum ferox* and perhaps those of other species growing in Nepal.—**Winter a.** See *ERANTHIS hiemalis*.

ACONITIA, *f.* The official name for aconitine formerly employed in the Br. Ph.; now superseded by *aconitina*.

ACONITIC ACID. Fr., *acide aconitique*. Ger., *Akonitsäure*. Syn.: *achilleic* (or *equisetic*) acid. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO.OH)_3$, occurring in various plants of the genera *Aconitum* and *Equisetum*, also in *Delphinium consolida*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Achillea millefolium*, and beets, sugar cane, and sorghum. It is formed also from citric acid by the action of heat or acids.

ACONITICUM, *n.* Aconitine.

ACONITIFOLIA, *f.* *Podophyllum peltatum*.

ACONITINA, *f.* Aconitine.—**Unguentum aconitinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Akonitinsalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum aconitiæ* [Br. Ph., 1867]. Ointment of aconitine; made by dissolving 8 grains of aconitine in $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm of rectified spirit and adding 1 oz. (av.) of lard. It contains 16 parts of aconitine in 1,000.

ACONITIN(E). Lat., *aconitina* [Br. Ph.], *aconitinum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Akonitin*. An alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$ (probably benzoylaconine, $C_{26}H_{35}[C_7H_5O]NO_{11}$), derived from *Aconitum napellus*, and from other species of *Aconitum*. Except some of the hydrogen compounds of arsenic, this substance is the most deadly poison known. As produced by different makers it varies in its sensible properties, thus: 1. *Petit's*. Hard, white crystals. 2. *Morson's*. A dirty-white powder (? pseudo-aconitine) of a burning but not bitter taste. 3. *Hottot's*. A white powder. 4. *Hopkins & Williams's*. A concrete, transparent, gummy mass, of a greenish-brown color (? pseudo-aconitine). 5. *Merck's*. A yellowish or clear-brown powder. 6. *Friedländer's*. A concrete, grayish-white mass.—**A. nitrate**. Lat., *azotas aconitine*, *aconitinum nitricum*. Fr., *azotate d'a.* Ger., *salpetersaures Aconitin*. Colorless prismatic crystals, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}.HNO_3$, soluble in 10 parts of boiling water, less soluble in cold water.—**Amorphous a.** The official preparation of the Br. Ph.; an amorphous base, combined usually with several molecules of water of crystallization. As prepared by the process of the Br. Ph., it usually contains a variable amount of pseudo-aconitine. It is soluble in 150 parts of water, and readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform.—**Apo-a.** See the major list.—**Crystallized a.** See *True a.*—**Duquesnel's a.** A form of crystallized a. having the constitution $C_{27}H_{40}NO_{10}$, resembling true a. in most of its physical properties, but said to differ from it in physiological action. It has been suggested that it is not the simple alkaloid, but a nitrate.—**English a.** *Morson's a.*—**French a.** See *True a.*—**German a.** *Merck's a.*—**Pseudo-a.** See the major list.—**True a.** Colorless tabular or prismatic crystals, having a very bitter taste, and imparting to the lips and tongue a numb, tingling sensation. It is almost insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether, and very soluble in chloroform. This is the a. of the Fr. Cod.

ACONITINUM, *n.* Aconitine.—**A. anglicum**. English aconitine. See **PSEUDO-ACONITINE**.—**A. nitricum**. See **ACONITINE nitrate**.

ACONITIUM, *n.* Aconitine.

ACONITODIANIL. Fr., *aconito-bianile*. Ger., *A.* A substance, $N_2.(C_6H_3O_3)'''(C_6H_5)_2.H$, produced by the action of aconitic acid on aniline.

ACONITUM, *n.* 1. A genus of herbaceous plants of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*. 2. The drug aconite (in the U. S. Ph., the tuberous root of *A. napellus*).—**Abstractum aconiti** [U. S. Ph., 1880]. Abstract of aconite; made by extracting 200 parts of powdered aconite root with alcohol containing 2 parts of tartaric

acid, and evaporating the extract with sugar of milk, which is added in sufficient quantity to make the whole weigh 100 parts.—**Aconiti folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves of *A. napellus*.—**Aconiti radix** [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph.]. The root of *A. napellus*.—**Aconiti tuber**. The tuber of *A. napellus*.—**A. altigaleatum**. See *A. cammarum*.—**A. anthora**. Fr., *aconit anthere* (ou *salutaire*). Ger., *feinblättriger Sturmhut*, *Giftheil*, *Heilgift*, *Herzwurz*. A European species. The root (*radix anthore*) has been used in medicine.—**A. anthoroides**. See *A. anthora*.—**A. barbatum**. A Siberian species. The root is used in China as a stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, also for fever and hæmorrhoids.—**A. bernhardianum**. Fr., *aconit à grands fleurs*. Ger., *langhalmiger Sturmhut*. A European species.—**A. cæruleum**. *A. napellus* or any other blue-flowered species.—**A. cammarum**. See *A. bernhardianum* and *A. stoerkianum*.—**A. Candollei**. See *A. anthora*.—**A. casiosomum**. A variety mentioned by Power and Sedgwick as "believed to be poisonous."—**A. chinense**. Chinese aconite, indigenous to Japan. It is used in China as a vulnerary and to poison arrows, and the powder of that brought from Szechwan is employed to produce local anæsthesia.—**A. columbianum**, **A. eulophum**. See *A. anthora*.—**A. ferox**. Fr., *aconit féroce*. Indian aconite; a genus found in the Himalayas, being the source of the terrible *bish*, or *bishk*, poison of India, used as an arrow-poison. It was also used by the natives to poison the wells in places captured by the British. It has been thought to be the source of the so-called aconitine (pseudoaconitine) made in England. By some it has been regarded as only a variety of *A. napellus*.—**A. Fischeri**. A species growing abundantly in the mountainous regions of the western section of the United States. In its physiological action it differs from *A. napellus* in not affecting tactile sensibility or the irritability of the sensory nerves. It does not affect the contractility of muscles or the irritability of the motor nerves, but paralyzes the motor centres of the spinal cord, together with the pneumogastric nerve, and stimulates the vasomotor centre. It causes death by paralysis of respiration.—**A. heterophyllum**. A species found in India, where it is eaten as a vegetable. The root is pleasantly bitter, and is by some considered mildly antiperiodic and tonic, by others inert.—**A. intermedium**. See *A. neomontanum*.—**A. Jacquini**. See *A. anthora*.—**A. japonicum**. Japanese aconite (*tsaou-woo*). Probably derived from several species.—**A. Kusnezovii**. See *A. cammarum*.—**A. luridum**. An East Indian species, gathered along with *A. ferox*.—**A. luteum**. Ger., *gelber Eisenhut*. Yellow aconite. See *A. lycoctonum*.—**A. lycoctonum**. Gr., *ἀκόνιτον λυκοκτόνον*. Fr., *aconit tueloup* (ou *lycoctone*). Ger., *Wolfstodsturmhut*, *Fuchstodsturmhut*. Syn.: *Lycoctonum vulgare flore luteo*, *Delphinium lycoctonum*, *A. vulparia*. The great yellow wolfsbane; a European species. It is less virulent than many other species, and only the root seems to be poisonous.—**A. macranthum**. See *A. cammarum*.—**A. multifidum**. A species of which the roots are said to be edible.—**A. napellus**. Fr., *aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.], *char-de-Vénus*, *casque-de-Jupiter*. Ger., *Napell-* (oder *wahrer*) *Sturmhut*. Syn.: *Delphinium a.*, *Delphinium napellus*. Monkshood; the aconite of the pharmacopœias. Its specific name is said to be from *napus*, a kind of turnip, from the shape of its root. A European perennial herb, growing to the height of 4 ft., surmounted by a spike of dark-blue flowers. The parts used in medicine are the fleshy rhizome and the dark-green palmate leaves. Like most of the other species, *A. napellus* is a violent poison, paralyzing the heart in diastole; in medicine, it is used chiefly as a cardiac sedative and, applied locally, for the relief of pain, especially neuralgia. It yields aconitine (*q. v.*).—**A. nasutum**. See *A. Fischeri*.—**A. nemorosum**. See

A. anthora.—**A. neomontanum**. Fr., *aconit néomontain*. Mountain aconite, a European species, considered by some to be only a variety of *A. paniculatum*.—**A. nitidum**. A species supposed not to be poisonous.—**A. ochroleucum**. A species indigenous to the Caucasus, thought not to be poisonous.—**A. palmatum**. A species found in the Himalayas. It is uncertain whether it is poisonous or not.—**A. paniculatum**. Fr., *aconit paniculé*. Syn.: *Lycotomum autumnale*. A French species. Although almost inert, it is said to be used by some makers of aconitine.—**A. ponticum**. See *A. lycoctonum*.—**A. pyrenaicum**. Fr., *aconit des Pyrénées*. A species indigenous to the Pyrenees, considered by some as a variety of *A. lycoctonum*, thought not to be poisonous.—**A. racemosum**. See *ACTÆA spicata*.—**A. reclinatum**. A rare species found on a few mountain-peaks of North Carolina and Virginia; thought to be of no importance in medicine.—**A. rostratum**. A variety of *A. cammarum*.—**A. rotundifolium**. A species of which the roots are said to be edible.—**A. salutiferum**. See *A. anthora*.—**A. scandens**. See *A. uncinatum*.—**A. septentrionale**. A variety of *A. lycoctonum* found in northern Europe, the leaves of which are eaten as a pot herb, while the root is poisonous.—**A. sherkanium**. A variety of *A. cammarum*.—**A. sinense**. Chinese aconite; a variety of *A. chinense*.—**A. spicatum**. A variety of *A. napellus*.—**A. stœrckeanum**, **A. stœrckianum**, **A. stœrkianum**. Ger., *Störck's (oder grosser blauer) Sturmhut*. Störck's aconite, an Austrian species, supposed to be the plant employed by Baron Störck, who introduced aconite into medicine in the eighteenth century; but some think that he used *A. neomontanum*.—**A. strictum**. A variety of *A. napellus*.—**A. tauricum**. An intensely acrid species found in Tauria.—**A. tragocotum**. See *A. lycoctonum*.—**A. uncinatum**. Syn.: *A. scandens*. American aconite; a species found sparingly in the Alleghany Mountains and elsewhere in the Middle States, having large, showy blue flowers. Although it has been said to be identical with an extremely poisonous Asiatic species, it contains but a minute quantity of an acrid, bitter, amorphous alkaloid, and may be regarded as practically inert.—**A. variable**. See *A. napellus*.—**A. variegatum**. See *A. cammarum*.—**A. virosum**. See *A. ferox*.—**A. vulparia**. See *A. lycoctonum*.—**Emplastrum aconiti** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Aconite plaster; made by extracting 16 oz. of aconite root with alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough resin plaster to make the whole weigh 16 oz.—**Essentia aconiti**. See *Tinctura aconiti*.—**Extractum aconiti** [U. S. and Ger. Ph's.]. Fr., *extrait de racine d'aconit alcoolique*. Ger., *Akonitextract*, *Eisenhutextract*, *Sturmhutextract*. Extract of aconite. The U. S. preparation is made by exhausting 100 parts of powdered aconite root with alcohol in which 1 part of tartaric acid has been dissolved, evaporating to a pilular consistence, and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin. The German Pharmacopœia directs that the root be macerated for six days in a mixture of alcohol and water, then three days longer in fresh alcohol and water, and the two infusions mixed and evaporated to the consistence of a thick extract.—**Extractum aconiti fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of aconite; made by exhausting 100 grammes of powdered aconite root with alcohol in which 1 gramme of tartaric acid has been dissolved, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough alcohol to make the whole measure 100 c. c.—**Folia aconiti**. The leaves of *A. napellus*.—**Herba aconiti**. Ger., *Akonitkraut*. The leaves and tops of *A. napellus*.—**Linimentum aconiti** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. Aconite liniment; made by extracting 20 parts by weight of aconite root and 1 part of camphor with alcohol until 20 parts by volume of extract are obtained [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of

the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made by extracting 8 parts by weight of aconite root with alcohol until 7 parts of extract were obtained, and adding 1 part of glycerin.—**Radix aconiti racemosi**. The root of *Actæa spicata*.—**Succus inspissatus aconiti**, **Succus spissatus aconiti napelli**. The inspissated juice of the fresh leaves of *A. napellus*.—**Tinctura aconiti** [U. S. Br., and Ger. Ph's.]. Fr., *teinture de racine d'aconit* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Akonit-tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of aconite; made by macerating powdered aconite root with alcohol, or dilute alcohol and filtering. The U. S. Ph. directs the addition of 1 part of tartaric acid to every 100 parts of the root, previous to the extraction; the maceration is continued for only twenty-four hours, and the process is completed by percolation. In the Br. Ph. the maceration is directed to be kept up for forty-eight hours, and then percolation employed, while in the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. maceration alone is ordered, and is directed to be kept up for a week [Ger. Ph.] or ten days [Fr. Cod.]. In the U. S. preparation 100 parts contain 40 of the drug, in the French 20, in the British 15, and in the German 10.—**Tinctura aconiti ætherea**. An ethereal tincture of the leaves of *A. napellus*, made with from 2 to 4 parts of ether; or an alcoholic tincture of the leaves, made with 2 parts of the latter and three parts of alcohol, to which 1 part of acetic ether is added; used as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic, especially in rheumatism.—**Tinctura aconiti radiciis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Tincture of aconite root. See *Tinctura ACONITI*.—**Tubera aconiti** [Ger. Ph.]. Aconite root.—**Tubera aconiti indica**. Indian aconite root; the tubers of various species used in India in making bish poison.

ACON'ITYL. Fr., *aconityle*. Ger., *Akonityl*. The trivalent radicle of aconitic acid and its derivatives.

ACO'NIUM, *n*. See **ACONTION**.

ACONTIS'MUS, *m*. Gr., *ἀκοντισμός*. A darting out (of liquids).

ACONURE'SIS, *f*. -*e'sios (-is)*. From *ἄκων*, involuntary, and *οὐρησις*, urination. Involuntary urination.

ACON'USI, **ACON'OSI**, **ACON'USI**, *f. pl.* See **ACOE'NOSI**.

ACO'PIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀκοπία*. Freedom from fatigue.

ACOPIAS'TOS. Gr., *ἀκοπίαστος*. Not fatiguing.

ACOP'IC. Gr., *ἄκοπος*. Lat., *acopos*, *acopus*, *acopicus*. Fr., *acope*. Not wearied, not wearying; refreshing, restorative.

AC'OPON, *n*. Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *ἄκον* (from *a priv.*, and *κόπος*, weariness). Fr., *acope*. Ger., *schmerzstillendes Mittel*. A medicament that relieves fatigue. A restorative.

AC'OPOS, *m*. Gr., *ἄκοπος*. 1. A precious stone of a spongy texture, interspersed with gold-colored spots, boiled in oil by the ancients as a remedy for fatigue. 2. A plant supposed to have the same property, thought to have been *Menyanthes trifoliata*. 3. Lupine.

ACOP'RIA, *f*. See **ACOPROSIS**.

ACOPRO'DES. Gr., *ἀκοπρώδης* (from *a priv.*, and *κόπρος*, excrement). Producing but little excrement (said of articles of food).

ACOPRO'SIS, *f*. -*ro'seos (-is)*. Fr., *acoprose*. A deficient formation of excrement.

ACOP'ROUS. Gr., *ἄκοπρος*. Having but little excrement in the bowels.

AC'OPUM, *n*. See **ACOPON**.

AC'OPUS. See **ACOPIC**.

ACOP'YRIN(E). Acetylsalicylate of antipyrine; used in rheumatism and as an antipyretic.

ACORE'A, *f*. From *a priv.*, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Fr., *acorie*. Absence of the pupil of the eye.

ACO'RIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀκορία* (from *a priv.* [1st def.] or intens. [2d def.], and *κόρος*, satiety). Fr., *acorie*. Ger., *Akorie*. 1. Moderation in eating. 2. An insatiable desire to drink. 3. Insatiable hunger.

AC'ORIN. Fr., *acarine*. Ger., *A*. A bitter principle found in *Acorus calamus*.

ACOR'MUS, *m*. An acardiac monster (see *ACARDIACUS*) consisting of an imperfectly developed head and a rudimentary trunk, the umbilical cord being inserted in the cervical region.

AC'ORN. A-S., *æcern*, *æceren*. Goth., *akarn*. Gr., *ἀδὴν*. Lat., *glans*. Fr., *gland*. Ger., *Eichel*. The nut of the oak tree. It contains the bitter principle of the bark (quercin), tannic acid, and a peculiar sugar called quercite. A's have been used as food and as medicine.—**A. coffee.** Fr., *café de gland*. An infusion of a's, with lemon and orange peel; used in the diarrhœa of children.—**Sweet a.** The fruit of *Quercus ballota*.

AC'ORON, *m*, **AC'OROS**, *f*. See *ACORUS*.

AC'ORUM, *n*. Gr., *ἄκρον*. The root of the sweet flag. See *ACORUS*.

AC'ORUS, *f*. Gr., *ἄκρος* (said to be from *a* priv., and *κῶρη*, the pupil of the eye, because it was anciently supposed to be useful in eye diseases). Fr., *acore*. Ger., *Calmus*. A genus of perennial herbs of the *Aroidæ*. Although the word is fem., it is treated by botanists as masc., as will be seen by the species names.—**A. adulterinus**. See *IRIS pseudacorus*.—**A. aromaticus**. See *A. calamus*.—**A. asiaticus**. See *A. indicus*.—**A. brasiliensis**. See *A. calamus*.—**A. calamus**. Fr., *acore vrai* (ou odorant, ou roseau), *roseau* (ou canne) *aromatique*, *jonc odorant*, *iris jaune*, *lis de marais*, *poivre des abeilles*. Ger., *Calmus* [Ger. Ph.], *Kalmus*, *Ackermann*, *Ackerwurz*. See *CALAMUS*.—**A. falsus**. Fr., *acore bâtard* (ou *faux*). See *IRIS pseudacorus*.—**A. gramineus**, **A. indicus**. Species (perhaps identical) indigenous to India, China, and Japan.—**A. odoratus**. See *CALAMUS*.—**A. palustris**. See *IRIS pseudacorus*.—**A. terrestris**. A species used by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, etc.—**A. verus**. See *CALAMUS*.—**A. vulgaris**. See *IRIS pseudacorus*.—**Radix acori**. The rhizome of *A. calamus*.

A'COS, *m*. *A'ceos*. Gr., *ἄκος*. A remedy.

ACOS'MIA, *f*. Gr., *ἄκοσμία* (from *a* priv., and *κόσμος*, order, ornament). Fr., *acosmie*. Ger., *Akosmie*. 1. Disorder or irregularity, especially of the critical days of a disease. 2. Ataxia. 3. Any deformity affecting the regularity of the features. 4. Baldness.

ACOS'MUS. Gr., *ἄκοσμος*. Fr., *acosme*. Affected with *acosmia* (*q. v.*).

ACOS'MY. See *ACOSMIA*.

ACOTYLED'ONOUS. Lat., *acotyledonous*. Fr., *acotylédone*, *acotylédoné*. Ger., *nacktkeimend*, *samenlappenlos*. Destitute of cotyledons.

ACOUCHI BALSAM. Gr., *Acuchibalsam*. A balsam or resin consisting of the inspissated juice of *Icica heterophylla*.

ACQUIS'TICUS. See *ACOUSTIC*.

ACOU'METER. Lat., *acoumetrum* (from *ἀκούειν*, to hear, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *acoumètre*. Ger., *Aku-meter*, *Akoumeter*, *Gehörmesser*. An instrument originally devised by Wolke and Itard for measuring the acuteness of hearing. Politzer's *a.* consists of a horizontal steel cylinder, 28 mm. long and 4.5 mm. thick, connected by means of



a tightly fitting screw with a vertical vulcanite column. Above the place of attachment of the cylinder, a percus-

sion hammer, which can be turned round its axis, is fastened in an oval orifice of the vulcanite column, and produces the tone by falling on the steel cylinder. As the intensity of the sound depends on the height from which the hammer falls, in order to produce in all instruments an equal height, a small piece of vulcanite, furnished with a soft-rubber plate, is fixed at the posterior periphery of the column as a check, on which the posterior (short) arm of the hammer is pressed. At either end of the column there is a flat semicircle, for grasping the instrument with two fingers. Below the upper semicircle, parallel with the axis of the percussion hammer, there is a ring on the vulcanite column, into which a pin, to which a round metal plate is attached, can be inserted. This is for testing the conduction of the cranial bones, by bringing the metal plate into contact with the temple or with the mastoid process, while the meatuses are closed.

ACOU'METRY. Measurement of the acuteness of hearing.

ACOUOM'ETER. See *ACOUMETER*.

ACOUOPHO'NIA, *f*. From *ἀκούειν*, to hear, and *φωνή*, sound. See *Auscultatory PERCUSSION*.

ACOUOX'YLON, *n*. From *ἀκούειν*, to hear, and *ξύλον*, wood. Ger., *Hörholz*. A solid wooden stethoscope.

ACOUPHO'NIA, *f*. See *Auscultatory PERCUSSION*.

ACOU'SIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀκουσία*. Involuntary action.

ACOUSIM'ETER. See *ACOUMETER*.

ACOUS'MA, *n*. -*cous'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἀκουσμα*. Fr., *acousmate*. A depraved condition of the hearing in which imaginary sounds are heard.

ACOUSMET'RIC, **ACOUSMOMET'RIC**. Fr., *acousmétrique*, *acousmométrique*. Relating to the sense of hearing or to the power of perceiving the relative distance of sounds.

ACOUS'TIC. Gr., *ἀκουστικός*. Lat., *acousticus*. Fr., *acoustique*. Ger., *akustisch*. 1. Relating to sound or to hearing. 2. Having the effect of improving the hearing (said of mechanical appliances and formerly of drugs).

ACOUS'TICA, *n. pl.* Remedies for deafness.

ACOUSTI'CIAN, *n*. An investigator of acoustics.

ACOUS'TICOMALL'E'US, *m*. Fr., *acoustico-malléen*. Ger., *grosser Erschaffer des Paukenfelles*. A small indistinct muscle extending from the bony groove which receives the *membrana tympani* to the handle of the malleus.

ACOUS'TICS. Fr., *acoustique*. Ger., *Akustik*, *Schalllehre*, *Gehörkunde*. The science of sound, or of hearing, including diacoustics and catacoustics.

ACQUISIT'US. From *acquiere*, to acquire. Fr., *acquis*. Ger., *erworben*. Acquired, as opposed to inherited and congenital.

ACRACHO'LIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀκραχολία*. Passionateness; a burst of passion.

ACRACON'ITIN(E). From *ἄκρος*, extreme (on account of its virulence), and *aconitine* (*q. v.*). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Akrakonitin*. Nepaline, napelline, or pseudaconitine.

AC'RACY. See *ACRASIA*.

ACRÆP'ALA, **ACRAIP'ALA**, *n. pl.* Gr., *ἀκραίπαλα* (from *a* priv., and *κραπάλη*, the effects of a debauch). Fr., *acraîpales*. 1. Wines that do not cause nausea. 2. Remedies that relieve nausea from a debauch.

ACRAL'DEHYD(E). From *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *aldehyde*. Fr., *acraldéhylde*. Ger., *Akraldéhyd*. Aldol.

ACRA'NIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and *κρανιον*, the cranium. Fr., *acrânie*. Ger., *Akranie*, *Schädelmangel*. A monstrosity characterized by entire or partial absence of the cranium.

ACRA'NIAL. Lat., *acranius*, *acranicus*. Fr., *acrânie*. Ger., *schädellos*. Destitute of the skull.

ACRAN'ICUS. Acranial.

ACRA'SIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and *κράσις*, moderation, or a mixing (1st and 2d def's); *ἀκρασία* (= *ἀκράτεια*), debil-

ity (3d def.). Fr., *acrasie*. Ger., *Akrasie*. 1. Intemperance. 2. Any dyscrasia. 3. Debility, especially impotence.

ACRASY. See ACRASIA.

ACRATEIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκρατεία. See ACRATIA.

ACRATES. Gr., ἀκράτης. Weak, debilitated.

ACRATIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκράτεια, ἀκρατία (from *a* priv., and κράτος, force). Fr., *acratie*. Ger., *Akratie*. 1. Loss of strength, impotence. 2. Incontinence. 3. Intemperance.

ACRATOCH'OLUS. Gr., ἀκρατόχολος (from ἀκράτος, unmixed, and χολή, bile). "Caused by sheer bile."

ACRATOPE'GÆ, *f. pl.* From *a* priv., κράτος, strength, and πηγή, a spring. "Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities."

ACRA'TUM, *n.* Undiluted wine.

ACRATURE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos*. From ἀκρατεία, want of strength, and οὐρησις, urination. Inability to urinate from paralysis of the bladder.

ACRA'TUS. Gr., ἀκράτος (from *a* priv., and κεραννύναι, to mix. Unmixed, pure.

AC'RE, *n.* 1. N. of adj. *acer*. Generally used in the pl. See ACRIA. 2. Gr., ἄκρα. Any sharp point (e. g., that of the nose).

AC'REA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἄκρεα. The extremities of the body.

ACRE'DO, *f.* -*red'inis*. A sharp or pungent taste; acidity.

AC'RIA, *n. pl.* Gr., στρυφνά. Fr., *âcres*. Ger., *scharfstoffige Mittel*. Acid, irritating drugs or applications. Acid vegetable poisons.—**A. abortiva**. Irritant abortifacients.—**A. anthelmintica**. Acid drugs which operate as anthelmintics.—**A. antiscorbatica**. Those which, like mustard, are of benefit in scurvy.—**A. aphrodisiaca**. Those which, like cantharides, stimulate the sexual appetite.—**A. chemica**. Fr., *âcres chimiques*. Chemical irritants.—**A. diuretica**. Acid drugs which act as diuretics.—**A. drastica**. See *A. purgantia*.—**A. ecbolica**. See *A. abortiva*.—**A. emetica**. Acid drugs which expend their irritating action in causing vomiting.—**A. emetocathartica**. Those which cause vomiting and purging.—**A. emmenagoga**. Those which stimulate menstruation.—**A. epispastica**. Epispastics.—**A. expectorantia**. Stimulating expectorants.—**A. mechanica**. Fr., *âcres mécaniques*. Mechanical irritants.—**A. phlogoga**. Irritants which, applied locally, cause hyperemia and finally inflammation.—**A. pruriginantia**. Those which cause slight redness, heat, and a sense of itching or tingling.—**A. purgantia**. Those which cause abdominal pain and purging.—**A. rubefaciencia**. Those which cause rubefaction followed by desquamation or a serous transudation.—**A. sialagoga**. Irritant sialagogues.—**A. stomachica**. Acid drugs which, in moderate doses, act only as stomachics.—**A. suppurantia**. Those which, locally applied, cause suppuration.—**A. urentia**. See *A. pruriginantia*.—**A. vesicantia**. Those which vesicate.

ACRIBOM'ETER. From ἀκριβής, exact, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *acribometrum*. Fr., *acribomètre*. Ger., *Acribometer*. An instrument for measuring minute objects.

ACRIC'ULUS. Somewhat acid.

ACRID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acridique*. Ger., *Acridinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid prepared by the oxidation of acridine, C₁₃H₇NO₄ = C₆(H,H,H,H,N,C[CO.OH])—C[CO.OH]CH₂(—).

ACRIDIN(E). From *a*cr, acid. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Acridin*. An artificial alkaloid first obtained from crude anthracene, which causes marked irritation when brought into contact with the skin or a mucous surface.

ACRIDOPH'AGY. Lat., *acridophagia* (from ἀκρίς, the locust, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *acridophagie*. Ger., *Heuschreckenessen*. 1. The practice of locust-eating.

2. A disease prevalent in Ethiopia, attributed to the penetration of the skin by locusts or other insects, or to their having been eaten immoderately. 3. The formation of sores infested with maggots.

ACRIMO'NIA, *f.* From *acer*, acid. Gr., δριμύτης. Fr., *acrimonie*. Ger., *Acrimonie*. 1. The irritation or smarting of a sore. 2. In the old humoral pathology, an acrid state of the humors. According to Boerhaave, the acrimoniae were the mechanical, the saline, the oily, the soapy, and the mixed; according to Sylvius, the acid and the alkaline.

ACRIN'IA, *f.* From *a* priv., and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *acrinie*. 1. Diminution or absence of a secretion. 2. An insufficient critical evacuation.

AC'RINYL. From *acer*, acid. Fr., *acrinyle*. Ger., *A*. A univalent radicle, C₇H₇O.

AC'RIS, *f.* *Ac'ris* (1st def.), *ac'ridis* (2d and 3d def's). Gr., ἄκρις (1st def.), ἀκρίς (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Schärfe* (1st def.), *Heuschrecke* (2d def.). 1. A prominent bony point. 2. The locust. 3. *Acrisia* (*q. v.*).

ACRIS'IA, *f.* Gr., ἀκρία. Fr., *acrisie*. Ger., *Akrisie*. 1. An irregular course of a disease, one in which no crisis occurs. 2. An unfavorable crisis. 3. Such a disorderly state of symptoms that their import is quite uncertain.

AC'RISIS, *f.* -*ris'eos* (-*is*). See ACRISIA.

AC'RITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. Acridity, acrimony.

ACRIT'ICAL. Lat., *acriticus* (from *a* priv., and κρίσις, a crisis). Fr., *acritique*. Ger., *unkritisch*. Non-critical, taking place without a crisis, not significant of a crisis.

ACRITOCHRO'MACY. From ἀκρίτος, indistinguishable, and χρώμα, color. Fr., *acritochromatie*. Ger., *Akrito-chromatie*. Inability to distinguish colors.

AC'RITOS, **AC'RITUS.** Gr., ἀκρίτος. 1. Confused, indistinguishable. 2. Acritical.

ACROÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* (From ἀκρος, extreme, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Ger., *Akroästhesie*. Exaggerated sensibility.

ACROA'SIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀκρόασις (from ἀκροῦσθαι, to listen). See AUSCULTATION.

AC'ROBLAST. From ἀκρος, extreme, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *acroblaste*. Ger., *Akroblast*, *Spitzkeim*. The a's are cells lying between the ectoblast and the endoblast, but independent of the mesoblast, which take up food in an amoeboid manner. They also give rise to bodies called poreutes (*q. v.*).

ACROBUSTI'TIS, *f.* See ACROBYSTITIS.

ACROBYS'TIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκροβυστία (from ἄκρον, a point, and βύειν, to cover). Ger., *Akrobystie*. 1. The prepuce. 2. Circumcision.

ACROBYS'TICUS. Preputial.

ACROBYS'TIOLITH. From ἀκροβυστία, the prepuce, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *acrobystiolithe*. A preputial calculus.

ACROBYSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis* (-*is*). Fr., *acrobystite*. Ger., *Vorhautentzündung*. 1. Inflammation of the sheath of the penis in the domestic animals, especially the horse. 2. Posthitis.

ACROCARPID'IUM, *n.* A genus of piperaceous plants indigenous to tropical America and the West Indies.—**A. hispidulum**. A species growing in the West Indies, employed there as a bitter tonic.

ACROCAR'PUS, *m.* A genus of *Algae*.—**A. crinalis**. One of the species that produce Corsican moss.

ACROCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From ἄκρον, the summit, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *acrocéphalie*. Ger., *Akrokephalie*. A deformity of the head in which it is increased in its vertical diameter and more or less pointed or conical at the top.

ACROCEPHAL'IC, **ACROCEPH'ALOUS.** Lat., *acrocephalus*. Fr., *acrocéphale*. Ger., *akrokephalisch*. Affected with acrocephalia.

ACROCEPH'ALY. See ACROCEPHALIA.

AC'ROCHEIR, *f.* -*chei'ris*. Gr., ἀκρόχειρ (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and χεῖρ, the hand). Fr., *acrochire*. Ger., *Akrochir*. 1. The extremity of the hand; the tips of the fingers. 2. The forearm.

ACROCHEIRON, *n.* See ACROCHEIR.

AC'ROCHIR, *f.* See ACROCHEIR.

ACROCHOLIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκροχολία (from ἄκρος, extreme, and χολή, bile). An excitable, choleric temperament.

ACROCHORDON, *f.* -*chord'onis*. Gr., ἀκρόχορδών (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and χορδή, a string [of a lyre], because, according to Actius, its tip resembled the cut end of a piece of catgut). Fr., *a.*, *verruë avec pédicule, molluscum granuleux*. Ger., *Akrochordon, Saitenwarze*. 1. According to Celsus, a little hard tumor under the skin, several being arranged in clusters, commonly affecting children. Cf. *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*. 2. As used by Sir E. Wilson and Hans Hebra, a little soft tumor, often pendulous, of areolar (Wilson) or glandular (Hebra) structure, occurring on the eyelids, the neck, etc., of elderly persons; the *verruca pensilis* (seu *filiformis*).

ACROCHORDUS, *m.* See ACROCHORDON.

ACROCHORISMUS, *m.* Gr., ἀκροχορισμός (from ἄκρος, extreme, and χορεύειν, to dance). Exercise by dancing.

ACROCINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From ἄκρος, extreme, and κίνησις, movement. Ger., *Akrokinesie*. An increase of the ease, freedom, and completeness of the normal muscular movements (one of the phenomena of hysteria, to be distinguished from *hypercinesis*).

ACROCLIDIUM, *n.* See ACRODICLIDIUM.

ACROCOLIA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἀκροκόλια. Ger., *Akrokolia*. 1. The extremities of the body, especially in the lower animals, including the snout, ears, trotters, etc. 2. In ancient pharmacy, the extremities of certain animals, used in making gelatin.

ACROCOLIUM, *n.* See *pl.*, ACROCOLIA.

ACROCOMIA, *f.* From ἄκρον, a summit, and κόμη, hair. Fr., *acromie*. Ger., *Schopfpalm*. A genus of palms.—*A. sclerocarpa*. Fr., *palmier mocaya*. Ger., *Mocaya, grosser Macaobaum*. A tree indigenous to the West Indies and the northern part of South America. The nut (Ger., *Palmkohl*) furnishes palm oil, and is used in an emulsion for catarrh in Brazil.

ACRODICLIDIUM, *n.* From ἄκρον, the top, and δικάλις (gen., δικάλιδος), double-folding. A genus of lauraceous plants.—*A. camara*. The typical species, indigenous to Brazil. The wood is bitter and aromatic, and the fruit (the Ackawai nutmeg) is used by the Indians in dysentery.

ACRODYNIA, *f.* From ἄκρον, an extremity, and δύνειν, pain. Fr., *acrodynie, mal des pieds et des mains, maladie de Paris*. Ger., *Akrodynie*. Lit., pain in the extremities. 1. A name given by Chardon to an acute general disease, usually occurring as an epidemic, especially in Eastern countries, but also elsewhere (having prevailed extensively in France from 1828 to 1830); attended with disorders of the nervous system, the mucous membranes, and the skin, but specially characterized by pains in the extremities, together with a rash beginning on the hands and feet as erythematous spots, which coalesce and extend over the upper and lower limbs and sometimes portions of the trunk. The affected portions of the skin undergo desquamation, thickening, and pigmentation, while the remaining portions also become darker in color. These phenomena are mentioned as among the symptoms of ergotism. Cf. DENGUE. 2. A rheumatic affection of the nerves.

AC'RODYNY. See ACRODYNIA.

ACROI'SA. Blindness.

ACROKINE'SIS, *f.* See ACROCINESIS.

AC'ROL. Acrolein deprived of an atom of oxygen, $C_3H_4' = CH_2 - CH \cdot CH -$.

ACROLACTIC ACID. From ἄκρος, extreme, and *lac*,

milk. Fr., *acide acrolactique*. An acid formed from lactic acid by dropping 2 atoms of hydrogen.

ACROLA'SIA, *f.* See MENTZELIA.

ACRO'LEATE. Fr., *acroléate*. Ger., *acrylsäures Salz*. See ACRYLATE.

ACROLE'IC ACID. From *acer*, sharp, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide acroléique*. Ger., *Acroléinsäure*. See ACRYLIC ACID.

ACRO'LEIN. Fr., *acroléine*. Ger., *Acroléin*. A thin, colorless, highly volatile liquid, the fumes of which are highly pungent and irritating, produced by the dry distillation of glycerin and in other ways, $C_3H_4O = CH_2 - CH \cdot CH - O$.

ACRO'LEINA'CETAL. Fr., *acroléine-acétal*. Diethylglycidic ether.

ACRO'LEINAMMONIA. Fr., *acroléine-ammoniaque*. Ger., *Acroléinammoniak*. An amorphous solid, C_6H_9NO , formed by the action of ammonia on acrolein.

ACRO'LEINSUL'PHUROUS ACID. Fr., *acide acroléine-sulfureux*. Ger., *Acroléinschwefligsäure*. An acid derived from sulphacroleinsulphurous acid in the process of formation of oxypropanesulphonic acid.

ACROLEN'ION, *n.* Gr., ἀκρωλένιον. See OLECRANON.

ACROMA'NIA, *f.* From ἄκρος, complete, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *acromanie*. Confirmed or incurable insanity.

ACROMAS'THIUM, **ACROMAS'TIUM**, *n.* From ἄκρον, a summit, and *μαστός*, the breast. The nipple.

ACROMEG'ALY. Lat., *acromegalia* (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and μέγας, great). Fr., *acromégalie*. Ger., *Akromegalie*. Hypertrophy of the extremities; a disease characterized, especially in its early stages, by enlargement of one or more of those parts, with severe pain in them and mental dullness.

ACRO'MIA, *f.* Gr., ἀκρωμία. 1. The acromion. 2. The withers (of a horse).

ACRO'MIAL. Lat., *acromialis*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *akromial*. Pertaining to the acromion.

ACROMIC'RIA, *f.* From ἄκρον, an extremity, and μικρός, small. Abnormal smallness of one or more of the extremities.

ACRO'MIOCLAVICULAR. Lat., *acromioclavicularis*. Fr., *acromio-claviculaire*. Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle.

ACRO'MIOCLAVICULA'RIS, *m.* A muscle extending from the acromion to the clavicle.—*A. lateralis*. An anomalous muscle arising from the scapular end of the clavicle and inserted into the acromion or into the aponeurosis of the deltoid muscle.

ACRO'MIOCOR'ACID. Lat., *acromiocoracoideus*. Fr., *acromio-coracoïdien*. Pertaining to the acromion and to the coracoid process.

ACRO'MIOHUMERA'LIS, *m.* Fr., *acromio-huméral*. The deltoid muscle.

ACRO'MION, *n.* Gr., ἀκρώμιον, ἀκρωμία (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and ὤμος, the shoulder). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Akromion, Schulterhöhe*. A massive outward prolongation of the spine of the scapula, which articulates with the clavicle, overhangs the articulation of the humerus with the scapula, and forms the point of the shoulder.

ACROMIORRHEU'MA, *n.* -*rheu'matos* (-*is*). From ἀκρώμιον, and ῥέυμα, a flux. Fr., *acromio-rhume*. Ger., *Schulterrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the shoulder.

ACRO'MIOTHORA'CIC. Lat., *acromiothoracicus*. Fr., *acromio-thoracique*. Pertaining to the acromion and the thorax.

ACRO'MIS, *f.*, **ACRO'MIUM**, *n.* See ACROMION.

ACROMPHA'LIUM, *n.* Gr., ἀκρομήλιον (from ἄκρον, a point or extremity, and ὀμφάλιον = ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *acromphale*. Ger., *Akromphalon*. 1. The middle, or point, of the navel. 2. Prominence of the navel; incipient umbilical hernia. 3. The stump of the umbilical cord attached to the child.

ACROM'PHALON, *n.*, **ACROM'PHALUM**, *n.*, **ACROM'PHALUS**, *m.* See ACROMPHALIUM.

ACROM'YLE, f. From *ἄκρον*, a point, and *μύλη*, the patella. The patella.

AC'RON, m. -*ron'nis*. Gr., *ἄκρων* (1st def.). 1. An extremity of the body. 2. A strong ointment.

AC'RONARCOT'IC. Fr., *narcotico-acre*. Ger., *scharf narkotisch*. Having both acrid and narcotic properties.

ACRO'NIA, f. Gr., *ἄκρωνία*. 1. Acroteriasis (q. v.). 2. A genus of orchids.

ACRONORRHEU'MA, n. -*rheu'matos* (-is). See ACROMIORRHEUMA.

ACRONYCH'IA, f. Gr., *ἀκρωνυχία* (from *ἄκρον*, a point, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail). Fr., *acronychie*. Ger., *Akronychie*. 1. The extremity of the nail. 2. A genus of rutaceous plants indigenous to tropical Asia and Australia.—**A. laurifolia**. A species indigenous to Java. The bark, which is bitter and astringent, is used for diarrhoea.—**A. odorata**. A Chinese species.—**A. pedunculata**. An East Indian species. The roots are used in preparing stimulating baths, and the fruit is edible.—**A. resinosa**. A Chinese species. The roots are employed for poisoning fish, and they furnish a resin which is used as a stimulating application in chronic rheumatism.

AC'RONYX, m. -*ron'ychos* (-is). From *ἄκρος*, inmost, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. "Growing in of the nail."

ACROPARÆSTHE'SIA. Fr., *acroparesthésie*. Ger., *Akroparästhesie*. From *ἄκρον*, a point, *παρά*, beside, and *ἄισθησις*, perception. Paræsthesia of an extremity.

ACROPARAL'YSIS, f. -*lys'eos* (-al'y'sis). From *ἄκρον*, an extremity, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Paralysis of the extremities.

ACROPATH'IC, ACROP'ATHOUS. Fr., *acropathique*. Ger., *akropathisch*. Pertaining to acropathy.

ACROP'ATHY. Gr., *ἀκρόπαθος* (from *ἄκρος*, extreme, topmost, and *πάθος*, disease). Lat., *acropathos*. Fr., *acropathie*. Ger., *Akropathie*. 1. Disease at any extremity of the body. 2. Of Hippocrates, a disease of the os uteri, not clearly defined, apparently at a high situation.

ACROPHO'BIA, f. From *ἄκρος*, high, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Akrophobie*. Morbid dread of remaining in a high place.

ACROPH'YTON, ACROPH'YTUM, n. From *ἄκρον*, an extremity, and *φυτόν*, a plant. The *Tussilago farfara*.

ACROPIN'ACONE. A substance produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on acrolein, C₆H₁₀O₂.

AC'ROPIS. Gr., *ἀκρόπισ*. Disabled (said usually of the tongue).

AC'ROPLETHYS'MOGRAPH. From *ἄκρος*, extreme, *πληθύνειν*, to fill, and *γράφειν*, to write. A plethysmograph.

ACROPOS'THIA, f. Gr., *ἀκροποσθία* (from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *πόσθη*, the prepuce). Ger., *Akroposthie*. The prepuce, especially the free end of it that is removed in circumcision.

ACROPOS'THOLITH. Lat., *acroposthiolithus* (from *ἀκροποσθία*, the prepuce, and *λίθος*, a stone). A preputial calculus.

ACROPOS'THION, n. Gr., *ἀκροπόσθιον*. See ACROPOS'THIA.

ACROPOSTH'I'TIS, f. -*it'idos* (-is). Fr., *acroposthite*. Inflammation of the prepuce.

ACROP'SILON, n. That portion of the glans penis which is not covered by the prepuce.

ACROP'SILOS. Gr., *ἀκρόψιλος* (from *ἄκρον*, an extremity, and *ψιλός*, naked). Having the glans penis uncovered.

ACROPSO'LOS. Gr., *ἀκρόψωλος*. Having the penis erect and the glans uncovered.

AC'ROB, m. -*ro'ris*. Acridity.

ACRORI'A, f. Gr., *ἀκρόρεια*. The vertex.

ACROR'RHUE'MA, n. -*rheu'matos* (-is). From *ἄκρον*, an extremity, and *ρεῦμα*, a flux. Rheumatism of the extremities.

AC'ROS, m. Gr., *ἄκρος*. Any prominent point, like those of the nose, the fingers, etc.

AC'ROSAL'INE. Acrid and saline.

ACROSTETHION, n. Gr., *ἀκροστίθιον*. The chest.

ACROS'TICHUM, n. Supposed to be from *ἄκρον*, a point or end, and *στίχος*, a line of poetry, because the reverse of the leaves shows traces of lines like the beginning of lines of verse. Fr., *acrostic*, *acrostique*. Ger., *Zeilfarn*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**A. alaicorne**. See *A. furcatum*.—**A. aureum**. Syn.: *Lonchitis palustris*. The typical species, found in tropical marshes. A decoction of the root is used in Jamaica for dysentery and disease of the spleen, and a salt prepared from the leaves is applied to ulcers.—**A. dichotomum**. Syn.: *Asplenium radiatum*. An Arabian species, termed *medjebese* or *mejahoese*. The bruised leaves are applied to burns.—**A. flavens**. A New Granada species, used as a laxative.—**A. furcatum**. Fr., *acrostic corne d'élan*. Syn.: *A. alaicorne Lingua cervina*. Elk's-horn; a New Holland and New Zealand tree. The tuberous roots are eaten. According to some, a species that grows as a parasite on tropical trees.—**A. huascararo**. A Peruvian species, said to be solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and anthelmintic.—**A. polypodioides**. The *Polypodium incanum*.—**A. punctulatum**. A species used medicinally by the Chinese.—**A. sorbifolium**. A Jamaica species the juice of which, "mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper," is used topically for sick headache.

ACROS'TOMA, n. -*stom'atos* (-is). From *ἄκρος*, a point, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *acrostome*. A genus of vesicular entozoa.—**A. amni**. A species that has been found in the amnion of the cow; supposed to be an immature *Cysticercus*.

ACROTE'RIA, n. pl. Gr., *ἀκροτήρια*. Fr., *acrotères*. Ger., *Akroterien*. The extremities.

ACROTERI'ASIS, f. -*ia'seos* (-i'asis). From *ἀκροτηρίαζειν*, to mutilate by removing a prominent part. Fr., *acroteriasme*. Ger., *Akroteriasie*. 1. Mutilation by the loss of the distal portion of a limb. 2. A monstrosity characterized by absence of the same part.

ACROTERIAS'MA, n., ACROTERIAS'MUS, m. -*as'matos* (-is), -*as'mi*. See ACROTERIASIS.

ACROTE'RION, n. See *pl.*, ACROTERIA.

ACROTERIO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). See ACROTERIASIS.

ACROTHI'ALDIN(E). A base produced by the action of ammonium sulphhydrate on acrolein.

ACROTHY'MION, n. From *ἄκρος*, pointed, and *θύμιον*, a wart. Fr., *a. Ger., Akrothymion*. See CONDYLOMA acuminatum.

ACROTHYMIO'SIS, f., ACROTHY'MIUM, n. See CONDYLOMA acuminatum.

ACROT'ICA, n. pl. From *ἄκρος*, outermost. Of Good, morbid conditions of the cutaneous glands.

ACROTIS'MUS, m. From *a. priv.*, and *κρότος*, the pulse. Pulselessness, asphyxia.

AC'RYL. From *acer*, sharp, sour. See ALLYL.

AC'RYLATE. Fr., *a. Ger., acrylaures Salz*. A salt of acrylic acid.

ACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide acrylique*. Ger., *Acrylsäure*. Syn.: *acroleic acid*. 1. A monobasic acid, CH₂=CH.CO.OH = C₃H₄O₂, which may be considered as the oxide of acrolein; a colorless liquid. 2. A general term for organic acids of the group C₃H_{2n-2}O₂, comprising the normal acrylic and the isoacrylic acids.

ACRYL'IC ALDEHYDE, n. Fr., *aldéhyde acrylique*. Ger., *Acrylaldehyd*. See ACROLEIN.

ACT. Lat., *actus* (from *agere*, to put in motion). Fr., *acte*. Ger., *Akt, Handlung, That, Werk*. The performance of a function or of a particular part of a function (e. g., a's of respiration).—**Imperative a.** The a. of a lunatic in obedience to an imperative morbid impulse.—**Parturient a.** See PARTURITION.—**Sexual a.** See COITUS.

ACTÆ'A, f. From *ἄκτῆ*, the elder-tree, from the resemblance of the berry and leaf to those of the elder. Fr., *actée*. Ger., *Actäa*. A genus of perennial herbaceous

plants of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Cimicifugeæ*.—**A. alba**. White cohosh, white baneberry, necklace-weed, white beads, Noah's-ark, coral-and-pearl; a species formerly classed as a variety of *A. spicata*, found in most parts of the United States. It closely resembles *A. spicata*, var. *rubra*.—**A. americana**. Under this genus-name were formerly included *A. alba* and *A. spicata*, var. *rubra*.—**A. brachypetala**. A North American species having the same medicinal properties as *A. spicata*, and formerly confounded with it.—**A. christophoriana**. See *A. spicata*.—**A. cimicifuga**, **A. monogyna**, **A. racemis longissimis**. See *A. racemosa*.—**A. racemosa**. Fr., *actée à grappes* (ou *cimicifuge*), *chassepunaïse*. Ger., *traubenförmiges Schwarzkraut*, *schwarze Schlangenwurz*. See *CIMICIFUGA racemosa*.—**A. rubra**. Red cohosh, red baneberry; considered by some botanists as *A. spicata* (seu *americana*), var. *rubra*.—**A. spicata**. Fr., *actée épiée* (ou *en épi*, ou *compacte*, ou *des Alpes*), *herbe St.-Christophe*, *faux ellébore noir*. Ger., *Schwarzkraut*, *ährentragendes Christophskraut*. Baneberry, herb Christopher; found widely distributed through Europe and (in the var. *rubra*, together with *A. alba*) in the United States. The medicinal properties are probably the same as those of *cimicifuga racemosa*. For the *A. spicata* of Michaux, see *A. brachypetala*.—**Radix actææ americanae**. The root of *cimicifuga racemosa*.—**Radix actææ spicatae**. The root of *A. spicata*.

ACTIN'IC. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray. Fr., *actinique*. Ger., *aktinisch*. 1. Having the power of exciting chemical action (see *A. RAYS*). 2. Pertaining to that power or its manifestation.

ACTIN'IFORM. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *forma*, form. Fr., *actiniforme*. Ger., *strahlenförmig*. Radiate; having the shape of a ray.

ACTINISM. 1. The actinic property of rays of light. 2. The science of radiant light or heat.

ACTIN'IUM, *n.* A metal, said to have been discovered by Phipson in 1881, having the property of growing dark in direct sunlight.

ACTINOBO'LIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀκτινοβολία* (from *ἀκτινοβολεῖν*, to send forth rays). Fr., *actinobolisme*. Ger., *Strahlenwerfen*. 1. Diradiation, irradiation; an old term for the process by which "the spirits" conveyed the impulses of the will to the various parts of the body. 2. A term applied by Van Helmont to certain phenomena characterized by insensibility (constituting what is now called hypnotism), observed in 1646 by Kircher, in birds and other animals, as the result of their being made to look steadily at a brilliant object. Cf. *MESMERISM* and *SYNCHYSIS*.

ACTINOB'OLISM. See *ACTINOBOLIA*.

ACTINOBOLIS'MUS, *m.* See *ACTINOBOLIA*.

AC'TINOCH'EM'ISTRY. See under *CHEMISTRY*.

AC'TINOID. Gr., *ἀκτινώδης*. Lat., *actinodes*, *evadious*. Fr., *actinoïde*. Ger., *strahlenähnlich*. Having a radiate form.

ACTINOL'OGY. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *actinologie*. Ger., *Strahlenlehre*. The science of radiant light.

ACTINOM'ERIS, *f.* *-mer'idos (-is)*. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μερίς*, a portion. A genus of North American perennial herbs of the *Compositæ*; allied to *Helianthus*.—**A. helianthoides**. Gravel-weed; found on the Western prairies. Said to be useful for gravel and dropsy.

ACTINOMOM'ETRY. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Measurement of the heat radiated from a surface.

ACTINOMOR'PHIC, ACTINOMOR'PHOUS. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *actinomorphe*. Ger., *strahlenförmig*. Having a radiated form.

ACTINOM'YCES, *m.* *-ce'tos (-is)*. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *Strahlenpilz*. Syn.: *Discomyces*. A genus of parasitic organisms probably belonging to the *Fungi*, although its affinities are uncer-

tain.—**A. bovis**. The species that produces the disease termed actinomycosis (*q. v.*).

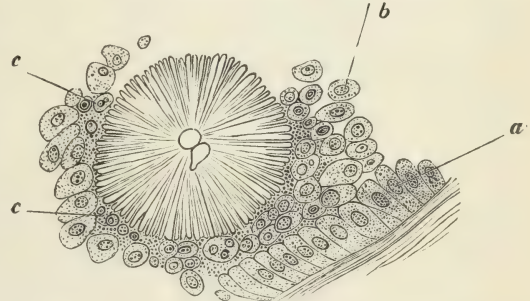


SECTION OF AN ACTINOMYCOSIS NODULE IN A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND.)

a, an *Actinomyces* collection of recent formation; *b*, giant-cells with several nuclei; *c*, epithelioid cells; *d*, the fibrous wall of the bronchiole.

ACTINOMYCO'MA, *n.* *-com'atos (-is)*. Ger., *Aktinomykom*. A tumor-like mass formed as a characteristic of the disease actinomycosis (*q. v.*).

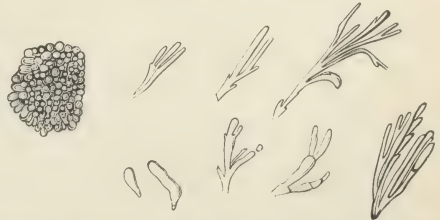
ACTINOMYCO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos (-is)*. Fr., *actinomycose*. Ger., *Aktinomykose*, *Wurm, Knochenwurm, Strahlenpilzkrankung*. An infectious disease of cattle, first described by Bollinger, characterized mainly by tumor-like growths of the jaws, due to the lodgment and growth of the *Actinomyces bovis*. The substance of the



A LARGER ACTINOMYCOSIS IN A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND.)

a, the epithelia of the bronchiole; *b*, epithelioid cells; *c*, lymph corpuscles.

tumors, which spring mostly from the alveoli of the lower molars, resembles that of certain sarcomata in having a granulation-like structure, but the growths contain abscess-like cavities inclosing sulphur-yellow



ELEMENTS OF ACTINOMYCES FROM A TUMOR OF AN OX'S JAW. (AFTER MARCHAND.)

bodies consisting of felted masses of the mycelia of the *Actinomyces*. The disease has also been observed in man.

ACTINOMYCOT'IC. Fr., *actinomycotique*. Ger., *aktinomykotisch*. Pertaining to or depending on actinomycosis or the *Actinomyces*.

ACTINOS'TEOPHYTE. Lat., *actinostephyton* (from *ἀκρίς*, a ray, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth). Fr., *actinostéophyte*. Ger., *strahliges Knochengewächs*. A radiated osteophyte.

ACTINOTHER'APY. From *ἀκρίς*, a ray, and *θεραπεία*, therapeutics. The therapeutical employment of rays of light.

ACTINOT'IC. Gr., *ἀκτινωτός*. Fr., *actinotique*. Ger., *actinotisch*. Radiate, provided with radii.

AC'TION. Lat., *actio*, *actus* (from *agere*). Gr., *πράξις*, *ἐνέργεια*. Fr., *a.*, *acte*. Ger., *Wirkung*, *Bewegung*. 1. In mechanics, the effect of a force, whether apparent or concealed. 2. Any chemical change. Cf. REACTION. 3. In physiology, the performance of a function. 4. In pathology, a morbid process (e. g., *febrile a.*). 5. In therapeutics, the operation of a drug.—**A. current.** See under CURRENT.—**A. of arrest.** See INHIBITION.—**Animal a's.** Lat., *actiones animales*. Fr., *a's animales*. Ger., *Seelenverrichtungen*. The operations of the mind and the voluntary movements of the body.—**Automatic a.** See REFLEX a.—**Capillary a.** See CAPILLARY ATTRACTION.—**Catalytic a.**, **Contact a.** See CATALYSIS.—**Convulsive a.** See CONVULSIVE.—**Cumulative a.** See CUMULATIVE.—**Diastaltic a.** See REFLEX a.—**Electro-capillary a.** The development of electrical phenomena as the result of chemical reaction taking place between two dissimilar liquids connected with each other by a capillary space the walls of which act to a certain extent as a conducting agent, and complete the circuit between the two liquids considered as a galvanic couple. When one of the liquids is a solution of a metallic salt, the metal set free by the reduction of the latter is deposited on the walls of the capillary space, often in sufficient quantity to shatter the containing medium.—**Inhibitory a.** See INHIBITION.—**Local a.** 1. Chemical a. producing currents between different parts of the same cell of a galvanic battery, and detracting from the efficiency of the current external to the cells. 2. The a. of a remedy upon the parts with which it comes in contact, as distinguished from its a. on the system at large.—**Natural a's.** Lat., *actiones naturales*. Fr., *actions naturelles*. Ger., *natürliche Verrichtungen*. Those that serve the needs of organic life, like the ingestion and digestion of food.—**Peristaltic a.** See PERISTALSIS.—**Private a's.** An old term for those which concern only individual parts.—**Pseudo-motor a.** Ger., *pseudo-motorische Wirkung*. Of Heidenhain, the phenomena observed as the result of stimulation of the chorda tympani after section of the hypoglossal nerve.—**Public a's.** An old term for those that concern the body as a whole, as opposed to *private a's.*—**Reflex a.** Lat., *actio reflexa*. Fr., *acte (ou mouvement, ou phénomène) réflexe*. Ger., *Reflexbewegung*. An a. (usually an involuntary muscular movement) which takes place as the result of an impression made upon a sensory nerve, conveyed to the central nervous system, and thence reflected along an efferent or motor nerve to the part in which the a. occurs.—**Respective a's.** Those peculiar to one organ.—**Safety-valve a.** A condition described by Hunter in which the tricuspid valve does not close completely, but allows a certain amount of blood to regurgitate from the ventricle into the auricle. The phenomenon occurs especially in cases of resistance in the pulmonary circulation.—**Sexual a.** The operation of the generative apparatus.—**Vital a's.** Lat., *actiones vitales*. Fr., *actes (ou mouvements) vitaux*. Ger., *Lebensverrichtungen*. A's which, like those of the brain, the heart, and the lungs, are essential to the continuance of life.

AC'TIVATE. Ger., *wirksam machen*. To make active.

AC'TIVE. Lat., *actius*. Fr., *actif*. Ger., *aktiv*, *thätig*,

wirkend, *wirksam*. Acting or capable of acting, as opposed to *passive*, *inert*, *latent*, etc.—**Optically a.** Ger., *optisch aktiv* (oder *wirksam*). Capable of rotating the plane of polarization of polarized light through a certain measurable arc.

ACTIVITY. Gr., *ἐνέργεια*. Lat., *activitas*. Fr., *activité*. Ger., *A.*, *Thätigkeit*, *Wirksamkeit*. Capability of action; vitality; sensibility.—**Sense of muscular a.** See MUSCULAR SENSE.

AC'TOL. Silver lactate.

AC'TUAL. Gr., *ἐνεργός*. Fr., *actuel*. Ger., *wirklich*. Acting immediately and manifestly, as opposed to *potential*. See A. CAUTERY.

ACTUA'TION. Lat., *actinatio*, *incitatio ad agendum*. Ger., *Actuation*, *Anregung zu Thätigkeit*. 1. The supposed reaction of the vital powers on a drug after its ingestion, whereby it was made to exert its effect. 2. See ACTINOBOLIA (1st def.).

AC'TUS, m. *Actus*. From *agere*, to act. See ACT.

AC'UATE. Lat., *acutare*. Ger., *acui(e)ren*. To sharpen, to make pungent or corrosive.

AC'UATE. Lat., *acutus*. Sharp, sharpened.

ACUDUC'TOR, m. *-to'ris*. From *acus*, a needle, and *ducere*, to conduct. Fr., *porte-aiguille*. Ger., *Nadel-führer*. A needle-conductor.

ACUFI'LOPRESSURE. From *acus*, a needle, *filum*, a thread, and *pressura*, pressure. Ger., *Acufilopressur*. Of Billroth, a method of acupressure in which the vessel is confined between the needle on one side and a ligature which binds it against the needle on the other.

ACUI'TION. Lat., *acutio* (from *acutere*, to sharpen). A sharpening or intensification of the action of a drug by the use of another drug.

ACU'ITY. Gr., *ὀξύτης*. Lat., *acutitas*. Fr., *acuité*. Ger., *Shärfe*. 1. Acuteness, keenness. 2. Acrimony.—**Visual a.** Fr., *acuité visuelle*. Ger., *Schärfefe*. The keenness or perfection of vision at the macula lutea.

AC'ULA, f. Gr., *ραφίδιον*. A little needle.

AC'ULEUS, m. Fr., *aiguillon*, *épine*. Ger., *Stachel*. 1. A prickle. 2. A thorn or a splinter-like foreign body.

ACU'MEN, n. *-cu'minis*. From *acutere*, to sharpen. Ger., *Vorspitze*. A point, a sting; a bony prominence, especially the tuberosity of the ischium; a sharp-pointed prolongation.—**A. nasi.** The pinching or pointed contraction of the nose that precedes death.—**A. ossis sacri.** See COCCYX.

ACU'METER. See ACUOMETER.

ACU'MINATE(D). Gr., *ἄκρος*. Lat., *acuminatus*. Fr., *acuminé*. Ger., *zugespitzt*. Becoming gradually narrow and pointed.

ACUMINA'TION. Lat., *acuminatio*. Ger., *Zuspitzen*. The process of becoming or the state of being acuminate.

ACU'MINOSE, ACU'MINOUS. See ACUMINATE.

ACUMIN'ULATE. Having an abruptly tapered point.

ACUOPHO'NIA, f. See AUSCULTATORY PERCUSSION.

ACUPRESS'. To treat by acupressure.

ACUPRES'SION. Lat., *acupressio*. See ACUPRESSURE.

ACUPRES'SURE. Lat., *acupressura*, *acupressio* (from *acus*, a needle, and *premere*, to press). Fr., *a.*, *acupression*. Ger., *Acupressur*, *Acnelausur*, *Nadeldruck*, *Nadeldruckung*.

A process of arresting hæmorrhage from divided blood-vessels, or impeding the flow of blood through vessels that are not divided, by means of pressure with a needle passed into the tissues; advocated in 1859 by Sir

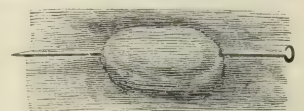


FIG. 1.—ACUPRESSURE BY SIMPSON'S FIRST METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

Cutaneous surface of the flap.

J. Y. Simpson as "a new hæmostatic process founded on the principle of the temporary metallic compression

of arteries." Similar procedures are said to have been employed before by Petit and Rizzoli. Simpson's *first method* "consists in passing a needle through the flaps or sides of the wound, so as to cross over and compress the mouth of the bleeding artery or its tube, just in the same way as, in fastening a flower in the lapel of our coat, we cross over and compress the stalk of it with the pin which fixes it, and with this view push the pin twice through the lapel." [Peters.] In Simpson's *second method*, a pin or a needle armed with fine annealed iron wire, to facilitate its removal, is thrust into the fresh surface of the wound at a short distance from the bleeding vessel; passed on and its point made to emerge as near the vessel as possible without trans-



FIG. 2.—(AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)
The inner surface of the same flap.



FIG. 3.—SIMPSON'S SECOND METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

fixing it; then on again over the vessel, completely compressing it; then its point dipped once more into the fresh surface close to the vessel on the opposite side; and forced on farther until its point emerges a second time on the cut surface. [Peters.] In Simpson's *third method*, a needle, threaded with twisted annealed iron wire, is thrust into the soft parts on one side of the artery, and carried on behind it, and the point is made to emerge on the opposite side of the



FIG. 4.—SIMPSON'S THIRD METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

vessel; a loop of wire is now passed over the point of the needle, brought back over the tract of the artery and behind the eye-end of the needle, drawn upon with force enough to close the vessel, and then fixed by a half-twist around the shank of the needle. J. C.

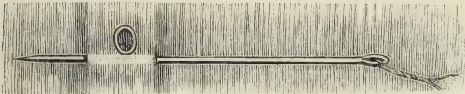


FIG. 5.—SIMPSON'S FIFTH METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

First step in the first variety.

Hutchison has modified this method, for application to the continuity of vessels, as follows: "The artery is first exposed by the usual incisions: a loop of wire about eight inches long is laid in the wound, parallel with and on the side of the vessel next the head-end of

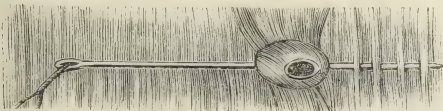


FIG. 6.—(AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

The same, after rotation.

the pin; the pin is now carried through the flap, from its cutaneous surface, half an inch more or less (according to the depth of the vessel) back from the edge of the incision—say to bring it down to the level or plane of the artery, and then over the wire and be-

neath the vessel, without disturbing its . . . relations . . . When the pin has emerged from beneath the artery, the wire noose is thrown over the point-end, which is then carried through the opposite flap at a point corresponding to that at which it entered. The wire loop is next brought over the 'tract' of the vessel, which is now compressed between the pin below and the wire above; and, lastly, the wire is fixed by a half-turn around the pin." [Peters.] Simpson's *fourth method* is the same as the third, except that a pin is used instead of the threaded needle. [Peters.] The *fifth*, or *Aberdeen method*, or *Aberdeen twist*, was devised independently by Knowles, of Aberdeen, and Simpson. There are two varieties. In the first variety, a

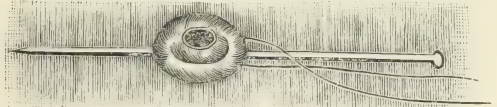


FIG. 7.—SIXTH METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS].)

pin or needle is passed under the artery as in Fig. 5; a half-rotation is then given to it, and its point is fixed in the tissues as in Fig. 6. In the second variety, the pin or needle is passed into the tissues by the side of and parallel with the artery; a quarter-rotation is then given to it, and it is fixed as in the first variety. [Peters.] In the *sixth method*, devised by Keith, of Aberdeen, a pin is passed under the artery; a loop of

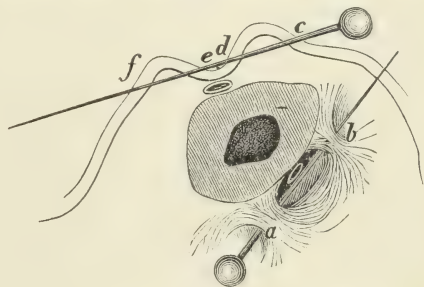


FIG. 8.—SEVENTH METHOD. (AFTER HOFMOKL.)

annealed iron wire is then thrown over its point, the two ends are crossed behind its shaft, the loop is drawn tight enough to compress the artery, and the wire is fixed by twisting it around the pin. [Peters.] In the *seventh method* (two varieties of which are shown in Fig. 8), the pin is passed through the tissues on either side of the artery, over which its middle portion rests, compressing the vessel upon the bone beneath. In a procedure the reverse of this (see Fig. 9), the needle is passed under the artery in such a manner that the tension of the included integument produces the necessary pressure. In the *eighth method*, or *New York twist*, devised by G. Buck, the mouth of the bleeding vessel is seized with a thumb-forceps and given at least two full twists; a needle is then passed through the twisted artery and fixed by being thrust into the tissues beyond. [Peters.] Cf. ACUPRESSURE and ACUTOR-

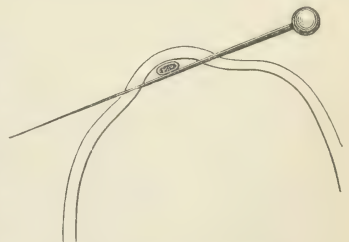


FIG. 9.—(AFTER HOFMOKL.)

SION.—**Compound a.** A method in which two needles

are used, so made as to be capable of interlocking at the ends.

ACUPUNCTA'TION, ACUPUNCTUA'TION. See ACUPUNCTURE.

ACUPUNCTURAL. Used for acupuncture (said of needles, etc.).

ACUPUNCTURA'TION. See ACUPUNCTURE.

ACUPUNCTURE. Gr., *βαθυστιξίς*. Lat., *acupunctura* (from *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture). Fr., *a.*, *acuponcture*, *ponction capillaire*. Ger., *Acupunctur*, *Nadelstich*, *Nadelstechen*, *Tiefstechen*. The *kingking*, *zink*, or *xinkien* of the Chinese; a method of treating diseases by plunging one or more needles deep into the body. It was introduced into Europe from China or Japan toward the close of the seventeenth century, and was much resorted to for a time. It is still used occasionally, mostly for neuralgia.—**Electrolytic a.** See ELECTROPUNCTURE.—**Multiple a.** Fr., *a. multiple*. The procedure of making a number of punctures (e. g., into an abdominal cyst, to excite adhesion between the cyst and the abdominal wall, so that the former can be opened without opening the peritoneal cavity).

A'CUS, f. *A'cus*. Gr., *ῥαφίς*, *βελόνη*. Fr., *aiguille* (1st def.). Ger., *Nadel* (1st def.). 1. A needle. 2. A probe. 3. An old botanical genus name. 4. In anatomy, a median groove on the upper surface of the lamina medullaris transversa.—**A. ad cataractam.** See *Cataract NEEDLE*.—**A. cannulata.** 1. A trocar and cannula. 2. A hollow needle.—**A. capitata.** A pin.—**A. carolinensis.** See *Carlsbad insect NEEDLE*.—**A. cataractaria.** See *Cataract NEEDLE*.—**A. exploratoria.** See *Exploring NEEDLE*.—**A. interpunctoria.** See *Cataract NEEDLE*.—**A. invaginata.** See *Sheathed NEEDLE*.—**A. larga.** A broad, flat needle.—**A. moschata.** An old name for *Geranium maculatum*.—**A. ophthalmica.** See *Cataract NEEDLE*.—**A. paracentetica, A. paracentica.** See *TROCAR*.—**A. pastoris.** The plant shepherd's-needle, or Venus's-comb (*Scandix pecten*).—**A. pro ligatura.** See *Aneurysm NEEDLE*.—**A. probatoria.** An exploring needle.—**A. pro setaceo.** See *Seton NEEDLE*.—**A. sutoria.** Ger., *Nähmadel*. A suture needle.—**A. triangularis.** A triangular needle.—**A. triquetra.** 1. See *A. cannulata* (1st def.). 2. A triangular needle.—**A. Veneris.** The *Eryngium campestre*.

ACU'SIA, f. From *ἀκούειν*, to hear. See AUDITION.

ACUSIM'ETER, ACUSIOM'ETER. See ACOUMETER.

ACU'SIOS. Gr., *ἀκούσιος* (from *a* priv., and *ἐκούσιος*, willing). Involuntary.

ACU'SIS, f. *-cū'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀκουσίς*. See AUDITION.

ACUS'MA, n. *-us'matos (-is)*. See ACOUSMA.

ACUSMET'RICUS, ACUSMOMET'RICUS. See ACOUSMETRIC.

ACUS'TICA, f. See ACOUSTICS.

ACUS'TICUS. Acoustic. As a *n.*, the auditory nerve.

ACUTE', Gr., *ἄξυς*. Lat., *acutus*. Fr., *aigu*, *chand*. Ger., *acut*, *scharf*, *hitzig*. 1. Sharp-pointed. 2. Sharp and quick, as opposed to *chronic* (said of diseases). Cf. SUBACUTE. 3. Sharp and severe (said of pain).

ACUTENAC'ULUM, n. From *acus*, a needle, and *tenaculum*, a holder. Gr., *ραφιδαγωγός*. Fr., *acuténacule*. Ger., *Nadelhalter*. A needle-holder.

ACUTIS'SIMUS. Superl. of *acutus*, acute. Extremely acute, malignant.

ACUTOR'SION. From *acus*, a needle, and *torsio*, a twisting. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* A method of applying acupressure by twisting the artery with the needle and fixing the latter by thrusting it into the tissues.

ACU'TUS. Acute.

AC'UTUS. From *a* priv., and *κύνειν*, to conceive. Barren.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA, f. From *a* priv., *κυάνεος*, blue, and *βλέπειν*, to see. Fr., *acyanoblepsie*, *cécité pour bleu*. Ger., *Acyanoblepsie*, *Nichtblaussehen*, *Blaublintheit*. See *Blue-BLINDNESS*.

ACYANOBLEP'TIC. Lat., *acyanoblepticus*. Pertaining to, or affected with, acyanoblepsia.

ACYANOP'SIA, f. From *a* priv., *κυάνεος*, blue, and *ὄψις*, sight. See *Blue-BLINDNESS*.

ACYC'LIA, f. From *a* priv., and *κυκλεῖν*, to circulate. Fr., *acyclie*. Ger., *Stillstand des Säfteumlaufs*. A general suspension of the circulation of the fluids.

ACYC'LIC. From *a* priv., and *κύκλος*, a circle. Fr., *acyclique*. Ger., *acyklisch*. Irregular (said of the sequence of phenomena in disease).

ACYE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀκύσις* (from *a* priv., and *κύνειν*, to conceive). Fr., *acyésie*. Ger., *Akyesis*. 1. The non-existence of pregnancy. 2. Sterility in the female. 3. According to some authors, incapability of being delivered naturally.

ACYETE'RION, n. Gr., *ἀκυτήριον*. Ger., *Akyeterion*. 1. A means of preventing conception. 2. An abortifacient drug.

ACYET'IC. Lat., *acyeticus*. Pertaining to, or the subject of, acyesis.

ACYI'SIS, f. See ACYESIS.

ACYMON. *-ym'onos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀκύμων* (from *a* priv., and *κύνειν*, to conceive). Barren.

ACYOBLEP'SIA, f. See *Blue-BLINDNESS*.

ACY'SIS, f. *-cys'eos (-is)*. Fr., *acysie*. See ACYESIS.

ACYS'TIA, f. From *a* priv., and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *acystie*. Absence of the bladder.

ACYTE'RION, ACYTE'RIMUM, n. See ACYETERION.

ADAC'RYA, f. From *a* priv., and *δακρύειν*, to shed tears. Ger., *Thränenmangel*. A deficient secretion of tears.

ADAC'TYL. From *a* priv., and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. A limb destitute of digits.

ADACTYL'IA, f. Lack of all or a portion of the digits.

ADAC'TYLOUS. Lat., *adactylus*. Fr., *adactyle*. Without digits.

ADAG'GREGATED. From *ad*, to, and *aggregare*, to attach to. Fr., *adagrégé*. United by some part of the body (said of individual organisms).

AD'AMANT. Gr., *ἀδάμας* (from *a* priv., and *δαμάζειν*, to overpower). Lat., *adamas*. Fr., *diamant*. Ger., *Demant*, *Diamant*. 1. The diamond. 2. A magnet.

ADAMANT'INA, f. Enamel.—**Organon adamantinæ.** See *Enamel ORGAN*.

ADAMANT'INE. Gr., *ἀδαμάντινος*. Lat., *adamantinus*. Fr., *adamantin*. Ger., *demantähnlich*. 1. Pertaining to the enamel of the teeth. 2. Resembling the diamond.—**A. substance.** Fr., *croûte (ou couche) a.* See ENAMEL.

ADAMANT'INUS. Adamantine.—**Crusta dentium adamantina.** See ENAMEL.

AD'AMAS, m. *-man'tis*. Gr., *ἀδάμας*. 1. Enamel. 2. The diamond.

ADA'MI MORSUS, m. See *POMUM Adami*.

ADAMI'TA, f. A vesical calculus.

ADAMI'TUM, n. Lithiasis.

AD'AM'S AP'PLE. Fr., *pomme d'Adam*. Ger., *Adams-apfel*. 1. See *POMUM Adami*. 2. The fruit of the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

ADANSO'NIA, f. Fr., Ger., *Adansonie*. A genus of trees of the *Bombaceæ*.—**A. baobab, A. digitata.** Ger., *A.*, *Affenbrothbaum*. Baobab; a species indigenous to Africa, having a trunk 70 or 80 feet high and very thick, sometimes attaining a diameter of 30 feet. The branches also are very large and spreading, and bear pendent white flowers and a woody fruit from 8 to 18 inches long, resembling a gourd. The fruit, called *bouï* or monkey-bread (Fr., *pain de singe*, *calebasse du Sénégal*), is highly esteemed as a food and medicine; its pulp, mixed with sugar, is used in preparing a drink used in the treatment of putrid and pestilential fevers. The bark is emollient. The leaves, dried and powdered, constitute *lalo*, which the negroes use as a remedy for hæmoptysis, dysentery, and intermittent fever.

ADAN'SONIN(E). Fr., *adansonine*. Ger., *Adansonin*. A white, crystallizable, bitter alkaloid obtained from

the bark and leaves of *Adansonia digitata*; used as a febrifuge.

ADAPTA'TION. Lat., *adaptatio* (from *adaptare*, to adjust). Fr., *a.* Ger., *A., Anpassung*. 1. The faculty possessed by an organism of accommodating itself to varying surroundings. See ACCLIMATIZATION. 2. The adjustment of the size of the pupil in accordance with the amount of light that reaches the eye, or, as used by some authors, the function of accommodation. 3. See COAPTATION.

ADAP'TER. From *adaptare*, to adjust. Fr., *allonge*. Ger., *Vorstoss*. A piece of tube, of more or less conical form, used to elongate the neck of a retort so as to connect it with a receiver.

ADAR'CA, f. See ADARCE.

ADAR'CE, f. -ar'ces. Gr., *ἀδαρκη*. Fr., *adarce, adarcès* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerschaum*. 1. An ancient name for a spongy saline incrustation formed on the herbage of salt marshes; formerly used in the treatment of freckles and other blemishes of the skin. 2. A calcareous deposit from certain mineral waters.

ADAR'CION, n., ADAR'CIS, f., ADAR'COS, m. See ADARCE.

ADARTICULA'TION. Lat., *adarticulatio*. Fr., *adarticulation*. Ger., *Gelenkverbindung*. Of Ingrassias, arthrodia.

ADAXO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *ἀδάξασθαι* (= *ᾠδάξασθαι*), to feel a biting, stinging pain. An itching, lancing, or burning pain.

ADCLIVITAS, f. More properly written *acclivitas*. -ita'tis. Fr., *adclivité*. Ger., *Adclivität*. An acclivity, an elevation.—**A. tibiæ.** Ger., *Adclivität der Tibia*. The rough projection on the summit of the tibia, between the two articular surfaces.

ADDEPHA'GIA, f. See ADEPHAGIA.

ADDEPH'AGOUS. See ADEPHAGOUS.

ADDITAMENTUM, n. From *addere*, to add. Ger., *Ansatz*. In anatomy, any formation that, like an epiphysis, may be regarded as an addition to the main structure or an extension of the latter.—**A. ad sacrolumbalem.** See ACCESSORIUS sacrolumbalis.—**A. coli.** See APPENDIX cæci vermiformis.—**A. necatum.** A process of the ulna; the olecranon.—**A. suturæ lambdoidalis.** An old term for the occipitomastoid suture.—**A. ulnæ.** The radius.—**A. uncatum ulnæ.** The olecranon.

ADDIT'ION. Lat., *additio* (from *addere*, to add). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Zusatz*. In chemistry, the formation of a new molecule by the direct union of two or more different molecules.

ADDUC'ENS. Fr., *adducteur*. Ger., *anziehend*. Adductive, acting as an adductor; used also as a n. in the sense of adductor.—**A. ad anteriora.** See ADDUCTOR auris and PLATYSMA myoides.—**A. humeri.** See PECTORALIS major.—**A. maxillam.** See MASSETER.—**A. oculi.** See RECTUS oculi internus.—**A. pedem.** See TIBIALIS posticus.—**Musculi adducentes.** Adductor muscles.

ADDUC'ENT. See ADDUCENS.

ADDUC'T. Gr., *προσάγειν*. Lat., *adducere*. Ger., *adduciren, zuführen*. To draw a part toward the median line of the body or (as used by most writers) toward the median line of a limb.

ADDUC'TION. Gr., *προσαγωγή*. Lat., *adductio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A., Anziehung, Zuführung*. A drawing of a part toward the median line of the body or (in the case of the fingers and toes) toward the middle line of a limb. As applied to the hand, flexion toward the ulnar border of the forearm.

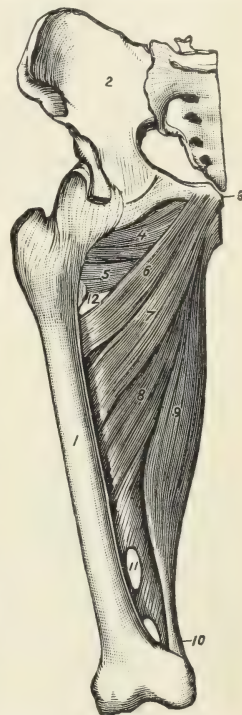
ADDUC'TIVE. Fr., *adductif, adducteur*. Ger., *anziehend*. Pertaining to or producing adduction.

ADDUC'TOR, m. -to'ris. From *ad*, toward, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw. Gr., *προσαγωγός*. Fr., *adducteur*. Ger., *Anzieher, Anziehmuskel*. 1. A muscle that adducts a part. 2. As applied to the *Lamellibranchiata*, a

muscle that closes the valves of the shell. 3. In botany, a very delicate filamentous structure found in the thecæ of mosses.—**A. ad minimum digitum.** See *A. pollicis manus*.—**A. es anguli oris.** The levator labii superioris proprius and the levator labii inferioris.—**A. auris.** Certain fleshy fibres of the platysma myoides which are attached to the lower part of the auricle of the ear.—**A. auris inferior.** See ZYGOMATICOAURICULARIS.—**A. auris superior.** See TEMPOROAURICULARIS externus.—**A. brevis femoris.** See *A. femoris brevis*.—**A. digiti tertii pedis.** The second plantar interosseous muscle. The term has been incorrectly applied to a dorsal interosseous muscle which is really an abductor.—**A. femoris brevis.** Fr., *sous-pubio-fémoral, court (ou second, ou petit) adducteur de la cuisse, petit adducteur profond de la cuisse, second muscle du triceps*. Ger., *kurzer Anzieher (oder Zuzieher) des Oberschenkels (oder Schenkels)*. The short a. of the thigh; it arises from the anterior surface of the body and inferior ramus of the pubic bone, runs backward and outward, and is inserted flat and tendinous into a line extending from the lesser trochanter of the femur to the linea aspera.

—**A. femoris longus.** Fr., *pubio-fémoral, premier muscle du triceps, spino-pubio-fémoral*. Ger., *langer Schenkelanzieher, langer Anzieher des Schenkels (oder Oberschenkels)*. The long a. of the thigh; it arises from the body of the pubic bone, below the crest and near the angle, and is inserted by a tendinous aponeurosis, which is closely united with the vastus internus and the a. femoris magnus, into the inner margin of the linea aspera.

—**A. femoris magnus.** Fr., *ischio-fémoral, grand (ou troisième, ou long) adducteur de la cuisse, ischio-pubio-fémoral, grand adducteur profond, troisième muscle du triceps*. Ger., *grosser Anzieher (oder Zuzieher) des Oberschenkels (oder Schenkels)*. Syn.: *tertium caput (seu caput magnum) tricipitis*. The great a. of the thigh; it arises from the whole length of the inner margin of the pubic arch and the lower part of the tuberosity of the ischium, and, running outward and downward, is inserted into the posterior surface of the femur, inside the gluteal ridge, into the linea aspera and the internal supracondylar line, and a part of it also into the a. tubercle on the inner condyle. Douglas divides it into two muscles, the a. femoris tertius and the a. femoris quartus (q. v.).—**A. femoris minimus.** A term applied by some anatomists to the upper, transverse fibres of the a. femoris magnus, considered as a separate muscle.—**A. femoris primus.** The a. femoris longus.—**A. femoris quartus.** Douglas's term for that portion of the a. femoris magnus which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium.—**A. femoris secundus.**

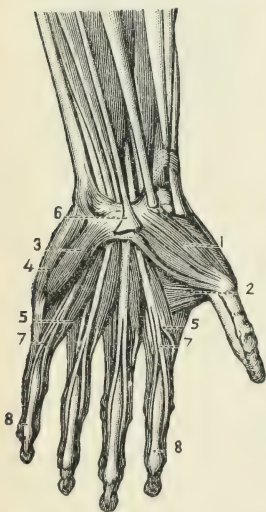


THE ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the femur; 2, the ilium; 3, the pubes; 4, the obturator externus; 5, the upper portion of the adductor femoris magnus; 6, 7, the upper and lower portions of the adductor brevis; 8, 9, the middle and lower portions of the adductor magnus; 10, the tendinous insertion of the latter; 11, the opening for the femoral vessels; 12, the opening for the internal circumflex artery and vein.

—**A. femoris magnus.** Fr., *ischio-fémoral, grand (ou troisième, ou long) adducteur de la cuisse, ischio-pubio-fémoral, grand adducteur profond, troisième muscle du triceps*. Ger., *grosser Anzieher (oder Zuzieher) des Oberschenkels (oder Schenkels)*. Syn.: *tertium caput (seu caput magnum) tricipitis*. The great a. of the thigh; it arises from the whole length of the inner margin of the pubic arch and the lower part of the tuberosity of the ischium, and, running outward and downward, is inserted into the posterior surface of the femur, inside the gluteal ridge, into the linea aspera and the internal supracondylar line, and a part of it also into the a. tubercle on the inner condyle. Douglas divides it into two muscles, the a. femoris tertius and the a. femoris quartus (q. v.).—**A. femoris minimus.** A term applied by some anatomists to the upper, transverse fibres of the a. femoris magnus, considered as a separate muscle.—**A. femoris primus.** The a. femoris longus.—**A. femoris quartus.** Douglas's term for that portion of the a. femoris magnus which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium.—**A. femoris secundus.**

Douglas's term for the *a. femoris brevis*.—**A. femoris tertius**. Douglas's term for that portion of the *a. femoris magnus* which arises from the outer edge of the pubic bone.—**A. femoris tertius cum quarto**. The *a. femoris magnus*.—**A. gracilis**. See **GRACILIS**.—**A. hallucis**. Fr., *métatarso-sous-phalangien* (ou *tarso-métatarsi-phalangien*) du pouce (ou du gros orteil), *adducteur du gros orteil, antithénar*. Ger., *Anzieher der grossen Zehe*. Syn.: *a. pollicis pedis, metatarso-subphalangeus pollicis, a. hallucis obliquus, alius musculus transversus*. An *a.* of the great toe; it arises from the tarsal ends of the third and fourth metatarsal bones and from the sheath of the peroneus muscle, runs obliquely forward, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Henle and Luschka regard the *transversus pedis* as a portion of this muscle.—**A. hallucis, caput obliquum**. See *A. hallucis obliquus*.—**A. hallucis, caput transversum**. See *A. hallucis transversalis*.—**A. hallucis obliquus**. An *a.* of the great toe found in some of the apes.—**A. hallucis transversalis**. An *a.* of the great toe, also found in some of the apes, arising from the outer side of the first phalanx and inserted along with the tendon of the *perforatus*.—**A. indicis pedis**. A term improperly applied to the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot, which is really an abductor.—**A. longus**. The great *a.* of the thigh in many of the *Mammalia*.—**A. longus femoris**. See *A. femoris longus*.—**A. mandibulæ**. A muscle in the cray-fish, attached to the posterior edge of the mandible.—**A. medii digiti pedis**. The first plantar interosseous muscle. The term has been incorrectly applied to a dorsal interosseous muscle which is really an abductor.—**A. medius auris**. See **SCUTOAURICULARIS externus**.—**A. metacarpi minimi digiti manus, A. minimi digiti manus**. See **OPPONENS minimi digiti**.—**A. minimi digiti**



THE SUPERFICIAL PALMAR MUSCLES. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the adductor pollicis; 2, the adductor pollicis; 3, the flexor brevis minimi digiti; 4, the adductor minimi digiti; 5, 5, the lumbricales; 6, the lower end of the tendon of the palmaris brevis; 7, 7, the tendons of the perforatus; 8, 8, the tendons of the perforatus.

iti pedis. The *a.* of the little toe, the third plantar interosseous muscle.—**A. minimus**. See *A. femoris minimus*.—**A. obliquus, A. obliquus hallucis**. See *A. hallucis obliquus*.—**A. oculi**. See **RECTUS oculi internus**.—**A. of the arm**. Fr., *adducteur du bras, grand rond, sous-scapulo-huméral*. Ger., *grosser Schulterarm-muskel, Niederzieher* (oder *Einwärtszieher*, oder *innerer Bieger*) des Oberarmbeins (oder *Armbeins*). Syn.: *teres major, subscapulo-humeralis, great scapulo-humeral*. A muscle of the *Mammalia* analogous to the *teres major* in man.—**A's of the foot**. The plantar interossei and the *a. hallucis*.—**A's of the glottis**. See **CONSTRICATORS of the larynx**.—**A's of the hand**. The palmar interossei, the *a. pollicis*, and the *a. minimi digiti*.—**A's of the thigh**. Some confusion has arisen in the naming of these muscles; usually they are held to include the *a. femoris brevis*, the *a. femoris longus*, the *a. femoris magnus*, the *gracilis*, and the *pectinæus* (*q. v.*). Spigelius regarded the *adductores brevis, longus, and magnus*, together with the *pectinæus*, as oblique flexors of the thigh; he named the *a. femoris brevis*, the *a. femoris*

longus, and the *a. femoris magnus* the *tertius femur flectentium*, the *a. femoris brevis* and the *a. femoris magnus* the *musculus moventium femur quintus*, and the *pectinæus* the *quartus femur flectentium*. Vesalius regarded the *a. femoris magnus* and the *pectinæus* as one muscle, which he named the *musculus moventium femur octavus*.—**A. ossis metacarpi digiti auricularis, A. ossis metacarpi minimi digiti manus**. See **OPPONENS minimi digiti**.—**A. pectinæus**. See **PECTINÆUS**.—**A. pollicis, A. pollicis ad minimum digitum**. See *A. pollicis manus*.—**A. pollicis manus**. Fr., *métacarpophalangien du pouce, adducteur du pouce, mésothénar, antithénar*. Ger., *Anzieher des Daumens*. Syn.: *interosseus pertingens ad indicem, flexor primus secundi internodii pollicis, a. pollicis ad minimum digitum, metacarpophalangæus pollicis*. The *a.* of the thumb; it arises from the outer edge of the third metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the thumb.—**A. pollicis manus ad indicem**. See **ABDUCTOR indicis**.—**A. pollicis pedis**. See *A. hallucis*.—**A. prostate**. See **COMPRESSOR prostate**.—**A. tertii digiti pedis**. See *A. digiti tertii pedis*.—**A. tibialis**. Percivall's name for the semimembranosus and semitendinosus in the solipeds.—**A. transversalis hallucis**. See *A. hallucis transversalis*.—**A. triceps femoris**. The *a. femoris brevis*, *a. femoris longus*, and *a. femoris magnus* considered as a single muscle having three heads.—**Great a. of the thigh**. Lat., *a. longus posterior pubio-femoralis*. Fr., *grand adducteur de la cuisse, portion postérieure du biceps* (ou du *sous-pubic*) *fémoral* (2d def.). Ger., *dicker Einwärtszieher* (oder *grosser Zuzieher*) des Oberschenkels, *hinterer Schambackbeinmuskel* (2d def.). 1. The *a. femoris magnus* (*q. v.*). 2. A muscle in many of the *Mammalia* analogous to the *a. femoris brevis* and *a. femoris magnus* of man combined.—**Long a. of the leg**. Lat., *sartorius, sublumbotibialis, internal iliorotulens*. Fr., *long adducteur de la jambe, sous-lumbo-tibial*. Ger., *dünner* (oder *schmäler*) *Einwärtszieher des Hinterschenkels, innerer Darmschenkelbeinmuskel, Schneidernuskel*. A muscle of the solipeds analogous to the *sartorius* in man.—**Short a. of the leg**. Lat., *gracilis, sub-pubiotibialis, pubiotibialis*. Fr., *sous-pubio-tibial, court adducteur de la jambe*. Ger., *breiter Einwärtszieher des Hinterschenkels, Scham-schenkelbeinmuskel*. A muscle of many of the *Mammalia* analogous to the *rectus internus* in man.—**Small a. of the thigh**. Fr., *petit adducteur de la cuisse*. Ger., *langer Einwärtszieher* (oder *kurzer Zuzieher*) des Oberschenkels, *mittlerer Schambackbeinmuskel*. A muscle of the solipeds analogous to the *a. femoris longus* in man.—**Triceps a. femoris**. See *A. triceps femoris*.

ADDUCTOR'RIUS. Adducent.

ADEC'TA, *n. pl.* 1. Corrigents. 2. Demulcents. 3. Antidotes.

ADEC'TOS, ADEC'TUS. Gr., ἀδεκτος (from *a* priv., and δάκνειν, to bite), not biting or pungent. Fr., *adecte*. Corrigent; mild, bland.

ADEL'IA, *f.* Fr., *adélie*. See **ADENIA**.

ADELIPA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *adéliparie*. Ger., *Fettleibigkeit*. Obesity.

ADELOMOR'PHOUS. From ἀδελος, uncertain, and μορφή, form. Fr., *adélomorphe*. An epithet applied by Rollett (1870) to the columnar cells forming the greater part of the lining of the gastric glands. Cf. **DELOMORPHOUS** and **Principal CELLS**.

ADEL'LOS. See **ADELUS**.

ADEL'PHIA, *f.* From ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *adelphie*. Ger., *Adelphie, Bruderschaft, Verbrüderung*. Lit., a brotherhood. 1. A general term for monstrosities in which two or more organisms are separated below and united above. A term by which Hippocrates implied the relationship of certain diseases to each other.

ADEL'PHISM. Lat., *adelphismus*. See **ADELPHIA**.

ADEL'PHIUS. Gr., ἀδελφικός, ἀδελφικός. Having the quality of adelphia.

ADELPHIX'IA, ADELPHIX'IS, *f.* Gr., ἀδελφία, ἀδελφείας. Fr., *adelphie*. Ger., *Verbrüderung*. The relationship or sympathy of the different component parts of the body.

ADEL'PHOTAXY. From ἀδελφός, a brother, and τάξις, arrangement. The tendency of motile cells to assume definite positions.

ADE'LUS. Gr., ἀέλος. Fr., *adélide*. 1. Invisible, insensible (said of the cutaneous transpiration). 2. Obscure, uncertain, ill-defined (said of symptoms).

ADEMO'NIA, *f.* Gr., ἀδημονία. Fr., *adémonie*. Ger., *Ademonie*, *Ueberdruss*. Restlessness, anxiety, extreme agitation, mental depression.

ADEMOS'YNE, *f.* -*mos'ynes*. Gr., ἀημοσύνη. See **ADEMONIA**.

A'DEN, *m.* and *f.* *Ad'enis*. Gr., ἀδὴν, ἀδήν. 1. A gland. 2. As sometimes used, a bubo.

ADENAL'GIA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *adénalgie*. Ger., *Drüsenschmerz*. Pain in a lymphatic gland.

ADENAL'GIC. Fr., *adénalgique*. Pertaining to adenalgia.

ADENAN'DRA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and ἀνὴρ, a man. Fr., *adénandre*. A genus of plants, including a part of the genus *Diosma*, indigenous to southern Africa; so called from their having glandular anthers. Several of the species are used as stimulants and diuretics and to allay cough.—**A. uniflora**. The leaves of this species, with those of several other plants of the same tribe, are found in the buchu of commerce.

ADENANTHE'RA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and ἀνθήρ, blooming. Fr., *adénanthère*. Ger., *Drüsenblume*. A genus of tropical mimosaceous trees.—**A. pavonina**. The *mandsjadi*, or *mandsiadi*, of Malabar and Ceylon; in India the root is used as an emetic, and a decoction of the leaves for chronic rheumatism; the seeds (the *condoris*, *pois-coraill*, or *fèves d'Amérique*, of the French) have been recommended for hydrophobia and epilepsy.

ADENDRIT'IC. From *a priv.*, and δένδριτης, arboreous. Destitute of dendrites.

ADENEC'TOMY. Lat., *adenectomia* (from ἀδὴν, a gland, ἐκ, out, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *adénectomie*. Ger., *Adenektomie*. Excision of a gland.

ADENECTO'PIA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and ἐκτόπιος, out of place. Fr., *adénectopie*. Ger., *Adenektopie*. Displacement of a gland from its natural situation.

ADENECTOP'IC. Lat., *adenectopicus*. Pertaining to adenectopia.

ADENEMPHRAC'TIC. Lat., *adenemphracticus*. Pertaining to adenemphraxis (*q. v.*).

ADENEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos* (-*is*). From ἀδὴν, a gland, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *adénemphraxie*. Ger., *Drüsenverstopfung*. Engorgement or obstruction of the lymphatic glands.

ADEN'IA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland. Fr., *adénie*. Ger., *Drüsenübel*. See **PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHEMIA**.—**Leucæmia a**. That form in which the white corpuscles of the blood are increased in number.—**Simple a**. That form in which no change in the blood can be detected, or at most only a diminution in its quantity.

ADEN'IA, *f.* From *cadēn*, the Arabic name of *A. venenata*. A genus of passifloraceous plants indigenous to Arabia and Africa.—**A. venenata**. According to Forskål, an Arabian tree, which is the source of an extremely active poison; thought to be the same as *Mordecca abyssinica*. The juice is said to be caustic.

ADEN'IFORM. Lat., *adeniformis* (from ἀδὴν, a gland, and *forma*, shape). See **ADENOID**.

AD'ENIN(E). From ἀδὴν, a gland. Fr., *adénine*. Ger., *Adenin*. A crystalline alkaloid, C₅H₇N₅, obtained from the pancreas and spleen, and also from beer-yeast.

ADENI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. Fr., *adénite*. Ger., *Drüseneutzündung*. Inflammation of a gland, especially of a

lymphatic gland.—**A. axillaris**. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the axilla.—**A. calcuosa**. Calcareous degeneration and inflammation of a lymphatic gland.—**A. cubitalis**. Ger., *Ellbogenbubo*, *Cubitaldrüseneutzündung*. Inflammation of the epitrochlear lymphatic gland, from infection by the hand or forearm.—**A. eblennorrhæa**. See **GONORRHOÆAL BUBO**.—**A. e sclerosi**. See **ADENOSCLEROSIS** and **INDOLENT BUBO**.—**A. exulcerata**. Ger., *Drüsenschanker*. A suppurating bubo followed by ulceration of the affected gland and the overlying tissue.—**A. ex ulcere contagioso**. See **Virulent BUBO**.—**A. femoralis**. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands in the subinguinal triangle.—**A. gangrænosa**. A bubo of a pronounced phlegmonous character, leading to gangrenous destruction of the gland.—**A. hyperplastica**. Ger., *hyperplastische A.* An a. in which plastic exudation predominates, leading to hyperplasia.—**A. inguinalis**. See **BUBO**.—**A. lymphatica**. See **LYMPHADENITIS**.—**A. mesenterica**. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.—**A. palpebrarum contagiosa**. Fr., *adénite contagieuse des paupières*. Ger., *ansteckende Lidrüseneutzündung*. See **Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**A. pubica**. A rare form of bubo in the middle of the pubic region, generally accompanied with suppurative lymphangitis on the dorsum of the penis.—**A. scrofulosa equorum**. Fr., *gourme*. Ger., *Drüse*. Syn.: *morbus glandulosus*. The strangles; a disease of the horse, beginning as a nasal catarrh, which extends to the contiguous mucous membranes, and is accompanied with inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands. At first a purely local disease, it extends by infection, producing inflammation of the cervical and thoracic lymphatic vessels and glands.—**A. universalis**. The induration of various lymphatic glands (the cervical, epitrochlear, axillary, etc.) that accompanies the first cutaneous manifestations of syphilis.—**A. venerea**. See **VENEREAL BUBO**.—**A. vulvovaginalis**. Inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal gland.—**Chancrous a**. See **Virulent BUBO**.—**Meibomian a**. Fr., *adénite meibomienne*. 1. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. 2. Chalazion, considered as an inflammatory hypertrophy of those glands.—**Peria'**. See the major list.—**Sclera'**. Ger., *Skleradenitis*. See **ADENOSCLEROSIS**.

ADENIZA'TION. See **Adenoid DEGENERATION**.

AD'ENOBLASTS. From ἀδὴν, a gland, and βλαστός, a germ. Ger., *Adenoblasten*, *Drüsenzellen*. Syn.: *gland cells*. A general term used to designate the cells which form glands.

AD'ENOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*on'atos* (-*is*). Ger., *Drüsencarcinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid cancer, carcinoma-



ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE RECTUM. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

tous adenoma; an adenoma in which carcinomatous degeneration has taken place, the walls of the glandular spaces having given way and the gland cells having in-

vaded the interstitial connective tissue and the radicles of the lymphatics.

ADENOCELE, *f.* A²d(a³d)-e²n-o-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., a²d'e²n-o-sel. From ἀδὴν, a gland, and κήλη, a tumor. A rare form of tumor of the breast, consisting of a cyst or cysts of the ducts or sinuses containing adenomatous growths apparently springing from the walls.

AD'ENOCH(E)IRAPSOL'OGY. Lat., *adenochirapsologia* (from ἀδὴν, a gland [hence scrofula], and χειραψία, a laying on of hands. Ger., *Adenochirapsologie*. The doctrine or practice of the pretended cure of scrofula by the king's touch.

AD'ENOCHERADOL'OGIA, **AD'ENOCHOIRADOL'OGIA**, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and χοιράς (gen., χοιράδος), a scrofulous swelling in the neck. 1. Adenocheirapsology (*q. v.*). 2. A treatise on scrofula.

AD'ENOCHON'DRIUS. From ἀδὴν, a gland (in this case probably in the sense of scrofula), and χόνδρος, cartilage. An old term probably meaning scrofulous and at the same time affecting cartilage.

AD'ENOCYSTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). An adenoma in which cysts have formed.

ADENO'DES. From ἀδὴν, a gland, and εἶδος, an appearance. Gland-like. See **ADENOID**.—**Corpora adenodea**. See under **CORPUS**.

AD'ENODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From ἀδὴν, a gland, and διάστασις, a separation. Fr., *adénodiastase*. 1. Abnormal separation of the lobes of a gland. 2. Adenectopia (*q. v.*).

ADENODIASTAT'IC. Lat., *adenodiastaticus*. Pertaining to adenodiastasis.

ADENODYN'IA, *f.* From ἀδὴν, a gland, and δόνη, pain. See **ADENALGIA**.

AD'ENOFIBRO'MA, *n.* -brom'atos (-is). Fr., *adénofibrome*. An adenoma having a fibrous stroma.

AD'ENOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -ne'seos (-gen'esis). From ἀδὴν, a gland, and γένεσις, a creation. Ger., *Drüsenbildung*. The formation of glands.

ADENOG'RAPHER. From ἀδὴν, a gland, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *adénographe*. Ger., *Drüsenbeschreiber*. A writer on glands.

ADENOGRAPH'IA, *f.* See **ADENOLOGY**.

ADENOGRAPH'IC. Lat., *adenographicus*. Fr., *adénographique*. Ger., *adenographisch*. Pertaining to adenography.

ADENOGRAPHY. Lat., *adenographia*. Fr., *adénographie*. Ger., *adenographie*, *Drüsenbeschreibung*. See **ADENOLOGY**.

AD'ENOID. Gr., ἀδενοειδής (from ἀδὴν, a gland, and εἶδος, an appearance). Lat., *adenoides*, *adenodes*. Fr., *adénoïde*. Ger., *a.*, *drüsenartig*. 1. Resembling a gland in structure; as a *n.*, a glandular tumor. See **ADENOMA**. 2. Pertaining to glands. In 1860 His applied the term to the felt-like or reticular connective tissue forming the framework of lymphatic glands and some other parts. See **A. TISSUE**. For further uses of the word, see **A. BODY**, **A. DEGENERATION**, and **A. VEGETATIONS**.—**A. cancer**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**.—**A. muscle**. See **THYREOADENOIDEUS**.—**A. tumor**. See **ADENOMA**.

ADENOI'DES. Adenoid. As a *n. n.* (*corpus* understood), an old term for the prostate.

AD'ENOLOGADI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀδὴν, a gland, and λογάδες, the eyes. Fr., *adénologadite*. Ger., *Drüsenbindehautentzündung*. An old term for ophthalmia neonatorum.

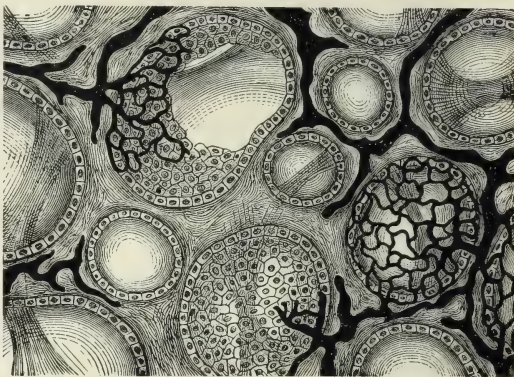
ADENOLO'GICAL. Lat., *adenologicus*. Fr., *adénologique*. Ger., *adenologisch*. Pertaining to glands or to adenology.

ADENOLOGY. Lat., *adenologia*. Fr., *adénologie*. Ger., *Adenologie*, *Drüsenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the glands.

AD'ENOLYMPHIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *adéno-lymphite*. See **LYMPHADENITIS**.

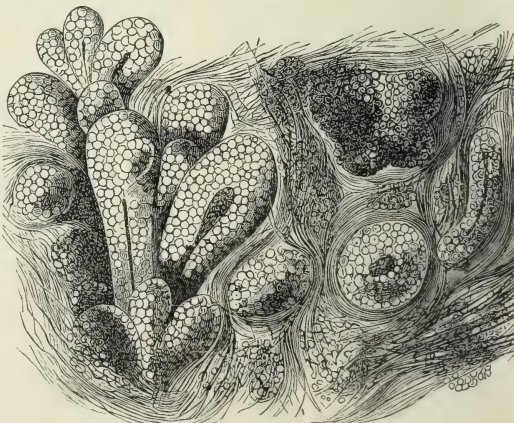
ADENOLYMPHOMA, *n.* Gen., *adenolymphom'atos* (-ti's). See **LYMPHADENOMA**.

ADENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *adénome*. Ger., *Adenom*, *Drüsengeschwulst*. Syn.: *glandular* (or *adenoid*) *tumor*. A tumor having a glandular structure. An homologous neoplasm characterized by the presence of the elements of acinous or tubular glands; or a tumor chiefly made up of an agglomeration of altered glands (as in the skin or a mucous membrane). The adeno-



ADENOMA OF THE THYROID. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

mata are less sharply defined than most other classes of tumors. Glandular tissue, more or less resembling that of the organ from which they spring, is usually the predominating element. They are generally encapsulated, but are prone to penetrate the surrounding textures, and in rare instances supplant them, and are apt to give rise to the formation of cysts. As a rule, they do not recur after removal, but some of them tend to malignant degeneration. Förster distinguishes three forms: 1. Tumors formed by the proliferation of single lobes of normal glands. 2. Those formed by proliferation of the connective tissue in or adjacent to normal glands. 3. Those of a glandular structure that are developed independently of normal glands. Those last named are generally thought, however, to be of the sort defined under *Heterotopous a.* A. of the breast



ADENOMA OF THE BREAST. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

(chronic mammary tumor, hydatid disease of the breast, pancreatic sarcoma [Abernethy], mammary glandular tumor, proliferative cysts, carcinoma hydatides, sero-cystic sarcoma, tuberculous cystic tumor, tumeur adénoïde [ou fibreuse, ou squirrhoïde], tumeur fibreuse, tumeur par hypertrophie partielle de la mamelle, fibröses lappige Adenom) forms a round or nodulated, highly movable,

circumscribed, somewhat elastic lump, in the gland or adjacent to it, made up of new-formed acini, occurring for the most part in young, newly married women, or during the puerperal period. Microscopically, it is a partial hypertrophy of the mammary lobules. Cf. ADENOCELE. In the liver, where it is included as one of the forms of cancer, it presents nodules of various sizes, either on the surface of the organ or in its substance, having a granular appearance. In the nose it often undergoes cystic degeneration or forms mucous polypi. In the pharynx it forms adenoid vegetations. In the rectum it forms very vascular polypi, which bleed readily, or vegetations. For a. of the ovary, see *A. cylindrocellulare*. In the uterus it consists of a degeneration of the endometrium by overgrowth of the uterine glands, either diffused or in the form of a polypus. The former variety is prone to relapse and to undergo carcinomatous degeneration. According to Fritsch, a. of the body of the uterus is really malignant a.—**Acinous a.** Ger., *acinöses Adenom*. Syn.: *racemose a.* One that contains acinous gland structure; it is the form developed in compound racemose glands, especially the mamma, forming tumors that are usually rounded, circumscribed, and easily enucleated, varying in their gross appearances according as they affect one or more of the lobes of the gland, as the acini or stroma predominate, and as cysts have or have not been formed.—**A. carcinomatosum.** See ADENOCARCINOMA.—**A. cylindrocellulare.** Proliferating (or myxoid or colloid) cystoma; clinically, the commonest form of ovarian cystoma, the outer wall of which consists of fibrous connective tissue and is poor in cells, while the inner wall contains an abundance of spindle cells and round cells, and is lined with cylindrical epithelium having crypts resembling the acini of a gland or showing papillomatous growths. See CYSTOMA *proliferum glandulare* and CYSTOMA *proliferum papillare*.—**A. diffusum.** Hyperplasia of a mucous membrane, with a predominance of the glandular elements.—**A. fibrosum.** A fibrous neoplasm in the stroma of a gland.—**A. gelatinosum.** Ger., *Gallertkropf*. See COLLOID GOÏTRE.—**A. lupiforme.** Lupus erythematosus.—**A. malignum evertens.** Malignant a. in which the newly formed epithelia grow away from the lumen of the gland.—**A. malignum invertens.** Malignant a. in which the newly formed epithelia grow toward the lumen of the gland.—**A. myomatousum.** An a. in which the stroma has been invaded by myoma.—**A. myxomatousum.** 1. An a. in which the stroma has been invaded by myxoma. 2. A myxoma developed in the stroma of a gland; such formations, either nodular or diffused, have been found in the thyroid gland.—**A. polypusum.** A collection of polypi made up of exuberant glands.—**A. sarcomatosum.** A sarcoma developed in the stroma of an a. or of a gland.—**A. sebaceum.** Ger., *Talgdrüsenadenom*. A cutaneous a. the structure of which corresponds in type to that of the sebaceous glands.—**A. sudoriparum.** Ger., *Schweissdrüsenadenom*. A cutaneous a. the structure of which corresponds in type to that of the sudoriparous glands.—**Blepharo-a.** See the major list.—**Carcinomatous a.** See ADENOCARCINOMA.—**Cylindrical a.** See *Tubular a.*—**Cystic a.** An a. that contains cysts. Cf. ADENOCELE and ADENOCYSTOMA.—**Heterotopous a.** Ger., *heterotopes Adenom*. A rare form, supposed to be developed from elements originally belonging to normal glands, but which have found their way to other parts of the organism.—**Idrota'.** See HIDROSADENITIS.—**Lympha'.** See the major list.—**Multiglandular a.** Fr., *adénome multiglandulaire, polyadénome*. An a. made up of a mass of altered small glands.—**Racemose a.** See *Acinous a.*—**Tubular a.** Ger., *tubulöses Adenom*. A form observed in mucous membranes possessed of sacciform glands, in which the latter are changed into tubular glands. The

term is also applied to ovarian cystomata in their early stages.—**Uniglandular a.** Fr., *adénome uniglandulaire, monadénome*. An a. affecting a single gland.

ADENOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *adénomalacie*. Ger., *Drüsenerweichung*. Softening of the glands.

AD'ENOMENIN'GEAL. Lat., *adenomeningens*. Fr., *adéno-méningé*. Ger., *adenomeningisch*. Affecting the glands of a membrane. See *A. FEVER*.

AD'ENOMESENTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *adéno-mésentérite*. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

AD'ENOMYXO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). An adenoma having its stroma invaded by myxoma.

ADENONCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *ὄγκωσις*, an enlargement. Fr., *adénoncose*. Ger., *Adenonkosis, Drüsengeschwulst*. A glandular swelling or the process of its formation.

ADENON'CUS, *m.* From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Adenonkos*. A glandular swelling or tumor.

AD'ENONER'VOUS. Lat., *adenonervosus* (from *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *adéno-nerveux*. See ADENONEURITIC.

AD'ENONEUROTIC. Lat., *adenoneuroticus, adenoneurosus* (from *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *νέυρον*, a nerve). Fr., *adéno-neurotique*. Ger., *adenoneurotisch*. Affecting glands and nerves. See *A. FEVER*.

ADENOPATHI'A, *f.* From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *πάθος*, a disease. See ADENOPATHY.

ADENOP'ATHY. Lat., *adenopathia*. Fr., *adéno-pathie*. Ger., *Adenopathie*. A general term for any morbid state of the lymphatic glands, especially a lymphadenitis due to infection.—**Primary a.** Fr., *adéno-pathie primaire*. The lymphadenitis that follows an infecting chancre, as distinguished from subsequent glandular manifestations of syphilis.—**Syphilitic adenopathies.** Fr., *adéno-pathies syphilitiques*. Enlarged and indurated lymphatic glands symptomatic of syphilis; most commonly the inguinal, the posterior cervical, and the cubital.—**Tracheobronchial a.** Fr., *adéno-pathie trachéo-bronchique*. Hypertrophy of the peribronchial glands, observed in certain infectious diseases and those of the air-passages, especially at the outset of pulmonary tuberculosis, in typhoid fever, in measles, etc., giving rise to spasmodic cough.—**Tracheolaryngeal a.** Fr., *adéno-pathie trachéo-laryngienne*. A disease of the lymphatic glands lying between the larynx and trachea in front and the œsophagus behind.

AD'ENOPHARYN'GEAL. Lat., *adenopharyngeus*. Fr., *adéno-pharyngien*. Ger., *adenopharyngisch*. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and to the pharynx.—**A. muscle.** See THYREOADENOIDEUS.

AD'ENOPHARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis (-is). Fr., *adéno-pharyngite*. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils.

ADENOPH'ORA, *f.* From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *adénophore*. Ger., *Drüsenträger*. A genus of campanulaceous plants.—**A. trachelioides.** The root of this species is used in China as an expectorant and emollient.—**A. verticillata.** A Siberian species the root of which is used in China for the same purposes as that of *A. trachelioides*.

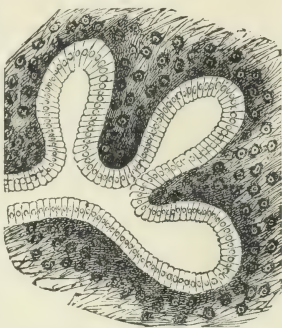
ADENOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Fr., *adéno-ophthalmie*. Ger., *Adenophthalmie*. Syn.: *ophthalmia tarsi*. Inflammation of the lining of the Meibomian glands, or of their excretory ducts, or of both.

ADENOPHTHALMITIS, *f.* -mit'idis (-is). See ADENOPHTHALMIA.

ADENOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *φύμα*, a swelling. Ger., *Drüsengeschwulst*. A glandular swelling.—**A. inguinale.** An inguinal bubo.

ADE'NOS. Fr., *adénos, coton de marine*. Ger., *Seebaumwolle*. Syn.: *marine cotton*. A fine quality of cotton-wool from the Levant; so called from Adena.

AD'ENOSARCO'MA, *n.* -com'atos (-is). Fr., *adénosarcome*. Ger., *Adenostarkom*, *Drüsenarkom*. An adenoma with its stroma infiltrated with sarcomatous elements, or a sarcoma developed in a gland.—**Cystic a.** Fr., *adéno-sarcome kystique*. Syn.: *cystosarcoma phylloides* (seu *proliferum*), *phylloid cyst*, *proliferous cyst*. An a. that has undergone cystic degeneration.



ADENOSARCOMA OF THE MAMMA.
(AFTER BILLROTH.)

AD'ENOSARCORHAB'DOMYO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ἀδην*, a gland, *σάρξ*, flesh, *ῥαβδος*, a rod, and *μῦς*, a muscle. A neoplasm containing the elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma.

AD'ENOSCIRRHUS, *m.* Fr., *adéno-squirrhe*. Scirrhus of a gland, or an adenoma with its stroma infiltrated with carcinoma.

AD'ENOSCLEROSIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). Fr., *adénosclérose*. Ger., *Adenosklerose*, *Drüsenverhärtung*. Indolent induration and tumefaction of a gland not of a scirrhous nature. Cf. *Indolent BUBO*.

AD'ENOSE. From *ἀδην*, a gland. Lat., *adenosus*. Ger., *adenös*, *drüsig*. 1. Resembling a gland. 2. Abounding in glands.

ADENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *adénose*. Ger., *Drüsenbildung* (1st. def.), *Drüsenkrankheit*. 1. Adenogenesis (*q. v.*). 2. Any glandular disease, especially if chronic. 3. Scrofula. 4. See **PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**A. scrofulosa**. Scrofula.

ADENOS'TYLES, **ADENOS'TYLIS**, *f.* Fr., *adénostyle*, *adénostylis*. Ger., *Drüsengriffel*. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*, formerly a part of the genus *Cacalia*. 2. A genus of orchids, founded on a single species indigenous to Java.—**A. alpina**. An Alpine species. An infusion of the leaves was formerly used as a remedy for coughs.—**A. glabra**. A species found in the south of Europe (perhaps identical with *A. alpina*), the leaves of which have been used for the same purpose.

ADENO'SUS. From *ἀδην*, a gland. Glandular.

AD'ENOSYNCHITONITIS, *f.* -it'idōs (-is). From *ἀδην*, a gland, *σύν*, with, and *χίτων*, a skin, membrane, or tunic. Fr., *adénosynchitonite*. 1. Inflammation of the Meibomian gland. 2. Ophthalmia neonatorum.

ADENOTOMIC(AL). Fr., *adénotomique*. Pertaining to adenotomy.

ADENOTOMY. Lat., *adenotomia* (from *ἀδην*, a gland, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *adénotomie*. Ger., *Adenotomie*, *Drüsenzergliederung*. The dissection of glands.

AD'ENOTYPHUS, *m.* See *Typhoid FEVER*.

AD'ENOUS. See **ADENOSE**.

ADEPHA'GIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀδρηγία* (from *ἀδην*, to satiety, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *adéphagie*. Ger., *Adephagie*, *Gefrissigkeit*, *übersättliches Essen*. An insatiable craving for food.

ADEPH'AGOUS. Fr., *adéphage*, *adéphagique*. Having a voracious appetite.

AD'EPS, *m.* and *f.* *Ad'ipis*. Gr., *λίπος*, *πικελή*. Fr., *graisse*. Ger., *Fett*, *Schmeer*. 1. Animal fat, grease. 2. Fatness. 3. Lard. Cf. **AXUNGIA**, **SEBUM**, and **SERUM**.—**A. anserinus**, **A. anseris**. Fr., *graisse d'oie*. Ger., *Gänsefett*. Goose grease; formerly used in pharmacy, and still employed as a domestic remedy, both internally and externally.—**A. benzoatus** [Br.Ph.], **A. benzoïnatus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *graisse (ou azone)* [Fr. Cod.] *benzoïnée*. Ger., *benzoïn(e)iertes Schmalz*. Syn.: *axungia balsamica* (seu *benzoac*), *unguentum benzoïni* [U. S. Ph.,

1870]. Benzoïnated, or benzoated, lard.—**A. caninus**. Fr., *graisse de chien*. Ger., *Hundefett*. Dog's fat; formerly used in pharmacy.—**A. colli equini**. Ger., *Kammfett*. Fat prepared from the upper part of the neck of the horse (under the mane); formerly used in veterinary practice.—**A. ex fele**. Cat's grease; used by Celsus as an emollient.—**A. humanus**. Human fat.—**A. lanæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Wollfett*. The purified fat of sheep's wool.—**A. lanæ hydrosus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **LANOLIN**.—**A. medullæ bovis**. Fr., *moëlle de bœuf*. Ger., *Rindsmarkfett*. Beef marrow; formerly used in pharmacy.—**A. mineralis**. See **PETROLATUM**.—**A. muris alpini**. Fr., *graisse de marmotte*. Ger., *Murmelt(h)ierfett*. Marmot's grease; formerly used in pharmacy.—**A. odoriferus**. Aromatic lard; equal parts of lard and magnolia pomade.—**A. osium**. Bone marrow.—**A. ovillus**, **A. ovis**. Fr., *suif*. Ger., *Hammelfett*, *Hammeltalg*. Mutton tallow. Cf. **SEBUM**.—**A. oxygenatus**. Fr., *graisse oxygénée*. Syn.: *unguentum acidi nitrici* (seu *nitrosi*). Oxygenated lard; made by melting 8 parts of lard in a porcelain capsule over a slow fire, stirring continually with a glass rod, adding 1 part of nitric acid (35°), removing the mixture from the fire when bubbles begin to form, and pouring it into paper molds to solidify. Formerly in great repute for tinea, scabies, eczema, and venereal diseases.—**A. pedum tauri**. Ger., *Rindsklauenfett*. See *Neat's-foot OIL*.—**A. petrolei**. See **PETROLATUM**.—**A. porci**, **A. porcina**. See *A. suillus*.—**A. præparatus**. Prepared lard.—**A. suillus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *graisse de porc*. Ger., *Schweinefett*, *Schweineschmalz*. Hog's grease, lard.—**A. suillus curatus** (seu *depuratus*, seu *præparatus*). See *A. præparatus*.—**A. taxi**. Ger., *Dachsfett*. Badger's grease, the fat of *Meles taxus*; formerly used in pharmacy.—**Oleum adipis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de graisse*. Ger., *Schmalzöl*, *Specköl*. Lard oil; used in the preparation of *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.—**Unguentum adipis** [U. S. Ph., 1860]. Simple ointment. See **UNGUENTUM**.

AD'EQUACY. From *adæquare*, to be equal. The possession of sufficient functional activity to meet the requirements of the organism (said of the organs of the body).

ADER'MIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *δέρμα*, skin. Fr., *adermie*. Ger., *Adermie*, *Hautmangel*. Congenital absence of the skin of a part; usually associated with defective development of the deeper structures, as in *spina bifida*.

ADERMOTRO'PHIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Fr., *adermotrophie*. Thinning or atrophy of the skin.

ADES'MIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *δεσμός*, a band. A genus of South American leguminous plants.—**A. balsamifera**. A Chilean species, furnishing a balsam used as a vulnerary.

ADESMO'SIS, *f.* -mo'seos (-is). From *a priv.*, *δεσμός* a band (and so connective tissue). Ger., *Adesmose*. Atrophy or defective development of the connective tissue, more particularly of the skin. Cf. **HYPERDESMOSIS** and **PARADESMOSIS**.

ADFLUX'ION. See **AFFLUXION**.

ADHADO'TA, *f.* See **ADHATODA**.

ADHÆ'RENS. Adherent.

ADHÆREN'TIA, *f.* Adherence.

ADHÆ'SIO, *f.* -o'nis. Adhesion.

ADHÆSIO'VUM, *n.* A certain compound of collodion.

ADHÆ'SIVUS. Adhesive.

ADHÆ'SOL. An antiseptic varnish consisting of copal resin, benzoin, balsam of Tolu, oil of thyme, alpha-naphthol, and ether.

ADHATO'DA, *f.* A genus of acanthaceous plants corresponding in part to the genus *Justicia*; also the fruit of one of the species, known as the *Malabar nut*, used as an emmenagogue and to expel the dead fœtus.—**A.**

tranquebariensis. An Indian species; the juice of the leaves, reputed cooling and aperient, is given to children with smallpox; the bruised leaves are applied to contusions.—**A. vasica.** See **JUSTICIA a.**—**A. Zeylonensium.** The common Malabar nut.

ADHERENCE. Lat., *adherentia*. Fr., *adhérence*. Ger., *Ankleben*. See **ADHESION**.

ADHESION. Lat., *adhesio*. Fr., *adhésion*. Ger., *Adhäsion*, *Verwachsung*. 1. The act of sticking or growing fast to, or the condition resulting therefrom. 2. The molecular force which causes bodies to attach themselves to each other when brought into contact.—**Primary a.** The process of healing of a wound *per primam intentionem* ("by the first intention"), i. e., by a rapid union of its lips, without the occurrence of granulation or suppuration.—**Secondary a.** The healing of a wound "by the second intention," i. e., by the union of opposed granulating surfaces.

ADHESIVE. Lat., *adhesivus*. Fr., *adhésif*. Ger., *adhäsiv*, *verwachsend*, *anklebend*. 1. Having the property of adhering. 2. Resulting in or accompanied by adhesion.

ADHESIVENESS. Fr., *adhésivité*. 1. The quality of being adhesive. 2. In phrenology, the quality that leads persons to love or cling to other persons. 3. The faculty of clinging tenaciously to a particular set of ideas.

ADHIBENDUM, *n.* From *adhibere*, to employ. Ger., *anzuwendendes Mittel*. A remedy recommended or ordered to be used.

ADHIBITION. Lat., *adhibitio*. The employment or administration of a drug.

ADHOTO'DA. See **ADHATODA**.

ADIOMORRHYSIS, *f.* -*rhy'seos* (-*or'rhy'sis*). From *a* priv., *diá*, through, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥύσις*, a flow. Failure of circulation of the blood.

ADIETET'ICUS. From *a* priv., and *διαιτητικός*, dietetic. Ger., *adiätetisch*. 1. Unsuitable for food. 2. Living in disregard of dietetic requirements.

ADIAN'THUM, *n.*, **ADIAN'THUS**, *m.* See **ADIAN'TUM**.

ADIAN'TUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀδιαντος*, *ἀδιαντον* (from *a* priv., and *διαίειν*, to moisten, because it sheds water). Fr., *adiante*, *capillaire*. Ger., *Saunfarn*, *Krullfarn*, *Haarfarn*. A genus of ferns, distinguished by special coverings (*indusia*) for the fruit dots (*sori*), formed by a reflection of distinct portions of the edge of the frond.—**A. æthiopicum.** Fr., *capillaire d'Éthiopie*. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, used there as a pectoral.—**A. canadense.** See *A. pedatum*.—**A. capillus Veneris.** Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier* [Fr. Cod.], *capillaire*, *adiante capillaire*, *cheveux de Vénus*. Ger., *Frauenhaar*, *Venushaar*. Maiden-hair; a European species reputed to be expectorant.—**A. coriandrifolium.** See *A. capillus Veneris*.—**A. fragile.** A Jamaica species; recommended for ulcerating and suppurative lung affections.—**A. magnum.** See *A. capillus Veneris*.—**A. melanocaulon.** A species used in India as a tonic.—**A. nigrum.** Fr., *capillaire noir*. Ger., *schwarzes Frauenhaar*. See *A. capillus Veneris*.—**A. patens.** See *A. pedatum*.—**A. pedatum.** Fr., *capillaire du Canada* [Fr. Cod.] (ou en *pedale*). Ger., *canadisches* (oder *fussförmiges*) *Frauenhaar*. Canadian (or American) maiden-hair; indigenous to North America; used as an expectorant, chiefly in France, and often substituted for *A. capillus Veneris*.—**A. tenerum.** A South American species; used for the same purposes as *A. capillus Veneris*.—**A. trapeziforme.** Fr., *capillaire du Mexique*. A species indigenous to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; used in those countries as a pectoral.—**A. verum nigrum**, **A. vulgare.** See *A. capillus Veneris*.

ADIAPHORACY. See **ADIAPHORIA**.

ADIAPHORE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *a* priv., and *διαφύρσις*, a sweating. Fr., *adiaphorèse*. Ger., *Adiaphorese*. Deficiency or suppression of the perspiration.

ADIAPHORET'IC. Lat., *adiaphoreticus*. Fr., *adiaphorétique*. Tending to check perspiration.

ADIAPHO'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀδιαφορία*, indifference. Fr., *adiaphorie*. Ger., *Adiaphorie*, *Gleichgültigkeit*. 1. The quality of being adiaphorous. 2. Morbid indifference, apathy.

ADIAPHORO'SIS, *f.* See **ADIAPHORESIS**.

ADIAPH'OROUS. Gr., *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferent. Lat., *adiaphoros*, *adiaphorus*. Fr., *adiaphore*. Ger., *adiaphor*, *gleichgültig*. 1. In chemistry, neutral. 2. Inert (said of drugs). Cf. **INDIFFERENT**.

ADIAPH'ORY. See **ADIAPHORIA**.

ADI'APLAST. From *ἀδιάπλαστος* (from *a* priv., and *πλάσσειν*, to form). An undeveloped fetus.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀδιαννευστία* (from *a* priv., and *διαννευστέιν*, to perspire). Fr., *adiapneustie*. Ger., *Adiapneustie*. Suppression of the cutaneous transpiration.

ADIAPNEUS'TIC. Lat., *adiapneusticus*, *adiapneustus*. 1. Pertaining to adiapneustia. 2. Not perspiring.

ADIAPTO'TOS, *m.* From *ἀδιάπτωτος*, infallible. Fr., *adiaptote*. An ancient carminative; an electuary of parsley, hyoscyamus seeds, white pepper, etc.

ADIARRHŒ'A, *f.* Gr., *ἀδιάρρῳα*. Fr., *adiarrhée*. Ger., *Adiarrhœe*. 1. Constipation. 2. The retention or suppression of any excretion.

ADIARTHRO'TOS. Gr., *ἀδιάρθρωτος*. 1. Not articulated, without joints. 2. Inarticulate (said of the speech).

ADIATHER'MIC. From *a* priv., *διá*, through, and *θερμαίνειν*, to heat. Impervious to heat.

ADIATHET'IC. Lat., *adiatheticus* (from *a* priv., and *διάθεσις* [see **DIATHESIS**]). Fr., *adiathésique*. Ger., *adiathetisch*. Not due to a diathesis.

AD'ICE, *f.* *Ad'ices*. Gr., *ἀδικη*. The nettle.

AD'IKE, *f.* See **ADICE**.

AD'IN. See **BUBO**.

ADIPA'LIS. From *adeps*, fat. Fatty, greasy.

AD'IPATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *adipinsäures Salz*. A salt of adipic acid.

ADIPA'TUM. An ointment base said to consist of lanolin, vaseline, paraffin, and water.

ADIPA'TUS. Adipose.

ADIP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide adipique*. Ger., *Adipinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2.\text{COOH} \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2.\text{COOH} \end{cases}$ produced by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, suet, spermaceti, and other fatty bodies.

AD'IPID (Ἰ), *Fr.*, *adipide*. Ger., *Adipid*. Any fatty proximate principle of animal origin.

AD'IPOCEL'LULAR. Fr., *adipo-celluleux*. Ger., *fettigzellig*. Consisting of connective tissue and fat.

ADIPOCE'RA, *f.* *Adipocere* (*q. v.*).—**A. cetosa.** Spermaceti.

ADIPOCERA'TION. Ger., *Adipocire-Umbildung*. Conversion into adipocere.

AD'IPOCERE. Lat., *adipocera* (from *adeps*, fat and *cera*, wax). Fr., *adipocire*, *gras des cadavres* (ou des *cimetières*). Ger., *Adipocire*, *Fettwachs*, *Leichenwachs*. Corpse fat; a peculiar soft, white, cheese-like material consisting chiefly of a mixture of the fatty acids (especially palmitic acid) produced by the decomposition of animal matter under the influence of moisture without the access of air; discovered by Fourcroy in Paris in 1786. It has been regarded as a soap. Buried corpses have often been found converted into *a*. The name is sometimes applied also to spermaceti and cholesterin.

ADIPOCE'ROUS. Fr., *adipocireux*. Ger., *fettwachsig*. Pertaining to adipocere.

ADIPOCIR'RA, *f.* See **ADIPOCERE**.

ADIPOCIR'IFORM. Fr., *adipociriforme*. Resembling adipocere.

ADIPO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Fr., *adipome*. Ger., *Adipom*. Lipoma.

AD'IPOMA'LIC ACID. See HYDROXYADIPIIC ACID.

AD'IPOSE. Gr., *πικελός, λιπαρός*. Lat., *adiposus* (from *adeps, fat*). Fr., *adipeux, gras*. Ger., *adipös, fettig, fettartig*. Fatty, pertaining to fat, especially to the tissue containing fat.

ADIPO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Ger., *Adipose, Fettbildung, Fettsucht, Fettleibigkeit* (2d def.). 1. A general term for the formation of fat, fatty degeneration, and fatty infiltration. 2. Obesity.—**A. chlorosa.** A form of cachexia strumipriva characterized by multiple lipomata.—**A. dolorosa.** Fr., *adipose douloureuse*. A disease characterized by accumulations of fat in certain parts of the body, with fatty degeneration of adjacent structures, often with distinct lipomata, with interstitial neuritis, and with tenderness on pressure, perhaps due to disease of the thyroid gland; Dercum's disease.

ADIPOS'ITY. See ADIPOSIS.

ADIPOSU'RIA, f. From *adeps, fat*, and *οὐρον, urine*. See PIMELURIA.

ADIPO'SUS. Adipose.

AD'IPOTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide adipotartrique*. Dihydroxyadipic acid.

AD'IPOUS. See ADIPOSE.

ADIP'SA, n., pl. of adj. *adipus* (q. v.). Gr., *ἀδίψα*. Fr., *adipsons*. Ger., *durstlöschende Mittel*. 1. Articles of food that do not cause thirst. 2. Remedies for thirst.

ADIP'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀδίψια* (from *a priv.*, and *δίψα, thirst*. Fr., *adipsie*. Ger., *Adipsie, Durstlosigkeit*. Absence of thirst; a phenomenon observed in certain grave diseases, but a natural condition in some aged persons.

ADIP'SIC. Lat., *adipsicus*. 1. Pertaining to adipsia. 2. Quenching or not producing thirst.

ADIP'SOS, m. 1. An ancient name for the Egyptian palm tree which furnishes the myrobalani. 2. An old name for licorice.

ADIP'SOUS. See ADIPSIC.

ADIP'SUS. Adipsic.

ADIP'SY. See ADIPSIA.

AD'ITUS, m. *Ad'itus*. From *adire, to go to*. Gr., *πρόσσοδος*. Ger., *Zugang*. An approach.—**A. ad aquæductum** Sylvi. Ger., *Eingangsoffnung (oder Zugang) der Sylvius'schen Wasserleitung*. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct, situated at the lower posterior angle of the third ventricle of the brain.—**A. ad infundibulum.** Ger., *Trichtereingang*. A small canal leading from the third ventricle into the infundibulum.—**A. ad laryngem, A. laryngis.** The upper aperture of the larynx.

ADJEC'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *adjicere, to add to*. See ADJUNCTION.

AD'JECTIVE. From *adjicere, to add to*. Fr., *adjectif*. Ger., *adjectiv*. Accessory.

ADJUMEN'TUM, n. Contr. from *adjuvamentum* (from *adjuvare, to help*). An adjuvant.

AD'JUNCT. Lat., *adjunctum* (from *adjungere, to join to*). See ADJUVANT.

ADJUNC'TION. Lat., *adjunctio* (from *adjungere, to join*). The act of joining or state of being joined.

ADJUS'TER. From *adjustare, to adjust*. Ger., *Berichtiger*. An instrument or mechanism for bringing parts into their proper relations.—**Jarvis's a.** A mechanical contrivance formerly used for making forcible extension and counter-extension in the reduction of dislocations.—**Sims's a.** See *Sims's SHIELD*.

ADJUST'MENT. 1. A process of adjusting. 2. A mechanism for carrying out the process (thus, the *coarse a.* of a compound microscope is the device by which the barrel of the instrument is brought rapidly to about the proper distance from the stage; the *fine a.*, consisting of a fine screw, completes the process of focusing).

ADJU'TOR, m. -*to'ris*. From *adjutare, to assist*. Ger., *Helfer*. See ADJUVANT.—**A. partus.** An obstetrician.

ADJUTO'RIOUS, n. 1. An adjuvant. 2. The os brachii.

ADJUTO'RIOUS. Adjuvant.

AD'JUVANT. Lat., *adjuvans, adjutor*. Fr., *adjuvant, auxiliaire*. Ger., *beginstigend, Hilfsmittel*. Auxiliary, assisting; in therapeutics, a measure or drug designed to assist the action of the principal means.

ADJUVAN'TIA, n. pl. Adjuvants.

ADLINIMEN'TUM, n. Ger., *lindernde Mittel*. A soothing application.

ADMIN'ICLE. Lat., *adminiculum*. Fr., *adminicule*. Ger., *Unterstützungsmittel*. An adjuvant.

ADMINIC'ULAR. Adjuvant.

ADMINIC'ULUM, n. See ADMINICLE.

ADMIRA'BILIS. Wonderful.

ADMIS'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. See ADMIXTIO.

ADMIX'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. Admixture, admixture.

ADMIX'TION. A mingling or union of different bodies together. It differs from *composition* in that the nature of the substances mixed is not altered.

ADMIX'TURE. Lat., *admistio, admixtio*. Ger., *Mischung, Beimischung, Zusatz* (1st def.), *Gemischte* (2d def.). 1. The act of mixing or of adding to a mixture. 2. The compound formed by mixing different substances together.

ADMIX'TUS. Admixed.

AD'MOVE, ADMOVEA'TUR, imperat. sing. and 3d pers. sing., subj., pass., of *admove*, to apply. Directions used in prescriptions signifying "apply" and "let there be applied."

ADNA'TA. Fr., *adnée*. 1. The conjunctiva or, more properly, the tendinous expansion of the motor muscles of the eye lying between the conjunctiva and the sclerotic. 2. The tunica albuginea of the testicle.

ADNA'TA, n. pl. -*to'rum*. Ger., *Auswüchse*. Natural growths, such as hair, wool, etc., found on the external surface of animals or plants; also excrescences upon the surface, such as fungi, etc.

ADNEX'A, n. pl. -*o'rum*. Fr., *annexes*. Ger., *Adnexa*. Appendages.—**A. uteri.** See *Uterine APPENDAGES*.

ADNEX'UM, n. Ger., *Adnexa*. An appendage. Usually employed in the pl., *adnexa*.

ADOLE'SCENCE. Lat., *adolescens*. Fr., *a., jeunesse*. Ger., *Adoleszenz, Jugend, Jünglingsalter*. "The period between puberty and full development."

ADOLE'SCENT. Lat., *adolescens*. Fr., *adolescent, jeune* (1st def.). Ger., *jung* (1st def.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to adolescence; at the age of adolescence; growing. 2. (N.) a person at the age of adolescence.

AD'OLODE. From *a priv.*, and *δολος, wile*. An instrument sometimes used for detecting fraud in distillation.

AD'ONIDE. Fr., *adoniste*. Ger., *Adonist*. A gatherer of herbs; also one who describes and catalogues exotic and cultivated plants.

ADON'IDIN. Fr., *adonidine*. Ger., *A.* A glucoside extracted from *Adonis vernalis*. In physiological action it resembles digitalin.

ADON'IN. A glucoside obtained from *Adonis vernalis*, a cardiac stimulant.

ADO'NIS, f. -*on'idis*. From *Adonis*, from whose blood the plant was fabled to have sprung. Fr., *adonide*. Ger., *A.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs.—**A. æstivalis.** Fr., *adonide d'été, œil de perdrix*. Ger., *Sommeradonis, Teufelsauge*. Pheasant's-eye; a species growing in England and on the Continent of Europe. It is used as a vesicant, and an infusion of the seeds is recommended for colic.—**A. anomala.** A European species the leaves of which are used as a vesicant.—**A. apennina.** A species the leaves of which are used by the Siberians as an abortifacient and vesicant.—**A. capensis.** Ger., *blasenziehender A.* A species found at the Cape of Good Hope; the leaves are used in lieu of cantharides.—**A. cupaniana.** A Sicilian species. It contains a glucoside apparently identical with adonidin. It has been recommended as a substitute for *A. vernalis*.—**A. gracilis.** A South African species; the leaves are

used by the natives as a vesicant.—**A. verna**, **A. vernalis**. Fr., *adonide printanière*, *adonide*. A species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in the United States. The fresh plant is a vesicant, but its irritant property is lost by drying. The roots are used in England as a purgative, and the leaves also are said to be drastic. The plant is employed on the Continent as a cardiac tonic and in Siberia as an abortifacient, and the rhizome has been used to adulterate black hellebore.—**A. vesicatoria**. See *A. capensis*.

ADOP'TER. See ADAPTER.

ADOSCU'LATI'ON. From *adosculari*, to kiss. Ger., *Befruchtung*, *Schwängern* (1st def.). 1. A term formerly employed to denote impregnation taking place in plants or animals by superficial contact alone. 2. A form of articulation in which one part is fitted into a cavity in another part.

ADOX'A, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *δόξα*, estimation, because of its inconspicuousness. Fr., *adoxe*. Ger., *Bisamkraut*. A genus of plants now assigned to the *Caprifoliaceæ*, although formerly classed among the *Araliaceæ* and *Saxifragaceæ*.—**A. moschatellina**. Ger., *Bisamkraut*. Musk crow's-foot. A species growing in Europe, England, and North America. It has been used as a detergent and antispasmodic.

ADRAGAN'THIN. See TRAGACANTHIN.

ADRE'NAL. From *ad*, to, and *ren*, the kidney. See SUPRARENAL CAPSULE.—**Marchand's a's**. Of Aichel, the small a. structures found in the broad ligaments of the uterus and in the neighborhood of the testicle and the spermatic cord.

ADREN'ALIN(E). A substance obtained by J. Takamine from the suprarenal gland; supposed to be the active principle of the gland.

ADROB'OLON, **ADROB'LUM**, *n.* From *ἀρόος*, thick, and *βόλος*, a lump. Indian bdellium; so called because occurring in larger lumps than the Arabian. More properly written *hadrobolon*.

AD'ROS. More properly written *hadros*. Gr., *ἀρόος*, thick, plump. Full, as applied to the habit of body or to the pulse.

ADSCEN'SUS, *m.* *-scen'sus*. A flow of blood to the head.

ADSPEC'TION. Inspection.

ADSPER'GO, *f.* *-sper'ginis*. 1. A sprinkling with water. 2. A fine dusting powder, especially Lycopodium.

ADSPER'SIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See ADSPERGO.

ADSPIRA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. Aspiration, inspiration.

AD'STANS. *-stan'tis*. From *adstare*, to stand by. 1. Accessory; as a *n.*, an accessory organ; an old term for the prostate. 2. One who ministers to the sick.

ADSTRIC'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. From *adstringere*, to draw together. Fr., *astringion*. Ger., *Adstriction*, *Zusammenziehung*. 1. The action of an astringent. 2. The retention of any natural evacuation, especially constipation. 3. The ligation of a blood-vessel.—**A. alvi**. Constipation.

ADSTRIC'TION. See ADSTRIC'TIO and CONSTRICTION.

ADSTRIC'TORY. Astringent.

ADSTRIC'TUS. Constricted.

ADSTRIN'GENS. Astringent.—**A. Fothergillii**. Kino.

ADSTRIN'GENT. See ASTRINGENT.

ADSTRINGEN'TIA, *n. pl.* Astringents.

ADULES'CENS. See ADOLESCENT.

ADULESCEN'TIA, *f.* See ADOLESCENCE.

ADULT'. Lat., *adultus* (from *adolescere*, to come to maturity). Fr., *adulte*. Ger., *erwachsen* (adj.), *Erwachsene* (*n.*). 1. (Adj.) having reached the stage of full development (said of living organisms). 2. (*N.*) a fully developed individual.

ADULT'ERANT. 1. A substance with which an article is adulterated. 2. One who adulterates.

ADULT'ERATE. Lat., *adulterare*. Fr., *adultérer*. Ger., *verfälschen*. To debase the quality of an article by the fraudulent admixture of foreign matter.

ADULTERA'TION. Lat., *adulteratio*. Fr., *adultération*, *falsification*. Ger., *Verfälschung* (1st def.), *Verfälschtsein* (2d def.). 1. The fraudulent addition of worthless or injurious material to an article. 2. The state of being adulterated. 3. A substance used in adulterating.

ADUN'ATOS. Gr., *ἀδύνατος*. See ADYNAMIC.

ADUNCA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. From *ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook. A hook-like curvature.—**A. unguum**. Incurvation of the nails.

ADUN'CITY. Lat., *aduncitas*. The state of being curved like a hook.

ADUN'COUS. Lat., *aduncus* (from *aduncatus*, hooked). Ger., *hakenförmig*, *gekrümmt*. Hooked; curved like the talons of an eagle.

ADU'RENT. Lat., *adurens*. Ger., *adurire* *rend*. Burning (said of the heat of fever); caustic.

ADUREN'TIA, *n. pl.* Ger., *adurire* *rende Mittel*. Caustics.

ADUST'(ED). Lat., *adustus* (from *adurere*, to burn). Fr., *aduste*. Ger., *hitzig*. Lit., burned; hot and dry (said formerly of a condition characterized by dryness and heat of the skin, thirst, and a dark color of the blood).

ADUS'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. From *adurere*, to burn. See AMBUSTIO.

ADUS'TION. Lat., *adustio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Verbrennung*. 1. Caulterization. 2. The state of being adust.

ADUS'TUS. See ADUST.

ADVANCE'MENT. Fr., *avancement*. Ger., *Vorlagerung*, *Vornähung*. 1. An operation by which an ocular muscle is detached from its insertion and attached at a point farther removed from its origin, the object being to give the action of the muscle increased power over the movements of the eye, for the cure of squint, usually of a paretic or paralytic nature. There are several ways of operating, but in all cases the tendon of the impaired muscle is loosened and, by means of sutures, drawn forward to a point in advance of its original insertion. Division of the opposing muscle may precede or follow the operation of a. 2. An operation in which the same end is accomplished by shortening the muscle (or any like structure).—**A. of Tenon's capsule**, **Capsular a.** Fr., *avancement capsulaire*. A modified form of the operation in which the incision and the sutures involve the capsule of Tenon as well as the tendon of the muscle to be advanced, and the entire correction of the strabismus is effected by a. of this muscle without dividing the tendon of the opposing muscle.—**A. of the round ligaments**. Fr., *raccourcissement chirurgical des ligaments ronds*. Ger., *Verkürzung der ligamenta rotunda uteri*. Syn.: shortening of the round ligaments, Alexander's (or Adams's) operation. An operation for overcoming inveterate and troublesome backward displacements of the uterus by pulling out "the slack of the round ligaments." "The operation is performed by cutting down upon each abdominal ring, gathering up the ends of the ligaments, freeing each from its nerve, and gradually releasing them, by patient and cautious traction, from the neighboring tissues, until the position of the uterus, as ascertained by the finger in the vagina, satisfies the operator. The ligament is then stitched to the tissues around the ring."

AD'VEHENS. From *adhere*, to carry to. Affluent.—**Venæ hepaticæ advehentes**. See HEPATIC VEINS.

ADVENTI'TIA, *f.* Fr., *tunique adventice*. 1. The outer, or adventitious, coat of a vessel or tube, so called from its being made up of a condensation of the surrounding (and therefore foreign) areolar tissue, the fibres of which are intimately interwoven, but have a general longitudinal direction. 2. As sometimes used, the perineurium.—**A. capillaris**. See PERTHELUM.

ADVENTI'TIAL. See ADVENTITIOUS.

ADVENTI'TIOUS. Lat., *adventitius*, *adventicius* (from *advenire*), foreign. Fr., *adentif*, *adventice*, *accidentel*.

Ger., *adventitial*, *adventitiell*, *adventiv*, *zufällig*. Syn.: *adventitial*, *adventine*, *adventive*. 1. Out of place, occurring in an anomalous or extraordinary manner or situation. 2. Acquired, not hereditary (said of diseases). See DEMENTIA *adventitia*. 3. Pertaining to an adventitia.

ADYAO. A verbenaceous shrub of the genus *Premna*, used locally for headache, colic, and ulcers.

ADYNAM'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀδυναμία* (from *a priv.*, and *δύναμις*, power). Fr., *adynamie*. Ger., *Adynamie*, *Kraftlosigkeit*. A temporary but decided impairment of the bodily and mental powers, especially such as occurs in the course of an essential fever.—**A. uteri.** See ATONY of the uterus.—**A. virilis.** Sexual impotence in the male.

ADYNAM'IC. Lat., *adynamus*, *adynamicus*. Fr., *adynamique*. Ger., *adynamisch*. Pertaining to adynamia.—**A. fever.** See Typhoid FEVER.

ADYNAM'ICOATAX'IC. Lat., *adynamicoatacticus*. Fr., *adynamicoatactique*. Ger., *adynamisch-ataktisch*. Having the characteristics of adynamia and those of ataxia.

ADYN'AMY. See ADYNAMIA.

ADYNA'SIA, **ADYNA'TIA**, *f.* See ADYNAMIA.

ADYNATOCO'MIUM, *n.* From *ἀδύνατος*, a sick person, and *κομῆναι*, to take care of. A hospital.

ADYNATOCRA'SIA, *f.* From *ἀδύνατος*, weak, and *κράσις*, a mixing. Ger., *Adynatokrasie*. Unnatural laxity of parts.

ADYNATODO'CHIUM, *n.* From *ἀδύνατος*, a sick person, and *δοχή*, entertainment. See ADYNATOCOMIUM.

ADYN'ATOS, **ADYN'ATUS.** Unhealthy, sickly; as a *n.*, an invalid.

ADZUKE. A laxative and diuretic bean used by the Japanese in the treatment of beri-beri.

ÆCID'IOMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From *αἰκία*, a wheal, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A collective name for the *Uredineæ* and the *Ustilagineæ*.

ÆDO'DES. See ÆDEODES.

ÆDE'A, *n. pl.* Gr., *αἰδοῖα*. Ger., *Aedöa*. The genitals.

ÆDE'AGRA, *f.* Ger., *Aedöagra*. Pain in the genitals.

ÆDEAG'RAPHY. See ÆDEOGRAPHY.

ÆDEAL'OGY. See ÆDEOLOGY.

ÆDEAT'OMY. See ÆDEOTOMY.

ÆDEAT'ROPHY. Lat., *ædeatrophia* (from *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Atrophy of the genitals.

ÆDEAUX'E, *f.* *-aux'es*. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *αὔξη*, growth, increase. Swelling of the genitals.

ÆDE'CI, *m. pl.* See ÆDEA.

ÆDEERYSIPE'LAS, *n.* *-pel'atos (-is)*. Erysipelas of the genitals.

ÆDE'ICUS. Gr., *αἰδοϊκός*. Pertaining to the genitals.

ÆDEI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idos (-is)*. Fr., *ædëite*. Inflammation of the genitals.—**Æ. gangrænosa.** Gangrenous inflammation of the genitals.—**Æ. gangrænosa puellorum.** The same in young girls. See NOMA.—**Æ. puerperarum.** Inflammation of the genitals in puerperal women.

ÆDEITI'TIS, *f.* See ÆDEITIS.

ÆDEMA'NIA, *f.* Nymphomania.

ÆDEO'AGRA, *f.* See ÆDEAGRA.

ÆDEOBLENNORRHŒ'A, *f.* Fr., *ædöoblenorrhée*. Ger., *Aedöoblenorrhöe*. Bleorrhœa of the genital mucous membrane.—**A. feminarum.** Leucorrhœa.

ÆDEO'DES. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *εἶδος*, shape. Pertaining to the genitals.

ÆDEODYN'IA, *f.* Fr., *ædöodynie*. Ger., *Aedöodynie*. Pain in the genitals.

ÆDEOGARGAL'ICUS. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *γαργαλίζειν*, to tickle. Pertaining to masturbation.

ÆDEOGARGALIS'MUS, *m.* 1. Masturbation. 2. Nymphomania.

ÆDEOGAR'GALUS, **ÆDEOGARGARIS'MUS**, *m.* See ÆDEOGARGALISMUS.

ÆDEOG'RAPHY. Lat., *ædöographia*. Fr., *ædöographie*. A description of the genital organs.

ÆDEOI'DES. See ÆDEODES.

ÆDEOI'TIS, *f.* See ÆDEITIS.

ÆDEOL'OGY. Lat., *ædöologia*. Fr., *ædöologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the genital organs.

ÆDEOMA'NIA, *f.* From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *μανία*, madness. See EROTOMANIA.

ÆDEOMYCORDER'MA, *n.* **ÆDEOMYCORDER'MIS**, *f.* *-derm'atos (-is)*, *-derm'idis*. The genital mucous membrane.

ÆD'EOMYCORDERMI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idos (-is)*. Better written *ædöomycodermatitis*. Fr., *ædöomycodermite*. Inflammation of the genital mucous membrane.

ÆDE'ON, *n.* Gr., *αἰδοῖον*. The pudendum. See ÆDEA.

ÆDEOPAL'MUS, *m.* Gr., *αἰδοῖοπαλμός* (from *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *παλμός*, a throbbing). Ger., *Klopfen der Scha(a)mt(h)eile*. A word supposed by Kraus to mean morbid palpitation or throbbing of the genitals.

ÆDEOP'SIA, **ÆDEOP'SIS**, *f.* *-op'siæ*, *-eos (-is)*. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *ὄψις*, sight. See ÆDEOSCOPY.

ÆDEOPSOPHE'SIS, **ÆDEOPSO'PHIA**, *f.* *-phe'sios (-is)*, *-so'phiæ*. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *ψόφησις* (from *ψοφεῖν*, to make a noise). Fr., *ædöopsophie*. See PHYSOMETRA and *Cunni GARRULITAS*.

ÆDEOPTO'SIS, *f.* *-to'seos (-is)*. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Lit., a falling of the genitals, but applied also to the bladder.—**Æ. uteri.** Prolapse of the uterus.—**Æ. uteri inversa.** Inversion of the uterus.—**Æ. uteri retroversa.** Retroversion of the uterus.—**Æ. vaginæ.** Prolapse of the vagina.—**Æ. vesicæ.** Prolapse of the bladder.

ÆDEOR'RHAPHE, **ÆDEORRHA'PHIA**, *f.* *-or'rhaphe*, *-rha'phiæ*. From *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. Ger., *Scha(a)mnah*. See EPISEIORRHAPHY.

ÆDE'OS. Gr., *αἰδοῖος*. See PUDIC.

ÆDEOS'COPY. Lat., *ædöoscopyia* (from *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look at). Fr., *ædöoscopie*. Ger., *Aedöoskopie*. A physical examination of the genital organs.

ÆDEOTI'TIS, *f.* See ÆDEITIS.

ÆDEOT'OMY. Lat., *ædöotomia* (from *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *ædöotomie*. Ger., *Aedöotomie*. The dissection of the genital organs, or a cutting operation practised upon them.

ÆDEPAL'MUS, *m.* See ÆDEOPALMUS.

ÆDES'COPY. See ÆDEOSCOPY.

ÆDOI'A, *f.* For this and other words beginning with *ædoi-*, see the corresponding words in *æde-*.

ÆDOPTO'SIS, *f.* See ÆDEOPTOSIS.

Æ'DOS, *m.* See ÆDEON.

ÆDOSO'PHIA, *f.* See ÆDEOPSOPHESIS.

ÆGAGROPI'LUS, *m.* From *αἰγάργος*, the wild goat, and *πίλος*, a felted mass. Fr., *ægagropile*. Ger., *Ægagropilus*. The ball of felted hairs sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

Æ'GIAS, *f.* *-gi'ados (-is)*. Gr., *αἰγιάς*. An ancient term for a spot or speck on the eye.

ÆGILOP'IC(AL). Pertaining to or affected with ægilops (*q. v.*).

ÆGILOPIUM, *n.* See ÆGILOPS.

Æ'GILOPS, *f.* *-o'pos (-is)*. Gr., *αἰγίλωψ* (from *αἰξ*, a goat, and *ὤψ*, the eye). Fr., *égilops*. Ger., *Ziegenauge*. An old term for a lacrymal abscess that has opened externally.

ÆGINE'TIA, *f.* Fr., *æginétie*. A genus of orobanchaceous plants, named in honor of Paulus Ægineta.—**Æ. indica.** Prepared with sugar and nutmeg, this species is used in Malabar as an antiscorbutic, under the name of *isjem-cumula*.

ÆGIPH'ILA, *f.* From *αἰξ*, a goat, and *φίλος*, fond of. Fr., *ægiphile*, *bois de Cubri*. Ger., *Ziegenstrauch*. A

genus of South American verbenaceous plants; the leaves are applied to the bites of poisonous serpents.

ÆGIS, *f.* *Ægidis*. See **ÆGIAS**.

ÆGITHOΓ'NATHISM. From *αἶγθος*, the hedge-sparrow, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. The state of having a broad vomer truncated in front and its cleft posterior extremity including the sphenoidal rostrum.

ÆGLE, *f.* *Ægles*. From *Αἴγλη*, one of the Hesperides. A genus of plants of the suborder *Aurantieæ*, order *Rutaceæ*.—**A. marmelos**. Ger., *Schleimappelbaum*. An East Indian species, bearing *bhel*, *bael*, or Bengal quince.

ÆGLIA, *f.* See **ÆGIAS**.

ÆGOBRONCHOPH'ONY. Lat., *ægo bronchophonia* (from *αἶξ*, a goat, *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *φωνή*, the sound of the voice). See **ÆGOPHONY**.

ÆGO'CERAS, *n.* -*cer'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *αἰγοκέρας* (from *αἶξ*, a goat, and *κέρας*, a horn). Ger., *Ziegenhorn*, *griechische Heu*. The common fenugreek (*Trigonella fenum græcum*).

ÆGON'ICHON, *n.* From *αἶξ*, a goat, and *ὄνυξ*, a hoof. *Lithospermum officinale*.

ÆG'ONY. Lat., *ægonia*. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

ÆGON'YCHON, *n.* See **ÆGONICHON**.

ÆGOPHON'IC. Lat., *ægophoniceus*. Fr., *ægophonique*. Ger., *ægophonisch*. Pertaining to ægophony.

ÆGOPH'ONY. Lat., *ægophonia* (from *αἶξ*, a goat, and *φωνή*, the sound of the voice). Fr., *ægophonie*, *voix de chèvre* (ou de polichinelle). Ger., *ægophonie*, *Meckerton*. A morbid modification of the sound of the voice as heard on auscultation, of a tremulous character supposed to resemble that of the bleating of a goat; heard in cases of pleurisy with effusion and in certain cases of pneumonia complicated with pleurisy. Some writers distinguish *ægony* (*ægo bronchophony*) as intermediate between æ. and bronchophony.

ÆGRIP'PA, *m.* See **AGRIPPA**.

ÆGRITU'DO, *f.* -*tu'dinis*. Sickness, whether bodily or mental.—**Æ. bovina**. A disease of cattle, most common in Arabia, due to the lodgment of a worm (supposed to be a *Dracunculus*) under the skin.—**Æ. ventriculi**. Nausea.

ÆGRO'TAT. Third pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *ægrotare*, meaning *he is sick*; the name applied in the English universities to a medical certificate setting forth that a student is sick and unable to pursue his studies.

ÆGROTA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *ægrotare*, to be sick. Sickness.

ÆGRO'TUS. Sick, diseased.

ÆGYLOPS, *f.* See **ÆGILOPS**.

ÆI'DES. Gr., *αἰδής*. Deformed.

ÆI'DIA, *f.* Gr., *αἰδία*. A deformity.

ÆIPATHI'A, *f.* Gr., *αἰπαθεία* (from *αἰπαθής*, ever-suffering). 1. Relative health (according to an old doctrine that there never could be perfect health, inasmuch as the germs of disease were constantly present in the system). 2. Enduring (incurable) disease; a state of constant suffering.

ÆLUROP'SIS, *f.* -*rop'seos* (-*is*). From *αἰλουρος*, a cat, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Fr., *œil de chat*. Ger., *Katzenauge*. Cat's-eye; obliquity of the interpalpebral aperture.

ÆNEA, *f.* From *æneus*, made of copper or bronze. An old term for a catheter.

ÆNEUS, *m.* See **ÆNEA**.

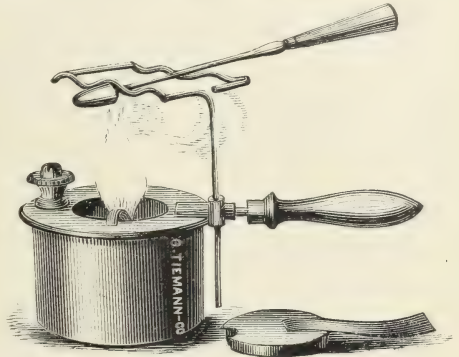
ÆODEOTO'MIA, *f.* See **ÆDEOTOMY**.

ÆOLANTHUS, *m.* Fr., *æolanthé*. A genus of labiate plants.—**Æ. suavis**. A Brazilian plant, used as a diuretic.

ÆOLECTHY'MA, *n.* -*thym'atos* (-*is*). From *αἰόλος*, variegated, speckled, and *ἔκθυμα*, a pustule. Ger., *Æolekthyma*. An old term for small-pox.

ÆOLECTHYMAT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with small-pox.

ÆOLIPYLE. From *αἰόλος*, windy, and *πύλη*, a narrow passage. Fr., *éolipyle*. A peculiar form of spirit lamp used for heating cauterizing irons. A tight receptacle containing alcohol is heated by setting fire to a little



THE ÆOLIPYLE.

free alcohol beneath it; this causes the vapor from the contained alcohol to escape from a narrow orifice under great pressure; it takes fire and is projected forcibly in a stream against the article to be heated.

ÆOL'LION, *n.* Varicella.

ÆOLODER'MUS. Gr., *αιολόδερμος*. Having a variegated skin, as in urticaria.

Æ'ON, *m.* and *f.* -*o'nos* (-*is*). Gr., *αἰών*. 1. A life-time; one's time of life. 2. The spinal cord.

ÆONE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *αἰόνεσις*. A fomenting.

ÆO'RA, *f.* Gr., *αἶωρα*. 1. A suspension apparatus for swinging the body. 2. Passive exercise, as by swinging in a hammock, being carried in a litter, sailing, driving, etc.

ÆQUA'LIS. Gr., *ἴσος*, *ὁμαλός*. Ger., *gleich*, *gleichmässig*. Equable, homogeneous. See **PULSUS æqualis** and **LAUDABLE PUS**.

ÆQUA'TOR OCULI, *m.* -*to'ris*. From *æquare*, to make equal to. Fr., *équateur de l'œil*. Ger., *Æquator des Auges*. That circumference of the eyeball which bounds its central transverse vertical plane; practically, that portion of the circumference of the globe which lies just behind the ciliary region.

ÆQUATO'RIAL. See **EQUATORIAL**.

ÆQUILIB'RUM, *n.* See **EQUILIBRIUM**.

ÆQUIM'ANUS. From *æquus*, equal, and *manus*, the hand. See **AMBIDEXTROUS**.

ÆQUI'VOCUS. From *æquus*, equal, and *vocare*, to call. Gr., *ὁμώνυμος*. Fr., *équivoque*. Ger., *gleichnamig*. Equivocal, ambiguous.—**Generatio æquivoca**. See **SPONTANEOUS GENERATION**.

A'ER, *m.* *A'ëris*. Gr., *ἀήρ*, air. 1. Air or gas. 2. An oil or tincture.—**A. dephlogisticatus**. Dephlogisticated air; oxygen.—**A. factitius**. The air inherent in a body and extracted only by the destruction of the latter or by means of the air pump.—**A. hepaticus**. Hydrogen sulphide.—**A. fixus**. Carbon dioxide.—**A. ingenuus**, **A. innatus**. The air contained in the tympanic cavity.—**A. mephiticus**. Mephitic air; carbon dioxide.—**A. perflabilis**. The open air.—**A. phlogisticatus**. Nitrogen.—**A. purus**. Oxygen.—**A. vitalis**. Vital air; oxygen.

AERÆMOTOX'IA, *f.* From *ἀήρ*, air, *αἷμα*, blood, and *τοξικόν*, poison. Fr., *aërhémotoxie*. The morbid condition produced by the introduction of air into the veins. See **AIR EMBOLISM**.

A'ERATE. From *aër*, air. Fr., *aérer*. Ger., *auslüften*. 1. To supply with air, especially new or fresh air; to ventilate. 2. To charge with gas, especially carbon dioxide; to expose to the action of carbon dioxide. 3. To arterialize.

A'ERATED. Lat., *aeratus*. Fr., *aéré*. 1. Furnished with air or gas; ventilated. 2. Arterialized.

A'ERATING. Of or pertaining to aeration or respiration.

AERA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See AEROSIS and AERATION.

AERATION. Lat., *aeratio*. Fr., *aération*, *aérage*. Ger., *Anslüftung*, *Lüftung*. 1. The act or process of supplying with air; especially the act of supplying with pure air and removing that which is vitiated. 2. The operation of combining with gas, especially with carbon dioxide. 3. Arterialization.

ÆRA'TUS. For deriv., see Æs. Made of brass or copper.

AERA'TUS. Aerated.

A'ERELATEROM'ETER. Lat., *aerelaterometrum*. Fr., *aérelatéromètre*. Ger., *Gaselaterometer*, *Luftelasticitäts-messer*. See ELATEROMETER.

AERENDOCAR'DIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *ἐνδον*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. The state in which there is air in the cavity of the heart.

A'ERENTERECTA'SIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *εκτασις*, an extension. Fr., *aérentérectasie*. Flatulence; tympanites.

A'ERENTEREC'TASIS, f. -tas'eos (-ec'tasis). See AERENTERECTASIA.

ÆREUS. Pertaining to or resembling copper or brass. Bronzed.

Æ'REUS. Also written *aerius*. Aerial; containing gas or air.

AER'GIA, f. Gr., *ἀεργία*, sluggishness (said of paralytics).

A'ERHÆMATOX'IA, f. See AERÆMOTOXIA.

A'ERHÆMECTO'NIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *αἷμα*, blood, and *κτόνος*, a killing. Fr., *aérhémectonie*. Death produced by the entrance of air into the veins.

A'ERHÆMOTOX'IA, f. See AERÆMOTOXIA.

AERHY'DROUS. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *ὑδωρ*, water. Fr., *aérhydre*. Containing air and water.

AERIAL. Gr., *ἀέριος*, *ἀέρινος*. Lat., *aerius*, *aereus*. Fr., *aérien*. Ger., *luftig*. 1. Of or pertaining to air; consisting of air. 2. Resembling air. 3. Existing in the air, or in contact with air; deriving nourishment from the air.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aérien*. Carbon dioxide.

AER'IDES, n. -rid'eos, -er'idis. From *ἀήρ*, air, because living for a long time when suspended in air. Fr., *aéride*. A genus of orchids indigenous to the tropics.—**A. tessellatum.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, said to be useful as a remedy in various disorders.

AER'IFER. From *aer*, air, and *ferre*, to bear. See AEROPHOROUS (1st def.).

ÆR'IFER. From *æ*s, brass, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ærifère*. Bearing or containing brass or copper.

AERIF'EROUS. See AEROPHOROUS (1st def.).

AERIFICATION. Lat., *aerificatio* (from *aer*, air, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *aérification*. Ger., *Verflüchtigung*, *Verdampfung* (1st def.). 1. The conversion of a solid or a liquid into the gaseous state. 2. The introduction of air into anything. 3. The state of being filled with air. 4. The state of being aeriform.—**A. of the lung.** See PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.

A'ERIFIED. Fr., *aérifié*. 1. Converted into air or gas. 2. Filled or combined with air.

AERIFLUX'US, m. -flux'us. An excessive discharge of gas from the alimentary canal.

AERIFORM. Lat., *aeriformis* (from *aer*, air, and *forma*, form). Fr., *aériforme*. Ger., *luftartig*, *luftförmig*. Having the form or the nature of air or of a gas.

AERIFY. From *aer*, air, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *aérifier*, *aériser*. 1. To transform to the state of a gas. 2. To infuse or fill with air; to combine with air.

AERIPERITO'NIA, f. See PERITONEAL TYMPANITES.

ÆR'IOUS. (Gr., *ἀέριος* (from *ἀήρ*, air). Aerial.

AERO'BIA, n. pl. See AEROBION.

AERO'BIAN, AEROB'IC. See AEROBIOTIC (1st def.).

AERO'BION, n. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *βίος*, life. Fr., *aérobie*. Ger., *Ärobie*. An organism requiring free oxygen, either in the air or dissolved in liquid, for respiration. Cf. ANAEROBION.

AEROBIOT'IC. Fr., *aérobe* (1st def.), *azymique* (2d def.). Ger., *aërobisch* (1st def.). 1. Pertaining to an aerobion or to respiration or life in the presence of free oxygen; requiring free oxygen for the maintenance of life. 2. Pertaining to something opposed to fermentation.

AERO'BIOUS. See AEROBIOTIC (1st def.).

A'ERODERMECTA'SIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *εκτασις*, extension. Fr., *aérodermectasie*. See SURGICAL EMPHYSEMA.

A'ERODENSIM'ETER. See MANOMETER.

A'ERODIAPHANOM'ETER. Lat., *aerodiaphanometrum*. Fr., *aérodiaphanomètre*. See DIAPHANOMETER.

A'ERODIAPH'THORA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *διαφθορά*, corruption. See AEROPHTHORA.

A'ERODIAPHTHOR'OSCOPE. Lat., *aerodiaphthoroscopium*. Fr., *aérodiaphthoroscope*. Ger., *Ärodiaphthoroskop*. An apparatus for determining the purity or impurity of the atmosphere.

AERODUC'TOR. From *aer*, air, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *aérodactor*. A lever invented by Weidmann for the purpose of keeping the orifice of the vagina open so as to admit air in cases of difficult delivery, especially when the after-coming head is in the vagina and there is danger of asphyxia of the child.

AERODYNAM'IC. Fr., *aérodynamique*. Ger., *aërodynamisch*. Of or pertaining to aerodynamics.

AERODYNAM'ICS. Lat., *aerodynamicæ*. Fr., *aérodynamique*. Ger., *Ärodynamic*, *Luftkraftlehre*. That branch of physics which treats of the laws regulating the motion of elastic fluids, of atmospheric pressure, and of the mechanical effects of air in motion.

A'EROENTERECTA'SIA, f. See AERENTERECTASIA.

AEROG'NOSY. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *γνῶσις*, knowledge. Lat., *aerognosia*. Fr., *aérognoisie*. The science which treats of air and its properties and functions.

AEROG'RAPHER. Fr., *aérographe*. Ger., *Aerograph*. A writer on the subject of air and its properties.

AEROG'RAPHY. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *γράφειν*, to write. Lat., *aerographia*. Fr., *aérophraphie*. Ger., *Ärographie*, *Luftbeschreibung*. The branch of physics which treats of air and its properties.

A'EROHYDROP'ATHY. Lat., *aerohydropathia*. Fr., *aérohypathie*. Ger., *Ärohypathie*. A combination of hydropathic and pneumatic treatment.

A'EROLEPTYN'TER, m., A'EROLEPTYNTE'RION, n. -le'tros, -le'trii. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *λεπτύνειν*, to attenuate. An air pump.

AEROLO'GICA, f. See AEROLOGY.

AEROLO'GICAL. Lat., *aerologicus*. Fr., *aérologique*. Ger., *aërologisch*. Of or pertaining to aerology.

AEROLO'GICE, f. -log'ices. Aerology.

AEROL'OGIST. One who studies aerology.

AEROL'OGY. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *λόγος*, understanding. Lat., *aerologia*, *aerologica*. Fr., *aérologie*. Ger., *Ärologie*, *Luftkunde*. That branch of science treating of air, especially of air in its relations to salubrity.

A'EROMECHAN'ICS. Fr., *aéro-mécanique*. Ger., *Äro-mechanik*. See PNEUMATICS.

ÆR'OMEL, AEROM'ELI, n. -mel'lis, -mel'titos (-is). From *ἀήρ*, air, and *μελι*, honey. Fr., *aéromel*. See MANNA.

AEROM'ETER. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *aerometrum*. Fr., *aéromètre*. Ger., *Ärometer*, *Luftdichtigkeitsmesser*. An apparatus for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases and the density of air. It consists of a glass globe of a capacity of 10 cubic inches communicating with a tube, which has a capacity of 1 cubic inch and is divided into portions of tenths of an inch by a graduated scale. The instrument is placed in a

tube full of water and rises or falls in the latter with changes in the pressure of the atmosphere.

AEROMETRIC (AL). Fr., *aérométrique*. Ger., *aërometrisch*. Of or pertaining to aerometry.

AEROMETRY. Lat., *aerometria*. Fr., *aérométrie*. Ger., *Aërometrie, Luftmessen*. That branch of physics which treats of the measurement of the density of gases.

AEROMICRO'BION, n. From *ἀήρ*, air, *μικρός*, small, and *βίος*, life. Ger., *Aëromikrobie*. Any microscopic organism which requires free oxygen for the maintenance of its vitality.

AEROM'YCA, AEROM'YCE, f. See AEROMYCES.

AEROM'YCES, f. -*ce'tis*. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *Luftbalgpilz*. A variety of gastromycesous *Fungi*.

AEROM'YCUS, m. See AEROMYCES.

A'EROPERITO'NIA, f. See Peritoneal TYMPANITES.

AEROPHA'GIA, f. Fr., *aérophagie* [Bouveret], *tie à l'air* (in horses). The habit of swallowing air, also the distress resulting from the act.

AEROPHO'BIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *aérophobie*. Ger., *Aërophobie, Luftschau*. Aerophoby; dread of air or of contact with air, an occasional symptom of rabies and of some other nervous affections.

AEROPHO'BIC. Lat., *aerophobicus, aerophobus*. Fr., *aérophobe*. Ger., *aërophobisch, luftschau*. Afraid of air.

AEROPH'OBUS. 1. (Adj.) aerophobic. 2.

(N.) a person suffering from aerophobia.

AEROPH'OBY. See AEROPHOBIA.

A'EROPHORE. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *φορέιν*, to bear. 1. (Adj.) aerophorous. 2. (N.) a tracheal insufflator invented by Gairal, in 1876, for the resuscitation of stillborn children.

AEROPH'OROUS. Lat., *aerophorus*. Fr., *aérophore, gasifère*. Ger., *aërophor*. 1. Containing or conducting air. 2. Generating gas; causing effervescence.

AEROPH'THORA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *φθορά*, corruption. Ger., *Luftverderbnis*. Impurity of the air.

AEROPHTHOR'ICUS. Produced by, dependent upon, or suffering from, the effects of impure air.

A'EROPLETHYS'MOGRAPH. From *ἀήρ*, air, *πληθυσμος*, increase, and *γράφειν*, to write. A pneumograph consisting of a large air-chamber connected by a tube with an animal's trachea and with suitable connections by which simultaneous tracings of the movements of the inspired and expired air are obtained on a revolving cylinder.

A'EROPNEUMONA'SIA, A'EROPNEUMONECTA'SIA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *έκτασις*, distention. Fr., *aëropneumonasië, aëropneumonectasie*. See *Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA*.

AEROPOROT'OMY. From *ἀήρ*, air, *πόρος*, a passage, and *τέμνειν*, to make a way. S. W. Kelley's collective term for all operations (including intubation) for laryngeal or tracheal obstruction.

A'ERORRHA'CHIA, A'EROR'RHACHIS, f. -*rhach'ix, -rhach'idis*. Fr., *aërorrhachie*. An accumulation of air in the vertebral canal.

A'EROSCOPE. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Fr., *aërscope*. Ger., *Aëroskop*. An instrument for determining the purity of the air by microscopical examination.

AEROS'COPY. Fr., *aëroscopie*. Observation of the atmosphere to determine its condition.

Æ'ROSE. Lat., *ærosus*. Made of copper or brass; resembling copper.

AERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-o'sis)*. From *ἀερεσθαι*, to become air. Ger., *Lüftung, Auslüftung*. 1. The formation of gas within the body. 2. Refrigeration by a current of air. 3. Attenuation of the blood; an imaginary resolution of the blood into vapor.

AEROSTAT'IC. Fr., *aërostatique*. Ger., *aërostatisch*. Of or pertaining to aerostatics.

AEROSTAT'ICS. Lat., *aerostatica*. Fr., *aërostatique*. Ger., *Aërostatik, Luftgleichgewichtslehre*. The science of the conditions of equilibrium of gases.

AEROTHER'APY. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *θεραπεύειν*, to serve. Fr., *aërothérapie*. Ger., *Aërotherapie, pneumatische Therapie*. See PNEUMATOTHERAPY.

AEROTHOR'AX, f. -*ra'cis*. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *θώραξ*, the chest. See PNEUMOTHORAX.

A'EROTRATOR. From *aer*, air, and *trahere*, to draw. Ger., *Aërotractor*. See Air TRACTOR.

Æ'ROZOL. A mixture of essential oils, chiefly oil of spruce, said to contain ozone.

Æ'RUA, f. From Ar., *érûd*. A genus of amaranthaceous plants.—*Æ. lanata*. An East Indian species. Its root (*chaya root*) has been used in strangury.

ÆRU'CA, f. See ÆRUGO.

ÆRUGINA'TUS. Containing or made with verdigris.

ÆRUGIN'EUS. See ÆRUGINOUS.

ÆRUG'INOUS. Lat., *æruginosus*. Fr., *ærugineux*. Ger., *kupfergrün, grünspanfarbig*. Resembling verdigris; green like verdigris.

ÆRU'GO, f. -*ru'ginis*. From *æs*, copper, brass. Fr., *ærugeo*. Ger., *Grünspan, Kupfergrün*. 1. Copper rust; verdigris. 2. Rust of any kind.—*Æ. crystallisata, Æ. destillata*. Crystallized acetate of copper.—*Æ. ferri*. Subcarbonate of iron.—*Æ. plumbi*. Lead carbonate.—*Æ. præparata*. Prepared verdigris, used as an escharotic.—*Colica æruginis*. See Copper COLIC.

ÆRUM'NA, f. Distress, misery; especially mental distress.

ÆRUMNA'LE, n. A leathern girdle for moving a patient with a broken leg from one bed to another.

ÆRUMNO'SUS. Oppressed with misfortune, distressed; melancholic.

ÆR'VA, f. See ÆRUA.

AERYDRI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *ἀήρ*, air, and *ῥῥωρ*, water. See AEROHYDROPATHY.

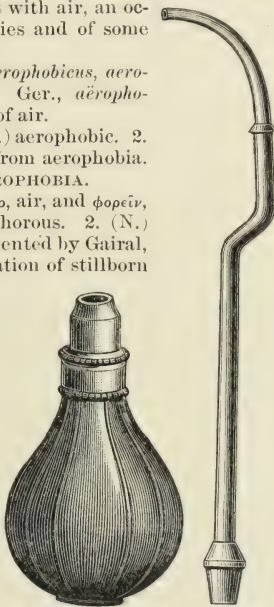
AERYDRIAT'ICA, f. From *ἀήρ*, air, *ῥῥωρ*, water, and *ιατρική*, the art of healing. See AEROHYDROPATHY.

AERYDROPATHI'A, f. See AEROHYDROPATHY.

ÆRYSIP'ELAS, f. -*pel'atos (-is)*. See ERYSIPELAS.

ÆS, n. *Æ'ris*. Gr., *χάλκος*. 1. Copper ore; copper. 2. Brass.—*Æris flores*. See *Flores viridis æris*.—*Æris squama*. See *Squama æris*.—*Æ. combustum*. Copper scale; copper sulphide obtained by roasting copper.—*Æ. crematum*. See *Æ. combustum*.—*Æ. cyprium*. Cypriote brass; copper.—*Æ. pauperum*. Copper ore deprived of silver.—*Æ. ustum*. 1. See *Æ. combustum*. 2.

Black oxide of lead prepared by exposing molten lead to the action of the air.—*Æ. viride crystallisatum*. Crystallized acetate of copper.—*Flores virides æris, Flores viridis æris*. Normal copper acetate.—*Flos æris*. A name given by the ancients to hemioxide of copper obtained by pouring water on the freshly melted metal or exposing the latter to the action of a blast of air. It is classed by Celsus among those agents which corrode the flesh ("exedunt corpus").—*Squama æris*. Copper scale; peroxide of copper obtained in the form of scales. Classed by Celsus among the styptics, corrosive agents, and purgatives.—*Squama æris rubri*. Red copper scale; red oxide or hemioxide of copper obtained in the form of scales. Classed by Celsus among the styptics.—*Viride æris*. Dibasic cupric acetate; verdigris.



GAIRAL'S AËROPHORE. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

ÆSCHOS, *n.* *Æs'cheos* (-is). Gr., αἰσχος. A deformity.

ÆSCHROMYTHE'SIS, *f.* -the'seos (-is). From αἰσχρομθεῖν, to use obscene language. The utterance of obscene language by delirious patients.

ÆSCHRUR'GA, *f.* From αἰσχρογῶς, obscene. See **TRIBAS**.

ÆSCHYNOM'ENE, *f.* -nom'enē. Gr., αἰσχυνομένη (from αἰσχυνοῦμαι, to be ashamed, on account of the sensitiveness of the leaves). Fr., *æschynomène*, sensitive. Ger., *Sinnpflanze*. 1. The sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*). 2. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants.—**Æ. aspera**. A species employed in India as a remedy for dropsy.—**Æ. grandiflora**. A species indigenous to India, used as a febrifuge.

ÆSCI'GENIN. From *æsculus* (*q. v.*), and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *escigénine*. Ger., *Aescigenin*. Also written *escigenin*. A substance said to have the composition $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$, found in the seeds of the horse chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*).

ÆSCULETIN. Fr., *esculéline*, *æsculéline*. Ger., *Aesculetin*. Also written *esculetin*. A substance derived from the decomposition of *æsculin*, $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O = C_9H_2(CH_2O)(C_2OH)(C_2OH)(OH) + H_2O$.

ÆSCULETIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide esculéinique*. An acid produced by decomposing *æsculin* with baryta.

ÆSCULIC ACID. Fr., *acide esculique*. See **SAPAGENIN**.

ÆSCULIN. Fr., *esculine*, *æsculine*. Ger., *Aesculin*. Also written *esculin*. A glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the bark of the horse chestnut and other trees of the genera *Æsculus* and *Paria*. It has been used as a remedy in malarial disease.

ÆSCULUS, *f.* From *esca*, food. Also written *esculus*. 1. As used by the ancients, the Italian oak (*Quercus æ.*), or perhaps the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) or beech (*Fagus silvatica*). 2. A genus of trees and shrubs of the *Sapindaceæ*, tribe *Hippocastaneæ*.—**Æ. glabra**. Ohio buckeye; a small tree growing along the banks of the Ohio, said to be useful in portal congestion.—**Æ. hippocastanum**. Fr., *marronnier* (ou *châtaignier*) d'Inde. Ger., *Roskastanie*. The horse chestnut. Deprived of *æsculin* by treatment with alkalies, it has been used as food, roasted, it has been given in atony of the uterus, and the powdered kernel of the fruit has been used as a sternutatory. The fixed oil has been employed as a local application in rheumatism and gout. The bark has been given as a remedy in intermittents.—**Æ. pavia**. Fr., *marronnier à fleurs écarlates*. Red buckeye. The bark has been used as a febrifuge, and the fruit is said to be poisonous, producing symptoms analogous to those of strychnine poisoning.—**Æ. rubicunda**. See *Æ. pavia*.

ÆSOR'CEIN. Fr., *æsoréine*, *ésoréine*. Ger., *Aesorcein*. Also written *esorcein*. A substance, $C_9H_7NO_5$, derived from *paræsculetin* by the addition of ammonia.

ÆSOR'CIN. Fr., *ésorcine*, *æsorcine*. Ger., *Aesorcin*. Also written *esorcin*. An acid substance, $C_9H_5O_4$, isomeric with *caffic acid*, derived from *æsculetin*.

ÆSTA'TES, *f. pl.* Ephelides; lentigo.

ÆSTEMATON'USI, *f. pl.* See **ÆSTEMATONUSI**.

ÆSTHE'MA, *n.* -them'atos (-is). Gr., αἰσθημα, perception, sense. Fr., *æsthème*. 1. Sensation. 2. In *pl.*, *æsthemata*, the organs of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATOL'OGY. Lat., *æsthematologia*. Fr., *æsthématologie*. The science of sensation and the organs of sensation.

ÆSTHEMATON'USI, *f. pl.* From αἰσθημα, sensation, and νόσος, a disease. Diseases of sensation or of the organs of sense.

ÆSTHEMATOR'GANON, *n.* From αἰσθημα, sensation, and ὄργανον, an organ. An organ of sense.

ÆSTHEMATORGANON'USI, *f. pl.* Diseases of the organs of sensation.

ÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* See **ÆSTHESIS**.

ÆSTHESIM'ETER. See **ÆSTHESIOMETER**.

ÆSTHESIOG'RAPHY. From αἰσθησις, sense, and γράφειν, to write. Lat., *æsthesiographia*. Fr., *æsthésiographie*. The science of the organs of sense.

ÆSTHESIOLOGY. Fr., *æsthésiologie*. See **ÆSTHEMATOLOGY**.

ÆSTHESIOM'ETER. From αἰσθησις, sensation, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *æsthésiomètre*. Ger., *Ästhesimeter*. An instrument for determining the degree of acuteness of tactile sensibility. It consists essentially of two



SIEVEKINK'S ÆSTHESIOMETER. CARROLL'S ÆSTHESIOMETER.

movable points, which, being placed upon the skin, are approximated until the two tactile sensations afforded by them are blended into one, and but a single point is felt.

ÆSTHESIOM'ETRY. Fr., *æsthésiométrie*. Ger., *Aesthesiometrie*. Measurement of tactile sensibility by means of the *æsthesiometer*.

ÆSTHE'SIONEURO'SIS, **ÆSTHESIONO'SIS**, *f.* -ro'seos (-is), -no'seos (-is). Ger., *Aesthesioneurose*, *Empfindungsneurose*. A disturbance of the sensory function of the nervous system.

ÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* -the'seos (-is). From αἰσθησις, sensation, sense. Fr., *æsthésie*. 1. Sensation or feeling. 2. The capacity for sensation; sensibility.

ÆSTHESOD'IC. From αἰσθησις, sensation, and ὁδός, a way. Fr., *æsthésodique*. Serving to convey sensation.

ÆSTHETE'RION, **ÆSTHETE'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., αἰσθητήριον. Fr., *æsthétère*. See **SENSORIUM**.

ÆSTHET'IC. Gr., αἰσθητικός. Lat., *æstheticus*. Fr., *esthétique*. Ger., *ästhetisch*. Pertaining to *æsthesis*.

ÆSTHET'ICA, *n. pl.* Lit., things which relate to the perception or understanding; diseases characterized by dulness, depravation, or abolition of function of one or more of the external organs of sense.

ÆSTHET'ICS. Fr., *esthétique*. Ger., *Ästhetik*. The science of the sensations or perceptions.

ÆSTHE'TOS. Gr., αἰσθητός. Acquired through the medium of the senses.

ÆSTI'VAL. Lat., *æstivalis*. Fr., *estival*. Belonging to the summer.

ÆSTI'VOAUTUM'NAL. Belonging to summer and autumn.

ÆSTI'VUS. *Æstival*.

ÆSTUANT. Lat., *æstuans* (from *æstuar*, to be boiling hot). Fr., *æ*. That which ferments or is boiling.

ÆSTUA'RIMUM, *n.* From *æstus*, burning heat. 1. Lit., a place where currents of water meet, an estuary. 2. A vapor bath. 3. A tube through which a hot iron is introduced to a part to be cauterized.

ÆSTUA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. 1. A heating; also the boiling up or agitation of liquids when mixed. 2. The heated state of fever.

ÆST'US, *m.* *Æst'us*. A burning heat; a burning.—**Æ. volaticus**. A sudden transitory heat and flushing of the face.

Æ'TAS, *f.* -ta'tis. Age; period of life.—**Æ. affecta**. Advanced age.—**Æ. bona**. See **ADOLESCENCE**.—**Æ. crepita**, **Æ. decrepita**. Extreme old age.—**Æ. firmata**. The prime of life.—**Æ. florens**. Adolescence.—**Æ. ineuns**. Childhood.—**Æ. infirma**. Old age.—**Æ. ingravescens**. The beginning of old age.—**Æ. integra**. The flower of youth.—**Æ. mala**. Old age.—**Æ. matura**. Mature age; manhood.—**Æ. media**. Middle life.—**Æ. provecta**. See *Æ. senecta*.—**Æ. puerilis**. Boyhood.—

Æ. senecta, *Æ. senilis*. Old age.—*Æ. virilis*. Manhood.

ÆTHALE, *f.*, *ÆTHALES*. Gr., αἰθάλῃ. Soot.

ÆTHALES, *f.* *-thalēos* (-is). Gr., αἰθαλῆς = αἰεθαλῆς, evergreen. The *Sempervirens tectorum*.

ÆTHALIUM, *n.* From αἰθαλος, soot (2d and 3d defs.).

1. Ethal. 2. A process having the form of a flattened cake or cushion springing directly from the plasmodium in certain *Myxomycetes*, and constituting the spore-bearing body or product of fructification. 3. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, including individuals now classed under *Fuligo*.—*Æ. septicum*, *Æ. vaporarium*, *Æ. violaceum*, Wood æ. See *Fuligo varians*.

ÆTHER, *m.* *Ætheris*. From αἶθερ, to light up, or burn. 1. Ether. 2. A preparation containing or made from ethyl ether.—*Æ. aceticus*. See the major list.—*Æ. acetosus*. See *Æ. ACETICUS*.—*Æ. alcoholicus*.

See *Spiritus ætheris*.—*Æ. ammoniacalis*, *Æ. ammoniacatus*. Fr., *ether ammonië*. Ger., *ammoniakhaltiger Aether*. Ether containing ammonia.—*Æ. amylicus nitrosus*, *Æ. amylnitrosus*. Amyl nitrite.—*Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*. Fr., *ether anæsthésique*. Ger., *Aran'scher* (oder *Aran's*) *Aether*. A preparation named after Dr. Aran, of Paris, made by the prolonged action of chlorine upon ethyl chloride or ethylidene dichloride. It is a clear, colorless liquid of ethereal, aromatic odor, sweetish, aromatic taste, and neutral reaction, readily miscible with alcohol, ether, and most of the fixed and volatile oils, but insoluble in water. It consists of a variable mixture of the chlorine substitution compounds of ethane (ethylidene dichloride, trichlorethane, tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, and sometimes carbon hexachloride).—*Æ. anæstheticus Wiggers*. A mixture similar to the *Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*, but especially rich in the more highly chlorinated compounds.—*Æ. Aranii*. See *Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*.—*Æ. azotosus*. See *Æ. NITROSUS*.—*Æ. benzoicus*.

Benzoic ether; ethyl benzoate.—*Æ. bromatus*. Ethyl bromide.—*Æ. bromhydricus*. Hydrobromic ether; ethyl bromide.—*Æ. butyricus*. Ethyl butyrate.—*Æ. cantharidatus*. An ethereal extract of cantharides made by exhausting 10 parts of the latter with 15 parts of ether until 10 parts of extract are obtained.—*Æ. chloratus*. See the major list.—*Æ. chlorhydricus*. Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride.—*Æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus*. See *Spiritus ætheris chlorati* (under *Æther chloratus*).—*Æ. chlorhydricus chloratus*. See *Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*.—*Æ. chloricus*. Chloric ether. See *Spiritus chloroformi* (under *Chloroformum*).—*Æ. chlorohydricus*. See *Æ. chlorhydricus*.—*Æ. crudus*. Commercial ether.—*Æ. cypriacus*.

An old name for an ethereal solution of cupric chloride, used as a remedy for epilepsy.—*Æ. depuratus*. Stronger ether. See under *ETHYL ETHER*.—*Æ. formicicus*, *Æ. formicus*. Formic ether; ethyl formate.—*Æ. fortior*. Stronger ether. See under *ETHYL ETHER*.—*Æ. Frobenii*. Ethyl ether.—*Æ. hydricus*. Ethyl ether.—*Æ. hydriodicus*. Ethyl iodide.—*Æ. hydrobromicus*. Ethyl bromide.—*Æ. hydrochloricus*. Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride.—*Æ. hydrocyanicus*. Hydrocyanic ether; ethyl cyanide.—*Æ. hydroiodicus*, *Æ. hydrojodicus*. Ethyl iodide.—*Æ. iodatus*. 1. Ethyl iodide. 2. A solution of iodine in ether.—*Æ. iodhydricus*. Hydriodic ether; ethyl iodide.—*Æ. jodatus*. See *Æ. iodatus*.—*Æ. lignosus*. Apparently, impure acetate of methyl.—*Æ. lotus*. Washed ether; ethyl ether freed from alcohol by washing with water.—*Æ. martialis*. Ethereal tincture of chloride of iron.—*Æ. mercurialis*. Fr., *ether mercuriel*. Ger., *Mercurialäther*. An ethereal solution of corrosive sublimate containing 16 grains of the latter to an ounce of ether.—*Æ. methyl-icus*. Methyl ether.—*Æ. muriaticus*. Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride.—*Æ. muriaticus alcoholicus*. The same as *Æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus*.—*Æ. muriati-*

cus spurius. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts each of ether and hydrochloric acid and 1 part of sulphuric acid.—*Æ. muriaticus trichloratus*. See *Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*.—*Æ. nitricoalcoholicus*. Spirit of nitrous ether. See the major list.—*Æ. œnanthicus*. (Cenanthic ether.—*Æ. petrolei*. See *Æ. PETROLEI* (under *PETROLEUM*).—*Æ. phosphoratus*. Fr., *ether phosphoré*. Ger., *phosphorhaltiger Aether*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of phosphorus in 48, 60, or 80 parts of ether.—*Æ. phosphoricus*. Fr., *ether phosphorique*. Ethyl ether prepared by decomposing alcohol with phosphoric acid.—*Æ. phosphorophosphoricus*. A solution of phosphorus in *Æ. phosphoricus*. Essentially the same as *Æ. phosphoratus*.—*Æ. prussicus*. Ethyl cyanide.—*Æ. purificatus*, *Æ. purus*. Stronger ether; ethyl ether.—*Æ. pyroaceticus*. Acetone.—*Æ. rectificatus*. Stronger ether; ethyl ether.—*Æ. spirituosus*.

1. Ethyl ether. 2. Impure ethyl ether mixed with alcohol. See *Spiritus ætheris*.—*Æ. sulfuricus*. Fr., *ether dit sulfurique*. Sulphuric ether; ordinary ethyl ether.—*Æ. sulfuricus alcoolisatus*. See *Spiritus ætheris*.—*Æ. sulphuricoalcoholicus oxydulatus ferratus*, *Æ. sulphuricoferratus*. Ethereal tincture of chloride of iron.—*Æ. sulphuricus*. See the major list.—*Æ. terebinthinatus*. Fr., *ether térébinthiné*. An ethereal solution of oil of turpentine.—*Æ. valerianicus*. Valerianic ether; ethyl valerianate.—*Æ. venalis*. Commercial ether.—*Æ. vitrioli*. Sulphuric ether; ethyl ether.—*Æ. vitrioli aquosus*. See *Liquor anodynus mineralis aquosus*.—*Æ. vitriolicus*. See the major list.—*Nitrous æ*. See *NITROUS ETHER*.—*Spiritus ætheris* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *ether officinal alcoolisé, liqueur anodine d'Hoffmann*. Ger., *Aetherweingeist* [Ger. Ph.], *Hoffmann'sche Tropfen*. Syn.: *Spiritus æthereus* [Ger. Ph.]. Spirit of ether. A solution of ether in alcohol containing in 100 parts 30 parts by weight of stronger ether [U. S. Ph.], 33 parts by volume (30 parts by weight) of ether [Br. Ph.], or 25 parts by weight of stronger ether [Ger. Ph.].—*Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*. See *Spiritus ætheris sulphuricus aromaticus*.—*Spiritus ætheris compositus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Aetherweingeist*. Syn.: *Hoffmann's anodyne*. Compound spirit of ether. A preparation made up of stronger ether 30 parts, alcohol 67 parts, and ethereal oil 3 parts. The British preparation is made up of ether 8 fluid ounces (29 parts), alcohol 16 fluid ounces (68·2 parts), and ethereal oil 3 fluid drachms (2·8 parts). It is a colorless liquid of sweetish burning taste and peculiar odor.—*Spiritus ætheris ferratus*. Ethereal tincture of chloride of iron.—*Spiritus ætheris nitratus*. Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite.—*Spiritus ætheris nitrosus*. Spirit of nitrous ether.—*Spiritus ætheris sulphuricus aromaticus*. An infusion of cinnamon, cardamom, long pepper and ginger in spirits of ether.—*Spiritus ætheris vinosus*. Ether, more or less pure, mixed with alcohol. See *Spiritus ætheris*.—*Sulphuric æ*. Ethyl ether.—*Vitriolic æ*. Ethyl ether.

ÆTHER ACETICUS, *m.* Acetic ether, or ethyl acetate; especially a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of ethyl acetate with small quantities of alcohol and water.—*Æ. a. martialis*. Tincture of acetate of iron.—*Spiritus ætheris aceticus*. Syn.: *liquor anodynus vegetabilis Westendorfi*. A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether with 3 parts of alcohol. Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ÆTHER CHLORATUS, *m.* Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride.—*Æ. c. alcoholicus*. See *Spiritus ætheris chlorati*.—*Æ. c. Aranii*. See *Æ. anæstheticus Aranii*.—*Æ. c. spirituosus*. See *Spiritus ætheris chlorati*.—*Spiritus ætheris chlorati*. Syn.: *æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus*, *æ. c. spirituosus*. Alcoholic hydrochloric ether. A solution of ethyl chloride in alcohol, made by distilling a mixture of sodium chloride and manganese dioxide with a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid. It is a

colorless liquid of peculiar ethereal odor and somewhat aromatic taste.

ÆTHER'AL. See **ETHEREAL**.

ÆTHE'REOOLEO'SUS. Containing a volatile or essential oil.

ÆTHER'US. From Gr., *αιθεριος*, of or belonging to the æther or upper air. 1. Of or pertaining to the æther or upper air; hence in botany, aerial. 2. Of or pertaining to ether. **Ethereal**.

ÆTHER'IAL. See **ETHEREAL**.

ÆTHERISA'TIO, f. -o'nis. Etherization.

ÆTHERISA'TUS, 1. Etherized. 2. Containing ether.

ÆTHER'RIUS. The more correct form of *æthereus* (q. v.).

ÆTHER NITRICUS, m. Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite. —**Æ. n. alcoholicus, Æ. n. alchoolisatus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici.** Spirit of nitrous ether.

ÆTHER NITRO'SUS, m. Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite.

—**Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.** Fr., *acide azotique alcoolisé, esprit de nitre dulcifié.* Ger., *versüsster Salpetergeist.* Syn.: *spiritus nitri dulcis, acidum nitricum alcoolisatum, æ. nitricus alcoolisatus* (seu *alcoholicus*). Spirit of nitrous ether, alcoholic nitrous ether, sweet spirit of nitre.

ÆTHERO'LEUM, n. 1. Etherol. 2. A volatile oil.

ÆTHEROL'ICUM, n. An ethereal preparation.

ÆTHER SULPHU'RICUS, m. Sulphuric, or ethyl, ether.

ÆTHER VITRIOL'ICUS, m. Vitriolic, or ethyl, ether.

ÆTHIOP'ICÆ, f. pl. Medicines having a black color.

ÆTHIOPIFICA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *Æthiops* (q. v.), and *facere*, to make. Pigmentation of the skin from the application of mercurial or sulphurous ointments or the internal use of silver nitrate.

ÆTHIOPIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). The act of making black, or of becoming black and discolored.

ÆTHI'OPIIS, f. -op'idis. Ger., *Mohrenkraut.* A plant described by Dioscorides and Pliny, generally supposed to be a species of sage.

ÆTHIOPIS'MUS, m. From *αιθιοπισειν*, to be like an Ethiopian. The process or condition of becoming black or discolored.

ÆTHI'OPOLEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA, f. A sort of chlorosis occurring in negroes.

ÆTHI'OPPOE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *Æthiops*, and *ποιειν*, to make. See **ÆTHIOPIOSIS**.

ÆTHI'OPPOCALYM'MA, n. -lym'matos (-is). From *Æthiops*, and *προκαλυμμα*, a veil. See **Pudendal APRON**.

ÆTHIOPS, m. -thi'opis. Gr., *αιθιοψ*, an Ethiopian, literally, a burnt face, from *αιθειν*, to burn, and *ψ*, the face. Fr., *æthiops, éthiops.* Ger., *Mohr, Metalmohr* (2d def. only). Also written *ethiops*. 1. An Ethiopian. 2. An albino. 3. An old term for many black, finely pulverized mineral preparations.—**Æ. albus.** Fr., *negre blanc* (1st def.). Ger., *weisser Neger* (1st def.). 1. An albino. 2. Mercury with chalk.—**Æ. alcalisatus.** Mercury with chalk; especially an old preparation in which mercury was triturated with powdered crab's-eyes.—**Æ. animalis.** Fr., *æ. ou éthiops animal.* Ger., *(Th)iermohr.* 1. Impure animal charcoal obtained by the incineration of small animals. 2. A preparation made by heating together equal parts of mercury and cuttle-fish bone.—**Æ. antimoniatomercurialis, Æ. antiphtthisicus.** A mixture of mercury and balsam of Peru.—**Æ. antirrheumaticus.** A mixture of mercury and guaiac resin.—**Æ. auratus.** A preparation made by triturating together equal parts of mercury and antimony pentasulphide.—**Æ. auripigmentalis.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) orpimental.* Ger., *Arsenikmohr.* A mixture of 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of orpiment.—**Æ. cretaceus.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) calcaire.* See **HYDRARGYRUM cum creta**.—**Æ. cupri.** A preparation consisting of a mixture of cupric carbonate and mercury, used as a remedy against epilepsy.—**Æ. diureticus.** A preparation made up of mercury mixed with juniper gum.—**Æ. ferrius.** See **Æ. martialis**.—**Æ. graphiticus.** Fr., *æ.*

(ou *éthiops*) *graphitique.* A mixture of 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of charcoal or graphite, recommended in herpes.—**Æ. gummosus.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) gommeux.* Mercury triturated to the point of extinction with gum arabic or mucilage.—**Æ. hypnoticus, Æ. hypopnoicus.** Fr., *Æ. hypnotique.* Ger., *Schweissmohr.* Black sulphide of mercury prepared by precipitation.—**Æ. jovialis.** Ger., *Zinnmohr.* A mixture of equal parts of tin, mercury, and sulphur, asserted to act as a taniacide.—**Æ. magnesiacus.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) magnésien.* A preparation made by triturating together 16 parts each of mercury and manna and 1 part of magnesia, then washing with water to withdraw the manna, and adding 2 parts of magnesia.—**Æ. martialis.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) martial.* Ger., *Eisenmohr.* Martial æ. Magnetic oxide of iron artificially prepared by infusing iron filings in water until they are reduced to an ink-black powder.—**Æ. mercurialis.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) mercuriel.* See **Æ. mineralis** and **Æ. hypopnoicus**.—**Æ. mercurii per se.** See **Æ. per se**.—**Æ. mineral.** See **Æ. mineralis** and the major list.—**Æ. mineralis.** Fr., *æ. ou éthiops minéral.* Ger., *Mineralmohr.* **Æ. mineral,** mercury with sulphur. A preparation consisting of mercury and sulphur triturated together.—**Æ. mineralis fusione paratus.** A preparation made by mixing mercury with melted sulphur.—**Æ. mineralis oxydulatus.** See under **Æ. mineralis**.—**Æ. mineralis via humida paratus.** A preparation made by triturating at a gentle heat equal parts of sulphate of mercury, sulphur, and a solution of sulphurated potassa.—**Æ. narcoticus.** Fr., *æ. narcotique.* Ger., *betäubender Mohr.* See **Æ. hypnoticus**.—**Æ. orpimentalis.** See **Æ. auripigmentalis**.—**Æ. per se.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) per se.* A preparation described by Boerhaave, consisting of a gray powder made either by exposing impure mercury to the air or by triturating mercury either with or without the addition of mucilage.—**Æ. platini-cus.** Ger., *Platilmohr.* Platinum black.—**Æ. purgans.** A mixture of mercury with calomel or jalap.—**Æ. vegetabilis.** Fr., *æ. (ou éthiops) végétal.* Ger., *Pflanzenmohr.* Vegetable æ. 1. Charcoal obtained by the combustion of sea-weed. It was used as an application to scrofulous swellings. 2. Soot. 3. Roasted opium.—**Æ. vegetabilis suberinus.** Burnt cork.—**Animal æ.** See **Æ. animalis**.—**Martial æ.** See **Æ. martialis**.—**Orpimental æ.** See **Æ. auripigmentalis**.—**Vegetable æ.** See **Æ. vegetabilis**.

ÆTHIOPS MIN'ERAL. Also written *ethiops mineral.* See **Æ. mineralis**.

ÆTHI'OPUS, m. **Æthiops**.—**Æ. albus.** See **HYDRARGYRUM cum creta**.

ÆTH'MOID. See **ETHMOID**.

ÆTH'OCES, pl. *Æth'ocum.* **Ætholices.** See **ÆTHOLIX**.

ÆTH'OGEN. From *αιθων*, brilliant, and *γενεσθαι*, to become. Fr., *éthogène.* Ger., *Aethogen.* Also written *ethogen.* A compound of nitrogen with boron, so called on account of its intense brilliancy when heated by the blow-pipe.

ÆTHOKIR'RHIN. From *αιθων*, brilliant, and *κίρρος*, tawny yellow. Fr., *étho-kirrhine.* Ger., *Aethokirrhin.* A yellow coloring matter obtained from the flowers of *Antirrhinum linaria*.

ÆTH'OLIX, f. -thol'icis. Gr., *αιθολιξ* (from *αιθειν*, to light up, kindle). A fiery pustule of the skin; a bulla produced by heat.

ÆTHOM'MA, n. -om'matis. From *αιθος*, burnt, brown-red, and *ομμα*, the eye (1st def.); (Gr., *αιθος*, burning or heat, and *ομμα* (2d def.). Fr., *œil de loup* (ou de *mauvais garçon*) (1st def.). 1. That condition of the eye in which the humors and tunics are black or pigmented. 2. That morbid condition in which flashes of light and flame appear before the eye.

ÆTHU'SA, f. From *αιθειν*, to light up, on account of the brilliancy of its leaves, or on account of its acidity. Fr., *æthuse, êthuse.* Ger., *Gleisse.* A genus of *Umbellif-*

eric, tribe *Seselinæ*, and subtribe *Eunanthæ*.—**Æ cynapium**. Fr., *petite ciguë*, *ciguë des jardins*, *ache des chiens*, *faux persil*. Ger., *Hundspetersilie*, *Gartenschierling*. Fool's parsley; a species growing wild in Europe, and also found occasionally in America. It is said to be an acro-narcotic poison like conium, although its poisonous properties have been denied. It was formerly employed as a stomachic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—**Æ. meum**. See **MEUM athamanticum**.

ÆTH'USIN(E), *n.* Fr., *æthusine*, *éthusine*. Ger., *Æthusin*. The poisonous alkaloid of *Æthusa cynapium*.

ÆTH'YL, *n.* Indeel. See **ETHYL**.

ÆTH'YLAS, *m.* and *f.* -*la'tis*. An ethylate.

ÆTHYLA'TUS. Combined with or containing ethyl.

ÆTHYLE'NUM, *n.* Ethylene.

ÆTHYLICO'DES. From *αἰθάλει* (an unclassical form of *αἰθάλη*), and *εἶδος*, likeness. Bullous (often wrongly rendered pustular).

ÆTHYL'ICUS. Ethylic.

ÆTHYLIDE'NUM, *n.* Ethylidene.

ÆTHYL'IUM, *n.* Ethyl.

ÆTH'YLM, *n.* Ethyl.

ÆTIA, *f.* Gr., *αἷτια*. A cause (as of a disease).

ÆTIOI' PHLE'BES, *m. pl.* Gr., *ἀέτιοι φλέβες*. Lit., the eagle-veins; the temporal veins.

ÆTIOLO'GIC(AL). Fr., *étologique*. Ger., *ätiologisch*. Pertaining to ætiology.

ÆTIOLO'GICALLY. As regards ætiology.

ÆTIOLO'GIST. Lat., *ætiologus*. One who studies the causes of disease.

ÆTIOLO'GY. Gr., *αἰτιολογία* (from *αἷτια*, a cause). Lat., *ætiologia*. Fr., *étiologie*. Ger., *Ätiologie*. 1. That branch of pathology which deals with the causes of disease. 2. In biology, the science of the causes of biological phenomena and of their relation to general physical laws.

ÆTION, *n.* See **ÆTIA**.

ÆTION'YMOUS. Gr., *αἰτιώνυμος*. Lat., *ætionymus*. Named from the cause (said of diseases, e. g., lead colic, mercurialism, etc.).

ÆTITE. Gr., *ἀέτις*. Lat., *ætiles*. Fr., *aétite*, *Pierre d'aigle*. Ger., *Ättil*, *Adlerstein*. The eagle-stone; a concretion of teroxide of iron, or any kind of stone having a loose nucleus, so called because, having first been found in an eagle's nest, it was fabled to have been carried there by the bird to facilitate the laying of its eggs; bound to the arm, it was supposed to prevent abortion, and, to the thigh, to assist delivery.

AFFEC'TIO, *f.* -*onis*. From *afficere*, to exert an influence upon. An affection (in the sense of disease).—**A. arthritica cordis**. See **Cardiac GOUT**.—**A. bovina**. A disease of cattle due to a small worm which penetrates the tissues.—**A. sarmatica**. The Sarmatian disease. See **PLICA**.—**A. tympanitica**. See **TYMPANITES**.—**A. uterina**. An old term for hysteria.

AFFEC'TION. Lat., *affectio* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Leidenschaft*, *Angegriffenwerden*. The action or effect of any morbid influence; a disease. In the pl., grief, terror, etc.—**Membranous a. of the intestine**, **Mucous a. of the intestine**, **Painful a. of the intestine**. Membranous enteritis.

AFFEC'TIVE. Pertaining to the affections or mental emotions.

AFFEC'TUS, *m.* -*tus*. A diseased state.—**A. epidemicus liedensis**. Of Sylvius, intermittent fever.—**A. flatulentus**. Hypochondriasis, melancholia.—**A. hyderodes**. Dropsy.—**A. hystericus**. Hysteria.—**A. implicatus**. A complicated affection; one in which several parts of the body are affected at the same time.—**A. magnus**. Epilepsy.—**A. melancholicus**. Melancholia.—**A. mirachialis**. An old term for any disease or pain in the abdomen.—**A. præcordialis**. Hypochondriasis.—**A. spasmodicoconvulsivus laborium**. See **TIC douloureux**. **AFF'ERENT**. Lat., *afferens* (from *adferre*, to bear to), *advehens*. Fr., *afférent*. Ger., *zuführend*. Syn.: cen-

tripetal (2d def.). 1. Serving to convey a fluid, like blood or lymph, to an organ or part (e. g., *a. vessels*). 2. Conveying anything from the periphery to the centre.

AFFINA'TIO, *f.* -*onis*. Affinity.—**A. aggregata**. See **AFFINITY of aggregation**.—**A. complicata**, **A. composita**, **A. simplex**. See **AFFINITY of composition**.

AFFI'NIS. Related.

AFFIN'ITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. Affinity.—**A. adjuta**. See **Mediating AFFINITY**.—**A. animalium**. The relationship of animals to each other.—**A. appropriata**, **A. approximata**. See **Mediating AFFINITY**.—**A. chemica**. Chemical affinity.—**A. compositionis**. Affinity of composition.—**A. divellens**. Divellent affinity.—**A. mixtionis**. Affinity of composition.—**A. prædisponens**. Predisposing affinity.—**A. producta**. Developed affinity.—**A. quiescens**. Quiescent affinity.—**A. reciproca**. Reciprocal affinity.—**A. synthetica**. Chemical affinity.

AFFIN'ITY. Lat., *affinitas*, *affinatio*. Fr., *affinité*. Ger., *Affinität*, *Verwandschaft*. Literally, relationship or kinship. 1. In chemistry, the attraction of substances for each other, or the tendency of dissimilar substances to unite with each other. 2. In teratology, the tendency of double monsters to unite by their homologous surfaces, parts, or organs.—**A. for oxygen**. Fr., *affinité pour l'oxygène*. Inflammability.—**A. of aggregation**. Lat., *affinatio aggregata*. Fr., *affinité d'aggrégation*. Ger., *Anhäufungsaffinität*. Syn.: *mechanical a.*, *cohesive attraction*. The force which unites similar molecules together and builds them up into masses.—**A. of an intermedium**. See **Mediating a.**—**A. of composition**. Lat., *affinitas compositionis* (seu *mixtionis*). Fr., *affinité simple* (ou *de composition*). Ger., *zusammensetzende* (oder *vermischende*) *Affinität*. The tendency displayed by two or more substances to unite directly to form a compound without the destruction of any previously existing compound.—**A. of heat**. The supposed attraction of heat for a substance, producing the decomposition of the latter when heated.—**A. of mixture**. See **A. of composition**.—**A. of solution**. Fr., *affinité de solution*. The attraction existing between a dissolved substance and its solvent.—**Alternating elective a.** See **Reciprocal a.**—**Appropriate a.** Lat., *affinitas appropriata*. See **Mediating a.**—**Chemical a.** Lat., *affinitas chemica*. Fr., *affinité chimique*. Ger., *chemische Anziehungskraft* (oder *Affinität*, oder *Verwandschaft*). See **A.** (1st def.).—**Compound a.** Lat., *affinitas composita*. Fr., *affinité composée*. Ger., *mehrfache Verwandschaft*. See **A. of composition**.—**Compound elective a.** Double a.—**Current a.** The electrical force developed in a galvanic battery.—**Developed a.** Lat., *affinitas producta*. Fr., *affinité produite* (ou *secondaire*). Ger., *erzeugte Verwandschaft*. The a. manifested by a compound of two substances for a third substance with which neither of the components separately enters into combination.—**Disposing a.** See **Predisposing a.**—**Divellent a.** Lat., *affinitas divellens*. Fr., *affinité divellente*. Syn.: *separating a.* The force which leads to the formation of new compounds by the decomposition of old ones. Opposed to *Quiescent a.*—**Double a.**, **Double elective a.** Lat., *tractio electiva duplex*. Fr., *affinité double* (ou *double élective*). Ger., *doppelte chemische Verwandschaft*, *doppelte Wahlverwandschaft*. The chemical force which produces double decomposition; i. e., from two binary compounds, AB and CD, produces two new compounds, AC and BD.—**Elective a.** Fr., *affinité élective*. Ger., *Wahlverwandschaft*. The attraction exerted by a body A or a compound AD for one component D of a compound BC, producing decomposition of the latter and the formation of a new compound AC. See **Simple elective a.** and **Double elective a.**—**Elementary a.** Fr., *affinité élémentaire*. The a. existing between the elements of which two or more compounds are made up.—**In-**

ducing a., Inductive a., Imparted a., Intermediate a. See *Mediating a.*—**Latent a.** See *Quiescent a.*—**Mechanical a.** See *A. of aggregation.*—**Mediating a.** Lat., *affinitas approximans* (seu *appropriata*, seu *adjuta*). Ger., *vermittelnde Verwandtschaft*. Syn.: *inducing* (or *appropriate*) a. The a. by virtue of which a substance which is not itself capable of entering into direct combination with a second substance becomes so capable by uniting with a third substance which can combine with the second. Cf. *Predisposing a.*—**Mixing a.** A. of composition.—**Predisposing a.** Lat., *affinitas prædisponens*. Ger., *prädisponirende Verwandtschaft*. Syn.: *disposing a.* The a. of a substance D for a compound AC, which a. is supposed to be able to effect the formation of the latter when D is added to a mixture of a substance C and a compound AB, although the affinity of C for A is less than that of A for B; now generally believed not to exist.—**Quiescent a.** Lat., *affinitas quiescens*. Fr., *affinité quiescente*. Syn.: *latent a.* The force which tends to keep the dissimilar molecules of a compound united. Opposed to *Divellent a.*—**Reciprocal a.** Lat., *affinitas reciproca*. Fr., *affinité réciproque*. Ger., *reciproke Verwandtschaft*. Chemical a. the result of which is the exact converse of that produced by ordinary chemical a.; i. e., an attraction existing between the products of composition and decomposition due to chemical action, which attraction results in the formation of the original bodies compounded or decomposed. Reciprocal a. never exists unless the circumstances under which the original chemical action took place are altered. That is, if 2 compounds AB and CD form, when brought together, 2 new compounds AD and BC, the latter will not be re-formed into the original bodies AB and CD unless from some change in the conditions under which the primary decomposition occurred.—**Resulting a., Secondary a.** See *Developed a.*—**Separating a.** See *Divellent a.*—**Simple a.** Fr., *affinité simple*. See *A. of composition.*—**Simple elective a.** Lat., *attractio electiva simplex*. Fr., *affinité simple élective*. Ger., *einfache Wahlverwandtschaft*. Syn.: *simple elective attraction*. Elective a. exerted by a simple body A upon one component of a compound BC, as distinguished from *double elective a.*, or the mutual attraction of the elements of two compound bodies, AD and BC.—**Single a.** See *A. of composition.*—**Single elective a.** See *Simple elective a.*—**Vital a.** The power which forms the fluids and solids of the body out of the common circulating fluids.

AFFIXION. Lat., *affixio* (from *affigere*, to fasten to). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anheftung*. See **ADHESION**.

AFFLATUS, m. -*flatus*. From *afflare*, to blow upon. 1. A blast of air which produces disease by striking the body. 2. The violent expulsion of gas from the body; belching. 3. A kind of erysipelas which attacks people suddenly.

AFFLIC'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *affligere*, to strike, to cast down. Pain or suffering of mind or body. Despondency; mental disorder accompanied by bodily trouble.

AFFLUENCE. Lat., *affluentia* (from *affluere*, to flow to). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Zufluss, Zuströmen*. 1. A flowing into, or influx. 2. Profusion; abundance. 3. Hence, in pathology, an afflux (q. v.).

AFFLUENT. Lat., *affluens*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *zuströmend*. 1. Flowing toward; proceeding in a determinate direction. 2. In pathology, accumulating in excess in one part or organ; producing an afflux. 3. Confluent.

AFFLUX, AFFLUXION. Lat., *affluxus*. Fr., *afflux*. Ger., *Zufluss, Zuströmen*. A flowing to or into; in pathology, the accumulation of an unnaturally large quantity of fluid in any part of the body.—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *idiopathique*. An a. of blood or humors produced directly by irritation of the part at which the a. occurs.—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *a. symptomatique*. An

a. of blood or humors produced as a symptom of irritation or disease in a part remote from the one at which the a. occurs.

AFFUSE'. From *affundere*, to pour upon. Fr., *affuser*. Ger., *aufgiessen, hinzugiessen*. To pour upon; to sprinkle.

AFFUSIO, f. -*o'nis*. 1. An affusion. 2. An infusion. 3. Suffusion. 4. A cataract.—**A. frigida.** See **Cold AFFUSION.**—**A. oculi.** Cataract.—**A. orbicularis.** See **PLACENTA UTERI**.

AFFUSION. Gr., *πρόσχυσις, ἐπίχυσις*. Lat., *affusio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aufgiessung, Zuguss, Nachfülle*. A pouring upon; especially the discharge of liquid from a reservoir upon any part of the body. It differs from douching in that the water is poured from a height.—**Cold a.** Lat., *affusio frigida*. Fr., *a. froide*. Ger., *kalte Aufgiessung*. A method of cooling the body in fevers by pouring cold water over the patient.

AFFE'TAL. From *a priv.*, and *fœtus* (q. v.). Having no fœtus.

AFF'RAL. A proprietary antizymotic compound containing salicylic acid, used as a preservative of fermented liquors.

AFF'TANNIN. A certain vegetable infusion containing formaldehyde, used in veterinary practice.

AFF'TER-ACTION. Ger., *Nachwirkung*. A term used by du Bois Reymond to describe the negative variation in the current which is observed for a short time in a muscle after it has been tetanized.—**Inner a.-a.** Ger., *innere Nachwirkung*. A.-a. involving the entire muscle or muscular fibre.—**Terminal a.-a.** Ger., *terminale Nachwirkung*. A.-a. which is confined to the ends of the muscular fibres.

AFF'TERBIRTH. Lat., *secundinæ*. Fr., *arrière-faix*. Ger., *Aftergeburt, Nachgeburt*. 1. The secundines (q. v.). 2. In a more restricted sense, the placenta.

AFF'TERBRAIN. Ger., *Nachhirn*. See **METENCEPHALON**.

AFF'TER-CURRENT. See under **CURRENT.**—**Polarizing a.-c.** See **Polarizing after-CURRENT**.

AFF'TER-DAMP. From Ger., *Dampf*, vapor. The irrespirable mixture of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other gases formed as the result of the explosion of fire-damp in coal-mines.

AFF'TER-IMAGE. Fr., *arrière-image*. Ger., *Nachbild*. An impression of an object upon the retina which remains for a certain time after the light is withdrawn.—**Colored a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images colorées*. Ger., *farbige Nachbilder*. Retinal impressions of objects looked at, which remain after the object has passed away from the field of vision. They may be either of the same color as the object or of a complementary color.—**Negative a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images négatives*. Ger., *negative Nachbilder*. A.-i's in which what is bright in the image corresponds to what is dark in the object, and *vice versa*.—**Positive a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images positives*. Ger., *positive Nachbilder*. Those in which the bright parts of the image correspond to the bright parts of the object, and the dark parts to the dark parts of the object.—**Positive complementary a.-i.** Fr., *arrière-image positive complémentaire*. Ger., *positives complementäres Nachbild*. A retinal impression of varying duration and of a complementary color to that of the original object often following rapidly upon an a.-i. of the same color as the object.

AFF'TERING. Ger., *Aftermilch*. The last milk drawn in milking.

AFF'TERMILKING. See **AFTERING**.

AFF'TER-PAINS. Lat., *dolores* (seu *tormina*) *post partum*. Fr., *douleurs tranches* (ou *coliques*), *tranchées utérines*. Ger., *Nachwehen*. Painful contractions of the uterus after delivery.

AFF'TER-PERCEPTION. Fr., *perception secondaire*. Ger., *Nachempfindung*. The perception of a sensory impres-

sion after the cause producing the impression has been removed; the conscious reception of an after-sensation. —**A.-p. of sound.** Fr., *perception secondaire des sons*. Ger., *Nachempfindung der Schallen*. Perception of sound continuing for a short time after the action of the objective source of sound has ceased. By some this is regarded as a picture of the memory, by others as similar to the after-images of the retina.

AFTER-SENSATION. The persistence of a sensory impression after the sensory stimulus which gives rise to it has ceased to act. Cf. AFTER-IMAGE and AFTER-PERCEPTION.

AFTER-SHAFT. See HYPORRHACHIS.

AFTER-TREATMENT. Ger., *Nachbehandlung*. A term generally applied to the management of a case after a surgical operation.

AFTHORN. See Posterior CORNU.

AGALACTA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See AGALACTIA.

AGALACT'IA, AGALACT'IO, f. -ac'tie, -actio'nis. From a priv., and γάλα, milk. Fr., *agalactie*. Ger., *Agalactie*, *Milchmangel*. A failure of the mammary secretion to appear after confinement, or its untimely disappearance.

AGALAC'TOS, f. -lac'ti. Gr., ἀγάλακτος. A woman who has no milk in her breasts.

AGALACTO'US. Gr., ἀγάλακτος (from a priv., or copulative [4th def.], and γάλα, milk). Lat., *agalactus*. Fr., *agalacte* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *milchleer*, *milchlos* (1st and 2d def's), *milchvertreibend* (3d def.), *verbrüdet*, *verschwistert* (4th def.). 1. Having no milk in the breasts; affected with agalactia. 2. Not suckled (said of children). 3. Having the power of stopping or diminishing the secretion of milk. 4. Suckled from the same breast.

AG'AL-AG'AL. See AGAR-AGAR.

AGALA'SIA, f. See AGALACTIA.—**A. contagiosa.** An epidemic contagious disease of sheep and goats characterized by agalactia.

AG'ALAX. -ac'tos (-is). Gr., ἀγάλαξ. Agalactous.

AG'ALAXY. Gr., ἀγαλαξία. Lat., *agalaxia*, *agalaxis*. Fr., *agalaxie*. Ger., *Agalaxie*. See AGALACTIA.

AGAL'IA. A commercial term for musk.

AG'ALLOCH. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGAL'LOCHUM, n. From ἀγάλλοχον. Fr., *agalloche*. Ger., *Agallocheholz* (1st def.). 1. Aloes-wood. 2. The tree from which aloes-wood was obtained, especially *Excoccaria agallocha* or *Aquilaria agallocha*.—**A. verum.** See A. (2d def.).

AGAL'LUGEN, AGAL'LUGI. See AGALLOCHUM (1st def.).

AGALORRHŒ'A, f. From a priv., γάλα, milk, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *agalorrhée*. That form of agalactia in which there is cessation of the flow of milk, as distinguished from an original absence of the secretion.

AGAL'LUGI, AGA'LUGIN. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGAMOGEN'ESIS, f. -gene'sios (-gen'esis). From a priv., γάμος, marriage, and γένεσις, birth. Fr., *agamogénèse*. Non-sexual reproduction; that form of generation in which the germ develops into an independent organism without undergoing the influence of any other living matter.

AGAMOGENET'IC. Fr., *agamogénésique*, *agamogénéti-que*. Ger., *agamogenetisch*. Non-sexually reproductive. See AGAMOGENESIS.

AGANACTE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From Gr., ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain or irritation. Pain; a painful condition of a part.

AGANOBLEPH'ARON, n. From ἀγανobleφάρος, mild-eyed. Celio's name for an abnormal adhesion of the eyelids, preventing the opening of the eye.

AG'ARAG'AR, AGAR-AGAR. An East Indian word. Fr., *algue de Java*, *mousse de Jafna* (ou de Ceylan). Ger., *Ceylonmoos*, *Jaffnamoos*. Syn.: *aja-aja*, *agal-agal*. Ceylonmoss, Bengal isinglass. A substance resembling isin-

glass, consisting of a dried sea-weed brought into commerce from the East Indies under the form of transparent colorless strips, almost wholly soluble in water, forming a large quantity of thick jelly. It forms an article of food in the East Indies and is used in the arts as a substitute for gelatin. It is also employed as a medium for the cultivation of the *Bacteria* by Koch's method. It contains gelose.—**Ceylon a.-a.** Fr., *mousse de Ceylan*, *lichen de Ceylan amyglacé*. Ger., *Ceylonmoos*. The variety imported from Ceylon, consisting chiefly of *Gracilaria* (or *Plocaria*, or *Sphærococcus*, or *Fucus*) *lichenoides*, the *Alga* which is said (but probably erroneously) to be used by the *Hirundo esculenta* in making its edible nest.—**Japanese a.-a.** Syn.: *Japanese isinglass*. A variety derived from several *Algae*, especially *Gelidium corneum* and *Gelidium cartilagineum* (*Sphærococcus cartilagineus*), and, according to some, also from *Gloiopeltis* (*Sphærococcus*) *tenax* and *Sphærococcus compressus*. It occurs in commerce in transparent pieces 2 feet long and as thick as a straw (prepared in Singapore by steeping the *Algae* in hot water), or oftener in yellowish-white masses a foot long and upward of an inch wide. It is the kind suitable for bacterial cultivation.—**Macassar a.-a.** A variety coming from the straits between Borneo and the Celebes Island, and consisting of impure *Eucheuma spinosum* incrustated with salt.

AG'ARIC. From ἀγαρικόν, A., white a., derived by Dioscorides from Agara, a town in Sarmatia, and by others from Agarci, a town in Asia; but more probably from Pers., *ghâriqân*, with the art., *al*, prefixed, or perhaps from Ar., *ghâr*, belly. Lat., *agaricon*, *agaricus*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Blätterpilz*, *Blätterschwamm*, *Baumschwamm* (2d def.). 1. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* comprising the mushrooms and toad-stools. See AGARICUS (1st def.). 2. A name given to certain *Fungi* forming excrescences upon trees. See AGARICUS (2d def.) and POLYPORUS. 3. When used without qualification, white a. or *Polyporus officinalis*.—**A. resin.** Ger., *Lärchenschwammharz*. An amorphous substance obtained from larch a., said to have the composition C₅₁H₃₂O₁₀.—**Bug a.** *Agaricus muscarius*; so called because employed as a bug-poison.—**Female a.** See POLYPORUS *igniarius*.—**Fly a.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**Golden a.** *Agaricus cæsaricus*.—**Ivory a.** *Agaricus (Hygrophorus) eburneus*.—**Larch a.** Fr., *a. du mélèze*. Ger., *Lärchenschwamm*. *Polyporus officinalis*.—**Male a.** Lat., *agaricus mas*. *Polyporus officinalis*.—**Mineral a.** Lat., *agaricus mineralis*. Fr., *a. minéral*. Ger., *Bergmilch*, *Mondmilch*. Syn.: *lac lunæ* (seu *montium*); *medulla lapidum*. Rock-milk. A white, spongy, friable mineral resembling a fungus in appearance found in fissures of limestone, in limestone caverns, and at the bottoms of lakes whose waters contain lime in solution. It consists almost entirely of calcium carbonate.—**Oak a.** Lat., *agaricus quercus* (seu *quercinus*). Fr., *a. de chêne*. Ger., *Eichenblätterschwamm*. *Polyporus igniarius* and *fomentarius*.—**Pepper a.** *Agaricus (Lactarius) piperatus*.—**Physicians' a.** Fr., *a. des médecins*. *Polyporus officinalis*.—**Spring a.** *Agaricus vernus*.—**Surgeons' a.** Lat., *agaricus chirurgorum*. Fr., *a. des chirurgiens*. *Polyporus igniarius*.—**White a.** Lat., *agaricus albus*. Fr., *a. blanc*. *Polyporus officinalis*.

AGAR'IC ACID. See AGARICIC ACID.

AGAR'ICIC ACID. Fr., *acide agaricique*. Ger., *Agaricinsäure*. A white crystalline acid obtained by Fleury from larch agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*).

AGAR'ICIFORM. Fr., It., Sp., *agariciforme*. Having the shape of a mushroom.

AGAR'ICIN. Fr., *agaricine*. Ger., *A.* A principle extracted by Schoonbroodt from white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*); a white crystalline powder, soluble with difficulty in water and insoluble in ether, having a taste at first insipid, then sweetish, and finally bitter

and acrid. It has been used to check night sweats in phthisis.

AGARICIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Agaricin*. An alkaloid obtained from several species of *Agaricus*; probably identical with amanitin.

AGARICON, AGARICUM, *n.* Gr., ἀγαρικόν. White agaric. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*.

AGARICUS, *m.* For deriv. and foreign equivalents, see *AGARIC*. 1. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* (*Carposporeæ*) of the order *Agaricini*, distinguished by the fleshy character of the hat-shaped cap, or pileus, and by the gill-like, spore-bearing laminae which the latter bears upon its inferior surface, which are composed of two readily separable parallel lamellae inclosing a filamentous tissue continuous with the substance of the pileus. It comprises about 1,300 species.

—*A. acris*. *Lactarius acris*, *Lactarius controversus*, and *Lactarius piperatus*.—*A. æruginus*. See *A. odoratus*.—*A. æruginosus*. A poisonous species belonging to the subgenus *Stropharia*, with the pileus at first of an æruginous color, afterward becoming paler, and the stipes



A section of the young plant.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS. (AFTER B. FRANK.)

floccose below the ring.—*A. agrestis*. A variety of *A. dealbatus*.—*A. albellus*. Fr., *mousseron de France*, *vrai mousseron*. An edible French species belonging to *Tricholoma*, remarkable for its milky whiteness and its musky odor.—*A. albus*. 1. White agaric. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*. 2. A species belonging to the subgenus *Tricholoma*.—*A. alliatus*. *Marasmius scorodionius*.—*A. alutaceus*. 1. *Russula alutacea*. 2. A species placed in the subgenus *Annularia* of *A.*—*A. alutarius*. The *A. campestris*.—*A. amanita*. See *A. gracilentus*.—*A. amarus*. 1. The *A. fascicularis*. 2. The *Lactarius piperatus*.—*A. amethystinus*. Fr., *palomet*, *palomette des Béarnais*, *colombe*, *mousseron* (all of 1st def.). Syn.: *A. palometus*, *Hypophyllum palumbinum* (both of 1st def.). 1. An edible European species belonging to *Tricholoma*, distinguished by the white pileus with lilac spots and the white stipes and lamellae. 2. See *A. lacatus*.—*A. amygdalinus*. An edible American species.—*A. angustissimus*. A species, probably edible, belonging to *Collybia*, with white very thickly set, narrow lamellae and a flexuous stipes.—*A. annularis*, *A. annularius*. Fr., *agaric annulaire*. See *A.*

melleus.—*A. aquifolii*. Fr., *agaric du houx*. A European species said to be edible, belonging to *Pleurotus*, distinguished from *A. olearius* by its white stipes and the less distinctly marked lamellae, which at their inner (posterior) extremities are joined together to form a ring.—*A. arvensis*. Ger., *Schafchampignon*. Meadow-mushroom, horse-mushroom; an edible species belonging to the subgenus *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*. It is distinguished from the latter chiefly by its hollow stipes and its broad double ring. It sometimes reaches a very great size.—*A. atramentarius*. *Coprinus atramentarius*.—*A. atramentosus*. A species belonging to *Collybia*, distinguished by its black flesh and the dark hue of its pileus, stipes, and closely set, rather narrow lamellae. It is said to contain dioxyquinone.—*A. attenuatus*. See *A. cylindraceus*.—*A. aurantiacus*. *A. caesareus*, *Lactarius aurantiacus*, and *Hypogophyllum conicus*.—*A. auratus*. 1. A species belonging to *Tricholoma* with a smooth yellow pileus, afterward changing to red, and yellow lamellae. 2. The *A. xanthopus* of Fries. 3. A name given to species now referred to *Cortinarius* and *Russula*.—*A. auriculatus*. Fr., *oreillette*. An edible French species, probably *A. eryngii*.—*A. bifidus*. *Russula virescens*.—*A. bombycinus*. An edible species, occurring in the United States and Europe, although rarely in England, belonging to the subgenus *Volvaria*, having a dry fibrillose pileus and solid stipes.—*A. brevipes*. Fr., *tortue*, *bouclier*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum testudo*. A species said to be edible, belonging to *Tricholoma* and distinguished by its short, solid, rigid, dark-colored stipes.—*A. bufonius*. Fr., *dore soufrée*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum aureosulfureum*. An edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having an agreeable taste and a marked odor. It resembles the poisonous *A. sulfureus*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by its less pronounced sulphur color, its striated flocculose stipes, and its more closely set lamellae.—*A. bulbosus*. 1. *Cortinarius bulbosus*. 2. A species comprising the genera *A. virosus*, *A. phalloides*, *A. vernus*, and *A. mappa*.—*A. bullaceus*. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a tawny-brown pileus, fibrillose stipes, and adnate iron-colored lamellae.—*A. caesareus*. Fr., *orange*. Ger., *Kaiserling*, *Kaiserschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita caesarea* (seu *aurantiaca*); *Hypophyllum caesareum*. Golden agaric; a very excellent edible species belonging to the suborder *Amanita*, distinguished by its orange-colored pileus, pale-yellow lamellae, and very large volva.—*A. caespitosus*. An edible species found in the United States growing in clusters of 50 to 100 individuals.—*A. campestris*. Fr., *agaric champêtre* ou *comestible*, *champignon de couche*. Ger., *Champignon*, *Drüschling*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum campestre* (seu *exquisitum*, seu *globosum*). The common edible mushroom. A species belonging to *Psalliota*, distinguished by the silky floccose or finely scaly pileus, the somewhat reddish tint of the flesh, and the pinkish lamellae changing to a dark brown. There are many varieties.—*A. cantharellus*. See *CANTHARELLUS cibarius*.—*A. caryophylleus*. *Marasmius oreades*.—*A. castaneus*. Fr., *agaric châtain*. See *CORTINARIUS castaneus*.—*A. ceciliæ*. A species said to be edible, belonging to *Amanita*. It is nearly the same as, if not identical with, *A. vaginatus*.—*A. cepæstipes*. Syn.: *Lepiota cepæstipes*. A poisonous species belonging to *Lepiota*, having a bell-shaped pileus with scattered scales and a hollow ventricose stipes. It grows on the bark of trees. It presents two varieties, a white and a yellow, the former of which has been identified by some with *A. cretaceus*.—*A. chantarellus*. Can-



AGARICUS CEPÆSTIPES.
(AFTER LOUDON.)

by some with *A. cretaceus*.—*A. chantarellus*. Can-

tharellus cibarius.—**A. chirurgorum**. Surgeons' agaric. See **POLYPORUS igniarius**.—**A. chirurgorum præparatus**. Amadou.—**A. cinnamomeus**. *Cortinarius cinnamomeus*.—**A. clavæformis**, **A. claviformis**. *Hygrophorus pratensis* (seu *virginicus*).—**A. clavus**. 1. *A. esculentus*. 2. A species belonging to *Collybia*.—**A. clypeolarius**. Fr., *coullemelle*, *bouclier*, *agaric en bouclier*. Syn.: *Lepiota clypeolaria*. A poisonous species belonging to *Lepiota*, characterized by the epidermis of the pileus peeling off and being broken up into ferruginous scales, by the white numerous lamellæ, a subsquamose stipes, and a floccose fugacious ring. It is distinguished from *A. procerus* by its smaller size, its non-bulbous stipes, and, according to some, its marked odor, which, however, is frequently absent. There are several varieties, some of which are now regarded as distinct species.—**A. coccola**. Syn.: *Amanita coccola*. An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, found on the shores of the Mediterranean, having a grayish-white pileus with an incurved margin.—**A. collinus**. 1. A species belonging to *Collybia*. 2. *Marasmius oreades*.—**A. colubrinus**. Syn.: *Lepiota colubrina*. 1. A poisonous species now included with *A. clypeolarius*. 2. An edible species now referred to *A. procerus*. 3. A species allied to 1 and 2, and belonging to *Lepiota*, characterized by the imbricated tomentose scales which cover the pileus.—**A. columbetta**. A small species belonging to *Tricholoma*, growing in sandy places in Europe and the United States, with a white pileus which, at first smooth, afterward becomes scaly and cracked, and is often covered with reddish or lilac spots; said to be edible.—**A. comarus**, **A. comatus**. *Coprinus comatus*.—**A. conchatus**. *Panus conchatus*.—**A. congregatus**. *A. melleus*.—**A. conicus**. 1. *Hygrophorus conicus*. 2. *A. viperinus*.—**A. consociatus**. An edible species growing in the United States.—**A. contortus**. A variety of *A. fusipes* (q. v.).—**A. controversus**. *Lactarius controversus*.—**A. coriaceus**. *Marasmius oreades*.—**A. cornucopiæ**. *Panus conchatus*.—**A. corrugis**. A species belonging to *Psathyra*, with a somewhat rose-colored pileus and dark-violet lamellæ.—**A. corticatus**. *Marasmius oreades*.—**A. cossus**. *Hygrophorus cossus*.—**A. crassipes**. *A. fusipes*.—**A. cretaceus**. 1. An edible species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, growing in the United States and Europe. It is distinguished by its white pileus, hollow stipes, and the white lamellæ, which retain their hue for a long time. 2. An edible species belonging to *Lepiota*, usually considered to be a variety of *A. cepæ stipes*, but probably distinct from the latter.—**A. cristatus**. Syn.: *Lepiota cristata*. A species alleged to be poisonous, having a whitish pileus covered with reddish scales, and slender deciduous ring. It has a penetrating fœtid odor. It is closely allied to *A. clypeolarius*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety.—**A. crustuliniformis**. A non-edible species belonging to *Hebeloma*.—**A. cumulatus**. *A. melleus*.—**A. cyanoxanthus**. *Russula cyanoxantha*.—**A. cylindraceus**. Fr., *agaric atténué pirouade*. Syn.: *A. attenuatus*. An edible French species belonging to *Pholiota*, with a dirty-yellow pileus, a white stipes thinned at its lower part, and lamellæ white changing to a ferruginous hue.—**A. cylindricus**. *Coprinus comatus*.—**A. dealbatus**. An edible species with an ivory-white, somewhat shiny pileus and slender stipes, belonging to *Clitocybe*. A variety, *A. dealbatus*, var. *agrestis* (*A. agrestis* of some), is described.—**A. deliciosus**. *Lactarius deliciosus*.—**A. depluens**. An edible species belonging to *Claudopus* (*Crepidatus*, according to the



AGARICUS CLYPEOLARIUS.
(AFTER LOUDON.)

older authorities), growing on willows and alders by river-banks, distinguished by its pale, reddish pileus and its broad grayish-red lamellæ.—**A. dimidiatus**. 1. *A. ostreatus*. 2. *A. dryinus*.—**A. dryinus**. Fr., *coquille du chêne*. Syn.: *Dendrosarcos quercinus*. An edible species, having quite an agreeable odor and taste, growing on trunks of old oaks. It belongs to *Pleurotus* and is distinguished by its hard white pileus, marked here and there with brownish scales, and by its fugacious veil.—**A. durus**. A poisonous species belonging to *Pholiota*, allied to *A. præcox*, but distinguished by its harder pileus.—**A. eburneus**. *Hygrophorus eburneus*.—**A. echinocephalus**. Fr., *orange à pointes de trocart*. Syn.: *Amanita flandinia*, *Hypophyllum tricuspidatum*. A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, marked by its grayish-white color and the acutely pyramidal warts studding the surface of the pileus.—**A. edulis**. *A. campestris*.—**A. elæodes**. See *A. fascicularis*, var. *elæodes*.—**A. epigæus**. *A. depluens*.—**A. epixanthus**. A species belonging to *Hypholoma* and closely allied to *A. fascicularis*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety.—**A. ericeus**. *Hygrophorus virginicus*.—**A. eryngii**. Fr., *oreille de chardon*, *oreillette*, *brigoule*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum eryngii*. A rare but very excellent edible species growing on old roots of *Eryngium campestre*. It belongs to *Pleurotus*, and is characterized by its grayish-red pileus and its decurrent fleshy-white lamellæ.—**A. esculentus**. Fr., *agaric en clou*. Ger., *Nagelschwamm*. Nail fungus. A species belonging to *Collybia*, growing in England and on the Continent, distinguished by its rather fleshy, obtuse, clay-colored pileus supported on a smooth, yellow, fistulous stipes. In Austria, where it occurs frequently in fir plantations, it is much eaten.—**A. euosmus**. A species belonging to *Claudopus*, resembling *A. ostreatus*, but not edible. It has a marked odor.—**A. excelsus**. Syn.: *Amanita excelsa*. A species belonging to *Amanita*, with a fibrillose pileus and rounded lamellæ; by some said to be poisonous, by others regarded as nearly innocuous.—**A. excoriatus**. Syn.: *Lepiota excoriata*. 1. A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, allied to *A. procerus*, but distinguished by its short equal stipes. It grows in beech-woods. 2. *A. naucinus*.—**A. exquisitus**. *A. campestris*.—**A. farinaceus**. *A. laccatus*.—**A. fascicularis**. Ger., *Schwefelkopf*, *Büschelschwamm*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum fasciculare* and *Hypophyllum ruthense*. A poisonous variety belonging to *Hypholoma*, distinguished by its sulphur-colored pileus, its hollow, yellow-colored stipes, and lamellæ varying in color from a sulphur-yellow to a bright green. A variety, *A. fascicularis*, var. *elæodes*, has dark-green or olive-colored lamellæ.—**A. fastibilis**. A non-edible species belonging to *Hebeloma*, with a dark, tawny pileus and emarginate, rather widely separated lamellæ. It has a fœtid odor and a nauseous taste.—**A. ficoides**. Fr., *agaric fœtoïde*. 1. *Hygrophorus pratensis*. 2. *Panus stypticus*.—**A. flabelliformis**. 1. *Panus stypticus*. 2. A species referred to *Pleurotus*.—**A. floccosus**. A species corresponding to *A. squarrosus*.—**A. fœniseii**. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a sooty-brown pileus and pale reddish stipes.—**A. fœtens**. *Russula fœtens*.—**A. fossulatus**. An edible species found on the Cabul hills.—**A. fragrans**. Fr., *godets montés*. A species valued as a food and a condiment and distinguished by its anise-like odor. It belongs to *Clitocybe* and has a



AGARICUS FASCICULARIS.
(AFTER MARCHAND.)

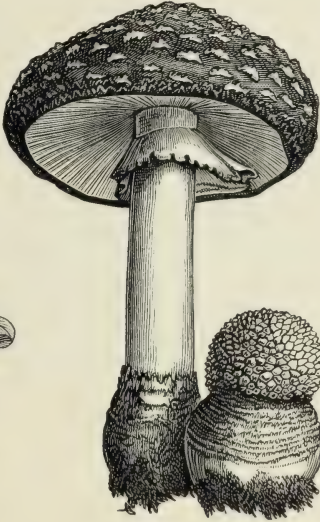
pale tawny color and whitish subdecurrent lamellæ.—**A. frumentaceus.** An edible species found in the United States and Europe, belonging to *Tricholoma*, marked by its reddish pileus and its white lamellæ changing to red.—**A. fulvellus.** A species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having smooth, tawny, reddish pileus, and white lamellæ.—**A. fulvosus.** *Hygrophorus pratensis.*—**A. fulvus.** 1. *A. fulvellus.* 2. *Hygrophorus pratensis.* 3. A variety of *A. vaginatus.*—**A. furcatus.** *Russula furcata.*—**A. fuscopallidus.** *A. melleus.*—**A. fusipes.** Fr., *chénier-ventru.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum fusipes.* An edible species found at the foot of oak-trees, belonging to *Collybia*, distinguished by the fusiform dilatation of the stipes, the spotted reddish pileus, and the spotted adnate lamellæ. There are two varieties, *A. fusipes*, var. *contortus*, with a tortuous stipes, and *A. fusipes*, var. *œdematopus*, with a fibrillous, pulverulent stipes.—**A. galeatus.** *A. personatus.*—**A. gambosus.** Ger., *Pomonaschwamm.* A very excellent edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, found in the spring and early autumn. It has an odor of flour, is mouse-colored, has a spotted pileus with flocculose margin and a flocculose stipes.—**A. Gardneri.** A species which is believed to be the phosphorescent fungus of Borneo.—**A. Garidelli.** Fr., *pinédo, garidel.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum Garidelli.* An edible species belonging to *Clitocybe*, growing in Provence.—**A. geminus.** Fr., *jumeaux-cannelle.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum geminum.* An edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, with a fissured cinnamon-red pileus and white lamellæ.—**A. gemmatus.** Syn.: *Amanita gemmata.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, with a solid bulbous stipes and unprovided with a ring.—**A. geogenius.** Fr., *bérigoule.* A species belonging to *Pleurotus*, occasionally eaten in France, although by some it is regarded as poisonous.—**A. Georgii.** St. George's mushroom. 1. A very large edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, closely related to *A. gambosus*, of which it is sometimes considered a variety, and from which it is distinguished by the non-flocculose margin of the pileus and other characters. 2. A large species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, probably the *A. arvensis.* 3. A variety of *Russula emetica.*—**A. geotropus.** Fr., *grand-aillier, entonnoir vénéneux.* A species believed to be poisonous, but edible according to Cooke, belonging to *Clitocybe*, distinguished by the brownish color of the pileus and the white hue of the decurrent lamellæ and of the flesh, changing to the same color as the pileus. See also *A. subinvolutus.*—**A. giganteus.** A large species closely allied to *A. maximus*, with which it is sometimes identified.—**A. gilvus.** 1. A species belonging to *Clitocybe*, related to *A. geotropus*, with which it is sometimes identified. It is distinguished by its thickly set, branching lamellæ and the ochre color which the stipes and flesh acquire. 2. *A. fastibilis.* 3. *A. nebularis.*—**A. glandulosus.** *A. ostreatus*, var. *glandulosus.*—**A. glutinosus.** *A. semiglobatus.*—**A. gracilentus.** Syn.: *Lepiota gracilentia.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, distinguished by its elongated stipes, by the shape of the pileus, which, from being campanulate, becomes expanded, and by the splitting of the epidermis of the pileus into persistent appressed segments.—**A. gracilis.** 1. A species belonging to *Psathyrella.* 2. A species referred to *Clitocybe.*—**A. graveolens.** Fr., *mousseron, prunelle d'Italie.* Ger., *Maischwamm.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum prunellum.* An edible species, having a very penetrating odor, growing in France and Switzerland. It belongs to *Tricholoma*, and is marked by its smooth pileus, becoming fissured when dry and having a sooty brownish margin, and by its lamellæ whitish changing to a sooty hue.—**A. griseus.** *Russula rubra.*—**A. hario-lorum.** An edible species of agreeable odor, belonging to *Collybia*, growing on dead leaves in woods. It is distinguished by its whitish-red pileus, and its reddish

hairy stipes, thinned at its upper part.—**A. heterophyllus.** *Russula heterophylla.*—**A. holosericeus.** Syn.: *Lepiota holosericea.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, having a silky-fibrillous pileus and fibrillous stipes.—**A. hypnorum.** A species belonging to *Galera*, of tawny-ochre color, with striate pileus, covered with small papillæ. There are one or two varieties.—**A. hypopithyus.** An edible species confined to the United States.—**A. igneus.** A phosphorescent species growing at Amboyna.—**A. ignarius.** See *POLYPORUS ignarius.*—**A. ilicinus.** An edible species growing at the foot of willow trees. Perhaps *A. cylindraceus*; by some referred to *Flammula* and *Collybia.*—**A. imperialis.** 1. A species belonging to *Tricholoma.* 2. Of Batsch, *A. muscarius.*—**A. infundibuliformis.** Fr., *gyrolle.* An edible species, of agreeable though feeble odor, belonging to *Clitocybe.* It is to be distinguished from the poisonous *A. inversus* (q. v.).—**A. insidiosus.** Syn.: *Amanita insidiosa.* A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita.* It resembles *A. phalloides*, and has a planoconvex pileus of coppery-red color.—**A. inversus.** Fr., *gyrolle trompeuse.* A poisonous species belonging to *Clitocybe.* It is distinguished from *A. infundibuliformis* by its disagreeable, acidulous odor, its orange-reddish pileus, and the distinct orange tint of its whitish flesh.—**A. involutus.** *Hygrophorus involutus.*—**A. laccatus.** An edible species belonging to *Collybia*, devoid of odor or taste and very variable in color. It has a farinose, somewhat scaly pileus, and thick, widely separated, adnate, gayly colored lamellæ.—**A. lacrimabundus.** A species belonging to *Hypophoma*, used as seasoning, but probably not fit for food. The pileus is covered with indistinct scales, the stipes and flesh are whitish, and the lamellæ are dull-brown and emit a thin fluid. In *A. lacrimabundus*, var. *relutinus*, the pileus is tomentose, and there are black points on the lamellæ.—**A. lactifluus aureus.** *Lactarius volemm.*—**A. laricinus.** *A. melleus*, var. *laricinus.*—**A. laticis.** See *POLYPORUS officinalis.*—**A. lateritius.** 1. *A. fascicularis.* 2. A species belonging to *Galera* with a tawny, ochre-colored pileus, yellowish-rusty lamellæ, and a white, frosted stipes.—**A. leiocephalus.** Fr., *orange tête lisse.* Syn.: *Amanita leiocephala.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, having no ring and a silky pileus with smooth margin.—**A. leochromus.** An edible species belonging to *Pholiota*, with a tawny-yellow pileus, and lamellæ changing to cinnamon color.—**A. lepidus.** *Russula lepida.*—**A. lepista.** *Paxillus lepista.*—**A. leucocephalus.** Fr., *nombril blanc.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum umbilicatum.* An edible species, belonging to *Tricholoma*, with a white, fleshy convex pileus, depressed in the centre, and a white, short, hollow stipes.—**A. lucidus.** *A. fascicularis.*—**A. luridus.** 1. *Lactarius luridus.* 2. A species of *Tricholoma.*—**A. maleficus.** Syn.: *Amanita malefica.* A poisonous variety belonging to *Amanita.*—**A. mappa.** Fr., *orange blanche.* Syn.: *Amanita mappa* (seu *citrinoalba*), *Hypophyllum citrinoalbum.* A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, white or yellowish in color, with a dry, convex pileus, afterward becoming flat, covered with large, flat, fugacious warts, and with a loose, soft ring at the upper part of the slender stipes, which is attenuate above, bulbous below. It has a disagreeable odor and taste.—**A. mas.** *Polyporus officinalis.*—**A. mastoideus.** Syn.: *Lepiota mastoidea.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, distinguished by its slender stipes and ovate-expanded pileus.—**A. maximus.** A very large, strongly scented, white species belonging to *Clitocybe*, with a compact striate stipes. It includes, according to some, the *A. giganteus* of Sowerby.—**A. meleagris.** *A. clypeolarius*, var. *meleagris.*—**A. melleus.** Fr., *tête de Méduse, agaric annulaire.* Ger., *Hallimasch.* Syn.: *A. annularis.* *A. annularius.* *A. polymyces*; *Hypophyllum polymyces.* An edible species belonging to *Armillaria*,

growing in groups of 20 or more at the foot of trees. It has a brownish-yellow or brown pileus, with striate margin at first convex, afterward flat, and covered with felted scales; closely set, acute, decurrent lamellæ; and a brownish stipes, 3 to 4 inches long, with a white, funnel-shaped, persistent ring. It is said to cause a peculiar disease of the coniferous trees near which it grows. A variety, *A. melleus*, var. *laricinus*, growing on larch-trees, has a



AGARICUS MELLEUS.
(AFTER LOUDON.)



AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.
(AFTER B. FRANK.)

smooth margin.—*A. mineralis*. See *Mineral* AGARIC.—*A. mollis*. *A. nebularis*.—*A. muscarius*. Fr., *agaric aux mouches*, *agaric moucheté*, *fausse-orange*. Ger., *Fliegen-schwamm*, *Fliegenpilz*. Syn.: *Amanita muscaria*, *Hypophyllum muscarium*. Fly agaric; bug agaric. A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by its bright-orange or red pileus covered with soft, fugacious, whitish warts, its white, rarely yellowish lamellæ, and its white floccose stipes, bulbous at the base and bearing, at its upper attenuated extremity, a white ring. It is to be carefully differentiated from the edible *A. caesareus*. It possesses marked excitant and narcotic properties analogous to those possessed by alcohol. The narcotic principle is excreted in the urine, and it is said that in Siberia, where *A. muscarius* is used as an intoxicant, the urine of those who partake of it is drank as a means of prolonging the intoxication. It is used for killing flies and other insects, and in large quantity it is a fatal poison to man; yet cooking is said to render it innocuous, and it is eaten in Russia. *A. muscarius* has been used as a local application to cancerous tumors and ulcers and internally in chronic skin diseases, in epilepsy, as an excitant in paralysis, and as an an-thidrotic in phthysical sweating. It contains the alkaloids *muscarine* and *amanitine*, *muscaric acid*, and a volatile acid principle not yet isolated.—*A. mutabilis*. Ger., *Stockschwamm*. An edible species, growing on tree-trunks, belonging to *Pholiota*, with a cinnamon-colored pileus, a rigid, brown, scaly stipes, and a fugacious ring changing from white to brown.—*A. naucius*. Syn.: *Lepiota naucina*. An edible species belonging to *Lepiota*, white, with lamellæ changing from white to rose-colored.—*A. nauseosus*. *Russula nauseosa*.—*A. nebularis*. Fr., *agaric piléolaire*. A large species, belonging to *Clitocybe*, regarded as edible by good authorities, although some consider it noxious. It is found growing upon dead leaves in woods, and is distinguished by its sooty-gray pileus, becoming pale in dry weather, its pale, closely set arcuate lamellæ, and its spongy elastic stipes.—*A. necator*. Fr., *agaric meur-trier*. *Lactarius torminosus*.—*A. nigricans*. *Russula nigricans*.—*A. nitens*. *A. semiglobatus*.—*A. nitidus*.

Syn.: *Amanita nitida*. A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a yellowish-white pileus, with dry, readily separable epidermis and thick, acutely pyramidal gray or greenish warts, large white lamellæ, and a white stipes bulbous at the base.—*A. niveus*. 1. *Hypophorus niveus*. 2. *A. variabilis*. 3. A poisonous species, also called *Amanita nivea*, referred to *Amanita* and by some included with *A. insidiosus*. 4. A species referred to *Mycena*.—*A. nobilis*. *A. muscarius*.—*A. noctilucens*. A phosphorescent species growing in Manila.—*A. nudus*. Fr., *plateau violet*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum iaanthinum*. An edible species, little employed, belonging to *Tricholoma*, distinguished by the violet hue of its pileus, lamellæ, and farinose stipes, and by its acidulous odor.—*A. obscurus*. *A. melleus*.—*A. odoratus*. Fr., *mousseron odorant*, *agaric anisé*. Ger., *Anisschwamm*. A species, probably edible, belonging to *Clitocybe*, distinguished by its fragrant anise-like odor, the green color of its pileus, and the pale color of the stipes and adnate, distant lamellæ.—*A. olearius*. Fr., *oreille de l'olivier*, *agaric de l'olivier*. Syn.: *Polymyces phosphoreus*, *Dendrosarcos phosphoreus*. A very poisonous phosphorescent species belonging to *Pleurotus*. It grows in tufts at the foot of olive-trees, and is characterized by its brownish-orange or red irregular pileus, at first convex



AGARICUS OLEARIUS. (AFTER MARCHAND.)

then infundibuliform, by its golden-yellow decurrent lamellæ, and by its short reddish-brown stipes, attenuate at the lower part.—*A. opiparus*. An edible species, of agreeable taste, belonging to *Clitocybe*, having a shining, white, grayish, or rose-colored pileus, white lamellæ, and a white, fleshy, non-elastic pileus.—*A. orcella*. An edible species belonging to *Clitopilus* and closely related to *A. prunulus*. It has a yellowish-white, soft, moist pileus with closely set lamellæ, and emits an odor of meal.—*A. oreades*. *Marasmius oreades*.—*A. ostreatus*. Fr., *penplièbrebrune*. Ger., *Austerpilz*, *Buchenpilz*, *Drehling*. Syn.: *Dendrosarcos populeus*. The oyster mushroom; a very excellent edible species, belonging to *Pleurotus*, growing in tufts upon oaks and poplars. It has a grayish or brown fleshy pileus, subsequently becoming paler, white decurrent lamellæ, and a white stipes, inconspicuous, sometimes suppressed. A variety, *A. ostreatus*, var. *glandulosus*, has glandular swellings upon the lamellæ.—*A. ovatus*. *Caprinus ovatus*.—*A. ovoideus*. Fr., *concomète*, *champignon blanc*, *boulé*. Syn.: *Amanita alba* (seu *oroidea*). An edible



AGARICUS OSTREATUS.
(AFTER LOUDON.)

species belonging to *Amanita*, found in oak groves, distinguished by its white color, its large loose volva, its large thick ring, and the smooth, inflexed margin of the pileus.—**A. pallidus.** *A. prunulus.*—**A. palometus.** *A. amethystinus.*—**A. pantherinus.** Fr., *orange perlée*. Ger., *Pantherschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita pantherina*, *Hypophyllum margariferum* (in part). A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by its brown pileus with viscous epidermis, covered with whitish, farinose, flat, adherent warts and with a striate margin, and by its white flesh and lamellæ, and white stipes, bulbous below, and bearing a white ring.—**A. pellitus.** 1. A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a large thick stipes attenuate above, bulbous below, bearing a large floating fugacious ring, grayish or yellowish pileus with smooth margin, white lamellæ reaching the stipes, and soft volva, which in the course of its development tears into irregular fugacious plates, leaving beneath it a soft pellicle readily separable from the pileus. 2. A species belonging to *Pluteus*.—**A. personatus.** Fr., *mascarille*, *champignon masqué*. Syn.: *Lepista personata*, *Hypophyllum personatum*. Masked mushroom; a very excellent edible species, of agreeable odor and taste, belonging to *Tricholoma*. The pileus is compact, obtusely campanulate, and of a violet hue changing to brown; the margin is villous and frosted; the lamellæ are rounded and villous; the stipes is long, white with a violet tint, cylindrical, and fibrous.



AGARICUS PHALLOIDES.
(AFTER LOUDON.)

—**A. phalloides.** Fr., *orange ciquê jaunâtre*. Ger., *Knollenblätterschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita phalloides* (seu *venenosa*). A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a green or yellow, obtuse, viscid, rather scaly pileus with a smooth margin, bulbous half-free volva, and white or yellow stipes which becomes fistulous at the top. It is said to contain an alkaloid, *bulbosine*.—**A. pileolarius.** *A. nebularis.*—**A. piperatus.** 1. *Lactarius piperatus*. 2. *Russula fetens*.—**A. plumbeus.** 1. A species with a lead-colored pileus, belonging to *Mycena*. 2. A lead-colored variety of *A. vaginatus*. 3. A variety of *Lactarius turpis*.—**A. polymyces.** *A. melleus.*—**A. pometi.** An edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, found in the United States. It is white, with an irregular pileus and an elastic, villous, rooting stipes.—**A. Pomonæ.** Ger., *Pomonschwamm*. *A. gambosus.*—**A. præcox.** A poisonous species referred by some, along with the allied *A. durus*, to *A. semiglobatus*, but usually made a distinct species assigned to the subgenus *Pholiota*. It belongs to the series of terricolous *Agarici* with brownish-rusty spores, and is characterized by its soft, pale pileus and whitish, farinose-pubescent stipes.—**A. pratensis.** Ger., *Wiesenschwamm*. The meadow mushroom. 1. An edible species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to



AGARICUS PROCEREUS.
(AFTER THURBER.)

A. campestris, chiefly distinguished by its ashy-white pileus and ash-colored lamellæ, rounded at their inner extremities. *A. pratensis*, var. *fulveolus*, has yellowish lamellæ. 2. *Paxillus lepista*. 3. *Marasmius oreades*. 4. *Hygrophorus pratensis*.—**A. procerus.** Fr., *coquemelle des prés*, *coulemotte*, *parasol*. Ger., *Parasolschwamm*. Syn.: *Lepiota procera*, *Hypophyllum globoso-cameratum*. The parasol mushroom; a very excellent edible species of agreeable odor, belonging to *Lepiota*. It has a very tall subbulbous stipes, attaining sometimes a foot in



AGARICUS PRUNULUS.
(AFTER LOUDON.)

height, and a white or brownish-white pileus covered with a thick epidermis which breaks up into grayish-brown imbricated scales, separating from the pileus.—**A. prunulus.** Fr., *mousseron*, *petite-mamelle*. Ger., *Mousseron*. Syn.: *Dendrosarcos mammola*. A choice edible species belonging to *Clitopilus*, distinguished by its mealy odor, its ashy-white fleshy pileus, the rather widely separated lamellæ, in color, white changing to red, and the striate stipes.—**A. pseudo-aurantiacus.** *A. muscarius.*—**A. pseudo-mousseron.** *Marasmius oreades*.—**A. pudicus.** An edible species belonging to *Pholiota*, growing on trunks of trees, marked by its smooth, dry, white pileus and by lamellæ at first whitish then tawny-yellow.—**A. pulverulentus.** *A. fascicularis.*—**A. pustulatus.** 1. *A. rubescens* (1st def.). 2. A species referred to the genus *Hygrophorus*.—**A. putridus.** *A. melleus.*—**A. pyrogalus.** *Lactarius pyrogalus.*—**A. quercinus.** Oak agaric; *Polyporus igniarius*.—**A. quercinus præparatus.** Amadou; *Polyporus igniarius* (or *fomentarius*) prepared for surgical use.—**A. quercus.** See *A. quercinus*.—**A. quietus.** *Lactarius quietus*.—**A. rachodes.** See *A. rhachodes*.—**A. radicatus.** An edible species belonging to *Collybia*, marked by its rugose, glutinous, whitish, or fuscous pileus, widely separated white lamellæ, and tall stipes.—**A. rhachodes.** Syn.: *Lepiota rhachodes*. A species, regarded by some as edible, belonging to *Lepiota*. It resembles *A. procerus*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the thin reticulate epidermis, which breaks up into persistent scales.—**A. rimosus.** Ger., *rissige Blätterschwamm*. A poisonous species belonging to *Inocybe*, with a fissured pileus, changing from a dusky hue to yellow, and a smooth subbulbous stipes, white at its summit.—**A. rosellus.** 1. *A. laccatus*. 2. A rose-colored species belonging to *Mycena*.—**A. roseus.** *Russula fragilis*.—**A. rubellus.** 1. *A. laccatus*. 2. A species belonging to *Entoloma*, with a red-



AGARICUS RUBESCENS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

dish, somewhat viscid pileus and a white stipes.—**A. rubens.** *A. muscarius*.—**A. ruber.** 1. Of Trattinnick, *Lactarius voleum*. 2. *Russula rubra*.—**A. rubescens.** 1. Fr., *golmotte*, *golmelle*, *orange vineuse*. Ger., *Perlenschwamm*, *graue Fliegenschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita rubescens*, *Hypophyllum vinosum*. A species, belonging to *Amanita*, established by Fries, considered as edible,

although stated by some to be poisonous. It has a reddish or brownish pileus studded with flat or obtuse, whitish, farinose, fugacious warts, and a red or brownish, finely scaly pileus, attenuate at its upper part. Its flesh becomes red when bruised. 2. *Lactarius rufus*. 3. *Lactarius volemus*. 4. *Lactarius quietus*.—**A. rufus**. *Lactarius rufus*.—**A. russula**. Fr., *russule*. An edible species of agreeable odor, belonging to *Tricholoma*, having a rose-colored, more or less spotted, scaly or granular pileus, rounded, subdecurrent white lamellæ, changing to red, and a solid rose-colored stipes.—**A. salignus**. Fr., *oreille de noyer*. Syn.: *Dendrosarcos juglandis*. An edible species, said to be very good when young, belonging to *Pleurotus*. It is found growing on walnut trees, is of a sooty-ochre color, has a horizontal spongy pileus, subramose pale lamellæ and a tomentose stipes. It is found in the United States, Continental Europe, and China.—**A. sanguineus**. *Russula sanguinea*.—**A. saxosus**. Syn.: *Lepiota saxosa*. An edible French species, resembling *A. rhachodes*, belonging to *Lepiota*.—**A. scorodonius**. *Marasmius scorodonius*.—**A. scruposus**. Fr., *darmas des Provençaux*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum provinciale*. An edible species, abounding in the south of France, belonging to *Armillaria*, having the pileus rough with closely set rugæ, a white ring, and a whitish or brown stipes. It has an agreeable odor of fresh flour.—**A. semiglobatus**. A species said to be poisonous, belonging to *Stropharia*. It grows on dung, is yellowish in color, glutinous, and has a smooth pileus, a slender stipes, and broad blackish lamellæ.—**A. semilanceatus**. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a moist, viscous, yellowish-green pileus, almost cuspidate in shape, and a pale stipes.—**A. semiorbicularis**. A species belonging to *Naucoria*, with the pileus changing from a tawny-reddish to an ochre color, and with a hollow, shining, rust-colored stipes.—**A. semipetiolatus**. *Panus stypticus*.—**A. sessilis**. *A. variabilis*.—**A. setiger**. Syn.: *Hypophyllum setigerum*. *A. silvaticus*, var. *setiger*.—**A. silvaticus**. Ger., *Waldchampignon*. An edible species belonging to *Psaliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. It is chiefly distinguished by its reddish color, and its fibrillous squamose pileus. The variety *A. silvaticus*, var. *hæmorrhoidalis*, is covered with broad appressed scales, and the flesh when broken becomes blood-red in color. *A. silvaticus*, var. *setiger*, is distinguished by the brownish felt-like hairs covering the pileus and stipes.—**A. silvicola**. *A. campestris*, var. *silvicola*.—**A. sinuatus**. An edible species belonging to *Entoloma*, with a smooth, moist, yellowish-white pileus and a fibrillous stipes.—**A. solitarius**. Fr., *amanite solitaire*. Syn.: *Amanita solitaria*. An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, white, with a bulbous rooting stipes, covered with imbricated scales.—**A. spadiceus**. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a smooth, moist pileus, reddish-brown lamellæ, and a pale stipes, used as a seasoning for ketchup, but probably dangerous.—**A. speciosus**. An edible species found in the United States and Europe, and eaten in the former country. It belongs to *Volvaria*, is white, and has a smooth viscid pileus, a loose villous volva, and a villous stipes.—**A. spissus**. Fr., *orange à verrues, orange perlée*. Syn.: *Amanita spissa*, *Hypophyllum margaritiferum* (in part). A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a dark, rusty-brown, viscid pileus with flat or obtuse ash-colored warts, white lamellæ, a white stipes, bulbous below, attenuate above, and firm white flesh.—**A. squamosus**. A species belonging to *Stropharia*, having a yellow pileus covered with superficial concentric floccose scales, and a slender floccose stipes. See also *A. squarrosus*, *A. procerus*, and *A. phalloides*.—**A. squarrosus**. A species belonging to *Pholiota*, edible according to some, dangerous according to others. It is rusty-yellow in color, and its stipes is attenuate at

the base and covered with crowded, scurfy scales. There are several varieties, distinguished by the shape or color of the pileus.—**A. stipitis**. *A. melleus*.—**A. stypticus**. *A. stypticus*. *Panus stypticus*.—**A. strobiliformis**. Syn.: *Amanita strobiliformis*. A species, said to be edible, belonging to *Amanita*. It has a grayish-white or grayish-yellow pileus covered with flattened polyhedral tenacious warts, a white, thick, floccose-farinose, fugacious ring, and a white thick stipes, smooth above, floccose and bulbous below.—**A. stypticus**. *Panus stypticus*.—**A. suavis**. *A. infundibuliformis*.—**A. subcarneus**. *A. laccatus*.—**A. subdulcis**. *Lactarius subdulcis*.—**A. subinvolutus**. An edible species belonging to *Clitocybe*, often considered as a variety of *A. geotropus* or referred to the allied *A. gilvus*. It is distinguished from the former by its fibrillous, zoned, yellowish stipes.—**A. sublateralis**. A species, alleged to be poisonous, belonging to *Hypholoma*, with a dry, discoid, tawny pileus, whitish compact flesh, and lamellæ changing from white to dark olive color. *A. sublateralis*, var. *silaceus*, has an orange-red pileus, whitish at the margin, and a bulbous stipes.—**A. subocreatus**. An edible species found in Asia, exported from China and Singapore.—**A. sulfureus**. Fr., *citron, agaric soufré*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum citrinum*. A poisonous species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having a very fetid odor, a pronounced sulphur color, a subumbonate pileus, broad, widely separated lamellæ, and a smooth, striate, non-floccose stipes.—**A. sylvaticus**, *A. silvicola*. See *A. silvaticus*, *A. silvicola*.—**A. tessulatus**. An edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, with a yellowish guttate pileus, uncinately adnate lamellæ, and a smooth stipes.—**A. theiogalus**. *Lactarius theiogalus*.—**A. torminosus**. *Lactarius torminosus*.—**A. tortilis**. 1. *Marasmius oreades*. 2. A species belonging to *Collybia*, allied to *A. laccatus*.—**A. translucens**. An edible species belonging to *Clandopus*, allied to, and by some identified with, *A. depluens*. It is sub-sessile, with lamellæ at first pale, then becoming reddish or purple.—**A. trochiscatus**. White agaric in the form of troches.—**A. tuba**. A white species belonging to *Clitocybe*, with an umbilicate, dry, white pileus, and broad, crowded, decurrent lamellæ. It is said to be used in diarrhoea.—**A. turgidus**. *A. nebularis*.—**A. turpis**. *Lactarius turpis*.—**A. typhoides**. *Coprinus comatus*.—**A. ulmarius**. Fr., *agaric (ou oreille) de l'orme, coquille noire du hêtre*. Syn.: *Dendrosarcos nigrescens*. A very good edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, of acidulous, agreeable odor, growing upon elms, oaks, and other trees. It has a whitish, orange-tinted pileus, large emarginate, adnate, whitish lamellæ, and a white, firm, elastic stipes, villous, with a bulbous base.—**A. umbellatus**. *Leintinus umbellatus*.—**A. umbratilis**. Fr., *œil de corneille*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum corrinum*. A poisonous species belonging to *Omphalia*, said to be used as a poison for rats. It has a brownish-black pileus convex at first, afterward umbilicate, large, arcuate, decurrent lamellæ, and a brownish stipes.—**A. urens**. Fr., *agaric brûlant*. *Marasmius urens*.—**A. vaginatus**. Fr., *orange satinée (ou rayée), amanite engainée*. Ger., *Scheidenschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita vaginata* (seu *spadicea*), *Hypophyllum latum*. An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by the absence of the ring, by the pectinate-sulcate margin of the pileus, and by the white lamellæ.—**A. vaporarius**. A variety of *A. campestris*.—**A. variabilis**. A species belonging to *Clandopus*, allied to *A. depluens*, distinguished by its tomentose white pileus, well separated lamellæ, and short stipes.—**A. vellereus**. *Lactarius vellereus*.—**A. venenosus**. Syn.: *Amanita venenosa*. A species including *A. phalloides*, *A. virosus*, and *A. vernus*.—**A. vernus**. Fr., *orange ciguë blanche*. Ger., *Frühlingsblätterschwamm*. Syn.: *Amanita bulbosa* (in part), *Agaricus bulbosus*, var. *vernus*. Spring agaric; a very poisonous species, belonging to *Amanita*, having

a fetid odor, and characterized by its white, rather scaly, campanulate pileus, reflected swollen ring, and stipes bulbous at the base. It is found in the woods in spring-time.—**A. verrucosus.** *A. rubescens* (1st def.).—**A. vesca.** *Russula vesca.*—**A. vernetosus.** *Russula vernetosa.*—**A. villaticus.** A variety of *A. campestris.*—**A. violaceus.** The violet mushroom. 1. *A. personatus.* 2. *Cortinarius violaceus.*—**A. viperinus.** Fr., orange souris, orange serpent. Syn.: *Hypophyllum anguinum.* A poisonous species belonging to *Volvaria*, much resembling *A. cesareus.* It has a brilliant, grayish, silky, conical pileus, yellowish-white lamellæ, a small white volva, and a grayish-white, fistulous stipes.—**A. virescens.** 1. *Russula virescens.* 2. A variety of *A. phalloides.*—**A. virgineus.** *Hygrophorus virgineus.*—**A. virosus.** 1. Fr., orange ciguë jaunâtre, amanite sulfurine. Syn.: *Amanita citrina*, *Hypophyllum virosus.* A poisonous species, closely related to *A. phalloides*, belonging to *Amanita.* It is distinguished chiefly by its fetid odor, its campanulate, yellowish, or white pileus, and its squamous, less bulbous stipes. As first established by Fries, it included *A. vernus.* 2. *A. semiglobatus.*—**A. Vittadini.** Syn.: *Amanita Vittadini.* A species belonging to *Amanita*, chiefly distinguished by the dense muricated warts with which the pileus is covered, and the squarrose, scaly stipes.—**A. volenum.** *Lactarius volenum.*—**A. volvaceus.** Syn.: *Fuligo vaporaria.* A species suspected to be poisonous, belonging to *Volvaria*, characterized by its sooty pileus striped with black, its loose volva, and its solid stipes.—**A. xanthopus.** A species belonging to *Collybia*, by some regarded as a variety of *Russula alutacea*, having a light-yellowish pileus, whitish lamellæ, and a yellow stipes with hairy, rooting base.—**A. xerampelinus.** 1. A species assigned to *Tricholoma.* 2. *A. cesareus.* 3. *Russula xerampelina.*
AGASTRONER'VIA, AGASTRONEU'RIA, f. From a priv., γαστήρ, the stomach, and νῆρον, a nerve. Fr., *agastronervie.* Diminished power in the nerves of the stomach.

AGASTRONO'MIA, f. Fr., *agastronomie.* Ger., *Agastronomie.* See **AGASTRONEUR'IA.**

AG'ATHIN. A proprietary name for salicylmethylphenylhydrazone; used in neuralgia.

AG'ATHIS, f. -ath'idis. From ἀγᾱθίς, a heap or cluster, from the arrangement of the flowers. A genus of East Indian coniferous trees.—**A. Dammarra.** The dammar pine, from which dammar turpentine is extracted.

AGATHO'DES, f. A genus of gentianaceous plants of the family *Chironiææ.*—**A. angustifolia.** This, the only species, has a bitter root, employed in the north of India as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

AGATHOPHYL'LUM, n. From ἀγαθός, beautiful, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *agathophylle.* Ger., *Gewürzblatt.* A genus of plants of the laurel family.—**A. aromaticum.** A Madagascar tree. The fruit has an aromatic odor and a bitter, acrid, balsamic taste, and possesses stimulant properties. The kernel is known as the *Madagascar clove nutmeg.*

AGATHOS'MA, f. From ἀγαθός, pleasing, and δσμή, an odor. Fr., *agathosme.* Ger., *Wohlgeruch.* A genus of diosmeous plants.—**A. crenata.** See **DIOSMA crenata.—**A. pulchella.** A blunt-leaved species constituting one of the varieties of "bucku," or "booko" (see **BUCHU**). The dried and powdered leaves, mixed with grease, are used by the Hottentots for anointing themselves.**

AGATH'OTES, f. -te'tos (-is). From ἀγαθότης, goodness. A genus of gentianaceous plants.—**A. chirayta.** A species indigenous to northern India, containing a pure bitter, used for the same purposes as gentian and known as *chiretta.* See **CHIRATA.**

AGAT'I, m., indecl. (really a Hindu word). A genus of leguminous plants of the *Papilionaceæ.*—**A. æschynomene grandiflora, A. grandiflora.** An East Indian tree (the *buka* of Bengal, the *yerra avesi* of Tengal),

the leaves, flowers, and young pods of which are used in making curry. The juice of the flower is used for dimness of vision, and the bark, which is bitter and tonic, is used in small-pox.

AGA'VE, f. -a'ves, aga've. From ἀγαρός, admirable, or Ἀγαυή, the name of one of the Nereids. Fr., *agavé.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the *Amaryllidaceæ.* Several of the species bear a considerable resemblance in appearance to plants of the genus *Aloe*, with which they are sometimes confounded. Most of the species yield a rather bitter and astringent juice.—**A. americana.** Fr., *agavé d'Amérique.* Ger., *Baumaloe, grosse (oder hundert-jährige) Aloe.* The American aloe, or century-plant (one of the *magneys* of South America, the *mezcal* of Mexico); a very large herb indigenous to tropical America and naturalized in Florida and on the shores of the Mediterranean, having a scape from 15 to 25 feet high, or even higher, surmounted by a panicle of yellow flowers. When the plant has reached maturity, which takes from ten to seventy years, according to the climate, it sends forth a stem 40 feet in height, which puts out numerous branches, each bearing flowers that continue in full bloom for several months. As soon as the flowers fall, the plant dies. A translucent gum, *gum magney*, is obtained from the plant. The fresh juice is said to be laxative, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and has been used in scurvy and in syphilis.—**A. fetida.** A species from which a variety of aloes is made in Spain.—**A. lutea.** A species found in Central Mexico, from the purified juice of the leaves of which a pectoral syrup is made.—**A. mexicana.** A species closely allied



AGAVE.



AGAVE PULQUE.

to *A. americana.*—**A. Palmeri, A. Parryi.** Both these species are used in making *mezcal.*—**A. potatorum.** A Mexican species. The leaves are rubefacient and epispastic, and are used in tetanus; the root is diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispyllitic.—**A. pulque.** This species is the source of the popular Mexican drink known as *pulque.*—**A. ramosa.** See *A. americana.*—**A. salmi-**

ana. See *A. potatorum*.—**A. Saponaria.** A species the root of which is used in Mexico as a detergent in place of soap.—**A. virginica.** False aloe; a species found in the Atlantic States, from Pennsylvania southward. A tincture of the root is used in the Southern States as a remedy for colic and in the treatment of snake-bites.—**Americana a.** See *A. americana*.—**Vinum a's.** Ger., *Agavenwein*. The slightly fermented sap of *A. pulque* (q. v.). The sap is collected in leather bags. At a very early stage of fermentation it is a sweet, sparkling, refreshing liquid, scarcely if at all intoxicating. Before the sap has fermented at all it is termed *aguamiel*.

AGE. Gr., αἰών, ἡλικία. Lat., *ætas* (a contraction of *æritas*). Fr., *âge*. Ger., *Alter*, *Lebensalter*, *Lebensperiode*. 1. The whole duration of the existence of an organism or an object. 2. The particular time of life of an organism; usually, in man, divided into five periods: infancy, childhood, youth, manhood (or womanhood), and old a.—**Adult a.** Fr., *âge d'adulte*. The a. of maturity.—**A. of consent.** The a. at which a young person is capable of consenting (in the legal sense) to sexual intercourse.—**A. of maturity.** Lat., *ætas major* (seu *legitima*). Fr., *âge mûr* (ou *légal*). Ger., *Grossjährigkeit*. Syn.: *majority*. See **MATURITY**.—**A. of puberty.** See **PUBERTY**.—**A. of virility.** See **VIRILITY**.—**Marriageable a.** See **NUBILITY**.—**Mature a.** See **MATURITY**.—**Nubile a.** See **NUBILITY**.—**Old a.** Gr., γῆρας. Lat., *senectus*. Fr., *âge avancé*, *vieillesse*. Ger., *Greisenalter* (*Matronenalter*), *höheres Alter*. See **SENILITY** and **SENECTUS**.—**Virile a.** See **VIRILITY**.

AGELÆA, f. Fr., *agelée*. A genus of connaraceous plants found in tropical Asia and Africa.—**A. emetica.** A species the leaves of which are used as an emetic by the natives of Madagascar.—**A. Lamarekii.** A species used in Madagascar as a remedy for gonorrhœa and dysentery.

AGENE'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and γένεσις, generation, formation. Fr., *agénésie*. Ger., *Agenesie*. 1. Impotence or barrenness. 2. As now more commonly used, defective development of a portion of the body. Cf. **APLASIA**.—**A. dyspermia.** See **DYSPERMASIA**.—**A. incongrua.** See **Relative STERILITY**.

AGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). See **AGENESIA**.

AGENOSO'MUS, m. From *a* priv., γενῆναι, to produce, and σῶμα, a member of the body. Fr., *agénosome*, *agène*. A monster characterized by median or lateral eventration, especially at the lower part of the abdomen, with defective development of the genitals.

A'GENT. Lat., *agens* (pres. part. of *agere*, to act). Anything, material (like a drug) or potential (like heat), that produces an effect.

AGERA'SIA, f. Gr., ἀγρηασία (from *a* priv., and γῆρας, old age). Fr., *agésie*. Ger., *Agerasie*. Old age without the feebleness usually accompanying it.

AGER'ATON, AGER'ATUM, n. Gr., ἀγρηαστον, the ancient name of *Achillea a.* (from *a* priv., and γῆρας, old age, because it was supposed not to fade). Fr., *agéron*. 1. Sweet maudlin, maudlin tansy; a genus of composite plants of the *Tubulifloræ*. 2. In pharmacy, *Achillea a.*—**A. altissimum.** See **EUPATORIUM ageratoides**.—**A. conyzoides.** Bastard hemp, found in Georgia.—**A. febrifugum.** See **PIQUERIA trinervia**.—**A. mexicanum.** A species closely resembling *A. conyzoides*.—**A. ptarmica.** A species formerly used as an errhine and sialogogue, to relieve toothache, and as a remedy for palsy.

AGERA'ZIA, f. See **AGERASIA**.

AGEU'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Ger., *Ageusie*, *Geschmacksmangel*. Loss of the sense of taste.

AGEU'SIS, f. -eu'seos (-is). See **AGEUSIA**.

AGEU'STIA, f. Gr., ἀγευστία. Fr., *ageustie*. Ger., *Ageustie*. 1. Fasting. 2. Loss or disorder of the sense of taste.

AGEU'TUS, Gr. ἀγευστος. 1. Fasting. 2. Lacking the sense of taste. 3. Untasted, untried.

AG'GER, m. *Ag'geris*. Lit., a heap; in anatomy, a prominence.—**A. perpendicularis, A. ponticulus.** See **EMINENTIA scaphæ**.—**A. valvularum venarum.** The little projection at the junction of the valves of a vein with the wall of the vessel.

AGGLOMERATION. Lat., *agglomeratio*. Fr., *agglomération*. Ger., *Agglomerat(e)ren*, *Anhäufung*. In chemistry, a collection of dissimilar uncombined molecules into a loose mass.

AGGLU'TINANT. Gr., προσκολλῶν (adj.), προσκολλητικός (n.). Lat., *agglutinans* (from *agglutinare*, to glue to). Fr., *a.*, *agglutinatif*. Ger., *agglutini(e)rend* (adj.), *agglutini(e)rendes Mittel* (n.). 1. Promoting the repair of wounds by adhesion (said of sticking plaster and the like). 2. As formerly used, a medicine which favored the union of wounds by promoting nutrition.

AGGLUTINA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. Agglutination.—**A. maxillæ inferioris.** Trismus.—**A. pilorum.** The reduction of ingrowing eyelashes to their natural order by means of glutinous matter on a probe.—**A. squamæformis.** See **False SUTURE**.

AGGLUTINA'TION. Gr., προσκόλλσις. Lat., *agglutination*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.*, *Zusammeneimen*, *Anklebung*. The state of being adherent, or the process of adhering. See **Widal's a. REACTION**.—**Immediate a.** The healing of a wound by simple adhesion.—**Mediate a.** Healing by the interposition of new material.

AGGLU'TINATIVE. Fr., *agglutinatif*. Ger., *agglutini(e)rend*. Tending to adhesion, or having the property of promoting adhesion.

AGGLU'TININ. A bacteriotropic principle contained in the organism in certain infective diseases by virtue of which the agglutination reaction (as in Widal's test) takes place.

AGGLUTI'TIO, f. -o'nis. Obstruction of the œsophagus or difficulty in swallowing.

AGHEUS'TIA, f. See **AGEUSTIA**.

AGI'LA WOOD. See **ALOES WOOD**.

AGIL'LOCHUM, n. See **ALOES WOOD**.

A'GININ. Fr., *aginine*. A yellow substance obtained by the decomposition of axinic acid.

AGIOX'YLU, n. From ἅγιος, sacred, and ξύλον, wood. Lignum vitæ.

A'GITATOR. Fr., *agitateur*. A glass rod for stirring liquids; any apparatus for shaking or stirring.

AGITATO'RIOUS. Convulsive.

AGLACTA'TION. Lat., *aglactatio*. Fr., *a.* See **AGALACTIA**.

AGLAOPHO'TIS, f. -pho'tidos. Gr., ἀγλαοφῶτις. Fr., *aglaofotis*. The *Pæonia officinalis*.

AGLAX'IS, f. See **AGALACTIA**.

AGLOBU'LIA, f. From *a* priv., and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *aglobulie*. Ger., *Aglobulie*. A deficiency in the number of the red globules of the blood, with an increase in the quantity of the serum; especially that condition occurring as a sequel of long-continued dyspepsia.

AGLOS'SIA, f. Gr., ἀγλωσσία. Fr., *aglossie*. Ger., *Aglossie*, *Zungenmangel*. 1. Dumbness. 2. Absence of the tongue. 3. Impairment of the faculty of speech in aged persons.

AGLOSSOS'TOMA, n. -stom'atis. From *a* priv., γλῶσσα, the tongue, and στόμα, the mouth. A monstrosity characterized by the presence of the mouth without the tongue.

AGLOSSOSTO'MIA, f. Fr., *aglossostomie*. Ger., *Aglossostomie*. The presence of a mouth without a tongue.

AGLOS'SUS. Gr., ἀγλωσσος. Ger., *zungenlos*. Tongueless; as a n. m., a person without a tongue.

AGLOT'TIA, f. See **AGLOSSIA**.

AG'MA, n. *Ag'matos* (-is). From ἄγμα, a fragment. See **AGMOS**.

AGMATOLO'GIA, f. From ἄγμα, a fracture, and λόγος, understanding. The surgery of fractures.

AG/ME, *f.* Gr., ἀγμή. See AGMOS.
AG/MINA, *n.*, pl. of *agmen*. Collected multitudes.—**A.** digitorum manus. The phalanges of the fingers.
AGMINA'LIS. Agminate.
AG/MINATE(D). Lat., *agminatus* (from *agmen*, an array). Fr., *agminé*. Ger., *agmini(e)rt*. Grouped (said especially of the intestinal glands). See *Peyer's GLANDS*.
AGMINA'TION. An arrangement in groups.
AG/MOS, *m.* Gr., ἀγμός. A fracture.
AGNACAL, **AGNACAT**. The *Persea gratissima*. The pulp of the fruit is said to be aphrodisiac.
AGNAGUIN, *n.* A plant used in Guinea as a vulnerary.
AGNALAHOLZ, *n.* A³g-na³la³-ho³ltz. See ALOES WOOD.
AGNA'TA, *f.* See ADNATA.
AGNA'THIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *agnathie*. Ger., *Agnathie*, *Kiefermangel*. Congenital absence of one or both of the jaws.
AG/NATHUS. Fr., *agnathe*. Affected with agnathia (*q. v.*).
AG/NINE. A proprietary name for a fat prepared from sheep's wool.
AGNI'NUS. From *agnus*, a lamb. Amniotic.—**Agnina** membrana, **Agnina tunica**. See AMNION.
AGNE'A, **AGNOI'A**, *f.* Gr., ἀγνοία (from ἀγνοεῖν, not to perceive). Fr., *agnoïe*. Loss of the perceptive power from disease; that condition of a fever patient in which he does not recognize persons.
AG/NOLIN. See ADEPS lanæ.
AG/NUS CAS'TUS, *m.* See VITEX *a. c.*
AG/NUS CHRIS'TUS, *m.* See RICINUS *communis*.
AGO'GE, *f.* -go'ges. Gr., ἀγωγή. Method in the treatment of disease.
AGOMPHI'ASIS, *f.* -ia'seos (-i'asis). See AGOMPHOSIS.
AGOM'PHIUS. Gr., ἀγόμφιος. Fr., *agomphe*. Toothless.
AGOMPHO'SIS, *f.* -pho'seos (-is). From *a* priv., and γόμφωσις (see GOMPHOSIS). Fr., *agomphose*. Ger., *Agomphose*. Loosening of the teeth from disease.
AGOMPI'ASIS, *f.* See AGOMPHOSIS.
A'GON, *m.* -go'nos (-is). Gr., ἀγών. 1. The death struggle. See AGONY. 2. An Egyptian name for *Cichorium intybus*.
AGO'NIA, *f.* From ἀγώνια, a struggle (1st def.), and ἄγονος, barren (2d def.). 1. The death struggle. See AGONY. 2. Sterility.
AGONI'ADIN. Lat., *agoniadinum*. A glucoside, C₁₀H₁₄O₁₂, obtained from the bark of *Plumeria succuba*; used in intermittent fever.
AGON'ISIS, *f.* Gr., ἀγώνισις. See AGONY.
AGONIS'MA, *n.*, **AGONIS'MUS**, *m.* -is'matos (-is), -is'mi. Gr., ἀγώνισμα, ἀγωνισμός. See AGONY.
AGONIS'TA, *f.* See AGONY.
AGONIS'TIC. Lat., *agonisticus*. Ger., *agonistisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or occurring during the death agony.
AGON'IZANS. Moribund.
AG'ONOS. Gr., ἄγονος. 1. Unborn. 2. Unfruitful, impotent, barren. 3. Terminating in the death of the mother undelivered (said of labor). 4. Childless.
AG'ONOUS. See AGONOS.
AG'ONY. Gr., ἀγώνια. Lat., *agonia*. Fr., *agonie*. Ger., *Schmerz*, *Angst* (1st def.), *Todeskampf* (2d def.). 1. Extreme suffering, bodily or mental. 2. The death struggle.
AGOP'YRINE. A proprietary preparation apparently containing ammonium chloride, cinchonine sulphate, and salicin.
AGORAPHO'BIA, *f.* From ἀγορά, a market-place, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *agoraphobie*, *peur des espaces*. Ger., *Agoraphobie*, *Platzangst*, *Platzschwindel*. Morbid terror at being alone in a large open space, often accompanied with vertigo.
AGORI'ADIN. Fr., *agoriadine*. A crystalline substance, probably a glucoside, C₁₀H₁₄O₆, closely allied to

arbutin, extracted from the bark of *Plumeria lancifolia*; used in Brazil for intermittent fever.
AGOS'TOS, **AGOS'TUS**, *m.* Gr., ἀγστός. 1. The palm of the hand. 2. The forearm.
AG'RA, *f.* Gr., ἄγρα. A seizure (generally used as a suffix—see -*agra**).
AGRAM'MATISM. Lat., *agrammatismus* (from ἀγράμματος, unable to read or write). A form of aphasia characterized by "inability to form words grammatically and to arrange them in sentences syntactically." Cf. PARAPHASIA.
AGRA'PHIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and γραφή, the art of writing. Fr., *agraphie*. Ger., *Agraphie*. Inability to write, due to disease of the central nervous system. "In attempting to write, sometimes only lines are made, sometimes separate letters, but not words; or words may be written, but not to form sentences."—**A. amnemonica**. A. in which letters or words can not be written, but, from loss of memory, are not expressive.—**A. atactica**. A. due to loss of muscular coordination.—**A. literalis**. A variety in which letters can not be formed, but only pot-hooks and hangers.—**A. verbalis**. A variety in which, while the letters may be correctly formed, the words into which they are joined are either fanciful or entirely inappropriate.
AGRELCO'SIS, *f.* See AGRIELCOSIS.
AG'RIA, *f.* From ἄγριος, wild. 1. The holly. 2. A malignant pustule.
AGRIELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From ἄγριος, wild, and ἔλκος, ulceration. Fr., *agriecose*. Malignant ulceration.
AGRIMO'NIA, *f.* From ἀγρός, a field, and μόνος, alone (because pre-eminent among the plants of the fields as a medicine). Fr., *aigremoine*. Ger., *Ackermennig*, *Odermennig*. Agrimony, liverwort; a genus of perennial rosaceous plants, of the suborder *Roseæ*, tribe *Rosidæ*.—**A. eupatoria**. Fr., *aigremoine*, *eupatoire des Grecs*. Ger., *Wundodermennig*, *Leberklette*, *Steinwurz*. Hemp-agrimony. A species growing wild in the United States and Canada. It contains a bitter principle and tannic acid, and is sometimes used as a tonic and astringent.—**A. officinalis**. See *A. eupatoria*.—**A. orientalis**. See *A. repens*.—**A. parviflora**. A species growing in the east central region of the United States.—**A. repens**. Fr., *aigremoine rampante*. A creeping species, indigenous to the Levant.—**A. suaveolens**. See *A. parviflora*.—**A. vulgaris**. Fr., *aigremoine vulgaire*. See *A. eupatoria*.
AG'RIMONY. See AGRIMONIA and AGRIMONIA *eupatoria*.—Hemp *a.* See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria*.
AGRIOCAR'DAMUM, *n.* From ἄγριος, wild, and κάρδαμον, the cress. *Nasturtium aquaticum*.
AGRIOCAS'TANUM, *n.* From ἄγριος, wild, and κάστανον, a chestnut. *Bunium bulbocastanum*.
AGRIOLEI'CHEN, **AGRIOLI'CHEN**, *m.* Gr., ἀγριολεϊχὴν. See LICHEN *agrius*.
AGRIOPHYL'LON, *n.* From ἄγριος, harsh, and φύλλον, a leaf. See PEUCEDANUM.
AGRIOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From ἄγριος, malignant, and φῆμα, a swelling. A malignant swelling.
AGRIOPSO'RIA, *f.* From ἄγριος, vehement, and ψώρα, the itch. An inveterate itch.
AGRIOTHY'MIA, *f.* From ἀγριόθυμος, wild of temper. Fr., *agriothymie*. Ger., *Agriothymie*, *wilde Gemüt(h)sart*. Homicidal insanity.—**A. ambitiosa**. An irrepressible desire for the extermination of one's own species.—**A. hydrophobica**. The ferocity shown in rabies.—**A. religiosa**. An overwhelming desire to kill those of a religion different from one's own.
AGRIPI'NUS. See AGRIIPPINUS.
AGRIP'PA, *m.* Perhaps from ἄγριος, wild, and ἵππος, a horse (because the Greeks often observed that wild foals were born feet foremost). Others, who write it *agrippa*, derive it from *ager*, disturbed, and *partus*,

labor; and still others take it to be from the Roman family name, one of the Agrippas having been born feet foremost. A person born feet foremost.

AGRIPPI'NUS. Fr., *agrippin*. Pertaining to an *agrippa* (q. v.) or to a foot presentation. See PARTUS a.

AG'RIOUS. Gr., *ἀγριος*, malignant, virulent, severe. See LICHEN a.

AGROM. An East Indian name for a disease which occurs in Bengal and other parts of India, characterized by roughening and fissuring of the tongue, and sometimes by the development of white spots upon it.

AGROMA'NIA, f. From *ἀγρός*, a field, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *agromanie*. Ger., *Agromanie*, *Ackerbauschucht*. An insane passion for agriculture or simply for living in the country.

AGROPHY'MA, n. See AGRIOPHYMA.

AGROPILE (Fr.). A³-gro-pel. See ÆGAGROPILUS.

AGROPY'RUM, n. Fr., *agropyron*. Ger., *Quecke*. A genus of graminaceous plants, corresponding in part to the genus *Triticum* (q. v.).—**A. repens.** See TRITICUM *repens*.

AGROSTEM'MA, n. -stem'matos (-is). From *ἀγρός*, a field, and *στέμμα*, a garland. Fr., *agrostemme*, *nielle*. Ger., *A.*, *Ackerkrone*, *Raden*. The rose-campion; a genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the *Caryophyllinææ*.

AGROSTEM'MIN(E). Ger., *Agrostemmin*. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Agrostemma githago*.

AGROS'TIS, f. -os'tidos (-is), -rost'eos. From *ἀγρωστις* (the name of several different grasses). Fr., *agrostide*. Ger., *Windthalm*, *Straussgras*. A genus of graminaceous plants; bent-grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass.—**A. canina.** Ger., *Hundstraussgras*. Dog-bent; said to be chewed by dogs and cats for its emetic effect.—**A. linearis.** A species used in India in the preparation of a refreshing beverage.

AGRYPI'NA, AGRYPI'NE, f. A kind of swelling of the head; perhaps from *agrypnia*, sleeplessness.

AGRYPNET'IC. Lat., *agrypneticus* (see AGRYPNIA). Ger., *agrypnetisch*. 1. Inclined to sleeplessness. 2. Preventing sleep.

AGRYP'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀγρυπνία* (from *α* priv., and *υπνος*, sleep). Fr., *agrypnie*. Ger., *Agrypnie*. Sleeplessness.—**A. excitata.** Sleeplessness from mental excitement.—**A. pertæsa.** Sleeplessness due to external disquieting influences.—**A. senilis.** The sleeplessness of aged persons.

AGRYP'NIC. Lat., *agrypnicus*. See AGRYPNETIC.

AGRYP'NOCO'MA, n. -co'matos (-is). For deriv., see AGRYPNIA and COMA. Fr., *agrypnocome*. Ger., *Wachschlafsucht*. See COMA-vigil.

AGRYPNO'DES. Gr., *ἀγρυπνώδης*. Fr., *agrypnodé*. Accompanied by sleeplessness; as a n., a fever that prevents sleep.

AGRYP'NOS. Gr., *ἀγρυπνος*. Sleepless.

AGRYPNOT'IC. Lat., *agrypnoticum*. Fr., *agrypnotique*. Ger., *schlafraubendes Mittel*, *Wachmittel*. A measure or drug that prevents sleep.

AGRYP'NUS. See AGRYPNOS.

AGUAGUIN. The native name of an African plant reputed vulnerary.

AGUAIGUAREL. A Paraguay tree yielding an aromatic resin and a balsam.

AGUAPIEGUAZIE. A Paraguay plant, an infusion of the flowers of which is said to be diuretic, emollient, aphrodisiac, and sedative.

AGUARACIUNHA-ACU, AGUARACIUNHA FEDAGOSO, n. A Brazilian borragineous plant, said to be abstergent and alterative.

AGUARAQUIYA. A Brazilian name for a plant, thought to be *Solanum oleraceum*, used as a sedative application to wounds.

A'GUE. From Fr., *ague*, acute. An acute disease of malarial origin, especially intermittent fever or an in-

dividual paroxysm of that disease.—**Aden a.** Probably dengue (q. v.).—**A. and fever.** Intermittent fever.—**A. cake.** Lat., *placenta febrilis*. Fr., *gâteau fébrile*. Ger., *Fiebrerkuchen*. Chronic enlargement of the spleen in consequence of malarial disease.—**A. drops.** Liquor potassii arsenitis.—**A. face.** Malarial neuralgia of the face.—**A. fit.** Ger., *Fieberschauer*. A paroxysm of a.—**A. grass.** See ALETRIS *farinosa*.—**A. plant.** See GEMIASMA.—**A. poison.** See MALARIA.—**A.-proof.** Ger., *feieberfest*. Insusceptible to a.—**A. root.** See ALETRIS *farinosa*.—**A. spell.** Ger., *Fieberzaubermittel* (2d def.). 1. See A. fit. 2. A charm, or spell, to prevent or cure a.—**A.-struck.** Attacked with a.—**A. tree.** *Sassafras officinale*.—**A. weed.** *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Anticipating a.** See *Anticipating intermittent fever*.—**Brass a., Brass-founders' a.** A form of disease common among brass-founders and those who are habitually exposed to the fumes of zinc; characterized by a decided feeling of weariness, nervousness, shivering, and a sense of oppression in the chest, followed by heat, and then by profuse sweating.—**Brow a.** Neuralgia of the brow of an intermittent character, supposed to be due to malaria.—**Catenating a.** One that is associated with other diseases, such as lumbago or epilepsy.—**Dead a.** See *Latent a.*—**Double quartan a., Double quotidian a., Double tertian a., Double unequal tertian a.** See under FEVER.—**Dumb a.** See *Latent a.*—**Duplicated quartan a., Duplicated tertian a.** See under FEVER.—**Fever and a.** A popular term for intermittent fever.—**Hebdomadal a.** See under FEVER.—**Irregular a.** See *Masked a.*—**Latent a.** 1. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are not attended with a chill. 2. A form in which, instead of the ordinary well-marked paroxysms, there is a feeling of great depression and chilliness, with pains in certain parts of the body, or in some cases nausea and vomiting, and a coated tongue, the symptoms showing a certain degree of periodicity.—**Leaping a.** See *Dancing MANIA*.—**Masked a.** Fr., *fièvre larvée* (ou *masquée*). Ger., *larviertes Wechselfieber*. A general term for various forms of malarial poisoning resembling intermittent fever in certain important respects, but not with sufficient exactness to warrant their classification under that head.—**Partial a.** Accompanied by pain confined to a particular part or organ.—**Postponing a., Protracted a., Quartan a., Quintan a., Quotidian a., Retarding a., Septan a., Sextan a., Tertian a., Third-day a., Triple quartan a., Triple quotidian a., Triple tertian a., Triplicated quartan a.** Various forms of intermittent fever. See the corresponding expressions under FEVER.

A'GUED. Ger., *fiieberhaft*. Affected with ague.

AG'UIOS. Gr., *ἀγυιος*. Without limbs, weak of limb.

A'GUIISH. Like, pertaining to, or affected with ague.

A'GUISHNESS. The state of being aguish.

AGUNIE CHAR. A native name for a product of western India, reputed a remedy for rheumatism.

AG'URIN(E). An acetotheobromine compound of sodium, used like theobromine salicylate.

AGY'ION, AGY'IUM, n. See AGUIOS.

AGY'RIAS, f. From *ἀγυρίς*, a gathering. Cloudiness of the crystalline lens.

AGYR'TA, AGYR'TES, m. Gr., *ἀγύρτης*. A quack.

AGYRTI'A, f. Gr., *ἀγυρτεία*. Quackery.

AGYRTO'DES. Gr., *ἀγυρτώδης*. Quackish.

AHO'RA, f. From *ἄωρος*, untimely, immature. Retarded development.

AHUND MADOO. An Abyssinian name for a species of *Chenopodium*, used as an application to ulcers.

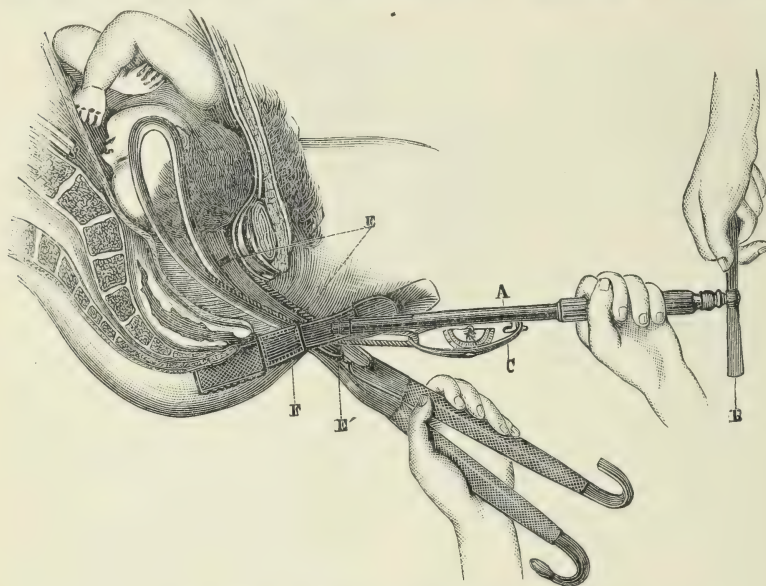
AHYP'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀνπνία*. See ANYPNIA.

AHYPNO'SIS, f. See ANYPNIA.

AIBEN. A Tartar name for fermented cows' milk.

AICHMOPHO'BIA, f. From *αἰχμή*, a spear point, and *φῶβος*, fear. Of Magnan, morbid dread of being touched.

AIDE-FORCEPS (Fr.). Ad-fô^r-se²ps. A mechanical contrivance devised by Joulin for exerting continuous traction with the obstetrical forceps by means of a fillet



JOULIN'S AIDE-FORCEPS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

A, B, the *écraseur* mechanism; C, the dynamometer; E, a fillet passing through the fenestræ of the forceps and attached to the dynamometer.

passed through the fenestræ. It works by a mechanism analogous to that of the handle of an *écraseur*, counter-pressure being made against the ischia, and is furnished with a small dynamometer.

AIDOIAG'RAPHY. For this and other words in *Aidoi*, see the corresponding words in *Æde*.

AIL. A popular term for disease, especially if not considered of much importance.—**Horn a.** An anæmia of horned cattle in which the horns are abnormally cold.—**Wetherbee a.** A Massachusetts popular name for progressive muscular atrophy, from its having been observed in several generations of the Wetherbee family.

AILAN'THIC ACID. See **AILANTIC ACID**.

AILAN'THUS, *f.* See **AILANTUS**.

AILAN'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide ailantique*. An acid derived from the bark of *Ailantus excelsa*.

AILAN'TUS, *f.* From the Chinese *ailanto*. Fr., *ailante, langit, vernis du Japon (ou de la Chine)*. Ger., *Götterbaum*. Syn.: *Chinese sumach, tree of heaven*. A genus of simarubaceous trees and shrubs. It is said to be poisonous to ducks, and the poisonous principle is supposed to reside in the very acrid resinous juice of the buds and leaves.—**A. excelsa**. Fr., *ailante élevée*. An East Indian species; the bark is used in India as a tonic and febrifuge.—**A. glandulosa**. Fr., *ailante glanduleux, vernis du Japon*. Ger., *Götterbaum*. A large tree indigenous in eastern Asia, cultivated in the United States as a shade tree. The leaves and bark have been used as an anthelmintic and as a remedy for epilepsy.—**A. integrifolia**. See *A. excelsa*.—**A. malabarica**. An East Indian species; the bark is said to be used as an antidyspeptic, tonic, and febrifuge, and the resinous juice for dysentery and bronchitis.

AIL'MENT. A disease or infirmity, especially if imperfectly developed and apparently not very severe.

AIMATOM'ATON. Perhaps from *αἷμα*, blood, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A cupping and puncturing apparatus made in Rochester, N. Y.

AIMORRHŒ'A, *f.* Gr., *αἰμόρροια*. A discharge of blood, a bloody flux.

AIMORRHŒ'IS, AIMORRHŒ'IS, AIMORRŒ'IS, *f.* See **HÆMORRHOID**.

AIN'HUM. An African word signifying to saw or to saw off. Lat., *dactylolysis spontanea*. Fr., *a. Ger., Absägen*. A disease peculiar to the negro, consisting in a spontaneous amputation of the little toe. It begins with a furrow on the lower surface of the toe at the proximal interphalangeal joint. This furrow gradually surrounds the member and deepens until the bone is exposed, and finally (in the course of several years) the toe, which in the mean time becomes much enlarged, drops off. By some the disease is believed to be produced artificially by a ligature. It is most commonly met with on the west coast of Africa, in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, and is also said to occur occasionally in India and in the southern United States.

A'IODINE. A medicinal preparation made from the thyroid gland; used in myxœdema.

AI'PATHES. For deriv., see **AEIPATHIA**. More properly written *aeipathes*. Always complaining of being sick.

AIPATHI'A, *f.* See **AEIPATHIA**.

AIR. Gr., *ἀήρ*. Lat., *aer*. Fr., *a. Ger., Luft*. A name originally applied to any gas. It is now restricted to the gas forming the earth's atmosphere.—**Acid of a.** Atmospheric carbonic acid; carbon dioxide.—**A.-breather**. An organism living in the *a.* and deriving the oxygen necessary for respiration therefrom; an aerobic organism, gross or minute.—**A.-breathing**. Fr., *aérien*. Ger., *luftat(h)mend*. Respiring in the *a.* (and not in water), as an *a.-b. vertebrate*. See **AERIAL RESPIRATION** and **AQUATIC RESPIRATION**.—**A. hunger**. See **BESOIN de respirer**.—**A. of nitre**. Fr., *a. du nitre*. The gaseous product of the decomposition of nitre; a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen monoxide.—**A. of sparry fluor**. An old name for impure hydrofluoric acid.—**Alkaline a.** Fr., *a. alcalin*. Priestley's name for ammonia.—**Atmospheric a.** Lat., *aer atmosphæricus*. Fr., *a. atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Luft*. Ordinary *a.* See *A.-Azotic a.* Fr., *a. azotique*. Nitrogen.—**Breathing a.** See *Tidal a.*—**Complemental a., Complementary a.** Fr., *a. complémentaire*. Ger., *Complementarluft*. The volume of *a.* in addition to the tidal *a.*, which may be drawn into the lungs by a forced inspiration.—**Dephlogisticated a.** Fr., *a. dephlogistiqué*. Ger., *dephlogisticirte Luft*. Oxygen.—**Dephlogisticated nitrous a.** Nitrogen monoxide.—**Empyreal a.** Fr., *a. empyré de Scheele*. Oxygen.—**Expiratory a., Expired a.** Fr., *a. expiré, exhalation pulmonaire*. Ger., *Ausat(h)mungsluft, Expirationsluft*. The *a.* forced from the lungs in expiration.—**Factitious a.** Lat., *aer factitius*. Carbon dioxide.—**Fixed a.** Fr., *a. fixe*. Ger., *fixe Luft*. Carbon dioxide.—**Fluor acid a.** Silicon tetrafluoride.—**Heavy combustible a., Heavy inflammable a.** Ger., *schwere brennbare Luft*. Methane.—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *aer hepaticus*. Fr., *a. hépatique*. Ger., *Schwefelleberluft*. Hy-

drogen sulphide.—**Inflammable a.** Lat., *aer inflammabilis*. Fr., *a. inflammable*. Ger., *brennbare Luft*. An old term for various inflammable gases; usually applied to hydrogen, but also to methane and ethylene. See *Heavy inflammable a.*—**Inspired a.** Fr., *a. inspiré*. Ger., *Einatathmungsluft*, *Inspirationsluft*. The a. taken into the lungs in inspiration.—**Liqui. a.** A. condensed by pressure to the form of a liquid. It has been used as a refrigerant and as a caustic.—**Marine acid a.** Gaseous hydrochloric acid.—**Mephitic a.** Lat., *aer mephiticus*. Fr., *a. méphitique*. Old terms for (a) nitrogen, (b) carbon dioxide; so called because both are fatal to animal life.

—**Nitrous a.** Fr., *a. nitreux*. Ger., *Salpeterluft*. Nitrogen dioxide.—**Phlogisticated a.** Fr., *a. phlogistiqué ou phlogistiqué*. Ger., *phlogistict(e)te Luft*. Nitrogen.—**Phosphoric a.** A gas obtained by heating phosphorus with an alkali, consisting of gaseous hydrogen phosphide mixed with a small quantity of the vapor of liquid hydrogen phosphide.—**Pure a.** Lat., *aer purus*. Fr., *a. pur*. Ger., *reine Luft*. One of Lavoisier's names for oxygen.—**Reserve a.** Fr., *réserve respiratoire*. Ger., *Reserveluft*.

Syn.: *respiratory reserve*. The volume of a. that may be voluntarily forced from the lungs after an ordinary respiration.—**Residual a.** Fr., *résidu respiratoire*, *a. résiduel*. Ger., *Residualluft*. Syn.: *respiratory residue*.

The volume of a. that remains in the lungs after the most forcible expiration.—**Solid a. of Hales.** Fr., *a. solide de Hales*. A name given to carbon dioxide on account of its property of forming solid carbonates with the metallic oxides.—**Stationary a.** Fr., *capacité pulmonaire*.

The amount of a. which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Supplemental a., Supplementary a.** See *Reserve a.*—**Tidal a.** Fr., *capacité inspiratrice ordinaire*. Ger., *Volum des mittleren At(h)mens*. Syn.: *breath*, *breathing a.*, *breathing volume*.

The volume of a. taken in at one inspiration in ordinary tranquil breathing.—**Vital a.** Lat., *aer vitalis*. Fr., *a. vital*. Oxygen.—**Vitriolic acid a., Vitriolic a.** Sulphur dioxide. For other applications of a. see A. PASSAGES, A. PUMP, A. BAG, A. BATH, A. BATTERY, A. BED, A. BLADDER, A. CANALS, A. CAVITIES, A. CELL, A. CHAMBER, A. CURE, A. CUSHION, A. DOUCHE, A. DUCT, A. EMBOLISM, A. GAS, A. LACUNULE, A. PESSARY, A. PILLOW, A. SAC, A. SINUSES, A. THERMOMETER, A. TRACTOR, A. TRAP, A. TUBE, A. VESICLE, and A. VESSELS.

AIREN, *n.* A Tartar name for fermented cows' milk.

A'IROFORM. See **A'IROL**.

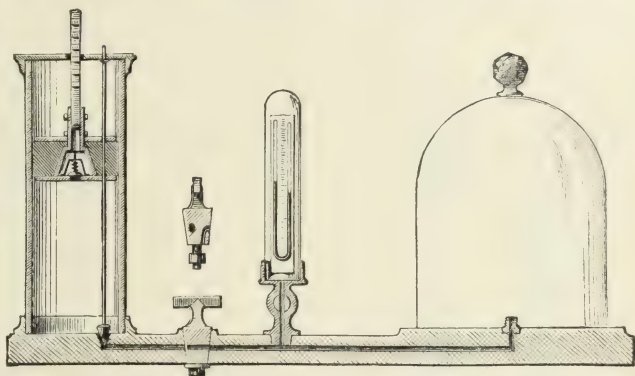
A'IROL. A proprietary name for bismuth oxyiodogal late, used as a substitute for iodoform.

AIR' PASSAGES, *pl.* Lat., *viae aeriferæ*. Fr., *voies aériennes*. Ger., *Luftwege*. 1.

The passages through which air reaches the vesicular structure of the lungs, including the nasal passages, the mouth, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes. 2. In botany, the air canals.

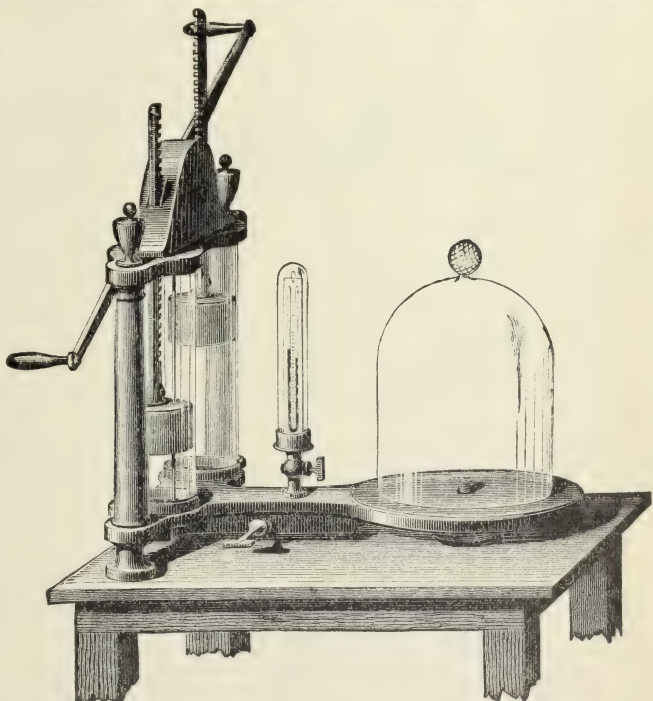
AIR' PUMP. Fr., *pneumatique machine (ou pompe) pneumatique*. Ger., *Luftpumpe*. An apparatus for more or less completely exhausting a closed space of its contained air, invented by Otto Guericke about 1650. The ordinary a. p. consists of a receiver, to be exhausted,

connected with a barrel and piston, the latter provided with a valve opening outward, so that at each stroke a certain amount of air escapes from the barrel, but none can enter. Double-barreled pumps are most commonly used.—**Geissler's a. p.**, **Mercurial a. p.**, **Sprengel's a. p.** Geissler, of Bonn, invented a mercurial a.-p. con-



AIR PUMP. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

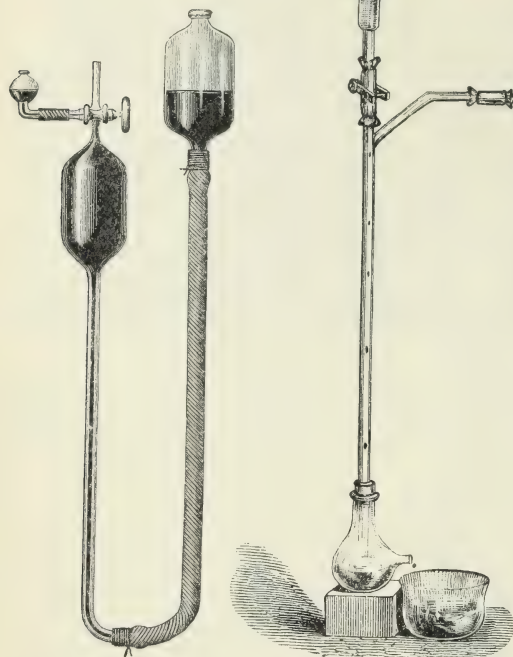
sisting of a vertical tube, serving as a barometric tube, communicating at the bottom, by means of an India-rubber tube, with a globe serving as a cistern. At the top of the tube there is a three-way stopcock by which



DOUBLE-BARRELED AIR PUMP. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

communication can be established either with the receiver or with a funnel, the latter having an ordinary stopcock at the bottom. By means of another stopcock communication with the receiver can be opened or closed. The machine is worked by alternately raising the cistern above the level of the funnel stopcock and lowering it, the various stopcocks being opened or closed accordingly. Sprengel's machine, an improvement on Geissler's, consists of a receiver connected

with a vertical tube down which mercury is allowed to pass in a broken column by alternately opening and shutting a stopcock at the top, each separate portion of the column carrying before it a certain amount of air drawn from the receiver.



GEISSLER'S MERCURIAL AIR
PUMP. (AFTER LOMMEL.)

SPRENGEL'S AIR PUMP.
(AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

AIZO'ON, *n.* Gr., ἀΐζων. Syn.: *sempervivum*. 1. *Sempervivum tectorum*. 2. *Sedum album*. 3. A genus of tetragonaceous herbs.—**A. canariense**. A species indigenous to the Canary Islands, where it is incinerated for the soda which it contains. It is used in Mexico as a dentifrice and antiscorbutic, and the juice as an astringent.—**A. hispanicum**. A Spanish species, used as a source of soda.

AIZO'UM, *n.* See AIZOON.

A'JA-A'JA. See AGAR-AGAR.

AJOW'AN. See under *CARUM ajowan*—**A. raphul**. A Hindústani name for a stearoptene obtained from the essential oil of *a.*; the same as thymol.

AJU'GA, *f.* A form of *abiga* (*q. v.*, for deriv.). Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Günsel*, *Günsel*. The bugle; a genus of herbaceous plants of the *Labiatae*—**A. chamæpitys**. Fr., *chamæpitys*, *ivette*. Ger., *Schlagkraut*, *Erdweihrauch*. Syn.: *Teucrium chamæpitys* (seu *iva*), *abiga*. The ground pine; a small annual growing in all parts of Europe and in some parts of the United States. The plant was anciently reputed abortifacient. The leaves, which have a strong resinous odor and a bitter balsamic taste, furnish a stimulant, diuretic, and aperient volatile oil.—**A. Dealsingii**, **A. decumbens**. Himalayan species; the former is used by the natives in quartan ague.—**A. iva**. Fr., *ivette musquée*. Ger., *Bisamgünsel*. Syn.: *Teucrium iva*. An herb much used by the Arabs in cholera and certain other diseases.—**A. pyramidalis**. Fr., *bugle pyramidale*. Ger., *Guldengünsel*, *Berggünsel*. Syn.: *Consolida media*. Mountain bugle, indigenous to Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and England. The leaves are astringent and tonic.—**A. reptans**. Fr., *bugle rampante*. Ger.,

kriechender Günsel, *Wiesengünsel*. Common, or pasture, bugle; a European species. The leaves have a sweetish-bitter taste, and are slightly astringent; they were formerly reputed a remedy for consumption.

AKAMATHE'SIA, **AKAMATHE'SIS**, *f.* -*e'sia*, -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀκαμάθησις (contracted from ἀκαταμάθησις). See **AKATAMATHESIA**.—**A. acustica**. See *Psychical DEAFNESS*.—**A. optica**. See *Mental BLINDNESS*.

AKATAMATHE'SIA, *f.* From a priv., and καταμαθᾶναι, to understand. Inability to understand ordinary conversation; observed in some forms of insanity.

AKATAPHA'SIA, *f.* See *ACATAPHASIA*.

AKAT'SIA, *f.* From a priv., and καθῆμαι, to sit. Of Haskonee, morbid inability to remain seated, observed in neurasthenia; the subject becomes restless and experi-

ences jerks which unseat him.

AKAZGA. Syn.: *Boundou* or *M'boundou*, *quai*. A poisonous plant growing on the west coast of Africa, probably belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. The bark and other parts have a bitter, somewhat aromatic, taste and contain *akazgine* (*q. v.*) and another alkaloid answering to some of the tests of strychnine.

AKAZ'GIN(E). Fr., *akazgine*. Ger., *Akazgin*. An alkaloid obtained from *akazga*, a colorless substance, crystallizable with difficulty, having an action similar to that of strychnine.

AK'CETHIN(E). Fr., *akcétine*. A substance formed by the action of sulphur and ammonia upon acetone. Said to be the same as thiacetone.

AKE'BIA, *f.* From the Japanese name *akébi-kadsura*. Fr., *akébie*. A genus of plants of the *Lardizabaleæ*.—**A. quinata**. A Japanese species the fruit of which is an emollient.

AKESTO'MA, *n.* -*o'matos* (-*is*). From ἀκείσθαι, to heal. Ger., *Akestom*. A new growth made up of granulations; granulation tissue.

AK'IDOGAL''VANCCAU'TERY. From ἀκίς, a point, and *galvano*cattery. Mild galvanic cauterization with a needle electrode connected with a battery not specially intended for cautery purposes.

AKINE'SIA, *f.* Fr., *akinesie*. Ger., *Akinesie*. See *ACINESIA*.

AKINE'SIC. See *ACINETIC*.

AKINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'sios* (-*is*). See *ACINESIA*.—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *akinesie cérébrale*. Ger., *cerebrale Akinesie*. A. the cause of which lies in the cerebrum; especially an a. of which the producing lesion is seated in the middle line of the encephalon or in both hemispheres at the same time.—**Crossed a.** Fr., *akinesie croisée*. A motor paralysis occurring on the side of the body opposite to that in which the causative lesion is situated.—**Reflex a.** Disease of the reflex mechanism producing diminution or absence of reaction to stimuli.—**Spinal a.** Fr., *akinesie spinale*. Ger., *spinale Akinesie*. A. due to lesion of the spinal cord.

AKONI'TON, *n.*, **AKONI'TOS**, *m.* Gr., ἀκόνιτον, ἀκόνιτος. Names given by Theophrastus and other Greek authors to plants belonging to *Aconitum* or allied to that genus.

AKROKINE'SIS, *f.* See *ACROCINESIS*.

AKROME'G'ALY. See *ACROMEGALY*.

AK'TOL. See *ACTOL*.

AKYANOBLEP'SIA, *f.* See *Blue BLINDNESS*.

A'LA, *f.* Gr., πτέρυξ, πτερυγιον. Fr., *aile*. Ger., *Flügel*. A wing or wing-like structure. 1. The wing of a bird or insect. 2. The axilla (obs.). 3. The whole arm or shoulder. 4. In animals, the shoulder blade. 5. Any wing-like process of a bone, muscle, or other part of the body. 6. The pavilion of the ear.—**A. alba lateralis**. The glossopharyngeal nucleus.—**A. alba medialis**. The hypoglossal nucleus.—**Alæ atlantis**. Ger., *Flügel des Atlas*. The transverse processes of the atlas.—**A. auriculæ**, **A. auris**. The pinna of the ear.—**A.**

cinerea. Fr., *aile grise*. A small triangular tract of gray matter in the lower part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, the base of which corresponds to the point of the calamus, while its apex extends upward almost to the striæ medullares. According to Stilling, it gives origin to part of the vagus roots.—**A. descendens.** The pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.—**Alæ diaphragmatis.** The lateral segments of the diaphragm.—**A. ethmoidalis.** A wing-like expansion on the extremity of the crista galli of the ethmoid bone.—**A. fornicis.** The posterior pillar of the cerebral fornix.—**Alæ internæ clitoridis.** The labia minora of the vulva.—**Alæ laterales.** 1. See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*. 2. See *Alæ spinæ nasalis*.—**Alæ laterales ossis sphenoidæ.** See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**A. lobus centralis.** A lateral part of the lobus centralis cerebelli.—**A. magna.** One of the *alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ, Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidis, Alæ majores.** Fr., *grandes ailes du sphénoïde*. Ger., *grosse Flügel des Keilbeins*. Syn.: *alæ laterales* (seu *temporales*), *alisphenoidalia*. The great, or temporal, wings of the sphenoid bone; the wing-like processes projecting from each side of the body of the bone. They present three surfaces: a cerebral, forming a part of the base of the skull; an orbital, forming a part of the outer wall of the orbit; and a temporal, forming a part of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ. The posterior extremities terminate in the spinous process which is inserted in the angle between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. The *alæ magnæ* are separated from the *alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ* by the sphenoidal fissure, and contain constantly three foramina, the foramen rotundum, foramen ovale, and foramen spinosum.—**Alæ minimæ ossis sphenoidæ.** Two small bony processes on each side of the ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid bone.—**Alæ minores clitoridis.** The labia minora of the vulva.—**Alæ minores ossis sphenoidæ.** See *Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Alæ muliebres minores.** The labia minora of the vulva.—**Alæ narium, Alæ nasi.** Fr., *ailes du nez*. Ger., *Nasenflügel*. The lower lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Alæ of the sacrum.** Fr., *ailes du sacrum*. The wings of the sacrum; the triangular portions of the bone, on each side, which stand out laterally and are made up of outgrowths from the central portion fused together at their extremities; the supposed analogues of ribs.—**Alæ of the thyr(e)oid cartilage.** The lateral flat portions of the thyroid cartilage which unite anteriorly.—**Alæ of the vomer.** See *Alæ vomeris*.—**Alæ orbitales ossis sphenoidæ.** See *Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Alæ ossis sphenoidalis.** Fr., *ailes du sphénoïde*. Ger., *Flügel des Keilbeins, Keilbeinflügel*. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ, Alæ minimæ ossis sphenoidæ, Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ, and Alæ ossis sphenoidæ descendentes*.—**Alæ ossis sphenoidæ descendentes.** Ger., *Gau-menflügel*. The pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone.—**A. palatina.** The pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.—**Alæ parvæ Ingrassiæ, Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ.** Fr., *petites ailes du sphénoïde*. Ger., *kleine Flügel des Keilbeins*. Syn.: *alæ orbitales* (seu *minores*) *ossis sphenoidæ, processus ensiformes ossis sphenoidæ, orbitusphenoidalia*. The lesser, or orbital, wings of the sphenoid bone; wing-like processes projecting from the upper part of each side of the body of the bone. A portion of the anterior lobes of the brain rests upon their upper surface; the lower surface forms the back part of the roof of the orbit; in their base they contain the foramen opticum, and a projection from each near the sella turcica forms the anterior clinoid process.—**A. pontis.** Ger., *Flügel der Brücke*. Reichert's term for what Henle calls the *ponticulus*, a small transverse ridge between the pyramids of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii.—**Alæ processus vermiformis lobuli centralis.** Ger., *Flügel des Centralläppchens*. The lamellæ

connected with the lobus centralis of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.—**Alæ pterygoideæ.** The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**Alæ pudendi muliebris.** The labia majora and labia minora of the vulva.—**Alæ pulmonum.** Fr., *ailes du poumon*. Ger., *Lungenflügel*. Syn.: *lobi pulmonum*. The lobes of the lungs; also the lungs themselves.—**Alæ sæpti cartilagineæ narium.** The superior and inferior lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Alæ spinæ nasalis.** Syn.: *alæ laterales*. Wing-like processes on each side of the nasal spine of the frontal bone.—**Alæ temporales ossis sphenoidæ.** Ger., *Temporallflügel*. See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**A. uvulæ.** A thin medullary lamina extending from the posterior part of the uvula of the cerebellum to the amygdalæ.—**Alæ vesper-tilionis.** Ger., *Fledermausflügel*. Literally, the bat's wings; the broad ligaments of the uterus, from their resemblance to the outspread wings of a bat.—**Alæ vomeris.** The alæ of the vomer; the two divisions of the superior thick border of the vomer which fit under the body of the sphenoid, receiving the rostrum of the latter into the groove between them.—**Alæ vulvæ.** The labia of the vulva.

ALABAS'TRINE. A proprietary name for naphthalene.

ALACRE'ATIN(E). Fr., *alacréatine*. Ger., *Alakreatin*. Syn.: *lactyl guanidine*. A base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, isomeric with creatine, formed by the direct combination of alanine with cyanamide.

ALACREAT'ININ(E). Fr., *alacréatinine*. Ger., *Alakreatinin*. A body, isomeric with creatinine, obtained by the dehydration of alacreatine.

ALAC'TIA. f. Fr., *alactie*. Ger., *Alaktie*. See AGALACTIA.

ALA'LIA, f. From a priv., and λαλέω, to talk. Fr., *alalie*. Ger., *Atalie*. Inability to utter words, especially when due to injury or disease of the vocal apparatus itself and not to central causes.

ALAN'GIN(E). The active principle of *Alanginum hercypetalum*; febrifuge and emetic.

ALAN'GIUM, n. From *alangi* or *alingie*, the Malabar name for *A. decapetalum*. Fr., *alangier*. Syn.: *Angolam, Angolamia, Kara-angolam*. A genus of trees growing in India.—**A. decapetalum.** Syn.: *Grewia salvifolia*. Sage-leaved a.; akola, akar-kanta, alangi or alangi-marum, angolam. A species growing in rocky places in Malabar. The juice of the bitter, aromatic root is employed as an anthelmintic and the root itself as a hydragogue cathartic in cases of dropsy, and in the form of a powder as an antidote to snake-bites.—**A. hexapetalum.** Kara-angolam. A species growing in Bengal, Malabar, and Africa, having properties similar to those of *A. decapetalum*, and also used as a hydragogue cathartic.—**A. Lamarckii.** See *A. hexapetalum*.—**A. tomentosum.** See *A. decapetalum*.

ALAN'INATE. A compound of alanine (amidopropionic acid) with a base.

AL'ANIN(E). Fr., a. Ger., *Alanin*. Syn.: *lactamic acid, amidopropionic acid*. 1. A body, isomeric with lactamide, sarcosine, and urethane, produced by the action of hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids upon aldehydammonia, and occurring under the form of prismatic crystals, $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3.CH(NH_2).CO.OH$. 2. A generic term for the series of amic acids of which a. is a type, formed from the hydroxy-acids of the glycollic series, including glycocine (glycollic acid), a. (lactamic acid), leucine (leucamic acid), etc.

ALAN'TIC. Fr., *alantique*. Derived from elecampane.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide alantique*. Ger., *Alantsäure*. Syn.: *imlic acid*. An acid, $C_{15}H_{22}O_3$, formed by the union of a. anhydride with water.—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride alantique*. Ger., *Alantsäureanhydrid*. A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, obtained from elecampane root and sometimes occurring as a natural efflorescence on roots which have been kept a long time.

ALAN'TIN. Lat., *alantinum*. Fr., *alantine*. Ger., *Alantin*. *Alantstoff*. Inulin.

ALAN'TOIS. See ALLANTOIS.

ALAN'TOL. Ger., *Alantöl*. An oily liquid, boiling at 200° C., and having probably the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from elecampane root and forming what was formerly known as helenin.

ALANTOTOX'ICON, *n.* See ALLANTOTOXICON.

A'LAOS. Gr., ἀλαός, blind. Obscure, unnoticed; applied by Hippocrates to forms of tabes (φθίσις ἀλαή) which are latent or unobserved.

ALAPU'RIN. A purified fat made from wool.

A'LAR. Gr., πτερυγώδης. Lat., *alaris*. Fr., *alaire*. Ger., *flügelförmig*, *flügelartig* (1st, 2d, 3d def's), *achselständig* (4th def.). 1. Pertaining to a wing. 2. Pertaining to the shoulder or axilla. 3. Wing-like.

ALA'RES, *m.*, pl. of *alaris* (*musculi* understood) for 1st def., or *f.* pl. (*partes* understood) for 2d def. 1. The pterygoid muscles. 2. See *ALÆ ossis sphenoidalis* (under *ALA*).

ALAR'IA, *f.* Fr., *alarie*. 1. A genus of *Algæ* (*Oosporeæ*), order *Fucoideæ*. 2. A genus of *Entozoa*.—**A. esculenta.** Badderlocks, hen-ware, murlins, honey-ware. An edible species of *Algæ* found on the coasts of Great Britain.—**A. vulpis.** The *Holostomum alatum*.

ALAR'IS, *m.* 1. (Adj.) alar. 2. (N. with *musculus* understood.) A name applied to certain muscles.—**A. externus.** See *PTERYGOIDEUS externus*.—**A. internus.** See *PTERYGOIDEUS internus*.

AL'ARY. See *ALAR*.

ALATER'NUS, *m.* Perhaps related to alder. Fr., *alaterne*. 1. *Rhamnus a.* 2. A genus including the same plant, now referred to *Rhamnus*.

ALA'TUS. 1. (Adj.) alate. 2. (N.) a person in whom the scapulae project backward like wings.

AL'BA, *f.* Properly the fem. of *albus*, white (*substantia* understood). Of B. G. Wilder, the white substance of the central nervous system.—**A. flora.** A sort of white wine from Minorca.

ALBADARA, ALBADARAN (Ar.). Also written *albadaran*. A term applied by the Arabian and Rabbinical sages to a sesameid bone which, as they taught, was to serve as the germ for the new formation of the body at the resurrection.

ALBAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *albus*. The white of egg.

AL'BAN. From *albus*. Fr., *albane*. Ger., *A.* A crystallizable resinous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained by boiling gutta percha in absolute alcohol.—**Madūr-A.** A substance, resembling *a.* in properties but having a different chemical composition, obtained from the juice of *madūr* (*Calotropis gigantea*).

AL'BANE. See *ALBAN*.

ALBARAS. Ar., *al-baraç*. Also written *albaras*, *baras*, and *barras*. A term used by the Arabian writers for a disease of the skin which was attended with alteration of the color of the surface, and, according to some writers, with desquamation. The term is generally regarded as synonymous with the *leuce* of the Greeks, or white leprosy (comprising both certain forms of leprosy and psoriasis and conditions formerly classed under morphœa and vitiligo, but now referred to leprosy).—**A. alba.** See *White LEPROSY*.—**A. nigra.** See *Black LEPROSY*.

ALBAR'GIN. A combination of silver nitrate and gelatose, used topically in gonorrhœa.

ALBA'TA. From *albus*. German silver.

ALBA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. 1. Albation. 2. See *ALBIFICATION* (2d def.).

ALBA'TION. From *albus*. Lat., *albatio*. Fr., *a.* 1. The act of bleaching or rendering white. 2. In alchemy, the destruction of a body by incineration in the transmutation of metals.

ALBATREL'LUS, *m.* A genus of *Fungi* comprising *Boletus albidus* and *Boletus fuligineus*.

ALBE'DO, *f.* -*bed'nis*. From *albus*. 1. Whiteness. 2. The white inner part of lemon or orange peel. 3. Albification.—**A. aurantiorum, A. corticum citri.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. unguium.** The white part of the nails; the lunule.

ALBEFAC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *albus*, and *facere*, to make. See *ETIOLATION*.

AL'BENE. From *albus*, white. A white substance which remains undissolved when melam is boiled with water.

ALBERAS. 1. A pustular disease of the face (probably the same as albaras). 2. Staphisagria; so called because reputed to cure that disease.

ALBES'CENCE. From *albescere*, to become white. The process of becoming white or whitish.

ALBES'CENT. Lat., *albescens*. Fr., *blanchissant*. Ger., *weisswerdend*. Becoming whitish; moderately white.

AL'BI. 1. An old apparatus for applying counter-extension in reducing dislocations of the shoulder. Cf. *AMBE*. 2. Corrosive sublimate.

AL'BIAN. See *ALBINO*.

AL'BICANS. -*can'tis*. 1. (Adj.) whitish. 2. (N. n.) the corpus *a.*

AL'BICANT. Growing or becoming white.

ALBIDU'RIA, *f.* From *albidus*, white, and *οὐρεῖν*, to micturate. Albuminuria.

ALBIFICA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. 1. Albification. 2. The second "aqua spiritualis" of the alchemists; one of the substances formed in the process of transmutation of metals.

ALBIFICA'TION. Lat., *albificatio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Weissmachen, Metallbleichung*. The process of bleaching; especially that of rendering metals white.

AL'BINISM. From *albino*. Lat., *albinismus*, *albor natus*, *alphosis ethiopica*, *achromatosis congenialis*, *leucæthiopia*. Fr., *albinisme*, *albinie*. Ger., *Leukæthiopie, Leukopathie, Albinismus*. Syn.: *Albinoism, kakerlakism*.

1. The state of being an albino (*q. v.*). 2. Congenital achromatosis, either partial or general. See *ALBINISMUS partialis* and *universalis*. 3. The spontaneous decoloration of a plant or its parts.

ALBINIS'MUS, *m.* Albinism.—**A. partialis.** Fr., *vitiligo congéniale*. Syn.: *epichrosis pœcilia*. Partial or circumscribed albinism; characterized by congenital white patches of skin, sharply defined, of various sizes, which usually remain unchanged during the life of the individual, but, according to some authors, increase in extent. It has been observed most often in negroes. See *VITILIGO* and *PIEBALD negro*.—**A. universalis.** See *ALBINISM* (1st def.).

ALBINIS'TIC. Presenting the phenomena of albinism.

ALBI'NO. From *albus*, white (through Port. and Sp., *albino*). Pl., *a's, a'es*. Lat., *Æthiops albus, Leucæthiops*. Fr., *albino, albinos, nègre blanc, blafard, kakerlaque*. Ger., *weisser Neger, Kakerlake*. A term originally applied by the Portuguese to white negroes met with on the west coast of Africa. A person in whom the normal pigmentation of the epidermis, the hair, the iris, and the chorioid is congenitally deficient, the skin being uncommonly white, the hair yellowish, resembling flax or silk in color; and the eyes pinkish and usually affected with photophobia, more or less blepharospasm, and occasionally nystagmus. The term is also applied to the lower animals having like peculiarities. Cf. *BEDO*.—**A. skin.** See *ALBINISM* and *ALPHOSIS*.

ALBI'NOISM. Lat., *albinoismus*. Fr., *albinisme*. See *ALBINISM*.

ALBINOT'IC. Pertaining to an albino; affected with albinism.

ALBINU'RIA, *f.* Fr., *albinurie*. Albuminuria.

AL'BION. See *ALBINO*.

ALBIPE'LE (Fr.). A¹l-bi²-parl. A substance mixed with adipocere found in a concretion of the abdominal parietes.

ALBITU'DO, *f.* -*u'dinis*. See **ALBINISM**.

ALBIZ'ZIA, *f.* Fr., *albizzie*. Syn.: *Serianthus*. A genus of luginous plants closely related to *Acacia*. It comprises two sections, *Eualbizzia* and *Lophantha*.—**A. anthelminthica**. Syn.: *Acacia* (seu *Besenna*) *anthelminthica*. Besenna, mesenna, kumada; an Abyssinian tree. The bark is highly esteemed by the natives as a remedy for tapeworm.—**A. lebbek**. *Acacia lebbek*.—**A. lophantha**. Syn.: *Acacia lophantha*. An Australian species.—**A. saponaria**. A species found in India. The bark forms a lather with water.

AL'BOLENE, **AL'BOLIN**. A purified, nearly colorless ointment base allied to vaseline.

AL'BOR, *m.* -*bo'ris*. From *albus*. Whiteness, or something white. Hence: 1. The same as *albatio* and *albigatio*. 2. White of egg.—**A. cutis**. Achromatosis "diffused over the face or entire body." See **ALBINISM** (1st def.).—**A. natus**. Albinism.—**A. ovi**. White of egg.

ALBUGIN'EA, *f.* Fr., *albuginée*. Ger., *weisse Haut*. A layer of firm, white fibrous tissue forming the investment of an organ or part.—**A. epididymidos**. Fr., *albuginée de l'épididyme*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Nebenhodens*. The fibrous coat of the epididymis, resembling the *A. testis*, but much less firm and strong.—**A. lienis**. Fr., *albuginée de la rate*. Ger., *weisse Haut der Milz*. Syn.: *tunica propria of the spleen*. The white, highly elastic fibrous coat, lying directly beneath the serous investment of the spleen, and sending into the interior of the organ trabecular projections which serve as sheaths for the splenic vessels. It contains numerous elastic fibres and a variable amount of unstriped muscular tissue.—**A. oculi**. Fr., *albuginée de l'œil*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Auges*. The sclerotic.—**A. ovarii**. Fr., *albuginée de l'ovaire*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Eierstocks*. The layer of firm fibrous tissue lying beneath the epithelial covering of the ovary. It is not properly a distinct tunic, but a part of the ovarian stroma distinguished from the rest by its density.—**A. penis**. Fr., *albuginée de la verge*. Ger., *weisse Haut der männlichen Rut(h)e*. A strong, very elastic white fibrous coat, forming an investment common to both corpora cavernosa of the penis, and also furnishing for each corpus cavernosum a separate sheath from which fibrous trabeculae pass into the interior of this body.—**A. renum**. Fr., *albuginée des reins*. Ger., *weisse Haut der Nieren*. The fibrous capsule of the kidney; a firm, thin coat of fibrous tissue, enveloping the kidney and readily separable from the latter under normal conditions.—**A. testiculi**, **A. testis**. Fr., *albuginée du testicule*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Hodens*. Often called simply *a.* and *tunica a.* The dense, thick, unyielding layer of white fibrous tissue lying beneath the tunica vaginalis and completely investing the body of the testicle. It gives off at its posterior border a prolongation into the substance of the testis, forming an incomplete vertical septum (the *corpus Highmori*, or *mediastinum testis*), from which again are given off fibrous cords passing to the inner surface of the *a. testis* and dividing the gland more or less completely into lobules. The *a. testis* affords a support for the vessels of the testicle, which ramify upon the inner surface of this membrane and along its fibrous prolongations, forming a network called the *tunica vasculosa*.

ALBUGIN'EAN. Fr., *albuginé*. Resembling the albuginea.

ALBUGIN'EUS. Lat., *albugineus*. Fr., *albuginé*, *albugineux*. 1. Of or resembling white of egg; albuminous. 2. Of or pertaining to the albuginea; especially pertaining to the albuginea oculi or sclerotic. Cf. *A. FIBRE*.

ALBUGIN'EUS. Of or resembling white of egg; white like albumen. See **ALBUGINEA**, **HUMOR a. oculi**, and **MEMBRANA albuginea**.

ALBUGINI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis* (-*is*). Fr., *albuginite*. Inflammation of the albuginea, especially of the albuginea

testis; orchitis. Also any inflammation of white fibrous tissue.

ALBU'GINOUS. See **ALBUGINEOUS** (1st def.).

ALBU'GINOUSNESS. 1. The state of being albuginous; albuminousness. 2. The white of egg; albumen.

ALBU'GO, *f.* -*bu'ginis*. Fr., *albugine*. Syn.: *albula*, *macula*, *leucoma album oculi*. 1. A white spot or film upon the cornea, especially when due to a previous inflammation. (Obs.) 2. The white of egg. (Obs.) 3. A scaly eruption upon the head.—**A. capitis**. See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. oculi**. Ger., *Weisse im Auge*. The white of the eye.—**A. oculorum**. See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. ovi**. See *A.* (2d def.).

ALBU'KALIN. A body, $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6 + H_2O$, found in the blood of leucemic patients.

AL'BULA, *f.* See **ALBUGO**.

AL'BULUS. Somewhat white.

AL'BUM, *n.* A term applied to a number of substances distinguished by their whiteness, also (obs.) to leucorrhœa.—**A. candiense**. See *A. Hispaniæ*.—**A. canis**. See *A. græcum*.—**A. ceti**. *Spermaceti*.—**A. græcum**. Ger., *Hundekot(h)*. Syn.: *spodium Græcorum*, *cynocoprus*, *stereus caninum album*. The white excrement of dogs which have been fed upon bones. It consists chiefly of calcium phosphate and has been used in medicine.—**A. Hispaniæ**, **A. hispanicum**. Fr., *blanc d'Espagne*. Subnitrate of bismuth, used for cosmetic purposes.—**A. nigrum**. Ger., *Mäusekot(h)*. The excrements of rats and mice, formerly official under this title and used as a diuretic and purgative.—**A. oculi**. Fr., *blanc de l'œil*. Ger., *Weisse im Auge*. An obsolete term for the white tunic of the eye. See **SCLEROTIC**.—**A. ovi**. The white of egg.—**A. Rhazis**. Fr., *onguent blanc de Rhazès*. An ointment made of lead carbonate and lard.

ALBU'MEN, *n.* -*bu'minis*. Gr., τὸ λευκὸν τοῦ ὄφθ. Fr., *blanc d'œuf*, *albumine*. Ger., *Eiweiss*. Syn.: *ooleucon*, *liquor ovi albus*, *lac ovis*, *candidum ovi*. The white of egg; also formerly applied to the principle contained in the white of egg, or albumin (*q. v.*).—**Solution of a.** A test solution of the Br. Ph., consisting of the white of one egg triturated with 4 oz. of distilled water and filtered.—**Tata a.** Ger., *Tataciweiss*. See under *Egg* **ALBUMIN**.—**Test solution of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A filtered solution of the white of one egg in 100 cu. cent. of distilled water. Cf. *Solution of a.*

ALBU'MENATE. See **ALBUMINATE**.

ALBU'MENIZE. Fr., *albuminer*. To cover with white of egg.

ALBU'MENOID. See **ALBUMINOID**.

ALBUMEN'TUM, *n.* White of egg. See **ALBUMEN**.

ALBUMENU'RIA, *f.* See **ALBUMINURIA**.

ALBU'MIN. Lat., *albuminum*. Fr., *albumine*. Ger., *A.*

A substance constituting the chief and characteristic constituent of *albumen* (white of egg), and found also in the blood, chyle, lymph, and all serous fluids, as well as in the juice of flesh, in the brain, the pancreas, and the liquor amnii, and generally in all transudations from the blood vessels, being essentially the same under all these circumstances. In certain conditions of disease it is found in the urine. (See **ALBUMINURIA**.) It also exists in small quantities in vegetable juices. In its chemical behavior *a.* is a weak acid, apparently dibasic (or perhaps tetrabasic), forming both acid and neutral salts (*albuminates*) with bases; and it also combines with acids to form the compounds known as *acid a's*. For the properties and chemical composition of the different varieties of *a.*, see *Egg a.*, *Serum a.*, *Vegetable a.*, and *Whey a.*—**Acid a.** Fr., *albumine acide*. Ger., *Acidalbumin*. Syn.: *sputonin*, *albuminide*. A compound formed by the prolonged action of an acid upon *a.* or an albuminoid. The acid *a.* obtained from ordinary *a.* is distinguished by its insolubility in distilled water and in neutral saline solutions, by its solu-

bility in weak acid and alkaline solutions, and by its not coagulating from its acid or alkaline solution when heated to 70° C., although it coagulates readily as soon as its solution is neutralized.—**A. peptone**. See under **PEPTONE**.—**Alkali a.** See **ALBUMINATE**.—**Animal a.** Fr., *albumine animale*. Ger., *thierisches Eiweiss*. The form of a. which occurs in the animal tissues or fluids.—**Bence Jones a.** A form which gives no precipitate with an excess of nitric acid, unless left to stand or unless heated and left to cool, when it forms a solid coagulum, which redissolves on heating and coagulates again on cooling. It is separated from ordinary a. by adding nitric acid, boiling and filtering; while the ordinary a. remains on the filter, the B. J. a. passes through. Found in the urine in false albuminuria.—**Blood a.** Fr., *albumine du sang*. Ger., *Blutalbumin*. See **Serum a.**—**Caseiform a.** Fr., *albumine caséiforme*. The name given by Mialhe to a variety of a. precipitated by nitric and acetic acids, but not coagulable by heating. The name *incipient a.* was given to a similar body by Prout.—**Circulating a.** Fr., *albumine circulatoire*. Ger., *circulir(e)ndes A.* 1. Voit's term for the a. in solution in the lymph, which he supposes to be derived from the blood, in contradistinction to that derived from the tissues. 2. A. in solution in the lymph, as distinguished from that stored in the tissues.—**Coagulated a.** Fr., *albumine coagulée*. Ger., *coagulirtes Eiweiss*. A. converted by the action of heat or of chemical reagents into a modification insoluble in water, in neutral saline solutions, and in dilute solutions of the acids or alkalis. Its chemical constitution is not well understood.—**Crystalline a.** Fr., *albumine cristalline*. Ger., *krystallinisches Eiweiss*. A form of a. obtained by Grüber from pumpkin seeds and by Ritt-hausen from various oily seeds (such as those of the hemp and castor oil plant and sesame).—**Derived a.** Fr., *albumine dérivée*. Ger., *Eiweisskörper*. A modified form of a. produced by the action of various chemical reagents. See **Acid a.** and **ALBUMINATE**.—**Egg a.** Lat., *ori albumen* [Br. Ph.], *albumen ori* [Br. Ph. (1867).] Fr., *albumine de l'œuf*. Ger., *Eiweiss, Eialbumin*. That variety of a. occurring in white of egg, of which, under the form of an alkaline solution of sodium albuminate, it constitutes about 12 per cent.—**Imperfect a.** Fr., *albumine imparfaite*. A variety of a. which does not give all the ordinary reactions of a.—**Incipient a.** Fr., *albumine incipiente*. A name given by Prout to a variety of imperfect a. met with in chyle and chylous urine. Cf. **Caseiform a.**—**Insoluble a.** Fr., *albumine insoluble*. Ger., *unlösliches Eiweiss*. 1. Coagulated a. 2. An acid a. or alkali a. (albuminate), so called because insoluble in distilled water.—**Lactoa**¹. Fr., *albumine du lait*. Ger., *Lactoalbumin*. A variety of a. found in milk, differing from serum a. in the degree of its action upon the plane of polarized light. See **Whey a.**—**Meta**¹. See the major list.—**Muscle a.** Fr., *albumine des muscles*. Ger., *Muskelalbumin*. A variety of a. occurring in small quantities in the aqueous extract made from muscular tissue.—**Myosin a.** Of F. W. F. Ross, the mixed a's of meat.—**Native a.** An a. occurring in the natural state in the animal or vegetable tissues and juices. See **Egg a.**, **Muscle a.**, **Serum a.**, **Vegetable a.**, **Crystalline a.**, and **Whey a.**—**Non-retractile a.** Fr., *albumine non-rétractile*. Ger., *nicht-retractiles Eiweiss*. See under **Retractile a.**—**Organ a.** That portion of the a. contained in the matters introduced into the organism which is directly absorbed and goes to build up the tissues. Cf. **Circulating a.** (2d def.).—**Para**¹. See the major list.—**Retractile a.** Fr., *albumine rétractile*. Ger., *retractiles Eiweiss*. A. which coagulates in concrete particles and solid masses, as distinguished from *non-retractile a.*, which on coagulation remains suspended in a state of uniform diffusion. According to Bou-chard, the former, when occurring in the urine, is

diagnostic of nephrogenous, the latter of hæmatogenous, albuminuria.—**Salivary a.** Fr., *albumine salivaire*. Ptyalin.—**Sera**¹, **Serum a.** Fr., *albumine du serum*. Ger., *Serumalbumin*. Syn.: *blood a.*, *serosin*, *serin*. The variety of a. occurring in blood serum and other animal liquids. It closely resembles egg a., but has a specific levorotary power of 50°, is not coagulated by ether, is precipitated with difficulty by hydrochloric acid, and after precipitation by nitric acid redissolves in an excess of the reagent. It is the form usually found in albuminous urine. See also **METALBUMIN** and **PARALBUMIN**.—**Soluble a.** Fr., *albumine soluble*. Ger., *lösliches Eiweiss*. A. that has not been coagulated or so altered by chemical reagents as to be insoluble in distilled water.—**Storage a.** A. stored in the tissues.—**Vegetable a.** Fr., *albumine végétale*. Ger., *pflanzliches Eiweiss*. The variety of a. found in vegetable tissues and juices. See also **Crystalline a.**—**Whey a.** Ger., *Molkeneiweiss*. An albuminous substance, readily soluble in water, obtained, along with another less soluble a., from whey.
ALBU'MINAS, m. or f. -a'tis. An albuminate.
ALBU'MINATE. Lat., *albuminas*. Fr., a. Ger., *Albuminat*. Syn.: *derived (or alkali) albumin*. A compound of albumin with a base; a salt of albumin considered as an acid.—**Acid a.** Fr., *a. acide*. Ger., *Acidalbuminat*. See **ACID ALBUMIN**.—**Alkali a.** Fr., *a. alcalin*. Ger., *Alkalialbuminat*. See **A.**
ALBU'MINATU'RIA, f. A morbid condition characterized by albuminates in the urine.
ALBUMINA'TUS. Containing or combined with albumin.
ALBU'MINID(E). Fr., a. Ger., *Albuminid*. Acid albumin derived from serum albumin by the action of dilute acids.
ALBUMINIF'EROUS. From *albumin*, and Lat., *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *albuminifère*. Producing or generating albumin.
ALBUMIN'IFORM. From *albumin*, and Lat., *forma*, form. Fr., *albuminiforme*. Ger., *eiwissähnlich*. Resembling albumin.
ALBUMINIM'ETER. From *albumin*, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *albuminimètre*. Ger., *A.* An apparatus for estimating the amount of albumin in a liquid. The term is ordinarily applied to a polarimeter so devised that the deviation produced in the plane of a ray of polarized light by its passage through a column of the liquid measures the amount of albumin present. Esbach's a. consists of a small graduated tube, which is filled up to a certain mark with the liquid under examination; the level of the liquid is then brought up to another mark by adding a solution containing 10 grammes of picric acid and 20 grammes of citric acid to 1 litre of water; the tube is closed with a rubber stopper, shaken and allowed to stand for 24 hours; the precipitate of albumin may then be read off in grammes to the litre.
ALBU'MININ. Fr., *albuminine*. Ger., *A.* The substance forming the walls of the cells which inclose the albumin in the white of egg. It differs from albumin in containing no nitrogen and in its different behavior toward reagents.
ALBUMINIP'AROUS. From *albumin*, and *parere*, to bear. Fr., *albuminipare*. Generating albumin.
ALBUMINIZA'TION. The process of conversion, or of re-conversion, of a tissue into albumin.
ALBU'MINIZE. 1. To transform into albumin. 2. To coat with white of egg.
ALBU'MINOCA'SEIN. Fr., *albumino-caséine*. Ger., *Albuminocasein*. Amygdalin.
ALBU'MINOCA'SEOUS. Fr., *albumino-caséoux*. Compounded of albumin and a cheesy material, or a material resembling casein; a term applied to amygdalin.

ALBU''MINOCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *albumino-chlorure*. Ger., *Albuminochlorür*. A compound of a chloride with albumin.

ALBU''MINOFI'BRIN. Fr., *albumino-fibrine*. A compound of albumin and fibrin.

ALBU''MINOFI'BRINOUS, **ALBU''MINOFI'BROUS**. Fr., *albumino-fibreux*. Compounded of albumin and fibrin.

ALBU''MINOGELAT'INOUS. Fr., *albumino-gélatineux*. Compounded of albumin and gelatin.

ALBU''MINOGLU'TINOUS. Fr., *albumino-glutineux*. Compounded of albumin and gluten.

ALBU''MINOID. Fr., *albuminoïde, gélatinigène*. Ger., *eiwässähnlich, Albuminstoff, Eiweisskörper*. 1. (Adj.) resembling albumin; of or pertaining to a substance resembling albumin. For special uses of the term see *A. DISEASE* and *A. DEGENERATION*. 2. (N.) one of a class of nitrogenous proximate principles of which ordinary albumin is a type.

ALBUMINOI'DAL. See **ALBUMINOID**.

ALBUMINOM'ETRY. From *albumin*, and μέτρον, a measure. The determination of the proportion of albumin present in albuminous urine.

ALBU'MINONE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Albuminon*. A substance derived from an albuminoid, soluble in alcohol and not coagulable by heat.

ALBU''MINOPU'RULENT. Ger., *albuminös-eitrig*. Containing both albumin and pus.

ALBUMINORRHŒ'A, *f.* Ger., *Albuminorrhöe*. Albuminuria.

ALBUMINO'SA, *n. pl.* Medicinal and dietetic substances containing albumin.

ALBU'MINOSE. 1. (Adj.) albuminous. 2. (N.) a term applied by Bouchardat to a product of the decomposition of fibrin by very dilute hydrochloric acid, and by Mialhe to a peculiar substance into which he supposed albumin to be converted by the action of gastric juice before assimilation took place. For the former, see *Acid ALBUMIN*; for the latter, see **ALBUMOSE**.

ALBUMINO'SIC. Fr., *albuminosique*. Of or pertaining to albuminose (albumose).

ALBUMINO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *albuminose*. Ger., *Albuminose*. That condition of the system in which the albuminous constituents of the blood or tissues are in excess.

ALBU'MINOUS. Lat., *albuminosus*. Fr., *albumineux, albuminé* (2d def.). Ger., *albuminös, eiweisshaltig*. Of or pertaining to albumin; containing albumin.

ALBU'MINOUSNESS. The condition of being albuminous.

ALBUMINURET'ICA, *n. pl.* -*co'rum*. Drugs which cause albuminuria.

ALBUMINU'RIA, *f.* From *albumin*, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Fr., *albuminurie*. Ger., *Albuminurie, Eiweisssharnen*. 1. The presence of albumin in the urine. 2. That condition or habit of the body in which there is a tendency to the discharge of albumin in the urine. It is often used as a synonym for Bright's disease. See also **GLOBULINURIA** and **PEPTONURIA**.—**A. acetonica**. See **NEPHRITIS acetonica**.—**A. acuta**. See *Acute a.*—**A. gravidarum**. Fr., *albuminurie gravidique*. Ger., *Albuminurie der Schwangeren*. A. occurring during the course of pregnancy.—**A. longa**. See *Chronic a.*—**A. of parturition**. Fr., *albuminurie du travail*. A form of *a.* that comes on during labor or two or three days before; distinguished by certain French writers from *a. gravidarum* (q. v.).—**A. post-operatoria**. A. occurring after a surgical operation.—**A. renalis**. Nephrogenous *a.*—**A. spuria**. See *False a.*—**A. vera**. See *True a.*—**Acute a.** Lat., *a. acuta*. Fr., *albuminurie aiguë*. Ger., *akute Albuminurie*. Acute Bright's disease.—**Cardiac a.**, **Cardial a.** Fr., *albuminurie cardiaque*. A. which has for its cause some disease of the heart.—**Chronic a.** Lat., *a. chronica* (seu *longa*). Fr., *albuminurie chron-*

ique (ou *lente*). Ger., *chronische Albuminurie*. Chronic Bright's disease.—**Cyclical a.** Of F. W. Pavy, "a. in the apparently healthy," "physiological a.," "intermittent a.," or "a. in adolescents," from his observation that there is a diurnal periodicity in the maximum excretion of albumin.—**Dietetic a.** Temporary *a.* due to taking large quantities of albuminous food.—**Dyscrasic a.** Fr., *albuminurie dyscrasique*. Ger., *dyscrasische Albuminurie*. See **Hæmatogenous a.**—**False a.** Lat., *a. spuria*. Fr., *fausse albuminurie*. Ger., *falsche Albuminurie*. 1. Apparent *a.*; i. e., one in which the urine does not contain albumin, but throws down a precipitate resembling it on the ordinary tests. 2. *A.* in which some albuminous substance passes into the urine from the circulation, but not serum-albumin. 3. *A.* in which the albumin does not come from the kidneys.—**Fatty a.** See **CHYLURIA**.—**Febrile a.** *A.* due to a febrile condition.—**Functional a.** *A.* due to digestive or neurotic disturbances or to alterations in the composition of the blood.—**Hæmatogenous a.** Ger., *hämato gene Albuminurie*. *A.* due to some morbid condition of the blood and not to any structural disease of the kidney. Cf. **Nephrogenous a.**—**Hepatic a.** *A.* due to disease of the liver.—**Mixed a.** Fr., *albuminurie mixte*. Ger., *gemischte* (oder *combinierte*) *Albuminurie*. A combination of true and false *a.*; i. e., an *a.* in which the urine contains albumin derived from the blood circulating in the kidneys, together with blood, pus, and mucus from the urogenital tract.—**Nephrogenous a.** Ger., *nephrogene Albuminurie*. *A.* due to kidney disease, as distinguished from hæmatogenous *a.* (q. v.).—**Neurotic a.** Fr., *albuminurie névrotique*. Ger., *neurotische Albuminurie*. *A.* due to nervous disturbance.—**Pathological a.** Ger., *pathologische Albuminurie*. *A.* dependent upon some diseased condition, as distinguished from physiological *a.*—**Permanent a.** Fr., *albuminurie persistante*. Ger., *dauernde Albuminurie*. Of Parkes, *a.* which is due to permanent disease and is itself a lasting condition.—**Physiological a.** Fr., *albuminurie physiologique* (ou *normale*). Ger., *physiologische Albuminurie*. Temporary *a.* occurring in a healthy condition of the system and having no pathological significance. Such an *a.* occurs frequently in new-born children, and sometimes in adults after the ingestion of food rich in albuminoids, and after physical exertion, emotional excitement, or the use of cold baths.—**Postural a.** Ger., *Albuminurie der Stellung, orthotische Albuminurie*. Cyclical *a.* due to assuming the erect posture (to rising from bed).—**Pseudo-a.** See *False a.*—**Sero-a.** Ger., *Seroalbuminurie*. *A.* in which only serum albumin is found in the urine.—**Spastic a.** Fr., *albuminurie spastique*. Ger., *spastische Albuminurie*. *A.* dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Temporary a.** Fr., *albuminurie passagère*. According to Parkes, the presence of albumin in the urine for a few days or weeks, as a concomitant of some form of acute disease (e. g., scarlatina), or from some unknown cause.—**Toxic a.** Fr., *albuminurie toxique*. Ger., *toxische Albuminurie*. *A.* dependent upon the introduction of a poison into the system.—**True a.** Lat., *a. vera*. Fr., *albuminurie vraie*. Ger., *wahre Albuminurie*. *A.* in which the albumin enters the urine at the time of the secretion of the latter in the kidneys. Cf. *False a.*

ALBUMINU'RIC, **ALBUMINU'RIOUS**. Fr., *albuminurique*. Ger., *albuminurisch*. 1. Affected with albuminuria (said of persons). 2. Accompanied with or dependent upon albuminuria (e. g., *a. convulsions, a. nephritis*).

ALBU''MINURORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *albumin*, οὐρον, urine, and ροία, a flow. Fr., *albuminurorrhée*. Albuminuria.

ALBU'MOR, *m.* The same as albumen (as *a. ovi*, white of egg).

AL'BUMOSE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* An albuminoid substance into which other albuminoid bodies are converted

before their transformation into peptones in the process of natural or artificial digestion.—**Antia'**. A. produced by the digestion of that portion of an albuminoid substance which is ultimately converted into antipeptone. It closely resembles, and is perhaps identical with, syn-tonin.—**Deuteroa'**. A variety of a. distinguished by its solubility in distilled water, and by its being precipitated by the addition of acids and of sodium, but not by an excess of the latter reagent.—**Dysa'**. A species of a. distinguished by its insolubility in hot and cold water and in hydrochloric acid, and by its being precipitated from its solutions by the addition of sodium chloride in excess.—**Hemia'**. A. produced in the digestion of that portion of an albuminoid which is ultimately converted into hemipeptone.—**Heteroa'**. A variety of a. which is soluble in dilute and concentrated hydrochloric acid, is precipitated by the addition of sodium chloride in excess, and is insoluble in hot and cold water.—**Prota'**. A variety of a. distinguished by its solubility in both hot and cold water, being precipitated from its solutions by the addition of sodium chloride in excess.

ALBUMOSU'RIA, *f.* A morbid condition characterized by albumose in the urine.—**Myelopathic a.** Invasion of the cancellous tissue of the bones of the trunk by a cellular growth, with disappearance of that tissue and the presence of large quantities of albumoses in the urine.

AL'BUS. White. Cf. also ALBUM.

AL'CAHEST. Deriv. uncertain; perhaps a contraction for *alkali est*, it is (or it equals) alkali (potash). 1. Of Paracelsus, liquid supposed to be curative of all sorts of congestions; of Van Helmont, a liquid capable of dissolving every substance. 2. An alchemical name for mercury prepared for administration in diseases of the liver.—**A. Glauberi**, **A. Helmontii**. Fr., *a de Glauber*. Impure potassium carbonate.—**A. Respurii**. Fr., *a de Respour*. A substance produced by the lixiviation of the product obtained by decrepitating nitre with metallic zinc; a mixture of potash and zinc oxide.—**A. Zwolferi**. Acetic acid, probably impure.

ALCAHES'TIC. Ger., *alkahestisch*. Solvent.

AL'CAHOL, *n.* See ALCOHOL (2d and 5th def's).

ALCALES'CENS. Alkalescent.

ALCALESCEN'TIA, *f. sing. and n. pl.* 1. Alkalescence. 2. Alkalizing materials or remedies.

AL'CALI, *n. Indecl.* For deriv., see ALKALI. An alkali.—**A. ammoniacum acetatum**. Liquor ammonii acetatis.—**A. ammoniacum aquosum**. A watery solution of ammonia.—**A. ammoniacum causticum**. See **CAUSTIC AMMONIA**.—**A. ammoniacum fluidum**. Liquor ammonie.—**A. ammoniacum spirituosum**. Spiritus ammonie.—**A. ammoniacum succinatum**. Ammonium succinate.—**A. ammoniacum vinosum**. See **ALCOHOLIC AMMONIA** and **Spiritus AMMONIE**.—**A. ammoniacum volatile**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See **AMMONIUM CARBONATE**.—**A. ammoniatum spirituosum**. See **Spiritus AMMONIE**.—**A. causticum**. See **CAUSTIC ALKALI**.—**A. fixum**. See **FIXED ALKALI**.—**A. fixum herbarum**. See **FIXED VEGETABLE ALKALI**.—**A. fixum tartarisatum**. Potassium tartrate.—**A. fixum vegetabile**. See **FIXED VEGETABLE ALKALI**.—**A. fixum vegetabile causticum**. Caustic potash.—**A. fixum vegetabile impurum**. Impure potassium carbonate obtained by the lixiviation of wood ashes.—**A. fluor**. Ammonia.—**A. fossile**. See **MINERAL ALKALI**.—**A. lignorum**. **A. lignorum depuratum**. Refined potassium carbonate.—**A. minerale**. See **MINERAL ALKALI**.—**A. minerale acetatum**. Sodium acetate.—**A. minerale muriatum**. Sodium chloride.—**A. minerale nitratum**. Sodium nitrate.—**A. minerale phosphoratum**. Sodium phosphate.—**A. minerale salitum**. Sodium chloride.—**A. minerale sulphuricum**. Normal sodium sulphate.—**A. minerale tartarisatum**. Normal sodium tartrate; potassium and sodium tartrate.—**A.**

minerale vitriolatum, **A. minerale vitriolicum**. Normal sodium sulphate.—**A. mite**. See **MILD ALKALI**.—**A. phlogisticatum**. See **PHLOGISTICATED ALKALI**.—**A. pneum**. Borax.—**A. tartari**. Fr., *a du tartre*, *a. extemporané*. Ger., *Weinsteinsalz*. Syn.: *sal tartari*. An old term for potassium carbonate obtained by igniting and lixiviating cream of tartar.—**A. tartari acetatum**, **A. tartari aceto saturatum**, **A. tartari cum aceto**. Potassium acetate.—**A. urinosum**. Alkali obtained from urine; ammonia.—**A. vegetabile**. See **VEGETABLE ALKALI**.—**A. vegetabile acetatum**. Potassium acetate.—**A. vegetabile aeratum**. Aerated vegetable alkali; potassium carbonate.—**A. vegetabile crystallisatum**. Potassium bicarbonate.—**A. vegetabile cum aceto**. Potassium acetate.—**A. vegetabile fixum causticum**. See **POTASSA FUSA**.—**A. vegetabile mite depuratum**. Purified potassium carbonate.—**A. vegetabile nitratum**. Potassium nitrate.—**A. vegetabile perfecte saturatum**. Potassium bicarbonate.—**A. vegetabile salito-dephlogisticatum**. Potassium chlorate.—**A. vegetabile salitum**. Potassium chloride.—**A. vegetabile sulfuricum**. Normal potassium sulphate.—**A. vegetabile tartarisatum**. Potassium tartrate.—**A. vegetabile vitriolatum**. Normal potassium sulphate.—**A. volatile**, **A. volatile acetatum**. See **VOLATILE ALKALI** and **ACETATED VOLATILE ALKALI**.—**A. volatile aeratum**, **A. volatile ammoniacale**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See **AMMONIUM CARBONATE**.—**A. volatile apuosum**. An aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate.—**A. volatile causticum**. Ammonia.—**A. volatile concretum**, **A. volatile ex sale ammoniaco**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See **AMMONIUM CARBONATE**.—**A. volatile fluor**. Aqueous ammonia.—**A. volatile mite**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate.—**A. volatile muriaticum**. Ammonium chloride.—**A. volatile nitratum**. Ammonium nitrate.—**A. volatile salitum**. Ammonium chloride.—**A. volatile siccum**. See **A. volatile concretum**.—**A. volatile tartarisatum**. Ammonium and potassium tartrate.—**Liquor a. volatiliis acetici**. See **Liquor AMMONII ACETATIS**.—**Minerale a.** See **MINERAL ALKALI**.—**Sal a.** An alkali.—**Vegetabile a.** See **VEGETABLE ALKALI**.

ALCAL'IGEN. Fr., *alcaligène*. Ger., *alkaligen*, *a.* 1. Alkaligenous. 2. Alkaligenum.

ALCALIGE'NIUM, *n.* Fr., *alcaligène*. Ger., *Alkaligen*. Alkaligen, alkaligene; old names for nitrogen. Cf. **ALKALIGENOUS**.

ALCALI'GENUS. Alkaligenous.

ALCALIM'ETER. Fr., *alcalimètre*. See **ALKALIMETER**.

ALCALIMET'RUM, *n.* See **ALKALIMETER**.

ALCALIN'ITAS, *f. -ta'tis*. Alkalinity.

ALCALINU'RIA, *f.* See **ALKALINURIA**.

ALCALI'NUS. Alkaline.

ALCALISA'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. Fr., *alcalisation*. Alkalization.

ALCALISA'TUS. Fr., *alcalisé*. Alkalized.

ALCALOI'DES, *n. -id'eos (-is)*. An alkaloid.—**Alcaloidea acria**, **Alcaloidea narcotica**. See **ALKALOIDEA acria** and **ALKALOIDEA narcotica** (under **ALKALOIDES**).

ALCALOIMET'RIA, *f.* From *alcaloides*, and μέτρον, *a* measure. Fr., *alcaloïmétrie*. The quantitative estimation of alkaloids.

ALCALOIMET'RUM, *n.* Fr., *alcaloïmètre*. Ger., *Alkaloi'meter*. An instrument for the quantitative estimation of alkaloids.

ALCALURET'ICA, *n. pl. -co'rum*. From *acali*, and οὐρεῖν, *to urinate*. Drugs supposed to render the urine alkaline.

ALCAN'NA, *f.* 1. Alkanna (*q. v.*). 2. A species of *Phillyrea*.

ALCAP'TONE. See **ALKAPTONE**.

ALCAR'NOSE. A proprietary predigested preparation of meat.

AL'CAROME. An aromatic liquid proposed as a base for elixirs.

ALCAR'GEN. Cacodylic acid.

AL'CEA, f. From *άλεα*, the mallow. Fr., *alcée*. Ger., *Alcee*. 1. A sort of mallow mentioned by Pliny and Dioscorides. 2. A subdivision of the genus *Althæa*.—**A. indica.** See **ABELMOSCHUS**.—**A. rosea.** See **ALTHÆA rosea**.—**A. villosa.** See **ABELMOSCHUS**.—**A. vulgaris major.** *Arnica montana*.

AL'CHAHEST. See **ALCAHEST**.

ALCHEMIA, f. Alchemy.

ALCHEM'IC(AL). Fr., *alchimique*. Ger., *alchemisch*. Of or pertaining to alchemy.

ALCHEMIL'LA, f. Ar., *al-kemelyeh*, because it was much used by the alchemists. Fr., *alchimille*. Ger., *Frauenmantel, Sinan*. A genus of rosaceous herbs of the *Sanguisorbeæ*.—**A. alpina, A. alpinus.** Fr., *alchimille satinée (ou argentée)*. Ger., *Alpenfrauenmantel*. Silvery ladies'-mantle. It has occasionally been used as a substitute for *A. vulgaris* in medicine.—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *alchimille, manteau des dames, pied-de-lion*. Ger., *gemeiner Frauenmantel, Ackerfrauenmantel, Alchemistenkraut*. Ladies'-mantle; a species common in Europe. The leaves were formerly official, and the root (*radix alchemillæ majoris, radix pedis leonis, radix leontopodii*) has been used as an astringent, diuretic, and vulnerary.

AL'CHEMIST. Fr., *alchimiste*. One who practises alchemy.

AL'CHEMY. From Ar., *Al-kīmīā*. Fr., *alchimie*. Ger., *Alchemie, Alchymie*. 1. A pretended science, much in vogue in the Middle Ages and down to the end of the 17th century, which had for its object the transmutation of the metals into gold and the discovery of the elixir of life, the panacea, and the philosopher's stone. 2. An alloy. See **ALCHYMV**.

ALCHER'MES. See **ALKERMES**.

ALCHOR'NEA, f. Fr., *alchornée*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**A. cordata.** Fr., *buisson de Noël*. Syn.: *Schousbea cordifolia*. A species growing in Senegal and Guinea. It has been used as a sudorific.—**A. iricuarana.** A Brazilian species. Used in anginas and as a vulnerary.—**A. latifolia.** A species growing in Jamaica, employed as a sudorific in rheumatism and syphilis.

ALCHYMI'A, f. See **ALCHEMY**.

ALCHYMIL'LA, f. See **ALCHEMILLA**.

AL'CHYMY. For deriv., see **ALCHEMY**. Lat., *alchymia*. Fr., *alchymie*. Ger., *Alchymie*. 1. Alchemy. 2. An alloy of copper and arsenic resembling silver.

AL'COATE. An alcoholate.

AL'COGENE. From *alcohol*, and *γεννάν*, to beget. The cooler of a still.

AL'COGEL. The gelatinous compound of alcohol and silicic acid.

AL'COHATE. See **ALCOHOLATE**.

AL'COHOL. Deriv., Ar., *al-koḥl*, a collyrium, from *kashala* (Hebr., *kākhāl*), to stain or paint. Lat., *alcohol (m. or n.; gen., alcoho'lis)*. Fr., *alcool*. Ger., *Alkohol*. 1. Antimony or its trisulphide (used in the East as a pigment for the eyebrows). 2. A fine powder used as an application to the eyes. 3. Any very finely divided powder. 4. Hence, from the sense of tenuity thus acquired, the essence or inner principle of anything. 5. In its common acceptation, the essence or spirit of wine, *a. vini*. Common or ethyl a. [See **ETHYL A.**] 6. In chemistry, a generic term for a series of compounds of which ethyl a. is a type. See also **GLYCOL, GLYCERIN, CARBINOL, and PHENOL**, and for the individual a's see the major list.—**Absolute a.** Lat., *a. absolutum* (seu *absolutus*). Fr., *alcool absolu*. Ger., *wasserfreier (oder absoluter) Alkohol*. Syn.: *anhydrous a.* Ethyl a. deprived of water.—**Albuminous a.** A solution of white of egg in ordinary a.—**A. absolutum** [Br. Ph.], **A. absolutus.** Absolute a.—**A. aceti.** Fr., *alcool de vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigalkohol*. Acetic acid.—**A. alcalisatum, A. alkalisatum.** 1. Nearly absolute ethyl a. obtained

by the dehydrating action of potassium carbonate upon ordinary a. 2. An alcoholic solution of potash.—**A. concentratissimum.** Very strong ethyl a.—**A. methyl-icum.** Methyl a.—**A. nitricæthereum.** Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite.—**A. nitricum.** See **Spiritus ætheris nitrosi**.—**A. nitricum æthereum.** See **A. nitricæthereum**.—**A. of crystallization.** Fr., *alcool de cristallisation*. Ger., *Krystallisationsalkohol*. A. which unites molecule by molecule with a crystalline substance, and, like water of crystallization, helps to maintain the crystalline form of the latter.—**A. of the fatty series.** See **Fatty a.**—**A. radicle.** See under **RADICLE**.—**A. rectificatissimum, A. rectificatum.** Rectified a.—**A. thermometer.** See under **THERMOMETER**.—**A. vini.** The name (meaning spirit of wine) by which ethyl a. was known before the term a. was applied to that substance exclusively.—**A. vini alcoholisatum.** Strong ethyl a.—**A. vini commune.** Rectified spirit.—**Aldehyde a.** Fr., *alcool-aldéhyde*. Ger., *Aldehydalkohol*. A substance which has at once the structure and properties of an a. and an aldehyde.—**Ammoniated a.** See **Spiritus ammonie**.—**Amylic a.** See **ANYL A.**—**Anhydrous a.** See **Absolute a.**—**Aqueous a.** See **Hydrated a.**—**Aromatic a.** Fr., *alcool aromatique*. Ger., *aromatischer Alkohol*. An a. the radicle of which contains phenyl or one of its homologues.—**Caustic a.** Fr., *alcool caustique*. Sodium ethylate.—**Common a.** Lat., *a. vini, spiritus rectificatus*. Fr., *alcool ordinaire (ou vinique)*. Ger., *gewöhnlicher Alkohol*. Rectified spirit; the ordinary ethyl a. of the shops.—**Condensed a.** A term sometimes applied to saccharine and amy-laceous substances, regarded as derivatives of the a's.—**Dehydrogenated a.** Lat., *a. dehydrogenatum* (seu *dehydrogenatus*). Fr., *alcool déshydrogéné*. Aldehyde.—**Denatured a.** A commercial term for any alcoholic liquid which has been rendered unfit for drinking, so that it may be sold without a license.—**Deodorized a.** Ethyl a. from which odorous and coloring matters have been removed by filtration through charcoal.—**Diacid a., Diatomic a.** Fr., *alcool biatomique*. Ger., *zwei-atomiger Alkohol*. An a. formed by the substitution of a bivalent organic radicle for half the hydrogen in 2 molecules of water, or by replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 2 molecules of hydroxyl.—**Di-basic a.** See **Diatomic a.**—**Diglucoic a.** Fr., *alcool diglucosique*. A generic term for a class of hexatomic a's including sugar and gum. See **Polyglucosic a.**—**Dihydric a.** Fr., *alcool bihydrique*. Ger., *dihydricer Alkohol*. See **Diatomic a.**—**Dilute a.** Lat., *a. dilutum, spiritus dilutus* (seu *tennior*). Fr., *alcool dilué*. Ger., *verdünnter Alkohol (oder Spiritus)*. Ethyl a. containing more or less water.—**Diprimary a.** Fr., *alcool di-primaire*. Ger., *diprimärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which the two alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to the two terminal carbon atoms of the hydrocarbon chain.—**Disecundary a.** Fr., *alcool di-secondaire*. Ger., *disekundärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which both the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to carbon atoms which are themselves combined each with 2 other carbon atoms.—**Ditertiary a.** Fr., *alcool di-tertiaire*. Ger., *ditertiärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which both the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to carbon atoms which are themselves each combined with 3 other carbon atoms.—**Druggist's a.** Ordinary a. prepared by distillation as it is kept in the shops.—**Fatty a.** An a. derived from a hydrocarbon of the fatty series.—**Hexabasic a., Hexacid a., Hexatomic a., Hexhydric a.** Fr., *alcool hexabasique (ou hexatomique, ou hexhydrique)*. Ger., *sechsbasischer (oder sechsatomiger, oder hexahydricer) Alkohol*. An a. formed by replacing half the hydrogen in 6 molecules of water by a sex-valent hydrocarbon, or by substituting 6 molecules of hydroxyl for 6 hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.—**Hydrated a.** Fr., *alcool hydraté*. Ger., *wässriger*

Alkohol. Syn.: *aqueous a.* Ethyl a. still containing water from which mere distillation will not free it.—**Iso-a.** Fr., *iso-alcool*. Ger., *Isoalkohol*. An a. derived from a hydrocarbon which does not present the normal form, i. e., contains carbon atoms which are directly united with more than 2 other carbon atoms.—**Monacid a.**, **Monad a.** Fr., *alcool monacide*. Ger., *einwerthiger Alkohol*. See **Monatomic a.**—**Monatomic a.** Fr., *alcool monoatomique*. Ger., *einatomiger Alkohol*. An a. formed by the substitution of a univalent hydrocarbon for half the hydrogen in 1 molecule of water, or by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by a molecule of hydroxyl.—**Monobasic a.**, **Monohydric a.** Fr., *alcool monobasique (ou monohydrigue)*. Ger., *einbasischer (oder monohydrischer) Alkohol*. See **Monatomic a.**—**Normal a.** Fr., *alcool normal*. Ger., *normaler Alkohol*. An a. in which the hydrocarbon from which it is derived presents the normal form.—**Pentabasic a.**, **Pentahydric a.** Fr., *alcool pentabasique (ou pentahydrigue)*. Ger., *fünfbasischer (oder pentahydrischer) Alkohol*. See **Pentatomic a.**—**Pentatomic a.** Fr., *alcool pentatomique*. Ger., *fünfatomiger Alkohol*. An a. formed from 5 molecules of water by the substitution of a quinivalent radicle for half the hydrogen; or derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing 5 hydrogen atoms by 5 molecules of hydroxyl.—**Pentylic a.** See **AMYL a.**—**Polyatomic a.**, **Polybasic a.**, **Polyhydric a.** Fr., *alcool polyatomique (ou polybasique, ou polyhydrigue)*. Ger., *mehratomiger (oder mehrbasischer, oder polyhydrischer) Alkohol*. An a. derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing more than 1 atom of hydrogen by an equivalent amount of hydroxyl, or formed by the substitution of a compound radicle for half the hydrogen in more than 1 molecule of water. See **Diatomic a.**, **Triatomic a.**, etc.—**Polyglucosic a.** Fr., *alcool polyglucosique*. A hexatomic a. which may be regarded as derived from 2 or more molecules of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) by the subtraction of a number of water molecules which is less by one than the number of molecules of glucose.—**Primary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire*. Ger., *primärer Alkohol*. A monatomic a. in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is united to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other carbon atom.—**Primary-secondary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire-secondaire*. Ger., *primär-sekundärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which one of the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules is united with a terminal carbon atom of the hydrocarbon chain, the other with a carbon atom which is itself combined with two other carbon atoms.—**Primary-tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire-tertiaire*. Ger., *primär-tertiärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which one of the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules is united with a terminal carbon atom of the hydrocarbon chain, the other with a carbon atom which is itself combined with three other carbon atoms.—**Pseudo-a.** Fr., *pseudo-alcool, alcool d'hydratation*. Ger., *Pseudoalkohol*. A variety of a. so called on account of the facility with which it can be decomposed into water and the corresponding olefine.—**Pyroligneous a.** Fr., *esprit pyroligneux*. Ger., *Holzgeist*. Methyl a.—**Real a.** Absolute a.—**Rectified a.** Lat., *spiritus rectificatus*, a. *rectificatum*. Fr., *alcool rectifié*. Ger., *rectificirter Alkohol (oder Geist)*. Ethyl a. concentrated by distillation.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *alcool secondaire*. Ger., *sekundärer Alkohol*. An a. in which the carbon atom which is in combination with the alcoholic hydroxyl is also in direct combination with two other carbon atoms. See also **Dissecondary a.** and **Primary-secondary a.**—**Secondary-tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool secondaire-tertiaire*. Ger., *sekundär-tertiärer Alkohol*. A diatomic a. in which the 2 alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united with 2 atoms of carbon which are themselves combined directly with 2 and with 3 other carbon atoms respectively.—**Standard a.** Ethyl a. of a sp. gr. of 0.825 in which Sikes's hydrometer registers zero at 60° F. A commercial

term.—**Stronger a.** Lat., *a. fortius*. See **ETHYL a.**—**Tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool tertiaire*. Ger., *tertiärer Alkohol*. An a. in which the carbon atom with which the alcoholic hydroxyl is united is also in direct combination with 3 other carbon atoms.—**Tetrabasic a.**, **Tetracid a.**, **Tetrahydric a.**, **Tetrameric a.** Fr., *alcool tétrabasique (ou tétrahydrigue, ou tétratomique)*. Ger., *vierbasischer (oder tetrahydrischer, oder vieratomiger) Alkohol*. An a. derived from 4 molecules of water by replacement of half the hydrogen by a quadrivalent hydrocarbon, or formed by the substitution of 4 molecules of hydroxyl for 4 atoms of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon.—**Thio-a.** Fr., *thio-alcool*. Ger., *Thioalkohol*. See **MERCAPTAN**.—**Triacid a.**, **Triatomic a.** Fr., *alcool triacide (ou triatomique)*. Ger., *dreierwerthiger (oder dreiatomiger) Alkohol*. An a. formed by the substitution of a trivalent hydrocarbon for half the hydrogen in 3 molecules of water, or derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen by 3 molecules of hydroxyl.—**Tribasic a.** Fr., *alcool tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasischer Alkohol*. See **Triatomic a.**—**Trichlor tertiary butyl a.** See **CHLORETONE**.—**Triglucosic a.** Fr., *alcool triglucosique*. See **Polyglucosic a.**—**Trihydric a.** Fr., *alcool trihydrigue*. Ger., *trihydrischer Alkohol*. See **Triatomic a.**

ALCOHOLATE. Fr., *alcoolate*. Ger., *Alkoholat*. 1. A chemical compound of alcohol with another body, such as *chloral a.* 2. A salt containing one or more molecules of alcohol of crystallization. 3. A preparation made with alcohol.

ALCOHOLATED. Treated or prepared with alcohol.

ALCOHOLATIVUM, n. See **ALCOHOLOTIVUM**.

ALCOHOLATUM, n. Fr., *alcoolat*. A preparation made by distilling a plant with dilute alcohol.

ALCOHOLATURA, f. Fr., *alcoolature*. A preparation made by macerating a fresh plant in alcohol, expressing, and filtering.

ALCOHOLETUM, n. A medicinal substance prepared with alcohol, corresponding nearly to the spirits of the U. S. Ph.

ALCOHOLEUM, n. Fr., *alcoolé*. A tincture made with alcohol.

ALCOHOLIC. Lat., *alcoholicus*. Fr., *alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisch, spiritüös* (only in 1st and 2d senses). 1. Of or pertaining to an alcohol, especially to ethyl alcohol. 2. Prepared with or contained in alcohol, as an *a. specimen*. 3. Due to the effect of alcohol, as *a. ataxia*. 4. Suffering from the effects of alcoholism, as an *a. patient*. For special uses of the word see under **DELIRIUM**, **ATAXIA**, **CIRRHOIS**, and **FERMENTATION**.

ALCOHOLICA, n. pl. -orum. Preparations containing alcohol as their active ingredient.

ALCOHOLICITY. Alcoholic quality or strength (e.g., of a wine).

ALCOHOLIMETER. See **ALCOHOLOMETER**.

ALCOHOLISATUS. Alcoholized.

ALCOHOLISM. Lat., *alcoholismus*. Fr., *alcoolisme*. Ger., *Alkoholismus*. The morbid state produced by alcohol taken into the system.—**Acute a.** Lat., *alcoholismus acutus*. Fr., *alcoolisme aigu, délire alcoolique*. Ger., *akuter Alkoholismus*. 1. Acute intoxication produced by alcohol. 2. Acute alcoholic delirium. See **DELIRIUM tremens**.—**Chronic a.** Lat., *alcoholismus chronicus*. Fr., *alcoolisme chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Alkoholismus, Trunksucht, Säuferskrankheit*. The series of phenomena induced by the persistent and immoderate use of alcoholic beverages.

ALCOHOLISMUS, m. Alcoholism.—**A. acutus.** See **Acute ALCOHOLISM**.—**A. acutus gravior.** The severer form of acute alcoholism; alcoholic delirium and mania.—**A. acutus levior.** The lighter form of acute alcoholism; ordinary alcoholic intoxication.—**A. chronicus.** See **Chronic ALCOHOLISM**.

ALCOHOLIZED. See **ALCOHOLIZED**.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. Fr., *alcoolisation*. Ger., *Alkoholisierung*, *Alkoholisi(e)rung*. 1. The process of reducing a solid substance to a fine powder. 2. The process of rendering alcoholic, either by transformation into alcohol or by mixing with alcohol; of an alcoholic liquid, conversion into a liquid containing a higher proportion of alcohol. 3. The product obtained by such transformation or mixture. 4. The production of alcoholism in the animal organism.

ALCOHOLIZA'TUS. Alcoholized.

AL'COHOLIZE. Fr., *alcooliser*. Ger., *alkoholisieren*. 1. To convert into a very fine powder. (Obs.) 2. To transform into alcohol; of dilute alcohol, to free from water. 3. To mix with alcohol.

AL'COHOLIZED. Lat., *alcoholisatus*, *alcoholizatus*, *alcoolisatus*. Fr., *alcoolisé*. Ger., *alkoholisiert*. 1. Of a solid body, reduced to the state of a very fine powder, as *a. iron*. 2. Transformed into alcohol, united or mixed with alcohol; of a liquid already containing alcohol, rendered more alcoholic.

ALCOHOLOM'ETER. From *alcohol*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *alcoolmètre*, *alcoolomètre*. Ger., *Alkoholometer*. Syn.: *alcoholimeter*. An instrument (usually a hydrometer) for determining the amount of alcohol in a liquid. See also DILATOMETER, VAPORIMETER, and VINOMETER.

ALCOHOLOMET'RIC. Fr., *alcoolométrique*. Ger., *alkoholometrisch*. Of or pertaining to alcoholometry.

ALCOHOLOM'ETRY. Fr., *alcoolétrie*, *alcoolométrie*. Ger., *Alkoholometrie*. The determination of the quantity of alcohol present in a spirituous liquor, especially by ascertaining the density.

ALCOHOLOTI'VUM, n. Fr., *alcoolotif*. An alcoholic preparation for external use.

ALCOHOLOPHIL'IA, f. From *alcohol* and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Inordinate craving for alcoholic beverages.—**A. periodica.** Recurring paroxysmal attacks of the same.

ALCOHOLO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). See ALCOHOLISM.

ALCOHOLYDROL'YTON, n. See COHOLYDROLYTON.

AL'COHOMEL. Fr., *alcoolmel*. A mixture of alcohol and honey.

ALCOHOM'ETER. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOMET'RIC(AL). Pertaining to alcoholometry.

ALCOOLA'TUM, n. Fr., *alcoolat*. A preparation made by distilling a plant with dilute alcohol.

ALCOOLATU'RA, f. Fr., *alcoolature*. A preparation made by macerating portions of a fresh plant in alcohol and filtering with expression.

ALCOOLISA'TUS. Alcoholized.

ALCOOLIS'MUS, m. Alcoholism.

ALCOOLIZA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. The rectification of spirit.

ALCOOLOMET'RUM, n. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOM'ETER. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOMET'RIC(AL). Fr., *alcoolétrique*. Ger., *alkoholometrisch*. Of or pertaining to alcoholometry.

ALCOOM'ETRY. See ALCOHOLOMETRY.

ALCOOTHION'IC ACID. See ALTHIONIC ACID.

AL'COPHYRE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Alkophyr*. An albuminoid substance or mixture of substances prepared by treating fibrin with a digestive ferment together with phosphoric acid, adding calcium carbonate, evaporating the mixture, extracting the residue with 95-per-cent alcohol, and again evaporating to dryness.

ALCOR'NIN. Fr., *alcornine*. Ger., *A.* A fatty crystallizable principle obtained from alcornoque bark.

AL'DANE. Fr., *a.* A term for products formed by the union of 2 or more molecules of an aldehyde, with the elimination of the elements of water.

AL'DEHYD. Aldehyde.

AL'DEHYDAMMON'IA. Fr., *aldéhyde-ammoniaque*. Ger., *Aldehydammoniak*. Also written *aldehyde-ammonia*. Syn.: *ammonium aldehyde*. A compound of an aldehyde with ammonia.

AL'DEHYDATE. Fr., *aldéhydate*. Ger., *Aldehydat*. 1. A compound of an aldehyde with a base. 2. A salt of aldehydic (acetyloxy) acid.

AL'DEHYDE. A contraction of *alcohol dehydrogenatus*, alcohol deprived of water. Lat., *aldehydum*. Fr., *aldéhyde*. Ger., *Aldehyd*. Syn.: *alcohol dehydrogenatum* (seu *dehydrogenatus*), *aldehyd*. Originally, the body now known as acetic a., from the circumstance that it may be regarded as ethyl alcohol from which 2 atoms of hydrogen have been removed. When the term a. is used without qualification, this body is understood to be meant. See ACETIC A.—**A. acid.** See under ACID.—**A. alcohol.** See under ALCOHOL.—**A. alcoholate.** Fr., *aldéhyde-alcoolate*. Ger., *Aldehydalcoholat*. An addition compound of acetic a. and ethyl alcohol, having the composition $C_2H_4O.C_2H_5O = C_4H_{10}O_2$.—**A. base.** See ALDINE.—**A. blue.** See under BLUE.—**A. characteristic.** The univalent radicle $C(H) \equiv O \cdot$, common to the a's.—**A. ether.** Crotonic aldehyde.—**A. ethyl-chloride.** A supposed addition compound of acetic a. and ethyl chloride: $C_2H_4O.C_2H_5Cl$. Really monochlorether. See CHLOREETHER.—**A. radicle.** See under RADICLE.—**A. resin.** See under RESIN.—**Aromatic a.** Fr., *aldéhyde aromatique*. Ger., *aromatischer Aldehyd*. An a. produced by the oxidation of the primary aromatic alcohols and by their own oxidation, giving rise to the monobasic aromatic acids.—**Double a.** An a. which bears the same relation to a glycol or diatomic alcohol that an ordinary a. does to a monatomic alcohol.—**Hydroxya'.** Fr., *hydroxy-aldéhyde*. Ger., *Hydroxyaldehyd*. A body derived from an a. by the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen not situated in the a. characteristic.—**Meta'.** See the major list.—**Oxya'.** 1. An hydroxy-a. 2. A particular hydroxy-a. derived from acetic aldehyde. See OXYALDEHYDE.—**Para'.** See the major list.—**Thioa'.** Fr., *thio-aldéhyde*. Ger., *Thioaldehyd*. An a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen in the a. characteristic.—**Trichlorinated a.** Lat., *aldehydum trichloratum*. Fr., *aldéhyde trichloré*. Chloral.

AL'DEHYDE-AMMO'NIA. See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.

AL'DEHYDECOL'LIDIN(E). Fr., *aldéhyde-collidine*. Ger., *Aldehydcollidin*. Syn.: *Aldehydine*. See COLLIDINE.

ALDEHY'DENE. Acetylene.

AL'DEHYDESUL'PHUROUS ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhyde-sulfureux*. Ethylidenehydroxysulphonic acid.

ALDEHY'DIC. Fr., *aldéhydrique*. Pertaining to aldehyde.

ALDEHY'DIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydique*. Ger., *Aldehydsäure*. See ACETYLOUS ACID.

ALDEHY'DIN(E). Fr., *aldéhydine*. Ger., *Aldehydin*. 1. Hydracetamide. 2. Aldehydecollidine.

ALDEHY'DODIMETH'YLPROTOCATECHU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-diméthyl-protocatéchique*. Ger., *Aldehyddimethylprotocatechusäure*. An aldehyde acid derived from dimethylprotocatechuic (veratric) acid; opianic acid.

ALDEHY'DOMETH'YLPROTOCATECHU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-méthyl-protocatéchique*. Ger., *Aldehydomethylprotocatechusäure*. See ALDEHYDOVANILLIC ACID.

ALDEHY'DOPAROXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-paroxy-benzoïque*. Ger., *Aldehydoparoxybenzoesäure*. See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

AL'DEHYDORTHOXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-orthoxy-benzoïque*. Ger., *Aldehydorthoxybenzoesäure*. See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

ALDEHY'DOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-salicylique*. Ger., *Aldehydosalicylsäure*. Syn.: *aldehyd-orthoxybenzoic acid*. A monobasic crystalline acid having the composition $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_3(OH)[C(H):O]CO.OH$.

ALDEHY'DOVANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-vanillique*. Ger., *Aldehydovanillasäure*. Syn.: *aldehy-*

domethylprotocatechuic acid. A monobasic acid occurring under the form of silky acicular crystals of the composition $C_9H_5O_5 = C_6H_2(OH)(OCH_3)(CH:O)CO.OH$.

AL'DEHYDOXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *aldéhyd-oxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Aldehydoxybenzoesäure*. Oxybenzoic (hydroxybenzoic) acid in which the aldehyde characteristic $CH:O$ replaces an atom of hydrogen. See AL'DEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

AL'DEHYD'DUM, *n.* Aldehyde.—**A. trichloratum**. Chloral.

AL'DIDE. From *aldehyde*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aldid*. A term applied by Gmelin to the aldehydes as a class, as well as to several organic anhydrides and other bodies not generally regarded as aldehydes.

AL'DIN(E). From *aldehyde*. Fr., *aldine*. Ger., *Aldin*. Syn.: *aldehyde base*. A name given to a series of amorphous bodies having basic properties, produced by the decomposition of aldehydammonia (ethylidene hydramine) in alcoholic solution.

AL'DOL. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* Syn.: *Oxybutyric aldehyde, oxybutyraldehyde*. A viscid liquid, of bitter aromatic taste, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon aldehyde, and having the constitution $C_4H_8O_2 = CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CH:O$.

ALE. A.-S., *eale, aloth*, etc., from *alan* (Lat., *alere*), to nourish. Lat., *cerevisia*. Fr., *ale* (ou *aile*). A fermented liquor made from the wort of barley malt by fermenting rapidly and at a high temperature, so as to prevent the complete conversion of the saccharine matter into alcohol.—**Bitter a.** A light ale, bitter from the large amount of hops employed in its preparation, and usually pale in color.

A'LE, *f.* *Al'es*. Gr., *ἀλη*. Mental aberration.

ALEC'TOR, *m.* *-to'ris*. A person incapable of sleeping.

ALECTO'RIA, *f.* Deriv. (2d meaning), perhaps Gr., *ἀλέκτωρ*, unmarried, because the character of the male sexual organs was not understood. Fr., *alectoire* (1st def.), *alectorie* (2d def.). 1. Fem. of adj. *alectorius* (*gemma* understood). Syn.: *alectorian, cock-stone*. A stone said to be generated in the body of a cock and reputed to possess magical properties. 2. A genus of lichens of the *Alectoriei* or the family *Usneae*.—**A. Arabum**. Ger., *wohriechende Bartflechte*. Syn.: *Usnea Arabum*. A species used as a stomachic, antiemetic, and hypnotic. It is said to be the *oshnah* of Avicenna.—**A. jubata**. Fr., *crinière*. Syn.: *Cornicularia jubata, Parmelia* (seu *Setaria*, seu *Usnea*) *jubata*. A European species, used in France in the preparation of astringent lotions for cutaneous excoriations.—**A. usneoides**. A species resembling *A. Arabum*; used by the Arabians as a cordial and hypnotic.

ALECTO'RIAN. See ALECTORIA (1st def.).

ALECTO'RIOUS. Fr., *alectorien*. From *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock. Of or pertaining to a cock. As a *n. m.* (*lapis* understood), the same as alectoria (1st def.).

ALECTOROC'TONUM, *n.* From *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, and *κτόνος*, murder, from the poisonous effects of the juice upon fowls. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**A. cotinifolium**. See EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia*.—**A. petiolare**. See EUPHORBIA *petiolaris*.

ALECTOROL'ITHOS, *m.* From *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, and *λίθος*, a stone. Alectoria (1st def.).

ALECTOROL'OPHUS, *f.* Gr., *ἀλεκτορόλοφος*. Fr., *alectolophe*. Ger., *Hahnenkamm*. 1. A plant mentioned by Pliny, probably *Rhinanthus crista galli*. 2. A section of the genus *Rhinanthus*. 3. The crista galli of the ethmoid bone. 4. (Adj.) Having a crest or comb like a cock.—**A. crista galli, A. glaber, A. hirsutus**. See RHINANTHUS *crista galli*.—**A. major, A. minor**. See RHINANTHUS *major* and RHINANTHUS *minor*.

ALEC'TRIDES, *f.* *-trid'eos* (-is). The crista galli of the ethmoid bone.

ALECTROPO'DION, *n.* From *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, and *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, a foot. See RANUNCULUS.

ALEIM'MA, *n.* *-leim'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἀλειμμα*. An ointment.

ALEI'PHA, *f.* Gr., *ἀλειφα, ἀλειφαρι*. A medicated oil or ointment, especially one made with vegetable juices.

ALEIP'SIS, *f.* *-leip'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἀλειψις*. Lit., an anointing. See STEATOSIS.—**A. aucta**. See HYPERSTEATOSIS.—**A. diminuta**. See ASTEATOSIS.

ALEI'SON, *n.* Gr., *ἀλεισον*. An old term for the acetabulum.

ALEM'BIC. Lat., *alembicus, alembicum*. Fr., *alambic*. Ger., *Alembik*. An old form of apparatus for distillation.

ALEM'BICUS, *m.* An alembic.—**A. cæus**. One without a beak.—**A. rostratus**. One with a beak.

ALEM'BROTH. Lat., *sal allebroth*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Alembrothsaltz*. Syn.: *salt of wisdom, sal ellebrat* (seu *Taberi*), *alkitron*. An alchemical term for a poisonous compound of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate (chlorides of ammonium and mercury), supposed to have the property of dissolving bodies and separating metals from their ores. A one-per-cent. solution has been used by Lord Lister in the preparation of antiseptic dressings for wounds.—**A. desiccatum**. Normal carbonate of potassium.

ALE'NON, *n.* Gr., *ἀλνον*. Almond-oil.

ALEO'RE, *f.* Gr., *ἀλεωρή*. A means of protection against or relief from disease.

ALEP'PO BOIL, ALEP'PO BUTTON, ALEP'PO EVIL. See under BOIL.

ALET'RIS, *f.* (*-et'ridos* (-is)). From *Ἀλετρίς*, one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal for the offering cakes (because the flowers of *A. farinosa* have a mealy appearance). Fr., *alétris*. Ger., *A.* A genus of hæmodoraceous herbs.—**A. alba**. See *A. farinosa*.—**A. aurea**. A species having like properties with *A. farinosa*.—**A. capensis**. Fr., *alétris du cap*. Syn.: *Veltheimia capensis* (seu *viridifolia*). A species which furnishes a sweet syrupy liquid that exudes from the glands of the receptacle and is used as an article of food.—**A. farinosa**. Fr., *alétris farineux*. Ger., *mehl-ige A.* Star grass, colic root, ague root, ague grass, devil's bit, starwort, mealy starwort, blazing star; a species growing throughout the United States. Its rhizome is used in medicine. It contains starch, also a bitter principle which is tonic in small doses and emetocathartic in large doses. It is used as a tonic and stomachic, also in diseases of the chest and of the uterus.

ALETU'DO, *f.* *-tu'dinis*. Corpulence.

ALEUCÆ'MIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *λευκός*, white, and *αἷμα*, blood. See HYPOLEUCOCYTOSIS.

ALEURI'TES, *m.*, **ALEURI'TIS**, *f.* *-it'æ, -it'idos* (-is). From *αλευρίτης*, made of flour (from the white dusty substance on the plant). Fr., *aleurites, aleurit*. Ger., *Gummilacbaum, Mehlbaum*. Syn.: *Ambinux, Telopea, Camirium, Carda*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Jatropeæ*.—**A. ambinux**. See *A. moluccana*.—**A. cordata**. Fr., *abrasin, arbre à l'huile (ou à vernis)*. Ger., *Tungbaum*. Syn.: *Dryandra cordata, Elaeococca cordata*. The tung tree, indigenous to China and Japan, where it is called *wu-tung*. It contains a fixed oil (candle nut, kekune, or Bankul oil) which has been used in medicine.—**A. Gomesii**. A Brazilian species from the nut of which a purgative oil is obtained.—**A. laccifera**. Fr., *laquier*. Syn.: *Croton lacciferum*. An East Indian species furnishing lac.—**A. moluccana**. Fr., *a. bancoulter*. Syn.: *Croton moluccanum, Camirium cordifolium*. A species growing in the Moluccas and in Java, where it is called *camiri*. Its fruit (Fr., *noix de Bancoul, noix des Moluques*) is employed as a purgative and aphrodisiac.—**A. triloba**. The akhrout, candle-nut-tree, or candleberry-tree; found on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Drastic properties have been erroneously at-

tributed to the nut called Tutui nut, Bancoul nut, and Belgaum (or Indian) walnut.

ALEUROM'ETER. From *ἀλευρον*, flour, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *aleuromètre*. Ger., *A. Brotstärkemesser*. An apparatus for testing the suitability of flour for breadmaking.

ALEU'RONAT. A proprietary food preparation containing 80 per cent. of albumin and 7 per cent. of carbohydrates.

ALEXETE'RIA, *n.*, pl. of *alexeterium* (*q. v.*).

ALEXETE'RIAL, **ALEXETE'RIAN**, **ALEXETER'IC**, **ALEXETER'ICAL.** Lat., *alexeterius*. Fr., *alexétère*. Ger., *alexeterisch*. Having the properties of an alexeterium (*q. v.*).

ALEXETE'RIMUM, *n.* From *ἀλεξητήριος*, protective, having the effect of a charm. Fr., *alexétère*. Ger., *Hilfsmittel, Rettungsmittel*. An external protective measure, especially against infection or poison, as distinguished from an *alexipharmac*, which was used internally. Hippocrates used the word in the pl., *alexeteria*, to denote remedies in general, but later writers applied it particularly to remedies against the poisonous bites of animals.

ALEX'ETERY. See ALEXETERIUM.

ALEX'IA, *f.* From *ἀ* priv., and *λέγειν*, to speak. Fr., *alexie*. Ger., *Alexie*. A form of aphasia manifested by a defective understanding of written signs as shown by inability to read correctly.

ALEXIC'ACON, **ALEXIC'ACUM**, *n.* From *ἀλεξίκακος*, protective. 1. An antidote, especially against poisons and infectious diseases. 2. An amulet against poison.

ALEX'IN. From *ἀλέξειν*, to defend. An unstable albuminous body, of complicated structure, that may be isolated from a culture of a pathogenic microorganism and, when injected into the body, renders it proof against the disease caused by the microorganism.

ALEXIPHAR'MAC. Gr., *ἀλεξίφάρμακος*. Lat., *alexipharmacus* (adj.), *alexipharmacum*, *alexipharmacum* (*n's*). Fr., *alexipharmaque*. Ger., *Alexipharmakon* (*n.*). Acting as a prophylactic or as an antidote (said of internal remedies); as a *n.*, a drug capable of so acting.

ALEXIPHAR'MACAL, **ALEXIPHARMACEU'TIC**, **ALEXIPHARMAT'ICAL**, **ALEXIPHAR'MIC**, **ALEXIPHAR'MICAL.** See ALEXIPHARMAC.

ALEXIPYREC'TICON, **ALEXIPYREC'TICUM**, **ALEXIPYREC'TICUS.** Preferable forms of *alexipyreticon*, etc. See ALEXIPYRETIC.

ALEXIPYRE'I'IC. From *ἀλέξειν*, to ward off, and *πυρετικός*, feverish. Lat., *alexipyreticus* (adj.), *alexipyreticon*, *alexipyreticum* (*n's*). Fr., *alexipyretique*. Ger., *alexipyretisch, fieberwidrig* (adj's), *Alexipyretikon* (*n.*). Preventive or curative of fever; as a *n.*, a febrifuge.

ALEXIPY'RETOS, **ALEXIPY'RETIUM.** See ALEXIPYRETIC.

ALEXITE'RIMUM, *n.* See ALEXETERIUM.

ALEX'OCYTE. An eosinophilous leucocyte.

AL'GA, *f.* Fr., *algue*. Ger., *Alge, Meergras*. 1. A seaweed (the singular of *algæ* [*q. v.*]). 2. A genus of marine naiadaceous plants now referred to *Zostera*.

AL'GÆ, *f. pl.* Fr., *algues*. Ger., *Algen, Tange*. Syn.: *hydrophytes, Hydrophyta* [Lyngbye]. An order of the class *Cryptogamia*, comprising at first genera now ranked among the *A.*, *Lichenes*, and *Hepaticæ*.

ALGÆSTHE'SES, *f. pl.* From *ἀλγος*, pain, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Painful diseases.

ALGARO'BIA, *f.* Fr., *algarobie*. 1. A genus of plants of the *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Mimosæ*, now referred to *Prosopis*.—*A. glandulosa*. See *PROSOPIS glandulosa*.

ALGE'DO, **ALGE'DON**, *n.* Gr., *ἀλγηδών*, a sense of pain. Fr., *algédo*. A pain or swelling about the neck of the bladder, anus, or testicles following the sudden checking of a gonorrhœa; also the sudden cessation of a gonorrhœal discharge.

ALGEFA'CIENT. From *algor*, cold, and *facere*, to make. Cooling.

ALGE'MA, *n.* -*ge'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀλγημα*, pain. Pain or the disease which is the cause of the pain.

ALGE'SIA, *f.* From *ἀλγησις*, a sense of pain. Fr., *algésie*. Ger., *Algesie, Schmerzempfindlichkeit*. Sensibility to pain.

ALGE'SICHROM'ETER. From *ἀλγησις*, pain, *χρόνος*, time, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the time required for the response of the nervous system to a painful impression.

ALGESIM'ETER. From *ἀλγησις*, pain, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument to determine the sensibility of the skin.

ALGE'SIS, *f.* -*ge'seos* (-*is*). See ALGESIA.

ALGET'IC. Lat., *algeticus*. Ger., *algetisch*. Painful.

AL'GIA, *f.* From *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *algie*. Pain.

AL'GID. Lat., *algidus*. Fr., *algide*. Ger., *frostig*. Characterized by extreme chilliness of the surface and extremities of the body (said particularly of the cold stage of fevers and of the condition during collapse [*q. v.*]).

AL'GIDISM. See ALGIDITY.

ALGID'ITY. Fr., *algidité*. Chilliness; a marked degree of coldness in disease.—**Progressive a.** Fr., *algidité progressive*. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

AL'GIDNESS. See ALGIDITY.

ALGIF'IC. Lat., *algiticus*. Causing cold.

AL'GIN. From *alga* (*q. v.*). Fr., *algine*. A nitrogenous principle closely resembling albumin, but not coagulable by heat; the residual product in the wet process of obtaining iodine from certain marine *Algæ*. It has considerable alimentary value, and may be used instead of gum arabic.

AL'GINATE. A compound of algin with a metal.

ALGIN'IC ACID. See ALGIN.

AL'GINOID. Compounded with algin.

ALGOGEN'IC. From *ἀλγος*, pain (1st def.), or *algor*, coldness (2d def.), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *allogène*. 1. Giving rise to neuralgic pain (said by E. C. Seguin of certain areas on the head and face that often become hyperæsthetic as a trigeminal neuralgia is nearly cured, and, if irritated, cause a momentary return of the neuralgia). 2. Causing reduction of the bodily temperature below the normal.

ALGO'GENIN. Fr., *allogénine*. A substance obtained from fermented animal matter that produces, when administered to animals, a decided fall of temperature.

AL'GOID. Lat., *algoides*. Resembling the *Algæ*.—**A. cells.** Vegetable cells akin to various lower forms of *Algæ*, described as occurring in the stools of patients suffering from chronic diarrhœa.

ALGOM'ETER. See ALGESIMETER.

ALGOM'ETRY. From *ἀλγος*, pain, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement, or estimation, of pain.

ALGOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ἀλγος*, pain, and *φοβος*, fear. Morbid sensitiveness to pain.

AL'GOR, *m.* -*go'ris*. See ALGIDITY.—**A. mortis.** The coldness of the body which succeeds death.—**A. progressivus neonatorum.** See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

AL'GOS, *n.* *Al'geos*. Gr., *ἄλγος*. See ALGEMA.

AL'GOSE. Very cold.

AL'GOSINE. A proprietary preparation used for headache.

ALGOSPAS'MICUS. Having the characteristics of or resembling painful cramps.

ALGOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *ἀλγος*, pain, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *algospasme*. A painful cramp.

ALGOSPAS'TICUS. From *ἀλγος*, pain, and *σπαστικός*, drawing. See ALGOSPASMICUS.

ALIB'ILIS. From *alere*, to nourish. See ALIBLE.

ALIBIL'ITY. Fr., *alibilité*. The nutritive value of a substance.

AL'IBLE. Lat., *alibilis*. Fr., *alible*. Ger., *nährend, nahrhaft*. Nutritious.

AL'ICES, *pl.* The red spots which precede the pustules of small-pox.

A'LIENATED. Lat., *alienatus*. Fr., *aliéné*. Ger., *geistesgestört*. 1. Insane, mad. 2. Gangrenous.

ALIENA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See ALIENATION.—**A. partis**. Gangrene of a part.

ALIENA'TION. Lat., *alienatio*. Fr., *aliénation*. Ger., *Entfremdung*. Insanity, delirium.—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale*. Ger., *Geisteszerrüttung*. A generic term including every form of deviation from the normal action of the mind.

A'LIENISM. See PSYCHIATRY.

A'LIENIST. Fr., *aliéniste*. Ger., *Irrenarzt*. One who investigates mental diseases.

ALIE'NUM, *n.* 1. A foreign body. 2. Any substance injurious to the body.

ALIE'NUS. See ALIENATED.

ALI'MA, *n. pl.* From *άλμος*, without hunger. Alimentary substances.

AL'IMENT. Lat., *alimentum*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Nahrung*. Any substance capable of nourishing or of repairing the waste of the body.—**Accessory a.**, **Adjective a.** A condiment.—**Substantive a.** Any food which has a real nutritive value, as distinguished from those which are used simply as condiments.

ALIMEN'TAL, **ALIMEN'TARY**. Fr., *alimentaire*. Ger., *nährend*. 1. Nourishing, nutritious. 2. Pertaining to alimentation.

ALIMENTA'TION. Lat., *alimentatio*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Nahrung*. 1. A process or system of giving food. 2. The processes of digesting and absorbing food.—**Artificial a.** Fr., *a. artificielle*. The nourishing of persons who are unable or unwilling to take food in the ordinary way.—**Forced a.** 1. The feeding of a person against his will. 2. The giving of more food to a person than he craves. See also GAVAGE.—**Rectal a.** Feeding by means of nutrient enemata.

ALIMEN'TATIVE. Of, or pertaining to, alimentation.

ALIMENTATIVENESS. See ALIMENTIVENESS.

ALIMENTIVENESS. Fr., *alimentivité*. A phrenological term for the instinct for taking food.

ALIMO'NIA, *f.* 1. Aliment. 2. Sap.

ALIMO'NIUS. Affording food, nourishing.

AL'MOS. Preventing hunger; without hunger.

ALI'MUM, *n.* 1. A plant the use of which prevents hunger and thirst. 2. See ARUM.

ALI'MUS, *m.* See ALIMOS, ALIMUM, and GLYCYRRHIZA *glabra*.

ALINA'SAL. From *ala*, a wing, and *nasus*, the nose. Belonging to the ala nasi.

ALINJE'C'TION. A contraction of *alcoholic injection*. B. G. Wilder's term for a process of repeatedly treating anatomical specimens with alcohol.

ALIP'TIC. Fr., *aleptique*, *aliptique*. 1. Pertaining to inunction. 2. Gymnastic.

ALIP'TICA, *f.* Gr., *ἀλειπτική* (*τέχνη* understood). An ancient term for gymnastic training.

ALIS'MA, *n.* -*is'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *άλισμα*. Fr., *alisme*. 1. A genus of perennial acaulescent herbs. 2. A general name for a number of plants (including *Acyron*, *Arnica montana*, etc.).—**A. americanum**. An American variety of *A. plantago*.—**A. graminifolium**, **A. lanceolatum**, **A. plantago**. Fr., *alisme flutau*, *plantain d'eau*, *pain de grenouilles*. Ger., *grosser Froschlöffel*, *Wasserwegerich*, *Wasserwiegbreit*. Syn.: *Plantago aquatica*. The water-plantain. The root was formerly esteemed a remedy for rabies and for rattlesnake bites, and has been recommended for tetanus. The rhizome and the leaves contain a butyraceous, pungent volatile oil and an acrid resin. The leaves and the root are given for renal calculi, dysentery, diarrhoea, chorea, and epilepsy.

ALIS'MIN. Fr., *alissime*. An acrid, bitter extract, probably a mixture of several substances, obtained from *Alisma plantago*.

ALISPHEN'OID. Lat., *alispheoides*. Fr., *alispheoïde*. Pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; as a *n.*, that portion of the sphenoid bone of the fetus which subsequently forms the greater wing and the external pterygoid plate. In some of the lower animals it persists as a separate bone, but in man it becomes united with the basisphenoid (*q. v.*).

ALISPHEOIDA'LIA, *n. pl.* The greater wings of the sphenoid bone.

AL'ITUS, *m.* *Al'itus*. From *alere*, to nourish. Nourishment.

ALIZAR'AMID(E). Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Alizaramid*. Syn.: *amidoxyanthraquinone*. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_6O_2 \begin{cases} OH \\ NH_2 \end{cases}$, obtained by heating a dilute solution of pure alizarin in ammonia.

ALIZA'REIN. See ALIZARIMIDE.

ALIZAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide alizarique*. Ger., *Alizarinsäure*. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ALIZAR'IMID(E). Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Alizarimid*. Syn.: *alizarin*. A product obtained by heating flocculent precipitated alizarin with ammonia, and digesting with dilute hydrochloric acid, $C_{14}H_7NO_2 = C_{14}H_6O_2.NH$.

ALIZ'ARIN. From *aliziari*, the Levant commercial name for madder. Lat., *alizarinum*. Fr., *alizarine*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *anthraquinone acid*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone, having the constitution $C_{14}H_8O_4$.—**A. blue**. Ger., *Alizarinblau*. A blue coloring matter, in the form of brownish-violet needles, of a metallic lustre, obtained by heating nitroalizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid. The formula is $C_{17}H_9NO_4$.—**A. blue amide**. Ger., *Alizarinblauamid*. A derivative of a. blue in which a molecule of amidogen replaces one of hydroxyl, $C_{17}H_9NO_3(NH_2)$.—**A. brown**. Ger., *Alizarinbraun*. A brownish or olive-colored substance prepared by treating nitroalizarin with soda and stannous chloride, or with sodium hyposulphite.—**A. carmin**. Ger., *Alizarinkarmin*. A red coloring matter, forming a very fast dye, consisting of the salts of the sulpho-acids of a. and purpurin.—**A. orange**. Ger., *Alizarinorange*. See NITROALIZARIN.—**A. yellow**. GAL-LACETOPHENONE.

ALIZARIN'IC ACID. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ALI''ZARINSULPHON'IC ACID. A product obtained by heating alizarin with fuming sulphuric acid.

ALKAL'AMID(E). Fr., *alkalamide*. Ger., *Alkalamid*. The a's are a class of compounds formed by the replacement of 2 or all 3 of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia by acid and base radicles.

ALKALES'CENCE, **ALKALES'CENCY**. Lat., *alcalescentia*. Fr., *alcalescence*. Ger., *Alkalescenz*. 1. Slight alkalinity. 2. A tendency to alkalinity.

ALKALES'CENT. Lat., *alcalescens*. Fr., *alcalescent*. Ger., *alkalisi(e)rend*. Weakly alkaline, becoming alkaline.

AL'KALI. Pl., *a'es* or *a's*. From Ar., *al-qalī*, soda-ash. Lat., Fr., *alkali*, *a.* Ger., *alkalisches Mittel*, *Laugensalz*. Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of sea-weed (carbonates of sodium and potassium). At a later period three kinds of a. were recognized—vegetable, mineral, and volatile, corresponding respectively to potash, soda, and ammonia and their carbonates. At present the word is used in various senses. In its most restricted but most usual sense it is applied to four substances only, the hydrates of potassium (potash), sodium (soda), lithium (lithia), and ammonium (supposed to exist in the aqueous solution of ammonia); in a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called alkaline earths (baryta, strontia, and lime) and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, classed as alkaloïds and as ammonium bases. The following properties are common to the mineral and many of the organic alkalis: 1. They are more or less soluble in

water, the a'es proper much more so than the alkaline earths. 2. They neutralize the strongest acids, and with weak acids form salts having alkaline properties in some degree. 3. Dissolved in water, they act as caustics or corrosives on vegetable and animal substances. 4. They precipitate the heavy metals from most of their acid solutions, as hydrates or as oxides. 5. They alter the tint of many coloring matters.—**Acetated vegetable a.** Potassium acetate.—**Acetated volatile a.** Ammonium acetate.—**Aerated a.** Fr., *alcali aéré*. A carbonate of potassium, sodium, or ammonium.—**Aerated fixed mineral a.** Sodium carbonate.—**Aerated fixed vegetable a.** Potassium carbonate.—**Aerated volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate.—**Deliquescent a.** Potash.—**Effervescing a.** A carbonate of one of the a'es.—**Effervescing fixed mineral a.** Sodium carbonate.—**Effervescing fixed vegetable a.** Potassium carbonate.—**Effervescing volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate.—**Fixed a.** Lat., *alcali fixum*. Fr., *alcali fixe*. A non-volatile a. (either soda or potash).—**Fixed mineral a.** A salt of sodium, especially the carbonate.—**Fixed vegetable a.** Lat., *alcali fixum herbarum*. A salt of potassium, especially the carbonate.—**Fossil a.** Lat., Fr., *alcali fossile*. See *Mineral a.*—**Marine a.** Fr., *alcali marin*. Soda.—**Mephitic volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate.—**Mild a.** Lat., *alcali mite*. Fr., *alcali doux*. Ger., *mildes A.* An old name for an a. which had lost its causticity in some degree, as by combination with carbonic acid.—**Mild volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate.—**Mineral a.** Lat., *alcali minerale*. Fr., *alcali minéral*. Ger., *mineralisches A.* Syn.: *fossil a.* An old name for soda and sodium carbonate; now applied to all the inorganic a'es.—**Muriated vegetable fixed a.** Potassium chloride.—**Organic a.** See *ALKALOID*.—**Phlogistic a.** **Phlogisticated a.** Lat., *alcali phlogisticatum*. Fr., *alcali phlogistiqué*. Ger., *phlogistisiertes A.* An old term variously applied to sodium chloride and potassium cyanide and ferrocyanide.—**Prussian a.** A cyanide of one of the alkali-metals.—**Urinary a.** Ammonia.—**Vegetable a.** Lat., *alcali vegetabile*. Fr., *alcali végétal*. An old name for potash and potassium carbonate; now sometimes applied to the alkaloids.—**Volatile a.** Lat., *alcali volatile*. Fr., *alcali volatil*. Ger., *flüchtiges A.* An old name for ammonia and ammonium carbonate.

ALKALIFIABLE. Ger., *alkalisi(e)rbar*. Susceptible of conversion into an alkali.

ALKALIFY. Ger., *alkalisi(e)ren*. To convert or be converted into an alkali.

ALKALIGEN(E). See *ALCALIGENIUM*.

ALKALI'GENOUS. Lat., *alcaligenus*. Fr., *alcaligène, alcalifiant*. Ger., *alkaligen, alkalisi(e)rend*. Producing or engendering alkalies; a term formerly applied to nitrogen. Cf. *ALCALIGENIUM*.

ALKALIM'ETER. From *alkali*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *alcalimètre*. Ger., *A.* An apparatus for determining the amount of real alkali present in a liquid.

ALKALIMET'RIC. Fr., *alcalimétrique*. Ger., *alkalimetrisch*. Pertaining to alkalimetry.

ALKALIM'ETRY. Fr., *alcalimétrie*. Ger., *Alkalimetrie*. The determination of the proportion of real alkali present in an alkaline liquid.

AL'KALINE. Lat., *alcalinus*. Fr., *alcalin*. Ger., *alkalinisch, alkalisch*. Having the properties of an alkali.—**A-earthly.** Fr., *alcalino-terrene*. Ger., *alkalinerdisch*. Pertaining to the a. earths or their metals.

ALKALIN'ITY. Lat., *alcalinitas*. Fr., *alcalinité*. Ger., *Alkalinität*. The state of being alkaline.

ALKALINIZA'TION. Fr., *alcalinisation*. Ger., *Alkalisation*. The act or process of rendering alkaline.

AL'KALINIZE. Fr., *alcaliniser*. Ger., *alkalinisi(e)ren*. To render alkaline.

ALKALINU'RIA. From *alkali* and *οὐρον*, urine. Alkalinity of the urine.

ALKAL'IOUS. Alkaline.

AL'KALIZATE. To alkalize; alkaline; a substance having alkaline qualities.

ALKALIZA'TION. See *ALKALINIZATION*.

AL'KALIZE. See *ALKALINIZE*.

AL'KALOID. From *alkali*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Lat., *alcaloides, alcaloideum*. Fr., *alcaloïde*. Ger., *A.* An organic principle possessing more or less alkalinity.—**Cadaveric a.** Fr., *alcaloïde cadavérique*. Ger., *Cadaveralkaloid, Leichenalkaloid*. An a. generated in dead bodies by the processes of putrefaction. See *PROMAINE*.—**Glucoside a.** A substance which shows the properties and reactions of an a., but, like a glucoside, may be decomposed by dilute acids into glucose and another compound.

ALKALOID'AL. Having the properties of an alkaloid.

ALKALOI'DES, ALKALOID'EUM, n. An alkaloid.—

Alkaloidea acria. 1. Poisons containing strychnine, brucine, nux vomica, or veratrine. 2. A general term for tobacco, conium, veratrum, colchicum, aconite, and digitalis.—**Alkaloidea narcotica.** 1. The narcotic alkaloids of opium, stramonium, belladonna, hyoscyamus, cicuta, conium, *Lactuca virosa*, etc. 2. Opium and its preparations. 3. Belladonna, opium, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, and stramonium.

ALKALURET'IC. Promoting the secretion of alkaline urine.

ALKAMET'RIC. Pertaining to the precise apportionment of doses of alkaloids.

AL'KANET. Lat., *alkanna*. Fr., *organette*. Ger., *Ochsenzunge*. A commercial name for several different plants belonging to the genera *Anchusa* (*Alkanna, Lithospermum*) and *Lawsonia*.—**A. green.** Fr., *vert d'alkanna*. Ger., *Alkannagrün*. A substance obtained by evaporating a tincture of a. root. In ethereal solution it gives a green color.—**A. root.** See *Dyers' a.*—**Bastard a.** *Lithospermum arvense*.—**Dyers' a.** **False a.** Lat., *radix alcanne spuria*. Fr., *orcanette, organette*. Ger., *Alkannawurzel, weichte Alkanna*. The root of *Anchusa tinctoria*.—**Garden a.** **Officinal a.** See *ANCHUSA officinalis*.—**True a.** Lat., *alkanna vera*. Ger., *echte Alkanna, Hennastrauch*. The leaves and root of *Lawsonia inermis* or *Lawsonia alba*.

ALKAN'NA, f. Ger., *A., Alkanne*. 1. Isinglass. 2. Alkanet; a genus of boraginaceous plants.

ALKAN'NIN. A principle contained in *Alkanna* (*Anchusa tinctoria*). See *ANCHUSIC ACID*.

ALKAP'TON(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Alkapton*. An amorphous, brownish or yellow nitrogenous substance discovered in the urine under certain pathological conditions. It stains the linen, particularly when the urine becomes alkaline.

ALKAPTONU'RIA, f. Fr., *alcaptonurie*. Ger., *Alkaptonurie*. The morbid condition in which alkapton is present in the urine.

ALKAR'GEN. From *alkarsine* (*q. v.*), and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Cacodylic acid generated by the action of water upon alkarsine.

ALKAR'SIN(E). From *alcohol* (Ger., *Alkohol*), and *arsenic*, because it was regarded as an alcohol in which arsenic replaced oxygen. Fr., *alcarsine*. Ger., *Alkarsin*. Syn.: *Cadet's fuming arsenical liquid*. A liquid prepared by the action of arsenic trioxide upon potassium acetate; a fœtid, brown-red, oily liquid, very poisonous and spontaneously inflammable, consisting of a variable mixture of cacodyl and its oxide.

AL'KASAL. Aluminum and potassium salicylate.

AL'KATRIT. A triturate containing an alkaloid.

ALKEKEN'GI. From Ar., *al-kâkenj*. Lat., *a.* Fr., *al-kékenge, al-kékenge coqueret*. Ger., *Judenkirsche*. Also written *alechinqi*. The winter cherry, or *Physalis a.* (*q. v.*), the *A. officinarum* of Tournefort, *A. Tournefortii* and *A. vulgaris* of others.

ALKEKEN'GIN. Fr., *al-kékengine*. Ger., *A.* Physalin.

AL'KENYL. Ger., *A.* A generic term for the trivalent series of hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH'-CH=$.

ALKER'MES. From Ar., *al-qirmiz*, from Sansc., *krimidja*, produced by a worm. Lat., *a. Fr.*, *alkermès*. Also written *alchermes* and *kermes*. 1. A variety of the cochineal insect found in the Morea. See **KERMES**. 2. A name applied to various preparations containing either kermes or cochineal.—**A. aurificum minerale**, **A. minerale**. See **KERMES minerale**.

AL'KYL. The radicle of a monatomic alcohol; a hydrocarbon, like ethyl, methyl, etc., of the general formula C_nH_{2n+1} , which by combination with hydroxyl produces an alcohol.

ALKYL'AMIN(E). From *alkyl* and *amine*. Ger., *Alkylamin*. A body having the constitution of ammonia in which an alkyl replaces hydrogen.

AL'KYLATE. Ger., *Alkylat*. A compound derived from a monatomic alcohol by the substitution of a metal for the hydroxylic hydrogen.

AL'KYLENE. Ger., *Alkylen*. A hydrocarbon of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH=CH_2$, which in composition acts as a bivalent radicle, $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH'-CH_2$.

ALKYL'IC. Of or pertaining to an alkyl.

ALKYLIDENE. Ger., *Alkyliden*. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH_2.CH_2$. See **ETHYLIDENE**, etc.

ALL'ESTHE'SIA, f. See **ALLOCHIRIA**.

AL'LAGE, f. *Al'lages*. From ἀλλαγή, change. See **AL'LAXIS**.

AL'LANATE. Fr., *a.* A salt of allanic acid.

ALLAN'IC ACID. For deriv., see **ALLANTOIS**. Fr., *acide allanique*. A monobasic crystalline acid, of the constitution $C_4H_5N_3O_5$, produced by the action of nitric acid upon allantoin.

ALLANTI'ASIS, f. *-a'seos (-is), -i'asis*. From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage. Ger., *Wurstvergiftung*. Syn.: *botulismus*. A morbid condition produced by eating unwholesome sausages. It is characterized by constipation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, imperfect vision, muscular prostration, and enfeeblement of the circulation, and is frequently fatal. It is often observed in southwestern Germany, especially in Baden and Würtemberg.

ALLAN'TIS, f. *-an'tidis*. See **ALLANTOIS**.

ALLAN'TOATE. Lat., *allantodas, sal allantodicus*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Allantoat, allantoin-saures Salz*. A salt of allantoic acid.

ALLANTO'DES, f. *-to'deos (-is)*. From ἀλλαντοειδής, sausage-like. 1. A sausage. 2. The allantois. 3. The great toe.

ALLANTOD'ICUS. Allantoic.

ALLANTO'IC. Lat., *allantodicus, allantoinicus*. Fr., *allantoïque*. Ger., *allantoisch*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the allantois.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum allantoinicum* (seu *allantodicum*). Fr., *acide allantoïque*. Ger., *Allantoinsäure*. A name at first given to allantoin under the supposition that it was a true acid; now applied to a monobasic crystalline acid of the composition $C_4H_5N_3O_5$, derived from allantoin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water.—**A. fluid.** Lat., *liquor amni spurius*. Fr., *liquide allantoïdien*. Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser, allantoïsche Flüssigkeit*. The fluid contained in the sac of the allantois.—**A. vessels.** The umbilical vessels.

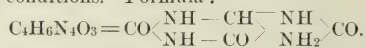
ALLAN'TOID. Gr., ἀλλαντοειδής. Lat., *allantoides, allantodes*. Fr., *allantoïde*. Ger., *allantöid*. 1. Pertaining to the allantois. 2. (N.) the allantois.

ALLANTOI'DEA, f. The allantois.

ALLANTOI'DES. 1. (Adj.) allantoid. 2. (N. f.) the allantois. 3. A sausage. 4. The great toe.

ALLAN'TOIN(E). Lat., *allantoïna*. Fr., *allantoïne*. Ger., *Allantoin*. Syn.: *allantoic* (or *amniotic*) acid. A colorless crystalline body found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, in the urine of new-born children, and

occasionally in the urine of adults, especially after the ingestion of tannic or uric acid, and in some pathological conditions. Formula:



ALLAN'TOIS, f. *-to'idis*. From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, and εἶδος, likeness. Gr., ἀλλαντοειδής, ὑμῆν (χρῆτων) ἀλλαντοειδής. Lat., *allantoides, tunica farciminalis* (seu *farcmalis*), *membrana farciminoso*. Fr., *allantoïde*. Ger., *Allantois, Harnsack, Würsthäutchen*. The urinary vesicle of the embryo; a flask-like diverticulum, connected with the intestine by a narrow pedicle, situated in the space between the umbilical vesicle, the amnion, and the subzonal membrane. A dilatation of its pedicle ultimately forms the urinary bladder, and its vascular portion gives rise to the umbilical cord and the fetal elements of the placenta.—**Sac of the a.** Ger., *Allantoishöhle*. That portion of the original *a.* which remains outside the abdominal wall after the urinary bladder has been formed from another portion.—**Vascular layer of the a.** The mesoblastic or outer layer of the *a.*, which lines the interior of the chorion.

ALLAN'TOTOX'ICON, ALLAN'TOTOX'ICUM, n. From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, and τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *Wurstgift*. A poisonous principle sometimes found in sausages. Cf. **ALLANTIASIS** and **BOTULINIC ACID**.

ALLANTU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide allanturique*. Ger., *Allantursäure*. A white, gummy, deliquescent substance of slightly acid reaction, obtained by the action of nitric and hydrochloric acids and lead peroxide upon allantoin, and of nitric acid and chlorine upon uric acid; having the constitution $C_3H_4N_2O_5$.

ALLA'SIA, f. Fr., *allasie*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**A. payos**. A species growing in southeastern Africa. The leaves are applied in the form of a poultice for the relief of labor pains and to accelerate parturition.

ALLAX'IS, f. *-lax'eos (-is)*. From ἀλάσσειν, to change. Syn.: *allage*. Change, metamorphosis; the act of transformation into another state or substance, or the process of being so transformed.

AL'LENE. Fr., *allène*. Ger., *Allen*. An isomeric form of allylene; isallylene or beta-allylene.

ALLEN'THESIS, f. From ἄλλος, another, and ἐνθεσις, introduction. Fr., *allenthèse*. Ger., *Allenthese*. The penetration of foreign bodies into, or their presence within, the organism.

ALLEN'THETON, ALLEN'THETUM, n. A foreign body within the organism.

ALLEOT'IC. See **ALLÆOTIC**.

ALLEVAMEN'TUM, n. From *allevare*, to relieve. An alleviation or means of alleviating.

ALLE'VIATOR. From Lat., *allevare*, to raise up. An apparatus designed for lifting invalids.

AL'LEX, f. *Al'licis*. The great toe. See **HALLUX**.

ALLIA'CEOUS. Lat., *alliaceus*. Fr., *alliacé*. Ger., *knoblauchartig*. Garlicky.

ALLIA'RIA, f. From *allium*, on account of the garlicky odor of *A. officinalis*. Fr., *alliaire*. Jack-in-the-hedge; a genus of cruciferous plants.—**A. officinalis**. See **SISYMBRIUM a.**

ALLIA'RIS, f., ALLIA'RIMUM, n. See **ALLIARIA**.

ALLIA'RIOUS. Resembling garlic.

AL'LIDENE. From *allyl*. Fr., *allidène*. Ger., *Alliden*. A bivalent radicle, C_3H_4 , found in acrolein.

ALLIGA'MEN, n. *-gam'inis*. From *alligare*, to bind to. A bandage.

ALLIGATU'RA, f. Fr., *alligature*. A term used by Seribonius Largus to denote a bandage or ligature; also the act of ligation or binding up.

ALLIOT'IC. See **ALLÆOTIC**.

ALLIT'URATE. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Alliturat*. A salt of allitric acid.

ALLITU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide alliturique*. Ger., *Allitursäure*. A yellowish-white crystalline substance,

$C_6H_6N_4O_4$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid upon alloxantine.

ALLIUM, *n.* Perhaps allied to *ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; or to Celtic, *all*, hot. Fr., *ail*. Ger., *Lauch*. It., *aglio*. Garlic. 1. A genus of bulbiferous liliaceous plants of the tribe *Asphodelee*. 2. The bulb of *A. sativum*.—**A. alpinum**. See *A. victorinale*.—**A. ampeloprasum**. Fr., *ail ampeloprase* (ou d'orient), *poireau d'été*. Ger., *Sommerlauch*. Syn.: *Porrum ampeloprasum*. A European species related to *A. porrum*. It was formerly much esteemed as a diuretic, as an emmenagogue, and as an antidote to the bites of serpents.—**A. anguinum**. The *A. victorinale*.—**A. angustifolium umbellatum album**. See *A. nigrum*.—**A. ascendens**. The *A. ampeloprasum*.—**A. aureum**. The *A. moly*.—**A. Bertolonii**. The *A. ampeloprasum*.—**A. capillare**. The *A. moschatum*.—**A. carinatum**. Ger., *Berglauch* (1st def.). 1. A species found in Germany, Switzerland, and the Tyrol. 2. A variety of *A. oleraceum*.—**A. cepa**. See the major list.—**A. gallicum**. 1. The *Portulaca oleracea*. 2. The *Symphitum officinale*.—**A. Gasparrinii**. The *A. ampeloprasum*.—**A. magicum**. The *A. nigrum*.—**A. moly**. Fr., *ail moly*, *ail doré*. Ger., *goldgelber Lauch*. Syn.: *Cepa moly*. Garden garlic; believed by Linnaeus to be the moly of the ancients, which is now referred to *A. nigrum*. *A. moly* grows in the south of France, where its seeds and rootlets are used as an aperient, and is cultivated in the United States.—**A. moschatum**. Fr., *ail musqué*. A species growing in the south of France. The bulbs are diuretic.—**A. multiflorum**. The *A. ampeloprasum*.—**A. nigrum**. Syn.: *Moly homericum* (seu *album*, seu *montanum*, seu *Theophrasti*), *Ornithogalum indicum*. A European species. The moly of Theophrastus and of Dioscorides, which was recommended by the latter author to be applied as a pessary for "relaxations of the uterus," is usually identified with this species, although Linnaeus identified it with his *A. moly*, and Sibthorp created for it a separate species, the *A. Dioscoridis*.—**A. oleraceum**. Fr., *ail des potages*. Field garlic; a European species. The bulb is said to be diuretic.—**A. parviflorum**. The *A. oleraceum*.—**A. plantagineum**. The *A. victorinale*.—**A. porrum**. Fr., *porreau*. Ger., *Porree*, *Aschlauch*, *gemeiner Lauch*. The leek. The scaly bulb has occasionally been employed medicinally as a stimulant.—**A. redolens**. The *Teucrium scordium*.—**A. sativum**. Fr., *ail cultivé*. Ger., *Knoblauch*, *Gartenlauch*. Common garlic. The bulb has properties and uses similar to those of the onion.—**A. subhirsutum**. A European species with linear ciliated leaves. According to some, the moly of Dioscorides.—**A. uliginosum**. An Asiatic species, used in China as a depurative of the blood, and given in urinary troubles, hæmorrhages, and spermatorrhœa. Locally it is applied as a remedy in toothache.—**A. ursinum**. A Siberian species, diuretic and anthelmintic.—**A. victorinale**. Fr., *ail serpentin*, *faux nard*, *faux spicanard*. Ger., *Siegwurz*, *netzwurzeliger Lauch*. Syn.: *Cepa victorialis*, *Victorialis longa*. A European species. The rhizome and bulbs were formerly regarded as prophylactic against wounds, accident, and enchantment, and were also used to relieve abdominal pain in pregnant women; and the emanations from the plant were believed by the miners of Silesia and Bohemia to counteract the effect of the noxious vapors rising from the mines.—**A. vulgare**. Common garlic.

ALLIUM CEPA, *n.* Fr., *ognon commun*, *oignon*. Ger., *Zwiebel*, *Zwiebellauch*. Syn.: *Cepa* (vel *Cepa*), *Cepa vulgaris*. The onion. The bulb is stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and has been given in infantile catarrhal affections, in dropsy, and in calculous affections; externally it acts as a mild irritant by virtue of a volatile oil which it contains, and is applied hot to the ear for the relief of earache, to the soles of the feet as a derivative in convulsive disorders, and as a discutient application to inflammatory swellings.

ALLOCHEI'RIA, *f.* See **ALLOCHIRIA**.

ALLOCHE'TIA, **ALLOCHE'ZIA**, *f.* From *ἄλλος*, another, and *χεῖν*, to empty the bowels. Fr., *allochézie*. Ger., *Allochezie*. 1. A discharge of other than faecal matter from the bowels. 2. The passage of fæces from an abnormal opening.

ALLOCHI'RIA, *f.* From *ἄλλος*, another, and *χείρ*, the hand. Fr., *allochirie*. Ger., *Allochirie*. Of Obersteiner, a derangement of the sense of touch in which a tactile impression made on one side of the body is apt to be referred by the patient to the corresponding point on the opposite side; observed in hysteria and in locomotor ataxia.

ALLOCH'OOS. From *ἀλόχοος*. Talking deliriously.

ALLOCHROMA'SIA, *f.* From *ἄλλος*, another, and *χρῶμα*, color. Fr., *allochromasie*. Ger., *Allochromasie*. Color-blindness.

ALLOCINET'IC. From *ἄλλος*, foreign, and *κινητικός*, setting in motion. Ger., *allokinetisch*. Occasioned by external impressions on motor nerves (said of muscular movements—the opposite of *autocinetic*).

ALLEOMOR'PHIA, **ALLEOMORPHO'SIS**, **ALLEOPATHI'A**, **ALLEOPATH'IC**, **ALLEOP'ATHY**. See **ALLOMORPHISM**, **ALLOPATHIC**, and **ALLOPATHY**.

ALLÆO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀλλοίωσις*. 1. A change, as from disease to health. 2. Mental aberration. 3. The transformation of food in the process of digestion.

ALLÆOT'IC. Lat., *allæoticus*. Alterative.

ALLOG'AMY. From *ἄλλος*, other, and *γάμος*, marriage. In botany, cross-fertilization.

ALLOGOTRO'PHIA, *f.* From *ἄλλος*, another, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. A condition in which one part of the body is nourished at the expense of another.

ALLOIO'SIS. See **ALLÆOSIS**.

ALLOKINET'IC. See **ALLOCINETIC**.

ALLOLA'LIA, *f.* From *ἄλλος*, different, and *λαλεῖν*, to speak. Fr., *allolalie*. Ger., *Allolalie*. A general term for affections of the faculty of speech.

ALLOL'ALUS. Gr., *ἀλλοῦλαλος*. Affected with allolalia.

ALLOM'ERISM. * Of Cooke, the principle which preserves the crystalline form of a substance, notwithstanding a change in its constituents.

ALLOMOR'PHISM. From *ἄλλος*, different, and *μορφή*, shape. Lat., *allomorphia*, *allomorphosis*. Fr., *allomorphie*. Ger., *Allomorphie*. 1. A change of shape (said, in teratology, of gross developmental abnormalities unaccompanied by apparent histological changes). 2. Metamorphosis.

ALLOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos* (-*is*). See **ALLOMORPHISM**.

ALLOMOR'PHUS. Affected with allomorphism.

AL'LOPATH. See **ALLOPATHIST**.

ALLOPATHET'IC, **ALLOPATH'IC**. Lat., *allopathes*, *allopathicus*. Fr., *allopathique*. Ger., *allopathisch*. Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOP'ATHIST. Fr., *allopathe*, *allopathiste*. Ger., *A.* One who practises or believes in allopathy (3d def.).

ALLOP'ATHY. From *ἄλλος*, another, and *πάθος*, pain or disease. Lat., *allopathia*. Fr., *allopathie*. Ger., *Allopathie*. 1. Pain or disease due to an agency working on the body from without. 2. Disease in one part of the body occurring as the consequence of disease or injury in another part (e. g., in the liver as the result of injury to the head); also fracture by *contrecoup*. 3. That therapeutical doctrine which teaches that diseases are to be cured by establishing artificial morbid conditions of an opposite character. Cf. **HOMEOPATHY** and **ISOPATHY**.

ALLOPH'ANATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Allophanat*. A salt of allophanic acid.

ALLOPHAN'IC ACID, *n.* From *ἄλλος*, different, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to seem. Fr., *acide allophanique*. Ger., *Allophansäure*. Syn.: *ureocarbonic acid*. A supposititious

substance, $C_2H_4N_2O_3 = NH_2 - CO - NH - CO - OH$, bearing the same relation to biuret that the carbamates bear to urea.

ALLOPH'ASIS, *f.* -pha'seos (-is), -oph'asis. From ἄλλος, strange, unreal, and φάναι, to speak. Delirium.

ALLOPHE'MIA, *f.* From ἄλλος, different, and φάναι, to say. See HETEROLALIA.

ALLOPLAST. From ἄλλος, different, and πλάσσειν, to form. See HETEROPLASTID.

ALLORRHYTH'MIA, *f.* Fr., *allorhythmie*. Ger., *Allorhythmie*. From ἄλλος, strange, and ῥυθμός, a regular motion. Any pathological deviation from the rhythm of the heart's action.

ALLOSO'RUS, *f.* From ἄλλος, various, and σωρός, a heap. Fr., *allosore*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. —**A. crispus**. Syn.: *Osmunda crispata*. Rock-brake; curled a.; a species found in Europe and North America. A decoction has been used in pulmonary catarrh.

ALLOSTEATO'DES. From ἄλλος, altered, and στεατώδης, tallow-like. Relating to an alteration of the sebaceous secretion, especially in color, as in steorrhœa flavescens and steorrhœa nigricans.

ALLOTOX'IN(E). From ἄλλος, different, and τοξικόν, a poison. See ANTITOXINE.

ALLOT'RIAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -stem'atos (-is). From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *allotriapostème*. Of Senftleben, an abscess containing a foreign body.

ALLOT'RIEC'CRISIS, *f.* -cris'eos (-ec'crisis). From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and ἔκκρισις (= ἔκκριμα, excrement). Fr., *allotriecrise*. Ger., *Allotriekrise*. The discharge of foreign substances with the excretions.

ALLOT'RIECCRIT'ICUS. Pertaining to allotriecrisis.

ALLOT'RIOCHE'TIA, **ALLOT'RIOCHE'ZIA**, *f.* See ALLOCHEZIA.

ALLOT'RIODON'TIA, *f.* From ἀλλότριος, foreign, strange, and δούς, a tooth. Fr., *allotriodontie*. Ger., *Allotriodontie*. 1. The transplantation of teeth from one person to another. 2. An abnormal situation of teeth.

ALLOT'RIODON'TICUS. Pertaining to *allotriodontia*.

ALLOT'RIOEC'CRISIS, *f.* See ALLOTRIECCRISIS.

ALLOT'RIOGEU'SIA, **ALLOT'RIOGEUS'TIA**, *f.* From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *allotriogeusie*. Ger., *Allotriogeusie*. A depraved or abnormal appetite.

ALLOT'RIO LITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and λιθασίς (see LITHIASIS). Fr., *allotriolithiase*. Ger., *Allotriolithiase*. The formation of a calculus from foreign substances.

ALLOTRIOL'ITHUS, *m.* Fr., *allotriolithe*. A calculeous concrement formed in an unusual situation.

ALLOTRIOPH'AGIST. Gr., ἀλλοτριοφάγος (from ἀλλότριος, foreign, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Lat., *allotriophagus*. Fr., *allotriophage*. Ger., *Allotriophag*. One addicted to allotriophagy.

ALLOTRIOPH'AGOUS. Lat., *allotriophagus*. Fr., *allotriophagique*. Ger., *allotriophagisch*. Pertaining to or affected with allotriophagy.

ALLOTRIOPH'AGY. Lat., *allotriophagia*. Fr., *allotriophagie*. Ger., *Allotriophagie*. 1. A morbid propensity to eat innutritious or unsuitable substances. 2. The eating of such substances.

ALLOT'RRIOTEC'TICUS. 1. Born in an unusual manner. 2. Pertaining to an unusual delivery.

ALLOT'RRIOTEX'IS, *f.* -tex'eos (-is). From ἀλλότριος, abnormal, and τέξις, parturition. Fr., *allotriotexie*. Ger., *Allotrioteknie*. 1. An abnormal delivery. 2. The birth of a fetal monster or mole.

ALLOTRIU'RIA, *f.* From ἀλλότριος, abnormal, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. Fr., *allotriurie*. Ger., *Allotriurie*. The passing of urine containing unusual substances.

AL'LOTROPE. From ἄλλος, different, and τροπή, a

change. Fr., *a. Ger., Allotrop*. One of two or more isomeric forms of the same element. See ISOMERISM.

ALLOTROPH'IC. From ἄλλος, different, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *allotrophique*. Lacking its ordinary nutritive properties, with or without having acquired injurious characters, in consequence of isomeric molecular changes occurring during its preparation or preservation (said of an alimentary albuminoid).

ALLOTROP'IC. Fr., *allotropique*. Ger., *allotropisch*. Belonging to or constituting an allotrope.

ALLOT'ROPISM, **ALLOT'ROPY**. Lat., *allotropismus*. Fr., *allotropie*. Ger., *Allotropie*. See ISOMERISM.

ALLOT'RYL'IC. From ἀλλότριος, alien, and ὕλη, matter. Due to the presence of foreign matter in the organism.

ALLOX'AMID(E). Fr., *alloxamide*. A substance, $C_5H_4N_2O_4.HO$, produced by the action of ammonia on alloxan.

ALLOX'AN. Lat., *alloxanum*. Fr., *alloxane*. Ger., *A*. Syn.: *erythric acid*, *mesoxalylurea*. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid or of nascent chlorine upon uric acid. It occurs in the form of large, colorless, efflorescent prismatic crystals of the constitution $C_4H_2N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$, or as small crystals of the constitution $C_4H_2N_2O_4 + H_2O$, and the molecule of water being regarded as an integral part of its composition, its structural formula is probably $C(OH)_2 < \begin{matrix} CO - NH \\ CO - NH \end{matrix} > CO$.

It is decomposed by dilute acids, forming urea, oxalic acid, and alloxantin. It has been found in the intestinal mucus in catarrhal enteritis. It gives a red color to the skin, and has been used as the basis of cosmetic preparations.

ALLOX'ANATE. Fr., *a. Ger., Alloxanat*. A salt of alloxanic acid.

ALLOXAN'IC. Fr., *alloxanique*. Derived from, or belonging to, alloxan.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide alloxanique*. Ger., *Alloxansäure*. A crystalline acid derived from alloxan by treatment with alkalies, having the composition $CO(NH_2).NH - CO - CO - CO.OH = C_4H_4N_2O_5$.

ALLOXAN'THIN(E), **ALLOXAN'TIN(E)**. Fr., *alloxantine*. Ger., *Alloxantin*. Syn.: *uroxin*. A substance occurring in small, hard prismatic or rhombic crystals, having the composition $C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$.

ALLUCINA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See HALLUCINATION.

AL'LUS, *m.* The great toe.—**A. pollex**. The thumb.

AL'LUX, *m.* *Al'lucis*. See HALLUX.

AL'LYL. For deriv., see ALLIUM and -yl.* Lat., *alylum*. Fr., *alyle*. Ger., *A*. Syn.: *acryl*, *propylenyl*. A univalent radicle of the composition $C_3H_5 = CH_2 : CH.CH_2$, differing from the trivalent radicle glyceryl, $CH_2 - CH - CH_2$, in the double linking of its first 2 carbon atoms. Its compounds occur in oil of garlic and oil of mustard.—**A'phenol**. Fr., *allyl-phénol*. Ger., *Allylphenol*. Syn.: *anol*. A substance forming laminar crystals of the constitution $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_4(OH).(C_3H_5)$, prepared by the action of potash upon anisaldehyde.—**A. pseudosulphocyanate**, **A. pseudothiocyanate**. Fr., *pseudosulfocyanate* (ou *pseudothiocyanate*) *d'allyle*. Ger., *Allylpseudosulfocyanat*, *Allylpseudothiocyanat*. Syn.: *a. isothiocyane*, *a. isosulphocyanate*, *a. mustard-oil*. A substance of the composition $C_4H_5NS = CH_2 : CH.CH_2 - N : C : S$, produced by the decomposition of myronic acid, also by the action of potassium thiocyanate upon a. iodide. It is a colorless oily liquid, of an exceedingly penetrating pungent odor, and sharp biting taste; is very irritant to the mucous membranes when inhaled; and, locally applied, is a vesicant. It has been employed as a counter-irritant.—**A. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure d'allyle*. Ger., *Allylsulfür*. A substance, $C_6H_{10}S = CH_2 : CH.CH_2 - S - CH_2.CH : CH_2$, forming the chief constituent of rectified oil of garlic, and developed in the leaves and seeds of many cruciferous

plants; also obtainable artificially by the action of potassium sulphide upon a. iodide. When pure, it is a colorless, oily liquid of powerful alliaceous odor. It has been used in the treatment of cholera by enemata and hypodermically in phthisis.—**A'sulphourea, A'thiourea.** Fr., *allyl-thiouree*. Ger., *Allylthioharnstoff*. Syn.: *sinamine, mustard-oil ammonia, allylthiocarbamine*. A base, formed by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard, and having the constitution of thiourea in which a. replaces an atom of hydrogen; $C_4H_5N_2S = H_2N-CS-NH(C_3H_5)$. It forms crystals moderately soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. Given internally, it produces cardiac palpitation and insomnia, and is excreted by the urine as ammonium thiocyanate.—**A. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'allyle*. Ger., *Allyltribromür*. It has been used as a sedative and anodyne.
ALLYL'AMIN(E). From *allyl* and *amine*. Fr., *allyl-amine*. Ger., *Allylamin*. A base, $C_3H_7N = N(C_3H_5)_2$, formed by the substitution of allyl for an atom of hydrogen in ammonia.

AL'LYLATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Allylat*. A derivative of allyl alcohol in which the hydrogen of the latter is replaced by a base.

AL'YLENE. Fr., *allylène*. Ger., *Allylen*. Syn.: *propine*. A colorless gas, having the constitution $C_3H_4 = CH_3 - C \equiv CH$, i. e., bearing the same relation to allyl that ethylene bears to ethyl.

ALLYLEN'IC. Fr., *allylénique*. Of or pertaining to allylene.

ALLYL'IC. Fr., *allylique*. Of or pertaining to allyl.

AL'LYLID(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Allylid*. A compound of allyl directly with a base.

AL'LYLIN. Fr., *allyline*. Ger., *A.* A substance having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_3 = C_3H_5(OH)_2.O(C_3H_5)$, being that of glycerin in which a molecule of allyl replaces an atom of hydroxylic hydrogen.

AL'LYLUM, n. Allyl.

AL'MA, n. *Al'matos (-is)*. Gr., *άλμα*. 1. A foetal movement. 2. A pulsation, palpitation.

AL'ME, f. See **ALMA**.

ALM'OND. Gr., *αμυγδαλή*. Lat., *amygdala*. Fr., *amande*. Ger., *Mandel*. The seed or nut of *Amygdalus communis*.—**A. biscuits, A. bread.** Bread made of flour of sweet a's and white of egg; used as a food for diabetics.—**A. cake.** Lat., *placenta amygdalæ*. The mass left after the oil has been expressed from a's. Used for washing the skin.—**A. flavor.** A liquid preparation made from bitter a's, used in cookery; poisoning is said to have occurred from its use.—**A. legumin.** See **AMANDIN**.—**A. oil.** See *Oleum AMYGDALÆ*.—**A. paste.** See *Pasta AMYGDALÆ*.—**A. powder.** Powdered a. cake, used for washing the hands.—**Artificial oil of bitter a's.** Nitrobenzene.—**Bitter a.** Lat., *amygdala amara, amygdalæ amara*. Fr., *amande amère*. Ger., *bittere Mandeln*. The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*. It has a bitter taste, and, triturated with water, forms an emulsion having the odor of hydrocyanic acid. It contains a crystalline substance (amygdalin) and about 43 per cent. of volatile oil. There are three varieties, French, Sicilian, and Barbary. It was formerly used in pulmonary and dyspeptic affections, but is now seldom used except for flavoring. In large quantities it is poisonous.—**Blanched a's.** Lat., *amygdalæ decorticate*. A. kernels deprived of their husks previously softened by soaking for a short time in warm water.—**Jordan a's.** A fine variety of sweet a's brought from Malaga.—**Milk of a's.** See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—**Oil of a's.** See *Oleum AMYGDALÆ*.—**Oil of bitter a's.** See *Oleum AMYGDALÆ amara*.—**Oil of sweet a's.** See *Oleum AMYGDALÆ dulcis*.—**Purified oil of bitter a.** Oil of bitter a. freed from hydrocyanic acid and benzoïn; benzoic aldehyde.—**Roasted a's.** Used for coloring and flavoring liqueurs and confectionery, and formerly as a substitute for coffee.—**Sweet a.** See

AMYGDALA dulcis.—**Volatile oil of a., Volatile oil of bitter a.** See *Oleum AMYGDALÆ amara*.

AL'NUS, f. From Celtic, *al*, near, and *lan*, a river-bank. Fr., *aune*. Ger., *Erle, Eller*. The alder, a genus of betulaceous trees and shrubs.—**A. glutinosa** [Gärtner]. Fr., *aune commun, verne*. Ger., *Eller*. The common alder. The bark contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of tannin, and has been used for astringent gargles, also in diarrhœa and hæmaturia. The leaves also are astringent and bitter, and have been used locally for excessive sweating of the feet, and as a discutient and antilactescent applied to the breast.—**A. incana.** A shrub or small tree growing in Canada and the northern part of the United States. The bark is used as a hæmostatic.—**A. papyrifera, A. rotundifolia** See *A. glutinosa*.—**A. rubra, A. serrulata.** The common American (or smooth) alder. Its medicinal properties are the same as those of *A. glutinosa*.

ALOCA'SIA, f. Fr., *alocasie*. Ger., *Alocasie*. A section of the genus *Colocasia*, regarded by some as a separate genus.—**A. montana.** An East Indian variety. The juice is used by the natives as a stimulant and rubefacient.

ALO'CHIA, f. From *a* priv., and *λόχια*, the lochia. Absence of the lochial discharge.

AL'OE, f. *Al'oës*. Gr., *ἀλόη*. Fr., *aloës*. Ger., *Alö, Aloe*. 1. A genus of liliaceous plants of the *Asphodelaceæ*. 2. Aloes.—**A. barbadensis.** Barbadoes aloes, also a species of *A.* furnishing that product.—**A. bitter** A bitter principle extracted from aloes, probably modified aloin.—**A. caballina.** Fr., *aloës caballin*. Ger., *Rossalö, Pferdaloë*. Fetid, caballine, or horse aloes. An inferior variety of aloes, having a very fetid odor, dark and opaque in appearance, and never used except in veterinary practice.—**A. capensis.** Fr., *aloës du Cap*. Ger., *kap'sche Aloe*. Cape aloes, a variety of *A. lucida* obtained at the Cape of Good Hope from *A. ferox, A. africana, A. spicata, A. arborescens, A. purpurascens, A. Commelyni, A. multiformis, and A. plicatilis*. It is of a dark, blackish-brown color, a glossy surface, and a conchoidal fracture. It yields a light, yellowish-brown or greenish-brown powder. Ether dissolves from 1 to 7 per cent. of it.—**A. Commelyni.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It furnishes part of the a. capensis of commerce.—**A. communis** *A. caballina*—**A. depurata.** Aqueous extract of aloes.—**A. dichotoma.** Fr., *arbre à fleche*. Syn.: *Rhipidodendrum dichotomum*. A species growing near the Cape of Good Hope. It yields a variety of a. capensis.—**A. Dioscoridis.** Common or Barbadoes aloes.—**A. frutescens.** A variety found at the Cape of Good Hope, and furnishing aloes in small quantities.—**A. gallica** A bitter drug; perhaps gentian.—**A. hepatica** Fr., *aloës hépatique*. Ger., *Leberaloë*. Liver aloes, hepatic aloes. A name formerly applied to a variety of Socotrine aloes, or in the United States to Barbadoes aloes; now applied to aloes, from any source, occurring in the form of dry, blackish, liver-colored, opaque lumps, which have a dull fatty lustre and break readily into angular fragments.—**A. indica.** Syn.: *A. perfoliata*. A species growing in northwestern India. It furnishes part of the Indian aloes of commerce.—**A. insuccata.** A preparation made by dissolving aloes 1 lb. in the juice of roses 2 lbs., and the juices of violets, borage, and bugloss, of each 15 oz., filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract.—**A. insuccata tartarea.** The same as a. insuccata with the addition of one third of its weight of cream of tartar.—**A. litoralis.** A species found on the sea-coast of India, furnishing a very good variety of aloes. The juice of the leaves, freshly expressed, is extensively used as a refrigerant lotion in external inflammations, and, mixed with alum, as a local application in ophthalmia.—**A. lota.** Aqueous extract of aloes.—**A. lucida.** Ger., *glänzende* (oder

durchsichtige) *A.* Shining aloes; a variety occurring as a nearly uniform mass of a vitreous lustre, breaking readily into conchoidal, sharp-edged lumps, or into small reddish or yellowish-brown splinters which are translucent; obtained from various species of *A.*—*A. multiformis*. A species yielding *a. lucida*, found in the Cape Colony.—*A. Musambron*, *A. Muzanbron*. Indian or Barbadoes aloes.—*A. natalensis*. Natal aloes, obtained from an undetermined species of *A.*, of a greenish slate-color, and a duller appearance than Cape aloes when fractured.—*A. cœnanthe*. A substance recommended by Celsus as an application to phagedenic ulcers; called by the commentator "red aloes."—*A. pellucida*. See *A. lucida*.—*A. Perryi*. A species growing on the island of Socotra, said to be one of the sources of Socotrine aloes.—*A. plicatilis*. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, yielding a weak variety of *a. lucida*.—*A. purgans*. Aloes.—*A. purificata*. Fr., *aloès dépuré*. Ger., *gereinigte A.* Purified aloes; aloes freed from foreign ingredients.—*A. purpurascens*. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope and at Barbadoes, closely related to *A. soccotorina*. It furnishes hepatic aloes.—*A. ramosa*. See *A. purpurascens*.—*A. resin*. Ger., *Alocharz*. The amorphous, resinous substance, probably an altered form of aloin, which is deposited from a hot aqueous solution of aloes on cooling. The gripping qualities of aloes are supposed to depend upon this constituent.—*A. root*. *Aletris farinosa*.—*A. rosata*. A preparation made by dissolving aloes in the juice of roses, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract.—*A. rosata tartarea*. *A. rosata* mixed with one third its weight of cream of tartar.—*A. rubescens*. Syn.: *A. vera*. An East Indian species, allied to *A. barbadensis*. It yields Socotrine aloes.—*A. sahnudra*. A Madagascar species said to furnish aloes.—*Aloes gummi*. See *A.* (2d def.).—*A. sinensis*. An Asiatic variety, employed by the Chinese.—*A. sinuata*. See *A. purpurascens*.—*Aloes lignum*. See *ALOES WOOD*.—*A. soccotorina*, *A. socotorina*. Fr., *aloès socotrin* (ou *succotrin*). Syn.: *A. perfoliata*, var. ξ (seu var. δ *soccotorina*), *A. vera*. Socotrine *A.*; a species believed to be indigenous to the island of Socotra, but by some said not to grow there, the *A.* of this island being, according to these authorities, the *A. Perryi*. It is also cultivated on the eastern coast of Africa, in southern Africa, and in Barbadoes. It furnishes Socotrine and Barbadoes aloes.—*A. socotrina*. See the major list.—*A. spuria*. See AGAVE.—*A. succotrina*. See *A. soccotorina* and *A. socotrina*.—*A. variegata*. 1. Partridge-breast *A.*, growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in Mexico. The juice of the leaves is drastic and anthelmintic. 2. *A. arabica*.—*A. vera*. 1. *A. soccotorina*. 2. *A. rubescens*.—*A. vera minor*. A small variety, furnishing Socotrine aloes.—*A. zocotrina*, *A. zocotorinia*. See *A. socotrina*.—*American a.*, *Bastard a.*, *Blue a.*, *Century a.* Fr., *aloès américain*, *aloès bleu*. Ger., *amerikanische A.*, *hundertjährige A.* See AGAVE *americana*.—*Essentia aloes*. See *Tinctura aloes*.—*Extractum aloes*. See *Extractum aloes aquosum*.—*Extractum aloes aquosum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'aloès*. Ger., *Aloeextract*. Syn.: *extractum aloes* [Ger. Ph.], *extractum aloes barbadensis*, *extractum aloes socotrinæ* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting aloes with boiling water and evaporating the liquid to dryness. The dose is from 1 to 6 grains. Several European pharmacopœias order equal parts of vinegar or lemon-juice and aloes.—*Extractum aloes gummosum*, *False a.* See AGAVE *americana*.—*Pilulæ aloes* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de savon*. Ger., *Aloepillen*. Syn.: *pilule aloes barbadensis* (seu *socotrinæ*) [Br. Ph.], *pilulæ cum a.* [Fr. Cod.]. The aloes pills of the U. S. Ph. contain 2 grains each of aloes and white soap; those of the Br. Ph. contain 2 parts of Barbadoes or Socotrine aloes, and 1 part each of soap and confec-

tion of roses, and are flavored with oil of nutmeg or oil of caraway. The French Codex orders a pill containing 10 centigrammes each of aloes and soap.—*Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide*. See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS*.—*Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ* [U. S. Ph.], *Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ*. Fr., *pilule d'aloès et asafétide*. Ger., *Aloe- und Asafetida-Pillen*. The pills of the U. S. Ph. contain 1½ grain each of aloes, asafœtida, and soap. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is a pill mass made up of equal parts of Socotrine aloes, asafœtida, soap, and confection of roses.—*Pilulæ aloes et ferri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilule d'aloès et de fer*. Ger., *Aloe- und Eisen-Pillen*. Syn.: *pilulæ aloeticæ ferratæ* [Ger. Ph.]. The pill of the U. S. Ph. contains 1 grain each of aloes, dried ferrous sulphate, and aromatic powder, made up with the confection of roses. The Br. Ph. preparation is a pill mass containing 3 parts of ferrous sulphate, 4 of Barbadoes aloes, 6 of the compound powder of cinnamon [Br. Ph.], and 8 of confection of roses. The German preparation consists of pills containing 5 centigrammes each of aloes and dried sulphate of iron.—*Pilulæ aloes et mastiches* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de mastic*, *pilules des gourmands*. Ger., *Aloe- und Mastix-Pillen*. Syn.: *pilulæ ante cibum*, *pills of aloes and mastic*, *dinner pills*, *Lady Webster's pills*. Each pill contains 2 grains of aloes and ½ grain each of mastic and red-rose petals.—*Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de myrrhe*. Ger., *Rufus'sche Pillen*. Syn.: *Rufus's pills*, *pills of aloes and myrrh*. The U. S. Ph. pills contain 2 grains of aloes, 1 grain of myrrh, and ½ grain of aromatic powder, made up with syrup. The Br. Ph. pill mass is made up of 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of myrrh, and 5 of confection of roses. Several European pharmacopœias order a preparation very similar to that of the Br. Ph.—*Socotrine aloes*, *Socotrine a. juice*. See *A. socotrina*.—*Tinctura aloes*. Fr., *teinture d'aloès*. Ger., *Aloetinctur*. A preparation official in nearly all pharmacopœias. That of the U. S. Ph. represents in 100 parts of the tincture 10 parts of aloes and 10 of extract of licorice; that of the Br. Ph., 3 parts of aloes and 9 of licorice; that of the Ger. Ph., and that of the Fr. Cod., 20 parts of aloes. Other official preparations contain from 4 to 12 parts of alcohol to 1 part of aloes.—*Tinctura aloes composita* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'aloès composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Aloetinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura de aloes composita* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of aloes and 1 part each of rhubarb, zedoary, gentian root, and saffron in 200 parts of dilute alcohol, and filtering at the end of 7 days.—*Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir de propriété*. Ger., *Aloe-elixir*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis Paracelsi*. A preparation made by macerating 10 parts each of aloes and myrrh in 80 of alcohol for 7 days, and, after filtering, adding sufficient alcohol to bring the whole quantity up to 100 parts.—*Vinum aloes*. Fr., *vin d'aloès*. Ger., *Aloewein*. Wine of aloes. The U. S. Ph. orders 6 parts of aloes, 1 part of cardamom seeds, and 1 part of ginger, in 90 parts of strong white wine, to be macerated and filtered, and sufficient of the same wine added to bring the whole up to 100 parts.

ALOEDA'RIUM, *n.* A compound cathartic medicine containing aloes.

AL'ODARY. See **ALOEDARIUM**.

AL'OEPHANG'NUS. Aloetic.

ALOERES'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aloérésique*. A yellowish-brown, micro-crystalline, resinous acid, C₃₀H₃₂O₁₄, obtained from that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water, by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid.

ALOERES'IN. See **ALOE resin**.

AL'OERESIN'IC ACID. A resinous acid, C₁₅H₁₆O₆, obtained by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid that portion of Cape aloes which is insoluble in water.

ALOERRHET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide aloérétique*. 1. A

brown, microcrystalline, resinous acid, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{15}$, obtained from that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. 2. Chrysatriac acid.

ALOERRHETIN. A brown amorphous resin, obtained by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water.

ALOERRHETINIC ACID. Fr., *acide aloérétinique*. A resinous acid obtained by boiling that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water with dilute sulphuric acid.

AL'OES. Fr., *aloès*. Ger., *Aloe*. In medicine, applied both to the plants of the genus *Aloe* and to the inspissated juice of several of the species. For the compound terms in Latin, see under **ALOE**.—**Barbadoes a.** See **ALOE barbadensis**.—**Cape a.** See **ALOE capensis**.—**Hepatic a.** See **ALOE hepatica**.—**Liver a.** See **ALOE hepatica**.—**Mineral a.** Bitumen.—**Socotorine a.**, **Socotrine a.** See **ALOE SOCOTRINA**.

ALO'ESIN. n. Fr., *aloésine*. See **ALOE-bitter**.

AL'OE SOCOTRI'NA. f. Fr., *aloès socotrin*. Ger., *Socotrinische Aloe*. 1. See **ALOE socotrina**. 2. A variety of aloes procured from the ports on the Red Sea and East African coast.—**Extractum aloes socotrinæ** [Br. Ph.]. See **Extractum aloes aquosum**, under **ALOE**.—**Pilula aloes socotrinæ** [Br. Ph.]. See **Pilula aloes**, under **ALOE**.—**Vinum aloes socotrinæ**. See **Vinum aloes**, under **ALOE**.

AL'OES WOOD. Fr., *bois d'aloès*. Ger., *Aloeholz*. Syn.: *agallochum*, *calambac*, *sinkoo*. Ainslie and Martius make three varieties: 1. *Agallochum*, *xyaloes*, or *calambak*, derived from the *Aloexylum agallochum*, a heavy resinous wood rarely found in commerce. 2. The lignum asphaltum officinale, *lignum aspalathi*, derived from *Aquilaria malaccensis*. The Chinese regard it as being tonic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, and diuretic, but it is chiefly used by them for incense.

ALOE'TAMID(E). A substance, $C_{17}H_3(NH_2)(NO_2)_2$, formed by the action of dilute ammoniacal gas upon aloetic acid.

ALOE'TIC. Lat., *aloeticus*. Fr., *aloétique*. Ger., *aloëtisch*. Derived from or containing aloes. As a n., a preparation containing aloes.

ALOE'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide aloétique*. Ger., *Aloëtinsäure*. Syn.: *artificial bitter of aloes*. An orange-red, amorphous, solid acid, $C_7H_2N_2O_5$, or more probably $C_{14}H_4N_4O_{10} = C_{14}H_4(N_2O_2)_2O_2$, obtained by the decomposition of aloin with nitric acid.

ALOE'TICA. n. pl. Aloetic compounds.

ALOE'TICAL. See **ALOE'TIC**.

ALOE'TIN. Fr., *aloétine*. Ger., *A*. A substance soluble in water, obtained from aloes; it probably represents the active principle associated with various impurities.

ALOE'TIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Aloëtinsäure*. See **ALOE'TIC ACID**.

ALOGERMAPHRODIT'IA. f. From *ἀλογος*, abnormal, and *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, an hermaphrodite. Fr., *aloghermaphrodite*. Hermaphroditism.

ALO'GIA. f. From *α* priv., and *λόγος*, a word. Fr., *alogie*. Ger., *Alogie*. Syn.: *alogistia*. 1. Aphasia due to defective action of the intellect. 2. Senselessness, nonsensical behavior.

ALOGIS'TIA. f. From *ἀλογιστία*, thoughtlessness, rashness. See **ALOGIA**.

ALOGOT'ROPHY. Lat., *alogotrophia*. From *ἀλογος*, abnormal, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *alogotrophie*. Ger., *Alogotrophie*. Irregular nutrition and resulting hypertrophy and altered shape of a part.

AL'OGY. See **ALOGIA**.

ALO'DOL. Fr., *aloidol*. A compound extracted from aloes.

ALO'IN. Lat., *aloinum*. Fr., *aloïne*. Ger., *Aloin*. Syn.: *bitter of aloes*. A glucoside contained in and probably constituting the active principle of aloes.

ALO'ISOL. From *aloe*, and *oleum*, oil. An oily liquid obtained in very small quantities by distilling aloes with half its weight of quicklime. Said to be a mixture of xylol with acetone and hydrocarbons.

ALOITIN'IC ACID. See **ALOE'TIC ACID**.

ALOMA'NIA. f. From *ἄλς*, salt, and *μανία*, madness. A morbid craving for salt.

ALON'SOA. f. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants one variety of which, growing in Peru, has anodyne and stomachic properties.

ALOPE'CES. f., pl. of *alopex* (Gr., *ἀλώπηξ*). An old term for the psoas muscles.

ALOPE'CIA. f. From *ἀλωπεκία*, a disease like the mange in foxes. Fr., *alopécie*. Ger., *Alopecie*, *Kahlheit*, *Fuchsräude*, *Haarschwund*. 1. Falling off of the hair from any part of the body (but more especially from the scalp or face) in sufficient quantity to produce marked thinning of the hair or baldness. 2. The baldness so produced. 3. The shedding of the hair of domestic animals.—**A. accidentalis**. See *A. areata*.—**A. acquisita**. Fr., *alopécie acquise*. An acquired a. as opposed to one which is congenital.—**A. adnata**. See *A. congenita*.—**A. area**, **A. areata**. Fr., *alopécie pseudotondante*. Syn.: *area Celsi*. A temporary, sometimes permanent, a. occurring usually in sharply defined patches of various shapes, situated on any of the hairy surfaces of the body, but most frequently on the scalp. The patches tend to extend at the periphery, and in rare cases the disease may result in the loss of all the hair upon the body. Aside from the loss of hair there are no symptoms. By some it is regarded as a tropho-neurosis, by others as being due to the presence of a parasite, the *Microsporon Audouini*, or the *Microsporon* (or *Bacterium*) *decalvans*.—**A. circumscripta**. See *A. areata*.—**A. congenita**. Fr., *alopécie congénitale*. Congenital baldness. It may be permanent or the development of the hair may be simply delayed. The whole body may be affected (*a. universalis congenita*) or only circumscribed regions (*a. localis congenita*).—**A. eczematodes**. A. due to eczema of the scalp.—**A. furfuracea**. See *A. pityrodes*.—**A. leprosorium**. An a. occurring as a symptom of leprosy.—**A. localis congenita**. See *A. congenita*.—**A. neuritica**. An a. due to neuritic atrophy.—**A. neurotica**. A. of neuropathic origin, due to affections of either the peripheral nerves or the nervous centres.—**A. normalis**. The baldness of old age or of infancy.—**A. pityrodes**. An a. characterized by a gradual thinning of the hair, accompanied by a copious desquamation of sebaceous matter and epithelial scales.—**A. pityrodes capillitii**. An a. pityrodes of the scalp, usually beginning at the vertex or along the upper and central regions of the head.—**A. pityrodes universalis**. A severe and rapidly developing form of a. pityrodes affecting various regions of the scalp and also other hairy parts of the body. Upon the scalp it may resemble a. areata, but there is never complete baldness of the affected spots, and they are not sharply circumscribed, but merge gradually into the surrounding healthy regions.—**A. præmatura**, **A. præmatura idiopathica**. See *A. præsenilis*.—**A. præmatura symptomatologica**. See *A. symptomatologica*.—**A. præsenilis**. Baldness or thinning of the hair resembling a. senilis in its general character, but coming on at an earlier age. It is usually referred to an inherited tendency.—**A. rheumatica**. A. due to rheumatism.—**A. senilis**. Ger., *Glatze*. The falling off of the hair incident to advancing age and due to senile atrophy of the skin. It usually begins either at the forehead, temples, or vertex, and extends gradually at the periphery.—**A. simplex**. An a. resembling a. pityrodes in its appearance and course, but unattended with desquamation of the epithelium or any trouble with the sebaceous secretion.—**A. symptomatologica**. Fr., *alopécie symptomatique*. Loss of hair due to disturbed nutrition of the skin, either general or local.

—**A. syphilitica**. Fr., *alopécie syphilitique*. A form of a. due to syphilis, characterized by the falling off especially of the hair of the scalp and eyebrows and the eyelashes. It may or may not be associated with syphilitic cutaneous lesions. The hair loses its lustre, becomes brittle and atrophic, and is either thinned uniformly or, more frequently, in irregular patches, with entirely or partially bald spots scattered here and there.—**A. unguis**, **A. unguium**. See ONYCHOPTOSIS.—**A. universalis**. An a. attacking all the hairy portions of the body.—**A. universalis congenita**. See *A. congenita*.—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *alopécie idiopathique*. Baldness which is not of parasitic origin.—**Idiopathic premature a.** See *A. præsenilis*.—**Neuritic a.** See *A. neuritica*.—**Neurotic a.** See *A. neurotica*.—**Syphilitic a.** See *A. syphilitica*.

ALOPECIA/TUS. Affected with or characterized by alopecia.

ALOPECIO'DES. Ger., *Fuchsräudenähnlich*. Resembling alopecia.

ALO'PECY. See ALOPECIA.

ALO'PEX, *f.* -pe'cis. Gr., ἀλώπηξ. See ALOPECES.

ALOPHANGI'NUS. See ALOPHANGINUS.

ALORCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide alorcinique*. Ger., *Alor-cinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 + H_2O$, produced by melting aloes with potash.

ALO'SA, *f.* From *alaua*, the shad. Fr., *alose*. Ger., *Alose*. A genus of fishes of the herring family, including the shad and allied species.—**A. menhaden**. The bony fish, mossbunker, menhaden. Its oil has been suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

ALOY'SIA, *f.* From Mary Louisa, a queen of Spain, in honor of whom it was named. Fr., *aloyisie*. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs.—**A. citriodora**. Fr., *verveine odorante*. Ger., *Puschpflanze*. Syn.: *Verbena triphylla*, *Lippia citriodora*. The lemon verbena; a South American species cultivated in Europe and the United States. The leaves are excitant, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

AL'PHA. Gr., ἀλφα. 1. The first letter of the Greek alphabet; used in chemical notation (either spelled out or in the Greek form, α) to denote the first of a series of isomeric bodies. 2. In ophthalmology, see ANGLE a. 3. The fibre of the esparto grass. For compound words beginning with α, see the major list.—**A. leucocytes**. See under LEUCOCYTE.

AL'PHENE. A supposititious radicle, N_2H_4C .

AL'PHENOLS. From *alcohol* and *phenol*. A class of compounds which resemble both alcohols and phenols in composition.

ALPHO'DEOPSORI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From ἀλφωδης, leprous, and ψωρίασις, psoriasis. An old name for psoriasis resembling leprosy.

ALPHODER'MIA, *f.* From ἀλφός, white, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *alphodermie*. See ACHROMATOSIS.

ALPHO'DES. See ALPHOID.

AL'PHOID. From ἀλφωδης, leprous. Lat., *alphodes*, *alphoides*, *alphoideus*. Fr., *alphoïde*. Resembling alphas.

AL'PHOL. See BETOL.

AL'PHOS, *m.* From ἀλφός, white, or white leprosy. 1. A variety of the vitiligo of Celsus. 2. According to Plenck, a species of lepra in which there arise white spots that are set in the skin ("cutem deprimentes"). 3. Psoriasis.

ALPHO'SIS, *f.* -pho'seos (-is). 1. See ACHROMATOSIS. 2. Albinoism.—**A. æthiopica**. See ALBINISM.

AL'PHOUS. Pertaining to alphas.

AL'PHUS, *m.* 1. Alphas (*q. v.*). 2. A variety of "scrofulous" pustular diseases of the skin attended with the formation of white crusts.—**A. confertus**. A scrofulous form of impetigo, the lesions occurring in clusters and being attended with the formation of white crusts.—**A. leuce**. Syn.: *vitiligo leuce*, *leuce*. A cutaneous disease

characterized by white spots that "penetrate the skin deeply." "The hairs are whitened, and if the affected place is rubbed it does not redden; if pricked, a milky water flows out." It probably is either morphea or leuce.—**A. simplex**. A disease of the skin characterized by white patches which do not involve the hairs, travel from one part to another, and are attended with roughening of the skin (psoriasis?). Compare VITILIGO a. and ALPHOS.—**A. sparsus**. A scrofulous form of ecthyma disseminated over the body and attended with the formation of white crusts.

ALPIN'IA, *f.* From *Alpinus*, an Italian botanist, in whose honor it was named. Fr., *alpinie*. A genus of plants of the Zingiberaceæ.—**A. allughas**. Syn.: *Hellenia allughas*, *Mala inschikua*. An Indian species furnishing a variety of galangal root. It is used externally as an anodyne and internally as an antidote to poisons, as an emmenagogue and provocative of the lochia, and in gout and calculous disorders.—**A. aromatica**. Syn.: *Paco-seroca minor*, *multicaulis*. A species growing in Guiana. Its roots are carminative and stomachic.—**A. khulinjan**. A variety growing in Madras. Its rhizome is used as a carminative, stomachic, expectorant, and excitant, and for the relief of incontinence of urine.—**A. nutans**. A species resembling the *A. galanga*, which furnishes an inferior variety of galangal root.—**A. officinarum**. A species growing in China, furnishing the ordinary galangal root of commerce.—**A. odorata**. A variety growing in British Guiana. The leaves are applied by the natives to produce sweating.—**A. racemosa**. *Paco-seroca*. A species growing in Guiana and the West Indies. The root is used as an application to malignant ulcers.

AL'PININ. From *Alpinia* (*q. v.*). One of the constituents, $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$, of the yellow coloring matter of galanga rhizome.

ALSEODAPH'NE, *f.* -daph'nes. A genus of lauraceous plants.—**A. amara**. Syn.: *Ocotea amara*. A Brazilian species. The bark is aromatic and is used as a stomachic tonic.—**A. cujumary**. Syn.: *Ocotea cujumary*. A species growing on the Rio Negro. The seeds are used in gastric debility.—**A. cymbarum**. Syn.: *Ocotea cymbarum*. A large tree growing on the Orinoco. It is said that native laurel oil (oleum lauri nativum), which is much used in arthritic affections, is obtained from the bark.—**A. opifera**. Syn.: *Ocotea opifera*. A species growing on the Rio Negro. From the bark is distilled a balsam used as an embrocation in rheumatism, etc.

ALSID'IUM, *n.* From ἀσίδος, a shady place, on account of the arboreous branching of its fronds. Fr., *alsidie*. A genus of *Algae*, of the order *Floridæ*.—**A. Blodgettii**. A genus growing on the coasts of North America, which has been used in consumption and scrofulous diseases.—**A. helminthochorton**, **A. helminthochortos**. Ger., *Wurmmoss*. Syn.: *Fucus helminthochortos*, *Ceranium helminthochorton*. A species furnishing in part the helminthochorton, or Corsican moss.

ALSIO'SUS. From *alsius*, chilly. Gr., ὑσιργος 1. Easily affected by cold. 2. Chilly by nature.

AL'SIUS. See ALSIOSUS.

ALSO'DEA, *f.* See ALSODEIA.

ALSO'DEI'A, *f.* From ἀσώδης, growing in woods. A genus of violaceous plants. Those growing in Africa have emetic properties.

AL'SOL. Aluminum acetotartrate.

ALSTON'AMIN(E). See ALSTONINE.

ALSTO'NIA, *f.* From Alston, a professor of botany in Edinburgh. Fr., *alstonie*. 1. The genus *Symplocos*. 2. A genus of apocynaceous shrubs or trees.—**A.-bitter**. A dark-yellow, amorphous, non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *A. constricta*.—**A. constricta**. The Australian fever-tree; a species growing in Australia, said to furnish the principles alstonine and alstonicine. The

bark is used in Australia as an adjuvant to quinine.—**A. scholaris**. Syn.: *Echites scholaris*. The devil tree; a large tree growing in the East Indies. The bark is used in medicine.—**A. venenata**. An East Indian species having an acrid and poisonous milky juice.—**Cortex alstoniæ**. Fr., *écorce de dite*. Dita bark, the bark of *A. scholaris*. It is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

ALSTON'IN(E). An uncyclizable alkaloid obtained from *Alstonia constricta*.

ALSTON'IDIN(E). An alkaloid extracted from *Alstonia constricta*.

AL'STONIN. A neutral bitter principle found in *Alstonia constricta*.

AL'STONIN(E). Syn.: *Chlorogenine*. A crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained from *Alstonia constricta*.

ALSTROEM'E'RIA, *f.* From Claudius Alströmerius. Fr., *alströmère*. Syn.: *Ligtn*. A genus of herbs of the *Amaryllidaceæ*.—**A. salsilla**. A species growing in Peru and Colombia. An infusion of the root is used in cutaneous diseases and as an alternative.

ALSTRÖME'RIA, *f.* See ALSTROEMERIA.

AL'TER. 1. To change. 2. To castrate. 3. To menstruate for the first time.

AL'TERANT. Lat., *alterans*. Fr., *altérant*. Ger., *alteri(e)rend*. 1. Changing. 2. Causing thirst. For the substantive meaning, see ALTERNATIVE, *n*.

ALTERAN'TIA, *n.*, pl. of *alterans*. Alternatives.

ALTERA'TION. Lat., *alteratio*. Fr., *altération*. Ger., *Umwand(e)lung*. 1. Change. 2. Castration.

AL'TERATIVE. Lat., *alterans*. Fr., *altérant*. Ger., *alteri(e)rendes* (oder *blutreinigendes*) *Mittel*. A medicine which produces changes, especially favorable changes, in the system without appreciably changing the nature of its fluids or solids.

ALTER'CUM, *n.* See HYOSCYAMUS.

ALTHÆ'A, *f.* Gr., *ἄλθαία* (from *ἄθεειν*, to heal). Fr., *althée*. Ger., *Althee*, *Althäa*. Syn.: *Malvaviscus*. 1. A genus of malvaceous herbs. 2. The official title in the U. S. Ph. of the root of *A. officinalis*.—**A. hirsuta**, **A. hispida**. A French species resembling in its properties *A. officinalis*.—**A. narbonensis**. A variety growing in southern France and in Spain, used for the same purposes as *A. officinalis*.—**A. officinalis**. Fr., *guimauve*. Ger., *Eibisch*, *eibische Malve*. Marsh mallow. 1. A species occurring as a perennial herb growing on the borders of salt marshes in the New England States and Europe, and also as a cultivated plant. 2. *A. cannabina*.—**A. pallida**. An Austrian species allied to *A. rosea* and used for the same purposes.—**A. rosea**. Fr., *rose tremière*. Ger., *Rosenmalve*. Syn.: *Alcea rosea*. Hollyhock. The flowers were formerly used as a substitute for those of *A. officinalis*.—**A. sinensis**. A variety of *A. rosea*.—**A. taurinensis**. A variety growing in southern Europe, closely resembling *A. officinalis*, of which by some it is regarded as a variety. The root is used for the same purposes as that of *A. officinalis*.—**Syrupus althææ**. Fr., *sirap de guimauve*. Ger., *Eibischsyrup*. Syn.: *syrupus de radice althææ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made, according to the U. S. Ph., by infusing 4 parts of marsh-mallow root in water, adding 60 of sugar, and water sufficient to make 100. The formula of the Ger. Ph. is the same, with the addition of 1 part of alcohol.

ALTHÆ'IN(E). Ger., *Althäin*. See ASPARAGINE.

ALTHÆ'A, *f.* See ALTHÆA.

ALTHÆ'IN(E). See ASPARAGINE.

ALTHESTE'RIUS. From *ἀλθηστήριος*, healing, vulnerary. In the neut. pl., *althesteria*, vulneraries.

AL'THEUS, *m.* *Al'theos*. Gr., *ἰαθεύς*. A physician or surgeon.

ALTHEX'IS, *f.* *-thex'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἄλθεξις*. Healing, cure.

ALTHI'ONATE. Fr., *althionate*. Ger., *Althionsalz*. A salt of althionic acid.

ALTHION'IC ACID. From *alcohol*, and *θεῖον*, sulphur. Fr., *acide althionique*. Ger., *Althionsäure*. An acid isomeric with sulphovinic acid, $C_2H_6SO_4$, formed by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid until it becomes black and frothy.

AL'THOS, *n.* *Al'theos*. Gr., *ἄλθος*. A healing agent, a vulnerary.

ALUCINA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See HALLUCINATION.

AL'UDEL. Ger., *Sublimiergefäß*. A pear-shaped earthen vessel, open at each end, formerly used by chemists for subliming.

AL'UM. From *alumen*, perhaps akin to *ἀλεγμα*, an ointment. Gr., *στυπτήρια*. Lat., *alumen*. Fr., *alun*. Ger., *Alaun*. A name given to a class of double sulphates, resembling each other in chemical structure and in crystalline form. Originally it was applied to the double sulphate of aluminum and potassium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. This substance—known also as *potassa-a.*, *potash-a.*, or *potassium-a.*, Lat., *alumen, aluminii et potassii sulphas, sulfas aluminopotassicus, sulphas aluminicocalicus* (seu *kalicoaluminicus*), Fr., *alun de potasse*, Ger., *Kali-Alaun*—forms colorless octahedral or cubical crystals, of a sweetish astringent taste, moderately soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol. Sp. gr., 1.724. The name is also commonly applied to the double sulphate of aluminum and ammonium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$.—**A. cake**. Ger., *Alaunkuchen*. An impure aluminum sulphate containing about 12 per cent. of alumina in a combination soluble in water.—**Burnt a.** Lat., *alumen ustum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alun calciné*. Ger., *gebrannter Alaun*. See *ALUMEN exsiccatum*.—**Calcined a.** See *ALUMEN exsiccatum*.—**Iron a.** Fr., *alun de fer*. Ger., *Eisen-Alaun*. A double sulphate of iron and another element or a radicle; especially the double sulphate of iron and potassium.—**Iron-ammonium a.**, **Iron-potassium a.** See *IRON and ammonium sulphate* and *IRON and potassium sulphate*.

ALU'MEN, *n.* *-u'minis*. Alum. 1. Among the ancients, an astringent substance, the true nature of which is not certainly known, some considering it to be alum, others thinking it to be ferrous sulphate. Its properties and appearance, as given by Pliny and Dioscorides, agree more closely with those of alum. 2. In the U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph., potassium alum; in the Br. Ph. of 1867 and the U. S. Ph. of 1870, ammonium alum; and in the present Br. Ph. either ammonium or potassium alum. 3. Antimony.—**A. calcinatum**. Fr., *alun calciné*. **A. exsiccatum**.—**A. deaquificatum**. See *A. exsiccatum*.—**A. depuratum**. Purified alum.—**A. exsiccatum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alun desséché* (ou *calciné*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gebrannter Alaun* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *a. ustum, sulphas aluminæ et potassæ exsiccatus, sulphas aluminopotassicus desiccatus, sulphas aluminicocalicus siccatus* (seu *ustus*), *sulphas kalicoaluminicus exsiccatus*. Dried alum; burnt alum. Alum from which the water of crystallization has been expelled by drying, or by drying and subsequent heating, or by heating alone.—**A. scissum**. A hard mineral, frequently mentioned in alchemical works; probably an aluminous schist, or a calcareous mineral like gypsum.—**A. siccatum**, **A. spongiosum**. See *A. exsiccatum*.—**A. ustum**. See *A. exsiccatum*.—**Glycerinum aluminis** [Br. Ph.]. Glycerine of alum, made by dissolving 1 part of alum in 5 parts of glycerin, and decanting after it has been allowed to stand.

ALUMENIFEROUS. See ALUMINIFEROUS.

ALU'MENIZED. Mixed with alum.

ALU'MIA, *f.* See ALUMINA.

ALU'MIN. Alumina.

ALU'MINA, *m.* Fr., *alumine*. Ger., *Thonerde*. Aluminum oxide.—**A. acetica**. Aluminum acetate.—**A. hypochlorosa**. Aluminum hypochlorite.—**A. sulfurica**. Aluminum sulphate.

ALUMINA'RIS, ALUMINA'RIS. Aluminous.

ALU'MINAS, m. -a'tis. An aluminate.

ALU'MINATE. Lat., *aluminas*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Aluminat*. A salt formed by the combination of alumina with a stronger base.

ALU'MINATED. Lat., *aluminatus*. Fr., *aluminé*. Ger., *aluminirt*. Containing or combined with alum, alumina, or aluminum.

ALUMINA'TUS. Aluminated.

ALUMIN'iate. See **ALUMINATE**.

ALUMIN'ic. Lat., *aluminicus*. Fr., *aluminique*. Of or pertaining to alum.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aluminique*. Ger., *Aluminsäure*. The supposititious dibasic acid, $H_2Al_2O_4 = Al_2O_3 + H_2O$.

ALUMIN'ICOAMMON'ic, ALUMIN'ICOBARYT'ic, ALUMIN'ICOCAL'ic, ALUMIN'ICOHY'DRIC, ALUMIN'ICOLITH'ic, ALUMIN'ICOMAGNE'Sic, ALUMIN'ICOPOTASSic, ALUMIN'ICOSIL'ic, ALUMIN'ICOSO'Dic, ALUMIN'ICOZIN'ic. Lat., *aluminicoammonicus, aluminicobaryticus, aluminicocalcicus, aluminicohydricus, aluminicolithicus, aluminicomagneticus, aluminicopotassicus* (vel. *aluminicocalcicus*), *aluminicosilicicus, aluminicosodicus* (vel. *aluminicomatricus*), *aluminicozinicus*. Fr., *aluminico-ammonique, aluminico-barytique, aluminico-calciqne, aluminico-hydrigue, aluminicolithique, aluminico-magnétique, aluminico-potassique, aluminico-silicique, aluminico-sodique, aluminico-zincique*. Compounded of aluminum and of ammonium, barium, calcium, hydrogen, lithium, magnesium, potassium, silicon, sodium, or zinc.

ALUMIN'icus. Aluminic. In composition, agreeing with the name of a base, the aluminate of that base.

ALUMINIF'EROUS. From *alumen*, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *aluminifère*. Containing or producing alum.

ALUMIN'IFORM. From *alumen*, and *forma*, form. Fr., *aluminiforme*. Ger., *aluminählich*. Having the appearance or form of alum.

ALU'MINITE. Native sulphurated and hydrated alumina.

ALUMIN'ium, n. See **ALUMINUM**.

ALUMINO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). A disease acquired by workers in aluminum and its compounds.—**A. pulmonum.** A form of bronchitis terminating in pulmonary cirrhosis, produced by the inhalation of alumina dust.

ALUMINO'SUS. Aluminous.

ALU'MINOUS. Lat., *aluminosus*. Fr., *alumineux*. Ger., *aluminös, thonverhaltig*. Pertaining to or containing alum, alumina, or aluminum.—**A.-chalybeate.** Of mineral springs, containing alum and iron.

ALU'MINUM, n. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *A.* A metallic element first isolated by Wöhler in 1827. It occurs in nature in a great variety of minerals, usually combined with silica, either alone or in connection with iron, magnesium, calcium, and sodium. It also occurs native as an oxide. See **ALUMINA**. *A.* is a white metal, with a faint tinge of blue, capable of taking a fine polish. It is very malleable and ductile, its elasticity and tenacity being about equal to those of silver. It does not oxidize in the air, and resists the action of ordinary acids, except hydrochloric acid, but is acted on by alkalis.—**Aluminii et potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph. (1870)]. Potash alum.—**Aluminii hydras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. trihydrate*.—**Aluminii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. sulphate*.—**A. acético-glycerinatum siccum.** A white powder, of a strong vinegar-like odor and sweet, astringent taste, not readily soluble in water, and of only one fifth the strength of *a. acetotartrate*. It is used in powder or in a 50-per-cent. solution as an application in cases of chronic pharyngitis, rhinitis, and otitis media, also, more diluted, as a gargle.—**A. acetotartrate.** Lat., *a. acético-tartaricum*. Fr., *acéto-tartrate d'a.* Recommended by Schaeffer as an antiseptic application, in a 1- to 5-per-cent. solution, in catarrhal affections of the nasopharynx with incrustation, in ozæna, and in laryngitis.

—**A. and ammonium salicylate.** A neutral, soluble salt, used as an astringent.—**A. alum.** See under **ALUM**.

—**A. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii et potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph. (1870)], *sulfas aluminopotassicus*. Fr., *sulfate d'alumine et de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *sulfate d'a. et de potassium*. Potash alum.—**A. borofornate.** A compound formed by the action of boric and formic acids on precipitated *a. hydrate*; a mild antiseptic and astringent.—**A. borotannotartrate.** *A. borotannate* rendered soluble by means of tartaric acid; astringent and antiseptic.—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumbromid, Aluminiumbromür.* A substance, Al_2Br_6 , obtainable as white, shining, laminar crystals. It has been used in diphtheria.—**A. chloride.** Lat., *aluminii chloridum, a. chloratum*. Fr., *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Chloraluminium, Aluminiumchlorid.* A compound of chlorine and *a.*, Al_2Cl_6 ; a transparent waxy substance, having a crystalline structure like talc, very hygroscopic, and deliquescent. When deposited from an aqueous solution it contains 12 molecules of water of crystallization, $Al_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$. If prepared by dissolving aluminium hydrate in hydrochloric acid, it has an odor of the latter. It is a marked astringent and antiseptic, and in an impure form (chloralum) is used as a disinfectant. See **CHLORALUM**.—**A. citrate.** Fr., *citrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *citronensaures A.* A salt formed by the action of citric acid upon *a.* If the latter is in excess, the product is a powder insoluble in water, but if the acid is in excess, a gummy substance soluble in water is formed. It is astringent and antiseptic in action.—**A. gallate.** A salt of *a.* and gallic acid, used as an antiseptic.—**A. paraphenolsulphonate.** A compound obtained by dissolving *a. hydroxide* in paraphenolsulphonic acid; used as an antiseptic.—

A. sozoiodolate. The compound $(C_6H_5SO_3)_{12}Al +$

$3H_2O$; an antiseptic.—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *A. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas aluminicus*. Fr., *sulfate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine pur* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Aluminiumsulfat, schwefelsaures A., schwefelsaure Thonerde.* A compound of *a.* and sulphuric acid. 1. *Normal a. sulphate*, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 18H_2O$, the *a. sulphate* of the pharmacopeias (*sulphate of alumina, concentrated alum*), is formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon *a. trihydrate*, and also occurs native as a mineral. It forms six-sided tabular crystals of pearly lustre, having a sweet astringent taste, soluble in 2 parts (1/2 part, U. S. Ph.) of water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol. On heating, it melts in its water of crystallization, and, when the latter is given off, swells up, forming a porous mass, only slowly soluble in water. It has marked antiseptic and astringent properties, and is applied locally to foul ulcers, to the vagina in cases of offensive discharge, to the uterus, and, as a mild caustic, to vascular, polypoid, and other enlargements. 2. *Basic a. sulphates, a. subsulphates*, or compounds of *a. sulphate* and *a. hydrate*, are believed to be formed by partial precipitation by ammonia of *a. sulphate* in solution, and by boiling a solution of *a. sulphate* with freshly precipitated *a. hydrate*.—**A. tannate.** Lat., *aluminæ tannas*. Fr., *tannate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumtannat, gerbsaures A., gerbsaure Thonerde.* A compound of *a.* and tannic acid, soluble with great difficulty in water. It has been used as an astringent. A so-called *tannate of alumina*, described by Harrison as forming dirty-yellowish crystals, readily soluble in hot water, and recommended by him as an injection in gonorrhœa, was probably a mixture and not a true chemical compound.—**A. tannotartrate.** A compound formed by the action of tartaric acid on *a. tannate*; an astringent.—**A. trihydrate.** Lat., *aluminii hydras* [U. S. Ph.], *alumina hydrata* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *alumina hydrica, a. oxydum hydratum*. Fr., *trihydrate*

d'a. (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumtrihydrat*, *Thonerdehydrat*. Syn.: *argilla pura* (seu *hydrata*), *trihydrate of alumina*. A substance, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_6 = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring native, and also prepared artificially by precipitating a soluble salt of a. (as alum) with ammonia or with sodium carbonate [U. S. Ph.]. As prepared by the latter process it is a light, amorphous powder, devoid of odor and taste, insoluble in water or in alcohol, but soluble in solutions of the acids and the alkalis. If dried at the ordinary temperature, it retains 2 molecules of water of crystallization, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and forms a hard, horn-like mass. A. trihydrate is a mild astringent and desiccant, and, when freshly precipitated, clarifies the liquid in which it is contained by withdrawing from it dissolved matter both organic and inorganic. If a. trihydrate is dissolved in a solution of a. chloride, and the resulting liquid is subjected to dialysis, a tasteless neutral solution of unstable colloidal hydrate of a. is formed. This soluble colloidal hydrate differs in properties from the colloidal alumina formed by decomposing a. acetate. On heating to 300°C , a. trihydrate is converted into the oxydihydrate.

AL'UMISH. Ger., *alumnicht*. Having the characteristics of alum.

AL'UMNOL. A compound containing silver and aluminum; used as a topical antiseptic.

AL'UMY. See ALUMISH.

ALU'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *λούειν*, to wash. Abstinence from bathing.

ALU'SIA, f. From *ἀλύνειν*, to wander in mind. Hallucination, illusion.—**A. elatio.** Morbid sentimentalism or mental extravagance.—**A. hypochondriasis.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

ALU'TA, f. From *alumen*, alum, with which leather was often prepared. 1. Leather on which plasters were spread. 2. A cosmetic covering or patch for the face.—**A. ægyptiaca.** Leather suitable for spreading plasters on.

ALVEA'RIUM, n. From *alveus*, a hollow or cavity. The external auditory canal.

AL'VEATED. Lat., *alveatus*. Channeled, honeycombed.

ALVE'OLAR. Lat., *alveolaris*. Fr., *alvéolaire*. Ger., *a.* 1. Pertaining to an alveolus or to alveoli. 2. Containing alveoli, channeled, honeycombed.

ALVEOLA'RIS. Alveolar.

ALVEOLA'RIUM, n. See ALVEARIUM.

ALVEOLARY. Alveolar.

ALVE'OLATE(D). Lat., *alveolatus*. Fr., *alvéolé*. Ger., *zahnföhrig*. Provided with alveoli arranged symmetrically so as to resemble honeycomb.

ALVE'OLIFORM. Lat., *alveoliformis*. Fr., *alvéoliforme*. Ger., *alveolenförmig*. Having the form of an alveolus.

ALVEOLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *alvéolite*. Ger., *Alveolitis*, *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*. Inflammation of a dental alveolus.

ALVE'OLOCONDYL'EAN. Pertaining to the alveolar arch and to the condyles of the occipital bone.

ALVE'OLODENT'AL. Fr., *alvéolodentaire*. Pertaining to a tooth and its socket.

ALVE'OLOLABIA'LIS, m. Fr., *alvéolo-labial*, *alvéo-labial*. Ger., *Backenmuskel*, *Backenzahnmuskel*, *Wangenmuskel*. 1. The buccinator muscle. 2. The molaris externus et internus (Fr., *molaire externe et interne*); a muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the buccinator in man.

ALVE'OLOLIN'GUAL. Pertaining to the alveolar arch and to the tongue.

ALVE'OLUS, m. Dim. of *alveus*, a hollow. Fr., *alvéole* (1st and 2d defs.). Ger., *Alveole*, *Zahnhöhle* (1st def.), *Endtasche* (2d def.). 1. The bony socket of a tooth. 2. A pulmonary air cell (a hemispherical sacule on the wall of an infundibulum or of a respiratory, or lobular, bronchial tube). 3. A small communicating compartment in a lymphatic gland, formed by the trabecular framework and filled with adenoid tissue. 4. A shal-

low polygonal pit or recess, like those found especially on the mucous surface of the gall bladder, the vesiculæ seminales, and the stomach, formed by the intersection of low ridges. 5. The terminal lobule of a racemose gland.—**A. laryngeus.** See *SACCULUS laryngis*.—**A. pulmoneus.** A pulmonary air cell.—**Bronchial a.** See *Parietal a.*—**Mucous alveoli** of the salivary glands. Those which secrete the ropy material of the saliva containing mucin.—**Parietal a.** An air cell in the wall of an alveolar passage in the lung.—**Serous alveoli** of the salivary glands. Those which secrete the serum albumin of the saliva, which coagulates on being heated.—**Terminal a.** An air cell connected with a pulmonary infundibulum.

AL'VEUS, m. 1. A cavity, hollow, or excavation. 2. A channel.—**A. ampullascens**, **A. ampullescens**, **A. ampulosus.** The receptaculum chyli.—**A. communis**, **A. communis canalium semicircularium.** See *UTRICLE* and *Semicircular CANALS*.—**A. cornu Ammonis**, **A. hippocampi.** Ger., *Muldenblatt des Ammonshornes*. A prolongation of the medullary substance of the hippocampal gyrus, investing the convex surface of the hippocampus major.—**A. urogenitalis.** See *UTRICULUS prostaticus*.—**A. utriculosus.** See under *Semicircular CANALS*.

ALVIDU'CA, n. pl. From *alvus*, the belly, and *ducere*, to cause to move (*remedia* understood). Purgatives.

ALVIFLUX'US, m. From *alvus*, the belly, and *fluxus*, a flux. Diarrhœa.

AL'VINE. Lat., *alvinus*. Fr., *alvin*. Ger., *zum Unterleibe* (oder *zu den Eingeweiden*) *gehörig*. Pertaining to the abdomen or to the intestines (said especially of evacuations from the latter).

ALVI'NUS. 1. Alvine. 2. Affected with intestinal derangement.

AL'VUS, f. From *alere*, to nourish, or from Sanscr., *ulvam*, the uterus. Gr., *κοιλία*, *γαστήρ*. 1. The belly. 2. (Obs.) the womb. 3. (Obs.) excrement. 4. Diarrhœa.

—**Alvi adstrictio.** See under *ADSTRICTIO*.—**Alvi excretio.** Defecation.—**Alvi fluxus.** Diarrhœa.—**Alvi fluxus aquosus.** Watery diarrhœa.—**Alvi laxitas**, **Alvi profuvium.** Diarrhœa.—**Alvum evacans.** A cathartic.—**A. adstricta**, **A. stricta.** A degree of constipation greater than *a. dura*.—**A. cita.** Diarrhœa.—**A. coacta.** Constipation.—**A. compacta**, **A. compressa**, **A. constipata.** See *A. adstricta*.—**A. dura.** Constipation.—**A. fluens**, **A. fluida**, **A. fusa**, **A. liquida**, **A. mollis.** Diarrhœa.—**A. renis.** The pelvis of the kidney.—**A. segnis.** See *A. adstricta*.—**A. soluta.** Diarrhœa.—**A. suppressa.** Constipation.—**A. tarda.** Infrequent defecation.—**A. tenax.** Constipation.—**A. viridis.** An alvine defecation.—**Excretio alvi.** Defecation.—**Fluxus alvi**, **Laxitas alvi**, **Liquida a.**, **Profuvium alvi.** Diarrhœa.

ALYMP'HIA, f. From *a* priv., and *lymphā* (= *νύμφη*), water. Fr., *alymphie*. Ger., *Lymphmangel*. A pathological absence or deficiency of lymph.

ALY'PIA, f. Gr., *ἀλπία*. 1. Freedom from pain or distress. 2. Harmlessness.

ALY'PON, ALY'PUM, n. Gr., *ἄλπου* (from *ἄλπος*, without pain). Fr., *alype*. 1. The plant *Globularia alypum*, so called from its anodyne properties. 2. A drastic purgative used by the Greeks.

ALYSELMIN'THUS, m. Fr., *alyselminthe*. From *ἄλυσος*, a chain, and *ἐλμης* (gen., *ἐλμυθος*), a worm. A genus of *Tæniadæ*.—**A. cuniceps**, **A. ellipticus.** See *TÆNIA elliptica*.

AL'YSIS, f. -lyses'cos (*al'ysis*). Gr., *ἄλυσις*. Mental distress, anguish.

ALYS'MOS, ALYS'MUS, m. Gr., *ἀλυσμός*. 1. Bodily disquiet, the restlessness of sick persons. 2. Of Swediur, a genus of diseases.

ALYS'SON, ALYS'SUM, n. Gr., *ἀλυσσον* (from *a* priv., and *λύζειν*, to have the hiccough, or from *a* priv., and

λύσσα, madness). Fr., *alysse*. Ger., *Alyssekraut*, *Steinkraut*. 1. A plant used by the ancients to check hiccup, supposed to have been a species of *Marrubium*. 2. An ancient remedy for rabies (the herb madwort, also a well in Arcadia having that power). 3. A genus of cruciferous, herbaceous annual plants, many species of which are known as madwort.—**A. alpestre**. Said to be the a. of Dioscorides.—**A. Galeni**. The *Marrubium a.*—**A. montanum**. A species formerly used as an aperient and in the treatment of insanity.—**A. Plinii**. The *Galium album* (seu *mollugo*).—**A. saxatile**. Fr., *corbeille d'or*. Ger., *Felsensteinkraut*. A variety formerly used in the treatment of insanity.—**A. simplex**. *A. montanum*.—**A. verticillatum**. The *Marrubium verticillatum*.—**Sweet a.** The *Glyce* (seu *Königa*) *maritima*.

ALYSSUS. Preventive or curative of rabies.

ALYX'IA, f. From ἀλυσίς, a shunning, avoiding. Fr., *alysie*. A genus of apocynaceous evergreen shrubs growing in Australia and tropical Asia.—**A. aromatica**. See *A. stellata*.—**A. camphor**. A substance occurring in the form of white, hairy crystals, separating from the inner surface of a. bark, having the odor of tonka leaves and a slightly aromatic taste; moderately soluble in hot water, remaining dissolved on cooling, and readily soluble in dilute alcohol and in ether.—**A. laurina**. A climbing shrub of the Moluccas. The bark is aromatic and is used like that of *A. stellata*.—**A. Reinwardii**, *A. stellata*. A climbing shrub of Java and the Indian Archipelago. The bark (cortex alyxiæ, cortex alyxiæ aromaticæ) is used in Batavia as a remedy for pernicious fevers, and in Europe as a perfume.

ALYX'IS, f. -lyx'eos (-is). Gr., ἀλυσίς. See **ALYSMOS**.

AMACRI'NAL, **AM'ACRINE**. From a priv., μακρός, long, and ἰσώδης, fibrous. Destitute of pronounced axis cylinder processes. See *Amacrine CELLS*.

AMADOU (Fr.). A³-ma³-du. Lat., *igniarius*. Ger., *Zunder*, *Zunderschwamm*, *Feuerschwamm*. Punk, spunk, tinder, oak agaric; obtained from *Polyporus igniarius* and other species of *Polyporus*; used as a hemostatic application and occasionally for the protection of abraded surfaces. The fungus is cut into slices, which are then made soft and pliable by pounding, and boiled in lye. The term is also applied to a number of substances resembling ordinary a., and used for similar purposes, obtained from a variety of plants, including *Artemisia pyramidalis*, *Atractylis gummifera*, *Onopordon acanthium*, *Echinops strigosus*, *Andromachia igniaria*, *Ferula communis*, *Hernias gigantea*, and *Artocarpus incisa*.

AMAER'YTHRIN. See **PICTOERYTHRIN**.

AMAL'IC. From ἀμαλός, weak, because of the weak acid nature of amalic acid.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide amalique*. Ger., *Amalsäure*, *Amalinsäure*. Syn.: *tetramethyl-allozantin*. A crystalline acid, C₁₂H₁₂N₄O₇ + H₂O, formed by the action of chlorine upon caffeine.

AM'ALOPS, f. -o'pos (-pis). See **HÆMALOPS**.

AMAME'LIS, f. -mel'idos (-is). Gr., ἀμαμηλός. A fruit recommended by Hippocrates as a galactagogue; probably a variety of *Mespilus*, the common bastard-medlar. Cf. **HAMAMELIS**.

AM'ANDIN. Fr., *amandine*. Ger., *A*. An albuminous substance contained, according to Commaille, in sweet almonds. It is obtained by precipitating filtered almond milk with hydrochloric acid, dissolving the precipitate in alkaline water, and again precipitating with hydrochloric acid. According to Ritthausen, it is a modification of vegetable casein.

AMANI'TA, f. From ἀμανίται, mushrooms. Fr., *amanite*. Ger., *Hüllenpilz*, *Wulstblätterpilz*. A subgenus of *Agaricus*, raised to the rank of a separate genus by Persoon, and sometimes still so considered. See **AGARICUS**.—**A. alba**. *Agaricus ovoidens*.—**A. amara**. *Agaricus fascicularis*.—**A. ampla**. *Agaricus excelsus*.—**A. aspera**. 1. That of Vittadini corresponds in part to

Agaricus rubescens. 2. That of Persoon corresponds to *Agaricus asper* and in part to *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. aurantica**. *Agaricus cæsaricus*.—**A. bulbosa**. Fr., *amanite bulbeuse*. *Agaricus bulbosus*, *phalloides*, and *vernus*.—**A. bulbosa viridis**. *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. cæsarea**. Fr., *amanite cæsarée*. Ger., *Kaiserling*. *Agaricus cæsaricus*.—**A. campestris**. *Agaricus campestris*.—**A. candida**. *Agaricus vernus*.—**A. Cecilie**. *Agaricus Cecilie*.—**A. circinata**. In part, the same as *Agaricus rubescens*.—**A. citrina**. *Agaricus virosus* (1st def.).—**A. citrino-alba**. *Agaricus mappa*.—**A. coccola**. *Agaricus coccola*.—**A. conica**. *Agaricus viperinus*.—**A. echinocephala**. *Agaricus echinocephalus*.—**A. excelsa**. *Agaricus excelsus*.—**A. flandinia**. *Agaricus echinocephalus*.—**A. flavida**. A species corresponding in part to *Agaricus fascicularis*.—**A. furcata**. *Russula furcata*.—**A. gemmata**. *Agaricus gemmatus*.—**A. insidiosa**. *Agaricus insidiosus*.—**A. irrorata**. *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. leiocephala**. *Agaricus leiocephalus*.—**A. lutea**. *Cantharellus cibarius*.—**A. maculata**. *Agaricus pantherinus*.—**A. malefica**. *Agaricus maleficus*.—**A. mappa**. *Agaricus mappa*.—**A. muscaria**. *Agaricus muscarius*.—**A. nitida**. *Agaricus nitidus*.—**A. nivalis**. *Agaricus vaginatus*.—**A. nivea**. *Agaricus niveus* (3d def.).—**A. ovoidea**. *Agaricus ovoidens*.—**A. pantherina**. *Agaricus pantherinus*.—**A. perniciosus**. *Lactarius torminosus*.—**A. phalloides**. *Agaricus phalloides* and *virosus* (1st def.).—**A. piperata alba**, *lacteo succo turgens*. *Lactarius piperatus*.—**A. procera**. *Agaricus solitarius*.—**A. pseudo-aurantiaca**. *Agaricus muscarius*.—**A. puella**. A variety of *Agaricus muscarius* having a red pileus without warts. —**A. rubescens**. *Agaricus rubescens* (1st def.).—**A. rubra**. A species of *Russula* referred variously to *Russula emetica*, *R. rosea*, *R. rubra*, and *R. fragilis*.—**A. sanguinea**. A species apparently identical with *Lactarius deliciosus*.—**A. solitaria**. *Agaricus solitarius*.—**A. spadicea**. *Agaricus vaginatus*.—**A. spissa**. *Agaricus spissus*.—**A. straminea**. A species probably identical with *Agaricus mappa*.—**A. strobiliformis**. *Agaricus strobiliformis*.—**A. umbrina**. *Agaricus pantherinus*.—**A. urceola**, *A. vaginata*. Fr., *amanite engainée*. *Agaricus vaginatus*.—**A. venenata**. *Lactarius torminosus*.—**A. venenosa**. That of Persoon is probably identical with *Agaricus vernus*, that of Lamarck with *Lactarius torminosus*.—**A. verna**. Identical in part with *Agaricus vernus*.—**A. verrucosa**. Syn.: *Agaricus rubescens* (seu *verrucosa*). In part equivalent to *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. virescens**. *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. viridescens**. *A. viridis*. *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. virosa**. In part equivalent to *Agaricus phalloides*.—**A. Vittadini**. *Agaricus Vittadini*.

AMAN'ITIN. From *Amanita*. Fr., *amanitine*. Ger., *A*. A brownish, amorphous, tasteless substance, isolated from *Agaricus muscarius* and related species of *Agaricus* belonging to the subgenus *Amanita*, regarded as constituting the poisonous principle of these *Fungi*. It is said to be a powerful narcotic poison. Originally it was regarded as an alkaloid, but is now believed to be a glucoside.

AMAN'ITIN(E). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Amanitin*. 1. *Amanitin* (q. v.). 2. An alkaloid obtained from *Agaricus muscarius*, identical with choline. By oxidation it is converted into muscarine.

AMA'RA, f. From ἀμάρα, a channel for water. Ger., *Wassergang* (1st def.). 1. A sewer. 2. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**A. dulcis**. See **SOLANUM dulcamara**.

AMA'RA, n., pl. of adj. *amarus*. Fr., *amers*, *amères*. Ger., *Bittermittel*. 1. Bitters; certain vegetable substances which have a bitter taste and are used to excite the appetite and aid digestion. 2. The bitter alkaloids.—**A. adstringentia**. Fr., *amers astringents*. Ger., *adstringierende Bittermittel*. Bitter substances which exist in combination with tannin.—**A. alkaloides**. The bitter alkaloids.—**A. aromatica**. Fr., *amers aro-*

matiques. Tonic bitter remedies having aromatic and astringent constituents.—**A. aromatica anthelmint(h)i-ca**. Aromatic bitters having anthelmintic properties (e. g., *santonin*).—**A. astringentia**. See *A. adstringentia*.—**A. calida**. See *A. aromatica*.—**A. excitantia**. See *A. aromatica*.—**A. frigida**. Bitters having no aromatic properties.—**A. febrifuga**. Bitter febrifuges.—**A. laxativa**. Laxative bitters.—**A. mera**. Fr., *amers purs*. Ger., *rein bittere Mittel*. Simple bitter substances (e. g., quassia).—**A. mucilaginoso**. Fr., *amers mucilagineux*. Bitter tonic substances containing mucilage.—**A. pura**. See *A. mera*.—**A. purgantia**. Bitter vegetable cathartics.—**A. resolventia**. See *A. laxativa*.—**A. resolventia salina**. Ger., *salzige Bittermittel*. Tonic bitters containing saline constituents.—**A. simplicia**. See *A. mera*.—**A. stomachica**. See *A. aromatica*.—**A. tannica**. See *A. adstringentia*.—**A. tetanica**. Fr., *amers spastiques*. Bitters having a tetanizing action (e. g., strychnine).

AMARA/CINON, AMARA/CINUM, *n.* From ἀμαράκινος, made of marjoram. Fr., *amaracin*. An ointment described by Dioscorides, made of marjoram, oil, and various aromatics.

AMARA/CINUS, Gr., ἀμαράκινος Pertaining to or containing marjoram.

AMA/RACUM, *n.*, **AMA/RACUS**, *m.* Gr., ἀμάρακον, ἀμαράκος. Fr., *amaraque*. 1. *Origanum marjorana*. 2. Old terms for several forms of aromatic labiates. 3. A genus separated from *Origanum*, but now generally referred to that genus.—**A. vulgatiore** See *ORIGANUM marjorana*.

AMA/RÆ, *f. pl.* Gr., ἀμαρά. The hollows of the external ear.

AM'ARANTH. Lat. *amarantus*. Fr., *amarante*. Ger., *Amarant*. *A.* 1. The genus *Amarantus*. 2. A reddish-violet pigment having the constitution of monophenylrosaniline hydrochloride.

AMARANTHIS, *f.* -*anth'idis*. The genus *Antirrhinum*.

AMARANTHOIDES. Fr., *amarantoïde*. Resembling the amarantus. As a *n. f.*, the genus *Gomphrena*.

AMARANTHUS, *m.* See *AMARANTUS*.

AMARANTI'NUS. Gr., ἀμαράντινος (from ἀμαράντος, unfading, not decaying). Fr., *amarantini*. Pertaining to the amaranth.

AMARANTOIDES, *f.* Fr., *amarantoïde*. *Gomphrena globosa* and *Gomphrena coccinea*.

AMARANTOUS. See *AMARANTINUS*.

AMARANTUS, *m.* Gr., ἀμαράντος. Fr., *amarante*. Ger., *Amarant*, *Amaranth*. 1. A genus of annual herbs of the *Amarantaceæ*. 2. The genus *Celosia*. 3. *Celosia cristata*.—**A. aculeatus**. See *A. spinosus*.—**A. ascendens**. A European species resembling *A. blitum*, and by some referred to it.—**A. albus**. See *A. silvestris*.—**A. amardanha**. An Indian species producing edible seeds.—**A. atropurpureus**. An East Indian variety used in medicine.—**A. blitum**. Fr., *bléte*. Ger., *wilder Amaranth*. A European variety furnishing herba amaranti bliti, formerly used as an emollient.—**A. campestris**. A species growing in India, used as a demulcent and for the relief of strangury.—**A. carara**. A variety growing in Brazil, used as an emollient.—**A. caudatus**. Fr., *amarante à queue*. Ger., *Fuchsschwanz*. Love-lies-bleeding; a native of Peru and the East Indies. It is astringent and hæmostatic.—**A. celosioides**. A species used in some parts of America as the source of a cooling emollient drink.—**A. cernua**. An East Indian variety. The seeds are astringent and refrigerant.—**A. debilis**. A variety used in Madagascar as an anti-syphilitic.—**A. hypochondriacus**. Prince's-feather. The leaves are astringent.—**A. litoralis**. See *A. silvestris*.—**A. melancholicus**. Fr., *amarante mélancolique*. Ger., *trauriger Amaranth*. Prince's-feather; a Brazilian species with sombre greenish-red leaves used for making emollient poultices.—**A. obtusifolius**. A

species having diuretic properties.—**A. paniculatus**. Fr., *amarante paniculée*. A West Indian and South American variety, used for the same purposes as *A. spinosus*.—**A. polygamus**. An Indian species, a mild cholagogue cathartic.—**A. polygonoides**. Goose-fool, sowbane; an edible Indian species recommended as a food for convalescents, also used for cataplasms and for the relief of strangury.—**A. polystachys**. An East Indian species occasionally used.—**A. prostratus**, **A. silvestris**. A European species. It has the same properties as *A. blitum*, and furnishes in part herba amaranti bliti.—**A. spinosus**. Fr., *épinard malabare*. The *carara* of the Brazilians; a variety growing in the West Indies, South America, and the East Indies. The leaves are used to make poultices, and, together with the root, are emollient and diuretic.—**A. viridis**. 1. *A. blitum*. 2. A West Indian species, from which an enema useful in colic is prepared.

AMARE/LA, *f.* From *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *amarelle*. Ger., *Amarelle*. 1. The genus *Polygala*. 2. A section of the genus *Gentiana*. 3. *Gentiana a.*

AMARE/LUS. Fr., *amarescent*. Slightly bitter.

AMA/RIC ACID. Fr., *acide amarique*. A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_6 \cdot H_2O$, insoluble in water.

AM'ARIN(E). Lat., *amarina*, *amarinum* (from *amarus*, bitter). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amarin*. A monacid base, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, isomeric with hydrobenzamide and with lophine.

AMAR/ITAS, AMARI/TIES, AMARITU'DO, *f.* -*ita'tis*, -*itie'i*, -*itu'dinis*. Gr., πικρότης. Bitterness.

AM'AROL. See *INGESTOL*.

AM'ARONE. From *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amaron*. A substance occurring in fine needle-shaped crystals, soluble in sulphuric acid, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water, of the composition $C_{16}H_{11}N$, produced by the dry distillation of azobenzoyl, benzoylazotide, or hydrobenzamide.

AMARTHRI/TIS, *f.* -*thrit'idis* (-*is*). Gr., ἀμαρθρίτις (from ἀμα, together, and ἀρθρίτις, gout). Gout affecting all the limbs at once.

AMAR/ULENCE. From *amarulentus*, bitter. Ger., *Amarulenz*. Bitterness.

AMAR/ULENT. Lat., *amarulentus*. Ger., *a.* Bitter.

AMA/RUM, *n.* of adj. *amarus*. 1. A bitter. 2. Magnesium sulphate.—**A. dulce**. *Solanum dulcamara*.—**A. genuinum**. Magnesium sulphate.—**A. purum**. A simple bitter.—**A. simplex**. Compound infusion of gentian.

AMA/RUS. 1. Bitter. 2. (N.) see *COSTUS*.

AMAR/YGÆ, *f. pl.* Gr., ἀμαργή (from ἀμαρυνσείν, to shine). 1. The eyes. 2. The eyebrows.

AM'ARYL. From *amarus*, bitter. A name given by Laurent to what was afterward proved to be impure nitrate of lophine.

AMARYLLIDIFOR/MIS. Resembling the *Amaryllis* in form.

AMARYL/LIS, *f.* -*ryll'idis* (-*is*). From Ἀμαρυλλίς, the name of a rustic maiden mentioned by Vergil. Fr., *amaryllide*, *a.* Ger., *A.* A genus of plants.—**A. belladonna**. Fr., *A. belladone*. The belladonna lily, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The bulb in very small doses is emetic, and in slightly larger doses poisonous.—**A. flammea**. A Peruvian species. The bulb is used as a vulnerary.—**A. zeylanica**. A species growing in southern Asia. In China and Cochinchina its bulb, which is a powerful diuretic, is used in dropsies. In large doses it is poisonous.

AMAR/YTHRIN. From *amarus*, bitter, and *erythrin*. Picroerythrin.

AMAS/ATIN(E). Isamide.

AMASE/SIS, *f.* -*se'seos* (-*is*). From *a priv.*, and μάσσης, mastication. Inability to chew.

AMASTE/SIS, *f.* -*ste'seos* (-*is*). See *AMASESIS*.

AMAS/TIA, *f.* See *AMAZIA*.

AMATHIA, *f.* See **AMAZIA**.

AMATIVENESS. From *amare*, to love. Fr., *amativité*. Ger., *Sinnlichkeit*. 1. The sexual appetite. 2. Philoprogenitiveness.

AMATORIUS, Fr., *ἐρωτικός*. Fr., *amoureux*. Amatory, amorous. As a n. m., see *Amatorii oculi*.—**Amatoria febris**. See **CHLOROSIS**.—**Amatorii oculi**. The oblique muscles of the eye, so called because they are used in ogling.

AMAURO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀμαύρωσις*, a darkening. Fr., *amaurose*. Ger., *Amaurose*. Syn.: *gutta serena*, *cataracta nigra*. 1. A term formerly used to denote any dimness of vision with no discernible cause, but now properly restricted to total blindness where there are no lesions demonstrable with the ophthalmoscope. It is used generically with qualifying adjectives, traumatic, toxic, etc., in accordance with the supposed cause. The term is often used improperly as synonymous with amblyopia. 2. See **AMBLYOPIA**. 3. Of *Dioscorides*, conium.—**A. abdominalis**. Fr., *amaurose abdominale*. An obsolete term for reflex blindness due to grave disease of some of the abdominal organs.—**Albuminuric a.** Lat., *a. albuminurica*. Fr., *amaurose albuminurique*. An a. due to retinitis albuminurica.—**A. alcoholica**. A. due to the excessive use of alcohol. See **AMBLYOPIA ex abusu**.—**A. a myosi**. See **CALIGO pupillæ**.—**A. apoplectica**. Fr., *amaurose apoplectique*. Ger., *apoplektische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for a. due to hæmorrhage into the retina or vitreous.—**A. arthritica**. Fr., *amaurose arthritique*. Ger., *arthritische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for blindness resulting from gout.—**A. a synchisi**. See **CALIGO pupillæ**.—**A. atonica**. A. due to bodily weakness or anæmia.—**A. centralis**. 1. As formerly used, partial blindness from loss of perceptive power of the centre of the retina or the region of the macula. 2. As now employed, blindness due to some abnormal condition of the central nervous system.—**A. cereбрalis**. See *Cerebral a.*—**A. compressionis**. A form of cerebral a. due to pressure upon the optic nerve.—**A. congenita**. See *Congenital a.*—**A. congestiva**. Fr., *amaurose congestive*. Ger., *congestive Amaurose*. A. due to cerebral congestion.—**A. deuteropathica**. Fr., *amaurose deutéropathique*. Ger., *deuteropathische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for a. due to disease of the brain or spinal cord.—**A. dimidiata**. See **HEMIOPIA**.—**A. epileptica**. Fr., *amaurose épileptique*. Ger., *épileptische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for a form of congestive a. occurring during an epileptic attack.—**A. epileptiformis**, **A. epileptoidea**. See *Epileptoid a.*—**A. erethica**. Fr., *amaurose éréthique*. Ger., *reizende Amaurose*. An obsolete term for anæsthesia of the retina supposed to be dependent upon hyperæsthesia of the genitals.—**A. exanthematica**. An a. which is an accompaniment of eruptive diseases.—**A. ex hæmorrhagia**, **A. ex hyperopsia**. Obsolete terms for blindness caused by exposure to too great light or by long-continued work in too strong a light.—**A. gravidarum**. A. due to retinitis gravidarum (*q. v.*).—**A. hysterica**. See *Hysterical a.*—**A. ictérica**. Fr., *amaurose ictérique*. Ger., *ikterische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for blindness supposed to be due to hepatic disease.—**A. inflammatoria**. Fr., *amaurose inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Amaurose*. An obsolete term for blindness due to retinitis.—**A. intermittens**. Fr., *amaurose intermittente*. Ger., *intermittirende Amaurose*. An a. sometimes accompanying intermittent fever of a severe type. It is always bilateral, and usually begins with the chill and continues until the sweating stage, rarely lasting more than a few hours. The ophthalmoscope reveals no changes in the fundus.—**A. intermittens larvata**. Fr., *amaurose intermittente larvée*. Ger., *verlarvte Amaurose*. An a. accompanying mild forms of intermittent fever. The blindness is not always complete, may be unilat-

eral, and is subject to periodic typical exacerbations, which always leave the vision worse after they have passed off. There are no changes visible by the ophthalmoscope, but atrophy of the optic nerve frequently ensues.—**A. irritabilis**. See *A. erethica*.—**A. lactantium**. Fr., *amaurose des femmes nourrissantes*. An a. occurring during lactation, supposed to be due to congestion or inflammation of the optic nerve or retina, as the result of impaired bodily nutrition.—**A. mercurialis**. Fr., *amaurose mercuriale*. Ger., *Quecksilber-amaurose*. Blindness supposed to be due to the effects of mercury.—**A. narcotica**. A form of toxica. due to the use of narcotic drugs.—**A. neuralgica**. Fr., *amaurose névralgique*. Ger., *neuralgische Amaurose*. See *Reflex a.*—**A. paralytica**. Fr., *amaurose paralytique*. Ger., *paralytische Amaurose*. See *A. torpida*.—**A. partialis fugax**. Fr., *amaurose partielle fugace*. Ger., *flüchtige partielle Amaurose*. A form of transient obscuration of vision, occurring alone or in connection with migraine, which may assume the form of a central scotoma, of a darkening of the whole field, or of hemianopsia. Both eyes are usually affected, and the duration of the attack varies from a few minutes to several hours.—**A. pellagrosa**. An a. accompanying pellagra.—**A. plethorica**. An obsolete term for a. supposed to be due to plethora.—**A. progressiva**. Fr., *amaurose progressive*. An a. due to progressive atrophy of the optic nerve.—**A. reflectoria**, **A. reflexa**. See *Reflex a.*—**A. rheumatica**. Fr., *amaurose rhumatique*. Ger., *rheumatische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for blindness occurring during a rheumatic attack.—**A. saturnina**. See *Saturnine a.*—**A. scrofulosa**. Fr., *amaurose scrofuleuse*. Ger., *scrophulöse Amaurose*. An obsolete term for blindness resulting from the so-called scrofulous infiltrations in the optic nerve or the brain.—**A. spasmodica**. Blindness due to spasm.—**A. spinalis**. See *Spinal a.*—**A. sympathica**. Fr., *amaurose sympathique*. Ger., *sympathische Amaurose*. A term synonymous with sympathetic irritation, characterized by functional disturbances in one eye, such as loss of accommodation, lachrymation, dimness of vision, hyperæsthesia of the retina, etc. It is due to reflex transmission, from chronic irritation of the fibres of the trifacial nerve, from plastic iridocyclitis, or from cicatricial contraction of the other eye.—**A. torpida**. Fr., *amaurose torpide*. Ger., *Stumpf-amaurose*. An obsolete term for total blindness from some lesion of the central nervous system.—**A. traumatica**. See *Traumatic a.*—**A. uræmica**. Fr., *amaurose urémique*. Ger., *urämische Amaurose*. A sudden attack of blindness, rarely lasting more than a few hours, occurring as a symptom of acute or chronic renal disease.—**A. venenata**. See *Toxic a.*—**A. venerea**. See *Syphilitic a.*—**Amblyopic a.** See **AMBLYOPIA**.—**Cat's-eye a.** The a. due to glioma of the retina, so called because of the yellow reflex present in that disease.—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *a. cereбрalis*. Fr., *amaurose cérébrale*. Ger., *cerebrale Amaurose*. A. due to atrophy of the optic nerve not caused by any demonstrable inflammatory process. It may be caused by any pressure exerted upon the optic nerve or any of its fibres, either at the base of the skull or within the brain.—**Ciliary a.** Lat., *a. ciliaris*. Fr., *amaurose ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliaramaurose*. See **AMBLYOPIA ciliaris**.—**Congenital a.** A blindness due to prenatal causes.—**Diabetic a.** Blindness due to retinitis diabetica (*q. v.*).—**Diurnal a.** Fr., *amaurose diurne*. Ger., *tägliche Amaurose*. See **NYCTALOPIA**.—**Epileptiform a.**, **Epileptoid a.** Fr., *amaurose épileptiforme*. Ger., *épileptiforme Amaurose*. Syn.: *retinal epilepsy*. An attack of sudden blindness which Hughlings Jackson considers to be of the same nature as epilepsy; but of this there seems to be some doubt. No changes have been observed in the retinal arteries, but Horner has seen enormous dilatation of the retinal veins, which he regards as being due to the venous stasis produced

by the convulsions. It may occur in epileptic or non-epileptic patients.—**Ganglionic a.** See *A. abdominalis*.—**Glycosuric a.** Fr., *amaurose glycosurique*. See *Diabetic a.*—**Hæmorrhagic a.** See *A. apoplectica*.—**Hydrocephalic a.** Fr., *amaurose hydrocéphalique*. Ger., *hydrocephalische Amaurose*. An obsolete term for *a.* due to pressure upon the optic chiasm or tracts by a distended third ventricle.—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *amaurose hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Amaurose*. An *a.* which may be partial or complete, occurring almost exclusively in women, in connection with other functional nervous disturbances, particularly ovarian neuralgia. The field of vision may be limited either concentrically or centrally. Examination with the ophthalmoscope reveals no changes. The duration is uncertain and recovery is usually sudden.—**Idiopathic a.** *A.* due to a lesion of the retina.—**Intermittent a.** See *A. intermittens*.—**Mercurial a.** See *A. mercurialis*.—**Muscular a.** See *Accommodative ASTHENOPIA*.—**Neuralgic a.** See *Reflex a.*—**Nocturnal a.** See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**Paralytic a.** See *A. paralytica*.—**Progressive a.** See *A. progressiva*.—**Quinine a.** A form of toxic *a.* due to large doses of quinine.—**Reflex a.** Fr., *amaurose réflexe*. Ger., *Reflexamaurose*. An *a.* described by Brown-Séquard in 1861, due to a reflex action upon the optic nerve from irritation of a sensory nerve, particularly the trigeminal.—**R(h)achialgic a.** See *Spinal a.*—**Rheumatic a.** See *A. rheumatica*.—**Saburral a.** Fr., *amaurose saburrale*. Ger., *Saburralamaurose*. A sudden blindness occurring during an attack of acute gastritis, which disappears after the operation of an emetic.—**Saturnine a.** An *a.* due to chronic lead poisoning.—**Scrofulous a.** See *A. scrofulosa*.—**Simulated a.** Fr., *amaurose simulée*. Ger., *simulierte Amaurose*. Blindness feigned by hysterical persons or malingerers. It is usually assumed in but one eye.—**Spasmodic a.** See *A. spasmodica*.—**Spinal a.** Fr., *amaurose spinale*. Ger., *Spinalamaurose*. Blindness from atrophy of the optic nerve due to degenerative changes in the spinal cord, usually a posterior or lateral sclerosis, but sometimes a multiple sclerosis.—**Sympathetic a.** See *A. sympathica*.—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *amaurose symptomatique*. *A.* due to disease elsewhere than in the eye.—**Syphilitic a.** An *a.* due to syphilis.—**Tobacco a.** See *Tobacco AMBLYOPIA*.—**Toxic a.** Blindness due to the ingestion or absorption of a poison.—**Traumatic a.** Blindness caused by direct injury to any portion of the visual apparatus.—**Trifacial a.** A form of reflex *a.* due to irritation of the trigeminal.—**Uræmic a.** See *A. uræmica*.

AMAUROTIC. Lat., *amauroticus*. Fr., *amaurotique*. Ger., *amaurotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

AMAXOPHOBIA, f. From *ἄμαξα*, a wagon, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid dread of being in a vehicle.

AMAZIA, f. From *α priv.*, and *μαστός*, the breast. Fr., *amazie*. Absence or atrophy of the breasts.

AMBAR, n. *Am'baris*. See *AMBRA*.

AMBARODENDRON, n. From *ambarum*, amber, and *δένδρον*, a tree. See *LIQUIDAMBAR*.

AMBARUM, n. See *AMBRA*.—**A. cineraceum, A. cineritum, A. griseum.** See *AMBRA grisea*.

AMBARVALIS, f. Fr., *ambarvale*. *Polygala vulgaris* or its fruit.

AMBE, f. Fr., *ambè*. Ger., *Hebstock*. 1. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates. It consisted of an upright piece of wood to which was hinged a guttered piece of board. The angle made by the two pieces was placed in the axilla with the arm secured by straps in the horizontal guttered piece, at right angles to the body. By depressing this the arm was extended and the upper end of the os brachii elevated so that it could slip into the socket. 2. The edge of the orbit.

AMBELA'NIA, f. From the native name of the plant. Fr., *ambelanier*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**A. acida.** Fr., *ambelanier acide*. A species growing in French Guiana. Eaten with the skin, the fruit is a mild purgative and is used in dysentery.

AM'BER. For deriv., see *AMBRA*. Ger., *A.* This term was formerly applied to *ambra flava* and *ambergis*, but should properly be restricted to *ambra flava* (q. v.).—**Acid of a.** See *SUCCINIC ACID*.—**A.-tree.** *Anthospermum æthiopicum*.—**Balsam of a.** Lat., *balsanum succini*. The substance left in the retort after the rectification of oil of *a.*—**Black a.** See *AMBRA nigra*.—**Colophony of a.** Lat., *colophonium succini*. See *Balsam of a.*—**Factitious a.** Various gums, as well as vulcanized rubber, fraudulently substituted for *a.*—**Gray a.** See *AMBRA grisea*.—**Liquid a.** The gum of *Liquidambar styraciflua*.—**Oil of a.** See *Oleum SUCCINI*.—**Spirit of a.** The acid liquid, consisting chiefly of succinic acid, obtained in the distillation of *ambra flava*.—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura AMBRÆ*.—**Volatile salt of a.** See *SUCCINIC ACID*.

AM'BERGREASE, AM'BERGREESE. See *AMBRA grisea*.

AM'BERGRIS. Abbreviated from *ambra grisea* (q. v.).—**Factitious a.** A compound of 1 pound each of orris root, spermaceti, and gum benzoin, 3 to 4 ounces of asphalt, 6 ounces of *ambra grisea*, 3 drachms of musk, 1 drachm of oil of cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of oil of rhodium, and 1 fluid ounce of ammonia-water.

AM'BI, f. See *AMBE*.

AMBI'CUS, m. Gr., ἄμβιξ, ἄμβικος. See *ALEMBIC*.

AMBIDEX'IOUS. Lat., *ambidexius*. See *AMBIDEX'TROUS*.

AMBIDEXTER'ITY. Fr., *ambidextérité*. Equal facility in the use of either hand.

AMBIDEX'TROUS. Lat., *ambidexter* (from *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand). Fr., *ambidextre*. Ger., *mit beiden Händen gleich geschickt*. Capable of using either hand with equal facility.

AMBIDEX'TROUSNESS. See *AMBIDEXTERITY*.

AM'BIENS. From *ambigere*, to go around. Fr., *ambiant*. Ambient, inclosing, surrounding.

AM'BINUX, f. *-bin'ucis*. The botanical genus *Aleuritis*.

AMBLO'PIA, f. From *ambi-*, round about, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *amblopie*. See *DIPLOPIA*.

AM'BITUS, m. From *ambire*, to surround. Fr., *circonférence*. Ger., *Umfang*. In botany, a circumference.—**A. cerebelli.** A term used by Burdach to include the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii.

AM'BIX, f. *-bi'cis*. Gr., ἄμβιξ. See *ALEMBIC*.

AMBLA'TA, f. The root of *Plumbago europæa*.

AMBLO'PIA, f. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

AMBLO'MA, n. *-blo'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἄμβλωμα. See *ABORTION*.

AM'BLOPS, m. Gr., ἄμβλωψ. See *AMBLYOPUS*.

AMBLO'SIS, f. *-blo'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἄμβλωσις. Fr., *amblose*. See *ABORTION*.

AMBLOS'MUS, m. Gr., ἄμβλωσμός. See *ABORTION*.

AMBLOTHRID'ION, AMBLOTHRID'IUM, n. Gr., ἄμβλωθρίδιον. 1. The product of an abortion. 2. An abortifacient.

AMBLOT'IC. Gr., ἄμβλωτικός. Lat., *ambloticus*. Fr., *ambiotique*. See *ABORTIFACIENT*.

AMBLYA'PHIA, f. From ἄμβλυσ, dull, and ἀφή, the touch. Diminution of the sense of touch.

AMBLYOM'MA, n. *-om'matos (-is)*. From ἄμβλυσ, dull, and ὄμμα, the eye. A genus of *Acarina* resembling *Argas* and *Ixodes*.—**A. americanum.** *Argas americanus*.

AM'BLYOPE. Lat., *amblyopus*. One who has amblyopia.

AMBLYO'PES. Gr., ἄμβλυωπής. See *AMBLYOPIC*.

AMBLYO'PIA, f. Gr., ἄμβλυωπία (from ἄμβλυσ, dim, and ὄψις, sight). Fr., *amblyopie*. Ger., *Amblyopie*. *A.*

partial loss or obscuration of sight, a dimness of vision. Now correctly applied to cases where there are no lesions demonstrable with the ophthalmoscope. This term and amaurosis (*q. v.*) have been used improperly as synonymous.—**Alcoholic a.** Lat., *a. alcoholica*. Fr., *amblyopie alcoolique*. Ger., *Alkoholamblyopie*. An a. produced by the abuse of alcoholic liquors, beginning with functional or material disturbances of vision, followed by atrophic discoloration of the optic disc and eventual atrophy of the nerve, accompanied by thickening of its connective tissue framework.—**A. amaurotica**. Fr., *amblyopie amaurotique*. Ger., *amaurotische Amblyopie*. Blindness, due to atrophy of the optic nerves or centres of vision, without even quantitative perception of light.—**A. anæmica**. See *Anæmia a.*—**A. asthenica**. Fr., *a. asthénique*. An a. due to local or general weakness.—**A. centralis simplex**. Fr., *amblyopie centrale simple*. Ger., *einfache Centralamblyopie*. The simplest form of a., without the occurrence of a distinct scotoma or of any disturbance in the color perception, and with an absolutely normal peripheral field. The ophthalmoscope reveals slight hyperæmia of the disc and cloudiness of its margins. There is usually a slight diminution of the acuity of vision.—**A. cerebialis**. See *Cerebral a.*—**A. ciliaris**. Fr., *amblyopie ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliäramblyopie*. An obsolete term for defective vision supposed to be associated with paralysis of the oculomotorius. It is probably the same as the blurred vision due to paralysis of accommodation.—**A. congenitalis**. See *Congenital a.*—**A. congestiva**. See *Congestive a.*—**A. crapulosa**. See *Alcoholic a.*—**A. crepuscularis**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**A. diabetica**. Fr., *amblyopie diabétique*. Ger., *diabetische Amblyopie*. An a. occurring in diabetics, ranging from slight impairment to a nearly complete loss of vision. In the early stages the ophthalmoscope reveals no changes except a slight hyperæmia. In pronounced cases hemianopsia has been observed.—**A. dimidiata**. See *HEMIANOPSIA*.—**A. dissitorum**. An obsolete term for myopia.—**A. erethica**. Fr., *amblyopie éréthique*. Ger., *reizende Amblyopie*. Weakness of vision sometimes associated with hyperæsthesia of the genital organs.—**A. ex abusu**. See *A. from abuse*.—**A. ex anopsia**. Ger., *Amblyopie aus Nichtgebrauch*. An a. resulting from non-use, where one eye is excluded for any length of time from the binocular visual act, as in cases of corneal or lenticular opacity or of strabismus.—**A. from abuse**. Lat., *a. ex abusu*. Fr., *amblyopie de l'abus*. A generic term including all cases of defective vision due to the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or venery, or to onanism, etc.—**A. from non-use**. See *A. ex anopsia*.—**A. fugax**. See *Transient a.*—**A. hydrophthalmica**. An a. due to the increase in or disease of the humors of the eye.—**A. hysterica**. See *Hysterical a.*—**A. irritabilis**. Fr., *amblyopie irritable (ou irritante)*. Ger., *reizbare (oder reizende) Amblyopie*. See *A. erethica*.—**A. luminis**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**A. luseorum**. An a. with a central scotoma.—**A. mercurialis**. Fr., *amblyopie mercurielle*. Ger., *Quecksilberamblyopie*. A problematical form of a. supposed to be due to a degeneration of the optic-nerve fibres caused by the long-continued use of mercury.—**A. meridiana**. Fr., *amblyopie méridienne*. Ger., *Mittagsamblyopie*. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**A. nicotiana**. **A. of smokers**. See *Tobacco a.*—**A. potatorum**. Fr., *amblyopie des ivrognes*. Ger., *Amblyopie der Besoffenen*. See *Alcoholic a.*—**A. proximorum**. An obsolete term for presbyopia.—**A. saturnina**. See *Lead a.*—**A. sthenica**. See *A. erethica*.—**A. tenebrarum**. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**A. torpida**. Ger., *torpide Amblyopie*. See *AMAUROSIS torpida*.—**A. toxica**. See *Toxic a.*—**A. transitoria**. See *Transient a.*—**Anæmic a.** Lat., *a. anæmica*. Fr., *amblyopie anémique*. Ger., *anämische Amblyopie*. Dimness of vision due to anæmia.—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *a. cerebialis*. Fr., *amblyopie cérébrale*.

Ger., *cerebrale Amblyopie*. A. due to disease within the cranium, especially in the substance of the brain.—**Congenital a.** Lat., *a. congenita*. Fr., *amblyopie congénitale*. Ger., *angeborene Amblyopie*. A. due either to arrested development or to prenatal disease.—**Congestive a.** Lat., *a. congestiva*. Fr., *amblyopie congestive*. Ger., *congestive Amblyopie*. A. due to congestion, not infrequently met with in connection with deficiency or suppression of the catamenia and insufficient action of the skin or kidneys.—**Diabetic a.** See *A. diabetica*.—**Diurnal a.** Lat., *a. diurna*. Ger., *tägliche Amblyopie*. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**Glycosuric a.** Fr., *amblyopie glycosurique*. See *A. diabetica*.—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hysterica*. Fr., *amblyopie hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Amblyopie*. Dimness of vision occurring as a manifestation of hysteria.—**Lead a.** Lat., *a. saturnina*. Fr., *amblyopie saturnine*. Ger., *Amblyopie durch Bleivergiftung*. An a. produced by lead poisoning. It is usually bilateral, and may come on suddenly or gradually. When occurring rapidly, it may resemble uræmic amaurosis. There may be either a central scotoma or a peripheral limitation of the field of vision. The ophthalmoscope may reveal changes, varying from a simple hyperæmia of the disc to gray atrophy.—**Nocturnal a.** Lat., *a. nocturna*. Fr., *amblyopie nocturne*. Ger., *nächtliche Amblyopie*. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**Quinine a.** Fr., *amblyopie quinine*. Ger., *Chinin-Amblyopie*. See *Quinine AMAUROSIS*.—**Saturnine a.** See *Lead a.*—**Tobacco a.** Lat., *a. nicotiana*. Fr., *amblyopie de tabac*. Ger., *Tabaksamblyopie*. The a. caused by the excessive use of tobacco, which resembles that caused by alcohol. Many authors deny its existence, believing that in the cases reported the loss of vision, etc., were the effects of alcoholic abuse.—**Toxic a.** Lat., *a. toxica*. Fr., *amblyopie toxique*. Ger., *Intoxicationsamblyopie, toxische Amblyopie*. A generic term embracing all forms of a. due to systemic poisoning, e. g., those due to lead, alcohol, quinine, etc.—**Transient a.** Lat., *a. transitoria*. Fr., *amblyopie passagère*. Ger., *vorübergehende Amblyopie*. A temporary a. sometimes occurring with severe acute diseases accompanied by blood poisoning or by great poverty of the blood.—**Uræmic a.** See *AMAUROSIS uræmica*.

AMBLYOP'IC. Gr., ἀμβλυωπός. Lat., *amblyopus*. Fr., *amblyope*. Ger., *amblyopisch, schwach-sichtig, stumpfsichtig*. Pertaining to or affected with amblyopia.

AM'BLYOPS, m. A person affected with amblyopia.

AMBLYOP'SA, AMBLYOP'SIA, f. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

AMBLYO'PUS, 1. Amblyopic. 2. (N. m.) an amblyope.

AMBLYO'PY. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

AMBLYOT'IC. Fr., *amblyotique*. See *ABORTIFACIENT*.

AM'BLYS. Gr., ἀμβλῦς. 1. Depressed, weak. 2. Weak-sighted, amblyopic.

AMBLY'TES, f. -τέτος (-is). Gr., ἀμβλύτης. Dullness, faintness, sluggishness.

AMBOINEN'SIS. Pertaining to *Amboyna*.—**Variola a.** See *FRAMBESIA*.

AMBOL'IC. See *ABORTIFACIENT*.

AM'BON n. From ἀμβων, an elevation. See *AMBE*.

AM'BON. A tree of undetermined botanical characteristics growing in India, possibly a species of *Strychnos*. The fruit contains a poisonous seed.

AM'BOR. See *AMBRA grisea*.

AM'BRA, m., f., and n. Fr., *ambre*. A non-classical word of uncertain derivation. 1. Properly, *a. flava* (*q. v.*), but also sometimes used to denote *a. grisea*. 2. *Spermaceti*.—**A. alba**. Fr., *ambre blanc*. Ger., *weißer Amber*. 1. *Spermaceti*. 2. A white or yellow variety of *a. grisea* formerly obtained from Brazil.—**A. ambrosiaca**. See *A. grisea*.—**A. Arabibus, A. arabica, A. Arabum**. See *A. grisea*.—**A. atrum**. See *A. nigra*.—**A. candida**. See *A. alba* (2d def.).—**A. cineracea, A. cineraceus, A. cinerea, A. cineritia**. See *A. grisea*.—

A. citrinum. See *A. flava*.—**A. flava.** Fr., *ambre jaune, succin.* Ger., *gelber A., Bernstein.* Amber; a fossil resin found in alluvial deposits and along the sea-coast of Sicily, on some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and on the shores of the Baltic. It is believed to be the fossil resin of a number of extinct *Coniferae*, especially *Pinites succinifer*. It is a light or brownish yellow, translucent, amorphous, brittle substance, of a vitreous fracture. In the interior of some pieces are seen insects, leaves, or twigs. When rubbed it becomes electric and emits a peculiar odor. It is insoluble in all acids but sulphuric. When deprived of its soluble constituents with ether it has, according to Schroetter and Forchhammer, the same composition as camphor. It is used for the preparation of oleum succini.—**A. fulvum.** See *A. flava*.—**A. grisea.** Fr., *ambre gris.* Ger., *grauer Amber.* Ambergris; a substance probably derived from the intestines of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), found on the surface and shores of the ocean. By the ancients it was believed to be the semen or excrement of whales, birds' dung, honey acted upon by sea-water, or a kind of bitumen. It occurs in opaque, rounded fragments, usually grayish, but often variegated in color, having a peculiar aromatic odor, little or no taste, and a soft, waxy consistence. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and consists chiefly of ambrein (*q. v.*). It is official in a number of European pharmacopœias, but is chiefly used as a perfume.—**A. liquida.** See LIQUIDAMBAR and *A. nigra*.—**A. maritima.** See *A. grisea*.—**A. moschata.** A mixture of ambergris, musk, and sweet-smelling oils.—**A. nigra.** Fr., *ambre noir.* Ger., *schwarzer Amber.* Black amber; a term formerly applied to any dark-colored amber or ambergris, to liquidambar, to almost any dark-colored resinous substance, to lignite, and to jet.—**A. subalbida.** See *A. alba* (1st def.).—**A. vera.** See *A. grisea*.

AMBRAGRE'SIA, f. See AMBRA grisea.

AM'BREATE. Fr., *ambréate.* Ger., *ambreinsäures Salz.* A salt of ambreic acid.

AMBRE'IC. Lat., *ambreicus.* Fr., *ambréique.* Of or pertaining to ambrein.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide ambréique.* Ger., *Ambreinsäure.* An acid formed by heating ambrein with nitric acid. It has been thought to be identical with cholesteric acid.

AM'BREIN. Lat., *ambreinum.* Fr., *ambréine.* Ger., *Ambrein, Amberstoff.* A crystalline fatlike substance, resembling cholesterol, constituting the chief part of ambergris.

AMBRI'NA, f. Fr., *ambrin.* A genus of chenopodiaceous plants allied to *Chenopodium*.

AMBRO'MA, f. See ABROMA.

AMBRO'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods. Fr., *ambrosie, ambrosie.* Ger., *Traubenkraut* (2d def.). 1. A name applied by the ancients to several plants supposed to be efficacious in preserving life, including *Sempervivum tectorum* and *Artemisia*. 2. A genus of herbaceous plants of the *Compositæ*, suborder *Tabulifloræ* or *Ambrosiaceæ*. 3. An antidote to poisons.—**A. absinthifolia, A. artemisiæfolia, A. artemisiifolia.** Fr., *ambrosie à feuilles d'armoise.* Bitter weed, hog weed, ragweed, Roman wormwood; an annual garden weed used occasionally as an antelmintic, as a febrifuge, and as a remedy for leucorrhœa. A strong infusion, in tablespoonful doses every half-hour, has been recommended in cases of persistent epistaxis, the nostril being plugged with the leaves. Its pollen has been thought to be one of the chief excitants of hay fever. The *A. artemisiæfolia* of Besser is *A. maritima*.—**A. elatior.** See *A. absinthifolia*.—**A. foliis odoratis, A. hortensis, A. hortensis lanuginosa.** *A. maritima*.—**A. maritima.** Fr., *ambrosie maritime.* A species growing in Italy and the East. It is used as a stomachic tonic and resolvent and in hysteria.—**A. trifida.** The great ragweed; some-

times employed in medicine.—**A. villosissima.** An Egyptian species, used to relieve pain in the eyes; probably identical with *A. maritima*.

AMBROSIA'CEOUS. Lat., *ambrosiaceus.* Fr., *ambrosiacé, ambrosiaque.* 1. Ambrosial. 2. Typified by the genus *Ambrosia*.

AMBRO'SIAL. Having the odor of ambrosia.

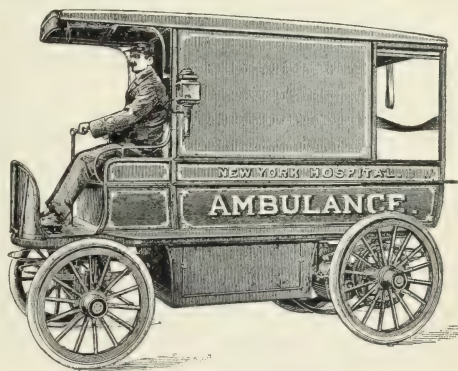
AMBRO'SIOID. Lat., *ambrosioides.* Fr., *ambrosioïde.* Having the odor of ambergris.

AMBROSIOI'DES, f. *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

AM'BRUM, n. See AMBRA.

AMBUBA'IA, AMBUBE'IA, AMBUGI'A, f. A plant mentioned by Celsus as a remedy for looseness of the bowels. According to different authorities it was *Cichorium intybus*, *Taraxacum dens leonis*, or *Chondrilla juncea*.

AMBULANCE. From *ambulare*, to walk about. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Ambulanz.* 1. As used by most European writers, a military hospital, together with all its appliances, so arranged as to be capable of accompanying an army in its movements. See FIELD HOSPITAL. 2. As occasionally used by European writers, the corps of medical officers, nurses, and others attached to a



A MODERN AMBULANCE WAGON.

field hospital. 3. As commonly used in Great Britain and the United States, and as recently employed to some extent on the continent of Europe, a conveyance, especially a wheeled vehicle, for transporting the sick or wounded to a hospital, either in military or in civil life. Cf. FIELD HOSPITAL, HOSPITAL railway car, LITTER, STRETCHER, CACOLET, AMOO, BEARING-SEAT, APRON of succor, DANDIE, DHOOLEY, and HAMMOCK.—**A. bearers.** Fr., *brancardiers.* Men detailed for lifting the wounded and bearing them on stretchers to the a.—**A. wagon.** Fr., *voiture (ou caisson) d'a.* See *A.* (3d def.).—**Flying a.** Fr., *a. volante.* Of Baron Larrey, a movable field hospital devised by him, intended to be set up at the front on the battle field, to which the wounded could be transported immediately in the a. wagons (also devised by him); so called to distinguish it from the old field hospital of the French army, which was required to be situated at the distance of a league from the army.

AM'BULANT. Lat., *ambulans.* Fr., *a.* 1. Moving from place to place (e. g., a. erysipelas). 2. Walking (said of individual cases of diseases in which, although they ordinarily confine patients to their beds, the latter are able to walk about, e. g., a. typhoid fever; also of treatment which admits of the patient's walking about). 3. Moved about, flying (see FLYING BLISTER).

AMBULA'TION. Gr., *πάσις.* Lat., *ambulatio.* Fr., *a.* 1. The exercise of walking. 2. An obsolete term for the spreading of gangrene.

AMBULATO'RIMUM, n. A dispensary.

AM'BULATORY. Gr., *πορευτικός.* Lat., *ambulatorius.* Fr., *ambulatoire.* Ger., *wandelbar.* 1. Adapted to loco-

motion (said of a single limb or of an entire animal). 2. See AMBULANT.

AM'BULO, *m.* -*o'nis*. Painful distention of first one part of the abdomen and then another.

AM'BURY. In veterinary medicine, a soft swelling containing blood.

AMBUS'TA, *n.*, pl. of *ambustum*. Of Cullen, a variety of *phlogosis erythema*.

AMBUS'TIAL. Produced by a burn.

AMBUS'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. From *amburare*, to burn. Gr., *ἐκίκασις*. Fr., *brûlure*, *ambustion*. Ger., *Verbrennung*. A burn.—**A. bullosa**. A burn to the degree of vesication.—**A. erythematosa**. A burn to the degree of rubefaction.—**A. escharotica**. A burn which destroys the cutaneous tissues.—**A. gangrænosa**. A burn resulting in gangrene.—**A. vesiculosa**. See *A. bullosa*.

AMBUS'TUM, *n.* See AMBUSTIO.—**A. ex frigore**. Ger., *Frostschaden*. Frostbite.

AMBU'TA, *f.* See ABUTA.

AMBU'TUA, *f.* See ABUTA and CISSAMPELOS *pareira*.
AMBU'YA-EM'BO. A Brazilian name for a species of *Aristolochia*. A decoction is used by the natives as a deobstruent and alexipharmac.

ÂMHÛR. An East Indian name for the dried pulp of the mango (*Mangifera indica*), recommended as an antiscorbutic.

AM'DRUM. A form of elephantiasis of the scrotum endemic in central Asia.

ÂME (Japanese). Syn.: *midzu â*, *mizu â*. Japanese maltine; a preparation made in Japan by mixing with the hands about 13 quarts of rice, 7 quarts of water, and 3½ lbs. (av.) of native barley malt until the mass becomes gelatinous. It is then allowed to stand for 12 hours, during which it is stirred three times. The liquid part is then pressed out and evaporated to the proper consistence. It is an amber-colored substance, of the consistence of strained honey, and of a sweet taste; used as a nutrient for infants and persons having a weak digestion. It is said to be more easily digested than other preparations of malt.

AME'BA, *f.* See AMŒBA.

AMEB'IFORM. See AMŒBOID.

AM'ELCORN. From *amylum*, starch, and *corn*; or from O.-E. *amell*, between, and *corn*. Ger., *Amelkorn*. *Triticum dicoccum*.

AMELE'IA, *f.* Apathy.

AMELI. A shrub growing in Malabar. A decoction of the leaves is used in colic, and the leaves and root, boiled in oil, are used externally to dissipate tumors.

AME'LIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *μέλος*, a limb. A monstrosity which consists in the absence of one or more limbs.

AMELI'A, *f.* Gr., *ἀμέλεια*. See AMELEIA.

AM'ELID(E). See AMMELIDE.

AMELIFICATION. The process of enamel formation through the agency of ameloblast cells; essentially a union of calcium phosphate contained in the blood plasma with the protoplasm of the ameloblast cell by which calcoglobulin is produced, resulting in the formation of the enamel rod, or prism. [Edward C. Kirk.]

AM'ELIN. See AMMELINE.

AMEL'LA, *f.* See ACMELLA.

AM'ELOBLAST. A specialized epiblastic cell derived from the deep, or germinal, layer of epithelium covering the dental ridge. Its function is the production of the enamel rod, or prism. [Edward C. Kirk.]

AMELO, AMELPODI. Indian names for a tree of uncertain genus. The root is used as an antidote to snakebites, and also worn as an amulet to prevent attacks by snakes.

AM'ELUS, *m.* 1. A person deformed by the congenital absence of one or more limbs. 2. See AMELEIA.

AMELXI'NE, *f.* Of Dioscorides, a plant now regarded as a species of *Parietaria*.

AMENDA'NUS, *m.* See ALNUS *glutinosa*.

AMENE'NOS. Gr., *ἀμενήνως*. Weak, feeble. As a *n. m.*, a feeble person.

AME'NIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *aménie*. 1. Amenorrhœa. 2. A form of amenorrhœa supposed to depend upon the non-occurrence of ovulation.

AME'NION, AME'NIUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀμήνιον*. 1. An ancient name for cinnabar. 2. An incorrect name for a remedy against amenorrhœa.

AMENOMA'NIA, *f.* See AMŒNOMANIA.

AMENOMONOMA'NIA, *f.* See AMŒNOMANIA.

AMENORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *a* priv., *μήν*, a month, and *ῥέειν*, to flow. Fr., *aménorrhée*. Ger., *Amenorrhœe*. A suspension or non-occurrence of menstruation in a woman who has reached the age of puberty and has not passed the menopause, not due to pregnancy or lactation. The term is improperly applied also to retention of the menses.—**Accidental a.** See *Secondary a.*—**A. chlorotica**. The *a.* which accompanies chlorosis.—**A. destillatoria**. Fr., *aménorrhée distillante*. The discharge of menstrual blood drop by drop in cases of retention of the menses.—**A. difficilis**. Scanty and painful menstruation.—**A. emansionis**. See *Primitive a.*—**A. hymenica**. Menstrual retention due to an imperforate state of the hymen.—**A. partialis**. 1. Scanty menstruation. 2. Dysmenorrhœa.—**A. suppressa, A. suppressionis**. Suppression of the menses.—**Congenital a.** See *Primitive a.*—**Congestive a.** *A.* supposed to be due to morbid congestion of the endometrium.—**Constitutional a.** *A.* due to some constitutional disease, such as pulmonary consumption.—**Functional a.** Fr., *aménorrhée fonctionnelle*. *A.* not dependent on any ascertainable structural disease.—**Idiopathic a.** See *Functional a.*—**Organic a.** *A.* dependent on structural disease (such as atrophy) of the uterus or ovaries.—**Ovarian a.** Fr., *aménorrhée ovarique*. *A.* due to the non-occurrence of ovulation.—**Primitive a.** Fr., *aménorrhée congénitale*. Retarded menstruation; its failure to take place at the age of puberty.—**Radical a.** See *Ovarian a.*—**Secondary a.** A suspension of the menstrual function after it has once been established, from any other cause than pregnancy, lactation, or its natural termination at the menopause.—**Simple a.** *A.* not due to defective development.—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *aménorrhée symptomatique*. *A.* due to a recognized local or general morbid condition.—**Uterine a.** Fr., *aménorrhée utérine*. *A.* due to defective uterine congestion.

AMENORRHŒ'AL. Lat., *amenorrhœicus*. Fr., *aménorrhéique*. Ger., *amenorrhœisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on amenorrhœa.

A'MENS. Insane, distracted, delirious.

AMEN'TIA, *f.* An old term denoting fatuity, mental alienation.—**A. a quartana**. *A.* due to quartan ague.—**A. a siccitate**. *A.* from a lack of moisture in the brain.—**A. a temulentia**. *A.* from an excessive use of alcoholic liquors.—**A. calculosa**. *A.* due to calcareous matter in the brain.—**A. congenita**. *A.* dating from birth.—**A. microcephalica**. *A.* due to insufficient size of the brain.—**A. morosis**. *A.* from loss of imagination.—**A. occulta**. A form of melancholia which is in some cases the result of that which is known as raptus melancholicus.—**A. rhachialgica**. *A.* due to rickets.—**A. serosa**. *A.* due to effusion of serum within the cranium.—**A. traumatica**. *A.* from injuries of the head.

AMEN'TUM, *n.* See ALUMEN *scissum*.

AM'ENYL. A radicle, C₅H₉, having the constitution of amyl deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen.

AM'ENYLALE'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide aményl-valérique*. A thick oily liquid, C₁₀H₁₅O₂, being valeric acid less 2 atoms of hydrogen.

AMERIM'NON, *n.* Gr., *ἀμέριμνον* (good against melancholy). The plant heart's-ease.

AMETABOL'IC. From a priv., and μεταβόλος, changeable. Lat., *ametabolus*. Fr., *amétabole*. Not undergoing a distinct metamorphosis.

AMETABOLOUS. See AMETABOLIC.

AM'ETHANE. An ether of an amic acid.

AMETHEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide améthénique*. Of Schneider, an oily liquid, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of diamylene.

AMETHOD'ICUS. From ἀμέθοδος, without plan. Ger., *unmethodisch*. Unscientific, without method.

AMETH'ODIST. An empiric.

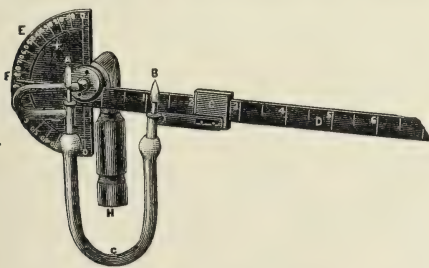
AMETHYS'TA, n. pl. Remedies against drunkenness.

AMETHYS'TIN. Fr., *améthystine*. A violet coloring matter obtained by the action of hydrogen sulphide upon cacotheline.

AMET'RA, f. See AMETRIA (1st def.).

AMET'RIA, f. From a priv., and μήτρα, the womb (1st def.); or μέτρον, a measure (2d def.). Fr., *amétrie*. Ger., *Ametrie*. 1. Absence of the uterus. 2. Of Galen, immoderation or, according to some, asymmetry.

AMETROM'ETER. Fr., *amétromètre*. Ger., *A*. An instrument for the rapid detection of the degree of ametropia. Thomson's *a*. consists of a small gas-jet, *A*, and a second one, *B*, the latter sliding on a bar, *D*, the two jets being connected by a piece of rubber tubing, *G*, and supplied with gas through a thimble, *H*, which fits upon an ordinary gas burner. The bar, *D*, is 30 cm. long, and is pivoted to the thimble in such a manner that the angle at which it is inclined is indicated on the graduated semicircular plate, *E*. The burner *B* can be slid upon the bar so as to be directly behind *A* or at any distance from it, the distance being shown by the scale marked on the bar (divided on one side into spaces of 2.5 cm., and on the other into English inches and half-inches. In determining the degree of ametropia, the jets are lighted and turned down to show small points of flame, about 5 mm. in diameter, and the patient, whose accommodation has been paralyzed with atropine, is placed at a distance of about 5 metres. An



THOMSON'S AMETROMETER.

emmetrope should see each light clearly until one is placed directly behind the other—not as a diffused circle of light, as is the case with ametropes. The distance to which it is necessary to separate the lights for both to be seen clearly shows the degree of ametropia, each space of 2.5 cm. on the bar indicating an ametropia of 1 diopter. The form of ametropia is ascertained by placing a piece of red glass before the eye, so as to color one half of each circle, and noting on which side the colored half appears to be: if it is on the same side as the glass, there is myopia; if on the opposite side, hypermetropia. To detect astigmatism, the patient should be asked to observe if the flames, sufficiently separated not to coalesce, seem longer in one diameter than in another; if they do, the bar is to be raised or lowered until the two appear to be alike. The pointer, *F*, will indicate the angle at which they are placed, and the position of the meridian of greatest ametropia.

AM'ETROPE. Fr., *amétrope*. Ger., *Ametrop*. A person affected with ametropia.

AMETRO'PIA, f. From ἀμετρος, beyond the (normal) limit, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *amétropie*. Ger., *Ametropie*. A generic term including all defects of vision due to errors of refraction.

AMETROP'IC. Fr., *amétrope*. Ger., *ametropisch*. Affected with ametropia.

AMET'ROUS. From a priv., and μήτρα, the uterus. Having no uterus.

AMIANTA'CEOUS. Lat., *amiantaceus*. Fr., *amiantacé*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling asbestos.

AMIAN'TANTH'UIM, n., AMIAN'TANTH'UUS, m. See AMIANTH'UIM.

AM'IANTH. From ἀμιαντος, unpolluted. Lat., *amiantus*, *amianthus*. Fr., *amiante*, *amianthe*. Ger., *Amiant*. Flexible asbestos.

AMIAN'THINOPSY. From *amiantinus* (*q. v.*), and ὄψις, sight. A form of color blindness consisting in inability to distinguish the violet rays.

AMIAN'TH'UIM, n. More properly, *amiantanthium* (from ἀμιαντος, pure, and ἄνθος, a flower). A genus of plants closely allied to *Veratrum*.—**A. muscætoxicum.** Fly poison; a species found in the middle and southern Atlantic States. It contains a narcotic poison, which affects cattle feeding upon it and the bulbs are employed as a fly-poison.

AMIAN'THUS, m. See AMIANTH.

AMIAN'TO'DES. From ἀμιαντος, asbestos, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *amiantoïde*. See AMIANTACEOUS.

AMIAN'TUS. 1. Clean, unspotted. 2. (N. m.) see *Flexible ASBESTOS*.—**A. plumosus.** See *ASBESTOS plumosus*.

AM'IC. Lat., *amidicus*, *aminicus* (from *ammonia*). Fr., *amique*. Pertaining to or derived from ammonia; having the nature of an amine.

AMICRO'BIC. From a priv., μικρός, small, and βίος, life. Fr., *amicrobien*. Ger., *amikrobisch*. Not caused by microbes.

AMICTO'R'UIM, n. See AMICULUM.

AMIC'ULUM, n. Lit., a small outer garment; hence, the amnion.

AMIDACET'IC ACID. See AMIDOACETIC ACID.

AM'IDATED. Lat., *amidatus*. Fr., *amidé*. Combined with amidogen; converted into an amide.

AMIDA'TOBI'CHLORA'TUS. Containing amidogen and 2 atoms of chlorine.

AM'ID(E). Lat., *amidum*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Amid*. 1. Formerly, amidogen. 2. A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more atoms of hydrogen.—**Acid a.** Fr., *a. acide*. 1. An *a.* in the strict sense, as distinguished from an amine or an alkalamide. 2. A compound in which amidogen replaces hydroxyl in the acid radicle of a polyatomic acid; an amido-acid.—**Allophanic a.** Fr., *a. allophanique*. See BIURET.—**Neutral a.** Fr., *a. neutre*. An *a.* derived from a monobasic diatomic acid by the replacement of the hydrogen of the acid characteristic by the ammonia residue.

AMIDETH'ANE. See AMIDOETHANE.

AM'IDETHYLSULPHON'IC ACID. See AMIDOETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

AMIDE'TOCHLORE'TUM, n. An amidochloride.

AMID'IC. Lat., *amidicus*. See AMIC.

AM'IDIN. From Fr., *amidon*, starch. Lat., *amidinum*, *amidina*. Fr., *amidine*. Ger., *A*. Guérin-Vary gave the names expressed in the following subtitles to the inner and outer portions of starch granules. Used without qualification, the word means soluble *a.*—**Soluble a.** Fr., *amidine soluble*. The interior portion of a starch granule, which is soluble in water and is released from the insoluble tegumentary substance (*amylin*) by boiling. See AMYLUM (2d def.).—**Tegumentary a.** Fr., *amidine téguementaire*. See AMYLIN.

AM'IDIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amidin*. A compound imagined to be derived from a corresponding acid amide by the substitution of NR' for an atom of oxygen.

AMIDI'NUS, *m.* Amylin.

AM''IDISETHION'IC ACID. See TAURINE.

AM''IDOA'CETAL. The compound $\text{H}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, acting as a poison by paralyzing the respiratory centre.

AM''IDOACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-acétique*. Ger., *Amidoessigsäure*. Glycocine, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$.

AM''IDOACETPHENET'IDIN(E). See PHENOCOLL.

AM''IDO-ACID. See under ACID.

AM''IDOAC'RIDIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amidoacridin*. A substance produced by the reduction of nitroacridine; acridine in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by amidogen; $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8(\text{NH}_2)\text{N} = \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$.

AM''IDOANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-anisique*. Ger., *Amidoanissäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7(\text{NH}_2)\text{O}_3$, being anisic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle.

AM''IDOANTHRA'QUINONE. Fr., *amido-anthraquinone*. Ger., *Amidoanthrachinon*. An amidogen substitution compound of anthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7(\text{NH}_2)\text{O}$.

AM''IDOBEN'ZENE. Fr., *amido-benzine*. Ger., *Amidobenzol*. Aniline.

AM''IDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-benzoïque*. Ger., *Amidobenzoëssäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$, derived from benzoic acid by the substitution of a molecule of amidogen for an atom of hydrogen in the acid radicle.

AM''IDOBUTYR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-butyrique*. Ger., *Amidobuttersäure*. A crystalline monobasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2 = \text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$, being butyric acid in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen in the acid radicle.

AM''IDOCAF'FEIN(E). Fr., *amido-caféine*. Ger., *Amidokoffein*. An amidogen substitution compound of caffeine, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9(\text{NH}_2)\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$.

AM''IDOCAM'PHOR. Ger., *Amidocampher*. A strongly basic body, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})$, obtained by the reduction of nitrocamphor.

AM''IDOCAMPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-camphorique*. Ger., *Amidocampfersäure*. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}(\text{NH}_2)\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, readily soluble in alcohol.

AM''IDOCAPRO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-caproïque*. Ger., *Amidocapronsäure*. Leucine.

AM''IDOCAPRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-caprylique*. Ger., *Amidocaprylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2 = \text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_5 - \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$.

AM''IDOCHIN'OLIN. See AMIDOQUINOLINE.

AM''IDOCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *amidochloridum*, *amido-chloretum*. Fr., *amido-chlorure*, *chloramidure*. Ger., *Amidochlorür*. A compound of amidogen and chlorine with one base.

AM''IDOCHRO'MATE. Fr., *amido-chromate*. A salt of amidochromic acid.

AM''IDOCHRO'MIC. Fr., *amido-chromique*. Containing amidogen and chromium as a trivalent radicle.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide amido-chromique*. Ger., *Amidochromsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{H} \cdot \text{CrO}_3(\text{NH}_2)$.

AM''IDOCHRY SOPHAN'IC ACID. Syn.: *chrysophanamide*. An acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6(\text{CH}_3)(\text{NH}_2)\text{O} \cdot \text{OH}$, obtained by heating chrysophanic acid with ammonia water.

AM''IDOCINNAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-cinnamique*. Ger., *Amidozimmtsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrocinnamic acid; being cinnamic acid with a hydrogen molecule of its acid radicle replaced by amidogen.

AM''IDOCOMEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-coménique*. Ger., *Amidokomensäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_2(\text{OH})(\text{O}_2)(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH} = \text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{NO}_5$.

AM''IDOCU'MENE. Ger., *Amidocumol*. An amidogen substitution product of cumene.

AM''IDOCU'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-cuminique*. Ger., *Amidocuminsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}(\text{NH}_2)\text{O}_2$, being an amidogen substitution compound of cumic acid.

AM''IDOCYAN'URATE. Fr., *amido-cyanurate*. Ger., *Amidocyanurat*. An amidogen substitution compound of a cyanurate.

AM''IDOCY'MENE. Fr., *amido-cymène*. See CYMIDINE.

AM''IDODICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-dicyanique*. Ger., *Amidodicyansäure*. See DICYANAMIC ACID.

AM''IDODRACYL'IC ACID. Paramidobenzoic acid. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

AM''IDOETH'ANE. Fr., *amido-éthane*. Ger., *Amidoäthan*. Ethylamine; so called because it may be regarded as ethane in which amidogen replaces hydrogen.

AM''IDOETHYLSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-éthylsulfonique*. Ger., *Amidoäthylsulfonsäure*. Taurine.

AM''IDOFOR'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-formique*. Ger., *Amidoameisensäure*. Carbamic acid.

AMID'OGEN. From *amide* (in its original sense), and *γεννāv*, to generate. Lat., *amidogenium*. Fr., *amidogène*. Ger., *A.* A hypothetical univalent radicle, NH_2 ; so called from its being supposed to be the essential constituent of the amides.—**A. base**. A monamine or a monamide.

AM''IDOGLUTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-glutarique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{NO}_4 = \text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NH}_2) \cdot (\text{CO} \cdot \text{OH})_2$, produced by the decomposition of proteid bodies.

AM''IDOGLYCOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-glycolique*. Ger., *Amidoglycolsäure*. Glycocine.

AM''IDOHIPPUR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-hippurique*. Ger., *Amidohippursäure*. An acid into which amidobenzoic acid is converted after ingestion into the organism; probably $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$.

AM''IDOLAC'TIC ACID. Alanine.

AM''IDOLEP'IDIN(E), *n.* Fr., *amido-lépidine*. Ger., *Amidolepidin*. A body, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5(\text{NH}_2)(\text{CH}_3)\text{N} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrolepidine.

AMIDOL'ICA, *n. pl.* Fr., *amidoliques*. Ger., *Stärkemehlverbindungen*. Pharmaceutical preparations made with starch, including *paste*, *collæ*, *pultes*, etc.

AM''IDOMALON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-malonique*. Ger., *Amidomalonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}_4 = \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot (\text{CO} \cdot \text{OH})_2$, formed by the action of reducing agents on nitrosomalonic acid.

AM''IDOMALONYLURE'A. Fr., *amido-malonyl-urée*. Ger., *Amidomalonylharnstoff*. Dialuramide; so called because it may be regarded as an amidogen substitution compound of malonylurea.

AM''IDOMESIT'YLENE. Fr., *amido-mésitylène*. Ger., *Amidomesitylen*. A liquid of the constitution $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{N} = \text{C}_6(\text{H} \cdot \text{CH}_3, \text{NH}_2, \text{CH}_3, \text{H} \cdot \text{CH}_3)$.

AM''IDOMETH'ANE. Fr., *amido-méthane*. Ger., *Amidomethan*. Methylamine.

AM''IDONAPH'THALENE. Fr., *amido-naphtalène*. Ger., *Amidonaphtalen*. An amidogen substitution compound of naphthalene. Two isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Alpha a.* See NAPHTHALIDINE. 2. *Beta a.*, a solid substance melting at 112°C ., and, like naphthalidine, acting as a base.

AM''IDONITROPHEN'OL. An amidogen-and-nitryl substitution compound of phenol.

AM''IDOCENANTHYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-céanthylrique*. Ger., *Amidoceanthsäure*. An amidogen substitution compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$, céanthylic acid.

AM''IDOPAR'AFFIN. A monalkylamine. See ALKYLAMINE.

AM''IDOPARAXY'LENE. Fr., *amido-paraxylène*. Ger., *Amidoparaxylol*. Paraxylidine. See XYLIDINE.

AM''IDOPENTO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-pentoïque*. See AMIDOVALERIC ACID.

AM''IDOPHELLAN'DRENE. Fr., *amido-phellandrène*. Ger., *Amidophellandren*. A base, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitrophellandrene.

AM''IDOPHE'NAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. Laurent's name for aniline.

AM''IDOPHEN'OL. Fr., *amido-phénol*. Ger., *A*. An amidogen substitution compound of phenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2).OH$. Several isomeric varieties are known.

AM''IDOPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-phthalique*. Ger., *Amidophthalsäure*. An amidogen substitution compound of phthalic acid, $C_6H_3(NH_2)(CO.OH)_2 = C_8H_7NO_4$. Three isomeric varieties are known.

AM''IDOPLASTS. From *amidum*, starch, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion. See **LEUCOBLASTS**.

AM''IDOPROPION'IC ACID. See **ALANINE**.

AM''IDOQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *amido-quinoléine*. Ger., *Amidochinolin*. An amidogen substitution product of quinoline, $C_9H_6(NH_2)N = C_9H_8N_2$. Three isomeric varieties are known.

AM''IDOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-salicylique*. Ger., *Amidosalicylsäure*. An amidogen substitution compound, $C_7H_7NO_3$, of salicylic acid. Two isomeric varieties are known.

AM''IDOSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-stéarique*. Ger., *Amidostearinsäure*. An amidogen substitution compound of stearic acid, found among the products of albuminoid decomposition.

AM''IDOSUCCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-succinique*. Ger., *Amidobbernsteinsäure*. Aspartic acid; so called because it may be regarded as an amide derivative of succinic acid.

AM''IDOSUL'PHONATE. Fr., *amido-sulfonate*. Ger., *Amidosulfonat*. A salt of amidosulphonic acid.

AM''IDOSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-sulfonique*. Ger., *Amidosulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $NH_2(SO_2.OH)$, having the form of large transparent crystals, readily soluble in water.

AM''IDOTOL'UENE. Fr., *amido-toluène*. Ger., *Amido-toluol*. An amidogen substitution derivative of toluene.

AM''IDOVALER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amido-valérique*. Ger., *Amidovaleriansäure*. An acid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, having the constitution of valeric acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle, or that of hydroxyvaleric acid in which amidogen replaces the hydroxyl. Several isomeric varieties are known.

AMIDOX'IM(E). A compound consisting of an amide united with a member of the oximide group (NOH)'.

AMIDOX'YLENE. Fr., *amido-xylyène*. Ger., *Amydoxytol*. See **XYLIDINE**.

AMID'ULIN. Lat., *amidulinum*. Fr., *amiduline*. Of Schultze, a substance obtained by heating starch with sulphuric acid up to the point of complete solution, neutralizing the acid, and cooling, when the a. is deposited in white flocks; probably soluble starch (granulose) freed from the investing starch cellulose.

AM'IDUM, n. Ger., *Kraftmehl* (1st def.). 1. An old name for starch flour. 2. Amidogen.

AMIM'IA, f. From *a* priv., and *μιμνῆσθαι*, imitation. Fr., *amimie*. Ger., *Amimie*. A form of aphasia consisting in inability to express one's self by signs and gestures.

AM'IMID(E). See **AMIDINE**.

AMINÆ'A. From *Aminæa*, a town from which a. is obtained. Anime resin.

AM'IN(E). From *ammonia*. Lat., *amina*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Amin*. A compound formed by the replacement of 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in ammonia by a basic radicle or radicles. The a's are divided into *monamines*, *diamines*, and *triamines* (with some more complex bodies termed *tetramines*, *pentamines*, etc., concerning which little is known), according as they derive from 1, 2, or 3 molecules of ammonia; also into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or all 3 of the hydrogen atoms in each ammonia molecule are replaced. Cf. **AMIDE** and **ALKALAMIDE**.

AMIN'ICUS. Amic.

AM'INOFORM. See **UROTROPIN**.

AM'INOL. A disinfectant preparation said to contain calcium hydrate, sodium chloride, and trimethylamine.

AMIS'ATIN(E). Fr., *amisatine*. Ger., *Amisatin*. One

of the products of the decomposition of isatine by ammonia, $C_{48}H_{39}N_{11}O_9$.

AMITO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *a* priv., and *μιτος*, a thread. Direct, or non-caryocinetic, cell division.

AMITOT'IC. Ger., *Amitotisch*. Pertaining to amitosis.

AMLIKÁ PÁNA (Sanser.). A preparation made by macerating tamarind pulp in water, straining, and adding black pepper, sugar, cloves, camphor, and cardamom. Used as a cooling draught and as an appetizer in debilitated conditions.

AMMA'NIA, f. See **AMMANIA**.

AMMAN'NIA, f. Fr., *ammanie*, *ammannie*. A genus of aquatic herbaceous plants of the *Lythraceae*.—**A. vesicatoria**. A species growing in damp places in the East Indies. All parts of the plant and particularly the leaves are acrid, and are used for blistering.

AM'MELID(E). From *ammonia* and *melamide*. Lat., *ammelidum*. Fr., *ammélide*. Ger., *Ammelid*. A base of the constitution $C_3N_4H_4O = C_3N_3(OH)_2(NH_2)$, formed from ammeline or its salts by the action of acids and alkalies, and from urea by heating.—**Ethyl a.** Fr., *éthyl-ammélide*. Ger., *Ammelid-Aethylster*. Ethyl amidocyanurate.—**Methyl a.** Fr., *méthyl-ammélide*. Ger., *Ammelid-Methylster*. Methyl amidocyanurate.

AM'MELIN(E). Lat., *ammelina*, *ammelinum*. Fr., *amméline*. Ger., *Ammelin*. A white crystalline body, $C_3H_5N_5O = C_3N_3(NH_2)_2(OH)$, derived from melamine by the action of acids and alkalies. It acts both as an acid and as a base, and forms salts with the acids.

AM'METER. From *Ampère* (q. v.), and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *am-mètre*. "An instrument for estimating the force of electric currents." See **AMPÈREMETER** and **MILLIAMPEREMETER**.

AM'MI, n. *Am'meos (-ios)*, or indecl. From *ἄμμι*, the *Ptychotis coptica*; according to some, from *ἀμῖς*, a urinal, because acting as a diuretic, but this is probably erroneous. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Ammei*. 1. Of the ancients, *Ptychotis coptica*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**A. majus**. Fr., *a. officinal*. Ger., *gemeiner (oder grosser) Ammei*. A species growing in Europe, North America, and western Asia, allied in appearance to dill. Its seeds have been used as a carminative and stimulant. They formed one of the four "lesser warm seeds."—**A. parvum foliis feniculi**. *Ptychotis fœniculifolia*.—**A. visnaga**. Fr., *herbe au cure-dents, cure-dents d'Espagne*. A species growing in southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. It is the *kellah* of the Arabians and furnishes *kellin*. The plant is used in Spain for making toothpicks; hence its French names. A tonic and astringent wash is made from the fruit; a decoction of the seeds is a feeble antipyretic, used in rheumatism, together with the local application of an ointment of the same, and in uric-acid lithiasis; and poultices are made from the leaves.—**A. vulgare**. See *A. majus*.

AM'MIC. A rare form of *ammoniac* (e. g., *sal a.* = *sal ammoniac*).

AM'MION, n. Gr., *ἄμμιον* (from *ἄμμος*, sand). Cinnamon in a sandlike condition; minium.

AM'MIOS, f. A genus of umbelliferous plants corresponding in part to *Ammi* or *Ptychotis*.—**A. muricata**. See **AMMI majus**.

AMMIS'MUS, m. From *ἄμμος*, sand. Treatment by means of sand baths.

AM'MIUM, n. See **AMMI**.

AMMO. An Ashantee plant, the juice of which is used as a vulnerary.

AMMOCHO'SIA, f. Fr., *ammoschie*. From *ἄμμος*, sand, and *χεῖν*, to pour. A bath of hot sand or salt, used for covering the body in order to induce diaphoresis or in order to dry the body after death.

AMMOL'ICUS. Fr., *ammolique*. Of or pertaining to ammoline; with the name of a radicle, a compound of ammoline with that radicle.

AM'MOLIN(E). Lat., *ammolina*, *ammolinum*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Ammolin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained from bone-oil; probably a mixture of lutidine and collidine.

AM'MON. Of Rose, a compound of anhydrous ammonia with an anhydride (e. g., carbamic acid).

AMMONÆMIA, f. See AMMONIEMIA.

AM'MONDISUL'PHONATE. Fr., *ammonio-disulfonate*. Ger., *Ammondisulfonat*. A salt of ammondisulphonic acid.

AM'MONDISULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ammonio-disulfonique*. Ger., *Ammondisulfonsäure*. A substance, $H_5S_2NO_6 = NH_3 : (SO_2.OH)_2$, formed by the combination of ammonia with 2 molecules of the acid residue $SO_2.OH$.

AMMO'NIA, f. From *sal ammoniacus*, which, according to some, was so named from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya, near which it used to be prepared from camel's dung. Fr., *ammoniaque*. Ger., *Ammoniak*. A colorless gas, NH_3 , of an extremely pungent, suffocative odor, and of strong alkaline taste and reaction, having a sp. gr. of 0.5893. It has been obtained in a liquid and solid state by the action of cold and pressure. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, one volume of the former solvent taking up 700 volumes of a. at the ordinary temperature and pressure. In its compounds it is found widely diffused in nature, and the gas is formed artificially in a variety of ways, the primitive method having been to extract it from decomposing urine. Aqueous a. has been known since the time of Raymond Lully, in the thirteenth century, but Priestley first isolated the gas in 1774. The name a. was given to it by Bergman in 1782. In ordinary parlance, the word a. means a solution of a. in water (aqueous a.). In composition, a. acts as a monacid base, neutralizing acids and forming crystalline salts, known as ammoniacal or ammonium salts. For the constitution of these salts, see under AMMONIUM.—**Acetas ammoniæ.** Ammonium acetate.—**Acetas ammoniæ aquosus** (seu *dilutus*, seu *liquidus*, seu *solutus*). See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**Acetas ammoniæ solutus concentratus.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetici concentratus* (under AMMONIUM).—**Acetas ammoniæ solutus dilutus.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**Albuminoid a.** The a. derivable from the albuminoid constituents of water, after the free a. existing in the latter has been removed in the process of chemical analysis.—**Alcohol ammoniæ anisatum.** See *Liquor AMMONII anisatus* (under AMMONIUM).—**Alcohol ammoniæ et guaiaci.** See *Tinctura GUAIACI ammoniata*.—**Alcoholic a.** Lat., *alkali ammoniacum vinosum*. Ger., *alkoholisches Ammoniak*. A solution of a. in alcohol.—**Aldehyde a.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A. acetate.** For this and other a. salts, see under AMMONIUM.—**A. and mercury muriate.** Mercury and ammonium chloride.—**A. aqua soluta.** See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**A. bihydrosulphate.** An old term for ammonium hydrosulphide, so called because, in the old notation, represented by a molecule of ammonia united with 2 molecules of hydrosulphuric acid, $NH_3.2HS$.—**A. carmin.** See under CARMIN.—**A. caustica.** See *Caustic a.*—**A. caustica liquida.** See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Ammonia acetas.** Ammonium acetate.—**Ammonia aqua, Ammonia aqua fortior.** See *Aqua ammoniæ* and *Aqua ammoniæ fortior*.—**Ammonia arsenias, Ammonia arsenis.** For these and similar Latin titles see AMMONII arsenias, AMMONII arsenis, etc. (under AMMONIUM).—**Ammonia benzoas.** Ammonium benzoate.—**Ammonia bromhydraz.** See *Bromhydraz ammoniæ*.—**Ammonia carbonas.** Ammonium carbonate (usually the sesquicarbonate). See also *Carbonas ammoniæ*.—**Ammonia carbonatis aqua.** See *Liquor AMMONII carbonici* (under AMMONIUM).—**Ammonia chlorhydraz.** See *Chlorhydraz ammoniæ*.—**Ammonia ferriocitras.** Iron and ammonium citrate.—**Ammonia ferriocitratras, Ammonia ferrotartras.**

Iron and ammonium tartrate.—**Ammonia hydrosulphuretum.** Ammonium hydrosulphide.—**Ammonia monocarbonas.** Normal ammonium carbonate.—**Ammonia murias.** Ammonium chloride.—**Ammonia nitras, Ammonia phosphas.** See AMMONIUM nitrate and AMMONIUM phosphate.—**Ammonia sesquicarbonas.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See AMMONIUM carbonate.—**Ammonia sesquicarbonas pyrooleosus.** See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum.—**Ammonia sesquicarbonas refinatus.** Refined ammonium sesquicarbonate.—**A. ferrocitrate, A. ferrotartrate.** See under AMMONIUM.—**A. hydriodate.** Lat., *ammonia hydriodas, iodhydraz ammoniæ*. Fr., *iodhydrate d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *Jodwasserstoff-Ammoniak*. Ammonium iodide; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. with hydriodic acid, $NH_3.HI$.—**A. hydrobromate, A. hydrobromide.** Lat., *hydrobromas* (seu *bromhydraz*) *ammonia*. Fr., *bromhydrate d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *Bromwasserstoff-Ammoniak*. Ammonium bromide; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. with hydrobromic acid; $NH_3.HBr$.—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochlorica, A. hydrochloride.** Lat., *ammonia hydrochloras, hydrochloras* (seu *chlorhydraz*) *ammonia*. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoff-Ammoniak*. Ammonium chloride; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. and hydrochloric acid; $NH_3.HCl$.—**A. hydrosulphate.** Lat., *hydrosulphas* (seu *hydrosulphuretum*) *ammonia*. Fr., *sulfhydrate* (ou *hydrosulfate*) *d'ammoniaque*. An old name for ammonium sulphide; so called because in the old system of notation it was represented by the formula $NH_3.HS$, or that of a. combined with hydrosulphuric acid. The ordinary a. hydrosulphate of the pharmacopœias is, however, ammonium hydrosulphide.—**A. liquida.** See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**A. muriata, A. muriate, A. muriatica.** Ammonium chloride.—**A. præparata.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate.—**A. pura, A. pura fluida, A. pura liquida.** Aqua ammoniæ.—**A. soap.** Ger., *Ammoniakseife*. A compound of a. with a fatty acid. See *Linimentum ammoniæ* and *A. soap*.—**A. subcarbonica.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate.—**A. water.** See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Anhydrous a.** Gaseous a.—**Aqua acetatis ammoniæ.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**Aqua ammoniæ.** Fr., *ammoniaque liquide officinale* (ou *du commerce*), *eau* (ou *hydrolé*, ou *liqueur*, ou *solution*) *d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *Ammoniakflüssigkeit*, *Actzammoniak*, *Salmiakgeist*. Syn.: *liquor ammoniæ*, *liquor ammonii caustici*, *a. liquida*, *solutio ammoniaci*, *a. aqua soluta*, *ammonium causticum solutum*, *lixivium ammoniacale* (seu *causticum*), *spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus*, *spirit of hartshorn*, *a. water*. A solution of a. in water, of different strengths in various pharmacopœias. Aqua ammoniæ, whether administered by inhalation of the ammoniacal fumes emitted from it, by the mouth, or by intravenous or hypodermic injection, acts as an energetic cardiac stimulant, and causes marked, although transitory, increase in the blood-pressure and rate of respiration. It is hence used in syncope and in depressed conditions of the system from any cause. It is also used internally as an antacid. Locally, it acts as a rubefacient, vesicant, or caustic, according to the degree of concentration of the preparation, and when taken internally, undiluted, acts as a corrosive poison. In very large doses it causes cardiac paralysis.—**Aqua ammoniæ acetatis.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.** Pure aqua ammoniæ.—**Aqua ammoniæ diluta.** Fr., *eau d'ammoniaque affaiblie*. A weak solution of a.—**Aqua ammoniæ fortior.** Fr., *eau d'ammoniaque forte*. Ger., *starker Salmiakgeist*. Stronger water of a., strong solution of a.—**Aqua ammoniæ puræ.** Pure aqua ammoniæ.—**Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ.** See *Liquor AMMONII carbonici* (under AMMONIUM).—**Aqua sulphureti ammoniæ.** See *Liquor fumans Boylii*.—**Aqueous a.** Lat.,

a. liquida, alcali ammoniacum aquosum. Fr., *ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *Salmiakgeist, Hirschhorngeist.* Solution of a., spirit of hartshorn. A solution of a. in water. Such a solution has the physical properties given under aqua ammoniæ, these properties varying with the amount of gas dissolved. Aqueous a. gives off ammoniacal gas at ordinary temperatures, and still more readily on heating. The a. contained in it is thought to be present in the form of ammonium hydroxide. —**Aromatic spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.* —**Benzoas ammoniæ.** Ammonium benzoate. —**Berthollet's neutral a. carbonate.** Ammonium bicarbonate. —**Bromhydras ammoniæ.** A. hydrobromate; ammonium bromide. —**Carbonas ammoniæ, Carbonas ammoniæ alcalinus, Carbonas ammoniæ crystallisatus, Carbonas ammoniæ incompletus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. —**Carbonas ammoniæ pyroanimalis.** See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum. —**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis liquidus.** See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI.* —**Carbonas ammoniæ pyrooleosus.** See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum. —**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus solutus.** See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI.* —**Carbonas ammoniæ solidus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. —**Carbonas ammoniæ solutus.** See *Liquor AMMONII carbonici* (under AMMONIUM). —**Carbonas ammoniæ superammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. —**Caustic a.** Lat., *a. caustica, alcali ammoniacum causticum.* Ger., *Aetzammoniak.* A watery solution of a. strong enough to produce vesication. See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.* —**Chlorhydras ammoniæ.** A. hydrochlorate; ammonium chloride. —**Chlorhydras ammoniæ depuratus.** Purified ammonium chloride. —**Citras ammoniæ.** Ammonium citrate. —**Compound a.** Fr., *ammoniaque composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Ammoniak.* Ammonia in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by one or more radicles. See AMIDE and AMINE. —**Empyreumatic sesquicarbonate of a.** See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum. —**Free a.** In water-analysis, the a. existing uncombined in the water as distinguished from the a. which is derivable from the nitrogenous ingredients of the latter (*albuminoid a.*). —**Hepitized a.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. —**Linimentum ammoniæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment ammoniacal* (ou *volatil*), *savon ammoniacal.* Ger., *flüchtiges Liniment, flüchtige Salbe.* Liniment of a., volatile liniment, a. soap. An emulsionized soap, made of a. water 3 parts and cotton-seed oil 7 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of a. water 1 fluid ounce, and olive oil 3 fluid ounces [Br. Ph.], or of a. water 1 part, poppy oil 1 part, and olive oil 3 parts [Ger. Ph.]. A. liniment contains from 2 to 3 per cent. by weight of a., and is used topically as a rubefacient, stimulant, and resolvent application. —**Liquor ammoniæ.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.* —**Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM). —**Liquor ammoniæ fortis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.* —**Mild a. carbonate.** Hydrated ammonium bicarbonate produced by exposure of the sesquicarbonate to the air. —**Oxy-a.** See HYDROXYLAMINE. —**Sapo ammoniæ** (oleosus). See *Linimentum ammoniæ.* —**Spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ.* —**Spirit of carbonate of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ carbonatis.* —**Spiritus ammoniæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *esprit*) *d'ammoniaque, liqueur d'ammoniaque vineuse.* Ger., *Ammoniakweingeist.* Spirit of a. An alcoholic solution of a. containing 10 per cent. by weight of the latter [U. S. Ph.]. A similar preparation containing variable amounts of a. is official in a number of formularies. —**Spiritus ammoniæ anisatus.** See *Liquor AMMONII anisatus* (under AMMONIUM). —**Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *esprit de Sylléus* (ou *volatil huileux et aromatique de Sylléus*), *esprit aromatique ammoniacal.* Ger., *aromatischer Ammoniakgeist.* Aromatic spirit of a., made by dissolving oil of lavender flowers and oil of pimenta

each 1 part, and oil of lemon 12 parts, in alcohol 700 parts, adding a solution of ammonium carbonate 40 parts in 100 parts of a. water and 140 parts of water, and bringing the whole by the addition of water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. contains in 140 fluid ounces the products of distillation of ammonium carbonate 8 oz., liquor ammoniæ fortior 4 fluid ounces, oil of nutmeg 4 fluid drachms, oil of lemon 6 fluid drachms, rectified spirit 120 fluid ounces, and water 60 fluid ounces. Similar preparations were formerly official in many pharmacopœias. Aromatic spirit of a. is a liquid, nearly colorless when first prepared, but gradually changing to a darker hue, having a pungent, aromatic, ammoniacal odor and aromatic taste. It is frequently used as an antacid and stimulant. —**Spiritus ammoniæ carbonatis.** An aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate containing 30 grains to the pint (? imperial). Cf. *Liquor AMMONII carbonici* (under AMMONIUM). —**Spiritus ammoniæ compositus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.* —**Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.** Fr., *ammoniaque alcoolique succinée, eau de Luce.* Ger., *bernsteinhaltiger Ammoniakgeist.* A preparation official in many pharmacopœias, made by adding oil of amber to spirit of a. —**Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat ammoniacal fétide.* Ger., *ammoniakalischer Stinkasantgeist.* Fœtid spirit of a., made by mixing 2 fluid ounces of stronger water of a. with the distillate from a mixture of 1½ ounce (avoid.) of asafœtida and 15 fluid ounces of rectified spirit, and bringing the whole up to 20 fluid ounces by the addition of rectified spirit. A preparation differing but slightly from this was formerly official in many pharmacopœias. —**Spiritus ammoniæ lactescens, Spiritus ammoniæ lacteus, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.* —**Spiritus ammoniæ volatilis fœtidus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus.* —**Stronger water of a., Strong solution of a.** See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.* —**Succinas ammoniæ pyrooleosus.** An impure ammonium succinate. —**Tinctura ammoniæ composita.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.* —**Volcanic a.** Ammonium carbonate produced in the process of manufacture of borax from sodium carbonate and boric acid.

AMMO'NIAC. Lat., *ammoniacum.* Fr., *a., ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniak.* 1. Ammonia (rare). 2. Ammoniacum, or gum a.

AMMO'NIAC. Lat., *ammoniacus.* Fr., *a., ammoniaque.* Ger., *ammoniakalisch.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temple of Jupiter Ammon or to ammonia. 2. Of or pertaining to the gum-resin ammoniacum. 3. A corruption for Armeniac.

AMMONI'ACA, f. 1. Ammonia. 2. Gum ammoniac.

AMMONI'ACAL. Lat., *ammoniacus, ammoniacalis.* Fr., *a.* Ger., *ammonikalisch.* Of or pertaining to ammonia, containing ammonia.

AMMONIACA'LIA, n. pl. Preparations containing ammonia or any of the salts of ammonium.

AMMONIACA'LIS. 1. Ammoniacal. 2. Of or pertaining to gum ammoniac.

AMMONIACAT'US. Ammoniated.

AMMONI'ACOGALBAN'ICUS. Containing ammoniacum and galbanum.

AMMONI'ACOMAGNE'SIAN. Fr., *ammoniaco-magnésien.* Containing ammonia and magnesia.

AMMONI'ACOMERCU'RIAL. Lat., *ammoniaco-mercureialis.* Fr., *ammoniaco-mercureiel.* 1. Containing ammonia and mercury. 2. Containing gum ammoniac and mercury.

AMMONI'ACOMU'RIATE. Lat., *ammoniaco-muriatis.* Fr., *ammoniaco-muriate.* An ammoniochloride.

AMMONI'ACON, n. From ἀμμωνιακόν. 1. Rock salt. 2. Gum ammoniac.

AMMONI'ACOSCILLIT'ICUS. Containing ammoniacum and squill.

AMMONI'ACUM, *n.* According to Dioscorides, the gum was so named from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya, near which it was obtained. Cf. **AMMONIA**. Fr., *ammoniaque*, *gomme ammoniac* (1st def.). Ger., *Ammoniak*, *Ammoniakgummi* (1st def.). 1. A gum-resinous exudation obtained, according to most authorities, from *Dorema a.* (*armeniaceum*), but, according to others, from species of *Heracleum*, *Ferula*, or other related genera. It is used internally in doses of 10 to 30 grains in chronic bronchitis attended with excessive secretion, and externally as a counterirritant. 2. Ammonia (*q. v.* for many compounds).—**Emplastrum ammoniaci** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de gomme ammoniac* (ou *fondant*, ou *résolutif*). Ger., *Ammoniakpflaster*. Ammoniac plaster, made by emulsifying 100 parts of gum ammoniac with 140 parts of dilute acetic acid, straining, and evaporating on a water-bath to a suitable consistence [U. S. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders purified gum ammoniac 30 parts, yellow wax 20 parts, purified galbanum 10 parts, purified pine resin and common turpentine each 20 parts.—**Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum ammoniaci cum mercurio**. Fr., *emplâtre mercuriel gommé*. A preparation made by emulsifying gum ammoniac 720 parts with acetic acid 1,000 parts, straining, evaporating on a water bath, and adding the product to a mixture of mercury 180 parts, olive oil 80 parts, and sublimed sulphur 1 part, previously triturated until the mercury is extinguished. Enough lead plaster is now added to make the whole weigh 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. In the Br. Ph., 3 ounces (198 parts) of mercury are mixed with olive oil 1 fluid drachm (8 parts) and sulphur 8 grains (1 part), and, after extinguishment of the metal, 12 ounces (793 parts) of melted gum ammoniac are added.—**Lac ammoniaci**. See *Mistura ammoniaci*.—**Mistura ammoniaci** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mixture* (ou *émulsion*) *de gomme ammoniac*. Ger., *Ammoniakmilch*. Ammoniac mixture milk of ammoniac, made by rubbing up gum ammoniac with water until a milky emulsion is formed, and then straining. The U. S. Ph. directs 4 per cent. and the Br. Ph. 3 per cent. by weight of a.—**Sal a.** See the major list.—**Sal volatile ammoniaci volatil**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate.

AMMONI'ACUS. 1. Of or pertaining to ammonia. 2. Of or pertaining to ammoniac.

AMMONIÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ammonia*, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *ammonémie*, *intoxication ammoniacale*. Ger., *Ammonämie*. A condition, consequent upon extravasation or retention of urine, in which the blood is supposed to be poisoned by ammonium carbonate set free by decomposition of the retained urea. Its chief symptoms are anorexia, nausea, and vomiting; a coated tongue, which in severe cases becomes dry and of a dark-red color; sometimes obstinate constipation, more usually diarrhœa with frequent and copious watery stools; a cold, clammy surface with normal or subnormal body temperature and small, frequent pulse; ammoniacal exhalations from the lungs and skin; and grave cerebral symptoms, soon terminating in fatal cases in coma. The affection is sometimes associated with uræmia, from which, however, it is totally different in pathology, and was thought by Frerichs to be the cause of puerperal eclampsia.

AMMONIAM'ETER. From *ammonia*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ammonimètre*. An instrument for determining the strength of a solution of ammonia, either by ascertaining the density of the solution or the amount of an acid solution of standard strength required for its neutralization. Bobier's a. for estimating the amount of nitrogen present in a mixture of organic compounds is based upon the latter principle, the nitrogen being first converted into ammonia and the latter then estimated in this way.

AMMO'NIATE. Fr., *a.* See **AMMONIURET**.

AMMO'NIATED. Lat., *ammoniat*. Fr., *ammonié*, *ammoniacé*. Combined or mixed with ammonia or ammonium.

AMMONIA'TOÆTHE'REUS. From *ammoniat* and *æthereus*. Containing ether and ammonia.

AMMONIA'TOCAMPHORA'TUS. Containing ammonia and camphor.

AMMONIA'TOOPIA'TUS. Containing ammonia and opium.

AMMONIA'TOSTIBIA'TUS. Fr., *ammoniaco-stibié*. Containing ammonia and antimony.

AMMONIA'TOSULPHU'RICUS. Containing ammonia and sulphur.

AMMONIA'TUS. Ammoniated.

AMMON'IC. Lat., *ammonicus*. Fr., *ammonique*. Ger., *ammonikalisch*, *ammonisch*. Ammoniacal.

AMMON'ICOFE'R'ICUS. Fr., *ammonico-ferrique*. Containing ammonium and iron.

AMMON'ICUS. Ammonic.

AM'MONID(E). See **AMMONIURET**.

AMMONIF'ERUS. From *ammoniacum* and *ferre*, to bear. Producing ammoniacum.

AMMONIM'ETER. Lat., *ammonimetrum*. Fr., *ammonimètre*. An ammoniometer.

AMMO'NIOALUMIN'IC. Containing ammonium and aluminium.

AMMO'NIOANISA'TUS. Containing ammonium and anise.

AMMO'NIOCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *ammonio-chloridum*. Fr., *ammonio-chlorure*. Ger., *Ammoniochlorür*. A compound of chlorine with ammonium and another base.

AMMO'NIOCHRO'MIC. Lat., *ammoniochromicus*. Fr., *ammonio-chromique*. Containing ammonium and chromium.

AMMO'NIOCIT'RATE. Lat., *ammoniocitras*. Fr., *a-c.* A compound of citric acid with ammonium and another base.

AMMO'NIOCU'PRIC. Lat., *ammoniocupricus*. Fr., *ammonio-cuprique*, *ammonio-cuivrique*. Containing ammonium and copper.

AMMO'NIOFE'R'IC. Lat., *ammonioferrieus*. Fr., *ammonio-ferrique*. Containing ammonium and iron (acting as a trivalent or quadrivalent ferric radicle).

AMMO'NIOFE'ROUS. Lat., *ammonioferrosus*. Fr., *ammonio-ferreux*. Containing ammonium and iron (acting as a bivalent radicle).

AMMO'NIOKA'LICUS. See **AMMONIOPOTASSIC**.

AMMO'NIOMAGNE'SIAN, **AMMO'NIOMAGNE'SIC**. Lat., *ammoniomagnesiacus*. Fr., *ammonio-magnésien*, *ammonio-magnésique*. Containing ammonium and magnesium.

AMMO'NIOMANGANE'SIC, **AMMO'NIOMANGAN'IC**. Lat., *ammoniomanganicus*. Fr., *ammonio-manganique*, *ammonio-manganésique*. Containing ammonium and manganese (acting as a trivalent or quadrivalent—manganic—radicle).

AMMO'NIOMERCU'RIC. Lat., *ammoniomercuricus*. Fr., *ammonio-mercure*. Containing ammonium and mercury (acting as a bivalent radicle).

AMMONIOM'ETER. Lat., *ammoniometrum*. See **AMMONIAMETER**.

AMMONIOM'ETRY. The quantitative estimation of ammonia by means of the ammoniometer.

AMMO'NIONA'TRICUS. See **AMMONIOSODIC**.

AMMO'NIONI'TRATE. Lat., *ammonionitras*. Fr., *a-n.* A compound of nitric acid with ammonium and another base.

AMMO'NIONITROM'ETRY. From *ammonia*, *nitrogen*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A method of analysis for determining separately the amount of ammonia, organic nitrogen, and nitric acid contained in a mixture of substances.

AMMO'NIOPALLAD'IC. Lat., *ammoniopalladicus*. Fr.,

ammonio-palladique. Containing ammonium and palladium (acting as a quadrivalent radicle).

AMMO'NIOPALLADIOUS. From *ammonium* and *palladius*. Lat., *ammoniopalladiosus*. Fr., *ammonio-palladioux*. Containing ammonium and palladium (acting as a bivalent radicle).

AMMO'NIOPLATINIC. Lat., *ammonioplatinicus*. Fr., *ammonio-platinique*. Containing ammonium and platinum (acting as a quadrivalent radicle).

AMMO'NIOPLATINOUS. Lat., *ammonioplatinus*. Fr., *ammonio-platineux*. Containing ammonium and platinum (acting as a bivalent radicle).

AMMO'NIOPOTASSIC. Lat., *ammoniopotassicus*, *ammonio-kalicus*. Fr., *ammonio-potassique*. Containing ammonium and potassium.

AMMONIORRHŒA, f. From *ammonium*, and *ρῑν*, to flow. Fr., *ammoniorrhée*. Ger., *Ammoniorrhöe*. The excretion of ammonia or of an ammoniacal salt either by the urine or by the sweat.

AMMO'NIOSODIC. Lat., *ammoniosodicus*, *ammonio-natricus*. Fr., *ammonio-sodique*. Containing ammonium and sodium.

AMMO'NIOSULPHATE. Lat., *ammoniosulphas*. Fr., *ammonio-sulfate*. A compound of sulphuric acid with ammonium and another base.

AMMO'NIOSULPHITE. Lat., *ammoniosulphis*. Fr., *ammonio-sulfite*. A compound of sulphurous acid with ammonium and another base.

AMMO'NIOTARTRATE. Lat., *ammoniotartas*. Fr., *ammonio-tartrate*. A compound of tartaric acid with ammonium and another base.

AMMONITE. From *ἀμμος*, sand. A calcareous stone (of which a number of species are described) formed of rounded granules agglutinated together, formerly used as a sudorific, cordial, and alexeteric.

AMMONIUM, n. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* A hypothetical univalent radicle, NH_4 , supposed to be contained in ammoniacal salts. Compounds of ammonia with acids, which were formerly believed to be constituted by the direct union of the former and the latter, and to have, accordingly, the general formula $(\text{NH}_3)_n\text{H}_n\text{R}_n$ (where H_nR_n is a *n*-basic acid and R_n is an acid radicle of the quantivalence *n*), are now considered to be formed from the acid by the substitution of the radicle *a.* for the acid hydrogen, and to have consequently the general formula $(\text{NH}_4)_n.\text{R}_n$. From this point of view, ammoniacal salts are constructed precisely like the metallic salts, the radicle *a.* acting like a metal such as potassium. These salts are, in fact, isomorphous with those of potassium. It has even been thought that *a.* actually existed by itself in the metallic state, especially in the form of its amalgam with mercury, but this belief is now generally held to be erroneous. The same theory of constitution holds for the salts of the compound ammonias (amines and alkaloids). Thus, the so-called hydrochloride of ethylamine, $\text{NH}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5).\text{HCl}$, is also regarded as the chloride of ethylammonium, $\text{NH}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5).\text{Cl}$. In abbreviated nomenclature, *a.* is often denoted by the symbol *Am*. Molecular weight, 18; density, 9.—**Acetyl a.** See **ALDEHYDAMMONIA**.—**Acid a. acetate**, **Acid a. arsenate**, etc. See *A. acetate*, *A. arsenate*, etc.—**Acid a. chromate**. Ger., *saures chromsaures A.* See *A. dichromate*.—**Acid a. fluoride**. See under *A. fluoride*.—**Ammonii acetas**. See *A. acetate*.—**Ammonii arsenias**. See *A. arsenate*.—**Ammonii arsenis**. See *A. arsenite*.—**Ammonii benzoas**. See *A. benzoate*.—**Ammonii bicarbonas**. *A. bicarbonate*. See *A. carbonate*.—**Ammonii biehoras**. See *A. dichromate*.—**Ammonii bitartras**. *A. bitartrate*. See *A. tartrate*.—**Ammonii boras**. See *A. borate*.—**Ammonii brometum**, **Ammonii bromidum**, **Ammonii bromuretum**. See *A. bromide*.—**Ammonii carbonas**. *A. sesquicarbonate*. See *A. carbonate*.—**Ammonii carbonas pyrooleosus**. See *A. carbonium pyrooleosum*.—**Ammonii caustici liquor**. See *Aqua*

AMMONIÆ (under **AMMONIA**).—**Ammonii chloretum**, **Ammonii chloridum**. *A. chloride*.—**Ammonii chloridum purificatum**. Fr., *chlorure d'a. pur.* Ger., *reiner* (oder gereinigter) *Salzniak*. *A. chloride* purified for medicinal use. See *A. chloride*.—**Ammonii chloruretum**. See *A. chloride*.—**Ammonii chromas**. See *A. chromate*.—**Ammonii citras**. *Normal a. citrate*.—**Ammonii cyanidum**. See *A. cyanide*.—**Ammonii et aluminii sulphas**. *Ammonia alum*.—**Ammonii et bismuthi citras**. See *BISMUTH* and *A. citrate*.—**Ammonii et cupri sulphas**. *Copper and a. sulphate*.—**Ammonii et ferri chloridum**. *Iron and a. chloride*.—**Ammonii et ferri citras**. *Iron and a. citrate*.—**Ammonii et ferri sulphas**. *Iron and a. sulphate*.—**Ammonii et ferri tartras**. *Iron and a. tartrate*.—**Ammonii et magnesi sulphas**. *Magnesium and a. sulphate*.—**Ammonii et potassii sulphas**. *A. and potassium sulphate*.—**Ammonii et potassii tartras**. *Potassium and a. tartrate*.—**Ammonii et sodii phosphas**. *A. and sodium phosphate*.—**Ammonii et sodii sulphas**. *A. and sodium sulphate*.—**Ammonii ferrocyanidum**. See *A. ferrocyanide*.—**Ammonii formias**. See *A. formate*.—**Ammonii hydras**. See *A. hydrate*.—**Ammonii hydriodas**, **Ammonii hydrobromas**, **Ammonii hydrochloras**, **Ammonii hydrosulphuretum**. See *A. hydriodate*, *A. hydrobromide*, *A. hydrochloride*, and *A. hydrosulphide*.—**Ammonii hyposulphis**. See *A. thiosulphate*.—**Ammonii iodas**. See *A. iodate*.—**Ammonii iodetum**, **Ammonii iodidum**, **Ammonii ioduretum**. See *A. iodide*.—**Ammonii lactas**. See *A. lactate*.—**Ammonii molybdas**. See *A. molybdate*.—**Ammonii murias**. See *A. chloride*.—**Ammonii nitras**. See *A. nitrate*.—**Ammonii nitris**. See *A. nitrite*.—**Ammonii nitrosulphas**. See *A. nitrosulphate*.—**Ammonii oxalas**. See *A. oxalate*.—**Ammonii oxidum**, **Ammonii oxydum**. See *A. oxide*.—**Ammonii permanganas**. See *A. permanganate*.—**Ammonii phosphas**. See *A. phosphate*.—**Ammonii phosphomolybdas**. See *A. phosphomolybdate*.—**Ammonii picras**. See *A. picrate*.—**Ammonii præparata**. Preparations of *a.* and its compounds.—**Ammonii sesquicarbonas**. *A. sesquicarbonate*.—**Ammonii succinas**. See *A. succinate*.—**Ammonii sulphas**. See *A. sulphate*.—**Ammonii sulphidum**. See *A. sulphide*.—**Ammonii sulphis**. See *A. sulphite*.—**Ammonii sulphocarbonas**. See *A. sulphocarbonate*.—**Ammonii sulphuretum**. See *A. sulphide*.—**Ammonii tartras**. See *A. tartrate*.—**Ammonii tungstas**. See *A. tungstate*.—**Ammonii uras**. See *A. urate*.—**Ammonii valerianas**. See *A. valerianate*.—**A. acetate**. Lat., *ammonii acetas*, *a. aceticum* (seu *acetatum*). Fr., *acétate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *essigsäures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). A compound of *a.* with acetic acid. *Normal* or *neutral a. acetate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2.\text{NH}_4$, is a white odorless substance obtained by saturating glacial acetic acid with dry ammonia. It is contained in the liquor ammonii acetatis. *Acid a. acetate*, *a. diacetate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2.\text{NH}_4.\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, is a white crystalline substance obtained by heating *a. chloride* with potassium acetate, or a radiated crystalline mass obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of the normal acetate. Its crystals are in reaction and deliquesce rapidly in the air. *A. sesquiacetate*, $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2.\text{NH}_4.3\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs under the form of acicular crystals.—**A. aceticum liquidum**, **A. aceticum solutum**. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**A. aceticum solutum concentratum**. See *Liquor ammonii acetici concentratus*.—**A. aceticum solutum dilutum**. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**A. aconitate**. Fr., *aconitate d'a.* Ger., *aconitsäures A.* A salt formed by the combination of aconitic acid with *a.* Three different aconitates of *a.* are known.—**A. adipate**. Fr., *adipate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *adipinsäures A.* A salt of *a.* and adipic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2.\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$.—**A. aeratum**. *A. carbonate*.—**A. aldehyde**. A compound of *a.* and aldehyde; aldehydammonia.—**A. aldol**. A substitution compound of *a.* and

aldol, $C_4H_7(NH_4)O_2 = C_4H_{11}NO_2$.—**A. alum.** See under ALUM.—**A. aluminium alum.** Ammonia alum. See ALUM.—**A. aluminosulfuricum.** Aluminium and a sulphate; ammonia alum. See ALUM.—**A. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumamalgam.* An alloy of the hypothetical metal a. with mercury. It is produced by the action of a galvanic current upon metallic mercury and a salt of a., and forms a frothy mass, which, however, is usually regarded as a mere shell of mercury puffed up by ammoniacal gas.—**A. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate d'a.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures A.* A compound, $NH_2(SO_2.ONH_4)$, forming deliquescent tabular crystals.—**A. amylxanthate.** A salt of the composition $CS_2O.C_5H_{11}.NH_4$.—**A. and aluminium sulphate.** Ammonia-alum. See ALUM.—**A. and barium arsenate.** See under BARIUM.—**A. and bismuth citrate.** See under BISMUTH.—**A. and calcium arsenate.** See under CALCIUM.—**A. and chromium sulphate.** See under CHROMIUM.—**A. and copper sulphate.** See under COPPER.—**A. and gold chloride.** See *A. chloraurate*.—**A. and gold cyanide.** See *A. aurocyanide* and *A. aurocyanide*.—**A. and hydrogen fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a. et d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Fluorwasserstoff-A.* See *A. fluoride*.—**A. and hydrogen sulphide, A. and hydrogen sulphuret.** A. hydrosulphide.—**A. and indium sulphate.** See under INDIUM.—**A. and iridium bromide, A. and iridium chloride.** See *A. iridiobromide, A. iridichloride, and A. iridochloride*.—**A. and iron arsenate, A. and iron chloride, A. and iron citrate, A. and iron sulphate, A. and iron tartrate.** See under IRON.—**A. and magnesium arsenate, A. and magnesium chloride, A. and magnesium phosphate, A. and magnesium sulpharsenate (thioarsenate), A. and magnesium sulphate.** See under MAGNESIUM.—**A. and manganese arsenate.** See under MANGANESE.—**A. and mercury chloride.** See under MERCURY.—**A. and nickel sulphate.** See under NICKEL.—**A. and osmium chloride.** See *A. osmichloride* and *A. osmiochloride*.—**A. and palladium chloride.** See *A. palladiochloride* and *A. palladichloride*.—**A. and platinum chloride.** See *A. platinochloride* and *A. platinichloride*.—**A. and platinum sulphyocyanide, A. and platinum thiocyanate.** Fr., *sulfocyanure* (ou *sulfocyanate, ou thiocyanate*) *d'a. et de platine.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinsulfocyanür.* A compound of a. and platinum with thiocyanic acid, formed by decomposing a platinochloride with an alkaline thiocyanate.—**A. and potassium ferrocyanide.** Fr., *ferrocyanure d'a. et de potassium.* Ger., *Ammoniumkaliumferrocyanür.* A substance forming yellow prismatic crystals, $(NH_4)_2K_6(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2$, produced by the action of reducing agents upon a solution of potassium ferricyanide in ammonia.—**A. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii et potassii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de potassium* (ou *d'ammoniaque et de potasse*). Ger., *schwefelsaures Ammoniak-Kali, Kaliumammoniumsulfat.* The compound NH_4KSO_4 .—**A. and potassium tartrate.** See under POTASSIUM.—**A. and sodium arsenate.** See under SODIUM.—**A. and sodium phosphate.** Lat., *ammonii et sodii phosphas, phosphas ammonico-sodicus.* Fr., *phosphate d'a. et de sodium* (ou *de soude et d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *phosphorsaures Ammoniak-Natron, Natriumammoniumphosphat.* A compound of a. and sodium with phosphoric acid.—**A. and sodium sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii et sodii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de sodium* (ou *d'ammoniaque et de soude*). Ger., *schwefelsaures Ammoniak-Natron, Natriumammoniumsulfat.* The compound $NH_4NaSO_4 + 2H_2O$.—**A. and sodium sulpharsenate (thioarsenate).** See under SODIUM.—**A. and strontium arsenate.** See under STRONTIUM.—**A. and vinyl oxide.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A. anisate.** Fr., *anisate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *anissaures A.* A salt of a. and anisic acid, $C_8H_7(NH_4)O_3$.—**A. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *antimonsaures A.* A salt of a. and antimonie acid, $Sb_2O_5.(NH_4)_2O$

+ $2H_2O$ or $NH_4SbO_3 + H_2O$. Cf. *A. pyrantimonate*.—**A. aquosum.** Aqua ammoniæ.—**A. arsenate.** Lat., *ammonii arsenias, a. arsenicum, a. arsenicicum.* Fr., *arséniate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *arsensaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). A compound of a. and arsenic acid.—**A. arsenicicum.** See *A. arsenate*.—**A. arsenicicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii arsenici*.—**A. arsenite.** Lat., *ammonii arsenis, a. arseniosum.* Fr., *arsénite d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *arsenigsaures A.* A salt of a. and arsenious acid, NH_4AsO_2 or $(NH_4)_2O.As_2O_3$ [Pasteur], $(NH_4)_4As_2O_5$ or $2(NH_4)_2O.As_2O_3$ [Stein], produced by pouring very strong aqueous ammonia upon arsenious oxide.—**A. arsenomolybdate.** Fr., *arsénio-molybdate d'a.* A yellow precipitate formed by adding arsenic acid to a solution of a. molybdate and heating to $100^\circ C$.—**A. aspartate.** Fr., *aspartate d'a.* Ger., *asparaginsaures A.* A compound of a. and aspartic acid, $C_4H_{13}N_3O_4 = C_2H_3(NH_2)(CO.ONH_4)_2$. Cf. ASPARTIC ACID.—**A. auricyanide.** Fr., *auricyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumgoldcyanid.* A crystalline substance, $NH_4.Au(CN)_4 + 2H_2O$.—**A. aurocyanide.** Fr., *aurocyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumgoldcyanür.* A crystalline substance, $NH_4.Au(CN)_2$.—**A. base.** Ger., *Ammoniumbase, Ammoniakbase.* A base imagined to be derived from a. by the substitution of radicles for the hydrogen of the latter, forming compounds of a structure similar to that of the a. compounds. See *A.*—**A. benzoate.** Lat., *ammonii benzoas, ammoniæ benzoas, benzoas ammonicus, a. benzoicum.* Fr., *benzoate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *benzoesaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumbenzoat.* A substance, $NH_4.C_7H_5O_2$, forming thin, white, laminar crystals, of an odor resembling that of benzoic acid and a bitter saline taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used in medicine for the same purposes as benzoic acid.—**A. benzoicum solutum.** A preparation made by dissolving benzoic acid 2 oz. and a. carbonate 1 oz. in a pint of distilled water.—**A. biborate.** See *A. pyroborate*.—**A. bicarbonate.** Lat., *ammonii bicarbonas, a. bicarbonicum, ammoniæ bicarbonas.* Fr., *bicarbonate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *doppeltkohlenaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumbicarbonat.* See *A. carbonate*.—**A. bichromate, A. bichromicum.** See *A. dichromate*.—**A. binacetate.** Acid a. acetate. See *A. acetate*.—**A. binarsenate.** Diammonie arsenate. See *A. arsenate*.—**A. binoxalate.** See *A. oxalate*.—**A. bisulphide.** See *A. disulphide*.—**A. bitartrate.** Lat., *ammonii bitartas, a. bitartaricum.* Fr., *bitartrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *doppeltweinsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). Acid a. tartrate. See *A. tartrate*.—**A. biwolframicum.** A tungstate.—**A. borate.** Lat., *ammonii boras, a. boricum* (seu *boracicum*). Fr., *borate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *borsaures A., Ammoniumborat.* A compound of a. and boric acid. See *A. pyroborate*.—**A. borocitrate.** Fr., *borocitrate d'a.* The monoborocitrate of a. is a substance of the composition $NH_4.C_6H_7O_7.HBO_2$.—**A. borodisalicylate.** Fr., *boro-disalicylate d'a.* A compound of a. with boric and salicylic acids, closely resembling sodium borodisalicylate.—**A. borofluoride.** A compound of a. with boric acid and fluorine; an antiseptic.—**A. bromate.** Fr., *bromate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *bromsaures A., Ammoniumbromat.* A substance, $NH_4.BrO_3$, forming white acicular or granular crystals, which tend to explode spontaneously when dry.—**A. bromatum, A. bromide.** Lat., *ammonii bromidum* (seu *brometum, seu bromuretum*), *a. bromatum, a. bromuretum, bromuretum ammonicum.* Fr., *bromure d'a., bromhydrate d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *Bromammonium, Ammoniumbromid.* A substance, NH_4Br , forming colorless crystals, or a white granular powder, having a sharp saline taste, very soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether. It has the same therapeutic uses as the

bromides in general, being employed as an anodyne and hypnotic and in the treatment of epilepsy. See also *A. tribromide*.—**A. camphorate**. Fr., *camphorate d'a.* Ger., *camphersaures A.* A crystalline compound of a. and camphoric acid, obtained by neutralizing the latter with stronger water of ammonia. It has been used as a sedative in doses of from 5 to 10 grains.—**A. cantharidate**. Fr., *cantharidate d'a.* Ger., *cantharidinsaures A.* A compound of a. and cantharidin; a crystalline substance generated spontaneously in cantharides on exposure to moisture, soluble in chloroform and in acetic ether. It has vesicating properties.—**A. carbamate**. Fr., *carbamate d'a.* Ger., *carbaminsaures A.* A salt of a. and carbamic acid, $\text{CN}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 = \text{CO.NH}_2.\text{ONH}_4$.—**A. carbazotate**. See *A. picate*.—**A. carbonate**. Lat., *ammonii carbonas*, *ammonie carbonas*, *a. carbonicum*, *carbonas ammonicus*, *carbonas ammoniæ*. Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *kohlensaures Ammoniak* (oder *A.*), *Ammoniumcarbonat*, *flüchtiges Laugensalz*. A compound of a. and carbonic acid. Normal, or neutral, *a. carbonate*, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, a very unstable substance, occurring either as a crystalline powder or tabular crystals, is formed by saturating a solution of a. sesquicarbonate with ammonia. It is readily soluble in water. It was the ammoniac carbonas of some of the older pharmacopœias. *Acid a. carbonate*, *hydric ammonic carbonate*, *a. bicarbonate*, $\text{NH}_4.\text{HCO}_3$, occurs native in beds of guano, and is formed from the other carbonates of a. by exposing them to the air. It forms hard prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. In aqueous solution it undergoes slow spontaneous decomposition with evolution of carbon dioxide. *A. sesquicarbonate*—Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammonie*) *sesquicarbonas*, *a. subcarbonicum*, *sesquicarbonas ammonicus*, *supericarbonas ammonicus*; Fr., *sesquicarbonate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*); Ger., *anderthalbkohlensaures A.*—also called *salt of hartshorn*, *concrete volatile alkali*, and *sal volatile*, is the a. carbonate of the pharmacopœias. It is prepared by heating a. chloride or sulphate with calcium carbonate. It forms a white, translucent, fibrous mass, usually covered with an opaque white layer of acid a. carbonate, and having a strong ammoniacal odor and pungent caustic taste. Its composition varies somewhat, approximating usually to that of a mixture of 1 molecule of the normal carbonate and 2 molecules of the acid carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 + 2(\text{NH}_4.\text{HCO}_3)$ [Fr. Cod.], or to a mixture of 1 or 2 molecules of the acid carbonate with 1 molecule of a. carbonate, $2(\text{NH}_4.\text{HCO}_3) + \text{CO.NH}_2.\text{ONH}_4$, or $\text{NH}_4.\text{HCO}_3 + \text{CO.NH}_2.\text{ONH}_4$. The latter is the formula adopted by the U. S. Ph. A. sesquicarbonate is soluble in 4 parts of water and partially soluble in alcohol, the acid carbonate remaining undissolved. It is much used in depressed states of the system, as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant, either by inhalation of the ammoniacal fumes (see *Smelling SALTS*) or internally administered. It is particularly used as an expectorant in pulmonary and bronchial disease when the bronchial muscles act feebly and the bronchial secretion is viscid. See also *A. carbonicum pyrooleosum* and *Liquor ammonii carbonici*.—**A. carbonicum**. 1. A sesquicarbonate. See *A. carbonate*. 2. A test solution consisting of 1 part of a. sesquicarbonate dissolved in ammonia water 1 part and water 3 parts. Cf. *Solution of carbonate of a.*—**A. carbonicum purum**. Purified a. sesquicarbonate.—**A. carbonicum pyrooleosum**. Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque huileux concret* (ou *pyro-huileux*), *sel de corne de cerf*. Ger., *brenzlich-kohlensaures A.* A preparation official in several European pharmacopœias, consisting of a. sesquicarbonate mixed with animal oil, formed either as a raw product by the dry distillation of animal matter (horns, hides, hoofs, urine, vipers, earthworms, etc.), or prepared by the direct addition of an ethereal solution of Dippel's animal oil to the sesquicarbonate.

—**A. carbonicum pyrooleosum liquidum**. A solution of a. carbonicum pyrooleosum in 4.5 to 6 parts of distilled water.—**A. carbonicum siccum**. A sesquicarbonate. See *A. carbonate*.—**A. carbonicum solum**. See *Liquor ammonii carbonici*.—**A. causticum**. A causticum solum. See *Aqua AMMONIÆ* (under AMMONIA).—**A. causticum solum fortius**. See *Aqua AMMONIÆ fortior* (under AMMONIA).—**A. causticum spiritu solum**. See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ* (under AMMONIA).—**A. chlorate**. Fr., *chlorate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorsaures A.* A substance, $\text{NH}_4.\text{ClO}_3$, forming colorless prismatic or acicular crystals, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, which frequently explode spontaneously when dry, and also explode on heating.—**A. chloratum**. 1. A chloride. 2. A test solution of a. chloride, consisting of 1 part of the latter dissolved in 9 parts of water. Cf. *Solution of chloride of a.*—**A. chloratum crudum**. Crude or commercial a. chloride.—**A. chloratum depuratum**. Purified a. chloride.—**A. chloratum depuratum solum**. Ger., *reine Chlorammoniumlösung*. A test solution consisting of 1 part of a. chloride dissolved in 4 parts of distilled water. Cf. *Solution of chloride of a.*—**A. chloratum ferratum**, **A. chloratum martiale**, **A. chloratum martiatum**. Iron and a. chloride.—**A. chloroaurate**. Fr., *chloro-aurate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chorgoldsaures A.* A compound of a. chloride with auric chloride or of a. with chlorauric acid.—**A. chloricum**. See *A. chlorate*.—**A. chloride**. Lat., *ammonii chloridum*, *A. chloratum*, *A. muriaticum*, *chloruretum ammonicum*, *chlorhydras ammonie*. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque*, *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Chlorammonium*, *Ammoniumchlorid*, *Salmiak*. Sal ammoniac, NH_4Cl , found native in many volcanic regions and in small quantities in sea water; and formed artificially by the direct combination of ammonia and hydrochloric acid gas, or by distilling a mixture of sodium chloride and a. sulphate. It is used in medicine like the other a. salts, and particularly in bronchitis, hepatic affections, neuralgiae of various sorts, and muscular rheumatism.—**A. chloroplatinate**. Fr., *chloro-platinate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorplatinsaures A.* See *A. platinichloride*.—**A. chloroplatinite**. See *A. platinochloride*.—**A. chlorostannate**. Fr., *chloro-stannate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorzininsaures A.* A substance forming octaedral crystals of the composition $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}.\text{SnCl}_4$.—**A. chromate**. Lat., *ammonii chromas*, *a. chromicum*. Fr., *chromate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chromsaures A.* A body forming lemon-colored acicular crystals, readily soluble in water, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4$.—**A. chrome alum**. See CHROMIUM and a. sulphate.—**A. chromicum**. See *A. chromate*.—**A. citrate**. Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammonie*) *citras*, *a. citricum*. Fr., *citrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *citronensaures A.*, *Ammoniumcitrat*. A salt of a. and citric acid. Normal or neutral a. citrate, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$, is formed extemporaneously in the liquor ammonii citratis of the Br. Ph.—**A. citricum**. See *A. citrate*.—**A. citricum solum**. See *Liquor ammonii citratis*.—**A. cupricosulphuricum**, **A. cuprosulphate**. Copper and a. sulphate.—**A. cyanate**. Fr., *cyanate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *cyansaures A.* A snow-white, microcrystalline substance, $\text{CN}_2\text{OH}_4 = \text{NH}_4 - \text{O} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$, produced by heating perfectly dry ammoniacal gas and gaseous cyanic acid in a balloon.—**A. cyanatum**. See *A. cyanide*.—**A. cyanaurate**. Fr., *cyanaurate d'a.* Ger., *cyangoldsaures A.* See *A. auricyanide*.—**A. cyanide**. Lat., *ammonii cyanidum*, *A. cyanatum*. Fr., *cyanure d'a.* Ger., *Cyanammonium*, *Ammoniumcyanid*. A substance, $\text{CN}_2\text{H}_2 = \text{NH}_4 - \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$, formed by the action of potassium cyanide upon a. chloride by the passage of ammoniacal gas over heated charcoal, and by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic compounds as occurs in the processes of gas manufacture. It is very poisonous.

—**A. diacetate**. Fr., *diacétate* (ou *biacétate*) d'a. (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *doppeltessigsäures A.*, *Ammoniumdiacetat*. See *A. acetate*.—**A. diborocitrate**. Fr., *diborocitrate d'a.* A substance of the composition $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{BO}_3$.—**A. dichromate**. Lat., *ammonii bichromas*, *bichromas ammonicus*, *a. bichromicum*. Fr., *bichromate d'ammoniaque* (ou d'a.). Ger., *doppeltchromsaures A.*, *Ammoniumbichromat*. *A. bichromate*, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$.—**A. dimolybdate**. Fr., *dimolybdate d'a.* A white microcrystalline powder, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7$.—**A. diphosphate**. Fr., *diphosphate d'a.* See *A. pyrophosphate*.—**A. disulpharsenate**. Fr., *disulfarséniate d'a.* See *A. pyrothioarsenate*.—**A. disulphide**. Fr., *bisulfure* (ou *disulfure*) d'a., *monohydrosulfate d'ammoniaque monosulfuré*. Ger., *Ammoniumdisulfid*. A substance of the composition $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2$.—**A. dithioarsenate**. See *A. pyrothioarsenate*.—**A. dithionate**. Fr., *dithionate d'a.* Ger., *dithionsaures A.* A substance forming colorless crystals, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. embelate**. The a. salt of embellic acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{NH}_4$. It has been used as a remedy for tapeworm.—**A. empyreumaticum succinicum**. Ger., *bernsteinhaltiges Hirschhornsalz*. See *Succinas AMMONIÆ pyrooleosus* (under AMMONIA).—**A. euchroate**. Fr., *euchroate d'a.* Ger., *euchromsaures A.* A substance of the composition $\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8 = (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$.—**A. ferratum**, **A. ferrioc-muriatum**. Iron and ammonium chloride.—**A. ferrocyanide**. Lat., *ammonii ferrocyanidum*, *a. ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumeisencyanür*, *Ferrocyanammonium*. A substance, $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{N}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, isomorphous with potassium ferrocyanide.—**A. ferromuriaticum**. Iron and a. chloride.—**A. fluoride**. Fr., *fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Fluorammonium*, *Ammoniumfluorid*. An unstable substance, NH_4F . It has been used as an antipyretic and antiperiodic and in enlargement of the spleen.—**A. fluosilicate**. A salt of a. and hydrofluosilicic acid.—**A. formate**, **A. formiate**. Lat., *ammonii formias*, *a. formicicum*. Fr., *formiate d'a.* Ger., *ameisensaures A.* A compound, NH_4CHO_2 , of a. and formic acid.—**A. fulminurate**. Fr., *fulminurate d'a.* Ger., *fulminursaures A.*, *Ammonfulminurat*. A compound of a. and fulminuric acid, $\text{C}_3\text{N}_3(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$.—**A. gambogiate**. A gelatinous compound of a. and gambogic acid.—**A. glycerophosphate**. A translucent soluble mass, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PO}(\text{ONH}_4)_2$, used in neurasthenia and

phosphaturia.—**A. glycyrrhizate**. Fr., *glycyrrhizate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumglycyrrhizin*. A substance, $\text{NH}_4(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_{18})$, produced by the action of aqueous ammonia upon licorice root. It has been used in bronchial catarrh, and is said to be a valuable expectorant.—**A. heptasulphide**. Fr., *heptasulfure* (ou *septisulfure*) d'a., *monohydrosulfate d'a. sextisulfuré*. Ger., *Ammoniumheptasulfür*. A substance, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_7$, produced by the decomposition of a. pentasulphide.—**A. hexachromate**. Fr., *hexachromate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhexachromat*. A salt of the composition $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_6\text{O}_{19}$.—**A. hexvanadate**. Fr., *hexavanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhexavanadat*. A substance forming red crystals of the constitution $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{V}_6\text{O}_{12} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. hydrate**. Lat., *ammonii hydras*, *a. hydratum*. Fr., *hydraté d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *Ammoniumhydrat*. A compound, NH_4OH , supposed to exist in aqueous ammonia, but never yet isolated.—**A. hydriodate**, **A. hydriodatum**, **A. hydriodidum**, **A. hydriodide**. Erroneous terms for ammonia hydriodate. See *A. iodide*.—**A. hydrobromate**, **A. hydrobromatum**, **A. hydrobromicum**, **A. hydrobromide**. Erroneous expressions for ammonia hydrobromate. See *A. bromide*.—**A. hydrochlorate**, **A. hydrochloratum**. Erroneous expressions for ammonia hydrochloride. See *A. chloride*.—**A. hydrochloratum ferratum**. Iron and a. chloride.—**A. hydrochloricum**, **A. hydrochloride**. See *A. hydrochlorate*.—**A. hydrofluoricum**,

A. hydrofluoride. See *A. fluoride*.—**A. hydrogenato-sulphuratum**. *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. hydriodatum**, **A. hydriodidum**. See *A. hydriodate*.—**A. hydrosulphate**, **A. hydrosulphide**, **A. hydrosulphuratum**, **A. hydrosulphuret**, **A. hydrothionium**. Fr., *sulphydrate* (ou *hydrosulfate*) d'a., *bihydrosulfate d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffammonium*, *Ammoniumhydrosulfid*. A substance, NH_4SH , formed by the direct combination of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide.—**A. hydroxide**. Fr., *hydroxyde d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhydroxyd*. See *A. hydrate*.—**A. hyposulpharsenite**. Fr., *hyposulfarsénite d'a.* See *A. hypothioarsenite*.—**A. hyposulphite**. Lat., *ammonii hyposulphis*, *a. subsulfurosum*. Fr., *hyposulfite d'a.* Ger., *unterschwefligsaures A.*, *Ammoniumhyposulfitt*. See *A. thiosulphate*.—**A. hypothioarsenite**. Fr., *hypothioarsénite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhypothioarsenit*. A compound of a. and hypothioarsenious acid.—**A. hypovanadate**. Fr., *hypovanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhypovanadat*. A substance forming dark-brown crystals of the composition $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_9 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. ichthyolsulphonate**. Lat., *a. sulpho-ichthyolicum*. Fr., *ichthyol-sulfonate d'a.* Ger., *ichthyolsulfonsaures A.* A compound of a. with ichthyolsulphonic acid; a reddish-brown syrupy liquid, of bituminous odor, soluble in water and in a mixture of alcohol and ether, but only incompletely soluble in either of the two latter menstrua separately. It has been recommended as an application for sycosis.—**A. iodate**. Lat., *ammonii iotas*, *a. iodicum*. Fr., *iodate d'a.* Ger., *jodsäures A.*, *Ammoniumjodat*. A substance, NH_4IO_3 , forming shining quadratic crystals, moderately soluble in water.—**A. iodatum**. See *A. iodide*.—**A. iodicum**. See *A. iodate*.—**A. iodide**. Lat., *ammonii iodidum*, *a. iodatum* (seu *jodatum*), *a. ioduretum*, *iodhydras ammonie*, *ioduretum ammonicum*. Fr., *iodhydrate d'ammoniaque*, *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Jodammonium*, *Ammoniumjodid*. A substance, NH_4I , forming white granules or minute cubical crystals, which soon become yellowish on exposure to the air. It is deliquescent in the air and readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used for the same purposes as the other iodides. See also *A. triiodide*.—**A. ioduretum**. See *A. iodide*.—**A. iridichloride**. Fr., *iridichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumchlorid*. A compound of a. chloride with iridic chloride, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{IrCl}_6$.—**A. iridiobromide**. Fr., *iridiobromure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumbromür*. A compound of a. bromide with iridious bromide, $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Ir}_2\text{Br}_{12} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. iridiochloride**. Fr., *iridichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumchlorür*. A compound of a. chloride and iridious chloride, $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Ir}_2\text{Cl}_{12} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. iron alum**. See *IRON and a. sulphate*.—**A. isamate**. Fr., *isamate d'a.* Ger., *isaminsaures A.* A substance, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}(\text{NH}_4)\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$, forming small acicular or rhombic crystals.—**A. isovalerate**. Lat., *a. isovalericum*. Fr., *isovalérate d'a.* Ger., *isovaleriansaures A.*, *Ammoniumisovalerat*. See *A. valerianate*.—**A. jodatum**. See *A. iodide*.—**A. lactate**. Lat., *ammonii lactas*, *a. lacticum*. Fr., *lactate d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *milchsaures A.*, *Ammoniumlactat*. A compound of a. and lactic acid, formed by the action of the latter upon a. carbonate or upon ammonia; occasionally used in dyspepsia and disorders of nutrition, especially rickets.—**A. liquidum**. *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**A. lithate**. Fr., *lithiate d'a.* See *A. urate*.—**A. manganese alum**, **A. manganic alum**. See *MANGANESE and a. sulphate*.—**A. martiatum**. Iron and a. chloride.—**A. mellitate**. Fr., *mellitate d'a.* Ger., *mellithsaures A.* The compound $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_6(\text{CO.ONH}_4)_6 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**A. metantimonate**. Fr., *métantimoniate d'a.* Ger., *metantimoninsaures A.* See *A. pyrantimonate*.—**A. metasulpharsenate**, **A. metathioarsenate**. Fr., *métathioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniummetathioarsenit*. Monammonic a. thioarsenate (sulpharsenate), NH_4AsS_3 .—**A. metatungstate**. Fr., *métatungstate d'a.* Ger., *metawolframsaures A.* The compound $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{W}_6\text{O}_{13} +$

8H₂O.—**A. metavanadate.** Fr., *métavanadate d'a.* Ger., *metavanadinsäures A.* The compound NH₄.VO₃.—**A. molybdate.** Lat., *ammonii molybdis, a. molybdi-cum, a. molybdenatum.* Fr., *molybdate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *molybdänsäures A., Ammoniummolybdat.* The compound (NH₄)₂MoO₄, used in the laboratory as a test for phosphoric acid.—**A. monoarsenate, A. monoborocitrate,** etc. See *A. arsenate, A. borocitrate,* etc.—**A. muriate, A. muriaticum.** See *A. chloride.*—**A. muriaticum crudum, A. muriaticum depuratum.** Crude and purified *a. chloride.* See *A. chloride.*—**A. muriaticum ferratum, A. muriaticum ferruginosum, A. muriaticum martiatum.** Iron and ammonium chloride.—**A. nitrate.** Lat., *ammonii nitras, ammonie nitras, a. nitricum, a. nitratum.* Fr., *azotate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*), *nitre ammoniacal.* Ger., *salpetersäures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumnitrat.* A compound, NH₄.NO₃, of *a.* and nitric acid, occurring, according to the mode of preparation, in long colorless prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.], or compact crystalline masses [Br. Ph.], or as a white crystalline powder, or in fibrous masses. Its principal use is for the manufacture of nitrogen monoxide.—**A. nitricum.** See *A. nitrate.*—**A. nitrite.** Lat., *ammonii nitris, a. nitrosum.* Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) *d'a.* Ger., *salpetersäures A., Ammoniumnitrit.* A substance, NH₄.NO₂, forming tenacious, elastic white crystals which detonate upon percussion or moderate heating.—**A. nitrosulphate.** Lat., *ammonii nitrosulphas, a. nitrosulfuricum.* Fr., *nitro-sulfate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumnitrosulfat.* A crystalline substance precipitated from a solution of *a. sulphate*, 1 part, in ammonia water, 5 parts, on impregnating the solution with gaseous nitric oxide. It has been given in 15-grain doses in typhoid conditions.—**A. nitrosum.** See *A. nitrite.*—**A. opianate.** Fr., *opianate d'a., opiammon.* Ger., *opiansäures A.* Properly a salt of *a.* and opianic acid, but applied to opiammon (*q. v.*).—**A. orthoantimonate, A. orthoarsenate, A. orthophosphate, A. orthothioarsenate.** See *A. antimonate, A. arsenate, A. phosphate,* and *A. thioarsenate.*—**A. osmichloride.** Fr., *osmichlorure d'a.* Gr., *Ammoniumosmiumchlorid.* A compound of *a. chloride* and osmic chloride, (NH₄)₂OsCl₆.—**A. osmiochloride.** Fr., *osmiochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumosmiumchlorür.* A compound of *a. chloride* and osmium chloride, (NH₄)₆Os₂Cl₆ + 3H₂O.—**A. oxalate.** Lat., *ammonii oxalas, a. oxalicum.* Fr., *oxalate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *oxalsäures A., Ammoniumoxalat.* A salt of *a.* and oxalic acid. Normal *a. oxalate*, (NH₄)₂.C₂O₄ + H₂O, *acid a. oxalate*, NH₄.HC₂O₄ + H₂O, and a substance called *a. quadroxalate* (*hyperacid a. oxalate*), NH₄.HC₂O₄ + H₂C₂O₄ + 2H₂O, are known.—**A. oxalicum.** 1. *A. oxalate.* 2. In the Ger. Ph., a test solution made by dissolving 1 part of neutral *a. oxalate* in 19 parts of water. Cf. *Test-solution of a. oxalate.*—**A. oxalurate.** Fr., *oxalurate d'a.* Ger., *oxalsäures A.* A body, occurring in small quantities in the urine, C₃O₄N₃H₇ = NH₂.CO—NH.CO.[CO.ONH₄].—**A. oxide.** Lat., *ammonii oxidum* (seu *oxydum*), *a. oxydatum.* Fr., *oxyde d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumoxyd.* A compound of *a.* with oxygen, supposed by Berzelius to exist in ammonia and in the salts of *a.*—**A. oxydatum valerianicum.** See *A. valerianate.*—**A. oxysulphion.** An old name for *a. sulphate.*—**A. palladichloride.** Fr., *palladichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammonium-palladiumchlorid.* A substance, (NH₄)₂PdCl₆, forming bright-red, microscopic, octahedral crystals.—**A. palladiochloride.** Fr., *palladiochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpalladiumchlorür.* A substance, (NH₄)₂PdCl₄, forming acicular crystals, or iridescent, bronze-yellow, prismatic crystals, which form a red solution in water.—**A. parantimonate.** See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**A. pentasulphide.** Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpentasulfür.* An unstable substance, (NH₄)₂S₅, forming orange-colored prismatic crystals.—**A. perchlorate.** Fr., *perchlorate d'a.* Ger., *perchlorsäures*

(oder *überchlorsäures*) *A., Ammoniumperchlorat.* A compound, NH₄.ClO₄, of *a.* and perchloric acid, forming rhombic crystals soluble in water.—**A. permanganate.** Lat., *ammonii permanganas, a. permanganicum.* Fr., *permanganate d'a.* Ger., *übermangansäures A., Ammoniumpermanganat.* A compound, NH₄.MnO₄, of *a.* and permanganic acid, isomorphous with potassium permanganate.—**A. persulphate.** The compound (NH₄)₂S₂O₈, a powerful antiseptic.—**A. phenolsulphonate.** See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**A. phenylacetamide.** A compound of *a.*, phenyl, and acetamide; antipyretic and analgetic.—**A. phosphate.** Lat., *ammonii phosphas, ammonie phosphas, a. phosphoricum, phosphas ammonie.* Fr., *phosphate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *phosphorsäures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumphosphat.* A compound of *a.* and phosphoric acid. Normal *a. phosphate*, (NH₄)₃PO₄, occurs as a semisolid crystalline mass or, combined with 3 molecules of water of crystallization, as short acicular crystals. *Diammonic phosphate, hydrogen diammonium phosphate*, formerly called *neutral a. phosphate*, (NH₄)₂HPO₄, is the *a. phosphate* of the pharmacopœias. It is used in the treatment of gout and diabetes. *Monammonic phosphate, dihydrogen* (or *dihydric*) *a. phosphate*, or *acid a. phosphate*, NH₄.H₂PO₄, is formed by the addition of phosphoric acid in excess to ammonia. See also *A. pyrophosphate, A. phosphomolybdate, A. and sodium phosphate*, and *MAGNESIUM and a. phosphate.*—**A. phosphomolybdate.** Lat., *ammonii phosphomolybdis, a. phosphomolybdicum.* Fr., *phosphomolybdate d'a.* Ger., *phosphormolybdänsäures A., Ammoniumphosphomolybdat.* The compound 2(NH₄)₃PO₄.22MoO₃ + 12H₂O.—**A. phosphoricum.** See *A. phosphate.*—**A. picrate.** Lat., *ammonii picras, a. picrinicum, a. picronitricum.* Fr., *picrate d'a.* Ger., *pikrinsäures A., Ammoniumpikrat.* A compound, C₆H₂(NO₂)₃.ONH₄, of *a.* and picric acid, occasionally used in medicine.—**A. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinchlorid.* A compound of *a. chloride* and platinum chloride or of *a.* and chlorplatinic acid (NH₄)₂PtCl₆ = 2NH₄.Cl.PtCl₄.—**A. platinochloride.** Fr., *platinochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinchlorür.* A compound of *a. chloride* and platinous chloride (NH₄)₂PtCl₄ = 2NH₄.Cl.PtCl₂.—**A. platinonitrite.** Fr., *platinonitrite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinnitrit.* The compound (NH₄)₂Pt(NO₂)₄ + 2H₂O.—**A. platinosulphite.** Fr., *platino-sulfite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinisulfit.* The compound (NH₄)₆Pt(SO₃)₄.—**A. polysulphides.** See *A. disulphide, A. trisulphide, A. tetrasulphide, A. pentasulphide, A. heptasulphide.*—**A. polytungstates.** See *A. tungstate.*—**A. potassiotartrate.** See *POTASSIUM and a. tartrate.*—**A. purpurate.** Fr., *purpurate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *purpursäures A.* See *MUREXIDE.*—**A. pyrantimonate.** Fr., *pyrantimonate d'a.* Ger., *pyrantimonsäures A.* A substance (formerly called *a. metantimonate*) compounded of *a.* and pyrantimonic acid. Normal *a. pyrantimonate*, (NH₄)₄Sb₂O₇, is known only in solution. *Acid a. pyrantimonate* is an unstable crystalline substance precipitated from the aqueous solution of the normal salt by the addition of alcohol and having the constitution (NH₄)₂O.Sb₂O₅ + 6H₂O, or (NH₄)₂H₂Sb₂O₇ + 5H₂O.—**A. pyroborate.** Fr., *pyroborate d'a.* Ger., *pyroborsäures A.* A compound of *a.* and pyroboric acid. Normal *a. pyroborate, diammonic pyroborate* (*tetaborate*), (NH₄)₂B₄O₇ + 4H₂O, forms quadratic crystals which give off ammonia upon exposure to the air. *Hydric* (or *acid*) *ammonic pyroborate* (*tetaborate*), NH₄.HB₄O₇ + 3H₂O, forms colorless transparent rhombic crystals. It has been used to facilitate expectoration in phthisis.—**A. pyrophosphate.** Fr., *pyrophosphate d'a.* Ger., *pyrophosphorsäures A., Ammoniumpyrophosphat.* A compound of *a.* and pyrophosphoric acid. Normal *a. pyrophosphate*, (NH₄)₄P₂O₇, forms small acicular or laminar crystals. *Acid a. pyrophosphate, diammonic dihydric pyro-*

phosphate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, is a crystalline substance formed by boiling the solution of the normal salt.—**A. pyrosulpharsenate.** See *A. pyrothioarsenate*.—**A. pyrosulphite.** Fr., *pyrosulfite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpyrosulfit*. A compound of a. and pyrosulphurous acid, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$.—**A. pyrothioarsenate.** Fr., *pyrothioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpyrothioarseniat*. A viscid reddish-yellow substance formed by the action of arsenic pentasulphide upon a. sulphide, $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$.—**A. quadroxalate.** See *A. oxalate*.—**A. saccharate.** See *A. sucrate*.—**A. saccharicum.** See *A. oxalate*.—**A. saccharose.** See *A. sucrate*.—**A. salicylate.** Lat., *ammonii salicylas*, a. *salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *salicylsäures A.* (oder Ammoniak), *Ammoniumsalicylat*. A compound, $2\text{NH}_4\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, of a. and salicylic acid. *Acid a. salicylate*, containing twice the amount of the salicylic radicle found in the normal salt, forms acicular mosslike crystals which readily decompose into the normal salicylate and salicylic acid. It has been used as an expectorant.—**A. salts.** Lat., *salia ammoniacalia*. Fr., *sels d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *Ammoniumoxydsalze*, *Ammoniaksalze*. Compounds of a. with acids, especially oxy-acids.—**A. scheeliium.** See *A. tungstate*.—**A. sesquiacetate.** Fr., *sesqui-acétate d'a.* Ger., *anderthalbessigsäures A.* See *A. acetate*.—**A. sesquicarbonate.** See *A. carbonate*.—**A. silicofluoride.** Fr., *silicio-fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsiliciumfluorid*. A double fluoride of a. and silicon, $\text{SiF}_6(\text{NH}_4)_2 = 2\text{NH}_4\cdot\text{F}\cdot\text{SiF}_4$; antiseptic.—**A. sodio-tartrate.** See *SODIUM* and *a. tartrate*.—**A., sodium, and hydrogen phosphate.** See under *A. and sodium phosphate*.—**A. stannic chloride.** See *A. chlorostannate*.—**A. stannofluoride.** Fr., *stanno-fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumzinnfluorid*. A substance forming rhomboedral crystals, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SnF}_6$.—**A. subcarbonium.** A sesquicarbonate. See *A. carbonate*.—**A. subcarbonicum pyrooleosum.** See *A. carbonicum pyrooleosum*.—**A. subsulfurosium.** A hyposulphite. See *A. thiosulphate*.—**A. succinate.** Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammoniae*) *succinas*, a. *succinicum*. Fr., *succinate d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *bernsteinsäures A.*, *Ammoniumsuccinat*. A compound, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2$, of a. and succinic acid, formed by neutralizing an aqueous solution of the latter with ammonia and crystallizing. It has been used in medicine.—**A. succinicum.** See *A. succinate*.—**A. succinicum liquidum.** See *A. succinicum solutum*.—**A. succinicum pyrooleosum.** See *Liquor ammonii succinici*.—**A. succinicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii succinici* and *Spiritus AMMONIÆ cum succino* (under *AMMONIA*).—**A. sucrate.** Fr., *sucrate d'a.* Ger., *zuckersäures A.* A viscous substance, often improperly called a. saccharate, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}(\text{NH}_4)\text{O}_{11}$.—**A. sulfocarbolium.** See *A. sulphocarbonate*.—**A. sulfoichthyolicum.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate*.—**A. sulfuratum.** See *A. sulphide*.—**A. sulfuratum hydrothionicum.** See *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. sulfuricum.** See *A. sulphate*.—**A. sulphamate.** Fr., *sulfamate d'a.* Ger., *sulfaminsäures A.* A salt of a. and sulphamic acid, $\text{SO}_2(\text{NH}_2)(\text{NH}_4)$.—**A. sulphantimonate.** See *A. thioantimonate*.—**A. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a.* See *A. thioarsenate*.—**A. sulpharsenite.** Fr., *sulfarsénite d'a.* See *A. thioarsenite*.—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii sulphas*, *ammoniae sulphas*, a. *sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *schwefelsäures A.* (oder Ammoniak), *Ammoniumsulfat*. A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. *Normal a. sulphate*, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, formerly known as *sal secretum Glauberi*, is found native as a mineral, muscagnine, and is also prepared artificially. It forms colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals or a white crystalline powder, of a sharp salty taste, soluble in 13 to 2 parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. *Acid a. sulphate*, *hydric ammonic sulphate*, $\text{NH}_4\cdot\text{HSO}_4$, is also known.—**A. sulphichthyolate.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate*.—**A. sulphide.** Lat.,

ammonii sulphidum (seu *sulphuretum*), a. *sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfür*, *Ammoniumsulfid*, *Schwefelammonium*. A compound of a. and sulphur. A monosulphide, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$, occurs as colorless shining crystals, soluble in water. It is converted into a hydrosulphide on exposure to the air. See also *A. disulphide*, *A. trisulphide*, *A. tetrasulphide*, *A. pentasulphide*, *A. heptasulphide*, and *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. sulphite.** Lat., *ammonii sulphis*, a. *sulfurosium*. Fr., *sulfite d'a.* Ger., *schwefeligsäures A.*, *Ammoniumsulfit*. A compound, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, of a. and sulphurous acid.—**A. sulphocarbonate.** Lat., a. *sulfocarbolium*, *ammonii sulphocarbolas*. Fr., *sulfophénate d'a.* Ger., *Ammonium-sulfocarbonat*. A compound of a. and sulphocarbolic (orthophenolsulphonic) acid.—**A. sulphocyanate.** A. *sulphocyanide.* Fr., *sulfocyanat d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfocyanat*. See *A. thiocyanate*.—**A. sulphohydrate.** See *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. sulphoichthyolicum.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate*.—**A. sulphuratum.** See *A. sulphide*.—**A. sulphuratum hydrogenatum.** See *Liquor fumans Boylii*.—**A. sulphuret.** See *A. sulphide*.—**A. sulphurethydrosulphuret.** See *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. sulphuricum.** See *A. sulphate*.—**A. sulphhydrate.** Fr., *sulphhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfhydrat*. See *A. hydrosulphide*.—**A. tartaricum.** See *A. tartrate*.—**A. tartaricum acidulum.** *Acid a. tartrate.* See *A. tartrate*.—**A. tartrate.** Lat., *ammonii tartras*, a. *tartaricum*. Fr., *tartrate d'a.* (ou d'ammoniaque). Ger., *weinsäures A.*, *Ammoniumtartrat*. A compound of a. and tartaric acid. *Normal a. tartrate*, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, is obtained by neutralizing a solution of tartaric acid with ammonia, and forms efflorescent prismatic crystals, very soluble in water. *Acid a. tartrate*, a. *bitartrate*, $\text{NH}_4\cdot\text{HC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, is a microcrystalline powder, isomorphous with potassium bitartrate, soluble with difficulty in cold water, very soluble in hot water.—**A. tetraborate.** See *A. pyroborate*.—**A. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasulfure d'a.* monosulphhydrate d'ammoniaque *trisulfuré*. Ger., *Ammoniumtetrasulfid*. A substance, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_4$, forming transparent sulphur-colored crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol.—**A. tetravanadate.** Fr., *tétravanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtetravanadat*. A salt, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent orange-red crystals.—**A. thioantimonate.** Fr., *thioantimoniate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelantimonsäures A.* A compound of a. sulphide and antimony pentasulphide, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{SbS}_4 = 3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S} + \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_5$.—**A. thioarsenate.** Fr., *thioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthioarseniat*, *schwefelarsensäures A.* An arsenate in which sulphur replaces oxygen; or a compound of a. sulphide with arsenic pentasulphide. *Normal a. thioarsenate*, a. *orthothioarsenate*, *tribasic a. sulpharsenate*, *triammonic sulpharsenate*, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{AsS}_4$, is a substance forming prismatic crystals. For *dibasic* and *monobasic* (or *acid*) a. sulpharsenate, see *A. pyrothioarsenate* and *A. metathioarsenate*.—**A. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthioarsenit*. An arsenite of a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen; a compound of a. sulphide with arsenious sulphide. Two such compounds are known having respectively the composition $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ and $\text{NH}_4\cdot\text{AsS}_2$. See also *A. hypothioarsenite*.—**A. thiocyanate.** Fr., *thiocyanate d'a.* Ger., *thiocyansäures A.*, *Schwefelcyanammonium*, *Rhodanammonium*. A substance, $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{CS} = \text{NH}_4\cdot\text{S} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$, prepared by the action of sulphur upon a solution of a cyanide.—**A. thiomolybdate.** Fr., *thiomolybdate d'a.* Ger., *thiomolybdänsäures A.* A substance having the composition, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4$, of a. molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen.—**A. thiosulphate.** Fr., *thiosulfate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthiosulfat*. A compound, $3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, of a. and thiosulphuric acid.—**A. triarsenate.** See *A. arsenate*.—**A. triborocitrate.** Fr., *triborocitrate d'a.* The compound $(\text{NH}_4)_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\cdot 3\text{HBO}_2$.—**A. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtribromid*. Prismatic crystals, NH_4Br_3 , of

the color of potassium dichromate, giving off bromine on exposure to the air.—**A. trichloracetate.** Fr., *trichloroacétate d'a.* Ger., *trichloressigsäures A.* A body, $C_2Cl_3O_2.NH_4$, occurring under the form of prismatic or scaly crystals.—**A. trichromate.** Fr., *trichromate d'a.* Ger., *trichromsäures A.*, *Ammoniumtrichromat.* The compound $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_{10}$.—**A. triiodide.** Fr., *triiodure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtriiodid.* Dark-blue prisms, NH_4I_3 , which decompose in dilute aqueous solution, giving off iodine.—**A. trimolybdate.** Fr., *trimolybdate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtrimolybdat.* A substance forming acicular crystals of the constitution $(NH_4)_2Mo_3O_{10} + H_2O$.—**A. trinitrophenol.** See *A. picrate*.—**A. trisulpharsenate.** Normal a. thioarsenate.—**A. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure d'a.*, *monosulphhydrate d'ammoniaque bisulfuré.* Ger., *Ammoniumtrisulfid.* A substance of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_3$.—**A. tungstate.** Lat., *ammonii tungstas*, *a. tungsticum* (seu *scheelicum*). Fr., *tungstate d'a.* Ger., *wolframsäures A.*, *Ammoniumtungstat.* A compound of a. and tungstic acid. Various polytungstates of a. are known; crystalline bodies of the composition $(NH_4)_8W_3O_{13} + 3H_2O$, $(NH_4)_6W_7O_{24} + 6H_2O$, and $(NH_4)_4W_5O_{17} + 5H_2O$. See also *A. metatungstate*.—**A. uranate.** Fr., *urate d'a.* Ger., *Uranoxydammoniak.* A yellow substance having the composition $(NH_4)_2U_2O_7$.—**A. urate.** Lat., *ammonii uras*, *a. uricum* (seu *lithicum*). Fr., *urate d'a.* (ou d'*ammoniaque*). Ger., *harnsäures A.*, *Ammoniumurat*, *Ammonurat.* A compound of a. and uric acid. Several such compounds exist, the most important being *acid a. urate*, $C_5H_3N_4O_3(NH_4)$, a substance occurring in alkaline urine and in certain urinary calculi, and constituting the chief part of the solid urine of serpents and birds. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, often disposed in tufts or in globular or stellate shapes, soluble with great difficulty in water. It has been employed in medicine, particularly as an external application in skin diseases and in pulmonary tuberculosis.—**A. valerianate.** Lat., *ammonii valerianas*, *a. valerianicum*, *a. oxydatum valerianicum*, *valerianas ammoniacus*. Fr., *valérianate d'ammoniaque* (ou d'*a.*). Ger., *baldriansäures A.*, *Ammoniumvalerianat.* A compound, $NH_4.C_5H_9O_2$, of a. and valerianic acid.—**A. vanadate.** Lat., *a. vanadinicum*. Fr., *vanadate d'a.* Ger., *vanadinsäures A.* A compound of a. and vanadic acid. See *A. metavanadate*, *A. tetravanadate*, and *A. hexavanadate*.—**Aqua ammonii caustici**, **Aqua ammonii puri.** See *Aqua AMMONIÆ* (under AMMONIA).—**Aromatic a. carbonate.** A preparation consisting of a. sesquicarbonate 32 parts mixed with fresh citron and orange-peel each 12 parts, vanilla and mace each 4 parts, powdered cinnamon 2 parts, and powdered cloves 1 part, and sublimed in a retort.—**Brometum ammonii.** See *A. bromide*.—**Bromuretum ammonii.** See *A. bromide*.—**Collyrium ammonii.** A collyrium to remove sand from the eyes (from *ἄμμος*, sand).—**Dibasic a. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a. bibasique.* See *A. pyrothioarsenate*.—**Dihydric a. arsenate**, **Dihydric a. phosphate**, **Dihydrogen a. arsenate**, **Dihydrogen a. phosphate.** See under *A. arsenate* and *A. phosphate*.—**Hydrated a. oxide bicarbonate.** A bicarbonate. See *A. carbonate*.—**Hydric a. acetate**, **Hydric a. arsenate**, etc. *Acid a. acetate*, *acid a. arsenate*, etc. See *A. acetate*, *A. arsenate*, etc.—**Hydric a. fluoride.** *Acid a. fluoride.* See *A. fluoride*.—**Hydric sodium a. phosphate.** See under *A. and sodium phosphate*.—**Hydrochloretum ammonii.** See *AMMONIA hydrochlorate*.—**Hyperacid a. oxalate.** See *A. oxalate*.—**Iron and a. chloride**, **Iron and a. citrate**, **Iron and a. sulphate.** See under *IRON*.—**Linimentum ammonii opiatum.** Fr., *liniment ammoniaéal opiacé.* A liniment made up of ammonia and some oily substance, and containing 11 to 12 per cent. of opium.—**Liquor ammonii acetatis.** Fr., *acétate d'ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *essigsäure Ammoniakflüssig-*

keit, *Ammoniumacetatlösung.* An extemporaneously prepared aqueous solution of a. acetate devised by Raymond Minderer (hence called also *spiritus Mindereri*). It was originally made by mixing strong vinegar and impure a. carbonate (*spiritus cornu cervi*), and contained besides the a. acetate an ammoniacal soap formed from the animal oil of the second ingredient. It is now made by neutralizing acetic acid, more or less diluted, with a. carbonate [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with ammonia water [Ger. Ph.], or by diluting the stronger solution of a. acetate (*liquor ammonii acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]). It is much employed as a diaphoretic and stimulant, especially in acute catarrhs of the respiratory tract and in febrile conditions, also as a remedy in sick headache and alcoholism, and externally is employed as a refrigerant and discutient application to bruises and swellings of various sorts.—**Liquor ammonii acetatis fortior.** Stronger solution of a. acetate. A preparation, used for making *liquor ammonii acetatis*, prepared by neutralizing 17½ oz. (av.) of a. carbonate with acetic acid and adding water up to 60 fluid ounces. It is of 6 times the strength of the *liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**Liquor ammonii aceticici.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**Liquor ammonii aceticici concentratus.** Ger., *concentrierte essigsäure Ammoniumoxydlösung.* An aqueous solution of a. acetate used for making the *liquor ammonii aceticici dilutus* (corresponding to the *liquor ammonii acetatis* of the U. S. Ph.).—**Liquor ammonii aceticici dilutus.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**Liquor ammonii anisatus.** Ger., *anisöhlhaltige Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* A preparation made up of oil of anise 1 part dissolved in alcohol 24 parts and ammonia water 5 parts.—**Liquor ammonii aromaticus.** See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ aromaticus*.—**Liquor ammonii arsenicii.** Fr., *solution d'arséniate d'ammoniaque*, *eau arsénicale de Bielt.* Ger., *Bielt's arsenikalische Tropfen.* A solution of crystalline diammonic arsenate in 450 parts of water.—**Liquor ammonii carbonici.** Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *kohlensäure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* A solution of a. sesquicarbonate 1 part in 5 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] of distilled water. In the U. S. Ph. of 1820, a similar preparation was made by distilling a. sesquicarbonate and potassium carbonate each 1 part with water 2 parts, and collecting the distillate. With slight modifications, a similar process was followed in many of the older formularies.—**Liquor ammonii carbonici pyrooleosi.** A solution of the a. carbonicum pyro-oleosum 1 part in water 5 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Cf. *Spiritus CORNU CERVI*.—**Liquor ammonii caustici.** See *Aqua AMMONIÆ*.—**Liquor ammonii caustici lavandulatus.** See *Spiritus SALIS AMMONIACI lavandulatus* (under *SAL AMMONIACUM*).—**Liquor ammonii caustici spirituosus**, **Liquor ammonii dulcificatus**, **Liquor ammonii dulcis.** See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ* (under *AMMONIA*).—**Liquor ammonii citratis.** Fr., *citrate d'ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *citronensäure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* Solution of citrate of a. An aqueous solution of a. citrate, of a sp. gr. of 1.006, made by diluting 1 part of the *liquor ammonii citratis fortior* with 4 parts of water.—**Liquor ammonii citratis fortior.** Strong solution of citrate of a. An aqueous solution of a. citrate made by neutralizing 12 oz. (av.) of citric acid in aqueous solution with strong solution of ammonia and adding distilled water up to 20 fluid ounces (imperial).—**Liquor ammonii hydrothionici.** See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Liquor ammonii pyro-oleosi.** See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI*.—**Liquor ammonii pyro-oleosi succinici**, **Liquor ammonii succinici.** Fr., *solution de succinate d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *bernsteinsäure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* A preparation consisting essentially of an aqueous solution of a. succinate and various empyreumatic principles, made by neutralizing a. carbonicum pyro-oleosum with succinic acid, oil of amber being sometimes added.—**Liquor ammonii succinici æthe-**

reus. Fr., *liqueur anti-arthritique d'Eller*. A mixture of equal parts of liquor ammonii succinici and ether.—**Liquor ammonii succinici pyrooleosi**. See *Liquor ammonii succinici*.—**Liquor ammonii sulfurati**. An aqueous solution of a. sulphide, used in the Ger. Ph. as a test solution.—**Liquor ammonii sulphurati**. See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Liquor ammonii vinosus**. See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ* (under AMMONIA).—**Liquor arseniatissimam ammonii**. See *Liquor ammonii arsenici*.—**Liquor ex ammonio et oleo succino**. See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ cum succino* (under AMMONIA).—**Mixtura ammonii acetici**. Fr., *potion* (ou *mixture*, ou *julep*) *sudorifique*. A preparation made of liquor ammonii acetatis 2 parts, oxymel 4 parts, elder-flower water 3 parts, and water 32 parts. A preparation slightly varying from this was official in many old pharmacopœias.—**Mixtura ammonii carbonici pyrooleosa camphorata**. See *EMULSION oleosovolatilis*.—**Mixtura ex ammonio muriatico**. Fr., *potion pectorale*. An old preparation made of a. chloride 1 part, decoction of marsh mallow root 48 parts, and infusion of licorice 16 parts.—**Monobasic a. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate d'a. monobasique*. Ger., *einbasisches phosphorsaures A.* See *A. phosphate*.—**Monobasic a. sulpharsenate**. Fr., *sulfarsénate d'a. monobasique*. Ger., *einbasisches schwefelarsensaures A.* See *A. metathioarsenate*.—**Monohydric a. arsenate**. See *A. arsenate*.—**Murias ammonii**. See *A. chloride*.—**Murias ammonii ferrius**, **Murias ammonii martiati**. See *IRON and a. chloride*.—**Neutral a. acetate**, **Neutral a. arsenate**, etc. Fr., *acétate d'a. neutre*, *arséniate d'a. neutre*, etc. Ger., *neutrale essigsaures A.*, *neutrale arsensaures A.*, etc. See under *A. acetate*, *A. arsenate*, etc.—**Neutral a. sulphuret**. A. sulphide.—**Normal a. acetate**, **Normal a. arsenate**, etc. Fr., *acétate d'a. normal*, *arséniate d'a. normal*, etc. Ger., *normales essigsaures A.*, *normales arsensaures A.*, etc. See *A. acetate*, *A. arsenate*, etc.—**Ordinary a. molybdate**. See *A. molybdate*.—**Solutio ammonii arsenici**. See *Liquor ammonii arsenici*.—**Solution of acetate of a.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**Solution of carbonate of a.** 1. See *Liquor ammonii carbonici*. 2. A test solution of the Br. Ph. See *Test solution of carbonate of a.*—**Solution of chloride of a.** See *Test solution of chloride of a.*—**Solution of citrate of a.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii citratis*.—**Solution of oxalate of a.** See *Test solution of oxalate of a.*—**Solution of sulphide of a.** See *Test solution of sulphide of a.*—**Spiritus ammonii caustici Dzondii**. See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ* (under AMMONIA).—**Stronger solution of citrate of a.** See *Liquor ammonii citratis fortior*.—**Sulphate of a. oxide**. See *A. sulphate*.—**Test solution of carbonate of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of a. carbonate (sesquicarbonate) in 10 parts of distilled water. It is of double the strength of the British *solution of carbonate of a.* Cf. *A. carbonicum* (2d def.).—**Test solution of chloride of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of a. chloride in 10 parts of distilled water. The *solution of chloride of a.* of the Br. Ph. is of the same strength. Cf. *A. chloratum* (2d def.).—**Test solution of oxalate of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of normal a. oxalate 1 part in 20 parts of distilled water. The British *solution of oxalate of a.* is of the same strength. Cf. *A. oxalicum* (2d def.).—**Test solution of phosphate of a.** A solution of hydric diammonic phosphate 1 part in distilled water 10 parts.—**Test solution of sulphide of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of a. sulphide made by passing gaseous hydrogen sulphide into 3 parts of ammonia water up to the point of saturation and then adding ammonia water 2 parts. The British *solution of sulphide of a.* and the German *liquor ammonii sulfurati* are of the same strength.—**Tribasic a. arsenate**, **Tribasic a. phosphate**. Fr., *arséniate d'a. tribasique*, *phosphate d'a. tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasisches arsensaures A.*, *dreibasisches phosphorsaures A.* A. orthoarsenate, a. orthophosphate. See *A. arsenate* and *A. phosphate*.—

Tribasic a. sulpharsenate. Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a. tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasisches schwefelarsensaures A.* See *A. thioarsenate*.—**Troches of chloride of a.**, **Trochisci ammonii chloridi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of troches each containing a. chloride 2 grains, sugar 10 grains, powdered tragacanth $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, and a little balsam of Tolu.

AMMO'NIURET. Lat., *ammoniumretum*. Fr., *ammoniare*. Ger., *Ammonür*. A name given to a class of compounds supposed to be made up of ammonia united to a metallic oxide. It is applied, however, to any compound of ammonia or an ammonium salt with the salt of another base. See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*, etc.

AM'MONOL. A proprietary preparation said to consist of ammoniumphenylacetamide; an antipyretic and analgetic.—**A. salicylate**. A proprietary preparation said to consist of ammoniumphenylacetamide salicylate; used for headache in nervous and anæmic persons.

AMMONOX'YL. Fr., *ammonoxylyle*. Ger., *A.* A univalent radicle, $\text{NH}_4 - \text{O}'$

AM'MOS, *m.* See *PSAMMOS*.

AM'MOTHERAPY. From *ἄμμος*, sand, and *θεραπεία*, therapeutics. Fr., *ammothérapie*. The treatment of disease by the external application of sand.

AMMOX'ALON, *n.* See *OXAMIDE*.

AM'NA, *f.* See *AMNIS*.

AMMEMON'IC. From *a priv.*, and *μνημονικός*, belonging to the memory. Affecting the memory.

AMNEMOS'YNE, *n.* From *a priv.*, and *μνημοσύνη*, memory. See *AMNESIA*.

AMNE'SIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀμνησία* (from *a priv.*, and *μνήσις*, memory). Fr., *amnésie*. Ger., *Amnesie*. 1. Forgetfulness, morbid or senile loss of memory. 2. Amnesic aphasia.—**A. acustica**. See *Psychical DEAFNESS*.—**A. a lochiis suppressis**. An a. following a sudden cessation of the lochia.—**A. a pathemate**. A. caused by emotional excitement.—**A. a suppressis hæmorrhoidibus**. A. due to the sudden disappearance of hæmorrhoids.—**A. a venere**. A. from sexual excesses, or venereal disease.—**A. cephalalgica**. A. due to headache.—**A. febris sequa**. An a. following febrile diseases.—**A. optica**. See *Mental BLINDNESS*.—**A. plethorica**. A. due to plethora.—**A. senilis**. The a. of old age.—**A. temulentia**. A. due to drunkenness.—**A. traumatica**. An a. which is the result of injuries.—**Auditory verbal a.** Fr., *amnésie verbale auditive*. Impairment of memory of the meaning of spoken words.—**Periodic a.** See *DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS*.—**Verbal a.** Fr., *amnésie verbale*. Loss of memory as regards words. It may exist as an element of aphasia (*q. v.*).

AMNE'SIC. Gr., *ἀμνηστικός*. Lat., *amnesticus*. Ger., *amnestisch*. Pertaining to or affected with amnesia. Cf. *ATAXIAMNESIC*.—**A. aphasia**. See *Sensory APHASIA*.

AMNES'TIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀμνηστία*. See *AMNESIA* (1st def.).

AMNES'TIC. Gr., *ἀμνηστικός*. Lat., *amnesticus*. Fr., *amnestique*. Ger., *amnestisch*. 1. Causing amnesia. 2. See *AMNESIC*.

AM'NIC. See *AMNIOTIC*.

AMNI'I'TIS, *f.* See *AMNITIS*.

AM'NIOCHO'RIAL. Belonging to the amnion and chorion.

AMNIOCLEP'SIS, *f.* From *ἀμνιον*, the amnion, and *κλεπτείν*, to do a thing secretly. An ancient term for the unperceived escape of the liquor amnii.

AMNIOCLEP'TICUS. Pertaining to amniocleptosis.

AM'NION, *n.* Gr., *ἀμνιον* (from *ἀμνίς*, a young lamb, from its having been first observed as a fetal envelope in that animal). Fr., *amnios*. Ger., *A.*, *Schafhaut*, *Wasserhaut*. 1. A thin double membrane, forming an ovoid bag, the immediate investment of the embryo in reptiles, birds, and mammals, and containing the liquor amnii. See *AMNIOTIC FOLD* and *FETAL ENVELOPES*. 2. See *SACculus embryonalis*. 3. An old name for red

sulphide of mercury.—**Amnii liquor.** See *Liquor amnii*.
—**Dropsy of the a.** Fr., *hydropisie de l'amnios*. Syn.: *hydramnion*. An abnormal amount of amniotic fluid. It may arise suddenly or gradually, and gives rise to excessive distention of the uterus and abdomen.—**False a.** Fr., *gaines des capuchons*. Ger., *falsches A., allgemeine Kappe*. The reflected amnion; "the outer disassociated division" of the double amniotic membrane "passing out into the peripheral part of the blastoderm, and constituting for a time an external covering of the ovum, which in birds and reptiles appears to be lost afterward by thinning or absorption, but which in mammals is probably connected with the development of the permanent chorion."—**Liquor amnii.** Fr., *liquide amniotique*. Ger., *Fruchtwasser*. The liquid (commonly termed "the waters") which occupies that portion of the amniotic sac which is not taken up by the fœtus. Early in gestation it is clear and transparent, but it afterward becomes whitish like soapy water, greenish, or reddish, has a somewhat unpleasant odor, which has been compared to that of semen, and is slightly alkaline. It increases in quantity as gestation progresses. According to Robin, it contains epidermal cells, lanugo, portions of the vernix caseosa, cells from the fœtal kidneys and bladder, and a few leucocytes. Its office is to protect the fœtus and the umbilical cord from pressure, and, when labor sets in, to bear the immediate action of the uterine efforts and dilate the cervix uteri.—**Liquor amnii spurius.** Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser*. See *ALLANTOIC fluid*.—**Reflected a.** See *False a.*

AMNION'IC. See *AMNIOTIC*.

AM'NIONTOME. See *AMNIOTOME*.

AMNIORRHÆ'A, f. From ἀμνιον, the amnion, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *amniorrhée*. The escape (more particularly the premature escape) of the liquor amnii.

AM'NIOS, m. Gr., ἀμνίος (ἀμνήν, a membrane, understood). Fr., *a.* 1. The amniotic fluid; in botany, the fluid surrounding the embryo, serving for the nutrition of the latter. It is said to be sometimes inclosed in a distinct sac called the amniotic sac. 2. The amnion (*q. v.*).

AMNIO'SIS, f. -o'seos. See *AMNITIS*.

AMNIOT'IC. Lat., *amnioticus*. Fr., *amniotique*. Ger., *amniotisch*. 1. Pertaining to the amnion. 2. Possessing an amnion (said of animals in which the embryo is covered by an amnion).—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide amniotique*. Ger., *Amniionsäure*. A name formerly given to allantoïn under the supposition that it was an acid and derived from the amnion.—**A. sac.** See *AMNION*.

AM'NIOTOME. From ἀμνιον, the amnion, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Amniotom*. An instrument for puncturing the membranes in cases of labor. It consists of a small metallic point attached to the finger by a ring-shaped spring or clasp in the same way as a similar instrument used for scarifying the glottis in cases of œdema.

AMNIOT'US. Fr., *amniote*. Provided with an amnion.

AM'NIS, m. A stream.—**A. alcalisatus.** Water impregnated with earthy salts by lixiviation of calcined matters.

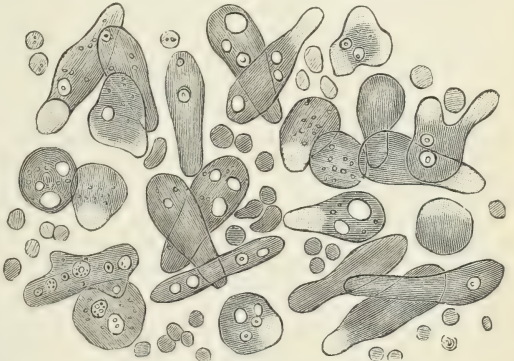
AMNI'TIS, f. -nit'idios (-is). Fr., *amnite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Schafhäutchens*. An inflammation of the amnion, supposed to be limited to its external layer.

AMC'BA, f. From ἀμοιβή, alternation. Fr., *amèbe*. Ger., *Amöbe*. Syn.: *proteus animalcule*. A genus of Protozoa of the *Amœbea*, class *Rhizopoda*, the members of which consist of but slightly differentiated masses of protoplasm characterized by a constant change in form (amœboid movement).—**A. buccalis.** A species found by G. M. Sternberg in a deposit upon human teeth.—**A. coli.** A species discovered by Lösch in great numbers in the dejections and on the mucous membrane of the large intestine of a man affected with dysenteric

symptoms. It is 20 to 35 μ in diameter, rounded or pear-shaped, and possesses a few broad pseudopodia, a nucleus, and a few vacuoles. It, or a similar species, has been observed under like circumstances by many other investigators, and is thought to be the cause of a special (amœbic) form of dysentery.—**A. dentalis.** A variety observed by Grassi in the buccal cavity of man.—**A. malarie.** See *PLASMODIUM malarie*.—**A. urogenitalis.** A name given by Baelz to a round parasite, 0.05 mm. in diameter, found by him in great numbers in the urine and the vaginal secretion of a tuberculous woman in Japan. They consisted of a granular substance with a vesicular nucleus, and continually changed their



AN AMCBA (*A. radiosa*). (AFTER CARTER.)



THE AMCBA COLI. (AFTER M. BRAUN.)

shape, although always returning to the round or oval form.

AMC'BAL, AMC'BAN, AMC'BIC. Pertaining to or caused by an amœba.

AMC'BIFORM. Fr., *amibiforme*. See *AMC'BOID*.

AMC'BOID. From ἀμοιβή, change (hence the *Amœba*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *amiboïde, amœboïde*. Ger., *amöboid*. Syn.: *amœba-like, karyokinetic*. 1. Resembling an *Amœba* in form, structure, or especially behavior. 2. Relating to the changes which take place in caryocinesis, or indirect cell-division.

AMC'BOUS. See *AMC'BOID*.

AMC'B'ULA, f. Of E. R. Lankester, an amœboid spore.

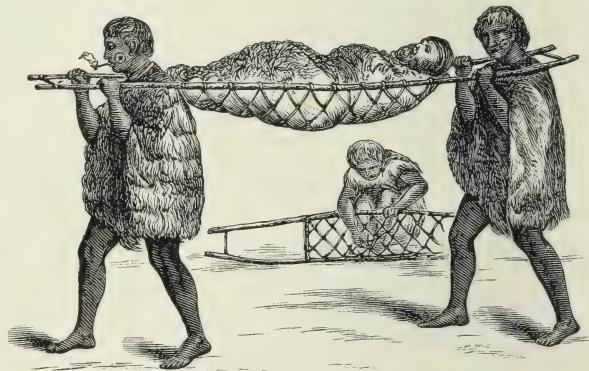
AMC'ENOMA'NIA, f. From *amœnus*, pleasant (1st def.), or *μήν*, a month (2d def.), and mania (*μανία*), madness. Fr., *aménomanie*. Ger., *Amenomanie*. 1. Monomania accompanied by a cheerful delirium. 2. Insanity due to amenorrhœa.

AMO'MIS, f. -om'idios (-is). Gr., ἀμωμῖς. 1. A plant resembling *Amomum*. 2. A genus of pimenteroid plants separated from *Pimenta*.—**A. acris.** *Myrcia acris*.

AMO'MUM, n. Gr., ἀμωμον (of uncertain origin). Fr., *amome*. Ger., *Amome*. 1. A drug resembling cardamom, mentioned by Celsus; perhaps *A. racemosum*. 2. According to Sprengel, the *Cissus vitiginea*. 3. A Linnean genus of herbs of the suborder *Zingibereæ*, order *Scitamineæ*.—**Amomi uva.** The fruit of *A. cardamomum*.—**Amomi vulgaris semen.** The seed of *Sison a.*—**A. Afzelii.** See *A. grana Paradisi*.—**A. alpinia.** *Alpinia racemosa*.—**A. amarum.** Bitter seed cardamom; employed by the Chinese as a stomachic.—**A. angustifolium.** Fr., *amome à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmal-blättrige Amome*. 1. A species indigenous to Madagascar, but cultivated in India, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Mauritius. The fruit and seeds form the greater cardamom of commerce. See *CARDAMOMUM majus*. 2. *A. Daniellii*.—**A. aromaticum.** Fr., *amome*

aromatique. Ger., *gewürzhafte Amome*. A species growing in the East Indies, especially Bengal. Its seed is sold in India as cardamom (Bengal cardamom), and resembles round cardamom.—**A. cardamomum**. Fr., *amome cardamome*. Ger., *Cardamom-Amome*. A species indigenous to Java and Sumatra, and cultivated in India. It probably furnishes the round cardamom. The *A. cardamomum* of De Candolle and other authors is the *Elettaria cardamomum*, which produces the genuine Malabar cardamom, and the *A. cardamomum* of Linnaeus comprised both these species.—**A. cardamomum medium**. The *Elettaria cardamomum medium*.—**A. Clusii**. A species indigenous to Fernando Po. According to Baker, it is the same as the *A. Daniellii*.—**A. compactum**. The *Elettaria cardamomum*.—**A. curcuma**. The *Curcuma longa*.—**A. Daniellii**. A species indigenous to western Africa, furnishing a variety of grana Paradisi.—**A. Dioscoridis**. The true cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*).—**A. exscapum**. *A. grana Paradisi*.—**A. galanga**. *Alpinia galanga*.—**A. genuinum**. See *A. cardamomum*.—**A. globosum**. A species found in China and Cochin-China, said to furnish the large round China cardamom. The seeds are used in China for abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhoea.—**A. grana Paradisi**. Fr., *amome graine de Paradis*. Ger., *pfefferartige Amome*. A species growing in western Africa. Its unripe fruit constitutes the true Meleguetta pepper, or grains of Paradise, and the ripe fruit the Madagascar cardamom. According to some, however, the species of this name described by Afzelius is not the one that furnishes the grains of Paradise, the latter being supplied by a somewhat different variety, the *A. granum Paradisi* of Linnaeus. See *GRANA Paradisi*.—**A. grana Paradisi montanum**. The variety of *A. grana Paradisi* furnishing the smaller sort of Meleguetta pepper; so called because growing in the mountain districts of the West African coast.—**A. grandiflorum**. Fr., *amome à grandes fleurs*. A species growing in Sierra Leone. The fruit has been confounded with that of *A. grana Paradisi*, from which it differs in its leaden-gray color and its taste, the latter resembling that of Japan camphor.—**A. granum Paradisi**. 1. Of Afzelius, see *A. grana Paradisi*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a species differing from that of Afzelius, believed by some to be the source of the grana Paradisi.—**A. granum Paradisi guineense**, **A. guineense**. See *A. grana Paradisi*.—**A. hirsutum**. The *Costus speciosus*.—**A. korarima**. Korarima cardamom; a West African species, formerly identified with the *A. angustifolium* of Sonnerat, but probably differing from it. The fruit, called *Gurâgie spice*, and by the natives *korarima*, is used as a condiment and medicine in Abyssinia.—**A. latifolium**. 1. Of Afzelius, an annual plant of Sierra Leone, used there as a medicine. 2. Of Lamarck, the *Zingiber zerumbet* or *Curcuma zedoaria*.—**A. macrospermum**. Probably *A. grandiflorum*.—**A. madagascariense**. See *A. angustifolium* (1st def.).—**A. maximum**. An East Indian species furnishing Java cardamom (Fr., *cardamome ailé de Java*).—**A. medium**. The *Alpinia alba*.—**A. Melegueta**, **A. Meleguetta**. A species which, as well as *A. grana Paradisi*, with which it is sometimes identified, is believed to furnish grains of Paradise, or Meleguetta pepper.—**A. mioga**. The *Zingiber mioga*.—**A. montanum**. *Zingiber cassumunar*.—**A. nemorosum**. See *A. Daniellii*.—**A. palustre**. Swamp a., said to be employed locally in neuralgia.—**A. petiolatum**. Fr., *canne Congo* (ou de Rivière, ou d'Inde). The *Costus spicatus*.—**A. pimenta**. See *PIMENTA*.—**A. Plinii**. A species of *Solanum*.—**A. pyramidale**. Probably the *Alpinia racemosa*.—**A. racemosum**. 1. Of Lamarck, the *Elettaria cardamomum*. 2. As a commercial title, the

round cardamom (*Cardamomum racemosum*).—**A. racemosum majus**, **A. racemosum medium**, **A. racemosum minus**. Varieties of *Elettaria cardamomum*.—**A. renealmia**. Fr., *amome élevé*. The *Alpinia exaltata* or the *Elettaria cardamomum* (also known as *Renalmia cardamomum*).—**A. repens**. The *Elettaria cardamomum*.—**A. silvestre**. A Jamaica species the leaves, stalk, and unripe fruit of which smell like ginger when rubbed, and are used in baths.—**A. spurium**. The *Sison a.*—**A. subulatum**. A species producing the winged Bengal cardamom.—**A. verum**. The *Elettaria cardamomum*.—**A. villosum**. A species growing in Cochin-China and the East Indies, furnishing the hairy round China cardamom; much used in China as a stomachic.—**A. vulgare**. The *Sison a.*—**A. xanthioides**. A species furnishing the xanthioid cardamom (the wild cardamom of Siam).—**A. zedoaria**. 1. Of Willdenow, the *Curcuma zedoaria*. 2. Of Bergius, the *Alpinia galanga*.—**A. zerumbet**. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Zingiber zerumbet*. 2. Of König, the *Curcuma zedoaria*.—**A. zingiber**. See *ZINGIBER officinale*.—**Bacca amomi**. Pimenta.—Great winged a. The *A. maximum* of Roxburgh.—Long-seeded a. The *A. Clusii*.—**Semen amomi**. Pimenta.—**Semen amomi vulgaris**. The seed of *Sison a.*
AMONGEABA. The Brazilian name of a gramineous plant (apparently related to *Panicum spicatum*) used as an emollient and as a remedy for tenesmus.
AMOO. A litter used by the natives of New Zealand, consisting of a netted hammock slung to side-poles, the latter, which are connected with short cross-pieces near



THE NEW ZEALAND AMOO. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

their ends, being somewhat yielding. It is intermediate between the ordinary hammock and the stretcher, and is highly spoken of by Tufnell as a conveyance for the sick and wounded.
A'MOR, *m. Amo'ris*. Fr., *amour*. Ger., *Liebe*. Love.—**A. insanus**. Erotomania.—**A. sui**. Of Darwin, vanity, a disease of volition with increased action of the organs of sense.—**A. Veneris**. Columbus's term for the clitoris.—**Pomum amoris**. The love apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*).
AMORA'CUM, *n. Origanum marjorana*.
AMOR'DICA, *f. Fr.*, *amordique*. A botanical genus corresponding in part to *Momordica*.
AMOR'GINE, *f. Parietaria officinalis*.
AMOR'PHA, *f.* For deriv., see *AMORPHOUS*. 1. A cutaneous eruption which has no definite form. 2. A macula. 3. An obsolete term for intertrigo. 4. Bastard indigo. See *A. fruticosa*. 5. A genus of papilionaceous plants, so called from the defective formation of the corolla.—**A. adulterum**. See *ACMÆAMORPHA*.—**A. ani**. Intertrigo of the anus.—**A. fruticosa**. Fr., *a. frutiquenz*, *indigo bâlard*. Ger., *Bastardindigo*. Bastard indigo; a plant growing in the southeastern Atlantic States. The bruised root is used as a remedy

for toothache.—**A. infantilis**, **A. lactantium**. The intertrigo of infants.—**A. vulgaris**. Intertrigo.

AMOR'PHA, *n. pl.* Diseases or apparent diseases in which no positive lesions can be found.

AMOR'PHIA, *f. Gr.*, ἀμορφία (from *a priv.*, and μορφή, shape). *Fr.*, *amorphie*, *amorphisme*. *Ger.*, *Amorphie*, *Formlosigkeit*. 1. The state of being amorphous. 2. A deformity.

AMOR'PHINISM. From *a priv.*, and *morphine*. *Fr.*, *amorphinisme*. The morbid mental and physical condition which takes place when a person addicted to the use of morphine is deprived of the drug.

AMOR'PHISM. *Lat.*, *amorphismus*. *Fr.*, *amorphisme*. See **AMORPHIA**.

AMORPHOPHAL'LUS, *m. Fr.*, *amorphophalle*. A genus of araceous plants.—**A. campanulatus**. The Teloo-goo potato; eaten in India, and used in the form of a confection for the relief of hæmorrhoids. The tuber contains an acrid juice, which is dissipated by cooking. When in flower, the plant exhales a very fetid odor like that of carrion.—**A. giganteus**. A species growing on the Malabar coast and in Ceylon and Java. It contains a volatile acrid principle which, according to Agardh, is a powerful stimulant; and, after removal of this principle, the plant is employed internally as an antispasmodic, especially in asthma, as an emmenagogue, and as a food.—**A. macrorrhizon**. See *A. montanum*.—**A. montanum**. A species used like *A. orizensis*.—**A. orizensis**. An Indian species. The roots contain an acrid principle and, when fresh, are used by the natives of India in the form of a poultice to excite suppuration.—**A. silvaticus**. *langli soorum*; an East Indian species. The root, *madan murt*, *kummer kas*, is cut into segments and sold in the shops in India, where it is used as a restorative. It has a mucilaginous, slightly bitter, and acrid taste, and consists almost entirely of starch.

AMORPHOPYG'AGRA, *f.* From ἀμορφος, irregular, πνύγη, the rump, and ἄγρα, a seizure. *Fr.*, *amorphopyg-agre*. Irregular attacks of pain in the anus.

AMORPHO'SIS, *f. -pho'seos (-is)*. See **ANAMORPHOSIS**.

AMORPHOS'TEOPHYTE. *Lat.*, *amorphosteophyton* (from ἀμορφος, shapeless, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth). *Fr.*, *amorphosteophyte*. *Ger.*, *Amorphosteophyt*. An osteophyte of irregular or anomalous shape.

AMOR'PHOUS. *Gr.*, ἀμορφος (from *a priv.*, and μορφή, shape). *Lat.*, *amorphos*. *Fr.*, *amorphe*. *Ger.*, *amorphisch*, *formlos*. 1. Having no regular or definite shape or structure—no axes of cleavage, permeability, elasticity, conducting power, or the like. 2. Non-crystalline. 3. The word was also used by Henle to designate what is now called areolar tissue.

AMOR'PHUS. 1. (*Adj.*) amorphous. 2. (*N. m.*) an acardiac monster (see **ACARDIACUS**) without head or limbs, consisting of a globular mass. The limbs are sometimes represented by little tubercles, and in the interior there are rudimentary vertebrae, a few muscles, rudiments of the intestine, and cystic cavities.

AMOR'PHY. See **AMORPHIA**.

AMO'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. From *amovere*, to remove or withdraw. A detachment.—**A. retinæ**. Detachment of the retina.

AMPARTHO'SIS, *f.* See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.

AMPEL'IC ACID. From *ampelite*, a species of schist (from ἄμπελος, a vine, because with some such mineral the ancients were accustomed to kill insects infesting vines). *Fr.*, *acide ampélique*. *Ger.*, *Ampelinsäure*. An acid, $C_7H_5O_3$, isomeric with salicylic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on certain schist oils.

AM'PELIN. For deriv., see **AMPELIC ACID**. *Fr.*, *ampéline*. *Ger.*, *Ampelin*. A liquid resembling creosote, being a mixture of several oils, found in coal-tar.

AMPELOCAR'PON, *n. Gr.*, ἀμπελόκαρπον. 1. According to Bory, madder, or *Rubia tinctoria*. 2. *Galium aparine*.

AMPELOCAR'PUS, *m.* See **AMPELOCARPON** (2d def.).

AMPELODES'MOS, *m.* From ἄμπελος, a vine, and δεσμός, a bond, or fetter. 1. In Pliny, a plant used for tying vines together. 2. Of Link, a genus of *Gramineæ*, nearly related to *Arundo*.—**A. tenax**. The *diss* of the Arabs. The plant, which is common in the littoral region of Algeria, and found also in Corsica, Sicily, and Italy, furnishes a variety of ergot which has been proposed as a substitute for ergot of rye.

AMPELOLEU'CE, *f. -leu'ces*. *Gr.*, ἀμπελολευκή, λευκή ἄμπελος. *Fr.*, *ampéleleuce*. *Ger.*, *Zaunrube*, *Giehrübe*. The white bryony.

AMPELOPRASON, **AMPELOPRAS'SUM**, **AMPELOP'RASUM**, *n. Gr.*, ἀμπελόπρασον. The leek, or *Allium porrum*. According to some authors, *Allium a.*

AMPELOP'SIS, *f. -ops'eos (-is)*. From ἄμπελος, a vine, and ὄψις, an appearance. A genus of ampelideous plants.—**A. aconitifolia** [Bunge]. A variety of *A. serianæfolia*.—**A. botrya**. A species growing in western and southeastern Africa. The root, called *paveira brava* by the Portuguese of Zanzibar, is said to be diuretic.—**A. hederacea**. See *A. quinquefolia*.—**A. indica**. An East Indian climbing shrub with black acid berries. The juice of the root is resolvent and mildly cathartic.—**A. quinquefolia**. *Fr.*, *vigne vierge*. *Ger.*, *wilder Wein*, *amerikanischer Ephew*, *Jungfernwrebe*. The Virginia creeper, woodbine, American (or five-leaved) ivy; a species found wild in the United States, often cultivated for its beauty. The young branches and the bark are said to be useful in dropsy, rather by stimulating absorption than by causing diuresis.—**A. serianæfolia**. A species with blue fruit, growing in Mongolia. A variety (*Vitis serianæfolia*, var. *aconitifolia*) is regarded by Bunge as a distinct species, the *A. aconitifolia*. The roots of *A. serianæfolia* are used as an astringent by the Chinese.

AM'PELOS, *f. Gr.*, ἄμπελος. 1. A vine. 2. The *Clematis maritima*. 3. Bryony.—**A. agria**. *Gr.*, ἄμπελος ἄγρια. White bryony, *Bryonia alba*.

AM'PELOTHER'APY. From ἄμπελος, the vine, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. *Fr.*, *ampélothérapie*. *Ger.*, *Traubenkur*. See **GRAPE-CURE**.

AMPERE (*Fr.*), *n.* A³m-pe²r. From *Ampère*, the name of a French physicist. In electrophysics, a unit of electrical current, formerly called a *Weber*, representing the current furnished by a potential of 1 volt (the unit of electromotive force) through 1 ohm (the unit of resistance). See also **MILLIAMPERE**.

AMPERE'METER. *Fr.*, *ampère-mètre*. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current in amperes. See **MILLIAMPEREMETER**.

AMPEROM'ETER. From *Ampère* and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current. See **MILLIAMPEREMETER**.

AMPHAMPHOT'ERODIOP'SIA, *f.* From ἀμφί, around, ἀμφοτέρως, both ways, and ὄψις, a seeing through. An obsolete term for diplopia.

AMPHAMPHOT'ERODIPLO'PIA, *f.* For deriv., see **AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSIA** and **DIPLOPIA**. *Fr.*, *amphamphotérodiplopie*. See **AMPHODIPLOPIA**.

AMPHARIS'TEROS. *Gr.*, ἀμφαρίστερος. *Fr.*, *ampharistère*. *Ger.*, *linkisch*, *ungeschickt*. Left-handed, awkward.

AMPHEM'ERA, *f.* From ἀμφήμερος, daily. A quotidian fever.

AMPHEMER'INA, *f.* From ἀμφημερινός, quotidian. *Fr.*, *amphémérine*. Of Sauvages and Sagar, hectic fever that recurs every day, also quotidian intermittent fever.—**A. anginosa**. Remittent fever with sore throat.—**A. arthritica**. Remittent fever with slight articular pains.—**A. biliosa**. Intermittent fever with bilious vomiting.—**A. cardiaca**. Intermittent fever with attacks of fainting.—**A. catarrhalis**. Intermittent fever with cough and other symptoms of catarrhal bronchitis.

—**A. dysenterica**. Malarial dysentery.—**A. epiala**. Intermittent fever with the temperature sense unequally affected in different parts.—**A. hemitritæus**. A tertian intermittent or remittent fever.—**A. humerosa**. Intermittent fever with vomiting and pyrosis.—**A. hungarica**. A malignant form of intermittent fever observed in Hungary, thought by Sauvages to differ but little from typhus.—**A. infantilis**. A form of periodical fever in infants, included in Crichton's classification.—**A. latica**. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are of long duration.—**A. lithica**. A. due to renal calculi.—**A. miliaris**. Intermittent fever with a miliary eruption.—**A. mimosa**. Intermittent fever with typhoid symptoms.—**A. paludosa**. Swamp-fever.—**A. peripneumonica**. Intermittent fever with pneumonia.—**A. petechialis**. A petechial variety of a. paludosa.—**A. phrenitica**. Intermittent fever with vomiting, delirium, and coma-vigil.—**A. phricodes**. Intermittent fever with a protracted cold stage.—**A. pseudohemitritæus**. A double tertian intermittent fever.—**A. scorbutica**. Bartholin's term for a. paludosa.—**A. semiquartana**. Intermittent fever with a paroxysm every fourth day.—**A. semiquintana**. A fever with a paroxysm every fifth day.—**A. singultuosa**. Intermittent fever with hiccough and nausea.—**A. spasmodica**. Intermittent fever with convulsions.—**A. syncopealis**. Intermittent fever with fainting, stupor, and slowness of the pulse.—**A. syphilitica**. The fever accompanying the inflammatory complications of gonorrhœa or the early stage of syphilis.—**A. tussiculosa**. Whooping-cough.—**A. variolosa**. The secondary fever of smallpox.—**A. verminosa**. See *A. tussiculosa*.

AMPHEMERINON, *n.* See AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHEMERINOS, AMPHEMERINUS, AMPHEMERUS. Gr., ἀμφημερινός, ἀμφήμερος. Fr., *amphémérin*. Quotidian (said of fevers).

AMPHIARTHRO'DIAL. Fr., *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amphiarthrosis.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-is). Fr., *amphiarthrose*. Ger., *Amphiarthrose*, *Halbgelenk*. A form of articulation intermediate between diarthrosis and synarthrosis (*q. v.*), in which the articulating bony surfaces are separated by an elastic substance to which both are attached, so that the mobility is slight, but may be exerted in all directions. The articulations of the bodies of the vertebræ are examples. The term has also been applied to the carpal articulations, and Soemmerring made it include symphysis and synchondrosis.

AMPHIAS'TER, *m.* -*as'teros* (-as'tris). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and ἀστήρ, a star. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Kernspindel*. Syn.: *nuclear spindle*. 1. The double-stellate body of a maturing ovum, being the figure formed by the two

AMPHIAS'TRAL. Pertaining to an amphias'ter.

AMPHIB'IAL. See AMPHIBIOUS.

AMPHIB'IAN. 1. (Adj.) amphibious. 2. (N.) an amphibious animal.

AMPHIB'IOUS. Gr., ἀμφίβιος (from ἀμφί, double, and βίον, to live). Lat., *amphibius*. Fr., *amphibie*, *amphibien*. Ger., *amphibisch*, *doppellebig*. 1. In zoölogy, leading a double life, partly aquatic and partly terrestrial. 2. In botany, aquatic or terrestrial indifferently.

AMPHIBLAS'TULA, *f.* A roundish vesicle the wall of which consists of small cells at the animal pole and of larger cells at the vegetative pole of an ovum.

AMPHIBLES'TROCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From ἀμφιβληστρον, a net, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Carcinoma of the retina.

AMPHIBLES'TRODAPOPLEX'IA, *f.* From ἀμφιβληστρον, a net, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. See *Retinal HÆMORRHAGE*.

AMPHIBLES'TRODATRO'PHIA, *f.* From ἀμφιβληστρον, a net, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the retina.

AMPHIBLESTRO'DEOMALA'CIA, *f.* From ἀμφιβληστροειδής, netlike, and μαλακία, softness. Softening or degeneration of the retina.

AMPHIBLES'TRODEOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (-is). From ἀμφιβληστροειδής, netlike, and φθίσις, atrophy. Atrophy of the retina.

AMPHIBLESTRO'DES. See AMPHIBLESTROID.

AMPHIBLESTRODIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idos* (-is). Fr., *amphiblestroidite*. Inflammation of the retina.

AMPHIBLESTRO'DCMALA'CIA, *f.* See AMPHIBLES-TRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLES'TROID. Gr., ἀμφιβληστροειδής. Lat., *amphiblestroides*, *amphiblestroides*. Fr., *amphiblestroïde*. Netlike, reticular; as a *n.*, the retina.

AMPHIBLESTROID'EAPOPLEX'IA, *f.* See *Retinal HÆMORRHAGE*.

AMPHIBLESTROID'EATRO'PHIA, *f.* See AMPHIBLES-TRODATROPHIA.

AMPHIBLESTROID'EOMALA'CIA, *f.* See AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLES'TROIDEOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (-is). See AMPHIBLESTRODEOPHTHISIS.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES. Amphiblestroid (*q. v.*).

AMPHIBLESTROIDIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idos* (-is). See AMPHIBLESTRODITIS.

AMPHIBLES'TROMALA'CIA, *f.* See AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLESTROPH'THISIS, *f.* -*oph'thisis*, -*this'eos* (-is). See AMPHIBLESTRODEOPHTHISIS.

AMPHIBO'LIA, *f.* Gr., ἀμφιβολία. Fr., *amphibolie*. Ger., *Amphibolie*. 1. A state of hesitation, uncertainty (as in the amphibolic period of a disease). 2. (Obs.) irritability.

AMPHIBOL'IC. Fr., *amphibole*. Uncertain, hesitating (an old term applied to that period of a febrile disease in which the stationary period has been passed, but that of defervescence has not yet begun; usually characterized by a more or less irregular course of the temperature).

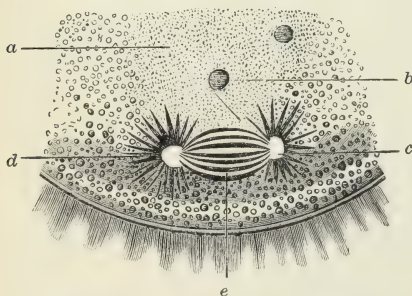
AMPHIB'OLOUS. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and βάλλειν, to cast. Directed toward both sides at once (said of fistulæ).

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἀμφιβράγχια. Fr., *amphibranchies*. Ger., *Amphibranchien*. The pharynx.

AMPHICAR'PIUM, *n.* From ἀμφί, about, and κάρπος, fruit (1st def.), or καρπός, the wrist (2d def.). Fr., *amphicarpide*. Ger., *Amphikarpium*. 1. A pericarp. 2. A wrist bandage.

AMPHICAUS'TIS, AMPHICAU'TIS, *f.* Gr., ἀμφίκανυτις, ἀμφίκαντις. 1. A sort of wild barley. 2. The genitals of the female.

AMPHICEN'TRICUS. Ger., *amphicentrisch*. A term applied by J. Müller to the rete mirabile.



AN AMPHIAS'TER. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

a, the germinal vesicle; b, fragments detached from the germinal spot; c, an aster; d, unipolar filaments; e, bipolar filaments.

stars (one near the surface of the ovum, and the other nearer its centre) and the faint lines (intranuclear, or bipolar, filaments) which connect them. Cf. *Auerbach's VACUOLE*. 2. See ARCHIAMPHIAS'TER.

AMPHICE'LOUS. From ἀμφίκολος, hollowed on both sides. Fr., *amphicéle*. Concave both before and behind (said of the body of a vertebra).

AMPHICRA'NIA, f. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and κράνιον, the cranium. Bilateral migraine.

AMPHICRO'IC. The more correct form for *amphicroitic*.

AMPHICROIT'IC. Perhaps from ἀμφί, in both directions, and κρούειν, to test. Ger., *amphicroitisch*. Capable of coloring blue litmus-paper red and red litmus-paper blue.

AMPHICYT'ULA, f. A parent-cell (see CYTULA) which has arisen out of the amphimonerula (q. v.) by the formation of the parent kernel.

AM'PHID. From ἀμφί, on both sides. Fr., *amphide*. Ger., *a*. 1. (Adj.) having a double character. See *A. SALTS*. 2. (N.) See AMPHIGEN.

AMPHID'EA, n. pl., AMPHID'EÆ, f. pl., AMPHID'EON, n. Gr., ἀμφιδέα, ἀμφιδέα, ἀμφιδέα, ἀμφιδεῖαι (perhaps from ἀμφιδεῖν, to bind around). Ger., *amphidäum*. The edges of the os uteri.

AMPHIDES'MOUS. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and δεσμός, a ligament. Fr., *amphidesme*. Having a double ligament.

AMPHID'EUM, n. See AMPHIDEA.

AMPHIDEX'IOUS. Gr., ἀμφιδέξιος. Lat., *amphidexius*. Ambidextrous.

AM'PHIDIARTHRO'SIS, f. -thro'seos (-is). Fr., *amphidiarthrose*. Ger., *Amphidiarthrose*. An articulation partaking of the nature of both amphiarthrosis and diarthrosis, i. e., having an interarticular fibro-cartilage, but having also free mobility. The only example is the articulation of the inferior maxilla with the temporal bone.

AMPHID'ION, n. See AMPHIDEA.

AMPHIDIPLO'PIA, f. See AMPHIDIPLORIA.

AMPHIES'MA, n. -es'matos (-is). Gr., ἀμφίεσμα. A covering.—*A. cordis*. The pericardium.

AMPHIGAS'TRULA, f. Syn.: *hood gastrula*. A cytode in which the primitive intestine is partly filled with segmented nutritive yolk.

AM'PHIGEN. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Lat., *amphigenium*. Fr., *amphigène*. Ger., *A*. An element, such as oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, which in combination can form either an acid or a base. Cf. AMPHOTEROUS.

AMPHI'GENOUS. Lat., *amphigenius*. Fr., *amphigène*. Ger., *amphigen*. Of or resembling an amphigen; amphoteroous.—*A. reaction*. See AMPHOTEROUS REACTION.

AMPHIGON'IC, AMPHIG'ONOUS. Of or pertaining to amphigony, or bisexual reproduction.

AMPHIG'ONY. Lat., *amphigonia* (from ἀμφί, on both sides, and λόγος, a begetting). Reproduction by the union of two distinct cells; i. e., bisexual reproduction.

AMPHIMER'INA, f. See AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHIMER'INOS, AMPHIMER'INUS. See AMPHEMERINOS and AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHIMET'RION, AMPHIMET'RIMUM, n. From ἀμφί, around, and μήτρα, the womb. See PARAMETRIUM.

AMPHIMICRO'BIA, n. pl. Ger., *Amphimikrobien*. Of Lustig, microbes which are capable of development either in a medium that contains oxygen or in one that does not contain it.

AMPHIMONER'ULA, f. A cytode which includes formative yolk at the animal pole and nutritive yolk at the vegetative pole, the two not being very distinct.

AMPHIMOR'ULA, f. A roundish heap formed of two kinds of cells, the animal cells being at one pole and the vegetative at the other.

AMPHIPHAG'IA, f. From ἀμφί on both sides, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *amphiphagie*. Capability of eating all sorts of food.

AMPHIPLEU'RA, f. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and πλευρόν, a rib, from the symmetrically disposed rhabpe on each valve. A genus of diatoms of the *Navic-*

ulese.—*A. pellucida*. A species distinguished by the extreme minuteness of the markings upon its valves. These markings measure, according to Carpenter, only 0.2 μ., and are used as tests for the definition and magnifying power of microscopes.

AM'PHIPLEX, f. -ple'gos (-is). Perhaps from ἀμφιπλήξ, striking with both sides. The perinæum.

AMPHIPNEU'MA, n. -pneu'matos (-is). From ἀμφί, around, on both sides, and πνεῦμα, breath. Urgent dyspnoea.

AMPHIPNEUS'TUS. See DYSPNÆIC.

AMPHIP'OLUS, AMPHIP'OLUS, m. Gr., ἀμφίπολος. An attendant or companion of a sick person.

AMPHIS'CELOS. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σκέλος, the lower limb. Capable of using one foot as well as the other.

AMPHIS'MILA, AMPHIS'MILE, f. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σμίλη, a knife. Fr., *amphismile*. Ger., *zweischneidiges Messer*. A double-edged knife.

AMPHISPHAL'SIS, f. -phal'seas (-is). Gr., ἀμφίσφασις. The circumduction of a limb in the reduction of a dislocation.

AMPHISTOMA, n. -stom'atos (-is). From ἀμφίστομος, having a double mouth or opening. Fr., *amphistome*. Ger., *Zapfenwurm, Endloch*. A genus of parasitic animals of the *Scolecida*, order *Trematoda*. They infest the *Mammalia* chiefly.—*A. aquaticum*. See *GORDIUS aquaticus*.—*A. conicum*. Ger., *kegelförmiges Endloch*. A species found in great numbers in the paunch and psalterium of ruminants; a reddish-white worm, 10 to 15 mm. long, 2 to 3 mm. thick, having a small mouth and a posterior suckorial disc 2 to 3 mm. broad.

—*A. crumeniferum*. A species found in the ox.—*A. explanatum*. A species found in the bile ducts and gall bladder of the ox.—*A. hominis*. A species found in great numbers in the large intestine and the appendix vermiformis of two East Indians who had died of cholera; a worm 5 to 8 mm. long and 3 to 4 mm. broad.

—*A. subelavatum*. A species found in the frog, made the subject of investigation in the study of *Trematoda*.—*A. truncatum*. Ger., *abgestutztes Endloch*. A species found in the gall bladder and bile ducts of the cat.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. Gr., ἀμφιθέατρον (from ἀμφί, around, and θεᾶσθαι, to look). Lat., *amphitheatrum*. Fr., *amphithéâtre*. Ger., *Amphitheater*. A room arranged with ascending tiers of seats, for performing surgical operations or giving instruction by demonstration.

AMPHODIPLO'PIA, f. From ἀμφω, both, διπλός, double, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *amphodiplopie*. Ger., *Amphodiplopie*. An affection of vision in which objects are seen double with each eye separately. See DIPLOPIA.

AMPHO'GENOUS. See AMPHIGENOUS.

AM'PHOPHILE, AMPHOPH'ILOUS. From ἀμφω, both, and φιλεῖν, to love. Having an affinity for both acid eosin and basic methyl blue.

AMPHOR'IC. From *amphora* (ἀμφορεύς [= ἀμφιφορεύς]), a two-handled narrow-necked jug. Fr., *amphorique*. Ger., *amphorisch*. 1. Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle (said of auscultatory sounds). 2. Tympanitic and of a metallic character (said of percussion sounds).

AMPHORI'CITY. Fr., *amphoricité*. A condition in which an amphoric sound is given forth on auscultation or percussion.

AMPHORIL'OQUY. From ἀμφορεύς (see AMPHORA), and *loqui*, to speak. See AMPHOROPHONY.

AMPHOROPH'ONY. From ἀμφορεύς (see AMPHORA), and φωνή, voice. Amphoric vocal resonance.

AMPHOTER'IC. See AMPHOTEROUS.

AMPHOT'EROAMPHODIPLO'PIA, AMPHOT'ERODIOP'SIA, AMPHOT'ERODIPLO'PIA, f. See AMPHODIPLOPIA and DIPLOPIA.

AMPHOT'EROUS. From ἀμφότερος, pertaining to both sides. Fr., *amphotère*. Ger., *amphoter*. Double, two-

fold, belonging simultaneously to two opposites; in chemistry, combining with oxygen in different proportions to form either acid-forming or basic oxides, also possessed of properties which differ from those of either an acid or a base.

AMPHRODIPLOPIA, *f.* See **AMPHODIPIPIA**.

AMPLEXUS, *m.* *-plexus*. Coitus.

AMPLIATION. Lat., *ampliatio* (from *ampliare*, to increase). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Erweiterung*. 1. Distention of a cavity (like that of the thorax or abdomen, from emphysema, effusion, or a tumor). 2. Dilatation (as of the soft parts during parturition).

AMPLIFICATION. Lat., *amplificatio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Vergrößerung*. 1. The apparent enlargement of an object when viewed through a microscope or telescope. 2. The magnifying power of a microscope. 3. As formerly used, morbid enlargement of an organ.

AMPLIFIER. A lens for increasing the visual field of a microscope.

AMPLIOPIA, *f.* See **AMBLYOPIA**.

AMPLITUDE. Lat., *amplitudo*. Fr., *a.*, *étendue*. Ger., *A.*, *Grösse, Breite, Weite*. 1. In physics, the distance between the extreme limits of an oscillation or vibration. Thus, the *a.* of vibration of a pendulum is the chord of the arc through which it oscillates; the *a.* of vibration of a wave is the distance from the crest to the trough of the wave. 2. Of the pulse, its fullness, i. e., the extent of dilatation of the artery at each impulse of the heart.

AMPLO'SIA. Expressed grape juice in which fermentation has been checked with benzoic acid.

AMPO'SIS, AMPO'TIS, *f.* *-po'seos (-is), po'teos (-ios, -pot'idos, -pot'idis)*. Gr., *ἀμψωσις, ἀμπτωσις* (= *ἀνάπτωσις, ἀνάπτωσις*), *a* drying up. 1. An absorption of fluid, normal or morbid, in any part of the body. 2. A recession of the humors inward from the surface of the body.

AMPUL'LA, *f.* Gr., *ἀμφορείδιον, ἀμφορίδιον*. Fr., *ampoule*. Ger., *Ampulle*. 1. In chemistry and physics, a glass flask with long neck and dilated body or a small hollow glass globe. 2. In botany, a flask-shaped dilatation of the leaves found in certain aquatic plants. 3. In anatomy, a flasklike expanded portion of a canal. 4. Hildanus's term for the heart, liver, and brain at an early period of embryonic life. 5. In pathology (rarely used), a bleb or blister.—**A. canaliculi lacrimalis**. A dilatation at the curvature of the lacrymal canal.—**A. chyli**, **A. chyliifera**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**A. ductus lactiferi**. Fr., *ampoule d'un canal galactifère*. A sinus of the mammary gland, being the expanded portion of a milk duct near the nipple, serving as a kind of temporary reservoir for the milk.—**A. Falloppii tubæ**. The outer, sinuous dilated portion of the oviduct.—**A. membranacea labyrinthi**. That portion of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which is inclosed in the *a.* of a semicircular canal.—**A. nervi optici**. The dilatation of the subvaginal space of the optic nerve at its anterior extremity.—**A. of Lorenzini**. The dilated inner end of a tube of Lorenzini.—**Ampullæ of the mammary gland**. See *A. ductus lactiferi*.—**Ampullæ of the membranous semicircular canals**. See *A. membranacea labyrinthi*.—**A. of the oviduct**. See *A. Falloppii tubæ*.—**A. of the rectum**. Fr., *ampoule rectale*. That portion which is situated between the muscular floor of the pelvis below and the "third sphincter" above; closed in the normal condition by the collapse of the gut from the sides, but capable of great distention as the result of fecal accumulation.—**Ampullæ of the semicircular canals**. See *A. membranacea labyrinthi* and *A. ossea*.—**A. of the vagina**. The dilatable upper portion of the vagina.—**A. of the vas deferens**. Fr., *ampoule du canal déférent*. Ger., *Ampulle des Samenleiters*. Of Henle, a saccular enlargement near the termination of the canal beneath the bladder.—**A.**

of Vater. Lat., *a.* (seu *diverticulum*) *Vateri*. Fr., *ampoule de Vater*. Ger., *Vater'sches Divertikel*. A small cavity in the wall of the duodenum, between the muscular and mucous layers, into which the ductus choledochus and the pancreatic duct empty independently; described by Vater, a Dutch anatomist. It appears in the lumen of the intestine as a low, rounded eminence with the opening near the summit. It is present in man and in those of the lower animals in which the bile-duct and the pancreatic duct penetrate the muscular coat of the duodenum independently, but finally open into the intestine by a single orifice.—**A. ossea**. Syn.: *sinus* (seu *recessus*) *ampullaceus, sinus ellipticus*. The dilated portion of an osseous semicircular canal of the ear at its union with the vestibule, serving for the lodgment of the *a. membranacea*.—**A. ossea anterior, A. ossea externa**. Fr., *ampoule du canal demi-circulaire horizontal*. Ger., *Ampulle des äusseren Bogenganges*. A dilatation at the anterior extremity of the horizontal semicircular canal of the ear.—**A. ossea inferior**. Fr., *ampoule du canal vertical postérieur*. Ger., *Ampulle des hinteren vertikalen Bogenganges*. The dilatation of the outer portion of the posterior vertical semicircular canal of the ear.—**A. ossea labyrinthi**. See *A. ossea*.—**A. ossea superior**. Fr., *ampoule du canal vertical antérieur*. Ger., *Ampulle des vorderen vertikalen Bogenganges*. The dilatation at the interior extremity of the superior vertical semicircular canal of the ear.—**A. vasis deferentis**. See *A. of the vas deferens*.—**Lieberkühn's A.** The cæcal end of a lacteal in an intestinal villus.

AMPULLA'CEOUS. Lat., *ampullaceus*. Fr., *ampullacé*. See **AMPULLACEUS** and **AMPULLATE**.

AMPULLA'CEUS. 1. Big-bellied. 2. Ampullate (*q. v.*). 3. Accompanied with the formation of bullæ (e. g., *febris ampullacea* = acute pemphigus).

AMPUL'LAR. Lat., *ampullaris*. Fr., *ampullaire*. See **AMPULLATE**.

AMPUL'LATE. Lat., *ampullaceus, ampullaris, ampullosus*. Fr., *ampullacé, ampullaire*. Ger., *flaschenförmig, blasenförmig*. Flask-shaped; pertaining to or shaped like an ampulla (e. g., a goblet-cell).

AMPULLO'SUS. See **AMPULLACEUS**.

AMPUTA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See **AMPUTATION**.—**A. carpo-radialis**. Amputation at the wrist joint.—**A. ex articulo**. Amputation at a joint.—**A. femoris transcondylica**. Amputation at the knee joint with the removal of a slice from the lower end of the femur, including its articular surface.—**A. incruenta**. See **Bloodless AMPUTATION**.—**A. panniculata**. A flap amputation.—**A. spontanea**. See **Spontaneous AMPUTATION**.—**A. subtalica**. Amputation of the foot at the articulation of the astragalus with the calcaneum.—**A. talocalcanea**. Amputation of the foot immediately in front of the ankle joint, the neck of the astragalus and the anterior process of the os calcis being sawed through; an operation considered as intermediate between Chopart's on the one hand, and Syme's and Pirogoff's on the other. The plantar flap should be ample, with little or no dorsal flap.—**A. tarsometatarsalis**. See **Lisfranc's AMPUTATION** (1st def.).—**A. tibiotarsea**. Amputation at the ankle joint.—**A. vocis**. Loss of voice; hoarseness.—**Humeri a. ex articulo**. Amputation at the shoulder joint.

AMPUTA'TION. Gr., *ἀποτομή, ἀποτομία*. Lat., *amputatio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* The operation or process (generally a cutting operation) by which the whole or a part of a limb or of any salient structure (such as the breast, the penis, the uvula, the uterus, etc.) is removed from the body. Some excisions were formerly termed *a's* of the heads of bones. Cf. **DISARTICULATION**.—**Accidental a.** The violent separation of a limb by its being torn, cut, or crushed off.—**Alouette's a.** *A.* at the hip joint by

making a semicircular external flap extending to the great trochanter, disarticulating the head of the femur, and then making a large internal flap by cutting from within outward.—**A. at the point of election.** Fr., *a. au lieu d'élection*. A. done at a point chosen on account of its being most advantageous (usually said of the leg, the point being about a hand's breadth below the tuberosity of the tibia).—

A. by transfixion. Fr., *a. par transfixion*. Ger., *A. mit Durchstechung*. A method of performing a flap a. by thrusting a long knife completely through the limb, from one side

to the other or from before backward, close to the bone, and making the flap with a single stroke of the

knife from within outward. In some cases, as in the leg, the first flap is made by cutting from without inward, and the other by transfixion.—

A. in the contiguity. Fr., *a. dans la contiguïté*. A. at a joint.—

A. in the continuity. Fr., *a. dans la continuité*. Ger., *A. in der Continuität*. A. of a limb

at any other point than at a joint.—

A. of expediency. Fr., *a. de complaisance*. One done on account of a

deformity or disease that simply affects the appearance or usefulness of a part, as in the case of a supernumerary finger, an atrophied leg, etc., but does not threaten life.—

Baudens's a. An a. at the knee joint by oval anterior and posterior flaps.—

Béclard's a. An a. by transfixion at the hip joint in which the posterior flap is cut first.—

Bloodless a. Lat., *amputatio incruenta*. Fr., *a. sèche*. Ger., *unblutige A.* One in which no considerable loss of blood occurs, either because a knife is not used, but an écraseur, a galvanic cautery loop, or the like, or else on account of the use of some such device as Esmarch's bandage.—

Calcaneoastragalar a. Fr., *a. calcanéostragalienne*. See *Subastragalar a.*—

Carden's a. A form of mixed a. (*q. v.*) with a single skin flap.—

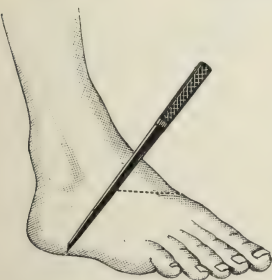
Carpal a. A partial a. of the hand through the carpus.—

Carpometacarpal a. Fr., *a. carpo-métacarpienne*. An a. at the carpometacarpal joint.—

Corporadial a. See *Radiocarpal a.*—

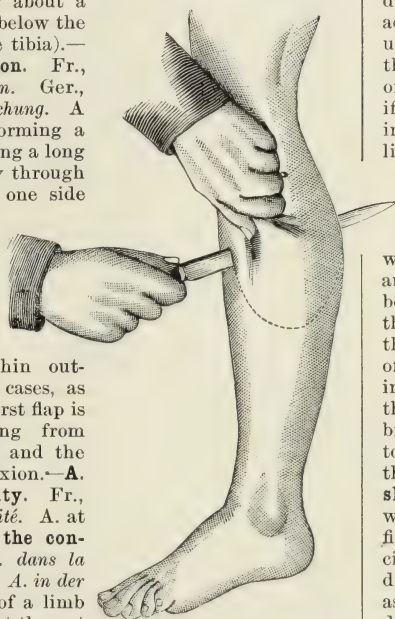
Central a. Fr., *a. centrale*. Of Michel, an a. done in such manner that the scar will be situated at or near the centre of the face of the stump, as in the circular method.—

Of Michel, an a. done in such manner that the scar will be situated at or near the centre of the face of the stump, as in the circular method.—



CHOPART'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

Chopart's a. Fr., *a. tarso-tarsienne* (ou *médio-tarsienne*). Syn.: *tarsotarsal* (or *mediotarsal*) a. A partial a. of the foot in which the bony structure is divided at the articulation between the astragalus and calcaneum behind and the scaphoid and cuboid bones anteriorly.—



AMPUTATION BY TRANSFIXION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

Circular a. Fr., *a. circulaire*. Ger., *A. durch Cirkelschnitt* (oder *Kreisschnitt*, oder *Zirkelschnitt*). A method in which the soft parts are divided by a circular sweep of the knife completely around the limb, and in which, therefore, there are no separate flaps. There are two chief varieties of the method: 1. The first incision divides all the tissues down to the bone, and muscular action causes those on the proximal side to be drawn up; a second incision like the first, also reaching to the bone, is then made through the muscles at the level of the retracted skin; if necessary, a third incision is made in like manner. 2. The

first incision extends only to the muscles; the second about half-

way through them, and the third to the bone. In either case the bone is sawed

through at the level of the uppermost cut in the soft parts, and the latter are then

brought down so as to form the face of the stump.—

Circular skin flap a. One in which the skin is

first divided by a circular incision and dissected back as far

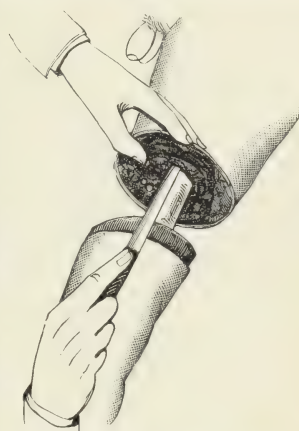
as the level at which the bone is to be divided, and the division of the soft parts completed by a circular cut at that level.—

Coat sleeve a. A modification of the circular a. in which the cutaneous covering for the stump is made very long, so as to be puckered together with a piece of tape encircling skin alone, instead of having its edges brought together with sutures.—

Congenital a. Fr., *a. congénitale*. Ger., *angeborene spontane A.* See *Intrauterine a.*—

Consecutive a. Fr., *a. consécutive*. Some French authors apply this term to an a. done during the period of suppuration, or even later (*i. e.*, later than a secondary a.).—

Coxofemoral a. Fr., *a. coxo-fémorale*, *désarticulation de la cuisse*. Ger., *A. im*



CIRCULAR AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)



CIRCULAR SKIN FLAP AMPUTATION. (AFTER ESMARCH.)

Hüftgelenke, Exarticulation des Oberschenkels. A. at the hip joint.—

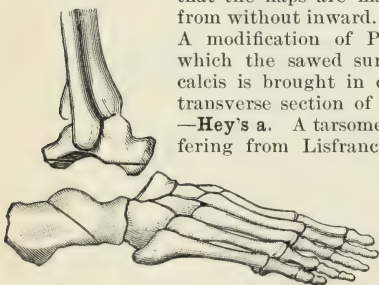
Cuboidometatarsal a. Fr., *a. cuboïdo-métatarsienne*. See *Lisfranc's a.* (1st def.).—

Cutaneous a. See *Skin flap a.*—

Diaclastic a. Fr., *a. diaclastique* (ou *par rupture*). A method devised by Maisonneuve for the purpose of avoiding hæmorrhage, purulent infection, and other traumatic accidents. The bone is first broken with an osteoclast, and the soft parts are then divided below by means of an écraseur. The stump is dressed like a contused wound.—

Double

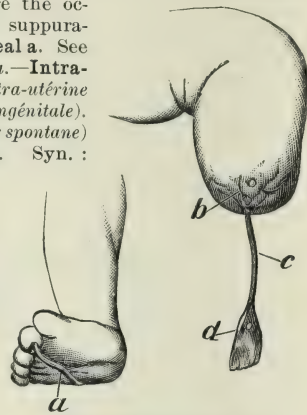
flap a. Fr., *a. à deux lambeaux*. One in which two flaps are formed of the soft parts.—**Dry a.** Fr., *a. sèche*. See *Bloodless a.*—**Dupuytren's a.** An a. at the shoulder joint in which two rounded flaps are taken from the outer and inner aspects of the arm. The outer flap is first made by transfixion, a narrow-bladed knife being entered posteriorly at a point two inches behind the acromion; the bone is then disarticulated, and the inner flap is cut from within outward.—**Eccentric a.** Fr., *a. excentrique*. Michel's term for an a. so performed that the scar will be situated away from the centre of the face of the stump, as in single flap a's.—**Elliptical a.** Fr., *a. elliptique*. Soupart's modification of the oval a., in which the flap is rounded at the end, and is received into a wound rounded to correspond, the entire wound surface having the form of an ellipse; the integuments can thus be divided with one sweep of the knife, as in the circular a.—**Femorotibial a.** A. at the knee joint.—**Fergusson's a.** The same as Pirogoff's, except that the malleoli are not interfered with unless they are diseased, but the retained portion of the os calcis is thrust up between them.—**Flap a.** Fr., *a. à lambeaux*. Ger., *Lappenamputation*. That form of a. in which definite flaps, embracing either the entire thickness of the soft parts or the integument only, are fashioned, in contradistinction to the circular a. (*q. v.*). In some cases only one flap is made.—**Flapless a.** An a. in which, for lack of tissue, a perfect covering for the bone is not made, but the stump is expected to heal by granulation.—**Forbes's a.** A modification of Chopart's a., the three cuneiform bones being disarticulated from the scaphoid, and the cuboid bone sawed through in the same line.—**Galvanocautic a.** Ger., *galvanokaustische A.* A method in which the soft parts are slowly divided with a galvanic cautery loop, the bone being then sawed through. It has been practised a number of times in France and Germany with success, its alleged advantages being that it is attended with diminished shock, pain, and hemorrhage, and its disadvantage that the healing process is prolonged. It is not always bloodless unless the main artery of the limb is compressed, and it has been followed by pyæmia, the prevention of which was one of its objects.—**Gritti's a.** Fr., *a. fémoro-rotulienne de Gritti*. An osteoplastic a. at the knee joint, in which the patella is preserved in a long anterior flap and, having had a thin slice removed from its deep surface, secured in apposition with the femur, the latter having likewise been deprived of its articular surface by being sawed through just above the condyles. Cf. *Stokes's a.*—**Guthrie's a.** An a. at the hip joint, like Bécord's, except



SECTION OF THE OS CALCIS AND ASTRAGALUS IN HANCOCK'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

that the flaps are made by cutting from without inward.—**Hancock's a.** A modification of Pirogoff's a. in which the sawed surface of the os calcis is brought in contact with a transverse section of the astragalus.—**Hey's a.** A tarsometatarsal a. differing from Lisfranc's in the fact that the internal cuneiform bone is sawed through in a line with the articulation of the second metatarsal, instead of being disarticulated.—**Humero-cubital a.** Fr., *a. huméro-cubitale*. Ger., *Abnahme des Vorderarms im Gelenke*. A. at the elbow joint.—**Humero-scapular a.** A. at the shoulder joint.—**Humero-ulnar a.** A. at the elbow joint.—**Immediate a.** Fr., *a. immédiate*. One done within the first few (from

six to twelve) hours after the injury, i. e., before the reaction from shock is established; according to most French authors, one done within twenty-four hours after an injury.—**Intermediary a.**, **Intermediate a.** Fr., *a. intermédiaire*. Syn.: *mediate a.* An a. done during the period of traumatic fever, after inflammation has begun and before the occurrence of healthy suppuration.—**Interphalangeal a.** See *Phalangophalangeal a.*—**Intra-uterine a.** Fr., *a. intra-utérine* (ou *spontanée*, ou *congénitale*). Ger., *angeborene* (oder *spontane*) *A.*, *Selbstamputation*. Syn.: *spontaneous* (or *congenital*) a. A. occurring in the fœtus as the result of constriction by a coil of the umbilical cord or by amniotic bands of lymph. It may be complete or partial, or there may be simply arrest of development. In some cases rudiments of the separated part are reproduced on the stump.—**Larrey's a.** An oval a. at the

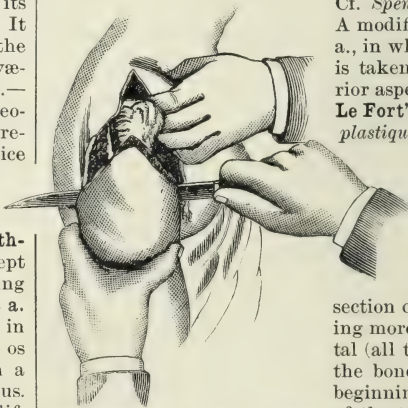


INTRAUTERINE AMPUTATION. (AFTER SIMPSON.)

shoulder joint devised by Baron Larrey. An incision is made from the acromion to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below, from which point an anterior and a posterior spiral incision are carried down the arm, meeting on its inner aspect. After the disarticulation of the bone, the flap is brought up and secured in the space made by the

gaping of the first incision. Cf. *Spence's a.*—**Lee's a.** A modification of Teale's a., in which the long flap is taken from the posterior aspect of the limb.—**Le Fort's a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique tibio-calcanéenne*. Syn.: *ostéoplastique tibio-calcanéaire a.* A modification of Pirogoff's a., characterized mainly by the

section of the os calcis being more nearly horizontal (all the upper part of the bone being removed, beginning at the insertion of the tendo Achillis), so that the face of the stump is covered with the original thick tissue of the plantar part of the heel, which is better suited to bear the weight of the body in walking.—**Lisfranc's a.** 1. A partial a. of the foot through the tarsometatarsal joints. 2. An a. at the shoulder joint by external and internal flaps made by transfixion. In operating on the left shoulder, the transfixion is accomplished by entering the knife near the posterior fold of the axilla, and making it pass close to the outer aspect of the joint and emerge between the coracoid process and the clavicle. On the right side, the direction of the transfixion is reversed. After disarticulation of the head of the bone, the inner flap is cut from within outward.—**Lister's a.** A double rectangular flap a., in which the difference in the length of the

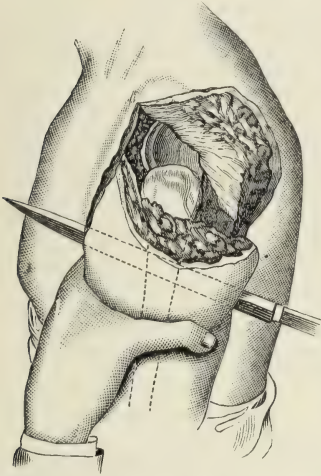


LARREY'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

section of the os calcis being more nearly horizontal (all the upper part of the bone being removed, beginning at the insertion of the tendo Achillis), so that the face of the stump is covered with the original thick tissue of the plantar part of the heel, which is better suited to bear the weight of the body in walking.—**Lisfranc's a.** 1. A partial a. of the foot through the tarsometatarsal joints. 2. An a. at the shoulder joint by external and internal flaps made by transfixion. In operating on the left shoulder, the transfixion is accomplished by entering the knife near the posterior fold of the axilla, and making it pass close to the outer aspect of the joint and emerge between the coracoid process and the clavicle. On the right side, the direction of the transfixion is reversed. After disarticulation of the head of the bone, the inner flap is cut from within outward.—**Lister's a.** A double rectangular flap a., in which the difference in the length of the

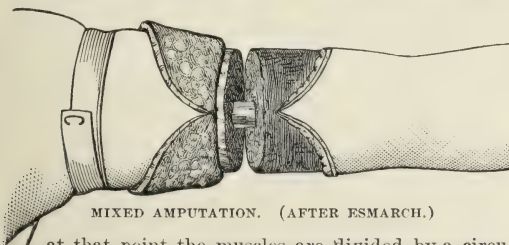
flaps is not so great as in Teale's, but only sufficient to make the cicatrix come just beyond the edge of the

bone. The angles of the flaps are somewhat rounded off, and the posterior one consists of skin and fascia only. In the thigh and leg, the long flap should equal in length one third of the circumference of the limb, and the other should be of half that length.—**Long and short rectangular flap a.** Fr., *a. à deux lambeaux rectangulaires inégaux*. See *Teale's a.*—**Major a.** Fr., *grande a.* Ger., *grössere A.* An a. of the thigh, leg, arm, or forearm, or at the hip, shoulder, knee, or elbow joint.—



LISFRANC'S AMPUTATION AT THE SHOULDER JOINT. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

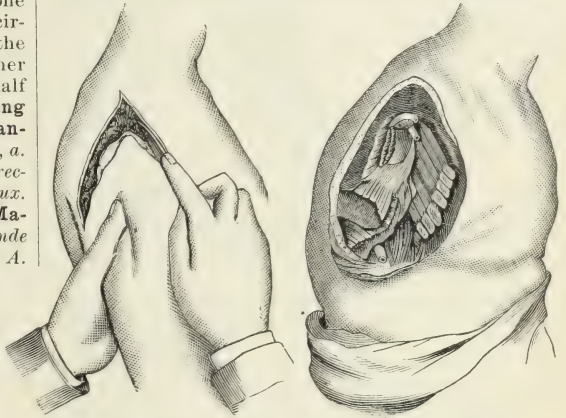
Malgaigne's a. See *Subastragalar a.*—**Mediate a.** Fr., *a. médiate*. See *Intermediary a.*—**Mediotarsal a.** Lat., *exarticulatio in medio tarsi*. Fr., *a. médiotarsienne*. 1. Chopart's a. (*q. v.*). 2. An a. through the tarsus differing from Chopart's in that the scaphoid bone is preserved.—**Metacarpal a.** An a. in the continuity of the metacarpal bones.—**Metacarpophalangeal a.** Fr., *a. métacarpo-phalangienne*. An a. at one or more of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.—**Metatarsal a.** An a. in the continuity of the metatarsal bones.—**Metatarsophalangeal a.** Fr., *a. métatarso-phalangienne*. An a. at one or more of the metatarsophalangeal articulations.—**Minor a.** An a. of the terminal part of a limb, especially of the fingers or toes.—**Mixed a.** Fr., *a. mixte*. An a. done partly by the circular and partly by the flap method. Skin flaps are cut from without inward, and reflected by dissection to the point at which the bone is to be sawed through;



MIXED AMPUTATION. (AFTER ESMARCH.)

at that point the muscles are divided by a circular cut.—**Mixed flap a.** A double-flap a. in which one flap consists of integument only, and the other of both skin and muscle.—**Modified circular a.** See *Mixed a.*—**Multiple a.** Syn.: *synchronous a.* The performance of more than one a. on the same patient at one sitting.—**Musculocutaneous a.**, **Musculotegumentary a.** An a. in which flaps are made consisting of both skin and muscle.—**Natural a.** Fr., *a. naturelle*. See *Spontaneous a.*—**Non-Cæsarean uteroabdominal a.** See *Abdominal HYSTERECTOMY*.—**Oblique a.** Fr., *a. oblique*. Ger., *Schrägapputation*. See *Oval a.*—**Osteoplastic a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique*. Ger., *osteoplastische a.* One in which a portion of a bone (like the patella or the os calcis) is retained and secured in apposition with another bony surface, the intention being

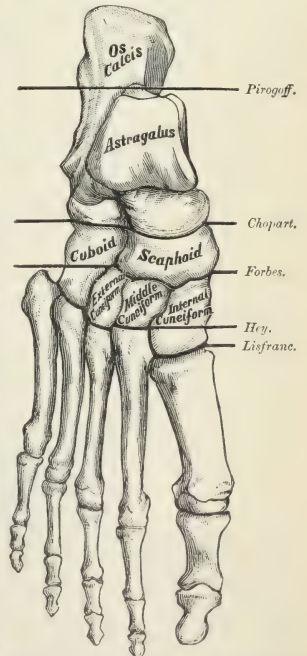
that the two shall unite. See *Gritti's a.* and *Pirogoff's a.*—**Osteoplastic tibio-calcaneal a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique tibio-calcaneenne*. See *Le Fort's a.*—**Oval a.** Fr., *a. ovulaire (ou oblique, ou en raquette)*. Ger., *Schrägschnitt*. An a. in which a single flap is made on one side of a limb, to be received into a corresponding space on the opposite side, the two incisions being reversed spirals, and the entire wound surface of an oval shape, as in *Guthrie's a.* at the shoulder. In some situations, instead of a flap being



OVAL AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

turned over the stump and inserted into the opposite part of the wound, the opposing edges are brought directly together, so that the scar is a single longitudinal line.—**Oval tegumentary flap a.** Syme's modification of the mixed a., in which the skin flaps are semilunar in shape.—**Pancoast's a.** An a. at the knee joint with the formation of three flaps: a short, oval anterior flap, including the patella, and two latero-posterior flaps which join in the middle of the popliteal region.—

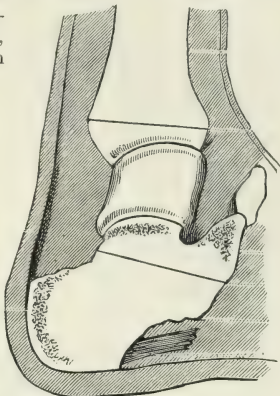
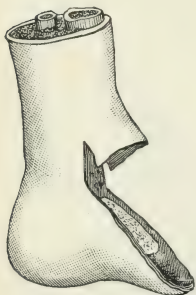
Partial a. 1. An intrauterine a. in which the strangulated part is not entirely separated from the body. 2. An a. of a portion of the hand or foot. The chief partial a's of the foot are Chopart's, Forbes's, Hancock's, Hey's, Lisfranc's, Malgaigne's, Pirogoff's, and Tripiet's.—**Pathological a.** One done for disease, as distinguished from *traumatic a.* (*q. v.*).—**Phalango-phalangeal a.** Fr., *a. phalango-phalangienne*. An a. at one of the joints of a finger or toe.—**Pirogoff's a.** A partial osteoplastic a. of the foot in which the os calcis is sawed through obliquely from above downward and forward, and the posterior portion, which is all that is preserved



THE CHIEF PARTIAL AMPUTATIONS OF THE FOOT. (AFTER WYETH.)

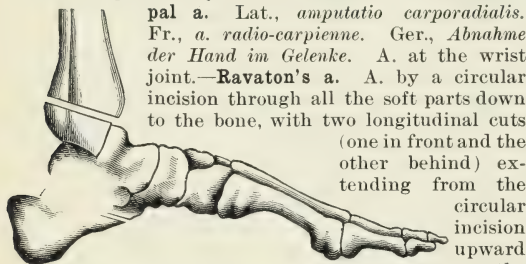
the os calcis is sawed through obliquely from above downward and forward, and the posterior portion, which is all that is preserved

of the bony structure of the foot, brought up and secured against a surface made by sawing off the lower ends of the tibia and fibula.—**Primary a.** Fr., *a. primitive*. Ger., *Primäramputation*. An a. on account of an injury, done after reaction from



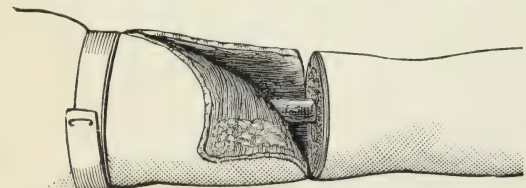
PIROGOFF'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

shock has begun and before the occurrence of inflammation, i. e., after the lapse of from six to twelve hours and before the termination of two days. Many French authors limit it to the second day.—**Quadrangular musculotegumentary a.** See *Ravaton's a.*—**Radiocarpal a.** Lat., *amputatio carporadialis*. Fr., *a. radio-carpienne*. Ger., *Abnahme der Hand im Gelenke*. A. at the wrist joint.—**Ravaton's a.** A. by a circular incision through all the soft parts down to the bone, with two longitudinal cuts



PIROGOFF'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

(one in front and the other behind) extending from the circular incision upward to the level at which the bone is to be sawed through.—**Re-a.** See the major list.—**Rectangular flap a.** See *Teale's a.*—**Roux's a.** A modification of Syme's a., in which the flap is made chiefly from the inner side of the foot.—**Scaphoidocuneiform a.** Fr., *a. scaphoïdocunéenne*. See *Chopart's a.* and *Forbes's a.*—**Scapulohumeral a.** Lat., *huméri amputatio ex articulo*. Fr., *a. à l'articulation scapulo-humérale (ou du bras dans l'article)*. Ger., *A. im Oberarmgelenke*. A. at the shoulder joint.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *a. secondaire*. Ger., *secundäre A.* An a. done on account of an injury, after the first local effects of traumatism have subsided and suppuration has begun.—



RAVATON'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

Sédillot's a. An a. at the ankle joint resembling Syme's, but with the flap made from the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot and ankle.—**Skin flap a.** One in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue alone.—**Smith's a.** An a. at the knee joint by lateral skin flaps.—**Solid flap a.** See *Musculotegumentary a.*—**Spence's a.** An a. at the shoulder joint resembling Larrey's, except that the longitudinal incision is made

on the inner aspect of the arm.—**Spontaneous a.** Lat., *amputatio spontanea*. Fr., *a. spontanée*. Ger., *spontane A.* 1. Intrauterine a. (*q. v.*). 2. The separation of a limb by gangrene.—**Stokes's a.** The same as Grritti's, except that the femur is sawed through at a point so low that the medullary canal is not opened.—**Subastragalar a.** Fr., *a. sous-astragalienne*. A partial a. of the foot in which only the astragalus is left.—**Subastragalar osteoplastic a.** See *Hancock's a.*—**Submalleolar a.** Fr., *a. sous-malléolaire*. A. at the ankle joint.—**Subperiosteal a.** Fr., *a. sous-périostée*. Ger., *A. mit Periostlappenbildung (oder mit Erhaltung des Periostes)*. An a. in the continuity in which the immediate covering of the cut end of the bone consists of periosteum dissected up

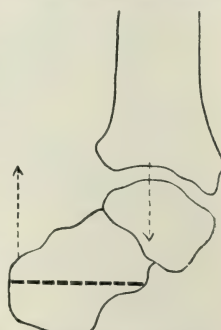


TEALE'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER BRYANT.)

ing of the cut end of the bone consists of periosteum dissected up

in the form of flaps before the section is made, the object being to prevent necrosis.

—**Subtrochanteric a.** Fr., *a. sous-trochantérienne*. A. of the thigh just below the trochanters.—**Supracondylar osteoplastic a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique sus-condylienne*. See *Grritti's a.*—**Supramalleolar a.** Fr., *a. sus-malléolaire*. Ger., *supramalléoläre A.* A. at the lower part of the leg, above the malleoli.—**Supratrochanteric a. of the femur.** Fr., *a. sus-trochantérienne du fémur*. See *Supratrochanteric excision of the hip*.—**Supravaginal a. of the cervix uteri.** Ger., *supravaginale A. des Cervix*. Removal of the entire body of the uterus through an abdominal incision.—**Surgical a.** One performed in conformity to the rules of surgery, as opposed to accidental and spontaneous a's.—**Syme's a.** 1. See *Onal tegumentary flap a.* 2. An a. at the ankle joint in which a single plantar flap is made, from which the os calcis is dissected out after the disarticulation has been accomplished.—**Synchronous a.** See *Multiple a.*—**Talocalcanear a.** See *AMPUTATIO talocalcanæa*.—**Tarsal a.** A partial a. of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsometatarsal a.** Lat., *amputatio tarsometatarsalis*. Fr., *a. tarso-métatarsienne*. See *Lisfranc's a.*—**Tarsotarsal a.** Fr., *a. tarso-tarsienne*. See *Chopart's a.*—**Teale's a.** Syn.: *rectangular flap a.* A method in which a very long anterior and a short posterior rectangular flap are made, each consisting of both integument and muscle. The former is of a length equal to half the circumference of the limb, and the latter of one quarter that length.—**Tegumentary a.** See *Skin flap a.*—**Tibiofemoral a.** Fr., *a. tibio-fémorale*. Ger., *A. (oder Ecartulation des Unterschenkels) im Kniegelenke*. A. at the knee joint.—**Tibiotarsal a.** Lat., *amputatio tibiotarsæa*. Fr., *a. tibio-tarsienne*. Ger., *A. im Tibiotarsalgelenke*. A. at the ankle joint.—**Traumatic a.** One performed on account of an injury.—**Tripier's a.**, **Tripier's mediotarsal a.** A modification of Chopart's a., in which (to prevent the deformity of "lark-heel" that often follows that operation, i. e., retraction of the heel,



TRIPIER'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER MARKOE.)

whereby the tender face of the stump is thrown downward and has to bear the weight of the body) the os calcis is sawed through horizontally at the level of the sustentaculum tali, and its lower portion removed.—**Uterior a.** See *Secondary a.*—**Uteroovarian a.** See *HYSTEROOPHORECTOMY.*—**Vermale's a.** The ordinary double flap a.—**Wharton's a.** A modification of Teale's a., in which only one flap is made, and the bone sawed off at the level to which a short flap made according to Teale's method would reach.

AMPUTATU'RA, f. A solution of continuity of the tissues, the separation of any portion of the body; hence, an amputation.

AMPUTA'TUS. Fr., *amputaté.* Ger., *amputi(e)rt.* Amputated; as a n. m., a person who has undergone an amputation.

AM'ULET. Ar., *hamalet.* Gr., *περιαπτόν, φυλακτήριον.* Lat., *amuletum.* Fr., *amulette.* Ger., *Amulet, Anhängsel, Zaubergehenk.* Any object worn about the person in the belief that it averts disease. A's were formerly much in use; and a relic of the practice is to be seen in the little bags of camphor, etc., occasionally worn at the present day to secure immunity from infectious diseases.

AM'ULUM, n. See *AMYLUM.*

AMUR'CA, f. Gr., *ἀμόργη.* Fr., *marc d'huile.* The lees, or marc, of oil, especially olive oil; formerly used as an application to ulcers.

AMURCA'RIOUS. Pertaining to or containing amurca (q. v.).

AMUR'GA, f. See *AMURCA.*

AMU'SIA, f. From a priv., and *μουσα, music.* Morbid impairment or loss of the power of producing or appreciating music.

AMUS'SIS, f. Lit., an artisan's rule or level; one of two irregular masses into which the posterior commissure of the brain is divided by a median fissure.

AMYCETOSEPTIN. See *AMYKOSASEPTIN.*

AMY'CHA, AMY'CHE, f. Gr., *ἀμύχη* (from *ἀμύσσειν*, to scratch, scarify). Fr., *amyche.* A superficial scratch or excoriation of the skin.

AMYC'TICS. Gr., *ἀμυκτικός.* Lat., *amycticus.* Fr., *amyctique.* Irritant, corrosive, caustic. The word *amuctica* was applied by Cælius Aurelianus to irritating vapors and gases.

AMYDRI'ASIS, f. *-ia'seos (-i'asis).* From *a* intensive, and *μυδρίασις*, undue enlargement of the pupil. An old synonym of mydriasis (q. v.).

AMYDRO'SIS, f. *-ro'seos (-is).* Gr., *ἀμύδρωσις.* Weakness of vision. See *AMBLYOPIA.*

AMY'DUM, n. See *AMYLUM.*

AMYELENCEPHA'LIA, f. From *a* priv., *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *amyélenéphalie.* Ger., *Amyelencephalie.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of the brain and spinal cord.

AMYELENCEPH'ALOUS. Pertaining to or characterized by amyelencephalia (q. v.).

AMYE'LIA, f. From *a* priv., and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *amyélie.* Ger., *Amyélie.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of the spinal cord.

AMYELIN'IC. Lat., *amyelinus.* 1. Affected with amyelia. 2. Non-medullated.

AMY'ELOUS. Gr., *ἀμύελος.* Pertaining to or affected with amyelia.

AMYG'DALA, f. Gr., *ἀμυγδάλη.* Fr., *amygdale, amande.* Ger., *Mandel.* 1. The almond (q. v.). 2. Any almond-shaped body, especially the tonsil.—**A. amara** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Amygdalæ amaræ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *amandes amères.* Ger., *bittere Mandeln.* See *Bitter ALMOND.*—**Amygdalæ cerasorum.** Fr., *noix (ou noyau) des cerises.* Ger., *Kirschenkerne, Kirschenmandeln.* The kernels of cherry-stones.—**Amygdalæ cerebelli.** Fr., *amygdales du cercelet (ou du bulbe rhachidien).* Ger., *Mandeln des Kleinhirns, Lappen des verlängerten Marks.*

Syn.: *cerebellar tonsils, lobuli cerebelli spinales.* A pair of cerebellar lobules, one on either side of the uvula, projecting from the inferior surface of the cerebellum and partly covered by the medulla oblongata.—**Amygdalæ cum putamine.** Almonds in the shell.—**Amygdalæ decorticatæ.** Blanched almonds.—**A. dulcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Amygdalæ dulces** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *amandes douces.* Ger., *süsse Mandeln.* The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis.* It is nutritive and demulcent.—**Amygdalæ excorticatæ.** Blanched almonds.—**Amygdalæ faucium.** The tonsils.—**Amygdalæ jordanicæ.** See *Jordan ALMONDS.*—**Amygdalæ pasta.** Almond paste.—**Amygdalæ pecuniaris.** The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*, the chocolate bean.—**Amygdalæ persicorum.** Fr., *noix des pêches.* Ger., *Pfirsichkerne, Pfirsichmandeln.* The kernels of peach stones.—**Amygdalæ pineæ.** Fr., *noix (ou amandes) de pignier, pignons.* Ger., *Pinienmandeln, Harzmandeln, Pignolen.* Pine nuts, from the *Pinus pinea.*—**Amygdalæ placenta.** See *ALMOND cake.*—**Amygdalæ sativæ.** Sweet almonds.—**Amygdalæ terræ.** The tubers of *Cyperus esculentus.*—**Aqua amygdalæ amaræ** [U. S. Ph.], **Aqua amygdalarum amararum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau d'amandes amères.* Ger., *Bittermandelwasser.* Bitter almond water; containing 1 per cent. of oil of bitter almonds. [U. S. Ph.]. The German preparation is made by pulverizing 12 parts of bitter almonds with 80 parts of water and a little alcohol, and distilling until a distillate is obtained which contains 1 part of hydrocyanic acid in 1,000 parts.—**Emulsio amygdalæ.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Emulsio amygdalæ cum amygdalino.** An emulsion of sweet almonds to each ounce of which 17 gr. of amygdalin are added. Used as a substitute for aqua amygdalæ amaræ.—**Emulsio amygdalarum.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Emulsio amygdalarum composita** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Mandelemulsion.* An emulsion made with 4 parts of sweet almonds, 1 part of hyoscyamus seeds, 64 parts of dilute bitter-almond water, 6 parts of powdered sugar, and 1 part of calcined magnesia.—**Farina amygdalæ.** Ger., *Mandelmehl.* Almond powder.—**Farina amygdalæ amaræ.** Powdered bitter-almond cake.—**Furfur amygdalarum.** Ger., *Mandelskleie.* Almond bran.—**Lac amygdalæ.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Mistura amygdalæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion d'amande* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *simple*). Ger., *Mandelemulsion, Mandelmilch.* An emulsion made with 6 parts of sweet almonds, 1 part of gum arabic, 3 parts of sugar, and 100 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph.]; or with 12½ parts of compound powder of almonds (containing nearly 8 parts of almonds, about 4 parts of sugar, and 1 part of gum arabic) and 100 parts of water [Br. Ph.]; or with 5 parts each of almonds and sugar and 100 parts of water [Fr. Cod.].—**Oleum æthereum amygdalarum amararum.** See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ.*—**Oleum amygdalæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Oleum amygdalæ expressum.*—**Oleum amygdalæ amaræ** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum amygdalæ amaræ destillatum.** Fr., *huile volatile d'amande amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittermandelöl.* A volatile oil obtained from bitter almonds by maceration in water and distillation. It consists of a mixture of hydrocyanic acid, HCN (from 8 to 12½ per cent.), glucose, C₆H₁₂O₆, and benzoic aldehyde, C₆H₇O, produced by the decomposition of amygdalin consequent upon the fermentative action of the emulsin present in the almonds. Variable amounts of benzoic and benzoic acid are also formed by subsequent changes in a part of the benzoic aldehyde. The oil is a thin liquid, of yellowish color, having a peculiar aromatic odor, a burning, acid taste, and a sp. gr. of from 1.052 to 1.082.—**Oleum amygdalæ dulcis** [U. S. Ph., 1860], **Oleum amygdalæ expressum** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum amygdalarum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile d'amande douce* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *süßes Mandelöl.* A fixed oil obtained by expression from almonds. That of the U. S. Ph. and the Br. Ph.

is obtained indifferently from sweet and from bitter almonds, that of the Ger. Ph. from bitter almonds only, and that of the Fr. Cod. from sweet almonds only. It consists mainly of olein with a minute quantity of palmitin. It is a bland oil, and is used as a demulcent and as an ingredient in ointments and liniments.—**Oleum amygdalarum æthereum.** See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ*.—**Pasta amygdalæ.** Fr., *pâte d'amandes*. Almond paste; made of blanched bitter almonds 4 oz., the white of 1 egg, and enough of equal parts of rose-water and alcohol to make a paste. Used as a cosmetic.—**Placenta amygdalæ.** See **ALMOND cake**.—**Pulvis amygdalæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *conservé d'amandes*. Ger., *Mandelconserve*. Compound powder of almonds, confection of almonds; made of 8 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 4 parts of sugar, and 1 part of gum-arabic, triturated together.—**Semen amygdalæ amarum.** See **Bitter ALMOND**.—**Semen amygdalæ dulce.** See *A. dulcis*.—**Syrupus amygdalæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Syrupus amygdalarum** [Ger. Ph.], **Syrupus de amygdalis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'amande* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mandelsyrup*. Syrup of almonds; made of 10 parts of sweet almonds, 3 of bitter almonds, 50 of sugar, 5 of orange-flower water, and enough water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The French preparation contains 60 parts of sugar, but is otherwise the same. The German preparation is made by adding 38 parts of an aqueous emulsion (made from 15 of sweet almonds and 3 of bitter almonds) to 59 of sugar and 3 of orange-flower water.

AMYGDALATE. Lat., *amygdalatum* (2d def.). Fr., *a.* 1. A salt of amygdalic acid. 2. An emulsion made with almonds.

AMYGDALA'TUS. Containing almonds; as a n., in the n., *amygdalatum*, see **AMYGDALATE** (2d def.).

AMYGDALIA, *n. pl.* The tonsils.

AMYGDAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide amygdalique*. Ger., *Amygdalinsäure*. A deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13} = C_{12}H_{14}O_4 \begin{cases} (OH)_7 \\ C_7H_6.CO.OH \end{cases}$ formed by the action of alkalis on amygdalin.

AMYGDALIN. Lat., *amygdalinum*. Fr., *amygdaline*. Ger., *A.*, *Bittermandelstoff*. A crystallizable glucoside, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$, derived from bitter almonds, peach-kernels, etc.

AMYGDALI'NA, *f.* Amygdalin.

AMYGDALINE. Lat., *amygdalinus*. Fr., *amygdalin*. Pertaining to or made of almonds.

AMYGDALINUM, *n.* Amygdalin.

AMYGDALI'NUS. Pertaining to or resembling an almond.

AMYGDALITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *amygdalite*, *angine tonsillaire*, *esquinancie* (2d def.). Ger., *Mandelentzündung*. 1. Any inflammation of the tonsil. 2. Quinsy. See **CYNANCHE tonsillaris**.—**A. abscedens.** A. accompanied with the formation of an abscess.—**A. lacunaris.** See **Follicular a.**—**Bilious a.** Fr., *amygdalite bilieuse*. A. associated with disease of the liver.—**Catarrhal a.** Fr., *amygdalite catarrhale*. Catarrhal inflammation of the tonsil.—**Chronic a.** Fr., *inflammation chronique* (ou *engorgement persistant*, ou *hypertrophie*, ou *squierre*) *des amygdales*. Syn.: *hypertrophied tonsils*. Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the tonsil with enlargement.—**Croupous a.** Under the name of *croupous tonsillitis*, L. E. Holt describes an affection which he thinks is often confounded with diphtheria.—**Erythematous a.** Fr., *amygdalite érythémateuse*. Catarrhal a.—**Follicular a.** Fr., *amygdalite folliculeuse*. A catarrhal a. affecting particularly the follicles and interfering with the free escape of their secretion, which remains in the form of whitish patches often mistaken for diphtheritic membrane, but readily distinguished by its not spreading and by its being easily detached. The term is also applied to the same appearances in chronic cases of thick-

ening of the interstitial tissue of the gland.—**Gastric a.** Fr., *amygdalite gastrique*. A. associated with gastric disorder.—**Gouty a.** Fr., *amygdalite gouteuse*. A. supposed to be a manifestation of gout.—**Interstitial a.** Fr., *amygdalite interstitielle*. See **Parenchymatous a.**—**Lacunar a.** Lat., *a. lacunaris*. See **Follicular a.**—**Mucous a.** Fr., *amygdalite muqueuse*. Catarrhal a.—**Parenchymatous a.** Ger., *parenchymatöse*. A. Deep-seated inflammation of the tonsil.—**Phlegmonous a.** Fr., *amygdalite phlegmoneuse*. Syn.: *tonsillar pharyngitis*. Deep-seated inflammation of the tonsil with a tendency to suppuration.—**Rheumatic a.** Fr., *amygdalite rhumatismale*. A. of rheumatic origin. Quinsy (cynanche tonsillaris) has been supposed to be of this character.—**Scarlatinal a.** Fr., *amygdalite scarlatineuse*. A. occurring as a part of the throat affection of scarlet fever.—**Simple a.**, **Superficial a.** Fr., *amygdalite simple* (ou *superficielle*). Catarrhal a.—**Variolous a.** Fr., *amygdalite varioleuse*. A. associated with small-pox.

AMYGDALOGLOSSUS, *m.* Really an adj. (*musculus* understood), from *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *amygdaloglosse*. Of Broca, a small muscle, continuous with the fibres of the palatoglossus, which arises from the superficial portion of the tonsil or its investing aponeurosis and is inserted into the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue, where it meets its fellow of the opposite side. The action of the two muscles is to raise the base of the tongue, thus taking part in the act of swallowing. The muscle has also been regarded as a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx.

AMYGDALOID. Lat., *amygdaloides*. Fr., *amygdaloïde*. 1. Resembling or having the odor of an almond. 2.

As a n., rock or other material pervaded with almond-shaped bodies; also the white variety of gum benzoin.

AMYGDALOLITH.

From *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *λίθος*, a stone. A concretion in a tonsillar lacuna.

AMYGDALON'CUS, *m.*

From *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. Ger., *Mandelschwellung*. Enlargement of the tonsil.

AMYGDALOP'ATHY.

Lat., *amygdalopathia* (from *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *amygdalopathie*. Ger., *Amygdalopathie*. Disease of the tonsil.

AMYGDALOPH'ORA, *f.*

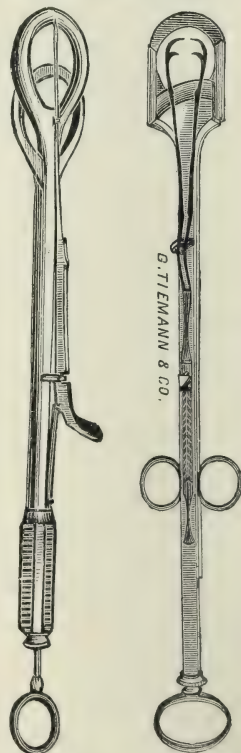
From *amygdalus*, and *φορέιν*, to bear. The genus *Amygdalus*.

AMYGDALOPLETHO'RA, *f.*

From *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *πληθώρα*, fullness. Fr., *amygdalopléthore*. Ger., *Blutüberfüllung der Mandeln*. Congestion of the tonsils.

AMYGDALOTOME. FAHNESTOCK'S BILLINGS'S
AMYGDALOTOME. AMYGDALOTOME.

From *ἀμυγδάλη*, the tonsil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *a.*, *sécateur des amygdales*. Ger., *Amygdalotom*. An instrument for seizing and cutting off the tonsil or a portion of it.



AMYGDALOT'OMY. Lat., *amygdalotomia*. Fr., *amygdalotomie*. Ger., *Amygdalotomie*. Excision of the whole or a part of the tonsil.

AMYGDALUM, n. See **AMYGDALA**.

AMYGDALUS, f. From *ἀμυγδαλος*, the almond-tree. Fr., *amandier*. Ger., *Mandelbaum*. A genus of trees and shrubs of the *Rosaceæ*, suborder *Amygdaleæ*.—**A. brigantiaea**. The *Prunus brigantiaea*.—**A. communis**. Fr., *amandier commun*. Ger., *echter Mandelbaum*. The common almond tree, indigenous to Barbary and cultivated in southern Europe.—**A. fragilis**. Ger., *Krachmandel*, *Knackmandel*. *A. communis*, var. *fragilis*.—**A. nana**. Fr., *amandier nain*, *pêcher-nain*. Ger., *Zwergmandel*. A species found in Russia and Japan, having a fruit like prunes, but very hard and dry as usually found, and with very acid sarcocarp. The fruit yields a bitter oil which is used in salads, and, when unripe, an acid juice which is used as a cooling drink in fevers. The leaves are purgative.—**A. persica**. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsichbaum*. The peach tree. In China the kernels are used for "coughs, blood diseases, amenorrhœa, and worms."

AMYGDALYPERTROPHIA, f. Fr., *amygdalypertrophie*. Ger., *Mandelgeschwulst*. Hypertrophy of the tonsil.

AMYGDOPH'ENIN(E). A derivative of paramidophenol; used in rheumatism and neuralgia.

AMYGMUS, m. Gr., *ἀμυγμός* (from *ἀμύσσειν*, to scratch). Scarification.

AMYKOS, m. Probably from *α* priv., and *μύκος*, anything defiled, impure. An antiseptic cosmetic and tooth-wash made by boiling 420 grammes of cloves in a gallon of water and adding 420 grammes of glycerin and 210 grammes of borax.

AMYKOSASEPTIN. Probably a redundant combination of *amykos* and *aseptin* (from *α* priv., and *σῆψις*, putrefaction). Linen saturated with a hot solution of borax.

AM'YL. Formerly written 'amyle'. Lat., *amyl* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], indecl., *amylum* [Ger. Ph.] (from *ἄμυλον* [from *α* priv., and *μύλη*, a mill], not ground at a mill, and hence fine starch), because *a.* alcohol is one of the products of the fermentation of starch. Fr., *amyle*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *pentyl*. A monatomic alcohol radicle, or univalent hydrocarbon, C_5H_{11} .—**A. colloid**. Syn.: *anodyne colloid*. A mixture of *a.* hydride (pentane) 1 oz., aconitine 1 gr., veratrine 6 grs., and collodion enough to make 2 oz.; used as an anodyne application.—**A. hydride**. Fr., *hydrure d'amyle*. Ger., *Amylhydrür*. See **PENTANE** and **HYDRAMYL**.—**A. iodide**. Fr., *iodure d'amyle*. Ger., *Amyljodür*. A compound, $C_5H_{11}I$, of *a.* and iodine. Several bodies of this formula are known corresponding in structure to the different varieties of *a.* alcohol, all liquids the boiling-points of which range from 128° to 155° C.; used like a nitrite.—**A. nitris** (Lat.), **A. nitrite**. Fr., *azotite d'amyle*. Ger., *Amylnitrit*. Syn.: *nitrous ether of a.* A light-yellow liquid, $C_5H_{11}.O.NO = (CH_3)_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 = O.NO$, of an aromatic taste and a peculiar disagreeable, pungent odor, inflammable and exceedingly volatile, boiling at about 96° C., when it gives off orange-colored fumes that are highly explosive. Inhaled in small quantities (from 3 to 5 drops), it dilates the capillaries and reduces arterial pressure. It has been used to prevent attacks of epilepsy, angina pectoris, and other spasmodic affections, to cut short the paroxysm of intermittent fever, to mitigate the pain of dysmenorrhœa, and as an antidote to chloroform and chloral.—**A. salicylate**. An ester formed by the action of chlorine on salicylic acid dissolved in *a.* alcohol; said to be sedative.—**A. valerianate**. Fr., *valérianate d'amyle*. Ger., *baldrriansaures Amyl*, *Isovaleriansäure-Ismylester*. A liquid, $C_5H_{11}.O.C_5H_9O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, of an agreeable, apple-like odor, isomeric with capric acid. It has been suggested as a substitute for valerian for medicinal use.

AM'YLA, n. pl. The starches.

AMYLA'CEA, n. pl. Starchy articles of food.

AMYLA'CEOUS. Lat., *amylaceus* (from *amylum*, starch). Fr., *amylacé*. Ger., *stärkemehlartig*. Syn.: *amyloid*. Resembling or containing starch.

AM'YL ALCOHOL. Lat., *alcohol amylicum*. Fr., *alcool amylique*, *amylalcool*. Ger., *Amylalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol consisting of amyl compounded with hydroxyl, $C_5H_{11}.OH = C_5H_{12}O$. Seven isomeric varieties of this formula are known in addition to ordinary *a. a.*, or fermentation *a. a.*, which is a mixture of at least two simple *a. a.*s. Fermentation *a. a.* is a powerful poison, producing an intoxication similar to that of ethyl alcohol (see **ALCOHOLISM**), but the symptoms, more particularly those of cerebral involvement, are more marked.—**Fermentation a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique de fermentation*. Ger., *Gährungsamylalkohol*. See **A. a.**—**Secondary a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique secondaire*. Ger., *sekundärer Amylalkohol*. A variety of *a. a.* in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is connected with a carbon atom which itself is in direct connection with two other carbon atoms. The secondary *a. a.*s are first normal secondary *a. a.*, second normal secondary *a. a.*, and secondary isoa' *a.*—**Second primary isoa' alcohol**. Ger., *zweiter primärer Isamylalkohol*. See **A. a.**—**Second secondary normal a. a.** Ger., *zweiter sekundärer normaler Amylalkohol*. See **A. a.**—**Tertiary a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique tertiaire*. Ger., *tertiärer Amylalkohol*. Syn.: *amylene hydrate*. A variety of *a. a.* in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is connected with a carbon atom which itself is in direct connection with three other carbon atoms. It has been used as a hypnotic.

AMYL'AMID(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amylamid*. See **AMYL-AMINE**.

AMYL'AMIN(E). Lat., *amylamina*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amylamin*. A primary amine of amyl, $N.(C_5H_{11}).H_2 = NC_5H_{13}$. Four isomeric bodies of this composition are known.

AM'YLATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Amylat*. Syn.: *pentylate*. A compound formed by the substitution of a metal or a basic radicle for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl molecule in amyl alcohol; formerly applied to a compound of starch with an element or radicle.

AM'YLENE. Lat., *amyleneum*. Fr., *amylène*. Ger., *Amylen*. Syn.: *pentylene*. A hydrocarbon of the olefine series, of the constitution C_5H_{10} , and so isomeric with amylidene, but differing from the latter in that two of the adjacent carbon atoms are united by double bonds.—**A. chloral**. See under **CHLORAL**.—**A. hydrate**. See **Tertiary AMYL ALCOHOL**.

AMYLEN'IC. Fr., *amylénique*. Containing amylene.

AMYLENIZA'TION. Fr., *amylénisation*. Ger., *Amylenisi(e)rung*. Anæsthetization with amylene.

AMYL'EON, n. See **AMYLUM**.

AMYLES'TER. An ether of amyl; a compound of amyl with an acid, especially an oxy-acid.

AMYL'EUS. Amylaceous.

AMYL'IC. Lat., *amylicus*. Fr., *amylique*. Ger., *amylisch*. Containing amyl.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide amylique*. Ger., *Amylsäure*. Valeric acid.—**A. alcohol**. See **AMYL ALCOHOL**.—**A. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde amylique*. Ger., *Amylaldehyd*. Valeric aldehyde.

AMYL'IDENE. Fr., *amylidène*. Ger., *Amyliden*. Syn.: *pentylidene*. A bivalent radicle, $C_5H_{10} = C_4H_9 - CH \cdot$, isomeric with amylene; the radicle found in valeric aldehyde and valeric acid.

AM'YLIN. Lat., *amylum*, *amylina*. Fr., *amyline*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *starch cellulose*, *farinose*. The insoluble substance forming the cell walls and interstitial striae of starch granules; probably a form of cellulose. It does not differ in chemical composition from the soluble starch (*amylum*), and various transition forms intermediate in properties between the two are known.

AMYL'ION, n. See **AMYLUM**.

AMYL'IUM, *n.* 1. A univalent radicle behaving like the compound radicle ammonium, and having the constitution of the latter with the substitution of a molecule of amyli for an atom of hydrogen, $N(C_5H_{11})_3$. 2. Amyl.—**A. nitrosum**. Amyl nitrite.

AMYLOBACTER, *m.* From *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *βακτηριον*, a little rod or staff. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, distinguished by containing starch in its interior at certain periods of its development.

AMYLOCARBOL. An antiseptic solution made of crude carbolic acid, soap, amyli alcohol, and water.

AMYLOCEL'ULOSE. See **AMYLIN**.

AMYLODEX'TRIN. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, formed by boiling with water that variety of starch which is colored yellow by iodine.

AM'YLOFORM. A compound of formaldehyde and starch; decomposed on contact with living tissue, setting free formaldehyde.

AMYL'OGEN. From *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *γεννᾶν*, to generate. Fr., *amylgène*. Ger., *A.* 1. A peculiar variety of soluble starch obtained by triturating starch with sand and cold water. It is, however, not really soluble in water. 2. Soluble starch of any variety.

AMYLOGEN'IC. Producing starch.

AM'YLOID. Lat., *amyloides*. Fr., *amyloïde*. Ger., *a., Stärkemehlartig*. Amylaceous, starchy, starchlike; pertaining to or of the nature of starch.

AM'YLOID. Ger., *A.* 1. Starchy matter. 2. Glycogen. 3. A substance derived from cellulose by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a carbohydrate having for its formula some multiple of $C_6H_{10}O_5$, and, like starch, it is colored blue by iodine. 4. Of Virchow, a waxy material found in the animal tissues as the result of disease (see *A. DEGENERATION*), because, like starch, it was stained with iodine, but that substance is a proteid and does not resemble starch in its other properties. It differs from egg albumin only in the iodine reaction, its very slight tendency to putrefaction, and its resistance to solutions of pepsin, although the latter property has recently been denied.—**Animal a.** See *A.* (4th def.).

AM'YLOIOD'OFORM. An antiseptic powder made of starch, iodine, and formaldehyde.

AMYLOL'YSIS, *f.* *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). The conversion of starch into sugar.

AMYLOLYT'IC. Lat., *amylolyticus* (from *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *λυτικός* [from *λύειν*], capable of resolving into parts). Fr., *amylolytique*. Ger., *amylolytisch*. Having the property of converting starch into sugar.

AM'YLOXON, *n.* 1. Starch. 2. Glycogen. 3. A non-nitrogenous principle found in grape juice.

AMYL'ONIN. Fr., *amylonine*. Ger., *A.* A peculiar substance obtained by the combined action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon starch.

AMYLOXITROUS ETHER. Lat., *æther amylonitrosus*. Amyl nitrite.

AM'YLOPLAST. From *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. *A. leucoplastid*.

AMYLOP'SIN. Fr., *amyllopsine*. Ger., *A.* One of the ferments which, according to Defresne, enter into the composition of pancreatin as prepared by him. It digests starch, having the power of converting 25 times its own weight of this substance into glucose.

AMYLOSCE'MA, *n.* *-sclen'atos* (*-is*). From *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *σκλημα*, dryness, hardness. Fr., *amyloscème*. Ger., *Stärkemehlkleien*. The bran of starch.

AM'YLOSE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* A substance resembling starch; one of a group of carbohydrates comprising starch, dextrin, inulin, glycogen, gums, and cellulose.—**Cerebral a.** A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue; a cerebroside.

AM'YLUM, *n.* Gr., *ἄμυλον*. Fr., *amidon* (1st def.), *fécule blanche* (ou *amylacée*) (1st def.). Ger., *Stärke, Stärkemehl* (1st def.), *A.* (2d def.). 1. Starch. 2. In

chemistry, the soluble starch (granulose) which forms the inner portion of the starch granules.—**Amyli iodidum**. See *A. iodatum*.—**Amyli nitris**. See **AMYL nitrite**.—**A. cannæ**. Fr., *amidon de canne, fécule de Tolo-mane, tous-les-mois*. Ger., *Cannastärke, Manihotstärkemehl*. Canna-starch.—**A. iodatum**. Ger., *Jodstärke*. Iodized starch. The U. S. preparation is made by triturating 5 parts of iodine with a little distilled water, then gradually adding starch to the amount of 95 parts, and drying at a temperature below 40° C. It forms a fine, dark-colored powder soluble in water. Iodized starch is probably not a definite chemical compound (iodide of starch). It is administered internally in cases where other preparations of iodine are not well borne, and has been used locally in various ulcerative and cutaneous affections.—**A. jodatum**. See *A. iodatum*.—**A. maidis**. Fr., *amidon* (ou *fécule*) *de maïs*. Ger., *Maïsstärke*. Corn starch.—**A. mandiocæ**, **A. manihot**. See **TAPIOCA**.—**A. marantæ**. See **ARROW ROOT**.—**A. maydis**. See *A. maidis*.—**A. nitrosum**. See **AMYL**.—**A. oryzæ**. See *Rice starch*.—**A. saggitariæ**. Arrow-root.—**A. solani**, **A. solani tuberosi**. See *Potato starch*.—**A. tritici**. Fr., *amidon du blé*. Ger., *Weizenstärke*. Wheat starch.—**Cataplasma amyli**. A starch poultice.—**Decoctum amyli**. See *Mucilago amyli*.—**Glycerinum amyli** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum amyli** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *glycéré d'amidon, glycérat simple*. Ger., *Stärkeglycerit*. Syn.: *glycamyl, plasma*. Glycerite, glycerolate, or glycerine, of starch; a jellylike mixture of starch and glycerin. The U. S. preparation is composed of 1 part of starch rubbed up with 9 parts of glycerin. The British preparation consists of 1 avoirdupois ounce of starch and 8 fluid ounces of glycerin.—**Ioduretum amyli**. See *A. iodatum*.—**Liquor amyli volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodzinkstärkelösung*. A test solution made by boiling together 4 parts of starch, 20 of chloride of zinc, and 100 of water till the starch is almost completely dissolved, then adding 2 parts of iodide of zinc and enough water to bring the whole up to 1,000 parts by volume.—**Mucilago amyli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage d'amidon*. Ger., *Stärkeschleim*. Decoction of starch; a viscid, mucilaginous liquid obtained by triturating 120 grains of starch with 10 fluid ounces of distilled water and boiling. Used as the basis of enemata.—**Pulvis amyli**. Fr., *poudre d'amidon*. Wheat starch pulverized and passed through a fine sieve.—**Solutio amyli** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Stärkelösung*. A filtered solution of starch in hot water, prepared as a test solution at the time of using.

AM'YLUS, *m.* See **AMYLUM**.

AMYNTERIUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀμυντήριον*. A preventive.

AMYN'TIC. Ger., *amynitisch*. Preventive.

AMYOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *amyocardie*. Syn.: *cardioplegic asystole*. A permanent paralytic weakness of the heart's contraction, as opposed to cardiataxic asystole.

AM'YOS. See **AMYOUS**.

AMO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (*-is*). From *a intens.*, and *μύειν*, to close. An absolute term for meiosis or synesis of the pupil.

AMYOSTHENI'A, *f.* From *a priv.*, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *amyosthénie*. Ger., *Amyosthenie*. Want of muscular power.

AMYOSTHEN'ICS, *pl.* Fr., *amyosthéniques*. Agents that depress muscular action.

AMYTRO'PHIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *amytrophie*. Ger., *Amytrophie*. Muscular atrophy.—**Primary spinal a.** Fr., *amytrophie spinale protopathique, poliomyélite antérieure chronique*. Muscular atrophy occurring as the direct result of disease of the spinal cord, as distinguished from the same atrophy dependent on the disuse of paralyzed muscles.—**Progressive spinal a.** See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.

AMYOTROPH'IC. Fr., *amyotrophique*. Ger., *amyotrophisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on amyotrophy.

AMYOT'ROPHY. See AMYOTROPHIA.

AM'YOUS. Gr., ἀμυος. Lat., *amyos*, *amyus*. Wanting in muscle.

AM'YRIN. Fr., *amyrine*. Ger., *A*. A white crystallizable resin derived from Manila elemi.

AM'YRIS, f. Fr., *amyride*. Syn.: *Elemi*, *Elemifera*, *Lucinium*. A genus of plants of the *Amyridaceæ* (*Burseraceæ*).—**A. altissima.** The *Icica altissima*.—**A. ambrosiaca.** The *Icica heptaphylla*.—**A. balsamifera.** Fr., *bois de Rhodes de la Jamaïque, bois de roses* (1st def.). Ger., *jamaikanisches* (oder *amerikanisches*) *Rosenholz* (1st def.). 1. A tree growing in Jamaica, called the *rose-wood*, *shrubby sweet wood*, *sweet a.*, *white candle wood*. It is very fragrant, and from its trunk a resinous balsam exudes, resembling in properties Mecca balsam. An infusion of the leaves is used to strengthen the sight. 2. The *Icica heptaphylla*. A Mexican species, said to furnish *caranã*; usually referred to *Icica*.—**A. commiphora.** The *Balsamodendron agallocha*.—**A. elemifera.** Fr., *arbre au mastic, bois-chandelle*. A species in part identical with *A. Plumieri*.—**A. myrrha.** See BALSAMODENDRON *myrrha*.—**A. niouttout.** An Arabian species resembling the myrrh tree and said to produce Indian bellium.—**A. oleosa.** A Cochinchina species, called in that country *nanaris*. It furnishes an oil, having an odor of ambergris, which is used as a vulnerary and resolvent and also as a cosmetic.—**A. opobalsamum.** See BALSAMODENDRON *opobalsamum*.—**A. Plumieri.** A West Indian shrub or tree producing a portion of that variety of elemi-resin which comes from the West Indies. Formerly nearly the whole of this variety of elemi was derived from this source.

AM'YUS. See AMYOUS.

AMYX'IA, f. From *a* priv., and *μύξα*, mucus. Fr., *amyxie*. Ger., *Amyxie*, *Schleimangel*. An absence or deficiency of the normal secretion of mucus.

AMYX'IS, f. -*myx'eos* (-is). Gr., ἀμυξις (from ἀμύσσειν, to scarify). See SCARIFICATION.

AMYXO'DES. From *a* priv., *μύξα*, mucus (1st def.), or *ἀμυξις*, a scarification (2d def.), and *εἶδος*, appearance. 1. Pertaining to amyxia (*q. v.*). 2. Scarified, abraded.

A'NA. Gr., ἀνά. Of each; in equal parts by measure or weight (used in prescriptions).

ANAB'ASIS, f. -*ba'seos* (-is), -*ab'asis*. Fr., *anabase*. Ger., *Aufsteigen* (1st def.). 1. Of Galen, the increase of a disease or of its paroxysms; a fever which increases steadily up to its point of decline. 2. In Pliny and Dioscorides, a climbing parasitic plant. 3. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants (*Salsolæ*).—**A. aphylla.** Ger., *blattlose Salztraube*. A species growing in Siberia and Persia. A decoction made from it is used in the treatment of leprosy and other skin diseases.—**A. tamariscifolia.** Fr., *anabase à feuilles de tamarisque*. Ger., *tamariskenblättriges Salzkraut*. A species found in southern Europe. It is used as a vermifuge, especially in Spain, and furnishes the drug called *chouan*.—**A. tartarica.** See *A. aphylla*.

ANABAT'IC. Gr., ἀναβατικός. Lat., *anabaticus*. Fr., *anabatique*. Ger., *anabatisch*. A term used by Galen to describe the period of a fever when it is increasing, until it reaches its climax; also applied to a fever which gradually reaches its climax and declines in the same manner.

ANABEX'IS, f. -*bex'eos* (-is). From ἀνά, upward, and *βήσσειν*, to cough. 1. Expectoration. 2. Ptyalism.

ANABIO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., ἀναβίωσις (from ἀναβίου, to come to life again). Ger., *Anabiose*. A term applied to the "coming to life" of certain bodies, when subjected to the proper conditions, which apparently were lifeless or incapable of development (e. g., the unfertilized ovum).

ANABIOT'IC. Pertaining to, causing, or undergoing anabiosis.

ANAB'OLE, f. -*ab'olis*. From ἀναβάλλειν, to throw up. Fr., *a*. A general term embracing expectoration and vomiting; it properly should be applied to vomiting.

ANABOL'IC. Pertaining to anabolism.

ANAB'OLISM. From ἀναβάλλειν, to throw up. That form of metabolism in which a substance is transformed into one more complex or more highly organized.

ANABROCHE'SIS, f. -*che'seos* (-is). Probably from ἀναβρόχειν, to absorb. Fr., *anabrochèse*. Ger., *Aufsaugung*. Absorption, resorption.

ANABROCHIS'MOS, ANABROCHIS'MUS, ANABRONCHIS'MUS, m. Gr., ἀναβροχισμός (from ἀναβροχίζειν, to draw up by a loop). Fr., *anabrochisme*. 1. An operation for trichiasis mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, consisting either in pulling out the offending lashes by means of a loop, or in passing a needle, threaded with a double hair, through the cutaneous layer of the lid, engaging the misdirected lash in the loop, then withdrawing the loop, lash and all, through the opening made with the needle, and finally fixing the lash with sticking-plaster. 2. The removal of a tumor or a limb by means of a ligature.

ANABRO'SIS, f. -*bro'seos* (-is). Gr., ἀνάβρωσις (from ἀναβρώχειν, to eat up greedily). Fr., *anabrose*. Superficial ulceration or corrosion.

ANABROT'IC. Lat., *anabroticus*. Fr., *anabrotique*. Pertaining to anabrosis, corrosive.

ANACAMP'SIS, f. -*camp'seos* (-is). Gr., ἀνάκαμψις (from ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back). A flexure.

ANACAMP'TIC. Lat., *anacampcticus*. Fr., *anacamp-tique*. Ger., *anakampftisch*. Reflecting, reflected; reflecting light or sound. See CATOPTICS.

ANACAMP'TIS, f. A genus of orchidaceous plants.—**A. pyramidalis.** Fr., *orchis pyramidal*. Syn.: *Orchis pyramidalis*. A variety furnishing in part the salep of the Ger. Ph.

ANACAMPTOM'ETER. From ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *anacamptomètre*. An instrument for measuring reflexes.

AN'ACAR. Gr., ἀνάκαρ. Upward, toward the upper part of the head.

ANACAR'DIC. Fr., *anacardique*. Derived from a plant of the genus *Anacardium*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anacardique*. Ger., *Anacardsäure*. A tetratomic acid, C₄H₆O₇, or C₄H₆O₅ + 2H₂O, obtained from the juice of the cashew nut. It has been used as an anthelmintic.

ANACAR'DIUM, n. Gr., ἀνακάρδιον (from ἀνά, up, and καρδιά, the heart, on account of the heart-shaped seeds). Fr., *anacarde* (1st def.), *anacardier* (2d def.). Ger., *Nierenbaum*. 1. The cashew nut. See *A. occidentale*. 2. A genus of anacardiaceous plants. The genus *A.* of Lamarck is the *Semecarpus* of Linnaeus.—**Anacardii occidentalis fructus.** The cashew nut.—**Anacardii orientalis fructus.** The marking nut.—**A. curatellæfolium, A. humile.** Two Eastern species having the same properties and used for the same purposes as *A. occidentale*, being more particularly employed as vesicants.—**A. nanum.** A dwarf species having properties and uses like those of *A. occidentale*, being employed particularly as a vesicant.—**A. occidentale.** Fr., *acajon à pommes*. Ger., *Acajoubaum*. Syn.: *Cassurum pomiferum*. The cashew nut tree (*kaju* of the Hindoos), a tree indigenous to tropical America and naturalized in Africa and India. It produces an ash-brown, reniform fruit—the *cashew nut* (Fr., *pomme [ou noix] d'acajon*; Ger., *Acajounuss, westindische Elephantenläuse*). The cashew nut contains an edible kernel from which an edible oil is obtained; it is a subacid and astringent, and is used in India as an application in chronic ophthalmias. A wine made from the juice of the nut has been given as a remedy in dropsy. The pericarp of the nut contains a black acrid oil (*cardol*) which is a powerful vesicant, and is applied to "warts,

corns, and ulcers." The bark of the tree is administered internally in syphilis, and a gum obtained from the trunk is used as a substitute for gum arabic, being particularly useful when the attacks of insects are to be guarded against.—**A. rhinocarpus**. Syn.: *Rhinocarpus excelsa*. The wild cashew tree, called *espave* in Panama and *caracoll* in New Granada. A tree growing in Colombia and British Guiana, furnishing an edible fruit like that of *A. occidentale*. In Panama, its bark is said to be used for poisoning fish in the streams.

ANACATHAR'SIS, *f.* *-thar'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακάθαρσις (from ἀνά, upward, and καθαρός, a cleansing). Fr., *anacatharsie*. Ger., *Anacatharse*. 1. Vomiting. 2. Of Sauvages, expectoration.—**A. asthmatica**. The expectation of humid asthma.—**A. a vomica**. See *A. puriformis*.—**A. biliosa**. Yellow expectoration.—**A. phthisica**. The expectation of phthisis sicca.—**A. puriformis**. Purulent expectoration.

ANACATHAR'TIC. Gr., ἀνακαθαρτικός. Lat., *anacatharticus*. Fr., *anacathartique*. Ger., *anacathartisch*. Pertaining to anacatharsis, causing vomiting or expectation.

ANACES'TOS, ANACES'TUS. Gr., ἀνακεστος (from a priv., and ἀκεστος, curable). Incurable, unhealthy.

ANACH'ARIS, *f.* A genus of plants of the *Hydrocharideæ*.—**A. alsinastrum**. A species indigenous to America, but naturalized in Europe. It has been suggested that it be planted in streams in malarious regions.

ANACHON'CHYLISM. Lat., *anachonchylismus*. Fr., *anachonchylisme*. See ANACONCHYLIASMUS.

ANACHREMP'SIS, *f.* *-chremp'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνάχρεμψις. Fr., *anachrempsie*. Ger., *Aufrauspern*. Expectoration; the matter expectorated.

ANACHREMP'TICUS. Pertaining to anachrempsia.

ANACHREMP'TUM, n., ANACHREP'SIS, f. *-chremp'ti, -chrep'seos (-is)*. See ANACHREMP'SIS.

ANACINE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακίνημα (from ἀνακινεῖν, to exercise the arms). Fr., *anacinéme*. Exercise consisting in movements of the arms upward.

ANACINE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακίνησις. Fr., *anacinése*. Ger., *Anakinesis*. 1. A swinging of the arms to and fro as an exercise. 2. Mental excitement, agitation.

ANACINET'ICUS. Pertaining to anacinesis.

ANAC'LASIS, f., ANACLAS'MUS, m. *-cla'seos (-ac'lasis), -clas'mi*. Gr., ἀνάκλασις (from ἀνακλάν, to bend back or break short off). Fr., *anacalse*. Ger., *Anaklase*. 1. A reflection or refraction of light or sound. 2. A flexure or a fracture.

ANACLAS'TIC. For deriv., see ANACLASIS. Lat., *anaclasticus*. Fr., *anaclastique*. Ger., *anaklastisch*. Refracting or reflecting light or sound.

ANACLINTE'RIMUM, ANACLIN'TRON, ANACLIN'TRUM, n. Gr., ἀνακλιντήριον, ἀνακλιντρον (from ἀνακλίνειν, to recline). Fr., *anaclinrière*. Ger., *Ruhebett*. A reclining chair for invalids.

ANAC'LISIS, f. *-clis'eos (-is), -ac'lisis*. Gr., ἀνάκλισις. Fr., *anaclisie*. Recumbency.

ANACLIS'MOS, ANACLIS'MUS, m. Gr., ἀνακλισμός. The back of a chair or couch. Cf. ANACLINTERIUM.

ANACNES'MUS, ANACNETH'MUS, m. From ἀνά intens-, and κνησμός, itching. Fr., *anacnesme*. Intense itching.

ANACOLLE'MA, n. *-lem'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακόλλημα (from ἀνακόλλαν, to glue on). Fr., *anacollème*. 1. A remedy causing rapid healing; an agglutinant. 2. A remedy recommended by Galen as an application to the forehead for diseases of the eyes and bleeding from the nose.

ANACOLUP'PA. Fr., *anacoluppe*. A climbing plant of Malabar, possibly *Zapania nodiflora*, the juice of which is regarded as a cure for the bite of the cobra, and, mixed with pepper, is used in the treatment of epilepsy.

ANACOLU'THIA, f., ANACOLU'THON, n. Gr., ἀνακόλουθία, ἀνακόλουθον (from a priv., and ἀκολουθία, a regular sequence). Fr., *anacoluthe*. Ger., *Unfolgerichtigkeit*. Incoherence, incoherent delirium.

ANACONCHYLIS'MUS, ANACONCHYLIS'MOS, ANACONCHYLIS'MUS, m. Gr., ἀνακογχυλιασμός. Fr., *anacochylisme*. A gargling.

ANAC'OPE, f. Gr., ἀνακοπή. Nausea.

ANACOUPHIS'MA, n. *-phis'matos (-is)*. See ANACUPHISMA.

ANACROA'SIA, f. From a priv., and ἀκρόασις, a listening. See ASEMIA verbalis.

ANACROT'IC. Fr., *anacrotique*. Ger., *anakrotisch*. Relating to or affected with anacrotism.

ANAC'ROTISM. From ἀνά, up, and κρότος, a stroke. Lat., *anacrotismus*. Ger., *Anakrotie, Anakrotismus*. An irregularity of the ascending curve of a sphygmographic pulse tracing.

ANAC'ROTOUS. See ANACROTIC.

ANACTE'SIS, f. *-te'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνάκτησις (from ἀνακτᾶσθαι, to recover). Fr., *anactésie*. Restoration to health.

ANACUPHIS'MA, n. *-phis'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακούφισμα (from ἀνακουφίζειν, to raise up, also to alleviate). 1. The lifting, carrying, or suspension of a sick person, or a form of passive exercise, perhaps by swinging. 2. An alleviation of disease.

ANACU'SIA, ANACU'SIS, f. *-cu'sia, -cu'seos (-is)*. From a priv., and ἀκουσις, audition. Deafness.

ANACYC'LEON, n. From ἀνακυκλεῖν, to move around. An itinerant charlatan.

ANACYCLE'SIS, f., ANACYCLIS'MUS, m., ANACYCLO'SIS, f. *-cle'seos (-is), -clis'mi, -clo'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἀνακύκλσις, ἀνακυκλισμός, ἀνακύκλωσις (from ἀνακυκλεῖν, to revolve). See CYCLOSIS.

ANACY'LUS, m. From ἀνακυκλεῖν, to revolve. Fr., *anacycle*. Ger., *Ringblume*. A genus of composite herbaceous plants.—A. aureus**. A European species employed in Spain for the same purposes as chamomile.—**A. officinarum**. Lat., *pyrethrum germanicum*. Fr., *pyrèthre commun* (ou de Germanie). Ger., *deutscher Bertram, gebräuchliche Ringblume*. Syn.: *A. pyrethrum, Anthemis pyrethrum*. German pellitory; a species cultivated in central Europe. It has a burning, acrid taste, and contains resinous and bitter principles, a fixed oil, and *inulin*. It is used for the same purposes as *A. pyrethrum*.—**A. pyrethrum**. Lat., *pyrethrum romanum* (seu *verum*). Fr., *pyrèthre romain* (ou *vrai*, ou *officinal*). Ger., *Bertram-Ringblume, Bertram-Kamille*. Syn.: *Anthemis pyrethrum*. Roman pellitory, pellitory of Spain, Alexander's foot, a perennial species indigenous to northwestern Africa. Its root—*pyrethrum* [U. S. Ph.], *radix pyrethri veri* (seu *romani*); Fr., *racine de pyrèthre vrai* (ou *officinal*); Ger., *echte (oder römische) Bertramwurzel, St. Johanniswurz*—has a slight aromatic odor and a pungent aromatic taste, and, when applied to the lips or tongue, gives rise to a sensation of coolness, followed by one of heat and tingling, and causes a profuse flow of saliva. It contains a brown acrid resin, a dark-brown and a yellow fixed oil, soluble and insoluble, respectively, in a solution of caustic potash, considerable *inulin*, some mucilage, and, according to Buchheim, an alkaloid, *pyrethrine*. It has been used as a sialogogue and sternutatory, being especially employed for the relief of toothache and of other pains about the face, and in parietic conditions of the tongue and uvula.—**A. valentinus**. A species, said to be the βούβθαλμον of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe and employed in Spain for the same purposes as *A. pyrethrum*.**

ANACYPTE'SIS, f. *-te'seos (-is)*. From ἀνακύπτειν, to lift up the head. A lifting of one part toward another as a means of exercise.

ANADEN'DRON, n. See ALTHEA.

ANADES'MA, *f.*, **ANADES'MUS**, *m.* From *ἀναδέσμη*, a band for women's hair. Fr., *anadèsme*. A bandage or a fascia.

ANADICROT'IC, **ANADIC'ROTOUS**. See **ANACROTIC**.

ANADID'YMUS, *m.* From *ἀνά* intens., and *διδυμος*, double. A double monstrosity developed from one germinal vesicle.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *f.* *-plo'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀναδίπλωσις*. Fr., *anadiplöse*. The reduplication of a paroxysm of fever.

ANADIPLOT'IC. Lat., *anadiploticus*. Relating to or of the nature of anadiplosis.

ANADÍP'SIA, *f.* From *ἀνά* intens., and *δίψα*, thirst. Fr., *anadipsie*. Great thirst.

ANADIP'SIC. Fr., *anadipsique*. Causing thirst.

AN'ADOL. A proprietary antipyretic preparation.

ANAD'ORA, *f.* Gr., *ἀναδωρά*. Ulceration.

ANADOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀναδίδωσις* (from *ἀναδίδωαι*, to give forth, distribute, nourish). Fr., *anadose*. 1. Vomiting. 2. A determination of the blood or humors toward the upper part of the body. 3. Chylification. 4. The distribution of nutrient juices in the vessels.

ANAD'ROME, *f.* Gr., *ἀναδρομή* (from *ἀναδραμείν*, to run up). Fr., *a*. 1. See **ANADOSIS** (2d def.). 2. A pain which passes from the lower to the upper part of the body. 3. Globus hystericus. 4. The ascent of sap in plants.

ANÆDÆ'US. From a priv., and *αἰδοία*, the genitals. Fr., *anædè, anædoè*. Without genital organs.

ANÆMA'SIA, **ANÆM'ASIS**, *f.* *-a'siæ, -a'seos (-is)*. Fr., *anémiasie, anémase*. See **ANÆMIA**.—**ANÆMASIA epizotica**. Fr., *anémase épizotique*. A disease of very young mules, characterized by prostration, a small and accelerated pulse, frequent respiration, and hardness of the abdomen. It is usually fatal. The blood is found thin and deficient in fibrin, and the lungs are pale.

ANÆM'ATOPOE'SIS, **ANÆM'ATOPOIE'SIS**, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. From a priv., *αἶμα*, blood, and *ποιῆσις*, a making. Defective formation of blood.

ANÆM'ATOPOIET'IC. Lat., *anæmatopoieticus*. Preventing the formation of blood.

ANÆMATO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From a priv., and *αἱμάτωσις* (see **HÆMATOSIS**). Fr., *anématose*. Ger., *Anämatorse*. Defective hæmatosis.

ANÆMATUR'GIA, *n. f.* From a priv., *αἶμα*, blood, and *ἔργον*, work. Ger., *Anämaturgie*. Bloodless surgery.

ANÆM'ATUS. Gr., *ἀναίματος*. See **ANÆMIC**.

ANÆM'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀναιμία* (from a priv., and *αἶμα*, blood). Fr., *anémie*. Ger., *Anämie, Blutmangel, Blutlosigkeit*. 1. A diminution of the amount of blood in the body, either from hæmorrhage or from a defective formation of blood. 2. A special morbid state in which the blood is not only diminished in amount, but differs from the standard composition of normal blood, the red corpuscles being deficient, and the salts present in excess. In a. there is always a diminution of the total hæmoglobin. In mild grades there may be no diminution of the red cells. In chlorosis and in a. caused by hæmorrhage there may be a considerable reduction in the number of red cells as well; and there is usually a more rapid restoration of these than of the hæmoglobin as cure comes about. In a. of secondary character, due to wasting disease, the number of the red cells may be greatly reduced as well as the hæmoglobin, and these losses are likely to be about equal in amount. In severe a., the so called progressive pernicious a., there is often an enormous reduction in the number of red cells; there may be only a quarter of a million to the cubic millimetre instead of four or five millions. There is also a very great reduction in the total hæmoglobin; but this latter is less reduced than the cells are, so that the hæmoglobin of the individual cells is actually increased in amount. In this condition also changes oc-

cur in the shapes and size of the red cells, and many changes of great diagnostic importance occur in the white cells, and the presence of several unusual or transitional forms of both red and white cells is to be expected [G. L. Peabody]. Cf. **CHLOROSIS**.—

Acute a. Ger., *acute Anämie*. An a. due to the sudden loss of a large quantity of blood.—**Acute pernicious a.** Ger., *acute perniciöse Anämie*. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**Acute universal cerebral a.** An a. of the whole brain. Its typical form is caused by the sudden loss of a large quantity of blood.—**A. chlorosis**. See **CHLOROSIS**.—**Anæmiæ cutanææ**. Morbid appearances of the skin due to local a.—**A. essentialis febrilis**. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**A. gravidarum**. Fr., *anémie perniciëuse (ou grave) des femmes enceintes et accouchées, chlorose puerpérale*. Ger., *Anämie der Schwangeren*. Syn.: *puerperal chlorosis* [Virchow]. A grave and insidious form of a. that attacks pregnant and lying-in women, characterized specially by a diminution of the hæmoglobin in the blood.—**A. intertropicalis**. An a. due to dirt-eating.—**A. lymphatica**. See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**A. progressiva perniciosa**. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**A. saturnina**. Syn.: *icterus saturninus*. The a. associated with lead poisoning.—**A. splenica**. See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**A. tropica**. See **Tropical a.**—**A. universalis**. General a.—**Ankylostomo-a.** See **Miners' a.**—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *anémie cérébrale*. Ger., *cerebrale Anämie*. A deficiency of blood in the brain. Also see **SYNCOPE**.—**Chronic a.** Ger., *chronische Anämie*. A persistent long-standing a.—**Collateral a.**, **Compensatory a.** An a. connected with hyperæmia of another part.—**Engorgement a.** Ger., *Stauungsanämie*. A. of a part caused by engorgement of another part traversed by the blood vessels distributed to the former (e. g., the a. of an articular wheal, due to compression of the vessels that pass through the engorged subjacent tissue).—**Essential a.** Ger., *essentielle Anämie*. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**Essential febrile a.**, **Essential malignant a.**, **Essential pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie essentielle perniciëuse*. Ger., *essentielle perniciöse Anämie*. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**Fæcal a.** A. due to self-intoxication from deficient intestinal action; stercoræmia.—**Fatal a.** See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**General a.** An a. affecting the whole body, as opposed to one which is local.—**Globular a.** Fr., *anémie globulaire*. A. characterized by a deficiency of red blood corpuscles.—**Hodgkin's a.** See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *anémie idiopathique*. See **Progressive pernicious a.**—**Inanition a.** Ger., *Inanitionsanämie*. An a. due to lack of nutrition.—**Infantile splenic a.** An a. of early infancy due to hypertrophic alteration of the spleen. It is progressive and of a grave nature.—**Local a.** An a. limited to one portion of the body.—**Lymphatic a.**, **Lymphaticosplenic a.** See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**Mechanical a.** See **Passive a.**—**Miners' a.** Fr., *anémie des mineurs*. Ger., *Anämie der Bergarbeiter*. Syn.: *ankylostomiasis, Egyptian chlorosis, intertropical hypohæmia, African cachexia, ankylostomo-anæmia*. The disease, resulting from the presence of the intestinal parasite *Ankylostoma duodenale*, observed in miners and workers in tunnels. See **ANKYLOSTOMIASIS**.—**Paludal a.** The a. due to malarial influences.—**Paralytic a.** Ger., *paralytische Anämie*. 1. The a. that takes place in a paralyzed part in consequence of disuse. 2. A. of a portion of the central nervous system giving rise to paralysis of the parts that derive their nervous supply from the affected portion (e. g., a. of the portion of the spinal cord supplied by the lumbar arteries after ligation of the abdominal aorta, resulting in paralysis of the lower limbs).—**Passive a.** Syn.: *mechanical a.* An a. due to pressure exerted upon a part, either within or without the body.—**Pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie perniciëuse*. Ger., *perniciöse*

Anæmie. See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Phenylhydrazin(e) a.** A condition of the blood similar to that of pernicious a., produced in animals by subcutaneous injections of phenylhydrazine.—**Progressive cachectic a.** Fr., *anémie cachectique progressive*. A variety of progressive pernicious a. distinguished by a decided cachexia without any discernible cause.—**Progressive pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse progressive*. Ger., *progressive perniciöse Anämie*. A form of a. without any apparent cause which tends toward a fatal issue. It begins insidiously and is unattended by any bronzing of the skin, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatics, or any great disproportion in number between the red and white blood corpuscles. Febrile symptoms of an irregular character are usually present, except toward the end of the disease. Its prominent symptoms are those of a. or chlorosis of a high degree. Its duration varies from a few weeks to several months.—**Puerperal a.** An anæmic condition sometimes seen during gestation and lactation.—**Puerperal pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse puerperale*. The a. resulting from a slow, progressive pyæmic form of puerperal septicæmia.—**Pulmonary a.** Fr., *anémie pulmonaire*. A. of the lungs; it may be general, as in emphysema, or local and due to pulmonary embolism.—**Retinal a.** Fr., *anémie de la rétine*. Ger., *Anämie der Netzhaut*. A condition sometimes observed in marked general a., in which the retinal arteries are somewhat diminished in calibre. Usually the veins are not affected and there is little if any interference with vision.—**Secondary a.** Ger., *sekundäre Anämie*. See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Senile a.** The a. of old age, in which the blood not only is diminished in quantity, but lacks a portion of its albumin and corpuscles, the relative quantity of its fibrin being increased.—**Spasmodic a.** An a. caused by vasomotor spasm, produced either by some external agency acting upon the arterial muscles, or by irritation or excitation of the sympathetic nerves.—**Spinal a.** A deficiency in the supply of blood to the spinal cord. It may affect the motor or sensory tracts of the cord, giving rise to disturbances of motion or sensation in different parts of the body. The sensory symptoms caused by this condition are those of irritation. It is believed to be the pathological state which is the cause of the many symptoms of "spinal irritation" and neurasthenia.—**Splenic a.** Fr., *anémie splénique*. See *PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Tropical a.** Lat., *a. tropica*. Fr., *anémie tropicale*. A form met with in unacclimatized persons living in the tropics.

ANÆM'IAC. An anæmic person.

ANÆM'IAL, ANÆM'IATED. Lat., *anæmialis*. Anæmic, bloodless.

ANÆM'IC. Gr., *ἀναιμος*. Lat., *anæmicus*. Fr., *anémique*. Ger., *anämisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, anæmia.

ANÆ'MIN. A proprietary preparation said to be a solution of "iron-pepsin saccharate."

ANÆMOCH'ROUS. From *ἀναιμος*, bloodless, and *χρoία*, the complexion. Lacking in color; pallid.

ANÆ'MON. Gr., *ἀναιμων*. Anæmic.

ANÆMO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). A defective formation of blood. See *ANÆMIA*.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY. Lat., *anæmotrophia* (from a priv., *αῖμα*, blood, and *τροφή*, nourishment). Impoverishment (defective formation) of the blood.

ANÆ'MUS. See *ANÆMON*.

ANÆMYD'RIA, f. From a priv., *αῖμα*, blood, and *ἵδωρ*, water. Fr., *anémurie*. A deficiency of the watery element of the blood, as in cholera.

ANÆNO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). "Inability of some members."

ANÆRET'IC. Gr., *ἀναιρετικός*. Fr., *anéresique*. Destructive; as a n., an agent that destroys the tissues.

ANAEROB'IC. Fr., *anaérobie*. Ger., *anaërobisch*. Per-

taining to anaerobiosis, having the characters of an anaerobion.

ANAEROB'ION, n. From a priv., *ἀήρ*, air, and *βίος*, life. Fr., *anaérobie*, *anaërobie*. Ger., *Anaërobie*. Pasteur's term for an organism existing in a medium destitute of free oxygen. The anaerobia obtain the oxygen necessary for their existence by the butyric, putrefactive, alcoholic, or other fermentation which they excite.

ANAEROBIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *anaërobiose*. Ger., *Anaërobiose*. Existence in a medium destitute of free oxygen.

ANAEROMICRO'BION, n. Fr., *anaëromicrobe*. Ger., *Anaëromikrobie*. Of Lustig, an anaerobic microbe.

ANAEROPLAS'TIC. Fr., *anaëroplastique*. Ger., *anaëroplastisch*. Pertaining to anaeroplasty.

ANA'EROPLASTY. From a priv., *ἀήρ*, air, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *anaëroplastique*. Ger., *Anaëroplastik*. Of Valette, the method of treating open wounds by immersion in warm water to prevent the contact of air, so that they heal by the "modelling process."

ANÆ'SIN. A one-per-cent. solution of acetone in chloroform; a hypnotic and local anæsthetic.

ANÆS'THETICINE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From a priv., *αἴσθησις*, sensibility, and *κίνησις*, movement. Fr., *anesthésie*. Absence of both sensibility and the power of motion.

ANÆSTHE'SSESPAS'MUS, m. See *ANÆSTHETOSPAS-MUS*.

ANÆSTHE'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀναισθησία* (from a priv., and *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses). Fr., *anesthésie*. Ger., *Anästhesie*. 1. Complete or nearly complete loss, temporary or permanent, of the power of sensation, either in the whole body or in any part of it, involving either common tactile sensibility, the special sensibility of an individual organ, or any sort of perceptive faculty, whether due to disease, to the action of a drug, or to injury. 2. Of Cullen, a genus of diseases of the order dysæsthesiæ.—**A. acustica.** See *ANAKUSIA*.—**A. ang(e)iospastica.** A. due to spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels (as in writers' cramp).—**A. a spina bifida.** A. due to pressure on the spinal cord in a case of spina bifida.—**A. by rapid respiration.** A form of anæsthetization devised by W. G. A. Bonwill. The patient is directed to breathe rapidly for at least three minutes.—**A. by suggestion.** Fr., *anesthésie par suggestion*. See *HYPNOTISM*.—**A. cutanea.** Fr., *anesthésie cutanée* (ou de la peau). Ger., *cutane Anästhesie*, *Haut-anästhesie*. Loss or impairment of the tactile sensibility of a part.—**A. dolorosa.** Fr., *anesthésie douloureuse*. Painful a.; a condition in which the affected part is painful, although it has lost its tactile sensibility.—**A. faciei.** Facial a.; a. of the parts supplied by the sensory branches of the fifth cranial nerve.—**A. gustatoria.** See *AGEUSIA*.—**A. ischæmica.** A. of a part from ischæmia, whether from contraction of the blood-vessels or from compression.—**A. lavatricum.** Washerwomen's a.; produced by habitual exposure of the hands to cold water.—**A. linguæ.** See *AGEUSIA*.—**A. melancholica.** A. due to melancholia.—**A. muscularis.** See *Muscular a.*—**A. nascentium.** See *ASPHYXIA neonatorum*.—**A. of return.** Fr., *anesthésie de retour*. In metallotherapy, the return of an a. to its former situation after having been transferred to the opposite side of the body by the application of a metal.—**A. olfactoria, A. olfactoria.** See *ANOSMIA*.—**A. optica.** See *AMAUROSIS*.—**A. plethorica.** A. due to plethora.—**A. unilateralis.** See *HEMIANÆSTHESIA*.—**A. universalis peripherica.** Of Rinç, general cutaneous a., loss of taste and smell, and abolition of sensation in the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, and eyes.—**Artificial a.** See *Surgical a.*—**Bulbar a.** A. due to lesion of the pons Varolii or the medulla oblongata.—**Central a.** A. due to disease of the central nervous system.—**Cerebral a.** A. due to disease or injury of the cerebrum.—**Crossed a.** Fr.,

anesthésie croisée. A. on one side of the body due to a lesion of the opposite half of the spinal cord.—**Cutaneous a.** See *A. cutanea*.—**Efferent a.** Ger., *Leitungsanästhesie*. A. due to disease of the central terminations of the nerves, affecting their conducting power.—**Electrical a.** Fr., *anesthésie électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Anästhesie*. A. caused by passing an electrical current through a part.—**Electrochemical a.** Syn.: *voltaic narcotism*. A plan first suggested by Sir H. Davy, and afterward by B. W. Richardson, for producing local anæsthesia by placing some anodyne, such as aconite or morphine, on the part to be operated on, and then applying to the same part one of the poles of a galvanic battery, the other pole being also applied to the body. Cf. **DIELECTROLYSIS**.—**Endomeningeal spinal a.** A. of the lower portion of the body produced by injecting a local anæsthetic (generally cocaine) within the spinal meninges, usually in the lumbar region.—**General a.** Fr., *anesthésie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Anästhesie*. A. of the whole body, including the abolition of all perceptive power and therefore loss of consciousness.—**Genital a.** Absence of the special sensation in which coitus should culminate.—**Girdle a.** A. extending around the trunk in a zone of greater or less width, due to disease of the spinal cord or its membranes of very limited extent.—**Hemiplegic a.** See **HEMIANÆSTHESIA**.—**Hypnotic a.** A. brought about by hypnosis.—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *anesthésie hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Anästhesie*. A. due to hysteria.—**Hysterical cutaneous a.** Fr., *anesthésie cutanée hystérique*. Cutaneous a. of hysterical origin.—**Infiltration a.** Fr., *anesthésie par infiltration*. Ger., *Infiltrationsanästhesie*. A form of local a., devised by Schleich, produced by injecting a liquid into the substance of a part so as to disperse it.—**Intraarachnoid a.** See **Endomeningeal spinal a.**—**Lead a.** Fr., *anesthésie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleimästhesie*. A. due to chronic lead poisoning; either cutaneous, muscular, or optical.—**Local a.** Fr., *anesthésie locale*. Ger., *locale Anästhesie*. 1. A. of limited extent. 2. A. of a part produced by the application of an anæsthetizing agent (e. g., refrigeration by means of a spray of ether or rhigolene or the use of a freezing mixture), also the application or injection of a solution of cocaine or other anæsthetic.—**Medullary a.** See **Endomeningeal spinal a.**—**Mixed a.** Surgical a. partly produced and decidedly prolonged by the administration of morphine before the anæsthetic is given, the object being to reduce the quantity of the latter to be used.—**Muscular a.** Fr., *anesthésie musculaire*. Ger., *musculäre Anästhesie*. A. of the muscles, loss of the "muscular sense" (as in locomotor ataxia).—**Natural a.** A. due to "natural causes," as opposed to that induced with drugs.—**Neural a.** A. from causes acting on the peripheral nerves.—**Obstetrical a.** Fr., *anesthésie obstétricale*, *demi-anesthésie*, *demi-sommeil*, *demi-éthérisation*, *demi-ivresse*, *demi-résolution*, *anesthésie à la reine*. A. sufficiently profound to allay the pain of natural labor, but not so profound as to produce stertor, muscular relaxation, or necessarily unconsciousness, and not continuous. It is effected by administering a small amount of an anæsthetic as each pain begins to be felt.—**Olfactory a.** Fr., *anesthésie olfactive*. See **ANOSMIA**.—**Optical a.** See **AMAUROSIS**.—**Painful a.** See *A. dolorosa*.—**Partial a.** Fr., *anesthésie partielle*. Ger., *partielle Anästhesie*. 1. Of Erb, complete or partial abolition of the function of a single one of the nerves of special sensation (e. g., agnesia and anosmia). 2. A. limited to a portion of the body.—**Peripheral a.** Fr., *anesthésie périphérique*. Ger., *peripherische Anästhesie*. A. due to disease of the peripheral terminations of the sensory nerves, as opposed to central a.—**Plantar a.** Loss of the sense of touch in the soles of the feet.—**Primary a.** Fr., *anesthésie primaire*. Ger., *primäre Anästhesie*. A state of insensibility lasting but a few seconds, but admitting

of the performance of slight cutting operations without pain, produced by the inhalation of a small quantity of ether.—**Psychic a.** Fr., *anesthésie psychique*. Ger., *psychische Anästhesie*. Loss of consciousness or of the perceptive faculties.—**Rectal a.** See **Rectal ETHERIZATION**.—**Rhachidian a.** See **Endomeningeal spinal a.**—**Rheumatic a.** A. associated with rheumatism.—**Schleich's a.** See **Infiltration a.**—**Spinal a.** See **Endomeningeal spinal a.**—**Supplementary a.** Fr., *anesthésie supplémentaire*. Surgical a. prolonged by giving morphine before the effect of the anæsthetic has passed off.—**Surgical a.** Fr., *anesthésie chirurgicale*. Ger., *chirurgische Anästhesie*. Profound general a., with muscular relaxation and abolition of reflex action, produced by the free inhalation of ether, chloroform, or some like agent.—**Systemic a.** See **General a.**—**Tactile a.** See *A. cutanea*.—**Thermic a.** See **THERMOANÆSTHESIA**.—**Total a.** Fr., *anesthésie totale*. Ger., *totale Anästhesie*. Of Erb, the partial or complete abolition of the function of all the nerves of special sensation, as opposed to partial a.—**Unilateral a.** See **HEMIANÆSTHESIA**.—**Vesical a.** A. of the bladder.—**Visceral a.** Ger., *viscerale Anästhesie*. Loss or impairment of the special sensibility of an organ (e. g., the sense of repletion in the bladder or rectum, or that of hunger or thirst in the stomach).

ANÆSTHESIAN. Fr., *anesthésiant*. See **ANÆSTHETIC**.

ANÆSTHESIATE. See **ANÆSTHETIZE**.

ANÆSTHESIMETER. Fr., *anesthésimètre*. An instrument or apparatus for ascertaining the degree of anæsthesia of a part (see **ÆSTHESIOMETER**), or the amount of an anæsthetic used in a given instance.

ANÆSTHESIN. The ethyl ester of paramidobenzoic acid; used topically as an anodyne.

ANÆSTHESIS, *f.* -the'seos (-is). See **ANÆSTHESIA**.

ANÆSTHETIC. Lat., *anæstheticus* (adj.), *anæstheticum* (n.). Fr., *anesthésique*. Ger., *anästhetisch*, *empfindungslähmend* (adj.), *anästhetisches Mittel* (n.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to, accompanied by, or producing anæsthesia. 2. (N.) any agent capable of producing anæsthesia, either general or local.

ANÆSTHETIZATION. Fr., *anesthésisation*. Ger., *Anästhesi(e)zung*. The production of anæsthesia, general or local.

ANÆSTHETIZE. Fr., *anesthésier*. Ger., *anästhesi(e)ren*. To render anæsthetic.

ANÆSTHETIZER. A person charged with the administration of an anæsthetic.

ANÆSTHE'TOLEP'RA, *f.* From *ἀναισθητος*, without feeling, and *λέπρα*, leprosy. See **LEPRA anæsthetica**.

ANÆSTHE'TOS. Gr., *ἀναισθητος*. See **ANÆSTHETIC**.

ANÆSTHE'TOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *ἀναισθητος*, without feeling, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *anesthéto-spasme*. A convulsion with unconsciousness.

ANÆSTHETUS. See **ANÆSTHETIC**.

ANÆSTHYL, ANÆST'ILE. A mixture of ethyl chloride and methyl chloride, used as a local anæsthetic.

ANAF'ALIS, *f.* See **ANAPHALIS**.

ANAGAL'LIS, *f.* -gal'lidos (-is). Gr., *ἀναγαλλίς* [Dioscorides], derived, according to some, from *ἀναγελάν*, to laugh, because alleged to be a remedy for hypochondriasis; according to others, meaning growing among the flags, from *ἀνά*, and *γαλλίς*, flag, iris. Fr., *anagallide*, *mouron*. Ger., *Gauchheil*. 1. Among the ancients, the pimpernel or *A.* of modern times; in the middle ages, applied to a number of plants, belonging to the genera *A.*, *Veronica*, *Lysimachia*, etc. 2. The pimpernel, or poor man's weatherglass, a genus of primulaceous plants of the tribe *Anagallideæ*.—**A. alternifolia.** A Chilean species, used in the treatment of venereal affections and especially of gonorrhœa.—**A. vensis.** Gr., *ἀναγαλλίς ἄρρεν* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *mouron rouge* (ou mâle, ou des champs), *menuchon*, *menuet*, *mirroir des temps*. Ger., *rot'he Miere*, *Ackergauchheil*. Syn.: *A. mus.*

Scarlet pimpernel; poor man's weatherglass. A species found throughout Europe and the United States. It is said to contain *saponin* or *cyclamin* (*arthanitin*), and by some is regarded as poisonous. It has been used as a vulnerary and astringent, and as a remedy against the bites of rabid animals and of serpents.—**A. carnea** A variety of *A. arvensis* with pale-red flowers.—**A. terrestris**. See *A. arvensis*.

ANAGARGALIC'TON, *n.* See ANAGARGARISTON.

ANAGARGALIC'TUS. Ger., *anagargaliktisch*. Pertaining to gargles or to gargling.

ANAGARGARIS'TON, ANAGARGARIS'TUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀναργαρίστον* (from *ἀναργαρίζειν*, to gargle). A gargle.

ANAGARGARIS'TUS. See ANAGARGALICTUS.

ANAGEN'ESIS, ANAGENNE'SIS, *f.* *-gen'esis, -ne'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀναγέννησις*. Fr., *anagénèse*. Ger., *Wiedererzeugung*. The process of regeneration of parts that have been destroyed.

ANAG'LYPHE, *f.* From *ἀναγλυφή*, work in low-relief. An old name for the calamus scriptorius.

ANAGO'GE, ANAGO'GIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀναγωγή, ἀναγωγή*. A bringing up; vomiting.—**A. hæmatis, A. sanguinis**. Determination of blood to the head.

ANAGYRIN(E). Fr., *anagryne*. Ger., *Anagryrin*. An alkaloid obtained from *Anagryris fetida* and *Anagryris indica*.—**A. hydrobromide**. The compound $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_3$ HBr; said to be a cardiac stimulant.

ANAGY'RIS, *f.* *-gy'rios*. From the Gr. name *ἀνάγυρις, ἀνάγυρις*; according to some, from *ἀνά*, backward, and *γύριος*, a circle, on account of the recurved pods. Lat., *anagyros* [Pliny]. Fr., *anagyre*. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants.—**A. fetida**. Fr., *anagyre fétide, bois (ou arbre) puant*. Ger., *Stinkbaum, Stinkstrauch*. A shrub growing in the Mediterranean countries of Europe. The pods contain violet-colored uncfiform seeds which are emetic; and the leaves produce catharsis.

ANAGY'ROS, *f.* *Anagryris fetida*.

ANAI'MA, *n. pl.* See ANEMA.

ANAISTHÆ'SIA, ANAISTHÆ'SIA, ANAISTHÆ'SIS, *f.* See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANAIXE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. From *ἀναίσσειν*, to start up afresh. The recurrence of a disease.

ANAKHRE (Fr.). A^3-na^3-kra . A disease characterized by a hornlike exostosis generally situated by the side of each nasal bone; almost restricted to the negroes of the Gold Coast of Africa.

ANAKROA'SIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *ἀκρόασις*, hearing. Ger., *Anakroasie*. Inability to understand spoken language, a variety of asemia perceptiva.

ANAKRO'TIA, f., ANAKROTIS'MUS, m. Ger., *Anakrotie*. See ANACROTISM.

ANAKU'SIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Ger., *Anakusie*. Deafness, particularly that form due to disease of any part of the acoustic nerve.

A'NAL. Lat., *analis* (from *anus* [q. v.]). Pertaining to or situated near the anus.

ANAL'DES. Gr., *ἀναλῆς*. 1. Weak, not thriving. 2. Checking growth.

ANAL'DIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ἀλδαίνειν*, to strengthen, to make to grow. Fr., *analdie*. Defective nutrition, marasmus.

ANALEC'TIS, ANALEC'TRIS, f. *-lect'idis, -tridis*. Gr., *ἀνάλεκτις*. A cushion or pad for concealing deformity or improving the shape.

ANAELECTROT'ONOUS. See ANELECTROTONOUS.

ANALEI'A, f. See ANALDIA.

ANALEM'SIA, ANALEM'TIA, ANALEN'TIA, ANALEP'SIA, f. Fr., *analepsie*. Ger., *Analepsie*. 1. Epilepsy, particularly that form in which there is a gastric aura. 2. Analapsis.

ANALEP'SIS, f. *-lep'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀνάληψις, ἀνάγηψις*. Fr., *analepsie*. Ger., *Analepsie*. 1. Recovery, espe-

cially from a particular paroxysm. 2. Suspension (as in a sling).

ANALEP'TIC. Gr., *ἀναληπτικός* (from *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, to restore). Lat., *analepticus* (adj.), *analepticum* (n.). Fr., *analeptique*. Ger., *analeptisch, erquickend* (adj.), *Erquickungsmittel* (n). 1. (Adj.) supporting, restorative (said of foods and drugs). 2. (N.) an agent that restores strength.

ANAL'GENE. Fr., *analgène*. Orthooxyethylanamonoacetylamilidoquinoline; used as an antirrhumatic and antineuralgic.

ANAL'GES. Gr., *ἀναλγής*. Insensible to pain (said of mortified parts).

ANALGE'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀναλγησία*. Fr., *analgésie*. Ger., *Analgésie*. 1. As formerly used, apathy, stupor, insensibility. 2. Freedom from pain. 3. As now most commonly employed, loss of sensitiveness to painful impressions without loss of the sense of touch, in which respect it differs from anæsthesia.—**Paretic a.** Fr., *paréso-analgésie, panaris analgésique (ou anesthésique)*. A peculiar state of a. of the upper limb, more or less complete, usually accompanied with partial paralysis and connected with some inflammation or injury of the hand, especially whitlow.

ANALGE'SIC. See ANALGETIC.

ANALGÉSINE (Fr.). $A^3-na^3l-zha-zen$. Antipyrine made in France.

ANALGET'IC. Gr., *ἀνάλγητος*. Lat., *analgeticus*. Fr., *analgésique*. Ger., *analgetisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with analgesia. 2. Anodyne.

ANAL'GIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *analgie*. Ger., *Analgie*. 1. Freedom from pain. 2. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

ANAL'GIC. Lat., *analgeticus*. Fr., *analgique*. 1. Free from pain. 2. Analgetic.

ANA'LIS. See ANAL.

ANAL'OGISM. Gr., *ἀναλόγισμα*. Lat., *analogisma, analogismus*. Fr., *analogisme*. 1. The process of reaching a conclusion by analogy (e. g., the conclusion that where sweat is found there are sudoriparous glands). 2. Anciently, rational as opposed to empirical medicine. 3. Empiricism by imitation.

ANAL'OGOVS. Gr., *ἀνάλογος*. Lat., *analogus*. Fr., *analogue, analogique*. Ger., *analogisch*. Closely resembling or of like origin or purpose with another thing (said of organs and tissues [e. g., cartilage is a. to bone]). "When organs in different animals agree with one another in fundamental structure, they are said to be 'homologous'; when they perform the same functions, they are said to be 'analogous.' Thus, the wing of a bird and the arm of a man are constructed upon the same fundamental plan, and they are therefore homologous organs. They are not analogous, however, since they do not perform the same function, the one being adapted for aerial locomotion, the other being an organ of prehension. On the other hand, the wings of a bird and the wings of an insect both serve for flight, and they are therefore analogous, since they perform the same function. They are not homologous, however, as they are constructed upon wholly dissimilar plans."

AN'ALOGUE. Gr., *ἀνάλογον*. Lat., *analogum*. Fr., *analogue*. Ger., *Analog*. An organ or structure that is analogous to, but not identical with, another, i. e., resembles it in appearance, in origin, or in function, taking the place in one organism that the other takes in another (e. g., the clitoris as an a. of the penis, the prostate as an a. of the uterus, gills as a's of lungs, etc.). See HOMOLOGUE and ANALOGOUS.

ANAL'OGY. Gr., *ἀναλογία*. Lat., *analogia*. Fr., *analogie*. Ger., *Analogie, Uebereinstimmung*. A similarity of structure, origin, or function between different organs or parts, without identity, or a similarity of processes. See HOMOLOGUE and ANALOGOUS.

ANALO'SIS, f. *-lo'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀνάλωσις* (see ANALYSIS). Fr., *analose*. Ger., *Analose*. A wasting away,

destruction (said by Hippocrates of atrophy of the brain).

ANAL'THES. Gr., ἀνάληψ. Fr., *analthe*. 1. Incurable. 2. Incapable of effecting a cure.

ANAL'THET'IC. Gr., ἀνάλητος. Incurable.

ANAL'YSIS, f. -lysis'cos (-alysis). Gr., ἀνάλυσις (from ἀναλύειν, to resolve matter into its elements). Fr., *analyse*. Ger., *Analyse*, *Zerlegung*. 1. In chemistry, the resolution of a compound into simpler bodies or into its ultimate elements, for the purpose of ascertaining its composition and properties. 2. In botany and zoology, the systematic examination of the individual parts of a plant or an animal, with a view to its identification or classification. 3. In pathology, a like examination of symptoms, of a clinical history, of lesions, etc., to determine the nature or cause of a disease. 4. A formal statement of the results arrived at in any of these processes.—**Absorptiometric a.** A method of determining the composition of gaseous bodies by noting the amount of absorption which takes place on exposure to a liquid, the coefficient of absorption of different gases in that liquid being known.—**A. by titration.** See *Volumetric a.*—**A. by weight.** See *Gravimetric a.*—**A. in the dry way.** Fr., *analyse par voie sèche*. Ger., *Analyse auf trockenem Weg*. A. by means of heat, using the blowpipe, crucible, fluxes, etc., and including spectral a.—**A. in the humid way, A. in the wet way.** Fr., *analyse par voie humide*. Ger., *Analyse auf nassem Weg*. A. by means of solution, precipitation, etc.—**A. per menstrea.** An a. conducted by subjecting a body successively to the action of various solvents.—**Anatomical a.** Fr., *analyse anatomique*. The resolution of an organism into its ultimate elements.—**Blowpipe a.** Ger., *Analyse mit der Löthöhre*. A., particularly of minerals, by means of the blowpipe.—**Botanical a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Centesimal a.** See *Quantitative a.*—**Chemical a.** Fr., *analyse chimique*. Ger., *chemische Analyse*. See *A.* (1st def.).—**Clinical a.** Fr., *analyse clinique*. See *A.* (3d def.).—**Colorimetric a.** Ger., *kolorimetrische Analyse*. A. conducted by comparing the colors of solutions with those of standard test solutions.—**Densimetric a.** Fr., *analyse densimétrique*. Ger., *densimetrische Analyse*. A. by ascertaining the specific gravity of a solution, thus determining the proportion of dissolved matter.—**Dry a.** See *A. in the dry way*.—**Elementary a.** Fr., *analyse élémentaire*. See *Ultimate a.*—**Eudiometric a.** See *Gasometric a.*—**Forensic a.** An a. conducted for medicolegal purposes.—**Gasometric a.** Fr., *analyse eudiométrique*. Ger., *eudiometrische (oder gasometrische) Analyse*. Syn.: *eudiometry*, *gasometry*. An a. conducted by estimating the volume of the gases evolved in the decomposition of a compound.—**Gravimetric a., Gravometric a., Gravometrical a.** Fr., *analyse gravimétrique*. Ger., *Gewichtsanalyse*. A quantitative a. conducted by weighing the bodies analyzed or the products derived from them.—**Immediate a.** Fr., *analyse immédiate*. See *Proximate a.*—**Indirect a.** Ger., *indirekte Analyse*. A quantitative a. in which the individual constituents of a compound are not isolated before their estimation, but are made to form new combinations the relation of the molecular weight of which to that of the original compound furnishes a key to the constitution of the latter.—**Inorganic a.** Fr., *analyse inorganique*. Ger., *anorganische Analyse*. The a. of inorganic substances.—**Microchemical a.** Ger., *mikrochemische Analyse*. Chemical a. of a body conducted with the aid of the microscope.—**Organic a.** Fr., *analyse organique*. Ger., *organische Analyse*. The a. of organic substances.—**Polariscopic a.** Fr., *analyse polariscopique*. Ger., *polariskopische Analyse*. A. by means of the polariscope. See *SACCHARIMETER*.—**Prismatic a.** See *Spectral a.*—**Proximate a.** Fr., *analyse immédiate*. An a. to determine in what proximate principles the elements of a body are grouped.—**Quali-**

tative a. Fr., *analyse qualitative*. Ger., *qualitative Analyse*. An a. undertaken simply to determine and isolate the elements of which a body is composed, without trying to ascertain the proportions in which they are combined.—**Quantitative a.** Fr., *analyse quantitative*. Ger., *quantitative Analyse*. An a. undertaken to determine the proportions, either by weight or by volume, of the component elements of a body. The chief varieties are, gasometric, gravimetric, and volumetric a.—**Spectral a., Spectrometric a., Spectroscopic a., Spectrum a.** Fr., *analyse spectrale*. Ger., *Spektral-Analyse*. The determination of the chemical or physical constitution of a body by means of the spectroscope. See also *SPECTRUM*.—**Thermometric a.** Fr., *analyse thermométrique*. Ger., *thermometrische Analyse*. An a. conducted by estimating the alteration of temperature produced by the interaction of two or more substances mixed or compounded together.—**Titration a.** See *Volumetric a.*—**Toxicological a.** Fr., *analyse toxicologique*. Ger., *toxikologische Analyse*. An a. undertaken to determine the presence or absence of poisons. (Cf. *Forensic a.*)—**Ultimate a.** Fr., *analyse élémentaire (ou ultime)*. Ger., *Elementaranalyse*. An a. to ascertain the ultimate elements of which a body is composed.—**Volumetric a., Volumetrical a.** Fr., *analyse volumétrique*. Ger., *volumetrische Analyse*. A quantitative a. by estimating the constituents by volumes. Especially applied to quantitative a. conducted by determining the exact volume of a standard solution required to produce, in a given quantity of a solution under examination, certain definite changes in color, solubility, reaction, etc.—**Weight a.** See *Gravimetric a.*—**Wet a.** See *A. in the wet way*.—**Zoochemical a.** Ger., *zoöchemische Analyse*. The a. of animal substances.

AN'ALYST. Fr., *analyseur*. One who conducts an analysis, especially a chemist employed to make analyses for public purposes.

ANALYT'IC(AL). Fr., *analytique*. Ger., *analytisch*. Pertaining to or having the power of analysis.

AN'ALYZE. Fr., *analyser*. Ger., *analysieren*. To make an analysis of anything.

AN'ALYZER. Fr., *analyseur, analysateur*. 1. An analyst. 2. In a polarizing instrument, the polariscope, or that part of the apparatus which distinguishes polarized from ordinary light, as opposed to the polarizer, which converts ordinary into polarized light.

AN'AMID(E). Fr., *anamide*. Ger., *Anamid*. A compound formed from an amide by the abstraction of ammonia, as an anhydride is formed from an acid by the abstraction of water.

ANAMIR'TA, f. Fr., *anamirte*. Ger., *Fischkörnerstrauch*. A genus of menispermaceous plants.—**A. cocculus, A. paniculata, A. racemosa.** Syn.: *Menispermum cocculus* (seu *lacunosum*, seu *heteroclitum*, seu *monadelphum*), *Cocculus lacunosus* (seu *suberosus*), *Taba baccifera*. A species growing in the East Indies. The fruit is the *cocculus indicus*.

ANAMIR'TATE. A salt of anamirtic acid.

ANAMIR'TIC. Fr., *anamirtique*. Of or pertaining to *Anamirta*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anamirtique*. Ger., *Anamirtinsäure*. An acid obtained by saponifying anamirtin with caustic potash and decomposing the soap with hydrochloric acid. It is considered by Heintz to be identical with stearic acid.

ANAMIR'TIN. Fr., *anamirtine*. Ger., *A.* 1. A glyceride, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2 = C_{16}H_{31}(C_3H_5)O_2$, found in the fatty matter extracted from the *cocculus indicus*. 2. A neutral substance, $C_{19}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained by the fractional distillation of commercial picrotoxin.

ANAMNE'SIA, ANAMNE'SIS, f. -e'sia, -ne'seos (-is). Gr., ἀνάμνησις (from ἀναμνῆσκειν, to call to mind). Fr., *anamnèse, anamnésie*. Ger., *Anamnese, Rückerinnerung*. The past history of a case of disease according to the remembrance of the patient or his friends; any

information bearing upon the case that they are able to furnish from memory.

ANAMNES'TIC. Lat., *anamnesticus* (from ἀναμνηστικός, capable of remembering). Fr., *anamnestique*. Ger., *anamnestisch*. 1. Pertaining to the anamnesis. 2. Restoring the memory.

ANAMNES'TICS. Fr., *anamnestique*. Ger., *Anamnestik*. The investigation of a patient's previous history and of its bearing upon his present condition.

ANAMOR'PHISM. See ANAMORPHOSIS.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀναμόρφωσις (from ἀναμορφῶν, to transform). Fr., *anamorphose*. Ger., *Anamorphose*, *Umbildung*. 1. In botany and zoology, an irregular or retrograde development; especially, a development giving rise to characters which, being transmitted, lead to an assignment of the modified organisms to different genera from those to which they originally belonged. 2. In optics, the process by which a distorted image is restored to its proper form by means of a reflecting surface.—**Catoptric a.** Ger., *katoptrische Anamorphose*. A. (in the optical sense), a cylindrical or conical mirror being used.—**Dioptric a.** Ger., *dioptrische Anamorphose*. The same as catoptric a., except that a pyramidal glass is used.—**Optic a.** Ger., *optische Anamorphose*. See A. (2d def.).

ANAMORPHOT'IC. Fr., *anamorphosique*. Ger., *anamorphotisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on anamorphosis.

ANA'NAS, *m.* From the Malay, *nānas* or *anānas*; Hindustāni, *a.* Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* 1. A genus of bromeliaceous plants. 2. A genus of plants corresponding to *Bromelia*.—**A. sativus.** Fr., *a. cultivé*. Syn.: *Bromelia a.*, *Ananassa sativa* (et *vulgaris*). The pineapple, a species indigenous to South America, and naturalized in the East and West Indies, in tropical Asia, and in Africa. The unripe fruit is acid and styptic, and is said to be a powerful diuretic and anthelmintic, and to be abortifacient.

ANANAS'SA, *f.* The genus *Ananas*.

ANAN'CE, *f.* Gr., ἀνάγκη. A severe but unavoidable surgical procedure; especially in the treatment of a fracture.

ANANCOPHA'GIA, *f.* Gr., ἀναγκοφαγία (from ἀνάγκη, constraint, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *Anankophagie*. A strictly enforced diet, especially that of the ancient athletes.

ANAN'DER, *m.* From *a* priv., and ἀνὴρ, a man. An impotent man. See ANANDROUS.

ANANDRA'RIOUS. See ANANDROUS.

ANAN'DRIA, *f.* Fr., *anandrie*. Ger., *Anandrie*. 1. Unmanliness, impotence, anaphrodisia, eunuchism. 2. The state of being unmarried (said of women). 3. A genus of composite plants of the *Mutisiaceæ*.

ANAN'DRICUS. See ANANDROUS.

ANAN'DRIOUS. See ANANDROUS.

ANAN'DROUS. Gr., ἀνάνδρος. Lat., *anandrus*. Fr., *anandraire*. Ger., *anandrish*. 1. Unmarried (said of women). 2. Impotent (said of men).

ANANEO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀνανέωσις, ἀνανεύσις (from ἀνανοῦσθαι, to renew). The process of the renewal of wasted tissues.

ANAN'THÆ, *f. pl.* From *a* priv., and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *ananthées*. Ger., *Ananthæn*. Of Martius, the cryptogams.

ANAN'THERIX, *m.* -*ther'icis*. From *a* priv., and ἀνθήριξ, the beard of an ear of corn, a culm. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants often referred to other genera.—**A. connivens.** Syn.: *Asclepias connivens*. A species growing in Georgia and Florida. The leaves have been used as an application to rattlesnake bites.—**A. viridis.** See *A. connivens*.

ANANTOCHAS'MUS. From ἀναντα, up-hill, and χάσμα, a chasm. Having the line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis

magni arterius making an angle of from -14° to -1° with the radius fixus.

ANANTOP'YLUS. From ἀναντα, up-hill, and πύλη, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni arterius and the punctum foraminis magni posterioris making an angle of from 0° to -7.5° with the radius fixus.

ANANTURANIS'CUS. From ἀναντα, up-hill, and οὐρανίσκος, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum foraminis incisivi making an angle of from -18° to 0° with the radius fixus.

ANANTU'RANUS. From ἀναντα, up-hill, and οὐράνός, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris making an angle of from -12° to 0° with the radius fixus.

ANAPALINDROME'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From ἀνάπαλιν, contrariwise, and δρόμημα (= δράμημα, from δραμεῖν, to run), a course. An old term for the return of a disease on the side opposite the one at first affected. Hippocrates used the verb ἀναπαλινδρομεῖν to express the act of bringing a bandage back to a given point in the process of applying it.

ANAPAL'SIS, *f.* -*pal'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀνάπασις. A violent trembling.

ANAPAU'SIS, *f.* -*paυ'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀνάπαυσις. 1. Rest, relaxation, recreation. 2. A remission (as of a fever).

ANAPEIRAT'IC. From ἀναπεῖρᾶσθαι, to continue or repeat an exercise. Fr., *anapéiratique*. Caused by the frequent repetition of some particular muscular action (applied by W. A. Hammond to a class of paralyses including writers' paralysis, telegraphers' paralysis, hammer paralysis, etc.).

ANAPE'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἀναπηρία. Fr., *anapérie*. An old term for lameness, mutilation, or other physical disability.

ANAPE'ROS. Gr., ἀνάπηρος. Crippled, maimed, mangled, affected with a bodily infirmity.

ANAP'ETES. Gr., ἀναπετής. Expanded, distended, dilated.

ANAPETI'A, *f.* Gr., ἀναπέτεια. Fr., *anapétie*. A state of dilatation, as of the blood vessels in aneiectasis.

ANAP'ETUS. See ANAPETES.

ANAPHALACRO'SIS, *f.* -*cro'seos* (-*is*). From ἀναφάλακρος, bald-headed. Baldness extending from the forehead toward the vertex.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*), -*i'asis*. Gr., ἀναφαλαντίασις. 1. Baldness, especially of the forehead. 2. Falling out of the eyebrows.

ANAPHALAN'TICUS. Gr., ἀναφάλαντος. Pertaining to, dependent on, or affected with anaphalantiasis; as a n., one so affected.

ANAPHALAN'TIS, *f.* Gr., ἀναφαλαντίς (fem. of ἀναφαλαντίας [νόσος understood]). See ANAPHALANTIASIS.

ANAPHALANTO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀναφαλάντωμα. 1. Anaphalantiasis. 2. The part so affected.

ANAPHALAN'TUS. See ANAPHALANTICUS.

ANAPH'ALIS, *f.* -*phal'eos* (-*is*). 1. Among the ancients, an herb akin to *Gnaphalium*, probably *Diotis candidissima*. 2. A genus of composite plants.—**A. margaritacea.** Fr., *immortelle*. Ger., *perlweissses Katzenpfötchen*. Syn.: *Antennaria margaritacea*, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (seu *americanum*), *Helichrysum margaritaceum*. Pearly everlasting; a North American species, naturalized in Europe. The herb is sometimes used as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as an application to bruises and swellings.

AN'APHE, *f.* From ἀναφής, not to be touched, impalpable. 1. A state of exaggerated sensitiveness to the touch (*noli-me-tangere*). 2. That state of a part in which nothing can be learned concerning it by palpation. 3. Loss or impairment of the sense of touch.

ANAPH'IA, *f.* See **ANAPHE**.

ANAPH/LASIS, *f.*, **ANAPHLAS'MUS**, *m.* *-phla'seos* (*-is*), *-phlus'mi*. Gr., ἀναφλάσμιος. Fr., *anaphlase*, *anaphlasme*. Masturbation.

ANAPHONE'SIS, *f.* *-ne'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀναφωνήσις. Fr., *anaphonèse*. Ger., *Schreicur*. Exercise of the voice for the purpose of strengthening the vocal organs.

ANAPH'ORA, *f.* *-aph'oras*. Gr., ἀναφορά (from ἀναφέρειν, to bring up). Fr., *anaphore*. 1. A raising, as by coughing or vomiting. 2. Determination of blood to the head. 3. A violent inspiration or expiration. 4. A restoration of health.

ANAPHOR'ICUS. Gr., ἀναφορικός. Fr., *anaphorique*. Expectorating copiously.

ANAPHORIS'CUS. See **ANAPHORICUS**.

ANAPH'RA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἀναφρα (*n. pl.* of ἀναφρος [διαχωρήματα understood]). Stools that are not frothy.

ANAPHRODIS'IA, *f.* Gr., ἀναφροδισία (from *a* priv., and ἀφροδισία, venery). Fr., *anaphrodisie*. Ger., *Mangel an Zeugungstriebe*. Lack or impairment of sexual desire (not impotence).

ANAPHRODIS'IAC. Lat., *anaphrodisiacus*. Fr., *anaphrodisiaque*. Ger., *anaphroditisch*. Pertaining to or producing anaphrodisia.

ANAPH'RODITE. Gr., ἀναφρόδιτος. Lat., *anaphroditus*. Fr., *anaphrodite*. Ger., *Anaphroditischer*. A person affected with anaphrodisia.

ANAPHRODIT'IC. Fr., *anaphroditique*. Ger., *anaphroditisch*. Reproducing without sexual congress.

ANAPHRODITIS'MUS, *m.* See **ANAPHRODISIA**.

ANAPHROD'TOUS. Gr., ἀναφρόδιτος. Lat., *anaphroditus*. Fr., *anaphrodite*. Ger., *anaphroditisch*. Affected with anaphrodisia.

ANAPH'ROS, **ANAPH'RUS**. Gr., ἀναφρος (from *a* priv., and φρός, foam). Ger., *schaumlos*. Free from froth.

ANAPH'THIA, *f.* See **APHONIA**.

ANAPHYRE'SIS, *f.* *-re'seos* (*-is*). From ἀναφυρᾶν, to mix thoroughly. A mixture.

ANAPH'YSIS, *f.* *-phys'eos* (*-aph'ysis*). Gr., ἀνάφυσις (from ἀνά, again, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *anaphyse*. Ger., *Anaphyse*, *Wiederwachsen*. Reintegration; the process of repair or regeneration of tissues or parts.

ANAPHYTOP'YRA, *f.* From ἀνάφυσις, a renewal of growth, and πῦρ, fever. Fr., *anaphytopyre*. Ger., *Wachsefieber*, *Entwicklungsfieber*. Growing fever; a feverish state supposed to be connected with unusual rapidity of growth (as at puberty) or with a hypothetical renewal of the body at stated periods.

ANAPINO'MIA, *f.* From ἀναπίνειν, to suck up like a sponge. Resorption (as of inflammatory exudates).

ANAP/LASIS, *f.* *-pla'seos* (*-ap'lasis*). Gr., ἀνάπλασις. Fr., *anaplasie*. See **ANAPLASTY**.

ANAPLASMAT'IC. See **ANAPLASTIC**.

ANAPLAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἀναπλασμός. See **ANAPLASTY**.

AN'APLAST. A leucoplastid.

ANAPLAS'TIC. Gr., ἀνάπλαστος. Lat., *anaplasticus*. Fr., *anaplastique*. Ger., *anaplastisch*. Lit., capable of being molded, plastic. 1. Having for its object the restoration of a part that has been lost or injured (said of operations). As a *n.*, an agent that increases the plastic elements of the blood. 2. Taken from a sound part to fill a vacancy elsewhere (said of flaps).

ANAPLAS'TICE, *f.* See **ANAPLASTY**.

AN'APLASTY. Lat., *anaplasia*, *anaplastice*, *anaplasmus* (from ἀναπλάσσειν, to rebuild). Fr., *anaplastie*. Ger., *Anaplastik*, *Wiederbildung*. That portion of operative surgery which has for its object the restoration of lost or injured parts.

ANAPLERO'SIS, *f.* *-ro'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀναπλήρωσις (from ἀναπληροῦν, to fill up a void). Fr., *anaplérose*. Ger., *Anaplerose*. 1. The process of repair in wounds attended with loss of substance, or the art of facilitating that process. 2. See **PROTHESIS**.

ANAPLEROT'IC. Lat., *anapleroticus*. Fr., *anaplérotique*. Ger., *anaplerotisch*. Promotive of the granulating process; as a *n.*, a remedy supposed to favor the repair of wounds.

ANAPLEU'SIS, *f.* *-pleu'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνάπλευσις (from ἀναπλεῖν, to fall out [said of the teeth]). Exfoliation of bone; the scaling, decay, or falling out of teeth.

ANAPLO'SIS, *f.* *-plo'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνάπλωσις (from ἀναπλῶν, to unfold, open). Developmental evolution.

ANAPNEU'SIS, *f.* *-pneu'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνάπνευσις. Fr., *anapneuse*. Ger., *Anapneuse*. 1. Respiration. 2. Recovery of the breath after violent exertion. 3. Perspiration. 4. A cessation of pain.

ANAPNEUS'TIC. Gr., ἀναπνευστικός. Lat., *anapneusticus*. Pertaining to anapneusis.

ANAP'NOE, *f.* Gr., ἀναπνοή (from ἀναπνεῖν, to take breath). Ger., *Anapnoë*. Respiration.

ANAPNOEN'USI, *f. pl.* See **ANAPNOENUSI**.

ANAP'NOGRAPH. From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and γράφειν, to register. Fr., *anapnoëgraphie*, *spiromètre écrivain*. An apparatus devised by Bergeon and Kastus for indicating the speed and pressure of the respiratory current of air. The breath is made to pass through an instrument containing a valve; the latter, being set in motion, presses against the spring of a sphygmograph by which a tracing is made.

ANAPNO'IC. Lat., *anapnoicus*. Fr., *anapnoïque*. Ger., *anapnoisch*. Pertaining to or favoring respiration.

ANAPNOM'ETER. See **ANAPNOGRAPH** and **SPIROMETER**.

ANAPNOOMECH'ANE, *f.* From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and μηχανή, a machine. A mechanical apparatus devised by Dalziel for assisting respiration.

ANAPNOON'USI, *f. pl.* From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and νόσος (=*nósis*), a disease. Respiratory diseases.

ANAPOD'ISIS, *f.*, **ANAPODIS'MUS**, *m.* *-dis'eos* (*-pod'isis*), *-dis'mi*. Gr., ἀναπόδισις, ἀναποδισμός. A falling back.—**A. uteri**. Retroversion of the uterus.

ANAPODOPHYL'LON, **ANAPODOPHYL'LUM**, *n.* See **PODOPHYLLUM**.

ANAPOPH'YSIS, *f.* *-phys'eos* (*-poph'ysis*). From ἀνά, backward, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. Fr., *anapophyse*. Ger., *Anapophyse*. Of Owen, the accessory process of a lumbar vertebra, a small process, pointing downward, situated behind the base of the transverse process and corresponding to the inferior tubercle of the transverse process of a dorsal vertebra.

ANAPÓ'SIS, *f.* *-po'seos* (*-is*). See **AMPOSIS**.

ANAPOTHYM'IA, *f.* From *a* priv., and ἀποθύμιος, averse. Fr., *anapothymie*. Ger., *Abscheulosigkeit*. A defective resisting power of the will.

ANAPÓ'TIS, *f.* Gr., ἀνάπτωσις. See **AMPOSIS**.

ANAPSEC'TIC. Lat., *anapsecticus* (from ἀναψᾶν, to wipe up). Abstergent.

ANAP'SYCHE, *f.* Gr., ἀναψυχή (from ἀναψύχειν, to revive by fresh air). See **ANAPSYXIS**.

ANAPSYC'TER, *f.* *-psycteros* (*-is*). Gr., ἀναψυκτήρ. A cooling, refreshing agent.

ANAPSYCTE'RIMUM, *n.* 1. A cooling, refreshing room or place. 2. Any refreshing or restorative agency.

ANAPSYC'TIC. Gr., ἀναψυκτικός. Lat., *anapsycticus*. Ger., *erfrischend*, *erquickend*, *belebend*. Restorative, refreshing, reviving.

ANAPSYC'TICUM, *n.* See **ANAPSYCTERIUM** (2d def.).

ANAPSYX'IS, *f.* *-psyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνάψυξις. A refreshing by refrigeration.

ANAP'THIA, *f.* See **APHONIA**.

ANAPTO'SIS, *f.* *-pto'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνάπτωσις. A falling back, a relapse.

ANAP'TYSIS, *f.*, **ANAPTYS'MUS**, *m.* *-ptyx'eos* (*-ap'tysis*), *-tys'mi*. Gr., ἀνάπτωσις, ἀναπνυμός (from ἀναπτύνειν, to expectorate). Fr., *anaptyisie*. Expectoration.

ANAPTYSO'MIA, *f.* From ἀναπτύσσειν, to unfold. Extension.

ANAPTYX'IS, *f.* -ptyx'eos (-is). Gr., ἀνάπτυξις (from ἀναπτύσσειν, to unfold). An obliteration of normal folds as the result of disease.

ANARCHA'PIA, *f.* Perhaps from ἀναρχία, disorder, and ἀή, a lighting up. A morbid puffing up of the juices ("die krankhafte Auftreibung der Säfte").

ANAR'CHIA, *f.* From ἀναρχία, anarchy. Ger., *Wahnsinn mit Ueberspannung*. Of Rush, a form of insanity with exaltation observed in some of the enthusiastic supporters of the French Revolution.

ANAR'COTIN(E). Lat., *anarcotina* (from *a* priv., and νάρκωσις, narcotism). A name proposed for narcotine on account of its lack of narcotic properties.

ANAR'GYRI, *m. pl.* From ἀνάργυρος, without money. Ger., *Anargyre*. An old name for certain practitioners of medicine who, like St. Cosmus, St. Damianus, and Count Karl von Harrach, accepted no remuneration for their services to the sick.

ANARISTE'SIS, *f.* -ste'seos (-is). Gr., ἀναρίστησις, ἀναρίστια (from *a* priv., and ἀριστον, breakfast). Abstinence from breakfast.

ANARISTET'ICUS, **ANARISTE'TUS**. Gr., ἀναρίστητος. Fasting, caused by fasting.

ANARIS'TIA, *f.* See **ANARISTESIS**.

ANARIS'TUS. See **ANARISTETUS**.

ANAR'RHAPHE, *f.* Gr., ἀναρράφη. 1. A sewing up. [Paulus Ægineta.] 2. An operation for entropion or for relaxation of the eyelid by drawing it back and securing it with sutures, with or without excision of a portion.

ANARRHEGNU'MINUS, **ANARRHEG'NYMUS**. From ἀναρρήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *anarrhégnyme*. Ger., *wiederaufreissend*. Breaking open afresh (said of wounds and ulcers that have healed, also of fractures that have united).

ANARRHE'SIS, **ANARRHEX'IS**, *f.* -rhe'seos (-is), -rhex'eos (-is). Gr., ἀναρρήξις. Ger., *Wiederaufreissung*. 1. A breaking out (as of hæmorrhage). 2. The refracture of a bone.

ANAR'RHICHAS, *m.* From ἀναρρήχασθαι, to go up. Fr., *anarrhique*. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes.—**A. lupus**. Fr., *loup de mer*, *chat marin*. The wolf-fish, found in the seas of northern Europe. The oil made from its liver has been used in medicine for the same purposes as cod liver oil.

ANARRHI'NON, *n.* Gr., ἀναρρήνον. An ancient name for an herb the juice of which caused sneezing; supposed to have been a *Nasturtium*.

ANAR'RHŒ, **ANARRHŒ'A**, *f.* Gr., ἀναρρῶν, ἀναρρῶα. Fr., *anorrhée*. Ger., *Hinauffliessen*. 1. A reflux, regurgitation, inverted peristaltic action. 2. A determination of blood to the head. 3. A recession of the humors to the internal organs.

ANARRHO'ICUS. Pertaining to anarrhœa.

ANAR'RHOPHE, *f.* See **ANARRHŒA**.

ANARRHOPHEN'USI, *f. pl.* See **ANARRHOPHONUSI**.

ANARRHOPHE'SIS, *f.* -phe'seos (-is). Gr., ἀναρρῶφησις. Absorption.

ANARRHOPH'ICUS. Due to absorption (of deleterious matter).

ANARRHOPHON'USI, *f. pl.* From ἀναρρῶφησις (see **ANARRHOPHESIS**), and νόσος, a disease. Diseases arising from absorption of deleterious matter.

ANARRHO'PIA, *f.* Gr., ἀναρρῶπια. Fr., *anarrhopie*. See **ANARRHŒA**.—**A. sanguinis**. See **ANARRHŒA** (2d def.).

ANARRHOP'ICUS. Fr., *anarrhopique*. Due to determination of blood to the head.

ANARTH'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἀναρθρία. Fr., *anarthrie*. Ger., *Anarthrie*. 1. Want of vigor. 2. Absence of limbs or of joints. 3. Impairment of speech, especially from difficulty in moving the tongue, owing to paralysis of the hypoglossus.—**A. centralis**. A. (3d def.) of cerebral origin.—**A. literalis**. Stammering; inability to pronounce letters properly.—**A. syllabaris spasmodica**.

Temporary spasmodic inability to utter certain sounds, especially those of the explosive consonants.

ANARTH'RIT'IC. See **ANARTH'RITIC**.

ANARTH'ROUS. Gr., ἀναρθρος. Lat., *anarthrus*. Fr., *anarthre*. 1. Weak. 2. Having no visible joints (said of persons in whom corpulence or thickening of the skin conceals the joints). 3. Inarticulate (said of sounds).

ANASAL'PIN. Anhydrous wool fat.

ANASAR'CA, *f.* A contraction of ὑδρωψ ἀνὰ σάρκα, dropsy of the flesh. Fr., *anasarque* (in the horse, *charbon blanc*, *mal de tête* [ou de contagion], *diastashémie*). Ger., *Hautwassersucht*, *Anasarka*. Syn.: *catasarca*, *episarcidium*, *hydrops cellularis* (seu *hypodermaticus*, seu *intercus*, seu *cellulosus*, seu *subcutaneus*, seu *universalis*), *hydroderma*, general dropsy. 1. A puffy swelling, or bloating, extending over the whole body or the greater part of it, due to serous infiltration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue; general oedema. 2. As occasionally used, any interstitial serous effusion, especially in an internal organ. 3. In plants, a condition analogous to dropsy in the animal organism, i. e., a state in which the tissues are gorged with fluid. Such a condition is very apt to cause decay of the plant.—**Acute a.** Fr., *anasarque aiguë*. A. in which the skin preserves its natural color, and pitting under the finger disappears rapidly.—**A. a febrilis**. A. occurring as the result of fevers.—**A. a fluxu**. A. due to long-continued diarrhœa, diabetes, or other losses of fluid.—**A. americana**. The sleeping sickness; a disease said to be produced in South America by eating sea crabs; characterized by a., with great weakness, headache, sleepiness, and swelling of the abdomen.—**A. anæmia**, **A. analimia**. A. dependent on hæmorrhage.—**A. debilium**. A. from debility due to long-continued illness.—**A. essentialis**. See *Essential a.*—**A. exanthematica**. A. attributed to the suppression of cutaneous affections, especially erysipelas.—**A. gravidarum**. Fr., *œdème des femmes enceintes*. Ger., *Wassersucht der Schwangera*. Oedema due to pregnancy; generally limited to the feet and legs or the vulva, but sometimes ascending the thighs, distending the labia majora, and forming a sort of ring around the hips, or even affecting the whole body.—**A. hysterica**. Fr., *leucophlegmasie hystérique*. A variety seen in hysterical women, particularly those who have passed the menopause.—**A. hydropotatorum**. A. attributed to excessive water drinking.—**A. metastatica**. A. attributed to the sudden suppression of any normal or abnormal discharge from the body.—**A. oppilata**. A. from pressure on the blood vessels, as in pregnancy.—**A. periodica**. A periodical a. which takes the place of the menstrual flow.—**A. primitiva**. See *Essential a.*—**A. pulmonum**. Oedema of the lungs.—**A. purulenta**. A diffuse purulent infiltration beneath the skin.—**A. renalis acuta**. Fr., *anasarque aiguë d'origine rénale*. Acute a. due to kidney disease.—**A. rhachialgia**. A. due to gout or rheumatism.—**A. scarlatinosa**. See *Scarlatinal a.*—**A. serosa**. A. imputed to the suppression of a serous discharge.—**A. symptomatica**. See *Symptomatic a.*—**A. urinosa**. Fr., *leucophlegmasie urinaire*. A. due to suppression of urine.—**Essential a.** Lat., *a. essentialis*. Fr., *anasarque essentielle*. A. due to disordered nutrition.—**General a.** A. (1st def.).—**Primitive a.** Lat., *a. primitiva*. Fr., *anasarque primitive*. See *Essential a.*—**Scarlatinal a.** Lat., *a. scarlatinosa*. Fr., *anasarque scarlatineuse*. A. due to disease of the kidney occurring in consequence of scarlet fever.—**Symptomatic a.** Lat., *a. symptomatica*. Fr., *anasarque symptomatique*. A form which often depends on disease of the heart, usually appearing only toward the close of a disease.

ANASAR'COUS. Pertaining to or affected with anasarca.

ANASECO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ἀνασηκοῦν, to compensate by adding weight. The restoration of flesh after an illness.

ANASEI'SIS, *f.*, **ANASEIS'MA**, *n.* *-is'eos (-sei'sis), -is'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀνάσεισμα* (from *ἀνασεῖν*, to shake up). Shock, commotion, concussion.

ANASIS'MUS, *m.* See **ANASEISMA**.

ANASIS'TICUS. Pertaining to or caused by anaseisma.

ANASO'MIA, *f.* From *ἀνά*, upon, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *anasmie*. Adhesion of the limbs to the body.

ANASPA'DIA, *f.* See **EPISPADIAS**.

ANASPA'DIAC. Lat., *anaspadicus*. Fr., *anaspadic*. A person affected with anaspadias.

ANASPA'DIAS, *m.* From *ἀνά*, upward, and *σπᾶν*, to draw aside. Fr., *anaspadie*. Ger., *Anaspadie*, *Harnröhrenspaltung nach oben*. See **EPISPADIAS**.

ANASPAD'ISIS, *f.*, **ANASPADIS'MUS**, *m.* See **EPISPADIAS**.

ANAS'PALINE. A trade name for a mixture of 3 parts of wool fat and 1 part of vaseline.

ANAS'PASIS, *f.*, **ANASPAS'MUS**, *m.* *-spa'seos (-as'pasis), -spas'mi*. Gr., *ἀνάσπασις*. Fr., *anaspase*. Ger., *Anaspasie*.

1. A drawing up, especially as the result of disease (e. g., of the upper eyelid). 2. A violent, cramp-like contraction. 3. Violent contraction of the stomach. 4. Revulsion.

ANAS'SERA, *f.* 1. A genus of trees including the tree described by Rumphius as *cortex fetidus*. 2. The *Pit-tosporum timorense*. 3. A genus of loganiaceous plants. —**A. febrifuga**. A loganiaceous shrub growing in Brazil, where it is used as an antiperiodic.

ANAS'SUTOS. See **ANASSYTUS**.

ANAS'SYTUS. Gr., *ἀνάσσυτος*. 1. (Adj.) rushing back, driven back. 2. (N. m.) expectoration. 3. (N. m.) hysterical dyspnoea.

ANASTAL'TIC. Lat., *anastalticus* (from *ἀνασταλτικός*, fitted for checking). Fr., *anastaltique*. Ger., *anastaltisch*. 1. Producing powerful contraction, highly astringent or styptic. 2. Ascending (said of a nervous current).

ANAS'TASIS, *f.* *-sta'seos (-as'tasis)*. Gr., *ἀνάστασις* (from *ἀνίσταται*, to set up, raise up, cause to stand up). Fr., *anastase*. Ger., *Aufstehen*, *Genesung*. 1. A getting up, convalescence, recovery from sickness. 2. The resuscitation of a person apparently dead. 3. The rising of a sick person from bed, or his sitting up in bed, also the evil consequences of such a course. 4. An upward migration of the humors.

ANASTAT'IC. Gr., *ἀνάστατος*. Lat., *anastaticus*. Fr., *anastatique*. Ger., *anastatisch*. Pertaining to, dependent on, or producing anastasis.

ANASTAT'ICA, *n.*, pl. of adj. *anastaticus* (*remedia* understood). Anastatic (restorative) remedies.

ANASTHMAT'ICUM, *n.* A remedy for asthma.

ANASTŒCHEIO'SIS, **ANASTECHIO'SIS**, **ANASTOI-CHEIO'SIS**, **ANASTOICHIO'SIS**, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*, etc. Gr., *ἀναστοιχείωσις* (from *ἀναστοιχειῶν*, to resolve matter into its elements). Fr., *anastœchiose*. Ger., *Anastœchiose*. The reduction of a compound into its elements. See **Ultimate ANALYSIS**.

ANAS'TOLE, *f.* *-as'toles*. Gr., *ἀναστολή* (from *ἀναστῆλειν*, to draw back). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Zurückbeugen*, *Zurückschlagen*. Retraction (as of the lips of a wound, etc., or of the surrounding parts, so as to expose a particular portion).

ANASTOMO'SANT. Lat., *anastomosans*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *anastomosi(e)rend*. Anastomosing.

ANAS'TOMOSE. Gr., *ἀναστομῶν*. Lat., *anastomosare*. Fr., *anastomoser*. Ger., *anastomosi(e)ren*, *zusammenmünden*. To communicate with or join each other by anastomosis.

ANASTOMO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Acc., *-o'sin*. Gr., *ἀναστομῶσις* (from *ἀναστομῶν*, to bring or be brought to a mouth or outlet, also to open wide). Fr., *anastomose*. Ger., *Erweiterung* (1st def.), *Zusammenmündung*, *Ineinandermündung* (2d def.), *Schärfen* (4th def.), *Verengering* (5th def.). Syn.: *inosculation*. 1. A dilatation of blood

vessels. 2. The communication of an artery or vein with another artery or vein; less properly, that of one nerve with another; also the vascular or nervous branch by which such communication is established. 3. A system of canals supposed by the ancients to serve for communication between the arteries and veins. Harvey disproved their existence. 4. Stimulation, or whetting, of the appetite. 5. The constriction of an opening.—**A. aneurysmatica**. See *A.* (1st def.), also **TELANGEIECTASIS**.—**A. by convergence**. Fr., *anastomose par convergence*. A union of two arteries running in the same general direction, to form a common trunk.—**A. by inosculation**. Fr., *anastomose par inosculation* (ou *par arcade*). The union of two vessels coming from opposite directions (like that of the intestinal arteries in the mesentery).—**A. by transverse communication**. Lat., *a. per ramum intermedium*. Fr., *anastomose par communication transverse* (ou *transversale*). A communication between two parallel vessels by means of a communicating (anastomatic) branch.—**A. Jacobsonii**. Fr., *anastomose* (ou *rameau anastomatique*) *de Jacobson*. Ger., *Jacobson'sche A.* See **Tympanic PLEXUS**.—**A. mutua**. Fr., *anastomose réciproque*. A mutual interchange of fibres between two or more nerve trunks.—**A. per coalitum**. Syn.: *coalitus arteriarum*. The simple coalescence of two arteries so as to form one trunk of a calibre equal to the sum of the calibres of the two.—**A. per dehiscientiam**. A communication between two adjacent arteries for a small portion of their course, so that the entering and emergent branches together form a figure something like a cross. In the case of the umbilical arteries Hyrtl distinguishes two varieties, *dehiscencia juxtapositarum* and *dehiscencia decussantium*. See under **DEHISCENTIA**.—**A. per ramum intermedium**. See *A. by transverse communication*.—**Aneurysm by a**. See under **ANEURYSM**.—**Intestinal a.** Fr., *anastomose intestinale*. The operation of severing an intestine above and below a diseased portion, removing the latter, and attaching the upper portion of the intestine to the lower by suture.—**Ureterointestinal a.** Intestinal implantation of the ureter.

ANASTOMOT'IC. Gr., *ἀναστομωτικός*. Lat., *anastomoticus*. Fr., *anastomotique*. Ger., *anastomotisch*. 1. Anastomosing, pertaining to or constituting an anastomosis. 2. Causing dilatation of the peripheral blood vessels, thus favoring the secretions; deobstruent. 3. Stimulating to the appetite. 4. Aperient.

ANASTOMOT'ICA, *f.* of adj. *anastomoticus* (*arteria* or *vena* understood). An arterial or venous branch which serves to establish an anastomosis by transverse communication; a communicating artery or vein.—**A. magna**. See **Anastomatic ARTERY of the arm** and **Anastomatica magna ARTERY of the thigh**.

ANASTOMOT'ICA, *n.*, pl. of adj. *anastomoticus* (*remedia* understood). Medicines which have an anastomatic effect. See **ANASTOMOTIC** (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).

ANASTOMOT'ICUS. Anastomatic; as a *n.*, a communicating branch of a nerve. See also **ANASTOMOTICA**, *f.* and *n.* pl.—**A. magnus** (*ramus* understood). See **Anastomatic ARTERY of the arm**.

ANASTOMOT'IRIS, *f.* *-mot'ridis*. See **DIASTOMOTRIS**.

ANAS'TOLIZE. See **ANASTOMOSE**.

ANAS'TROPHE, *f.* Gr., *ἀναστροφή* (from *ἀναστρέφειν*, to turn upside down). Fr., *anastrophe*. Ger., *Umkehrung*. Inversion, especially of the viscera (those that should be on the right side being on the left).

ANASTROPH'IC. Lat., *anastrophicus*. Fr., *anastrophe*. Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, *anastrophe*.

ANAT'ASIS, *f.* *-at'seos (-at'asis)*. Gr., *ἀνάτασις* (from *ἀνατείνειν*, to stretch up, lift up). Fr., *anatase*. Ger., *Anatase*, *Ausdehnen*, *Ausstrecken*. A stretching or extending movement of the body.

ANAT'COPE, *f.* See **ANACOPE**.

ANATECH'NIA, *f.* See **ATECHNIA**.

ANATHERAPEU'SIS, *f.* From *ἀνά*, in a progressive manner, and *θεραπεύειν*, to do service. Fr., *anathérapie*. Ger., *fortschreitende Curmethode*. Medication by progressively increased doses.

ANATHER'MON, **ANATHER'MUM**, *n.* From *ἀναθερμαίνειν*, to warm up. A warming remedy.

ANATH'LASIS, *f.* *-thla'seos* (*-ath'lasis*). Gr., *ἀνάθλασις*. A squeezing out, expression.

ANATHOLO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (*-is*). Gr., *ἀναθόλωσις* (from *ἀναθολοῦν*, to make muddy). 1. A thick, turbid mixture. 2. A confusion of symptoms.

ANATHO'MIA, *f.* See **ANATOMIA**.

ANATHREP'SIS, *f.* *-threp'seos* (*-is*). Gr., *ἀνάθρεψις*. Ger., *Wiederernährung*. The restoration of lost flesh.

ANATHREP'TIC. Lat., *anathrepticus*. Ger., *anathreptisch*. Promotive of anathrepsis.

ANATHYM'IA, *f.* See **ANATHYMIASIS**.

ANATHYMIA'MA, *n.* *-am'atos* (*-is*). 1. Anathymiasis. 2. Gas belched up from the stomach.

ANATHYMI'ASIS, *f.* *-a'seos* (*-i'asis*). Gr., *ἀναθυμίασις* (from *ἀναθυμιάω*, to cause to fume, or *ἀναθυμιάσθαι*, to rise in vapor). Fr., *anathymiasé*. Ger., *Anathymiasé*. 1. Fumigation. 2. The "vapors"; hysterical flatulence or eructation. 3. A phantom tumor. 4. A vapor bath.

ANATHYM'ION. Gr., *ἀναθυμιών* (pres. part. of *ἀναθυμιάω*, to vaporize). Exhalent; as a *n. n.*, anathymiasis.—**Morbi anathymiontes**. See **ANATHYMIONUSI**.

ANATHYMION'USI, *f. pl.* From *ἀναθυμιών* (see **ANATHYMION**), and *ρόςος*, a disease. Perspiratory diseases.

ANAT'ICUS. See **ANA**.—**Partes anaticæ**. Equal parts by weight.

ANAT'OLE, *f.* *-at'oles*. Gr., *ἀνατολή* (from *ἀνατέλλειν*, to cause to rise). Growth (as of the teeth or of the lunula of the nail).

ANAT'OME, *f.* Gr., *ἀνατομή*. 1. Dissection. 2. Anatomy.—**A. animata**. Physiology.

ANATOM'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀνατομή*. Anatomy.—**A. animalis**. See **Animal ANATOMY**.—**A. artificialis**. See **Artificial ANATOMY**.—**A. brutorum**. See **Animal ANATOMY**.—**A. chirurgica**. See **Surgical ANATOMY**.—**A. comparativa**. See **Comparative ANATOMY**.—**A. corporis humani**. See **Human ANATOMY**.—**A. descriptiva**. See **Descriptive ANATOMY**.—**A. generalis**. See **General ANATOMY**.—**A. humana**. See **Human ANATOMY**.—**A. juridica**. See **Forensic ANATOMY**.—**A. medica**. See **Medical ANATOMY**.—**A. microscopica**. See **Microscopical ANATOMY**.—**A. pathologica**. See **Pathological ANATOMY**.—**A. philosophica**. See **Transcendental ANATOMY**.—**A. physiologica**. See **Physiological ANATOMY**.—**A. pictorica**, **A. pictorum**, **A. sculptorum**. See **Artistic ANATOMY**.—**A. spagirica**. Chemical analysis.—**A. specialis**. See **Special ANATOMY**.—**A. topographica**. See **Topographical ANATOMY**.—**A. transcendentalis**. See **Transcendental ANATOMY**.—**A. vegetalis**. See **Vegetable ANATOMY**.—**A. veterinaria**. See **Veterinary ANATOMY**.—**A. viva**. See **PHYSIOLOGY**.

ANATOM'IC. See **ANATOMICAL**.

ANATOM'ICA, *f.* See **ANATOMY**.

ANATOM'ICAL. Gr., *ἀνατομικός*. Lat., *anatomicus*. Fr., *anatomique*. Ger., *anatomisch*. 1. Pertaining to anatomy or to the ultimate parts into which an organism may be resolved by dissection. 2. Structural, as opposed to functional. 3. Due to dissection (e. g., a dissection wound).

ANATOM'ICALLY. Fr., *anatomiquement*. Ger., *anatomisch*. In a way pertaining to anatomy; considered from an anatomical standpoint; structurally.

ANATOM'ICE, *f.* See **ANATOMY**.

ANATOM''ICOCIRUR'GICOMED'ICUS. Pertaining to medical and surgical anatomy, or to anatomy, surgery, and medicine.

ANATOM''ICOCIRUR'GICUS. Pertaining to surgical anatomy or to anatomy and surgery.

ANATOM'ICOMED'ICUS. Pertaining to medical anatomy or to medicine and anatomy.

ANATOM'ICOPATHOLO'GIC(AL). Fr., *anatomico-pathologique*. Ger., *anatomo-pathologisch*. Pertaining to pathological anatomy.

ANATOM'ICOPHYSIOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *anatomico-physiologicus*. Fr., *anatomico-physiologique*. Ger., *anatomisch-physiologisch*. Pertaining to anatomy and physiology.

ANATOM'ICOSUR'GICAL. Fr., *anatomico-chirurgical*. Ger., *anatomisch-chirurgisch*. Pertaining to anatomy and surgery.

ANATOM'ICUS. Anatomical; as a *n. m.*, an anatomist.

ANAT'OMISM. Fr., *anatomisme*. The doctrine that all the phenomena of life, whether in health or in disease, are accounted for by mere anatomical conditions.

ANAT'OMIST. Lat., *anatomicus*. Fr., *anatomiste*. Ger., *Anatomiker*. 1. One who is versed in anatomy. 2. One who practises dissection. 3. An adherent of the doctrine of anatomism. 4. One who prepares or deals in anatomical specimens.—**Pathological a.** One who is versed in pathological anatomy, or who gives his attention to making post-mortem examinations.

ANATOMIZA'TION. Fr., *anatomisation*. Ger., *Anatomisi(e)rung*. 1. Dissection. 2. Analysis.

ANAT'OMIZE. Fr., *anatomiser*. Ger., *anatomisi(e)ren*. To dissect, to analyze.

ANATOMO'GRAPHY. From *ἀνατομή*, anatomy, and *γράφειν*, to write. Anatomy or a treatise on anatomy.

ANATOMOPH'ILUS, *m.* From *ἀνατομή*, anatomy, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. One who is fond of anatomy.

ANAT'OMY. Gr., *ἀνατομή* (from *ἀνά* distributive, and *τομή*, a cutting). Lat., *anatomia*. Fr., *anatomie*. Ger., *Anatomie*, *Zergliederungskunde* (4th def.), *Zergliederungskunst* (1st def.). 1. Dissection. 2. Analysis. 3. The structure of an organism. 4. The science of such structure; of the examination and appreciation of its several parts and of their relations to each other and to the functions of the organism. 5. A skeleton, especially one prepared for scientific purposes.—**Analogic(al) a.** See **Comparative a.**—**Animal a.** Lat., *anatomia animalis*. Fr., *anatomie animale*. Ger., *thierische Anatomie*. The a. of animal organisms; in a more restricted sense, that of other animals than man.—**Anomalous a.** The science of anatomical anomalies; also teratology.—**Applied a.** Fr., *anatomie appliquée*. A. in its relations to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.—**Artificial a.** Lat., *anatomia artificialis*. Fr., *anatomie artificielle*. Ger., *künstliche Anatomie*. The art of making models in wax or other material to illustrate a., normal or pathological.—**Artistic a.** Lat., *anatomia pictorum* (seu *sculptorum* [1st def.], seu *pictorica* [2d def.]). Fr., *anatomie pittoresque* (ou *artistique*, ou *des beaux arts*, ou *des peintres*, ou *des sculpteurs*, ou *des formes* [1st def.]). Ger., *malerische* (1st def., oder *plastische* [2d def.]) *Anatomie*. Syn.: *pictorial a.* 1. That branch of a. which deals with the external form of the human body, or that of the other mammalia, in its various attitudes, as an aid to painters and sculptors. It refers particularly to the osseous and muscular systems and to the relative size of different parts of the body. 2. Instruction in a. by means of pictures or models.—**Chirurgical a.** See **Surgical a.**—**Clastic a.** Fr., *anatomie clastique* (ou *iconoclastique*). A. studied with the aid of models which can be taken apart so as to show the relations of different parts to each other.—**Comparative a.** Lat., *anatomia comparativa*. Fr., *anatomie comparée*. Ger., *vergleichende Anatomie*. A. considered in its variations and analogies according to the position of a given animal in zoological classifications; the science of the structural differences and resemblances between different animals, and of their relations to the functions and mode of life proper to such animals. Cf. *Animal a.*—**Corrosion a.** Ger., *Corrosionsanatomie*. The study of a. by destroying ob-

searing parts by corrosion, the elements which it is desired to observe (such as vessels and ducts) having previously been injected with some substance that, resisting the action of the corrosive agent, represents at the completion of the process the exact form of those elements.—**Descriptive a.** Lat., *anatomia descriptiva*. Fr., *anatomie descriptive*. Ger., *beschreibende Anatomie*. Sp., *anatomía descriptiva*. A. studied by a separate consideration of the osseous, ligamentous, muscular, and other systems represented in an organism, without particular attention to their relations to other systems (further than is useful to aid the memory) and without reference to the design or practical significance of the structural features so studied.—**Developmental a.** Fr., *anatomie de développement*. See EMBRYOLOGY.—**Electro-physiologic(al) a.**, **Electrotherapeutic(al) a.** Of Beard and Rockwell, that branch of a. which treats of the regions or points to which electricity may be applied with advantage for purposes of physiological study or in the treatment of disease.—**Florentine a.** Fr., *anatomie florentine*. Artificial a. (q. v.), so called from its having originated in Florence.—**Forensic a.** Lat., *anatomia iuridica*. A. in its relations to medicolegal investigations.—**General a.** Lat., *anatomia generalis*. Fr., *anatomie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Anatomie*. 1. A consideration of the tissues, with the distinguishing characters by which they may be recognized in different regions of the same animal or in the corresponding parts of different animals. It also includes a study of the liquids of the body, of the properties of the tissues, and of their arrangement into systems (nervous, muscular, etc.) which together form living beings. 2. General histology; also, according to some writers, embryology. 3. Of Carnoy, the comparative a. of animals and plants.—**Gross a.** A. without reference to the minute structure of parts.—**Histologic(al) a.** See HISTOLOGY.—**Homologic(al) a.** That branch of a. which treats of the structural and functional identity of different parts (regarding, for example, a cervical vertebra and a lumbar vertebra as essentially identical, although modified in accordance with their respective surroundings). It has also been defined as the study of the relations which the different parts of the same individual bear to each other.—**Human a.** Lat., *anatomia humana* (seu corporis humani). Fr., *anatomie humaine* (ou du corps humain, ou de l'homme). Ger., *menschliche Anatomie*, *Anatomie des Menschen* (oder des menschlichen Körpers). The a. of man, of the human body.—**Macroscopic a.** See Gross a.—**Medical a.** Lat., *anatomia medica*. Fr., *anatomie médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Anatomie*. The application of anatomical knowledge to the study of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of non-surgical diseases. It deals prominently with the situation and contour of the various internal organs as standards of comparison with the facts ascertained by means of physical examination in cases of disease, and with the nervous and vascular connections of different organs and parts as explanatory of symptoms and of the effects of remedial agents.—**Medico-surgical a.**, **Medicosurgical a.** Fr., *anatomie médico-chirurgicale*. See Medical a. and Surgical a., both of which are included in this term.—**Microscopic(al) a.** Lat., *anatomia microscopica*. Fr., *anatomie microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopische Anatomie*. This term is used by most writers synonymously with histology, but some give it a wider application, including, besides the minute a. of the tissues, those parts of embryology and physiology that require the microscope for their investigation, also the study of minute organisms.—**Minute a.** Fr., *anatomie fine*. See HISTOLOGY and Microscopic a.—**Morbid a.** Fr., *anatomie morbide*. See Pathological a.—**Palæontologic(al) a.** Fr., *anatomie palæontologique* (ou géologique). The study of fossil remains with a view to their classification.—**Pathologic(al) a.**

Lat., *anatomia pathologica*. Fr., *anatomie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Anatomie*. The science of the anatomical alterations of the solids and fluids of an organism which result from or give rise to disease, and of the relations between those changes and the phenomena of disease. The assemblage of changes usually found in connection with any given disease is spoken of as the p. a. of that disease.—**Philosophic(al) a.** Lat., *anatomia philosophica*. Fr., *anatomie philosophique*. Ger., *philosophische Anatomie*. See Transcendental a.—**Physiologic(al) a.** Lat., *anatomia physiologica*. Fr., *anatomie physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Anatomie*. Anatomical study of the tissues for the purpose of ascertaining their functions.—**Pictorial a.** Lat., *anatomia pictorica*. Fr., *anatomie pittoresque*. Ger., *plastische Anatomie*. See Artistic a. (2d def.).—**Practical a.** Ger., *praktische Anatomie*. 1. Dissection. 2. Applied a. (q. v.).—**Preservative a.** The preparation of anatomical specimens.—**Regional a.** Fr., *anatomie des régions*. See Topographical a.—**Special a.** Lat., *anatomia specialis*. The a. of a single species, or of a single system, apparatus, or organ.—**Surgical a.** Lat., *anatomia chirurgica*. Fr., *anatomie chirurgicale*. Ger., *chirurgische Anatomie*. The application of a. to the elucidation of surgical diseases and to the performance of surgical operations.—**Textural a.** See HISTOLOGY.—**Theoretic(al) a.** Fr., *anatomie théorique*. Ger., *theoretische Anatomie*. 1. The science of a., as opposed to the practice of dissection. 2. Transcendental a.—**Topographic(al) a.** Lat., *anatomia topographica*. Fr., *anatomie topographique*. Ger., *topographische Anatomie*. A study of all the structures met with in any particular part of the body, with regard to their relations to each other, those to other parts of the body being disregarded.—**Transcendental a.** Fr., *anatomie transcendante*. Ger., *transcendentalische Anatomie*. A. in its bearings upon theories of type, evolution, developmental changes, the adaptation of means to ends, etc.—**Vegetable a.** Lat., *anatomia vegetalis*. Fr., *anatomie végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenanatomie*. The a. of plants.—**Veterinary a.** Lat., *anatomia veterinaria*. Fr., *anatomie vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinär- (oder t[h]ierärztliche) Anatomie*, *Anatomie der Haust(h)iere*. The a. of domesticated animals.

ANATRE'SIS, *f.* -tre'seos (-is). Gr., ἀνὰ τρησιν (from ἀνὰ τρηάν, to bore through). Fr., *anatrèse*, *anatrésie*. Ger., *Anatrese*. Perforation; transfixion; trephining.

ANAT'RIBE, *f.* See ANATRIPSIS.

ANATRIP'SIOLO'GIA, *f.* From ἀνὰ τριψιν, friction, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *anatripsiologie*. Ger., *Anatripsiologie*, *Einreibungsheilkunde*. The science or art of the application of friction or chafing in the treatment of disease.

ANATRIP'SIS, *f.* -trip'seos (-is). Gr., ἀνὰ τριψιν. Fr., *anatripsie*. Ger., *Anreiben*. 1. Simple friction or chafing, or a rubbing in of some medicinal preparation; inunction. 2. The removal of a growth (such as a spot on the cornea) by friction. 3. Scratching to allay itching; also the itching itself. 4. A crushing or comminution (as of a calculus or a bone).

ANATRIPSOLO'GIA, *f.* See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY. See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANATRIP'TIC. Lat., *anatripticus*. Fr., *anatriptique*. Pertaining to anatripsis; as a n., a medicament suitable for inunction.

ANATRIP'TICA, *n.*, pl. of adj. *anatripticus* (remedia understood). Anatriptic medicinal preparations.

ANATRIP'TICA, **ANATRIP'TICE**, *f.* of adj. *anatripticus* (cura, or doctrina, or ars understood). Ger., *Anatriptik*, *Einreibungscurmethode*. 1. The treatment of disease by inunction. 2. Anatripsiologia (q. v.).

ANATRIP'TOL'OGY. See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANAT'ROPE, *f.* Gr., ἀνατροπή. Fr., *renversement*. Ger., *Umkehrung des Magens*. Lit., an upsetting; disorder

of the stomach with loss of appetite, nausea, and often vomiting.

ANATROPHA, ANATROPH'IA, *f.* See ANATROPE.

ANAUDIA, *f.* Gr., ἀναυδία. See APHONIA.

ANAVIN'GA, *f.* An adopted Malay word. 1. The botanical genus *Casearia*. 2. A section of the same genus. 3. The genus *Pitumba*.—**A. ovata**. A species used in the East Indies as a sudorific.

ANAZ'ESIS, *f.* -ze'seos (-a'zesis). Gr., ἀνάσις (from ἀναεῖν, to cause to boil up). A boiling (in the sense of causing to boil).

ANAZOTU'RIA, *f.* Fr., anazoturie. Ger., Anazoturie. A deficiency or absence of nitrogenous matter (urea) in the urine, also a morbid condition characterized thereby.

AN'AZYME. A compound of boric and carbolic acids; employed as a substitute for iodoform.

AN'BRA, *f.* See AMBRA.

AN'CA, AN'CALE, AN'CE, *f.* Gr., ἀγκή, ἀγκάλη. See ANCON.

AN'CEPS. -cip'itis. Gr., ἀμφικάρηνος. Lit., double-headed; doubtful, dangerous.

AN'CHA, *f.* See ANCON.

ANCHÆ'LOS, *m.* The thigh bone.

ANCHAPH'THA, *f.* See APHTHA anginosa.

AN'CHE, AN'CHIA, *f.* The hip bone.

ANCHIE'TA, ANCHIETE'A, ANCHIE'TES, *f.* From *Anchietea*, a Brazilian botanist. Syn.: *Noisetia*, *Lucinæa*. A genus of violaceous plants.—**A. salutaris**. A Brazilian shrub. The root is used as an emetocathartic, sialagogue, and antisiphilitic, and in the treatment of skin diseases.

ANCHI'ETIN(E). Fr., *anchiétine*. An alkaloid obtained from the *Anchietea salutaris* and thought to be its active principle.

AN'CHILOPS, *m.* -o'pos (-is). Gr., ἀγχίλωψ (from ἀγχι, near, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Augenwinkelgeschwulst*. Written also (incorrectly) *ankilops*, *ankylops*, and *anchylops*. An abscess at the inner angle of the eye, near the lacrymal sac, the result of acute phlegmonous inflammation of the eyelid. Cf. *ÆGILOPS*.—**Encysted a.** Fr., *a. enkysté*. A hard, cystic variety, containing a glairy but sometimes purulent fluid, usually following an indolent course lasting several years. It may finally end in rupture and ulceration.—**Inflammatory a.** Fr., *a. inflammatoire*. See *A.*

ANCHILOSTOMA, *n.*, **ANCHILOSTOMI'ASIS**, *f.* See ANKYLOSTOMA and ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

ANCHIS'TRUM, *n.* See ANCISTRUM.

ANCHO'ATE. A salt of anchoic acid.

ANCHO'IC ACID. From ἀγγεῖν, to strangle, from the pungency of its fumes. Fr., *acide anchoïque* (ou *anchoïnique*). Syn.: *azelaic* (or *lepargylic*) acid. A dibasic crystalline acid, obtained by the oxidation of castor-oil and other fatty substances, $C_9H_{16}O_4 = C_7H_{14} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{CO.OH} \\ \text{CO.OH} \end{smallmatrix}$.

AN'CHONE, *f.* Gr., ἀγχόνη (from ἀγγεῖν, to strangle). Ger., *Halsverschnürung*. A sudden sensation of constriction of the throat, as in hysterical spasmodic attacks.

ANCHONIDRO'A, *n. pl.* From ἀγχόνη, strangulation, and ἵδρωα (see *HIDROA*). See *MILLARIA anginosa*.

AN'CHONOPOR'/'PHYROTYPHUS, *m.* From ἀγχόνη, suffocation, πορφύρα (see *PURPURA*), and τύφος (see *TYPHUS*). Syn.: *porphyrotypus anginosus*. A typhoid form of scarlet fever manifested chiefly or solely by the throat affection.

AN'CHORA, *f.* See ANCYRA.

AN'CHORAGE. Fixation (of an organ by inflammatory exudate, by suture, etc.).

ANCHORA'LIS, *m.* The coronoid process of the ulna.

ANCHOR'SA, *f.* Gr., ἄγχουσα. Fr., *anchuse*, *buglosse*. Ger., *Ochsenzunge*. Syn.: *Buglossum*. A genus of boraginaceous plants.—**A. amœna**. See *A. officinalis*.—**A.**

amplexicaulis. See *A. sempervirens*.—**A. angustifolia**. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *A. spicata* of Lamarck, the *Buglossum angustifolium* of Mönch; a European species resembling *A. officinalis* in its properties. 2. *A. arvalis*.—**A. arvalis**. Syn.: *A. arvensis*. A European species resembling *A. officinalis*.—**A. arvensis**. Fr., *petite buglosse* (2d def.). Ger., *blässblaue Ochsenzunge* (2d def.). 1. *A. arvalis*. 2. *Lycopsis arvensis*, or small bugloss, distinguished by its bent corolla tube. Its root and herb are mucilaginous, and were formerly used in medicine.—**A. azurea**. Probably only a variety of *A. paniculata*.—**A. capensis**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope.—**A. italica**. Fr., *buglosse* (1st def.). 1. *A. officinalis*. 2. *A. paniculata*.—**A. lucida**. *A. officinalis*.—**A. lutea**. The root of *Onosma echinoides*.—**A. officinalis**. Fr., *buglosse*, *buglosse officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Ochsenzunge*, *Ackermannkraut*. The bugloss or common alkanet. The root, herb, and flowers are of a sweetish mucilaginous taste, emollient, expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The flower is one of the four "cordial flowers."—**A. paniculata**. A biennial species growing in the south of Europe; used for the same purposes as *A. officinalis*.—**A. sempervirens**. The evergreen-alkanet, a species bearing blue flowers in short twin racemes. Its herb (*herba buglossi boraginifolia*) was formerly used in medicine.—**A. spicata**. See *A. angustifolia* (1st def.).—**A. strigosa**. See *A. officinalis*.—**A. tinctoria**. Fr., *orcanette*, *orcanette*. Ger., *rothe Ochsenzunge*, *Alkannewurzel*. Dyers' alkanet; a perennial herb growing in southern Europe and the neighboring Mediterranean islands. Its root contains an astringent coloring principle called anchusic acid, anchusin, or alkanin. It is occasionally employed in medicine.—**A. tomentosa**. See *A. tinctoria*.—**A. virginica**. A North American species. The root has been substituted for that of *A. tinctoria*.

AN'CHUSATE. A salt of anchusic acid.

ANCHU'SIC ACID. Fr., *acide anchusique*. Ger., *Anchusäure*, *Alkanmaroth*. Syn.: *anchusin*, *alkamin*. An acid coloring principle, $C_{35}H_{40}O_8$, obtained from the root of *Anchusa tinctoria*.

AN'CHUSIN. See ANCHUSIC ACID.

AN'CHYLE, *f.* For this and other words in *Anchyl-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Ankyl-*.

AN'CHYLOPS, *m.* See ANCHILOPS.

ANCHYROI'DES, *m.* See ANCHORALIS.

AN'CI, *m. pl.* From ἄγκος, a bend or hollow. Lit., the bending or crouching; persons affected with some deformity that gives them a crouching look, as when the head of the humerus is dislocated into the axilla.

ANCISTRID'ION, ANCISTRID'IUM, ANCIS'TRION, ANCIS'TRIUM, *n.* Gr., ἀγκιστριον (dim. of ἀγκιστρον). A small hook for anatomical or surgical purposes. Cf. *ANCISTRUM*.

ANCIS'TRON, *n.* See *ANCISTRUM*.

ANCIS'TRUM, *n.* Gr., ἀγκιστρον. 1. An anatomical or surgical hook. 2. A genus of plants of the *Sanguisorbeæ*.—**A. argenteum**. Ger., *Angelborste*. A Chilean species. The herb is used in decoction as a diuretic and purgative in gonorrhœa, and for poultices.

AN'CON, *m.* -co'nīs. Gr., ἀγκών. 1. The bend of the elbow. 2. The olecranon.

AN'CONAD. From ἀγκών, the elbow. Toward the anconal (*q. v.*) aspect of the arm.

ANCONÆ'US. From ἀγκών, the elbow. Fr., *anconé* (adj. and *n.*), *petit anconé* (ou *extenseur de l'avant-bras*) (3d def.). Ger., *anconäus* (adj.), *Knorrenmuskel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to the elbow or to the olecranon. 2. (*N. m.*) as formerly used, without qualifying terms, any muscle arising from or inserted into or near the olecranon. 3. As now commonly employed, a small, triangular subcutaneous muscle (the *épicondyloribital* of Chaussier) of the forearm intimately connected with the triceps extensor cubiti. It arises by a

narrow tendon from the posterior surface of the outer condyle of the os brachii, and, spreading out into a triangular shape, is inserted into the outer border of the olecranon and the upper quarter or third of the shaft of the ulna. It acts as an extensor of the forearm.—**A. brevis**. A term variously applied to the outer or the inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**A. epitrochlearis**. See EPITROCHLEOANCONÆUS.—**A. externus**. Fr., *anconé externe*. The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**A. internus**. Fr., *anconé interne*. 1. The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. 2. As used by some anatomists, a portion of the vastus externus.—**A. lateralis**. See **A. externus**.—**A. longus**, **A. magnus**, **A. major**. Fr., *grand anconé*. Syn.: *biceps externus*. The middle, or scapular, head of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**A. medialis**. See **A. internus** (1st def.) and **A. longus**.—**A. minimus**. See EPITROCHLEOANCONÆUS.—**A. minor**, **A. parvus**. See **A. profundus**. See **A. internus**.—**A. quartus**. See **A. quintus**, **A. sextus**, **A. tertius**, **Epitrochleoa**, **Suba**. See EPITROCHLEOANCONÆUS.

ANCON'AGRA, *f.* From ἀγκών, the elbow, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *anconagre*. Ger., *Ellenbogengicht*. Gout in the elbow.

AN'CONAL. Lat., *anconæus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the elbow or to the olecranon (applied by Barclay to the posterior aspect of the arm).

ANCON'EAL, **ANCON'EAN**. Pertaining to the elbow.

ANCON'EUS. See ANCONÆUS.

ANCO'NIRADIA'LIS. Situated on the radial border of the forearm.—**A. digiti medii**. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.

ANCO'NIULNA'RIS. Situated on the ulnar border of the forearm.—**A. digiti annularis**. The third dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.—**A. digiti medii**. The second dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.

ANCONOC'ACE, *f.* From ἀγκών, the elbow, and κακός, diseased. See ANCONAGRA.

ANCO'NOID. Resembling the elbow.

ANCORA'LIS. See ANCHORALIS.

AN'COS. See ANCUS.

AN'COS, *n.* *An'ceos*. Gr., ἄγκος. A hook or angle; the elbow.

ANCTER, *m.* *-te'ros* (*-is*). Gr., ἀγκτήρ (from ἄγειν, to press tight). A bandage, plaster, pin, or clasp for holding the lips of a wound together.

ANCTE'RAS, *f.* See ANCTER.

ANCTE'RES, *m.*, pl. of *anctēr* (*q. v.*).

ANCTERIAS'MOS, **ANCTERIAS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., ἀγκτηριασμός. Fr., *anctériasme*. Ger., *Ankteriasmus*. 1. The process of closing a wound with an ancter (*q. v.*). 2. The practice of piercing the opposite sides of the prepuce or the two labia pudendi and fastening them together with a clasp, to prevent sexual intercourse. Cf. INFIBULATION.

AN'CuLE, *f.* See ANKYLE.

ANCONULEN'TA, *f.* From ἀνά, thoroughly, and κοινῶν, to bedaub. An old term for a menstruating woman.

AN'CUS. From ἀγκών, the elbow. 1. Crooked, hooked. 2. Deformed in a joint, as from a dislocation. Cf. ANCI.

ANCYCLAN'THEMUM, *n.* See ARISTOLOCHIA.

ANCYLAU'CHEN, *m.* See TORTICOLLIS, and for other words in *Ance* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Ank*.

ANCYLOBEPHARON. See ANKYLOBEPHARON.

AN'CYLOPS, *m.* See ANCHILOPS.

AN'CYRA, *f.* Gr., ἄγκυρα, a hook.

AN'DA, *f.* From the Brazilian name *andaçu*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**A. açu**, **A. brasiliensis**. *Johannesia princeps*.—**A. colha**. A species of *Lotos*.—**A. de Pison**, **A. Gomesii**, **A. joannesia**. *Johannesia princeps*.—**Oil of a.** Lat., *oleum andæ*. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Johannesia princeps*. It

has been recommended as a substitute for castor oil, being more limpid. In doses of 2½ drachms it is an active purgative; applied to the skin it acts as an irritant.

ANDERFA. An Ethiopian euphorbiaceous plant the berries of which are a drastic cathartic.

ANDERSO'NIA, *f.* 1. A genus of epacrideous plants of the *Epacree*. 2. *Amoora*. 3. *Anogeissus*. 4. *Gürtnera*.—**A. Pausoum**. A Mysore species yielding a variety of gum arabic.—**A. rohataka**. Sanscr., *rohataka*. Syn.: *Amoora rohataka*. A small mellaceous tree of Bengal and Travancore. An oil expressed from the seeds is used by the natives for many purposes.

ANDI'RA, *f.* Fr., *andire*. Ger., *Kohlbaum*, *Wurmrin-denbaum*. A genus of tropical leguminous trees.—**A. anthelminthica**. Syn.: *Lumbricidia anthelminthica*. A Brazilian species. The fruit is used in Brazil as an anthelmintic, under the name of *angelin amargo*.—**A. araroba**. A Brazilian species furnishing araroba, or Goa-powder; a large tree growing in the province of Bahia. The araroba is found in longitudinal clefts or cavities in the wood. See CHRYSAROBIN.—**A. bark**. Lat., *cortex andiræ* (seu *geoffrææ*). Fr., *écorce d'andire* (ou de *geoffræ*). Ger., *Kohlbaumrinde*, *Wurmrinde*. Cabbage tree bark; used in the West Indies as a remedy for lumbricoid worms, in doses of from 5 to 30 grains. In medium doses it occasions nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, and delirium. It is probably derived chiefly from *A. inermis* and *A. retusa*.—**A. excelsa**. A Mexican species which seems to have energetic properties, since the emanations from the wood, like those from *A. araroba*, produce inflammation of the eye.—**A. Horsfieldii**. See EUCHRESTA *Horsfieldii*.—**A. ibai**, **A. ibai-ariba**. See *A. inermis*.—**A. inermis**. Fr., *andire* (ou *geoffræ*) *des Antilles* (ou de la *Jamaïque*), *bois palmiste sauvage des Antilles*. Ger., *westindischer Kohlbaum*, *jamaika'scher Wurmrin-denbaum*. The wild cabbage tree; a species growing in tropical America and western Africa. The bark (*bastard cabbage bark*, *worm bark*) is a powerful purgative and narcotic, and is used as an anthelmintic.—**A. ipariariba**. See *A. inermis*.—**A. racemosa**. Fr., *angelin à grappes*. Syn.: *Geoffræa racemosa* (seu *pisonia*), *Vouacaponia americana*. A South American tree. The bark and nut are anthelmintic.—**A. retusa**. Fr., *geoffræe de Surinam*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger* (oder *surinamischer*) *Kohlbaum* (oder *Wurmrin-denbaum*). A species growing in Brazil. Its bark has the same properties as that of *A. inermis*.—**A. rosea**, **A. stipulacea**. A Brazilian species. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic.—**A. surinamensis**. A variety of *A. retusa* (*q. v.*).—**A. vermifuga**. A Brazilian species. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic.

ANDI'RIN. Fr., *andirine*. Ger., *A.* A yellowish-brown coloring principle obtained from the wood of *Andira anthelminthica*.

ANDOL-ANDOL. A Chinese fly a tincture of which is used as a vesicant.

ANDRACH'NE, *f.* *-drach'nes*. Gr., ἀνδράχνη. Fr., *andrachné*. 1. The purslane. See *A. Theophrasti*. 2. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, growing in Oriental and Mediterranean countries.—**A. Cadishaw**. A large tree growing in the East Indies, where it is used for cleansing ill-conditioned ulcers. Its fruit is very poisonous.—**A. frutescens**. *Arbutus a.*—**A. telephioides**. A species growing in Oriental and Mediterranean countries, used as a diuretic and depurative.—**A. Theophrasti**. A species of *Arbutus*.—**A. trifoliata**. See *A. Cadishaw*.

ANDRÆDE'A, *n. pl.*, **ANDRÆDEOBLENNORRHÆA**, *f.*, **ANDRÆDÆOLOGY**. See ANDREIDÆA, ANDREIDÆOBLENNORRHÆA, and ANDRÆDÆOLOGY.

ANDRALOGOME'LIA, *f.* From ἀνὴρ, a man, ἄλογον, a brute, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *andralogomélie*. A supposed monstrosity characterized by the body of a man and the limbs of a brute.

ANDRANAT'OMY. Lat., *andranatome, andranatomia* (from *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *ἀνατομή*, anatomy). Fr., *andranatomic*. Ger., *Andranatomie*. The anatomy (or dissection) of the human subject.

ANDRAPHAX'IS, ANDRAPHRAX'IS, f. *-phax'eos (-is), -phrax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀνδράφαξις, ἀνδράφραξις*. See **ATRI-PLEX**.

ANDRAS'PIS, f. See **ANDROSACE**.

ANDRAT'OME, f. See **ANDRANATOMY**.

ANDREI'A, f. Gr., *ἀνδρεία* (from *ἀνήρ*, a man). 1. Manhood, manliness, the age of manhood. 2. A masculine woman, a virago. 3. An hermaphrodite woman.

ANDREIDÆ'A, n. pl. From *ἀνδρείος*, masculine, and *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals. The male genital organs.

ANDREIDÆ'OBLENNORRHÆ'A, f. A mucous discharge from the male genitals.

ANDREIDÆOL'OGY. From *ἀνδρείος*, masculine, *αἰδοῖα*, the genitals, and *λόγος*, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the male genital organs.

AN'DRIA, f. Gr., *ἀνδρία*. See **ANDREA**.

ANDROA'RION, ANDROA'RIMUM, n. From *ἀνδρείος*, masculine, and *ᾠάριον* (dim. of *ᾠόν*), a little egg. Ger., *männlicher Eierstock*. Syn.: *ovarium virile*. The ovary of the male, i. e., the testicle.

AN'DROGALACTOZE'MIA, f. From *ἀνήρ*, a man, *γάλα* (gen., *γάλακτος*), milk, and *ζήμα*, loss. Fr., *androgalactozémie*. Syn.: *galactozemia virorum*. The formation of milk in the breast of the male.

ANDROGENEIA'A, f. Gr., *ἀνδρογένεια*. Fr., *androgénie*. 1. The development and birth of man. 2. The reproduction of males, descent by the father's side.

ANDROGEN'ESIS, f. *-gen'e'seos (-gen'esis)*. From *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *γένεσις*, a production. Fr., *androgénésie*. The science of the physical and moral development of man.

ANDROGENET'IC. Fr., *androgénésique*. Pertaining to androgenesis.

ANDROGENI'A, f. See **ANDROGENEIA**.

ANDRO'GENOUS. See **ANDROGYNOUS**.

ANDRO'GRAPHIS, f. Fr., *andrographe*. A genus of annual herbs or shrubby plants of the *Acanthaceæ*.—**A. caules.** The stems of *A. paniculata*.—**A. echiioides.** A species growing in the East Indies; a bitter, used as a remedy for malarial fever and much esteemed as a cure for hydrophobia.—**A. paniculata.** An annual. The stalk and root are official in the Ph. of India; they are bitter, stomachic, and tonic, especially the root, which enters into the composition of the French *drogue amère*. It is used as a substitute for and adulterant of chiretta, which it resembles somewhat in its properties. It is used in cholera, in dysentery, and as an alexipharmac.—**A. radix.** The root of *A. paniculata*.

ANDRO'GYNA, f. From *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *androgynne*. Ger., *Mannweib*. 1. A female hermaphrodite (having genitals resembling those of the male). 2. A eunuch. 3. A person addicted to pæderasty.

ANDRO'GYNAL. See **ANDROGYNOUS**.

ANDROGYNE'ITY. See **ANDROGYNISM**.

ANDROGYN'IA, f. Fr., *androgynie*. Ger., *Androgynie*. Hermaphroditism.

ANDRO'GYNISM. Fr., *androgynisme*. Hermaphroditism.

ANDROGYN'IUS, m. See **ANDROGYNUS**.

ANDROGYNOA'RION, n. From *ἀνήρ*, a man, *γυνή*, a woman, and *ᾠάριον* (dim. of *ᾠόν*), a little egg. Ger., *Zwittereierstock*. The sexual gland of the embryo before it has taken on the characters of either a testicle or an ovary.

ANDRO'GYNOUS. Lat., *androgynus* (from *ἀνδρόγυνος*, common to both men and women). Fr., *androgynie*. Ger., *androgynisch*. 1. Hermaphrodite. 2. Adapted to the use of both sexes. 3. In zoology, hermaphrodite (restricted, however, by some to those hermaphrodite animals which, although each individual is of both

sexes, can not be impregnated without copulation, the leech being an example).

ANDRO'GYNUS. 1. (Adj.) androgynous. 2. (N. m.) an hermaphrodite. 3. (N. m.) a passive pæderast.

ANDRO'GYNY. See **ANDROGYNIA**.

ANDROLEP'SIA, f. From *ἀνδροληψία* (from *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *λαμβάνειν*, to seize), a seizure of men. The process of conception.

ANDROL'OGY. From *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *λόγος*, understanding. See **ANDREIDÆOLOGY**.

AN'DROMA, f. See **ANDROME**.

ANDROMA'CHIA, f. From *ἀνδρομάχος*, contending with men. A genus of veroniaceous plants.—**A. igniaria.** A Peruvian species, furnishing a down which is used as a styptic in place of amadou.

ANDROMA'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀνδρομανία* (from *ἀνήρ*, a man, and *μανία*, frenzy). Fr., *andromanie*. Ger., *Andromanie*. Nymphomania.

AN'DROME, f. Mod. Gr., *ἀνδρoμη*. Fr., *androme, hy-drocle endémique de Malabar*. Syn.: *andrum, pseudo-sarcocole, edematosarcoma scroti*. An endemic affection of the scrotum observed in Egypt, the Greek Archipelago, Malabar, and other Oriental regions. It has an erysipelatous character at first, and ends in an œdematous thickening of the scrotum constituting a form of elephantiasis Arabum.

ANDROM'EDA, f. Fr., *andromède*. Ger., *Andromede*. A genus of ericaceous shrubs or trees of the suborder *Ericinæ*; so called because the *A. polifolia* is found half immersed in the water, like the ancient maid Andromeda (*Ἀνδρομέδη*), and is rescued by the approach of spring.—**A. baccata.** *Gaylussacia resinosa*.—**A. coriacea.** See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. elliptica.** See *A. ovalifolia*.—**A. flexuosa.** *Gaultheria fragrantissima*.—**A. japonica.** A Japanese species furnishing andromedotoxin.—**A. kotagherrensis, A. Leschenaultii.** *Gaultheria fragrantissima*.—**A. lucida, A. marginata.** See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. mariana.** 1. *A. nitida*. 2. *A. pulchella*, the stagger bush, belonging to the section *Pieris*; a shrub growing in the southern and central Atlantic States. It contains an acrid and narcotic principle which acts on sheep as a poison; it is used by the negroes as a lotion for "toe itch."—**A. myrtifolia.** See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. nardus.** A Molucca species, the oil of which is used to adulterate oil of rose leaf geranium.—**A. nitida.** 1. The fetter-bush; a United States species belonging to the section *Pieris*. 2. *A. speciosa*.—**A. obovata.** See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. ovalifolia.** Syn.: *Pieris ovalifolia, A. elliptica*. A species found in Nepal, belonging to the section *Pieris*. Like *A. mariana*, it contains principles dangerous to cattle.—**A. polifolia.** Fr., *andromède à feuilles de pouliot*. Ger., *poleiblättrige Andromede, falscher Porst*. A species belonging to the *Euandromede* (*A.* in the strict sense), growing in northern Europe, Asia, and America. Like *A. mariana*, it contains an acrid and narcotic principle poisonous to sheep, and poisonous effects sometimes follow the use of it by mistake for *Ledum palustre*.—**A. pulchella.** See *A. mariana* (2d def.).—**A. speciosa.** A shrub of the section *Zenobia*, growing in the Southern States. A powder found on its leaves and buds is used as an errhine.

ANDROM'EDOTOX'IN, ANDROMETOX'IN. Fr., *andromédotoxine*. An anodyne and poisonous principle obtained from *Andromeda japonica* and some other ericaceous plants.

ANDRO'NION, ANDRO'NIUM, n. Gr., *ἀνδρώνιον* (from *ἀνδρῶς* [= *ἀνδρείος*], masculine, strong; or, according to some, from *Andron*, the name of the inventor of one of the preparations). Names anciently applied to a number of strong medicinal preparations (e. g., the *pastilli ab Androne*, said to have contained sal ammoniac, alum, verdigris, and frankincense, used for carbuncles and herpes).

ANDROPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ἀνὴρ*, a man, and *φόβος*, dread. Fr., *androphobie*. Ger., *Männerscheu*. An insane dislike for or dread of men.

ANDROPHON'ICUS. Gr., *ἀνδροφόνος* (from *ἀνὴρ*, a man, and *φονεύειν*, to murder). Homicidal (said of forms of insanity).

AN'DROPHONOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ἀνδροφόνος*, homicidal, and *μανία*, frenzy. Homicidal insanity.

ANDROPO'GON, *m.* and *n.* -*go'nis* (or, irreg., -*po'gi*). From *ἀνὴρ*, a man, and *πώγων*, the beard. Fr., *barbon*.

Ger., *Bartgras*. A genus of perennial grasses of the tribe *Sacchariææ*.—**A. acicularis**, **A. aciculatum**. *Chrysopogon aciculatus*.—**A. aromaticus**. *A. muricatus*.—**A. bicornis**. Syn.: *Anatherum bicornis*. A species growing in the West Indies and in South America, where its root is employed in medicine.—**A. calamus aromaticus**. A species yielding the grass oil of Namur. See, however, *A. Martini*.—**A. citraturum**, **A. citratus**. Lemon-grass; indigenous to Bengal and Travancore, and cultivated in Coromandel. The leaves furnish an essential oil. That of the first distillation, which is high-colored, is called lemon grass oil, or Indian melissa oil; redistilled with charcoal, it is clear, and is called essence of verberna or citronelle. A tea made from the leaves is used as a cooling drink, a stomachic tonic, and a diuretic. The oil is used externally in rheumatism and internally in cholera. The cultivated *té limon* of the Mex. Ph. is supposed to be the same plant. An infusion of the leaves is used as a digestive stimulant and antispasmodic.—**A. citriodorus**. Fr., *a. à odeur de limon*. 1. *A. schœnanthus*. 2. *A. nardus*.—**A. eriophorus**. *A. laniger*.—**A. filiforme**. *A. serratus*.—**A. insularis**. The *Panicum insulare* of Meyer.—**A. iwarancusa**. From the Bengali name *iwaran-kussa*. Ger., *Iwarankusa-Bartgras*. A species growing in the mountains of northern India, where its roots are used as a remedy for intermittent fever. Its root is a variety of vetiveria root.—**A. javanicus**. *Chrysopogon*.—**A. laniger**, **A. lanigerum**. An Arabian species, furnishing the *schœnanthus* of the ancients, employed by Hippocrates and mentioned by Dioscorides.—**A. Martini**. Roussa-grass, ginger grass; found in the highlands of India. It furnishes a highly rubefacient, aromatic, volatile oil (the grass oil of Namur) closely resembling lemon grass oil and used for the same purposes, also as a tonic for the hair and to prevent it from falling out after acute diseases.—**A. micranthus**, **A. montanus**. *Chrysopogon parviflorus*.—**A. muricatum**, **A. muricatus**. Fr., *a. muriqué, vétiver, chien-dent des Indes*. *Phalaris zizanioides*, *Agrostis verticillata*, *Vetiveria odorata*, *Anatherum muricatum*. The cuscus grass; growing in the East Indies and cultivated in the Isle of France. An infusion of the root is used as a stimulating and cooling drink. The root is also used in bilious affections, as a cooling application to the skin, and to prevent the ravages of insects. It is said to be antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—**A. nardus**. The broad-leaved lavender, considered by some to be identical with *A. Martini*, and said to furnish lemon grass (citronella) oil. Cf. *A. citraturum*.—**A. pachnodes**. An Indian species; it furnishes a volatile oil resembling that of *A. citraturum*, used as a counterirritant in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.—**A. parancusa**. A species used in India for like purposes as *A. citraturum*.—**A. saccharatus**. *Sorghum saccharatum*.—**A. schœnanthus**. The sweet rush; an Oriental species furnishing ginger grass oil (*roshé* oil), used for adulterating attar of rose. The root is used by the Chinese for eruptions on the scalp.—**A. sorghum**. *Sorghum vulgare*.—**A. squarrosus**. *A. muricatus*.

ANDROS'ACE, *f.* From *ἀνδρόσακες*, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides. Fr., *androselle* (3d def.). Ger., *Nabelkrant*, *Mannsharnisch* (1st def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant of uncertain botanical characters, used in gout

and dropsy. 2. Of other ancients and some moderns, a species of *Acetabularia*. 3. A genus of primulaceous plants. 4. *Umbilicus marinus*.—**A. lactea**. A species used in Siberia in retention of urine and other vesical disorders.—**A. maxima**. Ger., *grösster Mannschild*. A small annual European herb, used as a diuretic.—**A. septentrionalis**. A species used in Siberia in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

ANDROS'ACES, *n.* See ANDROSACE (1st def.).

ANDROSA'CEUS, *m.* A species of agaric.

ANDROSEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *androselle*. See ANDROSACE (3d def.).

ANDROSYMPHYE'IA, **ANDROSYM'PHYSIS**, *f.* -*phys'ie*, -*phys'eos* (-*sym'physis*). From *ἀνὴρ*, a man, and *σύνφυσις* (see SYMPHY'SIS). Fr., *androsymphysie*. 1. A monstrosity characterized by the fusion of two male fetuses. 2. A fusion of the male genital organs.

ANDROSYMPHYT'ICUS. Pertaining to androsymphysis (*q. v.*).

ANDROT'OMY. Lat., *androtome*, *androtomia*. See ANDRANATOMY.

ANDU'NEA. A certain proprietary analgetic.

ANE'BION, **ANE'BIUM**, *n.* The root of *Achusa tinctoria*.

ANE'BOUS. Gr., *ἀνθος*. Lat., *anebus*. Fr., *anèbe*. Ger., *jugendlich*. Immature, not yet come to man's estate.

ANEC'CRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*ec'crisis*). From a priv., and *ἐκκρίσις*, a secretion or excretion. Fr., *aneccrise*. Ger., *Anekkrise*. The non-occurrence or suppression of a critical discharge.

ANEC'CRIT'ICUS. Pertaining to aneccrisis (*q. v.*).

ANEC'PYE'TOUS. Gr., *ἀνεκπύητος*. Lat., *anecpyetus*. Not suppurating.

ANECTA'SIA, *f.* See ANECTASIS.

ANEC'TASIN. A vasoconstrictor bacterial product.

ANEC'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From a priv., and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *anectasie*. A lack of the usual size of an organ.

ANEGE'R'TICE, *f.* Gr., *ἀνεγερτική* (fem. of adj. *ἀνεγερτικός*, rousing). Fr., *anérgétique*. Ger., *Anegertik*, *Wiederbelebungskunst*. The art of resuscitation.

ANEILE'MA, *n.* -*lem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀνείλημα* (from *ἀνείλειν*, to roll or crowd together). 1. The movement of gas in the intestines. 2. Volvulus, spasmodic colic. 3. In the pl., *aneilemata*, tormina. 4. A section of the genus *Commelina*.—**A. medica**. A species with aromatic tubers which are used as a demulcent and resolvent in thoracic and hepatic disorders.—**A. tuberosum**. A species growing in India. The tubers are used in headache, vertigo, deafness, jaundice, and fevers, and as an antidote to animal poisons, especially snake bites.

ANEILE'SIS, *f.* -*le'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀνείλησις*. Fr., *anéilèse*, *anilèse*. 1. Aneilema (*q. v.*). 2. A twisting of the body in gymnastic exercises. 3. Flatulence, colic. 4. Evolution.

ANEILET'IC. Lat., *aneileticus*. Fr., *anilélique*. Pertaining to aneilemis (*q. v.*).

ANEI'MIA, *f.* From *ἀνείμων*, naked. Syn.: *Anemia*. A genus of schizæaceous ferns.—**A. tomentosa**. A species having the odor of myrrh; used as an excitant and stimulant.

ANELEC'TRIC. Lat., *anelectricus* (from a priv., and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber). Fr., *anélectrique*. Ger., *anelektrisch*. Insusceptible of being electrified by friction; readily parting with electricity.

ANELEC'TRODE. From *ἀνά*, upward, *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *ὁδός*, a path. Fr., *anélectrode*. Ger., *Anelektrode*. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ANELECTROTON'IC. Fr., *anélectrotonique*. Ger., *anelectrotonisch*. Characteristic of or dependent on anelectrotonus (*q. v.*).

ANELECTROT'ONIZE. To render anelectrotonous.

ANELECTROT'ONOUS. In a state of anelectrotonus (*q. v.*).

ANELECTROT'ONUS, *m.* From ἀνά, upward, ἡλεκτρον, amber, and τόνος, tone. The state of diminished electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the anode when an ascending polarizing current of electricity is passed through a nerve.

ANEMARRHE'NA, *f.* Fr., *anemarrhénée*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**A. asphodeloides**. A Chinese species. The rhizome, called *chee-moo*, is used as a refrigerant, laxative, and diuretic, particularly in abdominal inflammations and puerperal fever.

ANEM'IA, *f.* Gr., ἀνέμια (from ἀνεμος, wind). 1. See ANÆMIA. 2. Flatulence. 3. See ANEMIOPSIS.

ANEMIOP'SIS, *f.* -οπ'σεος (-is). From ἀνείμων (see ANELMIA), and ὄψις, appearance. A genus of saururaceous perennial herbs.—**A. californica**. A species growing in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California; said to be useful as a diuretic and in rheumatic affections. The rhizome is used in malarial disease and dysentery.

ANEMO'NE, *f.* In English, a²n-c²m'õ²n-e. Gen., -mõ²nes. Gr., ἀνεμώνη (from ἀνεμος, wind, because the plants of this genus grow in windy places). Fr., *anémone*. Ger., *Windblume*, *Windröschen*. A genus of perennial ranunculaceous herbs of the *Anemoneæ*.—**A. agria**. Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἄγρια. *A. hortensis*.—**A. alba**. An Asiatic species very similar to *A. silvestris* and used in Siberia for the same purposes.—**A. apennina**. A species growing in shady places in southern Europe and in the East. In Italy it is used like *A. nemorosa*.—**A. brand**. *Puccinia anemones*.—**A. cernua**. A species growing in China, where the root (known as *hak-too-woo*) is highly esteemed as a bitter.—**A. cluster-cups**. A species of *Æcidium* attacking the leaves of *A. nemorosa*.—**A. colina**. *A. pulsatilla*.—**A. coronaria**. Gr., ἀνεμώνη, ἀνεμώνη ἡμερος. Fr., *anémone couronne*. Ger., *Kronen-Anemone*. A European species. The tuberous root is used as a purgative and in ophthalmic diseases, the herb in the treatment of ulcers and cutaneous affections.—**A. cylindrica**. Indian a.; a species growing in Kansas; used medicinally.—**A. fumariæfolia**. *A. triternata*.—**A. grønlandica**. *Coptis trifolia*.—**A. helleborifolia**. A species growing in Peru and Chile. The leaves have acrid properties and are used in Chile as a vesicant.—**A. hemeros**. Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἡμερος. *A. coronaria*.—**A. hepatica**. Fr., *anémone hépatique*, *trinitaire*, *herbe de la Trinité*. Ger., *dreilappiges Leberkraut*, *Leberblume*, *Guldenklec*. Liverwort, a species common throughout continental Europe. The leaves were formerly much employed in chronic disease of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.—**A. hortensis**. Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἄγρια. Ger., *Sternanemone*. Star a., a species used for the same purposes as *A. coronaria*.—**A. intermedia**. *A. pulsatilla*.—**A. japonica**. Japan a. Its root is used by the Chinese to arrest vomiting.—**A. ludoviciana**. An American species growing west of the Mississippi, said to have been used with success in chronic ocular disease and in cutaneous and syphilitic affections.—**A. lutea**. *A. ranunculoides*.—**A. nemorosa**. Fr., *anémone des bois*, *anémone sylvêe*, *bassinet blanc* (ou *purpurin*). Ger., *Wald-röschen*, *Aprilblume*, *weisse Osterblume*. Wood a. The whole plant possesses acrid properties, due probably to the presence of *anemonin* (*q. v.*). The leaves and flowers have been used externally as antiparasitics, counterirritants, and vesicants; internally in large doses they act as corrosive poisons, producing gastrointestinal inflammation and ulceration. Cattle feeding upon the plant are said to have convulsions and bloody urine; hence the term *herba sanguinaria* applied to it.—**A. nuttalliana**. An American species, one of the species furnishing the drug *pulsatilla* of the U. S. Ph. Cf. *A. patens*.—**A. ochotensis**. *A. alba*.—**A. patens**. A species growing in central and eastern Europe, and in Siberia, one of those that furnish the drug *pulsatilla* of the U. S. Ph. It has been much employed medi-

nally in Siberia, where a decoction is used in infantile convulsions. The fresh herb contains anemonin, and is very irritating and acrid, but drying deprives it of these qualities to a great extent.—**A. pavonina**. Ger., *Pfaueanemone*. A variety of *A. hortensis* found in France. Used like *A. hortensis*.—**A. pratensis**. Fr., *pulsatille noire*. Ger., *kleine Küchenschelle*, *Wiesen-Küchenschelle*, *Beisswurz*. Meadow a. The herb has a slight pungent odor and a burning, acrid taste, which it loses to a great extent upon drying. It contains *anemonin*, *anemonol*, and tannin. It is used for the same purposes as *A. pulsatilla*, and has been particularly recommended in amaurosis and other ocular disorders, in syphilis, and in diseases of the skin.—**A. pulsatilla**. Fr., *coquelourde* [Fr. Cod.], *coquerelle*, *passee-fleur*, *fleur de Pâques*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Küchenschelle*, *Schlottenblume*, *grosse Osterblume*. Pasque-flower. Its herb is official as *pulsatilla* (U. S. Ph.). The root has also been used medicinally. It is said to be somewhat less acrid than *A. pratensis*, but contains the same constituents. It is used in acute catarrhal affections of the respiratory, aural, gastrointestinal, and urinary tracts, particularly in children, and as an emmenagogue and remedy for dysmenorrhœa.—**A. ranunculoides**. Fr., *anémone fausse renoncule*, *coqueret jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Wald-A.* A species allied to *A. nemorosa*. It has acrid properties and is said to be the source of an arrow-poison used in Kamtchatka.—**A. rubra**. *A. pratensis*.—**A. siberica**. Fr., *anémone de Sibirie*. A Siberian species. The leaves are said to be used for drawing blisters.—**A. silvestris**. Fr., *renoncule des bois*. Ger., *Waldanemone*. A species growing in Europe and northern Asia. In Siberia it is used as a remedy for inveterate dyscrasie, syphilis, and chronic skin diseases.—**A. stellata**. *A. hortensis*.—**A. trilobata**. An American species, poisonous to cattle.—**A. triternata**. A South American species, said to be poisonous.—**A. virginiana**. An American species. The seeds, dipped in alcohol, are used as an application to painful tooth-cavities.

ANEMON'IC. Fr., *anémonique*. Belonging to the genus *Anemone*, or derived from a plant of that genus.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide anémonique*. Ger., *Anemonsäure*. An amorphous body, C₁₅H₁₄O₇, formed from anemonin in the distillation of fresh plants containing the latter.

ANEM'ONIN. Lat., *anemoninum*, *anemonina*. Fr., *anémone*. Ger., *A.* A poisonous crystalline substance, C₁₅H₁₂O₆, obtained from the leaves and flowers of several species of *Anemone*. It is volatile and has a burning, aromatic taste like that of pepper. It has been used in whooping-cough, bronchitis, and asthma.

ANEM'ONOL. Oil of anemone; an exceedingly pungent and irritating volatile oil obtained by the distillation of *Anemone nuttalliana*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, or *Ranunculus sceleratus*. Its vapor is stifling and inflames the eyes. Dropped on the skin, it produces deep inflammation; diluted and sprinkled on the skin, it causes vesication. Another variety, less volatile and obtained in smaller amount, being apparently formed during the distillation, has a pleasant odor and a sharp taste. Some recent investigators regard a. as the acrid principle of *Anemone*, and state that anemonin is not acrid.

ANEMOP'ATHY. From ἀνεμος, wind, and πάθος, disease. Ger., *Anemopathie*. The treatment of disease by inhalations.

ANEMOP'SIS, *f.* -οπ'σεος (-is). See ANEMIOPSIS.

ANEM'Y. See ANÆMIA.

ANENCEPHAL'E'MIA, *f.* From α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *anencéphalohémie*. Anæmia of the brain; syncope.

ANENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From α priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *anencéphalie*. Ger., *Hirnlosigkeit*. A mon-

strosity characterized by absence of the brain and spinal cord, the cranium being open throughout its whole extent and the vertebral canal converted into a groove.

ANENCEPHALIC. Lat., *anencephalicus*. Fr., *anencéphalique*. Ger., *anencephalisch*. Pertaining to anencephalia.

ANENCEPHALISM. See ANENCEPHALIA.

ANENCEPHALOID. Resembling an anencephalus.

ANENCEPHALOS, *m.* See ANENCEPHALUS.

ANENCEPHALOTROPHY. Lat., *anencephalotropia* (from

a priv., *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τροφή*, nutrition). Fr., *anencéphalotropie*. Ger., *Anencephalotropie*. Atrophy of the brain.

ANENCEPHALOUS. Lat., *anencephalus*. Fr., *anencéphale*. Ger., *anencephalisch*. Affected with anencephalia.

ANENCEPHALUS, *m.* Fr., *anencéphale*, *hémicéphale*. Ger., *Halbkopf*. An anencephalous fetus.

ANENERGÉSIA, ANENERGIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀνεργησία*. Ger., *Anenergie*, *Kraftmangel*, *Kraftlosigkeit*. Debility.

ANENIOS, ANENIUS. Gr., *ἀνήιος*. Free from pain.

ANENTERÆMIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Intestinal anemia.

ANENTERELMIN'THA, *n. pl.* From *a priv.*, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ελμινς* (gen., *ελμινθος*), a worm. Syn.: *Anenterata*. A subclass of Cobbold's class *Helmintha*, including the orders *Acanthocephala* and *Cestoda*.

ANENTERELMIN'THOS. Belonging to the *Anenterelmintha* (q. v.).

ANENTEROTROPHY. From *a priv.*, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *anentérotrophie*. Impaired nutrition of the intestines.

A'NEOS. Gr., *ἐνός*. Dumb, speechless, stupid.

ANEP'IA, *f.* From *ἀνεπής*, speechless. Ger., *Anepie*. Loss of the power of speech.

ANEPIC'RITUS. Gr., *ἀνεπικριτος*. Undecided, weak-minded.

ANEPIS'CHESIS, *f.* *-che'seos (-is'chesis)*. From *a priv.*, and *ἐπίσχεσις*, a checking, stoppage. Incontinence, as of urine.

ANEPITHYM'IA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *ἐπιθυμία*, desire. Fr., *anépathymie*. Ger., *Anepithymie*. Diminution or loss of the natural appetites.

ANEPITHYM'ICUS. Affected with anepithymia.

ANERECTOS. Gr., *ἀνέρεκτος*. Upright, not bruised.

ANERETHIS'IA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to excite, provoke. Fr., *anérethisie*, *anérethisme*. Ger., *Reizlosigkeit*. Impaired irritability of a muscle or nerve.

ANER'GIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *έργειν*, to work. Ger., *Unthätigkeit*. Inactivity.

ANER'GIC. Lat., *anergicus*. Due to or suffering from inactivity.

AN'EROID. From *a priv.*, *νηρός*, moist, and *είδος*, appearance. Fr., *anéroïde*. Not containing liquid; as a n., an a. barometer.

ANEROTO'MIA, *f.* From *άνήρ*, a man, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Dissection of the human body.

ANEROTOMY. See ANEROTOMIA.

ANER'YTHROBLEP'SIA, ANERYTHROP'SIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *βλέπειν*, to see, or *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *anérythroblepsie*, *anérythroopsie*, *cécité pour rouge*. Ger., *Anerythroblepsie*, *Anerythroopsie*, *Rot(h)blindheit*. Red blindness (or, more properly, red-green blindness), anerythroblepsy; a form of color blindness

consisting in an inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or its complementary color, bluish-green, the red appearing blackish-gray and the green appearing whitish-gray.

ANER'YTHROPSY. See ANERYTHROBLEPSIA.

ANE'SIA, AN'ESIS, *f.* *-né'sie*, *-é'seos (-an'esis)*. Gr., *ἀνέσια*, *ἀνέσις*. Fr., *anésie*, *anésis*. Ger., *Aneste*. A remission (of fevers).

ANE'SON, *n.* Gr., *ἀνήσον* (= *ἀνήθον*). 1. An old name for dill. 2. A trade name for acetone chloroform.

ANESOR(R, HI'ZA, *f.* From *anys* and *ρίζα*, a root. A translation of the Boer name *Anyswortel*, or *anys root*. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Seselineæ*.—**A. capensis.** The *clackte Anyswortel* of the Boers, growing at the Cape of Good Hope, used for the same purposes as fennel.

ANESTHE'SIA, *f.* See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANESTHE'SIS, *f.* See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANESTRAM'MENA, *f.* Probably from *ἀνεστραμμένος*, perverse. Urine which is turbid and thick, but does not deposit on standing.

ANE'SUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀνήσον*. See ANETHUM.

AN'ETHATE. Containing dill.

AN'ETHENE. From *anethum*. Fr., *anéthène*, *anèthène*. Ger., *Anethen*. A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, found in oil of dill.

AN'ETHINE. An old name for anise.

AN'ETHOL. From *anethum*. Fr., *anéthol*. Ger., *A*. A substance occurring both as a solid (solid a., anise-camphor) and as a liquid (liquid a.), having the composition C₁₀H₁₂O. It forms the chief part of the oils of anise, fennel, and tarragon. It is antiseptic. For substitution compounds, see under CHLORANETHOL.—**A. bromide.** An addition compound, C₁₀H₁₂Br₂O.—**A. hydride.** See ANISE camphor.—**Liquid a.** See *A.*—**Solid a.** See *A.* and ANISE camphor.

ANETHOX'YLON, *n.* From *ἀνήθον* (see ANETHUM), and *ξύλον*, wood. The root of dill.

ANETHUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀνήθον* (from *ἀνά*, up, and *αἶθειν*, to burn, from the pungency of the seeds). Fr., *aneth*. Ger., *Dill*. 1. Dill. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**A. capense.** See FENICULUM *capense*.—**A. fœniculum.** See FENICULUM *vulgare*.—**A. fructibus ovalibus.** See FENICULUM *orale*.—**A. graveolens, A. graveolens fructibus compressis.** Stinking fennel. See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**A. panmorium.** See FENICULUM *vulgare*.—**A. pastinaca.** See PASTINACA *sativa*.—**A. piperitum.** See FENICULUM *dulce*.—**A. pusillum, A. segetum.** See CARUM *ridolphia*.—**A. sowa.** See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**Aqua anethi** [Br. Ph.]. Dill-water; made by adding 1 lb. (av.) of dill fruit to 2 gallons (imp.) of water, and distilling a gallon of the mixture.—**Fructus anethi.** The fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*, official in the Br. Ph.—**Oleum anethi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (ou huile) d'aneth*. Ger., *Dillöl*. Oil of dill; used internally as a carminative and externally as an anodyne.

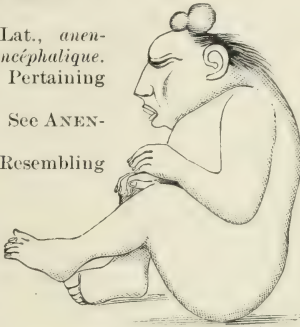
ANET'IC. Gr., *ἀνετικός*. Lat., *aneticus*. Fr., *anétique*. Ger., *anetisch*. Relaxing, remitting, dissolving, soothing, calmative.

ANETON, *n.* See ANETHUM.

AN'ETUS, *m.* From *ἀνertos*, relaxed. A generic name for intermittent fevers. **A. complicatus.** An intermittent fever with the paroxysms intricate, multiple, or both.—**A. erraticus.** One in which the paroxysms are irregular.—**A. erraticus vagus.** One that is irregular in the violence of the paroxysms, the duration of its stages, and the period of return.—**A. quartanus.** A quartan ague.—**A. quotidianus.** A quotidian ague.—**A. tertianus.** A tertian ague.

ANEURAL'GICON, *n.* From *a priv.*, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. An apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapors to a part for the relief of neuralgia.

ANEU'RIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr.,



ANENCEPHALIA. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

aneurie, anérrie. Ger., *Aneurie*. Lack of nervous power, paralysis.

ANEURIC. Fr., *anéurique*. Pertaining to aneuria.

AN'EURISM. See ANEURYSM.

ANEURIS'MA, n. See ANEURYSMA.

ANEURIS'MAL, ANEURISMAT'IC. See ANEURYSMAL.

ANEUR'OS. Gr., *ἀνεύρος*. Relaxed, feeble.

ANEURO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *anérose*. From *a* priv., and *νεῦρον*, a nerve or tendon. A lack of nerves; formerly, a lack of tendons.

AN'EURYSM. Gr., *ἀνεύρυσμα* (from *ἀνεύρυνειν*, to dilate). Lat., *aneurysma*. Fr., *anévrisme*. Ger., *Aneurysma*, *Arterienverweiterung*, *Pulsadergeschwulst*. Properly, a tumor formed by localized dilatation of an artery through which blood circulates. Such tumors are distinguished by their expansive pulsation with each systole of the heart, by a thrill to be felt in them on palpation, and by a *bruit* heard on auscultation. As they increase in size they produce absorption of adjacent structures and give rise to distressing symptoms by their pressure on nerves, and their final tendency is to burst and, if a large artery is the seat of the tumor, to cause death. The term is also applied to teleangiectasis, blood-collections resulting from injury or rupture of arteries, and dilatation or hypertrophy of the heart.

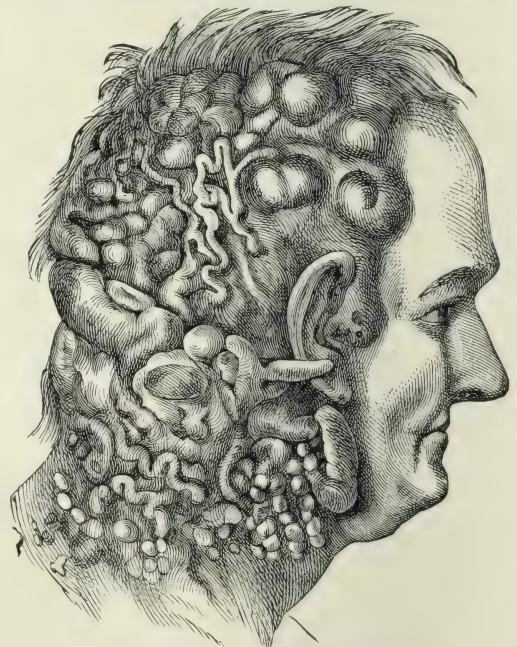
—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *aneurysma abdominale*. Fr., *anévrisme abdominal*. Ger., *abdominales Aneurysma*. An a. situated within the abdomen, especially one of the abdominal aorta.—**Active a.** Fr., *anévrisme actif*.

Dilatation of the heart with hypertrophy.—**Acute a.** Lat., *aneurysma acutum*. Fr., *anévrisme aigu*. Ger., *acutes Aneurysma*. A condition in which (as the result of acute endocarditis or myocarditis) ulceration, softening, or the formation of pus takes place in the wall of the heart, and the cavity thus formed communicates with one of the chambers of the heart and becomes converted into an aneurysmal pouch.—**Acute valvular a.**

See *A. of the valves of the heart*.—**Anastomotic a., A. by anastomosis.** Lat., *aneurysma per anastomosin*. Fr., *anévrisme par anastomose*. Ger., *ästiges Aneurysma*, *Rankenaneurysma*. 1. J. Bell's term for a vascular tumor made up of enlarged and proliferated capillaries. 2. See *Arteriovenous a.*—**A. by dilatation.** See *Fusiform a.*—**A. by transfusion.** Lat., *aneurysma per transfusionem*. See *A. by anastomosis* (1st def.).—**A. needle.** See under *NEEDLE*.—**A. of the heart.** Lat., *aneurysma cordis*. Fr., *anévrisme du cœur*. Ger., *Herzaneurysma*. 1. A depression or pouchlike cavity formed in the substance of the heart and communicating with one or more of its chambers, in consequence of acute inflammation or chronic degenerative disease. See *Acute a.* 2. As used by Lancisi and some subsequent writers, any dilatation of the heart from whatever cause. See *Active a.* and *Passive a.*—**A. of the internal coat.** See *Hernial a.*—**A. of the orbit.** Lat., *aneurysma orbitæ*. Fr., *anévrisme de l'orbite*. Ger., *Pulsadergeschwulst der Augenhöhle*, *Orbitalaneurysma*.

An a. or any pulsating tumor within the orbit or so situated as to press upon the contents of the orbit.—**A. of the outer coat.** See *Mixed external a.*—**A. of the valves of the heart.** A circumscribed sacculation of one of the segments of a cardiac valve. There are two forms: 1. Dilatation of the whole thickness of the valve. 2. Acute valvular a.; a form due to ulceration through one lamella, in consequence of which the force of the blood current distends the other lamella in the form of a sac. These lesions are most common in the mitral valves and, next to those, in the aortic. They usually end in perforation with consequent insufficiency.—**Aortic a.** Lat., *aneurysma aorticum*. Fr., *anévrisme aortique*. Ger., *Aortenaneurysma*. An a. of any portion of the aorta.—**Arterial a.** Lat., *aneurysma arteriale*. Fr., *anévrisme arté-*

riel. An a. of an artery as distinguished from one of the heart or one involving a vein also.—**Arteriovenous a.** Lat., *aneurysma arterio-venosum*. Fr., *anévrisme artérioso-veineux*. A general term for varicose a. and aneurysmal varix (q. v.).—**Axillary a.** Lat., *aneurysma axillare*. Fr., *anévrisme axillaire*. Ger., *Achselaneurysma*. An a. of the axillary artery.—**Bérard's a.** Fr., *anévrisme variqueux enkysté veineux*. A varicose a. in which the sac forms in the tissue contiguous to the vein.—**Bone a.** Fr., *anévrisme des os*. Syn.: *osteo-a.*, *osteoid a.* A pulsating tumor of a bone in which the vascular element predominates. It is usually malignant.—**Branching a.** See *Cirroid a.*—**Capillary a.** See *Miliary a.*—**Cardiac a.** See *A. of the heart*.—**Circumscribed a.** Lat., *aneurysma circumscriptum*. Fr., *anévrisme circonscrit*. An a. (either true or false) in which the contents are still within the artery, although one or two of its coats may have ruptured.—**Circumscribed false a.** Fr., *anévrisme faux circonscrit* (ou *consécutif*). See *Consecutive a.*—**Circumscribed false primitive a.** Fr., *anévrisme circonscrit faux primitif*. See *Circumscribed a.*—**Circumscribed traumatic a.** Fr., *anévrisme traumatique circonscrit*.—A traumatic a. in which the blood that has escaped from the artery has become circumscribed by an exudation of lymph.—



CIRROID ANEURYSM. (AFTER BRESCHET.)

Cirroid a. Lat., *aneurysma cirroideum* (seu *spongiosum*). Fr., *anévrisme cirroïde* (ou à *bosselures*). Ger., *ästiges Aneurysma*, *Rankenaneurysma*. Syn.: *racemose* (or *racemose arterial*) a., *arterial varix*. A tumor-like collection of dilated and elongated arteries.—**Compound a.** See *Mixed a.*—**Consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrisme consécutif*. A collection of blood that has been extravasated in consequence of the rupture of an a. or a wound of an artery.—**Consecutive diffused a.** Fr., *anévrisme diffus consécutif*. A consecutive a. in which the effused blood has not become circumscribed.—**Crateriform a.** Fr., *anévrisme cratériforme*. A lateral a. so shaped that it is largest where it springs from the artery.—**Cupuliform a.** See *Cystogenic a.*—**Cylindriform a., Cylindroid a.** Lat., *aneurysma cylindroideum*. Fr., *anévrisme cylindroïde*. Ger., *cylindroides Aneurysma*. An a. in which the dilatation is uniform for a considerable ex-

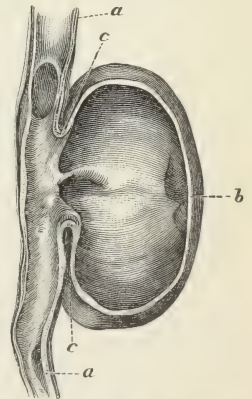
tent.—**Cystic a.** Fr., *anévrisme kysteux*. Corvisart and Cruveilhier's term for a sacculated a. (q. v.).—**Cystogenic a.** Fr., *anévrisme kystogénique*. An a. arising from the rupture of a cyst into the lumen of an artery.—**Diffuse a.**, **Diffused a.** Lat., *aneurysma diffusum* (seu *illimitatum*). Fr., *anévrisme diffus* (ou *non-circonscrit*, ou *par infiltration*). Ger., *unbegrenztes Aneurysma*. See *Consecutive diffused a.*—**Diffused false a.** See *Consecutive diffused a.*—**Diffused traumatic a.** Lat., *aneurysma traumaticum diffusum*. A consecutive diffuse a. due to traumatism.—**Direct arteriovenous a.** See *Aneurysmal VARIX*.—**Dissecting a.** Lat., *aneurysma dissecans*. Fr., *anévrisme disséquant*. Ger., *dissectirendes Aneurysma*. One formed in consequence of rupture of the inner coat of an artery, or of the inner and middle coats, the blood forcing its way into the substance of the middle coat or between the middle and outer coats.—**Dissecting a. of capillaries.** See *Embolie a.*—**Ectatic a.** See *Fusiform a.*—**Embolie a.** Ger., *embolisches Aneurysma*. A dilatation of a minute artery, especially of the brain or the mesentery, due to an accumulation of particles (such as parasites, portions of neoplasms, etc.). It may take the form of a dissecting a., the intima being torn.—**Encysted a.** Fr., *anévrisme enkysté*. A circumscribed consecutive a.—**Encysted varicose arterial a.** Rodrigues's a.; a varicose a. in which the sac forms in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.—**Endogenous a.** Ger., *endogenes Aneurysma*.—See *Spontaneous a.*—**Exogenous a.** See *Traumatic a.*—**External a.** Lat., *aneurysma externum*. Fr., *anévrisme externe*. Ger., *äusseres Aneurysma*. 1. One so situated as to be accessible to surgical treatment, away from the great cavities of the body. 2. One in which the cavity of the tumor is wholly or mainly external to the inner coat of the artery.—**False a.** Lat., *aneurysma spurium* (seu *nothum*). Fr., *anévrisme faux*. Ger., *falsches Aneurysma*. One in which the walls of the tumor do not consist of all the coats of the artery. T. Holmes thinks it best to restrict the term to consecutive a's.—**False arterial a.** A false a. affecting only an artery.—**False circumscribed a.**, **False circumscribed consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrisme enkysté*. A consecutive a. which has become walled in by lymph exudation.—**False consecutive a.** See *Consecutive a.*—**False consecutive arteriovenous a.** Fr., *anévrisme artérioveineux faux consécutif*. A consecutive a. communicating with both an artery and a vein.—**False consecutive cardiac a.** See *A. of the heart* (1st def.).—**False diffuse a.**, **False diffuse primitive a.**, **False primitive a.** See *Traumatic a.*—**False sacculated a.** A sacculated a. the sac of which is not composed of all the coats of the artery.—**False spontaneous a.** Fr., *anévrisme faux spontané*. A false a. which is not traumatic.—**False varicose a.** Lat., *aneurysma spurium varicosum*. Fr., *anévrisme faux variqueux*. See *A. by anastomosis*.—**Fusiform a.** Lat., *aneurysma fusiforme*. Fr., *anévrisme fusiforme*. Ger., *spindelförmiges Aneurysma*. One in which the tumor projects about equally on all sides of the artery and tapers at either end.—**Hernial a.**, **Hernial false a.** Fr., *anévrisme hernieux*. One in which the sac is formed of the internal coat of the artery, with or without the middle coat, and has pushed its way through an opening in the outer coat.—**Idiopathic a.** One not trace-

able to any of the usual causes.—**Internal a.** Lat., *aneurysma internum*. Fr., *anévrisme interne*. Ger., *inneres Aneurysma*. One situated within one of the great splanchnic cavities.—**Intraorbital a.** See *A. of the orbit*.—**Intrathoracic a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Lateral a.** Fr., *anévrisme latéral*. One that projects on one side of the artery, the remainder of its circumference being unimpaired. Cf. *Sacculated a.*—**Lateral a. of the heart.** See *A. of the heart* (1st def.).—**Lateral arteriovenous a.** Fr., *anévrisme artério-veineux latéral*. A term applied by Vidal to a varicose a. in which the sac was situated at one side of the canal leading from the artery to the vein.—**Medical a.** See *Internal a.*—**Miliary a.** Lat., *aneurysma miliare*. Fr., *anévrisme miliaire*. Ger., *miliäres Aneurysma*. A pouchlike dilatation of an arteriole, often no larger than a pin's head (seen in the vessels of the brain and of the pia mater).—**Mixed a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum*. Fr., *anévrisme mixte*. Ger., *vermischtes* (oder *zusammengesetztes*) *Aneurysma*. One formed by dilatation of one or two of the coats of an artery with rupture of the others or the other.—**Mixed external a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum externum*. Fr., *anévrisme mixte externe*. One in which the internal and middle coats are ruptured and the external is dilated.—**Mixed external false consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrisme faux consécutif mixte externe*. A traumatic mixed external a. It may form in consequence of injury to an artery in attempts to reduce a dislocation.—**Mixed internal a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum internum*. Fr., *anévrisme mixte interne*. See *Hernial a.*—**Non-traumatic a.** See *Spontaneous a.*—**Orbital a.** See *A. of the orbit*.—**Osteo-a.**, **Osteoid a.** See *Bone a.*—**Park's a.** A rare form of arteriovenous a. in which arterial blood passes into two contiguous veins, thus forming two aneurysmal sacs dependent upon the same source of supply.—**Partial a.** Lat., *aneurysma parziale*. Fr., *anévrisme partiel*. Ger., *partiellles Aneurysma*. 1. See *Lateral a.* 2. As applied to the heart, an aneurysmal dilatation of a portion of the heart, i. e., of one of its cavities.—**Passive a.**, **Passive cardiac a.** Fr., *anévrisme passif*. Dilatation of the heart with thinning of its wall. [Corvisart.]—**Peripheral a.**, **Periphric a.** Lat., *aneurysma periphricum* (seu *verum totale* [v. Graefe]). Fr., *anévrisme circonferentiel*. One in which the dilatation affects the entire circumference of the artery.—**Plantar a.** An a. of the external plantar artery.—**Popliteal a.** Fr., *anévrisme poplité*. An a. of the popliteal artery.—**Pott's a.** See *Aneurysmal VARIX*.—**Racemose a.**, **Racemose arterial a.** See *Cirroid a.*—**Rodrigues's a.** See *Encysted varicose arterial a.*—**Sacciform a.**, **Sacculated a.** Lat., *aneurysma sacciforme* (seu *sacculum*). Fr., *anévrisme sacciforme*. Ger., *sackförmiges Aneurysma*. A form in which the tumor is distinctly pouch-shaped, abruptly defined, and involving only a portion of the circumference of the artery.—**Sacculated cylindrical a.** A sacculated a. with something of the cylindrical shape.—**Sacculated varicose a.** Fr., *anévrisme variqueux sacciforme*. A varicose a. of a distinct saccular form.—**Secondary a.** One that has apparently been cured, but, after the lapse of some months, shows recurrent pulsation; considered to be due to un-



FOUR FUSIFORM ANEURYSMS. (AFTER MONRO.)

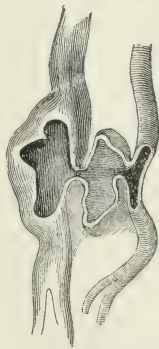
a, a popliteal aneurysm laid open; b, b, femoral aneurysms; c, an inguinal aneurysm.



A SACCULATED ANEURYSM. (AFTER WEBER.)

a, b, the adventitia and intima, constituting the sac; c, the muscularis, present only at the opening of communication.

usual freedom of the collateral circulation. Cf. *Transition a.*—**Spherical a.** See *Sacculated a.*—**Spontaneous a.** Lat., *aneurysma spontaneum*. Fr., *anévrisme spontané*. Ger., *spontanes Aneurysma*. Any a. not of traumatic origin.—**Spurious a.** See *False a.*—**Subclavicular a.** Fr., *anévrisme sous-claviculaire*. An a. of the axillary artery situated too high to admit of ligation of the vessel below the clavicle.—**Surgical a.** See *External a.* (1st def.).—**Thoracic a.** An a. of the thoracic aorta.—**Transition a.** Fr., *anévrisme de transition*. Cruveilhier's term for a true a. on which secondary bulgings have formed in consequence of weakening or partial destruction of the wall of the original tumor.—**Traumatic a.** Lat., *aneurysma traumaticum*. Fr., *anévrisme traumatique*. Ger., *traumatisches Aneurysma*. An a. due to mechanical injury to an artery. As generally used, the term does not include cases in which an a. forms as the ultimate result of partial tearing or weakening of the artery, but only those in which it is the immediate consequence of a manifest wound or rupture. Such a's are of the consecutive variety.—**True a.** Lat., *aneurysma verum*. Fr., *anévrisme vrai*. Ger., *wahres* (oder *echtes*) *Aneurysma*. 1. One in which the sac is formed by all the coats of the artery. 2. As used by recent writers, one in which the sac is formed of one, two, or all three of the arterial coats, as distinguished from a consecutive a.—**Tubular a.** See *Cylindroid a.*—**Valvular a.** See *A. of the valves of the heart.*—**Varicose a.** Lat., *aneurysma varicosum*. Fr., *anévrisme variqueux*. Ger., *varicöses Aneurysma*. An a., either traumatic or spontaneous, consisting in the communication of an artery with a vein through the medium of a distinct sac formed between the two.—**Venous a.** Lat., *aneurysma venosum*. See *Varicose a.*—**Vermineous a.** Lat., *aneurysma verminosum*. Fr., *anévrisme vermineux*. An a. containing parasites. It has been observed in the mesenteric artery of the horse, the parasites being hæmatozoa of the genus *Sclerostoma*.



A VARICOSE ANEURYSM.
(AFTER WYETH.)

ANEURYS'MA, n. -rys'matos (-is). See ANEURYSM.—**A. acutum.** See *Acute ANEURYSM*.—**A. anastomoseon.** **A. anastomosium.** **A. anastomoticum.** See *Cirroid ANEURYSM* and *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**A. aortæ.** See *Aortic ANEURYSM*.—**A. arteriam inter venamque.** See *Varicose ANEURYSM*.—**A. arteriovenosum.** See *Arteriovenous ANEURYSM*.—**A. circumscriptum.** See *Circumscribed ANEURYSM*.—**A. cirroides.** **A. cirsoideum.** See *Cirroid ANEURYSM*.—**A. cordis.** See *ANEURYSM of the heart*.—**A. cordis activum.** See *Active ANEURYSM*.—**A. cylindraceum.** **A. cylindricum.** **A. cylindroides.** **A. cylindroideum.** See *Cylindroid ANEURYSM*.—**A. dissecans.** See *Dissecting ANEURYSM*.—**A. ex anastomosi.** See *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**A. externum.** See *External ANEURYSM*.—**A. ex vulnere.** See *Traumatic ANEURYSM*.—**A. fusiforme.** See *Fusiform ANEURYSM*.—**A. genuinum.** See *True ANEURYSM*.—**A. herniam arteriæ sistens.** **A. herniosum.** See *Hernial ANEURYSM*.—**A. illimitatum.** See *Diffused ANEURYSM*.—**A. internum.** See *Internal ANEURYSM*.—**A. mistum.** See *Mixed ANEURYSM*.—**A. mistum dissecans.** See *Dissecting ANEURYSM*.—**A. mistum externum.** See *Mixed external ANEURYSM*.—**A. mistum internum.** See *Hernial ANEURYSM*.—**A. mixtum.** See *Mixed ANEURYSM*.—**A. mixtum dissecans.** See *Dissecting ANEURYSM*.—**A. mixtum externum.** See *Mixed external ANEURYSM*.—**A. mixtum internum.** See *Hernial ANEURYSM*.—**A. nothum.** See *False ANEURYSM*.—**A.**

nothum circumscriptum. See *False circumscribed ANEURYSM*.—**A. nothum diffusum** [W. Hunter]. See *Diffused ANEURYSM*.—**A. parziale.** **A. parziale cordis.** See *Partial ANEURYSM*.—**A. per anastomosin.** See *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**A. periphericum.** See *Peripheral ANEURYSM*.—**A. per transfusionem.** See *False varicose ANEURYSM*.—**A. præcordiorum.** An aneurysm of the heart, or of the aorta close to the heart.—**A. racemosum.** **A. racemosum arteriale.** See *Cirroid ANEURYSM*.—**A. saccatum.** **A. sacciforme.** **A. sacculatum.** See *Sacculated ANEURYSM*.—**A. sine ruptura.** **A. sphæroideum.** See *True ANEURYSM*.—**A. spongiosum.** See *Nævus vascularis tuberosus* and *Cirroid ANEURYSM*.—**A. spontaneum.** See *Spontaneous ANEURYSM*.—**A. spurium.** See *False ANEURYSM*.—**A. spurium circumscriptum consecutivum.** See *False circumscribed ANEURYSM*.—**A. spurium diffusum.** **A. spurium primitivum.** **A. spurium secundarium.** See *Traumatic ANEURYSM*.—**A. spurium varicosum.** See *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**A. traumaticum.** See *Traumatic ANEURYSM*.—**A. traumaticum diffusum.** See *Diffused traumatic ANEURYSM*.—**A. varicosum.** **A. venosoarteriosum.** **A. venosum.** See *Varicose ANEURYSM* and *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**A. verminosum.** See *Vermineous ANEURYSM*.—**A. verum.** See *True ANEURYSM*.—**A. verum circumscriptum.** See *Circumscribed ANEURYSM*.—**A. verum cylindroides.** See *Cylindroid ANEURYSM*.—**A. verum laterale.** **A. verum parziale.** See *Lateral ANEURYSM*.—**A. verum totale.** See *Peripheral ANEURYSM*.

ANEURYS'MAL, ANEURYSMAT'IC. Lat., *aneurysmaticus*. Fr., *anérysma*, *anérysmatique*. Ger., *aneurysmatisch*. Pertaining to an aneurysm.

ANEURYS'MUS, m. Gr., *ἀνευρυσμός*. 1. A dilatation; the process of formation of an aneurysm. 2. An aneurysm.

ANEUTHANA'SIA, f. From *priv.*, and *εὐθανασία*, an easy death. A painful death.

ANFRAC'TUOSE. See *ANFRAC'TUOUS*.

ANFRAC'TUOSITY. Gr., *σκολίωμα*. Lat., *anfractus*. Fr., *anfractuosité*. Ger., *Anfractuosität*, *Krümmung*, *Windung*. Lit., an interruption, a winding, a breaking, a detour (as of a path). 1. Any one of a number of spiral turns. 2. A roughness of surface. 3. A cerebral gyrus or sulcus.—**Ethmoidal anfractuosities.** Fr., *anfractuosités ethmoïdales*. The ethmoidal cells.

ANFRAC'TUOUS. Lat., *anfractuosus*. Fr., *anfractueux*. Ger., *anfractüös*. Tortuous, sinuous.

ANFRAC'TUS, m. -fractus. See *ANFRAC'TUOSITY*.—**A. cerebri.** The cerebral fissures.

ANGATRA. A native name for a disease observed in Madagascar, characterized by pain extending around the head and the abdomen in the form of a ring, not accompanied by fever or any apparent organic change, but ending in marasmus.

ANGECTA'SIA, f. For this and other words in *Angei-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Angei-*.

ANG(E)IÆ'MIA, f. From *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *angiohémie*. Ger., *Angiämie*. Repletion of the blood-vessels, plethora.

ANG(E)IDIECTA'SIA, f. From *ἀγγεῖον* (dim. of *ἀγγεῖον*), a little vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *angidiectasie*. A dilatation of capillary blood vessels.

ANG(E)ID'ION, n. Gr., *ἀγγεῖον* (dim. of *ἀγγεῖον*). A capillary blood vessel.

ANG(E)I'DIOSPON'GUS, m. From *ἀγγεῖον*, a little vessel, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. A spongelike overgrowth or dilatation of capillary blood vessels. Cf. *TELANGEIECTASIS*.

ANG(E)ID'IUM, n. See *ANGEIDION*.

ANG(E)IECTA'SIA, f. From *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *angiectasie*. Ger., *Gefässausdehnung*. Dilatation of the blood vessels, also, according to some authors, of the heart.

ANG(E)IECTAT'IC. Lat., *angiectaticus*. Pertaining to angiectasia.

ANG(E)IECTO'PIA, *f.* From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *angiectopie*. Ger., *Gefäßdislokation*. A displacement of a vessel or its existence away from its natural situation.

ANG(E)IECTOP'IC. Lat., *angiectopicus*. Pertaining to or affected with angiectopia.

ANG(E)IEL'COS, *n.*, **ANG(E)IELCO'SIS**, *f.*,

ANG(E)IEL'CUS, *n.* -el'ceos (-is), -elco'seos (-is), -el'ceos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἑλκος, an ulcer, or ἐλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *angielcose*. Ger., *Gefäßverschwörung*. An ulcer or ulceration of a blood vessel.

ANG(E)IEMPHRAC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with angiemphraxis.

ANG(E)IEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *angiemphraxis*. Engorgement or obstruction of blood vessels.

ANG(E)IEN'CHYMA, *n.* -chym'atos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. A tissue composed entirely of vessels.

ANG(E)IEURYS'MA, *n.* -rys'matos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and εὐρύσμα (from εὐρύνειν, to dilate), dilatation. See ANGELECTASIA.

ANG(E)IEURYSMAT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with angieuryisma.

ANG(E)I'ICUS. Pertaining to vessels, vascular.

ANG(E)II'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀγγείον, a vessel (see also -itis*). Fr., *angite*. Ger., *Gefässentzündung* (2d def.). 1. True inflammation (on the theory of an original and special involvement of the capillary blood vessels). 2. As now commonly employed, inflammation of a blood vessel.

ANG(E)I'OASTHENI'A, *f.* From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἀσθενία (= ἀσθένεια), weakness. Fr., *angio-asthénie*. Atony of the vessels.

ANG(E)I'OCARDIOP'ATHY. Fr., *angiocardiopathie*. A morbid condition of the heart and of the blood vessels.

ANG(E)IOCARDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and καρδία, the heart (see also -itis*). Fr., *angiocardite*. Inflammation of the heart and blood vessels (according to Bouillaud, the fundamental element of fever).

ANG(E)I'O CERATODEI'TIS, *f.* See ANGEIOKERATODEITIS.

ANG(E)IOCHAL'ASIS, *f.* -chalas'eos (-chal'asis). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and χαλασις, relaxation. Fr., *angiochalse*. Ger., *Gefässerweiterung*. A dilatation of blood vessels.

ANG(E)I'OCHOLI'TIS, *f.* -lit'idis. From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and χολή, bile (see also -itis*). Fr., *angiocholite*, *angicholite*. Inflammation of the bile ducts.

ANG(E)IOCINE'SIS, *f.* See ANGEIOKINESIS.

ANG(E)IODER'MA, *n.* From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and δέρμα, the skin. A morbid state of cutaneous blood vessels, especially their dilatation.—**A. pigmentosum**. See XERODERMA pigmentosum.

ANG(E)IO'DES. Fr., *angiode*. Ger., *gefäßförmig*. Having the shape of a vessel.

ANG(E)IODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and διάστας, a separation, a distention. Fr., *angiodiastase*. 1. Retraction of the two portions of a divided blood vessel. 2. A condition in which vessels that normally lie close together are situated at a distance from each other. 3. Displacement of a vessel. 4. Dilatation of a vessel.

ANG(E)I'ODYSTRO'PHIA, *f.* Dystrophy with pronounced vascular changes.

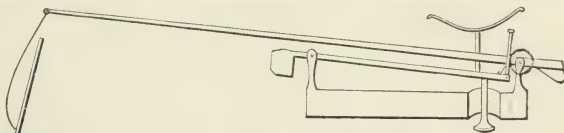
ANG(E)I'O'ELEPHANTIASIS, *f.* -as'eos (-ti'asis). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and ἐλεφαντίασις, elephantiasis. See ELEPHANTIASIS teleangieclodes.

ANG(E)IOGEN'IA, **ANG(E)IOGEN'ESIS**, *f.* -gen'ie, -gene'seos (-gen'esis). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *angiogénie*. Ger., *Gefäßbildung*. The formation or development of vessels.

ANG(E)IO'GENY. See ANGIOGENESIS.

ANG(E)IOGLIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and γλία, glue. See GLIOMA teleangieclaticum.

ANG(E)IOGRAPH. From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and γράφειν, to write. A modified sphygmograph devised by Lan-



LANDOIS'S ANGIOGRAPH.

dois. The writing lever moves vertically and not in a curve as in Marey's apparatus. Weights may be placed in the shallow plate shown above the pad, so as to weight the pulse.

ANG(E)IOG'RAPHY. Lat., *angiographia*. Fr., *angiographie*. Ger., *Aderbeschreibung*. 1. Angiology (*q. v.*). 2. The use of the angiograph.

ANG(E)IO(H)E'MIA, *f.* See ANGELEMIA.

ANG(E)IO(H)ELCO'SIS, *f.* See ANGEILOCOSIS.

ANG'G(E)IOHYDROGRA'PHIA, **ANG'G(E)IOHYDROLO'GIA**, **ANG'G(E)IOHYDROTO'MIA**, *f.* See HYDRANGEIOGRAPHY, HYDRANGEIOLOGY, and HYDRANGEIOTOMY.

ANG(E)IOI'TIS, *f.* See ANGEITIS.

ANG'G(E)IOKERATODEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and κερατοειδής (ὁμῆν understood), the cornea. Ger., *Hornhautgefässentzündung*. An old name for keratitis vasculosa (*q. v.*).

ANG(E)IOKERATO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and κέρας, a horn (see also -oma*). A cutaneous disease, particularly of the extremities, in those affected with chilblains, in which purple spots due to dilated veins appear, and upon these there are developed warty growths. [E. B. Bronson.]

ANG(E)IOKINE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and κίνησις, movement. Excited motion or action of the blood vessels.

ANG(E)IOLEUCIT'IC. Pertaining to lymphangieitis.

ANG(E)IOLEUCI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀγγείον, a vessel, and λευκός, white (see also -itis*). See LYMPHANGIEITIS.

ANG(E)IOLEUCOG'RAPHY. See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

ANG(E)IOLEUCOL'OGY. See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

ANG(E)IOLOGICAL. Lat., *angiologicus*. Fr., *angiologique*. Ger., *angiologisch*. Pertaining to angiology.

ANG(E)IOL'OGIST. Lat., *angiologus*. Fr., *angiologiste*.

Ger., *Angiolog*. One who makes a study of angiology.

ANG(E)IOL'OGY. Lat., *angiologia* (from ἀγγείον, a vessel [see also -logy*]). Fr., *angiologie*. Ger., *Gefäßlehre*. That department of anatomy which deals with the vessels, including arteriology, phlebology, and lymphangeiology.

ANG(E)IOLYMPHI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See LYMPHANGIEITIS.

ANG(E)IOLYMPHO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See LYMPHANGEIOMA.

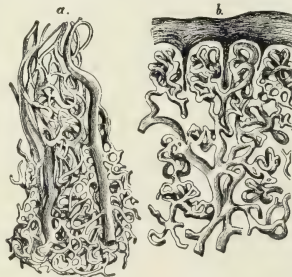
ANG(E)IO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ἀγγείον, a vessel (see also -oma*). Fr., *angiome*. Ger., *Angiom*, *Gefäßgeschwulst*. A pathological formation (not necessarily a tumor) made up almost entirely of vessels (generally blood vessels). It is usually congenital, and the vessels of which it is composed may be either normal capillaries increased in number or those that have been altered by dilatation. It is to be distinguished from mere dilatation of venous or arterial vessels (varix and cirroid aneurysm).—**A. arteriale**. See ANEURYSM by anastomosis.—**A. arteriale racemosum**. See Cirroid ANEURYSM.—**A. capillare**. See NÆVUS.—**A. cavernosum**, **A. circumscriptum**. See Cavernous a.—**A. con-**
genitum. See NÆVUS.—**A. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *angiome*

de la conjonctive. Ger., Blutgefäßgeschwulst der Bindehaut. A. of the conjunctiva; usually an extension from a palpebral a., but more rarely developed primarily in the conjunctiva. It closely resembles a. in other parts of the body. Very rarely it is congenital, and sometimes it is partly cavernous, though usually teleangiectatic.—**A. fissurale**. See *Fissural a.*—**A. lymphaticum**. See *LYMPHANGEIOMA*.—**A. mucosum proliferum**. See *CYLINDROMA*.—**A. pigmentosum et atrophicum**. A name proposed by R. W. Taylor for the xeroderma of Kaposi.—**A. plexiforme**. See *Plexiform a.*—**A. proliferum mucosum**. See *CYLINDROMA*.—**A. prominens**. See *NÆVUS vascularis tuberosus*.—**A. simplex**. See *Plexiform a.*—**A. simplex lipomatodes**. See *Tuberos a.*—**A. varicosum**, **A. venosum**. See



THE NETWORK OF A CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA OF THE LIP. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

by trabeculae and communicating by means of vessels of various sizes. They are more dusky in color than a simple a., and often present a distinct thrill or bruit. They may be encapsuled or diffuse; if diffuse, they have a great tendency to involve neighboring structures. Their structure closely resembles that of the corpus cavernosum of the penis, originating chiefly from distended veins.—**Circumscribed a.** See *Cavernous a.*—**Congenital a.** See *NÆVUS*.—**Cystic a.** See *Cavernous a.*—**Fissural a.** Lat., *a. fissurale*. Ger., *fissurales Angiom.* A term employed by Virchow to denote a nævus which, as he conjectures, may, from its corresponding in situation to that of a fetal fissure, be due to a disposition to the development of anomalies in the parts adjacent to the fissures.—**Flat a.** Ger., *flächenhaftes Angiom.* Syn.: *nævus teleangiectodes simplex*, *wine-mark*. See *NÆVUS*.—**Lipogenous a.** See *Tuberos a.*—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *a. lymphaticum*. Fr., *angiome lymphatique*. Ger., *lymphatisches Angiom.* See *LYMPHANGEIOMA*.—**Plexiform a.** Lat., *a. plexiforme*. The most common form, consisting entirely of dilated and tortuous capillaries, generally situated in the skin. If there is an extensive formation of new vessels the neoplasm presents the characters of a tumor; otherwise it constitutes little more than a spot or patch of discolored skin, the color varying from that of claret to a dark cherry or steel-blue. In rare instances there is only a diffuse redness. Large angiomas of this variety are lobular in structure, the lobules being formed by the vessels of the sweat glands, hair follicles, fat glands, and fat lobuli.—**Racemose arterial a.** See *Cir-*



THE VESSELS OF A PLEXIFORM ANGIOOMA. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

a, proliferating vascular network around a sweat gland (the latter not shown); b, a like network in the papillae of the oral mucous membrane.

roid ANEURYSM.—**Simple a.** See *Plexiform a.*—**Tuberos a.**, **Tuberous a.** Lat., *a. simplex lipomatodes*. Ger., *geschwulstförmiges Angiom.* A subcutaneous variety which, as it gradually replaces the adipose lobes, acquires a certain resemblance to a lipoma; it may also be accompanied by a true lipomatous growth.—**Varicose a.**, **Venous a.** See *Cavernous a.*

ANG(E)IOMALACIA, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *angiomalacie*. Ger., *Gefässerweichung*. Softening of the vessels.

ANG(E)IOM'ETER. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *PULSE clock*.

ANG(E)IOM'YCES, *m.* *-myce'tos (-is)*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *μύκης*, an excrescence. See *ANGEIDIOSPONGUS*.

ANG(E)I'ON, *n.* Gr., *ἀγγείον*. 1. A vessel (such as a pail). 2. A blood vessel (not, as Kraus says, a little vessel). [Galen.] 3. A capsule (of a plant).

ANG(E)IONEURO'SIN. See *NITROGLYCERIN*.

ANG(E)IONEURO'SIS, *f.* *-ro'seos (-is)*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *angionévrose*. Ger., *Angioneurose*. Any neurotic condition characterized by deranged vasomotor action. Cf. *Vascular KINESEONEUROSIS* and *Angioneurotic DERMATOSIS* (under *DERMATOSIS*).—**Cerebral a.** One produced by a lesion of the vasomotor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the conducting paths which connect them with the vasomotor centres in the medulla oblongata.—**Cutaneous a.** 1. One characterized by pallor or redness of certain cutaneous surfaces, according as the innervation of the superficial arteries is increased or diminished. 2. See *Angioneurotic DERMATOSIS* (under *DERMATOSIS*).—**Peripheral a.** An a. of the peripheral nervous system and its ganglia, whether of direct or reflex origin. It may produce spasm or paralysis of the vessels.—**Spinal a.** One dependent on a lesion of the spinal cord or the medulla oblongata. The vascular affection is a hypertony or atony, and not a true spasm or paralysis.

ANG(E)IONEURO'TIC. Lat., *angioneuroticus*. Fr., *angionévrotique*. Ger., *angioneurotisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on an angioneurosis; connected with deranged action of the motor nerves of blood vessels (as in a form of acute œdema said to depend on increased irritability of the vaso-dilators).

ANG(E)IONEURO'TICUM, *n.* See *RUBOR angioneuroticus*.

ANG(E)IONI'TIS, *f.* Gen., *-it'idis*. See *ANGEITIS*.

ANG(E)IONO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. Fr., *angionome*. Ger., *Angionom*. J. H. Bennett's term for angioma (*q. v.*).

ANG(E)ION'OMA, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *νομή*, an ulcer. Ulceration of a vessel.

ANG(E)IONO'SIS, **ANG(E)ION'OSOS**, **ANG(E)ION'O-SUS**, **ANG(E)ION'USOS**, **ANG(E)ION'USUS**, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*, *-on'osi*, *-on'usi*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *νόσος*, a disease. Fr., *angionose*, *angiose*. Ger., *Gefäßkrankheit*. General terms for diseases of the vessels; of Alibert, disease having its origin in the vascular system.

ANG(E)IOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* *-lys'eos (-is)*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Vasomotor paralysis.

ANG(E)IOPAR'ESIS, *f.* *-pare'seos (-par'esis)*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πάρεσις*, a weakening. Partial vasomotor paralysis.

ANG(E)IOPATHI'A, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πάθος*, a disease. See *ANGEIONOSIS*.

ANG(E)IOPATH'ICUS. Fr., *angio-pathique*. Ger., *angio-pathisch*. Affected with or dependent on angiopathia.

ANG(E)IOPH'OROUS. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *φορός* (from *φέρειν*), bearing. Fr., *angio-phore*. Accompanying and sustaining the vessels in the passage from one organ or structure to another (said of tissue).

ANG(E)IOPLA'NIA, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *angioplanie*. Ger., *Angioplanie*. An abnormality in the course of a vessel.

ANG(E)IOPLAN'ICUS. Pertaining to *angioplania*.

ANG(E)IOPLAS'TIC. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *angioplastique*. Syn.: *vasifactive*. Pertaining to a tissue which forms blood vessels.

ANG(E)IOPLEG'MUS, *m.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πλέγμα* (from *πλέκειν*, to twine or twist), an entangling. See **ANGEIOFLOCE**.

ANG(E)IOPLERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πλήρωσις*, repletion. Fr., *angiopléruse*. Ger., *Gefäßüberfüllung*. Vascular engorgement.

ANG(E)IOPLEROT'ICUS. Pertaining to angioperosis.

ANG(E)IOP'LOCE, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πλοκή*, a twining or plaiting. Fr., *angioploce*. Ger., *Angioploke*, *Gefäßdurchschlingung*. Syn.: *perplication*. A process devised by B. Stilling for arresting hæmorrhage from divided arteries. The vessel having been carefully isolated, it was pierced with a small knife at a distance of at least twice its diameter from its cut end, and the latter was then pushed through the hole with a forceps. The method proved to be tedious and difficult, as well as somewhat insecure, and was soon given up.

ANG(E)IOP'YRA, *f.*, **ANGEIOPYR'ETOS,** *m.* -*py'ratos* (-*is*), -*tí*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πῦρ* (or *πυρετός*), fever. Fr., *angipyrie*. Ger., *Gefäßfieber*. Inflammatory fever.

ANG(E)IORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Fr., *angiorrhagie*. Ger., *Angiorrhagie*. 1. Rupture of a blood vessel. 2. Active hæmorrhage. 3. Capillary hæmorrhage.

ANG(E)IORRHA'GICUS. Pertaining to angiorrhagia.

ANG(E)IORRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rheo'eos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ῥήξις* (from *ῥήγνυσθαι*), a bursting. Ger., *Gefäßzerreissung*. Rupture of a blood vessel.

ANG(E)IORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ῥέειν*, to flow. Fr., *angiorrhée*. Ger., *Angiorrhœ*. 1. A discharge proceeding from blood vessels. 2. Passive hæmorrhage. 3. A flow of liquor sanguinis from capillary vessels.

ANG(E)IOSARCO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *angiosarcome*. Ger., *Angiosarkom*. A sarcoma (*q. v.*) in which a proliferation of blood vessels is the predominant element; sometimes developed from a diffuse cavernous angioma.

ANG(E)IOSCOPE. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *angioscope*. An instrument for the visual examination of the capillary vessels.

ANG(E)IOS'COPY. Fr., *angioscopie*. The use of the angioscope.

ANG(E)IOSIALI'TIS, *f.* -*lit'idis*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σίαλον*, saliva. Fr., *angiosialite*. Inflammation of the salivary ducts.

ANG(E)IO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **ANGEIONOSIS**.

ANG(E)IOSPASM. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. A spasmodic contraction of blood vessels.

ANG(E)IOSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *στέγνωσις*, constriction. See **ANGEIOSTENOSIS**.

ANG(E)IOSTEGNOT'IC. Lat., *angeiostegnoticus*. Fr., *angiósténotique*. Ger., *gefäßverengernd*. Producing angiostenosis.

ANG(E)IOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *στένωσις*, a constriction. Fr., *angiósténose*. Ger., *Gefäßverengerung*. Constriction or contraction of the vessels.

ANG(E)IOSTENOT'IC. Lat., *angeiostenoticus*. Fr., *angiósténotique*. Ger., *gefäßverengernd*. Causing angiostenosis.

ANG(E)IOSTEO'GENOUS. Lat., *angeiosteogenes*, *angeiosteogenicus*, *angeiosteogenus*. Pertaining to, causing, or caused by, angiosteosis.

ANG(E)IOSTEO'GENY. Lat., *angeiosteogenia* (from *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be produced). See **ANGEIOSTEOSIS**.

ANG(E)IOSTEO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ὀστέον*, a bone (see also -*osis**). Fr., *angióstéose*. Ger., *Gefäßverküecherung*. Calcification of the vessels.

ANG(E)IOSTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **ANGEIOSTEOSIS**.

ANG(E)IOS'TROPHE, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *στροφή* (from *στρέφειν*), a twisting. Fr., *angiotrophe*. Ger., *Gefäßumdréhung*. Torsion of an artery to stop hæmorrhage. See **TORSION**.

ANG(E)IOSTROPH'EUM, *n.*, **ANG(E)IOSTROPH'EUS,** *m.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *στροφέιον* (or *στροφεύς*), an instrument for turning anything. An instrument used in the torsion of arteries.

ANG(E)IOSYMPHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-*sym'physis*).

From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σύνμφυσις*, a growing together. Fr., *angiosymphysie*. Ger., *Gefäßverwachsung*. An adhesion of vessels, or of the walls of a vessel, to each other.

ANG(E)IOSYNIZE'SIS, *f.* -*e'sios* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *συνίζησις* (from *συνίζανειν*), collapse. Fr., *angiosynizêse*. The collapse and cohesion of the walls of a vessel.

ANG(E)IOT'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*ot'asis*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τάσις* (from *τείνειν*), tension. Fr., *angiotase*. Ger., *Gefäßdehnung*, *Gefäßspannung*. Tension or distention of the vessels.

ANG(E)IOTAT'ICUS. Fr., *angiotatique*. Ger., *angiotatisch*. Pertaining to angiotasis.

ANG(E)IOTELECTA'SIA, **ANG(E)IOTELEC'TASIS,** *f.* -*ta'sie*, -*seos* (-*ect'asis*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, *τῆλε*, far away, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. See **TELANGEIECTASIS**.

ANG(E)IOTEN'IC. Lat., *angiotenicus* (from *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *angioténique*. Ger., *angiotenisch*. Caused or characterized by tension or distention of the blood vessels (used by Pinel to describe continued fever). See **FEBRIS angioténica**.

ANG(E)IOTE'RIA, *f.* From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τέρας*, a monstrosity. Fr., *angiotérie*. A malformation of the vascular system.—**A. monocardiaca.** Fr., *angiotérie monocardiaque*. An abnormality characterized by a heart with a double cavity, in birds, etc.

ANG(E)IOTHLIP'SIS, *f.* -*thlip'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *θλίψις* (from *θλίβειν*), a galling. Fr., *angiothlipsis*. Ger., *Gefäßreibung*. Injury of a vessel by abrasion.

ANG(E)IOTHLIP'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with angiothlipsis.

ANG(E)IOTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ὄς*, the ear. Fr., *angiotite*. Ger., *Ohrengefäßentzündung*. 1. Inflammation of the vessels of the ear. 2. Angiitis.

ANG(E)IOT'OMIST. Lat., *angiotomus*. Fr., *angiotomiste*. Ger., *Angiotóm*. One who makes a study of angiotomy.

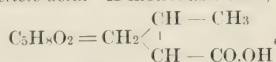
ANG(E)IOT'OMY. Lat., *angiotomia* (from *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *angiotomie*. Ger., *Gefäßszergliederung*. 1. That part of anatomy which relates to the vascular system. 2. Dissection of the vessels.

ANG(E)IOTRIBE. From *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τρίβειν*, to crush. A heavy forceps for effecting angiotripsy.

ANG(E)IOTRIPSY. The operation of crushing a blood vessel to stop hæmorrhage.

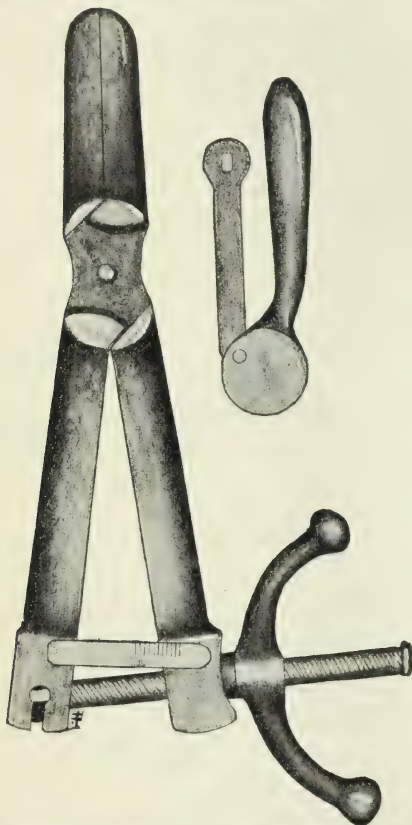
ANGELATE. Fr., *angélate*. A salt of angelic acid.

ANGEL'IC. Lat., *angelicus*. Fr., *angélique*, *angélique*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Angelica*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide angélique* (ou *angélique*). Ger., *Angelicasäure*. Syn.: *angelic acid*. A monobasic acid,



isomeric with tiglic acid, obtained from various umbelliferous plants, especially *Angelica archangelica*, from *Euryangium subul*, and from chamomile oil. It has

been used as a tonic.—**A. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde angélique*. Ger., *Angelicasäurealdehyd*. The aldehyde of a. acid; a body thought by Gerhardt to be present



THE NEWMAN ANGELOTRIBE FURNISHED WITH LEVER AND SCREW. (AFTER C. A. L. REED.)

in the oil of *Anthemis nobilis*, but never isolated.—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride angélique* (ou *angélique*). Ger., *Angelicasäureanhydrid*. A neutral, limpid, oily liquid of the constitution $C_{10}H_{14}O_3 = (C_5H_7O)_2O$, produced by the action of phosphorous oxychloride upon potassium angelate.—**A. ether.** Fr., *éther angélique* (ou *angélique*). Ger., *Angelicasäure-Aether*, *Angelicasäure-Ester*. A compound of a. acid and an organic radicle; when used without qualification, it usually denotes ethyl angelate.—**Anhydrous a. acid.** See *A. anhydride*. **ANGEL'ICA**, *f.* From Lat., *angelicus*, angelic, on account of the marvelous medicinal properties ascribed to some species. Fr., *angélique*. Ger., *Engelwurzel*. Lungwort. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants. 2. The root of *Archangelica officinalis*.—**A. decursiva.** An Asiatic species. The root is used as a sialagogue, carminative, and stomachic among the Chinese.—**A. levis-ticum.** See *LEVISTICUM officinale*.—**A. lucida.** See *LIGUSTICUM actaeifolium*.—**A. montana.** A species growing in France, Switzerland, and southern Germany, resembling closely *Archangelica officinalis* and employed for the same purposes.—**A. moschata.** A name given to the plant from which sumbul was believed to be obtained.—**A. nendo.** See *LIGUSTICUM actaeifolium*.—**A. officinalis.** *Archangelica officinalis*.—**A. officinarum.** *Imperatoria ostruthium*.—**A. oil.** See *Oleum angelicæ æthereum*.—**A. paludapifolia.** See *LEVISTICUM officinale*.—**A. palustris.** See *A. silvestris*.—**A. podagraria dicta.** The *Egopodium podagraria*.—**A. pratensis apii folio.** *Oreocelinum*.—

A. prima. See *A. scandiaca*.—**A. Razonlii.** See *A. montana*.—**A. sativa.** See *ARCHANGELICA officinalis*.—**A. scandiaca.** The great wild a.; a plant having the same properties as *Archangelica officinalis*.—**A. silvestris.** Fr., *angélique sauvage*. Ger., *wilde Angelike*, *Wald-Angelik*. Syn.: *Imperatoria silvestris*, *Selinum angelica*, *princeps alexipharmacorum*. A species growing throughout Europe. Its root has properties similar to those of *Archangelica officinalis* and was formerly employed as a substitute for the latter, chiefly in veterinary practice. The bruised seeds were used to kill head lice.—**A. silvestris magna**, **A. silvestris major.** See *A. silvestris*.—**A. silvestris minor**, **A. silvestris repens.** *Egopodium podagraria*.—**A. silvestris vulgarior.** See *A. silvestris*.—**A. Tabernæmontani.** See *A. scandiaca*.—**A. tree.** Ger., *Angelikbaum*. 1. *Aralia spinosa*. 2. *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* and *carolinianum*.—**A. triquinata.** *Archangelica atropurpurea*.—**Oleum angelicæ æthereum.** Fr., *oléule d'angélique*. An essential oil prepared from a. root by distilling the latter with water. Official in several old pharmacopœias.—**Radix angelicæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'angélique officinale*. Ger., *Angelicawurzel* [Ger. Ph.], *Engelwurzel*. The root of *Archangelica officinalis*, used as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, and, in warm infusion, as an emetic.—**Spiritus angelicæ compositus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence d'angélique composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Angelica-spiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating a. root 16 parts, valerian 4 parts, and juniper berries 4 parts, in 75 parts of alcohol and 125 parts of water, distilling off 100 parts, and adding 2 parts of camphor to the distillate.

ANGEL'ICATE. Fr., *angélicate*. A salt of angelic acid.

ANGEL'ICIC. See *ANGELIC*.—**A. acid.** See *ANGELIC acid*.

ANGEL'ICIN. Fr., *angélicine*. Ger., *A.* A crystalline substance obtained by treating angelica balsam with potash.

ANGELO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *angélonie*, *angelon*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**A. salicariæfolia.** A species growing in Caraccas, having emollient properties.

AN'GELUS, *m.* From ἀγγελος, a messenger. A confection.

AN'GELYL. Fr., *angélyle*. Ger., *A.* A hypothetical radicle existing in angelic acid.—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'angélyle*. Ger., *Angelylhydrür*. Angelic aldehyde.

ANGIGLOS'SI, *m. pl.* From ἀγκύλη, a hook, and γλώσσα, the tongue. Stammerers.

AN'GINA, *f.* (Lewis and Short adduce evidence that this is the correct pronunciation, although the usual practice is to accent the second syllable.) From *angere*, to strangle. Gr., ἀγγόνη (from ἀγγειν, to strangle). Fr., *angine*. Ger., *Bräune*. Syn.: *cynanche*. Lit., a sense of suffocation, a difficulty in breathing or swallowing; a general term for any inflammatory disease of the throat or the trachea, or of the adjacent structures, characterized by pain or difficulty in breathing or swallowing. The old writers used this term and *cynanche* indifferently. Cf. *A. PECTORIS*.—**A. ab hydrargyrosi.** Mercurial stomatitis.—**A. accessoria.** See *Retropharyngeal abscess*.—**A. acuta.** An ordinary sore throat of an acute character with pronounced fever.—**A. anginosa.** See *SCARLATINA anginosa*.—**A. aphthosa.** See *Aphthous a.*—**A. aquosa**, **A. aquosa oedematosa**. Oedema of the glottis.—**A. arthritica.** Syn.: *cynanche dysarthritica*. A sore throat occurring during the course of an arthritic attack, sometimes resulting in abscess.—**A. biliosa.** Fr., *angine biliense*. An a. accompanied by symptoms of what was formerly known as "bilious fever."—**A. bronchialis**, **A. bronchiorum.** Fr., *angine bronchiale* (ou *bronchique*). Chronic bronchitis.—**A. canina.** Inflammation of the larynx or trachea.—**A. cantatorium.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. car-**

buncularis, A. carbunculosa. Fr., *angine charbonneuse*. Ger., *Anthraxbräune, Halsanthrax, brandige Halsgeschwulst, Kehlbrand*. 1. A form of anthrax affecting the throat, often accompanied with erysipelas; observed in swine. 2. An a. complicated with carbuncle.—**A. cardiaca.** See *A. pectoris*.—**A. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. chronica, A. clericorum.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. cordis.** See *A. pectoris*.—**A. crouposa, A. crouposa.** Fr., *angine croupale*. Ger., *croupöse Bräune*. Croup.—**A. cum tumore.** Quinsy. See *AMYGDALITIS* and *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**A. diphtherica, A. diphtheritica.** See *Diphtheritic a.*—**A. ductus aerei, A. ductus aeri.** Fr., *angine du conduit aérien (ou aérière)*. A. characterized by painful respiration.—**A. epidemica.** Any malignant sore throat, especially that of scarlet fever.—**A. epiglottidea.** See *Epiglottidean a.*—**A. erosomembranacea.** Fr., *angine éroso-membraneuse*. A disease of the mouth characterized by superficial ulcers and a moderate production of false membrane, of a slow course and without constitutional symptoms.—**A. erysipelata.** See *Erysipelatous a.*—**A. erythematosa.** See *Erythematous a.*—**A. exanthematica.** The a. of an eruptive fever (e. g., scarlet fever).—**A. exsudativa.** Croup.—**A. externa.** Mumps. See *CYNANCHE parotidea*.—**A. faucium.** Inflammation of the pharynx.—**A. faucium exsudativa.** Pharyngeal diphtheria.—**A. faucium maligna.** Malignant pharyngitis.—**A. febrilis.** See *Febrile a.*—**A. fibrinosa.** See *Fibrinous a.*—**A. follicularis, A. folliculosa, A. folliculosa pharyngea.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. gangrænosa, A. garotilla.** See *Gangrenous a.*—**A. glandulosa, A. granulosa.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. gutturalis.** See *Guttural a.*—**A. habitualis.** Habitual difficulty in breathing, due to enlarged tonsils.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis.** Shortness of breath accompanying hæmorrhoids.—**A. herpetica.** See *Herpetic a.*—**A. Hippocraticis.** An old term for scrofulous disease of the cervical vertebrae, because, when situated at a high level, it often causes marked difficulty in swallowing, speaking, and breathing.—**A. humida.** Croup.—**A. infantilis contagiosa.** Wedel's term for diphtheria.—**A. infantum.** Croup.—**A. infantum strangulatoria, A. inflammatoria, A. inflammatoria infantum, A. interna.** Croup.—**A. lacunaris.** An infectious form of amygdalitis characterized by the presence of *Staphylococcus albus* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in the follicles.—**A. laryngea.** Fr., *angine laryngée*. Laryngitis.—**A. laryngea exsudatoria.** Croup.—**A. laryngea infiltrata, A. laryngea oedematosa.** Fr., *angine laryngée oédémateuse*. (Edema of the glottis).—**A. latens difficilis.** Croup.—**A. linguaria.** See *GLOSSITIS*.—**A. lini.** See *CUSCUTA*.—**A. loweriana.** (Edema of the glottis).—**A. Ludovici, A. Ludwigi.** Fr., *angine de Ludwig (ou sous-maxillaire)*. Ger., *Ludwig'sche Bräune*. Syn.: *gangrenous inflammation of the neck*. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the floor of the mouth and of the intermuscular and subcutaneous tissue of the submaxillary region, which may end in gangrene, abscess, or resolution, and sometimes prevails as an epidemic; so called because it was first fully described by Ludwig, of Stuttgart.—**A. lymphatica.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. maligna.** See *Gangrenous a.*—**A. maxillaris.** Mumps. See *CYNANCHE parotidea*.—**A. membranacea.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. membranacea chronica.** Laryngeal phthisis.—**A. menstrualis.** An a. attributed to amenorrhœa.—**A. mercurialis.** Mercurial stomatitis.—**A. mitis.** An ordinary catarrhal sore throat.—**A. morbillosa.** Fr., *angine morbillieuse*. The a. which accompanies measles, being but a part of the extensive catarrh of the pharynx, nose, eyes, larynx, etc.—**A. mucosa.** An a. due to exposure to cold, with swelling of the tonsils and maxillary glands, cough, a free secretion of mucus, etc.—**A. nasalis.** See *CORYZA*.—**A. notha.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. oedematosa.** (Edema of the glottis).—**A. of the**

larynx. Fr., *angine laryngée*. Ger., *Rachenbräune*. Laryngitis.—**A. palatina.** A. of the palate.—**A. paralytica.** Dysphagia from paralysis.—**A. parenchymatosa.** A deep-seated inflammation about the throat (e. g., of the tonsil).—**A. parotidæa, A. parotidæa externa.** Mumps. See *CYNANCHE parotidea*.—**A. pectoris.** See the major list.—**A. pellicularis.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. pemphigosa.** Fr., *pemphigus guttural*. An affection of the throat in which bullæ form resembling those of pemphigus.—**A. periodica.** Fr., *angine périodique*. A periodically recurring a. due to malarial poisoning.—**A. perniciosa.** Croup.—**A. pestilans, A. pestilentialis.** See *Gangrenous a.*—**A. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal a.*—**A. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous a.*—**A. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. plastica.** Diphtheria.—**A. polyposa.** 1. Difficulty in breathing due to nasal polypi. 2. Membranous croup.—**A. potatorum.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. præepiglottica phlegmonosa.** Abscess of the glossoepiglottic fossa.—**A. pseudomembranacea.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. pulposa.** See *Pultaceous a.*—**A. putrida, A. putris.** See *Gangrenous a.*—**A. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatic a.*—**A. sanguinea.** Quinsy. See *AMYGDALITIS* and *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**A. scarlatinosa.** See *Scarlatinal a.*—**A. scarlatinosa diphtheritica.** Diphtheria occurring as a complication of scarlet fever.—**A. scarlatinosa maligna.** A malignant a. occurring in the course of scarlet fever.—**A. scarlatinosa sine exanthemate.** A form of scarlet fever in which the throat manifestations are present, but in which there is no rash.—**A. scirrhusa.** Fr., *angine squirrhuse*. Difficulty in swallowing arising from a scirrhus or any hard tumor.—**A. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic a.*—**A. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous a.*—**A. serosa.** 1. Catarrhal a. 2. (Edema of the glottis).—**A. sicca.** Fr., *angine sèche*. 1. A chronic dry catarrh of the throat. 2. As used by Hippocrates, malignant a.—**A. simplex.** See *Simple a.*—**A. sine dolore.** An indescribable feeling of anxiety or cardiac oppression (but not of localized pain), often accompanied by suspicious respiration, observed as an accompaniment of almost any form of serious heart disease, especially aortic insufficiency.—**A. spasmodica, A. spastica.** 1. Laryngismus stridulus. 2. Asthma.—**A. spuria.** Pain or difficulty in swallowing. See *DYS-PHAGIA*.—**A. squirrhosa.** See *A. scirrhusa*.—**A. strangulatoria.** Croup.—**A. strepitosa, A. strepitosa perfida mortalis.** Membranous croup.—**A. stridula.** Fr., *angine stridulense*. 1. Laryngismus stridulus (q. v.). 2. Membranous croup.—**A. stridulosa.** Laryngismus stridulus.—**A. suffocativa.** 1. Croup. 2. A name under which, together with that of *sore throat distemper*, S. Bard, of New York, described an epidemic of diphtheria in 1789.—**E. superficialis.** Fr., *angine superficielle*. Simple a. (q. v.).—**A. synochalis.** See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**A. syphilitica.** Fr., *angine syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Bräune*. Any affection of the throat due to syphilis. As an early symptom of that disease, it begins with an erythematous redness and swelling extending over the pillars of the fauces and the vault of the palate, and is often followed by mucous patches or ulceration.—**A. thymica.** 1. Laryngismus stridulus (q. v.). 2. Bronchial asthma.—**A. thyroidea.** See *THYREOIDITIS*.—**A. tonsillar.** See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**A. toxica.** See *Toxic a.*—**A. trachealis.** Fr., *angine trachéale*. Croup.—**A. trachealis adulatorum.** Laryngitis and tracheitis.—**A. ulcerosa, A. ulcusculosa.** Inflammation of the throat with ulceration.—**A. uvularis.** See *STAPHYLITIS*.—**A. varicosa.** Shortness of breath due to enlarged vessels in the tonsils.—**A. variolosa.** Fr., *angine variolense*. The a. of small-pox; either the pharyngitis that appears during the decline of the disease, as a complication, or the development of lesions in the throat resembling those on the skin, but running a more rapid course, not

reaching a typical formation, and healing without the production of scars.—**A. vasomotoria**. See *Vasomotor ANGINA PECTORIS*.—**A. venenis orta**. See *Toxic a.*—**A. venerea**. See *A. syphilitica*.—**A. vera, A. vera et legitima**. Quinsy. See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**A. vesiculosa**. See *Herpetic a.* (2d def.).—**A. with pellicular exudation**. Diphtheria.—**Aphthous a.** Lat., *a. aphthosa*. Ger., *aphthöse A.* accompanied with the formation of aphthæ on the tonsils or in some other part of the throat.—**Cachectic a.** Ger., *kachektische A.* A form occurring in cachectic persons, characterized chiefly by a whitish discoloration of the upper layers of the epithelium of the pharynx.—**Cardiac a.** See *ANGINA PECTORIS*.—**Catarrhal a.** Lat., *a. catarrhalis*. Fr., *angine catarrhale*. Ger., *katarrhalische A.* A pharyngitis characterized by increased secretion from the pharynx and tonsils, at first mucous, then mucopurulent, and finally purulent.—**Croupous a.** See *Membranous a.*—**Diphtheritic a.** Lat., *a. diphtherica* (seu *diphtherica*). Fr., *angine diphthérique* (ou *diphthéritique*). Ger., *diphtheritische A.* Diphtheria.—**Dry a.** See *A. sicca* (1st def.).—**Epiglottidean a.** Lat., *a. epiglottidea*. Edema of the glottis.—**Eruptive a.** Fr., *angine éruptive*. Any *a.* which, being limited to certain anatomical elements of the mucous membrane, gives rise to such lesions as vesicles, pustules, bullæ, etc. Cf. *A. exanthematica*.—**Erysipelatous a.** Lat., *a. erysipelatos*. Fr., *angine érysipélateuse*. Erysipelas, or an affection resembling it, of the throat.—**Erythematous a.** Lat., *a. erythematosa*. Fr., *angine érythémateuse*. A simple hyperæmia of the throat with pain in swallowing; ordinary sore throat.—**Febrile a.** Lat., *a. febrilis*. Fr., *angine fébrile*. The *a.* that accompanies inflammatory fevers.—**Fibrinous a.** Lat., *a. fibrinosa*. Fr., *angine fibrineuse*. Ger., *fibrinöse A.* Diphtheritic sore throat; a simple *a.* in which a layer of fibrinous exudation is formed, of greater or lesser extent, mostly on the tonsils, but occasionally creeping on to the velum palati. Although closely adherent in places, the exudation is readily detached, but usually forms again. It consists of fibrin inclosing pus corpuscles, altered epithelial cells, and certain forms of *Leptothrix*. The affection is not of a true diphtheritic nature, and is not infectious, but it simulates diphtheria so closely as regards the appearance of the throat that the distinction between the two rests chiefly on the absence of an epidemic, the trifling character of the constitutional symptoms, and the favorable course pursued by the disease. Cf. *Croupous AMYGDALITIS*.—**Follicular a.** Lat., *a. follicularis*. Fr., *angine glanduleuse* (ou *granuleuse*, ou *papillaire*, ou *des orateurs*, ou *des buveurs*). Syn.: follicular disease of the pharyngo-laryngeal membrane, chronic bronchitis, *clergyman's sore throat*, *drunkards' sore throat*. A chronic diffused catarrh of the pharynx and larynx, with prominence of the glands of the mucous membrane, common in persons who are much employed in public speaking or singing and in those who drink alcoholic liquors to excess.—**Gangrenous a.** Lat., *a. gangrenosa*. Fr., *angine gangréneuse*. Ger., *brandige Bräune*. Putrid sore throat (the *cynanche maligna* of Sauvages); any affection of the throat that produces gangrene.—**Glandular a., Granular a.** See *Follicular a.*—**Guttural a.** Fr., *angine gutturale*. An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the isthmus faucium.—**Herpetic a.** Lat., *a. herpetica*. Fr., *angine herpétique*. Ger., *herpetische A.* 1. An *a.* attended with the formation of vesicles like those of herpes in the throat, which may be accompanied by patches of exudation and give rise to little erosions. It is seen in connection with smallpox and herpes labialis. 2. As used by some French writers, any *a.* attributed to the dartsious diathesis.—**Hogskin a.** Diphtheria.—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *a. lymphatica*. See *Catarrhal a.*—**Malignant a.** Lat., *a. maligna*. Fr.,

angine maligne. See *Gangrenous a.*—**Membranous a.** Lat., *a. membranacea*. Fr., *angine membraneuse* (ou *couenneuse*). Ger., *häutige Bräune*. A general term for any *a.* of the throat or the trachea accompanied by the formation of a false membrane, and especially for diphtheria and croup.—**Morbilious a.** See *A. morbillosa*.—**Oedematous a.** See *CEDEMA of the glottis*.—**Œsophageal a.** Fr., *angine œsophagienne*. Acute inflammation of the œsophagus.—**Pellicular a.** See *Membranous a.*—**Pharyngeal a.** Lat., *a. pharyngea*. Fr., *angine pharyngée*. One that is limited to the walls of the pharynx.—**Pharyngoscerofulous a.** Ulcerative follicular pharyngitis, sometimes attended with acuminated pustules.—**Phlegmonous a.** Lat., *a. phlegmonosa*. Fr., *angine phlegmonéuse*. Ger., *phlegmonöse A.* An acute inflammation tending to the formation of pus in the deep-seated structures of the throat; but the term is limited by some writers to such an affection of the substance of the tonsil or the tissue surrounding it. It seldom occurs, except in the tonsil, as a primary affection, but is met with as the result of taking very hot liquids or chemical irritants into the mouth and in connection with scarlet fever and smallpox.—**Polypous a.** See *A. polyposa*.—**Pseudo-membranous a.** See *Membranous a.*—**Pultaceous a.** Fr., *angine pultacée*. Any *a.* in which soft, whitish or grayish patches are present, and, not being true exudations, are readily detached. Some French writers apply the term (or *angine scarlatineuse pultacée*) especially to such a condition in cases of scarlet fever.—**Putrid a.** Lat., *a. putrida* (seu *putris*). Fr., *angine putride*. See *Gangrenous a.*—**Rheumatic a.** Lat., *a. rheumatica*. Fr., *angine rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische A.* A form assumed by catarrhal *a.* in rheumatic persons. It comes on suddenly with intense pain in swallowing, but is of brief duration. It is often followed by some other manifestation of rheumatism.—**Scarlatinal a.** Lat., *a. scarlatinos*. Fr., *angine scarlatineuse*. A general term for the various throat affections incidental to scarlet fever (simple erythematous hyperæmia, passive congestion, a miliary eruption, ulceration, membranous exudation, implication of the neighboring lymphatic glands, gangrene, etc.).—**Scirrhus a.** See *A. scirrhus*.—**Scorbutic a.** Lat., *a. scorbutica*. Fr., *angine scorbutique*. One that occurs as a manifestation of scurvy.—**Scerofulous a.** Lat., *a. scrofulosa*. Fr., *angine scrofuléuse*. Ger., *scrophulöse A.* Due to scrofula.—**Simple a.** Lat., *a. simplex*. Fr., *angine simple*. Ordinary sore throat; hyperæmia of the fauces with more or less pain in swallowing, often accompanied with a swollen state of the uvula, coryza, and fever.—**Spasmodic a., Stridulous a.** See *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—**Suffocative a.** Lat., *a. suffocativa* (seu *suffocatoria*). Croup. See also *A. suffocativa*.—**Syphilitic a.** See *A. syphilitica*.—**Thymic a.** See *A. thymica*.—**Tonsillar a.** Lat., *a. tonsillaris*. Fr., *angine tonsillaire*. Quinsy. See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**Toxic a.** Lat., *a. toxica*. Fr., *angine toxique*. Ger., *toxische A.* 1. Any *a.* due to the systemic (not the topical) action of a poison. 2. One which causes or is accompanied by blood poisoning.—**Ulcerated a., Ulcerative a.** See *A. ulcerosa*.—**Ulceromembranous a.** Fr., *angine ulcéro-membraneuse*. An inflammatory condition of the throat, limited chiefly to the tonsils and especially characterized by the formation of false membrane on them. When the membrane is removed, there is evident loss of tissue, but this ulceration is usually only superficial. There is also swelling of the glands of the neck, with moderate fever. Relapses are apt to occur, but the disease is never fatal.—**Ulcerous a.** See *A. ulcerosa*.—**Varolious a.** See *A. variolosa*.—**Vincent's a.** Acute ulcerative follicular amygdalitis.

AN'GINAL. See *ANGINOSE*.

AN'GINA PECTORIS, *f.* Fr., *angine de poitrine*. Ger., *Herzbräune, Stenocardie*. Syn.: *angor pectoris, syncope*

angens (seu *anginosa*, seu *cardiaca anginosa*), *asthma arthriticum* (seu *spasticarthriticum inconstans*, seu *dolorificum*), *asthenia pectoralis*, *cardiognus*, *sternodynia synopalis*, *stenocardia*, *puigophobia*. Breast pang, dyspnoea of the heart, neuralgia of the heart, diaphragmatic gout; a term applied by Heberden to a disease first described by Rougnon in 1768. It is characterized by sudden attacks of terrible pain in the region of the heart, often radiating to the shoulders and down the left arm, with intense difficulty in breathing, a feeling of constriction of the chest, an overpowering apprehension of impending death (so that all movements are avoided, lest they should precipitate that event), deadly pallor, cold sweat, and great weakening of the heart's action, while the pulse is diminished in volume. The attack usually lasts only a few seconds or minutes, and then the circulation becomes active, the surface grows warm, and in many cases eructation (occasionally vomiting) occurs, and a quantity of pale, watery urine is passed. Some writers recognize two forms, *true* and *false a. p.*, the former occurring by far the most frequently in men, and the latter in women. *True a. p.* is associated with serious disease of the heart (either valvular disease, degeneration of the muscular tissue, or embolism of the coronary arteries), and it is not uncommon for the paroxysm to prove fatal. The false form has been referred to some pathological condition of the nervous apparatus of the heart (hyperæsthesia of the cardiac plexus, according to Romberg) induced by the abuse of tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., or, in a reflex way, by indigestion or uterine disease. In the treatment of the paroxysm, the skin should be stimulated by friction and hot applications. Among the drugs that have proved most efficient are amyl nitrite (2 to 5 drops by inhalation), nitroglycerin, and morphine (to be used cautiously, the latter hypodermically).—**A. p. reflectoria**. See *Vagus a. p.*—**A. p. vasomotoria**. See *Vasomotor a. p.*—**Cardiocentric a. p.** Ger., *cardiocentrische A. p.* See *Ganglionic a. p.*—**Essential a. p.** A form not assignable to any cardiac or other disease as a cause.—**Excitomotor cardiac a. p.** Ger., *excitomotorische cardiæ A. p.* See *Ganglionic a. p.*—**Excitomotor sympathetic a. p.** Ger., *excitomotorische sympathische A. p.* A form due to an affection of the accelerator nerves of the heart, the lesion being presumably in the cardiac plexus.—**Ganglionic a. p.** Ger., *gangliöse (oder cardiocentrische, oder excitomotorische cardiæ) A. p.* A form due to lesion of the automatic excitomotor ganglia of the heart.—**Reflex a. p.** Lat., *a. p. reflectoria*. See *Vagus a. p.*—**Symptomatic a. p.** One that occurs as a symptom or accompaniment of some other diseased state.—**Vagus a. p.** Ger., *regulatorische A. p.* One caused through the medium of the pneumogastric nerve, either by agencies that directly produce irritation or paralysis, or by those that operate in a reflex way, especially in connection with diseases of the abdominal organs.—**Vasomotor a. p.** Lat., *a. p. vasomotoria*. 1. One which is due to irritation of the vasomotor nerves of the heart, with consequent contraction of the arterioles and obstruction of the circulation in the organ. 2. A condition in which, together with the usual symptoms of *a. p.*, there are numbness, pain, and difficulty of movement in all the limbs, which become pale and decidedly cyanotic. The pulse remains unaffected and no abnormal sounds are heard over the heart. The attacks are brought on by exposure to cold, and at times placing the hands or feet in cold water is sufficient to induce a paroxysm. The attacks last from a quarter to half an hour, and usually they can be cut short by frictions, hot applications, and hot drinks. According to Landois and Nothnagel, the condition is due to a widely distributed spasm of the blood vessels.

ANGINO'SA, *f.* An anginose disease.—**A. epidemica**. See *AMPHEMERINA a.*

AN'GINOSE, AN'GINOUS. Lat., *anginosus*. Fr., *angineux*. Ger., *bräuneartig*. Of the nature of or characterized by angina.

AN'GIOASTHENIA, *f.* See *ANGEIOASTHENIA*. For other words in *Angi-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Angei-*.

ANGIOITIS, *f.* See *ANGIEITIS*.

AN'GLE. Gr., *γωνία, ἄγκυλη*. Lat., *angulus*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Winkel*. 1. The degree of divergence of two straight lines or two planes which meet each other or would meet if sufficiently projected. 2. A corner, a point at which two or more edges or sides of an object or the walls or boundaries of a cavity or opening meet; an abrupt bend.—**Acromial a.** A so-called *a.* formed by the clavicle and the head of the *os brachii*. The term was used by Walshe simply for convenience in description.—**Alveolar a.** Fr., *a. alvéolaire*. Ranke's term for the *a.* formed by the intersection of the cephalic horizontal line (of the Germans) and a line extending from a point just beneath the nasal spine to the most prominent point of the lower edge of the alveolar processes of the upper jaw.—**Alveolocondylar a.** See *Orbitoalveolocondylar a.*—**A. a.** *A. alpha*. Fr., *a. a.* Ger., *Winkel a.* The *a.* (of 5°) formed by the visual line and the axis of the cornea.—**A. a'.** Fr., *a. a'.* Ger., *Winkel a'.* The *a.* formed with the visual line, and on the other side of it, by a perpendicular let fall upon the centre of the cornea.—**A. of aberration**. See *A. of deviation*.—**A. of aperture**. The *a.* included between two lines running from opposite points of the periphery of a lens to the focus.—**A. of a rib**. Lat., *angulus costæ*. Fr., *a. d'une côte*. Ger., *Winkel einer Rippe*. The sharp turn taken by a rib in its posterior portion at a point corresponding to the outer edge of the erector spinæ muscle. To be distinguished from the subcostal *a.* (*q. v.*).—**A. of Daubenton**. An *a.* formed by the intersection at the opisthion of two lines running one from the basion and the other from the inferior border of the orbit.—**A. of deviation**. Fr., *a. de déviation*. Ger., *Abweichungswinkel*. Syn.: *a. of aberration*. 1. In optics, the *a.* between a refracted ray and the prolongation of the incident ray beyond the point of incidence; i. e., the *a.* between the path which the ray would take if not refracted and that which it actually does take. 2. The *a.* through which a galvanometer needle or the needle of a compass is made to move by the action of some disturbing force.—**A. of divergence**. Fr., *a. de divergence*. In botany, the *a.* between two successive leaves in a spiral or a whorl.—**A. of elevation**. Fr., *a. d'élévation*. Ger., *Erhebungs-winkel*. The *a.* made by the visual plane, in movements of this plane upward or downward, with the primary position of the same plane.—**A. of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire**. See *Facial a.*—**A. of incidence**. Fr., *a. d'incidence*. Ger., *Einfallswinkel*. The *a.* which a ray of light or a sound wave makes with the perpendicular to a surface at which it undergoes reflection or refraction.—**A. of inclination of the pelvic canal**. Ger., *Neigungswinkel des Beckenkanals*. Kiwisch's term for the *a.* formed by the anterior wall of the pelvis with the conjugate diameter. To be distinguished from the *a.* of inclination of the pelvis (*q. v.*).—**A. of inclination of the pelvis**. Ger., *Neigungswinkel des Beckens*. The *a.* formed by the pelvis with the general line of the trunk; usually reckoned as the *a.* formed by the plane of the outlet with the horizon. To be distinguished from the *a.* of inclination of the pelvic canal (*q. v.*).—**A. of inflexion**. Fr., *a. d'inflexion*. Ger., *Eckstreben-winkel*. In veterinary anatomy, the *a.* formed by the quarter of the hoof of a solidiped with the commencement of the bar; the so-called "butfress," or "heel," of the foot.—**A. of Landzert**. An *a.* included between the plane of the basilar groove and the horizontal line of the jugum sphenoidale.—**A. of Lavater**. The *a.* in-

cluded between a line drawn from the point of the nose to the outer a. of the eye and a line running from the point of beginning to the a. of the mouth, opposite the first molar tooth.

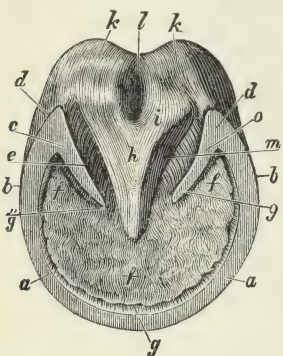
According to Lavater, the greater the a. the more intelligent the individual.—**A. of obliquity of the femur.** The a. formed by the shaft of the femur with a vertical line.—**A. of polarization.** Fr., *a. de polarisation*. Ger., *Polarisationswinkel*. That a. of reflection (varying with the nature of the reflecting substance) at which light is most completely polarized.—**A. of prognathism.** Fr., *a. du prognathisme*. A term which has been applied to the different facial a's, to the nasobasal a. of Welcker, to the a. of Vogt, etc.; indicating the degree of forward projection of the face.

—**A. of Ranke.**

See *Nasal a.*—**A. of reflection.** Fr., *a. de réflexion*. Ger., *Zurückwerfungswinkel*. The a. which a reflected ray of light or sound wave makes with a perpendicular let fall upon the reflecting surface at the point of reflection. It is always equal to the a. of incidence.—**A. of refraction.** Fr., *a. de réfraction*. Ger., *Brechungswinkel*. The a. which a refracted ray of light makes with the prolongation of a perpendicular let fall upon the surface at which the refraction takes place. The sine of this a. is the sine of the a. of incidence in a constant ratio (called the index of refraction), the value of which depends on the nature of the refracting medium. See **INDEX of refraction**. In general, the a. of refraction is less than the a. of incidence

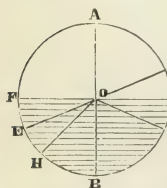
when the ray passes from a rarer to a denser medium, and greater under the reverse condition. In the latter case, there is a certain value of the a. of incidence for which the a. of refraction becomes 90°. The a. of incidence is then called the *limiting, or critical, a.*, because for greater values no refraction can take place, but the light ray will undergo total reflection at the surface of contact of the two media. Cf. *Refracting a.*—**A's of Segond.** Two a's proposed by Segond, having their apices at the basion: 1, the *facial*, included between a line running to the supra-orbital point and another running to the lower border of the upper jaw; 2, the *cerebral*, included between the plane of the occipital foramen and a line running to the supra-orbital point.—**A. of Serres.** See *Meta-facial a.*—**A. of supination of the hand.** A. of supination of the radius. The extent (about 180°) to which the hand can be supinated.—**A. of the clivus.** See *Condylar a.*—**A. of the croup.** See *Internal a. of the ilium.*—**A. of**

the eye. See **ANGULUS oculi**.—**A. of the haunch.** See *External a. of the ilium.*—**A. of the ilium.** The crest of the ilium in the domestic animals.—**A. of the ischiopubic arch.** The a. at which the ischiopubic rami tend toward each other.—**A. of the jaw.** See *A. of the lower jaw.*—**A. of the lips.** See **ANGULUS oris**.—**A. of the lower jaw.** **A. of the mandible.** Fr., *a. de la mâchoire inférieure*. Ger., *Unterkieferwinkel*. The a. formed by the lower margin of the body of the bone with the posterior margin of the ramus.—**A. of the mouth.** See **ANGULUS oris**.—**A. of the neck.** See *A. of the nucha.*—**A. of the neck of the femur.** The a. formed by the neck of the bone with the shaft; obtuse in infancy, diminishing with age, and less in women than in men, averaging in adults between 125° and 130°.—**A. of the nose.** Fr., *a. du nez*. The a. at which the nose joins the cheek.—**A. of the nucha.** Fr., *a. de la nuque*. The re-entrant a. formed by the junction of the nucha with the neck.—**A. of the pubes.** Fr., *a. du pubis*. Ger., *Schamwinkel*. The a. formed by the junction of the two pubic bones.—**A's of the uterus.** Fr., *a's tubaires*. The sharp lateral terminations of the two cornua, corresponding on either side to the locality at which the oviduct enters the uterus.—**A. of Topinard.** See *Facial a.*—**A. of torsion.** Fr., *a. de torsion*. The degree to which the shaft or body of a bone is twisted.—**A. of vision.** See *Optic a.*—**A. of Vogt.** An a. having its apex at the nasion, formed by a line running to the basion and another



THE PLANTAR SURFACE OF A HOOF, SHOWING THE ANGLE OF INFLEXION. (AFTER CHAUVÉAU.)

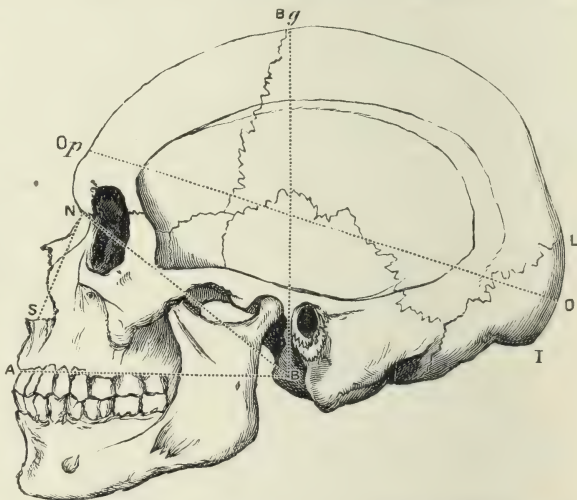
a, a, the toe; *a, b*, the quarter; *c, o*, the beginning of the bars; *d, d'*, the inflexions of the wall at the heels, or "buitresses"; *e*, the lateral lacuna; *f, f, f'*, the sole; *g*, the white line; *g', g', g'''*, the same between the sole and the bar; *h*, the body of the frog; *i*, the branch of the frog; *k, k*, the glomes, or heels of the frog; *l*, the median lacuna.



ANGLE OF REFRACTION.

G O, an incident ray passing from a rarer to a denser medium; *OH*, the refracted ray; *AOG*, the a. of incidence; *HOB*, the a. of refraction; *EO*, an incident ray passing from a denser to a rarer medium and making with the perpendicular to the surface of contact of the media an a., *EOB*, greater than the limiting a., when it undergoes total reflection at *O*, taking the direction *OD*.

between the plane of the occipital foramen and a line running to the supra-orbital point.—**A. of Serres.** See *Meta-facial a.*—**A. of supination of the hand.** A. of supination of the radius. The extent (about 180°) to which the hand can be supinated.—**A. of the clivus.** See *Condylar a.*—**A. of the croup.** See *Internal a. of the ilium.*—**A. of**

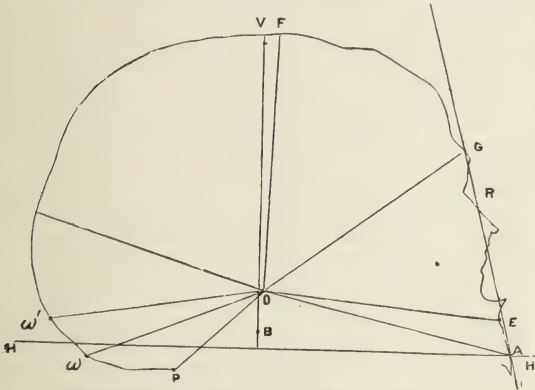


THE PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC POINTS. (AFTER FLOWER.)

A, the alveolar point; *S*, the subnasal point; *N*, the nasion; *Op*, the ophryon; *Bg*, the bregma; *L*, the lambda; *O*, the occipital point; *I*, theinion; *B*, the basion.

running to the alveolar point.—**Anterior a. of the ilium.** See *External a. of the ilium.*—**Anterior a. of the scapula.** See *Cervical a. of the scapula.*—**Anterior parietal a.** See *Parietal a.* (1st def.).—**Anteroexternal a. of the ischium.** In the domesticated animals, the posterior extremity of the supracotyloid crest, limited by a small transverse fissure which separates it from the external border of the bone and an excavated diarthrodial facet which makes a part of the cotyloid cavity.—**Anterointernal a. of the ischium.** That portion of the ischium which, in the domesticated animals, together with the posterior a. of the pubes, closes in the obturator foramen inwardly.—**Auricular a's.** Fr., *a's auriculaires* [Broca]. Those cephalic a's that have their apices at Broca's auricular point (the centre of the external auditory meatus).—**Auriculocranial a's.** Fr., *a's auriculo-craniales*. Those auricular a's the sides of which pass through the cranium.—**Auriculofacial a's.** Fr., *a's auriculo-faciaux*. Those au-

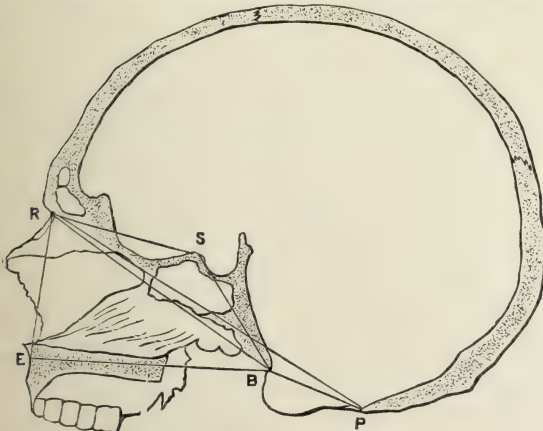
ricular a's the sides of which pass through the face.—**Auriculofrontal a.** Fr., *a. auriculaire frontal*. See *Frontal a.*—**Auriculooccipital a.** Fr., *a. auriculo-occipital*. The suboccipital and supraoccipital a's combined.—**Auriculoparietal a.** Fr., *a. auriculo-pariétal*. The parietal a. of Broca.—**Basifacial a.**



THE PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC ANGLES. (AFTER BROCA.)

A, the alveolar point; E, the base of the subnasal spine; R, the nasofrontal suture; G, the median point of the plane of the roofs of the orbits, or glabella, separating the face from the cranium; F, the bregma; V, the vertex; B, the basion; L, the lambda; O, the auricular point of Broca; P, the opisthion; w, w', the inion, found above or below the horizontal line H, H; AOG, the orbitofacial angle; GOF, the frontal angle; FOL, the parietal angle; LOP, the occipital angle; LOw, the supraoccipital angle; wOP, the suboccipital angle; OEG, the facial angle of G. Cuvier; OAG, the facial angle of Cloquet; GOw, the cerebral angle.

The a. formed by the basicranial axis (a line drawn from the basion to the middle of the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone) and the basifacial axis (a line drawn from the same point of the sphenoid bone to the alveolar point).—**Basilar a.** Fr., *a. basilaire*. An a. included between two lines meeting at the basion, one being drawn from the nasion and the other from the opisthion.—**Biorbital a.** Fr., *a. bi-orbitaire*. The a. formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits.—**Cephalic a's.** Fr., *a's céphaliques*. Ger.,



CRANIAL ANGLES. (AFTER BERTILLON.)

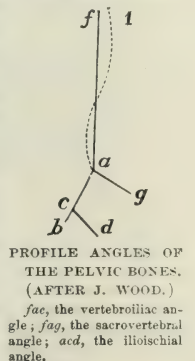
R, the nasion; BP, the plane of the occipital foramen; E, the base of the nasal spine; B, the basion; P, the opisthion; S, the centre of the transverse groove of the optic commissure; REB, the nasal angle of Welcker; RBP, the basilar angle of Broca; RPB, the occipital angle of Broca; RSB, the sphenoidal angle.

Kopfwinkel. A general term for the cranial and facial a's; employed as standards of comparison between different races of men and between man and other animals.—**Cerebellar a.** Fr., *a. cérébelleur*. See *Suboccipital a.*—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *a. cérébral*. One made up of the frontal, parietal (of Broca), and supraoccipital a's.—**Cervical a. of the scapula.** In the domesticated ani-

mals, the point of union of the anterior and superior borders of the scapula.—**Condylar a.** An a. formed by the plane of the occipital foramen with that of the basilar groove.—**Coorbital a.** Fr., *a. co-orbitaire*. An a. formed by the intersection of the anatomical plane of the head and the biorbital plane.—**Coronofacial a.** Fr., *a. coronofacial*. An a. formed between the facial line of Camper and a plane passing through the coronal suture.—**Costal a.** See *Subcostal a.*—**Cotyloid a.** In domesticated animals, that portion of the ilium situated between the supracotyloid crest and the cotyloid foramen. See also *External a. of the pubes*.—**Cotyloidean a. of the ischium.** See *Anteroexternal a. of the ischium*.—**Cranial a's.** Fr., *a's craniens*. Cephalic a's corresponding to the auricular a's, but having their apices at the anterior border of the occipital foramen.—**Craniofacial a.** Fr., *a. cranio-facial*. 1. Of Ecker, see *Metafacial a.* 2. Of Huxley, the a. formed at the middle of the anterior border of the jugum sphenoidale by a line drawn from the basion and another from the nasal spine.—**Critical a.** Syn.: *limiting a.* The greatest a. which a ray of light passing from a denser to a rarer medium can make with the perpendicular to their surfaces of contact without undergoing total reflection. The sine of this a. is the reciprocal of the index of refraction of the denser medium. Cf. *A. of refraction*.—**Dorsal a. of the scapula.** In the domesticated quadrupeds, the union of the posterior and the superior borders of the scapula.—**Ephippial a.** See *Sphenoidal a.*—**Ethmocranial a.** See *Olfactory a.*—**External a. of Mulder.** An a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line and a line running from the basi-occipital bone to the nasion.—**External a. of the ilium.** Fr., *a. antérieur de l'os iliaque*. In the domesticated quadrupeds, the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—**External a. of the pubes.** In the domesticated quadrupeds, that portion of the pubic bone which forms the chief part of the cotyloid cavity.—**Facial a.** Fr., *a. facial*. Ger., *Gesichtswinkel*. 1. Of Camper, an a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line (a line tangent to the most prominent part of the forehead and the point of intersection) and a line running from the auricular point to the point of intersection. There is some uncertainty as to Camper's point of intersection, but it was probably at the subnasal spine. 2. Of Albrecht Dürer (although doubt has been expressed as to whether he suggested it), an a. formed by a line tangent to the brow and the lobule of the nose and a line running from the lobe of the ear to the lower part of the nasal septum. 3. Of G. Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, an a. formed by a line running from the glabella to the lower edge of the nasal septum in the living subject (to the subnasal spine of a skull) and a line running from the auricular point to the latter. 4. Of Cloquet (Fr., *a. facial alvéolaire*), an a. formed by a line tangent to the glabella and the alveolar border of the superior maxilla and a line running from the auricular point to the latter. 5. Of Jacquart, the same as that of Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, but having its apex at the nasal spine. 6. Of Broca and of Topinard, the ophryospinal facial a. (*q. v.*). 7. Fr., *a. du profil*. Ger., *Profilwinkel*. The facial a. of the Germans; an a. formed by the union of a line extending between the superior border of the external auditory meatus and the lower border of the orbit and a line running from the nasofrontal suture to the most prominent part of the lower edge of the superior alveolar processes. Cf. *A. of Lavater*.—**Frontal a.** Fr., *a. frontal*. 1. The a. formed by a line running from the auricular point to the bregma and one running from the auricular point to the glabella. 2. In birds, the a. formed by the upper line of the beak with the forehead.—**Frontoglabbellar a.** Fr., *a. frontal glabbellaire*. The slope of the forehead.—**Great a. of the eye.** Fr., *grand a. de l'œil*. See *ANGULUS*

oculi internus.—**Humeral a. of the scapula**. In the domesticated animals, the head of the bone.—**Ilioischial a.** The a. formed by the ischium with the cotylosacral rib of the ilium (corresponding to the mean direction of the ilium).—**Iliopubic a.** The a. formed in the lower animals between the ilium and the pubic bone.—**Iliovertebral a.** The a. formed by the ilia and the vertebral column.—**Inferior a. of inclination of the pelvis**. See *A. of inclination of the pelvis*.—**Inferior a. of the scapula**. See *Humeral a. of the scapula*.—**Iniofacial a.** Fr., *a. inio-facial*. A modification of Camper's facial a. proposed by Deschamps; formed by a line drawn from theinion to the glabella and another drawn from theinion to the symphysis menti. Grenet speaks of several further modifications, the points taken being the line of the hair on the forehead, the nasofrontal suture, the tip of the nose, the point of the subnasal spine, the border of the superior alveolar processes, the edges of the incisors (the jaws being closed), and the bottom of the depression below the mouth.—**Internal a. of the ilium**. In the domesticated animals, the posterior superior spine of the ilium.—**Internal a. of the pubes**. In the domesticated animals, the a. of the pubes (*q. v.*).—**Internal a. of Walther**. The a. formed by a line running from the occipital protuberance to the crista galli and one running from the glabella to the nasion.—**Interradial a.** The a. formed at the junction of the lateral walls of two adjacent ambulacral grooves in the star fish.—**Limiting a.** Fr., *a. limite*. Ger., *Grenzwinkel*. See *Critical a.*—**Louis's a.** See *ANGULUS Ludovici*.—**Lumboiliac a.** The a. formed in some of the lower animals by the sacrum and the iliac wings.—**Mandibular a.** Fr., *a. mandibulaire*. See *A. of the lower jaw*.—**Maxillary a. of Camper**. An a. having its apex at the point of contact of the upper and lower central incisor teeth, formed by a line running to the ophryon and another running to the most prominent part of the inferior maxilla.—**Metafacial a.** Fr., *a. méta-facial*. The a. formed by the pterygoid processes with the plane of the lower surface of the base of the skull.—**Metre-a.** The a. of convergence of the two eyes when both are fixed on an object situated at a distance of 1 metre from each.—**Nasal a.** Fr., *a. nasal*. 1. Of Ranke, the a. formed by the horizontal line of the skull (of the Germans) and a line running from the middle of the nasofrontal suture to the middle of the alveolar border just beneath the nasal spine. 2. Of Welcker and Virchow, the a. formed by a line running from the subnasal spine to the nasofrontal suture and one running from the subnasal spine to the basion.—**Nasal a. of the eye**. The inner a. of the eye.—**Nasobasal a.** See *Nasal a.* (2d def.).—**Nasomalar a.** An a. formed at the base of the nose by the intersection of two lines coming from the outer margins of the orbits; from 130° to 135° in Europeans, and from 140° to 145° in Mongolians.—**Negative a.** A term applied to the parietal a. of Quatrefages when it is turned downward.—**Occipital a.** Fr., *a. occipital*. 1. Of Broca, the a. formed by the plane of the occipital foramen with a line running from the opisthion to the root of the nose. 2. Of Daubenton, see *A. of Daubenton*. 3. An a. formed at the basion by the basicranial axis and the plane of the occipital foramen.—**Olfactory a.** Syn.: *ethmo-cranial a.* The a. formed by the basicranial axis with the plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Ophryoalveoloauricular a.** See *Facial a.* (4th def.).—**Ophryospinal facial a.** Fr., *a. facial ophryo-spinal*. The facial a. of Broca and of Topinard; formed by a line running from the ophryon to the nasal spine and one running from the auricular point to the nasal spine.—**Optic a.** Fr., *a. optique* (ou *visuel*). Ger., *optische Winkel*, *Schwinkel*. Syn.: *visual a.* The a. included between the lines which join the extremities of an object looked at with the posterior nodal point of the eye,

or the a. made by the decussation of lines running from the extremities of any object through the posterior nodal point.—**Orbitoalveolocondylar a.** Fr., *a. orbito-alvéolo-condylien*, *a. alvéolo-condylien*. The a. formed by the intersection of the horizontal visual plane and a plane tangent to the condyles of the occipital bone and the alveolar processes of the superior maxilla.—**Orbitobasilar a.** Fr., *a. orbito-basilaire*. An a. formed by the intersection of the basifacial plane of Barclay and the plane of the orbital axes.—**Orbitofacial a.**, **Orbitomaxillary a.** Fr., *a. orbito-maxillaire*. An a. formed by a line running from the glabella to the auricular point and one running from the alveolar border to the auricular point.—**Orbitooccipital a.** Fr., *a. orbito-occipital*. The a. formed by the intersection of the bi-orbital plane and the plane of the occipital foramen.—**Orifacial a's of Barclay**. 1. An a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line and the plane of mastication. 2. One formed by the intersection of the median antero-posterior line of the palatine arch and the median antero-posterior line of the plane of the lower border of the lower jaw.—**Palatine a.** Fr., *a. palatin*. A term applied by S. Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire to an a. formed by Camper's horizontal facial line (running from the external auditory meatus to just below the nasal spine) and a line on the plane of the alveolar arch. As these lines are generally parallel, no a. is formed.—**Parietal a.** Fr., *a. pariétal*. 1. Of Quatrefages, an a. formed by the intersection of two lines drawn one on either side of the head tangent to the most prominent points of the zygomatic arch and the frontoparietal suture. When the bilateral diameters of the head at these two points are equal, no a. is formed. See *Positive a.* and *Negative a.* 2. Of Broca, an auricular a. formed by two lines running from Broca's auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda.—**Pelvic a's**. See *A. of inclination of the pelvic canal*, *A. of inclination of the pelvis*, *A. of the ischiopubic arch*, *A. of the pubes*, *Anteroexternal a. of the ischium*, *Anterointernal a. of the ischium*, *Cotyloid a.*, *External a. of the ilium*, *External a. of the pubes*, *Ilioischial a.*, *Iliopubic a.*, *Iliovertebral a.*, *Internal a. of the ilium*, *Internal a. of the pubes*, *Lumboiliac a.*, *Posterior a. of the ischium*, *Sacrovertebral a.*, and *Vertebroiliac a.*—**Pelvivertebral a.** See *A. of inclination of the pelvis*.—**Polarizing a.** See *A. of polarization*.—**Positive a.** A name given to the parietal a. of Quatrefages when it is formed above the vertex.—**Posterior a. of the ilium**. See *Cotyloid a.*—**Posterior a. of the pubes**. That portion of the pubic bone which, in the horse, uniting with the anterointernal a. of the ischium, closes in the obturator foramen internally.—**Posterior a. of the scapula**. See *Dorsal a. of the scapula*.—**Posterior parietal a.** The a. formed by two lines, one on each side of the head, tangent to the most prominent points of the zygomatic arch and the parietal eminence.—**Posteroexternal a. of the ischium**. The tuberosity of the ischium in the horse.—**Posterior internal a. of the ischium**. The apex of the triangular space constituting the ischiadic arch in the horse.—**Premaxillary a.** See *Basifacial a.*—**Principal a.** Fr., *a. principal*. Ger., *Hauptwinkel*. The a. included between that side of a prism which the incident ray strikes and the side from which the refracted ray emerges.—**Pubic a.** See *A. of the pubes*.—**Pyramidal a.** See *Positive a.*—**Refracting a.** The edge of a prism away from which light is refracted.—**Rolandic a.** The a. formed by the meeting of the upper part of the fis-



PROFILE ANGLES OF
THE PELVIC BONES.
(AFTER J. WOOD.)
fac, the vertebroiliac
angle; *fag*, the sacrovertebral
angle; *acd*, the ilioischial
angle.

sure of Rolando with the mesial plane.—**Sacrovertebral a.** Fr., *a. sacro-vertébral*. Ger., *Sacrovertebräwinkel*. The a. formed by the anterior surfaces of the last lumbar and the first sacral vertebrae.—**Second occipital a.** A cephalic a. formed at the opisthion by two lines running one to the nasion and the other to the base of the nasal spine.—**Sincipital a. of Mulder.** See *External a. of Mulder*.—**Sphenoidal a.** Fr., *a. sphénoïdal*. Ger., *Sattelwinkel*. Virchow and Welcker's term for an a. formed by two lines meeting in the median line, at the centre of the transverse groove of the optic commissure, one of which is drawn from the nasion and the other from the basion.—**Squinting a.** Fr., *a. louchant*. Ger., *Schiefwinkel*. The a. formed by the visual axis of a squinting eye with the normal visual axis.—**Sternoclavicular a.** Walshe's term for the a. formed by the clavicle with the sternum.—**Subcostal a.** Lat., *angulus subcostalis*. The a. formed by the median line of the body and the plane of the outward sweep of the false ribs.—**Suboccipital a.** Fr., *a. sous-occipital*. The a. formed at Broca's auricular point by a line running from the external occipital protuberance and another running from the posterior border of the occipital foramen.—**Subpubic a.** Lat., *angulus subpubicus*. See *Pubic ARCH.*—**Supraoccipital a.** Fr., *a. sous-occipital*. The a. formed at Broca's auricular point by a line running from the lambda and another running from the external occipital protuberance.—**Sylvian a.** The a. formed by the posterior horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line drawn at right a's to the longest anteroposterior diameter of the cerebral hemisphere.—**Symphyseal a.** Fr., *a. symphysien*. The a. formed by the long axis of the symphysis menti with the plane of the lower part of the body of the lower jaw.—**Temporal a. of the eye.** The external canthus.—**Tentorial a.** An a. formed by the intersection of the basicranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.—**Tubal a's.** See *A's of the uterus*.—**Vertebroiliac a.** The a. formed by the iliac portion of the plane of the pelvic inlet with the vertebral column; one of the elements into which, in the lower animals, the pelvivertebral a. is resolved by the deviation of the pubic from the iliac portion of the brim.—**Vestibular a.** Lat., *angulus vestibularis*. Fr., *a. vestibulaire*. Ger., *Vorhofwinkel*. The angle formed by the posterior and middle walls of the vestibule, containing the opening of the ampulla common to the two vertical semicircular canals.—**Visual a.** See *Optic a.*—**Welcker's a.** See *Nasal a.*—**Xiphoid a.** Fr., *a. xiphôïdien*. The space between the two borders of the xiphoid notch.

ANGLEBERRY. A fleshy growth, resembling a berry, on sheep and cattle.

ANGOGO. Written also *ingogo*, *ingoggo*, and *ingoggo*. An Abyssinian name for an undetermined plant the fruit of which is used as a teniacide.

ANGO'LA SEEDS. Jequirity beans. See *ABRUS precatorius*.

ANGONÆ'US. See *ANCONÆUS*.

ANGONE, f. See *ANGINA*.

ANGOPH'ORA, f. A genus of myrtaceous trees indigenous to New Holland, several species of which furnish an astringent gum.

ANGOPHRA'SIA, f. From ἀγγειν, to strangle, and φάσις, enunciation. Fr., *annonement*. Ger., *Gaxen*, *Gatzen*. Kussmaul's term for a form of defective enunciation, as if from agitation, consisting in the reiteration or drawling of certain vowels, diphthongs, and nasal sounds; observed in dementia paralytica.

ANG'OR, m. -go'ris. Fr., *angoisse*. Ger., *Angst*, *Beängstigung*. A feeling of constriction at the epigastrium with great difficulty in breathing. Cf. *ANGINA*.—**A. pectoris.** See *ANGINA PECTORIS*.

ANG'OS, n. An'geos (-is). Gr., ἄγγος. 1. A vessel or

basin of any kind. 2. A blood vessel. 3. Of Hippocrates, the uterus.

ANGOSTU'RA, f. See *ANGUSTURA*.

ANGRÆ'CUM, n. From the Malay, *angrek*, or *angrek*. Fr., *angrec*. A genus of orchids found in Africa, Madagascar, the Mauritius, and the West Indies.—**A. carinatum.** A species found in the East Indies. The juice of the tuber is bitter, purgative, and anthelmintic; together with that of the leaves, it is applied to burns, and the whole plant is used to promote the resolution of inflammatory swellings.—**A. fragrans.** Fr., *faham*, *angrec odorant*. An East Indian species. Its leaves (called *faham* or *fahon* on the Isle of Bourbon, *Bourbon tea* in commerce, and *folia* [seu *herba*] *angraci* [seu *angraci fragrantis*] in the formularies) taste like bitter almonds and have similar medicinal properties. The plant contains coumarin.

ANGSANA. An East Indian tree the juice of which is astringent and is sold as dragon's-blood.

ANGUIL'LIFORM. Fr., *anguilliforme*. Eel-shaped.

ANGUIL'LULA, f. Dim. of *anguilla*, an eel. Fr., *anguillule*, *anguille*. Ger., *Aal*, *hvierchen*. A genus of round worms occurring as parasites in vegetable growths or solutions. See *RIHABDITIS*.

ANGUIL'LULUS, m. See *ANGUILLULA*.

ANG'ULAR. Lat., *angularis*. Fr., *angulaire*, *angulé*, *anguleux*. Ger., *kantig*, *winkelig*, *eckig*, a. 1. Shaped like or having an angle. 2. Pertaining to a part termed an angle (e.g., the a. artery). 3. As a n., a bone of the mandible in some vertebrates.

ANGULA'RIS. See *ANGULAR* and *LEVATOR anguli scapulæ*.—**A. oris inferior.** See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.

—**A. oris superior.** See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.—**A. scapulæ.** Fr., *angulaire (ou releveur) de l'omoplate, trachélo-scapulaire, trachélo-sous-scapulaire* [Girard]. Ger., *Winkelmuskel, oberer (oder kleiner) Heber des Schulterblatts, unterer Nackenband-Schultermuskel*. 1. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulæ*. 2. In the solipeds, a muscle analogous to the levator anguli scapulæ of man.

AN''GULILABIA' LIS, m. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.

AN''GULOSPLEN'IAL. From *angulus*, an angle, and *splenium*, a splint. One of the bones of the mandible in some vertebrates.

AN'GULUS, m. An angle.—**A. acutus tibię.** The shin, or anterior edge of the tibia.—**A. costæ.** See *ANGLE of a rib*.—**A. ethmolacrimalis.** The angle of the orbital plate of the superior maxilla at its junction with the ethmoid bone.—**A. femoris medius.** The prominent ridge or line which extends from the upper to the lower end of the shaft of the femur, separating the anterior and median surfaces.—**A. frontalis.** Fr., *angle frontal*. The superior anterior angle of the parietal bone.—**A. humeri anterior.** The prominent line or ridge on the anterior surface of the os brachii, which runs from about the middle of the bone down toward the condyles.—**A. humeri lateralis.** The prominent line or ridge which begins behind the roughened point for the insertion of the deltoid muscle and runs down the shaft of the bone, forming the edge of the "gutter of torsion" (q. v.).—**A. humeri medius.** The prominent line or ridge which begins near the insertion of the coracobrachialis muscle and runs down toward the inner condyle.—**A. Ludovici.** Fr., *angle de Louis*. Ger., *Louis'scher Winkel*. Louis's angle; an angle or recession first described by Louis as occurring between the manubrium and the body of the sternum in consequence of shrinking or retraction in the upper part of the thorax, especially in phthisis.—**A. mandibulæ.** See *ANGLE of the lower jaw*.—**A. mastoideus.** Fr., *angle mastoïdien*. The posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.—**A. maxillæ inferioris.** See *ANGLE of the lower jaw*.—**A. occipitalis.** Fr., *angle occipital*. The superior posterior angle of the parietal bone.—**A. ocularis, A. oculi.** Fr., *angle de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenwinkel*. Syn.: *canthus*. The

angle formed either at the inner or the outer side of the eye by the union of the upper and lower lids.—**A. oculi externus**. Fr., *angle externe de l'œil*. Ger., *äusserer Augenwinkel*. Syn.: *canthus oculi externus* (seu *temporalis*). The outer angle of the eye.—**A. oculi internus**. Fr., *angle interne de l'œil*. Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel*. Syn.: *canthus oculi internus* (seu *nasalis*). The inner angle of the eye.—**A. oculi major**. See *A. oculi internus*.—**A. oculi minor**. See *A. oculi externus*.—**A. oculi nasalis**. See *A. oculi internus*.—**A. oculi temporalis**. See *A. oculi externus*.—**A. opticus**. See *Optic ANGLE*.—**A. oris**. Fr., *angle des lèvres*. Ger., *Mundwinkel*. The angle formed at either side of the mouth by the meeting of the upper and lower lips.—**A. præpubicus**. The sharp bend made by the urethra of the male in front of the pubes when the penis is in a flaccid state.—**A. pubis**. See *ANGLE of the pubes*.—**A. sphenoidal**. Fr., *angle sphénoïdal*. The inferior anterior angle of the parietal bone.—**A. subcostalis**. See *Subcostal ANGLE*.—**A. subpubicus**. See *Pubic ARCH*.—**A. venosus**. The angle formed between the right and left brachiocephalic veins.—**A. vestibularis**. See *Vestibular ANGLE*.—**A. visorius**, **A. visualis**. See *Optic ANGLE*.

ANGURIA, *f.* From *ἀγγούριον*, the watermelon. Fr., *angourie*, *angurie*, *angurier*. 1. Of Tournefort, a genus equivalent in part to *Citrullus* and in part to *Cucumis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**A. pedata**. A species having an edible fruit, the seeds of which make an emulsion, and are used for poultices.—**A. trifoliata**. A Santo Domingo species bearing a sweet, edible fruit.—**A. trilobata**. A West Indian species bearing an edible fruit.

ANGUSTA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *angustare*, to make narrow. Fr., *rétrécissement*. Ger., *Verengerung*. See *STRICTURE*, *STENOSIS*, and *ANGUSTIA*.—**A. cordis**. The systole of the heart.—**A. intestini recti**. Stricture of the rectum.

ANGUSTATION. See *ANGUSTATIO*.

ANGUSTIA, *f.* Gr., *στενότητα*. Fr., *angustie*. Ger., *Verengerung* (1st def.), *Beängstigung* (2d def.). 1. A narrowing, a constriction. 2. Distress. Cf. *ANGOR*.—**A. abdominalis pelvis**. The superior strait of the pelvis.—**A. perinaealis pelvis**. The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**A. præcordiorum**. Asthma.—**A. spiritus**. Shortness of breath.—**A. urinæ**. Strangury.

ANGUSTURA, *f.* Said to be derived from *Angostura*, the name of a South American town. Fr., *angusture*. Ger., *A.* 1. See *CUSPARIE cortex*. 2. A genus of plants, usually referred to *Galipea*.—**A. bark**. See *CUSPARIE cortex*.—**A. cuspare**. See *GALIPEA officinalis*.—**A. falsa**, *A. ferruginea*, *A. ferruginosa*, *A. spuria*. See *False a. bark*.—**A. trifoliata**. See *GALIPEA officinalis*.—**A. vera**. See *True a. bark*.—**A. virosa**. *False a. bark*.—**Brazilian a. bark**. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.—**Cortex angusturæ**. Ger., *Angusturarinde*. See *CUSPARIE cortex*.—**Cortex angusturæ falsæ**, **Cortex angusturæ spuris**. See *False a. bark*.—**Cortex angusturæ veræ**. See *CUSPARIE cortex*.—**Cortex pseudo-angusturæ**. See *False a. bark*.—**False a. bark**. Lat., *cortex angusturæ spuris*. Fr., *écorce d'angusture fausse*. Ger., *unechte* (oder *falsche*) *Angusturarinde*. The bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*, often mixed with true *a. bark*.—**True a. bark**. Fr., *angusture vraie*. Ger., *wahre Angusturarinde*. See *CUSPARIE cortex*.

ANGUSTURIN. See *CUSPARIN*.

ANGUSTURIN(E). An alkaloid said to exist in true *Angustura bark*.

ANHÆMA'SIA, *f.* See *ANÆMIA*.

ANHÆMATO'SIS, *f.* See *ANÆMATOSIS*.

ANHÆMIA, *f.* See *ANÆMIA*.

ANHALO'NIN(E). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, found in *Anhalonium Lewinii*. It has been used in angina pectoris, asthma, and pneumothorax.

ANHALO'NIUM, *n.* A Mexican genus of cactaceous plants.—**A. Lewinii**. A species furnishing anhalonine.

ANHELA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. 1. See *ANHELATION*. 2. A disease characterized by difficult respiration.—**A. nes oppressivæ**. Diseases characterized by constant difficulty in breathing.—**A. nes spasmodicæ**. Diseases characterized by paroxysms of difficult breathing.—**A. suppressivæ**. *A.* with a sense of suffocation.

ANHELA'TION. Lat., *anhelatio*. Fr., *anhélation*. Ger., *Keuchen*. 1. Panting, gasping, short and rapid breathing, dyspnoea. 2. As used by some authors, asthma.

ANHELA'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. A person affected with anhelation.

ANHEL'TUS, *m.* -hel'itus. 1. Respiration. 2. Difficult respiration. 3. Asthma.—**Difficultas a.** See *ANHELATIONES oppressivæ* (under *ANHELATIO*).

AN'HELOSE, **AN'HELOUS**. Lat., *anhelans*, *anhelosus*, *anhelus*. Fr., *anhéleux*. Ger., *keuchend*. Out of breath, panting, affected with dyspnoea.

ANHEMA'SIA, *f.* See *ANÆMIA*.

ANHEMATO'SIA, *f.* See *ANÆMATOSIS*.

ANHIDRO'SIS, *f.* See *ANIDROSIS*.

ANHIS'TOUS. Lat., *anhistus* (or, more properly, *anistus*, from *a priv.*, and *ιστός*, a texture). Fr., *anhiste*. 1. Amorphous, destitute of any special structure. 2. Non-vascular.

ANHYDRÆ'MIA, *f.* See *ANÆMYDRIA*.

ANHYDRATA'TION. From *a priv.*, and *ὕδωρ*, water. In chemistry, the state of not being hydrated.

ANHY'DRIC. See *ANHYDROUS*.

ANHY'DRID(E). From *a priv.*, and *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Anhydrid*. An oxide derived from an oxyacid or other oxy-compound (such as an alcohol) by the loss of the elements of one or more molecules of water; e. g., carbonic acid, H_2CO_3 , deprived of the elements of a molecule of water, H_2O , becomes carbonic a. (carbon dioxide), CO_2 . The a's are often erroneously called anhydrous acids. They have the same relation to acids that anhydrous (secondary) oxides have to hydrates (primary oxides); they represent one or more molecules of water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by one or more negative radicles, while the corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which such radicles replace one half of the hydrogen. The a's are more or less quickly converted into acids by the action of water or of hydrates. They are of three classes: 1. Those deriving from one molecule of water by the replacement of H_2 by two molecules of a monatomic acid radicle. 2. Those deriving from one molecule of water by the replacement of H_2 by one atom of a diatomic acid radicle. 3. Those deriving from three molecules of water by the replacement of H_6 by two molecules of a triatomic acid radicle. For the particular a's, see under the corresponding acids.—**Carbonic a.** See *CARBON dioxide*.—**Ethereal a.** Ger., *Esteranhydrid*. The a. of a fatty acid, formed by the deduction of the elements of water from a double molecule of the acid. The removal of one molecule of water produces the *first e. a.*, and that of two molecules the *second e. a.* Thus, from lactic acid, $C_3H_5O_3$, are formed successively the *first e. a.*, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, and the *second e. a.*, $C_6H_8O_4$.—**Mixed a.** Ger., *gemischtes Anhydrid*. An a. made up of the acid radicles of two dissimilar fatty acids united by an atom of oxygen; general formula, $C_nH_{2n-1}O-O-C_mH_{2m-1}O$.—**Simple a.** Ger., *einfaches Anhydrid*. An ethereal a. made up of two similar fatty-acid radicles united by an atom of oxygen; general formula, $(C_nH_{2n-1}O)_2O$.

ANHY'DRITE. Fr., *anhydrite*. Ger., *Anhydrit*. A native anhydrous calcium sulphate.

ANHY'DROAT'ROPIN(E). See *ATROPYLtropine*.

ANHYDROCHLO'RID(E). Ger., *Anhydrochlorür*. A derivative of a polybasic acid formed by depriving the

latter of the elements of a molecule of water and replacing the acid hydroxyl with chlorine.

ANHY'DROGLUCOCHLO'RAL. See CHLORALOSE.

ANHYDROMYE'LIA, f. From a priv., *ὑδωρ*, water, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *anhydromyélie*. Deficiency of the cerebrospinal fluid.

ANHY'DROSULPHAMIN(E)BENZO'IC ACID. See SACCHARIN.

ANHY'DROSUL'PHATE. A pyrosulphate.

ANHY'DROSULPHU'RIC ACID. See PYROSULPHURIC ACID.

ANHYDROT'IC. See ANIDROTIC.

ANHY'DROUS. Lat., *anhydrous* (or, more properly, *anhydrus*, from a priv., and *ὑδωρ*, water). Fr., *anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfrei*. Entirely free from water, either admixed or in combination.

ANHYSTE'RIA, f. More properly written *anysteria* (from a priv., and *ὑστέρη*, the womb). See AMETRIA (1st def.).

ANID'EUS. From a priv., and *εἶδος*, shape. See AMORPHUS (2d def.).

ANID'ROS. Gr., *ἀνίδρωσ*. Free from perspiration.

ANIDRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀνιδρωσις* (from a priv. [or a intensive (1st def.)], and *ιδρώς*, perspiration). Fr., *anidrose*. Ger., *Anidrose*. 1. Perspiration. 2. As now used, a condition in which the function of perspiration is suspended or greatly diminished.—**A. crystallina.** See URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**A. idiopathica.**

A. occurring as an independent affection, not symptomatic of any other disease.—**A. localis.** Ger., *regionäre Anidrose*. A. limited to one or more regions of the body. It may be associated with various cutaneous diseases, such as eczema, prurigo, and ichthyosis, or with certain neuroses affecting the skin.—**A. universalis.** A. affecting the entire cutaneous surface; commonly an accompaniment of certain cachectic diseases, such as diabetes, tuberculosis, and cancer.

ANIDROT'IC. 1. Pertaining to anidrosis (*q. v.* for derivation). 2. Checking perspiration; as a n., a means of checking perspiration. Cf. ANTHIDROTIC.

ANID'RUS. See ANIDROS.

AN'IL. Ar., *al-nil* (from Sanscr., *nīli*, indigo). Ger., *Anilpflanze* (1st def.). 1. A variety of indigo indigenous to America but cultivated in the East Indies; as a Malay word, the *Indigofera tinctoria*. 2. Phenylamide.

ANILAM'IC ACID. See PHENYLAMIC ACID.

ANIL'EIN(E). Fr., *anilène*. Aniline purple or mauve.

ANILE'MA, n. -*e'matos* (-*is*). 1. See ANEILESIS. 2. See ANEILEMA.

ANILE'SIS, f. See ANEILESIS.

ANILET'IC. See ANEILETIC.

ANILEVA'TOR, m. -*to'ris*. See LEVATOR *anil.*

ANIL'TA, f. See ANILINE.

ANIL'IC ACID. See INDIGOTIC ACID.

AN'ILID(E). Fr., *a.* Phenylamide; a derivative of aniline in which the hydrogen of the ammonia residue, NH₂, in the latter is replaced by a radicle.—**Benzoic a.** See BENZANILIDE.—**Formic a.** See FORMANILIDE.

AN'ILIN(E). For deriv., see ANIL. Lat., *anilina*. Fr., *aniline*. Ger., *Anilin*. Syn.: *amidobenzene*, *phenylamine*, *benzidam*, *crystalline*, *cyanol*. An artificial alkalioid, C₆H₅.NH₂=C₆NH₇, prepared from coal tar oil in a variety of ways; a colorless liquid of a faint spirituous odor and a burning taste, of a sp. gr. of 1.036, inflammable, soluble in 31 parts of water, and readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. Administered internally or by inhalation, it produces a state of muscular excitability, and in toxic doses gives rise to anilismus (*q. v.*). A. has been given in various nervous diseases, especially chorea.—**A. camphorate.** The compound (C₆H₇N)C₁₀H₁₆O₄. It has been used as an antispasmodic.—**A. color, A. dye.** Fr., *couleur d'a.* Ger., *Anilinfarbe*. A pigment consisting of a derivative of a. or of a mixture of such derivatives. Such pigments are used extensively in the arts, and in microscopy are employed

in staining the different tissues.—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Anilin*. A compound of a. and sulphuric acid (C₆H₅.NH₂)₂.H₂SO₄. It is the salt of a. usually employed in medicine, being administered in doses of 1 to 2 grains.

ANILIP'YRIN(E). A compound of antipyrine and acetanilide, said to be less poisonous than acetanilide.

ANILIS'MUS, m. A morbid condition produced by the action of aniline vapor. In acute cases, the chief symptoms are a cyanotic hue of the skin, giddiness, dyspnoea, uncertainty of the gait, nausea, choking, and, in severe cases, loss of consciousness followed by vomiting and headache. In chronic cases, there is a cyanotic hue of the skin, with muscular feebleness, symptoms of gastric catarrh, and, in aggravated cases, nervous disturbances.

ANIL'ITY. Lat., *anilitas* (from *anus*, an old woman). Senility (lit., the old age of a woman).

ANILOCYAN'IC ACID. See PHENYLCYANIC ACID.

ANILUVITON'IC ACID. From *aniline* and *uritic*. Fr., *acide aniluvitonique*. Ger., *Aniluritoninsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₁H₅NO₂=C₆H₅(CH₃)(CO.OH)/N, isomeric with quinaldine-carbonic acid.

AN'IMA, f. 1. Anciently, air (considered as one of the elements). 2. A current of air, hence the breath. 3. The so-called "unintelligent soul." 4. The mind. 5. Consciousness. 6. The vital principle of animals or plants. 7. An essence; the subtle active principle of a drug. 8. A supposed specific property of a drug by virtue of which it was efficacious in the diseases of a particular part or organ, being, so to speak, the ruling spirit of that part or organ. 9. The aqua mercurialis philosophica of the alchemists. 10. In the pl., *animæ*, the swimming bladders of herrings, formerly used as a diuretic.—**A. vegetativa.** The vegetative force.—**A. venteris.** An old name for a preparation of copper.—**Animæ deliquium.** Fainting.—**Animæ gravitas.** A foul odor of the breath.—**Animæ pathemata.** Affections of the mind.—**Animam agere.** To die.—**Animam recipere.** To take breath.

AN'IMAL. Lat., *animalis*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *th ierisch*, *animalisch*. Pertaining to animals, having the nature of an animal, pertaining to the life of an animal.

AN'IMAL. Gr., *ζῷον*. Lat., *a.* Fr., *a.* Ger., *Th ier*. 1. As generally accepted, a living organism endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion and characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity (stomach) for digestion. This definition holds good for all but the lowest forms of a's, but to distinguish the latter from plants by any general rule has been found practically impossible. On this account Haeckel has proposed a kingdom, the *regnum protisticum*, intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Thus far, the nearest approach to an absolute distinction between a's and plants lies in the fact (almost if not quite invariable) that no animal organism has the power of converting inorganic into organic matter, but has to draw its food in great part from other organisms. Practically, however, this test can not always be applied, and the question of the animal or vegetable nature of some of the lower organisms cannot be positively settled. 2. In a conventional sense, any other a. than man.

ANIMAL'ULA, n., pl. of *animalculum* (*q. v.*).

ANIMAL'ULAR. Fr., *animalculaire*. Pertaining to or resembling animalcula.

ANIMAL'ULE. See ANIMALCULUM.—**Seminal a., Spermatic a.** See SPERMATOOZOID.

ANIMAL'ULINE. See ANIMALCULUM.

ANIMAL'CULISM. Fr., *animalculisme*. Ger., *Samen-th ier system*. Syn.: *spermatism*. 1. The doctrine that the embryo is formed from the spermatozoid. Cf. ANIMALCULOVISM. 2. The doctrine that the vital processes are due to the action of animalcula.

ANIMAL'CULIST. 1. One who makes a study of animalcula. 2. A believer in animalculism.

ANIMALCULO'VISM. From *animalculum* (q. v.), and *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *animalculorisme*. The doctrine that the embryo is the joint product of the spermatozoid and the ovule.

ANIMALCULO'VIST. Fr., *animalculoriste*. A believer in animalculovism.

ANIMAL'CULUM, *n.*, dim. of *animal*. Fr., *animalcule*. Ger., *Thierchen*. An animalcule; an animal that is visible only with the microscope.—**Animalcula seminalia**. Fr., *animalcules, spermaticques*. Ger., *Samenthierchen*. 1. The spermatozooids. 2. The motile granules found in pollen.—**Animalcula seminis masculi**, *Animalcula spermatica*. See SPERMATOOZOID.

ANIMAL' LIS. See ANIMAL, adj.

ANIMALISA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See ANIMALIZATION.

ANIMALIST. See ANIMALCULIST.

ANIMAL'ITY. Lat., *animalitas*. Fr., *animalité*. Ger., *Animalität, Thierheit*. The quality of having an animal nature.

ANIMALNESS. See ANIMALITY.

ANIMALIZA'TION. Lat., *animalisatio*. Fr., *animalisation*. Ger., *Animalisier(ung)*. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation (q. v.).

ANIMA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *animare*, to quicken, animate. 1. Animation. 2. A word used by the alchemists (in a sense that is not now understood) in connection with the fancied transmutation of metals.—**A. fœtus**. The "quickening" of the fœtus.—**Tempus a'nis**. The period of "quickening," when the fœtus is popularly supposed to become endowed with life.

ANIMA'TION. Lat., *animatio* (q. v.). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Belebtheit* (1st def.), *Beleb(ung), Beseelung* (2d def.). 1. The condition of being alive or active. 2. As used by the older writers, the first manifestation of life in the fœtus ("quickening"); formerly supposed to coincide with the endowment of the fœtus with a soul. 3. Maniacal or emotional excitement. 4. As used by the French, innervation, especially that of a muscle.—**Suspended a.** Ger., *Scheintod*. 1. The apparent death of an individual, as in asphyxia. Cf. ASPHYXIA *livida* and ASPHYXIA *pallida*. 2. That state of a part in which for a time it is impossible, as in cases of frostbite, to tell whether it will recover its normal condition or become necrosed.—**Suspended a. of the new-born**. See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum*.

ANIMA'TUS. Fr., *animé*. Ger., *belebt*. Possessed of life. See CONTAGIUM *animatum*.

AN'IME. Probably from *euhæmon* of Pliny or from *animum* (q. v.). Lat., *a.* Fr., *animé*. Ger., *A., Animeharz, Animegummi, Flussharz*. Syn.: *animi*. A name applied at different times to various resinous substances. The a. of the ancients was probably a sort of bdellium or a variety of olibanum afforded by *Boswellia frereana*. The term is now usually restricted to South American a. or brown American a., although copal is frequently described as a. by English and French authors. The different varieties of a. are used in the manufacture of varnish and medicinally, either by fumigation or internally, as a remedy in thoracic troubles, cephalic pains, paralysis, gout, etc.—**Brown American a.** Lat., *resina a. americana byrunea*. Ger., *amerikanisches A.* A substance obtained from the West Indies, said to be produced by melting the resin of *Hymenæa courbaril*.—**East Indian a.** Lat., *resina a. orientalis*. Fr., *animé tendre orientale, copal demi-dur.* Ger., *ostindisches (oder orientalisches) Anime*. A variety formerly obtained from the East, but not now met with in commerce, said to be derived from *Vateria indica*.—**Oriental a.** Fr., *animé orientale*. Ger., *orientalisches A.* See East Indian a.—**South American a.** Western a. Fr., *animé tendre, animé d'occident (ou du Brésil)*. Ger., *westindisches A.* Syn.:

courbaril resin. A resinous substance derived from a South American tree, *Hymenæa courbaril*, or some burseraceous tree.—**West Indian a.** Fr., *animé des Indes occidentales*. A variety obtained from *Hymenæa martiana*. **ANIMEL' LÆ**, *f. pl.* Ger., *Animellen*. The parotid glands.

AN'IMI. See ANIME.

AN'IMIN(E). Fr., *animine*. Ger., *Animin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained from Dippel's animal oil.

ANIMIR'TIN. See ANAMIRTIN.

AN'IMISM. Lat., *animismus* (from *animus* [akin to *ἄνεμος*, wind], the soul). Fr., *animisme*. Ger., *Animismus*. The doctrine which considers the soul (assumed to be an isolable entity) to be the cause of every vital phenomenon, whether in health or in disease.

AN'IMIST. Fr., *animiste*. A believer in animism (q. v.).

AN'IMUS, *m.* Gr., *ἄνεμος, ψυχή*. Fr., *âme* (2d def.). Ger., *Seele* (2d def.). 1. Lit., the breath (hence, life). 2. The mind or the soul.

ANI'ODOL. From *a* priv., and *ἰώδης*, poisonous. A syrupy germicide composed of trimethanal and a derivative of allyl.

AN'ION. From *ἀνίω* (from *ἀνείναι*), a going up. In electrolysis, that element or radicle which accumulates about the anode.

ANIRID'IA, *f.*, **ANIRIDIS'MUS**, *m.* From *a* priv., and *ἴρις*, a halo. Fr., *aniridie*. Ger., *Aniridie, Irismangel*. Absence of the iris, either congenital or traumatic.

AN'ISAL. See ANISIC aldehyde.

ANISAL'COHOL. Anisic alcohol.

ANISAL'DEHYD(E). Anisic aldehyde.

ANIS'ALYL. Fr., *anisalyle*. Ger., *A.* The univalent radicle, C_6H_5O , of anisic alcohol.—**A. hydrate**. Anisic alcohol.

ANIS'AMATE. A salt of anisamic acid.

ANISAM'IC ACID. A name improperly given to oxy-anisamic acid (q. v.).

ANIS'AMID(E). Anisyl amide; the amide of anisic acid, $C_6H_5NO_2 = NH_2(C_6H_5O_2)$.

ANIS'AMIN(E). A crystalline artificial alkaloid, $NH_2(C_6H_5O)$. See also DIANISAMINE.

ANISAN'ILID(E). Phenyl anisamide.

AN'ISATE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anisat, Anissaures Salz*. A salt of anisic acid.

AN'ISATED. See ANISATUS (1st def.).

ANISA'TUS. Fr., *anisé*. Ger., *anishaltig*. Anisated; containing anise.

ANISCALP'TOR, *m.* Gen., -to'ris. More properly written *ani scap(ulor)*. From *anus* (q. v.), and *scalpere*, to scratch. Fr., *aniscalpteur*. An old name for the latissimus dorsi muscle.

ANISCHU'RIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *ἰσχυρία*, retention of urine. Fr., *anischurie*. Ger., *Anischurie*. Incontinence of urine.

AN'ISE. Gr., *ἄνισος*. Lat., *anisum*. Fr., *anis, anis vert*. Ger., *Anis*. 1. The plant *Pimpinella anisum* (q. v.). 2. Aniseed; the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. See ANISUM (2d def.).—**A. camphor**. Lat., *camphora anisi*. Ger., *Aniskampher*. Syn.: *anisic camphor, anethol hydride*. Solid anethol; a form of anethol, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, which forms the chief part of oil of a. Cf. ANETHOL.

—**A. cones**. Cones made of oil of anise, spermaceti, and wax; recommended as an application to the bites of insects.—**A. fruit**. See ANISUM (2d def.).—**A'hydramide**. See ANISHYDRAMIDE.—**A. water**. See Aqua ANISI (under ANISUM).—**Bengal a.** Ger., *bengalischer Anis*. The ajowan seed. See PTYCHOTIS *ajowan*.—**China a.** See ILLICIUM *anisatum*.—**Essence of a.** Lat., *essentia anisi*. Fr., *essence d'anis*. Ger., *Anisessenz*. 1. A solution of 1 part of oil of a. in 4 parts of rectified spirit. 2. As used in Continental Europe, oil of a.—**French a.** See FENICULUM *vulgare*.—**Malta a.** Fr., *anis de Malte*. One of the varieties most highly esteemed.—**Oil of a.** See Oleum ANISI (under ANISUM).—

Orinoco a. *Ocotea cymbarum*.—**Paris a.** Fr., *anis de Paris*. See *FENICULUM vulgare*.—**Russian a.** Fr., *anis de Russie*. A variety brought by way of Odessa; little esteemed.—**Siberian a.** The *Illicium anisatum*.—**Spanish a.** See *Malta a.*—**Spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ANISI* (under ANISUM).—**Star a.** Lat., *a. stellatum*. Fr., *anis étoilé*. Ger., *indischer Anis*. See *ILICIMUM anisatum*.—**Yellow-flowered a. tree.** See *ILICIMUM anisatum*.

AN'ISEED. Anise seed. See ANISUM (2d def.).

ANISETTE (Fr.). A³-ne-ze²t. Ger., *Anisbranntwein*. A liqueur made by distilling the seeds of star anise, coriander, and fennel with water and alcohol, and adding sugar. There are several varieties, named after the places in which they are made, that of Bordeaux being most esteemed.

ANISHU'MIN. Fr., *anishumine*. Ger., *A*. A dark-colored substance insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, produced by the action of acetyl chloride upon anisic aldehyde.

ANISHY'DRAMID(E). Fr., *a., hydrure d'azoisaisyle*. A substance produced by the action of ammonia upon anisic aldehyde, $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_3 = N_2(C_6H_5O)_3$.

ANIS'IC. Fr., *anisique*. Of or pertaining to anise or anisyl.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anisique*. Ger., *Anissäure*. Syn.: *draconic* (or *dragonic*) *acid*, *anisyl hydrate*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_8H_5O_3 = C_6(H, H, O, CH_3, H, H, CO, OH,)$, formed by the oxidation of a. aldehyde. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and antipyretic. Its phenylester has been used in neuralgia and rheumatism. Taken internally, it is said to form anisuric acid (*q. v.*).—**A. alcohol.** Ger., *Anisalkohol*. A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 \begin{Bmatrix} OCH_3 \\ CH_2OH \end{Bmatrix}$ formed

by the action of alcoholic potash on a. aldehyde.—**A. aldehyde(e).** Ger., *Anisaldehyd*. Anisaldehyde, anisal, anisyl hydride; an aromatic aldehyde derived from anethol and the essential oils which contain that body (those of anise, fennel, etc.) by warming with dilute nitric acid; a liquid of a very agreeable odor, $C_8H_5O_2 = C_6(H, H, O, CH_3, H, H, CH, O,)$.—**A. anhydrid(e).** Syn.: *a. oxide*. A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5 = \begin{Bmatrix} C_8H_7O_2 \\ C_8H_7O_2 \end{Bmatrix} O$, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.—**A. camphor.** See *ANISE camphor*.—**A. ethers.** Compounds of anisic acid with an alcohol radicle, especially methyl anisate and ethyl anisate.—**A. oxide.** See *A. anhydride*.—**A. pinacone** See *HYDRANISOIN*.—**A. series.** A general term for the chemical compounds derived from anethol.

ANIS'IDIN(E). Lat., *anisidina*, *anisidinum*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anisidin*. Syn.: *methylphenidine*. A basic substance, $N(C_7H_7O)H_2$, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide in alcoholic solution upon nitranisol.—**A. citric acid.** A compound of a. and citric acid. It has been used as an analgetic.

AN'ISIN(E). A crystalline artificial alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$, formed by heating anisylamide, with which it is isomeric.

ANIS'IUM, n. A preparation containing anise.

ANIS'OATE. A salt of anisoic acid.

ANISOCHI'LOS, ANISOCHI'LUS. *n.* and *m.* A genus of labiate plants.—**A. carnosus, A. carnosus.** Syn.: *Lavandula carnosus*, *Plectanthrus strobiliferus*. The thick-leaved lavender, found in Malabar, where the fresh juice is used as a cooling application to the head, and an infusion of the leaves and stems as an expectorant and diaphoretic in catarrhal affections, especially in children.

ANISOCO'RIA, f. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Inequality of the pupils.

ANISO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide anisoïque*. Ger., *Anisinsäure*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_6$, resulting from the oxidation of oil of star anise (probably also of

oil of anise, etc.), which has been regarded as identical with thianisoic acid.

ANIS'OIN. Fr., *anisoïne*. Ger., *A*. 1. A white, inodorous solid, isomeric with anethol, formed by the action of certain chlorine and iodine compounds on oil of anise. 2. Of Rosell, a crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$, formed by the prolonged action of alcohol and potassium cyanide on anisic aldehyde.

AN'ISOL. Syn.: *methylphenyl ether*, *methyl phenate*, *dracol*. A colorless, very mobile liquid, $C_7H_5O = CH_3. O.C_6H_5$, of a pleasant aromatic odor, isomeric with benzoic alcohol and taurylic acid; formed by the action of caustic baryta on anisic acid or on methyl salicylate, also directly from phenol by the substitution of methyl for one atom of hydrogen.

ANISOM'ELES, f. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *anisomèle*. A genus of East Indian labiate plants.—**A. malabarica.** Syn.: *Ajuga fruticosa*, *Nepeta malabarica*, *Stachys mauritiana*. A Malabar shrub. An acrid, reddish oil, rather bitter and of a strong odor, is distilled from it. An infusion of the leaves is given to children for colic, indigestion, the fever of teething, dysentery, and intermittent fever, in the latter the vapor of the infusion being inhaled also. A decoction and the oil are used externally for rheumatism.—**A. ovata.** Syn.: *Nepeta indica* (et *disticha*, seu *amboinica*). A Ceylon species resembling *A. malabarica* and furnishing a volatile oil used in uterine affections.

ANISOM'ELOUS. Fr., *anisomèle*. Having limbs of unequal length.

ANISOM'ETROPE. A person affected with anisometropia (*q. v.*).

ANISOMETRO'PIA, f. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, *μέτρον*, a limit, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *anisométrie*. Ger., *Anisometropie*. Dissimilarity of the refractive power of the two eyes.

ANISOMETROP'IC. Fr., *anisométrope*. Ger., *anisometropisch*. Pertaining to or affected with anisometropia.

ANIS'ON, n. See ANISUM.

ANISO'PIA, f. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *ὄψις*, sight. Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.

ANISOSPER'MA, f. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *anisosperme*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**A. passiflora.** A Brazilian species called *castanha do jobotã*. The seeds are said to be purgative and stomachic.

ANISOSTHEN'IC. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *anisosthène*. Of unequal contractile power (said of muscles).

ANISOT'ACHYS. Gr., *ἀνισοταχύς* (from *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *ταχύς*, quick). Fr., *anisotaque*. Accelerated, but of varying rapidity (said of the pulse).

ANISOT'ROPAL, ANISOTROP'IC, ANISOT'ROPOUS. From *ἀνισος*, unequal, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *anisotrope*, *biréfringent*. Ger., *anisotrop*, *doppeltbrechend*. Doubly refractive, polarizing; refracting with different degrees of intensity along different axes. Cf. *Anisotropic SUBSTANCE*.

ANISPHINC'TER, m. See SPHINCTER *ani externus*.

ANIS'TUS. See ANISTOUS.

ANISUL'MIN. Fr., *anis-ulmine*. A brown product obtained by extracting aniseed (after previous treatment with alcohol, water, and hydrochloric acid) with aqueous potash, and precipitating the alkaline solution with acetic acid; apparently intermediate between ulmin and gluten, and perhaps of the nature of an acid.

ANIS'UM, n. Gr., *ἀνισον*, *ἀνηθον*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants. 2. Aniseed; the fruit of *Pimpinella a.*—**Anisi fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. africanum, A. africanum frutescens.** The plant producing galbanum. See *FERULA galbaniflua*.—**A. exotium.** See *ILICIMUM anisatum*.—**A. fruticosum galbaniferum, A. galbaniferum.** See *A. africanum*.—**A. indicum.** See *ILICIMUM anisatum*.—**A. officinale.** See

PIMPINELLA a.—**A. peregrinum**, **A. sinense**. Star anise. See **ILLICIUM anisatum**.—**A. stellatum**. 1. See **ILLICIUM anisatum**. 2. See **ILLICIUM** (2d def.).—**A. vulgare**. 1. *Pimpinella anisum*. 2. See **A.** (2d def.).—**Aqua anisi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée d'anis*. Ger., *Aniswasser*. Anise water; made by mixing 2 parts of oil of anise with 998 of distilled water [U. S. Ph.]; or by distilling 1 part of aniseed with water until 10 parts of distillate are obtained [Br. Ph.].—**Camphora anisi**. See **ANETHOL**.—**Fructus anisi** [Ger. Ph.], **Fructus anisi vulgaris**. See **A.** (2d def.).—**Oleum anisi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **Oleum anisi æthereum**. Fr., *huile volatile d'anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Anisöl*. Oil of anise; an essential oil obtained by distillation with water from the seeds of ordinary anise or China (star) anise.—**Spiritus anisi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence d'anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *essentia anisi*. A solution of oil of anise in alcohol, of the strength of 10 per cent.

ANISURAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide anisuramique*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_4$.

ANISU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide anisurique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$, analogous to hippuric acid, produced by the action of anisyl chloride on the silver compound of glycecol; also said to be produced in the system and excreted with the urine after the ingestion of anise.

ANISUS. Gr., *άνισος*. Unequal (said of the pulse).

ANISUS, *m.* See **ANISUM**.

ANISYL. Fr., *anisyle*. Syn.: *draconyl*. A hypothetical radicle, $C_8H_7O_2$, supposed to be contained in anisic acid and other anisic compounds. It may be regarded as salicyl with 1 atom of hydrogen replaced by methyl.—**A. alcohol**. See **ANISIC alcohol**.—**A. aldehyd(e)**. See **ANISIC aldehyde**.—**A. amid(e)**. See **ANISAMIDE**.

ANISYL'IC. Pertaining to anisyl.—**A. aldehyde**. See **ANISIC aldehyde**.

ANIS'YLOUS ACID. See **ANISIC aldehyde**.

ANITER'SOR, *m.* -so'ris. More correctly written *anitorsor*. From *aniss* (*q. v.*), and *tergere*, to rub. An old name for the latissimus dorsi muscle.

AN'KLE. A.-S., *ancleow*. Lat., *talus*. Fr., *cheville*. Ger., *Enkel*, *Knöchel*. The region of the junction of the leg with the foot, also the bony prominence (malleolus) on either side at that situation. See also **A. BONE**, **A. CLONUS**, etc.—**Valgus a.** A weak state of the a. joint produced by laxity of the internal lateral ligament, allowing the foot to turn out as in talipes valgus.

AN'KLET. A band to encircle the ankle. Pritchard's a's and wristlets consist of heavy leather bands to be buckled around the ankles and insteps and the wrists, and then hooked together, so as to keep the limbs in the relation proper to the lithotomy posture.

AN'KON, *m.* For this and other words in *Ank-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Anc-*.

AN'KULE, *f.* See **ANKYLE**.

AN'KUROID. See **ANKYROID**.

AN'KYLA, *f.* See **ANKYLE**.

AN'KYLE, *f.* Gr., *ἀγκύλη*. 1. Any angular part, especially the bend of the elbow. 2. Ankylosis of a joint with flexion. 3. A growing together of parts that should be movable, especially of a joint. See **ANKYLOSIS**, **ANKYLOGLOSSUM**, etc.

ANKYLENTE'RIA, *f.* See **ANKYLETERON**.

ANKYLETER'ICUS. Pertaining to an ankyleteron. **ANKYLEN'TERON**, *n.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a bend or coil, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *ankylentérie*. Ger., *Darmverwachsung*. Syn.: *intestinum coarctum obstructum*. Adhesion of two or more coils of intestine to each other, especially one productive of obstruction.

AN'KYLOBLEPHAR'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ankyloblepharon.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *ankyloblepharon*. Ger., *Verwachsung der Augenlider*. A partial or com-

plete adhesion of the eyelids to each other. Cf. **SYMBLEPHARON**.—**A. adnatum**. Congenital a.—**A. filiforme**. A variety of partial a. in which the union is by a threadlike band, the lids being entirely free from any adhesion to the eyeball.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARUS. See **ANKYLOBLEPHARICUS**.

ANKYLOCH(E)'ILIA, *f.* See **ANKYLOCHEILON**.

ANKYLOCH(E)'ILICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ankylocheilon.

ANKYLOCH(E)'ILON, *n.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *χείλος*, a lip. Fr., *ankylochilie*. Ger., *Verwachsung der Lippen*. Adhesion of the lips to each other.

ANKYLOCH'I'LIA, **ANKYLOCHIL'ICUS**, **ANKYLOCH'I'LON**. See **ANKYLOCHEILICUS** and **ANKYLOCHEILON**.

ANKYLOCOL'PUS, *m.* From *ἀγκύλλη*, a loop or noose, and *κόλπος*, the vulva or the vagina. Fr., *ankylocolpe*. Ger., *Verwachsung der Mutterscheide*. Atresia of the vulva or vagina.

ANKYLOC'ORE, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Verwachsung des Schlochs*. Syn.: *pupilla coalita*. Obliteration of the pupil by adhesion. Cf. **COROCLEISIS**.

ANKYLODEI'RE, **ANKYLODE'RE**, **ANKYLOD'ERIS**, *f.* From *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, and *δειρή* (or *δέρις*), the neck. Wry-neck. See **TORTICOLLIS**.

ANKYLO'DES. From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop, and *εἶδος*, shape. Hook-shaped.

ANKYLODON'TIA, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *δούς*, a tooth. Fr., *ankyodontie*. 1. Fusion of the teeth. 2. Ankylosis of the jaw. 3. An irregular position of the teeth.

ANKYLOGLOS'SIA, *f.*, **ANKYLOGLOS'SON**, *n.* See **ANKYLOGLOSSUM**.

ANKYLOGLOS'SOTOME. Lat., *ankyloglossotomum*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Ankyloglossotom*. An instrument used in the operation for ankyloglossum.

ANKYLOGLOS'SUM, *n.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *ankyloglosse*. Ger., *Zungenverwachsung*, *Zungenkanwunde*. 1. Tongue-tie; a state of impeded mobility of the tongue from the frenum being too short or prolonged too far forward. 2. Adhesion of the tongue to the floor or any other part of the mouth.

ANKYLOI'DES. See **ANKYLODES**.

ANKYLOME'LE, *f.* From *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, and *μήλη*, a probe. Fr., *ankylomèle*. A curved probe.

ANKYLOM'ELE, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *μέλος*, a limb. Ger., *Gliederverwachsung*. Syn.: *coalitus artuum*. Adhesion of limbs to each other (as the fingers or toes). Cf. **SYNDACTYLISM**.

ANKYLOMEL'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with adhesion of the limbs to each other.

ANKYLOMERIS'MA, *n.*, **ANKYLOMERIS'MUS**, *m.* -ris'matis, -ris'mi. From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *μέρισμα* (or *μέρος*), a part. Fr., *ankylomérisme*. Unnatural adhesion of parts.

ANKYLOPO'DIA, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *ankylorodie*. Ankylosis of the ankle.

ANKYLOPROC'TIA, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Fr., *ankylorproctie*. Ger., *Afterverwachsung*. Atresia or stricture of the rectum or anus.

ANKYLOPROC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ankyloproctia.

ANKYLOPROC'TON, *n.*, **ANKYLOPROC'TOS**, *m.* See **ANKYLOPROCTIA**.

AN'KYLOPS, *f.* See **ANCHILOPS**.

ANKYLORRHIN'IA, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *ankylorrhinie*. Adhesion of the walls of the nostrils to each other.

ANKYLORRHIN'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ankylorrhinia.

AN'KYLOSED. In a condition of ankylosis.

ANKYLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀγκύλωσις* (from *ἀγκύλη*, a joint bent and stiffened). Fr., *ankylose*, *roi-*

deur articulaire. Ger., *Ankylose, Gelenksteifigkeit*. 1. Chronic inflammation of a joint with stiffening. [Paulus Ægineta.] 2. Ankyloblepharon (*q. v.*). [Galen.] 3. As used by modern authors, any morbid condition of a joint in which its mobility is abolished or decidedly impaired.—**A. spuria**. See *False a.*—**A. vera**. See *True a.*—**Bony a.** See *True a.*—**Capsular a.** Lat., *a. capsularis*. Fr., *ankylose capsulaire*. A. by cicatricial contraction of the articular capsule. Cf. *Fibrous a.*—**Cartilaginous a.** A form described by Volkmann as seen most commonly after subacute coxitis in young persons, without suppuration but with great tension of the muscles. The cartilages may remain intact for a long time, although the synovial membrane may have shrunk and ceased to secrete.—**Central a.** Fr., *ankylose centrale*. A. due to conditions existing within the joint.—**Complete a.** See *True a.*—**Extraarticular a.**, **Extra-capsular a.** Fr., *ankylose extra-capsulaire*. A. due to changes exterior to the joint proper.—**False a.** Lat., *a. spuria*. Fr., *ankylose fausse* (ou *apparente*). Ger., *falsche Ankylose*. A. due to any other cause than true bony union.—**Fibroid a.**, **Fibrous a.** Fr., *ankylose fibreuse*. A. caused by the development of adventitious fibrous tissue in or around a joint.—**Generalized a.** Fr., *ankylose généralisée*. A. of many joints, or a tendency to it; an expression of the "osteophytic diathesis."—**Incomplete a.** Fr., *ankylose incomplète*. A term sometimes applied to false a., denoting that the immobility is not absolute.—**Incomplete peripheral a.** Fr., *ankylose incomplète périphérique*. Extra-articular false a.—**Intra-articular a.**, **Intracapsular a.** Lat., *a. intracapsularis*. Fr., *ankylose intracapsulaire*. A. due to changes within the joint proper.—**Ligamentous a.** See *Fibrous a.*—**Membranous a.** Fr., *ankylose membraneuse*. A form of intra-articular a. in which the adhesion is membranous.—**Muscular a.** Lat., *a. muscularis*. A false a. due to muscular contracture.—**Osseous a.** See *True a.*—**Peripheral a.** See *Extraarticular a.*—**Spurious a.** See *False a.*—**True a.** Lat., *a. vera*. Fr., *ankylose vraie*. Ger., *wahre A.* Bony a.; a. due to true bony union of the articular surfaces.

ANKYLOS'TOMA, *n.* —*stom'atīs*. From *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr., *ankylostome*. A genus of nematoid worms, now referred to *Dochmius* (*q. v.*).

ANKYLOSTOMI'ASIS, **ANKYLOS'TOMOANÆ'MIA**, *f.* —*ia'seos* (—*i'asis*), —*æ'mise*. Fr., *ankylostomiasie*. Ger., *Ankylostomiasie*. Miners' anæmia; a disease observed in miners and workers in tunnels, due to the presence of a parasite termed *Ankylostoma duodenale*. The area of the apex beat of the heart is enlarged, extending to the left and downward to the sixth intercostal space; the area of cardiac dullness is increased laterally; and there are various murmurs, the first pulmonic sound being generally heightened and the second aortic sound softened or normal. Dropsical phenomena are seen in severe cases. The blood is notably deficient in white corpuscles. The disease may prove fatal even after the destruction of the parasite. Cf. *Miners' ANÆMIA* and *DOCHMIUS duodenalis*.

ANKYLOS'TOMUM, *n.* See *ANKYLOSTOMA*.

ANKYLO'TIA, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *ankylotie*. Adhesion of the walls of the external auditory canal to each other, or of the auricle to the side of the head.

ANKYLO'TIC. Fr., *ankylotique*. Pertaining to or affected with ankylosis.

ANKYLOTOME. Lat., *ankylotomum* (from *ἀγκύλος*, crooked [1st def.], or *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose [2d def.], and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Ankylotom*. 1. A curved knife. 2. An instrument devised by Scultetus for dividing the frenum linguæ.

ANKYLURE'THRA, **ANKYLURE'THRIA**, *f.* From *ἀγκύλη*, a loop or noose, and *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra. Fr., *ankyluréthrie*. Atresia or stricture of the urethra.

ANKYLURETH'RICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ankylorethra.

ANKY'RA, *f.* Gr., *ἄγκυρα*. An anatomical or surgical hook.

AN'KYRISM. Gr., *ἀγκύρισμα* (from *ἀγκυρίζειν*, to hook on to). Fr., *ankyrisme*. Of Schoultz, that form of articulation in which one bone is hooked on to another, as the palatine is hooked on to the superior maxillary.

AN'KYROID. From *ἄγκυρα*, a hook. Lat., *ankyroides*. Fr., *ankyroïde*. Ger., *hakenförmig, ankerförmig*. Hook-shaped or anchor-shaped.—**A. process**. See *Coracoid PROCESS*.

ANNA'TO, **ANNAT'TO**. See *ANNOTTO*.

ANNEC'TANT. From *annectere*, to bind to. Fr., *a.* Ger., *verbindend, hinzufügend*. Connecting (said of a portion of brain tissue that connects adjacent gyri).

ANNEL'IDA, *n. pl.* From *annellus*, a little ring. Fr., *annelides*. Ger., *Anneliden, Ringelwürmer*. The ringed worms, annelids, annelides, or annelidans; a class of animals of the subkingdom *Annulosa*, division *Anarthropoda*, distinguished by the absence of locomotor appendages, the division of the body into distinct, externally visible annular segments, and the possession of a double cord of nervous ganglia ventrally disposed and provided with a loop surrounding the œsophagus and a pre-œsophageal ganglion. The class comprises the orders *Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochaeta* (earthworms), *Tubicola*, and *Errantia*.

ANNEL'IDAN. See *ANNELIDA* and *ANNELIDEOUS*.

ANNELID'EOUS. Belonging to the *Annelida*.

ANNEL'LUS, *m.* See *GYRUS verus*.

ANNESLE'A, *m.* 1. A genus of ternstroemiaceous plants.

2. A genus of plants now referred to *Euryale*.—**A. grandiflora**. Syn.: *Acacia grandiflora*, *Mimosa grandiflora*, *Inga anomala*. A Mexican shrub. The root is used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and chronic cough, and the flowers in eye troubles.—**A. spinosa**. The *Euryale ferox*.

ANNEX'A, *n. pl.* From *annectere*, to annex. Appendages. See under *APPENDAGE*.—**Male a.** E. W. Ruggles's term for the testicles, epididymides, vasa deferentia, ejaculatory ducts, seminal vesicles, and prostate.

ANNEXI'TIS, *f.* —*it'idis*. Fr., *annexite*. Inflammation of the uterine appendages.

ANNID'ALIN. See *ARISTOL*.

ANNOTA'TIO, *f.* —*tio'nis*. From *annotare*, to notify. Gr., *ἐπισημασία*. An old expression for the initial or premonitory symptoms of a paroxysm of fever.

ANNOT'TO. Syn.: *roucou, orleana*. A reddish coloring matter derived from the pulp of *Bixa orellana*. It contains a crystallizable coloring principle called *birin*, and is used to give a yellow color to fabrics and to butter and cheese.

AN'NUAL. Lat., *annuus* (from *annus*, a year). Recurring annually (said of diseases).

AN'NUENS, *m.* From *annuere*, to nod. The rectus capitis internus minor muscle.

ANNUI'TIO, *f.* —*o'nis*. Nodding of the head.

AN'NULAR. Lat., *annularis*. Fr., *annulaire*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped.

ANNULA'RIS. 1. Annular (properly, belonging to a ring, but used in the sense of ring-shaped). 2. As a *n.* (*digitus* understood), the ring finger.—**A. ani**. See *SPHINCTER ani*.—**A. posterior**. The fourth dorsal interosseous muscle.—**A. prior**. The second palmar interosseous muscle.

ANNULA'RIOUS. See *ANNULARIS*.

AN'NULARY. See *ANNULAR*.

ANNULIFOR'MIS. Fr., *annuliforme*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped.

AN'NULOSE. Lat., *annulosus*. Furnished with or composed of rings.

AN'NULUS, *m.* Fr., *anneau, collier* (of the *Agarici*). Ger., *Ring*. Any ring or ring-shaped structure.—**An-nuli annotini**. The concentric rings seen on the cross

section of the trunk of a tree.—**Annuli cartilaginei**, **Annuli cartilagineosi tracheæ**. The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea.—**Annuli ligamentosi**. See **LIGAMENTA interannularia**.—**Annuli ligni**. See **Annuli amotini**.—**Annuli of Böttcher**. The first row of meshes in the membrana reticularis of the ductus cochlearis, passing outward from the junction of the inner and outer pillars. Corti's cells fill or rest upon these meshes.—**Annuli superstitiosi**. Rings formerly used as charms against colic and epilepsy.—**A. abdominalis**. See **Abdominal RING**.—**A. abdominalis externus**. See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. abdominalis internus**, **A. abdominalis profundus**. See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**A. abdominalis superficialis**. See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. abdominis**. See **Abdominal RING**.—**A. æneus**. See **A. chirurgicus**.—**A. albidus**. An old term for the ciliary ligament.—**A. aureus**. A gold ring, formerly carried in the mouth for the purpose of extracting mercury from the system.—**A. cartilagineus**. See **A. tendinosus**.—**A. cellulosus**. See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—**A. chirurgicus**. A metallic ring anciently used for steadying the eye in operations; a sort of speculum oculi.—**A. ciliaris**. See **Ciliary BODY** and **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—**A. conjunctivæ**. See **ARCUS senilis** and **LIMBUS conjunctivæ**.—**A. cruralis**. See **Femoral RING**.—**A. cruralis externus**. The saphenous opening of the fascia lata.—**A. cruralis posterior**. See **Femoral RING**.—**A. errans**. See **A. migrans**.—**A. femoralis**. See **Femoral RING**.—**A. fibrocartilagineus**, **A. fibrosus**. 1. The outer, laminar part of an intervertebral disc. 2. See **A. fibrosus atriorentricularis**.—**A. fibrosus atriorentricularis**. Fr., *anneau fibro-cartilagineux auriculo-ventriculaire*. The fibrous or tendinous ring surrounding the auriculoventricular openings of the heart.—**A. filamentosus**. Fr., *collier filamenteux*. Ger., *fädiger Ring*. See **CORTINA**.—**A. fossæ ovalis**. See **A. ovalis**.—**A. gangliiformis tunica chorioideæ**. Soemmerring's terms for the ciliary ligament, which he regarded as a kind of ganglion formed by an expansion of the ciliary nerves.—**A. inguinalis**. See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. inguinalis abdominalis**. See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**A. inguinalis anterior**, **A. inguinalis cutaneus**, **A. inguinalis externus**. See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. inguinalis internus**, **A. inguinalis posterior**, **A. inguinalis profundus**. See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**A. inguinalis superficialis**. See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. interauricularis**. See **A. ovalis**.—**A. iridis**. Fr., *anneau de l'iris*. Ger., *Irisring*. The space included between the a. pupillaris and the a. ciliaris.—**A. iridis ciliaris**, **A. iridis externus**. Fr., *anneau coloré externe de l'iris*. Ger., *äusserer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut*. The external zone of the iris.—**A. iridis internus**. See **A. iridis pupillaris**.—**A. iridis major**. See **A. iridis ciliaris**.—**A. iridis minor**, **A. iridis pupillaris**. Fr., *anneau coloré interne de l'iris*. Ger., *innerer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut*. The internal, small circle on the anterior surface of the iris, corresponding to the region of the sphincter muscle.—**A. ligamentosus**. Fr., *anneau ligamenteux*. See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—**A. membranæ tympani**. See **A. tympanicus**.—**A. migrans**. Syn.: *a. errans*. A disease of the tongue closely resembling trichophytosis corporis; characterized by small crescentic bands of a light-colored rash which enlarge rapidly and wander centrifugally over the dorsum and occasionally over the sides and the lower surface of the tongue.—**A. nervosus sacralis infimus**. Fr., *anneau nerveux sacré inférieur*. A ring-shaped arrangement of prolongations from the middle sacral plexus and the last sacral ganglion, terminating in the ganglion impar.—**A. osseus**. See **A. tympanicus**.—**A. ovalis**. Syn.: *isthmus Vieussenii*. The prominent upper and lateral borders of the fovea ovalis of the right auricle of the heart.—**A. papillarum linguæ**. The ringlike edge of the depression in which the cir-

cumvallate papillæ of the tongue are situated.—**A. plumbeus**. See **A. chirurgicus**.—**A. pupillaris**. See **A. iridis pupillaris**.—**A. purgatorius**. A ring made of glass of antimony, formerly supposed to have purgative properties.—**A. repens**. See **HERPES circinatus** and **TRICHOPHYTOSIS corporis**.—**A. senilis**. See **ARCUS senilis**.—**A. tendineus**, **A. tendinosus**. Fr., *anneau tendineux*. Ger., *sehniger* (oder *tendinöser*) *Ring*. 1. The tendinous ring of Arnold; the structure from which the fibres of the middle layer of the membrana tympani originate. It is a mass of fibrous tissue arranged around the periphery of the membrana tympani, effecting the union between the latter and the inner edge of the external auditory canal. 2. The anterior border of the ciliary ligament.—**A. tracheæ**. A tracheal ring.—**A. tympani**, **A. tympanicus**. Fr., *anneau tympanique*. Ger., *Paukenring*, *tympanischer Ring*. The tympanic ring; an osseous ring, which, in the infant, takes the place of the osseous external auditory meatus. To its exterior margin is attached the membranous canal, which forms half of the whole meatus. This part ossifies from within outward during the early years of life. This osseous ring is attached by its free extremities to the inferior part of the external surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and is provided with a groove for the reception of the membrana tympani.—**A. umbilicalis**. See **Umbilical RING**.—**A. valvulosus**. The annular membrane formed by the union of the bases of the right auriculoventricular valves, attached to the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**A. ventriculi**. See **PYLORUS**.—**A. Vieussenii**. See **A. ovalis**.—**A. vulvæ**. See **OSTIUM vaginae**.

AN'NUS, *m.* A year.—**Anni climacterici**, **Anni critici**, **Anni decretorii**, **Anni fatales**, **Anni genethliaci**, **Anni gradarii**, **Anni hebdomadici**, **Anni heroici**, **Anni natalitii**, **Anni seculares**, **Anni scanniles**. The climacteric, critical, or fatal years of life, occurring every seven years; so called because they have been supposed to be fraught with unusual danger to life.

AN'NUUS. See **ANNUAL**.

ANOCATHARTIC. See **ANACATHARTIC**.

A'NOCVERNO'SUS, *m.* See **BULBOCAVERNOSUS**.

ANOCHEI'LOŃ, **ANOCHEI'LOS**, *n.* From *áνω*, upward, and *χείλος*, a lip. 1. The upper lip. 2. A person with a large upper lip.

ANOCHEILO'SCHIS, *f.* -*schis'eos* (-*os'chis*). From *áνω*, upward, *χείλος*, a lip, and *σχίσσις* (from *σχίζειν*), a splitting. Syn.: *scissio labii superioris*. An operation for reducing the size of the upper lip by splitting it.

ANOCHEI'LUM, *n.*, **ANOCHEI'LUS**, *n.*, **ANOCHEI'LOŃ**, *n.*, **ANOCHEI'LOS**, *n.*, **ANOCHEILO'SCHIS**, *f.*, **ANOCHEI'LUS**, *n.* See **ANOCHEILO** and **ANOCHEILO'SCHIS**.

AN'OCHUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀνοχή* (from *ἀνέχειν*, a holding back). A suspension of intestinal action.

A'NOCOCCY'GEAL. Lat., *anococcygeus* (from *anus* and *coccyx*). Fr., *ano-coccygien*. Pertaining to the anus and the region of the coccyx.

ANOCO'CHE, *f.* Gr., *ἀνοκοχή* (from *ἀνοκομεῖν*, to hold back). A cessation of the progress of a disease.

ANOCE'LIA, *f.* From *áνω*, upward, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. An old term for the upper part of the abdomen or the thorax.

ANOCELIADEL'PHOUS. From *áνω*, upward, *κοιλία*, a cavity, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *anoceliadelphie*. Joined together at the upper part of the body (said of double monsters).

AN'ODAL. Pertaining to the anode.—**A. closure**. Ger., *Anodenschliessung*. The closure of a galvanic circuit with the anode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve; expressed by the symbol AnCl (in German works, AnS).—**A. closure clonus**, **A. closure contraction**. Ger., *Anodenschliessungsklonus*, *Anodenschliessungszuckung*. A clonic contraction occurring at the anode on closing the circuit:

expressed by the symbol AnCIC (in German works, AnSZ).—**A. duration.** Ger., *Anodendauer*. The duration of an a. closure contraction; symbol, AnD. An a. duration contraction (a. closure tetanus), which is not met with in practice, would be an a. closure contraction lasting as long as the circuit remained closed.—**A. opening.** Ger., *Anodenöffnung*. The opening of the circuit with the anode placed in relation to the part to be affected; symbol, AnO.—**A. opening clonus, A. opening contraction.** See *Anodenöffnungsklonus*, *Anodenöffnungszuckung*. A clonic contraction at the anode on opening the circuit; symbol, AnOC (Ger., AnOZ).

AN'ODE. Lat., *anodus* (from *ἀνά*, up, and *ὁδός*, a course). Fr., a. Ger., A., *Sauerstoffpol*. The positive pole of a galvanic battery, with its peripheral connections.—**A. closure,** etc. See **ANODAL closure**, etc.—**Soluble a.** In electrolysis, the a. formed of the metal which is deposited.

ANOD'IC. 1. Anodal (*q. v.*). 2. Ascending (said of the course of action of a nervous force).

ANODIN'IA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ὠδία*, a labor pain. Fr., *anodinie*. Absence or deficiency of the pains of labor.

ANOD'INOUS. Lat., *anodinus*, *anodinius*. Without pains (said of parturients).

ANOD'MIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ὀδμή*, a scent. See **ANOSMIA**.

ANOD'MOUS. See **ANOSMOUS**.

AN'ODONT. See **ANODONTOUS**.

ANODON'TIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Fr., *anodontie*. The state of having no teeth.

ANODON'TOUS. Fr., *anodon*, *anodonte*. Ger., *zahnlos*. Toothless.

AN'ODUS, f. 1. See **ANODE**. 2. An old term for nutriment separated by the kidneys.

AN'ODYNE. Gr., *ἀνώδυνος* (from *a priv.*, and *δύνη*, pain). Lat., *anodymus*. Fr., *anodyn.* Ger., *anodynisch*, *schmerzstillend*. Relieving pain; as a n., a remedy having that effect.—**Hoffmann's a. liquor.** See *Spiritus ætheris compositus* (under **ÆTHER**).

ANODYN'IA, f. Gr., *ἀνωδυνία*. Fr., *anodynïe*. Ger., *Anodynïe*, *Schmerzlosigkeit*. 1. Freedom from pain. 2. Loss of sensation.

ANOD'YNIN(E). See **ANTIPYRINE**.

ANOD'YNOUS. See **ANODYNE**.

ANOD'YNUM, n. An anodyne.—**Anodyna hypnotica.** Hypnotics.—**A. martiale.** An old name for the precipitate formed on adding potash to an aqueous solution of ammoniated iron.—**A. minerale.** An old preparation made by evaporating to dryness the mother liquor from which diaphoretic antimony was prepared.—**Anodyna narcotica.** Narcotics.

ANOD'YNUUS. See **ANODYNE**.

ANOE'A, f. Gr., *ἀνοία*. Fr., *anoïe*. Ger., *Blödsinn*. Feebleness of mind.

ANEOOD'CHIUM, n. From *ἀνοος*, feeble-minded, and *δοχός*, a receptacle. A lunatic asylum.

ANOE'SIA, f. See **ANOETIA**.

ANES'TRUM, n. From *a priv.*, and *οἶστρος*, sexual desire. The period of absence of sexual excitement in female animals.

ANOE'TIA, f. Gr., *ἀνοησία*, *ἀνοητία*. Fr., *anoésie*. See **ANÆA**.—**A. adstricta.** Melancholia.

ANOI'A, f. See **ANÆA**.

ANOINT'. O. Fr., *enoindre*. Ger., *ἀλείφειν*. Lat., *inungere*. Fr., *oindre*. Ger., *salben*, *schmieren*. To smear or rub with oil or an unctuous substance.

AN'OL. From *anísic*, because formed from anísic aldehyde. Allylphenol.

ANOL'ENA, n. pl. From *a priv.*, and *ὠλήνη*, the forearm. Fr., *anolénés*. A division of acephalous monsters having no forearms.

ANOMA'LIA, f. Gr., *ἀνωμαλία*. See **ANOMALY**.

ANOM'ALISM. A deviation from the normal standard. **ANOMALIS'TIC.** See **ANOMALOUS**.

ANOMALOCEPH'ALUS. See **ANOMOCEPHALUS**.

ANOMALOL'OGY. Lat., *anomalologia* (from *ἀνώματος*, anomalous, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Anomalologie*. The science of anomalies.

ANOMALON'OMY. Lat., *anomalonomia* (from *ἀνωμαλία*, an anomaly, and *νόμος*, a law). Fr., *anomalonomie*. Ger., *Anomalonomie*. The science of the laws of anomalous development.

ANOMAL'OTES, f. See **ANOMALY**.

ANOMALOT'ROPHIES, pl. From *ἀνώματος*, anomalous, and *τροφή*, nutrition. A class of diseases consisting in nutritive anomalies.

ANOM'ALOUS. Gr., *ἀνώματος*. Lat., *anomalus*. Fr., *anomal*. Ger., *anomalisch*, *regelwidrig*. Irregular, not in accordance with rules, incapable of classification.

ANOM'ALY. Gr., *ἀνωμαλία* (from *ἀνεν*, without, beyond, and *ὀμαλός*, ordinary, average). Lat., *anomalía*. Fr., *anomalie*. Ger., *Anomalie*, *Regelwidrigkeit*. An occurrence, phenomenon, or development not in accordance with rule; an irregularity or monstrosity.

ANO'MIA, f. See **ANOMALY**.

ANOM'MATOUS. Lat., *anommatous* (from *a priv.*, and *ὄμμα*, the eye). Destitute of eyes.

ANOMOCEPH'ALA, n. pl. Fr., *anomocéphales*. A general term for all monsters characterized by anomalies of the head.

ANOMOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *a priv.*, *νόμος*, a law, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *anomocéphalie*. A monstrosity characterized by any anomaly of the head.

ANOMOCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *anomocephalus*. Fr., *anomocéphale*. Having an anomaly of the head.

ANOMODON'TOUS. From *a priv.*, *νόμος*, a law, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Having an anomalous formation or arrangement of the teeth.

ANOMEOM'ERES. From *a priv.*, *ὅμοιος*, similar, and *μέρος*, a part. Heterogeneous.

ANOMEOME'RIA, f. Fr., *anoméomérie*. Ger., *Anomöomerie*. The state of being heterogeneous.

ANOMEOM'ERUS. See **ANOMEOMERES**.

ANOME'OS. Gr., *ἀνόμοιος*. Heterogeneous (said by Hippocrates of the humors).

ANO'MOUS. Gr., *ἄνομος*. Lat., *anonus*. Destitute of shoulders.

ANOM'PHALOUS. Lat., *anomphalus* (from *a priv.*, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *anomphale*. Having no navel (said of Adam and Eve, of certain monsters, and, erroneously, of children in whom, owing to exstroversion of the bladder, the navel is not readily distinguished).

ANO'MUS. See **ANOMOUS**.

AN'OMUS. See **ANOMALOUS**.

ANO'NA, f. Fr., *anone*. Ger., *Flaschenbaum*. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Anonaceæ*, indigenous to tropical America.—**A. ambotay.** A French Guiana species. The bark, which has a sharp bitter taste, is applied to malignant ulcers.—**A. cherimolia.** Fr., *chérimolier*, *chérimoyer*. Ger., *Tschirimajabaum*. A species growing in Colombia and Peru. Its medicinal properties are the same as those of *A. muricata*.—**A. Forskahlïi.** A species having properties similar to those of *A. muricata*.—**A. glabra.** 1. Of Linnaeus, a species with edible fruit growing in the Antilles. The unripe fruit is used as a remedy for apthæ. 2. Of Forskahl, *A. squamosa* and *A. Forskahlïi*. 3. Of Dunal, *A. palustris*.—**A. mucosa.** A species growing in the Antilles and in Guiana. The fruit when unripe is astringent and is used as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**A. muricata.** Ger., *weichstacheliger Flaschenbaum*. Sour sop, rough a.; a medium-sized tree indigenous to America, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It bears an oblong-cordate or rounded fruit, 10 to 12 inches long, having a greenish or yellow reticulate rind covered with short recurved soft bristles. The ripe fruit has an agreeable aroma and

taste and is a favorite article of food, and is also used in the preparation of a cooling drink for fevers. When unripe, it is very astringent and is employed as a remedy in intestinal atony and in scorbutic conditions. The bark of the tree is used as an astringent and irritant, the bark of the root as a remedy for the diseased state consequent upon eating poisonous fish, and the leaf as an anthelmintic and externally as a suppurant.—**A. muscosa.** See *A. muscosa*.—**A. obtusifolia.** See *A. muscosa*.—**A. palustris.** A species growing in South America and the West Indies. The fruit is edible and is said to be used as a narcotic by the natives. *A. palustris*, var. β , of Lamarck is *A. punctata*.—**A. reticulata.** Fr., *cœur de bœuf*, *corossol sauvage*, *petit corossol*. Ger., *Rahmapfel*. Sweet sop, bullock's heart; a tree indigenous to the West Indies, but cultivated everywhere in the tropics. Unripe and dried, the fruit is used as an astringent in diarrhoea and dysentery. The seeds are also very astringent, containing much tannic acid, and the kernels of the seeds are highly poisonous. The leaves are used like those of *A. muricata*.—**A. silvestris.** See *A. muricata*.—**A. spinescens.** A Brazilian species. The fruit is used to make poultices, and the seeds are employed externally to kill vermin.—**A. squamosa.** Fr., *attier*, *marie baise*, *pommier-cannelle*, *cœur-de-bœuf*. Ger., *Zuckerapfel*, *Honigapfel*, *Zimmapfel*. Custard apple; a tree 15 to 20 feet in height, indigenous to tropical America, but cultivated everywhere throughout the tropics. The fruit is much used as an article of food, and medicinally has the same applications as that of *A. muricata*. The seeds are used for killing insects; the astringent bark is employed as a tonic by the Malays and Chinese; and the leaves, which have a heavy disagreeable odor, are used in making fomentations. The *A. squamosa* of Delile is the *A. asiatica* of Vahl.—**A. tripetala.** See *A. cherimolia*.—**A. tuberosa.** See *A. squamosa*.

ANONA'CEIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Xylopia ethiopia*.

ANO'NIS, f. See ONONIS.

ANONYCH'IA, f. From *a* priv., and *ὀνύχ*, a nail. Fr., *onychie*. Ger., *Anonychie*. Congenital absence of the nails.

ANONYCHO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). See ANONYCHIA.

ANONYMOS, m. Gr., *ἀνώνυμος* (from *a* priv., and *ὄνομα*, a name). An ancient name for the cricoid cartilage.

ANONYMOUS. See INNOMINATE.

ANOOP'SIA, f. From *ἀνω*, upward, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *anopsie*. Ger., *Schielen nach oben*. A variety of strabismus in which the eye is turned upward. Cf. STRABISMUS *supernus*.

A'NOPE'N'ILE. Fr., *ano-pénien*. Pertaining to the anus and the penis (said of the fibrous layer which is prolonged backward from the sheath of the penis, and is continuous with the inferior aponeurosis of the perineum).

A'NOPERINE'AL. Fr., *ano-périnéal*. Pertaining to the anus and the perineum.

ANOPH'ELES, m. -*phel'eos*, -*oph'elis*. From *ἀνωφελής*, injurious. A genus of mosquitoes distinguished from *Culex* by the head and body forming a straight line.—**A. claviger**, **A. maculipennis.** The typical malaria-bearing species, characterized by four dark spots on each wing.—**A. philippinensis.** A species found in the Philippines, not known to harbor the *Plasmodium malarie*.—**A. pseudopictus.** A species distinguished by its attitude when at rest, the body being almost perpendicular to the surface on which it is resting.—**A. quadrimaculatus.** See *A. maculipennis*.

ANOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *a* priv., and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *anophtalmie*. Ger., *Anophtalmie*, *Augenmangel*. Absence of the eyes.

ANOPHTHAL'MUS, m. One affected with anophtalmia.

ANO'PIA, f. From *a* priv., and *ὤψ*, the eye. Congenital absence or rudimentary development of the eyes.

ANOP'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *anopsie*. Ger., *Anopsie*. 1. Congenital absence of both the eyes and the orbits. 2. Habitual disuse of one or both eyes. Cf. AMBLYOPIA *ex a.* 3. Used improperly for *anopsia* (*q. v.*).

AN'OPSY. See ANOPSIA.

ANOP'YLUS. From *ἀνω*, up, and *πύλη*, a gate. Having a line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterioris and the punctum foraminis magni posterioris forming an angle of from -7.5° to -15.5° with the radius fixus.

ANOR'CHIA, ANORCHID'IA, ANORCHIDI'ASIS. -*or'chie*, -*chid'ia*, -*chidia'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *a* priv., and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *anorchidie*. Ger., *Anorchidie*. Congenital absence or imperfect development of the testicles.—**A. duplex.** Lack of both testicles.—**A. simplex.** Lack of one testicle.

ANOR'CHIS, m. See ANORCHUS.

ANOR'CHISM. See ANORCHIDIA.

ANOR'CHUS. Gr., *ἀνορχος*. Fr., *anorchide*. Ger., *hodenlos*. Without testicles; as a n. m., a man without testicles. Cf. CRYPTORCHIS.

A'NOREC'TAL. Pertaining to the anus and rectum.

ANOREC'TICUS, ANOREC'TUS. Gr., *ἀνόρεκτος*. Fr., *anorectique*. Anorecticous; pertaining to or affected with anorexia.

ANOREX'IA, f. Gr., *ἀνορεξία* (from *a* priv., and *ὄρεξις*, a longing). Fr., *anorexie*. Ger., *Anorexie*, *Appetitlosigkeit*. A deficiency or entire lack of appetite for food.

—**A. arthritica.** The a. of gouty persons.—**A. a saburra.** A. due to an overloaded stomach.—**A. atonica.** A.

due to debility.—**A. biliosa.** A. with bilious vomiting.

—**A. cachecticorum.** The a. of cachectic persons.—**A.**

catamenialis. A form of a. plethorica due to menstrual suppression.—**A. exhaustorica.** A. due to venereal excesses.—**A. febrilis.** The a. which accompanies

fever.—**A. humoralis.** A. attributed to disorder of the humors.—**A. melancholica.** A. due to worry, disap-

pointment, etc.—**A. mirabilis.** Prolonged abstinence

from food and drink.—**A. neophytorum.** An unwillingness or inability of infants to take the breast.—**A.**

paralytica. A. due to nervous derangement of the stomach, also that accompanying apoplexy, etc.—**A.**

pituitosa. A form accompanied by a sense of weight

in the stomach, vomiting of glairy matter, etc.—**A.**

plethorica. A. due to suppression of the menses, lack

of exercise, suppressed perspiration, or repletion of the

vessels of the stomach.—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *anorexie*

hystérique. A. as a manifestation of hysteria.

ANOREX'IS, f. See ANOREXIA.

ANOREX'Y. See ANOREXIA.

ANORGAN'IC. Lat., *anorganicus* (from *a* priv., and *ὄργανον*, an organ). Fr., *anorganique*. Ger., *anorganisch*. 1. Without organs (said particularly of structures which, like the epidermis, are destitute of nerves and vessels). 2. See INORGANIC.

ANOR'GANOCEMI'A, f. Fr., *anorganochimie*. Ger., *Anorganochemie*. Inorganic chemistry.

ANOR'GANOGNO'SIA, ANOR'GANOGNOS'TICA,

ANOR'GANOGNOS'TICE, ANOR'GANOGRAPH'IA,

ANOR'GANOLO'GIA, f. From *a* priv., *ὄργανον*, an organ,

and *γνώσις*, a seeking to know, or *γράφειν*, to write,

or *λόγος*, an expression of thought. Fr., *anorganognosie*,

anorganographie, *anorganologie*. Ger., *Anorganognosie*,

Anorganognostik, *Anorganographie*. The science, study,

or description of inorganic bodies.

ANOR'GIC. Lat., *anorgicus*. See ANORGANIC.

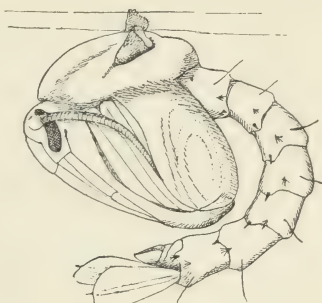
ANORHI'NUS. From *ἀνω*, up, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having a line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris and the punctum alæ vomeris forming an angle of from -18.5° to 0° with the radius fixus.

ANO'R'IA, f. Gr., *ἀνωρία*. Untimeliness; immaturity.

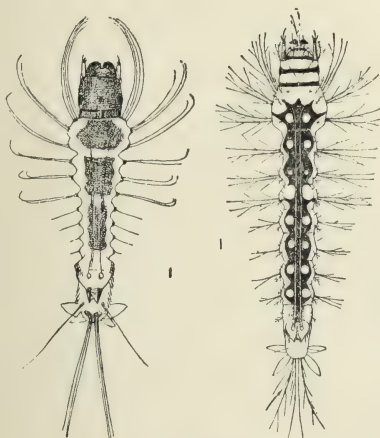
ANOR'ICUS. See ANORUS.



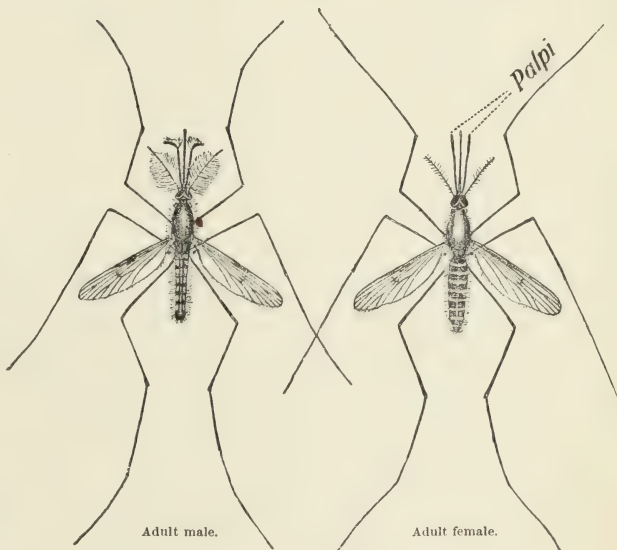
ANOPHELES.
Eggs, greatly enlarged.



ANOPHELES.
Pupa.



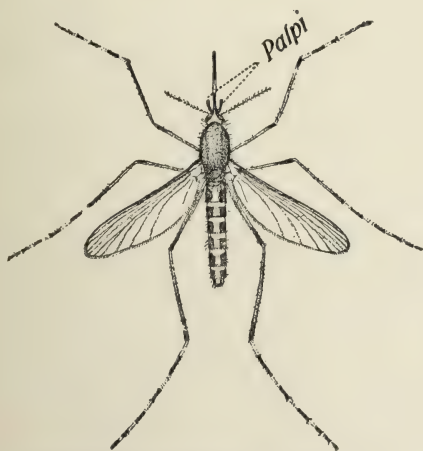
ANOPHELES.
Newly hatched and half-grown larva.



Adult male.

Adult female.

ANOPHELES.



CULEX TENIORRHYNCHUS (FEMALE) SHOWING
THE SHORT PALPI THAT DISTINGUISH CULEX
FROM ANOPHELES.



1

2

THE MOSQUITO THAT TRANSMITS YELLOW FEVER
(STEGOMYIA FASCIATA).
1, male ; 2, female.

TYPES OF PATHOGENIC MOSQUITOES.

ANOR'MAL. Lat., *anormis*. Fr., *a*. Abnormal, anomalous.

ANOR'OPHOS. Gr., *ἀνόρφος* (from *a* priv., and *ορφος*, a roof). Without a cranial cavity or without a brain.

ANOR'ROUS. See ANORUS.

ANORRHORRHE'A, *f*. From *a* priv., *ῥῥός*, serum, and *ροία*, a flow. A defective excretion of serous matter.

ANORTHO'PIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *ὀρθός*, straight, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *anorthopie*. Ger., *Anorthopie*. A defect of vision in which absence of parallelism or of symmetry is not recognized.

ANORTHO'SCOPE. From *a* priv., *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *anorthoscope*. Ger., *Anorthoskop*. An instrument devised by Plateau, of the same nature as the thaumatrope.

ANORTHO'SIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἀνόρθος*, upright, erect (1st def.), or *a* priv., and *ὀρθοῦν*, to set upright (2d def.). Fr., *anorthose*. Ger., *Aufrichtung* (1st def.), *Mangel an Aufrichtungsvermögen* (2d def.). 1. An erection. 2. A defective erection or power of erection, or complete absence of the same.

ANOR'US. Pertaining to anoria.

A'NOSCOPE. From *anus* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A short tubular speculum for examining the anal canal and the lower part of the rectum.

ANO'SIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and *νόσος*, sickness. Fr., *anosie*. Ger., *Anosie*. Health.

ANOS'MIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell. Fr., *anosmie*, *anesthésie olfactive*. Ger., *Anosmie*. Loss or deficiency of the sense of smell.—**Afferent a.** Ger., *Leitungsanosmie*. **A.** from loss of the conducting power of the olfactory nerves.—**A. atonica**. **A.** from defective nervous power or from no ascertained cause.—**A. lithica**. **A.** due to a rhinolith.—**A. organica**. **A.** from disease of the Schneiderian membrane.—**A. verminosa**. **A.** from worms in the nose.—**Central a.** **A.** due to cerebral disease.—**Partial a.** See DYSOSMIA.—**Peripheral a.** **A.** from disease of the peripheral terminations of the olfactory nerves.

ANOS'MIC. See ANOSMOUS.

ANOSMO'SIA, *f*. See ANOSMIA.

ANOS'MOUS. Gr., *ἀνσμος*. Lat., *anosmus*. Fr., *anosmétique*. 1. Having no odor. 2. Lacking the sense of smell.

ANOSPHE'RIA, **ANOSPHE'SIA**, *f*. From *a* priv., and *ὀσφραγία*, an odor or the sense of smell. Fr., *anosphrasie*, *anosphrésie*. See ANOSMIA.

A'NOSP'NAL. Pertaining to the anus and situated in the spinal cord (e. g., the *a.* centre).

ANOSTOMO'SIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (-is). See ANASTOMOSIS.

ANOSTOMUS. From *ἀνώ*, upward, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *anostome*. Having a line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ vomeris forming an angle of from -7° to $+9^{\circ}$ with the radius fixus.

ANOSTO'SIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (-is). From *a* priv., and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *anostose*. Ger., *Anostose*, *Knochenatrophie*. Senile or other atrophy of bone.—**Interstitial a.** Fr., *anostose interstitielle*. Ger., *interstitielle Anostose*. Senile *a.*

ANO'THEN, *m., f., or n.* Gr., *ἀνωθεν* (really an adv., meaning above, upward, etc.). 1. An emetic. 2. The beginning of a disease. 3. The upper part of the body.

ANOT'OUS. See ANOTUS.

ANOT'TA. See ANNOTO.

ANOT'TO. See ANNOTTO.

ANOT'US. From *a* priv., and *ὤς*, the ear. Fr., *anote*. Destitute of ears.

A'NOVES'ICAL. Pertaining to the anus and the urinary bladder (e. g., the *a.* centre).

ANOXÆ'MIA, *f*. From *a* priv., *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *anoxhémie*. A deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

ANOXÆM'IC. Fr., *anoxhémique*. Pertaining to or affected with anoxæmia.

ANOXID'IC. From *a* priv., and *oxide* (*q. v.*). Fr., *anoxydique*. Incapable of oxidation.

ANOXOL'UIN, **ANOXOL'YIN**. From *a* priv., *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Fr., *anoxolyine*. That one of two substances, contained, according to Leconte and Goumoens, in fibrin, muscular fibre, albumin, globulin, and casein, which does not dissolve in glacial acetic acid; the other, which does so dissolve, being *oxolyin*.

ANOXYCAU'SIS, *f*. -*cau'seos* (-is). From *a* priv., *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *καίσις*, a burning. Combustion without oxygen.

ANOXYHÆ'MIA, *f*. See ANOXÆMIA.

ANOXYOCAU'SIS, *f*. See ANOXYCAUSIS.

ANO'ZOL. A mixture of iodoform and thymol, said to be inodorous.

AN'SA, *f*. Fr., *anse*. Ger., *Schlinge* (1st def.), *Schnittstiel* (2d def.). A loop or coil, as of an intestine, a blood vessel, etc.—**A. atlantis**. The uppermost one of the ansæ cervicales (*q. v.*).—**A. capitis**. Fr., *anse de la tête*. The zygomatic arch.—**Ansæ cervicales**. Ger., *Halsschlingen*. The connecting branches between the anterior cervical nerves.—**A. coccygea**. See *A. sacralis*.—**A. galvanocaustica**. Fr., *fil galvanocaustique*. Ger., *galvano-kaustische Schlinge*. Syn.: *ligatura candens*. The wire loop of a galvanic cautery.—**A. Halleri**. The communicating nerve of the facial and glossopharyngeal.—**A. Henlei**. See *Henle's LOOP*.—**A. hypoglossi**. See *A. nervi hypoglossi*.—**Ansæ intestinales**. Fr., *anses intestinales*. Ger., *Darmschlingen*. The loops or coils of the intestines.—**A. lenticularis**. A tract of nerve fibres which passes under the optic thalamus, extending from the crista to the lenticular nucleus.—**Ansæ lumbales**, **Ansæ lumbares**. The communicating branches between the anterior branches of the lumbar nerves.—**A. memorabilis Wrisbergii**. Fr., *anse mémorable de Wrisberg*. See *A. Wrisbergii*.—**A. nervi hypoglossi**. The communicating branch between the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve and one or two branches from the second or third anterior spinal nerve, or both.—**A. nervosa**. A communicating branch between two nerves or ganglia, or between a nerve and a ganglion.—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales anteriores** (seu *maiores*). Fr., *anses nerveuses cervicales antérieures*. The intercommunicating branches of the anterior cervical nerves.—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores**. Fr., *anses nerveuses cervicales postérieures*. The intercommunicating branches of the posterior cervical nerves.—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales profundæ**. See *Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores*.—**A. nervosa cubitalis superficialis interna**. Fr., *anse cubitale superficielle interne*. A nervous loop of communication between the dorsal branch of the ulnar and the external terminal branch of the radial nerves, situated behind the head of the radius.—**Ansæ nervosæ nuchales profundæ**. See *Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores*.—**A. nervosa patellæ superficialis**. A communicating branch between the external femoral cutaneous nerve and a branch of the internal femoral cutaneous nerve; situated in front of the patella.—**A. nervosa supramaxillaris**. Fr., *anse nerveuse sus-maxillaire*. A loop of communication between the branches of the superior maxillary nerve and the supramaxillary plexus.—**A. of Henle**. See *Henle's LOOP*.—**A. of Reil**, **A. peduncularis**. Fr., *anse du pédoncule cérébral*. Syn.: *substantia innominata*. Gratiolet's term for a complex and imperfectly understood region of the brain, ventrad of the thalamus, consisting, according to Meynert, of four layers running transversely to the crus (pedunculus) cerebri.—**A. sacralis**. A communicating branch between two sacral nerves.—**A. sterni**. The interclavicular notch.—**Ansæ subclaviales**. See *Ansæ Vienssenii*.—**A. suprahyoidea hypoglossi**. A communicating branch (not constant) connecting the two hypoglossal nerves in the region of the geniohyoid and genioglossus muscles.—**A. supramax-**

illar. A communicating loop between the anterior and posterior superior dental nerves.—**A. terminalis nervorum.** Fr., *anse terminale* (ou d'*inflexion*). The termination of nerves in a loop.—**Ansæ Vieussenii.** The communicating branches between the middle and lower cervical ganglia, which loop around the subclavian artery and give off branches to it.—**A. Wrisbergii.** A loop which connects the right great splanchnic and the right pneumogastric nerves at about the level of the sixth dorsal vertebra.

ANSERI'NA, *f.* Fr., *ansérine*. Ger., *Gänsefuss*. See CHENOPodium and POTENTILLA *a.*

ANSERI'NUS. Fr., *ansérin*. Of or pertaining to the goose; resembling a goose or a goose's skin (see CUTIS *anserina*).

ANTACHA'TES, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *ἀνταχάτης*. Amber or some bituminous substance which, when burned, smells like myrrh.

ANTA'CID. Lat., *antacidus*. Fr., *antacide*, *anti-acide*. Ger., *säurewidrig*. Counteracting acidity; as a *n.*, a remedy so acting.

ANTA'CIDINE. Calcium saccharate.

ANTA'CIDUM, *n.* An antacid remedy.—**Antacida eccoprotica.** Antacids that correct constipation.—**Antacida restringentia.** Those that control diarrhœa.

ANTAC'RIDUM, *n.* Fr., *antacride*, *anti-acride*. A corrective of acrimony.

ANTAENEAS'MUS, *m.* See ANTENEASMUS.

ANTAEROPH'THORA, *f.*, **ANTAEROPH'THORON**, *n.* From *ἀντί*, against, *ἀήρ*, air, and *θεορά*, deterioration. Ger., *Luftverbesserungsmittel*. An agent for the purification of air.

ANTAG'ONISM. Gr., *ἀνταγώνισμα*. Lat., *antagonisma*, *antagonismus*. Fr., *antagonisme*. Ger., *Gegenstreben*, *Gegenwirkung*, *Wechselkampf*. Opposition of action: in anatomy, the opposing action of two muscles or sets of muscles; in physiology, a balance of opposed actions on particular organs or tissues; in pathology, the principle in virtue of which a diathesis or morbid state is supposed to protect the organism more or less against certain other morbid states; in therapeutics, the opposed physiological action of two drugs, or of a drug and a disease.

ANTAG'ONIST. Gr., *ἀνταγωνιστής*. Lat., *antagonista*. Fr., *antagoniste*. Ger., *Widerstreber*. 1. A muscle that opposes another (as a flexor opposes an extensor). 2. A drug that counteracts the effect of another drug.

ANTAGONIS'TIC. Gr., *ἀνταγώνιστος*. Lat., *antagonisticus*. Fr., *antagoniste*. Ger., *antagonistisch*. Acting against, opposed to.—**A. method.** The derivative method in therapeutics. See DERIVATIVE.

ANTAGONIS'TOPATH'ICUS, **ANTAG'ONOPATH'ICUS.** From *ἀνταγώνιστος*, antagonistic, and *πάθος*, disease. Pertaining to or suffering from a disturbance of the normal balance of the various physiological processes.

ANTALCALI'NUM, *n.* See ANTALKALI.

ANTA'LE, *n.* See ANTALIUM.

ANTAL'GIA. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

ANTAL'GIC. Lat., *antalgicus*. From *ἀντί*, against, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *antalgique*. Ger., *schmerzstillend*. Anodyne.

ANTA'LIUM, *n.* From *ἄντα*, over against, and *ἅλς*, the sea. An old term for the calcareous tubes or shells of some animal (probably of the *Tubicola*) living in the sand by the sea; formerly used as a substitute for oyster shells.

ANTAL'KALI. Lat., *antalcalinum*. A corrective of alkalinity.

ANTAL'KALINE. Lat., *antalcalinus*. Fr., *antalcalin*. Ger., *antalkalisch*. Having the power of neutralizing alkalies.

ANTALOG'E'NIUM, *n.* See ANTHALOGENIUM.

ANTALOI'DUM, *n.* See ANTHALODUM.

ANTANACATHAR'TICA, *n. pl.* Remedies that check expectoration.

ANTANAC'LASIS, *f.* -*clat'seos* (-*ac'lasis*). Gr., *ἀντανάκλασις*. Fr., *antanaclase*. Ger., *Antanaklase*. Reflection.

ANTANACLAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀντανάκλασμός*. See ANTANACLASIS.

ANTANACLAS'TIC. Gr., *ἀντανάκλαστικός*. Lat., *antanaclasticus*. Reflecting.

ANTANEM'IC. Curative of anæmia.

ANTANEAS'MUS, *m.* See ANTENEASMUS.

ANTANTHRA'CIC. Curative or preventive of anthrax.

ANTA-PA-NA. A certain proprietary demulcent and antipyretic.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC, **ANTAPHRODIT'IC.** Lat., *antaphrodisiacus*, *antaphroditicus*. Fr., *antaphrodisiaque*. Ger., *antaphroditisch*. Diminishing the sexual appetite; as a *n.*, a drug or hygienic measure so acting.

ANTAPOD'OSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*pod'osis*). Gr., *ἀνταπόδοσις*. Fr., *antapodose*. Ger., *Antapodose*. An alternation (as of the paroxysms of fever).

ANTAPODOT'IC. Gr., *ἀνταποδοτικός*. Lat., *antapodoticus*. Pertaining to or occasioning antapodosis.

ANTAPOPLEC'TIC. Lat., *antapoplecticus*. Fr., *antapoplectique*. Ger., *antapoplektisch*. Efficacious against apoplexy.

ANTARTHRI'T'IC. Lat., *antarthriticus*. Fr., *antarthritique*. Ger., *antarthritisch*. Efficacious against gout.

ANTASPHYC'TIC. Lat., *antasphycticus*. Fr., *antasphyctique*. Ger., *antasphyktisch*. Efficacious against asphyxia.

ANTASTHEN'IC. Lat., *antasthenicus*. Fr., *antasthénique*. Ger., *antasthenisch*. Efficacious against asthenia.

ANTASTHMAT'IC. Lat., *antasthmaticus*. Fr., *antasthmatische*. Ger., *antasthmatisch*. Efficacious against asthma.

ANTATAX'IC. Efficacious against ataxia.

ANTATROPH'IC. Lat., *antatrophicus*. Fr., *antatrophique*. Ger., *antatrophisch*. Efficacious against atrophy.

ANTAT'ROPHON, *n.* Any remedy (especially an ancient troche so called) used in wasting diseases.

ANTAT'ROPHUS. See ANTATROPHIC.

AN'TEASPINA'TUS, *m.* See SUPERSPINATUS.

ANTEBRA'CHIAL. See ANTIBRACHIAL.

ANTEBRA'CHIUM, *n.* See ANTIBRACHIUM.

ANTECTOPARASIT'ICA, *n. pl.* Antiparasitics for external use.

ANTECUR'VATURE. See ANTEFLEXION.

ANTEDISPLACE'MENT, *n.* A forward displacement.

ANTEFLEX'ION, **ANTEFLEX'URE.** From *ante*, forward, and *flexio* (from *flectere*), a bending. Fr., *antéflexion*. Ger., *vordere Knickung*. Syn.: *inflexio anterior*. An alteration of the shape of an organ, especially the uterus, in which it is bent forward upon itself either at an angle or by an exaggeration of the natural curvature (to which latter alone some authors apply the term). Cf. ANTEVERSION.

ANTE-HEMIPLE'GIC. For this and other words in *Ante-* not here given, see *Ante-*³ and the corresponding words without that prefix.

AN'TELIX, *f.* -*el'icis*. See ANTHELIX.

ANTELMIN'THIC, **ANTELMIN'TIC.** See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTEBALLOM'ENOS, *m.*, **ANTEBALLOM'ENUM**, *n.* Gr., *ἀντεβαλλόμενος*, *ἀντεβαλλόμενον*. A drug which is used as a substitute for another.

ANTEM'BASIS, *f.* -*bas'eos* (-*em'basis*). Gr., *ἀντέμβασις* (from *ἀντεμβαίνειν*, to fit into each other). 1. The fitting of bones to each other. 2. Reciprocal action.

ANTEMBAT'ICUS. Pertaining to antembasis.

ANTEMET'IC. Lat., *antemeticus*. Fr., *antémétique*. Ger., *antemetisch*, *brechenstillend*. Efficacious against vomiting.

ANTEDEIX'IS, *f.* -*dei'xeos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀντέδειξις* (from *ἀντενδείκνυσθαι*, to contraindicate). A contraindication.

ANTENDIC'TICUS. Contraindicating.

ANTENDIX'IS, *f.* -*dis'eos* (-*is*). See ANTENDEIXIS.

ANTENEAS'MUM, *n.*, **ANTENEAS'MUS**, *m.* Fr., *anténasme*. Syn.: *enthusiasmus*. Words of uncertain derivation, applied by P. Zacchias to a form of insanity characterized by jactitation and a suicidal tendency.

ANTENERGET'ICUS. Pertaining to antenergia.

ANTENERGI'A, *f.* Gr., *ἀντεργεία*. Ger., *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.), *Wechselwirkung* (2d def.). 1. Counteraction, reaction, resistance. 2. Reciprocal action.

ANTENNA'RIA, *f.* From *antenna*, because the bristles of the pappus resemble an insect's antennæ. Fr., *antennarie* (1st and 2d def's), *antennaire*. Syn.: *Antennularia* (3d def.). 1. A genus of perennial evergreen herbs of the *Compositæ*. 2. Of Gärtner, the same, with the addition of the genus *Leontopodium*. 3. A genus of *Fungi* including species now referred to other genera (e. g., *Zasmidium*).—**A. dioica**. Fr., *pie-de-chat*. Ger., *Katzenpfötchen*. A European species of *A.* (1st def.). It has been employed in hæmorrhages, cough, and diarrhœa.

ANTENNATA'RIA, *f.* See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNAT'ULA, *f.* See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNI'NA, *f.* See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTEN'NULA, *f.* Dim. of *antenna*. Fr., *antennule* (1st def.). See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNULA'RIA, *f.* See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTEPHIAL'TIC. Lat., *antephiaticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐπιάλτης*, the nightmare). Fr., *antéphiattique*. Efficacious against nightmare.

ANTEPID'OSIS, *f.* -*do'seos* (-*pid'osis*). From *ἀντεπιδείκνυσθαι*, to exhibit in turn. See ANTAPODOSIS.

ANTEPILEP'TIC. Lat., *antepilepticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐπιληψίς*, epilepsy). Fr., *antépileptique*. Ger., *antepileptisch*. Efficacious against epilepsy.

ANTEPO'NENS. From *ante*, before, and *ponere*, to place. Anticipating (said of paroxysms of fever).

ANTEREI'SIS, *f.* -*rei'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀντέρεισις* [Hippocrates]. The resistance encountered in reducing a dislocation.

ANTERETH'IC. Lat., *anterethicus*, *anterethisticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation). Efficacious against irritation.

ANTERIOR. -*o'ris*. Fr., *antérieur*. Ger., *vorder*. Situated forward; in human anatomy, ventrad; in the lower animals, toward the head.—**A. auriculæ**, **A. auris**. Fr., *antérieur de l'oreille*. See AURICULARIS *a.*—**A. conchæ**. See SCUTOAURICULARIS *externus*.—**A. mallei**. Fr., *antérieur du marteau*. See LAXATOR *tympani*.—**A. nasi**. See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi*.—**Medius a.** See DEPRESSOR *labii superioris*.

ANTERIOGRADE. From *anterior*, in front, and *gradus*, a step. Proceeding from before backward (said of operations for the division of urethral stricture).

ANT'EROINFE'RIOR. Fr., *antéro-inférieur*. Situated in front and at the lower part.

ANT'EROINTE'RIOR. Fr., *antéro-interne*. Situated anteriorly and internally.

AN'TEROLAT'ERAL. Fr., *antéro-latéral*. Situated anteriorly and laterally, or extending from front to side.

AN'TEROPOSTE'RIOR. Fr., *antéro-postérieur*. Extending from before backward.

AN'TEROSUPE'RIOR. Fr., *antéro-supérieur*. Situated anteriorly and superiorly.

ANTEROT'IC. Lat., *anteroticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐπος*, desire). Fr., *antérotique*. Ger., *geschlechtstrieblindernd*. Diminishing the sexual appetite.

ANTESCALE'NUS, *m.* See SCALENUS *anticus*.

ANTESIGNA'NUS, *m.* From *ante*, before, and *signum*, a sign. Ger., *Vorbote*. Lit., a soldier in the foremost line; a premonitory symptom.

ANTEUPHOR'BIUM, *n.* An antidote to *Euphorbium*. *Cacalia a.*

ANTEU'TERINE. Fr., *anté-utérin*. Situated in front of the uterus.

ANTEVER'SION. Lat., *anterversio*. Fr., *antéversion*. Ger., *A.*, *Vorwärtsneigung*. A turning forward (said particularly of the uterus when, without reference to its shape or situation, its attitude is so changed that the fundus is directed forward to an abnormal degree).

ANTEVERT'ED. Lat., *anterversus*. Fr., *antéversé*. Ger., *antervertit*. In a state of anterversio (*q. v.*).

ANTHÆMOP'TIC. Lat., *anthæmopticus*, *anthæmopticiens*, *adj's*. Efficacious against hæmoptysis.

ANTHÆMORRHA'GICUS. Efficacious against hæmorrhage.

ANTHALO'DUM, *n.* Ger., *Anthaloïd*. An iodide.

ANTHALOGE'NIUM, *n.* Ger., *Anthalogen*. Chlorine.

ANTHALOI'DUM, *n.* See ANTHALODUM.

ANTHEC'TIC. Lat., *anthecticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐκτικός*, consumptive). Fr., *anthectique*. Ger., *anthek-tisch*. Efficacious against consumption.

ANTHEL'ICINE. Pertaining to the anthelix.

ANTHELIG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀνθελιγμός*. See ANTHELIX.

ANTHELITRA'GEUS, **ANTHELITRA'GICUS**, **ANTHELITRAG'US**. See ANTITRAGICUS.

ANTHELIX, *f.* -*thel'icis*. Gr., *ἀνθελίς* (from *ἀντί*, opposite, and *ελίς*, the outer ear). Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.*, *Gegenleiste*, *Nebenleiste*. A ridgelike eminence of the cartilage of the external ear, parallel with the posterior part of the helix and separated from it by the scaphoid fossa.

ANTHEL'MIA, *f.* From *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. See SPIGELIA.

ANTHELMIN'THIA, *f.* A genus of plants.—**A. quadrifolia**. See SPIGELIA *anthelmia*.

ANTHELMIN'THIC. Lat., *anthelminthicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐλμινς* [gen., *ἐλμινθος*], a worm). Fr., *anthelminthique*. Ger., *wurmwidrig* (*adj.*), *Wurmmittel* (*n.*). Efficacious against intestinal worms; as a *n.*, a remedy so acting, a vermifuge.—**Direct a.** See VERMICIDE.—**Indirect a.** See VERMIFUGE.—**Lubricating a.** Lat., *anthelminthicum lubricans*. An oily *a.*, adapted to weakly persons.—**Mechanical a.** One that acts mechanically.—**Poisonous a.** See VERMICIDE.—**Tonic a.** One that has a tonic action, such as *savine*.—**Venous a.** See VERMICIDE.

ANTHELMIN'THODIARRHŒA, *f.* Diarrhœa due to intestinal worms.

ANTHELMIN'TIC. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTHE'MA, *n.* -*them'atis*. Gr., *ἄνθημα*. Ger., *Hautblüthe* (1st def.). 1. See EXANTHEMA. 2. A genus of malvaceous plants.—**A. arborea**. Syn.: *Laratera arborea*. A species growing in England, southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. The flowers and leaves are mucilaginous and are employed as a demulcent like those of *Althæa*.

ANTHEMATISCHET'ICUS, **ANTHEMATOSCHET'ICUS**. See EXANTHEMATOUS.

ANTHEMENE. Fr., *anthémène*. Ger., *Anthemien*. A crystalline substance, apparently of the constitution $C_{18}H_{36}$, or that of β -octadecene, obtained from the flowers of Roman chamomile.

ANTHEM'IC ACID. An acid discovered by Pattone in the flowers of *Maruta* (*Anthemis*) *cotula* and *Anthemis arvensis*.

ANTHEMID'IC ACID. See ANTHEMIC ACID.

ANTHEM'IDIN. Fr., *anthémidine*. Ger., *A.* A crystallizable principle obtained by precipitating an acid infusion of the flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla* with alcohol.

ANTHEM'IDIN(E). Fr., *anthémidine*. Ger., *Anthemidin*. An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Maruta* (*Anthemis*) *cotula*.

AN'THEMIN(E). See ANTHEMIDINE.

AN'THEMIS, *f.* -*them'idis*. Gr., *ἀνθεμῖς*. Fr., *anthémis*, *camomille*. Ger., *Kamille*. Syn.: *chamomilla*. 1. Chamomile; a genus of herbs of the *Compositæ*, suborder *Tabulifloræ*.—**A. nobilis**. Fr., *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *noble*). Ger., *römische Kamille*, *edle Af-*

terkamille. Syn.: *chamomilla*, *chamæmelum*. Roman, or common, chamomile. The flowers (*a.* [U. S. Ph.], *anthemidis flores* [Br. Ph.], *flores chamomillæ* [Ger. Ph.]) are used as a stomachic tonic, emetic, and diaphoretic, and externally as an anodyne.—**A. odorata**. See *A. nobilis*.—**A. parthenoides**. **MATRICARIA parthenoides**.—**A. pyrethrum**, **A. tinctoria**. Fr., *camomille des teinturiers*. Ger., *Färberkamille*. A European species furnishing a yellow dye. The herb and flowers were formerly used as an anthelmintic and to allay spasm, the herb being also employed as a discutient and vulnerary.—**A. vulgaris**. See *A. nobilis*.—**Extractum anthemidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Römischkamillenextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum chamomille romanæ*. A preparation made by exhausting chamomile flowers with water, and evaporating the product to a pilular consistence.—**Oleum anthemidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Römischkamillenöl*. A volatile oil obtained by distilling chamomile flowers with water; used as a stimulant and carminative, also as an ingredient in liniments.

ANTHEMON, *n.* Gr., *ἄνθεμον*. See **ANTHEMIS**.

ANTHENEAS/MUS, *n.* See **ANTENEAS/MUS**.

ANTHE'REA, *f.* See **ACONITUM anthora**.

ANTHE'REON, *m.* -eo'nis. Gr., *ἀνθερείων*. The part of the face on which the beard grows. [Hippocrates.]

ANTHER'ETHRIN. See **ANTHERYTHRIN**.

ANTHERPET'IC. Ger., *antherpetisch*. Efficacious against herpes.

ANTHERU'RA, *f.* A genus of rubiaceous trees.—**A. rubra**. Syn.: *Psychotria a.* A small tree growing in Cochinchina and the Moluccas. The leaves are used as a stimulating application, especially in toothache.

ANTHE'RUS. Gr., *ἀνθρός*. Florid, brilliant.—**Medicamenta anthera**. Drugs of a brilliant appearance, especially those of a metallic nature.

ANTHER'YTHRIN. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *ἐρυθρός*, red. Fr., *anthérythrine*. Ger., *Blumenroth*. The red coloring matter of flowers.

ANTH'ARIN. See **ANTIARIN**.

ANTHIDROT'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *ἰδρώς*, perspiration. Capable of stopping or checking perspiration.

ANTH'I'ON. From *ἀντί*, against, and *θεῖον*, sulphur. Potassium persulphate.

ANTHOC'H'LOR. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *χλωρός*, green. A coloring matter obtained from yellow flowers, now regarded as a derivative of chlorophyll.

ANTHOC'MA, *n.* -co'matos (-is). Anthrax.

ANTHOCY'ANIN. Lat., *anthocyanum* (from *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *κυάνεος*, blue). Fr., *anthocyane*, *anthocyanine*. Ger., *Anthokyan*. The blue coloring matter of flowers. In flowers with acid juice it becomes red, and by the action of alkalis it becomes green, owing to the simultaneous formation of a yellow coloring matter which, mixed with the blue, gives this tint.

ANTHODEN'DRON, *n.* From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *ένδρον*, a tree. A genus of evergreen shrubs of the *Ericaceæ*.—**A. ponticum**. Syn.: *Azalea pontica*. A species growing on the coasts of the Black Sea. It acts as a narcotic poison, imparting poisonous qualities to the honey of the bees which feed upon its flowers.

ANTHOL'CE, *f.* Gr., *ἀνθολκή*. 1. A drawing of the body to one side as the result of spasm or paralysis. 2. The displacement of an organ toward the middle of the body.

ANTHOLEU'CIN. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *λευκός*, white. Fr., *antholeucine*. The white or yellowish-white coloring matter of flowers.

ANTHOMY'IA, *f.* From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *μύια*, a fly. Fr., *anthomyie*. A genus of dipterous insects which, in the larval state, infest flowers.—**A. canicularis**. A species having the larva pinnated; taken into the alimentary canal, it may cause violent irritation.—**A. cu-**

niculina. Ger., *Grubenfliege*. A species of which the larvæ have been found in the intestine in one case.—**A. meteorica**. Ger., *Gewitterfliege*. The meteoric fly, a species that bites horses and cattle.—**A. scalaris**. A species the larvæ of which occasionally find their way into the intestines and cause irritation.

ANTHOPHYLL'US, *m.* From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Pl., *anthophylli* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *anthophylle*. Ger., *Mutternelke*. The mother clove.

ANTHOPO'GON, *n.* -go'nis. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *πάγων*, the beard. See **ANDROPOGON**.

ANTHORA, *f.* From *ἀντί*, against, and *φθορά*, decay. A section of the genus *Aconitum*.—**A. silvestris**. *Le-dum palustre*.—**A. vulgaris**. See **ACONITUM a.**

ANTHORIS'MA, *n.* -is'matos (-is). From *ἄντι*, against, and *ὄρισμα*, a boundary. Fr., *authorisme*. A diffuse swelling.

ANTHOS, *n.* *An'theos* (-thos). Gr., *ἄνθος*. 1. A flower. 2. The rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). 3. The scum on liquids. [Hippocrates.] 4. A cutaneous eruption. 5. A general term for sublimates, such as flowers of copper, of zinc, of benzoin, of sulphur, etc. 6. An elixir of gold. 7. A medicine prepared from pearls.

ANTHOSA'TUM, *n.* Fr., *anthosat*. An old preparation of rosemary and honey. See **MEL a.**

ANTHOSA'TUS. Containing or made from rosemary. See **MEL anthosatum**.

ANTHOSTE'MA, *n.* -stem'atos (-is). From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *στῆμα*, a stamen. Fr., *anthostème*. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees.—**A. aubryanum**. Ochongo; a species brought from Gabon in Africa. Its seeds contain an oil which is said to be the most powerful vegetable cathartic known.

ANTHOSTEM'MA, *n.* See **ANTHOSTEMA**.

ANTHOXAN'THEIN. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *anthoxanthéine*. Syn.: *xanthin*. The soluble yellow coloring matter of flowers.

ANTHOXAN'THIN. Lat., *anthoxanthinum*, *anthoxanthina*. Fr., *anthoxanthine*. Ger., *A.*, *Blumengelbe*. A yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers and many fruits, especially of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. The term is used by Pringsheim as a general name for all native vegetable coloring principles.

ANTHOXAN'THUM, *n.* From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *flouwe*. A genus of gramineous plants.—**A. odoratum**. Fr., *flouwe odorante*, *foin dur*. Ger., *Goldgras*. Sweet-scented vernal grass; found in the United States, Canada, and Europe. It contains coumarin. Its root is sometimes used as a tonic.

ANTHOZY'MASE. From *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *ζύμη*, leaven. A ferment said to be contained in certain flowers, susceptible of conversion into saccharose.

ANTHRACÆ'MIA, *f.* See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.

AN'THRACAZOTHYDROT'ICUM, *n.* From *ἄνθραξ*, carbon, *azotum*, nitrogen, and *ὑδωρ*, water. An old name for hydrocyanic acid.

AN'THRACENE. From *ἄνθραξ*, coal. Fr., *anthracène*. Ger., *Anthracen*. A substance prepared from heavy coal-tar oil, and also synthetically, of the constitution $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH \\ CH \end{smallmatrix} > C_6H_4$. An isomeric modification is *para-a.*

ANTHRA'CIA, *f.* For deriv., see **ANTHRAX**. Fr., *anthracie*. 1. Black menstrual blood. [Hippocrates.] 2. Of Good, a collective name for carbuncular diseases.—**A. pestis**. The plague.—**A. rubula**, **A. rubula americana**, **A. rubula guineensis**. See **FRAMBÆSIA**.

ANTHRA'CIC. Lat., *anthracicus*. Fr., *anthracique*. 1. Pertaining to or suffering from anthrax. 2. (Incorrectly, according to Kraus) proceeding from coal-gas.

ANTHRACIF'EROUS. Lat., *anthraciferus*. See **CARBONACEOUS**.

ANTHRA'CIFORM. Lat., *anthraciformis* (from *ἄνθραξ*, carbon, and *forma*, form). See **ANTHRACOID**.

ANTHRACIN. See **ANTHRACENE**.

ANTHRA'CINA, f. See *Melanotic CANCER*.

ANTHRA'CION, n. Gr., ἀνθράκιον. A little carbuncle.

ANTHRACITE, Lat., anthracites (= ἀνθρακίτης, fem. of ἀνθρακίτης). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anthracit, Glanzkohle*. A mineral coal containing the largest proportion of carbon and the smallest of volatile matter. It has been given in powder for pyrosis, scurvy, and intestinal worms.

ANTHRACOC'ALI, n. See *ANTHRAKOKALI*.

ANTHRACO'DES. See *ANTHRACOID*.

ANTHRACOID, Lat., anthracoides, anthracodes (from ἀνθραξ [see *ANTHRAX*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *anthracoïde, charbonneux*. Ger., *kohlenähnlich*. Resembling carbon, the disease anthrax, or the gem carbuncle.

ANTHRACOK'ALI, n. See *ANTHRAKOKALI*.

ANTHRACOL'ITHUS, m. From ἀνθραξ, coal, and λίθος, a stone. See *ANTHRACITE*.

ANTHRACOLE'MUS, m. From ἀνθραξ, a carbuncle, and λοιμός, a plague. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.

ANTHRACOM'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). A carbuncle.

ANTHRACOM'ETER, Lat., anthracometrum (from ἀνθραξ, carbon, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *anthracomètre*. Ger., *Anthrakometer, Kohlenstoffmesser*. An instrument for determining the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and especially in the breath. Vierordt's consists of a long graduated tube with a bulb at one end; the other is ground to receive a funnel for reagents, and is closed by a glass stopcock.

ANTHRACOMET'RIC, Fr., anthracométrique. Ger., *anthrakometrisch*. Pertaining to anthracometry.

ANTHRACOM'ETRY, Fr., anthracométrie. Ger., *Anthrakometrie*. The determination of the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, especially in that given out from the lungs.

AN'THRACONECRO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From ἀνθραξ, coal, and νέκρωσις, death. Fr., *anthracnécrose*. Ger., *Anthrakonekrose*. The conversion of a part into a carbonaceous mass, as in senile gangrene.

AN'THRACOPE'STIS, f. From ἀνθραξ, a carbuncle, and πῆστις, a plague. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.

AN'THRACOPHYLC'TIS, f. -phylc'tidis. From ἀνθραξ, a carbuncle, and φλυκίς, a pustule. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.

AN'THRACOPOR'PHYROTYPHUS, m. From ἀνθραξ, a carbuncle, πορφύρεος, purple, and τυφός, a feverish stupor. Syn.: *porphyrotyphus carbunculosus*. An old term for malignant scarlet fever with the formation of carbuncles.

ANTHRACO'SIA, f. See *ANTHRACOSIS*.

ANTHRACO'SIS, f. -co'seos (-is). Gr., ἀνθράκωσις. Fr., *anthracose, charbon*. Ger., *Anthrakose*. 1. A malignant ulcer, especially of the eye. 2. A carbuncle. 3. A corroding ulcer appearing in the course of a fever. [Galen.] 4. Black phthisis, black spittle, the black lung of coal miners (Fr., *anthracosis, fausse mélanose des poumons, pseudo-mélanose pulmonaire, matière noire des poumons*; Ger., *Staubkrankheit*); a disease produced by the inhalation of particles of solid matter, such as the dust from coal, iron, glass, stone, etc., which accumulate in the pulmonary alveoli and are taken up by the lymphatics and deposited in the bronchial glands and eventually in other situations.—**A. oculi.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. of the lungs, A. pulmonum.** See *A.* (4th def.).

ANTHRACOT'IC. Pertaining to anthracosis (*q. v.*—4th def.).

AN'THRACOTYPHUS, m. From ἀνθραξ, a carbuncle, and τυφός, the stupor of fevers. Syn.: *typhus carbunculosus*. Typhus with the formation of carbuncles.

ANTHRAKOK'ALI, n. From ἀνθραξ, coal, and kali, potash. Fr., *anthrakokali*. Ger., *A.* An old preparation made by heating together 1 part of finely powdered mineral coal and concentrated solution of 2 parts of caustic potash until the whole is reduced to a

uniform black powder; formerly used in chronic skin diseases.—**A. simplex.** See *A.*—**A. sulfuratum.** Fr., *anthracokali sulfuré (ou soufré)*. Ger., *geschwefeltes A.* Sulphureted *a.*; differing from *a.* in the addition of $\frac{1}{16}$ part of sulphur to the pulverized coal before it is heated.

ANTHRAN'ILATE. A salt of anthranilic acid.

ANTHRANIL'IC ACID. From ἀνθραξ, coal, and aniline (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide anthranilique*. Ger., *Anthranilsäure*. Orthamidobenzoic acid.

ANTHRARO'BIN, Fr., anthrarobine. Liebermann's name for several compounds analogous to chrysarobin, prepared by the reduction of alizarin and purpurin. The one obtained from alizarin has been used in psoriasis.

AN'THRAX, m. *An'thraxis.* Gr., ἀνθραξ. 1. A name given by Vitruvius to cinnabar. 2. A carbuncle (Lat., *carbunculus*; Fr., *carbuncle*; Ger., *Carbunkel*); a phlegmonous inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue attended with sloughing; differing from a furuncle chiefly in its tendency to spread at the periphery and to form a number of openings. 3. See *Contagious a.*—**A. abdominalis.** See *A. intestinalis*.—**A. apoplecticus.** See *Apoplectic a.*—**A. carbunculus.** Ger., *A.-Carbunkel*. See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. carbunculus benignus.** A form described by Fuchs as intermediate between a furuncle and a carbuncle; differing from the true carbuncle in the greater duration of the first stage and in the absence of a distinct slough, only shreds of foul-smelling connective tissue, mixed with pus and blood, appearing through the openings.—**A. carbunculus terminthus.** Ger., *Bläsenbrandbeule*. A carbuncle attended with the formation of a large bulla or pustule. See *TERMINTHUS* (2d def.).—**A. contagiosus.** See *Contagious a.*—**A. gallicus.** Syn.: *carbunculus gallicus*. Gallic *a.*; a name given to epidemic or contagious *a.* as it has prevailed in France.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *Hæmorrhoidal a.*—**A. hungaricus.** See *Contagious a.* and *PEMPHIGUS Hungaricæ gangrenosus*.—**A. intestinalis.** Syn.: *a. abdominalis, mycosis intestinalis*. A disease caused by eating the flesh of cattle affected with contagious *a.*, characterized by symptoms closely resembling those of toadstool poisoning. Within a few hours after the meat is eaten, severe vomiting and diarrhoea take place, with cyanosis and collapse. True carbuncles form in the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and great numbers of micro-organisms are found.—**A. malignus.** Fr., *a. malin*. Malignant *a.* See *Contagious a.*—**A. malignus bothnicus.** Ger., *Teufelschuss*. A form of contagious *a.* said to prevail near the Gulf of Bothnia and in Lapland, first described by Linnæus, who attributed it to the presence of a venomous worm or insect called by him *Furia infernalis*.—**A. malignus esthonicus.** Ger., *esthische Blatter*. Syn.: *pustula Esthoniæ*. A form of malignant pustule said to prevail in summer and autumn in Esthonia in Russia.—**A. malignus hungaricus.** Syn.: *carbunculus hungaricus*. See *Contagious a.* and *PEMPHIGUS Hungaricæ gangrenosus*.—**A. malignus sibiricus.** Syn.: *carbunculus septentrionalis*. A form of contagious *a.* said to prevail endemically in certain portions of Siberia.—**A. oedema.** Ger., *A.-Oedem*. A diffuse or erysipelatous carbuncle, distinguished from the ordinary form only in the beginning, when it lacks the vesicle and the primary scab.—**A. persicus.** Persian *a.* See *Contagious a.*—**A. pestilentialis.** See *Pestilential a.*—**A. pulmonum.** Gangrene of the lungs.—**A. septicus.** See *Contagious a.*—**A. simplex.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. tarantaneus, A. tarantatus.** A contagious *a.* that, according to Sauvages, once prevailed at Taranto, in Italy. It affected the throat, and it was popularly believed that, unless the patient was kept awake for nine days, by dancing, singing, etc., he would die of suffocation. A similar disease prevailing in Languedoc was known as *malrat de Languedoc*.—**Apoplectic a.** Lat., *a. apo-*

plecticus. Ger., *apoplektischer Milzbrand, Milzbrandblutschlag*. Syn.: *splenic apoplexy*. A most virulent and acute form of contagious *a.*, chiefly affecting horses and cattle, coming on without premonitory symptoms.—**Benign a.** Lat., *a. benignus*. Fr., *a. bénin*. A carbuncle which in most respects resembles a boil, but is more extensive.—**Circumscribed a.** Fr., *a. circonscrit*. A carbuncle that is limited to a single tumor.—**Contagious a.** Lat., *a. contagiosus* (seu *malignus*). Fr., *charbon épidémique, sang de rate*. Ger., *Milzbrand*. Syn.: *malignant a.* An infectious febrile disease of man and certain of the lower animals (chiefly horses and cattle), due to inoculation with the *Bacillus anthracis* (*q. v.*). When it principally affects the skin, it is known as *malignant pustule* (*q. v.*, under **PUSTULE**) or *malignant edema*; when it is contracted by eating infected meat, it is termed *a. intestinalis*. In all but the most acute forms, carbunculous swellings form, especially on the posterior extremities, and more particularly in horses. In the fatal cases (from sixty to seventy per cent.) there are dyspnea, hæmorrhages, cyanosis of the mucous membranes, opisthotonos, spasms of the palpebral muscles, prostration, coldness of the extremities, and a subnormal temperature. Death with symptoms of asphyxia takes place the first or second day.—**Diffused a.** Fr., *a. diffus* (ou *enrahissant*). A grave form of *a.* characterized by a general carbunculous eruption.—**Furuncular a.** Fr., *a. furunculens*. A carbuncle that is circumscribed and attended with furuncles.—**Hæmatic a.** See **FEBRIS carbunculosa**.—**Hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *a. hæmorrhoidalis*. Ger., *Mastdarm-Milzbrand*. A form of contagious *a.* which attacks the rectum in animals; characterized by evacuations of dark blood.—**Malignant a.** Lat., *a. malignus*. Fr., *a. malin*. See **Contagious a.**—**Pestilential a.** Lat., *a. pestilentialis*. Fr., *a. pestilentièl*. The plague, or the carbuncle that accompanies it.—**Phyma a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Simple a.** Lat., *a. simplex*. Fr., *a. simple*. See **Benign a.**—**Specific a.** See **Contagious a.** and **Malignant PUSTULE**.

ANTHRAXIFEROUS. More properly written *anthraciferous*. See **CARBONACEOUS**.

ANTHRE'NUS, *m.* From *ἀνθρήνη*, a hornet. Fr., *anthrène*. Syn.: *Byrrhus*. A genus of coleopterous insects destructive to dead animal matter.—**A. destructor**. Fr., *anthrène destructeur* (ou *du boucage*). Syn.: *A. pimpinellæ*. A species the larvæ of which prey upon castor, cantharides, musk, and other animal substances, including museum preparations. It is a beetle not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with transverse wavy bands of irregular spots. The larva is short and thick, with long bristles. It may be detected by the dust which it makes falling beneath the specimens. It may be kept away by the constant evaporation of benzene, camphor, creosote, or oil of turpentine, or by impregnating the specimens with carbolic acid, arsenic, or corrosive sublimate.—**A. museum**. Fr., *anthrène des musées*. A very similar species, having the same destructive proclivities.—**A. pimpinellæ**. See *A. destructor*.

ANTHRIS'CUS, *m.* From *ἀνθρίσκος* (= *ἀνθρῶσκον*, the ancient name of an unknown umbelliferous plant). Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Kerbel*. Syn.: *Cerefolium*, *Cherophyllum*. Chervil; a genus of umbelliferous plants.—**A. bulbosus**. The parsnip chervil; a French species having a large bulbous, edible root.—**A. cerefolium**. Fr., *cerfeuil* [Fr. Cod.], *cerfeuil cultivé*. Ger., *Gartenkerbel*. Syn.: *Scandix cerefolium*, *Cherophyllum sativum*. *A.*

species much cultivated in Europe. The volatile oil of the seeds is said to contain methyl butyrate. The decoction has been used as a resolvent, emmenagogue, diuretic, and vulnerary, and the bruised plant as an application to engorged parts.—**A. humilis**. See *A. silvestris*.—**A. nemorosa** [Sprengel]. A variety of *A. silvestris* with prickly fruit, found upon mountains.—**A. procerus**, **A. silvestris**. Fr., *cerfeuil sauvage* (ou *sylvestre*), *persil d'âne*. Ger., *wilder Kerbel*. Syn.: *Scandix silvestris*. Cow-weed; said to have the same properties as *A. cerefolium*, but to be poisonous.—**A. trichosperma**. A variety of *A. cerefolium* with hairy fruit.—**A. vulgaris**. Fr., *cerfeuil des fous*. Syn.: *Scandix a.* Common rough chervil; a wild species closely resembling *A. cerefolium*, but said to be poisonous.

AN'THROPENDYPOCAU'SIS, *f.* -*αν'σεος* (-*is*). From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὑπόκαυσis*, a burning underneath. An old term for the alleged spontaneous combustion of the human body.

ANTHROPEP'IPHYTE. Lat., *anthropépiphyton* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *ἐπί*, upon, and *φύτον*, a growth). Fr., *anthropépiphyton*. Ger., *Hautgewächs, Hautausschlag*. A cutaneous outgrowth or exanthem.

ANTHROPE'US. See **ANTHROPIC**.

ANTHROPHISTO'RIA, *f.* See **ANTHROPISTORIA**.

ANTHROPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* See **ANTRITIS**.

ANTHROPHO'BIA, *f.* See **ANTHROPOPHOBIA**.

AN'THROPHYPOCAU'SIS, *f.* See **ANTHROPENDYPOCAUSIS**.

ANTHROPIAT'RIA, ANTHROPIAT'RICA, ANTHROPIAT'RICE, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *ιατρική* (*ἐχνη* understood), the medical art. Fr., *anthropiatrique*. Ger., *Anthropiatrik, Menschenheilkunde*. Human (as opposed to veterinary) medicine.

ANTHROP'IC. Gr., *ἀνθρωπικός, ἀνθρώπειος*. Lat., *anthropicus, anthropicus*. Fr., *anthropique, anthropique*. Ger., *menschlich*. Human.—**A. acid**. A mixture of stearic acid with margaric or palmitic acid, found in human fat by Heintz, who at first supposed it to be a peculiar acid.

AN'THROPIN. A mixture of stearic acid with margaric or palmitic acid, found in human fat by Heintz, who at first supposed it to be a glyceride of what he termed anthropic acid.

ANTHROPIN'IC. Gr., *ἀνθρώπινος*. See **ANTHROPIC**.

ANTHROPISM. Gr., *ἀνθρωπισμός*. Lat., *anthropismus*. Fr., *anthropisme*. Ger., *Menschenhum*. Humanity; the sum of the attributes that distinguish man from the lower animals.

ANTHROPISTO'RIA, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *ιστορία*, learning or a narrative. Ger., *Menschengeschichte*. The natural history of man. See **ANTHROPOLOGY**.

ANTHROPOB'ORUS. From *ἀνθρωποβορεῖν*, to practise cannibalism. See **ANTHROPOPHAGUS**.

ANTHROPOCHEMI'A, ANTHROPOCHIMI'A, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *anthropochimie*. Ger., *Anthropchemie*. Anthropochemistry; the application of chemistry to the study of the tissues and juices of the human body.

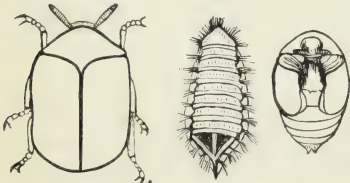
AN'THROPOCHOLAL'IC ACID. From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide anthropocholalique*. Ger., *Anthropocholalsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{15}H_{25}O_4$, said by Bayer to exist in human bile. According to Schotten, it is a mixture of cholic acid and another biliary acid, probably the choleic acid of Latschinoff.

ANTHROPOC'TONUS. Gr., *ἀνθρωποκτόνος* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *κτείνειν*, to murder). Ger., *menschen tödtend*. Destructive (poisonous) to man.

ANTHROPO'DES. See **ANTHROPOID**.

ANTHROPOFORM. From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *forma*, form. See **ANTHROPOID** and **ANTHROPOMORPHOUS**.

ANTHROPO'GENY. Lat., *anthropogenesis, anthropogenia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *γένεσις*, an origin, genera-



AN ANTHRENUS, SHOWING THE FULLY FORMED INSECT, THE LARVA, AND THE PUPA.

tion). Fr., *anthropogénie*. Ger., *Anthropogenie*. 1. The doctrine of the descent of man from lower forms of animal life by evolution. 2. Human embryology.

ANTHROPOG'NOSY. From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *γνῶσις*, knowledge. See **ANTHROPOLOGY**.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY. Lat., *anthropographia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *anthropographie*. Ger., *Anthropographie*. The natural history (especially the anatomy) of man.

AN'THROPOHISTOG'RAPHY. Lat., *anthropohistographia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *ιστός*, a fabric, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *anthropohistographie*. Ger., *Anthropohistographie*. Human histology.

AN'THROPHISTO'RIA, *f.* See **ANTHROPISTORIA**.

AN'THROPOID. Gr., *ἄνθρωποειδής*. Lat., *anthropoides*, *anthropodes*. Fr., *anthroïde*. Ger., *menschenähnlich*. Resembling man (said chiefly of a family of apes).

ANTHRO''POLEOPARDA'LISDER'MIA, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *λεόπαρδος*, a leopard, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A term employed by Orsi in describing an anomalous discoloration of the skin resembling the skin of a leopard, probably due to multiple pigmentary naevi.

AN'THROPOLITE, **AN'THROPOLITH**. Lat., *anthropolithus* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *anthropolithe*. Ger., *Anthropolith*. 1. A concretion in the human body. 2. Petrified human remains.

ANTHROPOLOG'IC(AL). Lat., *anthropologicus*. Fr., *anthropologique*. Ger., *anthropologisch*. Pertaining to anthropology.

ANTHROPOL'OGIST. Fr., *anthropologiste*. Ger., *Anthropolog*. One who is versed in anthropology.

ANTHROPOL'OGY. Lat., *anthropologia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *anthropologie*. Ger., *Anthropologie*. The natural history of the human race.—**Anatomic(al) a.** Ger., *anatomische Anthropologie*. Human anatomy.—**Descriptive a.** Fr., *anthropologie descriptive*. The study of man from a physiological standpoint.—**Ethnologic(al) a.** Fr., *anthropologie ethnologique*. Ethnology.—**General a.** Fr., *anthropologie générale*. A. as applied to all mankind.—**Morbid a.**, **Pathologic(al) a.** Fr., *anthropologie pathologique*. Pathology as affected by the conditions of human life.—**Physiologic(al) a.** Ger., *physiologische Anthropologie*. Human physiology.—**Sociologic(al) a.** Fr., *anthropologie sociologique*. Ethnology.—**Somatic a.** Ger., *somatische Anthropologie*. That branch of a. which deals with the physical qualities and relations of man.—**Synthetic(al) a.** Fr., *anthropologie synthétique*. See **General a.**—**Zoologic(al) a.** Fr., *anthropologie zoologique*. The study of man in his relations to the rest of the animal kingdom.

AN'THROPOMAGNET'IC. Fr., *anthropomagnétique*. Ger., *anthropomagnetisch*. Pertaining to anthropomagnetism.

AN'THROPOMAG'NETISM. Lat., *anthropomagnetismus*. See **Animal MAGNETISM**.

AN'THROPOMET'ALLISM. Fr., *anthropométrisme*. Spindler's term for a form of animal magnetism developed as the result of gazing intently at a metallic object.

ANTHROPOM'ETER. Fr., *anthropomètre*. Any mechanical appliance or instrument used in anthropometry.

ANTHROPOMET'RIC. Lat., *anthropometricus*. Fr., *anthropométrique*. Ger., *anthropometrisch*. Pertaining to anthropometry.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY. Lat., *anthropometria* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *anthropométrie*. Ger., *Anthropometrie*. The systematic study or determination of the dimensions, proportions, weight, strength, and other physical attributes of the human body, especially for purposes of comparison with certain standards or of different races with each other.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHIA, *f.* See **ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS**.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHIC. Lat., *anthropomorphicus*. Fr., *anthropomorphique*. Ger., *anthropomorphisch*. 1. Anthropomorphic. 2. Pertaining to anthropomorphosis.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHISM. Lat., *anthropomorphismus*. Fr., *anthropomorphisme*. 1. Anthropomorphosis (*q. v.*). 2. The doctrine that ascribes human attributes to God.

AN'THROPOMORPHOGRA'PHIA, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *μορφή*, shape, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *anthropomorphographie*. The anatomy of the organs of the human body.

AN'THROPOMORPHOL'OGY. Lat., *anthropomorphologia*. [Fr., *anthropomorphologie*. Ger., *Anthropomorphologie*. 1. Anthropomorphosis. 2. Human anatomy.

AN'THROPOMOR'PHON, *n.*, **AN'THROPOMOR'PHOS**, *m.* The root of mandragora (from its resemblance to the human form).

AN'THROPOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* *-pho'seos (-is)*. Fr., *anthropomorphose*. Ger., *Menschengestaltenbildung*. The development of the human form, also a transformation into the shape or figure of a man.

AN'THROPOMOR'PHOUS. Gr., *ἄνθρωπόμορφος*. Lat., *anthropomorphus*. Fr., *anthropomorphe*. Ger., *anthropomorphisch*. Having the shape of the whole or a part of the human body.

ANTHROPON'OMY. Lat., *anthroponomia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *νόμος*, a rule). Fr., *anthroponomie*. Ger., *Anthroponomie*. The science of the laws governing the formation and functions of the human body.

AN'THROPONOSG'RAPHY, **AN'THROPONOSOL'OGY**. Lat., *anthroponosologia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *anthroponosologie*. Ger., *Anthroponosologie*. Human nosology.

ANTHROPOPHA'GIC. Pertaining to anthropophagy.

ANTHROPOPH'AGUS. Fr., *anthropophage*. Ger., *Menschenfressend*. Subsisting on or eating human flesh; cannibalistic.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY. Gr., *ἄνθρωποφαγία*. Lat., *anthropophagia*. Fr., *anthropophagie*. Ger., *Anthropophagie*, *Menschenfresserei*. The eating of human flesh or a morbid propensity to eat it.

AN'THROPOPHARMACOL'OGY. Lat., *anthropopharmacologia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *anthropopharmacologie*. Ger., *Anthropopharmakologie*. Pharmacology in its applications to man.

AN'THROPOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *φῶβος*, flight. Fr., *anthropophobie*. Ger., *Anthropophobie*, *Menschen Scheu*. A morbid impulse to shun society.

ANTHROPOPH'THOROUS. From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *φθορά*, destruction. Ger., *menschenverderbend* (1st def.). 1. Destructive to man. 2. Destroyed by man (said of air vitiated by respiration).

AN'THROPOIAT'RICA, *f.* See **ANTHROPIATRICA**.

AN'THROPOSCATI'NA, *f.*, **AN'THROPOSCATI'NUM**, *n.* From *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *σκῶρ* (gen., *σκατός*), dung. Fr., *anthroposcatine*. Ger., *Anthroposcatin*, *Menschenkotstoff*. An alleged peculiar constituent of human feces, occasioning the characteristic odor.

ANTHROPOS'COPY. Lat., *anthroposopia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *anthroposcopie*. Ger., *Anthroposkopie*, *Menschen schau*. The study of human physiognomy.

AN'THROPOSCORI'NA, *f.*, **AN'THROPOSCORI'NUM**, *n.* See **ANTHROPOSCATINUM**.

AN'THROPOSOMATOL'OGY. Lat., *anthroposomatologia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *σῶμα*, the body, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *anthroposomatologie*. Ger., *Anthroposomatologie*. Human anatomy or morphology.

ANTHROPOS'OPHY. Lat., *anthroposophia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *σοφία*, knowledge). See **ANTHROPOLOGY**.

AN'THROPOTHERAPEU'TIC(AL). Lat., *anthropotherapeuticus*. Fr., *anthropothérapeutique*. Ger., *anthropotherapeutisch*. Pertaining to anthropotherapy.

- AN'THROPOTHER'APY.** Lat., *anthropotherapia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). See **ANTHROPIATRICA**.
- ANTHROPOTOM'IC(AL).** Lat., *anthropotomicus*. Fr., *anthropotomique*. Ger., *anthropotomisch*. Pertaining to dissection of the human body.
- ANTHROPOT'OMIST.** Lat., *anthropotomus*. Fr., *anthropotomiste*. Ger., *Anthropotomiker*. A dissector of the human body.
- ANTHROPOT'OMY.** Lat., *anthropotomia* (from *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *τομή*, a cutting). 1. Dissection of the human body. 2. A place where such dissection is practised.
- ANTHRO'POUS.** See **ANTHROPIC**.
- AN'THROPYPOCAU'SIS, f.** See **ANTHROPENDYPOCAUSIS**.
- ANTHYDRI'ASIS, f.** *-ria'seos* (*-ri'asis*). From *ἀντί*, against, *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *ἰασις*, a mode of treatment. Fr., *anthydriase*. 1. A course of treatment to remedy the damage done by hydrotherapy. 2. A therapeutical doctrine opposed to hydrotherapy.
- ANTHYDROP'IC.** Lat., *anthydropicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑδρῶς*, dropsy). Fr., *anthydropique*. Ger., *anthydropisch*. Efficacious against dropsy.
- ANTHY'DROPIN.** See under **BLATTA orientalis**.
- ANTHYL'LION, n.** See **ANTHYLLIUM**.
- ANTHYL'LIUM, n.** Gr., *ἀνθύλλον* (dim. of *ἄνθος*). Ger., *Blümchen*. The ancient name of an herb like the lentil, used for urinary obstructions and as a hæmostatic.
- ANTHYPERIDROT'IC.** Efficacious against hyperidrosis.
- ANTHYPNOT'IC.** Lat., *anthypnoticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑπνος*, sleep). Fr., *anthypnotique*. Ger., *anthypnotisch*. Tending to prevent sleep or hypnotism.
- ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC.** Lat., *anthyPOCHONDRIACUS*. Fr., *anthyPOCHONDRIACUE*. Ger., *anthyPOCHONDRISCH*. Efficacious against hypochondriasis.
- ANTHYPOCOPHO'SIC.** From *ἀντί*, against, and *ὀπίκωφος*, somewhat deaf. Efficacious against deafness.
- ANTHYSTER'IC.** Lat., *anthystericus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑστέρια* [see **HYSTERIA**]). Fr., *anthystérique*. Ger., *anthysterisch*. Efficacious against hysteria.
- ANTI'ACID.** See **ANTACID**.
- ANTI'ADES, f. pl.** *-ti'adum*. Gr., *ἀντιάδες* (pl. of *ἀντιάς*). An old name for the tonsils, especially when enlarged.
- ANTIADI'TIS, f.** *-it'idis*. See **AMYGDALITIS**.
- ANTIADON'CUS, m.** From *ἀντιάς*, a tonsil, and *ὄγκος*, a heap. Ger., *Mandelgeschwulst*. Enlargement of the tonsils.—**A. inflammatorius.** See **AMYGDALITIS**.
- ANTI'AGRA, ANTI'AGRI, f.** From *ἀντιάς*, a tonsil, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. See **ANTIADONCUS**.
- ANTIAL'BUMATE.** A body formed, along with hemialbumose, when white of egg is digested with a weak acid; distinguished by the fact that further digestion does not convert it into a peptone, but into *antialbumide* (q. v.). It is, therefore, identical with the parapeptone of Meissner. It is converted by the pancreatic ferment into antipeptone (q. v.).
- ANTIAL'BUMID(E).** Ger., *Antialbumid*. A body formed instead of antipeptone when an acid is substituted for the gastric juice in the digestion of albumin; distinguished by its insolubility (in water?). It contains a higher proportion of carbon and a lower proportion of oxygen than either antipeptone or hemipeptone, and has been regarded as one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin, the other being *hemialbumin*. Cf. **HEMIPROTEIN**.
- ANTIALBU'MIN, ANTIALBU'MINOSE.** See **ANTIALBUMIDE**.
- ANTIAL'BUMOSE.** A variety of albumose formed in the process of the digestion of albumin, and converted by further digestion into antipeptone; closely resembling acid albumin in its general characters.
- ANTIAL'GIC.** See **ANTALGIC**.
- ANTIAL'KALINE.** See **ANTALKALINE**.
- ANTIAMARIL'LIC.** Preventive or curative of yellow fever.
- ANTIANÆM'IC.** See **ANTANÆMIC**.
- ANTIAPHRODIS'IAC, ANTIAPHRODIT'IC.** See **ANTAPHRODISIAC**.
- ANTIAPOPLEC'TIC.** See **ANTAPOPLECTIC**.
- ANTIAR'.** A variety of the upas poison of Java, derived from *Antiaris toxicaria*.—**A. resin.** A non-poisonous resin, $C_{16}H_{24}O$, extracted from *Upas antiar*.
- ANTIARE'TIN.** A resinous substance derived from the juice of *Antiaris toxicaria*.
- ANTI'ARIN.** Fr., *antiarine*. Ger., *A*. A poisonous glucoside, $C_{41}H_{70}O_5 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the juice of *Antiaris toxicaria*. Applied to a wound, it produces vomiting, convulsions, diarrhoea, and death. Its poisonous action is remarkably accelerated by mixture with a soluble substance, such as sugar. Cf. **UPAS antiar**.
- ANTI'ARIS, f.** From Jap., *antja* or *antschar*. Syn.: *Ipo, Lepurandra, Antschar*. A genus of artocarpaceous plants.—**A. toxicaria.** Fr., *antiar vénéneux*. Ger., *giftige A*. The upas tree; a Java species containing an acid milky juice having marked poisonous properties. This juice, the *ipo* or *upas antiar* of the Malays, is used as an arrow-poison, and has also been employed as a remedy for skin diseases, being used both externally and internally. It is actively drastic and emetic, and contains antiarin.
- ANTIAR'THRIN.** A proprietary antarthritic said to consist mostly of salicin.
- ANTIARTHRIT'IC.** See **ANTARTHRITIC**.
- ANTI'AS, f.** *-ti'adis*. Gr., *αντιάς*. A tonsil.
- ANTIASPHYC'TIC.** See **ANTASPHYCTIC**.
- ANTIASTHEN'IC.** See **ANTASTHENIC**.
- ANTIASTHMAT'IC.** See **ANTASTHMATIC**.
- ANTIATAX'IC.** See **ANTATAXIC**.
- ANTIATROPH'IC.** See **ANTATROPHIC**.
- ANTIBACILLA'RE.** A mixture said to consist of creosote, balsam of Tolu, glycerin, codeine, and sodium arsenate.
- ANTIBACIL'LIN.** A certain proprietary disinfectant.
- ANTIBACTER'IAN.** Acting in opposition to bacteria.
- ANTIBAC'TERIDE.** Fr., *antibactériide*. Ger., *Antibakterid*. A preservative of food, made of borax, glucose, and boric acid.
- ANTIBAC'TERIN.** 1. A certain proprietary antiseptic inhalant. 2. A mixture of crude aluminum sulphate and soot.
- ANTIBAKTER'IKON.** A German proprietary prophylactic of all infectious diseases, said to contain ozone.
- ANTIBALLOM'ENON, ANTIBALLOM'ENUM, n.** From *αντεβάλλειν*, to put in place of. Fr., *antiballomène*. Ger., *Ersatzmittel*. A succedaneum; a drug considered as a substitute for another drug.
- ANTIBDEL'LA, f.** From *ἀντί*, instead of, and *βδέλλα*, a leech. See **Artificial LEECH**.
- ANTIBECH'IC.** Lat., *antibechicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *βηχικός*, suffering from cough). Fr., *antibécheque*. Efficacious against cough or hoarseness.
- ANTIBIL'IOUS.** Fr., *antibilieux*. Expelling bile, corrective of "biliousness" (q. v.).
- ANTIBIOT'IC.** Lat., *antibioticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *βίος*, life). Ger., *antibiotisch, lebentilgend*. Destructive of life.
- ANTIBLENNORRHA'GIC.** Fr., *antiblemnorrhagique*. Efficacious against blennorrhagia.
- AN'TI-BODIES.** A collective term for antitoxines.
- ANTIBRA'CHIAL.** Lat., *antibrachialis*. Fr., Ger., *a*. Pertaining to the forearm.
- ANTIBRA'CHIUM, n.** From *ἀντί*, against, and *βραχίον*, the arm. The forearm.
- ANTIBRO'MIC.** Lat., *antibromicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *βρώμος*, a stench). Deodorizing.

ANTIBRULE'. A certain proprietary antiseptic and analgetic.

ANTICACHECTIC. Lat., *anticachecticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *καχεξία*, cachexia). Fr., *anticachectique*. Ger., *antikachektisch*. Efficacious against cachexia.

ANTICACHECTICUM, n. An anticachectic remedy.

ANTICACOCHYM'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *κακοχυσμία*, a bad state of the juices. Fr., *anticacochymique*. Anticachectic.

ANTICAD'MIA, f. From *ἀντί*, instead of, and *καδμία*, calamine. Fr., *anticadmie*. Syn.: *pseudocadmia*. An old term for a spurious kind of calamine.

ANTI-CÆSAREANIST. An opponent of the Cæsarean operation.

ANTICALCA'REOUS. From *ἀντί*, against, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *anticalcaire*. Corrective of the effects of calcareous matter; therefore, in veterinary medicine, preventive of glanders, that disease having been supposed to be due to the ingestion of calcareous salts.

ANTICALCULOUS. From *ἀντί*, against, and *calculus* (*q. v.*). See **ANTILITHIC**.

ANTICAN'CEROUS. Lat., *anticancerosus*. See **ANTICARCINOMATOUS**.

ANTICAN'CRIN. A certain antitoxic serum alleged to be efficacious against cancer.

ANTICARCINOM'ATOUS. Lat., *anticarcinomatous* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer). Fr., *anticarcinomateux*. Ger., *krebswidrig*. Efficacious against cancer.

ANTICAR'DIA, f. See **ANTICARDIUM**.

ANTICARDIO'DES. From *ἀντί*, opposite, *καρδία*, the heart, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *umgekehrt herzförmig*. See **ORCULATE**.

ANTICAR'DION, ANTICAR'DIUM, n. Gr., *ἀντικάρδιον*. Fr., *anticarde*. Ger., *Herzgrube*. Syn.: *scrobiculus cordis*. The pit of the stomach; a shallow depression of the surface beneath the lower end of the sternum and between the cartilages of the false ribs.

ANTICA'RIOUS. Lat., *anticariosus*. Fr., *anticarieux*. Efficacious against caries.

ANTICARNIV'OROUS. Vegetarian; opposed to the eating of flesh.

ANTICATAR'RHAL, ANTICATARRHO'IC. Lat., *anticatarrhalis, anticatarrhoicus*. Fr., *anticatarrhal*. Ger., *antikatarrrhalisch, antikatarrhoisch*. Efficacious against catarrh.

ANTICAUSOD'IC, ANTICAUSOT'IC. Lat., *anticausoticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *καῦσος*, burning heat). See **ANTIPYRETIC**.

ANTICAUS'TIC. Lat., *anticausticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *καυστικός*, caustic). Fr., *anticaustique*. Ger., *antikaustisch*. Preventing or mitigating the action of caustics.

ANTICAUS'TICON. Said to be a preparation of soluble glass.

ANTIGEN'TRON, n. From *ἀντί*, against, and *κέντρον*, a stimulus. Counterirritation.

ANTICEPHALAL'GIC. Efficacious against headache.

ANTICHEIR, m. Gr., *ἀντίχειρ* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *χείρ*, the hand). Fr., *antichir*. The thumb.

ANTICHEIROSPAS'MUS, m. From *ἀντίχειρ*, the thumb, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Ger., *Daumenkrampf*. Spasm of the thumb.

ANTICHEIROTET'ANUS, ANTICHEIROT'ONUS, m. From *ἀντίχειρ*, the thumb, and *τέτανος* (or *τόνος*), convulsive tension. Ger., *Daumenstarrkrampf*. A spasmodic contraction of the thumb, as in epilepsy.

ANTICHEIROT'ONOUS. Fr., *antichirotone*. Affected with anticheirotonus (said of epileptics whose attacks are preceded or accompanied by that phenomenon).

ANTICHIMET'LIUM, n. From *ἀντί*, against, and *χίμελλον*, a chilblain. A remedy against chilblains.

ANTICHIR, m. For this word and its compounds, see **ANTICHEIR** and the corresponding words so spelled.

ANTIDILO'RIN. A proprietary preparation said to contain bismuth formate, sodium bicarbonate, and glucose; vaunted as a remedy for anæmia.

ANTICHLORIS'TIC. Lat., *antichloristicus*. Having the power of neutralizing chlorine.

ANTICHLOR'ROS. A proprietary remedy for chlorosis.

ANTICHLOROT'IC. Efficacious against chlorosis (*q. v.*).

ANTICHERAD'IC. Lat., *anticheradicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *χοιράς*, a scrofulous glandular swelling). Fr., *antichéradique*. Ger., *antichöradisch*. Efficacious against scrofulous glandular swellings.

ANTICHLER'IC. Lat., *anticholericus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *χολέρα*, the cholera, or *χολή*, bile). Fr., *anticholérique*. Ger., *anticholerisch*. Efficacious against cholera or against the disturbances incidental to the choleric temperament.

ANTICHLER'ICA, f. A species of *Sophora*, said to be efficacious against cholera.

ANTI'CIPATE. Lat., *anticipare* (= *anteapere*). Fr., *prévenir* (1st def.), *anticiper* (2d def.). Ger., *anticipiren, zuvorkommen*. 1. In therapeutics, to meet an indication in advance (e. g., to a prostration by the early employment of alcohol). 2. To occur before the regular time or at shorter and shorter intervals (said of periodical phenomena, especially the paroxysms of ague).

ANTICLI'NAL. From *ἀντί*, one against another, and *κλίνειν*, to slope. Ger., *antiklinal, antiklinisch*. Sloping in opposite directions (said originally of geological strata, and applied in anatomy to structures having an analogous arrangement, e. g., an a. vertebra is one having a spine projecting at right angles to the general direction of the vertebral column, toward which the spines of adjacent vertebrae slope).

ANTICNE'MION, n. Gr., *ἀντικνήμιον*. The shin, the leg.

ANTICNESMAT'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *κνησμός* (= *κνήσις*), itching. Efficacious against itching.

ANTICOBRACHIA'LIS, m. See **BRACHIALIS anticus**.

ANTICOL. Said to be a mixture of acetanilide, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid.

ANTICOL'IC. Lat., *anticolicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *κολική*, the colic). Fr., *anticolique*. Efficacious against colic.

ANTICOM'MA, n. -*com'matos* (-*is*). From *ἀντί*, opposite, and *κόμμα*, an impression. See **ANTICOPE**.

ANTICONTA'GIONIST. Fr., *anticontagioniste*. One who does not believe in contagion.

ANTICONTA'GIOUS. Fr., *anticontagieux*. Efficacious against contagion.

ANTICONTO'SIS, f. -*to'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀντικόντωση* (from *ἀντικοῦντων*, to support with a staff). The support of a staff or crutch.

ANTICONVUL'SIVE. Lat., *anticonvulsivus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *convulsio*, a convulsion). Fr., *anticonvulsif*. Ger., *anticonvulsiv*. Efficacious against convulsions.

ANTIC'OPE, f. Gr., *ἀντικοπή*. Fr., *a. Ger., Wiederhall, Gegenschlag*. 1. Repercussion, resonance, reverberation. 2. Contre-coup. 3. Reaction.

ANTICOPOM'ETER, ANTICOP'OSCOPE. Lat., *anticopometrum* (from *ἀντικοπή* [see **ANTICOPE**], and *μέτρον*, a measure), *anticoposcopium* (from *ἀντικοπή*, to examine). See **PLEXIMETER**.

ANTICOP'TICUS. Pertaining to anticope (*q. v.*).

ANTICOP'TOSCOPE. See **PLEXIMETER**.

ANTICOR, n. -*cor'dis*. Fr., *anticoeur, avant-cœur*. 1. See **ANTICARDIUM**. 2. A carbuncle of the front of the chest in horses and cattle.

ANTICORNU'TINE. A mixture of the sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron.

ANTIC'RISIS, f. -*cris'eos* (-*tie'risis*). Gr., *ἀντίκρισις*. Ger., *Gegenkrise*. A phenomenon that interferes with or prevents a crisis.

ANTICRIT'ICAL. Lat., *antieriticus*. Fr., *antieritique*. Ger., *antikritisch*. Interrupting or preventing a crisis (said of phenomena and of drugs).

ANTICRU'MA, *n.*, **ANTICRU'SIS**, *f.*, **ANTICRUS'MA**, *n.* *-rum'atis (-is)*, *-ru'seos (-is)*, *-rus'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀντίκρουσις* (from *ἀντίκρουειν*, to strike back). See **CONTRE-COUP**.

ANTICRUS'TICUS. Pertaining to contre-coup.

ANTICTER'IC. Fr., *antictérique*. Efficacious against jaundice.

ANTIC'US. Anterior.

ANTIDAR'TROUS. Fr., *antidartreux*. Ger., *flechtenwidrig*. Efficacious against *dartre* (*q. v.*).

ANTIDEIX'IS, *f.* *-deix'eos (-is)*. From *ἀντί*, against, and *δείξις*, a display. A contraindication.

ANTIDENU'TRITIVE, **ANTIDEPER'DITIVE**. Fr., *antidenutritif*, *antidéperditif*. Preventing or retarding waste of tissue.

ANTIDES'MA, *n.* *-des'matos (-is)*. A genus of plants belonging to the *Stilaginaceæ* (*Antidesmaceæ*).—**A. alexiterium**. Ger., *Schlangenbeerebaum*. An evergreen tree indigenous to Malabar, but transplanted to the Antilles. The bark of the root is at once laxative and astringent, and is used in the treatment of dysentery, and a decoction of the leaves is employed as a remedy for the bite of a certain poisonous serpent.—**A. bunias**. Syn.: *Stilago bunias*. A species growing in India, where it is used as a remedy for snake bites. The fruit is employed as a refrigerant, and the acid leaves, which are diaphoretic, are used in syphilis.—**A. zeylanicum**. A tree growing in Ceylon, used as a specific for the bite of the cobra.

ANTIABIET'IC. Fr., *antidiabétique*. Ger., *antidiabetisch*. Efficacious against diabetes.

ANTIABIET'ICUM. A certain proprietary remedy for diabetes.

ANTIABIETI'NUM. A mixture of mannite and saccharin, proposed as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetes.

ANTIADIARRHÆ'AL, **ANTIADIARRHÆ'IC**, **ANTIADIARRHO'IC**. Lat., *antidiarrhoicus*. Fr., *antidiarrhénique*. Ger., *antidiarrhoisch*. Efficacious against diarrhoea.

ANTIADIAS'TOLE, *f.* Gr., *ἀντιδιαστολή* (from *ἀντιδιαστῆλαιν*, to distinguish). Distinctive diagnosis.

ANTIDIGES'TIVE. From *ἀντί*, against, and *digestio*, digestion. Fr., *antidigestif*. Preventing or hindering digestion.

ANTIDIN'IC. Lat., *antidinicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *δίνος*, dizziness). Fr., *antidinique*. Ger., *antidinisch*. Efficacious against vertigo.

ANTIDIPH'THERIN(E). Of E. Klebs, a substance isolated from cultures of diphtheria bacilli in liquid media, proposed as a remedy for diphtheria.

ANTIDIPH'THERIT'IC. Efficacious against diphtheria.

ANTIDIPH'THERIT'ICON. A mixture of oil of birch, oil of beech, alcohol, potassium carbonate, and potassium sulphide, proposed as a remedy for diphtheria.

ANTIDISCRAT'IC. See **ANTIDYSCRATIC**.

ANTID'OLOR. A certain proprietary anodyne.

ANTIDOTAL. Gr., *ἀντιδοτος* (from *ἀντιδίδωμι*, to give for or in return for). Lat., *antidotus*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *antidotarisch*, *gegenwirkend* (2d def.). 1. As formerly used, remedial, given as a remedy for. 2. Efficacious as a counter-poison.

ANTIDOTARY. Lat., *antidotarium*. Fr., *antidotaire*. An old term for: (1) a collection of drugs; (2) a dispensary, a place where drugs are prepared; (3) a pharmacopœia or dispensatory; (4) a dispenser of drugs.

ANTIDOTE. Gr., *ἀντιδοτος* (δόσις understood), *ἀντιδοτον* (φάρμακον understood). Lat., *antidotum*. Fr., *a.*, *contre-poison*. Ger., *Antidot*, *Gegengift*, *Gegenmittel*. 1. Anciently, any medicine given internally. [Galen.] 2. As now used, a remedial agent which counteracts the effect of a poison or destroys the poison itself.—**Chemical a.** Fr., *a. chimique*, *contre-poison par excellence*. Ger., *chemisches Gegenmittel*. One that acts by convert-

ing the poison into an insoluble or innocuous compound.—**Dynamic(al) a.** Fr., *a. dynamique*. Ger., *dynamisches Gegenmittel*. See **Physiological a.**—**Mechanical a.** Fr., *a. mécanique*. Ger., *mechanisch* (oder *physikalisch*) *wirkendes Gegenmittel*. One that acts either by diluting the poison, by absorbing it into its own substance, or by ensheathing it so as to protect the tissues.—**Physiologic(al) a.** Fr., *a. physiologique* (ou *dynamique*). One which either hastens the excretion of the poison or counteracts it by exerting an opposite effect on the system.

ANTIDOT'IC. See **ANTIDOTAL**.

ANTID'OTISM. Lat., *antidotismus*. Fr., *antidotisme*. 1. The quality of possessing antidotal virtues. 2. Therapeutical or physiological antagonism.

ANTID'OTON, **ANTID'OTUM**, *n.* See **ANTIDOTE**.—**Antidotum mithridaticum**. A very complex preparation said to have been invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, containing opium, agaric, pepper, ginger, gum arabic, and a great number of vegetable drugs—in all, fifty-four ingredients.

ANTID'OTUS, *f.* Antidotal; as a *n. f.*, an antidote.

ANTIDYNAM'IC. Lat., *antidynamicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *δύναμις*, strength). Fr., *antidynamique*. Ger., *schwächend*. Depressing, lowering, weakening.

ANTIDYNE, **ANTID'YNOUS**. Lat., *antidynicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *δύωμι*, pain). See **ANTODYNE**.

ANTIDYSCRAT'IC. Lat., *antidyscraticus*. Efficacious against a dyscrasia.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC. Lat., *antidysentericus*. Ger., *ruhrwidrig*. Efficacious against dysentery.

ANTIDYSENTER'ICA, *f.* *Dentaria bulbifera*.

ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM. A certain pill employed in chronic dysentery, containing myrobolans, pelletierine, extract of rose, extract of pomegranate, and gum arabic.

ANTIDYSPEP'TICUM. A mixture of ammonium chloride, quinine, and alkalies, used for seasickness.

ANTIDYSU'RIC. Efficacious against strangury.

ANTIEMET'IC. See **ANTEMETIC**.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC. See **ANTEPHIALTIC**.

ANTIEPID'OSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-id'osis)*. From *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐπίδοσις*, an advance. See **ANTAPODOSIS**.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC. See **ANTEPILEPTIC**.

ANTIEROT'IC. See **ANTEROTIC**.

ANTIFAR'CINOUS. Efficacious against farcy (*q. v.*).

ANTIFEB'RILE. Lat., *antifebrilis*. Fr., *antifébrile*. Ger., *antifebrilisch*. See **ANTIPYRETIC** and **FEBRIFUGE**.

ANTIFEB'RIN(E). See **ACETANILIDE**.

ANTIFER'MENTATIVE. See **ANTIZYMOTIC**.

ANTI'FLATULENT. Efficacious against flatulence.

ANTIFOR'MIN. A certain proprietary solution of sodium hypochlorite.

ANTIFUN'GIN. A proprietary preparation containing boric acid, used as a gargle in diphtheria.

ANTIGALAC'TAGOGUE, **ANTIGALAC'TIC**, **ANTIGALAC'TINE**. From *ἀντί*, against, *γάλα*, milk, and (for the first word) *ἀγχειν*, to lead on. Lat., *antigalacticus*, *antigalactinus*. Fr., *antigalactique*, *antigalactophore*, *antilaiteux*. Ger., *antigalaktinisch*, *milchreertreibend*. Preventing, diminishing, or stopping the secretion of milk.

ANTIGER'MINAL. Pertaining to that pole of the ovum which is opposite the germinal pole.

ANTIGONORRHØ'IC. Efficacious against gonorrhœa.

ANTI'HEMOP'TIC. See **ANTHEMOPHTIC**.

ANTI'HEMORRHA'GIC. See **HÆMOSTATIC**.

ANTI'HEMORRHOI'DAL. Lat., *antihæmorrhoidalis*. Efficacious against hæmorrhoids.

ANTIEC'TIC. See **ANTHETIC**.

ANTIEC'TICUM, *n.* An anæsthetic remedy.

ANTHELITRA'GEUS. See **ANTITRAGICUS**.

ANTI'HELIX, *f.* See **ANTHELIX**.

ANTHELMIN'THIC, **ANTHELMIN'TIC**. See **ANTHELMINTHIC**.

ANTHEMICRA'NIN. See **ANTIMIGRAINE**.
ANTIHERPET'IC. See **ANTHERPETIC**.
ANTIHIDROT'IC. See **ANTIHIDROTIC**.
ANTHYDRI'ASIS, f. See **ANTHYDRIASIS**.
ANTHYDROP'IC. See **ANTHYDROPIC**.
ANTHY'DROPIN. More properly, *anthydropin*. See under **BLATTA orientalis**.
ANTIHPNOT'IC. See **ANTHYPNOTIC**.
ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC. See **ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC**.
ANTHYSTER'IC. See **ANTHYSTERIC**.
ANTIICTER'IC. See **ANTICTERIC**.
ANTIINFLAM'MATORY. Efficacious against inflammation.
ANTIINOC'ULIST. An antivaccinationist.
ANTIKAM'NIA. From *ἀντί*, against, and *κάμνειν*, to be in distress. A proprietary antipyretic and analgetic said to contain acetanilide.
AN'TIKOL. See **ANTICOL**.
ANTILAC'TEOUS, ANTILACTES'CENT, ANTILAC'TIC. Lat., *antilacteus, antilacticus*. Fr., *antilaiteux*. Ger., *antilaktisch*. See **ANTIGALACTIC**.
ANTILEP'SIS, f. *-lep'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀντίληψις*. Fr., *antilepsie*. 1. Revulsive treatment. 2. A taking root, taking hold by tendrils (said of plants). 3. A taking effect (said of inoculations). 4. The hold or support of a bandage. 5. A seizure, an attack of sickness.
ANTILEP'TIC. Gr., *ἀντίληπτικός*. Lat., *antilepticus*. Fr., *antileptique*. Ger., *antileptisch*. 1. Assisting, sustaining, supporting. 2. Revulsive.
ANTILETHAR'GIC. Lat., *antilethargicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ληθαργία*, drowsiness). Fr., *antiléthargique*. Ger., *antilethargisch*. Efficacious against lethargy.
ANTILITH'IC. Lat., *antilithicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *antilithique*. Efficacious against lithiasis: capable of dissolving calculi.
ANTILITH'OTRIPTIST. One who is opposed to the operation of lithotripsy.
ANTILOBE. Gr., *ἀντιλόβιον*. Lat., *antilobis, antilobium*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Gegenläppchen*. See **ANTITRAGUS**.
ANTILOEM'IC. Lat., *antilemicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *λοιμός*, a plague). Fr., *antilemique*. Ger., *antilömisch, pestwidrig*. Efficacious against the plague.
ANTILO'GIA, f. Gr., *ἀντιλογία*. A contradictory state of the symptoms of a disease, making the diagnosis difficult.
ANTIL'OGOUS. Gr., *ἀντιλογικός*. Lat., *antilogicus*. Ger., *widersprechend*. Contradictory (said of that pole of a pyroelectric body which becomes negative when heated and positive on cooling).
ANTILOIM'IC. See **ANTILEMIC**.
ANTILUET'IC. Antisyphilitic.
ANTILYS'SUM, n., ANTILYS'SUS, m. From *ἀντί*, against, and *λύσσα*, rabies. Fr., *antilyse*. 1. A remedy for rabies. 2. Of Haller, the genus *Peltigera*.
ANTILYT'IC. See **ANTIPARALYTIC**.
ANTIMA'NIAC, ANTIMANI'ACAL. From *ἀντί*, against, and *μανία*, madness. Efficacious against insanity.
ANTIMELANCHOL'IC. Lat., *antimelancholicus*. Efficacious against melancholia.
ANTIMEPHIT'IC. Lat., *antimephiticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation). Fr., *antimephitique*. Ger., *antimephitisch*. Efficacious against noxious exhalations.
ANTIMERCURIALIS'MUS, m. Opposition to the therapeutical use of mercury.
ANTIMERCU'RIALIST. An opponent of the use of mercury in therapeutics.
ANTIMETRO'PIA, f. From *ἀντί*, opposite, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *antimétropie*. Ger., *Antimetropie*. An opposite state of refraction in the two eyes (e. g., myopia of one and hypermetropia of the other).
ANTIMETROP'IC. Affected with antimetropia.
ANTIMIASMAT'IC. Lat., *antimiasmaticus*. Efficacious against miasmatic influences.

ANTIMIASMAT'ICUM, n. A disinfectant powder made of quicklime slaked with a solution of iron sulphate and mixed with turf ashes, probably containing also some carbolic acid.—**Liquid a.** A solution of iron sulphate in impure acetic acid.
ANTIMIC'ROPHYTE. From *ἀντί*, against, *μικρός*, small, and *φυτόν*, a plant. A destroyer of vegetable microorganisms.
ANTIMIGRAINE'. A remedy for hemicrania, containing caffeine and antipyrine.
ANTIM'ONATE. Lat., *antimonias, stibias*. Fr., *antimoniate*. Ger., *Antimoniat*. A salt of antimonious acid, a compound of antimony pentoxide with the oxide of another element or radicle.
ANTIM'ONET'IED. See **ANTIMONIURETED**.
ANTIMONI'ACUS. Of or pertaining to antimony, containing antimony.
ANTIMO'NIAL. Lat., *antimonialis, stibiatus*. Fr., *a., stibié*. Ger., *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony.
ANTIMO'NIAS, m. *-ia'tis*. An antimonate.
ANTIMO'NIATE. See **ANTIMONATE**.
ANTIMO'NIATED. Lat., *antimoniatius, stibiatus*. Fr., *antimonié, stibié*. Prepared with or containing antimony.
ANTIMO'NIC. Lat., *antimonicus, stibicus*. Fr., *antimonique*. Of or pertaining to antimony; in chemical nomenclature, containing antimony as a quinquivalent radicle.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum antimonium* (seu *stibicum*). Fr., *acide antimonique*. Ger., *Antimonsäure*. A name formerly given to antimony pentoxide (*anhydrous a. acid*), but now applied to the hydrate of this substance, $\text{HSbO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, also called *metantimonious acid*. *Orthoantimonious acid*, H_3SbO_4 , is said to be formed by the action of water upon antimony pentachloride.—**A. anhydride.** See **ANTIMONY pentoxide**.—**A. hydrate.** See **A. acid**.—**A. oxide.** See **ANTIMONY pentoxide**.—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure antimonique*. Ger., *Antimon sulfid*. See **ANTIMONY pentasulphide**.
ANTIM'ONID'E. Fr., *antimoniure*. Ger., *Antimoniür*. A compound formed by the chemical union of antimony directly with another element or a radicle; also an alloy containing antimony.
ANTIMONIF'EROUS. From *antimonium*, antimony, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *antimonifère*. Producing or containing antimony.
ANTIMO'NIOANTIMON'IC. Fr., *antimonio-antimonique*. Containing antimony both as a trivalent and as a quinquivalent radicle.
ANTIMO'NIOTAR'TRATE. Lat., *antimonio-tartras*. A tartrate of antimony and another element or radicle.
ANTIMO'NIUS. Lat., *antimoniosus, stibiosus*. Fr., *antimonioux*. Ger., *antimonig*. Of or containing antimony; in chemical nomenclature, containing antimony as a trivalent radicle.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum antimoniosum* (seu *stibiosum*). Fr., *acide antimonieux*. Ger., *Antimonigsäure*. A name formerly given to antimony trioxide or to antimony tetroxide, now applied to the hydrate of the former substance.—**A. chlorid(e), A. iodid(e), A. oxid(e), A. sulphid(e).** See **ANTIMONY trichloride, trioxide, and trisulphide**.
ANTIM'ONITE. Lat., *stibiis*. Fr., *a.* A salt of antimonious acid.
ANTIMO'NIUM, n. 1. Antimony. 2. Antimony trisulphide.—*Antimonii et potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph.]. See **ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate**.—*Antimonii oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Antimony trioxide.—*Antimonii sulphidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de sulfure d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony trisulphide fused, finely pulverized, and freed as far as possible [by levigation and elutriation] from [admixed impurities, especially] arsenic [U. S. Ph.]. See **ANTIMONY trisulphide**.—*Antimonii sulphidum purificatum* [U. S. Ph.]. *Sulfure d'antimoine pur* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *a. nigrum pu-*

rificatum [Br. Ph.]. Prepared antimony trisulphide (antimonii sulphidum) reduced to a very fine powder and freed from impurities, especially from traces of copper, by prolonged maceration with ammonia water and subsequent washing with water [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.].—**A. nigrum** [Br. Ph.]. Black antimony; antimony trisulphide purified by fusion and pulverized. See *Antimonii sulphidum*.—**A. nigrum purificatum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Antimonii sulphidum purificatum*.—**A. sulphuratum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *kermès par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *antimonii oxysulphuretum* (seu *sulphuretum aureum*), *sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum*. Sulphurated antimony; oxysulphuret of antimony; precipitated sulphuret of antimony. A mixture of antimony trisulphide and antimony trioxide made by boiling antimony trisulphide with solution of caustic soda and precipitating with dilute sulphuric acid.—**A. tartaratum**, **A. tartarisatum**, **A. tartarizatum**. Antimony and potassium tartrate.—**Pilulæ antimonii compositæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de Plummer*. Ger., *Plummer'sche Pillen*. Syn.: *pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita* [Br. Ph.], *pilula calomelanos composita* [Br. Ph. (1864)], *pilulæ Plummeri*, *pilulæ ex stibio et hydryro*. Compound pills of antimony, compound calomel pills, Plummer's pills, each containing sulphurated antimony $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., guaiac 1 gr., and enough mucilage of tragacanth to secure the proper consistence [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is a pilular mass made up of calomel and sulphurated antimony, each 1 part, and guaiac 2 parts, with enough castor-oil to insure the proper consistence.—**Vinum antimonii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin stibié* (ou *antimonial*, ou *antimonié*, ou *émétique*, ou *d'antimoine*). Ger., *Brechwein* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *vinum antimoniale* [Br. Ph.] (seu *stibiatum* [Ger. Ph.]). Wine of antimony; antimonial wine. A solution of tartrate of antimony and potassium 4 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 4.5 parts [Br. Ph.] in sherry wine (stronger white wine [U. S. Ph.]) 1,000 parts.

ANTIMONIURET(T)ED. Lat., *stibiatus*, *antimoniatius*. Fr., *antimonié*, *stibié*. Containing, or combined with, antimony.

ANTIMONIUS. Antimonial.

ANTIMONOFLUORID(E). A fluoride of antimony and another element or radicle.

ANTIMONOSOANTIMONATE. A compound of an antimonate and an antimonite.

ANTIMONOSOANTIMONIC. Fr., *antimonioso-antimonique*. Containing at the same time antimony as a trivalent and as a quinquivalent radicle.

ANTIMONY. From *ἀντι*, against, and Fr., *moine*, a monk, according to the old derivations, but more probably from Ar., *al-ithmud* or *al-uthmud*, a collyrium, which is doubtless related to the Gr. *στίμιμ*. Lat., *antimonium*, *stibium*. Fr., *antimoine*. Ger., *Antimon*, *Spießglanz*. A metallic element, first isolated in the pure state by the alchemists of the Middle Ages, but known to the ancients under the form of its compounds, especially the trisulphide, to which indeed the name *a.* (antimonium, stibium, etc.) was formerly applied. **A. and potassium tartrate**. Lat., *antimonii et potassii tartaras* [U. S. Ph.], *antimonii potassiotartaras*, *a. tartaratum* [Br. Ph.], *tartarus stibiatus* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *emeticus*), *tartaras stibico-potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *émétique*, *tartre stibié*, *tartrate d'antimoine et de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Gr., *Brechweinstein* [Ger. Ph.]. Tartrated or tartarized *a.*, tartar emetic, potassiumantimonious tartrate. A double salt of tartaric acid formed by replacing the two hydrogen atoms in the acid characteristic by an atom of potassium and a molecule of antimonyl: $2\text{KSb.C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{C}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{H}_2\text{C} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{CO} = \text{O.SbO} \\ \text{CO} = \text{O.K} \end{smallmatrix} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is used as an antipyretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, and as an emetic in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. In quantities much exceeding this it acts as an irritant poison,

producing violent gastroenteritis, with vomiting and choleraic purging. Locally applied, it causes marked irritation with the production of a pustular eruption resembling that of smallpox. It enters into the composition of the vinum antimonii, unguentum antimonii, and syrupus scillæ compositus.—**A. pentasulphid(e)**, **A. pentasulphuret**. Lat., *antimonii pentasulphuretum*, *sulphidum stibicum*, *sulphur antimonii auratum*, *stibium sulfuratum auratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *d'antimoine*, *soufre doré d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Antimonsulfid*, *Antimonpersulfid*, *Antimon-supersulfid*. Syn.: *a. persulphide*, golden sulphur of *a.*, *sulphantimonic* (or *anhydrous sulphantimonic*) acid. Antimonic sulphide; Sb_2S_5 ; used as a diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, and alterative in doses of from 15 to 25 grains.—**A. pentoxid(e)**. Fr., *pentoxyde d'antimoine*. Ger., *Antimonpentoxyd*. Antimonic oxide (or anhydride), anhydrous antimonic acid; Sb_2O_5 , a light yellowish powder of acid reaction.—**A. potassiotartrate**. Lat., *antimonii potassio-tartaras*. See *A. and potassium tartrate*.—**A. terchlorid(e)**, **A. tersulphuret**. See *A. trichloride* and *A. trisulphide*.—**A. trichlorid(e)**. Lat., *antimonii chloridum*, *chloruretum stibicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *trichlorure d'antimoine*, *protochlorure d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Antimonchlorür*. Syn.: *antimonious chloride*, *a. protochloride*, *a. muriate*, *butter of a.* A substance, SbCl_3 , prepared by treating *a.*, a trisulphide, or a sulphate with chlorine or a metallic chloride. It is strongly corrosive, and is frequently used as a caustic application to tumors or ill-conditioned ulcers. A concentrated acid solution of *a. trichloride*, formed by boiling *a. trisulphide* with strongly drochloric acid, constituting *liquid butter of a.* (the *liquor antimonii chloridi* of the Br. Ph.), is used for similar purposes, and is also employed in the arts for imparting a brown surface to iron and steel. *A. trichloride* forms double salts with the metallic chlorides, and with ammonia the compound $\text{Sb.Cl}_3\text{NH}_3$, a white brittle solid.—**A. trioxid(e)**. Lat., *antimonii oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *trioxyde d'antimoine*. Ger., *Weissspießglanzerz*, *Antimontrioxyd*. Syn.: *antimonious oxide*, *oxide of a.* [U. S. Ph.], *white a.*, *flowers of a.*, *a. bloom*. A substance, Sb_2O_3 , occurring in nature as valentinite, or *a. bloom*, which forms white rhombic crystals of sp. gr. 5.566, and as senarmonite, forming octahedral crystals of sp. gr. 5.2 to 5.3. Both forms can be obtained artificially by ignition of *a.* or *a. trisulphide*. *A. trioxide* is also prepared, as a buff-colored crystalline powder, by igniting the residue left after washing a basic salt of *a.* (*a. oxychloride*, *a. oxyiodide*, etc.) first with water, then with solution of soda, and lastly again with water. *A. trioxide* has feebly acid properties and forms a hydrate, antimonious acid (*q. v.*).—**A. triselenid(e)**. Fr., *triséléniure d'antimoine*. Ger., *Antimontriseleniür*. A lead-colored crystalline substance, of the composition Sb_2Se_3 , formed by melting *a.* and selenium together.—**A. trisulphate**. Normal *a. sulphate*. See *A. sulphate*.—**A. trisulphid(e)**. Lat., *antimonii sulphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *antimonium nigrum* [Br. Ph.], *stibium sulfuratum nigrum* [Ger. Ph.], *antimonium*. Fr., *trisulfure d'antimoine*, *sulfure d'antimoine du commerce* (*et pur*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spießglanz*, *Grauspiessglanzerz*, *Antimonsulfür*. Sulphide of *a.* A substance, Sb_2S_3 , occurring native, either in the crystalline or in the massive state, as stibnite. Used as a diaphoretic and alterative, and as a source of the other *a.* compounds.

ANTIMONYL. Fr., *antimonyle*. The univalent radicle ($\text{Sb} \equiv \text{O}$) occurring in antimonious compounds.—**A. and potassium tartrate**. See **ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate**.—**A. oxid(e)**. See **ANTIMONY trioxide**.

ANTIMONYL'IC. Of or pertaining to antimonyl.

ANTIMORIS, **f.**, **ANTIM'ORON**, *n.* From *ἀντι*, against, and *μόρος*, doom, death. 1. A medicine capable of prolonging life. 2. An antidote mentioned by Myrepsus.

ANTIMU'CORIN. Zinc and iron sulphate.

ANTIMYCET'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Destructive of fungi.

ANTIMYCOT'ICUM, n. An agent that destroys fungi.

ANTIMYDRIAT'IC. Fr., *antimydriatique*. Preventing or diminishing dilatation of the pupil.

ANTINARCOT'IC. Fr., *antinarcotique*. Ger., *antinarkotisch*. Counteracting the effects of narcotics.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC. Lat., *antinephriticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *νεφρίτις*, a disease of the kidneys, especially lithiasis). Efficacious in kidney diseases, especially renal lithiasis and renal colic.

ANTINER'VIN. A proprietary antipyretic and analgetic said to contain ammonium bromide, salicylic acid, and acetanilide.

ANTINEURAL'GIC. Fr., *antinévralgique*. Efficacious against neuralgia.

ANTINEURIT'IC. Efficacious against neuritis.

ANTINEUROPATH'IC. Efficacious against nervous disorders.

ANTINEUROT'IC. Fr., *antinévrotique*. Efficacious against neuroses.

ANTIN'IAL. Toward the antinion.

ANTIN'IAL. Fr., *antinién*. Pertaining to the antinion.

ANTIN'ION, n. From *ἀντί*, opposite, and *ἰνίον*, the back of the head. That point in the median line of the forehead which is farthest from the inion.

ANTINON'NIN. A preparation said to consist chiefly of the potassium salt of orthodonitroresol.

ANTIN'OSIN(E). A sodium compound of nosophene.

ANTIOBES'IC. Fr., *antiobésique*. Efficacious against obesity.

ANTIODONTAL'GIC. See ANTODONTALGIC.

ANTIOPATH'IC. See ANTIPATHIC.

ANTIOPHTHAL'MIC. See ANTOPHTHALMIC.

ANTIORGAS'TIC. See ANTORGASTIC.

ANTIOTO'MIA, f. Gr., *ἀντιστομία* (from *ἀντίς*, a tonsil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Excision of the tonsils.

ANTIOZEN'ICUS, ANTIOZAIN'ICUS. See ANTOZENIC.

ANTIPAL'UDAL, ANTIPALU'DEAN. Fr., *antipaludéen*. Efficacious against paludal diseases.

ANTIPARALYT'IC. Lat., *antiparalyticus*. Fr., *antiparalytique*. Ger., *antiparalytisch*. Efficacious against paralysis.

ANTIPARASIT'IC. Lat., *antiparasiticus*. Fr., *antiparasitaire*. Ger., *antiparasitisch*. Efficacious against parasites, especially external parasites.

ANTIPARAS'TIN. An insect poison said to contain potassium dinitroresol.

ANTIPARAS'TATĒ, f. pl. From *ἀντί*, opposite, and *παραστάτα*, the prostate. Méry's glands.

ANTIPARASTATI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of Méry's glands.

ANTIP'ATHES. Gr., *ἀντιπαθής* (adj.), *ἀντιπαθής* (n.). Fr., *antipathe*. 1. (Adj.) affected with antipathy (*q. v.*). 2. (N.) an anodyne. 3. (N. n.) an ancient name for a black opaque stone used against witchcraft.

ANTIPATHI'A, f. See ANTIPATHY.

ANTIPATH'IC. Gr., *ἀντιπαθής*. Lat., *antipathes, antipathicus*. Fr., *antipathique*. Ger., *antipathisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with antipathy. 2. Antagonistic (said of drugs and of the humors). 3. Anodyne.

ANTIPA'THION, n. Gr., *ἀντιπάθιον*. See ANTIPATHES (3d def.).

ANTIPATHY. Gr., *ἀντιπάθεια*. Lat., *antipathia*. Fr., *antipathie*. Ger., *Antipathie, Widerwille*. 1. Repulsion, antagonism (e. g., that of oil and water). 2. Morbid disgust or aversion; considered by Copland as a disease accompanied by an idiosyncrasy characterized by "internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness or with fainting." 3. That system of therapeutics which consists in employing medicines that produce effects of an opposite nature

to that of the symptoms of the disease, according to the doctrine *contraria contrariis opponenda*, founded by Hippocrates. Cf ALLOPATHY, HOMEOPATHY, and ISOPATHY.—**Insensile a.** Lat., *antipathia insensilis*. Fr., *antipathie insensible*. An a. (2d def.) the manifestation of which is called forth by the presence of the exciting object, but without the presence being made known by any of the senses.—**Sensile a.** Lat., *antipathia sensibilis*. Fr., *antipathie sensible*. An a. (2d def.) excited by some appreciable property of the "particular object."

ANTIPEDIC'ULOUS. Lat., *antipediculosus*. Fr., *antipédiculeux*. Efficacious against lice.

ANTIPEP'TONE. Fr., a. Ger., *Antipepton*. A variety of peptone which can not be converted into leucine or tyrosine by the action of trypsin. It is formed from antialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process by which the latter is formed from albumin.

ANTIPERIOD'IC. Lat., *antiperiodicus*. Fr., *antipériodique*. Ger., *antiperiodisch*. Efficacious against the periodical recurrence of paroxysms, especially those due to malarial infection.

ANTIPERISTAL'SIS, f. -stal'seos (-is). Ger., *Antiperistaltik*. Reversed peristalsis; a vermicular muscular contraction of the intestines or the stomach, normal or accidental, in such manner that the contents are conveyed from below upward.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC. Lat., *antiperistalticus*. Fr., *antipéristaltique*. Ger., *antiperistaltisch*. Pertaining to antiperistalsis.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-is'tasis). Gr., *ἀντιπεριστάσις* (from *ἀντί*, one against another, and *περιστῆναι*, to bring or stand round about). Ger., *Antiperistase*. Lit., a pressing or crowding together; an old term for the supposed accumulation of the juices and forces in the internal parts as the result of cold and other like agencies.

ANTIPERISTAT'IC. Lat., *antiperistaticus*. Ger., *antiperistatisch*. Pertaining to antiperistasis.

ANTIPER'NIUM, n. From *ἀντί*, against, and *pernio*, a chilblain. See ANTICHIMETLION.

ANTIPERONOS'PORIN. A preparation of zinc and copper sulphate.

ANTIPESTILEN'TIAL. From *ἀντί*, against, and *pestilentia*, a pestilence. See ANTILEMIC.

ANTIPHAR'MAC. Lat., *antipharmacus*. Fr., *antipharmaque*. Antidotal.

ANTIPHAR'MACON, ANTIPHAR'MACUM, n. Gr., *ἀντιφάρμακον*. See ANTIDOTE.

ANTIPHAR'MIC. See ANTIPHARMAC.

ANTIPHLEBOT'OMIST. Ger., *Aderlassgegner*. An opponent of bloodletting.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC. Lat., *antiphlogisticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammatory heat). Fr., *antiphlogistique*. Ger., *entzündungswidrig*. 1. Subduing or preventing inflammation (said chiefly of bloodletting and the depressing regimen and drugs). 2. In chemistry, Lavoisier's pneumatic theory has been so termed, because it replaced the phlogistic theory of Stahl.

ANTIPHLOGO'SIS, f. -go'seos (-is). Fr., *antiphlogose*. 1. Inflammation excited intentionally, to counteract a preexisting inflammation. 2. The action of antiphlogistic measures.

ANTIPHTHEI'RIAC, ANTIPHTHI'RIAC. Lat., *antiphtheiriacus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *φθεῖρ*, a louse). Fr., *antiphthiriaque*. Efficacious against lousiness.

ANTIPH'THISIC, ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL. Lat., *antiphthisicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *φθίσις*, a dwindling or wasting). Fr., *antiphthisique*. Ger., *antiphthisisch*. Efficacious against phthisis.

ANTIPH'THISIN. A sozalbumin isolated by E. Klebs from cultures of tubercle bacilli, thought to have remedial virtues against phthisis.

ANTIPH'THORA, f. From *ἀντί*, against, and *φθορά*, death. See ACONITUM *anthora*.

ANTIPHYSALIC, ANTIPHYSET'IC. Lat., *antiphysaicus*, *antiphyseticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *φυσάν*, to puff up). Fr., *antiphysétique*. Efficacious against flatulence.

ANTIPHYSICAL. Lat., *antiphysicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *φύσις*, nature). Fr., *antiphysique*. Ger., *antiphysisch*. Contrary to nature, unnatural.

ANTIPHYSIOL'OGIC(AL). Fr., *antiphysiologique*. Contrary to the teachings of physiology.

ANTIPLASIS, f., ANTIPLAS'MUS, m. -*plā'seos* (-*tip'la-sis*), -*plā'smī*. From *ἀντί*, equal to, like, and *πλάσις*, a molding. 1. A process of formation in accordance with a pattern. 2. A remodeling into the normal form.

ANTIPLAS'TIC. Gr., *ἀντιπλαστος* (1st def.). Lat., *antiplasticus*, *antiplastus*. Fr., *antiplastique*. Ger., *antiplastisch*. 1. Pertaining to antiplasis. 2. Tending to prevent plastic exudation.

ANTIPL'EURIT'IC. Lat., *antipleuriticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *πλευρίτις*, pleurisy). Fr., *antipleurétique*. Ger., *antipleuritisches*. Efficacious against pleurisy.

ANTIPL'EUMON'IC. Lat., *antipleumonicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia). Fr., *antipleumonique*. Ger., *antipleumonisch*. Efficacious against pneumonia.

ANTIPOD'AGRIC, adj. Lat., *antipodagricus*. See **ANT-ARTHRICTIC**.

ANTIPOISON. See **ANTIDOTE**.

ANTI'PRAX'IA, ANTIPRAX'IS, f. -*prax'īe*, -*prax'ēos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀντιπραξις*. Fr., *antipraxie*. An apparent antagonism of functions or symptoms.

ANTI'PROS'TATE, ANTIPROSTAT'IC. Lat., *antiprostatus*, *antiprostaticus* (from *ἀντί*, before, and *προστάτα*, the prostate). Fr., *antiprostate*, *antiprostatique*. Situated in front of the prostate; as a n. in the pl., *antiprostates* (Lat., *glandulæ antiprostatæ*). Méry's glands.

ANTI'PRURIT'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *pruritus*, itching. Efficacious against itching.

ANTI'PSILOTH'RON. A German proprietary preparation for preventing loss of the hair, consisting of a filtered extract of nutgalls 5 parts, strong spirit 100, and water 60; recommended to be used with a certain Swiss "vegetable oil."

ANTI'PSO'RIC. Lat., *antipsoricus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ψώρα*, the itch). Fr., *antipsorique*. Ger., *antipsorisch*, *Krätzeidrig*. Efficacious against the itch.

ANTI'PTHORA, f. An incorrect form of *antiphthora*. See **ACONTUM anthora**.

ANTI'PU'RULENT. See **ANTI'PYIC**.

ANTI'PUTRED'INOUS, ANTIPUTREFAC'TIVE, ANTIPUTRES'CENT, ANTIPU'TRID. Lat., *antiputredinosus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *putredo*, putrefaction), *antiputridus*. See **ANTISEPTIC**.

ANTI'PY'IC. Lat., *antipyicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *antipyique*. Ger., *antipyisch*. Preventing or checking suppuration, or improving the quality of the pus.

ANTI'PY'ONIN(E). A preparation said to consist of sodium polyborate, used as an antipyic.

ANTI'PYRAL'GOS. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

ANTI'PYRE'SIS, f. -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀντί*, against, and *πυρέσσειν*, to be feverish. Fr., *antipyrèse*. Ger., *Antipyrese*. The use or action of antipyretics.

ANTI'PYRET'IC. Lat., *antipyreticus*, *antipyretus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *πυρετός*, feverish heat). Fr., *antipyrétique*. Ger., *antipyretisch*, *feberwidrig*. Febrifuge; efficacious against fever.

ANTI'PYR'ETON, ANTIPYR'ETUM, n. An antipyretic remedy.

ANTI'PYRIN(E). From *ἀντί*, against, and *πύρ*, fever-heat. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Antipyrin*. Syn.: *dimethylxanthinazine*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O = C_6(H, H, H, H, CO - CH_2 - C(CH_3)_2 \cdot N(CH_3)_2 \cdot N$), first obtained by L. Knorr, of Erlangen, by boiling oxymethylxanthinazine with equal parts of methyl alcohol

and methyl iodide; a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform, but soluble with difficulty in ether, and of a slightly bitter taste. It was introduced into medicine as an antipyretic by Filehne in 1881, and, given in doses of from 15 to 75 grains, it is one of the most efficient drugs for reducing the temperature, and is also analgetic. Its use is sometimes followed by profuse sweating and, less often, by an erythematous rash accompanied with great itching. In poisonous doses it produces paralysis of the heart. Four- and five-per-cent. solutions of it have been used locally as a hæmostatic.—**A. bichloral.** See **Dichloral-a.**—**A. camphorate.** A compound of a. and camphoric acid. Two forms, the *acid* and the *neutral*, are said to be antipyretic and antihidrotic.—**A. mandelate.** Tus-sol, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O \cdot C_6H_5CH(OH)COOH$, used in whooping-cough.—**A. salicylate.** See **SALIPYRINE**.—**A. salol.** A mixture of equal parts of a. and salol fused together; used as an antiseptic and hæmostatic.—**Dichloral-a.** A hypnotic, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O + 2(CCl_3CH(OH)_2)$.—**Monochloral-a.** See **HYPNAL**.

ANTI'PYROT'IC. Lat., *antipyroticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *πύρωσις*, a burning). Ger., *antipyrotisch*. Efficacious against burns or against pyrosis.

ANTIQUARTANA'R'IUM, ANTIQUAR'TIUM, n. From *ἀντί*, against, and (*febris*) *quartana*, a quartan ague. A remedy for quartan intermittent fever. The term *antiquartium* was also formerly applied to calomel.—**Antiquarium peruvianum.** Cinchona bark.

ANTI'QUUS. Gr., *παλαιός*. 1. Old-fashioned (said of the diseases of former times). 2. Chronic.

ANTI'RAB'IC, ANTIRABIET'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *rabies* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antirabique*. Preventive or curative of rabies (said particularly of Pasteur's system of preventive inoculations).

ANTI'RACHIT'IC. See **ANTI'RRHACHITIC**.

ANTI'RHE'A, f. See **ANTI'RRHŒA**.

ANTI'RHEUMAT'IC. See **ANTI'RRHEUMATIC**.

ANTI'RHEU'MATIN. See **ANTI'RRHACHITIC**.

ANTI'RRHACHIT'IC. Fr., *antirrhachitique*. Efficacious against rickets.

ANTI'RRHŒ'A, ANTIREHŒ'A, f. See **ANTI'RRHŒA**.

ANTI'RRHE'OSCOPE. From *ἀντιρρῶσα*, a flowing back, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Fr., *antirrhéoscope*. Ger., *Antirrhéoskop*. An instrument devised by J. J. Oppel for observing the manifestations of visual vertigo. It consists of five parallel rollers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, which can all be rotated in the same direction within a larger cylinder. Each roller is covered with white paper on which are drawn two black spiral lines, each of $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns. Each spiral consists of a wide central black stripe half an inch wide and, half an inch on each side of it, a narrow black stripe. Black and white are thus symmetrically divided. The rollers are all set in motion by turning a disc at the end of the large cylinder.

ANTI'R(R)HEUMAT'IC. Lat., *antirrhematicus*. Fr., *antirhumatismal*. Ger., *antirheumatisch*. Efficacious against rheumatism.

ANTI'R(R)HEUMAT'ICUM. A compound of sodium salicylate and methylene blue, used in rheumatism.

ANTI'R(R)HEU'MATIN. A certain anodyne ointment said to contain fluorphenetol and difluoridiphenyl.

ANTI'RRHIN'IC. Lat., *antirrhineus*, *antirrhineus*. Fr., *antirrhinique*, *antirrhiné*. Pertaining to the genus *Antirrhinum*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide antirrhinique*. Ger., *Antirrhinsäure*. A volatile acid, resembling valerician acid, extracted from digitalis leaves. Its vapor is said to produce headache and stupefaction.

ANTI'R RHINUM, n. From *ἀντιρρῖνον* (from *ἀντί*, like, and *ῖς*, the nose), an ancient name for the plant snapdragon. Fr., *mafluer*. Ger., *Löwenmaul*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**A. majus.** Ger., *Kalbsnase*, *grosse Löwenmaul*. Snapdragon; indigenous to south-

ern and central Europe and cultivated in America; formerly employed as a resolvent and diuretic.—**A. orontium**. Ger., *Affenschädel, Feld-Löwenmaul*. Syn.: *Orontium arvense*. A species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in America, said to be poisonous.

ANTIRRHŒA, *f.* A genus of rubiaceous trees.—**A. borbonica**. A species the root and bark of which are tonic and astringent.—**A. dioica**, **A. verticillata**. Small trees indigenous to the Muskarene Islands, where preparations made from them are used to check hæmorrhages.

ANTIRUBE'OLOUS. Fr., *antirubéolique*. Efficacious against rubeola.

ANTIS'BESIS, *f.* -be'seos (-tis/besis). From *ἀντί*, against, and *σβέσις*, extinction. An increase of strength.

ANTISBES'TIC. Strengthening.

ANTIS'CABINE. A mixture of Peruvian balsam, Castile soap, glycerin, betanaphthol, boric acid, and alcohol; used as an application for scabies.

ANTISCAB'IOUS. Lat., *antiscabiosus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *scabies*, the itch). See ANTIPSORIC.

ANTISCARLAT'NAL. Fr., *antiscarlatineux*. Efficacious against scarlet fever.

ANTISCIR'RHOS. Lat., *antiscirrhus*. Fr., *antiscirrhéux*. Ger., *antiskirrös*. Efficacious against scirrhus.

ANTISCOLE'CIC, **ANTISCOL'IC**. Lat., *antiscolecicus*, *antiscolicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *σκώληξ*, a worm). See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTISCORBU'TIC. Lat., *antiscorbuticus*. Ger., *scharbockwidrig*. Efficacious against scurvy.

ANTISCOR'ODON, *n.* Gr., *αντισκόροdon*. An ancient name for a sort of garlic.

ANTISCROF'ULOUS. Lat., *antiscrofulosus*. Ger., *skrofelwidrig*. Efficacious against scrofula.

ANTISECO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *αντισήκωσις*. A restoration of weight or strength.

ANTISEP'SIN. From *ἀντί*, against, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. A bromated acetanilide, used as an antipyretic, analgetic, and antiseptic.

ANTISEP'SIS, *f.* -sep'seos (-is). From *ἀντί*, against, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. Fr., *antisepsie*. Ger., *Fäulnishaemmung*. A collective name for measures intended to prevent putrefaction or infection with septic material. Cf. ASEPTIS.

ANTISEP'TIC. Lat., *antisepticus*. Fr., *antiseptique*. Ger., *fäulniswidrig*. Preventing or checking putrefaction or septic infection. Cf. ASEPTIC.

ANTISEP'TICALLY. By the use of antiseptics; according to the rules of antiseptis.

ANTISEP'TICISM, **ANTISEPTICITY**. See ANTISEPTIS.

ANTISEP'TIKON. A certain dental antiseptic.

ANTISEP'TIN. A mixture of zinc sulphate and iodide, thymol, and boric acid.

ANTISEP'TOL. A proprietary name for cinchonine sulphiodate.

ANTISIAL'AGOGUE, **ANTISIAL'IC**, **ANTISI'ALOUS**. Lat., *antisialagogus*, *antisialus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *σάλια*, saliva). Fr., *antisialagogue*. Ger., *antisialisch*. Preventing or checking salivation.

ANTISIDER'IC. Lat., *antisidericus*, *antisiderius* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *σῆδηρος*, iron). Fr., *antisidérique*. Ger., *eisenwidrig*. Physiologically incompatible with iron, counteracting its effects; also exerting an action opposite to that of iron, impoverishing the blood.

ANTISPASIS, *f.* -spa'seos (-tis/pasis). Gr., *ἀντίσπασις*. Fr., *antispase*. Ger., *Gegenreizung, Ableitung*. Revulsion, derivation, counterirritation.

ANTISPAS'MIN. A compound of a narceine salt and sodium salicylate; used as a hypnotic and analgetic, and in whooping cough.

ANTISPASMOD'IC. Lat., *antispasmodicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *σπασμός*, a convulsion). Fr., *antispasmodique*.

Ger., *krampfstillend*. Efficacious against spasmodic attacks; as a *n.*, a remedy so acting.—**Azotized a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques azotés*. Ammonia and its preparations, musk, castoreum, and ambergris.—**Camphorated a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques camphrés*. Camphor and the plants which contain it (mints, sages, etc.) and the distilled waters of the latter.—**Direct a's.** Those which, like asafoetida, valerian, musk, and camphor, have a stimulant effect.—**Gum-resinous a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques gommoreésineux*. Asafoetida, galbanum, ammoniacum, etc.—**Indirect a's.** Those which, like opium and the bromides, have a sedative effect.

ANTISPAS'TIC. Gr., *ἀντισπαστικός*. Lat., *antispasticus*. Fr., *antispastique*. Ger., *antispastisch*. 1. Pertaining to antispasms; revulsive, derivative, counterirritant. 2. Antispasmodic.

ANTISPLENET'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *σπληνῶν*, to be splenic. Efficacious against hypochondriasis.

ANTISQUA'MIC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *squama*, a scale. Efficacious against scaly skin diseases.

ANTIS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-tis'tasis). Gr., *ἀντίστασις*. See ANTAGONISM.

ANTISTATHME'SIS, *f.* -me'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀντιστάθμησις*. See ANTISECOSIS.

ANTISTATIC'US. Gr., *ἀντιστατικός*. Antagonistic.

ANTISTERIG'MA, *n.* -ig'matos (-is). From *ἀντί*, against, and *στήριγμα*, a support. 1. A fulcrum. 2. Any support for a weak part. 3. A crutch.

ANTISTER'NON, **ANTISTER'NUM**, *n.* Gr., *ἀντίστερνον*. The dorsal part of the vertebral column, because it is opposite the sternum.

ANTISTECH'IA, **ANTISTECHI'ASIS**, *f.* From *ἀντί*, against, and *στοιχίζειν*, to set in a row. In chemistry, the resolution of a compound into its elements.

ANTISTREPTOCOC'CIC. Antidotal to *Streptococci*.

ANTISTREPTOCOC'CIN. The antitoxic principle of Marmorek's serum.

ANTIS'TROPHŒ, *f. pl.* From *ἀντίστροφος*, opposed. An old term for the two upper ribs, considered as antagonistic to the others.

ANTISTRUMAT'IC, **ANTISTRU'MOUS**. Ger., *krampfvertreibend*. Efficacious against struma.

ANTISU'DIN. A remedy for excessive sweating of the feet, consisting of powdered alum.

ANTISU'DORAL, **ANTISUDORIF'IC**. From *ἀντί*, against, and *sudor*, sweat. See ANTIDROTIC.

ANTISU'DORIN. A lotion for excessive sweating of the feet containing boric, citric, and salicylic acids, borax, glycerin, alcohol, and certain ethers.

ANTISYN'OCHAL, **ANTISYN'OCHIC**. Lat., *antisynochicus*. See ANTIDYNAMIC.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC. Lat., *antisymphiliticus*. Fr., *antisymphilitique*. Ger., *antisymphilitisch*. Efficacious against syphilis.

ANTITE'NIA. A proprietary preparation of *Cucurbita maxima* seeds; used for tapeworm.

ANTITARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide antitartrique*. Ger., *Antiweinsäure*. Lævotartaric acid (*q. v.*, under TARTARIC acid).

ANTIT'ASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-tis'tasis). Gr., *ἀντίτασις* (from *ἀντίτείνειν*, to stretch the contrary way). Counter-extension.

ANTITETAN'IC. Efficacious against tetanus or spasm.

ANTITETRAI'ZIN(E). A derivative of quinine. It has been employed in influenza, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

ANTITH'ENAR, *n.* -then'aris. From *ἀντί*, opposite, and *θέναρ*, the flat of the hand or the sole of the foot. Fr., *antithénar*. 1. A part which opposes the palm or the sole. 2. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. 3. The adductor pollicis pedis. 4. The adductor pollicis manus.

ANTITHER'MAL. 1. (Adj.) see ANTITHERMIC. 2. (N.) a certain proprietary antipyretic.

ANTITHER'MIC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *θέρμη*, feverish heat. Fr., *antithermique*. Ger., *antithermisch*. Serving to reduce the temperature of the body.

ANTITHER'MIN. Phenylhydrazine lævulinate, a highly poisonous antipyretic.

ANTITHER'MON, ANTITHER'MUM, n. A remedy against heat and its effects.

ANTITH'ORA, f. An incorrect form of *antiphthora*. See *ACONITUM anthora*.

ANTITIMORE'SIS, ANTITIMO'RIA, f. Gr., *ἀντιτιμώρησις*. A mutual correction; a physiological working together for a common purpose; a consensus of action (like that of the skin and the lungs).

ANTITON'IC. Ger., *antitonisch*. Having opposite effects to those of a tonic. Cf. *ANTISIDERIC*.

ANTITOX'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *τοξικόν* (*φάρμακον* understood), a poison for arrows. Fr., *antitoxique*. 1. See *ANTIDOTAL*. 2. Overcoming the action of a toxine.

ANTITOX'ICUM, n. See *ANTIDOTE*.

ANTITOX'IN(E). Fr., a. Ger., *Antitoxin*. 1. A substance produced naturally in the blood in cases of infectious disease. It is antidotal to the toxine of the disease and, introduced into another organism, serves to protect that organism against the disease or to cure or mitigate the disease if it is already present. 2. A certain proprietary antipyretic.

ANTITRA'GEUS, ANTITRAGIA'NUS, ANTITRA'GICUS. Fr., *antitragien*. Pertaining to the antitragus.

ANTITRA'GICUS, m. Fr., *antitragique, antitragien*. Ger., *Gegenbockmuskel*. One of the small muscles of the external ear (rudimentary or wanting in man), which arises from the outer part of the antitragus, on its concave surface, and is inserted into the cauda helices and its vicinity. Its action in the lower animals is to draw the helix forward and thus increase the concavity of the auricle.

ANTIT'RAGUS, m. Gr., *ἀντίτραγος* (from *ἀντί*, opposite, and *τράγος*, the tragus). Fr., *antitrague*. Ger., *Gegenbock* (1st def.). Syn.: *antilobium*. A conical projection of the cartilage of the external ear, being the termination of the anthelix; situated opposite the tragus.

ANTITRIS'MUS, m. The opposite of trismus; a condition in which the mouth is open and can not be closed.

ANTITUBERCULOT'IC. Efficacious against tuberculous disease or against the tubercle bacillus.

ANTITUS'SIN. From *ἀντί*, against, and *tussis*, cough. Difluorodiphenyl, used externally in whooping cough.

ANTITYP'IA, f. Gr., *ἀντιτυπία*. 1. Hardness, resistance. 2. Repercussion. 3. Natural resistance to disease.

ANTITYP'IC(AL). From *ἀντί*, against, and *τύπος*, a type or form of disease. See *ANTIPERIODIC* and *ATYPICAL*.

ANTITYPUS, m. 1. A form contrary to a type. 2. Antitypia.

ANTIVACCINA'TION. Opposition to the practice of vaccination.

ANTIVACCINA'TIONIST, ANTIVAC'CINIST. An opponent of vaccination.

ANTIVARI'OLIC, ANTIVARI'OLOUS. Lat., *antivarioriosus*. Fr., *antivérolique*. Ger., *antiverolisch*. Efficacious against smallpox.

ANTIVEN'ENE. See *ANTIVENIN*.

ANTIVENE'REAL. Lat., *antivenerius*. Fr., *antivénérien*. Ger., *antivenerisch*. 1. Preventive of venereal infection. 2. See *ANTISYPHILITIC*. 3. See *ANTIAPHRODISIAC*.

ANTIVE'NIN. Of Calmette, a remedy for snake bites, made from the serum of animals rendered proof against venom by progressive inoculations.

ANTIVEN'OMOUS. Fr., *antivenimeux*. Efficacious against venomous poisons.

ANTIVERMIC'ULAR. Fr., *antivermiculaire*. See *ANTIPERISTALTIC*.

ANTIVER'MINOUS. Lat., *antiverminosus*. Fr., *antivermineux*. See *ANTHELMINTHIC*.

ANTIVIR'ULENT. Fr., a. Efficacious against viruses.

ANTIVIVISEC'TIONIST. An opponent of vivisection.

ANTI'ZEU'MIC. See *ANTIZYMIC*.

ANTIZOOT'IC, ANTIZOT'IC. Lat., *antizooticus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ζῶον*, an animal). Fr., *antizootique*. Ger., *antizöotisch*. 1. Destructive to animal life. 2. Efficacious against contagion.

ANTIZY'MIC. Lat., *antizymicus* (from *ἀντί*, against, and *ζύμη*, leaven). Fr., *antizymique*. Retarding or preventing fermentation.

ANTIZYMO'T'IC. Lat., *antizymiacus*. Fr., *antizymotique, antizymasique*. Ger., *antizymotisch*. Preventive of zymotic diseases.

ANT'LIA, f. From *ἀντλείν*, to draw water. Fr., *pompe*. Ger., *Pumpe, Schöpfmaschine*. A pump.—**A. gastrica.** See *Stomach-PUMP*.—**A. lactea, A. mammaria.** See *Breast PUMP*.—**A. pneumatica.** See *AIR PUMP*.—**A. sanguisuga.** See *Artificial LEECH*.

ANTODONTAL'GIC. Lat., *antodontalgicus*. Fr., *antodontalgique, antodontique*. Ger., *antodontalgisch*. Efficacious against toothache.

AN'TODYNE. From *ἀντί*, against, and *δύνη*, pain. See *ANODYNE*. The word has been particularly applied to strong ammonia water laid on to painful parts on lint, so as to produce a blister.

ANTOPHTHAL'MIC. Lat., *antophthalmicus*. Fr., *antophthalmique*. Ger., *antophthalmisch*. Efficacious against ophthalmia.

ANTOR'BITAL. From *ante*, before, and *orbita*, the orbit. Situated in front of the orbit.

ANTORGAST'IC. Lat., *antorgasticus*. Fr., *antorgastique*. Ger., *antorgastisch*. Calmative, especially of venereal excitement.

ANTO'SIS, f., ANTOS'MUS, m., ANTOTHE'SIS, f., AN-TOTHIS'MUS, m. -to'seos (-is), -os'mi, -the'seos (-is), this'mi. Gr., *ἀντωσις, ἀντώθησις, ἀντωθισμός*. See *OSMOSIS*.

ANTOZÆN'IC. Lat., *antozænicus*. Fr., *antozénique*. Efficacious against ozæna.

ANTOZONE. Fr., a. Ger., *Antozon*. "Electro-positive oxygen"; a supposed allotropic modification of oxygen which unites with ozone to form ordinary oxygen. It is only hydrogen peroxide.

ANTO'ZONID(E)S, pl. Fr., a. Ger., *Antozonid*. A class of compounds characterized by not decomposing hydrogen peroxide, by not turning tincture of guaiacum blue, and by restoring its color after it has been turned blue by an ozonide.

ANTOZOSTOMAT'IC. From *ἀντί*, against, and *ὀσζοστόμος*, having a bad breath. Corrective of a foul breath or of a bad taste in the mouth.

AN'TRAL. Pertaining to an antrum.

ANTRA'SIA, f. See *ATROPHY*.

AN'TRAX, m. See *ANTHRAX*.

ANTREC'TOMY. An improper term for *antrotomy* (q. v.).

ANTRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation within an antrum, especially the maxillary.

ANTROPHLOGO'SIS, f. -go'seos (-is). See *ANTRITIS*.

AN'TROPHORE. From *άντρον*, a cavity, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Ger., *Antrophor*. A commercial name for a certain medicinal preparation (or series of preparations) having the form of a rod, designed for insertion into sinuses, fistulæ, the urethra, the uterine canal, etc.

ANTRORRHON'CHUS, m. A cavernous rhonchus.

ANTROT'OMY. From *άντρον*, an antrum, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. The operation of opening an antrum.

AN'TROTYMPANI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *OTITIS media*.

ANTROVER'SION. Lat., *antroversio* (from *antroversum*, forward, and *vertere*, to turn). See *ANTEVERSION*.

AN'TRUM, n. Gr., *άντρον*. Fr., *antre*. Ger., *Höhle*. In anatomy, a cavity, especially one within a bone; also a dilatation, an ampulla.—**A. auris.** See *TYMPANUM*.—**A. buccinosum.** See *COCHLEA*.—**A. dentale.** See *Pulp*

CAVITY.—**A. ethmoidale**. See *Ethmoidal SINUSES* (under *SINUS*).—**A. genæ**, **A. Highmori**, **A. highmorianum**, **A. highmorianum magnum**. See *Maxillary a.*—**A. mastoideum**. See *Mastoid a.*—**A. maxillæ**, **A. maxillæ superioris**, **A. maxillare**, **A. of Highmore**. See *Maxillary a.*—**A. of Malacarne**. The posterior perforated space of Tarinus in the brain.—**A. of the mastoid process**. See *Mastoid a.*—**A. olfactivum**. See *Ethmoidal SINUSES*.—**A. pylori**, **A. pyloricum**, **A. pyloricum Willisii**. Fr., *entre du pylore*. Ger., *Pfortnerhöhle*. The pyloric portion of the stomach.—**A. sphenoidale**, **A. sphenoidalium**. See *Sphenoidal SINUS*.—**A. tubæ**. Of Röderer, a saclike dilatation of the oviduct, at a point about an inch from the fimbriated extremity, supposed by some authors to be characteristic of pregnancy.—**Cardiac a.** Of Luschka, an abnormal dilatation sometimes presented by the œsophagus just above its passage through the diaphragm.—**Duodenal a.** The normal dilatation of the duodenum near its origin.—**Mastoid a.** Lat., *a. mastoideum*. Fr., *entre mastoïdiens*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatzhöhle, Zitzenfortsatzhöhle*. The cavity of the horizontal portion of the mastoid process of the temporal bone; a large empty space (but sometimes containing connective tissue membranes and bands) situated below the roof of the process, connected with the tympanum by an opening in the posterior wall of the latter.—**Maxillary a.** Lat., *a. maxillare*. Fr., *entre de l'os maxillaire supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkieferhöhle, Kinnbackenhöhle, grosse Schleimhöhle des Oberkiefers*. Syn.: *maxillary sinus*, *a. of Highmore*. A large, irregularly pyramidal cavity of the body of the superior maxilla, with its base corresponding to the nasal surface of the bone, its sides corresponding to the facial, zygomatic, and orbital surfaces, and its apex extending into the malar process. It is lined with mucous membrane, and communicates with the middle meatus of the nose.

ANULA'RIS. See *ANNULARIS*.

AN'ULUS, *m.* 1. A ring. See *ANNULUS*. 2. The anus.

ANURE'SIS, *f.* *-re'seos (-is)*. From *a priv.*, and *οὐρησις*, micturition. Fr., *anurie*. Ger., *Nichtharnen, Harnmangel*. 1. Retention of urine. 2. Suppression of urine. See *ANURIA*.

ANUR'IA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *anurie*. Ger., *Anurie, Harnmangel*. A diminution or suspension of the excretion of urine.

ANUR'IC. Lat., *anuricus*. Fr., *anurique*. Ger., *anurisch*. Pertaining to or affected with anuria.

ANURIDES, *pl.* Lat., *anuridide*. A family of *Arachnida* including the *Demodex folliculorum*.

ANUR'Y. See *ANURIA*.

A'NUS, *m.* According to some, the same as *annus*, a ring, from its shape; according to others, from Sanser., *ās*, to sit. Gr., *πρωκτός, ἀρχός, δακτύλιος*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *After*. 1. The excrementary orifice of the alimentary canal. 2. According to Sée, the anal canal. 3. In a special sense, the anterior opening of the aquæductus Sylvii.—**Abnormal a.** Fr., *a. normal*. See *Preternatural a.*—**Accidental a.** Fr., *a. accidentel*. See *Artificial a.*—**A. artificialis**. See *Artificial a.*—**A. contra naturam**. See *Preternatural a.*—**A. cerebri**. See *A.* (3d def.). **A.-groove**. See *Anal GROOVE*.—**A. imperforatus**. See *Imperforate a.*—**A. infundibuliformis**. See *Infundibuliform a.*—**A. nothus**. See *Artificial a.*—**A. of Rusconi**. See *BLASTOPORE*.—**A. præternaturalis**. See *Preternatural a.*—**Artificial a.** Lat., *a. artificialis*. Fr., *a. artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher After*. 1. An a. made by an operation. See *Amussat's OPERATION*, *Calisen's COLOTOMY*, and *Littre's OPERATION*. 2. See *Preternatural a.*—**Double a.** Fr., *a. double*. One that opens by two orifices separated by a bridge of adventitious tissue.—**False a.** An artificial a.—**Funnel-shaped a.** See *Infundibuliform a.*—**Imperforate a.** Lat., *a. imperforatus*. Fr., *a. imperforé, fondement clos*. Ger., *imperforierter After*. A congenital malformation in

which either there is no anus or, if one is present, it does not communicate with the intestine.—**Infundibuliform a.** Fr., *a. infundibuliforme*. A relaxed and sunken condition of the a., with effacement of the natural folds; regarded by Malgaigne as presumptive evidence of passive pæderasty.—**Perineal artificial a.** An artificial a. in the perinæum. See also *Amussat's OPERATION*.—**Preternatural a.** Lat., *a. præternaturalis*. Fr., *a. anormal (ou contre nature)*. Ger., *widernatürlicher After*. An abnormal opening which serves the purpose of an a., whether due to malformation, injury, disease, or operation. Cf. *Fæcal FISTULA*.—**Trumpet-shaped a.** See *Infundibuliform a.*—**Umbilical a.** A preternatural a. situated in the umbilical region.

AN'USOL. A proprietary preparation consisting of balsam of Peru, zinc oxide, resorcin, bismuth oxyiodide, and cacao butter; used in suppositories for hæmorrhoids.

AN'VIL. See *INCUS*.

ANXI'ETAS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. See *ANXIETY*.—**A. agonistica**. The sense of oppression, etc., felt by a dying person.—**A. a morsu felis iratæ**. A feeling of oppression about the heart, etc., without dread of water, felt by a man on the fourth day after he had been bitten by a cat, and subsequently at every full moon for two years.—**A. cardiaca**. A distress in the region of the heart caused by inflammatory or febrile diseases, aneurysm, coagulation of the blood, poisons, etc.—**A. epigastrica**. See *A. febrilis* (3d def.).—**A. febrilis**. 1. A sense of oppression about the heart due to stagnation of the circulation in the left side of the heart and the aorta in febrile diseases. 2. The same, due to venous or arterial stasis in acute diseases of the lungs. 3. The same, accompanied with nausea, due to stasis in the portal vessels.—**A. præcordialis**, **A. præcordiorum**. See *A. febrilis* (1st def.).—**A. pulmonaris**. See *A. febrilis* (2d def.).—**A. sarcomatica**. A. due to cardiac or aortic aneurysm or to a cardiac polypus.—**A. tibiæ**, **A. tibiarum**. 1. An irregular movement of the legs, etc., which subsides on going to bed. 2. A tormenting sensation of restlessness in the muscles of the leg and foot, met with in neurasthenic and hysterical persons.

ANXIETU'DO, *f.* *-tu'dinis*. See *ANXIETY*.

ANXI'ETY. Lat., *anxietas*. Fr., *anxiété*. Ger., *Angst, Beängstigung*. Mental agitation accompanied with a feeling of oppression and constriction in the precordial region.

ANX'IS, *f.* *Anx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἄξις*. Ger., *Einklemmung, Einschnürung, Beklemmung*. 1. Constriction. 2. Anxiety.

ANXITU'DO, *f.* *-tu'dinis*. See *ANXIETY*.

ANYD'ATUS. Gr., *ἀνύδατος*. See *ANHYDROUS*.

ANYDRÆ'MIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *αἷμα*, blood. Syn.: *defectus seri*. A deficiency of serum in the blood.

ANYD'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀνυδρία* (from *a priv.*, and *ὕδωρ*, water). Fr., *sécheresse*. Ger., *Anydrie, Wassermangel*. Lack of moisture.

ANYD'RIDUM, *n.* See *ANHYDRIDE*.

ANY'DROUS. See *ANHYDROUS*.

ANY'LOUS. Gr., *ἄνυλος*. Lat., *anglos*. Immaterial, unsubstantial.

ANYPER'BATUS, **ANYPERBLE'TUS**. Gr., *ἀνυπέρβατος, ἀνυπέρβλητος*. Difficult of digestion.

ANYPEU'THYNOS, **ANYPEU'THYNUS**. Gr., *ἀνυπέυθυνος*. Unaccountable, accidental (said of the phenomena of disease). [*Hippocrates*.]

ANYPNO'SIS, *f.* See *ANYPNIA*.

ANYP'NIA, *f.* From *ἀνύπνος*, sleepless. Sleeplessness.

AN'YSIS, *f.* *-ys'eos (an'ysis)*. Gr., *ἄνυσις*. Ger., *Vollendung, Mannbarwerden*. The attainment of perfection; adolescence.

ANYSTE'RIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *ὕστερα*, the womb. Ger., *Anysterie*. See *AMETRIA* (1st def.).

AN'YTIN. A proprietary preparation made from ichthyol, said to be a solution of ichthyolsulphonic acid.

AN'YTOLE. A substance rendered soluble by the action of anytin.

AOCHLE'SIA, *f.* Gr., ἀοχλησία. Fr., *aochlésie*. Ger., *Aochlesie*. 1. Calmness, indolence, rest, a remission of symptoms. 2. Catalepsy.

AOC'NIA, *f.* Gr., ἀοκνία. Ger., *Unverdrossenheit, Bereitwilligkeit*. Cheerfulness, alacrity, a state of not being fatigued.

AON'CON, *n.* From ἀογκος, thin. An injury without swelling.

AONCOT'ATOS. Gr., ἀογκότατος. Emaciated.

AORA'SIA, *f.* Gr., ἀορασία. Ger., *Aorasia*. Blindness.

AORGE'SIA, *f.* Gr., ἀοργησία. Mildness of temper. [Hippocrates.]

AOR'TA, *f.* Gr., ἀορτή (from ἀείρειν, to lift, carry). Fr., *aorte, grosse artère*. Ger., *A., grosse Schlagader*. Syn.: *arteria magna, hæmal axis* [Owen]. 1. Originally, in the pl., *aortæ* (ἀορταί), the bronchial tubes. [Hippocrates.] 2. The main trunk of the systemic arterial system. In man it springs from the left ventricle of the heart, proceeds upward and then to the left, forming an arch around the root of the left lung, and downward to a point opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra, where it ends by dividing into the two common iliac arteries.—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *a. abdominalis*. Fr., *aorte abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchorta*. That part of the a. which is situated below the diaphragm.—**Anterior a.** Fr., *artère antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Körperschlagader*. The smaller of the two branches into which the common a. divides in many quadrupeds; distributed to the anterior half of the trunk and to the thoracic limbs.—**A. abdominalis**. See *Abdominal a.*—**A. adscendens**, **A. ascendens**. See *Ascending a.*—**A. descendens**. See *Descending a.*—**A. descendens thoracica**. See *Thoracic a.*—**Aortæ descendentes**. See *Primitive aortæ*.—**A. principalis**. See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**A. thoracica**. See *Thoracic a.*—**A. thoracica descendens**. See *Thoracic a.*—**Ascending a.** Lat., *a. ascendens*. Fr., *aorte ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende A.* 1. That portion of the a. which is contained within the cavity of the pericardium. 2. The anterior a. (*q. v.*).—**Cardiac a.** That portion of the vascular system of the embryo which is situated just anterior to the bulbus aortæ, giving origin to the aortic arches.—**Caudal a.** Fr., *aorte caudale*. See *Middle sacral ARTERY*.—**Common a.** That portion of the a. which, in many quadrupeds, extends from its origin at the heart to the point of its division into the anterior and posterior aortæ.—**Cross of the a.** Fr., *crosse de l'aorte*. See *ARCH of the a.*—**Definitive subvertebral a.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Descending abdominal a.** See *Abdominal a.*—**Descending a.** Lat., *a. descendens*. Fr., *aorte descendente*. Ger., *absteigende A.* 1. All that portion of the a. which is situated below the termination of the arch. Cf. *Primitive aortæ*. 2. See *Posterior a.*—**Descending thoracic a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Dorsal a.** Fr., *artère dorsale*. 1. In the embryo, the vessel formed by the union of the two primitive aortæ; the representative of the abdominal a. of the fully formed animal. 2. The thoracic a.—**Inferior a.** See *Abdominal a.*—**Left a.** See *Systemic a.*—**Main a.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Pectoral a.** Fr., *aorte pectorale*. See *Thoracic a.*—**Pelvic a.** Lat., *a. pelvica*. See *Middle sacral ARTERY*.—**Pericardiac a.** See *Ascending a.* (1st def.).—**Posterior a.** Fr., *aorte postérieure*. Ger., *hintere A.* The posterior of the two branches of the common a. in many quadrupeds; distributed to the posterior half of the trunk and to the abdominal limbs.—**Primitive a.** Fr., *aorte primitive*. That portion of the a. which extends from the origin to the point at which the first branch is given off.—**Primitive aortæ**, **Primitive subvertebral aortæ**. Fr., *aortes primitives, artères verté-*

brales postérieures. Ger., *primitive Aorten*. Syn.: *inferior vertebral arteries*. In the embryo, two branches given off from the cardiac a., which pass through the first visceral arch and unite to form the dorsal a.—**Primordial a.** The dorsal a. (1st def.) or its analogue in the lower vertebrates.—**Right a.** Fr., *aorte droite, grande aorte*. The pulmonary artery in the *Sauropsidae*; also that division of the aortic bulb in the embryo which eventually forms the pulmonary artery.—**Subvertebral a.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Superior a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Systemic a.** Fr., *aorte gauche*. Syn.: *left a.* That division of the vascular apparatus of the embryo which ultimately forms the a.—**Thoracic a.** Lat., *a. thoracica*. Fr., *aorte thoracique*. Syn.: *dorsal a.* That portion of the a. which extends from the lower border of the third dorsal vertebra, on its left side, to the diaphragm.

AOR'TAL. See *AORTIC*.

AORTARC'TIA, *f.* From ἀορτή, the aorta, and *arctare*, to constrict. Fr., *aortarctie*. A constriction of the aorta.

AORRECTA'SIA, **AORRECTASIS**, *f.* -ta'siæ, -ta'seos (-e'tasis). From ἀορτή, the aorta, and *ἐκτασις*, a dilatation. Fr., *aortectasie*. Ger., *Aortenausdehnung*. Dilatation of the aorta.

AORTEURYS'MA, *n.* -rys'matos (-is). From ἀορτή, the aorta, and *εὐρύνειν*, to dilate. Fr., *aortérrysme*. Ger., *Aortenerweiterung*. Dilatation of the aorta.

AOR'TIC. Lat., *aorticus*. Fr., *aortique*. Ger., *aortisch*. Pertaining to the aorta or to the opening leading from the heart into that vessel.

AORTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *aortite*. Ger., *Aortenentzündung*. Inflammation of the aorta.—**A. erysipelatos partialis**. Of Hankel, a case in which the inner coat of the aorta was found reddened, with white and osseous points.—**Nummular a.** A. with circular whitish patches in the inner coat, the media and adventitia being healthy.

AOR'TRA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἄορτρα. The lobes of the lungs.

AOS'MIC. See *ANOSMUS*.

AO'TUS. See *ANOTUS*.

APACON'ITIN(E). See *APACONITINE*.

APAE'R'ITON, *n.* Chamomile.

APAG'MA, *n.* -ag'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπαγμα. 1. Displacement of a bone by fracture or dislocation. 2. See *ABDUCTION* (2d def.). 3. A superficial fracture (fissure) of a bone, or a counter-fissure. [Galen.] 4. A fracture near a joint.

APAGO'GE, *f.* Gr., ἀπαγωγή. Ger., *Wegführen, Abführen*. 1. Abduction. 2. Purgation.

APAL'LAGE, **APALLAX'IS**, *f.* -al'lages, -lax'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπαλλάγη, ἀπάλλαξις. Relief from disease, whether by death or by recovery.

APALOT'ICA, *n. pl.* From ἀπαλός, soft. Lesions of the soft parts.

APANASTE'MA, *n.* -stem'atos (-is). From ἀπανεστάναι, to rise up. A wartlike outgrowth on the conjunctiva.

APANCHOM'ENOS, *m.* Gr., ἀπαγχόμενος (from ἀπάγχειν, to strangle). A person strangled by hanging.

APANTE'MA, *n.*, **APANTE'SIS**, *f.* -tem'atos (-is), -te'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπάντημα, ἀπάντησις (from ἀπαντάν, to encounter). 1. The deportment of a physician with patients and their friends and attendants. [Hippocrates.] 2. Antagonism, contention.

APANTHE'SIS, *f.*, **APANTHIS'MOS**, *m.*, **APANTHIS'MUS**, *m.* -the'seos (-is), -this'mi. Gr., ἀπάνθησις, ἀπανθισμός. Fr., *apanthisme*. Ger., *Abblühen* (2d def.), *Welkwerden* (2d def.). 1. A minute blood vessel. [Hippocrates.] 2. The shriveling or disappearance of a fetal structure, such as the ductus arteriosus, etc. 3. Defloration.

APANTHRO'PIA, *f.* Gr., ἀπανθρωπία (from ἀπό, away from, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *apanthropie*. Ger., *Melancholie mit Menschenscheu*. A morbid love of solitude.

APANTHROP'IC. Fr., *apanthropique*. Ger., *apanthropisch*. Pertaining to or affected with anthropophobia.

APANTHRO'PON, *n.* Gr., ἀπάνθρωπον. An old name for *Delphinium staphisagria*.

APAN'THROPY. Lat., *apanthropia*, *apanthropismus*.

See **ANTHROPOPHOBIA**.

APANTIS'MUS, *m.* See **APANTESIS**.

APANTHRO'PON, *n.* See **APANTHROPON**.

APAPHRIS'MUS, *m.* From ἀπαφρίζειν, to skim off the froth. Despumation.

APARACH'YTUS. Gr., ἀπαράχυτος. Unmixed, pure (said especially of wine). [Galen.]

APARASCEUA'SIA, *f.* Gr., ἀπαρασκευασία. A lack of necessary preparations (as for a bath).

APAREGORE'TAS. Gr., ἀπαρεγόρητος. Not relieved.

APARI'NE, *f.* -'nes. Gr., ἀπαρίνη. See **GALIUM a.**

APAR'TES. Gr., ἀπαρτής. Suspended, pendulous.

APARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -thro'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπάρθρωσις. Fr., *arthrose*. Ger., *Abgliederung*. Displacement of a joint. See **ABARTICULATION**.

APAR'TISIS, *f.* -tis'eos (-ar'tisis). Gr., ἀπάρτισις. A perfectly adjusted system (as of the nerves).

APAR'YSIS, *f.* -rys'eos (-ar'ysis). From ἀπαρύειν, to draw off. A drawing off of bad humors.

APAS'TIA, *f.* Gr., ἀπαστία. Ger., *Apastic*, *Nüchternheit*. Fasting.

APAS'TUS. Gr., ἀπαστος. Fasting.

APATECPHLOGIO'SIS, *f.* From ἀπάτη, deception, and ἐκφλόγωσις, a conflagration. Ger., *trügerische Varioloide*. A sort of false smallpox.

APATHET'IC. Gr., ἀπαθής. Lat., *apathicus*. Fr., *apathique*. Ger., *apathisch*, *gefühllos*. Pertaining to or affected with apathy.

APATHI'A, *f.* See **APATHY**.

APATH'ICUS. Apathetic.

AP'ATHIZED. Rendered insensible.

AP'ATHY. Gr., ἀπάθεια. Lat., *apathia*. Fr., *apathie*. Ger., *Apathie*, *Gefühllosigkeit*, *Unempfindlichkeit*. A state of more or less profound insensibility, mental or bodily, to external impressions.

APAT'ROPIN(E). See **APOTROPINE**.

APECHE'MA, *n.* -chem'atos (-is). Gr., ἀπήχημα. See **CONTRE-COUP**.

APECTOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *a* priv., *pectus*, the breast, and κεφαλή, the head. See **ACEPHALOTHORAX**.

APEI'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἀπειρία. Ger., *Unerfahrenheit*. Lack of skill; inexperience.

APEITHEU'MENA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἀπειθευμένα. Matters concerning which patients are prone to disregard the physician's advice. [Hippocrates.]

APEL'LA, *m.* From *a* priv., and πέλλα, skin. Fr., *apelle*. Ger., *Beschnittener*. Properly, a circumcised person, but used also to designate one whose prepuce is naturally too short to cover the glans, or who has paraphimosis.

APEL'LOUS. Destitute of a foreskin.

AP'ELOS, **AP'ELUS,** *n.* -pel'eos. From *a* priv., and πέλως (= πέλλα), skin. An unhealed wound.

APENTA. A'pe'n-ta'. A Hungarian aperient water resembling that of Epsom.

APEPSIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Gr., ἀπεψία. Fr., *apepsie*. Ger., *Apepsie*. 1. Complete indigestion. 2. Dyspepsia.

APEP'SY. See **APEPSIA**.

APEP'TIC. Lat., *apepticus*. Fr., *apeptique*. Ger., *apeptisch*. Pertaining to or affected with aepsia.

APEP'TOUS. Gr., ἀπεπτος. Lat., *apeptus*. Ger., *unreif*, *ungekocht*, *unverdaut*, *unverdaulich*. 1. Crude, unripe, uncooked, undigested, indigestible. 2. Crude, uncooked (said of the humors). 3. Dyspeptic. [Aretæus.]

APEREUX'IS, *f.* -reux'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπέρευξις. A belching up of wind. [Aretæus.]

APER'IA, *f.* See **APEIRIA**.

APER'RIENS. From *aperire*, to open. Aperient; as a *n. m.* (*musculus* understood), a muscle that opens a

part, such as the mouth.—**A. palpebrarum rectus.** See **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.—**A. rimulam primus.** See **CRICOARYTÆNOIDEUS posticus**.—**A. rimulam secundus.** See **CRICOARYTÆNOIDEUS lateralis**.

APER'RIENT. Gr., ἀνοίγων. Lat., *aperiens*. Fr., *apéritif*. Ger., *eröffnend*. 1. Laxative. 2. Aperitive.

APERI'NOUS. Gr., ἀπέρηνος. Lat., *aperinus*. Fr., *apérin*. 1. Having no scrotum. 2. Castrated.

APERIOD'IC. From *a* priv., and περίοδος, a circuit. Fr., *apériodique*. Destitute of periodicity.

APERISTAL'SIS, *f.* -stal'seos (-is). Ger., *Aperistaltik*, *Darmruhe*. A cessation of the peristaltic movements of the intestines.

APERIS'TATUS. Gr., ἀπερίστατος. Uncomplicated, unattended with danger. See **ULCUS aperistatum**.

APER'ITIVE. Lat., *aperitivus*. Fr., *apéritif*. Ger., *eröffnend*, *auflösend*. 1. Aperient, laxative. 2. Stimulating to any of the emunctories, deobstruent. 3. Promoting the appetite in general or for certain articles of food in particular.

APERIT'ROPAL. Fr., *apéritrope*. Pertaining to aperitrope.

APERIT'ROPE, *f.* From *a* priv., and περιτροπή, a changing about. A defective performance of the normal organic functions.

APERIT'TOS, **APERIT'TUS.** Gr., ἀπερίττος. Not superfluous (said of articles of food that give rise to but little excrementitious residue).

APER'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *aperire*, to open. Ger., *Eröffnung*. The operation of making an opening.

APER'TIVE. See **APERITIVE** (1st and 2d def's).

APER'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. A muscle that opens a part.—**A. oculi.** See **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.

APERTO'RIMUM, *n.* 1. An old instrument for dilating a passage, especially the neck of the uterus. 2. A speculum.

APERTU'RA, *f.* See **APERTURE**.—**A. ad ventriculum tertium**, **A. anterior**, **A. anterior ventriculi tertii cerebri.** See **FORAMEN of Monro** and **ITER ad infundibulum**.—**A. aquæductus cochleæ.** The small opening of the aqueduct of the cochlea, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, directly beneath the internal auditory meatus.—**A. canalis facialis spuria.** The hiatus Falloppii (*q. v.*).—**A. chordæ.** The internal opening of the canal for the chorda tympani.—**A. declivis.** See **ANUS** (3d def.).—**A. externa aquæductus cochleæ.** A small foramen in the temporal bone, immediately below the internal auditory meatus. Cf. **AQUEDUCT of the cochlea**.—**A. externa aquæductus vestibuli.** A fissure, covered by a depressed scale of bone, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, about three lines behind the carotid canal. Cf. **AQUEDUCT of the cochlea**.—**A. exterior** (seu **externa**) **canalis inguinalis.** See **External abdominal RING**.—**A. inferior canaliculi** (seu **canalis**) **tympanici.** An opening on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the jugular fossa and the carotid canal.—**A. inferior canalis incisivi.** The inferior aperture of the incisor canal of the superior maxilla.—**A. inferior ventriculi quarti.** See **FORAMEN cecum**.—**A. interior canalis inguinalis.** See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**A. interna aquæductus vestibuli.** The internal opening of the aqueductus vestibuli, within the vestibule.—**A. interna canalis femoralis.** See **Femoral RING**.—**A. interna canalis inguinalis.** See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**A. lateralis ventriculi quarti.** An opening above the choroid plexus in the fourth ventricle, communicating with the subarachnoid space.—**Aperturæ narium anteriores** (seu **externæ**). See **Anterior NARES** (under **NARIS**).—**Aperturæ narium internæ** (seu **posteriores**). See **Posterior NARES** (under **NARIS**).—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **abdominalis.** The superior strait of the pelvis.—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **inferior** (seu **perinæalis**). The inferior

strait of the pelvis.—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **superior**. The superior strait of the pelvis.—**A. pyriformis narium**. The triangular anterior opening of the nasal passages in the skull.—**A. scalæ vestibuli cochleæ**. An opening by which the vestibule of the ear communicates with the scala tympani.—**A. sinus maxillaris**. See **HIATUS maxillaris**.—**A. spinalis**. See **Vertebral FORAMEN**.—**A. spuria canalis facialis** (seu **Fallopian**). See **HIATUS Fallopii**.—**A. superior canaliculi** (seu **canalis tympanici**). The internal opening of the tympanic canal, in the groove on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**A. superior canalis incisivi**. The superior opening of the anterior palatine canal.—**A. thoracis inferior**. The lower opening of the thorax.—**A. thoracis superior**. The upper opening of the thorax.—**A. uterina tubæ**. The uterine mouth of the oviduct.

AP'ERTURE. Lat., *apertura* (from *aperire*, to open, unclose, lay bare). Fr., *ouverture*. Ger., *Apertur*, *Oeffnung*. 1. An opening. 2. Of a lens, the measure of the degree of curvature of its surface; usually expressed by the angle formed by two lines drawn from the centre of the sphere of which the lenticular surface is a segment to the extremities of the longitudinal axis of the lens.—**Angular a.** See **ANGLE of a**.—**Auriculo-ventricular a.** The opening of communication between an auricle and the corresponding ventricle of the heart.—**External inguinal a.** See **External abdominal RING**.—**Genitourinary a.** See **UROGENITAL OPENING**.—**Inferior a. of the fourth ventricle**. See **APERTURA lateralis ventriculi quarti**.—**Inhalent a.** One of the minute a's or pores upon the outer surface of one of the cups composing a sponge; so called because a current of water constantly passes through it to make up for that passing out through the exhalent a.—**Internal inguinal a.** See **Internal abdominal RING**.—**Interpalpebral a.** See **Palpebral FISSURE**.—**Mastoid a.** Fr., *ouverture mastoïdienne*. Ger., *Warzenzellenzugang*. Syn.: *meatus ad cellulas mastoideas*. The opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.—**Umbilical a.** The opening in the intestinal canal of the embryo at its union with the umbilical vesicle.—**Urogenital a.** See **UROGENITAL OPENING**.—**Vitellointestinal a.** See **Umbilical a**.
APER'TUS. From *aperire*, to open. Fr., *ouvert*. Ger., *Offen*. Open (said of ulcers).

APETH'ISIS, f. *-this'eos* (*-eth'isis*). From *ἀπεθίζειν*, to become unaccustomed to. Ger., *Entwöhnung*. The abandonment of a habit.

APETHIS'TIC. Pertaining to or caused by apethisis.

APETHYS'MENON, m. Gr., *ἀπεθυσμένον*. The rectum.

A'PEX, m. *Ap'icis*. Fr., *cime*, *pointe*, *sommet*. Ger., *Spitze*. The projecting top or summit of anything.—**A. beat**. Ger., *Spitzenstoss*. The impulse of the a. of the heart against the wall of the chest.—**A. cordis**. The a. of the heart.—**A. cornu posterioris**. The extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Apices corporum cavernosorum penis**. The anterior extremities of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.—**A. prostaticus**. The anterior (pointed) extremity of the prostate.—**A. pulmonis**. The apex of the lung.

APH'ACA, **APH'ACE**, f. Gr., *ἀφάκη*. An ancient name for the wild vetch (*Lathyrus aphaca*), the seeds of which, boiled or friced, were used for diarrhœa.

APHA'CIA, f. See **APHAKIA**.

APHÆRE'SIA, **APHÆR'ESIS**, f. Gr., *ἀφαίρεσις* (from *ἀφαιρέω*, to take away from). Fr., *aphérèse*. Ger., *Wegnahme*. 1. Amputation. 2. Excessive and injurious bloodletting. 3. Spontaneous hæmorrhage.

APHÆRET'ICUS. Pertaining to aphæresis.

APHA'GIA, f. From *a* priv., and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *aphagie*. Ger., *Aphagie*. Inability to swallow or to eat.

APHA'KIA, f. From *a* priv., and *φακός*, anything shaped like a lentil. Fr., *aphakie*. Ger., *Aphakie*. Absence of the crystalline lens from the eye or from its proper position.

APHA'KOUS. Fr., *aphaque*. Ger., *aphakisch*. Affected with aphakia.

APHALANGI'ASIS, f. *-as'eos* (*-gi'asis*). From *a* priv., and *φάλαγξ*, a phalanx. That stage of leprosy in which the fingers or portions of them are lost by gangrene.

APHAN'ISIS, f., **APHANIS'MOS**, m., **APHANIS'MUS**, m. *-is'eos* (*-an'isis*), *-is'mi*. Gr., *ἀφάνισις*, *ἀφανισμός* (from *a* priv., and *φαίνεσθαι*, to be manifest). Fr., *aphanisme*. 1. A vanishing, as of consciousness; fainting. 2. Wasting from disease; marasmus.

APHANOCNIDO'SIS, f. *-do'seos* (*-is*). From *ἀφανίζειν*, to vanish, and *κνιδωσις*, an itching. Syn.: *urticaria evanida*. A form of urticaria characterized by frequent and sudden disappearances and recurrences.

APHA'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀφασία* (from *a* priv., and *φάναι*, to speak). Fr., *aphasie*. Ger., *Aphasie*. 1. Of Sauvages and others, any impairment of the power of speech. 2. Of Trousseau, an abolition or impairment of the power of articulate speech, and often that of writing, although the power of thought, the faculty of expression, the voice, the hearing, and the voluntary contractions of the laryngeal and facial muscles may remain unimpaired. It has been thought to depend on a lesion of the third frontal convolution of the brain, generally on the left side. It may be limited to an inability to utter a particular word, for which some inappropriate word (always the same) is substituted. 3. In a wider sense, "a diminution or perversion of the normal faculty of expressing the ideas by means of conventional signs, or of understanding those signs, notwithstanding the integrity of the nervous and muscular apparatus serving for the expression and perception of those signs, and the non-involvement of the intellect." Cf. **AGRAPHIA**, **ALALIA**, **AMIMIA**, **APHEMIA**, **APHRASIA**, and **ASEMASIA**.—**Amnemonic a.**, **Amnesic a.**, **Amnesic a.** Lat., *a. amnemonica* (seu *amnesica*, seu *amnestica*). Fr., *aphasie amnestique*. Ger., *amnestische Aphasie*, *Erinnerungsaphasie*. A. dependent on impairment of the memory; a deficiency or suspension of the power to recall a word which one desires to use. To a certain extent, it occurs in healthy persons, but an exaggerated form is due to lesion of the brain substance, probably in the convolutions surrounding the lower end of the fissure of Sylvius and in the island of Reil.—**An-aural a.** See **Ataxic a.**—**A. amnemonica**, **A. amnesica**, **A. amnestica**. See **Amnesic a.**—**A. associatoria**, **A. atactica**, **A. motoria**. See **Ataxic a.**—**A. partialis**. A. limited to a certain number of expressions.—**A. sensoria**. See **Sensory a.**—**A. universalis**. Complete a., in which the patient can not speak a single word.—**Ataxic a.** Lat., *a. atactica*. Fr., *aphasie ataxique* (ou *logopégique*). Ger., *ataktische Aphasie*. Syn.: *aphemia*, *logoplegia*, *motor a.* A. dependent on impairment or loss of the power of co-ordinating the muscles of phonation so as to articulate certain words, unaccompanied by paralysis, insanity, or loss of the power of comprehending, reading, and writing the words.—**Broca's a.** See **Ataxic a.**—**Commissural a.**, **Conduction a.** Fr., *aphasie de conductibilité*. Ger., *Leitungsaphasie*. A. dependent not on disease of the cerebral centres, but on impairment or destruction of the commissural fibres which connect them; words can be read or repeated correctly, but are not connected by the patient with the corresponding idea.—**Functional a.** A. not dependent on a manifest cerebral lesion, but occurring as a congenital defect, in severe constitutional diseases, or as the result of emotional excitement in hysterical persons. Cf. **Transitory a.**—**Insular a.** A. due to a lesion strictly confined to the island of Reil.—**Lethologic(al) a.** See **Amnesic a.**—**Motor a.** Lat., *a. motoria*. Fr., *aphasie motrice*. Ger.,

motorische Aphasie. See *Ataxic a.*—**Sensory a.** Lat., *a. sensoria*. Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sensorische* (oder *sinnliche*) *Aphasie*. See *Amnesic a.* and *Word-deafness*.—**Transitory a.** Fr., *aphasie passagère*. A form observed by Henoch in children after the immoderate use of fruit.—**Traumatic a.** Fr., *aphasie traumatique*. A. due to injury of the head.

APHA'SIC. Fr., *aphasique*. Ger., *aphasisch, aphatisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, aphasia; as a n., a person so affected.

APHASSOM'ENOS. Gr., ἀφασσόμενος (from ἀφάσσειν, to handle). 1. Touched, examined digitally (said of the genital organs of women). 2. Rubbed in, reduced to a powder or pulp with the fingers.

APH'EDRA, *f.* From ἀπό, apart, and ἔδρα, a seat. Fr., *aphèdre*. Ger., *Abtritt, Nachtstuhl*. A close-stool.

APHEDRI'A, *f.* Gr., ἀφεδρεία. Lit., seclusion; hence, the condition of menstruating, so called from the Jewish women being obliged to seclude themselves when in that state.

APH'EDRON, *m.* -ro'nis. Gr., ἀφεδρών. 1. See APHEDRA. 2. A sink or sewer. 3. The anus.

APHEDRO'NIUS. Fr., *aphédronié*. Pertaining to or proceeding from a close-stool.

APH'EDROS, *f.* Gr., ἀφédρος. 1. See APHEDRON. 2. See APHEDRIA. 3. Uterine hæmorrhage.

APHELC'TICUS. Pertaining to aphelxia.

APHELI'A, *f.* Gr., ἀφέλεια. Ger., *Prunklosigkeit*. Simplicity in the doctrines and practice of medicine.

APHE'LIX. -el'icis. Gr., ἀφῆλιξ. Past adolescence.

APHELOT'IC. Affected with aphelxia.

APHELX'IA, *f.* From ἀφέλκειν, to distract. Absent-mindedness; "voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness." Various subdivisions have been made, but their difference is too trivial to be defined.

APHMET'RIC. See HAPHMETRIC.

APHEMIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and φάναί, to speak. Fr., *aphémie*. Ger., *Aphemie*. See *Ataxic APHASIA*.—**Epileptic a.** The transitory loss of speech accompanying an epileptic convulsion.

APHEM'IC. Fr., *aphémique*. Pertaining to or affected with aphemia.

APHEPHO'BIA, *f.* See HAPHEPHOBIA.

APHEPSE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., ἀφῆψημα. Fr., *aphepsème*. A decoction.

APHEP'SIS, *APHEP'SIS*, *f.* -e'seos (-p'hep'sis), -p'hep'seos (-is). 1. The making of a decoction. 2. A decoction.

APHER'ESIS, *f.* See APHÆRESIS.

APH'ESIS, *f.* -p'hes'eos (-p'he'sis). Gr., ἀφῆσις. Fr., *aphésis, aphésie*. A remission.

APH'IDROS, **APH'IDRUS**, *f.* See APHEDROS.

APHILANTHRO'PIA, *f.* From ἀφιλάνθρωπος, disliking men. See *ANTHROPOPHOBIA*.

APHILANTHRO'PUS. Gr., ἀφιλάνθρωπος. Affected with anthropophobia.

APHISTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ἀφῆσταναι, to withdraw, depart. See *ABSCISS*.

APHLEGMAN'TOUS. Gr., ἀφλέγμαντος. Lat., *aphlegmantus*. 1. Free from inflammation. 2. Efficacious against inflammation. 3. Not heating (said of food). 4. Without mucus.

APHLOGIS'TIC. Gr., ἀφλόγιστος, ἀφλογος. Fr., *aphlogistic*. Ger., *aphlogistisch*. 1. Not inflammable. 2. Burning without flame. See *A. LAMP*.

APHLOI'A, *f.* A genus of bixaceous trees and shrubs.—**A. mauritiana**, **A. theæformis**, **A. theiformis**. Fr., *Bois gonyave* (ou *villain*). A species found in the Mauritius. The bark is emetic.

APHODEU'MA, *n.* -deum'atos (-is). Gr., ἀφόδευμα. 1. Excrement. 2. Defecation.

APHODEU'SIS, *f.* -deus'eos (-is). Gr., ἀφόδουσις. Defecation.

APH'ODOS, **APH'ODUS**, *f.* Gr., ἀφοδος. 1. A departure; death. [Hierocles.] 2. A privy. [Hippocrates.] 3. Excrement.

APHÆD'ROS, *f.* See APHEDROS.

APHONET'IC. Lat., *aphonetos*. Gr., ἀφώνητος. See *APHONIC*.

APHO'NIA, *f.* Gr., ἀφωρία (from *a priv.*, and φωνείν, to produce a vocal tone. Fr., *aphonie, perte* (ou *privation*) *de la voix*. Ger., *Aphonie, Stimmlosigkeit*. 1. Loss of voice, i. e., of the power of intonation, the faculty of articulation being preserved, although enfeebled. 2. Catalepsy. [Hippocrates.] Cf. *A. Hippocratis*.—**A. ab antipathia**. Fr., *aphonie par antipathie*. An old term for a form of *a.* alleged to be caused by eating cooked crabs, and cured by eating raw ones.—**A. albuminurica**. Fr., *aphonie albuminurique*. A. due to a so-called specific form of edema of the larynx occurring as a sequel or a complication of certain forms of renal disease.—**A. aneurysmatica**. A. due to the pressure of an aneurysm on the laryngeal nerves.—**A. atonica**. Fr., *aphonie atonique*. A. due to disease or injury of the laryngeal nerves.—**A. atonica obliessa**. A. due to excision or erosion of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. [Galen, Sauvages.]—**A. atonica soluta**. A. produced suddenly, as the result of shock, emotion, etc., without organic lesion.—**A. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. clericorum**. Chronic partial *a.*, which may amount only to habitual hoarseness, occurring particularly in clergymen.—**A. ebriorum**. The partial *a.* or hoarseness of drunkards.—**A. elinguum**. Speechlessness from lack of the tongue, congenital or acquired.—**A. gutturalis**. Fr., *aphonie gutturale*. A. due to swelling of the fauces and glottis.—**A. Hippocratis**. Fr., *aphonie hippocratique*. Coma.—**A. paralytica**. See *Paralytic a.*—**A. saturnina**. A. due to lead poisoning.—**A. spastica**. See *Spastic a.*—**A. surdorum**. Dumbness induced by deafness.—**A. temulentorum**. A. due to wine or narcotics.—**A. trachealis**. Fr., *aphonie trachéale*. A. due to compression of the trachea.—**Catarrhal a.** Ger., *katarrhalische Aphonie*. A. due to laryngeal catarrh.—**Centric a.** Ger., *centrale Aphonie*. A. due to disease of the central nervous system.—**Consensual a.** Fr., *aphonie consensuelle*. Ger., *consensuelle Aphonie*. J. Frank's term for *a.* due to affections of the pericardium, pregnancy, etc.—**Essential a.** Fr., *aphonie essentielle*. Ger., *essentielle Aphonie*. A. which can not be traced to any apparent pathological change (e. g., hysterical and emotional *a.*).—**Functional a.** A. due to loss of functional power in the vocal bands independently of structural disease in the larynx.—**Glottic a.** Fr., *aphonie glottique*. A. due to causes interfering directly with the action of the muscles of the glottis or with the vibration of the vocal bands.—**Hippocratic a.** See *A. Hippocratis*.—**Hysterical a.** A form which occurs in hysterical persons, coming on suddenly, lasting an indefinite time, and often disappearing as suddenly as it came.—**Idiopathic a.** Ger., *idiopathische Aphonie*. See *Essential a.*—**Intermittent a.** Ger., *intermittirende Aphonie*. An intermittent variety of essential *a.* (*q. v.*).—**Laryngeal a.** Fr., *aphonie laryngée*. See *Glottic a.*—**Nervous a.** Ger., *nervöse Aphonie*. See *Essential a.*, *Hysterical a.*, and *Paralytic a.*—**Paralytic a.** Lat., *a. paralytica*. Fr., *aphonie paralytique*. Ger., *paralytische Aphonie*. 1. A. due to paralysis of the larynx (i. e., of the laryngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve). 2. A. accompanying apoplexy and hemiplegia.—**Peripheral a.** Ger., *peripherische Aphonie*. Any *a.* not due to disease of the central nervous system.—**Spastic a.** Lat., *a. spastica*. Ger., *phonischer Stimmritzenkrampf*. A. due to spasm of the tensor muscles of the vocal bands.—**Subglottic a.** Fr., *aphonie sous-glottique*. A. due to interference with the action of that part of the respiratory apparatus which is situated below the glottis.—**Supraglottic a.** Fr., *aphonie sus-glottique*. A. due to some

affection of the parts above the glottis, which, according to Bennati, may be so trivial as elongation of the uvula.

APHON'IC. Gr., ἀφώνος, ἀφώνητος. Lat., *aphonus*, *aphoniceus*. Fr., *aphone*, *aphonique*. Ger., *aphonisch*, *stimmlos*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with aphonia. 2. Noiseless (said of normal or pathological phenomena).

APH'ONOUS. Lat., *aphonus*. See **APHONIC**.

APHO'NY. See **APHONIA**.

APHORA'MA, APHORE'MA, n. -am'atos (-is), -em'atos (-is). From ἀφορᾶν, to have in full view. The condition in which the eyes project, so that the person can look far to either side without moving the head.

APHOR'ESIS, f. See **APHÆRESIS**.

APHORE'TUS. Gr., ἀφόρητος. Fr., *aphorétique*. Vehement (said of fevers, etc.).

APHO'RIA, f. Gr., ἀφορία (from *a* priv., and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *aphorie*. Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit*. Barrenness, sterility.—**A. impercita.** A. attributed to personal aversion or want of desire.—**A. impotens.** A. attributed to imperfection or abolition of the conceptive power.—**A. incongrua.** A. attributed to an irresponsiveness of the conceptive power to the seminal fluid.—**A. paramenica.** A. attributed to some derangement of menstruation.—**A. polyposa.** A. attributed to the presence of a uterine polypus.

APHOR'ICUS. Gr., ἄφορος. 1. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with barrenness. 2. Not to be borne.

APHOR'ME, f. Gr., ἀφορμή. Any external or manifest cause of disease.

APH'OROUS. Lat., *aphorus*. See **APHORICUS**.

APHRÆ'NOUS. Lat., *aphrænus* (from ἀφραίνειν, to be silly). Insane.

APHRA'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and φράζειν, to speak. Fr., *aphrasie*. Ger., *Aphrasie*. A form of aphasia in which there is inability to form a phrase, and the stock of words at command is meagre.—**A. paralytica.** A. due to paralysis of the faculty of ideation.—**A. paranoica.** A. associated with insanity. Cf. **PARANGÆA**.—**A. superstitiosa, A. voluntaria.** The voluntary avoidance of certain words from a sense of propriety or from religious scruples.

APHRE'NIA, f. From *a* priv., and φρῆν, the mind. See **APHRONESES**.

APHRODÆS'CIN. From ἀφρώδης, frothy (see also **ÆSCULUS**). An amorphous acrid body obtained from the horsechestnut. Its watery solution froths, like that of soap. Boiled with alkalis, it yields butyric and amorphous æscinic acids.

APHRO'DES. Gr., ἀφρώδης (from ἀφρός, foam, and εἶδος, form). Fr., *aphrodique*. 1. Frothy. 2. As a n. m., applied by the ancients to *Papaver*, *Gilancium*, and the *Euphorbiæ* (because of their milky juice).

APHRODIS'IA, f. or *n. pl.* Gr., Ἀφροδίσια (from Ἀφροδῖτη [see **APHRODITE**]). Fr., *aphrodisie*. 1. Venery, sexual pleasures. 2. Venereal desire, especially when immoderate. 3. The pudenda. 4. Coitus.

APHRODIS'IAC. Gr., ἀφροδισιακός. Lat., *aphrodisiacus*. Fr., *aphrodisiaque*. Ger., *aphroditisch*. Pertaining to or stimulating venereal desire.

APHRODISI'ACAL, APHRODIS'IAL. See **APHRODIS-IAC**.

APHRODIS'IAS, f. Gr., ἀφροδισίας. A plant reputed to have aphrodisiac properties.

APHRODISIAS'MUS, m. Gr., ἀφροδισιασμός. Fr., *aphrodisiasme*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Satyriasis or erotomania. 3. Manhood, puberty.

APHRODISIAS'TICUS. Aphrodisiac.

APHRODISIOG'RAPHY. From ἀφροδίσια (see **APHRODISIA**), and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *aphrodisiographie*. The study or exposition of the physiology, etc., of copulation and the venereal appetite, or of syphilis.

APHRODIS'IUS. Gr., ἀφροδίστιος. Pertaining to aphrodisia.

APHRODITA'RIMUM, n. Gr., ἀφροδιτάριον. Fr., *aphroditaire*. 1. An old preparation of equal parts, by weight, of frankincense, scale peroxide of copper, pomegranate fruit, subcarbonate of lead, and starch. 2. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Galen. 3. An aphrodisiac preparation. 4. A powder for venereal ulcers.

APHRODI'TE, f. From Ἀφροδίτη, Venus. The sexual appetite.

APHRODIT'IC. Fr., *aphrodite*. See **APHRODISIAC** and **HERMAPHRODITIC**.

APHRODITIS'MUS, m. See **HERMAPHRODITISM**.

APHROG'ALA, n. -galac'tos (-is). From ἀφρός, foam, and γάλα, milk. Ger., *Schaummilch*. Milk beaten into froth; used by the ancients for pyrosis.

APHROL'ITRON, APHROL'ITRUM, n. Gr., ἀφρόλιτρον. See **APHRONITRUM**.

APH'RON. Gr., ἄφρων (from *a* priv., and φρῆν, the mind). Ger., *stunlos*, *unklug*, *wahnsinnig*. 1. Senseless, foolish, silly, crazy. 2. Stupefying or exhilarating (as a n., an old name for the wild poppy). 3. Efficacious against delirium, etc. (said formerly of a plaster to be applied to the head).

APHRONE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *a* priv., and φρόνησις, possession of one's senses. Ger., *Unverstand*, *Thorheit*, *Wahnsinn*. Want of judgment, foolishness, madness.

APHRO'NIA, f. From *a* priv., and φρῆν, the mind. Apoplexy.

APHRON'ITRON, APHRON'ITRUM, n. Gr., ἀφρόνιτρον. Fr., *aphronitre*. Ger., *Mauersalz*. Old names for wall-nitre, a saline efflorescence formed on walls, also for an inferior quality of sodium carbonate (the nitre of the ancients).

APH'ROS, m. Gr., ἀφρός. Froth, foam.

APHROS'YNE, f. Gr., ἀφροσύνη. Foolishness, delirium, insanity.

APH'THA, f., APH'THÆ, f. pl. Gr., ἄφθα, ἄφθαι. Fr., *aphthe*, *muguet*, *blanchet*. Ger., *Aphthen*, *Soor*, *Mundschwamm*. Syn.: *angina aphthosa*, *aphthous* (or *vesicular*) *stomatitis*. The thrush, sprue (screw); a form of sore mouth occurring mostly in infants, characterized by whitish patches, which may become confluent and give rise to ulceration, and occasionally extend into the œsophagus, consisting of epithelial scales together with the spores and filaments of a vegetable organism, the *Oidium albicans*.—**Aphtha adultorum.** Aphthous sore mouth in the adult.—**Aphtha anginosa.** A form of sore throat seen in damp, cold weather, particularly among women and children. There is slight fever, redness and swelling of the fauces, small whitish specks form on the tongue and the mucous membrane of the throat, which occasionally coalesce and produce patches of superficial ulceration.—**Aphthæ confluentes.** Confluent aphthæ.—**Aphtha epizootica, Aphthæ epizooticæ.** Fr., *mal des pieds et de la bouche*. Ger., *Maulklauenseuche*. Foot-and-mouth disease; a subacute febrile disease of cattle, transmissible to man by contagion or infection; characterized by aphthous stomatitis accompanied by a vesicular cutaneous eruption, the latter being the most constant in the neighborhood of the hoofs. In children, in whom it is due to the use of milk from cows suffering with it, there are present aphthous stomatitis, digestive disorder, and a vesicular eruption on the face and hands, and sometimes between the toes. When the vesicles dry up, they leave brownish scales.—**Aphtha febrilis.** Ger., *Aphthenfieber*. An affection characterized by fever, with ulcers in the mouth which may extend to the œsophagus and stomach.—**Aphtha gangrænosa.** See **Gangrenous STOMATITIS**.—**Aphthæ in adultis.** See *Aphtha adultorum*.—**Aphtha infantilis** (seu *infantum*). Aphthous stomatitis in infants.—**Aphtha lactantium** (seu *lactucimen*, seu *lactucimena*, seu *lactumina*). See *Aphtha infantilis*.—

Aphtha parasitica. See *Aphtha*.—**Aphtha præputii**, **Aphthæ præputii.** See *HERPES præputialis*.—**Aphtha serpens**, **Aphthæ serpentes.** See *CANCERUM oris*.—**Aphthæ tropicæ.** Fr., *aphthes indiens*. Ger., *indische Spruw.* Syn.: *gastro-enteritis aphthosa indica*, *aphthoides indicæ chronice*, *phlegmasia membranæ mucosæ gastro-pulmonalis*. An affection observed in tropical climates, described by Van der Burg as having three stages. In the first stage there are fullness and oppression at the epigastrium, pain in the right shoulder blade, nausea, vomiting, and derangement of the bowels, especially in the morning; in the second stage there are continued vomiting, sensitiveness of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and a red, fleshy appearance of the dorsum of the tongue, on which small, white, painful spots appear; the third stage is characterized by great emaciation and an aggravation of all the symptoms, and usually terminates in death.—**Aphthæ venereæ.** Mucous patches.—**Cachectic a.** See *FIBROMA sublinguale*.—**Emphlisis aphtha.** See *Aphtha*.—**Epizootic aphtha.** See *Aphtha epizootica*.—**Gangrenous aphtha.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.

APH'THAPHYTE. From *ἄφθα* (see *APHTHA*), and *φυτόν*, a plant. See *ODIDIUM albicans*.

APH'THENOL. A proprietary preparation alleged to be preventive of epizootic aphthæ.

APH'THENX'IA, **APH'THENX'IS**, *f.* *-thenx'ia*, *-cos* (*-is*). From *ἀφθενεῖν*, to be speechless. Aphasia from disturbance of the central nervous system.

APH'THERYTHRAN'CHE, *f.* From *ἄφθα* (see *APHTHA*), *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἀγγεῖν*, to strangle. Ger., *Roth-h-frieselbrünne mit Aphthen*. See *APHTHA anginosa*.

APH'THERYTHROP'YRA, *f.* From *ἄφθα* (see *APHTHA*), *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πύρ*, feverishness. Fr., *aphthé-rythropyre*. Ger., *Roth-frieselfieber mit Aphthen*. See *APHTHA febrilis*.

APH'THOCACOSTO'MIA, *f.* From *ἄφθα* (see *APHTHA*), *κακός*, pernicious, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Mund-fäule*. A scorbutic and aphthous condition of the mouth.

APH'THOID. Lat., *aphthoides*, *aphthodes* (from *ἄφθα* [see *APHTHA*], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *aphthoïde*. Ger., *aphthenähnlich*. Resembling aphthæ.

APH'THOID'ES. Aphthoid.—**A. indicæ chronice.** See *APHTHÆ tropicæ*.

APH'THON'GIA, *f.* From *ἄφθογγος*, speechless. Fr., *aphthongie*. Ger., *Aphthongie*. An interruption of the power of speech caused by spasmodic contraction of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.—**A. laryngea spastica.** See *DYSPHONIA spastica*.

APH'THOPH'YTON, *n.* From *ἄφθα* (see *APHTHA*), and *φυτόν*, a plant. See *ODIDIUM albicans*.

APH'THOUS. Lat., *aphthosus*. Fr., *aphtheux*. Ger., *aphthös*, *aphthenartig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with aphthæ.

APHYL'LON, *n.* From *α* priv., and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A genus of orobanchaceous plants.—**A. uniflorum.** Syn.: *Orobanche uniflora*. The naked broom rape, indigenous to the United States and Canada. Used internally and externally as an astringent.

APHY'SOS. Gr., *ἄφυσος* (from *α* priv., and *φύσα*, wind). Not productive of flatulence.

AP'ICAL. From *apex* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to or situated at an apex (e. g., of the lung) or that part of an animal that is opposed to the mouth.

AP'ICES, *m.*, pl. of *apex* (*q. v.*).

AP'IN. Lat., *apium*. Fr., *apiine*. Ger., *A*. A gelatinous substance, $C_{24}H_{28}O_{13}$, resembling pectin, obtained from *Apium petroselinum*.

APILEP'SIS, *f.* *-ep'seos* (*-is*). From *ἀπολαμβάνειν*, to intercept. See *APOPLEXY*.

API'NUS, *f.* See *PINUS*.

APIN'THION, *n.* Gr., *ἄπινθιον*. See *ABSINTHIUM*.

AP'IOI. Lat., *apiolium* (from *apium*, parsley, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *a*. Ger., *A.*, *Petersilienkampfer* (3d def.). 1.

A heavy, non-volatile, yellow oil derived from parsley seeds. It is reputed to be an emmenagogue and, given in large doses, to produce effects very similar to those of Indian hemp. 2. Volatile oil of parsley. 3. A white, crystalline, camphorlike principle, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from *Petroselinum sativum*; proposed as a substitute for quinine, and used for dysmenorrhœa.

AP'TOLIN. Fr., *apioline*. Ger., *A*. A substance supposed to be the active principle of apiol.

APIO'NIA, *f.* From *α* priv., and *πίων*, plump. Ger., *Fettmangel*. Leanness.

APION'ICUS. Gr., *ἄπιων*. Lean.

APION'TA, *n.* pl. (Gr., *ἄπιοντα* (*n.* pl. of *ἄπιών*, pres. partic. of *ἀπίνειν*, to go away). 1. The excretions. 2. The seminal fluid.

API'RIA, *f.* See *APEIRIA*.

AP'IRIN(E). See *APYRINE*.

A'PIS, *f.* Gr., *μέλισσα*. Fr., *abeille*. Ger., *Biene*. A genus of hymenopterous insects including the bees.—**A. mellifera**, **A. mellifica.** Fr., *abeille mellifique* (ou domestique). Ger., *Honigbiene*. The common honey-bee. The homœopaths apply the term also to a medicinal preparation of the poison of the bee.—**A. nigra mellifica.** An Australian species. Its honey is said to be slightly hypnotic and to reduce the number of heartbeats and respirations. It has been recommended in bronchial catarrh, in inflammations of the genito-urinary tract, and as a substitute for digitalis.

AP'ISIN. Fr., *apisine*. Ger., *A*. The poison of the bee.

A'PIUM, *n.* Fr., *ache*. Ger., *Eppich*. 1. An ancient name for celery, parsley, and a number of allied plants. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**A. graveolens.** Fr., *ache des marais*. Ger., *Wassereppich*. Syn.: *A. palustre*. Celery, smallage. The root is sometimes used as a diuretic, and was reckoned one of the five "major aperitives" by the ancients, and the seeds were regarded as one of the four lesser heating seeds.—**A. officinarum**, **A. paludarium**, **A. palustre.** See *A. graveolens*.

APLACEN'TAL. Lat., *aplacentalis* (from *α* priv., and *placenta* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *aplacentaire*. Having no placenta. **APLANA'SIA**, *f.* See *APLANATISM*.

APLANAT'IC. Fr., *aplanétique*. Ger., *aplanatisch*. Possessed of the quality of aplanatism.

APLAN'ATISM. From *α* priv., and *πλανᾶν*, to wander. Fr., *aplanétisme*. Ger., *Aplanatismus*. Complete or almost complete freedom from spherical aberration (said of lenses).

APLA'SIA, *f.* From *α* priv., and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion. Fr., *aplasie*. Ger., *Aplasie*. Defective formation or growth of a part.—**A. of inactivity.** *A.* due to insufficient use of a part.—**Laminar a.** Fr., *aplasie laminense progressive*. See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.

APLAS'TIC. Lat., *aplasticus*. Fr., *aplastisch*. 1. Pertaining to aplasia. 2. Destitute of coagulability, defective in fibrin (said of the blood). 3. Not attended with organizable exudation (said of inflammations). 4. Incapable of becoming organized. 5. Resolvent or preventive of plastic exudation.

APLES'TIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπλαστία*. See *ACORIA* (3d def.).

APLEU'RIA, *f.* From *ἄπλευρος*, without sides or ribs (i. e., narrow-chested). Fr., *apleurie*. Ger., *Apleurie*. A defect of development characterized by absence of ribs.

APLEU'ROUS. Gr., *ἄπλευρος* (from *α* priv., and *πλευρά*, a rib or the side). Lat., *apleurus*. Lacking in ribs or in their proper development (probably in the sense of being narrow-chested).

APLOT'OMY. Lat., *aplotomia* (from *ἀπλός*, simple, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *aplotomie*. A simple incision.

APLU'DA, *f.* Bran.

APNEOL'OGY. See *APNEOLOGIA*.

APNEUMATIC. From *ἀπνεύματος* (from *α* priv., and *πνεῦμα*, air). See *ANAEROPLASTIC*.

APNEUMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *a* priv., and *πνευματόν*, to inflate. Absence or deficiency of inflation.—**Congenital a.** See **ATELECTASIS**.

APNEU'MIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and *πνεύμων*, a lung. Fr., *apneumie*. Ger., *Apneumie*. Congenital absence of the lungs.

APNEUS'TIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπνευστία*. Fr., *apneustie*. Ger., *Apneustie*, *At(h)emlosigkeit*. See **APNŒA**.

APNEUS'TOUS. Gr., *ἀπνευστος*. Lat., *apneustus*. Fr., *apneuste*. Ger., *at(h)emlos*. Breathless or incapable of breathing.

APNŒA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπνοια*. Fr., *apnée* (4th def.). Ger., *Apnoë*, *At(h)emlosigkeit*, *Erstickung*. 1. A condition of the blood in which the oxygen is in excess of the usual amount and the carbon dioxide is reduced in quantity, so that the respiratory centre is in a state of rest and no respiratory movements take place. It may be produced by breathing rapidly for some time. 2. Absence of respiratory movements. 3. Insensible respiration. 4. As commonly but improperly used, asphyxia by failure of the respiratory apparatus.—**A. infantum**. Spasm of the glottis in infants.—**A. neonatorum**. See **ASPHYXIA neonatorum**.—**A. uterina**. See **ASTHMA uterinum**.—**Cardiac a.** 1. A dependent on disease of the heart (e. g., the period of *a.* in the phenomenon known as Cheyne-Stokes respiration [*q. v.*, under **RESPIRATION**]). 2. A complete stoppage of respiration as the patient is falling asleep (in heart diseases).—**Hysterical a.** A. due to hysteria.—**Nervous a.** A. due to functional or organic disease of the respiratory centres.—**Placental a.** See **Placental PHTHISIS**.

APNŒASPHYX'IA, *f.* Fr., *apnœosphyxie*. See **ASPHYXIA**.

APNŒ'IC. Gr., *ἀπνοος*. Lat., *apnous*, *apnoicus*. Fr., *apnœique*. Ger., *apnœisch*. Pertaining to or affected with apnœa.

APNŒOLO'GIA, *f.* Fr., *apnœologie*. The study or science of the different forms of apnœa.

APNO'ICUS, **AP'NOOS**, **AP'NOUS**, **AP'NUS**. See **APNŒIC**.

APOAC'ONIN(E). From *ἀπό*, from, and *aconine*. A base derived from aconine having the composition $C_{26}H_{37}NO_{10} = C_{26}H_{35}(O)(OH)_2NO_7$.

APOACON'ITIN(E). An antiferrous alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11} = C_{26}H_{35}(O)(OH)(O.CO - C_6H_5)NO_7$, formed by the dehydration of true aconitine.

APOAT'ROPIN(E). A derivative of atropine, obtained by treating atropine with nitric acid, alkalinizing the product with ammonia, and then extracting with chloroform. Its molecular formula, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, differs from that of atropine by the elements of one molecule of water. Its administration produces characteristic convulsions.

APOBŒ'NON, *n.* From *ἀποβαίνειν*, to turn out, eventuate. The termination of a disease, in recovery or in death.

APOBAM'MA, *n.* -*bam'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόβαμμα* (from *ἀποβάπτειν*, to dip). 1. A tincture or infusion. 2. An old term for a liquid popularly termed "medicorum liquor," in which heated gold had been quenched.

APOBIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀποβίωσις* (from *ἀποβίουν*, to die). Fr., *apobiöse*. Death (either of the individual or of a part).

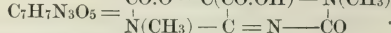
APOB'OLE, *f.* Gr., *ἀποβολή*. Fr., *apobolie*. An expulsion, especially an abortion.

APOBRAS'MA, *n.* -*bras'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόβρασμα* (from *ἀποβράσσειν*, to throw out froth). 1. Froth, effervescence. 2. Bran. 3. A critical discharge, especially by expectoration.

APOBREG'MA, *n.* -*breg'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόβρεγμα* (from *ἀποβρέχειν*, to steep). An infusion.

APOBROCHIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀποβροχισμός* (from *ἀποβροχίζειν*, to strangle). Fr., *apobrochisme*. Ligation.

APOCAF'FEIN(E). Fr., *apocaféine*. Ger., *Apocoffein*. A derivative of caffeine forming prismatic crystals, $CO.O - C(CO.OH) - N(CH_3)$



APOCAPNIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀποκαπνισμός*. Fr., *apocapnisme*. Ger., *Räucherung*. Fumigation.

APOCARPHOLO'GIA, *f.* See **CARPHOLOGIA**.

APOCARTERE'SIS, **APOCARTE'RIA**, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*), -*e'rie*. Gr., *ἀποκαρτέρησις*. Ger., *freiwilliger Hungertod*. Suicide by starvation.

APOCATAS'TASIS, *f.* -*sta'seos* (-*as'tasis*). Gr., *ἀποκατάστασις*. Ger., *Apokatatasie*. Syn.: *restitutio ad integrum*. A complete return to the normal state.

APOCATHAR'SIS, *f.* -*thar'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀποκάθαρσις*. Fr., *apocatharsie*. Ger., *Apocatharsie*. Vomiting and purging.

APOCATHAR'TIC. Gr., *ἀποκαθαρτικός*. Lat., *apocatharticus*. Fr., *apocathartique*. Thoroughly cleansing or purgative, or pertaining to apocatharsis.

APOCAULE'SIS, **APOCAU'LISIS**, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*), -*is'eos* (-*cau'lisis*). Gr., *ἀποκαύσις*. Fr., *apocaulise*. 1. A transverse fracture. 2. Avulsion or amputation of the penis.

APOCENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀποκένωσις*. Fr., *apocénose*. Ger., *Apocénose*. A discharge, flux, evacuation. Of Cullen and Swediaur, a disease characterized by a flux without fever.—**Apocénoses cutanææ**. Of Struve, a class of skin diseases embracing anomalies of secretion.

APOCENOT'IC. Lat., *apocenoticus*. Fr., *apocénotique*. Ger., *apocenotisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or causing apocenososis.

APOCERYG'MA, *n.* -*yg'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀποκέρνγμα*. A physician's declaration to a patient as to his condition.

APOCHORE'MA, **APOCHO'REON**, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*cho'rei*. From *ἀποχωρεῖν*, to pass off. An excretion, especially the fæces.

APOCHREM'MA, *n.* -*chrem'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόχρεμμα*. Sputum.

APOCHREMP'SIS, *f.* -*chremp'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόχρεψις*. Expectoration (the act).

APOCHREMP'TICUS. Pertaining to expectoration.

APOCHRŒO'SIS, *f.*, **APOCHROMATIS'MUS**, *m.* -*o'seos* (-*is*), -*is'mi*. Gr., *ἀπόχρωσις*. Ger., *Entfärbung*. Decolorization.

APOCHROMAT'IC. From *ἀπό*, away from, and *χρῶμα*, color. Fr., *apochromatique*. Ger., *apochromatisch*. Serving to do away with chromatic aberration.

APOCHYL'ISIS, *f.* -*is'eos* (-*chyl'isis*). See **APOCHYLIS-MUS**.

APOCHYLIS'MA, *n.* -*is'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀποχυλισμα*. Fr., *apochylisme*, *rob*. An expressed and inspissated juice.

APOCHYLIS'MUS, *m.* The process of expressing juice.

APOCH'YMA, *n.* -*chym'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόχυμα* (from *ἀποχεῖν*, to ooze out). Any gummy exudation, especially zopisia.

APOCH'YSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*och'ysis*). Gr., *ἀπόχυσις*. 1. Decantation. 2. Cataract.

APOCIN'CHENE. Ger., *Apocinchen*. A product obtained by decomposing cinchene with hydrochloric acid.

APOCINUM, *n.* See **APOCYNUM**.

APOC'LASIS, *f.* -*clas'eos* (-*oc'lasis*). Gr., *ἀπόκλασις* (from *ἀποκλάν*, to break off). See **APOCLASM** (2d def.).

AP'OC'LASM. Gr., *ἀπόκλασμα*. Lat., *apoclasma*. Fr., *apoclasme*. Ger., *Apoklasma*. 1. See **APAGMA**. 2. The breaking away of a part. 3. The part broken away.

APOCLE'SIS, *f.* -*cleis'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀπόκλεισις*. A loathing of food.

APOCODE'IN(E). Lat., *apocodeina*, *apocodeia*. Fr., *apocodéine*. Ger., *Apocodéin*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3.H_2O$, obtained by treating codeine with zinc

chloride. It has properties very similar to those of codeine.—**A. hydrochloride**. A compound of a. used as an allayer of cough, and in constipation.

APOCOLCHI'CEIN(E). A body obtained by heating colchicine with hydrochloric acid.

APOC'OP'E, f. Gr., ἀποκοπή (from ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off). Fr., *a.* 1. A cutting away, amputation. 2. A wound or fracture with loss of substance.

APOC'OPOUS. Gr., ἀπόκοπος. Castrated.

APOCOP'TICUS. Occurring as the result of the removal of a part.

APOC'RISIS, f. -cris'eos (-oc'risis). Gr., ἀπόκρισις (from ἀποκρίνειν, to separate). Fr., *apocrisie*. An evacuation, especially one of a critical nature.—**A. morbosa**. A contagious effluvium or miasm.

APOCRIT'ICUS. Gr., ἀποκριτικός. 1. Secretory, capable of secreting. 2. Evacuuant.

APOC'RITUS. Gr., ἀπόκριτος. Discharged or evacuated by crisis.

APOCROUS'TIC. See APOCRUSTIC.

APOCRU'SIS, f. -cru'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπόκρουσις. Repulsion.

APOCRUS'TIC. Gr., ἀποκρουστικός. Lat., *apocrusticus*. Fr., *apocroustique*. Ger., *apokrustisch*. Astringent, refrigerant, or repellant.

APOCRUS'TICON, APOCRUS'TICUM, n. An old remedy said to have apocrustic qualities.

APOCRYPH'ICUS, APOC'RYPHUS. Gr., ἀπόκρυφος. Ger., *apokryphisch*. Concealed, obscure (said of ulcers).

APOCYE'SIS, f. -cye'seos (-is). Gr., ἀποκύησις. See PARTURIATION.

APOCYET'ICUS. Relating to childbirth.

APO'CYMA, n. See APOCHYMA.

AP'OCYN. See APOCYNIN.

APOCYN'EIN. A glucoside obtained from *Apocynum cannabinum*.

APO'CYNIN. Fr., *apocyne, apocynine*. Ger., *A.* 1. An amorphous resinous body found in the roots of *Apocynum cannabinum*. 2. A preparation made from the root of *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

APO'CYNUM, n. From ἀπό, from, and κύων (gen., κυνός), a dog, because believed to be fatal to dogs. Fr., *apocyn*. Ger., *Hundskohl*. A genus of apocynaceous herbs.—**A. androsæmifolium**. Fr., *attrape-mouche*. Dog's-bane; a species growing wild in the United States. It contains a bitter principle, starch, resin, and caoutchouc, and is used as a drastic cathartic and emetic, and in small doses as a stomachic tonic. It was also used by the Indians in the treatment of syphilis.—**A. canadense foliis androsæmi**. See *A. androsæmifolium*.—**A. canadense maximum flore minimo herbaceo**. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. cannabinum**. Fr., *chanvre du Canada*. Canadian or Indian hemp; a species growing in the eastern United States and Canada. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.—**A. citrifolium**. A poisonous species growing in the West Indies, where its leaves are said to be used as a febrifuge.—**A. compressum**. See *A. venetum*.—**A. erectum**. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. indicum**. A shrub growing in Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the leaves, either raw or cooked, are used to improve the digestion and as a galactagogue. The root has been employed in gastric troubles and to obviate the ill effects resulting from eating poisonous fish and crabs.—**A. juventas, A. juventus**. A shrub of Cochinchina. The root is regarded by the Chinese as prolonging life. It is also reputed to be tonic, astringent, styptic, and antisyphilitic, and is used to dye the beard black. It is now referred to *Tylophora*.—**A. maculatum**. A poisonous species indigenous to the Antilles.—**A. maritimum**. See *A. venetum*.—**A. muscipulum**. See *A. androsæmifolium*.—**A. piscatorium**. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. pubescens**. A variety of *A. cannabinum*.—**A. reticulatum**.

1. *A. indicum*. 2. An East Indian species.—**A. venetum**. Fr., *tue-chien de Venise*. A perennial herbaceous variety growing on the shores of the Adriatic and of the Black Sea. It was formerly known as *Tithymalus marinus*, and the root was employed as an emetic and cathartic.—**A. villosum**. A variety of *A. cannabinum*.

APOCYRTU'MENON, n. Gr., ἀποκυρτούμενον. An abscess with a pointed head.

APODACRYT'IC. Gr., ἀποδακρυτικός. Lat., *apodacryticus*, *apodacrytus*. Fr., *apodacrytique*. 1. Exciting the flow of the tears. 2. Restraining it.

APODEMIAL'GIA, f. From ἀποδημία, a journey, and ἀλγείν, to grieve. Fr., *apodémialgie*. Ger., *Apodemialgie*, *Hinauswehe*. A morbid condition in which there is a strong desire to leave home; the reverse of homesickness.

APODIPO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See Fatty DEGENERATION and STEATOSIS.

APOD'OSIS, f. -do'seos (-od'osis). Gr., ἀπόδοσις. 1. A passing from one part into another (as from the small into the large intestine). 2. A return, restitution.

APODYTE'RIMUM, n. Gr., ἀποδυτήριον. 1. An ancient term for the room in which bathers removed their clothing. 2. A room in which patients removed their clothing previous to an operation.

APOGALACTIS'MUS, m. Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός. Fr., *apogalactisme*. Ger., *Apogalaktismus*. See ABLACTATION.

APOGALACTIS'TICUS. Proceeding from or relating to weaning.

APOGALAC'TOS, APOGALAC'TUS. See ABLACTATUS.

APOGEO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See AGEUSIA.

APOGEUO'SIS, APOGEU'SIA, APOGEU'SIS, APOGEUS'TIA, f. From ἀπό, apart from, and γεύσις, the sense of taste. See AGEUSIA.

APOGLAUCO'SIS, f. -co'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπογλαύκωσις. Fr., *apoglaucosis*. Ger., *Apoglaukosis*. The formation of a glaucoma.

APO'GON, n. -go'nis. Gr., ἀπόγων. Fr., *apogone*. Ger., *bartlos*. Beardless.

APOG'ONA, n. pl. Gr., ἀπόγωνα (n. pl. of adj. ἀπόγονος, descended from). The fœtus and its appendages.

APOHY'AL. Fr., *a.* The first pieces of the styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.

AP'OLAR. From *a* priv., and πόλος (see POLE). Ger., *a.*, *fortsatzlos*. Having no poles or processes (said particularly of nerve cells).

APOLEMP'SIS, f. -lemp'seos (-is). See APOLEPSIS.

APOLEP'ISIS, f. -lepis'eos (-lep'isis). From ἀπολεπίσσειν, to peel off. Fr., *apolepisme*. Ger., *Apolepismus*, *Ab-schulferung*. Desquamation.

APOLEPIS'MA, n. -is'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπολέπισμα. A husk, peel; anything cast off by desquamation.

APOLEPIS'MUS, m. See APOLEPISIS.

APOLEP'SIA, APOLEP'SIS, f. -lep'siæ, -lep'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπόληψις. Fr., *apolépsie*. Ger., *Apoplepsie*. 1. The cessation of the function of an organ. 2. The suppression of any natural function. 3. Aphonia. 4. Asphyxia. 5. Epilepsy.

APOLEP'TICUS. Relating to or suffering with apoplepsis.

APOLEX'IS, f. -ex'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπόληξις. Fr., *apolexie*. The period of life when the strength grows less.

APOLINO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπολινωσις. The cure of an anal fistula by means of a ligature.

APOLIP'SIS, f. -lip'seos (-is). Gr., ἀπόλειψις. 1. Aphonia, especially if sudden. 2. Partial catalepsy.

APOLLINA'RIS. 1. An ancient name for several narcotic plants, including *Hyoscyamus*. 2. A spring in the valley of the Ahr, in Rhenish Prussia, the water of which is used largely as a beverage, alone or mixed with wine, and to some extent medicinally as an alkaline remedy.

APOLYS'IA, f. Gr., ἀπολυσία. See APOLYSIS (1st def.).

APOL'YSIN(E). An antipyretic and analgetic derivative of paracetidine and citric acid.

APOL'YSIS, *f.* -*lyseos* (-ol'ysis). Gr., ἀπόλυσις (from ἀπολύειν, to loose). Fr., *apolyse*. 1. A weak condition of the limbs or the loosening of a bandage. 2. The expulsion of a fetus or the secundines. 3. Numbness of the extremities. 4. The termination or resolution of a disease.

APOLYT'ICUS. Gr., ἀπολυτικός. Relating to, suffering with, or tending to apolysis.

APOMAG'MA, *n.* -*mag'matos* (-is). Gr., ἀπόμαγμα. 1. Anything suitable for removing or cleaning away sordes or excrement. 2. A cathartic.

APOMATHE'MA, *n.* -*them'atos* (-is). Gr., ἀπομάθημα. Forgetfulness.

APOM'ELI, *n.* Gr., ἀπόμελι. An ancient mixture of honey or honeycomb and vinegar cooked until the pungency of the vinegar was lost; used to promote the action of the intestines and kidneys.

APOMOR'PHIA, *f.* See **APOMORPHINE**.

APOMORPHICUS. Of or pertaining to apomorphine.

APOMORPHI'NA, *f.* Apomorphine.—**Apomorphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph.]. See **APOMORPHINE hydrochloride**.

APOMOR'PHIN(E). Lat., *apomorphina*, *apomorphinum*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Apomorphin*. An artificial alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₇NO₂, derived from morphine and codeine by various processes which cause their dehydration.—**A. hydrochlorate**, **A. hydrochlorid(e)**. Lat., *apomorphinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.], *apomorphinæ hydrochloridum* [Br. Ph.], *apomorphinum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.], *chlorhydras apomorphinicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'apomorphine*. Ger., *Apomorphinhydrochlorat*, *salzsaures Apomorphin*. A salt, C₁₇H₁₇NO₂HCl, used in doses of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain as an antemetic, and in doses of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain as an emetic. It has been used in smaller doses in delirium tremens.

APOMORPHI'NUM, *n.* See **APOMORPHINE**.—**A. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See **APOMORPHINE hydrochloride**.

APOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*oseos* (-is). Gr., ἀπομόρφωσις. Fr., *apomorphose*. In chemistry, a metamorphosis in which a body acting upon another body takes something away from the latter.

APOMY'ELIN(E). From ἀπό, from, and μυελός, the brain. An organic principle, C₅₄H₁₀₀N₂PO₈, belonging to the series of monophosphatides, obtained by Thudichum from the human brain.

APOMYLE'NAS, **APOMYLLE'NE**, *f.* Gr., ἀπομυλήνας. 1. A distortion or convulsion of the cheek or adjacent parts, particularly when occasioned by a blow or wound. 2. Protrusion of the lips.

APOMYTHO'SIS, **APOMYTTO'SIS**, *f.* -*oseos* (-is). From ἀπομύσσειν, to blow one's nose. Fr., *apomytlose*. A spasm and trembling of the head, with sonorous respiration and agitation of the whole body, in an effort to clear the nose. It differs from sneezing in that the breathing is stertorous.

APONE'. From ἀ priv., and πόνος, pain. Fr., *a.* 1. An anodyne. 2. Of Poulet, a preparation made from capicum, ammonia water, thymol, chloral hydrate, and alcohol. Used topically as an anodyne and internally in hemorrhoids and dyspepsia.

APONECRO'SIS, *f.* -*oseos* (-is). Gr., ἀπονέκρωσις. Death.

APONEUROG'RAPHY, **APONEUROLO'GY**. From ἀπονεύρωσις (see **APONEUROSIS**), and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. Lat., *aponeurographia*, *aponeurologia*. Fr., *aponeurographie*, *aponeurologie*. Ger., *Aponeurographie*, *Aponeurosiologie*. The anatomy of the aponeuroses.

APONEURO'SIS, *f.* -*oseos* (-is). Gr., ἀπονεύρωσις. Fr., *aponeurose*. Ger., *Aponeurose*. 1. A cord or tendon. 2. A white shining membrane made up of interlacing

fibres; the term is often used synonymously with fascia.—**Abdominal a.** Fr., *aponévrose abdominale*. A term which has been applied to the abdominal fascia, the a. of the oblique muscles of the abdomen, and the abdominal tunic.—**Anterior a. of the transversalis abdominis**. The anterior fibrous portion of the transversalis abdominis, which is blended with its fellow of the opposite side.—**Anterior crural a.** The fibrous layer which in many of the lower animals descends from the fold of the flank to the patella and inner surface of the leg, and is connected with the fascia lata.—**Anterior perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale antérieure* (ou *superficielle*). See **Superficial perineal FASCIA**.—**Antibrachial a.** Fr., *aponévrose antébrachiale* (ou *antibrachiale*). The continuation of the brachial a. on to the forearm. It is attached to the superior borders of the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the wrist, and sends prolongations between the muscles of the forearm.—**A. analis**. See **Anal FASCIA**.—**A. bicipitis**. See **Semilunar FASCIA**.—**A. cranii**. See **Epicranial a.**—**A. cruris**. See **FASCIA lata**.—**A. dorsalis**. See **Dorsal FASCIA**.—**A. dorsalis manus profunda**. Fr., *aponévrose dorsale profonde de la main*. That portion of the dorsal fascia of the hand which covers the interosseous muscles and is attached to the metacarpal bones.—**A. dorsalis manus superficialis**. Fr., *aponévrose dorsale superficielle de la main*. A thin layer of fibrous tissue lying upon the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum.—**A. epicrania**. See **Epicranial a.**—**A. femoralis**. See **FASCIA lata**.—**A. ischiopubica**. Fr., *aponévrose ischio-pubique*. The anterior portion of the superficial perineal fascia which extends between the pubic arch and the ischiadic tuberosities.—**A. ischiorectalis**. See **Ischiorectal FASCIA**.—**A. lumbaris**. See **Lumbar FASCIA**.—**A. occipitofrontalis**. See **Epicranial a.**—**A. of insertion**. Fr., *aponévrose d'insertion*. Ger., *Insertionsaponeurose*. An a. which serves as the means of attachment of a muscle to a bone; a flattened tendon.—**Aponeuroses of intersection**. Fr., *aponévroses d'intersection*. Syn.: *partial aponeuroses*. The fibrous bands which form part of the continuity of some muscles.—**Aponeuroses of investment**. See **General aponeuroses**.—**A. of the arm**. See **Brachial a.**—**A. of the deltoid muscle**. See **Deltoid a.**—**A. of the diaphragm**. The central tendon of the diaphragm.—**A. of the external oblique muscle**. The broad fibrous expansion of the external oblique muscle which blends with its fellow of the opposite side at the linea alba; below, its fibres become closely aggregated, forming Poupart's ligament.—**A. of the forearm**. See **Antibrachial a.**—**A. of the internal oblique muscle**. The fibrous expansion of the internal oblique muscle. At the outer border of the rectus abdominis it divides into two layers, inclosing the muscle as far as a point about midway between the umbilicus and the pubes, the outermost blending with the a. of the external oblique, and the innermost with that of the transversalis. Above, it is attached to the ensiform process of the sternum and to the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs.—**A. of the leg**. Fr., *aponévrose jambière*. The a. covering the calf of the leg. It is continuous above with the fascia lata and the periosteum over the head and anterior and inner borders of the tibia, and the head of the fibula; below, it is blended with the periosteum over the internal and external malleoli and the annular ligaments. It sends numerous septa into the calf, between the muscles.—**A. of the soft palate**. A thin layer of fibrous tissue attached above to the hard palate and blended with the tendon of the tensor palati muscle.—**A. palmaris externa**. Fr., *aponévrose palmaire externe*. A layer of fibrous tissue covering the palmar muscles, between which it sends numerous septa.—**A. palmaris interna**. Fr., *aponévrose palmaire interne*. A layer of fibrous tissue, consisting chiefly of transverse fibres arising from the radial border of the fifth meta-

carpal bone, which envelops the muscles of the little finger, and is lost between them and the interossei.—**A. palmaris profunda.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire profonde*. A layer of fibrous tissue in the palm of the hand, covering the interossei muscles and the deep palmar arch. It is attached above to the carpal ligament and below to the metacarpophalangeal ligament.—**A. perinæi media.** See *Middle perineal FASCIA*.—**A. perinæi profunda.** See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**A. pharyngis.** See *Pharyngeal a.*—**A. plantaris externa.** The external portion of the plantar fascia.—**A. plantaris media.** The central portion of the plantar fascia.—**A. prævertebralis.** See *Prevertebral FASCIA*.—**A. temporalis.** See *Temporal FASCIA*.—**A. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral a.*—**A. volaris.** See *Palmar FASCIA*.—**Brachial a.** Fr., *aponévrose brachiale*. The a. enveloping the muscles of the arm. It is attached above to the acromion and below to the internal and external tuberosities of the os brachii.—**Cervical a.** Fr., *aponévrose cervicale*. See *Cervical FASCIA*.—**Contentive aponeuroses.** See *General aponeuroses*.—**Coronal a.** See *Epicranial a.*—**Crunal a.** Fr., *aponévrose crurale*. See *FASCIA lata*.—**Deep cervical a.** Fr., *aponévrose cervicale profonde*. See *Deep cervical FASCIA*.—**Deep perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale profonde*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**Deltoid a.** A prolongation of the brachial a. which covers the deltoid muscle, into which it sends numerous septa. It is continuous with the fasciæ covering the pectoralis major and infraspinatus muscles, and is attached to the acromion, the clavicle, and the spine of the scapula.—**Dorsal a. of the metacarpus.** Fr., *aponévrose dorsale du métacarpe*. A fibrocellular tissue mainly composed of transverse fibres, prolonged downward from the lower border of the posterior annular ligament of the wrist over the extensor tendons of the fingers.—**Epicranial a.** Fr., *aponévrose épicanienne*, *calotte aponevrotique*. Ger., *Schädelhaube*. The fibrous structure connecting the two portions of the occipitofrontalis muscle. It is also attached to the protuberance and superior curved lines of the occipital bone, and is continuous with the fibres of the auricular muscles.—**External scapular a.** The analogue in the lower animals of the suprascapular a. of man.—**Femoral a.** See *FASCIA lata*.—**General aponeuroses.** Fr., *aponévroses générales*. Syn.: *aponeuroses of investment*. A name given by Bichat to the aponeuroses which cover the muscles of a limb and retain them in position. They send prolongations between the muscles, and as a rule are attached by their extremities to bones.—**Gluteal a.** Fr., *aponévrose fessière*. A term applied to the fascia covering the gluteal muscles.—**Iliac a.** See *Iliac FASCIA*.—**Infraspinous a.** A fibrous tissue continuous with the a. of the arm and attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa. It gives origin to some of the fibres of the infraspinatus muscle and sends off septa separating that muscle from the teres major and minor muscles.—**Lumbar a.** See *Lumbar FASCIA*.—**Middle perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale moyenne*. See *Middle perineal FASCIA*.—**Occipitofrontal a.** See *Epicranial a.*—**Orbital a.** Fr., *aponévrose orbitaire*. A fibrous tissue in the orbit which gives off prolongations that cover the muscles, pass into the eyelids, and extend over certain portions of the eyeball.—**Palmar a.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire*. See *Palmar FASCIA*.—**Partial aponeuroses.** Fr., *aponévroses partielles*. See *Aponeuroses of intersection*.—**Pedal a.** Fr., *aponévrose pédiense*. A prolongation of the dorsal fascia of the foot which covers the extensor brevis digitorum.—**Pelvic a.** Fr., *aponévrose pelvienne*. See *Pelvic FASCIA*.—**Perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale*. See *Perineal FASCIA*.—**Pharyngeal a.** Lat., *a. pharyngis*. The fibrous tissue forming the wall of the pharynx.—**Plantar a.** Fr., *aponévrose plantaire*. See *Plantar FASCIA*.—**Posterior a. of the transversalis abdominis.** The middle layer of the lumbar fascia (q. v.).—**Scapu-**

lar a. Fr., *aponévrose scapulaire*. The a. covering the scapular muscles.—**Subscapular a.** A thin fibrous membrane attached to the circumference of the subscapular fossa, giving rise to some of the fibres of the subscapularis muscle.—**Superficial perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale superficielle* (ou *ischio-pubio-réculaire*). See *Superficial perineal FASCIA*.—**Suprahyoid a.** Fr., *aponévrose sus-hyoïdienne*. A fold of the cervical fascia extending between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and attached to the hyoid bone.—**Supraspinous a.** A fibrous tissue attached to the circumference of the supraspinous fossa, which gives rise to some of the fibres of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Tibial a.** See *1. of the leg*.—**Vertebral a.** The a. which separates the muscles of the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and arm. See also *Lumbar FASCIA*.

APONEUROSIS/TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

APONEUROTIC. Lat., *aponeuroticus*. Fr., *aponévrotique*. Ger., *aponeurotisch*. Relating to, resembling, or constituting an aponeurosis.

APONEUROTOME. From *ἀπονεύρωσις* (see *APONEUROSIS*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *aponévrotome*. Ger., *Aponeurotom*. A curved blunt-pointed bistoury with a cutting edge extending only part of the length of the blade. It was invented by Civiale for dividing the abdominal aponeurosis in suprapubic cystotomy.

APONEUROTOMY. Lat., *aponeurotomyia*. Fr., *aponévrotomie*. The dissection of aponeuroses or the section of an aponeurosis.

APONEUROSIS, f. See *APONEUROSIS*.

APONIA, f. Gr., *ἀπνία* (from *a priv.*, and *πόνος*, pain). See *ANODYNIA*.

APONIP/SIS, f. -ip'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀπονίψις*. A washing.

APONITROSIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ἀπονιτρούν*, to rub off with *νέτρον*. Fr., *aponitrose*. The cleansing of a wound with sodium carbonate (the nitre of the ancients).

AP'ONOUS. Gr., *ἀπονός* (from *a priv.*, and *πόνος*, distress). Lat., *apronos*, *apronus*. Fr., *apone*. 1. Easy, comfortable (said of patients). 2. Causing no pain (said of medicines). 3. Anodyne.

APOPALLE/SIS, APOPAL/SIS, f. -e'seos (-is), -pal'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀποπάλλησις*, *ἀπόπαλσις*, (from *ἀποπάλλειν*, to cast away). An expulsion, extrusion.

APOPARTHENEU/SIS, f. -en'seos (-is). From *ἀποπαρθενεύειν*, to deprive of virginity. The deflowering of a virgin.

APOPATE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., *ἀποπάτημα*. Excrement.

APOPATE/SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀποπάτησις*. A going to stool.

APOP'ATOS, APOP'ATUS, m. or f. Gr., *ἀπόπατος*. 1. Excrement. 2. A privy.

APOPED'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-ped'asis). From *ἀποπηδάν*, to slip away from. Dislocation at a joint from debility.

APOPHEU/SIS, f. -pheu'seos (-is). From *ἀποφύγειν*, to escape from. Escape from a dangerous disease.

APOPHLEGMA/SIA, f. From *ἀποφλεγματίζειν*, to cleanse from phlegm. A discharge of phlegm, particularly from the mouth.

APOPHLEGMATIC. Gr., *ἀποφλεγματικός*. Lat., *apophlegmaticus*. Fr., *apophlegmatique*. Ger., *apophlegmatisch*. Exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nose.

APOPHLEGMATISANS. Fr., *apophlegmatisant*. See *APOPHLEGMATIC*.—**A. per nares.** See *ERRHINE*.—**A. per os.** See *SIALAGOGUE*.

APOPHLEGMATIS/MUS, m. Gr., *ἀποφλεγματισμός*. Fr., *apophlegmatisme*. Ger., *Schleimabführung*. 1. A discharge of mucus. 2. A sialogogue.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. See *APOPHLEGMATIC*.

APOPH'RADES, *f. pl.* Gr., ἀποφράδες (*f. pl.* of adj. ἀποφράς [ἡμέραι understood]). Unlucky days, i. e., those on which no critical change in a disease, or an unfavorable one, takes place.

APOPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπόφραξις. Suppression of the menses.

APOPTHAR'MA, *n.* -tharm'atos (-is). Gr., ἀπόφθαρμα. 1. An abortifacient. 2. An abortive foetus.

APOPH'THORA, *f.* Gr., ἀποφθορά. Abortion.

APOPH'THOROUS. See **ABORTIFACIENT**.

APOPH'YAS, *f.* -phy'ados (-is). Gr., ἀποφύας (= ἀπόφυσις [see **APOPHYSIS**]). An offshoot, especially of a vessel.

APOPH'YSAR. See **APOPHYSEAL**.

APOPH'YSATE. Lat., *apophysatus*. Fr., *apophysé*. Provided with an apophysis.

APOPHYS'EAL. Of or pertaining to an apophysis.

APOPHYS'IFORM. Lat., *apophysiformis* (from ἀπόφυσις [see **APOPHYSIS**], and *forma*, form). Fr., *apophysiforme*. Having the shape of an apophysis.

APOPH'YSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-oph'ysis). Gr., ἀπόφυσις

(from ἀποφύειν, to put forth an offshoot). Fr., *apophyse*. Ger., *Apophyse*, *Fortsatz*. 1. A process projecting from a bone which it has never been separated from nor movable upon. 2. A fleshy excrescence.—**Acromial a.** See **ACROMION**.—**Ancyroid a.** Fr., *apophyse ancyroïde*. The coracoid process of the scapula.—**A. calamiformis**. See **Styloid a.**—**A. gracilis**. Fr., *apophyse grêle du marteau*. See **PROCESSUS gracilis mallei**.—**A. humilior exterior et insignior**. See **TUBERCULUM mallei**.—**A. lenticularis**. The point of the incus where it articulates with the stapes.—**Apophyses mamillares**. The olfactory bulbs.—**Apophyses of Ingrassias**. Fr., *apophyses d'Ingrassias*. The greater wings of the sphenoid bone.—**A. raviana**. See **PROCESSUS gracilis mallei**.—**Arachnoid a.** An old name for a network of nerve filaments.—**Articular apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses articulaires*. The articular processes of a vertebra.—**Atactic apophyses**. An old term for venous radicles.—**Basilar a.** Fr., *apophyse basilaire*. The basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Clinoid apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses clinoides*. The clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**Coracoid a.** Fr., *apophyse coracoïde*. The coracoid process of the scapula.—**Coronoid a.** Fr., *apophyse coronoidé*. The coronoid process of the scapula.—**Ensi-form a.** Fr., *apophyse ensiforme*. See **ALÆ ossis sphenoidalis** (under **ALA**).—**False apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses fausses*. See **EPIPHYSES**.—**Genial a.** Fr., *apophyse génî* (ou *généenne*). See **Genial TUBERCLE**.—**Malar a.** Fr., *apophyse malaire*. The malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Mastoid a.** Fr., *apophyse mastoïde*. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Metacromial a.** Fr., *apophyse métacromiale*. A term applied to the superior branch of a bifurcated acromion.—**Odontoid a.** Fr., *apophyse ontoïde*. Ger., *Zahnfortsatz des Epistropheus*. The odontoid process of the axis.—**Orbital apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses orbitaires*. The prominences at each extremity of the orbital arch.—**Palatine a.** Fr., *apophyse palatine*. A triangular eminence on the nasopalatine surface of the superior maxilla.—**Pterygoid apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses ptyergoïdes*. The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**Sphenoidal a.** Fr., *apophyse sphénoïdale*. The sphenoidal process of the nasal bone.—**Styloid a.** Fr., *apophyse styloïde*. The styloid process of the temporal bone or that of the radius.—**Transverse apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses transverses*. The transverse processes of a vertebra.—**True apophyses**. Fr., *apophyses vraies*. Apophyses which have never been epiphyses.—**Vaginal a.** Fr., *apophyse vaginale*. The vaginal process of the temporal bone.—**Zygomatic a.** Fr., *apophyse zygomatique*. Ger., *Wangenfortsatz*. The zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

APOPIES'MA, *n.* -es'matos (-is). Gr., ἀποπίεσμα (from ἀποπιεζειν, to squeeze out). See **EPIPIESMA**.

APOPLANE'SIS, APOPLA'NIA, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -pla'nîæ. Gr., ἀποπλάνησις. Fr., *apoplanêse*. The presence of a fluid in an unnatural situation (e. g., an extravasation), also ectopic menstruation.

APOPLEC'TA, *f.* The internal jugular vein.

APOPLEC'TIC. Gr., ἀποπληκτικός. Lat., *apoplecticus*. Fr., *apoplectique*. Ger., *apoplectisch*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, apoplexy. 2. See **ANTAPOLECTIC**.

APOPLEC'TIFORM. See **APOPECTOID**.

APOPLEC'TOID. Resembling apoplexy.

APOPLEX'IA, *f.* Apoplexy.—**A. a fumo carbonum**. See **Mephitic APOPLEXY**.—**A. atonica**. See **Atonic APOPLEXY**.—**A. atrabiliaria**. A high grade of melan-

choly, etc., imputed to resorption of bile.—**A. biliosa**. Fr., *apoplexie bilieuse*. Apoplexy attributed to a deposit of bile in the brain.—**A. capillaris**. See **Capillary APOPLEXY**.—**A. cataleptica**. See **CATALEPSY**.—**A. cerebialis**, **A. cerebri**. See **Cerebral APOPLEXY**.—**A. chorioides**, **A. chorioidea**. See **Chorioid APOPLEXY**.—**A. convulsiva**. A term under which Mehlhose reports the case of a man subject to convulsions, who became comatose, and had convulsions of the facial and ocular muscles.—**A. cordis**. See **Cardial APOPLEXY**.—**A. dysarthritica**. A variety of metastatic apoplexy occurring in the course of arthritic affections, in which the articular pains disappear and vertigo, headache, etc., appear.—**A. epileptica**. See **Epileptic APOPLEXY**.—**A. ex congestione**. See **Congestive APOPLEXY**.—**A. ex hæmorrhagia**. See **Sanguineous APOPLEXY**.—**A. ex inanitione**. Apoplexy due to inanition with consequent cerebral anæmia.—**A. exquisita**. See **A. fortis**.—**A. exsanguinea**. See **A. ex inanitione**.—**A. febricosa**. A form of paroxysmal fever accompanied with deep sleep and stertor.—**A. flatulenta**. An apoplectic condition due to flatulence.—**A. fortis**. Entonic apoplexy; a form in which the symptoms set in suddenly and severely.—**A. fortissima**, **A. fulminans**. See **Fulminant APOPLEXY**.—**A. hæmorrhagica**. See **Sanguineous APOPLEXY**.—**A. hepatica**. See **Hepatic APOPLEXY**.—**A. hydrocephalica**. See **Hydrocephalic APOPLEXY**.—**A. hysterica**. See **Hysterical APOPLEXY**.—**A. imperfecta**. See **Atonic APOPLEXY**.—**A. infantum**. An apoplectic condition occurring in children as the result of dentition, intestinal irritation, etc.—**A. inflammatoria**. An old term for a condition characterized by severe headache, fever, delirium, conjunctival injection, lacrymation, and a hard pulse; attributed to inflammation of the brain or its membranes.—**A. interarachnoidealis**. A variety of meningeal apoplexy in which the hæmorrhage takes place into the cavity of the arachnoid.—**A. intermeningealis**. See **Meningeal APOPLEXY**.—**A. intestinalis neonatorum**. See **MELÆNA neonatorum**.—**A. lactea**. See **Milk APOPLEXY**.—**A. medullæ spinalis**, **A. medullaris**. See **Spinal APOPLEXY**.—**A. meningeæ**, **A. meningealis**. See **Meningeal APOPLEXY**.—**A. mentalis**. Apoplexy brought on by emotional excitement.—**A. mephitica**. See **Mephitic APOPLEXY**.—**A. minor**, **A. minor sanguinea**. See **CARUS**.—**A. myelitica**. See **Spinal APOPLEXY**.—**A. neonatorum**. Fr., *apoplexie des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Apoplexie der Neugeborenen*. Apoplexy of the new-born; usually meningeal and due to excessive compression of the head during the process of birth. The term has also been applied to asphyxia neonatorum.—**A. nervosa**. See **Nervous APOPLEXY**.—**A. nervosa traumatica**. Concussion of the brain.—**A. oculi**. Fr., *apoplexie de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenblutung*. See **HÆMOPHTHALMIA**.—**A. phlegmonosa**, **A. phrenitica**. See **A. inflammatoria**.—**A. pituitosa**. See **Serous APOPLEXY**.—**A. placentæ**. See **Placental APOPLEXY**.—**A. primitiva**. See **Nervous APOPLEXY** (1st def.).—**A. puerperarum**. See **Vitular FEVER**.—**A. pulmonalis**, **A. pulmonis**, **A. pulmonum**, **A. pulmonum vascularis**. See **Pulmonary APOPLEXY**.—**A. purulenta**. See **Suppurative**

APOPLEXY.—**A. renalis.** See *Renal APOPLEXY.*—**A. retinæ.** See *Retinal APOPLEXY.*—**A. rhachialis.** See *Spinal APOPLEXY.*—**A. sanguinea, A. sanguinea cerebri.** See *Sanguineous APOPLEXY and Cerebral APOPLEXY.*—**A. serosa.** See *Serous APOPLEXY.*—**A. simplex.** See *Nervous APOPLEXY* (1st def.).—**A. spasmodica.** See *Spasmodic APOPLEXY.*—**A. spinalis.** See *Spinal APOPLEXY.*—**A. subconjunctivalis.** See *Subconjunctival APOPLEXY.*—**A. suffocata.** See *ASPHYXIA.*—**A. suspiriosa.** A state of deep sleep attended with sighing, infrequent respiration.—**A. temulenta.** Apoplexy from drunkenness.—**A. traumatica.** See *Traumatic APOPLEXY.*—**A. vaporosa.** See *Hysterical APOPLEXY.*—**A. venenata.** Apoplexy due to poisoning.—**A. vera.** See *Sanguineous APOPLEXY.*—**A. verminosa.** See *Vermineous APOPLEXY.*
AP'OPLEXY. Gr., ἀποπληξία (from ἀποπλησσειν, to strike down). Lat., *apoplexia*. Fr., *apoplexie*. Ger., *Apoplexie, Schlagfluss, Hirnschlag, Hirnschlagfluss.* Properly, a stroke of paralysis. In typical cases, the individual suddenly loses consciousness and all control over the voluntary muscles. If he does not die at once, he remains for a considerable length of time profoundly unconscious, breathing stertorously, and, besides the total loss of voluntary control over the muscles, it is commonly found that certain muscles, especially those of one side of the body, are completely paralyzed, so that they fail to balance the tonic action of their opponents (see *HEMIPLEGIA*). This condition may gradually end in more or less complete recovery. The term is also made to cover cases in which the foregoing description applies only in part; thus, the loss of consciousness may be incomplete and transitory, there may be no paralysis, and the phenomena may be gradual in their appearance. As the cause of the symptoms in the typical cases is commonly an escape of blood into the substance of the brain, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, the use of the term has been extended, in a pathological as opposed to its clinical sense, so as to include various forms of hæmorrhage into and between the tissues.—**Amphiblestroid a.** See *Retinal a.*—**A. of the chor(i)oid.** See *Chorioid a.*—**A. of the heart.** See *Cardial a.*—**A. of the liver.** See *Hepatic a.*—**A. of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary a.*—**A. of the retina.** See *Retinal a.*—**A. of the spinal cord, A. of the spinal meninges.** See *Spinal a.*—**A. of the testicle.** Fr., *apoplexie du testicule.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the testicle.—**Arterial a.** Fr., *apoplexie artérielle.* A. due to rupture of an artery.—**Arthritic a.** Lat., *apoplexia arthritica.* Fr., *apoplexie arthritique.* See *Gouty a.* and *Rheumatic a.*—**Asthenic a.** Ger., *asthenische Apoplexie.* A. (generally serous) due to depression of the vital powers.—**Atonic a.** Lat., *apoplexia atonica.* Ger., *atonische Apoplexie.* A condition in which the symptoms of a. come on gradually and do not reach a high degree of development.—**Atrabilius a.** See *APOPLEXIA atrabiliaria.*—**Bulbar a.** Fr., *apoplexie bulbaire.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the medulla oblongata; manifested chiefly by inability to swallow, difficulty of protruding the tongue, huskiness of the voice, tumultuous action of the heart, dyspnœa, gastric derangements, and paralysis of one or both sides of the body.—**Capillary a.** Lat., *apoplexia capillaris.* Fr., *apoplexie capillaire.* Ger., *capilläre Apoplexie.* A form of cerebral hæmorrhage in which the blood is effused in minute quantities from ruptured capillaries.—**Cardial a.** Lat., *apoplexia cordis.* Fr., *apoplexie du cœur.* Extravasation of blood into the substance of the heart.—**Cataleptic a.** Lat., *apoplexia cataleptica.* See *CATALEPSY.*—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *apoplexia cerebralis* (seu cerebri). Fr., *apoplexie cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirnapoplexie.* A. due to hæmorrhage into or upon the cerebrum.—**Chor(i)oid (or Chor[i]oidal) a.** Lat., *apoplexia chorioides* (seu chorioidæa). Fr., *apoplexie chorioidienne.* Ger., *Chorioidæatapoplexie.* Hæmorrhage into or upon

the tunica chorioidea of the eye.—**Complicated a.** An a. followed by paralysis, or one that comes on during the course of another disease.—**Congestive a.** Lat., *apoplexia ex congestione.* An apoplectoid state due to cerebral congestion.—**Consecutive a.** A. attributed to the suppression of an habitual hæmorrhage or other evacuation or an eruption.—**Cutaneous a.** Fr., *apoplexie cutanée.* 1. A determination of blood to the skin. 2. Purpura hæmorrhagica.—**Embolie a.** Apoplectoid cerebral embolism; loss of consciousness, etc., due to cerebral embolism.—**Entonic a.** See *APOPLEXIA fortis.*—**Epileptic a.** Fr., *apoplexie épileptique.* A state of coma with epileptoid phenomena, observed occasionally in cerebral and acute inflammatory diseases.—**Essential a.** See *Nervous a.*—**Febrile a.** See *APOPLEXIA febricosa.*—**Fulminant a.** Lat., *apoplexia fulminans.* Fr., *apoplexie foudroyante.* Ger., *plötzliche Apoplexie.* 1. A sudden and overwhelming a., speedily causing death. 2. As formerly used, sudden death from some such cause as the bursting of an aneurysm.—**Gouty a.** Lat., *apoplexia arthritica.* Fr., *apoplexie goutteuse* (ou arthritique). Apoplectoid meningitis of gouty origin.—**Hæmorrhagic a.** Lat., *apoplexia hæmorrhagica.* See *Sanguineous a.*—**Heat a.** See *SUNSTROKE.*—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia hepatica.* Fr., *apoplexie hépatique* (ou du foie). Hæmorrhage into the substance of the liver.—**Hydrocephalic a.** Fr., *apoplexie hydrocéphalique.* A comatose state due to hydrocephalus.—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *apoplexia hysterica.* Fr., *apoplexie hystérique.* An apoplectoid state due to hysteria.—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *apoplexie idiopathique.* A. due to effusion of blood or serum into the ventricles of the brain.—**Ingravescent a.** A form in which the symptoms come on gradually and increase in severity, usually ending in death.—**Interlobular a. of the lung.** Hæmorrhage between the pulmonary lobes or lobules.—**Inverted a.** Catalepsy.—**Meningeal a.** Lat., *apoplexia meningea.* Fr., *apoplexie méningée.* Ger., *Meningealapoplexie.* A hæmorrhagic or serous effusion within the skull or the vertebral canal, but not into the substance of the brain or the spinal cord.—**Mephitic a.** Lat., *apoplexia mephitica.* Fr., *apoplexie méphitique.* Ger., *mephitische Apoplexie.* Asphyxia due to inhaling a noxious gas, especially carbon dioxide.—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia metastatica.* Fr., *apoplexie métastatique.* A. due to a metastasis, as of gout.—**Milk a.** Lat., *apoplexia lactea.* Ger., *Milchapoplexie.* An old term for a form of a. attributed to a metastasis of the milk.—**Muscular a.** Fr., *apoplexie musculaire* (ou des muscles). An effusion of blood into the muscular tissue.—**Narcotic a.** Fr., *apoplexie narcotique.* An apoplectoid state due to narcotic poisoning.—**Nervous a.** Lat., *apoplexia nervosa.* Fr., *apoplexie nerveuse.* Ger., *nervöse Apoplexie.* 1. A state in which, although the symptoms of cerebral congestion and hæmorrhage are observed during life, no evidence of those conditions is found after death. 2. Acute anæmia of the brain.—**Nodular pulmonary a.** Hæmorrhage into the air-cells of the lungs.—**Ovarian a.** Fr., *apoplexie de l'ovaire* (ou ovarique). Hæmorrhage into the substance of the ovary.—**Pancreatic a.** Fr., *apoplexie du pancréas.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the pancreas.—**Parturient a.** See *VITULAR FEVER.*—**Passive a.** See *Asthenic a.*—**Phlegmonous a.** See *APOPLEXIA inflammatoria.*—**Pituitous a.** See *Serous a.*—**Placental a., Placenterary a.** Lat., *apoplexia placentæ.* Fr., *apoplexie placentaire.* Ger., *Placentarapoplexie.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the placenta. Cf. *Uteroplacental a.*—**Polypous a.** A. said to depend upon "polypous concretions of the blood." (Cf. *Embolie a.*)—**Primary a.** Lat., *apoplexia primitiva.* See *Nervous a.* (1st def.).—**Progressive a.** Fr., *apoplexie progressive.* A. in which the symptoms (paralysis, etc.) increase very gradually.—**Puerperal a.** See *VITULAR FEVER.*—**Pulmonary a.** Lat., *apoplexia pulmonalis* (seu pulmo-

num. Fr., *apoplexie pulmonaire*. Ger., *Apoplexie der Lunge*. Hemorrhage from the pulmonary capillaries into the air-cells and terminal bronchi, and into the surrounding tissue.—**Renal a.** Lat., *apoplexia renalis*. Fr., *apoplexie du rein*. Ger., *Nierenapoplexie*. Hemorrhage into the substance of the kidney.—**Retinal a.** Lat., *apoplexia retinalis*. Fr., *apoplexie de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautapoplexie*. Hemorrhage into the substance of the retina; common in nephritic retinitis and in leucæmia.—**Rheumatic a.** Fr., *apoplexie rhumatismale*. Rheumatic meningitis.—**Sanguineous a.** Lat., *apoplexia sanguinea*. Fr., *apoplexie sanguine*. Ger., *Gehirnblutschlag*. A. due to extravasation of blood into or upon the brain.—**Serous a.** Lat., *apoplexia serosa*. Fr., *apoplexie séreuse*. Ger., *Gehirnwassereerguss*. A. dependent on a sudden serous effusion into or upon the brain.—**Simple a.** Lat., *apoplexia simplex*. See *Nervous a.* (1st. def.).—**Spasmodic a.** Lat., *apoplexia spasmodica*. An apoplectic condition characterized by slight paralysis which is usually transitory.—**Spinal a.** Lat., *apoplexia spinalis*. Fr., *apoplexie spinale* (ou de la moëlle épinière). Ger., *Rückenmarkblutschlag*. Syn.: *hæmatorrhachis*. Hemorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord.—**Splenic a.** Fr., *apoplexie splénique* (ou de la rate). Ger., *Milzapoplexie*. 1. Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen. 2. See *Splenic fever* and *Contagious anthrax*.—**Subconjunctival a.** Lat., *apoplexia subconjunctivalis*. Fr., *apoplexie sous-conjunctive*. Ger., *subconjunctive Apoplexie*. Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva, continuous or in isolated patches.—**Subretinal a.** Fr., *apoplexie sous-rétinienne*. See *Chorioid a.*—**Suppurative a.** Lat., *apoplexia purulenta*. A form of a. attributed to suppurative processes and fever.—**Sympathetic a.** Fr., *apoplexie sympathique*. A. supposed to be due to some other disease, to the suppression of an habitual discharge, etc.—**Symptomatic a.** A. due to other disorders, such as gout.—**Toxic a.** See *Narcotic a.* and *Mephitic a.*—**Traumatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia traumatica*. Fr., *apoplexie traumatique*. A. due to traumatism.—**Uncircumscribed pulmonary a.** Diffuse hemorrhage into the intervesicular tissue, with laceration of the pulmonary texture and sometimes of the pleura.—**Uterine a.** Fr., *apoplexie de l'utérus*. Hemorrhage into the muscular tissue of the uterus.—**Uteroplacental a.** Fr., *apoplexie utéro-placentaire* [Jacquemier] (ou du placenta). Extravasation of blood into the decidua serotina.—**Venous a.** Fr., *apoplexie veineuse*. Apoplectic effusion due to venous congestion.—**Vermineous a.** Lat., *apoplexia verminosa*. Fr., *apoplexie vermineuse*. An apoplectic state due to intestinal worms.—**Vitular a., Vitulary a.** See *Vitular fever*.—**Weak a.** A. due to depressing causes acting upon an exhausted encephalon or upon a reduced state of the system at large.

APOPNEU'SIS, *f.* *-neû'seos (-is)*. From *ἀποπνεῖν*, to breathe forth, to exhale. Ger., *Ausatathemen* (1st. def.), *Aushauchen* (2d. def.). 1. Expiration. 2. Exhalation.

APOPNIC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with apopnixis.

APOPNIX'IS, *f.* *-nix'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπὸνιξις*. Fr., *apopnixie*. Ger., *Erstickung*. Suffocation (applied particularly to "suffocation of the womb").

APOP'NOE, **APOPNE'A**, *f.* Gr., *ἀποπνοή, ἀπόπνοια*. See *APOPNEUSIS*.

APOPSEUDAC'ONIN'E. An amorphous base, $C_{27}H_{39}NO_8 = C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(O)(OH)_2$, formed by dehydrating pseudaconine.

APOPSEUDACON'ITIN(E). A derivative of pseudaconitine, $C_{36}H_{47}NO_{11}$.

APOPSYCH'IA, *f.* From *ἀποψύχειν*, to faint. See *APSYCHIA*.

APOPSYX'IA, **APOPSYX'IS**, *f.* *-psyx'in, -psyx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόψυξις*. 1. Exhalation. 2. Evaporation, refrigeration. 3. Fainting. 4. Death.

APOPTO'SIS, *f.* *-to'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόπτωσις* (from *ἀποπτέειν*, to fall off). Fr., *apoptose*. A loosening (as of a crust, of a bandage, or of ligaments).

APOQUIN'AMIN(E). Fr., *apoquinamine*. Ger., *Apochinamin*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{22}N_2O$, derived from quinamine, couquinamine, or quinamidine.

APORE'TIN. See *APORRHETIN*.

APO'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπορία*. Ger., *Aporie*. 1. Distress, discomfort. 2. A difficulty (in diagnosis, treatment, etc.) from which there seems to be no escape.

APORRHE'TIN. From *ἀπό*, from, and *ῥήτην*, resin. Fr., *aporrhétine*. Ger. A. A resin obtained by dissolving in alcohol that portion of the alcoholic extract of rhubarb which is insoluble in water, precipitating with ether, and treating the precipitate with alcohol; the a. remains undissolved.

APORRHEX'IS, *f.* *-rhex'eos (-is)*. From *ἀπό*, completely, and *ῥήξις*, a rent. A complete rupture, rupture of the entire thickness of a structure.

APORRHINO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ἀπό*, from, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *aporrhinoëse*. Ger., *Nasenfluss*. A discharge from the nasal passages.

APORRHIP'SIS, *f.* *-rhip'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόρρηψις*. A throwing off of the clothes, especially from about the chest (as under the influence of dyspnoea or delirium).

APOR'RHŒ, **APORRHŒ'A**, *f.* Gr., *ἀπορρῳή, ἀπορρῳα*. Fr., *aporrhée*. 1. Any exhalation or discharge. 2. An old term for alopecia.

APORRHO'SIS, *f.* *-rho'seos (-is)*. From *ἀπό*, completely, and *ῥῥῶν*, to turn into whey. Ger., *Vermolkung*. Conversion into wheylike material.

APOR'RHYSIS, *f.* *-rhy'seos (-or'rhyssis)*. Gr., *ἀπορρῳσις*. See *APORRHEA*.

APO'RY. See *APORIA*.

APOSCEM'MA, *n.* *-scem'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόσκημμα*. See *APOCEPSIS*.

APOSCENO'SIS, *f.* See *APOCENOSIS*.

APOSCEPAR'NISIS, *f.* *-is'eos (-ar'nisis)*. See *APOCEPARNISMUS*.

APOSCEPARNIS'MA, *n.* *-is'matos (-is)*. The fragment of bone removed by aposecarnismus (*q. v.*), also the injury itself.

APOSCEPARNIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀποσκαρπνισμός* (from *ἀπό*, away from, and *σκαρπνίζειν*, to hew). Fr., *aposecarnismus*. Ger., *Abhieβ, Beilschnitt*. A slanting wound, as with a hatchet, by which a superficial piece of bone (especially of the skull) is cut entirely away.

APOSECP'SIS, *f.* *-scep'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόσκηψις* (from *ἀποσκήπτειν*, to fall suddenly). Fr., *aposecpsie*. Ger., *Aposepsie*. 1. A sudden falling or determination of humors to the lower parts. 2. Metastasis.

APOSCHASIS, *f.* *-chas'eos (-os'chasis)*. Gr., *ἀπόσχασις* (from *ἀποσχάζειν* [= *σχάζειν*], to cut open). Fr., *aposchasis*. A slight incision, especially venesection or scarification.

APOSCHAS'MA, *n.* *-chas'matos (-is)*. The site of a scarification.

APOSCHAS'MUS, *m.* See *APOSCHASIS*.

APOSCYTH'ISIS, *f.* *-is'eos (-oscyth'isis)*. From *ἀποσκυθίζειν*, to strip off the scalp after the manner of the Scythians. Ger., *Scalpiëren*. Scalping; the removal of a living person's scalp.

APOSCYTHIS'MA, *n.* *-is'matos (-is)*. The spot denuded by scalping, or the piece of skin removed.

APOSCYTHIS'MUS, *m.* See *APOSCYTHISIS*.

APOSEP'EDIN(E), **APOSEP'IDIN(E)**. Lat., *aposepedina* (from *ἀπό*, from, and *σπινεδών*, putrefaction). Fr., *aposepédine*. Ger., *Aposepedin*. A product of the putrefaction of the so-called protein compounds, consisting of impure leucine.

APOSEP'SIA, **APOSEP'SIS**, *f.* *-sep'siæ, -seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀπόσκηψις*. Fr., *aposepsie*. Putrefaction.

APO'SIA, *f.* From *a priv.*, and *πόσις* (from *πίνειν*, to drink, a drinking. See *ADIPSIA*).

APOSI'TIA, *f.* Gr., ἀποσιτία. Fr., *apositie*. Ger., *Apositie*. Aversion to food.

APOSIT'IC. Gr., ἀποσιτικός. Lat., *apositicus*. Fr., *apositique*. Pertaining to, affected with, or (especially) causing apotisia.

APOSIT'Y. See APOSITIA.

APOSKEPARNIS'MOS, *m.* See APOSCARPISMUS.

APOSMILEU'MA, *n.* -eu'matos (-is). Gr., ἀποσμίλευμα. A fragment removed by chiseling.

APOSMILEU'SIS, *f.* -eu'seos (-is). From ἀποσμίλευν, to chisel off. Ger., *Abmeisselung*. Removal by chiseling.

APOS'PAS, *f.* -os'pados (-is). Gr., ἀποσπάς. See APOSPASMA.

APOS'PASIS, *f.* -pas'eos (-os'pasis). See APOSPASMUS.

AOSPAS'MA, *n.* -spas'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσπασμα. 1. A portion torn off by aspasasmus (*q. v.*). 2. Aspasasmus. 3. In the pl., *asposmata*, an old term for certain metallic products, including tatty.

AOSPAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἀποσπασμός (from ἀποσπᾶν, to tear away). Fr., *apospasme*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Abtrennung*, *Losreissung*. A violent tearing asunder of parts, especially ligaments.

AOSPAS'TIC. Gr., ἀποσπαστικός. Lat., *aspospasticus*. Fr., *aspospastique*. 1. Derivative, revulsive (said of drugs). 2. Exerting traction (said of mechanical appliances).

AOSPHACEL'ISIS, *f.* **AOSPHACELIS'MUS**, *m.* -is'eos (-el'isis), -is'mi. Gr., ἀποσφακέλις. Fr., *aposphacélisie*. Mortification, especially if due to constriction.

AOS'PHAGE, *f.* Gr., ἀπόσφαγή. Jugulation.

AOSPHAG'MA, *n.* -sphag'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσφαγμα. See HYPOSPHAGMA.

AOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -sphin'x'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσφίγγις (from ἀποσφίγγειν, to bind up). Compression as with a bandage.

AOSPONGIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἀποσπογγισμός. Fr., *aspongisme*. Sponging, cleansing with a sponge.

APOSTAG'MA, **APOSTALAG'MA**, *n.* -stag'matos (-is), -stalag'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσταγμα, ἀποστάλαγμα (from ἀποστᾶζειν, or ἀποσταλάζειν, to trickle away). Fr., *apostalgme*, *mèregoutte* (1st def.). 1. The sweet liquor which exudes from grapes before they have been pressed. 2. See Wandering ABSCESS.

APOSTA'SIA, *f.* Gr., ἀποστασία. See APOSTASIS and APOSTEMA.

APOS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-os'tasis). Gr., ἀπόστασις (from ἀπό, away from, and ἵσταναι, to stand). Fr., *apostase*. Ger., *Apostasie*. 1. Abscession, especially the termination of a disease by the formation of an abscess or by some critical discharge. 2. An abscess, especially a wandering abscess or one that is accompanied by the separation of a piece of bone. 3. Metastasis.

APOSTAT'ICUS. Pertaining to apostasis.

APOSTAX'IS, *f.* -stax'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσταξις. 1. A morbid exuding of the juices of a plant. 2. A distillation or defluxion of humors. 3. See EPISTAXIS.

AOSTE'MA, *n.* -stem'atos (-is). Gr., ἀπόστημα. See ABSCESS.—**A. ventosum**. Subcutaneous emphysema.

APOS'TEMATE. To suppurate, to form an abscess.

APOSTEMA'TIAS, *m.* and *f.* -a'tie. A person who has an internal abscess.

APOSTEMAT'IC. Gr., ἀποστηματικός. Lat., *apostematicus*. Fr., *apostématique*. Ger., *apostematös*. Pertaining to or affected with an abscess.

APOSTEMA'TION. Lat., *apostematio*. The formation of an abscess.

APOSTEMA'TION, **APOSTEMA'TIUM**, *n.* Gr., ἀποστημάτων (dim. of ἀπόστημα). A small abscess.

APOSTEMA'TIUS. See APOSTEMATIC.

APOSTEMATOD'ES. Gr., ἀποστηματοειδής (from ἀπόστημα, an abscess, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *apostématoïde*. Ger., *abscessähnlich*. Resembling an abscess.

APOSTEM''AÜPH'THISIS, *f.* -thsis'eos (-oph'thisis). From ἀπόστημα (see APOSTEMA), and θήσις (see PITHI-

sis). Syn.: *tabes ex apostemate*. Phthisis due to prolonged suppuration.

APOSTEM'ATOUS. Lat., *apostematosus*. See APOSTEMATIC and APOSTEMATODES.

AP'OSTEME. See ABSCESS.

APOSTERIG'MA, *n.* -rig'matos (-is). Gr., ἀποστηριγμα (from ἀποστηρίζειν, to fix firmly, to rest on, or to determine toward). 1. A pad or other prop or support. 2. See APOSCHEMA. 3. A settled, obstinate disease, especially a chronic painful abdominal affection.

APOSTERIX'IS, *f.* -ix'eos (-is). Gr., ἀποστήριξις. A propping, supporting; also a fulcrum.

APOS'THIA, *f.* From a priv., and πόσθη, the penis or the foreskin. Absence of the foreskin or of the penis.

AP'OSTHUME. See ABSCESS.

APOS'TRACOS. From ἀποστρακίζειν, to bake to a crust. Dry and bloodless (said of bones).

AOSTRACO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). See OSTRACOSIS.

APOS'TRACU, *n.* A piece of dry, dead bone.

APOS'TROPHE, *f.* Gr., ἀποστροφή. Fr., *a.* 1. Aversion to food. 2. A diversion of the humors.

APOSTROPH'ICUS, **APOS'TROPHUS**. Gr., ἀπόστροφος. Pertaining to or affected with apostrophe.

AP'OSTUME. See ABSCESS.

APOSYMBEBEC'OTA, *n. pl.* Gr., ἀποσυμβεβηκότα. An old term for negative signs in disease (signs significant by their absence).

APOSYRINGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἀποσυρίγγωσις. Fr., *aposyringose*. Ger., *Fistelbildung*. A conversion into or formation of a fistula.

APOSYR'MA, *n.* -syr'matos (-is). Gr., ἀπόσυρμα. Fr., *aposyrme*. An abraded spot, a superficial ulcer.

APOSYR'MUS, *m.* Abrasion (the process as distinguished from the result).

APOTELES'MA, *n.* -es'matos (-is). Gr., ἀποτέλεσμα. Fr., *apotélesme*. The termination of a disease.

APOTEX'IS, *f.* -tex'eos (-is). Gr., ἀπότεξις (1st def.), ἀποτήξις (2d def.). 1. Parturition. 2. A melting away, emaciation, phthisis.

APOTHANA'SIA, *f.* From ἀποθνήσκειν, to die. Absolute, undoubted death.

APOTHANAT'ICUS. Caused by death.

APOTHE'CA, *f.* Gr., ἀποθήκη. Fr., *officine*, *apothicairerie*. Ger., *Apotheke*. An apothecary's shop (anciently, any shop or place or vessel for storage).

APOTH'ECARY. Lat., *apothecarius*. Fr., *apothicaire*, *pharmacien*. Ger., *Apotheker*. Syn.: *pharmacist*, *pharmaceutist*, *druggist*, *chemist* (1st def.); *general practitioner* (2d def.). 1. Properly, a person who prepares medicinal substances for use in individual cases and dispenses them in small quantities. He may therefore be called a pharmacist or a pharmaceutist, although the latter terms are also used particularly to designate those who study the science and art of pharmacy or who conduct pharmaceutical operations on a large scale and furnish apothecaries with finished pharmaceutical products. In the United States, an a. is often called a druggist, but this term seems more suitable to a dealer in drugs than to him who prepares them. In Great Britain and Ireland an a. is commonly called a chemist—evidently a misuse of the word. 2. As used by the British, a "general practitioner" who, not being a legally qualified physician or necessarily qualified as a surgeon, is a licentiate or member of the Apothecaries' Society of London, and pursues both the practice of medicine and the business of compounding and dispensing drugs.

APOTH'ECASTER. Ger., *Apothekaster*. One who practices as an apothecary without legal authorization.

APOTHE'LIAL. From ἀπό, from, and θηλή, the nipple. Ger., *a.* A term used by Haeckel to designate all tissues arising, directly or indirectly, from the exoblast and entoblast, the latter structures being termed epithelial.

AP'OTHEME. Lat., *apothema*. Fr., *apothème*. Ger., *Apothem*, *Absatz*, *Rindenstoff*. Of Berzelius, an insoluble brown deposit formed in vegetable infusions and decoctions as the result of heating, evaporation, exposure to the air, and some other influences; a mixture of various substances in a state of decomposition.

APOTHERAPEI'A, APOTHERAPEU'SIS, *f.* -ei'e, -peu'-seos (-is). Gr., *ἀποθεραπεΐα*, *ἀποθεράπευσις*. Fr., *apothérapie*. Ger., *Apothérapie*, *Nachcur* (2d def.). 1. A perfect or completed cure or recovery. 2. An ancient method of completing ordinary medical treatment by a course of baths, inunctions, exercise, etc.

APOTHERAPEU'TICA, APOTHERAPEU'TICE, *f.* Gr., *ἀποθεραπευτική*. Fr., *apothérapeutique*. Ger., *Apotharapeutik*. The science or art of apotherapeusis.

APOTHERAPEU'TICUS. Gr., *ἀποθεραπευτικός*. Pertaining to apotherapeusis.

APOTHERAPI'A, f. See **APOTHERAPEUSIS**.

APOTHERIO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀποθηρίωσις*. Fr., *apothériorse*. 1. An extreme loss of control over the emotions (as in violent anger). 2. The conversion of matter into a part of an animal organism; assimilation.

APOTHER'MOS, APOTHER'MUS. Gr., *ἀπόθερμος*. 1. Wanting in heat (said of the aged, from their sensitiveness to cold). 2. As a n., a kind of drink mentioned by Hippocrates.

APOTH'ESIS, *f.* -the'seos (-oth'esis). Gr., *ἀπόθεσις*. Fr., *apothèse*. The adjustment (setting) of a broken bone.

APOTHLIM'MA, *n.* -thlim'matos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόθλιμμα*. An expressed juice, or the dregs left after expression.

APOTHRAU'SIS, *f.* -thrau'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόθρανσις*. Fr., *apothrause*. 1. Communion (of a bone). 2. The removal of a fragment of bone.

APOTHAUS'MA, *n.* -thraus'matos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόθραυσμα*. A splinter of bone.

APOTIL'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀπότιλμός*. A tearing away of a part.

APOT'OCOS, APOT'OCUS. Gr., *ἀπότοκος*. Abortive.

APOT'OME, APOTO'MIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀποτομή*. See **AMPUTATION**.

AP'OTOUS. Gr., *ἀποτος*. Lat., *apotus*. Fr., *apote*. Not addicted to drink.

APOTREP'SIS, *f.* -trep'seos (-is). Gr., *ἀπότρεψις*. The resolution of an inflammatory swelling.

APOTRIM'MA, *n.* -trim'matos (-is). Gr., *ἀπότρυμμα*. Anything removed by attrition.

APOTRIP'SIS, *f.* -trip'seos (-is). Attrition, abrasion.

APOT'ROPE, APOTRO'PIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀποτροπή*, *ἀποτροπία*. See **ASTROTROPHE** (1st and 2d def's).

AP'OTUS. See **APOTOUS**.

APOX'E, APOXE'RA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπόξη*, *ἀπόξηρα*. An acuminated part.

APOX'ESIS, APOXY'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-ox'esis), -ys'eos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόξυσις*. Abrasion.

APOXY'SMA, *n.* -ys'matos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόξυσμα*. See **APOTRIMMA**.

APOXY'SMUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀποξυσμός*. 1. A turning sour. 2. See **APOXYSIS**.

AP'OZEM. See **APOZEMA**.

APOZ'EMA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόζεμα* (from *ἀποζειν*, to boil). Fr., *apozème*. Ger., *Apozem*, *Absud*. A decoction or infusion to which several medicinal ingredients are subsequently added, designed for occasional use only and prepared at the time of using.

AP'OZEME. See **APOZEMA**.

APOZEM'IC(AL). Pertaining to or resembling a decoction.

APOZ'ESIS, *f.* -ze'seos (-oz'esis). The making of a decoction.

APOZEUX'IS, *f.* -zeux'eos (-is). Gr., *ἀπόζευξις*. A separation of diseased parts.

APOZY'MOS, APOZY'MUS. Gr., *ἀπόζυμος*. In a state of fermentation, or swollen as the result of fermentation (said of the abdomen).

APPARA'TUS, *m.* From *apparare*, to prepare for, put in order, make ready. Gr., *παρασκευή*. Fr., *appareil*. Ger., *Apparat*. 1. A mechanism or a collection of instruments or appliances for the accomplishment of a definite operation or process. 2. In physiology, a group of co-ordinated organs (i. e., organs taking part in the performance of a common function). 3. An assemblage of pathological phenomena. 4. (Obs.) the pre-eruptive stage of an exanthematous fever. 5. (Obs.) the operation of cystotomy.—**Absorbent a.** Fr., *appareil absorbant*. The blood vessels and lymphatic vessels.—**Aerotherapeutical a.** See *Fränkel's a.* and *INHALER*.—**Amesbury's a.** See *Amesbury's SPLINT*.—**Anæsthetic a., Anæsthetizing a.** See *INHALER*.—**Anatomical a.** Lat., *a. anatomicus*. Fr., *appareil anatomique*. Ger., *anatomischer Apparat*. 1. A set of dissecting instruments. 2. Syringes, cannulæ, etc., for arterial injection.—**Antiseptic spray a.** See under *ATOMIZER*.—**A. altus.** See *Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY*.—**A. anatomicus, A. arteriosus.** See *Anatomical a.*—**A. chirurgicus.** Surgical instruments and appliances.—**A. chyloficationis.** See *Digestive a.*—**A. continens.** See *Retentive a.*—**A. hydrargyropneumaticus.** Fr., *appareil hydrargyro-pneumatique*. Ger., *quecksilberpneumatischer Apparat*. An a. for collecting and storing gases over mercury.—**A. hypogastricus.** See *Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY*.—**A. lateralis.** See *Lateral CYSTOTOMY*.—**A. ligamentosus colli.** See *Occipitoaxial LIGAMENT*.—**A. ligamentosus sinus tarsi.** The interosseous astragalo-calcaneal ligament.—**A. ligamentosus vertebrarum colli et capitis.** The ligamentous structures connecting the head and the spinal column.—**A. locomotorius.** See *Locomotor a.*—**A. magnus, A. major.** See *Median CYSTOTOMY*.—**A. medicaminum.** Ger., *Arzneivorrath*. A stock of medicines.—**A. minor.** Fr., *petit appareil*. Syn.: *cutting on the gripe*. An old method of operating for stone in the bladder by cutting down directly on the calculus in the perineum after forcing it down with the fingers inserted into the rectum.—**A. of animal life.** Fr., *appareil de la vie animale*. The assemblage of organs by means of which the relations of an animal to the external world are established and maintained; including the locomotor a., the sensory a., the a. of phonation, etc.—**A. of innervation.** Fr., *appareil de l'innervation*. Ger., *Nervenapparat*. The nervous system.—**A. of organic life.** Fr., *appareil de la vie organique*. The assemblage of organs by means of which the processes of digestion, secretion, excretion, respiration, and circulation are carried on.—**A. of phonation.** See *Vocal a.*—**A. pro extensione.** See *Extension a.*—**A. respiratorius.** See *Respiratory a.*—**A. uropoieticus.** See *Urinary a.*—**Artificial phonatory a.** See *Artificial LARYNX*.—**Auditory a.** Fr., *appareil de l'audition*. Ger., *Gehörapparat*. The external ear, the auditory canal, the tympanum, the internal ear, and the Eustachian tube.—**Aveling's a.** An a. for the immediate transfusion of blood, consisting of a rubber tube having a cannula and a stopcock at each end and a collapsible bulb holding 2 fluid drachms in the middle. One cannula is inserted into the donor's vein, and the other into the patient's vein, the a. having been previously filled with warm water. The tube being compressed with the fingers on the donor's side of the bulb, the latter is slowly squeezed so as to propel its contents into the patient's circulation; while pressure is still kept up on the bulb, it is discontinued on the donor's side of the bulb and applied on the patient's side; the bulb is then allowed to expand and fill with blood from the donor. This alternation is continued until the desired amount of blood has been transfused. There are no valves, and the stopcocks are closed only while the cannulæ are being inserted into the veins.—**Bartlett's clavicle a.** An a. for treating fractures of the clavicle and dislocations of its outer end; adapt-

able to either side by shifting the hand strap.—**Barwell's a.** A device for making continuous traction on the foot, in imitation of the action of one or more muscles, for the correction of talipes. A fan-shaped piece of adhesive plaster, having several slits converging toward its apex, and a metallic ring secured to the apex, is adjusted to the sole of the foot; a strip of tin or zinc is made to encircle the limb above the swell of the calf, and secured in position with adhesive plaster; this metallic band is provided with rings at points corresponding to those from which the force is to be exerted; a piece of rubber tubing, adjusted with a chain, is stretched by means of hooks between the apex of the fan-shaped piece of plaster and the proper ring on the metallic band.—**Bauer's a.** 1. A device for making extension in cases of hip joint disease by means of a key rack-and-pinion mechanism. It is attached to the shoe below, and takes its bearing by a perineal band above. 2. A wire frame filled in with wire gauze, fashioned like the posterior half of a pair of breeches, provided with foot-pieces for making extension by a screw-movement; used in hip joint disease, also after operations on, or injuries of, the bones of the lower limbs.—**Bonafond's a.** An arrangement of flasks communicating with the barrel of a syringe, for generating various gases and vapors and injecting them into the Eustachian tube.—**Bozeman's a.**—A wooden framework that may be fastened to a table, furnished with pads and straps, for supporting and securing a woman in the knee-elbow posture during operations for vesicovaginal fistula, etc. The chest and head (with the face turned to one side) rest on an upholstered support.—**Buck's a.** 1. An a. for applying elastic extension to the lower limb by means of a weight and pulley. A stirrup of adhesive plaster is attached to the sides of the limb and forms a loop below the foot; to a block of wood placed within the loop in such a manner as to spread it, thus making it clear the malleoli, is attached the cord to which the weight is fastened, a rubber ring being interposed. The pulley is fastened to the bedstead. Counter-extension was originally made with a perineal band fastened to the head of the bedstead, but is now accomplished by simply elevating the foot of the bed. In cases of fracture of the thigh, four short coaptation splints are used. 2. An iron support, capable of attachment to a bedstead, for suspending a limb.—**Bunion a.** Bigg's bunion a., for making lateral traction on the great toe, consists of a delicate lever of spring steel, with an oval ring at the centre to surround the bunion. The upper end is attached to the instep by a laced band, and the toe to the extremity of the spring by a piece of webbing.—**Cardiovascular a.** See *Circulatory a.*—**Circulatory a.** Fr., *appareil circulatoire*. Ger., *Kreislaufsapparat*. The heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries.—**Continuous extension a.** Fr., *appareil à extension continue*. Any extension a. which acts constantly (as by the action of an elastic material or a weight).—**Copulatory a.** That part of the generative a. which is concerned in copulation.—**Dauvergne's a.** An a. similar to the ancient ambe (*q. v.*); used for dislocations at the shoulder of long standing.—**Davis's a.** See *Davis's SPLINT*.—**Desault's a.** See *Desault's SPLINT*.—**Diapnogenous a.** See *Sudoriparous a.*—**Diffusion a.** Fr., *appareil à diffusion*. Ger., *Diffusionsapparat*. An a. for illustrating or taking advantage of the law of diffusion of gases (see *DIFFUSION*). In one of the various forms a cylindrical porous cell (like those used in galvanic batteries) is fixed by means of a rubber cork to the upper end of an upright glass tube. A bulb is blown near the lower end of the tube, and the end itself is drawn out to a fine point and bent upward, the bend being filled with colored water. If an inverted vessel filled with hydrogen is held over the porous jar, the hydrogen will enter in faster

than the air can pass out, so that the increased pressure in the cell will force the colored water out in the form of a jet through the fine end of the tube.—**Digestive a.** Fr., *appareil digestif*. Ger., *Verdauungsapparat*. The parts concerned in digestion; the mouth, teeth, salivary glands, pharynx, cesophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas.—**Electromagnetic a.** Fr., *appareil électro-magnétique*. An a. in which a bar of soft iron is converted into an artificial magnet by the action of a current of electricity.—**Encephalic a.** See *ENCEPHALON*.—**Enema a.** See *SYRINGE*.—**Esmarch's a.** See *Esmarch's BANDAGE*.—**Evacuating a.** See *EVACUATOR* and *Stomach PUMP*.—**Extension a.** Lat., *a. pro extensione*. Fr., *appareil à extension*. Ger., *Extensionsapparat*, *Streckapparat*. An a. for extending or stretching a part (usually a limb). See *EXTENSION*.—**Female genital a.** Fr., *appareil génital de la femme*. Ger., *weiblicher Geschlechtsapparat*. The internal, external, and accessory genital organs of the female; also, from an obstetrical point of view, the pelvis.—**Filamentous a.**, **Filiform a.** Fr., *appareil filamenteux*. A peculiar structure observed in the upper part of the embryonal vesicles in certain plants just before the period of fecundation. It is formed by a transformation of the vesicular contents into a series of granules, disposed in lines radiating from the summit of the vesicle, the lines gradually becoming tinted and the substance between them assuming the form of filaments which can be dissociated from one another by teasing with a needle.—**Fox's a.** An a. for fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a pad in the axilla and an arrangement to adducting the arm and suspending the wrist from the opposite shoulder.—**Fränkel's a.** A pneumatic a. arranged in the shape of an accordion.—**Freezing a.** See *ATOMIZER*.—**Frigorific a.** Fr., *appareil frigorifique*. A term applied to the sympathetic nerves, because they contain vasoconstrictor fibres stimulation of which causes contraction of the arterioles and consequent lowering of temperature in the parts supplied by them.—**Fryer's transfusion a.** A modification of Aveling's transfusion a., having two bulbs instead of one, and the whole a., except the terminal cannulae and stopcocks, being made of one continuous piece of rubber.—**Fumigation a.** See *FUMIGATOR*.—**Generative a.**, **Genital a.** Fr., *appareil de la génération*. Ger., *Geschlechtsapparat*. The organs of generation in either sex; also, according to Bichat, the fecundated ovum.—**Genitourinary a.** Fr., *appareil génito-urinaire*. Ger., *Urogenitalapparat*. A collective term for the generative and urinary a.'es.—**Gustatory a.** Fr., *appareil du goût*. Ger., *Geschmacksapparat*. The terminations of the nerves of taste in the mucous membrane of the tongue.—**Helmholtz's a.** See *Helmholtz's GALVANOMETER*.—**Hodgen's a.** A modification of Smith's anterior splint.—**Hudson's a.** A supporting a. for the fingers and hands in cases of wrist-drop, furnished with springs and to be attached to the forearm and hand.—**Immobilizing a.** Fr., *appareil d'immobilisation*. Ger., *Immobilisierungsapparat*. Any a. or dressing designed to render a part nearly or quite immovable.—**Immovable a.** See *Starch BANDAGE* and *Plaster of Paris BANDAGE*.—**Induction a.** An a. for the employment of induced electricity. See *Induced ELECTRICITY* and *FARADIZATION*.—**Injection a.** See *Anatomical a.* (2d def.), *SYRINGE*, and *ASPIRATOR*.—**Irrigation a.** See *IRRIGATOR*.—**Jarvis's a.** See *Jarvis's ADJUSTER*.—**Kemperdick's a.** A device for reducing the temperature by means of a rubber bag introduced into the rectum, connected with two tubes for the ingress and egress of water.—**Lacrymal a.** Fr., *appareil lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränenapparat*. The lacrymal glands, the canaliculi lacrimales, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal duct.—**Larrey's a.** A form of immovable a. (said to have been the first employed) made by applying bandages soaked in a mixture of lead-

water, camphorated spirit, and white of egg.—**Leiter's a.** A refrigerating a. consisting of a coil of flexible metallic tubing fashioned into various shapes, according to the part to which it is to be applied, through which cold water is made to run. Cf. **Cold water coil**.—**Levis's a.** An a. for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a wedge-shaped pad for the axilla, a sling for the forearm, and suitable straps for their adjustment and retention.—**Light-conducting a.** Ger., *lichtleitender Apparat*. A collective name for those portions of the eye (comprising the cornea, the humors, the lens, and their appendages) which are concerned in the transmission of light.—**Light-perceiving a.** Ger., *lichtempfindender Apparat*. A collective name for the organs concerned in the perception of light, comprising the retina, the optic nerve, and the cerebral visual centres.—**Locomotor a.** Lat., *a. locomotorius*. Fr., *appareil de la locomotion*. Ger., *locomotorischer Apparat*. The organs or mechanism by means of which locomotion is accomplished.—**Lonsdale's a.** An a. for treating fracture of the patella. Two upright rods are attached to a long posterior splint. Movable arms sliding on these rods, and capable of being fixed with thumb-screws at various heights, have depending from them semilunar padded plates for holding the fragments in position.—**Lund's a.** Ger., *Trachtenzwinger*. A device for correcting proclivencia of the uterus in the lower animals; a triangular frame of iron, to be secured to the vulva by means of straps and rings.—**Magneto-electric a.** Fr., *appareil magnéto-électrique*. Ger., *magneto-elektrischer Rotationsapparat*. A machine by which an induced current of electricity is generated, without the use of a battery, by causing a double coil to revolve in close proximity to the arms of a horseshoe magnet.—**Malgaigne's a.** An a. for correcting forward displacement of the upper fragment in fractures of the leg. A steel band to span the forepart of the limb is secured by a strap to a posterior splint. The band is perforated by a screw which is turned so that its point penetrates the soft parts, enters the bone, and presses the latter backward.—**Marsh's a.** See **Marsh's TEST**.—**Nebulizing a.** See **ATOMIZER**.—**Neurothelic a.** Fr., *appareil névrothèle*. The papillæ of the skin.—**Olfactory a.** Fr., *appareil d'olfaction*. Ger., *Geruchsapparat*. The nasal cavities and the terminations of the olfactory nerve.—**Phonatory a.** See **Vocal a.** and **Artificial LARYNX**.—**Physick's a.** See **Physick's SPLINT**.—**Pneumatic a.** See **Fränkel's, Tobold's, and Waldenburg's a.** and **Pneumatic CABINET**.—**Polydactylous a.** Fr., *appareil polydactyle*. An a. for the treatment of fractures; like a fracture box, except that the side pieces are replaced by movable pins which can be so placed as to exactly circumscribe the outlines of the limb.—**Poulet's a.** See **SERICEPS** and **Poulet's TRACTOR**.—**Pros's a.** A mechanical contrivance for making continuous traction on the obstetrical forceps, somewhat as in Joulin's *aide-forceps* (q. v.), but with the counter-pressure bearing upon a section of a bed forming part of the a.—**Prothetic a.** Fr., *appareil prothétique*. Ger., *Ersatzapparat*. One designed to take the place of parts of the body that are lacking (e. g., an artificial limb).—**Railway a.** Ger., *Eisenbahnapparat, Schleifapparat*. An a. devised by Volkmann for supporting an injured limb and allowing it to move up and down with the body, or when extension is applied, especially in military practice or under other circumstances in which a proper bed is not at hand. Two rails, like those of a tramway, run lengthwise on a plank placed under the limb, and a frame furnished with wheels is fitted upon the track thus formed. The limb is supported on the frame by any requisite number of strips of bandage stretched from side to side.—**Rectocolonic enema a.** An a. like a stomach-pump, for throwing enemata high into the large intestines.—

Refrigerating a. Fr., *appareil refroidissant*. Ger., *Erkältungsapparat*. Any a. for producing cold or for reducing the heat of the body. See **Leiter's a.** and **Cold water coil**.—**Registering a.** Fr., *appareil enregistreur*. Ger., *Registrier(e)apparat*. A device for recording the variations of the pulse, respiration, etc., by means of a tracing made by a movable lever on a surface which is moved at a uniform rate by clockwork.—**Respiratory a.** Lat., *a. respiratorius*. Fr., *appareil respiratoire*. Ger., *Respirationsapparat*. 1. The organs of respiration (larynx, trachea, bronchi, and pulmonary air-vesicles). 2. See **RESPIRATOR**.—**Retentive a.** Lat., *a. continens*. Fr., *appareil contentif*. Ger., *Contentivapparat*. 1. A dressing or bandage designed simply to retain parts in apposition, or to hold an application in place. 2. See **IMMOBILIZING a.**—**Richardson's a.** See **ATOMIZER**.—**Ruhmkorff's a.** See **Ruhmkorff's COIL**.—**Sayre's a.** See **Sayre's a.** (2d def.), **Sayre's SPLINT**, and **Plaster of Paris JACKET**.—**Scultetus's a.** See **Many-tailed BANDAGE**.—**Secretary a.** Fr., *appareil sécrétoire*. Ger., *Secretionsapparat*. A general term for the organs of secretion (secreting glands).—**Segmental a.** The segmental organs; a general term for a collection of tubular structures in the embryo of every anniotic animal, constituting the rudiments of the kidneys and of certain portions of the generative organs. They comprise the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros.—**Sexual a.** See **Generative a.**—**Sound-conducting a.** Ger., *schallleitender Apparat*. A term for those parts of the auditory a. which are concerned in the conduction of sound, comprising the auricle, external auditory canal, and the tympanum, with the Eustachian tube and mastoid cells.—**Sound-perceiving a.** Ger., *schaltempfindender Apparat*. That portion of the auditory a. which is concerned with the perception of hearing, comprising the auditory nerve, with the nerve centre from which it springs and its peripheral expansion, or the organs of the labyrinth.—**Specific gravity a.** See **SPECIFIC GRAVITY** and **HYDROMETER**.—**Spectral a.** See **SPECTROSCOPE**.—**Spray a.** Fr., *appareil à vapeur*. Ger., *Dampfapparat*. See **ATOMIZER**.—**Sudoriparous a.** The sweat glands.—**Suspension a.** **Suspensory a.** Fr., *appareil de suspension*. Ger., *Suspensionsapparat*. 1. An a. for suspending a portion of the body, such as the head, the mammary gland, or a limb. **Smith's s. a.** (Smith's anterior splint) consists of a quadrangular frame of stout iron wire curved to fit the lower limb in a state of slight flexion at the knee, to be suspended by hooks and a cord to a longitudinal bar situated over the bed. 2. A device employed by L. A. Sayre for suspending the entire person (partly by the head and partly by the axillæ) in order to straighten the spinal column during the application of an immovable enuirass.—**Tactile a.** Fr., *appareil du toucher*. Ger., *Gefühlsapparat*. The terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tobold's a.** An illuminating a., consisting of a system of lenses inclosed in a tube, together with a movable reflector, for use with the laryngoscope.—**Urnary a.** Lat., *a. urinarius*. Fr., *appareil urinaire*. Ger., *Harnapparat*. The kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.—**Urogenital a.** See **Genitourinary a.**—**Uropoietic a.** The kidneys.—**Velpeau's a.** See **Dextrin BANDAGE**.—**Visual a.** Fr., *appareil de la vision*. Ger., *Schapparat*. The eye and its appendages.—**Vocal a.** Fr., *appareil vocal*. The larynx and its dependencies.—**Voltafaradaic a.** An induction a. (q. v.) in which a galvanic current is made use of.—**Vulvovaginal secretory a.** Fr., *appareil sécréteur vulvo-vaginal*. A general term for the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and muciparous glands of the vulva, together with the two vulvovaginal glands.—**Waldenburg's a.** An a. for the inhalation of compressed or rarefied air, or for expiration into the same; consisting of two cylindrical jars, one inverted within the other, the latter being filled with water.

Rarefaction is produced by the action of weights drawing the inner jar upward, and condensation by loading the same jar with other weights.—**Worremberg's a.** An a. for polarization by reflection.

APPARITION. Lat., *apparitio* (from *apparere*, to appear). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Erscheinung*. 1. A visual hallucination. 2. In physiology, the sudden aggregation into an element or corpuscle of principles previously present but scattered.

APPARITOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. An artificial aid.—**A. auris.** One of the varieties of small coiled tubes to be worn in the external auditory meatus for the purpose of aiding the hearing.

APPENDAGE. Gr., *προσθήκη*. Lat., *appendix* (from *appendere*, to hang to), *annexum*, *adnexum*. Fr., *appendice*. Ger., *Anhang*. A dependent, supplementary, or accessory structure; in zoology, any symmetrical part joined to the side of the trunk; in botany, any part attached to an organ as an addition to the usual structure of the latter.—**Auricular a.** Lat., *appendix auriculæ* (seu *auricularis*). Fr., *appendice auriculaire*, *oreillette*. Ger., *Herzohr* (1st def.), *Anhang des Aurikels*. 1. A projecting portion of the auricle of the heart. That of the right auricle is a small conical pouch, with dentate margins, projecting forward and to the left, overlapping the root of the pulmonary artery; that of the left auricle is somewhat constricted at its junction with the sinus, its margins are deeply dentate, and it projects forward and to the right from the left side of the atrium, resting on the root of the pulmonary artery. 2. Of Virchow, an isolated portion of cartilage in front of the tragus or beneath the external ear in the form of a round or elongated prominence.—**Cæcal a.** See **APPENDIX cæci**.—**Caudal a.** Fr., *appendice caudal*. A tail, or a prolongation of the vertebral column in the form of a tail.—**Cutaneous a's**, **Dermal a's**. The nails and hair, also other analogous structures in the lower animals.—**Diverging a's**. The parts which diverge from the axis of the body, for the purpose of supporting the latter, and when modified, become arms, legs, wings, etc.—**Epiploic a's**. See **APPENDICES epiploicæ** (under **APPENDIX**).—**Fœtal a's**. Fr., *annexes fœtales*. Ger., *Anhänge des Fœtus*. The placenta, umbilical cord, chorion, and amnion.—**Ileocæcal a.** See **APPENDIX cæci**.—**Pineal a.** See **Pineal GLAND**.—**Pituitary a.** See **Pituitary BODY**.—**Uterine a's**. Lat., *annexa* (seu *adnexa*) *uteri*. Fr., *annexes de la matrice*. Ger., *Anhänge der Gebärmutter*. The ovaries and oviducts.—**Vermicular a.**, **Vermiform a.** Lat., *appendix vermiformis*. See **APPENDIX cæci**.

APPENDEC'TOMY, APPENDICEC'TOMY. From *appendix* (*q. v.*), and *ἐκτομή*, excision. See **ECPHYADECTOMY**.

APPENDIC'IFORM. Lat., *appendiciformis*. Fr., *appendiciforme*. Ger., *anhangförmig*. Having the form of an appendage.

APPENDICITIS, *f.* -*itis*. Fr., *appendicite*. See **ECPHYADITIS**.

APPENDIC'LE. See **APPENDICULA**.

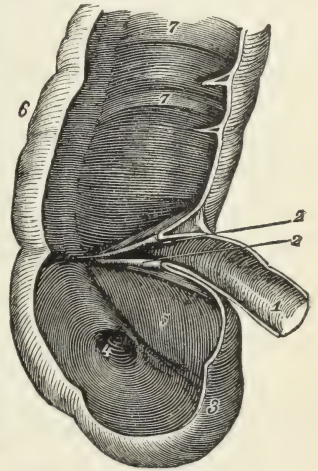
APPENDIC'ULA, *f.* Fr., *appendicule*. Ger., *Anhängselchen*. A small appendage.—**A. cæci**, **A. cæci vermiformis**. See **APPENDIX cæci**.—**A. cerebri**. See **Pituitary BODY**.—**Appendiculæ epiploicæ**, **Appendiculæ pinguinosæ**. See **APPENDICES epiploicæ** (under **APPENDIX**).—**A. vermiformis**. See **APPENDIX cæci**.

APPENDIC'ULAR. Lat., *appendicularis*. Fr., *appendiculaire*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendage.

APPENDIC'ULUM, *n.* See **APPENDICULA**.

APPEN'DIX, *f.* -*pen'dicis*. An appendage (*q. v.*); an accessory or salient part of an organ; also an appendicular organ.—**Anterior a. of the hyoid bone.** A prolongation of the body of the bone, in solipeds, contained within the muscular tissue of the tongue.—**A. ad cere-**

brum. The pituitary body.—**Appendices allantoidis.** See **DIVERTICULA allantoidis**.—**A. auriculæ**, **A. auricularis**. See **Auricular APPENDAGE**.—**A. bombycina.** See **Vermiform PROCESS**.—**A. cæci**, **A. cæci vermiformis**. Fr., *appendice cæcal* (ou *iléocæcal*, ou *vermiforme*, ou *vermiculaire*). Ger., *wurmförmiger Anhang des Blinddarms*. The vermiform a. (or appendage) of the cæcum; a slender cylindrical diverticulum, from 1 to 5 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick in the human subject, springing from the inner and posterior part of the cæcum at its lower portion, below and a little behind the opening of the ileum. Its opening of communication with the cæcum is sometimes guarded by a valvelike fold of mucous membrane. It may be free for its whole length, or provided with a short fold of mesentery in a portion of its extent. Its coats are very thick, the muscular coat consisting of longitudinal fibres only, and the mucous membrane being provided with tubules and numerous closed follicles. It generally contains a quantity of clear, thick mucus. Its function is unknown.—**A. cerebri.** The pituitary body.—**Appendices coli adiposæ.** See **Appendices epiploicæ**.—**A. copulatoria.** A prolongation of the epidermis of the *Tricocephalus dispar*, through which the penis passes, and which enters the vagina of the female during copulation and retains the two together.—**A. cutanea sæpti narium.** Ger., *Hautanhang der Nasenscheidewand*. Syn.: *statica sæpti narium*. The cutaneous edge of the septum narium.—**A. ensiformis.** See **Xiphoid CARTILAGE**.—**A. epididymidis.** See **VAS aberrans**.—**Appendices epiploicæ.** Fr., *appendices épiploïques*. Ger., *Fettenhänge des Dickdarms*. Certain small fringelike projections of the serous coat of the colon and the upper part of the rectum containing fat and resembling the omentum.—**Appendices falloppianæ.** See **Appendices epiploicæ**.—**A. glandulæ pituitariæ.** The anterior lobe of the pituitary body.—**A. glandulæ thyreoidæ.** See **PYRAMID of the thyroid gland**.—**A. inferior ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** See **CRUS inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei**.—**A. lobularis**, **A. lobularis anterior.** See **FLOCCULUS**.—**Appendices musculosæ diaphragmatis.** The pillars of the diaphragm.—**A. of the epididymis.** See **VAS aberrans**.—**Appendices omentulæ**, **Appendices pinguinosæ.** See **Appendices epiploicæ**.—**A. superior ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** See **CRUS superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei**.—**A. superior ligamenti transversi.** A small band of the ligamentum latum epistrophei which is attached to the upper part of the ligamentum transversum.—**A. superior posterior ligamenti transversi.** See **A. superior ligamenti transversi**.—**A. suprasphenoidalis.** The pituitary body.—**A. ventriculi.** 1. The pituitary body. 2. The duodenum.—**A. vermicularis**, **A. vermiformis.** See **A. cæci**.—**A. vesicæ.** A hernialike protrusion of the mucous membrane of the bladder between the fibres of its muscular



THE OPENING OF THE APPENDIX
CÆCI. (AFTER LE BON.)

1, small intestine; 2, ileocecal valve; 3, cæcum; 4, opening of the appendix vermiformis; 5, mucous fold at the opening of the appendix; 6, large intestine; 7, 7', folds of the mucous membrane.

coat, constituting sacculation.—**Auricular a.** See *Auricular* APPENDAGE.—**Ensiform a.** The xiphoid cartilage.—**Vermiform a.** See *A. cæci*.—**Xiphoid a.** The xiphoid cartilage.

APPEN'SIO, f. -*o'nis*. See ANALEPSIS (2d def.).

APPEN'SUS. From *appendere*, to hang up. Hung upon the person like amulets (*appensa*).

APPERCEPTION. From *ad*, to the last degree, and *percipere*, to perceive. Fr., *aperception* [Leibnitz]. Ger., *A., Wahrnehmung der Wahrnehmung*. 1. As used by Leibnitz, the conscious reception of sensory impressions, as distinguished from perception in general, which might be either conscious or unconscious. The conscious perception of a color, for example, represents, according to Leibnitz, the sum of a number of lesser perceptions, no one of which would by itself be capable of affecting the consciousness. 2. The faculty of appreciative perception (nearly equivalent to thought) as opposed to mere sensory perception.

APPERCEPTIVE. Fr., *apperceptif*. Ger., *appercepirend*. Pertaining to apperception.

AP'PETENCE, AP'PETENCY. Lat., *appetentia* (from *appetere*, to long for). See APPETITE.

AP'PETITE. Gr., *ὄρεξις*. Lat., *appetitus*. Fr., *appétit*. Ger., *Appetit*. 1. A desire or disposition to do anything which is attended with a physical sensation of pleasure; as commonly understood, the desire to eat or drink. 2. In chemistry, affinity.—**Canine a.** See CYNOREXIS.—**Depraved a.** See PICA.—**Sexual a., Venereal a.** Desire for sexual intercourse.

APPETITION. See APPETITE.

APPETITIVE. Fr., *appétitif*. Pertaining to an appetite.

APPETITUS, m. -*t'i'tus*. See APPETITE.—**A. amissio.** See ANOREXIA.—**A. caninus.** See CYNOREXIS.—**A. carientia, A. deficiens, A. perditio.** See ANOREXIA.—**A. depravatus, A. erroneus.** See PICA.

AP'PETIZER. An excitant of the appetite.

AP'PETIZING. Fr., *appétissant*. Ger., *appetitlich*. Tempting to the appetite (said of articles of food).

APPLANA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. Fr., *aplanissement, aplatissement*. Ger., *Applattung, Flachwerden*. A flattening (as of the cornea after suppuration or in the course of phthisis bulbi).

AP'PLE, A.-S., æppel, æpl. Perhaps from Sanscr., *ap*, water, and *p'hala*, fruit. Gr., *μῆλον*. Lat., *malum, pomum*. Fr., *pomme*. Ger., *Apfel*. The fruit of *Pyrus malus*, also any large fleshy fruit.—**Adam's a.** See the major list, also *POMUM ADAMI* and *CITRUS LIMETTA*.—**A. brandy.** See *A. jack*.—**A. jack.** Ger., *Apfelbranntwein*. A spirituous liquor made by distilling cider.—**A. of the eye.** Ger., *Augapfel*. The globe of the eye, also the pupil.—**A. oil.** Amyl valerianate.—**A. whisk(e)y.** See *A. jack*.

APPLICA'TA, n. pl. From *applicare*, to apply. 1. An old term for a class of causes of disease acting by contact with the surface of the body. 2. In hygiene, articles of clothing, cosmetics, etc., applied to the surface of the body. 3. Dressings, remedies, etc., applied to the body.

APPLICA'TION. Gr., *ἐπιθεσις* (1st def.), *ἐπιθημα* (2d def.). Lat., *applicatio* (1st def.), *applicatum* (2d def.). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anwendung* (1st def.), *Angelegte* (2d def.). 1. The act of applying anything (such as a forceps, a leech, a plaster, etc.). 2. Anything applied (said of surgical dressings and of remedies used externally or applied to a particular part).

APPLICATOR, m. A²p(a³p)-pli²-ka(ka³)to²r; in Eng., a²ppli²-ka-to²r. Fr., *porte-ouate*. An instrument for applying remedies to a particular part, such as the uterine canal or the urethra; either a flexible shaft on which cotton imbued with the medicament is wrapped, or a tube to contain the medicament with a piston for expelling it.

APPLICA'TUM, n. See pl., *APPLICATA*.

APPLICA'TUS. From *applicare*, to apply. Fr., *appliqué*. Applied.

APPOSITION. Gr., *πρόσθεσις*. Lat., *appositio*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anlagerung*. 1. An addition of parts. See PROSTHESIS. 2. The act of bringing the lips of a wound or the fragments of a broken bone into their proper relations; also the state of their being in such relations. 3. Growth by accretion (said of crystals, of plants, of the animal embryo, of the formation of bone from the periosteum, etc.).

APPOSITIONAL. Pertaining to apposition.

APPOSITO'RIMUM, n. See ADAPTER.

APPREHEN'SIO, f. -*sio'nis*. From *apprehendere*, to seize upon. 1. See ANALEPSIS (2d def.). 2. An old term for catalepsy.

APPROPRIA'TION. Lat., *appropriatio*. 1. In chemistry, the union or combination of two substances. 2. The act or process by which an organism or any part of an organism seizes upon foreign material (nutritive or medicinal) and incorporates it with itself. See ASSIMILATION.

APPROXIMA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. Fr., *approchement*. Ger., *Annäherung*. An approximation; according to Ettmüller, a pretended method of ridding a person of a disease by causing the latter to seize upon another organism, animal or vegetable, brought into contact with him for that purpose.

APRAC'TA, n. pl. Gr., *ἄπρακτα*. Genital organs that are useless on account of functional incapacity.

APRAGMO'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀπραγμοσύνη*. Inactivity, inertness.

APRAX'IA, f. Gr., *ἀπραξία*. Ger., *Apraxie*. Complete loss of the power of communication, whether by words or by signs, also of knowledge of the uses of objects; only a few unintelligible interjections are uttered, and the subject washes in his soup, drinks the water provided for his ablutions, etc.

APRICA'RIMUM. Ger., *Sonnenhaus*. See SOLARIUM.

APRICA'TION. Lat., *apricatio*. Gr., *ἡλιωσις*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aprikation*. The treatment of disease by exposing the patient to the sun. Cf. *Sun BATH* and *INSOLATION*.

APRI'NON, n. See APRYNON.

APROC'TIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Fr., *aproctie*. Ger., *Aftermangel*. Absence or an imperforate condition of the anus.

APROCTO'SIS, f. -*to'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *aproctose*. Properly, the formation of the defect termed aproctia (*q. v.*), but commonly used as synonymous with that word.

APROC'TOUS. Lat., *aproctus*. Ger., *aftertos*. Having no anal aperture.

A'PRON. Fr., *tablier*. Ger., *Schürze*. A term sometimes applied to any structure resembling the garment so called (e. g., the omentum, also the subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall).—**A. of succor.** An appliance devised by N. Landa y Alvarez, for transporting wounded men by hand; a stout piece of canvas, fashioned at one end so as to be secured over a man's shoulders, and having at the other end a stitched fold for receiving a wooden bar.—**Hottentot a.** See *Pudenda a.*—**Masonic a.** A name sometimes given to a sort of a. attached to the waist and used for supporting the penis and testicles in cases of gonorrhœa.—**Pudenda a.** Fr., *tablier des Hottentotes*. An hypertrophy of the nymphae and the præputium clitoridis in the form of an a. hanging down over the vulva.

APROSEX'IA, f. From *a priv.*, and *πρόσεξις*, attention. Fr., *aprosexie*. Ger., *Aprosexie*. Of Gage, a form of cerebral disturbance characterized by impaired ability to fix the attention on a given subject; attributed to defective respiration consequent on adenoid growths in the nasal passages.

APROSO'PIA, f. From *a priv.*, and *πρόσωπον*, the face.

Fr., *aprosopie*. Ger., *Aprosopie*, *Gesichtslosigkeit*. A malformation characterized by absence of the eyelids and more or less of the rest of the face.



THE APRON OF SUCCOR. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

APROSO'PUS. Gr., ἀπρόσωπος. Fr., *aprosopie*. Ger., *gesichtsmangelnd*. Affected with aprosopia.

AP'RYNON, *n*. The pomegranate-tree.

APSELAPHE'SIA, APSELAPHE'SIS, *f*. -*phe'sie*, -*phe'seos* (-*is*). From *a* priv., and ψλάφῃσις, a feeling, touching. Fr., *apsélaphésie*. Ger., *Apselaphesie*. A form of partial paralysis of sensation characterized by loss of the sense of touch, independently of loss of the other elements of cutaneous sensibility; observed especially in cases of degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

APSITHU'RIA, APSITHY'RIA [the latter to be preferred], *f*. From *a* priv., and ψιθυρίζειν, to whisper. Of J. Solis-Cohen, a form of paralysis or spasm of the larynx in which there is inability to whisper.

APSYCH'IA, *f*. Gr., ἀψυχία. Fr., *apsychie*. Ger., *Ap-sychie*, *Bewusstlosigkeit*, *Ohnmacht*. Loss of consciousness.

APSYCH'ICUS. See **APSYCHOS**.

APSY'CHOS, APSY'CHUS. Gr., ἄψυχος. Pertaining to or affected with apsychie.

APSYX'IA, *f*. Gr., ἀψυξία. See **APSYCHIA**.

APTYA'LIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and πτύαλον, saliva. Fr., *aptyalie*. Ger., *Speichelmangel*. A deficiency of the saliva.

APTYALIZOM'ENOS. From *a* priv., and πτυαλιζόμενος, ptyalizing. Curing, preventing, or not causing ptyalism (e. g., *unquentum mercuriale aptyalizomenon*).

APTYS'TIA, *f*. From *a* priv., and πτύειν, to spit. 1. Aptyalia. 2. Absence of expectoration.

APTYS'TOS, APTYS'TUS. Gr., ἀπυστος. 1. Not spit out. 2. Not accompanied with expectoration (said of dry pleurisy).

APULO'SIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἀπούλωσις. Cicatrization.

APULOT'IC. Gr., ἀπουλωτικός. Lat., *apuloticus*. Healing, causing cicatrization.

APYE'TOS, APYE'TUS. Gr., ἀπύητος. Fr., *apylète*, *apyl-ique*. 1. Not suppurating. 2. Deficient in pus.

APY'ICUS. See **APYETOS**.

APY'ONIN(E). Fr., *a*. Benzophenoneide, a yellow crystalline powder introduced as a substitute for yellow pyocetanin.

AP'YOUS. See **APYETOS**.

APYREC'TIC. Gr., ἀπυρεκτικός. Lat., *apyrecticus*. See **APYRETIC**.

APYRENOME'LE, *f*. From *a* priv., πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *apyrénomèle*, *sonde sans bouton*. Ger., *Sonde ohne Knöpfchen*. A probe or sound without a terminal enlargement.

APYRET'IC. Gr., ἀπύρετος. Lat., *apyreticus*. Fr., *apy-rétique*. Ger., *apyretisch*, *fiebrlos*, *fiebrfrei*. Free from fever.

APYREX'IA, *f*. Gr., ἀπυρεξία. Fr., *apyrexie*. Ger., *Appyrexie*. Freedom from fever.

AP'YRIN(E). Lat., *apryrina*, *apryrinum*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Apyrin*. An alkaline substance said to be contained in the nut of *Cocos nucifera* and that of *Cocos lapidea*.

APYROME'LE, *f*. Gr., ἀπυρομήλη. See **APYRENOMELE**.

APY'US. Gr., ἀπυος (from *a* priv., and πύον, pus). See **APYETOS**.

A'QUA, *f*. Fr., *eau*. Ger., *Wasser*. 1. Water. 2. Natural water in the purest attainable state [U. S. Ph.]; water filtered through alternate layers of sand and charcoal [Ger. Ph.]. 3. Cataract. 4. Urine. 5. Ichor. 6. As a pharmaceutical preparation, water containing a volatile substance in solution, obtained either by distilling the substance with water or by dissolving it in water after distillation. 7. In the plural, *aquæ*, formerly applied to the liquor amnii.—**Aquæ acidulæ**. Aerated waters.—**A. ac/oustica**. Fr., *eau acoustique*. 1. An old term for any fluid preparation used in diseases of the ears. 2. See **LIQUOR Cotunnii**.—**Aquæ aeratæ**. Aerated waters.—**Aquæ alcalinæ**. Alkaline waters.—**Aquæ alcalinæ aeratæ**. Aerated alkaline waters.—**A. aromatica**. Fr., *eau aromatique*. A preparation official in several European pharmacopœias, not differing materially from that of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), which is made by macerating for 24 hours a mixture of 1 part of cinnamon, 2 parts each of lavender flowers, rosemary leaves, and peppermint leaves, 4 parts of salvia leaves, 1 part of fennel fruit, 26 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, and 120 of water.—**A. articulorum**. See **SYNOVIA**.—**A. auditoria**. See **LIQUOR Cotunnii**.—**A. buliens**. Boiling water.—**A. calida**. Hot water.—**A.**

camphorata. See *A. CAMPHORÆ* (under *CAMPHORA*).
—**A. carbolisata** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'acide phénique* [Fr. Cod.], *eau phéniquée*. Ger., *carbolsaures Wasser*. In the Ger. Ph., a 3-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water; in the U. S. Ph. (1870), a solution of 1 part of glycerite of carbolic acid in 128 parts of water; in the Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part of carbolic acid in 1,000 parts of water.—**A. chloroformata.** See *A. CHLOROFORMI* (under *CHLOROFORMUM*).—**A. communis.** The official title for water in the Ger. Ph.—**A. communis destillata.** See *A. destillata*.—**Aquæ compositæ.** Compound waters.—**Aquæ concentratæ.** Concentrated waters; ordered made, in the Ger. Ph., by distilling 10 parts of a water containing volatile principles in solution.—**A. Cotunnii.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**A. destillata.** Fr., *eau distillée*. Ger., *destilli(erte)s Wasser*. The official title of distilled water in a large number of pharmacopœias. The U. S. and Br. Ph.'s order the first 50 parts passing over to be thrown away, and the next 800 preserved, and the U. S. Ph. directs the condenser of the distilling apparatus to be made of glass or block tin.—**Aquæ destillatæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eaux distillées*. Ger., *destilli(erte)s Wasser*. Waters impregnated with volatile substances during distillation.—**A. distillata.** See *A. destillata*.—**A. dulcis.** Soft water.—**A. dura.** Hard water.—**A. e lacu.** Lake water.—**A. elementaris.** An old name for dew.—**A. ex flumine.** River water.—**A. ex nive.** Snow water.—**A. ex puteo.** Well water.—**Aquæ extemporaneæ.** Aqueous solutions of the volatile oils, made either by shaking the latter with water, by rubbing up the oils with sugar, etc., and then dissolving in water, or [U. S. Ph.] by causing water to percolate through cotton moistened with the oil.—**A. fabrorum.** The water in which smiths cool iron and steel. It is a feeble chalybeate.—**A. ferata.** A chalybeate water.—**Aquæ ferreæ, Aquæ ferrosæ.** Chalybeate waters.—**Aquæ ferruginosæ.** See *Aque ferrosæ*.—**A. fervens.** Hot water.—**A. fluvialis, A. fluviatilis.** River water.—**A. fontana, A. fontis.** Spring water.—**A. fortis.** See *NITRIC ACID*.—**A. fortis diluta.** Dilute nitric acid.—**A. fortis duplex.** See *Double a. fortis*.—**A. fortis secundaria.** Dilute nitric acid.—**A. fortis simplex.** See *Single a. fortis*.—**A. frigida.** 1. Cold water; usually applied to water below 64° F. 2. Mercury.—**A. imbrum.** Rain water.—**A. intereus, A. intercutem, Aquæ intercutis.** See *ANASARCA*.—**A. labyrinthi.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**A. labyrinthi membranacei.** See *ENDOLYMPH*.—**A. labyrinthi ossei.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**Aquæ lapidificantes.** Waters which deposit an earthy sediment upon standing or after boiling.—**A. marina.** Salt water, sea water.—**A. marina arte facta** (seu *factitia*). Artificial sea water.—**Aquæ martiales.** Chalybeate waters.—**Aquæ minerales.** Mineral waters.—**Aquæ minerales acidulæ.** Mineral waters containing gases.—**Aquæ minerales artificiales.** Artificial mineral waters.—**Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ.** See *Aque ferreæ*.—**Aquæ minerales sulphuræ.** Mineral waters containing sulphur.—**A. mineralis.** A mineral water.—**A. Morgagni.** Fr., *eau (ou liquide) de Morgagni*. Ger., *Morgagni'sche Flüssigkeit*. A fluid which was formerly supposed to surround the crystalline lens and separate it from the capsule.—**A. mulsa.** See *HYDROMEL*.—**A. nivalis, A. nivata.** Snow water.—**A. obscura.** See *CATARACT*.—**A. paludosa, A. palustris.** Pond water.—**A. pedum.** Urine.—**A. pericardii.** The pericardial fluid.—**A. phagedænica.** Fr., *eau phagédénique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *phagedänisches Wasser*. 1. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 30 parts of lime water [Ger. Ph.], or 1 to 300 [Fr. Cod.]. 2. An old term for an aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac.—**A. picea.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *A. PICIS* (under *PIX*).—**A. pluvia, A. pluvialis.** Rain water.—**A. pura.** Pure water.—**A. putealis, A. puteana.** Well water.—**A. regalis**

[Fr. Cod.], **A. regia, A. reginæ, A. regis.** See *NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID*.—**A. salmatina.** Salt water.—**A. salubris.** Mineral water.—**A. serena.** See *AMAUROSIS*.—**Aquæ spirituosæ.** Distilled waters containing alcohol.—**A. tepida.** Tepid water; water ranging in temperature from 85° to 92° F.—**A. valens.** See *A. fortis*.—**A. vini.** See *ACETUM* and *ALCOHOL*.—**Aquæ vinosæ.** See *Aquæ spirituosæ*.—**Double a. fortis.** Lat., *a. fortis duplex*. An aqueous solution of nitric acid of the sp. gr. of 1.36 and of half the strength of concentrated nitric acid.—**Single a. fortis.** Lat., *a. fortis simplex*. An aqueous solution of nitric acid of the sp. gr. of 1.22 and of half the strength of double a. fortis.
AQUÆDUCTUS, m. -duc'tus. From *aqua*, water, and *ducere*, to conduct. See *AQUEDUCT*.—**A. cerebri.** See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**A. cochleæ.** See *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea*.—**A. communicationis.** A small canal often found at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone, transmitting a small venous twig to the termination of the transverse sinus.—**A. Cotunnii.** See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.—**A. Falloppii.** See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius*.—**A. Sylvii.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**A. temporalis.** A canal sometimes found at the posterior part of the superior angle of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of the squamoso-petrosal sinus.—**A. vestibuli.** See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.
AQUÆMETUS, m. -quæ'metus. More properly written *aquæ metus* (dread of water). See *HYDROPHOBIA*.
AQUALICULUS, m. An old term for the abdomen, especially its lower portion.
A'QUAMALARIAL. See *A. FEVER*.
AQUAPUNCTURE. From *aqua*, water, and *punctura*, a puncture. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aquapunctur*. 1. A French method of producing counterirritation or revulsion by forcing a fine jet of water or some other liquid into or through the unbroken skin. Mathieu's instrument for the purpose (the *aquapuncteur*) is a force-pump capable of forcing the liquid even into the subcutaneous tissue, the delivery tube being held at a distance of about a third of an inch from the skin. A wheal-like elevation of the skin usually results, with occasionally a minute extravasation of blood at its centre. The pain is severe at first, but usually disappears in 15 or 20 minutes. The method has been used successfully in neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, etc. 2. The subcutaneous injection of water as a placebo.
A'QUATE. A substance containing water of crystallization with which it is in molecular combination.
AQUATUM, n. 1. A dilute, watery preparation. 2. The chalazion of an egg.
A'QUEDUCT. Gr., ὑδροχόα [Orbasius]. Lat., *aquæductus* (= *aquæ ductus* [from *ducere*, to lead, conduct]). Fr., *aqueduc, aquéduc*. Ger., *Wasserleitung*. A canal, channel, or tube for the conveyance of a watery liquid (said also of a few canals which transmit blood vessels or nerves).—**A. of Cotunnii.** Lat., *aqueductus Cotunnii* (from the Latinized name of Cotugno). Fr., *aqueduc de Cotugno*. See *A. of the vestibule*.—**A. of Falloppii.** Lat., *aqueductus Falloppii* (from the Latinized name of Falloppio). Fr., *aqueduc de Fallope*. Ger., *Falloppi'sche Wasserleitung, Spiralgang in der Paukenhöhle*. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the facial nerve; it begins at the upper part of the lamina cribrosa, passes outward and backward over the labyrinth of the ear, and terminates in the stylomastoid foramen.—**A. of Sylvius.** Lat., *aquæ ductus Sylvii* (from the Latinized name of Dubois). Fr., *aqueduc de Sylvius, entonnoire, canal intermédiaire des ventricles*. Ger., *Sylvischer Gang, Sylvische Wasserleitung, Canal der Vierhügel*. Syn.: *iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum, canalis medianus* [seu *corporum* [seu *tuberculum*] *quadrigenum*]). A narrow canal, about half an inch long, leading from the third into the

fourth ventricle of the brain. It is lined with ciliated epithelium and surrounded with gray matter which is in relation with the roots of the third, fourth, and fifth nerves.—**A. of the cochlea.** Lat., *aquæductus cochleæ*. Fr., *aqueduc du limaçon*. Ger., *Wasserleitung der Schnecke*. A small canal which arises in the scala tympani, in the neighborhood of the fenestra rotunda, and opens into the cranial cavity near the lower edge of the pyramid, effecting an immediate communication of the arachnoid space with the perilymphatic fluid of the labyrinth.—**A. of the vestibule.** Lat., *aquæductus vestibuli* (seu *Cotunnii*), *canalis endolymphaticus*. Fr., *aqueduc du vestibule*. Ger., *Wasserleitung des Vorhofs*. A canal which arises as a thin membranous tube from the utricle, in the immediate neighborhood of the embouchure of the superior and posterior semicircular canals, then proceeds through a thin osseous canal to the posterior wall of the pyramid, and opens into a spacious cul-de-sac covered by the dura mater and connected with the endolymphatic spaces of the labyrinth.—**Sylvian a.** See *A. of Sylvius*.

A'QUEOSE. See **AQUEOUS**.

A'QUEOUS. Lat., *aqueosus*, *aqueus*. Fr., *aqueux*. Ger., *wässrig*. Watery; resembling, containing, combined with, dissolved in, diluted with, made with, or formed from water.

A'QUEOUSNESS. See **AQUOSITY**.

A'QUEUS. See **AQUEOUS**.

AQUIDU'COUS. Lat., *aquiducus* (from *aqua*, water, and *ducere*, to lead). Hydragogue.

A'QUIFORM. From *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form. Resembling water.

AQUILA'NEUS, m. See **VISCUM album**.

AQUILE'GIA, f. From *aquila*, an eagle, on account of the spurred petals. A genus of ranunculaceous plants of the *Helleboreæ*.—**A. canadensis.** The American columbine, found throughout the United States; supposed to have similar medicinal properties to those of *A. vulgaris*.—**A. communis, A. silvestris.** See *A. vulgaris*.—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *ancolie*, *aiglantine*, *cornette*, *galantine*, *columbine*, *gonneau*, *clochette*, *gants de Notre-Dame*, *manteau royal*. Ger., *gemeine Akelei*, *Pantöffelchen*. The columbine; a species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in America. A syrup prepared from the flowers has been used as a calmative in cases of bronchitis, and is a more delicate test than syrup of violets; the seeds are reputed diaphoretic, diuretic, and depurative, and were formerly much given to children with the eruptive fevers; the whole herb and the root are considered emmenagogue, aperient, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

AQUILEI'A, f. See **AQUILEGIA**.

AQUILE'NA, f. See **DELPHINIUM consolida**.

AQUILI'NA, f. See **AQUILEGIA**.

AQUIP'AROUS. Lat., *aquiparus*. Fr., *aquipare*. Water-producing (said of glands the secretion of which contains a large amount of water, like the parotid, as contrasted with muciparous glands).

A'QUOCAPSULI'TIS, A'QUOMEMBRANI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See **Serous IRITIS**.

AQUOS'ITAS, f. -it'is. 1. Aquosity (*q. v.*). 2. An old term for the contents of a hydatid tumor or a watery cyst.

AQUOS'ITY. Lat., *aqueositas*. Fr., *aqueosité*. Ger., *Aquosität*, *Wässrigkeit*. 1. The state of being watery. 2. A watery liquid.

AQUO'SUS. Aqueous.

A'QUOZONE. A proprietary 2.5-per-cent. (by volume) solution of ozone in distilled water.

A'QUULA, f. 1. Any little collection of water, such as a drop of water or a bleb. 2. A term applied by Celsus to hernia of the cornea, meaning a prolapse of the membrane of Descemet through an ulceration of the anterior layers of the cornea which has not led to per-

foration. 3. The crystalline lens of the eye. 4. See **CHALAZION**.—**A. acustica, A. auditura, A. Cotunnii, A. labyrinthi, A. labyrinthi externa.** See **PERILYMPH**.—**A. labyrinthi interna, A. labyrinthi membranacei.** See **ENDOLYMPH**.

ARAB'IC ACID. See **ARABIN**.

AR'ABIN. Lat., *arabinnum*. Fr., *arabine*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *arabic* (or *gummie acid*). The essential constituent of gum arabic and the gum of cherry and plum trees.

ARABIN'IC ACID. See **ARABIN**.

ARAB'INOCHLO'RALOSE. A certain hypnotic said to be without the tetanizing action of chloralose.

AR'ABINOSE. Syn.: *gum sugar*, *pectinose*. A carbohydrate identical with ketose.

ARABI'NUM, n. See **ARABIN**.

AR'ABIS, f. So called because growing in a sandy soil, like that of Arabia. Fr., *arabette*. Ger., *Gänsekraut*, *Gänsekresse*. A genus of cruciferous plants.—**A. arenosa.** A species found in Europe; used for the same purposes as *A. sagittata*.—**A. chinensis.** A species used in India as a stomachic, in the form of *alivérie*.—**A. longisiliqua.** See *A. sagittata*.—**A. perfoliata.** Syn.: *Turritis glabra*. A European species, used for the same purposes as *A. sagittata*.—**A. sagittata.** Syn.: *Turritis multiflora*. A species growing throughout rocky districts in Europe. The plant contains a volatile stimulant principle having properties like those of oil of mustard.—**A. thaliana.** Mouse ear cress; a European species, naturalized in the United States, having the same uses as *A. sagittata*.

AR'ABOS, m. Gr., ἀραβός. Ger., *Zähneklappern*. Syn.: *stridor dentium*. A grinding or chattering of the teeth.

AR'ABOSE. See **ARABINOSE**.

AR'ABUS, m. See **ARABOS**.

ARACA. A weak spirituous liquor prepared by the Tartars from kumyss.

ARACHID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide arachidique*. Ger., *Arachinsäure*. A monobasic, crystalline fatty acid, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{20}H_{39}O.OH$, obtained from the oil of the *Arachis hypogæa*.

AR'ACHIS, f. -rach'idis, ar'achis. From ἀρακίς (= ἀρακος or ἀραχος), a leguminous plant mentioned by Theophrastus. Fr., *arachide*. A genus of leguminous plants characterized by the fruit maturing under ground.—**A. africana, A. americana, A. asiatica.** African, American, and Asiatic varieties of *A. hypogæa*.—**A. hypogæa.** Fr., *arachide souterraine, pistache de terre*. Ger., *Erdnuss, Erdeichel, Ackereichel*. The peanut, earth nut, ground nut, ground pea, underground kidney bean, goober, or pindar; indigenous to South America, but cultivated in the southern United States and on the west coast of Africa, to which latter locality some have considered it indigenous. It is characterized by the pod being forced beneath the surface of the ground after the fall of the flower. The seeds, roasted, are largely eaten, and have been recommended for habitual constipation. On expression, they yield a fixed oil (see *Oleum arachidis*).—**A. oil.** See *Oleum arachidis*.—**A. subterranea.** See *A. hypogæa*.—*Oleum arachidis, Oleum a.* Fr., *huile d'arachide* (ou de *pistache de terre*). Ger., *Erdnussöl*. Peanut, or earth nut, oil; a bland fixed oil, nearly colorless, non-drying (remaining liquid several degrees below 32° F.), of an agreeable odor and taste like those of olive oil. It contains oleic, palmitic, and arachidic acids. It is chiefly used in making soap, but also to a considerable extent for the same purposes as olive oil. It is used by the Chinese for affections of the chest.

ARACH'NE, f. Gr., ἀράχνη. See **ARANEÆ**, **ARACHNOID**, and **ANDRACHNE**.

ARACHNI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ἀράχνη, a spider's web. Fr., *arachnite*. Ger., *A.*, *Spinnwebentzündung*. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane,

to which structure alone, however, inflammation is rarely limited. Cf. MENINGITIS.—**A. of the ventricles.** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane said to line the ventricles of the brain. It is held by some anatomists that no such lining exists, and it has been suggested that, as meningitis elsewhere is usually present, the ventricular trouble may be regarded rather as a result of "contiguous sympathetic effusion" than as an extension of the inflammatory exudation by continuity.—**Rhachidian a., Spinal a.** See *Spinal* MENINGITIS.

ARACHNOIDEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNO'DES. See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNODI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACH'NOID. Lat., *arachnoideus* (from ἀράχνη, a spider's web, and εἶδος, appearance), *araneosus*. Fr., *arachnoide*, *arachnoïdien*. Ger., *spinnwebig*, *spinnenwebartig*. 1. Resembling a spider's web in texture. 2. Pertaining to the a. membrane. 3. See ARANEOSUS. 4 (as a n.). The a. membrane; the middle one of the three membranes which invest the brain and spinal cord, separated from the pia mater by the subarachnoid space containing serous fluid. It is usually described as consisting of a parietal and a visceral layer, inclosing the a. space or cavity; Kölliker, however, denies the existence of a parietal layer distinct from the epithelium of the dura mater. Tuke maintains that there is no separate membrane answering to this description, and thinks the name should be dropped. The term has also been applied to several delicate investing and lining membranes.—**A. of the eye.** Lat., *arachnoidea oculi*. Fr., *arachnoïde de l'œil*. Ger., *Spinnenwebenhaut des Auges*. An old term for a serous membrane which was supposed to line the cornea and spread over the iris, the ciliary body, and the chorioid; also for the supposed lining membrane of the lymphatic space between the chorioid and the sclerotic. See LAMINA fusca.—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *arachnoidea cerebri* (seu *cerebralis*). Fr., *arachnoïde crânienne*. Ger., *Spinnenwebenhaut des Gehirns*. The a. which covers the brain.—**Internal a.** Fr., *arachnoïde intérieure*. See EPENDYMA.—**Parietal a.** Fr., *arachnoïde pariétale*. The supposed external layer of the a., closely attached to the dura mater.—**Spinal a.** Lat., *arachnoidea medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *arachnoïde spinale* (ou *médullaire vertébrale*). That portion of the a. which is situated within the spinal canal.—**Visceral a.** Fr., *arachnoïde viscérale*. The internal layer of the a., separated from the pia mater by loose areolar tissue except over the pons Varolii and the lower surface of the cerebellum.

ARACHNOID'AL. See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOI'DEA, *f.* See ARACHNOID.—**A. cerebrealis**, **A. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* ARACHNOID.—**A. chor(i)oidæ.** The outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye. See LAMINA fusca and ARACHNOID of the eye.—**A. lentis.** The capsule of the crystalline lens.—**A. medullæ spinalis.** See *Spinal* ARACHNOID.—**A. oculi.** See ARACHNOID of the eye and LAMINA fusca.

ARACHNOID'EAL. Lat., *arachnoideus*. See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOID'EAN. See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOIDEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOI'DES, **ARACHNOID'EUS.** See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOIDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACH'NOPI'A, *f.* The arachnoid and pia mater considered as one structure.

ARACHNOPO'DION, *n.* From ἀράχνη, a spider, and πῶδον, a little foot. Ger., *Spinnenfuss*. An instrument devised by Woolhouse for use in removing a pterygium.

ARACHNOR(R)HINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀράχνη, a spider, and ῥίς, the nose. A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the nasal passages or the frontal sinus.

ARACHNOTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἀράχνη, a spider, and ὄς, the ear. A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the auditory canal.

AR'ACHUS, *m.* Gr., ἀράχος. See ARACHIS.

AR'ACHYL. The hypothetical radicle, C₂₀H₃₉O, of arachidic acid.

ARACU. See KUMYSS.

AR'ACUS, *m.* Gr., ἀρακος. An ancient term for the wild vetch.—**A. aromaticus.** Vanilla.

AR'ADOS, *m.* Gr., ἀραδος. Of Hippocrates, a perturbation of the humors; also any violent movement or disturbance of an organ, like that produced in the stomach by the processes of digestion, in the bowels by purgation, and in the heart by violent exercise.

AR'ADUS, *m.* See ARADOS.

ARÆ'A, *f.* Gr., ἀραιά. The abdomen.

ARÆO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., ἀραιῶμα (from ἀραίος, rare, thin). Unoccupied space; space existing between the atoms of substance.

ARÆOM'ETER. From ἀραίος, rare, and μετρον, a measure. Lat., *aræometrum*. Fr., *aréomètre*. Ger., *Aräometer*. Literally, a measurer of lightness; hence that which measures specific gravity, especially a hydrometer.

ARÆOMET'RIC. Fr., *aréométrique*. Ger., *aräometrisch*. Of or pertaining to aræometry.

ARÆOMET'RY. Lat., *aræometria*. Fr., *aréométrie*. Ger., *Aräometrie*. The determination of specific gravity by means of an aræometer; hydrometry.

ARÆOSAR'COS. Gr., ἀραιόσαρκος. Having spongy or porous flesh.

ARÆO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἀραιώσις. The act of making loose, lighter, or more porous; dilution.

ARÆOSYN'CRITOS. From ἀραίος, slight, and συγκρίνειν, to put together. Of slight frame (said of persons).

ARÆOTES, *f.* -te'tos (-is). Gr., ἀραιότης. The state of being porous; sponginess.

ARÆOT'ICA, *n. pl.* Ger., *Aräotica*. Remedies or agents which dilute the humors, expand the tissues, or open the pores of the body.

ARÆOT'ICON, *n.* Of P. T. Meissner, the supposititious substance caloric.

ARÆOT'ICOS, **ARÆOT'ICUS.** Gr., ἀραιωτικός. Capable of expansion.

ARAG'MA, *n.* -ag'matos (-is). Gr., ἀραγμα (from ἀράσσειν, to strike hard). 1. That which is cast together; also that which is thrown asunder, beaten, or shattered. 2. A throwing together or throwing apart, a shattering; also a rattling or clashing (as of the teeth together).

ARAG'MOS, *m.* See ARAGMA (2d def.).

ARAL'IA, *f.* Fr., *aralie*. Ger., *Aralie*, *Angelikbaum*. Wild sarsaparilla, a genus of herbs, shrubs, and small trees.—**A. cordata.** A species perhaps identical with *A. edulis*.—**A. edulis.** Syn.: *Dimorphanthus edulis*. A species with edible aromatic roots and young shoots; used as a remedy in chlorosis, disorders of menstruation, and puerperal diseases.—**A. hispida.** Bristly a., bristly sarsaparilla, wild elder, dwarf elder. Its root has been used as a diuretic in dropsy.—**A. muhlenbergiana.** See *A. hispida*.—**A. nudicaulis.** Fr., *a nude*. Ger., *nackstenglige Aralie*, *kahler Angelikbaum*. False (or wild) sarsaparilla, shotbush, small spikenard. It is aromatic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is used in domestic practice as a substitute for sarsaparilla, particularly in syphilis, rheumatism, and skin diseases.—**A. octophylla.** A tree growing in Cochin-China, where its leaves and bark are used as an aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic.—**A. palmata.** A shrub growing in the Moluccas. The leaves and bark are bitter and acrid and are employed as a remedy against gonorrhœa and a disease of the abdomen supposed to be produced by polypi.—**A. papyrifera.** Syn.: *Didymopanax papyrifera*. The rice paper plant, a small tree growing in

Formosa. The white pith, which constitutes the rice-paper of commerce, is used as a tonic and diuretic.—**A. racemosa**. Fr., *aralie à grappes*. American spikenard, petty morrel. It is used in domestic practice as a diaphoretic in thoracic and abdominal diseases and as an application to ulcers.—**A. spinosa**. Fr., *angélique épineuse*. Angelica tree, toothache tree, Hercules's club. It is used as a diaphoretic in syphilitic, rheumatic, gouty, and cutaneous disorders. The bark of the root is said to be emetocathartic. From the berries has been made a pungent tincture used to relieve the pain of rheumatism, toothache, and colic.

ARALI'ETIN. Fr., *araliétine*. Ger., *A*. A substance produced by the decomposition of araliin.

ARA'LIIN. Fr., *araliine*. Ger., *A*. A glucoside found by Holden in *Aralia spinosa*. On treatment with dilute acids, it decomposes into glucose and araliotin.

ARALIRE'TIN. See ARALIETIN.

ARA'NEA, *f*. From ἀράχνη, a spider or its web. 1. A spider. 2. A spider's web. 3. In anatomy, the arachnoid membrane.

ARANE'IFORM. Lat., *araneiformis*. Fr., *araneiforme*. Spider-shaped.

ARA'NEIN. A name given by homœopathic practitioners to a liquid obtained by puncturing the abdomen of the common spider (*Epeira diadema*). Used as an embrocation.

ARA'NEOID. From *Aranea* and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *aranéïde*. Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

ARANE'US. Fr., *aranéux*. 1. Resembling a spider's web. 2. Of the pulse, thready, feeble.

ARA'NEOUS. See ARANEUS and ARANEOSUS.

ARA'NEUM, *n*. A cobweb. See *TELA aranea*.

ARA'NEUS. Fr., *aranéux*. 1. Weblike. See ARACHNOID. 2. Covered, provided with, or consisting of a fine cobweblike tissue; consisting of separate filaments, like the ring of an agaric.

ARAN'TIUM, *n*. The original form of *aurantium* (*q. v.*).

ARARO'BA, *f*. From the Brazilian name. Chrysarobin, or Goa powder, derived from *Andira a.* or *Centrobium tomentosum*. See CHRYSAROBIN.—**A. depurata**. A. purified by solution in benzene; chrysarobin.

ARAT'RUM, *n*. The vomer.

ARAX'AS. See FULIGO.

AR'BOR, *f*. -*boris*. Fr., *arbre*. Ger., *Baum*. A tree.—**A. benivi**, **A. benzoinifera**. The *Styrax benzoin*.—**A. cacaivifer**, **A. cacaivifera americana**, etc. The *Theobroma cacao*.—**A. camphorifera**, **A. camphorifera japonica**. The *Camphora officinarum*.—**A. lanigera**. The cotton plant. See GOSSYPIUM.—**A. malabarica lactescens**. The *Wrightia antidysenterica*.—**A. mannifera**. The tree furnishing manna. See FRAXINUS.—**A. medullaris cerebelli**. See *A. VITÆ cerebelli*.—**A. semper viridis**. The *Thuja occidentalis*.—**A. toxicaria**. The *Antiaris toxicaria*.—**A. venenata**. The *Rhus vernix*.—**A. vivicans**. See *A. VITÆ uterina*.

ARBORES'CENCE. Lat., *arborescentia*. The state of being arborescent; also the assumption of a treelike form as seen in certain crystals.

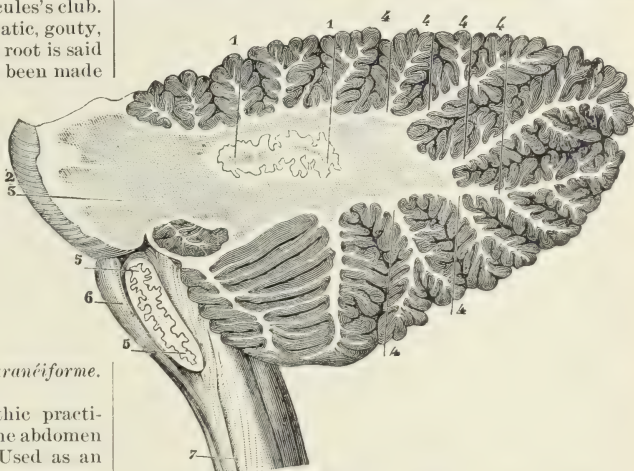
ARBORES'CENT. Lat., *arborescens*. Fr., *a*. Branching like a tree.

ARBORIC'OLOUS. Lat., *arboricolus*. Fr., *arboricole*. Parasitic upon trees.

ARBORIZA'TION. Fr., *arborisation*. A treelike figure occurring in minerals; also a similar treelike figure produced by injection of capillary blood vessels.—**Terminal a**. Fr., *arborisation terminale*. 1. See Motor END-PLATE. 2. A term also sometimes applied to the branched terminations of sensory nerves.

AR'BOR VITÆ, *f*. Fr., *arbre de vie*. Ger., *Lebensbaum*. Tree of life. 1. A name given to various trees supposed to have the power of prolonging life. 2. An

arborescent structure found in various parts of the body, especially the a. v. cerebelli.—**A. v. cerebelli**. Fr., *arbre de vie du cervelet*. Ger., *Markbaum des kleinen Hirns*. An arborescent structure seen upon vertical section of the cerebellum, due to the peculiar arrangement of the white and gray laminae.—**A. v. uterina**.



THE ARBOR VITÆ CEREBELLI. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, 1, corpus dentatum; 2, tuber annulare; 3, section of the middle peduncle; 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, lamina forming the arbor vitæ; 5, 5, olivary body of the medulla oblongata; 6, anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata; 7, upper extremity of the spinal cord.

Fr., *arbre de vie de l'utérus*. A fanciful term applied to the ridges of the canal of the cervix uteri—an anterior and a posterior median longitudinal ridge, from each of which a number of branching ridges extend obliquely upward.

AR'BUTIN. Fr., *arbutine*. Ger., *A*. A glucoside, $(C_{12}H_{16}O_7)_2 + H_2O$, extracted from the leaves of *Arctostaphylos* (*Arbutus*) *uva ursi*. By heating with sulphuric acid it is converted into glucose and hydroquinone. The same change takes place in the body when a. is ingested, and the physiological action of the latter upon the urinary organs has been ascribed to the hydroquinone which is excreted in the urine.

AR'BUTOSE. A crystalline substance obtained in the extraction of arbutin from *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, consisting of arbutin 55 per cent., glucose 35 per cent., and water 10 per cent.

AR'BUTUS, *f*. Fr., *arbusier*. Ger., *Erdbeerbaum*, *Sandbeere*. 1. *A. unedo*. 2. A genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs.—**A. andrachne**. Fr., *arbre de corail*, *arbusier à panicules*. An arborescent species indigenous to Greece which has properties similar to those of *A. unedo*. The unripe astringent fruit has been used as a tonic and febrifuge.—**A. comarus** Theophrasti. The *A. unedo*.—**A. furens**. A small shrub growing in Chile. The fruit is said to cause delirium when eaten.—**A. integrifolia**. A variety of *A. andrachne*.—**A. laurifolia**. See *A. Menziesii*.—**A. Menziesii**. The madroña; an evergreen tree growing upon the Pacific coast of North America. The bark is astringent, and is used in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.—**A. procera**. See *A. Menziesii*.—**A. texana**. A Texan and Mexican variety of *A. Menziesii*.—**A. unedo**. Gr., κόμπος. Lat., *a*. Fr., *arbusier* [Fr. Cod.], *arbusier des Pyrénées*, *olonier*, *fraisier en arbre*. Ger., *Erdbeerbaum*, *gemeiner Erdbeerbaum*. The strawberry tree, arbutus tree, growing throughout Continental Europe and in Ireland. The berries have a mawkish sweet taste, and, although eaten in some parts of Europe, are said to cause headache, dyspeptic troubles, and, in overdoses, narcotic

symptoms. In Corsica, a wine having mildly narcotic properties is prepared from them. They have been employed as a diuretic and laxative and in the preparation of cooling drinks. The bark and leaves are astringent, and are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**A. uva ursi.** See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *uva ursi*.—**A. vulgaris.** The *A. unedo*.—**Oriental a.** The *A. andrachne*.—**Trailing a.** 1. The *Epigaea repens*. 2. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

ARC. See ARCH.—**Animal a.** Fr., *a. animal*. A term applied to the parts of an animal, in certain experiments, placed between the poles of a battery.—**Diastaltic nervous arc.** Fr., *a. nerveux diastaltique*. Of Marshall Hall, the nerves concerned in the performance of a reflex act.—**Electric a.** See *Voltaic a.*—**Neural a.** See *Neural ARCH.*—**Ventral a.** See *Hæmal ARCH.*—**Voltaic a.** Fr., *a. voltaïque*. The band of light produced by passing a strong electric current between two adjacent carbon points.

AR/CA COR/DIS, f. See PERICARDIUM.

ARCADE', Fr., *a.* 1. See ARCH. 2. That portion of a pair of spectacles or eyeglasses which rests on the nose.—**Inferior temporal a.** See *Zygomatic ARCH.*—**Superior temporal a.** See *Orbital ARCH.*

ARCA'NUM, n. Fr., *arcane*. Ger., *Geheimmittel*. Any secret preparation.

AR/CATE. See ARCUATE.

ARCEI'ON, n. Gr., ἀρκειον. See LAPPA.

ARCEL'LI, m. pl. Flask-shaped infusoria found in the stools of children affected with enteritis.

ARCEN'THOS, ARCE'NTIS. See ARCEUTHIS.

ARCES'THIDA, n. pl. Literally juniper berries, but also applied to all fruits of similar conformation and arrangement.

ARCEU'THIS, ARCEU'THOS, ARCEU'THUS, f. -*cen'thidos (-is)*, -*cen'thi*. Gr., ἀρκευθίς, ἀρκευθος. The juniper tree or its fruit.

ARCH. Lat., *arcus*. Fr., *arc, arcade, arceau*. Ger., *Bogen*. 1. A segment of a circle. 2. In anatomy, the curved portion of any tissue or organ, or a curve made by a nerve or vessel; applied also to the dorsal and ventral portions of the segments of articulate animals.—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *arcus alveolaris*. Fr., *arcade alvéolaire*. Ger., *Alveolarbogen*. The a. formed by the alveolar processes.—**Anastomotic a.** Lat., *arcus anastomoticus*. Fr., *arcade anastomotique*. Ger., *anastomotischer Bogen*. A curved vessel uniting two veins or arteries.—**Anterior a. of the arm.** A plexus in front of and above the elbow, formed by a branch of the anastomotic artery of the arm and branches of the ulnar and radial recurrent arteries distributed to the joint and its surroundings.—**Anterior a. of the atlas.** Lat., *arcus anterior atlantis*. Fr., *arc antérieur de l'atlas*. That portion of the atlas which is anterior to its articular surfaces.—**Anterior a's of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palatoglossi*. The anterior pillars of the fauces.—**Anterior carpal a.** An arterial network on the anterior aspect of the wrist, formed of twigs of the carpal branches of the radial and ulnar arteries.—**Anterior hyoid a.** A general term for the tympanohyal, stylohyal, epihyal, and ceratohyal a'es.—**Aortic a.** See *A. of the aorta*.—**Aortic a'es.** Fr., *ares aortiques*. A term applied to the pairs of arterial vessels situated in the branchial arches of the vertebrate embryo and the adult *Branchiata*, which connect the cardiac and dorsal aortæ.—**A'es of Corti.** See *Rods of Corti*.—**A. of Fallop(p)ius.** See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**A. of the aorta.** Lat., *arcus aortæ*. Fr., *arc (ou arcade, ou crosse) de l'aorte*. Ger., *Aortenbogen, bogenförmige Aorte*. The curved portion of the aorta, extending from the upper border of the left ventricle to the lower border of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra. The ascending portion is about two inches in length and ascends toward the right to about the level of the upper border of the second costal

cartilage; close to the heart it presents three small dilations termed the "sinuses of Valsalva." The transverse portion commences at the upper border of the second costosternal articulation on the right side and passes from right to left, and from before backward, to the left side of the second dorsal vertebra. The descending portion extends from the termination of the transverse portion to the lower border of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it takes the name of the thoracic aorta. From the ascending portion are given off the coronary arteries of the heart, and from the transverse, the innominate, left carotid, and left subclavian arteries.—**A. of the colon.** Fr., *arc du colon*. See *Transverse COLON*.—**A'es of the foot.** A term applied to certain a'es made up of the bones of the foot. The inner longitudinal a. is formed of the os calcis, the astragalus, the navicular, the three cuneiforms, and the first, second, and third toes, the astragalus being the keystone. The outer longitudinal a. is formed by the os calcis, the cuboid, and the fourth and fifth toes. The transverse a., most marked in the line of the tarso-metatarsal articulations, is maintained by the wedge-shape of the bones and by the plantar ligaments.—**A. of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palati*. The a. formed by the anterior pillars of the fauces.—**A. of the pubes.** See *Pubic a.*—**A'es of the vertebræ.** See *Vertebral a'es*.—**A. of the zygoma.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**A. system.** Ger., *Bogensystem*. Of Meynert, the arching bundles of nerve fibres which connect different regions of a cerebral hemisphere.—**Axillary a'es.** Lat., *arcus axillares*. Fibres of the latissimus dorsi which occasionally pass over the vessels and nerves in the axilla to its anterior part, where they become lost in the muscular or fibrous tissues.—**Branchial a'es.** Lat., *arcus branchiales*. Fr., *ares branchiales*. The postoral visceral a'es, especially the third, fourth, and fifth.—**Cephalic a'es.** Fr., *ares céphaliques*. See *Postoral a'es*.—**Cervical a'es.** Fr., *ares cervicales*. See *Posthyoid and Aortic a'es*.—**Cotylopubic a.** See *Pubic a.*—**Cotylosacral a.** Syn.: *standing a.* The a. formed by the sacrum and the bony structures extending to the coxofemoral articulations, the sacrum being the keystone.—**Crural a.** Lat., *arcus cruralis*. Fr., *arc crural*. See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**Deep crural a., Deep femoral a.** Lat., *arcus cruralis profundus*. A fibrous band, arising apparently from the transversalis fascia, which arches across the crural sheath, and is attached to the centre of Poupart's ligament and the pectineal line.—**Deep palmar a.** Lat., *arcus palmaris profundus*. Fr., *arcade palmaire profonde*. The a. in the palm of the hand formed by the union of the termination of the radial artery and the deep branch of the ulnar. It lies upon the interosseous muscles at the bases of the metacarpal bones, with its convexity downward, and gives off the palmar interosseous arteries and three perforating branches to the dorsal interosseous arteries.—**Dental a.** Lat., *arcus dentalis*. Fr., *arcade dentaire*. 1. The alveolar a. 2. The curved line formed by the teeth.—**Dorsal a. of the arm.** A plexus formed by branches of the anastomotic artery of the arm and the profunda and radial and ulnar recurrent arteries, above and below the elbow joint on its dorsal aspect.—**Dorsal a. of the foot.** Lat., *arcus dorsalis pedis*. Fr., *arcade dorsale du tarse*. An anastomotic a. on the dorsum of the foot, formed by the union of branches from the tarsal and metatarsal branches of the dorsal artery of the foot.—**Dorsal carpal a.** See *Posterior carpal a.*—**Dorsal vertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Epencephalic a.** The bones covering the epencephalon, which in man unite to form the occipital bone, regarded as the neural a. of the occipital vertebra.—**Facial a.** Fr., *arc facial*. The first postoral arch.—**Femoral a.** Lat., *arcus femoralis*. Fr., *arcade fémorale*. See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**Gluteal a.** An opening in the gluteal aponeurosis for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves.—

Hæmal a. The preaxial portion of a vertebra, which surrounds a portion of the vascular system, organs of digestion, etc. It is made up of the centrum, the pleurapophyses, hæmapophyses, hæmal spine, and occasionally parts called parapophyses.—**Hyoid a.** 1. The second postoral arch, reckoning from above downward. It gives origin to the lesser cornu of the hyoid, the styloid bone, and the stapes. 2. See *Stylohyoid a.*—**Inferior vertebral a., Infravertebral a.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Inguinal a.** See *Poupart's Ligament.*—**Intranidal fibre a.** Of Spitzka, an a. of fibres from the most ectal and mesal rootlets of the third pair of nerves, the a. resting on the main nucleus and then passing into various irregular columns and groups. It separates the main nidus of the oculomotor nidus from Westphal's nidus.—**Ischiadic a.** The space included between the posterior borders of the ischia of the horse.—**Ischiopubic a.** The a. formed by the ischiopubic rami and the body of the os pubis.—**Ischiosacral a.** Syn.: *sitting a.* An a. formed by the sacrum, the descending rami of the ischia, and the intervening ilia.—**Jugal a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Laryngeal a.** An embryonic a. formed out of a membranous plate running down from the lower part of the skull, from which are developed the inferior constrictor muscle, the cartilages of the larynx, the upper part of the trachea, and the thyreoid body.—**Lateral inferior a'es of the skull.** The bones inclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx.—**Lateral superior a'es of the skull.** The bones inclosing the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.—**Limb a'es.** The pectoral and pelvic a'es.—**Lingual a.** See *Hyoid a.*—**Mesencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and regarded as the neural a. of the parietal vertebra.—**Nasal a.** An anastomotic vessel connecting the two frontal veins.—**Neural a.** The postaxial portion of a vertebra, which incloses the medullary canal. It is formed by the neurapophyses and neural spine, which are sometimes separated by the diapophyses.—**Neurofrontal a.** See *Prosencephalic a.*—**Neuronasal a.** See *Rhinencephalic a.*—**Neurooccipital a.** See *Ependecephalic a.*—**Neuroparietal a.** See *Mesencephalic a.*—**Occipitohæmal a.** See *Pectoral a.*—**Orbital a., Orbital a.** Lat., *arcus orbitalis.* Fr., *arcade orbitale.* Ger., *Orbital-Bogen.* The upper margin of the orbit.—**Osteoblastic a'es.** Ger., *Osteoblastenbogen.* The complete or incomplete a'es formed by the osteoblasts of developing bone, which spring from the bony trabeculae already formed and finally become bony and form a part of the Haversian system.—**Palatine a.** See *A. of the palate.*—**Palatomaxillary a.** A more or less complete bony a. made up of the palatine, maxillary, and premaxillary bones, or their analogues, and regarded as the hæmal a. of the nasal vertebra.—**Palmar a'es.** Fr., *arcades palmaires.* The loops (superficial and deep) by which the radial and ulnar arteries communicate in the palm of the hand.—**Parietohæmal a.** See *Hyoid a.*—**Pectoral a.** Syn.: *shoulder girdle.* The scapulae and clavicles, regarded as the hæmal a. of the occipital vertebra.—**Pelvic a.** The bones of the pelvis, regarded as the hæmal a'es of the sacral vertebrae. See also *Cotylosacral a., Pubic a., Ischiosacral a.,* and *Ischiopubic a.*—**Pharyngeal a'es.** The fifth pair of branchial a'es.—**Plantar a.** Lat., *arcus plantaris.* Fr., *arcade plantaire.* Ger., *Sohlenbogen.* An arterial a. formed by the union of the external plantar artery and a communicating branch of the dorsal artery of the foot. It extends from the base of the metatarsal bone of the little toe to the back part of the first interosseous space, with its convexity forward. It gives off three perforating arteries and branches which supply the three outer toes and half of the second toe.—**Posterior a. of the atlas.** Lat., *arcus posterior atlantis.* Fr., *arc postérieur de l'atlas.* Ger., *hinterer Bogen*

des Trägers. That portion of the atlas which lies posterior to its articular surfaces.—**Posterior a. of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palatinus posterior.* The a. formed by the posterior pillars of the fauces.—**Posterior carpal a.** Lat., *arcus carpi dorsalis.* An arterial a. made by the union of the posterior carpal branch of the radial artery and a similar one of the ulnar. It is situated upon the posterior surface of the carpus and gives off the dorsal interosseous arteries to the third and fourth interosseous spaces, also branches which anastomose with the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm.—**Posthyoid a'es.** The fourth and fifth of the postoral a'es.—**Postoral a'es, Postoral visceral a'es.** Fr., *arcs branchiaux.* Ger., *Kiemenbogen.* Sickle-shaped ridges which spring from each side of the anterior aspect of the head of all vertebrate embryos at an early period of their development. In the higher vertebrates they are four or five in number, and serve for the development of the lateral and lower parts of the face, the lower jaw, the hyoid apparatus, the outer ear, and the tympano-Eustachian passages. In the *Branchiata* they may be nine in number, and they develop into the gills. Within each a. is one of the aortic a'es, and between them are the branchial clefts.—**Poststernal a'es.** See *Postoral a'es.*—**Preoral a'es.** See *Facial PLATES.*—**Presternal a'es.** See *Preoral a'es.*—**Prosencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones, regarded as the neural a. of the frontomandibular vertebra.—**Pubic a.** Lat., *arcus pubis.* Fr., *arcade pubienne.* Ger., *Schambogen.* The a. formed by the ascending rami of the pubes and the lower surface of its body.—**Radial a.** See *Deep palmar a.*—**Rhinencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones, regarded as the neural a. of the nasal vertebra.—**Scapular a., Scapuloclavicular a., Scapulocoracoid a.** See *Pectoral a.*—**Senile a.** See *ARCUS senilis.*—**Sitting a.** See *Ischiosacral a.*—**Standing a.** See *Cotylosacral a.*—**Stylohyoid a.** A term applied to the a. formed by the stylohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, basihyal, glossohyal, and urohyal bones, regarded as the hæmal a. of the parietal vertebra.—**Subaxial a'es.** See *Postoral a'es.*—**Subcentral a. of a vertebra.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Suborbital a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Subpubic a.** See *Pubic a.*—**Superciliary a'es.** Lat., *arcus superciliares.* Fr., *arcades surcilières.* Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen.* See *Superciliary RIDGES.*—**Superficial palmar a.** Lat., *arcus palmaris superficialis.* Fr., *arcade palmaire superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandbogen.* The continuation of the ulnar artery across the palm of the hand. It lies upon the anterior annular ligament, the muscles of the little finger, the tendons of the flexor muscles, and the divisions of the radial and ulnar nerves, with its convexity downward, and anastomoses with a branch from the radialis indicis artery. Its principal branches are four in number, which are distributed to the ulnar side of the little finger and the adjoining sides of the little, ring, middle, and index fingers.—**Superior vertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Supraorbital a.** Lat., *arcus supraorbitalis.* See *Orbital a.*—**Supravertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Temporal a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Thyr(e)ohyal a., Thyr(e)ohyoid a.** The third of the postoral a'es. From it are developed the body and greater cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Tongue a.** See *Hyoid a.*—**Trabecular a.** An a. formed by the union of the middle trabeculae of the skull, in which lie the pituitary body and the infundibulum.—**Ventral vertebral a.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Vertebral a.** A neural or a hæmal a.—**Visceral a'es.** Lat., *arcus viscerales.* Fr., *arcs viscéraux.* Ger., *Visceralbogen.* See *Postoral a'es.*—**Zygomatic a.** Lat., *arcus zygomaticus.* Fr., *arcade zygomatique.* Ger., *Jochbogen.* The bony a. formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and that of the malar bone.

ARCHÆISM. Fr., *archéisme.* The doctrine of an archæus.

ARCHÆOS'TOMA, *n.* -*stom'atos* (-*is*). From ἀρχαῖος, primitive, and στόμα, the mouth. See BLASTOPORE.

ARCHÆOSTOM'ATOUS. Persistent in the form of a mouth (said of a gastrula when the blastopore does not entirely close up).

ARCHÆ'US. Gr., ἀρχαῖος. Fr., *archée* (2d def.). Ger., *Archäus* (2d def.). 1. Original, ancient, fundamental (said of ancient medicine in general, of the natural state before the advent of disease, and of the normal condition of a part). 2. As a *n.*, of Van Helmont, the original vital (ruling) principle of the organism.

ARCHAMPHIAS'TER, *m.* See ARCHIAMPHIASTER.

ARCHANGEL'ICA, *f.* From ἀρχάγγελος, an archangel, because held to be pre-eminently efficacious. Ger., *Engelwurz*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**A. atropurpurea**. Syn.: *Angelica atropurpurea* (seu *triquinata*). A species growing throughout the northern and western United States, used for the same purposes as *A. officinalis*.—**A. hirsuta**. A species growing in the Atlantic States, sometimes used to replace *A. officinalis*.—**A. officinalis**. Ger., *echte* (oder *edle*, oder *gebräuchliche*) *Engelwurz*, *Brustwurz*. Syn.: *Angelica a.* (seu *officinalis*, seu *sativa*). Garden angelica; a species growing in damp localities in central and northern Europe. Its root, leaves, and fruit are used as an aromatic tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and carminative.—**A. sativa**. The cultivated variety of *A. officinalis*, by some regarded as a distinct species.—**A. triquinata**. See *A. atropurpurea*.

AR'CHE, *f.* Gr., ἀρχή. The origin, starting-point, or initial stage of a disease.

ARCHEBIOL'OGY. From ἀρχή, a beginning, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding. The study of the earliest forms of life.

ARCHEBIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and βίωσις, life. See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

ARCHEPTO'MA, *n.* -*tom'atos* (-*is*). From ἀρχός, the anus, and ἐκπτώμα, a displacement. Prolapse of the anus.

ARCHE'GENES. Gr., ἀρχηγενής. See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHEGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and γένεσις, a formation. See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

ARCHEG'ONOS. Gr., ἀρχέγονος. Primeval, primitive, original; of diseases, acute.

ARCHEG'ONY. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and γόνος, seed. See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

ARCHEL'OGY. Lat., *archeologia* (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *archéologie*. The study of the fundamental principles of anthropology.

ARCHENCEPH'ALA, *n. pl.* From ἀρχεν, to govern, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *archencéphales*. Of Owen, the group of mammals which includes man alone.

ARCHENTER'IC. Of or relating to the archenteron.

ARCHEN'TERON, *n.* From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *archentéron*. Ger., *Urdarm*. The primitive alimentary cavity of the embryo; the cavity of the gastrula.

ARCEPY'ON. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and πύον, pus. Of R. Park, the remains of pus which has long been deposited and undergone more or less metamorphosis.

ARCHETYP'AL. See ARCHETYPICAL.

AR'CHETYPE. Gr., ἀρχέτυπον. Lat., *archetypum*. Fr., *archétype*. Ger., *Archetyp*. An abstract conception of an original type or pattern on which a group of animals or plants or a system of organs is assumed to have been constructed, and to which their various modifications may be referred.

ARCHETYP'ICAL. Fr., *archétype*. Ger., *archetypisch*. Relating to or of the nature of an archetype.

ARCHE'US. See ARCHÆUS.

AR'CHIAMPHIAS'TER, *m.* From ἀρχή, a beginning (see also AMPHIASTER). Of Whitman, the first nuclear spindle in maturing ova.

AR'CHIBLAST. From ἀρχός, a chief, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *archiblaste*. Ger., *A.*, *Hauptkeim*, *Keimsschicht*, *Keimscheibe*, *Keimhügel*. Syn.: *discus proligerus cicatricula* (in birds' eggs), *germinal disc*, *neuroblast*. Of His, a small, whitish, circular granular areola that surrounds and incloses the germinal vesicle of the ovarian ovum. After fecundation, it becomes the blastoderm. The term is sometimes used also as synonymous with epiblast.

ARCHIBLAS'TIC. Ger., *archiblastisch*. Pertaining to the archiblast or to the archiblastula.

ARCHIBLAS'TULA, *f.* Of Haeckel, a blastula in the stage of a simple sac the wall of which consists of a single layer of similar cells.

AR'CHICUS. Gr., ἀρχικός. Properly, primary, principal; used improperly (as if from ἀρχός, the anus) as signifying relating to the rectum.

ARCHICYT'ULA, *f.* From ἀρχός, a chief, and κύτος, a hollow. Of Haeckel, a fertilized egg cell in which a nucleus has again become evident.

ARCHIGAS'TER, *f.* -*gas'teros*. From ἀρχός, a chief, and γαστήρ, the belly. See ARCHENTERON.

ARCHIGAS'TRULA, *f.* From ἀρχός, a chief, and γαστήρ, the belly. Syn.: *bell gastrula*. A gastrula of which the endoderm and exoderm consist of a single layer of cells, and in which the primitive intestinal cavity has been formed.

ARCHI'GENES. See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHIGEN'ESIS, *f.* See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

ARCHI'GENOS, **ARCHI'GENUS**. See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

ARCHIG'ONOS. See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHIG'ONY. For deriv., see ARCHEGENESIS. Lat., *archigonia*. Fr., *archigonie*. Ger., *Archigonie*. Spontaneous generation.

ARCHIMAGI'A, *f.* From ἀρχός, a chief, and μαγεία, magic. Fr., *archimagie*. The chemical art.

ARCHIMONER'ULA, *f.* From ἀρχός, a chief, and μονήρης, single, solitary. Of Haeckel, a fertilized egg cell in which the formative and nutritive yolks are not yet distinct, and the nucleus has disappeared.

ARCHIMOR'ULA, *f.* From ἀρχός, a chief, and μύρον, a mulberry. Of Haeckel, a morula made up of similar cells.

ARCHINEPH'RIC. Relating to the archinephron.

ARCHINEPH'RON, *n.* From ἀρχή, a beginning, and νεφρός, a kidney. The primitive renal excretory apparatus of the embryo.

AR'CHISTOME. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and στόμα, a mouth. Ger., *Urmund*. See BLASTOPORE.

ARCHITECTO'NIA, **ARCHITECTU'RA**, *f.* From ἀρχι-τεκτονεῖν, to construct. Fr., *architecture*. Ger., *Architektur*, *Körperconstitution*. The bodily constitution.

ARCHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἀρχός, the fundament. See PROCTITIS.

AR'CHITYPE. See ARCHETYPE.

ARCHOCELE, *f.* A³r-ko(ch²o²)-se(ka)'le(la); as an English word, a³r'ko-sel. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and κήλη, a hernia. See RECTAL HERNIA.—**VAGINAL a.** Lat., *a. vaginalis*. A hernia of the rectum projecting into the vagina.

AR''CHOCYS''''TOCOL''''POSYR'INX, *f.* -*rin'gos* (-*is*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, κύστις, the bladder, κολπος, the vagina, and σύριγξ, a fistula. Ger., *Mastdarm-Harnblasen-Mutterscheidenfistel*. A rectovesicovaginal fistula.

AR''CHOCYS''''TOSYR'INX, *f.* -*rin'gos* (-*is*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, κύστις, the bladder, and σύριγξ, a fistula. Ger., *Mastdarm-Harnblasenfistel*. A rectovesical fistula.

ARCHOMET'RUM, *n.* From ἀρχός, the fundament, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Mastdarmmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the calibre of the anus. 2. An anal dilator.

ARCHOPTO'MA, *n.* -*tom'atos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and πῶμα, a fallen body. The mass formed by a prolapse of the rectum.

ARCHOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and πῶσις, a falling. Fr., *archoptose*. Ger., *Mastdarmvorfall*. Prolapse of the rectum.

ARCHOPTOT'ICUS. Pertaining to prolapse of the rectum.

ARCHORRHA'GIA, *f.* From ἀρχός, the fundament, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *archorrhagie*. Ger., *Darmblutung*. Active rectal hæmorrhage.

ARCHORRHE'A, *f.* From ἀρχός, the fundament, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *archorrhée*. Ger., *Archorrhœ*. 1. Passive rectal hæmorrhage. 2. Any pathological discharge from the rectum.

AR'CHOS, *m.* Gr., ἀρχός. The rectum or anus.

ARCHOSTEGNO'MA, *n.* -*nom'atos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στεγνόν, to solder together. Stricture of the rectum.

ARCHOSTEGNO'SIS, **ARCHOSTENO'SIS**, *f.* -*no'seos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στένωσις, a stoppage, or στένωσις, a constriction. The formation of a stricture of the rectum.

ARCHOSTEN'OTA, **ARCHOSTEN'OTES**, *f.* From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στενότης, narrowness. See **ARCHOSTEGNOMA**.

ARCHOSYR'INX, *f.* -*rin'gos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and σῦριξ, a pipe. Ger., *Mastdarmfistel* (1st def.), *Klysti(e)rspritze* (2d def.). 1. Fistula in ano. 2. A syringe for rectal injections.

ARCHOX'YTES, *f.* -*te'tos (-is)*. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and δξύτης, sharpness, acidity. Ger., *Mastdarmsäure*. Acidity of the rectum.

AR'CHUS, *m.* See **ARCHOS**.

ARCHY'LE, *f.* From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *archyle*. Ger., *Grundstoff*, *Vorstoff*, *Anfangsstoff*. A hypothetical entity, more subtle than light, heat, electricity, etc., assumed to be generated in the human body and to constitute a principle peculiar to man.

AR'CIFORM. Lat., *arciformis*. See **ARCUATE**.

AR'CION, **ARCI'UM**, *n.* From ἀρκιον, the burdock. See **LAPPA**.

ARCOCELE, *f.* A³r-ko(ko)-se(ka)'le(la); as an English word, a³r'ko-sel. See **Rectal HERNIA**.

AR'COS, *n.* A³r'ceos (-ceis). Gr., ἄρκος. 1. Æs ustum. 2. A resource or preventive.

ARCTA'TION. Lat., *arctatio*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Verengerung*, *Enge*. 1. An abnormal diminution in the size of any of the openings or canals of the body, especially the vagina. 2. Constriction. 3. Infibulation. 4. Constipation.

ARCTITU'DO, *f.* -*tu'dinis*. See **ARCTATION**.

ARCTI'UM, *n.* A genus of composite plants now referred to **Lappa**.

ARCTOPUS, *m.* -*op'odis*. From ἄρκτος, a bear, and πούς, a foot. Ger., *Bärenfuss*. A genus of campylosperrous, umbelliferous plants found at the Cape of Good Hope.—**A. echinatus**. A variety furnishing a gum-resin used in the treatment of chronic urethral discharges and syphilis.

ARCTOSTAPH'YLOS, *f.* From ἄρκτος, a bear, and σταφύλη, a bunch of grapes, because bears eat the berries. Fr., *busserole*. Ger., *Bärentraube*. Bearberry; a genus of trailing ericaceous plants. Syn.: *Arbutus alpina*. A small shrub, with edible black berries, growing on the Swiss Alps and in the tropical regions of Europe, Asia, and America.—**A. glauca**. The manzanita; a species found in California. Its leaves are used in medicine like those of *A. uva ursi* and contain *arbutin* and *tannin*.—**A. uva ursi**. Bearberry; trailing *arbutus* of Europe; growing also in North America. The leaves are much employed in chronic catarrh of the urinary tract, especially in that dependent upon calculi, and

also occasionally as an astringent in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, and hæmorrhages.

ARCTU'RA, *f.* Fr., *arcture*. 1. The effects produced by an ingrowing nail. 2. See **ARCTATION**.—**A. unguis**, **A. unguium**. See *A.* (1st def.).

ARCTU'RIN. A bitter substance derived from arbutin. **ARCTU'VEIN**, **ARCTU'VIN**. Lat., *arctavinum*. A substance obtained by the action of boiling sulphuric acid on arbutin.

ARCUA'LIS. Fr., *arcual*. Bent, curved.

AR'CUATE(D). Lat., *arcuatus*. Fr., *arcué*, *arqué*. Ger., *bogenförmig*. Bow-shaped, arched.

AR'CUATILE. Lat., *arcuatilis*. See **ARCUATE**.

ARCUA'TION. Lat., *arcuatio*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Krümmung*. 1. A deformity due to forward convexity of the sternum. 2. A r'chaitic or other curvature of any bone.

ARCUA'TUS. 1. See **ARCUATE**. 2. See **MORBUS a**.

AR'CUA, *f.* The orbit.—**A. cordis**. The pericardium.

AR'CULUS, *m.* Dim. of *arcus*, a bow. Fr., *arceau*. Ger., *Bogenkörbchen*. An arched apparatus (commonly called a cradle) used to prevent the contact of the bedclothes with a diseased or injured part and the suffocation of infants by those sleeping with them.—**A. senilis**. See **ARCUS senilis**.

AR'CUS, *m.* -*cus*. See **ARCH**.—**A. adiposus**. See *A. senilis*.—**A. anastomoticus**. See **Anastomatic ARCH**.—

A. anterior atlantis, **A. anterior vertebræ primæ colli**. See **Anterior ARCH of the atlas**.—**A. aortæ**. See **ARCH of the aorta**.—**A. arteriæ subclaviæ**. The curved portion of the subclavian artery.—**A. arteriosus inferior**.

The arterial arch on the greater curvature of the stomach formed by the union of the right and left gastroepiploic arteries.—**A. arteriosus superior**. The arterial arch on the lesser curvature of the stomach formed by the union of the right and left coronary arteries of the stomach.—**A. atlantis anterior**. See **Anterior ARCH of the atlas**.—**A. atlantis posterior**. See **Posterior ARCH of the atlas**.—**A. axillares**. See **Axillary ARCHES**.—**A. brachialis**. See **Brachial ARCH**.—**A. branchiales**. See **Branchial ARCHES** and **Postoral ARCHES**.—**A. cartilaginis cricoideæ**. The anterior arched portion of the cricoid cartilage.—**A. coli intestini**. See **Transverse COLON**.—**A. cricothyroïdeus**. A curved artery lying across the cricothyroid ligament, formed by the union of a branch from each superior thyroid artery.—**A. cruralis profundus**. See **Deep crural ARCH**.—**A. cruralis**. See **Poupart's LIGAMENT**.—**A. dentalis**. See **Dental ARCH**.—**A. dorsalis humeri posticus**. The anastomosis just above the olecranon fossa, between the superior profunda artery of the arm and the anastomotic artery of the arm.—**A. dorsalis pedis superficialis**. Fr., *arcade dorsale du pied superficelle*. An arch formed by the veins uniting the superficial metatarsal veins.—**A. epiploicus magnus**. The network of the branches of the left gastroepiploic artery which supply the walls of the stomach.—**A. faucium**. **A. glossopalatinus**. See **ARCH of the palate**.—**A. hilicus**. A branch of the renal artery which furnishes branches to the pelvis of the kidney.—**A. jugalis**. See **Zygomatic ARCH**.—**A. major ventriculi**. The greater curvature of the stomach.—**A. malaris**. See **Zygomatic ARCH**.—**A. medullaris**. See **FORNIX**.—**A. minor ventriculi**. The lesser curvature of the stomach.—**A. nervi hypoglossi**. The curve in the hypoglossal nerve as it crosses the carotid artery.—**A. nervosus hæmorrhoidalis**. Fr., *arc nerveux hémorrhoidal*. The filaments connecting the inferior and superior hæmorrhoidal plexuses.—**A. ossium pubis**. See **Pubic ARCH**.—**A. palati**, **A. palati anterior**, **A. palatinus anterior**, **A. palatinus lingualis**. See **ARCH of the palate**.—**A. palatinus posterior**. See *A. palatopharyngeus*.—**A. palatoglossus**. See **ARCH of the palate**.—**A. palatopharyngeus**. The posterior pillars of the fauces.—**A. palmaris contractus**. A contraction

of the palmar fascia.—**A. palmaris profundus**. See *Deep palmar ARCH.*—**A. palmaris superficialis**. See *Superficial palmar ARCH.*—**A. palpebralis inferior**. See *A. tarseus inferior*.—**A. palpebralis superior**. See *A. tarseus superior*.—**A. pharyngeus**. See *A. palatopharyngeus*.—**A. plantaris**. See *Plantar ARCH.*—**A. plantaris profundus**. See *Deep plantar ARCH.*—**A. popliteus**. Fr., *arcade poplitée*. See *LIGAMENTUM popliteum arcuatum*.—**A. posterior atlantis**, **A. posterior vertebræ primæ colli**. See *Posterior ARCH of the atlas*.—**A. pubis**. See *Pubic ARCH.*—**A. semicirculares temporales**. The anastomosing branches between the middle and deep temporal arteries.—**A. senilis**. Fr., *arc sénile*. Ger., *Greisenbogen*. As most commonly used, the *a. senilis cornæ*.—**A. senilis cornæ**. Fr., *arc sénile de la cornée*. Ger., *Greisenbogen*. A degeneration of the periphery of the cornea, consisting in a deposit of fatty granules in the tissue proper of the cornea, which comes on in old age, always affects both eyes simultaneously, and is usually most marked in the upper and lower segments of the cornea.—**A. senilis lentis**. Fr., *arc sénile de la lentille*. Ger., *Greisenbogen der Linse*. Certain bifurcated linear opacities in the equatorial portions of the lens, occurring in persons of or past middle age.—**A. subpubicus**. See *Pubic ARCH.*—**A. superciliaris**. See *Superciliary RIDGE*.—**A. superficialis volæ**. See *Superficial palmar ARCH.*—**A. supraorbitalis**. See *Orbital ARCH.*—**A. tarsei inferior**. See *A. tarseus inferior*.—**A. tarsei superior**. See *A. tarseus superior*.—**A. tarseus**. See *A. dorsalis pedis superficialis*.—**A. tarseus inferior**. Fr., *arcade palpébrale inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Augenlidbogen*. A curved vessel lying between the tarsal cartilage and the orbicular muscle on the free border of the lower eyelid, formed by the union of a branch of the inferior palpebral artery and the palpebral branch of the nasal artery.—**A. tarseus superior**. Fr., *arcade palpébrale supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Augenlidbogen*. The communicating branch between the superior palpebral artery and the palpebral branch of the lacrimal artery.—**A. tendineus fasciæ pelvis**. A thickening of the pelvic fascia, at a level with a line extending from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the spine of the ischium, to which the levator ani muscle is attached.—**A. thy(e)rocartilagineus**. A communicating branch, at about the level of the angle of the thyroid cartilage, between the superior thyroid arteries of the two sides.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis intralobularis**. The arterial anastomosis within the thyroid gland.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis lobularis lateralis**. An anastomosis between the superior and inferior thyroid arteries of the same side.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis marginalis inferior**. An arterial anastomosis sometimes seen immediately below the thyroid gland.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis marginalis superior**. An occasional artery lying at the upper border of the thyroid gland.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis marginalis superior cruciatus**. A communicating branch between the superior thyroid artery of one side and the inferior artery of the other side.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis marginalis superior simplex**.—See *A. thyroglandularis marginalis superior*.—**A. thy(e)roglandularis medius**. An artery sometimes found lying across the middle of the thyroid gland.—**A. tonsillaris**. See *ISTHMUS of the fauces*.—**A. trachealis anterior**. The communicating branches of the inferior thyroid arteries lying across the trachea.—**A. ungium**. See *LUNULA*.—**A. vasculosi renales**. See *FORNICES vasculosi renum* (under *FORNIX*).—**A. venosi digitales**. Venous arches on the dorsum of the first phalanges of the fingers.—**A. venosus juguli**. A connecting branch between the two anterior jugular veins.—**A. venosus marginalis**. A venous network on the radial side of the index finger or the ulnar side of the little finger.—**A. vertebralis**. See *Vertebral ARCH.*—**A. visionis**. The visual field.—

A. volaris carpi venosus profundus. The venous network corresponding to the deep palmar arch.—**A. volaris carpi venosus sublimis**. A venous network in the palm of the hand corresponding to the superficial palmar arch.—**A. volaris profundus**. See *Deep palmar ARCH.*—**A. volaris sublimis**, **A. volaris superficialis**. See *Superficial palmar ARCH.*—**A. zygomaticus**. See *Zygomatic ARCH.*

AR'DALOS. Gr., ἄρδαλος (from ἀρδαλοῦσθαι, to soil). Soiled, dirty; ἀσὰν, filth, sordes.

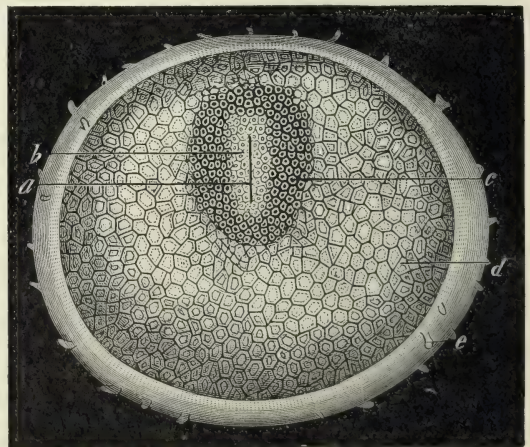
AR'DAS, f. Gr., ἄρδας. See *ARDALOS*.

AR'DENT. Gr., κανσώδης. Lat., *ardens*. Ger., *brennend*. Causing or accompanied by a sensation of burning.

ARDIOTHE'RA, f. Gr., ἀρδιόθηρα. An ancient forceps for extracting arrow heads, etc.

AR'DOR, m. -o'ris. From *ardere*, to burn. Gr., καῦμα. Fr., *ardeur*. Ger., *Hitze, Brennen*. 1. A sensation of burning or heat. 2. Pain.—**A. febrilis**. Fr., *ardeur de la fièvre*. The heat of fever.—**A. stomachi**. See *PYROSIS*.—**A. urinæ**. Fr., *ardeur de l'urine*. Ger., *Harnbrennen*. A burning sensation in the urethra during or after the passage of urine.—**A. venereus**. 1. Rut. 2. Inordinate sexual desire.—**A. ventriculi**. See *PYROSIS*.—**A. volaticus**. A redness and heat of the head and face, without other symptoms, lasting at the longest but four days.

A'REA, f. Akin to ἄλως. Fr., *aire*. Ger., *Hof, Raum, offener Platz*. Lit., a vacant place. 1. A surface, district, or space, without reference to its size or shape. 2. Of Celsus, a vacant space; hence, baldness in any of its varieties, including alopecia (that "spreads irregularly without assuming any particular form") and ophiasis. Certain writers have erroneously regarded the *a.* of Celsus (*a. Celsi*) as synonymous with alopecia areata.—**A. Celsi**. See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. diffuens**. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—**A. embryonalis**, **A. germinativa**. See *Embryonic a.*—**A. intercruralis**. The interpeduncular space of the brain.—**A. Jonstoni**. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—**A. lucida**. See *Transparent a.*—**A. mammaria**. The areola surrounding the nipple.—**A. Martigiani**. The funnel-shaped opening of the hyaloid canal on the posterior surface of the vitreous body, facing toward the optic nerve, through which the hyaloid artery of the fetus runs.—**A. nummulata**. Alopecia areata occurring in coin-shaped patches.



THE AREAS OF THE BLASTODERM. (FROM FLINT, AFTER LIÉGEAIS.)

a, the primitive trace; *b*, the transparent area; *c*, the opaque area; *d*, the blastodermic cells; *e*, villi beginning to appear on the vitelline membrane.

—**A. obscura**, **A. opaca**. See *Opaque a.*—**A. ophiasis**. See *OPHIASIS*.—**A. optica**. The visual field.—**A. pellucida**. See *Transparent a.*—**A. septalis**. See *Septal a.*—**A. serpens**. See *OPHIASIS*.—**A. serpiginosa**. Alopecia

areata with a tendency to spread at the periphery.—**A. tyria**. Alopecia areata.—**A. vasculosa**. See *Vascular a.*—**A. ventriculi quarti**. The floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**A. vitellina**. See *Vitelline a.*—**Auditory a.** Syn.: *psychoacoustic centre*. According to Ferrier, an a. in the second primary convolution of the dog's brain, the destruction of which is followed by deafness in the opposite ear.—**Cohnheim's a's**. Fr., *champs de Cohnheim*. Ger., *Cohnheim'sche Felder*. The polygonal a's, surrounded by clear lines, seen in the transverse section of a muscular fibre. According to Kölliker, they represent sections of the so-called muscle-columns or fibrils.—**Crypt a.** The a. surrounding an individual crypt in a collection of crypts, as on the surface of the uterine mucous membrane.—**Embryonal**

cida. Fr., *aire transparente (ou claire)*. Ger., *durchsichtiger Fruchthof*. The thin central part of the embryonic a. of the ovum; so called from its being clear in comparison with the peripheral part.—**Vascular a.** Lat., *a. vasculosa*. Fr., *aire vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefäßhof* (2d def.). 1. The a. supplied by a particular artery. 2. The embryonic a. after the primitive blood vessels have formed.—**Vitelline a.** Lat., *a. vitellina*. Fr., *aire vitelline*. Ger., *Dotterhof*. The outer surface of the vitelline membrane of the ovum, bordering on the opaque a.

AREA'TUS. In the form of patches. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

ARE'CA, f. Fr., *arec, arecque, aréquier*. Ger., *Areka-palme*. 1. A genus of lofty palmaceous trees. 2. In

the Br. Ph., 1867, the a. nut.—**A. Banksii**. See *A. sapida*.—**A. betel**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. catechu**. Fr., *arec de l'Inde*. Ger., *Katechupalme, Betelnusspalme*. The betel nut palm (the *pinang* of the Malays); a species growing in the East Indies, furnishing the a. (or betel) nut. The male flower has an exceedingly agreeable perfume, and is used as a medicine. See also *A. nut*.—**A. fau-fel**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. globulifera**. A species the fruit of which is used like that of *A. catechu*.—**A. guvaca**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. indica**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. laxa**. A species growing in the Andaima Islands. The seeds are used like *A. catechu*.—**A. madagascariensis**. Fr., *arec (ou arecque) singe, arbre à sel*. A species the oil obtained from which is used as an embrocation in gout and rheumatism.—**A. nagensis**. A Bengal species, used like *A. catechu*.—**A. nut**. Lat., *areca* [Br. Ph., 1867], *semen arecæ*. Fr., *noix d'arec*. Ger., *Arekanuss*. Syn.: *betel nut* (because chewed with the leaf of the betel pepper). The nut of *A. catechu* is extensively used in the East as a masticatory, and thought to improve digestion. It colors the tongue and lips scarlet, and in time



THE VASCULAR AREA OF THE OVUM. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BISCHOFF.)

a, a, b, the sinus terminalis; c, the omphalo-mesenteric vein; d, the heart; e, f, f, the posterior vertebral arteries.

a., **Embryonic a.** Lat., *a. embryonalis (seu germinativa)*. Fr., *aire embryonnaire (ou germinative)*. Ger., *Fruchthof*. Syn.: *germinal a.* (or *disc*). In the fecundated ovum of a mammal, the a. of an oval thickening or opacity of the central part of the blastoderm, comprising the transparent a. and the opaque a. It subsequently becomes the vascular a.—**Fœtal a.**, **Germ a.**, **Germinal a.** See *Embryonic a.*—**Intercalated a's**. See *Non-nucleated a's*.—**Middle lemniscus a.** The median region of the lemniscus as seen in cross section.—**Motor a's**. See *Motor CENTRES*.—**Non-nucleated a's**. Ger., *kernlose Felder, Schallstücke*. Syn.: *intercalated a's*. The clear spaces sometimes found between the endothelial cells of blood vessels. They are supposed to be due to the removal of portions of the surrounding endothelium, and are always without nuclei and smaller than an endothelial cell.—**Ocular a.** The facial space occupied by the eyes in spiders.—**Opaque a.** Lat., *a. opaca (seu obscura)*. Fr., *aire obscure*. Ger., *dunkler Fruchthof*. The outer part of the embryonic a. after it has become thickened by the accumulation of formative elements derived from the yolk.—**Septal a.** Lat., *a. septalis*. The inner surface of each of the laminae which form the septum lucidum.—**Subfrontal a.** The flattened anterior portion of the sternal surface of the *Xiphosura* (*Limulus*).—**Transparent a.** Lat., *a. lucida (seu pellu-*

renders the teeth perfectly black unless, as in China, care is taken to remove the stain. The nut is sliced and wrapped in the leaf of the betel pepper (*Piper betel*), and a little quicklime is added. The seed is astringent, and is reputed tonic and antiperiodic. It has been used in dropsical affections and as an anthelmintic. Cf. *AREKANE*.—**A. palm**. See *A. catechu*.—**A. silvestris**. A species used like *A. catechu*.

AR'ECANE, n. See *AREKANE*.

ARÉC'OLINE. A liquid alkaloid obtained from *Areca catechu*. Taken internally, it causes vomiting and diarrhoea.

AREFAC'TION. Lat., *-refactio*. Fr., *aréfaction*. Ger., *Dörren*. 1. The drying of a drug so that it may be reduced to a very fine powder. 2. See *ARIDURA*.

ARE'GON, m. and f. *-reg'onos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀρηγών*. The name of a certain resolvent, relaxing, and attenuating ointment mentioned in several of the old dispensaries.

AR'EKANE. A colorless, volatile, oily alkaloid obtained from the areca nut; said to increase the flow of saliva, retard the pulse, and act as a purgative.

ARE'NA, f. Sand.—**A. rubra**. A lateritious urinary deposit.

ARENA'CEOUS. Lat., *arenaceus*. Fr., *arenacé*. Ger., *sandartig*. Sandy; made up of, containing, or resembling sand.

ARENA'TION. Gr., *ψαμμισμός*. Lat., *arenatio*. Fr., *arénation*. Ger., *Sandbad*. The therapeutical application of heat, either by immersing a portion of the body in hot sand or by applying bags of the same.

AREN'GA, f. From the native name, *areng*. A genus of palms of the *Areceæ*.—**A. saccharifera.** Fr., *palmier-condiar*. Ger., *A.-Palme*. The *contar*, or *cantar*; a species growing in the Moluccas, the Philippines, the Sunda Islands, and Cochin-China. A sort of sago is obtained from the pith, and a saccharine juice from the male spadices (furnishing a brown sugar called *gaulaitan*, which on fermentation affords an alcoholic beverage). The ripe fruit furnishes a highly irritant juice, which causes intense itching when applied to the skin, and inflammation of the mucous membranes. It constituted the hell water (*aqua infernalis*) used by the natives as a means of warfare.

AREN'IFORM. From *arena*, sand, and *forma*, form. Fr., *aréiniforme*. Ger., *sandförmig*. Resembling sand.

ARENO'SUS. Fr., *aréneux*. Ger., *sandig*. Sandy; as a n., a person who passes sandy urine (*urina arenosa*).

AREN'TES, f. pl. Dry cups.

AREN'ULA, f. Fine sand.

ARE'OLA, f. Gr., *ἀρόλη*. Fr., *arôle*. Ger., *Hof*. Syn.: *hulo*. 1. A zone of hyperæmia or pigmentation (e. g., the circular blush surrounding a vaccinal lesion, the pigmented disc surrounding the nipple). 2. A space between adjacent constituents of organs or tissues, especially between the bundles and laminae of areolar tissue.—**A. embryonalis.** Ger., *Keimhof*. See *Embryonic AREA*.—**A. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory a.*—**A. mammæ.** See *A. of the breast*.—**A. of Chaussier.** An a. (1st def.) surrounding a malignant pustule.—**A. of the breast, A. of the nipple.** Lat., *a. mammæ* (seu *papillæ*). Fr., *arôle* (ou *aurôle*) *de la mamelle* (ou *du mamelon*). Ger., *Warzenhof, Brustwarzenhof*. A circular area, usually from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, surrounding the nipple; of a pink color (varying somewhat with the complexion) in healthy women who are not pregnant; provided with from ten to twenty visible sebaceous follicles. During pregnancy, and sometimes in consequence of uterine disease, it becomes darker in color, occasionally almost black, and somewhat raised above the surrounding skin, and the follicles are enlarged and moisten its surface with their secretion. Cf. *Secondary a.*—**A. papillæ, A. papillaris.** See *A. of the breast*.—**A. umbilicalis.** A dark disc of pigmentation occasionally formed around the navel during pregnancy, from which a brown streak, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, runs down toward the pubes.—**Inflammatory a.** Lat., *a. inflammatoria*. Fr., *arôle inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündlicher Ring*. A circle of redness surrounding an inflamed point.—**Primary areolæ.** Syn.: *primary marrow cavities, small medullary spaces*. Sharpey's term for the cell spaces in the calcified matrix of an ossifying cartilage bone which are still occupied by the cartilage cells, either singly or in groups.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *arôle secondaire*. The spotted peripheral portion of the a. of the breast, or a spotted appearance around it, sometimes formed during the latter part of pregnancy, looking "as if the color had been discharged by a shower of drops."—**Secondary areolæ.** Syn.: *large medullary spaces*. Of Sharpey, the comparatively large spaces in an ossifying cartilage-bone which result from the absorption of the partitions between the primary areolæ, the spaces becoming filled at the same time with embryonic marrow.—**True a.** Fr., *arôle vraie*. The central portion of the a. of the breast, containing a great number of sebaceous glands.—**Vaccinal a.** Fr., *arôle vaccinale*. A ring-shaped redness of the skin which forms around a vaccinal pock, usually on the eighth or ninth day, and fades from the centre toward the border.

ARE'OLAR. Lat., *areolaris*. Fr., *aréolaire*. Ger.,

areolär, maschig, zellig. Having or pertaining to areolæ or spaces, or pertaining to a tissue or part containing interspaces (see *A. TISSUE*).

ARE'OLATE, ARE'OLATED. Lat., *areolatus*. Fr., *aréolé*. Ger., *gefeldert*. Divided into or containing depressed areas (areolæ).

AREOLA'TION. Fr., *aréolation*. The state of being or the process of becoming areolar or areolate.

ARE'OLUS, m. See *AREOLA*.

AREOM'ETER. See *ARÆOMETER* and *HYDROMETER*.

AREOM'ETRY. See *HYDROMETRY*.

A'RETE, f. Gr., *ἀρετή*. Bodily vigor.

ARETHU'SA, f. A genus of orchidaceous plants.—**A. bulbosa.** A North American species. The root-tubers are used as an application for the relief of toothache and for hastening the maturation of abscesses.

ARE'US. Gr., *ἄρειος*. Lit., pertaining to Mars; as a n. m., the title of a pessary mentioned by Paulus Ægineta.

AR'GAL. Written also *argol* and *orgal*. From *argilla*, clay. The commercial name of crude tartar as taken from the sides of wine casks.

ARGAMBLYO'PIA, f. From *αργός*, not working, and *ἀμβλυωπία*, amblyopia. Of G. M. Gould, amblyopia from disuse of the eye.

AR'GAS, m. A genus of parasitic insects of the order *Acarina*, class *Arachnoidea*, resembling the ticks.—**A. americanus.** A species found in South America; it attacks the skin, causing intense irritation, which, it is said, is sometimes so severe as to cause death.—**A. chincha.** A species found in Colombia by Gondet.—**A. mauritianus.** Fr., *a. de Maurice*. A variety very similar to *A. reflexus*, found in the Mauritius.—**A. moubouta.** An Angola species. It attacks man and the lower animals.—**A. persicus.** Pers., *malleh*. Fr., *a. de Perse, punaise de Miana*. A species indigenous to Persia and Egypt. It attacks man at night, sucking the blood and, it is said, causing very alarming symptoms, and even death.—**A. reflexus.** A species from 4.5 to 6.5 mm. long, of a rusty-yellow color. Its bite causes an intense itching, which may last for a very long time.—**A. Talaje.** A species that infests houses in Central America. Its bite produces a painful oedematous swelling.

AR'GEMA, AR'GEMON, n. -gem'atos (-is), ar'gemî. Gr., *ἀργεμα, ἀργεμον*. Fr., *argéma, argémon*. Ancient names for a white spot at the margin of the cornea, due to superficial ulceration following a phlyctenula.

ARGEMO'NE, f. Gr., *ἀργεμώνη*. Fr., *a.* A genus of annual papaveraceous herbs.—**A. mexicana.** Fr., *argémone* (ou *pavot*) *de Mexique, pavot, épineux, figue infernale, chardon béni des Antilles*. Ger., *Stachelmohn, Teufelsfeige, Doppelklappe*. The prickly poppy, indigenous to the southern and western United States, naturalized in the Northern States. The flowers have been used as a hypnotic, and the milky juice is said to contain morphine. The seeds yield a purgative oil similar to castor oil.

ARGEMO'NTIA, f. According to Celsus, the wild poppy (*Papaver argemone*).

AR'GEMOS, m. Gr., *ἀργεμος*. See *ARGEMON*.

ARGENT'AL. Fr., *a.* Containing silver.

ARGENTAL'YLENE. From *argentum* and *allylene*. Fr., *argentallylène*. Ger., *Argentallylen*. A white crystalline substance, C_6H_5Ag , or, more probably, $(C_6H_5)_2Ag_2 = CH_3 - C \equiv CAg - Ag - C \equiv C - CH_3$, formed by the action of allylene upon silver.

ARGENT'AMIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Argentamin*. A liquid made by dissolving 10 parts of silver nitrate in 100 of a 10-per-cent. watery solution of ethylene diamine. Used as an injection for gonorrhœa.

ARGENTAMMO'NIUM, n. From *argentum* and *ammonium*. A univalent radicle, NH_3Ag , formed from ammonium by substituting an atom of silver for one of hydrogen.—**A. oxide.** Silver and ammonium oxide.

AR'GENTATE. A salt of argentic acid; a compound of argentic oxide with a base.

ARGENTATION. Fr., *a.* 1. The act or process of silvering. 2. The injection of the vessels of an anatomical specimen with mercury. 3. The staining of a microscopical preparation with silver nitrate. 4. Argyriasis.

ARGENTEOUS. See ARGENTEUS.

ARGENTEUS. Silvery, argentine.

ARGENTIC. Lat., *argenteus*. Fr., *argentique*. Of or containing silver (especially containing silver as a univalent radicle); produced by silver (e. g., a. stomatitis).—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum argenticum*. Fr., *acide argentique*. Silver monoxide considered as an oxygen acid. The compounds called argentates have been regarded as salts of this acid.—**A. oxide.** Silver monoxide.

ARGENTICOAMMONIAC, ARGENTICOCALCIC, ARGENTICOPLUMBIC, ARGENTICOPOTASSIC, ARGENTICOSODIC. Fr., *argentico-ammonique, argentico-calcique, argentico-plombique, argentico-potassique, argentico-sodique*. Containing at the same time silver and ammonium, calcium, lead, potassium, or sodium.

ARGENTIFEROUS. Lat., *argentiferus*. Fr., *argentifère*. Producing, bearing, or containing silver.

ARGENTINE. Lat., *argentinus, argenteus*. Fr., *argentin*. Silvery; made of, or resembling, silver.

ARGENTOACETONYLUREA. From *argentum, acetylum, and urea*. Fr., *argento-acétylurée*. Ger., *Silber-acetonharnstoff*. A substance, $C_4H_7AgN_2O_2$, formed by the action of silver oxide upon acetonylurea.

ARGENTOTOLCHLORIDE. A chloride of silver and another element or a radicle.

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ARGENTOTOLCHLORIDE. A chloride of silver and another element or a radicle.

ARGENTOTOLCHLORIDE. A compound of silver cyanide with the cyanide of another element or a radicle.

ARGENTOTOLCHLORIDE. A substance, $C_4H_7AgN_2O_2$, formed by the action of silver oxide upon acetonylurea.

crystalli. Silver nitrate obtained in the form of crystals by evaporation.—**Argenti oxidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Silver oxide (monoxide).—**Argenti protoxydum.** Silver monoxide.—**A. aceticum.** Silver acetate.—**A. ammoniatonitricum.** Silver ammonionitrate.—**A. bromatum.** Silver bromide.—**A. chloratum.** Silver chloride.—**A. chloratum ammoniacale, A. chloratum ammoniatum.** Silver ammoniochloride.—**A. chromicum.** Silver chromate.—**A. corneum.** Horn-silver; silver chloride.—**A. cyanatum, A. cyanogenatum.** Silver cyanide.—**A. divisum.** Metallic silver in a state of fine subdivision.—**A. factum.** Wrought silver.—**A. finum.** See *A. regis*.—**A. foliatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Silver leaf.—**A. fugitivum.** Quicksilver, mercury.—**A. fulminans, A. fulminicum.** Fulminating silver.—**A. fusum.** 1. Mercury. 2. Fused silver nitrate.—**A. fusum mitigatum.** See *Argenti nitras dilutus*.—**A. hydrocyanicum.** Silver cyanide.—**A. hyposulfurosum.** Silver hyposulphite.—**A. infectum.** Unwrought silver.—**A. in musculum, A. iodatum.** Silver iodide.—**A. liquidum.** Mercury.—**A. mercurii.** See under MERCURIUS.—**A. metallicum.** Metallic silver.—**A. mobile.** Mercury.—**A. mortuum.** Dead silver; i. e., silver as opposed to mercury (*a. vivum*).—**A. mosaicum.** See *A. musivum*.—**A. muriaticocommoniatum.** Silver ammonionitrate.—**A. muriaticum.** Silver chloride.—**A. muriaticum ammoniatum.** See *A. muriaticocommoniatum*.—**A. nativum.** Silver occurring in nature.—**A. natriohyposulfurosum, A. natriosubulfurosum.** Silver and sodium hyposulphite.—**A. nitratum, A. nitri.** Silver nitrate.—**A. nitricum.** Silver nitrate.—**A. nitricum cum argento chlorato.** The argenti nitras fusus of the U. S. Ph.—**A. nitricum cum kalio nitrico** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Argenti nitras dilutus*.—**A. nitricum fusum.** See *Argenti nitras fusus*.—**A. nitricum fusum mitigatum, A. nitricum mitigatum.** See *Argenti nitras dilutus*.—**A. nitricum oxydatum crystallisatum.** Crystallized silver nitrate.—**A. oxydatum.** Silver oxide.—**A. oxydatum acetatum, A. oxydatum aceticum.** Silver acetate.—**A. oxydatum fuscum.** Silver monoxide.—**A. oxydatum nitricum.** Silver nitrate.—**A. oxydatum nitricum fusum.** See *Argenti nitras fusus*.—**A. postulatatum.** See *A. purificatum*.—**A. precipitatum.** Metallic silver prepared by the reduction of silver chloride (precipitated from a solution of silver nitrate by the addition of hydrochloric acid or a chloride).—**A. purificatum, A. purissimum, A. purum.** Pure metallic silver, adapted for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes. In classical Latin *a. purum* meant silver without figures or raised work upon it.—**A. purum divisum.** See *A. precipitatum*.—**A. regis, A. repurgatum.** Refined silver.—**A. salitum.** Silver chloride.—**A. sophisticum.** Copper arsenate; white copper ore.—**A. subsulfurosum.** Silver hyposulphite. See *SILVER thiosulphate*.—**A. sulfuratum.** Silver sulphide.—**A. sulfuricum.** Silver sulphate.—**A. vivum.** Mercury.—**A. zootinicum.** Silver cyanide.—**Chlorureum argenti ammoniacale.** Silver ammoniochloride.

ARGIAMBLYOPIA, f. See ARGAMBLYOPIA.

ARGIL. Gr., *ἀργίλος, ἀργίλος*. Lat., *argilla*. Fr., *argile, glaise*. Ger., *Thon, Thonerde, Alaunerde*. Clay.

ARGIL/LA, f. Argil; the bolus alba of the Ger. Ph.—**Argillæ acetæ, A. aceticæ.** Aluminum acetate.—**A. alba.** White bole; pipe-clay.—**A. bolus flava.** Lemnian earth.—**A. bolus rubra.** Armenian bole.—**A. candida.** See *A. alba*.—**A. cimolia.** See *A. ferruginea*.—**A. ferruginea pallidior.** Lemnian earth.—**A. ferruginea rubra.** Armenian bole.—**A. hydrata.** Aluminum hydrate.—**A. hydrochlorica.** Aluminum chloride.—**A. incarnata.** Armenian bole.—**A. kalisulfurica.** Potash-alum.—**A. muriatica.** Aluminum chloride.—**A. nitrica.** Aluminum nitrate.—**A. oohrea rubra.** Fr., *argile ocreuse rouge*. Armenian bole.—**A. pallida.** See *A. alba*.—**A. plumosa.** Flexible

asbestos.—**A. pumex.** See PUMEX.—**A. pura.** 1. A preparation formerly official in the Ger. Ph., now called bolus alba. 2. Burnt alum. 3. Aluminum hydrate.—**A. pura hydrata.** Aluminum hydrate.—**A. rubra.** Armenian bole.—**A. rubrica.** Creta rubra.—**A. sulfurica.** Aluminum sulphate.—**Argillæ sulphas, A. sulphurica alcalisata.** Potash-alum.—**A. sulphurica usta.** Burnt alum.—**Argillæ supersulphas alcalisatum.** Potash-alum.—**A. vitriolata, Supersulphas argillæ alcalisatum** (seu *alcalisatus*). Potash alum.

ARGILLA/CEA, f. See ARGIL.

ARGILLA/CEOUS. Lat., *argillaceus*. Fr., *argillacé*. Ger., *thonig*. Containing or resembling clay.

ARGIL/LIFORM. From *argilla*, clay, and *forma*, form. Fr., *argilliforme*. Ger., *thonförmig*. Resembling clay.

ARGILLIT/IC. See ARGILLACEOUS.

ARGIL/LIUM, n. See ALUMINUM.

ARGIL/LOS, f. See ARGILLA.

ARGIL/LOUS. Lat., *argillosus*. See ARGILLACEOUS.

AR/GININ(E). Fr., a. Ger., *Arginin*. A monacid base, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$, obtained from the embryos of lupin and the pumpkin, resembling creatinine in its chemical characters.

AR/GOL. 1. The impure tartar of wine. 2. The dried dung of cattle, used in Tartary, the Alps, and elsewhere for fuel.

AR/GON. Contracted from *a priv.* and *ἔργον*, work, from its lack of chemical activity. A gas constituting about one per cent. of the atmosphere; possibly a mixture of two gases.

AR/GONIN. A compound of silver nitrate with a combination of sodium and casein; used as an antiseptic and in gonorrhœa.

ARGUMEN'TUM INTEGRITA'TIS, n. Lit., a proof of chastity; the hymen (*argumentum*, a proof, and *integritas*, chastity).

ARGUR/ITES. See ARGYRITES.

ARGYRÆS/CIN. An amorphous glucoside found in the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

ARGYRAN'CHE, f. *-an'ches*. From *ἀργύρος*, silver, and *ἄγχειν*, to strangle. An ancient name for quinsy.

ARGYREI'A, f. Fr., *argyrée*. An Asiatic genus of convolvulaceous plants.—**A. arborea.** A small tree of China and Cochín-China. The leaves and root are made into poultices and used in thoracic affections.—**A. bracteata.** A species the decoction of which is used for scrofulous swellings.—**A. malabarica.** A Malabar species; used locally in erysipelas and abscesses.—**A. obtusifolia.** A climbing shrub of Cochín-China, employed as a mild astringent.—**A. speciosa.** A species used in India for cataplasms and for the cure of chronic skin diseases.

ARGYRIA, ARGYRI'ASIS, f. *-gy'riæ, -a'seos (-ri'asis)*. From *ἀργυρίζομαι*, to be of a silvery color. Fr., *argyrie, argyriase*. 1. A discoloration of the skin, the mucous membranes, or certain internal organs, due to an accumulation of particles of silver in the corium. The surface varies in color from gray to dark-blue. Some authors make a distinction between these words and *argyrosis*, applying the former to the discoloration consequent on the prolonged internal administration of silver, and the latter to the effects of its local employment. 2. An old term for a skin disease characterized by silvery spots, probably psoriasis.

ARGYR/IC. Fr., *argyrique*. Pertaining to silver or to its effects.

ARGYR/ITES. *-it'idis*. Gr., *ἀργυρίτης*. Pertaining to silver; in the fem., *argyritis*, as a n. (*terra* [Gr., *γῆ*] understood), an old name for silver ore, also for litharge.

ARGYRO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *argyrose*. Ger., *Argyrose*. See ARGYRIA (1st def.).

ARHEUMATIS'TOS. For this and other words in *Arhe-*, see ARHEUMATISTOS and the corresponding words in *Arrhe-*.

ARI'CIA, f. See ARICINE.

AR/ICIN(E). Lat., *aricina, aricinum, aricia*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aricin*. Syn.: *cinchoratine*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, isomeric with cusconine, obtained from the bark of an unknown tree growing near Arica, Peru, and from cusco and cuprea bark.

AR/ICYMON. Gr., *ἀρικύμων*. Prolific (said of women).

ARID/ITAS, f. *-it'is*. Gr., *ξηραία*. Fr., *aridité*. Ger., *Aridität, Austrocknung, Dürreheit*. 1. Dryness. 2. Leanness, emaciation.

AR/IDOSIL/IQUA'TUS. Fr., *arido-siliqueux*. Dry and affecting the capsule (said of cataract). See CATARACTA *aridosiliquata*.

ARIDU'RA, f. Fr., *aridure*. Ger., *Aridur, Darrsucht*.

1. Dryness. 2. Emaciation, especially a withering of a particular part [Ettmüller]. 3. Hectic fever.—**A. bulbi.** Fr., *aridure du globe de l'œil*. Ger., *Darrsucht des Augapfels*. An old term for atrophy of the eyeball.

—**A. hydropica.** Wasting of the upper parts of the body while the lower portion is oedematous.—**A. paralytica.** A. consequent on paralysis.—**A. rhachialgica.** Atrophy of one of the limbs, generally an arm, preceded by spinal pain, and formation, paralysis, etc., of the affected part.—**A. traumatica.** A. (2d def.) due to wounds, ulcers, fistulæ, caries, unreduced luxations, etc.

AR/IOBARZA'NIOS, AR'IOBARZA'NIUS, m. Gr., *ἀριοβαρζάνιος*. An ancient plaster used for induration of the parotid glands.

ARI'ON, m. *-ri'onis*. From *ἀρείων* (comparative of *ἀγαθός* or *ἀριστος*), better, more excellent. Fr., *a.* 1. The *Gladiolus communis*. 2. A genus of snails.—**A. empiricorum.** Ger., *Erdschnecke*. Syn.: *Limax ater* (seu *rufus*, seu *succineus*, seu *marginellus*). A species of *A.* (2d def.) common in Europe, which was formerly used in broths and jellies as a remedy for tuberculous, scrofulous, leprous, and syphilitic diseases. The slimy excretion which it gives off was used as an external application.

A/RIS, f. *Ar'idos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀρίς*. 1. An ancient instrument, conjectured to have been a drill or a rasp. 2. The *Arisarum vulgare*.

ARISÆ/MA, n. *-sem'atos (-is)*. From *ἄρον, aron*, and *σημα, a sign*. Fr., *arïsème*. A genus of araceous herbs.—**A. atrorubens.** Jack-in-the-pulpit, wake-robin, Indian (or wild) turnip; a species found throughout the United States east of the Mississippi. The corm contains an exceedingly acrid volatile principle, readily dissipated by heat or prolonged drying; it also contains from 10 to 17 per cent. of pure starch, which may be used as a substitute for arrowroot, mucilage, sugar, and fatty matters. The corm, either fresh or partially dried, is sometimes used as a stimulant to the secretions, especially as an expectorant, and as an emetic.—**A. Boscii.** See *A. Thunbergii*.—**A. japonicum.** Syn.: *Arum dracunculus*. A Japanese species. The root is acrid, purgative, and emmenagogue.—**A. latisectum.** See *A. japonicum*.—**A. pentaphyllum.** Syn.: *Arum pentaphyllum*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and to China, where it is used like *Arum maculatum*.—**A. serratum.** A variety of *A. japonicum*.—**A. Thunbergii.** A Japanese species. The root is acrid, purgative, and emmenagogue.—**A. triphyllum.** See *A. atrorubens*.

ARISCE/MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. See ARISÆMA.

ARISTE'REON, n. From *ἀρι* intens., and *στερεοῦν*, to make firm. The vervain (*Verbena*).

AR/ISTOL. Dithymol iodide, used as an antiseptic.

ARISTOLOCHI'A, f. Gr., *ἀριστολόχεια* or *ἀριστολοχία*. From *ἄριστος*, best, and *λοχεία*, the lochia, because believed to be useful in assisting parturition. Fr., *aristolache*. Ger., *Osterluzei*. Birthwort, heartwort; a genus of herbs and shrubs.—**A. abbreviata.** A variety of *A. cymbifera*.—**A. adulterina.** The *Corydalis cava*.—**A. anguicida.** Snake-killing birthwort; a shrub of Mexico

and South America. It is reputed to be an antidote to snake bites, and is probably the *guaco* of the Colombians.—**A. bilobata**. Fr., *fer à cavale*. A West Indian species. A decoction of the leaves is used as a remedy for the itch, and the root is considered emmenagogue and bechic.—**A. bracteata**. An East Indian species. The root, termed *adatinpalé*, is much used as a vermifuge and is reputed a powerful antidote to the venom of snakes.—**A. brasiliensis**. A large Brazilian shrub. The root has the same uses as that of *A. cymbifera* (q. v.).—**A. caudata**. 1. *A. macroura*. 2. *A. bilobata*. 3. A species growing in Santo Domingo.—**A. clematidis**. Fr., *poirier, sarrasine, rateline*. Ger., *gemeine Osterluzei, Waldrebenhohlwurcz*. Common birthwort; a low European shrub. The plant has a strong, unpleasant, camphoraceous odor, a bitter, acrid, and balsamic taste, and contains a yellow acid, a volatile oil, sugar, *aristolochic acid*, and yellow bitter principles (*a. yellow, aristolochin, and clematidin*). The root, as well as the less bitter and more feebly acting herb, was formerly much employed as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic in atony of the abdominal viscera and of the nervous system, and in gout, hæmoptysis, and pulmonary phthisis.—**A. contorta**. A species growing in northern China and along the Amoor River. The root is used by the Chinese as a purgative and vermifuge, and also as a remedy in scabies, and the fruit in pulmonary affections.—**A. cordiflora**. A species growing in New Granada. The root is used as a remedy for snake bites.—**A. cretica**. 1. A plant mentioned by Celsus as an ingredient in the malagma of Andreas, a remedy used for hastening suppuration and as an anodyne. It was probably the *A. cretica* of Linnaeus. 2. Of Linnaeus, Cretan birthwort; a plant growing in Crete, probably the *ἀριστολοχία μακρά* of Dioscorides. Its root has been used as an emmenagogue and to promote the flow of the lochia.—**A. creticas sempervirens**. The *A. sempervirens*.—**A. cymbifera**. Ger., *kahnförmige Osterluzei*. A Brazilian shrub. The root, known in Brazil as *raiz de mil-homens* ("thousand men's root"), is much used in Brazil both internally and locally as a remedy for snake bites, and constitutes probably a large part of the *guaco* of commerce. It is also used in dyspepsia, dysentery, rheumatism, malignant fevers, paralysis, and impotence, and as an application to atonic ulcers.—**A. foetida**. A Mexican shrub. A decoction made from it, especially from the root, is used as a detergent and stimulant application to ulcers.—**A. fragrantissima**. A shrub growing upon the Andes of Peru and in Mexico. The root, the bark, and the stalks, especially the latter, are used in intermittent fevers and all diseases dependent upon atony of the abdominal viscera, also for poisoned wounds and as an application in purulent ophthalmia, chronic ulcers, and elytritis.—**A. frutescens**. The *A. siphon*.—**A. galeata**. 1. Of Martius, a Brazilian species with properties and uses similar to those of *A. cymbifera*. 2. Of Moritz, *A. cymbifera*.—**A. gigas**. The *A. grandiflora* of Swartz.—**A. grandiflora**. 1. Of Swartz, the "poisoned hogs' meat": a climbing shrub found in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Guatemala. It is said to be poisonous to hogs and other animals and to emit very foetid stupefying exhalations. The leaves are used in the form of baths and fomentations in gout and rheumatism, and the plant is said to be employed in Brazil in the treatment of dyspepsia, paralysis, and dropsy. 2. Of Gomez, *A. cymbifera*.—**A. hirsuta**. A small Virginian species. The root is like that of *A. serpentaria* and probably constitutes part of the *serpentaria* of commerce.—**A. hyperborea**. The *A. cymbifera*.—**A. indica**. A shrub growing in India and New Holland. The root, which has a strong aromatic odor and a very bitter, acrid taste, is used as an antidote to snake bites, and by snake charmers as a means of stupefying snakes, and is also used in intermittent fever, gout, suppression of the

menses, and torpor of the abdominal viscera.—**A. Kämpferi**. A climbing shrub growing in Japan, where it is called *san sakso*. The fruit is used by the Chinese in pulmonary disorders.—**A. longa**. Fr., *aristoloche longue* (ou à racine longue). Ger., *lange* (oder *langkuollige Osterluzei*). A small herb growing in southern Europe. It is said to possess the power of stupefying snakes, and has been used in atony of the abdominal viscera and nervous system, in suppression of the menses, in gout, and in other affections.—**A. macrophylla**. 1. Of Lamarck, *A. siphon*. 2. Of Duchartre, a species growing in French Guiana.—**A. macroura**, **A. macrura**. A Brazilian species. It resembles in physical and therapeutic properties *A. cymbifera*.—**A. mascula**. See *A. longa*.—**A. Maurorum**. Ger., *syrische Osterluzei*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a Syrian species. The root, which has a strong odor of dung and a bitter taste, is said still to be employed in its native land for the same purposes as that of *A. longa*. 2. Of Klotzsch, *A. bracteata*.—**A. maxima**. A Brazilian species. The stalks are said to constitute a part of the guaco of commerce.—**A. mexicana**. A species found in Guerrero and other hot districts of Mexico: used as an antispasmodic.—**A. moschata**, **A. odoratissima**. A shrub growing in the woods of Mexico and the West Indies. The herb and root have been employed as a bitter tonic and stimulant and as a sudorific.—**A. officinalis**. *A. serpentaria*, var. *oblongata*.—**A. orbiculata**. The *A. cymbifera*.—**A. orientalis foliis lanceolatis**. The *A. Maurorum* of Linnaeus.—**A. pallida**. Syn.: *A. rotunda*, var. β . A species growing in southern Europe. The root resembles greatly in appearance and medicinal properties that of *A. rotunda*, for which it is sometimes substituted. *A. pallida* is probably the *ἀριστολοχία στρογγύλη* of Dioscorides.—**A. pandurata**. 1. Of Jacquin, a species growing in Venezuela. 2. Of Wallich, the *A. indica*, var. *oxyphylla*.—**A. panduriformis**. The *A. pandurata* of Jacquin.—**A. peregrina foliis auriculatis**, **A. peregrina Rauwolfii**. The *A. Maurorum* of Linnaeus.—**A. picta**. The *A. pandurata* of Jacquin.—**A. pistolochia**. Fr., *aristoloche crénelée*. Ger., *spanische Osterluzei*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in southern Europe. The root is used like that of *A. rotunda*. 2. Of Fuchs, *Corydalis solida*.—**A. polyrrhizos auricularibus foliis**. See *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata*.—**A. recurvilabra**. The green putchuk (Chinese, *ch'ing muh hsiang*); used in the treatment of burns and indigestion. The drug has been erroneously referred to *A. contorta*.—**A. reticulata**. 1. Of Nuttall, a species growing in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Its constitution and medicinal properties are similar to those of *A. serpentaria*, and it constitutes with the latter the *serpentaria* of the U. S. Ph. 2. Of J. P. Holton, *A. maxima*, var. *geminiflora*.—**A. ringens**. Ger., *rachenförmige Osterluzei*. A Brazilian climbing shrub. The root resembles in physical properties and therapeutic uses that of *A. cymbifera*, and likewise constitutes part of the *raiz de jarinha* of commerce.—**A. rotunda**. Fr., *aristoloche rotunde* (ou à racine ronde). Ger., *rundkuollige Osterluzei*. A species growing throughout southern Europe. The rhizome contains starch, resin, and a bitter principle, and was formerly employed in congestions of the abdominal organs, suppressed menstruation, gout, and asthma. It was also reputed to have the power of stupefying snakes.—**A. Rumphii**. A lofty shrub growing in the island of Banda. The root and stalk are used in intermittent fevers and torpor of the abdominal viscera.—**A. sagittata**. *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata*.—**A. sempervirens**. A suffruticose or herbaceous species growing in Arabia and Crete. The leaves are used both internally and externally in the treatment of snake bites.—**A. serpentaria**. Fr., *aristoloche serpentinaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Schlangen-Osterluzei, virginische Schlangengewurzel*. Virginia snake-root. The rhizome contains a fragrant

volatile oil, a volatile resin, gum, sugar, and a bitter principle (*aristolochin, serpentarin*). It acts as an aromatic stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is administered in typhoid conditions, in exanthematous fevers to develop the eruption, and in intermittent fevers, especially in connection with cinchona.—**A. siphon.** Ger., *Pfeifenstrauch*. Dutchman's pipe; a large climbing shrub growing in the middle and southern United States, and cultivated in Europe. The leaves have been used as a diaphoretic in catarrhal disorders.—**A. surinamensis.** A shrub of Surinam. All parts of the plant have been used in malignant fevers and other diseases.—**A. tapetotricha.** *A. macroura*.—**A. tenera.** A species called *matos* in New Granada, where it is used as a remedy for snake bites.—**A. tenuis.** See *A. clematidis*.—**A. trifida.** The *A. trilobata* of Linnaeus.—**A. trilobata.** Fr., *aristoloche trilobée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a climbing shrub of the West Indies. All parts of the plant have a strong camphoraceous odor. The stalks and the root have a physiological action resembling that of *A. serpentaria*, and have been employed for the same purposes as the latter; also as an antidote to snake bites. 2. Of Jacquin, *A. surinamensis*. 3. Of Lindley, *A. macroura*.—**A. turbacensis.** A climbing plant growing near Turbaco, in Mexico. A decoction of the root has been used as an antidote for snake bites.—**A. undata.** *A. sempervirens*.—**A. vulgaris.** *A. clematidis*.—**A. yellow.** Ger., *Aristolochiengelb*. A yellow crystalline substance obtained from the root of *A. clematidis*. Probably identical with aristolochin and clematidin.

ARISTOLOCH'IC. Lat., *aristolochicus*. Fr., *aristolo-chique*. Ger., *aristolochisch*. 1. Having power to expel the placenta and excite the lochia. 2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Aristolochia*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aristolo-chique*. Ger., *Aristolochiasäure, Aristolochinsäure*. A volatile acid, C₈H₁₂O₁₁, obtained from the root of *Aristolochia clematidis*. Its existence as an independent chemical compound has been denied.

ARISTOLOCH'ICA, n. pl. Remedies for expelling the placenta and bringing on the lochia.

ARISTOL'OCHIN. Lat., *aristolochinum*. Fr., *aristolo-chine*. Ger., *A.* A golden-yellow, bitter substance, obtained from the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Aristolochia clematidis*, believed to constitute the active principle of those plants.

ARISTON, n. Gr., ἀρίστων. Anything excellent (n. of ἀρίστος, the best), such as a remedy.—**A. magnum, A. parvum.** Ancient names for certain compounds used in the treatment of phthisis, abdominal pains, and fevers.

ARISTOPHANEI'ON, n. From Aristophanes, its inventor. An emollient plaster composed of pitch 4 lbs., apoclyma 2 lbs., wax 1 lb., opoponax 1 oz., and vinegar ½ pint.

ARISTOQUIN'IN(E). Diquinine carbonic ester; said to be tasteless and unirritating.

ARISTOTE'LIA, f. From Aristotle, the Greek philosopher. Fr., *aristotélie*. A genus of tiliaceous plants of the *Elaeocarpacee*.—**A. glandulosa, A. macqui.** Syn.: *Cornus chilensis*. A shrub growing in Chili. The leaves are used to make a detergent wash for ulcers, especially in the mouth; and from the berries a sort of wine is made. The whole plant is said to have a febrifuge action.

ARIS'TUM, n. See ARISTON.

ARITHMOMA'NIA, f. From ἀριθμός, a number, and μανία, mania. Fr., *arithmomanie*. An insane propensity to count, keep statistics, or make calculations.

ARKEI'ON, n. Gr., ἄρκειον. The *Lappa major*.

ARM. A.-S., *a.*, *earm*. Gr., βραχίον. Lat., *brachium*. Fr., *bras, arme*. Ger., *A.* 1. In mechanics, that part of a lever which extends in either direction from the point that coincides with the centre of motion; also any armlike part of an implement (e. g., the blade of

an obstetric forceps). 2. In man and the higher animals, the upper, or anterior, limb, from the shoulder to the wrist; more strictly, that portion of it which is included between the shoulder and the elbow. 3. An instrument that serves to reach to a deep-seated part, as for the removal of foreign bodies, tumors, etc.—**A.-hole.** The axilla.—**Artificial a.** Fr., *bras artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher A.* A substitute for a lost a., with articulations at the elbow and the wrist.—**Junod's a.** A device for application to the a. for purposes of derivation, on the principle of Junod's boot.—**Lawn tennis a.** A sprain of the pronator radii teres muscle from playing lawn tennis.—**Liberation of the a's.** See under LIBERATION.—**Milk a.** Of M. Gunn, phlegmasia alba dolens of the upper limb.

AR'MA, n. pl. -o'rum, ar'mum. From ἀρμειν, to join, to fit together, to furnish with. Those appendages of an organism which serve a special purpose, especially organs of defense.—**A. ventris.** The male genitals.

ARMAMENTA'RIUM, n. Gr., ὀπλισμα. Fr., *armement*. Ger., *Instrumentensammlung*. Lit., an arsenal or armory; a collection of instruments or appliances.—**A. chirurgicum.** A collection of surgical instruments.—**A. Lucinæ.** A collection of obstetrical appliances; also the title of a book on obstetrics, by Kilian.—**A. portable.** A portable case of instruments.

ARMA'RIUM, n. See ARMAMENTARIUM.

ARMATU'RA, f. See ARMATURE.—**A. conceptus.** An old name for the amnion.

AR'MATURE. Lat., *armatura*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Armatur, Anker* (3d def.), *Bewaffnung*. 1. Any defensive equipment of a plant or an animal. 2. A condenser, especially the sheets of tin foil with which the interior and exterior of a Leyden jar are coated. 3. The keeper of a magnet; a piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet, to prevent the dissipation of its magnetic force.

AR'ME, f. Gr., ἀρμή. 1. Any adaptation or joining of parts together, especially by the form of articulation termed suture. 2. The approximation and adjustment of the lips of a wound.

ARMED. Lat., *armatus*. Fr., *armé, garni* (2d def.). Ger., *armir(e)rt, bewaffnet* (1st def.). 1. Provided with means of defense (said of animals and plants). 2. Provided with an armature (said of magnets). 3. Furnished with an accessory part suitable for some special purpose (said of instruments).

AR'MENA, n. pl. Gr., ἄρμενα. See ARMAMENTARIUM.

AR'MENITE. Lat., *lapis armenius*. Fr., *arménite*. Ger., *armenischer Stein, Bergblau*. Native copper carbonate, formerly used as a purgative.

ARME'NIUM, n. See ARMENITE.

ARME'RIA, f. Ger., *Grasnelke* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 2. A genus of plumbaginaceous plants separated from *Statice*.—**A. elongata.** See *A. vulgaris*.—**A. maritima, A. purpurea.** Varieties of *A. vulgaris*.—**A. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeine Grasnelke*. Syn.: *Statice a.* Sea pink, thrift. A species growing in Europe. The leaves have a mild astringent action and were formerly used in diarrhœa, in menorrhagia, and in the preparation of gargles for oral affections; and the flowers were used as a styptic.

ARME'RIOUS, m. See ARMERIA.

ARMIAG'RION, n. An old name for *Arum dracunculius*.

ARMIL'LA, f. Fr., *armille*. Ger., *Armille, Armband*. Lit., a bracelet or ring; in mycology, the annulus superus.—**A. manus membranosa.** The annular ligament of the wrist.—**A. nervi trigemini.** Ger., *Armille des fünften Gehirnnerves*. The Gasserian ganglion.

ARMO'NIA, f. See HARMONIA.

ARMORA'CIA, f. Anciently written also *armoracea* and *armorachium*. Gr., ἀρμωρακία. Fr., *raifort, radix de cheval*. Ger., *Meerrettig*. A genus of cruciferous herbs

liquors in general.—**Batavian a.** The most esteemed variety, made without cocoanut juice.—**British a.** See *Fuctitious a.*—**Colombo a.** See *Triple a.*—**Double a.** A. that has been twice distilled; the variety imported into Europe.—**Factitious a., Mock a.** An imitation of a., made by digesting for a fortnight a mixture of Jamaica rum and water each 2 pints, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sliced pineapple or $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of pineapple essence, adding a wineglassful of skimmed milk, shaking, and, after a few days, decanting the clear portion. It has also been made by distilling benzoin with rum.—**Parino a., Quitone a.** See *Triple a.*—**Single a.** A. that has been distilled only once; used by the Chinese.—**Triple a.** A. that has been distilled three times, of a bright-yellow color and agreeable taste, containing from 52 to 54 per cent. of alcohol.

AR'RAK. See ARRACK.

AR'RAPHON, AR'RAPHUM, n. See ARRAPHON.

AR'RAR, n. The *Callitris articulata*.

ARREC'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *arrigere*, to erect. An erection.

ARREC'TOR, m. -o'ris. See ERECTOR.—**A'es pilorum.** Fr., *muscles pileux*. Ger., *Haarbalgmuskeln*. The minute single or multiple bundles of unstripped muscular fibres which extend obliquely from the surface of the corium, to be inserted into the hair follicles on the side toward which the hair slopes. Each muscle embraces the sebaceous gland of the follicle to some extent. By their contraction they cause the hairs to stand erect or give rise to the appearance of the skin known as *cutis anserina*.

ARRENOTO'CIA, f. ARRHENOTOCIA.

ARRENOTO'COUS. See ARRHENOTOCOUS.

AR'RHAPHON, AR'RHAPHUM, n. From ἄρραφος (from *a priv.*, and *ράπτειν*, to sew). A cranium deficient in sutures, formerly thought to be the cause of incurable headaches.

AR'RHENAL. Disodic methylarsenate; used as a tonic.

ARRHENOCI'TIA, ARRHENOCOE'TIA, f. From ἄρρην, male, and *coitus* (q. v.). See PÆDERASTY.

ARRHENOTO'CIA, f. From ἄρρην, male, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Fr., *arrhénotocie, arrhénotokie*. Arrhenotoky; that form of parthenogenesis in which, as among bees, the female lays eggs which produce only males.

ARRHENOTO'COUS, ARRHENOT'OKOUS. Having the faculty of, or pertaining to, arrhenotocia (q. v.).

ARRHENOT'OKY. See ARRHENOTOCIA.

AR'RHEPIS, f. From ἄρρηπής, not inclining to either side, motionless. An old name for the eleventh dorsal vertebra.

AR(R)HEUMAT'IC. From *a priv.*, and *ρεύμα*, a flux or rheumatism. Free from rheumatism or from a discharge.

AR(R)HEUMATIS'TUS. Gr., ἄρρηνματίστος. Styptic, astringent.

ARRH'GOS. Gr., ἄρρηγος. Without chill or shivering.

ARRHINCEPHA'LIA, f. From *a priv.*, *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A monstrosity characterized by absence or lack of development of the nose and brain.—**A. unilateralis.** One-sided a.

ARRHIN'IA, f. Lack of the nose.

ARRHCE'A, f. Gr., ἄρροια (from *a priv.*, and *ρεῖν*, to flow). Fr., *arrhée*. Ger., *Ausflussmangel*. Syn.: *defectus profurii*. The suppression of any habitual discharge, normal or pathological.

ARRHO'ICUS. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arrhœa.

ARRHOSTE'MA, n., ARRHOS'TIA, f. -stem'atos (-is), -rhos'tia. Gr., ἀρρώστημα, ἀρρώστια. Sickness, sickness, weakness, imbecility.

ARRHOSTOS. Gr., ἀρρώστος. Weak, sickly.

ARRHYTH'MIA, f. Gr., ἀρρυθμία (from *a priv.*, and *ρυθμός*, rhythm). Fr., *arrhythmie*. Ger., *Arrhythmie*.

Lack of rhythm.—**A. cordis.** Irregularity of the heart's action.

ARRHYTH'MIC, ARRHYTH'MOUS. Gr., ἀρρυθμος. Lat., *arrhythmus, arrhythmicus*. Fr., *arrhythme, arrhythmique*. Ger., *arrhythmisch*. Lacking in rhythm or regularity.

ARRI'GOS. See ARRHHOS.

ARRO'SION. Lat., *arrosio*. Erosion, especially of blood vessels by an ulcerative process.

AR'ROWROOT. Said to be so called because it was used by the West Indian aborigines as a cure for the wounds inflicted with poisoned arrows; but, according to more authorities, from the native name, *araruta*, meaning mealy root. Lat., *amylum* (seu *fecula*) *sagittariæ* (seu *marantæ*). Fr., *a. de la Jamaïque, racine fléchère, pivot*. Ger., *Pfeilwurz, Pfeilwurzmehl*. Syn.: *amylum arrow*. A form of starch obtained from the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea*, *Maranta nobilis*, and *Maranta indica*. It has the chemical properties of starch, and is distinguished by its bland quality as an article of food.

AR'RUK. See ARRACK.

ARRYTH'MIA, f. See ARRHYTHMIA.

ARRYTH'MIC, ARRYTH'MOUS. See ARRHYTHMIC.

ARS, f. Ar'tis. Gr., τέχνη. Ger., *Kunst*. 1. Skill,

ability, or cunning in working; art, artfulness. 2. That at which one works; a science, profession, occupation, or pursuit.—**A. auxiliatrix in partu.** Obstetrics.—**A. chemiatrix, A. chymiatrix.** Chemistry in its relations to medicine; therapeutics founded on chemistry.—**A. clysmatica nova.** Syn.: *chirurgia infusoria*. The transfusion of blood, also the infusion of a remedy into the circulation.—**A. cosmetica.** See COSMESIS.—**A. empirica.** Gr., τέχνη ἐμπειρική. See EMPIRICISM.—**A. formulas medicinæ concinnandi.** Fr., *art de formuler*. The art of writing prescriptions.—**A. hydiatrix.** See HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.—**A. infusoria.** See *A. clysmatica nova*.—**A. machaonica.** Ger., *machaonische Kunst*. The healing art; so called from Machaon, a son of Æsculapius.—**A. mæutica, A. maieutica.** Gr., τέχνη ματευτική. Obstetrics.—**A. medendi, A. medica.** The healing art; medicine.—**A. obstetricandi, A. obstetricans, A. obstetricaria, A. obstetricia.** Obstetrics.—**A. sanandi.** See *A. medica*.—**A. spagyrica.** Ger., *spagyrische Kunst*. See *A. chemiatrix*.—**A. sphygmica.** Ger., *Pulsuntersuchungskunst*. Syn.: *sphygmotechnie*. The art of examining and interpreting the condition of the pulse.—**A. veterinaria, A. zoiatrix.** Fr., *art vétérinaire*. Veterinary medicine.—**Medicinalis a.** Medicine.

ARSA. Also written *arki*. A rectified spirituous liquor prepared by the Tartars from kumyss. In a weak state, before rectification, it is called *araca*.

ARSAMMON'IC. Containing or pertaining to arsammonium.

ARSAMMO'NIUM, n. A compound radicle made up of a substituted arsonium united with a substituted ammonium.

AR'SENAL. See ARMAMENTARIUM *chirurgicum*.

ARSEN'AMIN(E). Hydrogen arsenide.

ARSENATE. Written also *arseniate*. Lat., *arsenas, arsenias*. Fr., *arséniate*. Ger., *arsensaures Salz, Arsenat*.

A salt of arsenic (orthoarsenic) acid.

ARSENAU'RO. A proprietary preparation of gold bromide and arsenic bromide.

ARSENBIETH'YL. See ARSENDIETHYL.

ARSENDIETH'YL. A univalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2'$. It occurs in the free state with doubled molecule, constituting $\text{As}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, or *diarsentetethyl*.—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'arsén-diéthyle*. Ger., *Arsendiethyljodür*. A yellowish oily liquid, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{I}$, insoluble in water.

ARSENDIETHYL'IC. Fr., *arséni-diéthylque*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsendiethyl.—**A. acid.** See DIETHYLARSINIC ACID.

ARSENDIMETH'YL. See CACODYL.

ARSENDIMETHYL'IC. Fr., *arsén-diméthylque*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsendimethyl; cacodylic.—**A. acid.** Dimethylarsinic acid.

ARSENDIPHEN'YL. Fr., *arsén-diphényle*. Ger., *A. Syn.*: *diphenylarsen*. A univalent or trivalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2'$ or $\text{As}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2'''$.—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'arsén-diphényle*. Ger., *Arsendiphenylchlorür*. An oily liquid, $\text{As}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$.—**A. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure d'arsén-diphényle*. Ger., *Arsendiphenyltrichlorür*. A solid substance, $\text{As}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}_3$, decomposed by water into diphenylarsinic acid.

ARSENDIPHENYL'IC. Fr., *arsén-diphénylique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsen diphenyl.

ARSENETH'YL. Fr., *arsén-éthyle*. Ger., *Arsenäthyl*. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)''$ or $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)'''$.—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *biiodure d'arsén-éthyle*. Ger., *Arsenäthyljodür*. A substance, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{I}_2$, formed by the action of iodine upon arsen diethyl iodide.

ARSENETHYL'IC. Fr., *arsénéthylque*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsenethyl.

AR'SENET(T)ED. See ARSENIURETED.

AR'SEN-HÆM'OL. A proprietary preparation of hæmol and arsenous acid.

ARSEN'IA, f. Hydrogen arsenide.

ARSEN'IAC. Of or pertaining to arsenic.—**A. acid.** Arsenic acid.

ARSEN'IAS, m. -ia'tis. An arsenate.

ARSEN'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). Fr., *arséniasie*. Poisoning by arsenic; arsenicalism.

ARSEN'IATE. See ARSENATE.

ARSEN'IATED. Lat., *arsenicatus*. Fr., *arséniaté, arsénisé, arséniqué*. Arseniureted.

AR'SENIC. From ἀρσενικός, ἀρσενικόν, orpiment, so called from ἀρσενικός, masculine, on account of its strength. Lat., *arsenicum, arsenum, arsenium*. Fr., *a. Ger., Arsen, Arsenik*. An element frequently ranked among the metals, but now usually regarded as non-metallic. *Amorphous a.*, under the form of either a shining black mass or a grayish powder, and having a sp. gr. of 4.710, is obtained by subliming crystalline a. in a current of hydrogen and condensing in the colder portion of the sublimation tube. On heating, this is converted into crystalline a. A usually volatilizes directly, without fusion, giving off a lemon-colored vapor of garlicky odor, but under increased pressure can be melted, and then solidifies into a crystalline mass of a sp. gr. of 5.709.—**Alginoid a., A. alginate.** A compound of a. and alginic acid.—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'a.* Ger., *Bromarsen, Arsenbromür*. A compound of a. and bromine. See *A. tribromide*.—**A. chloride.** Lat., *arsenici chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenchlorür, Arsenchlorid, Chlorarsen*. A compound of a. and chlorine. See *A. trichloride*.—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsendichlorid*. A substance, AsCl_2 , obtained by distilling a. trioxide and sulphuric acid and adding common salt during the operation.—**A. dihydrate.** Fr., *bihydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsendihydrat*. Pyroarsenic acid.—**A. dihydride.** Fr., *bihydrure d'a.* Ger., *Arsendihydrür*. Solid hydrogen arsenide.—**A. disulphide.** Gr., *σανδαράκν*. Lat., *sandaraca, arsenicum rubrum* (seu *sulfuratum rubrum*), *sulphuretum arsenici rubrum*. Fr., *bisulfure d'a., sulfure rouge d'a., a. sulfure rouge*. Ger., *Arsensulfür, Arsendisulfid, Zweifach-Schwefelarsen, rothes Rauschgelb*. Syn.: *realgar, red orpiment, As₂S₂*. It has been occasionally used in medicine as a remedy for intermittent fevers.—**A. hydriodate.** See *A. triiodide*.—**A. iodide, A. ioduret.** Lat., *arsenicum iodium* (seu *ioduretum, arsenii iodium*). Fr., *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Jodarsen, Arsenjodür*. A compound of a. and iodine. See *A. triiodide*.—**A. pentoxide.** Fr., *pentoxyde d'a.* Ger., *Arsenpentoxyd*. Syn.: *arsenic oxide (or anhydride), anhydrous arsenic acid*. A substance, As_2O_5 , occurring as a white porous mass when

arsenic acid is heated to just below a red heat. It is soluble in water, deliquesces in moist air, forming arsenic acid, and by reducing agents is converted into metallic a. By combining with water in various proportions it forms arsenic, metarsenic, and pyroarsenic acids, and is itself often erroneously designated as arsenic acid.—**A. superiodide.** Lat., *arsenici superioduretum*. An iodide of a. (apparently the triiodide) occurring in the liquor arsenici superiodureti.—**A. terbromide, A. terchloride, A. terfluoride, A. teriodide, A. teroxide, A. tersulphide (or *tersulphuret*). See *A. tribromide, A. trichloride, A. trifluoride, A. triiodide, A. trioxide*, and *A. trisulphide*.—**A. tribromide.** Lat., *arsenici terbromidum*. Fr., *tribromure d'a., bromure arsénieux*. Ger., *Arsenbromür, Arsentribromür*. Syn.: *arsenious bromide, bromide of a.* A substance, AsBr_3 , occurring as colorless deliquescent prismatic crystals of strong arsenical odor, formed by the action of pulverized a. upon a solution of bromine in carbon disulphide.—**A. trichloride.** Lat., *arsenici (seu arsenii) chloridum, arsenicum chloratum*. Fr., *trichlorure d'a., chlorure arsénieux*. Ger., *Chlorarsen, Arsenchlorid, Arsenchlorür, Arsenrichlorür*. Syn.: *butter of a., caustic oil of a., arsenious chloride*. A very heavy, colorless, oily liquid, AsCl_3 . It is very poisonous.—**A. trifluoride.** Fr., *trifluorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenitrifluorür*. A transparent, colorless liquid, AsF_3 , very volatile and fuming on exposure to the air. A drop of it applied to the skin produces a painful ulcer which suppurates a long time like a burn.—**A. trihydrate.** Fr., *trihydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsentrihydrat*. Arsenic acid.—**A. trihydride.** Fr., *trihydrure d'a.* Ger., *Arsentrihydrür*. Arseniureted hydrogen gas.—**A. triiodide.** Lat., *arsenici iodium* (seu *teriodidum*), *arsenii iodium, arsenicum iodium* (seu *ioduretum*). Fr., *triiodure d'a., iodure arsénieux*. Ger., *Jodarsen, Arsenjodür, Arsenitrijodür*. Syn.: *iodide of a., arsenious iodide*. An unstable compound, AsI_3 , formed by melting together a mixture of a. and iodine. It has been used as an application in ulcerating tubercular skin diseases and internally in impetigo, lepra, and affections resembling cancer. It is also used in the preparation of the liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi.—**A. trioxide.** Lat., *acidum arseniosum, acidum arsenicosum, arsenicum album*. Fr., *acide arsénieux, trioxyde d'a., oxyde blanc d'a., a. blanc*. Ger., *arsenige Säure, Arsenoxyd, Arsenitrioxyd, weisses Arsen*. Syn.: *arsenious acid, white a., white oxide of a., common a.* A substance, As_2O_3 , obtained by volatilizing a. in the presence of oxygen. In doses of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, it appears to act as a digestive tonic and cardiac and respiratory stimulant, and is much employed as a nerve tonic in chorea and other nervous affections, as a remedy in chronic skin-disease, and as an adjuvant to or substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial poisoning, and especially of its non-febrile manifestations. By the a. eaters of Styria, a. trioxide is used habitually in much larger doses without apparent ill effects. In ordinary cases in doses of 1 grain or upward it is an acrid poison, producing violent gastroenteritis with ulceration of the stomach and intestines, and fatty or parenchymatous degeneration of the liver, heart, and kidneys. The symptoms of acute arsenical poisoning are burning pain in the epigastrium, marked gastric irritability, vomiting, and purging, the vomited matters being brownish or bloody and the stools black and fetid, great thirst, suppression of urine, and extreme prostration. If the patient survives this inflammatory stage, nervous symptoms (paresis, convulsions, tetanus, mania, etc.) frequently ensue. This acute form of arsenical poisoning is usually fatal unless the poison is evacuated or rendered inert by combination with some substance which renders it insoluble in the liquids of the stomach. The former is effected by the use of warm water, the sulphates of zinc and copper, and the use of the stomach**

pump; the latter is accomplished by the use of the hydrated oxide of iron, magnesia, and sulphureted hydrogen, the first being by far the most efficacious. In addition, demulcents are to be given to reduce the inflammation, stimulants to combat the depression, and narcotics to relieve the pain. Besides this acute form of poisoning by a. trioxide or its salts, a chronic form is observed in those who work with arsenical compounds, or who in other ways take into the system small repeated doses of a soluble a. compound. The symptoms of this chronic arsenical poisoning are gastric disturbance, cutaneous irritation, conjunctival redness and itching, and œdema of the eyelids. In its topical action, a. trioxide is an escharotic and is frequently applied, especially by irregular practitioners, to cancerous and other malignant ulcers.—**A. trisulphide.** Gr., ἀρσενικόν, ἀρσενικόν. Lat., *sulphuretum arsenici flavum*, *arsenicum sulfuraturn citrinum*, *arsenici tersulphuretum*, *arsenicum auripigmentum*. Fr., *sulfure jaune d'a.*, *trisulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsensupersulfür*, *Arsentrisulfid*, *gelbes Rauschgelb*. Syn.: *arsenious sulphide*, *yellow sulphide of a.*, *sulpharsenious anhydride*. A substance, As_2S_3 , occurring native, under the form of lemon-yellow rhombic prismatic crystals, as the mineral *orpiment*, and obtainable artificially as an orange-yellow powder by precipitating an acidulated solution of a. trioxide or of an arsenite with hydrogen sulphide. It has been employed in medicine chiefly as a depilatory, but was formerly used by way of fumigation in the treatment of asthma and venereal ulcers.—**Flowers of a.** Fr., *fleurs d'a.* Ger., *Arsenikblumen*. A. trioxide obtained by sublimation.—**Liver of a.** Fr., *foie d'a.* Ger., *Arsenikleber*. An old term for the alkaline thioarsenites.—**Red a.**, **Red a. glass**, **Red sulphuret of a.**, **Red sulphurized a.** Ger., *rother Arsenik*, *rot(h)es Arsenglas*, *rothes Schwefelarsen*. A. disulphide.—**White a.**, **White oxide of a.** Lat., *arsenicum album*, *arsenici oxydum album*. Fr., *a. blanc*, *oxyde d'a. blanc*. Ger., *weisser Arsenik*. A. trioxide.—**Yellow a.**, **Yellow sulphide of a.**, **Yellow sulphuret of a.**, **Yellow sulphurized a.** Lat., *arsenicum sulfuraturn citrinum*, *sulphuretum arsenici flavum*. Fr., *sulfure jaune d'a.* Ger., *gelber Arsenik*. A. trisulphide.

ARSENIC. Lat., *arsenicus*, *arsenicus*. Fr., *arsénique*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; in chemical nomenclature, containing arsenic as a quivalent radical.—**Anhydrous a. acid.** Fr., *acide arsénique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Arsensäure*. Arsenic pentoxide.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum arsenicum* (seu *arsenicum* [Swiss Ph.]). Fr., *acide arsénique*. Ger., *Arsensäure*. A name often given improperly to arsenic pentoxide, but properly applied to the hydrate of this substance, H_3AsO_4 ($As_2O_5 + 3H_2O = 2H_3AsO_4$), which acts as a tribasic acid forming salts called arsenates.—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride arsénique*. Ger., *Arsensäureanhydrid*. See **ARSENIC PENTOXIDE**.—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde arsénique*. Arsenic pentoxide.

ARSENICAL. Lat., *arsenicalis*. Fr., *arsénical*. Ger., *arsenikalisch*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; derived from arsenic.

ARSENICAL'IS. Arsenical.

ARSENICALISM. Fr., *arsenicisme*. Chronic arsenical poisoning.

ARSENICATE. Lat., *arsenicare*. To impregnate with arsenic.

ARSENICA'TUS. Fr., *arséniqué*. Arsenicated; combined with or containing arsenic.

ARSENICI'ASIS. f. -ia'seos (-i'asis). See **ARSENICALISM**.

ARSENIC'ICUS. Fr., *arsénique*. Arsenical; agreeing with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base.

ARSENIC'ISM. Fr., *arsenicisme*. See **ARSENICALISM**.

ARSENICOPH'AGUS. From ἀρσενικόν, arsenic, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *arsénicophage*. Ger., *Arsenikesser*. An arsenic-eater.

ARSENICOPH'AGY. Fr., *arsénicophagie*. Ger., *Arsenikessen*. The practice of eating arsenic.

ARSEN'ICOSULFURA'TUS. Combined with or containing both arsenic and sulphur, as in the compound *hydrargyrum arsenicosulfuraturn*.

ARSENICO'SUS. Arsenious; with the name of a base, the arsenite of that base.

ARSEN'ICUM. n. From Gr., ἀρσενικόν. See **ARSENIC**.

1. Orpiment or native arsenic trisulphide. 2. Common arsenic; arsenic trioxide. 3. Metallic arsenic. In this sense now superseded by arsenium in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph.—**Antidotum arsenici** [Ger. Ph.]. See **FERRI oxidum hydratum cum magnesia** (under **FERRUM**).—**Aqua arsenici**. See **Liquor POTASSII arsenitis** (under **POTASSIUM**) and **Liquor arsenici albi**.—**Arsenici bisulphuretum**. Arsenic disulphide.—**Arsenici chloridum**. Arsenic trichloride.—**Arsenici hydriodas**, **Arsenici iodidum**, **Arsenici ioduretum**. Arsenic triiodide.—**Arsenici oxydum album**. Arsenic trioxide.—**Arsenici oxydum sublimatum**, **Arsenici oxydum præparatum**, **Arsenici oxydum sublimatum**. Sublimed white oxide of arsenic; arsenic trioxide purified by sublimation.—**Arsenici superiodidum**. Arsenic superiodide.—**Arsenici terbromidum**. Arsenic tribromide.—**Arsenici terchloridum**. Arsenic trichloride.—**Arsenici teriodidum**. Arsenic triiodide.—**Arsenici tersulphuretum**. Arsenic trisulphide.—**A. album**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. album calcinatum Bergmanni**, **A. album pulveratum**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. album sublimatum**. Sublimed arsenic trioxide.—**A. album venale pulveratum**. An impure trioxide of arsenic, used as a poison for rats and other vermin.—**A. antimoniatum**. See **CAUSTICUM arsenicale**.—**A. bromatum**. Arsenic tribromide.—**A. chloratum**. Arsenic trichloride.—**A. citrinum**. Arsenic trisulphide.—**A. citrinum factitium**. Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide.—**A. citrinum nativum**. Native arsenic trisulphide (orpiment).—**A. croceum**. Arsenic trisulphide.—**A. crudum**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. crystallinum**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. cum antimonio**. See **CAUSTICUM antimoniale**.—**A. factitium album**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. factitium flavum**. Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide.—**A. flavum**. Yellow sulphide of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide.—**A. Grenii**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. griseum**. Ger., *grauer Arsen*. Arsenic obtained under the form of a gray powder.—**A. iodatum**, **A. ioduretum**. Arsenic triiodide.—**A. luteum**. Golden sulphide of arsenic. See **ARSENIC trisulphide**.—**A. mineralisatum risigallum**. Arsenic trisulphide.—**A. nativum porosum**. Native metallic arsenic.—**A. nigrum**. Metallic arsenic.—**A. oxydatum**, **A. oxydatum album**. Arsenic trioxide.—**A. persulphuratum**.—Arsenic trisulphide.—**A. potassicum**. Potassium arsenite.—**A. pulverisatum**. See **A. album venale pulveratum**.—**A. rubrum**. Red arsenic; arsenic disulphide.—**A. rubrum crudum**. Realgar; native arsenic disulphide.—**A. rubrum factitium**. Artificially prepared arsenic disulphide.—**A. rubrum nativum**. Realgar; native arsenic trisulphide.—**A. sandaracha**. Sandaracha; arsenic disulphide.—**A. sulfuraturn**. Arsenic sulphide.—**A. sulfuraturn citrinum**. Arsenic trisulphide, especially the native trisulphide or orpiment.—**A. sulfuraturn citrinum purum**. Purified arsenic trisulphide; arsenic trisulphide prepared by precipitation, the *sulfure jaune d'arsenic officinal* of the Fr. Cod.—**A. sulfuraturn flavum**. See **A. sulfuraturn citrinum**.—**A. sulfuraturn rubrum**. Red sulphide of arsenic; arsenic disulphide.—**A. testaceum**. A commercial name for one of the varieties of arsenic ore.—**A. veterum**. Arsenic trioxide.—**Butyrum arsenici**. Butter of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide.—**Calx arsenici alba**. Arsenic trioxide.—**Chloruretum arsenici**. Arsenic trichloride.—**Deutosulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum**. Native arsenic trisulphide; orpiment.—**Ioduretum arsenici**. Arsenic triiodide.—**Liquor ar-**

senici albi. A liquid obtained by the deflagration of 2 parts each of nitre and arsenic (arsenic trioxide) with, in some cases, 1 part of sulphur. This preparation, as well as that known as *aqua arsenici*, seems to be mainly impure arsenic acid produced by the deliquescence of the a. pentoxide formed by the oxidation of the arsenic.—**Liquor arsenicii chloridi.** See **Liquor ACIDI ARSENIOSI** (under **ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM**).—**Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodati, Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi.** See **Liquor ARSENI et hydrargyri iodidi** (under **ARSENIUM**).—**Liquor arsenicii hydrochloricus** [Br. Ph.]. Hydrochloric solution of arsenic. See **Liquor ACIDI ARSENIOSI** (under **ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM**).—**Liquor superiodureti arsenici.** Arsenic triiodide in aqueous solution, used as an external application in cancer.—**Oleum arsenici.** Caustic oil of arsenic; arsenic trichloride.—**Oxidum arsenici, Oxidum arsenici album.** Arsenic trioxide.—**Oxydum arsenici album cum sulphureto stibii.** See **CAUSTICUM arsenicale**.—**Oxydum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide.—**Protosulphuretum arsenici.** Arsenic disulphide.—**Regulus arsenici.** Metallic arsenic.—**Rubinus arsenici.** Arsenic disulphide.—**Solutio arsenici.** See **Liquor ACIDI ARSENIOSI** (under **ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM**).—**Sulphuretum arsenici flavum.** Arsenic trisulphide.—**Sulphuretum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic.—**Sulphuretum arsenici rubrum.** Arsenic disulphide.—**Sulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic.

ARSEN'ICUS. Arsenical, arsenic; with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base.

AR'SENID(E). Lat., *arsenidum, arseniuretum*. Fr., *arséniure* (1st def.), *arsénide*. Ger., *Arseniür* (1st def.). A compound made up of arsenic united directly with another element or a radicle.

ARSEN'IET. An arsenide.

ARSENIF'EROUS. Lat., *arseniferus* (from *arsenicum*, arsenic, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *arsénifère*. Ger., *arsenhaltig*. Producing or containing arsenic, as a compounds.

ARSEN'IOPHEN'YL. See **ARSENPHENYL**.

ARSEN'IOPHOS'PHATE. Fr., *arsénio-phosphate*. A compound of a base with both arsenic and phosphoric acids.

ARSENIOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). See **ARSENICALISM**.

ARSEN'IOSUL'PHATE. Fr., *arsénio-sulfate*. A compound of a base with both arsenic and sulphuric acids.

ARSENIO'SUS. Arsenious; in agreement with the name of a base, the arsenite of that base.

ARSEN'IOUS. Lat., *arseniosus, arsenicosus*. Fr., *arsénieux*. Ger., *arsenig*. Containing arsenic; in chemistry, containing arsenic as a trivalent radicle.—**A. anhydride.** Arsenic trioxide.—**A. bromide, A. chloride, A. fluoride, A. iodide, A. oxide, A. sulphide.** Arsenic tribromide, arsenic trichloride, arsenic trifluoride, arsenic triiodide, arsenic trioxide, and arsenic trisulphide.

ARSEN'IOUS ACID. Lat., *acidum arseniosum* (seu *arsenicosum*). Fr., *acide arsénieux, arsenic blanc, mort-aux-rats*. Ger., *Arsenigsäure, arsenige Säure*. A name often given to arsenic trioxide (*q. v.*), but properly applied to the hydrate of this substance, $H_3AsO_3 (= As_2O_3 + 3H_2O)$, a body known only in aqueous solution and prepared by dissolving the trioxide in water. It acts as a tribasic acid forming salts called *arsenites*.

AR'SENIS, *m.* -*itis*. An arsenite.—**A. potassicus aqua solutus.** Liquor potassii arsenitis.

AR'SENISM. See **ARSENICALISM**.

AR'SENITE. Lat., *arsenis*. Fr., *arsénite*. Ger., *Arsenit*. A salt of arsenious acid.

ARSEN'IUM, *n.* Arsenic.—**Arsenii chloridum.** Arsenic trichloride.—**Arsenii iodium** [U. S. Ph.]. Arsenic triiodide.—**Liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi**

[U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'iodo-arsénite de mercure de Donovan*. Ger., *Jodquecksilberarseniklösung, Donovan'sche Tropfen*. Syn.: *liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi*. Solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury; Donovan's solution, containing 1 part of arsenic triiodide and 1 part of mercury biniodide (mercuric iodide) in 100 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph.]. The solution made by Donovan was supposed by him to contain the so-called hydriodates of arsenious oxide and of mercuric oxide (the oxyiodides of arsenic and mercury).

ARSEN'IURET. Lat., *arseniuretum*. See **ARSENIDE**.

ARSEN'IURET(T)ED. Lat., *arseniatus*. Fr., *arsénié, arséniuré*. Compounded with or containing arsenic. See **A. HYDROGEN**.

ARSENIZA'TION. Medication with arsenic.

ARSEN METH'YL. Fr., *arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsen-methyl*. Syn.: *methylarsen, arsenmonomethyl*. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle $As(CH_3)''$ or $As(CH_3)'''$. It is not known in the free state.—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyldichlorür*. A colorless, heavy, highly refractive liquid, $As(CH_3)Cl_2$, the vapor of which is a powerful irritant to the mucous membranes.

ARSEN METHYL'IC. Fr., *arsén-méthylrique*. Of or pertaining to arsenmethyl.

AR'SENOCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *arsénio-chlorure*. Ger., *Arseniochlorür*. A compound of chlorine with arsenic and another element or radicle.

AR'SENOFLU'ORID(E). Fr., *arsénio-fluorure*. Ger., *Arseniofluorür*. A compound of fluorine with arsenic and another element or radicle.

ARSENOPH'A'GIA, *f.* From *ἀρσενικόν*, yellow orpiment, and *φαγείν*, to eat. The practice of eating arsenic.

AR'SENOPHOS'PHATE. See **ARSENIOPHOSPHATE**.

AR'SENOSUL'PHATE. See **ARSENIOSULPHATE**.

ARSENPHEN'YL. From *arsenic* and *phenyl*. Fr., *arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenyl*. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $As(C_6H_5)''$ or $As(C_6H_5)'''$.—**A. chlorid(e).** Fr., *chlorure d'arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenylchlorür*. See **A. dichloride, A. tetrachloride**, and **A. oxychloride**.—**A. dichlorid(e).** Fr., *bichlorure d'arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenyldichlorür*. A colorless liquid, $As(C_6H_5)Cl_2$.—**A. oxid(e).** Fr., *oxyde d'arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenyloxid*. A solid substance, $As(C_6H_5)O$, having an odor resembling that of anise.—**A. oxychlorid(e).** Fr., *oxychlorure d'arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenyloxychlorür*. A substance, $As(C_6H_5)OCl_2$, readily soluble in water, melting at $100^\circ C$.—**A. tetrachlorid(e).** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'arsén-phényle*. Ger., *Arsenphenyltetrachlorür*. A yellow liquid, $A(C_6H_5)Cl_4$.

AR'SENUM, *n.* Arsenic. See **ARSENium** and **ARSENICUM**.

AR'SID(E). Ger., *Arsid*. Arsidogen. Cf. **AMIDE** and **AMIDOGEN**.

ARSID'OGEN. From arsenic and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Cf. **AMIDOGEN**. A hypothetical compound, AsH_2 , of arsenic and hydrogen, formerly supposed to exist in cacodyl and its derivatives.

AR'SIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Arsin*. Arseniureted hydrogen, AH_3 . Also, generically, any substitution compound of this substance in which 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by elements or radicles. The a's in this sense are analogous in structure to the amines and are similarly classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary a's. The primary a's, of the general formula $AsR'H_2$, exist only in combination; the secondary a's, $AsR''H$, exist by themselves with a doubled molecular formula, $As_2R''_2H_2$, constituting the class of compounds known as *cacodyls*; and the tertiary a's, AsR''' , are known in the free state.

ARSIN'IC. Fr., *arsinique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, an arsine.

ARSON'IC. Fr., *arsonique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsonium.

ARSO'NIUM, *n.* Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* A univalent radicle, AsH_4 , bearing the same relation to arsenic that ammonium does to nitrogen; also, generically, any substitution compound of this body.

ARSONVALIZA'TION. Fr., *arsonvalisation*. From the name of *d'Arsonval*, a French physicist. The employment of electrical currents of high frequency.

ARSYCO'DILE. A certain proprietary cacodyl preparation.

ARTABOT'RYS, *f.* -*bot'ryos* (-*is*). From *ἀράν*, to hang, and *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes. A genus of anaceous shrubs.—**A. intermedia**. A species furnishing a fragrant oil used as a perfume in Java, under the name of *minjackkenangan*.—**A. suaveolens**. A species the aromatic leaves of which have been used in infusion as a remedy for cholera.

ARTAN'TIN. See CYCLAMIN.

ARTAN'THE, *f.* A genus of piperaceous plants.—**A. adunca**. A species growing in the West Indies, Brazil, and various parts of South America, used in gonorrhoea like cubeb.—**A. crocata**. Syn.: *Piper crocatum*. A Peruvian shrub, the leaves and spikes of which are employed as a substitute for pepper and the mature spikes as the source of a yellow dye.—**A. elongata**. Syn.: *Piper elongatum* (seu *angustifolium*). A shrub growing in Peru. The leaves constitute the *matico* of the U. S. Ph., and are used as a styptic and hæmostatic. A decoction of the plant is used as a remedy for syphilitic affections in Peru.—**A. eucalyptifolia**. A Brazilian species, employed as a carminative and for arthritic pains.—**A. lanceæfolia**. Syn.: *Piper lanceæfolium*. A New Granada species furnishing one of the varieties of *matico*.—**A. mollicoma**. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are used for the same purposes as *jaborandi*.

ARTAN'THIC. Of or derived from the genus *Artanthe*.—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide artanthique*. A crystalline acid found in *matico*.

AR'TAR ROOT. A root, of unknown origin, which contains 3 per cent. of a resin capable of exerting an effect like that of aconitine.

ARTEFACT. From *ars*, art, and *facere*, to make. Ger., *A.*, *Kunstproduct*. In histology, an apparent structure produced by the chemical or the mechanical means employed in investigation; an apparent, but not a real, structure.

ARTEMIS'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀρτεμισία* (from *Ἄρτεμις*, the goddess Diana). Fr., *artémise*, *armoise*. Ger., *Beifuss*, *Abundkraut*. Wormwood. A genus of herbs or shrubs of the Composite, tribe *Senecionideæ*. It is divided into 4 subgenera: *Absinthium*, *Abrotanum*, *Seriphida* (*Seriphidium*), and *Oligosporus* (*Dracunculus*).—**Aqua artemisiæ**. Fr., *eau d'armoise*. A preparation made by distilling the leaves of *A. vulgaris* 1 part and water 3 parts until 1 part of distillate is obtained.—**A. abrotanum**. Gr., *ἀβρότονον ἄβρον*. Lat., *abrotanum*. Fr., *aurone mâle*, *citronelle*. Ger., *Stabwurz*, *Ebberraute*, *Eberreis*. Southernwood. The leaves and flowering tops are used for the same purposes as those of *A. absinthium*.—**A. absinthium**. Lat., *absinthium*. Fr., *grande absinthe*, *alugue*, *absinthe commune*, *armoise amère*. Ger., *Wermut*. Syn.: *Absinthium vulgare* (seu *officinale*). Wormwood. The flowering tops, the *ἀψιθιον* of Hippocrates, the *absinthium* of the U. S. Ph., are used as a tonic and aromatic stimulant, especially in atony of the digestive organs, in diarrhoea, muscular debility, and remittent fevers, as an anthelmintic, and in the preparation of the liqueur called *absinthe*.—**A. abyssinica**. An African species supposed to be the source of an Abyssinian drug called *tschumking* or *zerechitit*, which, mixed with soap, is applied to the calves of the legs to relieve cramps in the later stages of a malarial disease called the "kolla" sickness.—**A. afra**. 1. *A. pontica*. 2. A species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a vermifuge and in the treatment of

jaundice.—**A. annua**. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing throughout central Asia and China, and used in the latter country as a remedy for wasting fever, dysenteries, and putrid ulcers.—**A. arborescens**. Syn.: *Absinthium arborescens*. An herbaceous plant growing along the coast of the Mediterranean. It is tonic, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and is used for similar purposes as *A. absinthium*.—**A. arbuscula**. A dwarf species growing on the high mountains and elevated plains of the western United States. It has similar properties to those of *A. tridentata*.—**A. argonensis**. An Algerian plant, used by the natives as a tonic, aperient, and vermifuge.—**A. cærulescens**. A shrubby plant of the subgenus *Seriphida*. The flower-heads have been used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic.—**A. campestris**. Fr., *aurone des champs* (ou *sauvage*), *armoise bâtarde*. A species belonging to the subgenus *Oligosporus*. It is perhaps the *ἀρτεμισία λεπτόφυλλος* of Dioscorides. The leaves and flowering tops were formerly employed in medicine as a stimulant, tonic, and antispasmodic, and the flowering tops to adulterate wormseed, and the root was sometimes collected instead of that of *A. vulgaris*, but the plant appears to be medicinally inert, and is now rarely employed.—**A. camphorata**. A species growing in central Europe, used as an anthelmintic under the name of *sanguinè*.—**A. chinensis**. China mugwort. An Asiatic species belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*. The down upon the leaves is used by the Chinese in the preparation of moxa (*q. v.*), and the plant itself is employed as a stomachic, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.—**A. dracunculus**. Fr., *estragon*, *armoise estragon*. Ger., *Estragon*, *Dragenbeifuss*. Syn.: *Oligosporus condimentarius*. Tarragon. An herbaceous species, belonging to the subgenus *Oligosporus*, growing in Siberia, Tartary, and southern Europe, and frequently cultivated as a condiment. The flowering tops have been official, and are employed as an antiscorbutic, but more particularly as a condiment.—**A. frigida**. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in the rocky hills of the northwestern United States. The plant is said to be used as a substitute for quinine, also as an anthelmintic, under the name of *sierra salvia*.—**A. glacialis**. Fr., *génipi vrai*. Ger., *Gletscher-Beifuss*. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing upon the highest points of the Alps. It is one of the herbs used in the preparation of the liqueur *absinthe* and of the *vulnéraire suisse*.—**A. glomerata**. Ger., *geknäuelter Beifuss*. A shrubby species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in Palestine. The immature unopened heads constitute the Barbary wormseed, *semen cinæ barbaricum* (seu *indicum*, seu *africanum*), *semen santonici*, *semen contra*, etc. They contain an acrid volatile oil, a bitter principle, tannin, and santonin, have the odor and taste of Levant wormseed (*santonica*), and are a powerful stomachic, tonic, stimulant, and anthelmintic.—**A. indica**. An herbaceous species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, indigenous to the East Indies, China, and Japan. It is used as a bitter stomachic tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue, and the downy covering upon the leaves is said to be employed in the preparation of moxa.—**A. lanata**. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in Africa and the Tyrol. The down upon it is used for the preparation of moxa.—**A. lercheana**. A species growing along the Volga. The flower heads are used in Russia as a substitute for *santonica*.—**A. maritima**. Ger., *Meerstrands-Beifuss*. A perennial herb or shrub, belonging to the subgenus *Seriphida*, growing along the entire seacoast of Europe and of western Asia. The unexpanded flower heads constitute the Levant wormseed, or *santonica*.—**A. mexicana**. A species growing in portions of the United States and Mexico. The leaves are said to be stimulant, emmenagogue, and an-

thelminthic.—**A. moxa.** An Asiatic species said to be the source of the moxa of the Chinese and Japanese.—**A. mutellina.** Ger., *Alpen-Beifuss*. Syn.: *Absinthium lapsum* (seu *mutellinum*, seu *petrosum*). A perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in meadows upon the Alps. It is a very powerful aromatic tonic.—**A. nana.** A perennial species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in central Europe and the East. It has properties resembling those of *A. mutellina*.—**A. palmata.** A shrubby species growing in southern France and in Spain. It is probably the ἀπρευσία σαντόνιον of Dioscorides. It is said to furnish a variety of *santonica*.—**A. paniculata.** A species said to be used as a substitute for *A. abrotanum*.—**A. pauciflora.** An Oriental species said to furnish Levant wormseed; probably identical with *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana*.—**A. pontica.** Fr., *petite absinthe, armoise pontique*. Ger., *römischer Beifuss* (oder *Wermuth*). Roman wormwood. A perennial herbaceous species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in central and southern Europe and in the East. The flowering tops are used as a tonic and stimulant like *A. absinthium*. In the East they are employed as a cosmetic and in Egypt are burned to avert contagion during the plague.—**A. procera.** A species said to be used as a substitute for *A. abrotanum*.—**A. pyromacha.** A species employed by the Arabs in the manufacture of a sort of amadou.—**A. ramosa.** A species found in northern Africa. The unexpanded flower heads are said to furnish a part of the Barbary wormseed.—**A. rubra.** A variety of *A. vulgaris*.—**A. rupestris.** A perennial species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in the Alps. The herb has medicinal properties and uses similar to those of the herbs of *A. mutellina* and *A. dracunculid*.—**A. santonica.** Ger., *tartarischer Beifuss*. A shrubby species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in Persia and Tartary. The unexpanded flower heads constitute a variety of wormseed occasionally imported from Russia, and were at one time thought to be the source of the Levant wormseed, or *santonica*.—**A. spicata.** Fr., *armoise en épis*. Ger., *ähriger Beifuss*. A small perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing upon the tops of the Alps. It has strong aromatic qualities.—**A. sternutatoria.** An Asiatic species, the *wakh-chiknee* of the Hindus. The seeds and powdered herb are used as a sternutatory.—**A. tridentata.** The sage brush, growing through the elevated regions of western North America. It contains a pungent volatile oil. An infusion of the plant is used by the Indians as a remedy for colds and headaches and as a vermifuge.—**A. trifida.** A variety of sage-brush growing in the plains and valleys of Wyoming and Utah. It has properties similar to those of *A. tridentata*.—**A. umbelliformis.** A species possessed of tonic and stimulant properties.—**A. vahliana.** A shrub belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, indigenous to Persia. The unexpanded flower heads were formerly believed to constitute the Levant wormseed, which is now referred to *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana* (q. v.).—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *armoise commune*. Ger., *gemeiner Beifuss, Mutterkraut*. Mugwort. A perennial herb belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing wild in waste spots in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The rootlets have been highly recommended in all convulsive affections. The down of the leaves is sometimes employed as a source of moxa.

ARTEREURYSMA, n. -*rys'matos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εὐρύσμα, dilatation. Fr., *artérevrysmé*. See ANEURYSM.

ARTERIA, f. See ARTERY.—**A. abdominalis.** See *Deep circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A. abdominalis externa** (seu *subcutanea*). See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. acetabuli.** A branch of the internal circumflex artery distributed to the hip joint.—**A. acromialis.** See *Aero-*

mial ARTERY.—**A. ad cutem abdominis.** See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. ad fenestram ovalem.** A branch of the stylo-mastoid artery running to the fenestra ovalis.—**A. ad humiliorem mesenterii sedem.** See *Inferior mesenteric ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ adiposæ.** See *Adipose ARTERIES*.—**A. adiposa ima.** A branch of the internal spermatic artery distributed to the panniculus adiposus.—**A. alaris.** See *Lateral nasal ARTERY* and *Acillary ARTERY*.—**A. alveolaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental ARTERY*.—**A. alveolaris posterior.** See *Posterior dental ARTERY*.—**A. alveolaris superior.** See *Superior dental ARTERY*.—**A. anastomotica genu magna.** See *Anastomotica magna ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. anastomotica magna.** See *Anastomotica magna ARTERY of the thigh* and *Anastomotica ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. anastomotica magna femoris.** See *Anastomotica magna ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. anastomotica pedis.** See *Deep plantar ARTERY*.—**A. anastomotica transversa.** Ger., *quere Verbindungsarterie*. A branch of the anterior peroneal artery anastomosing with a branch of the posterior tibial artery.—**A. angularis.** See *Angular ARTERY*.—**A. angularis externa.** See *Angular ARTERY* and *Facial ARTERY*.—**A. angularis narium** (seu *nasi*). See *Angular ARTERY*.—**A. anonyma, A. anonyma brachiocephalica.** See *Innominate ARTERY*.—**A. anonyma iliaca.** See *Common iliac ARTERY*.—**A. anterior communicans.** See *Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**A. antibrachii communis.** See *Common interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. aorta.** See *AORTA*.—**A. aorta abdominalis.** See *Abdominal AORTA*.—**A. aorta ascendens.** See *Ascending AORTA*.—**A. aorta descendens abdominalis.** See *Abdominal AORTA*.—**A. aorta descendens thoracica, A. aorta thoracica.** See *Thoracic AORTA*.—**A. apoplectica.** See *Carotid ARTERY*.—**A. appendicalis, A. appendicularis.** See *Appendicular ARTERY*.—**A. articularis azygos.** See *Middle articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis capituli fibulæ.** Fr., *artère articulaire du la tête de péroné*. Ger., *obere Wadenbeinarterie*. A branch of the anterior tibial artery running beneath the fibula, covered by the origins of the peroneus longus and extensor digitorum muscles, to the tibiofibular articulation.—**A. articularis cubiti media.** A small branch of the ulnar artery, occasionally of the radial, to the radioulnar orbicular ligament.—**A. articularis genu azygos.** See *Middle articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu inferior externa.** See *Inferior external articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu inferior interna** (seu *lateralis*). See *Inferior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu inferior medialis.** The external inferior articular artery of the knee.—**A. articularis genu interna secunda.** See *Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu lateralis.** See *Superior external articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu media, A. articularis genu medialis.** See *Middle articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu media inferior.** Fr., *artère articulaire moyenne inférieure du genou*. Ger., *mittlere unpaare Kniegelenkarterie*. An occasional branch of the popliteal or of the inferior articular artery of the knee.—**A. articularis genu superficialis.** See *Anastomotica magna ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. articularis genu superior externa.** See *Superior external articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu superior interna.** See *Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu superior interna profunda.** Ger., *obere innere tiefe Gelenkpulsader des Knies*. A deep branch of the internal superior articular artery of the knee.—**A. articularis genu superior interna superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächliche obere innere Gelenkpulsader des Knies*. A superficial branch of the internal superior articular artery of the knee.—**A. articularis genu superior lateralis.** See *Superior external articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. articularis genu**

superior medialis, *A. articularis genu superior profunda*. See *Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—*A. articularis genu suprema*. See *Anastomotica magna ARTERY of the knee*.—*A. articularis genu suprema medialis*. See *Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—*A. articularis genu recurrens*. See *Anterior tibial recurrent ARTERY*.—*A. articularis humeri anterior*. See *Anterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—*A. articularis humeri posterior*. See *Posterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—*A. articularis interna secunda*. See *Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—*A. aspera*. See *TRACHEA*.—*A. atloidomuscularis*. Fr., *artère atloïdo-musculaire*. In the solipeds, a branch of the occipital which anastomoses with the vertebral.—*A. atrabiliaria*. See *Capsular ARTERY*.—*A. auditiva*. See *Auditory ARTERY*.—*A. auditiva externa*. See *External auditory ARTERY*.—*A. auditiva interna*. See *Internal auditory ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ auriculares*. See *Auricular ARTERIES*.—*Artəriæ auriculares anteriores*. See *Anterior auricular ARTERIES*.—*Artəriæ auriculares anteriores inferiores*. See *Anterior inferior auricular ARTERIES*.—*Artəriæ auriculares genuaccessoriae*. Ger., *Nebengelenkpulsadern des Knies*. Branches of the popliteal artery distributed to the knee joint.—*A. auricularis anterior superior*. See *Anterior superior auricular ARTERY*.—*A. auricularis cordis dextra*. A branch of the right coronary artery of the heart distributed to the right auricle.—*A. auricularis cordis sinistra*. A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart distributed to the left auricle.—*A. auricularis posterior*. See *Posterior auricular ARTERY*.—*A. auricularis profunda*. See *Deep auricular ARTERY*.—*A. auricularis superior*. Fr., *artère auriculaire supérieure*. A term applied to the auricular branch (when there is only one) of the superficial temporal a., distributed to the upper part of the external ear.—*A. axillaris*. See *Axillary ARTERY*.—*A. azygos linguae*. A small artery in the median line of the dorsum of the tongue, formed by the union of branches of the dorsal arteries of the tongue.—*A. basilaris*. See *Basilar ARTERY*.—*A. brachialis communis*. See *Brachial ARTERY*.—*A. brachialis profunda*. See *Posterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—*A. brachiocephalica*. See *Innominate ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ bronchiales anteriores*. Branches of the internal mammary artery distributed to the bronchi.—*Artəriæ bronchiales inferiores posteriores*. Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the bronchi.—*Artəriæ bronchiales superiores*. See *ARTERIE bronchiales anteriores*.—*A. bronchialis communis*. The common trunk which occasionally gives origin to the right and one left bronchial artery.—*A. bronchialis dextra*. See *Right bronchial ARTERY*.—*A. bronchialis posterior*. *A. bronchialis sinistra inferior*. See *Inferior bronchial ARTERY*.—*A. bronchialis sinistra prima*. The uppermost of the left bronchial arteries.—*A. bronchialis sinistra secunda*. See *Inferior bronchial ARTERY*.—*A. bronchialis sinistra superior*. See *A. bronchialis sinistra prima*.—*Artəriæ bronchicæ*. The bronchial arteries.—*Artəriæ bronchicæ superiores*. See *ARTERIE bronchiales anteriores*.—*A. buccalis*, *A. buccinatoria*. See *Buccal ARTERY*.—*A. bulbina*, *A. bulbocavernosa*, *A. bulbosa*. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra*.—*A. bulbourethralis*. Fr., *artère bulbo-urétrale*. A branch of the artery of the penis, or of the artery of the corpus cavernosum, distributed to the bulb of the urethra.—*Artəriæ cæcales*. See *Cæcal ARTERIES*.—*A. cæcalis*. Fr., *artère cæcale*. Ger., *Blinddarpulsader*. A branch of the ileocolic artery, distributed to the cæcum.—*A. cæcalis anterior*. A branch of the a. cæcalis to the anterior surface of the cæcum.—*A. cæcalis posterior*. A branch of the a. cæcalis to the posterior surface of the cæcum.—*Artəriæ calcaneæ externæ*. See *External calcaneal ARTERIES*.

—*Artəriæ calcaneæ mediales*. See *Middle calcaneal ARTERIES*.—*A. callosa*. See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. capitalis*. See *Carotid ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ capsulares mediæ*. The capsular arteries.—*A. cardiaca dextra*. See *Right coronary ARTERY of the heart* and *Pyloric ARTERY*.—*A. cardiaca sinistra*. See *Left coronary ARTERY of the heart* and *Pyloric ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*). See *Carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *cerebralis*. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *communis*. See *Common carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *externa*. See *External carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *facialis*. See *External carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *interna*. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carotica* (seu *carotida*, seu *carotis*) *primitiva*. See *Common carotid ARTERY*.—*A. carpea anterior*. See *Anterior carpal ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ carpeæ dorsales*. See *Dorsal carpal ARTERIES*.—*Artəriæ carpeæ dorsales ulnares*. Branches of the ulnar artery to the posterior surface of the carpus, which assist in forming the rete carpeum dorsale.—*A. carpea dorsalis radialis*. See *Posterior radiocarpal ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ carpeæ ulnares volares*. Branches of the ulnar artery to the anterior surface of the carpus, which assist in forming the rete carpeum volare.—*A. carpea volaris anterior* (seu *radialis*), *A. carpi transversa anterior*. See *Anterior radiocarpal ARTERY*.—*A. cavernosa*. See *ARTERY of the corpus cavernosum*.—*A. cavernosa urethræ*. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra*.—*A. cavi tympani*. See *External auditory ARTERY*.—*A. centralis modioli*. The artery which is situated in the tubulus centralis modioli.—*A. centralis retinæ*. See *Central retinal ARTERY*.—*A. cerebelli inferior*, *A. cerebelli inferior anterior*. See *Anterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY*.—*A. cerebelli inferior posterior*, *A. cerebelli magna*. See *Posterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY*.—*A. cerebelli superior*. See *Superior cerebellar ARTERY*.—*A. cerebelli superior anterior*. A branch of the vertebral artery distributed to the anterior portion of the cerebellum.—*A. cerebelli superior posterior*. A branch of the vertebral artery distributed to the posterior portion of the cerebellum.—*A. cerebralis*. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—*A. cerebralis anterior*. See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebralis media*. See *Middle cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebralis posterior*. See *Posterior cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebri anterior*. See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebri anterior communis*. An artery formed by the union of the internal carotids; the analogue of the two anterior cerebrals.—*A. cerebri media*. See *Middle cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebri posterior* (seu *profunda*). See *Posterior cerebral ARTERY*.—*A. cerebri transversa*. See *Middle cerebral ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ cervicales descendentes profundæ*. Branches of the occipital artery to the deep cervical muscles.—*Artəriæ cervicales descendentes superficiales*. Branches of the occipital artery (1st def.) to the superficial cervical muscles.—*Artəriæ cervicales descendentes profundæ*. Branches of the occipital artery (1st def.) to the deep muscles of the neck.—*A. cervicalis*. See *Basilar ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis ascendens*. See *Ascending cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis descendens*. See *Descending cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis posterior*. See *Posterior cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis princeps*. See *Descending cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis profunda*. See *Deep cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis suprema*. One of the terminal branches of the posterior scapular artery.—*A. cervicalis superficialis*. See *Superficial cervical ARTERY*.—*A. cervicalis transversa*. See *Transverse cervical ARTERY*.—*Artəriæ chor(i)oidæ anteriores*. See *Anterior chorioid ARTERIES*.—*Artəriæ chor(i)oidæ posteriores*. See *Posterior chorioid ARTERIES*.—*A. chor(i)oidæ posterior superior*.

Fr., *artère choroïdienne supérieure postérieure*. Ger., *hintere obere Adernetzpulsader*. A branch of the superior cerebellar artery distributed to the valve of Vieussens, the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina, and anastomosing with the anterior chorioid arteries.—**Arteriæ chor(i)oidæ superiores anteriores**. Fr., *artères choroïdiennes antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Adernetzpulsader*. Branches of the posterior cerebral artery to the chorioid plexus.—**Arteriæ ciliares anteriores** (seu *anticæ*). See *Anterior ciliary ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ ciliares mediæ**. See *Long ciliary ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ ciliares posteriores breves**. See *Short ciliary ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ ciliares posteriores longæ**. See *Long ciliary ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ ciliares posticæ**. See *Posterior ciliary ARTERIES*.—**A. circumflexa abdominis**. See *Deep circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A. circumflexa cordis**. Fr., *artère circonflexe du cœur*. The posterior branch of the left coronary artery of the heart, distributed to its posterior surface.—**A. circumflexa femoris anterior** (seu *externa*). See *External circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. circumflexa femoris interna**. See *Internal circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. circumflexa femoris lateralis**. See *External circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*.—**A. circumflexa femoris medialis** (seu *posterior*). See *Internal circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*.—**Arteriæ circumflexæ genu**. See *Articular ARTERIES of the knee*.—**A. circumflexa genu inferior interna**. See *Inferior internal articular ARTERY of the knee*.—**A. circumflexa humeri anterior**. See *Anterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. circumflexa humeri major**. See *Posterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. circumflexa humeri minor**. See *Anterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. circumflexa humeri posterior**. See *Posterior circumflex ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. circumflexa ili**. A term applied to the deep and external circumflex iliac arteries, but more properly to the latter.—**A. circumflexa ili externa**. See *Superficial circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A. circumflexa ili interna**. See *Deep circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A. circumflexa ili superficialis**. See *Superficial circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A. circumflexa musculi sternocleidomastoidei inferior**. A branch of the external carotid artery, distributed to the lower portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**A. circumflexa musculi sternocleidomastoidei superior**. A branch of the external carotid artery, distributed to the upper portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**A. circumflexa scapulæ**. See *Circumflex ARTERY of the scapula*.—**A. clitoridea**, **A. clitoridis**. Fr., *artère clitoridienne*. The artery of the clitoris; the analogue in the female of the artery of the penis of the male.—**A. coccygea**. See *Coccygeal ARTERY*.—**A. cochleæ**. See *Cochlear ARTERY*.—**A. coeliaca**. See *Celiac ARTERY*.—**A. colica dextra**. See *Right colic ARTERY*.—**A. colica dextra inferior**. See *Ileocolic ARTERY*.—**A. colica media**. See *Middle colic ARTERY*.—**A. colica sinistra**. See *Left colic ARTERY*.—**A. colica sinistra inferior**. Fr., *artère colique gauche inférieure*. Ger., *untere linke Grimmdarmpulsader*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery to the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**A. colica sinistra media**. Fr., *artère colique moyenne gauche*. Ger., *mittlere linke Grimmdarmpulsader*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery uniting the a. colica sinistra and the a. colica superior.—**A. colica sinistra superior**. Fr., *artère colique gauche supérieure*. Ger., *obere linke Grimmdarmpulsader*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery supplying the left portion of the colon as far as the sigmoid flexure.—**Arteriæ collaterales colli**. Rathke's term for the vertebral arteries of birds.—**Arteriæ collaterales genu**. See *Articular ARTERIES of the knee*.—**A. collateralis brachii externa**. See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis externa**. See *Profunda radial ARTERY*.—**A. collateralis genu superior externa**. See *Superior external articular ARTERY of the*

knee.—**A. collateralis interna**. See *Inferior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis magna**. See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis media**. Fr., *artère collatérale médiane*. Ger., *mittlere Nebenpulsader*. A branch of the superior profunda artery of the arm distributed to the triceps muscle.—**A. collateralis profunda**. See *A. collateralis radialis posterior superior*.—**A. collateralis radialis anterior**. A branch of the profunda radial artery which accompanies the upper portion of the radial nerve for a short distance and is distributed to the back part of the arm.—**A. collateralis radialis inferior**. See *Profunda radial ARTERY*.—**A. collateralis radialis posterior** (seu *primaria*, seu *superior*). A branch of the superior profunda artery of the arm, or of one of its branches, distributed to the outer and back part of the olecranon.—**A. collateralis ulnaris anterior** (seu *inferior*). See *Anastomotic ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis ulnaris posterior**. See *Inferior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis ulnaris prima**. See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis ulnaris secunda**. See *Anastomotic ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. collateralis ulnaris superior**. See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. colli transversa**. See *Transverse cervical ARTERY*.—**A. comes nervi ischiadici**. A branch of the inferior gluteal artery which accompanies the sciatic nerve to the middle of the thigh.—**A. comes nervi mediani**. See *Median ARTERY*.—**A. comes nervi phrenici**. See *Superior phrenic ARTERY*.—**A. communicans anterior**, **A. communicans cerebri anterior**. See *Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**A. communicans cerebri posterior**. See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**A. communicans cerebri superior**. See *Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**A. communicans Willisii**. See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**A. concharum nasi**. See *Sphenopalatine ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria cordis anterior** (seu *interna*). See *Right coronary ARTERY of the heart*.—**Arteriæ conjunctivales anteriores**. Branches of the nasofrontal artery distributed to the conjunctiva.—**Arteriæ conjunctivales posteriores**. Branches of the palpebral or lacrymal arteries distributed to the conjunctiva.—**A. coronaria cordis dextra**. See *Right coronary ARTERY of the heart*.—**A. coronaria cordis externa**. See *Left coronary ARTERY of the heart*.—**A. coronaria cordis media**. A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart which supplies the apex of the organ.—**A. coronaria cordis posterior** (seu *sinistra*). See *Left coronary ARTERY of the heart*.—**A. coronaria labii inferioris**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the lower lip*.—**A. coronaria labii superioris**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the upper lip*.—**A. coronaria malleolaris**. See *A. anastomotica transversa*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra inferior**. See *Right gastro-epiploic ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra superior**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi major**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi minor**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra inferior**. See *Left gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra superior**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi superior dextra**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. coronaria ventriculi superior sinistra**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. carpea dorsalis ulnaris**. See *Posterior ulnocarpal ARTERY*.—**A. corporis callosi**. See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY*.—**A. corporis cavernosi urethræ**. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra*.—**Arteriæ costales posteriores**. See *Aortic intercostal ARTERIES*.—**A. costalis anterior**. An intercostal branch of the internal mammary a.—**A. costalis inferior**. The anterior branch of an aortic intercostal a.—**A. costalis prima**. See *Superior intercostal*

ARTERY.—**A. costalis superior**, **A. costalis suprema**. See *Superior intercostal a.*—**A. costocervicalis**. See *Costocervical ARTERY*.—**A. costolumbaris**. According to some authorities, the lowest of the intercostal arteries, and according to others, the uppermost of the lumbar arteries.—**A. crassa**. See *AORTA*.—**A. cremasterica**. See *External spermatic ARTERY*.—**A. cricothyreoidea**. See *Cricothyreoid ARTERY*.—**A. cristæ pubis**. See *A. publica*.—**A. cruralis**. See *Femoral ARTERY*.—**A. cruralis communis**. See *Common femoral ARTERY*.—**A. cruralis iliaca**. See *External iliac ARTERY*.—**A. cruralis interna**. See *Internal iliac ARTERY*.—**A. cruralis profunda**. See *Deep femoral ARTERY*.—**A. cruralis superficialis**. See *Superficial femoral ARTERY*.—**A. cruris et pedis**. See *Popliteal ARTERY*.—**A. cubitalis**. See *Ulnar ARTERY*.—**A. cubitalis recurrens anterior**. See *Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY*.—**A. cubitalis recurrens posterior**. See *Posterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY*.—**A. cubitalis volaris profunda**. See *A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris profunda*.—**A. cubiti externa**. See *Radial a.*—**A. cutanea abdominalis**. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. cystica**. See *Cystic ARTERY*.—**A. deferentialis**. See *ARTERY of the vas deferens*.—**A. deltoidea**. Fr., *artère deltoïdienne*. A branch of the acromiothoracic artery running in the groove between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles and distributed to the latter. **A. dentalis inferior**. See *Inferior dental ARTERY*.—**A. dentalis posterior**. See *Posterior dental ARTERY*.—**A. dentalis superior**. See *Superior dental ARTERY*.—**A. diaphragmatica superior**, **A. diaphragmatica superior anterior**. See *Superior phrenic ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ diaphragmaticæ**. See *Inferior phrenic ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales communes**. The interosseous arteries of the foot and hand.—**Arteriæ digitales communes plantares**. See *Plantar interosseous ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales communes volares**. See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales dorsales manus**. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the hand*.—**Arteriæ digitales dorsales pedis**. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the foot*.—**Arteriæ digitales manus dorsales**. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the hand*.—**Arteriæ digitales manus volares**. See *Palmar digital ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales pedis dorsales**. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the foot*.—**Arteriæ digitales pedis plantares**. See *Plantar digital ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales volares communes**. See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ digitales volares radiales**. The palmar digital arteries on the radial side of the fingers.—**Arteriæ digitales volares ulnares**. The palmar digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers.—**A. digitalis communis prima**, **A. digitalis communis volaris prima**. See *Large artery of the thumb*.—**A. digitalis dorsalis hallucis interna**. The dorsal digital artery of the tibial side of the great toe.—**A. digitalis medialis hallucis**. The continuation of the external plantar artery on the plantar and external surfaces of the great toe.—**A. digitalis volaris prima**. Ger., *erste Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand*. The first palmar digital artery.—**A. digitalis volaris quarta**. Ger., *vierte Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand*. The fourth palmar digital artery.—**A. digitalis plantaris propria lateralis digiti quinti**. The plantar digital artery to the fibular side of the little toe.—**A. digitalis volaris secunda**. Ger., *zweite Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand*. The second palmar digital artery.—**A. digitalis volaris tertia**. Ger., *dritte Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand*. The third palmar digital artery.—**A. digiti minimi plantaris externa**. See *A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti*.—**Arteriæ dorsales carpi**. See *Dorsal carpal ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ dorsales digitales (seu digitorum)**. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the hand*.—**A. dorsalis clitoridis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the clitoris*.—**A. dorsalis digitalis minima**. See *A. dorsalis digiti minimi externa*.—**A. dorsalis digiti medii**

externa. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti minimi**. The dorsal artery of the little toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti minimi externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der kleinen Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the little toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti quarti externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der vierten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the fourth toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti quarti interna**. Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der vierten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the fourth toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti quinti externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der fünften Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the fifth toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti quinti interna**. Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der fünften Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the fifth toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti secundi externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti secundi interna**. Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the second toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti tertii externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der dritten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the third toe.—**A. dorsalis digiti tertii interna**. Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der dritten Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe.—**A. dorsalis hallucis**. The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. dorsalis hallucis externa**. Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der grossen Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the great toe.—**A. dorsalis hallucis interna**. Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der grossen Zehe*. The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the great toe.—**A. dorsalis indicis radialis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the index finger*.—**A. dorsalis lingue**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the tongue*.—**A. dorsalis medialis pollicis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the thumb*.—**A. dorsalis metacarpi**. See *Posterior radiocarpal ARTERY*.—**A. dorsalis nasi**. The nasal branch of the ophthalmic artery.—**A. dorsalis pedis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the foot*.—**A. dorsalis penis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the penis*.—**A. dorsalis pollicis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the thumb*.—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti medii**. The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the middle finger.—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti minimi**. The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the little finger.—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti quarti**. The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the ring finger.—**A. dorsalis radialis indicis**. The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the index finger.—**A. dorsalis radialis pollicis**. A branch of the dorsal carpal branch of the radial artery to the radial side of the thumb.—**A. dorsalis scapulæ**. See *Posterior scapular ARTERY*.—**A. dorsalis scapulæ inferior**. The inferior branch of the posterior scapular artery.—**A. dorsospinalis**. Fr., *artère dorso-spinale*. A branch of the superior intercostal artery to the posterior cervical muscles.—**A. dorsalis suprema**. See *Ascending cervical ARTERY*.—**A. dorsalis ulnaris**. See *A. carpea dorsalis ulnaris*.—**A. dorsalis ulnaris indicis**. The dorsal digital artery on the ulnar side of the index finger.—**A. dorsalis ulnaris pollicis**. A branch of the dorsal metacarpal branch of the radial artery on the ulnar side of the thumb.—**A. duodenalis inferior**. See *Inferior pancreaticoduodenal ARTERY*.—**A. duræ matris media maxima**. See *Middle meningeal ARTERY*.—**A. emulgens**. See *Renal ARTERY*.—**A. encephalica**. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica**. See *Epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica abdominalis**, **A. epigastrica externa**. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica inferior**. See *Deep epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica inferior externa**. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY and Superficial circumflex iliac ARTERY*.—**A.**

epigastrica inferior interna (seu profunda). See *Deep epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica inferior superficialis**. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica interna**. See *Deep epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica subcutanea**, **A. epigastrica superficialis**. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epigastrica superior**. See *Superior epigastric ARTERY*.—**A. epiploica sinistra**. Fr., *artère épiploïque gauche*. The largest of the branches of the left gastroepiploic artery, which is distributed to the mesentery.—**A. ethmoidalis anterior**. See *Anterior ethmoidal ARTERY*.—**A. ethmoidalis posterior**. See *Posterior ethmoidal ARTERY*.—**A. facialis**. See *Facial ARTERY*.—**A. facialis anterior**. See *Angular ARTERY* and *Facial ARTERY*.—**A. facialis externa**. See *Facial ARTERY*.—**A. facialis posterior**. See *Transverse facial ARTERY*.—**A. facialis profunda**. See *Internal maxillary ARTERY*.—**A. facialis** (seu *faciei*) **transversa** (seu *transversa posterior*). See *Transverse facial ARTERY*.—**A. femoralis**. See *Femoral ARTERY*.—**A. femoralis communis**. See *Common femoral ARTERY*.—**A. femoralis profunda**. See *Deep femoral ARTERY*.—**A. femoralis superficialis**. See *Superficial femoral ARTERY*.—**A. femoris profunda**. See *Deep femoral ARTERY*.—**A. fibularis**, **A. fibularis communis**. See *Peroneal ARTERY*.—**A. fibularis superior**. See *A. articularis capituli fibulae*.—**A. fossæ Sylvii**. See *Middle cerebral ARTERY*.—**A. frontalis**. See *Frontal ARTERY*.—**A. frontalis externa**. See *Supraorbital ARTERY*.—**A. frontalis interna**. See *A. nasofrontalis*.—**A. funicularis**, **A. funiculi spermatici**. See *External spermatic ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ gastricae breves**. Fr., *artères gastriques courtes*. The short branches to the walls of the stomach from the coronary, splenic, pyloric, and right and left gastroepiploic arteries.—**A. gastrica coronaria ventriculi inferior dextra**. See *Right gastro-epiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica coronaria ventriculi inferior sinistra**. See *Left gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica dextra inferior**. See *Right gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica dextra superior**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica inferior sinistra**. See *Left gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica major**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. gastrica sinistra inferior**. See *Left gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica (sinistra) superior**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**A. gastrica superior dextra**. See *Pyloric ARTERY*.—**A. gastrica sinistra**. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*.—**Arteriæ gastrocnemiæ**. See *Deep sural ARTERIES*.—**A. gastroduodenalis**. See *Gastroduodenal ARTERY*.—**A. gastroepiploica dextra**. See *Right gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastroepiploica sinistra**. See *Left gastroepiploic ARTERY*.—**A. gastrohepatica sinistra**. Fr., *artère gastro-hépatique gauche*. An occasional branch of the coronary artery of the stomach distributed to the left lobe of the liver.—**Arteriæ gemellæ**. See *Sural ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ gemellæ cutaneæ**. See *Superficial sural ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ gemellæ musculares**, **Arteriæ gemellæ profundæ**. See *Deep sural ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ gemellæ superficiales**. See *Superficial sural ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ gemellæ suræ**. See *Sural ARTERIES*.—**A. glandulosa axillaris**. A branch of the axillary artery distributed to the axillary glands.—**Arteriæ glomeruli**. The arteries of a glomerulus of the kidney.—**A. glutæa**. See *Gluteal ARTERY*.—**A. glutæa inferior**. See *Inferior gluteal ARTERY*.—**A. glutæa superior**. See *Superior gluteal ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ hæmorrhoidales externæ**. See *External hæmorrhoidal ARTERIES*.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis interna**. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal ARTERY*.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis media**. See *Middle hæmorrhoidal ARTERY*.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis superior**. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ helicinae**. See *Helicine ARTERIES*.—**A. hepatica**. See *Hepatic ARTERY*.—**A. hepatica communis**. See *Common hepatic ARTERY*.—**A. hepatica dextra**. See *Right hepatic ARTERY*.—**A. hepatica propria**. See *Hepatic*

ARTERY.—**A. hepatica sinistra**. See *Left hepatic ARTERY*.—**A. humeraria**. See *Brachial ARTERY*.—**A. humeri profunda**. See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm*.—**A. hyaloidea**. See *Hyaloid ARTERY*.—**A. hyoidea**. See *Hyooid ARTERY*.—**A. hypogastrica**. See *Internal iliac ARTERY*.—**A. ileocolica**. See *Ileocolic ARTERY*.—**A. ileocolica dextra media**. See *Right colic ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ iliacaæ**. See *Iliac ARTERIES*.—**A. iliaca anterior**. See *Internal iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca communis**. See *Common iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca cruralis**. See *External iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca externa**. See *External iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca femoris**. See *Superficial femoral ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca hypogastrica** (seu *interna*). See *Internal iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca parva**. See *Iliolumbar ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca posterior**. See *Gluteal ARTERY*.—**A. iliaca primitiva**. See *Common iliac ARTERY*.—**A. iliolumbaris**. See *Iliolumbar ARTERY*.—**A. ilii profundissima**. A branch of the gluteal artery to the hip joint.—**A. incisiva**. Fr., *artère incisive*. One of the terminal branches of the inferior dental artery, which supplies the lower incisor teeth.—**A. indicis radialis dorsalis**. See *A. dorsalis radialis indicis*.—**A. indicis radialis volaris**. See *A. volaris radialis indicis*.—**A. inferior linguae**. See *Ranine ARTERY*.—**A. infraorbitalis**. See *Infraorbital ARTERY*.—**A. infrascapularis**. See *Subscapular ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ inguinales**. Fr., *artères inguinales*. Branches of the common femoral artery to the inguinal region.—**A. innominata**. See *Innominate ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ intercostales anteriores**. See *Anterior intercostal ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ intercostales aorticæ** (seu *inferiores*, seu *posteriores*). See *Aortic intercostal ARTERIES*.—**A. intercostalis prima**. See *Superior intercostal ARTERY*.—**A. intercostalis secunda**. The second intercostal artery.—**A. intercostalis superior** (seu *suprema*). See *Superior intercostal ARTERY*.—**Arteriæ intermetacarpeæ dorsales**. See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the hand*.—**Arteriæ intermetacarpeæ volares**. See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES*.—**Arteriæ intermetatarsæ dorsales**. See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the foot*.—**A. interossea accessoria**. An anomalous branch of the interosseous artery of the forearm which descends into the palm of the hand, gives off branches to the index finger and the thumb, and assists in forming the superficial palmar arch.—**A. interossea anterior**. See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea anterior dorsalis**. A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which pierces the interosseous membrane and assists in forming the rete carpeum dorsale.—**A. interossea anterior volaris**. A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the arm which descends to assist in forming the rete carpeum volare.—**A. interossea antibrachii communis**. See *Common interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea antibrachii externa**. See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea antibrachii interna**. See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea antibrachii posterior**. See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea antibrachii superficialis**. See *Median ARTERY*.—**A. interossea communis**. See *Common interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*.—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris quarta**. Ger., *vierte Sohlenmittelfussschlagader*. The fourth plantar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris secunda**. Ger., *zweite Sohlenmittelfussschlagader*. The second plantar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris tertia**. Ger., *dritte Sohlenmittelfussschlagader*. The third plantar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea dorsalis hallucis**, **A. interossea dorsalis interna**, **A. interossea dorsalis pedis prima**. The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. interossea dorsalis pedis secunda**. The second dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. interossea dorsalis pedis tertia**. The third dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. interossea externa**. See *Poste-*

rior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.—**A. interossea hallucis.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. interossea interna.** See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea interna metacarpi dorsalis.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the hand.—**Arteriæ interossee metacarpi dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the hand.*—**Arteriæ interossee metatarsi dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the foot.*—**A. interossea palmaris.** See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea perforans inferior.** 1. A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which runs backward through the interosseous membrane and aids in forming the rete carpeum. 2. See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea perforans major.** See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea perforans prima.** See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm and A. interossea anterior dorsalis.*—**A. interossea perforans superior.** See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**Arteriæ interossee plantares.** See *Plantar interosseous ARTERIES.*—**A. interossea plantaris prima.** Ger., *erste Sohlenmittelfusschlagader.* The first plantar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea plantaris quarta.** Ger., *vierte Sohlenmittelfusschlagader.* The fourth plantar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea plantaris secunda.** See *A. interossea digitalis plantaris secunda.*—**A. interossea plantaris tertia.** See *A. interossea digitalis plantaris tertia.*—**A. interossea posterior.** See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea primitiva.** See *Common interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea recurrens.** Fr., *artère interosseuse récurrente.* Ger., *zurücklaufende Zwischenknochenpulsader.* A branch of the posterior interosseous artery of the forearm, distributed to the anconæus quartus muscle.—**A. interossea secunda metacarpi dorsalis.** The second dorsal interosseous artery of the hand.—**A. interossea superficialis.** See *Median ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ interossee volares.** See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES.*—**A. interossea volaris.** See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. interossea volaris prima.** Ger., *erste Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The first palmar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea volaris secunda.** Ger., *zweite Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The second palmar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea volaris tertia.** Ger., *dritte Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The third palmar interosseous artery.—**A. interrenalis.** Ger., *Zwischennierenarterie.* An anomalous artery extending between the kidneys, and anastomosing with the renal arteries of each side.—**Arteriæ intestinales.** See *Intestinal ARTERIES.*—**A. ischiadica.** See *Ischiadic ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ jejunaes.** Branches of the superior mesenteric artery to the small intestine.—**A. jugularis.** See *Carotid ARTERY.*—**A. labialis anterior.** Fr., *artère labiale antérieure.* The analogue in the female of the anterior scrotal artery of the male; distributed to the vulva.—**Arteriæ labiales posteriores, Arteriæ labiales pudendi inferiores** (seu posteriores). Fr., *artères labiales postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Schamlippenpulsadern.* The analogues in the female of the posterior scrotal arteries of the male; distributed to the vulva.—**A. labialis inferior.** See *Inferior labial ARTERY.*—**A. labialis superficialis.** Ger., *flache Lippenarterie.* A name applied to that portion of the facial artery situated between the point where it gives off the submental artery and that of its bifurcation into the coronary arteries of the upper and lower lips.—**A. labialis superior.** See *Coronary ARTERY of the upper lip.*—**A. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal ARTERY.*—**A. laryngea ascendens** (seu inferior). See *Cricothyroid ARTERY.*—**A. laryngea interna, A. laryngea superior.** See *Superior laryngeal ARTERY.*—**A. lethargica.** See *Carotid ARTERY.*—**A. lienalis.** See *Splenic ARTERY.*—**A. linguae dorsalis.** See *Dorsal ARTERY of the tongue.*—**A. linguae pro-**

funda. See *Ranine ARTERY.*—**A. lingualis.** See *Lingual ARTERY.*—**A. lingualis profunda.** See *Ranine ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ lumbales.** See *Lumbar ARTERIES.*—**A. lumbalis** (seu *lumbaris*) *ima* (seu *infima*). Fr., *artère lombaire inférieure.* A branch of the middle sacral artery given off on the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra and distributed to the psoas muscles.—**Arteriæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar ARTERIES.*—**A. lumbaris quinta.** See *A. lumbalis ima.*—**Arteriæ maculares retinæ inferiores.** The lowermost of the retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve which run in a horizontal direction.—**Arteriæ maculares retinæ superiores.** The uppermost of the retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve which run in a horizontal direction.—**A. magna.** See *AORTA.*—**A. magna pollicis.** See *Large ARTERY of the thumb.*—**Arteriæ malleolares anteriores.** See *A. malleolaris anterior externa* and *A. malleolaris anterior interna.*—**A. malleolaris anterior externa.** Ger., *vordere äussere Knöchelschlagader.* A branch of the anterior tibial artery to the external malleolus.—**A. malleolaris anterior interna.** Ger., *vordere innere Knöchelschlagader.* A branch of the anterior tibial artery to the internal malleolus.—**A. malleolaris anterior lateralis.** A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs transversely across the dorsum of the foot beneath the tendons of the extensor digitorum communis and peroneus tertius muscles and is distributed to the inner side of the foot and ankle.—**A. malleolaris anterior medialis.** A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs across the foot beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle and is distributed to the front and the outer side of the ankle.—**A. malleolaris externa.** See *External malleolar ARTERY.*—**A. malleolaris interna.** See *Internal malleolar ARTERY.*—**A. malleolaris interna posterior.** Fr., *artère malléolaire interne.* Ger., *hintere innere Knöchelpulsader.* A branch of the posterior tibial artery distributed to the parts behind the internal malleolus.—**A. malleolaris posterior externa.** Ger., *hintere äussere Knöchelpulsader.* A branch of the anterior peroneal artery to the external malleolus.—**A. malleolaris posterior medialis.** A branch of the posterior tibial artery to the back and outer side of the ankle joint.—**A. mammaria externa.** See *External mammary ARTERY.*—**A. mammaria interna.** See *Internal mammary ARTERY.*—**A. mammaria interna lateralis.** An anomalous branch of the internal mammary artery which descends upon the inner surfaces of the ribs at a point about midway between the costal cartilages and the vertebrae.—**A. mandibularis.** See *Inferior dental ARTERY.*—**A. marginalis hepatis.** A branch of the hepatic artery distributed to the upper margin of the left lobe of the liver.—**Arteriæ marginales scroti.** See *Posterior scrotal ARTERIES.*—**A. masseterica.** See *Masseteric ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ massetericæ posteriores.** Fr., *artères massétiennes postérieures.* Branches of the external carotid artery in the neighborhood of the parotid gland to the masseter muscle.—**A. mastoidea, A. mastoidea posterior.** See *Mastoid ARTERY.*—**A. maxillaris, A. maxillaris externa.** See *Facial ARTERY.*—**A. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental ARTERY.*—**A. maxillaris interna.** See *Internal maxillary ARTERY.*—**A. maxima.** See *AORTA.*—**A. media.** See *Median ARTERY.*—**A. media anastomotica.** See *Middle colic ARTERY.*—**A. mediana.** See *Median ARTERY.*—**A. mediana menti.** An anomalous artery in the median line of the chin, derived from one or both coronary arteries of the lower lip.—**A. mediana retinæ.** The middle horizontal branch of the central retinal artery.—**A. mediana superficialis.** A small branch of the a. plicæ cubiti superficialis.—**Arteriæ mediastinales anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ mediastinales posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal ARTERIES.*—**A. me-**

dicerebellaris. See *Anterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY.*
—A. medicerebralis [Wilder]. See *Middle cerebral ARTERY.*
—A. medullæ spinalis anterior. See *Anterior spinal ARTERY.*
—A. medullæ spinalis posterior. See *Posterior spinal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea accessoria. See *Small meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea accessoria externa. See *Posterior meningeal ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ meningæ anteriores (seu anticæ). See *Anterior meningeal ARTERIES.*
—A. meningea magna (seu media). See *Middle meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea parva. See *Small meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea posterior. See *Posterior meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea posterior externa. A branch of the occipital artery which passes through the mastoid foramen to the dura mater.
—A. meningea posterior inferior. See *Posterior meningeal ARTERY* (1st def.).
—A. meningea posterior interna. See *Posterior meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. meningea posterior mastoidea. See *A. meningea posterior externa.*
—A. meningea postica. See *Posterior meningeal ARTERY.*
—A. mentalis. See *Mental ARTERY.*
—A. meseraica inferior. See *Inferior mesenteric ARTERY.*
—A. meseraica superior. See *Superior mesenteric ARTERY.*
—A. mesenterica inferior. See *Inferior mesenteric ARTERY.*
—A. mesenterica media. See *Middle mesenteric ARTERY.*
—A. mesenterica superior. See *Superior mesenteric ARTERY.*
—A. mesolobaris, A. mesolobica. See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY.*
—A. metacarpea. See *Metacarpal ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ metacarpeæ dorsales radiales. The dorsal arteries of the index finger and the thumb.
—A. metacarpea dorsalis ulnaris. See *Posterior ulnocarpal ARTERY.*
—A. metacarpea volaris radialis profunda. The branch of the radial artery which, uniting with a branch of the ulnar artery, forms the deep palmar arch.
—A. metacarpea volaris radialis sublimis. See *Superficial volar ARTERY.*
—A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris. See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.*
—A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris profunda. The termination of the ulnar artery on the palm of the hand, which, uniting with a branch of the radial artery, forms the deep palmar arch.
—A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris sublimis. A branch of the ulnar artery on the palm of the hand, which, uniting with a branch of the radial artery, forms the superficial palmar arch.
—Arteriæ metacarpi volares. See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES.*
—A. metatarsæa. See *Metatarsal ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ metatarsææ dorsales. See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the foot.*
—A. metatarsæa dorsalis fibularis. The dorsal artery of the little toe on the fibular side.
—A. metatarsæa dorsalis prima. Fr., *artère dorsale du gros orteil.* Ger., *erste Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.
—A. metatarsæa dorsalis tertia. Ger., *dritte Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The third dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.
—A. metatarsæa dorsalis secunda. Ger., *zweite Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The second dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.
—A. minima. See *ARTERIOLE.*
—A. muscularis femoris. See *Deep femoral ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ musculares inferiores. See *Deep sural ARTERIES.*
—A. muscularis magna. See *A. muscularis superficialis.*
—A. muscularis profunda. See *Deep femoral ARTERY.*
—A. muscularis superficialis. See *A. muscularis tricipitis.*
—A. muscularis tricipitis. A branch of the common femoral artery to the triceps muscle.
—A. musculoarticularis. A branch of the anastomotica magna artery of the thigh to the vastus medius muscle.
—A. musculophrenica. See *Musculophrenic ARTERY.*
—A. mylohyoidea. See *Mylohyoid ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ nasales retinae inferiores. The lower retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve.
—Arteriæ nasales retinae superiores. The upper retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve.
—A. nasalis. See *Nasal ARTERY.*
—A. nasalis anterior. See *Anterior nasal ARTERY.*
—A. nasalis externa. See *A. nasalis lateralis posterior* and *Lateral nasal ARTERY.*
—A. nasalis lateralis. See *Lateral nasal*

ARTERY.
—A. nasalis lateralis posterior. A branch of the sphenopalatine artery to the mucous membrane of the upper part of the nose.
—A. nasalis media. See *Anterior nasal ARTERY.*
—A. nasalis posterior. See *A. nasalis posterior communis.*
—A. nasalis posterior externa. See *Sphenopalatine ARTERY.*
—A. nasofrontalis. The ophthalmic artery beyond the point at which it gives off the supraorbital artery.
—A. nasopalatina. See *Nasopalatine ARTERY.*
—A. nervi acustici. See *Internal auditory ARTERY.*
—A. nervi mediani. See *Median ARTERY.*
—A. nutritia brachii (magna). See *Nutrient ARTERY of the os brachii.*
—Arteriæ nutritiæ pelvis. Small branches of the renal artery to the pelvis of the kidney.
—A. nutritia femoris inferior (seu magna). See *First perforating ARTERY of the thigh.*
—A. nutritia femoris superior. See *Superior nutrient ARTERY of the femur.*
—A. nutritia fibulæ (seu fibularis). See *Nutrient ARTERY of the fibula.*
—A. nutritia humeri. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the os brachii.*
—A. nutritia ilii. A branch of the gluteal artery to the ilium.
—A. nutritia magna humeri. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the os brachii.*
—A. nutritia radii. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the radius.*
—A. nutritia magna tibiæ, A. nutritia tibiæ. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the tibia.*
—A. nutritia tibiæ inferior. A branch of the posterior tibial artery entering the tibia through the nutrient foramen.
—A. nutritia tibiæ magna. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the tibia.*
—A. nutritia tibiæ posterior. See *Posterior tibial recurrent ARTERY.*
—A. nutritia tibiæ superior. A branch of the posterior tibial artery to the tibia.
—A. nutritia ulnæ. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the ulna.*
—A. nutriens radii. See *Nutrient ARTERY of the radius.*
—A. obturatoria, A. obturatorix. See *Obturator ARTERY.*
—A. occipitalis. See *Occipital ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ œsophageæ. See *Esophageal ARTERIES.*
—Arteriæ œsophageæ inferiores. Branches of the coronary artery of the stomach to the œsophagus.
—Arteriæ omphalomesentericæ. See *Omphalomesenteric ARTERIES.*
—A. ophthalmica. See *Ophthalmic ARTERY.*
—A. ovarii. See *Ovarian ARTERY.*
—A. palatina anterior. See *Anterior palatine ARTERY.*
—A. palatina ascendens. See *Inferior palatine ARTERY.*
—A. palatina descendens. See *Descending palatine ARTERY.*
—A. palatina inferior. See *Inferior palatine ARTERY.*
—A. palatina major. See *Anterior palatine ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ palatinæ minores. See *Arteriæ veli palati.*
—A. palatina superior. See *Superior palatine ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ palpebrales externæ. See *External palpebral ARTERIES.*
—Arteriæ palpebrales internæ. See *Internal palpebral ARTERIES.*
—A. palpebralis inferior. See *Inferior palpebral ARTERY.*
—A. palpebralis lateralis inferior. See *Inferior palpebral ARTERY.*
—A. palpebralis superior. See *Superior palpebral ARTERY.*
—A. palpebralis medialis inferior. The branch of the nasofrontal artery to the lower lid.
—A. palpebralis medialis superior. The branch of the nasofrontal artery to the upper lid.
—A. palpebralis superior. See *Superior palpebral ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ pancreaticæ mediæ. Branches of the hepatic artery to the pancreas.
—Arteriæ pancreaticæ parvæ. Small branches of the splenic artery distributed to the pancreas.
—A. pancreatica magna (seu suprema). Fr., *artère pancréatique supérieure.* A branch of the splenic artery which runs along the posterior surface of the pancreas following the course of the pancreatic duct.
—A. pancreaticoduodenalis inferior. See *Inferior pancreaticoduodenal ARTERY.*
—A. pancreaticoduodenalis superior. See *Superior pancreaticoduodenal ARTERY.*
—Arteriæ parotidææ. Fr., *artères parotidiennes.* Branches of the external carotid artery to the parotid gland.
—A. pediacæ, A. pediacæ interna. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the foot.*
—A. pelvica. See *Internal iliac ARTERY.*
—A. penis profunda. See *ARTERY of the corpus cavernosum.*
—A. perforans antibrachii inferior. See *A. interossea perfo-*

rans inferior.—**A. perforans antibrachii superior.** See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm.*—**A. perforans femoris prima.** See *First perforating ARTERY of the thigh.*—**A. perforans femoris secunda.** See *Second perforating ARTERY of the thigh.*—**A. perforans femoris tertia** (seu *ultima*). See *Third perforating ARTERY.*—**A. perforans pedis posterior prima.** See *Deep plantar ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ perforantes arcus plantaris.** See *Anterior and Posterior perforating ARTERIES of the foot.*—**Arteriæ perforantes pedis anteriores.** See *Anterior perforating ARTERIES of the foot.*—**Arteriæ perforantes pedis posteriores.** See *Posterior perforating ARTERIES of the foot.*—**A. pericardiaca ascendens, A. pericardiaca descendens** (seu *inferior*). See *Superior phrenic ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ pericardiacæ posteriores.** Branches of the thoracic aorta to the posterior surface of the pericardium.—**A. pericardiaca phrenica** (seu *superior*). See *Superior phrenic ARTERY.*—**A. perinæalis inferior, A. perinæalis superficialis.** See *Superficial perineal ARTERY.*—**A. perinæi transversa.** See *Transverse perineal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea.** See *Peroneal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea anterior.** See *Anterior peroneal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea communis** (seu *descendens*). See *Peroneal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea perforans.** See *Anterior peroneal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea posterior.** See *External calcaneal ARTERY.*—**A. peronea superior.** See *A. articularis capituli fibulæ.*—**A. petrosa.** Fr., *artère pétreuse.* Ger., *Felsenbeinpulsader.* A branch of the internal maxillary artery to the tensor tympani muscle, which anastomoses with the stylomastoid artery.—**A. pharyngea ascendens.** See *Ascending pharyngeal ARTERY.*—**A. pharyngea descendens.** See *Pterygopalatine ARTERY.*—**A. pharyngea inferior.** See *Ascending pharyngeal ARTERY.*—**A. pharyngea suprema.** See *Pterygopalatine ARTERY.*—**A. pharyngobasilaris, A. pharyngomeningea.** See *Ascending pharyngeal ARTERY.*—**A. pharyngopalatina.** See *Inferior palatine ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ phrenicæ inferiores** (seu *magnæ*). See *Inferior phrenic ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ phrenicæ principes.** See *Inferior phrenic ARTERIES.*—**A. phrenicocostalis.** See *Musculo-phrenic ARTERY.*—**A. phrenicopericardiaca.** See *Superior phrenic ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ pinnales.** Branches of the coronary artery of the upper lip to the ala of the nose.—**A. plantaris.** See *Plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plantaris externa.** See *External plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plantaris externa digiti medii.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the third toe.—**A. plantaris externa digiti minimi.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der kleinen Zehe.* See *A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti.*—**A. plantaris externa digiti quarti.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the fourth toe.—**A. plantaris externa digiti secundi.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe.—**A. plantaris externa hallucis.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der grossen Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the great toe.—**A. plantaris externa parva, A. plantaris interna.** See *Internal plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plantaris interna digiti medii.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe.—**A. plantaris interna digiti quarti.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the fourth toe.—**A. plantaris interna digiti quinti.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der kleinen Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the little toe.—**A. plantaris interna digiti secundi.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the second toe.—**A. plantaris interna digiti tertii.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der dritten Zehe.*

The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe.—**A. plantaris lateralis.** See *External plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti.** A branch of the external plantar artery to the outer side of the little toe.—**A. plantaris medialis.** See *Internal plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plantaris profunda.** See *Deep plantar ARTERY.*—**A. plicæ cubiti superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächliche Ellenbogenschlagader.* A branch of the radial artery running beneath the bicipital aponeurosis and distributed to the pronator radii teres, the palmaris longus, and the flexor muscles of the forearm.—**A. pollicis magna** (seu *princeps*). See *Large ARTERY of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis radialis dorsalis.** See *Inner dorsal ARTERY of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis radialis volaris.** Fr., *artère radio-palmaire du pouce.* Ger., *Speichenhohlhandpulsader des Daumens.* The branch of the large artery of the thumb running on the radial side of its palmar surface.—**A. pollicis ulnaris dorsalis.** See *Outer dorsal ARTERY of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis ulnaris volaris.** Fr., *artère cubito-palmaire du pouce.* Ger., *Ellenbogenhohlhandpulsader des Daumens.* The branch of the large artery of the thumb running on the ulnar side of its palmar surface.—**A. poplitea** (seu *poplitea*). See *Popliteal ARTERY.*—**A. postcerebellaris.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY.*—**A. postcerebralis.** See *Posterior cerebral ARTERY.*—**A. postcommunicans.** See *Posterior communicating ARTERY.*—**A. posterior cerebri.** See *Posterior cerebral ARTERY.*—**A. præcerebellaris.** See *Superior cerebellar ARTERY.*—**A. præcerebralis.** See *Anterior cerebral ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ præchor(i)oidæ.** See *Anterior chorioid ARTERIES.*—**A. præcommunicans.** See *Anterior communicating ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ preperantes.** See *Internal spermatic ARTERIES.*—**A. princeps pollicis.** See *Large ARTERY of the thumb.*—**A. processus appendicis** (seu *vermiformis*). See *Appendicular ARTERY.*—**A. processus xiphoidei.** A branch of the internal mammary artery which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms a plexus behind the lower part of the sternum.—**A. profunda brachii inferior.** See *Inferior profunda ARTERY of the arm.*—**A. profunda brachii superior.** See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm.*—**A. profunda cerebri.** See *Posterior cerebral ARTERY.*—**A. profunda cervicis.** 1. A branch of the superior intercostal artery to the deep cervical muscles. 2. See *Posterior cervical ARTERY.*—**A. profunda clitoridis.** See *Cavernous ARTERY of the clitoris.*—**A. profunda femoris.** See *Deep femoral ARTERY.*—**A. profunda humeri.** See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm.*—**A. profunda linguæ.** See *Ranine ARTERY.*—**A. profunda penis.** See *ARTERY of the corpus cavernosum.*—**A. profunda volæ.** The termination of the radial artery in the palm of the hand.—**A. profundissima ilii.** A branch of the lateral sacral artery to the peristæum of the acetabulum.—**Arteriæ propriæ renales.** Branches of the renal artery which enter the kidney in the columns of Bertin. Two run on each side of each pyramid of Malpighi for its whole length, and divide at its base into the interlobular arteries and the true arteriæ rectæ.—**A. pro stapedio.** See *A. stapedia.*—**A. prostatica.** See *Vesicoprostatic ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ pterygoideæ.** Fr., *artères ptérygoïdiennes.* Ger., *Flügelmuskelpulsadern.* Branches of the internal maxillary artery to the pterygoid muscles.—**A. pterygomeningea.** See *Small meningeal ARTERY.*—**A. pterygopalatina.** See *Pterygopalatine ARTERY.*—**A. pubica.** Fr., *artère pubienne.* Ger., *Schambeinpulsader.* A branch of the deep epigastric artery which anastomoses behind the pubes with its fellow of the opposite side.—**A. pudica accessoria.** See *Accessory pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pudica communis.** See *Internal pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pudica externa prima.** See *Superior external pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pudica externa secunda.** See *Inferior external pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pudica externa subaponeurotica.** See

Superior external pudic ARTERY.—**A. pudica externa subcutanea.** See *Inferior external pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pudica externa tertia.** Ger., *dritte äussere Schampulsader*. An occasional branch of the superficial femoral artery distributed to the lower part of the abdomen and to the genital organs.—**A. pudica interna.** See *Internal pudic ARTERY.*—**A. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary ARTERY.*—**A. pylorica, A. pylorica superior.** See *Pyloric ARTERY* (1st def.).—**A. radialis.** See *Radial ARTERY.*—**A. radialis indicis.** See *Radialis indicis ARTERY.*—**A. radialis recurrens.** See *Radial recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. radialis volaris indicis.** See *A. volaris radialis indicis.*—**A. radica.** See *Radial ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ radicales.** Lateral branches of the vertebral artery to the medulla spinalis.—**A. radiopalmaris.** See *Radiopalmar ARTERY.*—**A. ranina.** See *Ranine ARTERY.*—**A. receptaculi anterior.** See *Anterior ARTERY of the receptacle.*—**A. receptaculi posterior.** See *Posterior ARTERY of the receptacle.*—**Arteriæ rectæ.** The straight arteries of the kidney. The true *arteriæ rectæ* are branches of the *arteriæ propriæ renales* which enter at the bases of the medullary pyramids, and terminate at their apices in venous plexuses. The false *arteriæ rectæ* are straight branches of the efferent vessels of the lowermost glomeruli which pass into the medulla and supply the downward continuations of the medullary rays into the pyramids.—**A. recurrens radialis.** See *Radial recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens tibialis.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens tibialis anterior.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens tibialis posterior.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens ulnaris anterior.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens ulnaris inferior** (seu *posterior*). See *Posterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. recurrens ulnaris superior.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY.*—**A. renalis.** See *Renal ARTERY.*—**A. renocapsularis.** See *Capsular ARTERY.*—**A. retina centralis.** See *Central retinal ARTERY.*—**A. retrocostalis.** See *A. mammaria interna lateralis.*—**Arteriarum omnium mater.** See *AORTA.*—**Arteriæ sacrales laterales.** See *Lateral sacral ARTERIES.*—**A. sacralis media.** See *Middle sacral ARTERY.*—**A. saphena magna.** An occasional branch of the deep femoral artery which passes down between the adductor magnus and the vastus medius to the ankle, in company with the vena saphena magna.—**A. saphena parva.** An occasional branch of the popliteal artery which passes to the middle of the calf of the leg, in company with the small saphenus nerve.—**A. scapulæ dorsalis.** See *Posterior scapular ARTERY.*—**A. scapulæ transversa.** See *Suprascapular ARTERY.*—**A. scapularis communis.** See *Subscapular ARTERY.*—**A. scapularis externa.** See *Acromial ARTERY.*—**A. scapularis inferior.** See *Subscapular ARTERY.*—**A. scapularis posterior.** See *Posterior scapular ARTERY.*—**A. scapularis propria.** See *Circumflex ARTERY of the scapula.*—**A. scapularis superior.** See *Suprascapular ARTERY.*—**A. scrotalis anterior.** See *Anterior scrotal ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores.** See *Posterior scrotal ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores majores.** Branches of the internal pudic artery to the scrotum.—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores minores.** Branches of the transverse perineal artery to the scrotum.—**A. scrotalis anterior secunda.** See *Inferior external pudic ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ seminales.** See *External and Internal spermatic ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ sæptales scroti.** Branches of the transverse perineal artery to the septum of the scrotum.—**A. sæpti mobili, A. sæpti narium.** See *ARTERY of the septum narium.*—**A. sæpti narium posterior.** See *Nasopalatine ARTERY.*—**A. sæpti scroti.** A branch of the internal pudic artery to the septum of the scrotum.—**A. sigmoidea.** See *Sigmoid ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ sinus cavernosi.** Branches of the vidian artery to the cavernous sinus. Cf. *Anterior and*

Posterior ARTERIES of the receptacle.—**Arteriæ somniferæ** (seu *soporales*, seu *soporariæ*). The carotid arteries.—**A. spermatica deferentialis.** See *ARTERY of the vas deferens.*—**A. spermatica externa.** See *External spermatic ARTERY.*—**A. spermatica interna.** 1. See *Internal spermatic ARTERY.* 2. A branch of the umbilical artery observed by F. Faesebeck in a double monster.—**A. sphenopalatina.** See *Sphenopalatine ARTERY.*—**A. sphenospinosa.** See *Middle meningeal ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ spinales posteriores.** See *Posterior spinal ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ spinales.** The arteries of the spinal cord.—**A. spinalis.** See *Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm.*—**A. spinalis anterior.** See *Anterior spinal ARTERY.*—**A. spinosa.** See *Middle meningeal ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ spirales.** See *Uteroplacental ARTERIES.*—**A. splenica.** See *Splenic ARTERY.*—**A. stapèdii.** Fr., *artère stapèdienne*. Ger., *Steighügelarterie*. A branch of the stylomastoid artery which enters the tympanum just above the fenestra ovalis.—**Arteriæ sternaes anteriores.** The terminations of the perforating branches of the internal mammary artery which are distributed to the anterior surface of the sternum.—**Arteriæ sternaes posteriores.** Branches of the internal mammary artery distributed to the posterior surface of the sternum.—**A. sternalis.** See *Internal mammary ARTERY.*—**A. sternocleidomastoidea.** A branch of the external carotid artery to the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**A. stylomastoidea.** See *Stylomastoid ARTERY.*—**A. subclavia.** See *Subclavian ARTERY.*—**A. subcostalis.** See *A. mammaria interna lateralis.*—**A. subcutanea malæ.** Fr., *artère malaire*. A branch of the deep anterior temporal or internal maxillary artery, which accompanies the malar cutaneous nerve and is distributed to the upper portion of the face.—**A. sublingualis.** See *Sublingual ARTERY.*—**A. submentalis.** See *Submental ARTERY.*—**A. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular ARTERY.*—**A. superciliaris.** Fr., *artère sourcilière*. A branch of the frontal artery distributed to the superciliary region.—**A. superficialis pedis interna.** A branch of the internal plantar artery which anastomoses with the internal tarsal artery and is distributed to the tibial side of the great toe.—**A. superficialis pedis medialis.** A branch of the internal plantar artery distributed to the fibular side of the great toe.—**A. superficialis volæ.** See *Superficial volar ARTERY.*—**A. supracostalis.** See *Collateral intercostal ARTERY.*—**A. supramaxillaris.** See *Superior dental ARTERY.*—**A. suprametatarsæa.** See *Metatarsal ARTERY.*—**A. supraorbitalis.** See *Supraorbital ARTERY.*—**A. supraorbitalis externa.** Fr., *artère sus-orbitaire externe*. A branch of the superficial temporal artery distributed to the region of the zygoma.—**A. suprarenalis aortica.** See *Capsular ARTERY.*—**Arteriæ suprarenales inferiores.** See *Inferior suprarenal ARTERIES.*—**A. suprarenalis media.** See *Capsular ARTERY.*—**A. suprarenalis superior.** See *Superior suprarenal ARTERY.*—**A. suprascapularis.** See *Suprascapular ARTERY.*—**A. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous ARTERY.*—**A. supratarsæa.** See *Metatarsal ARTERY.*—**A. supratarsæa externa.** See *External tarsal ARTERY.*—**A. supratarsæa interna.** A branch of the dorsal artery of the foot distributed to the tibial side of the great toe.—**A. supratrochlearis.** A branch of the ophthalmic artery distributed to the upper eyelid.—**Arteriæ surales.** See *Sural ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ surales laterales.** See *Superficial sural ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ surales mediales.** Branches of the popliteal artery to the upper part of the sural muscles.—**Arteriæ surales profundæ.** See *Deep sural ARTERIES.*—**Arteriæ surales superficiales.** See *Superficial sural ARTERIES.*—**A. sylviana.** See *Middle cerebral ARTERY.*—**A. tarsæa externa.** See *External tarsal ARTERY.*—**A. tarsæa externa anterior.** See *Metatarsal ARTERY.*—**A. tarsæa externa posterior.** See *Tarsal ARTERY.*—**A. tarsæa interna.** See *Internal tar-*

sal ARTERY.—*A. tarsea lateralis anterior*. See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—*A. tarsea lateralis posterior*. See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ temporales retinae inferiores*. The lower retinal arteries on the temporal side of the optic nerve.—*Arteriæ temporales retinae superiores*. The upper retinal arteries on the temporal side of the optic nerve.—*A. temporalis anterior*. See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis externa*. See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis frontalis* (seu *interna*). See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis media*. See *Middle temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis occipitalis*. See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis profunda anterior*. See *Deep anterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis profunda posterior* (seu *prima*). See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis secunda*. See *Deep anterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis superficialis*, *A. temporalis superficialis anterior* (seu *frontalis*). See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. temporalis superficialis occipitalis* (seu *posterior*). A branch of the occipital artery distributed to the occipital region.—*A. temporalis superior*. See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—*A. testicularis*. See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—*A. testis externa*. See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica acromialis*. See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica alaris*. See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY and *Subscapular* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica anterior*. Fr., *artère thoracique antérieure*. The external branch of the acromiothoracic artery.—*A. thoracica axillaris*. See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY and *Subscapular* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica externa*, *A. thoracica externa inferior*. See *External mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica externa secunda*. See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica externa tertia*. See *External mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica humeralis* (seu *humeraria*). See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica inferior*. See *External mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica interna*, *A. thoracica interna longa*. See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica longa*. See *External mammary* ARTERY and *A. thoracicodorsalis*.—*A. thoracica major*. See *External mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica mammaria*. See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica media*. See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica minor*. See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica posterior*. See *A. thoracicodorsalis*.—*A. thoracica prima*. See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica quarta*. See *External mammary* ARTERY.—*A. thoracica suprema*. See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracicoacromialis*. See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*A. thoracicodorsalis*. Fr., *artère thoracique dorsale*. A branch of the subscapular artery distributed to the side and front of the chest.—*A. thoracicohumeraria*. See *Acromiothoracic* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ thymicæ*. See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—*A. thyre(o)idea ascendens*. See *Inferior thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea descendens*. See *Superior thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea ima*. See *Deep thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea inferior* (seu *infima*). See *Inferior thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea Neubaueri*. See *Deep thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea superior*. See *Superior thyroid* ARTERY.—*A. thyre(o)idea superior altera*. Ger., *zweite obere Schilddrüsenarterie*. An occasional branch of the external carotid artery which furnishes a common origin for the lingual and superior thyroid arteries.—*A. thyre(o)ocervicalis*. See *Thyroid* AXIS.—*A. tibialis antica*. See *Anterior tibial* ARTERY.—*A. tibialis postica*. See *Posterior tibial* ARTERY.—*A. tibialis recurrens anterior*. See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—*A. tibialis recurrens posterior*. See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—*A. tonsillaris*. See *Tonsillar* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ tracheales superiores*. Branches of the internal mammary, inferior thyroid, or subclavian artery to the trachea.—*A. transversa carpi anterior*. See *Posterior radiocarpal* ARTERY.—*A.*

transversa carpi dorsalis. See *A. carpea dorsalis radialis*.—*A. transversa carpi posterior*. See *A. carpea dorsalis radialis*.—*A. transversa carpi volaris*. See *A. carpea volaris radialis*.—*A. transversa colli*. See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—*A. transversa faciei*. See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—*A. transversalis cervicis* (seu *colli*). See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—*A. transversalis humeri* (seu *scapulæ*). See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—*A. transversa perinæi*. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the penis* (or of the *urethra*) and *Transverse perineal* ARTERY.—*A. transversa scapulæ*. See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—*A. transversa superficialis perinæi*. See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—*A. trochanterica*, *A. trochanterica anterior*. Fr., *artère trochantérienne*. A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh distributed to the muscles in the neighborhood of the great trochanter.—*A. tubaria*. Fr., *artère tubaire*. Ger., *Trompetenpulsader*. A branch of the uterine artery to the oviduct.—*A. tunicæ vaginalis communis*. See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—*A. tympanica*. See *Tympanic* ARTERY.—*A. tympanica inferior*. Fr., *artère tympanique inférieure*. Ger., *untere Trommelfellpulsader*. A branch of the internal maxillary or of the deep auricular artery which enters the tympanum through the Glaserian fissure.—*A. tympanica superior*. Fr., *artère tympanique supérieure*. Ger., *obere Trommelfellpulsader*. The superior tympanic artery.—*A. ulnaris*. See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—*A. ulnaris accessoria*. An anomalous artery formed by the bifurcation of the ulnar artery at a high point in the forearm.—*A. ulnaris digiti minimi*. See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*.—*A. ulnaris superficialis*. See *A. ulnaris accessoria*.—*A. ulnaris volaris digiti minimi*. See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*.—*Arteriæ umbilicales*. See *Umbilical* ARTERIES.—*A. umbilicalis accessoria*. Of Krause, a delicate filament observed by Oslander in a case where there was only one umbilical artery, which filament appeared to be an artery running, free from the mesentery, to that part of the peritoneum where the umbilical artery was lacking.—*A. urethralis*. A branch of the artery of the penis distributed to the urethra.—*A. ureterica superior*. A branch of the abdominal aorta to the upper part of the ureter.—*Arteriæ uterinæ*. See *Uterine* ARTERIES.—*A. uterina aortica*. See *Aortic uterine* ARTERY.—*A. uterina hypogastrica*. See *Hypogastric uterine* ARTERY.—*A. uteroovarica*. See *Aortic uterine* ARTERY.—*A. vaginalis*. See *Vaginal* ARTERY.—*A. vasis deferentis*, *A. vasis deferentialis*. See *ARTERY of the vas deferens*.—*A. vasta posterior*, *A. vasta posterior profunda*. See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ veli palati* (seu *palatini*). Branches of the pterygopalatine artery to the upper part of the pharynx and to the palate.—*A. venosa*. A term applied to the pulmonary vein by Harvey.—*Arteriæ ventriculi breves*. Branches of the splenic artery to the stomach.—*Arteriæ vertebrales posteriores*. See *Primitive* AORTÆ.—*A. vertebralis*. See *Vertebral* ARTERY.—*A. vertebralis ascendens*. See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—*A. vertebralis impar*. A forward continuation of the subvertebral aorta in certain of the lower *Vertebrata*.—*A. vesicalis media*. See *Middle vesical* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ vesicales superiores* (seu *supremæ*). See *Superior vesical* ARTERIES.—*A. vesicalis inferior* (seu *infima*). See *Inferior vesical* ARTERY.—*A. vesicalis superior*. See *Superior vesical* ARTERY.—*A. vesicoprostatica*. See *Vesico-prostatic* ARTERY.—*A. vesicovaginalis*. See *Vesicovaginal* ARTERY.—*A. vestibuli*. A branch of the internal auditory artery to the labyrinth.—*A. vidiana*. See *Vidian* ARTERY.—*A. vitrea*. See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—*A. volæ superficialis*. See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—*Arteriæ volares carpi*. See *Anterior carpal* ARTERIES.—*A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*. A branch of the deep palmar arch or of the ulnar artery to the ulnar side of

the palmar surface of the little finger.—**A. volaris indicis.** See *A. radialis indicis*.—**A. volaris manus ulnaris.** See *A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris*.—**A. volaris profunda pollicis ulnaris.** The termination of the large artery of the thumb on the ulnar side.—**A. volaris pollicis radialis.** One of the terminal branches of the large artery of the thumb on the radial side.—**A. volaris profunda radialis.** See *A. metacarpea volaris radialis profunda*.—**A. volaris profunda ulnaris.** See *Ulnar profunda* **ARTERY of the hand.**—**A. volaris radialis digiti annularis.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the ring finger.—**A. volaris radialis digiti medii.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the middle finger.—**A. volaris radialis digiti minimi.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the little finger.—**A. volaris digiti quarti.** See *A. volaris radialis digiti annularis*.—**A. volaris radialis digiti quinti.** See *A. volaris radialis digiti minimi*.—**A. volaris radialis indicis.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the index finger.—**A. volaris superficialis.** See *Superficial volar* **ARTERY.**—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti medii.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the middle finger.—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti minimi.** See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*.—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti quarti.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the fourth finger.—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti tertii.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the third finger.—**A. volaris ulnaris indicis.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the index finger.—**A. Willisii.** See *Posterior communicating* **ARTERY of the brain.**—**A. zygomaticoorbitalis.** See *A. supraorbitalis externa*.—**Aspera a.** See *TRACHEA*.

ARTER'IAIC. Gr., ἀρτηριακός. Lat., arteriacus. Fr., artériaque. Relating to or affecting the arteries or the trachea; as a n., a remedy used in diseases of the arteries or trachea.

ARTER'ACA, ARTER'ACE, f. See *TRACHEA*.

ARTER'ICAL. See *ARTER'IAIC*.

ARTER'AGRA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., artériagre. Ger., Schlagaderschmerz. 1. Pain in an artery. 2. Alteration in an artery due to the gouty diathesis.

ARTER'IAL. Lat., arterialis. Fr., artériel. Ger., arteriell, arteriös. 1. Pertaining to the arteries or their contents. 2. Pertaining to blood containing a relatively large amount of oxygen and a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide.

ARTERIAL'ITY. See *ARTERIOSITY*.

ARTERIALIZATION. Lat., arterialisatio. Fr., artériatisation. Ger., Arterialisierung. The transformation of dark-red venous into bright-red arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, gills, or any respiratory apparatus. This transformation consists in the removal of carbon dioxide from the blood and the addition of oxygen.

ARTER'IASIS, f. -ia'seos (-i'asis). Of Zannini, athromatous and calcareous degeneration of an artery, sometimes falsely termed ossification.

ARTERIEC'TASIS, f. -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἑκτασις, dilatation. Ger., Arterienausdehnung. Dilatation of an artery, as by aneurysm, or of a number of arteries.

ARTERIECTO'PIA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἐκτόπιος, out of place. Fr., artériectopie. 1. An abnormal course of an artery. 2. The displacement of an artery from its original situation.

ARTERIECTOP'ICUS. Pertaining to arteriectopia.

ARTERIEURYS'MA, n. -rys'matos (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εὐρύσμα, dilatation. See *ANEURYSM*.

ARTERIEURYSMAT'ICUS. See *ANEURYSMAL*.

ARTERII'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *ARTERITIS*.

ARTERIOARC'TIA, f. From arteria, an artery, and arc-tare, to compress. See *ARTERIOSTENOSIS*.

ARTE'RIOCAP'ILLARY. Pertaining to the arterioles and the capillaries. See *A. FIBROSIS*.

ARTE'RIOCHAL'ASIS, f. -la'seos (-chal'asis). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and χάλασις (from χαλάν), relaxation. Fr., arteriocholasie. Atony of the arteries.

ARTE'RIOCHALAS'TICUS. Pertaining to arteriocholasie.

ARTERIO'DES. Gr., ἀρτηριώδης (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling an artery.

ARTE'RIODIAL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., artériodialyse. Attenuation of the walls of an artery, with or without rupture.

ARTE'RIODIALYT'ICUS. Pertaining to arteriodialysis.

ARTE'RIODIAS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and διάσπασις, a separation. Fr., artériodiastase. 1. The retraction of the two ends of a divided artery. 2. A divergence of two arteries that normally lie near each other. 3. Arteriectopia.

ARTE'RIODIASTAT'ICUS. Pertaining to arteriodiastasis.

ARTE'RIODIPLONES'MUS, m. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, διπλός, twofold, and πρесси́е, pressure. Fr., artériodiplopiésme. A procedure recommended by Leroy d'Étiolles for securing rapid coagulation of the blood in a portion of an artery situated between two different points at which pressure is made simultaneously.

ARTERIOD'OMUM, n. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and δαμᾶν, to subdue. Fr., artériodème. Ger., Arteriodom. An artery forceps devised by E. Graefe.

ARTE'RIOFIBRO'SIS. See *Arterioecapillary FIBROSIS*.

ARTERIOGRAM. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and γράμμα, a drawing. Syn.: *sphygmogram*. A graphic delineation of the variations of the pulse; a pulse curve.

ARTERIOGRAPH. See *ANGIOGRAPH*.

ARTERIOGRAPH'IC. Fr., artériographique. Pertaining to arteriography or to the arteriograph.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY. Lat., arteriographia (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., artériographie. Ger., Arteriographie. 1. Arteriology. 2. The process of producing graphic representations of the state of the pulse.

ARTE'RIOID. Lat., arterioides (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., artérioiide. Ger., schlagaderähnlich. Resembling an artery.

ARTER'OLA, f. Dim. of arteria. See *ARTERIOLE*.—**A. auricularis cordis dextra.** See *ARTERIA auricularis cordis dextra*.—**A. auricularis cordis sinistra.** See *ARTERIA auricularis cordis sinistra*.—**A. circumflexa dextra.** A branch of the right coronary artery of the heart running to the auriculoventricular groove.—**A. circumflexa sinistra.** A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart running to the aorta and the pulmonary artery.—**Arteriolæ interlobulares, Arteriolæ radiolæ.** The interlobular arteries of the kidney. See under *ARTERY*.—**Arteriolæ lymphaticæ.** The minute lymphatic vessels.—**Arteriolæ rectæ.** The true arteriæ rectæ of the kidney. See under *ARTERIE rectæ*.

ARTE'RIOLE. Lat., arteriola. Fr., artériole. Ger., Schlagäderchen. A minute artery.

ARTERIOLO'GY. Lat., arteriologia (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., artériologie. Ger., Arteriologie. That department of anatomy which relates to the arteries.

ARTE'RIOMALA'CIA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., artériomalacie. Ger., Arteriomalacie. Softening of the coats of an artery.

ARTE'RIOMALACO'SIS, f. -co'seos (-is). See *ARTE'RIOMALACIA*.

ARTE'RIOPAL'MUS, m. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and παλμός, a throbbing. Fr., artériopalmé. Ger., Schlagaderklopfen. Syn.: *pulsatio arteriarum vehementior*. Throbbing of the arteries.

ARTERIOPATHY. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *artériopathie*. Any disease of an artery.

ARTE'RIOPERIS'SIA, ARTE'RIOPERIT'TIA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and περισσίος, extraordinary. Fr., *artériopérissie*. Ger., *Schlagaderüberwucherung*. An extraordinary development of arteries (as in morbid erectile tissue).

ARTE'RIOPHLEBOT'OMY. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνειν, to cut. Bloodletting from the capillaries by means of scarification.

ARTE'RIOPIEST'ER, m. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πιεστήρ, a squeezer. Fr., *artériopiestère, presse-artère*. Ger., *Arteriendrucker*. An artery compressor.

ARTE'RIOPITU'ITOUS. From *arteria*, an artery, and *pituita*, mucus. Arterial and pertaining to the nares.

ARTE'RIOPLA'NIA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πλανᾶσθαι, to wander. Fr., *artérioplanie*. Ger., *Arterioplanie*. 1. Excessive elongation and tortuousness of an artery. 2. Deviation of an artery from its usual course.

ARTE'RIOPLAN'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with arterioplania.

ARTE'RIOPLEG'MUS, m., ARTERIOP'LOCE, f. See ANGIOFLOCE.

ARTERIORRHA'GIA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *artériorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from rupture of an artery.

ARTERIORRHEC'TICUS. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arteriorrhæxis.

ARTERIORRHEX'IS, f. -*rhex'eos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ῥήξις (from ῥήγνυσθαι), a bursting. Fr., *artériorrhæzie*. Ger., *Schlagaderzerreissung*. Rupture of an artery.

ARTE'RIOSCENOGRAPH'IA, f. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and σκηνογραφία, scene painting. Fr., *artérioscenographie*. Ger., *Arterioscenographie*. A portrayal of arteries.

ARTE'RIOSCLERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and σκληρύνειν, to harden. Fr., *artériosclérose*. Ger., *Schlagaderverhärtung*. Induration of the walls of an artery, or of the arteries, especially in the musculoelastic coat. See also *ENDARTERITIS deformans*.

ARTERIOS'ITY. Lat., *arteriositas*. Fr., *arteriosité*. Ger., *Arteriosität*. A condition in which the blood in the systemic veins possesses the characters of arterial blood; the opposite of venosity.

ARTE'RIOSTENO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Fr., *artériosténose*. Ger., *Schlagaderverengung*. A narrowing of the lumen of an artery.

ARTE'RIOSTEOGEN'ESIS, ARTE'RIOSTEO'SIS, ARTE'RIOSTO'SIS, f. -*gene'seos* (-gen'esis), -*teo'seos* (-is), -*to'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, ὀστέον, a bone, and γένεσις, production, or ὀστέωσις, a formation of bone. Ger., *Schlagaderverknöcherung*. Calcification of an artery or of the arteries.

ARTE'RIOSTREP'SIS, f. -*strep'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and στρέψις, a twisting. Fr., *torsion d'une artère*. Ger., *Schlagaderdrehung*. The operation of twisting an artery to obliterate its lumen. See *TORSTION*.

ARTERIO'SUS. Fr., *artérieux*. Ger., *arteriös*. Arterial; conveying arterial blood.

ARTE'RIOTHLM'MA, n., ARTE'RIOTHLP'SIS, f. -*thlm'matos* (-is), -*thlp'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and θλάσις, injury to an artery by pressure.

ARTE'RIOTHLP'TICUS. Pertaining to arteriothlipsis.

ARTE'RIOTOME. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *artériotome*. Ger., *Schlagaderöffner*. A knife for performing arteriotomy.

ARTERIOTOM'ICUS, ARTERIOT'OMUS. Fr., *artériotomique*. Pertaining to arteriotomy.

ARTERIOT'OMY. Lat., *arteriotomia*. Fr., *artériotomie*. Ger., *Schlagaderzerlegung* (1st def.), *Schlagaderöffnung*

(2d def.). 1. The dissection of arteries. 2. The operation of opening an artery for the purpose of depletion.

ARTE'RIOTREP'SIS, f. -*trep'seos* (-is). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and τρέψις, torsion. See *ARTERIOSTREP'SIS*.

ARTE'RIOVE'NOUS. Lat., *arterio-venosus* (from *arteria*, an artery, and *vena*, a vein). Fr., *arterio-veineux, artérioso-veineux*. Ger., *arterio-venös*. Pertaining to both an artery and a vein.—**A. aneurysm.** See *Varicose ANEURYSM* and *Aneurysmal VARIX*.

ARTE'RIOVER'SION. See *ARTERIVERSION*.

ARTERI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Written also *arteriitis*. From ἀρτηρία, an artery. Ger., *Schlagaderentzündung*. Inflammation of an artery. According to some authors, the term should be limited to inflammation of the external coat.—**A. deformans.** See *ENDARTERITIS deformans*.—**A. obliterans, A. obliterativa.** See *ENDARTERITIS obliterans*.—**A. syphilitica.** *Enderitis deformans* due to syphilis.—**A. umbilicalis.** Inflammation and thrombosis of the umbilical arteries in the new-born.—**Cerebral a.** Inflammation of the cerebral arteries.—**Obliterating a.** See *ENDARTERITIS obliterans*.

ARTERIVER'SION. Lat., *arteriversio* (from *arteria*, an artery, and *vertere*, to turn). The turning of a cut arterial end inside out to stop bleeding.

ARTE'RIYPEREC'TASIS, f. -*ta'seos* (-ec'tasis). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔκτασις, distention. Extreme dilatation of an artery.

ART'ERY. Gr., ἀρτηρία. Lat., *arteria*. Fr., *artère*. Ger., *Arterie, Pulsader, Schlagader*. A vessel which conveys blood from the heart.—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *arteria abdominalis*. Fr., *artère abdominale*. 1. See *Deep circumflex iliac a.*, *Deep epigastric a.*, *Superficial epigastric a.*, *Superior abdominal a.*, and *Superior external pudic a.* 2. In osseous fishes, a branch of the dorsal aorta which pierces the anterior portion of the kidneys, runs along above the œsophagus, and is distributed to the abdominal organs.—**Aberrant a.** See *VAS aberrans*.—**Accessory pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda accessoria*. An occasional branch of the internal iliac a. distributed to the same parts as the internal pudic a.—**Accessory thy(e)roid a.** A name applied, in the domesticated animals, to the analogue of the middle thyreoid a. of man.—**Acromial a.** Lat., *arteria acromialis*. Fr., *artère acromiale*. Ger., *Schulterhöhenarterie*. The external branch of the acromiothoracic a.; in the pl., the branches of the acromiothoracic a. distributed to the deltoid muscle and to the structures above the acromion.—**Acromial thoracic a., Acromiothoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica acromialis*. Fr., *artère acromio-thoracique*. Ger., *Brustschulterpulsader*. A branch of the axillary a. given off at the upper border of the pectoralis minor muscle, giving origin to the acromial arteries, the *arteria deltoidea*, and branches to the side of the thorax, the *subclavius* muscle, and the internal surface of the arm.—**Adipose arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ adiposæ*. Fr., *artères adipeuses*. The capsular arteries, and also the small branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the adipose tissue of the heart.—**Afferent arteries of the kidney.** The branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidneys, which pass into the glomeruli.—**Alar a.** See *Alar thoracic a.* and *Axillary a.*—**Alar thoracic a.** Ger., *Alararterie*. An inconstant branch of the axillary a. distributed to the glands and adipose tissue of the axilla.—**Allantoic arteries.** See *Umbilical arteries*.—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *arteria alveolaris*. See *Posterior dental a.*—**Anal a.** Fr., *artère anale*. A branch of the posterior aorta in many molluscs, which descends on the inferior surface of the intestinal canal to the anus.—**Anastomotie arteries.** Fr., *artères anastomotiques*. Arteries which unite those more or less remote from each other.—**Anastomotie a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria collateralis ulnaris inferior*. Fr., *artère collatérale interne inférieure*. Ger., *untere Ellenbogenvenenpulsader*. A branch of the brachial a., arising about two inches

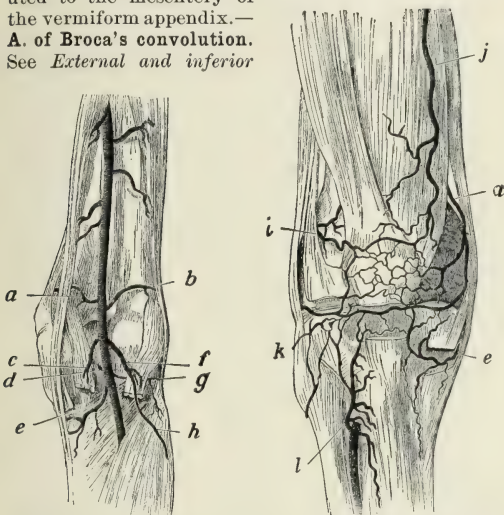
above the elbow, which runs backward and inward on the brachialis anticus muscle above the inner condyle of the os brachii, and, after perforating the intermuscular septum, turns outward behind the os brachii and forms an arch with the superior profunda a. just above the olecranon fossa.—**Anastomotic a. of the sciatic a.** A branch of the sciatic a. distributed to the external rotator muscles of the thigh and the hip joint and anastomosing with branches of the gluteal a.—**Anastomotic a. of the thigh, Anastomotica magna a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria anastomotica magna femoris*. Fr., *artère grande anastomotique de la cuisse*. Ger., *oberste Kniegelenkschlagader*. A branch of the femoral a. arising close to the opening in the adductor magnus muscle (Hunter's canal), which divides into two branches, the superficial and deep. The superficial branch accompanies the internal saphenous nerve to the inner side of the knee, and ends by supplying the upper part of the inner side of the leg; the deep branch descends to the inner condyle of the femur, where it anastomoses with the internal articular arteries of the knee.—**Angular a.** Lat., *arteria angularis*. Fr., *artère angulaire*. Ger., *Winkelpulsader*. 1. The termination of the facial a., which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with the nasal branch of the ophthalmic. 2. See *Facial a.*—**Anterior abdominal a.** A branch, in many of the lower animals, of the internal mammary a., distributed to the rectus abdominis muscle and in its neighborhood.—**Anterior and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales internes et antérieures*. Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the inferior frontal convolutions.—**Anterior and internal peduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères pédonculaires antérieures et internes*. Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the internal surface of the peduncle.—**Anterior a. of the corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *artère antérieure des tubercules quadrigemeaux*. A branch of the posterior cerebral a., or of one of its branches, distributed to the anterior portion of the tubercula quadrigemina.—**Anterior a. of the receptacle.** A branch of the internal carotid a. to the dura mater of the cavernous sinus and adjacent parts.—**Anterior auricular arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ auriculares anteriores*. Fr., *artères auriculaires antérieures*. Branches of the temporal a., varying in number, distributed to the anterior portion of the auricle, the lobule, and part of the external meatus, anastomosing with branches of the posterior auricular.—**Anterior cæcal a.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. distributed to the anterior surface of the cæcum.—**Anterior cardiac a.** See *Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Anterior carpal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ volares carpi*. See *Anterior radiocarpal a.* and *Anterior ulnocarpal a.*—**Anterior cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebialis anterior*. Fr., *artère cérébrale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Gehirnpulsader*. One of the ultimate branches of the internal carotid a., arising at the inner end of the fissure of Sylvius, which runs forward and inward between the cerebral hemispheres to the anterior border of the corpus callosum, where it breaks up into branches mainly distributed to the frontal lobe of the brain. At the point where it enters the longitudinal fissure it is connected with its fellow of the opposite side by the anterior communicating a. of the brain.—**Anterior chor(i)oid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ chorioidæ anteriores*. Fr., *artères choroïdiennes antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Adernetzpulsadern*. Branches of the internal carotid a., or of the middle cerebral a., which pass through the fissure between the temporo-sphenoidal lobe and the crus cerebri to the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, in which they are distributed to the chorioid plexus.—**Anterior ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares anteriores*. Fr., *artères ciliaires antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Blendungspulsadern*. Branches of the lacrymal or of

the muscular branches of the ophthalmic artery which pierce the sclerotic, and are distributed to the ciliary processes, and form a vascular ring beneath the conjunctiva close to the cornea.—**Anterior circumflex a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa humeri anterior*. Fr., *artère circonflexe antérieure de l'humérus*. Ger., *vordere Kranzarterie des Armes*. A branch of the axillary a., arising just below the subscapular a., which passes outward beneath the inner head of the biceps and coracobrachialis muscles until it reaches the bicipital groove, where it divides into two branches, one of which ascends with the tendon of the long head of the biceps to the head of the os brachii and the capsule of the joint, and the other runs backward to anastomose with the posterior circumflex a. of the arm.—**Anterior communicating a. of the brain.** Lat., *arteria anterior communicans*. Fr., *artère antérieure communicante*. Ger., *vordere Verbindungspulsader*. An a. which unites the anterior cerebral arteries as they enter the longitudinal fissure of the brain.—**Anterior cubital recurrent a.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent a.*—**Anterior dental a.** A branch of the infra-orbital a., which descends in the anterior dental canal, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum and to the upper front teeth.—**Anterior dorsal a. of the penis.** The analogue of the dorsal a. of the penis of man in some of the lower animals.—**Anterior ethmoidal a.** Lat., *arteria ethmoidalis anterior*. Fr., *artère ethmoïdale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Riechbeinpulsader*. A branch of the ophthalmic a. which accompanies the nasal nerve through the anterior ethmoidal foramen, and is distributed to the adjacent dura mater and to the upper portion of the nasal cavities.—**Anterior inferior auricular arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ auriculares anteriores inferiores*. Fr., *artères auriculaires antérieures inférieures*. Ger., *vordere untere Arterien des äusseren Ohres*. Branches of the superficial temporal a. which supply the anterior surface of the auricle and the external portion of the meatus auditorius.—**Anterior inferior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior anterior*. Fr., *artère cérébelleuse inférieure antérieure*. Ger., *vordere untere Hirnpulsader*. A branch of the basilar a. which supplies the anterior portion of the lower surface of the cerebellum and anastomoses with the cerebellar branches of the vertebral arteries.—**Anterior intercostal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ intercostales anteriores*. Fr., *artères intercostales antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Zwischenrippenpulsadern*. Branches of the internal mammary a., two in each of the six upper intercostal spaces, which arise separately or from a common trunk in each space and pass outward between the pleura and the internal intercostal muscles, and afterward between the two layers of the intercostal muscles. They lie at the margins of the ribs, and are distributed to the intercostal and pectoral muscles and inosculate with corresponding branches of the aortic intercostal arteries.—**Anterior interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea anterior*. Fr., *artère interosseuse antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Zwischenknochenpulsader*. A branch of the common interosseous a. of the forearm which arises at the upper border of the interosseous membrane, upon the front of which it descends, accompanied by the interosseous branch of the median nerve, to the upper border of the pronator quadratus muscle, where it divides into the median a., muscular branches to the pronator quadratus, flexor profundus, and flexor longus pollicis, the nutrient arteries of the radius and ulna, and a communicating branch which anastomoses with the anterior carpal arteries.—**Anterior laminal arteries.** Branches of the plantar arch in the horse, which ascend into the laminal tissue.—**Anterior median a. of the spinal cord.** An a., formed by the union of the anterior spinal arteries, which runs in the anterior median fissure of the

spinal cord, receiving branches from the cervical and intercostal arteries, and terminating at the cauda equina.—**Anterior mediastinal arteries.** Lat., *arterie mediastinales anteriores*. Fr., *artères médiastinales antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Mittelfellpulsader*. Branches of the internal mammary a. to the connective tissue of the mediastinum and the thymus gland.—**Anterior meningeal arteries.** Lat., *arterie meningæ anteriores*. Fr., *artères meninges antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Hirnhautpulsader*. Branches of the anterior ethmoidal a. to the dura mater of the anterior fossa of the skull.—**Anterior metacarpal interosseous arteries.** Two branches of the radiopalmar artery, in many of the lower animals, supplying the structures lying in front of the metacarpus.—**Anterior nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis anterior*. Fr., *artère nasale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Nasenarterie*. The termination of the anterior ethmoidal a. in the nose.—**Anterior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina anterior*. Fr., *artère palatine antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Gaumenpulsader*. The continuation of the pterygopalatine a., distributed to the anterior pillars of the fauces and the adjacent gums.—**Anterior parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale antérieure*. A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the second frontal convolution as far as the perpendicular frontal sulcus and the anterior convolution of the fissure of Rolando.—**Anterior perforating arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arterie perforantes pedis anteriores*. Inconstant branches of communication between the dorsal digital arteries of the foot and the plantar arch.—**Anterior peroneal a.** Lat., *arteria peronea antica*. Fr., *artère péronière antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Madenbeimpulsader*. A branch of the peroneal a., arising about an inch and a half above the ankle joint, which descends in front of the articulation between the fibula and tibia to the outer side of the tarsus; it supplies the peroneus tertius muscle and the ankle joint in part, and anastomoses with the posterior peroneal and tarsal arteries.—**Anterior radial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens anterior*. Fr., *artère récurrente radiale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Speichenpulsader*. A branch from the posterior surface of the radial a., just below its origin, which arches upward between the branches of the musculospiral nerve, lying upon the supinator brevis and brachialis anticus muscles and beneath the supinator longus. It gives off branches to the adjacent muscles and anastomoses with the superior profunda and posterior interosseous recurrent arteries.—**Anterior radial carpal (or radiocarpal) a.** Lat., *arteria carpea volaris radialis*. Fr., *artère transverse antérieure du carpe*. Ger., *vordere Handwurzelpulsader*. A branch of the radial a., which arises near the inferior border of the pronator quadratus muscle and runs inward to unite with the anterior ulnocarpal a. to form the anterior rete carpeum.—**Anterior sacral a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Anterior scrotal a.** Lat., *arteria scrotalis anterior*. Fr., *artère scrotale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Hodensackpulsader*. 1. See *Inferior external pudic a.* 2. The termination of the inferior external pudic a. on the anterior portion of the scrotum.—**Anterior spinal a.** Lat., *arteria spinalis anterior*. Fr., *artère spinale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Rückenmarksarterie*. A branch of the vertebral a., near its termination, which descends obliquely in front of the medulla and unites with its fellow to form the anterior median a. of the spinal cord.—**Anterior superior auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis superior anterior*. Fr., *artère auriculaire antérieure supérieure*. Ger., *vordere obere Arterie des äusseren Ohres*. A branch of the superficial temporal a. which, with the anterior inferior auricular a., supplies the anterior portion of the auricle and the external auditory meatus.—**Anterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis anterior*. Fr., *artère temporale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Schläfenpulsader*. 1. The anterior terminal branch of

the superficial temporal a., which runs upward and forward upon the fore part of the head and supplies the orbicular and occipitofrontal muscles, the pericranium, and the integument of the forehead, and inosculates with branches of the ophthalmic and posterior temporal arteries. It is often selected for the operation of arteriotomy. 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the gyrus uncinatus as far as the second temporal sulcus.—**Anterior tibial a.** Lat., *arteria tibiæ antica*. Fr., *artère tibiale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Schienbeinarterie*. The smaller of the two divisions of the popliteal a., extending from the lower border of the popliteus muscle to the bend of the ankle, beyond which point it is termed the dorsal a. of the foot. It passes forward between the heads of the tibialis posticus muscle, through the aperture in the interosseous membrane, to the inner side of the neck of the fibula, and descends upon the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane to the lower part of the leg, where it lies in front of the tibia. A line drawn from a point midway between the head of the fibula and the external tuberosity of the tibia to the centre of the front of the ankle joint will indicate the position of this vessel. Before perforating the interosseous membrane it gives off the posterior tibial recurrent a. and unnamed branches to the fibular region, and on the front of the leg the anterior tibial recurrent a., branches to the muscles of the front of the leg, and the external and internal malleolar arteries.—**Anterior tibial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria tibiæ recurrens anterior*. Fr., *artère tibiale récurrente antérieure*. Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Schienbeinpulsader*. A branch of the anterior tibial a., immediately after its passage through the interosseous membrane, which ascends through the upper end of the tibialis anticus muscle to the outer tuberosity of the tibia. It furnishes branches to the tibialis anticus muscle and anastomoses with the articular arteries of the knee.—**Anterior tympanic a.** See *External auditory a.*—**Anterior ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens anterior*. Fr., *artère récurrente antérieure*. Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenpulsader*. A branch of the ulnar a. running upward and inward from the upper part of the ulnar a., in front of the inner condyle, lying upon the brachialis anticus and covered by the pronator radii teres muscles, which muscles it supplies in part, anastomosing with the anastomotie a. of the arm.—**Anterior ulnocarpal a.** Lat., *arteria ulnaris volaris*. Fr., *artère transverse antérieure du carpe*. A branch of the ulnar a. running beneath the tendons of the fingers at the level of the lower border of the pronator quadratus muscle and uniting with the anterior radio-carpal a.—**Aortic intercostal arteries.** Fr., *artères intercostales aortiques*. Ger., *Aortenzwischenrippenarterien*. Branches from the back portion of the thoracic aorta, usually ten on each side, the upper two spaces being supplied by branches of the superior intercostal a. They pass outward across the bodies of the vertebrae to the intercostal spaces, where they divide into an anterior and posterior branch. The anterior branch passes outward, lying at first upon the external intercostal muscle, but farther along placed between the two layers, to the lower border of the rib above, where it divides into two branches. The larger of these lies in the groove in the lower border of the rib above, and the smaller on the upper border of the rib below. They are distributed to the intercostal muscles and anastomose with the anterior intercostal arteries and branches of the thoracic branches of the axillary a. The posterior branch passes backward to the inner side of the anterior costotransverse ligament, and divides into branches distributed to the vertebrae and to the muscles and integument of the back.—**Aortic œsophageal arteries.** Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the œsophagus, pericardium, and pleura.—**Aortic suprarenal a.** See *Capsular*

a.—Aortic uterine a. Lat., *arteria uterina aortica*. The internal spermatic a. of the female. It is distributed to the ovary, the oviduct, and the side of the uterus, and anastomoses with the hypogastric uterine a. Cf. *Internal spermatic a.*—**Appendicular a.** Lat., *arteria appendicularis*. Fr., *artère de l'appendice cæcale*. Ger., *Wurmfortsatzpulsader*. A branch of the ileocolic a. distributed to the mesentery of the vermiform appendix.—**A. of Broca's convolution.** See *External and inferior*



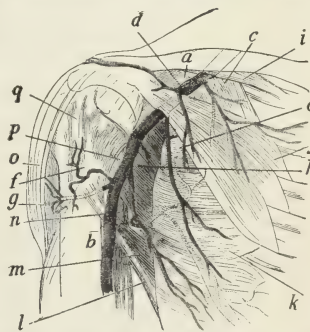
THE ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE. (AFTER HENLE.)

c, f, the sural arteries; h, one of the superficial sural arteries; a, the superior internal articular; b, the superior external articular; e, the inferior internal articular; g, the inferior external articular; d, the middle articular; j, the anastomotica magna; k, the posterior tibial recurrent; l, the anterior tibial recurrent.

frontal a.—**A. of Neubauer.** See *Deep thyreoid a.*—**A. of the bulb of the penis (or of the urethra).** Lat., *arteria bulbina*. Fr., *artère du bulbe*. Ger., *Harnrohrenzwiebelpulsader*. A branch of the internal pudic, or of one of the perineal arteries, distributed to the erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum, Cowper's gland, and the membranous portion of the urethra.—**A. of the corpus callosum.** 1. See *Anterior cerebral a.* 2. A branch of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the corpus callosum.—**A. of the corpus cavernosum.** Lat., *arteria profunda penis*. Fr., *artère profonde de la verge*. Ger., *tiefe Ruthenpulsader*. A branch of the internal pudic, or of the a. of the penis, which runs forward in the centre of the corpus cavernosum, to which it is distributed.—**A. of the penis.** Fr., *artère pénienne*. Ger., *Ruthenschlagader*. The superior of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic a., which, after giving off the a. of the bulb of the urethra, divides into the dorsal a. of the penis and the a. of the corpus cavernosum.—**A. of the sæptum narium.** Fr., *artère de la cloison*. The nasopalatine a. or a branch of the coronary a. of the upper lip distributed to the nasal sæptum.—**A. of the vas deferens.** Lat., *arteria deferentialis*. Fr., *artère déférentielle*. Ger., *Samengangpulsader*. A branch of the superior or inferior vesical a., which sends twigs to the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles and continues along the spermatic cord to the testicle, where it anastomoses with the internal spermatic a.—**Articular arteries of the arm.** See *Anterior and Posterior circumflex arteries of the arm.*—**Articular arteries of the knee.** See *Inferior external articular, Inferior internal articular, Middle articular, Superior external articular, and Superior internal articular a. of the knee.*—**Articular a. of the maxilla.** A branch of the superficial temporal a., which sends a twig to the temporomaxillary articulation and others which enter the ear with the portio dura.—**As-**

cending cervical a. Fr., *artère cervicale ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende Nackenpulsader*. A branch of the inferior thyreoid a., occasionally of the subclavian, which runs upward in the groove between the scalenus anticus and rectus anticus major muscles, to which it furnishes branches. It sends branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal cord, and terminates by anastomosing with the vertebral a.—**Ascending frontal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed mainly to the second frontal convolution.—**Ascending palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina ascendens*. See *Inferior palatine a.*—**Ascending parietal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the ascending parietal convolution and the superior parietal lobule.—**Ascending pharyngeal a.** Lat., *arteria pharyngea ascendens*. Fr., *artère pharyngienne ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende Schlundkopfarterie*. A branch of the external carotid a. arising about an inch above its origin, which runs upward to the base of the skull between the internal carotid a. and the pharynx. It furnishes branches to the pharynx, the Eustachian tube, and the structures in front of the spine, and twigs which enter the skull through the foramen lacerum posterius and the anterior condyloid and jugular foramina.—**Ascending thyr(e)oid a.** See *Inferior thyreoid a.*—**Asternal a.** Fr., *artère asternale*. 1. One of the terminal branches, in some of the domesticated animals, of the internal mammary a., at the level of the xiphoid cartilage, to the muscles, etc., as far as the thirteenth intercostal space. 2. A branch of the internal mammary a. of man, which is distributed to the inner surface of the costal cartilages.—**Atloidomuscular a.** An inconstant branch of the occipital a., in many of the domesticated animals, given off beneath the transverse process of the atlas and distributed to the adjacent parts.—**Atrabiliary a.** See *Capsular a.*—**Auditory a.** A term applied to the internal and external auditory arteries, but more commonly to the former.—**Auricular arteries.** Lat., *arterie auriculares*. See *Anterior inferior auricular arteries, Anterior superior auricular arteries, Deep auricular a., and Posterior auricular a.*—**Axillary a.** Lat., *arteria axillaris*.

Fr., *artère axillaire*. Ger., *Achselarterie*. 1. The continuation of the subclavian a. It extends from the outer border of the first rib to the lower margin of the teres major muscle, lying upon the inner side of the shoulder joint and the upper part of the os brachii. With the arm raised to the level of the shoulder, its position will be indicated by a line drawn from the most prominent part of the clavicle to the inner side of the elevation formed by the biceps and coracobrachialis muscles. By the pectoralis minor muscle it is divided into three parts, the first lying between the upper border of that muscle and the first rib, the second behind it, and the third between the lower border of the muscle and the lower margin of the teres major. In the first part of its course



THE AXILLARY ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the axillary; b, the brachial; c, the superior thoracic; d, the acromiothoracic; e, the external mammary; f, the anterior circumflex; g, the posterior circumflex; h, the subscapular; i, the subclavius muscle; j, the pectoralis minor; k, the serratus magnus; l, the latissimus dorsi; m, the teres major; n, the long head of the triceps; o, the deltoid; p, the subscapularis; q, the bicipital groove.

it is placed deep beneath the pectoralis major muscle, a prolongation of the costocoracoid membrane, and a considerable quantity of fat and connective tissue, and rests upon the first intercostal space and the first digitations of the serratus magnus muscle; in the second part it is covered by the pectoralis major and minor muscles; in the third part it is at first covered by the pectoralis



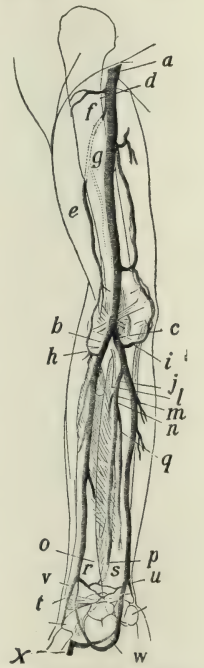
THE ARTERIES OF THE BASE OF THE BRAIN. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the anterior cerebral; b, the anterior communicating; c, the internal carotid; d, the posterior communicating; e, the anterior choroid; f, the posterior cerebral; g, the superior cerebral; h, the anterior inferior cerebellar; i, the internal auditory; j, the basilar; k, the vertebral; l, the posterior inferior cerebellar; m, the anterior spinal; n, the posterior spinal.

lary VEIN. 2. See *Clavicular a.* (2d def.).—**Azygos articular a.** See *Middle articular a. of the knee.*—**Basilar a.** Lat., *arteria basilaris*. Fr., *artère basilaire*. Ger., *Zapfenarterie*. An a. formed by the union of the vertebral arteries of the two sides, extending from the posterior to the anterior border of the pons Varolii, where it divides into two terminal branches, the posterior cerebral arteries. It gives off the anterior inferior cerebellar, the superior cerebellar, and the internal auditory arteries, and numerous transverse branches to the pons and adjacent parts.—**Biliary hepatic a.** See *Right hepatic a.*—**Brachial a.** Lat., *arteria brachialis*. Fr., *artère brachiale*. Ger., *Arm pulsader*. The continuation of the axillary a., extending from the lower margin of the teres major muscle to about a finger's breadth below the bend of the elbow, where it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries. It runs along the inner side and forepart of the arm, in the depression on the inner border of the biceps and coracobrachialis muscles, lying beneath the integument and fascia of the arm, as far as the bend of the elbow, where it sinks into the space between the supinator longus and pronator radii teres muscles. The median nerve lies on the outer side in the upper part, in front in the lower portion of the a., and on the inner side at the elbow joint. From it are given off the superior and inferior profunda, and anastomotic arteries of the arm, the nutrient a. of the os brachii, and a number of unnamed branches to the muscles and integument.—**Brachiocephalic a.** Lat., *arteria brachiocephalica*. See *Innominate a.*—**Bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales*. See *Inferior, Superior, Left, and Right bronchial a.*—**Bronchoesophageal a.** A branch of the posterior aorta in some of the quadrupeds, given off to the right of the first intercostal arteries, which runs forward between the aorta and the oesophagus to the bifurcation of the trachea, where it divides into two branches, the bronchial arteries. It also gives off branches to the oesophagus, the trachea, and adjacent parts.—**Buccal a.** Lat., *arteria buccalis*. Fr., *artère buccale*. Ger., *Backpulsader*. A branch of the second part of the internal

maxillary a., which runs obliquely downward and forward, in company with the buccal nerve, upon the buccinator muscle, and is distributed to the muscles and integument of the cheek.—**Bulb a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra.*—**Cæcal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ cæcales*. Branches of the great mesenteric a. distributed to the walls of the cæcum.—**Calcaneal arteries.** See *External, Internal, and Middle calcaneal arteries, and Inferior calcaneal a.*—**Capsular a.** Lat., *arteria capsularis*. Fr., *artère capsulaire*. Ger., *mittlere Nebenpulsader*. A branch of the abdominal aorta, arising at the level of the superior mesenteric a., which passes obliquely outward upon the crus of the diaphragm to the suprarenal capsule, anastomosing with the inferior and superior suprarenal arteries.—**Cardiac arteries.** See *Right and Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Carotid a.** See *Common, External, and Internal carotid a.* Used without qualification, the term is most commonly understood to apply to the former.—**Cavernous a. of the clitoris.** Lat., *arteria profunda clitoridis*. Fr., *artère caverneuse (ou clitoridienne)*.

One of the terminal branches of the internal pudic a. of the female, distributed to the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris.—**Central system of arteries.** A term applied by Heubner and Duret to the primary or secondary branches of the circle of Willis, distributed to the central ganglia of the brain.—**Central a. of the retina, Central a. of Zinn, Central retinal a.** Lat., *arteria centralis retinæ*. Fr., *artère centrale de la rétine*. Ger., *centrale Netzhautarterie*. A branch of the ophthalmic a., given off in the orbital cavity near the optic foramen, which pierces the optic nerve obliquely and runs forward in or near the central axis of the nerve to the porus opticus, where it divides into from two to five branches, which run forward in the nerve fibre or ganglion cell layers of the retina as far as the ora serrata, forming a dense capillary network.—**Cerebellar arteries.** See *Anterior inferior, Posterior inferior, and Superior cerebellar a.*—**Cerebral a.** See *Internal carotid a.*—**Cerebral arteries.** See *Anterior, Middle, and Posterior cerebral a.*—**Cerebrospinal a.** One of the terminal branches of the occipital a. of the horse, which enters the spinal canal by the anterior foramen of the atlas, where it divides into two branches. The anterior of these unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar a., and the other, uniting in a similar manner, forms the anterior median spinal a.—**Cervical arteries.** See *Ascending, Descending, Superficial, Deep, Inferior, Posterior, and Transverse cervical a., Superficial descending a. of the neck, and Cervicomuscular a.*—**Cervicomuscular a.** A branch of the axillary a., in many of the domesticated animals, which supplies the



THE BRACHIAL ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the brachial; b, the radial; c, the ulnar; d, the arteria deltoidea; e, the profunda radial; f, the superior profunda; g, the arteria collateralis media; h, the anterior radial recurrent; i, the anterior ulnar recurrent; j, the common interosseous; k, the anterior interosseous; l, the posterior interosseous; m, the posterior interosseous recurrent; n, the arteria interossea anterior volaris; o, the arteria interossea anterior dorsalis; p, the median; q, the anterior radiocarpal; r, the anterior ulnocarpal; s, the posterior radiocarpal; t, the posterior ulnocarpal; u, the superficial volar; v, the ulnar portion of the deep palmar arch; w, the first palmar digital.

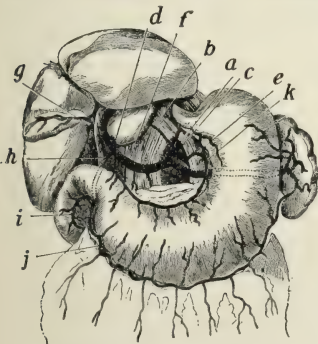
first intercostal space and the lower cervical muscles. —**Cervicopulmonary a.** Fr., *artère pulmocervicale*. A vessel of certain batrachians, which divides into the pulmonary and the occipitodorsal arteries. —**Cervicoscapular a.** See *Transverse cervical a.* —**Chor(i)oid arteries.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior chorioid arteries.* —**Ciliary arteries.** See *Anterior, Posterior, Long, and Short ciliary arteries.* —**Circular a. of the uterus.** A circular loop situated at the junction of the cervix with the body of the uterus, formed by an anastomosis of two vessels (on each side a special branch of the hypogastric uterine a.), so as to encircle the organ. —**Circumflex a. of the coronary cushion.** A superficial vascular arch around the coronet of the hoof of the horse, formed by the anterior branches of the coronary circle. —**Circumflex a. of the scapula.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa scapulæ*. Fr., *artère circonflexe de l'omoplate*. A branch of the subscapular a., which passes through between the subscapularis and teres muscles to the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. —**Circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa iliaca*. Fr., *artère circonflexe iliaque*. A term applied to the deep circumflex and superficial circumflex iliac arteries, but more properly restricted to the former. —**Clavicular a.** 1. A branch of the acromi thoracic a. distributed to the subclavian muscle. 2. In the pl., the arteries distributed to the pectoral fins in fishes. —**Coccygeal a.** Lat., *arteria coccygea*. A branch of the sciatic a. supplying the gluteus maximus muscle and the integument and other structures behind the coccyx. —**Coccygeal arteries.** See *Coccygeal a.*, *Lateral coccygeal a.*, and *Middle coccygeal a.* —**Cochlear a.** Lat., *arteria cochleæ*. One of the terminal branches of the internal auditory a. distributed to the cochlea. —**Celiac a.** Lat., *arteria celiaca*. Fr., *artère cœliaque*. Ger., *Eingeweidepulsader*. Syn.: *cæliac axis*. A short vessel arising from the front of the abdominal aorta, close to the margin of the opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the aorta. It lies behind the lesser omentum and to the left side of the Spigelian lobe of the liver, and divides into the coronary a. of the stomach and the hepatic and splenic arteries. —**Colic arteries.** See *Right, Left, Middle, Posterior, Transverse, Direct, and Retrograde colic a.*



THE RETE CUBITALE.
(AFTER HENLE.)

—**Collateral a. of the cannon.** See *Metatarsopedal a.* —**Collateral digital arteries.** Fr., *artères collatérales des doigts*. A term applied to the arteries running along the margins of the fingers and toes. They are four in number for each digit and anastomose freely with each other. See *Dorsal digital arteries of the hand and foot*, *Pulmar digital*, and *Plantar digital ar-*

teries. —**Collateral intercostal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ supra-costales*. The branches of the aortic intercostal arteries which lie on the upper margins of the ribs. —**Comes nervi ischiadici a.** Lat., *arteria comes nervi ischiadici*. A branch of the ischiadic a. which enters the sciatic nerve and anastomoses with the perforating arteries of the thigh. —**Common carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis communis*. Fr., *artère carotide commune*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Stamm für beide Carotiden*. The large a. of the neck which extends from the sternoclavicular articulation to the level of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, where it divides into the external and internal carotid arteries. On the right side it arises from the innominate a., on the left from the middle part of the arch of the aorta, lying behind the remains of the thymus gland and the left innominate vein and upon the trachea, the oesophagus, and the thoracic duct. It is inclosed within a common sheath with the internal jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve, which is continuous with the deep cervical fascia. It is covered, as far up as the lower margin of the cricothyroid cartilage, by the sternomastoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, and platysma muscles; above that point, where it is crossed by the omohyoid muscle, it is covered only by the integument and the sternomastoid and platysma muscles. Its position is indicated by a line drawn between the sterno-clavicular articulation and a point midway between the angle of the jaw and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. As a rule it gives off no branches, but occasionally the middle thyroid. —**Common femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis communis*. Fr., *artère fémorale commune*. Ger., *Oberschenkelpulsader*. The continuation of the external iliac a.; that portion of the femoral a. which extends from its origin to the point at which it gives off the deep femoral a. —**Common hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica communis*. Fr., *artère hépatique commune*. The term applied to the hepatic a. before it gives off the gastroduodenal a. —**Common iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca communis*. Fr., *artère iliaque commune*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftpulsader*. An a. on each side of the body, the two arising from the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta. They diverge from each other at an angle which is slightly greater in the female than in the male, and divide opposite the lumbo-sacral articulation into the external and internal iliac arteries. The left a. lies close to the border of the psoas muscle, resting upon the bodies of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae and behind the superior hæmorrhoidal vessels. The right is separated from the bones by the two common iliac veins, and touches the psoas muscle only at its lower end. Both vessels measure about two inches in length and are covered by the peritonæum and small intestine. —**Common interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea communis antibrachii*. Fr., *artère interosseuse commune de l'avant-bras*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Zwischenpulsader des Vorderarmes*. A branch of the ulnar a. which arises about an inch from its commencement and runs backward to the upper border of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, where it divides into the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm. —**Common scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.* —**Communicating arteries.** Those which establish a direct communication between two arteries. —**Coracoradial a.** A branch of the humeral a. to the biceps muscle of many quadrupeds. —**Coronary arteries of the heart.** See *Right and Left coronary a. of the heart.* —**Coronary a. of the lower lip.** Lat., *arteria coronaria labii inferioris*. Fr., *artère coronaire de la lèvre inférieure*. Ger., *Kranzarterie der Unterlippe*. A branch of the facial a., arising at the outer border of the depressor anguli oris muscle, which runs beneath that muscle and between the orbicularis oris and the mucous membrane on the free margin of the upper lip and anastomoses with its fellow of the op-

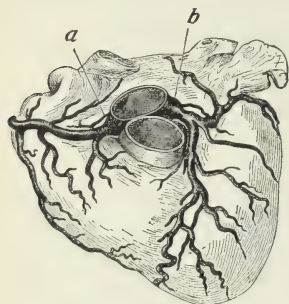


THE CÆLIAC ARTERY AND ITS
BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the aorta; b, the inferior phrenic; c, the celiac; d, the pyloric; e, the coronary; f, the hepatic; g, the cystic; h, the gastroduodenal; i, the superior pancreaticoduodenal; j, the right gastroepiploic; k, the splenic.

—**Collateral a. of the cannon.** See *Metatarsopedal a.* —**Collateral digital arteries.** Fr., *artères collatérales des doigts*. A term applied to the arteries running along the margins of the fingers and toes. They are four in number for each digit and anastomose freely with each other. See *Dorsal digital arteries of the hand and foot*, *Pulmar digital*, and *Plantar digital ar-*

posite side. It furnishes branches to the structures of the lower lip, and others which anastomose with the vessels distributed to the chin.—**Coronary a. of the stomach.** Lat., *arteria coronaria ventriculi*. Fr., *artère coronaire stomacique*. Ger., *Kranzarterie des Magens*. The smallest of the branches of the celiac a. It runs at first upward and to the left side to the cardiac orifice of the stomach, where it turns forward and downward and is continued along the lesser curvature of the stomach. It gives off branches to the oesophagus and to both surfaces of the stomach and inosculates with the pyloric a.—**Coro-**



THE CORONARY ARTERIES OF THE HEART. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the right coronary; b, the left coronary.

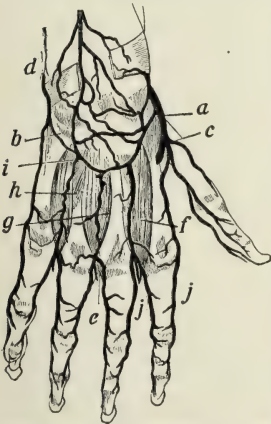
nary a. of the upper lip. Lat., *arteria coronaria labii superioris*. Fr., *artère coronaire de la lèvre supérieure*. Ger., *Kranzarterie der Oberlippe*. A branch of the facial a. which arises beneath the zygomaticus major muscle, between which and the mucous membrane of the cheek it runs across to the upper lip, where it anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side. It supplies the tissue of the upper lip and gives off the a. of the nasal septum and certain unnamed branches to the nose.—

Cortical system of arteries. Fr., *artères corticales*. A term applied by Heubner and Duret to the arteries distributed to the cortical substance of the brain and the parts immediately beneath it.—**Costocervical a.** Lat., *arteria costo-cervicalis*. Fr., *artère costo-cervicale*. Ger., *Rippennackenspulsader*. A term applied to the superior intercostal a. between its origin and the point at which it gives off the deep cervical a.—**Cremasteric a.** Lat., *arteria cremasterica*. See *External spermatic a.*—**Cricothyr(e)oid a.** Lat., *arteria crico-thyreoidæ*. Fr., *artère crico-thyréoidienne*. Ger., *untere Kehlkopfarterie*. A branch of the superior thyreoid a. which runs across the cricothyreoid membrane, anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side. When of large size it may be the source of considerable hæmorrhage in the performance of laryngotomy.—**Crotaphite a.** See *Temporal a.*

—**Crural a.** Lat., *arteria cruralis*. See *Femoral a.*—**Cubital a.** See *Ulnar a.*—**Curling arteries of the placenta.** Twisted branches of the umbilical arteries distributed to the substance of the placenta.—**Cystic a.** Lat., *arteria cystica*. Fr., *artère cystique*. Ger., *Gallenblasenpulsader*. A branch of the right hepatic a. which turns forward upon the neck of the gall bladder and divides into two branches, one of which goes to the coats of the gall bladder on the inferior surface, and the other to the tissues between the liver and the gall bladder.—**Deep anterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis profunda anterior*. Fr., *artère temporale profonde antérieure*. Ger., *vordere tiefe Schläfenpulsader*. A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which ascends between the temporal muscle and the cranium, is distributed to the structures in the anterior portion of the temporal fossa, and anastomoses with the middle temporal a. and small branches of the lacrymal arteries.—**Deep auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis profunda*. Fr., *artère auriculaire profonde*. Ger., *tiefe Arterie des äusseren Ohres*. A branch of the first portion of the internal maxillary a. which perforates the walls of the external auditory meatus, to which and to the outer part of the tympanum it is distributed.—**Deep cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis profunda*. Fr., *artère cervicale profonde*. Ger., *tiefe Nackenarterie*. 1. A branch of the costocervical a.,

sometimes of the subclavian, which passes backward between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the first rib to the posterior aspect of the neck, where it ascends beneath the complexus muscle and resting upon the semispinalis colli to the level of the axis. It gives off branches to the posterior and deep muscles of the neck, and others which anastomose with branches of the vertebral, occipital, and ascending cervical arteries. 2. See *Posterior scapular a.*—**Deep circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ili interna*. Fr., *artère circonflexe iliaque profonde*. Ger., *tiefe umgeschlagene Hüftpulsader*. A branch of the external iliac a. arising at about the level of Poupart's ligament, behind which it runs upward and outward, resting upon the iliacus muscle, as far as the anterior superior spine of the ilium, where it turns backward along the inner margin of the iliac crest and ends by anastomosing with the iliac branch of the iliolumbar a. It gives off branches to the upper part of the sartorius, the tensor vaginæ femoris, the iliacus, and the lateral abdominal muscles.—**Deep epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica profunda*. Fr., *artère épigastrique profonde*. Ger., *Bauchdeckenpulsader*. A branch arising from the inner and fore part of the external iliac a., usually a little above Poupart's ligament. It runs inward for a short distance between Poupart's ligament and the internal abdominal ring, and then ascends along the inner side of the ring beneath the vas deferens and the spermatic vessels, and about at the umbilicus anastomoses with a branch of the internal mammary a. It gives off the external spermatic a., the arteria pubica, and branches to the muscles and integument of the abdomen.—**Deep external pudic a.** See *Inferior external pudic a.*—**Deep external temporal a.** See *Deep anterior temporal a.*—**Deep femoral a.** Lat., *arteria profunda femoris*. Fr., *artère fémorale profonde*. Ger., *tiefe Oberschenkelpulsader*. An a. arising from the outer and back part of the femoral a., about 1½ inch below Poupart's ligament. It is directed outward in front of the iliacus muscle and then inward and backward behind the superficial femoral a. and between the adductor longus and magnus muscles. It terminates at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the thigh as the fourth perforating a. of the thigh. It gives off the external and internal circumflex arteries and the four perforating arteries of the thigh.—**Deep gluteal a.** Ger., *tiefe Gesässpulsader*. A branch of the gluteal a. distributed to the deep muscles of the posterior gluteal region.—**Deep humeral a.** Fr., *artère musculaire grande du bras*. A branch of the brachial a. of many quadrupeds, supplying the extensor muscles of the arm and the parts around the olecranon.—**Deep internal temporal a.** See *Deep posterior temporal a.*—**Deep muscular a.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Deep perineal a.** See *A. of the penis*.—**Deep plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris profunda*. Ger., *tiefe Sohlenarterie*. A branch of the metatarsal a. running between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot; distributed in the first interosseous space and assisting in the formation of the plantar arch.—**Deep posterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis profunda posterior*. Fr., *artère temporale profonde postérieure*. Ger., *hintere tiefe Schläfenpulsader*. A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which ascends between the temporal muscle and the cranium and is distributed to the temporal fossa.—**Deep external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa*. See *Inferior external pudic a.*—**Deep sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ surales profundæ*. Ger., *tiefe Wadenpulsadern*. Branches of the popliteal a. to the upper part of the muscles of the calf of the leg.—**Deep thyr(e)oid a.** Lat., *arteria thyreoidæ ima*. Fr., *artère thyréoidienne de Neubauer*. Ger., *unterste Schilddrüsenarterie*. An occasional branch of the arch of the aorta, or of the innominate a., distributed to the same parts as the inferior thyreoid a. and often taking

its place.—**Deferent a. of the testis.** See *A. of the vas deferens*.—**Dental arteries.** See *Anterior, Posterior, Superior, and Inferior dental a.*—**Descending cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicis descendens*. A descending branch of the deep cervical a. (1st def.).—**Descending palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina descendens*. See *Superior palatine a.*—**Descending thy(e)roid a.** See *Superior thy(e)roid a.*—**Diaphragmatic arteries.** Fr., *artères diaphragmatiques*. Branches of the aorta distributed to the diaphragm.—**Digital arteries.** See *Palmar, Plantar, Ulnar, and Collateral digital arteries, Dorsal digital arteries of the hand, and Dorsal digital arteries of the foot.*—**Digitofibular arteries.** The digital arteries on the fibular side of the toes.—**Digitoradial arteries.** The digital arteries on the radial side of the fingers.—**Digitotibial arteries.** The digital arteries on the tibial side of the toes.—**Digitoulnar arteries.** The digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers.—**Direct colic a.** A branch of the superior mesenteric a. in some quadrupeds, running along the colon in the same direction as the food and uniting with the retrograde colic a. to form an arterial arch.—**Dorsal a. of the clitoris.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis clitoridis*. Fr., *artère dorsale du clitoris*. Ger., *Rückenpulsader des Kitzlers*. One of the terminal branches of the internal pudic a. of the female, distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris.—**Dorsal a. of the foot.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis pedis*. Fr., *artère dorsale pédiense*. The

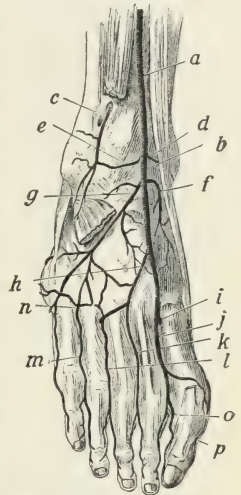


THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE HAND. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the posterior radiocarpal; b, one of the *arteriæ carpiæ dorsales ulnares*; c, the *arteriæ metacarpiæ dorsales radiales*; d, the posterior ulnocarpal; e, f, g, h, the dorsal interosseous arteries; i, one of the posterior perforating arteries; j, the dorsal digital arteries.

which furnishes branches to the dorsum of the great toe and an occasional branch to the tibial side of the second toe.—**Dorsal a. of the index finger.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis indicis radialis*. Fr., *artère radio-dorsale de l'index*. Ger., *Speichenrückenpulsader des Zeigefingers*. The dorsal digital a. on the radial side of the index finger. It is a branch of the radial a. given off just below the base of the metacarpal bone, and furnishes a small branch to the abductor indicis muscle.—**Dorsal a. of the little toe.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis digiti minimi*. Ger., *Rückenarterie der kleinen Zehe*. A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, or of the metatarsal a., to the fibular side of the dorsal aspect of the little toe.—**Dorsal a. of the nose.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis nasi*. Fr., *artère dorsale du nez*. Ger., *Nasenrückenarterie*. A branch of the internal maxillary or of the ophthalmic a. which runs down from the internal angle of the eye on the dorsum of the nose.—**Dorsal a. of the penis.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis penis*. Fr.,

artère dorsale de la verge. Ger., *Rückenarterie der Ruthe*. A branch of the a. of the penis which ascends to the dorsum between the crus and the pubic symphysis and terminates at the neck of the organ in small branches to the glans and prepuce. It also sends branches to the integument and the corpus cavernosum.—**Dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis pollicis*. A term applied indifferently to the inner and outer dorsal arteries of the thumb.—**Dorsal a. of the tongue.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis linguæ*. Fr., *artère dorsale de la langue*. Ger., *Arterie des Zungenrücken*. A branch of the lingual a., arising beneath the hyoglossus muscle, which is distributed to the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue and to its substance, the tonsils, and the epiglottis.—**Dorsal carpal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ dorsales carpi*. See *Posterior radiocarpal and Posterior ulnocarpal a.*—**Dorsal digital arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales dorsales pedis*. Fr., *artères dorsales des orteils*. Ger., *Zehenrückenpulsadern*. Branches of the dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot which are distributed to the sides of the dorsal aspect of the toes. By the anterior and posterior perforating arteries they connect with the plantar arch and the plantar digital arteries.—**Dorsal digital arteries of the hand.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales manus dorsales*. Fr., *artères digitales dorsales de la main*. Ger., *Finger-rückenpulsadern*. A term applied to the dorsal arteries of the thumb, the dorsal a. of the index finger, and the branches of the interosseous arteries of the hand, distributed to the sides of the dorsal aspect of the digits.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ interossee metatarsi dorsales*. Fr., *artères dorsales interosseuses du pied*. Ger., *Mittelfussrückenpulsadern*. The arteries running over the dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot, which divide into the dorsal digital arteries of the foot. The first is the continuation of the dorsal a. of the foot, and the three inner arteries arise from the convexity of the arch.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand.** Lat., *arteriæ interossee dorsales manus*. Fr., *artères métacarpiennes dorsales*. The arteries lying upon the dorsal interosseous muscles of the hand, which divide into the collateral digital arteries. The first is usually termed the dorsal a. of the index finger, the second and third arise from the posterior carpal arch, and the fourth is ordinarily a branch of the posterior ulnocarpal a.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.**—**Dorsocarpal arteries.** See *Dorsal carpal arteries*.—**Dorsointerosseal arteries.** A term applied to the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand and of the foot.—**Dorsometatarsal arteries.** See *Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot*.—**Dorsoradial arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries of the hand on the radial side of the fingers.—**Dorsoscapular a.** See *Superior scapular a.*—**Dorsoulnar arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers.—**Duodenal a.** A branch of the right gastroepiploic a. of quadrupeds, distributed to the duodenum. See also *Superior pancreaticoduodenal a.*—**Duodenogas-**

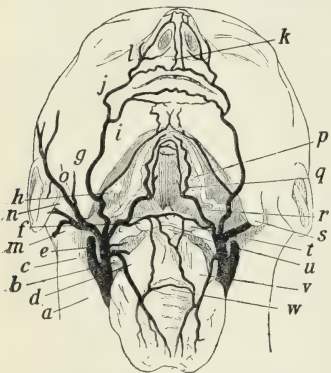


THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE FOOT. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the anterior tibial; b, the dorsal; c, the anterior peroneal; d, the *arteria malleolaris anterior medialis*; e, the internal malleolar; f, the *arteria supratarsalis interna*; g, the external tarsal; h, the metatarsal; i, the deep plantar; j, k, l, m, the dorsal interosseous arteries; n, one of the posterior perforating arteries; o, the anterior perforating a.; p, the *arteria superficialis pedis medialis*.

Fr., *artères digitales dorsales de la main*. Ger., *Finger-rückenpulsadern*. A term applied to the dorsal arteries of the thumb, the dorsal a. of the index finger, and the branches of the interosseous arteries of the hand, distributed to the sides of the dorsal aspect of the digits.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ interossee metatarsi dorsales*. Fr., *artères dorsales interosseuses du pied*. Ger., *Mittelfussrückenpulsadern*. The arteries running over the dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot, which divide into the dorsal digital arteries of the foot. The first is the continuation of the dorsal a. of the foot, and the three inner arteries arise from the convexity of the arch.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand.** Lat., *arteriæ interossee dorsales manus*. Fr., *artères métacarpiennes dorsales*. The arteries lying upon the dorsal interosseous muscles of the hand, which divide into the collateral digital arteries. The first is usually termed the dorsal a. of the index finger, the second and third arise from the posterior carpal arch, and the fourth is ordinarily a branch of the posterior ulnocarpal a.—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.**—**Dorsocarpal arteries.** See *Dorsal carpal arteries*.—**Dorsointerosseal arteries.** A term applied to the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand and of the foot.—**Dorsometatarsal arteries.** See *Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot*.—**Dorsoradial arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries of the hand on the radial side of the fingers.—**Dorsoscapular a.** See *Superior scapular a.*—**Dorsoulnar arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers.—**Duodenal a.** A branch of the right gastroepiploic a. of quadrupeds, distributed to the duodenum. See also *Superior pancreaticoduodenal a.*—**Duodenogas-**

tric a. See *Gastroduodenal a.*—**Emulgent arteries.** Lat., *arterie emulgentes*. Fr., *artères emulgentes*. The renal arteries.—**Epicondylod a.** See *Ulnar a.*—**Epigastric arteries.** See *Deep, Superficial, and Superior epigastric a.*—**Ethmoidal arteries.** See *Anterior and Posterior ethmoidal a.*—**External and inferior frontal a.** Fr., *artère frontale externe et inférieure*. A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the outer third of the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum (the third frontal convolution).—**External arteries of the corpus striatum.** See *Lenticulostriate arteries.*—**External auditory a.** Lat., *arteria auditiva externa*. Fr., *artère auditive externe*. Ger., *äussere Arterie des Ohres*. A branch of the first portion of the internal maxillary a. which enters the tympanum by the fissure of Glasser, is distributed to the tympanum, and anastomoses with branches of the stylomastoid.—**External calcaneal arteries.** Lat., *arterie calcaneæ externæ*. Fr., *artères calcanéennes externes*. Ger., *äussere Fersenbeinpulsader*. The terminal branches of the posterior peroneal artery, distributed to the outer side of the foot and heel and anastomosing with the external malleolar, the external plantar, and the tarsal arteries.—**External carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis externa*. Fr., *artère carotide externe*. Ger., *äussere Kopfschlagader*. One of the terminal branches of the common carotid a. arising at a point opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage and terminating at the neck of the jaw by dividing into the internal maxillary and the superficial temporal arteries. In the lower portion of its course it is covered by the platysma myoides muscle and the fascia, and is slightly overlapped by the sternocleidomastoid muscle; in its upper part it is placed beneath the stylohyoid and digastric muscles,



THE EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

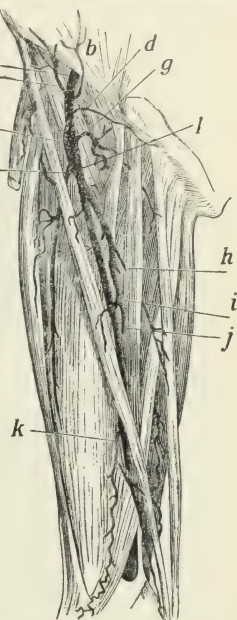
a, the common carotid; b, the external carotid; c, the internal carotid; d, the superior thyroid; e, the superior laryngeal and the cricothyroid; f, the hyoid branch of the lingual; g, the facial; h, the submental; i, the inferior labial; j, the coronary of the upper lip; k, the a. of the septum narium; l, the angular; m, the occipital; n, the posterior auricular; o, the superficial temporal; p, the tongue; q, the genio-glossus muscle; r, the hyoglossus; s, the angle of the lower jaw; t, the hyoid bone; u, the thyrohyoid ligament; v, the thyroid cartilage; w, the cricothyroid membrane.

and finally is imbedded in the substance of the parotid gland. At its commencement it lies upon the pharynx and the hyoid bone; above, it is separated from the ramus of the jaw and the stylomaxillary ligament by a portion of the parotid gland and rests upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the styloid process of the temporal bone. At about the lower border of the digastric muscle it is crossed by the hypoglossal nerve, and in the parotid gland by the facial nerve. Between it and the internal carotid a. lies the glossopharyngeal nerve and on its inner side the superior laryngeal nerve. It gives off the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, superficial temporal, and internal maxillary arteries, in the order mentioned from below upward, and numerous small branches to the parts it traverses.—**External circumflex a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa femoris externa*. Fr., *artère circonfléxe externe de la cuisse*. Ger., *äussere Krampfpulsader des Oberschenkels*. A branch arising from the outer side of the deep femoral a. near its origin. It divides into an ascending branch, which runs upward

beneath the tensor vaginæ femoris muscle, and is distributed to the muscles on the upper lateral aspect of the thigh and to the hip joint; a transverse branch, which runs outward to be distributed to the deep surface of the vastus externus muscle; and a descending branch, which is distributed to the muscles on the outer side and front of the thigh.—**External circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ilii externa*. See *Superficial circumflex iliac a.*—**External collateral elbow a.** See *Deep humeral a.*—**External hæmorrhoidal arteries.** Lat., *arterie hæmorrhoidales externæ*. Fr., *artères hémorrhoidales externes*. Ger., *äussere Mastdarpulsader*. Branches of the internal pudic a., which arise as it enters the perineum, and are distributed to the lower part of the rectum, the anus, and the adjacent skin.—**External iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca externa*. Fr., *artère iliaque externe*. Ger., *äussere Hüftpulsader*. The external of the two terminal branches of the common iliac a., which extends from the lumbosacral articulation to the lower border of Poupart's ligament, where it becomes the femoral. It is from 3 to 4 inches in length, and its course is indicated by a line drawn from a point about a finger's breadth to the left of and below the umbilicus to a point midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the crest of the pubes. It lies a little above the brim of the pelvis, and near its termination is placed upon the psoas muscle. On the left side the a. is covered by the peritonæum and by the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and on the right by the peritonæum and the termination of the ileum. It gives off the deep epigastric and deep circumflex iliac arteries.—**External malleolar a.** Lat., *arteria malleolaris externa*. Fr., *artère malléolaire externe*. Ger., *äussere Knöchelpulsader*. A branch of the anterior tibial a. which arises near the ankle joint and runs outward beneath the extensor longus digitorum and the peroneus tertius muscles to be distributed to the external malleolar region.—**External mammary a.** Lat., *arteria mammaria externa*. Fr., *artère mammaire externe*. Ger., *äussere Brustarterie*. An a. which arises from the second portion of the axillary a. and runs downward and inward along the lower border of the pectoralis minor muscle to the side of the chest. It supplies the serratus magnus, subscapularis, and pectoral muscles and the mammary and axillary glands, and gives off branches which anastomose with the internal mammary and intercostal arteries.—**External maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris externa*. See *Facial a.*—**External obturator a.** Lat., *arteria obturatoria externa*. Fr., *artère obturatrice externe*. One of the terminal branches of the obturator a., distributed to the muscles in the neighborhood of the obturator foramen and anastomosing with the internal obturator a.—**External ophthalmic a.** Fr., *artère ophthalmique externe*. An a. which is the analogue in birds of the anterior cerebral of man, and is distributed to the temporal rete mirabile and adjacent parts.—**External palpebral arteries.** Lat., *arterie palpebrales externæ*. The palpebral branches of the ophthalmic a.—**External peduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères pédonculaires externes*. Branches of the posterior communicating a. distributed to the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**External plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris externa*. Fr., *artère plantaire externe*. Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader*. One of the terminal branches of the posterior tibial a., which runs outward and forward to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, where it turns obliquely inward to the interval between the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones to unite with the termination of the dorsal a. of the foot, forming the plantar arch. It gives off small branches to the outer side of the heel and foot.—**External posterior optica.** Fr., *artère optique externe postérieure*. A branch of the posterior cerebral, given off after the latter has passed around the crus cerebri, which ascends through

the substance of the crus, and is distributed to the contiguous posterior portion of the optic thalamus.—**External pudic arteries.** See *Inferior and Superior external pudic arteries.*—**External scapular a.** See *Acromial a.*—**External spermatic a.** Lat., *arteria spermatica externa.* Fr., *artère spermatique externe.* A branch of the deep epigastric a. which descends upon the spermatic cord and supplies the cremaster muscle and other structures of the spermatic cord and anastomoses with the internal spermatic and external pudic arteries.—**External tarsal a.** Lat., *arteria tarsea externa.* Fr., *artère tarsienne externe.* Ger., *hintere äussere Fusswurzelarterie.* A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, given off at the head of the astragalus, which runs obliquely across the foot to the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone.—**External thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica externa.* See *External mammary a.*—**Facial a.** Lat., *arteria facialis.* Fr., *artère faciale.* Ger., *Antlitzarterie.* A branch of the external carotid a. which arises a little above the great cornu of the hyoid bone and runs at first outward beneath the digastric and stylohyoid muscles to the hinder part of the submaxillary triangle, where it takes a horizontal course beneath the base of the lower jaw, resting upon the mylohyoid muscle and lying in a groove on the deep surface of the submaxillary gland. After leaving the gland, it runs upward, crossing the jaw in front of the masseter muscle, covered only by the integument and the platysma muscle. On the side of the face it runs obliquely near the angle of the mouth and the side of the nose to the inner canthus of the eye, where

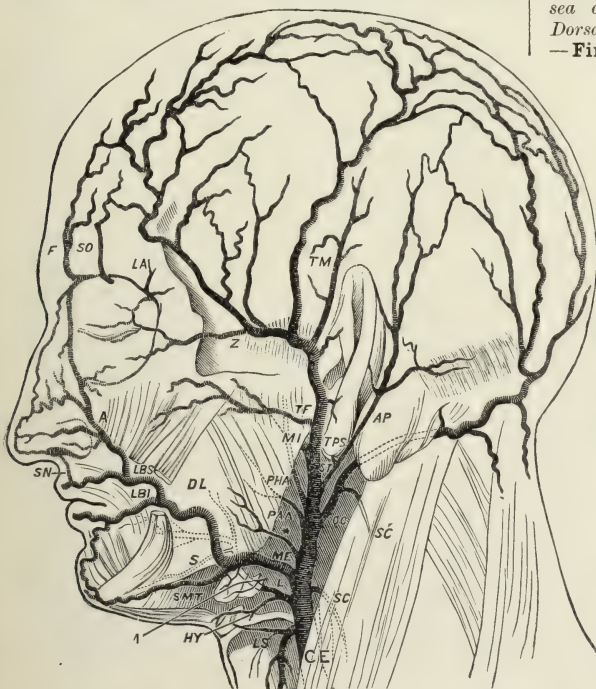
arteries of the lower and upper lip, the lateral nasal and angular arteries, and numerous small branches to the structures in its neighborhood. See also *Transverse facial a.*—**Femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis.* See *Deep and Superficial femoral a.* (the former of which is commonly meant when the other is not specified), also *Common femoral a.*, *Internal circumflex a. of the thigh*, and *Superficial muscular a. of the thigh.*—**Femoro-popliteal a.** Fr., *artère femoro-poplitée.* A branch of the popliteal a. of some of the quadrupeds, given off at the level of the opening in the adductor magnus muscle for the passage of the popliteal a. and distributed to the back of the leg and thigh.—**Fibular arteries.** See *Superior fibular a.*, *Peroneal a.*, *Anterior peroneal a.*, and *External calcaneal arteries.*—**First dorsal interosseous a. of the foot.** Lat., *arteria intermetatarsae dorsalis prima.* See *Dorsal a. of the great toe.*—**First intercostal a.**



THE FEMORAL ARTERY.
(AFTER HENLE.)

Lat., *arteria intercostalis prima.* See *Superior intercostal a.*—**First perforating a. of the profunda femoris a.** *First perforating a. of the thigh.* Lat., *arteria perforans femoris prima.* Fr., *artère perforante première de la cuisse.* A branch of the deep femoral a. given off at the lower border of the pectineus muscle, which runs backward through the adductor brevis and magnus muscles, to which it furnishes branches, and is distributed to the hamstring and gluteus maximus muscles.—**Fourth perforating a. of the thigh.** A branch of the deep femoral a. distributed to the short head of the biceps femoris muscle.—**Frontal a.** Lat., *arteria frontalis.* Fr., *artère frontale.* Ger., *Stirnschlagader.* A branch of the ophthalmic a. which runs upward around the inner end of the orbital arch and is distributed to the integument, muscles, and periosteum of the mesial portion of the forehead.—**Funicular a.** See *A. of the vas deferens* and *External spermatic a.*—**Gastric a.** Lat., *arteria gastrica.* See *Coronary a. of the stomach*, *Right gastroepiploic a.*, and *Left gastroepiploic a.*—**Gastroduodenal a.** Lat., *arteria gastroduodenalis.* Fr., *artère gastro-duodénale.* Ger., *Magen-zwölffingerpulsader.* A branch of the hepatic a., given off near the pyloric orifice of the stomach, which divides shortly after its origin into the superior pancreaticoduodenal and right gastroepiploic arteries.—**Gastroepiploic arteries.** See *Right gastroepiploic a.* and *Left gastroepiploic a.*—**Gastrohepatic a.** Lat., *arteria gastrohepatica.*

Fr., *artère gastro-hépatique.* A term applied to the coronary a. of the stomach when, as is sometimes the case, it gives off the hepatic a.—**Gastrointestinal arteries.**

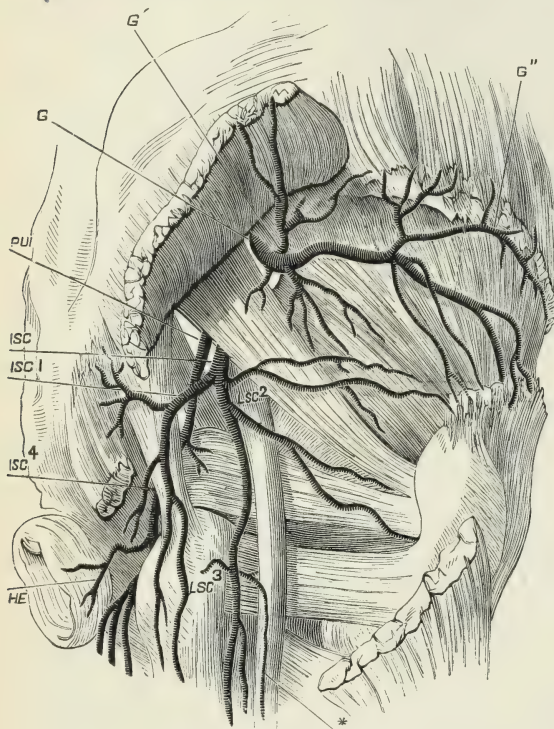


THE FACIAL AND TEMPORAL ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

CE, the external carotid; LS, the superior laryngeal; CT, the cricothyroid; HY, the hyoid branch of the lingual; DL, the dorsal a. of the tongue; S, the sublingual; ME, the facial; SMT, the submental; A, the angular; LBI, the inferior labial; LBS, the coronary of the upper lip; SN, the a. of the septum narium; SC, SC, the sternomastoids; AP, the posterior auricular; ST, the stylo-mastoid; PAA, the ascending pharyngeal; MI, the internal maxillary; TPS, the superficial temporal; TF, the transverse facial; TM, the middle temporal; Z, the arteria supraorbitalis externa; F, the frontal; SO, the supraorbital; LA, the lacrimal; A, the nasal; *, the parotid branches of the external carotid; 1, the submaxillary gland.

it ends in an anastomosis with the nasal branches of the ophthalmic a. It gives off the inferior palatine, tonsillar, submental, and inferior labial arteries, the coronary

See *Right gastroepiploic a.* and *Left gastroepiploic a.*—**Genital a.** See *Internal pudic a.*—**Glandular arteries.** Branches of the facial a. to the submaxillary gland.—**Glossofacial a.** See *Facial a.*—**Gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria*



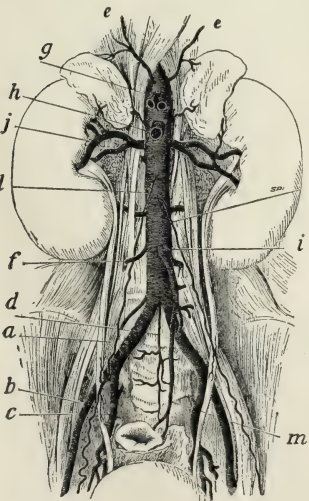
THE ARTERIES OF THE GLUTEAL REGION. (AFTER HENLE.)

G, the gluteal; ISC, the ischiadic; PUI, the internal pudic; HE, the external hemorrhoidal; G', the superficial gluteal; G'', the deep gluteal; ISC¹, ISC², ISC³, ISC⁴, unnamed branches.

glutea. Fr., *artère fessière*. Ger., *Gesäßpulsader*. A branch of the internal iliac a. which runs backward between the lumbosacral cord and the first sacral nerve, turns round the upper margin of the great sacrosacral foramen, and divides, opposite the interval between the gluteus medius and piriformis muscles, into the deep and superficial gluteal arteries. See also *Deep, Superficial, Superior, and Inferior gluteal a.*—**Great left gastric a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach*.—**Great meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningea magna*. See *Middle meningeal a.*—**Great mesenteric a.** The analogue, in some of the quadrupeds, of the superior mesenteric a. of man.—**Great nutritious a. of the femur.** See *Superior nutrient a. of the femur*.—**Great posterior muscular a. of the thigh.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Great saphenous a.** An a., normal in rabbits and many other mammals, which is occasionally found in man. It arises from the femoral a., close to the point at which the deep femoral is given off, and runs down the leg in company with the internal saphenous vein.—**Great testicular a.** See *Internal spermatic a.*—**Gutturomaxillary a.** See *Internal maxillary a.*—**Hæmorrhoidal arteries.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal a.*, *Superior hæmorrhoidal a.*, and *External hæmorrhoidal arteries*.—**Helicine arteries.** Fr., *artères hélicines*. A term applied to the highly convoluted and tendril-like arteries found in cavernous tissue, in the body of the uterus, and in the hilum of the ovary.—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica*. Fr., *artère hépatique*. Ger., *Leberpulsader*. A branch of the celiac a. which at first runs forward and to the right, over the upper border of the pancreas and below the

foramen of Winslow to the upper margin of the stomach, where it turns upward between the layers of the lesser omentum toward the transverse fissure of the liver, lying upon the portal vein and to the left of the common bile duct. Near the liver it divides into the left and right hepatic arteries. It gives off, besides its terminal branches, the gastroduodenal and pyloric arteries. See also *Right, Left, and Common hepatic a.*—**Humeral a.** See *Brachial a.*, *Deep humeral a.*, and *Suprascapular a.*—**Humeral thoracic a.** See *Acromiothoracic a.*—**Hyaloid a.** Lat., *arteria hyaloidea*. Fr., *artère hyaloïde*. Ger., *Arterie des Glaskörpers*. A branch of the central retinal a., existing as a rule only in the fœtus, which runs forward in the hyaloid canal, near the centre of the vitreous humor, to the posterior surface of the crystalline lens, on which it forms a fine network. During fetal life it supplies the vitreous and lens. Occasionally it is seen ophthalmoscopically in the adult as a solid cord running from the optic disc toward the lens, but only in a few instances has it been observed to be pervious.—**Hyoid a.** Lat., *arteria hyoidea*. Fr., *artère hyoïdienne*. Ger., *Zungenbeinpulsader*. 1. A term applied to a branch of either the external carotid or the superior thyroid a., distributed to the parts in the neighborhood of the hyoid bone, also to a branch of the lingual a. of similar distribution. 2. In the pl., branches of the anterior epibranchial a. in certain crustaceans, distributed to the lower portion of the head.—**Hypogastric a.** Lat., *arteria hypogastrica*. See *Internal iliac a.*—**Hypogastric uterine a.** Lat., *arteria hypogastrica uterina*. A branch of the internal iliac a. distributed to the uterus and the upper part of the vagina.—**Ileocolic a.** Lat., *arteria ileocolica*. Fr., *artère iléo-colique*. The lowermost of the branches of the superior mesenteric a. distributed to the lower portion of the colon.—**Iliac arteries.** See *Common iliac a.*, *External iliac a.*, *Internal iliac a.*, *Deep circumflex iliac a.*, and *Superficial circumflex iliac a.*—**Iliacofemoral a.** A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the internal iliac a., distributed to the muscles of the posterior portion of the thigh; in the pl., a term applied to some unimportant branches of the obturator a. of man.—**Iliolumbar a.** Lat., *arteria ilio-lumbalis*. Fr., *artère ilio-lombaire*. Ger., *Hüftlendenpulsader*. A branch of the internal iliac a. which passes outward between the obturator nerve and the lumbosacral cord to the upper margin of the iliopectineal line, where it divides into branches distributed to the lumbar region and to the iliac fossa.—**Iliomuscular a.** See *Iliolumbar a.*—**Inferior abdominal a.** Fr., *artère abdominale inférieure*. In certain crustaceans, a branch of the sternal a. distributed to the lower part of the abdomen.—**Inferior bronchial a.** The lower of the bronchial arteries on the left side.—**Inferior calcaneal a.** Fr., *artère calcanéenne inférieure*. A branch of the external plantar a. arising in front of the tuberosity of the calcaneum and distributed to the external plantar muscles.—**Inferior cerebellar a.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Inferior cervical a.** A branch of the axillary a. of some quadrupeds, which gives off two branches, the one analogous to the ascending cervical a. and the other to the acromiothoracic a. of man.—**Inferior circumflex a. of the foot.** A curved vessel following the contour of the inferior face of the os pedis of the horse and united at its extremities to the preplantar a., which sends off from its concavity numerous small branches to the villous tissue of the foot.—**Inferior communicating arteries of the foot.** Branches of the plantar arch of the horse, which assist in forming the arterial network of the laminal tissue.—**Inferior coronary a.** See *Coronary a. of the lower lip* and *Right gastroepiploic a.*—**Inferior coronary a. of the stomach.** See *Right gastroepiploic a.*—**Inferior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis inferior*. Fr., *artère dentaire inférieure*. Ger., *untere Zahnpulsader*. A branch

of the internal maxillary a. which passes into the dental canal with the inferior dental nerve and escapes on to the face through the mental foramen. It gives off the mylohyoid a. and branches to the teeth, and terminates on the face as the mental a.—**Inferior epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica inferior*. See *Deep epigastric a.*—**Inferior external articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu inferior externa*. Fr., *artère articulaire inférieure externe du genou*. Ger., *äussere untere Kniegelenkpuksader*. A branch of the popliteal a. which runs outward beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle and afterward beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee and the tendon of the biceps femoris muscle, resting upon the external semilunar cartilage, to the fore part of the joint, where it anastomoses with the other articular arteries.—**Inferior external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa subcutanea*. Fr., *artère honteuse externe inférieure*. An a. arising, separately or in common with the superior external pudic a., from the common femoral a., which runs inward upon the pectineus and adductor longus muscles, to which it gives off branches, to be distributed to the scrotum in the male and the labia in the female.—**Inferior gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria glutea inferior*. Fr., *artère fessière inférieure*. Ger., *Sitzbeinpulsader*. A branch of the gluteal a. distributed to the structures in the neighborhood of the hip joint.—**Inferior guttural a.** See *Inferior thyreoid a.*—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis inferior*. See *External hæmorrhoidal a.*—**Inferior intercostal arteries.** See *Aortic intercostal arteries.*—**Inferior internal articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu inferior interna*. Fr., *artère articulaire inférieure interne du genou*. Ger., *innere untere Kniegelenkpuksader*. A branch of the popliteal a. which runs downward and inward along the upper margin of the popliteus muscle and then forward below the outer tuberosity of the tibia, and is distributed to the outer and fore part of the joint, anastomosing with the other articular arteries of the knee.—**Inferior labial a.** Lat., *arteria labialis inferior*. Fr., *artère labiale inférieure*. A branch of the facial a., given off at about the inferior border of the maxilla, which runs forward beneath the depressor anguli oris muscle, and is distributed to the muscles and skin of the lower lip, anastomosing with the coronary a. of the lower lip and the mental and submental arteries.



THE ABDOMINAL AORTA.
(AFTER HENLE.)

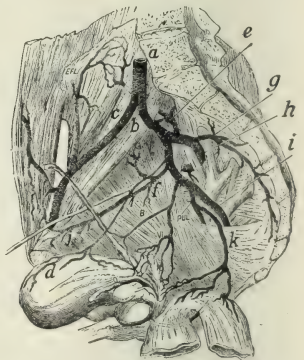
a, the common iliac artery; b, the external iliac; c, the internal iliac; d, the middle sacral; e, the inferior phrenic arteries; f, one of the lumbar arteries; g, the colic; h, the superior mesenteric; i, the inferior mesenteric; j, the renal; k, the internal spermatic; m, the internal hæmorrhoidal.

—**Inferior laryngeal a.** Lat., *arteria laryngea inferior*. See *Cricothyreoid a.*—**Inferior maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris inferior*. See *Inferior dental a.*—**Inferior meningeal arteries.** Branches of the occipital a. distributed to the dura mater of the posterior fossa of the skull.—**Inferior mesenteric a.** Lat.,

arteria mesenterica inferior. Fr., *artère mésentérique inférieure*. Ger., *untere Gekröspulsader*. A branch of the abdominal aorta arising from one to two inches above its bifurcation. It inclines slightly to the left, passes downward close to the aorta, and, after giving off the left colic and sigmoid arteries, terminates as the superior hæmorrhoidal a.—**Inferior mesentericoduodenal a.** See *Inferior pancreaticoduodenal a.*—**Inferior nutrient a. of the femur.** Lat., *arteria nutritia femoris inferior*. Fr., *artère nourricière inférieure du fémur*. Ger., *untere Ernährungspulsader des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the third perforating a. of the thigh which enters the femur just above its middle.—**Inferior œsophageal arteries.** Lat., *arterie œsophageæ inferiores*. Fr., *artères œsophagiennes inférieures*. Ger., *untere Speiseröhrepulsadern*. The œsophageal branches of the coronary a. of the stomach.—**Inferior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina inferior*. Fr., *artère palatine inférieure*. Ger., *aufsteigende Gaumenschlagader*. A branch of the facial a. which ascends between the styloglossus and stylopharyngeus muscles and then between the internal pterygoid muscle and the wall of the pharynx to the base of the skull. It is distributed to the muscles in its neighborhood, the tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the soft palate.—**Inferior palpebral a.** Lat., *arteria palpebralis inferior*. Fr., *artère palpébrale inférieure*. Ger., *Arterie des unteren Augenlids*. A branch of the ophthalmic a. which arises near the front of the orbit and, lying below the internal tarsal ligament, gives off small branches to the conjunctiva, the lacrymal sac, and the caruncle, and, after passing outward between the orbicularis muscle and the tarsus, forms an arterial arch on the free margin of the lower lid with a branch of the lacrymal a.—**Inferior pancreaticoduodenal a.** Lat., *arteria pancreaticoduodenalis inferior*. Fr., *artère pancréatico-duodénale inférieure*. Ger., *untere Bauchspeicheldrüsenzwölffingerpulsader*. A branch of the superior mesenteric a. distributed to the concavity of the duodenum and anastomosing with the superior pancreaticoduodenal a.—**Inferior perforating arteries of the hand.** Branches of the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand which unite them with the palmar digital arteries.—**Inferior perforating a.** See *Third perforating a. of the thigh*.—**Inferior pharyngeal a.** See *Ascending pharyngeal a.*—**Inferior phrenic arteries.** Lat., *arterie phrenicæ inferiores*. Fr., *artères phréniques inférieures*. Ger., *untere Zwerchfeldpulsadern*. A term applied to branches of the celiac a., or of the abdominal aorta, distributed to the inferior surface of the diaphragm and anastomosing with the superior phrenic, the musculophrenic, and the arteries of the lower intercostal spaces.—**Inferior profunda a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria profunda brachii inferior*. Fr., *artère collatérale supérieure du bras*. Ger., *untere tiefe Armpulsader*. A branch of the brachial a. which arises about the middle of the arm and runs downward in company with the ulnar nerve to the back part of the inner condyle of the os brachii, where it anastomoses with the posterior ulnar recurrent a. and anastomotic arteries of the arm. It supplies branches to the inner head of the triceps muscle and to the parts it traverses.—**Inferior scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Inferior suprarenal arteries.** Lat., *arterie suprarenales inferiores*. Fr., *artères surrénales inférieures*. Ger., *untere Nebennierenpulsadern*. One or two small branches of the renal a. distributed to the suprarenal capsules.—**Inferior thoracic a.** See *External mammary a.*—**Inferior thyreoid a.** Lat., *arteria thyreoidæ inferior*. Fr., *artère thyroïdienne inférieure*. Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenarterie*. A branch of the thyreoid axis which runs directly upward in front of the vertebral a., a short distance beyond which it bends inward and downward behind the large cervical vessels and the sympathetic nerve, and then curves in the opposite direction and terminates in branches to the thyreoid gland. It gives off the ascending cervical

and cricothyroid arteries and numerous branches to the trachea, the œsophagus, and the cervical muscles. —**Inferior tympanic a.** A branch of the internal maxillary artery which passes upward behind the articulation of the lower jaw, enters the tympanum through the Glaserian fissure, supplies the laxator tympani muscle, and ramifies upon the membrana tympani. —**Inferior ureteric a.** A branch of the superior vesical or uterine artery, distributed to the lower part of the ureter and the adjacent part of the bladder. —**Inferior vertebral arteries.** The aortic arches of the embryo. —**Inferior vesical a.** Lat., *arteria vesicalis inferior*. Fr., *artère vésicale inférieure*. Ger., *untere Blasenpulsader*. A branch, usually of the anterior division of the internal iliac a., which runs directly toward the base of the bladder. It is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, the prostate gland, and the vesiculæ seminales. —**Inferior volar perforant arteries.** See *Inferior perforating arteries of the hand*. —**Infra-orbital a.** Lat., *arteria infraorbitalis*. Fr., *artère sous-orbitaire*. Ger., *untere Augenhöhlenpulsader*. A branch of the internal carotid a., which passes out upon the face through the infraorbital foramen in company with the superior maxillary nerve. It gives off the posterior dental a. and branches to the orbital muscles, the lacrymal sac, and the structures around the inner angle of the eye. —**Infrascapular a.** See *Subscapular a.* —**Inner dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria pollicis radialis dorsalis*. Fr., *artère radio-dorsale du pouce*. Ger., *Speichenrückenpulsader des Daumens*. A branch of the radial a. arising opposite the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and distributed to the radial side of the dorsal aspect of the thumb. —**Innominate a.** Lat., *arteria innominata* (seu *anonyma*). Fr., *artère anonyme*. Ger., *ungenannte Pulsader*. 1. An a. arising from the upper surface of the transverse portion of the arch of the aorta. It ascends obliquely toward the right sternoclavicular articulation, opposite which it divides into the right subclavian and common carotid arteries. It lies in front of the trachea and pleura and behind the sternum, from which it is separated by the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, and the right innominate vein. It occasionally gives off the deep thyroid a. 2. See *Clavicular a.* —**Inter-costal arteries.** See *Anterior intercostal arteries*, *Aortic intercostal arteries*, and *Superior intercostal a.* —**Interlobular arteries of the kidney.** Lat., *arterie interlobulares*. Branches of the arterial arches formed at the bases of the pyramids, which run outward through the cortical substance, and are finally distributed to the Malpighian corpuscles and to a capillary network around the uriniferous tubules. —**Internal and anterior optic a.** Fr., *artère optique interne et antérieure*. A branch of the posterior communicating a. of the brain which ramifies on the anterior portion of the third ventricle, on the walls of the infundibulum, and is distributed to the optic thalamus. —**Internal auditory a.** Lat., *arteria auditiva interna*. Fr., *artère auditive interne*. Ger., *innere Arterie des Ohres*. A branch either of one of the transverse branches of the basilar or of the superior cerebellar a., which accompanies the auditory nerve into the inner ear, and is distributed to the labyrinth. —**Internal calcaneal arteries.** Fr., *artères calcanéennes internes*. A term applied to branches of the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries distributed to the parts on the inner side of the heel and sole of the foot. —**Internal carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis interna*. Fr., *artère carotide interne*. Ger., *innere Kopfschlagader*. One of the two terminal branches of the common carotid a. given off at the level of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage. It runs directly upward to the carotid canal in the temporal bone, which it traverses to enter the cranium by the foramen lac-

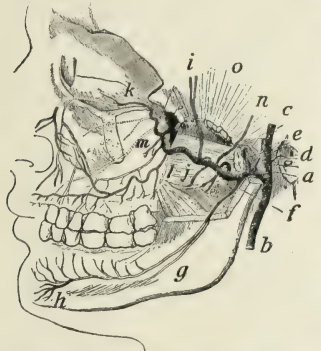
erum anticum; it then runs in the carotic groove of the sphenoid bone, at the end of which it bends upward on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process to the inner side of the fissure of Sylvius, where it divides into the anterior and middle cerebral arteries. In the neck it lies at first behind the external carotid a., covered by the platysma myoides muscle and fascia; higher up it passes beneath the digastric and stylohyoid muscles, lying to the inner side of the external carotid a.; above these muscles it lies under the parotid gland, the styloid process of the temporal bone, and the stylopharyngeus muscle. Within the head it lies upon the floor of the cavernous sinus, which it perforates on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process. From the point at which it perforates the sinus to its termination it lies between the second and third cranial nerves. The internal jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve are included with it in a prolongation of the carotid sheath during its passage through the neck. In addition to its terminal branches, it gives off the ophthalmic a. and numerous small branches to its vicinity. —**Internal circumflex a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa femoris interna*. Fr., *artère circconflexe interne de la cuisse*. Ger., *innere Kranzpulsader des Oberschenkels*. An a. which arises from the inner and posterior part of the deep femoral a. just below its origin, and passes backward between the psoas and pectineus muscles toward the lesser trochanter of the femur, near which it divides into branches distributed to the hip joint and the muscles in that region. —**Internal collateral elbow a.** See *Ulnar a.* —**Internal hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis interna*. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal a.* —**Internal iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca interna*. Fr., *artère iliaque interne*. Ger., *innere Hüftpulsader*. A branch of the common iliac a. which extends from its bifurcation to the upper border of the great sacrosacral notch, where it divides into two branches, the anterior and posterior. At its origin it lies near the border of the psoas muscle, but lower down it rests against the sacrum and the lumbosacral cord, and is in its whole course covered by the peritonæum. From its anterior division it gives off the superior vesical, inferior vesical (vaginal in the female), middle hæmorrhoidal, obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, and in the female the uterine arteries. From the posterior division are given off the iliolumbar and lateral sacral and gluteal arteries. —**Internal laryngeal a.** Lat., *arteria laryngea interna*. See *Superior laryngeal a.* —**Internal malleolar a.** Lat., *arteria malleolaris interna*. Fr., *artère malléolaire interne*. Ger., *innere Knöchelpulsader*. A branch of the anterior tibial a. which runs inward beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle to the inner malleolus, in the vicinity of which it is distributed. —**Internal mammary a.** Lat., *arteria mammaria interna*. Fr., *artère mammaire interne*. Ger., *innere Brustpulsader*. A branch of the subclavian a. arising opposite the thyroid axis. It runs downward and forward to the posterior surface of the cartilage of



THE INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.
(AFTER HENLE.)

a, the common iliac; b, the internal iliac; c, the external iliac; d, the superior vesical; e, the iliolumbar; f, the obturator; g, a lateral sacral; h, the gluteal; i, the ischiadic; j, the a. of the vas deferens; k, the middle hæmorrhoidal.

the first rib, from which point it descends vertically behind the costal cartilages, about an inch from the border of the sternum, to the interval between the sixth and seventh cartilages, where it divides into its terminal branches, the musculophrenic and superior epigastric arteries. In the upper part of its course it lies upon the pleura, but at its lower end it is separated from it by the triangularis sterni muscle. At its origin it is covered by the subclavian vein and is crossed from within outward by the phrenic nerve. Besides its terminal branches, it gives off the anterior intercostal arteries.—**Internal maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris interna*. Fr., *artère maxillaire interne*. Ger.,



THE INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENTLE.)

a, the internal maxillary; b, the external carotid; c, the superficial temporal; d, the anterior tympanic; e, the middle meningeal; f, the inferior dental; g, the mylohyoid; h, the mental; i, the deep anterior temporal; j, the masseteric; k, the infraorbital; l, the pterygopalatine; m, the nasopalatine; n, the deep posterior temporal; o, temporal muscle.

the anterior division of the internal iliac a., distributed to the perineum and the external organs of generation. It arises in front of the pyriformis muscle, leaves the pelvis by the lower part of the great sacrosciatic foramen, then curves forward over the spine of the ischium, enters the posterior portion of the perineal space by the lesser sacrosciatic foramen, and runs along the outer wall of the ischiorectal fossa about an inch above the tuberosity of the ischium. Running forward, it pierces the base of the triangular ligament, passes forward in its folds to about the apex of the pubic arch, and terminates under the crus penis in the arteries of the bulb and of the penis. It gives off the external hemorrhoidal and superficial and transverse perineal arteries and the arteries of the bulb of the urethra and of the penis.—**Internal scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Internal spermatic a.** Lat., *arteria spermatica interna*. Fr., *artère spermatique interne*. A branch of the abdominal aorta which arises a little below the renal a., and runs down upon the psoas muscle to reach the internal abdominal ring, where it enters the inguinal canal. It passes down the canal with the other constituents of the spermatic cord and is distributed to the testicle.—**Internal tarsal a.** Fr., *artère tarsienne interne*. A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot running forward and inward to the level of the bases of the metatarsal bones, and anastomosing with the internal plantar, continued on to the great toe.—**Internal thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica interna*. See *Internal mammary a.*—**Interpeduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères interpedunculaires*. Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the posterior perforated space and the lower portion of the peduncles.—**Intestinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ intestinales*. Ger., *Dünndarm-pulsaderen*. A term applied to the small branches of the mesenteric arteries distributed to the intestines.—**Ischiadic a.** Lat., *arteria ischiadica*. Fr., *artère ischiatique*. 1. See *Inferior gluteal a.* 2. A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the lateral sacral a. which passes under the upper portion of the vastus longus muscle and is distributed to the ischiofemoral muscles.—**Ischioelitoridian a.** See *ARTERIA elitoridis*.—**Lacrymal a.** Lat., *arteria lacrimalis*. Fr., *artère lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränen-schlagader*. A branch of the ophthalmic a. which arises close to the optic foramen and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle to the lacrymal gland, to which it is principally distributed. It also gives off branches which pierce the malar bone and others distributed to the upper eyelid and the conjunctiva.—**Large anastomotic a. of the arm.** See *Anastomotic a. of the arm*.—**Large a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria princeps pollicis*. Fr., *grande artère du pouce*. Ger., *grosse Daumenpulsader*. A branch of the radial a. which passes down between the metacarpal bone of the thumb and the muscles covering it to the space between the heads of the flexor brevis pollicis muscle, where it divides into the palmar collateral arteries.—**Large communicating radial a.** See *Profunda radial a.*—**Large lateral nasal a.** See *Sphenopalatine a.*—**Laryngeal arteries.** See *Superior laryngeal a.* and *Cricothyroid a.*—**Lateral arteries of the sacrum.** See *Lateral sacral arteries*.—**Lateral coccygeal a.** The continuation of the lateral sacral a. of some quadrupeds, which runs along on each side of the sacrum.—**Lateral nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis lateralis*. Fr., *artère de l'aile du nez*. Ger., *seitliche Nasenarterie*. A branch of the facial a. which runs inward to the side of the nose, over which it ramifies, sending branches to the ala and dorsum.—**Lateral sacral arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ sacrales laterales*. Fr., *artères sacrées latérales*. Ger., *seitliche Hüftbeinpulsaderen*. Branches of the internal iliac a. which run down on the anterior surface of the sacrum. They are distributed to the sacrum and its neighborhood. In man sometimes, in quadrupeds as a rule, they are united into one trunk.

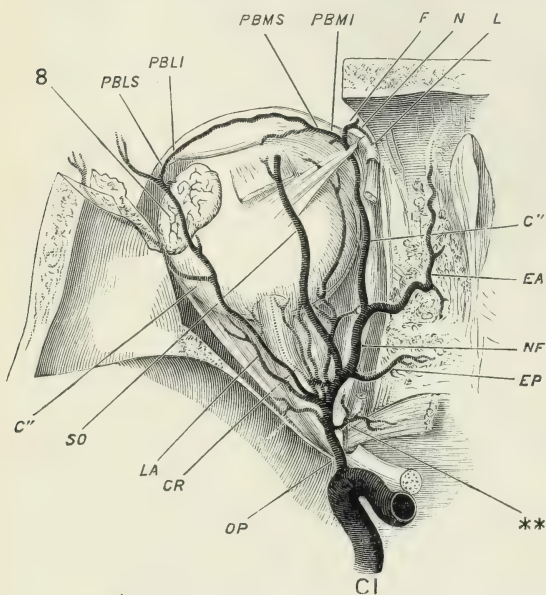
—**Lateral spinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ spinales laterales*. Ger., *vordere Rückenmarkspulsadern*. Branches of the vertebral arteries which enter the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina.—**Left bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales sinistrae*. Fr., *artères bronchiales gauches*. Ger., *linke Luftröhrenpulsadern*. Branches from the left side of the thoracic aorta, distributed to the posterior surface of the corresponding bronchus and the tissue of the left lung. The lower of the two is sometimes termed the inferior bronchial a.—**Left cardiac a.** See *Left coronary a. of the heart*.—**Left colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica sinistra*. Fr., *artère colique gauche*. Ger., *linke Grimmdarmpulsader*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. which runs across the left kidney behind the peritonæum to the descending colon, where it divides into an ascending and a descending portion, which run upward and downward along the colon. This term is sometimes applied to the inferior mesenteric a. itself.—**Left coronary a. of the heart.** Lat., *arteria coronaria cordis sinistra*. Fr., *artère coronaire gauche du cœur*. Ger., *linke Kranzpulsader des Herzens*. An a. arising from the left posterior sinus of Valsalva, which runs behind and to the left side of the pulmonary a. and divides into two branches, one of which runs in the groove between the left auricle and ventricle, and the other along the line of the interventricular septum, and is distributed to the tissue of the heart.—**Left gastric a., Left gastroepiploic a.** Lat., *arteria gastroepiploica sinistra*. Fr., *artère gastroépiploïque gauche*. Ger., *linke Magennetzpulsader*. A branch of the splenic a. which runs along the greater curvature of the stomach from left to right, supplying branches to the stomach and the omentum on the left side and anastomosing with the right gastroepiploic a.—**Left gastrohepatic a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach*.—**Left gastrosplenic a.** See *Left gastroepiploic a.*—**Left hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica sinistra*. Fr., *artère hépatique gauche*. Ger., *linke Leberpulsader*. An a. arising at a right angle from the hepatic a., which enters the liver at the left end of the transverse fissure. It also furnishes branches to the Spigelian lobe.—**Lenticuloptic arteries.** Basal branches of the middle cerebral, distributed to the posterior portion of the internal capsule and the anterior part of the optic thalamus.—**Lenticulostriate arteries.** Branches of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the lenticular and caudate nuclei.—**Lesser profunda a. of the arm.** See *Inferior profunda a. of the arm*.—**Lingual a.** Lat., *arteria lingualis*. Fr., *artère linguale*. Ger., *Zungenpulsader*. A branch of the external carotid a. which is given off between the superior thyreoid and facial arteries, usually opposite the great cornu of the hyoid bone. It ascends for a short distance and then curves downward, forming a loop crossed by the hypoglossal nerve, after which it runs beneath the digastric and stylohyoid muscles and passes forward along the upper border of the great cornu of the hyoid to the anterior border of the hyoglossus muscle, whence it ascends to the lower surface of the tongue, along which it is continued as the ranine a. It gives off the hyoid, sublingual, and ranine arteries, and the dorsal a. of the tongue.—**Long ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares longæ*. Fr., *artères ciliaires longues*. Ger., *vordere Blendungspulsadern*. Two branches of the posterior ciliary arteries, one on each side, which are distributed to the ciliary muscle and the iris.—**Long thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica longa*. See *External mammary a.*—**Lumbar arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ lumbales*. Ger., *Lendenpulsadern*. Branches, usually five in number, of the abdominal aorta, which pass backward to the interval between the transverse processes of the vertebrae and divide into abdominal and dorsal branches. The abdominal branches are distributed to the lateral wall of the abdomen and the dorsal to the muscles and integu-

ment of the back, also sending branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal canal.—**Malar arteries.** Branches of the lacrymal a. which pierce the malar bone to reach the temporal fossa, to which they are distributed.—**Malleolar arteries.** See *External and Internal malleolar a.*—**Mammary arteries.** See *External and Internal mammary a.*—**Masseteric a.** Lat., *arteria masseterica*. Fr., *artère massétérière*. Ger., *Kaumuskelpulsader*. A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which passes outward through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to the deep surface of the masseter muscle, to which it is distributed.—**Mastoid a.** Lat., *arteria mastoidea*. Fr., *artère mastoïdienne*. 1. A branch of the occipital a. which enters the skull through the mastoid foramen and is distributed to the dura mater and the diploe. 2. A branch of the posterior auricular a. running over the insertion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle to the occipitalis muscle and the overlying integument, and anastomosing with the occipital a.—**Maxillomuscular a.** A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the external carotid a. distributed to the internal pterygoid and masseter muscles.—**Median a.** Lat., *arteria media*. Fr., *artère du nerf médian*. A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the arm which accompanies the median nerve and is distributed to its substance and to the flexor sublimis digitorum muscle.—**Median sacral a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Medicerebellar a.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Medicerebral a.** See *Middle cerebral a.*—**Mediocolic a.** See *Middle colic a.*—**Medullary arteries.** 1. See *Nutrient arteries*. 2. The arteries of the medullary substance of the brain.—**Meningeal arteries.** See *Anterior meningeal arteries*, *Posterior meningeal a.*, *Inferior meningeal arteries*, *Middle meningeal a.*, and *Small meningeal a.*—**Mental a.** Lat., *arteria mentalis*. Fr., *artère mentale*. Ger., *Kinnpulsader*. The terminal branch of the inferior dental a., which passes out on to the face through the mental foramen and is distributed to the side of the chin and face.—**Mesenteric arteries.** See *Great, Small, Superior, Inferior, and Middle mesenteric a.*—**Mesolobar a.** Lat., *arteria mesolobaris*. See *Anterior cerebral a.*—**Metacarpal a.** Lat., *arteria metacarpea*. The first dorsal interosseous a. of the hand. It arises from the radial a. beneath the extensor tendons of the thumb, frequently in common with the posterior radiocarpal a., and descends upon the second dorsal interosseous muscle to the level of the metacarpophalangeal articulation, where it divides into the dorsal digital arteries to the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers. It communicates with the deep palmar arch. In the pl., the dorsal and palmar interosseous arteries.—**Metatarsal a.** Lat., *arteria metatarsea*. Fr., *artère métatarsienne*. Ger., *erste Mittelfussrückenpulsader*. A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, which arises near the bases of the metatarsal bones and runs outward beneath the extensor brevis muscle to anastomose with branches of the tarsal and external plantar arteries, forming the plantar arch. In the pl., the dorsal and plantar interosseous arteries.—**Metatarsopedal a.** One of the two terminal branches of the pedal a. of the horse and some other solipeds, which runs down the side of the metatarsus and divides into the collateral arteries of the digits.—**Middle and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales moyenne et interne*. Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the convolution of the corpus callosum, the corpus callosum itself, the first and second frontal convolutions, and the upper part of the ascending frontal convolution.—**Middle a. of the corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *artère moyenne des tubercules quadrijumeaux*. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. which terminates in fine ramifications in the space between the corpora quadrigemina.—**Middle articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu media*. Fr., *artère articulaire*

moyenne du genou. Ger., *mittlere Kniegelenkpulsader*. A branch of the popliteal a. which arises opposite the flexure of the knee joint, pierces the posterior ligament, and is distributed to the crucial ligaments and the structures within the joint.—**Middle calcaneal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ calcaneæ mediæ*. Several small branches of the posterior tibial a. distributed to the outer and back surface of the os calcis.—**Middle cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebialis media*. Fr., *artère cérébrale moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Gehirnpulsader*. One of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid a. which runs obliquely outward and upward in the fissure of Sylvius to the surface of the island of Reil, where it divides into branches distributed to the pia mater covering the outer surface of the cerebrum. It also gives off the anterior chorioid and lenticulonuclear arteries.—**Middle coccygeal a.** A branch of one of the sacral arteries of some of the lower animals, which runs down on the inferior surface of the caudal vertebrae, between the two depressor muscles of the tail, to its extremity.—**Middle colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica media*. Fr., *artère colique moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Dickdarpulsader*. A branch of the superior mesenteric a. which runs forward between the layers of the transverse mesocolon toward the transverse colon, where it divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the right colic a. and the other with the left colic and a number of small branches distributed to the coats of the colon.—**Middle external pudic a.** An occasional branch of the superficial epigastric a. distributed to the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries.—**Middle hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis media*. Fr., *artère hémorrhoidale moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Mastdarpulsader*. An a. arising most commonly from the internal iliac, but occasionally from the inferior vesical or the internal pudic, which is distributed to the lower part of the rectum and anastomoses with the superior and inferior hæmorrhoidal and inferior vesical arteries.—**Middle meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningialis media*. Fr., *artère méningée moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Hirnhauptpulsader*. A branch of the internal maxillary a. which enters the cranium by the foramen spinosum and is distributed to the dura mater from the frontal bone in front to the occipital behind and as high as the vertex.—**Middle mesenteric a.** Lat., *arteria mesenterica media*. An occasional branch of the common iliac a., furnishing branches to the transverse and descending colon.—**Middle nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis media*. See *Anterior nasal a.*—**Middle parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale moyenne*. A branch of the middle cerebral a., which ascends in the fissure of Rolando and is distributed to its convolutions and often to the anterior portion of the first parietal convolution.—**Middle perforating a. of the thigh.** See *Second perforating a. of the thigh*.—**Middle sacral a.** Lat., *arteria sacralis media*. Fr., *artère sacrée moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Heiligbeinpulsader*. A single a., arising from the abdominal aorta just above its bifurcation into the common iliac arteries, which runs downward upon the last lumbar vertebra and along the middle of the sacrum to the front of the coccyx, where it anastomoses with branches of the lateral sacral arteries and is continued onward through the median aponeurosis of the levator ani muscles to the coccygeal gland. It sends small branches to the sacrum and the parts between it and the rectum and to the rectum itself.—**Middle suprarenal a.** See *Capsular a.*—**Middle temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis media*. Fr., *artère temporale moyenne*. Ger., *mittlere Schläfenbeinpulsader*. A branch of the superficial temporal a. which arises close above the zygoma, ascends in a groove upon the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and is distributed to the temporal fossa.—**Middle thyreoid a.** Fr., *artère thyroïdienne moyenne*. An occasional branch of the common carotid a. distributed to the thy-

reoid body.—**Middle ureteric arteries.** Small branches of the aorta, or of the common iliac or internal spermatic a., distributed to the middle portion of the ureter.—**Middle vesical (or vesicular) arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vesicales mediæ*. The posterior branches of the superior vesical.—**Musculophrenic a.** Lat., *arteria musculophrenica*. Fr., *artère musculo-phrénique*. Ger., *Muskelzwerchfellpulsader*. The outer of the two terminal branches of the internal mammary a., which runs downward and outward behind the cartilages of the floating ribs. It gives off branches to the diaphragm, the lower intercostal spaces, and the abdominal muscles.—**Mylohyoid a.** Lat., *arteria mylohyoidea*. Fr., *artère mylo-hyoïdienne*. Ger., *Kieferzungenbeinpulsader*. A branch of the inferior dental a. which runs downward in the mylohyoid groove and is distributed to the mylohyoid muscle.—**Nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis*. Fr., *artère nasale*. Ger., *Nasenarterie*. A term applied to the anterior nasal and to the sphenopalatine arteries, but more properly to the latter. See also *Lateral nasal a.*—**Nasopalatine a.** Lat., *arteria nasopalatina*. Fr., *artère naso-palatine*. A branch of the sphenopalatine a. which runs down in the groove in the vomer and connects with the descending palatine through the incisor foramen.—**Navel arteries.** See *Umbilical arteries*.—**Nutrient a. of the fibula.** Lat., *arteria nutiens fibule*. A small branch of the peroneal a. which supplies the fibula.—**Nutrient a. of the humerus.** See *Nutrient a. of the os brachii*.—**Nutrient a. of the ilium.** Lat., *arteria nutiens ilii*. A branch of the gluteal a. which enters the lower part of the ilium.—**Nutrient a. of the os brachii.** Lat., *arteria nutiens ossis brachii*. Fr., *artère nourricière de l'humérus*. Ger., *Ernährungspulsader des Oberarmes*. A branch of the brachial a. which arises about the middle of the arm and enters the os brachii near the insertion of the coracobrachialis muscle.—**Nutrient a. of the radius.** Lat., *arteria nutiens radii*. Fr., *artère nourricière du radius*. Ger., *Ernährungspulsader der Speiche*. A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the forearm which supplies the radius.—**Nutrient a. of the tibia.** Lat., *arteria nutiens tibiæ*. Fr., *artère nourricière du tibia*. Ger., *Ernährungspulsader des Schienbeins*. A branch of the posterior tibial a. which descends upon the external and posterior surface of the tibia, which it enters through the nutrient foramen. It gives off branches to the adjacent muscles in its course.—**Nutrient a. of the ulna.** Lat., *arteria nutiens ulnæ*. Fr., *artère nourricière du cubitus*. Ger., *Ernährungspulsader der Ellenbogenröhre*. A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the forearm supplying the ulna.—**Obturator a.** Lat., *arteria obturatoria*. Fr., *artère obturatrice*. Ger., *Hüftbeinlochpulsader*. A branch of the internal iliac a., most commonly of its anterior division, resting upon the obturator portion of the pelvic fascia, which passes out of the pelvis through the upper part of the thyreoid foramen, and upon the surface of the obturator membrane divides into an external and internal branch. The internal branch curves around the inner margin of the foramen and is distributed to the obturator, pectineus, gracilis, and adductor muscles, and anastomoses with the internal circumflex a. The external branch passes around the outer margin of the foramen to the space between the gemellus inferior and quadratus femoris muscles, where it anastomoses with the sciatic a. It supplies the obturator muscles and sends a branch to the hip joint. This vessel occasionally arises from the internal epigastric a., in which case it may curve along the free margin of Gimbernat's ligament and be wounded in the operation for femoral hernia.—**Occipital a.** Lat., *arteria occipitalis*. Fr., *artère occipitale*. Ger., *Hinterhauptspulsader*. 1. A branch of the external carotid a. which arises from its posterior surface near the lower border of the digastric muscle. It runs upward to the interval between the

transverse process of the atlas and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, whence it runs horizontally to the occipital bone, upon which it turns upward to di-

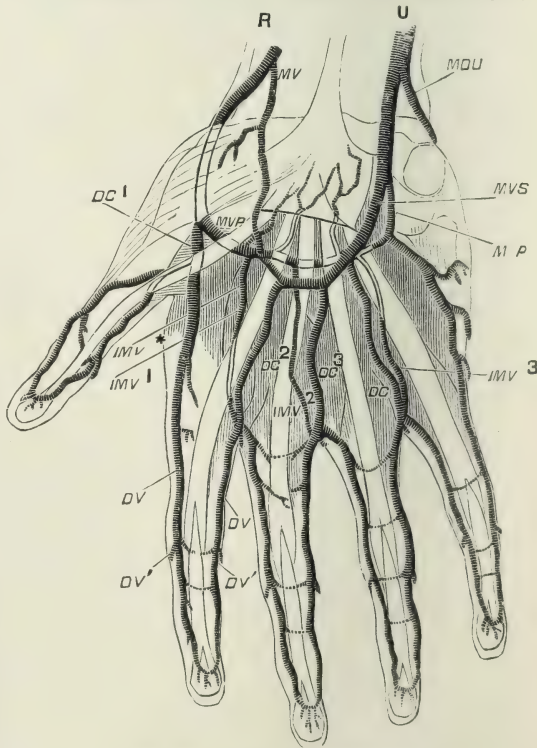


THE OPHTHALMIC ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

CI, the internal carotid; OP, the ophthalmic; LA, the lacrimal; SO, the supraorbital; NF, the nasofrontal; EA, the anterior ethmoidal; EP, the posterior ethmoidal; F, the frontal; N, the nasal; PBLI, the arteria palpebralis lateralis superior; PBLI, the arteria palpebralis lateralis inferior; PBMI, the arteria palpebralis medialis inferior; PBMS, the arteria palpebralis medialis superior; C'', the long ciliary arteries; CR, the central retinal.

vide near the occiput into branches. It gives off the mastoid a., the arteria princeps cervicis, and branches to the occiput and the muscles of the neck. 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the occipital convolutions and adjacent parts.—**Occipito-dorsal a.** Fr., *artère occipito-dorsale*. A branch of the cervicopulmonary a., distributed to the dorsal pectoral and the lateral cranial regions in the toad.—**Occipito-meningeal a.** A branch of the vertebral a. distributed to the dura mater.—**Occipitomuscular a.** One of the terminal branches of the occipital a. of many of the lower animals, distributed to the occiput.—**Æsophageal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ æsophageæ*. See *Aortic and Inferior æsophageal arteries*.—**Omphalomesenteric arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ omphalomesentericæ*. Fr., *artères omphalo-mésentériques*. Ger., *Nabelgefäßpulsadern*. The larger of the branches into which the primitive aortæ of the embryo divide, subsequently developed into the umbilical arteries (the others becoming the iliacs).—**Ophthalmic a.** Lat., *arteria ophthalmica*. Fr., *artère ophthalmique*. Ger., *Augenarterie*. A branch from the internal carotid a. on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process, which enters the orbit through the optic foramen, below and on the outer side of the optic nerve. It passes across the optic nerve and then forward, beneath the lower border of the superior oblique muscle, to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into the frontal and the nasal arteries. Its branches are divided into those distributed to the orbit and surrounding parts and those which supply the muscles and globe of the eye. Its orbital branches are the lacrimal, supraorbital, anterior and posterior ethmoidal, inferior and superior palpebral, frontal, and nasal arteries. The ocular branches are the anterior short and long ciliary arteries, the central retinal a., and branches to the ocular muscles.—**Orbital a.** A small a.

arising from either the superficial or middle temporal a., which runs forward across the zygoma to supply the outer portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle and the integument.—**Outer dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria pollicis ulnaris dorsalis*. Fr., *artère cubito-dorsale du pouce*. A branch of the radial a. running on the radial side of the dorsal aspect of the thumb.—**Ovarian a.** Lat., *arteria ovarii*. Fr., *artère ovarienne*. A branch of the abdominal aorta of the female which corresponds to the internal spermatic a. of the male. It runs downward upon the psoas muscle as far as the margin of the pelvis, where it inclines inward between the layers of the broad ligament to the attached margin of the ovary, which it supplies. It sends off a branch which accompanies the round ligament into the inguinal canal, a second along the oviduct, and a third which anastomoses with the uterine a.—**Palatine arteries.** See *Anterior, Superior, and Inferior palatine a.*—**Palatolabial a.** See *Facial a.* and *Superior palatine a.*—**Palatomaxillary a.** See *Superior palatine a.*—**Palmar digital arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales volares*. Fr., *artères digitales palmaires*. Ger., *Hohlhandfingerpulsadern*. Branches, usually four in number, from the convex surface of the superficial palmar arch, which are distributed to both sides of the three inner fingers and the ulnar side of the index finger. The first is distributed to the ulnar side of the little finger;



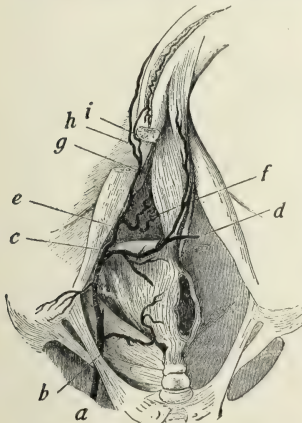
THE PALMAR ARCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

R, the radial artery; U, the ulnar; MV, the superficial volar; MVS, the arteria metacarpeæ volaris ulnaris sublimis; MVP, the arteria metacarpeæ volaris ulnaris profunda; MP, the arteria metacarpeæ volaris ulnaris profunda; DC, DC2, DC3, the palmar digital arteries; IMV1, IMV2, IMV3, the palmar interosseous arteries; IMV*, one of the posterior perforating arteries; DV, the collateral digital arteries.

the three others run down in the intermetacarpal spaces to the roots of the fingers, where they divide into the collateral digital arteries.—**Palmar interosseous arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ interosseæ volares*. Fr., *artères métacarpiennes palmaires*. Ger., *Hohlhandmittelhåndpulsadern*. Branches, usually three in number,

which arise from the deep palmar arch, run down upon the interosseous muscles, and at the roots of the fingers inosculate with the palmar digital arteries. They also supply branches to the deep structures of the palm of the hand.—**Palpebral arteries.** See *Superior* and *Inferior palpebral a.* and *External* and *Internal palpebral arteries.*—**Pancreaticoduodenal a.** Lat., *arteria duodenalis inferior*. A branch of the hepatic a., distributed to the adjacent margins of the pancreas and the duodenum. See also *Superior pancreaticoduodenal a.*—**Parietal a.** A branch of the occipital a. (1st def.) which pierces the parietal bone and ramifies over the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Parietosphenoïdal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the inferior parietal lobule, the angular gyrus, and the upper part of the cortex of the sphenoidal lobe.—**Pedal a.** Lat., *arteria pedica*. See *Dorsal a. of the foot.*—**Perforating arteries of the hand.** Branches of the deep palmar arch which pass backward between the heads of the last three dorsal interosseous muscles to inosculate with the dorsal interosseous arteries.—**Pericephalic a.** See *External carotid a.*—**Perineal a.**

Lat., *arteria perinealis*. A term used by some anatomists for the superficial perineal a. or for the trunk from which the superficial and transverse perineal arteries arise. See also *A. of the penis.*—**Peroneal a.** Lat., *arteria peronea*. Fr., *artère péronière*. Ger., *Madenbeinpulsader*. A branch of the posterior tibial a., which arises about an inch below the lower border of the popliteus muscle and descends along the inner border of the fibula to the lower end of the interosseous space, where it divides into the anterior and posterior peroneal arteries.

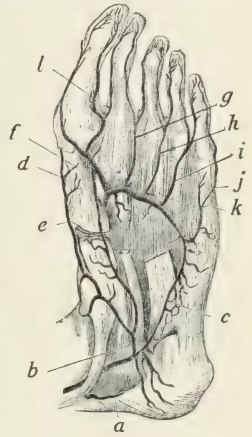


THE PERINEAL ARTERIES.
(AFTER HENLE.)

a, the internal pudic; b, the external hemorrhoidal; c, the perineal; d, the posterior scrotal; e, the a. of the penis; f, the a. of the bulb of the urethra; g, the arteria urethralis; h, the dorsal a. of the penis; i, the a. of the corpus cavernosum.

ies. It gives off branches to the muscles of the calf, the nutrient a. of the fibula, and a branch of communication with the posterior tibial a. See also *Anterior peroneal a.* and *External calcaneal arteries.*—**Perpendicular a.** A vessel which arises at right angles from the digital a. of the hind leg of the horse and some other animals, and is distributed to the neighborhood of the fetlock.—**Pharyngeal a.** A branch of the facial a. in some quadrupeds, analogous to the superior pharyngeal a. of man. See also *Ascending pharyngeal a.* and *Pterygopalatine a.*—**Phrenic arteries.** See *Superior phrenic a.* and *Inferior phrenic arteries.*—**Placental a.** A name suggested by B. Ridge for the umbilical vein.—**Plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris*. Ger., *Fusssohlenpulsader*. A term applied to the posterior tibial a. on the sole of the foot, before it divides into the external and internal plantar arteries. See also *Deep plantar a.*—**Plantar digital arteries.** Lat., *arterie digitales plantares*. Fr., *artères digitales plantaires*. Ger., *Sohlenzehnpulsadern*. The branches of the plantar interosseous arteries which are distributed to the sides of the plantar aspect of the toes. They pass down to the distal phalanx, where they form an arch from the convexity of which small branches pass to the extremity of the toe and to the matrix of the nail.—**Plantar interosseous arteries, Plantar met-**

atarsal arteries. Lat., *arterie interossee plantares*. Fr., *artères interosseuses plantaires*. Ger., *Sohlenmittelfusspulsadern*. Branches from the convexity of the plantar arch, which run downward in the interosseous spaces to the bases of the second phalanges, where they divide into the plantar digital arteries. They also give off the anterior and posterior perforating arteries of the foot.—**Plantar pollicar a.** A branch of either the anterior tibial or the external plantar a., which runs downward in the first interosseous space and divides into the dorsal digital arteries of the great toe.—**Pollicar a.** See *Large a. of the thumb.*—**Popliteal a.** Lat., *arteria poplitea*. Fr., *artère poplitée*. Ger., *Kniekehlpulsader*. The continuation of the femoral a. which extends from the opening in the adductor magnus muscle to the lower border of the popliteus muscle, where it divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. It lies deep in the popliteal space, being covered at its upper end by the semimembranosus muscle, and lower down by the gastrocnemius, the plantaris, and the upper part of the soleus. It furnishes muscular branches to the lower part of the muscles of the thigh, the superior and inferior, internal and external, and middle articular arteries of the knee, and the sural arteries.—**Popliteal articular arteries.** See *Articular arteries of the knee.*—**Postocerebellar a.** See *Posterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Postcerebral a.** See *Posterior cerebral a.*—**Postchorioid arteries.** See *Posterior chorioid arteries.*—**Postcommunicant a.** See *Posterior communicating a. of the brain.*—**Posterior abdominal a.** See *Deep epigastric a.*—**Posterior and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales postérieures et internes*. Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed over the quadrate lobe.—**Posterior a. of the cavernous sinus (or of the receptacle).** A branch given off from the internal carotid a. in the carotid canal, distributed to the posterior clinoid process, the fourth, fifth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the dura mater in its vicinity.—**Posterior auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis posterior*. Fr., *artère auriculaire postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Ohrarterie*. A branch of the external carotid a. which runs upward under the parotid gland to the groove between the cartilage of the ear and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, where it divides into the auricular and mastoid branches. It also gives off the stylo-mastoid a.—**Posterior cæcal a.** A branch of the superior mesenteric distributed to the posterior surface of the cæcum.—**Posterior cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebialis posterior*. Fr., *artère cérébrale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Gehirnpulsader*. One of the two terminal branches of the basilar a., which passes upward from the upper border of the pons Varolii to the lower surface of the posterior part of the cerebrum. It gives off the posterior communicating and posterior chorioid arteries and branches to the occipital lobe and to the inner and lower parts of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. See also *Vertebral a.*—**Posterior cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis posterior*. Fr., *artère cervicale*. Ger.,



THE PLANTAR ARTERIES.
(AFTER HENLE.)

a, the posterior tibial; b, the internal plantar; c, the external plantar; d, the deep plantar; e, the arteria superficialis pedis medialis; f, g, h, i, the plantar interosseous arteries; j, the arteria digitalis plantaris propria lateralis quinti digiti; k, one of the posterior perforating arteries; l, one of the anterior perforating arteries.

a, the posterior tibial; b, the internal plantar; c, the external plantar; d, the deep plantar; e, the arteria superficialis pedis medialis; f, g, h, i, the plantar interosseous arteries; j, the arteria digitalis plantaris propria lateralis quinti digiti; k, one of the posterior perforating arteries; l, one of the anterior perforating arteries.

hintere Nackenpulsader. 1. A branch of the transverse cervical a. which runs upward between the levator anguli scapulae and splenius colli muscles, to which it is principally distributed, and ends by anastomosing with the superficial cervical a. 2. See *Deep cervical a.*—**Posterior chorioid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ chorioidæ posteriores.* Ger., *hintere Adernetzpulsader.* Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the upper portion of the chorioid plexus.—**Posterior ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares posteriores.* Fr., *artères ciliaires postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Blendungspulsader.* Branches of the ophthalmic a. which pass forward, surrounding the optic nerve, to the sclerotic, which they pierce near the optic nerve, and divide in the chorioid coat into the long and short ciliary arteries.—**Posterior circumflex a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa humeri posterior.* Fr., *artère circonflexe postérieure de l'humérus.* Ger., *hintere Kranzarterie des Armes.* A branch of the axillary a. which arises just below the lower border of the subscapularis muscle and runs backward in company with the circumflex nerve through the space formed by the teres major muscle, the tendon of the long head of the triceps, and the os brachii. It winds around the bone and terminates in the substance of the deltoid muscle, giving off branches to the structures in its neighborhood.—**Posterior circumflex a. of the shoulder.** See *Prehumeral a.*—**Posterior circumflex a. of the thigh.** See *Internal circumflex a. of the thigh.*—**Posterior colic a.** Fr., *artère colique postérieure.* An a. which runs along the free margin of the colon in the horse.—**Posterior communicating a. of the brain.** Lat., *arteria communicans posterior.* Fr., *artère communicante postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Verbindungspulsader.* A short vessel connecting the posterior cerebral and internal carotid arteries on each side. Cf. *CIRCLE of Willis.*—**Posterior cubital recurrent a.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent a.*—**Posterior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis posterior.* Fr., *artère dentaire postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Zahnpulsader.* A branch of the sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary a., distributed to the molar and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus.—**Posterior dorsal a. of the penis.** An analogue of the dorsal a. of the penis of man, in some quadrupeds.—**Posterior dorsointerosseous a. of the arm.** See *Posterior interosseous a. of the forearm.*—**Posterior ethmoidal a.** Lat., *arteria ethmoidalis posterior.* Fr., *artère ethmoïdale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Riechbeinpulsader.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., which passes through the internal orbital canal and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and of the upper part of the nose.—**Posterior iliac a.** See *Gluteal a.*—**Posterior inferior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior posterior.* Fr., *artère cérébelleuse inférieure postérieure.* Ger., *hintere undere Hirnleinpulsader.* A branch either of the vertebral or of the basilar artery, which arises near the pons Varolii and runs backward and outward to the forepart of the vallicula, where it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the lower and back portion of the cerebellum.—**Posterior internal optic a.** Fr., *artère optique interne postérieure.* A branch of the posterior communicating a. of the brain, or of the posterior cerebral a., which is distributed to the optic thalamus.—**Posterior interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea antibrachii posterior.* Fr., *artère interosseuse postérieure de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *hintere Zwischenknochenpulsader.* A branch of the common interosseous a. of the forearm, which passes to the posterior surface of the forearm through the interval between the oblique ligament and the upper border of the interosseous membrane. It runs downward between the superficial and deep extensor muscles and ends near the wrist by anastomosing with the rete carpeum dorsale. It gives off the posterior interosseous recurrent

a. and numerous branches to the muscles of the back of the forearm.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent a. of the arm.** See *Posterior radial recurrent a.*—**Posterior mediastinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ mediastinæ posteriores.* Fr., *artères médiastinées postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Mittelfellpulsader.* Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the glands and areolar tissue of the posterior mediastinum.—**Posterior meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningeal posterior.* Fr., *artère méningée postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Hirnhautpulsader.* 1. A branch of the vertebral a. given off opposite the foramen magnum, distributed to the dura mater of the lower occipital fossa and to the falx cerebelli. 2. A branch of the inferior pharyngeal a. distributed to the dura mater.—**Posterior metacarpal interosseous arteries.** Two branches, in some quadrupeds, of the radiopalmar a., distributed to the lateral and posterior portions of the metacarpus.—**Posterior palatine a.** See *Superior palatine a.*—**Posterior parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale postérieure.* A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the inferior parietal and the first temporal convolutions.—**Posterior perforating arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ perforantes posteriores.* Three branches of the plantar arch which pass backward through the back part of the three outer interosseous spaces to inosculate with the dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.—**Posterior peroneal arteries.** See *External calcaneal arteries.*—**Posterior radial carpal a.** See *Posterior radiocarpal a.*—**Posterior radial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens posterior.* Fr., *artère récurrente radiale postérieure.* A branch of the posterior interosseous a. of the forearm, which passes up beneath the anconæus muscle to the interval between the olecranon and the external condyle, and terminates by anastomosing with the superior profunda and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries.—**Posterior radiocarpal a.** Lat., *arteria carpea dorsalis radialis.* Fr., *artère dorsale du carpe.* A branch of the radial a., which runs transversely across the back of the carpus and, uniting with a similar branch of the ulnar a., assists in forming the rete carpeum dorsale.—**Posterior scapular a.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis scapulae.* Fr., *artère scapulaire postérieure.* Ger., *Rückenschlagader des Schulterblatts.* A branch of either the transverse cervical or the subclavian a., which runs backward to the upper angle of the scapula, where it turns and passes downward to the inferior angle of the bone. Close to the upper angle of the scapula it gives off the supraspinous a., and during its course numerous branches to the adjoining muscles.—**Posterior scrotal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ scrotales posteriores.* Fr., *artères scrotales postérieures.* Branches of the internal pudic a. distributed to the posterior portion of the scrotum.—**Posterior spinal a.** Lat., *arteria spinalis posterior.* Fr., *artère spinale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Rückenmarkspulsader.* A branch of the vertebral a., given off at the side of the medulla oblongata, which descends behind the posterior roots of the spinal nerves as far as the cauda equina. It is distributed to the contents of the spinal canal and receives branches through the intervertebral foramina from the intercostal and lumbar arteries.—**Posterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis posterior.* Fr., *artère temporelle postérieure.* 1. A branch of the superficial temporal a., which runs upward upon the temporal fascia and is distributed to the side of the head and to the vertex. 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the hippocampal convolution, the third temporal convolution, and the lobulus fusiformis, terminating at the inferior occipito-temporal sulcus.—**Posterior tibial a.** Lat., *arteria tibialis posterior.* Fr., *artère tibiale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Schienbeinpulsader.* The larger of the two terminal branches of the popliteal a., which extends from the lower border of the popliteus

muscle to the lower border of the internal annular ligament of the ankle, where it divides into the external and internal plantar arteries. It gives off numerous unnamed branches to the integument and muscles of the posterior portion of the calf, the nutrient a. of the tibia, and the peroneal and internal malleolar arteries.—

Posterior tibial recurrent a. Lat., *arteria tibialis recurrens posterior*. Fr., *artère tibiale récurrente postérieure*. Ger., *hintere zurücklaufende Schienbeinpulsader*. A branch

of the anterior tibial a., which runs up beneath the popliteus muscle to the back of the knee joint, where it anastomoses with the inferior articular arteries of the knee.—**Posterior ulnar carpal a.** See *Posterior ulnocarpal a.*—**Posterior ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens ulnaris posterior*. Fr., *artère récurrente cubitale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenpulsader*. A branch of the upper part of the ulnar a., sometimes arising with the anterior recurrent from a common trunk, which runs upward and backward beneath the flexor sublimis muscle to the inner condyle of the os brachii. It gives off branches to the ulnar nerve, the elbow joint, and the muscles in its vicinity, and anastomoses with the inferior profunda, anastomotic, and posterior radial recurrent arteries.—

Posterior ulnocarpal a. Lat., *arteria carpea dorsalis ulnaris*. Fr., *artère dorsale du carpe*. A branch of the ulnar a. which passes across the dorsal surface of the carpus and, uniting with a similar branch of the radial a., assists in forming the rete carpeum dorsale.—**Posterior vertebral arteries.** See *Primitive AORTÆ* (under *AORTA*).—**Præcipua mesentericum accedens a.** See *Superior mesenterica*.—**Precerebellar a.** See *Superior cerebellar a.*—**Precerebral a.** See *Anterior cerebral a.*—**Prechor(i)oid arteries.** See *Anterior chorioid arteries*.—**Precommunicant a.** See *Anterior communicating a. of the brain*.—**Prehumeral a.** A branch of the brachial a. of some quadrupeds, which passes down between the two heads of the coracobrachialis muscle and terminates in the substance of the mastoidohumeral muscle. It supplies the shoulder joint and the adjacent muscles.—

Preplantar a., Preplantar ungual a. One of the terminal branches of the digital a. of the horse and some other animals, which passes down through the preplantar fissure and is distributed to the bulb of the heel and to the villous and laminal tissues of the foot.—**Prepubic a.** A branch, in the solipeds, of the external iliac or femoral a., which passes through the crural ring and divides into two branches, which are the analogues of the superficial epigastric, the epigastric, and the external pudic arteries of man.—**Preverte-**



POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.
(AFTER HENLE.)

a, the anterior tibial; b, the posterior tibial; c, the peroneal; d, the anterior tibial recurrent; e, the posterior tibial recurrent; f, the superior fibular; g, the nutrient a. of the fibula; h, the nutrient a. of the tibia; i, the anterior peroneal; j, the anterior anastomotic transversa; k, the arteria malleolaris anterior medialis; l, the internal malleolar; m, the arteria malleolaris posterior medialis; n, the middle calcaneal; o, the internal plantar; p, the external plantar; q, the popliteal.

bral a. Fr., *artère prévertébrale*. A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the occipital a., which is distributed to the meninges and to the rotator muscles of the head. See also *Posterior meningial a.*—**Primary iliac a.** See *Common iliac a.*—**Primitive a.** See *Primitive AORTA*.—

Primitive carotid a. See *Common carotid a.*—**Primitive iliac a.** See *Common iliac a.*—**Profunda a. of the clitoris.** See *Cavernous a. of the clitoris*.—**Profunda a. of the thigh.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Profunda femoris a.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Profunda penis a.** See *A. of the corpus cavernosum*.—**Profunda radial a.** Lat., *arteria collateralis radialis inferior*. Fr., *artère collatérale externe*. The termination of the superior profunda a. of the arm at the back of the elbow.—

Profunda tibial a. of the foot. The innermost branch of the internal plantar a., which runs down on the border of the abductor pollicis muscle and unites with the plantar pollicar a.—**Pterygoid arteries.** See *ARTERIE pterygoideæ*.—**Pterygopalatine a.** Lat., *arteria pterygopalatina*. Fr., *artère ptérygo-palatine*. Ger., *Flügelpulsader*. A branch of the sphenomaxillary a., which passes through the pterygopalatine canal, and is distributed to the Eustachian tube and the upper part of the pharynx.—

Pudic arteries. See *Accessory pudic, Inferior external pudic, Internal pudic, Middle external pudic, and Superior external pudic a.*—**Pulmonary a.** Lat., *arteria pulmonalis*. Fr., *artère pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenarterie*. The vessel which arises from the left side of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and terminates by dividing into the right and left pulmonary arteries close to the lower side of the arch of the aorta. The right a. runs outward behind the ascending aorta and the superior vena cava to the root of the lung, where it divides into two branches. The left a. passes in front of the descending aorta and the left bronchus, where it also divides into two branches. They divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes and terminate in the pulmonary capillaries.—

Pyloric a. Lat., *arteria pylorica*. Fr., *artère pylorique*. 1. A branch of the hepatic a., which reaches the stomach at the pylorus and runs from right to left, along the smaller curvature, to anastomose with the coronary a. of the stomach. 2. A branch of the gastroduodenal a. distributed to the pylorus.—

Radial a. Lat., *arteria radialis*. Fr., *artère radiale*. Ger., *Speichenpulsader*. The smaller of the two terminal branches of the brachial a. It commences at a point opposite the neck of the radius, and runs along the outer part of the forearm to the styloid process of the radius, where it turns around the outer border of the wrist to the upper border of the space between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger, and passes into the palm of the hand, terminating in the deep palmar arch. Its position in the forearm is indicated by a line extending between the middle of the bend of the elbow and the space between the scaphoid bone and the extensor tendons of the thumb. It gives off the anterior radial recurrent, anterior radiocarpal, superficial volar, posterior radiocarpal, and first dorsal interosseous arteries, the dorsal arteries of the thumb and index finger, the large a. of the thumb, and the arteria radialis indicis.—

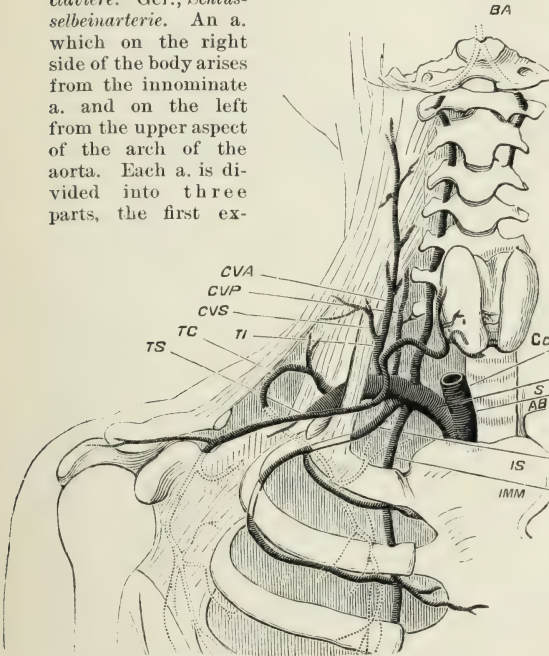
Radial recurrent a. Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens*. Fr., *artère radiale récurrente*. A term applied to the anterior and posterior radial recurrent arteries, but more properly restricted to the former.—**Radialis indicis a.** Lat., *arteria radialis indicis*. Fr., *artère radio-dorsale de l'index*. A branch of the radial a., which descends between the abductor indicis and the abductor pollicis muscles, and runs along the radial side of the index finger to its extremity.—

Radiocarpal transverse palmar a. See *Anterior radiocarpal a.*—**Radiopalmar a.** Lat., *arteria radiopalmaris*. See *Superficial volar a.*—**Ranine a.** Lat., *arteria ranina*. Fr., *artère ranine*. Ger., *Seitenzungenarterie*. The con-

tinuation of the lingual a., which passes forward from the lower surface of the tongue to its tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow, forming a small loop. In the last part of its course it lies close to the frenum and may be wounded in the operation for tongue-tie. It is distributed to the substance of the tongue.—**Renal a.** Lat., *arteria renalis*. Fr., *artère rénale*. Ger., *Nierenpulsader*. A branch of the abdominal aorta, which arises a little below the superior mesenteric a., that of the left side being usually a little the lower. It runs at nearly a right angle to the hilum of the kidney, where it divides into several branches distributed to the substance of that organ. It also gives off the inferior suprarenal and the superior ureteric arteries.—**Retinal arteries.** See *Central retinal a.*, *ARTERIE nasales retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, *ARTERIE temporales retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, *ARTERIE maculares retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, and *ARTERIA mediana retinæ*.—**Retrograde colic a.** A term applied, in some quadrupeds, to a branch of the superior mesenteric a., which runs along the colon in a direction opposite to that taken by the food, and anastomoses with the direct colic a.—**Retrograde occipital a.** See *Atlodominuscular a.*—**Rhachidian arteries.** See *ARTERIE spinales*.—**Right bronchial a.** Lat., *arteria bronchialis dextra*. Fr., *artère bronchique droite*. The vessel which is distributed to the tissue of the right lung. It arises from the first aortic intercostal a. or, by a common trunk with the upper left bronchial, from the thoracic aorta.—**Right cardiac a.** See *Right coronary a. of the heart*.—**Right colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica dextra*. Fr., *artère colique droite*. Ger., *rechte Dickdarpulsader*. A branch of the superior mesenteric a., which runs transversely across to the right side, lying beneath the peritonæum, to the middle of the ascending colon, where it divides into two branches, one of which communicates with the ileocolic and the other with the middle colic a. See also *Direct colic a.*—**Right coronary a. of the heart.** Lat., *arteria coronaria cordis dextra*. Fr., *artère coronaire droite du cœur*. An a. arising from the anterior sinus of Valsalva, which runs forward between the pulmonary a. and the right auricular appendix to the right auriculoventricular groove, which it follows for a certain distance and then divides into two branches, one of which runs in the left auriculoventricular groove, and the other in the posterior interventricular groove.—**Right coronary a. of the stomach.** See *Pyloric a.*—**Right gastric a.**, **Right gastroepiploic a.** Lat., *arteria gastro-epiploica dextra*. Fr., *artère gastro-épiplœique droite*. Ger., *rechte Magenetzpulsader*. The continuation of the gastroduodenal a., which runs from right to left along the great curvature of the stomach, between the layers of the great omentum, and anastomoses with the left gastroepiploic a.—**Right hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica dextra*. Fr., *artère hépatique droite*. Ger., *rechte Leberarterie*. A branch of the hepatic a. which runs outward to the transverse fissure, where it divides into several small branches distributed to the substance of the liver. It also gives off the cystic a.—**Right subclavian a.** A term sometimes applied to the innominate a.—**Right superior duodenal a.** See *Superior pancreaticoduodenal a.*—**Sacral arteries.** See *Middle sacral a.* and *Lateral sacral arteries*.—**Sacra media a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Sacro-lateral arteries.** See *Lateral sacral arteries*.—**Sacro-medial a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Saphena a.** An a. arising at an acute angle from the femoral a. of the horse and some other quadrupeds, which runs down the leg in company with the saphenous vein, and is distributed to the hollow of the hock and the anterior surface of the lower third of the leg.—**Scapular arteries.** See *Clavicular a.*, *Subscapular a.*, *Axillary a.*, *Posterior scapular a.*, *Circumflex a. of the scapula*, and *Suprascapular a.*—**Scapular circumflex a.** See *Cir-*

cumflex a. of the scapula.—**Scapulohumeral a.** See *Posterior circumflex a. of the arm*.—**Sciatic a.** Lat., *arteria ischiadica*. The larger of the two terminal branches of the internal iliac a., which descends upon the anterior surface of the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus to the lower part of the great sacrosacral foramen, where it passes out of the pelvis in company with the internal pudic a. and the sciatic nerve. It then turns downward beneath the glutæus maximus muscle and ends in a small branch distributed to the integument of the back of the thigh. It gives off the comes nervi ischiadici a. and branches to the coccyx and to the parts it traverses.—**Scrotal arteries.** See *Anterior scrotal a.* and *Posterior scrotal arteries*.—**Second perforating a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria perforans secunda*. Fr., *artère perforante seconde de la cuisse*. Ger., *zweite durchbohrende Pulsader*. A branch of the deep femoral a., given off a little below the lower border of the pectinæus muscle, sometimes in common with the first perforating a., which pierces the adductor magnus and longus muscles, and is distributed to the muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh.—**Short ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares breves*. Fr., *artères ciliaires courtes*. Ger., *kurze Blendungspulsadern*. Branches of the posterior ciliary arteries distributed to the chorioid coat of the eye.—**Short thoracic a.** See *Superior thoracic a.*—**Sigmoid a.** Lat., *arteria sigmoidea*. Fr., *artère colique gauche inférieure*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric a., which runs down to the sigmoid flexure of the colon, where it divides into branches which are distributed to the colon, and anastomoses with the left colic and superior hæmorrhoidal arteries.—**Small external iliac a.** See *Superficial circumflex iliac a.*—**Small meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningeæ parva*. Fr., *artère méningée petite*. Ger., *kleine Hirnhauptpulsader*. A branch of either the middle meningeal or the internal maxillary a., which enters the cranium through the foramen ovale and is distributed through the Gasserian ganglion and the dura mater of the middle fossa of the skull.—**Small mesenteric a.** A term applied, in some quadrupeds, to a branch of the abdominal aorta distributed to the lower portion of the colon and the rectum.—**Small saphenous a.** An occasional branch of the popliteal a., which runs down to the external malleolus, to the neighborhood of which it is distributed.—**Small testicular a.** See *External spermatic a.*—**Spermatic a.** Fr., *artère spermatique*. A term applied to the external and internal spermatic arteries, but more properly restricted to the latter.—**Sphenoidal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the lower portion of the cortex of the sphenoidal lobe.—**Sphenopalatine a.** Lat., *arteria sphenopalatina*. Fr., *artère sphéno-palatine*. Ger., *Keilbeingaugenpulsader*. A small branch of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the sphenopalatine foramen and is distributed to the ethmoidal cells, the antrum, and the frontal sinus.—**Sphenospinous a.** Lat., *arteria sphenospinosa*. See *Middle meningeal a.*—**Spinal arteries.** See *ARTERIE spinales*.—**Spiral arteries.** See *Uteroplacental arteries*.—**Splenic a.** Lat., *arteria splenica*. Fr., *artère splénique*. Ger., *Milzpulsader*. The largest branch of the celiac a., which runs along the upper border of the pancreas and divides into branches distributed to the stomach and the spleen. It gives off the *arteria pancreatica magna* and the left gastroepiploic a.—**Splenicopancreatic arteries.** Branches of the splenic a. distributed to the spleen.—**Staphyline a.** See *Superior palatine a.*—**Sternal a.** Fr., *artère sternale*. 1. An a., in certain of the crustaceans, which passes down at right angles to the heart to the sternum, where it divides into two branches, which run beneath and parallel to the nervous cord. 2. In the pl., the branches of the internal mammary a. distributed to the sternum and the trian-

gularis sterni muscle.—**Sternomastoid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ sternomastoideæ*. Fr., *artères sterno-mastoidiennes*. A term applied to branches of the external carotid, occipital, and superior thyreoid arteries distributed to the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**Straight arteries of the kidney.** See *ARTERIÆ rectæ*.—**Stylomastoid a.** Lat., *arteria stylomastoidea*. Fr., *artère stylo-mastôidienne*. Ger., *Griffelfaltzarterie*. A branch of the posterior auricular a., which enters the ear through the aqueduct of Fallopius. It gives off branches to the mastoid cells, also the anterior tympanic a.—**Subaponeurotic external pudic a.** See *Inferior external pudic a.*—**Subcerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior anterior*. A branch of the basilar a., distributed to the inferior and anterior portion of the cerebellum.—**Subclavian a.** Lat., *arteria subclavia*. Fr., *artère sous-clavière*. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinarterie*. An a. which on the right side of the body arises from the innominate a. and on the left from the upper aspect of the arch of the aorta. Each a. is divided into three parts, the first ex-



THE SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. (AFTER HENLE.)

AB, the innominate; Cc, the common carotid; S, the subclavian; BA, the basilar; IMM, the internal mammary; CVP, the deep cervical; TI, the inferior thyreoid; CVA, the ascending cervical; CFS, the superficial cervical; TS, the suprascapular; TC, the posterior scapular.

tending from its commencement to the inner border of the scalenus anticus muscle, the second being that portion lying behind the muscle, and the third that part between the outer margin of the muscle and the external border of the first rib, where it becomes the axillary a. Both vessels are deeply situated in the upper part of the neck, the thorax, and the lower cervical region, the a. on the right side, however, rising a little above the clavicle. From the first portion of the a. are given off the vertebral and internal mammary arteries and the thyreoid axis, and from the second the superior intercostal a.—**Subcostal a.** See *Superior intercostal a.*—**Subcutaneous abdominal a.** See *Superior external pudic a.* and *Superficial epigastric a.*—**Subcutaneous external pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Sublingual a.** Lat., *arteria sublingualis*. Fr., *artère sous-linguale*. Ger., *Unterzungenspulsader*. A branch of the lingual a., which arises at the anterior margin of the hyoglossus muscle and runs forward and outward to the sublingual gland, to which and the structures in its neighborhood it is distributed.—**Submaxillary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ submaxillares*. Branches of the

facial a. distributed to the submaxillary glands.—**Submental a.** Lat., *arteria submental*. Fr., *artère sous-mentale*. Ger., *Unterkinuarterie*. A branch of the facial a., given off close to the submaxillary gland, which runs forward beneath the body of the jaw to the symphysis, where it divides into two branches. It is distributed to the muscles and integument of the lower and front parts of the lower jaw.—**Suborbital a.** Lat., *arteria suborbitalis*. See *Infraorbital a.*—**Subsacral arteries.** See *Lateral sacral arteries*.—**Subscapular a.** Lat., *arteria subscapularis*. Fr., *artère sous-scapulaire*. Ger., *Unterschulterblattspulsader*. A branch of the axillary a., which arises near the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, along which it runs toward the inferior angle of the scapula. It gives off the dorsal scapular a. and terminates in branches to the scapular muscles.—**Subzygomatic a.** A branch of the external carotid a. of the horse and some other quadrupeds, distributed to the masseter muscle.—**Superficial a. of the abdomen.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial carotid a.** See *External carotid a.*—**Superficial cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis superficialis*. Fr., *artère cervicale superficielle*. Ger., *oberflächliche Nackenspulsader*. A branch of the transverse cervical a., which ascends beneath the trapezius muscle, to which it furnishes branches. It also sends branches to the levator anguli scapulae and splenius colli muscles, the cervical glands, and the integument.—**Superficial circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ili superficialis*. Fr., *artère circonflète iliaque superficielle*. A branch of the superficial femoral a., or of the superficial epigastric, which runs upward toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium and is distributed to the iliacus and sartorius muscles, and the structures of the lower part of the abdomen.—**Superficial descending a. of the neck.** That one of the sternomastoid arteries which arises from the external carotid a.—**Superficial epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica externa*. Fr., *artère épigastrique superficielle*. Ger., *oberflächliche Bauchdeckenpulsader*. An a. which arises from the anterior surface of the superficial femoral a., about an inch below Poupert's ligament, runs upward to be distributed to the lower part of the abdomen, and anastomoses with branches of the deep epigastric a.—**Superficial external pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis superficialis*. Fr., *artère fémorale superficielle*. Ger., *oberflächliche Oberschenkelpulsader*. The continuation of the trunk of the common femoral a. upon the thigh. Its course is indicated by a line drawn from a point midway between the anterior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis to the prominent tuberosity on the inner condyle of the femur, the thigh being somewhat flexed and rotated outward. In the first part of its course it lies in the middle of Scarpa's triangle, and is covered by the sartorius muscle, except in the upper two or three inches of its course; below Scarpa's triangle it lies in Hunter's canal, and its lower boundary is the opening in the adductor magnus muscle for the passage of the fourth perforating a. of the thigh. Its principal branches are the deep and inferior external pudic, superficial iliac, and circumflex iliac arteries, and an anastomotic branch given off close to the opening in the adductor magnus muscle.—**Superficial gluteal a.** A superficial branch of the gluteal a., which is distributed to the gluteus maximus muscle and the integument on the posterior aspect of the sacrum.—**Superficial muscular a. of the thigh.** Fr., *artère grande musculaire superficielle de la cuisse*. A branch of the femoral a., distributed to the muscles of the back of the thigh.—**Superficial perineal a.** Lat., *arteria perinaealis superficialis*. Fr., *artère superficielle du périnée*. Ger., *oberflächliche Dammarterie*. A branch of the internal pudic a., which arises at the fore part of the ischioec-

tal fossa and runs forward beneath the superficial perineal fascia to the posterior part of the scrotum, where it divides into the posterior scrotal arteries. It also gives off branches to the structures situated in the perineum. By some anatomists, particularly when it arises by a common trunk with the transverse perineal a., this a. is termed the perineal a.—**Superficial plantar a.** See *Metatarsopedal a.*—**Superficial pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial scapular a.** See *Suprascapular a.*—**Superficial sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ surales superficiales*. Fr., *artères surales superficielles*. Branches of the sural arteries, distributed to the integument of the calf of the leg.—**Superficial temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis superficialis*. Fr., *artère temporale superficielle*. Ger., *oberflächliche Schläfenarterie*. One of the two terminal branches of the external carotid a., which runs upward from a little below the condyle of the lower jaw over the posterior root of the zygoma, above which it divides into the anterior and posterior temporal arteries. It gives off unnamed branches to the parts in its vicinity, also the transverse facial, inferior and superior auricular, and orbital arteries.—**Superficial volar a.** Lat., *arteria superficialis volæ*. Fr., *artère radio-palmaire*. Ger., *oberflächliche Hohlhandpulsader*. A branch of the radial a., which arises a little below the styloid process of the radius and is distributed to the muscles of the thumb. When it is of considerable size it anastomoses with the superficial palmar arch.—**Superior abdominal a.** An a. which arises from the posterior part of the heart, in some of the crustaceans, and runs along the middle line of the abdomen above the intestines, to which it gives off branches.—**Superior articular arteries of the knee.** See *Superior external and Superior internal articular arteries of the knee.*—**Superior bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales superiores*. Fr., *artères bronchiques supérieures*. Branches of the arch of the aorta running to the bronchi.—**Superior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli superior*. Fr., *artère cérébelleuse supérieure*. Ger., *obere Pulsader des Hirnleins*. A branch of the basilar a., which passes outward to the groove between the crus cerebri and the pons Varolii, through which it runs to the upper surface of the cerebellum. It gives off branches distributed to the cerebellum, the vermiform process, the valve of Vieussens, and the velum interpositum.—**Superior cervical a.** See *Cervicommuscular a.*—**Superior colic a.** See *Middle colic a.*—**Superior coronary a.** See *Coronary a. of the upper lip.*—**Superior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis superior*. Fr., *artère dentaire supérieure*. 1. A branch of the posterior dental a., which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the superior maxilla. 2. See *Posterior dental a.*—**Superior epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica superior*. Fr., *artère épigastrique supérieure*. Ger., *obere Bauchdeckenpulsader*. One of the terminal branches of the internal mammary a., which descends between the costal and sternal portions of the diaphragm to the substance of the rectus abdominis muscle and anastomoses with the superficial epigastric a. It gives off branches to the diaphragm and the muscles and integument of the anterior abdominal wall.—**Superior external articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu superior externa*. Fr., *artère articulaire supérieure externe du genou*. Ger., *obere äussere Kniegelenkpulsader*. A branch of the popliteal a., which runs outward above the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle to the lower part of the cruræus. It gives off a number of branches, which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee.—**Superior external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa superior*. Fr., *artère honteuse externe supérieure*. A branch of the external pudic, or of the femoral a., which runs upward and is distributed to the integument of the lower part of the

abdomen and to the external genitals.—**Superior external articular a. of the knee.** See *Superior external articular a. of the knee.*—**Superior fibular a.** An a. which may arise from the anterior or posterior tibial or the popliteal a., which runs across the neck of the fibula and is distributed to the soleus and peroneus tertius muscles and to the integument.—**Superior gastrophatic a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach.*—**Superior gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria glutea superior*. Fr., *artère fessière supérieure*. Ger., *obere Gesässpulsader*. A branch of the deep gluteal a., which runs across toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium and, after furnishing branches to the muscles through which it runs, anastomoses with the deep and external circumflex iliac arteries. The term is also applied to the gluteal a. itself.—**Superior guttural a.** See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis superior*. Fr., *artère hémorrhoidale supérieure*. Ger., *obere Mastdarpulsader*. A continuation of the inferior mesenteric a., which passes down into the pelvis behind the rectum, where it divides into two branches, which lie one upon each side of the gut. It gives off branches which are distributed to the coats of the intestine and anastomose with the inferior and middle hæmorrhoidal arteries.—**Superior intercostal a.** Lat., *arteria intercostalis superior*. Fr., *artère intercostale supérieure*. Ger., *obere Rippenarterie*. A branch from the second portion of the subclavian a., which runs at first backward and a little upward and then turns downward in front of the neck of the first rib. It gives off the deep cervical a. and branches to the first and second intercostal spaces, which are distributed in the same manner as the aortic intercostal arteries.—**Superior internal articular (or internoarticular) a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu superior interna*. Fr., *artère articulaire supérieure interne du genou*. Ger., *innere obere Kniegelenkpulsader*. A branch of the popliteal a., which runs inward under the inner head of the gastrocnemius muscle to the inner side of the femur, around which it winds and divides beneath the vastus internus into branches which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee.—**Superior labial a.** Lat., *arteria labialis superior*. See *Coronary a. of the upper lip.*—**Superior laryngeal a.** Lat., *arteria laryngea superior*. Fr., *artère laryngée supérieure*. Ger., *obere Kehlkopf-pulsader*. 1. A branch of the superior thyreoid a., which pierces the thyreohyoid membrane and is distributed to the mucous membrane, glands, and intrinsic muscles of the larynx. 2. See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Superior mesenteric a.** Lat., *arteria mesenterica superior*. Fr., *artère mésentérique supérieure*. Ger., *obere Gekröspulsader*. A branch from the fore-part of the abdominal aorta, a little below the celiac a., which supplies the larger part of the small intestine and half of the colon. It runs between the layers of the mesentery and gives off the inferior pancreaticoduodenal, ileocolic, and right and middle colic arteries, and numerous unnamed branches to the walls of the intestines.—**Superior nutrient a. of the femur.** Lat., *arteria nutriendi femoris superior*. Fr., *artère nourricière supérieure du fémur*. Ger., *obere Ernährungspulsader des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the first perforating a. of the thigh, which enters the femur a little above its middle.—**Superior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina superior*. Fr., *artère palatine supérieure*. Ger., *obere Gaumenpulsader*. A branch of the sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the posterior palatine canal, runs along the inner side of the alveolar border of the hard palate, and is distributed to the palatine glands, the gums, and the mucous membrane of the hard palate.—**Superior palpebral a.** Lat., *arteria palpebralis superior*. Fr., *artère palpébrale supérieure*. Ger., *Arterie des oberen Augenlids*.

spinous fossa. It gives off the supraacromial and suprasternal arteries and numerous branches to the lower cervical muscles and those of the scapula.—**Supraspinous a.** Lat., *arteria supraspinata*. A branch of the transverse cervical a., distributed to the supraspinatus muscle and the integument covering it.—**Suprasternal a.** A branch of the suprascapular a., which passes over the inner end of the clavicle and is distributed to the anterior pectoral region.—**Sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ gemellæ*. See *Deep and Superficial sural arteries*.—**Tarsal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ tarsæ*. See *External and Internal tarsal a.*—**Temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis*. Fr., *artère temporale*. A term usually applied to the superficial temporal a. (q. v.). See also *Anterior temporal a.*, *Deep anterior temporal a.*, *Posterior temporal a.*, *Deep posterior temporal a.*, and *Middle temporal a.*—**Temporofrontal a.** See *Anterior temporal a.*—**Temporooccipital a.** See *Posterior temporal a.*—**Termatic a.** Lat., *arteria termatica*. Fr., *artère termatique*. An a. which arises at the junction of the anterior cerebral arteries, or (when that exists) from the anterior communicating a., and is distributed to the lamina terminalis (the *terma* of Wilder), the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu.—**Testicular arteries.** See *Internal and External spermatic a.*—**Third perforating a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria perforans femoris tertia*. A branch of the deep femoral a., distributed to the adductor magnus muscle.—**Thoracic arteries.** Fr., *artères thoraciques*. Branches of the subclavian a. distributed, in birds, to the pectoral region. See also *Internal and Superior thoracic a.*, and *External mammary a.*—**Thymic arteries.** See *Anterior mediastinal arteries*.—**Thyreoid arteries.** See *Accessory, Superior, Middle, Inferior, and Deep thyreoid a.*—**Thyreolaryngeal a.** See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Tibial arteries.** See *Anterior and Posterior tibial a.*, *Anterior and Posterior tibial recurrent a.*, and *Profunda tibial a. of the foot*.—**Tonsillar a.** Lat., *arteria tonsillaris*. Fr., *artère tonsillaire*. Ger., *Mandelpulsader*. A branch of the facial a., distributed to the tonsil and the side of the tongue.—**Trachelomuscular a.** See *Inferior cervical a.*—**Transversalis colli a.** See *Transverse cervical a.*—**Transverse arteries.** A term applied to the lateral branches of the basilar a., distributed to the pons Varolii.—**Transverse cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis transversa*. Fr., *artère cervicale transverse*. Ger., *quere Nackenarterie*. A branch of the thyreoid axis, which runs outward to a point near the lower border of the levator anguli scapulae muscle, where it divides into the posterior and superficial cervical arteries.—**Transverse colic a.** A branch of the middle colic a., distributed to the concave side of the transverse colon.—**Transverse facial a.** Lat., *arteria transversa facialis*. Fr., *artère transverse faciale*. Ger., *quere Antlitzarterie*. A branch of the superficial temporal a., which arises within the parotid gland and runs across the face, lying above the parotid duct and upon the masseter muscle. It gives off branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the side of the face.—**Transverse humeral a.** See *Suprascapular a.*—**Transverse perineal a.** Lat., *arteria transversa perinei*. Fr., *artère transverse du périnée*. Ger., *quere Damm pulsader*. A branch of the perineal or internal pudic a., which passes inward to the central point of the perineum and is distributed to the parts between the anus and the urethra. By some anatomists this term is applied to what is more commonly described as the superficial perineal a.—**Transverse scapular a.** Lat., *arteria transversa scapulae*. See *Suprascapular a.* and *Transverse cervical a.*—**Tympanic a.** Lat., *arteria tympanica*. Fr., *artère tympanique*. Ger., *Paukenfellsarterie*. The anterior tympanic a., or the arteria tympanica inferior, or the external auditory a., especially the former.—**Ulnar a.** Lat., *arteria ulnaris*. Fr., *artère cubitale*.

Ger., *Ellenbogenpulsader*. The larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial a., which runs along the inner side of the forearm to the palm of the hand, where it terminates as the superficial palmar arch. It begins a little below the bend of the elbow and runs downward and inward to about the middle of the inner border of the forearm, along which it runs to the wrist and crosses the annular ligament on the radial side of the pisiform bone to reach the palm of the hand, where it is termed the superficial palmar arch. In the forearm it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent and the common interosseous arteries, and on the wrist the anterior and posterior ulnocarpal arteries. It also furnishes branches to the structures it traverses.—**Ulnar digital arteries.** The palmar and dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar border of the fingers.—**Ulnar profunda a. of the hand.** Lat., *arteria volaris profunda ulnaris*. The termination of the ulnar a. in the palm of the hand.—**Ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens ulnaris*. Ger., *zurücklaufende Ellenbogenarterie*. A term sometimes applied to the anterior ulnar recurrent a. (q. v.).—**Umbilical arteries, Umbilicofœtal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ umbilicales*. Fr., *artères ombilicales*. Ger., *Nabelpulsadern*. The arteries of the fœtus which arise from the hypogastric arteries and proceed to the umbilicus and thence through the umbilical cord to the placenta, where they divide into numerous branches distributed to the chorionic villi, to which they convey venous blood to be aerated.—**Ureteric arteries.** See *Superior and Inferior ureteric a.* and *Middle ureteric arteries*.—**Urethral a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra*.—**Urethrolubar a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra and Transverse perineal a.*—**Uterine arteries.**

Lat., *arteriæ uterinæ*. See *Aortic and Hypogastric uterine a.* and *Circular a. of the uterus*.—**Uteroovarian a.** Lat., *arteria uteroovarica*. See *Aortic uterine a.*—**Uteroplacental arteries.** Fr., *artères utéro-placentaires (ou spirales)*. Numerous small spiral arteries of the gravid uterus, formerly imagined to open directly into the placental lacunæ, but now known to lose their distinctive character when they penetrate into the placenta.—**Uveal arteries.** See *Posterior and Short ciliary arteries*.—**Vaginal a.** Lat., *arteria vaginalis*.

Fr., *artère vaginale*. Ger., *Scheidenpulsader*. A branch of the internal iliac a. of the female, corresponding to the inferior vesical a. of the male, which is distributed to the vagina, the bulb of the vestibule, the lower part of the bladder, and the contiguous part of the rectum.—**Vertebral a.** Lat., *arteria vertebralis*. Fr., *artère vertébrale*. Ger., *Wirbelpulsader*. A branch of the first part of the subclavian a., which passes backward and enters the foramen in the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, ascends in the corresponding foramina of the other cervical vertebrae, and enters the cranium through the foramen magnum; passing upward and forward to the front of the medulla, it unites with its fellow to form the basilar a. It gives off branches some



THE UTERINE AND OVARIAN ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the common iliac; b, the internal iliac; c, the external iliac; d, the aortic uterine; e, the hypogastric uterine.

of which are distributed to the muscles of the neck and others of which enter the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina. See also *Inferior vertebral arteries* and *Primitive AORTÆ* (under *AORTA*).—**Vesical arteries.** See *Superior and Inferior vesical a.* and *Middle vesical arteries.*—**Vesicoprostatic arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vesicoprostaticæ*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal a., distributed to the prostate gland and the vesiculæ seminales.—**Vesicovaginal a.** Lat., *arteria vesicovaginalis*. 1. See *Vaginal a.* 2. The analogue in the female of the vesicoprostatic arteries of the male.—**Vesicular arteries.** See *Superior and Inferior vesical a.* and *Middle vesical arteries.*—**Vestibular arteries.** Branches of the internal auditory a., distributed to the membranous labyrinth.—**Vidian a.** Lat., *arteria vidiana*. Fr., *artère vidienne*. Ger., *vidische Pulsader*. A branch of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the upper part of the pharynx.—**Vitelline arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vitellinæ*. See *Omphalomesenteric arteries.*—**Volar a. of the little finger.** See *ARTERIA volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*.—**Volar digital arteries.** See *Palmar digital arteries.*—**Volar interosseal arteries.** See *Palmar interosseous arteries.*—**Volar radial arteries.** The digital arteries on the radial side of the palmar aspect of the fingers.—**Volar ulnar a. of the little finger.** See *ARTERIA volaris digiti quinti ulnaris*.

ARTHANI'TA, *f.* Fr., *arthanite*. 1. *Cyclamen europæum*. 2. An ointment made from the same.

ARTHANIT'IC ACID, ARTHAN'ITIN. See *CYCLAMIN*.

ARTHEMIS'IA, *f.* See *ARTEMISIA*.

ARTHERET'ICUS. See *ARTHRITIC*.

ARTHER'ICA, *f.* sing. and *n. pl.* 1. Arthritis. 2. *Ajuga chamæpitys*. 3. Antiarthritic remedies.

ARTHER'ICUS. See *ARTHRITIC*.

ARTHRÆ'MIA, *n. f.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *arthrémie*. Congestion of a joint.

ARTH'RAGRA, *f.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Gout.

ARTHRA'GRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Gichtkrankheit*. Gout; any gouty affection, especially of the skin.

ARTHRAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *arthralgie*. Ger., *Gliederschmerz*. Articular pain or neuralgia.—**A. hysterica.** Fr., *arthralgie hystérique*. A. due to hysteria.—**A. saturnina.** Fr., *arthralgie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleiarthralgie*. One of the manifestations of lead poisoning, characterized by severe pain in the joints, with rigidity and cramps of the adjacent muscles.

ARTHRAL'GIC. Lat., *arthralgicus*. Fr., *arthralgique*. Pertaining to arthralgia.

ARTH'RAPOBROCHIS'MUS, *m.* From *ἄρθρον*, a limb, and *ἀποβροχισμός*, strangulation. Syn.: *articuli subligatio*. Firm bandaging of a limb, or strangulation with a bandage.

ARTH'KAPOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-*is*). From *ἄρθρον*, a limb, and *ἀπώσφιγξις*, a squeezing tight. See *ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS*.

ARTH'RAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*stem'atos* (-*is*). From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. Fr., *arthrapostème*. Ger., *Gelenkabscess*. Abscess of a joint.

ARTHRECTA'SIA, ARTHREC'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'siæ*, -*ta'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *arthrectasie*. Ger., *Gelenkausehnung*. Distention of the cavity of a joint.

ARTHREC'TOMY. From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *εκτομή*, a cutting away. Fr., *arthrectomie*. Ger., *Arthrectomie*. The operation of opening a joint and removing diseased structures by a process of scraping, gouging, or cutting; also excision of a joint.

ARTHRELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *arthrelcose*. Ger., *Gelenkverschwörung*. (1st def.), *Gichtgeschwür* (2d def.). 1. Ulceration of a joint. 2. Ulceration in the vicinity of

gouty joints; the discharge is said to contain chalky matter.

ARTHREM'BOLA, *f.* sing. and *n. pl.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint or a limb, and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to set, put into place. Fr., *arthrembole* (sing.). Ger., *Einrenkungsmaschine* (sing.), *Gliedzieher* (sing.), *Marterwerkzeuge* (pl.). 1. An ancient appliance for reducing fractures or dislocations. 2. In the pl., a set of appliances for the same purpose.

ARTHREMBOLE'SIS, *f.* -*le'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀρθρεμβόλησις*. The reduction of a broken or dislocated bone.

ARTHREMBOL'ICUS. Pertaining to arthrembolesis.

ARTHREM'BOLON, ARTHREM'BOLUM, *n.* 1. Arthrembolesis. 2. See *ARTHREMBOLA* (1st def.).

ARTHREM'BOLUS, Gr., *ἀρθρέμβολος*. Pertaining to arthrembolesis; as a *n.*, an arthrembola, also a person who has had a fracture or dislocation reduced.

ARTHREMPYE'MA, *n.*, **ARTHREMPYE'SIS**, *f.* -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ἄρθρον* a joint, and *ἐμπύημα* or *ἐμπύσις*, suppuratio. Fr., *arthrempyème*, *arthrempyèse*. Ger., *Gelenkeiterung*. Suppuration of a joint.

ARTHREN'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos* (-*en'tasis*). From *ἄρθρον*, a limb, and *ἐντασις*, distortion. Fr., *arthrentase*. Gouty distortion of the limbs.

ARTHRET'ICUS. See *ARTHRITIC*.

ARTH'RIC. Gr., *ἀρθρικός*. Lat., *arthricus*. Fr., *arthrique*. See *ARTICULAR*.

ARTHRID'IUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀρθρίδιον* (dim. of *ἄρθρον*). Fr., *arthridie*. A little joint.

ARTHRI'FUGUS, *adj.* See *ARTHRITIFUGUS*.

ARTHRI'TES, Gr., *ἀρθρίτης*. See *ARTHRITIC* and *ARTICULAR*.

ARTHRI'TIA, *f.* Fr., *arthritie*. Gout.

ARTHRIT'IC. Gr., *ἀρθριτικός*, *ἀρθρίτης* (1st def.). Lat., *arthricus* (1st def.), *arthriticus* (2d def.). Fr., *arthritique*. Ger., *arthritisch*. 1. Pertaining to a joint or the joints; articular. 2. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arthritis or arthritism. 3. Antiarthritic.

ARTHRITICIN. A certain proprietary preparation, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5)_2.N : (CH_2) = NH(CH_2).NH_2.CO$.

ARTHRIT'ICUS. Arthritic; as a *n. m.* (*morbus* understood), gout.

ARTHRITIDE. Fr., *a.* Of Bazin, any cutaneous disease due to arthritism. The a's are specially characterized by a multiplicity of the primary lesions; by a deep-red color, due to intense congestion that not infrequently leads to cutaneous hæmorrhages (petechiæ, etc.); by the absence of decided itching; and by a scanty discharge from eroded surfaces. They are usually confined to certain limited regions (such as the hands, feet, face, or genitals), or, when more widely distributed, assume the form of isolated, circumscribed, asymmetrical patches, which have little tendency to spread and do not become confluent. Moreover, they show a disposition to develop under the influence of changes of weather or of exposure to cold, and are usually associated with other manifestations of arthritism, either in the individual or in his family.—**Vesico-squamous a's.** Fr., *a's véscico-squameuses*. A division comprising circumscribed dry eczema and vacciniform hydroa.

ARTHRITIDOL'ITHUS, *m.* See *ARTHRITOLITH*.

ARTHRITIF'UGUS. From *arthritus* (= *ἀρθρίτις*), gout, and *fugare*, to put to flight. Fr., *arthrifuge*. Efficacious against gout.—**Arthritifugum magnum.** Cold water, from its supposed efficacy in gouty disorders.

ARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Gr., *ἀρθρίτις*. Fr., *arthrite*, *goutte* (2d def.). Ger., *Gelenkentzündung* (1st def.), *Gicht* (2d def.). 1. Inflammation of a joint. 2. Gout.

—**Acute a.** Lat., *a. acuta*. Fr., *arthrite aiguë*. Ger., *regelmässige acute Gicht*. Any acute inflammation of a joint, but especially one due to gout.—**Acute rheumatic a.** See *Acute articular RHEUMATISM*.—**Acute serous a.** Acute synovitis.—**A. aberrans.** Ger., *herumschweifende Gicht*. Metastatic gout.—**A. a colica.** Gouty

pains in the back from eating unripe fruit.—**A. acuta**. See *Acute a.*—**A. æstiva**. Fr., *goutte chaude*. A mild form of gout described by Sauvages (who was himself subject to it) as not attended with the formation of swellings and not severe enough to compel the patient to remain indoors.—**A. alba**. See *A. chlorotica*.—**A. americana**. See FRAMBESIA.—**A. anomala**. Fr., *goutte anormale*. Ger., *unregelmässige Gicht*. Gout which pursues an irregular or anomalous course.—**A. arthrodynia**. See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. asthenica**. Fr., *goutte asthénique*. Atonic gout.—**A. asthmatica**. A form of gout occurring in elderly asthmatic persons, which is mitigated by an attack of asthma.—**A. atonica**. See *Atonic GOUT*.—**A. atypica**. See *A. anomala*.—**A. bahamensis**. An affection met with in the Bahamas, characterized by atrocious pains in the joints and terminating in itching; attributed to eating a certain kind of fish.—**A. blennorrhagica**. See *Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM*.—**A. calida**. See *Acute a.*—**A. cheiragra**, **A. chiragra**. Gout in the hands.—**A. chlorotica**. A form seen in women who, being gouty by inheritance, are chlorotic or subject to menstrual disorders.—**A. chronica**. Fr., *goutte chronique*. Ger., *chronische Gicht*. A form of gout in which the joint manifestations are not so prominent as those affecting other parts of the body.—**A. deformans**. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. diaphragmatica**. Angina pectoris.—**A. erratica**. See *A. aberrans*.—**A. exanthematica**. Gout occurring in persons affected with hemorrhoids or any form of cutaneous disease.—**A. febricosa**. A mild form of gout or rheumatic gout, not well marked, with remittent fever.—**A. febrissequa**. A form of gout following fevers.—**A. fixa**. Gout that remains confined to the joint first attacked.—**A. frigida**. See *A. chronica*.—**A. genuina**. See *A. regularis*.—**A. gonagra**. Gout in the knees.—**A. gonorrhœica**. Ger., *Trippergicht*. A severe rheumatoid affection, especially of the knee, which sometimes occurs in connection with gonorrhœa. Cf. *Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM*.—**A. hiemalis**. Winter gout; gout that occurs more frequently at other seasons than in summer.—**A. hydrarthros**. See *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—**A. irregularis**. See *A. anomala*.—**A. inflammatoria**. See *Acute a.*—**A. interna**. See *A. visceralis*.—**A. ischias**. Gout in the region of the hip.—**A. larvata**. Fr., *goutte larvée*. Ger., *verlarvte Gicht*. Masked gout; gout which does not show itself by the usual symptoms.—**A. maxillaris**. Rheumatoid a. of the temporomaxillary articulation.—**A. melancholica**. A mild form of gout attacking persons debilitated by grief, overstudy, hysteria, hypochondriasis, etc.—**A. metastatica retrograda**. Retrocedent gout.—**A. morbis cuticularibus subjecta**. See *A. exanthematica*.—**A. neurotica**. Ger., *neurotische A.* An articular inflammation caused by injury or disease of the nervous system; characterized by absence of fever; occurring only in paralyzed limbs, and accompanied by doughy œdema and cutaneous and muscular atrophy, etc.—**A. nodosa**. Fr., *goutte nouée* (ou *noueuse*). Gout attended with the formation of lumps of chalky deposit about the joints.—**A. pauperum**. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. planetica**. See *A. aberrans*.—**A. podagra**. Gout in the feet.—**A. regularis**. Fr., *goutte régulière*. Well-marked acute or chronic gout.—**A. retrograda**. Fr., *goutte remontée* (ou *retrocedée*). Ger., *zurückgetretene Gicht*. Suppressed gout.—**A. rhachialgia**. See *A. a. colica*.—**A. r(h)achitica**. A term applied by Sauvages to pains in the bones in cases of rickets.—**A. rheumatica**. 1. Rheumatoid a. 2. Acute rheumatism.—**A. rheumatica chronica**, **A. rheumatismo superveniens**. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. rheumatismus**. Acute rheumatism.—**A. rheumatoides**. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. scarlatinosa**. See *Scarlatinal RHEUMATISM*.—**A. scorbutica**. Gout occurring in scorbutic persons or accompanied with bleeding gums, as in scurvy.—**A. scorbutica vaga**. An

old term for a disease described as a grave and malignant form of gout, rapidly undermining the vital powers.—**A. sicca**. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. spuria**. 1. An old term for vague pains in any part of the body. 2. A periodical swelling of one or more joints, closely resembling ordinary rheumatism or gout, but depending on an idiopathic or traumatic affection of the nerves of the part.—**A. syphilitica**. The nocturnal pains of syphilis, also gonorrhœal rheumatism.—**A. tuberculosa**. See *Fungous a.*—**A. typica**. See *Acute a.*—**A. uratica**. Gout due to an excessive formation of uric acid.—**A. urethralis**. See *Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM*.—**A. urica**. See *A. uratica*.—**A. vaga**. See *A. aberrans*.—**A. venerea**. See *A. syphilitica*.—**A. vera**. See *Acute a.*—**A. visceralis**. A gouty affection of some internal organ alternating with articular manifestations of gout.—**Asthenic a.** Lat., *a. asthenica*. Atonic gout.—**Blennorrhagic a.** See *Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM*.—**Chronic a.** See *A. chronica*.—**Chronic rheumatic** (or *rheumatoid*) **a.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**Chronic strumous a.** See *Fungous a.*—**Dry a.** Lat., *a. sicca*. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**Fungous a.** Fr., *arthrite fongueuse*. Ger., *fungöse Gelenkentzündung*. White swelling; a chronic strumous or tuberculous inflammation of a joint, characterized by the formation of granulation tissue with subsequent fibrous, fatty, or purulent degeneration.—**Gelatinous a.** See *Fungous a.*—**Gonorrhœal a.** See *Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM*.—**Gouty a.** Fr., *arthrite goutteuse*. Articular inflammation due to gout.—**Intervertebral a.** See *SPONDYLARTHROSIS*.—**Osteo-a.** See the major list.—**Proliferating a.** See *Chronic OSTEOA*.—**Rheumatic a.**, **Rheumatoid a.** Fr., *arthrite rhumatismale* (ou *rhumatisme*), *rhumatisme nouveau*, *usure des cartilages articulaires*. Ger., *rheumatische A.* Syn.: *osteo a.*, *rheumatic gout*. A form of a., usually chronic, occurring in persons who are out of health, but not necessarily rheumatic or gouty; distinguished by invading the various joints in succession and leading to permanent deformities similar to those of chronic gout (osseous nodes and stiffness of the joints with distortion). Sometimes only the fingers and toes are affected.—**Strumous a.**, **Tuberculous a.** See *Fungous a.*
AR'THRITISM. Fr., *arthritisme*. The gouty or rheumatic diathesis.
ARTHRI'TOLITH. Lat., *arthritolithus* (from *ἀρθρίτης*, arthritic, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *arthritolithe*. Ger., *Gichtstein*, *arthritisches Concrement*. Syn.: *tophus arthriticus*. A gouty cretaceous deposit in or near a joint.
AR'THROARC'TIA, *f.* See *ARTHROSTENOSIS*.
ARTHROBACT'ERIUM, *n.* Of De Bary, a bacterium in which endogenous spore formation has not been observed. See *BACTERIUM*.
ARTHROC'ACE, *f.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil, pernicious. Fr., *a. Ger., Arthrokake*. An old term for various severe inflammatory diseases of joints, especially fungous arthritis.—**A. agniculorum**. Fr., *arthrite des jeunes animaux*. Ger., *Lämmerlähme*, *Kälberlähme*, *Füllenlähme*, *Fohlenlähme*, *Gelenkfluss der Säuglinge*, *ungarische Gelenkseuche*. A disease occurring sporadically or enzootically in colts, calves, lambs, and pigs, soon after birth, supposed to depend on blood poisoning arising from inflammation of the umbilical vein.—**A. coxarum**. See *MORBUS coxarius*.—**A. pullorum equinorum**. See *A. agniculorum*.—**A. vitulorum**. See *A. agniculorum*.—**Senile a.** A term applied to various senile changes in the joints, either of the synovial membrane or of the articular cartilage.
ARTHROCA'CIA, *f.* Fr., *arthrocacie*. Ger., *Arthrokakie*. A chronic joint disease, especially one characterized by dislocation not dependent on violence.
AR'THROCACOLO'GIA, *f.* From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, *κακός*, evil, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *arthrocacologie*. Ger., *Arthrokakologie*. That branch of pathology which deals with diseases of the joints.

AR'THROCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *arthrocarcinome*. Ger., *Gelenkkrebs*. Cancerous disease of a joint.

ARTHROCELE, *f.* *Arth-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *arth-ro-sel*. From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *arthrocèle*. Ger., *Gelenkschwulst*. A tumor of a joint.

AR'THROCENCHRI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *κεγχρία*, miliary. Fr., *arthrocenchriase*. A miliary eruption upon a joint.

AR'THROCHONDRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *arthrochondrite*. Ger., *Gelenknorpelentzündung*. Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint.

ARTHROCLAS'IA, **ARTHROC'LASIS**, *f.* -cla'siæ, -clas'-eos (-thro'clasis). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Fr., *arthroclasiæ*. Arthroclasy; the operation of breaking up an ankylosed joint.

ARTHROCOC'CUS, *m.* A micrococcus which, in the lacteous fermentation, has become elongated and assumed the form of jointed stafflike cells.



THE ARTHROCOC'CUS.
(AFTER HALLIER.)

ARTHRO'DES. From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *arthroïde*. Ger., *gelenkartig*, *gelenkförmig*. Resembling a joint, of the nature of a joint.

ARTHROD'ESIS, *f.* -de'seos (-eis), -od'esis. From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *δεσις*, a binding together. The artificial establishment of ankylosis of a joint, as by partial resection.

ARTHRO'DIA, *f.* Gr., *ἀρθρωδία*. Fr., *arthrodie*. Ger., *Kugelgelenk*. That variety of diarthrosis in which an articular head plays upon a shallow cavity, as in the temporomaxillary articulation; differing from enarthrosis in that both the convexity and the concavity of the opposed surfaces are less marked, so as to admit of some gliding motion.

ARTHRO'DIAL, **ARTHROD'IC**. Lat., *arthrodialis*. Fr., *arthrodial*. Ger., *arthrodisch*. Pertaining to a joint of the variety termed arthrodia.

ARTHRO'DION, **ARTHRO'DIUM**, *n.* See **ARTHRID-IUM**.

ARTHRODYN'IA, *f.* From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *δύνη*, pain. Ger., *Gelenkschmerz*. 1. Pain in a joint. 2. Chronic articular rheumatism.—**A. podagrica**. See **PODAGRA**.—**Exanthesis rosalia a.** See **DENGUE**.

ARTHRODYN'IC. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with arthrodynia.

AR'THROECTA'SIA, *f.* See **ARTHRECTASIS**.

ARTHRCEDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *οἰδήμα* (see **CEDEMA**). Fr., *arthrædème*. Ger., *Arthrodem*. Œdema of a joint.

AR'THROEMPYE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). See **ARTHREMPYESIS**.

ARTHROG'RAPHY. Lat., *arthrographia* (from *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *γράφειν*, to write). See **ARTHROLOGY**.

ARTHROGRYPO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *γρύπσις*, a crooking. Fr., *arthrogyrpose*. Ger., *Gelenkverkrümmung*. Permanent flexion of a joint.

AR'THROHY'AL. See **STYLOHYAL**.

AR'THROHY'DRIN. From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *arthro-hydrine*. Syn.: *synovin*. A coagulable substance found in synovia.

ARTHROLEPRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ἀρθρον*, a limb, and *λέπρωσις*, the process of becoming leprous. Fr., *arthroléprose*. Ger., *Gelenkleprose*. A form of leprosy characterized by the gradual ulceration and partial separation of the fingers and toes. Cf. **AINHUM**.

AR'THROLITH. See **ARTHRITOLITH**.

ARTH'ROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *λίθιασις* (see **LITHIASIS**). The state of being affected with articular manifestations of the uric acid diathesis.

ARTHROLO'BIUM, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants.—**A. scorpioides**. A species indigenous to southern Europe. The leaves have been used as a vesicant.

ARTHROL'OGY. Lat., *arthrologia* (from *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *arthrologie*. Ger., *Gelenklehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the joints.

ARTHROL'YSIS, *f.* From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *λύσις*, release. Of J. Wolff, the operation of opening a joint and removing all bony and other formations that interfere with its movements, but without resection of the articular surfaces.

ARTHROM'BOLE, *f.* See **ARTHREMBOLA**.

AR'THROMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Ger., *Gelenkhautentzündung*. Synovitis.—**A. acuta serosa**. Acute synovitis.—**A. chronica**. Hydrarthrosis.—**A. crouposa**. A rare joint affection consisting of synovitis with a membranous exudation.—**A. gonorrhoeica**. See **Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM**.—**A. prolifera**. See **Fungous ARTHRITIS**.—**A. purulenta**. Synovitis with purulent effusion.—**A. serosa**. Synovitis with serous effusion.—**A. tuberculosa**. Tuberculous synovitis.

ARTHROMO'TOR. Of Scholder, a mechanical apparatus for exercising the joints.

ARTH'RON. Gr., *ἀρθρον*. A joint.

ARTHRONAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See **ARTHRALGIA**.

ARTHRON'CUS, *m.* From *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Gelenkschwulst*. Swelling of a joint.

ARTH'RONEMPYE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). See **ARTHREMPYESIS**.

ARTH'RONEURAL'GIA, *f.* See **ARTHRALGIA**.

AR'THROPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From *ἀρθρον*, a limb, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Ger., *Gliederlähmung*. Paralysis of a limb.

AR'THROPATHI'A, *f.* See **ARTHROPATHY**.—**A. hysterica**. See **Hysterical ARTHROPATHY**.—**A. progressiva**. A symmetrical articular affection of nervous origin, of a slow, progressive course, independent of rheumatism, characterized by puffy swelling of the thumbs, enlargement of the first joint of the fingers, and some impediment to the flexion of the latter.—**A. tabetica**, **A. tabidorum**. See **Tabetic ARTHROPATHY**.

AR'THROPATHOL'OGY. The pathology of diseases of the joints.

ARTHROP'ATHY. Lat., *arthropathia* (from *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *arthropathie*. Ger., *Gelenkleiden*. A general term for diseases of the joints, usually applied to those which depend on some systemic disease.—**Ataxic a.** See **Tabetic a.**—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *arthropathia hysterica*. An articular affection occurring as a manifestation of hysteria.—**Tabetic a.** Lat., *arthropathia tabetica* (vel *tabidorum*). Ger., *tabetische Arthropathie*. Syn.: *Charcot's joint disease*. A disease of one or more of the joints, occurring as a manifestation of *tabes dorsalis*. "Without any premonitory symptoms or appreciable cause, a particular joint suddenly becomes swollen, always to a considerable and sometimes to an enormous extent. The swelling is not attended with pain, fever, or redness, but the tissues surrounding the joint become œdematous and doughy. In a week or two the swelling disappears, and it is then noticed that serious injury has resulted to the joint, destruction of the cartilages and ligaments having occurred, so that the ends of the bones are in contact with each other. A creaking sound is heard on moving the joint, and luxations may readily take place. The destructive process does not expend itself on the cartilages, but extends to the ends of the bones, which become atrophied and eroded. There is very little tend-

ency to exostosis, but the bones become fragile, and fractures may occur on the slightest injury, what is known as 'spontaneous fracture' being also met with."—**Vertebral a.** Tabetic a. in which there are depressions and rugosities of the vertebrae, many of which are much flattened, with their upper and lower borders decidedly projecting.

AR''THROPERISPHINX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and περισφιγίς, a tight constriction. See **ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS**.

AR''THROPERIS'SIA, *f.* From ἄρθρον, a joint or a limb, and περισσεία, an abundance. Ger., *Ueberzähligkeit der Glieder*. A superfluity of limbs or joints.

AR''THROPERIS'SUS. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and περισός, extraordinary. Pertaining to or affected with arthroperissia.

AR''THROPERIT'TIA, *f.* See **ARTHROPERISSIA**.

AR''THROPERIT'TUS. See **ARTHROPERISSUS**.

AR''THROPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -*go'seos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φλόγωσις, inflammatory heat. Fr., *arthroplogose*. Ger., *Gelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of a joint.—**A. deformans**. See **CHRONIC OSTEOARTHRITIS**.—**A. externa**. Inflammation around but not in a joint.—**A. fibrosa**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**A. interna**. Inflammation of the proper structure of a joint.—**A. synovialis**. See **SYNOVITIS**.

ARTHROPH'LYSIS, *f.* -*phlys'eos* (-roph'lysis). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φλύσις, an eruption. Ger., *Gichtausschlag*. A gouty cutaneous eruption.—**A. cardiaca**. Ger., *Gichtfriesel*. A milary eczematous eruption said to occur only in connection with gouty or rheumatic cardiac disease.—**A. vulgaris**. A vesicular eczema that is said to occur about gouty joints.

ARTHROPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φῦμα, a swelling. A tumor or swelling of a joint.—**A. adenochondrium**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS** and **ADENOCCHONDRIUS**.—**A. bursale**. Ger., *Bohnengeschwulst*. An enlargement of a bursa.—**A. externum**. A swelling in the neighborhood of a joint, but not affecting its proper structure.—**A. internum**. A swelling or tumor of the proper structure of a joint.—**A. saccatum**. See **HYDRARTHROSIS**.

AR'THROPHYTE. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φυτόν, a growth. Fr., *arthrophyte*. 1. A free body within a joint, originating in the synovial membrane. Cf. **FLOATING CARTILAGE**. 2. Any outgrowth from the proper structure of a joint projecting into its cavity.

ARTHROPLAS'TIC. Lat., *arthroplasticus*. Ger., *gelenkbildend*. Pertaining to arthroplasty.

AR'THROPLASTY. Lat., *arthroplastice* (from ἄρθρον, a joint, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *arthroplastique*. Ger., *künstliche Gelenkbildung*. The formation of an artificial joint for the correction of ankylosis.

ARTHROPYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *arthropyose*. Ger., *Gelenkvereiterung*. Suppuration in a joint.

ARTHRORRHAG'IA, *f.* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *arthrorrhagie*. Ger., *Gelenkblutfluss*. Hemorrhage into a joint.

ARTHRORRHEU'MA, *n.*, **AR''THRORRHEUMATIS'MUS**, *m.* -*rheu'matos* (-is), -*is'mi*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ῥεῦμα, or ρευματισμός, a flux. Articular rheumatism.

ARTHRO'SIA, *f.* Fr., *arthrosie*. A general name for severely painful inflammations mostly confined to the joints, but occasionally extending to adjoining parts.—**A. acuta**. Acute rheumatism.—**A. artuum**. Pain chiefly in the joints and muscles of the limbs.—**A. chronica**. Chronic rheumatism.—**A. coxendicis**. Sciatica.—**A. hydarthrus**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**A. lumborum**. Lumbago.—**A. podagra**. Gout.—**A. podagra complicata**. Retrocedent gout.—**A. podagrica**. Gout.—**A. podagra larvata**. Atonic gout.—**A. podagra regularis**. Typical gout.—**A. thoracis**. Pleurodynia.—**Exanthesis a.** See **DENGUE**.

ARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-is). Gr., ἄρθρωσις (from ἄρθρον, to articulate). See **ARTICULATION**.

AR''THROSPON'GICUS. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with fungous arthritis.

AR''THROSPONGO'SIS, *f.*, **ARTHROSPON'GUS**, *m.* -*o'seos* (-is), -*spon'gi*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σπόγγος, a sponge. Fr., *arthrospongose*. Ger., *Gliedschwamm*. Fungous arthritis.

AR'THROSPORE. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σπόρος, a seed. Lat., *arthrospora*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* 1. One of a series of spores united in the form of a chain or rosary. 2. A spore which is produced by the segmentation of a parent cell (as opposed to one produced by endogenous development within the latter).

ARTHROS'POROUS. Fr., *arthrosporé*. Having spores formed out of portions of the cell body or some of the individual cells of the latter set free from the parent organism; the opposite of *endosporous* (said of *Bacteria* and allied organisms).

ARTHROSTEI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὀστέον, a bone. Inflammation of the articular end of a bone.

AR''THROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and στένωσις, contraction. Ger., *Gelenkverengerung*. Contracture of a joint.

ARTHROS'TEOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, ὀστέον, a bone, and φῦμα, a tumor. A tumor of the articular end of a bone.

AR''THROSTERE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and στέρησις, deprivation. Fr., *arthrostèrese*. Ger., *Gliedermangel*. Lack of one or more limbs.

AR''THROSTERE'TOS. Lacking one or more limbs.

ARTHROSTI'TIS, *f.* See **ARTHROSTEIFITIS**.

AR''THROSTREPTOCOC'CUS, *m.* From ἄρθρον, a joint, στρέφειν, to twist, and κόκκος, a kernel. A subdivision (subgenus) of the *Arthrococeæ*, comprising those forms in which the cells (cocci) are disposed in chains. See **STREPTOCOCCUS**.

AR''THROSYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-sym'physis). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Ger., *Gelenkverwachsung*. See **ANKYLOSIS**.

AR''THROSYMPHYT'ICUS. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with ankylosis.

AR''THROSYNDESMO'TIS, *f.* -*mit'idis*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σύνδεσμος, a bond. Fungous arthritis.

AR''THROSYR'INX, *f.* -*rin'gos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὄρυγξ, a canal. Ger., *Gelenkfistel*. A fistula leading to the interior of a joint.

ARTHROT'OMY. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *arthrotomie*. Ger., *Arthrotomie*. Properly, the operation of cutting into a joint; often used in the sense of arthrectomy (*q. v.*).

ARTHROTO'PHUS, *m.* An articular tophus.

ARTHROTRAU'MA, *n.* -*trau'matos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and τραῦμα, an injury. Ger., *Gelenkwunde*. An injury of a joint by violence.

ARTHROTRO'PIA, *f.* From ἄρθρον, a limb, and τροπή, a turning. Ger., *Gliedrehen*. Torsion of a limb.

ARTHROTROP'ICUS. Pertaining to arthrotropia.

AR''THROXERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ξήρωσις, a drying up. See **CHRONIC OSTEOARTHRITIS**.

ARTHROX'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-ox'esis). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ξέσις, a scraping. The abrasion of fungous growths from an articular surface.

AR''THRYPERPATHI'A, *f.* From ἄρθρον, a joint, ὑπέρ, exceeding, and πάθος, a disease. A general term for severe diseases of the joints.

AR''THRYPOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-is). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and ὑποσφιγγειν, to tie tight. See **ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS**.

AR'TIA, *f.* Gr., ἀρτή. The trachea.

AR'TIAD. From ἄρτιος, even. An element having a combining capacity expressed by some even number.

ARTICLE. Lat., *articulus*, *articulum*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Gelenk*. A joint; any movable articulation.—**In the a. of death.** See *In ARTICULO mortis* (under **ARTICULUS**).

ARTICULAMENTUM, *n.* An articulation.

ARTICULAR. Gr., *ἀρθρικός*, *ἀρθρικός*, *ἀρθρῆτης*. Lat., *articularis*. Ger., *a.* Pertaining to an articulation.

ARTICULARIS. See **ARTICULAR**.—**A. genu.** See **SUBCRURÆUS**.

ARTICULARIUS. Articular.

ARTICULATE, ARTICULATED. Gr., *ἀρθρώδης*. Lat., *articulatus*. Fr., *articulé*. Ger., *articuli(e)rt*. 1. Jointed, provided with articulations. 2. Having the separate bones properly joined together (said of a prepared skeleton).

ARTICULATION, f. *-io'nis*. See **ARTICULATION**.—**A. acromiospinalis.** An articulation existing between the acromion and the spine of the scapula when the two do not unite.—**Articulationes arysantorianæ.** The joints between the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis.—**A. astragalocalcanea propria.** See *Astragalocalcaneal ARTICULATION*.—**A. atlantoaxialis, A. atlantoepistropheica.** See *Atlantoaxoid ARTICULATION*.—**A. cardiniformis.** See **GINGLYMUS**.—**Articulationes cartilagineæ costalium.** See *Interchondral ARTICULATIONS*.—**A. Chopartii.** Ger., *Chopart'sches Gelenk*. The articulation between the astragalus and os calcis behind and the cuboid and scaphoid bones anteriorly, being the line followed in Chopart's amputation of the foot.—**A. costospinalis.** See *Costovertebral ARTICULATION*.—**A. coxæ.** The hip joint.—**A. cubiti.** The elbow joint.—**A. cuneonavicularis.** See *Naviculocuneiform ARTICULATION*.—**Articulationes digitorum.** See *Phalangeal ARTICULATIONS*.—**A. dubia.** See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.—**A. femoris.** See *Femorotibial ARTICULATION*.—**A. genu.** The knee joint.—**A. humeri.** The shoulder joint.—**A. Lisfrancii.** Ger., *Lisfranc'sches Gelenk*. A term applied to the tarsometatarsal articulations, on account of the line of incision in Lisfranc's amputation of the foot passing through them.—**A. mandibularis, A. maxillæ, A. maxillaris.** See *Temporomaxillary ARTICULATION*.—**Articulationes metacarpophalangeæ.** See *Metacarpophalangeal ARTICULATIONS*.—**A. mixta.** See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.—**Articulationes musculoossariæ.** The attachment of muscles or tendons to bones.—**A. notha.** See *False ARTICULATION*.—**A. pedis.** The ankle joint.—**A. peroneotibialis inferior.** See *Inferior tibiofibular ARTICULATION*.—**A. peroneotibialis superior.** See *Superior tibiofibular ARTICULATION*.—**A. petrobasilaris.** The anterior portion of the sphenotemporal suture.—**A. petrooccipitalis.** The petrooccipital suture.—**Articulationes phalangeæ (seu phalangum).** See *Phalangeal ARTICULATIONS*.—**A. plana.** See **ARTHRODIA**.—**A. radioulnaris inferior.** See *Inferior radioulnar ARTICULATION*.—**A. radioulnaris superior.** See *Superior radioulnar ARTICULATION*.—**A. scapuloclavicularis.** See *Acromioclavicular ARTICULATION*.—**A. sphæroidea.** See **ENARTHROSIS**.—**A. sternocostalis.** See *Costosternal ARTICULATION*.—**A. tali.** The ankle joint.—**A. talocalcanea.** See *Astragalocalcaneal ARTICULATION*.—**A. talocalcaneonavicularis.** See *Astragalocalcaneoscapaphoid ARTICULATION*.—**A. talocruralis.** The ankle joint.—**A. talonavicularis.** See *Astragaloscapaphoid ARTICULATION*.—**A. tarsometatarsea externa.** The articulation between the cuboid and the third and fourth metatarsal bones.—**A. tarsometatarsea interna.** The articulation between the first cuneiform and the first metatarsal bones.—**A. tarsometatarsea media.** The articulation between the second and third cuneiform and the second and third metatarsal bones.—**A. trochoides.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.

ARTICULATION. Gr., *ἀρθρον*. Lat., *articulatio*. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Gelenk* (1st def.), *A., Knochenfügung* (1st def.), *Knochenverbindung* (1st def.). 1. A joint, whether

movable or not; the union of any two segments of an animal body through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both; most commonly limited to the connection existing between contiguous bones or cartilages. 2. The act of putting the bones of a skeleton together properly.—**Acromioclavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio acromioclavicularis*. Fr., *a. acromio-claviculaire*. Ger., *Schulterblattschlüsselbeingelenk*. The a. between the outer end of the clavicle and the upper edge of the acromion.—**Amphiarthrodial a.** See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.—**Apparent a.** One in which the separation of the parts by a joint is obvious.—**Arthrodial a.** See **ARTHRODIA**.—**A. by mutual reception.** See **SCHINDYLESIS**.—**A. by suture.** See **SUTURE**.—**Astragalocalcaneal a., Astragalocalcanean a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalocalcanea*. Fr., *a. calcaneo-astragalienne*. Ger., *unteres Sprungbeingelenk*. The a. between the astragalus and the os calcis.—**Astragalocalcaneoscapaphoid a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalocalcaneoscapaphoidea*. Ger., *vorderes Sprungbeingelenk*. An arthrodial a. formed by the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone; by some anatomists it is divided into the astragalocalcaneal and the astragaloscapaphoid a's.—**Astragaloscapaphoid a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalo-scaphoidea*. Fr., *a. scaphoïdo-astragalienne*. The a. between the astragalus and the scaphoid bone.—**Atlantoaxial a.** Lat., *articulatio atlanto-axialis*. Fr., *a. altoïdo-azoidienne*. Ger., *Drehwirbelgelenk*. An arthrodial a. between the articular surfaces of the atlas and axis.—**Atlantooccipital a.** See *Occipitoatlantal a.*—**Atlantodontoid a.** Lat., *articulatio atlantico-dontoidea*. Fr., *a. atlanto-odontoidienne*. Ger., *Zahngelenk*. A lateral ginglymoid a. between the anterior arch of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.—**Atlaxoid a.** See *Atlantoaxial a.*—**Ball-and-socket a.** See **ENARTHROSIS**.—**Calcaneocuboid a.** Lat., *articulatio calcaneocuboida*. Fr., *a. calcanéo-cubôidienne*. Ger., *Wurfelbeingelenk*. The a. between the os calcis and the cuboid bone.—**Calcaneoscapaphoid a.** Fr., *a. calcanéo-scaphoïdienne*. A term applied to the connection existing between the os calcis and the scaphoid bone through the calcaneoscapaphoid ligaments.—**Carpometacarpal a's.** Lat., *articulationes carpo-metacarpeæ*. Fr., *a's carpo-métacarpiennes*. Ger., *Carpalmetacarpalgelenke*. The a's between the carpal and metacarpal bones.—**Chondrocostal a's.** Fr., *a's chondro-costales*. The a's between the ribs and the costal cartilages.—**Chondrosternal a.** See *Costosternal a.*—**Chondrotransverse a.** See *Costotransverse a.*—**Chondrovertebral a.** See *Costovertebral a.*—**Coccygeal a's.** Fr., *a's coccygiennes*. The a's between the coccygeal vertebrae.—**Coracoclavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio coracoclavicularis*. Fr., *a. coraco-claviculaire*. A term applied to the union established between the outer end of the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula by the coracoid ligament.—**Costocentral a.** See *Costovertebral a.*—**Costoclavicular a.** Ger., *Costoclaviculargelenk*, *Rip-penschlüsselbeingelenk*. An a. formed by a small facet on the inferior surface of the sternal end of the clavicle and the upper border of the first rib.—**Costosternal a.** Lat., *articulatio costosternalis*. Fr., *a. chondro-sternale*. Ger., *Rippenbrustbeingelenk*. The a. between a costal cartilage and a fossa on the margin of the sternum.—**Costotransverse a's.** Lat., *articulationes costotransversales*. Fr., *a's costo-transversaires*. Ger., *Rippenhöckergelenke*. The a's between the transverse processes of the vertebrae and the neck and tubercles of the ribs.—**Costovertebral a.** Lat., *articulatio costovertébralis*. Fr., *a. costo-vertébrale*. Ger., *Rippenköpfhengeelenk*. The a. between the head of a rib and the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae; occasionally the rib is attached to one vertebra only.—**Coxo-femoral a.** Lat., *articulatio coxofemoralis*. The hip joint.—**Cricoaarytæoid a's.** Lat., *articulationes cricoarytæonoidæ*. The a's between the convex surfaces on the

upper border of the cricoid cartilage and the concave depressions on the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Cricothyreo**(e)id a's. Lat., *articulationes cricothyreoideæ*. The a's between the lesser cornua of the thyroid cartilage and the sides of the cricoid cartilage.—**Cubocuneiform** a. Fr., *a. cunéo-cuboïdienne*. The a. between the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones.—**Cuneiform** a's. Fr., *a's cunéenes*. The a's between the cuneiform bones.—**Cup-and-ball** a. See **ENARTHROSIS**.—**Diathrodial** a. See **DIARTHROSIS**.—**False** a. Lat., *articulatio notha*. Fr., *a. fausse* (ou *accidentelle*, ou *contre nature*, ou *anorme*, ou *surnuméraire*). Ger., *falsches Gelenk*. Syn.: *pseudarthrosis*. A sort of joint formed between the fragments of a broken bone or between the end of a dislocated bone and the surrounding parts.—**Femorotibial** a. Lat., *articulatio genui*. Ger., *Kniegelenk*. The knee joint.—**Humero-cubital** a. Lat., *articulatio cubiti*. Ger., *Ellenbogengelenk*. 1. The elbow joint. 2. See **Humeroulnar** a.—**Humeroradial** a. The a. between the lower end of the os brachii and the upper end of the radius.—**Humeroscapular** a. See **Scapulohumeral** a.—**Humeroulnar** a. The a. between the lower end of the os brachii and the upper end of the ulna.—**Immovable** a. See **SYNARTHROSIS**.—**Incoorbicular** a. Lat., *articulatio incoorbicularis*. Fr., *a. inco-orbitulaire*. Ger., *Ambossorbiculgelenk*. The union between the incus and the so-called os orbiculare.—**Incodustapedial** a. Lat., *articulatio incudostapedica*. Fr., *a. incudo-stapé-diale*. Ger., *Ambosssteigbügelgelenk*. The a. between the lenticular process of the incus and the head of the stapes.—**Inferior radioulnar** a. Lat., *articulatio radioulnaris inferior*. Fr., *a. radio-cubitale inférieure*. Ger., *unteres Radioulnargelenk*. A lateral ginglymoid a. between the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the lower end of the ulna.—**Inferior tibiofibular** a. Lat., *articulatio peroneotibialis inferior*. Fr., *a. péronéo-sous-tibiale*. Ger., *unteres Tibiofibulargelenk*. The a. between the articular surfaces of the lower end of the tibia and that of the fibula.—**Intercarpal** a's. See **Mediocarpal** a's.—**Interchondral** a's. Lat., *articulationes cartilaginum costalium*. The a's formed by processes on the adjacent margins of the costal cartilages; they usually exist from the sixth to the ninth cartilages.—**Interhyoideal** a's. A term applied to the a's between the different pieces of the hyoideal apparatus.—**Intermetacarpal** a's. Lat., *articulationes intermetacarpearum*. Fr., *a's interméta-carpiennes*. A term applied to the a's of the metacarpal bones with each other.—**Intermetatarsal** a's. Lat., *articulationes intermetatarsee*. Fr., *a's intermétatarsiennes*. The a's between the proximal and distal ends of the metatarsal bones.—**Interphalangeal** a's. See **Phalangeal** a's.—**Intertarsal** a's. The a's of the tarsal bones with each other.—**Intervertebral** a's. Lat., *articulationes intervertebrales*. Fr., *a's intervertébrales*. A term applied to the a's between the bodies and the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebrae.—**Ischiopubic** a. A term applied to the union between the ischium and the pubic bone, which in many young and in some adult animals is a true amphiarthrodial joint.—**Lateral ginglymoid** a. See **Trochoid** a.—**Lumbosacral** a. See **Sacrovertebral** a.—**Malleoincudal** a. Fr., *a. mello-incudale*. Ger., *Hammerambossgelenk*. The a. between the posterior surface of the head of the malleus and the body of the incus.—**Mediocarpal** a. Fr., *a. médio-carpienne*. The a. between the adjacent surfaces of the two rows of carpal bones.—**Mediotarsal** a. Fr., *a. médio-tarsienne*. A term applied to the articulation of the os calcis and the astragalus with the scaphoid and cuboid bones.—**Metacarpal** a's. See **Intermetacarpal** a's.—**Metacarpophalangeal** a's. Lat., *articulationes metacarpophalangeæ*. Fr., *a's métacarpophalangiennes*. Ger., *Metacarpophalangealgelenke*. The a's between the metacarpal bones and their corre-

sponding phalanges.—**Metatarsophalangeal** a's. Lat., *articulationes metatarso-phalangeales*. Fr., *a's métatarso-phalangiennes*. Ger., *Metatarsophalangealgelenke*. The a's between the heads of the metatarsal bones and the corresponding phalanges.—**Middle radioulnar** a. A term applied to the union between the radius and the ulna formed by the interosseous membrane and the oblique ligament.—**Middle tibiofibular** a. Fr., *a. péronéo-tibiale moyenne*. A term applied to the connection between the tibia and the fibula formed by the interosseous membrane.—**Mixed** a. See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.—**Movable** a. See **DIARTHROSIS**.—**Naviculocuboid** a. Lat., *articulatio naviculocuboidæ*. Fr., *a. scaphoïdo-cuboïdienne*. The a. between the cuboid and scaphoid bones.—**Naviculocuneiform** a. Lat., *articulatio cuneo-navicularis*. Fr., *a. cunéo-scaphoïdienne*. Ger., *Schiffbeingelenk*. The a. between the scaphoid and the cuneiform bones.—**Obsolete** a. An a. in which the separation of the parts by a joint is not obvious.—**Occipitoatlantal**, **Occipitoatlantaloid** a. Lat., *articulatio atlanto-occipitalis*. Fr., *a. occipito-atloïdienne*. Ger., *Hinterhauptgelenk*. The a. formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the articular surfaces of the upper surface of the atlas.—**Occipitoaxoid** a. Lat., *articulatio occipito-axoïdæ*. Fr., *a. occipito-axoïdienne*. A term applied to the connection between the occipital bone and the axis formed by the odontoid and occipitoaxoid ligaments.—**Orbiculostapedial** a. See **Incodustapedial** a.—**Pedal** a. A term applied to the a. between the second phalanx and the third phalanx and navicular bone of the horse and some other of the solipeds.—**Phalangeal** a's. Lat., *articulationes phalangum*. Fr., *a's phalangiennes*. Ger., *Fingergelenke*. The a's between the heads of the phalanges.—**Posterior calcaneoastagaloid** a. Lat., *articulatio astragalocalcanæa propria*. Fr., *a. calcané-astragalienne postérieure*. Ger., *hinteres Sprungbeingelenk*. The a. between the posterior articular surface of the astragalus and the sustentaculum tali.—**Pubic** a. Lat., *articulatio pubica*. See **SYMPHYSIS pubis**.—**Quadratmandibular** a. The a. of the mandible with the quadrate bone.—**Radiocarpal** a. Lat., *articulatio radiocarpalis*. Fr., *a. radio-carpienne*. Ger., *Radiocarpalgelenk*. The a. formed by the lower end of the radius and the cuneiform, scaphoid, and semilunar bones.—**Sacrococcygeal** a. Lat., *articulatio sacrococcygea*. Fr., *a. sacro-coccygienne*. Ger., *Kreuzsteissbeingelenk*. The a. between the sacrum and the coccyx.—**Sacroiliac** a. Lat., *articulatio sacroiliaca*. Fr., *a. sacroiliaque*. Ger., *Hüftkreuzbeingelenk*. The a. between the sacrum and the ilium.—**Sacrovertebral** a. Lat., *articulatio sacrovertebralis*. Fr., *a. sacro-vertébrale*. Ger., *Lendenwirbelkreuzbeingelenk*. The a. between the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra.—**Scapuloclavicular** a. Lat., *articulatio scapulo-clavicularis*. See **Acromioclavicular** a.—**Scapulohumeral** a. Lat., *articulatio scapulohumeralis*. Fr., *a. scapulohumérale*. Ger., *Schultergelenk*. The shoulder joint; formed by the head of the os brachii and the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Stapediovestibular** a. Fr., *a. de l'étrier avec la fenêtre ovale*. Ger., *Steigbügelvorhofgelenk*. The a. between the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Sternoclavicular** a. Lat., *articulatio sternoclavicularis*. Fr., *a. sterno-claviculaire*. Ger., *Brustbeinschlüsselbeingelenk*. The a. between the sternum and the clavicle.—**Superior radioulnar** a. Lat., *articulatio radioulnaris superior*. Fr., *a. radio-cubitale supérieure*. Ger., *oberes Radioulnargelenk*. The a. formed by the head of the radius and the sigmoid fossa of the upper end of the ulna.—**Superior tibiofibular** a. Lat., *articulatio peroneotibialis superior*. Fr., *a. péronéo-tibiale supérieure*. Ger., *oberes Tibiofibulargelenk*. The a. formed by the upper end of the fibula and an articular surface on the tibia just below and to the outer side of the knee joint.—**Synovial** a. An a. which is lubri-

cated by synovial fluid.—**Tarsometatarsal a's.** Fr., *a's tarso-métatarsiennes*. Ger., *Tarsometatarsalgelenke*. See **ARTICULATIO tarsometatarsæ externa, interna, and media.**—**Temporohyoideal a.** The a. between the styloid bone and the styloid process of the temporal bone.—**Temporomaxillary a.** Lat., *articulatio maxillaris*. Fr., *a. temporo-maxillaire*. Ger., *Unterkiefergelenk*. The a. formed by the condyle of the lower jaw and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**Thyr(e)ohyoid a.** A term applied to the connection between the thyreoid cartilage and the hyoid bone formed by the thyreohyoid ligaments and membrane.—**Tibiotarsal a.** Lat., *articulatio tibiotarsalis*. Fr., *a. tibio-tarsienne*. Ger., *Knöchelgelenk*. The ankle joint; formed by the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula and the astragalus.—**Trochoid a.** Lat., *articulatio trochoides*. Fr., *a. trochléene*. Ger., *Achsenfügung Rollgelenk*. A form of a. in which rotation alone is possible (e. g., the superior radioulnar a.).

ARTICULATIVE. See **ARTICULAR.**

ARTICULATOR. One who articulates bones.

ARTICULATUS. Articulated.

ARTICULUS, m. Dim. of *artus*. 1. A joint. 2. A segment, as of an animal. 3. A limb. 4. A moment of time. See *In articulo mortis*.—**Aqua articulorum.** See **SYNOVIA.**—**Articuli coarctatio.** See **ARTHROSTENOSIS.**—**Articuli dilatatio.** See **ARTHRECTASIS.**—**Articuli duplicati.** Lit., double joints; an old term for rickets.—**A. nothus, A. novus.** See **PSEUDARTHROSIS.**—**Articuli of the lenticular nucleus.** Lat., *articuli, nuclei lentiformis*. Ger., *Glieder des Linsenkerns*. The three (sometimes four) divisions of the lenticular nucleus, applied against each other like concavoconvex vertebræ, the outer one being known as the *putamen*, and the two (or three) others together as the *globus pallidus*.—**A. præternaturalis, A. spurius.** See **PSEUDARTHROSIS.**—**In articulo mortis.** At the moment of death.—**Lenticular articuli.** See *Articuli of the lenticular nucleus*.

ARTIFACT. See **ARTEFACT.**

ARTIFICIAL. Lat., *artificialis* (from *arte*, by art, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *artificiel*. Ger., *künstlich*. Made by man (opposed to *natural*); in natural history, an a. system is a system of classification and nomenclature founded upon distinctions selected arbitrarily.

ARTISCUS, m. Gr., *ἀρτίσκος*. An old name for a troche.

ARTISTOMIA, f. Gr., *ἀρτιστομία* (from *ἀρτι*, exactly, and *στόμα*, a mouth). 1. A distinct, precise articulation. 2. That state of an opening (in an instrument and especially in an operation wound) in which its size exactly answers the purpose.

ARTISTOMUS. Gr., *ἀρτιστομος*. Having the quality of artistomia.

ARTIZO'OS. Gr., *ἀρτίζωος*. 1. Barely alive (said of infants that are born very feeble). 2. Recently born.

ARTOCARPUS, m. (although treated by botanists as *f.*). From *ἄρτος*, bread, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *artocarbe, arbre à pain*. Ger., *Brotfuchtbäum, Brotbaum*. A genus of artocarpaceous trees.—**A. Blumei.** A species growing in Java and Malabar, used like *A. pubescens* and *A. lakoocha*. An ointment of the buds and leaves is applied to buboes and hæmorrhoids. The fruit is employed in diarrhœa.—**A. communis.** See *A. incisa*.—**A. heterophylla.** A species the root of which is astringent and used in diarrhœa and other affections.—**A. hirsuta** (seu *hirsutus*). The *ansjeli* of the Malays; a species bearing an edible fruit which, eaten in excess, is said to cause diarrhœa, for which the bark and root of the same plant are used as remedies.—**A. incisa** (seu *incisus*). Fr., *arbre à pain, rimier*. Ger., *Brotfuchtbäum, gemeiner Brotbaum*. The bread fruit tree of the South Sea Islands. The ashes of the leaves mixed with coconut oil are used as an inunction in leprosy skin diseases, a decoction of the wood, together with that of

Mangifera fetida, is drunk in order to purify the blood and bring on the lochia, and the root is employed as a remedy in dysentery.—**A. integrifolia** (seu *integrifolius*). Fr., *jaquier, jacquier*. Ger., *indischer Brotbaum*. The *iak, iack, jak, jakes, or inca*; a species found on the islands of the Indian Ocean. A decoction of the root is used in diarrhœa and externally in leprosy skin diseases, and concretions forming spontaneously from the exuded juice of the root are employed in diarrhœal diseases.—**A. jaca.** See *A. integrifolia*.—**A. pubescens.** See *A. hirsuta*.—**A. venenosa.** An East Indian species with a very poisonous juice.

ARTOG'ALA, n. -*lac'tos* (-*is*). From *ἄρτος*, bread, and *γάλα*, milk. Bread and milk (food or poultice).

ARTOM'ELI, n. -*mel'itos* (-*is*). From *ἄρτος*, bread, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., *artomel*. Ger., *Honigteig*. An ancient plaster or poultice of bread and honey.

AR'TOPEOPSORA, f. From *ἀρτοποιός*, a baker, and *ψώρα*, the itch. Ger., *Bäckerkrätze*. Bakers' itch; a form of eczema of the hands.

ARTOPTA, m. Gr., *ἀρτοπτης*. Ger., *Tortenpfanne*. Lit., a baking pan. Of H. Deventer, a woman whose labors are easy and rapid.

ARTUS, m. (in the sing.) or *n.* (in the pl.). *Ar'tus*; pl., *ar'tus*, or *ar'tua*; gen. pl., *ar'tuum*. A joint or a limb.

A'RUM, n. Gr., *ἄρον*. Fr., *arum*. Ger., *Aron, Aaron*. A genus of araceous herbs.—**Arrow a.** The *Peltandra virginica*.—**A. abyssinicum.** A species probably referable to *Sauromatum abyssinicum*.—**A. acaule.** See *A. maculatum*.—**A. ægyptiacum, A. ægypticum.** *Colocasia antiquorum*.—**A. æthiopicum.** *Richardia africana*.—**A. albispathum.** *A. italicum*.—**A. alpinum.** *A. maculatum*, var. *γ.*—**A. americanum ari vulgaris facie.** *Richardia africana*.—**A. americanum betæ foliis.** *Dracontium foetidum*.—**A. arborescens.** *Montrichardia arborescens*.—**A. arisarum.** *Arisarum vulgare*.—**A. atrorubens.** 1. *Arisema atrorubens*. 2. *Pinellia tuberifera*.—**A. auritum.** *Synonymum auritum*.—**A. besserianum.** *A. maculatum*, var. *β angustatum*.—**A. bicolor.** *Caladium bicolor*.—**A. byzantinum.** *A. italicum*, var. *byzantinum*.—**A. campanulatum.** *Amorphophallus campanulatus*.—**A. canariense.** *A. italicum*, var. *canariense*.—**A. italicum.** Gr., *δρακόντιον μικρόν*. Ger., *italienischer Aron*. A species growing throughout southern Europe. The root has the same properties and is used for the same purposes as that of *A. maculatum*.—**A. maculatum.** Fr., *aron, gout, pied-de-neau, a. tacheté* (ou *maculé*). Ger., *gefleckter Aron, Aronsstab, gemeine Aronswurzel, Aasblume, deutscher Inguen*. 1. European dragon root, wake robin, cuckoopint, lords and ladies. 2. *A. italicum*.—**A. venenatum.** A species growing in British Guiana. The tuber is said to be excessively poisonous, causing severe irritation on mere contact, and death when taken internally. It is used by the Sereklongs as a poison.

ARUNDINARIA, f. A genus of gramineous plants.—**A. macrosperma.** A species the root of which is used in French Guiana as a diuretic and sudorific.

ARUN'DO, f. Written also *harundo*. -*un'dinis*. Gr., *κάλαμος*. Fr., *arunde, roseau, canne*. Ger., *Rohr, Schilfrohr*. 1. A reed. 2. A genus of gramineous plants of the *Festuceæ*, subtribe *Arundineæ*. 3. An old term for a surgical splint or a bandage.—**A. ægyptia.** A variety of *A. donax*, derived from Egypt.—**A. donax.** Fr., *canne de Provence, grand roseau, roseau aromatique* (ou *à grenouilles*). Provence cane; a species found in the south of Europe and cultivated in England. The rhizome is official in the Fr. Cod., and has been used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and antigalactic. It is subject to a variety of black rust (the *Sporotrichum dermatodes*) the spores of which, inhaled or ingested, give rise to a form of dermatitis venenosa (Fr., *maladie des roseaux*) characterized by great swelling of the face, with a marked papular eruption and other serious symptoms.—**A. minor.** An old term for the fibula.

AR'VENOL. A mixture of menthol, thymol, camphor, and ether; used in coryza.

AR'VUM, n. A field.—*Arva muliebria*, *Genitale a.* The female genitals.

A''RYARITENOIDEUS, m. Fr., *ary-aryténoidien*, *ary-santorinien*. The aryténoides transversus muscle.

A''RYCORNICULATUS, m. See *ARYTENOIDEUS rectus*.

A''RYEPIGLOTTEUS, A''RYEPIGLOTTICUS, m. See *ARYTENOPIGLOTTICUS*.

ARYS'ANE, f. Gr., ἀρυσάνη. See *ARYTENA*.

A''RYSANTORINIANUS, m. See *ARYTENOIDEUS transversus*.

ARYS'TER, m. -te'ros (-is). See *ARYTENA*.

ARYS'TICHUS, m. Gr., ἀρυστικός (dim. of ἀρυστήρ). A little arytæna.

ARYS'TIS, ARYS'TRIS, f. -ryst'idos (-is), -ryst'ridos (-dis). Gr., ἀρυστίς, ἀρυστρίς. See *ARYTENA*.

A''RYSYNDES/MICUS, m. From ἀρύταινα (see *ARYTENA*), and συνδεσµικός, conjunctive. A bundle of muscular fibres running from the cricoid cartilage to the arytænoid. It may be regarded as a part of the cricoarytænoides lateralis.

ARYT'NA, f. -te'nes. Gr., ἀρύταινα. 1. A pitcher, jug, cup, or ladle. 2. A part resembling such a utensil; an arytænoid cartilage.

ARYT'EN'EPIGLOTTICUS. See *ARYTENOPIGLOTTICUS*.

ARYT'ENODES. See *ARYTENOID*.

ARYT'ENOEPIGLOTTICUS, ARYT'ENOEPIGLOTTID'EAN. Lat., *arytæno-epiglotticus*. Fr., *aryténopiglotlique*. Ger., *arytæno-epiglottisch*. Pertaining to the arytænoid cartilage and the epiglottis.

ARYT'ENOEPIGLOTTID'EUS. As a n., the arytænopiglottic a. superior or the a. inferior.—**A. inferior.** A small bundle of muscular fibres running from the arytænoid cartilage to the margin of the epiglottis.—**A. superior.** A small bundle of muscular fibres arising from the apex of the arytænoid cartilage, which, running upward, is lost in the arytænopiglottic mucous membrane.

ARYT'ENOID, ARYT'ENOI'DES. Gr., ἀρυσταινώδης. Lat., *arytænoides*. Fr., *aryténoides*. Ger., *giesskannenförmig*. 1. Shaped like the mouth of a pitcher. 2. Pertaining to the a. cartilages.

ARYT'ENOIDEUS. See *ARYTENOID*. As a n. (Fr., *muscle aryténoidien*; Ger., *Giesskannenmuskel*, *Pyramidenmuskel*), a band of muscular fibres passing from the back of one arytænoid cartilage to the other.—**A. major.** See *A. transversus*.—**A. minor, A. obliquus.** Fr., *aryténoidien oblique* (ou croisé, ou supérieur). The oblique portion of the a., formerly considered as a separate muscle.—**A. rectus.** Syn.: *arycorniculatus rectus*, *depressor cartilaginis Santorini*. An anomalous band of muscular fibres running from the arytænoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis of the same side.—**A. transversus.** Fr., *aryténoidien transversal*. Syn.: *a. major*, *a. tertius semicircularis*. The transverse portion of the a., formerly considered as a separate muscle.

ARYT'ENOEPIGLOTTIC, ARYT'ENOEPIGLOTTID'EAN. See *ARYTENOPIGLOTTIC*.

ARYT'ENOID. See *ARYTENOID*.

AR'YTER, m. -te'ros (-is). Gr., ἀρυστήρ. See *ARYTENA*.

ARYTH'MIA, f. For this and other words in *aryth-*, see the corresponding words in *arrhyth-*.

ARZUELLA. A vegetable substance, supposed to be a *Lichen*, obtained at the Cape de Verde Islands; used to mix with cochineal.

A'SA, f. From Pers. *asa*. A gum.—**A. duleis, A. dulcis odorata.** Benzoin.—**A. fetida, A. fetida.** See *ASAFETIDA*.—**A. odorata.** See *A. duleis*.

ASAB (Ar.). A disease said to be epidemic about the River Senegal, affecting the genitals, but differing from syphilis (applied to it only as it occurs in males).

ASAFET'IDA [Br. Ph.], f. See *ASAFETIDA*.

ASAFET'IDA [U. S. Ph.], f. From *asa* (adopted from Pers.), a gum, and *fetidus*, fetid. Gr., σίλφιον ὑπὸ κόνι. Fr., *asse-fétide*. Ger., *Asafötida Stinkasant*, *Teufelsdrück*. Syn.: *asa fetida*. A gum-resin extracted from the root of *Ferula narthex* and *Ferula scorodosma*, Persian umbelliferous plants. It is occasionally used in medicine for flatulence and hysterical attacks, also as an expectorant.—**Emplastrum asafetidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'asa fetida*. Ger., *Stinkasantpfaster*. A plaster; made by digesting 35 parts of a. and 15 of galbanum in 120 of alcohol, straining, evaporating to the consistence of honey, and adding a mixture of 35 parts of lead plaster and 15 of yellow wax melted together.—**Lac asafetidæ.** See *Mistura asafetidæ*.—**Mistura asafetidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture, milk of a.; an emulsion made by rubbing up 4 parts of a. with 100 of water, and straining.—**Oil of a.** A sulphureted essential oil, constituting about 3 per cent. of a., obtained by distilling the latter with water.—**Pilulæ asafetidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Pills each containing 3 grains of a. and 1 grain of soap.—**Tinctura asafetidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'asa fetida* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Asantinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura assafetidæ* [Br. Ph.] (see *asa fetidæ*) [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of a.; made by macerating a. in alcohol and filtering; 100 parts contain 20 [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] or about 15 parts [Br. Ph.] of a.—**Volatile oil of a.** See *Oil of a.*

AS'APES. Gr., ἀσάπης (from *a* priv., and *σῴπειν*, to cause to decay). 1. Not decaying, not decayed. 2. Crude, uncooked, not elaborated (said of the sputum).

ASAPHI'A, f. Gr., ἀσάφεια (from *a* priv., and *σάφης*, distinct). Fr., *asaphie*. Ger., *unverständliche Ausrede*. Indistinctness of speech, especially from cleft palate.

ASAP'ROL. From *a* priv., and *σαπρός*, putrid. The β-naphthol compound (C₁₀H₆.OH.SO₂)₂Ca; recommended in rheumatism, arthritis, and various infectious diseases.

ASARABA'CA, ASARABAC'CA, f. From *Asarum* (*q. v.*), and *bacca*, a berry. *Asarum europæum*.

ASAR'CIA, f. Gr., ἀσάρκία (from *a* priv., and *σάρξ*, flesh). Fr., *maigreur*. Ger., *Fleischmangel*. Emaciation.

ASAR'CON, n. Gr., ἄσαρκον. See *ASARCIA*.

ASAR'CUS. Gr., ἄσαρκος. Emaciated.

AS'ARENE. Fr., *asarène*. Ger., *Asaren*. A terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, found in the volatile oil derived from *Asarum canadense*.

AS'ARIN. Fr., *asarine*. Ger., *A.* 1. A bitter, yellow coloring matter, C₂₀H₂₆O₅, found in the root and leaves of *Asarum europæum* and *Asarum canadense*. 2. A neutral substance, C₁₂H₁₆O₂, found in the root of *Asarum canadense*. 3. *Asarone*.—**Camphorous a.** See *ASARONE*.

AS'ARITE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Asarit*. Of Gräber, a camphorlike substance found in *Asarum europæum*.

AS'AROL. A body allied to the camphors, C₁₀H₁₈O, having the chemical constitution of an alcohol. The acetic and probably the valerianic ethers of this body exist in the rhizome of *Asarum canadense*.

AS'ARONE. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Asaron*. *Asarum* camphor, camphorous asarin; a concrete, volatile, camphorlike substance obtained from the root of *Asarum europæum* by distillation with water.

AS'ARUM, n. Gr., ἄσαρον, from *a* priv., and *σεῖρά*, a band, because not used in making garlands. Fr., *asaret*. Ger., *Haselwurz*. 1. Wild ginger; a genus of perennial herbs of the *Aristolochiaceæ*. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the root of *A. canadense*. 3. In the Fr. Cod., the *A. europæum*.—**A. arifolium.** A species indigenous to the southeastern United States. The rhizome is sometimes substituted for serpentaria. It has the medicinal properties of *A. europæum*.—**A. bitter.** See *ASARIN*.—**A. camphor.** See *ASARONE*.—**A. canadense.** Fr., *asaret du Canada*. Ger., *canadische Haselwurz*. Syn.: *A. vil-*

losum (seu *carolinianum*, seu *latifolium*). Canada snake-root, wild ginger. Its rhizome is used in domestic medicine.—**A. carolinianum**. See *A. canadense*.—**A. europæum**. Fr., *cabaret, rondelle, oreille d'homme, oreillette, nard sauvage*. Ger., *wilde Narde, gemeine Haselwurz*. Syn.: *asurum* [Fr. Cod.], *Nardus montana* (seu *rustica*, seu *silvestris*), *asarabacca*. A European species resembling *A. canadense*. The leaves and rhizome were formerly much employed, before ipecac was known, as an emetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and in the form of a dry powder as a sternutatory. After the introduction of ipecac they were used chiefly in veterinary practice.—**A. grandiflorum**. See *A. arifolium*.—**A. Hookeri**. A species resembling *A. canadense*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety, growing on the Pacific coast of North America.—**A. latifolium**. See *A. canadense*.—**A. officinale**. See *A. europæum*.—**A. oil**. Lat., *oleum asari*. A volatile oil obtained in small quantity from the root of *A. europæum*.—**A. villosum**. See *A. canadense*.—**A. virginianum**, **A. virginicum**. Black snakeweed; a species growing in the southeastern United States, and said also to occur in China and Japan; it resembles *A. canadense*. The root is sometimes substituted for that of *Aristolochia serpentaria*.—**A. vulgare**, **A. vulgare rotundifolium**. See *A. europæum*.

ASBEST'IC. See ASBESTINE.

ASBEST'IFORM. Lat., *asbestiformis*. Fr., *asbestiforme*. Fibrous like asbestos.

ASBEST'INE. Lat., *asbestinus*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling asbestos. 2. Incombustible.

ASBEST'INUM, *n*. See ASBESTOS.

ASBEST'INUS. See ASBESTINE.

ASBEST'OID. Lat., *asbestoides*. Fr., *asbestoïde*. Ger., *asbestähnlich*. Resembling asbestos.

ASBEST'OS, *m*. Gr., *ἄσβεστος*. Fr., *asbeste, amiante*. Ger., *Asbest, Bergflachs*. 1. Anciently (τίτανος understood), unslaked lime. 2. A name given to several fibrous varieties of double silicate of magnesium and calcium, remarkable for their resistance to the action of heat. A soft, fibrous substance, made up of flexible or elastic filaments sometimes closely resembling those of flax or silk. It surpasses all other substances as a non-conductor of heat. It was formerly employed in medicine as a local irritant, and has been used internally as an anthelmintic.—**A. plumosus**. See *A.*—**Elastic a**. Ger., *Bergkork, Papierasbest*. Mountain cork; a variety in which the fibres are so interlaced as to be hardly separable or even distinguishable.—**Flexible a**. Lat., *amiantus, amianthus*. Ger., *biegsamer Asbest*. Amianth. See *A.*—**Ligneous a.**, **Ligniform a**. Fr., *asbeste ligniforme*. Ger., *Asbestholz, Holzasbest*. A brownish variety closely resembling wood in appearance and texture.

ASBEST'OUS. See ASBESTINE.

ASBEST'US, *m*. See ASBESTOS.

AS'BOLE, *f*. Gr., *ἄσβολη* (= *ἄσβολος*). See FULIGO.

ASBOL'ICUS. Fr., *asbolique*. Ger., *rusartig* (1st def.). 1. Sooty, fuliginous. 2. Caused by soot.

AS'BOLIN. Lat., *asbolinum, asbolina*. Fr., *asboline*. Ger., *A.* 1. An old remedy for tapeworm, containing soot. 2. A yellow volatile oil, bitter and very acrid, distilled, according to Braconnot, from pine soot, recommended in tuberculous disease. 3. A resinous substance derived from soot.

ASBOLO'DES. Gr., *ἀσβολῶδης* (from *ἄσβολος*, soot, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Sooty, resembling soot.

AS'BOLOS, *f*. and *m*. Gr., *ἄσβολος*. Fr., *suie*. Ger., *Russ*. Soot. See FULIGO.

ASBOLOT'ICUS. See ASBOLICUS.

ASCAMO'NIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀσκαμνία* (= *σκαμνία*). See SCAMONY.

ASCARDAMY'CUS. Gr., *ἀσκαρδάμυκτος*. Fr., *ascardamycete*. Having a fixed, staring gaze.

ASCARI'ASIS, *f*. -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). See ASCARIDIASIS.

AS'CARICIDE. Lat., *ascaricidum* (1st def.). Fr., *a.* A remedy capable of destroying ascarides.

ASCAR'IDES, *f*., pl. of *ascaris* (*q. v.*).

ASCARIDI'ASIS, *f*. -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). Fr., *ascaridiase* (1st def.). Ger., *Askaridenkrankheit* (1st def.), *Spulwurmkrankheit* (1st def.). 1. The state of being infested with ascarides, together with the resulting morbid phenomena. 2. Phtheiriiasis.

ASCARID'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with ascarides.

ASCARIDOCNES'MUS, *m*. From *ἄσκαρις* (see ASCARIS), and *κνησμός*, itching. Fr., *ascaridocnesme*. Itching of the anus or vulva due to the presence of ascarides.

ASCARIDO'DES. Gr., *ἀσκαριδῶδης*. Infested with a great number of ascarides.

AS'CARIS, *f*. -*car'idis*. Gr., *ἄσκαρις*. Fr., *ascaride*. Ger., *Askaride, Springwurm, Spulwurm*. 1. A genus of nematoid worms.

2. The proglottis of *Tænia solium*.

—**A. alata**. See

A. mystax.—**A.**

cati. See *A. mys-*

tax.—**A. conoso-**

ma. The larva of the common

fly (*Musca domes-*

tica), mistaken for

an entozoon.—**A.**

corpore utrinque

sulcato, cauda

obtusiuscula.—

See *A. lumbrico-*

coides.—**A. felis**.

See *A. mystax*.—

A. gigas. See

A. lumbricoides.—

A. lumbricoides.

Fr., *ascaride lom-*

bricoide, lombric

intestinal. Ger.,

gemeiner Spul-

wurm, regenwurm-

ähnlicher Spring-

wurm. The

roundworm, the

man worm; a

species of com-

mon occurrence in the small intestine of man (chiefly

during middle childhood) whence it sometimes migrates

and is found in the most diverse localities (the trachea,

the bile ducts, the peritoneal cavity, etc.). The pres-

ence of these worms gives rise to colicky and shooting

pains in the abdomen, indi-

gestion, nausea, vomit-

ing, sometimes diarrhœa, and itch-

ing of the nose; also in some

instances to severe nervous

disturbances, including a

morbid sensitiveness that oc-

asionally leads to suicide.

The diagnosis rests on the

passage of the worm or its

ova.—**A. maritima**. A species

of which only one specimen

has been observed—in the

matter vomited by a child.

It was 32 mm. long and 1 mm.

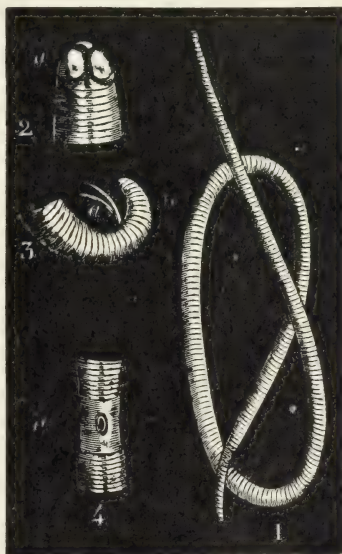
broad.—**A. mystax**. Ger., *Katzenspringwurm*. Syn.: *A.*

felis, A. teres felis, A. cati, A. alata, Fusaria mystax. A

species resembling the *A. lumbricoides*, but smaller;

found in the intestines of cats and dogs and occasionally

of man. It has a very slender wormlike body, and is



THE ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.

(AFTER VAN BENEDEEN.)

1, the complete worm; 2, the head; 3, the tail of the male; 4, the middle of the body of the female.



THE ASCARIS MYSTAX, NAT-

URAL SIZE. (FROM QUAIN,

AFTER LEUCKART.)

a, the male; b, the female.

provided with a winglike projection on either side of the head. The tail of the male is usually rolled into the form of a spiral.—**A. stephanostoma**. The larva of the *Musca carnaria*, which, having been found in the intestinal canal of man, has been regarded as an entozoon.—**A. teres felis**. See *A. mystax*.—**A. vermicularis**. Ger., *Afterwurm*, *Aftermade*. See OXYURIS vermicularis.
ASCAROIDES. From *askaris* (see ASCARIS), and *ēidos*, resemblance. Ger., *askaridenartig*. Of the nature of an *Ascaris*; as a n., a genus of nematoid worms resembling the *Ascaris*.

ASCIL'LA, f. See AXILLA.

ASCEN'SION, ASCENT'. Lat., *ascensio*, *ascensus*. Fr., *ascension*. Ger., *Aufsteigen*, *Erhöhung*. 1. Locomotion upward, note being taken of the physiological effects of changes of altitude. 2. An increase in the severity of a disease. 3. Of an organ, e. g., the uterus (Lat., *ascensus* [seu *elevatio*] *uteri*; Ger., *Höhenstand* [oder *Erhebung*] *des Uterus*), the assumption of a more elevated situation. 4. An old term for the process of sublimation.

ASCE'SIS, f. -*scē'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀσκησις* (from *ἀσκέειν*, to exercise, to practise). Exercise.

ASCHETURE'SIS, f. -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *ἄσχετος*, ungovernable, and *οὐρησις*, urination. Urination which not only is involuntary, but occurs in spite of the will.

ASCHIS'TODACTYL'IA, f. From *ἀσχιστός*, not cloven, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. See SYNDACTYLISM.

ASCHIS'TODACTYLUS. Fr., *aschistodactyle*. Pertaining to or affected with syndactylism.

ASCID'IOID. Lat., *ascidioides* (from *ἀσκίδιον*, a little sac, and *ēidos*, resemblance). Fr., *ascidioïde*. Ger., *schlauchförmig*. Sac-shaped.

ASCIL'LA, f. See AXILLA.

ASCITES, m. -*scī'te*; acc., -*scī'ten*. Gr., *ἀσκίτης* (*ὑδρωψ* understood), the baglike dropsy (from *ἄσκος*, a pouch or bottle). Fr., *ascite*, *hydropisie du bas ventre* (ou *du péritoine*), *hydropéritoine*. Ger., *Bauchwassersucht*. Syn.: *hydropéritonæum*, *hydrops peritonæi* (seu *abdominis*). Dropsy of the peritonæum (or of the belly), abdominal dropsy; a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity, especially one not due to inflammation of the peritonæum.—**Active a.**, **Acute a.** Fr., *ascite aiguë*. A form in which a large effusion takes place suddenly, especially as the result of exposure to wet and cold.—**A. ab aqua sanguinolenta** (seu *nigrescente*). See *A. cruentus*.—**A. abdominalis**. See *A. ab exanthemate*. A. attributed to the suppression of a cutaneous eruption.—**A. ab hepate**. A. due to hepatic disease.—**A. ab herpetibus repressis**. See *A. ab exanthemate*.—**A. ab inanitione et colliquatione**. See *A. a sanguifluxibus*.—**A. ab oppilatione**. A. from visceral obstruction.—**A. ab ovariis**. A. due to ovarian disease.—**A. a colliquatione**. See *A. febrilis*.—**A. a cruore loturæ carniū simili**, **A. a cruore mero**. See *A. cruentus*.—**A. adiposus**. Fr., *ascite huileuse*. A form in which the effusion contains much fatty matter and occasionally peptones, caseinlike masses, or leicithin; commonly associated with malignant or tuberculous disease of the peritonæum.—**A. a liene**. A. due to enlargement of the spleen from malarial poisoning.—**A. a mesenterio strumoso**. See *A. scrofulosus*.—**A. arthriticus**. A. due to gout.—**A. a rubeola repressa**. See *A. ab exanthemate*.—**A. a sanguifluxibus**. A. due to impoverishment of the blood from repeated hæmorrhages.—**A. a scabie repulsa**. See *A. ab exanthemate*.—**A. a vesica disrupta**. See *A. urinosus*.—**A. calidus**. See *Acute a.*—**A. chylosus**. See *Chylous EFFUSION*.—**A. cruentus**. Hæmorrhage into the peritonæum.—**A. ex quartana**. A. due to malarial fever of the quartan type.—**A. febrilis**. A. occurring as the result of a fever.—**A. flatulenterperitonæus**. Abdominal distention from tympanites.—**A. hepaticus**. A. due to hepatic disease.—**A. hepatocysticus**. Dropsy or great distention of the gall bladder.—**A. interous**. Dropsy situated between the skin and the peritonæum.

—**A. intermuscularis**. Edema of the abdominal muscles.—**A. maculis repressis**. See *A. ab exanthemate*.—**A. of the uterus**. See HYDROMETRA.—**A. oleosus**. See *A. adiposus*.—**A. omentalis**. Dropsy of the omentum.—**A. ovarii**. See Ovarian CYSTOMA.—**A. purulento-peritonæus**, **A. purulentus**. Ger., *Eiterbauchwassersucht*. A collection of purulent matter in the peritonæum.—**A. saccatus**. 1. Encysted dropsy of the peritonæum; a form in which the effusion is shut off from the general peritoneal cavity by inflammatory exudate or adhesions. 2. Ovarian dropsy. See Ovarian CYSTOMA.—**A. sanguineointercus**. Hæmorrhage beneath the peritonæum, separating it from the abdominal muscles.—**A. sanguineoperitonæus**. Hæmorrhage into the abdominal muscles.—**A. sanguineouterinus**. See HÆMATOMETRA.—**A. scorbuticus**. A. due to scurvy or accompanied with scorbutic symptoms.—**A. scrofulosus**. A. occurring in scrofulous children.—**A. stomachi**. An accumulation of water in the stomach.—**A. urinosus**. An escape of urine into the peritonæum.—**A. uterinus**. See HYDROMETRA.—**A. vaginalis**. Fr., *ascite vaginale*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelscheidewassersucht*. An accumulation of liquid within the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**A. vulgator**. A. preceded by high-colored, scanty urine, evidently due to kidney disease.—**Chyliform a.**, **Chylous a.** See CHYLous EFFUSION.—**Encysted a.** See *A. saccatus*.—**Hepatic a.** See *A. hepaticus*.—**Hydrops a. adiposus**. See *A. adiposus*.—**Mechanical a.**, **Passive a.** A. due to disease of the heart, liver, spleen, or kidneys leading to retardation of the blood current in the vena portæ.—**Saccated a.** See *A. saccatus*.—**Subcutaneous a.** (Edema of the abdominal wall.—**Visceral a.** See *Mechanical a.*

ASCIT'IC. Lat., *asciticus*. Ger., *askitisch*, *bauchwasser-süchtig*. Pertaining to or affected with ascites.

ASCLEPI'ADES, m. Gr., *Ἀσκληπιάδης* (from *Ἄσκληπιός* = Æsculapius). Fr., *Asclépiade*. A son, priest, or disciple of Æsculapius; in the pl., *Asclépiades*, physicians.
ASCLEPI'ADIN. Fr., *asclépiadine*. Ger., *Asklepiadin*.

A yellow, amorphous, bitter glucoside obtained from various species of *Asclepias* and *Cynanchum*. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative, and is poisonous.

ASCLE'PIAS, f. -*ī'ados* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀσκληπιάς*. Fr., *asclépiade*. Ger., *Asklepias*, *Schwalbenwurz*, *Seidenpflanze*. 1. An unknown plant mentioned by Dioscorides. 2. The milkweed, butterfly weed, or orange swallowwort; a genus of perennial herbs. The juice is milky-white and somewhat acrid. 3. In the U. S. Ph., the root of *A. tuberosa*.—**A. alexiaca**. A species now referred to *Tylophora*, growing in Malabar and Ceylon, where it is used as an emetic and alexipharmac.—**A. amœna**. See *A. incarnata*.—**A. apocynum**. See *A. Cornuti*.—**A. bicolor**. See *A. curassavica*.—**A. contrayerva**. A Mexican species, said to furnish *mechoacan*, with which jalap is adulterated.—**A. Cornuti**. Fr., *asclépiade à la soie*, *herba à l'ouate*. Syn.: *A. syriaca*. Milkweed, Virginian swallowwort, Virginian silk, common silkweed, wild cotton; a species found throughout the United States. The rhizome is employed as an anodyne and sedative in catarrhal affections and asthma, and the juice, applied to wounds, forms a firm pellicle.—**A. curassavica**. Fr., *asclépiade de Curaçoa*. The *punchuis* of Mexico; indigenous to South America, Central America, and the West Indies, naturalized in Florida; sometimes erroneously called *ipeacacuanha*. In doses of from 3 to 9 drops, the juice is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and has been used as an antiperiodic and vermifuge; the extract is a violent sternutatory; the stem is credited with the same properties as sarsaparilla and China root; the leaves are said to be hæmostatic, antiblennorrhagic, and curative of cancer; and the root has been recommended in asthma and other nervous affections. Great care is necessary in using any preparation of the plant.—**A. decumbens**.

See *A. tuberosa*.—**A. eriocarpa**. A species growing in southern California.—**A. erosa**. Syn.: *A. leucophylla*. A species growing in Utah, Arizona, and California. A variety of it (the *A. leucophylla*, var. *obtus*), growing in California, is said to produce the disease called "loco" in sheep.—**A. exaltata**. See *A. phytolaccoides*.—**A. fascicularis**. See *A. mexicana*.—**A. galioides**. See *A. verticillata*.—**A. incarnata**. Fr., *asclépiade incarnate*. Ger., *fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurz*. Flesh-colored a., swamp milkweed; growing in the United States and Canada. Its rhizome has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and expectorant.—**A. leucophylla**. See *A. erosa*.—**A. linaria**. A species growing throughout Mexico upon the high table lands.—**A. linearis**. The *A. verticillata*, var. *subverticillata*.—**A. macrophylla**, **A. mexicana**. A species 3 to 5 feet high, growing throughout Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico.—**A. nivea**. A plant growing in the Gulf States. The juice is vernifuge; the root, "bastard ipecacuanha," is emetic.—**A. obovata**. See *A. Cornuti*.—**A. phytolaccoides**. An American species the silk of the seeds of which is used like that of *A. Cornuti*.—**A. proliifera**. An East Indian species. The root is emetic.—**A. pulchra**. 1. *Oxyptelium pulchrum*. 2. A variety of *A. incarnata*.—**A. rosea**. 1. A species growing in Central America and Mexico. 2. *Oxytelma esculentum*.—**A. setosa**. 1. *Gomphocarpus setosus*. 2. A Mexican species, the *contrayerba de júlimes* of the inhabitants. It is said to be tonic, diaphoretic, and antiperiodic.—**A. syriaca**. See *A. Cornuti*.—**A. tuberosa**. Fr., *asclépiade tubéreuse*. Ger., *knollige Schwalbenwurz*. Pleurisy root, wind root, butterfly weed; indigenous to the United States and Canada. Its root is emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, expectorant, and carminative.—**A. undulata**. A species now referred to *Xysmalobium*.—**A. verticillata**. A species found in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. The *A. verticillata*, var. *subverticillata*, is the *romerillo* of the Mexicans, the *venenillo* of the Mex. Ph. Its milky juice is said to be a violent and dangerous cathartic; and the seed hairs, impregnated with a solution of ferric chloride and well dried, are employed in Mexico as a hæmostatic. *A. verticillata* has been used as an anodyne and sudorific, and as a remedy for venomous bites.—**Flesh-colored a.** See *A. incarnata*.

ASCLEPIAS/MUS, *m.* A hamorrhoid.

ASCLEP'IDIN. Fr., *asclépidine*. Ger., *Asklepidin*. A principle found in *Asclepias tuberosa*, said to be efficacious against congestions.

ASCLE'PIN. Fr., *asclépine*. Ger., *Asklepin*. 1. A gummy, brownish-yellow substance of repulsive odor and taste resembling that of ipecac; said to be diaphoretic, purgative, and alterative; to act as a poison to the respiratory centre, and, if artificial respiration is kept up, to paralyze the heart. 2. *Asclepiadin*.

ASCLEP'ION(E). Fr., *asclépione*. Ger., *Asklepion*. A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{34}O_8$, obtained by coagulating the albumin of the milky juice of *Asclepias Cornuti* with heat, treating the coagulum with ether, and evaporating.

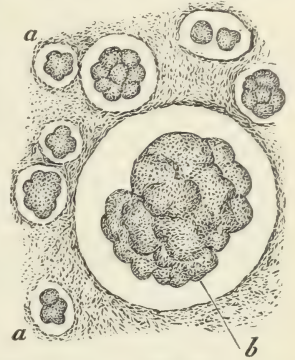
ASCLEP'IOS, *m.* Gr., Ἀσκληπίος (1st def.), ἀσκληπίος (2d and 3d def's.). 1. Æsculapius, the god of medicine. 2. The name of an ancient dry detergent mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, a troche mentioned by Aetius, and a collyrium mentioned by Scribonius. 3. A hamorrhoid.

AS'COBACTERIA, *f.* For deriv., see *Ascos* and *BACTERIUM*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, of uncertain affinities, consisting of colonies of cells surrounded by a thick gelatinous membrane.—**A. ulvina**. A species found upon the surface of liquids containing decaying leguminous seeds. It consists of short rodlike forms, which increase by division, aggregated into polyedral colonies inclosed in a cartilagelike membrane.

ASCOCOC'CUS, *m.* From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and κόκκος, a kernel, a berry. A genus of *Schizomycetes*

established by Billroth and adopted by Cohn, consisting of very small round cells arranged in several layers and united into families by a thick, glairy intercellular substance, each family containing a great number of individuals.

—**A. Billrothii**. A species forming globular or lobulated masses from 20 to 160 μ in diameter, surrounded by a thick, gelatinous envelope; it produces a sort of mucilaginous fermentation in saccharine solutions and decomposes ammonium tartrate with the evolution of butyric acid.—**A. mesenteriooides**. The leucostoc mesenteriooides.—**A. vibrans**. A species found upon the surface of water containing *Beggiatoe*, and resembling *A. Billrothii*, but distinguished by the whirling, oscillating motion of the cells.



THE *Ascococcus Billrothii*. (FROM ZOPE, AFTER COHN.)

a, a, small isolated colonies of cocci; b, a large isolated colony.

—**ASCOID'UUM**, *n.* From ἀσκός, a pouch, and εἶδος, form. A genus of *Infusoria* found in drainage water, cattle-stalls, the cæcum of pigs, and the faeces and urine of typhoid fever patients.

ASCOM'YCETE, *n.* A member of the *Ascomycetes*.

ASCOMYCE'TES, *m., pl.* of *Ascomycetes*. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *ascomycètes*. Ger., *Ascomyceten*, *Sporenschlauchpilze*, *Schlauchschwämme*. A class of non-chlorophyllaceous fungi consisting of a mycelium upon which are developed antheridia and carpogonia, the latter of which, upon fertilization by the former, produce sporocarps containing asci in their interior. They include the groups (orders) *Perisporiaceæ*, *Tuberaceæ*, *Helvellaceæ* (*Discomycetes*), *Pyrenomyces*, *Lichenes* (including the entire division of lichens), and probably the *Uredineæ* and *Ustilagineæ*.

ASCOPH'ORA, *f.* From ἀσκός, a pouch, and φερεῖν, to bear. A genus of *Fungi* (*Zygosporeæ*) belonging to the *Mucorini*.—**A. elegans**. The bread mold; found very rarely in the ear.

ASCOPH'ORÆ, *f. pl.* A cohort of *Fungi*, including *Aspergillus*, *Mucor*, and other genera in which the sporangium is borne upon an erect pedicel springing from the mycelium.

AS'COS, *m.* Gr., ἀσκός. Fr., *asque*. Ger., *Schlauch*, *Sack*. 1. A bag or bottle anciently employed, filled with warm water or oil, for applying heat to a part. 2. The abdomen, especially when distended by dropsy or pregnancy.

AS'CYPHOUS. Gr., ἀσχυφος (from ἀ priv., and σκύφος, a cup). Lat., *ascyphos*, *ascyphus*. Fr., *ascyphé*. Headless (said formerly of monsters).

AS'CYRON, **AS'CYRUM**, *n.* Gr., ἄσχυρον. Fr., *ascyre*. Ger., *Harthen*. St. John's wort, St. Peter's wort; a genus of hypericaceous plants.—**A. crux Andreæ**. Ger., *Andreaskraut*, *Andreaskreuz*. St. Andrew's cross, growing along the Atlantic coast of the United States; used for the same purposes as *Hypericum perforatum*.—**A. hypericoides**, **A. stans**. A species growing on the Atlantic coast of the United States. From the leaves an astringent decoction is prepared, and the seeds are said to be purgative.

A'SE, *f.* Gr., ἄση. Pain or a sense of oppression in the region of the heart or the stomach, or a general feeling of discomfort, due to repletion of the stomach.

ASEBOTOX'IN. From ἀ priv., *sebum*, fat, and τοξικόν, poison. A poisonous glucoside found in *Andromeda japonica*.

ASELGOTRIP'SIA, ASELGOTRIP'SIS, *f.* -trip'siæ, -trip'seos (-is). From ἀσελγής, lascivious, and τριψίς, friction. See TRIBADISM.

ASEL'LATION. From *asellus*, an ass. Riding on an ass as a remedial measure.

ASEL'LIN(E). From *asellus*, the cod. An alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$, found in cod liver oil.

ASEL'LUS, *m.* Fr., *aselle*. 1. An ass. 2. An old name for the codfish.—*Oleum jecinoris aselli*, *Oleum jecoris aselli* [Ger. Ph.]. Cod liver oil.

ASE'MA, *f.* An unexpected crisis or one that occurs without the usual signs.

ASE'MA, *n. pl.* of adj. *asemos*. Irregular, deceptive, or untimely morbid phenomena.

ASEMA'SIA, *f.* See ASEMIA.

ASEMIA, *f.* From ἀσημος, unintelligible. Fr., *asémie*. Ger., *Asemie*. A general term suggested by Steinthal, indicating an inability to comprehend signs or tokens as well as articulate speech.—**A. expressiva**. A. of expression, including aphasia, agraphia, amimia, and their subdivisions.—**A. graphica**. See AGRAPHIA.—**A. mimica**. See AMIMIA.—**A. perceptiva**. A. of perception, including alexia, paralexia, anakroasia, and paranakroasia.—**A. spuria**. See PARASEMIA.—**A. verbalis**. Morbid inability to understand oral communications.

ASE'MOS, ASE'MUS. Gr., ἀσημος. Taking place without notable signs or symptoms.

ASEP'SIN. See ANTISEPSIN.

ASEP'SIS, *f.* -sep'seos (-is). From *a* priv., and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *asepsie*. Ger., *Asepsie*. Freedom from putrefaction or from its germs.

ASEP'TA, *n. pl.* 1. Substances not liable to putrefaction. 2. Undigested food.

ASEP'TIC. Gr., ἀσηπτος. Fr., *aseptique*. Ger., *aseptisch*. Lat., *aseptus*. Free from putrefaction and from its germs.—**A. acid**. A preparation said to consist of a solution of boric acid in a 1.5-per-cent. solution of hydrogen dioxide, with or without salicylic acid.

ASEP'TICISM. The practice of surgery or obstetrics with strict regard to the prevention of sepsis.

ASEPTI'CITY. The state of being aseptic.

ASEPTICIZE. To render aseptic.

ASEP'TOL. A brown, syrupy, aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5H_2H_2OH.SO_2OH = C_6H_5.OH.SO_2.OH = C_6H_5SO_4$, having an odor of carbolic acid and the chemical constitution of sulphocarbolie (orthophenolsulphonic) acid, soluble in 10 parts of water; an antiseptic.

ASEP'TOLIN, *n.* A solution of phenol containing pilocarpine.

ASEP'TOS, ASEP'TUS. See ASEPTIC.

ASE'ROS. Gr., ἀσρῶς. Causing nausea.

ASEX'UAL. Lat., *asexus*. Fr., *asexe*, *asexué*, *asexuel*. Ger., *geschlechtlos*. Non-sexual.

ASFRAK. Syn.: *trayamana*. An East Indian name for a drug consisting of the flowers, flower stalks, and unripe fruit of an unknown plant, probably a species of *Delphinium*, used as a detergent, anodyne, and diuretic.

ASH. A.-S., *asca* (1st def.), *æsc* (2d def.). Gr., *κόνις* (1st def.). Lat., *cinis* (1st def.), *fraxinus* (2d def.). Fr., *cendre* (1st def.), *frêne* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Asche* (1st def.), *Esche* (2d def.). 1. The incombustible residue left after a substance has been burned with free access of air. 2. *Pieris excelsa*.

ASIA'LIA, ASIALOCH'IA, *f.* From *a* priv., and σίαλον, saliva; or σίαλον, and χεῖσθαι, to stream. Fr., *asialie*. Ger., *Speichelmangel*. Failure or deficiency of the salivary secretion.

ASIALOCH'OOS. Affected with asialia.

ASIALORRHE'A, *f.* From *a* priv., σίαλον, saliva, and ρεῖν, to flow. See ASIALIA.

ASI'LUS, *m.* Fr., *asile*. A genus of flies.—**A. crabroniformis**. A species which attacks man and the lower animals, inflicting wounds from which considerable blood flows.

ASIM'IA, *f.* See ASIMINA.

ASIMI'NA, *f.* Fr., *asimine* (1st def.), *asiminier* (2d def.). A genus of anoneaceous trees or shrubs resembling *Anona*.—**A. triloba**. Fr., *asiminier*, *monin*. Syn.: *Anona triloba*, *Orchidocarpum arietinum*, *Porcelia triloba*, *Uvaria triloba*. The North American papaw, or custardapple (to be distinguished from the true papaw of tropical America [*Carica papaya*]); a shrub or small tree common in the Ohio Valley, rare in western New York and central and eastern Pennsylvania, and thence south to Florida and west to Kansas. The ripe fruit, somewhat resembling the banana, is edible; the green fruit and all parts of the plant contain a volatile oil of a disagreeable odor; the seeds contain a characteristic alkaloid, *asiminine*.

ASIM'ININ(E). An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Asimina triloba*. R. Bartholow has found that, in frogs, it produces a primary stage of excitement and exaggerated sensibility to certain tactile impressions, followed by narcosis.

ASIM'INUM. A certain powder said to be white, tasteless, and odorless, used as an emetic.

AS'INES. Gr., ἀσινής. 1. Uninjured. 2. Innocuous.

ASINI'NUS. Fr., *asine*. Asinine, pertaining to an ass.—*Lac asininum*. Ass's milk.—*Lac asininum artificiale*. Mock ass's milk.

ASI'TIA, *f.* Gr., ἀστία. Fr., *asitie*. Ger., *Asitie*. 1. Lack of food. 2. Fasting. 3. Loss of appetite.

AS'KOLIN, *n.* Glycerin supersaturated with sulphurous acid.

ASMEGMA'TIA, *f.* From *a* priv., and σμῆγμα (see SMEGMA). A deficiency of smegma.

ASO'DES. Gr., ἀσώδης. Fr., *asode*. Ger., *asodisch*, *voll Ekel*, *höchst unbehaglich*. Affected with or characterized by restlessness, nausea, and a feeling of anxiety; as a *n.* (Ger., *Angstfieber*), a form of fever characterized by such symptoms.

ASPALASO'MA, *n.* -so'matos (-is). From ἀσπάλαξ, the mole, and σῶμα, the body. A monotrosity characterized by an evagination at the lower part of the body, so that the rectum, the urethra, and the genital apparatus open by three distinct orifices, as in the moles.

ASPAR'AGI, *m. pl.* Gr., ἀσπάραγοι. Fr., *asperges*. Ger., *Spargelsprossen*, *Spargelstengel*. The young shoots of asparagus and of other like vegetables.

ASPARA'GIA, *f.* Gr., ἀσπαράγια. An ancient name for the root of asparagus.

ASPAR'AGIN(E). Lat., *asparagina*, *asparaginum*. Fr., *asparagine*, *agedoïl*. Ger., *Asparagin*, *Spargelstoff*. Syn.: *asparamide*, *amidosuccinamic acid*, *althéine*. An alkaloid, $C_4H_8N_2O_3.H_2O$, found in asparagus and various other plants; said to be a circulatory depressant.—**Biliary a.** Lat., *asparagina* (seu *asparaginum*) *bilis*. Fr., *asparagine biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenasparagin*. Of Tiedemann and Gmelin, taurine.

ASPARAGO'NIA, *f.* Gr., ἀσπαραγονία. Asparagus or its root.

ASPARAGOP'SIS, *f.* -op'seos (-is). See ASPARAGUS.

ASPAR'AGUS, *m.* Gr., ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος. Fr., *asperge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spargel*. 1. A genus of perennial liliaceous herbs. 2. *A. officinalis*.—**A. acutifolius**. Fr., *asperge*, *espargon sauvage*. Syn.: *Corruda*. A species growing in southern Europe resembling in appearance and properties *A. officinalis*. It is said to contain more asparagine and to act more powerfully as a medicinal agent than the latter.—**A. altilis**. See *A. officinalis*.—**A. aphyllus**. A shrubby species indigenous to the East. It has the same properties and uses as *A. officinalis*.—**A. ascendens**. A species the root of which (*sufed-mush*) is used in India as a substitute for salep.—**A. corruda**. See *A. acutifolius*.—**A. falcatus**. An herbaceous species growing in China and the East Indies. The root is used in China as an anodyne and antisyphilitic.—**A. officinalis**. Gr., ἀσπάραγος.

Fr., *asperge*, *asperge officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Spargel*. Ordinary garden a. The juice contains asparagine. The plant is diuretic, and imparts a peculiar disagreeable odor to the urine.—**A. petraea**, **A. petraeus**. See *A. acutifolius*.—**A. phyllanthos**. See *A. aphyllus*.—**A. racemosus**. A climbing shrub found in northern Australia and throughout the Pacific islands. Its tubers are employed for the same purposes as salep. Boiled in milk, they are used in bilious disorders. The bark is considered poisonous. The leaves, boiled and mixed with ghee, are applied to promote suppuration.—**A. sarmentosus**. An East Indian climbing species, used for the same purposes as salep. An infusion of the root (the *sufed-mush* of southern India) is used to prevent smallpox pustules from becoming confluent.

ASP'AROL. A fluid extract of *Asparagus officinalis*.

ASPAR'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide aspartique*. Ger., *Asparinsäure*. Syn.: *asparagic* (or *asparanic*, or *asparmic*, or *amidossuccinic*) acid. A dibasic crystalline acid, having the composition $C_4H_7NO_4$.

ASPAS'IA, *f.* A term applied in the middle ages to a ball of wool or a sachet imbued with an infusion of galls, used in the vagina as an astringent.

ASPER. Gr., *τραχύς*. Rough, uneven.

ASPERGIL'LUS, *m.* From *aspergere*, to sprinkle (from its resemblance to the *aspergillus* used for sprinkling holy water). Fr., *aspergille*. Ger., *A. Kolbenschimmel*. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*.—**A. auricularis**. A species said to have been found in the external auditory canal of man.—**A. fumigatus**. Syn.: *A. nigrescens*. A pathogenic species, the smallest of the varieties found in the human ear, said to be the only one capable of development in the healthy ear, and then only under the influence of constant moisture. It causes in the external auditory canal a variety of inflammation, although, according to Bezold, it is less apt to do so than the other species. It has also been found in the lungs of man and of the pheasant and in the nose of man.—**A. mucoroides**. A species found, according to Virchow, in human lungs affected with tuberculosis or gangrene.—**A. nigrescens**. See *A. fumigatus*.—**A. rubens**. Of J. O. Green, *Otomyces purpureus*.

ASPER'GULA, *f.* See ASPERULA.

ASPER'ITAS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. Fr., *aspérité, âpreté*. Ger., *Rauhigkeit*. 1. Roughness, coarseness, rugosity (as of the surface of a bone where a muscle is attached). 2. Dryness, barrenness. 3. Hoarseness. 4. Harshness, sharpness, acidity, brackishness.—**A. ab ætate**, **A. a lixivio**. See *A. cutis*.—**A. arteriæ asperæ**. See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. a sapone**, **A. a vento**. See *A. cutis*.—**A. cutis**. Roughness of the skin. Plenck describes an *a. a vento*, due to exposure to cold winds; an *a. a lixivio* (seu *a sapone*), affecting the hands of washerwomen, and due to the caustic alkali in the soap used; and an *a. ab ætate*, observed in old persons, in whom the skin, especially that of the face, tends to grow coarse and rough.—**A. unguium**. Roughness of the nails.

ASPERITU'DO, *f.* *-tu'dinis*. See ASPERITAS.

ASPER'MA, *f.* See ASPERMATISM.

ASPERMA'SIA, **ASPERMA'TIA**, *f.* Fr., *aspermasie*. See ASPERMATISM.

ASPERMAT'IC. Lat., *aspermaticus*. Fr., *aspermaticque*. Ger., *aspermatisch*. 1. Aspermous (*q. v.*). 2. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, aspermatism.

ASPERMATISM. Lat., *aspermatisms* (from *a priv.*, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *aspermatisme*. Ger., *Aspermie*, *Samenmangel*. 1. A deficiency of seminal fluid. 2. An habitually deficient or impeded ejaculation of the semen.

ASPERM'ATOUS. See ASPERMOUS.

ASPER'MIA, *f.* See ASPERMATISM.

ASPERM'OUS. Gr., *ἀσπερμος*. Lat., *aspermus*. Fr.,

aspermé. Ger., *aspermisch, samenlos*. Deficient in semen, affected with aspermatism.

ASPER'SION. Gr., *πανταμός*. Lat., *aspersio* (from *aspergere*, to sprinkle). Fr., *a., arrosage, arrosement*. Ger., *Bestreuen, Besprengen*. Irrigation or sprinkling of the body or of a part with a liquid or a powder.

ASPERU'GO, *f.* *-ru'ginis*. A genus of boraginaceous plants.—**A. procumbens**, **A. vulgaris**. Fr., *porte-feuille*. A species found throughout Europe and in the Caucasus and adjoining portions of Asia. It has been used as an emollient, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

ASPER'ULA, *f.* Fr., *aspérule*. Ger., *Waldmeister*. Woodruff; a genus of rubiaceous herbs.—**A. odorata**, **A. odorosa**. Fr., *aspérule odorante, muguet* (ou *reine, ou hépatique*) *des bois, petit muguet, hépatique étoilée*. Ger., *gemeiner Waldmeister, Meserich, Megerkraut*. Syn.: *Galium odoratum, herba matrisilvæ*. Sweet-scented woodruff, wood-rowel; a European species. The leaves are infused in Rhine wine to make the *Maitrank*, or *Maiwein*, of the Germans. The plant is an aromatic, tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. It was formerly used as a remedy for hydrophobia.

ASPER'ULUS. Dim. of *asper*. Slightly rough.

AS'PERUM, *n.* A rough surface.

ASPHALGE'SIA, *f.* Of A. Pitres, that condition in which a person affected with hemianæsthesia or hemianalgesia feels intense pain on touching certain articles, such as copper or silver, followed by a convulsive attack if the contact is prolonged; usually observed during hypnotism, rarely in the waking state.

ASPHALT'. Gr., *ἀσφαλτος, ἀσφαλτον*. Lat., *asphaltum, bitumen judaicum*. Fr., *asphalte, goudron minéral, bitume de Judée*. Ger., *A., Judenpech, Erdharz, Erdpech, Bergpech*. Compact bitumen, mineral pitch, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black, resinous mineral, of conchoidal fracture and bituminous odor, which takes fire easily and burns with a bright but very smoky flame. It consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in varying proportions, with a variable amount of ash. It was used by the ancient Egyptians for embalming.—**A. cement**. See *A. varnish*.

—**A. oil**. Lat., *oleum asphalti*. Ger., *A'öl*. A yellow or dark-brown oil obtained by the dry distillation of a. It has been used in the treatment of phthisis and as an antispasmodic.—**A. varnish**. Brunswick black, a varnish made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, 4 oz. of asphalt and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of India rubber in 10 oz. of mineral naphtha; used for making cells on microscope slides.

ASPHAL'TIAS, *m.* Gr., *ἀσφαλτίας*. An ancient name for one of the lumbar vertebrae. Authors differ as to whether it was the first or the fifth.

ASPHAR'AGUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀσφάραγος*. See PHARYNX and ASPARAGUS.

ASPHOD'ELIN. Fr., *asphodéline*. Ger., *A.* A variety of cane sugar found in the root of *Asphodelus ramosus*.

ASPHOD'ELUS, *m.* Gr., *ἀσφόδελος*. Fr., *asphodèle*. Ger., *Asphodill, Affodill*. The asphodel, day-lily, or daffodil; a genus of liliaceous plants.—**A. albus ramosus**, **A. major albus ramosus**, **A. major ramosus flore albo**, **A. microcarpus**. See *A. ramosus*.—**A. neglectus**. A species growing in Hungary, the mountains of Italy, and the Pyrenees. It has the same medicinal applications as *A. ramosus*.—**A. racemosus**, **A. ramosus**. Fr., *asphodèle rameux, lis asphodèle, baton royal*. Ger., *ästiger Asphodill, Königswurzel, Kupferwurzel, Goldwurzel*. Syn.: *hastula regia, sceptrum regium*. King's spear, white branched asphodel. The root has been used as a diuretic, emetic, and emmenagogue, and, boiled in wine lees, as a poultice for application to wounds and cutaneous eruptions.

ASPHYC'TIC, **ASPHYC'TOUS**. Gr., *ἀσφυκτος*. Lat., *asphyctus, asphycticus*. Fr., *asphyctique*. Ger., *asphyktisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or causing, asphyxia.

ASPHYXIA, *f.* Gr., ἀσφύξια (from *a* priv., and σφύζειν, to pulsate, or σφύξις [= σφυγμός], pulsation). Fr., *asphyxie*. Ger., *Asphyxie*, *Pulslosigkeit*, *Scheintod*. 1. Anciently, any condition attended with sudden cessation or weakness of the pulse. 2. As now used, a state of suspended animation caused by impeded respiration, as by strangulation, smothering, submersion, or the inhalation of an irrespirable gas.—**A. absoluta**. A. without intervals of sensibility or consciousness.—**A. a carbone**. A. due to the inhalation of the fumes of burning charcoal.—**A. a fumis**. A. due to the inhalation of any noxious gas, vapor, or exhalation.—**A. algida**. Insensibility from exposure to cold.—**A. a mephitide**, **A. a musto**. See *A. a fumis*.—**A. a pathemate**. See *Apoplexia mentalis*.—**A. carbone**. See *A. a carbone*.—**A. cataleptica**. Catalepsy.—**A. cataphora**. A. with short, imperfect remissions.—**A. a congelatorum**. See *A. algida*.—**A. demersorum**. See *A. immersorum*.—**A. electrica**. A. caused by electricity or lightning.—**A. ex compressu**. A. from being crushed.—**A. ex corpore superincubante**. A. from overlying.—**A. ex obturatis spiritus itineribus**. A. from occlusion of the air passages.—**A. ex suspensio**. See *A. suspensorum*.—**A. ex vaporibus pestiferis**. See *A. a fumis*.—**A. flatulenta**. See *Apoplexia flatulenta*.—**A. foricariorum**, **A. fumis**. See *A. a fumis*.—**A. hysterica**. Sudden loss of consciousness due to hysteria.—**A. idiopathica**. See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. immersorum**. A. due to submersion, apparent death by drowning.—**A. lethargica**. A state of mental and bodily torpor with deep, quiet sleep.—**A. livida**. That form or stage of suspended animation in which the skin is dusky-red or cyanotic, the cutaneous vessels being turgid with blood, and the reflex contractility of the muscles is preserved.—**A. localis**. See *Local a.*—**A. localis cum gangræna symmetrica**. Fr., *asphyxie locale avec gangrène symétrique*. Syn.: *Raynaud's disease*, *Raynaud's symmetrical gangrene*. A general nervous disease, specially characterized by local disorders of the circulation (in the form of ischæmia, cyanosis, or rubor) of the skin, affecting particularly the extremities, and attended with severe pain, together with symmetrical gangrene of the ends of the fingers or toes, and sometimes also of the nose, ears, or other parts.—**A. mephitica**, **A. musta**. See *A. a fumis*.—**A. neonatorum**. Fr., *asphyxie (ou mort apparente) des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Scheintod der Neugeborenen*. Suspended animation of the newborn; a condition in which the respiratory muscles do not act, or act imperfectly, and consequently breathing does not take place, although the heart may be acting with regularity. It is met with under two forms, *a. livida* and *a. pallida* (*q. v.*).—**A. neophytorum**, **A. of the newborn**. See *A. neonatorum*.—**A. pallida**. That form or stage of suspended animation in which the surface is cold and pallid, and the reflex contractility of the muscles is lost.—**A. pestilenta**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**A. sideratorum**. Apparent death from sunstroke or from a stroke of lightning.—**A. solaris**. See *SUNSTROKE*.—**A. spinalis**. Death from extravasation into the spinal canal.—**A. strangulatorum**, **A. suffocationis**. A. from suffocation.—**A. suspensorum**. A. from suspension (hanging).—**A. traumatica**. Apparent death due to an injury. See *SHOCK*.—**A. valsalviana**. Cardiac syncope.—**A. vigil**. See *COMA vigil*.—**Cholera a.** See *Asiatic cholera*.—**Choleraic a.** An asphyctic state occurring in the course of Asiatic cholera.—**Cutaneous a.** Fr., *asphyxie cutanée*. Ger., *Hautasphyxie*. 1. A condition which results from covering an animal with an impermeable varnish so as to prevent all ingress or egress of liquids or gases by the skin. The temperature undergoes a decided reduction, due to its increased discharge from the surface, and the condition may be mitigated by keeping the animal warm; otherwise it soon ends in death. It seems to be due to retention of some of

the constituents of the sweat in the blood and to rapid loss of heat. 2. Cutaneous gangrene.—**Heat a.** Sunstroke.—**Idiopathic a.** Lat., *a. idiopathica*. A really meaningless term formerly applied to such occurrences as sudden death from heart disease.—**Local a.** Lat., *a. localis*. Fr., *asphyxie locale (ou des parties)*. Ger., *locale Asphyxie*. 1. A localized anæmia with chilling, as of the tips of the fingers, so that they become white and insensible, as if frozen; a condition due to spasmodic constriction of the blood vessels. 2. Gangrene of a part. Cf. *A. localis cum gangræna symmetrica*.—**Paralytic a.** A form of a. neonatorum produced by compression or other injury of the brain and medulla oblongata during delivery.—**Pestilential a.** Lat., *a. pestilenta*. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**Secondary a.** A form that comes on after apparent resuscitation, gradually increasing and sometimes proving fatal.—**Solar a.** Sunstroke.

ASPHYXIAL. See *ASPHYCTIC*.

ASPHYXTATED. Fr., *asphyxié*. Ger., *asphyxi(e)rt*. In a state of asphyxia.

ASPIDIN. Fr., *aspidine*. Ger., *A.* A substance obtained from *Aspidium filix mas*; a sort of extract, said to be poisonous.

ASPIDIOID. Gr., ἀσπιδιοειδής (from ἀσπίς, a shield, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *aspidioides*, *aspidioides*. Fr., *aspidiote*. Ger., *schildförmig*. Shield-shaped.

ASPIDIOPSORIA, *f.* -ia'seos (-i'asis). From ἀσπιδιον (dim. of ἀσπίς, a shield), and ψωρίασις (see *PSORIASIS*). Fr., *aspidiopsorise*. Ger., *Schildräude*. A variety of psoriasis attended with the formation of shield-shaped scales.

ASPIDIO'TUS, *m.* A genus of lice.—**A. nerii**. A species that infests the oleander, said to harbor the malarial parasite.

ASPIDIS'COS, **ASPIDIS'CUS**, *m.* Gr., ἀσπιδίσκος. Fr., *aspidisque*. The sphincter ani.

ASPID'IUM, *n.* From ἀσπιδιον (dim. of ἀσπίς, a shield), from the shape of the indusium. Fr., *rhizome de fougère mâle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Schildfarn*. Syn.: *filix mas* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *rhizoma filicis* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The shield fern; a genus of polypodiaceous ferns. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *A. filix mas*.—**A. californicum**. A California species enumerated among the medicinal plants.—**A. canariense**. A variety of *A. filix mas*.—**A. capense**. See *A. coriaceum*.—**A. coriaceum**. Syn.: *Polypodium berterianum* (seu *adiantiforme*), *Tectaria calahuala*, *Rumohra aspidioides*. A species found throughout the Pacific islands, New Zealand, southern Africa, Madagascar, the Mauritius, South America, and the West Indies. The rhizome was formerly held in much repute as a tonic, respiratory stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and as a remedy in syphilis.—**A. depastum**. A variety of *A. filix mas*.—**A. discolor**. See *A. coriaceum*.—**A. elongatum**, **A. erosum**. A variety of *A. filix mas*.—**A. filix femina**. *Asplenium filix femina*.—**A. filix mas**. Fr., *fougère mâle*. Ger., *männliches Farnkraut*, *Farnkrautmännchen*, *Wurmfarn*, *Waldfarn*, *Johanniswurzel*. Syn.: *Polypodium* (seu *Nephrodium*) *filix mas*. The male fern common in Europe, and found also in Africa, eastern India, and tropical America, but rare in the United States, where it has been found only in the neighborhood of Lake Superior. The rhizome is used as a remedy for tapeworm, in doses of from 30 to 90 grains of the powder, fasting, followed by a purge.—**A. lonchitis**. Ger., *Milzkraut*. Syn.: *Polypodium lonchitis*, *Polystichum lonchitis*. A species growing in Europe, India, and, though rarely, the northern part of North America, formerly employed in diseases of the spleen.—**A. ludovicianum**. A variety of *A. filix mas*.—**A. marginale**. The marginal shield fern; a large fern found in the United States and Canada. Its rhizome is employed for the same purpose as that of *A. filix mas*.—

A. munitum. Syn.: *Polystichum munitum*, *Nephrodium plumula*. A species growing in California and Oregon; the roots are roasted and eaten by the Indians.—**A. orientale.** See *A. coriaceum*.—**A. pallidum.** See *A. rigidum*.—**A. parallelogrammum.** A variety of *A. filix mas.*—**A. remotum.** A variety of *A. filix mas.*—**A. rigidum.** Syn.: *Nephrodium rigidum*, *Polypodium rigidum* (seu *fragrans*). A species growing in central Europe and in the mountainous parts of Great Britain. It is used as a remedy for tapeworm, and in Siberia an infusion has been employed as a substitute for tea, and under the name of *sertik* as a remedy in gout and scurvy.—**A. schimperianum.** A variety of the *A. filix mas.*—**A. trifoliatum.** Syn.: *Polypodium trifoliatum* (seu *cordifolium*), *Drynaria cordifolia*. A species growing in the West Indies, tropical South America, Central America, and Mexico, where it is said to be used for the same purposes as *Polypodium vulgare*.—**Oleo-resina aspidii** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleo-resin of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait éthéré (ou huile) de fougère mâle*. Ger., *Wurmfarnextrakt*, *Wurmfarnöl*. Syn.: *oleo-resina filicis* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *extractum filicis æthereum* [Br. Ph.], *extractum filicis* [Ger. Ph.]. Fluid (or liquid) extract of male fern.

ASPIDOID. From *ἀσπίς*, a shield, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *aspioloïde*. Ger., *Schildförmig*. Shield-shaped, scutiform, peltate.

ASPIDOL. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, obtained from *Aspidium filix mas*, giving the reactions of cholesterin.

ASPIDOS/AMIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aspidosamin*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$, found in white quebracho bark, having emetic properties.

ASPIDOSPER/MA, n. *-sperm'atos (-is)*. From *ἀσπίς*, a shield, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *aspidosperme*. A genus of apocynaceous trees.—**A. peroba.** A Brazilian species. The fruit is used medicinally.—**A. quebracho.** A large evergreen tree of South America, furnishing quebracho bark, used chiefly as a remedy for dyspnoea, but also as a stomachic tonic. Cf. QUEBRACHO.

ASPIDOSPER/MATIN(E). Lat., *aspidospermatina*, *aspidospermatium*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aspidospermatin*. A crystalline, bitter, levogyrous alkaloid found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*, isomeric with aspidosamine, melting at $162^{\circ} C$.—**A. lactate.** Lat., *aspidospermatine lactas*, *aspidospermatinum lacticum*. A compound of *a.* and lactic acid, having a marked depressing action upon the animal temperature.

ASPIDOSPER/MIN(E). Lat., *aspidospermina*, *aspidospermium*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Aspidospermim*. A weak crystalline, levogyrous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*. Its physiological action closely resembles that of quebracho bark.

ASPI/LIA, f. Fr., *aspilie*. A genus of composite plants.—**A. latifolia.** Hæmorrhage plant; an herbaceous African species. It is said to have remarkable hæmostatic powers when locally applied, and it is also used internally in infusion in pulmonary hæmorrhage.

ASPIRA/TION. Lat., *aspiratio* (from *aspire*, to breathe or blow upon). Fr., *a.* Ger., *A.* 1. In chemistry and pharmacy, the process of sucking a gas or a liquid from one receptacle into another, as by means of a siphon. 2. The act of drawing in the breath; inspiration (used in this sense by French and Italian writers especially). 3. The sucking action exerted upon the circulatory system during inspiration, by which the vessels in the thorax are somewhat expanded, so that the movement of the blood in the systemic veins toward the heart is accelerated, while the peripheral, or outward, movement of the blood in the systemic arteries is retarded. The movement of the blood in the entire pulmonary circulation is accelerated after the first instant. 4. Pronunciation with a full emission of the breath, giving a rough *h*-sound. 5. The removal of fluid from a cavity of the body by means of suction,

especially with the aspirator (*q. v.*, 3d def.).—**Pneumatic a.** See *A.* (5th def.).

ASPIRATOR. Fr., *aspirateur*. Ger., *Aspirationsapparat*. 1. In chemistry, an apparatus for sucking a stream of air or liquid through a tube or other vessel; generally a modification of the siphon. A vessel provided with a stopcock at the bottom is filled with water, which, being allowed to flow out by opening the stopcock, sucks a current of air or other fluid through a tube opening into the vessel at its top. 2. A drying apparatus formed of V-shaped tubes filled with pumice stone soaked in sulphuric acid, for dehydrating air or gases. 3. An apparatus devised by Dieulafoy for removing liquids from a natural or pathological cavity of the body by suction. It consists essentially of an exhausting pump (a glass barrel partly incased in metal), a set of sharp and blunt cannulae of various sizes, and two pieces of flexible tubing. The nozzle of the pump has a short tube connected at its side, with a stopcock. A cannula is attached at the nozzle by one of the pieces of tubing, the other piece of tubing being connected with the side tube and having its free end placed in a basin. The cannula is thrust into the cavity to be evacuated, and, when the stopcock is turned so as to open the nozzle and close the side tube, and the piston of the pump is slowly drawn up, the fluid rushes into the pump to fill the vacuum. On reversing the stopcock so as to close the nozzle, and pushing the piston down, the fluid is driven through the side tube into the basin. This alternation is repeated until enough of the fluid has been withdrawn. Many modifications of the instrument are in use.—**Micro-a.** A suction apparatus for drawing a current of air through some filtering medium, so as to separate the microscopical substances contained in it for purposes of examination.—**Pneumatic a.** See *A.* (especially 3d def.).—**Tracheal a.** A hard rubber syringe terminating in a soft rubber cup; to be applied over the mouth of a tracheotomy tube, when in position, for the purpose of freeing it from clots, mucus, etc.



ASPIRATORY. Pertaining to aspiration.

ASPIRIN. The acetic acid ester of salicylic acid; introduced as a substitute for sodium salicylate and said to be free from unpleasant effects on the heart or stomach.

ASPLE'NION, ASPLE'NIUM, n. Gr., *ἀσπληνον*, *ἀσπλήνιον* (from *a priv.*, and *σπλήν*, an affection of the spleen). Fr., *asplénie*, *asplénium*, *doradille*. Ger., *Milzfarn*, *Milzkraut*, *Streifenfarn*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**A. acutiusculum.** See *A. hirtum*.—**A. acutum.** *A. adiantum nigrum*, var. β *acutum*.—**A. adiantum nigrum.** Fr., *capillaire*, *doradille noir*. Ger., *Frauenhaarstreiffarn*. Black maidenhair. The rhizome and the frond were formerly employed as a bechic and diuretic.—**A. alternifolium.** See *A. germanicum*.—**A. ambiguum.** See *A. esculentum*.—**A. anceps.** See *A. trichomanes*.—**A. approximatum.** See *A. hirtum*.—**A. arbo-reum.** Syn.: *Diplazium ariculatum*. A species growing in South America and Jamaica; said to be useful in thoracic affections and as a vermifuge.—**A. argutum.** See *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. aureum.** The *A. ceterach*.—**A. Breynii.** See *A. germanicum*.—**A. capense.** See *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. castaneum.** A variety of the

A. trichomanes.—**A. ceterach**. Fr., *dorade, doradille, herbe dorée*. Ger., *kleine Hirschzunge, gebräuchlicher Milzfarn, Milzkraut*. Syn.: *Ceterach officinarum*, *Grammitis* (seu *Gymnogramme*, seu *Scolopendrium*) *ceterach*. Milt waste, scale fern; a species growing throughout Europe and Asia. The whole plant, the *ἀσπληνὸν* of Dioscorides, was formerly in great repute in diseases of the spleen, dropsy, and asthma, and is now sometimes employed as a demulcent, anodyne, and mildly astringent remedy in pulmonary disorders, and as a lithon-
triptic.—**A. crenulatum**. See *A. serratum*.—**A. cuneifolium**. *A. adiantum nigrum*, var. γ *obtusum*.—**A. densum**, **A. dichroum**. See *A. trichomanes*.—**A. esculentum**. A species growing in India, Java, and China. It is said to be employed in the treatment of intermittent fever and thoracic affections, and as a laxative.—**A. falcatum**. Syn.: *Trichomanes adiantoides, filix non ramosa zeylanica*. A species found in Australia, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, Mauritius, Ceylon, and India, and, according to some, in the West Indies. The rhizome is used in the treatment of dysentery, and the herb as a laxative.—**A. filix femina**. Fr., *fougère femelle*. Ger., *weiblicher Streifarn, Farnkrautweibchen*. Syn.: *Polypodium* (seu *Athyrium*, seu *Aspidium*, seu *Tectaria*) *filix femina*, *Polypodium rhoeticum*, *Aspidium asplenoides*, etc. Lady fern, female fern; found in Europe and America. The rhizome is used as a substitute for that of *Aspidium filix mas*, but is much less powerful.—**A. firmum**. A variety of *A. falcatum*.—**A. frondibus pinnatis**. See *A. trichomanes*.—**A. germanicum**. A species growing in central and northern Europe and rarely in Great Britain. It is used like *A. ruta muraria*.—**A. Harovii**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. heterochroum**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. hirtum**. A species growing in the South Pacific islands, Mauritius, Madagascar, Java, and Borneo; said to be efficient as a vermifuge and remedy in diseases of the chest.—**A. humile**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. hymenodes**. *A. arboreum*.—**A. integrum**. *A. serratum*.—**A. luridum**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. Matthioli**. *A. ruta muraria*.—**A. melanocaulon**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. meyerianum**. *A. hirtum*.—**A. microphyllum**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. multicaule**, **A. murale**, **A. murorum**. *A. ruta muraria*.—**A. nidus**. *A. serratum*.—**A. nigrum**, **A. obtusum**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. officinarum**. *A. ceterach*.—**A. patens**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. plumosum**. *A. hirtum*.—**A. polyodon**. *A. falcatum*.—**A. productum**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. pubescens**. *A. esculentum*.—**A. Raddii**. *A. serratum*.—**A. ruta muraria**. Fr., *capillaire blanc, sauve-vie, rue de muraille*. Ger., *Mauerraute, Mauer-Streifarn*. Syn.: *Ruta muraria*, *Adiantum album*. Wall-rue, tentwort, white maidenhair; growing in Europe, northern Asia, northern and southern Africa, and North America. The leafy frond was formerly employed in the form of a decoction as an aperient and expectorant remedy in phthisis and other thoracic affections, and also in disorders of lactation and in gout.—**A. saxatile**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. schomburgkianum**. *A. serratum*.—**A. scolopendrium**. *Scolopendrium vulgare*.—**A. semihastatum**. *A. arboreum*.—**A. septentrionale**. A species growing in Europe, central Asia, and New Mexico; said to have the same properties as *A. ruta muraria*.—**A. serpentinii**. A variety of *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. serratum**.—A species growing in the West Indies, South America, and the Pacific islands; said to be used in the West Indies in diseases of the liver and obstinate diarrhoeas.—**A. silesiacum**. *A. adiantum nigrum*.—**A. stenopteris**. *A. hirtum*.—**A. tenuifrons**. *A. filix femina*.—**A. torresianum**. *A. hirtum*.—**A. trichomanes**. Fr., *aspénie polytric, polytric officinal, capillaire rouge*. Ger., *rothes Frauenhaar, Goldhaar, rother (oder gemeiner) Wiederthorn, Athlon, Aberthon*. Syn.: *Adiantum aureum, Polypodium commune*. Dwarf spleenwort, common maidenhair; found generally distributed throughout

the world. Its frond was formerly used like that of *A. ruta muraria*.—**A. trichomanoides**. *A. trichomanes*.—**A. zamiaefolium**. *A. falcatum*.
ASPOROMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From *a priv.*, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *μύκης* a fungus. An order of *Fungi* comprising 3 groups: the *A. gongromorphi*, including *Sclerotium* and other genera; the *A. helicomorphi*; and the *A. rhizomorphi* including *Dematium*, *Rhizomorpha*, etc.
AS'POROUS. From *a priv.*, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *aspore*. Having no spores.
ASPRE'DO, *f. -pred'inis*. From *asper*, rough. 1. Trachoma. 2. Urticaria.—**A. miliacea**. An old term for miliaria.
ASPRETU'DO, *f. -tu'dinis*. See ASPREDO.
ASPRITU'DO, *f. -tu'dinis*. See ASPREDO.
AS'SA, *f. of adj. assus (nutrix understood)*. 1. A dry nurse. 2. See ASA. 3. The tamarind.
ASSAFET'IDA, **ASSAFET'IDA**, *f.* See ASAFETIDA.
AS'SA FET'IDA, *f.* See ASAFETIDA.
ASSAY'. Fr., *essayer*. Ger., *versuchen probi(e)ren*. To subject a substance, especially a metallic compound, to analysis; to test it with the special purpose of ascertaining the proportion in which a particular constituent is contained in it. Thus, opium and its preparations are a'ded to determine the amount of morphine that they contain.
ASSAY'. Fr., *essai*. Ger., *Versuch, Probe, Prüfung, Untersuchung*. The process of assaying (see ASSAY, v.).
ASSES'TRIX, *f. -sestr'icis*. From *assidere*, to sit by, to attend upon. A midwife.
AS'SIDENS. Fr., *assident*. Associated, accessory, concomitant (said of symptoms).
ASSIDERA'TION. From *ad, intens.*, and *sideratio* (from *sidus*, a star), the stroke of a malign influence, because such strokes were formerly attributed to the evil action of certain stars. Fr., *assidération*. A medicolegal term for homicide (especially infanticide) by forcing the victim to remain for a long time in ice-cold water, so that the cause of death may not be known.
ASSID'UUS. Continued (said of fevers).
ASSIMILABIL'ITY. Fr., *assimilabilité*. Ger., *Assimilationsfähigkeit*. That state of an aliment in which it is capable of being assimilated; its capability, while still in the intestinal canal, of assuming a form similar to that of the constituents of the blood.
ASSIM'ILABLE. Lat., *assimilabilis*. Fr., *a. Ger., angleichbar, assimilationsfähig*. Capable of being assimilated (said of food).
ASSIMILA'TION. Gr., *ὁμοίωσις*. Lat., *assimilatio*. Fr., *a. Ger., Ähnlichmachung, Gleichmachung, Aneignung*. The process by which nutritive material, having been prepared by digestion, and having been brought into molecular contact with the organism, is appropriated by the latter and becomes a part of it.—**Destructive a.** Fr., *désassimilation*. Ger., *zerstörende a.* Disassimilation, destructive metamorphosis; the molecular separation of any of the constituents of an organism and its reduction to the excrementitious state.
ASSIM'ILATIVE. Lat., *assimilativus*. Fr., *assimilateur*. Ger., *ähnlichmachend*. Assimilating; having the power to assimilate.
ASSIM'ILATORY. See ASSIMILATIVE.
ASSISTEN'TES, *f. pl. of assistens (glandulæ understood)*. Lit., the accessory glands; an old term for either the epididymides or the lobes of the prostate.
ASSO'CIABLE. Liable to be affected by sympathy (said of a part).
ASSO'CIATED. Fr., *associé*. Accompanying voluntary muscular acts, but not directed by the will (said of muscular action).
ASSOCIA'TION. Lat., *associatio*. Fr., *a. Ger., A., Verbindung, Vereinigung*. 1. A functional or structural connection (said chiefly of the structure and functions of the brain). 2. In chemistry, the reverse of dissocia-

tion.—**A. of ideas.** Fr., *a. des idées*. Ger., *Ideenverbindung*. That operation of the mind by which an idea or a mental impression evokes the memory of other ideas or mental impressions that at some previous time have coexisted with one similar to the former.

ASSO'DES. See **ASODES**.

ASSONANCE. From *assonare*, to respond to. A morbid propensity to employ aliteration.

ASSO'NIA. See **DOMBEYA**.

ASSUEFAC'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *assuefacere*, to accustom to. Ger., *Angewöhnung*. Assuetude.

AS'SUETUDE. Lat., *assuetudo* (from *assuescere*, to become accustomed to). Fr., *assuétude*. Ger., *Angewohnheit*. An acquired tolerance of disturbing agencies, climatic, medicinal, toxic, etc.; that state of the organism in which it has become so habituated to an agent that the latter no longer has its former effect.

AS'SULA, *f.* Dim. of *assis*. Fr., *assule*. A splint.

ASSUL'TUS, *m.* -sul'tus. From *assultare*, to leap upon. An attack (as of a disease).

ASTAC'OLITE. From *άστακος*, a lobster, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *astacolithe*. Syn.: *eye stone*, *crab stone*. A concretion found in the stomach of the crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), consisting of calcium carbonate and a gelatinous material. These concretions, commonly termed crab's eyes (Lat., *oculi* [seu *lapides*] *cancerorum*; Fr., *yeux* [ou *pierres*] *d'écrevisses*; Ger., *Krebsaugen*, *Krebssteine*), are little hemispherical bodies formed of concentric layers, smooth, hard, and having a shallow central depression which gives them some resemblance to an eye. They were formerly used for acidity, gout, and hæmorrhages.

ASTAN'TES, *m.* and *f. pl.* From *astare*, to stand by. An old term for nurses.

AST'APHIS, *f.* -staph'idōs (-is). Gr., *άσταφίς*. 1. A raisin; especially the Corinthian raisin. 2. Staphisagria.—**A. agria.** See **STAPHISAGRIA**.

AST'APHYS, *f.* See **ASTAPHIS** (1st def.).

ASTA'SIA, *f.* Gr., *άστασία* (from *a* priv., and *εστώναι*, to be stationary). Fr., *astasie*. Ger., *Astasie*. 1. Great restlessness with jactitation. 2. Muscular unsteadiness, tremor.

ASTA'SIA-ABA'SIA, *f.* From *άστασία*, unsteadiness, *a* priv., and *βάσις*, a stepping. Fr., *astasie-abasie*. A nervous disorder in which the sufferer suddenly falls to the ground when walking, and when sitting suddenly bends forward, his head dropping on his chest and his body seeming to lose its power of support. There is no loss of consciousness.

ASTAT'IC. Lat., *astaticus* (from *a* priv., and *στατικός*, bringing to a standstill. Fr., *astatique*. Ger., *astatisch*. 1. Unstable, constantly in motion (said of the needle of a galvanometer). 2. Free to move, not affected by the earth's magnetism (said of a magnetic needle).

ASTEATO'DES. From *a* priv., and *στεατώδης*, tallow-like. Deficient in or destitute of sebaceous secretion; as a n., see **ASTEATOSIS**.

ASTEATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *astéatose*. Ger., *Asteatose*. A deficiency of sebum or of fat; in the pl., *asteatoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *steatoses*, comprising xeroderma congenita and xeroderma acquisita, characterized by absence or deficiency of the sebaceous secretion.

AS'TER, *m.* *As'teris*. Gr., *άστήρ*. Fr., *a.* (1st def.), *étoile mère* (1st def.). Ger., *Stern* (1st def.), *Sternform* (1st def.), *Sternblume* (3d def.). 1. That phase or condition (*star*, *mother star*, *astral* or *stellate phase* or *figure*) of a dividing nucleus in which the fibrils are in open loops and arranged around a common centre, thus producing the appearance of a star; also a starlike figure that appears in an ovum, in the vitelline plasma between the lacuna and the surface, after the disappearance of the germinal spot (cf. **AMPHIASTER**). 2. An ancient name for a very white earth, used as a hæmostatic. Cf.

TERRA samia. 3. A genus of composite plants.—**A. amelloides**. Different varieties of *A. amellus*.—**A. amellus**. Gr., *άστήρ αττικός*. Fr., *œil de Christ*. Ger., *blaue A.* A species growing in central and southern Europe and western Asia, of which several varieties are described. Its herb and root were formerly employed in inflammatory buboes, hernias, and diseases of the eyes.—**A. artemisiæ folius**. *A. Tridascanti*.—**A. atticus**, **A. bessarabicus**. A variety of *A. amellus*.—**A. blandus**. See *A. puniceus*.—**A. Durandi**. *A. Menziesii*.—**A. firmus**, **A. foliolosus**, **A. fragilis**. 1. *A. Tridascanti*. 2. *A. vimineus*.—**A. fruticosus**, **A. linosyris**. Fr., *dorelle*. Syn.: *Linosyris vulgaris* (et *foliosa*, seu *nuperorum*), *Chrysocoma* (seu *Crinitaria*, seu *Erigeron linosyris*). A perennial European species said to be anthelmintic and deobstruent.—**A. Menziesii**. A California species, belonging to the section *A. proper*, enumerated among the medicinal plants.—**A. puniceus**. Rough-stemmed a., red-stalked a.; growing in Canada and the northern, central, and Atlantic districts of the United States. It is counted among the medicinal plants.—**A. thalassius**. Gr., *άστήρ θαλάσσιος*. Syn.: *stella marina*. 1. A certain marine zoophyte which, together with a species of *Brassica* and aromatic wine, was recommended by Hippocrates for the so-called ascent of the womb and for hysterical pains. 2. An ancient name for a medicament used for catarrh and for various pains.—**A. es thalattii**. See *A. thalassius*.—**A. Tridascanti**. The Michaelmas daisy; growing throughout the United States. It is enumerated among the medicinal plants.

ASTEREOGNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **STEREOAGNOSIS**.

ASTEREOGNOS'TIC. Affected with stereoagnosis.

ASTE'RION, *n.* Gr., *άστέριον*. Fr., *astérion*. The point of junction of the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

ASTERIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., *άστερίσκος* (dim. of *άστήρ*, a star). Fr., *astérisque*. A star-shaped opacity of the cornea.

ASTER'NAL. From *a* priv., and *στέρνον*, the chest. Fr., *asternal*. Not attached to the sternum.

ASTER'NIA, *f.* Fr., *asternie*. A developmental defect characterized by absence of the sternum.

AS'TEROL. A mixture of mercury parasulphocarbolate and ammonium tartrate.

ASTHENE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., *άσθένεια*. See **ASTHENIA**.

AS'THENES. Gr., *άσθενής*. Feeble, sickly, infirm. Cf. **ASTHENIC**.

ASTHENI'A, *f.* Gr., *άσθένεια* (from *a* priv., and *σθένος*, strength). Fr., *asthénie*. Ger., *Asthenie*, *Schwäche*, *Kraftlosigkeit*. 1. Infirmary, debility. 2. That state of an individual in which he is not really sick, but is prone to be affected by morbid influences. 3. According to the Brunonian nosology, one of the fundamental divisions (the other being *sthenia*), characterized by weakness and lassitude. Brown regarded disease as a departure from the normal irritability; named an increase of the latter *sthenia*, and a decrease *a.*; and classed fevers as *sthenic* or *asthenic*, according as they were attended with a full, strong pulse or a small, weak, and thready pulse. 4. According to Sauvages, weakness of the organs of animal life.—**Alcoholio a.** A condition, imputed to the habitual use of alcohol, in which sensations are felt that seem to depend on a flagging of the heart's power (notably a feeling of depression or sinking, referred to the locality of the stomach or to some point within the chest), and are relieved for the time being by taking alcohol.—**A. ab inanitione**. A. resulting from hæmorrhages or morbid fluxes.—**A. ab osteosarcosi**. The debility of osteomalacia.—**A. abstinentione**. Weakness due to abstinence from food.—**A. a hydrocephalo**. A. due to hydrocephalus.—**A. americana**. A form of a. observed in

scorbutic persons who are addicted to strong drink.—**A. a pathematis**. A. due to mental disturbances.—**A. aphrodisiaca**. Sterility.—**A. cachectica**. The debility of scrofulous children.—**A. chlorotica**. The a. of scurvy.—**A. deglutitionis**. See **DYSPHAGIA atonica**.—**A. dolorifica**. Angina pectoris.—**A. febrilis**. The feeling of lassitude that precedes severe diseases.—**A. hydrocephali**. **A. hydrocephalica**. See *A. a hydrocephalo*.—**A. hysterica**. Debility due to hysteria.—**A. infantum**. The marasmus of children.—**A. nativa**. Congenital weakness.—**A. ossifraga**. A debilitating disease attributed to the use of *Narthecium ossifragum*.—**A. pannonica**. See *AMPHEMERINA hungarica*.—**A. pectoralis**. Angina pectoris.—**A. scorbutica**. Weakness due to scurvy.—**A. syphilitica**. A. due to syphilitic infection.—**A. virginica**. A form of a. characterized by wakefulness, loss of appetite, and emaciation, observed among the early settlers in America.—**A. vocis**. See *PSPELLISMUS dentiloquens*.—**Local a.** Fr., *asthénie locale*. Loss or impairment of function of any organ or set of organs (e. g., muscular a.).—**Muscular a.** Fr., *asthénie musculaire*. Weakness of certain groups of muscles. Pinel made five varieties: 1. Weakness of voluntary movements. 2. Paralysis. 3. Muscular tremor. 4. Contracture. 5. Torticollis.—**Nervous a.** A lowering of the tone of the nervous system. Cf. **NEURASTHENIA**.—**Structural a.** A normal or pathological weakness of parts or tissues which prevents their effective resistance to opposing forces.—**Typhoid a.** A weak and depressed condition of the system in which, while no definite type of disease is present, more or fewer of the symptoms of the typhoid condition are manifest.

ASTHEN'IC. Gr., *ἀσθενής*. Lat., *asthenes, asthenicus*. Fr., *asthénique*. Ger., *asthenisch*. Of the nature of, depending on, characterized by, or causing, asthenia.

ASTHENICOP'YRA, *f.*, **ASTHENICOPYR'ETOS**, *m.*, **ASTHENICOPYR'ETUS**, *m.* See **ASTHENOPYRA**.

ASTHENOGE'NIA, *f.* From *ἀσθένεια*, weakness, and *γενέω*, to come into existence. Fr., *asthénogénie*. The production of asthenia.

ASTHENOL'OGY. Lat., *asthenologia*. Fr., *asthénologie*. Ger., *Asthenologie*. The study, science, or doctrine of asthenia.

AS'THENOMACROBIOT'ICA, *f.* From *ἀσθένεια*, asthenia, and *μακροβίος*, long-lived. Ger., *Asthenomakrobiotik*. The art of prolonging a life which is naturally feeble.

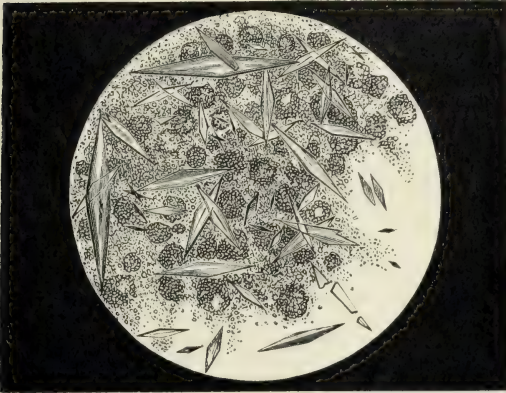
ASTHENO'PIA, *f.* From *ἀσθενής*, weak, and *ὄψις*, the power of sight. Fr., *asthénopie, amblyopie presbytique*. Ger., *Gesichtsermüdung, Augenschwäche, Schwachsichtigkeit*. Syn.: *copiopia, hebetudo* (seu *debilitas*) *visus*. Impaired vision, weak-sightedness; a peculiar condition described by Donders, consisting of more or less inability to use the eyes continuously for close work without the occurrence of one or more of the following symptoms: fatigue, tension, or a strained feeling in and above the eyes, sometimes amounting to absolute pain; blurring of the sight, so that all objects appear indistinct; blepharospasm; lacrymation; photophobia; nausea, and even vomiting; and vertigo. There is no organic disease of the eyes, and the cause is usually to be found in an error of refraction, generally hypermetropia.—**Accommodative a.** Lat., *a. accommodativa*. Fr., *asthénopie accommodative*. Ger., *accommodative Asthenopie*. A. of accommodation; a. dependent on either an inherent weakness or an overworked condition of the ciliary muscle (muscle of accommodation), due in the latter case to an uncorrected error of refraction, almost always hypermetropia.—**A. nervosa**. See *Retinal a.*—**A. of accommodation**. See *Accommodative a.*—**Binocular a.** See *Muscular a.*—**Muscular a.** Lat., *a. muscularis*. Fr., *asthénopie musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre Asthenopie*. A. dependent on inherent weakness

of the muscles of the eyes (insufficiency of the internal or external recti), alone or in connection with weakness of the ciliary muscle.—**Nervous a.** Lat., *a. nervosa*. See *Retinal a.*—**Retinal a.** Lat., *a. retinalis*. Fr., *asthénopie rétinienne* (ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Netzhautasthenopie*. 1. An old term implying an a. depending on hyperæsthesia and irritability of the retina, accompanied with hyperæmia, occurring mainly in feeble, nervous, and excitable persons. 2. A reflex form, of sympathetic nature, characterized by periodical failure of central vision of very short duration, during which all objects seem covered by a thin mist or fog.—**True a.** See *Accommodative a.*

ASTHENOP'YRA, *f.*, **ASTHENOPYR'ETOS**, *m.*, **ASTHENOPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From *ἀσθενής*, weak, and *πύρ* or *πυρετός*, fever. Fr., *asthénopyre*. Fever accompanied with or dependent on asthenia.

ASTH'MA, *n.* *Asth'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἀσθμα*. Fr., *asthme*. Ger., *A., Kurzat'h'migkeit, Engbrüstigkeit*. A disease characterized chiefly by attacks of excessive dyspnoea caused by spasmodic contraction of the smaller bronchial tubes. It is manifested by paroxysms, which may be excited by indigestion, by nervous strain, by various meteorological conditions, or by causes that are peculiar to the individual case. In many instances it seems to be due to an inherited tendency, and is believed by some to be associated with the gouty or the rheumatic diathesis. It attacks infants and persons of all ages, and seems to have no tendency to shorten life. The paroxysms commonly come on at night, and may recur for several nights; they may last only a few minutes or be prolonged, with brief intermissions, for many hours or days. The patient wheezes and gasps, the shoulders are raised, the head is thrown back, the upper part of the chest is immovable, while the lower part is agitated, the face becomes livid, and suffocation seems imminent. As the spasm wears away, there is an expectoration of tough mucus in which certain crystals have been found that have been thought to be connected with the ætiology of the disease. At the beginning of the attack there is apt to be profuse diuresis, and neuralgic pains may occur in various parts of the body.—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *a. abdominale*. A. due to some abdominal affection.—**Acute and chronic a.** of Millar. See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari*.—**Arthritic a.** Lat., *a. arthriticum*. 1. A. depending on the gouty diathesis. 2. Angina pectoris.—**A. abdominale**. See *Abdominal a.*—**A. acutum, A. acutum et chronicum Millari, A. acutum periodicum infantum (seu *Millari*). Fr., *asthme aigu de Millar*. Spasm of the glottis or laryngismus stridulus.—**A. adultorum convulsivum**. The ordinary a. of adults.—**A. a gibbo**. 1. A form observed in hunchbacks. 2. A. due to bronchocele.—**A. a polypo cordis**. Shortness of breath, with palpitation of the heart, attributed to concretions in the heart.—**A. arthriticum**. See *Arthritic a.*—**A. biliosum**. See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. bronchiale**. See *A. a.*—**A. cachecticum**. A. associated with cachexia.—**A. cardiacum**. See *Cardiac a.*—**A. catarrhale**. See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. convulsivum**. See *Convulsive a.*—**A. convulsivum Willisii**. A form which is sudden in its attacks; supposed by Willis to be due to some affection of the costal nerves.—**A. crystals**. Ger., *A.-Krystalle*. Syn.: *Charcot-Neumann crystals*. Certain crystalline bodies found in the sputum of persons suffering with a., considered by Leyden to be peculiar to the disease, but they are frequently absent and have often been found in the sputum of persons entirely free from a. They are colorless, opalescent, and of different sizes, and consist, according to Salkowski, of a substance resembling mucin, or, according to Friedreich, of tyrosine.—**A. cultrarium**. See *Grinders' a.*—**A. dentitium**. Spasm of the glottis in teething children.—**A. diaphragmaticum, A. dolorificum**. Angina pectoris.—**A. dyspepticum**.**

See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. emphysematicum.** A. accompanied with pulmonary emphysema.—**A. equinum.** The dyspnoea of broken-winded horses.—**A. exanthematicum.** A. attributed to the recession of a cutaneous eruption.—**A. ex foenisicio, A. ex fœno.**



ASTHMA CRYSTALS. (AFTER A. FRAENKEL.)

See *Hay a.*—**A. febricosum.** A. occurring during the course of malarial fever.—**A. flatulentum.** See *Flatulent a.*—**A. fullorum.** Ger., *A. der Tuchmacher.* A form observed in weavers.—**A. gypseum.** See *Grinders' a.*—**A. hæmorrhoidale.** A term applied by some authors to a. attributed to hæmorrhoids.—**A. herpeticum.** See *Herpetic a.*—**A. humidum, A. humorale.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. hydropicorum.** Dyspnoea from pleuritic effusion.—**A. hypochondriacum.** A. associated with hypochondriasis.—**A. hysterium.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. idiopathicum.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. idiosyncraticum.** See *Idiosyncratic a.*—**A. infantum, A. infantum spasmodicum, A. Koppii, A. laryngæum infantum.** Laryngismus stridulus.—**A. metallarium, A. metallicum.** See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**A. metastaticum.** See *Metastatic a.*—**A. Millari, A. Millari acutum.** See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**A. nephriticum.** See *Uræmic a.*—**A. nervosum.** See *Nervous a.*—**A. nocturnum.** Nightmare. See *INCUBUS.*—**A. nothum.** See *A. hypochondriacum.*—**A. occultum.** See *A. convulsivum Willisii.*—**A. paper.** Nitre paper. See *Charta POTASSII nitratis* (under *POTASSIUM*).—**A. phlegmaticum.** A. attributed to "repelled œdema of the extremities . . . with scanty secretion of urine."—**A. pituitosum.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. plethoricum.** See *Plethoric a.*—**A. pneumodes.** A form in which the sputum is solid or becomes so soon after its expulsion.—**A. pneumonicum.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. pressoriodolorificum.** Angina pectoris.—**A. pulverulentorum.** See *Grinders' a.*—**A. purulentum.** Dyspnoea due to an abscess in the air-passages.—**A. sanguineum.** See *Plethoric a.*—**A. saturninum.** A. due to chronic lead poisoning.—**A. senile, A. seniorum.** See *Senile a.*—**A. siccum.** See *Dry a.*—**A. simplex.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. spasmodicoarthriticum inconstans.** Angina pectoris.—**A. spasmodico-flatulentum.** See *Flatulent a.*—**A. spasmodicum.** See *Convulsive a.*—**A. spasticum, A. spasticum aduatum.** See *Convulsive a.*—**A. spontaneum.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. stomachicum.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. symptomatizans.** See *Symptomatic a.*—**A. syncopium.** Ger., *Bräune der Brust.* Angina pectoris.—**A. thymicoecyanoticum, A. thymicum, A. thymicum Koppii.** Spasm of the glottis.—**A. thyreoidum.** See *Thyreoid a.*—**A. typicum.** See *Periodic a.*—**A. uræmicum, A. urinum.** See *Uræmic a.*—**A. uteri, A. uterinum.** See *Uterine a.*—**A. vaporosum.** See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**A. venereum.** A. attributed to syphilis.—**A.**

verminosum. A. attributed to intestinal worms.—**Bronchial a.** Lat., *a. bronchiale.* Fr., *asthme bronchial.* Ger., *Bronchialasthma.* See *A.*—**Bronchitic a.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**Cardiac a.** Lat., *a. cardiacum.* Fr., *asthme cardiaque.* Ger., *cardiales A.* A term applied to sudden attacks of pain and distress, with dyspnoea, occurring in subjects of advanced heart disease.—**Catarrhal a.** Lat., *a. catarrhale.* Fr., *asthme catarrhal.* Ger., *catarrhalisches A.* A. attended with increased bronchial secretion.—**Central a.** A. or dyspnoea due to the influence of the central nervous system.—**Congestive a.** Ordinary a. attributed to a congested state of the digestive organs.—**Continued a.** See *Moist a.*—**Conjunctival a.** An affection characterized by intense hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, especially of the upper lids, often associated with hyperæmic conditions of the nasal mucous membrane and occurring or becoming more intense periodically; characterized by a feeling of weariness, heaviness about the head, insomnia, and often a sense of constriction about the neck and chest.—**Convulsive a.** Lat., *a. convulsivum.* Fr., *asthme convulsif.* Ger., *convulsives A.* 1. Dry a. 2. Spasm of the glottis.—**Diathetic a.** Fr., *asthme diathésique.* A. depending on some diathesis.—**Diurnal a.** A. in which the attacks occur in the daytime.—**Dry a.** Lat., *a. siccum.* A. without expectation.—**Dynamic a.** See *A.*—**Dyspeptic a.** Lat., *a. dyspepticum.* A. presumed to depend on gastric irritation.—**Emotional a.** A. in which the attacks are due to emotional excitement.—**Flatulent a.** Lat., *a. flatulentum.* Shortness of breath arising from flatus.—**Grinders' a.** Lat., *a. cultrariorum.* Fr., *maladie des aiguiseurs, phthisie calculeuse* (ou *silicieuse*). Ger., *Schleiferkrankheit.* A., or pulmonary phthisis, caused by the constant inhalation of small particles of steel or of stone.—**Hæmic a.** See *Toxic a.*—**Hay a.** Lat., *a. ex feno.* Fr., *asthme* (ou *fièvre, ou rhume*) *des foin* (ou *d'été*). Ger., *Heu.-A.* The asthmatic form of hay fever (see under *FEVER*).—**Heberden's a.** Angina pectoris.—**Herpetic a.** Lat., *a. herpeticum.* A. occurring in connection with cutaneous eruptions.—**Humid a., Humoral a.** Lat., *a. humidum.* See *Catarrhal a.*—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hystericum.* A. due to hysteria.—**Idiopathic a.** Lat., *a. idiopathicum.* Ger., *idiopathisches A.* A. not depending on any other disease.—**Idiosyncratic a.** Lat., *a. idiosyncraticum.* A. in which the attacks are brought on by some substance, like a rose, a violet, etc., concerning which the individual has an idiosyncrasy.—**Infantile a.** Spasm of the glottis or laryngismus stridulus.—**Intermittent a. of children.** Laryngismus stridulus.—**Intrinsic a.** Fr., *asthme intrinsèque.* An a. or dyspnoea due to a direct irritation of the lungs.—**Kopp's a.** Lat., *a. thymicum Koppii.* Spasm of the glottis.—**Laryngeal a.** Laryngismus stridulus.—**Lipocardiac a.** A. due to fatty disease of the heart.—**Marine a.** Beri beri.—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *a. metastaticum.* A. supposed to be due to a metastasis of some other disease.—**Millar's a.** Ger., *Millar'sches A.* See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**Miner's a.** Lat., *a. metallarium.* See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Moist a.** Lat., *a. humidum.* Ger., *feuchtes A.* A. with expectoration of purulent matter.—**Nervous a., Neuropulmonary a.** Lat., *a. nervosum.* 1. Ordinary a. 2. A variety described by Laennec, in which there is apparently no bronchial spasm, but simply dyspnoea accompanied by puerile respiration.—**Non-organic a.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**Organic a.** See *Cardiac a.*—**Paralytic bronchial a.** A rare form, supposed to depend on a relaxed rather than a spasmodic condition of the bronchioles.—**Peptic a.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**Periodic a.** A. recurring at definite intervals.—**Pituitous a.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**Plethoric a.** Lat., *a. plethoricum.* A. due to plethora or to the suppression of some habitual flux.—**Pneumobulbar a.** See's term for a. supposed to be occasioned by pulmonary irritation transmitted to the origin of the pneu-

mogastric nerve and reflected back to the bronchioles.—**Primary a.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**Renal a.** Lat., *a. nephriticum*. See *Uræmic a.*—**Rheumatic a.** A. depending on the rheumatic diathesis.—**Saturnine a.** The dyspnoea that sometimes attends lead poisoning.—**Secondary a.** See *Symptomatic a.*—**Senile a.** Lat., *a. senile*. A term applied by some authors to a. attributed to old age.—**Simple a.**, **Spasmodic a.** See *A.*—**Spasmodic a. of children.** Spasmodic croup.—**Spasmodic bronchial a.** See *A.*—**Spitting a.** See *Moist a.*—**Stomachic a.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**Symptomatic a.** Lat., *a. symptomaticum*. A. occurring as a manifestation of some other disease, organic or functional.—**Thymic a.** Lat., *a. thymicum*. Fr., *asthme thymique*. Spasm of the glottis; so called by Kopp, who attributed it to enlargement of the thymus gland.—**Thyr(e)oid a.** A. attributed to enlargement of the thyroid gland.—**Toxic a.** A. due to poisoning of the nervous system by some specific morbid matter.—**Uræmic a.** Lat., *a. uræmicum*. A. occurring in connection with Bright's disease, often due to a chronic pulmonary edema.—**Uterine a.** Lat., *a. uterinum*. A form of dyspnoea observed in hysterical patients and not dependent on any organic disease.—**Urticarial a.** A. associated with urticaria.

ASTHMATIC. Gr., *ἀσθματικός*. Lat., *asthmaticus*. Fr., *asthmatique*. Ger., *asthmatisch* (adj.), *enbrüstigt* (adj.), *Asthmatiker* (n.). Pertaining to, affected with, or proceeding from asthma or dyspnoea; as a n., one who suffers with asthma.—**A. dropsy.** See *BERI BERI*.

ASTHMAT'ICOSCORBU'TIC. Pertaining to or suffering from both asthma and scurvy.

ASTHMATOPH'THISIS. f. -*phthis'eos* (-is). Fr., *asth-mato-phthisie*. Ger., *Schwindsucht mit Asthma*. Phthisis accompanied with asthma.

ASTH'MATORHOPNŒ'A. f. See *ASTHMORTHOPNŒA*.

ASTHMORTHOPNŒ'A. f. Fr., *asthmorthopnée*. Ger., *Asthmorthopnöe*, *Bruststeckung*. Orthopnoea due to asthma or to any impediment to respiration situated within the chest.

ASTIGMATIC. Fr., *astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatisch*. 1. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with astigmatism. 2. Used for defining degrees of astigmatism (e. g., a. lens).

ASTIG'MATISM [Whewell]. Lat., *astigmatismus* (from a priv., and *στίγμα*, a spot). Fr., *astigmatisme*. Ger., *Astigmatismus*. A state of irregular refraction of an eye, usually congenital, in which the rays of light diverging from a single point can not be brought to a focus at a point on the retina; an asymmetrical condition of the refraction of the different meridians of the eye.—**Abnormal irregular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier anormal*. Ger., *abnormer unregelmässiger Astigmatismus*. A. due to some defect in the curvature of the cornea or to some irregularity in the structure or position of the crystalline lens. Metamorphopsia is the chief symptom.—**Acquired a.** Fr., *astigmatisme acquis*. Ger., *erworbener Astigmatismus*. A. dependent on flattening of the cornea from inflammatory changes, on irregular apposition of the flaps after a cataract extraction, or on dislocation of the crystalline lens.—**Compound hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme hypermétrope composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter hypermetropischer Astigmatismus*. That state of refraction in which hypermetropia exists in the two principal meridians, with an additional degree of hypermetropia in one of them; symbol, H + Hm.—**Compound myopic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme myopique composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter myopischer Astigmatismus*. That state of refraction in which myopia exists in both principal meridians, with an additional degree of myopia in one of them; symbol, M + Am.—**Corneal a.** A. due to causes residing in the cornea.—**Hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme hypermétrope*. Ger., *hypermetropischer Astigmatismus*. See *Simple and Compound hypermetropic a.*—**Irregular a.**

Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier*. Ger., *unregelmässiger Astigmatismus*. See *Normal and Abnormal irregular a.*—**Lenticular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsenastigmatismus*. A. due to causes residing in the crystalline lens.—**Mixed a.** Fr., *astigmatisme mixte*. Ger., *gemischter Astigmatismus*. A form of a. in which myopia exists in one principal meridian, and hypermetropia in the other. When there is predominant myopia, its symbol is Amh, and when there is predominant hypermetropia, Ahm.—**Myopic a.** See *Simple and Compound myopic a.*—**Normal irregular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier normal*. Ger., *unregelmässiger normaler Astigmatismus*. A. due to irregularities in the structure and density of the crystalline lens, so that an aberration of the rays occurs as they traverse the different sectors, in consequence of which there is an imperfect coincidence of the images of the different sectors. Its chief symptom is polyopia.—**Regular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme régulier*. Ger., *regelmässiger Astigmatismus*. That error of refraction which is due to a difference in the focal distance of the two principal meridians, and depends mainly on the curvature of the cornea.—**Simple hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme simple hypermétrope*. Ger., *einfacher hypermetropischer Astigmatismus*. A. with emmetropia in one of the principal meridians of the eye and hypermetropia in the other; symbol, Ah.—**Simple myopic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme simple myopique*. Ger., *einfacher myopischer Astigmatismus*. A. with emmetropia in one of the principal meridians of the eye and myopia in the other; symbol, Am.

ASTIGMOM'ETER. From a priv., *στίγμα*, a spot, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *astigmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the degree of astigmatism by determining the difference in refraction between the meridians of the cornea, devised by Javal and Schiotz, and based upon Coccus's ophthalmometer. The object of fixation is formed by two white rectangles moving on a perimetric arc, with a radius of 35 cm., in the centre of which is the corneal image of the eye observed. This reflection is seen through a lens or glass, the objective of which produces a real and reversed image in the tube of the instrument. This image is divided by a Wollaston's birefracting prism, introduced between the two objectives and seen through the eyepiece, at the focus of which it is formed. The strength of the birefracting prism is such that it exactly bisects an object of 3 mm., situated at the point where the eye of the patient is to be placed. One of the white rectangles is cut out in the shape of a staircase in which the steps measure 6 mm. in width. The instrument being properly placed, the two rectangles may readily be turned until one of the images of one is in contact with one of the images of the other. In turning the instrument around its axis, the two images maintain their relative position if no astigmatism is present. They separate or become superimposed if the curvature of the cornea varies from one meridian to another. Each step of the staircase, one of the images of which encroaches upon the other, when the position of the arc changes by 90°, corresponds to a refractive difference of D1 between the two meridians of the cornea, and a fraction of a step to an equivalent fraction of a dioptré.

ASTI'TES, m. pl. See *PARASTATŒ*.

AST'OMA, n. -*stom'atos* (-is). A monster without a mouth.

ASTOM'ATOUS. Having no mouth.

ASTO'MIA, f. From a priv., and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *astomie*. Ger., *Astomie*. The state of having no mouth.

AST'OMOUS. Gr., *ἀστος*. Lat., *astomos*, *astomus*. Fr., *astome*. Ger., *mündlos*, *mündunglos*, *astomös*. See *ASTOMATOUS*.

ASTRAG'ALAR. Lat., *astragaleus*. Fr., *astragalien*. Pertaining to the astragalus.

ASTRAGALEC'TOMY. From ἀστράγαλος, the astragalus, and ἐκτομή, excision. Fr., *astragalectomie*. Excision of the astragalus.

ASTRAG'ALOCALCA'NEAL. Lat., *astragalocalcanæus*. Fr., *astragalo-calcanéen*. Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum.

ASTRAG'ALOID. Gr., ἀστραγαλῶδης. Lat., *astragaloides*. Fr., *astragaloïde*. Resembling an astragalus.

ASTRAG'ALOS, m. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTRAG'ALOSCAPH'OID. Fr., *astragalo-scaphoïde*. Pertaining to the astragalus and to the scaphoid bone.

ASTRAG'ALOTIB'IAL. Pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

ASTRAG'ALUM, n. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTRAG'ALUS, m. Gr., ἀστράγαλος, ἀστρίς (3d def.). Fr., *astragale*. Ger., *Spurungbein* (3d def.), *Würfelbein* (3d def.), *Rollbein* (3d def.), *Wirtelbein* (3d def.). Syn.: *talus* (3d def.), *quatrio* (3d def.), *os ballistæ* (3d def.).

1. An old name for one of the cervical vertebræ. 2. Anciently, any small bone used in the game of dice. 3. The ankle bone, the sling bone, the huckle bone, the first bone of the tarsus; an irregularly cubical bone which forms the keystone of the arch of the foot, articulating above with the tibia and fibula, anteriorly (by a large convex head) with the scaphoid bone, and inferiorly (by two synovial joints, one behind the other) with the os calcis. The superior articulation (the ankle joint proper) is a simple hinge joint allowing of antero-posterior motion, the rolling lateral mobility of the foot being provided for in the articulations between the a. and the os calcis below and the scaphoid bone in front. The convex portion which articulates with the scaphoid bone is termed the *head*, the constricted portion behind it the *neck*, and the remainder of the bone the *body*. The a. of the hare and that of the pig were recommended by the ancients in the treatment of epilepsy, difficult parturition, colic, and calculous affections, also for the pain following fractures. 4. An ancient measure used by physicians. 5. A leguminous plant mentioned by Dioscorides. 6. The milk vetch, a genus of herbaceous or suffrutescent, papilionaceous plants.—**A. arnacantha.** A Caucasian species said to furnish a slight amount of tragacanth of poor quality. Its root contains much mucilage.—**A. ascendens.** An undershrub growing in southwestern Persia, said to furnish a large quantity of tragacanth and a variety of manna.—**A. brachycalyx.** A species growing in Persian Kurdistan, furnishing tragacanth.—**A. caryocarpus.** An annual herb growing in the southern and western United States; counted among the medicinal plants.—**A. caucasicus.** A shrubby species growing in the Caucasus and furnishing tragacanth.—**A. chartotegius.** An oriental species furnishing a variety of manna.—**A. crotalarix.** A species growing on the Pacific coast of California; according to some authorities, the poisonous rattle weed, or loco weed, which produces in cattle feeding upon it the disease called *loco*.—**A. cylleneus.** A shrub growing in the Peloponnesus. It furnishes a variety of the tragacanth exported from Greece.—**A. exscapus.** Fr., *astragale sans tige* (ou *à gousses velus*). Ger., *stengelloser Traganth*. Syn.: *Astragaloides syphilitica*. Stemless milk vetch. A perennial European herb. It was formerly much employed as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and was especially used as a remedy for the various complications of the later stages of syphilis, and also for gout and rheumatism.—**A. glaux.** Fr., *herbe au lait*. Syn.: *Astragaloides glaux*. An annual herb growing in dry places in the south of France and in Spain, believed to be the γλαυξ of Dioscorides. This plant, prepared with a decoction of barley, has been used as a galactagogue.—**A. glycyphyllos.** Fr., *fausse réglisse, réglisse bâtarde* (ou *sauvage*), *chasse-vaches*. Ger., *wildes Süßholz, Wolfsschooten*. A perennial herb growing throughout Europe and

northern Asia. The leaves and the seeds have been used as an aperient and a remedy in retention of urine, strangury, and dartrous affections, and the root has been employed as a substitute for licorice.—**A. gummifer, A. gummiferus.** Fr., *astragale gommifère*. Ger., *gummigebender Traganth*. A shrub growing throughout central Asia Minor, Syria, and thence north to Kurdistan. It is said to furnish a variety of tragacanth; also, according to Guibourt, a variety of false tragacanth. (Bassora gum) used in the adulteration of genuine tragacanth.—**A. Hornii.** A California species, said to be one of those producing the disease *loco* in animals which feed upon it.—**A. kurdicus.** A shrub growing throughout Cilicia and Cappadocia and extending eastward to Kurdistan. It furnishes part of the Aintab tragacanth.—**A. lanigerus.** A North African species. A variety (*A. tragacanthoides*), a perennial herb indigenous to Armenia and Russia, is said to be used in decoction by the Russians in intermittent fever.—**A. leioclados.** A species growing in Cappadocia, Armenia, and Lebanon. It furnishes tragacanth.—**A. lentiginosus.** A species growing throughout the Pacific United States. A variety (var. *Fremontii*) growing in Nevada and California is said to produce the disease called *loco* in animals feeding upon it.—**A. luteus perennis procumbens vulgaris.** *A. glycyphyllos*.—**A. massiliensis.** Fr., *barbe de renard, dragante, épine de bouc*. Syn.: *A. tragacantha*, *A. tragacantha*, var. *a.*, *Tragacantha massiliensis*. A species growing in the south of France, Corsica, and Morocco, said not to furnish tragacanth, although it has been placed among the plants producing that gum.—**A. microcephalus.** A shrub growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and Russia. It furnishes a variety of tragacanth.—**A. mollissimus.** A species growing in the United States west of the Mississippi as far as California. It is one of the so-called loco weeds, producing *loco* in cattle. It contains an active principle which, according to Ott, reduces the cardiac force and frequency; at first increases, then diminishes, the arterial tension; decreases motor irritability, blunts the sensibility of the cerebral centres, and acts as a strong narcotic; increases the secretion of saliva, powerfully dilates the pupil, and acts as a tetanizing agent upon the spinal centres.—**A. Mortonii.** A California species, said to act as a deadly poison upon sheep.—**A. nuttallianus.** An annual or biennial decumbent herb, becoming perennial on cultivation, found in the western United States as far as California. It produces a fatal variety of *loco* in cattle.—**A. poterium.** A shrub growing in Granada. The root contains much gum, and was formerly used as a tonic, nervine, and vulnerary.—**A. pungens.** The *A. angustifolius*, var. *δ peduncularis*.—**A. pycnocladus.** A species growing in Persia and Kurdistan. It furnishes a large amount of tragacanth.—**A. strobiliferus.** An herbaceous species growing in Turkestan, said to furnish the red variety of tragacanth.—**A. verus.** A shrub growing in western Persia, said to furnish the greater part of the gum tragacanth of commerce.

AS'TRAL. Gr., ἀστρικός. Lat., *astralis*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *astralisch*. 1. Pertaining to an aster. 2. Pertaining to the stellate phase of the nucleus in karyokinesis.

ASTRAN'TIA, f. From ἀστρον, a star. Fr., *astrance*. Ger., *Astrantie, Sternolde, Meisterwurz*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**A. candida.** See *A. major*.—**A. diapiensia.** The *Sanicula europæa*.—**A. epipactis.** A species supposed to be the ἐπιπактis of Dioscorides.—**A. major.** Fr., *otruche noire, sanicle femelle* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *schwarze (oder falsche) Meisterwurz*. The black sanicle, black masterwort, of central Europe. The rhizome has been used as a purgative, and is sometimes mixed with or substituted for black hellebore root.

ASTRAPOPHO'BIA, f. From ἀστραπή, lightning, and φόβος, terror. Fr., *astraphobie*. Excessive terror at

the approach of thunderstorms, accompanied by nausea, vomiting, weakness of the limbs, and vertigo.

ASTRAPOPLEC'TUS. Gr., ἀστροποπληκτός. Struck or blasted with lightning.

ASTRIC'TION. Lat., *astrictio*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Zusammenziehung, Verstopfung*. 1. The tightening of a bandage or a ligature. 2. The action of an astringent or a styptic.

ASTRIC'TIVE, ASTRIC'TORY. Lat., *astrictorius*. See **ASTRINGENT**.

ASTRIC'TUS. 1. Constipated. 2. Astringent.

ASTRING'ENCY. Fr., *astringence*. Ger., *adstringi(ende) Kraft*. The property of acting as an astringent.—**Principle of a.** An old name for gallic acid.

ASTRING'ENT. Lat., *astringens*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *adstringi(ende) (adj.)*, *zusammenziehend (adj.)*, *adstringi(ende) Mittel* (n.). 1. Having the property of causing contraction or shrinking of living tissues, so as to diminish the amount of blood and other liquids in them, control or reduce hæmorrhage from them, and lessen their secretion. 2. Constipating (by diminishing the intestinal secretions). 3. As a n., any agent producing these effects.

AST'RION. n. Gr., ἀστριον (dim. of ἀστήρ, a star). 1. Of Dioscorides, *Plantago coronopifolia*. 2. According to Ingrassias, a term used by Galen as synonymous with *astragalus* (the ankle bone).

AST'RIIS. f. Gr., ἀστρίς. See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).

AST'ROBLES. -ble'tos (-is). Gr., ἀστροβλής, ἀστροβλητός. Affected with astrobolismus.

ASTROBLE'SIA, f. Gr., ἀστροβλησία. See **ASTROBOLISMUS**.

ASTROBLE'TOS. Gr., ἀστροβλητός. See **ASTROBLES**.

ASTROBOLE'SIA, f., **ASTROBO'LIA,** f., **ASTROBOLIS'MUS,** m. Gr., ἀστροβολησία, ἀστροβολία, ἀστροβολισμός. Fr., *astrobolisme*. Syn.: *sideratio*. 1. A sudden withering or blighting of an organism or a part (said originally of plants), as by the heat of the sun or by some malign influence attributed to the stars, especially the dogstar. 2. The state of being struck by lightning. 3. Sunstroke. 4. A stroke of apoplexy. 5. Sphacelus.

ASTROCA'RYUM, n. From ἀστρον, a star, and κάρυν, a nut, from the stellate dehiscence of the pericarp in some of the species. A genus of palms.—**A. tucuma,** **A. vulgare.** The tucuma palm; a Brazilian species. The root is said to be used as an antisiphilitic.

ASTRODEN'DRON, n. From ἀστρον, a star, and δένδρον, a tree. See **STERCULIA**.

ASTROID'EUS. Fr., *astroïde*. Star-shaped.

AST'RON, n. See **ASTRUM**.

ASTRO'NIUM, n. A genus of American anacardiaceous plants.—**A. fraxinifolium.** A species which furnishes a turpentine and has an astringent wood.—**A. graveolens.** A species bearing an astringent fruit, used in New Granada as a medicine.

AST'TRUM, n. Gr., ἀστρον. Lit., anything brilliant or admirable; a name formerly applied to alcohol and all essences, also to any medicinal preparation which was supposed to have acquired special virtues in the method of its preparation; the power thus acquired; any remedy of extraordinary virtues.

ASTU'CHIUM, n. That portion of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain which is in relation with the hippocampus major.

ASTY' LIS, f. -styl'idōs (-is). From a priv., and σῦλος (dim. of σῦλος, a shaft). 1. An old name for the mistletoe. 2. A variety of lettuce formerly used as an antaphrodisiac.

ASTYPH'IA, n. f. See **ASTYSIA**.

ASTY'SIA, f. Gr., ἀστυσία (from a priv., and στέιν, to make erect). Fr., *astysie*. Defective power of erection of the penis.

ASTYT'ICUS. See **ASTYTOS**.

ASTY'TIS, f. -yt'idōs (-is). Gr., ἀστυτίς. See **ASTYLIS** (2d def.).

ASTY'TOS, ASTY'TUS. Gr., ἀστυτος. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with astysia.

ASY'LUM, n. From ἀσυλος, safe from violence. Fr., *asyle*. Ger., *Asyl, Zufluchtsort*. A place of refuge for those who are sick or afflicted in any way calling for special care and protection.—**Insane a., Lunatic a.** Fr., *asyle des aliénés*. Ger., *Irrenanstalt*. An a. for the care and treatment of the insane.—**Lying-in a.** Fr., *maternité*. Ger., *Gebäranstalt*. A maternity hospital; an institution into which women are received at or shortly before the time of labor, and where they are cared for during parturition and the puerperal period.

ASYMBO'LIA, f. From a priv., and σύμβολον, a sign. Ger., *Asymbolie*. A term proposed by Finkelnburg for the phenomena of aphasia, because those affected with it are unable to make themselves understood by the customary signs (i. e., by words).

ASYM'METRAL. See **ASYMMETRICAL**.

ASYM'METRIC(AL). Gr., ἀσύμμετρος. Lat., *asymmetricus*. Fr., *asymétrique*. Ger., *asymmetrisch*. Lacking in symmetry, not developed alike on both sides; of organs, existing on only one side of the body.

ASYM'METRY. Gr., ἀσυμμετρία (from a priv., and συμμετρία, symmetry). Lat., *asymmetria*. Fr., *asymétrie*. Ger., *Asymmetrie*. A deviation from equality of development of the two sides of the body, of an organ, or of the two members of a pair of organs; the existence of an organ on one side of the body without that of a corresponding organ on the other side.—**Meridional a.** See **Regular ASTIGMATISM**.

ASYM'PHYTOUS. Gr., ἀσύμφυτος. Lat., *asymphytus*. Distinct, not grown together.

ASYN'CLITISM. From a priv., σύν, along with, and κλίσις or κλίτύς, an inclination, a slope. Fr., *asynclitisme*. The state of obliquity of two or more things to each other (e. g., the fetal head and the parturient canal or a particular portion of it).

ASYNECH'IA, f. From ἀσυνεχής, not continuous. Fr., *asynéchie*. Lack of structural continuity.

ASYNECH'IC. Lat., *asynëchicus*. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by asynechia.

ASYNERGI'A, f. See **ASYNERGY**.

ASYNER'GIC. Gr., ἀσύνεργος. Lat., *asynërgos*. Fr., *asynërgique*. Ger., *asynërgisch, nicht mitwirkend*. Pertaining to asynergy, not acting in harmony.

ASYN'ERGY. Lat., *asynergia* (from a priv., and συνεργία or συνεργία, concerted action). Fr., *asynergie*. Ger., *Mangel an Mitwirkung*. A lack of due proportion in the simultaneous action of two or more organs or parts. Cf. **INCOORDINATION**.—**Progressive locomotor (or motorial) a.** See **Locomotor ATAXIA**.—**Verbal a.** Fr., *asynergie verbale*. Incoordination of speech, as in aphasia.—**Vocal a.** Fr., *asynergie vocale*. Choreic incoordination of the phonatory muscles of the larynx.

ASYNE'SIA, f. Gr., ἀσυνεσία. Fr., *asynésie*. Ger., *Dummheit, Einsichtslosigkeit*. Stupidity.

ASYNETO'US. Gr., ἀσύνετος. Lat., *asynetos*. Ger., *dumm, einsichtslos*. Affected with asynesia.

ASYNO'DIA, f. From a priv., and συννοδία, a journeying together. Fr., *asynodie*. Ger., *Mangel an Beischlaf* (1st def.), *Unvermögen zum Beischlaf* (2d def.). 1. Lack of sexual intercourse. 2. Impotence.

ASYNOD'IC. Lat., *asynodicus*. Fr., *asynodique*. Ger., *asynodisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with asynodia.

ASYNO'VIA, f. Fr., *asynorie*. Insufficiency of synovial fluid.

ASYN'THESIS, f. -the'seos (-syn'thesis). From a priv., and σύνθεσις, composition. Fr., *asynthèse*. Defective connection of parts.

ASYN'THETOS. Affected with asynthesis.

ASYN'TROPHY. From a priv., and συντροφία, development in common. Lack of symmetrical growth or development.

ASYS'TOLE, *f.* From *a* priv., and *συστολή*, a contraction. Fr., *asystolie*. Ger., *Asystolie*. An abnormal action of the heart characterized by defective contraction and emptying of one or both of the ventricles, particularly in cardiac affections in the stage of compensatory disturbance.—**Cardiataxic a.** Fr., *asystolie cardiataxique*. Temporary a. due to tumultuous action of the heart.—**Cardioplegic a.** Fr., *asystolie cardioplégique*. Permanent paralytic a.; amyocardia.

ASYSTOL'IC. Fr., *asystolique*. Ger., *asystolisch*. Pertaining to or affected with asystole.

ASYS'TOLISM. See **ASYSTOLE**.

ATAC'TIC. Lat., *atactos*, *atacticus* (from *ἄτακτος*, disorderly). Fr., *atactique*. Ger., *ataktisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with ataxia.

ATAC'TOS, ATAC'TUS. *Atactic*.

ATALAN'TIA, *f.* Fr., *atalantie*. A genus of aurantiaceous trees and shrubs.—**A. monophylla**. Syn.: *Limonia monophylla*, *Trichilia spinosa*. A thorny shrub growing in Malabar and Coromandel. The bark of the root is antispasmodic; the leaves are aromatic; the fruit (wild lime) has been used in medicine; an oil obtained from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism and paralysis.

ATARAX'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀταξία*. Ger., *Geistesruhe*. Freedom from emotional disturbance.

ATAR'SYLE. Ferric cacodylate.

AT'AVISM. Lat., *atavismus* (from *atavus*, a forefather). Fr., *atavisme*. Ger., *Stammähnlichkeit*. 1. Resemblance to one's ancestors. 2. The reappearance of one of the primitive types in the descendants of parents of different races. 3. That manifestation of ancestral influence which consists in bodily or mental peculiarities inherited from an ancestor more remote than the father and mother; the reappearance of family traits after they have been in abeyance for one or more generations.—**Direct a.** Fr., *atavisme directe*. A. occurring in the direct line of descent.—**Indirect a.** Fr., *atavisme indirecte*. Of Sedgwick, phenomenon of the transmission of peculiarities not presented by, or prevailing in the family of, either parent, but possessed by a male by whom the mother had previously been impregnated; the transmission of the peculiarities of a woman's first husband to her children by a succeeding husband.

ATAVIS'TIC. Fr., *atavistique*. Pertaining to atavism.

ATAX'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀταξία*. Fr., *ataxie*. Ger., *Ataxie*. 1. Anciently, any morbid state, especially if characterized by disordered, irregular action, such as irregularity of the pulse, or by not conforming to the typical course. 2. An assemblage of nervous symptoms characterized by irregularity and by want of correspondence to the gravity of the disease with which they are apparently associated; indicative of a primary or secondary cerebral affection of greater or less gravity. 3. Incoordination of muscular action, especially of the kind mentioned under *Locomotor a.*—**Abortive locomotor a.** Fr., *ataxie locomotrice fruste*. Syn.: *tabes dolorosa*, *painful tabes*. The neuralgic form of locomotor a., in which the lancinating pains are the most prominent feature and may remain such for many years.—**Acute a.** Locomotor a. of rapid development.—**Alcoholic a.** A form of muscular incoordination observed in drunkards, resembling locomotor a.; said to depend on peripheral neuritis.—**A. cordis**. See *Paralytic a. of the heart*.—**A. mensium**, **A. menstruum**. See *Menstrual a.*—**A. motus**. See *Locomotor a.*—**A. spirituum**. Fr., *ataxie des esprits animaux*. An instability of the nervous system to which Sydenham attributed nervous disorders.—**Briquet's a.** Hysterical a.—**Bulbar a.** Ger., *bulbäre Ataxie*. Locomotor a. occasioned by a lesion of the pons Varolii or of the medulla oblongata.—**Central a.** Ger., *centrale Ataxie*. A. due to disturbance in the centres which preside over coordination.—**Cerebellar a.** Fr., *ataxie*

cérébelleuse. Ger., *cerebelläre Ataxie*. A. depending on disease of the cerebellum; usually to be distinguished by the patient's staggering from side to side like a drunken man and often falling to one side.—**Cerebral a.** Ger., *cerebrale Ataxie*. A. due to a lesion of the cerebrum.—**Choreic a.** Fr., *ataxie choréiforme*. The muscular incoordination that accompanies the voluntary movements of patients with chorea.—**Diphtheritic a.** A form which sometimes follows diphtheria and precedes the occurrence of diphtheritic paralysis. The main phenomena of locomotor a. are observed, and the attack may pass off without paralysis, or it may end in death from nervous exhaustion.—**Drunkards' a.** See *Alcoholic a.*—**Family a.**, **Friedreich's a.**, **Hereditary a.** Fr., *ataxie héréditaire*. Ger., *hereditäre Ataxie*. Friedreich's disease; a rare and peculiar disease somewhat resembling locomotor a., but almost always occurring in several children of a family, especially the girls, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. The preliminary pains are usually absent; there is marked ataxia of the lower limbs, which soon extends to the arms, and subsequently there is a disturbance of speech supposed to depend on incoordination, together with nystagmus. The disease lasts for many years, and, being incurable, ends in paralysis, contractures, and atrophy of the muscles involved.—**Hysterical a.** An assemblage of hysterical phenomena resembling those of locomotor a., but usually without the darting pains.—**Locomotor a.** Lat., *a. motus*. Fr., *ataxie locomotrice*. Ger., *Bewegungsataxie*. Syn.: *progressive locomotor* (or *motorial*) a. (or *asynergy*), *posterior spinal sclerosis*, *inflammation* (or *sclerosis*) of the *posterior root zones of the spinal cord*, *tabes dorsalis* (seu *dorsualis*), *consumption of the spinal cord*, *gray degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord*, *cerebral paraplegia*, *Duchenne's paralysis* (or *disease*). A disease of the nervous system (commonly the posterior root zones of the dorsolumbar portion of the spinal cord) usually occurring in middle-aged men, which is generally very chronic in its course, but is believed to prove fatal in all cases. The initial symptoms are variable, the most remarkable of them being lightninglike pains beginning in the back and following the course of the nerves of the lower limbs. After a short time, muscular incoordination of the lower limbs (or of the upper limbs also when the spinal lesions are situated at a high level) sets in and becomes the prominent symptom to which the affection owes its name. There is no loss of power in the muscles, and the patient's lack of control over them is due to diminished sensibility, so that he is deprived of the normal guiding sensations, and has to depend almost entirely on the sense of sight—if he shuts his eyes, he is "often entirely unaware of the situation and position of his limbs," and is very apt to fall if he attempts to walk. The tendon reflexes, particularly that of the patella, are almost always diminished or abolished. Visual and auditory disturbances are frequent, especially contraction, inequality, or reflex immobility of the pupils, paralysis of the ocular muscles, atrophy of the optic or the acoustic nerve, and auditory vertigo. "Crises" are often observed, consisting of functional disturbances of the digestive organs or the laryngeal muscles, attacks of renal colic, and, in women, paroxysms of sexual excitement. Various diseases of the joints (tabetic arthropathies) are not uncommon.—**Menstrual a.** Lat., *a. mensium*. Fr., *ataxie menstruelle*. An old term for vicarious menstruation, sometimes applied to other disorders of the menstrual function.—**Motor a.** Ger., *motorische A.* 1. Locomotor a. 2. A disturbance of the nerve tracts which bear the coordinating impulses to the periphery.—**Muscular a.** Fr., *ataxie musculaire*. Muscular incoordination from any cause.—**Paralytic a. of the heart**. A condition observed in bulbar affections, without organic disease of the heart; characterized by pal-

pitiation, dyspnoea, weakness of the cardiac sounds, œdema, and dropsy.—**Progressive locomotor a.** Fr., *ataxie locomotrice progressive* [Duchenne]. Ger., *progressive locomotorische Ataxie*. See *Locomotor a.*—**Sensory a.** Ger., *sensorische Ataxie*. A form of a. (the existence of which is denied by Erb and Friedreich) attributed to disturbance of the nerve tracts leading from the periphery to the centres of coordination. Cf. *Motor a.*—**Spinal a.** See *Locomotor a.*—**Static a.** A term for the unsteadiness of locomotor a. observed when the patient attempts to stand erect with the eyes closed and the feet side by side; also for the uncertain movements of the upper limbs in the later stages of the disease.

ATAX'IAMNE'SIC. Pertaining to a combination of muscular incoordination with loss of memory.

ATAX'IC. Fr., *ataxique*. 1. See *ATACTIC*. 2. See *ADYNAMIC*. 3. As a n. (Ger., *Ataktiker*), a person affected with locomotor ataxia.

ATAX'OADYNAM'IA, f. Fr., *ataxo-adynergie*. A state of adynamia with ataxia.

ATAX'OADYNAM'IC. Lat., *ataxoadynamicus*. Fr., *ataxo-adynergique*. Pertaining to or affected with ataxo-adynergia.

ATAXODYN'AMY. From *αταξία*, confusion, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *atazodynémie*. Irregularity of the movements of an organ.

ATAXOPHE'MIA, f. From *αταξία*, irregularity, and *φάναι*, to speak. Fr., *ataxophémie*. Incoordination of speech; also any abnormal cerebral condition on which it depends.

AT'AXY, n. See *ATAXIA*.

ATECH'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀτεχνία*. Fr., *atechnie*. Lack of art, unskillfulness; improperly, *atecnie*.

ATEC'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀτεκνία* (from a priv., and *τέκνον*, a child). Fr., *atecnie*. Ger., *Ateknie*. Properly, childlessness or barrenness; used also to signify impotence and anaphrodisia.

ATEC'NOS. Gr., *ἀτεκνος*. Ger., *ateknisch*. Childless or barren.

ATELÆMORRHOIDES, f. pl. From *ἀτελής*, incomplete, and *αἰμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid. See *Blind HÆMORRHOIDS*.

ATELECTA'SIAL. See *ATELECTATIC*.

ATELECTASIS, f. *-ta'seos (-ec'tasis)*. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *atélectasie*. Ger., *Atelektase, Atelektasie*. Defective expansion; as commonly employed, *a. pulmonum* (q. v.).—**Acquired a.** Lat., *a. acquisita*. Collapse of pulmonary tissue from disease.—**A. adnata.** Congenital *a. pulmonum*.—**A. pulmonum.** Fr., *atélectasie des poumons*. Ger., *Lungenatelektasie*. Imperfect expansion of the lungs with consequent persistence of their foetal condition after birth.—**Compression a.** Ger., *Compressionsatelektasie*. Pulmonary collapse due to pressure, as by pleural effusion.—**Obstructive a.** Ger., *Obstructionsatelektasie*. Pulmonary collapse from plugging of a bronchial tube.—**Postnatal a.** See *Acquired a.*

ATELECTAT'IC. Fr., *atélectasique*. Ger., *atelektatisch*. Pertaining to or affected with atelectasis.

ATELEPLA'SIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *πλάσις*, formation. See *ATELIA* (1st def.).

ATELI'A, f. Gr., *ἀτέλεια*. Fr., *atélie* (1st def.), *atélines* (2d def.). Lack of development of a part.

ATELOCAR'DIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *καρδία*, the heart. See *CARDIATELIA*.

ATELOCH(E)I'LIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *atélochalie*. Imperfect development of the lip.

AT'ELOENCEPHA'LIA, f. Fr., *a.* Imperfect development of the brain.

ATELOGLOS'SIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Defective development of the tongue.

ATELOGNA'THIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *atélognathie*. Imperfect development of the lower jaw.

ATELOMYE'LIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *MYELATELIA*.

AT'ELOPROSO'PIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Fr., *atéloprosopie*. Imperfect development of the face.

AT'ELOR(RH)ACHID'IA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *ράχης*, the spine. Fr., *atélorrhachidie*. Imperfect development of the spine. See *SPINA bifida*.

ATELOSTO'MIA, f. From *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Defective development of the mouth.

AT'ENES. Gr., *ἀτενής* (from *a* intens., and *τείνειν*, to stretch). Staring.

ATER. Gr., *μέλας*. Fr., *noir*. Ger., *schwarz*. Intensely black.—**A. succus, Atra bilis.** See *MELANCHOLIA*.

ATERAM'NIA, f. Gr., *ἀτεραμνία*. Crudeness, harshness, indigestibility.

ATERAM'NOS, ATERAM'NUS, ATEREM'NOS, ATEREM'NUS. Gr., *ἀτεράμνος, ἀτέρεμνος*. 1. Crude, harsh, refractory, indigestible. 2. Constipated.

ATE'RES. Gr., *ἀτηρής, ἀτηρός*. Noxious.

ATHAMAN'TA, f. Fr., *athamante*. Ger., *Augenwurz*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**A. cretensis, A. cretica.** Gr., *δαύκος, δαύκος κρητικός*. Fr., *daucus de Candie* (ou de Crète [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Alpen-Augenwurz, kretische Hirschwurz*. Syn.: *Petrocarvi, Libanotis hirsuta* (seu *cretensis*), *daucus creticus* (seu *candianus*), *myrrhis annua*. A perennial European species, of which there are two varieties. The fruit, often called the seed, was formerly much used as a stimulant, stomachic tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—**A. mutellinoides.** *A. cretensis*, var. *mutellinoides*.—**A. rupestris.** *A. cretensis*, var. *mutellinoides*.

ATHAMAN'TICA, f., ATHAMAN'TICUM, n. See *MEUM athamanticum*.

ATHANA'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀθανασία*. Fr., *athanasie*. Ger., *Unsterblichkeit*. Immortality, an old name for various medicines, to express their extraordinary virtues.

ATH'ANON. A certain proprietary disinfectant.

ATH'ANOR. Lat., *furnus philosophorum* (seu *philosophicus compositus*, seu *turritus*, seu *chymicus*), *uterus chymicus* (seu *spargyrus*), *piger Henricus*. Fr., *fourneau des paresseux*. Ger., *Acamor, faule Heinz*. A sort of self-feeding charcoal furnace formerly used by chemists, in which the reserve of fuel was contained in a hollow cylinder above the fire, and subsided gradually as the combustion made room for it—precisely as in the modern "base-burning" stove.

ATHELAS'MUS, m. From a priv., and *θηλασμός* (from *θηλή*, the nipple), suckling. Inability to give suck, especially from imperfect development of the nipple.

ATHE'LES. Gr., *ἀθηλής* (from a priv., and *θηλή*, the nipple). 1. Having no nipples. 2. Never having given suck. 3. As a n., a child that has not been suckled.

ATHE'LIA, f. Fr., *athélie*. Absence of the nipple.

ATHE'LUS. Gr., *ἀθηλος* (from a priv., and *θηλή*, the nipple). 1. Weaned. 2. Having never been suckled.

ATHELX'IS, f. *-thelx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἀθελξις*. Fr., *athelxie*. The act of suckling or pressing out milk from the breast.

ATH'ENOR. See *ATHANOR*.

ATHERAPEU'SIA, f. Gr., *ἀθεραπεία*. Want of attendance, neglect of a patient.

ATHERAPEU'TOS. Gr., *ἀθεράπευτος*. 1. Neglected, not taken care of. 2. Incurable.

ATHER'MAL. Gr., *ἀθερμός*. Fr., *athermal*. Ger., *athermisch*. Cool (said of spring waters of a temperature between 0° and 15° C. [= 32° and 59° F.]).

ATHER'MANCY. From a priv., and *θερμαίνεσθαι*, to become heated. Fr., *athermanéité*. The state of being athermanous.

ATHER'MANOUS. Fr., *athermane*. Ger., *atherman*. Impervious to, or not transmitting, radiant heat (the opposite of diathermanous).

ATHERMA'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *θερμασία*, heat. Fr., *athermasie*. Absence of heat.

ATHER'MIC. Gr., *ἀθερμος* (from *a* priv., and *θερμη*, heat). Fr., *athermique*. Ger., *athermisch*. 1. Athermanous. 2. Unaccompanied by fever.

ATHERMO'SIA, f. See **ATHERMASIA**.

ATHER'MOSYSTAL'TIC. From *a* priv., *θερμη*, heat, and *συσταλτικός*, contracting. Fr., *athermosystaltique*. Not contracting under the influence of heat (said of muscles).

ATHEROLO'GION, n. Gr., *ἀθερολόγιον*. An ancient forceps for extracting thorns, splinters, etc.

ATHERO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀθήρωμα* (from *ἀθήρη*, porridge). Fr., *athérome*, *loupe enkystée*, *molluscum stéarique*. Ger., *Breigeschwulst*, *Balggeschwulst*, *Grütsbeutelgeschwulst*. Syn.: *steatoma*, *acne sebacea molluscum*, *cystis sebacea*, *lupia*, *talpa*. 1. Properly, a wen (a sebaceous cyst); a subcutaneous cyst of considerable size, consisting of the retained contents of one or more sebaceous follicles, situated most commonly on the scalp, forehead, neck, or back, usually covered with skin unaltered in appearance; so called from the porridgelike character of the contents. 2. Any morbid deposit resembling the contents of a wen. It is often applied to atheromatous degeneration of an artery.—**Arterial a.** Lat., *a. arteriale*. Fr., *athérome artériel*. The formation of yellowish patches, consisting mostly of fat granules, on the inner surface of the elastic coat of an artery, which subsequently assume the consistency of gruel.—**A. cutis.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**Blepharoma.** See the major list.—**Capillary a.** Fr., *athérome des capillaires*. The formation in the walls of the capillaries of fatty granules like those of the early stage of arterial a.

ATHEROMA'SIA, f. Fr., *athéromasie*. Atheromatous degeneration of an artery.

ATHEROM'ATOUS. Lat., *atheromaticus*, *atheromatodes*. Fr., *athéromateux*. Ger., *atheromatös*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, caused by, or affected with atheroma.

ATHERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **ATHEROMASIA**.

ATHEROSPER'MA, n. -*sper'matos* (-*is*). From *ἀθήρ*, a beard, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *athérosperme*. A genus of trees.—**A. moschatum.** The Tasmanian or Australian sassafras; a large tree growing in New Holland. The bark (sassafras bark) yields a volatile oil which is said to act as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and cardiac sedative; it also contains an alkaloid called atherospermine.

ATH'EROSPERMATAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide athérosperma-tannique*. Ger., *Atherospermagerbsäure*. Tannic acid from the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*.

ATHEROSPER'MIN(E). Fr., *athérospermine*. Ger., *Atherospermin*. An alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*.

ATH'ETOID. From *ἀθετος* (see **ATHETOSIS**), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *athetotisch*. Resembling athetosis.

ATHETO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἀθετος* (from *a* priv., and *τιθέναι*, to bring into position), without fixed position. Fr., *athétose*. Ger., *Athetose*. Syn.: *Hammond's disease*. An affection of the nervous system described by W. A. Hammond in 1871 and considered by him to be due to degenerative changes in the brain and to be distinct from methemiplegic chorea, with which it has been confounded. It is characterized by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes, usually of one side only, of a slow, apparently determinate, systematic, and uniform character, with a tendency to distortion; often preceded and accompanied by other symptoms of cerebral disease, especially epileptic seizures and impairment of the intellect, and attacking middle-aged men of intemperate habits. In a case observed by S.

Ringer, lesions of the optic thalamus, the corpus striatum, and adjacent parts were found after death.

ATHLET'ICS. Gr., *ἀθλητική*. Fr., *athlétique*. Ger., *Athletik*. The art and exercises of athletes.

ATHLIP'TOS, ATHLIP'TUS. Gr., *ἀθλιπτος*. Fr., *athlipte*. Ger., *athliptisch*. Setting in suddenly without premonition (said of fevers).

ATH'ONOR. See **ATHANOR**.

ATHREP'SIA, f. From *a* priv., and *θρέψις*, nutrition. Fr., *athrepsie*. Ger., *Athrepsie*. Defective nutrition. Of Parrot, a chronic state of malnutrition in infants, attributed to faulty development, characterized by progressive emaciation, with greenish, liquid evacuations from the bowels, vomiting, and loss of digestive power.

ATH'RIX. *At'richos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἀτριξ*. 1. Devoid of hair. 2. Weak, enervated.

ATH'ROOPOM'PHOLYX, f. and *m.* -*phol'ygos* (-*is*). See **POMPHOLYX conferta**.

ATH'ROOS. Gr., *ἀθρόος*. Ger., *gehäuft*. Heaped up, aggregated, copious (said of cutaneous lesions and of secretions).

ATHY'MIA, f. Gr., *ἀθυμία* (from *a* priv., and *θυμός*, animation). Fr., *athymie*. Ger., *Mut(h)losigkeit*. 1. Mental dejection. 2. See **APSYCHIA**.

ATHYMICUS, ATHY'MUS. Gr., *ἀθυμος*. Ger., *schwer-müt(h)ig*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with athymia.

ATHY'MY. See **ATHYMIA**.

ATHYR(E)O'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Insufficient development or inadequate functional activity of the thyroid gland, also the morbid condition dependent thereon.

ATHYR'IUM, n. Fr., *athyrium*. A genus of ferns allied to *Asplenium*.—**A. asplenioides**, **A. cyclosorum**, **A. filix fœmina**. See **ASPENIUM filix fœmina**.—**A. filix mas**. See **ASPIDIUM filix mas**.—**A. latum**, **A. laxum**, **A. ovatum**, **A. tripinnatum**. See **ASPENIUM filix fœmina**.

ATHYRO'SIS, f. See **ATHYREOSIS**.

ATH'YRUS, m. See **LATHYRUS**.

AT'ISIN(E). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Atisin*. An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_5$, found in *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

ATLAN'TAD. Toward the atlas.

ATLAN'TAL, ATLAN'TAN. Gr., *Ἀτλαντικός*. Lat., *atlanticus*. Fr., *atlantique*. Ger., *atlantisch*. Pertaining to, connected with, or directed toward the atlas; hence, superior (in this sense, said of the upper limbs).

ATLAN'TIOBLI'QUUS, m. Of E. Coues, the obliquus capitis superior muscle.

ATLAN'TION, n. Gr., *ἀτλάντειον*. An old name for the atlas.

ATLAN'TIREC'TUS, m. Of E. Coues, the rectus capitis posticus minor muscle.

ATLAN'TI'US. Gr., *Ἀτλάντειος*. See **ATLANTAL**.

ATLAN'TOAX'IAL, ATLAN'TOAX'OID. Lat., *atlanto-axialis*, *atlantoaxoideus*. Fr., *atloïdo-axoïdien*. Pertaining to the atlas and the axis.

ATLAN'TOOCIP'ITAL. Lat., *atlantooccipitalis*. Fr., *atloïdo-occipital*. Pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone.

ATLAN'TOODON'TOID. Lat., *atlantoodontoides*. Fr., *atloïdo-adontôide*. Pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.

AT'LAS, m. -*lan'tos* (-*is*). Gr., *Ἄτλας* (the name of the god who was supposed to bear up the pillars of heaven). The first cervical vertebra; ringlike or elliptical in shape, from the fact that its body, instead of being consolidated with it, constitutes the odontoid process of the second vertebra (the axis), upon which the a. turns in rotation of the head. It articulates above with the condyles of the occipital bone, allowing of the nodding movements of the head.

AT'LOAX'OID. See **ATLANTOAXIAL**.

ATLODID'YMUS, ATLOD'YMUS, m. From *ἄτλας*, the atlas, and *διδymos*, double. Fr., *atlodidyme*, *atlodyme*.

A monster having two separate but contiguous heads on a single neck.

AT'LOID. Fr., *alloïde, attloïdien*. See **ATLANTAL**.

ATLOI'DOAX'OID. See **ATLANTOAXIAL**.

ATLOI'DOINFRAOCCIPITA'LIS, *m*. See **ATLOIDO-SUBOCCIPITALIS**.

ATLOI'DOMASTOID'EUS, *m*. The obliquus capitis superior muscle.

ATLOI'DOMUSCULA'RIS, *f*. Fr., *alloïdo-musculaire*. Of Girard, the superior branch of the occipital artery.

ATLOI'DOCCIP'ITAL. Lat., *alloidooccipitalis*. Fr., *alloïdo-occipital*. See **ATLANTOCCIPITAL**; as a *n*., the rectus capitis posticus minor muscle.

ATLOI'DOODON'TOID. See **ATLANTOODONTOID**.

ATLOI'DOSUBMASTOID'EUS, *m*. See **OBLIQUUS capitis superior**.

ATLOI'DOSUBOCCIPITA'LIS, *m*. Fr., *alloïdo-sous-occipital*. The rectus capitis lateralis muscle.

AT'ME, *f*. Gr., *ἀτμή*. See **ATMOS**.

ATMIATRI'A, *f*. See **ATMIDIATRICA**.

AT'MIC. Lat., *atmicus* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor). Pertaining to, caused by, or consisting of vapor.

ATMIDIAT'RICA, **ATMIDIAT'RICE**, *f*. From *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *ιατρικός*, medical. Fr., *atmidiatrique*. Ger., *Dampfheilkunde*. Medical treatment by means of vapors or gases.—**A. pulmonalis**. Fr., *atmiatrie pulmonaire*. The treatment of pulmonary diseases with inhalations of medicated vapors.

ATMIDO'DES. Gr., *ἀτμιδώδης* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Ger., *dampfigdunstig, dunstartig, dunstähnlich*. Vaporlike, vaporous.

ATMIDOM'ETER, **ATMIDO'SCOPE**, **ATMISMOM'ETER**. Lat., *atmidometrum* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *atmidomètre*. Ger., *Ausdünstungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the amount of aqueous vapor in the air by determining the rate of evaporation from a moist surface.

ATMISTE'RION, *n*. From *ἀτμός*, vapor. See **VAPORIUM**.

AT'MIZONE. Of Meissner, antozone.

ATMOCAU'SIS, *f*. From *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *καύσις*, cauterization. Cauterization with steam.

ATMO'DES. See **ATMIDODES**.

AT'MOGRAPH. From *ἀτμός*, the breath, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument invented by J. B. Sanderson for registering the movements of the chest in respiration.

ATMOG'RAPHY, **ATMOL'OGY**. Lat., *atmographia* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *γράφειν*, to write), *atmologia* (from *ἀτμός*, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Atmologie*. The science of vapors or of evaporation.

ATMOLU'TRON, **ATMOLU'TRUM**, *n*. From *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *λουτρόν*, a bath. Ger., *Dampfbad*. A vapor bath.

ATMOL'YSIS, *f*. *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *λύσις*, a liberation. The separation of air or any gas by diffusion through a porous plate.

AT'MOLYZER. An apparatus for the performance of atmolysis.

ATMOMECHAN'ICUS. Pertaining to or worked by steam power.

ATMOM'ETER. Lat., *atmometrum* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *atmomètre*. Ger., *Dunstmesser, Dampfmesser*. See **ATMIDOMETER**.

AT'MOS, *m*. Gr., *ἀτμός*. A vapor, an exhalation, the breath.

ATMOSPHERIL'IA, *n. pl*. Fr., *atmosphérlies*. Ger., *Atmosphärlilien*. The chemical constituents found in the atmosphere, especially considered in relation to alterations due to processes of combustion, respiration, etc., or to meteorological changes; constituting, according to some naturalists, a fourth, the gaseous, kingdom of nature.

ATMOSPHERE. Lat., *atmosphæra* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere). Fr., *atmosphère*. Ger., *Dunst-*

kreis, Luftkreis. 1. In chemistry, any special gaseous medium surrounding a solid or liquid body. 2. As usually employed, the gaseous envelope (air) surrounding the earth.—**Electrical a.** Lat., *atmosphæra electrica*. Fr., *atmosphère électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Atmosphäre*. The space about an electrified body in which it produces electric manifestations.

ATMOSPHER'IC. Lat., *atmosphæricus*. Fr., *atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärisch*. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere.

ATMOSPHERIZA'TION. The change of venous into arterial blood by the absorption of oxygen.

ATMOSPHEROL'OGY. Lat., *atmosphærologia* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *atmosphérologie*. Ger., *Atmosphärologie*. That department of science which relates to the atmosphere.

ATMOSPO'REUS, *m*. From *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *σπορεύς* (from *σπείρειν*, to sow), a sower. Ger., *Dampfverbreiter*. An apparatus for disseminating vapor.

ATMOSTAT'ICS. Lat., *atmostatica* (from *ἀτμός*, vapor, and *στατική* (*ἐπιστήμη* understood). Ger., *Atmostatik*. The science of gases in a state of equilibrium.

ATMOSTAT'ICUS. Pertaining to atmostatics or to the specific gravity of gases.

AT'MUS, *m*. See **ATMOS**.

ATO'CIA, *f*. Gr., *ἀτοκία*. Fr., *atocie*. Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit*. Sterility in the female.

ATO'CION, *n*. Gr., *ἀτόκιον*. An old term for a medicine supposed to prevent conception.

ATO'CIOS. Gr., *ἀτόκιος*. Causing barrenness.

ATO'CIUM, *n*. See **ATOCION**.

ATO'CIUS. See **ATOCIOS**.

AT'OCOS, **AT'OCUS**. Gr., *ἀτοκος*. 1. Nulliparous. 2. Barren.

AT'OM. Gr., *ἄτομος* (from a priv., and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *atomus*. Fr., *atome*. Ger., *A., Urstofftheilchen*.

1. In philosophy and physics, a hypothetical, excessively small, indivisible, and unalterable particle of matter. 2. In chemistry, a name given by Dalton to the smallest particle of a body, whether elementary or compound, which could be imagined to exist by itself or in combination. His definition thus includes both the *a.* and the molecule of recent chemistry. 3. In recent chemistry, the smallest conceivable portion of an elementary body which can preserve the chemical properties of the body, and go into and out of combination. Cf. **MOLECULE**.—**Chemical a.** See *A.* (2d and 3d def's).—**Compound a.** A molecule.—**Elementary a.** The *a.* of an elementary body; an *a.* in the chemical sense.—**Organic a.** A molecule forming part of an organic compound.—**Physical a.** See *A.* (1st def.) and **MOLECULE**.—**Simple a.** See **Elementary a.**—**Vortex-a.** Fr., *atome-tourbillon*. The elementary constituent of a substance according to the so-called vortex theory of matter; a whirling ring (like the ring of smoke), being a portion of the infinitely attenuated, perfectly fluid ether supposed to permeate all space, to which portion a vortex motion has been communicated. Such a vortex ring, produced in a perfect fluid (i. e., one in which no friction exists), has been shown by Helmholtz to be indestructible and indivisible.

ATOM'IC. Lat., *atomicus*. Fr., *atomique*. Ger., *atomisch*. Pertaining to atoms.

ATOMI'CIAN. See **ATOMIST**.

ATOM'ICISM. See **ATOMISM**.

ATOMI'CITY. Fr., *atomicité*. Ger., *Atomiciät*. Syn.: *combining capacity* (or *power*), *quantivalence*, *valency*, *valency*. The combining power of an element as compared with that of hydrogen; a number representing the greatest number of atoms of hydrogen which it will replace in a compound. The degrees of *a.* are expressed by the terms *univalence*, or the *a.* of a *monad* element, which replaces one atom of hydrogen; *bivalence*, or the *a.* of a *diad* element, replacing two atoms of hydrogen;

trivalence, or the a. of a *triad* element; *quadrivalence*, or the a. of a *tetrad* element; *quintivalence*, or the a. of a *pentad* element; *sextivalence*, or the a. of a *hexad* element; etc.—**Absolute a.** The maximum combining capacity of an element; expressed by a number indicating the maximum number of atoms of a univalent element with which it can combine. It is equal to the sum of the active and latent atomivities (*q. v.*).—**Active a.** The combining capacity of an element actually shown in combination with another element or a radicle (e. g., the active a. of nitrogen in ammonia, NH_3 , is 3, although the absolute a. of nitrogen is 5).—**Latent a.** The difference between the absolute a. and the active a. (e. g., the latent a. of nitrogen in ammonia is 2). It expresses the number of bonds which are not attached to those of another element, and so become inter-united.

ATOMISM. Lat., *atomismus*, *atomistica* (*doctrina* understood). Fr., *atomisme*. Ger., *Atomismus*, *Atomistik*. 1. The science or theory of atoms. Cf. *Atomic THEORY*. 2. The philosophical doctrine which regards the universe as composed of atoms.

ATOMIST. Lat., *atomista*. Fr., *atomiste*. Ger., *A.*, *Atomistiker*. One who believes in atomism.

ATOMISTIC. Lat., *atomisticus*. Fr., *atomistique*. Ger., *atomistisch*. 1. Of or pertaining to an atom, consisting of a single atom, atomic. 2. Pertaining to atomism.

ATOMISTICS. Lat., *atomistica*, *atomistice* (*doctrina* understood), *atomisticum* (*systema* understood). See *ATOMISM*.

ATOMIZATION. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Zerstäuben*. The act or process of reducing a body to a state of very fine subdivision, especially that of converting a liquid into the form of spray.

ATOMIZER. Fr., *appareil à vapeur, pulvérisateur*. Ger., *Zerstäuber*. Syn.: *spray producer* (or *apparatus*), *nebulizer*. An apparatus for throwing a jet of liquid in the form of a very fine spray.

ATOMOL'OGY. Lat., *atomologia* (from *átomos*, an atom, and *lógos*, understanding). See *ATOMISM* (1st def.).

ATOMUS, m. An atom.

ATONIA, f. Gr., *átovia* (from *a* priv., and *τείνειν*, to stretch). See *ATONY*.—**A. nutritiva.** Atrophy.

ATO'NIATONBLEPH'ARON, f. A Latin way of writing *átovia tòn blepháron* (= *atonia palpebrarum*). A relaxed or paretic condition of one or both eyelids.

ATON'IC. Gr., *átonos*. Lat., *atonus*, *tonicus*. Fr., *atonique*. Ger., *atonisch*, *schwach*, *schlaff*. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with atony.

ATONUS. See *ATONIC*.

ATONY. Gr., *átovia*. Lat., *atonia* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *atonie*. Ger., *Erschlaffung*, *Schlaffheit*. Weakness, relaxation, lack of tone or of normal contractile power (said of muscles and of hollow muscular organs).—**A. of the uterus.** Lat., *atonia* (seu *adynamia*) *uteri*. Fr., *atonie de l'utérus*. Of Wigand, the second degree of diminished uterine action in parturition, the contractions being weak and imperfect, besides being too infrequent. See also *Uterine INERTIA* and *PARALYSIS of the uterus*.—**Nutritive atony.** Fr., *atonie nutritive*. Of Dupuytren, atrophy.

ATOPOMENORRHE'A. From *átomos*, out of place, *μήνες*, the menses, and *ῥοία*, a flow. Vicarious menstruation.

AT'OPOS, AT'OPUS. Gr., *átostos*. Out of place, strange, paradoxical (said of symptoms).

ATOX'IC. Lat., *atoxicus* (from *a* priv., and *τοξικόν*, an arrow poison). Fr., *atozique*. Not poisonous or not caused by a poison.

ATOX'YL. The anilide of metarsenic acid.

ATRABILA'RIAN. A person disposed to melancholy or to biliary derangements.

ATRABILA'RIOUS. See *ATRABILIARY*.

ATRABIL'IARY, ATRABIL'IOUS. Lat., *atrabiliaris*, *atrabilius*. Fr., *atrabilaire*, *atrabilieux*. Ger., gall-

süchtig. 1. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with *atrabilis* (*q. v.*). 2. Pertaining to the kidneys or the suprarenal capsules or to their blood vessels.

ATRABI'LIS, f. Originally written *atra bilis*. Gr., *μέλαινα χολή*. Fr., *atrabile*. Ger., *Gallsucht*. Black bile; a black humor supposed by the ancients to be secreted by the suprarenal capsules and, when in excess, to give rise to melancholy.

ATRACHE'LIA, f. From *άτράχηλος*, having no neck. Fr., *atrachélie* (1st def.). Ger., *Kürzhalsigkeit*. Abnormal shortness of the neck.

ATRACHE'LIUS, ATRACHE'LUS. See *ATRACHELOUS*. **ATRACH'ELOCEPH'ALUS.** From *άτράχηλος*, having no neck, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Affected with *atrachelia*; as a n., a monster so characterized.

ATRACHE'LOUS. Gr., *άτράχηλος* (from *a* priv., and *τράχηλος*, the neck). Lat., *atrachelus*. Fr., *atrachèle*. Ger., *halslos*, *kurzhalsig*. 1. Having a very short neck. 2. Having no neck (sometimes in the sense of no head—beheaded).

ATRAC'TEN'CHYMA, n. -*chym'atos* (-is). From *άτρακτος*, a spindle, and *έγχύμα*, plastic material. A tissue of spindle-shaped cells.

ATRAC'TYLATE. A salt of atractylic acid.

TRACTYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide atractylique*. Ger., *Atraktylsäure*. A tribasic acid, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{54}\text{S}_2\text{O}_{18}$, or a hexabasic acid, $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{110}\text{S}_4\text{O}_{35}$, derived from the root of *Atractylis gummifera*; said to have the properties of a glucoside, but also said only to be converted into a glucoside, *atractylin*, by saponification with baryta or potash.

TRACTYL'I'GENIN. Fr., *atractyligénine*. A substance produced by the decomposition of *atractylin*.

ATRAC'TYLIN. Fr., *atractyline*. Ger., *Atraktylin*. A sweetish gummy glucoside, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_6$, obtained by saponifying atractylic acid.

ATRAC'TYLIS, f. -*tyl'idos* (-is). Gr., *άτρακτυλίδς*, *άτρακτυλλίδς*. Fr., *atractyle*, *atractylide*. Ger., *Spindelkraut*. Syn.: *Anactis*. A genus of perennial or annual composite herbs.—**A. acaulis.** *A. gummifera*.—**A. gummifera.** Fr., *chardonette gommeuse*, *grenouillette*. Syn.: *Acarna gummifera*, *Carthamus gummiferus*, *Cirsellium gummiferum*, *Carlina gummifera*. A perennial species growing on the shores of Asia Minor and of Greece. It contains atractylic acid, and furnishes a gum (acanthomastic) which is used in Morocco. The leaves are used to make *amadou*.—**A. humilis.** Fr., *chardon doré*. Syn.: *Cirsellium humile*, *Centauria carduus*. A biennial species growing in France, having the same properties as *A. gummifera*.—**A. lancea.** Syn.: *Atractylodes lancea* (seu *alba*). A Chinese and Japanese species. A tea, said to be stomachic and tonic, is made from it.—**A. ovata.** Syn.: *Atractylodes ovata* (seu *rubra*). The *biaku jutsu*, *biakou sitzu*, or *ikera*; a Japanese and Chinese species with purplish or violet flowers. The root is said to be used in Japan as a febrifuge, and in China as a tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

ATRAGE'NE, f. Ger., *Alpenrebe*. 1. A name formerly applied to *Clematis vitalba*. 2. See *CLEMATIS*.

ATRANO'RIC ACID. From *atra*, the specific name of *Lecanora atra*. Fr., *acide atranorique*. Ger., *Atranorsäure*. A solid acid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_8$, obtained from *Usnea barbata* and *Lecanora atra*.

ATRE'MIA, f. Gr., *άτρεμία*. Properly, absence of tremor; of Neffel, a condition, real or fancied, occurring chiefly in women, in which they are unable to walk, stand, sit, or read, although the power of voluntary motion is not abolished or the intellect impaired. Abnormalities of sensibility are present, and are intensified by any attempt at movement.

ATRE'SIA, f. Gr., *άτρησία* (from *a* priv., and *τρήσις*, a perforation). Fr., *atrésie*, *imperforation*. Ger., *Verschlossensein*, *Verschluss*, *Verschliessung*. Syn.: *imperforatio*. The

absence or occlusion (sometimes only an excessive narrowness) of one of the natural openings or channels of the body.—**Anorectal a.**, **A. ani**. See *Imperforate ANUS*.—**A. ani adnata** (seu *congenita*). Fr., *imperforation congénitale de l'anus*. Ger., *angeborene Aftersperre*. A congenital imperforate state of the anus.—**A. ani vaginalis**. A. of the anus with the rectum opening into the vagina.—**A. ani vesicalis**. A. of the anus with the rectum opening into the bladder.—**A. auris**. See *ANKYLOTIA*.—**A. hymenis**. An imperforate hymen.—**A. ilei**. A. of the ileum.—**A. intestini duodeni**. A. of the duodenum.—**A. iridis**. See *A. pupillæ*.—**A. nymphaea**. A. of the nymphae.—**A. pupillæ**. Fr., *atresie de la pupille*. Ger., *Pupillensperre*. An obsolete term for anterior synechia.—**A. urethræ**. A. of the urethra.—**A. uterovaginalis**. A rare condition of simultaneous a. of the uterus and vagina.—**A. vaginae**. A. of the vagina.—**A. ventriculi**. A. of the stomach.—**A. vesicæ**. A. of the urinary bladder.—**A. vestibularis**. A. of the vaginal orifice in front of the hymen.—**A. vulvæ**. Fr., *atresie vulvaire*. Obliteration or extreme narrowness of the vaginal orifice.

ATRE'TA, *f.* A woman with atresia of the vaginal orifice.

ATRETELY'TRIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *ἐλκτρον*, the vagina. Fr., *atrétélytrie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the vagina.

ATRETE'NT'RIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *ἐντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *atrétentérie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the intestinal canal.

ATRET'IC. Gr., *ἀτρητος*. Lat., *atretus*. Ger., *atretisch*. Pertaining to or affected with atresia.

ATRETIS'MUS, *m.* See *ATRESIA*.

ATRE''TOBLEPHA'RIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *atrétoblépharie*. Of Breschet, symblepharon.

ATRE''TOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *atrétocéphale*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the head.

ATRE''TOCOR'MUS, *m.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *κορμός*, the trunk. Fr., *atrétocorme*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the trunk.

ATRE''TOCY'SIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *κυσός*, the anus. Fr., *atrétocysie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the anus.

ATRE''TOCYS'TIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *atrétocystie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the bladder.

ATRE''TOGAS'TRIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Fr., *atrétogastrie*. Of Breschet, atresia of either orifice of the stomach.

ATRE''TOLE'MIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *λαιμός*, the gullet. Fr., *atrétolémie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the pharynx or the œsophagus.

ATRE''TOMET'RIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *atrétométrie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the uterus.

ATRETOP'SIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *atrétopsie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the pupil. See *COROCLEISIS*.

ATRE''TOR'R'HIN'IA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *atrétorrhinie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the nose.

ATRE''TOSTO'MIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *atrétostomie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the mouth.

ATRE''TURETH'RIA, *f.* From *ἀτρητος*, imperforate, and *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra. Fr., *atréturéthrie*. Of Breschet, atresia of the urethra.

ATRET'US. Gr., *ἀτρητος*. Fr., *atrésié*. Imperforate; as a n. p., a person affected with atresia.

ATRICES, *m.*, pl. of *atrica* (q. v.). An obsolete name for condylomata of the anus. Cf. *ATRICI*.

ATRICH'IA, *f.* Fr., *atrichie*. Ger., *Atrichie*, *Haarlosigkeit*. Baldness, loss of hair.

ATRICH'I'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis). See *ATRICHIA*.

ATRICH'O'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From a priv., and *τρίχωσις*, hairiness. A disease characterized by absence or loss of hair.

AT'RICHUS. Gr., *ἀτριχος*, *ἄτριξ*. Ger., *haarlos*. Not hairy, affected with loss of hair.

AT'RICI, *m.*, pl. An old term for certain small ulcers or fissures of the anus. Cf. *ATRICES*.

AT'RIOVENTRIC'ULAR. Lat., *atrio-ventricularis*. See *AURICULOVENTRICULAR*.

AT'RIPLEX, *m.*, *f.*, and *n.* -*trip'licis*. Gr., *ἀράφαξις*. Fr., *arroche*. Ger., *Melde*. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or shrubs.—**A. album**. *A. hortensis*.—**A. glauca**. Of Linnæus, a perennial species growing on the coasts of Spain, Algeria, Egypt, and Arabia; used, in vinous infusion, for the relief of colic. Of Crantz, *Chenopodium glaucum*.—**A. hortense**, **A. hortensis**. Fr., *arroche-épinard blanche*, *arroche des jardins*, *bonne-dame*, *érode*, *arrode*, *irrible*, *fallète*. Ger., *Gartenmelde*, *Zuckermelde*, *wilder Spinat*. Garden orache, mountain spinach. The seeds are emetic and purgative.

AT'RIMUM, *n.* Ger., *Vorhof*. 1. Lit., the hall, or entry, of a house; a dilatation, pouch, sinus, or ampulla. 2. An auricle of the heart, especially the main portion as distinguished from the appendix. 3. The lower or main portion of the cavity of the tympanum, as distinguished from the attic; that part which is situated directly behind the tympanic membrane.—**A. anterius**, **A. cordis dextrum**. The right auricle of the heart.—**A. cordis sinistrum**. The left auricle of the heart.—**A. dextrum cordis**. See *A. cordis dextrum*.—**Atria mortis**. Lit., the halls of death; a term given by the ancients to those organs which are the instruments of the most important activities, and injury of which most quickly causes death.—**A. posterius** (seu *sinistrum*) **cordis**. The left auricle of the heart.—**A. vaginae**. The vestibule of the vulva.

AT'RIX, *m.* *At'ricis*. Thought to be from *ἄτριξ*, hairless. See *ATRICES*.

ATROGLYCER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide atroglycérique*. Ger., *Atroglycerinsäure*. Syn.: a *phenyldioxypropionic acid*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_5O_4 = C_6H_5 - C(OH)(CO.OH) - CH_2.OH$.

ATROLACT'IC ACID. From *atropic* and *lactic* (q. v.). Fr., *acide atrolactique*. Ger., *Atrolactinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$.

ATROLAC'TYL. The radicle, $C_9H_9O_2$, of atrolactic acid.—**A'tropeine**. Ger., *A'tropeïn*. Syn.: *pseudoatropine*. A tropeine derived from atrolactic acid; a base isomeric with atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 = C_8H_{14}NO.C_9H_9O_2$. Like atropine, it acts as a mydriatic.

AT'ROMOS, *m.* From a priv., and *τρόμος*, a trembling. Absence of shivering or of a thrill.

AT'ROPA, *f.* From *ἄτροπος*, one of the *Parce*. Fr., *belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Tollkraut*. A genus of herbs of the *Solanaceæ*.—**A. acuminata**. *A. belladonna*.—**A. belladonna**. Fr., *belladone*, *belledame*, *bouton noir*, *morelle furieuse* (ou *marine*). Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Wolfskirsche*, *gemeines Tollkraut*, *Nachtschatten*. Syn.: *Belladonna trichotoma* (seu *laccifera*), *Solanum lethale* (seu *melano-cerasus*). The belladonna, deadly nightshade, common dwale; a perennial European herb. The root and leaves (seu *maniaci*, seu *somniferi*) are official as belladonna (q. v.).—**A. lethalis**. *A. belladonna*.—**A. lutescens**. *A. belladonna*.

ATRO'PHIA, *f.* See *ATROPHY*.—**A. ab alvi fluxu**. Emaciation from diarrhœa.—**A. ablaetatorum**. Emaciation and diarrhœa due to weaning in infants.—**A. a crinibus**. A wasting disease of infants ascribed to the presence of stiff hairs on the back, which prick them and prevent them from sleeping.—**A. acuta jejunoris**. See *Acute yellow ATROPHY of the liver*.—**A. a fascino**. See *A. ver-*

minosa.—**A. a leucorrhœa**. A. due to seminal losses in men or to leucorrhœa in women.—**A. anglica**. See *A. nervosa*.—**A. a ptyalismo**. A. due to excessive salivation.—**A. a sanguifluxu**. A. due to continued hemorrhages.—**A. a vomitu**. A. due to repeated vomiting.—**A. cacochoymica**. A. due to improper food.—**A. cordis**. Atrophy of the heart.—**A. cutis linearis**. See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**A. cutis propria**. See *ADESMOSIS*.—**A. cutis senilis**. Senile atrophy of the skin.—**A. facialis**. See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.—**A. facialis bilateralis**. See *Bilateral facial ATROPHY*.—**A. famelicorum**. A. from lack of food.—**A. febrisequa**. A. consequent on a fever.—**A. glandularis**. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**A. inanitorum**. A. due to excessive evacuations.—**A. infantilis**, **A. infantum**. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**A. ingravescens musculorum**. See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**A. lateralis**. A. of one lateral half of the body.—**A. linearis**. See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**A. mesaraica**, **A. mesenterica**. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**A. musculorum ingravescens**. See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**A. musculorum lipomatosa**. A. of muscles with the replacement of their proper structure by fat.—**A. musculorum lipomatosa pseudohypertrophica**. See *Pseudohypertrophic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**A. musculorum progrediens** (seu *progressiva*). See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**A. musculorum progressiva pseudohypertrophica**. See *Pseudohypertrophic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**A. nervea**. See *Neural ATROPHY*.—**A. nervosa**. A gradual loss of flesh and strength, with aversion to food, etc., without fever, due to exposure to an unwholesome atmosphere, depression of spirits, etc.—**A. r(h)achitica**. A. due to rickets.—**A. scorbutica**. A form of marasmus described by Willis, attributed to scurvy or any severe disease.—**A. senilis**. See *Senile ATROPHY*.—**A. spinalis**. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**A. syphilitica**. A. due to syphilis.—**A. universalis**. See *General ATROPHY*.—**A. verminosa**. A. due to intestinal worms.—**A. virginiana**. See *A. nervosa*.—**Nova a. facialis**. See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.

ATROPH'IC. Gr., *ἀτροφος*. Lat., *atrophicus*. Fr., *atrophique*. Ger., *atrophisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, due to, characterized by, or causing atrophy.

ATROPHIED. Fr., *atrophié*. Ger., *atrophisi(e)rt*. Affected with or in a state of atrophy.

ATROPHODER'MA, n. *-der'matos (-is)*. From *ἀτροφος*, ill-fed, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Crocker, atrophy of the skin in which there may be either simply diminution in the number or size of its component elements or a degenerative alteration in those elements.—**A. albidum**. A variety of xeroderma (of Kaposi), in which the skin from the middle of the thigh to the sole, more rarely from the upper arm to the palm, exhibits white patches, is stretched, and glistens, the epidermis being thin and peeling off in shining flakes. There is hyperæsthesia.—**A. idiopathicum**. A quantitative or degenerative atrophy of the skin not due to any other disease.—**A. neuriticum**. See *Glossy SKIN*.—**A. pigmentosum**. Xeroderma pigmentosum.—**A. striatum et maculatum**. Linear atrophy of the skin.—**A. symptomatiæum**. A. symptomatic of some other disease of the skin or of the trophic nerves.—**Senile a.** Atrophy of the skin and its appendages in senile degeneration.

AT'ROPHODERMATO'SES, f. pl. From *ἀτροφία*, atrophy, and *δέρμα*, skin. An order of skin diseases in which there is atrophy of the cutaneous tissues.

ATROPHOL'YSIS, f. *-lysis (-ol'ysis)*. From *ἀτροφία*, want of food, and *λύσις*, a setting loose. Fr., *atropholyse*, *dissolution atrophique*. Ger., *atrophische Auflösung*. Syn.: *solutio atrophica*. Weakness and flabbiness or ulceration from lack of nourishment.

ATROPHUS. Gr., *ἀτροφος*. 1. Atrophic. 2. Not nutritious.

AT'ROPHY. Gr., *ἀτροφία* (from *a priv.*, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Lat., *atrophia*. Fr., *atrophie*. Ger., *Darr-sucht*. Defective nutrition; wasting of a tissue, an organ, a part, or the whole body; in Good's nosology, a genus of the order *Marasmus*, characterized by a pale, dry, wrinkled skin and shrunken, flabby muscles, with little or no fever.—**Accidental a.** A. of a part from pressure upon it or from interference with its supply of blood.—**Active a.** Fr., *atrophie active*. Ger., *active Atrophie*. A general term for those forms of a. which are due to deficient or excessive functional activity, the action of certain chemical poisons or the virus of an infectious disease, to inflammations, to high fever, or to nutritive disorders of the nervous system.—**Acute yellow a. of the liver**. Lat., *atrophia acuta jecinoris*. Fr., *atrophie jaune aiguë du foie*. Ger., *acute Leberatrophie*. A rare disease, more common in women than in men, and especially in pregnant women. After a simple jaundice of a few days' or weeks' duration, about which nothing peculiar is observed, symptoms indicating disease of the nervous system suddenly set in, such as delirium, convulsions, deep coma, and dilatation of the pupils, the pulse rising to 120 or 130, but the temperature remaining low until a short time before death. It is a general disease, likened by Trousseau to a pyrexia. Degeneration attacks all the glandular tissues, and, according to Virchow, is of a parenchymatous inflammatory nature. The cells of the glands become filled with granules, which are quickly followed by oily particles and drops. The disease derives its name from the yellow color of the liver and from the fact that it is usually, but not invariably, very much reduced in size. It almost always ends in death. Cf. *ICTERUS gravis* and *ICTERUS gravidarum*.—**Amphiblestroid a.** Lat., *amphiblestrodatrophia*. A. of the retina.—**A. of the placenta**. See *PLACENTA membranacea* (2d def.).—**Bilateral facial a.** Lat., *atrophia facialis bilateralis*. A. of both sides of the face. Only one case has been recorded, and that occurred in a child who had been exposed to measles, but did not take that disease.—**Brown a.** Ger., *braune Atrophie*. A form of a. of the liver or the spleen observed chiefly in old people. In the liver there is brown coloration due to pigment within the cells. In the spleen the organ is small, dense, and reddish-brown; the capsule may be thickened and the tissue of the organ limited to trabeculæ and thickened vessels. See also *Simple brown a.*—**Concentric a.** Ger., *concentrische Atrophie*. A form of a. of a hollow organ, like the heart, which, proceeding from without inward, leads to a diminution of the capacity of the cavities.—**Cruveilhier's a.** See *Progressive muscular a.*—**Cyanotic a.** Ger., *cyanotische Atrophie*. A form of a. observed in the liver, due to long-continued and extensive interference with its circulation. Cf. *Red a.*—**Degenerative a.** Fr., *atrophie dégénérative*. Ger., *Degenerationsatrophie*. A. in which there is degeneration followed by absorption of the degenerated elements.—**Eccentric a.** Ger., *excentrische Atrophie*. A. proceeding from within outward, leading, in the case of a hollow organ, to enlargement of the cavity.—**Facial a.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Fatty a.** Lat., *atrophia lipomatosa*. Fr., *atrophie graisseuse* (ou *lipomateuse*). Ger., *Fettatrophie*. A. with fatty degeneration.—**Fatty muscular a.** Lat., *atrophia musculorum lipomatosa*. Fr., *atrophie musculaire graisseuse* (ou *lipomateuse*). Ger., *fettige Muskelatrophie*. See *Pseudohypertrophic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**General a.** Lat., *atrophia universalis*. Fr., *atrophie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Atrophie*. Emaciation.—**Granular a.** Ger., *Granularatrophie*. A form of a. due to chronic interstitial inflammation, generally observed in the liver and the kidneys; besides the reduced size of the organs, there is an extensive formation of connective tissue, with the presence of an abundance of granular mat-

ter.—**Gray a. (of the optic papilla).** A degenerative change in the optic disc in which the disc presents, on ophthalmoscopic examination, a distinctly grayish hue, different from the bluish-white or white color of simple a., with ill defined outlines. It may result from inflammation of the retina or from disease of the central nervous system, in which the process is usually progressive, ending in more or less complete blindness.—**Halisteretic a.** A form of a. of bone; the lamellæ of the spongy tissue gradually grow thinner, but no other obvious change is to be discovered with the microscope.—**Hemi-a.** A. limited to one lateral half of the body. See *Progressive facial a.*—**Hereditary muscular a.** A form of pseudohypertrophic spinal paralysis (*q. v.*) described by Erb.—**Individual a.** Ger., *individuelle Atrophie*. Charcot's term for a. of single muscles in different parts, the adjacent muscles remaining intact; said to be pathognomonic of progressive muscular a.—**Infantile a.** Lat., *atrophia infantilis* (seu *infantum*). Fr., *atrophie de l'enfance*. Ger., *Pädatrie, Darrsucht der Kinder*. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**Infantile cerebral a.** Fr., *atrophie cérébrale de l'enfance*. A localized a. of the brain in infants; described by French writers as proceeding from a variety of processes.—**Juvenile muscular a.** See *Pseudohypertrophic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**Linear a. of the skin.** Lat., *atrophia cutis linearis, striæ atrophicæ cutis, lineæ albicantes*. Fr., *atrophie linéaire de la peau*. Ger., *linearförmige Hautatrophie*. A form of a. of the cutis giving rise to stripes having the appearance of scars. In the idiopathic form, the lesions occur without obvious cause, most commonly about the nates, the hips, or the thighs, sometimes on the trunk, the neck, or the arms. The stripes are from 1 to 2 or more lines in width, curved, undulating, or irregularly broken in their course, whitish or bluish-gray, smooth, glistening, and apparently slightly depressed. In the symptomatic form, they have the same general appearance, but are most common on the abdomen, being due to overdistention of the skin by tumors, ascites, pregnancy, corpulence, etc.—**Mesenteric a.** See *TABES mesenterica*.—**Myopathic muscular a.** Muscular a. due to disease of the muscles themselves, and not to a spinal lesion.—**Neorobiotic a.** Ger., *nekrobiotische Atrophie*. Numerical a. (*q. v.*)—**Neural a.** Fr., *atrophie nerveique*. A. of a nerve due, in conjunction with sclerosis, to chronic neuritis.—**Neuritic a.** A. of a part due to neuritis.—**Neurotic a.** Fr., *atrophie névrotique*. Ger., *neurotische Atrophie*. A. of a part from disorder of its trophic nerves or from lack of use (e. g., the "glossy skin" produced by injury of a nerve trunk).—**Numerical a.** That form of a. in which there is not only a diminution in the volume of the part, but also an actual decrease in the number of its elements, some of them having been destroyed.—**Partial a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Passive a.** Ger., *passive Atrophie*. A general term for various forms of a., especially such as are due to pressure, want of nourishment, digestive and various other visceral diseases, exhausting evacuations, and certain forms of concussion. Cf. *Active a.*—**Pathological a.** Fr., *atrophie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Atrophie*. A. due to disease, as opposed to physiological a. (*q. v.*)—**Physiological a.** Fr., *atrophie physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Atrophie*. The natural wasting of an organ or structure that has fulfilled the normal period of its functional activity (e. g., that of the thymus gland).—**Progressive facial a.** Lat., *atrophia (seu hemiatrophia) facialis progressiva, nova atrophia facialis, prosopodysmorphia, trophonerosis facialis*. Fr., *atrophie partielle de la face (ou du tissu conjonctif), aplasie lamineuse progressive*. Ger., *einseitige Gesichtsatrophie*. Syn.: *partial (or unilateral) a. of the face, laminar aplasia*. An uncommon disease char-

acterized by progressive wasting of one side of the face, generally the left side, most commonly occurring in middle-aged persons, especially women. One or more small spots of pigmentation are first noticed; then the skin grows thin, the hairs become discolored, and the cheek falls in from loss of its fatty tissue, and after a time the bony and cartilaginous structures begin to waste. It is incurable, but not dangerous to life. It is generally attributed to an affection of the cervical sympathetic nerve, but some hold that it is due to primary a. of the subcutaneous connective tissue independently of nervous influence. There is but little paralysis of motion, and the sensibility and the secretions are not usually affected.—**Progressive muscular a.** Lat., *atrophia musculorum ingravescens* (seu *progressiva*). Fr., *atrophie musculaire progressive, paralysie musculaire progressive atrophique*. Ger., *progressive Muskelatrophie*. Syn.: *Cruveilhier's a., creeping (or partial, or local, or wasting) palsy, Wetherbee ail, atrophic paralysis*. A chronic disease characterized by progressive paralysis and wasting of the muscles, usually beginning with those of the extremities and finally producing death by implicating those of respiration. Its onset is usually preceded by fibrillary contractions (*q. v.*). As it advances, contractures are apt to occur. Its pathology is not definitely known; Hammond refers it to a. of the cells of the gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord. Instances have been observed of a decided hereditary tendency to the disease.—**Progressive nervous a.** Fr., *atrophie nerveuse progressive*. Jaccoud's term for a. of the spinal nerve roots caused by compression by minute plates of fibrous material deposited on the spinal arachnoid. It leads to complete loss of power in all the limbs, with a. and abolition of reflex excitability.—**Progressive unilateral a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Pseudohypertrophic progressive muscular a.** See *Pseudohypertrophic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**Pure a.** See *Simple a.*—**Qualitative a.** See *DEGENERATION*.—**Quantitative a.** See *Simple a.*—**Red a.** Acute cirrhosis of the liver. See *Cyanotic a.*—**Sclerotic a.** A term applied to deposits of connective tissue sometimes found in the substance of the heart after attacks of myocarditis.—**Senile a.** Lat., *atrophia senilis*. Fr., *atrophie sénile*. Ger., *senile Atrophie, Altersatrophie*. A progressive wasting of the organs and tissues in general consequent on old age.—**Serous a.** A lesion found in the primitive muscular fasciculi in cases of sarcoma, lipomatosis, etc., in which the roundish or oval openings are filled with serous fluid and coalesce, the intervening striated tissue disappearing.—**Simple a.** Lat., *atrophia simplex*. Fr., *atrophie simple*. Ger., *einfache (oder reine) Atrophie*. A simple wasting of tissue without any other pathological change.—**Simple a. of the heart.** That form in which the cavities preserve their proper size as compared with one another, although the walls may undergo thinning to any extent. Cf. *Simple brown a.*—**Simple brown a.** A term applied to that condition of the heart in which the muscle cells are small and contain numerous fine yellow pigment granules, but the fibres retain their normal striation.—**Spinal a.** Lat., *atrophia spinalis*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**Subacute red a. of the liver.** See *Acute CIRRHOSIS of the liver*.—**Trophoneurotic a.** See *Neurotic a.*—**Unilateral a. of the face, Unilateral progressive a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Varicose a.** See *Cyanotic a.*—**Yellow a. of the liver.** See *Acute yellow a. of the liver*.

AT'ROPHY. Fr., *s'atrophier*. To become atrophied.

ATRO'PIA, f. See *ATROPINE*.

ATROP'IC. Lat., *atropicus*. Fr., *atropique*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Atropa* or to atropine.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum atropicum*. Fr., *acide atropique*. Ger., *Atropasäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_8O_2 = CH_2 - C(C_6$

H₅)—CO.OH (a phenylacrylic acid), derived from tropic acid.

ATROPIDIN(E). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Atropidin*. The so-called light atropine (hyoscyamine).

ATROPINÆ, *f*. See ATROPINE.—**Atropinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Atropine sulphate.—**Lamellæ atropinæ**. Discs of atropine; $\frac{1}{8}$ grain gelatin discs containing each $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of atropine sulphate.—**Liquor atropinæ sulphatis** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of 4 grains of atropine sulphate in a fluid ounce of distilled water.—**Unguentum atropinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum atropiæ* [Br. Ph., 1867]. An ointment made by dissolving 8 grains of atropine in $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm of rectified spirit, and mixing with an ounce of prepared lard.

ATROPIN(E). From *Atropa* (q. v.). Lat., *atropina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *atropinum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Atropin*. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃, obtained from *Atropa belladonna* and other solanaceous plants.—**Anhydro-a**. Atropyltropine.—**A. acetate**. Fr., *acétate d'a*. Ger., *Atropinacetat*, *essigsäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and acetic acid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.C₂H₄O₂.—**A. chloroaurate**. Fr., *chloro-aurate d'a*. Ger., *chlorwasserstoffsäures Atropingoldchlorid*. A crystalline mass, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.HCl.AuCl₃, formed by the action of trichloride of gold on a. hydrochloride.—**A. chloroplatinate**. See *A. platinichloride*.—**A. hydrochlorate**, **A. hydrochloride**. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffatropin*, *salzsäures Atropin*. A compound of a. and hydrochloric acid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.HCl.—**A. iso-valerate**. See *A. valerianate*.—**A. malate**. Fr., *malate d'a*. Ger., *äpfelsäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and malic acid; the form in which a. appears to exist in *Atropa belladonna*.—**A. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate d'a*. Ger., *Atropinnitrat*, *salpetersäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and nitric acid.—**A. picrate**. Fr., *picrate d'a*. Ger., *Atropinpikrat*, *pikrinsäures Atropin*. A yellow pulverulent precipitate compounded of a. and picric acid.—**A. platinichloride**. Fr., *platinichlorure d'a*. Ger., *Atropinplatinchlorid*. A compound of a. hydrochloride and platinic chloride, (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.HCl)₂.PtCl₄.—**A. salicylate**. Lat., *atropinæ salicylas*. Fr., *salicylate a*. Ger., *salicylsäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and salicylic acid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.C₇H₅O₃, obtained by dissolving 289 parts of a. and 138 of salicylic acid in an excess of water, and evaporating.—**A. santionate**. A compound of a. and santonic acid; recommended as a mydriatic, being said to be absolutely unirritating and to resemble homatropine in its action, 1 drop of a 1-to-2,000 solution causing dilatation of the pupil which persists for nearly twenty-four hours.—**A. stearate**. A salt of a. and stearic acid; used in oily and unctuous preparations.—**A. sulphate**. Lat., *atropinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *atropinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate d'a*. Ger., *Atropinsulfat*, *schwefelsäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and sulphuric acid, (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃)₂.H₂SO₄. It is the salt commonly employed in medicine, being used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil, paralyze the muscle of accommodation, allay inflammation in the cornea and iris, subdue pain in various inflammatory affections of the eye, etc. See also *BELLADONNA*.—**A. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate d'a*. Ger., *Atropintartrat*, *weinsäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and tartaric acid.—**A. valerate**, **A. valerianate**. Lat., *valeras atropinus*, *valerianus atropicus*, *atropinum valerianicum*. Fr., *valérianate d'a*. Ger., *baldriansäures Atropin*. A salt of a. and valerianic acid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.C₈H₉O₂. See *A. hydrochloride*.—**Discs of a**. See *Lamellæ ATROPINÆ* (under *ATROPINÆ*).—**English a**. See *ATROPINUM usu anglico paratum*.—**Heavy a**. Ger., *schweres Atropin*. True a.—**Light a**. Ger., *leichtes Atropin*. Hyoscyamine.—**Ointment of a**. See *Unguentum ATROPINÆ* (under *ATROPINÆ*).—**Solution of a. sulphate**. See *Liquor ATROPINÆ sulphatis* (under *ATROPINÆ*).

AT'ROPINIZA'TION. Fr., *atropinisation*. Ger., *Atropinisi(e) rung*. The act or process of bringing the organism or a part of it under the influence of atropine.

AT'ROPINIZED. Fr., *atropinisé*. Ger., *atropinisi(e)rt*. Treated or poisoned with atropine or brought under its influence.

ATROPINUM [Ger. Ph.], *n*. See *ATROPINE*.—**A. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *ATROPINE sulphate*.—**A. sulfuricum album neutrale crystallisatum**. Pure white crystalline sulphate of atropine.—**A. usu anglico paratum**. The so-called "English atropine," made (mostly in Germany) for the English market.

ATROPINUS. Of or pertaining to the genus *Atropa* or to atropine.

AT'ROPISM. Fr., *atropisme*. Poisoning with atropine or with belladonna.

ATROPIUM, *n*. Atropine.—**A. verum**. True (heavy) atropine.

AT'ROPYL. The radicle C₉H₇O, found in atropic acid.—**A'tropeine**. Ger., *Atropyltropéin*. Syn.: *anhydro-atropine*. A monacid base, C₁₇H₂₁NO₂ = C₈H₁₄NO.C₉H₇O.

AT'ROSCINE. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₄, obtained from *Scopolia atropoides*; a powerful mydriatic.

ATRO'SIA, *f*. See *ATROSIN*.

AT'ROSIN. Fr., *atrosine*. A red coloring matter found in *Atropa belladonna*.

ATTACK'. Gr., *εἰσβολή*. Lat., *insultus*. Fr., *attaque*. Ger., *Anfall*, *Angriff*. The onset of a disease; an individual illness; a paroxysm or outbreak of a constitutional or recurrent disease.

ATTAIN'T'. Fr., *atteinte*. An injury of a horse's leg caused by overreaching.

AT'TAR. From an Ar. word meaning perfume. An Oriental name for the essential oil of roses. See under *ROSE*.

ATTEN'UANT. Gr., *λεπύνων*. Lat., *attenuans* (pres. partic. of *attenuare*, to weaken). Fr., *atténuant*. Ger., *verdünnend* (1st def.). 1. Having the effect of thinning the blood or the other humors. 2. Diminishing the effects of an agent. 3. As a *n.*, an agent producing either of those effects.

ATTEN'UATE(D). Lat., *attenuatus*. Fr., *attenué*, *aminci*. Ger., *verdünnt*. 1. Diluted or finely divided. 2. Reduced in potency (said particularly of viruses). 3. Lean, spare.

ATTENUA'TION. Gr., *λεπτυσμός*, *λέπτυνσις*, *λεπτοποίησις*. Lat., *attenuatio*. Fr., *atténuation*, *amoindrissement*. Ger., *Verdünnung*. 1. The division of a substance into the finest particles possible. 2. Dilution. 3. The state of being lean, or the process of losing flesh. 4. A system of dietetic and medicinal treatment for the purpose of reducing corpulence. 5. A process of diminishing the virulence of a pathogenetic organism by certain methods of cultivation or inoculation. See *Attenuated VIRUS*.

ATTIC. Lat., *cœnaculum*. Fr., *portion attique du tympan*. A pyramidal recess over the atrium and above the tympanic extremity of the external auditory meatus. It communicates with the mastoid antrum by the petromastoid canal. It is partially filled by the malleus and the incus.

ATTITUDE. Lat., *habitus*, *situs corporis*. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Haltung*, *Lage*. The form of a body (as of the person or an organ) as determined by the state of its movable parts; of the fetus, the position of the fetal ovoid as regards the relation of its parts to the mother. See remarks under *POSITION*.—**Crucifixion a**. An a. sometimes assumed by patients with hysterocpilepsy; the body is rigid, the head is thrown somewhat backward, and the arms are stretched straight out from the body.

ATTOL/LENS. Pres. partic. of *attollere*, to lift. Fr., *élevant*. Ger., *aufhebend*. Acting as an elevator of a part; as a *n.*, a muscle having that action (Lat., *levator*; Ger., *Aufhebungsmuskel*).—**A. anterior**. See *ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS*.—**A. aurem**, **A. auriculæ**, **A. auriculæ**

superior, **A. auriculam**. Fr., *muscle éleveur de l'oreille*. Ger., *Aufheber des Ohres*. A muscle which arises from the temporal portion of the epicranial aponeurosis and is inserted into the upper part of the median surface of the pinna; its action is to draw the auricle upward.—**A. humerum**. See DELTOIDEUS.—**A. labium superior**. See ZYGOMATICUS *major*.—**A. linguam**. See MYOLOGLOSSUS.—**A. maxillam temporalis**. See TEMPORALIS.—**A. maximus**. The temporoauricularis externus muscle.—**A. oculi**, **A. oculum**. See RECTUS *superior oculi*.—**A. ossis hyoidei**. See GENIOHYOIDEUS.—**A. posterior**. The temporoauricularis internus muscle.—**A. scapulam**. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulae*.—**A. sedem**. See LEVATOR *ani*.—**A. superiorem palpebram**. The levator palpebrae superioris muscle.

ATTON'ITUS. Perf. partic. of *attonere*, to stun. Gr., ἐμβρόντητος, ἀπόληκτος, ἐκστατικός. Fr., étouvé. Ger., betäubt. Stunned, stupefied, in an apoplectic state.—**Morbus a.**, **Stupor a.** Apoplexy.

ATTRAC'TIO, *f.* -iō'nis. See ATTRACTION.—**A. electiva duplex**. See Double AFFINITY.—**A. electiva multiplex**. A variety of double affinity by virtue of which two ternary compounds, ABC and DEF, are decomposed into three binary compounds, AD, BE, and CF.—**A. electiva simplex**. Simple elective affinity.

ATTRAC'TION. Gr., ἄλξις. Lat., *attractio* (from *attrahere*, to draw toward). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anziehung, Anziehungskraft*. The act or force by which bodies are drawn toward each other.—**Acoustic a.** The a. exerted by a body when in a state of sonorous vibration upon another body in its vicinity.—**Adherent a.** See *Capillary a.*—**Adhesive a.** The force of adhesion.—**Atomic a.** The a. existing between atoms. See AFFINITY (1st def.).—**A. of adhesion**. See *Adhesive a.*—**A. of affinity**. See AFFINITY (1st def.).—**A. of aggregation**, **A. of cohesion**. Cohesion.—**A. of crystallization**. The mutual a. by virtue of which particles of matter tend to arrange themselves into crystalline forms.—**A. of gravitation**. See GRAVITATION.—**Capillary a.** Fr., *a. capillaire*. Ger., *Capillar-A.* The a. exerted upon the particles of a liquid by those of a solid body with which it is in contact, causing an elevation of the surface of the liquid at the line of contact; so called because it is best observed in capillary tubes, where the elevation becomes considerable. The absorption of water by unsized paper and other vegetable tissues is due to capillary a. Cf. *Capillary repulsion*.—**Chemical a.** See AFFINITY (1st def.).—**Cohesive a.** The force which binds similar particles together, as distinguished from chemical affinity, which binds dissimilar particles together; cohesion.—**Cone of a.** See under CONE.—**Corpuscular a.** See *Cohesive a.*—**Double elective a.** See Double AFFINITY.—**Elective a.** Lat., *attractio electiva*. Fr., *a. elective*. Chemical affinity.—**Electrical a.** Fr., *a. électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Anziehung*. The a. exerted by an electrified body upon another body charged with an opposite variety of electricity.—**Electrodynamic a.** The a. produced by the interaction of two neighboring electrical currents or an electrical current and a magnet.—**Magnetic a.** Fr., *a. magnétique*. Ger., *magnetische Anziehung*. The a. exerted by a magnet on iron and other magnetic substances.—**Molar a.** Fr., *a. molaire*. Ger., *Massenanziehung*. The a. existing between masses, or the a. of gravitation.—**Molecular a.** Fr., *a. moléculaire*. Ger., *Molekulär-anziehung*. The a. existing between molecules. See ADHESION and COHESION.—**Simple elective a.** See AFFINITY of composition.—**Terrestrial a.** Fr., *a. terrestre*. A. exerted by the earth or exhibited upon its surface.—**Universal a.** See GRAVITATION.

ATTRAC'TIVE. Lat., *attractivus*. Fr., *attractif*. Ger., *anziehend*. Attracting, drawing; medicaments supposed to have the power of drawing the animal juices

to the surface were formerly called *attractiva, attractoria*, or *attrahentia*.

ATTRAC'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. See ATTRAHENS.—**A. scapulæ**. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulae*.

ATTRACTO'RIUS. See ATTRACTIVE.

AT'TRAHENS. Ger., *anziehend*. Attractive (*q. v.*); as a n. (*musculus* understood), a muscle the action of which is to draw a movable part toward another part, also (*remedium* understood) a "drawing" medicament (see under ATTRACTIVE).—**A. alæ nasi**. See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**A. aurem**, **A. auriculæ**, **A. auriculam**. A thin fan-shaped muscle having pale indistinct fibres that arise from the lateral edge of the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis and converge to be inserted into a projection on the front of the helix.

AT'TRAHENT. See ATTRACTIVE.

ATTRI'TA, *f.* From *atterere*, to rub against. Chafing.

ATTRIT'ION. Gr., πατάριψις. Lat., *attritio* (from *atterere*, to rub against). Fr., *a.* Ger., *Anreibung, Aufreibung, Zermalmung*. The friction of bodies upon each other, also the effects (chafing, abrasion, intertrigo, etc.) of such friction.

ATTRI'TUS, *m.* -tri'tus. See ATTRITION and cf. INTERTRIGO.

ATYPI'A, *f.* Fr., *atypie*. Ger., *Mangel an Regelmässigkeit*. The state of being atypical (*q. v.*).

ATYPI'C(AL). Gr., ἀτύπος (from *a priv.*, and τύπος, a type). Lat., *atypus, atypicus*. Fr., *atypique*. Ger., *atypisch*. Erratic, irregular, not conforming to any definite type.

AT'YPOS, **AT'YPUS**. 1. Atypical. 2. (N.) a person who speaks indistinctly. 3. (N.) a cripple.

AUAN'SIS, *f.* -an'seos (-is). Gr., αὔανσις (from αὐαίνεισθαι, to be dried up). An old term for morbid dryness (said of the parturient canal).

AUAN'TE, *f.* Gr., αὐαντή (νόσος understood). Of Hippocrates, a special form of wasting or withering of the body ascribed to acidity of the stomach, flatulence, and a vicious state of the pancreatic juice.

AUAN'TICUS, **AUAN'TOS**. Gr., αὐαντός. Desiccative.

AUAP'SE, *f.* Gr., αὐαφή. Galen's term for *auante* (*q. v.*).

AU'CHE, *f.* Gr., αὐχή. Ger., *Halsstarrigkeit*. Lit., pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck.

AUCHE'IS. Gr., αὐχέις. See AUCHETICUS.

AU'CHEN, *m.* *Au'chenos* (-is). Gr., αὐχόν. The neck or the throat, also the neck of a bone, of the uterus, etc.

AUCHENIATRI'A, *f.* From αὐχόν, the throat, and ἰατρία, medical treatment. Fr., *auchéniatrie*. Ger., *Halsheilkunde*. The treatment of diseases of the throat.

AUCHEN'ICUS. Gr., αὐχένιος (from αὐχόν, the neck). Pertaining to the neck.

AUCHENIS'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). Gr., αὐχενιστήρ. A decapitator devised by von Seanzoni.

AUCHE'NIUM, *n.* Fr., *auchénion*. The portion of the neck situated below the nucha.

AUCHENOR(R)HEU'MA, *n.* -rheu'matos (-is). From αὐχόν, the neck, and ῥέυμα, a flux. Fr., *auchénorrhumatisme*. Ger., *Halsrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the neck.

AUCHENOS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-os'chisis). From αὐχόν, the neck, and σχίσις, a fissure. A fissure of the neck, especially of the cervical vertebrae.

AUCHENOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -sphinx'eos (-is). From αὐχόν, the neck, and σφίγις, constriction. Strangulation.

AUCHENOSTRAN'GALE, *f.* From αὐχόν, the neck, and στραγγάλη, a halter. See AUCHENOSPHINXIS.

AUCHENOSZOS'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). From αὐχόν, the neck, and ζώστηρ, a girdle. Ger., *Halsgürtel, Halsbrenngürtel*. Zoster of the neck.

AUCHENYDROCELE, *f.* A³(a³-u¹)''ke²n(ch²an)-i²d-(u⁶d)-ro¹ro²-se(ka¹le(la)); in Eng., a¹'ke²n-i²dro-sel. From αὐχόν, the neck, and ὑδροκέλη (see HYDROCELE).

Fr., *hâchenhydrocèle*. Ger., *Blasenkrampf*, *Wasserbruch des Halses*. Cystic goitre.

AU'CHENYOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-is). See **AUCHENOSPHINXIS**.

AUCHET'ICUS. Gr., *αυχητικός*. Having a stiff neck.

AUC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *augere*, to increase. See **ACCRETION**.

AUDA'CIA, *f.* Gr., *τόλμα*, *τόλμη*. The boldness of delirium or insanity.

AU'DE, *f.* Gr., *αὐδή*. Fr., *voix*. Ger., *Stimme*, *Laut*. The voice, also a sound.

AUDIBER'TIA, *f.* Fr., *audibertie*. A genus of labiate undershrubs akin to *Rosmarinus* and to some sections of *Salvia*.—**A. decurrens**, **A. grandiflora**. A California species, mentioned among the medicinal plants of the State.—**A. spinulosa**, **A. stachyoides**. A species growing in northern California, mentioned among the medicinal plants of the State.

AUDIM'ETER. Fr., *audimètre*. See **AUDIOMETER**.

AUDIOM'ETER. From *audire*, to hear, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *audiomètre*. Ger., *Gehörmesser*. An instrument devised by Hughes for measuring the sensitiveness of the ear for sounds of small intensity. It consists of a microphone which is attached to a clock and which also forms part of a galvanic circuit. The galvanic current which passes through this circuit likewise passes through two induction coils. Between these two coils is a third induction coil which moves freely along a graduated bar and can thus be placed at any point intermediate between the two primary coils. The latter are so constructed that they induce in the movable coil two currents in opposite directions, and which consequently counteract each other. The movable coil is connected with a telephone which repeats the ticking of the clock (magnified by the microphone) in greater or less intensity, according as the difference between the two currents induced in the movable coil is greater or less. When the movable coil is so placed that the two currents are equal, no sound is audible. This point is designated as zero on the scale, and the distance between this and the first of the two inducing coils is divided into 200 degrees. The instrument is used by placing the movable coil at the zero point and then gradually sliding it toward the first coil until the person listening at the telephone first perceives the ticking of the clock. The number of degrees (representing the intensity of the least sound audible) is then read off.

AU'DIPHONE. From *audire*, to hear, and *φωνή*, the voice. Syn.: *ostephone*. A fan-shaped instrument of hard rubber or well lacquered pasteboard, devised by Rhodes, for improving the hearing power of the deaf. The upper margin is provided with a little metal plate for laying on the teeth or on the zygoma, and at the lower margin there is a handle. By properly pressing the instrument against the anterior upper teeth, a forward convexity is given to it, and the sound waves falling on it are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth. There is an arrangement of cords by which the necessary curvature may be maintained.

AUDITION. Gr., *ἀκοή*. Lat., *auditus*, *auditis* (from *audire*, to hear). Fr., *a. ouïe*. Ger., *Gehör*. The act, sense, or function of hearing.—**Colored a.** See **COLOR HEARING**.—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale*. The remem-

brance of a sound, or the formation of an idea or a mental image founded on past auditory impressions.—**Verbal mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale verbale*, *parole intérieure*. The same as mental a., the sounds remembered being those of words.

AU'DITORY. Gr., *ἀκουστικός*. Lat., *auditorius*. Fr., *auditif*. Ger., *hörend*, *das Gehör* (oder *das Ohr*) *betreffend*. Syn.: *acoustic*, *auricular*. Relating to the sense of hearing or to the ear.

AUDI'TUS, *m.* -*di'tus*. See **AUDITION**.—**A. acrior**. See **PARACUSIS acris**.—**A. difficilis**, **A. gravitas**, **A. imminutus**. Diminished power of hearing.

AU'GIA, *f.* From *αὐγή*, brilliancy, on account of the lustre of the varnish. Fr., *augie*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees of uncertain botanical characters, perhaps allied to *Rhus*.—**A. chinensis**, **A. sinensis**. A tree from the trunk of which a resinous juice is obtained, constituting, according to Loureiro, the true varnish (lac) of the Chinese. The resin contains an acrid principle which is dissipated by heat, and is said to be used as a solvent, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.

AUGMEN'TUM, *n.* From *augere*, to increase. Gr., *αὔξη*, *αὐξησις*. Fr., *augment*. Ger., *Zunehmen*. An old term for that period or stage of a disease in which it is increasing in intensity.

AUG'NATHUS, *m.* From *αὔ* cumulat., and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *agnathe*. A monster having a supplementary lower jaw (the rudiment of a second head).

AU'LA, *f.* Gr., *αὐλή*. Fr., *aule*. Ger., *Verbindung der beiden Hemisphärenhöhlen untereinander und mit dem dritten Ventrikel*. Of Wilder, "the mesal portion of the prosocœle (prosencephalic ventricle), forming the dorsocephalic part of what is commonly called the 'third ventricle'; extending ventrad to the level of the pre-commissure and including the slight interval (aulic recess) between the fornicolumns."

AULATE'LA, *f.* From *αὐλή* (see **AULA**), and *tela*, a web. The membrane investing the aula.

AULA'CIA, *f.* Fr., *aulacie*. A genus of rutaceous plants.—**A. falcata**. Syn.: *Cookia falcata*. A species the leaves of which are used in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue.

AULACOME'LE, *f.* From *αὐλακός*, furrowed, and *μήλη*, a probe. Fr., *aulacomèle*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. An old name for a grooved probe.

AU'LAX, *f.* *Au'lacos* (-is). Gr., *αὐλαξ*. A furrow.

AU'LIC. Lat., *aulicus*. Fr., *aulique*. Pertaining to the aula.

AULIS'COS, **AULIS'CUS**, **AULIS'KOS**, *m.* Gr., *αὐλίσκος*. See **CANNULA**.

AU'LIX, *f.* *Au'licis*. Lit., a furrow (see **AULAX**). Of Wilder, the fissure of Monro.

AU'LOS, *m.* Gr., *αἰλός*. Lit., a flute; a name anciently applied to any tube or canal.

AULOS'TOMA, *n.* A genus of *Nephelidae*, including the leeches.—**A. gulo**, **A. nigrescens**, **A. nigrum**. The horse leech; a variety about 4 inches long when extended, having the back of a dark olive-green or nearly black, and the belly yellowish green.

AULOS'TOMUM, *n.* See **AULOSTOMA**.

AU'LUS, *m.* See **AULOS**.

AU'RA, *f.* *Au'rae*, -*vai*. Gr., *αἶρα*. Fr., *esprit volatil*, *vapeur*, *petit vent*, *souffle*. Ger., *Hauch*, *Luftthauch*, *Lüftchen*, *Anwehen*. 1. A gentle current of air, a subtle vapor, an emanation. 2. A vague subjective sensation in any part of the body, often like that caused by a gentle current of air, which precedes an epileptic or hysterical paroxysm. 3. A sort of crow (the *zopilote*) found in Mexico, which, according to Lémery, is used as a medicine, the flesh being considered antisyphilitic and the ashes of the feathers detersive and vulnerary.—**Auditory a.** An a. (2d def.) referred to the auditory apparatus; it may consist of hissing, ringing, explosive, or vocal sounds, and may be preceded by a sensation



RHODES'S AUDIPHONE,
SIDE VIEW. (AFTER
POMEROY.)

of profound stillness.—**A. dolorifica.** A sudden and transient pain.—**A. electrica.** See *Electric a.*—**A. epileptica.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. nervea.** Ger., *Nervenäther.* See *A. vitalis.*—**A. of the special senses.** See *Auditory a.*, *Gustatory a.*, *Olfactory a.*, and *Visual a.*—**A. oxygena.** A supposed atmosphere of oxygen surrounding the individual red blood corpuscles.—**A. rabidica.** An a. (2d def.) said to precede a paroxysm of rabies.—**A. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutdunst.* Syn.: *halitus sanguinis.* The odor of fresh blood.—**A. seminalis, A. seminis.** Fr., *vapeur* (ou *esprit volatil*) *spermatique.* Ger., *Samenhauch, Samenluft.* Syn.: *spiritus genitalis.* A supposed seminal emanation which was formerly thought to suffice for impregnation, without actual contact of the semen with the corresponding element in the female.—**A. vertiginosa.** Vertigo occurring as the introduction to a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**A. vitalis.** Ger., *Lebenshauch.* 1. An old name for the vital principle. 2. Of Van Helmont, vital heat. Cf. *Vital a.*—**Electric a.** Lat., *a. electrica.* The "electric wind"; a sensation as of a current of air striking upon a part exposed to the discharge of static electricity from a number of fine points.—**Epileptic a.** Lat., *a. epileptica.* An a. (2d def.) preceding a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Gustatory a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of an abnormal sensation of taste, especially of a metallic character.—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hysterica.* An a. (2d def.) preceding a paroxysm of hysteria.—**Motor a.** Ger., *motorische A.* An a. (2d def.) in which there is a distinct sensation of muscular contraction, especially in the thumb, the great toe, or the side of the face; often followed by nausea and a sensation as of something rising in the throat.—**Olfactory a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of either a subjective sensation of smell or an odor proceeding from the patient.—**Psychical a.** An a. (2d def.) constituted by a decided mental impression, as of horror, alarm, intellectual perversion, etc.—**Secretory a.** An a. (2d def.) characterized by an excessive secretion, as of saliva.—**Sensitive a., Sensory a.** Ger., *sensorielle A.* An a. (2d def.) consisting of a sensation of cold, heat, tingling, numbness, pain (especially in the extremities), headache, vertigo, etc., appearing to move from the periphery toward the central organs.—**Vasomotor a.** Ger., *vasomotorische A.* An a. (2d def.) characterized by paleness and numbness or redness and heat of the part in which it is felt; sometimes with an excessive flow of saliva.—**Visceral a.** Fr., *a. viscérale.* The commonest form of a. (2d def.) consisting in sensations referred to some portion of the area of distribution of the pneumogastric nerve, such as a painful epigastric feeling, nausea, a sensation of choking, etc.—**Visual a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of some visual hallucination. Sparks, flashes of light, and even distinct colors may seem to be seen.—**Vital a.** See *A. vitalis.*

AURADE, AU'RADIN. Fr., *aurade, auradine.* Neroli camphor.

AU'RAL. Lat., *auralis* (from *aura* [*q. v.*], or *auris*, the ear). 1. Pertaining to an aura. 2. Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.

AU'RAL. See **AURADE.**

AU'RAMIN. Yellow pyocetanin.

AURAMMO'NIUM. A compound in which gold replaces hydrogen in ammonium.

AURAN'TIA, f. sing. and n. pl. Fr., *orange* (2d def.), *orangers* (3d def.). Ger., *Kaiserjgelb* (1st def.). 1. A crystalline yellowish-red powder, $N[C_6H_2(NO_2)_3]_2 \cdot NH_4$, being the ammonium salt of hexanitrodiphenylamine. It is said to be exceedingly irritating to the skin, even in dilute solution, producing painful pustules like those caused by croton oil; but this has been denied. 2. An orange. 3. (Pl.) oranges.

AURANTI'ACUS. 1. Orange-colored. 2. Made with oranges.

AURAN'TIIN, AU'RANTIN. Fr., *aurantiine, auranline.* Ger., *Aurantiin.* A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12} + 4H_2O$, obtained from the leaves of *Citrus decumana*; formerly supposed to be identical with hesperidin.

AURANTIUM, n. Fr., *orange, oranger.* Ger., *Orange, Pomeranze.* 1. The orange; also the specific name of the orange tree. 2. A genus of plants, in part the *Citrus* of Linnaeus.—**Albedo aurantium.** The white inner part of orange peel. Orange peel water.—**A. amarum.** The bitter orange.—**Aurantia dulcia, A. dulce.** The sweet orange; the fruit of *Citrus a.*, var. *aurantium*.—**Aurantii amari cortex** [U. S. Ph.]. Bitter orange peel.—**Aurantii cortex recens** [Br. Ph.]. Fresh orange peel.—**Aurantii cortex siccatus** [Br. Ph.]. Dried orange peel.—**Aurantii dulcis cortex** [U. S. Ph.]. Sweet orange peel.—**Aurantii flores** [U. S. Ph.]. Orange flowers.—**A. dulci cortice sinense.** The sweet orange.—**Cortex aurantium.** Bitter orange peel.—**Cortex aurantium curassaviensium.** The peel of the Curaçoa orange.—**Cortex aurantium dulcium.** Sweet orange peel.—**Cortex aurantium in quarto.** Orange peels divided into connected quarters.—**Elixir aurantii** [U. S. Ph.]. Elixir of orange, simple elixir; made by dissolving as thoroughly as possible 1 part of oil of orange peel in 100 parts each of alcohol and water, and adding 100 parts of sugar.—**Elixir aurantium compositum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Pomeranzenelixir.* Compound elixir of orange; made by macerating 50 parts of orange peel, 10 of cinnamon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of potassium carbonate in 250 of sherry wine; expressing; adding to the expressed liquid, brought up to 230 parts by the addition of wine, 5 parts each of extract of gentian, extract of wormwood, extract of cascarrilla, and extract of buckbean (*Trifolium fibrinum*); allowing the whole to settle; and filtering.—**Extractum aurantii amari fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of bitter orange peel.—**Flavedo corticis aurantii, Flavedo corticum aurantium.** Orange zest; the yellow outer portion of orange peel.—**Infusum aurantii** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by steeping 1 part of bitter orange peel in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and straining.—**Infusum aurantii compositum** [Br. Ph.]. Compound infusion of orange peel; made by steeping $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (av.) of bitter orange peel, 60 grains of lemon peel, and 30 grains of cloves in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and straining.—**Oleosaccharum aurantii.** Fr., *oléosucre* (ou *oléosaccharure* [Fr. Cod.]) *d'orange.* A preparation in several old pharmacopœias, made by impregnating sugar with essential oil of orange, as in the present Fr. Cod.; or by rubbing sugar upon fresh orange rind and pulverizing it after it has imbibed the oil. This last is also called *dry essence of orange* (Fr., *essence d'orange sèche*).—**Oleum aurantii æthereum.** Essential oil of orange peel.—**Oleum aurantii corticis** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum aurantium corticum, Oleum corticum aurantium, Oleum corticum aurantium æthereum** (seu *destillatum*). Oil of orange peel.—**Pulpa aurantium.** Orange pulp.—**Spiritus aurantii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence d'orange* [Fr. Cod.], *esprit d'écorce d'orange.* Spirit of orange; a solution of oil of orange peel in alcohol, containing 6 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2 per cent. [Fr. Cod.] of the oil.—**Succus aurantium.** Fr., *suc d'orange douce* [Fr. Cod.]. Orange juice; the clarified juice of ripe oranges, official in several pharmacopœias.—**Syrupus aurantii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Syrupus aurantii corticis** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'orange amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pomeranzenschalsenirup.* Syn.: *syrupus de cortice citri vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of orange; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by macerating 5 parts of sweet orange peel with 5 parts of alcohol; expressing; triturating the expressed liquid with calcium phosphate and water; filtering, adding at the same time enough water to bring the filtrate up to 40 parts;

and adding 60 parts of sugar. The Br. Ph. directs 1 fl. oz. of tincture of orange to be dissolved in 7 fl. oz. of syrup. The Ger. Ph. orders 60 parts of sugar to be added to 40 of a liquid prepared by macerating 5 parts of bitter orange peel in 45 of alcohol.—*Tinctura aurantii* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *Tinctura aurantii amari* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'orange amère*. Ger., *Pomeranzen-tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of bitter orange peel; made by macerating the peel in dilute alcohol and filtering.—*Tinctura aurantii dulcis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolature d'orange* [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of sweet orange peel; made by macerating 20 parts of the peel in alcohol for twenty-four hours, and percolating, alcohol being added until 100 parts of tincture are obtained.—*Tinctura aurantii recentis*. Tincture of fresh orange peel.—*Tinctura corticum aurantii* (seu *aurantiorum*). See *Tinctura aurantii amari*.

AURANTIIUS, *adj.* and *n. m.* 1. (Adj.) pertaining to oranges or the orange tree. 2. (N.) the orange tree.—*Aqua aurantii floris* [Br. Ph.], *Aqua aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de fleurs d'orange* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Orangenblüt(h)enwasser* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua florum aurantii* [Ger. Ph.], *hydrolatum floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.], *aqua naphæ*. Orange flower water; a clear or feebly opalescent, colorless liquid, having an agreeable odor of orange flowers, obtained by the distillation of the flowers with water.—*Aurantii flores* [U. S. Ph.]. The partly unexpanded flowers of the sweet and the bitter orange.—*Aurantii floris aqua*. See *Aqua aurantii florum*.—*Aurantii fructus maturi epidermis*. Bitter orange peel.—*Cortex aurantii fructus*, *Cortex fructus aurantii* [Ger. Ph.], *Cortex fructuum aurantii*. Bitter orange peel.—*Cortex fructus aurantii dulcis*. Sweet orange peel.—*Cortex pomorum aurantii* (seu *aurantiorum*). Orange peel.—*Flavedo fructus aurantii*. The outer, yellow portion of the rind of an orange; the part which, according to the Ger. Ph., should alone be used in medicine.—*Fructus aurantii immaturi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *orangette, petit grain* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *unreife Pomeranzen*. Orange berries, Curassoa apples; the unripe fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, especially the var. *bigaradia* (the bitter orange tree); hard, spherical berries, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, of a very aromatic odor and a bitter, aromatic taste.—*Fructus aurantium viridum*, *Fructus immaturi aurantium*. See *Fructus aurantii immaturi*.—*Fructus immaturus aurantii*. The unripe fruit of the sweet orange tree.—*Fructus virides aurantium*, *Mala immatura aurantium*. See *Fructus aurantii immaturi*.—*Oleum aurantii*, *Oleum aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Oil of orange-flowers.—*Poma aurantium*. Oranges.—*Poma aurantium immatura*, *Poma immatura aurantium*. See *Fructus aurantii immaturi*.—*Syrupus aurantii floris* [Br. Ph.], *Syrupus aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *Syrupus cum aqua floris aurantii* [Fr. Cod.], *Syrupus de floribus aurantium*, *Syrupus florum aurantii*. Fr., *sirop de fleur d'orange* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Orangenblüt(h)ensirup* [Ger. Ph.]. Syrup of orange flowers; made by adding sugar to orange flower water; 100 parts contain 35 [U. S. Ph.], 22 [Br. Ph.], 20 [Ger. Ph.], or 36 [Fr. Cod.], parts of orange flower water. In the Br. Ph. and the Ger. Ph. the sugar is made into a syrup with distilled water before being mixed with the orange flower water. Similar preparations, with somewhat varying proportions of the ingredients, were official in most of the older pharmacopœias.

AURAR'SENETHYL'UM. A univalent arsenic radicle, $As(C_2H_5)_3Au$.

AU'RATE, Fr., *a., orate*. Ger., *goldsaures Salz*. A salt of auric acid; a compound of auric oxide with a basic oxide. The term is usually applied to the compounds more properly called metaurates.

AURE'OLA, *f.* From *aurculus*, golden, brilliant. Fr., *auréole*. See **AREOLA** (1st def.).

AU'REOL. A certain proprietary hair-bleaching compound.

AURE'OLIN. Fr., *auréoline*. A hair-bleaching agent containing hydrogen peroxide.

AURE'OSIN. A yellowish aniline pigment consisting of a compound of fluorescein with chlorine.

AU'RIC. Lat., *auricus*. Fr., *aurique, orique*. 1. Of or pertaining to gold; caused by gold (see **A. FEVER**). 2. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle.

AURICHLORID(E). Ger., *Aurichlorid*. See **CHLOR-AURIDE**.

AURICIL'LA, *f.* See **AURICLE**.

AU'RICLE. Lat., *auricula*. Fr., *auricule* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *oreillette* (4th def.). Ger., *Oehrchen* (1st def.), *Vorhof* (2d def.), *Herzohr* (2d def.). 1. The external ear, the pinna. 2. See *Left and Right a. of the heart*.—*Left a. of the heart*. Lat., *auricula cordis sinistra*. Fr., *oreillette gauche du cœur*. Ger., *linker Vorhof des Herzens*, *linkes Herzohr*. The left upper chamber of the

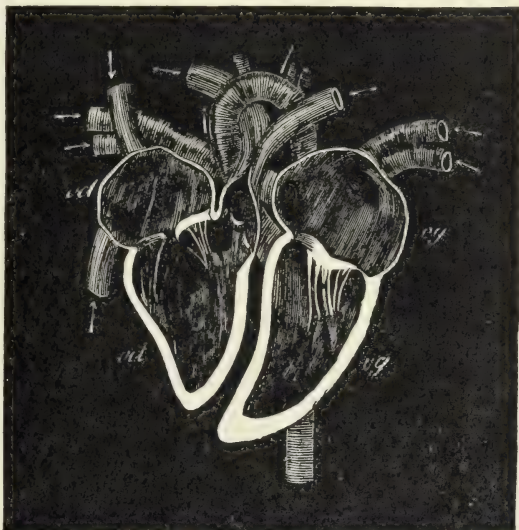


DIAGRAM OF THE AURICLES AND VENTRICLES OF THE HEART.
(FROM FLINT, AFTER BERNARD.)

od, the right auricle; *ed*, the right ventricle; *og*, the left auricle; *eg*, the left ventricle.

heart. It receives arterial blood from the pulmonary veins, and discharges it into the left ventricle.—**Right a. of the heart**. Lat., *auricula cordis dextra*. Fr., *oreillette droite du cœur*. Ger., *rechter Vorhof des Herzens*, *rechtes Herzohr*. The right upper chamber of the heart. It receives venous blood from the venæ cavæ, and discharges it into the right ventricle.

AU'RICLED. See **AURICULATE**.

AU'RICOAMMON'IC. Fr., *aurico-ammonique*. Containing gold and ammonium.

AU'RICOBARYT'IC. Fr., *aurico-barytique*. Containing gold and barium.

AU'RICOCAD'MIC. Fr., *aurico-cadmique*. Containing gold and cadmium.

AU'RICOCOBAL'TIC. Fr., *aurico-cobaltique*. Containing gold and cobalt.

AU'RICOLITH'IC. Fr., *aurico-lithique*. Containing gold and lithium.

AU'RICOMAGNE'SIC. Fr., *aurico-magnésique*. Containing gold and magnesium.

AU'RICOMANGAN'IC. Fr., *aurico-manganique*. Containing gold and manganese.

AU'RICOME. From *aurum*, gold, and *κόμη*, the hair of the head. An agent for turning dark-colored hair yellow.

- AURIC'OMOUS.** Lat., *auricomus*. Fr., *auricome*. Golden-haired, also turning the hair yellow.
- AU''RICONAT'RICUS.** See **AURICOSODIC**.
- AU''RICONICKEL'IC.** Fr., *aurico-niccolique*. Containing gold and nickel.
- AU''RICOPOTAS'SIC.** Fr., *aurico-potassique*. Containing gold and potassium.
- AU''RICOSO'DIC.** Lat., *aurico-sodicus*, *aurico-natricus*. Fr., *aurico-sodique*. Containing gold (as a trivalent radicle) and sodium.
- AU''RICOSTRON'TIC.** Fr., *aurico-strontique*. Containing gold and strontium.
- AU''RICOZIN'CIC.** Fr., *aurico-zincique*. Containing gold and zinc.
- AURIC'ULA, f.** Dim. of *auris*. Fr., *auricule*. Ger., *Ohrchen*. See **AURICLE**.—**Auriculæ primus.** See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.—**Auriculæ secundus.** See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**A. cordis dextra.** The right auricle of the heart.—**A. cordis sinistra.** The left auricle of the heart.—**A. infima.** The lobule of the ear.—**Auriculæ marginatæ.** Ears bordered by a helix.—**Auriculæ operculatæ.** Ears provided with a largely developed tragus which stands out like a subsidiary auricle.—**Secundus propriorum auriculæ.** See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Superior auriculæ.** See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.
- AURIC'ULAR.** Lat., *auricularis*. Fr., *auriculaire*. Ger., *auriculär*, *ohrförmig*. 1. Relating to the external ear. 2. Relating to an auricle of the heart.
- AURICULA'RIS.** Auricular (*q. v.*); as a *n. m.*, the extensor minimi digiti, so called from its being frequently used in clearing the ear with the little finger.—**A. abductor.** See **ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus** and **A. posterior**.—**A. anterior.** See **ATTRAHENS aurem**.—**A. anterior profundus.** Fr., *auriculaire antérieur profond*. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres which arise from the zygoma, and are attached to the anterior portion of the auricle.—**A. posterior.** The abductor auris. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**A. superior.** See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.
- AURICULA'RIOUS.** Auricular; as a *n. m.*, an aurist.
- AURIC'ULATE(D).** Lat., *auriculatus*. Fr., *auriculé*. Ger., *kleingeöhrt*, *gehöhrt*. Provided with ears or ear-shaped appendages.
- AURICULAT'US.** See **AURICULATE**.
- AURIC''ULOBREGMAT'IC.** Relating to the external ear and the bregma (said of a vertical line drawn through the centre of the external auditory meatus from the alveolocondyloid plane).
- AURIC''ULOMETAL'IC.** Fr., *auriculo-métallique*. Having the quality of a metallic sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart, supposed to be due to the impact of the apex of the heart against the chest walls.
- AURIC''ULOTEMPORAL.** Lat., *auriculotemporalis*. Relating to the external ear and the temporal region. As a *Fr. n.*, of Cruveilhier, the attrahens and the attollens aurem muscles, regarded as one muscle.
- AURIC''ULOVENTRIC'ULAR.** Lat., *auriculoventricularis*. Fr., *auriculo-ventriculaire*. Ger., *auriculo-ventricular*. Relating to an auricle and a ventricle of the heart.
- AURIC''ULOZYGOMAT'IC.** Lat., *auriculozygomaticus*. Relating to the external ear and the zygoma; as a *n.*, the attrahens aurem muscle.
- AURICYAN'IC.** From *aureum*, gold, and *cyanic* (*q. v.*). Syn.: *cyanuric*. Compounded of gold (acting as a trivalent radicle) and cyanogen.—**A. acid.** See **HYDROAURICYANIC ACID**.
- AURICY'ANID(E), AURIDCY'ANID(E).** A double cyanide of gold and another metal, which may also be regarded as a salt of hydroauricyanic acid.
- AU'RID(E).** Lat., *auridum*. Fr., *aurure*. Ger., *Aurid*. A compound of gold directly with another element or a radicle.
- AURI'GA, f.** Ger., *Fuhrmannsbinde* (1st def.). 1. A bandage used in wounds of the thorax. 2. The lobulus Spigelii of the liver.
- AURIGINO'SUS.** Fr., *aurigineux*. Jaundiced or relating to jaundice.
- AURI'GO, f. ig'inis.** A corrupt form of *aurugo* (*q. v.*).—**A. ab obstructione.** Jaundice due to an obstacle to the escape of the bile into the intestines.—**A. accidentalis.** Jaundice due to passion, fever, etc.—**A. a graviditate.** Jaundice due to pregnancy.—**A. a mensium suppressione.** Jaundice caused by suppression of the menses.—**A. a spasms.** See *A. calculosa*.—**A. a venenis.** Jaundice due to poisons or the bites of poisonous insects.—**A. calculosa.** Jaundice caused by gall stones.—**A. colica hysterica.** See *A. hysterica*.—**A. febricosa.** Jaundice occurring with remittent or intermittent fevers.—**A. febrilis.** Jaundice due to continued fevers and distinct from *a. febricosa* and *a. hepatica*.—**A. hepatica.** Jaundice caused by inflammatory diseases of the liver.—**A. hysterica.** Jaundice arising from or accompanying hysterical gastrodynia, or the hysterical colic of Sydenham.—**A. indica.** The yellow color of the inhabitants of hot countries.—**A. neophytorum.** See *ICTERUS neonatorum*.—**A. plethorica.** Jaundice due to plethora.—**A. purulenta.** Jaundice due to abscess of the liver.—**A. rhachialgica.** Jaundice caused by lead poisoning.—**A. typhodes.** See **Yellow fever**.
- AU'RILAVE.** From *auris*, the ear, and *lavare*, to wash. An instrument for cleansing the external auditory canal, consisting of a small piece of sponge attached to a slender handle. Its use is to be deprecated.
- AU'RIN.** From *aureum*, gold, on account of its yellow color. Fr., *aurine*. A yellow dye; pararosolic acid.
- AU'RIN.** Quinoline sulphocyanide, said to be antiseptic and astringent.
- AU'RINA'SAL.** From *auris*, the ear, and *nasus*, the nose. Relating to the ear and the nose.
- AU''RINAT'RIMUM, n.** See **AURONATRIUM**.
- AURIPIGMENTA'LIS.** Of or pertaining to orpiment.
- AURIPIGMENT'UM, n.** Orpiment. See **ARSENIC trisulphide**.—**A. rubrum.** Realgar; arsenic disulphide.
- AU'RIPUNCTURE.** From *auris*, the ear, and *punctura*, a puncture. See **PARACENTESIS tympani**.
- AU'RIS, f.** The ear.—**A. externa.** See **External ear**.—**A. interna, A. intima.** See **Internal ear**.—**A. media.** See **Middle ear**.
- AURISCAL'PIUM, n.** From *auris*, the ear, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Fr., *auriscalpe*; *cure-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrlöffel*. 1. An old term for an ear picker (for cleansing the ears). 2. A probe.
- AU'RISCOPE.** From *auris*, the ear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to explore. See **OTOSCOPE**.
- AURIS'COPY.** Visual examination of the ear.
- AU'RIST.** Fr., *auriste*. Ger., *Ohrenarzt*. One who treats diseases of the ear or whose practice is confined to such diseases.
- AUROCHLO'RID(E).** Fr., *aurochlorure*. Ger., *Aurochlorid*. A compound of chlorine with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle.
- AUROCY'ANID(E).** Fr., *aurocyanure*. Ger., *Aurocyanid*. A compound of cyanogen with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle.
- AU''RONAT'RIMUM, n.** A supposititious radicle compounded of gold and sodium.—**A. chloratum** [Ger. Ph.], **A. chloratum officinale.** Gold and sodium chloride.
- AU''ROPOTAS'SIUM, n.** A supposititious radicle compounded of gold and potassium.
- AURO''SOBARYT'IC.** Containing gold (as a univalent radicle) and barium.
- AURO''SOSO'DIC.** Containing gold (as a univalent radicle) and sodium.
- AUROSUL'PHID(E).** A compound of sulphur with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another radicle or element.

AUROSULPHITE. Fr., *auro-sulfite*. A compound of aurous sulphite with the sulphite of another radicle or element.

AU'ROTCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *auroterchloridum*. A compound of gold terchloride with the chloride of another element or radicle.

AU'ROTHIOCY'ANATE. A thiocyanate of gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another radicle or element.

AU'ROTHIOSUL'PHATE. A thiosulphate of gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle.

AU'ROTHIOSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide auro-thio-sulfurique*. Ger., *Aurothioschwefelsäure*. An aurothio-sulphate of hydrogen, $3\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Au}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

AU'ROUS. Lat., *aurous* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., *au-reux*. 1. Belonging to or containing gold, or of a golden color. 2. In chemistry, containing gold as a univalent radicle, Au'. Some compounds, however, in which gold is apparently univalent, and which are hence called a. compounds, probably contain 2 atoms of trivalent gold ($-\text{Au}=\text{Au}-$) so united that each has only one free bond.—**A. cyanide.** Gold monocyanide.

AURUGINA'TUS, AURUGIN'EUS, AURUGINO'SUS. From *aurum*, gold. Jaundiced; yellow.

AURU'GO, f. -ru'ginis. From *aurum*, gold. Jaundice.

AU'RUM, n. Gold.—**Ammoniuretum auri.** Fulminating gold.—**Auri chloratum, Auri chloridum.** Gold trichloride.—**Auri cyanidum.** Cyanide of gold.—**Auri et ammonii chloridum.** Gold and ammonium chloride.—**Auri et natri chloretum, Auri et sodii chloridum** [U. S. Ph.]. See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**Auri iodidum, Auri ioduretum.** Gold iodide.—**Auri limatura.** Gold filings.—**Auri murias.** Gold chloride.—**Auri oxidum.** Trioxide of gold.—**Auri pigmentum.** See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.—**Auri pulvis.** Gold in the form of a fine powder.—**Auri sulphuretum.** Gold sulphide.—**Auri terchloridum.** Gold trichloride.—**Auri tereyanidum.** Gold trieyanide.—**Auri teroxidum, Auri teroxydum.** Gold trioxide.—**Auri tinctura.** See *Tinctura auri*.—**A. ad inaurandas pilulas.** See *A. ad obducendas pilulas*.—**A. ad obrussam.** Gold tried by fire; refined gold.—**A. ad obducendas pilulas.** Gold leaf (for coating pills).—**A. album.** Platinum.—**A. alcoholisatum.** See *A. præcipitatum*.—**A. borussicum.** Gold cyanide.—**A. chloratum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. chloratum acidum.** Chlorauric acid.—**A. chloratum natronatum.** Gold and sodium chloride.—**A. chloratum neutrale.** Gold trichloride.—**A. chlorhydricum.** Chlorauric acid.—**A. coctum.** Gold leaf.—**A. crepitans.** Fulminating gold.—**A. crystallinum.** Ger., *Krystallgold*. Crystal gold.—**A. cyanatum, A. cyanogenatum.** Gold cyanide.—**A. diaphoreticum.** Fr., or *diaphorétique*. 1. Fulminating gold. 2. A mixture of metallic gold and white precipitate.—**A. elempium.** Amber.—**A. foliatum.** Gold leaf.—**A. fulminans.** Fulminating gold.—**A. granulatum.** Granulated gold.—**A. graphicum.** Ger., *Schrifterz*. A variety of a. paradoxum with crystalline veins simulating writing.—**A. horizontale.** Of the alchemists, a red preparation made from ordinary mercury, to which they attributed marvelous powers and which they regarded as formed in the transmutation of mercury into gold.—**A. hydrochloratum, A. hydrochloricum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. hydrocyanicum.** Gold cyanide.—**A. in bracteis ductum.** Gold leaf.—**A. in fila ductum.** Gold wire.—**A. in laminas exilissima complanatum.** Gold leaf.—**A. iodatum.** Gold iodide.—**A. kalium bromatum.** Gold and potassium bromide.—**A. lamellatum.** Gold leaf.—**A. leporosum, A. leprosum.** An old name for antimony.—**A. metallicum.** Metallic gold.—**A. monobromatum.** Gold monobromide.—**A. muriaticum.** 1. Gold trichloride. 2. See *A. muriaticum inspissatum*.—**A. muriaticum acidum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. muriaticum inspissatum.** A mixture of gold trichloride and gold and sodium chloride, made by evaporating a

solution of 6 parts of gold and 10 of sodium chloride.—**A. muriaticum natro muriatico.** Gold and sodium chloride.—**A. muriaticum natronatum.** Chloride of gold and sodium.—**A. muriaticum natronatum inspissatum.** See *A. muriaticum inspissatum*.—**A. muriaticum purum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. muriaticum purum, A. muriaticum sine natro.** Gold chloride.—**A. obrizum, A. obryzum.** 1. A. ad obrussam (*q. v.*). 2. Gold filings.—**A. oxydatum.** 1. Gold trioxide. 2. Gold monoxide.—**A. paradoxum.** A name given to native tellurium, on account of its metallic lustre, or to the ore of tellurium and gold containing gold in visible particles.—**A. perchloratum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. philosophorum.** Lead.—**A. pigmentum.** See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.—**A. potabile.** Fr., or *potable*. A name given to various liquid preparations alleged to contain gold, but which in reality seldom contained the metal, the latter either remaining undissolved or being precipitated in the course of preparation. The *or potable des pauvres* was a solution of sugar in brandy. Another a. potabile consisted of aurousulphide of potassium, or of sodium, made by fusing gold sulphide with liver of sulphur, dissolved in water. The a. potabile of Helvetius is also known as *tinctura auri*. That of Mlle. Grimaldi is the residue left after distilling the *tinctura auri* of Lamotte.—**A. præcipitatum.** Precipitated gold; a cinnamon-colored powder of metallic gold precipitated from a solution of the metal in nitrohydrochloric acid by the addition of ferrous sulphate.—**A. præcipitatum purum.** See *A. præcipitatum*.—**A. præparatum.** Prepared gold; a fine powder of metallic gold made by triturating gold leaf with some hard substance, like potassium sulphate.—**A. pulveratum.** See *A. præcipitatum*.—**A. sophisticum.** 1. A gold bronze made of verdigris, tatty, borax, nitre, and corrosive sublimate. 2. Brass (orichalcum).—**A. trichloratum.** Gold trichloride.—**A. trieyanatum.** Gold trieyanide.—**A. vegetabile.** Saffron.—**A. vitæ.** A name given to several preparations of gold. That of Paracelsus was termed "calcinatio et solutio solis" (*alexiterè doré*), and was used in the treatment of syphilis; that of Campi (1623) contained gold and mercury, and was used against the plague, syphilis, dropsy, etc.; and that of Quercetanus was an imperfect solution of gold in vinegar and alcohol, and was believed to have marvelous medicinal properties.—**A. vivum.** Quicksilver.—**Calx auri.** Gold oxide.—**Calx auri fulminans.** Fulminating gold.—**Chloruretum auri.** Gold trichloride.—**Chloruretum auri et sodii.** See *GOLD and sodium chloride*.—**Crocus auri.** Fulminating gold.—**Cyanuretum auri, Cyanuretum auri medicinale.** Gold cyanide.—**Folium auri.** Gold leaf.—**Hydrochloras auri et sodii.** Gold and sodium chloride.—**Ioduretum auri.** Gold iodide.—**Limatura auri.** Gold filings.—**Magisterium auri.** An old mixture of fulminating gold (repeatedly moistened with spirit of melissa and dried), saffron, ambergris, and musk. It was used in the treatment of nervous affections.—**Menstruum auri.** Nitrohydrochloric acid.—**Murias auri.** Gold chloride.—**Murias auri et sodæ.** Gold and sodium chloride.—**Oxydum auri.** Gold trioxide.—**Oxydum auri ammoniatum.** Fulminating gold.—**Oxydum auri officinale.** Syn.: *crocus solis*. Gold trioxide.—**Perchloruretum auri.** Gold trichloride.—**Peroxydum auri hydratum.** Hydrated peroxide of gold.—**Protioduretum auri, Protoioduretum auri.** Gold iodide.—**Sal auri Figuieri.** Gold and sodium chloride.—**Tinctura auri.** Fr., *teinture (ou gouttes) d'or*. Ger., *Goldwasser*. A name applied to several old liquid preparations of gold.

AU'RURET. Lat., *aururetum*. See **AURIDE**.

AU'RYL. Fr., *auryle*. Ger., *A*. A univalent radicle, $\text{A}-\text{Au}=\text{O}$, found in metauric acid.—**Acid a. sulphate.** A substance of the composition $\text{AuO} \cdot \text{HSO}_4$.

AUSCULT'. See **AUSCULTATE**.

AUSCULTATE. Lat., *auscultare*. Fr., *ausculter*. Ger., *auskultieren*. To examine by auscultation, to practise auscultation.

AUSCULTATION. Lat., *auscultatio* (from *auscultare*, to listen to). The art, process, or method of listening to the sounds produced within the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the organs or parts so examined as to health or disease.—**A. tube.** See STETHOSCOPE and *Three-limbed a. TUBE*.—**Cephalic a., Cerebral a.** Fr., *a. céphalique*. An auscultatory examination of the head with a view to ascertain the existence of abnormal circulatory sounds.—**Immediate a.** Fr., *a. immédiate*. Ger., *unmittelbare A.* A. by the direct application of the ear, without the aid of a stethoscope or any other instrument.—**Mediate a.** Fr., *a. médiante*. Ger., *mittelbare A.* A. with the aid of a stethoscope.—**Obstetric a.** Fr., *a. obstétricale*. Ger., *geburtshilfliche A.* A. of the gravid uterus or of the abdomen during pregnancy, with reference to the sounds of the foetal heart and the murmurs to be heard in the uterus, the placenta, the umbilical cord, the arteries of the abdominal wall, etc.—**Stroking a.** A method of ascertaining the outline of the stomach by stethoscopic a. of the organ while the surface of the abdomen is lightly stroked. A loud roar is heard so long as the area of the stomach is beneath the instrument.—**Vocal a.** A. of the sounds of the voice as transmitted through the wall of the chest.

AUSCULTATOR. Fr., *ausculteur*. Ger., *Ausculant*. One who practises or is skilled in auscultation.

AUSCULTATORY. Ger., *auscultatorisch*. Pertaining to or ascertained by auscultation.—**A. percussion.** See under PERCUSSION.

AUS'TRACAM'PHENE. Ger., *Austracamphen*. A camphene obtained from the dextrorotary turpentine oils (American and English turpentine).

AUS'TRALENE. Fr., *australène*. Ger., *Australen*. Syn.: *austrorerebenthene*. Of Braconnot, a dextrorotary terebenthene extracted from *Pinus australis*.

AUSTRAP'ROLENE, AUSTRATEREBEN'THENE. See AUSTRALENE.

AUS'TRIUM, *n.* From *Austria*. Symbol: *Aus*. An element discovered by Linnemann; thought to be identical with gallium.

AUS'TROTEREBEN'THENE. See AUSTRALENE.

AUTAL'GIA, *f.* From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Localized pain or uneasiness, without any apparent cause.—**A. dolorosa.** Simple pain or aching.—**A. pruriginosa.** Itching.—**A. vertigo.** Giddiness.

AUTECHOSCOPE. Lat., *autēchoscopium* (from *αὐτός*, one's self, *ἦχος*, a sound, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *autēchoscope*. Ger., *Autechoskop*. An instrument invented by L. A. Kraus for practising auscultation on one's self.

AUTEME'SIA, *f.* From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *εμεῖν*, to vomit. Vomiting without any known cause; of Albert, a genus of diseases of the family *Gastroses*.

AUTEMPRES'MUS, *m.* From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ἐμπρησμός*, combustion. Spontaneous combustion.

AUTEUNU'CHUS, *m.* From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *εὐνούχος*, a eunuch. One who has castrated himself.

AUTHEM'ERON, *n.* Gr., *αὐθήμερον* (from *αὐτός*, the same, and *ἡμέρα*, a day [*φάρμακον* understood]). Fr., *authéméron*. An old name for any medicine that took effect on the very day that it was given.

AUTHYGIAN'SIS, *f.* *-an'seos (-is)*. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ὕγιανσις* (= *ὑγίασις* [from *ὑγιαίνειν*, to cure]), a cure. Ger., *Selbstheilung*. A spontaneous cure, also the curative power of Nature.

AUTHYNOBATE'SIS, *f.* *-te'seos (-is)*. From *απτός*, of one's self, *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *βαίνειν*, to walk. Spontaneous somnambulism.

AUTHYPNOTISM. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ὑπνος*, sleep. Hypnotism induced by one's self.

AUTIT'ES, *m.* *-ti'te*. Gr., *αὐτίτης* (*οἶλος* understood).

1. Home-made (therefore pure) wine; applied also to other pure, unadulterated articles. 2. New wine (i. e., not a year old).

AU'TOAU'DIBLE. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *audire*, to hear. Audible to the patient himself (said of cardiac murmurs).

AUTOCATH'ETERISM. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *καθετηρισμός*, catheterism. The passage of a catheter on one's self.

AU'TOCHEIR. Gr., *αὐτόχειρ*. Ger., *Selbstmörder*. One who has committed suicide.

AUTOCHEY'RIA, *f.* Gr., *αὐτοχειρία*. Fr., *autochirie*. Ger., *Selbstmord*. Suicide.

AUTOCHEY'RICUS. Gr., *αὐτόχειρ, αὐτοχείριος*. Suicidal; pertaining to or having a tendency to suicide.

AUTOCHI'RICUS. See AUTOCHERYRICUS.

AUTOCHTHON'IC, AUTOCH'THONOUS. Gr., *αὐτόχθων*. Fr., *autochthone*. Ger., *autochthonisch, eingeboren*. Native, indigenous, aboriginal; in pathology, formed at the situation where it is found, and not carried there after its formation (said of a thrombus); essential; arising in the organism itself; not due to infection or metastasis.

AUTOCINE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *αὐτοκίνησις*. Fr., *autocinésie*. Ger., *Selbstbewegung*. 1. Voluntary movement. 2. Movement of living matter accomplished without the action of any apparent contractile fibres (like that of spermatozooids and white blood corpuscles, the segmentation of the ovum, etc.).

AUTOCINET'IC. Gr., *αὐτοκίνητος, αὐτοκίνητικός*. Ger., *autokinetisch*. Pertaining to or endowed with the power of voluntary or spontaneous movement.

AU'TOCLAVE. From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *clavare*, to fasten. 1. (Adj.) self-closing (said of the mechanism by which an increased influx of blood into an erectile tissue, like that of the corpora cavernosa, closes the channels of egress and produces an erection). 2. (N.) Papin's digester.

AUTOC'RACY. Gr., *αὐτοκράτεια*. Lat., *autocrateia*. Fr., *autocratie*. Ger., *Autokratie, Selbstherrschaft*. The intrinsic force (vital principle) of an organism.

AUTOCRAT'IC. Gr., *αὐτοκρατής*. Lat., *autocraticus*. Fr., *autocratique*. Ger., *selbstherrschend*. Pertaining to or endowed with autocracy.

AUTODIGESTION. See AUTOPEPSIA.

AUTE'CIC, AUTE'CIOUS. From *αὐτός*, the same, and *οἶκία*, a dwelling. Fr., *autoïque*. Ger., *autoëisch*. Going through all the stages of development on the same host (said of parasites).

AU'TOENDOS'COPY. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, *ἐνδον*, within, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Auto-Endoscopie*. The use of an endoscope on one's self.

AUTOGEN'ESIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-gen'esis)*. From *αὐτός*, itself, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *autogénèse, autogénie*. Ger., *Selbsterzeugung*. The formation of a structure or an entire organism independently of any pre-existing structure or organism of the same kind; spontaneous generation.

AUTOGENET'IC. Fr., *autogène*. 1. Pertaining to or developed by autogenesis. 2. Due to the absorption of matter existing within the organism itself or proceeding from it, as opposed to heterogenetic (*q. v.*, said of puerperal infection).

AUTOGEN'IA, *f.* See AUTOGENESIS.

AUTO'GENOUS. 1. See AUTOGENETIC. 2. Having a separate centre of development (said of parts of a bone). 3. Essential, as opposed to accidental (said of the elements of pathological formations).

AUTOG'ONY. From *αὐτογόνος*, self-producing. Fr., *autogonie*. Ger., *Autogonie*. Of Haeckel, the formation of simple organisms in an organic medium by the combination of inorganic bodies.

AUTOGRAPH'IC. Gr., *αὐτογράφος* (from *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφειν*, to write). Lat., *autographus*. Self-registering.

AUTOHYPNOTISM. See **AUTHYPNOTISM** and cf. **AUTOSUGGESTION**.

AU'TOINFECTION. Infection of the organism with a poison generated within itself. Cf. **HETERO-INFECTION**.

AUTOINOCULABLE. Susceptible of autoinoculation.

AU'TOINOCULATION. Fr., *auto-inoculation*. Inoculation of an individual with matter from his own person.

AU'TOINTOXICATION. Fr., *a*. Poisoning of an organism with matter produced within itself.

AUTOKINESIS, f. See **AUTOCINESIS**.

AUTOKINETIC. See **AUTOCINETIC**.

AUTOL'ABIS, f. *-lab'idis*. From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *λαβίς*, a forceps. Fr., *autolabe*. A forceps that closes by its own elasticity.

AU'TOLARYNGOSCOPY. Ger., *Autolaryngoskopie*. The use of the laryngoscope on one's self.

AU'TOLITHOTOMIST. Lat., *autolithotomus* (from *αὐτός*, by one's self, *λίθος*, a stone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *auto-lithotomiste*. 1. A person who has performed lithotomy on himself. 2. An automatic instrument for the performance of lithotomy.

AUTOMATIC. Gr., *αὐτόματος* (from *αὐτός*, of itself, and *μαίω*, to will). Lat., *automatos*. Fr., *automatique*. Ger., *automatisch*. Self-acting, i. e., without the intervention of the will (said of physiological acts and of the mechanisms by which they are performed). The term is applied to acts which, although voluntary at first, become habitual and continue to be performed without any further attention being bestowed on them.

AUTOMATISM. Gr., *αὐτοματισμός* (from *αὐτοματίζειν*, to happen by itself). Lat., *automatismus*. Fr., *automatisme*. Ger., *Automatie*. Automatic action (e. g., that of the eyelids in closing when a body is thrown toward the eye).—**Rhythmical a.** Ger., *rhythmische Automatie*. Rhythmical automatic action (like that of the heart).—**Tonic a.** Ger., *tonische Automatie*. A constant automatic action (like that of the sphincters).

AUTOM'ATOS, AUTOM'ATUS. See **AUTOMATIC**.

AUTOMIME'SIS, f. *-e'sios (-is)*. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, and *μιμῆσθαι*, to mimic. The continued reproduction of mental impressions, sometimes resulting in the morbid conviction of being affected with a certain disease.

AUTOMIMET'IC. Pertaining to automimesis.

AUTOMOBIL'ITY. From *αὐτός*, by itself, and *mobilitas*, mobility. The power of moving spontaneously (possessed by some microorganisms).

AU'TOMYSOPHOB'IA, f. Ger., *Automysophobie*. Of Beard and Hughes, a form of monomania characterized by a dread of personal uncleanness.

AUTONOM'IA, f. See **AUTONOMY**.

AUTONOM'IC, AUTON'OMOUS. Gr., *αὐτόνομος* (from *αὐτός*, of itself, and *νόμος*, a law). Lat., *autonomus*. Fr., *autonome*. Ger., *selbstständig*. 1. Acting spontaneously. 2. Governed by its own laws, independent of other organisms, of other parts of the same organism, and of external influences.

AUTONOMY. Gr., *αὐτονομία*. Lat., *autonomia*. Fr., *autonomie*. Ger., *Autonomie, Selbstständigkeit, Selbstleitung*. Independence in function; the condition of being governed by its own laws, without reference to other tissues, organs, or systems (said of parts of an organism).

AU'TONOSOGRAPH'IA, f. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, *νόσος*, sickness, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *auto-nosographie*. Ger., *Autonosographie*. A description of one's own disease.

AU'TONOSOGRAPH'ICUS. Pertaining to autonosographia.

AU'TONYCTOBATE'SIS, AU'TONYCTOBA'TIA. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, and *νυκτοβατία*, or *νυκτοβαδία*, traveling by night. See **AUTHYPNOBATESIS**.

AU'TOOPHTHAL'MOSCOPE. See **AUTOPTHTHALMOSCOPE**.

AU'TOOPHTHALMOSCOPY. See **AUTOPTHTHALMOSCOPY**.

AUTOPATH'IC. From *αὐτός*, by itself, and *πάθος*, a condition. See **IDIOPATHIC** and **AUTOCHTHONOUS**.

AUTOPEP'SIA, f. From *αὐτός*, itself, and *πεπεῖν*, to digest. Fr., *autopsie*. Self-digestion; post mortem softening of the stomach.

AUTOPHA'GIA, f. Fr., *autophagie*. Self-consumption; the wasting of the body that takes place as the result of insufficient food or diseases that interfere with nutrition.—**A. artificialis.** A proposed method of prolonging life when death from absolute privation of food is apprehended, as in cases of shipwreck and the like, by causing the person to swallow small quantities of his own blood.—**A. spontanea.** See **A.**

AUTOPH'AGISM, AUTOPH'AGY. Lat., *autophagismus*. See **AUTOPTHTHAGIA**.

AUTOPH'IA, f. Fr., *autophie*. See **AUTOPSY**.

AUTOPHIL'IA, f. From *αὐτός*, self, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *autophilie*. Ger., *übermässige Selbstliebe*. Immoderate self-love, bordering on insanity.

AUTOPHO'NIA, f. Gr., *αὐτοφωνία* (1st def.), *αὐτοφωνία* (2d def.). Fr., *autophonie*. Ger., *Selbstmord* (1st def.), *Selbststimme* (2d def.). 1. Suicide. 2. See **AUTOPHONY**.

AUTOPHON'ICUS. Fr., *autophonique*. Pertaining to autophonia.

AU'TOPHONOMA'NIA, f. Suicidal insanity.

AUTOPH'ONY. Gr., *αὐτοφωνία* (from *αὐτός*, itself, and *φωνή*, the voice). Lat., *autophonia, vox propria*. Fr., *autophonie*. Ger., *Selbststimme*. 1. A method of auscultatory examination, or the quality of the sound heard, by the auscultator's applying his head to the patient's chest, and then speaking in a loud voice; the quality of the tone varies according to the condition of the patient's chest. The method is sometimes used when the patient is unable or unwilling to speak. 2. The altered resonance of one's own voice when one is the subject of acute aural catarrh, due to the impediment to the circulation of air caused by the swollen tissues of the aural passages.

AUTOPTHTHAL'MOSCOPE. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *auto-ophthalmoscope*. Ger., *Auto-Ophthalmoskop*. An ophthalmoscope with which one may inspect the interior of his own eye.

AUTOPTHTHALMOSCOPY. Fr., *auto-ophthalmoscopie*. Ger., *Auto-Ophthalmoskopie*. The examination of one's own eyes with the ophthalmoscope.

AU'TOPHYSIOTHERAP(E)I'A, f. From *αὐτός*, of itself, *φύσις*, nature, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *auto-physiothérapie*. Ger., *Naturkraftsheilung, naturgemässe Selbstheilung*. Spontaneous cure (i. e., by the powers of Nature).

AUTOPLAS'TIA, f. See **AUTOPLASTY**.

AUTOPLAS'TIC. Lat., *autoplasticus*. Fr., *autoplastique*. Ger., *autoplastisch*. 1. Pertaining to autoplasty. 2. Serving the purpose of autoplasty (said of a flap).

AUTOPLAS'TICA, AUTOPLAS'TICE, f. See **AUTOPLASTY**.

AU'TOPLASTY. Gr., *αὐτοπλαστική* (*τέχνη* understood). Lat., *autoplastica* (*ars* understood). Fr., *autoplastie, autoplastique*. Ger., *Autoplastik*. The surgical restoration of a lost part by material belonging to the same organism.

AUTOP'SIA, f. Gr., *αὐτοψία* (from *αὐτός*, for one's self, and *ᾄδω*, a view). See **AUTOPSY**.

AUTOP'SICAL. Fr., *autopsique*. See **AUTOPTICAL**.

AU'TOPSIDES. Of Häny, a class of metallic substances having naturally a metallic lustre.

AUTOPSO'RIN. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ψώρα* (see **PSORA**). A term said to be applied by the homeopa-

thists to a virus given as a medicine to the individual from whom it is taken.

AUTOPSY. Lat., *autopsia*. Fr., *autopsie*. Ger., *Selbstsehen*, *Leichenöffnung* (2d def.). *Obduction* (2d def.).

1. A personal examination or inspection. 2. As now commonly employed, a post mortem examination.—**Cadaveric a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Medical a.** Fr., *autopsie médicale*. An a. (2d def.) for scientific purposes only, as distinguished from a medicolegal a. (q. v.).—**Medicolegal a.** Fr., *autopsie médico-légale*. An a. (2d def.) for the purpose of aiding in a judicial inquiry.

AUTOPSYCHORRHYTH'MIA, *f.* From *αὐτός*, one's self, *ψυχή*, the mind, and *ρυθμός*, rhythm. Of C. H. Hughes, a generic term for repetition psychoneuroses.

AUTOPTICAL. Gr., *αὐτοπτικός*. Lat., *autopticus*. Fr., *autoptique*. Ger., *autoptisch*. Pertaining to or ascertained by an autopsy.

AUTORRHINOSCOPY. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, *ρίς*, the nose, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Autorrhinoskopie*. Rhinoscopy practised on one's self.

AUTOSCOPE. From *αὐτός*, one's self, and *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect. See **AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPE**.

AUTOSCOPY. Lat., *autoscopia*. Fr., *autoscopie*. Ger., *Selbstuntersuchung*. 1. See **AUTOPSY**. 2. The examination of one's own person for diagnostic purposes.

AUTOSITE. From *αὐτόσιτος*, one who provides his own food. Fr., *autosite*, *monstre autositaire*. Ger., *Autosit*. 1. A monster capable of carrying on an independent existence for a few hours after its separation from the maternal organism, and in some instances indefinitely; possessing, therefore, a perfect circulatory system, lungs, digestive organs, and at least part of a head. In cases of double monstrosity, both individuals are a's when they both contribute to the common vitality, or each maintains its own. Cf. **PARASITE**. 2. An organism in or on which another organism lives as a parasite.

AUTOSIT'IC, AUTOS'ITOUS. Gr., *αὐτόσιτος*. Lat., *autositus*. Fr., *autositaire*. Ger., *autositisch*. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of an autosite.

AUT'OSOMNAMBULIS'MUS, *m.* See **AUTHYPNOBATESIS**.

AUTOS'PADON, *m.* -*do'nos* (-is), -*on'tos* (-is). From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *σπάδων*, a eunuch. One who has castrated himself or made himself impotent.

AUTOSPEC'ULUM, *n.* A form of vaginal speculum for a patient to use on herself. Cf. **BATH SPECULUM**.

AUTOSTETHOSCOPE. Lat., *autostethoscopium* (from *αὐτός*, of one's self, *σθῆθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). See **AUTECHOSCOPE**.

AUTOSUGGESTION. Fr., *auto-suggestion*. Suggestion (in the psychological sense) founded on an awakening or reproduction of previous sensory impressions ("comme le réveil et l'extériorisation de sensations antérieurement emmagasinées").

AUTOTHERAP(E)'IA, *f.* From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *autothérapie*. The spontaneous cure of disease.

AUT'TOTOX'E'MIA, *f.* From *αὐτός*, by one's self, *τοξικόν*, a poison, and *αἷμα*, blood. Poisoning by the absorption of some material formed within the organism itself.

AUTOTOX'IN(E). A poison that gives rise to auto-toxæmia.

AUT'TOTRANSFU'SION. The expedient of transferring a great portion of the blood contained in the distal parts of the body to the central portions and especially the brain, by bandaging the limbs tightly and raising the hips; resorted to in cases of severe hæmorrhage and during operations on persons who are very weak.

AUT'TOVACCINA'TION. The accidental or intentional reinoculation of an individual with vaccine produced in his own person.

AUTOX'ENOUS. From *αὐτός*, the same, and *ξένος*, a guest. See **AUTÆIC**.

AUXEM'ETER, AUXENOM'ETER, AUXESIM'ETER. See **AUXOMETER**.

AUXE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., *αὔξις*. Fr., *auxésie*. Ger., *Vermehrung*, *Zunahme*, *Wachsthum*. Growth, augmentation, increase in size or power or in the severity of a disease.

AUXILIA'RIS. From *auxilium*, succor. Auxiliary; as a n. m., the pyramidalis abdominis muscle.

AUXIL'IARY. Lat., *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius*. Fr., *auxiliaire*. Ger., *helfend*. Assisting, supplementary; as a n., an adjuvant.—**Auxiliaries of respiration.** The muscles brought into action in labored breathing.

AUXILIA'TIO, f., AUXILIUM, *n.* Gr., *βοήθεια*, *βοήθημα*. Fr., *secours*. Ger., *Hülfe*. An auxiliary, also any assistance in cases of disease or injury, or a remedy.—**Auxilia medica.** Remedies.

AUXIOM'ETER. See **AUXOMETER**.

AUX'IS, *f.* *Aux'eos* (-is). Gr., *αὔξις*. See **AUXESIS**.

AUXOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *αὔξις*, increase, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *auxocardie*. Of Cefadini, the increase in the heart's volume when its cavities are distended to their greatest extent.

AUXOM'ETER. Lat., *auxometrum* (from *αὔξις*, increase, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *auxomètre*. Ger., *A.* An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of an optical apparatus, the growth of a part, or the power of muscular contraction.

AUXUN'GIA, *f.* See **AXUNGIA**.

AUZOM'ETER. See **AUXOMETER**.

AV'ALANCHE. Fr., *a. nerveuse*. A term applied by some authors to a phenomenon observed when two similar excitations of a motor nerve are practised, one near the muscle to which it is distributed, and the other at a distance; the latter is said to cause the more energetic contraction of the muscle, and the phenomenon is explained by the theory that the excitation gathers force, like an a., as it proceeds through the nerve.

AVAS'ULAR. From *a* priv., and *vas*, a vessel. Non-vascular.

AVE'NA, *f.* Gr., *βρόμος*, *βόρμος*. Fr., *avoine*. Ger., *Hafer*. 1. A Linnean genus of gramineous plants. 2. In pharmacy, oats.—**Amylum avenæ.** Ger., *Haferstärke*. The starch of oats.—**A. amethystina.** An annual French species; used for the same purposes as *A. sativa*.—**A. brevis.** An annual species growing in Germany, Austria, and Pannonia; used for the same purposes as *A. sativa*.—**A. excorticata.** Fr., *grau*, *grau d'avoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hafergrütze*. Syn.: *fructus avenæ excorticatæ*, *grutum*. Husked oats, groats. The decoction is used as a demulcent drink, as a mouth wash and gargle, as a vehicle for corrosive and caustic drugs, and in making poultices.—**Avenæ farina** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *farine*. Ger., *Hafermehl*. Oatmeal.—**A. sativa.** Fr., *avoine*, *avoine commune*. Ger., *Saathäfer*, *Rispenhafer*. The common oat. It has been regarded as a tonic.—**Avenæ semen.** Oats.—**Fructus avenæ excorticatæ.** See *A. excorticata*.

AVE'NAIN, *n.* See **AVENIN**.

AVE'NEIN. A substance obtained from oats; by oxidation, it forms vanillin.

AVE'NIN. Fr., *avénine*. Ger., *A.* A nitrogenous principle, resembling casein, found in oats.

AVE'NIN(E). An alkaloid said to be contained in oats.

AVER'RHOA, *f.* From *Averrhoes*, the Arabian philosopher. Fr., *carambolier*. A Linnean genus of geraniaceous evergreen trees.—**A. bilimbi.** The bilimbi, or blimbing tree, *bilimbi*: an East Indian species, resembling *A. carambola* and used for the same purposes.—**A. carambola.** Fr., *cherambolier*. The carambola-tree, or blimbing-bul: an East Indian species. Its fruit is used to make a refreshing drink and also in the treatment of dysentery and bilious fevers.

AVER'SION. Lat., *aversio*. 1. An old term for a turning aside, as of a morbid process by metastasis or deri-

vation; also in a material sense, that of a displacement or version (as of the uterus). 2. Nausea.

AVICEN'NIA, *f.* From *Avicenna*, the Arabian physician. Fr., *avicennie*. Ger., *Salzbaum*. A Linnaean genus of evergreen verbenaceous trees.—**A. africana**. A species growing in Guinea and Senegambia, used like *A. tomentosa*.—**A. alba**. See *A. officinalis*.—**A. elliptica**. See *A. tomentosa*.—**A. officinalis**. Syn.: *A. resinifera*, *A. tomentosa*, *A. alba*, *Mungium album*. A species growing in India, Java, southern China, New Holland, New Zealand, eastern and northeastern Africa, and Madagascar. A resinous gum exudes from it which is eaten by the New Zealanders.—**A. resinifera**, **A. resinosa**. See *A. officinalis*.—**A. tomentosa**. Fr., *manglier blanc*. The white mangrove. The root is used by the Arabs as an aphrodisiac. The green seeds, cooked with the leaves of *Ipomea campanulata*, are employed to make emollient poultices.

AVIT'REOUS. From *a* priv., and *vitrum*, glass. Made without glass (e. g., an a. thermometer).

AVI'TUS. From *avis*, an ancestor. Hereditary.

AVOR'NIN. Fr., *avorine*. Ger., *A*. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$, derived from the bark of *Rhamnus frangula*; perhaps identical with *frangulin*.

AVORNIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide avorinique*. Ger., *Avorninsäure*. A decomposition product of avornin.

AVOR'NUS, *m.* The black alder (*Rhamnus frangula*).

AVUL'SION. Gr., ἀποσπασμός. Lat., *avulsio* (from *avelere*, to tear away). Fr., *a.*, *arrachement*. Ger., *A.*, *Abtrennung*, *Abreissen*. The accidental or intentional tearing away of a part.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA, *f.* See under COMMISSURA.

AXEROMAT'ICON, *n.* A preparation used to prevent sweating of the feet; chiefly rice powder tinged with carmin and made fragrant with oil of lemon.

AX'IA, *f.* From ἄξιος, worthy, on account of its medicinal virtues. Fr., *axie*. A genus of plants of doubtful botanical station, probably to be referred to *Boerhaavia*.—**A. cochinchinensis**. A perennial species indigenous to Cochin-China; used as a stimulant, tonic, emmenagogue, and febrifuge.

AX'IAL. Lat., *axialis*. Of or pertaining to an axis.

AXIA'NA, *f.* See AXIA.

AXIF'UGAL. Lat., *axifugus* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *axifuge*. Centrifugal.

AX'ILE. Lat., *axilis*. Fr., *a.* Ger., *achsenständig*. 1. See AXIAL. 2. Pertaining to or disposed upon or along an axis.

AXILEM'MA, *n.* -lem'matos (-is). From *axis* (*q. v.*), and λέμμα, a husk. The sheath of an axis cylinder.

AXIL'LA, *f.* Gr., μασχάλη. Fr., *aisselle*. Ger., *Achsel*, *Achselgrube*, *Achselhöhle*. The armpit; the space, inclosed by the pectoral muscles in front and the large dorsal muscles behind, formed on the lower aspect of the junction of the arm with the trunk.

AX'ILLAR, **AX'ILLARY**. Lat., *axillaris*. Fr., *axillaire*. Pertaining to the armpit.

AX'IN. A buttery substance obtained by boiling the *Coccus a.*, an insect found on certain Mexican trees. It is used for making a varnish to preserve steel instruments from rusting, and also employed medicinally.

AXIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide axinique*. Ger., *Axinsäure*. A brownish, oily acid, $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$, produced by the saponification of axin.

AXIOBLIQUUS, *m.* Of E. Coues, the obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

AX'ION. See Cerebrospinal AXIS.

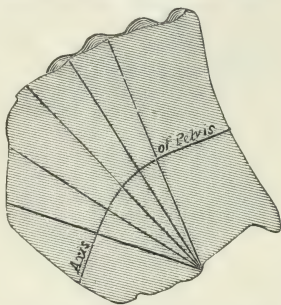
AXIP'ETUS. From *axis* (*q. v.*), and *petere*, to seek. Fr., *axipète*. Centripetal.

AXIREC'TUS, *m.* Of E. Coues, the rectus capitis posterior major muscle.

AX'IS, *m.* *Axis*. Pl., *axes*. Gr., ἄξων. Fr., *axe*, *essieu* (8th def.), *axoïde* (6th def.). Ger., *Achse*, *Axe*. 1. A fixed line, actual or imaginary, about which any-

thing revolves. 2. The central part of anything; hence a line occupying the centre of anything or about which other parts are symmetrically disposed (a. of symmetry). 3. In botany, any portion of a plant that increases by apical growth and sends out lateral offshoots; hence, often used as synonymous with the entire stem of a plant, including both the portion above and that below the surface of the ground. 4. Any particular diameter of an object, especially its long diameter. 5. In optics, the general direction or course followed by a ray. 6. The second cervical vertebra, so called because the atlas and the cranium turn upon its odontoid process as on a pivot.—**Accessory a.** Ger., *Nebenachse*. A secondary a. of a plant. See *Secondary axes*.—**Anteroposterior a. of the eye**. See *Optical a.*—**Ascending a.** Lat., *a. ascendens*. Fr., *axe ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigende Achse*. The stem of a plant; that portion of the a. which is usually above ground and is distinguished by regularly producing buds.—**Axes of the eye**. See *Optical a.*, *Vertical a. of the eye*, *Horizontal a. of the eye*, and *Visual a.*—**A. band**. See *A. cylinder*.—**A. cerebrospinalis**. See *Cerebrospinal a.*—**A. cord**. Ger., *Achsenstrang*. See *Primitive STREAK*.—**A. corpuscle**. See *Axile CORPUSCLE*.—**A. cylinder**. Lat., *fibra primitiva*. Fr., *cylindre-axe*. Ger., *Achsenzylinder*, *Achsenband*, *Achsenfaser*, *Achsen Schlauch*. Syn.: *axial fibre*, *a. band* (or *fibre*, or *tube*), *band* (or *central*, or *cylinder*) *a.*, *flattened* (or *primitive*, or *Remak's*) *band*. The central and essential part of every nerve fibre, its size varying directly with that of the whole fibre. It may be inclosed in one or more sheaths, or it may be naked (see NEURILEMMA (1st def.), MYELIN, *Mauthner's* SHEATH, and *Naked a. cylinder*). As shown by Schultze, the a. c. is composed of delicate longitudinal fibrils (see *Primitive FIBRILS*), and it is supposed to be a continuation of the a. c. process of a nerve cell.—**A. cylinder process**. See under PROCESS.—**A. encephalospinalis**. See *Cerebrospinal a.*—**A. fibre**. See *A. cylinder*.—**A. fibrillæ**. See *Primitive FIBRILS*.—**A. funiformis**. See *FUNICULUS centralis*.—**A. gemmæ**. Syn.: *columna gemmæ*. The rudimentary offshoot constituting the bud-stalk and bearing the other parts (leaves or flowers) inclosed in the bud; the base of a bud.—**A. of a crystal**. See *A. of crystallization* and *Optical a.* (1st def.).—**A. of a lens**. See *Optical a.*, *Principal a.*, and *Secondary axes*.—**A. of a magnet**. See *Magnetic a.*—**A. of a mirror**. See *Optical a.*, *Principal a.*, and *Secondary axes*.—**A. of crystallization**. Fr., *axe de cristallisation*. A line about which the particles of a crystal are more or less symmetrically disposed.—**A. of double refraction**. See *Optical a.* (1st def.).—**A. of elasticity**. Fr., *axe d'élasticité*. An a. along which rays of polarized light show spherical or ellipsoidal wave surfaces. Cf. *A. of polarization*.—**A. of examination**. Of West, the a. of the outlet of the pelvis.—**A. of growth**. A line connecting the organic centres of all the transverse sections of a segment of a plant.—**A. of incidence**. Fr., *axe d'incidence*. A straight line passing through the point of incidence of a ray of light perpendicularly to the surface of the refracting medium.—**A. of polarization**. The line about which the rings and other figures produced by the action of polarized light are symmetrically disposed.—**A. of refraction**. Fr., *axe de réfraction*. The prolongation of the a. of incidence into the refracting medium.—**A. of rotation**. Fr., *axe de rotation*. Ger., *Drehachse*. The a. around which the eyeball turns when one of its muscles contracts.—**A. of symmetry**. Fr., *axe de symétrie*. A line about which all the parts of a body are symmetrically disposed, representing the common intersection of all planes which divide the body into two symmetrical equal portions.—**A. of the brain**. See *Brain a.*—**A. of the brim of the pelvis**. An imaginary line passing through the centre of the plane of the pel-

vic inlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane.—**A. of the cochlea.** Lat., *a. cochleæ*. See MODIOLUS *cochleæ*.—**A. of the eye.** See *Optic a.* and *Visual a.*—**A. of the outlet of the pelvis.** An imaginary line passing through the centre of the plane of the pelvic outlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane.—**A. of the pelvis.** Lat., *a. pelvis*. Fr., *axe du bassin, direction de l'excavation pelvienne, ligne de direction*. Ger., *Beckenachse, Achse* (oder *mittellinie, oder Führungslinie*) *der Beckenhöhle, Führungslinie des Geburtsprocesses*. Syn.: *guiding line*. A curved line cutting all the median anteroposterior diameters of the pelvic canal at their centres. The a. of any particular part of the pelvis cuts the centre of the plane of that part at right angles. Cf. *CURVE of Carus*.—**A. of turning.** See *A. of rotation*.—**A. opticus.** See *Optic a.*—**A. pelvis.** See *A. of the pelvis*.—**A. plantæ.** Ger., *Pflanzenachse*. The a. of a plant; the upper and underground stems.—**A. primarius.** See *Primary a.*—**A. process.** See *A. cylinder PROCESS*.—**A. solvens.** See *Solvent a.*—**A. traction.** See under *TRACTION*.—**A. tube.** See *A. cylinder*.—**A. uteri.** 1. The long diameter of the uterus. 2. An imaginary transverse line passing through the uterus at a point near the junction of its body with its neck, on which it is said to turn when it becomes anteverted or retroverted.—**Band a.** See *A. cylinder*.—**Bare a. cylinder.** See *Naked a. cylinder*.—**Basiscranial a.** A line running from the centre of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the centre of the anterior margin of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone; as often used, a collective term for the basioccipital, basisphenoid, and presphenoid bones.—**Basifacial a.** The forward continuation of the basiscranial a., extending to the foremost point of the alveolar margin of the superior maxilla; as often used, a collective term for the narrowed anterior end of the presphenoid bone, the vertical plate of the ethmoid, and the septal cartilage of the nose.—**Biauricular a.** Fr., *axe bi-auriculaire*. An imaginary straight line running from one auricular point to the other.—**Brain a.** The isthmus cerebri.—**Central a.** See *A. cylinder*.—**Cerebrospinal a.** Lat., *a. cerebro- (seu encephalo-) spinalis*. Fr., *axe cérébro-spinal*. Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarksachse*. The central nervous system; the brain and the spinal cord.—**Chief a.** See *Principal a.*—**Clinodiagonal a.** In crystals of the monoclinic system, that one of the secondary axes which makes an oblique angle with the principal a. See *A. of crystallization*.—**Celiac a.** See *Celiac ARTERY*.—**Corneal axes.** The axes of the ellipsoid of which the cornea is a segment.—**Craniofacial a.** In comparative anatomy, the bones which form the floor of the cranial cavity, including the mesethmoid, the vomeric, the presphenoid, the basisphenoid, and the basioccipital.—**Craniospinal a.** See *Cerebrospinal a.*—**Crystallographic a.** See *A. of crystallization*.—**Electric a.** A line connecting the two poles of a body possessing electrical properties.—**Frontal a.** See *Horizontal a. of the eye*.—**Hæmal a.** See *AORTA*.—**Horizontal a. of the eye.** Fr., *axe horizontal*. Ger., *horizontale Achse, Querachse*. In ophthalmology, a line drawn in a horizontal plane and perpendicular to both the anteroposterior and vertical axes of the eyeball, and passing through its geometrical centre.



THE AXIS OF THE PELVIS, SHOWN ON A PLASTER CAST. (FROM LUSK, AFTER HODGE.)

—**Intramuscular a. cylinder.** The a. cylinder of a nerve after it has penetrated the sarcolemma of the muscle to which it is distributed.—**Magnetic a.** Fr., *axe magnétique*. Ger., *magnetische Achse*.—The a. of a magnet; a line connecting its two poles.—**Material a.** Fr., *axe matériel*. Ger., *materielle Achse*. An a. which has a material representative; a central core or portion which follows the line of the a., as in a fruit.—**Naked a. cylinder.** Fr., *axe nu, fibres à myéline nus*. Ger., *nackter Achsencylinder*. A simple, or bare, a. cylinder; one without either the primitive sheath (neurilemma) or the myelinic sheath. This is the condition of an a. cylinder as it originates in the a. cylinder process of a ganglion cell of the central nervous system, and also near its termination.—**Neural a.** See *Cerebrospinal a.*—**Notochordal a.** See *NOTOCHORD*.—**Optic a., Optical a.** Lat., *a. opticus*. Fr., *axe optique*. Ger., *optische Achse*. 1. Of a crystal, the line along which a ray passes without undergoing double refraction. In crystals of the hexagonal and quadratic systems, there is only one optical a., which coincides with the principal a. of the crystal, and the crystal is then said to be uniaxial. In crystals of the rhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems, there are two optical axes, and the crystal is said to be biaxial. 2. Of a lens or a mirror, a line passing through its centre of figure. See *Principal a.* and *Secondary axes*. 3. Of the eye, an imaginary line drawn from the centre of the cornea to a point midway between the macula lutea and the optic disc; the anteroposterior a. of the eye.—**Pelvic a.** See *A. of the pelvis*.—**Primary a.** Lat., *a. primarius*. Ger., *Hauptachse*. Of a crystal, see *A. of crystallization*.—**Principal a.** 1. Of a crystal, see *A. of crystallization*. 2. In optics, a line passing through the centre of a lens or mirror and the centre of curvature of the surface of which the lenticular or specular surface is a segment.—**Sagittal a.** See *Optical a.* (3d def.).—**Secondary axes.** Lat., *axes secundarii*. Fr., *axes secondaires*. Ger., *sekundäre Achsen, Nebenachsen, optische Nebenachsen* (2d def.). 1. In crystallography, see *A. of crystallization*. 2. In optics, lines which pass through the centre of a lens or mirror and are oblique to the principal a.—**Simple a. cylinder.** See *Naked a. cylinder*.—**Spinal a.** In embryology, the notochord (*q. v.*).—**Thoracic a.** The occasional common trunk of the superior thoracic and acromi thoracic arteries.—**Thyr(e)oid a.** Lat., *a. thyreoidæus*. Fr., *axe thyroïdien*. A branch of the first part of the subclavian artery, arising close to the inner side of the scalenus anticus muscle; two or three lines from its origin, it divides into the ascending thyreoid, the suprascapular, and the transverse cervical or superficial cervical arteries.—**Uterine a.** See *A. uteri*.—**Vertical a.** Fr., *axe vertical*. Ger., *vertikale Achse*. In ophthalmology, a line drawn perpendicularly to the optical a. of the eye, in a plane parallel with the median plane of the body, and through the geometrical centre of the eye.—**Visual a.** Fr., *axe visuel, ligne visuelle*. Ger., *Sehachse*. Syn.: *visual line*. An imaginary line drawn from a point looked at through the nodal point of the eye to the macula lutea.

AX'OID. Lat., *axoïdes* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and *îdos*, resemblance). Fr., *axoïde, axoïdien*. 1. Pivot-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the bone called the axis.

AXOI'DOAT'LOID. Lat., *axoïdo-atloïdeus*. Fr., *axoïdo-atloïdien*. Pertaining to the axis (the bone) and the atlas.

AXOI'DOATLOID'EUS, m. Fr., *axoïdo-atloïdien*. The obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

AXOI'DOMASTOID'EUS, m. See AXOIDOATLOIDEUS.

AXOI'DOCCIPITA'LIS, m. Fr., *axoïdo-occipital*. The rectus capitis posticus major muscle.

AXOLEM'MA, n. See AXILEMMA.

AX'ON, m. *Axonos* (-îs). Gr., *ἄξων*. See *AXIS*.

AX'ULA, f. See *AXILLA*.

AXUN'GIA, *f.* From *axis*, an axle, and *ungere* (= *ungere*), to smear. Gr., ἀξύνγια, ἀξύνγιον, ἀξύνγιον (all probably made from the Latin). Fr., *axonge*. Ger., *Schmierfett*, *Schmalz*. Lit., axle grease; as now used, any animal fat, particularly lard.—**A. anserina**, **A. anseris**. Fr., *graisse d'oie*. Ger., *Gänsefett*, *Gänseeschmalz*. Goose-grease, official in several old formularies and still used as a remedy, especially in skin diseases.—**A. articularis**. Synovia.—**A. balsamica**, **A. benzoata**, **A. benzoïnata**. See **ADEPS benzoïnatus**.—**A. curata**. Lard.—**A. de mumia**. Fr., *axonge de momie*. Syn.: *mumia de medullis*. The marrow of bones.—**A. lunæ chymica**. White bole.—**A. mineralis**. Vaseline.—**A. pedium tauri**. Fr., *huile de pieds de bœuf*. Ger., *Klaufenfett*. Neat's-foot oil.—**A. porci**, **A. porci depurata**, **A. porci lota**, **A. porcina**. Hog's lard.—**A. suilla**, **A. suis scrofæ**. Hog's lard.

AXUN'GIOSUS. Greasy, resembling lard.

AYA-PANA [Fr. Cod.], **AYA-PANO**. The *Eupatorium a-p.*; an aromatic plant indigenous to Brazil and cultivated in the Isle of France, whence the leaves, which are yellowish, of a bitter, astringent taste, and of an agreeable odor, find their way into commerce. It resembles tea in its properties, and was formerly vaunted in various diseases.

AYP'NIA, *f.* See **ANYPNIA**.

AYP'NIC. Gr., ἀπνιος (from *a priv.*, and *πνιος*, sleep). Ger., *ajpnisch*. Sleepless.

AZAD'ERACH, *n.* See **AZEDERACH**.

AZADIRACH'TA, *f.* A genus of meliaceous trees.—**A. indica**. Fr., *margousier*. Ger., *indischer Zedrach*, *Paternosterbaum*. Syn.: *Melia a.*, *Melia foliis pinnatis*. The nim-tree, or *margosa*; a tree indigenous to India. Its bark (*azadirachta cortex* [Ind. Ph.], *cortex azederach* [seu *margose*], *nim bark*) is said to contain a bitter principle, *margosin*, oran alkaloid, *azadirine*, and is used as an anthelmintic, tonic, and (with the root), febrifuge. The leaves (*azadirachta folia* [Ind. Ph.]) are employed as an application in rheumatism, contusions, glandular swellings, and certain skin diseases. The fruit furnishes a very bitter, acrid fixed oil (oil of *a.*) which is used as an illuminating oil, in dyeing cotton fabrics, and medicinally as an anthelmintic and as an embrocation in rheumatism. The seeds are used as an insect poison and in the preparation of a hair wash.

AZAD'IRIN(E). Fr., *azadirine*, *azédarine*. Ger., *Azadirin*. A bitter principle, perhaps an alkaloid, extracted from *Azadirachta indica*. It has been used as a substitute for quinine.

AZA'LEIN(E), *n.* Fr., *azaléine*. Ger., *Azaleïn*. A pure variety of fuchsine.

AZED'ARIN(E). Fr., *azédarine*. See **AZADIRINE**.

AZED'ERAC, **AZED'ERACH** [U. S. Ph.]. Ar., *azâd-dirakht*, from Pers., *âzâd*, free, and *dirakht*, a tree. Lat., *azederach*. Fr., *azéderach*. Ger., *Zedrach*. 1. Of Medicus and others, a genus of plants (the *Melia* of Linnæus). 2. In the U. S. Ph., the bark of the root of *Melia a.* It contains an amorphous resin and an alkaloid called *margosine*.

AZ'ID(E). For deriv., see **AZOTE**. Fr., *a.* Ger., *Azid*. Any compound derived from the hydrazines by the substitution of an acid radicle for the hydrogen of the latter.

AZ'IGOS. See **AZYGOS**.

A'ZIMA, *f.* Syn.: *Monetia*. A genus of salvadoraceous plants.—**A. nova**, **A. tetracantha**. Syn.: *Monetia barlerioides*. A shrub growing in the East Indies. The juice and the powdered leaves are used in the treatment of cough, especially that of phthisis.

AZ'ZOACETAN'ILID(E). A substance, $C_{16}H_{16}N_4O_4 = (C_2H_3O)HN.C_6H_4 - N = N - C_6H_4.NH(C_2H_3O)$, prepared from intracetanilide by partial reduction. Parazaoacetanilide is known, and on further reduction furnishes parazoaniline.

AZOAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *azoaniline*. Ger., *Azoanilin*. Syn.: *azaniline*, *azyline*, *diamidoazobenzene*. A diacid base, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4 = C_6H_4(NH_2) - N = N - C_6H_4(NH_2)$. Para-

azoaniline, $C_6[H,H,NH_2,H,H,N = NC_6(-,H_5)]$, is a dark-yellow substance, readily soluble in alcohol (from which it crystallizes in long, flat, golden-yellow, acicular crystals), soluble with difficulty in water; formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on parazaoacetanilide. It is the starting point of the compounds known as azylines.

AZOAN'ISYL. Fr., *azoanisyle*. A supposititious radicle contained in the products obtained by treating anisylous acid with ammonia.

AZOBEN'ZENE. Fr., *azobenzine*. Ger., *Azobenzol*. A compound of benzene and nitrogen, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5 - N \equiv N - C_6H_5$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on azoxybenzene; yellowish-red laminar or tabular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether.

AZOBEN'ZOL. See **AZOBENZENE**.

AZOBEN'ZOYL. Fr., *azobenzoyle*. Ger., *A.* A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{15}N_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on crude bitter-almond oil.

AZOBEN'ZYL. Written also *azobenzil* and *azobenzile*. Fr., *azobenzyle*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *benzilam*. A substance, $C_{21}H_{30}NO$, forming white, iridescent acicular or laminar crystals, obtained by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of benzyl.

AZOCARBON'IC ACID. See **PICRIC ACID**.

AZOCAR'BONYL. Fr., *a.* A radicle composed of carbon and nitrogen, found in the cyanogen compounds.

AZOCODE'IN(E). Fr., *azocodéine*. Ger., *Azocodéin*. An artificial alkaloid formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocodeine.

AZ'O-COM'POUNDS. Fr., *corps (ou composés) azoïques*. Ger., *Azoverbindungen*. Compounds consisting of two organic molecules (one and often both being aromatic derivatives) united by a double atom of nitrogen; having therefore the general formula $R' - N \equiv N - R''$, in which R' and R'' are simple or complex univalent radicles. These compounds are often called *diazo-compounds*, because they contain two atoms of nitrogen, but this term is frequently restricted to a.c.'s in which one of the connected radicles, such as R'' , is wanting or has its place supplied by an element or an inorganic acid radicle.

AZOCONY'DRIN(E). Fr., *azoconhydrine*. Ger., *Azoconydrin*. Syn.: *nitrosoconiine*. A yellowish oily liquid, $C_8H_{16}N_2O = C_8H_{16}(NO)N$, of an aromatic odor, formed by the action of nitrous anhydride and water on coniine.

AZOHU'MIC ACID. A name given to several acids supposed by P. Thénard to be formed spontaneously in the soil by a combination of humic acid, atmospheric nitrogen and ammonia and silica.

AZO'IC. Lat., *azoicus* (from *a priv.*, and *ζωή*, life). Fr., *azoïque*. 1. Destitute of organic life. 2. Pertaining to nitrogen (azote). See **AZOTIC**.

AZOMETH'ANE. Fr., *azométhane*. Ger., *Azomethan*. A name given to hydrocyanic acid, because it may be regarded as methane in which 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 atom of nitrogen: $H - C \equiv N$.

AZO'ODYNAM'IA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *ζωή*, life, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *azodynamie*. Ger., *Mangel an Lebens-thätigkeit*. Absence or deficiency of vital power.

AZO'ODYNAM'ICUS. Fr., *azodynamique*, *azodynamie*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, azodynamia.

AZOOGEN'IA, *f.* From *a priv.*, *ζωή*, life, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *azoogénie*. Ger., *Azoogenie*. 1. The generation of an organism of defective vitality. 2. The regeneration of such an organism.

AZOOGEN'ICUS. Pertaining to azoogenia.

AZOO'GENY. See **AZOOGENIA**.

AZOOGO'NIA, *f.* See AZOOGENIA.

AZOOGON'ICUS. See AZOOGENICUS.

AZOOSPERMATISM. From *a* priv., ζωή, life, and σπέρμα, a seed. Sterility in the male; a condition in which, although the power of copulation may exist, spermatozooids are either absent from the semen or wanting in functional activity.

AZOOSPERMIA, *f.* See AZOOSPERMATISM.

AZOOSPERM'ISM. See AZOOSPERMATISM.

AZOREL'LA, *f.* Fr., *azorelle*. Syn.: *Chauitis*, *Fragosa*, *Bolax*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**A. glebaria**. Fr., *gommier de Magellan* (ou des *Malouines*). Syn.: *Hydrocotyle gummifera*, *Bolax gummifer* (seu *glebaria*). A species growing about the Straits of Magellan. It furnishes an aromatic, semitransparent, reddish gum-resin, called bolax gum (Fr., *gomme de bolax*), used as a desiccative and in the treatment of chronic urethral discharges.—**A. madreporica**. A species growing in the Chilean Andes, used to cure headache.

AZORESOR'CIN. Fr., *azorésorcine*. Ger., *A.* Syn.: *dioresorein*. A substance, $C_{12}H_9NO_4 = (OH)_2 \cdot C_6A_3 - N \cdot O \cdot C_6H_4$, derived from resorcin, forming small, dark-red crystals of a greenish lustre like that of cantharides.

AZOSAL'ICYL. Fr., *azosalicycle*. A radicle, $C_{21}H_{15}N_2O_3$, contained in salicylimide.—**A. hydride**. Fr., *hydrure d'azosalicycle*. Salicylimide, $C_{21}H_{15}N_2O_3$.

AZOSAL'ICYLID(E). Fr., *azosalicylure*. A compound of azosalicyl with a metal.

AZOSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide azosulfurique*. An acid obtained by the action of nitrogen dioxide on the alkaline sulphates.

AZ'OTANE. Ger., *Azotan*. Of Sir H. Davy, nitrogen chloride.

AZ'OTATE. Lat., *azotas*. Fr., *a*. A nitrate. The word is used especially by the French.

AZ'OTE. Lat., *azotum* (from *a* priv., and ζωή, life). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Azot*. Nitrogen; so called because by itself it is irrespirable.

AZ'OTED. See AZOTIZED.

AZOT'IC. Lat., *azoticus*. Fr., *azotique*. Ger., *azotisch*. See NITRIC.—**A. acid**. Lat., *acidum azoticum*. Fr., *acide azotique*. Ger., *Azotsäure*. Nitric acid.—**A. air**, **A. gas**. Fr., *gaz azotique*. Ger., *Azotgas*. Nitrogen.

AZ'OTID(E). Fr., *azotide*, *azoture*. Ger., *Azotür*. 1. A nitride. 2. A name for the amides and amines.

AZ'OTIN(E). Fr., *a*. A compound of nitrogen and another element.

AZ'OTITE. Fr., *a*. A nitrite.

AZ'OTIZE. Fr., *azotiser*. To nitrogenize; to cause to combine with nitrogen.

AZ'OTIZED. Fr., *azoté*. Nitrogenized; combined with or containing nitrogen.

AZOTOLU'ENE. Fr., *azotoluène*. Ger., *Azotoluol*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2$, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on toluidine.

AZOTOLU'IDIN(E). Fr., *azotoluidine*. Ger., *Azotoluidin*. Syn.: *diazotoluene*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{16}N_4$, produced by the reduction of azoxytoluidine.

AZOTOM'ETER. From *a* priv., ζωή, life, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *azotomètre*. Ger., *Stickstoffmesser*. An apparatus invented by Knop for estimating the amount of nitrogen present in ammonium salts or in organic compounds that contain the ammonium residue NH_2 . It consists of a closed vessel communicating with the interior of a graduated gasometric tube which is inverted over water. A measured portion of the substance to be examined is placed in the closed vessel, and is decomposed by agitating with a solution of an

alkaline hydrobromite prepared by mixing bromine with an excess of caustic alkali. The nitrogen generated by this decomposition passes into the gasometric tube, where it is measured.

AZOTOM'ETRY. Fr., *azotométrie*. Ger., *Azotometrie*. The process of determining the amount of nitrogen present in a body.

AZ'OTOUS. Lat., *azotosus*. Fr., *azoteux*. Nitrous.

AZOTUM, *n.* See NITROGEN.

AZOT'URET. A nitride.

AZOT'URET(T)ED. Combined with nitrogen.

AZOTU'RIA, *f.* From *a* priv., ζωή, life, and ούρον, urine. Fr., *azoturie*. Ger., *Azoturie*. A condition in which the urine contains an excess of nitrogenous constituents.

AZOX'IM(E)S. Bodies derived from the amidoximes, peculiar in that, while not necessarily very volatile by themselves, they volatilize very readily in the air or when dissolved in a volatile liquid.

AZUL'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide azulmique* (ou *azulminique*). Ger., *Azulminsäure*, *Azulmsäure*. A substance, $C_4H_5N_3O = C_4N_4.NH_3.H_2O$, deposited from solutions of cyanogen gas (dicyanogen); formed by the direct combination of cyanogen, ammonia, and water.

AZUL'MIN, **AZULMIN'IC ACID**. See AZULMIC ACID.

AZ'URET. A nitride.

AZ'URIN(E). Fr., *azurine*. Ger., *Azurin*. 1. A dark-blue pigment formed in the preparation of aniline black. 2. A name given also to various blue aniline dyes, otherwise known as azuline.

AZ'URITE. Fr., *a*. Ger., *Lazulit*, *Lazulith*. A native basic carbonate of copper.

AZ'YGES. Gr., ἀζυγής. See AZYGOS; as a *n.* (Gr., ἀζυγές), an old name for the sphenoid bone.

AZ'YGON, *n.* See AZYGES.

AZ'YGOS. Gr., ἀζυγος (originally the genitive of ἀζυγῆ, unwedded, not paired). Fr., *a*. Ger., *ungepaart*. Single, not paired (said of structures which, like the sphenoid bone, the *a*. muscle of the uvula, etc., are single, not in pairs). The word is generally used as a *n.*, *musculus*, *processus*, *vena*, etc., being understood; when it is so used, it should be *a*. if the noun understood is masculine, *azyga* if it is feminine, and *azygon* if it is neuter, but *azyges* (representing ἀζυγῆς and ἀζυγές) may be used for either gender.—**A. glandulæ thyr(e)oidæ**. See LEVATOR glandulæ thyreoidæ.—**A. Morgagnii**. See *A. uvulæ*.—**A. pharyngis**. Of Santorini, the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx; of Meckel, a small fasciculus lying behind the superior and middle constrictors, arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and inserted into the median raphe of the pharynx.—**A. uvulæ**. Fr., *muscle staphylin* (ou *palato-staphylin*). Ger., *Zapfenmuskel*, *Zapfchenmuskel*. A pair of muscles (formerly regarded as one muscle with two origins), each arising from the posterior nasal spine of the palate bone and running down to the tip of the uvula, where it joins its fellow of the opposite side. Their function is to raise and shorten the uvula.

AZ'YGOUS. See AZYGOS.

AZ'YGUS. See AZYGOS.

AZYM'IA, *f.* From ἀζυμος, unfermented. Fr., *azymie*. In the humoral pathology, crudity, the state of not being fermented or "concocted."

AZYM'ICA, *n. pl.* Fr., *azymiques*. The *Aerobia*; so called because they do not give rise to fermentative processes.

AZY'MOUS. Gr., ἀζυμος. Lat., *azymos*, *azymus*, *azymicus*. Fr., *azyme*. Ger., *ungegohren*. Unfermented, unleavened (said of bread).

B

BAB/LABS. See **BABLAH**.

BAB/LAH. The pod of several species of *Acacia*.

BABOUNIGH (Ar.), **BABOUNJ** (Ar.). The chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

BABUL (Bengal.), **BÁBUL** (Hind.). *Acacia arabica*.—**Babul bark.** The bark of *Acacia arabica*; used as a tonic, as an application to ulcers and cancers, and as a local astringent.—**Babul gum.** Syn.: *babool gum*, *gond-babul*. An inferior sort of gum arabic obtained from the *acacia arabica*; used for coughs, mucous discharges, and rheumatism, and as a food for diabetics.

BABUZICA'RIOS, BABUZICA'RIOUS, m. Gr., βαβουζικάριος. Nightmare. See **INCUBUS**.

BA'BY-FARM'ING. Ger., *Engelmachen*. The practice of taking infants to rear (or, while pretending to rear them, allowing them to die of neglect and starvation).

BAC'CA, f. Gr., κόκκος. Fr., *baie*. Ger., *Beere*. A berry; a succulent, pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered through its substance.—**Baccæ domesticæ.** The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*.—**Baccæ orientales, Baccæ piscatoriae.** The cocculus indicus (the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*).

BACCHAR'ININ(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis coridifolia*.

BAC'CHARIS, f. -char'idis, -char'eos (*bac'charis*). Gr., βάκχαρις. Fr., *baccharide, bacchante*. 1. A shrubby fragrant plant, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny. 2. A genus of composite herbs or small trees.—**B. ægyptiaca.** The *Pluchea Dioscoridis*.—**B. Alamani.** See *B. glutinosa*.—**B. angustifolia.** A species growing in the southern and southwestern United States. See *B. ivæfolia*.—**B. cærulescens.** See *B. glutinosa*.—A branching shrub growing in New Granada.—**B. chilquilla.** A shrub growing in the thickets and woods near streams in Chile, enumerated among the medicinal plants of that country.—**B. conferta.** A Mexican shrub, employed like *B. glutinosa*.—**B. confertifolia.** See *B. chilquilla*.—**B. coridifolia.** The *mio mio*; a shrubby species indigenous to southeastern South America; very poisonous to cattle and sheep, and said to contain an alkaloid termed *baccharinine*.—**B. cuneata.** See *B. conferta*.—**B. cuneifolia.** 1. *B. halimifolia*. 2. *B. magellanica*.—**B. genistelloides.** Syn.: *Molina reticulata, Conyza genistelloides*. A South American undershrub much sought after by horses, and used as a remedy for chronic diseases of those animals. A bitter substance extracted from it is esteemed in Brazil a powerful remedy for intermittent fever.—**B. glutinosa.** Syn.: *Molina viscosa*. A species growing in South America, Central America, and the southwestern part of the United States. In Mexico it is used as a diaphoretic and as a remedy for catarrhs. In Chile a decoction is used for dysuria, and a resin obtained from it is employed for several purposes.—**B. halimifolia.** Fr., *baccharide de Virginie, seneçon en arbre*. Syn.: *Conyza halimifolia*. The groundsel tree; found along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and in the West Indies. Its leaves are said to be tonic and stimulant.—**B. heterophylla.** A Mexican branching shrub; used in Mexico for the same purposes as *B. glutinosa*.—**B. ivæfolia.** A species indigenous to North and South America. The leaves have been said to furnish a decoction used as a stomachic tonic, but they were probably those of another plant, perhaps *B. angustifolia*.—**B. jalapensis.** See *B. conferta*.—**B. microcephala.** Syn.: *Molina microcephala*. A Brazilian species. In Parana a hot infusion of the plant is used as a bath in rheumatism.—**B. multiflora.** A suffruticose Mexican species, used in Mexico for the same purposes as *B. glutinosa*.—**B. prostrata.** Syn.: *Molina prostrata*. The *pachatacy*;

a shrub of the Peruvian Andes. Used in decoction for dysuria.—**B. trimera.** Syn.: *Molina trimera*. A Brazilian species, used in infusion as a tonic and sudorific.—**B. tricuneata.** See *B. conferta*.

BACCIF'ERA, f. A name formerly applied to the trees furnishing cubebs, copaiba, and wild cinnamon.

BACCIL'LUS, m. See **BACILLUS**.

BAC'CU'LA, f. dim. of *bacca* (q. v.). A small berry.

BA'CELAS, BACE'LUS, BACE'OLUS, m. Gr., βάκελας, βάκηλος. A eunuch.

BACIL'LA, f. Fr., *bacile, bacille, fenouil marin, passe-pierre*. Ger., *Bacille. Crithmum maritimum*.

BACILLE'MIA, f. From *bacillus* (q. v.), and αίμα, blood. The presence of bacilli, or their products, in the blood.

BA'CILLAR. From *bacillus*, a rod. Lat., *bacillaris*. Fr., *bacillaire*. Ger., *stäbchenförmig*. 1. Rod-shaped; having the form of a slender straight rod. Also, consisting of slender rods, as the b. layer of the retina. 2. Of or pertaining to or derived from a *Bacillus*; bacillary.

BACILLA'RIS. See **BACILLAR**.

BA'CILLARY. See **BACILLAR**.

BA'CILLATED. Rod-shaped.

BACIL'LI, m., pl. of *bacillus* (q. v.).

BACIL'LICIDE. From *bacillus* (q. v.), and *cædere*, to kill. A destroyer of bacilli.

BACIL'LIFORM. Lat., *bacilliformis* (from *bacillus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *bacilliforme*. Ger., *stäbchenförmig*. Rod-shaped.

BACILLIP'AROUS. From *bacillus* (q. v.), and *parere*, to bear. Producing or abounding in bacilli.

BA'CILLOTUBERCULO'SIS. Fr., *tuberculose bacillaire*. Tuberculous disease caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*.

BACIL'LUM, n. See **BACILLUS** (1st def.).

BACIL'LUS, m. (as a botanical term, occasionally f.). Dim. of *baculus*, a rod. Fr., *bacille, bâtonnet*. Ger., *Bacillus, Stäbchen*. 1. Literally, a little rod; hence, in pharmacy, a medicated bougie or candle (*candela fumalis*). 2. In anatomy, one of the rods of the retina, also any rodlike body. 3. Cohn's name for a genus of *Schizomycetes* belonging to the order *Bacteriaceæ* or *Endosporeæ*. Formerly the term was restricted to individuals the length of which considerably exceeded their breadth, while the term *Bacterium* was applied to the organisms whose length was only two or three times as great as their diameter. The name *Bacterium*, however, is now given only to those species in which spore formation does not exist (the *Arthrobacterium* of De Bary). The genus *Clostridium*, which differs only from *b.* in the fusiform shape of its cells, is in this work included with *b.*—**Anthrax b.** See *B. anthracis*.—**B. aceti.** A long cylindrical cell of varying size found in vinegar manufactories; probably *Bacterium aceti* (q. v.).—**B. aceticus.** See *BACTERIUM aceti*.—**B. acidiformans.** An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile *b.* found by Sternberg in the liver of a person who had died of yellow fever, and in those of two persons who had not that disease at the time of death. In culture media containing glycerin or glucose it produces an abundant evolution of carbon dioxide, with the formation of a volatile acid. It is pathogenic in rabbits and guinea pigs when injected into the abdominal cavity.—**B. acidi lactici.** Fr., *ferment lactique, bacille de la ferment lactique*. Ger., *Milchsäurebacillus, B. der Milchsäuregährung*. A term applicable to a number of bacilli which give rise to the lactic acid fermentation. It is, however, usually restricted to the species described by Hüppe, which is probably identical with that previously described by Lister and Pasteur.—**B. actinobacter.** See *B. butyrius* (1st def.).—**Bacilli acustici.** The rods of Corti.—**B. aerogenes.** 1. See *B. lactis aerogenes*. 2. Of Miller, a small motile *b.* of varying length, found in the alimentary canal.—**B. aerogenes capsulatus.** An anaerobic, non-motile,

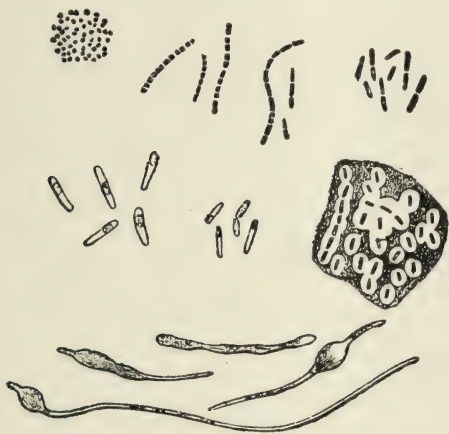
non-liquefying b. found by Welch in the blood vessels of a person who had died with thoracic aneurysm. It is pathogenic in rabbits, and it has been suggested that it gives rise to a formation of gas in the blood in some cases usually thought to be fatal on account of the entrance of air into the vessels. It is thought also to cause emphysematous gangrene.—*B. aerophilus*. A species found as an accidental impurity in bacterial cultivations. It forms slender rods, of a thickness two thirds that of the *B. subtilis* and of varying length, frequently joined together, forming straight or bent pseudofilaments. Reproduction occurs by the formation of oval shining spores.—*B. albuminis*. See *B. putrificus coli*.—*B. albus*. The white *B. of water*.—*B. albus cadaveris*. An aerobic, liquefying, motile b. found by Strassmann and Stricker in the blood of two corpses. Pathogenic in mice and guinea pigs.—*B. alvei*. Ger., *B. der Faulbrut*. A b. producing the disease called foul brood in bees and obtained from the larvæ which have died from the disease. It forms a yellow coating on potatoes. All the cultivations are distinguished by the peculiar odor of old urine. The bacilli, on injection, are fatal to mice and guinea pigs, giving rise to oedema and in the latter to muscular necrosis.—*B. amylobacter*. Fr., *ferment de la fermentation butyrique*. Ger., *Buttersäurebacillus*, *B. der Buttersäuregährung*. Syn.: *Amylobacter clostridium* [Tricul], *B. butyricus*, *Clostridium butyricum*. A b. giving rise to the butyric acid fermentation. Under this name have been confounded a variety of bacilli. The name *B. a.* is here retained for the b. described by Prazmowski, of which two varieties exist. The first forms motile or non-motile rods with rounded ends 3 to 5 μ long and 0.6 to 0.8 μ broad, frequently arranged in chains. In the course of development these rods become distended in the middle, assuming a spindle shape (clostridium stage), and acquire a diameter of 2 μ . Ovoid spores 3 μ long and over 1 μ broad develop in their interior and, when set free, germinate by axial development originating at the more acute extremity. The second variety is 2 to 8 μ long and 0.5 μ broad, and in its clostridium stage becomes distended at one extremity, assuming a clubbed or pinhead shape. The spores are at most 1.5 μ long and 0.8 to 1 μ broad. The butyric acid b. of Liborius appears to be essentially the same as *B. a.* The *B. a.* is extensively diffused in nature, being found in various decomposing plant infusions, sauerkraut, old cheese, etc. It is decidedly anaerobic, growing only beneath the surface of gelatin and liquefying the latter with the evolution of gas.—*B. anthracis*. Fr., *b. (ou bactérie) du charbon*. Ger., *Milzbrandbacillus*. Syn.: *Bacterium anthracicum* (secu *anthracis*), *Metallacter anthracis*. The b. of charbon ("splenic fever"), an organism found in the blood of animals which have died of charbon. By suitable cultivation they form long, often convoluted, filaments which may attain a length of 500 μ or more, and then develop ovate spores in their interior. The latter, after the dissolution of the parent filament, form ovoid masses surrounded by a clear, glassy envelope. This soon ruptures, and the spore, by growth at one of its poles, elongates into a bacillar form. These spores are very resistant against reagents and preserve their vitality for years. The *B. a.* is aerobic. On potatoes it forms circumscribed white colonies. In most animals and in



THE BACILLUS
ANTHRACIS.
(AFTER DE
BARY.)

man the injection of *B. a.* or of its spores into the blood produces charbon, either as a local affection or as a fatal systemic disease. Its virulent power can be diminished by various procedures, and the organism then, on being injected into the blood, produces a mild type of charbon which appears to render the individual, for a time at least, proof against subsequent infection. According to Buchner, *B. a.* is identical with *B. subtilis*, which it closely resembles in morphological characters. This, however, is still very doubtful.—*B. aureus*. See *B. of Tommasoli*.—*B. beribericus*. Fr., *bacille du béri-béri*. A species of b. alleged to occur in the blood, urine, viscera, spinal cord, and nerves of patients affected with béri béri. Cultivations of this b. injected into the blood of rabbits are said to cause the symptoms of béri béri. The b. is thought to develop from some peculiar condition of the rice plant.—*B. bizzozzerianus*. *Leptothrix epidermidis*.—*B. bovis morificans*. An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. found by Basenau in the flesh of a cow supposed to have died of "puerperal fever"; probably a pathogenic form of *B. coli communis*, fatal to mice and various other animals, including calves.—*B. brassicæ*. A species of b. found in infusions of cabbage leaves.—*B. buccalis*. See *Bacilli of the mouth*.—*B. butylicus*. Fr., *bacille butylique*. A species perhaps identical with Pasteur's butyric ferment, as suggested by Fitz, but more probably is the *B. butyricus* of Hüppe.—*B. butyricus*. Fr., *bacille butyrique* (ou de la fermentation butyrique). Ger., *B. der Buttersäuregährung*, *Buttersäurebacillus*. 1. Of Prazmowski, see *B. amylobacter*. 2. Of Liborius, see *B. amylobacter*. 3. Of Hüppe, a b. found in imperfectly sterilized milk and which was capable of producing the butyric-acid fermentation only after the milk had been acted upon by other organisms or when lactates were present. In morphological characters it resembles *B. amylobacter*, but differs in being aerobic, requiring oxygen for the development of its spores.—*B. cadaveris*. An anaerobic, non-motile b. found by Sternberg in the human liver and kidney, pathogenic in guinea pigs.—*B. cæruleus*. A species observed by A. J. Smith in flowing water (Schuykill River); rods 2 μ to 2.5 μ long and 0.5 μ thick, often connected in long filaments. It quickly liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies which are at first of a bluish, and finally of a deep dark-blue color.—*B. canalis capsulatus*. An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found by Mori in sewer water, pathogenic in mice.—*B. canalis parvus*. An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile *B.* found by Mori in sewer water, pathogenic in mice and guinea pigs.—*B. capsulatus*. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. discovered by Pfeiffer in the blood of a dead guinea pig, pathogenic in mice, guinea pigs, and pigeons, also (if injected into a vein) in rabbits.—*B. capsulatus mucosus*. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. obtained by Fasching from the nasal secretion in two cases of influenza, pathogenic in mice.—*B. caucasicus*. Ger., *Kefirferment*. Syn.: *B. kaukasicus*, *Dispora kaukasica*, *Bacterium caucasicum*. A b. which with other organisms is found in kefir and kumys, and is believed to be the cause of the alcoholic fermentation of milk by which these beverages are produced.—*B. cavidus*, *B. cavidus*. A rodlike organism about twice as long as it is broad, obtained from human feces. It is very fatal to guinea pigs, causing death with marked signs of intestinal irritation. It is also said to decompose sugar into propionic acid.—*B. Chauvæi*. See *B. of symptomatic charbon*.—*B. chlorinus*. See *BACTERIUM chlorinum*.—*B. cholerae asiaticæ*. See *SPIRILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—*B. cholerae gallinarum*. Fr., *microbe (ou bacille) du choléra des poules*. Ger., *der Hühnercholera (oder des Geflügeltyphoids)*. Syn.: *Micrococcus cholerae gallinarum*,

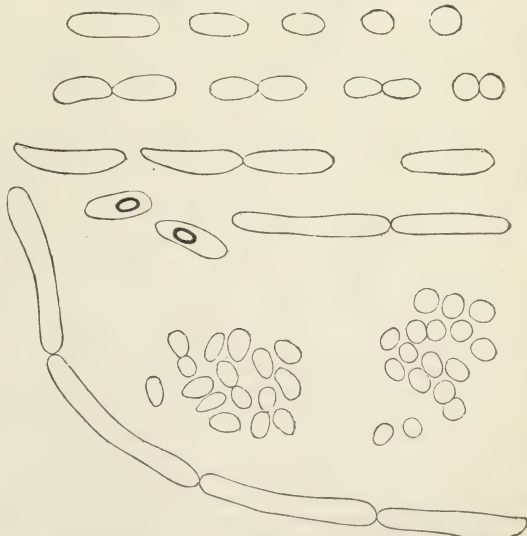
B. of chicken cholera. A b. found by Pasteur in the blood of hens affected with chicken cholera. It is closely akin to the *B. cuniculicidus*, with which it very possibly is identical.—*B. cholerae suis.* See *B. of hog cholera.*—*B. chromoaromaticus.* An aerobic and fac-



THE BACILLUS CYANOGENUS. (AFTER TROUSSERT.)

ultative anaerobic, liquefying, motile b. found by Gallier in a pig that had died with bronchopneumonia, pleurisy, enteritis, and enlarged lymphatic glands, pathogenic in rabbits, causing pneumonia, pleurisy, and pericarditis.—*B. coli cholero-genus.* A virulent variety of *B. typhi abdominalis*.—*B. coli communis.* See BACTERIUM *coli commune*.—*B. coprogenes foetidus.* A b. found in the intestine and neighboring organs of swine affected with hog cholera. It has probably no connection with the disease of swine.—*B. coprogenes parvus.* A very small non-motile b. closely resembling the *B. murisepticus*, found in human faeces and growing very slowly in agar agar and gelatin. Injected into the blood of white mice and rabbits, it produces death with inflammation at the point of injection and intestinal symptoms.—*B. crassus.* A non-motile species remarkable for its thickness (4 μ , and during the stage of sporification 6 μ) and for the size of its globular spores (5 μ in diameter), one of which is found at each end of the b.—*B. crassus sputigenes.* A short, thick b. found in the human sputum. These bacilli increase by division, and at a temperature of 35° C. form spores. Inoculated in mice, rabbits, and dogs, they cause death with symptoms of septicaemia and acute gastroenteritis.—*B. cuneatus.* Syn.: *Bacterium cuneatum.* A b. found in putrefied blood, in the intestines of horses and dogs that have died from "dissolutive processes," and in cows affected with septic metritis.—*B. cuniculicida, B. cuniculicidus.* Fr., *bactérie (ou bacille) de la septicémie des lapins.* Ger., *B. der Kaninchensepticämie.* The b. of the septicæmia of rabbits; a species found in impure river water and decayed meat brine, and closely resembling the *B. cholerae gallinarum*. Inoculated in rabbits, mice, and birds, it produces septicaemia and death. See also *B. of Wildseuche*.—*B. cyanogenus* [Fuchs]. Fr., *bacille du lait bleu.* Ger., *Pilz (oder B.) der blauen Milch.* Syn.: *Bacterium syncyanum* (seu *cyanogenum*), *Vibrio cyanogenus* (seu *syncyanus*). A b. producing in milk a grayish color which in the presence of free acids becomes a bright blue. This diseased condition of milk, which is inoculable, is due to the conversion of the casein into a blue coloring matter. It does not liquefy gelatin.—*B. denitrificans.* Syn.: *Bacterium denitrificans.* A name given to two varieties of b. obtained from sewage, differing somewhat in the

rate of their development and in their physiological action, but alike in morphological characters.—*B. dentalis viridans* [Miller]. See *Epsilon b.*—*B. diphtheriae.* Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie.* Ger., *B. der Diphtherie des Menschen.* A b. found in diphtheritic membranes and those of laryngeal croup. These bacilli readily undergo retrogressive changes and present various involution forms.—*B. diphtheriae columbarum.* Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie des pigeons.* Ger., *B. der Taubendiphtherie.* A b. found in the epidemic diphtheria of doves, forming slender rods over 1.5 μ long and 0.3 to 0.4 μ thick. Inoculated upon doves, they produce the original disease.—*B. diphtheriae vitulorum.* Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie des veaux.* Ger., *B. der Kälberdiphtherie.* It has been found in the membrane of diphtheria of calves, and is believed to be the cause of the disease.—*B. diphtheriticus, B. diphtheritidis, B. diphtheritis.* See *B. diphtheriae*.—*B. dysenteriae.* The b. of Shiga, the pathogenic microorganism of acute dysentery, not pathogenic to the lower animals.—*B. dysodes.* A b. producing a peculiar fermentation of bread by which the latter becomes gummy and uneatable and develops a peculiar odor like that of a mixture of oil of turpentine and oil of peppermint. It forms long filaments composed of long rodlike forms which break up into short rodlike forms and cocci and also form ellipsoidal spores.—*B. emphysematis vaginae.* See *B. aerogenes capsulatus*.—*B. endocarditidis capsulatus, B. endocarditidis griseus.* See under *Bacilli of endocarditis*.—*B. enteritidis.* An aerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. obtained by Gärtner from the tissues of a cow affected with mucous diarrhoea, and from the spleen of a man who died after eating the cow's flesh, pathogenic in mice and several other animals, causing intense enteritis.—*B. epidermidis.* See LEPTOTHRIX *epidermidis*.—*B. epsilon* of Miller. See *Epsilon b.*—*B. erysipelatos leparis.* *B. of erysipelas in the rabbit.*—*B. erysipelatos suis.* *B. murisepticus.*—*B. erythrosporus.* A b. found in meat infusion, drinking water, and liquids containing decomposing albuminous matter.—



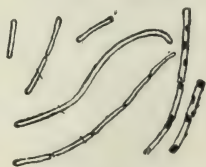
THE BACILLUS FITZIANUS. (FROM ZOPF, AFTER BUCHNER.)

a, b, micrococcus forms showing the various transitions to short and long rods; c, long rods with the ends partly curved; d, rods bearing spores; e, long rods connected into filaments; f, g, globular and elliptical cocci, $\times 4,000$.

B. Escherichii. See BACTERIUM *coli commune*.—*B. ex pneumoenteritidis suis.* See *B. of hog cholera*.—*B. fasciculatus.* A variety of b. observed by Sadebeck and Fränkel in a non-malignant variety of pharyngeal

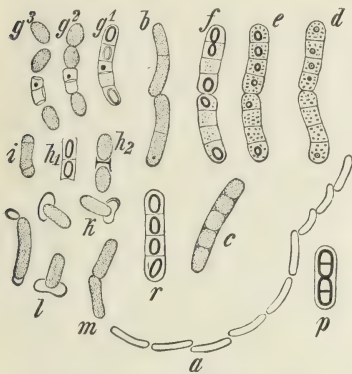
mycosis.—**B. figurans**. A b. found on gelatin plates exposed to the air. On agar agar it forms featherlike cultivations.—**B. fitzianus**. Ger., *Glycerinäthylbacillus*. A b. found by Fitz in hay infusions and having the property of inducing a fermentation in glycerin by which the latter is converted into ethyl alcohol. According to Fitz, it is the true *B. subtilis* of Cohn. According to Buchner, it is identical with the *B. subtilis* and Pasteur's *vibrion butyrique*.—**B. fluorescens**. The fluorescent b. of water. See *Bacilli of water*.—**B. fluorescens liquefaciens**. A species found very frequently in water containing putrefying substances. It occurs as short motile rods arranged in pairs.—**B. fluorescens putidus**. A species occurring frequently in putrefying mixtures, to which, as well as to gelatin, it imparts a green color and an odor resembling that of trimethylamine.—**B. foetidus**. 1. The *Bacterium foetidum*; a species found in foot sweat. All the cultivations have the odor of foot sweat. According to S. Le M. Moore, this b. is identical with the *Micrococcus found* in the surface soil (*corpuscles brillants*). 2. The *Clostridium foetidum*; a species found associated with the *B. adenatis maligni*, and probably derived from the soil. It is actively motile. It is anaerobic. From these colonies a very foetid gas is evolved. In morphological characters it is closely allied to *B. amylobacter*. It is perhaps identical with the first-described variety.—**B. foetidus ozonæ**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, liquefying, motile b. obtained by Hajek from the nasal discharge in ozonæ, pathogenic in mice, causing intense inflammation and progressive gangrene of connective tissue.—**B. fuscus**. A species found as an accidental impurity in gelatin cultivations. It is perhaps identical with the *Bacterium brunneum*.—**B. gallinarum**. See *B. cholerae gallinarum*.—**B. geniculatus** [De Bary]. A species found in the contents of the stomach.—**B. gingivæ pyogenes**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, liquefying b. found by Miller in an alveolar abscess, pathogenic in rabbits, guinea pigs, and white mice, causing peritonitis, which is sometimes purulent.—**B. glycerinæ**. See *B. fitzianus*.—**B. gracilis cadaveris**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-motile non-liquefying b. found by Sternberg in the human liver, pathogenic in rabbits.—**B. Hansenii**. A species forming on various nutrient liquids. On potatoes it forms a chrome-yellow layer with the deposition of a pigment insoluble in all ordinary solvents, and giving rise at the same time to a pleasant fruity odor.—**B. heminecrobophilus**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, slightly motile b. found by Arloing in a caseous lymphatic gland from a guinea pig, pathogenic only when injected into tissues already damaged, and then causing local oedema, necrotic changes, and the formation of gas.—**B. hominis capsulatus**. See *PROTEUS hominis capsulatus*.—**B. hydrophilus fuscus**. An aerobic, liquefying, motile b. found by Sanarelli in the lymph of frogs having fatal infectious disease, pathogenic in cold-blooded animals, young dogs, and various birds and mammals.—**B. ianthinus**. See *BACTERIUM ianthenum*.—**B. icteroides**. A facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b., pathogenic in most mammals and asserted by Sanarelli, its discoverer, to be the specific germ of yellow fever.—**B. indicus (ruber)**. A species found in the stomach of an East Indian monkey. It liquefies gelatin and is aerobic. Injected into the blood of rabbits, it produces death with the lesions of a severe gastroenteritis.—**B. indigogenus**. An aerobic, motile b. obtained by Alvarez in an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant, pathogenic in guinea pigs.—**B. influenzae**. Pfeiffer's b.; an extremely small, slender, non-motile b. staining with any of the basic aniline dyes.—**B. kaukasicus**. See *B. caucasicus*.—**B. Klebsii**. A species, forming slowly motile rods, said to be found in recent syphilitic ulcerations and con-

jured to be the cause of syphilis. See, however, *B. syphilidis*.—**B. lactious**. See *B. acidi lactici*.—**B. lactis aerogenes**. Syn.: *Bacterium lactis aerogenes*. A species found along with the *Bacterium coli commune* in the feces of infants fed with milk. It coagulates milk with the production of lactic acid and causes in glucose solutions an active fermentation, which can be maintained apart from the presence of air, although otherwise the b. is aerobic. In animals it produces effects similar to those caused by the *Bacterium coli commune*.—**B. lactis cyanogenus**. See *B. cyanogenus*.—**B. lactis erythrogenes**. See *B. prodigiosus*.—**B. leioderms**. A small, short, very actively motile b. with rounded ends, liquefying gelatin and forming upon it small, whitish, irregularly shaped colonies. On potatoes it forms a smooth, shining coating.—**B. leporis lethalis**. An aerobic, liquefying, actively motile b. found in 1888 by Sternberg and Gibier in the intestines of patients with yellow fever. It is very pathogenic in rabbits when injected into the abdominal cavity in amounts of one cubic centimetre.—**B. lepræ**. Fr., *bacille de la lèpre*. Ger., *Leprabacillus*, *B. des Aussatzes*. A species discovered by Hansen (1874) in the new growths occurring in leprosy on the skin, on the mucous membranes, in the peripheral nerves, in various organs, and in the blood. Injected beneath the skin of some of the lower animals, they give rise to localized growths resembling those of leprosy, and are regarded as the cause of the disease in man.—**B. let(h)alis**. See *PROTEUS lethalis*.—**B. lineola**. See *BACTERIUM lineola*.—**B. lioderms**. See *B. leioderms*.—**B. lucens**. Syn.: *Bacterium lucens*. A non-motile species, found upon the surface of water, distinguished by its brilliancy and forming spherical spores.—**B. luteus**. A short non-motile b., occurring as an impurity on gelatin plates. It forms yellowish colonies in gelatin without liquefaction.—**B. luteus suis**. A species occurring in the pericardial or peritoneal fluids of swine. Spores have not yet been observed in it, and it hence, perhaps, belongs to the genus *Bacterium*. It is not pathogenic.—**B. lysæ**. Fr., *bacille de la rage*. Ger., *Hundsseut(h)bacillus*. A b. found by Pasteur in the saliva of a hydrophobic patient and in the blood of a rabbit inoculated with this saliva. Karop obtained from the saliva of a hydrophobic boy variously shaped, spore-forming, capsulated bacilli. These, as well as Pasteur's b., are perhaps identical with the *Bacterium septicum sputigenum* of Fränkel found in the organs, and especially the medulla and parotid epithelium, in hydrophobia.—**B. maidis**. See *B. maydis*.—**B. malandriæ**. See *B. mallei*.—**B. malarie**. Fr., *bacille de la malaria*. Ger., *B. der Malaria*. A b. discovered in malarial soils. It is said to occur in the blood of patients affected with malaria, and to produce when injected into rabbits a variety of intermittent fever with enlargement of the spleen, deposition of pigment in the spleen and the abdominal lymphatic glands, and changes in the red blood corpuscles similar to those occasioned by the *Plasmodium malarie* (q. v.).—**B. mallei**. Fr., *bacille de la morve*. Ger., *Rotzbacillus*. A species found in the nodules of glanders. Injected beneath the skin of guinea pigs, field mice, rabbits, and horses, cultivations of these bacilli produced typical glanders.—**B. maydis**. Syn.: *Bacterium maydis*. A species found in the grains of diseased Indian corn and believed to give rise to the Italian pellagra which results from eating such corn. It is said by some to occur in the blood of patients affected with pellagra.—**B. megaterium**. A species observed in cooked cabbage, slightly arcuate, multiseptate rods (b, p) with rounded ends, 25 μ



THE BACILLUS MALARIE.

thick and gradually attaining a length of 10 to 15 μ , when they divide into two by a transverse division (b).



THE BACILLUS MEGATERIUM. (AFTER DE BARY.)

They are arranged in chains (a) and exhibit a slow spontaneous movement. They reproduce by division of the rods into equilateral cells (c) in each of which an oblong spore develops (d, e, f). These spores, on being set free, increase in length till they form new Bacilli (g, h, etc., to m). Cultures of this b. liquefy gela-

tin and form yellowish-white colonies on potatoes.—**B. melittophthorus**. See *B. alvei*.—**B. meningitidis purulenta**. A facultative anaerobic and aerobic, motile, liquefying b. pathogenic by subcutaneous injection in rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, and white mice.—**B. merismopoidioides**. See *BACTERIUM merismopedioides*.—**B. mesentericus fuscus**. A species found on potatoes, in the air, in hay dust, and in other situations, forming short, small, actively moving rods.—**B. mesentericus rubiginosus**. See *LEPTOTHRIX epidermidis*.—**B. mesentericus vulgatus**. Fr., *bacille des pommes de terre*. Ger., *Kartoffelbacillus*. The potato b., a species somewhat larger than the preceding, and also motile and reproducing by spores. It acts as a diastatic ferment and coagulates casein.—**B. minimus**. A name given by Klebs to the b. found by Klein in the pneumoenteritis of the pig. See *B. of hog cholera* and *BACTERIUM of swine plague*.—**B. mirabilis**. See *PROTEUS mirabilis*.—**B. mollusci**. A b. found in molluscum contagiosum. It resembles greatly in morphological characters the *B. malariae* and *B. leprae*, and reproduces by the formation of terminal spores. The separate bacilli usually occur joined in bent pseudofilaments.—**B. mucosus ozonæ**. A variety of *B. capsulatus mucosus*.—**B. multipediculus**. A species occurring, as an accidental impurity in potato cultivations, in long, slender, non-motile rod forms.—**B. murisepticus**. Fr., *bacille de la septicémie de la souris*. Ger., *B. der Mäusesepticämie*. A species found in various putrefying liquids. It occurs as non-motile spore-forming rods 0.8 to 1 μ long and 0.1 to 0.2 μ thick, frequently arranged in groups or rows of 2 or 4. Injected into the circulation of common mice, they accumulate in the white blood corpuscles, destroy the latter, and give rise to a fatal variety of septicæmia. Birds and rabbits are also affected, inoculation in the case of the latter producing either a general septicæmia, as in mice, or a local inflammation from which the animals recover and which secures immunity against a subsequent attack of the disease.—**B. murisepticus pleomorphus**. See *PROTEUS vulgaris*.—**B. muscoides**. A species found with the *B. œdematis maligni*, forming slowly motile rods, 1 μ thick, rarely joined into filaments. It is anaerobic, does not liquefy gelatin, and forms in gelatin and agar agar delicately branched cultures resembling moss in appearance.—**B. mycoides**. Fr., *bacille mycoïde*. Ger., *Wurzelbacillus*. A species found constantly in the soil.—**B. neapolitanus**. See *BACTERIUM neapolitanum*.—**B. necrophorus**. A species producing local necrotic processes with general systemic infection in rabbits or white mice inoculated with the particles taken from a moist flat condyloma.—

B. œdematis. See *B. œdematis maligna*.—**B. œdematis aerobius**. An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. found in garden earth. It is pathogenic in white mice and rabbits.—**B. œdematis maligni**. Fr., *bacille de l'œdème* (ou de l'œdème malin), *vibrio septique*. Ger., *œdemabacillus*. A species occurring in garden soil and in all substances undergoing putrefaction as very motile rods, resembling those of the *B. anthracis*, but more slender and with rounded ends. The *B. œdematis maligni* is anaerobic, developing only in the interior of gelatin and potatoes and liquefying the former with the evolution of an ill-smelling gas. In mice, pigs, sheep, and horses it produces a fatal disease, characterized locally by diffuse œdema and emphysema of the cellular tissue. In man it produces the so-called progressive gangrenous emphysema (*gangrène gazeuse*), although, according to W. Koch, the b. of symptomatic charbon is associated with this disease.—**B. of acne contagiosa**. An aerobic, non-liquefying b. found by Drieckerhoff and Grawitz in the pus and scales of horses affected with the disease.—**B. of Affanasiew**. An aerobic, non-liquefying, motile spore-forming b., from 0.6 μ to 2.2 μ long, occurring solitary, in pairs, or in short chains in the mucus coughed up in pertussis.—**B. of albuminous decomposition**. See *B. putrificus coli*.—**B. of allantiasis**. A b. obtained from tainted sausages. It causes death when inoculated in rabbits. Its presence in the sausage is believed to be due to its occurrence normally in the stomach and intestine of the healthy pig, and it is thought to produce the symptoms of allantiasis by causing decomposition of the albuminous substances in the human intestine and the consequent evolution of toxic products.—**B. of anthrax**. See *B. anthracis*.—**B. of Babes and Oprescu**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, actively motile b., from 0.4 μ to 0.5 μ thick, united in pairs and sometimes growing like the figure 8, obtained from a case of hæmorrhagic septicæmia.—**B. of Beck**. Ger., *B. der Brustseuche beim Kaninchen*. An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. causing influenza in rabbits.—**B. of Belfanti and Pascarella**. A facultative anaerobic and aerobic, non-motile, liquefying b. found by Belfanti and Pascarella in the pus from the wounds of a patient who had died of tetanus. It is very pathogenic in white mice, rabbits, sparrows, and guinea pigs.—**B. of beri-beri**. See *B. beribericus*.—**B. of blue milk**. See *B. cyanogenus*.—**B. of Booker**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, liquefying, motile b. found by Booker in the cholera-infantum discharges of children. It is pathogenic in guinea pigs and mice.—**B. of braxy**. A b. much resembling the *B. anthracis* found in the intestinal mucous membrane and in the blood of sheep dying of braxy.—**B. of bronchitis**. An aerobic, motile b. found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis, pathogenic when injected into the lungs of rabbits.—**B. of Bunzl-Federn**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-motile, non-liquefying b. found in the sputum of a pneumonia patient. It is pathogenic in pigeons, white mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs.—**Bacilli of butyric acid fermentation**. Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation butyrique*. Ger., *Bacillen der Buttersäuregährung*. Bacilli which convert into butyric acid, starch, dextrin, inulin, cane sugar, dextrose, and hydrated milk sugar. See *B. amylobacter*, *B. butyricus* and *B. butylicus*, and cf. *BACTERIUM of butyric acid fermentation*.—**B. of cancer**. See *B. of Koubasoff*.—**B. of cattle plague**. Ger., *Rinderpestbacillus*. A b. found in the blood, intestinal walls, and lymphatic glands of cattle dying from the cattle plague. That described by Metschnikoff occurs as short rods with rounded ends, sometimes developing into leptothrix filaments. In calves and rabbits the inoculation of pure cultivations produces the symptoms and lesions of the cattle plague.—**B. of Cazal and Vaillard**. An aerobic

and facultative anaerobic, liquefying, motile b., pathogenic in mice and rabbits, but not in guinea pigs. It was discovered by Cazal and Vaillard in 1891.—**B. of cheese.** See *SPHILLUM tyrogenum*.—**B. of Chiari.** A b. found by Chiari in 1895 in a patient who died from a nephritis, with inflammation of the endocardium and subsequently meningitis. It is pathogenic in rabbits when injected into the blood vessels and to mice subcutaneously.—**B. of chicken cholera.** See *B. cholerae gallinarum*.—**B. of cholera.** See *SPHILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—**B. of choleraic diarrhoea from meat-poisoning.** A b. found by Klein in the blood and faeces in certain fatal cases of diarrhoea due to poisoning by tainted meat.—**B. of cholera in ducks.** A b. found by Cornil and Toupet in the blood from ducks. It is aerobic, non-liquefying, and non-motile. It is not pathogenic in pigeons and chickens; it kills rabbits only from large doses, but ducks, from subcutaneous injections, die in from one to three days.—**B. of chyluria.** Fr., *bacille de la chylurie*. Ger., *B. der Chyluria*. A species found in the coagulum of chylous urine consisting of filaments made up of connected bacilli, often united in zooglæa forms.—**B. of conjunctival catarrh.** Fr., *bacilli du catarrhe conjonctival*. Ger., *B. des Bindehautkatarrhs*. A b. occurring in acute infections and epidemic conjunctival catarrh ("pinkeye") and believed to constitute the cause of the latter. That discovered by Koch in Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis is a short, small b. resembling in size, shape, and disposition the *B. murisepticus*. This b. resembles the b. of xerosis, but is probably not identical with it. The b. found by Weeks in pinkeye, apparently causing the latter, and believed by him to be identical with Koch's b., occurs under the form of slender rods 1 to 2 μ long and 0.25 μ broad, sometimes united in filaments.—**B. of diphtheria in calves.** See *B. diphtheriæ vitulorum*.—**B. of diphtheria in doves.** See *B. diphtheriæ columbarum*.—**B. of diphtheria in man.** See *B. diphtheriæ*, and *BACTERIUM of diphtheria*.—**B. of Eberth.** See *B. typhosus*.—**B. of Emmerich and Weibel.** An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, liquefying, non-motile b. found by Emmerich and Weibel in 1894 in diseased trout in a fish pond. The trout die either through subcutaneous or intramuscular injections, or by infection from unhealthy fish placed in the same tank.—**Bacilli of endocarditis.** Bacilli found in connection with other organisms in verrucose endocarditis and productive of the disease when injected into animals. Two were found by Fränkel and Saenger, the *B. pyogenes fetidus* and a non-motile short b. with rounded ends which forms grayish-white colonies on gelatin and a grayish-white coating on potatoes, its cultivations emitting a strong fœtid odor.—**B. of erysipelas in the rabbit.** Fr., *Bacille de l'érysipèle du lapin*. Ger., *B. bei Erysipel am Kaninchenohr*. A b. found by Koch in an erysipelatous inflammation of a rabbit's ear, excited by the injection of mouse's dung.—**B. of false hog cholera.** See *B. parvus oratus*.—**B. of false tuberculosis in rabbits.** See *B. of pseudotuberculosis in rabbits*.—**Bacilli of fermentation of carbohydrates.** Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation des carbohydrates*. Ger., *Bacillen der Vergärung von Kohlenhydraten*. Bacilli producing fermentative changes in carbohydrates. See *Bacilli of lactic acid fermentation* and *Bacilli of butyric acid fermentation*, *B. dysodes*, and *B. polymyxa*.—**B. of Fiocca.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. discovered by Fiocca in the saliva of dogs and cats. It is pathogenic in young rats, mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits, and is found in the blood in large numbers, producing death in rabbits at the end of twenty-four hours.—**B. of foot sweat.** Fr., *bacille de la sueur des pieds*. Ger., *Fussschweißbacillus*. A b. found in foot sweat and producing the fœtid odor of the latter. See *B. fetidus* (1st def.) and

B. saprogenes No. II, and cf. *BACTERIUM graveolens*.—**B. of fowl brood.** See *B. alvei*.—**B. of Frettenseuche.** See *B. of swine plague*.—**B. of Friedländer.** See *MICROCoccus of pneumonia*.—**B. of gangrene.** See *B. saprogenes* No. III, *B. œdematis maligni*, and *B. of senile gangrene*.—**B. of gangrenous septicæmia.** See *B. œdematis maligni*.—**B. of Gessner.** See *BACTERIUM tholoidæum*.—**B. of Gibier.** See *B. leporis lethalis*.—**B. of glands.** See *B. mallei*.—**B. of green diarrhoea in children.** A species found by Lesage in an epidemic form of infantile diarrhoea with green evacuations.—**B. of green pus.** See *B. pyocyaneus*.—**B. of grippe.** See *B. influenzae*.—**B. of grouse disease.** An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. discovered by Klein in 1889 in the liver and lungs of grouse that had died of an epidemic disease. It is pathogenic in linnets, guinea pigs, mice, and greenfinches, slightly so for sparrows, and immune in pigeons, rabbits, and chickens.—**B. of Hansen.** See *B. lepræ*.—**B. of hay infusions.** See *B. subtilis*.—**B. of hog cholera.** Lat., *b. cholerae suis*. A b. producing the disease of pigs called hog cholera, pig typhoid, pneumoenteritis of the pig, etc. Under these names at least two distinct diseases have been described. In one form, the hog cholera or swine plague of the United States, Klein discovered a motile, very slender b. (the *B. minimus* of Klebs or *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis*), resembling the *B. anthracis* and *B. subtilis*, but differing in having cylindrical spores only 0.5 μ in length, and again another spore-bearing b. from 1 to 5 μ long, and having a diameter one third or one fourth as great. Neither of these is probably the characteristic organism of the disease, and they are probably derived from impurities, perhaps putrefactive products, mixed with the tissue cultivations. The true organism is probably a *Bacterium*. See *BACTERIUM of swine plague*. The second form of hog cholera, occurring on the continent of Europe, is the rouget of the French and Rothlauf of the Germans, and of this a specific b. has been isolated. See *B. of rouget*.—**B. of hog erysipelas.** See *B. of rouget*.—**B. of horse pox.** See *B. of acne contagiosa*.—**B. of hydrophobia.** See *B. lyssæ*.—**Bacilli of ice.** Bacilli, capable of development and reproduction, found in ice, especially when bubbly or containing snow. Such ice was found to contain *B. prodigiosus*, *B. typhi abdominalis*, a small fluorescent b., and two other species.—**B. of influenza.** See *B. influenzae*.—**B. of intestinal diphtheria in rabbits.** Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie intestinale du lapin*. Ger., *B. der Darmdiphtherie der Kaninchen*. A species 3 to 4 μ long, 1 to 1.4 μ thick, having no specially characteristic methods of growth, and imbibing coloring matters somewhat less readily than other *Schizomycetes*. It produces in rabbits and guinea pigs diphtheritic ulceration of the small intestine with accumulation of the microorganisms in the blood, liver, and spleen.—**B. of jequirity ophthalmia.** Ger., *B. der Jequirity-Ophthalmie*. A motile b., 2.5 to 4.5 μ in length and 0.6 μ thick, found by Sattler in jequirity infusion.—**B. of Kitasato.** See *Plague b.*—**B. of Klebs and Löffler.** See *B. diphtheriæ*.—**B. of Koubasoff.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. found by Koubasoff in 1889 in a person who died with cancer of the stomach. It is pathogenic by subcutaneous injections in rabbits, cats, dogs, and guinea pigs.—**Bacilli of lactic acid fermentation.** Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation lactique*. Ger., *Bacillen der Milchsäuregärung*. Bacilli which convert milk sugar into lactic acid. Several have this property, including the *B. acidi lactici*, the *B. prodigiosus*, the *B. caucasicus*, the *B. oxytocus perniciosus*, and others.—**B. of Laser.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, actively motile b., found by Laser in 1892 in mice dead from an epidemic disease. It is pathogenic in rabbits, guinea pigs, and in field mice.—**B. of leprosy.** See *B. lepræ*.—**B. of Lesage.** See *B. of green diarrhoea in chil-*

dren.—**B. of Letzerich**. An aerobic liquefying b. pathogenic in rabbits. It was found by Letzerich in the urine of children ill with primary interstitial nephritis.—**B. of lichen ruber**. A b. of excessive tenacity found by Lassar in thick masses and tubular agglomerations in the lymph passages in some cases of lichen ruber.—**B. of Loeb**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found in a case of keratomalacia infantum. It is pathogenic in guinea pigs and in mice, but not in pigeons and rabbits.—**B. of Lucet**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found by Lucet in 1891 in turkeys and chickens with septicaemia accompanied by dysentery. It is pathogenic in turkeys and chickens, non-pathogenic in rabbits, guinea pigs, and pigeons if given subcutaneously or injected into the peritonæum, but will kill rabbits by venous injection. It resembles the *B. gallinarum* of Klein.—**B. of Lum-nitzer**. An aerobic motile b. found in 1888 in a case of bronchitis with a putrid discharge. It is pathogenic in rabbits.—**B. of Lustgarten**. See *B. syphilis*.—**B. of malaria**. See *B. malariae*.—**B. of malignant oedema**. See *B. oedematis maligni*.—**B. of measles**. See BACTERIUM *morbilli*.—**B. of Metchnikoff**. See *B. of cattle plague*.—**B. of milk**. See *B. cyanogenus*.—**B. of necrosis of the liver in badgers**. A b. somewhat larger than the *B. anthracis* and containing oblong cylindrical spores, found by Eberth in the necrotic liver of a badger.—**B. of necrosis of the liver in guinea pigs**. A b. found by Eberth in the necrotic liver of a guinea pig. Spore-bearing bacilli, containing one, sometimes two, terminal or medial spores, and presenting fusiform dilatations (*clostridium* form), were observed.—**B. of nephritis**. See *B. of Letzerich*.—**B. of Nicolaier**. See *B. tetani*.—**B. of Nocard**. An aerobic, non-motile b. discovered in 1888 from the abscesses of cattle with a chronic infectious disease. It is pathogenic in cattle, sheep, and guinea pigs; rabbits, cats, dogs, horses, and asses are immune.—**B. of Okada**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. pathogenic in mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits. It was found in dust from between the boards of flooring.—**Bacilli of osteomyelitis**. Bacilli found by Kraske in some cases of osteomyelitis. One is a thick b., forming whitish flat colonies on gelatin plates, especially on the surface, and does not liquefy the gelatin. In old cultivations it occurs usually in the clostridium form and 2 or 3 terminal or medial spores. Another is a fine motile b. liquefying gelatin and forming upon it whitish colonies. A third b. (probably an impurity) occurs as short oval or centrally constricted rods which form whitish colonies and do not liquefy the gelatin. A fourth is a short, thick b. of varying length. Some of these, together with various coccus forms, are regarded by Kraske as the determining causes of osteomyelitis.—**B. of phthisis**. See *B. tuberculosis*.—**B. of pinkeye**. See *B. of conjunctival catarrh*.—**B. of pneumonia**. See BACTERIUM *pneumoniae crispae*, *B. pneumonicus agilis*, and *B. septicus spumigenus*.—**B. of pseudo-oedema**. Ger., *Pseudo-Oedembacillus*. A species found along with the *B. oedematis maligni* in the fluid of malignant oedema and the tissues of mice inoculated with garden earth. Injected into rabbits or mice, this b. produces a fatal affection.—**B. of pseudotuberculosis in rabbits**. Ger., *B. der Pseudotuberculose der Kaninchen*. A b. found in the nodular deposits characteristic of the pseudotuberculosis (*tuberculose zoogléique*) of rabbits. It is identical with the zoogléa forms observed by Malassez and Vignal in the same disease.—**B. of puerperal fever**. Fr., *bacille de la fièvre puerpérale*. Ger., *B. der Puerperalfieber*. A short b. of very varying dimensions found in two cases of puerperal sepsis. On nutritive media it produced peculiar cultivations which, inoculated in mice and rabbits, caused death with accumulation of the bacilli in the

blood. Cf. *B. puerperalis* and LEPTOTHRIX *of puerperal fever*.—**Bacilli of pus**. Fr., *bacilles du pus*. Ger., *Eiterbacillen*. Bacilli found in pus. Such are the *B. pyogenes fetidus*, the *B. pseudopneumonicus*, the *B. saprogenes III*, the *B. pyocyaneus*, and a b. discovered by E. Harold resembling the *B. pyocyaneus* in producing a greenish coloring matter when cultivated in gelatin, but differing in not liquefying the latter and in possessing pathogenic properties.—**Bacilli of putrefaction**. Ger., *fäulnisserregende Bacillen*. Bacilli producing or associated with the putrefactive decomposition of albuminous matters. Such are the *B. amylobacter*, *B. butyriscus*, *B. prodigiosus*, *B. fluorescens putidus*, *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, *B. ureæ*, *B. saprogenes* (I, II, and III), *B. coprogenus fetidus*, *B. pyogenes fetidus*, *B. pyocyaneus*, *B. ianthinus* (*Bacterium ianthinum*), and the b. of allantiasis.—**B. of pyæmia**. Fr., *bacille de la pyémie*. Ger., *B. der Pyämie*. A b. found by Beltzow in pyæmia. Two forms are described, one resembling the *B. oedematis maligni*, the other intermediate in size between the *B. tuberculosis* and *B. murisepticus*.—**B. of rabbit septicaemia**. See BACTERIUM *of septicaemia in rabbits*.—**B. of ragpicker's disease**. See PROTEUS *hominis capsulatus*.—**B. of rabies**. See *B. lyssæ*.—**B. of red bread**, **B. of red milk**. See *B. prodigiosus*.—**B. of rheumatism**. See *B. rheumarthritis*.—**B. of rhinoscleroma**. See *B. rhinoscleromatis*.—**B. of Roth**. 1. A b. found in 1890 in old rags, pathogenic for guinea pigs and rabbits. 2. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. discovered in old rags. When injected into the abdomen of rabbits and pigs it is pathogenic.—**B. of rouget**. Fr., *bacille du rouget* (ou *mal rouge du porc*). Ger., *Rot(h)laufbacillus*, *B. des Schweinerot(h)laufs*. A b. found in the blood and tissues of pigs affected with rouget (Rothlauf, malignant erysipelas of the pig), a disease usually confounded with the hog cholera or swine plague of the United States, but differing from the latter in the absence of ulcerations of the large intestine. The b. described by Löffler and Schütz is 0.6 to 1.8 μ long, 0.2 μ or more in thickness, resembling greatly the *B. murisepticus* (with which, according to Schütz, it is identical) in form, arrangement, and development under cultivation. It is usually non-motile, although said to become motile on cultivation, and apparently forms spores. Inoculation in pigs, rabbits, mice, sheep, and doves produced death with accumulation of the bacilli in the blood. Pasteur, who obtained a microbe of different morphological characters from that of Löffler and Schütz, a result due probably to the use of impure cultivations, has secured in swine partial immunity from the effects of the disease by protective inoculations with virus cultivated upon rabbits. This protective virus, according to Salmon, contains not Pasteur's microbe, but a small b. (perhaps the b. of Löffler and Schütz), and is not efficacious against American hog cholera (swine plague).—**B. of Sanarelli**. See *B. icteroïdes*.—**B. of scarlet fever**. A short motile b., resembling the *B. oedematis maligni*, and on cultivation closely resembling the *Proteus* of Hauser, if not identical with it; found by Crooke in the nasal mucus and the tissues of the neck in a case of angina Ludovici complicating scarlet fever.—**B. of senile gangrene**. Fr., *bacille de la gangrène sénile*. A thin, moderately long b., found in senile gangrene in the ichorous discharge, in the tissues along the line of demarcation, in the lymphatic interspaces of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and in the heart blood. Injected into the subcutaneous tissue of mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs, it produces death with extensive and progressive ulceration of the skin and the formation of a gangrenous eschar, but without intestinal lesions.—**B. of septicaemia**. Fr., *bacille de la septicémie*. See *B. murisepticus*, *B. cuniculicidus*, *B. septicus sputi*, etc.—**B. of septicaemia in man**. A b. found in the blood vessels of the

swollen lymph glands in septicæmia.—**B. of Shiga.** See *B. dysenteriae*.—**B. of swine plague.** See *B. of hog cholera*, *B. of rouget*, and BACTERIUM *of swine plague*.—**B. of symptomatic anthrax.** **B. of symptomatic charbon.** Fr., *bacille* (ou *bactérie*) *du charbon symptomatique*. Ger., *B. des Rauschbrandes*. Syn.: *Clostridium of symptomatic charbon*. A motile b., occurring in the serous fluid in the symptomatic charbon (Rauschbrand) of cattle. Inoculations with cultivations or liquids containing this b. produce the original disease, and such liquids can be subjected to an artificial diminution of intensity so that inoculation with them produces a mild type of the disease which is apparently a preventive against subsequent infection. According to W. Koch, it is found in progressive gangrenous emphysema. See, however, *B. ædematis maligni*. T. Kitt has discovered in symptomatic charbon actively motile bacilli, from 10 to 15 μ in length and 3 μ broad, which reproduce by the formation of terminal shining spores the b. swelling at the time of sporification so as to assume a drumstick shape.—**B. of syphilis.** See *B. syphilidis*.—**B. of Texas cattle fever.** A b. found in the infectious disease of cattle called Texas cattle fever. Several forms were observed by Detmers.—**Bacilli of the air.** Fr., *bacilles de l'air*. Ger., *Luftbacillen*. Bacilli found in the atmosphere; 11 varieties, differing in size, form, and development under cultivation, are described by Babes.—**B. of the blood.** Fr., *bacille du sang*. Ger., *Blutbacillus*, *B. des Blutes*. A species found by Hoffmann in the blood both in health and in disease. It occurs under the forms of *Micrococci*, 0.5 μ to 3 or 4 μ in diameter, of diplococci, triplococci, and chains of cocci either in apposition (*Torula* form) or strung together by a connecting filament, and also in the form of bacilli. The latter are from 1.5 to 3 μ in length, 0.5 to 1.5 μ thick, having slightly irregular contour, and sometimes presenting a terminal knoblike dilatation. These bacilli exhibit active serpentine movements and break up very rapidly into cocci and spores. The latter are round or oval, 0.3 to 0.5 μ in diameter, are extruded from the bacilli both at the extremities and laterally, and after being set free exhibit characteristic spontaneous movements. Intermediate forms between cocci and bacilli are also observed as well as branched rod forms (involution forms) and zoogloea forms. This b. and its spores become lodged in the white blood corpuscles and are transported by them from one part of the body to another. In diseased conditions of the red blood corpuscles they also attach themselves to the latter and then imbibe the coloring matter of the latter and become red. Hoffmann considers them identical with the *B. malarie* and supposes that, although normally present in the blood, they exert, when greatly increased in number, a destructive influence upon the blood corpuscles and produce a morbid condition which is the predisposing cause of many diseases, e. g., malarial fever. Quinine has been found to exert a restraining influence upon the movements of these bacilli.—**Bacilli of the fæces.** Fr., *bacilles des selles*. Ger., *Bacillen aus Fæces*. Various species of b. found in the fæces. Two forms, discovered by Bienstock (*B. I* and *B. II*), resemble the *B. subtilis* in size and appearance, but are not motile. Other bacilli found in the fæces are the *B. caricinus*, the *B. putrificus coli*, the *B. coprogenes parvus*, the *B. subtilis* (in the fæces of *Herbivora*), and the *B. coprogenes fatidus*. See also BACTERIUM *coli commune* and *B. lactis aerogenes*.—**Bacilli of the intestine.** Fr., *bacilles de l'intestine*. Ger., *Darmbacillen*. Bacilli living in the intestinal canal or walls. Schottelius's b. of the intestine is the *B. coprogenes fatidus*. Miller's b. of the intestine is the *B. aerogenes*. Babes describes six varieties of intestinal bacilli, some of which are apparently to be referred rather to the genus *Spirillum*, as

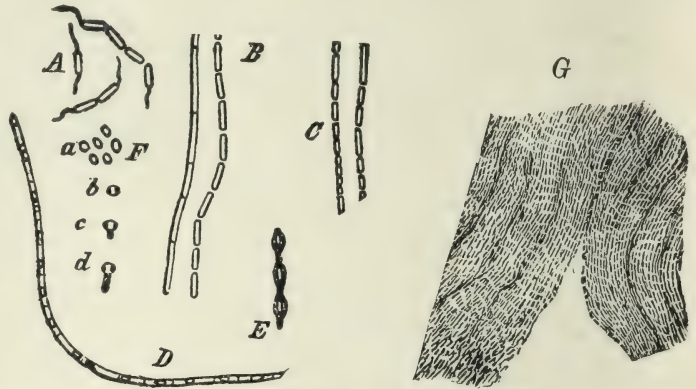
they closely resemble the *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*; another resembles the *B. typhi abdominalis*, but is twice as large, and another is a small, very slender, slightly curved b., which liquefies gelatin, with the formation of a yellowish-brown color. See also *Bacilli of the fæces*.—**B. of the lungs of cattle.** A short, thick b. found by Lüstig in the lungs of healthy and diseased cattle.—**B. of the meconium.** A spore-bearing b. found by Escherich in the meconium and giving place suddenly to the bacteria of the fæces (*Bacterium coli commune* and *Bacterium lactis aerogenes*).—**Bacilli of the mouth.** Fr., *bacilles de la bouche*. Ger., *Mundhöhlenbacillen*. Bacilli found in the buccal cavity. Various forms have been described by Miller. See also *B. septicus sputi*, *B. crassus sputigenus*, *B. lyssæ*, and cf. BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum*.—**B. of the pneumoenteritis of the pig.** Lat., *B. ex pneumoenteritide suis*. See *B. of hog cholera*.—**B. of the septicæmia of mice.** See *B. murisepticus*.—**B. of the septicæmia of rabbits.** See *B. cuniculicidus*.—**B. of the smegma.** Fr., *bacille du smegma*. Ger., *Smegmabacillus*. A b. found in the smegma of the prepuce and the vulva, closely resembling in morphological characters and behavior toward coloring agents the *B. syphilidis*.—**Bacilli of the soil.** Fr., *bacilles de la terre*. Ger., *Erdebacillen*, *Bodenbacillen*. Various bacilli found in the earth, including *B. tetani*, *B. septicus agrigenus*, *B. mycoides*, *B. septicus*, the *B. ædematis maligni*, and, probably, also the other bacilli (b. of pseudocædema, *B. fetidus*, *B. muscoides*, and *B. polypiformis*) found by Liborius associated with the latter; also, according to Adametz, the *B. subtilis*, *B. amylobacter*, and a third unnamed species.—**Bacilli of the sputum.** See *Bacilli of the mouth*.—**Bacilli of the urine.** Fr., *bacilles de l'urine*. Ger., *Bacillen des Harnes*. Various bacilli found in the urine; especially the *B. ureæ* (*q. v.*).—**B. of Tommasoli.** An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found in 1889 in the hairs of the head of a person with syphilis. Pure cultures rubbed into the skin will, at the end of twenty-four hours, produce redness, itching, and vesicular eruption. Abscesses are formed in rabbits by subcutaneous injections.—**B. of Tricomi.** See *B. of senile gangrene*.—**B. of tuberculosis.** See *B. tuberculosis*.—**B. of typhoid fever.** See *B. typhosis*.—**B. of ulcerative stomatitis of cattle.** A b. found in masses in the cutaneous tissue, the mucous surfaces, and the lungs of young cattle suffering from an infectious ulcerative disease of the mouth and tongue. The bacilli were found to transmit the disease.—**B. of vagus pneumonia.** See *B. pneumonicus agilis*.—**B. of verruga peruana.** A b. found, together with chains of *Micrococci*, in the intercellular spaces and in the blood vessels of the nodules of verruga peruana, the latter being supposed to be produced by the obstruction of circulation and subsequent inflammatory reaction set up by the microorganisms.—**B. of Vignal.** See *B. buccalis*.—**Bacilli of water.** Fr., *bacilles de l'eau*. Ger., *Wasserbacillen*. Various bacilli found in the water; Becker and Eisenberg describe: 1. The violet b., a motile b. forming slender rods four times longer than it is broad, and with rounded ends, producing a violet-colored pigment, and capable of exciting the coagulation of casein in milk. 2. The red b., a very motile b. of medium size and with obtuse ends, producing a brownish-red pigment. 3. The greenish-yellow b., a very motile species occurring as slender small rods, which produce a greenish-yellow fluorescent coloring matter. 4. An aerogenic b., forming very motile small rods which liquefy gelatin with the formation of gas. 5. A liquefying b., forming short, rather thick, very motile rods which liquefy gelatin very rapidly and produce putrefactive decomposition. 6. A greenish-yellow b., forming small, slender, motile rods, which produce a

greenish-yellow pigment in gelatin. 7. A fluorescent b., forming short, slender, non-motile rods, with rounded ends, and producing a mother-of-pearl-like fluorescence in gelatin cultivations. 8. A white b., forming short, motile rods, with blunt ends, which form minute, round, white colonies on gelatin. Only one of these varieties (No. 7) is known to produce spores, and the others are perhaps rather to be referred to the genus *Bacterium*. See also BACTERIA of water.—**B. of whooping cough.** Fr., *bacille de la coqueluche*. Ger., *B. des Keuchhustens*. A short ellipsoid or centrally contracted b. found by C. Burger in the sputum of whooping cough.—**B. of Wildseuche.** A very small ovoid b., or *Bacterium*, closely resembling *B. cuniculicidus*, found by Löffler in the disease called *Schweineseuche* (European hog plague) and in *Wildseuche* (multiple gangrenous broncho pneumonia of cattle, hogs, and horses). According to Hueppe, *Schweineseuche*, *Wildseuche*, and probably also chicken cholera and rabbits' septicaemia are modifications of a single disease, septicaemia hæmorrhagica; and hence this micro-organism would be identical with *B. cuniculicidus* and *B. cholerae gallinarum*.—**B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.** Fr., *bacille du xerosis conjunctivæ*. Ger., *B. der Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ*. A b. found by Leber, Kuschbert, and Neisser in the conjunctival secretion in the so called xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ. According to the researches of Franke, Fränkel, and others, the b. of Kuschbert, Neisser, and Leber is found in xerosis conjunctivæ and also in various forms of conjunctivitis and keratitis, and probably has no ætiological connection with the former disease, although this connection is asserted by the first-named authors.—**B. of yellow fever.** Fr., *bacille de la fièvre jaune*. Ger., *B. der Gelbfieber*. A short b. resembling the *B. typhi abdominalis* and with large terminal spores, found by Babes in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in two cases of yellow fever.—**B. of yellow milk.** See BACTERIUM *synzanthum*.—**B. of Yersin.** See *Plague b.*—**B. oxytocus perniciosus.** A b. found in milk which had stood for a long time. It produces the lactic acid fermentation in milk, and, injected into the circulation of rabbits, causes death with hæmorrhagic inflammation of the intestine.—**B. panificans.** A species said to cause the rising of bread.—**B. parvus ovatus** [Löffler]. A very small b., resembling in appearance the *B. cuniculicidus*, found in a pig dead of a disease resembling rouget, and characterized by excessive œdema of the skin, bluish-red discoloration of the abdominal walls, and congestion of the gastric mucous membrane. Inoculations of this b. were fatal to mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits.—**B. pasteurianus.** See BACTERIUM *pasteurianum*.—**B. pestis bubonicæ.** See *Plague b.*—**B. phlegmonos emphysematosæ.** See *B. aerogenes capsulatus*.—**B. piscicidus.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying b. found by Fischel and Enoch in 1892 in infected carp. It is fatal to fish when given subcutaneously, and is also pathogenic in mice and guinea pigs.—**B. piscicidus agilis.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, motile b. found in 1895 by Sieber in diseased fish. It is pathogenic in fish, rabbits, frogs, guinea pigs, and dogs, but not for birds. Frogs die in half an hour from a dose of 0.1 cubic centimetre of a culture six days old.—**B. pneumoniæ.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ cruposæ*.—**B. pneumonicus agilis.** A short, thick, elliptical, very motile b. found in the lungs of rabbits in which pneumonia had been produced by section of the pneumogastric nerve. Introduced into the respiratory tract of rabbits, it produces pneumonia.—**B. pneumosepticus.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. discovered by Babes in 1889 in the tissue and blood of a patient who died of septic pneumonia. Injected subcutaneously, it is very pathogenic in mice in small quantities, and also

to guinea pigs and rabbits.—**B. polymyxa.** Syn.: *Clostridium polymyxa* [Prazmowski]. A species resembling closely in form, development, and spore production the *B. amylobacter*. Ordinarily it does not excite fermentation, but if the access of oxygen is prevented, it produces a peculiar fermentation in dextrin solutions, and in infusions of potatoes and lupine seeds, and dissolves cellulose and starch.—**B. polytiformis.** A b. found along with the *B. œdematis maligni*. It is anaerobic, does not liquefy gelatin, and forms small yellow colonies with bent and serpentine processes. Its cultivations do not develop gas.—**B. Preussii** [Ciesielski]. A b. found in the larvæ of bees and believed to cause the disease called foul brood. Perhaps the same as *B. alvei*.—**B. prodigiosus.** Fr., *bacille du lait (ou du) pain rouge*. Ger., *B. der roth'hen Milch*, *B. des roth'hen Brodes*, *Wunderblut*, *Hostienblut*. Syn.: *Micrococcus prodigiosus* [Cohn] (seu *metrophus*), *Monas* (seu *Palmella*) *prodigiosa*, *Zoogalactina imetrophia* [Sette], *Bacteridium prodigiosum*. A species, perhaps more properly referred to *Bacterium*, found upon starchy food stuffs (bread, rice, potatoes, etc.), and also in milk. It is not pathogenic, and has been recently employed in bacteriotherapy as an antagonist to the *B. anthracis*.—**B. proteus vulgaris.** See *PROTEUS vulgaris*.—**B. pseudopneumonicus.** See BACTERIUM *pseudopneumonicum*.—**B. pseudotuberculosis.** An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found in 1889 by Pfeiffer in a horse that was killed because of the suspicion of glanders. It is pathogenic in guinea pigs, house mice, white mice, hares, and rabbits.—**B. pseudotuberculosis murium.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found by Kutscher in 1894 in a dead mouse. It is pathogenic in mice, but not in rabbits or guinea pigs.—**B. puerperalis.** A motile b. discovered by Spillmann in the blood of a woman who had died in childbed. It is said to develop conidia.—**B. pulpæ pyogenes.** An aerobic, and facultative anaerobic, liquefying b. found by Miller in the pulp of a gangrenous tooth. A pure culture introduced into the abdomen of white mice will prove fatal in from eighteen to thirty hours.—**B. putridus.** See *B. fluorescens putridus*.—**B. putrificus coli.** Ger., *B. der Eiweisszersetzung*. A b. found constantly in the feces. On agar agar it forms colonies having at first a nacreous lustre and afterward becoming yellowish. It decomposes albuminoids into ammonia, amines, the fatty acids and the amido-acids of the fatty series, tyrosine, phenol, paroxyphenylpropionic acid, paroxybenzoic acid, indol, and skatol; and further decomposes the proximate products of this decomposition into the ultimate products.—**B. pyocyaneus.** Fr., *bacille du pus vert*. Ger., *B. des grünblauen Eiters*. Syn.: *Micrococcus pyocyaneus* [Gessard], *Bacterium æruginosum*. A species found in blue or greenish pus, forming slender small rods of varying length. It kills guinea pigs when injected into the peritoneal cavity.—**B. pyogenes fœtidus.** A short, slowly motile b. with rounded ends found in fetid pus. Injected into mice and guinea pigs, it produces local suppuration and systemic effects, and is often fatal.—**B. ramosus liquefaciens.** A rather large, slowly motile b., occurring as an accidental impurity on gelatin plates.—**B. rheumarthritidis**, *B. rheumarthritidis*. A short cylindrical b., found in the purulent and serous effusion into the joints in rheumatism and believed to be the cause of this disease. The bacilli occur united into thread forms and reproduce by endogenous spore formation.—**Bacilli retinæ.** The rods of the retina.—**B. rhinoscleromatis.** Fr., *bacille du rhinosclérome*. Ger., *B. des Rhinoscleroms*. A b. found by Cornil and Alvarez in the large disease cells, and also lying freely in the tissues in rhinoscleroma. Although the b. was said by Cornil and Alvarez to contain spores, these are probably not present, and for this reason, as well as for its resemblance to the *Bacterium pneumoniæ*

cruposæ, with which, according to Paltauf and Eiselberg, it is identical, this organism should probably be referred to the genus *Bacterium*.—**B. rubellus**. See *B. of Okada*.—**B. ruber**. 1. Of Frank, an actively motile b., 6 to 8 μ long and 1 μ broad, occurring on boiled rice and imparting to it a bright-red color. It occurs singly or in chains of 2 or 4 and forms 2 to 4 spores. 2. Of Becker, the red *B. of water*. See *Bacilli of water*.—**B. ruber indicus**. See *B. indicus ruber*.—**B. salivarius septicus**. A short, thick, elliptical, rod-shaped organism found in normal human sputum. It is perhaps identical with *Bacterium septicum sputigenum*, or with *B. crassus sputigenus*.—**B. sanguinis typhi**. An aerobic facultative anaerobic, non-motile b. discovered by Cheesman and Brannan in the blood of six patients with typhus fever. It is pathogenic in white mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits.—**B. saprogenes**. Fr., *bacille saprogène*. Ger., *Fäulnisbacillus*. A name given by Rosenbach to three bacilli which are found associated with putrefactive processes. *B. saprogenes I* is found as an accidental impurity in fœtid secretions (the white plugs from the pharyngeal follicles). It occurs as quite large rod forms with large terminal spores. It is without pathogenic properties. The *B. saprogenes II*, somewhat shorter and slenderer than *I*, is found in fœtid foot sweat. Injected into the joints and pleural cavity of rabbits, it produces purulent inflammation and death. Cf. *B. fœtidus*. The *B. saprogenes III*, short, thick, and with rounded ends, is found in the putrid pus from suppurating bone and gangrenous surfaces.—**B. septicæmia**. See *B. murisepticus*.—**B. septicæmia hæmorrhagicæ**. See *B. cholerae gallinarum*.—**B. septicus**. A non-motile b. found in soil, putrid blood, and putrid albuminous fluids. It is anaerobic, develops into threads and *Leptothrix* forms, and reproduces by means of spores. Perhaps the *B. fœtidus*.—**B. septicus acuminatus**. An aerobic b. found in 1889 by Babes in the umbilical stump, the blood, and various organs of an infant that died apparently from septic affection five days after its birth. Pathogenic in guinea pigs and rabbits, but not in mice.—**B. septicus agrigenus**. A b. found in garden earth resembling the *B. cuniculicidus* and *B. cholerae gallinarum* in morphological characters. Inoculated in mice, field mice, and rabbits, it produces death with symptoms of septicæmia, and shows a special disposition to attack the red blood corpuscles.—**B. septicus putridus**. A small, mobile, oval b., having a diameter of from 0.6 μ to 1 μ , and developing easily in all culture media; it rapidly liquefies gelatin, slowly coagulates milk, and produces an odor of trimethylamine, especially marked on potato cultures. It produces septicæmia with no apparent lesions in man and in animals.—**B. septicus sputi**. Ger., *B. septicus aus Speichel*. A name applied to two species of b. obtained by Kreibohm from the secretions of the buccal cavity of man, and distinguished from other species by not being capable of cultivation on any known nutritive medium. The first species, closely resembling the *B. cuniculicidus*, and showing with stains a differentiation between the colored poles and a bright central zone, produces a septic affection very fatal to mice and field mice, less fatal to rabbits, and not at all injurious to chickens. The second species, very similar to the *B. cholerae gallinarum*, is very fatal to mice, but does not affect rabbits.—**B. septicus sputigenus**. See *BACTERIUM septicum sputige-*

num.—**B. septicus ulcerus gangrænosæ**. An aerobic, liquefying, motile b. pathogenic in guinea pigs and in mice. It was found by Babes in 1889 in the body of a boy who had died with septicæmia, and gangrene of the skin.—**B. septicus vesicæ**. An aerobic, facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. found by Clado in the urine of a person with cystitis. It is pathogenic in

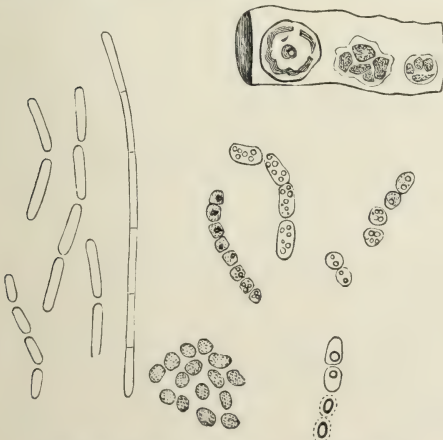


THE BACILLUS SUBTILIS. (AFTER TROUËSSART.)
A, ciliated rods; B, fibrils of long rods; C, fibrils of articulated long and short rods and cocci; D, a fibril the rods of which show the formation of spores; E, spores surrounded by the rod membrane; F, spores before germination; b, c, d, in various stages of germination; G, a fragment of zoogloea pellicle (after Brefeld).

mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs.—**B. sputigenus crassus**. See *B. crassus sputigenus*.—**B. subtilis**. Fr., *bacille du foin*. Ger., *Heubacillus*. Syn.: *Vibrio subtilis*, *Metalactar B.*, *Bacterium subtile*. A b. found in the air, in dust, in vegetable infusions, especially an infusion of hay, as a white efflorescence on the dung of herbivora, and in many other situations. On agar agar it forms a thick, wrinkled, readily separable coating, and on potatoes a moist, granular, whitish layer. The *B. subtilis* resembles strongly in morphological characters the *B. anthracis*, differing from it chiefly in that its rods are motile, somewhat slenderer, and have rounded ends, and its spores germinate transversely and not in an axial direction. It has no pathogenic properties.—**B. suis**. Syn.: *Micrococcus suis*. A species found in all the fluids of pigs affected with hog cholera. These divide, producing sporiferous rods. The bacilli are sometimes motile, sometimes non-motile, and occur in agglutinated viscous clusters.—**B. sycosiferus fetidus**. See *B. of Tommasoli*.—**B. syncyanus**. See *B. cyanogenus*.—**B. synxanthus**. See *BACTERIUM synxanthum*.—**B. syphilidis**, *B. syphilis*. Fr., *bacille de la syphilis*. Ger., *Syphilisbacillus*, *Luesbacillus*. A b. discovered by Lustgarten in syphilitic new formations. Although closely allied to, if not identical with, the b. occasionally found in the normal genital secretions (see *B. of the smegma*), the b. of Lustgarten is regarded as the probable cause of syphilitic infection. Aufrecht and Birch-Hirschfeld discovered a b. in syphilis which, according to Disse and Taguchi, is identical with one which they have since found in the blood. These results, however, are doubtful. See also *MICROCOCCI of syphilis* (under *MICROCOCCUS*).—**Bacilli tannicoopiati**. Pastilles or bougies containing, each, tannic acid 4 grammes, opium 25 centigrammes, and glycerin a sufficiency.—**B. tenuis sputigenus**. An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile b. found in 1890 by Pansini from sputum. It is pathogenic in white rats and in rabbits.—**B. termo**. See *BACTERIUM termo*.—**B. tetani** [Nicolai], *B. tetani traumatici*. Ger., *Tetanusbacillus*. A b. found in animals dead of tetanus induced by the inoculation of garden earth, as well as in the tissues of a man dying from traumatic

tetanus, and in those of animals inoculated with materials from such tissues; said to secrete the toxic ptomaine tetanine, or tetanotoxine. The *B. tetani* is decidedly anaerobic, and grows well in blood serum when well protected from the air. It is probably the cause of a variety of tetanus in man and animals.—**B. tremulus**. Syn.: *Metallacter tremulus*. A species found on decomposing plant infusions, upon which it forms a thick gelatinous pellicle. It resembles closely the *B. subtilis*, but is shorter and more slender. The spores have a diameter greater than that of the rod in which they are generated and from which they usually project as lateral offshoots.—**B. tuberculi**, **B. tuberculosus**, **B. tuberculosus**. Fr., *bacille (tuberculeux) de la tuberculose*. Ger., *Tuberkelbacillus*, *B. der Tuberculose*. Syn.: *Bacterium tuberculosis* (seu *tuberculosis*). A b. discovered by Koch, found in the pathologically altered tissues of patients affected with local or general tuberculosis. It is also found in the excretory fluids which have been in contact with tuberculous tissue (the sputum in pulmonary tuberculosis, the urine in tuberculosis of the genitourinary tract), and also in the tuberculosis (*Pertusucht*) of cattle. It is distinguished from other microorganisms by the ease with which it is stained by aniline coloring matters if rendered alkaline, and by the tenacity with which it withstands discoloration. It grows slowly and difficultly in nutritive fluids, forming on blood serum characteristic colonies made up of an agglomeration of delicate curved and S-shaped lines. Inoculations with this b., or with its cultivations, produce cheesy degeneration and infection extending to the lymphatic glands, producing general tuberculosis. Inhalations from the cultivations have a similar effect. The *B. tuberculosis* is hence regarded as the cause of tuberculosis in man and animals.—**B. tumescens**. Syn.: *Bacterium tumescens*. A species forming a tough, wrinkled, whitish pellicle on moist, cooked "Mohrrüben" which have been kept at the ordinary temperature. It consists of rows of long rod-forms united in chains and imbedded in zooglea. These rods split up into short rods and cocci, becoming laterally distended in the process. In these short rods

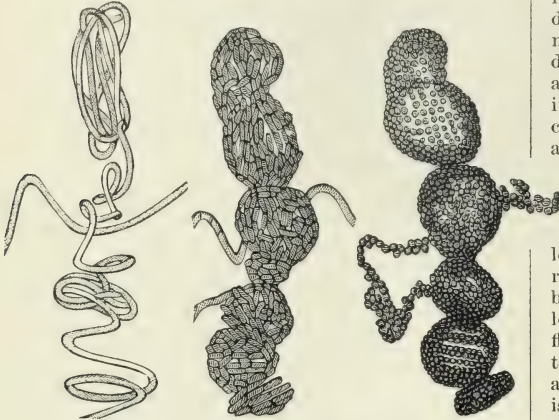
terium typhosum. A b. discovered by Eberth and others in the spleen, lymphatic glands, and Peyer's patches of patients dead of typhoid fever, and in the urine and feces in some cases, but not in the blood, nor in connection with the suppurative complications of the disease; said to secrete the poisonous ptomaine typhotoxine. This pellicle consists of a mass of proliferating bacilli. Attempts at producing typhoid disorders in the lower animals by inoculation with this b. have been made with success by Fränkel and Simmonds, by Seitz, and by Sirotnin, and a typical disease resembling more or less typhoid fever in symptoms and pathological lesions has been thus produced in mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs. They also found that animals which survived a single inoculation of this sort were proof against subsequent inoculations. Its pathogenic action is thought by Sirotnin to be due to the development by it of a specific ptomaine. The *B. typhi abdominalis* has been said to occur in contaminated water and in the soil; but this is not certain, although it is capable of cultivation and development in various kinds of water. Besides the b. of Eberth, two other bacilli have been regarded as the cause of typhoid fever—the b. of Klebs, which differs from that of Eberth in its color reactions and manner of spore formation, and that of Tayon. The latter is described as forming fine granulations and short, very motile rods, which, after inoculation in the dog, become elongated, spore-bearing filaments. The spores are both medial and terminal. Injected into the peritonæum of animals, it causes death, and inoculated subcutaneously in animals and man, it produces fever and diarrhoea with apparent immunity from the effects of a second inoculation. See also *BACTERIUM catenula*.—**B. ulna**. Syn.: *Vibrio B.* (in part), *Metallacter ulna*, *Bacterium ulna*. A motile b. found in decoctions of cooked egg albumin and underneath the shell of a hen's egg. It grows well in albuminous nutrient liquids without producing any change in the latter. It is perhaps the same as the *bactériide des infusions* of Davaine.—**B. ureæ**. 1. Of Leube, a b. found in old urine and capable of converting urea into ammonium carbonate. It does not liquefy gelatin and forms on it superficial colonies in the shape of a series of concentric rings. Two other bacilli are described by Leube as having a similar action upon urea. 2. Of Miquel, a species found in urine and perhaps identical with *B. ulna*.—**B. varicosus conjunctivæ**. An aerobic and facultative liquefying, non-motile b. discovered by Gombert in 1889 in the normal conjunctival sac of a man. It is pathogenic in rabbits by inoculation into the cornea.—**B. violaceus**. The violet b. of water. See *Bacilli of water*.—**B. virens**. A species found in stagnant water, forming yellowish-green filaments, sometimes motile, usually non-motile, producing in their interior oval colorless spores. It is nearly related to the *Sporonema gracile* (perhaps identical with it), and is possibly not a b. at all, but one of the *Schizophyceæ*.—**B. virgula**. See *SPHILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—**B. viridis**. Syn.: *Bacterium viride*. A species found in rain water, consisting of minute rod-forms colored green (probably from the presence of chlorophyll) and multiplying by division and by the endogenous formation of colorless, highly refractive spherical or ovoid spores. It is not certainly a b., and is perhaps to be referred to the *Schizophyceæ*.—**B. Welchii**. See *B. aerogenes capsulatus*.—**B. xerosis conjunctivæ**. See *B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ*.—**B. Zenkeri**. See *PROTEUS Zenkeri*.—**B. Zopfii**. Syn.: *Bacterium Zopfii*. A species obtained from the verniform appendix of hens and occurring under the form of motile rods. These split up into shorter segments, 5 to 50 μ long, which again grow, and usually in a direction different from that of the axis of the filament. These segments again break up into spherical bodies, regarded



THE BACILLUS TUMESCENS. (AFTER ZOPF).

and cocci spores form.—**B. tussis convulsivæ**. See *B. of Affanassiew*.—**B. typhi abdominalis**. See *B. typhosus*.—**B. typhi murium**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, motile b. of Löffler found in 1889 from mice that died of an epidemic disease. Guinea pigs, pigeons, chickens, and rabbits are non-pathogenic. White mice, field mice, and house mice are susceptible.—**B. typhosus**. Fr., *bacille typhique* (ou *de la fièvre typhoïde*). Ger., *Typhusbacillus*. Syn.: *Bac-*

as *Micrococci* by Kurth, but more correctly considered to be spores. It is not pathogenic. It is perhaps the same as *Bactéridie intestinale* of Davaine. Recently Schedtler has obtained developmental forms of the *B.*



THE BACILLUS ZOPFII. (AFTER KURTH.)

Zopfii much resembling those of the *Proteus*, and he believes that the so called zoogloea form of the *Proteus mirabilis* is really due to the *B. Zopfii*.—**Bienstock's bacilli.** See *Bacilli of the fæces*.—**Bienstock's putrefactive b. from the fæces.** See *B. putrificus coli*.—**Brieger's b.** See *B. carvicidus*.—**Cholera b.** See *SPHILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—**Chromogenous bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles chromogènes*. Ger., *chromogene Bacillen*. Bacilli which produce pigments. Such are the *B. prodigiosus*, *B. indicus*, and *B. ruber*, producing a red pigment; the *B. pyocyaneus*, *B. fluorescens putidus*, *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, *B. erythrosporus*, and others, producing a green pigment; the *B. cyanogenus*, producing a blue pigment; the *B. fuscus* and *B. mesentericus fuscus*, producing a brown pigment; and the *B. luteus*, *B. luteus suis*, and others, producing a yellow pigment. See also *Bacilli of water*.—**Comma b.** See *SPHILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—**Denecke's b.** See *SPHILLUM tyrogenum*.—**Ducrey's b.** The supposed b. of chancreoid.—**Eberth's b.** See *B. typhosus*.—**Emmerich's b.** See *BACTERIUM neapolitanum*.—**Epsilon b.** Of Miller, a slender, straight, or more or less curved, non-motile rod form found in carious teeth, along with four other organisms designated respectively as α , β , γ , and δ . It often occurs united in pairs, assuming then an S- or an O-shape. Applied to teeth, it produces caries. In its growth it resembles the *Spirillum* of Finkler and Prior, and is probably identical with it. See *SPHILLUM sputigenum*.—**Feet sweat b.** See *B. of foot sweat*.—**Finkler-Prior b.** See *SPHILLUM Finkler-Prior*.—**Fluorescent bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles fluorescents*. Ger., *fluorescirende Bacillen*. Bacilli which in the cultures give rise to fluorescent phenomena. See *B. fluorescens putidus*, *B. erythrosporus*, *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, and *Bacilli of water*.—**Fränkel's pneumob'.** See *BACTERIUM septicum sputigenum*.—**Friedländer's pneumob'.** See *BACTERIUM pneumonie crupose*.—**Gibier's b.** See *B. leporis lethalis*.—**Hansen's b.** See *B. lepræ*.—**Hay b.** See *B. subtilis*.—**Hueppe's b. of butyric acid fermentation.** See *B. butyricus* (3d def.).—**Klebs-Löffler b.** See *B. diphtheriæ*.—**Koch's b., Koch's comma b.** See *SPHILLUM cholerae asiaticæ* and *B. tuberculosis*.—**Liborius's b. of butyric acid fermentation.** See *B. amylobacter*.—**Lustgarten's b.** See *B. syphilidis*.—**Malaria b.** See *B. malarie*.—**Miller's b. of the intestine.** See *B. aerogenes* (2d def.).—**Miller's epsilon b.** See *Epsilon b.*—**Passet's putrefactive b. of pus.** See *B. pyogenes fatidus*.—**Pathogenic bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles pathogéniques*.

Ger., *pathogenische Bacillen*. Bacilli which produce disease; e. g., the *B. anthracis*.—**Pfeiffer's b.** See *B. influenzae*.—**Plague b.** The specific pathogenic micro-organism of the Oriental plague. Wyman gives the following description of it, quoting Yersin, who, coincidentally with Kitasato, discovered it: A coccobacillus, almost as broad as it is long, and about 2μ in its greatest diameter. It stains very readily with the ordinary aniline dyes, but is easily overstained, thus masking its true characteristics. It is best stained with a 1-per-cent. solution of thionine, carbolized, when it shows as a coccobacillus, staining more deeply at the poles than

in the centre and forming chains of three or four elements. It is completely decolorized by Gram's method. It grows readily upon ordinary media, such as peptone agar, peptone gelatin, and peptone bouillon. It does not liquefy gelatin. Upon agar the separate colonies are very small, round, almost transparent by transmitted and white by reflected light. In bouillon, under ordinary conditions of temperature, it forms flocculi which rapidly sink to the bottom of the flask or test tube, leaving the liquid above clear. This is characteristic. Examined in the hanging drop, the organism is absolutely devoid of spontaneous mobility. In old cultures upon agar and bouillon the organism rapidly assumes involution forms, some of which are very curious, and most prominent among them is that of a rather long, slender, segmented b.—**Pneumonia b.** See *BACTERIUM pneumonie crupose*, *BACTERIUM septicum sputigenum*, and *BACTERIUM of infectious pneumonia in horses*.—**Potato b.** Fr., *bacille des pommes de terre*. Ger., *Kartoffelbacillus*. A name given to several species of b. which grow readily upon potatoes, and especially *B. mesentericus vulgaris*.—**Prazmowski's b. of butyric acid fermentation.** See *B. amylobacter*.—**Rosenbach's putrefactive bacilli.** See *B. saprogenes I, II, and III*.—**Sanarelli's yellow fever b.** See *B. icteroides*.—**Saprogenic b.** Fr., *bacille saprogène*. A b. which produces putrefaction; especially the *B. saprogenes* (q. v.).—**Syphilis b.** See *B. syphilidis*.—**Tetanus b.** See *B. tetani*.—**Tubercle b.** See *B. tuberculosis*.—**Typhoid b.** See *B. typhosus*.—**Yersin's b.** See *Plague b.*—**Zymogenous bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles zymogènes*. Ger., *zymogene (oder gährungserregende) Bacillen*. Bacilli which produce fermentation. See *B. acid lactici*, *B. amylobacter*, *B. butylicus*, *B. butyricus*, *B. fitzianus*, etc.

BACK'ACHE. Lat., *rhachialgia*, *notalgia*. Fr., *rhachiologie*. Ger., *Rückgratsschmerz*. An aching pain in any part of the vertebral column.

BACK'KNEE. A deformity resulting from a sharp backward bend of the knee near the upper end of the tibia. It is due to a deficiency in growth at the fore part of the epiphyseal line.

BACK'STROKE. An impulse felt in cardiac hypertrophy. By Laennec it is described "as though the heart swelled and applied itself by a single point, then by its whole surface, and finally sank back in a sudden manner."

BACO'PA, f. Fr., *bacope*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**B. aquatica.** Fr., *herbe aux brûlures*. A South American species, used as an application to burns.

BACTERÆ'MIA, f. See *BACTERIEMIA*.

BACTERIA, n., pl. of Bacterium (q. v.). Fr., *bactéries*. Ger., *Bakterien*. Often used to signify the *Schizomycetes*. See *MICROBE*.

BACTERIA'CEÆ, f. pl. Fr., *bactériacées*. Ger., *Bacteriaceen*. In Zopf's classification of the *Schizomycetes*, a group comprising the genera *Bacterium*, *Spirillum*, *Vibrio*, *Leuconostoc*, *Bacillus*, and *Clostridium*, which occur in the forms of micrococci, rods (either straight or bent), or filaments (straight or spiral), the latter presenting no differentiation between base and apex. Division takes place in one direction of space only. Reproduction by spores is present in some cases, absent or

unknown in others. J. K nstler places them in a position intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, regarding them as most closely related to the astomous *Flagellata*. The term is also used generically as synonymous with *Schizomycetes*. In H eppel's classification, the b. are regarded as forming a genus only, and are held to include only the endosporeous b., comprising, thus, the genera (subgenera) *Bacillus* and *Clostridium*.

BACTERIA'CEOUS. Fr., *bacteriac  *. Pertaining to bacteria or belonging to the *Bacteriaceae*.

BACTERI 'MIA, *f.* From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Bakteri mie*. A condition in which bacteria (*Schizomycetes*) are present in the blood.—**Acute b.** Septic mia.—**Chronic b.** Py mia.

BACTERIAL, BACTERIAN. Fr., *bact rien*. Ger., *bakteriell*. Of or pertaining to bacteria, or *Schizomycetes*.

BACTER'IC. Bacterial.

BACTERICI'DAL. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM) and c edere, to kill. See ANTIBACTERIAN.

BACTERID'IA, *n.*, pl. of bacteridium (*q. v.*).

BACTERID'IAL. Fr., *bact ridien*. Of or pertaining to bacteridia.

BACTERID'IUM, *n.* Gr., βακτηρίδιον (= βακτήριον). Fr., *bact ridie*. A genus of *Schizomycetes* made by Davaine, including those in the form of a straight or bent rod, more or less distinctly pointed as the result of an imperfect spontaneous division, and always non-motile. The latter characteristic distinguishes the genus from *Bacterium* as defined by Davaine.—**B. anthracis**. See *BACILLUS anthracis*.—**B. aurantiacum**. The *Micrococcus aurantiacus*.—**B. cyaneum**. The *Micrococcus cyaneus*.—**B. fermenti**. Fr., *bact ridie du lev in*. A species found in great numbers in the yeast of wheat and barley and in sour flour paste, forming filaments usually thin and short, at most 10 μ long, sometimes divided into two articles, straight or bent, immobile or having a slight Brownian movement. Sometimes they are 20 μ long, and they are then divided into two, three, or four articles forming an angle with each other.—**B. luteum**. The *Micrococcus luteus*.—**B. prodigiosum**. The *Micrococcus (Bacillus) prodigosus*.—**B. violaceum**. The *Micrococcus violaceus*.

BACTERIFORM. Fr., *bact riforme*. See BACTERIOID.

BACTERIOID. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bact ro ide*. Ger., *st bchenf rmig*. Shaped like a staff or like a bacterium.

BACTERIOLOG'IC(AL). Fr., *bact riologique*. Ger., *bakteriologisch*. Of or pertaining to bacteriology.

BACTERIOL'OGIST. Fr., *bact riologiste*. Ger., *Bakteriolog*. One who studies bacteriology.

BACTERIOL'OGY. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *bact riologie*. Ger., *Bakteriologie*. The science of bacteria.

BACTERIOL'YSIS, *f.* From βακτήριον, a bacterium, and λ σις, a loosening. The "self-digestion" of bacteria.

BACTERIOLYT'IC. Pertaining to bacteriolysis.

BACTE'RIOPHYTO'MA, *n.* -ον τος (-is). From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and φυ  ν, a growth. An organic unit (e. g., an epithelial cell) filled with bacterial growths.

BACTERIOSCOP'IC. Fr., *bact rioscopique*. Ger., *bakterioskopisch*. Pertaining to bacterioscopy.

BACTERIOS'COPY. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and σκοπε  ν, to examine. Fr., *bact rioscopie*. Ger., *bakterioskopie*. The observation or study of bacteria.

BACTERIO'SIS, *f.* Bacterial infection.

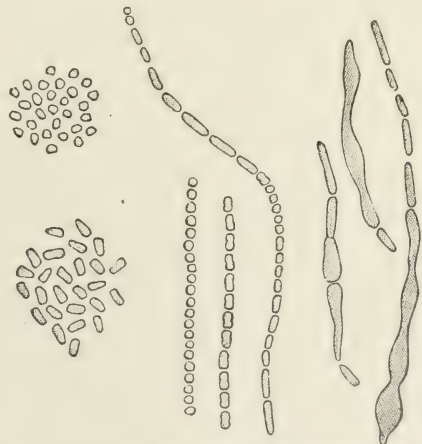
BACTE'RIOOTHER'APY. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and θεραπ  α, medical treatment. Fr., *bact rio-th rapie*. Ger., *Bakteriotherapie*. A plan of treating disease by employing one microorganism to destroy another, the latter being the one on which the disease is supposed to depend (e. g., the treatment of pulmonary

tuberculosis by causing the patient to inhale the *Bacterium termo*).

BACTERIOTROP'IC. From βακτήριον, a bacterium, and τρέπειν, to turn. Ger., *bakteriotropisch*. Having an affinity for bacteria.

BACTERIT'IC. Fr., *bact ritique*. Ger., *bakteritisch*. Associated with or produced by bacteria or *Schizomycetes*.

BACTE'RIUM, *n.* From βακτήριον, a staff. Fr., *bact rie*. Ger., *Bakterie*. A genus of microscopic organisms, established by Ehrenberg and referred by him to the family *Vibrionia* of the animal kingdom. It is now usually (although not by all) regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and assigned to the class *Schizomycetes*, order *Bacteriaceae* [Zopf] or *Arthrobacteriaceae* [De Bary]. It comprehended, according to Ehrenberg, all the forms with straight, inflexible, linear body, and thus included in part the present genus *Bacillus*. By subsequent writers, it was confined to the shorter, cylindrical (and ovoid or fusiform), usually motile rod-forms, *Bacillus* being held to include the longer and more slender linear organisms, which are further distinguished by being united into an articulate series (pseudofilaments), while b. occurs singly or in loosely connected groups of two or three members. Zopf further restricted the genus by confining it to those forms which reproduce by division only, endogenous spore-formation being unknown or absent. This limitation is now generally accepted, and b. may hence be defined as a genus of the *Schizomycetes*, comprising microscopic organisms which always occur at some period of their existence under the form of short, straight, rectangular, ovoid, or fusiform rod cells, growing in the direction of their long axis and reproducing by transverse division (never by endogenous spore formation). They may also occur under the form of *Micrococci*, but always tend to revert to the rod form. On account of the un-



THE BACTERIUM ACETII. (AFTER ZOPF.)

certainty in regard to the existence of spore production in the *Schizomycetes*, the limits of the genus b. are very uncertain, and hence some have proposed to abandon the term altogether and include all the rod forms under *Bacillus*. A further source of confusion arises from the frequent application of the term b. to any individual of the *Schizomycetes*, the latter being often designated collectively as the bacteria. For this reason, De Bary prefers the name *Arthrobacterium* for b. as here defined. In this work b. will be employed as far as possible to denote simply the genus name according to the definition imposed by Zopf, and the term *microbe* will be used for b. or bacteria when designating one of the *Schizomycetes*. See MICROBE.—**Arthrosporous bac-**

teria. Fr., *bactéries arthrospores*. Ger., *arthrospore Bakterien*. Bacteria which reproduce by fission; bacteria in the restricted sense.—**B. aceti.** Fr., *bactérie (ou mycoderme) du vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigpiltz, Essigferment*. Syn.: *Bacillus acetius*, *mycoderma aceti*, *Arthrobacterium aceti*, *Ulvina aceti*. A species effecting the transformation of alcohol into acetic acid, and forming a pellicle upon the surface of alcoholic liquids which have turned sour. It occurs as short straight rods somewhat constricted in the middle and about the size of the *Bacillus acidii lactici*. These unite into long pseudofilaments, consisting of rows of connected long and short rods, some of which grow into filaments, while others become variously swollen and distorted.—**B. acidii lactici.** Fr., *bactérie de la fermentation lactique*. Ger., *Bakterie der Milchsäuregährung*. 1. See *BACILLUS acidii lactici*. 2. Of Zopf, a species obtained from malt infusion and capable of converting milk sugar into lactic acid. It occurs both as a rod form and as cocci.—**B. aerogenes.** Two bacteria found by Miller in the gastrointestinal tract and producing gaseous decomposition of carbohydrates. The first (*B. aerogenes I*) forms short motile rods occurring singly or in pairs. It does not liquefy gelatin and produces on plates sharply limited, circular, yellow colonies, on agar agar a grayish-white pultaceous layer, and on potatoes a yellowish-white pultaceous mass. Its fermentative action is exerted strongly both with and without the access of oxygen. The second b. (*B. aerogenes II*) is morphologically like the first, but differs in the form of its cultures and has much less marked fermentative action.—**B. aeruginosum.** See *BACILLUS pyocyaneus*.—**B. allii.** Of A. B. Griffins, a b. found in putrefying onions, 5 μ to 7 μ in length, 2.5 μ broad, and producing a peculiar green pigment; when cultivated in peptonized agar agar, it develops, at the expense of the proteids of the latter, a ptomaine, $C_{10}H_{17}N$, a white, crystalline, deliquescent, monacid base, perhaps identical in composition with hydrocoridine.—**B. anthracicum**, **B. anthracis.** See *BACILLUS anthracis*.—**B. articulatum.** See *B. trilobulare*.—**B. aurantiaum.** A chromogenous species.—**B. bacillus.** A species resembling *B. termo*.—**B. bombycis.** The *Nosema bombycis*.—**B. Boutrouxii.** A species sometimes confounded with *B. oblongum*. It is found in alcoholic infusions. It converts glucose into gluconic acid, and the latter eventually into oxygluconic acid.—**B. brunneum.** A species occurring in a putrid infusion of Indian corn and producing a brown pigment. Perhaps identical with *Bacillus fuscus*.—**B. butyricum.** See *BACILLUS amylobacter*.—**B. candidus.** A chromogenous species.—**B. capitatum.** A species found in water in which cheese, ham, and other animal matters had been infused.—**B. carbunculare.** See *BACILLUS anthracis*.—**B. catenula.** Fr., *b. (ou bactérie) chaînette*. A species discovered by Dujardin, who regarded it as belonging to the *Infusoria*; described as cylindrical filaments having a total length of 20 μ and by spontaneous division forming a chain of 3, 4, or 5 connected rods, 3 to 4 μ long and 0.4 to 0.5 μ thick. According to Coze and Feltz, it, or a species closely resembling it, is found in typhoid fever in man and also in rabbits to whom the disease has been communicated by inoculation, and is then from 1 to 4 μ long and 0.4 to 0.8 μ thick. See, however, *BACILLUS typhosus*. The *B. catenula* much resembles the lactic acid ferment (*Bacillus acidii lactici*); according to some, it is one of the forms described as *B. termo*.—**B. caucasicum.** See *BACILLUS caucasicus*.—**B. chlorinum.** A species consisting of greenish-colored, highly motile, oval cells, 2 to 3 μ long, which exhibit a great tendency to accumulate in the light and evolve oxygen. It is perhaps not a b., belonging rather to the *Schizophyceae*.—**B. coli commune.** A species occurring, along with the *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, in the feces of infants nour-

ished exclusively upon milk, as short, slightly arcuate rods, from 1 to 5 μ long and 0.3 to 0.4 μ thick. In milk it produces the lactic acid fermentation with coagulation of the casein, and also decomposes glucose. According to Weisser, *B. coli commune* is identical in morphological characters and physiological properties with *B. neapolitanum*.—**B. cuneatum.** See *BACILLUS cuneatus*.—**B. cyanogenum.** See *BACILLUS cyanogenus*.—**B. decalvans.** A microorganism, doubtfully referred to the genus b., said to occur in alopecia areata under the form of rounded or elongated, highly refracting bodies, 1.6 μ long, usually arranged in pairs. They are situated between the shaft of the affected hair and the cuticula, or between the shaft and the inner root sheath, and are supposed by this route to enter the substance of the hair and to cause its falling out. It is perhaps identical with the *Micrococcus* found by Buchner and Sehlen in this disease.—**B. denitrificans.** See *BACILLUS denitrificans*.—**B. dysodes.** See *BACILLUS dysodes*.—**B. enchelys.** A species described by Ehrenberg, who referred it to the animal kingdom (*Infusoria*). It occurs in river water and forms cylindrical chains, about 9 μ long, made up of indistinctly defined, colorless, oval corpuscles, smaller than in the *B. trilobulare*.—**B. fitzianum.** See *BACILLUS fitzianus*.—**B. foetidum.** See *BACILLUS foetidus* (1st def.).—**B. fusiforme.** A species forming fusiform cells, acute at both ends, 2 to 5 μ long and 0.5 to 0.8 μ thick; found in sea water.—**B. glischrochromum.** See *GLISCHROBACTERIUM*.—**B. graveolens.** A non-pathogenic species of b. found in the epidermis between the human toes.—**B. griseum.** Syn.: *Micrococcus griseus* [Winter]. A species occurring in fresh and salt water as rounded or ovate colorless rods, 2.5 to 4 μ long (increasing to 6 or 7 μ before division) and 1.8 to 2.5 μ thick.—**B. ianthinum.** Syn.: *Bacillus inanthinus*. A species found by Zopf on pieces of a pig's bladder which he caused to float upon water rich in lower organisms. It consists of long and short rod forms which in the presence of air form a beautiful violet pigment soluble in alcohol. A similar, perhaps identical organism was obtained by Hueppe, who found that it imparted its violet coloring matter to its various cultivation media.—**B. kefir.** See *BACILLUS caucasicus*.—**B. lactis** [Lister]. A species said to produce the lactic acid fermentation of milk. It occurs, according to Lister, in the different forms of coccus, b. (short rod form), *Bacillus* (long rod form), *Leptothrix*, and *Saccharomyces* (?). It is probably identical with the *Bacillus acidii lactici*.—**B. lactis aerogenes.** See *BACILLUS lactis aerogenes*.—**B. lineola.** Syn.: *Vibrio lineola* [Müller and Ehrenberg (in part)]. A species said to occur in well water and other water, upon potatoes, in the surface soil, and in other situations. Under this title probably several distinct species have been included.—**B. lucens.** See *BACILLUS lucens*.—**B. luteum.** A chromogenous form.—**B. maydis.** See *BACILLUS maydis*.—**B. merismopedioides.** A species discovered by Zopf in sewage mud, occurring as filaments, of a diameter of 1 to 1.5 μ , which split up into long rod forms, short rods, and cocci. The latter separate from each other, pass through a motile stage, then come to rest and increase by a process of growth and division taking place at first in one direction of space, subsequently in two directions so as to constitute rectangular lamelliform colonies resembling those of *Merismopedia*. These colonies, which frequently contain as many as 4,000 cocci (64 on a side), become enveloped in zoogloea, and by union with other colonies form a pellicle upon the surface of water. From these colonies new rods and filaments are subsequently developed.—**B. morbilli.** An organism described by M. Lanzi as occurring in measles, being found in the urine, especially in the period of desquamation and in the shreds of skin during the second stage of the disease.—**B. navicula.** A species oc-

curing upon rotting potatoes as rather large, fusiform or elliptical, motile and non-motile cells, containing in their interior one or more dark spots which are stained blue by iodine. According to Bergonzini, it is identical with the *Bacillus amylobacter*.—**B. neapolitanum**. Ger., *Emmerich's Neapler Bacillus*. Syn.: *Bacillus neapolitanus*. A species discovered by Emmerich in the organs

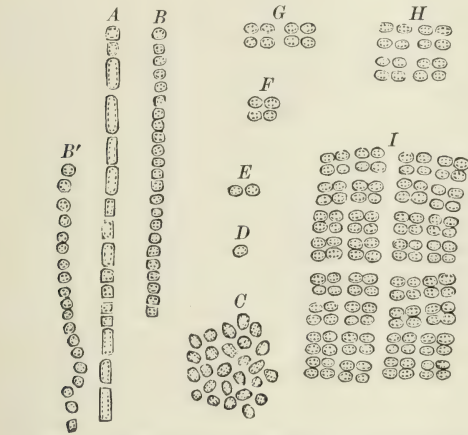
and in doves, and believed by him to be the cause of this disease. It forms short stout rods which grow on nutrient gelatin as whitish colonies and upon potatoes as a thick whitish-yellow coating. Inoculations from these cultivations are said by Emmerich to produce a diphtheritic inflammation in doves, rabbits, and white mice. It is probable, however, that the cultivations so acting were impure, and that the b. of Emmerich is not the causal agent in producing the diphtheritic process.

—**B. of hog cholera**. See *B. of swine plague*.—**B. of infectious pneumonia in horses**. Ger., *Bacterie der Brustseuche der Pferde*. An oval capsulated b. found by Schütz in the infectious pneumonia (*Brustseuche*) of the horse. It divides in the direction of its short diameter and usually occurs in pairs placed side by side. In morphological characters it closely resembles Fränkel's b. of pneumonia (the *B. septicus putigenum*), although it differs somewhat in its color reactions and the form of its cultivations, being in these respects often more like the *B. pneumoniae crupose*. Inoculations with this b. were pathogenic for mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs.

—**Bacteria of pneumonia**. See *B. pneumoniae crupose*, *B. of infectious pneumonia in horses*, and *B. septicus putigenum*.—**Bacteria of pus**. See *BACILLI of pus* (under *BACILLUS*).—**Bacteria of putrefaction**. Fr., *bactéries de la putréfaction*. Ger., *Fäulnisbakterien*. Bacteria which are associated with putrefactive processes. The *B. termo* was formerly regarded as the cause of putrid decomposition, but it is now believed that what was formerly described as the *B. termo* comprised a number of species, and that a variety of organisms are concerned in the production of putrefaction.

See *B. termo*, and cf. *BACILLI of putrefaction* (under *BACILLUS*).—**B. of septicæmia in rabbits**. A b., 3 to 4 μ long and 0.2 to 0.7 μ thick, discovered by Bordoni-Uffreduzzi and Di Mattei in rabbits dead of septicæmia after inoculation with impure human saliva. It grows on gelatin in the form of whitish, irregular patches and liquefies the gelatin after 15 to 20 days. Inoculated in rabbits, it reproduces the septicæmic process. Cf. *BACILLUS cuniculicidus* and *BACILLUS septicus sputi*.

—**B. of swine plague**. A b. found by Salmon in hogs affected with swine plague or the American variety of hog cholera, which he regards as distinct from the European hog cholera (*rouget*, or *Rothlauf*). It is found especially in the spleen, but is present, more or less, in all the tissues, occurring as motile oval rods, 1.2 to 1.5 μ long and 0.6 μ thick, usually in pairs. Occasionally forms of less thickness and 1.8 μ in length occur, and these exhibit, when stained, a differentiation of structure between the peripheral and central portions. The dimensions are altered slightly by cultivation, the rods growing in meat infusions being only 0.9 μ long and 0.4 to 0.5 μ thick. It does not liquefy gelatin, and in plate cultures forms irregularly oval colonies elevated in the centre, in needle cultivations in gelatin whitish colonies, and upon potatoes a light yellowish-green layer with the simultaneous production of a brownish pigment. The character of the cultivations, however, varies more or less according to the source from which the bacteria are derived; for example, a cultivation obtained from western hogs is somewhat different from that obtained from hogs bred in the east. Its colonies do not emit the odor of putrefaction. The b. does not reproduce by spore formation, and is killed by a temperature of 58° C. It is pathogenic for swine, producing in them the lesions of swine plague, and also for mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, and pigeons. See also *BACILLUS of hog cholera* and *BACILLUS suis*.—**Bacteria of the air**. Fr., *bactéries de l'air*. Ger., *Luftbakterien*. Various bacteria found in the air. Cornil and Babes enumerate three varieties, which approximate more or less to the *Micrococcus* form, and others—e. g., the *B. neapolitanum*, *B. carlbergense*, *B. Kochii*, etc.—are known to oc-



THE BACTERIUM MERISMOPÆDIOIDES. (AFTER ZOPF).

A, a filament made up of long and short rods and of cocci; B, a filament made up of cocci; B', a filament the constituent cocci of which are separating from each other; C, an irregular group of cocci; D, E, F, G, H, successive stages in the formation of a rectangular colony; I, a colony.

and intestinal canal of cholera patients. It forms short rods, about 0.9 μ thick, with rounded ends, sometimes occurring as ovate or elongated cells, and in certain cultivation fluids as filaments. In gelatin it forms colonies which in the deeper layers are ovoid, sharply defined, brownish-yellow and with granular contents, and upon the surface are larger, flat, scalelike, and iridescent, presenting two zones—a central, golden-yellow and granular, and a peripheral, colorless and of glassy aspect. It does not liquefy the gelatin and is capable of existing with or without oxygen. According to Emmerich, it produces in animals choleraic symptoms with inflammation and erosion of the gastrointestinal canal; and he hence regards it as the exciting cause of cholera in man. Flügge, Weisser, and others, however, have found an organism of essentially the same morphological and biological characters in the fæces of people not affected with cholera, and also in decomposing flesh, and in the air. Moreover, the *B. coli commune* is very similar to the *B. neapolitanum*, and by some is held to be identical with it. The latter, therefore, probably takes no part in the causation of cholera.

—**B. oblongum**. Syn.: *Micrococcus oblongus*. A species found in vinegar. It has the characters of *B. acetii*, but with a diameter from twice to three times as large. By oxidation it transforms glucose into gluconic acid.—**B. of butyric acid fermentation**. Fr., *bactérie de la fermentation butyrique*. Ger., *Bakterie der Buttersäuregährung*. A motile B., 1.8 to 2.4 μ long and 0.7 to 1 μ thick (in suitable cultivation fluids 7 to 8 μ long and 1.5 μ thick), capable of converting lactates into butyrates with the simultaneous formation of propionic acid and of transforming tartrates into acetic and succinic acids. It also exerts a fermentative action upon the malates and citrates and upon cane sugar, grape sugar, milk sugar, and mannite. It differs from the *Bacillus amylobacter* in the absence of spores and of amylaceous contents.—**B. of diphtheria**. Fr., *bactérie de la diphthérie*. Ger., *Bakterie der Diphtherie*. A species found by Emmerich in cases of diphtheria in man

cur.—**Bacteria of the mouth.** Fr., *bactéries de la bouche*. Ger., *Bakterien der Mundhöhle*. Bacteria occurring normally in the mouth. Many are known, Miller, for instance, enumerating 13 varieties of rod forms found in the mouth, in regard to most of which, however, it is uncertain whether they are to be assigned to the genus *b.* or *bacillus*. See also **BACILLI of the mouth** (under **BACILLUS**).—**Bacteria of the soil.** Fr., *bactéries de la terre*. Ger., *Erdebakterien*. Various Bacteria occurring in the earth, including, according to Adametz, *B. termo*, *B. lineola*, and two other species. See also **BACILLI of the soil** (under **BACILLUS**).—**Bacteria of the urine.** Fr., *bactéries de l'urine*. Ger., *Bakterien des Harns*. Various bacteria found in the urine; especially the *B. ureæ*.—**B. of typhoid fever.** Fr., *bactérie de la fièvre typhoïde*. Ger., *Typhusbakterie*. A b. found by Coze and Feltz in the typhoid fever of man and rabbits. See *B. catenula*.—**B. of variola.** Fr., *bactérie de la petite-vérole*. Ger., *Bakterie der Variola* (oder der Blattern). A rod form, exhibiting a slow gliding or serpentine movement, found by Coze and Feltz in the vesicles of smallpox. It is said to be pathogenic for rabbits.—**Bacteria of water.** Fr., *bactéries de l'eau*. Ger., *Wasserbakterien*. Various bacteria found in water. Such are the *B. lineola*, *B. enchelys*, *B. ianthinum*, and another chromogenous species producing a violet pigment described by Macé, and also a number of species enumerated by de Malapert-Neuville.—**B. pasteurianum**, **B. pastorianum**. A species found by Hansen in beerwort and in beer, especially in beer poor in alcohol. It closely resembles the *B. aceti*, from which it differs in containing starch.—**B. Pflügeri**. See **MICROCOCCLUS Pflügeri**.—**B. phosphorescens**. A species occurring, in the form of thin rods rounded at their apices, in the seas of northern Europe, rendering the water phosphorescent. It grows best on gelatin without liquefying it, but does not develop on potatoes.—**B. photometricum**. A species discovered by Engelmann, which occurs as somewhat reddish-colored cells which become motile only when exposed to light. In the solar spectrum they exhibit the most marked movement in the ultra-red, less marked in the yellow, and from this point to the violet end of the spectrum the motility gradually diminishes.—**B. pneumoniae**, **B. pneumoniae cruposæ** (seu *cruposæ*). Fr., *bactérie de la pneumonie*.

Ger., *Bakterie der Pneumonie*. Syn.: *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (seu *pneumoniae fibrinose*), *Pneumococcus*, *Bacillus pneumoniae*. A species discovered by Friedländer in the exudation and sputum, and also in the pleuritic and pericardial effusions in croupous pneumonia. On gelatin it forms circular colonies, which in the deeper layers are dark-yellowish or olive-colored and granular, and above are whitish and project distinctly over the level of the plate. In needle cultivations it forms along the needle track a confluent mass surmounted by a hemispherical prominent head ("nail cultivation"). The b. has the power of converting glucose into ethyl alcohol and acetic acid, and calcium lactate and creatinine into acetic acid [Brieger]. It is said to produce in animals, especially in mice, death, with pulmonary congestion and infiltration and pleuritic effusion, and they are hence regarded by Friedländer as the cause of pneumonia in man. According to the researches of others, however, various other organisms, especially the *B. septicum sputigenum* (q. v.), are con-

cerned in the production of pneumonia, and Friedländer's b., although found pretty constantly in pneumonia and in the various inflammatory affections (meningitis, pericarditis, endocarditis) complicating it, is also found in connection with morbid processes not associated with pneumonia (meningitis, purulent inflammation, *ozæna*, etc.). Moreover, the characters (capsulation and the "nail cultivation"), which have been regarded as distinctive of the *B. pneumoniae cruposæ* are assumed at times by other *Schizomycetes*, so that the former has been thought by some to have no claim to be regarded as a distinct species. This latter view, however, is probably a mistaken one. According to the latest researches by Weichselbaum, the b. of Friedländer, although a causal agent in the production of pneumonia, is less frequently so than the *B. septicum sputigenum* and the *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and, like these organisms, is also normally present in the healthy respiratory tract. *B. pneumoniae cruposæ* has been employed in bacteriotherapy as an antagonist to the *Bacillus anthracis*. See also **BACILLUS rhinoscleromatis**.—**B. porri**. A species said to occur in warts and to cause their contagiousness.—**B. prodigiosum**. See **BACILLUS prodigiosus**.—**B. pseudopneumonicum**. Syn.: *Bacillus pseudopneumonicus*. A species found by Passet in pus, resembling closely in form and development under cultivation the *B. pneumoniae cruposæ*, but showing more tendency to assume the round cell (*Micrococcus*) form. It occurs as capsulated rods, 1.16 μ long and 0.87 μ broad. Its cultivations in gelatin are prominent like the "nail cultivations" of the *B. pneumoniae cruposæ*, but do not descend deeply beneath the surface, and are associated with brownish discoloration of the gelatin and the evolution of a putrefactive odor. On potatoes it forms a whitish, shining, succulent layer, which contains no gas bubbles. The *B. pseudopneumonicum* inoculated in serous cavities, and less markedly when subcutaneously injected, produces purulent inflammation.—**B. punctum**. Fr., *b. point*. A species discovered by Ehrenberg, who referred it to the animal kingdom. It is described as forming ovoid or elongated rod cells, 1.7 μ thick and 5.2 μ long, often arranged in pairs, and exhibiting a slow, waving movement. It is found in different infusions of animal substances and, according to Coze and Feltz, also in animals which have died from inoculation with putrid substances. According to the latter authors, it then attains a length of from 4 to 20 μ , its thickness remaining the same. By Bergonzini it is referred to *B. lineola*. Probably several distinct organisms have been included under this title.—**B. rubescens**. The peach-colored b., a species now regarded as the zoogloea form of *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*.—**B. septicum sputigenum**. Syn.: *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*. Fränkel's b. (or *Diplococcus*) of pneumonia; Fränkel's pneumococcus, *Diplococcus pneumoniae*. A species discovered by Fränkel in pneumonic sputa occurring as fusiform or lanceolate cocci or ovoid rods, usually arranged in pairs or in chains of 4 or 6, and surrounded by a capsule like the *B. pneumoniae cruposæ*. It differs from the latter in color reactions and in the character of its cultivations, not growing on gelatin plates at ordinary temperatures. It is probably the most ordinary, although not the only, cause of pneumonia. A b. probably identical with this b. was discovered by Sternberg and subsequently by Fränkel and by Weichselbaum in healthy sputum, and is believed to be also identical with the so called *Micrococcus* (*Micrococcus Pasteuri*) found by Pasteur in the same location. See **BACILLUS lysæ**. Inoculation with this b. as well as with Fränkel's *B. septicum sputigenum* produces septicaemia, but if a weakened cultivation of the latter is employed a pneumonic or pleuritic process is induced instead.—**B. subtilis**. See **BACILLUS subtilis**.—**B. synxanthum**. See **BACILLUS cyanogenus**.—**B. synxanthum**.

THE BACTERIUM PNEUMONIAE
CRUPOSE. (AFTER ZOPF.)

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An actively motile b. resembling *B. termo*, 0.7 to 1 μ in length, and occurring singly or in chains of 2 to 5 members, discovered by Ehrenberg in boiled milk which has become spontaneously yellow. This b., when transferred to normal milk, colors the latter a lemon-yellow, at the same time rendering the latter at first acid and then alkaline and dissolving the casein. The coloring matter produced by this b. is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, loses its tint on the addition of acids, and recovers it upon the addition of alkalis. According to Schröter, it resembles in reactions and in its absorption spectrum some of the yellow aniline colors.—**B. termo**. Fr., *bactérie commune*, *termo*. Ger., *Fäulnisbakterie*. A b. formerly regarded as the peculiar cause of putrefaction and described as forming short, cylindrical-oblong, actively motile rods, 1.5 to 2 μ long and 0.5 to 0.7 μ thick, arranged in irregular groups, series, or spherical agglomerations enveloped in zooglaea. The b. is said to have a flagellum by Dollinger and Drysdale, and it exhibits all varieties of movement, rotation about the long axis or the transverse axis, a quivering movement, and progression in straight or in curved lines. Ewart describes a growth of the bacteria into filamentous spore-bearing forms, but the organism which he describes is apparently quite different from that usually understood under the name of *B. termo*. Under the latter title have been included a number of different species, and the form which has been regarded as the typical *B. termo* is said not to produce putrefaction. One of the species designated under this title has been used by Cantani and others in bacteriotherapy as an antagonist to the *Bacillus tuberculosis* in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—**B. tholoideum**. A b. found by Gessner in the intestines of healthy persons. It resembles in its growth and morphology the *Bacillus lactis aerogenes* of Escherich. It is pathogenic in guinea pigs and mice.—**B. tremulans**. *B. lincola*.—**B. triloculare**. Syn.: *B. articulationum*. A species discovered by Ehrenberg in bog water and referred by him to the animal kingdom. By Bergonzini it is identified with *B. lincola*.—**B. tuberculosus**, *B. tuberculosum*. See *BACILLUS tuberculosis*.—**B. tumescens**. See *BACILLUS tumescens*.—**B. typhosum**. See *BACILLUS typhosus*.—**B. ulna**. See *BACILLUS ulna*.—**B. ureæ**. See *MICROCOCOCCUS ureæ*.—**B. violaceum**. Syn.: *Chromobacterium violaceum*. A motile b. occurring as isolated, violet-colored rods, 2 to 3 μ long and 0.6 to 1 μ thick, found in putrefying solutions of egg albumin. The coloring matter is insoluble in water, but alcohol readily dissolves it with the production of a deep-blue color, and ether dissolves it less rapidly and with the formation of a reddish violet color.—**B. viride**. See *BACILLUS viridis*.—**B. xanthinum**. See *B. synxanthum*.—**B. xylinum**. A species (distinct from the *B. aceti*) constituting one of the varieties of the "vinegar plant" and having the power of converting saccharine solutions into acetic acid, dextrose into gluconic acid, and mannitol into levulose.—**B. Zopfii**. See *BACILLUS Zopfii*.—**Chromogenous bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries chromogènes*. Ger., *chromogene Bakterien*. Bacteria which produce pigments, e. g., *B. violaceum*, *B. synxanthum*, etc.—**Emmerich's diphtheria b.** See *B. of diphtheria*.—**Endosporeous bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries endospores*. Ger., *endospore Bakterien*. Bacteria which reproduce by endogenous spore formation; i. e., *Bacilli*.—**Fränkel's b. of pneumonia**. See *B. septicum sputigenum*.—**Friedländer's b. of pneumonia**. See *B. pneumoniæ cruposeæ*.—**Pathogenic bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries pathogènes*. Ger., *pathogene Bakterien*. Bacteria

which produce disease.—**Rod bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries (ou microbes) en bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchenbakterien*. Bacteria in the form of rods, i. e., bacteria in the ordinary sense of the word.—**Saprogenic bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries saprogènes*. See *Bacteria of putrefaction*.—**Septic b.** Fr., *bactérie septique*. A b. which produces septic infection.—**Zymogenic bacteria**. Fr., *bactéries zymogènes*. Ger., *zymogene Bakterien*. Bacteria which produce fermentation, e. g., *B. aceti*.

BACTERIURIA, *f.* From *βακτήριον* (see *BACTERIUM*), and *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate. Fr., *bactériurie*. Ger., *Bakteriurie*. The passage of urine containing an excessive amount of *Bacteria* (*Schizomycetes*). Roberts divided the cases of b. into four classes: 1. Those in which the presence of bacterioid organisms is associated with incipient putrefactive changes in the urine. 2. Those in which ammoniacal fermentation of the urine is present. 3. Those in which some of the common varieties of *Schizomycetes* are present, without decomposition of the urine. 4. Those in which *Micrococcus* chains are voided with the urine.

BACTEROID. From *βακτήριον* (see *BACTERIUM*), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *bactéroïde*. Ger., *b.* Resembling a *Bacterium*; belonging to the *Bacteria* or *Schizomycetes*.

BACTERURIA. See *BACTERIURIA*.

BACTRIDIA'CEÆ, *f. pl.* Fr., *bactridiacées*. Ger., *Bactridiaceen*. A name given by Corda to a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, comprising *Bactridium*, and seven other genera which have the spores borne upon erect filaments which spring from a creeping mycelium.

BAC'TRIS, *f.* *Bac'tridos* (-is). From *βακτρον*, a cane.

A genus of palms.—**B. minima**, *B. minor*. Syn.: *Cocos guineensis*. A species indigenous to the West Indies and South America. The pulp of the fruit is used as a remedy in catarrhal thoracic affections.

BAC'ULUM, *n.*, **BAC'ULUS**, *m.* See *BACILLUS*.

BADEL'LA, *f.* See *BDELLA*.

BADIA'NA, *f.* Of Spach, a section of the botanical genus *Illicium*.—**Semen badianæ**. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*.

BA'EL. Lat., *bela*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *B.* The *Ægle marmelos*.

BA'ELE. See *BAEL*.

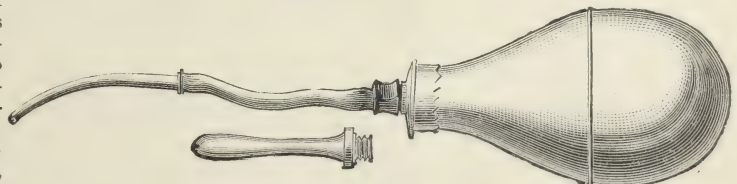
BÆT'ICA, *f.* The *Myrtus communis*.

BEUMER'TA, *f.* See *NASTURTium*.

BAF'FINE. Fr., *b.* A two-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, used for staining the hair.

BAG. A.-S., *baeg*, *baelig*. Any saclike structure; a vulgar term for the udder of the cow, also for the scrotum.—

Air b. Fr., *ballon*. Ger., *Luft-Ballon*. A b. usually of soft rubber, to be inflated with air and used as a pad, or a dilator, etc.—**B. of waters**. Fr., *poeche des eaux*. Ger., *Fruchtblase*. A popular term for the accumulation of liquor amnii that takes place in advance of the fœtus during the expulsive stage of labor.—



POLITZER'S BAG.

Barnes's b's. See *Barnes's DILATORS*.—**Ink b.** A pyri-form gland in certain molluscs, lying in or near the liver. It secretes a dark-colored liquid which the animal ejects when alarmed.—**Peterson's b.** A rubber b. to be introduced into the rectum in suprapubic lithotomy; the b. to be distended during the operation.—**Politzer's b.** Fr., *ballon de Politzer*. Ger., *Politzer's*

scher Luft-Ballon. A b. of soft rubber for forcing air into the Eustachian tube. The nozzle, which has been variously modified by different otologists, is connected with the b. by a piece of rubber tubing 8 cm. long.

BAGO'US, *m.* Gr. (from Pers.), βαγῶος, βαγῶας. A eunuch.

BAHI'A, *f.* From the Brazilian name. A genus of composite plants.—**B. arachnoidea**. The butterfly-plant; a California species. It is used as a bitter tonic for consumptives and persons convalescent from fevers and for impaired digestive power.—**B. artemisiæfolia**, **B. confertiflora**. Two California species enumerated among the medicinal plants of the State.

BA'HOBAB. See *ADANSONIA digitata*.

BAILLE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *baillerie*. A genus of composite plants.—**B. aspera**. The *conami*; a species growing in French Guiana, having a bitter taste and a powerful aromatic odor; used to poison fish.

BALE'NA, *f.* Gr., φάλανα, φάλανα. Fr., *baleine*. Ger., *Wal(f)isch*. The whale.—**B. antarctica**, **B. australis**. A variety found in the southern hemisphere.—**B. borealis**. See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. glacialis**. A variety now referred to *B. mysticetus*.—**B. groenlandica**. See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. major**, **B. mysticetus**. The Greenland whale ("right whale"), from which oil and whalebone are obtained.—**B. spitzbergensis**, **B. vulgaris**. See *B. mysticetus*.—**Oleum balenæ**. Whale oil, obtained from *B. mysticetus* and *B. australis*.

BALANA'TUS. From *balanus* (*q. v.*). Embalmed, anointed, or perfumed with balsam.

BALANE'UM, *n.* Gr., βαλανεῖον. See *BALNEUM*.

BAL'ANIC. Fr., *balanique*. Pertaining to the glans penis or the glans clitoridis.

BALAN'ION, *n.* Gr., βαλάνιον. 1. A decoction of acorns. 2. See *BALANOS*.

BAL'ANISM. Gr., βαλανισμός (from βαλανίζειν). Lat., *balanismus*. The insertion of a suppository or a pessary.

BALANI'TES, *m.* (although treated by botanists as fem.). -*nūtē*. From βαλανίτης, acorn-shaped. Fr., *b.*, *balanite*. A genus of rutaceous shrubs and small trees.—**B. ægyptiaca**. An Egyptian shrub. An oil extracted from the seeds is used as a vulnerary.—**B. Roxburghii**. A tree 20 feet high, growing in the Deccan, a variety of *B. ægyptiaca*. The unripe fruit is a violent purgative, but the ripe fruit is edible. The bark is used in veterinary practice.

BALANI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Gr., βαλανίτις (fem. of βαλανίτης). Fr., *balanite* (2d def.). Ger., *Eichelentzündung* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for an acorn-shaped kind of nut. 2. A superficial inflammation of the glans penis, often involving also the inner surface of the prepuce. It is attended with erosion of the epithelium and a whitish or yellowish, offensive discharge, which consists of epithelium, sebaceous matter, and pus. It is sometimes associated with gonorrhœa.—**B. blennorrhœica**. See *Gonorrhœal b.*—**B. diabetica**. B. due to the irritation of saccharine urine.—**Gonorrhœal b.** Lat., *gonorrhœa balanī*. Fr., *blennorrhagie balano-préputiale*, *blennorrhée du gland*. Ger., *Eicheltripper*. Gonorrhœa of the glans penis; b. due to gonorrhœal infection. The existence of such a disease is denied by some (e. g., by Diday).—**Interstitial b.** Fr., *balanite interstitielle*. A deep-seated inflammation of the glans penis.

BAL'ANOBLENNORRHŒ'A, *f.* See *Gonorrhœal BALANITIS*.

BAL'ANOID. From βαλάνος, an acorn, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *balanoïde*. Shaped like an acorn.

BAL'ANOPOSTHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From βάλανος, the glans penis, and πόσθη, the prepuce. Fr., *balano-posthite*. Ger., *Eichel- und Vorhautentzündung*. Inflammation affecting both the glans penis and the prepuce.—**B. cruposa**. A variety accompanied with a deposit of false membrane.—**B. diphtheritica**. Diphtheria of the glans penis and the prepuce.—**B. erythematos**. A variety ac-

companied with phlegmonous inflammation of the prepuce and erythema of its outer layer.—**B. gangrænosa**. A form in which gangrene occurs, generally in consequence of phimosis, which interferes with the escape of pus.—**B. phlegmonosa**. A form accompanied with phlegmonous inflammation of the prepuce.—**B. superficialis**. A variety in which only the surface is affected. **BAL'ANOPREP'UTIAL**. Lat., *balanopræputialis*. Fr., *balano-préputial*. Pertaining to both the glans penis and the prepuce.

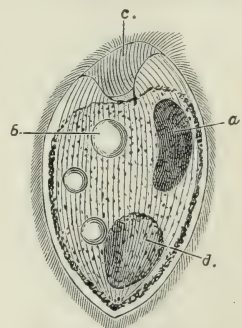
BALANORRHŒ'GIA, *f.* From βάλανος, the glans penis, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. See *Gonorrhœal BALANITIS*.

BALANORRH'NUM, *n.* The secretion of balanitis. It has been used as a topical remedy.

BALANORRHŒ'A, *f.* From βάλανος, the glans penis, and ῥέειν, to flow. See *BALANITIS*.

BAL'ANOS, *f.* and *m.* Gr., βάλανος. Fr., *gland*. Ger., *Eichel*. 1. A name given by the ancients to a great variety of fruits, and especially the acorn; applied by some botanists to any fruit formed like the acorn. See *GLANS*. 2. The fruit of the ben tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). 3. The glans penis. 4. A suppository, pessary, or plectet.—**B. myrepsica**, **B. myristicæ**. The seed of *Moringa pterygosperma*.

BALANTI'DIUM, *n.* Gr., βαλαντίδιον. A genus of *Protozoa* of the *Bursarieæ*, having an egg-shaped body with the ventral and dorsal surfaces almost equally arched.—**B. coli**. Syn.: *Paramœcium coli*. A species with an oval body 0.07 to 0.1 mm. long and 0.05 to 0.07 broad; found frequently in the large intestine of the pig, and occasionally in the dejecta of man in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc. When present in large numbers it may cause severe chronic diarrhœa.



THE BALANTIDIUM COLI.
(AFTER BRAUN.)

a, the nucleus; b, the vacuole; c, the peristoma; d, nutritive masses.

BAL'ANUS, *f.* and *m.* See *BALANOS*.—**B. migrepsica**. The ben nut.

BALAT'RO, *m.* -*tro'nis*. See *BALBUS*.

BALAUS'TIA, *f.* The genus *Punica*.—*Flores balaustiae*. Ger., *Balaustienblumen*, *Balaustienrosen*. Pomegranate flowers.

BALBIDO'DES. Gr., βαλβιδώδης. Having two projecting edges (said by Hippocrates of that surface of the os brachii which articulates with the ulna).

BALBITO'DES. See *BALBIDODES*.

BAL'BUS. Ar., *magbus*. Gr., ψελλός, τραυλός. Fr., *bègue*. Ger., *stammelnd*. Affected with stammering, stuttering, or lisping; as a n., a person so affected.

BALBU'TIENS. See *BALBUS*.

BALBU'TIES, **BALBU'TIO**, *f.* -*tiēi*, -*io'nis*. Gr., ψελλισμός, βατταρισμός. Fr., *bégaïement*. Ger., *Stottern*, *Stammeln*. 1. Stammering. 2. Any defect of speech.

BALINE'UM, *n.* See *BALNEUM*.

BALIOSPER'MUM, *n.* From βαλός, spotted, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *baliosperme*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**B. angulare**, **B. axillare**, **B. indicum**, **B. montanum**, **B. moritzianum**, **B. polyandrum**. Syn.: *Jatropha montana*, *Croton polyandrus* (seu *solanifolius*), *Rottlera suffruticosa*, *Ricinus montanus*. An undershrub growing in Bengal, northern India, and Malabar. The seeds are cathartic, and probably constitute a large part of the *jumalgota* of the Indian drug sellers; the leaves are used as a vulnerary.

BALISTE'OS, **BALISTE'US**, **BALISTA'RIVUS**, **BALIS'TICUS**. See *BALLISTICUS*.

BALL. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *globus, bolus*. Fr., *balle*. Ger., *Ball*. 1. In anatomy, any rounded part, like the globe of the eye, the thickening of the palm at the root of the thumb or of the sole at the base of the great toe, etc. 2. A globular mass, as of cotton, etc., used for making applications, for supporting parts, etc. 3. In veterinary medicine, a bolus.—**B. and socket joint.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Martial b's.** A mixture of 1 part of iron filings and 2 parts of cream of tartar, made into b's of the consistence of rosin; used to impregnate water with tartrate of iron and potassium.—**Gascoigne b's.** Powdered oriental bezoar made into b's.—**Mercurial b's.** An amalgam of tin and mercury made into b's; used by travelers to purify drinking water.—**Soot b's.** Lat., *corpora nigra*. Black, spongy masses, consisting of portions of the uvea, sometimes seen at the edges of the pupil and in the anterior chamber of the eye.

BALLE'NA *n. f.* See BAL'ENA.

BALLIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., βαλλισμός (from βαλλίζειν, to dance, to jump about). Ger., *Hüpfen, Tanzen, Veits-tanz*. An old term for chorea or for any morbid state characterized by disordered muscular action.

BALLIS'TA, *f.* From βάλλειν, to throw. An ancient engine for throwing missiles in warfare.—**Os ballistæ.** The astragalus; so called because the ancients employed it as a missile with the b.

BALLISTÆ'OS, BALLISTÆ'US, BALLISTA'RIVS. See BALLISTICUS and *Os ballistæ* (under BALLISTA).

BALLIS'TICUS. 1. Pertaining to a ballista (*q. v.*); as a *n. m.*, the astragalus. 2. Affected with or pertaining to ballismus.

BALLOON' Lat., *ampulla*. Fr., *ballon*. Ger., *Ballon*. A glass flask or receiver of a spherical shape opening by one or more necks; used in chemical and pharmaceutical manipulations.—**Tritubulated b.** A b. having three orifices.

BALLOON'ING. Fr., *ballonnement*. Ger., *Aufblähung*. 1. Excessive distention with gas, as of the abdomen in tympanites. 2. Decided enlargement of a cavity by atmospheric pressure, as of the vagina in the use of Sims's speculum. 3. (Fr., *ballonnement rectal*), the procedure of inserting a rubber bag into the rectum and distending the bag with water; employed to facilitate suprapubic lithotomy and certain other operations. 4. Of F. A. Ashford, a method of treating prolapse of the umbilical cord by attaching it to an air pessary, the latter being then carried into the uterus and inflated to prevent its expulsion.

BALLO'TA, BALLO'TE, *f.* -lo'tæ, -tes. Gr., βαλλωτή. Fr., *ballote*. Ger., *Gottesvergers*. 1. A Linnean genus of labiate plants. 2. *Quercus b.*—**Ballota nigra.** Fr., *ballote noire*. Ger., *schwarze Ballote*. The stinking (or black) horehound; a perennial European herb. It was formerly employed in hysteria and as a substitute for the white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), also as a panacea for diseases of cattle.

BALLOTTEMENT (Fr.). Bal'-lot-ma'n². From *balloter*, to toss about (said of the action of the waves). Ger., *Balloti(e)ren*. Syn.: *repercussion*. 1. The procedure of causing a fetus to rise from its resting place on the lower segment of the uterus by a sudden push with the finger, and noting the sensation produced by its falling back to its former situation. 2. The sensation imparted to the examining finger when the manœuvre above described is executed; one of the signs of pregnancy. As commonly employed, only the impulse of rebound is understood, but some writers maintain that the retreat of the fetus can be felt at the time the push is made.—**Abdominal b.** Fr., *b. abdominal*. B. practised or perceived through the abdominal wall.—**Cephalic b.** Fr., *b. céphalique*. B. by depressing the head of the fetus through the abdominal wall, when it will be found to rebound against the

hand.—**Vaginal b.** Fr., *b. vaginal*. B. practised or perceived through the anterior wall of the vagina. According to Pajot, the sensation is the same as in abdominal b., but, according to Depaul, there is generally only the sensation of the retreat of the fetus, without the impulse of its rebound.

BALM. Lat., *balsamum*. Fr., *baume*. Ger., *Balsam*. 1. *Melissa officinalis*. 2. See BALSAM. 3. Any costly, highly aromatic, or healing ointment. 4. An anodyne or soothing drug.—**American b. of Gilead.** The resin obtained from *Iceia carana* (*carana resin*).—**B. apple.** Ger., *Balsampfel, Balsamgurke*. *Momordica balsamina*.—**B. gentle.** B. mint. *Melissa officinalis*.—**B. of acouchi.**—See ACOUCHI BALSAM.—**B. of Gilead.** 1. *Balsamodendron gileadense* and *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*, also the resin obtained from them. 2. *Dracocephalum canariense*. 3. *Populus candicans*.—**B. of Heaven.** *Oreodaphne californica*.—**B. of Mecca.** See B. of Gilead.—**B. poplar.** Ger., *Balsampappel*. *Populus balsamifera*.—**B. tea.** An infusion of the leaves of *Melissa officinalis*.—**B. tree.** Ger., *Balsambaum*. *Balsamodendron gileadense*.—**Bastard b.** The genus *Melittis*.—**Field b.** *Culamintha nepeta*.—**Horse b.** The genus *Collinsonia*.—**Moldavian b.** *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.—**Molucca b.** The genus *Molucella*.—**Mountain b.** *Melittis melissophyllum*.

BAL'NEA, *n.*, pl. of *balneum* (*q. v.*).

BALNEAB'ILIS. From *balneum*, a bath. Fr., *balnéable*. Fit to be used for bathing (said of water).

BAL'NEAL. Lat., *balnearis*. Fr., *balnéaire*. Pertaining to baths.

BAL'NEARY. Lat., *balnearium*. A bathing room.

BALNEA'TION. Fr., *balnéation*. See BALNEOTHERAPY.

BALNEA'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. Ger., *Bader*. A bathing attendant.

BALNEAT'RIX, *f.* -atri'cis. Ger., *Baderin*. A female bathing attendant.

BALNEO'GRAPHY. Lat., *balneographia* (from *balneum*, a bath, and *γράφειν*, to write). See BALNEOLOGY.

BALNEOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *balneologicus*. Fr., *balnéologique*. Ger., *balneologisch*. Of or pertaining to balneology.

BALNEOL'OGY. Lat., *balneologia* (from *balneum*, a bath, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *balnéologie*. Ger., *Bäderlehre, Heilquellenlehre*. The science of baths and bathing, also that of mineral springs.

BAL'NEOPHYSIOL'OGY. The science of the influence of baths on the system; the physiology of bathing.

BALNEOTECH'NICS, *sing.* Lat., *balneotechnice* (from *balneum*, a bath, and *τέχνη*, an art). Fr., *balnéotechnie*. Ger., *Balneotechnik, Badekunst*. The art of preparing and administering baths.

BAL'NEOTHERAPEU'TICS, *sing.*, **BAL'NEOTHER'APY.** Lat., *balneotherapeia* (from *balneum*, a bath, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). Fr., *balnéo-thérapie*. Ger., *Badeheilkunde*. The treatment of disease by means of baths.

BAL'NEUM, *n.* Pl., *balnea*. Gr., *βαλανείον, λουτρόν* (= *λουετρόν*). Fr., *bain*. Ger., *Bad*. See BATH (2d, 3d, and 4th defs).—**B. aereum.** An air bath.—**B. aerophorum.** An effervescent bath.—**B. aerophorum cum natrio chlorato.** Ger., *moussi(e)rendes Kochsalzbad*. A preparation consisting of a mixture of 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate and 1,000 grammes of sodium chloride and of another mixture of 500 grammes each of water and commercial hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1'200); the two mixtures to be added to the water of a bath.—**B. aerophorum martiatum.** Ger., *moussi(e)rendes Eisenbad*. A preparation made by dissolving 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate in the water of a bath, and adding, at the time of using, 500 grammes of commercial hydrochloric acid and a solution of 15 grammes of ferrous sulphate in 225 grammes of water acidulated with sulphuric acid.—**B. aerophorum simplex.** Ger., *mous-*

si(e)rendes Natronbad. A preparation consisting of 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate and a mixture of 500 grammes each of water and commercial hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.200); the two to be added to a bath at the time of using.—**B. alcalinum**. Fr., *bain alcalin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *alkalisches Bad*. A preparation consisting of 250 grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate, to be dissolved in the water of a bath at the time of using.—**B. antimonial**. A preparation consisting of from 1 to 2 oz. of tartar emetic, to be dissolved in water at the time of bathing; used in skin diseases, in lumbago, and as a counterirritant.—**B. antipsoricum**. See *B. sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. antisiphiliticum**. See *B. mercuriale*.—**B. aquæ**, **B. aquosum**. See *Water BATH*.—**B. arenæ**, **B. arenosum**. See *Sand BATH*.—**B. aromaticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bain aromatique*. Ger., *aromatisches Bad*. The aromatic bath; a preparation made by infusing in 10 litres of water, 500 grammes of the *species aromaticæ*, and adding the infusate to a bath. This aromatic bath is designated in the Fr. Cod. as a type for the preparation of aromatic baths in general.—**B. arsenicale**. Fr., *bain arsénical Trasbot* [Fr. Cod.]. An arsenical bath; used only in veterinary practice.—**B. baretginense**. Fr., *bain dit de Barèges*. A preparation made by mixing 30 grammes of dried sodium carbonate and 60 each of sodium chloride and crystallized sodium sulphide ($\text{NaS} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and dissolving in water at the time of using [Fr. Cod.].—**B. benzoicum**. The benzoic bath. 1. A bath containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of benzoin dissolved in warm water at the time of using; employed as a stimulant in hysteria, hypochondriasis, etc. 2. An ordinary warm bath accompanied with the inhalation of the fumes from heated benzoin; used in chronic laryngitis, relaxation of the uvula, etc.—**B. calidi aeris madefacti** [Guy's Hosp.]. An air bath of the temperature of from 110° to 115° F.—**B. calidulum**. See *Warm BATH*.—**B. calidum**. See *Hot BATH*.—**B. camphoratum**. An inhalation of camphor, 3 or 4 drachms being volatilized on a hot plate; used as a diaphoretic, anaphrodisiac, and sedative, in spasmodic respiratory affections, and in ardor urine.—**B. carbonicum**. See *Carbonic acid BATH*.—**B. chalybeatum**, **B. chalybeatum artificiale**. Ger., *künstliches Stahlbad*. A bath in which an iron salt has been dissolved.—**B. chlorinatum**. 1. See *Vapor CHLORI* (under *CHLORUM*). 2. A bath to which a little chlorine or chlorinated lime has been added; used as an antiseptic, antiparasitic, and stimulant in cases of foul ulcers, and the itch, also in chronic hepatic affections.—**B. cœnosum**. See *Mud BATH*.—**B. compositum**. A bath to which some medicinal substance has been added.—**B. cum carbonate sodico**. See *B. alcalinum*.—**B. cum chlorureto hydrargyrico**, **B. cum hydrargyro bichlorato corrosivo**. See *B. mercuriale*.—**B. egelidum**. See *Tepid BATH*.—**B. ferratum artificiale**. See *B. chalybeatum artificiale*.—**B. ferri carbonici effervescens**. See *B. aerophorum martiatum*.—**B. ferrugineum**. See *B. chalybeatum artificiale*.—**B. frigidum**. See *Cold BATH*.—**B. gelatinosum**. Fr., *bain gélatineux*. Ger., *Leimbad*. A bath containing 500 grammes of gelatin (*colle de Flandre*).—**B. gelatinosum sulfuratum**. Fr., *bain sulfuro-gélatineux*. A bath containing 1,000 grammes of gelatin and 100 of potassium sulphide.—**B. glutinosum**. See *B. gelatinosum*.—**B. hydrosulphuretum**. A hydrosulphureted bath. 1. A sulphur bath to which 2 or 3 drachms of hydrochloric acid are added before using; employed in paralysis, rheumatism, chronic skin diseases, and whooping cough. 2. A warm bath to which from 1 drachm to 1 oz. of solution of ammonium hydrosulphide has been added; used like the preceding.—**B. involvens**. Ger., *einhüllendes Bad*. A bath containing demulcent ingredients, like starch, malt, etc.; used in inflammatory conditions of the skin, burns, etc.—**B. ioduratum**, **B. ioduretum**. Fr., *bain ioduré*. A solution of 8 grammes

of iodine and 16 of potassium iodide in 600 of water, to be added to enough water for a bath.—**B. laconicum**. See *Hot air BATH* and *Turkish BATH*.—**B. locale**. A local (partial) bath.—**B. luteum**, **B. luti**. See *Mud BATH*.—**B. Mariæ**. See *Water BATH*.—**B. maris**. See *Water BATH*.—**B. medicatum**. A medicated bath.—**B. medicinale**. A medicinal or medicated bath.—**B. mercuriale**. Fr., *bain de sublimé corrosif*. Syn.: *b. cum chlorureto hydrargyrico*. A solution of 15 grammes of mercury dichloride in 500 of water; to be added to the bath at the time of using. Employed in syphilis.—**B. minerale**, **B. minerale artificiale**. A bath containing mineral ingredients.—**B. muriaticum**. A bath containing hydrochloric acid.—**B. nitrohydrochloricum**. A bath containing nitrohydrochloric acid; either a partial or an entire bath, used in cholelithiasis and hepatic affections. It requires to be given in a wooden or enameled vessel.—**B. nutriens**, **B. nutritium**, **B. nutritorium**. See *Nutritive BATH*.—**B. partiale**. A partial bath.—**B. pensile**. See *Shower BATH*.—**B. pneumaticum**. See *Air BATH*.—**B. roris**, **B. roriturum**. A chemical vapor bath.—**B. russicum**. See *Russian BATH*.—**B. siccum**. See *Dry BATH*.—**B. solare**. A sun bath.—**B. sudatorium**. A sweat bath.—**B. sulfuratum**. See *B. sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. sulfuratum cum gelatina**, **B. sulfuratum gelatinosum**. See *B. gelatinosum sulfuratum*.—**B. sulfuratum liquidum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bain sulfuré liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of a filtered solution of 100 grammes of sulphureted potassa in 200 of water.—**B. sulphuratum**, **B. sulphuratum simplex**. Fr., *bain sulfuré* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor hydrosulphureticus pro balneo*. A preparation consisting of 100 grammes of sulphurated potassa (liver of sulphur), in coarse fragments, dissolved in water at the time of taking the bath.—**B. sulphuretum**. See *B. sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. sulphureum**. See *Sulphur BATH* and *B. sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. temperatum**. See *Temperate BATH*.—**B. tepidum**. See *Tepid BATH*.—**B. terebinthinatum**. A bath containing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of rectified oil of turpentine, 2 lbs. of Scotch soda, and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of oil of rosemary; used as a mild diaphoretic and calmative.—**B. terrestre**. An earth bath.—**B. thermale**. See *Warm BATH*.—**B. totale**. A general bath.—**B. turcicum**. See *Turkish BATH*.—**B. vaporarium**. A vapor bath.—**B. vaporis**. A vapor or steam bath.

BAL'SAM. From *ar.* *balasân*, the *Balsamodendron gileadense*. Heb., *panach*. Gr., *βάλσαμον*. Lat., *balsamum*. Fr., *baume*. Ger., *B.* 1. A term originally applied only to balm of Gilead, but now extended to a number of substances more or less resembling that body, all of them being viscid, aromatic liquids which exude from growing plants, and which consist of a mixture of resin and a volatile oil. They are insoluble in water, partially soluble in ether, and wholly soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the air, they harden from oxidation and from the evaporation of the volatile oil. They are divided into two groups: (a) Those of a purely oleoresinous character, such as copaiba b., Mecca b., etc. (b) Those which contain cinnamic acid, such as b. of Peru, b. of Tolu, etc. 2. A medicinal preparation resembling a natural b. in physical properties, especially one containing an oily ingredient. 3. A name applied to the *Impatiens balsamina*, the *Abies balsamea*, and other plants. Cf. **BALM**.—**B. of Canada**. See *Canadian TURPENTINE*.—**B. of capivi**. See *COPAIBA*.—**B. of Carpathia**. See *Hungarian TURPENTINE*.—**B. of Carthage**. See *B. of Tolu*.—**B. of Chile**. Lat., *balsamum de Chile*. A b. resembling b. of Peru, and of equally excellent properties, said to be obtained from a tree of Chile.—**B. of copaiba** (or *copaiva*). See *COPAIBA*.—**B. of Fioravanti** (or *Fioraventi*). See *BALSAMUM Fioravanti*.—**B. of fir**. See *Canadian TURPENTINE*.—**B. of Peru**. Lat., *balsamum peruvianum* [all the ph's except the Belg. and

Finn.] (*seu peruvianum nigrum*, *seu indicum*, *seu myrozygli peruvieri*). Fr., *baume de Pérou noir*, *baume de Pérou*. Ger., *Perub*, *peruanischer B.* Peruvian b.; a b. obtained from *Toluifera* (*Myroxylon*) *Pereiræ*, and perhaps also from the related species, *Myroxylon peruviferum*, growing in San Salvador, Central America. It is sometimes used internally in affections of the respiratory and intestinal tracts, but is oftener employed externally as a stimulant and antiseptic dressing for ulcers and wounds and to cure scabies.—**B. of storax**. See **STORAX**.—**B. of Tolu**. Lat., *balsamum tolutanum*, *resina tolutana*. Fr., *baume de Tolu*. Ger., *Tolub*, *tolutanischer B.* Syn.: b. of *Carthagena*, *American b.*, *Honduras b.*, *opobalsamum de Tolu*. A b. obtained from *Toluifera balsamum* (*Myrospermum toluiferum*), a tree growing in Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru. It is used like b. of Peru, and especially as an internal remedy in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.—**B. weed**. *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, also *Impatiens balsamina*.—**B. wood**. The genus *Myroxylon* (*Myrospermum*).—**Brazilian b.** See **COPAIBA**.—**Cairo b.** See **MECCA b.**—**Canada b.**, **Canadian b.** Lat., *balsamum canadense*. See **CANADIAN TURPENTINE**.—**Carpathian b.**, **Carpathic b.** Lat., *balsamum carpathicum* (*seu hungaricum*). Ger., *Karpathischer B.* See **HUNGARIAN TURPENTINE**.—**Carthagena b.** Ger., *carthaginischer B.* See **B. of Tolu**.—**Chinese varnish b.** A resinous substance obtained from the *Angia sinensis*.—**Cicatrizing and antiseptic b.** Of J. Felix, a mixture of 4 parts of pure liquefied carbolic acid, 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 10 parts each of tincture of arnica and tincture of aconite, 25 of balsam of Peru, and 50 of glycerin; applied to malignant ulcers.—**Egyptian b.** See **MECCA b.**—**Fioravanti's** (or **Fioraventi's**) **b.** See **BALSAMUM FIORAVANTI**.—**Fir b.** See **CANADIAN TURPENTINE**.—**Friar's b.** See **TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA**.—**Gurgina b.**, **Gurgun b.**, **Gurjun b.** Lat., *balsamum dipteroearpi*. Fr., *oléo-résine de dipteroearpus*. Ger., *Gurjunb*, *Gardjamb*. Syn.: *wood oil*. A b. derived from a number of species of *Dipterocarpus*, especially those growing in Farther India and in Java. It is used as a remedy for skin diseases, especially elephantiasis; the volatile oil has been employed in gonorrhœa.—**Indian b.** Lat., *balsamum indicum*. Fr., *baume des Indes*. Ger., *indischer B.* See **B. of Peru**.—**Jesuits' b.** See **TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA** (under **BENZOINUM**).—**Jews' b.** Lat., *balsamum judaicum*. See **MECCA b.**—**Mecca b.** Gr., *βάλσαμον* [*Hippocrates*, *Dioscorides*]. Lat., *balsamum gileadense* (*seu meccanum*, *seu judaicum*, *seu ægyptiacum*), *opobalsamum verum*, *balsamum verus*. Fr., *baume de la Mecque* (ou du *Cairo*, ou de *Judée*). Ger., *Mekkab*, *B. von Mecca*. Syn.: *balm of Gilead* (or of *Mecca*, or of *Judea*), *opobalsam*. A b. derived from the *Balsamodendron gileadense* (*Amyris gileadensis*) of Arabia Felix. It is still used in the East as a tonic.—**Mexican b.** See **B. of Peru**.—**Mezquite b.** An aqueous solution of an extract made by boiling the leaves of the mezquite (*Prosopis*) in water; used as a collyrium for inflammatory affections of the eyes.—**Mission b.** Fr., *baume des missions*. Ger., *B. der Missionen*, *Aquaribab*. A preparation made by boiling the leaves and twigs of the *Schinus molle* (*aguaraibay*, *aguara-mi-huba*) in wine to the consistence of an extract; used as an application to wounds and internally in the treatment of diarrhœa.—**Persian b.** See **TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA** (under **BENZOINUM**).—**Peru b.**, **Peruvian b.** See **B. of Peru**.—**San Salvador b.** B. of Peru.—**Sonsonate b.** See **B. of Peru**.—**Swedish b.** See **TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA** (under **BENZOINUM**).—**Syrian b.** See **MECCA b.**—**Tagulavay b.** A solution in coconut oil of a resinous substance obtained from the roots of different vines indigenous to the Philippines; said to be hæmostatic and vulnerary, and recommended highly for internal use in pulmonary affections.

BALSAMATION. Lat., *balsamatio*. Ger., *Einbalsamie* (ren). The act or process of embalming.

BALSAMEL'EON, *n.* From *βάλσαμον*, a balsam, and *ἔλαιον*, oil. Fr., *balsaméleon*. 1. Mecca balsam. 2. An aromatic oil impregnated with a balsamic principle.

BALSA'MEUS. See **BALSAMIC**.

BALSAM'IC. Gr., *βαλσαμῶδης*. Lat., *balsamicus*, *balsameus*, *balsaminus*, *balsamodes*. Fr., *balsamique*. Ger., *balsamisch*. Containing, resembling, or of the nature of a balsam.

BALSAM'ICA, *n. pl.* Fr., *balsamiques*. Ger., *balsamische Mittel*. Balsamic remedies; those consisting of natural or artificial balsams.

BALSAM'ICUS. See **BALSAMIC**.

BALSAMIF'ERA, *f.* A balsam-bearing tree.—**B. indicana**. *Myroxylon peruviferum* (*Toluifera Pereiræ*).

BALSAMIF'EROUS. Lat., *balsamiferus* (from *balsamum*, balsam, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *balsamifère*. Ger., *balsamtragend*. Producing balsam.

BALSAMIF'LUOUS. Lat., *balsamifluus*. Fr., *balsamiflué*. See **BALSAMIFEROUS**.

BALSAM'INUS. See **BALSAMIC**.

BAL'SAMOAROMAT'ICUS. Balsamic and aromatic.

BALSAMODEN'DRON, *n.* From *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Ger., *Balsambaum*. The balm tree, balsam tree.—**B. ehrenbergianum**. A species closely related to *B. myrrha*, and regarded by Berg as the true source of myrrh. According to Oliver and Hildebrandt, however, it is identical with *B. gileadense*.—**B. gileadense**. Gr., *βάλσαμον*, *βάλσαμον δένδρον*. Fr., *balsamier de Gilead*, *baumier blanc*. Ger., *ächter* (oder *arabischer*) *Balsambaum*. Syn.: *Amyris gileadensis*, *Balsamea meccanensis*. The balsam tree of Arabia, from which Mecca balsam is obtained.—**B. myrrha**. Liquid myrrh or *stacte*.—**B. opobalsamum**. A variety of *B. gileadense*.

BALSAMODEN'DRUM, *n.* See **BALSAMODENDRON**.

BALSAMO'DES. Gr., *βαλσαμῶδης* (from *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Balsamic; as a *n.*, *Laurus nobilis*.

BALSAMOSAC'CHARUM, *n.* From *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *σάκχαρον* (= *σάκχαρ*), sugar. An oleosaccharum consisting of sugar rubbed up with a balsam.

BAL'SAMOUS. Lat., *balsameus*. See **BALSAMIC**.

BAL'SAMUM, *n.* See **BALSAM**.—**B. ægyptiacum**. See **MECCA BALSAM**.—**B. album**. 1. Of Parkinson, white balsam of Peru. 2. A mixture of equal parts of vinegar of lead, inspissated to the consistence of honey, and oil of roses; used as a desiccant.—**B. Alpini**. See **MECCA BALSAM**.—**B. alpinum**. *Rhododendron hirsutum*.—**B. alterum**. Brandy.—**B. americanum**. Balsam of Tolu.—**B. americanum durum** (*seu resinosum*, *seu siccum*). A natural balsam, probably balsam of Tolu, mentioned by some of the older writers.—**B. asiaticum**. See **MECCA BALSAM**.—**B. benivivum**. Benzoin.—**B. betulinum**. Birch tar.—**B. brasiliense**. Copaiba.—**B. Calaba**. See **Bourbon TACAMAHAC**.—**B. canadense**. See **CANADIAN TURPENTINE**.—**B. cancamum**. East Indian elemi.—**B. carpathicum**, **B. carpathicum nativum**, **B. carpaticum**. See **HUNGARIAN TURPENTINE**.—**B. copaibæ**, **B. copaivæ**. See **COPAIBA**.—**B. copaivæ album**. White copaiba balsam. See **COPAIBA**.—**B. europæum**. Oil of amber.—**B. Eustachii**, **B. ex Peru**. See **BALSAM of Peru**.—**B. Fioravanti** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *baume de Fioravanti*. An official synonym for the alcoolat de Fioravanti, preparations similar to which were formerly official under this title in a number of formularies. The products of distillation were distinguished by different names according to their consistence and properties. The clear spirituous product first distilled from the mixture of herbs and resins was called *b. Fioravanti spirituosum*; a yellow oily product obtained by distilling the residue from the first distillation over a gentle fire constituted the *b. Fioravanti oleosum*; while the black empyreumatic substance produced by distilling

the same residue over a hotter fire was called the *b. Floravanti nigrum*.—**B. Friardi, B. Friari**. See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita* (under BENZOINUM).—**B. genuinum antiquorum, B. gileadense**. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—**B. gopaivæ**. See *COPAIBA*.—**B. gurjunicum**. See *Gurjun BALSAM*.—**B. hungaricum**. See *Hungarian TURPENTINE*.—**B. indicum**. See *BALSAM of Peru*.—**B. indicum album**. 1. Storax. 2. White balsam of Peru.—**B. indicum nigrum**. Black balsam of Peru.—**B. indicum siccum**. Dry balsam of Peru.—**B. judaicum**. Mecca balsam.—**B. laticis**. Venice turpentine.—**B. Libani**. Riga balsam. See *Hungarian TURPENTINE*.—**B. liquidambar**. See *LIQUIDAMBAR* (2d def.).—**B. liquidambar**. See *STORAX*.—**B. Mariæ**. See *Bourbon TACAMAHAC*.—**B. meceanense, B. meccanum**. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—**B. mexicanum, B. myroxyli peruiferi**. See *BALSAM of Peru*.—**B. nativum pini laticis**. Venice turpentine.—**B. nativum pini silvestris**. Ordinary turpentine.—**B. naturale**. Natural balsam.—**B. orientale**. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—**B. peruanum, B. peruvianum**. See *BALSAM of Peru*.—**B. peruvianum album**. White balsam of Peru.—**B. peruvianum album siccum**. Dried white balsam of Peru.—**B. peruvianum liquidum** (seu *nigrum*). Black balsam of Peru.—**B. pini laticis**. Venice turpentine.—**B. pini silvestris, B. pinorum**. Ordinary turpentine.—**B. Provinciae Tolu**. *Toluifera b.*—**B. storacis**. 1. Liquid storax. 2. Liquidambar.—**B. storacis mexicanum**. A dark-brown, inodorous resinous substance said to be derived from *Liquidambar styraciflua*.—**B. styracis**. See *STORAX*.—**B. syriac benzoini**. See *BENZOIN*.—**B. syriacum, B. syriacum verum**. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—**B. terræ**. Petroleum.—**B. toluifera balsami, B. toluatanum**. See *BALSAM of Tolu*.—**B. toluatanum, foliis ceratiæ similibus, quod candidum**. The *Toluifera balsamum*.

BAL'SAMUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., βάλαμος. 1. The balsam tree (*Amyris opobalsamum*). 2. One who prepares balsams. 3. A balsam. 4. A substance supposed to be found in all living bodies, and to prevent corruption.

BALZOINUM, *n.* See *BENZOIN*.

BAMBACEI'A, BAMBACEU'TRIA, BAMBACI'A, f. Gr., βαμβακεία, βαμβακεύτρια. Fr., bambaceutrie. Pharmacy, especially as pertaining to poisons.

BAM'BAGE. 1. The cotton plant (*Gossypium*). 2. Wadging.

BAMBA'LIA, f. See *BALBUTIES*.

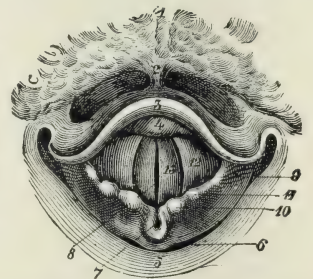
BAMBA'LIO, BAMBU'LIO, m. -o'nis. See *BALBUS*.

BANAU'SIA, f. Gr., βαναυσία. Ger., Marktschreierei. Lit., mechanical as opposed to intellectual work; the practice of medicine as a trade rather than as an art; quackery.

BANAU'SICUS, BANAU'SUS. Gr., βαναυσικός, βάνανσος. Pertaining to or characterized by banausia; as *n's*, a person so characterized.

BAND. A.-S., *banda* (from *bindan*, to bind). Gr., ὀβελιον, ὀβελειον. Lat., fascia. Fr., bande, bandeau. Ger., B. 1. A strip or stripe. 2. A cordlike structure. 3. In odontology, see *CINGULUM*.—**Absorption b.** See *Absorption SPECTRUM*.—**Amniotic b's.** Fr., brides amniotiques (ou de Simonart). Ger., amniotische (oder Simonart'sche) Bänder (oder Fäden). B's of false membrane sometimes formed on the inner surface of the amnion and extending to or encircling certain portions of the fœtus. By their contraction they may give rise to various malformations of the fœtus. Cf. *Fœtoamniotic b's*.—**Anogenital b.** A transverse b. of integument which completes the division of the cloaca in the embryo; the rudiment of the perinæum.—**Anterior b. of the colon**. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the colon*.—**Arctuous b's.** Fibres which connect the layers of the corium in fishes.—**Axis b.** The primitive streak of von Baer.—**B. axis**. See *AXIS cylinder*.—**B. of Reil**. Syn.: *lateral triangular fasciculus*. A well defined triangular space on the lateral face of the crus cerebri, below the

testes.—**Constricting b.** The intersegmental or intercellular substance at the nodes of Ranvier (*q. v.*, under *NODE*).—**Covered b. of Reil**. See *ISLAND of Reil*.—**Dentate b.** See *FASCIA dentata*.—**Epithelial b.** In embryology, a b. composed at first of a central layer of polygonal cells covered by a layer of columnar epithelium, extending the whole length of the jaws, from which the teeth are formed.—**False vocal b's.** See *Superior vocal b's*.—**Flattened b.** See *AXIS cylinder*.—**Fœtoamniotic b's.** Ger., fötal-amniotische (oder oro-amniotische) Bänder (oder Stränge). Amniotic b's (*q. v.*) extending to or around certain parts of the fetus and tending to produce deformities or intrauterine amputation.—**Frontal b.** See *Head b.* and *Kramer's frontal b.*—**Furrowed b.** A small b. or ridge of gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdalæ; not seen until the latter are drawn aside.—**Glenohumeral b.** See *Glenohumeral LIGAMENT*.—**Head b.** Fr., bandeau frontal. Ger., Stirnband. 1. A circular bandage passing horizontally around the head. 2. A b. or strap adapted for fastening to the head for the purpose of carrying a reflector or some other appliance of the sort.—**Hippocampal b.** See *TÆNIA hippocampi*.—**Iliotibial b.** A thickening of the fascia lata running down the outer side of the thigh from the crest of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the head of the fibula.—**Inferior vocal b's.** Lat., ligamenta vocalia vera, plicæ thyreo-arytænoideæ inferiores, chordæ vocales veræ. Fr., cordes vocales inférieures (ou vraies). Ger., untere (oder wahre) Stimmritzenbänder. Syn.: *true vocal b's* (or *cords*). Two anteroposterior folds on the internal surface of the larynx, at the lower extremity of the glottis, one on each side, which, by their varying degree of approximation and tension, govern the pitch of the voice. See figure under *Vocal b's*.—**Inner b. of the colon**. A thick b. formed by the muscular coat extending along the inner aspect of the ascending and descending colon and the lower aspect of the transverse colon.—**Kramer's frontal b.** A head b. for the purpose of holding a Eustachian catheter in place, and leaving both the surgeon's hands free. It is furnished with a small pad to rest on the forehead, to which a screw-forceps is attached by means of a ball-and-socket joint.—**Mesoblastic b.** A row of mesoblastic cells extending the whole length of the embryo.—**Moderator b's.** The columnæ carnææ of the ventricles of the heart in mammals, extending from the inner to the outer side of the cavity.—**Parachordal b's.** Flat b's in the embryonic cranium, the rudiments of the parachordal cartilages.—**Perineal b.** Fr., souchecuisse. A b. extending from before backward between the thighs, to be fastened to the upper end of a splint or to the head of a bedstead, for the purpose of making counterextension or preventing a patient from slipping too far toward the foot of the bed.—**Posterior b. of the colon**. Syn.: *posterior ligament of the colon*. A b.-like thickening of the muscular coat of the colon running along its attached border.—**Primitive b.** See *AXIS cylinder*.—**Primitive vertebral b.** See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Remak's b.** See *AXIS cylinder*.—**Si-**



THE VOCAL BANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER LE BON.)

1, 2, the base of the tongue; 3, 4, the epiglottis; 5, 6, the pharynx; 7, the arytenoid cartilages; 8, the opening between the inferior vocal bands during the emission of a high-pitched sound; 9, the arytenoepiglottidean folds; 10, the cartilage of Santorini; 11, the cuneiform cartilage; 12, the right superior vocal band; 13, the right inferior vocal band.

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monart's b's. See *Amniotic b's.*—**Striated hyaline b.** See *Cuticular LAYER.*—**Superior vocal b's.** Lat., *plíce thyreoarytænoideæ superiores, ligamenta vocalia superiora* (seu *ventriculi laryngis*), *chordæ vocales spuriae*. Fr., *cordes vocales supérieures* (ou *fausses*). Ger., *obere* (oder *falsche*) *Stimmritzenbänder*. Syn.: *false vocal b's* (or *cords*). Two lateral folds within the larynx, at the upper extremity of the glottis, one on each side.—**Supraorbital b's.** The thickenings above and to the outer side of the eyes in the embryo.—**True vocal b's.** See *Inferior vocal b's.*—**Ventricular b's of the larynx.** See *Superior vocal b's.*—**Vocal b's.** Lat., *chordæ vocales*. See *Inferior vocal b's* and *Superior vocal b's*.

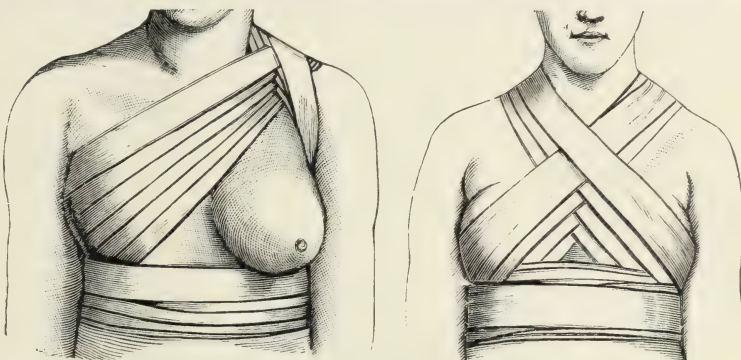
BAND'AGE. Gr., *σπάργανον*, *δεσμός*. Lat., *fascia*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Binde, Verband*. An appliance consisting wholly or in great part of muslin, linen, flannel, or other analogous fabric, employed for restraining, suspending, supporting, or compressing a part, or for retaining other applications in position.—**American spiral b.** See *Foot b.*—**Annular b.** See *Circular b.*—**Anterior figure of eight b.** A figure of eight b. in which the turns cross each other on the anterior aspect of the body or of a limb.—**Anterior spica b.** Lat., *spica anterior*. A spica b. in which the turns cross each other on the front of the body or of a limb.—**Apron b.** Ger., *Schürzenverband*. A folded piece of cloth applied to the front of the chest, and held in place by strips passing over the shoulders, crossing behind, and brought forward at the sides to be pinned to the piece of cloth at its lower corners.—**Ascending spica b.** A spica b. in which the intersections of the turns succeed each other from below upward.—**Ascending spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra ascendens*. Fr., *b. en doloire ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigende Hobelbinde*. A spiral b. applied from below upward.—**B. of separate strips.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**B. winder.** A machine for rolling b's.—**Barton's b.** A b. for fracture of the inferior maxilla. The tail of a roller b. is placed behind the left ear; the



BARTON'S BANDAGE.
(AFTER KINGSLEY.)

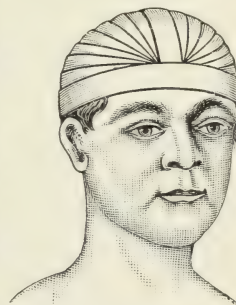
below it.—**Belly b.** A body b. for application to the abdomen. A special form was formerly much used for making continuous pressure on the abdomen during the operation of tapping for ascites.—**Body b.** Fr., *b. de corps*. Ger., *Leibbinde*. 1. A simple band encircling the whole trunk or any part of it. 2. A folded napkin or other soft fabric fastened around the chest and supported by strips (scapularies) passing over the shoulders; used for retaining dressings upon the trunk or as a means of attachment for other b's.—**Boyer's b.** An apparatus for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, consisting of an axillary pad, a body belt, and an arm belt, the two

latter being connected by means of straps and buckles.—**Breast b.** Lat., *suspensorium mammae*. Ger., *Tragebinde der Brust*. A b. for supporting one or both breasts. As applied to one breast, a sort of spica b. of the opposite shoulder is made with a roller b., with or without one or more preliminary turns around the body be-



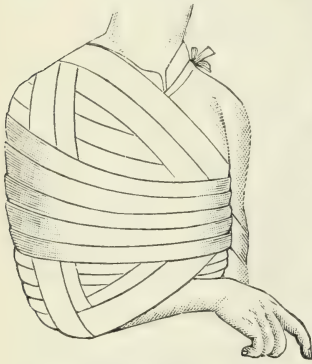
THE BREAST BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER FISCHER.)

neath the breasts; for both breasts, the turns run around the body, beneath the right breast and over the left shoulder, around the body again, and then beneath the left breast and over the right shoulder.—**Capeline b.** Lat., *capelina, capellina, reflex capitis, mitra Hippocratis*. Fr., *b. capeline, bonnet d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Kopfmütze des Hippocrates*. A b. employed by the ancients for compressing the head; now used only to retain dressings. The centre of a double-headed roller b. is applied to the occiput, and both heads of the roller are carried around the head in opposite directions, the turns crossing each other before and behind, until a sufficient hold has been taken; then, with every turn, one of the heads is carried higher and higher, the other being all the time carried around horizontally as at first, until the whole top of the head is covered with an imbricated layer.—**Capistrum b.** See *Halter b.*—**Chalk b., Chalk and gum b.** An immovable b. for the stiffening of which a mixture of equal parts of gum arabic and chalk is used, with enough boiling water to secure the proper consistence.—**Chest b.** Lat., *stella dorsi* (seu *pectoris*). Ger., *Sternbinde des Rückens* (oder *der Brust*). An anterior or posterior figure of eight b. for the chest.—**Chin-sling b.** See *Four-tailed b.*—**Circular b.** Lat., *fascia circularis*. Fr., *bandage circulaire*. Ger., *Kreisbinde*. A b. consisting of one or more simple turns around a part, each covering the preceding.—**Closed spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra ascendens*. Fr., *b. en doloires*. Ger., *Hobelbinde*. A spiral b. which advances gradually, so that the turns partly overlap each other.—**Complete double T b.** A double T b. in which the vertical strip is split as far as its junction with the horizontal strip.—**Compound b.** Fr., *b. composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Binde*. A b. composed of several parts joined together (e. g., a T b.).—**Compressing b., Compressive b., Compressor b.** Lat., *fascia compressiva*. Fr., *b. compressif*. Ger., *Druckverband*. Any b. firmly applied so as to exert compression, but especially one covering a pad so situated as to press upon a particular part.—**Containing b.** See *Retentive b.*—**Continuous b.** See



THE CAPELINE BANDAGE.
(AFTER WOLFF.)

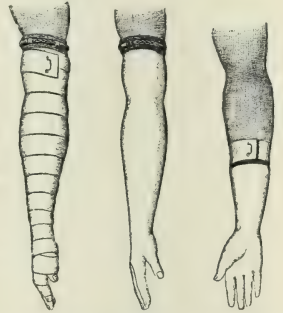
Spiral b.—**Cord b.** The cravat b. twisted.—**Cravat b.** A form of the handkerchief b. made by folding a handkerchief diagonally into the form of a triangle, and then folding it farther from the apex to the base.—**Creeping spiral b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Croft's b.** A form of plaster of Paris b. in which strips of flannel cut to fit the sides of a limb are used.—**Crossed b.** Fr., *b. croisé*. Ger., *Kreuzbinde*. Properly, a double-headed roller b. so applied that the two portions cross



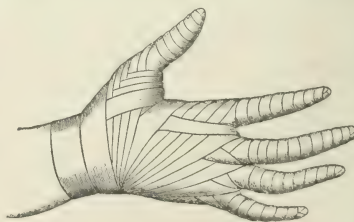
DESALUT'S BANDAGE. (AFTER CUTLER.)

each other on opposite sides of the part; sometimes used to denote a spica or a figure of eight b.—**Crucial b.** See *T b.*—**Desault's b.** An apparatus for fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a wedge-shaped axillary pad, two single-headed rollers, and a few compresses. The pad having been placed in the axilla, base uppermost, and the forearm flexed, an assistant holds the elbow forward, upward, and inward. Two strips attached to the pad are tied over the opposite shoulder. The tail of one of the rollers is placed under the axilla of the sound side, and two turns are made around the body, including the upper arm of the injured side; with the remainder of the roller, descending spiral turns are made, tighter and tighter as the elbow is approached; when the latter has been entirely surrounded, the end of the roller is secured with a pin. The compresses are now applied over the seat of fracture, and the tail of the second roller is pinned or stitched to the turns of the first one under the axilla of the sound side; it is then carried upward over the breast, across the compresses, and passed down behind the shoulder and arm, under the elbow, and obliquely upward to the place of beginning; it is then carried obliquely upward over the back of the chest to the compresses and brought down along and in front of the arm to the elbow; embracing the elbow, it is brought up obliquely behind the chest to the axilla and made to cross the fractured part again in front of the chest, as at first; it is then passed over the shoulder and down along the back of the arm to embrace the elbow for the third time and brought up again in front of the chest to the axilla; lastly, it passes obliquely upward behind the chest to the shoulder of the injured side in front of the arm, beneath the elbow, behind the chest to the axilla, ending in a number of oblique turns including the body and the arm.—**Descending spica b.** Lat., *spica descendens*. Ger., *absteigende Korbühre*. A spica b. in which the intersections of the turns proceed from above downward.—**Descending spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra descendens*. Ger., *absteigende Hobelbinde*. A spiral b. which descends the part to which it is applied.—**Dextrin b.** Fr., *b. dextriné*. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a mixture of 100 parts of dextrin, 60 of alcohol, and 40 of hot water.—**Dividing b.** Fr., *b. divisif*. Any b. applied in such a manner as to prevent the approximation of parts, such as the chin and the neck in cases of burns of the fore part of the neck.—**Double-headed b.** **Double-headed roller b.** Fr., *b. (ou bande, ou roulée) à deux globes*. Ger., *zweiköpfige Binde*. A roller b. rolled from each end toward the middle.—**Double-headed spiral b. with reverses.** A b. formed by applying one head of a

double-headed roller spirally, and the other head in spirals with reverses, over the first.—**Double spiral b.** A double-headed roller applied in such a manner that the spirals cross each other in front and behind.—**Double T b.** Ger., *doppelte T-Binde*. A T b. having two vertical strips. Different forms are used for retaining dressings applied to the nose, the anus, the perineum, or the vulva. The vertical strips may be wholly independent, or a single piece split; if the latter, and the split extends quite to the horizontal band, the b. is termed *complete*, and, if only a part of the distance, *incomplete*.—**Egg and flour b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a paste made of white of egg beaten with flour.—**Eighteen-tailed b.** Lat., *fascia octodecim capitibus*. Fr., *b. à dix-huit chefs*. Ger., *achtzehnköpfige Binde*. A many-tailed b. (q. v.) having eighteen tails.—**Elastic b.** See *Esmarch's elastic b.*, *Ewen's elastic b.*, *Fox's rubber b.*, and *Martin's rubber b.*—**Equal b.** Fr., *b. égal*. See *Circular b.*—**Esmarch's elastic b.** A broad strip of rubber shirring or sheet rubber from 3 to 5 yards long, in the form of a roller b., together with a stout solid rubber cord or strap having a chain at one end and a hook at the other; used for expelling the blood from a limb and as a tourniquet in bloodless amputations. It is applied after the manner of a closed spiral b. from below upward, sufficient tension being kept up upon it as the turns are made to exsanguinate the part thoroughly. When it has all been applied, the cord is passed tightly around the limb at the upper limit of the b., and fastened by means of the chain. The b. is then removed, but the cord or strap is left in place to act as a tourniquet. The apparatus is also used as a tourniquet by applying the roller as a pad and binding it down with the cord or strap.—**Ewen's elastic b.** A form similar to Martin's, but consisting of an elastic woven fabric instead of sheet rubber.—**Expelling b.** **Expulsive b.** Fr., *b. expulsif*. Ger., *anstreibende Binde*. A compressive bandage serving to expel pus, etc. (i. e., to prevent their accumulation).—**Eye b.** Lat., *fascia ocularis*. Ger., *Augenbinde*. A bandage for retaining a dressing on the eye or to prevent the use of the eye.—**Figure of eight b.** Fr., *b. en huit de chiffre*. Ger., *Achterbinde*, *Achtertourt*. Any b. so applied that turns are made alternately around two different parts (e. g., the two shoulders), or at two different parts of a limb or the trunk, in the form of a figure of eight. Cf. *Spica b.*—**Finger b.** Fr., *gantelet*. Syn.: *gantlet*. A b. including one or more of the fingers, with or without the thumb, together with the whole or a part of the hand and wrist.



ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER ESMARCH.)

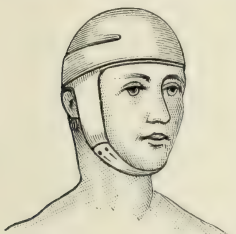


WYETH'S FINGER BANDAGE.

—**Flour paste b.** Ger., *Kleisterverband*. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is flour paste.—**Foot b.** A b. applied to the foot and usually continued up the leg. A form which has been termed the *American spiral*

b. (in contradistinction to the *French spiral*, which leaves the point of the heel uncovered) is begun with two or three spiral turns around the foot, after which the roller is carried directly over the point of the heel, across the tarsus, beneath the instep, around one side of the heel, up over the instep again, then beneath the instep, around the other side of the heel, and up in front of the ankle. Another method is by taking two or three circular turns around the ankle, then a figure of eight turn around the instep, then a turn around the point of the heel, then one around the outer and posterior aspects of the ankle with a reverse beneath the inner malleolus, then one beneath the tarsus, up on the outer surface of the foot, and around the inner and posterior aspects of the ankle with a similar reverse beneath the outer malleolus, after which a few more figure of eight turns are made around the foot and ankle. For a third method, see *Wyeth's foot b.*—

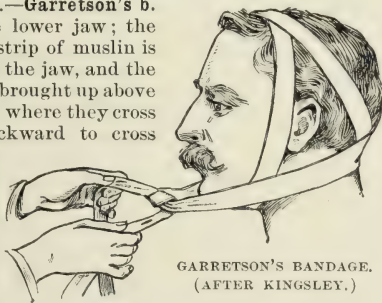
Four-tailed b. A b. having four tails to be tied or otherwise fastened together in pairs.—**Fox's rubber b.** A tubular sheath of soft rubber to be drawn on to the leg over the foot, for the purposes of making equable compression, macerating thickened epidermis, etc.—**French spiral b.** See under *Foot b.*—**Galen's b.** Lat., *fascia Galeni* (seu *pauperum*), *galea*. Fr., *b. de Galien* (ou des *pauvres*), *mentonnière*. Ger., *Binde des Galen*. Syn.: *poor man's b.*



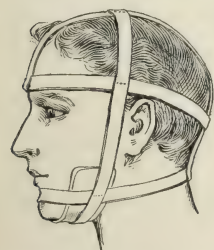
GALEN'S BANDAGE. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

A six-tailed b. for retaining applications to the head.—**Gaping b.** Ger., *klaffende Binde*. A roller b. improperly applied so that one edge hangs loose while the other fits the limb.—**Garretson's b.**

A b. for the lower jaw; the middle of a strip of muslin is placed under the jaw, and the two tails are brought up above the forehead, where they cross and pass backward to cross again under the occiput, and are finally brought forward and secured to each other in front of the chin.—**Genga's b.** See *Theden's b.*—**Gibson's b.** A b. for the lower jaw; starting in front of the ear, a roller b. is carried beneath the jaw and up on the other side and over the frontoparietal region to the point of beginning. Three turns are thus made; and then, reversing a little above the ear, three horizontal turns around the head; then, reversing in front, the roller is carried backward over the head to the nucha, from which point three turns are made around the front of the chin. The turns are secured to each other at their points of intersection.—**Glass b.** See *Silicate b.*—**Glue b.** An immovable b. made by applying a roller b., then a layer of cotton batting, then another roller, and finally brushing on one or more coatings of dissolved glue of the ordinary consistence to which about



GARRETSON'S BANDAGE. (AFTER KINGSLEY.)

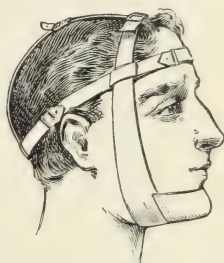


GIBSON'S BANDAGE. (AFTER KINGSLEY.)

its bulk of alcohol has been added to hasten the drying.

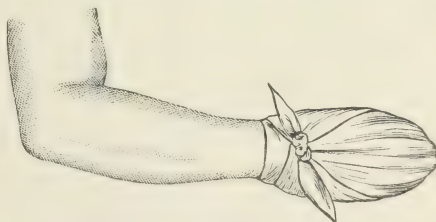
—**Gluteal b.** A b. for the buttocks; made of two triangular pieces, one of which, folded, is fastened around the waist as a belt, and the apex of the other is attached to it above one hip, the other corners being carried around before and behind and tied on the opposite side.—**Gum b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a solution of gum arabic.—**Gum arabic and whiting b.** An immovable b. like the chalk and gum b., whiting being substituted for the chalk.—**Gutta percha b.** See *Gutta percha SPLINT*.—**Gypsum b.** See *Plaster of Paris b.*—**Halter b.**

Lat., *capistrum*. Fr., *chevestre*. Ger., *Halfterbinde*, *halfterähnliche Kinnbinde*. The chevester; an old form of b. for the lower jaw, resembling Barton's b. (q. v.), but with the addition of a few horizontal turns around the head.—**Hamilton's b.** A compound b. for the lower jaw, consisting of a firm leather strap passing under the jaw and buckled over the frontoparietal suture, supported on either side by a strap of webbing buckled around the head horizontally, the two straps being connected by a third strip of webbing passing from before backward over the top of the head.—



HAMILTON'S BANDAGE. (AFTER KINGSLEY.)

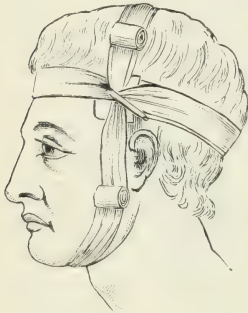
Handkerchief b. Ger., *Tuchbinde*. A loose supporting or retentive b. made with a handkerchief or a piece of stuff of like shape and size, either open, folded diagonally or crosswise, or rolled like a cravat.—**Hardening b.** Ger., *erhärtender Verband*. See *Immovable b.*—**Heliodorus's b.** The T b. (q. v.).—**Hernial b.** Fr., *b. herniaire*. See *TRUSS*.—**Hippocrates's b.** See *Capeline b.*—**Hueter's b.** See *Spica b.* for the perineum.—**Immovable b.** Fr., *b. inamovible*. Ger., *erstarrender Verband*. A b. rendered stiff by some material (such as starch, plaster of Paris, etc.) which hardens as it dries, so as to hold the part fixed.—**Incarnative b.** Fr., *b. incarnatif*. See *Uniting b.*—**Incomplete double T b.** See under *Double T b.*—**Inguinal b.** Lat., *fascia inguinalis*. See *Spica b.* for the groin.—**Intermediate spiral b.** A spiral b. in which the turns touch each other, but do not overlap.—**Invaginated b.** Fr., *b. invaginé* (ou *en gaine*). A form of the uniting b. (q. v.) in which one portion of a roller has fenestræ for the passage of narrow tongues into which the tail is split; designed for making forcible and accu-



A HANDKERCHIEF BANDAGE. (AFTER WOLFF.)

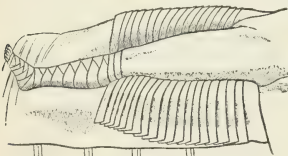
rate traction. Instead of a single roller with holes and tongues, separate pieces may be used.—**Jaw b.** See *Barton's b.*, *Garretson's b.*, *Gibson's b.*, *Halter b.*, *Hamilton's b.*, and *Four-tailed b.*—**Knotted b.** Lat., *fascia nodosa*, *scapha*. Fr., *bandage noué*, *nœud d'emballleur*. Ger., *Kreuzknotenbinde*. A crossed b. of the head, made with a double-headed roller so applied that, every time the turns meet over the temporal region of one side (where a pad is placed to stop hæmorrhage from a wound of the temporal artery), they are looped with each other after the manner of a cord in doing up a package.—**Laced b.**

Fr., *b. lacé*. Ger., *Schnurverband*. A b. (generally in the form of a stocking) made of two longitudinal pieces fashioned to fit a limb, sewed together behind and provided with eyelets in front for lacing.—**Larrey's b.** A many-tailed b. in which the free ends are made adhesive with a mixture of tincture of camphor, lead water, and white of egg.—**Lateral spica b.** Lat., *spica lateralis*. A spica b. in which the intersections are made on the side of the body or a limb.—**Laugier's b.** A starch b. made of paper cut into the shape of a many-tailed b.—**Liebreich's b.** A form of eye b. consisting of a knitted cotton band, about 12 in. long and 2½ in. wide. At one end there are two tapes—one passing round the back of the head, and the other forming a cross bar with the first and passing over the top of the head. The other



THE KNOTTED BANDAGE.
(AFTER CUTLER.)

end of the b. also carries a tape, which is to be tied at the side of the head opposite the affected eye to the one coming round from the back.—**Liquid glass b.** See *Silicate b.*—**Looped b.** A b. consisting of strips doubled in the middle and passed transversely under a limb at short intervals; one of the free ends of each is passed through the loop in front of the limb and tied to the other.—**Maisonneuve's b.** A plaster of Paris b. made with folded cloths held in place with b's.—**Manila paper b.** An immovable b. made by applying strips of manila paper, stiffened with starch, first circularly, then longitudinally, and then spirally.—**Many-tailed b.** Lat., *fascia fasciolis separatim dispositis*. Fr., *b. à bandellettes séparées*. Ger., *vielköpfige Binde*. Syn.: *Scultetus's b.*, *b. of separate strips*. A b. consisting of a number of strips passed transversely under a limb, one somewhat overlapping the one above or below it, according as the b. is to be applied from below upward or from above downward. Sometimes they are stitched to a longitudinal strip, but it is better that they should

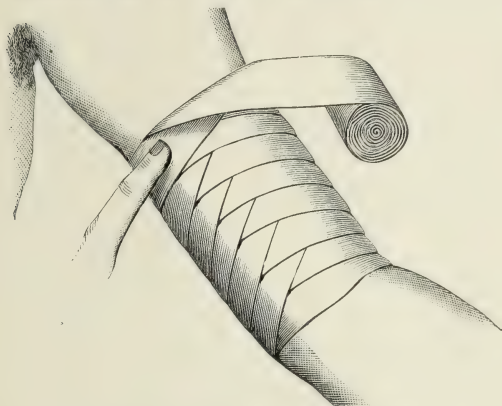


THE MANY-TAILED BANDAGE.
(AFTER CUTLER.)

not be. The ends are brought together in front somewhat spirally, one overlapping the other, and the appearance when the application is completed is that of a spiral reversed roller. It is used where it is desirable to bandage a limb without lifting it from the bed, the separate strips being passed under it, folded, by means of a spatula.—**Martin's elastic (or rubber) b.** A roller b. of soft vulcanized rubber, for spiral application to the lower limb for the purpose of producing compression in cases of varicose veins, eczematous infiltration, etc.—**Mathysen and Van de Loo's b.** A form of the plaster of Paris b. made by impregnating flannel or some like fabric with dry plaster, applying strips cut from it of suitable shape and wet.—**Moore's elbow figure of eight b.** A b. designed especially for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, about 2 yards long and 8 in. wide at the centre. Placing the centre across his palm, the surgeon grasps the elbow of the injured side, the two ends hanging loose. The end which falls inward, toward the patient, is carried upward in front of the shoulder, over the back, and under the opposite axilla. The other end is carried across the forearm,

behind the back, over the opposite shoulder, and round the axilla to meet the first one. The forearm is sustained at an acute angle with a sling.—**Mustard b.** A roller b. soaked in a mixture of equal parts of ground mustard and flour with water enough to make it of the consistence of cream; used as a stimulating application.—**Napkin b.** See *Handkerchief b.*—**Nodose b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Nose b.** Ger., *Nasenbinde*. A b. for retaining dressings on the nose; either a simple folded piece tied behind the head or a double T b. (*q. v.*)—**Oblique b., Oblique circular b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Ob-long b.** A form of the handkerchief b. made by folding the square once on itself.—**Open spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra repens*. Fr., *b. rampant*. Ger., *kriechende Hobelbinde*, *Schlangentour*. A spiral b. so applied that there are decided intervals between the adjacent turns.—**Paraffin b.** Ger., *Paraffin-Verband*. A form of immovable b. made by saturating a b. with melted paraffin and applying it while hot, covering the first layer with paraffin to the thickness of about ⅓ in., and inclosing the whole in a roller b.—**Perforated T b.** Fr., *b. en T perforé*. An apronlike b., being a T b. in which the part corresponding to the vertical strip of an ordinary T b. is broad and has one or more openings (e. g., for the passage of the fingers).—**Perineal b.** 1. A b. made by folding two triangular pieces like cravats, using one for a belt around the waist, and fastening the other to it in the middle line before and behind, spreading it out somewhat over the perineum. 2. A turn is first made around the waist with a roller b., which then passes down obliquely across the left groin, around behind the thigh, over the right groin, behind the body, over the left groin, and behind the right thigh. See also *Spica b. for the perineum*.—**Permanent b.** See *Immovable b.*—**Phlebotomy b.** See *Venesection b.*—**Plaster b., Plaster of Paris b.** Fr., *b. plâtré*. Ger., *Gypsverband*. 1. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is plaster of Paris. A roller b. of loose texture is prepared by rubbing dry plaster into its meshes; when it is to be applied, it is soaked in water; after its application, it is strengthened by applying a mixture of plaster and water of the consistence of cream. 2. See *Plaster of Paris SPLINT*.—**Poor man's b.** Fr., *b. des pauvres*. See *Galen's b.*—**Posterior figure of eight b.** A figure of eight b. having the intersections situated posteriorly.—**Posterior spica b.** Lat., *spica posterior*. A spica b. having the intersections situated posteriorly.—**Pott's b.** A many-tailed b. in which the strips are sewed together at the middle.—**Pretty's tourniquet b.** An abdominal compass with a tourniquet attachment, for maintaining and regulating compression of the uterus post partum.—**Radiated b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Rampant b.—Rapidly ascending spiral b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Recurrent b.** Fr., *b. récurrent*. A roller b. applied over a rounded surface, like the face of a stump, in radiating, overlapping turns backward and forward, secured by a few circular turns. The cape-line b. (*q. v.*) is an example.—**Retaining b., Retentive b.** Fr., *b. contentif*. Ger., *Contentin-Binde*. Any b. serving simply to retain splints, dressings, etc., in place.—**Reversed b., Reversed spiral b.** Fr., *b. renversé*. Ger., *übergeschlagene Binde*. An ascending spiral b. in which, either to make it fit a limb increasing in size from below upward or to form serrations for the sake of a neat appearance, the separate turns are folded obliquely upon themselves on the same aspect of the limb before they are tightened.—**Ribbail's b.** A spica b. for the foot.—**Roller b.** Fr., *roulée, b. roulé*. Ger., *Rollbinde*. A strip of muslin, flannel, or other like material, wound from one or both ends in the form of a firm roll. The roll is called the *head*, and the free end the *tail*.—**Rotatory b.** Fr., *b. rotatoire*. 1. A roller b. so applied as to exert a twisting action (e. g., on the foot in cases of clubfoot). 2. A special b.

devised by Winslow for the correction of wry neck; a few circular horizontal turns are made around the head with a roller b., passing forward on the side to which the head is turned; then, having been secured

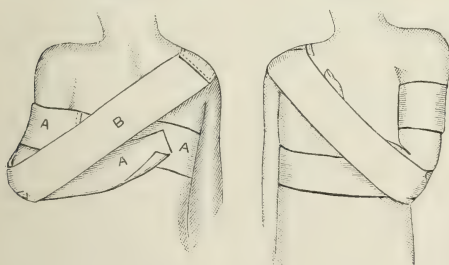


THE REVERSED BANDAGE. (AFTER WYETH.)

on the opposite side of the head, the b. is passed down over the back of the shoulder and secured to a body b. —**Rubber b.** See *Esmarch's elastic b.*, *Fox's rubber b.*, and *Martin's rubber b.* —**Sagittal b.** Lat., *fascia sagittalis*. Ger., *Pfeilnahtbinde*. A form of T b. for the head, consisting of one or more horizontal turns around the head connected by one running from before backward over the vault of the cranium in the median line. —**Sayre's b.** A device for treating fracture of the clavicle by means of strips of adhesive plaster. The middle of the arm is held back by a strip, *a, a, a*, and the loop which it forms around the arm serves as a fulcrum for the action of the second strip, *b*, which is passed from behind forward, traction being made upon it in such a way as to pull the elbow forward and throw the shoulder backward. —**Scalp b.** See *Capeline b.* —**Scapular b.** Fr., *scapulaire*. Ger., *Schultertragbinde*, *Jochbinde*, *Skapulierbinde*. A retaining bandage for the shoulder, also a strip passing over the shoulder for holding other portions of a b. in place. —**Scarf b.** See *Handkerchief b.* and *Triangular b.* —**Scott's b.** A dressing for a joint, in which, after the application of mer-

Back view.

Front view.

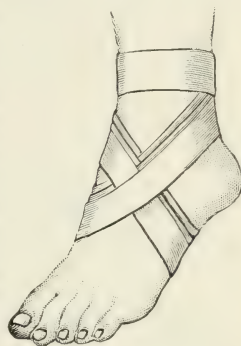


SAYRE'S BANDAGE.

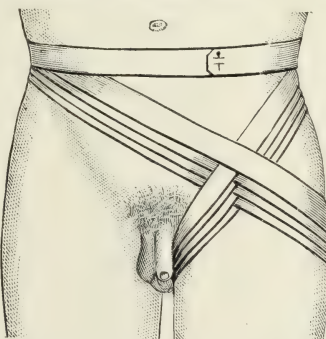
a, a, a, the strip first applied; *b*, the second strip.

curial ointment and diachylon plaster, the whole is covered with a starch b. —**Scrotal b.** An appliance consisting of two triangular b.'s; one of them is applied as a pelvic belt, the base of the other is passed behind the scrotum, and its lateral ends are brought up and attached to the belt. —**Scultetus's b.** See *Many-tailed b.* —**Semielastic b.** A b. made of flannel or knitted silk, cotton, or woolen material. —**Serpentine b.** See *Open spiral b.* —**Seutin's b.** See *Starch b.* —**Silica b.**, **Silicate b.** Fr., *b. silicaté*. Ger., *Wasserglasverband*. An im-

movable b. made by applying a roller b., and then coating it thoroughly with a solution of silicate of potassium or of sodium, to which whiting is sometimes added. —**Simple b.** Fr., *b. simple*. Ger., *einfache Binde*. One consisting of a single piece of stuff or of several pieces which do not need to be attached to each other before they are applied. Cf. *Compound b.* —**Single-headed roller b.** Fr., *b. (ou bande, ou roulée) à un globe*. Ger., *einköpfige Rollbinde*. A roller b. wound from one end only. —**Single T b.** See under *T b.* —**Six-tailed b.** See *Galen's b.* —**Sling b.** See *SLING* and *Suspensory b.* —**Slowly ascending spiral b.** See *Closed spiral b.* —**Solar b.** See *Knotted b.* —**Solid rubber b.** See *Martin's rubber b.* —**Soluble glass b.** See *Silicate b.* —**Spica b.** Lat., *spica*. Fr., *épi*, *b. cruciforme*. Ger., *Aehrenbinde*, *Kornähre*. A form of the figure of eight b., commonly said to be distinguished by the fact that the turns ascend or descend, in which the turns of the two loops of the 8 encircle dissimilar or asymmetrical parts (such as the pelvis and the thigh) and are usually of unequal size. It derives its name from the fancied resemblance of its intersections to a spike of barley. —**Spica b. for the foot.** Lat., *spica pedis*. A b. consisting of a circular turn above the ankle and a number of descending figure of eight turns around the ankle and the foot. —**Spica b. for the great toe.** A figure of eight b. in which the turns run alternately around the instep and the great toe. —**Spica b. for the groin.** Lat., *spica coxæ*. A spica b. encircling alternately the pelvis and one or both thighs. —**Spica b. for the hand.** Lat., *spica manus*. A spica b. encircling alternately those portions of the hand above and below the thumb, with the intersections on the dorsal aspect. —**Spica b. for the hip.** See *Spica b. for the groin*. —**Spica b. for the perinæum.** Lat., *spica*

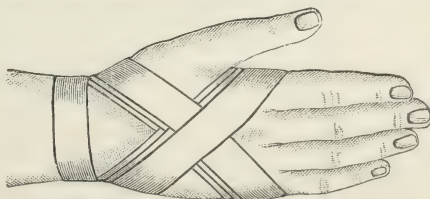


THE SPICA FOR THE FOOT. (AFTER WOLFF.)



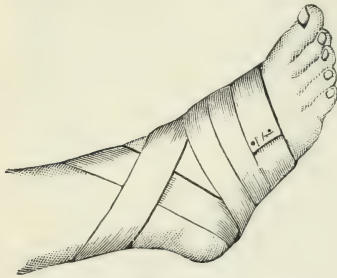
THE SPICA FOR THE GROIN. (AFTER WOLFF.)

perinæi. A b. devised by Hueter for wounds of the urogenital apparatus; described as consisting of circular turns around the pelvis and descending oblique and circular turns around the thighs, covering the scrotum and the whole perineal region. —**Spica b. for the shoulder.**



THE SPICA FOR THE HAND. (AFTER WOLFF.)

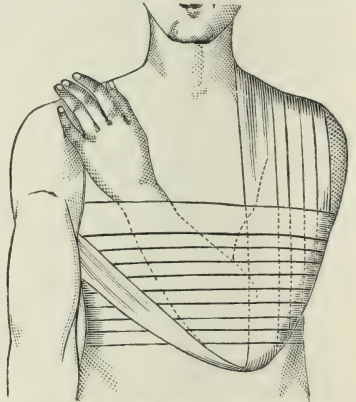
Lat., *spica humeri*. A spica b. in which the turns pass alternately around the upper part of one arm or over the shoulder and from the shoulder to and around the opposite side of the body beneath the axilla.—**Spica b. for the thumb**. Lat., *spica pollicis*. A spica b. in which the turns embrace alternately the thumb and the wrist.—**Spiral b.** Lat., *fascia spiralis, dolabra*. Fr., *b. spiral* (ou en *doloires*). Ger., *Hobelbinde*. A roller b. applied in simple spiral turns, usually with the edges overlapping.—**Spiral reversed b.** See *Reversed b.*—**Splint b.** See *Immovable b.*—**Square b.** Fr., *b. carré*. A square piece of cloth having strips attached at the corners for the purpose of holding it in place.—**Starch b.** Fr., *b. amidonné*. Ger., *Kleisterverband*. Syn.: *Seutin's b.*



THE STIRRUP BANDAGE. (AFTER WOLFF.)

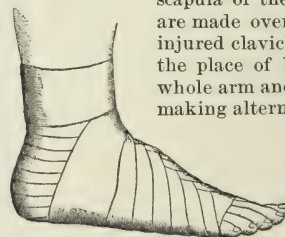
An immovable b. made by soaking roller b's in a solution of starch and applying them so as to incase the part methodically.—**Stearin b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is stearin.—**Stellar b., Stellate b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Stirrup b.** Lat., *stapes*. Ger., *Steigbügel*. A b. consisting of a figure of eight turn around the foot; formerly much used after venesection.—**Strip b.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**Suspensory b.** Lat., *suspensorium*. Fr., *suspensoir, suspensoire*. Ger., *Aufhängeband, Tragbinde*. A b. for suspending a part, especially the scrotum and testicles or the breast.—**Szymanowsky's handkerchief b.** An apparatus for treating fracture of the clavicle. A handkerchief folded like a cravat, having its ends tied together, forms a loose collar for the shoulder of the sound side, passing over the top of the shoulder and beneath the axilla; to this are attached behind two other handkerchiefs folded in the same way, one forming a loop around the upper part of the arm of the injured side, and the other around the forearm just below the elbow; a fourth folded handkerchief passes around the wrist and is tied to the first one in front, so as to sustain the forearm.—**T b.** Fr., *b. en T*. Ger., *T-förmige Binde*. A b. consisting of two separate strips fastened together in the form of the letter T, one for encircling a part (generally the waist or the hips) and the other to be secured by its free end to the former (generally after passing beneath the perineum); used for holding dressings in place.—**T b. for the ear.** A single or double T b. with a triangular piece for covering the ear at the junction of the horizontal and the vertical strips, the former passing around the head and the latter under the lower jaw.—**T b. for the head.** See *Sagittal b.*—**Tar b.** An antiseptic b. made by applying a roller b. and saturating with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar hardened by boiling.—**Theden's b.** A roller b. applied to a limb from below upward, covering a graduated compress placed in a wound, to restrain hæmorrhage.—**Thillaye's b.** An apparatus for approximating the lips of the wound made in the operation for harelip. Two double-headed rollers are interrupted by tapes between their heads, the tapes of the one interlacing with those of the other, each having a pad at one end of the tapes. The pads are secured in position by a few turns of that head of each bandage next to which they lie behind the occiput and then around the head horizontally; they are then drawn forward by means of similar turns with the

other heads, first crossed in front. The whole is supported by turns encircling the head and passing under the jaw.—**Triangular b.** Fr., *b. triangulaire*. Ger., *dreieckige Binde*. 1. A triangular piece of cloth sewed to a strip at one side for holding it in place. 2. Any b. consisting of a handkerchief or a square piece of cloth folded once diagonally.—**Triangular b. for the head.** Fr., *couvre-chef en triangle*. Ger., *dreieckiges Kopftuch*. A b. consisting of a handkerchief folded in the shape of a triangle; the middle of the folded border is applied to the forehead, and the two lateral corners are carried back around the sides of the head, crossed over the other corner behind, brought forward again, and tied in front.—**Tufnell's b.** See *Egg-and-flour b.*—**Turned b.** See *Reversed b.*—**Twelve-tailed b., Twenty-four-tailed b.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**Twisted b.** A circular b. to be twisted after its application, for the purpose of compressing the blood vessels.—**Unequal b.** Fr., *b. inégal*. One in which the turns are not accurately applied.—**Uniting b.** Lat., *fascia uniens*. Fr., *b. unissant* (ou *incarnatif*). Ger., *Vereinigungsbinde*. A b. specially contrived to approximate divided parts, such as the lips of wounds, the fragments of a broken patella, etc. It usually consists either of a roller with its tail terminating in bandelettes to pass through fenestræ situated farther up, or of a strip having bandelettes at one end and another strip with fenestræ, the two strips being held applied by spiral turns of a roller. Suitable pads having been placed under the b., the two portions are firmly drawn upon and made fast by further turns.—**V b.** A figure of eight b. in which the two loops of the



VELPEAU'S BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, 8 form an acute angle at their

junction; in the V b. for the head, one loop passes horizontally around the head, and the other downward over the lip, both intersecting behind the occiput.—**Velpeau's b.** A b. for fracture of the clavicle, in which, a wad of cotton having been placed in each axilla, and the hand of the injured side carried to the front of the opposite shoulder, the tail of a roller b. is placed on the scapula of the sound side, a few turns are made over the acromial end of the injured clavicle and around the arm to the place of beginning, and then the whole arm and forearm are covered by making alternate oblique and horizontal turns, which may be stitched together or smeared with silicate solution to hold them in place.—**Venesection b.** Fr., *croisé de l'avant-bras, b. pour la saignée*. A figure of eight b. applied to the bend of the elbow, the turns intersecting on the palmar aspect; used to compress the vein after venesection.—**Winslow's b.** See *Rotatory b.* (2d def.).—**Wyeth's foot b.** A single roller, 2 or 2½ in. wide and about 10 yards long, covering the whole foot. A turn is first made around the point of the heel, followed by



WYETH'S FOOT BANDAGE.

one around the ankle and two or three more around the heel, so as to cover the heel completely; the b. is then carried under the bases of the toes to the little toe, where two turns are made around the foot; figure of eight turns are then made around the back of the heel and the foot, the intersections being a little to the outer side of the middle of the foot, until the whole foot is covered.

BANDAGING. Gr., ἐπίδεσις. Lat., *fasciatio*. Fr., *bandage*. Ger., *Bandagie*(ren), *Verbinden*. The art or practice of applying bandages, dressing wounds, etc.

BANDAGIST. Fr., *bandagiste*. One who makes bandages, trusses, etc.

BANE. A.-S., *banæ*. 1. Anything poisonous or destructive. 2. A name given to the "rot," a disease of sheep, in Somersetshire, England.

BANG, BANGE. See **BHANG**.

BANGHIE. An intoxicating liquor prepared from Indian hemp. Cf. **BHANG**.

BANISTERIA, f. Named after J. B. Banister, an English botanist. A genus of malpighiaceae plants.—**B. leona.** A species growing in Sierra Leone, where a febrifuge decoction is made from the leaves.—**B. pragua.** A Brazilian species. The root is used as a laxative and emetic, instead of ipecac.

BANKSIA, f. Fr., *banksie*. After Sir Joseph Banks, an English botanist and explorer. 1. Australian honeysuckle; a genus of proteaceous plants. 2. The genus *Cuphea*. 3. The genus *Pimelea*.—**B. marcescens.** An Australian shrub. The root is said to be used as an emetic under the name of ipecacuanha.

BANTING CURE, BANTINGISM. Ger., *Banting-Cur*, *Banting-Diät*, *Entfettungskur*. A dietetic method of reducing corpulence, consisting essentially in the use of lean meat, poultry, game, fruit, fresh vegetables (except parsnips, beets, turnips, and carrots), soft-boiled eggs, and cheese, dry wines being allowed, and in the avoidance of farinaceous, saccharine, and oily articles of food, especially bread, pastry, potatoes, butter, pork, herrings, eels, salmon, milk, beer, port, and champagne. The plan is so called after a Mr. Banting, a London merchant, who followed it in his own case, under the direction of a surgeon, and published an account of it.

BAPTIN. Fr., *baptine*. A glucoside, obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria*. It is feebly cathartic.

BAPTISIA, f. From βάπτειν, to dye. Fr., *baptisie*. A genus of leguminous herbs.—**B. australis.** Syn.: *Sophora australis*, *Podalyria australis* (seu *cærulea*). A species found in alluvial soils throughout the central and southern United States, is held to possess medicinal properties.—**B. tinctoria.** Syn.: *Sophora* (seu *Podalyria*) *tinctoria*. Wild indigo, growing in dry places throughout the United States and Canada. All parts of the full grown plant, but especially the root and its bark, have emetic and drastic properties, and have been used as a stimulant in fevers and dysentery and as a topical remedy in ill-conditioned ulcerative affections.

BAPTISIN. Fr., *baptisine*. A glucoside obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria*. It has no medicinal action.

BAPTISTE'RIUM, n. Gr., βαπτιστήριον. A swimming-bath.

BAPTITOX'IN(E). Ger., *Baptitorin*. A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria*. It is a tonic in small doses; poisonous doses hasten the respiration, exaggerate the excitomotor power, and produce death by asphyxia.

BAPTORRHŒ'A, f. From βάπτειν, to dip, steep, infect, and ρέειν, to flow. A generic term proposed by R. G. Mayne for all discharges from mucous surfaces due to infection, such as gonorrhœa.

BAPTORRHŒ'AL. Pertaining to or of the nature of baporrhœa.

BAP''TOTHECORRHŒ'A, f. From βάπτειν, to infect,

θήκη, a sheath, and ρέειν, to flow. Of R. G. Mayne, gonorrhœa in women.

BAP''TOTHECORRHŒ'AL. Pertaining to or of the nature of baptothecorrhœa.

BAP''TURETHORRHŒ'A, f. From βάπτειν, to infect, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ρέειν, to flow. Of R. G. Mayne, gonorrhœa of the urethra (in men).

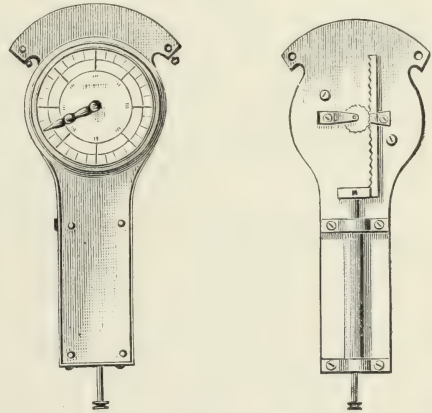
BAP''TURETHORRHŒ'AL. Pertaining to or of the nature of bapturethorrhœa.

BAR. O. E., *barre*. Fr., *barre*. Ger., *Barre*. 1. In embryology, see **ARCH**. 2. An inward prominence of the symphysis pubis, encroaching on the pelvic cavity.

3. The skeletal elements of a branchial arch. 4. When qualified by an adjective denoting a bone, the cartilaginous rod from which that bone is developed.—**Articulo-Meckelian b.** The cartilaginous structure from which the lower jaw is developed.—**B. of the neck of the bladder.** See *Interureteric b.*—**First visceral b's.** See *TRABECULÆ cranii* (under *TRABECULA*).—**Hyoid b's.** Reichert's cartilages, the skeletal elements of the hyoid branchial arch, the rudiments of the styloid processes.—**Interureteric b.** A ridge on the floor of the bladder, running between the orifices of the ureters; composed of muscular tissue and made prominent by muscular contraction, so that it sometimes causes an impediment to urination.—**Parachordal b's.** See *Parachordal CARTILAGES*.—**Trabecular b's.** See *TRABECULÆ cranii* (under *TRABECULA*).

BA'RA, f. Gr., βάρα (from βαπειν, to oppress). An old term for gravedo.

BARÆSTHESIOM'ETER. From βαρύς, heavy, αἴσθησις, perception, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *barèsthésiometre*. Ger., *Drucksinnsmesser*. An instrument devised by



EULENBURG'S BARÆSTHESIOMETER.

Eulenburg for testing the sense of pressure in different parts of the body. It consists of a button at the end of a spiral spring which, as it is pressed upon, turns a registering needle on an index.

BARAN'ILIN(E). From βαρύς, heavy, and aniline (*q. v.*). Fr., *baraniline*. Any aniline boiling between 200° and 260° C.

BAR'BA, f. Gr., πώγων. Fr., *barbe*. Ger., *Bart*. The beard.

BARBALO'IN. From *Barbadoes* and *aloes*. Fr., *barbaloine*. Ger., *B.* A neutral crystalline substance, $C_{34}H_{36}O_{14} + H_2O$ (T. and H. Smith), very soluble in warm water and in alcohol, supposed to be the active principle of Barbadoes aloes. It has been regarded as an anthracene derivative, and appears to be identical with zanolin.

BARBA'RIA, f., BARBA'RICUM, n. Rhubarb.

BARBIERS (Fr.). Baṛ-bi²-a. From Ar., *bahr-bari*. A nervous disease met with on the island of Réunion, con-

sidered by Le Roy de Méricourt to be identical with beriberi, but by Vinson as a true myelitis.

BARDA'NA, *f.* Fr., *bardane*. Ger., *Klettenkraut*. The burdock; the genus *Arctium*, or *Lappa*, especially the species *Arctium lappa* (*Lappa major*).

BA'RIC. Lat., *baricus*. Containing or pertaining to barium.

BARIL'LA. Fr., *barille*. 1. (Also called Spanish b.) an impure sodium carbonate obtained by the incineration of various terrestrial plants of the genera *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, and *Chenopodium*. It occurs in hard, porous masses, of a grayish-blue color, which, on exposure, become covered with a crust of saline matter. 2. *Batis maritima*.

BAR'ILLET. From Fr., *barillet*, a little cask. 1. The tympanum. 2. In embryology, a vesicle.

BARIL'LORE. See **BARILLA** (1st def.).

BA'R'IUM, *n.* From *βαρύς*, heavy, on account of the high specific gravity of b. sulphate. Fr., *b.*, *baryum*. Ger., *B.*, *Baryum*. Syn.: *baryum*, *barytum*, *barytium*, *plutonium*. A metallic element found widely distributed through the vegetable kingdom, usually under the form of the sulphate or carbonate.—**Barii chloridum**, **Barii chloruretum**. See *B. chloride*.—**B. and ammonium arsenate**. A compound of b. and arsenic acid.—**B. bromide**. Lat., *barii bromidum* (seu *bromuretum*), *b. bromatum*, *bromuretum baryticum*. Fr., *bromure de baryum* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *b.*). Ger., *Brombaryum*, *Brombarium*, *Bariumbromid*, *Bariumbromür*. A compound, $BaBr_2$ or, combined with water of crystallization, $BaBr_2 + 2H_2O$ of b. and bromine. It is used in the preparation of hydrobromic acid for pharmaceutical purposes.—**B. carbonate**. Lat., *barii carbonas*, *b. carbonicum*. Fr., *carbonate de b.* (ou de *baryte*). Ger., *kohlensaures B.* (oder *Bariumoxyd*), *kohlensaurer Baryt*, *Bariumcarbonat*. The compound $BaCO_3$. It is employed as a reagent in chemical analysis and as a rat poison.—**B. chloratum**, **B. chloride**. Lat., *barii chloridum b.* (seu *baryum*), *chloratum*, *chloruretum baryi*, *chloruretum baryticum* (seu *baryticum*), *baryta muriatica*. Fr., *chlorure de baryum* (ou de *b.*). Ger., *Chlorbaryum*, *Chlorbarium*, *Bariumchlorid*, *Bariumchlorür*. The compound $BaCl_2 + 2H_2O$. It has been used as a remedy in scrofula and in cutaneous disorders and as a vermifuge.—**B. iodatum**. See *B. iodide*.—**B. iodide**. Lat., *barii iodidum*, *ioduretum baryii b.* (seu *baryum*) *iodatum*. Fr., *iodure de b.* Ger., *Jodbarium* *Bariumjodid*, *Bariumjodür*. The compound $BaI_2 + 2H_2O$. It has been used in medicine.—**B. meconate**. Fr., *méconate de b.* Ger., *mekonsaures B.* A compound of b. and meconic acid; used as an anthelmintic.—**Liquor barii chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlorure de b.* Solution of chloride of b. See *Test solution of chloride of b.*—**Test solution of chloride of b.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor barii chloridi* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlorure de b.* Ger., *Bariumchloridlösung*. Syn.: *solution of chloride of b.* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. An aqueous solution of b. chloride, used for purposes of chemical testing, containing b. chloride, 1 part dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water.—**Test solution of nitrate of b.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *baryum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *solution d'azotate de b.* Ger., *Bariumnitratlösung*. Syn.: *solution of nitrate of b.* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. A solution used for chemical testing consisting of b. nitrate, 1 part dissolved in 20 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 19 parts [Ger. Ph.] of water.

BARK, *n.* *Βάρκ*. Gr., *φλοιός*. Lat., *cortex*. Fr., *écorce*. Ger., *Rinde*. The external mass of tissue in trees sheathing the woody cylinder of which the stem and root are composed. The word *b.* is often used without qualification to denote Peruvian or cinchona b.—**Compound tincture of Peruvian b.**, **Huxham's tincture of b.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita* (under *CINCHONA*).—**Jesuit's b.** Fr., *écorce des Jésuites*. A name formerly given to cinchona b., because introduced gen-

erally throughout Europe by the Jesuits.—**Peruvian b.** Lat., *cortex peruvianus* (seu *peruanus*). Fr., *écorce du Pérou*. Ger., *peruanische Rinde*. A synonym for cinchona b., very frequently employed by the older writers.—**Peruvian calisaya b.** See under *CALISAYA*.—**Quilled b.** Cinchona b. rolled into the form of a quill.—**Red b.** Red cinchona b.—**Royal b.** The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia*.—**Royal yellow b.** See *CALISAYA b.*—**Rusty b's.** See *PALE CINCHONA b.*—**Tincture of Peruvian b.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ* (under *CINCHONA*).—**White b.** An inferior variety of cinchona b., with soft white epidermis, found on the Pacific coast of South America.

BARLE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *barlérie*. A genus of acanthaceous plants.—**B. buxifolia**. 1. A small, prickly undershrub growing in the South Deccan. The root is used as an aperient. 2. *B. mysorensis*.—**B. mysorensis**. Syn.: *Dieranacanthus spinaceylanica*. A small shrub growing in the South Deccan and in Ceylon. It has the same properties as *B. buxifolia*. A variety of the *B. buxifolia*.—**B. prionitis**, **B. pubiflora**. Syn.: *Prionitis hystrix* (et *pubiflora*), *Justicia appressa*, *Barreliera prionites*. A shrub growing throughout India, Ceylon, and the East Indies. The expressed juice of the leaves, mixed with sugar and water, and the infusion are employed in the treatment of infantile aphthæ, catarrhs, and febrile diseases. The ashes of the plant, with the addition of water and rice, are used in coughs and dropsy. The Japanese employ the plant as an emollient.—**B. spinaceylanica**. See *B. mysorensis*.

BAR'LEY. A.-S., *bere*. O. E., *barlie*. Welsh, *barlys*. Gr., *κριθαί* (pl. of *κριθή*). Lat., *hordeum*. Fr., *orge*. Ger., *Gerste*. The genus *Hordeum*, also the grain derived from plants of that genus.—**B. water**, **Decoction of b.** See *Decoction HORDEI* (under *HORDEUM*).—**Patent b.** Lat., *farina hordei*. B. meal made from pearl b.—**Pearl** (or **Pearled b.** Lat., *hordeum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *hordeum decorticatum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *perlatum*). Fr., *orge perlé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Perlegraupe*. B. deprived of all its coverings and made round and smooth by grinding.

BARM. A.-S., *beorma*. Ger., *Bärme*, *Barm*. Yeast.

BARODME'UM, **BARODMI'UM**, *n.* Gr., *βαροδμῆιον*. See *BARYODMIA*.

BAROD'MOS. See *BARYODMOS*.

BAR'OGRAFH. From *βάρος*, weight, and *γράφειν*, to write. A recording barometer.

BAR'OLITE. From *βαρύς*, heavy, and *λίθος*, a stone. Ger., *Barolith*, *Witherite*; native barium carbonate.

BAROL'OGY. From *βάρος*, weight, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *barologie*. That department of physics which relates to gravitation.

BAR'OMACROM'ETER. Lat., *baromacrometrum* (from *βάρος*, weight, *μάκρος*, length, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *baromacromètre*. Ger., *Baromakrometer*, *Kinder-messwaage*. An apparatus devised by G. W. Stein for ascertaining both the weight and the length of an infant, a description of which he published in 1775.

BAROM'ETER. Lat., *barometrum* (from *βάρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *baromètre*. Ger., *B.*, *Wet-terglas*. A term (first used by Boyle, in 1664 or 1665) applied to any instrument for ascertaining the pressure of the atmosphere, i. e., the weight with which it presses upon the earth's surface at any given point. There are two chief sorts of b's.

BAROMET'RIC (AL). Lat., *barometricus*. Fr., *barométrique*. Ger., *barometrisch*. Pertaining to a barometer, to barometry, or to atmospheric pressure.

BAROMET'ROGRAPH. Lat., *barometrographium* (from *βάρος*, weight, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *γράφειν*, to write). See *BAROGRAPH*.

BAROMETROGRAPHY. See *BAROMETRY*.

BAROMET'RUM, *n.* See *BAROMETER*.

BAROM'ETRY. Fr., *barométrie*. Ger., *Barometrie*. The science of the barometer and its uses.

BARO'NES, *m. pl.* An ancient term perhaps meaning comedones.

BA'REOS, *n.* *Ba'reos* (-is). Gr., βάρος. Lit., weight; a sensation of weight, especially in the limbs; lassitude.

BAR'OSCOPE. Lat., *baroscopium* (from βάρος, weight, and σκοπεῖν, to view). Fr., *baroscope*. Ger., *Baroskop*. 1. A barometer. 2. An instrument for demonstrating the upward pressure of liquid and gaseous media upon solid bodies suspended in them.

BAROSEL'ENITE. From *barús*, heavy (see also **SELENITE**). Native barium sulphate.

BAROS'MA, *f.* Written also (more correctly) *baryosma*. From *βαρύσμος* (= *βαρύδομος*), having an oppressive odor. Fr., *barosme*. Ger., *Bucostrauch*. A genus of rutaceous plants.—**B. alpina**. See *B. pulchra*.—**B. betulina**. Syn.: *Hartogia betulina*, *Bucco betulina*, *Diosma betulina*. A South African shrub; one of the plants furnishing buchu.—**B. crenata**. Ger., *kerbblättriger Bucostrauch*. Syn.: *Diosma crenata*, *Bucco crenata*. See *B. crenulata*.—**B. crenulata**. Syn.: *Diosma crenulata* (seu *serratifolia*, seu *odorata*), *Adenandra cordata*. The true buchu bush, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It furnishes the buchu of commerce.—**B. eckloniana**, **B. odorata**. See *B. crenulata*.—**B. pulchella**. Syn.: *Hartogia pulchella*, *Bucco pulchella*, *Diosma pulchella* (seu *graveolens*). A shrub that furnishes buchu.—**B. pulchra**. A large variety of *B. pulchella*.—**B. serratifolia**. Syn.: *Diosma serratifolia*, *Parapetalifera serrata*, *Baryosma serratifolia*, *Adenandra serratifolia*. A South African shrub. It furnishes the so-called long buchu, which has the same properties as ordinary buchu.—*Infusum barosmæ*. See *Infusum BUCHU*.

BARO'TES, *m.* -ro'tis. Fr., *barote* [Guyton-Morveau]. Baryta.—**B. salitus**. An old name for barium chloride.

BAROT'ICUS. Fr., *barotique*. Of or pertaining to baryta.

BAR'REL. 1. The belly of a horse, a mule, or a cow. 2. The quill portion of a feather. 3. The tympanum of the ear. 4. That portion of a syringe in which the piston plays.

BAR'REN. O. E., *barrein*. O. Fr., *baraigne*. Norm. Fr., *barein*. Gr., στείρος. Lat., *sterilis*. Fr., *stérile*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. Unfruitful, incapable of procreation.

BAR'RENNESS. Gr., στείρωσις. Lat., *sterilitas*. Fr., *stérilité*. Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit*. See **STERILITY**.

BARRINGTO'NIA, *f.* From D. Barrington, an English antiquary. A genus of myrtaceous plants.—**B. acutangula**. Syn.: *Eugenia acutangula*, *Stravadium acutangulum* (seu *rubrum*). A tree growing in Bengal and Travancore. The root is bitter, cooling, and laxative, and is used like cinchona; the seeds are employed as an aromatic carminative in colic and in parturition.—**B. alba**. See *B. racemosa*.—**B. inclyta**, **B. racemosa**. Syn.: *Eugenia racemosa*, *Stravadium album*, *Butonica racemosa* (et *alba*). An evergreen tree, growing on the coast of India and the East Indies, having similar properties to those of the *B. acutangula*. The powdered fruit is used as a sternutatory, and applied externally in sore throat and eruptive affections. The root is used to poison fish.—**B. rubra**. See *B. racemosa*.

BARSA'TI. Syn.: *atrophic carcinoma*. A disease of horses, supposed to be analogous to cancer.

BARTHOLINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *bartholinite*. Inflammation of the vulvovaginal (Bartholin's) gland or its duct.

BART'SIA, *f.* Named for J. Bartsch, a Prussian physician. Fr., *bartsie*. Ger., *B. Bartschir*. A genus of serophulariaceous herbs.—**B. imbricata**. A variety of *Euphrasia officinalis*.—**B. odontites**. Ger., *rot(h)er Augentrost*. Syn.: *Odontites rubra* (seu *serotina*), *Euphrasia odontites* (seu *rubra*). A species indigenous to Cashmere

and growing throughout northern and central Asia and in Europe; a low annual. It was formerly employed in toothache and in menorrhagia.

BARU'RIA, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *οὔρον*, urine. Abnormally high specific gravity of the urine.

BARYECE'A, **BARYECO'I'A**, *f.* Gr., *βαρυκοία* (from *barús*, heavy, and *ἀκοή*, the hearing). Fr., *dureté de l'ouïe*. Ger., *Schwerhören*. Partial deafness.

BARYEC'OOS, **BARYEC'OUS**. Gr., *βαρυήκοος*. Hard of hearing.

BARYENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *baryencéphalie*. Dulness of intellect.

BARYENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Gr., *βαρυεγκέφαλος*. Ger., *Dummkopf*. One who is dull of intellect.

BARYGLOS'SIA, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *baryglossie*. Thickness or any imperfection of speech.

BARYGLOS'SUS, *m.* Gr., *βαρύγλωσσος*. A person affected with baryglossia.

BARYGLOT'TIA, *f.* See **BARYGLOSSIA**.

BARYGLOT'TICUS. Pertaining to baryglossia; as a *n. m.*, see **BARYGLOSSUS**.

BARYGLOT'TUS, *m.* See **BARYGLOSSUS**.

BARYLA'LIA, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *λαλία*, speech. Fr., *barylalie*. See **BARYGLOSSIA**.

BARYL'LIUM, *n.* Gr., *βαρύλλιον*. See **ARÆOMETER** and **HYDROMETER**.

BARYMAS'TUS. Gr., *βαρύμαστος*. Having large, heavy breasts.

BARYM'ETRY. Lat., *barymetria*. See **BAROMETRY**.

BARYO'DES. Gr., *βαρυῶδης*. See **BARYODMOS**.

BARYOD'MIA, **BARYOD'MIE**, *f.* Gr., *βαρυοδμία* (from *barús*, heavy, and *ὀδμή*, an odor). Heaviness, oppressiveness of odor; also a subjective sensation of a disagreeable odor.

BARYOD'MOS. Gr., *βαρύδομος*. Having an oppressive odor.

BARYOD'YNE, **BARYODYN'IA**, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Continuous severe pain.

BARYOD'YNOS. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with baryodyne.

BARYOECCE'A, *f.* See **BARYECOIA**.

BARYPHO'NIA, *f.* Gr., *βαρυφωνία*. Fr., *baryphonie*. Ger., *Baryphonie*. Harshness of speech, hoarseness.

BARYPHON'ICUS, **BARYPHO'NUS**. Gr., *βαρύφωνος*. Fr., *baryphonique*. Pertaining to hoarseness.

BARYPH'ONY. See **BARYPHONIA**.

BARYSOMA'TIA, **BARYSO'MIA**, *f.* From *barús*, heavy, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *barysomie*. Obesity.

BARYSO'MUS. Gr., *βαρύσωμος*. Corpulent.

BARY'TA, *f.* From *βαρύτης*, heaviness. Fr., *baryte*. Ger., *Baryt*. Barium oxide.—**B. carbonica**, **Barytæ carbonas**. See **BARIIUM carbonate**.—**Barytæ murias**. See **BARIIUM chloride**.—**Barytæ præparata**. Preparations of barium; a term used in some pharmacopœias as the name for a class of poisons.—**B. hydrochlorate**. Lat., *b. hydrochlorica*, *hydrochloras barytæ*. See **BARIIUM chloride**.—**B. muriate**. Lat., *b. muriatica*, *barytæ murias*, *murias barytæ*. See **BARIIUM chloride**.

BARYTA'TUS. Of or pertaining to baryta.

BARYTES, *f.* -te'tos (-is). From *βαρύτης*, heaviness. See **BARYTA**.

BARYTHY'MIA, *f.* Gr., *βαρυθυμία*. Fr., *barythymie*. Ger., *Schwermut(h)* (1st def.), *Jähzorn* (2d def.). 1. Melancholy. 2. Sullenness.

BARYTHY'MUS. Gr., *βαρύθυμος*. Ger., *schwermit(h)ig* (1st def.), *jähzornig* (2d def.). 1. Melancholic. 2. Sullen, morose.

BARYT'IC. Lat., *baryticus*. Fr., *barytique*. Ger., *barytisch*. Pertaining to or containing barium or baryta.

BARYT'ICOARGENT'IC. Lat., *baryticoargenticius*. Fr., *barytico-argentique*. Containing both baryta (or barium) and silver.

BARYT'ICOSO'DIC. Lat., *baryticosodicus*. Fr., *barytico-sodique*. Containing both baryta (or barium) and sodium.

BARYT'ICUS. See BARYTIC.

BARYTIF'EROUS. Lat., *barytiferus* (from *baryta* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *barytifère*. Ger., *barythaltig*. Containing barium or baryta.

BAR'YTIN. Ger., *Barytstein*. Native barium sulphate; heavy spar.

BARYT'ION, BARYT'IUM, n. See BARIUM.

BARYTUM, n. See BARIUM.

BA'RYUM, n. The old form of the word *barium*, still often used in Europe, especially in pharmacopœial titles, but in chemical writings usually replaced by barium.

BA'SAD. Toward the basal aspect.

BA'SAL. Lat., *basalis* (from *βάσις*, a base). Fr., *b*. Relating to a base (as of the cranium); fundamental, underlying; as a *n.*, of Huxley and Parker, the basiphenoid bone.

BASA'LIA, n. pl. Of Huxley, the metacarpal bones.

BASA'LIS. See BASAL.

BASANASTRAG'ALA, f. Gr., *βασαναστραγάλα*. Gout of the foot.

BASANIS'MUS, m. Gr., *βασανισμός*. A scientific investigation.

BA'SANOS, BA'SANUS, f. Gr., *βάσανος*. 1. See BASANISMUS. 2. Torture.

BAS'CANON, BAS'CANUM, n. Gr., *βάσκανον*. Ger., *Zauber, Bezauberung, Anhezen, Behehung*. Incantation, enchantment, magic, witchcraft, fascination.

BASCULA'TION. Fr., *mouvement en bascule, basculer*. A balance-like movement, one in which one end of a body (e. g., the fetus or the uterus) moves in a certain direction whenever the other end is made to move in the opposite direction; also the act of producing such a movement.

BASE. Gr., *βάσις*. Lat., *basis*. Fr., *b*. Ger., *Grund, Grundlage, Grundfläche, B*. 1. In general, the underlying, fundamental, or lower portion of a structure. 2. In chemistry, according to the old theories of the dual nature of salts, the electropositive constituent of the latter, i. e., the metallic oxide or other substance which, by union with the electronegative (acid) constituent, formed the salt. 3. In pharmacy, the essential or fundamental ingredient of a prescription; also the ingredient which gives consistence to a preparation.

BASE'ITY. Lat., *baseitas*. Basicity.

BASEL'LA, f. Fr., *baselle*. A genus of climbing chenopodiaceous plants.—**B. alba.** Fr., *baselle blanche, épinaud de la Chine*. A species cultivated in the East Indies, where its leaves are eaten and used as an emollient application to ulcers and to hasten the maturation of abscesses and as a laxative.—**B. japonica.** Fr., *baselle du Japon*. A perennial species growing in Japan, used for the same purposes as *B. alba*.—**B. lucida.** Fr., *baselle brillante*. An annual species growing in India, used like *B. alba*.—**B. nigra, B. rubra.** Fr., *baselle rouge, épinaud d'Amérique (ou des Indes)*. Malabar nightshade; a biennial species growing in the East Indies. The juice of the leaves is used in India for infantile catarrh.—**B. tuberosa.** Fr., *baselle tubéreuse*. A perennial South American species. It is said to render women fruitful.

BASE'MENT MEMBRANE. See under MEMBRANE.

BAS-FOND (Fr.). *Ba'-fo-né*. Lit., a shallow, a flat; the lower part (floor) of the urinary bladder.

BA'SIAL. Lat., *basialis*. Fr., *basial*. Basal (*q. v.*); as a *n.*, the body of a vertebra.

BA''SIALVE'OLAR. The alveolar basilar line.

BA''SIARACHNI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of that portion of the arachnoid membrane which corresponds to the base of the skull.

BASIA'TOR, m. *-to'ris*. From *basiare*, to kiss. The orbicularis oris muscle.

BA''SIBRAN'CHIAL. Serving to unite, situated near, or pertaining to the bases of the branchiæ.

BA'SIC. Lat., *basicus*. Fr., *basique*. Ger., *basisch*. 1. In chemistry, of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a base; of salts, containing an excess of the *b*. (as opposed to the acid) constituent. 2. See BASAL.

BASICES'TRUM, n. See BASIOCESTRUM.

BA'SICINE. A preparation said to contain approximately 2 parts of quinine and 1 part of caffeine.

BASI'CITAS, f. *-ta'tis*. See BASICITY.

BASI'CITY. Lat., *basicitas*. Fr., *basicité*. Ger., *Basicität*. Of an acid or an acid salt, capacity to combine with a base. The degree of *b*. is expressed by a number indicating the number of hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base. Acids and salts of a *b*. of one, two, three, and four are called respectively monobasic, dibasic (or bibasic, tribasic, and tetrabasic).

BASICRA'NIAL. Relating to the base of the skull.

BA'SICUS. See BASIC.

BASIFA'CIAL. Pertaining to the base of the skull and to the face.

BASIFICA'TION. The conversion of a substance into a base.

BA'SIFIER. A substance which accomplishes the conversion of a body into a base.

BASIGEN'IC. From *βάσις*, a base, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *basigène*. Ger., *basigenisch*. Giving rise to bases; according to Berzelius, not neutralizing metals, but producing with them electronegative compounds, or acids, and electropositive compounds, or bases (said of electronegative bodies).

BASIHY'AL. From *βάσις*, a base, and *υοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *basihyal*. Relating to the body of the hyoid bone.

BA''SIHYOBRAN'CHIAL. Pertaining to the basihyal bone or region and the branchiæ.

BASIHY'OID. See BASIHYAL.

BAS'ILAD. Toward the base or the "basilar aspect."

BAS'ILAR, BAS'ILARY. Lat., *basilaris*. Fr., *basilaire*. Ger., *b*. Pertaining to, constituting, or springing from the base of anything.

BASILAT'ERAL. Pertaining to the base and the side of a structure.

BASILEM'MA, n. *-lem'matos (-is)*. From *βάσις*, a base, and *λέμμα*, a husk, peel. A basement membrane.

BAS'ILEN. See BASILAR.

BASIL'IC. Gr., *βασιλικός*. Lat., *basilicus*. Fr., *basilique*. Ger., *basilisch, königlich*. Royal (applied to certain veins, to denote their supposed importance).

BASIL'ICA, f. Gr., *βασιλική*. 1. Of Apuleius, gentian. 2. Of Scribonius Largus, some very efficacious healing embrocation. 3. A basilic vein.—**B. mediana.** See *Median basilic VEIN*.

BASIL'ICAL. See BASILIC.

BASIL'ICE, f. See BASILICA.

BASIL'ICON, n. Gr., *βασιλικόν*. 1. The genus *Ocimum*. 2. An ancient name for a sort of plaster (called also *πετραφάρμακον*, from its containing four ingredients). 3. (Ger., *Königssalbe*). Resin ointment.

BASIL'ICUS. See BASILIC.

BAS''ILOBREGMAT'IC. Fr., *basilo-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the bregma.

BAS''ILOMEN'TAL. Pertaining to the basilar process and the point of the chin.

BAS''ILOSUBNA'SAL. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the nasion.

BASIL'YSIS, f. *-ys'eos (-il'ysis)*. From *βάσις*, a base, and *λύσις*, a breaking up into pieces. The operation of breaking or cutting up the bones forming the base of the fetal skull as a final step in craniotomy.

BAS'ILYST. An instrument devised by A. R. Simpson for performing basilysis. It bears a general resem-

blance to Thomas's perforator, but the shaft is split to the end of the screw, forming two blades of equal size



THE BASILYST. (AFTER A. R. SIMPSON.)

and shape.—**B. tractor.** A combination of the *b.* with a cranioclast blade, invented by A. R. Simpson.

BA'SIN. Fr., *bassin*. Ger., *Becken*. 1. An open shallow vessel. 2. An old term for the pelvis, especially the true pelvis.

BASINA'SAL. Pertaining to the basion and the nasion. See *B. LINE*.

BA'SIOALVE'OLAR. Pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point.

BA'SIOCCIP'ITAL. Fr., *basi-occipital*. Pertaining to the basal portion of the occipital bone.

BA'SIOCCIP'ITOSPHE'NOI'DAL. Pertaining to the basioccipital bone or region and the sphenoid bone.

BASIOCER'ATOCHONDROGLOS'SUS, m. From *βάσις*, a base, *κέρας*, a horn, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *BASIOGLOSSUS*.

BA'SIOCERATOGLOS'SUS, m. From *βάσις*, a base, *κέρας*, a horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *basio-cératoglosse*. Ger., *Hornzungengrundmuskel*. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the great cornu of the hyoid bone.

BASIOCES'TRUM, n. From *βάσις*, a base, and *κείστρον*, a pointed instrument. Fr., *basiocestre*. Ger., *Kopfbohrer*. A dartlike instrument devised by Mezler (who wrote *basiocestrum*) for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy.

BA'SIODELTOID'EUS, m. Of Meckel, an anomalous fasciculus of the deltoid muscle arising from the infraspinous fascia or the spine of the scapula.

BA'SIOGLOSSOPHARYN'GEUS, m. From *βάσις*, a base, *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. See *BASIOPHARYNGEUS*.

BA'SIOGLOS'SUS, m. From *βάσις*, a base, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *basioglosse*. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

BA'SION. From *βάσις*, a base. Fr., *b.* A point situated in the median line of the base of the skull at the anterior border of the occipital foramen.

BA'SIOPHARYN'GEUS, m. Fr., *basio-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungengrundsclundmuskel*. Those fibres of the middle constrictor of the pharynx which arise from the hyoid bone.

BASIOT'IC. From *βάσις*, a base, and *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *basiotique*. Pertaining to or forming the base of the ear; as a n., an ossification situated between the basioccipital and the basisphenoid.

BA'SIOTRIBE. From *βάσις*, a base, and *τριβειν*, to crush. Fr., *b.* An instrument devised by Tarnier for breaking up the base of the fetal cranium in cephalotripsy; consisting of a heavy perforator with a conical-screw point, and of two blades like those of a cephalotribe, either or both of which may be attached to a pivot on the perforator after the latter has been engaged in the base of the skull.

BA'SIOTRIPSY. Fr., *basiotripsie*. The operation of crushing the base of the fetal skull, especially with the basiotribe (*q. v.*).

BASIRRH'INAL. From *βάσις*, a base, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Pertaining to the base of the brain and to the nose.

BA'SIS, f. *Ba'seos* (-is, -ios); acc., *ba'sim* (-em); abl., *ba'si* (-e); gen. pl., *ba'sium*. Gr., *βάσις*. 1. See *BASE*. 2. The sole of the foot. 3. In pharmacy, that ingredient which either is the most important medicinally or determines the consistence and other general char-

acters of the product.—**B. cerebri.** The inferior surface of the brain.—**B. cordis.** The base of the heart; the broad upper part of the organ.—**B. coronæ radiatæ.** The upper portion of the crus cerebri at the point where the radiation of fibres termed the corona radiata begins.—**B. corporis striati.** A term applied by Berenger to the anterior extremity of the corpus striatum.—**B. cranii** Fr., *base du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelgrund, Schädelbasis*. The lower portion of the skull.—**B. cranii externa.** Ger., *äussere Schädelbasis*. The exterior of the base of the skull.—**B. cranii interna.** Ger., *innere Schädelbasis*. The inner surface of the base of the skull, comprising the anterior, middle, and posterior fossæ.—**B. fornicis.** See *FORNIX*.—**B. infundibuli.** See *TUBER cinereum*.—**B. linguæ.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel, Zungengrund*. The base of the tongue; the broad lower portion which is attached to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**B. mandibulæ, B. maxillæ inferioris.** The body, or horizontal portion, of the inferior maxilla.—**B. nasi.** Ger., *Nasengrund*. The base of the nose.—**B. orbitæ.** The anterior aperture of the orbit.—**B. patellæ.** The upper edge of the patella.—**B. pedis.** The sole of the foot.—**B. pedunculi cerebri, B. pedunculorum.** See *CRUSTA* and *CRUS cerebri*.—**B. prostatæ, B. prostatica.** The base of the prostate gland; that portion which rests upon the rectum.—**B. rostri.** Of Schultz, an osseous nodule lying between the bones of Bertin in the human embryo.—**B. sacri.** The thick upper portion of the sacrum.—**B. scapulæ.** Fr., *base de l'omoplate*. The inner (vertebral) border of the scapula.—**B. substance.** See under *SUBSTANCE*.—**B. vesicæ urinariæ.** Ger., *Harnblasengrund*. The base, floor, or *bas-fond* of the bladder.

BASISPHE'NOID, BASISPHE'NOID'AL. Lat., *basisphenoides, basisphenoidalis* (from *βάσις*, a base, *σφήν*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *basisphénoïd, basisphénal*. Pertaining to the body of the sphenoid bone.

BA'SISUPRASCAPULA'RIS, m. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulæ*.

BASISYL'VIAN. See *B. FISSURE*.

BAS'ITAS, f. -*itis*. See *BASICITY*.

BASITEM'PORAL. From *basis*, a base, and *tempus*, a temple. Pertaining to or situated near the basisphenoid and the temporal bones or regions.

BASIVER'TEBRAL. Pertaining to the body of a vertebra.

BAS'KET. Lat., *bascauda*. 1. Any interlacing basket-like structure. 2. A convolution.

BASOPHO'BIA, f. From *βαίνειν*, to walk, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid distrust of one's power of walking.—**Staso-b.** Inability to walk or stand erect due to emotional causes, the strength of the muscles concerned not being appreciably diminished.

BAS'OPHILE. From *βάσις*, a base, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Readily stained with basic dyes, such as rosaniline.

BAS'SIA, f. From *Bassi*, the name of an Italian botanist. Fr., *bassie, illipé*. A genus of sapotaceous plants.—**B. butyræcea.** Fr., *arbre à beurre, illipé à beurre*. The Indian butter tree, the *phulwara* of the Bengalee; growing in the subtropical Himalayan regions. A yellowish-white fatty substance called *choorie*, expressed from the kernels, is used as an application in rheumatism and contractures, as an emollient for chapped hands, as a dressing for the hair, and to adulterate *ghee*, or native butter.—**B. elliptica.** Dichopsis elliptica.—**B. latifolia.** Fr., *illipé à larges feuilles*. Syn.: *Madhura indica*. The *mahwah-tree*, or *madhuca*, growing throughout Central India. The oil cake is used for poisoning fish and as an emetic.—**B. longifolia.** A tree growing in Malabar and Ceylon. A yellowish oil (*iloopay-oil, illopanmay*) expressed from the ripe fruit is used for the same purposes as that of *B. latifolia*; it is also an ingredient of a preparation called *anjunmay*.

thylum, which is used internally and externally by the natives in rheumatism and paralysis. A gummy juice obtained from the trunk is used in rheumatism, and the bark is employed as an astringent and emollient and as a remedy for the itch.—**B. nounjou**. A species growing in the Gaboon country, perhaps identical with *B. oleifera*.—**B. oleifera**. An African species. It probably furnishes the seeds called *djave* and *unqu*, which yield an oil employed in the Gaboon region as an application in rheumatism.—**B. sericea**. A Java species furnishing a variety of gutta percha.—**B. villosa**. See *B. latifolia*.

BAS'SIATE. A salt of bassic acid.

BAS'SIC. Fr., *bassique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from a plant of the genus *Bassia*.—**B. acid**. Fr., *acide bassique*. Ger., *Bassinsäure*. A fatty acid obtained by saponifying the oil of the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*; formerly thought to be peculiar, but now known to be identical with stearic acid.

BAS'SORIN. From *Bassora*, whence the gum containing it is exported. Lat., *bassorinum*. Fr., *bassorine*. Ger., *B.* 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $2C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the class of vegetable mucilages, derived from Bassora gum tragacanth and other sorts of gum. 2. A generic name for all vegetable mucilages.

BA'SYL. The metallic or other electropositive constituent of a salt.

BAS'YLOUS. See BASIGENIC.

BA'TALOS, *m.* Gr., βάταλος. 1. The anus. 2. See CINEÐUS.

BATA'TAS, *f.* Fr., *batate*. See IPOMÆA.

BAT'CIA, *f.* See BAUCIA.

BATH. A.-S., *bæth*. Gr., βαλανείον, λουτρόν. Lat., *balneum*. Fr., *bain*. Ger., *Bad*. 1. The act or process of bathing; the entire or partial immersion of the body in a semisolid, liquid, or gaseous medium, for either cleansing, refreshing, or medicinal purposes; also a vessel or other reservoir used for the purpose. 2. The medium in which the body is immersed in bathing; especially, in pharmacy, a preparation designed for medicinal application by bathing, consisting generally of certain designated ingredients to be mixed with water at the time of using. When no other medium is mentioned, water is intended. 3. In chemistry, a medium in which a body is immersed, especially such a medium as sand, water, oil, etc., by which a substance to be heated is surrounded, either immediately or in a proper receptacle.—**Air b.** Lat., *balneum aerium*. Fr., *bain d'air*. Ger., *Luftbad*. A b. in which the body is exposed to air of any desired density, temperature, etc.—**Alcohol-vapor b.** Ger., *Spiritusdampfbad*, *Weingeistdampfbad*. A b. consisting of the vapor arising from alcohol; formerly much employed.—**Alternating b.** The bathing of a person alternately with water of a temperature above 98° F., and cold water, with vigorous rubbing. The process is repeated three or four times.—**Artificial Nauheim b.** A b. in imitation of the natural waters of Nauheim, by adding to sea water substances, such as sodium bicarbonate and a weak mineral acid, which will generate free carbonic acid. Used in heart diseases.—**B. of medium temperature**. Fr., *bain à température moyenne*. Ger., *indifferent warmes Bad*. A b. of a temperature between 35° and 37° C. (95° and 98.6° F.); so called because it neither raises nor reduces the temperature of the human body. It acts as a calmate and cleansing agent.—**Blanket b.** A b. used in nephritis to induce perspiration. A hot poultice is applied to the loins and the patient then placed in bed and closely wrapped in a blanket.—**Bog b.** A b. containing a mixture of bog earth and warm water; used like a mud b.—**Borax b.** A b. containing 3 oz. of glycerin and 4 of borax to 30 gallons of water.—**Brand b.** A b. of 68° F. The patient is stimulated with brandy, and cold applications are applied to the head

before immersion and afterward he is dried between sheets.—**Bromine b.** A b. containing 20 drops of bromine and 2 oz. of potassium bromide to 30 gallons of water. It is used in squamous skin diseases and in syphilis.—**Carbonic acid b.**, **Carbonic b.** Fr., *bain d'acide carbonique*. A b., natural or artificial, containing free carbonic acid.—**Chemical b.** See *B.* (3d def.).—**Cold-air b.** Exposure of the body to cold air; similar in action to the cold b., but of less intensity.—**Cold b.** Lat., *balneum frigidum*. Fr., *bain froid*. Ger., *kultes Bad*. A b. of water of a temperature between 10° and 21° C. (50° and 70° F.); used as a tonic, as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant, to promote the action of the skin and tissue metamorphosis, also to reduce the bodily temperature in the essential fevers, pneumonia, sunstroke, etc.—**Cool b.** Fr., *bain frais*. Ger., *kühles Bad*. A b. of a temperature between 20° and 25° C. (68° and 77° F.); similar in action to the cold b., but less energetic.—**Douche b.** See DOUCHE.—**Drip b.** See *Sheet b.*—**Dry air b.** Fr., *bain à étuve sèche*. An air b. in which the air surrounding the body is not charged with an excess of moisture. The air is usually heated. See *Hot air b.* and *Turkish b.*—**Dry b.** Lat., *balneum siccum*. A b. in a medium which is not liquid or does not wet the skin; e. g., a solid b. or a dry air b.—**Dry vapor b.** See *Dry air b.*—**Eastern b.** See *Turkish b.* and *Egyptian b.*—**Effervescent b.** Lat., *balneum aerophorum*. Ger., *moussi(e)rendes Bad*. A b. of a liquid containing free gas, usually carbon dioxide, which escapes with effervescence.—**Egyptian b.** Fr., *bain des Egyptiens*. Ger., *ägyptisches Bad*. A variety of the Turkish b. in which the temperature is gradually raised to the maximum point and then gradually lowered to the initial point.—**Electric(al) b.** Fr., *bain électrique*. Ger., *elektrisches Bad*. 1. A b. in which the water or other material of the b. and the patient's body are included in the circuit of a galvanic current. Caplin's electric b. consists of a large copper bathing tub filled with hot acidulated water, at the bottom of which there is a wooden frame placed upon four cushions of linen. The patient is supported upon this frame by means of a linen band fixed to the walls of the tub. To the copper tub is attached the negative pole of a galvanic battery, the positive pole being in communication with the surface of the patient's body. Used in chronic metallic poisoning and dyscrasie. 2. A b. in which an electric current is generated by the chemical decomposition of the constituents of the b.—**Electro-negative b.** The electrization of a patient by placing him in communication with the principal conductor of an electric machine; so called because the surface of the body and the enveloping air are supposed to be rendered electronegative.—**Electropositive b.** The electrization of a patient by putting him in communication with the cushion of an electric machine.—**Emollient b.** Ger., *erweichendes Bad*. A b. which exerts an emollient action on the skin; employed in irritated or inflammatory conditions, such as eczema, burns, etc.; especially an herb b., starch b., malt b., or bran b.—**Excitant b.** See *Stimulating b.*—**Finnish b.** A b. resembling the Russian b., but of a somewhat higher temperature.—**Foot b.** Lat., *pediluvium*. Fr., *bain des pieds*, *pédiluve*. Ger., *Fussbad*. A b. designed for the feet only; used especially as a derivative.—**Galvanic b.** Fr., *bain galvanique*. Ger., *galvanisches Bad*. See *Electric b.* (1st def.).—**Gas b.** Fr., *bain gazeux*. Ger., *Gasbad*. A b. in which a gas (either carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, or air) is applied in a closed vessel to either the whole or a part of the surface of the body, or to a mucous tract. The various kinds of air b. (hot air b., Turkish b., etc.) are varieties of the gas b. B's of hydrogen sulphide or carbon dioxide are usually applied at the gas-containing springs, where the escaping gas is caught and conveyed in tubes to closed ves-

sels in which the body of the patient is inclosed.—**Graduated b.** Of von Ziemssen, a b. to reduce fever by the gradual addition of cold water to a tepid or warm b.—**Hip b.** See *Sitz b.*—**Hot air b.** Fr., *bain d'air chaud*. Ger., *heisses Luftbad*. A b. consisting of air heated to any desired temperature and confined in a suitable vessel or beneath the bed coverings. This b. is a powerful diaphoretic, used in uræmia and in other conditions calling for profound diaphoresis; it is also a stimulant of rapid action, applicable in surgical shock. Applied to a portion of the body, such as a limb, by means of special apparatus, it is used for the relief of various rheumatic troubles.—**Hot b.** Lat., *balneum calidum*. Fr., *bain chaud*. Ger., *heisses Bad*. A b. of a temperature exceeding 37° C. (98.6° F.).—**Hydrostatic b.** A form of the permanent b. devised by N. Arnott, which consists in supporting the patient (without total immersion) in a b. of water of sufficient depth to permit of it.—**Ice-cold b.** Fr., *bain de glace*. Ger., *eiskaltes Bad*. A b. of a temperature between 32° and 41° F.—**Indian b.** Fr., *bain des Indiens*. A Turkish b. in which massage is combined with the action of heated vapor.—**Indifferent b.** A mineral spring used for bathing, but containing no active mineral constituents.—**Irritant b.** Fr., *bain irritant*. Ger., *reizendes Bad*. A b. which causes irritation of the surface, used as a revulsive and derivative; e. g., the mustard b.—**Lamp b.** See under *Hot air b.*—**Light b.** See *Sun b.*—**Liquid b.** Fr., *bain liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges Bad*. A b. composed of a liquid, as distinguished from a solid or a gas.—**Lukewarm b.** See *Temperate b.*—**Marine air b.** Fr., *bain d'air marin*. Ger., *Seeluftbad*. The inhalation of sea water reduced to a fine spray.—**Marine mud b.** Fr., *bain de limon salé* (ou de vase de mer). Ger., *Seeschlammbad*. A b. in the mud from sea beaches, which is collected and applied with friction; used especially in Scandinavia, where it is thought to be revulsive, tonic, and alterative.—**Medicated air b.** A b. consisting of air charged with some medicinal substance.—**Mexican steam b.** A form of vapor b. used in Mexico, in which steam is generated beneath the floor of a small hutlike chamber, and is admitted to the chamber, in which the bather reclines on a bench.—**Moderately cold b.** Ger., *mässig kaltes Bad*. A b. of a temperature of from 15° to 20° C. (59° to 68° F.).—**Moist air b.** **Moist vapor b.** See *Vapor b.* and *Russian b.*—**Mud b.** Fr., *bain de boue*. Ger., *Schlammbad*, *Quellenschlammbad*. The application of the mud precipitated from certain mineral springs, containing the salts of the latter and often various minute animal and vegetable organisms; used in rheumatic, gouty, and paralytic affections.—**Nauheim b's.** B's of the natural gaseous waters of Nauheim.—**Nutritive b.** A b. containing nutritive ingredients, such as milk, wine, etc.—**Oriental b.** See *Turkish b.*, *Egyptian b.*, and *Indian b.*—**Oxygen b.** Fr., *bain d'oxygène*. A gas b. consisting of oxygen; used chiefly by way of inhalation in conditions (such as heart disease, pulmonary affections, etc.) in which there is inadequate aeration of the blood; also locally as an application to gangrenous ulcers. See *OXYGEN*.—**Pack b.** See *Wet pack*.—**Permanent b.** Ger., *permanentes Bad*. A b. intended for application for an indefinite time; usually either a lukewarm b. designed to lower the temperature in pyrexia, or a simple or medicated b. of the temperature of the body, applied by means of a water bed or by irrigation in chronic skin diseases.—**Pneumatic b.** See *Air b.*—**Rarefied air b.** Fr., *bain d'air raréfié*. A b. of rarefied air in which the whole or a part of the body is immersed.—**Reducing b.** A b. for reducing the temperature of the body.—**Roman b.** The system of bathing in use among the ancient Romans, a systematic succession of warm, hot, and cold b's with passive exercise; also an establishment for their application.—

Russian b. Fr., *bain russe*. Ger., *russisches Bad*. A variety of vapor b. in which the bather is first exposed in a wooden chamber to the action of hot steam and is subjected to friction with soap, massage, flagellation, etc. He then enters another room, where he takes a brief cold b. of some form, either a general b., a douche, or a shower. After that he returns to the hot room, and this alternation is repeated several times.—**Sand b.** Lat., *balneum arenæ*. Fr., *bain de sable*. Ger., *Sandbad*. 1. A b. of sand; usually heated to from 118.4° to 122° F. for a general b., and to from 122° to 132.8° F. for a partial b.; used as a diaphoretic in dropsy and serous effusions. 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) consisting of fine dry sand; used for immersing retorts, crucibles, etc., which are to be heated gradually to a comparatively high temperature.—**Sheet b.** Cold affusion with the body wrapped in a sheet.—**Shower b.** Lat., *impluvium*, *hydroconion*. Fr., *douche en arrosoir*. Ger., *Regenbad*, *Staubregenbad*, *Traufbad*. A form of b., either general or partial, in which water is projected or made to fall upon the body in a shower of drops.—**Sitz b.** Lat., *insessus*. Fr., *bain de siège* (ou de fauteuil). Ger., *Sitzbad*. Syn.: *hip b.* A partial b. in which the hips are immersed. The term is also applied to the bidet. Used in congestive and spasmodic affections of the pelvic contents and to promote the reduction of inguinal or femoral hernia.—**Snow b.** Fr., *bain de neige*. Ger., *Schneebad*. A b. constituted by plunging the body or a part of it into snow; said to be employed in Russia as one of the steps in the administration of the Russian b.—**Solid b.** Fr., *bain solide* (ou sec). Ger., *festes Bad*. A b. consisting of some solid or semisolid material with which the body is surrounded; the chief varieties are the mud b., marine mud b., peat b., sand b., dung b., olive lees b., grape lees b., earth b., hay b., leaf b., ash b., and animal b.—**Sponge b.** A b. applied with a sponge, combining the effects of muscular effort and friction with those of the water.—**Spout b.** See *DOUCHE*.—**Steam b.** Lat., *balneum vaporis*. 1. See *Vapor b.*, *Russian b.*, and *Mexican steam b.* 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) for heating substances by suspending them in steam; a variety of the water b.—**Still water b.** A b. in water not violently moved by waves or currents, as opposed to the surf b.—**Stimulating b.** Fr., *bain stimulant*. Ger., *stärkendes Bad*. A b. containing aromatic, astringent, or tonic ingredients, supposed to stimulate the part immersed.—**Sulphur b.**, **Sulphuret(t)ed b.** See *BALNEUM sulphuratum*.—**Sulphuret(t)ed hydrogen b.** A gas b. consisting of hydrogen sulphide generated by the decomposition of the sulphides contained in natural or artificial sulphur waters.—**Sulphuret(t)ed mud b.** Ger., *Schwefelschlammbad*. A b. consisting of the mud deposited from sulphurous springs and containing sulphur compounds.—**Sulphuret of potassium b.** See *BALNEUM sulphuratum*.—**Sulphurous acid b.**, **Sulphurous b.**, **Sulphur-vapor b.** Fumigation with gaseous sulphurous acid.—**Sun b.** Exposure of the naked body to the more or less prolonged action of the direct rays of the sun; used as a tonic and stimulant in anæmia and debility.—**Surf b.** Fr., *bain de lame*. Ger., *Wellenbad*. A sea b. taken in the surf; the exercise and the violent movements of the water exert the chief action.—**Surprise b.** Ger., *Ueberraschungsbad*. A b. into which one is thrown suddenly and without warning; used where a profound shock is required, as in hysteria.—**Sweat b.**, **Sweating b.** Ger., *Schwitzbad*. Any b. designed to produce sweating, especially the Turkish and the Russian b.—**Tank b.** Ger., *Bassinbad*, *Piscinenbad*. A b. taken in a large tank or basin, in which a number of persons bathe at once.—**Temperate b.** Fr., *bain tempéré*. Ger., *lauwarmes Bad*. A b. of a temperature of from 77° to 86° F.—**Tepid b.** Fr., *bain tiède*. A b. of a temperature of from 86° to 91.4° or 95° F.; intermediate between the warm b. and the temperate b. The two terms, temper-

ate b. and tepid b., are, however, often applied indiscriminately to b's of any temperature from 25° to 35° C. (77° to 95° F.).—**Tub b.** Ger., *Wannenbad*. A b. taken in a tub of suitable size to receive the whole body or the part of it to be bathed, ordinarily a metallic tub, but, for b's containing a mineral acid, iodine, corrosive sublimate, or any substance injurious to metal, a wooden, porcelain, or enameled tub.—**Tumble b.** An old form of the shower b.—**Turkish b.** Fr., *bain turc*. Ger., *türkisches Bad*. One of the modern forms of the ancient Roman b. The bather first disrobes in a room of a temperature of about 80° 6° F., and puts on a thin gown and a pair of wooden soled sandals. He then enters the *tepidarium*, a chamber having a slate or marble floor and tiled walls, where there are couches for reclining. Here, where the temperature is about 120° 2° F., he remains for about fifteen minutes, and then goes to the shampooing room, where the temperature is about the same. He places himself on a marble table, where his body is rubbed and kneaded by an attendant. After that he reclines for about ten minutes in the *caldarium*, a chamber having a temperature of about 176° F., during which time he sweats profusely and feels a burning sensation about the nostrils. He then returns to the shampooing room, where he is doused with water of about 98° 6° F., rubbed with wisps of sea grass or hemp, and doused again, after which he is scraped with a wooden implement and showered with water of a temperature of 90° F. Then he is doused with water of a temperature of 70° F., after which he is thoroughly dried in the dressing room, and reclines there for some time on a couch.—**Vacuum b.** Fr., *bain de vide*. The treatment of a portion of the body by subjecting it to the action of a partial vacuum, as by the use of Junod's boot.—**Vapor b.** Fr., *bain de vapeur*. Ger., *Dampfbad*. A b. in air charged with vapor and usually of a very high temperature. See also *Russian b.*—**Very cold b.** Fr., *bain très-froid*. Ger., *sehr kaltes Bad*. A b. of a temperature below 50° F.; acting like the cold bath, but with greater energy, and to be used with caution and for a short time only. Cf. *Snow b.* and *Ice cold b.*—**Very hot b.** Fr., *bain très-chaud*. Ger., *sehr heisses Bad*. A b. of a temperature above 107° 6° F.; to be used with caution and for a short time only.—**Warm b.** Fr., *bain chaud*. Ger., *warmes Bad*. A b. of a temperature of from 33° to 4° C. (91° 4° to 104° F.); calmative and restorative, but to be used with caution in cases of organic disease of the heart or lungs.—**Water b.** Lat., *balneum Mariæ* (2d def.). Fr., *bain d'eau* (1st def.), *bain-Marie* (2d def.). Ger., *Wasserbad* (1st def.), *Marienbad* (2d def.). 1. A b. composed of water only. 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) consisting of water, for immersing bodies to be heated to a temperature not above the boiling point of water. A gluepot is a familiar example of the water b.

BATH'MIS, *f.* *Bath'midos* (-is). Gr., *βαθμῖς*. A shallow depression on the surface of a bone, especially either of the fossæ at the lower end of the humerus for receiving the olecranon or the coronoid process of the ulna.

BATH'MISM. From *βαθμός*, a step. The vital energy leading to growth.

BATHMO'DES. Gr., *βαθμοειδής*. Pertaining to the bathmides (see **BATHMIS**).

BATH'MOS, **BATH'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *βαθμός*. See **BATHMIS**.

BATH'RION, **BATH'RIMUM**, **BATH'RON**, **BATH'RUM**, *n.* Gr., *βάθρον*. Fr., *banic d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Hippokratische Bank*. Syn.: *scamnum Hippocratis*. A sort of mechanical bed devised by Hippocrates for applying extension by means of windlasses in the reduction of fractures and dislocations of the lower limb.

BATHYCENTE'SIS, *f.* *-te'seos* (-is). From *βαθύς*, deep, and *κέντησις* (from *κέντειν*, to prick), puncture. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

BATHYMET'RIC(AL). Pertaining to bathymetry.

BATHYMET'RY. From *βαθύς*, deep, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the depth of any natural or abnormal cavity of the body.

BATHYMOR'PHIA, *f.* From *βαθύς*, deep, and *μορφή*, shape. An old name for myopia, from the anteroposterior elongation of the eyeball.

BATHYSTIX'IS, *f.* *-stix'eos* (-is). From *βαθύς*, deep, and *στίξις* (from *στίζειν*, to prick), puncture. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

BATISEC'ULA, *f.* The *Centaurea cyanus*.

BATRACA'US, *m.* From *βατράχειος*, *βατράχειος*, pertaining to a frog. See **RANULA**.

BATRA'CHIUM, *n.* See **RANULA**.

BAT'RACHOCEPH'ALUS. From *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *batrachocéphale*. Ger., *froschköpfig*. Having a head like a frog's.

BAT'RACHOID. Gr., *βατραχώδης* (from *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *batrachodes*. Fr., *batrachoides*. Ger., *froschähnlich*. Resembling a frog.

BAT'RACHOPLASTY. From *βάτραχος*, a frog (see **RANULA**), and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *batrachoplastie*, *batrachosioplastie*. A plastic operation for the cure of ranula by making an incision into the ranula and inserting a piece of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

BAT'RACHOS, **BAT'RACHUS**, *m.* See **RANULA**.

BAT'RACIN(E). From *βάτραχος*, a frog. Fr., *b*. A milky secretion from the cutaneous and temporal glands of certain batrachians, especially a small species of *Phyllobates*; poisonous when inoculated into a wound, but harmless when swallowed.

BATRACO'SIS, *f.* See **RANULA**.—**Sublingual b.** Fr., *grenouillette diphthérique*. A swelling of the submaxillary and sublingual glands observed in a form of diphtheria supposed to be contracted from the fowl.

BATTALIS'MUS, *m.* From *βατταρίζειν*, to stutter. Stuttering with inability to pronounce the aspirated *r*.

BAT'TALOS, **BAT'TALUS**, *m.* Gr., *βάτταλος*. A stut-terer.

BATTARIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *βατταρισμός*. Stuttering.

BAT'TAROS, **BAT'TARUS**, *m.* A stut-terer.

BAT'TERY. Fr., *batterie*. Ger., *Batterie*. A series of similar electrical elements so interconnected that the combined action of all of them can be used simultaneously for the same purpose.—**Agglomerate Leclanché b.** A form of Leclanché's b. in which the carbon element is surrounded by plates of a special composition, secured around it with rubber bands. By adding plates, the internal resistance may be intensified.—**B. of Leyden jars**. See *Leyden jar b.*—**Bichromate (of potassium) b.** A single-fluid or two-fluid zinc-carbon b. in which, in order to prevent the access of hydrogen bubbles to the carbon plates, potassium bichromate is added to the solution or to one of the solutions.—**Bunsen's b.** A b. of Bunsen's cells, substantially identical with Grove's, except that carbon is substituted for platinum. As usually constructed, the zinc element is a cleft cylinder immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. Within this there is a porous cup containing strong nitric acid, in which a rectangular prism of carbon is immersed. The nitric acid intercepts the hydrogen on its way to the carbon, and forms nitrous acid with it.—**Byrne's cautery b.** A cautery b. devised by J. Byrne, in which the plates are of platinum and zinc, perforated, and the solution is the same as is used in the bichromate of potassium b. The tendency to an accumulation of hydrogen is counteracted by agitation of the liquid by forcing a current of air through it by means of a hand bulb.—**Cabinet b.** A b. contained in a cabinet provided with a key board on which are arranged a current selector and usually a number of other devices for modifying the current employed, such as a commutator, a rheotome, a rheostat, etc., and commonly also an induction apparatus.—**Callan's b.** A

modification of Grove's b. in which platinized lead is substituted for platinum, and a mixture of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and a saturated solution of potassium nitrate for nitric acid.—**Cascade b.** Ger., *Cascadenbatterie*. A Leyden jar b. in which the inner coating of the first jar is connected with the prime conductor of the machine, and its outer coating, insulated from the earth, is connected with the inner coating of the second jar, and so on to the last jar, the outer coating of the latter being connected with the earth. So called from the successive falls of potential from jar to jar.—**Cautery b.** A galvanic b. constructed with special reference to the generation of a current of high quantity. The plates are very large and placed near each other, polarization being prevented by agitation of the liquid. The passage of such a current through a platinum wire or a piece of platinum (usually fashioned into an implement, such as a knife) heats the platinum, which is then used as a cautery.—**Chloride of silver b.** A b. in which the elements are zinc and silver, chloride of silver in powder being placed in the bottom of each cell and a solution of common salt (1,752 grains to the gallon) poured over it.—**Chromate of potassium b.** See *Bichromate of potassium b.*—**Constant (current) b., Constant voltaic b.** Fr., *batterie à courants constants*. 1. A b. in which the elements are permanently immersed, so that it is always ready for use. 2. A b. which, as compared with others, works for a long time without any considerable variation. 3. A galvanic b. as distinguished from an induction machine.—**Cruikshank's b.** A rectangular box or trough of charred wood, divided into compartments by partitions each consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered together, the compartments being filled with dilute acid.—**Daniell's b.** A b. in which the elements are zinc and copper, the copper being immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper contained in an inner porous cell, and the zinc in dilute sulphuric acid contained in an outer glass cup; or the glass vessel may be dispensed with, the copper plate being a cylindrical vessel of copper containing the saturated solution, and the porous cup containing the zinc and the dilute acid being placed within it.—**Dawson's cautery b.** A b. of two cells, each containing two plates of zinc, perforated, and a plate of platinum, the agitation of the liquid being accomplished by moving a frame up and down between the plates. Devised by B. F. Dawson.—**De La Rue's b.** A b. of 11,000 small chloride of silver cells; used for obtaining discharges in rarefied gases for experimental purposes.—**Double fluid b.** See *Two fluid b.*—**Dry b.** A b. in which either no liquid is used, as in Zamboni's dry voltaic pile, or some such substance as sand, sawdust, or paper, moistened with acidulated water, separates the elements in each cell.—**Electric b.** Fr., *batterie électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Batterie*. Any b. for generating electricity, more particularly a Leyden jar b. (*q. v.*).—**Farad(a)ic b.** A b. arranged to work an induction apparatus.—**Faure's b.** 1. A modification of Bunsen's b. in which the nitric acid is contained in the carbon element, which is made in the form of a bottle and closed with a carbon stopper. 2. A modification of Planté's secondary b. in which the lead plates are coated with red lead.—**Fuller's b.** A b. of cells each of which consists of a porous cup containing mercury and water, in which the zinc element is immersed, placed in a large glass jar containing a carbon plate of large size and a saturated solution of potassium bichromate in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Galvanic b.** Fr., *batterie galvanique*. Ger., *galvanische Batterie*. Any b. which generates galvanic electricity.—**Galvanic cautery b., Galvanocautery b.** See *Cautery b.*—**Gas b.** A b. devised by Grove, each cell of which consists of a vessel containing acidulated water in which the lower por-

tions of two platinum plates are immersed, while their upper portions are surrounded, one by oxygen and the other by hydrogen, the gases being inclosed in inverted jars. The oxygen jar of each cell is connected with the hydrogen jar of the next cell. The plates are usually covered with a deposit of finely divided platinum to increase the rapidity of the action.—**Gravitation b., Gravity b.** A two fluid b. in which one solution floats on the other without the intervention of a diaphragm. See *Hill's b.*—**Grenet's b.** A b. each cell of which contains two carbon plates immersed in a saturated solution of potassium bichromate in dilute sulphuric acid, together with a movable zinc plate so arranged as to be lifted out of the solution when the b. is not in use.—**Grove's b.** A b. in which each cell consists of a platinum element immersed in nitric acid and a zinc element immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, the two liquids being separated by a porous cup. See also *Gas b.*—**Hare's b.** A b. of cells devised by Hare, characterized by low resistance. Two very large plates of zinc and copper are rolled on a cylinder of wood, and separated from each other with pieces of cloth or some indifferent substance. They are immersed in acidulated water. From the powerful heating effects obtained with this cell, it is called Hare's deflagrator.—**Hill's b.** A zinc-copper gravity b.—**Leclanché's b.** A zinc carbon b. in which the zinc element, in the form of a rod, is immersed in a solution of ammonium chloride contained in a glass jar, and the carbon plate, closely packed in a coarse powder of black oxide of manganese and powdered carbon, is contained in a porous cup placed in the jar. The packed porous cup is filled with water, and the top of the cell is closed with pitch. This b. is weak, but remains long available when used only for short periods at a time.—**Leyden (jar) b.** A number of Leyden jars so connected that they can all be discharged at once. Usually the outer coatings are all connected with each other, and all the inner coatings with each other. The connection of the outer coatings is accomplished by placing the jars in compartments of a box lined with tin foil, and it is advisable that they should be freely connected with the earth by means of a chain attached to a gas pipe or water pipe. The inner coatings are connected by means of brass rods, and by connecting these rods with the conductor of the machine the discharge is given. For another form of connection, see *Cascade b.*—**Magnetic b.** Fr., *batterie magnétique*. Ger., *magnetische Batterie*. A combination of horseshoe magnets.—**Marié-Davy b.** A b. of cells in which a carbon element is immersed in a paste of sulphate of mercury and water contained in a porous cup, and a zinc element is immersed in dilute sulphuric acid or a solution of sulphate of zinc.—**Menotti's b.** A b. similar in arrangement to Hill's b., but with the two solutions separated by a layer of sawdust.—**Nobili's b.** See *Thermoelectric PILE*.—**One fluid b.** A b. in which both elements are immersed together in one liquid.—**Permanent b.** See *Constant b.* (2d def.).—**Piffard's cautery b.** A zinc platinum b. devised by H. G. Piffard, in which the agitation of the liquid is accomplished by rocking the elements, which may be connected for either quantity or intensity.—**Planté's b.** A secondary b. each cell of which contains two plates of lead rolled like the plates of Hare's b., and immersed in acidulated water.—**Plunge b.** Ger., *Tauchbatterie*. A b. in which the plates are not constantly immersed, but are lowered into the liquid when the b. is to be used.—**Poggendorf's b.** A b. in which the form of the cell is similar to that of Bunsen's. The porous cup contains a carbon rod immersed in a mixture of 25 parts of sulphuric acid, 12 of potassium bichromate, and 100 of water, and the outer vessel contains a zinc rod immersed in a mixture of 12 parts of sulphuric acid and 1 part of water.—**Sand b.**

See *Dry b.*—**Sawdust b.** See *Dry b.* and *Menotti's b.*—**Secondary b.** Syn.: *storage b.*, *galvanic accumulator.* A galvanic b. which has of itself no tendency to give forth a current, but is made capable of doing so when, after chemical action has gone on within it for a time, that action is reversed by the passage through it of a current from an ordinary b. The current (see *Secondary CURRENT*) which it is then capable of giving is in the reverse direction to that of the current from the ordinary b. employed, and is of short duration, but of very great quantity, so that a secondary b. charged from two or three of Grove's or Bunsen's cells (which answer best for the purpose) will for a short time produce effects greater than could be obtained directly by the use of many hundred cells. Its heating effect is remarkable, and it has been chiefly used in medicine as a cautery b. See also *Planté's b.* and *Faure's b.* (2d def.).—**Siemens and Halske's b.** A modification of Daniell's b. The copper plate is placed at the bottom of the jar, immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper. Over this there is a packing of *papier maché* on which the zinc plate rests, immersed in water. It is a very constant b.—**Single fluid b.** See *One fluid b.*—**Smee's b.** A b. each cell of which contains two amalgamated zinc plates and, between them, a thin plate of silver having its surfaces covered with a deposit of rough platinum in powder, all being immersed in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Storage b.** See *Secondary b.*—**Sulphate of copper b.** A b. in which one element is of copper immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, and the other of zinc immersed in water or a solution of chloride of sodium or sulphate of zinc.—**Thermoelectric b.** See *Thermoelectric FILE.*—**Thomson's b.** A modification of Daniell's b. in which the copper element is in the form of a lining to the bottom of a leaden and wooden tray, over which a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc is poured, and the zinc element, in the form of a grating, rests upon blocks of wood placed in the tray.—**Tip b.** A b. in which the elements are immersed in the liquid or withdrawn from it by tipping the jar one way or the other.—**Trough b.** A general term for a class of batteries of which Cruickshank's is an example.—**Trouvé's b.** A modification of Grenet's b. in which the cells are of large size and the elements are raised and lowered by means of a windlass.—**Two fluid b.** A b. in which one element is immersed in one liquid and the other in another, the two liquids either being contained in separate receptacles or floating one upon the other.—**Voltaic b.** Fr., *batterie voltaïque.* Ger., *voltäische Batterie.* See *Galvanic b.*—**Walker's b.** A modification of Smee's b. in which platinized carbon is substituted for platinized silver.—**Wollaston's b.** A zinc copper b. in which the zinc plate is suspended between the two portions of the copper plate folded about it, the two metals being separated by pieces of wood or cork.—**Zinc carbon b.** A b. in which one element is zinc and the other carbon.—**Zinc copper b.** A b. in which one element is zinc and the other copper.

BATTOL'OGY. Gr., *βαττολογία.* Morbid loquacity.

BAUHIN'IA, f. Fr., *bauhinie.* A genus of leguminous plants. It includes many species, all tropical, and the following sections, often regarded as distinct genera: 1. *Pauletia* (including *Perlebia* and *Amara*). 2. *Casparia*. 3. *Pileostigma*. 4. *Lysiphyllum*. 5. *Phanera*. 6. *Lasiobema*. 7. *Loxocalyx*. 8. *Adenolobus*. 9. *Schinella*.—**B. abyssinica.** See *B. articulata*.—**B. aculeata.** See *B. forficata*.—**B. acuminata.** Fr., *bauhinie à aiguillons, ébenier de montagne.* Mountain ebony; a small tree growing throughout India, the East Indies, and China, and cultivated in all tropical countries. It is said to have the same properties as *B. variegata*, and in the West Indies the flowers are employed as a laxative. A decoction of the root is used as an anthelmintic and carminative.—**B. anguina.** Syn.: *B. scandens, Lasio-*

bema anguina (et *Horsfieldii*). A glabrous climbing shrub growing in eastern Bengal, Burmah, and the East Indies. A decoction of the root is said to be used as an antipyretic.—**B. articulata.** Syn.: *Locellaria bauhinoides.* A spreading tree growing throughout tropical Africa. The bark is used as an astringent in chronic dysentery, and the leaves furnish a sort of gum.—**B. candida.** See *B. acuminata* and *B. variegata*.—**B. coromandeliana.** See *B. purpurea* (1st def.).—**B. esculenta, B. forficata.** A species growing in Brazil, where it is used as a demulcent.—**B. inermis.** See *B. articulata*.—**B. microstachys.** The *cipo de escada*; a Brazilian species. The leaves are employed as a demulcent.—**B. porrecta.** Fr., *bois à barrique.* A small tree growing in Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, where it is employed medicinally.—**B. purpurascens.** The purplish variety of *B. variegata*.—**B. purpurea.** 1. A tree found in India, Ceylon, and China; employed medicinally like *B. variegata*. 2. See *B. acuminata* and *B. variegata*.—**B. pyrrhocarpa.** See *B. articulata*.—**B. reticulata.** See *B. articulata*.—**B. speciosa.** See *B. tomentosa*.—**B. tamarindacea, B. Thönningii.** See *B. articulata*.—**B. tomentosa.** Fr., *bauhinie cotonneuse, bois bacha* (ou *à talemans*). St. Thomas's tree; a species growing in India, Ceylon, the East Indies, China, and tropical Africa. The dried leaves and buds are used in dysentery, and a decoction of the root bark is employed as an anthelmintic and as a remedy for hepatic disorders.—**B. triandra.** See *B. purpurea* (1st def.).—**B. variegata.** Fr., *bauhinie panachée.* Syn.: *Phanera variegata.* Mountain ebony; growing in India, the East Indies, and China, and introduced thence into the West Indies. The bark is regarded by the Hindus as tonic, astringent, and alterative, and is used in scrofula, ulcers, cutaneous affections, and fevers. The dried buds are used as an astringent in diarrhoea and as an anthelmintic.

BAUN'SCHEIDTISM. Ger., *Baunscheidtismus.* A method of counterirritation by means of an instrument invented by a person named Baunscheidt; formerly much in vogue in Germany. Over one end of a short tube was stretched a piece of chamois saturated with an irritant oil. This end of the tube was applied to the part of the body to be acted on, and a number of needles contained in the tube were forced through the chamois and into the skin by the action of a spring.

BAV'AROL. A certain tarry disinfectant.

BDAL'SIS, f. *Bdal'seos* (-is). Gr., *βδάλσις* (from *βδάλειν*, to milk, to suck). Suction, sucking.

BDEL'LA, f. Gr., *βέλλα* (from *βέλλαιεν*, to suck). Fr., *bdelle*. 1. The leech. See *HIRUDO*. 2. A varicose vein.—**B. medicinalis.** See *HIRUDO medicinalis, HIRUDO officinalis*, and *HIRUDO decora*.

BDELLA'RIS. Fr., *bdellaire*. Resembling a leech.

BDELLAT'OMY. From *βέλλα*, a leech, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Bdellatomie*. 1. The operation of drawing blood with an artificial leech or by means of suction after scarification. 2. The practice of emptying a leech of blood by puncturing it.

BDELLEPITHE'CUM, n. From *βέλλα*, a leech, and *ἐπιτίθειναι*, to apply. Fr., *bdellépithèque, pose-sangues.* Ger., *Blutegelansetzer.* A tube for applying leeches.

BDELLEPITH'ESIS, f. -the'seos (-pith'esis). From *βέλλα*, a leech, and *ἐπιθεσις*, an application. Fr., *bdellépithèse.* Ger., *Blutegelansetzen.* The application of leeches.

BDEL'LICUS. Fr., *bdellien*. Pertaining to or caused by leeches.

BDELLIUM, n. Gr., *βέλλιον.* Fr., *b., bdellion.* Ger., *B.* A myrrhlike exudation from several bursaceous plants; also, of Dioscorides, the plant itself. B. is occasionally used as an ingredient of plasters.—**African b.** Lat., *b. africanum.* Fr., *b. d'Afrique.* Ger., *afrikanisches B.* An exudation from *Balsamodendron afri-*

cannum.—**Arabian b.** Gr., βέλλιον ἀραβικόν. A variety of Indian b. brought from Arabia.—**B. ægyptiacum.** See *Egyptian b.*—**B. africanum.** See *African b.*—**B. indicum.** See *East Indian b.*—**B. opocalbason.** Syn.: *opocalbason*. A gummy, waxlike substance resembling myrrh, and, although poisonous, used to adulterate the latter.—**B. sicilianum, B. siculum.** See *Sicilian b.*—**East Indian b.** Lat., *b. indicum*. Fr., *de l'Inde*. Ger., *ostindisches B.* An exudation from *Balsamodendron mukul*, and probably also from *Balsamodendron Roxburghii*.—**Egyptian b.** Lat., *b. ægyptiacum*. Ger., *ägyptisches B.* A sort of b. known to the ancients, extracted from the fruit of a tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*, *Hyphene crinita*, or a species of *Rhus*).—**Indian b.** Gr., βέλλιον Ἰνδικόν. Lat., *b. indicum*. 1. Of the ancients, a variety of b. imported from the East. 2. Of the moderns, East Indian b.—**Sicilian b.** Lat., *b. siculum, b. sicilianum*. Ger., *sicilianisches B.* A gum resin thought to be derived from *Daucus hispanicus* or *Daucus ginguilum*; formerly used as a diuretic and diaphoretic.

BDELLOM'ETER. Lat., *bdellometrum* (from βδέλλα, a leech, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *bdellomètre*. Of Sarlendiére, an instrument invented by him for drawing blood after the manner of an artificial leech and measuring the quantity drawn; consisting of a scarification and suction apparatus.

BDELL'OS, m. See BDELLUS.

BDELLOT'OMY. From βδέλλα, a leech, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Bdellotomie*. 1. The operation of drawing blood with an artificial leech or by suction after scarification. 2. The emptying of a leech of blood by puncturing it.

BDELL'US, m. Gr., βδέλλος. An audible escape of flatus from the anus.

BDELYG'MIA, f., BDELYG'MUS, m. Gr., βδελυγμία, βδελυγμός. 1. See BDELLUS. 2. An abominable odor. 3. Nausea, disgust for food. 4. Filth, nastiness.

BDELYR'IA, f. Gr., βδελυρία. See BDELYGMIA (3d def.).

BDES'MA, n. *Des'matos* (-is). Gr., βδέσμα. See BDELLUS.

BDOL'US, m. Gr., βόλος. See BDELLUS.

BEAD. Ger., *Kügelchen, Knöpfchen, Perlchen*. A small ball, drop, or bubble; in blowpipe analysis, a globule of molten matter.—**Lovi's b's, Specific gravity b's.** Small hollow glass spheres of different degrees of buoyancy; used to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids. Each b. is numbered, and the number marked on the heaviest b. that floats in the liquid examined indicates its specific gravity.

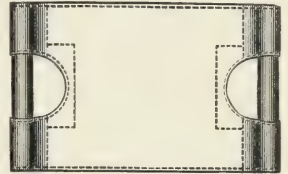
BEAK. O. E., *becke*. Gr., ῥύγχος. Lat., *rostrum*. Fr., *bec*. Ger., *Schnabel*. 1. The bill, or nib, of a bird, also any analogous structure in an animal. 2. Any pointed end resembling a bird's b. 3. An elongated cylindrical or sharp-pointed process found on the apex of the fruit in some plants. 4. The tube or spout of a retort or other similar vessel. 5. A sort of surgical forceps mentioned by Ridgley; also the b.-like end of the blades of certain forceps.—**B. of the calamus scriptorius.** Its lower extremity, or re-entrant angle.—**B. of the corpus callosum, B. of the encephalon.** Fr., *bec* (ou *bourrelet*) *du corps calleux*. Ger., *Schnabel der Hirnschwiele*. The splenium, or posterior end, of the corpus callosum.—**B. of the sphenoid bone.** See *ROSTRUM sphenoidale*.—**Coracoid b.** Fr., *bec coracoïdien*. The b. of the coracoid process of the scapula.

BEAN. A.-S., *bean*. Gr., κύμας. Lat., *faba*. Fr., *fève*. Ger., *Bohne*. The common name for the genus *Faba*, its fruit (pod), and the seed of the fruit; also applied generically to any seed resembling that of *Faba*.—**B. of Saint Ignatius.** See *Saint Ignatius's b.*—**Buck-b.** *Mengyanthes trifoliata*.—**Calabar b.** *Physostigma venenosum*.—**Castor b.** The seed of *Ricinus communis*.—**Chocolate b.** *Theobroma cacao* and its seed.—**Ordeal b.**

of Old Calabar. *Physostigma venenosum*.—**Saint Ignatius's b.** Lat., *faba Ignatii, ignatia* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fève de Saint-Ignace* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ignatiusbohne*. 1. The seed of *Strychnos ignatia*. 2. A Brazil name for the seed of *Ferilla cordifolia*.

BEAR'ING-DOWN'. Ger., *Bauchpresse*. 1. Compression of the abdominal contents by straining, voluntary or involuntary, as in defecation and parturition. 2. A subjective sensation as if something were being forced out of the body through the pelvis.

BEAR'ING-SEAT. Ger., *Trag-Sitz*. A piece of canvas about a yard long and half a yard wide, with a semi-circular portion cut out at each end and a stout pole secured to the fabric; used for transporting the wounded in battle. It is carried by two men, each of whom grasps the middle of one pole with one hand, and places the other hand behind the back of the wounded man, who is seated on the canvas.



THE BEARING-SEAT. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

BEAST'S'-BANE, n. The *Aconitum theriophonum*.

BEAT. Gr., πλῆγή, σφυγμός. Lat., *ictus, plaga*. Fr., *battement*. Ger., *Schlag*. A stroke, a pulsation, as of the heart or an artery.—**Apex b.** Fr., *choc de la pointe*. Ger., *Herzspitzenstoss*. The impulse of the apex of the heart against the wall of the chest.—**Heart b.** Lat., *ictus cordis*. Fr., *battement du cœur*. Ger., *Herzstoss*. A pulsation of the heart.—**Pulse b.** Fr., *battement d'une artère*. Ger., *Aderschlag*. A perceptible arterial pulsation. See PULSE.

BEBE'ARIN(E). See BEBERINE.

BEBEE'RIA, f. See BEBERINE.

BEBEER'IC ACID. See BEBERIC ACID.

BEBE'ERIN(E). See BEBERINE.

BEBE'RIA, f. See BEBERINE.

BEBER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bebérique*. Ger., *Bebeerinsäure*. An acid found in the fruit and bark of *Nectandra Rodiwi*, combined with beberine.

BEBERI'NA, f. Beberine.

BEB'ERIN(E). Lat., *beberina, beberinum, beberia*. Fr., *bébirine, béberine, bébeerine*. Ger., *Bebirin, Bebeerin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, found in the bark of *Nectandra Rodiwi*; used as a substitute for quinine.

BEBIR'IC ACID. See BEBERIC ACID.

BEB'IRIN(E). See BEBERINE.

BECH'ÆSTHE'SIS, f. -the'seos (-is). From βήξ, a cough, and αἰσθησις, a sensation. Fr., *bechesthèse*. Ger., *Hustenreiz*. A sensation giving rise to a desire to cough.

BECH'IA, f., BECH'IAS, m. Gr., βηχία, βηχίας. Hoarseness, cough.

BECH'IC. Gr., βηχικός. Lat., *bechicus*. Fr., *béchique*. 1. Pertaining to cough. 2. Efficient against cough.

BECH'TON, n. Gr., βηχίον. Fr., *béchion*. Ger., *Huftatig* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Tussilago*. 2. A disease of the larynx or trachea.

BECH'TUM, n. See BECHION.

BECHO'DES. Gr., βηχωδής. Fr., *bécheux*. Ger., *hustend, hustenartig*. Affected with or pertaining to cough.

BECHORTHOPNE'A, f. From βήξ, a cough, and ὀρθόπνοια (see *ORTHOPNEA*). Fr., *béchorthopnée*. 1. Orthopnea with cough. 2. Whooping cough.

BECH'OUS. See BECHODES.

BECUI'BIN. A substance extracted from the juice of the bark of *Myristica bicuiba*, of weakly acid reaction and devoid of taste and odor, soluble in chloroform, in hot alcohol, and in boiling water, insoluble in cold water or alcohol and in ether.

BED. Gr., κλίνη. Lat., *lectus*. Fr., *couche*. Ger., *Bett*. 1. An article of furniture for sleeping on. 2. A struc-

ture on which another structure rests (e. g., the matrix of the nail) or in which it is imbedded (e. g., the parts immediately surrounding a tumor).—**Air b.** A b. similar to the water b., but distended with air instead of water.—**Arnott's b.** See *Water b.*—**Bandeloux's b.** An air b. with a vessel beneath for the collection of urine, the whole surmounted by a cradle covered with gauze.—**B. swing.** An apparatus for swinging a patient clear of the b., resembling a hammock.—**B. warmer.** See *Warming PAN.*—**Fracture b.** A b. for facilitating the care of a person confined to his b. in consequence of a fracture; usually made in sections forming a double or triple inclined plane, with an opening to allow of the escape of urine and fæces.—**Hydrostatic b.** See *Water b.*—**Protection b.** A crib for confining maniacs in the recumbent posture.—**Water b.** Ger., *Wasserbett*. A b. consisting of a rubber sac filled with water; designed to equalize the pressure due to the weight of the patient's body, and thus prevent b. sores; invented by N. Arnott.

BEECH. A.-S., *bece*. Gr., *φηγός*. Lat., *fagus*. Fr., *hêtre*. Ger., *Buche*. The genus *Fagus*, especially *Fagus sylvatica*.—**B. nut oil, B. oil.** Lat., *oleum fagi*. Fr., *huile de faine*. Ger., *Buchelöl, Bucheckeröl*. A yellow oil expressed from the nut of the *Fagus sylvatica*. It has a feeble odor, a mild taste (somewhat acrid when heat is employed during the expression), and a sp. gr. of 0.921 to 0.923, and freezes at -17.5°C . It consists chiefly of olein with some stearin and palmitin, and is similar in preparation and uses to cotton seed oil.

BEEF. Lat., *caro bovis* (seu *bovilla*), *bubula*. Fr., *bœuf*. Ger., *Rindfleisch*. The flesh of a full-grown bovine animal.—**B. essence.** See *B. tea.*—**B. extract.** Lat., *extractum carnis* (seu *carnis bovinæ*, seu *carnis Liebig*). Fr., *extrait de viande*. Ger., *Fleischextract*. A brown, extractlike mass, of agreeable odor like that of cooked meat, readily soluble in water without turbidity; made, according to Liebig, by boiling minced lean meat with water, removing the fat and gelatin, and evaporating on a water bath to the consistence of an extract.—**B. tea.** Lat., *infusum carnis bubulæ*. Fr., *thé de bœuf*. A seasoned decoction of b.—**Extract of b.** 1. See *B. extract*. 2. B. tea, especially that form obtained by slow digestion on a water bath.

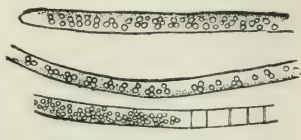
BEER. A.-S., *beor*, *bear*. Gr., *ζῆθος* (from *ζυμῶν*, to leaven). Lat., *cerevisia*, *cervisia*. Fr., *bière* (1st def.), *brutolé* (2d def.), *brytolé* (2d def.). Ger., *Bier*. 1. An alcoholic beverage made by infusing ("mashing") malt (generally barley malt), with or without boiling, adding hops, and fermenting, either with or without the addition of yeast. The character of b. varies according to the character of the malt and the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted. At a high temperature, the latter goes on rapidly and chiefly at the top of the liquid; at a low temperature, it goes on at the bottom. B. contains water, alcohol (from 2.75 to 8 or even 12 per cent.), carbonic acid, extractive matters of malt and hops (including the narcotic principle of the latter), and a very small amount of acetic acid. It is tonic and somewhat narcotic, aperient, and diuretic, acting also as an irritant upon the genitourinary tract. See also *ALE*, *PORTER*, *STOUT*, and *MALT*. The term is also applied to any fermented liquor made from aromatic roots, plant tops, and other vegetable substances. See *SPRUCE b.*, etc. 2. A medicinal preparation having b. for a vehicle.

BEGGIATO'A, f. From the name of F. S. Beggiato, an Italian botanist. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, consisting of long, straight, unbranched filaments (in the swarming stage, sometimes spiral), thicker than in the allied genus *Leptothrix*, and also distinguished by their containing sulphur in the form of strongly refracting granules. The *Beggiatoe* possess the property of decomposing sulphur compounds with the evolution of hy-

drogen sulphide. They occur in both running and stagnant water which receives sewage or other refuse, in sulphur springs, upon mud, and upon animal and vegetable bodies.—**B. alba.** A species found in the waste water from sugar manufactories, tanneries, etc., and in sulphur waters, forming a white or yellowish white layer (the *barégine* or *glairine* of the French); in the adult state also found upon decomposing water plants and dead insects. The filaments vary in thickness from 1 to 5 μ , and often exhibit a segmentation into long or short rod form and into cocci. They pass under certain conditions into spiral form, and in the swarming stage become ciliated. They increase by division.—**B. alba**, var. *marina*. Syn.: *B. Oerstedtii*. A variety of *B. alba* distinguished from the ordinary kind by its occurrence in sea water, and by its smaller size (thickness only 2 μ).—**B. arachnoidea.** A species occurring in swamp and sulphur waters forming thick jointed motile rods.—**B. leptomitiformis.** A variety of b., 1.8 μ thick, occurring in sulphur water, referred by Zopf to *B. alba*.—**B. marina.** The *B. alba*, var. *marina*.—**B. minima.** An actively motile marine species attaining a length of no more than 40 μ .—**B. mirabilis** [Cohn]. A species occurring as a white layer in sea water, in sea mud, and on marine plants and decomposing animal substances, distinguished by its very great size. By septation, it is converted into almost isodiametric particles.—**B. multisæptata.** See *PRAGMIDIOTHRIX multisæptata*.—**B. nivea.** A species occurring in sulphur springs, forming filaments 1.5 μ thick; referred by Zopf to *B. alba*.—**B. nodosa.** A filamentous vegetable organism assigned by Van Tieghem to the genus b., but differing from true specimens of that genus in the absence of sulphur granules and in its lack of motility. It is distinguished by the nodosities which form at intervals along the filaments.—**B. Oerstedtii.** *B. alba*, var. *marina*.—**B. pellucida** [Cohn]. A species found in salt water aquaria, composed of motile articulated filaments about 5 μ thick, translucent, and having only a few sulphur granules.—**B. punctata.** *B. alba*.—**B. roseopersicina.** A species found frequently in excavations and pools, forming a red or violet covering. The filamentous form is like that of *B. alba*, and is distinguished from it only by its red color, due to the presence of bacteriopurpurin (*q. v.*). By division, it forms cocci, which are agglomerated into peculiar reticulate or lobulate zoogleea forms which are the *Clathrocystis roseopersicina* [Cohn], or *Cohnia roseopersicina* [Kützing], and the *Bacterium rubescens* of Lankester. These cocci are rounded or oval, 2.5 μ in diameter, reddish, filled with sulphur granules, and united into families each cell of which is surrounded by a special gelatinous envelope in addition to the general envelope which surrounds the whole family. The families form a solid mass at first, and then become hollowed out with the formation of cavities filled with water. The cocci develop into rod forms, and, by the disappearance of the gelatin, both the cocci and the rods can take on the swarming stage.—**B. tigrina.** Syn.: *Oscillaria tigrina*. An organism classed, with doubtful propriety, among the *Beggiatoe*; according to Zopf, only a variety of *B. alba*. It occurs in swamp water, forming motile filaments from 3.5 to 4.5 μ in diameter.

BEG'MA, n. *Beg'matos* (-is). Gr., *βῆγμα*. 1. The act of coughing. 2. Matter coughed up.

BEGONIA, f. From *Bégon*, a French botanist. Fr., *bégonie*. Ger., *Schiefblatt*. A genus of begoniaceous



BEGGIATO A ALBA. (AFTER TROUESSART.)

plants.—**B. acuminata**. Syn.: *Platycentrum hamiltonianum*, *Tittelbachia hamiltoniana*. A suffruticose species growing in Jamaica and cultivated in England. The leaves are used in the preparation of an antiphlogistic and antiscorbutic beverage and as an emollient application to swellings.—**B. acutifolia**. A species probably identical with *B. acuminata*.—**B. anemonoides**. A Mexican species, said to have a drastic root which is efficient in scrofula and syphilis.—**B. balmisiana**. Syn.: *Knesebeckia balmisiana*. A Mexican species. The root is drastic, and is employed in scrofula and syphilis.—**B. bidentata**. A Brazilian undershrub. It contains much oxalic acid, and the leaf is eaten as a vegetable. The juice is reputed depurative and furnishes a refreshing drink.—**B. brasila**. *B. hirtella*.—**B. bulbifera**. *B. bulbiflora* (1st def.).—**B. bulbiflora**. 1. A Mexican species (the *yerba de la doncella* of the Mex. Ph.). The root is emetic and cathartic. 2. A variety of *B. gracilis*.—**B. capensis**. 1. An acaulescent herb of the Philippine Islands. 2. *B. diptera*.—**B. ciliata**. *B. hirtella*.—**B. cucullata**. A Brazilian and Bolivian shrub. It contains much oxalic acid, and is used as a remedy in inflammatory and bilious affections, and especially in cystitis.—**B. dasypoda**. The *B. hirtella*.—**B. dipetala**. A variety of *B. malabarica*.—**B. diptera**. A species growing in the West Indies; said to have the same properties as *B. bidentata*.—**B. diversifolia**. A variety of *B. gracilis*.—**B. gracilis**. A Mexican species of which a number of varieties are described. The root is emetic and cathartic.—**B. hamiltonia**. *B. acuminata*.—**B. malabarica**. An esculent species growing in India and Ceylon, from the leaves of which a vulnerary ointment is prepared.—**B. malvacea**. A perennial Brazilian species, perhaps identical with *B. pauciflora*, which has medicinal properties like those of *B. bidentata*.—**B. martiana**. A variety of the *B. gracilis*.—**B. Meyeri**(i). *B. tomentosa*.—**B. octopetala**. Syn.: *B. grandiflora*. An herb growing in Peru, where the root is employed as a remedy for scurvy and for hæmorrhage.

BEGONIA'CEOUS. Lat., *begoniaceus*. Fr., *bégoniace*. Typified by the genus *Begonia*.

BEINHALTER (Ger.). Bin'ha³l-to'r. An appliance for holding in proper position the lower limbs of a person subjected to examination or operation.

BEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *béla*. See *ÆGLE marmelos*.—**Belæ fructus**. Ger., *B'frucht*. Bael fruit; the dried half-ripe fruit of the *Ægle marmelos*, used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa.—**Extractum belæ liquidum**. Fr., *extrait liquide de béla*. Ger., *flüssiges B'extract*. A preparation made from 1 lb. of b. fruit, 12 imperial pints of distilled water, and 2 fl. oz. of rectified spirit. The fruit is macerated in one third of the water, then in the second third, and then in the remaining third, for an hour; the marc is then pressed, the liquors are mixed and filtered through flannel, and the mixture is evaporated to 14 fl. oz. When it is cold, the spirit is added.

BEL'EMNOID. Lat., *belemnoides*. Fr., *bélemnoides*. 1. Arrow-shaped. 2. As a n., the styloid process of the temporal bone and of the ulna.

BEL'LI, *n.* The *Ægle marmelos*.

BELL. A.-S., *belle*. Lat., *campana*. Fr., *cloche*. Ger., *Glocke*. A metallic vessel designed to give out a ringing sound when struck; any article or structure of like shape.—**B. glass**, **B. jar**. A glass vessel shaped like a b.; used as a cover to prevent drying, for the collection of gases, and as the receiver of an air pump.

BELLADON'NA, *f.* Fr., *belladonne* [Fr. Cod.], *belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Tollkraut*, *Wolfskirsche*. Deadly nightshade (*Atropa b.*); the official name in the U. S. Ph., and most of the other formularies.—**Belladonnæ radix** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. B. root.—**B. fruit**. Lat., *baccæ belladonnæ*. Fr., *baies de belladone*. The berries of the *Atropa b.* They resemble cherries in appear-

ance and color, and are highly poisonous.—**B. juice**. Lat., *succus belladonnæ*. Fr., *suc de belladone*. Ger., *B'saft*. The juice of *Atropa b.*—**B. laccifera**. *Atropa b.*—**B. leaves**. Lat., *belladonnæ folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia belladonnæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *belladone* [Fr. Cod.], *feuilles de belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirschenblätter*. The leaves of *Atropa b.*, collected before or during the time of flowering; they contain much atropine, although not so much as the root.—**B. root**. Lat., *belladonnæ radix* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *belladone* [Fr. Cod.], *racine de belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirschenwurzel*, *B'wurzel*. The root of *Atropa b.* It contains varying amounts of atropine.—**Emplastrum belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph.; Br. Ph.; Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], **Emplastrum cum extracto belladonnæ**. Fr., *emplâtre d'extrait de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'pflaster*, *Tollkirschenpflaster*. B. plaster. That of the U. S. Ph. is prepared by exhausting 1 part of powdered b. root with alcohol by maceration and percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of percolate, evaporating the remaining 10 parts, adding them to the reserved portion, evaporating the mixture to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough resin plaster to bring the whole up to 100 parts. That of the Br. Ph. is made by triturating 3 oz. of extract of b. and 6 fl. oz. (=5 parts by weight) of alcohol, evaporating the spirituous solution, and adding 3 oz. of resin plaster. That of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., was made by mixing 2 parts of powdered b. leaves with a melted mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of turpentine and olive oil. That of the Belg. Ph. is a mixture of 5 parts of extract of b., 2 of olive oil, and 33 of plaster of Burgundy pitch.—**Extractum belladonnæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum**. Fr., *extrait de belladone alcoolique*, *extrait de belladone (racine)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *alkoholisches B'extract*, *B'extract* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made from fresh b. leaves by extracting the inspissated juice with a mixture of alcohol and water. 2. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by extracting b. root with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of an extract.—**Extractum belladonnæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of b.; made by exhausting powdered b. root with alcohol by maceration and percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, evaporating the rest to the consistence of a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make the whole measure 100 parts.—**Japanese b.** The trade name of certain rhizomes supposed to be derived from *Scopolia japonica*.—**Linimentum belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. B. liniment, made by dissolving 5 parts of camphor in 95 of fluid extract of b. [U. S. Ph.], or by extracting 20 oz. of b. root and 1 oz. of camphor with enough alcohol to make an imperial pint [Br. Ph.].—**Suppositoria belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph.]. Suppositories each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of alcoholic extract of b. and 29½ grains of cacao butter.—**Tinctura belladonnæ**. Fr., *teinture de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'tinctur*. A tincture made by exhausting b. leaves with alcohol by maceration and percolation; 100 parts correspond to 15 [U. S. Ph.], or 5·4 parts [Br. Ph.] of b. leaves. The preparation of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., was made by extracting 5 parts of b. leaves with 6 of alcohol.—**Unguentum belladonnæ**. Fr., *liparolé (ou pommade [Fr. Cod.] de belladone, graisse belladonisée*. Ger., *B'salbe*, *Tollkirschenalbe*. An ointment made by mixing 10 parts of alcoholic extract of b. with 6 of alcohol, and incorporating with 84 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.], or by mixing 1 part of extract of b. and 6 parts of lard [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of extract of b. and 9 parts of unguentum cereum [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.].

BELLADON'NINE(e). Fr., *belladonnine*. Ger., *Belladonnin*. An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from bella-

donna root; a resinous substance of a bitter, acrid taste. The term has also been applied to atropine.

BELO'NIA, *f.* See **BELONIA**.

BEL'LOWS. A-S., *belg.* Gr., *φύσα*. Lat., *follis*. Fr., *soufflet*. Ger., *Blasebalg*. An apparatus for sucking in air and forcing it through a nozzle.—**Richardson's b.** An apparatus for employing moderate pressure in the injection of vapors into the middle ear, consisting of a double balloon with a connecting tube.

BEL'LY. A-S., *belg.* *belig.* 1. See **ABDOMEN**. 2. Any b.-like enlargement (e. g., the fleshy part of a muscle).

BELO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *bélonie*. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the West Indies.—**B. aspera**. A shrub said to be bitter and astringent. Its bark has been used in intermittent fever, passive hæmorrhages, and dysentery.

BELONO'DES. See **BELONOID**.—**Processus b.** See **STYLOID PROCESS**.

BEL'ONOID. Gr., *βελονοειδής* (from *βελόνη*, a needle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *belonodes*, *belonoides*. Fr., *bélonoïde*. Ger., *nadelförmig*. Needle-shaped, styloid.

BELONOS'PASIS, *f.* —*spa'seos* (—*os'pasis*). From *βελόνη*, a needle, and *σπάσις*, a drawing. Fr., *belonospase*. Irritation with needles or with Perkins's metallic tractors. Cf. **ACUPUNCTURE**.

BELT. Gr., *ζώνη*. Lat., *cingulum*, *cingulus*, *cingula*. Fr., *ceinture*. Ger., *Gürtel*, *Gürtel*. A band to encircle some portion of the body, especially the abdomen.—**Abdominal b.** Lat., *cingulum abdominis*. Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Leibbinde*. A broad b. for encircling the abdomen for the purpose of support, as during pregnancy, after laparotomy, etc.—**Hypogastric b.** Fr., *ceinture hypogastrique*. A b. to encircle the pelvis, between the crest of the ilium and the great trochanter, with or without a pad or block in front; designed to exert pressure upon the hypogastrium.

BELUL'CUM, *n.* Gr., *βελουλάκον* (from *βέλος*, a dart, and *ἐλκεν*, to draw out). Fr., *bélulque*. An old instrument for extracting darts and arrows.

BENEDICT'A, *f. sing.* and *n. pl.* 1. A name applied to several plants (e. g., *Centaurea b.*). 2. The plural of *benedictum* (q. v.).

BENEDICT'UM, *n.* Gr., *εὐλογισόν*. Fr., *bénédict*. An old term for a mild purgative.

BENEVI'VUM, *n.* See **BENZINO**.

BENIGN'. Gr., *εὐήθης*. Lat., *benignus*. Fr., *bénin*. Ger., *gütig*, *gutartig*. Not malignant; not specially severe.

BENIG'NANT. See **BENIGN**.

BENIG'NITY. Lat., *benignitas*. Fr., *bénignité*. Ger., *Benignität*. The quality of being benign.

BENIG'NUS. See **BENIGN**.

BENINCA'SA, *f.* Named after *Benincasa*, an Italian nobleman. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**B. cerifera**. Syn.: *Cucurbita cerifera*. A perennial species growing in the East Indies. It is used as a remedy for fevers, thoracic difficulties, vertigo, etc. The rind of the fruit is used by the Chinese in consumption, asthma, and chills, and the seeds are employed to relieve colic, dysuria, spasms, etc.

BENJAMIN. Corrupted from *benzoin*. Ger., *Benjaminbaum*. 1. The *Styrax benzoin*. 2. Benzoin.

BENZA'CETIN. Acetamidethylosalicylic acid. It has been used in neuralgia.

BENZAL'COHOL. Benzyl alcohol.

BENZAL'DEHYD(E), **BENZAL'DID(E)**. Benzoic aldehyde.

BENZAM'IDACET'IC ACID. See **HIPPURIC ACID**.

BENZAMID(E). Lat., *benzamidum*. Fr., *benzamide*. Ger., *Benzamid*. The amide of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.NH_2 = C_7H_7.NO$, forming shining laminar or tabular crystals.

BENZAM'IDOACET'IC ACID. See **HIPPURIC ACID**.

BENZANAL'GENE. See **ANALGENE**.

BENZAN'ILID(E). Syn.: *benzoic anilide*, *phenylbenzamide*. An anilide, $C_6H_5.N(C_6H_5.CO)H = C_{13}H_{11}NO$, in which benzoyl replaces the hydrogen of aniline; formed by the action of chlorbenzoyl on aniline.

BEN'ZENE. Lat., *benzolum*, *benzinum*, *pyrooleum benzinum*. Fr., *benzène*, *benzine*. Ger., *Benzen*, *Benzol*. Written also *benzen* and *benzol*. A colorless liquid, C_6H_6 , derived from coal tar; colorless, of a peculiar odor, boiling at $80.5^\circ C.$, freezing at a low temperature into crystals that melt at $5.5^\circ C.$, of a sp. gr. of 0.899, readily volatile, inflammable, nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and itself a solvent of iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, fatty and resinous bodies, caoutchouc, etc. It is the starting point of the so called aromatic series; which may be regarded as derived from it by successive processes of substitution.

BENZEU'GENOL. The benzoic ether of eugenol.

BEN'ZID(E). A compound of benzene or benzyl with a radicle or an element.

BEN'ZIDIN(E). Lat., *benzidinum*. Fr., *benzidine*. Ger., *Benzidin*. A diacid base, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 = NH_2.C_6H_4 - C_6H_4 - NH_2$, forming silvery laminar crystals readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol.—**B. sulphate**. A compound of b. and sulphuric acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2.H_2SO_4$.

BEN'ZIN. Lat., *benzinum* [U. S. Ph.], *benzinum petrolei* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de pétrole blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *huile légère de pétrole* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B. Syn.: petroleum b.* 1. A name originally given by Mitscherlich to benzene. 2. A clear, colorless liquid produced by distilling petroleum; of a peculiar powerful odor; insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in fixed and volatile oils. It is inflammable, and its vapor is explosive when mixed with air. It boils between 50° and $60^\circ C.$ Chemically, it consists of a mixture of different hydrocarbons, chiefly those of the paraffin (fatty) series.

BENZINA'TUS. Combined with or containing benzin or benzene.

BENZI'NUM, *n.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph., benzin. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., benzene.

BENZI'NUS. Of or pertaining to benzene.

BEN'ZOAS, *m.* —*a'tis*. A benzoate.

BEN'ZOATE. Lat., *benzoas*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Benzoat*, *Benzoätsalz*. A salt of benzoic acid.

BEN'ZOATED. See **BENZOINATED**.

BENZOA'TUS. See **BENZOINATED**.

BEN'ZOE, *f.* *Ben'zoes*. Benzoin (1st def.).

BEN'ZOENE. Fr., *benzoène*. See **TOLUENE**.

BENZO'IC. Lat., *benzoicus*. Fr., *benzoïque*. Pertaining to or derived from benzoin.—**B. acid**. Lat., *acidum benzoicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide benzoïque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Benzoësaure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.OH = C_7H_6O_2$.—**B. alcohol**. See **BENZYL alcohol**.—**B. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzaldehyd*. Syn.: *benzaldehyde*. The compound $C_6H_5.CO.H = C_7H_6O$.

BENZO'ICUM, *n.* Benzoin.

BENZO'ICUS. Benzoic; with the name of a base, the benzoate of that base.

BENZOIN. Lat., *b.* (2d def.), *benzoinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *benzoe* [Ger. Ph.], *resina benzoe*, *benzoina* (3d def.), *asa dulcis*. Fr., *benjoin* [Fr. Cod.], *benzoïne* (3d def.). Ger., *Benzoë*, *Benzoin* (3d def.). 1. A resinous substance that exudes from incisions into the bark of *Styrax b.*; employed as an antiseptic and vulnerary and in pulmonary affections, especially by inhalation, and formerly much used in torpidity of the abdominal viscera and in skin diseases. 2. A genus of lauraceous shrubs and trees. 3. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_5 - CO - CH(OH).C_6H_5$, obtained by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanide on benzoic aldehyde.—**Flowers of b.** Lat., *flores benzoës*. Fr., *fleurs de benjoin*. Ger., *Benzoëblumen*. Benzoic acid obtained by the sublimation of b. (1st def.).

BEN'ZOIN, *n.* -i'nis. See *B.*, Eng. (1st and 2d def's). —*B. odoriferum*. Syn.: *Laurus b.* The fever-bush, bush allspice; a shrub growing in the United States and Canada. The bark is aromatic, and is said to be stimulant and tonic; the berries have been used as a substitute for allspice.

BENZOI'NA, *f.* See BENZOIN, Eng. (3d def.).

BENZOI'NAM. Fr., *benzoïnium*. A white microcrystalline inodorous powder, $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O$, obtained by heating benzoïn (3d def.) with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

BENZOIN'AMID(E). Fr., *benzoïnamide*. A tasteless, inodorous powder, $C_{42}H_{36}N_4$, obtained by the action of an aqueous solution of ammonia on benzoïn (3d def.).

BEN'ZOINATED. Lat., *benzoïnatus* [U. S. Ph.], *benzoatus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *benzoïné*. Ger., *benzoïniert*. Syn.: *benzoated*. Containing or prepared with benzoïn.

BENZOINIF'ERA, *f.* From *benzoe*, benzoïn, and *ferre*, to bear. *Styrax benzoïn*.

BENZOI'NIMID(E). A substance, $C_{14}H_{11}N$, formed by the action of ammonia on benzoïn (3d def.).

BENZOI'NUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *n.* See BENZOIN, Eng. (1st def.).—*Tinctura benzoïni* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de benjoïn* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura benzoes* [Ger. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of benzoïn (1st def.) in 4 [U. S. Ph.] or 5 [Ger. Ph.] parts of alcohol.—*Tinctura benzoïni composita* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture balsamique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Benzoëctinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura balsamica, essentia balsamica*. Friar's balsam; a preparation made up of 12 parts of benzoïn, 2 of purified aloes, 8 of storax, 4 of balsam of Tolu, and enough alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 oz. of benzoïn, 1½ oz. of prepared storax, ½ oz. of balsam of Tolu, and 160 grains of socotrine aloes dissolved in 1 pint of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]. It is a reddish, acid liquid, much employed as an application to ulcers, bed sores, cracked nipples, excoriations, etc., and used internally and by inhalation in respiratory and urinary disorders.—*Unguentum benzoïni*. See ADEPS benzoïnatus.

BENZOI'NUS. See BENZOIC.

BEN'ZOIODOHY'DRIN. A compound obtained by mixing benzoyl iodide and epichlorhydrin. Put forward as a substitute for potassium iodide.

BEN'ZOL [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *b.*, *benzole*. Ger., *B.* See BENZENE.

BEN'ZOLE. See BENZENE.

BENZOLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide benzoïque*. Syn.: *benzoic* (or *hydrobenzoic*) *acid*. An acid, $C_7H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5.CO.OH$, derived from benzoic acid by the action of sodium amalgam; an oily liquid which, on exposure to the air, is converted into benzoic acid.

BENZO'LEUM, *n.* See BENZENE.

BEN'ZOLIN. 1. Ligroïn. 2. The compound C_6H_{10} .

BENZO'LUM, *n.* See BENZENE.

BENZONAPH'THOL. See BENZOYLNAPHTHOL.

BEN'ZONITRAN'ISID(E). A derivative of nitranisidine, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4$, analogous to benzamide.

BEN'ZOPARACRES'OL. A compound formed by the action of sodium benzoate on paracresol in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride; proposed as a substitute for benzonaphthol.

BENZOPHEN'OID. Phenyl benzoate.

BENZOPH'ENONE. Lat., *benzophenonum*. Fr., *benzophénone*. Ger., *Benzophenon*. Syn.: *benzone, diphenyl ketone*. A ketone, $C_6H_5-CO-C_6H_5 = C_{13}H_{10}O$.

BEN'ZOPHENO'NEID(E). See APYONINE.

BENZOPI'NACONE. A microcrystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{20}O_2$, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on benzophenone.

BENZOPI'NITE. A product of the action of benzoic acid on pinite.

BENZO'QUINONE. See QUINONE.

BENZOSAL'ICIN. Lat., *benzosalicinum*. Fr., *benzosalicine*. Ger., *B.* Populin; so called because it may

be regarded as salicin with an atom of hydrogen replaced by benzoyl.

BENZOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide benzo-salicylique*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_3(C_6H_5.CO)_2 - CO.OH$ or $C_6H_4(C_6H_5.CO) - CO.O$, occurring as a viscous mass formed by the action of benzoyl chloride upon potassium salicylate.

BEN'ZOSOL. Guaiacol benzoate. It has been used in tuberculous disease.

BENZOU'RIC ACID. See HIPPURIC ACID.

BEN'ZOYL. Lat., *benzoylium*. Fr., *benzoyle*. Ger., *B.* The radicle, $C_6H_5.CO$, of benzoic acid.—*B'acetic acid*. Fr., *acide benzoyl-acétique*. Ger., *B'essigsäure*. Syn.: *benzacetic acid*. A supposititious acid having the composition of acetic acid in which b. replaces hydrogen, $CH_2(C_6H_5.CO) - CO.OH$; known only by its derivatives.—*B'anilide*. See BENZANILIDE.—*B'eugenol*. Ger., *B.-Eugenolester*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{16}O_3 = C_{10}H_{11}(C_6H_5.CO)O_2$, prepared by the action of chlorb' on eugenol; colorless acicular crystals. It has been used in tuberculous disease.—*B. guaiacol*. See BENZOSOL.—*Hydrated b.* Benzoic acid.

BEN'ZOYLATE. See BENZOATE.

BENZOYL'IC. Lat., *benzoilius*. See BENZOIC.

BEN'ZOYLNAPH'THOL. A product obtained by treating 250 grammes of β -naphthol and 270 of very pure benzoyl chloride, and purifying the product by crystallization; used as an intestinal antiseptic.

BENZOYL'IUM, *n.* Benzoyl.

BEN'ZULE. See BENZOYL.

BENZUL'MIC ACID. An acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, obtained when amidobenzoic acid is treated with nitrous acid.

BENZURE'ID(E). Fr., *benzuréide*. Ger., *Benzureid*. A substance formed by the action of urea on benzoic aldehyde in alcoholic solution.

BEN'ZYL. Fr., *benzile, benzyle*. Ger., *B.* A univalent radicle, $C_6H_5.CH_2$, to which the symbol Bz was formerly given.—*B. alcohol*. Fr., *alcool benzylque*. Ger., *Benzalkohol*. Syn.: *phenylcarbinol, phenylmethyl alcohol*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2.OH$, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, boiling at 206° or 207° C., found in balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, and styrax, and obtainable by the action of alcoholic potash on oil of bitter almonds.

BENZYL'IC. Lat., *benzylicus*. Fr., *benzylque*. Of, pertaining to, or containing benzyl.

BENZYL'IDENE. Fr., *benzylidène*. Ger., *Benzyliden*. A bivalent radicle, $C_6H_5.CH''$, being benzyl less an atom of hydrogen.

BENZYL'IUM, *n.* Benzyl.

BER'BERIN(E). Lat., *berberina, berberinum, berberia*. Fr., *berbéline*. Ger., *Berberin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{12}NO_4 + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, occurring in several species of *Berberis*, in calumba, in the bark of *Coccoloba polycarpa*, the bark of *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*, and that of *Geoffræa jamaicensis* and in many other plants. Its physiological action is uncertain, salivation, diarrhoea, and various nervous symptoms being observed, but inconstantly, after its administration, according to some observers; according to others, it occasions a great variety of phenomena, acting particularly as a tonic to the capillary blood vessels, producing hyperemia and oedema, and elevating the arterial pressure. It is eliminated by the kidneys, and renders the alkaline urine of the *Herbivora* acid. It has been recommended as an antiperiodic.

BERBERI'NUM, *n.* See BERBERINE.

BER'BERIS, *f.* -ber'idis, *ber'beris*. Fr., *b. épine-vinette*. Ger., *Berberitze, Saurach*. 1. A genus of shrubs. 2. The root bark of *B. vulgaris*. 3. In the pl., *berberes*, the fruit of *B. vulgaris*.—*B. aristata*. A species growing in India. The bark of the root contains much berberine and is employed as a tonic. It is said to be employed in ophthalmic diseases like *B. lycium*.—*B.*

asiatica. A species growing in the northern East Indies. It contains berberine, is said to have properties similar to those of *B. vulgaris*, and is employed as a tonic.—**B. canadensis.** A variety of *B. vulgaris*.—**B. chinensis.** A species found in China and northern India. The fruit, a dark purple berry, together with that of *B. lycium*, is used by the Chinese in preparing a cooling and tonic drink. The juice of the fresh fruit is applied to weak eyes. An infusion of the leaves is used for nervous headache, fatigue, etc.—**B. dumetorum.** The *B. vulgaris*.—**B. fascicularis.** Syn.: *Mahonia fascicularis*. A species the berries of which are employed like those of *B. vulgaris*.—**B. fruticosa.** A shrub growing in Jamaica. The negroes use it as a remedy in venereal diseases, and an infusion of the leaves is employed in colic.—**B. kunawurensis.** An East Indian variety of *B. vulgaris*.—**B. lycium.** The ophthalmic berberry; a species growing in India. The root bark contains much berberine and is employed as a tonic. According to Royle, an extract from the wood or roots of this and other Indian species of *B.* is the medicine *rusot*, or *rusunt*, employed in India as a local remedy in ophthalmic affections.—**B. nervosa.** A species growing in the Pacific United States. Its root bark contains berberine.—**B. pinnata.** See *B. fascicularis*.—**B. sibirica.** A Siberian species employed like *B. vulgaris*.—**B. sinensis.** See *B. chinensis*.—**B. tinctoria.** See *B. aristata*.—**B. vulgaris.** Fr., *b.*, *épine-vinette*. Ger., *Berberitze*, *Berberbeere*, *Sauendorn*. A bushy shrub growing in Europe and in the northern United States. The bark and root bark are occasionally employed as a gastric tonic and astringent in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, etc., and to reduce the hypertrophied spleen in malarial affections. The berries are employed to furnish an acidulous, refrigerant, and antiscorbatic drink and a conserve. The seeds also are employed medicinally.

Berberite. See BERBERINE.

Berberonic Acid. Fr., *acide berbérannique*. Ger., *Berberonsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_8H_5NO_6 = C_5H_2(CO.OH)_3N$, isomeric with pyridinetricarbonic acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon berberine.

Berchemia, f. A genus of shrubs.—**B. lineata.** Syn.: *Rhamnus lineatus*. A shrub growing in India and China. The root is said to be diuretic.

Berencium, n. Gr., *Βερεινκίον*. Nitre.

Bergamium, n. Fr., *bergammottier*. See BERGAMOT.—**Oleum bergamii** [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of bergamot.

Bergamot. Lat., *bergamum*, *bergamotta*. Fr., *bergamote*. Ger., *Bergamotte*. The *Citrus bergamia*.—**B. camphor.** Ger., *Bergamottkampher*. See BERGAPTENE.—**B. mint.** The *Mentha citrata*.—**Essence of b.**, Oil of *b.* Lat., *oleum bergamii* [U. S. Ph.], *oleum bergamotte*. Fr., *huile volatile de bergamote*. Ger., *Bergamottöl*. A yellowish or greenish volatile oil, of agreeable odor and bitter taste, obtained from *b.* peel by expression, or more rarely by distillation. It is used mainly as a perfume.—**Wild b.** An American name for *Monarda fistulosa*.

Bergamotta, f. See BERGAMOT.

Bergaptene. Fr., *bergaptène*. Ger., *Bergapten*. Syn.: *bergamot camphor*. A substance, $C_9H_6O_3$, deposited from oil of bergamot upon standing.

Ber-genin. A bitter crystalline substance, $C_6H_5O_4$, found in various species of *Saxifraga*.

Berberi, Beri-Beri. Said to be from the Hindustani word *b'here*, a sheep, from the fanciful notion that those affected with the disease walk with a kind of jerking motion, like a peculiar variety of that animal. Lat., *berberia*. Fr., *beribéri*. Ger., *Beri-Beri*. Syn.: *acute anæmic dropsy*. A constitutional disease, which begins with anæmia, and manifests in its progress stiffness of the limbs, numbness and even paralysis of the lower extremities, difficult breathing, and a

swollen countenance. The quantity of urine secreted is diminished and there is general œdema. It usually ends in death, which is often preceded by an effusion into the serous cavities. "A recurrent, non-contagious disease, attacking up to the present time only the natives of Japan, selecting the residents of most densely populated towns, and particularly of the low crowded districts in these places; most prevalent during the period of high temperature and heavy rainfall; with or without rise of temperature; marked and temporary numbness of certain portions of the surface; paralytic affections, most commonly of the lower and upper extremities, but occasionally other parts, tending to atrophy, with spasm and tenderness, in the paralyzed muscles; œdema, usually confined to the lower extremities, and palpitation."—**Dropsical b.** Ankylostomiasis.—**Web b.** In countries in which *b.* is endemic, anæmia and dropsy without paralysis. It is not related to true *b.*

Beriberia, f. See BERIBERI.—**B. spuria.** A name under which one case is mentioned by Bartholin, probably one of simple paraplegia.

Beringeria, f. A genus of labiate plants.—**B. pseudodictamnus.** Syn.: *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. A shrub growing in Greece and Crete, the *ψευδοδίκταμνον* of the Greeks. It was formerly employed like *Origanum dictamnus*, and is said still to be used in Greece as a digestive tonic.

Bernardin. Glycogen; so called in honor of Bernard, the French physiologist.

Berrya, f. From Dr. A. Berry, of Madras. Fr., *berrye*. A genus of tiliaceous plants.—**B. ammomilla.** A tree of the East Indies and tropical Australia. The seeds are hairy, and produce severe itching.

Beryllium, n. Gr., *Βηρύλλιον*. Fr., *béryllium*. Ger., *B.* A bivalent metal (symbol, Be or Gl) occurring in the beryl, the emerald, and other minerals.

Besoïn (Fr.). $Be^{2+}swa^{n2}$. The sensation of the need of performing any physiological act, or of a strong impulse to gratify a natural or artificial appetite.—**B. artificiel.** An acquired appetite, as for tobacco, alcohol, etc.—**B. circulatoire.** A sensation of anguish due to interference with the action of the heart.—**B. de défécation.** The sensation as if the bowels must be evacuated.—**B. de respirer.** Ger., *At(h)mungsnot(h)*. The sensation of the necessity of breathing, as when the breath is held.—**B. d'uriner.** A desire to pass urine.

Bestiality. From *bestia*, a beast. Fr., *bestialité*. Ger., *Bestialität*. In legal medicine, an attempt at copulation with a lower animal.

Bêta, f. Gr., *βῆτα*. Fr., *bêta*. The second letter of the Greek alphabet. Written out or expressed by the character β , it is used as a prefix to chemical terms to denote an isomeric variety (e. g., beta-amyl = β -amyl).

Betel. Fr., *bétel*. Ger., *Wasserpfeffer*. The *Piper betle* (*Piper b.*); also the substance consisting of the leaves of this plant combined with lime and some astringent material like the areca nut (*b. nut*) or catechu, used as a masticatory in the East.—**B. nut.** Ger., *B'nuss*. The areca nut.

Beth'ol, n. See BETOL.

Bettle, n. See BETEL.

Bet'ol. A commercial name for the β -naphthol ether of salicylic acid, said to resemble that compound in therapeutical properties.

Bet'ula, f. Fr., *bouleau*. Ger., *Birke*. The birch.—**B. alba.** Fr., *boulevard blanc*, *bonillard*, *biès*, *arbre de la sagesse*. Ger., *weisse Birke*, *Pfingstmaie*, *Maienbaum*. The common, white, paper, or canoe birch. The leaves are said to be employed in Lapland as a substitute for tea, and are used as an anthelmintic, also as a diaphoretic, both externally and internally, in rheumatism, gout, and dropsy. The inner bark, which contains betulin, is aromatic and somewhat astringent,

and is used externally in itch and scrofula. The saccharine, acidulous sap, which exudes in the spring from incisions made into the bark, is used in the preparation of an alcoholic drink, also of vinegar, and, boiled down to a syrup, constitutes the syrup of birch, formerly official. This sap was formerly much employed in skin diseases, gout, and intermittent fever. The oil of birch is employed in chronic skin diseases and gonorrhoea, and birch tar is used for the same purposes as the leaves.

—**B. alnus.** See *ALNUS glutinosa*.—**B. ambigua**, **B. carpathica**, **B. carpathica**, **B. cuspidata.** See *B. alba*.—**B. emarginata.** See *ALNUS glutinosa*.—**B. ethnensis.** See *B. alba*.—**B. glutinosa.** 1. *Alnus glutinosa*. 2. A variety of *B. alba*.—**B. gummifera**, **B. hybrida**, **B. lacinata.** See *B. alba*.—**B. lenta.** Ger., *zähe Birke*. 1. Of Duroi, a variety of *B. alba*. 2. The sweet, cherry, or black birch. The bark and leaves contain gaultherin and another principle which, by combination with water, form a colorless volatile oil of syrupy consistence, apparently identical with oil of gaultheria, consisting almost wholly of methyl salicylate. The bark also contains tannic acid, and both it and the leaves are stimulant and diaphoretic.—**B. lutea** [Michaux]. See *B. lenta*.—**B. nana.** Fr., *bouleau nain*. Ger., *Zwergbirke*. The dwarf birch. The sap is said to be employed in Switzerland in gout and other affections, and externally in skin diseases.—**B. nigra.** Fr., *bouleau à canots*. Ger., *Rothbirke*. 1. *B. alba*. 2. *B. lenta*. 3. The red birch. It is said to have properties like those of *B. alba*.—**B. odorata.** A name applied to several species now referred to *B. alba*.—**B. papyracea**, **B. papyrifera**, **B. pendula.** See *B. alba*.—**B. pubescens.** Different species now referred to *B. alba*.—**B. rubra.** See *B. nigra* (3d def.).—**B. verrucosa.** See *B. alba*.—**Oleum betulae.** Oil of *B. alba*.

BETULA'CEOUS. Lat., *betulaceus*. Fr., *bétulacé*. Typified by the genus *Betula*.

BETULIN. Lat., *betulinum*, *betulina*. Fr., *bétuline*, *résine de bouleau*. Ger., *B.*, *Birkenharz*. Birch camphor, birch resin; a resinlike substance found in the inner bark of *Betula alba*.

BETULIN'EOUS. See BETULACEOUS.

BETULIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Betulinsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{36}H_{54}O_6$, produced by the oxidation of betulin.

BETULINUM, n. See BETULIN.

BETULI'NUS. Of or pertaining to the birch.

BETUL'LA, f. See BETULA.

BET'ULORESIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bétulo-résinique*. A resinous acid, $C_{36}H_{54}O_5$, forming a white powder on the young leaves and shoots of *Betula alba*.

BET'ULORET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bétulorrhétinique*. Ger., *Betuloretinsäure*. An acid, $C_{36}H_{53}O_5$, obtained from betulin.

BEX, f. *Bech'os* (-is). Gr., *βήξ*. A cough.—**B. convulsiva.** Whooping cough.—**B. humida.** A cough with expectoration, a loose cough.—**B. sicca.** A dry cough, one without expectoration.—**B. theriodes.** Whooping cough.

BEX'IS, f. See BEX.

BE'ZOAR. From Ar., *bezard*, an antidote. Lat., *bezoar*, *lapis bezoardicus*. Fr., *bézoard*. Ger., *B.*, *Bezarstein*. 1. A concretion found in the hollow viscera of various animals, formerly highly valued as a remedy against poisons, the plague, etc. Three principal varieties are recognized: *a.* Solid, stony, laminated concretions (*lapis b.* [seu *bezoariticus*]) found in the intestines of various animals. *b.* Round agglomerations of hair and vegetable fibre occurring in the stomach and intestines of various ruminants. *c.* Gall stones from the gall bladder of several animals. Chemically, nine varieties are distinguished, consisting respectively of calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate, ammonium and magnesium phosphate, calcium oxalate, ellagic acid, lithofellic acid, ambergris, vegetable fibre, and hair. 2. By extension, any powerful antidote or prophylactic.

BEZOAR'DIC. Lat., *bezoardicus*. Fr., *bézoardique*. Ger., *bezoardisch*. Alexipharmac, antidotal.—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bezoardicum*. An old name for uric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM, n. See BEZOAR (1st and 2d defs.).

BEZOAR'DICUS. See BEZOARDIC.

BEZOAR'DUS, m. Of Good, the bezoar hominis.

BEZOAR'TIC. Lat., *bezoarticus*. See BEZOARDIC.

BHANG. Hasheesh.

BI'A, f. Gr., *βία*. Force.

BIANTIM'ONATE, BIANTIMO'NIATE. An acid antimonate.

BIAR'SENATE. Fr., *biarséniate*. A dihydric arsenate. See ARSENATE.

BIATOM'IC. See DIATOMIC.

BIAURIC'ULATE. From *bis*, twice, and *auricula* (*q. v.*). Fr., *biauriculé*. Having two auricles (said of the heart).

BIAX'IAL. From *bis*, twice, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-axial*, *biaxifère*. Having two axes; especially, of crystals, having two optical axes.

BIBA'SIC. Lat., *bibasicus*. See DIBASIC.

BIBENEL'LA. See PIMPINELLA.

BIB'ERIN(E). See BERBERINE.

BIB'ILIS. Potable.

BIBIRI'NA, f. See BERBERINE.

BIB'IRINE. See BERBERINE.

BIBITO'RIVUS. From *bibitor*, a toper. Pertaining to drunkenness; as a *n. m.*, the internal rectus muscle of the eye, so called from the habit acquired by toppers of adducting the eyes to look into the glass.

BIBO'RAS, m. -*ra'tis*. See PYROBORATE.

BIBO'RATE. Lat., *biboras*. Fr., *biborate*. Ger., *doppeltborsaures Salz*. See PYROBORATE.

BIBO'RATED. Lat., *biboricus*. Converted into a biborate (pyroborate); combined with pyroboric acid.

BIB'RINE. See BERBERINE.

BIBROMAM'YLENE. For this word and others in *Bi-* brom-, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dibrom-*.

BIBRO'MID(E). Lat., *bibromidum*. Fr., *bibromure*. A compound of bromine with another element or a radicle, and containing, with reference to that radicle or element, twice as much bromine as another similar compound, existing or supposed to exist.

BIB'ULOUS. Lat., *bibulus* (from *bibere*, to drink). Fr., *spongieux*. Ger., *aufsaugend*. Absorbent.

BICAL'CIC. Lat., *bicalceus*. See DICALCIC.

BICAP'ITATE. Lat., *bicapitatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *caput*, a head). Having two heads.

BICAR'BONATE. Lat., *bicarbonas*. Ger., *doppeltkohlensaures Salz*. An acid carbonate; so called because, with reference to the base with which the carbonic acid is united, it contains twice as much of the carbonic acid radicle as the corresponding normal carbonates.

BICARBON'ICUS. Fr., *bicarbonique*. Ger., *doppeltkohlensauer*. Containing a double quantity of carbonic acid; with the name of a base, the bicarbonate (acid carbonate) of that base.

BICAU'DAL, BICAU'DATE. Lat., *bicaudalis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *canda*, a tail). Fr., *bicaudé*, *bicaudal*. Ger., *zweischwänzig*. Having two tails or taillike appendages (said of a muscle).

BICEPH'ALUS. See DICEPHALOUS.

BI'CEPS. -*cip'itis*. From *bis*, twice, and *caput*, a head. Gr., *δικέφαλος*. Fr., *biceps*. Ger., *zweiköpfig*. Having two heads or origins (said of a muscle).—**B. anconæus.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**B. brachialis**, **B. brachii.** See *B. FLEXOR cubiti*.—**B. cruris.** See *B. FLEXOR cruris*.—**B. cubiti.** See *B. FLEXOR cubiti*.—**B. cubiti externus.** The middle and external heads of the triceps muscle of the arm, regarded as one muscle.—**B. extensor.** See *Triceps EXTENSOR cubiti*.—**B. externus.** A name given by Douglas to the external and middle heads of the triceps extensor cubiti. See ANCONÆUS *longus*.—**B. femoris**, **B. flexor cruris**, **B. flexor cubiti.**

See under FLEXOR.—**B. humeri**, **B. internus**, **B. internus humeri**, **B. internus manus**, **B. manus**. See *B. FLEXOR cubiti*.

BICHLORAL'YLENE. For this and other words in *Bichlor-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dichlor-*.

BICHLORA'TUS. Doubly combined with chlorine; forming a bichloride.

BICHLOR'E'THER. See DICHLORETHER.

BICHLOR'ID(E). Lat., *bichloridum*. Fr., *bichlorure*. Ger., *Bichlorid*. That one of a series of similar chlorides which contains twice as much chlorine in proportion to the combining radicle as the protochloride, or first member of the series.

BICHLOR'INATED. Lat., *bichloratus*. Fr., *bichloré*. Containing or combined with two atoms of chlorine.

BICHR'O'MAS, *m.* —*-a'tis*. See DICHROMATE.

BICHR'O'MATE. Lat., *bichromas*. See DICHROMATE.

BICHR'O'MICUS. Dichromic; with the name of a base, the dichromate of that base.

BICIP'ITAL. Lat., *biceps*. Fr., *biceps*, *b.* Ger., *zweiköpfig*. 1. Double-headed. 2. Pertaining to a biceps muscle, especially the biceps flexor cubiti.

BICIPITO'SUS. Bicipital; as a n. m., a biceps muscle, especially the biceps flexor cruris.

BICIP'ITOUS. See BICIPITAL.

BICOL'ORIN. Fr., *bicolore*. Ger., *B.* A white powder, $C_{16}H_{20}O_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained from the bark of *Esculus hippocastanum*.

BICONCAVE'. From *bis*, twice, and *concavus*, concave. Fr., *biconcave*. Ger., *zweiseitig-concav*. Doubly concave; concave on two opposite sides.

BICON'GIUS, *m.* An old measure of about two gallons.

BICONVEX'. From *bis*, twice, and *convexus*, convex. Fr., *biconvexe*. Ger., *zweiseitig-convex*. Doubly convex; convex on two opposite sides.

BI'CORN, **BICOR'NATE**, **BI'CORNE'D**. See BICORNIS.

BICOR'NIS. From *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *bicorne*. Ger., *zweihörnig*. Having, ending in, or consisting of two horns or hornlike eminences.

BICOR'NOUS, **BICOR'NUOUS**, **BICOR'NUTE**. See BICORNIS.

BICOR'POR. —*-cor'poris*. From *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, a body. Fr., *bicorps*. Double-bodied; having or consisting of two bodies (said *inter alia* of the uterus).

BICOR'PORAL, **BICOR'PORATE(D)**. See BICORPOR.

BICUS'PID. Lat., *bicuspidatus*, *bicuspidalis* (from *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point). Ger., *zweispitzig*. Double-pointed, having two cusps.

BICUS'PIS, *m.* —*-cus'pidis*. A bicuspid tooth.

BICY'ANATE. Lat., *bicyanas*. An acid cyanate; one which, according to the old notation, contains two equivalents of cyanic acid combined with one of the base.

BICY'ANID(E). Lat., *bicyanidum*, *bicyanuretum*. Fr., *bicyanure*. Ger., *Bicyanid*. That one of a series of similar cyanides which contains twice as much cyanogen in proportion to the radicle as the cyanide which is regarded as the first of the series.

BICYAN'URET. See BICYANIDE.

BI'DENS. —*-den'tis*. From *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *bident*. Ger., *zweizähmig* (adj.), *Zweizahn* (n.). See BIDENTATE; as a n., a genus of composite plants.—**B. bipinnata**. Spanish needles; a species growing in the northern United States. The root and seeds have been used as an emmenagogue and as a remedy for acute laryngitis and bronchitis.—**B. cernua**. Ger., *nickender Zweizahn*. Syn.: *Coreopsis b.* The bur marigold; a species found in Europe and America. The herb was formerly employed like that of *B. tripartita*.—**B. foliis tripartitodivisis**. *B. tripartita*.—**B. hybrida**. A variety of *B. tripartita*.—**B. radiata**. See *B. cernua*.—**B. tetragona**. A Mexican species. The leaves are used as a substitute for tea.—**B. tripartita**. Fr., *chanvre aquatique*, *cornuet*, *langue de chat*. Ger., *Wasserhanf*,

dreit(h)eiliger Zweizahn, *Pfauenspiegel*. A species formerly used as a sialagogue, aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

BIDET (Fr.). Be-da (as an English word, bi²-de²t'). An article of chamber furniture consisting of an oval or fiddle-shaped basin sunk in a frame provided with legs; designed for bathing the genitals, the anus, etc., the bather being seated astride the frame.

BID'UOUS. Lat., *biduus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *dies*, a day). Lasting for two days.

BIES'TINGS, **BIEST' MILK**. See COLOSTRUM.

BI'FID. Gr., *διχῆλος*. Lat., *bifidatus*, *bifidus* (from *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *bifide*. Ger., *zweispaltig*, *b.*, *gespalten*. Forked.

BI'FIDATE. See BIFID.

BI'FIDUS. See BIFID and SPINA *bifida*.

BIFIS'SUS. From *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to split. See BIFID.

BIFO'CAL. Having two foci (said of lenses).

BI'FOLD. From *bis*, doubly, and *fold*, a doubling. Double (sometimes used as the opposite of azygous).

BI'FORM. Lat., *biformis*, *biformatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *forma*, form). See DIMORPHOUS.

BIFOR'MITY. Fr., *biformité*. Ger., *Biformität*. The state of being dimorphous.

BIF'ORUS. Having two valves.

BIFUR'CATE. Lat., *bifurcus*, *bifurcatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *bifurqué*. Ger., *zweistig*. A term used sometimes in the sense of forked, i. e., terminating in two diverging arms, and sometimes in the sense of doubly forked, i. e., terminating in two pairs of diverging arms.

BI'FURCATE. To divide into two branches.

BI'FURCATED. See BIFURCATE (adj.).

BIFURCA'TION. Lat., *bifurcatio*. Fr., *bifurcation*. Ger., *Furchung*. The division of a structure (e. g., an artery) into two branches; also the physical arrangement resulting from such a division.

BIFURCA'TUS. See BIFURCATE (adj.).

BIFUR'COUS. Lat., *bifurcus*. See BIFURCATE (adj.).

BIGAS'TER. From *bis*, doubly, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See DIGASTRIC.

BIGELO'VIA, *f.* A genus of composite plants.—**B. Menziesii**, **B. veneta**. Syn.: *Baccharis veneta*, *Linosyris mexicana*, *Aplopappus* (*Hoplopappus*) *discoideus* (seu *Menziesii*), *Pyrocoma Menziesii*, *Isocoma vernonioides*. Damiana; a species growing in northern Mexico and southern California, furnishing damiana. See DAMIANA.

BIGLEN'OID. Extending between the glenoid fossæ of the two temporal bones.

BIGNO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *bignone*. Ger., *Trompetenblume*. The trumpet flower.—**B. æquinoctialis**. Fr., *liane à cordes* (ou *à crabes*). A West Indian and South American species. The bark is employed in diarrhoeal affections. The plant is also used as a discutient for swellings on the feet, and an astringent infusion is made from the flowers.—**B. antisiphilitica**. See *CYBISTAX antisiphilitica*.—**B. candicans**. An American species. The root is reputed to be vulnerary, sudorific, and alexipharmac.—**B. capreolata**. The trumpet-creeper, or cross vine growing throughout the southern United States. The root and stem have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**B. caudata**, **B. chelonoides**. The *Stereospermum chelonoides*.—**B. crucigera**. See *B. capreolata*.—**B. heterophylla**. See *B. kerere*.—**B. incarnata**. A French Guiana species, having the same properties as *B. æquinoctialis*.—**B. kerere** (seu *kereru*). A French Guiana species having properties resembling those of *B. æquinoctialis*.—**B. nodosa**. A species growing in Brazil; said to be employed as a substitute for senna and for caroba.—**B. ophthalmica**. A species imperfectly known, growing in Guiana, where the pulp and the juice of the root have been

employed in the treatment of ophthalmia.—**B. purgans**. Syn.: *Caroba guyra*. A species the leaves of which are used as an antisyphilitic and the root bark as a purgative.—**B. quinquefolia**. *Cydistax antispythetica*.—**B. radicans**. *Tecoma radicans*.—**B. sempervirens**. *Gelsenium sempervirens*.—**B. unguis**, **B. unguis cati**. Fr., *liane à chat, lierre de Saint-Dominique*. A species indigenous to the West Indies and northern South America, where the juice of the leaves and root is considered an alexipharmac by the negroes.—**B. xylocarpha**. Tamil, *vadencarni*. A large tree of Madras, Mysore, Bengal, and Bombay. A thick liquid, of the color and consistence of Stockholm tar, obtained from the wood, is used in cutaneous affections.

BIGNONIA'CEOUS. Typified by the genus *Bignonia*.

BIGNO'NIN. A crystallizable substance obtained from *Sparattosperma lithontriptica*.

BIHAM'ATE. From *bis*, doubly, and *hamatus*, hook-shaped. Hook-shaped at both ends.

BIHER'NIUS. From *bis*, doubly, and *hernia* (*q. v.*). Having two herniæ.

BIHYDROG'URET. See DIHYDRIDE.

BIHYDROSUL'PHATE. A salt of dihydrosulphuric acid.

BIJODA'TUM, *n.* See BINIODIDE.

BIJODA'TUS. Combined with two atoms of iodine; as a *n.*, with the name of a base, the biniodide of that base.

BIJODURE'TUM, *n.* See BINIODIDE.

BI'LABE. From *bis*, doubly, and *labium*, a lip. An instrument for removing small bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

BILAM'INAR, **BILAM'INATE**. From *bis*, doubly, and *lamina*, a sheet. Consisting of two sheets or layers.

BIL'ATE. See GLYCOCHOLATE.

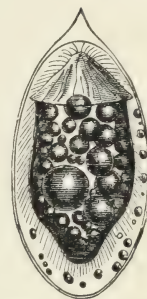
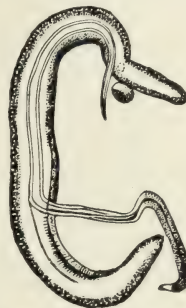
BILAT'ERAL. Lat., *bilateralis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *latus*, the side). Ger., *zweiseitig*. Pertaining to or affecting both sides.

BILE, *n.* Bil. Ar., *marra, merara*. Heb., *merora*. Gr., *χολή*. Lat., *bilis, fel*. Fr., *b*. Ger., *Galle*. Gall; the secretion of the liver; a liquid varying from dark yellowish-green to reddish-brown in color; semitransparent except when very dark; somewhat viscid as it comes directly from the liver, still more viscid after passing into the gall bladder; of a disagreeable, bitter taste; almost inodorous when perfectly fresh, but readily undergoing putrefaction; of a sp. gr. ranging from 1.020 to 1.026; usually alkaline in reaction; not containing any characteristic anatomical elements. The ancients considered the *b.* as a purely excrementitious product, but it is now regarded as playing a part in the process of digestion. It retards putrefaction of the intestinal contents, and it has moderate emulsifying power, but its precise office in digestion is not well understood. The *b.* of various animals was formerly used in medicine, and that of the ox (*fel bovis*) is still employed.—**Æruginous b.** *B.* of the color of verdigris.—**Azure b.** See *Glaistine b.*—**B. acids**. See TAUROCHOLIC ACID, GLYCOCHOLIC ACID, HYOGLYCOCHOLIC ACID, HYOTAUROCHOLIC ACID, and CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID.—**B. ducts**. See under DUCT.—**B. pigments**. See BILIRUBIN, BILIFULVIN, CHOLOPHEIN, BILIFUSCIN, BILIPRASIN, BILIHUMIN, and BILICYANIN.—**B. resin**. See BILIN.—**B. stone**. See GALL STONE.—**Black b.** See ATRABILIS.—**Blue b.** See *Glaistine b.*—**Crystallized b.** Fr., *b. cristallisée*. Of Platter, sodium taurocholate.—**Cystic b.** Lat., *bilis cystica*. Fr., *bile cystique*. *B.* which has been stored for some time in the gall bladder, as distinguished from that which passes directly from the liver into the duodenum. It is somewhat thickened.—**Glaistine b.** Lat., *bilis glastea*. An old term for *b.* of a bluish hue.—**Hepatic b.** Lat., *bilis hepatica*. Fr., *b. hépatique*. *B.* as it passes directly from the liver into the duode-

num, without entering the gall bladder.—**Inspissated b.** See *FEL BOVIS INSPISSATUM*.—**Ox b.**, **Ox's b.** See *FEL BOVIS*.—**Pig's b.** Lat., *bilis porcina*. Its characteristic constituent is hyocholic acid. It has been used for the same purposes as *fel bovis*.—**Purified b.** See *FEL BOVIS*.

BILE. See BOIL (*n.*).

BILHAR'ZIA, *f.* A genus of distomidous parasites, established by Cobbold to include the *Distoma hæmatobium* of Bilharz.—**B. hæmatobia**. Syn.: *Distoma hæmatobium*, *Schistosoma hæmatobium*, *Thecosoma hæmatobium*, *Distoma capense*, *B. magna*, *Gynecophorus hæmatobius*. A cylindrical worm of the order Trematoda, suborder *Distomadae*. The male is about half an inch



BILHARZIA HÆMATOBIA, MALE THE OVUM OF BILHARZIA HÆ- AND FEMALE SEXUALLY COM- MATOBIA, CONTAINING THE BINED. (FROM COBBOLD, EMBRYO AND FREE SARCOTE AFTER KÜCHENMEISTER.) GRANULES. × 234 DIAMETERS. (AFTER COBBOLD.)

long, and the female somewhat longer, but more slender. During copulation the female is lodged in the gynæcophoric canal of the male. It is found in the portal vessels and in the veins of the mesentery and of the urinary tract, causing a severe disease characterized by hæmaturia, anæmia, and diarrhœa, endemic in various parts of Africa and in the Mauritius.—**B. magna**. See *B. hæmatobia*.

BILHARZI'ASIS, *f.* -ia'seos (-i'asis). The disease due to infection with *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

BILIAN'IC ACID. Ger., *Biliansäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{25}H_{36}O_9$, the anhydride of which is produced by the oxidation of cholic acid.

BILIAN'IC ANHYDRID(E). Ger., *Biliansäureanhydrid*. The anhydride, $C_{50}H_{70}O_{17} + 4H_2O$, of bilianic acid (*q. v.*), forming small shining, rhombic crystals.

BIL'IARY. Gr., *χολώδης*. Lat., *biliaris, biliaris*. Pertaining to the bile or to its production or excretion.

BILIA'TION. Lat., *biliatio*. Fr., *b*. The excretion of bile.

BIL'IC ACID. A mixture of acids obtained from bile.

BILICHO'LIC ACID. From *bilis*, bile, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide bilicholique*. Of Berzelius, a supposed biliary acid, probably a mixture.

BILICHOLIN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum bilicholinicum* (from *bilis*, bile, and *χολή*, bile). See CHOLEIC ACID.

BILICY'ANIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *κυάνεος*, dark blue. Fr., *bilicyanine*. Ger., *B*. A blue substance formed by adding strong nitric acid to an ammoniacal solution of bilirubin. It is said to have been found in the sputa of persons suffering with pneumonia.

BILIFELLIN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum bilifellinicum*. Fr., *acide bilifellinique*. Ger., *Bilifellinsäure*. Of Berzelius, a supposed biliary acid, probably a mixture.

BILIFICA'TION. From *bilis*, bile, and *facere*, to make. The process of the formation of bile.

BILIFLA'VIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *flavus*, reddish yellow. Fr., *biliflavine*. A yellow substance produced by the prolonged action of silver oxide upon biliverdin.

BILIFULVIC ACID. From *bilis*, bile, and *fuleus*, red-dish-yellow. See **BILIFULVIN**.

BILIFULVIN. Lat., *bilifulvinum*. Fr., *bilifulvine*. Ger., *B.* Of Berzelius, a yellow crystalline substance obtained by him from ox's bile; probably not a normal constituent of human bile.

BILIFUSCIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *fuscus*, brown. Fr., *bilifuscine*. Ger., *B.* A pigment, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$, or $C_{32}H_{20}N_2O_8$ (being bilirubin plus one or two molecules of water), obtained from the residue left after the action of hydrochloric acid on the bilirubin of gall stones.

BILIHUMIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *humus* (q. v.). Fr., *bilihumine*. Ger., *B.* A body which remains after washing with ammonia water the residue left when gall stones have been treated with ether, water, dilute acids, chloroform, and alcohol.

BILIN. Fr., *biline*. Ger., *B.* A resinous mass formed by freeing bile from mucus and evaporating it to dryness; made up of an impure mixture of glycocholate and taurocholate of sodium.

BILINEURIN(E). From *bilis*, bile, and *ρεύρον*, a nerve. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Bilineurin*. See **CHOLINE**.

BILIONER''VOSANGUINEOUS. From *bilis*, bile, *nervus*, a nerve, and *sanguis*, blood. Of a temperament partaking of the nature of the bilious, the nervous, and the sanguine.

BILIOSITY. An old term for a supposed "hepatic sensation" which guided the liver in selecting the elements necessary for the formation of bile.

BILIOSONERVOUS. Of a temperament partaking of the nature of the bilious and the nervous.

BILIOUS. Gr., *χοληρικός*. Heb., *caret*. Ar., *zafravi*. Lat., *biliosus*. Fr., *bilieux*. Ger., *gallicht*, *gallig*, *gallensüchtig*. 1. Pertaining to, containing or due to, bile. 2. Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to, biliousness. See also **B. TEMPERAMENT**.

BILIOUSNESS. A popular term for a digestive derangement characterized by constipation, intellectual sluggishness, a feeling of general discomfort, offensiveness of the breath, and a furred state of the tongue, with or without headache, vomiting of bile, and abdominal pain; attributed to a defective secretion or outflow of bile.

BILIPHÆIN. Lat., *biliphæinum* (from *bilis*, bile, and *φαῖος*, of a dusky color). See **CHOLOPHÆIN**.

BILIPRASIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *prasinos* (= πράσινος), leek-green. Fr., *biliprasine*. Ger., *B.* A green pigment, $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$, found in gall stones.

BILIPURPIN, BILIPURPURIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *purpureus*, purple. Fr., *bilipurpurine*. A purplish substance derived from biliverdin by the action of silver oxide.

BILIPYRRHIN. See **CHOLEPYRRHIN**.

BILIRUBIN. From *bilis*, bile, and *ruber*, red. Fr., *bilirubine*. Ger., *B.* An orange-colored crystalline biliary pigment, $C_{42}H_{58}N_2O_6$, or $C_9H_9NO_2$, allied to hæmatin and hæmatoidin; a weak acid found in the urine in cases of jaundice and, in combination with calcium, in the nuclei of gall stones.

BILIS, f. Bilis. See **BILE**.—**Bile suffusus.** Jaundiced.—**B. æruginea.** See **ÆRUGINOUS BILE**.—**B. aquosa.** Thin, watery bile.—**B. atra.** See **ATRABILIS**.—**B. bovina.** See **FEL BORIS**.—**B. bovina depurata.** 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see **FEL BORIS PURIFICATION**. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., see **FEL TAURI DEPURATUM SICCUM**.—**B. bubula.** See **FEL BORIS**.—**B. cærulea.** See **GLASTINE BILE**.—**B. calcu-losa.** Bile prone to form gall stones.—**B. cystica.** See **CYSTIC BILE**.—**B. fel.** The gall bladder.—**B. fellea.** See **CYSTIC BILE**.—**B. flava.** Fr., *bile javone*. Yellow bile; an old term for a mixture of bile, pancreatic juice, and a certain peccant acid principle.—**B. fluida, B. fluxilis.** Old terms for bile in excess, giving rise to diarrhœa.—**B. fusca.** Brown bile.—**B. glastea.** See **GLASTINE BILE**.—**B. glutinosa.** See **B. spissa**.—**B. he-**

patica. See **Hepatic BILE**.—**B. humida.** See **B. aquosa**.—**B. nigra.** See **ATRABILIS**.—**B. obscura.** See **B. fusca**.—**B. oleosa.** See **B. pinguior**.—**B. pallida.** Bile more or less deficient in pigment.—**B. pinguior.** An old term for a fatty state of the bile, to which aversion to food was attributed.—**B. porcina.** The bile of the hog.—**B. porracea.** An old term for a greenish vomited matter consisting of bile, the digestive secretions, etc.—**B. rubra.** Red bile.—**B. russa.** Flame-colored bile.—**B. spiritiosa.** An old term for a supposed biliary vapor to which jaundice was attributed.—**B. spissa.** Inspissated bile.—**B. subrubra.** Reddish bile.—**B. suffusa.** Jaundice.—**B. turgens.** See **B. fluxilis**.—**B. vitellina.** Bile resembling the yolk of a raw egg in color and consistence.—**B. volatilis.** See **B. spiritiosa**.

BILIVERDIN. Lat., *biliverdinum* (from *bilis*, bile, and *viridis*, green). Fr., *biliverdine*. Ger., *B.* A crystallizable green pigment, $C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_5$, or $C_8H_9NO_2$, formed by the oxidation of bilirubin; found in the bile and the blood of the *Herbicora*.

BILLEN'SIA, f. A corruption of *epilepsia* (q. v.).

BILOBATE. Lat., *bilobatus*, *bilobus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *lobos*, a lobe). Fr., *bilobe*. Ger., *zweilappig*. Having two lobes.

BILOBULAR, BILOBULATED. Having two lobules.

BIL'OBUS. See **BILOBATE**.

BILOCULAR. Lat., *bilocularis*, *biloculatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *loculus*, a compartment). Fr., *biloculaire*. Ger., *zweifächerig*. Divided into two compartments.

BIMALAR. Extending between the two malar points.

BIMALATE. That one of a series of malates that contains twice as much malic acid as the first member of the series.

BIMANUAL. Fr., Ger., *bimannel*. Performed with both hands (said of an examination or operation).

BIMARGARATE. A margarate containing twice as much margaric acid as a normal margarate.

BIMASTOID. Extending between the two mastoid processes.

BIMAXILLARY. Pertaining to opposite surfaces of a maxilla or to the two superior maxillæ.

BIMECONATE. An acid meconate; one containing twice as much meconic acid as a normal meconate.

BIMESTRAL. Lat., *bimestris* (from *bis*, doubly, and *mensis*, a month). Fr., *bimestre*. Lasting two months, also two months old.

BIMOLYBDATE. A molybdate that contains twice as much molybdic acid in proportion to the base as a normal molybdate.

BIMUCATE. A mucate containing twice as much mucic acid in proportion to the base as a normal mucate.

BIMUCOUS. Pertaining to or connecting two mucous surfaces (said of fistulæ).

BIMUS. Two years old; lasting two years.

BI'NAL. See **BINARY**.

BINA'RIOUS. See **BINARY**.

BINAR'SENATE. See **DIARSENATE**.

BI'NARY. Lat., *binarius*. Fr., *binaire*. Ger., *binär*, *binarisch*. Composed of two parts or things. In chemistry, containing only two different elements.

BINAURAL. Lat., *binauralis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *auris*, the ear). Pertaining to or adapted to use with both ears. See **B. STETHOSCOPE**.

BINAURICULAR. See **BINAURAL**.

BIND'ER. From A.-S., *bindan*, to bind. A bandage.—**Obstetric b.** Ger., *Bauchbinde der Wöchnerin*. The abdominal bandage that is applied to women after delivery, reaching from the lower ribs to the space between the crest of the ilium and the trochanter major.

BINI'ODIDE. Lat., *biniodidum*. Fr., *bi-iodure*. Ger., *Bijodür*. That one of a series of iodides of the same element or radicle that contains twice as much iodine as the first member of the series.

BINI'TRATE. See DINITRATED.

BINKOHUM'BA. The *Phyllanthus urinaria*.

BIN'OCLE. See BINOCULAR and BINOCULUS.

BINOC'ULAR. Lat., *binocularis* (from *binī*, two by two, and *oculus*, an eye). Fr., *binoculaire* (as a n., *binocle*). Ger., *binocular*, *zweiäugig*. 1. Having two eyes. 2. Pertaining to, affecting, or fitted for use with, both eyes; as a n., an optical instrument to be used with both eyes.

BINO'ULUS, m. From *bis*, doubly, and *oculus*, an eye. Fr., *binocle*, *œil double*. Ger., *zweiäugige Binde*. A figure of eight bandage applied to the head in such a manner as to cover both eyes.

BINO'LEATE. From *bis*, doubly, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *biolate*. An oleate containing twice as much of the oleic acid element as is contained in a normal oleate.

BINOT'IC. From *bis*, doubly, and *ὤς*, the ear. See BINAURAL.

BINOX'ALATE. Lat., *binoxalate*. An acid oxalate; one that contains twice as much oxalic acid as a normal oxalate.

BINOX'ID(E). From *bis*, doubly, and *oxide* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-oxyde*. Ger., *Bioxyd*. That one of a series of oxides of the same element or radicle that contains twice as much oxygen as the first member of the series.

BIN'SICUS. Characterized by mental disturbance.—*Binsica mors*. Death preceded by mania.

BINU'CLEAR, BINU'CLEATE. Having two nuclei.

BINUCLE'OLATE. Having two nucleoli.

BIOCHEM'IA, f. See BIOCHEMISTRY.

BIOCHEM'IC(AL). Lat., *biochemicus*. Fr., *biochimique*. Ger., *biochemisch*. Pertaining to biochemistry.

BIOCHEM'ISTRY. Lat., *biochemia* (from *bios*, life, and *χημεία*, chemistry). Fr., *biochimie*. Ger., *Biochemie*. The chemistry of living organisms or tissues; a term properly including both animal and vegetable chemistry, but denoting especially the chemistry of living as distinguished from dead matter, or chemistry in its relations to the phenomena of life and the vital processes.

BIOCHYM'IA, f. From *bios*, life, and *χημεία*, chemistry. See BIOCHEMISTRY.

BI'OD. From *bios*, life. Of Reichenbach, vital force. See *VIS vitalis*, IRRITABILITY (1st def.), and *OD*.

BIODES'MUS, m. From *bios*, life, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *biodesme*. Ger., *Lebensband*. A term that seems to have been intended to denote the principle of life as a distinguishing bond of union between living organisms.

BIODYNAM'ICS, sing. Lat., *biodynamica*, *biodynamice*, fem. of adj. *biodynamicus* (from *bios*, life, and *δύναμις*, power), *doctrina* understood. Fr., *biodynamique*. Ger., *Lehre von der Lebensthätigkeit*. 1. Of L. A. Kraus, the philosophy of vital activity. 2. See *Dynamic BIOLOGY*.

BIODYNAM'ICUS. Fr., *biodynamique*. Ger., *biodynamisch*. Pertaining to or in accordance with biodynamics.

BIOGAM'IA, f. From *bios*, life, and *γάμος*, marriage. Fr., *biogamie*. Ger., *Biogamie*. The blending of two opposed vital properties with an indifferent third property; the union of sensibility and contractility with reproduction.

BI'OGEN. The "od" of Reichenbach; the "spiritual body" ("hypothetical substance of mind"); "spirit in combination with the minimum of matter necessary to its manifestation."

BIOGEN'ESIS, f. *-gene'seos (-gen'esis)*. From *bios*, life, and *γένεσις*, production. The doctrine of the generation or evolution of organisms from pre-existing organisms, as opposed to abiogenesis.

BIOGENET'IC. Fr., *biogénique*. Ger., *biogenetisch*. Pertaining to biogenesis.

BIO'GENY. See BIOGENESIS.

BIOGNO'SIS, f. *-gno'seos (-is)*. From *bios*, life, and *γνώσις*, an investigation. Fr., *biognose*. Ger., *Lebensforschung*. The science or study of the laws of life.

BIOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *biologicus*. Fr., *biologique*. Ger., *biologisch*. Pertaining to biology.

BIOLO'GIST. Lat., *biologus*. A student of biology.

BIOLO'GUS. Biological; as a n. m., a biologist.

BIOLO'GY. Lat., *biologia* (from *bios*, life, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *biologie*. Ger., *Biologie*. The science of living organisms; of the phenomena which they manifest or are capable of manifesting, of the conditions of their origin, and of their relations to their surroundings.—**Dynamic b.** Fr., *biologie dynamique*. The science of the activities of living organisms, including physiology and the reciprocal action of organisms and their surroundings.—**Static b.** The science of the potentialities of living organisms, including their anatomy, their physical properties, and their relations to air, light, heat, etc.

BIOLYCH'NION, BIOLYCH'NIUM, n. From *bios*, life, and *λύχνος*, a lamp or candle. Fr., *biolychnion*. 1. Lit., the vital flame, a term applied in the Middle Ages to animal heat, also to the so called *calor innatus*. 2. According to Béguin and Burggrav, a mysterious substance which one of them professed to have discovered in human blood.

BIOLYSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-ol'ysis)*. From *bios*, life, and *λύειν*, to undo. The destruction of life.

BIOLYT'IC. Lat., *biolyticus*. Pertaining to biolysis; as a n., an agent that causes biolysis.

BIOMAGNET'IC. Pertaining to animal magnetism.

BIOMAG'NETISM. Lat., *biomagnetismus*. See ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

BIOMANTI'A, f. From *bios*, life, and *μαντεία*, divination. Fr., *biomantie*. Ger., *Lebenspropheseiung*. The pretended art of foretelling the duration of an individual's life by an examination of the pulse and other vital phenomena.

BIOMAN'TIS, m. *-man'teos (-is)*. From *bios*, life, and *μάντις*, a diviner. Ger., *Lebensprophet*. A practitioner of biomania.

BIOM'ETRY. Lat., *biometria* (from *bios*, life, and *μετρέιν*, to measure). Fr., *biométrie*. Ger., *Lebensmesskunst*. 1. The art of observing, measuring, and recording the products of vital activity. 2. The art of estimating the probable duration of life (in life insurance).

BIONOM'ICS, BION'OMY. From *bios*, life, and *νόμος*, a law. Fr., *bionomie*. The study of the laws of organic or vital phenomena.

BIONTOGENET'IC. See BIOGENETIC.

BI'OPHÆNOMENOLO'GIA, f. From *bios*, life, *φαινόμενον*, a phenomenon, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the phenomena of life.

BIOPH'AGISM. From *bios*, life, and *φαγεῖν*, to devour. The faculty of absorbing and digesting living bodies (microorganisms).

BIOPH'AGOUS. See BIOTOPHAGOUS.

BIOPHIL'IA, f. From *bios*, life, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *biophilie*. The instinct of preserving one's life.

BI'OPHORE. From *bios*, life, and *φορός*, bearing. The hypothetical unit of a living organism.

BIOPH'YTUM, n. From *bios*, life, and *φυτόν*, a plant. A genus of oxalidaceous plants.—**B. sensitivum.** Ger., *Fühlkrant*. An East Indian species; the root is used in pulmonary and calculous affections and gonorrhœa, and externally for inflammatory swellings and the sting of the scorpion.

BI'OPLASM. From *bios*, life, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. Fr., *bioplasme*. Of Beale, "living, forming, growing, self-producing matter, as distinguished from matter in every other state or condition whatever."

BIOPLAS'MIC. See BIOPLASTIC.

BIOPLAS'SON. From *bios*, life, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Of L. Elsberg, protoplasm.

BI'OPLAST. Of Beale, "a very minute living particle."

BIOPLAS'TIC. Fr., *bioplastique*. Pertaining to bioplasm or to bioplasts.

BIORBITAL. Pertaining to or connecting both orbits.
BIOS, *m.* Gr., *bios*. Life.
BIOSCOPE. From *bios*, life, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Lat., *bioscopus*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Bioskop*. Any instrument employed in bioscopy.
BIOSCOPIC. Lat., *bioscopicus*. Pertaining to bioscopy.
BIOSCOPY. Lat., *bioscope*, *bioscopia*. Fr., *bioscopie*. Ger., *Bioskopie*. The examination of a cadaver with a view to ascertaining whether it is that of a being born alive or viable; as sometimes employed, forensic medicine in general.
BIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *βίωσις*. A course of life; life.
BIO SOPH'IA, *f.* From *bios*, life, and *σοφία*, knowledge. Fr., *biosophie*. Of Troxler, biodynamics.
BIOSTATIC. Fr., *biostatique*. Pertaining to static biology.
BIOSTATICS, *sing.* Lat., *biostatica*, *biostatice* (from *bios*, life, and *ιστάναί*, to stand still. See *Static* BIOLOGY.
BIOSTATISTICS. From *bios*, life, and *status*, a state. Vital statistics.
BIOTAU'RA, *f.* From *βίωτος*, life, and *aura* (*q. v.*). See *AURA vitalis* (1st def.).
BIOTAXY. From *bios*, life, and *τάξις*, an arrangement. Fr., *biotaxie*. Ger., *Biotaxie*. Static biology, especially with reference to the classification of organisms.
BIOTHAL'MIUS. Gr., *βιοθάλμιος*. In robust health.
BIO THAN'ATOS, *m.* From *βία*, violence, and *θάνατος*, death. A violent death; according to Forestus, one who has died by violence.
BIO THANATOL'OGY. From *bios*, life, *θάνατος*, death, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of Casper, the science or doctrine of life and death.
BIOT'IC. Gr., *βιοτικός*. Lat., *bioticus*. See *VITAL*.
BIO'TICA, **BIO'TICE**, *f.* See *PHYSIOLOGY*.
BIO'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *biotica*, *biotice*. See *PHYSIOLOGY*.
BIOT'OMY. Lat., *biotomia* (from *bios*, life, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). See *VIVISECTION*.
BIO TOPH'AGOUS. From *βίωτος*, life, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *biotophage*. Subsisting on living tissue.
BIOX'ALATE. See *BI NOXALATE*.
BIOX'ID(E). See *BI NOXIDE*.
BIPARASIT'IC. Lat., *biparasiticus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite). Fr., *biparasite*. Doubly parasitic, living as a parasite on another parasite.
BIPARI'ETAL. Lat., *biparietalis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *bipariétal*. Of or pertaining to both parietal bones or extending from one to the other.
BIPAR'TITE. Lat., *bipartitus*. Fr., *biparti*. Ger., *zerschneiden*, *zweithellig*. Two-parted; almost completely divided into two parts.
BIPARTITION. Division into two parts (said of cells).
BIPHOSPHATE. Lat., *biphosphas*. Fr., *b.* An acid phosphate.
BIPHOSPHID(E). Lat., *biphosphidum*. Fr., *biphosphure*. That one of a series of phosphides that contains twice as much phosphorus as the first member.
BIPHOSPHITE. An acid phosphite; one that contains twice as much phosphorus acid as a normal phosphite.
BIPLUM'BIC. From *bis*, doubly, and *plumbum*, lead. Fr., *biplombique*. Containing two atoms of lead in the molecule.
BIPO'LAR. Lat., *bipolaris* (from *bis*, twice, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *bipolaire*. Ger., *b.*, *zweistellig*. 1. Pertaining to the two poles of an elongated body. 2. Having only two processes (said of nerve cells).
BIPOLAR'ITY. Fr., *bipolarité*. The state of having opposite electrical or magnetic properties at the two poles.
BIPUBIOT'OMY. From *bis*, twice, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An operation devised by Galbiati as a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, consisting in

sawing through the anterior wall of the pelvis near each acetabulum.
BI'RA, *f.* See *CEREVISIA*.
BIRA'MOSE, **BIRA'MOUS.** From *bis*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *biramé*. Having two branches.
BIRTH. Gr., *γένεσις*, *τόκος*. Lat., *partus*. Fr., *naissance*. Ger., *Geburt*. The process of being born.—**Cross b.** See *Transverse PRESENTATION*.—**Plural b.** Ger., *mehrfache Geburt*. The b. of more than one fœtus as the product of one gestation.—**Still b.** The b. of a dead fœtus.—**Virgin b.** See *PARTHENOGENESIS*.
BISAC'CATE. From *bis*, twice, and *saccus*, a sac. Having the form of two sacs.
BISACRO'MIAL. From *bis*, twice, and *acromion* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-acromial*. Extending from one acromion to the other.
BI'SALT. Fr., *bisel*. See *Acid SALT*.
BISCOC'TUM, *n.*, **BISCOC'TUS**, *m.* From *bis*, twice, and *coquere*, to cook. See *BISCUIT*.
BIS'CUIT. Gr., *διπυρῆς*, *διπυρος*. Lat., *biscoctus*, *biscocutum*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Zwieback*. 1. Anciently, bread cooked twice; toasted bread. 2. Bread, leavened or unleavened, baked rapidly in small separate portions. 3. A cracker; a hard unleavened variety of bread, made by dividing the dough into small, thin forms and baking.—**Meat b's.** Fr., *b's animalisés*. B's made by mixing flour with a rich soup, and evaporating to dryness. A variety specially prepared for dogs contains farinaceous matter, meat, dates, etc.—**Medicated b's**, **Medicinal b's.** Fr., *b's médicinaux*. B's containing medicine.—**Sea b's.** A very dry and hard sort of unleavened bread made in the form of crackers; containing three or four times as much nourishment as fresh bread, and given to sailors on long voyages.
BISECTION. From *bis*, twice, and *secare*, to cut. Fr., *bissection*. In obstetrics, the division of the fœtus into two parts, as by decapitation or rhachiotomy.
BISEPT'ATE. Lat., *biseptatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *septum*, a wall). Fr., *bisepté*. Ger., *zweikammerig*. Having two partitions.
BISIL'IAC. From *bis*, twice, and *ilium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-iliacque*. Extending from one ilium to the other.
BISIL'ICATE. A silicate containing twice as much silicic acid as a normal silicate.
BISISCHIAD'IC, **BISISCHIAT'IC.** From *bis*, twice, and *ischium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bis-ischiatique*. Extending from one ischium to the other.
BIS'KRA BUTTON. Fr., *bouton de Biskra* (ou *Biskara*), *chancere de Sahara*, *bouton des zibans*. Ger., *Biskra-Beule*. A disease observed in Biskra, Algeria, of a nature similar to that of the Aleppo boil.
BIS'MAL. Bismuth methylenedigallate.
BIS'MUTAL. See *BISMUTHOL*.
BIS'MUTAN. A mixture of a bismuth compound with resorcin and tannin, used in intestinal catarrh.
BIS'MUTH. Lat., *bismuthum* [Br. Ph.], *bismution*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Wismut*, *Wismuth*, *Wissmuth*. A metallic element. Symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 210.—**Betanaphthol b.** See *ORPHOL*.—**B. albuminate.** A whitish insoluble powder, used for colic.—**B. and ammonium citrate.** Lat., *bismuthi et ammonii citras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de b. et d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'ammonium*). Ger., *citronensaures Wismuthoxyd-Ammonium*. A body occurring under the form of pearly or translucent scales, without odor and of a slightly acidulous metallic taste; soluble in water; prepared by dissolving citrate of b. in a mixture of water of ammonia and water. Constitution uncertain.—**B. benzoate.** A compound of b. and benzoic acid, used topically for sluggish and specific ulcers.—**B. borate.** A compound of b. and boric acid, used like the subnitrate.—**B. borophenate.** Markasol; used like iodoform.—**B. carbonate.** An antiseptic.—**B. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de b.*, *b. carbonaté*. Ger., *kohlensaures Wismutoxyd*. See *B.*

subcarbonate. The carbonate of b. of the Br. Ph. is b. subcarbonate.—**B. chrysophanate.** Dermol; used in pityriasis and herpes.—**B. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de b.* Ger., *citronensaures Wismut.* A compound of b. and citric acid. The normal citrate of b. (Lat., *bismuthi citras* [U. S. Ph.], *bismuthum citricum*; Fr., *citrate de b. neutre*; Ger., *neutrales citronsaures Wismut*), $C_6H_5O_7 \cdot Bi$, is official in the U. S. Ph. It is a white amorphous powder devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol.—**B. cresolate.** A grayish-white powder, used as an external and internal antiseptic.—**B. dithiosalicylate.** See THIOFORM.—**B. loretinate.** A compound of b. and loretin; used internally and externally as an astringent and antiseptic.—**B. lozenges.** See *Trochiscus BISMUTHI* (under BISMUTHUM).—**B. naphthoglycerite.** A compound used in gonorrhœa.—**B. naphtholate.** A brownish powder, used as an intestinal antiseptic.—**B. oleate.** A bland dusting powder.—**B. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de b.* Ger., *Wismutoxybromür.* Basic b. bromide, $BiOBr$; a white substance precipitated from an aqueous solution of tribromide of b. by the addition of an excess of water used in nervous dyspepsia.—**B. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de b.*, *blanc de fard.* Ger., *Wismutoxychlorür.* Basic b. chloride, $BiOCl$; a white powder, insoluble in water, prepared by decomposing b. trichloride with water or by treating a solution of sodium chloride with b. nitrate. It constitutes a pigment called pearl-white used like the subnitrate.—**B. oxyiodide.** Fr., *oxyiodure de b.* Ger., *Wismutoxyjodür.* Basic b. iodide, b. subiodide, $BiOI$; a crystalline substance of a copper-red color precipitated from an aqueous solution of b. triiodide by boiling. It is used as a local application in chronic ulceration, and also employed internally.—**B. oxyiodogallate.** Airol, a substitute for iodoform.—**B. oxyiodomethylgallol.** See IODOGALLICIN.—**B. oxyiodopyrogallol.** A compound recommended as an antiseptic.—**B. peptonate.** A compound used in dyspepsia.—**B. permanganate.** An antiseptic.—**B. phenolate.** See *B. carbolate*.—**B. phosphate.** Lat., *bismuthi phosphas.* Fr., *phosphate de b.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Wismutoxyd.* A compound of b. and phosphoric acid; a white pulverulent substance of the composition $BiPO_4$. The medicinal properties are the same as those of the subnitrate, for which, being a more stable salt, it has been proposed as a substitute.—**B. pyrogallate.** Helcosol, an internal and external antiseptic.—**B. resorcinate.** A compound employed in gastric catarrh.—**B. salicylate.** Lat., *bismuthi salicylas*, *bismuthum salicylicum.* Fr., *salicylate de b.* Ger., *salicylsaures Wismutoxyd.* A compound of b. and salicylic acid, prepared by decomposing a solution of b. nitrate in glycerin with sodium salicylate. It is a granular, pulverulent, neutral substance of a pinkish hue, which has been used in various gastrointestinal affections.—**B. subbenzoate.** Proposed as a substitute for iodoform.—**B. subbromide.** See *B. oxybromide*.—**B. subcarbonate.** Lat., *bismuthi subcarbonas* [U. S. Ph.], *bismuthi carbonas* [Br. Ph.], *carbonas bismuthicus*, *bismutum carbonicum.* Fr., *sous-carbonate de b.* Ger., *basisches kohlen-saures Wismutoxyd*, *Wismutsubcarbonat.* A basic carbonate of b., $Bi_2O_2 \cdot CO_3 + H_2O$, prepared by precipitating a solution of b. trinitrate with carbonate of ammonium. It is a white or yellowish-white powder, devoid of taste and insoluble in water and in alcohol. Used like the subnitrate.—**B. subchloride.** Lat., *bismuthi subchloridum.* 1. See *B. oxychloride*. 2. A name given to the chloride, Bi_2Cl_3 , formed by the action of chlorine upon b. trichloride and in other ways; said to have an action similar to that of b. subnitrate.—**B. subgallate.** Dermatol; an external and internal antiseptic.—**B. subiodide.** Proposed as a substitute for iodoform.—**B. subnitrate.** Lat., *bismuthi subnitrates* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *subnitrates bismuthi*, *bismuthum subnitricum* [precipi-

tatum, *bismuthum subnitricum*, *bismutum subnitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *nitrates bismuthicus basicus*, *subnitrates bismuthicus*, *bismuthum album.* Fr., *sous-azotate de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Basic b. nitrate, $Bi(OH)_2 \cdot NO_3$, or $BiO \cdot NO_3 + H_2O$; a substance precipitated from a solution of b. in nitric acid by dilution with water. It is a heavy white microcrystalline powder, having no odor and a very slight acid taste and reaction, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in mineral acids. It is employed topically as a protective and soothing application to inflamed and excoriated surfaces, as in burns, ulcers, fissures, etc., also to check morbid discharges, as in leucorrhœa and fetid sweating, coryza, and ozæna. Internally it is employed as an anodyne and astringent in gastralgia, ulcer and cancer of the stomach, diarrhœa of all kinds, and dysentery, in which disease it is also employed in the form of rectal injections.—**B. subprotocarbonate.** See *B. subcarbonate*.—**B. subprotonitrate.** B. subnitrate.—**B. subtannate.** A compound used like the subgallate.—**B. sulphite.** A compound used like the subnitrate.—**B. sulphocarbonate.** A compound used as an intestinal antiseptic.—**B. tribromcarbolate.** Xeroform, an antiseptic.—**B. valerate.** B. valerianate. Lat., *bismutum valerianicum*, *bismuthum valerianicum*, *bismuthi valerianus.* Ger., *bal-driansaures Wismut.* Isovalerate of b.; a whitish powder, $Bi(C_5H_9O_2)_3$. It has been recommended for neuralgic affections in doses of from half a grain to two grains.

BIS'MUTHAL. Consisting of or containing bismuth.

BIS'MUTHATE. Fr., *b.* A salt of bismuthic acid.

BISMUTH'IC. Lat., *bismuthicus.* Fr., *bismuthique.* Derived from bismuth; containing bismuth as a pentad radicle.

BIS'MUTHOL. Bismutal, an antiseptic mixture of bismuth phosphate and sodium salicylate.

BISMUTHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). The condition in which bismuth is absorbed by the system and deposited in the gums.

BIS'MUTHOUS. Containing bismuth as a trivalent radicle.

BISMUTHUM, *n.* Bismuth.—**Bismuthi carbonas** [Br. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate.—**Bismuthi citras** [U. S. Ph.]. Normal citrate of bismuth. See *BISMUTH citrate*.—**Bismuthi et ammonii citras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *BISMUTH and ammonium citrate*.—**Bismuthi oxidum** [Br. Ph.]. Oxide (trioxide) of bismuth.—**Bismuthi salicylas** [Br. Ph.]. Bismuth salicylate.—**Bismuthi subcarbonas** [U. S. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate.—**Bismuthi subnitrates** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Bismuth subnitrate.—**B. purificatum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *bismuth purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Purified bismuth.—**B. subnitricum.** Bismuth subnitrate.—**B. valerianicum.** Bismuth valerianate.—**Liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis** [Br. Ph.]. Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium; made by rubbing up 800 grains of bismuth citrate with water, adding enough ammonia water to effect solution, and diluting with water up to a pint. It is a clear neutral or weakly alkaline liquid, employed internally for the same purposes as bismuth subnitrate.—**Nitrates bismuthi**, **Subnitrates bismuthi.** Bismuth subnitrate.—**Trochiscus bismuthi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de sousnitrates de bismuth.* Syn.: *tabletæ cum subnitrato bismuthico* [Fr. Cod.]. Bismuth lozenges; troches of bismuth. Each troche contains 2 grains of bismuth subnitrate, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of magnesium carbonate, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains of calcium carbonate, with $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains of sugar, and a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of gum arabic, made into the proper consistence with mucilage and rose water. The corresponding French preparation contains in each tablet 10 centigrammes (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain) of bismuth subnitrate with sugar up to a gramme ($15\frac{1}{2}$ grains), made into the proper consistence with mucilage of tragacanth.

BIS'MUTHYL. A univalent radicle, BiO .

BISMUTUM, *n.* Bismuth.

BI'SOL. A soluble bismuth phosphate, used in intestinal catarrh.

BISSA BÖL. Syn.: *hābāk hade, hebbakhade, myrrha indica*. A substance, perhaps derived from the *Balsamodendron kafal*, exported from Berbera to India and China. It much resembles myrrh, from which it is distinguished by the angular interstices in its substance filled with a transparent reddish-brown resin, and by its very peculiar powerful aromatic odor. It is used in adulterating myrrh, and by the Chinese as incense, also for mixing with the food of milch cattle in order to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the milk.

BISTE'ARATE. From *bis*, doubly, and *στέαρ*, tallow. Fr., *bistéarate*. An acid stearate, i. e., one containing twice as much of the stearic acid constituent in proportion to the base as the neutral stearates.

BISTOR'TA, *f.* From *bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted, alluding to the root. Bistort (*Polygonum b.*).

BISTOURY. Gr., *σπίλη, μαχαίριον*. Lat., *cutter, scalpelus*. Fr., *bistouri*. Ger., *Bistouri*. A surgical knife, especially one with a small and narrow blade. Cf. KNIFE and SCALPEL.—**Ænæsthetic b.** A straight b. with the handle and blade channeled; devised by J. L. Corning for injecting a solution of cocaine into the part upon which it is used.—**Concave b.** Fr., *bistouri concave*. A curved b. with the cutting edge on the concavity.—**Convex b.** Fr., *bistouri convexe*. A curved b. with the cutting edge on the convexity.—**Probe-pointed b.** Fr., *bistouri bontonné*. Ger., *Knopfbistouri*. A b. with a blunt, knoblike point; so called because it was originally made with a probe-like prolongation at the point. Used in sinuses, fistulae, etc.

BISUCCIN'AMID E. A crystallizable substance, $C_8H_5O_4N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on succinic acid.

BISUL'CATE, BISUL'COUS. Lat., *bisulcus* (from *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, a furrow). Fr., *bisulque, bisulce*. Ger., *gespalten*. 1. Having two furrows. 2. Divided into two parts by a furrow.

BISUL'FAS, *m.* See BISULPHATE.

BISULFURE'TUM [Fr. Cod.]. See BISULPHIDE.

BISULPHAR'SENATE, BISULPHARSEN'IATE. Fr., *bisulfarséniate*. Names formerly given to the metathioarsenates, from their containing twice as much of the sulphur acid constituent in proportion to the basic sulphide constituent as the neutral sulpharsenates (pyrothioarsenates). See THIOARSENATE.

BISULPHAR'SENITE. Fr., *bisulfarsénite*. Ger., *Bisulfarsénit*. An old name for a metathioarsenite.

BISUL'PHATE. Lat., *bisulphas*. Fr., *bisulfate*. Ger., *Bisulfat, doppelt-schwefelsaures Salz*. An acid sulphate; so called because it contains twice as much of the sulphuric acid radicle as a normal sulphate.

BISUL'PHID(E). Lat., *bisulphidum, bisulfuretum*. Fr., *bisulfure*. Ger., *Bisulfür, Bisulfid*. A term used partly in the sense of disulphide (as in b. of carbon), and partly, after the analogy of bichloride, binoxide, etc., to denote a compound of sulphur with an element or radicle that contains twice as much sulphur, relatively to that element or radicle, as a sulphide.

BISUL'PHIS, *m.* -sulphi'tis. See BISULPHITE.—**B. sodicus.** See SODIUM bisulphite.

BISULPHITE. Lat., *bisulphis, bisulfis*. Fr., *bisulfite*. Ger., *Bisulfit*. An acid sulphite; so called because it contains twice as much of the sulphurous acid constituent in proportion to the base as a normal sulphite.

BISUL'PHURET. Lat., *bisulphuretum, bisulfuretum*. See BISULPHIDE.

BITAR'TRAS, *m.* -tra'tis. See BITARTRATE.—**B. kalicus, B. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM bitartrate.

BITAR'TRATE. Lat., *bitartras*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Bitartrat, doppeltweinsaures Salz*. An acid, or hydric, tartrate; so called because it contains twice as much of

the tartaric acid radicle in proportion to the base as the corresponding normal tartrate.

BITEM'ORAL. Extending from one temporal bone or region to the other.

BITROCHANTER'IC, *adj.* Fr., *bitrochantérien*. Extending from one trochanter major to the other.

BIT'TER. Gr., *πικρόν*. Lat., *amarum*. Fr., *amer*. Ger., *B.* A principle or substance characterized by a bitter taste. Cf. AMARA.

BIT'TERIN. Fr., *bittérine*. See QUASSIN.

BIT'TERS, *pl.* A bitter, vegetable liquid preparation designed as a tonic or appetizer.

BITTERSWEET'. Lat., *dulcamara*. Fr., *douce-amère*. Ger., *Bittersüss*. The *Solanum dulcamara*.

BIT'TER WOOD. Quassia wood, also the genus *Xylo-pia*.

BITU'MEN, *n.* -tu'minis. Gr., *ἄσφαλτος, ἀσφαλτόν*. Fr., *bitume*. Ger., *Erdpech, Erdt(h)eer, Erdharz*. A name applied to several inflammable mineral substances consisting usually of a mixture of hydrocarbons.

BITUMIN'EUS, BITUMINO'SUS. See BITUMINOUS.

BITU'MINOUS. Lat., *bituminosus*. Fr., *bitumineux*. Ger., *erdpechig*. Resembling, containing, or pertaining to bitumen.

BIU'RATE. An acid urate; one that contains twice as much of the uric acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, urate.

BIU'RET. Lat., *biuretum*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *B.* Syn.: *allophanic amide, allophanamide*. A decomposition derivative of urea, $C_2O_2N_2H_5 = H_2N - CO - (NH) - CO - NH_2$, which may be regarded as consisting of 2 molecules of urea less 1 molecule of ammonia.

BIV'ALENCE. From *bis*, twice, and *valere*, to be worth. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Zweierwertigkeit*. The property or condition of being bivalent.

BIV'ALENT. Fr., *b.* Ger., *zweiwert(h)ig*. Syn.: *divalent*. Having an atomicity of two; i. e., being capable of replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

BI'VALVE. Lat., *bivalvis*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *zweiklappig, zweischalig*. Having two valves.

BIVAL'VULAR. From *bis*, twice, and *valcula*, a little valve. See BIVALVE.

BIVAL'VUS. See BIVALVE.

BIVAN'ADATE. An acid vanadate; i. e., one that contains twice as much of the vanadic acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, vanadate.

BIVEN'TER. From *bis*, twice, and *venter*, a belly. Fr., *biventre*. Ger., *zweibäuchig*. Double-bellied; as a *n.*, a digastric muscle.—**B. cervicis.** Fr., *biventre du cou*. Ger., *B. des Nackes*. A name sometimes applied to the inner portion of the complexus muscle, which is generally more or less separate from the rest of the muscle, and has its continuity interrupted by a tendinous intersection.—**B. mandibulæ, B. maxillæ (inferioris), Deprimens maxillæ b.** See DIGASTRICUS.

BIVENTRAL. See DIGASTRIC.

BIVENTRAL'IS [E. Coes], *m.* See BIVENTER *cervicis*.

BIX'A, *f.* Ger., *Orleanbaum*. A genus of plants.—**B. acuminata.** A variety of *B. orellana*.—**B. orellana.** Fr., *rocou, rocouyer*. Ger., *ächter Orleanbaum, Rukubaum*. The arnotto tree, growing in South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the East Indies, Ceylon, and Senegal. The pulp of the fruit is both astringent and purgative, and has been used as a remedy for dysentery and renal disease and as an antidote to the mandioc poison. The seeds are held to be astringent, cordial, and antipyretic.—**B. platycarpa.** Syn.: *B. urucurana*. A species found in Peru and New Granada; said to have the same properties as *B. orellana*.—**B. purpurea.** A variety of *B. orellana*.—**B. urucurana.** See *B. platycarpa*.

BIZIN'CIC. Fr., *bizincique*. Containing two atoms of zinc (said of that one of a series of compounds which contains twice as much zinc in the molecule as the first member of the series).

BIZIRCON'IC. Fr., *bizirconique*. Containing two atoms of zirconium (said of that one of a series of compounds that contains twice as much zirconium in the molecule as the first member of the series).

BIZYGOMAT'IC. Extending between the two zygomatic arches.

BLA'BE, f. Gr., βλάβη (from βλάπτειν, to injure). A blow, a wound, an injury.

BLACI'A, f. Gr., βλακεία. Exhaustion, debility, lassitude.

BLAD'DER. A.-S., *blædre*. Gr., κύστις. Lat., *vesica*. Fr., *vessie*. Ger., *Blase*. Any thin-walled sac capable of inflation or having the appearance of being inflated. Used alone, the word is usually understood to denote the hollow organ which serves as a reservoir for the urine.—

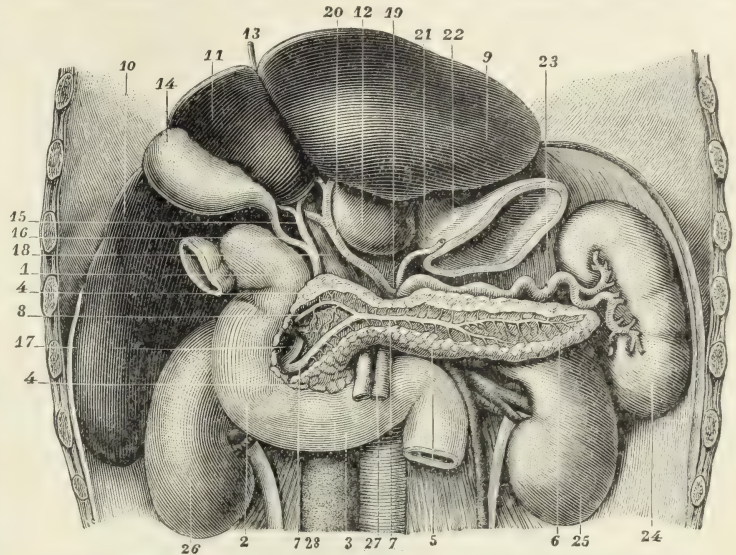
Air b. A b. containing air, found in most fishes.—**Bilobed b.**, **Bilocular b.** A sacculated b. consisting of two chambers.

—**Brain b.** See *Cerebral VESICLE*.—**Caudal b.** The vesicular portion of a *Cysticercus*.—

Columnar b., **Columniform b.** Fr., *vessie à colonnes*. A condition of the urinary b. in which hypertrophied muscular fasciculi

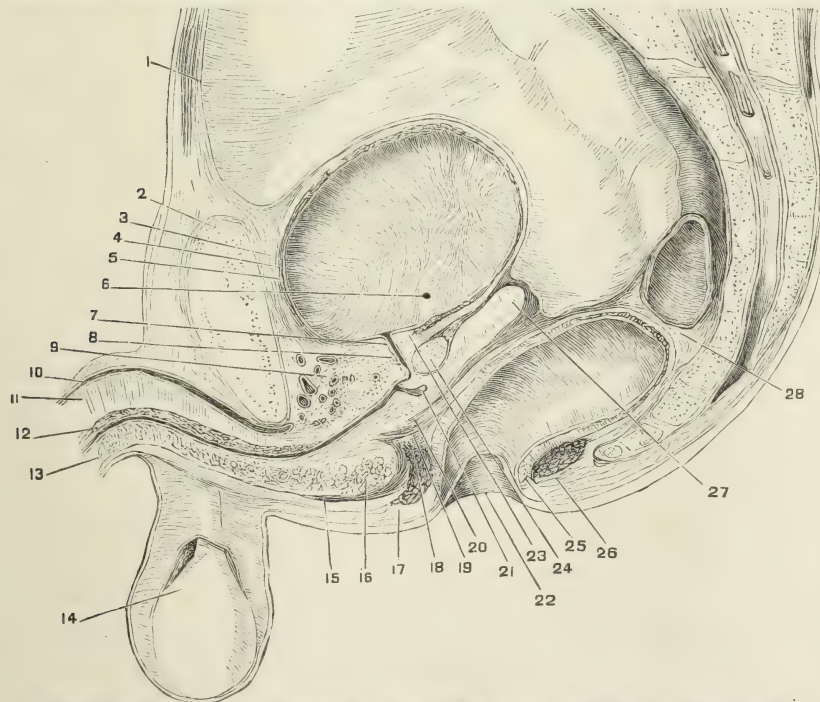
give rise to projections into its interior in the form of cords and ridges.—**Daughter b's.** Ger., *Tochterblasen*.

Secondary hydatids; cysts arising from the outer or inner surface of the mother b. and giving origin in their



THE GALL BLADDER AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 2, 3, duodenum; 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, pancreas and pancreatic ducts; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, liver; 14, gall bladder; 15, hepatic duct; 16, cystic duct; 17, common duct; 18, portal vein; 19, branch from the celiac axis; 20, hepatic artery; 21, coronary artery of the stomach; 22, cardiac portion of the stomach; 23, splenic artery; 24, spleen; 25, left kidney; 26, right kidney; 27, superior mesenteric artery and vein; 28, inferior vena cava.



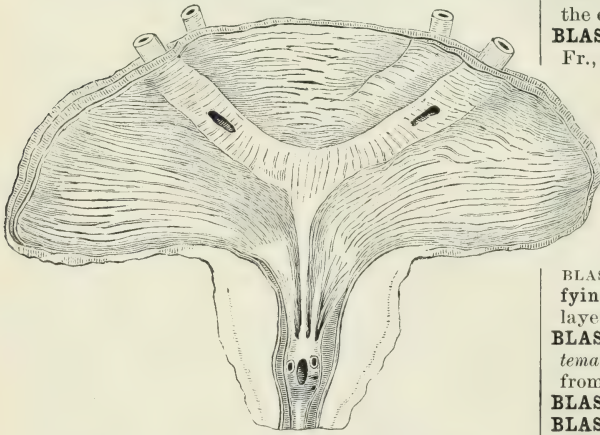
THE MALE URINARY BLADDER AS SEEN IN A MEDIAN SECTION. HALF SIZE. (AFTER HENLE.)

1, the peritoneum; 2, the symphysis pubis; 3, 4, the outer and inner muscular layers of the bladder; 5, its mucous lining thrown into folds; 6, the mouth of the right ureter; 7, the urethra; 8, the internal sphincter of the bladder; 9, the external (voluntary) sphincter; 10, the vena dorsalis penis; 11, the septum of the corpora cavernosa; 12, 13, the corpus spongiosum; 14, the testicle; 15, the bulbocavernosus muscle; 16, the bulb of the urethra; 17, the sphincter ani; 18, a layer of muscular fibres on the inferior aponeurosis of the deep transverse perineal muscle; 19, the deep transverse perineal muscle; 20, a slip from the layer of longitudinal fibres of the rectum; 21, the prostatic sinus; 22, the anus; 23, the internal sphincter of the bladder; 24, the prostate; 25, the internal sphincter ani; 26, the external sphincter ani; 27, the seminal vesicle; 28, the rectum.

interior to heads, brood capsules, or granddaughter b's.—**Encysted b.** A urinary b. with diverticula or with

cysts communicating with it.—**Eye b.** See *Optic VESICLE*.—**Fasciculated b.** See *Columnar b.*—**Gall b.** Gr., κύστις χοληδόχη. Lat., *cystis* (seu *vesica*) *fellea*, *cholecystis*, *felliculus*, *vesicula* (seu *folliculus*) *fellis*. Fr., *vésicule biliaire* (ou *du fiel*), *vessie du fiel*, *cholécyste*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. An egg-shaped or pear-shaped sac, about four inches long, in the human subject, situated in a fossa on the lower surface of the liver, to which it is attached: serving as a receptacle for the bile, to which it adds a mucous secretion of its own, and which it discharges into the ductus choledochus communis.—**Germ b.** See *GASTRULA*.—**Granddaughter b's.** Hydatid cysts springing from daughter b's.—**Irritable b.** A term applied to an unnaturally frequent desire to urinate, dependent on some affection of the urinary b. or of some part in its immediate vicinity,

and not on the action of a diuretic or on diabetes, hysteria, or the like.—**Mother b.** Ger., *Mutterblase*. A hydatid cyst from the inner or outer surface of which spring secondary cysts.—**Multilocular b.** A sacculated b. consisting of many compartments.—**Sacculated b.** A condition of the urinary b. in which, in consequence of overdistention, its mucous coat is forced outward in one or more places between the fibres of the muscular coat, so as to form pouches more or less distinct from the general cavity of the organ, in which urine may be retained and become decomposed and in which calculi may be imprisoned.—**Stammering b.** Of Sir J. Paget, a condition of painful and spasmodic urination, with incomplete emptying of the b., attributed to a lack of concord between the muscles that must contract to expel the urine and those that must relax to allow of its escape.—**Sterile b.** A hydatid cyst having neither secondary cysts, heads, nor brood capsules.—**Supplementary b.** A diverticulum from the urinary b. caused by sacculatation.—**Urinary b.** Gr., *κύστις*. Lat., *vesica urinaria*. Fr., *vessie urinaire*. Ger., *Harnblase*. A hollow organ serving as a receptacle for the urine; situated in the pelvis, between the pubic bones in front and the rectum (or, in women, the uterus) behind. During fetal and infantile life it is situated mainly above the



THE FLOOR OF THE BLADDER. (AFTER HENLE.)

pubes. It is a flattened, more or less horizontal body when empty, but, when distended, it becomes an oval bag and rises so as to occupy more or less of the hypogastrium. It is attached below, but free to expand above. It is essentially a muscular organ, lined with mucous membrane and covered, except in its lower portion, with a loosely attached peritoneal coat. Into its lower and posterior portion the ureters empty, and from its neck (see *NECK of the bladder*) the urethra arises. When not overdistended, it holds about a pint—somewhat more in women than in men.

BLÆS'ITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. For deriv., see **BLÆSUS**. Fr., *blésité*. Ger., *Lispeln, Wispeln, Zischeln*. That defect of speech in which a soft sound is substituted for a hard one, like *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*, etc.

BLÆSOP'ODES, **BLÆS'OPUS**. -*sop'odis*. Gr., *βλαίσόποδης, βλαίσόπους* (from *βλαίσός*, twisted, crooked, and *πούς*, the foot). Affected with talipes varus.

BLÆS'O'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *βλαίσωσις*. 1. Crookedness from paralysis or relaxation. 2. Blæstias.

BLÆS'OTA, **BLÆS'OTES**, *f.* Gr., *βλαίσότης*. Crookedness of the legs or feet, especially blæstias, also blæstias.

BLÆS'SA, *n. pl.* See under **BLÆSUS**.

BLÆS'SUS. See **BLÆSUS**.

BLÆSTRIS'MUS, *m.* See **BLÆSTRISMUS**.

BLÆ'SUS. Gr., *βλαίσός*. 1. Affected with blæstias or with blæstias; as a *n.*, a person so affected. 2. As a *n.*, in the *n. pl.*, *blæsa* (Gr., *τὰ βλαίσά*), distorted joints.

BLAIN. A.-S., *blegen*. 1. A blister, a pustule, or any inflammatory swelling; also a scar or discoloration left by an injury. 2. In veterinary medicine, a swelling in the region of the glottis obstructing respiration (perhaps œdema of the glottis).

BLAM'MA, *n.* *Blam'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *βλάμμα* (= *βλάβη*). A blow, also an injury from a blow; a hurt.

BLANCHED. Made white. See **B. ALMONDS**.

BLANCH'ING. Lat., *albefactio, candidatio*. Fr., *blanchiment*. Ger., *Bleichen*. A making or becoming white.

BLAN'CHININ(E). Lat., *blanchinina*. See **ARICINE**.

BLAN'COLINE. A mineral fat analogous to vaseline.

BLAS, *n.* Of Van Helmont, a subtle force which, he imagined, was, in its various sorts, the cause of sidereal and other movements, plasticity, sensibility, etc.

BLAST. A.-S., *blæst*. 1. A forcible stream of air, as from a blowpipe. 2. An old popular term for inflammation. 3. The blight (in animals and plants). 4. A flatulent disease of sheep.

BLAS'TE, *f.* Gr., *βλάστη*. See **BLASTEMA**.

BLASTELAS'MATA, *n. pl.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *ελασμα*, a plate. Ger., *Nachkeimblätter*. The layers of the fecundated ovum which succeed or are formed from the ectoderm and the endoderm.

BLASTE'MA, *n.* -*tem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *βλάστημα* (= *βλάστη*). Fr., *blastème*. Ger., *Blastem, Keimstoff, Bildungsflüssigkeit*. 1. Undifferentiated embryonic tissue; the material out of which a part is to be formed; the homogeneous semifluid substance, formed by the solution or fusion of embryonic cells, in which the anatomical elements are developed; according to Robin, the substance resulting from the elaboration of nutritive material furnished to the anatomical elements by the blood. 2. A free or parenchymatous plastic exudate. Cf. **CYTRO-**

BLASTEMA.—**B. pili**. A hair papilla.—**Ossific b.**, **Ossifying b.**, **Subperiosteal b.** Of Kölliker, the osteogenic layer of the periosteum or the subperiosteal tissue.

BLASTE'MAL, **BLASTEMAT'IC**. Lat., *blastemalis, blastematicus*. Fr., *blastématique*. Pertaining to or formed from a blastema.

BLASTEM'IC. See **BLASTEMATIC**.

BLASTE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *βλάστησις*. Fr., *blastèse*. The formation of a blastema.

BLAS'TICLE. See **VITELLINE NUCLEUS**.

BLAS'TIDE. A small clear space in a segment of a fecundated ovum, the precursor of the nucleus.

BLASTI'OS, *m.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *ίος*, poison. Ger., *Keimgift*. Of Ritgen, contagium.

BLASTOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *blastocardie*. Ger., *Keim-Kern, Keimfleck*. Of R. Wagner, the germinal spot.

BLAS'TOCELE. See **BLASTOCELE**.

BLASTOCE'LLIS, *f.* -*cel'idos* (-*is*). From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *κελίς*, a spot. Fr., *blastocellie*. Ger., *Keimfleck*. Of R. Wagner, the germinal spot (*q. v.*).

BLAS'TOCHYLE. Lat., *blastochylus* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *χυλός*, juice). Fr., *blastochyle*. Ger., *Keimsaft, Keimfeuchtigkeit*. The clear or shiny liquid of the blastodermic vesicle.

BLAS'TOCELE. Lat., *blastocœloma* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *κοίλωμα*, a hollow). Fr., *b.* Ger., *Keimhöhle, Furchungshöhle*. The central cavity of a blastula.

BLASTOCELO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). See **BLASTOCELE**.

BLASTOCOLY'SIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*col'ysis*). More properly written *blastocœlousis*. From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *κόλωσις*, a cutting short. Ger., *Bildungshemmung*. An arrest of formation.

BLAS'TOCYST. Fr., *blastocyste, blastocystine*. Ger., *Keimbläschen*. The germinal vesicle.

BLASTOCYS'TINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *κύστις* (dim. of *κύστις*), a little bladder. See **BLASTOCYST**.

BLAS'TODERM. Lat., *blastoderma* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *δέρμα*, skin). Fr., *blastoderme*, *membrane* (ou *vésicule*) *blastodermique*. Ger., *Keimhaut*, *Keimblase*. The germinal, or blastodermic, membrane, or vesicle; a membranous bag formed in the fecundated ovum, consisting of segmentation spherules (blastomeres) pressed away from the centre by the accumulation of blasto-chyle; the rudimentary structure from which the embryo is formed. At first it is a simple layer; after the formation of the primitive streak, it consists of two layers, the epiblast (ectoderm) externally and the hypoblast (endoderm) internally; after the formation of the medullary plates and the notochord, a third layer, the mesoblast (mesoderm), forms between the two. See **EPIBLAST**, **HYPOLBLAST**, and **MESOLBLAST**.—**Bilaminar b.** The b. at that stage in which it consists of two layers, before the formation of the mesoblast.—**Discoid b.** See **DISCOGASTRULA**.—**Trilaminar b.** The b. at that stage in which it consists of three layers, the epiblast, the hypoblast, and the mesoblast.

BLASTODER'MIC. Lat., *blastodermicus*. Fr., *blastodermique*. Ger., *blastodermisch*. Pertaining to the blastoderm.

BLAS'TODISC. Lat., *blastodiscus* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *δίσκος*, a disc). See **ARCHIBLAST**.

BLASTO'GENY. Ger., *Blastogenie*. The science of the evolution of bodily form.

BLASTOKE' LIS, *f.* See **BLASTOCELIS**.

BLAS'TOMERES, *pl.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *μέρος*, a part. The nucleated cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum, constituting the blastoderm.

BLASTOM'YCES, *m.* See **SACCHAROMYCES**.

BLASTOMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *Keimpilze*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a formation (*formatio*) of *Fungi* (*Gymnomycetes*), comprising the families *Uredinei* and *Tubercularii*, also, according to a later classification, the *Præformativi*. 2. See **SACCHAROMYCESES**.

BLASTOMYCE'TIC. See **SACCHAROMYCE'TIC**.

BLASTOPH'ORAL. Pertaining to a blastophore.

BLASTOPHORE. Lat., *blastophorus* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *φορέιν*, to carry). Fr., *blastophore*. Ger., *Blastophor*, *Keimträger*, *Keimhalter*. That portion of a spermatozoid which does not become converted into spermatozooids.—**Sperm b.** See *B.* (2d def.).

BLASTOPHYL' LA, *n. pl.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Ger., *Urkeimblätter*. The primitive germ layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of the ovum.

BLASTOPH'YLY. From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *φυλή*, a tribe. Ger., *Blastophylie*. The "tribal history of persons."

BLASTOP'ORAL. Pertaining to the blastopore.

BLASTOPORE. From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *πόρος*, a pore. Fr., *blastopore*, *bouche primitive*. Ger., *Urmond*. Syn.: *anus of Rusconi*. Of Lankester, the narrow aperture left in a gastrula after it has become invaginated.

BLASTOPROLEP'SIS, *f.* -lep'seos (-is). From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *πρόληψις*, anticipation. Ger., *Bildungsüberleitung*. Acceleration of development.

BLAS'TOS, *m.* Gr., *βλαστός*. See **GERM**.

BLASTOSPHERE. Lat., *blastosphæra* (from *βλαστός*, a germ, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere). See **BLASTULA** and **CYTULA**.

BLASTOS'PILOS, *m.* From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *σπίλος*, a spot. See **BLASTOCELIS**.

BLASTOSTRO'MA, *n.* -ostrom'atos (-is). From *βλαστός*, a germ, and *στρώμα*, a layer. See **Embryonic AREA**.

BLAS'TOUS. See **BLASTEMATIC**.

BLAS'TULA, *f.* Ger., *Keimhautblase*, *Keimblase*, *Blasenkeim*. The fecundated ovum in the stage immediately succeeding that of the morula, when it is a hollow

sphere filled with liquid or a gelatinous substance, and its walls consist of a single layer of cells.

BLASTULA'TION. Fr., *b.* The process of the formation of the blastula from the morula.

BLAS'TUS, *m.* Gr., *βλαστός*. See **BLASTEMA** (1st def.).

BLAT'TA, *f.* Fr., *blatte*. Ger., *Schabe*, *Motte*. 1. Anciently, a clot of blood, also anything of the color of blood. 2. A genus of the *Blattarie*, including the cockroaches.—**B. lapponica**. See **TARACANA**.—**B. orientalis**. Fr., *blatte orientale* (ou *des cuisines*). Ger., *Schabe*. The cockroach. It has been used as a diuretic, and the active principle, *anthhydropin*, is said to have been isolated in a crystalline form.

BLAX. *Bla'cis*. Gr., *βλάξ*. Ger., *schlaff*. Weak, relaxed, flaccid.

BLEAR'EDNESS. Lat., *lippitudo*. Fr., *chassie*. Ger., *Triefängigkeit*. A condition of chronic soreness of the eyes from blepharitis marginalis (*q. v.*).

BLEAR'EYE. See **BLEAREDNESS**.

BLEAR'EYED. Lat., *lippus*. Fr., *chassieux*. Ger., *triefängig*. Affected with blearedness.

BLEAR'EYEDNESS. See **BLEAREDNESS**.

BLEB. Gr., *πομφόλυξ*. Lat., *bullæ*, *ampullæ*. Fr., *bulle*, *ampoule*, *cloche*. Ger., *Blase*, *Wasserblase*. Syn.: *blob*, *blister*, *bladder*. A lesion of the skin produced by a collection of serum beneath the cuticle, causing a circumscribed elevation of the surface greater than that produced by a vesicle (*q. v.*).

BLECHROP'YRA, *f.* From *βληχρός*, weak or mild, and *πῦρ*, fever. Fr., *bléchyrye*. 1. A trivial, transitory fever (the *βληχρός πυρετός* of Hippocrates). 2. As sometimes improperly used, an adynamic fever.

BLECHROP'YRUS, *m.* See **BLECHROPYRA**.

BLECHROSPHYG'MIA, *f.*, **BLECHROSPHYG'MUS**, *m.* From *βληχρός*, weak, and *σφυγμός*, the pulse. Weakness of the pulse.

BLEED'ER. From A.-S., *bledan*, to bleed. Fr., *saigneur* (1st def.). Ger., *Aderlasser* (1st def.), *Bluter* (2d def.). 1. A professional bloodletter, also a physician who practises bloodletting largely (as in Meigs's phrase, "a good Gordonian bleeder"). 2. A person affected with the hæmorrhagic diathesis.

BLEED'ING. Fr., *perte de sang* (1st def.), *saignée* (2d def.). Ger., *Blutung* (1st def.), *Aderlassen* (2d def.). 1. Loss of blood. See **HÆMORRHAGE**. 2. Bloodletting.

BLE'MA, *n.* *Blem'atos* (-is). Gr., *βλήμα*. 1. A wound. 2. food.

BLE'NA, *f.* Gr., *βλένα*. See **BLENNA**.

BLEN'NA, *f.* Gr., *βλέννα*, *βλαίννα*, *πλέννα*. Mucus.

BLENNADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Fr., *blennadénite*. Ger., *Schleimdrüsenentzündung*. An inflammation of mucous glands.

BLENNAZE'MIA, *f.* See **BLENNORRHEA**.

BLENNELYT'RIA, *f.* From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ἐλκτρον*, the vagina. Fr., *blennélytrie*. Vaginal catarrh.

BLENNEM'ESIS, *f.* -me'seos (-nem'esis). From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ἔμεσις*, vomiting. Fr., *blennémèse*. Ger., *Schleimbrechen*. Vomiting of mucus.

BLENNEMET'ICUS. From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ἔμετικός*, emetic. Pertaining to blennemesis.

BLENNENTE'RIA, *f.* From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ἐντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *blennentérie*. Ger., *Darmschleimfluss*, *Darmblennorrhöe*. Mucous or purulent diarrhœa.

BLENNENTER'ICUS. Pertaining to blennenteria.

BLENNENTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *blennentérite*. 1. Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. 2. Intestinal inflammation with excessive secretion of mucus.

BLENNISTH'MIA, *f.* From *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ισθμός*, a narrow passage. Fr., *blennisthémie*. Ger., *Schleimkrankheit des Rachens*. Pharyngeal catarrh.

BLENNOCOELE *f.* *Ble²n-no* (no²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *ble²n'no-sel*. Fr., *blennocèle* (Aubert). Gonorrhœal epididymitis.

BLENNOCHE'SIA, BLENNOCHE'ZIA, *f.* From βλέννα, mucus, and χεῖν, or χεῖν, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *blennochésie*. Ger., *Darmschleimfluss*. Mucous diarrhœa.

BLENNOCHEZ'ICUS. Pertaining to blennochesia.

BLENNOCYSTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From βλέννα, mucus, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *blennocystite*. Catarrh of the urinary bladder.

BLENNO'DES. See **BLENNOLD**.

BLENNOEM'ESIS, *f.* See **BLENNEMESIS**.

BLENNOGEN'IC, BLENNO'GENOUS. Lat., *blennogenes* (from βλέννα, mucus, and γενᾶν, to generate). Fr., *blennogène*. Ger., *schleimerzeugend*. Secreting mucus.

BLENNOHYMENITIS, *f.* See **BLENNYMENITIS**.

BLENNOHYMENO'DES. See **BLENNYMENODES**.

BLENNOLD. Gr., βλενώδης (from βλέννα, mucus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *blennoidens*. Fr., *blennode*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Mucuslike, myxoid.

BLENNO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *blennome*. Ger., *Schleimgewächs*. A mucous outgrowth (polypus).

BLENNOMETRITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From βλέννα, mucus, and μήτρα, the womb. See **ENDOMETRITIS**.

BLENNOMETRORRHŒ'A, *f.* See **METROBLENNORRHŒA**.

BLENNOPHLOGIS'MA, n., BLENNOPHLOGO'SIS, f. -gīs'matos (-is), -gō'seos (-is). From βλέννα, mucus, and φλόγισμα, a burn, or φλόγσις, inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

BLENNOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and ὀφθαλμία (see **OPHTHALMIA**). Fr., *blennophthalmie*. Ger., *schleimichte Augenentzündung*. Mucous or purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva.

BLENNOPHTHAL'MICUS, f. *blennophthalmique*. Pertaining to blennophthalmia.

BLENNOP'TYSIS, f. -ptys'eos (-op'tysis). From βλέννα, mucus, and πτύσις (from πτύειν), spitting. Fr., *blennop'tysie*. Ger., *Schleimspeien, Schleimhusten*. An expectoration or spitting of mucus; also bronchial or pharyngeal catarrh.

BLENNOPYR'IA, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and πῦρ, feverish heat. Fr., *blennopyrie*. Ger., *Schleimfieber*. See **MUCOUS FEVER**.

BLENNORRHA'GIA, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *blennorrhagie*. Ger., *Schleimfluss* (1st def.), *Tripper* (2d def.). 1. A very copious mucous discharge. 2. Gonorrhœa.—**B. analis**. Fr., *blennorrhagie du rectum*. Ger., *Aftertripper*. B. of the anus or rectum.—**B. arthritica**. Fr., *blennorrhagie arthritique* (ou goutteuse). An affection resembling gonorrhœa, but attributed to gout.—**B. balani**. Fr., *blennorrhagie du gland*. Balanitis.—**B. benigna**. See **BLENNORRHEA benigna**.—**B. catarrhalis**. Fr., *blennorrhagie catarrhale*. A simple as opposed to a specific b.—**B. chronica**. Fr., *blennorrhagie chronique*. Gleet.—**B. herpeticæ**. Fr., *blennorrhagie herpétique*. A b. supposed to depend on the herpetic diathesis.—**B. notha**. Fr., *fausse blennorrhagie*. Balanitis.—**B. ocularis**. See **GONORRHEAL CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**B. rheumatica**. Fr., *blennorrhagie rhumatique*. B. supposed to be due to rheumatism.—**B. sanguinea**. Gonorrhœa in which the discharge is bloody.—**B. scorbutica**. Fr., *blennorrhagie scorbutique*. B. supposed to be due to scurvy.—**B. spuria**. See **B. notha**.—**B. syphilitica**. Fr., *blennorrhagie syphilitique*. Gonorrhœa complicated with chancre, or contracted at the same time with chancre.—**B. urethralis**. Fr., *blennorrhagie uréthrale*. Gonorrhœa limited to the urethra.—**B. uterina**. Fr., *blennorrhagie de l'utérus*. Gonorrhœa of the uterus.—**B. vaginalis**. Fr., *blennorrhagie du vagin*. Ger., *Vaginaltripper*. Gonorrhœa of the vagina.—**Pulmonary b.** See **BRONCHORRHEA**.—**Vulvar b.** Fr., *blennorrhagie vulvaire*. Ger., *Fulvartripper*. Gonorrhœa of the vulva.

BLENNORRHA'GIC. Lat., *blennorrhagicus*. Fr., *blennorrhagique*. Ger., *tripperartig*. Pertaining to blennorrhagia or gonorrhœa.

BLENNORRHIN'IA, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥίς, the nose. See **CORYZA**.

BLENNORRHŒ'A, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blennorrhée*. Ger., *Blennorrhœe, Schleimfluss* (1st def.). 1. An excessive secretion and discharge of mucus. 2. Gleet (q. v.).—**Alveolar b.** Ger., *Alveolarblennorrhœe*. See **ALVEOLAR PYORRHEA**.—**B. atmosphærica**. Fr., *blennorrhée atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Blennorrhœe*. An old term for epidemic purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva, because it was supposed to be due to some atmospheric influence.—**B. benigna**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**B. chronica**. See **GLEET**.—**B. ciliaris**. Conjunctival inflammation confined chiefly to the lids and the glands opening on the ciliary margin.—**B. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *blennorrhée conjonctivale* (ou de la conjonctive). Ger., *Bindehautblennorrhœe*. Purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva.—**B. intestinali recti**. See **PROCTORRHEA**.—**B. nasalis**. See **CORYZA**.—**B. neonatorum**. See **OPHTHALMIA neonatorum**.—**B. oculi**. See **Purulent OPHTHALMIA**.—**B. oculi gonorrhœica**. See **GONORRHEAL OPHTHALMIA**.—**B. oculi neonatorum**. See **OPHTHALMIA neonatorum**.—**B. oculi purulenta**. See **Purulent OPHTHALMIA**.—**B. purulenta infantum**. See **OPHTHALMIA neonatorum**.—**B. of the lacrymal sac**. Ger., *Blennorrhœe des Thränen-sacks*. Purulent inflammation of the lacrymal sac.—**B. simplex**. See **BLENNORRHAGIA catarrhalis**.—**B. sporadica**. Purulent ophthalmia occurring sporadically.—**B. Stoerkii**. Fr., *blennorrhée de Stoerk*. Ger., *Störk'sche Blennorrhœe*. A disease described by Stoerk as a chronic b. of that portion of the air passages extending from the nose to the trachea, characterized by the formation of larger crusts within the larynx than are formed in other blennorrhœal affections and by the subsequent occurrence of laryngeal stenosis which has been attributed to adhesion of the vocal bands. It is said to be observed mostly in Moldavia, Galicia, and southern Russia. Some regard it as a manifestation of syphilis, and others doubt its existence as a distinct disease.—**B. torpida**. Gleet.—**B. urethralis**. Gleet.—**B. urinalis**. See **CYSTORRHEA**.—**B. venerea**. Gleet.—**B. ventriculi**. See **BLENNEMESIS**.—**B. vesicæ**. See **CYSTORRHEA**.—**Venereal b.** Gleet.

BLENNORRHEAL, BLENNORRHO'IC. Lat., *blennorrhœicus, blennorrhœus*. Fr., *blennorrhéique*. Ger., *blennorrhœisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by blennorrhœa.

BLÉN'NOS, m. Gr., βλέννος. See **BLENNA**.

BLENNO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *blennose*. Ger., *Schleimkrankheit*. Any disease of a mucous membrane.

BLENNOS'TASINE. A preparation said to consist essentially of cinchonidine dihydrobromide; used to check supersecretion of mucus, especially in the nose.

BLENNOS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-nos'tasis). From βλέννα, mucus, and στάσις (see **STASIS**). Fr., *blennostase*. The checking, suppression, or stagnation of a mucous secretion.

BLENNOSTAT'IC. Fr., *blennostatique*. Tending to check supersecretion of mucus.

BLENNOTHO'RAX, m. -ra'cos (-is). From βλέννα, mucus, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *blennothorax*. Ger., *Schleimbrust*. An accumulation of mucus in the chest; pulmonary catarrh.—**B. aoutus**. Ger., *Stickhusten*. Convulsive cough.—**B. chronicus**. See **Catarrhal ASTHMA**.

BLENNOTORRHŒ'A, f. From βλέννα, mucus, οἶς, the ear, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blennotorrhée*. Ger., *Ohrschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the ear; otorrhœa.

BLENNOZE'MIA, f. From βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, loss. See **BLENNORRHEA**.

BLENNURE'THRIA, *f.* From βλέννα, mucus, and οὐρή-
ρα, the urethra. Fr., *blennurêthrie*. Urethral blennor-
rhœa.—**B. actua**. Urethral gonorrhœa.—**B. chronica**.
Gleet.—**B. inflammatoria**, **B. venerea**. See *B. acuta*.

BLENNU'RIA, *f.* From βλέννα, mucus, and οὐρεῖν, to
pass urine. Fr., *blennurie*. Ger., *Schleimharnen*. A
condition in which the urine contains mucus.

BLENNU'RICUS. Pertaining to blennuria.

BLEN'NUS, *m.* Gr., βλέννος. See *BLENNA*.

BLENNY'MEN, *m.* -γυν'ευος (-nis). From βλέννα, mu-
cus, and γυνή, a membrane. Ger., *Schleimhaut*. A mu-
cous membrane.

BLENNYMENERYSP'ELAS, *n.* -pel'atos (-is). Ery-
sipelas affecting a mucous membrane.

BLENNYMENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of a mu-
cous membrane.

BLENNYMENO'DES. From βλέννα, mucus, γυνή, a mem-
brane, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *schleimhautähnlich*.
Resembling a mucous membrane; as a *n.* (*pseudoplasma*
understood), a neoplasm resembling mucous membrane.

BLEPHARAD'ENES, *m. pl.* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid,
and ἀδὴν, a gland. Ger., *Augenliderdrüsen*. See *Mei-
bomian GLANDS*.

BLEPHARADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *blépharadénite*.
Ger., *Augenliderdrüsenentzündung*. A term formerly ap-
plied to inflammation of any of the glandular tissues of
the lids; now usually restricted to inflammation of the
sebaceous glands of the hair follicles and, secondarily,
of the follicles themselves.

BLEPH'ARAL. Fr., *blépharique*. See *PALPEBRAL*.

BLEPHARANTHRACO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From βλέ-
φαρον, the eyelid, and ἀνθράκωσις (see *Anthraxis*). Fr.,
blépharanthracose. Ger., *Augenliderbrand*. Carbuncle
or gangrenous inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHAREC'COPEUS, *f.* -cop'eos (-ec'copis). From
βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἔκκοπεύς, a knife for excision.
See *BLEPHAROPSALIS*.

BLEPHARELO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From βλέφαρον, the
eyelid, and εἶλεν, to roll. An old term for ectropion
and entropion of the eyelids.

BLEPHARELOT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with
blepharelosis.

BLEPHAREMPHYSE'MA, *n.* -sem'atos (-is). From
βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἐμφύσημα (see *EMPHYSEMA*).
Ger., *Augenliderwindgeschwulst*. Emphysema of the
eyelid.

BLEPHARHELO'SIS, *f.* See *BLEPHARELOSIS*.

BLEPHAR'ICUS. See *PALPEBRAL*.

BLEPHAR'IDES, *f. pl.* Gr., βλεφαρίδες (pl. of βλεφαρίς).
Fr., *blépharides*. Ger., *Augenwimpern*. The eyelashes.

BLEPHARIDOPLAST'ICA, **BLEPHARIDOPLAST'ICE**,
f. From βλεφαρίς, an eyelash, and πλάσσειν, to form.
An obsolete term for any operation on the eyelid de-
signed to give a proper direction to the eyelashes; oc-
casionaly used also as a synonym of blepharoplasty.

BLEPH'ARIS *f.* -phar'idios (-is). Gr., βλεφαρίς. Fr.,
blépharide. Ger., *Augenwimper*. An eyelash.

BLEPHARIS'MUS, *m.* From βλεφαρίζειν, to wink. Fr.,
blépharisme, *clignotement*. Ger., *Blinzeln*. Nictation;
rapid involuntary winking.

BLEPHARIT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with
blepharitis.

BLEPHARI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Gr., βλεφαρίτις. Fr., *blépha-
rite*. Ger., *Augenliderentzündung*. Inflammation of the
eyelid.—**B. angularis**. Fr., *blépharite angulaire*. Ger.,
Augenlidwinkelentzündung. See *B. intermarginalis*.—**B.**
ciliaris. Fr., *blépharite ciliaire*. Ger., *Randblepharitis*.
See *B. simplex*.—**B. erysipelatos**. Fr., *blépharite éry-
sipélateuse*. Ger., *erysipelätöse Augenliderentzündung*.
Erysipelas of the eyelids.—**B. gangranosa**. See *BLEPH-
ARANTHRACOSIS*.—**B. glandularis**, **B. glandulosa**. Fr.,
blépharite glandulaire (ou *glanduleuse*). Ger., *glandu-
löse Augenliderentzündung*, *Augenliderdrüsenentzündung*.
Inflammation of the Meibomian glands; chalazion.—**B.**

intermarginalis. Fr., *blépharite marginale*. Ger., *Augenlidränderentzündung*. Irritation and excoriation of
the intermarginal portion of the lids, produced by the
continual laceration and mucopurulent secretion of
simple inflammation of the conjunctiva.—**B. interna**.
Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva.—**B. lym-
phatica**. See *B. simplex*.—**B. marginalis**. See *B. in-
termarginalis*.—**B. phlegmonosa**. Ger., *Augenliderzell-
gewebsentzündung*. Inflammation of the cellular tissue
of the lid.—**B. scrofulosa**, **B. simplex**. Fr., *blépharite*
simple. Ger., *einfache Augenliderentzündung*. A mild
inflammation of the borders of the eyelids, in which the
ciliary margins are swollen and the skin is reddened,
moist, and covered more or less closely with yellowish
crusts, so that the eyelashes are glued together.—**B.**
squamosa. B. with the formation of scabs or scales.—
B. ulcerosa. Fr., *blépharite ulcéreuse*. Ger., *Geschwür*
der Lidränder. A violent form of *B. simplex*, in which
pustules form on the edge of the lid, at the mouths of
the hair follicles. The crusts are continuous and, when
removed, leave a raw and bleeding surface with ulcer-
ated spots.—**B. variolosa**. Fr., *blépharite varioleuse*.
Ger., *variölöse Augenliderentzündung*. Inflammation of
the eyelids, mainly of the skin and subcutaneous tissue,
occurring in the course of variola.

BLEPH'AROADENI'TIS, *f.* See *BLEPHARADENITIS*.
BLEPH'AROADENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *adé-
nome des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidadenom*. A rare
form of tumor of the eyelid, first described by von
Graefe. It occurs on the ciliary margin, and produces
great irritation and thickening of the lid, ulceration,
and fistulous openings. Microscopically, it consists of
a new formation of epithelial tubes anastomosing with
each other. It is distinct from adenoma of the Meibo-
mian glands.

BLEPH'AROAETHERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). A tumor
of the lid, of very slow growth, sometimes soft, some-
times hard, firmly attached to the tarsus, the skin
being freely movable over it. It has a distinct cyst
wall, and is imbedded in the tarsus. Its contents con-
sist of a semifluid, gelatinous matter made up of masses
of epidermis, fatty detritus, and cholesterol crystals.

BLEPH'AROBLENNORRHŒ'A, *f.* Fr., *blépharo-blen-
norrhée*. Ger., *Augenliderschleimfluss*. See *Purulent*
OPHTHALMIA.—**B. gonorrhœica**, **B. maligna**. See *Gon-
orrhœal OPHTHALMIA*.—**B. neonatorum**. See *OPH-
THALMIA neonatorum*.—**B. urethritica**. See *Gonorrhœal*
OPHTHALMIA.

BLEPH'AROCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Ger.,
Augenliderkrebs. Carcinoma of the eyelid.

BLEPH'AROCAT'OCUS, *m.* From βλέφαρον, the eye-
lid, and κάτοχος, retentive. See *BLEPHAROSTAT*.

BLEPH'AROCHROMIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From
βλέφαρον, the eyelid, χρώμα, color, and ἰδρῶς, sweat. Fr.,
blépharo-chromidrose. "Colored sweat"; a rare affec-
tion in which bluish spots of different tints appear on
the lids, especially in the cutaneous folds. The color-
ing matter can be wiped off with a cloth dipped in oil
or glycerin, but is renewed after a time. Women are
more subject to the disease than men. It always be-
gins on the eyelids, and spreads to other parts of the
face. The pigment exists either in epithelial cells or
as free granules.

BLEPHAROCLEI'SIS, *f.* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and
κλείσις (= κλήσις), closure. See *ANKYLOBLEPHARON*.

BLEPH'AROCOLOBO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *blé-
pharo-colobome*. See *COLOBOMA palpebræ*.

BLEPH'AROCONJUNCTIVI'TIS, *f.* -vit'idis. See *Pal-
pebral CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

BLEPH'ARODYSCHRŒ'A, *f.* From βλέφαρον, the eye-
lid, and δύσχροια, a bad color. Fr., *décoloration des pau-
pières*. Ger., *Verfärbung der Augenlider*. An obsolete
term for discoloration of the skin of the eyelids from
any cause; of von Ammon, a nevus of the eyelid.

BLEPHARŒDE'MA, *n.* -*dem'atos* (-*is*). Fr., *blépharœdème*. Ger., *Augenliderödem*. Œdema of the eyelids.—**B.** aquosum, Watery *b.* See *B.*

BLEPH'AROEMPHYSE'MA, *n.* See BLEPHAREMPHYSEMA.

BLEPH'ARCHÆMATIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἰδρῶν*, to sweat. Bloody sweating from the cutaneous surface of the eyelids; very rare and probably a mere hæmorrhage from the ducts of the cutaneous glands.

BLEPH'AROHYPERIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *ἰδρῶν*, to sweat. Hyperidrosis of the eyelids.

BLEPH'AROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *λίθιασις*, a calculous affection. Ger., *Augenlidensteinkrankheit*. The formation of calcareous concretions on the margin of the eyelid.

BLEPH'AROMACHÆRION, *n.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *μαχαίριον*, a surgeon's knife. See BLEPHAROPSALIS.

BLEPH'ARON, *n.* Gr., *βλέφαρον*. Fr., *paupière*. Ger., *Augenlid*. The eyelid.—**B.** atoniaton. See ATONIA-TONBLEPHARON.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ὄγκωσις*, increase in bulk. Fr., *blépharoncose*. The formation of a blepharoncus, also the state of being affected with such a growth.

BLEPHARON'CUS, *m.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ὄγκος*, an enlargement. Fr., *tumeur de la paupière*. Ger., *Augenlidgeschwulst*. Any defined swelling or tumor of the eyelid.

BLEPH'AROOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPH'AROPACHYN'SIS, *f.* -*chyn'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *πάχυνσις*, thickening. Ger., *Augenlidschwiele*. Thickening of the eyelid.

BLEPH'AROPHIMO'SIS [von Animon], *f.* -*mo'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *φίμωσις* (see PHIMOSIS). Congenital narrowing or shortening of the interpalpebral fissure.

BLEPH'AROPHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *φλεγμασία* (see PHLEGMASIA). See BLEPHARITIS.

BLEPH'AROPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ὀφθαλμία* (see OPHTHALMIA). Fr., *blépharophthalmie*. Ger., *Blepharophthalmie*. Inflammation of both the ocular and the palpebral conjunctiva.—**B.** *cancerosa*. Ger., *Augenliderkrebs*. Cancer of the eyelid.—**B.** *glandulosa*. See BLEPHARITIS *glandulosa*.—**B.** *neonatorum*. See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**B.** *purulenta*. See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**B.** *ulcerosa*. See BLEPHARITIS *ulcerosa*.

BLEPHAROPHTHAL'MIC. From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ὀφθαλμικός*, pertaining to the eye. Pertaining to both the globe of the eye and the eyelids or to blepharophthalmia.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROPHTHAL'MOBLENNORRHŒ'A, *f.* See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROPHTHAL'MOSTAT. From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *στατικός*, bringing to a standstill. An instrument for maintaining immobility of both the eyeball and the lids.

BLEPH'AROPHTH(E)IRI'ASIS, *f.* -*ia'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *φθειρίασις*, lousiness. Ger., *Augenliderläusesucht*. A condition in which the eyelashes are infested with lice.

BLEPHAROPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *φύμα*, a tumor. See BLEPHARONCUS.

BLEPH'AROPHYSE'MA, *n.* See BLEPHAREMPHYSEMA.

BLEPH'AROPLAS'TIA, *f.* See BLEPHAROPLASTY.

BLEPH'AROPLAS'TIC. Lat., *blepharoplasticus*. Fr.,

blépharoplastique. Ger., *blepharoplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of blepharoplasty.

BLEPH'AROPLAS'TICA, **BLEPH'AROPLAS'TICE**, *f.* See BLEPHAROPLASTY.

BLEPH'AROPLASTY. From *βλέφαρον* the eyelid, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion. Lat., *blepharoplastica*, *blepharoplastice*. Fr., *blépharoplastie*. Ger., *Blepharoplastik*, *künstliche Augenlidbildung*. Any plastic operation on the eyelid, especially for restoring a part or the whole of the lid.

BLEPHAROPLE'GIA, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *blépharoplogie*. Ger., *Augenlidlähmung*. Paralysis of the eyelids.

BLEPHAROP'SALIS, *f.* -*sal'idos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ψαλίς*, a pair of scissors. A name proposed by Kraus for the *blepharometrum* of Buzzi.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *blépharoptose*. Ger., *Augenlidvorfall*. A falling or drooping, partial or complete, of the upper eyelid.—**B.** *ectropion*. See ECTROPION.—**B.** *entropion*. See ENTROPION.—**B.** *genuina*. See *B.*—**B.** *lagophthalmus*. See LAGOPHTHALMUS.

BLEPH'AROPYORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, *πύον*, pus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *blépharopyorrhée*. Ger., *Augenlidereiterfluss*. Syn.: *pyorrhœa palpebræ*. A flow of pus from the inner surface of the eyelids.—**B.** *neonatorum*. See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.

BLEPHAROR'RHAPHY. Lat., *blepharorrhaphia* (from *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *blépharorrhaphie*. The operation of stitching together a portion of the two eyelids, chiefly for the correction of ectropion.—**Median b.** Lat., *blepharorrhaphia medialis*. *B.* at the inner canthus; proposed by Arlt for persistent eversion of the lower lid.

BLEPHARORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *blépharorrhée*. Ger., *Augenlidfluss*. A discharge from the eyelids, usually purulent.

BLEPH'AROSPASM. Lat., *blepharospasmus* (from *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σπασμός*, spasm). Fr., *blépharospasme*. Ger., *Augenlidkrampf*. Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, either tonic or clonic.—**Scrofulous b.** Lat., *blepharospasmus scrofulosus*. Fr., *blépharospasme scrofulenc.* Ger., *skrophulöser Augenlidkrampf*. A form occurring in connection with scrofulous inflammation of the cornea or conjunctiva.

BLEPH'AROSPATH. From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σπάθη*, a spatula. Fr., *blépharospathe*. Ger., *B.* a hæmostatic forceps for the upper eyelid.

BLEPH'AROSTAT. From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *στατικός*, bringing to a standstill. Fr., *blépharostat*. Ger., *Augenlidhalter*. An instrument for holding the lids fixed in operations on the eye.

BLEPH'AROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *στένωσις*, a contraction. Fr., *blépharosténose*. Ger., *Verkleinerung der Lidspalten*. Narrowing of the interpalpebral aperture.

BLEPHAROSYMPHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-*sym'physis*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σύμφυσις*, a growing together. Fr., *blépharosymphyse*. Ger., *Verwachsung der Augenlider*. Adhesion of the eyelids to each other.

BLEPH'AROSYNDESMI'TIS, *f.* -*mi'tidis*. From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σύνδεσμος*, a bond of union. Fr., *blépharosyndesmite*. See *Palpebral CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

BLEPH'AROSYNECH'IA, *f.* From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *συνέχεια*, continuity of substance. See BLEPHAROSYMPHYSIS.

BLEPHARO'TIS, **BLEPHAROTI'TIS**, *f.* -*ot'idis*, -*it'idis*. See BLEPHARITIS.

BLEPHARYD'ATIS, *f.* -*at'idos* (-*is*). From *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *ὑδατίς* (see *hydátid*). A bullous affection or a *hydátid* of the eyelid.

BLESTRIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *βληστρισμός*. Fr., *blestrisme*. Jactitation.

BLETUS. Gr., βλητός. Smitten, struck (said anciently of those who showed marks as of bruises, either during life or after death, which were interpreted as signs of a severe internal disease).

BLICHO'DES. Gr., βλιχώδης. Affected with coryza.

BLIGHT. Ger., Mehlthian, Brand. A withering, or anything producing it, in an animal or a vegetable organism.—**B. in the eye.** An obsolete term for a catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids accompanied with spots on the cornea.—**Sandy b.** A popular term for a form of ophthalmia accompanied by the formation of tenacious pus in the mouths of the Meibomian glands, causing photophobia and a sensation of grittiness, and sometimes ending in ulceration of the cornea.

BLIND. A.-S., blind. Gr., τυφλός. Lat., cæcus. Fr., aveugle. Ger., b. 1. Destitute of the faculty of sight. 2. Terminating without any open communication (e. g., the cæcum).

BLIND'NESS. Gr., τυφλότης. Lat., cecitas. Fr., aveuglement, cécité. Ger., Blindheit. The state of being blind.—**Absolute b.** 1. Complete b. 2. See *Cortical b.*—**Blue b., Blue-yellow b.** Fr., cécité pour bleu. Ger., Blaublindheit. That form of color b. in which there is inability to recognize either blue, bluish-green, or violet, or the complementary yellow.—**Color-b.** Lat., achromatopsia, dyschromatopsia. Fr., achromatopsie, cécité des couleurs. Ger., Farbenblindheit. Syn.: Daltonism. A partial or complete incapability of distinguishing colors.—**Cortical b.** Ger., Rindenblindheit. Syn.: absolute b. Permanent loss of vision resulting from complete destruction of the visual centre in the cortical portion of the occipital lobe in the dog's brain.—**Day b.** Ger., Tagblindheit. See NYCTALOPIA.—**Green b.** Fr., cécité pour vert. Ger., Grünblindheit. That form of color b. in which there is inability to recognize either pure green or its complementary color, purplish-red.—**Hen b.** Ger., Hühnerblindheit. A b. natural to hens. A vulgarism synonymous with hemeralopia, or night-b.—**Sand b.** An old term for a variety of metamorphopsia in which small particles like sand seemed to fly before the eye. Cf. *MUSCÆ volitantes*.—**Intellectual b., Mental b.** Fr., cécité mentale. Ger., Seelenblindheit. Syn.: psychical b. A state in which the power of sight is retained, but there is inability to interpret visual impressions correctly.—**Moon b.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**Nervous b.** See AMAUROSIS.—**Night b., Nocturnal b.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**Psychic b., Psychical b.** See *Mental b.*—**Quinine b.** See QUININE AMAUROSIS.—**Red b., Red-green b.** Fr., cécité pour rouge. Ger., Rothblindheit. Syn.: anerythropsia. That form of color b. in which there is inability to recognize either red or its complementary color, bluish-green, the former appearing blackish-gray, and the latter whitish-gray.—**Snow b.** Fr., cécité (ou aveuglement) de neige. Ger., Schneeblindheit. B. produced by exposure of the eyes to the long continued reflection of sunlight from the surface of snow. True s. b. depends on a paralysis of the retina, but the term has been applied also to a state of irritation and inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in snowy latitudes.—**Soul b.** See *Mental b.*—**Violet b.** Color b. in which purple is confounded with red and orange.—**Word b.** Inability to understand anything that is written, though ability to write and speak exists; due to the unilateral destruction of the nervous centre of sight.

BLISTER. Perhaps from A.-S. *blestan*, to blast or puff. Gr., ψύδραξ (1st def.), ψυδράκιον (1st def.). Lat., vesica (1st def.), vesicula (1st def.), vesicans (2d def.). Fr., vessie (1st def.), vésicatoire (2d def.). Ger., Blatter (1st def.), Blase (1st def.), Bläschen (1st def.), Blasenpflaster (2d def.). 1. A bleb, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury or by a vesicatory or occurring without the action of an external agency. 2. A vesicant.—**Am-bulatory b.** See *Flying b.*—**B. beetle, B. fly.** See CAN-

THARIS vesicatoria.—**B. plant.** *Ranunculus acris*.—**B. plaster.** See *Ceratium CANTHARIDIS* (under CANTHARIS).—**Fever b.** A popular term for an herpetic vesicle of the lip.—**Fly b.** A vesicant consisting of a preparation of cantharides (usually the *ceratum cantharidis*), as distinguished from other vesicants.—**Flying b.** Fr., vésicatoire volant. 1. A b. which is punctured and allowed to heal at once. 2. A b. which is applied to different portions of a given region of the body successively.—**Permanent b.** Fr., vésicatoire permanent. A b. produced by the full action of a vesicant and then treated by removing the raised epidermis and dressing the exposed surface with an irritant, to prevent its healing.

BLISTERING. See VESICANT.

BLOAT. Fr., s'enfler. Ger., aufschwellen. To become swollen and puffy, as from œdema.

BLOOD. A.-S., blōd. Gr., αἷμα. Lat., sanguis. Fr., sang. Ger., Blut. A liquid which, in man and all the higher animals, circulates constantly through the system, being propelled into the arteries by the heart and received back by that organ through the veins. It carries nutrient material to all parts of the organism and excrementitious matter to the various organs by which it is to be eliminated, the latter having been taken up by it in its passage through the tissues and carried to the heart. Histologically considered, b. is a tissue, with solid or semisolid cellular elements and a liquid intercellular substance. In mammalian b. the cellular elements are red b. corpuscles, white b. corpuscles, and the more or less hypothetical so called hamatoblasts, or third corpuscular elements. B. is a thickish liquid, of a crimson color in the arteries and varying from bluish-red to black in the veins, of a faint but characteristic odor (varying in different animals), of a feebly saline taste, of alkaline reaction, of a sp. gr. ranging from 1.052 to 1.057, and of a temperature of from 98° to 107° F. When drawn from the b. vessels, it tends to form a semisolid mass (clot, coagulum). It consists of a clear liquid (plasma) in which the corpuscular elements are suspended. For the composition of the b., see under PLASMA.—**Arterial b.** Lat., sanguis arteriosus. Fr., sang artériel (ou rouge). Ger., arterielles Blut. Syn.: red b. 1. The bright-red or scarlet b. normally contained in the left cavities of the heart, the systemic arteries, and the pulmonary veins, also in the umbilical vein of the fœtus. It contains a relatively large amount of oxygen and a small amount of carbon dioxide, and is of uniform composition. 2. The b. contained in the arteries, without regard to its quality.—**Black b.** Fr., sang noir. See *Venous b.*—**B'berry.** *Rivina humilis*.—**B. boil.** See HÆMATOMA.—**B. clot.** See CLOT and COAGULUM.—**B. clyster.** Ger., Blutklystier. An enema of the blood of cattle or swine; used in acute anæmia.—**B. corpuscles.** See the major list.—**B. crystals.** See HEMATOIDIN.—**B. cyst.** See HÆMATOMA and HÆMATOCELE.—**B. discs.** See BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**B. dust.** "Small dancing bodies" observed by Müller and Stokes, supposed by them to be a new constituent of the b., but by some others to be granules extruded from the leucocytes.—**B. globules.** See BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**B. heat.** See under HEAT.—**B. iron.** See FLEAM.—**B. islands.** Lat., insule sanguinis. Fr., îlots sanguins. Ger., Blutinseln, Pander'sche Inseln, Blutpunkte. Syn.: *Pander's islets*. Collections of greatly enlarged hollow cells in which red b. corpuscles are being developed; these cells also unite to form b. vessels. The name was originally (1817) given by Pander to such collections, containing embryonic b. corpuscles, in the developing chick; it has since been applied to like collections in any situation (e. g., the subcutaneous connective tissue of the newborn rat).—**B'letter.** See BLEEDER (1st def.).—**B'letting.** See the major list.—**B. murmurs.**

See under MURMUR.—**B. particles.** See BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**B. picture.** The appearance presented, under the microscope, by a piece of glass on which b. (liquid or dried), dissolved in distilled water, has been placed and then carefully evaporated to dryness at a temperature of from 12° to 15° C.—**B. pigments.** See under PIGMENT.—**B. plasma.** See under PLASMA.—**B. plaques, B. plates.** Fr., *globulins, plaques, plaquettes*. Ger., *Blutplättchen*. Syn.: *b. tablets, plaques, hæmatoblasts* (q. v.). Circular or oval protoplasmic discs, constant in the blood of *Mammalia* and probably in that of all vertebrates. They are much smaller than the red corpuscles, varying in man from 1.5 to 3.5 μ in diameter. Their number, as compared with the red corpuscles, in man, is about 1 to 18 or 20. In drawn blood they speedily collect and partly disintegrate, forming the so called granule masses or granular debris. They are supposed to be specially connected with coagulation and the formation of thrombi. See also HÆMATOBLASTS.—**B. plum.** *Hæmatostaphis Barteri*.—**B. poisoning.** See under POISONING.—**B. rain.** A term applied to the b.-red spots sometimes seen on cooked food; supposed to be due to an *Alga* (the *Palmella prodigiosa*) or to be a variety of mold.—**B. red.** Of the color of b.—**B. respiration.** See EXTERNAL RESPIRATION.—**B. root.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis* and the *Geum canadense*.—**B. serum.** See SERUM.—**B. shot.** Red and looking as if inflamed, from a turgid and dilated state of the b. vessels (said of the eyes).—**B. sounds.** See B. MURMURS.—**B. spaces.** See INTERVILLUS LACUNE.—**B. stroke.** Fr., *coup de sang*. Cerebral congestion or apoplexy.—**B. tablets.** See B. plates.—**B. tumor.** See HÆMATOMA.—**B. vascular.** Pertaining to or consisting of b. vessels.—**B. vesicles.** See RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**B. vessel.** See the major list.—**B. weed.** The *Asclepias curassavica*.—**B. wood, B. wort.** See the major list.—**B. chylous b.** See PIARRHÆMIA.—**Defibrinated b.** B. from which the fibrin has been removed by beating with a bundle of rods; used for transfusion, rectal alimentation, etc.—**Dragon's b.** See the major list.—**Hepatic b.** The b. of the hepatic vein.—**Inflammatory b.** B. which, when withdrawn from the vessels, shows certain peculiarities in the arrangement of the corpuscles, the amount of fibrin present, the phenomena of its coagulation, etc., interpreted as indicating the existence of inflammation. See BUFFY COAT.—**Lake-colored b., Laky b.** B. in which the red corpuscles are dissolved and the hæmoglobin is free in the serum.—**Menstrual b.** Lat., *sanguis mensium*. Fr., *sang menstruel*. Ger., *Menstrualblut*. The b. which flows from the uterus during menstruation; arterial b. mingled with uterine and vaginal epithelium and secretions.—**Portal b.** The b. of the portal vessels.—**Red b.** See ARTERIAL b.—**Venous b.** Lat., *sanguis venosus*. Fr., *sang veineux* (ou noir). Ger., *venöses Blut, Venenblut*. Syn.: *black b.* 1. Dark-red or maroon b. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and a large amount of carbon dioxide; of different composition in different parts of the body. It is contained in the right cavities of the heart, in the systemic veins, and in the pulmonary artery of the adult; in the fetus, all the b. is venous or mixed, except that in the umbilical vein (see ARTERIAL b.). As compared with arterial b., venous b. is variable in composition, containing sugar in the hepatic veins and the products of digestion and chyle and lymph from the thoracic duct in the præcava; it contains from 8 to 12 per cent. less oxygen and 6 per cent. more carbon dioxide. 2. The b. contained in the veins, without regard to its quality.—**White b.** See B. PLASMA and LYMPH.

BLOOD' COR'PUSCLES, pl. Lat., *corpuscula sanguinis*. Fr., *globulins sanguins*. Ger., *Blutkörperchen, Blutzellen*. Syn.: *blood cells*. A general term for the solid or semisolid elements in the plasma of the blood. See RED b. c., WHITE b. c., BLOOD PLATES, and HÆMATO-

BLASTS.—**Colored b. c.** See RED b. c.—**Colorless b. c.** See WHITE b. c.—**Granular b. c.** Ger., *körnige Blutkörperchen*. Certain corpuscles in the blood of mammals, described by Erb as transitional between white and red b. c.—**Pale b. c.** See WHITE b. c.—**Red b. c.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *globules*) *rouges du sang* (ou *hématisques*), *hématis*. Ger., *rot(h)e* (oder *gefärbte*) *Blutkörperchen* (oder *Blutkügelchen*, oder *Blutzellen*). The minute circular or oval bodies in the blood which contain the hæmoglobin and consequently serve as carriers of oxygen. It is only when massed that they have the characteristic color of blood; singly or in a very thin layer, and viewed by transmitted light, they are of a reddish-yellow or yellowish-green tint. In all *Mammalia* they are non-nucleated, and their shape is that of circular biconcave discs, except in the *Camelidae*, in which they are elliptical. In man their diameter varies from 7 to 8 μ . They are largest in the elephant (9.5 μ in diameter), and smallest in the meninna and the Napu deer (2 μ in diameter). In birds, reptiles, the *Amphibia*, and fishes they are nucleated and elliptical, except in the *Petromyzon* and its larva (*Ammocetes*), where, although nucleated, they are circular.—**White b. c.** Fr., *globules blancs du sang, leucocytes*. Ger., *farblose* (oder *weisse*) *Blutkörperchen* (oder *Blutkügelchen*). Syn.: *leucocytes, lymph cells, wandering cells, blood bioplasts*. Minute masses of naked and nucleated protoplasm (cells) found in various tissues, but especially in the circulating blood and lymph, having the power of amœboid movement. When at rest they are rounded or spheroidal in form and, in man, about 10 μ in diameter. In number, their proportion to the red b. c. is about as 1 to 350 or 500.



RED CORPUSCLES OF HUMAN BLOOD, MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (AFTER ALLCHIN.)

a, normal, singly and in rouleaux, b, shrunk by treatment with a concentrated liquid; c, distended and globular from absorption of water.



WHITE BLOOD CORPUSCLES, MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (AFTER ALLCHIN.)

a, normal, b, after treatment with acetic acid; c, distended with water.

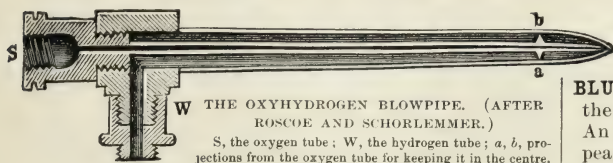
BLOOD' LETTING. Gr., *αἵμαξις*. Lat., *missio* (seu *tractio*) *sanguinis*. Fr., *saignée, émission sanguine*. Ger., *Blutlassen, Blutentziehung*. Syn.: *bleeding*. The withdrawal of blood from the body for therapeutic purposes.—**General b.** Ger., *allgemeine Blutentziehung*. The withdrawal of blood from an artery or a large vein, so as to effect a reduction of the general mass of the blood. See ARTERIOTOMY and VENESECTION.—**Local b.** Ger., *örtliche Blutentziehung*. The abstraction of blood from the diseased part or in its immediate neighborhood, as by scarification, leeching, or cupping.—**Revulsive b.** B. practised for the purpose of arresting internal hæmorrhage.—**Spoliative b.** B. for the purpose of diminishing the number of corpuscles.

BLOOD' VESSEL. Lat., *vas sanguineum*. Fr., *vaisseau sanguin*. Ger., *Blutgefäss*. Any tubular structure (artery, vein, or capillary) the function of which is to carry blood.—**Capillary b. v.** See CAPILLARY (n.).—**Inner b. v.** See ENDANGIUM.

BLOOD' Y. Gr., *αἱματόρρος, αἱμαλέος*. Lat., *sanguineus*. Fr., *sanguin, sanglant*. Ger., *blutig*. Consisting of, containing, or stained with blood; attended with loss of blood (said of operations and of diseases).

BLOW' PIPE. Lat., *tubus ferrominatorius*. Fr., *chaleur-mau*. Ger., *Löthrohr, Blasenrohr*. 1. A straight or bent tube, terminating in a small opening, for producing intense heat by blowing the flame of a lamp or candle upon an object in the form of a cone. This cone of flame is white without and blue within, and

the most intense heat is produced just at the tip of the white flame. 2. Any tube used for inflating a structure.—**Oxyhydrogen b.** Fr., *chaleur à gaz oxy-*



W THE OXYHYDROGEN BLOWPIPE. (AFTER ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER.)
S, the oxygen tube; W, the hydrogen tube; a, b, projections from the oxygen tube for keeping it in the centre.

hydrique. A device by which hydrogen is burned at the moment of its being allowed to mix with oxygen. Both gases being under pressure, the flame is projected, and the heat of the flame has been calculated by Bunsen to be 2844° F.

BLUE. Gr., *κύανος* (adj.), *κύανος* (n.). Lat., *cæruleus* (adj.), *cæruleum* (n.). A.-S., *bleoh*. Fr., *bleu*. Ger., *blau* (adj.), *Blau* (n.). Of a color more or less like that of the clear sky; as a n., such a color or a substance possessing it.—**Aldehyd(e) b.** The b. coloring matter produced by the action of aldehyde on a solution of rosaniline in sulphuric acid.—**Alizarin b.** See under ALIZARIN.—**Alkali b.** A b. dye formed by treating spirit b. with sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and dissolving the precipitate in a solution of soda.—**Anilin(e) b.** See under ANILINE.—**Azo b.** A dark-blue powder, formed by the action of tetrazoditolyl chloride on potassium β -naphtholsulphonate.—**Basic b.** See *Opal b.*—**Berlin b.** See *Prussian b.*—**B. baby.** A popular term for a child born with cyanosis.—**B. mass.** **B. pill.** See *Massa HYDRARGYRI* (under HYDRARGYRUM).—**B. stone.** See *COPPER sulphate*.—**China b.** A variety of soluble b. obtained by adding ammonium carbonate to a concentrated solution.—**Cobalt b.** See *Thénard's b.*—**Copper b.** See under COPPER.—**Cotton b.** See *Soluble b.*—**Hoffner's b.** See *Thénard's b.*—**Insoluble aniline b.** **Insoluble b.** See *Spirit b.*—**Insoluble Prussian b.** Ordinary Prussian b.—**King's b.** See *SMALT*.—**Lichen b.** A b. coloring matter produced by the action of air and alkalis on certain lichens.—**Marine b.** Ger., *Marineblau*. A b. dye prepared by treating triphenylenediamine b. with sulphuric acid.—**Methylene b.** See under METHYLENE.—**Mountain b.** See *COPPER b.*—**Nicholson's b.** The most ordinary form of aniline b. or spirit b.—**Opal b.** Fr., *bleu de Lyon*, *violet impérial*. A fine variety of spirit b., consisting of triphenylosaniline purified by solution in aniline and precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and in other ways.—**Parma b.** A reddish variety of spirit b.—**Prussian b.** Fr., *bleu de Prusse* (ou de Berlin). Ger., *Berlinerblau*. Syn.: *Berlin b.* Ferric ferrocyanide, $\text{Fe}_7\text{C}_{18}\text{N}_{18} = \text{Fe}_4.3\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_2$. Soluble P. b. is produced by the addition of potassium ferrocyanide in excess to a solution of a ferric salt. It consists of ferric ferrocyanide in which potassium has been substituted for a certain amount of iron, but its exact composition is unknown. With water it forms a deep-b. solution.—**Runge's b.** An unstable b. dye formed by the action of chlorinated lime on aniline.—**Saxony b.** Smalt.—**Soluble b.** Syn.: *water b.*, *cotton b.* A b. pigment soluble in water, consisting of the ammonium or sodium salt of triphenylosanilinetrisulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3(\text{SO}_2.\text{ONa})_3$, or $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3(\text{SO}_2.\text{ONH}_4)_3$, or, according to Perkin, $[\text{NaSO}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)/\text{NH}.\text{C}_6\text{H}_5]_2 \cdot \text{C} \equiv \text{C} [\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5). \text{C}_6\text{H}_3.\text{NaSO}_3]$.—**Soluble Prussian b.** See under *Prussian b.*—**Spirit b.** **Spirit-soluble b.** A b. pigment readily soluble in alcohol, but soluble with difficulty in water. The name is applied to several aniline b's, especially to the salts of triphenylosaniline and to diphenylamine b.—**Thénard's b.** Cobalt ultramarine; a b. pigment containing cobalt and alumina. Its exact composition is not known.—**Turnbull's b.** Ferrous

ferrocyanide, $\text{Fe}_3.\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_4 = \text{Fe}_5\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}$; a dark-blue powder, insoluble in water, formed by the addition of a ferrous salt to a solution of ferricyanide of potassium.

—**Victoria b.** A b. pigment, of which several shades are known, derived from tetramethyldiamidobenzophenone.—**Water b.** See *Soluble b.*—**Williamson's b.** Insoluble Prussian b.

BLU'MEA, f. A genus of composite herbs growing in the tropical regions of Asia and Africa.—**B. aurita.** An East Indian species, resembling *B. lacera* in appearance and properties.—**B. balsamifera.** Syn.: *Baccharis salvia*. A species growing in Cochin-China, emitting a camphoraceous odor when bruised and yielding Ngai camphor on distillation.—**B. lacera.** An East Indian species, of a strong terebinthaceous odor, used in the treatment of dyspepsia.

BOBER'RI. Turmeric.

BOCCO'NIA, f. Fr., *bocconie*. A genus of papaveraceous plants.—**B. frutescens, B. quinquifolia.** Fr., *bocconia arbrisseau*. A shrub growing in the West Indies. The leaves are vulnerary and contain an acrid juice used as a purgative and anthelmintic.

BOCHE'TUM, n. Fr., *bochet*. The name of an old decoction of various sudorifics.

BO'CIUM, n. See *BOCIUM*.

BO'CIUM, n. An old term under which vicarious menstruation and goitre seem to have been included; a disease of women beginning with bullæ followed by a fleshy growth on or beneath the skin.

BO'CYL. An alcoholic solution of cinnamic and boric acids; used in mouth washes.

BOD'Y. A.-S., *bodig*. Gr., *σῶμα*. Lat., *corpus*. Fr., *corps*. Ger., *Körper*. 1. Any mass of matter. 2. The material part of man as distinguished from the mind or the spirit. 3. The trunk as distinguished from the head and limbs; the principal part of any structure. See also under *CORPUS*.—**Accessory b.** A nerve cell.—

Adenoid b. Fr., *corps adénoïde*. 1. An old term for the prostate. 2. A melanotic tumor.—**Adrenal bodies.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Amylaceous bodies, Amyloid bodies.** See *Amylaceous CORPUSCLES*.—**Anterior bigeminal bodies.** The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Antibodies.** A collective term for antitoxines and similar products of inoculation.—**Axile b.** See *Axile CORPUSCLE*.—**Bigeminal bodies.** See *CORPORA quadrigemina* (under *CORPUS*).—**Blackwell b.** Ger., *Blackwell-Körperchen*. A sensory nerve termination, situated partly or wholly within the epidermis, consisting of a cluster of nerve cells connected centrally with one large medullated nerve fibre and peripherally with the intraepidermic nerve fibrils.—**B. cavities.** See *Intermesoblastic SPACES*.—**B. cavity.** See *CELOMA*.—**B. of Oken.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**B. of Rosenmüller.** See *EPOPHORON*.—**B. sarcode.** The protoplasm of the b. of a cell.—**Browne b.** Ger., *Browne-Körperchen*, *Browne-Endigung*. Syn.: *Browne termination*. A sensory nerve termination, in or near the apex of a cutaneous papilla, in which a naked axis-cylinder terminates in two or more prongs or branches.—**Callous b.** See *CORPUS callosum*.—**Catalytic bodies.** Fr., *corps catalytiques*. The ferments.—**Cavernous bodies.** See *CORPORA cavernosa* (under *CORPUS*).—**Cell b.** **Cellular b.** See *CELL b.*—**Central b.** See *NUCLEUS*.—**Chromatin bodies.** Bodies variously described as spherules and as tube-shaped discs found in the network of a cell undergoing caryocinesis.—**Ciliary b.** Lat., *corpus ciliare*. Fr., *corps ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarkörper*. The middle segment of the second, or uveal, coat of the eye, between the iris in front and the choroid behind; comprising the ciliary muscle, the ciliary ligament, and the ciliary processes (to the latter of which the term was formerly restricted).—**Colostrum bodies.** See *Colostrum CORPUSCLES*.—**Coming down of the b.** See *Falling of the b.*—**Concentric b.** See *Concentric CORPUSCLE*

of Hassall.—**Crystalline b.** See *Crystalline LENS*.—**Dentate b.**, **Dentated b.** of the olive. See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**Directive b.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Embryoplastic bodies.** See *Fibroplastic CELLS*.—**External accessory olivary b.** The external mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus.—**External geniculate b.** Lat., *corpus geniculatum externum*. Fr., *corps géniculé externe*. Ger., *äusserer Kniehöcker*. A projection at the posterior part of the optic thalamus to the outer side of the pulvinar, consisting of alternate layers of white and gray matter.—**Falling of the b.** A popular term for prolapse of the rectum.—**Fibroplastic bodies.** See *Fibroplastic CELLS*.—**Fimbriated b.** See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—**Foreign b.** Lat., *corpus alienum*. Fr., *corps étranger*. Ger., *Fremdkörper*. A b. which has gained entrance into the organism from without, or, having been originally a constituent portion of the organism, has ceased to be so; one that can answer no good purpose in the organism, but is likely to prove a source of irritation.—**Fuchsin(e) bodies.** See *Russell's fuchsin bodies*.—**Ganglionic bodies.** See *Nerve CELLS*.—**Geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.* and *Internal geniculate b.*—**Hoggan b.** A sensory nerve termination similar to the Pacinian corpuscle except that the nerve divides into two, three, or more branches immediately after entering the capsule.—**Hyaloid b.** See *CORPUS vitreum*.—**Inferior olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivæ inferius*. Fr., *corps olivaire inférieur*. Ger., *untere (oder grössere) Olive*. The olivary b. of the medulla oblongata, as distinguished from the small group of cells in the pons Varolii having the same name.—**Inner geniculate b.** See *Internal geniculate b.*—**Innominate b.** of Giralès. See *PARADIDYMS*.—**Intercarotic b.** See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**Intermediate perforate b.** See *Posterior perforated SPACE*.—**Internal accessory olivary b.** The internal mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus.—**Internal geniculate b.** Lat., *corpus geniculatum internum*. Fr., *corps géniculé intérieur*. Ger., *innerer Kniehöcker*. A prominent mass of gray and white matter at the lower and outer part of the optic thalamus, with which its gray matter is continuous.—**Internal olivary b.** See *Internal olivary NUCLEUS*.—**Intravertebral b.** The centrum of a vertebra.—**Laminated amyloid bodies.** See *Amylaceous CORPUSCLES*.—**Lower olivary b.** See *Inferior olivary b.*—**Malpighian bodies.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—**Meissner's bodies.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES*.—**Muri-form b.** The morula (the vitellus of a fecundated ovum in the stage of segmentation); so called from its resemblance to a mulberry.—**Nuclear b.** The nuclear disc (*q. v.*) of a maturing ovum after it has assumed an ellipsoidal form.—**Nucleoplasmic b.** The definite mass formed in a maturing ovum by a collection of the plasma of the nucleus (germinal vesicle) after the membrane of the vesicle has disappeared.—**Olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivare, olivæ*. Fr., *corps olivaire*. Ger., *Olivenkörper, Olive*. Syn.: *olive*. An oval projection at the upper portion of the medulla oblongata, just above the extremity of the lateral column. It is separated from the lower edge of the pons Varolii by a well marked groove. It is surrounded by bundles of nerve fibres (the capsule, *siliqua olivæ*). Its centre is occupied by a mass of gray matter surrounded by convoluted laminae of white substance (the *corpus dentatum olivæ*) which are not continuous, but leave an opening on the mesial side (the *hilum*) through which bundles of nerve fibres pass into the gray centre (the olivary peduncle).—**Optostriate b.** The conjoined thalamus opticus and corpus striatum.—**Organic bodies.** Chemical compounds peculiar to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.—**Organized bodies.** Fr., *corps organisés*. Organisms.—**Outer geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.*—**Pachionian bodies.** Lat., *corpora (sen*

glandulæ) Pacchioni. Fr., *corpuscules (ou granulations, ou glandes) de Pacchioni, granulations méningiennes*. Ger., *Pachioni'sche Körper (oder Granulationen), Arachnoidalzotten*. The small granulations, or granular growths, seen on the surface of the dura mater along the longitudinal sinus and extending into the sinus itself. They do not originate in the dura mater, but have been shown by Luschka to be simply hypertrophied arachnoidal villi which have grown through the dura. They may be injected through the subarachnoid space, and have been supposed to aid in equalizing the pressure in the venous sinuses and the subarachnoid cavity in case of a sudden increase in the amount of the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Pacinian bodies.** See *Pacinian CORPUSCLES*.—**Parenchymal bodies.** Ger., *Parenchymkörper*. The lobules of the lacrimal gland.—**Perineal b.** H. Savage's term for a highly elastic and resistant structure formed by a sort of fusion (without loss of identity) of those perineal structures which, in women, meet at a point midway between the anus and the posterior commissure of the vulva; forming a point of attachment for the ischio-perineal ligaments, the superficial transverse perineal muscles, and the anterior part of the superficial sphincter ani.—**Pineal b.** See *Pineal GLAND*.—**Pituitary b.** See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Plimmer's bodies.** Bodies found in the cells of carcinoma and described as protozoa by Plimmer in 1892, and previously by Ruffer and Walker. They are rounded, measure 6 to 16 μ in diameter, and exhibit a nucleus, radial striæ running from border to nucleus and fainter striæ running from nucleus to cell border. They lie within the tumor cells near the nuclei, are surrounded by a vacuole, and occur principally in the growing edges of the tumor and in adjacent lymph nodes. [James Ewing.]—**Polar b.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Postpyramidal b.** See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—**Prepyramidal b.** See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—**Problematic bodies.** 1. A term used by Semper to designate what Sabatier considers to be nuclei of dentospermoblasts (*q. v.*) which have not undergone division. 2. Masses of accessory corpuscles.—**Psallid b.** See *LYRA*.—**Pyramidal b.** A prominence on the inferoposterior surface of the plantar cushion of the horse, corresponding to the frog.—**Refractive bodies.** Minute cylindrical crystals, of unknown composition, scattered through the protoplasm of some of the lower *Protozoa*.—**Restiform b.** Lat., *corpus restiforme*. Fr., *corps restiforme*. Ger., *strickförmiger Körper*. Syn.: *inferior peduncle of the cerebellum*. A rounded mass of nerve fibres at the posterior part of the medulla oblongata, which results from the union of the lateral cerebellar tract with the cuneate funiculus and the funiculus of Rolando, and terminates in the cerebellar hemisphere. The term is sometimes applied to the posterior column of the medulla oblongata (exclusive of the funiculus gracilis) together with the lateral cerebellar tract, also to the posterior column alone.—**Rhomboid b.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**Rodlike bodies.** See *Intracellular RODS*.—**Russell's fuchsin(e) bodies.** Structures found in carcinoma, and described as fungi by Russell in 1890. They are rounded, measure 4 to 12 μ in diameter, and are structureless. They occur in the outlying cells of growing carcinomata, lying singly or in groups in the tumor cells, and surrounded by a vacuole and apparently by a membrane. The formation of buds and spores has been described. The method of demonstration is by staining by iodine green and fuchsin after various hardening methods. The bodies take the fuchsin strongly, hence their name. [James Ewing.]—**Segmental bodies.** See *Segmental APPARATUS*.—**Semilunar b.** See *DEMILUNE*.—**Spongy b.** See *CORPUS spongiosum*.—**Striated b.** See *CORPUS striatum*.—**Superior olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivare superius*. Fr., *corps olivaire supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Olivenkörper*. Syn.:

superior olivary nucleus. A group of nerve cells near the central region of the pons Varolii, just below the facial nucleus, near the outer edge of the *formatio reticularis*. It gives origin to some of the fibres of the trapezium.—**Suprarenal b.** See *SUPRARENAL CAPSULE*.—**Thyr(e)oid b.** See *Thyreoid GLAND*.—**Touch bodies.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES*.—**Trapezoid b.** The trapezium of the pons Varolii.—**Upper olivary b.** See *Superior olivary b.*—**Vitreous b.** See *CORPUS vitreum*.—**Wolffian b.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Yellow b.** See *CORPUS luteum*.

BOEHMERIA, *f.* Written also *Böhmeria*. Named for G. R. Böhmer, a German botanist. Fr., *bœhmérie*. A genus of urticaceous herbs and shrubs allied to *Urtica*.—**B. caudata**. A species growing in the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil as a remedy for hæmorrhoids.—**B. cochinchinensis**. Syn.: *Parietaria cochinchinensis*. A perennial species growing in China and Cochín-China, where it is employed externally and internally as a diuretic and demulcent.

BOERHAAVIA, *f.* Fr., *boerhaavie*. A genus of tropical nyctaginaceous herbs.—**B. diandra**. A perennial herb growing in Guiana. Its root is purgative and emetic.—**B. diffusa**. Fr., *patagonelle, herbe à Patagon*. A perennial herb, by some identified with *B. hirsuta*, growing in the West Indies. The root is purgative.—**B. erecta**. A perennial species growing in South America and the West Indies, having the same properties as *B. diandra*, with which it is identified by some authors.—**B. hirsuta**. A West Indian species. The juice of the leaves is employed in hepatic disorders.—**B. paniculata**. See *B. diandra*.—**B. peruviana**. See *B. tuberosa*.—**B. polymorpha**. See *B. diffusa*.—**B. procumbens**. A species growing in India, employed as a purgative, anthelmintic, and febrifuge.—**B. sarmentosa**, **B. scandens**. Fr., *herbe à la purgation*. A West Indian shrub. The root is used in India as a remedy for gonorrhœa.—**B. tuberosa**. Fr., *herbe à la purgation*. A Peruvian shrub used in the treatment of gonorrhœa and other venereal affections.

BOETHEMA, *n.* -*them'atos* (-is). Gr., *βοήθημα*. A remedy.

BOETHEMAT'ICUS, BOETHET'ICUS. Gr., *βοηθηματικός, βοηθητικός*. Remedial, auxiliary; also (of symptoms) indicative of a favorable progress.

BOG'HEAD. A variety of bituminous schist which, when distilled, yields benzene, paraffin, etc. The residue is used as a disinfectant.

BOHON, BOHON-UPAS. The *Antiaris toxicaria*.

BOIL. A.-S., *bȳl*. O. E., *bile*. Gr., *δοτήν*. Lat., *furunculus*. Fr., *furuncle, clou*. Ger., *Beule*. A circumscribed, acute phlegmonous and suppurative inflammation of the skin, or of the subcutaneous tissue, forming a hard, rounded or conical, sensitive, and painful swelling, usually attended with the formation and discharge of a central slough called the "core." Cf. *FURUNCLE*.

—**Aleppo b.** Lat., *pustula aleppensis, pyrophlyctis endemica* (seu *syriaca*). Fr., *bouton d'Alep*. Ger., *Aleppbeule*. Syn.: *Aleppo bouton* (or *bouton*, or *evil*). A supposed special form of disease of the skin observed in Syria and other countries of the Levant. It has been variously described as having the characters of a b., an anthrax, or an ulcerating papule or tubercle, followed by cicatrization. Investigations by Geber in the regions where it was said to occur indicate that under this term a number of diseases are comprehended, especially syphilis, lupus, and scrofuloderma, and that there is no special or independent form of disease to which the name may be applied. Similar affections have been described under the names of *bouton de Bagdad, gangrène de Bassorah* (in Turkey), *bouton de Égypte, chancre de Sahara, Biskra bouton, and bouton des Zibans*. Cf. *Delhi b.*—**Blind b.** A popular term for an abortive b., i. e., one of brief duration and not attended with the formation of a core.—**Blood b.** Ger., *Blutbeule*.

See *HÆMATOMA*.—**Cat b.** See *Blind b.*—**Delhi b.** Fr., *bouton de Delhi*. Ger., *Delhi-Beule*. Syn.: *Delhi* (or *Oriental*) *sore, bulkea, aurungzebe*. A cutaneous disease of obscure character occurring in India, sometimes as an epidemic. It is said to begin in the form of itching red spots on exposed situations, such as the face, hands, feet, elbows, ankles, etc. On the red spots smooth, shining papules appear, which coalesce and undergo ulceration, the ulcerated surface being "red, flabby, and irregular, and studded over by fungoid granulations that bleed freely" and are followed by cicatrices. According to D. D. Cunningham, the lesion is a simple granuloma associated with, and perhaps due to, a peculiar parasitic organism (probably the plasmodium or amœba of some simple organism of mycetozoid origin) which takes a blue stain from gentian violet, but is not affected by other dyes. Similar affections are known in different parts of India as *Scinde boil, Lahore boil, Moultan sore*, etc.—**Gum b.** See *Alveolar ABSCESS*.—**Wasp's nest b.** See *FURUNCULUS resipiens*.

BOI'NA, *f.* From *βοῦς* (= *bos* [q. v.]). Cowpox.

BO'LARY. Gr., *βώλιος*. Lat., *bolaris*. Fr., *bolaire*. Ger., *bolar*. Of the nature of bole.

BOLBOMELANO'MA, *n.*, **BOLBOMELANO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-is), -*o'seos* (-is). From *βολβός*, a bulbous root, and *μελάνωσις*, blackness, or *μελάνωσις*, a growing black. Ger., *Schwarzschwamm des Auges, schwarze Augenkrebis*. Old terms for melanotic cancer of the eyeball. *Bolbomelanos* is more properly the process of formation of such a cancer.

BOL'DIN(E). An alkaloid found in the leaves of the *Peumus boldo*.

BOL'DO. Lat., *boldus*. The leaves of *Peumus b.*; thought to be tonic (especially to the intestinal canal), narcotic, and diuretic.—**B. glucin**. A glucoside obtained from the leaves of *Peumus b.*; hypnotic and thought likely to prove of value in neurotic and maniacal insomnia.

BOL'DUS, *m.* See *BOLDO*.

BOLE. Gr., *βώλος*. Lat., *bolus*. Fr., *bol*. Ger., *Bolaverde*. A form of argillaceous earth or clay occasionally employed in medicine; consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate, often colored more or less red by the presence of iron oxide or hydrate. It was often stamped with a seal when prepared for medicinal use, and was then called *terra sigillata*.—**Armenian b.** Gr., *βώλος ἀρμένιος*. Lat., *bolus Armeniæ* (seu *orientalis*, seu *Armense*, seu *armena*). Fr., *bol d'Arménie*. Ger., *armenischer Bolus*. A fine, unctuous, reddish variety originally brought from Armenia.—**B. of Blois, French b.** A yellow variety found in France, containing calcium carbonate.—**Lemnian b.** Ger., *lemnische Erde*. B. brought from the island of Lemnos.—**Red b.** Lat., *bolus rubra*. Fr., *bol rouge*. Ger., *rother Bolus*. Armenian b. colored red by the presence of a salt of iron.—**White b.** Lat., *bolus alba, argilla*. Fr., *bol blanc*. Ger., *weisser Bolus* (oder *Thon* [Ger. Ph.]). A white clay, tasteless, odorless, and free from sand, consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate.

BO'LETATE. Fr., *bolétate*. A salt of boletic acid.

BOLET'IC. Fr., *bolétique*. Pertaining to or derived from a *Boletus*.—**B. acid**. See *FUMARIC ACID*.

BOLE'TUS, *m.* Gr., *βωλίτης*. Fr., *bolet*. Ger., *Kugelschwamm, Röhrenpilz*. A genus of hymenomycetous Fungi.—**B. adustus**. *Polyporus adustus*.—**B. æreus**. Fr., *bolet bronzé, cèpe franc* (ou *noir*). Ger., *Kupferpilz*. Syn.: *Suillus æreus*. A species growing in France and Germany; eaten in France.—**B. æstivalis**. Fr., *cèpe royal, grand mousséau d'été*. Syn.: *Tubiporus æstivalis*. A species growing in the late spring and early summer, having a reddish-yellow pileus and stipes, the latter expanded at the base and attenuate above. The flesh is white and has an agreeable odor and taste.—**B. æstivus**. See *B. edulis*.—**B. agaricus**. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*.—**B. albus**. Fr., *bolet blanc*. An edible spe-

cies growing in France.—**B. annulatus**. See *B. subtommentosus*.—**B. aurantiacus**, **B. aurantius**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. aureus**. See *B. granulatus*.—**B. badius**. Ger., *Maronenpilz*. An edible species growing in pine woods.—**B. betulinus**. See *POLYPORUS betulinus*.—**B. bovinus**. Ger., *Kuhpilz*. 1. Of Linnaeus, an edible species growing in pine woods in autumn. 2. Of Schaeffer, the *B. scaber*. 3. *B. subtommentosus*. 4. Of Müller, the *B. edulis*. 5. A variety of the *B. luridus*.—**B. buglossum**. See *FISTULINA hepatica*.—**B. bulbosus**. See *B. edulis*.—**B. canus**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. castaneus**. Fr., *cèpe creux*, *bolet marron*. Ger., *Kastanienpilz*. Syn.: *Tubiporus fistulosus*. An edible species, of agreeable odor and taste, having a chestnut-colored stipes and pileus, growing in the woods in summer and autumn.—**B. cervi**, **B. cervinus**. See *ELAPHOMYCES granulatus*.—**B. chioneus**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. chirurgorum**. See *POLYPORUS fomentarius*.—**B. chrysenteron**. An edible species, usually referred to *B. subtommentosus*.—**B. cinnamomeus**. A variety of *B. luridus*.—**B. circinans**. See *B. granulatus*.—**B. collinitus**. An edible species growing in the United States.—**B. communis**. See *B. sanguineus*.—**B. constrictus**. See *B. cyanescens*.—**B. convexus**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. corinthiacus**. See *POLYPORUS subsquamosus*.—**B. crassipes**. See *B. subtommentosus*.—**B. cupreus**. See *B. subtommentosus*.—**B. cyanescens**. Fr., *bolet indigo* (ou *indigotier*, ou *bleissant*). Syn.: *B. constrictus*. A poisonous species (although said to be eaten by some persons) with the stipes and pileus pale; the tubes milky-white, changing to yellowish-white; and the flesh white, assuming a blue tint on section.—**B. discoides**. See *POLYPORUS suaveolens*.—**B. dulcis**. See *B. edulis*.—**B. edulis**. Fr., *bolet comestible*, *cèpe franc*, *tête rousse*, *polonais*, *gyrole*, *potiron*, *gros-pied*, *bruquet*. Ger., *Herrenpilz*, *Steinpilz*. Syn.: *Suillus esculentus*, *Tubiporus edulis*. A species growing in the ground in the



THE BOLETUS EDULIS.

woods in spring, summer, and autumn; distinguished by its thick, cushion-shaped, pale-red or tawny, moist pileus, its large, cylindrical, reddish stipes, and its white tubes, which subsequently assume a ferruginous tint. It has an agreeable odor and taste, and is one of the most important edible species. A variety with a black pileus (Fr., *cèpe franc à tête noire*) and another with a reddish pileus (Fr., *cèpe de Fontainebleau*, *cèpe de Bordeaux*) are both edible.—**B. elegans**. An edible European species.—**B. erythropus**. A variety of *B. luridus*.—**B. esculentus**. 1. Of Persoon, the *B. edulis*. 2. An old pharmaceutical name for various edible species of *Morchella*.—**B. felleus**. Fr., *bolet chicotin*. A poisonous species having white flesh, changing to a rose color when cut, a bitter taste, a yellowish stipes with tawny lines forming a cylindrical network, and a tawny pileus at first convex, then flat.—**B. ferrugineus**. 1. Of Schaeffer, the *B. granulatus*. 2. Of Batsch, the *B. piperatus*.—**B. flavidus**. An edible species.—**B. flavorufus**. See *B. granulatus*.—**B. flavus**. A European species said to be edible.—**B. fomentarius**. See *POLYPORUS fomentarius*.—**B. fongo-corvo** [Micheli]. An edible Italian species.—**B. fre**. See *B. luridus*.—**B. fulvidus**. A variety of the *B. cyanescens*.—**B. fulvus**. A species referred to *POLYPORUS igniarius* or *POLYPORUS marginatus*.—**B. granulatus**. Fr., *pincean jaunâtre*. Ger., *Schmierling*. Syn.: *Fungus porosus*. A species often eaten and said to have an agreeable taste, although by some regarded as poisonous. It grows in the woods in summer and autumn.—**B. gregarius**. The *B. bovinus* of Linnaeus.—**B. Gre-**

villei. A species said to be edible.—**B. hepaticus**. See *FISTULINA hepatica*.—**B. hippocrepis**. See *POLYPORUS igniarius*.—**B. igniarius**. Of Linnaeus, the *POLYPORUS igniarius*; in pharmacy, the *POLYPORUS fomentarius*.—**B. impolitus**. An edible species.—**B. juglandis**. In part, the *POLYPORUS squamosus*.—**B. lacrimans**. See *MERULIUS lacrimans*.—**B. lacteus**. Fr., *bolet du mirier blanc*. A species in part referred to *POLYPORUS tuberaster*.—**B. laricis**. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*.—**B. leoninus**. See *B. obsonium*.—**B. leucopodius**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. lupinus**. Ger., *Feuerpilz*, *Rothfuss*. A poisonous species.—**B. luridus**. Fr., *bolet pernicieux* (ou *luisant*, ou *du noyer*), *oignon de loup*. Ger., *Hexenpilz*, *Judenpilz*, *Schusterpilz*, *Donnerpilz*. Syn.: *Tubiporus cepa*. A very poisonous species sometimes confounded with *B. edulis*. It has a strong nauseous odor; white flesh, turning blue and then greenish-black when broken; a red stipes with a yellow tint; and a cushion-shaped pileus, grayish at first, then olive-colored. The lower surface of the tubes is of a blood-red or vermilion color.—**B. luteus**. See *B. subtommentosus*.—**B. magni Julii mensis**. See *B. versipellis*.—**B. mori albi**. A French species a decoction of which yields different coloring matters.—**B. mutabilis**, **B. nigrescens**. See *B. luridus*.—**B. obsonium**. Fr., *obson*, *cèpe obson*. Syn.: *Tubiporus obsonium*. An edible species appearing in autumn, having a lemon-colored stipes, a pale cinnamon, soft, silky pileus, and yellow tubes turning to brown.—**B. obtusus**. See *POLYPORUS igniarius*.—**B. officinalis** [Batsch]. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*.—**B. pachypus**. Fr., *cèpe cordon-rouge*, *bousse de vache*. Syn.: *Suillus esculentus crassus*. A poisonous species.—**B. parvulus**. Fr., *cépillon*. Syn.: *Tubiporus parvulus*. A poisonous species.—**B. pellitus**. Fr., *cèpe peaucier à verrues*. Syn.: *Tubiporus pellitus*. An edible species.—**B. perniciosus**. See *B. luridus*.—**B. phalloides**. See *PHALLUS impudicus*.—**B. pini laricis**. See *POLYPORUS officinalis*.—**B. piperatus**. Fr., *bolet poirré*. Ger., *Pfefferschwamm*, *Pfefferpilz*. A poisonous species growing in France.—**B. pomaceus**. A variety of the *POLYPORUS igniarius*.—**B. procerus**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. psittacinus**. Fr., *cèpe perroquet*. Syn.: *Tubiporus psittacinus*. A poisonous European species.—**B. purgans**. Of Persoon and the pharmacists, *POLYPORUS officinalis*.—**B. quercus**. A pharmaceutical name for the *POLYPORUS fomentarius*.—**B. radicans**. Fr., *cèpe écaillé longue-tige*. Syn.: *Tubiporus longipes* [Paulet]. A poisonous species.—**B. ramosissimus**. The *POLYPORUS frondosus* and *POLYPORUS umbellatus*.—**B. regius**. Ger., *Königspilz*. An edible species.—**B. reticulatus**. See *B. edulis*.—**B. ribis**. One of the species from which amadou is said to be prepared.—**B. rubeolaris**. See *B. luridus*.—**B. rubeolus**. A variety of *B. luridus*.—**B. rufus**. See *B. versipellis*.—**B. salicinus**, **B. salicis**. See *POLYPORUS suaveolens*.—**B. sanguineus**. Fr., *pincean tête-rouge*. A poisonous species; of Planer, the *Fistulina hepatica*.—**B. satanas**. Fr., *bolet odorant*. Ger., *Satanspilz*, *wohlriechender Weidenschwamm*. A very poisonous species having a yellowish pileus, turning blue when broken; tubes with dark brick-red orifices; and a thick, dark-red stipes. It has been vaunted as a remedy for consumption.—**B. scaber**. Fr., *bolet orange*, *gyrole rouge*, *roussile*. Ger., *Kapuzinerpilz*. An edible species growing in the woods in summer and autumn; having a thick, convex, reddish-brown pileus; a grayish-white, scabrous stipes, attenuate above; and white tubes which subsequently become dusky. The *B. scaber*, var. *rufus* [Persoon], is the *B. versipellis*.—**B. scopetino**. An edible Italian species.—**B. scutiformis**. See *POLYPORUS igniarius*.—**B. soloniensis**. Fr., *charvancelle*. A French species, used in the preparation of amadou.—**B. strigosus**. See *POLYPORUS igniarius*.—**B. suaveolens**. Fr., *bolet de Sologne*. Of Linnaeus and the pharmacists, the *POLYPORUS suaveolens*.—**B. suberosus**. Fr., *bolet subéreux*. Of Bolton, the *POLYPORUS suaveolens*;

of Bulliard, a species sometimes referred to *Dædalea*, used as a substitute for cork.—**B. subtomentosus**. Fr., *marbrés, mouchetés*. Ger., *Ziegenlippe*. Syn.: *Tubiporus marmoratus* (var. *major*, *minor*, *multicolor*, and *fuliginosus*) [Pautet], *Tubiporus guttatus* (var. *major* and *minor*). A species regarded as edible, although some have considered it poisonous; having a pale, faintly yellowish stipes, often striate; a soft, yellowish pileus covered with a pellicle like chamois skin; soft, yellow flesh; and yellow tubes changing to green. The *B. subtomentosus*, var. *b*, is *B. sanguineus*.—**B. terreus**. See *B. scaber*.—**B. tuberosus**. See *B. luridus*.—**B. umbrinus**. See *B. edulis*.—**B. unguatus**. Of Bulliard, the *Polyporus foментарius*; of Schaeffer, the *Polyporus marginatus*.—**B. variegatus**. Ger., *Sandpilz*. An edible species growing on sandy soil in pine woods.—**B. versipellis**. Fr., *cèpe de juillet*. An edible species often regarded as a variety of *B. scaber*.—**B. viscidus**, **B. viscosus**. See *B. scaber*.—**Touchwood b.** See *POLYPORUS igniarius*.

BOLITES, *m.* Gr., *βολίτης*. 1. See *BOLETUS*. 2. The root of the *Lychnis*.

BOLLING'ERA, *f.* A genus of *Schizomycetes*.—**B. equi**. See *MICROCOCOCCUS botryogenes*.

BOLORRHÉTIN. From *βωλος*, a clod of earth, and *ρητίνη*, pine resin. Fr., *bolorrhétine*. A resinous substance found in the leaves of the *Coniferae* and in the wood of fossil pines.

BO'LOS, *m.* Gr., *βόλος* (from *βούλεσθαι*, to cast). A shedding of teeth; also the eruption of the teeth, dentition.

BO'LUS, *f.* (1st def.), and *m.* (2d def.). Gr., *βωλος*. Fr., *bol*, *bouchée* (2d def.), *moreau* (2d def.). Ger., *Bölerde* (1st def.), *Bissen* (2d def.). 1. *Bole* (*q. v.*). 2. A mass ready to be swallowed; in pharmacy, a pill-like mass of large size.—**Alimentary b.** Lat., *b. alimentarius*. Fr., *bol alimentaire*. Ger., *Bissen*. The rounded mass of food after it has been masticated and impregnated with saliva and is about to be swallowed.—**B. alba**. See *White BOLE*.—**B. alimentarius**. See *Alimentary b.*—**B. armena**, **B. Armenæ**. See *Armenian BOLE*.—**B. armena rubra**. See *Red BOLE*.—**B. armenia**, **B. armeniaca**, **B. Armeniæ**. See *Armenian BOLE*.—**B. blessensis**. See *BOLE of Blois*.—**B. candida**, **B. communis alba**. See *White BOLE*.—**B. gallica**. See *BOLE of Blois*.—**B. orientalis**. See *Armenian BOLE*.—**B. rubra**. See *Red BOLE*.—**B. rubra nostras**. See *BOLE of Blois*.—**B. vulgaris alba**. See *White BOLE*.—**B. vulgaris rubra**. See *Red BOLE*.—**Hysterical b.** See *GLOBUS hystericus*.

BOMBATE. A salt of bomic acid.

BOM'BAX, *n.* *Bombacis*. 1. Cotton. 2. A genus of plants, including those that produce the so called silk cotton.—**B. malabaricum**. An East Indian tree. The bark is used externally for inflammations and cutaneous eruptions, the root bark as an emetic, the leaves for diarrhœa, and the nectar of the flowers as a laxative and diuretic.—**B. septenatum**. A large tree of the West Indies and South America, where the root bark is used as a vulnerary and given internally as an emetic. Demulcent pectoral drinks are made from the seeds.

BOM'BIATE. See *BOMBATE*.

BOM'BIC ACID. Lat., *acidum bombycum*. Fr., *acide bombique* (ou *bombycique*). Ger., *Seidenwurmsäure*. An acid found in the chrysalis of the silkworm.

BOM'BUS, *m.* Gr., *βόμβος*. Fr., *bombement, bourdonnement*. Ger., *Ohrenläuten*. A buzzing noise or the sensation of such a noise, also the rumbling of flatus.

BONDUCEL'LA, *f.* See *GUILANDINA b.*—**Bonducellæ semina** [Ind. Ph.]. Ger., *Cuquiersamen*. Bonducseeds, nick-ar nuts; the seeds of *Guilandina Bonduc* and *Guilandina Bonducella*. They are emetic in large doses, but in small doses are used in malarial fevers, and an oil expressed from them is employed in paralyses. E. Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen have extracted from them a bitter principle, in the form of a white powder,

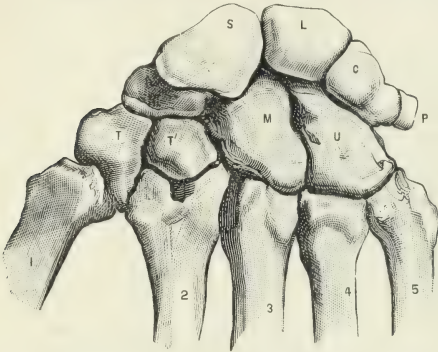
which Isnard has found, in doses of from 1½ to 3 grains, to be as effective as quinine in intermittent fevers.

BON'DUCH, *n.* See *BONDUCELLA*.

BON'DUCIN. A resin obtained from the seeds of *Gulandina Bonduc*, used in malarial fevers.

BONE. Sanscr., *asthi*, *astham*. Gr., *ὀστέον*. Lat., *os*. Goth., *bain*. A-S., *ban*. Fr., *os*. Ger., *Bein*, *Knochen*. An individual separable piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate at any stage of development after ossification has begun, also the tissue of which the skeleton is composed—an organic base containing calcium phosphate, carbonate, and fluoride, magnesium phosphate, sodium chloride, and iron and manganese oxides.—**Adorbital b.** See *Lacrimal b.* (1st def.).—**Air b's**. See *Pneumatic b's*.—**Ankle b.** See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—**Anterior maxillary b.** See *Intermaxillary b.*—**Anterior turbinated b.** See *Superior turbinated b.*—**Anterior zygomatic b.** See *Malar b.*—**Anteroventral pelvic b.** See *Os pubis*.—**Asymmetrical b's**. Fr., *os asymétriques*. B's which lie on one side of the median plane of the body and which are not divided by it into two equal parts.—**Back b.** See *Vertebral COLUMN*.—**Bar b.** See *Os pubis*.—**Basal b.** See *Basisphenoid b.* and *Basioccipital b.*—**Basidigital b's**. The metatarsal and metacarpal b's.—**Basilar b.** Lat., *os basilare*, *os tribasilare* (1st def.). Fr., *os basilaire*. Ger., *Grundbein*. 1. The sphenoid and occipital b's regarded as one b. 2. The basioccipital b. 3. The sacrum. 4. The last lumbar vertebra. 5. The sphenoid b.—**Basioccipital b.** Lat., *os basi occipitale*, *corpus ossis occipitis*, *os occipitale basilare* (seu *inferius*) *squama occipitis*. Fr., *os basioccipital*, *os basilaire*. Ger., *Hinterhauptstück des Hinterhauptsteins*, *Hinterhauptkörper*. The basilar portion of the occipital b. before it has united with the other elements. In many of the lower vertebrates it persists as a distinct b. through life.—**Basisphenoid b.** Lat., *os basisphenoidale*, *sphenoidem basilare*. Fr., *os basisphénoïde*, *sphénoïde postérieur* (in mammals). Ger., *Keilbein*, *Keilbeinkörper*. That portion of the sphenoid b. from which the posterior portion of its body and the sella turcica are formed.—**Basitemporal b.** A membrane b. which in birds underlies the basisphenoid and a portion of the basioccipital b's; the name is sometimes applied also to the lingula of the sphenoid b.—**Blade b.** See *SCAPULA*.—**Boatlike b.** See *Scaphoid b.*—**B. crumbs**. See *Ossious GRANULES*.—**B'let**. See *OSSICLE*.—**B's of Bertin**. See *Sphenoidal CORNUA* (under *CORNU*).—**B. of the Incas**. Lat., *os Inca*. A term applied to the interparietal b. of man when it persists through life, on account of the belief that it is always found in the skulls of the ancient Peruvians.—**B. oil**. See *Dippel's animal OIL*.—**B. setter**. Fr., *bailleur, rebouteur, renouveau, rhabilleur*. Lit., one who devotes himself to the treatment of fractures; as commonly used, an irregular practitioner who is supposed to have a particular gift in that direction.—**B'shove**. Femoropopliteal neuralgia.—**Breakb'**. See *DENGUE*.—**Breast b.** See *STERNUM*.—**Calf b.** See *FIBULA*.—**Canal b.** See *CLAVICLE*.—**Cancellated b**, **Cancellous b.** Fr., *os spongieux*. B. which consists largely of cancellated or spongy tissue.—**Canon b.** The middle metatarsal b. in the solipeds.—**Carpal b's**. Lat., *ossa carpi*. Fr., *os carpiens*. Ger., *Handwurzelknochen*. The b's which make up the carpus, viz., the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, and pisiform b's, the trapezium, the trapezoid b., the os magnum, and the unciform b.—**Cartilage b's**. B's having an intracartilaginous ossification.—**Cavalry b.** See *Rider's b.*—**Channel b.** See *CLAVICLE*.—**Cheek b.** See *Malar b.*—**Chondrogenous b's**. See *Cartilage b's*.—**Cockal b.** See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—**Coffin b.** The ungual phalanx of the solipeds.—**Collar b.** See *CLAVICLE*.—**Coronal b.** See *Frontal b.*—**Coronary b.** The middle phalanx of the manus of the solipeds.—**Covering b's**. See *Membrane b's*.—**Coxal b.** See *COCYX* and *ILIUM*.

—**Crazy b.** See *Funny b.*—**Cribriform b.** See *Ethmoid b.*—**Cross b.** See *SACRUM.*—**Crupper b.** See *COCCYX.*—**Cuboid b.** Lat., *os cuboides*. Fr., *os cuboïde*. Ger., *Würfelbein*. A b. which lies on the outer side of the foot, between the os calcis and the fourth and fifth

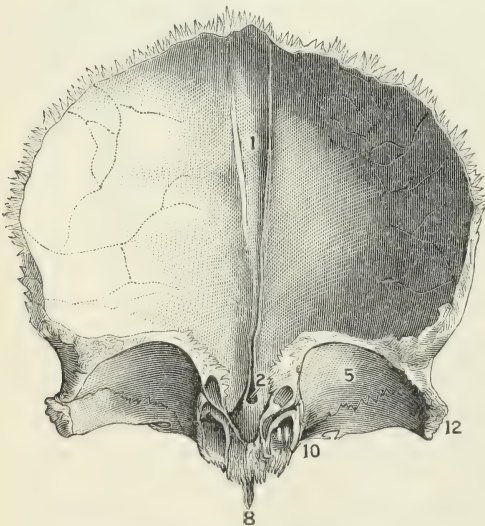


THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE CARPAL BONES.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

S, the scaphoid bone; L, the semilunar bone; C, the pyramidal bone; T, the trapezium; T', the trapezoid bone; M, the os magnum; U, the unciform bone; P, the pisiform bone; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the metacarpal bones.

metatarsal b's, with which it articulates.—**Cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme*. Fr., *os cunéiforme*. 1. See *Pyramidal b.* 2. See *Sphenoid b.*—**Cylindrical b's.** See *Long b's.*—**Dermal b's.** Owen's term for b's which are ossifications of and belong to the cutis.—**Ell b.** See *ULNA.*—**Elongated b's.** A term sometimes applied to long b's which are destitute of a medullary cavity (e. g., the ribs).—**Endochondral b's.** True b's formed by osteoblastic tissue, which for the most part replaces the calcified cartilage matrix, and is finally itself partly

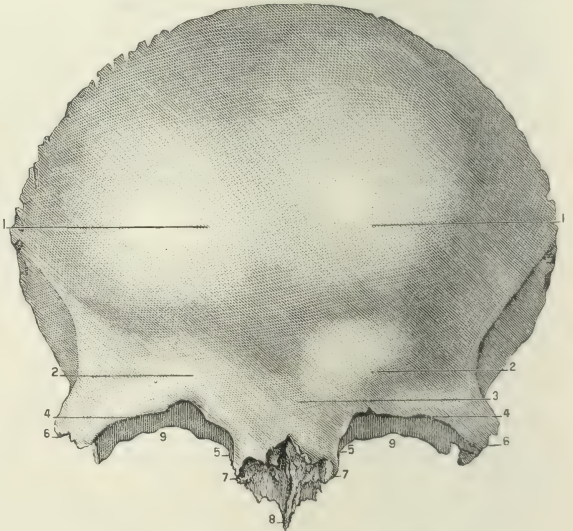
terointernal portion of the auditory capsule.—**Epip-
teric b.** Of Flower, a small, scalelike ossification situ-
ated between the anteroinferior angle of the parietal
b. and the great wing of the sphenoid b.—**Ethmoid b.**
Lat., *os ethmoidum*. Fr., *os ethmoïde*. Ger., *Siebstein*.
A cuboid-shaped b., containing within its interior a
large number of cells, which assists in forming the
cranium, the orbits, and the nasal fossæ. It consists of
a central vertical plate and of two lateral masses (the
ethmoturbinals), which unite above to form the cribriform
plate. It articulates with the vomer, frontal,
sphenoid, nasal, lacrymal, palate, and inferior tur-
binated b's and the superior maxilla.—**Ethmoturbinal
b's.** The lateral masses of the ethmoid b.—**Exercise b.**
An ossification sometimes found in the left arm of sol-
diers, believed to be due to the constant pressure of a
musket upon the arm.—**Exoccipital b.** Lat., *areus oc-
cipitis*. Ger., *Seitenheil des Hinterhauptbeins*. A fœtal
cartilage b. which forms the side of the foramen ma-
gnum and the occipital condyle of the occipital b. It
unites with the other elements of the occipital b. about
the sixth year, but in many of the lower vertebrates
remains through life as a separate b.—**External cunei-
form b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme externum*. Fr., *os cunéi-
forme externe*. Ger., *drittes Keilbein*. A wedge-shaped
b. of the foot, articulating posteriorly with the scaphoid
b., anteriorly with the second, third, and fourth meta-
tarsal b's, internally with the middle cuneiform b., and
externally with the cuboid b.—**Face b.** See *Malar b.*—
Flat b's. Lat., *ossa lata (seu plana)*. Fr., *os plats*. Ger.,
breite (oder platte) Knochen. B's the length and breadth
of which greatly exceed their thickness (e. g., the scap-
ula).—**Forehead b.** See *Frontal b.*—**Frontal b.** Lat.,
os frontis, os frontale. Fr., *os frontal*. Ger., *Stirnbein*.
A single b. which forms the fore part of the cranium and
the greater part of the upper roof of the orbits. It
arches upward and backward and articulates with the



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE FRONTAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the frontal sulcus; 2, the foramen cæcum; 5, the roof of the orbit; 8, the nasal spine; 10, the internal orbital apophysis; 11, the entrance to the sphenoidal sinus; 12, the external orbital apophysis.

or wholly replaced by adult or periosteal b.—**Epiotic
b.** Lat., *squama occipitis*. Ger., *Hinterhauptschuppe*.
Syn.: *paroccipital b.*, *interparietal b.* In human anat-
omy, an embryonic cartilage b. which corresponds to
the lower part of the mastoid process of the temporal
b.; in comparative anatomy, a b. which forms the pos-



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE FRONTAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the frontal eminences; 2, 2, the superciliary arches; 3, the glabella; 4, 4, the orbital arches; 5, 5, the internal orbital apophyses; 6, 6, the external orbital apophyses; 7, 7, the surfaces for articulation with the nasal and superior maxillary bones; 8, the nasal spine; 9, 9, the roofs of the orbits.

parietal, sphenoid, nasal, malar, superior maxillary,
lacrymal, and ethmoid b's.—**Frontonasal b.** See *Nasal
b.*—**Frontoparietal b.** Lat., *os frontoparietalis*. Ger.,
Stirnscheitelbein. A b. formed by the confluence of the
frontal and parietal b's.—**Funny b.** A popular term
for the internal condyle of the humerus where the

ulnar nerve passes over it.—**Great cuneiform b.** The middle cuneiform b. of the solipeds.—**Hamate b.** See *Unciform b.*—**Hammer b.** See *MALLEUS*.—**Haunch b.** See *Innominate b.*—**Heel b.** See *CALCANEUM*.—**Hip b.**

Lat., *os coxae*. See

Innominate b.—**Hook**

b. See *Unciform b.*—

Huckle b. The coc-

cyx, also the astraga-

lus.—**Hyoid b.** Lat.,

os hyodes. Fr., *os*

hyoïde. Ger., *Zun-*

genbein. A U-shaped

b. situated at the base

of the tongue im-

mediately above the

thyreoid cartilage.

It consists of a body

and the greater and

lesser cornua. The greater cornua (the thyreohyal b's of

comparative anatomy) project backward from the body of the b., and the lesser cornua (the ceratohyal b's of

comparative anatomy) upward and backward from the

point of union of the greater cornua and the body. The

greater cornua unite with the body in adult life, but the

lesser remain distinct, being united only by means of a

synovial articulation.—**Incisive b., Incisor b.** See *In-*

termaxillary b.—**Inferior occipital b.** See *Basioccipital*

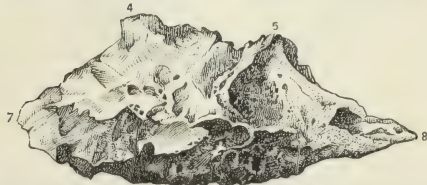
b.—**Inferior sphenoid b.** See *Basisphenoid b.*—**Inferior**



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HYOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the body; 2, 2, the greater cornua; 4, 4, the lesser cornua.

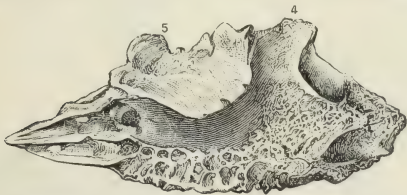
It consists of a body and the greater and lesser cornua. The greater cornua (the thyreohyal b's of comparative anatomy) project backward from the body of the b., and the lesser cornua (the ceratohyal b's of comparative anatomy) upward and backward from the point of union of the greater cornua and the body. The greater cornua unite with the body in adult life, but the lesser remain distinct, being united only by means of a synovial articulation.—**Incisive b., Incisor b.** See *In-*



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE INFERIOR TURBINATED BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the lacrymal process; 5, the ethmoid process; 7, the anterior angle; 8, the posterior angle.

spongy b., Inferior turbinated b. Lat., *concha inferior*. Fr., *cornet inférieur*. Ger., *untere Nasenmuschel*. A thin plate of b. attached by its upper margin to the lateral wall of the nose and separating the middle from the inferior meatus. It articulates with



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE INFERIOR TURBINATED BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the lacrymal process; 5, the ethmoid process.

the superior maxilla, and with the lacrymal, ethmoid, and palate b's.—**Innominate b.** Lat., *os innominatum* (seu *coxae*). Fr., *os innominé*. Ger., *ungenanntes Bein*. A b. which, with its fellow of the opposite side and the sacrum and coccyx, forms the bony pelvis. It is made up of the ilium, the ischium, and the os pubis.—**Intercalary b's.** See *Wormian b's.*—**Intermaxillary b.** Lat., *pars incisiva maxillae superioris* [Soemmerring], *præmaxilla*, *os intermaxillare*. Fr., *os intermaxillaire*, *intermaxillaire* (in birds). Ger., *Zwischenkieferbein*. Syn.: *præmaxillary b.*, *adnasal b.* (in fishes and the crocodile). A fetal b. which lies behind the fore part of the superior maxilla, with which it becomes fused.

In many of the lower vertebrates it persists as a distinct b. through life, and often joins with its fellow of the opposite side to form a single b., representing that portion of the superior maxilla of man which bears the incisor teeth.—**Internal cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme internum*. Fr., *os cunéiforme interne*. Ger., *erstes Keilbein*. The largest of the cuneiform b's of the foot.



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE MALAR BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the external orifice of the malar canal; 6, the frontal process; 7, the inferior angle; 8, the anterior angle; 9, the temporal process.

It lies on the inner side of the foot, articulating with the scaphoid, the middle cuneiform, and the first and second metatarsal b's. To it is attached in part the tibialis anticus muscle.—**Interparietal b.** Lat., *os interparietale*. Fr., *os interpariétal*. In the human foetus, the tabular portion of the occipital b., which sometimes persists through life as a distinct b.—**Intestinal b.** Ger., *Darmbein*. See *ILIUM*.—**Investing b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Irregular b's.** Lat., *ossa multiformia*.



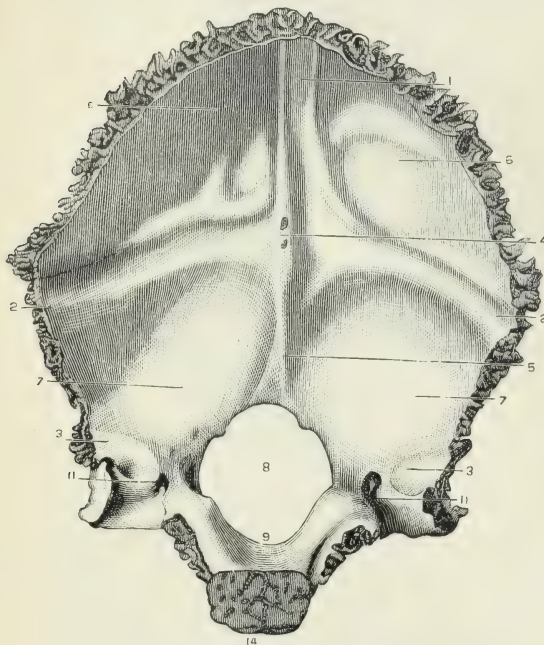
THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE MALAR BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the frontal process; 2, the internal orifice of the malar canal; 6, 6, the surface which articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

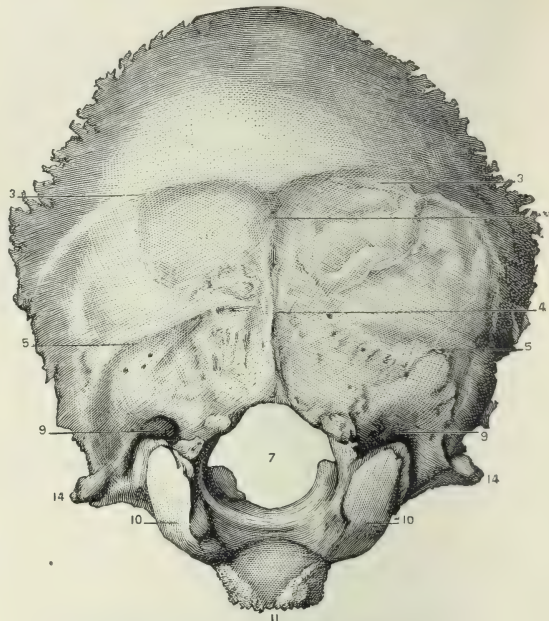
Fr., *os mixtes*. Ger., *gemischte Knochen*. Those b's which are of such irregular shape that they can not be classed as long, short, or flat b's.—**Jugular b., Key-b.** See *CLAVICLE*.—**Knuckle b.** The coccyx.—**Lacrymal b.** Lat., *os unguis*. Fr., *os lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränenbein* (1st def.). A thin scale of b. which is situated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, articulating with the frontal and ethmoid b's and the superior

maxilla.—**Lambdoid b.** See *Interparietal b.*—**Lateral occipital b.** Of Agassiz and Cuvier, the exoccipital b.—**Lepidoid b.** The squamous portion of the temporal b.—**Lesser lacrymal b.** The hooklike process of the lacrymal b., which articulates with the superior maxilla, when

knochen. The five bones of the hand which articulate posteriorly with the carpus and anteriorly with the phalanges.—**Metaplastic b's.** See *Periosteal b's.*—**Metatarsal b's.** Lat., *ossa metatarsi.* Fr., *os métatarsiens.* Ger., *Mittelfussknochen.* The five b's of the foot which



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the grooved surface for the longitudinal sinus; 2, 2, the grooves for the lateral sinuses; 3, 3, the terminations of the lateral sinuses; 4, the internal occipital protuberance; 5, the internal occipital crest; 6, 6, the cerebral fossae; 7, 7, the cerebellar fossae; 8, the foramen magnum; 9, the basilar process; 10, 10, the posterior condylar foramina; 11, 11, the posterior condylar foramina; 14, the basilar process.

2, the external occipital protuberance; 3, 3, the superior curved lines; 4, the external occipital crest; 5, 5, the inferior curved lines; 6, the foramen magnum; 7, 7, the posterior condylar foramina; 8, 8, the occipital condyles; 9, 9, the basilar process; 10, 10, the jugular processes; 11, 11, the basilar process; 14, 14, the jugular processes.

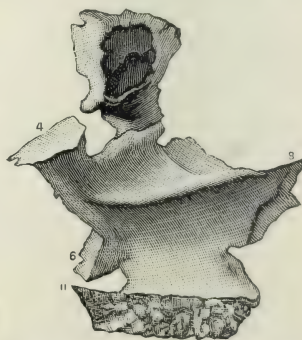
it remains throughout life ununited with the lacrymal b.—**Lid b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Ligament b's.** See *Sesamoid b's.*—**Lingual b.** Lat., *os linguale.* See *Hyoid b.*—**Long b's.** Lat., *ossa longa* (seu *cylindrica*, seu *tubulosa*). Fr., *os longues.* Ger., *lange Knochen.* B's the length of which greatly exceeds their breadth or thickness. They consist of a shaft, which is hollowed out to form a medullary canal, and two extremities.—**Lower jaw b.**—**Lower maxillary b.** See *Inferior MAXILLA.*—**Lunar b., Lunate b.** See *Semilunar b.*—**Malar b.** Lat., *os malar.* Fr., *os malaire.* Ger., *Wangenbein.* A quadrangular b. which forms the most prominent portion of the face, the greater part of the margin and a portion of the outer wall of the orbit, and the anterior part of the zygoma. It separates the orbit from the temporal fossa and articulates with the superior maxilla and the temporal, frontal, and sphenoid b's. In the lower vertebrates it may articulate posteriorly with either the quadrate b. or the quadratojugal b.—**Mandible b., Mandibular b., Mandibular b.** See *Inferior MAXILLA.*—**Manual exercise b.** See *Exercise b.*—**Mastoid b.** Lat., *os mastoideum.* Fr., *os mastoïdien.* Ger., *Zitzenbein.* The mastoid process of the temporal b.—**Maxillary b.** See *Superior MAXILLA.*—**Membrane b's.** Fr., *os fibreux.* Ger., *Deckknochen.* B's which have an intramembranous ossification.—**Mesocuneiform b.** See *Middle cuneiform b.*—**Metacarpal b's.** Lat., *ossa metacarpi.* Fr., *os métacarpiens.* Ger., *Mittelhandwurzel-*

articulate posteriorly with the tarsus and anteriorly with the phalanges.—**Middle cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme medium.* Fr., *os cunéiforme petit.* Ger., *zweites Keilbein.* A short, wedge-shaped b. which lies



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PALATE BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

2, the orbital process; 3, the maxillary process; 4, the sphenopalatine notch; 5, the sphenoidal process; 6, the groove of the posterior palatine canal.



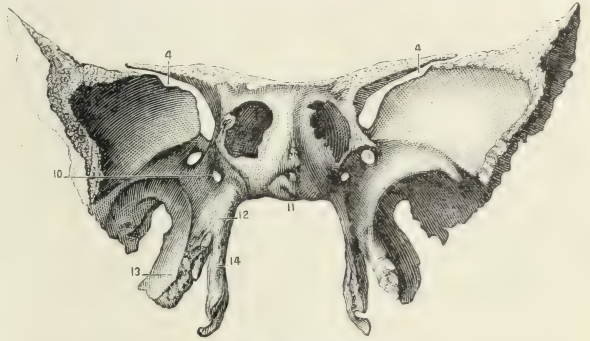
THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PALATE BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the sphenoidal process; 5, the pterygoid process; 6, the inferior turbinate ridge; 7, the posterior nasal spine.

with its base upward and its apex downward between the second metatarsal, the scaphoid, and internal and external cuneiform b's of the foot.—**Middle spongy b., Middle turbinate b.** Lat., *concha ethmoidalis inferior.* Fr., *cornet moyen de l'ethmoïde.* Ger., *untere*

Siebbeinmuschel. A term sometimes applied to the inferior turbinated process of the ethmoid b. It forms the lower portion of the superior meatus of the nose and overhangs the middle meatus.—**Multiform b.** See *Sphenoid b.*—**Nasal b.** Lat., *os nasi*. Fr., *os nasal*. Ger., *Nasenbein*. 1. An irregularly shaped b. which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the bridge of the nose. It articulates with its fellow, with the superior maxilla, with the vomer, and with the frontal b., and by its lower margin supports the lateral nasal cartilage. 2. Of Harting, the prefrontal b.—**Navicular b.** Lat., *os naviculare*. 1. A sesamoid b. in the tendon of the flexor digitorum profundus of the solipeds, lying behind the third phalanx. 2. See *Scaphoid b.*—**Occipital b.** Lat., *os occipitale*. Fr., *os occipital*. Ger., *Hinterhauptbein*. A rhomboidal b. situated at the lower and back part of the cranium. It is divided into the basilar portion (the basioccipital), the condylar portions (the exoccipitals), and the tabular portion (the supraoccipital and the interparietal). The basilar portion, or the occipital process, projects forward, articulates with the body of the sphenoid b., and forms the anterior edge of the foramen magnum; the condylar portions form the lateral margins of the foramen magnum, articulate with the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal b's, and bear the occipital condyles; the tabular portion passes forward to articulate with the parietal and temporal b's and bears upon its outer surface the superior and inferior curved lines, the external occipital crest, and the external occipital protuberance. At birth this b. consists of four pieces, the basioccipital, the two exoccipitals, the supraoccipital, and the interparietal, all of which are fused into one piece at about the sixth year.—**Olfactory b.** See *Ethmoid b.*—**Overlapping b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Palatal b., Palate b., Palatine b.** Lat., *os palati* (seu *palatinum*). Fr., *os palatin*. Ger., *Gaumenbein*. A b. which forms the posterior portion of the hard palate and the lateral wall of the nose between the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid b. and the superior maxilla. It consists of a horizontal and a vertical plate, which are united at a right angle, and of three processes, the pyramidal, the orbital, and the nasal. It articulates with its fellow of the opposite side, with the vomer, with the superior maxilla, and with the ethmoid, sphenoid, and inferior turbinated b's.—**Parietal b.** Lat., *os parietale*. Fr., *os pariétal*. Ger., *Scheitelbein*, *Seitenwandbein*. A quadrilateral b., having an internal concave and an external convex surface. It forms the larger portion of the lateral surface of the skull, and articulates with its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line and with the frontal, the temporal, the sphenoid, and the occipital b's.—**Pastern b.** Ger., *Fesselbein*. One of the proximal phalanges of the horse.—**Pea-shaped b.** See *Pisiform b.*—**Pedal b.** Lat., *os pedis*. The third distal phalanx of the manus of the solipeds.—**Pelvic b's.** Fr., *os pelviens*. The b's which constitute the pelvis.—**Periosteal b.** Fr., *os périostique*. A b. formed by the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. It is the principal if not the sole form of adult b., and occurs both in b's having an intracartilaginous and in those having an intramembranous ossification. It represents the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal b. of man.—**Peroneal b.** See *FIBULA*.—**Petrosal b.** Lat., *os petrosum*. Fr., *os pétreux* (ou *pierreux*). Ger., *Felsenbein*. The petrous portion of the temporal

b.—**Pisiform b.** Lat., *os pisiforme*. Fr., *os pisiforme*. Ger., *Erbsenbein*. A small, pea-shaped b. which lies upon the ulnar side of the pyramidal b. of the carpus.—**Ploughshare b.** See *VOMER*.—**Pneumatic b's.** B's which contain a large number of air cells or, as in birds, air sacs.—**Pneumatic occipital b.** Of Hyrtl, a small



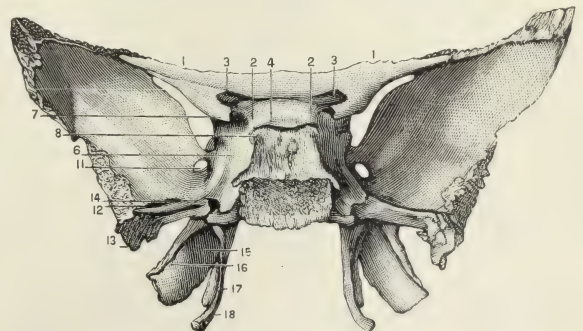
THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, 4, the sphenoidal fissure; 9, the foramen rotundum; 10, the foramen ovale; 11, the rostrum; 12, the anterior surface of the pterygoid process; 13, the external pterygoid plate; 14, the internal pterygoid plate.



THE INFERIOR AND LATERAL SURFACES OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

10, the foramen ovale; 11, the foramen spinosum; 12, the spine; 13, the external pterygoid plate; 14, the internal pterygoid plate.



THE SUPERIOR AND POSTERIOR SURFACES OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the lesser wings; 2, 2, the groove for the optic commissure; 3, 3, the optic foramina; 4, the pituitary fossa; 6, the groove for the cavernous sinus; 7, the anterior clinoid process; 8, the posterior clinoid process; 11, the foramen rotundum; 12, the foramen ovale; 13, the spinous process; 14, the posterior orifice of the Vidian canal; 15, the pterygoid fossa; 16, the external pterygoid plate; 17, the internal pterygoid plate; 18, the hamular process.

flat ossicle sometimes found at the occipital insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle, containing cells which communicate with those of the mastoid portion of the temporal b.—**Posterior turbinated b.** See *Inferior turbinated b.*—**Precoracoid b.** 1. Of Gegenbaur, a nodule

of b. lying in front of the ventral extremity of the coracoid b. 2. Of Sabatier, the coracoid process of the scapula.—**Premaxillary b.** See *Intermaxillary b.*—**Primary b's.** See *Cartilage b's.*—**Primitive key b.** See *Precoracoid b.*—**Primordial b's.** See *Cartilage b's.*—**Propeller b.** The innominate b., from its resemblance to the blade of a screw propeller.—**Pubic b.** See *Os pubis.*—**Pubioischiatric b., Pubioischiatric b.** Ger., *Leistenbein.* The os pubis and the ischium regarded as one bone.—**Pyramidal b.** Lat., *os pyramidale.* Fr., *os pyramidal.* Ger., *dreieckiges Bein.* Syn.: *cuneiform b.* A wedge-shaped b. situated at the outer side of the carpus, with its apex directed downward and outward, and articulating with the semilunar, pisiform, and unciform b's.—**Rickety b's.** B's which are deficient in earthy matter as the result of rickets.—**Rider's b.** An ossification sometimes found in the tendon of the adductor magnus muscle of those who have ridden a good deal on horseback.—**Roof b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Rump b.** See *Coccyx* and *SACRUM.*—**Scaphoid b.** Lat., *os scaphoideum.* Fr., *os sca-*

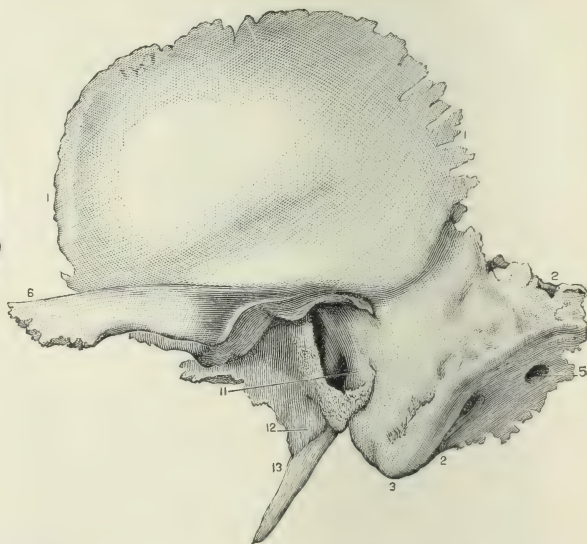
cles.—**Share b.** See *ILIUM* and *Os pubis.*—**Shin b.** See *TIBIA.*—**Short b's.** Lat., *ossa brevia.* Fr., *os courts.* Ger., *kurze Knochen.* B's of which the length is greater than the breadth or thickness, but in no marked degree.—**Sieve-like b.** See *Ethmoid b.*—**Skin b's.** See *Dermal b's.*—**Sling b.** See *ASTRAGALUS.*—**Small cuneiform b.** A b. situated at the inner side of the tarsus of the solipeds, which represents the confluence of the internal and middle cuneiform b's of man.—**Small pastern b.** The middle phalanx of the manus of the horse.—**Small sesamoid b.** The navicular b. of the horse.—**Sphenoid b., Sphenoidal b.** Lat., *os sphenoidum.* Fr., *os sphénoïde.* Ger., *Keilbein, Wespenbein.* A b. which lies across the base of the skull near its middle, and assists in forming the orbits and the nasal fossæ. It is very irregular in shape, consisting of a body from each side of which project a lateral expansion (the greater wing), a horizontal process (the lesser wing), and a process projecting downward (the pterygoid process). It articulates with the occipital, parietal, malar, frontal, and palate



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE TEMPORAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, 4, the mastoid portion; 7, the mastoid foramen; 10, 10, the petrous portion; 13, the internal auditory foramen; 15, the hiatus Fallopii; 17, the styloid process; 18, the vaginal process.

phoïde. Ger., *Kahnbein.* 1. A b. of the tarsus lying on the outer side of the foot, which articulates posteriorly with the astragalus, anteriorly with the internal, middle, and external cuneiform b's, and sometimes laterally with the cuboid b. 2. The most external b. of the first row of the carpus. It is somewhat boat-shaped, and articulates with the radius, the os magnum, and the trapezium, and with the trapezoid and semilunar b's.—**Scapholunar b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the scaphoid and semilunar b's.—**Scleral b's.** See *Dermal b's.*—**Sclerogenous b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Sclerosteous b's.** See *Sesamoid b's.*—**Seat b.** Lat., *os sedentarium.* See *ISCHIUM.*—**Secondary b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Semilunar b.** Lat., *os lunatum.* Fr., *os semilunaire.* Ger., *Mondbein.* A b. of the first row of the carpus lying between the scaphoid and pyramidal b's, with which and the radius, os magnum, and unciform b. it articulates.—**Sesamoid b's.** Lat., *ossa sesamoidea.* Fr., *os sesamoïdiens.* Ger., *Sesambeine.* Small b's which lie within the substance of the tendons of various mus-



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE TEMPORAL BONE.
(AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the squamous portion; 2, 2, the mastoid portion; 3, the mastoid process; 5, the mastoid foramen; 6, the zygomatic process; 11, the external auditory meatus; 12, the vaginal process; 13, the styloid process.

b's, with the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal b., with the vomer, and occasionally with the superior maxilla. It represents the basisphenoid, presphenoid, alisphenoid, and pterygoid b's of comparative anatomy.—**Sphenoidal turbinate b's.** See *Sphenoidal CORNUA* (under *CORNU*).—**Splanchnic b's.** B's which are developed within the tissues of some of the viscera or are connected with the organs of sense.—**Splinter b.** See *FIBULA.*—**Spoke b.** See *RADIUS.*—**Spongy b's.** See *Cancellous b's* and *Turbinated b's.*—**Stirrup b.** See *STAPES.*—**Subdermal b's, Superadd b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Superior spongy b., Superior turbinated b.** Lat., *concha ethmoidalis superior.* Fr., *cornet supérieure.* Ger., *obere Siebbeinmuschel.* The superior turbinated process of the lateral mass of the ethmoid b.—**Supermaxillary b.** See *Superior MAXILLA.*—**Suprasternal b.** Lat., *os suprasternale.* A small nodule of b. sometimes found in man between the clavicular and interclavicular notches of the sternum. It and its fellow of the opposite side are regarded as being the vestiges of the

interclavicle of the lower animals.—**Symmetrical b's.** Fr., *os symétriques*. B's which are divided into two equal halves by the median plane of the body (e. g., the sternum).—**Tarsal b's.** Lat., *ossa tarsi*. Fr., *os tarsi*. Ger., *Mittelfussknochen*. The b's which form the tarsus, viz., the calcaneum, the astragalus, the scaphoid b., the cuboid b., and the internal, middle, and external cuneiform b's.—**Tegumentary b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Temple b.** **Temporal b.** Lat., *os temporis*. Fr., *os temporal*. Ger., *Schläfenbein, felseiges Bein*. A b. situated at the side of the skull and articulating with the occipital, parietal, sphenoid, and malar b's and with the inferior maxilla. It is of an irregular shape and is divided into the squamous, zygomatic, mastoid, and petrous portions. The squamous portion forms the anterior and superior part of the b. and presents an arched border which articulates with the parietal b. and the greater wing of the sphenoid b. From the lower and outer part of this portion the zygomatic process passes forward to articulate with the malar b. The posterior part of the b. is formed by the mastoid portion, which is prolonged downward into the mastoid process. The petrous portion resembles somewhat a three-sided pyramid. It is situated below and between the mastoid and squamosozygomatic portions, and within it are found the cavity of the ear and the internal and external auditory meatuses. During fetal life it consists of three pieces, the squamosozygomatic, petromastoid, and tympanic.—**Thigh b.** See *FEMUR*.—**Tongue b.** See *Hyoid b.*—**Trapezoid b.** Lat., *os trapezoidum*. Fr., *os trapézoïde*. Ger., *kleines rieleckiges Bein*. A b. of the second row of the carpus, which articulates with the os magnum, the trapezium, the scaphoid b., and the second metacarpal b.—**Tricuspid b.** A term sometimes applied to the sixth cervical vertebra.—**Triquetral b's.** Lat., *ossa triquetra*. See *Wormian b's*. A b. formed by the confluence of the last cervical and the anterior.—**Tubular b's.** See *Long b's*.—**Turbinal b.** See *Inferior turbinate b.*—**Unciform b.** Lat., *os hamatum*. Fr., *os unciforme*. Ger., *Hakenbein*. The innermost b. of the carpus. It is somewhat triangular in shape and has a hook-shaped process upon its anterior surface. It articulates with the os magnum and with the semilunar, pyramidal, and fourth and fifth metacarpal b's.—**Upper jaw b.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**Vertex b.** **Vertical b.** See *Parietal b.*—**Vomer b.** See *VOMER*.—**Vomeropalatine b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the vomer and the palatine b's.—**Whale b.** See *WHALEBONE*.—**Whistle b's.** The coccyx.—**Wedge-shaped b's.** See *Cuneiform b's*.—**Wormian b's.** Lat., *ossa wormiana*. Fr., *os wormiens*. Ger., *Nahtknochen*. The small b's often found in the cranial sutures.—**Wrist b's.** See *Metacarpal b's*.—**Yoke b.** **Zygomatic b.** See *Malar b.*

BONNA'YA, *f.* Fr., *bonnaye*. An Asiatic genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**B. brachiata.** A species growing in the East Indies, where it is used for the chronic skin diseases of children.—**B. grandiflora.** A species growing in the East Indies and the Moluccas, where it is used for herpetic eruptions, ulcers, etc.—**B. integrifolia.** A species growing in the East Indies, where the whole plant is used for gonorrhœa, for diseases of the eyes, and combined with calamus and pepper, for epilepsy in children.—**B. serrata.** An East Indian species used for the same purposes as *B. brachiata*.—**BONPLAN'DIA**, *f.* See *GALPEA*.—**B. angustura.** *Galipea cusparia*.—**B. trifoliata.** *Galipea officinalis*.

BON'TIA, *f.* Fr., *bontie*. A genus of myoporineous plants.—**B. daphnoides.** Fr., *olivier bâlard*. A West Indian species. A decoction of the flowers and the oil of the berries are emollient, and the latter is used as a remedy for tœnia.

BOO-BOO. Written also *bonhou*. A name applied in the Sandwich Islands to a kind of fever which attacks only

new comers, characterized by great depression of spirits and moaning (whence the name); probably a subacute gastritis.

BOOT. Fr., *botte*. Junod's b., invented by Junod, a Swiss physician, is a receptacle for the foot and leg, resembling a b., constructed so as to fit the limb closely at the top, and provided with a suction pump for exhausting the air, the object being to draw blood away from the head and trunk.

BORAC'IC. Lat., *boracicus, boracicus*. Fr., *boracique*. Containing or derived from borax.—**B. acid.** See *BORIC acid*.

BOR'ACOUS. See *BORACIC*.

BORAGIN'EUS. Lat., *boragineus*. Fr., *borraginé*. Typified by the genus *Borago*.

BORA'GO, *f.* -*ag'mis*. Fr., *bourrache*. Ger., *Boretsch, Borasch*. A genus of plants.—**B. officinalis.** Fr., *bourrache officinale, bourrache*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Boretsch (oder Borasch)*. Borage; a species indigenous to Asia, now common in Europe. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and the flowers are used as an emollient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and the flowers have been employed as a nervine tonic.

BO'RAL. Aluminum borotartrate.

BO'RALID(O). A mixture of boric acid and acetanilide, an antiseptic.

BO'RAS, *m.* -*atis*. See *BORATE*.

BORAS'SUS, *m.* Gr., *βόρασος*. 1. The fruit of the palm tree. 2. A genus of palms.—**B. Æthiopum.** An African species resembling *B. flabelliformis* in general appearance. The leaves and fruit are used for the same purposes as those of *B. flabelliformis*.—**B. flabelliformis.** Fr., *rondier en éventail, cocotier de mer*. Ger., *gemeine Fächerpalme*. The Palmyra palm of India, the Deleb palm of Africa. It has been supposed to furnish bdelium; the fresh juice of the young flower spike is employed by the natives as a cooling and resolvent drink, and has been used in phthisis; fermented, the juice constitutes palm wine (*toddy*), from which arrack is distilled; treated like the juice of sugar cane, it yields palm sugar (*jaggery*).

BO'RATE. Lat., *boras*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Borat, borsaures Salz*. A salt of boric acid.

BO'RATED. Lat., *borazatus*. Fr., *boraté*. Containing or impregnated with boric acid or borax.

BO'RAX, *m.* and *f.* *Bo'racis*. Gr., *χρυσόκόλλα*. Fr., *b., borate de sodium (ou de soude [Fr. Cod.])*. Ger., *B., borsaures Natron*. Syn.: *sodii boras* [U. S. Ph.], *Natrium biboricum (seu biberacicum)* [Ger. Ph.], *boras sodæ alcalescens*. Sodium pyroborate (or baborate), Na₂ B₄O₇. B. is used as a topical application in aphthæ and various mild affections of mucous membranes, and it has been thought to be emmenagogue and oxytocic.—**Glycerinum boracis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *glycérole de b.* Ger., *B'glycerol*. Glycerine, or glycerite, of b., consisting of 1 oz. (av.) of powdered b. dissolved in 4 fluid ounces of glycerin.—**Honey of b.** **Mel boracis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Mel sodii boratis* (under *SODIUM*).

BORAXA'TUS. See *BORATED*.

BORBO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *borbonie*. A genus of leguminous plants growing in southern Africa.—**B. ruscifolia.** A species employed as a diuretic.

BORBORO'DES. Gr., *βορβορώδης* (from *βόρβωρος*, mud, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Turbid (said of pus, urine, etc.); fetid.

BOR'BORUS, *m.* Gr., *βόρβωρος*. Filth, fecal matter.

BORBORYG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *βορβορυγμός*. Fr., *borborygme*. Ger., *Leibkollern*. A rumbling noise made by the movement of gas in the bowels.

BO'RIC. Lat., *boricus*. Fr., *borique*. Ger., *borisch, Bor-* (in comp.). Pertaining to or containing boron.—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum boricum*. Fr., *acide borique*. Ger., *Borsäure*. An acid containing boron as a trivalent radicle.

BO'RICIN. A mixture of borax and boric acid.

BO'RID(E). A compound of boron with an element or a radicle.

BO'RIN(E). A compound analogous to an amine, of 1 atom of boron and 3 atoms of a univalent element or 3 molecules of a univalent radicle.

BO'RIMUM, n. See BORON.

BOR'NEENE. Fr., *bornéene*. Ger., *Borneen*. A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_8$, derived from Borneo camphor.

BOR'NEOL. See Borneo CAMPHOR.

BOR'NEYL. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{14}$, of Borneo camphor.

BOROBOR'RAX. A solution of boric acid with the addition of borax.

BOROCIT'RATE. A compound of an element or a radicle with both citric acid and metaboric acid. Three classes of such compounds are possible: the *monoborocitrates*, of the general formula $[C_6H_7O_7 \cdot HBO_2]_n R_n$, in which R_n is a radicle having a combining capacity of n ; the *diborocitrates*, of the formula $[C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 2HBO_2]_n 2R_n$; and the *triborocitrates*, of the formula $[C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 3HBO_2]_n 3R_n$.

BO'ROGEN. The ethyl ester of boric acid; used by inhalation in coryza and bronchitis.

BOROGLYCERID(E), BOROGLYCERIN(E). Ger., *Boroglycerid*. A preparation made by gradually dissolving 2 parts of boric acid in 3 of hot glycerin; a pasty mass dissolving in water in all proportions and mixing with fats, used as an antiseptic.

BO'ROL. Sodium or potassium borosulphate.

BOROLYP'TOL. A proprietary antiseptic solution containing boric acid, formaldehyde, and other substances.

BO'RON. Lat., *borium*. Fr., *bore*. Ger., *Bor*, *Boraxstoff*. A non-metallic element (symbol, B or Bo; atomic weight, 11) discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy and also by Gay-Lussac and Thénard; found in Nature in combination, as in borax and various minerals. It occurs in two allotropic forms: 1. *Amorphous b.*, obtained by the action of heat on b. trioxide, is a dark-brown amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless, very slightly soluble in water, to which it imparts a yellow color, and infusible at a white heat. 2. *Crystallized, or adamantine, b.*, obtained by heating b. or b. trioxide with aluminum. It forms octahedral or prismatic crystals surpassed in hardness only by the diamond.

BO'RONATROCAL'CITE. A mineral consisting essentially of 1 molecule of sodium borate and 2 molecules of calcium borate with 2 molecules of water; used as a substitute for borax.

BOROPHEN'OL. A combination of borax and carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant.

BOROPHENYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_5 \cdot B(OH)_2$, A preservative and antiseptic.

BOROSALICYL'IC ACID. The compound $B(OH)(OC_6H_4 \cdot CO_2H)_2$, known only in a sodium and a barium salt.

BO'ROSOL. A solution said to contain aluminum tartrate, boric acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid, and glycerin; used for hyperidrosis of the feet.

BOROSIL'ICATE. A compound of boric acid and silicic acid with a base.

BOROTAR'TRATE. A compound of boric acid and tartaric acid with a base.

BOROTAR'TROL. An antiseptic solution of sodium tartrate and boric acid.

BOROZAIL, n. An Ethiopian name for one or more venereal diseases.

BO'RUM, n. See BORON.

BO'RURET. Lat., *boruretum*. See BORIDE.

BORUS'SIAS, m. -at'is. See CYANATE.

BORUS'SICUS. Prussian, prussic. See HYDROCYANIC.

BO'SOM. Lat., *sinus*. Fr., *sein*. Ger., *Brust*. The breast (the region or the gland) of a human being; of some authors, the space between a woman's breasts.

BOSS. Gr., *ὄσωμα*. Lat., *gibbus, gibba, tuber*. Fr., *bosse*. Ger., *Hücker*. A broad and more or less circular protu-

berance rising gradually above the surrounding surface (said especially of such protuberances of the bones of the skull).—**Parietal b.** Ger., *Scheitelhöcker*. See *Parietal* EMINENCE.—**Pott's b.** The characteristic projection of the spinous processes in the region of the diseased vertebrae in Pott's disease.

BOSSED. Circular and flat with a prominent centre.

BOS'SELATED. Fr., *bosselé*. Provided with bosses.

BOSWEL'LIA, f. Fr., *boswellie*. A genus of burseraceous trees of India, southern Arabia, and eastern Africa, furnishing olibanum.—**B. bhoadagiana** (seu *bhau-dajiana*). A species closely resembling *B. Carteri*, and perhaps only a variety of it.—**B. Carteri**, **B. Carterii**. A species (perhaps only a variety) growing in south-eastern Arabia and the Somali country. One of the most important sources of olibanum.—**B. frereana**. Fr., *tacamaque jaune huileuse*. A species growing in the Somali country, said to furnish *luban meyeti*, or *luban matti*, which is probably the same as Oriental or African elemi, also a variety of anise, which are used in the East as a masticatory.—**B. glabra**. An East Indian species furnishing a gum resin called by the natives *koondricum*; used in gonorrhoea and as an application to ulcers.—**B. papyrifera**. Syn.: *Amyris papyrifera*. An Abyssinian tree called *makker*, or *maker*, furnishing a transparent, lemon-yellow resin used for incense. The bark, which peels off in thin layers, is used as paper.—**B. serrata**. Fr., *Boswellie dentelée*. Ger., *indischer Weihrauchbaum*. Syn.: *B. thurifera*, *Olibanum thurifera*. A tree growing in central India and on the Coromandel coast, furnishing East Indian olibanum (the frankincense of the ancients).—**B. thurifera**. See *B. serrata*.

BOT. Ger., *Engerling, Pferdewurm*. The larva of the *Estrus equi*.

BOTAN'IC. See BOTANICAL. Certain medical practitioners professing to use only vegetable drugs call themselves b. physicians.

BOTAN'ICA, f. See BOTANY.

BOTAN'IC(AL). Gr., *βοτανικός*. Lat., *botanicus*. Fr., *botanique*. Ger., *botanisch*. Pertaining to botany or to the vegetable kingdom.

BOTAN'ICE, f. See BOTANY.

BOTAN'ICON, n. Gr., *βοτανικόν*. 1. A catalogue of the plants of a given region. 2. The name of a certain plaster described by Paulus Ægineta.

BOTAN'ICS, sing. See BOTANY.

BOT'ANIST. Lat., *botanicus*. Fr., *botaniste*. Ger., *Botaniker*. One who studies botany.

BOTANOG'RAPHY. From *βοτάνη*, an herb, and *γράφειν*, to write. See BOTANY.

BOTANOL'OGER. See BOTANIST.

BOTANOL'OGY. Lat., *botanologia* (from *βοτάνη*, an herb, and *λόγος*, understanding [1st def.], or *βοτανολογείν*, to gather herbs [2d def.]). Fr., *botanologie*. 1. Botany. 2. The pursuit of collecting plants.

BOT'ANY. Lat., *botanica, botanie*. Fr., *botanique*. Ger., *Pflanzenkunde*. The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of plants.—**Medical b.** Fr., *botanique médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Botanik, Arzneipflanzenkunde*. The study of medicinal plants and those that furnish articles of food.

BOTEL'LUS, m. Lit., a sausage; a bowel.

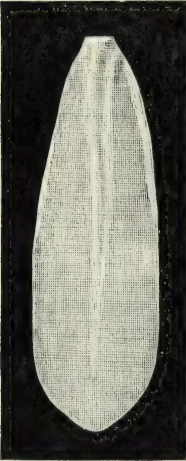
BO'THOR, m. An old term applied in a broad sense to any tumor, more specifically to an ulcerated tumor, and in the narrowest sense to a papule; also by some writers to ozena, to psoriasis, and to strophulus in infants.

—**B. lacteus**. Incrusted eczema of the face in children.

BOTHREN'CHYMA, n. -chym'atos (-is). From *βάθος*, a pit, and *ἐχχυμα*, an infusion. See *Pitted* TISSUE.

BOTHRID'IUM, n. From *βάθος*, a pit. Fr., *bothridie*. 1. A *Bothriocephalus* in the resting stage. 2. A fossa of a *Bothriocephalus*.

BOTHRIOCEPH'ALUS, *m. Fr.*, *bothriocéphale*. Ger., *Grubenkopfwurm*. Syn.: *Phytelminthus*, *Phytis*, *Alyselminthus*, *Halysis*, *Bothriocephalus*, *Botryocephalus*, *Dibothrium*, *Tetrabothrium*. A genus originally made to include all tapeworms having suckorial grooves on the head; of Rudolphi, a genus of the *Bothriocephalidae* having a hookless head distinctly marked off from a long segmented body; the cirrus and vagina usually opening on the ventral surface of the joint, rarely at the margin; and the uterus lying in the middle of the segment, in the form of a coiled canal often rosette-shaped. In the larval state the body is more or less long and ribbon-shaped.—**B. cordatus**. A species found in Greenland; shorter and more compressed than *B. latus* and differing in the shape of the head, which is short, broad, and cordiform with lateral projecting borders.—**B. cristatus**. A doubtful variety occasionally met with in man; from 8 to 10 feet long, characterized by two prominences which form a crest covered by numerous minute papillae.—**B. latus**. Fr., *bothriocéphale large* (ou de l'homme), *tenia à anneaux courts* (ou à mamelons ombilicaux, ou de la pre-



The Head × 25.



Proglottides × 2½.

THE BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS. (AFTER PEYER.)

mière espèce, ou sans épine). Ger., *breiter Grubenkopfwurm*. Syn.: *Tenia vulgaris* (seu *lata*, seu *grisea*, seu *membranacea*, seu *tenella*, seu *dentata*, seu *humana inermis*, seu *prima*, seu *veterum*), *Halysis lata* (seu *membranacea*), *Botryocephalus hominis*, *Dibothrium latum*. The Swiss tapeworm; a species sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a breadth of nearly an inch, and having as many as 4,000 joints. The head has no hooks, but two lateral grooves, by means of which the worm attaches itself to the intestine. It is bluish-white, and is most commonly found in Switzerland and neighboring countries, rarely out of Europe. Its larval form probably exists in fishes.—**B. liguloides**. Syn.: *Ligula Mansonii*. A variety the larval form of which has been found in the subperitoneal connective tissue of man in China and Japan. It may attain a length of 8 inches; posteriorly it is narrowed, and anteriorly it is widened for a short distance into a sort of disc. The head is somewhat compressed and usually more or less invaginated, and lies on a papilliform elevation in the middle of the anterior end. Both surfaces of the body are alike.—**B. tropicus**. Fr., *tenia des tropiques*. A variety of cestode found by Schmidt-müller in negroes and whites who had been in Guinea.

BOTH'ROID. From *βόθρος*, a pit, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *bothriode*. Foveolated, beset with pitlike depressions.

BOTH'RION, **BOTH'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., *βοθρίον* (dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit). Lit., a little pit; an old term for a deep ulcer of the cornea, also for the alveolus of a tooth.

BOTHROCEPH'ALUS, *n.* See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**, and for other words in *Bothro-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Bothrio-*.

BOTH'ROS, **BOTH'RUS**, *m.* Gr., *βόθρος*. Fr., *fosse*. Ger., *Grube*. A pit, depression.

BOTHRYOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**.

BOTH'RYUM, *n.* See **BOTRYON**.

BOTRIOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**.

BOT'RION, *n.* See **BOTH'RION**.

BOTRYCH'IUM, *n.* Fr., *botryche*, *botrychion*. Ger., *Mondraute*. A genus of ophioglossaceous ferns found in all parts of the world except Africa.—**B. lunaria**. Fr., *lunaire*, *langue de cerf*. Ger., *gemeine Mondraute*, *Wall-purgiskraut*. Syn.: *Osmunda lunaria*. Moonwort. The root, which is astringent, and an extract of the young shoots have been vaunted in the treatment of rickets. The whole plant was formerly used as a vulnerary.

BOTRYI'TES. Gr., *βοτρυίτης*. See **BOTRYOID**.

BOTRYI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. Gr., *βοτρυίτις*. Calamine.

BOTRYOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**.

BOT'RYOID, **BOTRYOID'AL**. Gr., *βοτρυοειδής* (from *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *botryodes*, *botryoides*. Fr., *botryôide*. Ger., *traubenförmig*. Resembling a bunch of grapes, racemose.

BOTRYOM'YCES, *m.* -*ce'tos* (-*is*). From *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *μύκης*, a fungus. The pathogenic micro-organism of botryomycosis.

BOTRYOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Botryomykose*. A disease observed in horses in the form of multiple fibromatous nodules in the lungs.

BOT'RYON, *n.* Ger., *Traubengauge*. An old name for staphylococci.

BOTRYOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *φύμα*, a tumor. A funguslike vascular growth from the skin resembling a bunch of grapes; described as sometimes smooth, sometimes abraded.—**B. cæruleum**. A form in which the growth is blue.—**B. rubrum**. A form in which the growth is red.

BOTRYT'IC. Gr., *βοτρυίτης*. Lat., *botryites*. See **BOTRYOID**.

BOTRYT'IS, *f.* -*tryt'idis*. Fr., *botrytide*. Ger., *Traubenschimmel*. A genus of *Mucorini*, parasitic on decaying vegetables and on insects.—**B. bassiana**, **B. Bassii**. Ger., *Muscardinepilz*. The fungus that produces the disease of silkworms termed muscardine.—**B. infestans**. A species parasitic on the potato plant, causing the disease termed murrain.—**B. Jonesii**. A term formerly applied to various conidioid forms of *Mucor mucedo*.

BOTRYTOS'TEOPHYTE. From *βοτρυίτης*, botryoid, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Lat., *botrytostoeophyton*. Fr., *ostéophyte en choufleur*. Ger., *blumenkohl-förmige Knochengewächs*. An osteophyte of a cauliflowerlike appearance.

BOT'RYUM, *n.* See **BOTRYON**.

BOTS. 1. A diseased condition in horses and oxen, thought to be due to the larvæ of the *Æstrus equi*. Various morbid conditions, such as colic, convulsions, and staggers, have been ascribed to their presence, but as a rule they are innocuous. 2. In the sheep, troubles caused by the larvæ of the *Æstrus ovis* in the nasal passages.

BOT'TLE. Lat., *buticula*. Fr., *bouteille*. Ger., *Flasche*. A vessel, usually of glass and having a more or less narrow neck, for holding liquids.—**B. fed**. Fed by means of a nursing b.—**Drop b.** A b. having the stopper fitted with some device (e. g., two tubes bent externally in opposite directions) to enable the contents to be poured out in drops.—**Nursing b.** Fr., *biberon*. A b. from which milk or some mixture containing milk is to be sucked by an infant; preferably a b. with a rubber nipple slipped over its mouth.—**Specific gravity b.** A b. used for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies. It may be a narrow-necked b. marked at a point indicating the height reached by 1,000 grains of water poured into it, in which case the substance to be examined is introduced into it up to the same level, and the whole then weighed, when, the weight of the empty b. being known, a comparison of the weight of

the substance with 1,000 grains shows the specific gravity; or a wide-mouthed b. with a perforated stopper, to be filled with water, after which the stopper is to be inserted, causing a certain amount of liquid to overflow at the top, so that what remains exactly fills the b. and the perforation in the stopper, constituting a definite quantity for comparison with an equal bulk of water.—**Wash b.** A b. partly filled with water and having two tubes enter it through the stopper, one dipping below the surface of the water and the other terminating above it; used for washing gases, which are forced in through the tube which has its end submerged, rise through the water, and escape by the other tube; also, with the tubes suitably bent, used for washing precipitates, etc., by directing a stream of water on to them by blowing through the tube which terminates just below the stopper.

BOTULIFORM. From *botulus*, a sausage, and *forma*, form. Sausage-shaped.

BOTULINIC ACID. Lat., *acidum botulinicum*. Ger., *Wurstfettssäure*. Of Buchner, a mixture of various substances found in poisonous sausages. Cf. ALLANTO-TOXICON and ALLANTURIC ACID.

BOTULISMUS, m. See ALLANTIASIS.

BOUGIE. Lat., *candelula*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Wachsstock*. Lit., a candle; a cylindrical instrument, generally flexible, designed for insertion into the urethra or some other canal of the body; in pharmacy, a solid preparation in the form of a cylinder for introduction into the urethra and other like canals.—**Acorn-tipped b.** A b. with an acorn-shaped expansion at the tip.—**Armed b.** Fr., *b. armée*. An ordinary b. having some caustic substance fixed to its tip or in an excavation at any point in its length.—**B. à empreinte** (Fr.). A b. having some soft, waxlike substance fixed at its point, designed to take an impression of the face of a stricture.—**B. à nœuds** (Fr.). A b. having several bulbous expansions at various points, increasing in size as they recede from the point; used for the rapid dilatation of strictures, also for detecting their calibre.—**B. à trois nœuds** (Fr.). A b. à nœuds having three bulbous expansions.—**B. de baleine** (Fr.). A whalebone b.—**B. de corde à boyaux** (Fr.). A catgut b.—**B. dilatable** (Fr.). A b. which expands on absorbing water; used for dilating strictures, etc. See **TENT**.—**B. dilatante** (Fr.). A dilating b.—**B. d'ivoire ramolli** (Fr.). A b. made of ivory decalcified with hydrochloric acid.—**B. emplas-tique** (Fr.). 1. A b. similar to the gum-elastic b., but made with a mixture of wax, diachylon, and olive oil. 2. See *B. à empreinte*.—**B. exploratrice** (Fr.). A b. designed only for diagnostic purposes.—**B. Jablochkoff** (Fr.). In electric lighting, a Jablochkoff candle.—**B. molle** (Fr.). Any soft, flexible b.—**B. rigide** (Fr.). A b. made of metal or some other stiff material.—**B. sonde** (Fr.). A gum elastic catheter.—**Bulbous b.** Fr., *b. à boule*. An exploring b. having the shaft slender and bearing at its extremity a globular or acorn-shaped expansion.—**Caustic b.** Fr., *b. caustique* (ou *cautérisante*, ou *armée*). See *Armed b.*—**Conical b.** Fr., *b. conique*. A b. that tapers uniformly from one end or from some point in the shaft to the other end.—**Corrosive b.** Fr., *b. corrosive*. See *Armed b.*—**Cylindrical b.** Fr., *b. cylindrique*. A b. having the point rounded and the shaft of the same diameter throughout.—**Ear b.** Fr., *b. de l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenbougie*. A long, slender piece of catgut, usually of violin string, designed for insertion into the Eustachian tube through a Eustachian catheter, for purposes of dilatation or (when impregnated with some medicinal substance) of medication.—**Elastic b.** See *Gum elastic b.*—**Elbowed b.** Fr., *b. condée* (ou *à béquille*). A b. having a sharp bend near the point.—**Electrolysis b.** A metallic b. having the shaft insulated; used as an electrode in the electrolytic treatment of stricture.—**Eustachian b.** See *Ear b.*—**Filiform**

b. A very slender whalebone or gum elastic b.—**Flexible b.** See *Gum elastic b.*—**Fusiform b.** Fr., *b. fusiforme* (ou *à ventre*). A b. having a bulbous expansion in some part of its shaft.—**Gum elastic b.** Fr., *b. de gomme élastique*. A b. made of some fine fabric rolled into a cylinder and coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil, litharge, amber, India rubber, etc., or simply with linseed oil.—**Medicated b.** Fr., *b. médicamenteuse*. Ger., *medicini(e)erte B.* A soluble b. containing a medicinal substance, also a flexible b. carrying such a substance on its surface.—**Metallic b.** Fr., *b. métallique*. Ger., *metallische B.* A b. made of metal.—**Œsophageal b.** A b. for use within the œsophagus.—**Ointment b.** A b. having one or more depressions to be filled with ointment.—**Olive-pointed b.** Fr., *b. olivaire*. A b. (usually flexible and tapering near the point) terminating in a small bulb.—**Plaster b.** See *B. emplastique* (1st def.).—**Salve b.** See *Ointment b.*—**Soluble b.** Fr., *b. dissoluble*. A b. composed of substances which dissolve at the temperature of the body.—**Wales's rectal b.** A very flexible soft rubber b. for use in the rectum.—**Wax b.** Fr., *b. de cire*. A b. made of fine linen or silk soaked in melted wax and rolled into a cylindrical shape between two polished surfaces.

BOUI, n. An African name for the *Adansonia digitata*.

BOUILLON (Fr., *n.* Bu-e-yo'n². 1. A soup or broth, especially a clear soup made from lean beef. 2. A common name for various plants.

BOULE'SIS, f. See BULESIS.

BOUME'LIA, f. See BUMELIA.

BOUVAR'DIA, f. Fr., *bouvardie*. A genus of cinchona-ceous shrubs and herbs.—**B. angustifolia**. A species the leaves of which, as well as those of *B. hirtella* and *B. triphylla*, are used in decoction in Mexico as a remedy for rabies.—**B. hirtella**. A species employed in Mexico as stated under *B. angustifolia*.—**B. Jacquinii**, *B. triphylla*. Syn.: *Icora americana*, *Houstonia coccinea*. A species used in Mexico as a mild astringent and tonic, also as a remedy for rabies. The powdered root is applied to old weak ulcers.

BO'VA. A variety of villa.

BOVIL'LE, f. pl. An old name for the measles.

BO'VINE. Lat., *bovinus*. Fr., *bovin*. Pertaining to or derived from an ox, bull, cow, or calf.

BO'VININE. A proprietary preparation said to consist of ox blood, brandy, and white of egg; used in anæmia and malnutrition.

BOWDITCH'IA, f. Fr., *bowditchie*. A genus of leguminous plants, of the group *Cæsalpineæ*, growing in South America.—**B. major**. Fr., *soukoupire*. A Brazilian tree furnishing *sicopirin*, also, according to Petit, an alkaloid having convulsive, narcotic, and mydriatic properties.—**B. virgilioides**. A Colombian tree furnishing alcornoque bark.

BOWEL. See **INTESTINE**.—**Lower b.** See **RECTUM**.

BOW'-KNEE. See **GENU varum**.

BOW'-LEG. See **GENU varum**.

BOW'-LEGGED. Affected with genu varum.

BRACE. An apparatus for supporting some part of the body or for strengthening some other part of an apparatus.

BRACE'LET. Fr., *b.* See **ANKLET**.

BRA'CER. A popular term for a tonic, stimulant, or appetizer.

BRA'CERA, f. See **BRAYERA**.

BRACHE'RIMUM, n. An old name for a truss.

BRACHIAË'US. See **BRACHIAL**; as a *n.*, see **BRACHIALIS anticus**.

BRA'CHIAL. Lat., *brachialis*. Pertaining to the arm.

BRACHIA'LE, n. Lit., a bracelet; an old name for the carpus.

BRACHIAL'GIA, f. From *βραχίον*, the arm, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of one or more of the branches of the brachial plexus.

BRACHIA'LIS. 1. Having the length of an ell (24 inches). 2. See **BRACHIAL**; as a n., a name given to several muscles of the arm, also to the carpus.—**B. anterior**, **B. anticus**. Fr., *brachial*, *brachial antérieur* (ou *interne*), *humeró-cubital*. Ger., *innerer Armmuskel*, *Ellenbogenbeuger*. Syn.: *b. internus*, *brachiaeus*, *flexor antibrachii ulnaris*, *secundus* (seu *posterior*) *cubitus flectentium* [Vesalius], *secundus cubitus flectens*. A flexor muscle of the forearm arising from the lower portion of the inner and outer aspects of the humerus, embracing a portion of the deltoid, and from the intermuscular septa of the arm, and inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna.—**B. externus**. See *Triceps EXTENSOR cubiti*.—**B. internus**. See *B. anticus*.

BRACHIE'RIMUM (Lat.), *n.* See **BRACHERIUM**.

BRACHILU'VIUM, *n.* An arm bath.

BRACH'ININ. Fr., *brachinine*. Ger., *B.* A substance said to be an extract of *Brachinus crepitans*, which has been recommended as a remedy for rheumatism.

BRACH'INUS, *m.* Fr., *brachine*, *brachyn*. A genus of the *Brachinidae* many species of which secrete a highly volatile, acid, and caustic liquid which, when expelled from the anus, volatilizes with a loud report.—**B. crepitans**. Fr., *brachine pétard*. Ger., *Bombardierkäfer*. The bombardier; a species furnishing brachinin.

BRACH'IOCEPHAL'IC. Lat., *brachiocephalicus* (from *βραχίων*, the arm, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *brachio-céphalique*. Pertaining to the arm and the head; as a n., the innominate artery.

BRACH'IOCU'BITAL. Lat., *brachiocubitalis* (from *brachium*, the arm, and *cubitus*, the forearm). Fr., *brachio-cubital*. Pertaining to both the arm and the forearm.

BRACH'IOCYLLO'SIS, *f.* -*lo'seos* (-*is*). From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *κύλλωσις*, a crooking, crippling. A deformity in which the arm is drawn inward, also paralysis of the arm due to such a deformity.

BRACH'IOFASCIA'LIS, *m.* A bundle of muscular fibres given off from the brachialis anticus muscle and inserted into the fascia of the forearm.

BRACHIOMET'RUM, *n.* From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Armmesser*. An instrument for ascertaining the thickness of an obstetrician's arm.

BRACH'ION, *n.* See **BRACHIUM**.

BRACHION'CUS, *m.* From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., *brachioncose*. Ger., *Armgeschwulst*. A swelling of the arm, especially one that is hard and chronic.

BRACH'IONERYSHIP'ELAS, *n.* -*el'atos* (-*is*). Erysipelas of the arm.

BRACHION'IGRAPH. From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument designed to enable a person to write, if he is the subject of writer's cramp or paralysis or loss of the distal portion of the upper limb. A long, light strip of iron, curved to fit the ulnar border of the forearm, is fastened to the forearm by a sort of sleeve of leather, and carries at its distal end a mechanism by means of which a pen may be held in any desired position and moved by the muscles of the arm and shoulder.

BRACH'IORA'DIAL. Lat., *brachioradialis*. Fr., *brachio-radial*. Pertaining to the arm or the humerus and the radius or the radial region.

BRACH'IORADIA'LIS, *m.* Of Soemmerring, the supinator radii longus.—**B. brevis**, **B. minor**. See *SUPINATOR longus accessorius*.

BRACH'IORRHACHID'IAN. From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *ράχis*, the spinal column. Pertaining to the arm and spinal cord.

BRACH'IOSTROPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos* (-*is*). From *βραχίων*, the arm, and *στρέφειν*, to twist. A twisting of the arm.

BRACHIOT'OMY. Lat., *brachiotomia* (from *βραχίων*, the arm, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *brachiotomie*. Ger.,

Brachiotomie. The removal of one or both of the arms, especially of the fetus, to facilitate delivery.

BRACH'IPLEX. See *Brachial PLEXUS*.

BRACHIPLEX'AL. Pertaining to the brachial plexus.

BRACHIR'OLUM, *n.* See **BRACHERIUM**.

BRACH'IIUM, *n.* Gr., *βραχίον*. Fr., *bras*. Ger., *Arm*. The arm (from the shoulder to the elbow); also any armlike structure or object.—**Anterior b.** Lat., *b. anterior*. Fr., *bras antérieur*. Ger., *vorderer Arm*. A tract of white nerve substance which extends from the anterior corpus quadrigeminum upward and forward between the external and internal geniculate bodies to the optic tract, with which it is continuous.—**B. cerebelli**. Fr., *bras du cervelet*. The peduncle of the cerebellum.—**B. conjunctivum**. Fr., *bras conjonctif*. Ger., *Bindearm*. An armlike connecting structure (e. g., any of the brachia of the corpora quadrigemina).—**B. conjunctivum anterior**. See *Anterior b.*—**B. conjunctivum cerebelli**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**B. conjunctivum posterior**. See *Posterior b.*—**B. conjunctorium**. See *B. conjunctivum*.—**B. copulativum**. The superior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**B. corporis bigemini inferioris**. See *Posterior b.*—**B. corporis bigemini superioris**. See *Anterior b.*—**Brachia fornicis**. See *PILLARS of the fornix*.—**B. inferius**. See *Posterior b.*—**Brachia lateralia**. The brachia of the corpora quadrigemina.—**B. movens quartus**. The latissimus dorsi muscle.—**B. opticum**. A central prolongation of the optic tracts, along with fibres from the cerebral cortex.—**B. pontis**. The middle peduncle of the cerebellum.—**B. quadrigeminum**. See *B. opticum*.—**B. superius cerebelli**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Posterior b.** Lat., *b. posterior*. Fr., *bras postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Arm*. A tract of white substance extending from the posterior corpus quadrigeminum forward and outward to dip beneath the inner geniculate body.

BRACHYAU'CHEN, *m.* From *βραχύς*, short, and *αὐχύν*, the neck. A person or an animal with a short neck.

BRACHYCEPHAL'IA, *f.* From *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *brachycéphalie*. Ger., *Brachycephalie*, *Kurzköpfigkeit*. A type of cranial formation in which the anteroposterior diameter is short, the cephalic index being greater than 80°.

BRACHYCEPHAL'IC. See **BRACHYCEPHALOUS**.

BRACHYCEPH'ALISM. See **BRACHYCEPHALIA**.

BRACHYCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *brachycephalus*. Fr., *brachycéphale*. Ger., *brachycephalisch*, *kurzköpfig*. Characterized by brachycephalia.

BRACHYCEPH'ALY. See **BRACHYCEPHALIA**.

BRACHYCH(E)'IRUS. Gr., *βραχύχειρ* (from *βραχύς*, short, and *χείρ*, the hand). Having the hands or arms short.

BRACHYDACTYL'IA, *f.* From *βραχύς*, short, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Fr., *brachydactylie*. The state of being brachydactylous.

BRACHYDAC'TYLOUS. Lat., *brachydactylus*. Fr., *brachydactyle*. Having the fingers or toes short.

BRACH'YDONT. See **BRACHYDONT**.

BRACHYMETRO'PIA, *f.* From *βραχύς*, short, *μέτρος*, within measure, and *ὄψις*, sight. See *MYOPIA*.

BRACH'YNIN. See **BRACHININ**.

BRACHYNO'SIS, **BRACHYN'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*), -*chyn'seos* (-*is*). From *βραχύνειν*, to shorten. Fr., *brachynose*. Ger., *krankhafte Verkürzung*. A pathological shortening of an organ or part.

BRACHYN'TICUS. Pertaining to brachynosis.

BRACH'YNUS, *m.* See **BRACHINUS**.

BRACH'YDONT. From *βραχύς*, short, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Having a short crown (said of teeth).

BRACHYPNEU'MA, *n.* -*pneu'matos* (-*is*). From *βραχύς*, short, and *πνεῦμα*, wind. See **BRACHYPNOEA**.

BRACHYPNEUMAT'IC. See **BRACHYPNOEA**.

BRACHYPNEU'GIC. See **BRACHYPNOEA**.

BRACHYPNE'A, *f.* Gr., *βραχύννοια* (from *βραχύς*, short, and *πνέειν*, to breathe). Fr., *brachypnée*. Ger., *Kur-*

zat(h)men. Kurzat(h)migkeit. A disturbance of breathing in which the respirations are short and separated by long intervals.

BRACHYPNŒIC. Gr., βραχύπνοος. Lat., *brachypnoos*, *brachypnous*, *brachypnus*. Fr., *brachypnéique*. Ger., *kurzat(h)mig*. Pertaining to brachypnœa.

BRACHYPŒOTES (Lat.), *m.* Gr., βραχυπότης. A person who is brachypotus.

BRACHYPŒOTOS, BRACHYPŒOTUS. Gr., βραχυπότος (from βραχύς, short, and πότος, a drinking). Fr., *brachypote*. 1. Drinking hastily, greedily. 2. Drinking little.

BRACHYS/CII, m. pl. Gr., βραχύσκιαι (from βραχύς, short, and σκιά, a shadow). Ger., *kurzschatlige Völker*. The equatorial races of men; so called because their shadows are commonly short in consequence of the position of the sun.

BRACK'ET. O. Fr., *braquet*. A splintlike apparatus for supporting or immobilizing a joint.

BRADŒSTHĒSIA, f. See BRADYŒSTHESIA.

BRADYŒSTHĒSIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and αἴσθησις, sensory perception. Blunted sensibility.

BRADYAR'THRIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and ἀρθρῶν, to articulate. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYBOL'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with bradybolismus.

BRADYBOLIS'MUS, m. From βραδύς, slow, and βάλλειν, to throw. Ger., *erschwerte Ausspritzung des Samens*. Slowness in the ejaculation of semen.

BRADYCAR'DIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and καρδία, the heart. Slowness of cardiac action.

BRADYCAU'MA, n. -cau'matos (-is). From βραδύς, slow, and καῦμα, a burning. Ger., *Moxabrandwunde*. 1. The effect of a slow burning, as with the moxa. 2. See BRADYCAUTERIUM.

BRADYCAU'SIS, f. -cau'seos (-is). From βραδύς, slow, and καῖσις, a burning. 1. A slow burning. 2. The application of a moxa.

BRADYCAUS'TICUM, BRADYCAUTE'RIMUM, n. From βραδύς, slow, and καυστικός, capable of burning, or καυτήριον, a branding iron. Ger., *langsame Brennmittel*. A slow caustic, such as a moxa.

BRADYECOI'A, f. From βραδυνήκοος, hard of hearing. Ger., *Schwerhören*. Difficulty of hearing.

BRADYFI'BRIN. From βραδύς, slow, and fibrin (q. v.). Fr., *bradyfibrine*. Of Polli, the coagulative material of the blood in cases of "buffy coat."

BRADYLA'LIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and λαλεῖν, to talk. Ger., *Bradylalie*, *langsame Sprechen*. Abnormal slowness of speech.—**B. interrupta.** A form characterized by decided pauses between syllables.

BRADYLO'GIA, f. Gr., βραδυλογία. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYMA'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., βραδυμάσις. Ger., *langsame und erschwerte Kauen*. Slow and difficult mastication.

BRADYN'OSOS, BRADYN'OSUS, f. From βραδύς, slow, and νόσος, disease. A chronic disease.

BRADYPEP'SIA, f. Gr., βραδυπεψία. Fr., *bradypepsie*. Ger., *Bradypepsie*. Slow or difficult digestion.

BRADYPEPT'ICUS, BRADYPEP'TUS. 1. Slow of digestion (said of food). 2. Pertaining to bradypepsia.

BRADYPHA'SIA, BRADYPHRA'SIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and φάσις or φράσις, speech. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYPNŒ'A, f. From βραδύς, slow, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *bradypnée*. Slowness and difficulty of breathing.

BRADYP'NOOS, BRADYP'NUS. Gr., βραδύπνοος, βραδυπνοός. Affected with bradypnœa.

BRADYSPHYG'MIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and σφυγμός, the pulse. Abnormal slowness of the pulse.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS, m. From βραδύς, slow, and σπέρμα, semen. See BRADYBOLISMUS.

BRADYSU'RIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. Slow and difficult urination.

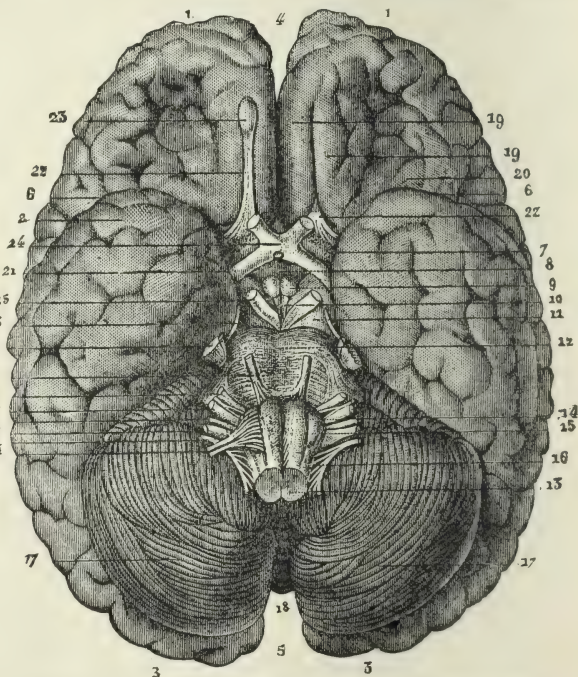
BRADYTO'CIA, f. From βραδύς, slow, and τόκος, childbirth. Abnormally slow delivery.

BRADYU'RIA, f. See BRADYSURIA.

BRAGAN'TIA, f. Fr., *bragantie*. A genus of aristolochiaceous plants growing in tropical Asia.—**B. tomentosa.** A Java species, used as a tonic and emmenagogue.—**B. Wallichii.** A species the leaves of which are used for ulcers, skin diseases, and snake bites.

BRAID'ISM. Lat., *braidismus*. Fr., *braidisme*. Hypnotism; so called in honor of J. Braid, who wrote of it under the title of *neurypnology*.

BRAIN. A.-S., *bragen*, *brægen*, *bregen*. Dan., *brein*. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος. Lat., *cerebrum*. Fr., *cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirn*. The encephalon; all that part of the central nervous system which is contained within the skull, comprising the cerebrum and the cerebellum; a soft mass of white nervous matter coated with a layer (cor-

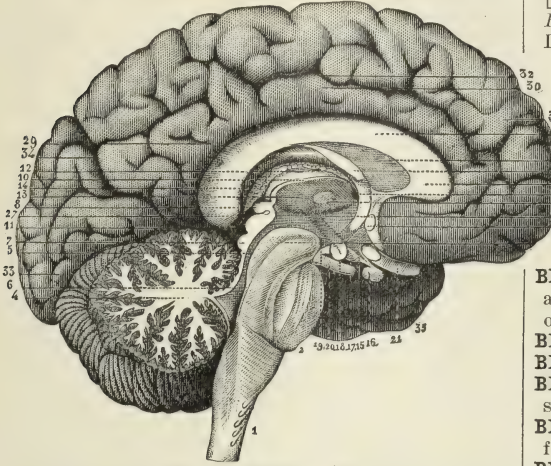


THE BASE OF THE BRAIN. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, 1, anterior lobe of the cerebrum; 2, sphenoidal portion of the posterior lobe; 3, 3, occipital portion of the same lobe; 4, anterior extremity of the median fissure; 5, posterior extremity of the same; 6, 6, fissure of Sylvius; 7, anterior perforated space; 8, tuber cinereum and pituitary body; 9, corpora albicantia; 10, interpeduncular space (posterior perforated space); 11, crura cerebri; 12, pons Varolii; 13, medulla oblongata; 14, anterior pyramids; 15, olivary body; 16, restiform body (only partially visible); 17, 17, hemispheres of the cerebellum; 18, fissure separating these hemispheres; 19, 19, first and second convolutions of the inferior aspect of the frontal lobe with the intervening sulcus; 20, external convolutions of the frontal lobe; 21, optic tract; 22, olfactory nerve; 22', section of the olfactory nerve, showing its triangular prismatic shape: the trunk has been raised to show the sulcus in which it is lodged; 23, ganglion of the olfactory nerve; 24, optic chiasm; 25, motor oculi; 26, patheticus; 27, trigeminus; 28, abducens; 29, facial; 30, auditory nerve and nerve of Wrisberg; 31, glossopharyngeal; 32, pneumogastric; 33, spinal accessory; 34, hypoglossal.

tex) of gray matter, convoluted on its surface. See CEREBRUM and CEREBELLUM.—**Abdominal b.** Ger., *Gehirn des Unterleibs*. The solar plexus.—**Afterb'.** See METENCEPHALON.—**B. bladders.** The cerebral ves-

cles.—**B. case**, **B. chamber**. That part of the skull which incloses the b.—**B'like**. See ENCEPHALOID.—**B. pan**. See *B. case*.—**B. sand**. Lat., *acervulus cerebri*. Fr., *sablier du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnsand*. The calcare-



A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN. (FROM FLINT, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, medulla oblongata; 2, tuber annulare; 3, cerebral peduncle; 4, cerebellum; 5, aqueduct of Sylvius; 6, valve of Vieussens; 7, tubercula quadrigemina; 8, pineal gland; 9, inferior peduncle; 10, superior peduncle; 11, middle portion of the great cerebral fissure; 12, optic thalamus; 13, 13, gray commissure; 14, choroid plexus; 15, infundibulum; 16, pituitary body; 17, tuber cinereum; 18, bulb of the fornix; 19, anterior perforated space; 20, root of the motor oculi communis; 21, optic nerve; 22, anterior commissure of the cerebrum; 23, foramen of Monro; 24, section of the fornix; 25, septum lucidum; 26, 27, 28, corpus callosum; 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, convolutions and sulci of the cerebrum. The olfactory ganglia and corpora striata are not shown in this section.

ous particles found in the follicles of the epiphysis cerebri and sometimes also in the choroid plexuses.—**Chronic b. wasting**. Of Crichton Browne, a form of mental disorder characterized mainly by confusion, failure of the memory, inability to concentrate the attention, and general inertia.—**Fore b.** See PROSENCEPHALON.—**Great b.** See CEREBRUM.—**Hind b.** See EPENCEPHALON.—**Inter b.** See THALAMENCEPHALON.—**Little b.** See CEREBELLUM.—**Mid b.** See MENCEPHALON.—**Railway b.** A neurosis resulting from shock in railway employees. In a case reported by Thomsen, of Berlin, the leading symptoms were anæsthesia, impaired sensory perceptions, subsequently insomnia, cranial and spinal hyperæsthesia, paresis, and spasms of the region supplied by the facial nerve.—**Twixtb'**. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

BRAN. Gr., *πίτυρον*. Lat., *furfur*. Fr., *son*. Ger., *Kleie*. The epidermic scales separated from grain by bolting. In the form of unbolted flour, b. is made into bread, which is eaten as a corrective of constipation and for the additional nutriment contained in the b.; by itself, in hot infusion (b. tea) it is used as a demulcent. It is also used for making poultices.

BRANCARD'. Fr., *b*. A light stretcher or litter for the transportation of sick and injured persons.

BRANCH. Gr., *ἔρνος, κλάδος*. Lat., *ramus*. Fr., *branche*. Ger., *Ast*. An outgrowth or prolongation from a main trunk or structure; one of two or more divisions of a main stem, as of a plant, an artery, a nerve, a bronchial tube, etc.

BRANCHÆ, *f. pl.* From *βράγχος*, hoarseness. An old term for swollen tonsils.

BRANCHI, *m. pl.* See BRANCHÆ.

BRANCHIAL. Lat., *branchialis*. Fr., *b*. Pertaining to the branchiæ or to the b. arches or fissures.

BRANCHIO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). A tumor developed from the epithelium of a branchial cleft.

BRAN'CHUS, *m.* Gr., *βράγχος*. An old term for hoarseness, also for a throat affection giving rise to hoarseness.

BRAN'CI, *m. pl.* See BRANCHÆ.

BRAN'DY. O. E., *brandwine*. Lat., *spiritus vini gallici* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau-de-vie, cognac*. Ger., *Brandwein*. A spirituous liquor distilled from wine. It has a peculiar flavor and odor, and varies in color from pale amber to dark reddish-brown. The color is due to principles derived from the wood of the cask, and usually deepens with age, but that of the highly colored liquors is due to an admixture of caramel. B. should have a sp. gr. varying from 0.925 to 0.941, and an alcoholic strength of from 39 to 47 per cent. by weight (46 to 55 per cent. by volume). The name is sometimes applied to liquors distilled from other substances than wine.

BRAN'NOLIN. A vulnerary mixture of tincture of arnica, tallow, wax, olive oil, spermaceti, and extract of myrrh.

BRAN'NY. See FURFURACEOUS.

BRAN'ULAR. Cerebral.

BRASH. A cutaneous eruption.—**Water b.** See PYROSIS.

BRASIL'EIN. Fr., *brasiléine*. A substance, $C_{36}H_{14}O_{12}$, formed by the oxidation of brasilin.

BRASIL'IA, *f.* See CESALPINIA.

BRASILIAS'TRUM, *n.* See GUILANDINA.

BRASIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide brasilique*. See BRASILIN.

BRAS'ILIN. Fr., *brasiline*. Syn.: *brasilic acid*. A crystallizable coloring principle, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, obtained from Brazil wood.

BRAS'MA, *n.* *Bras'matos* (-*is*.) Gr., *βράσμα* (from *βράζειν*, to boil). Ebullition.

BRAS'MOS, *m.* Gr., *βρασμός* (from *βράσσειν*, to agitate). Fermentation.

BRAS'SATE. A salt of brassic acid.

BRAS'SICA, *f. Fr., chou*. Ger., *Kohl*. 1. The cabbage. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants of the tribe *Brassicæ*, including the cabbages, turnips, and (according to Bentham and Hooker) the mustards.—**B. eruca**. Fr., *roquette des jardins*. Ger., *Senfkohl*. The salad rocket. It is stimulating and antiscorbutic, and has been reputed aphrodisiac. The seeds are irritant.—**B. incana**. A species supposed to be the *κράμβη ἀργία* of Dioscorides, the leaves of which were used as a vulnerary.—**B. juncea**. Syn.: *Sinapis juncea*. Sarepta (or Russian) mustard; a species cultivated in southern Russia, Africa, and India, the seeds of which are used like those of *Sinapis nigra*.—**B. oleracea**. Fr., *chou commun*. Ger., *Gartenkohl*. The cabbage, including cauliflower, broccoli, etc. The leaves have been recommended as a stimulating application to foul, indolent ulcers, and are often worn on the head, under the hat, in hot weather as a preventive of sunstroke.—**B. oleracea viridis**. Fr., *chou vert*. Ger., *Winterkohl*. A variety from which *Sauerkraut* is made. The juice is considered pectoral and diuretic.—**B. rapa**. Fr., *turneps*. Ger., *Turnips*. A species one variety of which is the common turnip. The root, which is esteemed antiscorbutic, is said to be the *γογγύλη* of Dioscorides. The expressed juice is considered pectoral.

BRAS'SIC ACID. Fr., *acide brassique*. Ger., *Brassinsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, derived from mustard oil, rapeseed oil, and grape seeds; isomeric with erucic acid.

BRAS'SICON. A mixture said to consist of oil of peppermint, oil of mustard, camphor, ether, and alcohol; used topically in headache.

BRASSID'IC ACID. See BRASSIC ACID.

BRASSOLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide brassolique*. A liquid acid extracted from colza oil by saponification, distinguished from oleic acid by not yielding sebatic acid on dry distillation.

BRASSYLIC ACID. Fr., *acide brassylique*. Ger., *Brassylsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_4$.

BRAWN. O. Fr., *braon*, *braion*. Firm muscular tissue.

BRAWN'Y. Resembling or abounding in brawn; hard like brawn (said of inflammatory induration).

BRAX'Y. Anthrax in sheep.

BRA'YERA, f. From the name *Brayer*. Fr., *brayère*. 1. Of Kunth, a genus of rosaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the female inflorescence of *B. anthelmintica* (the *cusso* of the Br. Ph., the *fleurs de couso* of the Fr. Cod., the *flores koso* of the Ger. Ph.).—**B. anthelmintica.** Fr., *brayère anthelmintique*. Syn.: *Banksia abyssinica*, *Hagenia abyssinica*. A tree growing in the mountainous districts of Abyssinia, furnishing the drug kouso, used as a remedy for tapeworm.—**Extractum brayeræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de couso*. Ger., *flüssiges Kosoextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum koso fluidum*. Fluid extract of b. (or kouso); made by moistening 25 oz. of b. (2d def.) with 10 oz. of alcohol, exhausting by percolation with the further addition of alcohol, reserving the first 21½ fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder over a water bath, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz.—**Flores brayeræ anthelminticæ.** See *B.* (2d def.).—**Infusum brayeræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *apozème de couso* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kossotrank*. Syn.: *infusum cusso*, *apozema de couso* [Fr. Cod.]. Infusion of b. (or kouso); made, according to the U. S. Ph., by infusing 6 parts of b. (2d def.) in No. 20 powder in 100 of boiling water in a covered vessel, without straining. The Br. Ph. orders ½ oz. of b. to 8 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and the Fr. Cod. directs 2 parts of b. to 15 of boiling water.

BRA'YERIN. See KOSIN.

BRAZIL'IC ACID. See BRASILIN.

BRAZ'ILIN. See BRASILIN.

BRAZIL' WOOD. Lat., *lignum brasiliense*. Fr., *bois de Brésil*. Ger., *Brasilienholz*. The wood of *Cesalpinia echinata* and other species of *Cesalpinia*.

BREAD. A.-S., *b.*, *breod*. Gr., *ἄρτος*, *σῖτος*. Lat., *panis*. Fr., *pain*. Ger., *Brod*. An article of food made by baking a pastelike mixture of some ground cereal, water, salt, etc., usually after kneading and partial fermentation.—**Almond b.** B. made of ground blanched almonds and eggs; used as food for diabetics.—**Bee b.** The pollen of flowers, kneaded by bees into masses which they carry in a hollow on the broad surface of the tibia of each hind leg.—**B. crumb.** See *Mica PANIS*.—**B. fruit tree.** The *Artocarpus incisa*.—**B. fruit tree of North Australia.** *Gardenia edulis*.—**B. lead.** *Lepidium latifolium*.—**B. nut.** *Brosimum alicastrum*.—**B. poultice.** See *Cataplasma PANIS*.—**B. root.** *Psoralea esculenta*.—**B. tree.** See *B. fruit tree*.—**Chalybeate b.** B. containing iron. A form containing about 1 grain of lactate of iron to the ounce has been used in chlorosis.—**Crumb of b.** See *Mica PANIS*.—**Monkey b.** *Adansonia digitata*.—**Native b. of Australia.** *Mylitta australis*.—**Tartar b.** *Crambe tatarica*.

BREAK BONE FEVER. See DENGUE.

BREAST. Gr., *σῆθος* (1st def.), *στένον* (1st def.), *μαστός* (2d def.), *μαστός* (2d def.). Lat., *pectus* (1st def.), *mamma* (2d def.). Fr., *poitrine* (1st def.), *sein* (1st and 2d def's), *mamelle* (2d def.). Ger., *Brust* (1st def.), *Brustdrüse* (2d def.). 1. The chest, especially its upper and anterior portion. 2. The mammary gland.—**B. bone.** See STERNUM.—**B. pang.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**Broken b.** A popular term for abscess of the mammary gland.—**Caked b.** An engorged condition of the mammary gland.—**Chicken b.** See *Pigeon b.*—**Hysterical b.** A form of irritable b. (*q. v.*) dependent on hysteria.—**Irritable b.** A condition of induration and tenderness, with or without pain and swelling, of the whole or a part of the mammary gland, not from organic disease

of the part, but as a manifestation of derangement of the general health or of the sexual or digestive organs.—**Pigeon b.** Lat., *pectus carinatum*. A deformity of the chest characterized by forward projection of its median portion.

BREAST'INGS. See COLOSTRUM.

BREATH. A.-S., *brædh*. Gr., *πνεῦμα* (1st and 2d def's), *πνοή* (2d def.). Lat., *respiratio* (1st def.), *spiritus* (2d def.), *anima* (2d def.), *halitus* (2d def.). Fr., *respiration* (1st def.), *haleine* (2d def.), *exhalation pulmonaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Athmen*, *Athem*. 1. The process of breathing, also an individual act of inspiration or expiration. See RESPIRATION. 2. The air breathed, especially the expired air.—**Shortness of b.** See DYSPNEA.

BREATH'ABLE. See RESPIRABLE.

BREATH'ING. See RESPIRATION.—**Amphoric b.** See AMPHORIC RESONANCE (2d def.).—**B. air.** See TIDAL AIR.—**B. capacity.** Fr., *capacité respiratoire* (ou *inspiratrice extrême*, ou *vitale*). Ger., *vitale Capacität*, *Athemgrösse*. Syn.: *vital* (or *extreme breathing*) *capacity*. The amount of air that can be forced from the lungs voluntarily after the fullest possible inspiration, representing the sum of the tidal, complementary, and reserve air.—**B. volume.** See TIDAL AIR.—**Bronchial b.** See BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION.—**Mouth b.** Habitual b. through the mouth, especially during sleep.—**Spurious b.** Sighing.

BRECH'MA, n. *Brech'matos* (-is). See BREGMA.

BRECH'MOS, m. See BREGMA.

BRECH'MUS, m. See BREGMA.

BREECH. Fr., *siège*. Ger., *Steiss*. The buttocks; the

lower and posterior portion of the trunk.

BREG'MA, n. *Breg'matos* (-is). Gr., *βρέγμα* (said to be from *βρέχειν*, to moisten, because the part is soft and moist in infants). The upper and fore part of the head; more exactly, the point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, corresponding to the anterior fontanelle in infants.

BREGMAT'IC. Lat., *bregmaticus*. Fr., *bregmatique*. Ger., *bregmatisch*. Pertaining to the bregma.

BREG'MATOANTE'RIOR. Of the foetal head, having the bregma directed forward.

BREG'MATOCOT'YLOID. Of the foetal head, having the bregma directed toward one of the mother's acetabula.

BREG'MATOPOSTE'RIOR. Of the foetal head, having the bregma directed backward.

BREG'MOS, BREG'MUS, m. See BREGMA.

BRE'IDIN. Fr., *bréidine*. A crystallizable substance obtained from elemi.

BRE'IN. An uncrystallizable substance found in elemi.

BREPH'ICUS. Gr., *βρεφικός*. Infantile, pertaining to an infant or a foetus.

BREPH''OCACOCOL'PIA, f. From *βρέφος*, an infant, *κακός*, ill conditioned, and *κόλπος*, the vulva. Gangrene of the vulva in infants.

BREPH''OMENINGU'RIA, f. From *βρέφος*, an infant, *μῆνυξ*, a membrane, and *οὐρον*, urine. A condition in infants in which membranous shreds are passed with the urine.

BREPH''OPITYRI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-*ri'asis*). From *βρέφος*, an infant, and *πιτυρίασις* (see PITYRIASIS). Pityriasis in infants.

BREPH''OPOLYSAR'CIA, f. From *βρέφος*, an infant, and *πολυσαρκία*, fleshiness. Excessive fleshiness in infants.

BREPHOTROPH'IUM, n. Gr., *βρεφοτροφείον*. Ger., *Findelhaus*. A founding hospital.

BREPHUL'CUS, n. -*ul'ceris*. From *βρέφος*, an infant, and *ἔλκειν*, to draw down. Ger., *Kinderzieher*. An obstetrical forceps.

BREPH''YDROCEPH'ALUS, m. From *βρέφος*, an infant, and *υδροκέφαλος* (see HYDROCEPHALUS). Ger., *Wasserkopf der Kinder*. Hydrocephalus in children.

BRES'ILIN. Fr., *brésiline*. See BRASILIN.

BREXEXTEN'SOR, *m.* E. Coues's term for an extensor brevis muscle.—**B. digitorum**. The extensor brevis digitorum.

BREVIDUCTOR (Lat.), *m.* -to'ris. Of E. Coues, an adductor brevis muscle.

BREVIFLEX'OR, *m.* Of E. Coues, a flexor brevis muscle.—**B. hallucis**. See *FLEXOR brevis pollicis pedis*.—**B. minimi**. See *FLEXOR brevis minimi digiti*.—**B. pollicis**. See *FLEXOR brevis pollicis*.

BREVIPERONE'US, *m.* Of E. Coues, the peroneus brevis muscle.

BRE'VIS. Short; as a *n.*, a short muscle.—**B. cubiti**. The anconeus muscle of the forearm.—**B. palmaris**. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—**B. radii**. The supinator radii brevis muscle.

BREVIS'SIMUS. Shortest.—**B. oculi**. The inferior oblique muscle of the eye, from its being the shortest of the muscles that rotate the eyeball.

BREVISUPINA'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. Of E. Coues, the supinator radii brevis muscle.

BREZ'ILIN(E). See *BRASILIN*.

BRIDE'LIA, *f.* Fr., *bridélie*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**B. spinosa**. Fr., *bridélie épineuse*. A species the bark of which is astringent and is used in India as a remedy for intestinal worms in animals.

BRIDGE. Gr., *γέφυρα*. Lat., *pons*. Fr., *pont*. Ger., *Brücke*. In general, a structure extending like a roadway from one part to another; of the nose, the anterior and upper, salient portion.—**B. of Varolius**. See *PONS Varolii*.—**Intercellular b's**. Slender processes of cell substance connecting neighboring cells.—**Jugal b.** See *Zygomatic ARCH*.—**Wheatstone's b.** An apparatus for determining the resistance encountered by a galvanic current by comparing or balancing it with a known resistance.

BRID'LE. A.-S., *bridel*. Gr., *χαλινός*. Lat., *frenum*, *frenulum*, *retinaculum*. Fr., *bride*. Ger., *Bändchen*. A band or filament stretching from one part to another, whether normal or pathological. Cf. *FRENUM*.

BRIGAN'TES, *m. pl.* An old name for the *Acarus scabiei* and other mites.

BRIM. A border or brink; in anatomy, the superior strait of the pelvis.

BRIM'STONE. O. E., *brygston*, *brendston* (from A.-S. *bryne*, a burning). See *SULPHUR*.

BRINE. A.-S., *bryne*. Fr., *saumure*. A strong solution of sodium chloride.

BRIZO'CERAS, *n.* From *βρίζα*, rye, and *κέρας*, a horn. Ergot.

BROACH. A steel dental instrument having a fine needlelike point; used for pricking pastes, etc., into the pulpy cavity of a tooth and for extracting nerve tissue.

BROCHAGO'GEUS, *m.* From *βρόχος*, a noose, and *ἀγωγός*, a conductor. See *BROCHOPHORON*.

BROCHOPH'ORON, *n.* From *βρόχος*, a noose, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *porte-lacs*. Ger., *Schlingenträger*. An instrument for guiding a noose over a part (as of the fetus).

BRO'CHOS, *m.* Gr., *βρόχος*. A noose, a sling.

BROCHTHOS, *BROCHTHUS*, *m.* Gr., *βρόχθος*. The gullet, also a drinking cup.

BRO'CHUS, *m.* 1. See *BROCHOS*. 2. A person with projecting teeth or lips.

BRO'DIUM, *n.* An old pharmaceutical term for the juice which exudes from a fruit, etc., the liquid formed by the deliquescence of a salt, or the liquor in which anything is preserved.

BRO'MA, *n.* *Bro'matos* (-is). Gr., *βρώμα*. 1. Solid food. 2. A proprietary preparation resembling chocolate. 3. Bromine.

BROMA'CETAL. A substitution compound of bromine and acetal, (CH₃Br.CH₂.2OC₂H₅).

BROMACET'AMID(E). A substitution compound of acetamide in which bromine replaces hydrogen.

The formula of monobromacetamide is C₂H₄BrON =
$$\text{N} \begin{cases} \text{H}_2 \\ \text{CH}_2\text{BrO} \end{cases}$$

BROMACETAN'ILID(E). See *ANTISEPSIN*.

BROMACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromacétique*. Ger., *Bromessigsäure*. An acid derived from acetic acid by the substitution of one or more atoms of bromine for hydrogen. Three of these compounds are possible; *monobromacetic acid*, C₂H₃BrO₂, often called simply *b. a.*; *tribromacetic acid*, C₂HBr₃O₂; and *tetrabromacetic acid*, C₂HBr₄O₂.

BROMA'CETONES, *pl.* Compounds formed from acetone by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Those now known are *monobromacetone*, C₃H₅BrO; *tetrabromacetone*, known only in the form of its hydrate, C₃H₂Br₄O.2H₂O; and *pentabromacetone*, C₃HBr₅O.

BROMA'CETYL. An addition product of bromine and acetyl, C₂H₃BrO.—**B. hydrate**. See *BROMACETIC ACID*.—**B. nitride**. See *BROMACETAMIDE*.—**B'urea**. Ger., *Bromacetoxylharstoff*. A crystalline body, CH₂.Br.CO—NH.CONH₂ = C₃H₃BrN₂O₂, formed by the substitution of b. for hydrogen in urea.

BROMACET'YLENE. Fr., *bromacétylène*. Ger., *Bromacetylen*. A compound, C₂HBr, formed from acetylene by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen.

BROMACET'YLID(E). A substitution product of bromoacetylene formed by the replacement of hydrogen by a univalent metal or radicle.

BROMACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromacrylique*. Ger., *Bromacrylsäure*. An acid formed from acrylic acid by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Two isomeric varieties are known; *α-b. a.*, CHH—CBr—CO.OH, and *β-b. a.*, CHBr—CH—CO.OH.

BROMADIP'IC ACID. A product of adipic acid formed by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Four such compounds are known: *Monobromadipic acid*, C₆H₅BrO₄, a dark-colored solid of a camphoraceous odor; *dibromadipic acid*, C₆H₃Br₂O₄, of which there is an isomeric form called *isodibromadipic acid*; *tribromadipic acid*, C₆H₃Br₃O₄; and *tetrabromadipic acid*, C₆H₂Br₄O₄.

BRO'MAL. From *bromine* and *aldehyde* (*q. v.*). Lat., *bromalum*. A colorless, oily liquid, of a burning taste and penetrating odor, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, having the constitution of acetic aldehyde in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by bromine, C₂HBr₃O. Cf. *CHLORAL*.—**B. alcoholate**. Ger., *B'alkoholat*. A crystalline body, C₂H₇Br₃O₂ =

$$\text{CBr}_3\text{CH} < \begin{matrix} \text{OH} \\ \text{OC}_2\text{H}_5 \end{matrix}$$
 formed by the action of alcohol on

b.—**B. hydrate**. Lat., *bromalum hydratum*. Fr., *hydrate de b.* Ger., *Bromalhydrat*. A crystalline substance, CBr₃.CH(OH)₂ = C₂H₃Br₃O₂, analogous to chloral hydrate, formed by the union of *b.* with water; decomposed by alkalis with the production of bromoform. It has been used in epilepsy, chorea, and the pains of *tabes dorsalis*, in doses of from $\frac{3}{4}$ grain to 7 grains, best given in pills or capsules. After a short stage of excitement, it produces sleep and anæsthesia, with diminished frequency of the pulse and respiration. In poisonous doses, it paralyzes the heart, which stops in systole, and lessens the irritability of the spinal ganglia and the peripheral nerves and muscles.—**B. hydrocyanide**. A compound of the formula C₂HBr₃O.HCN.

BROMALBU'MIN. See *BROMOALBUMIN*.

BROMAL'DEHYD(E). Fr., *bromaldéhyde*. Ger., *Bromaldehyd*. A compound of bromine with aldehyde. *Dibromaldehyde* has the composition CHBr₂.CHO, with a polymeric form, *paradibromaldehyde*, 3C₂H₂Br₂O. For *tribromaldehyde*, see *BROMAL*.

BROM'ALIN. Bromethylformin, (CH₂)₆.N₄.C₂H₅Br; recommended as a substitute for the bromides in epilepsy.

BROMALIZ'ARIN. A substitution compound of bromine and alizarin, C₁₄H₇BrO₄ = C₁₄H₆O₂.(OH)(OBr), occurring as orange acicular crystals.

BROMAL'LYL. A liquid of pungent odor, having the composition $C_3H_5Br = CH_2 : CH - CH_2Br$.

BROMAL'YLENE. Fr., *bromallylène*. Ger., *Bromallylen*. A substitution compound of bromine and allylene, C_3H_5Br .

BROMALO'IN. Fr., *bromaloïne*. Syn.: *tribromaloin*. A substitution compound of bromine and barbaloin, occurring as yellow acicular crystals.

BRO'MALUM, n. See BROMAL.—**B. hydratum.** See BROMAL hydrate.

BROMAMET'RUM, n. See BROMATOMETER.

BROM'AMID(E). A bromine compound, $C_6H_2Br_3NH$. HBr, of the anilide group; used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic.

BROM'AMIDOBENZENE. See BROMANILINE.

BROMAM'YL. A compound, $C_5H_{11}Br$, of amyl and bromine.

BROMAM'YLENE. Fr., *bromamylène*. Ger., *Bromamylen*. A substitution product of bromine and amylene, including *monobromamylene*, *dibromamylene*, etc., the first of which is meant when the term is used without qualification.

BROMANGEL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromangélique*. An addition product of bromine and angelic acid, $C_5H_8Br_2O_2$, isomeric with dibromovaleric acid; an inodorous, sour, crystalline substance, of acid properties, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether.

BROM'ANIL. Fr., *bromanile*. Tetrabromquinone.

BROMAN'ILIN(E). Fr., b. Ger., *Bromanilin*. A substitution compound of bromine and aniline.

BROMAN'ILOID. Tribromaniline.

BROMAN'ISATE. Fr., b. Ger., *Bromanisat*, *bromanis-saures Salz*. A salt of bromanisic acid.

BROMANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromanisique*. Ger., *Bromanissäure*. A substitution compound of bromine and anisic acid, $C_8H_7BrO_3$.

BROMAN'ISOL. A crystallizable compound, $C_{20}H_9O_2Br_3$, formed by the action of bromine on anise camphor.

BROMANTIFEB'RI(NE). See ANTISEPSIN.

BROMARSEN'IOUS ACID. Arsenic oxybromide.

BRO'MATE. Lat., *bromas*. Fr., b. Ger., *Bromat*, *brom-saures Salz*. A salt of bromic acid.

BROMATEC'CRISIS, f. *-eris'eos (-ec'crisis)*. From $\beta\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, food, and $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a rejection. The discharge of undigested food.

BROM'ATED. See BROMINATED.

BROMA'TION, BROMA'TIUM, n. Gr., $\beta\rho\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\nu$. A light meal.

BROMATO'DES. Gr., $\beta\rho\rho\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\omicron}\delta\eta\varsigma$, foetid.

BROMATOGR'APHY, BROMATOL'OGY. Lat., *bromatographia* (from $\beta\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, food, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write), *bromatologia* (from $\beta\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, food, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). See DIETETICS.

BROMATOM'ETER. Lat., *bromatometerum* (from $\beta\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, food, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). Fr., *bromomètre*. Ger., *Speisemesser*. An instrument used in bromatometry.

BROMATOM'ETRY. Fr., *bromatométrie*. The determination of the daily amount of food required by an individual.

BROMA'TUS. Fr., *bromé* (1st def.). Ger., *bromi(e)rt* (1st def.). 1. Brominated, brominized, bromated; containing bromine. 2. Due to the action of bromine.

BROMAU'RATE. A salt of bromauric acid, also a double bromide of gold and another element or radicle.

BROMAU'RIC. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and bromine.—**B. acid.** A monobasic acid, $HAuBr_3 + 5H_2O$, occurring in dark-red acicular crystals.

BROMBEN'ZENE. Fr., *bromobenzine*. Ger., *Brombenzol*. A substitution compound of bromine and benzene.

BROMBEN'ZENESULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromobenzènesulfonique*. Ger., *Brombenzolsulfonsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4Br.SO_2.OH$, which may be regarded as benzene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by bromine and the sulphuric acid residue ($-SO_2.OH$).

BROMBEN'ZOYL. Fr., *bromobenzoyle*. A crystalline body, $C_7H_5O.Br$, formed by the action of bromine on oil of bitter almonds.

BROMBENZOYL'IC ACID. See BROMBENZOYL.

BROMCAF'FEIN(E). A crystalline substitution compound of bromine and caffeine, $C_8H_9BrN_4O_2$.

BROMCAM'PHOR. See CAMPHORA monobromata.

BROMCHLORACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromochloracétique*. Ger., *Bromchloressigsäure*. A caustic liquid, $CHBrCl.CO.OH = C_2H_2BrClO_2$, of a powerful odor, acting as a monobasic acid.

BROMCINNAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromocinnamique*. Ger., *Bromcinnamsäure*. A bromine substitution product of cinnamic acid.

BROMCIN'NAMIN. Fr., *bromocinnamine*. A substance, C_6H_5Br , formed by the action of bromine on cinnamin.

BROMCOMEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromocoménique*. A crystalline compound, $2C_6H_3.BrO_3 + 3H_2O$, formed by the action of bromine water on comenic acid or meconic acid.

BROM'DICHLORHY'DRIN. A liquid, $C_5H_5Cl_2Br = CH_2Cl - CHBr - CH_2Cl$, formed from glycerin by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine and an atom of bromine for three molecules of hydroxyl.

BROM'DINITROETH'ANE. Fr., *bromodinitroéthane*. Ger., *Bromdinitroäthan*. A substitution product of bromine and dinitroethane, $C_2H_3.Br.(NO_2)_2$.

BROM'DIPHEN'YL. A bromine substitution product of diphenyl, including *parabromdiphenyl*, $C_6H_4Br.C_6H_5$; and *dibromdiphenyl*, $C_6H_4Br.C_6H_4Br$.

BROME'LIA, f. From *O. Bromel*, a Swedish physician and botanist. Fr., *bromélie*. A genus of bromeliaceous plants.—**B. pinguin.** A West Indian species. An acid cooling drink made from the berries is used in fevers, and they are considered anthelmintic and antiscorbutic.

BROMELIA'CEOUS. Lat., *bromeliaceus*. Fr., *broméli-acé*. Typified by the genus *Bromelia*.

BROMERU'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide bromérucique*. Ger., *Bromerucasäure*. A bromine substitution compound of erucic acid, $C_{22}H_{41}.BrO_2$.

BROMETH'YL. Fr., *brométhyle*. Ger., *Bromäthyl*. Hydrobromic ether. See ETHYL bromide.—**B'benzene.** Fr., *bromo-éthylbenzine*. Ger., *Bromäthylbenzol*. A substitution compound of ethylbenzene in which bromine replaces hydrogen in the benzene residue, $C_6H_5.-B'$ formin. See BROMALIN.

BROMETH'YLENE. Fr., *brométhylène*. Ger., *Bromäthylen*. A substitution product of bromine and ethylene, including *monobromethylene* (which is meant when the word is used without a prefix) and *tribromethylene* (q. v.).

BRO'METIN. A digestive principle found in the pineapple.

BROME'TUM, n. See BROMIDE.

BROMFUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide bromofumarique*. A bromine substitution compound of fumaric acid.

BROMGAL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide bromogallique*. Ger., *Bromgallussäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_6HBr(OH)_3.CO.OH$, being a bromine substitution compound of gallic acid.

BROMGLYCOL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide bromoglycollique*. Ger., *Bromglycolsäure*. A bromine substitution compound of glycolic acid.

BROMHÆM'OL. A bromine derivative of hæmogallol; recommended in epilepsy.

BROMHIDRO'SIS, f. See BROMIDROSIS.

BROMHY'DRAS, m. *-at'is*. See HYDROBROMIDE.

BROMHY'DRATE. Lat., *bromhydras*. See HYDROBROMIDE.

BROMHY'DRIC. Lat., *bromhydricus*. Fr., *bromhydryque*. Ger., *Bromwasserstoff*. See HYDROBROMIC.

BROMHY'DRIN. Fr., *bromhydrine*. A bromine substitution compound of glycerin.

BROMHYDROQUINONE. Fr., *bromhydroquinone*. Ger., *Bromhydrochinon*. A bromide substitution compound of hydroquinone.

BROM'IC. Lat., *bromicus*. Fr., *bromique*. Ger., *Brom-*. Containing or combined with bromine (usually restricted to compounds containing bromine united with oxygen and combined with a greater relative amount of that element than is present in the supposititious bromous compounds).—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bromicum*. Fr., *acide bromique*. Ger., *Bromsäure*. 1. A monobasic acid, HBrO_3 , known only in aqueous solution. 2. Of Kämmerer, hydrobromic acid.

BRO'MID(E). Lat., *bromidum*. Fr., *bromure*. Ger., *Bromür*, *Bromid*. A direct compound of a metal or radicle with bromine.

BROMID'IA. A proprietary hypnotic preparation containing in each fluid drachm 15 grains each of chloral hydrate and potassium bromide and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each of extract of *Cannabis indica* and extract of hyoscyamus.

BROM'IDIN. A hypnotic preparation said to consist of chloral hydrate, extract of *cannabis indica*, and extract of hyoscyamus.

BROMIDRO'SIS. f. -*ro'seos* (-is). From $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a stench, and $\dot{\iota}\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *sueur fétide*. Ger., *stinkender Schweiss*. A morbid condition characterized by the production of fetid sweat.

BRO'MIDUM, n. See BROMIDE.

BROM'INA, f. Bromine.

BROM'INATED. Combined with bromine.

BRO'MIN(E). From $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a stench. Lat., *bromum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *brominium*, *bromium*, *brominum*, *bromineum*, *bromina*. Fr., *brome* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brom*. A non-metallic element discovered by Balard in 1826; a very dark brown liquid giving off dark, highly irritant fumes, of a disagreeable, suffocating odor, of a burning taste, caustic, and corrosive; soluble in about 30 parts of water. At -22°C . it forms a reddish-brown solid substance which melts at -24.5° ; at 63° it boils.

BROMIN'EUM, BROMIN'IUM, n. See BROMINE.

BROM'INIZED. See BROMINATED.

BROM'INUM, n. See BROMINE.

BROM'IODID(E). Ger., *Bromjodür*. A compound consisting of the bromide and iodide of the same base.

BROMIOD'OFORM. Fr., *bromiodoforme*. A substitution compound of bromine and iodoform, CHBr_2I .

BROM'IPIN. A solution of bromine in oil of sesame; used internally like the bromides.

BRO'MIS, m. -*i'tis*. See BROMITE (2d def.).

BROM'ISM. Lat., *bromismus*. Fr., *bromisme*. Poisoning with bromine, usually from the excessive use of the bromides; characterized by drowsiness, physical and intellectual weakness, and various skin lesions.

BROM'ITE. Lat., *bromis* (2d def.). Fr., *b*. Ger., *Bromit*, *bromigsäures Salz* (2d def.). 1. A native bromide of silver. 2. A salt of bromous acid.

BROM'IUM, n. See BROMINE.

BROMOAC'ETATE. Syn.: *acetobromide*. A compound of a bivalent radicle with bromine and the radicle of acetic acid, $\text{R}''\cdot\text{BrO}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$.

BROM'OALBU'MIN. A compound of albumin and bromine; used like the bromides.

BRO'MOCAFF'EIN(E). A proprietary preparation that contains caffeine, used for sick headache.

BROMOCHLO'RALUM. A proprietary disinfectant and antiseptic preparation containing aluminum chloride and alkaline salts.

BROMOCO'DID(E). A substance, $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{40}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{Br})_2(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, formed by the action of hydrobromic acid on codeine.

BRO'MOCOLL. A condensation product of bromine, tannic acid, and gelatin; hypnotic. [T. J. Keenan.]

BROM'OFORM. Lat., *bromoformum*. Fr., *bromoforme*. Ger., *B*. An oily liquid, $\text{CH}\cdot\text{Br}_3$, boiling at about 150°

C. and solidifying at -9° , resembling chloroform in its reactions; an anæsthetic and hypnotic, and used in whooping cough.

BROMOGR'APHY. Lat., *bromographia* (from $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, food, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write). See DIETETICS.

BROMOHY'DRATE. See HYDROBROMIDE.

BROMOHY'DRIC. See HYDROBROMIC.

BROM'OHYPERIDRO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a stench, $\dot{\iota}\nu\epsilon\rho$, beyond measure, and $\dot{\iota}\delta\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. A condition characterized by excessive and offensive perspiration.

BROM'OI'ODISM. Poisoning with bromine and iodine.

BRO'MOL. A proprietary name for tribromphenol; a caustic and disinfectant.

BROMOMA'NIA, f. Mental derangement caused by the prolonged administration of the bromides.

BROM'OMENORRHŒ'A, f. From $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a stench, $\mu\eta\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, the menses, and $\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to flow. A disorder of menstruation characterized by an offensive state of the menstrual blood.

BROMOMET'RUM, n. See BROMATOMETER.

BROM'OPAN. A bromine compound intended for the administration of bromine with bread.

BROMOPHEN'OL, n. See BROMOPHENOL.

BROM'OPHENYLACET'AMID(E). Syn.: *acetobromanilide*. A general name for a series of crystalline bromine substitution products of phenylacetamide, including *monobromophenylacetamide* (acetomonobromanilide), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{BrNO}$, three isomeric forms of which are known, termed respectively ortho-, meta-, and paramonobromophenylacetamide; *tribromophenylacetamide* (acetodibromanilide), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}_2\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2\text{NO}$; and *tribromophenylacetamide* (acetotribromanilide), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_3\text{Br}_3\text{NO}$.

BROMOP'YRIN(E). 1. The compound $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$; an antipyretic. 2. A mixture of antipyrine, caffeine, and sodium bromide.

BROM'OSIN(E). See BROMOALBUMIN.

BROMOR'CIN, BROMOR'CINOL. A bromine substitution compound of orcin.

BROMOSALI'CYLOL. Bromsalicylic aldehyde.

BROM'OTETRACODE'IN(E). Fr., *bromotétracodéine*. Ger., *Bromtetracodéin*. A compound, $\text{C}_{144}\text{H}_{166}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_8\text{O}_{24} = (\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 - \text{H})_4 + 2\text{HBr}$, produced by the prolonged action of hydrobromic acid on codeine.

BROM'OTETRAMORPHIN(E). Fr., *bromotétramorphine*. Ger., *Bromtetramorphin*. A base, $\text{C}_{136}\text{H}_{156}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_8\text{O}_8 = (\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 - \text{H})_4 + 2\text{HBr}$, formed by the prolonged action of hydrobromic acid on morphine.

BRO'MOUS. Containing bromine united with oxygen in the same proportion as in the chlorous compounds (but b. compounds are not known).

BROMPHEN'OL. 1. A bromine substitution product of phenol. 2. See BROMOL.

BRO'MUM, n. See BROMINE.

BROM'URATED. Lat., *bromuratus*. Fr., *bromuré*. Containing bromine or a bromide.

BROM'URET. See BROMIDE.

BROM'URET(T)ED. See BROMURATED.

BROMURE'TUM, n. See BROMIDE.—**B. ammonicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ammonium bromide.—**B. baryticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Barium bromide.—**B. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**B. ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See FERRI *bromidum*.—**B. kalicum**. Potassium bromide.—**B. lithicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Lithium bromide.—**B. potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium bromide.—**B. sodicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium bromide.—**B. zincicum**. Zinc bromide.

BROMURE'TUS. See BROMURATED.

BRO'MUS, m. Gr., $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *brome*. Ger., *Trespe*. A genus of gramineous plants.—**B. catharticus**. Fr., *brome cathartique*. A species growing in Peru and Chile, where the rhizome is used as a cathartic.—**B.**

ciliatus. See *B. purgans*.—**B. purgans.** Fr., *brome purgatif*. A species found in Canada, where a decoction of the root is used as a purgative.

BRONCHAD'ENES, *m.* and *f. pl.* From βρόγχια, the bronchi, and ἀδένες (pl. of ἀδὴν), glands. The bronchial glands.

BRONCHADENI'TIS, *f. -it'idis.* Fr., *adénite bronchiale*. Ger., *Entzündung der Bronchialdrüsen*. Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

BRONCHADENOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* See BRONCHIADENOSCIRRHUS.

BRONCHARC'TIA, *f.* See BRONCHIARCTIA.

BRONCHEC'TASIS, *f. -a'seos (-ec'tasis).* See BRONCHIECTASIS.

BRONCHEOP'YRA, *f.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and πῦρ, fire. Ger., *Stickhusten*. Suffocative cough.

BRONCHI, *m.*, pl. of *bronchus* (*q. v.*).

BRON'CHIA, *n. pl.* Gr., βρόγχια. Fr., *bronches*. Ger., *Bronchien, Luftröhrenäste*. An old term for the divisions of the trachea, especially the bronchioles, also for the spongy bodies of the ethmoid bone.

BRONCHIAD'ENES, *m.* and *f. pl.* See BRONCHADENES.

BRON'CHIADENOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From βρόγχια, the bronchi, ἀδὴν, a gland, and σκίρρος (see SCIRRHUS). Scirrhus of the bronchial glands.

BRON'CHIAL. Lat., *bronchialis, bronchicus*. Fr., *b.* Ger., *b.* Pertaining to the bronchi or the b. tubes.—**B. tubes.** See under TUBE.

BRONCHIARC'TIA, *f.* From *bronchia* (= βρόγχια), the bronchial tubes, and *arctare*, to narrow. Fr., *bronchiarctie*. Stenosis of the bronchi or the bronchial tubes.

BRON'CHIC. See BRONCHIAL.

BRONCHIEC'TASIS, *f. -a'seos (-ec'tasis).* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ἐκτασις, expansion. Fr., *bronchiectasie*. Ger., *Bronchiektasie*. Dilatation of one or more of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHI'TIS, *f.* See BRONCHITIS.

BRON'CHIN. Lat., *bronchium, bronchina*. Ger., *B.* Of von Vest, a substance found in the waters of Alpine valleys, to the influence of which goitre, cretinism, etc., have been attributed.

BRON'CHIOCATAR'RHUS, *m.* Bronchial catarrh.

BRONCHIOCELE, *f.* Br^on²n²k(bro²n²ch²)-i²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., bro²n²k'i²-o-sel. See BRONCHIOCELE.

BRONCHIOC'RISIS, *f. -cri'seos (-oc'risis).* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and κρίσις, a crisis. Ger., *Bronchiokrise*. A bronchial paroxysm due to tabes dorsalis.

BRON'CHIOLES, *pl.* The ultimate branches of the bronchial tubes, those to which the alveoli are connected.

BRONCHIOLI'TIS, *f.* Capillary bronchitis.—**Asthmatic b.**, **B. exsudativa**. A form of b. characterized by severe asthmatic attacks and by the presence of fine fibrinous spirals in the sputa; most common on the seacoast.

BRON'CHIOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* See BRONCHOPNEUMONIA.

BRONCHIORRH'E'A, *f.* See BRONCHORRHEA.

BRON'CHIORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥόγχος, snoring. See BRONCHIAL RÂLE.

BRON'CHIOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and σπασμός, spasm. Spasm of the bronchial tubes. See ASTHMA.

BRON'CHIOSTENO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is).* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and στένωσις, constriction. Constriction of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHIS'MUS, *m.* Fr., *bronchisme*. Suffocative spasm of the bronchial tubes dependent on spinal paralysis.

BRONCHIT'IC. Fr., *bronchitique*. Pertaining to or affected with bronchitis.

BRONCHI'TIS, *f. -it'idis.* Fr., *bronchite, catarrhe pulmonaire*. Ger., *B. Bronchialcatarrh, Lungencatarrh, Entzündung der Luftröhrenäste*. Catarrhal inflam-

mation of the bronchial tubes, especially the larger ones, within the lungs. The term is popularly applied to catarrhal affections of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi.—**B. asthenica**, **B. capillaris**. See *Capillary b.*—**B. crouposa**, **B. cruposa**. See *Croupous b.*—**B. diffusa sicca**. Diffuse dry b.—**B. exsudativa**, **B. fibrinosa**. See *Croupous b.*—**B. genuina**. Uncomplicated b.—**B. pseudomembranacea**. See *Croupous b.*—**B. putrida**. See *Fætid b.*—**B. senilis**. See *Senile b.*—**B. suffocans**. See *Capillary b.*—**B. synochica**. Uncomplicated b. with high fever.—**B. verminosa**. See *Verminous b.*—**Capillary b.** Lat., *b. capillaris*. Fr., *bronchite capillaire*. Ger., *Capillarbronchitis*. Syn.: *b. suffocans, bronchiolitis*. An acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes; a severe and often fatal affection, commonly thought to attack children especially, but held by some (such as von Niemeyer and Clymer) to be of frequent occurrence in adults; accompanied by high fever, dyspnoea, painful paroxysms of violent coughing, and the expectoration of threadlike masses.—**Carbonaceous b.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Chronic b.**, **Chronic catarrhal b.** Fr., *bronchite (ou bronchorrhée) chronique*. Ger., *chronische Bronchialcatarrh*. A form of b. characterized by attacks occurring every winter, sometimes at last becoming continuous, or continuous from the first if it is due to the habitual inhalation of irritating substances. It may occur as a complication of other pulmonary diseases or be secondary to gout, rheumatism, syphilis, or disease of the heart or the kidneys.—**Convulsive b.** Whooping cough.—**Croupous b.** Lat., *b. crouposa (seu cruposa)*. Fr., *bronchite pseudo-membraneuse*. Ger., *Bronchialcroup, croupöse B.* An acute or chronic b. in which casts of the bronchial tubes are formed by fibrinous exudation.—**Eosinophilous b.** Ger., *eosinophile B.* A form of chronic b. characterized by numerous eosinophilous cells in the sputum.—**Exudative b.**, **Fibrinous b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Fætid b.** Fr., *bronchite fétide*. Ger., *fö-tide (oder putride) B.* B. with fætid expectoration not due to bronchiectasis, gangrene, or other pulmonary diseases.—**Mechanical b.** B. due to mechanical irritation, as by the habitual inhalation of dust of various kinds.—**Membranous b.**, **Plastic b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Potters' b.** A form of mechanical b. caused by the inhalation of particles of clay.—**Pseudomembranous b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Putrid b.** See *Fætid b.*—**Senile b.** Lat., *b. senilis*. Fr., *bronchite sénile*. Ger., *B. des Greisenalters*. Chronic b. in aged persons.—**Suffocative b.** Lat., *b. suffocans*. See *Capillary b.*—**Summer b.** Hay fever.—**Tracheob'**. B. associated with tracheal catarrh.—**Verminous b.** Lat., *b. verminosa*. Fr., *bronchite vermineuse*. A form of b. due to the presence of some variety of *Strongylus* in the bronchial tubes of cattle and sheep; also an old term for a b. attributed to intestinal worms.

BRONCHLEMMI'TIS, *f. -it'idis.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and λέμμα, peel. See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.

BRON'CHOÆGOPH'ONY. Fr., *broncho-ægophonie, broncho-égophonie*. Ægobronchophony. See under ÆGOPHONY.

BRON'CHOALVEOLI'TIS, *f. -it'idis.* See CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.

BRON'CHOCATAR'RHUS, *m.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and κατάρρως, catarrh. Bronchial catarrh.

BRONCHOC'ELE, *f.* Br^on²n²k(bro²n²ch²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); as an Eng. word, bro²n²k'o-sel. Gr., βρογχοκήλη (from βρόγχος, the throat, and κήλη, a swelling). Fr., *bronchocele*. Ger., *Kropf*. 1. See GOITRE. 2. Etymologically, a hernial tumor of the trachea.

BRONCHOC'EL'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with bronchocele.

BRON'CHOHEMORRHA'GIA, *f.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break

forth. Andral's term for hæmorrhage from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHOLEMMITIS, *f.* See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.

BRON'CHOLITH. From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *λίθος*, a stone. *Fr.*, *broncholithe*. A concrement formed in a bronchial tube.

BRON'CHOMYCOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *μύκης*, a fungus. The development of fungi in the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHOPHONISM. See *BRONCHOPHONY*.

BRONCHOPH'ONY. *Lat.*, *bronchophonia* (from *βρόγχος*, a bronchus, and *φωνή*, the voice). *Fr.*, *bronchophonie*. *Ger.*, *Bronchophonie*. The natural sound of the voice heard when auscultation is practised over the course of the trachea or the bronchi; in pathology, a similar sound heard in other situations, due to an increased conducting power of the pulmonary parenchyma from consolidation. *Cf.* *PECTORILOQUY*.—**Accidental b.** *Fr.*, *bronchophonie accidentelle*. *B.* due to disease.—**Pectoriloquous b.** See *PECTORILOQUY*.—**Whispering b.** A high-pitched, tubular sound heard on auscultation when the patient whispers.

BRONCHOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*phthis'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). Of Clark, a form of pulmonary phthisis in which the focus of the disease is an extensive ulceration of the smaller bronchial tubes.

BRON'CHOPLASTY. *Lat.*, *bronchoplastice* (from *βρόγχος*, the trachea, and *πλαστικός*, formative). *Fr.*, *bronchoplastie*. *Ger.*, *künstliche Luftröhrenbildung*. The application of autoplasty to the closure of tracheal fistulæ.

BRON'CHOPLEURISY. *Fr.*, *broncho-pleurésie*. A diseased condition consisting of coexistent bronchitis and pleurisy.

BRON'CHOPLEUROPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* Coexistent bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia.

BRON'CHOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *πνευμονία* (see *PNEUMONIA*). *Fr.*, *broncho-pneumonie*. See *Catarrhal PNEUMONIA*.—**Pseudolobar b.** *Fr.*, *broncho-pneumonie pseudo-lobaire*. *B.* so distributed as to resemble lobar pneumonia.

BRON'CHOPNEUMONITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *Catarrhal PNEUMONIA*.

BRONCHORRHAGIA, *f.* From *βρόγχος*, a bronchus, or *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *ρῆγνυσθαι*, to break forth. *Fr.*, *bronchorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from or into the bronchi or the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHORRHŒA, *f.* From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *ρῆναι*, to flow. *Fr.*, *bronchorrhée*. *Ger.*, *Bronchorrhöe*, *Bronchialschleimfluss*. Bronchial catarrh, usually chronic, with profuse expectoration.—**B. serosa**. *B.* in which the expectoration is serous (the *pituitous catarrh* of Laennec, the *asthma humidum* of the older authors).

BRONCHORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *ρῶγχος*, snoring. See *Bronchial RÂLE*.

BRON'CHOS, *m.* See *BRONCHUS*.

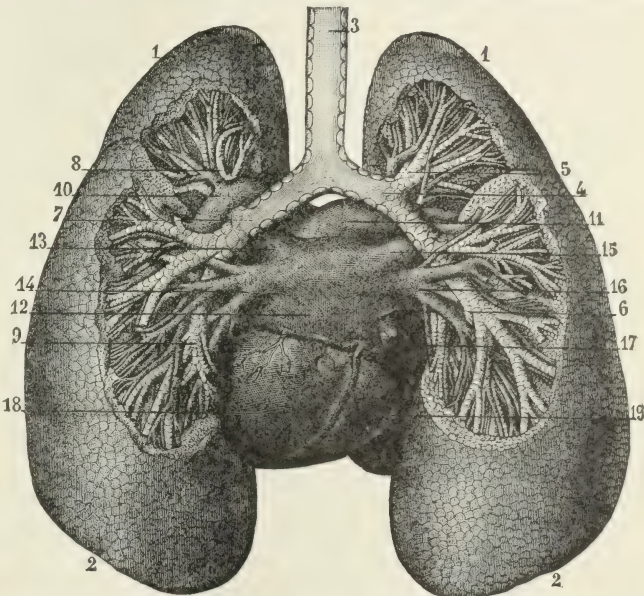
BRON'CHOTOME. *Lat.*, *bronchotomus* (from *βρόγχος*, the trachea [1st def.], or *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes [2d def.], and *τέμνειν*, to cut). *Fr.*, *bronchotome*. *Ger.*, *Bronchotom*. 1. An instrument devised by Bauchot for making an opening into the larynx or trachea; consisting of a broad, double-edged steel blade inclosed in a silver cannula. 2. An instrument for laying open the bronchi and the bronchial tubes in post mortem examinations; a pair of strong scissors curved on the edge, with one blade slender, prolonged, and probe-pointed.

BRONCHOT'OMY. *Lat.*, *bronchotomia*. *Fr.*, *bronchotomie*. *Ger.*, *Bronchotomie*, *Luftröhrenschnitt*. A general term for the operations of making an opening into the air passages.

BRON'CHOTRACHE'AL. *Fr.*, *broncho-trachéen*. Pertaining to the bronchi and the trachea.

BRON'CHOVESIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the bronchial tubes and the pulmonary air vesicles; of an auscultatory sound, having the features of both bronchial breathing and the vesicular murmur.

BRON'CHUS, *m.* *Gr.*, *βρόγχος*. *Fr.*, *bronche*. *Ger.*, *Luftröhrenast*. Anciently this name was applied indifferently to the trachea, the œsophagus, and the throat, and occasionally used to signify hoarseness; as now used, it denotes one of the two primary branches of the



THE BRONCHI AND LUNGS, POSTERIOR VIEW. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, summit of the lungs; 2, 2, base of the lungs; 3, trachea; 4, right bronchus; 5, division to the upper lobe of the lung; 6, division to the lower lobe; 7, left bronchus; 8, division to the upper lobe; 9, division to the lower lobe; 10, left branch of the pulmonary artery; 11, right branch; 12, left auricle of the heart; 13, left superior pulmonary vein; 14, left inferior pulmonary vein; 15, right superior pulmonary vein; 16, right inferior pulmonary vein; 17, inferior vena cava; 18, left ventricle of the heart; 19, right ventricle.

trachea, leading respectively to the right and left lung, the smaller branches within the lungs being termed *bronchial tubes* or *bronchioles*. *Cf.* *BRONCHIA*.—**Eparterial bronchi**. Bronchi lying above the pulmonary artery.—**Hyparterial bronchi**. Bronchi lying below the pulmonary artery.

BRONZED. *Fr.*, *bronzé*. Rendered like bronze in color.—**B. skin**. See *Addison's DISEASE*.

BRO'SIS, *f.* *Bro'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *βρώσις*. *Fr.*, *manger*. *Ger.*, *Fressen*. The act of eating.

BROSSUL'NUM, *n.* In isopathic practice, the purulent secretion of a chancre, used medicinally by friction.

BROUS'NIKA. See *VACCINIUM Vitis idæa*.

BROUSSAIS'ISM. *Fr.*, *Broussaisisme*. F. J. V. Broussais's physiological doctrine of pathology and therapeutics, in which the importance of irritability, especially of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, was a prominent feature. *Cf.* *BROWNISM*.

BROUSSONE'TIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *broussonétie*. A genus of moraceous trees.—**B. tinctoria**. *Fr.*, *mûrier de Java*, *fustique*, *bois jaune* (ou à *pin*). A West Indian and South American species furnishing yellow Brazil wood. The fruit is used in Jamaica for inflammatory affections of the air passages.

BROW. A.-S., *bræv, bráva*. Gr., *ὄφρυς*. Lat., *supercilium*. Fr., *sourcil*. Ger., *Braue*. The ridge which overhangs the orbit, also the assemblage of hairs on that part; in a wider sense, the whole or either lateral region of the forehead. The term is also sometimes applied to any overhanging ridge, like that of the acetabulum.—**B'ache.** Supraorbital neuralgia.—**B. ague.** Supraorbital neuralgia, especially of malarial origin.—**B. pang.** See *B'ache*.—**B. spot.** See *Interocular GLAND*.

BROWAL/LIA, *f.* Fr., *browallie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**B. demissa.** A Colombian species. In Caracas the decoction is used in skin diseases, especially tinea.

BROWN. A.-S., *brún*. Gr., *φαῖός*. Lat., *fuscus*. Fr., *brun*. Ger., *braun*. Of a dark reddish or tawny color inclining to black; as a *n.*, that color or a substance possessing it.—**Bismarck b.** Triamidoazobenzene.—**Havana b.** An aniline coloring matter obtained by heating aniline blue with aniline nitrate.—**Phenyl b.** An explosive b. pigment obtained by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on phenol.

BROWN'EA, *f.* Named after *P. Browne*, the historian of Jamaica. A genus of leguminous plants growing in the northern part of South America and in Central America.—**B. coccinea.** A Venezuela tree. In the West Indies the flowers are given to lying-in women, and a decoction of the leaves is used internally and externally for hæmorrhoids.

BROWN'IAN. Fr., *brownien*. Ger., *Brownisch*. Syn.: *Brunonian*. See *B. MOVEMENT*.

BROWN'ISM. Fr., *Brownisme*. A system of pathology and therapeutics founded on a doctrine maintained by John Brown, a Scotch physician of the eighteenth century, who attributed the vital phenomena and the manifestations of disease to the normal or disordered action of a property which he termed incitability. Excessive incitation was held to cause sthenic diseases, and defective incitation asthenic diseases.

BRUCEA, *f.* Named after Bruce, the Abyssinian explorer. Fr., *brucée*. A genus of simarubaceous shrubs.—**B. antidiysenterica**, **B. ferruginea**. An African species, formerly thought to be a source of false angustura bark and of brucine. The bark and root are used in Abyssinia for dysentery.—**B. sumatrana**. A Sumatra and Cochin-China species, all parts of which are bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, and antidiysenteric.—**B. trichotoma**. A variety said to be febrifuge.

BRUCIA, *f.* See *BRUCINE*.

BRUCINA, *n. f.* See *BRUCINE*.

BRUCIN(E). Lat., *brucina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brucin*. Syn.: *vomicine*, *pseudangustine*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$, derived from *Strychnos nux vomica*, *Strychnos tieuté*, and *Strychnos ignatia*. It has been used as a local anæsthetic.

BRUCI'NUM, BRUCI'UM, *n.* See *BRUCINE*.

BRUGUI'E'RA, *f.* A genus of East Indian rhizophoraceous trees, including species having an astringent bark.—**B. cylindrica**. The *Rhizophora cylindrica*.—**B. Rheedii**. A tree of tropical Asia, the bark of which is used like that of *Rhizophora mangle*.

BRUIT (Fr.). Bru⁶-e. Gr., *φῶφος*. Lat., *strepitus*. Ger., *Geräusch*. A murmur or other sound heard on auscultation.—**Anæmic b.** See *ANÆMIC MURMUR*.—**B. de cuir neuf**. A creaking sound like that produced by rubbing two pieces of new sole leather together.—**B. de diable**. The venous hum (*q. v.*) of anæmia, so called from its resemblance to the sound produced by the toy called *diable*; also the subjective tinnitis of chlorotic patients and a humming hallucination of hearing in the insane.—**B. de pot féle**. See *Cracked-pot SOUND*.—**B. de souffle**. A blowing sound, like that produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle.—**Paradox b.** A systolic murmur so prolonged as to appear to be followed by a diastolic murmur.—**Placental b.** See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.

BRUNFEL'SIA, *f.* Named after *O. Brunfels*, a botanist of Metz. Fr., *brunfelsie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**B. americana**. Fr., *brunfelsie d'Amérique*. A species from the fruit of which a syrup is made in the West Indies for use as a tonic during convalescence from diarrhoeal diseases.—**B. uniflora**. The *mercurio vegetal* of Brazil, where it is used as a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, and antisyphilitic.

BRUNO'NIAN. See *BROWNIAN*.

BRUNO'NIANISM. See *BROWNIISM*.

BRUS'CUS, *m.* *Ruscus aculeatus*.

BRUSH. Lat., *penicillus, peniculus*. Fr., *brosse*. Ger., *Bürste, Borsteninsel*. A collection of bristles or other similar shaftlike objects properly set in the form of an implement for rubbing articles or for applying liquids.—**Acid b.** A b. made of fine threads of glass, used for applying acids.—**Group b.** A b. for removing false membrane from the larynx and trachea. A form described by Sir M. Mackenzie is made of a piece of squirrel's tail attached, with the hairs running upward, to a curved handle of thick wire.—**Electric b.**, **Farad'ic b.** Fr., *brosse électrique*. A wire b. to be used as an electrode.—**Laryngeal b.** A b. of soft hair, cut square or pointed, attached to a handle bent at a right angle near the armed end; used for applying solutions within the larynx.—**Metallic b.** See *Faradaic b.*—**Pharyngeal b.** A camel's hair pencil attached to a straight handle; used for making applications to the pharynx.—**Stomach b.** Lat., *excitua ventriculi*. A b. to be passed through the œsophagus into the stomach, to stimulate the stomach and assist the discharge of viscid mucus.—**Terminal b.** See *Motor END PLATE*.

BRUSH'ING. An injury of a horse's fetlock by its being struck by the shoe of the opposite foot.

BRU'TUS. Fr., *brut*. Lit., inert, insensible, stupid; showing no trace of organization.

BRY'CETOS, BRY'CETUS, *m.* Gr., *βρυκετός*. See *BRYCHETOS*.

BRYCHETH'MOS, BRYCHETH'MUS, *m.* Gr., *βρυχηθμός, βρύχημα, βρυχή*. See *BRYGMOS*.

BRYCH'ETOS, BRYCH'ETUS, *m.* Gr., *βρυχετός*. Ger., *kaltet Fieber*. The cold stage of fever.

BRYCH'IOS, BRYCH'IUS. Gr., *βρύχιος*. 1. Gnashing the teeth. 2. Deep-seated.

BRYG'MA, *n.* *Bryg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *βρύγμα*. 1. A bite; anything bitten or gnawed off. 2. See *BRYGMOS*.

BRYG'MOS, BRYG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *βρυγμός* (from *βρύχειν*, to gnash the teeth). Fr., *grincement des dents*. Ger., *Zähneknirschen*. A grating or chattering of the teeth.

BRYOID'IN. Fr., *bryoidine*. A bitter, acrid crystalline substance, $2(C_{10}H_{16}) + 3H_2O$, obtained from elemi resin by extraction with alcohol. According to von Schröder, it is identical with Baup's breidin.

BRYO'NIA, *f.* Gr., *βρυωνία, βρυώνη, βρυωνιάς*. Fr., *bryone*. Ger., *Zaunrübe, Gichtrübe*. 1. Bryony; a genus of cucurbitaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *B. alba* and of *B. dioica*.—**B. africana**. Fr., *bryone d'Afrique*. A species indigenous to southern Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope the root is used as an emetic and purgative.—**B. alba**. Fr., *bryone dioïque*. Ger., *gemeine (oder schwarzfrüchtige) Zaunrübe*. Black bryony (the *ἀμπελος μέλαινα* of Dioscorides); a species with black berries, growing in central and northern Europe. The root (*b.* [U. S. Ph.], *radix bryoniæ*) is used like that of *B. dioica*. The juice of the fresh root is poisonous, and in small doses purgative; it is also rubefacient. The dried root and the berries are purgative. The acrid principle may be removed by repeated washings and a variety of starch obtained.—**B. americana**. Fr., *bryone d'Amérique*. A species growing in the West Indies, where it is employed like *B. dioica*, of which it has been considered a variety.—**B. aspera**. See *B. alba*.—**B. callosa**. Fr., *bryone callose*. An Asiatic species (or variety of *B. dioica*),

the seeds of which are used in India as an anthelmintic.—**B. cordifolia**. A variety of *B. dioica*. The leaves are used in Java as a cooling expectorant.—**B. dioica**. Fr., *bryone dioïque*. Ger., *weisse Zaunrübe* (oder *Stickwurz*). Red bryony. It has a fetid odor and acts as an acrid emetocathartic. The root—*b.* [U. S. Ph.], *radix bryoniæ* (seu *vitis albe*, seu *uve anguinæ*); the *couleuvre* of the French; the *Zaunrübe*, or *Gichtrübe*, of the Germans—is of a nauseous bitter taste. It contains bryonin (*q. v.*). It acts locally as a vesicant and internally as an acrid emetocathartic poison. It is chiefly used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy, as a remedy for chronic serous bronchitis and for whooping cough, and externally as a vesicant.—**B. dissecta**. A variety of *B. dioica*, used like *B. africana*.—**B. epigæa**. A species (or a variety of *B. dioica*) growing in India, where it is used as an anthelmintic, antidyenteric, and antisymphilitic, and as a remedy for snake bites. It was formerly regarded as the source of calumba.—**B. ficifolia**. A Brazilian species, the root of which (*tayuya* root) is emetic and purgative and has been used in syphilis and scrofula.—**B. glabra**. See *B. epigæa*.—**B. lac niosa**. A species the juice of the leaves of which is used in India in biliary affections.—**B. maderaspatana**. A variety of *B. dioica*. In India it is used as a diaphoretic and diuretic and as a remedy for cholera, gonorrhœa, calculous affections, and toothache.—**B. pilosa**. See *B. rostrata*.—**B. Rheedii**. A variety of *B. dioica*, used like *B. maderaspatana*.—**B. rostrata**. Fr., *bryone à éperons*. A variety of *B. dioica*. The root is used in Java as a refrigerant and expectorant, also as a demulcent in asthma.—**B. ruderalis**. See *B. alba*.—**B. scabra**. Fr., *bryone rude*. A variety of *B. dioica*, used at the Cape of Good Hope as a laxative.—**B. scabrella**. A species used medicinally in India.—**B. scrobiculata**. An Abyssinian species said to be a powerful remedy against tapeworms.—**B. variegata**. See *B. americana*.—**Tinctura bryoniæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of *b.*; a preparation made by macerating and percolating 10 parts of the recently dried root of *B. alba* or of *B. dioica* with enough alcohol to make 100 parts.

BRYONIN. Lat., *bryonium*, *bryonina*. Fr., *bryonine*, *bryonidine*, *bryonitine*. Ger., *Bryonin*. A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{30}O_{19}$, obtained from *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*; an amorphous powder, intensely bitter, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether; styptic and in large doses poisonous. On boiling with dilute acids, it is converted into *bryorrhëtin* and *hydrobryotin* (or *hydrobryorrhëtin*).

BRYONY. The genus *Bryonia*, especially *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*.

BRYOPHYLLUM, *n.* From *βρῦειν*, to grow, and *φύλλον*, a leaf, from the peculiar budding of *B. calycinum*. Fr., *bryophylle*. A genus of crassulaceous plants.—**B. calycinum**. Fr., *bryophylle penné*. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, found throughout the tropics, and cultivated in Europe and America; the leaves are used, in the form of a poultice, in intestinal disorders, and in China as a refrigerant, sedative, and vulnerary.

BRYOPLASTA, *n. pl.* From *βρῦειν*, to grow, and *πλαστός*, formed, figured. Fr., *bryoplastes*. Ger., *Keimungen*. Of C. H. Schultz, diseases characterized by some growth, as by the multiplication of parasites or pathogenic germs, by proliferation of tissue, or by mere accretion (as in *calculi*).

BRYTOLICA, *n. pl.* From *βρῦτον*, beer. Fr., *brytoli-ques*. Ger., *Biervverbindungen*. Medicinal preparations made with beer, whether the drugs are added before or after fermentation.

BRYTOLOTIVA, *n. pl.* From *βρῦτον*, beer, and *lavare*, to wash. Lotions, clysters, etc., made with beer.

BRYTON, **BRYTUM**, *n.* Gr., *βρῦτον*. An ancient fermented drink made from barley or rice.

BRYUM, *n.* Gr., *βρύον*. Fr., *bry*, *brye*. Ger., *Laubmoos*. A genus of mosses.—**B. triquetrum**. Fr., *bry triquétre*. A species which has been used as a hæmstatic.

BUAT'RICA, *f.* See **BUATRICA**.

BUBAL'TON, *n.* Gr., *βουβάλιον*. *Momordica elaterium*.

BUBO, *m.* -*bō'nos* (-*is*). Gr., *βουβών*. Ar., *burules*. Fr., *bubon*. Ger., *Drüsengeschwulst*. An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, usually of an inguinal gland.—**Abdominal b.** Fr., *bubon abdominal*. A b. situated above the fold of the groin.—**B. acutus**. See *Suppurating b.*—**B. chronicus**. See *Indolent b.*—**B. (bubon) d'emblée**. See *Primary b.*—**B. indolens**. See *Indolent b.*—**B. insons**. See *Simple b.*—**B. of rheumatism**. See *Rheumatic b.*—**B. pestilentialis**. See *Pestilential b.*—**B. scrofulosus**. See *Scrofulous b.*—**B. serpiginosus**. See *Creeping b.*—**B. strumous**. See *Scrofulous b.*—**Chancroidal b.** See *Virulent b.*—**Chancrous b.** See *Syphilitic b.*—**Common b.** See *Simple b.*—**Consecutive b.** Fr., *bubon consécutif*. Ger., *consecutiver B.* A syphilitic b. appearing in regular sequence after a chancre.—**Constitutional b.** Fr., *bubon constitutionnel*. A syphilitic b. (not necessarily inguinal) appearing as a manifestation of systemic infection.—**Creeping b.** Lat., *b. serpiginosus*. Fr., *bubon serpigneux*. Ger., *serpiginöses Drüsengeschwür*. An ulcerated b. in which ulceration advances in a serpiginous form.—**Crural b.** Fr., *bubon crural*. A b. situated considerably below the fold of the groin.—**Gonorrhœal b.** Fr., *bubon blennorrhagique*. Ger., *Tripperbubo*, *gonorrhöischer B.* A simple b. (*q. v.*) due to gonorrhœa.—**Indolent b.** Lat., *b. indolens*, *b. chronicus*. Ger., *indolenter B.* A b. in which there are enlargement and hyperplasia without noticeable signs of inflammation; resulting from chronic eruptions (such as eczema, ethyma, and the prurigo of Hebra) on the lower limbs, also from the syphilitic chancre. Cf. *Syphilitic b.*—**Femoral b.** See *Crural b.*—**Inflammatory b.** See *Simple b.*—**Inguinal b.** Ger., *Leistenbeule*. A b. situated in the groin.—**Malignant b.** See *Pestilential b.*—**Non-consecutive b.** See *Primary b.*—**Non-venereal b.**, **Non-virulent b.** See *Simple b.*—**Parotid b.** Suppurative parotiditis.—**Pestilential b.** Lat., *b. pestilentialis*. Fr., *bubon pestilentiël*. Ger., *Pestbeule*. A form of b. observed as a manifestation of the Oriental plague.—**Phagedænic b.** Fr., *bubon phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer B.* A form of virulent b. in which phagedæna supervenes.—**Primary b.**, **Primitive b.** A venereal b. that occurs without appreciable preceding lesion.—**Pubic b.** Fr., *bubon pubien*. A b. situated very near the pubes.—**Rheumatic b.** Fr., *bubon rhumatismal*. A hard lump sometimes observed in various parts of the body, especially in the posterior cervical region, as a sequel of acute articular rheumatism.—**Scrofulous b.** Lat., *b. scrofulosus* (seu *strumous*). Fr., *bubon scrofuléux* (ou *strumieux*). Ger., *scrophulöser* (oder *scrophelartiger*, oder *strumöser*) *B.* A b. occurring in a scrofulous subject, occasionally as a variety of the syphilitic b.; characterized by the production of a large indolent swelling consisting of hypertrophied glands, which pursues a protracted course and undergoes involution very slowly, partly by absorption and partly by softening and ulceration.—**Serpiginous b.** See *Creeping b.*—**Simple b.** Lat., *b. insons*. Fr., *bubon simple* (ou *commun*, ou *sympathique*). Ger., *nichtvenereischer B.* Syn.: *common* (or *sympathetic*, or *non-venereal*) *b.* An inflammation of one or more lymphatic glands resulting from any non-specific irritation in the region the absorbents of which are in direct anatomical connection with the glands, and not from the absorption of chancrous or virulent matter, although such a b. may be caused by a chancre acting merely as a common source of irritation.—**Strumous b.** See *Scrofulous b.*—**Suppurating b.** Lat., *b. acutus*, *inquen suppurans*. Fr., *bu-*

bon suppuré. A b. attended with the formation of an abscess; commonly a virulent b.—**Sympathetic b.** Fr., *bubon sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer* (oder *consensueller*) B. See **Simple b.**—**Syphilitic b.** Lat., *inguen induratum* (seu *syphiliticum*). Fr., *bubon syphilitique*, *adénite syphilitique primitive*, *adénopathie du chancre infectant*. Ger., *syphilitischer B.*, *syphilitische Leistendrüsengeschwulst*. The infiltrated and enlarged state of the inguinal glands which attends the syphilitic chancre; usually a chain, or "pleiad," of glands (often three on each side).—**Venereal b.** Lat., *b. veneris*, *adenitis veneris*. Fr., *bubon vénérien*. Ger., *venerischer B.* A general term for syphilitic and virulent b's.—**Virulent b.** Lat., *b. virulentus*, *inguen virulentum*. Fr., *bubon virulent* (ou du chancre *simple*), *adénite chancreuse*. Ger., *virulenter B.*, *Schanker b.*, *Drüsenschanker*. Syn.: *chancreoid b.* A b. due to the absorption of the virus of a simple chancre. It is generally attended with suppuration and ulceration, and the discharge has the same virulent properties that pertain to that of the original chancre.

BUBONADENITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *βουβών*, the groin, and *ἀδής*, a gland. Fr., *bubonadénite*. Ger., *Leistendrüseneitzündung*. Inguinal adenitis.

BUBONAL'GIA, *f.* From *βουβών*, the groin, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *bubonalgie*. Ger., *Leistenschmerz*. Pain in the groins.

BUBON'CUS, *m.* See **BUBONONCUS**.

BUBON'IC. Characterized by the formation of buboes.

BUBONIS'CUS, *m.* Ger., *Leistenblinde*. A bandage for the groin.

BUBONOCELE, *f.* Bu²(bu)-bo²n(bon)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., bu²-bo²n'o-sel. Gr., *βουβωνοκύλη* (from *βουβών*, the groin, and *κύλη*, a tumor). Fr., *bubonocèle*. Ger., *Leistenbruch*. 1. An inguinal hernia, especially one that has not yet descended into the scrotum. 2. Any swelling in the groin.

BUBONO'DES, **BUBONOI'DES**. From *βουβών*, the groin, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *bubonoïde*. Ger., *buboähnlich*. Resembling a bubo.

BUBONON'CUS, *m.* From *βουβών*, the groin, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. Fr., *bubononcoise*. Ger., *Leistengeschwulst*. A swelling in the groin, especially a bubo.

BUBONOPA'NUS, *m.* From *βουβών*, the groin, and *πάνος* (see **PANUS**). An inguinal bubo.

BUBONORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From *βουβών*, the groin, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Fr., *bubonorrhéxie*. An inguinal hernia which, having broken through the peritonæum, has no sac.

BUBON'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *bubo*. Ger., *Nisbeth'scher Schanker*. A virulent lymphangitis of the dorsum of the penis, due to absorption of chancreoid virus, giving rise to one or more small abscesses.

BUBOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* More commonly written *buphthalmia* (*q. v.*).

BUBROS'TIS, *f.* -rost'eos (-is). Gr., *βούβρωστις*. See **BULIMIA**.

BUBUN'CULUS, *m.* See **BUBONULUS**.

BUC'CA, *f.* Gr., *βούκκα*. Fr., *bouche* (1st def.), *bouchée* (2d def.). Ger., *Backe* (1st def.). 1. The mouth, especially the inner surface of the cheek. 2. A mouthful.

BUC'CAL. Lat., *buccalis*. Fr., *b.* Pertaining to the mouth, especially to the inner surface of the cheek.

BUCINA'LIS. More correctly, *bucinalis*. Trumpet-shaped.

BUCINATOR, *m.* Bu³k(buk)-si²n(ki²n)-a(a³)'tor ; in Eng., bu³k'si²n-a-to'r. More properly written, *bucinator*. From *bucinare* (= *βουκνίζειν*), to sound a trumpet. Fr., *buccinateur*. Ger., *Trompetermuskel*, *Backenmuskel*. A muscle of the cheek which, arising from the outer surface of the posterior part of the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws and from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, passes forward in the form of a layer lying in contact with the mucous membrane of

the cheek to be inserted at the angle of the mouth, where it is blended with the orbicularis oris. Its action is to press food between the teeth in mastication, to retract the angle of the mouth, and, when the cheeks are distended with air or liquid, to eject it forcibly from the mouth.

BUC'CO, *f.* See **BAROSMA** and **BUCHU**.

BUC'COAN'TRAL. Pertaining to the cavity of the mouth and to the maxillary antrum.

BUC'COBRAN'CHIAL. From *βούκκα* (see **BUCCA**), and *βραγχία* (see **BRANCHIÆ**). Pertaining to the mouth and to the branchial cavity.

BUC'COLA'BIAL. Lat., *buccolabialis*. Fr., *bucco-labial*. Pertaining to the cheek and to the lips.

BUC'COPHARYN'GEAL. Lat., *buccopharyngeus* (the pharynx). Fr., *bucco-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the buccal cavity and the pharynx.

BUC'COPHARYN'GEUS. See **BUCCOPHARYNGEAL**; as a n., that portion of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the buccopharyngeal aponeurosis.

BUC'CU, *n.* See **BUCHU**.

BUC'CU'LA, *f.* Dim. of *bucca* (*q. v.*). Fr., *buccule*. Ger., *Unterkin*, *Unterkehle*. 1. A fleshy prominence or fullness beneath the chin, forming a "double chin." 2. A small opening or mouth.

BUCELLA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. A method of stopping hæmorrhage by applying lint over a vein or artery.

BU'CHU, *n.* Incl. An adaptation of the native name. Fr., *buchu*, *bucco*. Ger., *Bucku*. The leaves of *Barosma betulina*, *Barosma crenulata*, and *Barosma serratifolia*; used by the Hottentots as a vulnerary, and by European and American practitioners chiefly in catarrhal affections of the urinary tract.—**B. folia** [Br. Ph.]. See **B.**—**Extractum b. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de bucco*. Ger., *flüssiges Buccoextrakt*. Fluid extract of b.; made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of b. with enough alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 to 1) to make 24 fl. oz.—**Fluid extract of b.** See **Extractum b. fluidum**.—**Folia b.** See **B.**—**Infusum b.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'aufguss*. Syn.: *infusum barosmæ* (seu *diosmæ*). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of b. in 20 [Br. Ph.] or 100 [Fr. Cod.] parts of boiling distilled water for thirty minutes and straining.—**Tinctura b.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'tinktur*. A tincture made with 2½ oz. (av.) of b., in coarse powder, and 1 imperial pint of proof spirit.

BU'CIDA, *f.* A genus of combretaceous trees.—**B. erecta**. Fr., *manglier droit* (ou *gris*). A West Indian species. The powdered bark is used by insufflation for spots on the cornea.

BUCINA'LIS, **BUCINA'TOR**, *m.* More correct forms of *buccinalis* and *buccinator* (*q. v.*).

BUCK'A. See **BUCHU**.

BUCK'BEAN. Written also *bog bean*. See **MENYANTHES trifoliata**.

BUCK'HO. See **BUCHU**.

BUCK'O. See **BUCHU**.

BUCK'S'HORN. See **CORNU CERVI**.

BUCK'THORN. The genus *Rhamnus*.

BUCK'U. See **BUCHU**.

BUCNE'MIA, *f.* From the augmentative particle *βοῦ*, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Elephantiasis of the leg.—**B. indica**. See **B.**—**B. sparganotica**. See **PHLEGMASIA alba dolens**.—**B. tropica**. See **Barbadoes LEG.**

BUC'TON, *n.* The hymen.

BUD. Gr., *βλαστός*. Lat., *gemma*. Fr., *bourgeon*. Ger., *Knospe*. 1. In botany, a prominence consisting of an aggregation of rudimentary structures destined to develop into a leaf or a flower. 2. In zoology, a prominence resembling the b. of a plant, especially, in the embryo, one that subsequently develops into a limb or other special structure; also one that develops into an

independent animal.—**Taste b's.** Ger., *Geschmackknospen*. Ovoid or flask-shaped bodies situated around the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue, with their apices projecting between the epithelial cells in the form of filaments. They have been thought to be organs of taste, but they occur where there is no sense of taste.

BUDDLEIA, *f.* After A. *Buddle*, an English botanist. A genus of loganiaceous herbs, shrubs, and small trees.—**B. americana.** A small tree of the West Indies and South America. The leaves are used in fomentations and baths.—**B. connata.** A Brazilian species, used like *B. americana*.—**B. globosa.** A Chilean species, used like *B. americana*.—**B. verticillata.** A Mexican species. A decoction of the leaves is used as a vulnerary.

BUEC'PHLYSIS, *f.* -*phlys'eos* (-*ee'phlysis*). From *βοῦς* (see *Bos*), and *ἐκφλύνειν*, to boil up. See *COWPOX*.

BUETTNE'RIA, *f.* After D. S. A. *Buettner*, of Göttingen. A genus of sterculiaceous plants.—**B. cordata.** Ger., *Spinnenkraut*. A Peruvian species. The bruised leaves are used for venomous bites.

BUF'FY COAT. Gr., *χρόιον φλογιστικόν*. Lat., *crusta inflammatoria* (seu *pleuritica*). Fr., *couenne inflammatoire* (ou *pleurétique*). Ger., *Speckhaut*. A peculiar yellowish-white or grayish crust observed on coagulating blood under certain conditions (when coagulation is retarded or when the blood contains an excess of fibrin), formerly considered to be diagnostic of inflammation. The surface is often concave, and the clot is then said to be "cupped." The formation of the b. c. is due to a more or less complete subsidence of the red corpuscles before coagulation takes place.

BU'FIDIN(E). From *bufo*, the toad. Fr., *bufidine*. Ger., *Bufidin*. Syn.: *phrymine*. An alkaloid obtained from the venom of toads; said to be the active principle of the venom of *Bufo viridis* and *Bufo cinereus*. According to Fornara, it is poisonous to cold-blooded animals in small subcutaneous doses, the effects resembling those of digitalin.

BUG. Gr., *κόρις*. Lat., *cimex scarabæus*. Fr., *punaise*. Ger., *Wanze*. A common term for various sorts of insects, especially *Acanthia lectularia*.

BUGAN'TIA, *f.* Ger., *Frostbeule*. A chilblain.

BU'GLOSS. Gr., *βούγλωσσον*, *βούγλωστος* (from *βοῦς*, an ox, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue), from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to an ox's tongue. Lat., *buglossa*, *buglossus*, *buglossum*. Fr., *buglosse* [Fr. Cod.], *buglose*. Ger., *Rindszunge*. A popular name for various species of *Anchusa*, especially *Anchusa officinalis* and *Anchusa italica*.

BUGLOS'SOS, *m.* See *BUGLOSS*.

BUGLOS'SUM, *n.* See *BUGLOSS* and *ANCHUSA*.

BUGLOS'SUS, *m.* See *BUGLOSSUM*.

BUIAT'ERICA, *f.* From *βοῦς*, an ox, and *ιατρική*, the healing art. Ger., *Rindviehheilkunde*. The art of medicine applied to the diseases of cattle.

BULB. Gr., *βολβός*. Lat., *bulbus*. Fr., *bulbe*. Ger., *Knollen*, *Zwiebel*, *Kolbe*. 1. In general, any rounded, more or less spherical or ovoid body, whether solid or hollow. 2. In botany, an abbreviated, more or less globular plant axis enveloped above by an aggregation of fleshy leaves (a leaf bud) and bearing roots below, also a swollen portion of the pedicle of certain *Fungi*.—**Aortic b.** Lat., *bulbus aortæ*. Fr., *bulbe aortique*. Ger., *Aortenzwiebel*. The expanded initial portion of the aorta; in embryology, the aortic (or primitive arterial) stem (see *Arterial b.*); in comparative anatomy, a bulbous enlargement of the cardiac aorta which contains striped muscular fibres and contracts rhythmically.—**Arterial b.** Fr., *bulbe artériel*. Of the embryonic heart, the anterior portion, which by division gives rise to the aortic and pulmonary stems.—**Auditory b.** Fr., *bulbe auditif*. An obsolete term for the cochlea and the membranous labyrinth taken together.—**Brachial b.**, **Brachio(r)rhachidian b.** The cervical en-

largement of the spinal cord at the point where the nerves forming the brachial plexus are given off.—**B. of a hair.** See *HAIR BULB*.—**B. of a tooth.** See *Tooth PULP*.—**B. of Rouget.** See *B. of the ovary* (2d def.).—**B. of the corpus cavernosum.** Lat., *bulbus corporis cavernosi penis*. An enlargement of the crus of the corpus cavernosum at the root of the penis.—**B. of the corpus spongiosum.** See *B. of the urethra*.—**B. of the eye.** Lat., *bulbus oculi*. Fr., *bulbe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. The eyeball.—**B's of the female.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).—**B. of the for-nix.** See *SPLENIUM*.—**B. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Olfactory b.*—**B. of the ovary.** Fr., *bulbe* (ou *portion bulbuse*) *de l'ovaire*. 1. The body or internal part of the organ, as distinguished from its glandular exterior. 2. A plexus of blood vessels contiguous to the attached border of the ovary and extending between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**B's of the plan-tar cushion.** In the solipeds, two lateral bulbous ex-pansions at the base of the plantar cushion.—**B. of the spinal cord** (or *marrow*). See *MEDULLA oblongata*.—**B. of the urethra.** Lat., *bulbus urethræ*. Fr., *bulbe de l'urèthre*. Ger., *Harnröhrenzwiebel*, *Wulst der Harnröhre*. A bulbous expansion of the proximal end of the corpus spongiosum urethræ, divided more or less distinctly into two lobes behind.—**B's of the vagina**, **B's of the vestibule.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).—**Central b.** The core of a terminal nerve cor-puscle.—**Crural b.** The lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord.—**Cylindrical end b's.** See under *END BULB*.—**Dental b.** See *Tooth PULP*.—**End b.** See the major list.—**Fornix b.** See *SPLENIUM*.—**Four b's.** See *CORPORA quadrigenina*.—**Gustative b's**, **Gusta-tory b's.** See *Taste BUDS*.—**Hair b.** See the major list.—**Krause's b's.** See under *END BULB*.—**Liebig's potash b's.** A device consisting of a number of b's blown in a glass tube bent into a triangle, containing a strong solution of potassic hydrate, for the purpose of absorbing carbonic anhydride in the quantitative esti-mation of carbon and hydrogen in elementary organic analysis. The gas first displaces the solution from the largest b., and then passes in bubbles through the others.—**Lumbo(r)rhachidian b.** See *Crural b.*—**Naked b.** A b. (in the botanical sense) with loose, separable scales.—**Nerve b.** See the major list.—**Olfactory b.** Lat., *bulbus olfactorius*. Fr., *bulbe olfactif*. Ger., *Riech-kolben*. Syn.: *rhinencephalon*. An oblong body, con-sisting almost entirely of gray matter, resting on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through the per-forations of which it sends down nerve filaments from its lower surface to enter the nose.—**Pharyngeal b.** Fr., *bulbe pharyngien*. Syn.: *mastax*. An enlargement of the pharyngeal portion of the alimentary canal of certain molluscs, usually provided with chitinous plates or processes.—**Postcornual b.** See *BULBUS cornu poste-rioris*.—**Proximal b.** Of a cilium of a ciliated cell, that portion which is next the cell and connected with it by the intermediate segment.—**Rhachidian b.** See *MEDULLA oblongata*.—**Scaly b.** Lat., *bulbus squamosus*. Fr., *bulbe à écailles*. In botany, a subterranean b. giving off roots below and scaly buds above.—**Solid b.** A corm.—**Specific-gravity b.** A hydrometer (*g. v.*) of variable immersion.—**Taste b's.** See *Taste BUDS*.—**Terminal nerve b.** See *NERVE BULB*.—**Tonsillar b's.** See *BULBI tonsillares* (under *BULBUS*).—**Vaginal b's**, **Vestibular b's.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).

BULBA'CEOUS. Bulbous.

BUL'BAR. Lat., *bulbaris*. Fr., *bulbaire*. Ger., *bulbär*. 1. Bulbous. 2. Pertaining to a bulb, especially the rhachidian bulb. See *B. PARALYSIS*.

BUL'BIFORM. Lat., *bulbiformis* (from *bulbus*, a bulb, and *forma*, form). Fr., *bulbiforme*. Ger., *zwiebel-förmig*. Resembling or shaped like a bulb.

BUL'BOCAVERNO'SUS. Fr., *bulbo-caverneux*. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra and to the corpora cavernosa of the penis; as a n. m. (Lat., *accelerator urine* [seu *seminis*, seu *lateralis*], *acceleratoris accessorius*, *ejaculator urine* [seu *seminis*], *compressor bulbi proprius* [Kobelt], *compressor hemisphaerium bulbi*, *constrictor radices penis*, *primus penis musculus*, *trahens urethram*, *inferior urethræ*, *dilatator urethræ*, *urethram dilatans* [de Graaf], *ischio-cavernosus urethræ*, *retractor urethræ*, *anocavernosus*; Fr., *bulbo-caverneux*, *bulbo-syndesmo-caverneux*, *bulbo-urétral*, *ano-caverneux*, *compresseur du bulbe*; Ger., *Schliessmuskel der Harnröhre*, *Harnreiber*, *Samentreiber*, *Harnschneller*, *Samenschneller*, *Zwiebelschwellkörpermuskel*), a muscle which, arising from the central portion of the perineum and its median raphe, runs forward on the surface of the corpus spongiosum urethræ, and is inserted into an aponeurosis in common with its fellow of the opposite side. By compressing the bulb of the urethra it forces out all the urine or semen which it may contain.

BULBORRHEX'IS, f. -*rrhex'eos (-is)*. From *βολβός*, a bulb, and *ῥήξις*, rupture. Rupture of the eyeball.

BUL'BOSIN'E. Fr., *bulbosine*. A bitter, poisonous alkaloid, perhaps identical with muscarine, obtained from *Agaricus phalloides* (*Amanita bulbosa*).

BUL'BOURETHRAL'IS, m. From *βολβός*, a bulb, and *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra. See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

BUL'BOUS. Gr., *βολβοειδής*, *βολβώδης*. Lat., *bulbosus*. Fr., *bulbeux*. Ger., *zwiebelig*. Like a bulb; provided with or bearing one or more bulbs or bulblike structures.

BUL'BULE. Gr., *βολβάριον*. Lat., *bulbulus*, *bulbillus*. Fr., *bulbille*. Ger., *kleine Zwiebel*. A small bulb.

BUL'BUS, m. Gr., *βολβός*. Fr., *bulbe*. Ger., *Knolle*. A bulb, also the rostellum of the *Tenidæ*.—**B. aortæ**, **B. aorticus**. See *Aortic BULB*.—**B. arteriosus**. See *Arterial BULB*.—**B. cinereus**. See *Olfactory BULB*.—**B. consumptus**, **B. consumtus**. An obsolete term for phthisis bulbi.—**B. cornu posterioris**. The postcornual bulb; of Henle, an elevation of the posterior cornu, just dorsal of the hippocampus minor; usually distinct only in well-hardened brains.—**B. corporis cavernosi penis**. See *BULB of the corpus cavernosum*.—**B. crinis**. See *HAIR BULB*.—**B. fornicis**. See *SPLENIUM*.—**B. glandulosus**. The proventriculus.—**B. medullæ oblongatæ** (seu *spinalis*). See *MEDULLA oblongata*.—**B. oculi**. Fr., *bulbe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. The globe of the eye.—**B. olfactorius**. See *Olfactory BULB*.—**Bulbi orchidum**. Salep.—**B. ovarii**. See *BULB of the ovary*.—**B. pili**. See *HAIR BULB*.—**B. postcornu**. See *B. cornu posterioris*.—**Bulbi priorum crurum fornicis**. The corpora albicantia.—**B. rhachidicus**. See *MEDULLA oblongata*.—**Bulbi tonsillares**. Fr., *bulbes tonsillaires*. The lobules of the cerebellum.—**B. urethræ**. See *BULB of the urethra*.—**B. venæ jugularis internæ inferior**. An egg-shaped dilatation of the internal jugular vein just above its junction with the subclavian vein.—**B. venæ jugularis internæ superior**. An expansion of the internal jugular vein at its exit from the jugular foramen.—**Bulbi vestibuli vaginæ**. Ger., *Wollustorgane*. The bulbs of the vestibule or of the vagina; each is a network of veins situated behind the labium minus, representing the bulb of the urethra of the male.

BUL'LE, **BUL'E'SIS**, f. *Bul'les*, -*le'seos (-is)*. Gr., *βολλή*, *βούλησις*. Ger., *Willensvermögen*. The will, will power.

BUL'GA, f. The uterus.

BULGARSKY. A sort of kefir.

BULIM'IA, f. Gr., *βουλμία*, (from the augmentative particle *βού*, and *λίμος*, hunger). Fr., *boulimie*. Ger., *Bulimie*, *Heiss hunger*, *Ochsen hunger*. 1. Bulimy; an inordinate craving for food, faintness relieved only by eating. 2. Of Paracelsus, the eroding power of an ulcer.—**B. canina**. Fr., *faim canin*. Canine hunger;

b. with vomiting after eating.—**B. cardialgica**. B. with gastric pain.—**B. cynorexia**, **B. emetica**. See *B. canina*.—**B. esuritico**, **B. helluonum**. Gluttony.—**B. syncopalis**. Voracious hunger with fainting.—**B. verminosa**. B. attributed to intestinal worms.—**Epileptic b.** B. occurring before an epileptic fit.

BULIMI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. Gr., *βουλιμιασις*. See *BULIMIA*.

BULIM'IC. Lat., *bulimicus*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with bulimia.

BULI'MOS, **BULI'MUS**, m. Gr., *βούλιμος*. See *BULIMIA*.

BUL'IMY. See *BULIMIA*.

BULKEA. An East Indian term for the Delhi boil.

BUL'LA, f. Gr., *πομφόλυξ*, *βούλλα*. Ar., *malchabara*. Fr., *bulle*. Ger., *Blase*. A bubble or any bladderlike formation; a bleb; a globular osseous expansion; in the pl., *bullæ*, a class of skin diseases (of Plenck, including phyma, b. solitaria, and pemphigus; of Bateman, including acute pemphigus and pompholyx [chronic pemphigus]).—**B. a frigore**. A blister due to congelation.—**B. Arabum**. A disease of doubtful character, described by Plenck as consisting in the spontaneous development of a b. which, after lasting for a time, leaves a slight erosion of the skin which is not painful. Cf. *PEMPHIGUS leprosus*.—**B. dolentissima**. A disease in which a b. forms spontaneously and leaves a small cutaneous ulcer which remains for a long time and is very painful.—**B. ex ambustione**. A blister due to a scald or burn.—**Bullæ gangrænosæ**. Blebs that form in moist gangrene of the skin.—**B. ossea**. Ger., *Knochenblase* (1st def.). 1. A globular bony expansion. 2. The tympanic b.—**B. pedicularis**. See *MALIS pedicularis*.—**B. solitaria**. "A large blister containing watery fluid and usually solitary"; of Plenck, a suborder of the bullæ, including b. vesicatoria, b. ex ambustione, b. a frigore, b. pedicularis, b. variolosa, b. Arabum, b. dolentissima, and bullæ gangrænosæ.—**B. variolosa**. See *VARIOLÆ bullatæ*.—**B. vesicatoria**. A blister produced by a vesicatory.

BUL'LÆ. See *BULLOUS*.

BUL'LATÉ. Lat., *bullatus*. Fr., *bullé*. Ger., *banschig*. Bullous.

BULLES'CENCE. Lat., *bullescentia*. Fr., b. Ger., *Blasigwerden*. The state of becoming or being bullous.

BUL'LET DETECTOR. Any instrument for revealing the situation of a bullet.

BUL'LET EXTRACTOR. Fr., *tireballe*. Ger., *Kugelzange*. A general name for any instrument designed to grasp and extract a bullet.

BULLIF'EROUS. Lat., *bulliferus* (from *bulia* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *bullifère*. Ger., *Blasenträgend*. Bearing bullæ or bladderlike processes.

BUL'LOSE, **BUL'LOUS.** Lat., *bullosus*. Fr., *bulleux*. Ger., *blasig*. Pertaining to or characterized by bullæ.

BUL'LULA, f. Dim. of *bulia*. Fr., *bullule*. A little bulla.

BULLULA'TUS. Fr., *bullulé*. Covered or provided with bullule.

BUMAM'MA, f., **BUMAS'THON**, n., **BUMAS'TUS**, m. Gr., *βούμαστος*, *βούμασθος* (from the augmentative particle *βού*, and *μάμμα* [= *μάμμη*], *μάσθος*, *μαζός*, or *μαστός*, the breast). An unusually large mammary gland.—**Bumasthon pendulum**. A very large and pendulous breast.

BUNDAL. An East Indian name for the *Luffa bandaal*.

BUN'DLE. Gr., *δέσμη*, *δεσμός*, *φάκελλος*. Lat., *fascis*, *fasciculus*. Fr., *faisceau*. Ger., *Bündel*. A collection of fibres having the same general direction; in vegetable morphology, the essential anatomical element of the fascicular system.—**Association b's.**—The association fibres of the cerebrum. See under *FIBRE*.—**Basal forebrain b.** See *Basal forebrain FASCICULUS*.—**Bicolateral b.** A fibrovascular b. in which a single strand of xylem is interposed between two strands of phloem,

or vice versa.—**B. of Vicq d'Azyr.** The prolongation of the anterior pillar of the fornix after it leaves the corpus albicans and extends backward and upward to enter the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus.—**B. sheath.** The cylindrical mass of parenchyma which surrounds a fibrovascular b.—**Dorsal crossed b.** See *Dorsal crossed FASCICULUS*.—**Dorsal direct b.** See *Dorsal direct FASCICULUS*.—**Habenula b.** See *Habenal FASCICULUS*.—**Internuclear b's.** Fr., *filaments d'union*. Ger., *Intercellularbrücken*. Protoplasmic processes connecting cells, especially prickle cells.—**Meynert's b.** See *Habenal FASCICULUS*.—**Primitive b.** A muscular fibre.—**Trineural b.** See *Trineural FASCICULUS*.—**Ventral crossed b.** See *Ventral crossed FASCICULUS*.—**Ventral direct b.** See *Ventral direct FASCICULUS*.

BUN'ION. Lat., *tuber verrucosum*. Fr., *oignon*. A hard, painful tumor situated near a joint of the foot, especially the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, consisting at first of an enlarged bursa and finally leading to enlargement and distortion of the bones.

BUNOGAS'TER. From βουνός, a protuberance, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *gunogastre*. Having a protuberant abdomen.

BUOPHTHAL'MIA, f. See BUPHTHALMIA.

BUPEI'NA, f. From the augmentative particle βού, and πείνα, hunger. See BULIMIA.

BU'PHAGOS. Gr., βουφάγος. Beef-eating, having a voracious appetite; as a n., an ancient antidote that caused a voracious appetite.

BU'PHLYSIS, f. -phly'seos (bu'phlysis). See COWPOX.

BUPHTHAL'MIA, f. From βούς, an ox, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *buphtalme*. Ger., *Buphtalmie*, *Ochsenauge*. Syn.: *hydrophthalmia*. A disease characterized primarily by a uniform spherical bulging of the whole cornea. The increase of size generally extends to the neighboring parts of the sclera and often involves the whole eyeball. True b. is always congenital.

BUPHTHAL'MOS, m. Gr., βουφθαλμός. Fr., *buphtalme*. 1. Of the ancients, a composite plant with edible stalks; perhaps the *Chrysanthemum coronarium*. 2. A person affected with buphtalmia.

BUPHTHAL'MUS, m. See BUPHTHALMOS.

BUPI'NA, f. Better written *bupeina* (q. v.). See BULIMIA.

BUPLEUR'ON, n. See BUPLEURUM.

BUPLEUR'UM, n. Fr., *buplèvre*. Ger., *Hasenohr*. Hare's ear; a genus of umbelliferous plants.—**B. falcatum.** Fr., *oreille de lièvre*. Ger., *sichelblättriges Hasenohr*. Syn.: *Isophyllum falcatum*. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The herb and root were formerly employed, the root as a vulnerary and the herb as a febrifuge.—**B. flexuosum.** See *B. falcatum*.—**B. fruticosum.** The σέσeli αἰθιοπικόν of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The root and the fruit were formerly used for chronic coughs and for menstrual and urinary obstructions.—**B. octoradiatum.** A species the root of which has been esteemed antarthritic, derivative, and sudorific.—**B. perfoliatum.** See *B. rotundifolium*.—**B. petiolare.** A species the root of which has been used as an astringent and febrifuge.—**B. rotundifolium.** Fr., *buplèvre perce-feuille*. Ger., *rundblättriges Hasenohr*. The round-leaved hare's ear; an annual species growing in central and southern Europe and central Asia. The herb or leaves and the fruit were formerly used as a vulnerary and astringent; the fruit and an oil (*oleum perfoliatæ expressum*) expressed from the seeds, as a discutient and alexeteric.—**B. scorzonereæfolium.** See *B. falcatum*.

BU'PODOPURI'NUM, n. From βούς, an ox, πούς, a foot, and πύον, pus. The pus of foot and mouth disease; used in isopathic practice as a remedy applied by friction.

BUR, n. O. E., *burre*, *borre*. Lat., *lappa* (1st def.). Fr., *glouteron* (1st def.). Ger., *Klette* (1st def.). 1. The

burdock (*Arctium lappa*) or its prickly head, also any similar prickly structure on a plant. 2. The lobe of the ear. 3. The shoulder of an antler, next to the head. 4. The pancreas of the calf. 5. A dental drill with a serrated head larger than the shank.

BURETTE', Fr., b. Ger., *Bürette*. A glass vessel devised by Gay-Lussac for the accurate measurement of liquids used in analysis. It has the general form of a tube from 16 to 18 mm. in diameter and 30 ctm. long, open at the top and closed at the bottom, except for a communication with a narrow tube which is continued upward nearly to the top of the vessel, where it is bent into a spout for delivering the liquid. The vessel is graduated from above downward.—**Geissler's b.** A b. like Gay-Lussac's, but with the delivery tube inside the vessel.—**Mohr's b.** A graduated glass tube drawn to a point at the bottom, where the flow of liquid is controlled by a stopcock or by a pinchcock applied to a piece of rubber tubing slipped over the point of the tube.

BUR'GAMOT. See BERGAMOT.

BUR'IS, f. 1. An old name for "hernia scirrhusa." 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris*.

BURK'ING, BURK'ISM. Murder, especially by suffocation, committed for the purpose of obtaining material for dissection; so called from the practice of one Burke, of Dublin.

BURN. From A.-S., *beornan*, to burn. Gr., *καῶσις*. Lat., *ustio*, *adustio*, *ambustio*. Fr., *brûlure*. Ger., *Brennen*, *Verbrennen*. An injury produced by fire or by a very hot dry object. As classified by Dupuytren, b's are of six degrees: 1. Those producing only rubefaction. 2. Those causing vesiculation. 3. Those causing destruction of a portion of the papillary layer of the skin. 4. Those involving destruction of the whole thickness of the skin. 5. Those destroying all the tissues down to the bone. 6. Those that completely char a limb or other part. Commonly the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of these degrees are classed as one. Cf. SCALD.—**Brush b.** A contusion resembling a burn, produced by attrition.

BURNT. Lat., *adustus*. Fr., *aduste*, *brûlé*. Ger., *verbrannt*. Burned, parched, calcined; formerly said also of a supposed state of the blood and other humors of the body, characterized by dryness and heat of the skin, thirst, and a dark color of the blood drawn from a vein, together with its deficiency in serum.—**B. brass.** See *Æs ustum*.—**B. ear.** See under EAR.—**B. harts-horn.** See CORNU CERVI ustum.—**B. holes.** See NOMA and PEMPHIGUS gangrenosus.—**B. sponge.** See SPONGIA usta.

BUR'QUISM. Fr., *burquisme*. The practice of metallotherapeutics; so called from Burq, its inventor.

BUR'SA, f. More properly written *byrsa*. From βύρσα, a leathern bottle. Fr., *bourse*. Ger., *Beutel*. 1. A pouch, especially a synovial sac. See *B. mucosa*. 2. A baglike supporting bandage.—**Accidental b.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse accidentelle*. A b. resembling a b. mucosa, but containing a less viscid liquid, formed under the skin of a part subjected to habitual friction or pressure.—**Anconæal b.** Lat., b. *anconæa*, b. *anconæi*. A b. situated between the olecranon and the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**Boyer's b.** See *B. sub-hyoidea*.—**Bursæ abductoris minimi digiti.** Two rare bursæ; one between the abductor minimi digiti pedis and the sesamoid bone of the peroneus longus; the other between the abductor and the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone.—**B. anconæa**, **B. anconæi.** See *Anconæal b.*—**B. anguli mandibuli.** A rather rare subcutaneous b. situated over the angle of the jaw.—**B. anguli sterni.** An accidental subcutaneous b. situated over the angle between the first and second pieces of the sternum.—**B. anserina.** A b. situated beneath the insertions of the gracilis and sartorius muscles. [R. H.

Nevins].—**Bursæ aorticotracheales**. Bursæ often found between the aorta and the trachea.—**B. bicipitis cruris**, **B. bicipitofibularis**. A b. situated between the tendon of the biceps femoris and the short external lateral ligament of the knee.—**B. bicipitogastrocnemialis**. See *B. mucosa retrocondyloidea externa media*.—**B. calcanea**. A b. situated between the tendo Achillis and the calcaneum.—**B. capsulæ oculi**. A b. situated between the capsule of Tenon and the globe of the eye.—**B. circumflexa obturatoris interni**. A b. situated between the obturator internus and the lesser ischiadic notch.—**B. circumflexi palati**. A b. situated at the turn of the tensor palati around the hamular process.—**B. coccygea**. A b. situated between the tip of the coccyx and the sphincter ani.—**B. condyli externi**. A subcutaneous b. over the outer condyle of the femur.—**B. condyli interni**. A subcutaneous b. over the inner condyle of the femur.—**B. coracobrachialis**. See *B. mucosa coracobrachialis*.—**B. coracobrachialis minor**. A b. found under a rare muscle arising from the anterior and inner part of the coracoid process.—**B. coracoclavicularis lateralis**. An occasional b. found between the coracoid process and the trapezoid ligament.—**B. coracoclavicularis media**. A b. situated between the conoid and the trapezoid ligaments.—**B. coracoidea**. A b. situated near the root of the coracoid process of the scapula.—**B. cordis**. The pericardium.—**B. costæ primæ**. A b. situated between the tuberosity of the first rib and the overlying muscles.—**B. cricothyreoideæ**. A b. situated between the lateral lobes of the thyroid body and the cricothyroid.—**B. digastrici anterior**. A b. situated at the point of passage of the tendon of the digastric muscle through the fascia binding it to the hyoid bone or through the stylohyoid muscle.—**B. digastrici posterior**. A b. situated between the posterior belly of the digastric muscle and the sternocleidomastoid.—**Bursæ dorsales subcutaneæ**. Subcutaneous bursæ of the dorsum of the hand or foot. In the hand they are generally situated over the extensor tendons at the metacarpophalangeal joints; in the foot, over the first cuneiform bone, over the head of the first metatarsal bone, and occasionally over other bony prominences.—**Bursæ dorsales subtendineæ**. Bursæ found between the extensor tendons and the capsules of the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal joints.—**B. epicondylî**. A rare b. found between the skin and the outer condyle of the humerus.—**B. epitrochleæ** [Schreger]. A b. found between the skin and the inner condyle of the humerus.—**B. extensoris carpi radialis brevioris**. An occasional b. found over the head of the radius and beneath the origin of the extensor carpi radialis brevior and the extensor communis digitorum.—**B. extensoris carpi ulnaris**. A b. situated beneath the origin of the extensor carpi ulnaris, sometimes communicating with the elbow joint and with the anconeal b.—**B. extensoris digitorum communis**. A b. situated between the lower band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle and the tendons of the peroneus tertius and extensor digitorum communis.—**B. fibularis subcutanea**. A subcutaneous b. found over the upper end of the fibula.—**B. flexoris digitorum sublimis**. A rare b. found in the tendon of origin of the flexor digitorum sublimis or between it and the pronator radii teres.—**B. fossæ infraclavicularis**. A b. situated between the two layers of the coracoclavicular fascia.—**B. galeæ capitis**. A b. found, in aged persons, over the occipital protuberance, between the pericranium and the aponeurosis of the occipitofrontalis.—**B. gastrocnemialis externa**. See *B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa*.—**B. gastrocnemialis interna**. A b. situated between the inner head of the gastrocnemius and the semimembranosus, behind the inner condyle of the femur, usually communicating with the knee joint.—**B. gemellorum**. A very rare b. found

between the gemelli muscles and the capsule of the hip joint.—**B. genualis anterior**. A b. situated between the head of the tibia and the tendons of the semitendinosus and gracilis.—**B. genualis posterior**. See *B. synovialis semimembranosæ*.—**B. glutæi medii**. See *B. vesicularis glutæi medii*.—**B. glutæi medii anterior**. A b. situated between the trochanter major and the fore part of the tendon of the glutæus medius.—**B. glutæi medii posterior**. See *B. vesicularis glutæi medii*.—**B. glutæi minimi**. A b. situated between the tendon of the glutæus minimus and the trochanter major.—**B. glutæofascialis**, **B. glutæofemoralis**, **B. glutæotrochanterica**. See *B. mucosa trochanterica*.—**B. humerotricipitalis**. A rare b. found on the anterior surface of the lower part of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**B. hyperxiphoidea**. A subcutaneous b. found, in shoemakers and rachitic children, over the xiphoid cartilage.—**B. iliaca**. A b. situated between the iliopsoas muscle and the brim of the pelvis.—**B. iliaca anterior**. A subcutaneous b. found over the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—**B. infragenualis**, **B. infrapatellaris**, **B. infrapatellaris profunda**. See *B. subpatellaris*.—**B. infrascapularis**. A b. found between the lower angle of the scapula and the subjacent parts.—**B. infraspinata**. See *B. mucosa infraspinata*.—**Bursæ intermetacarpophalangeæ**. Bursæ situated between the heads of the metacarpal bones of the fingers.—**B. intermetatarsophalangeæ**. See *B. mucosa intermetatarsophalangeæ*.—**B. intermuscularis extensoris cruris**. A rare b. found between the tendon of the rectus femoris and that of the cruræus.—**B. intermuscularis pectoralis majoris**. A b. found between the clavicular and thoracic portions of the pectoralis major.—**Bursæ interosseæ**. See *Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ manus* and *pedis*.—**B. intertubercularis**. A prolongation of the synovial sac of the shoulder joint downward upon the long tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti.—**B. intratendinea olecrani**. A b. found within the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**B. latissimi dorsi**. A b. (not found by recent observers) said to be situated between the latissimus dorsi muscle and the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Bursæ lumbricalium**. See *Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium*.—**B. malleoli externi**. A subcutaneous b. over the external malleolus.—**B. malleoli interni**. A subcutaneous b. over the internal malleolus.—**Bursæ massetericæ**. Several bursæ situated beneath the masseter muscle.—**B. metacarpea ulnaris**. A subcutaneous b. found over the head of the fifth metacarpal bone.—**B. mucosa**. Fr., *bourse muqueuse*, b. *séreuse*. Ger., *Schleimbeutel*. A sac lined with a membrane which secretes a synovial fluid, interposed between parts which are subjected to frequent motion upon each other, or developed accidentally beneath the skin of a part subjected to habitual friction or pressure. Some of the bursæ mucosæ are simple roundish sacs; others are shaped like a sheath and surround a tendon.—**B. mucosa acromialis**. A b. situated between the deltoid muscle and the head of the humerus.—**B. mucosa anguli superioris intraserrati**, **B. mucosa anguli superioris scapulæ**. A b. situated between the levator anguli scapulæ and the upper portion of the serratus anticus muscle.—**B. mucosa bicipitalis** [Gruber]. See *B. bicipitis cruris*.—**B. mucosa coracobrachialis**. A b. situated between the subscapularis muscle and the upper ends of the muscles arising from the coracoid process of the scapula.—**B. mucosa coracoidea**. See *B. mucosa subscapularis*.—**B. mucosa externa**, **B. mucosa fibularis**. See *B. bicipitis cruris*.—**B. mucosa fossæ infraclavicularis**. See *B. mucosa supracoracoidea medialis antica*.—**B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa**. A b. occasionally found beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle.—**B. mucosa humeralis**. See *B. mucosa acromialis*.—**B. mucosa infracondyloidea externa**. A b. situated beneath the popliteus muscle

and usually communicating with the knee joint.—**B. mucosa inrapatellaris profunda** (seu subtendinosa). See *B. subpatellaris*.—**B. mucosa infraspinata**. A b. situated between the fascia of the infraspinatus muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint.—**B. mucosa intermetacarpophalangea**. A b. situated on the lateral surface of the capsule of a metacarpophalangeal articulation, between two adjacent metacarpal bones.—**B. mucosa intermetatarsophalangea**. A b. situated between two adjacent metatarsophalangeal articulations.—**Bursæ mucosæ interossee manus**. Bursæ situated between the tendons of the interosseous muscles of the hand and the metacarpophalangeal articulations.—**Bursæ mucosæ interossee pedis**. Bursæ situated between the tendons of the plantar interosseous muscles and the metatarsophalangeal articulations.—**B. mucosa interstitialis parietis interni cavi axillaris**. See *B. mucosa subserrata*.—**B. mucosa ligamenti fundiformis tarsi**. See *B. mucosa sinus tarsi*.—**B. mucosa ligamenti patellæ posterior**. See *B. subpatellaris*.—**Bursæ mucosæ lumbricales pedis accessorie**. Bursæ situated between the tendons of the lumbricales muscles of the foot and the basal phalanges.—**Bursæ mucosæ lumbricalium pedis propriæ**. See *Bursæ musculorum lumbricalium*.—**B. mucosa musculi cruralis**. See *B. synovialis subcruralis*.—**B. mucosa musculi ulnaris externi**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of origin of the extensor carpi ulnaris, sometimes communicating with the capsule of the elbow joint.—**Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium**. Bursæ situated beneath the lumbricales muscles of the foot and between the heads of adjacent metatarsal bones.—**B. mucosa patellæ profunda**. See *B. mucosa superficialis genu*.—**B. mucosa præpatellaris media** (seu subaponeurotica) [Gruber]. See *B. subfascialis*.—**B. mucosa radialis**. A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the biceps flexor cubiti and the radius.—**B. mucosa radialis extensoris brevis**. A b. situated between the origin of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and the supinator brevis.—**B. mucosa retrocondyloidea externa media** (seu subcutanea, seu superficialis). A b. found when a sesamoid bone exists in the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle, between that bone and the tendon of the biceps femoris or the skin.—**B. mucosa retrocondyloidea interna**. See *B. synovialis semimembranosa*.—**B. mucosa retroepicondylloidea externa propria** (seu profunda). See *B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa*.—**B. mucosa retroepitrochlearis**. A b. occasionally found between the deep head of the triceps extensor cubiti and the inner condyle of the humerus.—**B. mucosa semimembranosogastrocnemialis**. See *B. synovialis semimembranosa*.—**B. mucosa sinus tarsi**. A b. occasionally found in the fat of the tarsal sinus.—**B. mucosa subclavia**. A b. situated on the inner surface of the costoclavicular ligament.—**B. mucosa subcoracoidea**. See *B. mucosa subscapularis*.—**B. mucosa subcutanea**. Fr., *bourse muqueuse sous-cutanée*. Ger., *Hautschleimbeutel*. A normal or abnormal b. mucosa situated beneath the integument.—**B. mucosa sublingualis**. Fr., *bourse séreuse de Fleischmann*. A b. found by Fleischmann beneath the tongue.—**B. mucosa subscapularis**. A b. occasionally found between the subscapularis muscle and the b. synovialis subscapularis.—**B. mucosa subserrata**. A b. situated between the serratus anticus muscle and the upper part of the lateral wall of the chest, beneath the superior angle of the scapula.—**B. mucosa subtendinosa**. Fr., *bourse muqueuse d'un tendon*. Ger., *Schmenschleimbeutel*. A b. separating a tendon from any adjacent structure.—**B. mucosa subtendinosa vesicularis**. Fr., *bourse muqueuse vésiculaire d'un tendon*. Ger., *Bläschen-schleimbeutel*. The synovial sheath of a tendon.—**B. mucosa superficialis genu**. A b. situated between the superficial insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris

and the capsule of the knee joint.—**B. mucosa supra-coracoidea medialis antica**. A b. situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula and beneath a fascia extending between the costoclavicular and coracoclavicular ligaments.—**B. mucosa supraglenialis** (seu suprapatellaris). See *B. synovialis subcruralis*.—**B. mucosa trochanterica**. A b. situated between the trochanter major and the gluteus maximus muscle.—**B. mucosa vaginalis**. Fr., *bourse muqueuse vaginale d'un tendon*. Ger., *Schleimscheide*. A b. which completely surrounds a tendon.—**B. musculi cruralis**. See *B. synovialis subcruralis*.—**B. musculi deltoidei**. See *B. mucosa acromialis*.—**B. musculi flexoris digitorum sublimis**. A b. occasionally found between the tendon of origin of the flexor digitorum sublimis and the pronator radii teres.—**B. musculi glutæi in tubere ischii**. A b. found between the lower border of the gluteus maximus and the tuberosity of the ischium.—**B. musculi thyreoidæi**. A b. situated between the levator thyreoidæi and the thyreoid gland; found by Calori in a case of goitre.—**B. musculi tricipitis**. See *Anconeal b.*—**Bursæ musculorum interossee manus**. See *Bursæ mucosæ interossee manus*.—**Bursæ musculorum interossee pedis**. See *Bursæ mucosæ interossee pedis*.—**B. obturatoris externi**. A b. situated between the obturator externus muscle and the capsule of the hip joint.—**B. obturatoris interni**. See *B. tuberosoischiadica*.—**B. of the digastricus**. A b. situated on the internal surface of the tendon of the digastric muscle.—**B. of the latissimus dorsi**. A b. situated between the tendon of the latissimus dorsi muscle and the humerus.—**B. of the pectoralis major**. A b. situated between the head of the humerus and the inner surface of the pectoralis major muscle.—**B. of the pharynx**. Lat., *b. pharyngea*. Fr., *bourse pharyngienne*. A recess in the mucous membrane of the back part of the pharynx, in the median line, extending up to the tubercle.—**B. of the quadratus femoris**. A b. situated between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor.—**B. of the sternohyoideus**. A b. situated between the hyoid bone and the larynx.—**B. of the tibialis anticus**. A b. situated between the tendon of the tibialis anticus and the lower part of the tibia and the capsular ligament of the ankle joint.—**B. of the tibialis posticus**. A b. situated between the tendon of the tibialis posticus and the tibia and astragalus.—**B. omentalis**. Fr., *bourse omentale*. Ger., *Netzbeutel*. A large cavity formed by the peritonæum behind the stomach and in the great omentum. It begins at the foramen of Winslow, and is divided into the *b. omenti majoris* and the *b. omenti minoris*.—**B. omenti majoris**. The cavity of the great omentum.—**B. omenti minoris**. The cavity of the lesser omentum.—**B. omohyoidei**. A b. situated between the sternocleidomastoid muscle and the middle tendon of the omohyoid.—**B. ovalis obturatoris interni**. A b. found between the gemelli muscles and the tendon of the obturator internus.—**B. palmaris longi**. A rare b. found between the origin of the palmaris longus and the capsule of the elbow joint.—**B. patellæ**. **B. patellaris**. Fr., *bourse prérotulienne*. A b. situated between the patella and the skin.—**B. patellaris lateralis externa**. A rare b. found between the outer lateral expansion of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the patella.—**B. patellaris lateralis interna**. A superficial or deep b. found between the inner lateral expansion of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the patella.—**B. pectoralis minoris**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the pectoralis minor.—**B. peronea communis**. A b. situated between the tendons of the peroneus brevis and peroneus longus muscles and the lower part of the fibula.—**B. peronei longi** [Monro]. The synovial sac surrounding the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle as it passes over the calcaneum.—**Bursæ phalangeæ dorsales**. Subcutaneous bursæ found on the dorsal

aspect of the phalangeal joints.—**B. pharyngea**. See *B. of the pharynx*.—**B. phrenicohepatica anterior**. A b. situated between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the diaphragm in front.—**B. phrenicohepatica posterior**. An occasional b. found between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the diaphragm posteriorly.—**B. plantaris in capitulo ossis metatarsi primi**. A subcutaneous b. beneath the head of the first metatarsal bone.—**B. plantaris in capitulo ossis metatarsi quinti**. A subcutaneous b. beneath the head of the fifth metatarsal bone.—**B. poplitea**. A b. situated beneath the popliteus muscle and on the capsule of the knee joint and the outer tuberosity of the tibia; properly a diverticulum of the capsule, occasionally communicating also with the superior tibiofibular articulation.—**B. postcalcanea profunda**. See *B. calcanea*.—**B. postcalcanea superficialis**. An occasional b. found between the tendo Achillis and the deep fascia.—**B. praeligamentosa**. A subfascial b. found over the ligamentum patellæ.—**B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica**. A b. situated beneath the aponeurosis covering the patella.—**B. præpatellaris subcutanea**. A subcutaneous b. in front of the patella.—**B. præpatellaris subfascialis**. A b. found between the fascia covering the patella and the aponeurosis of the quadriceps extensor cruris.—**B. præthyreoidea**. A b. found in the aged, between the skin and the upper part of the thyroid cartilage.—**B. prætibialis**. A subfascial b. found over the tuberosity of the tibia.—**B. pyriformis**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of insertion of the pyriformis muscle.—**B. quadrati femoris**. A b. situated between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor.—**B. radialis interni**. A b. lining the canal in the anterior annular ligament of the wrist for the passage of the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis.—**B. radialis subcutanea**. An uncommon b. found over the styloid process of the radius.—**B. radiobicipitalis**. See *B. mucosa radialis*.—**B. retroepitrochlearis**. A rare b. found between the triceps extensor cubiti and the ulnar nerve behind and the inner condyle of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow joint in front.—**B. sacculi lacrimalis**. A rare b. found between the lacrymal sac and the internal palpebral ligament.—**B. sacralis**. A b. found, in old subjects, over the spine of the fourth or fifth sacral vertebra or over the sacrococcygeal joint.—**B. sartorii propria**. A b. situated between the tendon of the sartorius muscle and the tibia.—**B. semimembranosa**. See *B. synovialis semimembranosa*.—**Bursæ semimembranosæ in tubere ischii**. Two bursæ found between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the quadratus femoris.—**B. semimembranosogastrocnemialis**. The lower portion of the b. gastrocnemialis interna, described by Symesvedt as a separate b.—**B. semitendinosobicipitalis in tubere ischii**. A b. situated between the tuberosity of the ischium and the conjoint tendon of the semitendinosus and biceps flexor cruris.—**B. serosa tendinosa**. Fr., *bourse sereuse tendineuse*. See *B. mucosa subtendinosa*.—**B. sinus tarsi**. See *B. mucosa sinus tarsi*.—**B. spinæ sphenoidæ**. According to Hyrtl, a b. found between the spine of the sphenoid bone and the capsule of the temporomaxillary joint when the joint is unusually large.—**B. sternohyoidi**. A b. situated between the hyoid bone and the insertion of the sternohyoid muscle.—**B. stylohyoidea**. A b. situated beneath the insertion of the stylohyoid muscle.—**B. subacromialis**. See *Subacromial b.*—**B. subcalcanea**. A b. situated between the inferior surface of the calcaneum and the plantar fascia.—**B. subclavia**. See *B. mucosa subclavia*.—**B. subcoracoidea**. See *B. mucosa subscapularis*.—**B. subcuturalis**. See *B. synovialis subcuturalis*.—**B. subcutanea**. Fr., *bourse sous-cutanée*. See *B. mucosa subcutanea*.—**B. subcutanea olecrani**. A b. situated between the skin and the periosteum of the olecranon.—**B. subcutanea tuberis**

ischii. A b. described by Hyrtl and Nélaton as found directly under the skin over the tuberosity of the ischium; probably rare.—**B. subdeltoidea**. A b. situated at the side of the shoulder joint, beneath the deltoid muscle.—**B. subfascialis**. A b. situated between the superficial insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the lower portion of its fascia lata.—**B. subhyoidea**. Boyer's b., found between the thyrohyoid membrane and the hyoid bone and the conjoint insertion of the sternohyoid, omohyoid, and stylohyoid muscles.—**B. subiliaca**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the iliopsoas muscle covering the iliopectineal tubercle, the anterior aspect of the pubic bone, and the capsule of the hip joint, with which it often communicates.—**B. subligamento interno**. A b. found between the capsule of the knee joint and the internal lateral ligament.—**B. sublingualis**. See *B. mucosa sublingualis*.—**B. submammaria**. A rare b. situated between the mammary gland and the pectoralis major muscle.—**B. subpatellaris**. A b. situated between the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the tibia.—**B. subscapularis**. See *B. synovialis subscapularis*.—**B. subtendinea brachialis antici**. A rare b. found between the tendon of insertion of the brachialis anticus and the coronoid process.—**B. subtendinea extensoris carpi radialis brevioris**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis brevior at its insertion into the third metacarpal bone.—**B. subtendinea extensoris carpi radialis longioris**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis longior at its insertion into the second metacarpal bone.—**B. subtendinea extensoris longi hallucis**. An unusual b. situated between the tendon of the extensor longus hallucis and the head of the first metatarsal bone.—**B. subtendinea flexoris carpi ulnaris**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris at its insertion into the pisiform bone.—**B. subtendinea iliaci**. An occasional b. found between the tendon of the iliopsoas and the femur.—**B. subtendinea infraspinati**. A b. situated between the tendon of the infrapinatus muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint.—**B. subtendinea latissimi dorsi**. A b. situated between the tendon of the latissimus dorsi and the humerus.—**B. subtendinea obturatoris interni**. A rare b. found between the tendon of the obturator internus and the capsule of the hip joint.—**B. subtendinea olecrani**. A b. found above the olecranon and in front of or at the side of the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**B. subtendinea pectinæi**. A b. found between the insertion of the pectineus and the femur.—**B. subtendinea pectoralis majoris**. A b. found between the tendon of the pectoralis major and that of the latissimus dorsi and the b. intertubercularis.—**B. subtendinea pectoralis minoris**. A rare b. found beneath the insertion of the pectoralis minor.—**B. subtendinea peronei tertii**. See *B. subtendinosa musculi peronei tertii*.—**B. subtendinea sartorii**. An unusual b. found between the tendon of the sartorius and the inner condyle of the femur.—**B. subtendinea subscapularis**. A b. sometimes found between the tendon of the subscapularis muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint.—**B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ**. An occasional b. situated between the iliotibial band and the capsule of the knee joint.—**B. subtendinea teretis majoris**. A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the teres major and the latissimus dorsi.—**B. subtendinea teretis minoris** [Gruber]. A rare b. found beneath the tendon of the teres minor.—**B. subtendinea tibialis antici**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus at its insertion.—**B. subtendinosa musculi peronei tertii**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the peroneus tertius in the foot.—**B. subtendinosa musculi teretis minoris**. A b. occasionally found beneath the tendon of insertion

of the *teres minor*.—**B. supraacetabularis**. A b. situated between the head of the rectus femoris and the upper edge of the acetabulum.—**B. supraacromialis**. An accidental b. found over the acromion.—**B. supracondyloidea interna**. A b. situated between the inner tendon of the gastrocnemius and the femur.—**B. supracondyloidea medialis**. A b. situated beneath the tendon of origin of the gastrocnemius and the femur.—**B. suprahyoidea**. A rare b. situated between the upper surface of the hyoid bone and the geniohyoglossi.—**B. suprapatellaris**. A b. situated beneath the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris, above the patella.—**B. suprapubica**. A b. situated beneath the pubic attachment of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**B. supraxiphioidea** [Hyrtl]. A b. situated between the linea alba and the ensiform cartilage. Cf. *B. hyperxiphioidea*.—**B. synovialis**. See *Synovial b.* and *B. mucosa sub-tendinosa*.—**B. synovialis poplitea**. See *B. mucosa infracondyloidea externa*.—**B. synovialis semimembranosa**. A b. situated between the lateral surface of the tendon of insertion of the semimembranosus and the middle head of the gastrocnemius, usually communicating with the knee joint.—**B. synovialis subaponeurotica**. Fr., *bourse synoviale sousaponévrotique*. A b. situated beneath an aponeurosis.—**B. synovialis subcruralis**. A b. situated beneath the common tendon of insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris, usually communicating with the knee joint.—**B. synovialis subscapularis**. A b. situated between the subscapularis muscle and the coracoid process and neck of the scapula, usually communicating with the shoulder joint.—**B. synovialis tendinosa**. See *B. mucosa sub-tendinosa*.—**B. tarsica subcutanea**. A subcutaneous b. on the dorsum of the foot.—**B. tendinis bicipitis**. A b. found between the external lateral ligament of the knee joint and the tendon of the biceps flexor cruris.—**B. tendinis poplitei**. A b. found between the external lateral ligament of the knee joint and the tendon of the popliteus.—**B. tendinosa radialis**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.—**B. tendinosa ulnaris**. A variable synovial sheath of the tendons of the superficial and deep flexors of the fingers in the wrist and palm.—**B. testicularis**, **B. testium**. The scrotum.—**B. thyreoidea lateralis**. A b. occasionally found between the inferior constrictor and the greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage.—**B. thyroidea trachealis**. A b. (occasionally two bursæ) situated between the trachea and the isthmus of the thyroid gland.—**B. tibialis antici**. A b. situated between the anterior surface of the tibialis anticus and the transverse ligament.—**B. tibialis interna**. A b. situated between the tendons of the semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius and the long internal lateral ligament of the knee joint.—**B. tibialis subcutanea** [Schreger]. A subcutaneous b. found over the upper end of the tibia.—**B. trapezii**. A b. found between the base of the spine of the scapula and the aponeurosis of the trapezius muscle.—**B. trochanterica profunda**. A large b. situated between the posterior and outer portions of the trochanter major and the tendon of the gluteus maximus.—**B. trochanterica superficialis**. A b. situated at the side of the trochanter major.—**B. trochlearis oculi**. A b. found in the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.—**B. tuberosoischiadica**. A b. situated between the edge of the lesser sacrospinous foramen and the tendon of the obturator internus.—**B. ulnaris interni**. A b. situated between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris and the pisiform b.—**B. ulnaris subcutanea**. An occasional b. found over the styloid process of the ulna.—**B. ulnoradialis**. A b. found between the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti and the tuberosity of the radius externally and the ulna and adjacent muscles internally.—**B. vaginalis abductoris longi et extensoris brevis pollicis**. The synovial

sheaths of the tendons of the abductor longus pollicis and the extensor brevis pollicis.—**B. vaginalis anterior extensoris longi hallucis**. The anterior synovial sheath of the extensor longus hallucis, situated over the first metatarsophalangeal joint.—**B. vaginalis extensoris carpi ulnaris**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris.—**B. vaginalis extensorum carpi radialis**. The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensores carpi radiales.—**B. vaginalis extensorum communis et indicis**. The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum and the extensor indicis.—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi digitorum**. The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensor longus digitorum.—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi hallucis**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the extensor longus hallucis.—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi pollicis**. The synovial sheath of the extensor longus pollicis.—**B. vaginalis extensoris minimi digiti**. The synovial sheath of the extensor minimi digiti.—**B. vaginalis flexoris carpi radialis**. The synovial sheath of the flexor carpi radialis in the groove of the trapezium.—**B. vaginalis flexoris longi digitorum**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum.—**B. vaginalis flexoris longi hallucis**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus hallucis.—**Bursæ vaginales flexorum propriorum**. The synovial sheaths of the flexores proprii of the digits.—**B. vaginalis pectoralis minoris**. A rare b. surrounding the tendon of the pectoralis minor.—**B. vaginalis peronei**. The synovial sheath of the peroneal tendons behind the outer malleolus.—**B. vaginalis peronei longi**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the peroneus longus in the groove of the cuboid bone.—**B. vaginalis radialis communis inferior**. A b. situated between the posterior annular ligament of the wrist and the tendons of the muscles arising from the radial border of the forearm.—**B. vaginalis radialis communis superior**. A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis and the tendons of the radial extensors of the carpus.—**Bursæ vaginales tendinum musculorum lumbricalium pedis synoviales**. See *Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium*.—**B. vaginalis tibialis antici**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the tibialis anticus.—**B. vaginalis tibialis postici**. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the tibialis posticus.—**B. vertebræ prominentis**. A b. situated between the skin and the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra.—**B. vesicularis glutæi medii**. A b. situated between the tendons of the glutæus medius and pyriformis muscles.—**Bursæ volares articulum metacarpophalangeorum**. Subcutaneous bursæ situated over the flexor tendons at the metacarpophalangeal joints.—**Bursæ volares phalangium primarum**. Rare subcutaneous bursæ found over the flexor tendons of the first and second fingers, over the proximal phalax.—**Capituloradial b.** A b. situated between the common tendon of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and extensor communis digitorum and the head of the radius.—**Clavicular b.** A b. situated between the coracoid process of the scapula and the clavicle.—**Coracobrachial b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the coracobrachialis muscle and the capsular ligament of the shoulder.—**Cubitoradial b.** A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the biceps flexor cubiti and the supinator brevis muscle and the interosseous ligament.—**External acromial b.** A b. situated beneath the acromion, between the coracoid process and the deltoid muscle and the capsular ligament of the shoulder.—**External b. of the teres major**. A b. situated between the teres major muscle and the head of the humerus.—**Fleischmann's b.** See *B. mucosa sublingualis*.—**Gluteofascial b.** See *B. glutæofascialis*.—**Gluteotrochanteric b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the psoas mus-

cle and the trochanter major.—**Humerobicipital b.** A b. lining the bicipital groove of the humerus.—**Iliac b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the iliacus muscle and the trochanter minor.—**Iliopuberal b.** A b. situated between the iliacus internus and psoas magnus muscles and the capsular ligament of the hip joint.—**Infraglenal b.** See *B. patellæ*.—**Internal acromial b.** A b. situated above the tendon of the infraspinatus and the teres major.—**Internal b. of the teres major.** A b. found within the substance of the teres major where its fibres diverge.—**Obturator b.** A b. situated between the obturator internus and gemelli muscles and the capsular ligament of the hip joint.—**Pectineal b.** A b. situated between the pectineus muscle and the femur.—**Pharyngeal b.** See *B. of the pharynx*.—**Popliteal b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the popliteus muscle and the subjacent structures.—**Radio-bicipital b.** A b. situated between the tendons of the biceps flexor cubiti and brachialis anticus muscles and the anterior tubercle of the radius.—**Subacromial b.** Lat., *subacromialis*. The upper part of the b. deltoidea, sometimes described as a separate b.; situated upon the muscles covering the top of the shoulder joint, contiguous to the acromion, the coracoacromial ligament, and the deltoid muscle.—**Subclavian b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the subclavius muscle and the first rib.—**Supraglenal b.** See *B. subpatellaris*.—**Synovial b.** Lat., *b. synovialis*. Fr., *bourse synoviale*. Ger., *Synovialbeutel*. 1. The synovial sheath of a tendon. 2. The synovial sac of a joint.—**Tuberoischialic b.** A b. situated between the obturator internus and the posterior spine and tuberosity of the ischium.

BUR/SAL. Gr., *βυρσαειδής*. Lat., *bursalis*. Fr., *b.* Pertaining to or resembling a bursa or the scrotum.

BURSA/LIS. Bursal; as a n. m., the obturator internus muscle.

BURSAL/OGY. Lat., *bursalogia*. The anatomy and physiology of the bursæ.

BUR/SERIN. Lat., *burserinum*. Fr., *bursérine*. A resin contained in opobalsam, insoluble in alcohol.

BUR/SIC ACID. See BURSINIC ACID.

BUR/SIFORM. Pouch-shaped, subspherical.

BURSIN/IC ACID. An acid obtained from *Bursa pastoris*; used like ergotine.

BURSI/TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *bursite*. Ger., *Schleimbeutelentzündung*. Inflammation of a bursa.

BUSENNA. *Albizzia anthelmintica*.

BUS/TOMACOC/INUM, n. From *βοῦς*, an ox, and *στόμα*, the mouth. The mucous secretion of the foot and mouth disease; used in isopathic practice by friction.

BUS/TUM, n. 1. A crematory. 2. Cremation. 3. A corpse.

BUTAL/ANIN(E). Fr., *butalanine*. Ger., *Butalanin*. A crystalline substance, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{CO}$. OH, being alanine in which ethylene is replaced by isobutylene, prepared from the spleen and pancreas of the ox; apparently identical with amidoisovaleric acid.

BUT/TANE. Fr., *b.* Ger., *Butan*. Tetrane; a hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C_4H_{10} . There are two isomeric forms: 1. *Normal b.* (butyl hydride, diethyl, propylmethyl), $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, a colorless gas liquefying at 1°C . 2. *Isobutane* (isobutyl hydride, trimethylmethane), $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H}-\text{CH}_3$, a colorless gas liquefying at -17°C .

BUT/TEA, f. Fr., *butée*. A genus of papilionaceous shrubs and trees.—**B. frondosa.** Fr., *butée feuillue*. The *dhak*, or *pulas*, of India. An oil obtained from the seeds (*moodooga oil*) is used as an anthelmintic.—**B. gum.** **B. kino.** See *B. frondosa*, *B. superba*, and *Bengal kino*.—**B. parviflora.** A climbing shrub of India. The gummy exudation is used for hysteria and colic.—**B. superba.** Fr., *butée superbe*. A climbing shrub. A variety of kino is obtained from it.

BUT/TENE. Fr., *butène*. Ger., *Buten*. See BUTYLENE.

BU/TENYL. A trivalent radicle, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7=\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}''-\text{CH}_2$.

BU/THUS, m. Fr., *buthe*. A genus of scorpions.—**B. afer.** Ger., *grosser afrikanische Skorpion*. A very large scorpion found in the East Indies, Ceylon, and western Africa, especially in Guinea. Its sting sometimes causes death.—**B. occitanus.** Ger., *rot(h)gelber Skorpion*. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa.

BU/TIC ACID. Fr., *acide butique*. See ARACHIDIC ACID.

BU/TIN(E). Fr., *butine*. Ger., *Butin*. A liquid hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6=\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$, formed by the decomposition of erythrite by formic acid, also found in coal gas.

BUTIN/IC ACID. See ARACHIDIC ACID.

BUT/TER. Gr., *βούτυρον*. Lat., *butyrum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B.* 1. A soft fatty mass, of agreeable taste and odor, consisting essentially of an aggregation of the globules of milk brought about by churning. It contains various fats (the glycerides of butyric, capronic, caprinic, myristic, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids), casein, lactose, salts (chiefly phosphates), water, and a small amount of an odorous principle. 2. Of the old chemists, a general term for a number of compounds (chiefly metallic chlorides) of a more or less buttery consistence. 3. A general term for various vegetable fatty products resembling b.—**Artificial b.** See OLEOMARGARINE.—**Bambarra b.**, **Bambouc b.** See *Shea b.*—**B'milk.** See under MILK.—**Chi b.**, **Galam b.** See *Shea b.*—**Kokum b.** Oil of garcinia.—**Mahduca b.**, **Mahwa b.** See *Shea b.*—**Mineral b.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Shea b.** A concrete fatty substance obtained from the seeds of *Butyrospermum Parkii*.—**Veg-etable b.** See *B.* (3d def.).

BUT/TERFLY. Lat., *papilio*. Fr., *papillon*. Ger., *Schmetterling*. 1. The imago of various *Lepidoptera*, especially of the genus *Papilio*. 2. A familiar term for a certain operation on the posterior wall of the vagina and the skin of the perinæum in which a piece of skin and mucous membrane is removed leaving a denuded surface resembling the wings and head of a b. 3. A loose flat mass of absorbent cotton with a piece of thread attached at its middle, the portion on each side being spread out somewhat into the shape of a b's wing; to be inserted into the vagina (a New York term).

BUT/TERINE. A commercial name for a variety of artificial butter.

BUT/TOCKS, n. pl. See BREECH.

BUT/TON. Fr., *bouton*. Ger., *Knopf*. A small knob; a name sometimes given to various elevated inflammatory lesions of the skin.—**Belly b.** A popular term for the navel. See UMBILICUS.—**Biskra b.** See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**B'hole.** 1. *Scolopendrium vulgare*. 2. An operation consisting in making a small incision into a canal or a cavity.—**Cautery b.**, **Corrigan's b.** A cautery iron having a b.-shaped tip.—**Murphy's b.** J. B. Murphy's device for maintaining patency of the intestine during the healing process in intestinal anastomosis, consisting of two b.-like plates, each provided with a hollow stem. One cut end of the intestine is fastened over one b., and the other over the other b., and the one stem is pressed into the other stem.

BUT/TRESS. In solipeds, the inflexion of the wall of the hoof at the heel.

BU/TYL. From *βούτυρον*, butter, and *ὕλη*, material. Lat., *butyrium*, *butyrium*. Fr., *butyle*. Ger., *B.* The radicle, C_4H_9 , of b. alcohol; a colorless, oily liquid, lighter than water, feebly odorous.—**B. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool butylique*. Ger., *B'alkohol*. A monatomic alcohol formed by substituting a molecule of b. for an atom of hydrogen in water, or by substituting a molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen in quartane, or by substituting a molecule of propyl for an atom of hydrogen in carbinol; formula, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}=\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$, or $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

—**B. aldehyde**. Butyric aldehyde.—**B. borate**. Ger., *B'borat*. Isobutyl borate, $(C_4H_9)_3BO_3$, is known, a liquid boiling at $212^\circ C$.—**B. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de butyle*. Ger., *B'bromür*. A compound of b. and bromine, $C_4H_9.Br$. Two isomeric varieties exist.—**B. butyrate**. Ger., *B'butyrat*. A compound of b. and butyric acid, $C_4H_9.O.C_4H_7O = C_8H_{16}O_2$.—**B. carbamate**. Ger., *B'urethan*, *Carbaminsäure-Isobutylester*. Carbamate of isobutyl, $CO \begin{Bmatrix} NH_2 \\ O.CH_2-CH-(CH_3)_2 \end{Bmatrix}$, a body melting at $55^\circ C$.—**B. carbamine**, **B. carbammonium**. Ger., *B'carbamin*. A liquid, $C_4H_9-N \equiv C$, derived from trimethylmethane, boiling at about $115^\circ C$.—**B. carbimide**. See *B. isothiocyante*.—**B. carbinol**. See *AMYL alcohol*.—**B. carbonate**. Ger., *B'carbonat*. Carbonate of isobutyl, $(C_4H_9)_2CO_3$, a liquid boiling at $190^\circ C$.—**B'carbonic acid**. Fr., *acide b'carbonique*. Ger., *B'kohlen-säure*. An acid which may be regarded as derived from carbonic acid by the substitution of b. for hydroxyl.—**B'chloral**. See the major list.—**B. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de butyle*. Ger., *B'chlorür*. A compound of b. and chlorine, $C_4H_9.Cl$.—**B. cyanide**. A compound of the formula $C_4H_9.CN$, or $(C_4H_9)''N$.—**B. hydride**. See *BUTANE*.—**B. hydrosulphide**. See *B. mercaptan*.—**B'hypnal**. A compound of b'chloral and antipyrine.—**B. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de butyle*. Ger., *Butyljodür*. The compound $C_4H_9.I$.—**B. isocyanide**. See *B. carbamine*.—**B. isosulphocyanate**, **B. isothiocyante**. Fr., *isosulfocyanate de butyle*. Ger., *B'isothiocyant, B'senfol*. A compound, $C_4H_9.CNS$, of which several isomeric forms are known.—**B. mercaptan**. A compound, $C_4H_9.H.S$, of which there are several isomeric forms; that of secondary b. has the odor of asafetida.—**B. mustard oil**. See *B. isothiocyante*.—**B. nitrate**. Nitrate of isobutyl, $(CH_3)_2CH-CH_2.O.NO_2$.—**B. nitrite**. Nitrite of trimethylcarhyl, $(CH_3)_3 \equiv C.O.NO$.—**B. pseudocyanide**. See *B. carbamine*.—**B. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de butyle*. Ger., *B'sulfid*. A compound of b. and sulphur, $(C_4H_9)_2S$, of which there are several isomeric varieties.—**B. thioalcohol**. See *B. mercaptan*.—**B. urethane**. See *B. carbamate*.

BUTYLAMIN(E). Lat., *butylamina, butylaminum*. Fr., *butylamine*. Ger., *Butylamin*. A primary amine of butyl, $N.(C_4H_9).H_2$.

BUTYLCHLORAL. Lat., *chloral butylicum*. Fr., *b. Ger., B.* A substitution compound of butyl aldehyde and chlorine, $C_4H_5Cl_3O = CH_3.CHCl.CCl_2.CO.H$.—**B. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de b. Ger., B'hydrat*. The compound $C_4H_5Cl_3O + H_2O = CH_3.CHCl.CCl_2.C(OH)_2$, a sedative to the central nervous system.

BUTYLENE. Fr., *butylène*. Ger., *Butylen*. A bivalent hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , isomeric with butyldiene.—**B. alcohol**. A diatomic alcohol, $C_4H_{10}O_2 = C_4H_8.(OH)_2$.—**B'gallic acid**. Gallic acid in which b. replaces two atoms of hydrogen.—**B. glycol**. See *B. alcohol*.—**Isob'**. A colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2 = C \equiv CH_2$.—**Normal b.** Ethylvinyl, allylmethyl.—**Pseudob'**. A liquid, $CH_3-CH-CH-CH_3$.

BUTYLIC. Fr., *butilique*. Containing or pertaining to butyl.

BUTYLIDENE. Fr., *butylidène*. Ger., *Butyliden*. A bivalent radicle, $C_4H_8 = CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH$, isomeric with butylene.—**B. oxide**. Butyl aldehyde.

BUTYLLACTIC ACID, *n.* Fr., *acide butyllactique*. Ger., *Butyllactinsäure*. One of the isomeric varieties of hydroxybutyric acid, $(CH_3)_2 = C(OH)-CO.OH$.

BUTYLSULPHONIC ACID. Fr., *acide butylsulfonique*. Ger., *Butylsulfonsäure, Butylschwefelsäure*. A compound, $(C_4H_9).SO_3H$, having acid properties.

BUTYLSULPHURIC ACID. Fr., *acide butylsulfurique*. Ger., *Butylschwefelsäure*. Sulphobutylic acid.

BUTYLUM, *n.* See *BUTYL*.

BUTYPHUS, *m.* From *βοῦς*, an ox, and *τύφος* (see *TYPHUS*). Ger., *Rinderpest*. The cattle plague.

BUTYRACEOUS. Gr., *βουτυράκιος*. Lat., *butyraceus*. Fr., *butyracé, butyreux*. Ger., *butterartig*. Buttery; resembling or producing butter.

BUTYRAL. A liquid, $C_4H_7O_2$, obtained by distilling barium butyrate. By oxidation it forms butyric acid.

BUTYRAMID(E). Fr., *b. Ger., Butyramid*. A butyryl substitution product of ammonia, $NH_2.(C_4H_7O) \equiv NH_2$. $(CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO)$; a solid melting at $115^\circ C$. The isomeric *isobutyramide*, $NH_2.[CH_3]_2.CH.CH_2.CO$, forms crystals melting at about $100^\circ C$.

BUTYRATE. Lat., *butyras*. Fr., *b. Ger., buttersaures Salz*. A salt of butyric acid.

BUTYRELA'IC ACID. See *BUTYROLEIC ACID*.

BUTYREL'AIN. See *BUTYROLEIN*.

BUTYRI'ACUM, *n.* See *BUTYLAMINE*.

BUTYR'IC. Lat., *butyricus*. Fr., *butyrique*. Ger., *butyrisch*. Derived from or contained in butter.—**B. acid**. Fr., *acide butyrique*. Ger., *Buttersäure, Butyrinsäure*. A volatile acid, $C_4H_8O_2$. It has been used as a hypnotic. Its internal administration is said to have produced nephritis.—**B. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde butyrique*. Ger., *Butylaldehyd*. Oxide of butyldiene, C_4H_5O .—**B. anhydride**. A liquid, $(C_4H_7O)_2O$, boiling at about $190^\circ C$.—**B. chloral**. Butyl trichloraldehyde, a chlorine substitution product of butyl aldehyde, $C_4H_5.Cl_3O$.—**B. chloride**. Ger., *Chlorbutyryl*. A liquid, $C_4H_7.OCl = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.COCl$, boiling at $101^\circ C$.—**B. ether**. See *ETHYL butyrate*.—**B. monochloraldehyde**. Monochlorobutyric aldehyde, C_4H_7ClO , a chlorine substitution product of b. aldehyde.

BUTYRIN. Lat., *butyrum, butyrina*. Fr., *butyrine*. Ger., *B.* The butyric ether of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), formed by the substitution of the radicle of butyric acid for one or more molecules of hydroxyl.

BUTYROACET'IC ACID. See *PROPRIONIC ACID*.

BUTYROAR'SENITE. A compound of a base with butyric and arsenious acids.

BUTYROFURON'IC ACID. An oxygen addition compound of fufurvaleric acid, $C_8H_{12}O_5$.

BUTYROID. From *βούτυρον*, butter, and *είδος*, resemblance. See *BUTYRACEOUS*.

BUTYROLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide butyroléique*. Oleobutyric acid, $C_{36}H_{72}O_3 + H_2O$, obtained from butter by saponification.

BUTYRO'LEIN. Fr., *butyroléine*. A principle found in butter, differing from ordinary olein by not yielding sebatic acid on distillation.

BUTYR'OMEL. From *βούτυρον*, butter, and *μέλι*, honey. A mixture of fresh butter and honey; designed as a substitute for cod liver oil.

BUTYROM'ETER. From *βούτυρον*, butter, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *butyromètre*. An instrument for determining the proportion of fatty matter contained in milk.

BUTYRONE. Lat., *butyrum*. See *DIPROPYL ketone*.

BUTYRONI'TRIC ACID. See *NITROPROPRIONIC ACID*.

BUTYRONI'TRIL(E). Propyl cyanide.

BUTYR'ONYL. Fr., *butyronyle*. The hypothetical radicle of butyrone, C_4H_7 .

BUTYROSCOPE. From *βούτυρον*, butter, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of fat in milk.

BUTYROSE. See *BUTYRACEOUS*.

BUTYROUS. Lat., *butyrosus*. See *BUTYRACEOUS*.

BUTY'RUM, *n.* See *BUTTER*.

BUTYRYL. Fr., *butyryle*. A hypothetical radicle, C_4H_7 , of butyral, butyric acid, etc.

BUTYRYLFORM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide butyrylformique*. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_8O_3 \equiv CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO-CO.OH$.

BUXACEOUS. Lat., *buxaceus*. Fr., *buzacé*. Typified by the genus *Buxus*.

BUX'EIN(E). See *BUXINE*.

BUX'IN(E). Lat., *buxina, buxinum*. Fr., *buxine*. Ger., *Buchsin, Buxin*. An alkaloid derived from the bark

and leaves of *Buxus sempervirens*; identical with beerine. It has been used as a febrifuge.

BUXINIDIN(E). An alkaloid derived, along with buxine, from the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*.

BUXINUM, *n.* See BUXINE.

BY'NE, *f.* Gr., *βύνη*. Barley malt.

BY'NIN. From *βύνη*, malt. An English proprietary liquid extract of malt.

BY'ROLIN. A mixture of lanolin, glycerin, and boric acid.

BYR'SA, *f.* A more correct form of *bursa* (*q. v.*).

BYRSON'IMA, *f.* A genus of malpighiaceae shrubs and trees.—**B. armeniaca**. Syn.: *Malpighia armeniaca*. A species the seeds of which are said to be poisonous.—**B. chrysophylla**. Syn.: *Malpighia moureila*, *Galpinia chrysophylla*. A species growing in Cayenne, where its astringent bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, and a decoction as a fomentation for ulcers.—**B. coccolobæfolia**. A tree of Cumana, probably furnishing part of the alcornoque bark of commerce.—**B. cotinifolia**. A Mexican shrub, used like *B. verbascifolia*.—**B. crassifolia**. The *moulæ-ie* of the Caribs; a small tree of the West Indies and South America, used like *B. verbascifolia*.—**B. cumingiana**. The *nanci* of Panama. The bark is used there in skin diseases.—**B. laurifolia**, **B. rhopalæfolia**. Trees probably furnishing varieties of alcornoque bark.—**B. spicata**. A tree of the West Indies and Brazil. Its bark (*muruci bark*) contains a great amount of tannin. The fruit is acid and astringent, and is used for gargles and in dysentery.—**B. verbascifolia**. Syn.: *Malpighia verbascifolia*. A low shrub of Brazil and Guiana. The bark and wood are used as astringents and in remittent fevers.

BYSAU'CHEN, *m.* -*au'chenos* (-is). Gr., *βυσσάχην* (from *βύνειν*, to cover up, and *ἀνχύν*, the neck). An old term for a person whose shoulders were habitually elevated, so as to make the neck seem short; also for a person with a stiff neck.

BYS'MA, *n.* *Bys'matos* (-is). Gr., *βύσμα*. A bung, a stopper.

BYS'SINE. Gr., *βύσσινος*. Lat., *byssinus*. Cottony, silky, filamentous.

BYSSINO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS). Ger., *Baumwollenschwindsucht*. A variety of pneumonocosis due to the inhalation of cotton fibre.

BYSSOCAU'SIS, *f.* -*cau'seos* (-is). From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS), and *καῦσις*, cauterization. Cauterization with a cotton moxa.

BYSSOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*phthis'eos* (-oph'thisis). See BYSSINOSIS.

BYS'SUS, *m.* Gr., *βύσσος*. Ger., *Gruftschemmel* (1st def.), *Büschelschemmel* (3d def.). 1. A genus of *Fungi* under which were formerly grouped a number of imperfectly known forms now referred elsewhere. 2. Cotton, fine flax, silk, charpie.

BY'THOS, **BY'THUS**, *m.* Gr., *βυθός*. The lower part of the abdomen.

C

CAB'ALLINE. Lat., *caballinus* (from *καβάλλης*, a horse). Fr., *caballin*. Ger., *Ross*. Used for horses (said of a coarse variety of aloes).

CABINET. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A small chamber, also a museum.—**C. d'anatomie** (Fr.). A dissecting room.—**C'kâfer** (Ger.). The *Anthrenus museorum*.—**Pathological c.** A room arranged for the display of pathological specimens.—**Pneumatic c.** Fr., *c. pneumatique*. Ger., *pneumatisches C.* A closed chamber provided with valves, a pump, etc., for compressing or rarefying the air contained within it; used in the treatment of respiratory diseases (see *Pneumatic DIFFERENTIATION*). A small apparatus of this sort has also been used for inflat-

ing the tympanum in the treatment of catarrhal deafness.

CACÆ'MIA, *f.* From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *αἷμα*, blood. A depraved state of the blood.

CACÆM'IC. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with cacæmia.

CACAEROM'ETER. Lat., *cacaerometrum* (from *κακός*, bad, *ἀήρ*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Ger., *Kakaërometer*, *Luftverderbnismesser*. A name proposed by L. A. Kraus for J. F. Jahn's *cacometer*, a device for ascertaining the proportion of noxious constituents in air.

CACÆSTHE'SIA, **CACÆSTHE'SIS**, *f.* -*the'siæ*, -*the'seos* (-is). From *κακός*, bad, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *caecesthésie*. Ger., *Kakästhesie*. Any unpleasant morbid sensation; as sometimes used, see PARÆSTHESIA and PSEUDÆSTHESIA.

CAC'AGOGUE. See CACCAGOGUE.

CACALEXETE'RIA, *n. pl.* From *κακός*, evil, and *ἀλεξητήριον*, a preventive remedy. Remedies to prevent the effects of ill-conditioned humors or of inoculation.

CACA'LIA, *f.* Gr., *κακαλία*. Fr., *cacalie*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant supposed to have been *Tussilago farfara*. 2. A genus of composite plants, a section of *Senecio*. 3. A genus now referred to *Adenostyles*. 4. The genus *Kleinia*. 5. A genus referred to *Gynura*.—**C. hastata**. A Siberian species probably to be referred to *Senecio*. The root is used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic.—**C. odora**. A species used in Arabia in the treatment of smallpox.—**C. pendula**. An Arabian species. The juice of the branches is used in Arabia for earache.

CACAN'CHE, *f.* See CACOCYNANCHE.

CACAN'THRAX, *m.* -*an'thracis*. See Contagious ANTHRAX.

CACA'O. 1. The seeds of the chocolate tree (*Theobroma c.*) and perhaps of other species of *Theobroma*. They contain starch, c. butter, a proteid substance, and theobromine. They are prepared for the market either by drying in the sun or by "sweating" (being buried under ground or confined in a closed box for some days, which renders their taste milder and less bitter). A peculiar fermentation takes place during the sweating process, and c. red is developed. 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Theobroma*.—**Ariba Guayaquil c.** See *Guayaquil c.*—**Bahia c.** A Brazilian variety not subjected to the sweating process; of a dirty grayish-brown color, with colored striate cotyledons.—**Berbice c.** A variety smaller and flatter than Caracas c.; when fully ripe, nearly round and very rich in oil; fragrant and of a fine oily taste.—**Bourbon c.** A variety somewhat like Caracas c., but with smaller seeds.—**Brazilian c.** See *Bahia c.* and *Marañon c.*—**Butter of c.**, *Butyrum c.* See *Oil of THEOBROMA*.—**C. butter**. See *Oil of THEOBROMA*.—**Caracas c.**, **Caraccas c.** A variety brought from Caracas; with planoconvex seeds, reddish-brown externally, with reddish-brown cotyledons having minute granular prominences.—**Cayenne c.** A variety elongated and pointed at one end, nearly always flat, having a strong shell and a very oily, polished, and blood-red kernel; of a harsh, disagreeable taste and a smoky odor, which it loses on roasting.—**Guayaquil c.** Two varieties are distinguished; an ordinary sort (*Machala Guayaquil c.*) and a superior kind (*Ariba Guayaquil c.*). The latter is somewhat heavier than Caracas c., and has less husk in proportion to the kernel; it is also less oily and of a somewhat more bitter taste.—**Guiana c.** See *Surinam c.* and *Cayenne c.*—**Jamaica c.** Syn.: *West Indian c.* C. from the West Indies; distinguished by the various colors of the shells. The dark-colored seeds are generally flat, and the kernel has a sharp, bitter taste; the lighter ones are mostly rounder and of a better taste.—**Machala Guayaquil c.** See *Guayaquil c.*—**Maraçaibo c.** A variety brought from Venezuela, having light-brownish seeds and violet or reddish-brown cotyledons.—**Maranham c.**, **Marañon c.** A Brazil

variety. The seeds are flat and broad, with a smooth, shining shell and a kernel of agreeable, although somewhat bitter, taste; dark-red and abounding in oil.—**Puerto Cabello c.** A variety brought from Venezuela, resembling Caracas c., but of higher specific gravity.—**Sebum c.** See *Oil of THEOBROMA*.—**Semen c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Soconusco c.** A superior variety collected in Guatemala and Mexico (said not to be exported); small, convex seeds of almost golden yellow, with a fine aromatic and agreeably mild taste.—**Surinam c.** Two sorts are known under this name: 1. Large, roundish seeds, having a dusty shell and a bitter taste. 2. Small, flat seeds, having whitish or dirty-brown shells, owing to a covering of dust or earth, and kernels of a harsh, rancid taste.—**Trinidad c.** A variety brought from Trinidad, not subjected to the steaming process.—**Venezuela c.** See *Caracas c.*, *Puerto Cabello c.*, and *Maracaibo c.*—**West Indian c.** See *Jamaica c.* and *Trinidad c.*

CACA'ONOGALACTOPEC'TE, *f.* From *cacao* (*q. v.*), γάλα, milk, and πικτή, a cheese. A name proposed by L. A. Kraus for Arrault's solidified ass's milk chocolate. **CACA'OSTEAR'IC ACID**. *Fr.*, *acide cacaostearique*. A fatty acid obtained from the stearin of oil of theobroma. **CACAOTI'NUS**. *Of or made of cacao.*

CACAPHRODI'TE, *f.* *-d'ites*. From κακός, evil, and ἀφροδίτη, venery. Syphilis.

CACAPH'THÆ, *f. pl.* From κακός, malignant, and ἀφθαί (see *APHTHÆ*). Malignant aphthæ.

CACAT'ION. *Gr.*, ἀποπάτησις. *Lat.*, *cacatio* (from *ca-care*, to go to stool). Defecation.

CAC'ATORY. *Lat.*, *cacatorius*. *Fr.*, *cacatoire*. Affected or attended with diarrhœa.

CAC'CAGOGUE. *Lat.*, *caccagoga* (from κάκη [see *CACCE*], and ἀγέλν, to expel). *Fr.*, *caccagogue*. Purgative (formerly said of certain ointments [*caccagoga*] which, being rubbed on the anus, had a cathartic effect).

CAC'CE, *f.* *Cac'ces*. *Gr.*, κάκη. Human faces.

CACENTER'IA, *f.* From κακός, evil, and ἔντερον, an intestine. A foul state of the intestines.

CACEPHEBOTE'SIA, *f.* From κακός, faulty, and ἐφηβότης, puberty. A derangement of health incident to puberty.

CACHÆ'MIA, *f.* See *CACÆMIA*.

CACHÆM'IC. See *CACÆMIC*.

CACHEC'TES, *m.* *Gr.*, καχέκτης. A cachectic person.

CACHEC'TIC. *Gr.*, καχεκτικός. *Lat.*, *cachecticus*. *Fr.*, *cachectique*. *Ger.*, *kachectisch*. Pertaining to or affected with cachexia.

CACHELCO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. From κακός, depraved, and ἔλκοςμα, an ulcer. A malignant ulcer.

CACH'ELCOPORPHYROTYP'HUS, *m.* From κακός, depraved, ἔλκοςμα, an ulcer, πορφύρειν, to be purple, and τύφος, stupor. A typhoid form of scarlet fever with malignant ulceration.

CACHELCOT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with cachelcoma.

CACHÆ'IA, *f.* *Gr.*, καχέξια (from κακή ἔξις, a bad habit of body). *Fr.*, *cachexie*. *Ger.*, *Kachexie*. Cachexy; a vague term for some deteriorated state of the general health occurring as the result of a depraved condition of the blood or in consequence of some organic disease; characterized by debility and usually a decided change in the appearance of the face, such as a yellowish, waxy look, etc. The old nosologists applied the term to diseased states characterized by emaciation, tumors, or some marked change in the shape of parts.—**African c.** *Lat.*, *c. africana*. A disease observed in negroes, perhaps identical with miners' anæmia (*q. v.*).—**Alcoholic c.** See *Drunkards' c.*—**Alkaline c.** *Fr.*, *cachexie alcaline*. A c. induced by the long continued internal use of alkalis, especially an alkaline state of the blood.—**Arsenical c.** Chronic arsenical poisoning.—**C. africana**. See *African c.*—**Cachexiæ anomales**. Of Sauvages, an order of cachexiæ including those not accurately clas-

sified, such as gangrene, necrosis, alopecia, etc.—**C. aquosa**. *Fr.*, *cachexie aqueuse*, *mal-cœur*, *pourriture*. *Ger.*, *Egelsucht*, *Egelkrankheit*. A form of anæmia observed in cattle and sheep; thought to be due to a *Distoma* in the bile ducts.—**C. canceratica**. See *Cancerous c.*—**C. cardiaca**. See *Cardiac c.*—**C. cellulosa hydatigena**. *Ger.*, *Finnenkrankheit*. The measles of swine, due to the *Cysticercus cellulosa*.—**C. chlorotica**. See *CHLOROSIS*.—**C. exophthalmica**. See *Erophthalmic GOÏTRE*.—**C. icterica**. *C.* with jaundice.—**Cachexiæ icteritiæ**. An old term for diseases accompanied by a pale, dark, red, or yellow hue without fever, including jaundice and chlorosis.—**Cachexiæ intumescentiæ**. Cachexiæ with increased size of a part.—**C. mercurialis**. See *Mercurial c.*—**C. montana**. See *MARASMUS montanus*.—**C. ovium hydropica**. The "rot" of sheep.—**C. saturnina**. See *Lead c.*—**C. scorbutica**. See *Scorbutic c.*—**C. scrofulosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. splenica**, *C. splenica et lymphatica*, *C. splenicolympathica*. A c. due to splenic disease (pseudoleucocythæmia).—**C. strumipriva**. Kocher's term for a form of c. observed after removal of the thyroid gland; amounting in well-marked cases to cretinism.—**C. uteri**, *C. uterina*. Old terms for leucorrhœa.—**C. venerea**. Syphilis.—**C. venosa**. See *VENOSITY*.—**C. verminosa**. See *Verminous c.*—**C. virginum**. Chlorosis.—**Cancerous c.**, **Carcinomatous c.** *Lat.*, *c. canceratica* (seu *cancerosa*, seu *carcinomatosa*). *Fr.*, *cachexie cancéreuse*. *Ger.*, *Krebs-cachexie*. *C.* due to cancerous disease; characterized by debility, emaciation, and a dirty, waxy, straw-colored, brownish, or brownish-green complexion.—**Cardiac c.** *Lat.*, *c. cardiaca*. *Fr.*, *cachexie cardiaque*. A peculiar condition of the subjects of chronic heart disease. The state of the skin and the composition of the blood resemble those of chlorosis, and there is continuous blueness of the mucous membranes.—**Chlorotic c.** See *CHLOROSIS*.—**Drunkards' c.** The peculiar condition of ill health caused by the abuse of alcohol.—**Lead c.** *Lat.*, *c. saturnina*. *Fr.*, *cachexie saturnine*. *Ger.*, *Bleicachexie*. A state of ill health due to chronic lead poisoning; characterized by emaciation and a pallid, lustreless complexion.—**Lymphaticosplenic c.** See *C. splenicolympathica*.—**Malarial c.**, **Malarious c.**, **Marsh c.** *Fr.*, *cachexie paludéenne* (ou *palustre*). *C.* due to malarial poisoning. "A frequent result of exposure to malarial influences and of repeated attacks of periodic fever is anæmia, or, even though there may have been no fever, often a profound state of c., with which are associated structural changes in the abdominal viscera, and notably in the spleen. The sufferer has a puffy, blanched face, pearly conjunctivæ and lips, short and hurried respiration, weak cardiac action, hæmic murmurs, and a feeble pulse, a tumid abdomen, not infrequently dropsy, œdematous lungs and areolar tissue generally, wasted muscles, and a bronzed, discolored skin, with a large spleen extending sometimes as far as the iliac fossa (ague cake)."—**Mercurial c.** *Lat.*, *c. mercurialis*. *Fr.*, *cachexie mercurielle*. *Ger.*, *Quecksilbercachexie*. A c. due to chronic mercurial poisoning, resembling scurvy; characterized by anæmia, emaciation, loss of hair, pains in the bones and joints, œdema, diarrhœa, etc.—**Negro c.** See *African c.*—**Osteal c.** A form of profound c. observed in children, associated with more or less painful swelling of one of the long bones, and in some cases with hæmatinuria or hæmorrhage into a tissue; thought by Gee to be a disease by itself, although often accompanied by rachitic phenomena.—**Pachydermic c.** See *MYXŒDEMA*.—**Paludal c.** See *Malarial c.*—**Periosteal c.** See *Osteal c.*—**Scorbutic c.** *Lat.*, *c. scorbutica*. *Fr.*, *cachexie scorbutique*. *C.* due to scurvy.—**Scrofulous c.** *Lat.*, *c. scrofulosa*. *C.* due to scrofula or leading to its development.—**Splenic c.** See *C. splenicolympathica*.—**Strumous c.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**Suprarenal c.** *C.* due to disease of

the suprarenal capsules.—**Syphilitic c.** The anæmia, etc., of syphilis.—**Tuberculous c.** The state of ill health due to tuberculous disease, or, according to Sir J. Clark, tending to its development.—**Venous c.** Lat., *c. venosa*. See **VENOSITY**.—**Verminous c.** Lat., *c. verminosa*. The anæmia, discoloration of the skin, etc., produced by intestinal worms.

CACHEX'Y. See **CACHEXIA**.

CACHINNA'TION. Gr., *καγχασμός*. Lat., *cachinnatio*, *cachinnus*. Loud and uncontrollable laughter.

CACHIN'NUS, m. See **CACHINNATION**.—**C. convulsivus.** Ger., *Lachkrampf*. Spasmodic laughter.

CACHUTAN'NIC ACID, CACHU'TIC ACID. See **CATECHUTANNIC ACID**.

CACOE'STHE'SIS, f. See **CACÆSTHESIS**.

CACOALEXETE'RIUM, n. See **ALPHEXETERIUM**.

CACOCHEM'IA, f. See **CACOCHEMIA**.

CACOCHE'LIA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *cacocholie*. A depraved state of the bile.

CACOCHE'LICUS. Pertaining to or affected with *cacocholia*.

CACOCHE'RI, m. pl. Diseases characterized by *cacochræa*.

CACOCHE'RR'A, f. Gr., *κακόχροια* (from *κακός*, evil, and *χρoιά*, the complexion). An unnatural color of the skin due to disease.

CACOCHE'ROI, m. pl. See **CACOCHE'RI**.

CACOCHE'RUS. Gr., *κακοχροῦς*. Affected with *cacochræa*.

CACOCHYL'IA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *χυλός*, chyle. Fr., *cacochylie*. Ger., *Kakochylie*. A depraved state of the chyle; defective or disordered chylification.

CACOCHYL'ICUS, CACOCHY'LUS. Fr., *cacochyle*. Pertaining to or affected with *cacochylia*.

CACOCHYM'IA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *χυμός*, a juice. Fr., *cacochymie*. Ger., *Kakochymie*. A depraved or morbid state of the humors; according to the humoralists, the cause of cachexia, and therefore a cachexia; in the pl., *cacochymia*, of Young, an order of the *Purecrises*, comprising diseases attended with vitiated secretions.

CACOCHYM'ICUS, CACOCHY'MUS. Fr., *cacochyme*. Ger., *kakochymisch*. Pertaining to or affected with *cacochymia*.

CACOCNE'MIA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Thinness of the legs.

CACOCNEM'ICUS, CACOCNE'MUS. Gr., *κακόκνημος*. Pertaining to or affected with *cacocnemia*.

CACOCOL'PIA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Fr., *cacocolpie*. Ger., *weibliche Schaamfäule*. Gangrene of the vulva.

CACOCORE'MA, n. -rem'atos (-is). From *κακός*, foul, and *κόρημα*, refuse. A purgative.

COCOCYNAN'CHE, f. -an'ches. From *κακός*, evil, and *κυνάγχη* (see **CYNANCHE**). Ger., *bösartige Bräune*. Malignant angina.

CACODEMO'NIA, CACODEMONOMA'NIA, CACODEMO'NIA, CACODEMONOMA'NIA, f. Gr., *κακοδαίμονία*. Fr., *cacodémonie*. Demoniac possession, also a belief in the power of evil spirits.

CACO'DES. Gr., *κακῶδης* (from *κακός*, evil, and *ὄζειν*, to smell). Of an offensive odor.

CACODI'ACOL. Guaiacol cacodylate.

CACODON'TIA, f. From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Ger., *Kakodontie*. A bad condition of the teeth.

CAC'ODYL. From *κακῶδης*, of an offensive odor, and *ὕλη*, material. Lat., *cacodylium*. Fr., *cacodyle*, *kacodyle*. Ger., *Kakodyl*. A name first applied to the body now known as diacodyl (*q. v.*); now given to arsenidimethyl, As.(CH₃)₂, sometimes denoted by the symbol Kd.—**C. oxide.** See **DIMETHYLARSINE oxide** and **ALKARSINE**.—**Ethyl c.** See **DIETHYLARSINE**.

CACOD'YLATE. A salt of cacodylic acid.

CACODYL'IC ACID. See **DIMETHYLARSINIC ACID**.

CACOE'THES. -e'theos (-this). Gr., *κακοήθης* (from *κακός*, evil, and *ἦθος*, a habit). Fr., *cacothè*. Ill-conditioned, malignant; as a n. (Gr., *ἔλκος κακοήθες*), a malignant ulcer.

CACOETHI'A, f. Gr., *κακοήθεια*. Malignity.

CACOETH'ICUS. 1. See **CACOETHES**. 2. Affected with or occasioned by a bad habit.

CACOGALAC'TIA, f. From *κακός*, bad, and *γάλα*, milk.

Fr., *cacogalactie*. An abnormal state of the milk.

CACOGALAC'TICA, f. A woman whose milk is of bad quality.

CACOGALAC'TICUS. Producing or occasioned by bad milk; as a n., in the f., see **CACOGALACTICA**.

CACOGAL'IA, f. See **CACOGALACTIA**.

CACOGAL'ICUS. See **CACOGALACTICUS**.

CACOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *κακός*, bad, and *γένεσις*, formation. Fr., *cacogénése*, *cacogénésie*. Ger., *falsche (oder krankhafte) Bildung*. A general term for deviations of organized bodies from the normal structure, applied by some to monstrosities and by others to formations of pathological tissue.

CACOGENET'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with *cacogenesis*.

CACOGLOS'SIA, f. Gr., *κακογλωσσία* (from *κακός*, evil, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *cacoglossie*. Ger., *Zungenfäule*. Gangrene of the tongue.

CACOLET (Fr.). Ka³-ko-la. Ger., *Mault(h)ierlehnkorb*. A mule chair for the transportation of the wounded in battle.

CACOMET'RUM, n. See **CACAEROMETER**.

CACOMOR'PHIA, f. From *κακός*, bad, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *cacomorphie*. Ger., *Kakomorphie*, *Missbildung*. A malformation.

CACOMOR'PHICUS. See **CACOMORPHUS**.

CACOMORPHO'MA, n. -phom'atos (-is). See **CACOMORPHIA**.

CACOMORPHO'SIS, f. -pho'seos (-is). A process of malformation.

CACOMOR'PHUS. Pertaining to or affected with *cacomorphia*.

CACONE'MIA, f. From *κακός*, bad, and *νέμειν*, to pasture. The milk sickness of cattle.

CACONYCH'IA, f. From *κακός*, bad, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Ger., *Kakonychie*. A diseased condition of a nail.

CACONYCH'ICUS. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by *caconychia*.

CACAPARONYCH'IA, f. Ger., *bösartiges Nagelgeschwür*. Malignant paronychia.

CACOP'ATHES. -opath'eos (-op'athis). Gr., *κακοπαθής*. Affected with or proceeding from *cacopathia*.

CACOPATHI'A, f. Gr., *κακοπάθεια* (from *κακός*, evil, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *cacopathie*. A severe mental or bodily affection.

CACOPATH'ICUS. See **CACOPATHES**.

CACOPHARYN'GIA, f. From *κακός*, malignant, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Ger., *Schlundfäule*. Gangrene of the pharynx.

CACOPHO'NIA, f. Gr., *κακοφωνία* (from *κακός*, bad, and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *cacophonie*. Ger., *Kakophonie*. Any abnormality of the voice or of the enunciation.

CACOPHON'ICUS. Fr., *cacophonique*. Ger., *kakophonisch*. Pertaining to or affected with *cacophonia*.

CACOPH'ONY. See **CACOPHONIA**.

CACOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *κακός*, evil, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *cacophthalmie*. Ger., *Augenfäule* (1st def.), *bösartige Augenentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Gangrene of the eye. 2. Malignant ophthalmia.

CACOPLAS'TIC. Lat., *cacoplasticus* (from *κακός*, bad, and *πλαστικός*, plastic). Fr., *cacoplastique*. Ger., *kakoplastisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, arising from, causing, or fitted for defective formation or organization; the opposite of *euplastic*.

CACOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* From *κακός*, evil, and *πνευμονία* (see PNEUMONIA). Ger., *Lungenfäule*. Gangrene of the lung.

CACOPRAC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with cacopragia.

CACOPRA'GIA, *f.* From *κακός*, bad, and *πράσσειν*, to act. Fr., *cacopragie*. Ger., *Kakopragie*. Deranged performance of function, especially of the nutritive processes.

CACOPRA'GICUS. See CACOPRACTICUS.

CACOPRAX'IS, *f.* *-prax'eos (-is)*. See CACOPRAGIA.

CACOPROC'TIA, *f.* From *κακός*, evil, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Ger., *Mastdarmfäule*. Gangrene of the rectum.

CACORE'MA, *n.* *-rem'atos (-is)*. See COREMA.

CACORRHACHIS, **CACORRHACHI'TIS**, *f.* *-rhach'idios (-is)*, *-chit'idios*. From *κακός*, evil, and *ράχης*, the spinal column. Ger., *Rückgratskrankheit*. Disease of the spinal column.

CACORRHEMOS'YNE, *f.* Gr., *κακορρημοσύνη*. See AR-RHYTHMIA.

CACORRHIN'IA, *f.* From *κακός*, evil, and *ρίν*, the nose. Ger., *Nasenfäule*. Gangrene of the nose.

CACORRHYTH'MUS. Gr., *κακορρυθμος* (from *κακός*, bad, and *ρhythmos*, rhythm). Irregular, anomalous, atypical.

CA'COS. Gr., *κακός*. Evil, malignant, ill-conditioned, abnormal.

CACOS'NOS, **CACOSI'NUS**. Gr., *κακόσινος*. Noxious.

CACO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κάκωσις*. A disordered condition, either of the whole body or of an individual organ.

CACOSIT'IA, *f.* Gr., *κακοσιτία* (from *κακός*, bad, and *σιτος*, food). Fr., *cacositie*. A morbid aversion to food, also improper feeding.

CACOSIT'ICUS. Fr., *cacositique*. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by cacositia.

CACOS'MUS. See CADODES.

CACOSO'MIUM, *n.* Said to be from *κακός*, evil, and *σώμα*, the body. A lazaretto for incurables.

CACOSPERMA'SIA, **CACOSPERMA'TIA**, *f.* See CACOSPERMIA.

CACOSPERMAT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with cacospermia.

CACOSPER'MIA, *f.* From *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *σπέρμα*, semen. Fr., *cacospermie*. Ger., *Kakospermie*. An abnormal state of the semen.

CACOSPHYC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with cacosphyxia.

CACOSPHYX'IA, *f.* Gr., *κακοσφυξία* (from *κακός*, bad, and *σφύξις*, the pulse). Fr., *cacosphyxie*. Ger., *Kakosphyxie*. Any abnormal state of the pulse.

CACOSPLANCH'NIA, *f.* From *κακός*, bad, and *σπλάχνα*, the entrails. Fr., *cacosplanchnie*. Ger., *Kakosplanchnie*. A depraved state of the digestive apparatus, also emaciation due to such a condition.

CACOSPLANCH'NUS. Pertaining to or affected with cacosplanchnia.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS. Gr., *κακοστόμαχος* (from *κακός*, ill-conditioned, and *στόμαχος*, the stomach). Having a disordered stomach, also hurtful to the stomach.

CAC'OSTOMATOSPHERE'SIA, *f.* From *κακός*, bad, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *σφύρησις*, the act of smelling. Ger., *Kakostomatosphresie*. Fætor of the mouth.

CACOSTO'MIA, *f.* From *κακός*, bad, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Any gangrenous affection of the mouth.

CACOS'TOMUS. Gr., *κακόστομος*. Fr., *cacostome*. Having a foul state of the mouth or a fetid breath.

CACOTHANA'SIA, *f.* From *κακός*, bad, and *θάνατος*, death. Fr., *cacothanasie*. Ger., *Kakothanasie*. A miserable, painful death.

CACOTHAN'ATUS. Gr., *κακοθάνατος*. Dying miserably, causing a painful death.

CACOTH'ELIN(E). Fr., *cacothéline*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{22}NO_{20}$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on brucine.

CACOTH'ESIS, *f.* *-th'eos (-oth'esis)*. From *κακός*, bad, and *θέσις*, position. An abnormal attitude of a part or of the whole body.

CACOTHET'ICUS. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with cacothesis.

CACOTHYM'IA, *f.* Gr., *κακοθυμία* (from *κακός*, evil, and *θυμός*, the mind). Fr., *cacothymie*. Ger., *Kakothymie*. Moroseness, mental depression with malignity.

CACOTHYM'ICUS. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with cacothymia.

CACOTRICH'IA, *f.* From *κακός*, evil, and *τριξ*, the hair. Fr., *cacotrichie*. Ger., *Kakotrichie*. Any disease of the hair.

CACOTRICH'ICUS. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with cacotrichia.

CACOTROPH'IA, *f.* Gr., *κακοτροφία* (from *κακός*, bad, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *cacotrophie*. Ger., *Kakotrophie*. Defective or disordered nutrition.—**C. folliculorum**. See LICHEN *pilaris*.

CACOTROPH'ICUS. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with cacotrophia.

CACOT'ROPHY. See CACOTROPHIA.

CACTA'CEOUS. Belonging to or resembling the cactuses.

CAC'TIN. A red coloring matter obtained by Vogel from the flowers of *Cereus (Cactus) speciosus*.

CACUR'GIA, *f.* Gr., *κακουργία* (from *καουργείν*, to act badly). Functional disturbance.

CA'DA, *f.* See CADE.

CADA'BA. A genus of capparideous plants.—**C. farinosa**. A shrub of Arabia and tropical Africa, used as a purgative and antiseptic.—**C. indica**. Syn.: *Cleome fruticosa*. An East Indian shrub, used as an anthelmintic, purgative, emmenagogue, antisyphilitic, and antiphlogistic.

CADA'VER, *n.* *-av'eris*. From *cadere*, to fall. Gr., *πτῶμα νεκρού*. Fr., *cadavre*. Ger., *Leichnam*. A corpse.

CADAVER'IC. Lat., *cadaverinus*. Fr., *cadavérique*. Ger., *cadaverisch*. Pertaining to a cadaver (e. g., c. rigidity); occurring after death.

CADAVERIN(E). Fr., *cadavérine*. Ger., *Cadaverin*, *Leichenconiin*. A ptomaine of the constitution of pentamethylenediamine, $C_5H_{14}N_2 = H_2N.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$, isolated from the organs of the human dead body in the later stages of decomposition; a dense, highly refracting liquid of extremely disagreeable odor which, on exposure to the air, crystallizes by the absorption of carbonic acid; perhaps identical with coniine. It resembles ammonia in its local action when injected subcutaneously; it destroys the *Staphylococcus aureus*, but is itself capable of exciting suppuration.

CADAVERI'NUS. See CADAVERIC.

CADAVERIZA'TION. Lat., *cadaverisatio*. Fr., *cadavérisation*. The moribund state with alidity, as in the collapse of cholera.

CADAV'EROUS. Lat., *cadaverosus*. Fr., *cadavéreux*. Ger., *cadaverös*, *leichenartig*. Corpse-like, ghastly.

CADE, *n.* Fr., c. The *Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Juniperus communis*.—Oil of c. Lat., *oleum cadinum*. Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl*. Empyreumatic oil of juniper; a liquid like tar in appearance and properties, obtained by distilling the inner wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

CADI'VUS. From *cadere*, to fall. Affected with epilepsy.

CAD'MIA, *f.* Gr., *καδμεία*. Ar., *climia*. Fr., *cadmie*. Ger., *Ofenbruch*. A commercial name for yellow sulphide of cadmium.

CAD'MIUM, *n.* From *cadmia*, because usually found, along with zinc oxide, in furnaces in which zinc ores had been roasted. Fr., c. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C.*, *Kadmium*. A metallic element (symbol, Cd) found, alone or associated with zinc, in various minerals.—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromür*, *Bromc'*. A salt of the composition $CdBr_2$.—**C. carbonate**. Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kadmiumoxyd*. Basic

carbonates of c. are known, prepared by precipitating a soluble salt of c. with the carbonate of an alkaline metal; varying in composition according to the temperature and the quantity of the precipitating material.—**C. chloride.** Lat., *cadmii chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *Chlorc'*, *C'chlorür*. A body occurring as transparent masses of a pearly lustre, CdCl_2 , or as prismatic efflorescent crystals, $\text{CdCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**C. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de c.* Ger., *chromsaures C.* A yellow compound of c. and chromic acid; the so called c. yellow.—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *Cyanc'*. A compound, $\text{Cd}(\text{CN})_2$, formed by the action of potassic cyanide or of hydrocyanic acid on a salt of c.—**C. ethide.** **C. ethyl.** Ger., *C'äthyl*. A colorless liquid, $\text{Cd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.—**C. ferriocyanide.** Ger., *Ferridecyan'*. A yellow powder, $\text{Cd}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{N}_8)_4$.—**C. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyan'*. An amorphous white powder, $\text{Cd}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{N}_8)_2$.—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat*. See *C. hydroxide*.—**C. hydriodate.** See *C. iodide*.—**C. hydroxide.** A white substance, $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$.—**C. iodide.** Lat., *cadmii iodidum* [Br. Ph.], *c. iodatum*, *c. ioduratum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *Jodc'*, *C'jodür*. A crystalline compound, CdI_2 .—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de c.* See *C. oxide*.—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures C.* (oder *C'oxyd*). A compound, $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming acicular crystals.—**C. oxide.** Lat., *cadmii oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *C'oxyd*. A compound, CdO , forming dark-red or dark-blue crystals.—**C. pentasulphide.** A yellow substance, CdS_5 ; according to some, only a mixture of c. sulphide and sulphur.—**C. protoxide.** See *C. oxide*.—**C. salicylate.** The compound $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHC}_2\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cd} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, astringent and antiseptic.—**C. suboxide.** A greenish powder, Cd_2O .—**C. sulfuricum.** See *C. sulphate*.—**C. sulpharsenite.** See *C. thioarsenite*.—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cadmii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulphas cadmii*, *c. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *c. oxydatum sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de c.* Ger., *C'sulfat*. A compound forming large efflorescent prismatic crystals, $\text{CdSO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $3\text{CdSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, of an astringent taste, readily soluble in water; used topically as an astringent. Other sulphates of c., both basic and normal, are known.—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *C'sulfid*, *Schwefelc'*. A yellow substance, CdS , occurring native in the crystalline form and obtainable artificially. See also *C. pentasulphide*.—**C. sulphuricum.** See *C. sulphate*.—**C. thioarsenite.** A yellow salt, $\text{Cd}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$.—**C. yellow.** Ger., *C'gelb*. See *C. chromate*.—**Unguentum cadmii iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made of 1 part of c. iodide and 7 parts of simple ointment.

CADU'CA, f. Fr., *caduque*. See DECIDUA.—**C. crassa.** See DECIDUA *vera*.—**C. Hunteri.** See DECIDUA.

CADU'CUS. From *cadere*, to fall. Ready to fall, tending to fall, caducous; as a n. (*morbus* understood), the falling sickness (epilepsy).

CÆ'CAL. Gr., *τυφλός*. Lat., *cæcus* (1st def.), *cæcalis* (2d def.). Fr., c. Ger., *blind* (1st def.), *Blinddarm-* (2d def.). 1. Blind, terminating in a closed extremity. 2. Pertaining to the cæcum (2d def.).

CÆCEC'TOMY. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of a portion of the cæcum.

CÆCI'GENUS. From *cæcus*, blind, and *gigni*, to be born. Gr., *τυφλογενής*. Born blind.

CÆCITAS, f. *-it'is*. From *cæcus*, blind. Gr., *ἀβλεψία*, *τυφλότης*. Fr., *cécité*, *aveuglement*. Ger., *Blindheit*. Blindness, congenital or acquired.—**C. crepuscularis.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**C. diurna.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**C. minor.** See AMAUROSIS.—**C. nocturna.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**C. verbalis.** See *Word* DEAFNESS.

CÆCITIS, f. *-it'idis*. See TYPHLITIS.

CÆCITU'DO, f. *-tu'dinis*. See CÆCITAS.

CÆCOCELE, f. $\text{Se}^2\text{k}(\text{ka}^3\text{-e}^2\text{k})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eug., $\text{se}^2\text{k}'\text{o-sel}$. *-ce'les*. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See TYPHLOCELE.

CÆ'CUM, n. Gr., *τυφλόν*. Fr., c. Ger., *Blinddarm* (2d def.). 1. Any canal terminating in a closed (blind) extremity. 2. The blind gut, the *caput coli*; the pouch-like initial portion of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged downward in the form of a cul-de-sac. It is situated in the right iliac fossa, and merges insensibly into the ascending colon.

CÆ'CUS. Gr., *τυφλός*. Fr., *aveugle*, *borgne*. Ger., *blind*. Blind, hidden, invisible, having no opening.

CÆMENTUM, n. See CEMENT.

CÆNÆSTHE'SIS, f. See CÆNÆSTHESIS.

CÆ'PA, **CÆ'PE**, **CÆPUL'LA**, f. See ALLIUM *cepa*.

CÆRU'LEIN. 1. A coloring matter, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$, formed by dehydrating gallein; combined with acid sulphite of sodium, it constitutes the so called c. *sodium*. 2. Gladstone's name for azulene.

CÆRU'LEUM, n. 1. A blue color or substance. 2. A blue pigment consisting essentially of cobaltous stannate and gypsum.—**C. berolinense**, **C. borussicum**. Prussian blue.

CÆRU'LEUS. Sky blue.

CÆRU'LIC ACID. An acid derived from coffee; regarded as a product of oxidation.

CÆRULIG'NONE. From *cæruleus* (q. v.), and *lignum*, wood. Ger., *Cärulignon*. A substance, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{O}_6$, forming dark steel-blue acicular crystals, prepared by the action of potassium dichromate on crude pyroligneous acid.

CÆRULO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. See CYANOSIS.

CÆSALPIN'IA, f. Fr., *cæsalpinie*, *césalpinie*. Ger., *Cäsalpinie*. A genus of leguminous trees and climbing shrubs.—**C. arista.** See *C. crista*.—**C. axillaris.** A Malabar species. The seeds are emetic in large doses and are used in malarial fevers.—**C. bahamensis.** A small tree of the Bahamas; said to furnish yellow Brazil wood (*lignum brasiliense luteum*) and to have a very acrid bark which is used as an epispastic.—**C. bijuga.** Syn.: *Poinciana bijuga*. A low Jamaica tree. The red wood is one variety of Brazil wood.—**C. bonduc.** Fr., *bonduc jaune*. Syn.: *Guilandina bonduc*. Bonduc; a prickly trailing shrub growing along the seacoast in most tropical countries. The seeds are used in India as a tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. They contain an oil (nicker seed oil) which is employed as an embrocation in paralysis, convulsions, etc. The leaves are used in Cochín-China as a deobstruent and emmenagogue, and the root is held to be a gastric tonic and an astringent.—**C. bonducella.** Syn.: *Guilandina bonducella*. Bonducella. The nuts are used like those of *C. bonduc*.—**C. coriaria.** Syn.: *Poinciana coriaria*, *Libidibia coriaria*, *arbor brasilica dicta*. The American sumach. The pods contain a large amount of tannin, and are used as an astringent for piles and prolapse of the anus and as an antiperiodic.—**C. crista.** A shrub or small tree of Jamaica. The bark is used as an epispastic and as a stimulant to sluggish ulcers.—**C. echinata.** Syn.: *Guilandina echinata*. A tall tree of Brazil. The bark (*Nacaseulo bark*) is astringent.—**C. nuga.** Syn.: *Guilandina nuga*. A shrub of the Moluccas, where the root is used as a diuretic and lithontriptic.—**C. obliqua.** *C. echinata*.—**C. paniculata.** An East Indian shrub or tree. The bark is used in diabetes and gonorrhœa.—**C. pipai.** A Brazilian species. The pods are astringent.—**C. pulcherrima.** Fr., *fleur de paon* (ou de *Paradis*). Ger., *Pfauenblume*, *Paradiesblume*. Syn.: *Poinciana pulcherrima* [Linneus]. A small tree indigenous to the East Indies. The flowers have been used in chronic pulmonary affections, intermittent fevers, and skin diseases. In large doses they (also the seeds and leaves) are diuretic, purgative, and abortifacient. The pods are astringent.—**C. sappan.** Ger., *schieblättrige Cäsalpinie*. The *sappan*, or *bráziletto*, a spiny tree of India. The seeds are said to be stomachic and emmenagogue.

CÆ'SAR, *m.* *Cæ'saris*. Fr., *Césare*. Ger., *Kaiser*. A person brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

CÆSAREAN. Lat., *cæsareus*, *cæsarianus*. See *C. OPERATION*.

CÆSAREANIST. An advocate of the Cæsarean operation.

CÆSAREUS. See *Cæsarean OPERATION*.

CÆSARIAN. See *Cæsarean OPERATION*.

CÆSARIES, *f.* *-rie'i*. Ger., *Haupthaar*. The hair of the head, especially a dark head of hair.

CÆSARI'NUS. See *Cæsarean OPERATION*.

CÆSIUS. See *CÆSIUS*.

CÆSIUM, *n.* From *cæsius*, sky blue, because of the bright-blue light of its vapor when it is heated to incandescence. Fr., *cæsius*, *césium*. Ger., *Cisium*. A metallic element (symbol, Cs) discovered by Bunsen in 1860. It usually occurs in conjunction with rubidium in various minerals, but always in minute amount. It is univalent, and forms compounds analogous to those of potassium and rubidium and isomorphous with them. Combining weight, 132.5.—**C. and ammonium bromide**. The compound $\text{CsBr} + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$. It has been used in epilepsy.—**C. bitartrate**. The compound $\text{Cs}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$. It has been used for cardiac palpitation.—**C. bromide**. The compound CsBr . Used like the bitartrate.—**C. carbonate**. The compound Cs_2CO_3 . Used in epilepsy.—**C. hydroxide**. The compound CsOH . Used in epilepsy.—**C., rubidium, and ammonium bromide**. The compound $(\text{CsBb})\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$. Used in epilepsy.—**C. sulphate**. The compound Cs_2SO_4 . Used in epilepsy.

CÆSIUS, *m.* An old name for glaucoma.

CAF'FEA [U. S. Ph., 1870], *f.* The seed of *Coffea arabica*.

CAFFEAN'IC ACID. An acid obtained from coffee, regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid.

CAF'FEATE. Fr., *caféate*. Ger., *caffeesaures Salz*. A salt of caffeic acid.

CAFFEEL'IC ACID. An acid derived from coffee; thought to be a product of oxidation.

CAF'FEI'A, *f.* See *CAFFEINE*.

CAFFE'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum caffeicum*. Fr., *acide caféique*. Ger., *Caffeesäure*. 1. Caffeotannic acid. 2. A product, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{O}_9$, occurring as straw-colored crystals, formed by boiling caffeotannic acid with potash and neutralizing with sulphuric acid.

CAFFE'IDIN(E). Lat., *caffeidina*. Fr., *cafféidine*. Ger., *Cofféidin*. A non-crystallizable alkaloid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}$, obtained by decomposing caffeine with potash or baryta.

CAFFEIL'IC ACID. An acid obtained from coffee; regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid.

CAF'FEIN(E). Lat., *caffèina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *caffèina*, *caffèinum* [Ger. Ph.], *caffèin*. Fr., *cafféine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Coffein*, *Koffein*. Syn.: *theine*, *methyltheobromine*; for purposes of dispensing, *guaranine* [Ger. Ph.], *theobromine* [Ger. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in coffee, tea, maté, cola nuts, and guarana. Physiologically, it retards tissue metamorphosis, contracts the blood vessels, and heightens the reflex activity of the spinal cord; used in the treatment of poisoning with alcohol and opium, in paralytic migraine, and as an antispasmodic, diuretic, antiperiodic, and gastrointestinal stimulant.—**C. arsenate**. Ger., *arsensaures Coffein*. A salt of c. and arsenic acid; used as an antiperiodic.—**C. citrate**. Lat., *caffèine citras* [Br. Ph.], *caffèinum citricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de caféine*. Ger., *Coffèincitrat*, *citronensaures Coffein*. A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and citric acid; used, especially in the form of effervescent granules, as a remedy for migraine.—**C. valerianate**. Lat., *caffèine valerianus*, *caffèinum valerianicum*. Fr., *valérianate de caféine*. Ger., *Coffèinvalerianat*, *baldriansaures Coffein*. A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and valerianic acid; said to be useful in hysterical vomiting and in whooping cough.

—**Effervescent c. citrate**. Lat., *caffèina citrata effervescens* [U. S. Ph.], *caffèine citras effervescens* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of c. citrate, citric acid, tartaric acid, sodium bicarbonate, and refined sugar; used in the form of granules for nervous headache.

CAF'FEONE. Fr., *cafféone*. Ger., *Coffeon*. The aromatic principle of roasted coffee, a brown oil, heavier than water, soluble in ether; said to increase the frequency of the cardiac pulsations in small doses, and to reduce it in large doses; also to cause drowsiness and sleep in mammals.

CAFFEOTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cafétannique*. Ger., *Caffeegeerbsäure*. An amorphous, gumlike substance, $\text{C}_{70}\text{H}_{58}\text{O}_{34}$, forming one of the chief constituents of coffee.

CAFFEOTAN'NIN, CAFFETAN'NIC ACID. See *CAFFEOTANNIC ACID*.

CAHIN'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide caïnrique*. Ger., *Caïnensäure*. A glucoside, $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_{18}$, having feebly acid properties, found in the root and especially the root bark of *Chiococca racemosa*; white acicular crystals of a bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in alcohol. Strong acids or alkalis decompose it into chiococcic acid and an uncrystallizable sugar, and their further action converts the former into cahincetin and sugar. Astringent, diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

CAHIN'CIN. See *CAHINCIC ACID*.

CAILCED'RIN. Fr., *cail-cédrin*. A bitter resinous principle obtained from *Khaya senegalensis*.

CAIN'CA, *f.* From the South American name. The *Chiococca racemosa* and its root.—**Brazilian c. root**. See *Radix caïnicae brasiliensis*. *Caïnica* acid.—**Radix caïnicae brasiliensis**. Fr., *racine de caïna*. Ger., *brasilianische C'wurzel*, *Schneebeerenwurzel*. The root of *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca anguifuga*.

CAIN'CATE. Fr., *caïnate*. A salt of cahincic acid.

CAIN'CIC ACID. See *CAHINCIC ACID*.

CAIN'CIN. Fr., *caïnine*. See *CAHINCIC ACID*.

CAINCIN'IC ACID. See *CAHINCIC ACID*.

CAJ'APUT. See *CAJUPUT*.

CAJ'EPUT. See *CAJUPUT*.

CAJ'EPUTENE. Fr., *cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputen*. A liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$, of hyacinthine odor, boiling at from 160° to 165° C., obtained by distilling oil of cajuput over phosphoric anhydride. Two polymers are formed: *isocajeputene*, dense and boiling at 176° C.; and *para-cajeputene*, a thick yellow oil showing a blue fluorescence.—**C. hydrate**. See *CAJEPUTOL*.

CAJ'EPUTOL. A colorless oily liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$, forming the chief part of oil of cajuput, and also found in the oils of *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *Melaleuca linarifolia*, and *Eucalyptus oleosa*. It rotates the plane of polarization to the right.

CAJEPU'TUM, *n.* See *CAJUPUT*.

CAJ'UPUT. Lat., *cajuputum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cajeputum* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Cajeput*. *Melaleuca cajuputi* (seu minor) or the *Melaleuca leucadendron*.—**C. oil**, *Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum cajuputi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *cajeputi* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *essence de cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeputöl*. A volatile oil derived from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi* (or *Melaleuca leucadendron*). Used internally and topically as an antispasmodic, anodyne, and stimulant in colic, cholera, dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, earache, toothache, neuralgia, dyspnoea, and nervous vomiting, also employed in chronic skin diseases.

CAJ'UPUTENE. See *CAJEPUTENE*.

CAJ'UPUTOL. See *CAJEPUTOL*.

CAJUPU'TUM, *n.* See *CAJUPUT*.—**Oleum cajuputi**. See *Oil of CAJUPUT*.—**Spiritus cajuputi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeputgeist*. A solution of 1 part (by volume) of oil of cajuput in 49 parts of rectified spirit.

CAKE. Fr., *coller*, *se cailler*. To become "caked"; i. e., formed into a coherent mass (said of powders, exu-

dations, etc.) or affected with lumpy induration (said of the mammary gland).

CAKE. Gr., *πλακούς*. Lat., *placenta*. Fr., *gâteau*, *bloc*. Ger., *Kuchen*. An agglomeration of matter rendered coherent by desiccation or pressure.—**C. meal.** Lat., *lini farina* [Br. Ph.]. The meal obtained by grinding linseed oil cakes (the *placentæ seminis lini* of the Ger. Ph.).—**Embryonic c.** See *Fetal PLACENTA*.—**Maternal c.** See *Uterine PLACENTA*.—**Oil c.** A solid mass left after the expression of the oil from linseed, etc.—**Vascular c.** See *PLACENTA*.

CAKI'LE, *f.* -*ki'les*. A genus of cruciferous plants.—**C. ægyptiaca**, **C. americana**. A species growing on the coasts of North America and in the West Indies; used like *C. maritima*.—**C. domingensis**. A West Indian species; used as an antiscorbutic.—**C. maritima**. The sea rocket; a species growing along the shores of the United States and Europe; reputed aperient, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.—**C. sinuatifolia**. A variety of *C. domingensis*.

CALA. The kernel of the nut of *Juglans regia*.

CAL'ABAR BEAN. See *PHYSOSTIGMA* (2d def.).

CALAB'ARIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Calabarin*. An alkaloid contained in small quantities in the *Physostigma venenosum*; not yet obtained pure. In its general physiological action it seems to agree with strychnine. Some writers apply the name to eserine.

CALA'DIUM, *n.* Fr., *caladion*. A genus of araceous plants.—**C. bicolor**. Syn.: *Arum bicolor*. A Brazilian species having many varieties. The tuberous rhizome of one variety (*C. pæcile* of Ventenat, the *Arum pæcile* of Schott) is edible; other varieties are said to be cathartic and anthelmintic.

CALAME'DON, *n.* Gr., *καλαμηδών*. Fr., *calamédon*. An old name for an oblique fracture of a bone.

CALAMI'NA, *f.* See *CALAMINE*.—**C. preparata** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Prepared (finely powdered and calcined) calamine, consisting mainly of oxide of zinc.—**Ceratum calaminæ** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Calamine cerate; made by melting together 1 lb. of lard and 3 oz. of yellow wax, and adding 3 oz. of calamine.

CALAMINA'RIS. Fr., *calaminaire*. Of or pertaining to calamine. See *LAPIS c.*

CAL'AMIN(E). Lat., *calamina*, *lapis calaminaris* (1st def.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Galmel* (1st def.), *Calamin* (2d def.). 1. A native silicate of zinc containing iron oxide, calcium carbonate, and alumina. 2. An alkaloid obtained from *Acorus calamus*.

CAL'AMUS, *m.* Gr., *κάλανος*. Fr., *canne aromatique* (2d def.). Ger., *Halm* (1st def.), *Kalmus* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a reed or cane, also a pen. See *C. scriptorius*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *Acorus c.* 3. A genus of palms.—**C. erectus**. A species of *c.* (3d def.) indigenous to Silhet, where the seeds are used as a substitute for the betel nut.—**C. scriptorius**. Fr., *plume à écrire*. Ger., *Schreibfeder*. The lower extremity of the fourth ventricle of the brain, terminating in a point resembling that of a pen; bounded laterally by the diverging posterior pyramids.—**Extractum calami** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmusextrakt* [Ger. Ph.]. Extract of *c.*; made by exhausting the bruised rhizome of *Acorus c.* with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract.—**Extractum calami fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'acore vrai*. Ger., *flüssiges Kalmusextrakt*. Fluid extract of *c.*; made by packing 25 oz. (av.) of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in No. 60 powder firmly in a percolator, then adding enough alcohol to saturate it and leave a layer above it, macerating for forty-eight hours with the lower aperture closed, exhausting by percolation with the gradual addition of alcohol, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, which is then dissolved in

the reserved portion, and enough alcohol added to make 24 fl. oz. of the product.—**Tinctura calami** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmustinktur*. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in 5 parts of dilute alcohol. Similar preparations were formerly official in several pharmacopœias.

CALAN'THE, *f.* -*an'thes*. A genus of orchids.—**C. veratrifolia**. Syn.: *Limodorum veratrifolium*. A species indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used topically for subcutaneous œdema and internally for chronic diarrhœa.

CALASAYA, *n.* Ka³l-a³-sa³'ya³. See *CALISAYA*.

CALA'YA. An extract of a plant of the genus *Anneslea*, used in malarial fevers.

CALCA'NEAL, **CALCA'NEAN**. Lat., *calcaneus*. Fr., *calcanéen*. Pertaining to the calcaneum.

CALCA''NEOASTRAG'ALAR. Fr., *calcanéo-astragalien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the astragalus.

CALCA''NEOCA'VUS, *m.* A variety of club foot in which the features of calcaneus and of cavus are combined.

CALCA''NEOCU'BOID. Fr., *calcanéo-cuboïdien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the cuboid bone.

CALCA''NEOSCAPH'OID. Lat., *calcanéo-scaphoideus*. Fr., *calcanéo-scaphoïdien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone.

CALCA''NEOTA'LAR. See *CALCANEOSTRAGALAR*.

CALCA''NEOVAL''GOCA'VUS, *m.* A variety of club foot in which the features of calcaneus, valgus, and cavus are combined.

CALCA'NEUM, *n.* Fr., *calcanéum*, *os du talon*. Ger., *Fersenbein*, *Fersenknöchel*. Syn.: *os calcis*. The heel bone; the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the posterior extremity of the tarsal arch, articulating with the astragalus above and the cuboid bone in front.

CALCA'NEUS. See *CALCANEAL*; as a *n. m.* (*pes* or *talipes* understood [Fr., *piéd-bot talus*; Ger., *Hackenfuß*]), a form of club foot in which the dorsum of the foot is drawn up toward the shin, and only the heel touches the ground.

CAL'CAR, *n.* -*car'is*. Gr., *κέντρον*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. The calcaneum. 2. A spur or any spurlike structure. See also *PREHALLUX*.—**C. avis**. Ger., *Hahnensporn*. The hippocampus minor.

CAL'CARATE. See *CALCARATUS* (1st def.).

CALCARA'TUS. From *calcar*, a spur (1st def.), or *calx*, lime (2d def.). Fr., *calcarifère* (1st def.), *éperonné* (1st def.). Ger., *gespornt* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spur. 2. Combined with or containing lime.

CALCAREA'TUS. See *CALCARATUS* (2d def.).

CALCA''REOFERRU'GINOUS. From *calx*, lime, and *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *calcaréo-ferrugineux*. Containing iron and calcareous matter.

CALCA''REOMAGNE'SIAN. Fr., *calcaréo-magnésien*. Containing a magnesium compound and calcareous matter.

CALCA''REOSAB'ULOUS. From *calx*, lime, and *sabula*, sand. Fr., *calcaréo-sableux*. Containing sand and calcareous matter.

CALCA''REOSILI'CIUS. From *calx*, lime, and *silex*, flint. Fr., *calcaréo-siliceux*. Containing calcareous and silicious matter.

CALCA''REOSUL'PHUROUS. Containing calcareous and sulphurous matter.

CALCA'REOUS. Lat., *calcarius*, *calcareus*. Fr., *calcaire*. Ger., *kalkig*, *kalkicht*, *kalkartig*. 1. Containing lime or calcium. 2. Chalky in consistence or appearance. 3. Growing in chalk or in chalky localities.

CALCA'REUS. Calcareous; as a *n. m.*, a calcareous mineral.

CALCA'RIA [Ger. Ph.]. *f.* Ger., *Kalkerde*. Lime.—**Aqua calcariae** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor CALCIS* (under *CALX*).

CALCARIFEROUS. Lat., *calcariferus* (from *calx*, lime, or *calcar*, a spur, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcarifère*. See **CALCARATUS**.

CALCARIFORM. Lat., *calcariformis* (from *calcar*, a spur, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calcariforme*. Spur-shaped.

CALCARINE. Fr., *calcarin*. Pertaining to a spur or to the hippocampus minor.

CALCARIUS. See **CALCAREOUS** and **CALCARATUS**; as a n. m. (*lapis* understood), limestone.

CALCEOLARIA, f. From *calceolus*, a slipper. Fr., *calcéolaire*. The slipperwort (from the slipper-shaped lip of the corolla); a genus of scrophularineus herbs and shrubs.—**C. corymbosa.** A species used as a diuretic.—**C. inflexa.** A Peruvian species, used as a vulnerary.—**C. pinnata.** A Peruvian species. The leaves are purgative and emetic.—**C. punctata.** Syn.: *Jovellana punctata*. A shrub of Peru and Chile, where the stalk and leaves are used as a purgative, especially in syphilis.—**C. reseda.** A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic.—**C. rugosa.** A species used as a vulnerary.—**C. scabiosæfolia.** A species used as an emetic.—**C. serrata.** See *C. inflexa*.—**C. trifida.** A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic.

CALCEOUS. Lat., *calceus*. See **CALCAREOUS** (1st def.).

CALCIC. Lat., *calcicus* (from *calx*, lime). Fr., *calcique*. Containing lime or calcium.

CALCIFEROUS. Lat., *calceiferus* (from *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcifère*. Ger., *kalkführend*. Containing lime, calcium, or chalk.

CALCIFICATION. From *calx*, lime. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verkalkung*. The transition of a tissue or part into a chalky or bony state, due to the deposit of calcareous matter.

CALCIFORM. From *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form. Chalky, calcareous.

CALCIGENOUS. Lat., *calcigenus* (from *calx*, lime, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *calcigène*. Ger., *kalkzeugend*. Formed from or of the nature of calcareous matter; also calciferous.

CALCIGEROUS. From *calx*, lime, and *gerere*, to bear. See **CALCIFEROUS**.

CALCINATION. Gr., *τέφρωσις*. Lat., *calcinatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Calcinirung, Verkalkung, Einascherung*. The process of subjecting an incombustible compound to great heat, in order to drive off its vaporizable constituents, such as water, carbonic acid, etc.

CALCINATORY. Fr., *calcinatoire*. A vessel used in calcination.

CALCINATUM, n. A calcined substance.

CALCINED. Lat., *calcinatus*. Fr., *calciné*. Ger., *calcin(e)rt, verkalkt*. Having been subjected to calcination.

CALCINOL. Calcium iodate.

CALCIOMONOHYDRIC. Containing calcium and one atom of hydrogen.

CALCIOTETRAHYDRIC. Containing calcium and four atoms of hydrogen.

CALCIPAROUS. From *calx*, lime, and *parere*, to yield. See **CALCIFEROUS**.

CALCITRAPIC ACID. Fr., *acide calcitrapique*. A bitter, non-crystallizable substance obtained from plants of the genus *Centaurea*; probably not a pure principle.

CALCIUM, n. From *calx*, lime. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A metallic element occurring in lime, first isolated by Sir H. Davy, in 1808; yellowish; harder than lead; tough and malleable according to some authors, but very brittle according to others; of the sp. gr. of 1.5778; readily oxidized in moist air; decomposing water when brought in contact with it; bivalent; of the atomic weight 39.9; symbol, Ca.—**Calcii bromidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Calcii bromuretum**. See *C. bromide*.—**Calcii carbonas.** See *C. carbonate*.—**Calcii carbonas præcipitata** [Br. Ph.], **Calcii carbonas præcipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Precipitated c. carbonate*.—**Calcii**

chloridum [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Calcii chloruretum**. Of the U. S. Ph., fused c. chloride; of the Br. Ph., dried c. chloride.—**Calcii hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. hypophosphite*.—**Calcii phosphas** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. phosphate*.—**Calcii phosphas præcipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Precipitated c. phosphate*.—**Calcii sulphas** [Br. Ph.]. *C. sulphate*; of the Br. Ph., native or unburnt c. sulphate (gypsum).—**C. acetate.** Lat., *calcii acetat, c. aceticum, acetat calcis, calx acetata*. Fr., *acétate calcique*. Ger., *C'acetat, essigsäures C.* Syn.: *calcic acetate, acetate of lime*. A compound, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, of c. and acetic acid; said to be diuretic and resolvent, and used in scrofula.—**C. and ammonium arsenate.** A salt of the composition $Ca(NH_4)AsO_4 + 6H_2O$.—**C. bisulphite.** A compound of c. and sulphurous acid, an antiseptic.—**C. borate.** Lat., *calcii boras, c. boricum*. Fr., *borate de c.* Ger., *C'borat, borsaures C.* A white powder, $Ca(BO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, used externally and internally as an antiseptic.—**C. boroglyceride.** A compound of c. borate and glycerin, an antiseptic.—**C. bromide.** Lat., *calcii bromidum, c. bromatum*. Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromür, Bromc'*. *C'bromide*. A granular substance, $CaBr_2$, used as a substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy and insomnia.—**C. carbide.** The compound CaC_2 , used to generate acetylene by contact with water.—**C. carbonate.** Lat., *calcii carbonas, c. carbonicum, carbonas calcicus*. Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *C'carbonat, kohlensäures C., kohlsäurer Kalk*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid, $CaCO_3$, occurring widely diffused in nature in the form of limestone, marble, chalk, calc spar, and aragonite. *C. carbonate* is tasteless and odorless; it is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but dissolves in acids with decomposition.—**C. carbonicum præcipitatum** [Ger. Ph.], **C. carbonicum purum**. See *Precipitated c. carbonate*.—**C. chlorhydrophosphate.** Lat., *calcaria phosphorico-hydrochlorata*. Fr., *chlorhydrophosphate de c. (ou de chaux)*. The substance obtained in solution by treating c. phosphate with hydrochloric acid. It occurs in the *Sirap de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux* of the Fr. Cod.—**C. chloride.** Lat., *calcii chloridum, c. chloratum*. Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *C'chlorür, C'chlorid, Chlorc'*. A compound of c. and chlorine, $CaCl_2$. It is employed as a source of other c. compounds, and has been used as a remedy in scrofulous affections.—**C. cresylate.** A compound of c. and cresol, a disinfectant.—**C. eosolate.** A derivative of creosote, used in diabetes and in pulmonary affections.—**C. ferrophospholactate.** A compound of c., iron, phosphorus, and lactic acid, used in scrofula and rickets.—**C. glycerinophosphate.** See *C. glycerophosphate*.—**C. glyceroborate.** Fr., *glycéroborate de c.* An antiseptic substance obtained by melting together equal parts of c. borate and glycerin.—**C. glycerophosphate.** The compound $CaC_3H_7PO_6$, used in nervous affections.—**C. hippurate.** Fr., *hippurate de c.* Ger., *hippursäures C.* A compound of c. and hippuric acid, $Ca(C_9H_5NO_3)_2$. A specific action has been imputed to it in affections of the urinary organs, diseases of the liver, certain skin affections depending on hepatic derangements, and some digestive troubles, and it has been used with decided benefit in cases of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver.—**C. hydrate.** Lat., *c. hydricum* [Ger. Ph.]. See *C. hydroxide*.—**C. hydricum** [Ger. Ph.]. *C. hydroxide*; slaked lime, used under this name as a test in the Ger. Ph.—**C. hydriodate.** See *C. iodide*.—**C. hydrosulphide.** Lat., *c. hydrosulfuratum*. Ger., *C'hydrosulfid*. A pasty substance, $Ca(SH)_2$; a powerful depilatory.—**C. hydroxide.** Lat., *calcii hydras, c. hydricum*. Fr., *hydroxyde (ou hydrate) de c.* Ger., *C'hydroxyd, C. hydrate*, slaked lime; a white, finely pulverulent substance, $Ca(OH)_2$, derived from c. oxide (quick lime) by hydration and contained in lime water; soluble in 700 or 800 parts of water and deposited in a crystalline form from its aqueous

solution. Syn.: *c. antimonite*. A compound of c. oxide and antimony tetroxide, said to be formed when antimonial powder is boiled in water.—**C. hypochlorite**. Lat., *calcii hypochloris*, *c. hypochlorosum*. Fr., *hypochlorite de c.* Ger., *unterchlorisgaur* C. A salt, $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$, forming one of the constituents of the so called chloride of lime (chlorinated lime, *calx chlorata*).—**C. hypochlorosum**. See *C. hypochlorite* and *CALX chlorata*.—**C. hypophosphite**. Lat., *calcii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis hypophosphis* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. hypophosphorosum*, *hypophosphis calcicus*, *calcaria hypophosphorosa*. Fr., *hypophosphite de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *unterphosphorsaur* C. A compound of c. and hypophosphorous acid, $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$, used in scrofula, rickets, chlorosis, anaemia, imperfectly united fractures, and other conditions in which the c. salts are supposed to be deficient.—**C. hypophosphorosum**. See *C. hypophosphite*.—**C. iodate**. Lat., *calcii iodos*, *c. iodicum*. Fr., *iodate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'jodat*, *jodsaur* C., *jodsaurer Kalk*. A crystalline compound, $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in alcohol; said to be antipyretic and antiseptic.—**C. iodatum**. See *C. iodide*.—**C. iodicum**. See *C. iodate*.—**C. iodide**. Lat., *calcii iodium*, *c. iodatum*. Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *C'jodür*, *Jode'*. A compound, CaI_2 , forming pearly-white deliquescent laminar crystals. It is an irritant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, and has been used internally to arrest erysipelas, to check suppuration, and to cure scrofulous ulceration, also as a remedy for pulmonary consumption.—**C. iodobromide**. Fr., *iodobromure de c.* A compound of c. with iodine and bromine; said to be efficacious in exophthalmic goitre.—**C. lactate**. Lat., *calcii lactas*, *c. lacticum*. Fr., *lactate de c.* (ou de chaux purifié [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *C'lactat*, *milchsaur* C., *milchsaurer Kalk*. A compound of c. and lactic acid used in scrofula and rickets.—**C. lactophosphate**. Lat., *calcii lactophosphas*, *lactophosphas calcicus*, *c. lactophosphoricum*. Fr., *lactophosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). A compound of c. with lactic and phosphoric acids. See *Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis*.—**C. loretinate**. The compound $\text{Ca}(\text{I.O.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N.SO}_3) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, an antiseptic.—**C. monoxide**. Lat., *calcii monoxidum*. See LIME.—**C. muriate**. See *C. chloride*.—**C. orthophosphate**. See *C. phosphate*.—**C. oxalate**. Lat., *calcii oxalas*, *c. oxalicum*. Fr., *oxalate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'oxalat*, *oxalsaur* C., *oxalsaurer Kalk*. Syn.: *oxalate of lime*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid, $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, usually occurring as a white amorphous precipitate insoluble in water. In the cells of plants and in the urine it occurs in the crystalline form, either as small, brilliant octaëdra (envelope-shaped crystals) or in the dumb bell shape or aggregated into rough, hard, dark masses, as in mulberry calculi. Its excretion in the urine in abnormal amount accompanies a derangement of nutrition termed oxaluria (*q. v.*).—**C. oxide**. Lat., *calcii oxidum*, *c. oxydatum*, *oxydum calcicum*. Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *C'oxyd*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Ordinary c. oxide (*c. monoxide*), CaO , is lime (*q. v.*).—**C. permanganate**. The compound $\text{Ca}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, an antiseptic.—**C. phenolsulphonate**, *C. phenylsulphate*. See *C. sulphocarbonate*.—**C. phosphate**. Lat., *calcii phosphas*, *c. phosphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'phosphat*, *phosphorsaur* C., *phosphorsaurer Kalk*. Syn.: *phosphate of lime*. A compound of c. and phosphoric (orthophosphoric) acid. Normal c. phosphate, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ —*tricalcic phosphate*, *tribasic c. phosphate*, the *basic c. phosphate* of the older writers, *calcii phosphas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.], *phosphus calcicus*, *c. phosphoricum basicum*, *phosphatetricalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—a white substance, nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing salts of ammonium, sodium chloride, and other salts, also in all acids. It is found in the brain and in the urine and other

acid animal fluids, and is produced artificially by dissolving the other c. phosphates in an acid. In the urine, it is retained in solution as long as the urine remains acid; when the urine becomes alkaline, the tetrahydric phosphate is converted into the normal phosphate, and is thrown down as a dense white precipitate. The c. phosphates are used medicinally in diseases supposed to be due to a deficiency of c. salts in the system, such as rickets.—**C. phosphoricum**. C. phosphate.—**C. phosphoricum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rohes C'phosphat*. Crude, or commercial, c. phosphate; probably powdered bone ash.—**C. protoxide**. See LIME.—**C. salicylate**. A compound of c. and salicylic acid, used as an intestinal antiseptic.—**C. santionate**. A compound of c. and santonic acid. Used as an anthelmintic.—**C. sulfuricum ustum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *gebranntes schwefelsaur* C., *gebrannter Gyps*. Burnt c. sulphate; plaster of Paris.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *calcii sulphas*, *c. sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'sulfat*, *schwefelsaur* C. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, CaSO_4 . Combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, it forms *native c. sulphate*, or gypsum. It is largely used in making casts and plaster splints and bandages.—**C. sulphocarbonate**, **C. sulphophenate**. A compound of c. and sulphocarbolic acid; antiseptic and astringent.—**Precipitated c. carbonate**. Lat., *calcii carbonas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis carbonas precipitata* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. carbonicum*, *c. carbonicum purum*, *c. carbonicum precipitatum* [Ger. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus*, *carbonas calcicus precipitatus*, *calcaria carbonica precipitata*. Fr., *carbonate de chaux précipité*, *craie précipitée*. Ger., *präcipiti(ey)tes* (oder *reines*) *kohlensaures C.*, *präcipiti(ey)ter kohlensaurer Kalk*. C. carbonate obtained as an impalpable powder by precipitating c. chloride with sodium carbonate or an extemporaneously prepared c. nitrate with ammonium carbonate. It has been found useful in diabetic coma.—**Precipitated c. phosphate**. Lat., *calcii phosphas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.]. Normal (tribasic) c. orthophosphate; prepared by dissolving bones in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonia water.—**Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de lactophosphate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'phospholactatsyrup*. A preparation made by dissolving 22 parts of precipitated c. phosphate in hydrochloric acid, precipitating with ammonia, straining, dissolving the precipitate with 33 parts of lactic acid in 80 parts of orange flower water and enough water to make 350 parts, filtering, and adding to the filtrate 600 parts of sugar and enough water to make 1,000 parts.—**Test solution of chloride of c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor calcii chloridi*. The U. S. preparation is a solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 2 parts of distilled water; that of the Br. Ph. is a solution of 1 part in 10 parts.—**Test solution of sulphate of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *c. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. A saturated solution of powdered native crystallized c. sulphate in distilled water, digested for several days with repeated agitation, and decanted.

CALCOGLOBULIN. Fr., *calcoglobuline*. An albuminoid residue left after the calcareous matter of a calcospherite has been dissolved out.

CALCOID'EUS. From *calx*, the heel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *calcoïdien*. Pertaining to the heel.

CALCOSPHE'RITE. From *calx*, lime, and *sphæra*, a sphere. Fr., *calcosphérite*. A natural or artificial spheroidal crystalline having a calcareous basis.

CAL'COSUBPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *calcanéo-sousphalangien*. A muscle running from the calcaneum to one or more of the toes.—**C. communis**. See *FLEXOR brevis digitorum pedis*.—**C. minimi digiti**. See *FLEXOR digiti minimi pedis brevis*.—**C. pollicis**. See *ABDUCTOR hallucis*.

CALC' SPAR. A native calcium carbonate occurring in crystals of the rhomboëdral system.

CALCULIFRAGUS. From *calculus* (*q. v.*), and *frangere*, to break. See **LITHOTRIPTIC**.

CALCULOSUS. Fr., *calculeux*. Calculous (*q. v.*); as a n., a person affected with urinary calculus.

CALCULOUS. Lat., *calculosus*. Fr., *calculeux*. Ger., *steinig, steinigt, steinartig, steinkrank*. Pertaining to, affected with, dependent on, or giving rise to calculi.

CALCULUS, m. Dim. of *calx* (*q. v.*). Gr., *λίθιον*. Fr., *calcul*. Ger., *Stein, Kalkstein, Steinchen, Concrement, steiniges Concrement*. An aggregation (generally pathological) of matter forming a concretion, more or less resembling a pebble or a particle of gravel, in a canal or a hollow organ of the body.—**Adherent c.** One that has become attached to the wall of the organ or canal in which it is situated.—**Alternating c.** One that is made up of alternate layers of the different materials that enter into its composition.—**Alvine c.** See **Intestinal c.**—**Ammoniacomagnesian phosphate c.** A c. composed of phosphate of ammonium and magnesium.—**Ammoniacomagnesian and phosphate of lime c.** A c. composed of phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium. In the bladder, such calculi are gray or white, light, and large, and conform to the organ in shape. Their hardness depends on the proportion of calcium phosphate present. Preputial calculi are of this composition, with the addition of organic matter.—**Amorphous c.** A c. that shows no definite structure on section.—**Arthritic (or Articular) c.** Lat., *calculus arthriticus*. Fr., *calcul arthritique*. Ger., *Gelenkstein*. A chalky concretion of uric acid and urates in the neighborhood of a joint in gouty subjects.—**Aural c.** Fr., *calcul de l'oreille (ou du conduit auditif)*. Ger., *Ohrensteinchen*. A hard concretion of cerumen formed in the external auditory canal.—**Biliary c.** Lat., *c. biliaris* (seu *biliarius*, seu *bilius*, seu *felleus*). Fr., *calcul biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenstein*. Syn.: *gall stone*. A concretion, usually consisting chiefly of cholesterin with bile pigments, formed either in the gall bladder, in the hepatic ducts, or in the ductus choledochus communis.—**Blood c.** A fibrinous c. containing the remains of blood corpuscles.—**Bone earth c.** See **Phosphate of lime c.**—**Breast c.** See **Lactéal c.**—**Bronchial c.** A concretion formed in a bronchial tube, also a pulmonary c. (*q. v.*) that has found its way into a bronchial tube.—**C. biliaris, C. biliarius, C. biliosus.** See **Biliary c.**—**Calculi cancerorum.** See **ASTACOLITH**.—**C. enterolithus.** See **ENTEROLITH**.—**C. felleus.** See **Biliary c.**—**C. intestini.** See **Intestinal c.** and **ENTEROLITH**.—**Calculus lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal c.**—**C. mammae.** See **Lactéal c.**—**C. margarita.** A pearl.—**C. pancreatis.** See **Pancreatic c.**—**C. podagricus.** See **Arthritic c.**—**C. præputialis.** See **Preputial c.**—**C. prostatae.** See **Prostatic c.**—**C. pulmonalis, C. pulmoneus.** See **Pulmonary c.** and **PHTHISIS calcuosa**.—**Calculi renum.** See **Renal c.**—**C. salivaris.** See **Salivary c.**—**C. sublingualis.** See **RANULA**.—**C. tonsillaris.** See **Tonsillar c.**—**C. urethralis.** See **Urethral c.**—**C. urinarius.** See **Urinary c.**—**C. vesicæ, C. vesicæ urinariæ.** See **Vesical c.**—**Carbonate of lime c.** A c. consisting wholly or largely of calcium carbonate; common in the *Herbivora*, rare in man. It is friable and light-colored, but sometimes resembles the mulberry c.—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *calcul du cœur*. A calcified fibrinous clot in the heart.—**Chalky c.** Fr., *calcul crétacé*. Ger., *Kalkconcrement*. A concretion consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and phosphate in varying proportions, with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, sometimes with a foreign body as a nucleus; found oftenest in the tonsils, the vermiform process, the veins, dilated bronchi, and caners, and less frequently in the nose, larynx, uterus, and vagina, and under the prepuce.—**Cutaneous c.** A hardened mass in the skin, usually composed of altered sebum, but sometimes containing calcium phosphate and carbonate.—**Cystic c.** 1. A vesical c. 2. A c.

of the gall bladder. 3. A cystine c.—**Cystic oxide c., Cystine c.** A rare form of urinary c. consisting largely of cystine; yellow or fawn-colored when first removed, becoming greenish-gray and sometimes greenish-blue after having been kept long. It feels greasy, breaks readily, and has no decided concentric arrangement.—**Dental c.** See **Salivary c.** (2d def.).—**Encysted c.** Fr., *calcul enchatonné*. A vesical c. that has become incarcerated in a saclike pouch springing from the bladder.—**Fatty c.** A vesical c. having a fatty or saponaceous nucleus. It has been thought to be due to previous irrigation of the bladder with soap and water.—**Felleous c.** See **Biliary c.**—**Fibrinous c.** A urinary c. apparently consisting of dried coagulated albumin; said to resemble yellow wax and to have a vitreous lustre.—**Fusible c., Fusible phosphate c.** See **Ammoniacomagnesian and phosphate of lime c.**—**Gastric c.** Fr., *calcul gastrique (ou de l'estomac)*. Ger., *Magenstein*. A concretion found in the stomach; usually consisting of material swallowed or brought up by antiperistalsis.—**Hemp seed c.** A rare variety of calcium oxalate c. having a smooth surface; usually found in the kidney.—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *calcul hépatique*. A c. situated in a bile duct in the liver.—**Hepatocystic c.** A c. situated in the ductus choledochus communis.—**Impacted c.** A c. that has become arrested in its passage through a canal.—**Incarcerated c.** See **Encysted c.**—**Indigo c.** A c. containing indigo blue. It has been found in the ureter.—**Intestinal c.** Lat., *c. intestini*. Fr., *calcul intestinal*. Ger., *Darmstein*. A concretion situated in the intestine, consisting usually of a gall stone, but sometimes calcareous.—**Joint c.** See **Arthritic c.**—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *c. lacrimalis*. Fr., *calcul lacrymal (ou des voies lacrymales)*. Ger., *Thränenwegesteinchen*. A concretion occasionally formed in the canaliculi, the sac, or the duct of the lacrymal apparatus.—**Lactéal c.** Lat., *c. mammae*. Fr., *calcul des mamelles*. A yellowish-white milk cast of a duct of the mammary gland; sometimes found in mammary abscesses.—**Laminated c.** A c. made up of layers of different material, showing an agatelite structure on section. Cf. **Alternating c.**—**Lithate of ammonia c.** See **Urate of ammonium c.**—**Lithic acid c.** See **Uric acid c.**—**Mammary c.** See **Lactéal c.**—**Meibomian c.** A concretion in a Meibomian duct.—**Metamorphosed c.** A supposititious variety of urinary c. which, originally composed of uric acid, has lain for a long time in purulent urine and has had its acid crystals replaced by alkaline phosphates.—**Mixed phosphate c.** See **Ammoniacomagnesian and phosphate of lime c.**—**Mulberry c.** Fr., *calcul mûriforme*. Ger., *Maulbeerstein*. The common form of the oxalate of lime c.; exceedingly hard and covered with rough, sharp tubercles.—**Nasal c.** Fr., *calcul des fosses nasales*. Ger., *Nasenstein*. Syn.: *rhinolith*. A calcareous concretion situated in any of the nasal passages; usually formed around a foreign body.—**Nephritic c.** See **Renal c.**—**Neutral phosphate of lime c.** A c. consisting of monohydric calcium phosphate.—**Organic c.** A c. consisting of epithelium, blood, etc.; usually serving as the nucleus of some other variety of c.—**Oxalate of lime c.** A urinary c. consisting of calcium oxalate; usually formed in the kidney; commoner in children than in adults; light-colored and fairly smooth when small, dark-brown (occasionally white) and rough when large. Cf. *Mulberry c.* and *Hemp seed c.*—**Pancreatic c.** Lat., *c. pancreatis*. Fr., *calcul du pancreas*. Ger., *Pankreasstein*. A calcareous concretion formed in the pancreatic duct; usually multiple and consisting of calcium carbonate or phosphate.—**Parotid c.** A c. formed in the substance of the parotid gland or in its duct.—**Phosphate of lime c.** A rare urinary c. consisting wholly of calcium phosphate. When of renal origin, it is composed of monohydric calcium phosphate; when formed in the bladder, as it more commonly is, it is

called bone earth c., and consists of normal calcium phosphate, constituting irregular, mortarlike infusible masses.—**Phosphatic c.** See *Ammoniacomagnesian phosphate c.*, *Ammoniacomagnesian and phosphate of lime c.*, and *Phosphate of lime c.*—**Pisiform c.** A pea-shaped c.; usually of uric acid and multiple, often having facets.—**Podagric c.** Lat., *c. podagricus*. See *Arthritic c.*—**Preputial c.** Lat., *c. præputialis*. Fr., *calcul préputial*. Ger., *Vorhautstein*. A c. formed between the prepuce and the glans penis; consisting of calcified smegma or of products of the ammoniacal decomposition of urine retained beneath the prepuce.—**Primary c.** A urinary c. formed independently of disease of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract.—**Prostatic c.** Lat., *c. prostate*. Fr., *calcul prostatique (ou de la prostate)*. Ger., *Prostatstein*. A c. formed in the follicles of the prostate gland; either a corpus amylaceum or a calcareous concretion.—**Prostatovesical c.** See *Vesicoprostatic c.*—**Pulmonary c.** Lat., *c. pulmoneus*. Ger., *Lungenstein*. A cretaceous mass formed in the lung or in a bronchial gland.—**Renal c.** Lat., *c. renalis (seu renum)*. Fr., *calcul rénal (ou du rein)*. Ger., *Nierenstein*. A c. formed in the tubuli uriniferi, the calices, or the pelvis of the kidney.—**Salivary c.** Lat., *c. salivialis*. Ger., *Speichelstein*. 1. A c. formed in the substance or the duct of a salivary gland. 2. The calcareous deposit ("tartar") forming an incrustation on the teeth.—**Sanguineous c.** See *Blood c.*—**Saponaceous c.** See *Fatty c.*—**Scrotal c.** Fr., *calcul scrotal (ou des bourses)*. Ger., *Skrotalstein, Hodensackstein*. 1. A vesical or prostatic c. which has found its way into the scrotum. Gräfe records an instance of such a c. weighing 26 oz. 2. A cutaneous c. of the scrotum. A remarkable case of such calculi was described by V. Mott in 1827 as one of "calculus degeneration of the scrotum."—**Secondary c.** A urinary c. formed as the result of a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract.—**Seminal c.** See *Spermatic c.*—**Silicious c.** A silicious body (usually a pebble) found in the bladder, into which it has been inserted. Occasionally, according to G. Bird, crystals of silicic acid form a small part of a true urinary c.—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *c. seminalis*. Fr., *calcul séminal (ou des vésicules séminales)*. Ger., *Samenstein*. A concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Stercoraceous c.** Ger., *Kothstein*. A concretion consisting largely of hardened fecal matter.—**Stomachic c.** See *Gastric c.*—**Sublingual c.** A salivary c. of the sublingual gland.—**Subpreputial c.** See *Preputial c.*—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Tonsillar c.** A concretion formed in a tonsillar follicle.—**Triple c., Triple phosphate c.** See *Ammoniacomagnesian phosphate c.*—**Umbilical c.** A c. extracted or voided from the umbilicus. It may be a urinary c. escaping through or formed in a patulous urachus.—**Urate c.** A c. made up of waters, usually of sodium, ammonium, and calcium.—**Urate of ammonium c.** A finely laminated, slate-colored or clay-colored urinary c., small and almost peculiar to children; by some regarded as a uric acid c.—**Ureteric c.** Fr., *calcul de l'uretère*. A c. situated in the ureter.—**Urethral c.** Lat., *c. urethralis*. Fr., *calcul uréthral*. Ger., *Harnröhrenstein*. A c. situated in the urethra; usually of vesical or renal formation.—**Uric acid c.** A common form of urinary c., consisting largely of uric acid, yellowish or light-brown. It constitutes the nucleus of most urinary calculi.—**Uric oxide c.** See *Xanthic oxide c.*—**Urinary c.** Lat., *c. urinarius*. Ger., *Harnstein*. A c. formed in any part of the urinary tract.—**Urostealthic c.** See *UROSTEALITH.*—**Uterine c.** Ger., *Uterusstein*. 1. A calcareous concretion situated in the uterine cavity; either a tumor which has undergone calcareous degeneration or a calcareous deposit upon an intrauterine tumor or a retained product of conception. 2. A concretion formed in a follicle

of the cervical canal of the uterus.—**Venous c.** See *PHLEBOLITH.*—**Vesical c.** Lat., *c. vesicæ*. Ger., *Blasenstein*. A c. situated in the urinary bladder.—**Vesicoprostatic c.** A c. situated partly in the urinary bladder and partly in the prostate.—**Xanthic c., Xanthic oxide c., Xanthin c.** A very rare form of urinary c. composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin; smooth and greasy, varying from gray to brown.

CALDAMENTUM, *n.* A fomentation.

CALEFA'CIENT. Gr., θερμαίνων, διαθερμαίνων. Lat., *calefaciens* (from *calefacere*, to make warm). Fr., *caléficient*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Causing a sensation of heat.

CALEFAC'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See *CALEFACTION.*—**C. virgæ.** See *Simple CHANCRE.*

CALEFAC'TION. Gr., θερμασις. Lat., *calefactio*. Fr., *caléfaction*. Ger., *Erwärmung*. The act of heating or of producing a sensation of heat.

CAL'ENDAR. Lat., *calendarium*. Fr., *calendrier*. Ger., *Kalender*. An almanac, a book of registration.—**Obstetric c.** Lat., *calendarium graviditatis*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftskalender*. A table of dates at which pregnancy may be expected to terminate, the date of conception being known or estimated.

CALEN'DULA, *f.* Said to be from *calendæ*, the first day of the month, from its being fabled to be capable of flowering on the first day of every month. Fr., *calendule, souci*. Ger., *Ringelblume*. 1. The marigold; a genus of composite plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the flowering herb of *C. officinalis*.—**C. arvensis**. Fr., *souci des champs*. Ger., *Ackerringelblume*. A species indigenous to central Europe, much smaller than *C. officinalis*. It is used for the same purposes as the latter.—**C. officinalis**. Fr., *souci des jardins*. Ger., *Ringelblume*. The pot (or garden) marigold; an annual herb indigenous to southern Europe. The fresh herb, the flowers, and the achænia have been used in hepatic disorders, scrofula, and cancer, and as a vulnerary. There is an official tincture, *tinctura calendulæ* [U. S. Ph.].

CALEN'DULIN. Lat., *calendulinum, calendulina*. Fr., *calenduline*. Ger., *Kalendulin*. An amorphous principle extracted from the leaves and flowers of *Calendula officinalis*.

CALENTURA (Sp.). Ka³l-e²n-tu^{ra}3. Fr., *calenture*. Fever. The term was used by the old Spanish navigators to denote any form of fever with delirium observed in the tropics, and from them Sauvages adopted it as the name of a special disease (which has been described as peculiar to mariners and characterized by a particular form of delirium in which the patient, unless prevented, will jump into the sea, thinking that he is walking into green fields); but its use in this sense has been discarded.—**C. amarilla**. Yellow fever.

CALF. Gr., κνήμη. Lat., *sura*. Fr., *mollet*. Ger., *Wade*. The rounded posterior fleshy part of the leg in man.

CALIBRA'TION. Ger., *Calibrirung*. The process of ascertaining the calibre of a tube (as of a burette) or of definite portions of it; usually by observing the length of a column of liquid of known volume in different parts of the tube.

CAL'ICES, *m.*, pl. of *calix* (*q. v.*).

CALI'GINOUS. Gr., ἀχλυόεις, ἀχλυώδης. Lat., *caliginosus*. Fr., *caligineux*. Ger., *dunkel*. Pertaining to or affected with caligo.

CALI'GO, *f.* -ig'nis. From the root *cal-*, to conceal. Gr., ζόφος, ἀχλὺς. Fr., *obscurité, éblouissement*. Ger., *Verdunkelung, Dunkelwerden*. Literally, a thick mist. An obsolete term for obscurity or aberration of vision.—**C. corneæ**. C. due to opacity of the cornea.—**C. humorum**. Blindness from opacity or defect in the humors of the eye.—**C. lentis**. Cataract.—**C. palpebrarum**. C. due to opacity having its origin in or about the lids.—**C. pupillæ**. C. synizesis. C. due to closure of the pupil; synizesis. **C. tenebrarum**. Hemeralopia, or night blindness.

CAL'IPERS, *pl.* Fr., *compas d'épaisseur*. Ger., *Dickmesser*, *Tasterzirkel*. An instrument, usually in the form of a pair of compasses with curved legs, for measuring the diameter of a round body. Baudelocque's c. are used in pelvimetry.

CALISAYA (Sp.). Ka'l-e-sa'yá. A name applied to several species of *Cinchona* furnishing yellow bark and also to the bark itself; usually and more properly restricted to *Cinchona c.*

CALISA'YIN(E). Fr., *calisayne*, *c.* Ger., *Calisayin*. A name for several reddish amorphous bases derived from cinchona bark. They consist chiefly of quinine.

CALISTACH'YA, *f.* From καλός, beautiful, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. See LEPTANDRA.

CALISTHEN'ICS. See CALLISTHENICS.

CAL'IX, *m.* Cal'icis. Gr., κάλιξ. Fr., *calice*. Ger., *Kelch*. Also (but improperly for the 1st and 2d def's) written *calyx*. 1. A cup. 2. A cup-shaped organ or depression; hence (a) the depression in the corallum which lodges the gastric sac, (b) a c. of the kidney (*q. v.*, *infra*), and (c) the cavity left on the surface of the ovary by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. 3. A calyx (*q. v.*).—**Calices majores**. The larger, primary calices of the kidney, connecting directly with its pelvis.—**Calices minores**. The lesser, secondary calices of the kidney, receiving the papillæ.—**Calices of the kidney**. Lat., *calices* (seu *infundibula*) *renis*. Fr., *calices* (ou *entonnoirs*) *du rein*. Ger., *Nierenkelche*, *Nierenbecher*. The cuplike prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney which surround the papillæ and receive the urine discharged from the orifices of the latter.—**Calices vomitorii**. Ger., *Brechbecher*. Syn.: *poenula emetica*. Emetic cups; cups made of antimony, imparting emetic properties to the contained liquid.

CALLICAR'PA, *f.* From κάλλος, beauty, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *callicarpe*. Ger., *Wirbelbeere*. A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs.—**C. acuminata**. See *C. bonplandiana*.—**C. americana**. French mulberry. The leaves (*folia callicarpæ*) have been used as a remedy for dropsy.—**C. bonplandiana**. A species growing in the United States of Colombia, where the leaves are employed as a diaphoretic and purgative.—**C. cana**. An East Indian species. The leaves are diuretic and diaphoretic and are used in cutaneous affections.—**C. lanata**. A shrub or small tree of India. The leaves are said to be employed by the Malays as a diuretic and emollient, and the root as a remedy in skin diseases.—**C. Rheedii**. A Malabar species. The root together with the bark is used in decoction for fevers, hepatic disorders, and skin diseases. The leaves are employed in aphthæ.—**C. tomentosa**. 1. *C. cana*. 2. *C. lanata*.—**C. tomex**. *C. cana*.

CALLICREAS, *m.* -cre'atos (-is). Gr., καλλικρεας. The pancreas.

CALLIPE'DIA, *f.* From κάλλος, beauty, and παῖς, child. Fr., *callipédie*. The art of begetting beautiful children.

CAL'LIPERS. See CALIPERS.

CALLIS'TEPHUS, *m.* From κάλλος, beauty, and στέφος, a crown. Fr., *callistèphe*. A genus of composite plants.—**C. chinensis**, **C. hortensis**. The China aster. The leaves are said to be vulnerary and resolvent.

CALLISTHEN'ICS, *sing.* Lat., *callisthenia* (from καλλισθενής, of great strength). Fr., *callisthénie*. Ger., *Kallisthenie*. A system of light gymnastics, designed more particularly for the use of young women, to prevent or correct deviations of the vertebral column.

CALLIT'RICHE, *f.* Gen., *callit'riches*. From κάλλος, beauty, and ῥιζή, hair, from its cosmetic properties. A genus of slender terrestrial or aquatic plants. Of the *Haloragæ*. The species of *C. secrete* a mucilaginous material which is used in hair dressing, and they are said to be employed in the preparation of cataplasms to promote suppuration and as emollients.

CALLO'SAL. Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum (said of a cerebral convolution).

CAL'LOSE. See CALLOUS.

CALLOS'ITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. See CALLOSTITY.—**C. palpebrarum**. Fr., *callosité des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlid-schwiele*. An old term for a hardened condition of the eyelids.

CALLOS'ITY. Gr., τύλωσις (1st def.), τύλωμα (2d def.). Lat., *callositas*. Fr., *callosité*, *durillon* (2d def.). Ger., *Verhärtung*, *Schwiele*, *Schwieligsein* (1st def.), *Callosität*. 1. The state of being indurated. 2. A callous lump or excrescence.

CALLO'SOMAR'GINAL. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions of the cerebrum.

CAL'LOUS. Gr., τωλῶδης. Lat., *callosus*. Fr., *calloux*. Ger., *callös*, *schwielig*. 1. Hard and tough. 2. Covered with hard protuberances or rugosities.

CAL'LUM, *n.* See CALLUS.

CALLU'NA, *f.* From καλλύνειν, to sweep, because brooms are made of it. A genus of ericaceous plants.—**C. atlantica**, **C. erica**, **C. vulgaris**. Fr., *bruyère commune*. Ger., *gemeine Haidekraut*. The common heather, ling. The branches were formerly used as a lithontriptic; a decoction of the flowers was used to relieve abdominal pain, and the juice of the leaves as a remedy for weak eyes. Tonic properties have been assigned to the plant, which is also astringent and has been used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

CAL'LUS, *m.* Gr., τύλος, πάρος. Fr., *cal*. Ger., *Schwiele*, *Knochennarbe* (3d def.). 1. A callosity, especially one due to thickening of the epidermis from friction. 2. The plastic material which is exuded between and about the ends of a fractured bone in the process of repair.—**Definitive c.** See **Permanent c.**—**Ensheathing c.**, **External c.** See **Provisional c.**—**Interior c.**, **Internal c.** Fr., *cal interne*. Ger., *innerer C.* Provisional c. deposited in the medullary canal of a fractured bone.—**Interposed c.** See **Permanent c.**—**Permanent c.** Fr., *cal définitif*. Ger., *definitiver C.* The c. which is deposited between the ends of a broken bone and is ultimately converted into new bone serving for the permanent repair of the fracture.—**Provisional c.**, **Temporary c.** Fr., *cal provisoire* (ou *mou*). Ger., *provisorischer C.* The c. deposited around a fracture and within the medullary canal, serving the temporary purpose of holding the fragments in position until union has taken place, after which it is absorbed. Little if any such c. is formed when the fragments are kept steadily in apposition.

CALM'ATIVE. Lat., *calmans*. See SEDATIVE.

CAL'MINE. A mixture of heroine and antipyrine; used in whooping cough.

CALOLAC'TOSE. An intestinal antiseptic said to consist of calomel, bismuth subnitrate, and lactose.

CALOM'BA, **CALOM'BO**. See CALUMBA.

CAL'OMEL. Lat., *calomelas*. Fr., *c.*, *calomélas*. Ger., *C.*, *Kalomel*. Mercurous chloride, Hg₂Cl₂. See under **MERCURY chloride**.—**Vegetable c.** See **PODOPHYLLIN**.

CALOMELE'NOS, **CALOMELAI'NOS**, *m.* From καλός, beautiful, and μελαίνειν, to blacken. Of J. Hartmann, the discoverer of calomel, a variety of calomel made by him, called also *mercureus zoticus*.

CALOMEL'ANOS, *m.* Properly, the gen. of *calomelas*. Calomel.

CALOM'ELAS, *n.* -mel'anos. See CALOMEL.

CALOPHYLL'LUM, *n.* From καλός, beautiful, and φύλλον, foliage. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *Schönblatt*. A genus of guttiferous trees or shrubs.—**C. bintagor**. An East Indian species resembling *C. inophyllum* and having the same uses.—**C. calaba**. Fr., *bois-Marie*. Ger., *westindischer Schönbaum*. A West Indian tree from 20 to 60 feet high. A resinous balsam (*baume-Marie*), obtained by incising the bark, has been used as a substitute for copaiba and balsam of Peru, as a stimulant, expectorant,

and diaphoretic, and as a remedy for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.—**C. inophyllum.** Fr., *bois-canot*. Ger., *grosses Schönblatt*. The Alexandrian laurel. A resinous substance resembling myrrh, thought to be a variety of *tacamahac*, exudes from incisions into the bark, and is used as an application to indolent ulcers and for other medicinal purposes. The bark is said to be diuretic.

CA'LOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Gr., *θέρμη*, *θερμότης*. Fr., *chaleur*. Ger., *Hitze*, *Wärme*. Heat.—**C. animalis.** Animal heat.—**C. fervens.** Boiling heat (212° F.).—**C. lenis.** A gentle heat (from 90° to 100° F.).—**C. mordax**, **C. mordicans.** Lit., a biting heat; a pungent heat of the skin.

CALORES'CENCE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Calorescenz*. The process of transformation of rays of low refrangibility (non-luminous rays) into those of higher refrangibility (luminous rays) by the interposition of a body to be heated, such as a piece of platinum or carbon.

CALOR'IC. Lat., *caloricus* (adj.), *caloricum* (n.). Fr., *calorique*. Ger., *calorisch* (adj.), *Wärmestoff* (n.). Pertaining to or dependent on heat; as a n., heat (as formerly used, the supposititious imponderable substance supposed to be contained in all warm bodies and by its emission from them to produce the phenomena of heat).

CALOR'ICITY. Lat., *caloricitas*. Fr., *caloricité*. Ger., *Caloricität*. The heat-producing faculty of living organisms.

CAL'ORIE. See CALORY.

CALORIFA'CIENT. Lat., *calorificiens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *wärmemachend*. Heat-producing (said of certain non-nitrogenous foods).

CALORIF'IAINT. Lat., *calorifians*. See CALORIFACIENT.

CALORIF'IC. Lat., *calorificus* (from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *calorifique*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Heating, generating heat.—**C. capacity.** See Specific HEAT.

CALORIFICA'TION. Lat., *calorificatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* The production of heat, especially of vital heat.

CALORIF'ICIENT. See CALORIFACIENT.

CALORIF'ICS, *sing.* The physics of heat.

CALORIM'ETER. Lat., *calorimtrum* (from *calor*, heat, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *calorimètre*. Ger., *Wärmemesser*. An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, or for determining the specific heat of bodies.

CALORIMET'RIC, **CALORIMET'RICAL.** Ger., *calorimetrisch*. Of or pertaining to calorimetry.

CALORIM'ETRY. Lat., *calorimetria*. Fr., *calorimétrie*. Ger., *Calorimetrie*, *Wärmemesserkunst*. The determination of quantities of heat or of specific heat, especially by the use of a calorimeter.—**Direct c.** A method of ascertaining the relation of the production and loss of heat in an animal placed in a closed ventilated box surrounded on all sides by a compartment containing water or air. The amount of heat discharged is determined by the amount imparted to the water or air.—**Indirect c.** A method of computing the heat produced in an animal from the known quantity and heat-producing value of the substances ingested by it during a given time.

CAL'ORY. Fr., *calorie*. The unit of heat, the amount required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water 1° C.

CALOT'ROPIS, *f.* -*rop'idōs* (-*is*). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *τροπίς*, a keel. Fr., *calotrope*, *calotropide*. Ger., *Kielkrone*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees.—**C. gigantea.** Ger., *ostindische Kielkrone*. The gigantic swallowwort, the *vegetable mercury* of the Hindus. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milky juice which has been used as a remedy for epilepsy, many cutaneous diseases, especially leprosy, the bites of venomous animals, syphilis, dropsy, and typhus, hectic,

and intermittent fevers, and as an anthelmintic, also topically for paralyzed limbs and for toothache and earache. The inspissated juice, the bark, and the root are reputed alterative and purgative, the root (*mudar*, *radix mudarii*) being also used in making an ointment for chronic ulcers. The leaves are employed as a fomentation for abdominal pain and as a rubefacient. The plant also yields a kind of manna (*mudar sugar*).—**C. Hamiltoni**, **C. heterophylla**, **C. procera**. A shrub growing in northern India and along the Dead Sea; similar in properties and uses to *C. gigantea*.

CALUM'BA, *f.* From *kalumb*, the African name. Fr., *colombo*. Ger., *Kolombo*, *Ruhrwurzel*. The root of *Jateorrhiza palmata* [*Jateorrhiza c.* [U. S. Ph.]]. Used as a bitter tonic. The official preparations are *extractum calumbæ fluidum* [U. S. Ph.], *infusum calumbæ* [Br. Ph.], *liquor calumbæ concentratus* [Br. Ph.], and *tinctura calumbæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.].

CALUM'BIC ACID. A bitter principle, C₂₂H₂₄O₇, found in calumba.

CALUM'BIN. A substance, C₂H₄O₁₁, obtained from calumba.

CALUM'BO. See CALUMBA.

CAL'VA, *f.* See CALVARIA.

CALVA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *calotte du crâne*. Ger., *Kappchen der Schädel*. The vault of the cranium.

CALVA'TA, *f.* *sing.* and *n. pl.* 1. (*Sing.*) see CALVITIES. 2. (*Pl.*) an old name for blunt-pointed instruments.

CALVI'TIES, *f.* -*tie'i*. Gr., *φαλάκρα*, *φαλακρότης*. Fr., *calvitie*, *chauvété*. Ger., *Kahlheit*. Baldness.—**C. adnata**. Congenital baldness.—**C. febrisequa**. Fr., *alopécie de convalescence*. Baldness following acute fevers.—**C. juvenilis**. See ALOPECIA *presenilis*.—**C. palpebrarum**. Fr., *calvitie des paupières*. Ger., *Kahlheit der Augenlider*. Absence of the eyelashes. See MADAROSIS.—**C. præmatura**. See ALOPECIA *presenilis*.—**C. senilis**, **C. senum**. The baldness of old persons.

CALVI'TIUM, *n.* See CALVITIES.

CAL'VITY. See CALVITIES.

CALX, *f.* (sometimes *m.*). *Cal'cis*. Gr., *χάλξ* (1st def.), *πέρνα* (3d def.). Fr., *chaux* (1st def.). Ger., *Kalk* (1st def.), *Ferse* (3d def.). Syn.: *calcaria* (1st def.). 1. Lime; of the U. S. Ph., purified quick lime (calcium monoxide) obtained by calcining calcium carbonate. In chemical nomenclature the word was formerly used in combination to denote the salts of calcium. The official preparations are *calcis carbonas precipitata* [Br. Ph.]; *calcis phosphas* [Br. Ph.]; *c. chlorinata* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], a disinfectant and bleaching agent; *c. sulphurata* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; *linimentum calcis*, or carron oil [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; *liquor calcis*, or lime water [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; *liquor calcis chlorinatæ* [Br. Ph.]; *liquor calcis saccharatus* [Br. Ph.]; and *syrupus calcis* [U. S. Ph.]. The last two, which are practically the same, contain calcium succates. 2. Of the old chemists, an incombustible residue obtained by burning a substance in contact with the air (applied to several metallic oxides). 3. The heel. See CALCANÆUM.

CALY'CIFORM. Lat., *calyciformis*. Fr., *calyciforme*. Ger., *kelchförmig*. Resembling a calyx.

CALYM'MA, *n.* -*lym'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *κάλυμμα*. A covering (e. g., a husk, the eyelid, the vault of the cranium, etc.).

CALYP'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). Gr., *καλυπτέρ*. A covering; of Hippocrates, the fleshy covering of a hæmorrhoidal vein constituting a pile.

CALYP'TOSEUDOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos* (-*is*). From *καλύπτειν*, to cover, *ψευδής*, false, and *μόρφωσις*, formation. Ger., *Umhüllungsafterbildung*. The enlargement of a crystal by incrustation.

CAL'YX, *m.* *Cal'yxis*. Gr., *κάλυξ*. Fr., *calice*. Ger., *Kelch*, *Blumenkelch* (1st def.). 1. The outermost of the whorls of leaflets forming a flower. 2. In renal anatomy, see CALIX. 3. See OVISAC.—**Calyces renales.**

See CALICES of the kidney (under CALIX).—**Calyces vomitorii**. See CALICES vomitorii (under CALIX).

CAMARA, *f.* Gr., *καμάρα*. Fr., *camare* (4th def.). Ger., *Kammer* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *Wölbung* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). 1. In general, an arched or vaulted chamber (see CAMERA). 2. The fornix of the brain. 3. The hollow of the external ear, surrounding the external auditory meatus.

CAMARATED. From *camara* (*q. v.*). Dome-shaped.

CAMARA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See CAMAROSIS.

CAMARION, **CAMARIUM**, *n.* Gr., *καμάριον*. See CAMARA (2d def.).

CAMARO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *καμάρωμα*. Ger., *Gewölbruch*. An old term for a fracture of the vault of the cranium in which the fragments are displaced outward in the form of a vault.

CAMARO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *καμάρωσις*. Fr., *camarose*. Ger., *Verwölbung*. The formation of a camaroma (*q. v.*).

CAMATO'DES. Gr., *καματώδης*. Causing or affected with debility.

CAMATOS, *m.* Gr., *κάματος*. Fatigue, exhaustion, disease.

CAMBIUM, *n.* From *cambire*, to change. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Nahrungsaft*, *Bildungsaft*. Of the old writers, a nutritive substance serving for the growth of the organs of the body. Cf. PROTOPLASM.

CAMBO'DIA, **CAMBO'DIUM**, *f.* and *n.* Gamboge.

CAMBOGE. See GAMBOGE.

CAMBO'GIA, *f.* 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, gamboge. 2. A genus of trees producing gamboge.—**Pilula cambogiæ composita** [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass of 1 part each of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound powder of cinnamon, 2 parts of hard soap, and enough syrup to give the proper consistence.

CAMBO'GIC ACID. Fr., *acide cambogique*. Ger., *Cambogiasäure*, *Cambogiharz*. An orange-yellow acid resin derived from gamboge.

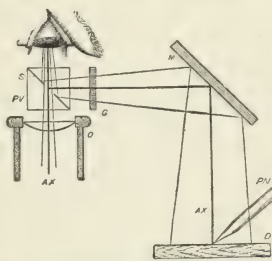
CAMBO'GIUM, *n.* Gamboge.

CAMBU'CA, **CAMBU'CA**, *f.* A venereal ulcer on the genitals or in the groin, also a suppurating bubo.

CAMELI'NA, *f.* Fr., *cameline*. A genus of cruciferous plants indigenous to central Europe and the temperate regions of Asia.—**C. microcarpa**. A European species, having the same properties as *C. sativa*.—**C. sativa**. Fr., *camamine*, *camomille*, *rouge-bé*, *sesame bâtard* (ou d'Allemagne). Ger., *Flachsdotter*, *Leindotter*, *Dotterkraut*, *Finkensame*. A species growing wild in Europe and northern Asia. The herb was formerly used in ophthalmia; the seeds have been employed as an emollient and protective, especially in skin diseases.—**C. silvestris**. See *C. microcarpa*.

CAM'ERA, *f.* For deriv., see CAMARA. Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. A chamber. See also CAMARA.—**C. anterior ventriculorum**. See *Anterior CORNU*.—**C. arteriosa**. The right ventricle of the heart exclusive of the conus arteriosus.—**C. lucida**. Fr., *chambre claire*. Ger., *helle Kammer*. An apparatus for drawing microscopic objects by projecting their image upon a sheet of paper and tracing the outlines thus depicted with a pencil. Wollaston's *c. lucida* consists of a four-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, under-

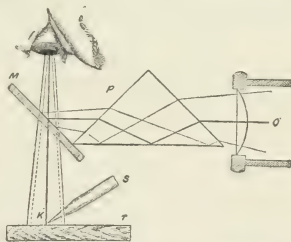
posed in order to make the rays from the object and from the point of the pencil have the same divergence and hence appear as if coming from the same point. Amici's *c. lucida* consists of a right-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection at the base of the prism, and as it emerges strikes a plate of glass, *M*, and is thence reflected to the observer's eye so that the image of *O* is projected on the table, *T*, at the point *K*, where it can be traced with the pencil, *S*. Amici's *c. lucida* consists of a cubical prism and a plane mirror. The prism is composed of two equal rectangular prisms, one of which is silvered on the diagonal surface except at a small circular spot in the centre. The prism is placed over the ocular of the



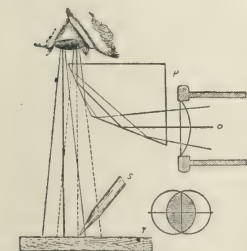
ABBÉ'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

AX, the axial or central ray from the microscope and the drawing surface; *P*, the drawing surface; *G*, a piece of tinted glass in the course of the rays from the drawing surface; *M*, the mirror reflecting the rays from the drawing surface to the prism; *O*, the ocular of the microscope; *PV*, the drawing pencil; *PT*, the cubical prism over the ocular; *S*, the silvered diagonal surface of the cubical prism serving to reflect the rays from the mirror to the eye.

microscope, and the rays pass directly through the opening in the silvered surface to the eye. The mirror is placed at a considerable distance from the prism, with its centre opposite the circular opening in the silvered surface of the prism. The mirror reflects the rays from the drawing surface to the prism, whence they are reflected by the silvered diagonal surface to the eye in connection with the rays from the microscope. Drawing with high powers is facilitated by placing a piece of tinted glass in the path of the rays from the drawing surface. This form of *c. lucida* is designed for use with a vertical microscope, and is very efficient and easily employed in drawing with both low and high powers.—**C. medullaris**. See *CENTRUM ocale*.—**C. obscura**. Fr., *chambre noire*. Ger., *darkle Kammer*. An apparatus invented by Porta for obtaining pictures of objects. It consists essentially of a box with a small opening closed by a convex lens. The rays from the object, striking upon the lens, are brought to a focus on a plate of ground glass, either directly or after reflection from a mirror. Here the image can either be traced by hand or, if a sensitive plate is introduced, photographed (see *Photographic c.*). The eye is essentially a *c. obscura*.—**Camera oculi**. See *Anterior CHAMBER of the eye* and *Posterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. oculi tertia**. See *CANAL of Petit*.—**C. sæpti lucidi**. The fifth ventricle of the brain.—**Photographic c.** A *c. obscura* specially adapted to photographing; consisting of a box fitted for the introduction of a sensitive plate designed to receive the image, and provided with a telescopic slide for bringing the rays passing through the lens to a focus on the plate. Special precautions are taken against the admission of light, except through the lens, during the operation of photographing; and, in order to cut off the light when the process is finished, the lens is covered with a cap or



AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)



WOLLASTON'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

going total reflection and thus reaching the observer's eye. The image is thus projected upon the table, *T*, where it is traced with the pencil, *S*. A lens is inter-

posed in order to make the rays from the object and from the point of the pencil have the same divergence and hence appear as if coming from the same point. Amici's *c. lucida* consists of a right-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection at the base of the prism, and as it emerges strikes a plate of glass, *M*, and is thence reflected to the observer's eye so that the image of *O* is projected on the table, *T*, at the point *K*, where it can be traced with the pencil, *S*. Amici's *c. lucida* consists of a cubical prism and a plane mirror. The prism is composed of two equal rectangular prisms, one of which is silvered on the diagonal surface except at a small circular spot in the centre. The prism is placed over the ocular of the microscope, and the rays pass directly through the opening in the silvered surface to the eye. The mirror is placed at a considerable distance from the prism, with its centre opposite the circular opening in the silvered surface of the prism. The mirror reflects the rays from the drawing surface to the prism, whence they are reflected by the silvered diagonal surface to the eye in connection with the rays from the microscope. Drawing with high powers is facilitated by placing a piece of tinted glass in the path of the rays from the drawing surface. This form of *c. lucida* is designed for use with a vertical microscope, and is very efficient and easily employed in drawing with both low and high powers.—**C. medullaris**. See *CENTRUM ocale*.—**C. obscura**. Fr., *chambre noire*. Ger., *darkle Kammer*. An apparatus invented by Porta for obtaining pictures of objects. It consists essentially of a box with a small opening closed by a convex lens. The rays from the object, striking upon the lens, are brought to a focus on a plate of ground glass, either directly or after reflection from a mirror. Here the image can either be traced by hand or, if a sensitive plate is introduced, photographed (see *Photographic c.*). The eye is essentially a *c. obscura*.—**Camera oculi**. See *Anterior CHAMBER of the eye* and *Posterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. oculi tertia**. See *CANAL of Petit*.—**C. sæpti lucidi**. The fifth ventricle of the brain.—**Photographic c.** A *c. obscura* specially adapted to photographing; consisting of a box fitted for the introduction of a sensitive plate designed to receive the image, and provided with a telescopic slide for bringing the rays passing through the lens to a focus on the plate. Special precautions are taken against the admission of light, except through the lens, during the operation of photographing; and, in order to cut off the light when the process is finished, the lens is covered with a cap or

(in instantaneous photography) by an automatic drop or shutter which reduces the period of exposure to a small fraction of a second. Diaphragms of various sizes are also used to regulate the amount of light admitted.

CAM'ERATED. See POLYTHALAMOUS and CAMARATED.

CAMERA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See CAMAROSIS.

CAMIS'IA FÆTUS, f. The chorion.

CAM'ISOLE, n. Ger., *Kamisol*, *Zwangsjacke*. A strait-jacket; a garment having sleeves much longer than the arms, used for restraining insane and delirious persons, the arms being crossed in front and the sleeves tied together behind.

CAM'OMILE. See CHAMOMILE.

CAMPAN'ULA, f. Dim. of *campana*, a bell. Fr., *campanule*, *clochette*. Ger., *Glockenblume*. The blue-bell, a genus of campanulaceous plants.—**C. cervicaria.** Ger., *mittleres Halskraut*, *borstige Glockenblume*, *Generkraut*. A biennial species growing in temperate and northern Europe and in Siberia. The leaves were formerly employed in inflammations of the throat.—**C. cervicarioides.** A variety of *C. glomerata*.—**C. elliptica.** A variety of *C. glomerata*.—**C. flore conglomerata.** The *C. glomerata*.—**C. glomerata.** A species indigenous to Europe and Asia and sparingly naturalized in the United States, of which several varieties are described. The leaves were formerly used in inflammations of the throat, and the Russians considered the plant a remedy for rabies.—**C. trachelium.** A perennial European species. The whole plant is astringent and was formerly used as a detersive and vulnerary, the leaves being especially employed in inflammations of the throat.

CAMPANULA'CEOUS. Lat., *campanulaceus*. Fr., *campanulacé*. Typified by the genus *Campanula*.

CAMPAN'ULATE. Lat., *campanulatus*. Fr., *campanulé*. Ger., *glockenartig*, *glockenförmig*. Bell-shaped, cup-shaped.

CAM'PE, f. *Cam'pes*. Gr., κάμψη. Flexion, a flexure.

CAMPE'CHIA, f. The *Hematoxylon campechianum*.

CAMPE'CHIUM, n. An old name for hæmatoxylin.

CAM'PHAMIDE. See CAMPHORAMIDE.

CAMPAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphanique*. An acid first prepared by Wreden. On distillation it is converted into carbon dioxide, campholactone, and lauronic acid.

CAM'PHATE. A salt of camphic acid.

CAM'PHENE. Lat., *camphenum*. Fr., *camphène*. Ger., *Kamphen*. A name applied to a series of solid hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by heating with caustic potash and alcohol the addition products of oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid.

CAMPHEN'IC. Fr., *camphénique*. Of or pertaining to camphene.

CAMP'PHENOL. A disinfectant containing camphor, cresols, and phenols.

CAMP'HEROL. A dextrorotatory derivative of camphoglycuronic acid, $C_{20}H_{32}O_4$.

CAMP'PHIC ACID. Fr., *acide camphique*. Ger., *Camphinsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, said to be formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on camphor.

CAMP'PHILENE. Fr., *camphilène*. Ger., *Camphilen*. An optically inactive liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the decomposition of optically inactive camphene with lime at $200^{\circ}C$. The name is also applied generically to any terpene similarly formed.

CAMP'PHIMID(E). See CAMPHORIMIDE.

CAMP'PHIN. Lat., *camphinum*. Fr., *camphine*. Ger., *Kamphin*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_8$, formed by distilling camphor with iodine. It forms substitution products with the halogens.

CAMPHOCAR'BONATE. A salt of camphocarbonic acid. **CAMPHOCARBON'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide camphocarbonique*. Ger., *Camphocarbonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, or $C_{10}H_{15}O \rightarrow CO.OH$.

CAM'PHOGEN. Lat., *camphogenium*. Fr., *camphogène*. Ger., *C. Kamphogen*. Cymene formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on camphor.

CAMPHOGLYCURON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphoglycuronique*. Ger., *Camphoglykuronsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{24}O_8$, found in the urine after the ingestion of camphor.

CAMP'HOID. A solution of 1 part of soluble gun cotton and 20 parts of camphor in 20 parts of absolute alcohol; used like collodion.

CAMP'PHOL. Borneol.

CAMP'PHOLAC'TONE. A lactone, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, produced by the distillation of camphanic acid.

CAMP'PHOLATE. A salt of campholic acid.

CAMP'PHOLENE. Lat., *campholenum*. Fr., *campholène*. Ger., *Campholen*. An oily liquid, C_9H_{16} , formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on campholic acid.

CAMP'PHOLIC. Fr., *campholique*. Of or pertaining to camphol.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide campholique*. Ger., *Campholsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_2$, isomeric with borneol, and formed with the latter when camphor is boiled with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash.—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool campholique*. Borneo camphor.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde campholique*. Ordinary camphor.

CAMP'PHOLONE. A substance, $C_{19}H_{34}O$, analogous to the ketones in structure, produced by the dry distillation of calcium campholate.

CAMP'PHOLU'RETHANE. Fr., *camphol-uréthane*. Ger., *Campholurethan*. A name applied to two crystalline bodies of the composition of urethanes, physically isomeric, one of which is levorotary and the other dextrorotary, derived from Ngai camphor.

CAMP'PHOMETHYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphométhyl-ique*. Ger., *Campher-methylsäure*. Methylcamphoric acid.

CAMP'PHONE. Cymene.

CAMP'PHOR. Lat., *camphora*, *camphora depurata*. Fr., *camphre*. Ger., *Kampher*. 1. A concrete volatile oil (stearoptene), $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from the wood of *Cinnamomum camphora* by distillation with water. It is thought to possess stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne properties. Taken in excess, it acts as an irritant narcotic poison, producing epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, maniacal delirium, and convulsions. 2. A name applied to a series of solid volatile principles obtained by distillation from vegetable substances, having the constitution of oxygenated hydrocarbons and in many ways acting as alcohols.—**Artificial c.** Fr., *camphre artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher Campher*. A terpene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of turpentine; a solid closely resembling ordinary c.—**Asarabacca c.**, **Asarum c.** See ASARONE.—**Barosma c.** Diosphenol; a stearoptene, $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$, of a somewhat aromatic odor and peculiar taste.—**Barus c.** See BORNEO c.—**Bergamot c.** See BERGAPTENE.—**Birch c.** See BETULIN.—**Blumea c.** See NGAI c.—**Bornean c.**, **Borneo c.** Fr., *camphre de Bornéo*. Ger., *Borneocampher*. Syn.: *borneol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O = C_6[H_2, H(C_3H_7), H_2, H, CH_3, H, OH]$, derived from *Dryobalanops aromatica* and obtained from ordinary c. by heating with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash.—**Bromated c.**, **Brominated c.**, **Brominized c.**, **Bromized c.** See CAMPHORA monobromata.—**C. balls.** See C. cakes.—**C. bibromide.** See C. dibromide.—**C. bromide.** See CAMPHORA monobromata.—**C. cakes.** Balls of spermaceti, white wax, and olive oil mixed with small pieces of camphor and melted together.—**C. chloral.** See under CHLORAL.—**C'cymene.** Ger., *Campher-cymol*. Cymene obtained from camphor.—**C. dibromide.** Fr., *bibromure de camphre*. Ger., *Campherdibromür*. An addition product, $C_{10}H_{16}OBr_2$, of c. and bromine.—**C. dihydrochloride.** The compound, $C_{10}H_{14}HCl_2$.—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid,

$C_{10}H_{14}, HCl$.—**C. ice.** Ger., *Campheris*. A cosmetic preparation made by melting together 16 parts of white wax and 48 of benzoated suet, and adding 8 parts of c. and 1 part of oil of lavender.—**C. liniment** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ*.—**C. monobromide.** See *CAMPHORA monobromata*.—**C. monohydrochloride, C. muriate.** See *C. hydrochloride*.—**C. naphthol.** A mixture of 1 part of beta-naphthol and 2 parts of c.; antiseptic.—**C. oil.** Lat., *oleum camphoræ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Ger., *Campheröl*. A dense, dark-yellow or brownish oil of camphoraceous odor and taste, of the sp. gr. of 0.945, found in all parts of the c. tree, and also formed during the refining of c.—**C. oil of Borneo.** A volatile, viscid, brownish or reddish, dextrorotary oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* along with Borneo c., and employed for similar purposes. It is composed of resin and, according to some, of Borneo c., dissolved in a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, called *borneene* or *valerene*.—**C. oil of Formosa.** See *C. oil*.—**C. resin.** The tough, golden-yellow, resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, formed by heating c. with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash.—**C. tree.** *Cinnamomum camphora* and the *Dryobalanops aromatica*.—**C. wood.** *Callitris Venteratii*.—**China c., Chinese c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Chlorated c., Chlorinated c.** See *CHLORCAMPHOR*.—**Common c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Dextro-c.** Ordinary c.—**Dibromated c.** See *C. dibromide*.—**Dutch c.** See *Japan c.*—**Factitious c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Flowers of c.** Lat., *camphoræ flores*. Pulverized c. obtained by the condensation of sublimed c.—**Formosa c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Hard c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Inactive c.** Any c., such as those derived from the essential oils of the labiates, having no action on the plane of polarization.—**Japan c.** Fr., *camphre du Japon*. Ger., *Japan-Kampher*. Ordinary c.—**Laurel c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Liquid artificial c.** A liquid of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}, HCl$, isomeric with solid artificial c., obtained when oil of turpentine is treated with gaseous hydrochloric acid at high temperatures.—**Liquid c.** See *C. oil*.—**Malayan c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Mint c.** See *MENTHOL*.—**Monobromated c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Monobromc.** See *CAMPHORA monobromata*.—**Monochlorated c., Monochlore.** Lat., *camphora monochlorata*. See *CHLORCAMPHOR*.—**Ngai c.** Fr., *camphre de Ngai*. Ger., *Ngai-campher*, derived from *Blumea balsamifera*.—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Peppermint c.** See *MENTHOL*.—**Phenol-c.** See *CAMPHORA carbolisata*.—**Solid artificial c.** See *Artificial c.*

CAMPHOPYRAZ'OLONE. A compound of phenyl hydrazine and camphocarboxylic acid, $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$.

CAMPHOR'A, f. 1. Camphor. 2. A genus of plants, equivalent to *Cinnamomum*; of Meissner, a section of that genus.—**Acetum camphoræ.** See *ACETUM camphoratum*.—**Aqua camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau camphrée*. Ger., *Campherwasser*. Camphor water; a solution of camphor in water. In the U. S. Ph. preparation, 8 parts of camphor are dissolved in 1,000 of water, the camphor being first finely subdivided by solution in alcohol and diffusion through cotton; in the Br. Ph. preparation, a little over 3 parts of powdered camphor are treated with 1,000 of water; in the Fr. Cod. preparation, 2 parts of camphor are powdered and washed with 1,000 of water.—**C. bromata.** See *C. monobromata*.—**C. capensis.** *Osmites camphorina*.—**C. carbolisata.** Fr., *camphre phénolé*. Ger., *Phenolcampher*. An oily, colorless liquid, miscible with oils, but not with water or alcohol, obtained by rubbing up 100 parts of camphor with a solution of 36 of carboic acid in 4 of alcohol; used instead of carboic acid as an antiseptic, both locally and internally. It has been particularly applied in diphtheria.—**C. chinensis.** See *CAMPHOR* (1st def.).—**C. depurata.** Camphor purified for medicinal use.—**Camphoræ hydrochloras.** See *CAMPHOR hydrochloride*.—**C. elaborata.** Refined camphor.—**C. monobromata** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *camphre mo-*

nobromé [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monobromcampher, einfach bromister Campher*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{13}BrO$, formed by the action of bromine on camphor heated upon the water bath; a colorless, crystalline substance of camphoraceous odor and taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed oils; used as a sedative in delirium tremens and related conditions.—**C. purificata, C. raffinata.** Refined camphor.—**C. salicylata.** Fr., *camphre salicylé*. Ger., *salicylixyter Campher*. Salicylated camphor; a colorless, oily liquid made by heating together on a water bath 84 parts of camphor and 65 of salicylic acid; or made up of equal parts of salicylic acid and camphor mixed with a little alcohol and some vaseline; used as an application for weak and phagedænic ulcers.—**Cera-tum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat camphré*. Ger., *Camphersalbe*. Camphor cerate; a mixture of 3 parts of camphor liniment, 12 of olive oil, and 85 of cerate [U. S. Ph.].—**Linimentum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Camphor liniment; camphorated oil; consisting of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 4 parts of cotton seed oil [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. (av.) of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of olive oil [Br. Ph.]. The German and French preparations are composed of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 9 parts of olive oil. Employed as a stimulant and anodyne application to bruises and sprains and in rheumatism and other painful affections.—**Linimentum camphoræ ammoniatum** [Br. Ph.]. Compound liniment of camphor; made by dissolving 2½ oz. (av.) of camphor and 1 fluid drachm of oil of lavender in 15 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, and adding 5 fl. oz. of strong solution of ammonia. It contains about 1 part in 8 of camphor. The corresponding German preparation, the *linimentum ammoniatocamphoratum*, is made up of 1 part of caustic solution of ammonia, 1 part of oil of poppies, and 3 parts of camphorated oil (containing 0.3 part of camphor). It contains about 1 part in 17 of camphor.—**Spiritus camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de camphre, alcool camphré, eau-de-vie camphrée*. Ger., *Camphergeist, Campherspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. Spirit of camphor; made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 7 parts of alcohol, and adding 2 of water [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor in 9 fl. oz. of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.].—**Tinctura camphoræ composita** [Br. Ph.]. See *Tinctura OPII camphorata* (under *OPTUM*).

CAMPHORA'CEOUS. Lat., *camphoraceus, camphoreus*. Fr., *camphoré*. Ger., *campherartig*. Of the nature of, containing, or resembling camphor.

CAMPHORAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphoranique*. Ger., *Camphoramäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$, or $C_8H_{13}(CO.OH)(CO.NH_2)$, or camphoric acid in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by amidogen.

CAMPHOR'AMID(E). The amide of camphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_2$ or $C_8H_{14}(CO.NH_2)_2$.

CAMPHOR'ANIL. The anil of camphoric acid, $C_{16}H_{19}NO_3$.

CAMPHORANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphoranilique*. Ger., *Camphoranilsäure*. Phenylcamphoraminc acid.

CAMPHORATE. A salt of camphoric acid.

CAMPHORATED. Lat., *camphoratus*. Fr., *camphré*. Ger., *mit Campher angemacht*. Containing camphor.

CAMPHORA'TO'ETHE'REUS. Containing camphor and ether.

CAMPHORA'TOCROCA'TUS. Containing camphor and saffron.

CAMPHORA'TUS. See *CAMPHORATED*.

CAMPHORES'IN. A non-volatile substance produced by the action of iodine on camphor.

CAMPHORET'IC ACID. See *CAMPHPRESINIC ACID*.

CAMP'HOREUS. See *CAMPHPORACEOUS*.

CAMP'HOR'IC. Lat., *camphoricus*. Fr., *camphorique*. Of or pertaining to camphor.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum*

camphoricum (seu *camphoræ*). Fr., *acide camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, produced by the action of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, on camphor. It has been used topically in catarrhs.—C. anhydride, C. oxide. Fr., *anhydride camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride, $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$, of c. acid.

CAMP'PHORID(E). A substance resembling camphor.

CAMP'HORIMID(E). The substance $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$, an imide of camphoric acid.

CAMP'PHORIN. Fr., *camphorine*. Ger., *C*. Glyceryl camphorate.

CAMP'HORMETHYL'IC ACID. Methylcamphoric acid.

CAMP'PHORID, CAMP'HOROI'DAL. Fr., *camphoroïde*. Camphoraceous; resembling camphor, as in odor.

CAMP'HORONATE. A salt of camphoronic acid.

CAMP'PHORONE. Ger., *Camphoron*. See *CAMP'PHORONE*.

CAMP'HORON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphoronique*. Ger., *Camphoronsäure*. A tribasic levorotatory acid, $C_9H_{12}O_5$, formed by the action of nitric acid on camphor.

CAMP'HOROS'MA, f. From *camphora*, camphor, and *ὄσμη*, odor. Fr., *camphorosme*. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants growing in southern Europe and central Asia.—*C. hirsuta*, *C. monspeliaca*, *C. monspeliensis*, *C. perennis*. Fr., *camphrée de Montpellier*. Syn.: *camphorata*. A heathlike undershrub growing along the shores of the Mediterranean. The leaves and tops are regarded as carminative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, and are used especially in dropsy and asthma.

CAMP'PHOROUS. See *CAMP'HORACEOUS*.

CAMP'HOROX'AL. A solution of hydrogen dioxide containing camphor and alcohol.

CAMP'PHORYL. See *CAMP'PHORONE*.—**C. chloride**. A liquid, C_9H_5Cl , isomeric with camphryl chloride.

CAMP'HOV'NIC ACID. Methylcamphoric acid.

CAMP'PHRENATE. A salt of camphrenic acid.

CAMP'PHRENE. Fr., *camphrène*. Ger., *Camphren*. A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, isomeric or identical with camphorophorone.

CAMP'HREN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphrénique*. Ger., *Camphrensäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_5O_4$, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on the cymene formed from camphor.

CAMP'HRESIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide camphrésinique*. Ger., *Camphresinsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_{14}$, prepared by the prolonged action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine and camphor; probably a mixture of camphoric and camphoronic acids.

CAMP'HRET'IC ACID. See *CAMP'HRESIN'IC ACID*.

CAMP'PHRONE. Ger., *Camphron*. A colorless oily liquid of peculiar odor, $C_{30}H_{40}O$, formed by passing camphor vapor over red-hot quick lime.

CAMP'PHRYL CHLORIDE. A colorless neutral liquid, C_9H_5Cl , produced by treating camphrene with phosphorus pentachloride; isomeric with camphoryl chloride.

CAMP'HU'RA, f. See *CAMP'HOR*.

CAMP'PHYL. A supposititious univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, found in the derivatives of Borneo camphor.—**C. alcohol**. Borneo camphor.

CAMP'PHYLENE. See *CAMP'HILENE*.

CAMP'PHYIMID(E). See *CAMP'HORIMIDE*.

CAMPIM'ETER. From *campus*, a field, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *campimètre*. Ger., *C*. An apparatus for measuring the field of vision; similar to the Utrecht perimeter, but in the form of a blackboard graduated on one side like the projection of a part of a hemisphere, and on the other simply in a rectangular system of coordinates.

CAMPIMET'RIC. Fr., *campimétrique*. Ger., *campimetrisch*. Pertaining to campimetry.

CAMP'SIS, f. *Camp'seos* (-is). Gr., *κάμψις*. Fr., *c*.

Ger., *Biegung*. An abnormal curvature of a limb or other part of the body.

CAMPTEL'EPHAS, m. -*phan'tos* (-is). From *καμπτός*, flexible, and *ελέφας*, ivory. Ger., *biegsames Elfenbein*. Flexible (decalcified) ivory.

CAMP'TER, m. -*te'ros* (-is). Gr., *καμπτήρ*. A flexion, flexure.

CAMP'TICUS. From *κάμπτειν*, to crook. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with flexion.

CAMP'PYLE, f. *Cam'pyles*. Gr., *καμπύλη*. A curvature.

CAMPYLOCH(E)I'RUS. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *χείρ*, the hand. Having distorted hands or upper limbs.

CAMPYLOM'ELE, f. See *MELOCAMPYLE*.

CAMP'PYLON, n. See *CAMPYLOTES*.

CAMPYLORHACHIS, f. -*rhach'idōs* (-is). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ράχις*, the backbone. A person deformed by a curvature of the spine.

CAMPYLORRHIN'US, m. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ρίς*, the nose. A person deformed by crookedness of the nose.

CAMPYLOS'CEIUS. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σκέλος*, the leg. Having crooked legs.

CAMPYL'OTES, f. -*te'tos* (-is). (Gr., *καμπυλότης*. Crookedness, distortion, particularly of the eyelids (*καμπυλότης βλέφαριδων*).

CAMP'PYLUM, n. See *CAMPYLOTES*.

CAN'ABIS, f. See *CANNABIS*.

CAN'ADOL. One of the more volatile products of the fractional distillation of petroleum. It has been used with success as a local anesthetic in the form of spray.

CANAL'. Gr., *σωλήν*. Lat., *canalis*. Fr., *c*, *conduit*. Ger., *C*, *Gang*, *Schlauch*. A channel, tube, or duct; a long, narrow passage. In veterinary language, see *Lingual c.* Cf. *FORAMEN*.—**Abdominal c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Accessory posterior palatine c's**. One or two small c's often found in the horizontal plate of the palate bone near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine c.—**Air c.** Lat., *canalis aeriferus*. Fr., *c. aërifère*. An intercommunicating cavity such as exists in most vegetable organs, containing air.—**Alimentary c.** Lat., *canalis alimentarius*. Fr., *canal alimentaire*. Ger., *Verdauungscanal*. The whole digestive tube, from the mouth to the anus.—**Alveolodental c's**. See *Dental c's*.—**Anal c.** Fr., *c. de l'anus*. The c. leading from the rectum to the external opening of the anus, corresponding in length to the thickness of the pelvic floor.—**Anterior dental c.** Fr., *c. dentaire antérieure*. A c. of the superior maxilla which runs down into the facial portion of the bone and conveys the anterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Anterior ethmoidal c.**, **Anterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis anterior*. A c. formed between the ethmoid and frontal bones, transmitting the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Anterior palatine c.** See *Incisor FORAMEN* and *APERTURA inferior canalis incisivi*.—**Anterior semicircular c.**, **Anterior vertical semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *canalis arachnoideus*. Fr., *c. arachnoïdien* (ou de *Bichat*). A space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain, as it crosses the transverse and longitudinal fissures; it lodges the venæ magnæ Galeni.—**Arterial c.** See *DUCTUS arteriosus*.—**Auditory c's**. See *External auditory c.* and *Internal auditory c.*—**Auricular c.** See *External auditory c.*—**Bartholin's c.** See *DUCT of Bartholin*.—**Bichat's c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Biflex c.** See *Interungulate GLAND*.—**Biliary c's**. See *Hepatic c's*.—**Bone c's**. See *CANALICULI of bone* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**Bullular c. of Petit**. See *C. of Petit*.—**Caliciferous c's**. See *CANALICULI calciferi* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**C. for Arnold's nerve**. See *CANALIS mastoideus*.—**C. for the chorda tympani**. See *CANALIS chordæ tympani*.—**C. of Arantius**. See *DUCTUS venosus*.—**C. of Bichat**. See *Arachnoid*

c.—C's of Breschet. See CANALES *diplœici* (under CANALIS).—**C. of Cloquet.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**C's of communication.** Fr., *canaux de communication*. C's which, in the embryo of the fowl, run from the cavity of each protovertebra to the pleuroperitoneal space, constituting the rudiments of the secretory system.—**C. of Cuvier.** See DUCTUS *venosus*.—**C's of Cuvier.** See CARDINAL VEINS.—**C. of Ferrein.** A triangular channel supposed by Ferrein to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrimalia during sleep.—**C. of Fontana.** Syn.: *ciliary c.* A series of passages or spaces (very small in man, but of great size in some of the lower animals) formed by the interlacing of the connective tissue fibres forming the framework of the peripheral processes, or roots, of the iris; situated in the angle of the anterior chamber and serving as the medium of transudation of the aqueous humor from the interior to the exterior of the eye.—**C. of Gartner** (not Gärtner). See *Gartner's c.*—**C's of Havers.** See *Haversian c's.*—**C. of His.** See DUCTUS *thyreoglossus*.—**C. of Huguier.** See CANALIS *chordæ tympani*.—**C. of Jacobson.** See *Tympanic c.* and *Jacobson's ORGAN*.—**C. of Müller.** See *Müllerian DUCT*.—**C. of Nuck.** A pouch of peritonæum which, in the female fetus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal c.; the analogue of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth.—**C. of Petit.** Fr., *c. godronné*. A supposed c. (properly a space intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibres) existing between the anterior and posterior laminae of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens, or zonule of Zinn; extending from the periphery of the lens nearly to the apices of the ciliary processes.—**C. of Reissner.** See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**C. of Rivinus.** The duct of the sublingual gland.—**C. of Rosenthal.** See *Spiral c. of the modiolus*.—**C. of Schlemm.** Syn.: *sinus vinosus*. An irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclerocorneal region of the eye; regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph channel. On section, it is sometimes circular, sometimes irregularly ovoid, and in places consists of several channels.—**C. of Stenson** (not Stenon or Steno). See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**C. of Stilling.** See *Hyaloid c.* and *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of the anus.** See *Anal c.*—**C. of the cervix uteri.** Lat., *canalis cervicis* (seu *colli*) *uteri*. Fr., *c. cervical* (ou *du col*) *de l'utérus*. That portion of the uterine c. which extends from the os externum to the os internum.—**C. of the cochlea.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. of the epididymis.** Lat., *canalis epididymidis*. Fr., *c. de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhoden canal*. A convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, constituting the epididymis and being continued as the vas deferens.—**C. of the spinal cord** (or marrow). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of Wharton.** See *Wharton's DUCT*.—**C. of Wirsung.** See *Pancreatic DUCT*.—**C. of Wolff.** See *Mesonephric DUCT*.—**Carotic c.**, *Carotid c.* Lat., *canalis caroticus*. Fr., *c. carotidien*. Ger., *carotischer Canal*, *Kopfpußsader canal*. The c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of the internal carotid artery.—**Cartilage c's.** Ger., *Knorpelcanäle*. Syn.: *cartilage channels*. The c's, or channels, formed in ossifying cartilage during its vascularization, to receive prolongations of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the centre of ossification.—**Central c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis centralis modiolii*. Fr., *c. central de l'axe du limaçon*. Ger., *Arencanal der Gehörschnecke*. A c. running from the base to the apex of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Central c. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *canalis centralis medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *c. central de la moëlle épinière*. Ger., *Arencanal des Rückenmarks*. Syn.: *myelocæle* [B. G. Wilder], *c. of*

Stilling, ventricle of the cord. The small c. which extends through the centre of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle, where it expands at the calamus scriptorius. It represents the embryonic ectodermal c.—**Cervical c.** See *C. of the cervix uteri*.—**Cervicouterine c.** See *Uterine c.*—**Ciliary c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Cloquet's c.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**Cochlear c.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *c. du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken c.* The spiral cavity or c. of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward the upper end, making two turns and a half, showing on cross section the form of a garden snail. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum.—**Coiled c's.** See *Segmental APPARATUS*.—**Connecting c.** Fr., *c. d'union, tube contourné*. Ger., *geschlungene Uebergangscanälchen*, *Schaltstück*, *Schaltwindung*, *Verbindungs canal*. Syn.: *intercalated portion*, *junctional tubule*. The arched, often coiled, part of a uriniferous tubule joining with a collecting tubule.—**Convoluted c's.** See *Convoluted TUBULES*.—**Corti's c.** The triangular c. or tunnel formed by the pillars or arches of Corti, the base of which corresponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis.—**Cotunnus's c.** See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.—**Crural c.** Lat., *canalis cruralis*. See *Femoral c.* (1st def.).—**Cuvier's c.** See DUCTUS *venosus*.—**Cystic c.** See *Cystic DUCT*.—**Deferent c.** Lat., *canalis deferens*. Fr., *c. déférent*. The vas deferens or any c. representing it.—**Demicircular c's.** See *Semicircular c's.*—**Dental c's.** See *Anterior dental c.*, *Inferior dental c.* (to which the term is sometimes restricted), and *Posterior dental c's.*—**Dentinal c's.** Lat., *canaliculi dentium*. Fr., *canalicules dentaires* (ou *de l'ivoire*). Ger., *Zahncanälchen*, *Zahnröhren*. Syn.: *dentinal channels* (or *tubules*, or *tubes*), *dental canaliculi* (or *tubuli*), *calicigerous tubes*. The minute c's, or tubules, in dentine extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. They anastomose by fine lateral branches and divide toward the periphery, becoming finer and more numerous. Some of these peripheral branches unite; others seem to end blindly.—**Descending palatine c.** See *Palatomaxillary c.*—**Digestive c.** Fr., *c. digestif*. See *Alimentary c.*—**Ejaculatory c.** See *Ejaculatory DUCT*.—**Ethmoidal c's.** See *Anterior ethmoidal c.* and *Posterior ethmoidal c.*—**Eustachian c.** A c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the Eustachian tube.—**External auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius externus*, *alvearium*. Fr., *conduit auditif externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gehörgang*. Syn.: *external auditory meatus*. The passage leading from the auricle to the drum membrane of the ear.—**External semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis externus*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Bogengang*. That one of the semicircular c's of the labyrinth which has its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward.—**External small palatine c.** A small c. in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate, transmitting the external palatine nerve.—**Facial c.** Lat., *canalis facialis*. See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius*.—**Falloppian c.** See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius* and *OVIDUCT*.—**Fat c.** See *Fat COLUMN*.—**Femoral c.** Lat., *canalis femoralis* (seu *cruralis*). Fr., *c. fémoral* (ou *crural*). Ger., *Schenkel canal*. 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels, behind Poupert's ligament, into which a femoral hernia descends. 2. See *Hunter's c.*—**Ferrein's c.** See *C. of Ferrein*.—**Fontana's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Frontal semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Galactophorous c's.** Fr., *canaux galactophores*. The lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland.—**Gartner's** (not Gärtner's) *c.* In the female, a relic of the main, or

middle, portion of the Wolffian duct of the embryo; a tube running down from the broad ligament of the uterus to be incorporated with the wall of the uterus and vagina and to be lost on the latter. In some of the lower animals its orifice remains patulous in adult life.—**Genital c.** Lat., *canalis genitalis*. Any channel or c. designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova.—**Groin c.** See **Inguinal c.**—**Guidi's c.** See **Vidian c.**—**Hæmal c.** A c. on the ventral surface of the vertebral column, inclosed by the hæmal arches; incomplete in certain portions.—**Haversian c's.** Lat., *canaliculi haversiani* (seu *medullares*, seu *vasculosi*), *ductus nutritii*. Fr., *canaux* (ou *canalicules*) *de Havers*, *canaux* (ou *conduits*) *vasculaires* (ou *médullaires*, ou *nourriciers*). Ger., *Haversische canälchen*, *Gefässcanälchen*, *Markcanälchen*. Syn.: c's of *Havers*, *medullary* (or *nutritive*, or *vascular*) c's. C's in the compact substance of bone which form a wide-meshed network and establish communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone, giving passage to the blood vessels, lymph vessels, and nerves supplying the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{100}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum. They are wanting in very thin, paperlike bones.—**Henle's c's.** See *Henle's loop* **TUBE** and **Uriniferous TUBULES**.—**Hepatic c.** The excretory duct of the liver or its analogue.—**Hepatic c's.** Fr., *canaux hépatiques*. The radicles of the hepatic duct.—**Hernial c.** Ger., *Bruchc.* A c. through which a hernia passes. See **Inguinal c.** and **Femoral c.**—**Horizontal semicircular c.** See **External semicircular c.**—**Hovius's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Huguier's c.** See **ITER chordæ arterius**.—**Hunter's c.** A triangular c. running through the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh, giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.—**Hyaloid c.** Fr., *c. hyaloïdien*. Ger., *C. (oder Centrale) des Glaskörpers*. Syn.: c. of *Stilling*, c. of *Cloquet*. An irregularly cylindrical c. running anteroposteriorly through the vitreous body, through which, in the fœtus, the hyaloid artery passes to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens.—**Hygrophthalmic c's.** See under **Lacrymal c.**—**Incisive c., Incisor c.** Lat., *canalis incisivus*. Ger., *Nasengangmünc'* (1st def.). 1. A c. which opens by the apertura inferior canalis incisivi into the mouth, just behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw; formed by a groove (*incisura incisiva*) on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxillæ and having two branches which open into the nasal fosse. 2. In the pl., the lateral branches mentioned above. 3. See **Incisor FORAMEN**.—**Inferior dental c.** Lat., *canalis alveolaris inferior*. Fr., *c. dentaire inférieure*. Ger., *Unterkieferc.* The dental c. of the inferior maxilla, which lodges the dental nerve and vessels.—**Inferior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis inferior*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Bogengang*. See **Posterior semicircular c.**—**Infraorbital c.** Lat., *canalis infraorbitalis*. Fr., *c. (ou conduit) infra-orbitaire* (ou *sous-orbitaire*). Ger., *Infraorbitalc.*, *Unterangenhöhle*. A small c. running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit. It begins behind as a groove, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus, while the other terminates in the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve.—**Inguinal c.** Lat., *canalis inguinalis*. Fr., *c. inguinal*. Ger., *Leistenc.*, *C. der Scheidenhaut*. A c. about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal abdominal ring to the external abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female, and constituting the channel by which an inguinal hernia descends; covered in front by the skin, the superficial abdominal fascia, the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and in its outer third by the internal

oblique, and behind by the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles, the triangular ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the peritoneum.—**Inner semicircular c.** See **Posterior semicircular c.**—**Interlobular biliary c's.** C's situated between the acini of the liver, containing small branches of the portal vein, etc.—**Internal auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius internus*. Fr., *conduit auditif interne*. Ger., *innerer Gehörgang*. Syn.: *internal auditory meatus*. A c. beginning by a large orifice of varying size on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and running outward and backward for a distance of about 4 lines, transmitting the auditory and facial nerves and the auditory artery.—**Internal semicircular c.** See **Posterior semicircular c.**—**Intestinal c.** Lat., *canalis intestinalis*. Fr., *c. intestinal*. Ger., *Darmc.* That portion of the alimentary c. which is included between the pylorus and the anus.—**Intralobular biliary c's.** Ger., *Gallencanälchen*, *Gallengecapillaren*. Syn.: *capillary bile ducts*. The radicles of the bile ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells and communicating with vacuoles in the cells.—**Jacobson's c.** See **Tympanic c.** and **Jacobson's ORGAN**.—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *canalis lacrimalis*. Fr., *c. lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränenc.* The bony c. (see **Lacrymal GROOVE**) which lodges the nasal duct; in the pl., see **CANALICULI lacrimales** (under **CANALICULUS**).—**Lateral semicircular c.** See **External semicircular c.**—**Lingual c.** Fr., *auge*. Ger., *Kehlganggegend*. In the horse, etc., the floor of the mouth, from its lodging the tongue.—**Loewenberg's c.** That portion of the cochlear c. which is situated above the membrane of Corti.—**Macromyelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord.—**Malar c.** Lat., *canalis zygomaticofacialis*. Fr., *c. malaire*. A c. in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporomalar branch of the superior maxillary nerve.—**Marrow c's.** See **Cartilage c's.**—**Maxillary c's.** See **Dental c's.**—**Median c.** Lat., *canalis medianus*. 1. The central c. of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius.—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavum medullare* (1st def.). Fr., *c. médullaire*. Ger., *Markhöhle* (1st def.). 1. The hollow of a long bone, containing the marrow. 2. See **Vertebral c.** 3. The central c. of the spinal cord. 4. An Haversian c. 5. In embryology, see **Medullary TUBE**.—**Medullary cerebrospinal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord.—**Membranous c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ membranaceus*, *ductus cochlearis*. Ger., *häutiger Schnecken c.* A c. in the cochlea which follows the turns of the lamina spiralis. It is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reissner, and the wall of the cochlea, and communicates with the cavity of the sacculæ by the canalis reuniens.—**Membranous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares membranacei*. Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires membranacei*. Ger., *häutige halbkreisförmige Gänge* (oder *halbzirkelförmige Canäle*). See under **Semicircular c's.**—**Müller's c.** See **Müllerian DUCT**.—**Myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord.—**Nasal c.** Lat., *canalis nasalis*. An occasional c. (usually a groove) found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone, transmitting the nasal nerve. See also **Nasal DUCT**.—**Nasolacrymal c.** See **Lacrymal c.**—**Nasopalatine c.** See **Incisor c.** (1st def.).—**Neural c.** See **Vertebral c.** and **Medullary TUBE**.—**Neurenteric c.** Lat., *canalis neurentericus*. In the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron.—**Neurocentral c.** See **Vertebral c.**—**Nuck's c.** See *C. of Nuck*.—**Nutritive c's.** See **Haversian c's** and **Nutrient FORAMINA** (under **FORAMEN**).—**Obstetric c.** See **Parturient c.**—**Obturator c.** Lat., *canalis obturatorius*. A c. in the ilium, transmitting the obturator nerve and vein.—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif*. In the embryo, the nasal fosse at an early period of development.—**Omphalomesenteric c.** Fr.,

c. omphalo-mésentérique. In the embryo, a c. which connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle.—**Optic c.** See *Optic FORAMEN*.—**Ossseous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares ossei*. See under *Semicircular c's.*—**Palatomaxillary c.** Lat., *canalis palatomaxillaris*. A c. formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood vessels.—**Parturient c.** Fr., *c. de l'accouchement* (ou *utéro-utérin*, ou *utéro-vagino-vulvaire*). Ger., *Geburtsc*, *Geburtsweg*. Syn.: *obstetric c.* The channel through which the fetus passes in parturition, including the pelvic c. and the uterus and vagina considered as a single c.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *c. pelvien*. Ger., *Beckenc*. The c. of the pelvis, from the superior to the inferior strait.—**Perivascular c's.** The circumvascular lymph spaces.—**Petit's c.** See *C. of Petit*.—**Petromastoid c.** A small c., not always present, at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones, transmitting a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus.—**Plasmatic c's.** See *Haversian c's.*—**Poison c.** In snakes, the c. in the poison fang, serving for the ejaculation of the venom.—**Pore c's, Porous c's.** Fr., *canaux ponctués*. Ger., *Porenkanälen*. Fine c's in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozooids in fecundation. Similar c's exist also in many other cells.—**Portal c's.** See *Interlobular biliary c's.*—**Posterior dental c's.** Lat., *canales alveolares posteriores*. Two c's in the superior maxilla which transmit the superior posterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Posterior ethmoidal c., Posterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis posterior*. The posterior of two c's formed by the ethmoid bone and the orbital plate of the frontal, transmitting the posterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Posterior palatine c.** Lat., *canalis palatinus posterior*. See *Palatomaxillary c.*—**Posterior semicircular c., Posterior vertical semicircular c.** That one of the semicircular c's (*q. v.*) which has its convexity directed backward and its plane nearly parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid.—**Primitive c.** A rudimentary c., especially the neural c. of the embryo.—**Pseudostomatous c's.** The processes of branched cells which extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostomata.—**Pterygoid c.** Lat., *canalis pterygoidens*. See *Vidian c.*—**Pterygopalatine c.** Lat., *canalis pterygopalatinus*. Fr., *c. pterygo-palatin*. Ger., *Gammenc*. A c. formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, transmitting the pterygopalatine artery.—**Pulmoaortic c.** See *DUCTUS arteriosus*.—**Reissner's c.** See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**Rhachidian c.** Fr., *c. rhachidien*. See *Vertebral c.*—**Rosenthal's c.** See *Spiral c. of the modiolus*.—**Rivinius's c's.** See *DUCTS of Rivini*.—**Sacculocochlear c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the cochlea.—**Sacculotriticular c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the utricle.—**Sacral c.** Lat., *canalis sacralis*. Fr., *c. sacré*. Ger., *Kreuzbein*. The continuation of the vertebral c. in the sacrum.—**Sagittal semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.*—**Schlemm's c.** See *C. of Schlemm*.—**Semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares*. Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires*. Ger., *Bogengänge, halbzirkelförmige Canäle, halbkreisförmige Gänge*. The osseous semicircular c's form the second division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear lying in the petrous bone, behind the vestibule. They are three in number, known as the *external, the superior, and the posterior* (*q. v.*). Each begins by an ellipsoidal dilatation, the so called osseous ampulla. They open into the vestibule by two orifices, the superior and the posterior c's having become united before reaching that point. The membranous semicircular c's are contained within the osse-

ous c's, and are of about one fifth the diameter of the latter. Each ampullary dilatation has a sharply defined macula acustica with otoconia, like the utricle, and on its inner side an elevation (*crista acustica*) covered with ciliated auditory cells, connected with the auditory nerve.—**Seminal c's.** See *CANALES seminales* (under *CANALIS*).—**Serous c's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**Smaller palatine c.** See *Palatomaxillary c.*—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *conduit spermatique*. 1. The vas deferens. 2. The inguinal c. in the male, from its transmitting the spermatic cord.—**Spinal c.** See *Vertebral c.*—**Spiral c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis spiralis cochleæ*. Fr., *c. spiral du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken*, *Schnecken gang*. A c. which runs spirally around the modiolus (from left to right in the right ear, from right to left in the left ear, the cochlea being viewed from its base), taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, where it terminates in the cupola. The lowermost coil forms the promontory.—**Spiral c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis spiralis modioli*. A small c. winding around the modiolus in the base of lamina spiralis.—**Spiroid c. of the temporal bone.** See *AQUEDUCT of Fallopius*.—**Stenson's c.** (not Stenon's or Steno's). See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**Stilling's c.** See *Hyaloid c.* and *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**Suborbital c.** See *Infraorbital c.*—**Superior palatine c.** A c. formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood vessels.—**Superior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis superior*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Bogengang*. That one of the semicircular c's which has its convexity turned toward the upper surface of the pyramid.—**Supraorbital c.** Lat., *canalis supraorbitalis*. A c. at the upper margin of the orbit, transmitting the supraorbital artery and nerve. Cf. *Supraorbital NOTCH*.—**Temporal c.** See *CANALIS zygomaticotemporalis*.—**Temporomalar c's.** See *Zygomatic c's.*—**Thoracic c.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *canalis tympanicus*. Fr., *c. tympanique*. Syn.: *Jacobson's c.* A c. which opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid c. and the groove for the internal jugular vein; containing Jacobson's nerve.—**Urethrosexual c.** The vagina when, as in some mammals, the urethra opens into it.—**Urinary c.** The urethra.—**Urogenital c.** Lat., *canalis urogenitalis*. See *Urogenital SINUS*.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérin*. The c. of the uterus, including that of its body and that of its neck.—**Uterocervical c.** Fr., *c. utéro-cervical*. The cavity of the cervix uteri at the time of labor.—**Uterovaginal c.** The common c. formed by the uterus and vagina (see *Parturient c.*); in embryology, see *Müllerian DUCT*.—**Vaginal c.** The c. of the vagina.—**Vascular c's.** See *Haversian c's* and *Cartilage c's*.—**Vector c.** See *OVIDUCT*.—**Venous c.** See *DUCTUS venosus*.—**Vertebral c.** Lat., *canalis vertebralis*. Fr., *c. vertébral*. Ger., *Wirbelc*, *Rückenmarksc*. Syn.: *rhachidian c.* The c. which lodges the spinal cord, formed by the vertebrae.—**Vertebrarterial c.** The osseous c. through which the vertebral artery runs.—**Vestibular c.** See *Urogenital SINUS*.—**Vidian c.** Lat., *canalis vidianus*. Fr., *conduit vidien*. Ger., *Vidischer C.*, *Flügelner gang*. A c. of the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum, transmitting the Vidian nerve and vessels.—**Vulvar c.** Fr., *c. vulvaire*. The vestibule of the vagina.—**Vulvouterine c.** Fr., *c. utéro-utérin*. The vagina.—**Vulvovaginal c.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single c. 2. The orifice of the hymen.—**Wharton's c.** See *Wharton's DUCT*.—**Wirsung's c.** See *Pancreatic DUCT*.—**Zygomatic c's.** See *Malar c.* and *CANALIS zygomatico-*

temporalis.—**Zygomaticofacial c.** Lat., *canalis zygomaticofacialis*. See *Malar c.*—**Zygomaticotemporal c.** See *CANALIS zygomaticotemporalis*.

CANALIC'ULA, f. See *CANALICULUS*.

CANALIC'ULAR. Lat., *canicularis*. Fr., *caniculaire*. Permeated with channels.

CANALIC'ULATE. Lat., *canaliculatus*. Fr., *caniculé, cannelé*. Ger., *gerinnt, gerinnet*. Channeled or furrowed, having a longitudinal furrow.

CANALICULIZA'TION. The formation in calcified cartilage of the canals into which the periosteal processes extend.

CANALIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *canalis*, a canal. Fr., *canalicule*. Ger., *Canälchen*. A small channel.—**Bile-canaliculi, Biliary canaliculi.** Fr., *canalicules biliaires*. See *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Canaliculi accessorii.**

Inconstant canals for the transmission of veins at the outer edge of the canalis condyloideus anterior.—**C. arteriosus.** See *DUCTUS arteriosus*.—**Canaliculi biliferi.** See *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Canaliculi calciferi.** Fr., *canalicules calcifères*. Ger., *Kalkcanälchen*. An old term for the canaliculi of bone (from the mistaken notion that they were filled with lime).—**C. caroticotympanicus.** See *CANALIS caroticotympanicus*.—**Canaliculi chalicophori.** See *Canaliculi calciferi*.—**C. chordæ tympani.** See *CANALIS chordæ tympani*.—**C. communicatio-**

nis. Syn.: *aqueductus communicationis*. A small canal at the margin of the temporal bone, at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions, which transmits a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus.—**Canaliculi dentium.** See *Dental CANALS*.—**Canaliculi haversiani.** See *Haversian CANAL*.—**C. innominatus.** See *CANALIS innominatus*.—**Canaliculi lacrimales.** Fr., *canalicules lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränenwege, Thränenröhrchen*. Two small excretory channels for the tears, one in the inner third of each lid, running from the puncta lacrimalia to the lacrymal sac, which they enter by a double or a single opening.

—**C. lacimalis.** See *Lacrymal CANAL*.—**C. laqueiformis.** See *Henle's loop TUBE*.—**C. mastoideus.** See *CANALIS mastoideus*.—**Canaliculi medullares.** See *Haversian CANALS*.—**Canaliculi of bone.** Lat., *canaliculi ossei* (seu *ossium*). Fr., *canalicules osseux* (ou *primitifs*). Ger., *Knochencanälchen*. Minute canals in bone connecting the lacunæ with one another and with the Haversian canals.—**C. pharyngeus.** A canal formed between the body of the sphenoid bone, the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, and the ala vomeris.—**Canaliculi pterygoidei.** Certain canals in front of the lingula of the sphenoid bone.—**C. pterygopalatinus.** See *Pterygopalatine CANAL*.—**Canaliculi semicirculares.** See *Semicircular CANALS*.—**Canaliculi seminales.** See *Seminiferous TUBULES*.—**Canaliculi seminales recti.** The straight tubules of the testicle.—**Canaliculi seminiferi.** See *Seminiferous TUBULES*.—**Canaliculi sphenoidales.** See *Canaliculi pterygoidei*.—**C. sphenopalatinus, C. sphenopharyngeus.** See *Pterygopalatine CANAL*.—**C. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic CANAL*.—**Canaliculi vasculosi.** See *Haversian CANALS*.—**Canaliculi vomerosphenoidales laterales.** See *CANALIS vomerosphenoidalis* (under *CANALIS*).—**C. vomerosphenoidalis medianus.** See *CANALIS vomeris*.—**Collecting c.** A collecting tube of the kidney.—**Dental canaliculi.** See *Dental CANALS*.—**Intercellular canaliculi.** See *Inter-cellular CHANNELS*.—**Juice canaliculi, Lymphatic canaliculi.** See *Serous canaliculi*.—**Porous canaliculi.** See *Pore CANALS*.—**Sap canaliculi, Serous canaliculi.** Lat., *vasa serosa*. Fr., *canaux* (ou *tubes*) *plasmatiques* (ou *du suc*). Ger., *plasmatische Canäle, Saftcanälchen, Saftröhren, Saftbahnen*. Syn.: *cell spaces, juice canals*, (or *canaliculi*), *lymphatic channels* (or *canaliculi*), *plasmatic canals* (or *channels, or vessels*), *cap canals* (or *canaliculi*), *serous canals*. 1. Of von Recklinghausen (1862), minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tis-

sue, which are directly continuous with lymphatic vessels and hence may be said to form their origin. 2. Any minute channels supposed to be filled with lymph and connected with the lymph vessels (e. g., the serous canals supposed to be connected with the cell cavities in cartilage). See also *Intercellular SPACES*. 3. Minute channels, too small for blood corpuscles, which were formerly supposed to supply parts with lymph or plasma and to form a direct communication between lymphatic and blood capillaries.

CANAL'IFORM. Lat., *canaliformis* (from *canalis*, a canal, and *forma*, form). Fr., *canaliforme*. Canal-shaped.

CANA'LIS, m. and f. 1. A canal (*q. v.*). 2. Anciently, a channeled instrument or appliance (e. g., a guttered splint).—**Canales accessorii c. condyloidei anteriores.** See *Canales condyloidei antici*.—**C. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary CANAL*.—**C. alveolaris anterior.** See *Anterior dental CANAL*.—**C. alveolaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental CANAL*.—**Canales alveolares posteriores.** See *Posterior dental CANALS*.—**C. animæ.** An old name for the trachea.—**C. arachnoideus.** See *Arachnoid CANAL*.—**C. arteriosus.** See *DUCTUS arteriosus*.—**C. auricularis.** Ger., *Ohr canal*. The channel produced by a constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of the fetal heart at the time of its division into a single auricle and ventricle.—**C. Bichatii.** See *Arachnoid CANAL*.—**C. biflexus.** See *Interungulate GLAND*.—**C. Botalli.** See *DUCTUS arteriosus*.—**C. canaliculatus.** See *DUCTOR canaliculatus*.—**C. caroticotympanicus.** A canal opening into the carotid canal, transmitting the carotid branch of the tympanic plexus.—**C. caroticus.** See *Carotid CANAL*.—**C. centralis.** See *Central CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**C. centralis cochleæ.** See *Central CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. centralis medullæ spinalis, C. centralis medullaris.** See *Central CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**C. centralis modiolii.** See *Central CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. centralis myelonis.** See *Central CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**C. cervicis uteri.** See *CANAL of the cervix uteri*.—**C. choledochus.** See *Common bile DUCT*.—**C. chordæ tympani.** A c. in the outer wall of the tympanum, transmitting the chorda tympani.—**Canales circulares.** See *Semicircular CANALS*.—**C. cochleæ.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. cochleæ membranaceus.** See *Membranous CANAL of the cochlea*.—**C. cochleæ spiralis.** See *Spiral CANAL of the cochlea*.—**C. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. communis nervorum auditus.** See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**C. condyloideus.** See *Posterior condylar FORAMINA* (under *FORAMEN*).—**C. condyloideus anterior.** See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—**Canales condyloidei antici.** One or two canals sometimes found near the anterior condylar foramen.—**C. condyloideus posticus inferior.** A canal sometimes found in the occipital bone between the condyle and the jugular foramen.—**C. corporum quadrigeminorum.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**C. craniopharyngeus.** A canal perforating the posterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone in the fetus, containing a prolongation of the dura mater; sometimes persistent in infancy.—**C. cruralis.** See *Femoral CANAL*.—**C. cysticus.** See *Cystic DUCT*.—**C. deferens.** See *Vas deferens*.—**Canales diploici.** Canals in the diploe which transmit blood vessels.—**C. eminentiæ quadrigeminæ.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**C. endolymphaticus.** See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.—**C. epididymidis.** See *CANAL of the epididymis*.—**C. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior internal orbital CANAL*.—**C. ethmoidalis posterior.** See *Posterior internal orbital CANAL*.—**C. excretorius lingue.** An occasional blind canal running backward into the substance of the tongue from the foramen cæcum.—**C. facialis, C. Falloppii.** See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius*.—**C. fibrosus vasorum tibialum anticorum.** A canal formed by the tibiofibular interosseous ligament behind and by the connective tissue in front, containing the anterior tibial artery and its venæ comites.—**C. Fontanæ.** See *CANAL*

of Fontana.—**C. ganglionaris.** See *Spiral CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. genitalis.** See *Genital CANAL*.—**C. gutturalis.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**C. hepaticocysticus.** See *Common bile DUCT*.—**C. hyaloideus.** See *Hyaloid CANAL*.—**C. hypoglossi.** See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—**C. incisivus.** See *Incisor CANAL*.—**C. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infraorbital CANAL*.—**C. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal CANAL*.—**C. innominatus.** An occasional canal situated between the foramen ovale and the foramen rotundum, transmitting the superficial petrosal nerve.—**C. intestinalis, C. intestinorum.** See *Intestinal CANAL*.—**C. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal CANAL*; in the pl., *canales lacrimales*, an old name for the secretory duct of the lacrymal gland, for the canaliculi lacrimales, and for the nasal or lacrymal ducts.—**Canales laqueiformes.** See *Hendle's loop TUBE and Uriniferous TUBULES*.—**C. mandibularis.** See *Inferior dental CANAL*.—**C. mastoideus.** The canal for Arnold's nerve; opening just above the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.—**C. maxillaris, C. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental CANAL*.—**C. maxillaris superior.** See *FORAMEN rotundum*.—**C. medianus, C. medius.** See *Median CANAL* (2d def.).—**C. medullæ spinalis.** See *Vertebral CANAL*.—**C. medullaris.** See *Medullary CANAL*.—**C. membranaceus.** See *Membranous CANAL of the cochlea*.—**C. musculoperoneus.** The space between the origins of the flexor longus hallucis and the tibialis posticus, for the lower portion of the peroneal artery.—**C. musculotubarius.** A canal in the petrous bone, containing a portion of the stapedius muscle.—**C. nasalis, C. nasolacrimalis.** See *Nasal DUCT*.—**C. nasopalatinus membranaceus.** See *Incisor CANAL*.—**C. nervi petrosi profundi minoris.** A canal in the petrous bone, transmitting the small deep petrosal nerve.—**C. nervi petrosi superficialis majoris.** A canal opening into the aqueduct of Falloppius, transmitting the large superficial petrosal nerve.—**C. neurentericus.** See *Neurenteric CANAL*.—**C. Nuckii.** See *CANAL of Nuck*.—**Canales nutritii.** See *Haversian CANALS*.—**C. obturatorius.** See *Obturator CANAL*.—**C. opticus.** See *Optic FORAMEN*.—**C. orbitæ nasalis.** See *Nasal DUCT*.—**C. palatinus descendens (seu posterior).** See *Palatomaxillary CANAL*.—**C. palatinus tympani.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**C. pancreaticus azygos.** See *Accessory pancreatic DUCT*.—**C. periphericus modiolii.** See *Spiral CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. Petiti, C. petitianus.** See *CANAL of Petit*.—**C. pharyngotympanicus.** A canal of the embryo which is developed into the Eustachian tube and the tympanum.—**C. pro tensore tympani.** A rounded canal lying in the anterior wall of the tympanum, close to the hiatus Falloppii. Its tympanic end forms a conical eminence which is prolonged backward into the tympanum and perforated at its summit by an aperture transmitting the tendon of the tensor tympani.—**C. pterygoideus.** See *Vidian CANAL*.—**C. pterygopalatinus.** See *Pterygopalatine CANAL*.—**C. quadrigeminæ.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**C. radialis.** The canal in the fang of a tooth.—**C. recurrens.** See *Vidian CANAL*.—**C. Reissnerii.** See *Membranous CANAL of the cochlea*.—**C. reuniens.** A narrow canal leading from the sacculæ into the cochlear canal.—**C. Rosenthalii.** See *Spiral CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. rotundus.** See *FORAMEN rotundum*.—**C. sacralis.** See *Sacral CANAL*.—**Canales sanguiferi.** The blood vessels.—**C. scalarum communis.** See *INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ*.—**C. Schlemmii.** See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—**Canales semicirculares.** See *Semicircular CANALS*.—**Canales seminales.** The seminiferous tubules.—**C. sphenopalatinus, C. sphenopharyngeus.** See *Pterygopalatine CANAL*.—**C. spinalis.** See *Vertebral CANAL and Central CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**C. spiralis membranaceus.** See *Membranous CANAL of the cochlea*.—**C. spiralis modiolii.** See *Spiral CANAL of the modiolus*.—**C. supraorbitalis.**

See *Supraorbital CANAL*.—**C. tarsi.** See *SINUS pedis*.—**C. tensoris tympani.** See *C. pro tensore tympani*.—**Canales tubæformes.** See *Semicircular CANALS*.—**C. tubarius cæcus.** See *OVIDUCT*.—**C. tuberculorum quadrigeminorum.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**C. tubotympanicus.** The upper and outer part of the c. pharyngotympanicus, above the malleus.—**C. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic CANAL*.—**C. urogenitalis.** See *Urogenital SINUS*.—**C. vasculosus epididymidis.** See *CANAL of the epididymis*.—**C. venosus.** See *DUCTUS venosus*.—**C. vidianus.** See *Vidian CANAL*.—**C. vomeris.** A canal situated between the lower surface of the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting blood vessels to the nose.—**Canales vomerobasilares, Canales vomerosphenoidales laterales.** Several small lateral canals situated between the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting small blood vessels.—**C. zygomaticofacialis.** See *Malar CANAL*.—**C. zygomaticotemporalis.** The temporal canal of the malar bone, running from its orbital (sometimes by a common opening with the malar canal) to its temporal surface, transmitting a branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

CANALIZATION. Fr., *canalisation*. Ger., *Canalisation, Canalisirung*. 1. The process of the formation of channels, as in the development of blood vessels; the hollowing out of cells (vasifactive cells) which subsequently unite to form the capillaries and smallest vessels; also the formation of tubes in the solid cords of cells representing the larger vessels by the liberation of the central cells, the latter in many instances becoming blood corpuscles. 2. A system of sewerage. 3. Of Neuber, a method of draining wounds without the use of tubes; including (1) *shallow c.*, effected by punching holes in the skin overlying the cavity of the wound; (2) *deep c.*, by securing the edges of skin flaps in the deep part of a wound, so as to line the cavity with skin.

CANARIUM, n. Fr., *canarion, canari, canaris*. Ger., *Canarienbaum*. A genus of tropical burseraceous plants.—**C. commune.** Ger., *gemeiner Canarienbaum*. The Java almond tree, elemi tree, growing throughout the East Indies. A yellowish-white fragrant gum (Manila elemi) exudes from the stem and is used as an application to sluggish ulcers. The bark yields a limpid oil of a terebinthaceous odor which, on standing, congeals into a buttery substance resembling camphor and having properties like those of copaiba balsam.

CANAVALLIA, f. Fr., *canavallie*. A genus of tropical papilionaceous prostrate or twining herbs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*.—**C. cathartica.** Syn.: *Canavali cathartica*. An East Indian species; purgative.—**C. ensiformis, C. gladiata, C. incurva.** The horse bean or sword bean, the "overlook" of the West Indies (so called because planted on the boundaries of plantations and supposed to act as a watchman); growing in India, the West Indies, and South America. Several varieties are cultivated for their edible pods. The seeds are said to be poisonous. The plant has been used for various cachexiæ.—**C. maritima.** Syn.: *Canavali maritima*. An East Indian purgative species. The leaves are applied to glandular swellings.

CANCELLE(D), CAN'CELLOUS. Lat., *cancellatus*. Fr., *cancellé, criblé*. Ger., *gitterartig, gitterförmig*. Having a latticelike structure. See **CANCELLUS**.

CANCEL'US, m. Dim. of *cancer* (q. v.). Gr., *καγκλις*. Fr., *cancelle*. Ger., *Gitter*. An individual element of a latticelike structure. The cancelli of bone are the columns or plates making up the framework of its spongy substance, so arranged in arches as to combine great strength with lightness and elasticity.

CAN'CEr, m. *Can'eri, can'ceris*. Gr., *καρκίνος, καρκινώμα* (3d def.). Fr., *c., crabe* (1st def.), *écervisse* (1st def.), *cancro* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st and 3d def's). 1. A crab, including the zodiacal sign so called. 2. A can-

cellus (*q. v.*). 3. A general term for malignant tumors, infiltrations, and ulcers (perhaps from the fancied resemblance of the enlarged veins often surrounding the lesion to a crab's claws, or from an ancient belief that an animal was devouring the diseased part); restricted by Virchow to those that are partly or wholly of epithelial origin. 4. An old name for a certain bandage for the head (from its having been cut into a number of tails resembling a crab's legs). Cf. CARCINOMA.—**Acinous c.**, **Acute c.** See *Medullary* CARCINOMA and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Adenoid c.** See ADENOCARCINOMA and *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Alveolar c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris*. Fr., *c. alvéolaire*. Any c. of an alveolar structure; one in which the cells of epithelial origin are packed in regular alveoli bounded by trabeculae of fibrous tissue. The term has been improperly restricted to colloid c.—**Apinoid c.** A variety of scirrhus resembling an unripe pear in section.—**Aquatic c.** See *C. aquaticus*.—**Areolar c.** Fr., *c. aréolaire*. See *Colloid c.*—**Atrophic c.**, **Atrophying c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*—**Black c.** See *Melanotic c.*—**Bunoid c.** Fr., *c. bunioïde*. An old term for a turnip-shaped scirrhus.—**Calcifying c.** A c. in which calcareous matter has been deposited.—**C. albus**. See *C. aquaticus*.—**C. anthracinus**. A c. which begins as a blackish speck and develops into a mulberrylike excrescence.—**C. apertus**. Gr., *καρκίνος ἐκκωθεῖς*. Fr., *c. ouvert*. Ger., *offener Krebs*, *Krebsgeschwür*. An open c.; one in a state of ulceration.—**C. aquaticus**. Fr., *c. aquatique*, *c. aqueux*. Ger., *Wasserkrebs*. Water c. (or canker); an old term for various gangrenous affections of the mouth, perhaps from the profuse flow of saliva.—**C. astacus**. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*.—**C. Bassii**. An eighteen-tailed bandage.—**C. blastema**. A supposititious structureless fluid from which c. has been supposed to be developed.—**C. caminariorum londinensium**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.*—**C. cell**. See under CELL.—**C. cysticus**. See *Colloid c.* and *Cystocarcinoma*.—**C. fungoides**, **C. fungosus**. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes* and *Scirrhus c.*—**C. Galeni**. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes* and *Scirrhus c.*—**C. genuinus occultus**. See *C. occultus*.—**C. globosus**. A c. of a globular shape.—**C. juice**. Fr., *suc cancéreux*. Ger., *Krebsmilch*. A thick, glairy, or oily liquid, of a creamy, yellow, or pink color, contained in the cavities of a c. or infiltrated into the tissue, holding the c. cells in suspension.—**C. latens**. See *C. occultus*.—**C. leuce**. Medullary sarcoma.—**C. lupus**. *Lupia cancrorsa*.—**C. medullaris**. See *Medullary* CARCINOMA and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. melaneus**, **C. melanodes**. See *Melanotic c.* and *KELOID*.—**C. mollis**. See *Medullary* CARCINOMA and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. mundatorum**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.*—**C. myrmecia**. See *C. verrucosus*.—**C. occultus**. Gr., *κρυπτός καρκίνος*. An old term for a c. that had not yet assumed the gross characteristic features, especially a scirrhus c. of the mamma in which the veins about the nipple had not yet become enlarged; also for a c. that had not ulcerated.—**C's of cicatrices**. A variety of epithelioma growing in or upon scars.—**C. of the blood**. Leucocythæmia.—**C. oris**. See *C. aquaticus*.—**C. ossis**. See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**C. phagedæna**. A c. that begins as a pustule which suddenly ulcerates and progresses rapidly.—**C. pullulans**. A c. that, having ulcerated, occasionally granulates and gives rise to delusive hopes of a cure.—**C. purgatoris infumiculi**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.*—**C. root**. A popular name for various plants that are applied to cancerous ulcers, including *Conopholis* (*Orobanchæ*) *americana*, *Epiphegus* (*Orobanchæ*) *virginiana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum*.—**C. ruricola**. A species of c. (1st def.) from which, when exposed to heat, an oil exudes that is used for rheumatism by the negroes in the French colonies.—**C. scirrhus**. See *Scirrhus c.*—**C. scroti**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.*—**C. serum**. See *C. juice*.—**C. spongiosus**. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**C. terebrans**. See *EPITHE-*

LIOMA.—**C. tuberosus**. See *CARCINOMA tuberosum* and *KELOID*.—**C. verrucosus**. Fr., *carcine verruqueuse*. Epithelioma with warty hypertrophy of the epidermis.—**C. vulgaris**. See *Scirrhus c.*—**C'wort**. *Linaria spuria* and *Linaria elatine*, also the genus *Veronica*.—**C. xanthosus**. See *CHLOROMA*.—**Cauliflower c.** A form of ulcerated epithelioma in which the surface is deeply fissured, so as to look like a cauliflower.—**Cavernous c.** A c. containing one or more cavities formed by fatty metamorphosis or simple atrophy.—**Cellular c.**, **Cerebriform c.** See *Medullary* CARCINOMA and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Chimney sweepers' (or sweepers') c.** Lat., *c. caminariorum*, *c. e fuligine*, *carcinoma asboliticum*. Fr., *c. des ramoneurs*. Ger., *Schornsteinfegerkrebs*, *Hodensackskrebs*, *Russkrebs*, *T(h)eerkrebs*. Syn.: *osheocarcinoma*. A form of epithelioma of the scrotum, so called from its having been generally observed in the chimney sweepers of London, in whom it was attributed to the irritant action of soot. It begins as a tubercle, generally at the lower and fore part of the scrotum, which becomes covered with a crust, ulcerates, and spreads so as to expose the testicles, which are said to undergo destruction occasionally, but not until after the inguinal glands have become involved. In some cases a verrucous condition takes place, with hardly any ulceration. It is commonly met with in middle life, but has been observed in childhood.—**Chondroid c.** Fr., *c. chondroïde*. A variety of scirrhus c. which, on section, presents a shining, bluish-white look. See also *CHONDROMA*.—**Chronic c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Cicatrical pavement cell c.** A variety of superficial epithelioma, of slow growth, occurring mostly on the face in old persons, characterized by gradual retrogression and resorption of a great portion of the cells and cicatricial contraction of the stroma, so that superficial infiltrated cicatrices are formed at the periphery without previous ulceration.—**Cicatrizing c.** A variety of c., especially scirrhus, in which atrophy and shrinking are prominent phenomena.—**Clay pipe c.** See *Smokers' c.*—**Colloid c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris*, *carcinoma alveolare*. Fr., *c. colloïde* (ou *gélatiniforme*, ou *gommeux*, ou *aréolaire*, ou *pultacé*). Ger., *Gallertkrebs*. A form of c. in which the alveoli contain colloid material (see *COLLOID*) regarded as arising from a transformation of the epithelial cells; commonly found in the viscera.—**Connective tissue c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Cuirass c.** Fr., *squirrhe en cuirasse*. That form of scirrhus induration of the integument that surrounds the thorax as with a cuirass.—**Cylinder-cell c.**, **Cylindricform epithelial c.** See *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Cystic c.** Lat., *c. cysticus*. See *Colloid c.* and *Cystocarcinoma*.—**Dendritic c.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Duct c.** A subvariety of columnar epithelioma.—**Eburneous c.** Lat., *carcinus eburneus*. See *SCLEREMA*.—**Embolio c.** Ger., *embolischer Krebs*. A secondary c. due to embolic infection.—**Encephaloid c.**, **Encephalomatous c.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Endothelial c.** See *ENDOTHELIOMA*.—**Epithelial c.** See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**Epithelial c. with cylindrical cells**. See *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Fasciculated c.** See *Spindle-celled* SARCOMA.—**Fibrous c.** 1. See *Scirrhus c.* 2. Of Paget, a recurrent fibroid tumor.—**Flat epithelial c.** Ger., *Plattenepithelkrebs*, *Oberhautcarcinom*, *Hautkrebs*. A superficial cutaneous epithelioma with flat cells.—**Fungous c.** See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**Gelatiniform c.**, **Gelatinous c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Gland c.**, **Glandular c.**, **Glandular-cell c.** See *ADENOCARCINOMA* and *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Green c.** See *CHLOROMA*.—**Gum c.**, **Gummos c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Hæmatoid c.** See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**Hard c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Hidden c.** See *C. occultus*.—**Lardiform c.**, *Larinoïde*. A variety of scirrhus c. resembling lard.—**Latent c.** See *C. occultus*.—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *c. lenticularis*. See *Cuirass c.*—**Lipomatous c.** A c. with an abundance of fat cells in the stroma.—**Lupous c.**

See *LUPIA canerosa*.—**Mammary c.** 1. C. of the mammary gland. 2. See *Mastoid c.*—**Mastoid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma which, on section, looks like the boiled udder of a cow.—**Medullary c.** See *Medullary SARCOMA* and *Medullary CARCINOMA*.—**Melanoid c.**, **Melanotic c.** Lat., *c. melanoides*. Fr., *c. mélanique*. Ger., *melanotischer Krebs*, *Pigmentkrebs*. Black c.; a malignant growth (carcinomatous or sarcomatous) in which there is a deposit of melanin.—**Metastatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Miltlike c.** See *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Mucous c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Multicellular c.** See *Medullary CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Myxomatous c.** A c. in which the stroma has undergone myxoid transformation.—**Napiform c.** See *Bunoid c.*—**Nephroid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling a kidney in section.—**Obsolescent c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*—**Ocucult c.** See *C. occultus*.—**Open c.** See *C. apertus*.—**Osteoid c.** Fr., *c. ostéoïde*. Ger., *Osteoidkrebs*. 1. A variety of c. in which there is a deposit of osseous matter. 2. Osteoid chondroma. 3. Osteosarcoma.—**Osteolytic c.** Cancerous infiltration of bone without the formation of a distinct tumor, resembling a local osteomalacia.—**Pancreatic c.** A variety of scirrhus resembling the pancreas in structure.—**Papillary c.**, **Papillary epithelial c.** See *Papillary EPITHELIOMA*.—**Pigmentary c.**, **Pigment c.** See *Melanotic c.*—**Placental c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling the placenta in structure.—**Primary c.** Fr., *c. primitif*. Ger., *primärer Krebs*. A c. occurring as the original manifestation of cancerous disease; one that is not due to infection from a preceding c.—**Pulpy c.**, **Pultaceous c.** Fr., *c. pultacé*. See *Colloid c.*—**Ramose c.** A branching variety of scirrhus.—**Rapiform c.** See *Bunoid c.*—**Retractile c.** Fr., *c. rétractile*, *c. avec rétraction du mamelon*. A c. of the mamma with retraction of the nipple.—**Rodent c.** See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**Sarcomatous c.** Lat., *carcinoma sarcomatodes*. Ger., *sarkomatöses Carcinom*. An adenocarcinoma with sarcomatous degeneration of the interstitial connective tissue.—**Scirrho-c.**, **Scirrhus c.** Fr., *c. dur*, *squirrhe*. Ger., *Skirrhus*. Hard c., scirrhus; a form of carcinoma in which induration is a prominent feature, forming a tumor of a stony feel which creaks under the knife on section and presents a bluish-white or grayish-white appearance. Its characteristics are those of texture, not of essential structure, being due to an abundance of fibrous tissue in the stroma. Cf. *SCIRRHUS*.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *c. par infection*. Ger., *secundärer Krebs*. Syn.: *metastatic c.* A c. formed as the result of infection from a preceding c. in another situation.—**Shrinking c.** See *SCIRRHUS*.—**Simple c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Smokers' c.** Fr., *c. des fumeurs*. Epithelioma of the lips or mouth attributed to the action of tobacco smoke or the mechanical irritation of a pipe.—**Soft c.** Lat., *c. mollis*. Fr., *c. mou*. See *Medullary CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Solanoid c.** A c. resembling a potato in section.—**Soot c.** Lat., *c. e fuligine*. Epithelioma due to the irritant action of soot on the skin; most common in the form of chimney sweepers' c. (*q. v.*).—**Stone c.** See *SCIRRHUS*.—**Tel(e)ang(e)iectatic c.** Ger., *teleangiectatischer Krebs*. Fungus hematodes (*q. v.*).—**Tuberous c.** See *CARCINOMA tuberosum* and *KELOID*.—**Tubular epithelial c.** See *CYLINDROMA*.—**Villous c.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Wartlike c.** See *Papillary EPITHELIOMA*.—**Water c.** See *C. aquaticus*.—**Withering c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*

CAN' CERIN. Powdered crab shells.

CAN' CERODERM. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *derma*, skin. Of Brand, a cutaneous growth or spot of pigmentation seen in cancerous persons.

CANCERO' MA, n. *-on' atos (-is)*. See *CARCINOMA*.

CAN' CEROUS. Lat., *canerosus*, *canerinus*. Fr., *canécreux*. Ger., *krebsartig*, *krebsig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with cancer.

CANCHALA'GUA, f. From the Colombian name *cancha-lagua* or *cachen-lahuen*. Of the Sp. Ph., *Erythraea chilensis*; of the Mex. Ph., *Erythraea chilensis*, *Erythraea stricta*, and *Erythraea foralensis*; also *Euphorbia hypericifolia*.

CANCHAS' MUS, m. Gr., *καγχασμός*. Immoderate or hysterical laughter.

CAN' CRINE. Lat., *canerinus*. See *CANCEROUS*.

CANCRO' DES. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *είδος*, resemblance. See *CANCROID*.

CAN' CROID. Gr., *καρκινώδης* (adj.). Lat., *canerodes*. Fr., *canéroïdal* (adj.), *canéroïde* (n.). Ger., *krebsartig* (adj.), *Warzenkrebs* (n.). Resembling a crab or a cancer; as a n., epithelioma.

CAN' CROIN (E). Ger., *Cancroin*. A toxine found by Adamkiewicz in carcinomatous tissues; used subcutaneously by him for the cure of cancer.

CANCRO' MA, n. Fr., *cancrome*. See *CARCINOMA*.

CANCRO' SUS. See *CANCEROUS* and *CANCROID*.

CAN' CRUM, n. Fr., *chancre*. Canker; any spreading ulceration.—**C. oris**, **C. pudendi**. See under *NOMA*.

CANDE' LA, f. From *candere*, to glow. Gr., *λύχνος*, *κηρός*. A bougie.—**C. cerea**. A wax bougie.—**C. medicata**. See *Medicated BOUGIE*.—**C. uterina**. A uterine bougie.

CAN' DIDUM, n. Anything white.—**C. ovi.** Fr., *blanc d'œuf*. Ger., *Eiweiss*. White of egg. See *ALBUMEN*.

CANEL' LA, f. Dim. of *canna, a reed; more properly written *canella*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Kaneelbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of shrubs or trees indigenous to tropical America. 2. The bark of *C. alba*.—**C. alba**. Fr., *cannelle blanche*. Ger., *weisser Caneel*. 1. *Winterana c.*, white wood, wild cinnamon tree; an evergreen tree about 40 feet high, indigenous to the West Indies and to southern Florida. The bark contains a bitter principle, a volatile oil, and a resin, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, chiefly as an adjuvant to stomachic tonics and to purgatives. 2. *C. laurifolia*. 3. The bark of *C. alba*.—**C. amara**. The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*.—**C. laurifolia**. A tropical American tree very similar to *C. alba*, with which, by some, it is identified. Its bark is employed like that of *C. alba*.*

CANELLI' FERA, f. See *CANELLA*.

CANEL' LIN. A principle found in the bark of *Canella alba*; said to be identical with mannite.

CANELLI' NA, f. More properly written *cannellina*. Cinnamon bark.

CANICA' CEOUS. Lat., *canicaceus*. Furfuraceous.

CANICI' DA, f. From *canis*, a dog, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *canicide*. An old name for aconite, from its being fatal to dogs.

CANICID' IUM, n. Fr., *canicide*. The vivisection of dogs.

CANIN' IFORM. Lat., *caniniformis* (from *caninus*, canine, and *forma*, form). Resembling a canine tooth.

CANI' NILABIA' LIS, m. The levator anguli oris.

CANI' NUS, m. The levator anguli oris.

CANIR' AMIN (E). Lat., *caniramina*, *caniriminum*. An old name for brucine.

CANI' TIA, f. See *CANITIES*.

CANI' TIES, f. From *canis*, white. Gr., *πολιά*, *πολιός*. Fr., *cavité*, *blanchissure des cheveux*. Ger., *Ergrauen der Haare*. Grayness, deficient pigmentation, of the hair.—**C. præmatura**. C. appearing at an earlier period of life than usual.—**C. senilis**. The c. of aged persons.

CANITU' DO, f. *-tu' dinis*. See *CANITIES*.

CAN' KER. Lat., *cancerum*. Fr., *chancre*. 1. Any spreading, corroding, or virulent ulceration. 2. An obstinate and often incurable disease of the horse's foot. 3. A disease in the ears of dogs. 4. A caterpillar. 5. A toadstool. 6. A kind of wild rose. 7. In vegetable pathology, a name applied to a variety of diseases, some due to animal parasites, others to the decay of adventitious

roots and consequent contamination of the adjacent tissues, and still others probably to vitiation of the juices of the plant by principles derived from an unsuitable soil. In the human subject several conditions have been included under this term. See STOMATITIS, APHTHÆ, and CANCER *aquaticus*.—**C. rash**. A variety of scarlet fever with an ulcerated throat.—**Water c.** See *CANCER aquaticus*.

CAN'NA, *f.* Gr., *kárva*. Fr., *canne* (1st def.), *balisier*, (2d def.). Ger., *Rohr* (1st def.), *Blumenrohr* (2d def.). 1. A cane or any hollow vegetable stalk, also the genus *Arundo*, the tibia, the fibula, and any tubular article. 2. A genus of marantaceous plants. 3. *C. starch*.—**C. angustifolia**. A Brazilian species. The plant is said to be used as a diaphoretic and excitant, especially in rheumatism.—**C. arrowroot**. See *C. starch*.—**C. aurantiaca**. An ornamental species said to have properties like those of *C. indica*.—**C. coccinea**. One of the species said to furnish *c. starch*.—**C. discolor**. A cultivated species said to have properties like those of *C. indica*.—**C. domestica cruris**, *C. domestica major cruris*. See *C. major*.—**C. glauca**. A cultivated species said to have properties resembling those of *C. indica*.—**C. gutturus**. The trachea.—**C. indica**. Fr., *canne Congo* (ou *d'Inde*). Indian shot (from the hard and shining seeds); a shrub growing throughout the tropics, having many varieties. The rhizome is used in India in veterinary practice, and is said to be employed in the West Indies as a diuretic and diaphoretic, especially in skin diseases and gonorrhœa. Emollient cataplasms are also made from it.—**C. major**. The tibia.—**C. minor**. The fibula.—**C. orientalis**. A species referred to *C. indica*. The juice of the fruit is used for carache and in the treatment of the after effects of corrosive sublimate.—**C. pulmonis**. The trachea.—**C. starch**. Lat., *amylum canne*. Fr., *tous-les-mois*, *amidon de canne*. Ger., *C'stärke*. Queensland arrowroot, tulema, tolomane; a starch derived from the tuberous rhizomes of some species of *c.*, probably *C. edulis* and perhaps also *C. achiras*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. indica*; a white, satiny powder composed of large, somewhat flattened, ovate or oblong granules with an inconspicuous hilum surrounded by a number of concentric rings. It contains 17 per cent. of water. Boiled with water, it forms a tenacious jelly less transparent than that formed by ordinary arrowroot.—**C. variabilis**. *C. indica*.

CAN'NABENE. Fr., *cannabène*. Ger., *Cannaben*. A liquid, $C_{18}H_{20}$, found in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*.—**C. hydride**. Fr., *hydrure de cannabène*. Ger., *Cannabennasserstoff*. The compound, $C_{18}H_{22}$, found in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*; a thin, golden-yellow liquid of repulsive odor, highly irritant and poisonous.

CAN'NABIN. Lat., *cannabinum*, *cannabinum*. Fr., *cannabine*. Ger., *C.* 1. A brown, amorphous resinous substance obtained from Indian hemp, containing the active principles. 2. A glucoside contained in the watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off.—**C. tannate**. Lat., *cannabinum tannicum*. Fr., *tannate de cannabine*. Ger., *C'tannat*, *gerbsaures C.* An improper name for a substance obtained by precipitating with tannic acid a watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off; bitter and very astringent; said to be an efficient and safe narcotic and hypnotic.

CAN'NABIN(E). Lat., *cannabina*, *cannabinum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabin*. A clear, transparent, brown, syrupy alkaloid obtained from *Cannabis indica*; said to be a pure hypnotic.

CANNAB'ININ(E). A volatile alkaloid found in Indian hemp.

CANNAB'INOL. An oil obtained from *Cannabis indica*, thought by some to be the active principle.

CANNAB'INONE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabinon*. A substance of the consistence of a soft resin, obtained from

Indian hemp; said to be a hypnotic and to produce symptoms of poisoning like those due to *Cannabis indica*.

CANNAB'INUM, *n.* See CANNABIN and CANNABINE.

CAN'NABIS, *f.* *Can'nabis*, *cannab'ios* (-eos). Gr., *kavva-βis*. Fr., *chanvre*. Ger., *Hanf*. 1. Hemp; a genus of annual urticaceous herbs. The fruit of *C. sativa*.—**American c.**, *C. americana*. Fr., *chanvre* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre de l'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanischer Hanf*. The American variety of *C. sativa*; of the U. S. Ph., the herb of this variety grown in the Southern States and collected while flowering.—**C. indica**. Fr., *chanvre de l'Inde*, *chanvre indien*. Ger., *indischer Hanf*. The East Indian variety of *C. sativa*; of the pharmacopœias, the tops and leaves of the stalks of the female plant.—**C. sativa**. Fr., *chanvre*. Ger., *gemeiner Hanf*. The common hemp, indigenous to Asia and cultivated throughout Europe and America. The herb of Indian hemp is extensively used in the East as an intoxicant, producing peculiar delusions in which the perception of the proper relations of things in time and space is decidedly perverted. Anesthesia and analgesia are observed, also, in cases of acute poisoning, stupor with collapse, a cataleptic condition, or convulsions. The plant is used medicinally as an antispasmodic, antipruritic, and analgetic, and as a remedy in various nervous conditions (delirium tremens, the delirium of fever, insanity, tetanus, and migraine) and uterine hæmorrhage.—**Extractum c. indicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chanvre de l'Inde*. An extract of pilular consistence made by exhausting the herb of *C. indica* with strong alcohol by percolation and evaporating the tincture so prepared.—**Extractum c. indicæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 100 parts of the herb of *C. indica* in No. 20 powder with alcohol by percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to the consistence of a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to bring the whole up to 100 parts by volume.—**Indian c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. indica*.—**Tinctura c. indicæ** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de chanvre de l'Inde*. Ger., *Indischhanf-Tinctur*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of extractum *c. indicæ* in 19 [Ger. Ph.] or 16½ [Br. Ph.] parts of strong alcohol.

CAN'NABITET'ANIN(E). An alkaloid of *Cannabis indica*. It causes intense convulsions.

CANNA'BIIUM, *n.* See CANNABIN and CANNABINE.

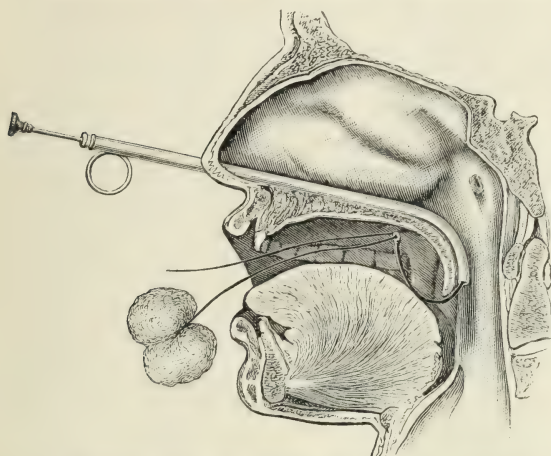
CAN'NABUS, *m.* See CANNABIS.

CANNEL'LA, *f.* See CANELLA and CINNAMON.

CAN'NON BONE. See under BONE.

CAN'NULA, *f.* Dim. of *canna* (*q. v.*). Gr., *αὐλίσκος*. Fr., *canule*, *cannule*. Ger., *Canüle*, *Röhrchen*. A tube (e. g., one that incloses a trocar or some other instrument for making a puncture, the latter to be withdrawn after the puncture is made, in order that any liquid that may be present may flow off through the *c.*: a tracheotomy tube, etc.).—**Belloq's c.**, **Belloq's c.** (not *Belloq's*). Fr., *sonde de Belloq* (ou *Belloq*). Syn.: *Belloq's* (or *Belloq's*) *sonde*. An instrument used for plugging the posterior nares. It consists of a tube somewhat curved at one end and having a ring attached at the other end, traversed by a stylet which is continuous with a piece of curved watch spring terminating in a button having an eye for carrying a thread. The stylet having been pulled back until the button closes the end of the tube, the instrument is passed along the floor of the nasal passage into the pharynx; the stylet is then pressed farther into the tube, and a finger passed in by the mouth guides the button, armed with the thread, past the soft palate; the thread is then brought out through the mouth, a piece of sponge or a wad of lint is secured to it, and the stylet is again withdrawn together with the tube, the sponge or lint being guided

with the finger to its position against the posterior naris; the thread is then detached from the instrument and secured to another plug placed against the nostril



BELLOCQ'S CANNULA. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

for the purpose of counterpressure.—**Bernard's c.** A short tube having a flange at each end; used in making gastric and other fistule for experimental purposes.—**C. pulmonum.** The trachea.—**Durham's c.** A tracheotomy tube having a short tracheal arm joined to the horizontal arm by a sharp curve approaching a right angle, the inner tube being jointed.—**Fuller's c.** A tracheotomy tube in which the outer tube is split above and below, so that, on being compressed, the extremity is easily inserted.—**Gendron's c.** A tracheotomy tube similar to Fuller's c., the tracheal tube consisting of two segments, which are separated by means of a screw after the instrument has been introduced.—**Gooch's c.** A double c. formerly much used in the ligation of uterine polypi.—**Hartmann's c.** A slender silver tube fitted with a piece of rubber tubing for adapting it to the nozzle of a syringe; used in washing out the tympanum through a perforation in the membrana tympani.—**Lacrymal c.** A small tube with an expanded upper end, to be worn in the lacrymal duct in cases of stenosis.—**Meissner's c.** A small c. with a needle for puncturing the fetal envelopes.—**Reybard's c.** A c. with a trocar for the operation of paracentesis thoracis, opening into a small bag of goldbeater's skin.—**Right-angled c.** See *Durham's c.*—**Trachea c.** A tracheotomy tube.—**Trendelenburg's rubber tampon c.** See *Trendelenburg's trachea TAMPON*.

CAN'NULAR, CAN'NULATE(D). Lat., *canulatus*. Fr., *canellé*. Ger., *canelirt*. Channeled, tubular.

CANNU'TUM (Lat.), *n.* See CALAMUS and CANNA.

CA'NOR, m. -o'ris. From *canere*, to sing. A musical sound.—**C. stethoscopicus.** The auscultatory sound known as metallic tinkling.

CAN'TABRUM, n. Bran.

CANTE'RIMUM, n., CANTE'RIOUS, m. Gr., *κατέριος*. A bar resting on two posts, used by Hippocrates in reducing dislocations of the humerus.

CAN'THAL. From *καθός* (see CANTHUS). Pertaining to the angle of the eyelids.

CANTHAREL'LUS, m. Of Adanson, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* of the *Agaricini*.—**C. aurantiacus.** Fr., *fausse chanterelle*. Ger., *orangefarbener Faltenpilz*. A species thought to be poisonous, resembling *C. cibarius*, but distinguished from it by its orange-red color, its colored flesh, and the absence of a fatty feel.—**C. cibarius.** Ger., *gemeiner Faltenpilz*. The chanterelle; a European species distinguished by its bright-yellow

color, its white flesh, its pleasant fruity odor, and its fatty feel; highly esteemed as an article of food.—**C. lacteus.** A variety of *C. aurantiacus*.—**C. nigripes.** See *C. aurantiacus*.

CANTHARATE. A salt of cantharic acid.

CANTHARI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). The state of being infested with the larvæ of coleopterous insects.

CANTHAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cantharique*. Ger., *Cantharsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = C_9H_{11}O_2 - CO.OH$, isomeric with cantharidic acid.

CANTHAR'IDAL. Lat., *cantharidalis*. Pertaining to or containing cantharides.

CANTHAR'IDATE. A salt of cantharidic acid.

CANTHAR'IDATED. Lat., *cantharidatus*. Fr., *cantharidé*. Combined with or containing cantharides.

CANTHAR'IDES, f. Pl. of *cantharis* (q. v. [2d def.]).

CANTHARID'IC. Lat., *cantharidicus*. Fr., *cantharidique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cantharides.—**Anhydrous c. acid.** See CANTHARIDIN.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cantharidicum*. Fr., *acide cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4 = C_8H_{12}(CO.OH)_2$, formed from cantharidin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water.—**C. anhydride.** See CANTHARIDIN.—**C. ether.** Fr., *ether cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinäure-Ester*. A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle.

CANTHAR'IDIN. Lat., *cantharidinum, cantharidina*. Fr., *cantharidine*. Ger., *C*. Syn.: *vesicatorin*. The active principle of cantharides, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, forming odorless and colorless scales or prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in acetic ether, in chloroform, in oil of turpentine, in the fats and fatty oils, in wax, and in resins;

chemically, the anhydride, $C_8H_{12}O_2 < \begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ CO \end{smallmatrix} O$, of cantharidic acid.—**C. ammonia.** See AMMONIUM *cantharidate*.

CANTHARIDI'NA (Lat.), f. See CANTHARIDIN.

CANTHARIDIN'IC ACID. See CANTHARIDIC acid.

CANTHARIDI'NUM, n. See CANTHARIDIN.

CANTHAR'IDISM. Lat., *cantharidismus*. Fr., *cantharidisme*. Poisoning with cantharides, either by their ingestion by the mouth or by absorption from a cantharidal blister. The chief symptoms are strangury, burning pain in the urethra, swelling or even gangrene of the genitals, and the passage of bloody and albuminous urine, together with the usual gastrointestinal signs of irritant poisoning if the drug has been taken by the mouth. The lesions are inflammatory conditions of the kidneys and bladder. Death may occur from the primary irritant effect upon the gastrointestinal canal or from the subsequent renal and cystic inflammation.

CANTHARIDIS'MUS, m. See CANTHARIDISM.—**C. externus.** Cantharidism from absorption of cantharides applied to the skin.

CAN'THARIN. Lat., *cantharinum*. A substance, C_8H_{12} , formed by the distillation of cantharic acid with lime.

CAN'THARIS, f. -thar'idis. Gr., *καθάρης*. Fr., *cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharide, spanische Fliege* (2d def.).

1. A genus of coleopterous insects, now referred to *Lytta* (q. v. for species not here given). 2. The Spanish fly (see *LYTTA vesicatoria*). In English it is usually written in the pl., *cantharides*, which is also the official title in the German and some other pharmacopeias. Applied externally, the preparations act as rubefacients and vesicants; taken by the mouth, in ordinary medicinal doses, they stimulate the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts, and, given in minute doses, they have been used for the mitigation of strangury. For the poisonous effects, see CANTHARIDISM.—**Acetum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acétolé de cantharide, vinaigre cantharidé*. Ger., *Cantharidenessig*. Vinegar of cantharides; made by digesting 2 oz. of cantharides with 2 fl. oz. of glacial acetic acid and 13 fl. oz. of acetic

acid at a temperature of 200° C., percolating, expressing the residue with 5 fl. oz. of acetic acid, mixing the percolate and the expressed liquid, and adding acetic acid to 1 pint.—**C. vesicatoria**. Fr., *monche d'Espagne* (ou *vésicante*), *cantharide*. Ger., *spanische Fliege*, *Blasenzieher*, *Laubkäfer*, *Graskäfer*, *Goldkäfer*. Syn.: *Lytta vesicatoria*, *Meloe vesicatorius*, *musca hispanica*. The Spanish fly, or blister beetle, of southern and central Europe. It constitutes the drug *c.* or *cantharides*.—**Ceratium cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat cantharidé* (ou *vésicant*). Ger., *Cantharidenkerat*. Cantharides (or blistering) cerate; made by melting together 20 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 25 of lard, and adding 35 of powdered cantharides.—**Ceratium extracti cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat d'extract de cantharides*. Ger., *Cantharidenextract-Cerat*. Cerate of extract of cantharides; made by extracting 30 parts of cantharides with alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.820, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating the extract on a water bath to 15 parts, and mixing it with 15 of resin and 35 each of yellow wax and lard.—**Charta cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Papier*. Syn.: *charta epispastica* [Br. Ph.]. Cantharides (or blistering) paper; paper spread with a preparation of cantharides. The U. S. Ph. orders a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, 4 of olive oil, 1 part each of Canada balsam and cantharides, and 10 parts of water, boiled together and strained. The Br. Ph. orders 4 parts of powdered cantharides, 24 of distilled water, 16 of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 3 of rosin, and 7½ of olive oil, digested on a water bath and, after removal of the watery liquid, melted and mixed with 1 part of Canada balsam.—**Colodium cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under **COLLODIUM**.—**Emplastrum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicatoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Pflaster*, *Blasenpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium* [Ger. Ph.] (see *epispasticum*, see *vesicatorium*, see *vesicans*). Cantharides (or blistering) plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of lard, 15 each of yellow wax and suet, and 3 of resin with 12 of cantharides.—**Emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum cantharidis*.—**Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicant de Janin*, *vésicatoire perpétuel*. Ger., *immerwährendes Zugpflaster*, *ewiges Pflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio*. A plaster of 10 parts of yellow wax, 14 of rosin, 4 of suet, 7 of turpentine, 4 of cantharides, and 1 part of euphorbium.—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under **PIC**.—**Liniamentum cantharidis**. Fr., *huile de cantharides térébinthine* (1st def.). Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Liniment*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a strained infusion of 15 parts of cantharides in 85 of oil of turpentine; a powerful counter-irritant and vesicant. 2. Of the Br. Ph., 1864, see **LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS**.—**Tinctura cantharidis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.].—**Tinctura cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharidentinctur*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Tinctur*. A tincture containing 5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], rather less than 2 per cent. [Br. Ph.], or 10 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of cantharides.—**Unguentum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Unguentum cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cantharidensalbe*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Salbe*. An ointment made by mixing 1 oz. of yellow wax with a strained infusion of 1 oz. of cantharides in 6 fl. oz. of olive oil [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a similar procedure with 2 parts of cantharides, 8 of olive oil, and 3 of yellow wax.

CANTHECTOMY. From *καθός* (see **CANTHUS**), and *ἐκτομή*, a clipping. See **CANTHOTOMY**.

CANTHITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *canthite*. Ger., *Augenwinkelentzündung*. Inflammation of the angle of the eyelids.

CANTHOLYSIS, *f.* -olys'eos (-ol'y'sis). From *καθός* (see **CANTHUS**), and *λύνειν*, to loosen. The operation of canthotomy combined with division of the external canthal ligament.

CANTHOPLASTIC. Fr., *canthoplastique*. Ger., *canthoplastisch*. Pertaining to canthoplasty.

CANTHOPLASTY. Lat., *canthoplastice* (from *καθός* [see **CANTHUS**], and *πλάσσειν*, to form). Fr., *canthoplastie*. Ger., *Canthoplastik*. Any plastic operation in the vicinity of the canthus of the eye (almost always the outer canthus); strictly, the reconstruction or re-establishment of the canthus by a plastic operation that lengthens the palpebral fissure. Von Ammon simply divided the canthus, leaving a rhomboid wound to heal by granulation. Pagenstecher's method consists of a combination of canthotomy and the use of Gaillard's ligature; the tissues are lifted with a forceps so as to form a fold parallel with the margin of the lid, through the base of which the ligatures are passed.

CANTHORRHAPHY. Lat., *canthorrhaphie*, *canthorrhaphia* (from *καθός* [see **CANTHUS**], and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *canthorrhaphie*. Ger., *Canthorrhaphie*. Suture of the canthus to restore the normal condition of the interpalpebral aperture.

CANTHOTOMY. From *καθός* (see **CANTHUS**), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *canthotomie*. Ger., *Kanthotomie*, *Augenwinkelschnitt*. The operation of simply dividing the canthus (usually the external) without division of the tarsal ligament or any plastic operation.

CANTHUS, *m.* Gr., *καθός*. Fr., *angle oculaire*, *coin de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenwinkel*. The palpebral commissure, the angle formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids.—**C. externus**. See *Outer c.*—**C. internus**, **C. major**. See *Inner c.*—**C. minor**. See *Outer c.*—**C. nasalis**. See *Inner c.*—**C. temporalis**, **External c.** See *Outer c.*—**Greater c.** See *Inner c.*—**Inner c.**, **Internal c.** Lat., *c. internus*. Fr., *grand c.* Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel*. The inner commissure of the lids.—**Lesser c.** See *Outer c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Inner c.*—**Outer c.**, **Temporal c.** The outer commissure of the lids.

CANULA, *f.* See **CANNULA**.

CAOUTCHENE. Fr., *caoutchène*. One of the constituents of caoutchouc; probably isomeric with tetraylene (butylene), C₄H₆.

CAOUTCHIN. Fr., *caoutchine*. One of the constituents of caoutchouc; a transparent, colorless, oily liquid, C₁₀H₁₆.

CAOUTCHOUC [Br. Ph.]. Said to be from the South American words *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice. Lat., *resina elastica* (see *cayennensis*), *gummi elasticum*. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *gomme élastique*. Ger., *Kautschuk*, *elastisches Gummi*, *Ledergummi*, *Federharz*. India rubber, rubber, gum elastic, gum; a substance obtained by drying the milky juice of various tropical plants. See **HARD RUBBER**.—**Liquor c.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of India rubber made by cutting 1 oz. of the rubber into fine shreds and placing in a close-stoppered bottle with a mixture of 10 fl. oz. of benzol and 10 fl. oz. of carbon bisulphide.

CAOUTCHOUCIN. Oil (or empyreumatic oil) of caoutchouc; produced by the distillation of caoutchouc.

CAOUTCHOUC, **CAUT'SCHOUC**. See **CAOUTCHOUC**.

CAP. A.-S., *cappe*. 1. Of a lymph follicle (Ger., *Klappe eines Follikels*), the bluntly conical end of the follicle, which projects toward or into the lumen of the part in which it is situated, or the epithelial and adenoid tissue covering the conical end. 2. Of the cerebral peduncle, see **TEGMENTUM**.—**Enamel c.** The enamel organ after it has become concave and covers the top of the growing tooth papilla.

CAPACITY. Gr., *χώρασις*. Lat., *capacitas*. Fr., *capacité*. Ger., *Capazität*, *Annehmungsvermögen*, *Aufnahmungsvermögen*, *Fasskraft*. Capacity, either functional or that of containing or combining with or absorbing

another body.—**Blood corpuscle c.** Fr., *capacité globulaire*. A condition expressed by the quotient obtained by dividing the entire number of red blood corpuscles in an animal by the number of grammes that the animal weighs.—**Breathing c.** See under BREATHING.—**Calorific c.** See *Specific HEAT*.—**C. of saturation.** Fr., *capacité de saturation*. Of a base, the degree of its capability of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt.—**Combining c.** See ATOMICITY.—**Electrical c.** The amount of electricity which a body can acquire when placed in contact with another body which charges it to a certain electric potential.—**Extreme breathing c., Extreme differential c., Lung c., Pulmonary c., Pulmonic c., Respiratory c.** Fr., *capacité respiratoire*. Ger., *Athmungsapazität des Blutes*. The c. of the blood for absorbing oxygen in the respiratory organs and supplying it to the tissues, depending directly on the amount of hæmoglobin present. The expression should also denote the c. of the blood for removing carbon dioxide from the tissues. Cf. BREATHING c.—**Specific inductive capacity.** Inductive power; the degree of capability of transmitting electrical induction, air being taken as the standard.—**Testamentary c.** The degree of soundness of mind requisite for making a valid will.—**Thermal c.** See *Specific HEAT*.—**Thoracic c., Vital c.** See BREATHING c.

CAPAI'BA, CAPAI'VA. See COPAIBA.

CAPELI'NA, f. See *Capeline BANDAGE*.

CAP'ELINE. From *caput*, the head. See C. BANDAGE.

CAPELLI'NA, f. See *Capeline BANDAGE*.

CAP'PER, m. 1. A goat. 2. The goatlike odor of the armpits, bromidrosis. Cf. HIRCUS, GRASUS, and CINABRA.

CAP'ETUS, f. (Gr., *κάπετος*. A pit, a small fossa.

CAPHOPIC'RIN, CAPHOPIC'RITE. Fr., *caphopierine, caphopierite*. A substance found in rhubarb; a brown, opaque, bitter acid, having the odor of rhubarb; slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol, in acetic acid, and in alkalies; according to Caventou, a mixture of rhabarbarin and a peculiar yellow matter.

CAPHO'RA, f. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHU'RA, f. Gr., *καφουρά*. See CAMPHOR.

CAP'PAT. Lit., let it take, or it may take (3d pers. pres. subj. of *capere*, to take). An instrument for removing placental remnants, etc., from the uterus. It consists of a number of concentric elliptical springs included in a cannula, which, after the instrument is introduced, are protruded and made to grasp the foreign body in a sort of basket formed by them on rotation of the handle.

CAPILLARIM'ETER. From *capillus*, a hair, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *capillarmètre*. An instrument for measuring the diameter of capillary tubes.

CAPILLA'RS. See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLAR'ITY. Lat., *capillaritas*. Fr., *capillarité*. Ger., *Capillarität*. *Haarröhrchenanziehung*.

1. The condition of being capillary. 2. Capillary attraction.—**Coefficient of c., Constant of c.** A number indicating the amount of capillary force exerted upon the unit of area of a solid or liquid; in the case of liquids it is the weight of the column of a liquid raised by capillary attraction in a tube of given calibre; in the case of solids

their surface tenacity, i. e., the weight which, applied to a unit of area of surface, will change its shape.—**Modulus of c.** A number representing the change in the height of a capillary column consisting of a solution of a metallic salt, when either the basic or the acid radicle of the salt is replaced by another radicle. This modulus is constant for any given radicle. Thus, for a tube 5 mm. in diameter and at 15° C., the modulus of c. of sodium as compared with ammonium is 1.2 mm., i. e., a column consisting of a solution of ammonium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, on being converted into a solution of sodium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, will show an alteration in height of 1.2 mm.

CAP'ILLARY. Gr., *τριχώδης* (adj.). Lat., *capillaris* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillaire*. Ger., *capillar* (adj.), *haarfein* (adj.), *haardünn* (adj.), *Haargefäß* (n.). 1 (adj.). Pertaining to or very thin hairlike filaments. 2 (adj.). Of hairlike fineness. 3 (n.). A minute vessel, especially a minute blood vessel of the system connecting the terminations of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, ranging in diameter from 0.007 to 0.140 mm.—**Arterial capillaries.** Ger., *arterielle Capillaren*, *kleinste Arterienreiser*. The capillaries immediately terminating the smallest arteries; from 30 to 60 μ in diameter.—**Biliary capillaries.** See *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Choriocapillaries.** The capillaries of the chorion.—**Gall capillaries.** See *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Lymphatic capillaries.** Fr., *capillaires lymphatiques*, *capillicules*. The radicles of the lymphatic ducts, 0.002 mm. in diameter.—**Pulmonary capillaries.** Fr., *capillaires pulmonaires*. The capillaries in the membranous lining of the air cells of the lungs, between the pulmonary arteries and veins.—**Radial capillaries of the liver.** Branches of the central vein of an acinus of the liver, radiating toward the periphery of the acinus.—**Venous capillaries.** Ger., *venöse Capillaren*, *kleinste Venenreiser*. The capillaries immediately preceding and forming the smallest veins; the venous radicles.

CAPILLA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. Fr., *capillation*. 1. Trichismus (*q. v.*). 2. A covering with hair. 3. An ancient term for a diseased condition in which hairlike masses were passed with the urine.

CAPIL'LICULTURE. From *capillus*, a hair, and *cultura*, care. Fr., *c.* Manipulative or medicinal treatment for the purpose of improving the condition of the hair or promoting its growth.

CAPILLIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillicule*. An old term for certain vessels more minute than the capillary blood vessels, supposed to form the ultimate elements of the organs.

CAPILLIM'ENTUM, n. From *capillus*, a hair. 1. The hair (collectively). 2. Any villous or hairy covering.

CAPILLI'TIUM, n. From *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillitie*, *chevelure*. 1. The hair of the head (collectively). 2. That part of the scalp usually covered by hair.—**C. distichia.** Distichiasis (*q. v.*).—**C. intricatum.** See *PLICA polonica*.

CAP'ILLOSE. Lat., *capillosus*. Hairy.

CAPIL'LUS, m. Said to be contracted from *capitis pilus*, the hair of the head. Gr., *ῥοπή*. Fr., *chereu*. Ger., *Kopfhaar*, *Haupthaar*. 1. A hair or the hair, especially that of the head. 2. A hair's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a line).—**Capillorum defluvium.** See ALOPECIA.

CAPILE'NIUM [Schneider], *n.* More properly written *capitlenium*. From *caput*, the head, and *plenus*, full. See GRAVEDO.

CAP'IRI. Ger., *Capiribalsam*. Balsam of copaiba.

CAPISTRA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *capistrare*, to muzzle. Fr., *capistation*. Ger., *Halfterung*, *Zümmung*. 1. Phimosi. 2. Trismus.

CAPIS'TRUM, n. From *caput*, the head. Fr., *capistre*, *cherètre* (2d def.). Ger., *Halfter* (1st def.), *Halfterbinde* (2d def.). 1. A name for several head bandages, partic-

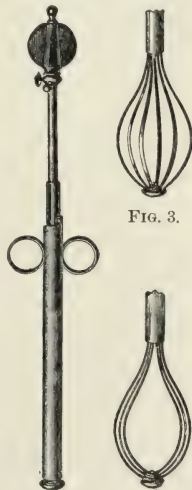


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.
THE CAP'PAT. (AFTER
POYNOR.)

Fig. 1, the instrument closed for introduction. Fig. 2, the springs protruded. Fig. 3, the springs distributed by rotation of the handle, forming a basket.

ularly for the lower jaw. 2. Trismus.—**C. auri.** Borax.—**C. duplex.** Fr., *chevêtre double*. Ger., *doppelter Halfter*. A double-headed roller bandage for the jaw.—**C. simplex.** Fr., *chevêtre simple*. Ger., *einfacher Halfter*. A single-headed roller bandage for the jaw.

CAP'ITA, *n.* Pl. of *caput* (q. v.).

CAP'ITAL. Lat., *capitalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Haupt*. Pertaining to the head; of surgical operations, important, serious (as opposed to minor operations).

CAPITA'LIS. From *caput*, the head. Capital; as a *n.* (*fascia* understood), see *Capeline BANDAGE*; as a *n.* in the *n.* pl., *capitalia* (*medicamenta* understood), remedies for affections of the head.—**C. reflexa.** A recurrent bandage for a stump.

CAP'ITATE. Gr., *κεφαλωτός*. Lat., *capitatus* (from *caput*, a head). Fr., *capité*. Ger., *kopfig, kopfförmig, kopftragend*. Provided with a head; shaped like a head; shaped like a pin or nail (e. g., a stigma).

CAPITA'TUS. See *CAPITATE*.

CAPITEL'ATE. Lat., *capitellatus* (from *capitellum* [q. v.]). Fr., *capitellé*. Ger., *kleinköpfig*. Topped by a small head or headlike process.

CAPITEL'LUM, *n.* Dim. of *caput*, a head. 1. A still. 2. An alembic. 3. Soapy water. 4. A lixivium. 5. A rounded eminence on the lower end of the humerus articulating with the radius.

CAPITIDUC'TOR, *m.* —*to'ris*. From *caput*, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. An obstetrical forceps.

CAPITILU'VIUM, *n.* From *caput*, the head, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *capitiluve*. Ger., *Kopfbad*. A bath or lotion for the head.

CAPITIPLE'NIUM, *n.* A more correct form of *capipile-nium* (q. v.).

CAPITIPUR'GIUM, *n.* From *caput*, the head, and *purgare*, to cleanse. A remedy for cleansing the nose (like snuff, etc.).

CAPITISPLE'NIUS, *m.* See *SPLENIUS capitis*.

CAPITIT'RAHA, *f.* See *CAPITRAHA*.

CAPIT'IUM, *n.* Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Kopfmütze*. A handkerchief bandage for the head.—**C. magnum.** Fr., *grand couvre-chef, serviette en carré*. Ger., *grosse (oder viereckige) Kopfmütze*. A four-cornered head bandage.—**C. minus.** Fr., *petit couvre-chef, mouchoir en triangle*. Ger., *kleine (oder dreieckige) Kopfmütze*. A three-cornered head bandage.—**C. quadrangulare**, **C. quadratum.** See *C. magnum*.—**C. triangulare.** See *C. minus*.

CAP'ITO, *m.* —*to'nis*. See *MACROCEPHALUS*.

CAPIT'RAHA, *f.* From *caput*, the head, and *trahere*, to draw. Ger., *Kopfschlinge*. An old form of fillet for extracting the fetal head, especially after its separation from the trunk.

CAPIT'ULAR. See *CAPITULATE*.

CAPIT'ULATE. Lat., *capitulatus* (from *capitulum*, a little head). Fr., *capitulé*. Having a little knob or head on top.

CAPITULIFORM'IS. From *capitulum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *capituliforme*. Ger., *kopfförmig*. Shaped like a capitulum.

CAPIT'ULUM, *n.* Dim. of *caput*, a head. Gr., *κεφαλῆς, κύνδυλος* (4th def.). Fr., *capitule*. Ger., *Köpfchen*. A little head; a small process or protuberance fitting into a depression in another bone; also the head of a rib, a metacarpal bone, etc. Cf. *CONDYLE*.—**Capitula** *arytænoidea*, **Capitula** *cartilaginis arytenoideæ*. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. costæ.** The head of a rib.—**Capitula** *medullæ oblongata*. The optic thalami.—**C. pili.** The bulb of a hair.—**Capitula** *Sanctorini*. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).

CAP'VI. See *COPAIBA*.

CAP'NISIS, *f.*, **CAPNIS'MA**, *n.* —*nis'eos* (*cap'nisis*), —*nis'matos* (—*is*). Fumigation.

CAP'NMOR. Lat., *capnomorion*, *capnomora* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *μοῖρα*, a portion). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C. A*

peculiar light, oily constituent of smoke; obtained by the distillation of tar.

CAPPARID'EOUS. Lat., *capparideus*. Fr., *capparidé*. Typified by the genus *Capparis*.

CAP'PARIS, *f.* —*par'idis*, *cap'paris*. Gr., *κάππαρις*. Fr., *câprier*. Ger., *Kappernstrauch*. Of Tournefort and Linnaeus, a genus of capparideous plants.—**C. aculeata.** The *C. spinosa*.—**C. ægyptiaca.** A species growing in upper Egypt, where the root is used as a diuretic and anthelmintic. The flower buds are used like those of *C. spinosa*.—**C. amygdalina.** A shrub of the West Indies and South America, where the root and fruit have been employed as an anodyne and laxative, the flowers as a remedy for jaundice and amenorrhœa, and the leaves in the form of a bath for hysteria and hypochondriasis.—**C. aphylla.** A shrub of India. The plant is used for boils, eruptions, and diseases of the joints, and as an antidote to poisons.—**C. brevispina.** An East Indian species; the leaves and flowers are purgative, and the leaves are also used as a local application in arthritic pains.—**C. breynia.** Fr., *fève du diable*. A West Indian species; the root bark is said to be diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue, and to be employed as a remedy in dropsy and hysteria and as a vesicant. The fruit is considered poisonous.—**C. coriacea.** A Peruvian species; the fruit (*simulo*) has been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy.—**C. cynophallophora.** A West Indian species; the root bark is used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy and abdominal engorgement, and the fruit as an antispasmodic and a remedy for hysteria.—**C. Dahi.** An Egyptian species; the leaves are used as a local application to snake bites.—**C. ferruginea.** Fr., *bois-caca, bois de merde*. A West Indian species having properties and uses similar to those of *C. breynia*.—**C. Fontanesii.** A Barbary species. The flower buds are used like those of *C. spinosa*.—**C. frondosa.** A South American species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous.—**C. heyneana.** An East Indian shrub, having properties and uses like those of *C. brevispina*.—**C. jamaicensis.** A West Indian species, employed like *C. breynia*.—**C. mithridatica.** An imperfectly known Arabian species, said to be used as an alexipharmac, the leaves being especially employed as a local remedy for snake bites.—**C. morisonia.** Fr., *arbre du diable*. A South American species; the wood is reputed antispasmodic.—**C. octandra.** *C. ferruginea*.—**C. ovata.** A species growing in southern Europe and northern Africa. It closely resembles *C. spinosa* and has similar properties.—**C. pulcherrima.** A West Indian species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous.—**C. sativa.** *C. spinosa*.—**C. siliquosa.** A West Indian species. It has properties similar to those of *C. breynia*.—**C. sodada.** A small shrub of Arabia and Egypt; the pungent berries are employed as a remedy for sterility.—**C. spinosa.** Fr., *câprier, tuperier des Provençaux*. Ger., *gemeiner Kappernstrauch*. The caper bush; a thorny shrub growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, also frequently cultivated there. The flower buds were formerly regarded as a stimulant and antiscorbutic. The root bark was formerly used as a diuretic and cathartic in intestinal torpor and constipation, and as a depurative application to ulcers.—**C. yeo.** A Brazilian species; all parts are said to be poisonous.

CAP'RAL. 1. Capric aldehyde. 2. Caproic aldehyde.

CAPRAL'DEHYD'E. See *CAPRIC aldehyde*.

CAP'RAMID'E. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Capramid*. An amide of capric acid, $C_{10}H_{19}O.NH_2 = C_9H_{19} - CO.NH_2$.

CAP'RATE. Fr., *c.* A salt of capric acid.

CAPREOLA'RIS. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capréolaire*. Spiral (said of the spermatie vessels, a varix, etc.).

CAPRE'OLUS, *m.* The helix of the ear.—**C. auris.** See *C.*

CAP'RIC. From *capra*, a goat. Fr., *caprique*. Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling a goat.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide caprique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. So called from its odor, or from its occurring in goats' milk or in *Capparis* (*caprier*). Syn.: *decylic* (*rutic*) *acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.$ — $CO.OH$, occurring as a glyceride in cows' butter, coconut oil, and other fats, and in the fusel oil of Hungarian wines, and obtained abundantly by the oxidation of oil of rue.—**C. aldehyd(e).** Fr., *aldéhyde caprique*. The aldehyde of c. acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O$; formerly supposed to exist in oil of rue.—**C. ether.** A caprate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caprate.

CAPRIL'IDENE. A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}$, obtained by continued boiling of bromated caprylene ($C_{16}H_{16}Br_2$) with alcoholic potash.

CAPRILQ'UIUM, n. From *caper*, a goat, and *loqui*, to speak. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

CAP'RIN. Lat., *caprinum* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprine*. Ger., *C*. A saponifiable neutral substance found in goats' butter, transformed by saponification into capric acid and glycerin.

CAPRIN'AMID(E). See **CAPRAMIDE**.

CAP'RINATE. See **CAPRATE**.

CAPRIN'IC. See **CAPRIC**.—**C. acid.** See **CAPRIC acid**.

CAP'RIZANT. Gr., *δορκαδίζων*. Lat., *caprizans* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprisant*. Ger., *springend*. Postponed and then accomplished precipitately (said of a pulse beat); bounding.

CAP'ROATE. Fr., *c*. A salt of normal caproic acid.

CAP'ROENE. See **HEXYLENE**.

CAP'RO'IC. From *caper*, a goat. Fr., *caproïque*. See **CAPRIC**.—**Anhydrous c. acid.** See *C. anhydride*.—**C. acid.** A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$.—**C. alcohol.** See **HEXYL alcohol**.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde caproïque*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O$, bearing the same relation to caproic acid that acetic aldehyde has to acetic acid.—**C. anhydride.** The anhydride, $C_{12}H_{22}O_3 = (C_6H_{11}O)_2 = O$, of normal c. acid.—**C. ether.** A caproate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caproate.

CAPRO'ILENE. A product of the destructive distillation of fatty bodies.

CAP'ROIN. Fr., *caproïne*. Ger., *Caproïn*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin.

CAPRO'NÆ, f. pl. The hair above the forehead.

CAPRONATE. See **CAPROATE**.

CAP'RONE. Lat., *capronium*, *capronum*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Capron*. A liquid, $C_{11}H_{22}O$, isomeric with methylnonyl ketone; the chief constituent of oil of rue.

CAPRON'IC. See **CAPRIC**.

CAPRONI'TRILE. The nitrile of caproic acid.

CAPRON'NIUM, n. See **CAPRONE**.

CAP'RONOYL. Fr., *capronoïle*. The radicle C_6H_{11} , supposed to exist in the caproic compounds and in caprone.

CAPRO'NUM, n. See **CAPRONE**.

CAP'RONYL. Fr., *capronyle*. The hypothetical radicle, C_2H_{11} , of caproic acid.

CAPROS (Lat.), *m*. Gr., *κάπρος*. The penis.

CAP'ROYL. Lat., *caproylinum*. Fr., *caproyle*. 1. The radicle $C_6H_{11}O$, supposed to exist in caproic acid. 2. The radicle C_6H_{13} , or hexyl.—**C. alcohol.** See **HEXYL alcohol**.—**C'amine.** Hexylamine.—**C. hydrate.** 1. Caproic acid. 2. Hexyl alcohol.—**C. hydride.** Caproic aldehyde.—**Hydrated c. oxide.** Hexyl alcohol.

CAPRO'YLATE. A substitution compound of hexyl alcohol with a base; hexyl alcohol in which a base replaces hydrogen.

CAPRO'YLENE. Hexylene.

CAPROYL'IC. Of or pertaining to caproyl.—**C. alcohol.** See **HEXYL alcohol**.

CAP'RYL. Fr., *capryle*. Ger., *C*. 1. Retyl, the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}O$, found in capric acid. 2. Caprylyl, the

radicle $C_8H_{15}O$, found in caprylic acid. 3. Octyl, the radicle C_8H_{17} , found in c. alcohol.—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylalkohol*. Secondary octyl alcohol.—**C'amide.** Fr., *c'amide*. Ger., *C'amid*. The amide of caprylic acid; a solid body, $C_8H_{17}NO = C_7H_{15} - CO, NH_2$, melting at $110^\circ C$.—**C'amin(e).** See **OCTYLamine**.—**C. hydrate.** C. alcohol.—**C. hydride(e).** See **CAPRIC aldehyde** and **CAPRYLIC aldehyde**.—**C. octylate.** Fr., *octylate de capryle*. Ger., *C'octylat*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17}, O, C_8H_{15}O = C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid.—**C'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *C'schwefelsäure*. Acid capryl (isoctyl) sulphate, $C_8H_{17}.HSO_4$.—**Hydrated c. oxid(e).** C. alcohol.

CAP'RYLATE. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylat*. 1. A compound formed by replacing the alcoholic hydrogen of capryl alcohol by a base; an octylate. 2. A salt of caprylic acid.

CAP'RYLENE. Lat., *caprylenum*. Fr., *caprylène*. Ger., *Caprylen*. Syn.: *octylene*. A bivalent hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16} , derived from capryl (secondary octyl) alcohol.

CAPRYL'IC. Fr., *caprylique*. Derived from or containing capryl or octyl.—**Anhydrous c. acid.** See *C. anhydride*.—**C. acid.** A monobasic fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O = CH_3 - (CH_2)_{16} - CO, OH$, occurring in the fusel oil of wine, as a caprylate in butter and coconut oil, and in Limburger cheese.—**C. alcohol.** See **CAPRYL alcohol**.—**C. aldehyd(e).** Caprylyl hydride, the aldehyde of caprylic acid, $C_8H_{16}O$.—**C. anhydrid(e).** The compound $(C_8H_{15}O)_2, O$.—**C. ether.** A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle, especially with ethyl.

CAP'RYLIN. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin.

CAP'RYLONE. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylon*. A substance supposed to have the composition $C_{15}H_{30}O$, obtained by the destructive distillation of a salt of caprylic acid with an excess of lime.

CAPRYLONI'TRILE. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylonitril*. The compound $C_8H_{15}.N$ or $C_7H_{15}.CN$.

CAP'RYLYL. See **CAPRYL** (2d def.).—**C. hydrate.** See **CAPRYLIC acid**.

CAPSA'ICIN. Fr., *capsaïcine*. Ger., *C*. The fiery principle of capsicum, $C_8H_{11}O_2$.

CAPSA'RIUM, n. Dim. of *capsa*. See **CAPSULE**.

CAPSEL'LA, f. Dim. of *capsa* (q. v.). Fr., *capselle*. Ger., *Hirtentäschel* (2d def.), *Täschelkraut* (2d def.). 1. A small capsule. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants.—**C. bursa pastoris.** Fr., *bourse à pasteur*. Ger., *gemeines Hirtentäschelkraut*. The shepherd's purse, pick-pocket; an annual herb growing wild throughout Europe, and naturalized in America. The herb is said to be astringent and antiscorbutic, and was formerly employed for dysentery, hæmorrhage, wounds, and cancerous ulcers, and is still occasionally used for these purposes and in urinary troubles.

CAP'SICIN. Lat., *capsicum*. Fr., *capsicine*. Ger., *C*. 1. A name applied to various resinous liquid or soft solid extracts consisting of a mixture of principles obtained from capsicum. 2. A camphorlike body of a penetrating odor and a biting taste, found in capsicum and especially in the pods, dissolved in a fatty oil.

CAP'SICIN'E. Lat., *capsicina*, *capsicia*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Capsicin*. A volatile alkaloid obtained from capsicum.

CAP'SICOL. A red oily liquid obtained from the oleoresin of capsicum by treating it with a solution of potash and decomposing the product with carbon dioxide.

CAP'SICUM, n. Fr., *piment*, *capsique*. Ger., *Beissbeere*, *spanischer Pfeffer*. 1. A genus of solanaceous herbs and shrubs found in the East Indies, China, Egypt, South America, and the West Indies. The capsular fruit constitutes the several varieties of red or Cayenne pepper, chillies, etc. 2. The fruit of *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. angulatum.** A species identified by Winkler with *C. annuum*.—**C. annuum.** Fr., *piment des jardins* (ou

annual). Ger., *spanischer (oder türkischer) Pfeffer*. Guinea, or red, pepper; an annual herb, indigenous to South America. It is employed as a rubefacient and vesicant, as a gargle in putrid sore throat and other inflammatory conditions of the throat and mouth, and internally in torpid conditions of the stomach and intestines, and as a stimulant in fevers.—**Capsici fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. baccatum**. Fr., *piment baccifère*. Bird pepper, berry-bearing c.; a species found in the East and West Indies. The pods are employed like those of other species of c.—**C. chlorocladum**. A species with small oblong fruit, which is employed like that of *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. conicum**, **C. conoides**. *C. frutescens*.—**C. cordiforme**. A variety of *C. annuum*.—**C. cumanense**. *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. fastigiatum**. A small shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in America and Africa. It is official in the U. S. Ph. as c., and in the Br. Ph. as *capsici fructus*; and is employed medicinally, and as a condiment, like *C. annuum*. It is sometimes confounded with *C. frutescens*, the fruit of which is very similar. Like the latter, it furnishes Cayenne pepper.—**C. frutescens**. Ger., *Cayenne-pfeffer*. Syn.: *shrubby c.*, *spur pepper*. A shrub growing in the East Indies and in tropical America. The fruit, the c. of the U. S. Ph., forms Cayenne pepper.—**C. grossum**. Bell pepper; a species growing in the East Indies, now regarded as a variety of *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. guayanense**. See *C. frutescens*.—**C. longum**. A species resembling *C. annuum*, and probably to be regarded as a variety only.—**C. microcarpum**. *C. sinense*.—**C. minimum**. The *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. pendulum**. *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. pyramidale**. *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. sinense**. A shrub growing in Africa, Asia, and tropical America; employed like *C. annuum*.—**C. sphæricum**. *C. annuum*.—**C. violaceum**. *C. sinense*.—**Emplastrum capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sparadrap de capsique*. Ger., *C'pflaster*. *C.* plaster; made by painting oleoresin of c. over the surface of muslin previously covered with lead plaster, about 4 grains of the oleoresin being applied to 16 square inches of surface.—**Extractum capsici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with alcohol by maceration and percolation, evaporating, and adding to the extract so obtained sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts by volume.—**Fructus capsici** [Ger. Ph.]. The fruit of *C. annuum*.—**Oleoresina capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Oleoresin of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of extract are obtained, removing the ether by evaporation, separating the liquid portion of the residue by decantation and filtration from the fatty portion, which is to be rejected, and mixing the decanted portion with the residual mass and the filtrate.—**Tinctura capsici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 5 parts of c. (the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*) and a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 19 to 1) sufficient to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (av.) of c. and proof spirit up to 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of c. (the fruit of *C. annuum*) and 10 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.].—**Unguentum capsici** [Br. Ph.]. *C.* ointment, made by digesting over a water bath for one hour 120 grains of bruised c. fruit, 60 of spermaceti, and 1 grain of olive oil; to be cooled without stirring.

CAP'SICUS. See CAPSULAR.

CAP'SIN'E. An alkaloid formerly supposed to be present in capsicum.

CAP'SIS, *f.* *Cap'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κάψις*. Rapid breathing or swallowing.

CAPSI'TIS, *f.* *-sit'idis*. From *κάψα* (see CAPSA). Fr., *capsite*. Ger., *Kapselentzündung*. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

CAPSOCATARAC'TA, *f.* See CAPSULAR CATARACT.

CAP'SULA, *f.* Dim. of *capsa* (q. v.). 1. See CAPSULE. 2. A pulmonary alveolus.—**C. adiposa**. Fr., *capsule rénale*. Ger., *Nierenkapsel*. The layer of adipose and connective tissue surrounding the kidney.—**C. amylacea**. Fr., *cachet* [Fr. Cod.]. A capsule (3d def.) made of unleavened bread.—**C. aquea cartilaginosa**. The membrane of Descemet.—**C. articularis**. See CAPSULAR LIGAMENT.—**Capsulæ atrabillares**. The suprarenal capsules.—**C. bulbi oculi**. See *Bonnet's CAPSULE*.—**C. cerebelli**. The cortex of the cerebellum.—**C. circumscissa**. A pyxidium (q. v.).—**C. communis Glissonii**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**C. cordis**. Fr., *capsule du cœur*. The pericardium.—**C. crystallina**. The capsule of the crystalline lens.—**C. dentis**. See *Dental CAPSULE*.—**C. exterior**, **C. externa**. See *External CAPSULE*.—**C. fibrosa**. The sclerotic coat of the eye, also the fibrous capsule of the kidney.—**C. gelatinosa**. See *Gelatin CAPSULE*.—**C. Glissonii**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**C. hepatica**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**C. humoris aquei**. See MEMBRANE of Descemet.—**C. incudis tympanica**. Fr., *capsule incudo-tympanique*. A capsule covering the union of the malleus with the membrana tympani.—**C. interior**, **C. interna**. See *Internal CAPSULE*.—**C. intima**. The innermost layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney.—**C. lentis**. See CAPSULE of the lens.—**C. lumbaris**. The receptaculum chyli.—**C. mallei et incudis**. Fr., *capsule malleo-incudienne*. The capsule of the articulation between the malleus and the incus.—**C. Müllerii**. See *Bowman's CAPSULE*.—**C. nervorum**. See PERINEURIUM.—**C. operculata**. A form of gelatin capsule, used for administering powdered or solid preparations, in which two cups, slightly differing in diameter, are joined into a spheroid by sliding one into the other.—**C. ovarii**. In comparative anatomy, the pouch of peritonæum covering the ovary.—**C. præaquosa**. See MEMBRANE of Descemet.—**Capsulæ renales**, **Capsulæ renibus incumbentes**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**C. renis adiposa**. See *C. adiposa*.—**Capsulæ seminales**. See *Seminal VESICLES*.—**C. sequestralis**, **C. sequestri**. Fr., *capsule du séquestre*. Ger., *Sequestralkapsel*. The portion of living bone surrounding a sequestrum.—**C. stapediolenticularis**. Fr., *capsule stapéδιο-lenticulaire*. The capsule surrounding the articulation between the body of the incus and the lenticular process or bone.—**Capsulæ suprarenales**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**C. synovialis**. See *Synovial MEMBRANE* and *Synovial BURSA*.—**C. unguinosa**. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**C. venæ portæ**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.

CAPSULÆ'S'IC ACID. From *capsula* (q. v.), and *æculus* (q. v.). Fr., *acide capsulescique*. Syn.: *capsuleic acid*. A crystallizable acid found in the capsules of horsechestnuts.

CAP'SULAR. Lat., *capsularis* (from *capsula* [q. v.]). Fr., *capsulaire*. Ger., *kapselig*, *kapselförmig*, *kapselartig*. Pertaining to or resembling a capsule.

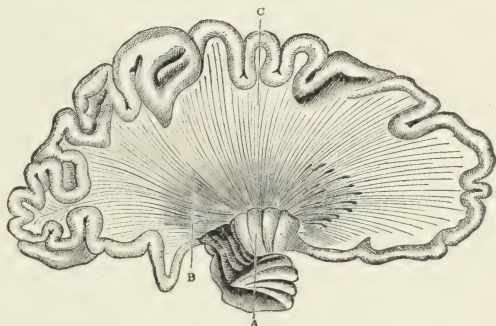
CAPSULA'RIS. See CAPSULAR; as a n. f., the decidua reflexa.

CAP'SULARY. See CAPSULAR.

CAPSULE. Gr., *καψάκιον*. Lat., *capsula*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kapsel*. In general, any enveloping structure containing a body distinct from itself. Hence: 1. In anatomy, a membranous sac enveloping other structures. 2. In chemistry, a shallow dish for holding substances to be evaporated or melted. 3. In pharmacy, a hollow pill made of some medicinally inactive substance, such as gelatin, designed to inclose a nauseous drug. 4. In botany, any hollow organ containing bodies, such as seeds, which subsequently escape.—**Accessory suprarenal c.** Ger., *Nebennierenkapsel*. An additional suprarenal c., without a medullary portion, but frequently as large as a pea, sometimes seen attached to the main c. by connective tissue.—**Acoustic**

c. See **Otic VESICLE**.—**Aqueous c.** Lat., *capsula aquea cartilaginosa*. The membrane of Descemet.—**Articular c.** Lat., *capsula articularis*. See **Capsular LIGAMENT**.—**Atrabiliary c's.** See **Suprarenal c's.**—**Auditory c.** See **Otic VESICLE**.—**Bonnet's c.** Lat., *capsula bulbi oculi*. The posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball up to the passage of the tendons of its muscles.—**Bowman's c.** Lat., *capsula Müllerii*. Fr., *c. de Müller (ou du glomérule)*. Ger., *Bowman'sche kapsel, Kapsel des Nierenkorns (oder des Glomerulus, oder der malpighischen Körperchen), malpighische (oder Müller'sche) Kapsel*. Syn.: *c. of a glomerulus, Malpighian c., Müller's capsule*. The hyaline membrana propria forming the wall of the spherical caecal enlargement at the origin of the uriniferous tubules. It is connected with the surrounding tissue by a limited amount of connective tissue and is lined by epithelium which is reflected over the contained glomerulus. The c. and its epithelium are continuous with the membrana propria and the epithelium of the renal tubules.—**Brain c.** The structures inclosing the brain.—**C. of a cell.** See **Cell MEMBRANE**.—**C. of a cartilage cell.** Fr., *c. péricellulaire (ou de cartilage)*. Ger., *Kapselmembran, Kuorpelkapsel*. Syn.: *cartilage c., capsular membrane, mother cells*. The multiple or single concentric areas of chondrogenous substance surrounding a cartilage cell or groups of such cells and forming part or all of the ground substance or matrix of the tissue. They are classed as *primary* (those immediately surrounding the cells) and *secondary* (those outside the primary).—**C. of a Malpighian body.** See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of a nerve cell.** Ger., *Hülle (oder Kapsel) der Ganglionzelle*. The transparent sheath inclosing the nerve cells of the peripheral nervous system (the spinal ganglia and sympathetic system). They are continuous with the primitive sheath, or neurilemma, and, like it, have nuclei on their inner surface.—**C. of a glomerulus, C. of a uriniferous tubule.** See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of Glisson.** See *Glisson's c.*—**C. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's c.*—**C. of the aqueous humor.** Lat., *capsula humoris aquei*. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**.—**C. of the heart.** See **PERICARDIUM**.—**C. of the kidney.** The connective tissue containing fat surrounding the kidney.—**C. of the lens.** Lat., *capsula lentis*. Ger., *Linse, Linsenkapsel*. The transparent elastic envelope of the crystalline lens.—**Cartilage c.** See *C. of a cartilage cell*.—**Cellular c. of the eye.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Dental c.** A connective tissue capsule surrounding a rudimentary tooth of the fetus.—**Devorative c.** See *Folding c.*—**Evaporating c.** Ger., *Abdampfungsschale*. See *C.* (2d def.).—**External c.** Lat., *capsula externa*. Fr., *c. externe*. Ger., *äussere Kapsel*. 1. See **CAPSULA aliposa**. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a layer of white matter situated externally to the lenticular nucleus and separating that ganglion from the island of Reil; composed of association fibres which connect the posterior part of the frontal convolutions with the temporal, but next to the lenticular nucleus some of the fibres turn almost at a right angle and disappear in the outer segment (putamen) of the nucleus.—**Eye c.** See **Optic c.**—**Fibrous c.** See **Capsular LIGAMENT**.—**Folding c.** A very thin sheet of gelatin in which are infolded dry medicines which it is desired to make easy of administration.—**Fruit c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Gelatin c.** Lat., *capsula gelatinosa*. Fr., *c. [Fr. Cod.] c. gélatineuse*. Ger., *Gelatinekapsel, Gallertkapsel*. A c. (3d def.) made of melted gelatin which is either cast upon a mold in the form of a sphere or spheroid in two parts which fit together after being filled, or is rolled into sheets from which pieces are cut to make the folding c. (*q. v.*). See also **CAPSULA operculata** and **Medicinal PEARLS**.—**Glisson's c.** Lat., *capsula (seu vagina) Glissonii*. A strong sheath of connective tissue which loosely envelops the hepatic vessels, and accompanies their distribution in the substance of

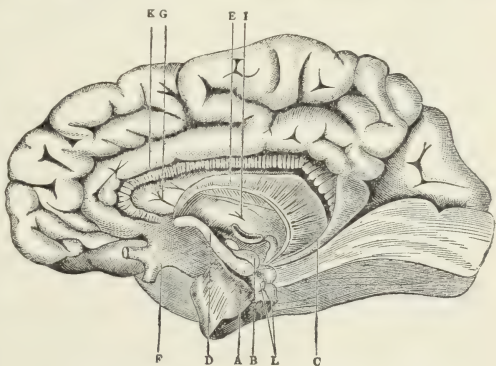
the liver, becoming an exceedingly delicate investment to their smaller branches.—**Gum c.** See **Dental c.**—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Of Jobert, a c.-shaped instrument consisting of two crescentic pieces of metal for inclosing a hæmorrhoid. After being applied, it is filled with Vienna paste.—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *capsula hyaloidea*. See **MEMBRANA limitans interna retinae**.—**Inner c. of the eye.** In certain *Cephalopoda*, a layer of cartilage between the tapetum and the retina.—**Internal c.** Lat., *capsula interna*. Fr., *c. interne*. Ger., *innere Kapsel*. In cerebral anatomy, a broad, angular tract of white fibres passing through the ganglia at the base of the cerebrum. It is limited above by the upper border



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, EXTERNAL FACE.

(AFTER HARRISON.)

A, radiating fibres; B, foot of the internal capsule; C, internal capsule (external face).



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, INTERNAL FACE.

(AFTER HARRISON.)

A, section of the protuberance; B, cerebral peduncle, fibres of the peduncle (passing directly into the optic thalamus); C, fibres from the optic thalamus going to the extraventricular nucleus (lenticular ganglion) of the corpus striatum and to the internal capsule; D, posterocentral fasciculus, which, starting from the peduncle, passes around the posterior part of the optic thalamus and joins it superiorly; E, fibres going from the optic thalamus to the extraventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; F, chiasma of the optic nerves; G, intraventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; H, optic thalamus; I, convolutions of the corpus callosum; J, tubercula quadrigemina.

of the caudate nucleus; below, it ceases to be known by this name at the level of the optic tract; its anterior limit is marked by the anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus; and it extends backward to the posterior extremity of the optic thalamus. The general direction of the fibres is from below upward and from behind forward and outward; they are continued upward as the *corona radiata* (Reil), and downward as the *crus cerebri*.—**Lens c.** See *C. of the lens*.—**Malpighian c.** Müller's c. See *Bowman's c.*—**Nasal c.** See **Olfactory c.**—**Notochordal c.** The sheath of the notochord.—**Ocular c.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Olfactory c.** In comparative anatomy, an osseous or cartilaginous structure containing the olfactory organs.—**Optic c.** In comparative anatomy, a cartilaginous or osseous struc-

ture which represents the sclerotic coat of the human eye.—**Ovic**. See the major list.—**Periotic c.** The structure inclosing the internal ear.—**Persistent c.** See *CUTICULA dentis*.—**Renal c's.** See *Suprarenal c's.*—**Seminal c's.** See *Seminal VESICLES*.—**Sense o's.** In comparative anatomy, the bony or cartilaginous cavities which lodge the higher organs of sense; the nose, eye, and ear.—**Suprarenal c's.** Lat., *capsule suprarenales*. Fr., *c's surrénales*. Ger., *Nebennieren*. Two flattened bodies which rest upon the kidneys, the right and smaller one being in relation posteriorly with the diaphragm and above with the liver; the left one with the spleen above and the pancreas below. They are ductless glands, having a fibrous investment, and cortical and medullary portions. The right is triangular, the left crescentic. They measure from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from above downward.—**Synovial c.** Lat., *capsula synovialis*. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**Tenon's c.** 1. The anterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball, in front of the situation where it is pierced by the muscles of the eyeball. 2. Of some anatomists, the entire sheath of the eyeball.—**Terminal gland c.** A simple kind of Pacinian corpuscle.

CAPSULE'IC ACID. See *CAPSULESIC ACID*.

CAPSULITIS, *f. -itidis*. See *CAPSTITIS*.—**C. ocularis**. Fr., *capsulite oculaire*. Ger., *Entzündung der Augenkapsels*. Inflammation of the fibrous capsule of the eyeball.

CAP'SULOCILIA'RIS. Relating to the crystalline lens and to the ciliary body.

CAP'SULOLENTIC'ULAR. Lat., *capsulolenticularis*. Relating to the crystalline lens and its capsule.

CAP'SULOPU'PILLARY. Fr., *capsulo-pupillaire*. Pertaining to the capsule of the crystalline lens and to the iris.

CAPSULOT'OMY. From *capsula* (*q. v.*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens.—**Gruening's peripheral c.** An operation similar to Morgagnian cataracts.—**Knapp's peripheral c.** An operation in which the capsule is opened along the upper portion of the equator of the lens, parallel with and close to the section of the eyeball.

CAPTATION (Fr.). $Ka^3P-ta^3-si^2-o^2n^2$. 1. See *CAPTION*. 2. Of Descourtis, the first stage (*fascination*) of hypnotism.

CAP'TION. From *capere*, to take. The process of confining (a mineral water) in a receptacle.

CAPULOID'EUS. From *capulus*, a hilt, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *capuloïde*. Resembling the penis.

CAP'ULUM, *n.* 1. A small vessel, like a spoon. 2. A spoon-shaped curvature (e. g., of the eyelid).

CAP'ULUS, *m.* 1. A handle, haft, hilt. 2. The penis.

CAP'UT, *n.* *Cup'itis*. Gr., *κεφαλή*. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. 1. The head. 2. The peridium of certain *Fungi*. Also any rounded, headlike extremity of an organ or structure; in the pl., *capita*, the tops of plants (e. g., *capita papaveris*), also, of Albinus the vertebral origins of the diaphragm.—**Bicipitis c. breve**. The short (middle) head of the biceps flexor cubiti.—**Bicipitis c. longum**. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti.—**C. argutum**. A head shaped like a sugar loaf.—**C. auriculare musculi styloglossi**. An accessory head of the styloglossus muscle arising from the auditory canal.—**C. breve**. See *TRANSVERSUS pedis*.—**C. cæcum coli**. See *CÆCUM*.—**C. caudati**. See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. claviculare**. The clavicular origin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**C. coli**. See *CÆCUM*.—**C. concutiens**. See under *CONCUTIENS*.—**C. cordis**. The base of the heart.—**C. cornu posterioris**. The broad anterior extremity of the gray columns of the spinal cord.—**C. corporis striati**. The anterior portion or base of the corpus striatum.—**Capita corporum cavernosorum penis**. The crura of the corpora cavernosa.—**C. dorsicornu**.

See *C. cornu posterioris*.—**C. epididymidis**. See *GLOBUS major*.—**C. externum**. The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**C. facere**. To gather, come to a head (said of inflammatory swellings).—**C. femoris**. The head of the femur.—**C. florum**. See *CAPITULUM*.—**C. galeatum**. Ger., *Glückschaube*. The condition in which, during parturition, the child's head emerges still covered with the membranes (a caul).—**C. galli**. **C. gallinaceum**, **C. gallinaginis**. Fr., *crête urétrale*. Ger., *Hahnenkopf*, *Schnepfenkopf*, *Samenhügel*. Syn.: *verumontanum*. An oblong eminence on the floor of the urethra of the male, in front of the prostate, flattened from side to side and tapering anteriorly; formed chiefly by a mass of muscular fibres from the posterior wall of the bladder and having at its summit the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts.—**C. gelatinosum**. The collection of gray matter seen on the posterior and inner edge of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. Cf. *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa*.—**C. inclavatum**, **C. incuneatum**. The condition in which the fetal head is impacted in the pelvis.—**C. infraorbitale**. See *LEVATOR labii superioris proprius*.—**C. internum**. The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti.—**C. lienis**. The upper end of the spleen.—**C. longum**. The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti. See also *ADDUCTOR hallucis*.—**C. magnum**. See *C. externum* and *ADDUCTOR hallucis*.—**C. majus**. See *GLOBUS major*.—**C. medullæ**. Syn.: *medulla globosa*. The cerebrum as distinguished from the medulla oblongata.—**Capita medullæ oblongatæ**. The optic thalami.—**C. medullæ oblongatæ**. See *C. medullæ*.—**C. Medusæ**. Ger., *Medusenhaupt*. A dilated state of the small cutaneous veins around the umbilicus in a newborn infant, due to stasis of blood in the portal vein; so called from the resemblance of the veins to the fabled head of Medusa.—**C. minus**. See *GLOBUS minor*.—**C. moventium secundus**. See *BIVENTER cervicis*.—**C. obliquum**. See *ADDUCTOR hallucis*.—**C. obstipum**. See *TORTICOLLIS*.—**C. of the posterior horn**. The pointed extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**C. ossis**. The head of a bone.—**C. pancreatis**. The head of the pancreas.—**C. parvum**. See *C. internum* and *TRANSVERSUS pedis*.—**C. penis**. See *GLANS penis*.—**C. primum**. See *C. longum*.—**C. progenæum**. A head with the lower incisor teeth in advance of the upper ones.—**C'purgium**. See *CAPITIPURGIUM*.—**C. rosæ**. The infundibulum or pituitary body of the brain.—**C. scapulæ**. The head of the scapula; that portion which bears the articular surface.—**C. secundum**. See *C. externum*.—**C. sternale**. The sternal origin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**C. succedaneum**. Fr., *bosse sanguine* (ou *séro-sanguine*). Ger., *Geburtsgeschwulst*, *Kopfgeschwulst*, *Vorkopf*, *Neubenkopf*. Syn.: *scalp tumor*. A puffy, swollen condition of the presenting part of the fœtus, usually the head, due to that part being free from pressure during labor, while the surrounding parts are subjected to pressure. To be distinguished from cephalematoma (*q. v.*).—**C. superius**. That portion of the peroneus longus muscle arising from the upper end of the tibia and the head of the fibula.—**C. tali**. The head of the astragalus.—**C. tertium**. See *C. internum*.—**C. testis**. The epididymis.—**C. transversum**. See *TRANSVERSUS pedis*.—**C. zygomatium**. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.—**Prævio capite**. Head first; the head presenting (in parturition).—**Tertium c.** The adductor femoris magnus.—**Tertius movens c.** See *COMPLEXUS minor*.

CA'RA *n.* and *f.*, *indecl.* Gr., *κάρα*. The head or any rounded, headlike body.

CAR'AGAHEEN. See *CARRAGEEN* and *CHONDRUS* (2d def.).

CARAGA'NA, *f.* Of Lamarck, a genus of papilionaceous trees or shrubs indigenous to Siberia and the Himalayas.—**C. flava**. A shrub the roots of which, said to

have tonic, emollient, and arthritic properties, are thought by the Chinese to prolong life.—**C. microphylla**. *C. flava*.—**C. pygmaea**. Syn.: *Robina pygmaea*. A species growing in Dahuria; the leaves are said to furnish a variety of indigo.

CAR'AGEEN. See CARRAGEEN.

CARA'GENIN. See CARAGIN.

CAR'AGHEEN, **CAR'AGHEEN MOSS**. See CARRAGEEN.

CAR'AGIN. A mucilage which is not precipitated by tannin, contained in carrageen.

CARAI'PA, *f.* Fr., *caraipe*. A genus of trees of tropical America.—**C. angustifolia**. A tree of Guiana, having astringent properties.—**C. fasciculata**. A species said to be of use in the cure of itch.

CAR'AMEL. Lat., *saccharum percoctum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C. braunkochter Zucker*. Burnt sugar; a bitter, brownish, hygroscopic substance obtained by heating saccharose to 400° C.; chemically, a mixture of different substances, the chief constituent being caramelan.

CARAM'ELAN. Fr., *caramélan*, *caramélane*, *caramélène*, *caramélite*, *acide caramélique*. A constituent of caramel, an amorphous, deliquescent, colorless substance, C₁₂H₁₆O₉.

CARA'PA, *f.* Of Aublet, a genus of tropical maritime meliaceous trees of the tribe *Trichilice*.—**C. guianensis**. Fr., *c. de la Guiane*. Ger., *gujanische C.* Syn.: *Persoonia guareoides*, *Xylocarpus c.* A tree of Guiana, having very bitter bark which has been used as an antispasmodic and is said to contain an alkaloid, *carapine*. The buds are anthelmintic and also protect against insects.—**C. guineensis**. A large tree of Senegal. A decoction of the wood is said to be in use as a tonic, and a resin derived from the tree is used by fumigation in the treatment of chronic otorrhœa.—**C. indica**, **C. moluccensis**. Syn.: *Xylocarpus granatum*. A tree of the East Indies, having a bitter bark and root which are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. The envelope of the fruit is employed in skin affections and gastric debility, and the bitter seeds are used in colic.—**C. Rumphii**. An East Indian tree, employed like *C. moluccensis*.—**C. touloucouana**. *C. guineensis*.

CAR'APIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carapin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Carapa guianensis*.

CARA'TE. From Sp., *cara*, the face, and an Indian word, *ate*, look ("look at the face!"). Lat., *pannus caratus* (2d def.). Fr., *caraté*, *panne caratée* (2d def.), *carathès* (2d def.), *tache endémique des Cordillères* (2d def.). 1. In South America, *Momordica charantia*; also a sort of camphor extracted from it. 2. In South America, a cutaneous disease, said to be endemic in the states of Colombia, characterized by round or oval spots, of a blue white or rose color, on the hands, face, neck, and abdomen, occurring usually in persons of the dark-skinned races. Cf. *MAL del pinto*.

CAR'AVALA. A parasitic plant of Jamaica, probably a species of *Tillandsia*.

CAR'AWAY. O. E., *carwey*, *carri*, *carry* (from *καρων*, through Ar. *karwiya*). Lat., *carum*, *carni*, *carvi*. Fr., *carvi*. Ger., *Kümmel*. *Carum carvi* and its fruit.—**C. fruit**, **C. seeds**. Lat., *carum* [U. S. Ph.], *carvi fructus* [Br. Ph.], *fructus carvi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *carvi*, *fruit de carvi*. Ger., *Kümmel*. The fruit of *Carum carvi*.

CARBACETOXYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carbacétoxylique*. A monobasic acid, C₃H₄O₄=CH₂(OH)—CO—CO.OH, isomeric with malonic acid, formed by heating silver oxide in excess with β -chloropropionic acid.

CARBACETYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carbacétylique*. Pyroracemic acid.

CARBALLYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carballylique*. Tricarballic acid.

CAR'BAMATE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbamat*. A salt of carbamic acid, of the general formula (NH₂—CO—O)_nR, R being a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. C's of the

compound radicles (ethereal c's) are called also urethanes.

CARBAM'IC. Fr., *carbamique*. Ger., *Carbamin-*. Of or derived from carbamide.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbamique*. Ger., *Carbaminsäure*. An amic acid, CO₂ NH₂=NH₂—CO.OH, derived from carbamide by the substitution of hydroxyl for amidogen.—**C. ether**. See URETHANE.

CARBAMIDA'TUS (Lat.). Combined with or containing carbamide; converted into a carbamide.

CARB'AMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbamid*. Urea, because it may be regarded as an amide of carboxyl; also, as a generic term, a urea or a compound of urea with a radicle.—**C'carbanilid(e)**. Phenylurea.—**Selenoc'**. See the major list.

CAR'BAMIN(E). See CARBAMMONIUM.

CARBAMMO'NIUM, *n.* Isocyanogen.

CARBANHY'DRID(E). Carbon dioxide.

CAR'BANIL. Lat., *carbanilium*. Phenyl isocyanate.

CARBANIL'AMID(E). Phenylurea.

CARBAN'ILATE. A salt of carbanilic acid.

CAR'BANILETH'ANE. Fr., *carbanilthane*. Ger., *Carbaniläthan*. Ethyl phenylcarbamate (carbanilate), phenylurethane.

CARBANIL'IC. Fr., *carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanil-*. Derived from carbon and aniline.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure*. Phenylcarbamic (anthranilic) acid.—**C. ether**. Fr., *ether carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure-Ester*, *Carbanilsäure-Aether*. A salt compounded of *c. acid* and a compound radicle, a phenylurethane; used without qualification, ethyl carbanilate.

CARBAN'ILID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbanilid*. The anilide of carbonic acid; diphenylurea.

CARBANIL'IUM, *n.* See CARBANIL.

CAR'BASUS, *f.* Gr., *κάρπασος* (from Sanscr. *karpâsa*, cotton). Anciently, a fine kind of flax, also picked lint, or charpie, and cotton or the cotton plant; as now used, a fabric, especially linen cloth, and surgical gauze. See *C. ACIDI CARBOLICI* (under *ACIDUM CARBOLICUM*).

CAR'BAZOL. Diphenylimide.

CARBAZ'OLIN(E). A crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₅N, derived from carbazol by the action of hydriodic acid in the presence of amorphous phosphorus.

CARBAZ'OTATE. See PICRATE.

CAR'BAZOTE. Ger., *Carbazot*. A gas evolved from silver cyanide; highly irritant to mucous surfaces.

CARBAZOT'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum carbazoticum*. Fr., *acide carbazotique*. Ger., *Kohlenstickstoffsäure*, *Carbazot-säure*. Picric acid.

CARBETHYL'IC ACID. See ETHYLCARBONIC ACID.

CAR'BID(E). Lat., *carbideum*, *carburum*, *carburetum*. Fr., *carbure*. A compound formed by the union of carbon directly with an element or radicle. The name is usually restricted to such compounds formed with the metallic elements.

CAR'BIMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbimid*. Isocyanic acid.

CARBIM'IDODI'AMID(E). Guanidine.

CAR'BINOL. Any monatomic alcohol formed by the substitution of one or more hydrocarbon radicles for the radical hydrogen of methyl alcohol, which is itself often called *c.*, the other members of the series being designated by a prefix indicating the substituted radicle.

CAR'BINYL. The radicle of a carbinol.

CAR'BO, *m.* -*bo'nis*. 1. A coal, charcoal (dead or burning), also carbon. 2. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**C. animalis**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., animal charcoal prepared by burning bones. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), that made by burning flesh.—**C. animalis depuratus** (seu *præparatus*, seu *purificatus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). See *Purified animal charcoal*.—**C. carnis**. Ger. Ph. (1st ed.). See *C. animalis* (2d def.).—**C. e ligno**. Wood charcoal.—**C. fossilis**. Mineral coal.—**C. fuci vesiculosi**.

Syn.: *æthiops vegetabilis*. Charcoal made from sea wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), containing a small amount of iodine and other inorganic substances; formerly used as an application to scrofulous swellings.—**C. lapideus**. Mineral coal.—**C. ligni**. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., see **WOOD CHARCOAL**.—**C. palpebræ**. See **ANTHRACOSIS** (1st def.).—**C. petræ**. See *C. lapideus*.—**C. pilæ marinæ**. Fr., *charbon de pelotes de mer*. Charcoal made by burning the *Ceranium tegagropilum*; used like *c. fuci vesiculosi*.—**C. pulveratus**. Wood charcoal heated in a closed vessel and reduced to a powder of varying degrees of fineness.—**C. purificatus**. See *Purified animal charcoal*.—**C. sphaeræ marinæ**. See *C. pilæ marinæ*.—**C. spongiæ**. Fr., *charbon d'éponge*. Ger., *Schwammkohle*. Syn.: *spongiæ ustæ*. Charcoal made by burning sponges; a nearly odorless, brownish-black powder of a salty taste, containing more or less iodine according to the degree of heat employed in the process.—**C. suberis**. Ger., *Korkkohle*. Charcoal made by burning cork.—**C. vegetabilis**, **C. vegetalis**. See **WOOD CHARCOAL**.

CARBOAZOTIC ACID. See **CARBAZOTIC ACID**.

CARBONBENZID(E). See **BENZOPHENONE**.

CARBONBENZOIC ACID. Meroxylic acid.

CARBODIAMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbodiämid*. Urea regarded as a diamide of carboxyl.

CARBONHÆMIA, *f.* From *carbo*, carbon, and *αἷμα*, blood. More properly written *carbonæmia*. Fr., *carbonémie*, *carbonhémie*. An excessive presence of carbon compounds in the blood.

CARBOHYDRATE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kohlenhydrat*. A compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, the latter elements being in the same proportion in which they unite to form water.

CARBOHYDRIC. Fr., *carbohydrique*. Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (said of acids).

CARBOHYDROGEN. A hydrocarbon.

CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID. Hydroxysalicylic acid.

CARBOKETONIC ACID. Fr., *acide carbo-kétonique*. Ger., *Carboketonsäure*. An acid compounded of a ketone and the carboxyl group CO.OH (e. g., acetoacetic acid, $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO.OH}$). Such acids may also be regarded as carbon acids in which an acid radicle replaces hydrogen.

CARBOLATE. Lat., *carbolas*, *phenas*. Fr., *phénate*, *c.* Ger., *Carbolat*, *Phenat*. A salt of carbolic acid.

CARBOLIC. Lat., *carbolicus* (from *carbo* [*q. v.*], and *oleum*, oil), *phenicus*, *phenylicus*. Fr., *carbolicque*, *phénique*. Ger., *Carbol*. Contained in or derived from coal-tar oil.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum carbolicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum carbolicum crystallinum*, *acidum phenicum* (seu *phenicum*, seu *phenylicum*, seu *phenylicum depuratum*). Fr., *acide phénique* (ou *carbolicque*), *phénol*. Ger., *Carbolsäure*, *Phenol*, *Kohlenölsäure*. Syn.: *phenic* (or *phenylic*) acid, *hydrogen phenate*, *phenyl hydrate* (or *alcohol*), *phenol*, *hydroxybenzene*. A substance of the composition $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, that of benzene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen, produced in the distillation of coal-tar. When pure, it forms colorless prismatic crystals of a peculiar empyreumatic odor and burning taste, melting at 40° or 41°C . and dissolving in 20 parts of water. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in glycerin, in carbon disulphide, and in the fixed and volatile oils. Applied locally, either pure or in strong solution, it acts as an irritant, causing a burning or tingling pain followed by anæsthesia; on a mucous or an abraded cutaneous surface it acts as a superficial caustic. Introduced into the system, either by the mouth or through an open surface, it acts as a powerful poison (see **CARBOLISM**). It coagulates albumin and is very destructive to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; hence it is much used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Its long-con-

tinued application, even in a weak solution, sometimes causes gangrene.

CARBOLISATIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. Carbolization.

CARBOLISATUS. See **CARBOLIZED**.

CARBOLISM. Lat., *carbolicismus*. Fr., *carbolicisme*. Ger., *Carbolvergiftung*. The state of being poisoned with carbolic acid. The chief symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, which may be either accelerated or retarded, faintness, stertorous breathing, muscular weakness, and finally collapse. Vomiting, diarrhoea, vertigo, coma, general anæsthesia, and convulsions are also observed in some cases. The urine becomes dark-colored and in some cases nearly black, and shows a marked diminution or almost complete absence of sulphates. *C.* may be very acute, coming on immediately after the ingestion or application of carbolic acid and causing death within a very few hours, or it may be insidious in its onset, with symptoms lasting for several weeks. The latter form is due especially to the prolonged and continuous external application of the acid.

CARBOLIZATION. Lat., *carbolisatio*. Fr., *carbolisation*. Ger., *Carbolisi(e)ren*. The act or process of carbolizing.

CARBOLIZE. Fr., *carboliser*, *phéniquer*. Ger., *carbolis(i)eren*. To mix or bring into contact with carbolic acid; to treat a substance with carbolic acid in order to render it antiseptic.

CARBOLIZED. Lat., *carbolicisatus*. Fr., *carbolicisé*, *phéniqué*. Ger., *carbolis(i)ert*. 1. Containing or combined with carbolic acid. 2. Treated with carbolic acid so as to be rendered aseptic or antiseptic.

CARBOMETHYLIC. Fr., *carbométhylrique*. Carbonic and containing methyl.—**C. acid**. See **METHYLCARBONIC ACID**.—**C. ether**. Ethyl methylcarbonate.

CARBOMETHYLTRIAMIN(E). Methylguanidine.

CARBON. Lat., *carboneum*, *carbonium*, *carbonum*, *carbo*. Fr., *carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoff*. A non-metallic element occurring in Nature uncombined, in the form of the diamond and in that of graphite. Combined with oxygen, it occurs to a small extent in the atmosphere, and in the form of organic compounds it is found in all animal and vegetable tissues. It is also found as a relic of extinct animal and vegetable organisms in the form of carbonates (chalk, coral, limestone) and of coal, and its occurrence in petroleum is probably of like origin. It is also produced (in the form of lampblack, gas *c.*, or charcoal) by the incomplete combustion of animal or vegetable tissue. The term *c.* is also popularly used to denote something made of *c.* such as the *c. plate* in a galvanic battery and the *c. pole* of an apparatus for electric lighting.—**C. acid**. See **ORGANIC ACID**.—**C. bichloride**. Lat., *carboneum bichloratum*. See *C. tetrachloride*.—**C. binoxide**. See *C. dioxide*.—**C. bisulphide**, *C. bisulphuret*. See *C. disulphide*.—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de carbone*. Ger., *Bromkohlenstoff*. A compound of *c.* and bromine. See *C. tetrabromide* and *C. chlorobromide*.—**C. chloride**. A compound of *c.* and chlorine. See *C. tetrachloride*, *C. dichloride*, *C. monochloride*, and *C. chlorobromide*.—**C. chlorobromide**. Tetrachlorodibromethane.—**C. dibromide**. Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bibromure*) *de carbone*. Tetrabromomethylene.—**C. dichloride**. Fr., *dichlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. *C. tetrachloride* (tetrachloromethane).—**C. dioxide**. Lat., *carbonei dioxideum*, *carboneum bioxydatum*, *acidum aereum* (seu *mephiticum*), *gas mephiticum*. Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlendioxyd*. Syn.: *carbonic anhydride*, *aerial acid*, *mephitic* (or *fixed*) *air*. A colorless gas, CO_2 , of a rather pungent acid odor and acid taste, often erroneously called carbonic acid or carbonic acid gas; found as a constant constituent of the atmosphere, of which it forms about 4 parts by volume (6 by weight) in 10,000. It also occurs dissolved in considerable quantities in certain mineral waters,

giving them their effervescence; and in some volcanic districts it is given off from clefts in the ground, from caves, and from volcanic craters. Its presence in the atmosphere or elsewhere is due to its production by the combustion of organic matter (coal, wood, etc.), by the respiration of animals, or by the decay of dead organic matter in the soil. Its accumulation in the atmosphere is prevented by the continual decomposition which it undergoes in the processes of vegetable assimilation. The chlorophyll of plants has the property of decomposing it, the oxygen being set free and the c. taken up by the plant cells. C. dioxide is very stable, parting with its oxygen only at a very high temperature, so that it is unfit to support respiration or combustion, although it does not seem to be directly poisonous when inhaled. Its sp. gr. is 1.542. It can readily be liquefied, and even obtained solid, by the combined use of cold and pressure. It dissolves in its own volume of water at ordinary temperatures and under a pressure of 1 atmosphere; by increased pressure several volumes may be dissolved in 1 volume of water, constituting the so called soda water, or carbonic-acid water (see *Aqua ACIDI CARBONICI* [under *ACIDUM CARBONICUM*]). Such an aqueous solution contains true carbonic acid. C. dioxide, by inhalation, has been recommended as a remedy for the dyspnoea and palpitation of phthisical subjects.—**C. disulphide.** Lat., *carboni bisulphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *carbonis bisulphidum* [Br. Ph.], *carboneum sulfuratum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *sulphuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphuretum carbonis* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *bisulfure*) de carbone. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*. Syn.: *alcohol sulphuris*. A colorless, mobile liquid, CS₂, having when pure a sweetish, ethereal odor, but usually containing adventitious sulphur compounds which give it a very repulsive odor. At 0° C. it has a sp. gr. of 1.293, at 15° C. a sp. gr. of about 1.27 (1.272 [U. S. Ph.]); it boils at 46° or 47° C., it is highly volatile and inflammable, and its vapor, mixed with air, is very explosive. The inhalation of its vapor is said to produce various nervous, gastric, and other toxic symptoms. At about -12° C. it solidifies into a snowlike cauliflower mass. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, oils, fats, and caoutchouc; hence it is much used in the arts. Its vapor is said to have decided antiseptic properties, and the substance itself has been employed as a local anæsthetic and anodyne.—**C. hydrate.** See CARBOHYDRATE.—**C. hydride.** See HYDROCARBON.—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de carbone*. Ger., *Jodkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and iodine. See *C. tetraiodide*.—**C. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure de carbone*. Syn.: *c. protochloride*, *Julin's chloride* of c. A chloride of c., supposed to have the composition C₂Cl₂ (being that of dichloroacetylene), obtained by passing the vapor of chloroform or of tetrachlorethylene through a red-hot tube. The body so formed is now known to be hexachlorbenzene.—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. Syn.: *carbonic oxide*. A substance, CO, produced by the incomplete combustion of charcoal and other carbonaceous matter; a colorless, tasteless gas of a peculiar odor, readily inflammable, burning with a bluish flame. It acts as an energetic respiratory poison when inhaled, combining with the hæmoglobin of the blood to form a compound which will no longer take up oxygen.—**C. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de carbone*. A maroon-colored, odorless, tasteless powder, CS, formed by the action of sunlight or of iron on c. disulphide. The existence of a substance of this composition has been denied.—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoff-nitür*. A compound of c. and nitrogen. Only one such compound, cyanogen, is known. Mellone, C₉N₁₂, is not a direct compound of nitrogen with c., but of tri-cyanogen with c.—**C. oxide.** A compound of c. and oxygen. See *C. dioxide*, *C. monoxide*, and *C. suboxide*.—

C. perchloride. Fr., *perchlorure de carbone*. Hexachlorethane.—**C. protochloride.** Fr., *protochlorure de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. monochloride (hexachlorbenzene).—**C. protosulphide.** See *C. monosulphide*.—**C. protoxide.** See *C. monoxide*.—**C. selenide.** Fr., *séleniure de carbone*. Ger., *C'seleniür*. A compound of c. and selenium; a liquid, CSe₂, emitting very pungent, irritant vapors. It has not yet been obtained pure.—**C. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbchlorkohlenstoff*. Hexachlorethane.—**C. sesquiodide.** See IODOFORM.—**C. sesquisulphide.** Fr., *sesquisulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbschwefelkohlenstoff*. An amorphous brownish substance, C₂S₃.—**C. spar.** Any native carbonate of analogous constitution to calcium carbonate (e. g., magnesium carbonate).—**C. subchloride.** See *C. monochloride*.—**C. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxycde de carbone*. A substance, perhaps C₃O, obtained by reducing c. monoxide with the galvanic current.—**C'sulfid** (Ger.). C. disulphide.—**C. sulphide.** Lat., *carboni sulphidum*, *carboneum sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*, *Kohlensulfid*. A compound of c. and sulphur. See *C. disulphide*, *C. monosulphide*, *C. sesquisulphide*, and *C. oxysulphide*. Other sulphides of c. have been described, especially one of the composition C₃S₂, a blackish or reddish-brown, amorphous substance produced by the action of sodium on c. disulphide, and another of the composition C₈S₂.—**C. sulphobromide.** Thiocarbonyl bromide.—**C. sulphochloride.** Thiocarbonyl chloride.—**C. tetrabromide.** Tetrabrommethane.—**C. tetrachlordibromide.** Tetrachlordibromethane.—**C. tetrachloride.** Lat., *carboni tetrachloridum*. Tetrachlormethane.—**C. tetraiodide.** Tetraiodomethane.—**C. tribromide.** Hexabrommethane.—**C. trichloride.** Hexachlorethane.—**Gas c.** Ger., *Retortengraphit*. A form of c. deposited in the retorts of gas works; a very hard, amorphous, iron-gray substance, of the sp. gr. of 2.356; a good conductor of heat and electricity, and therefore used for the c. plates in some forms of the galvanic battery and the c. points of the electric light.—**Gaseous oxide of c.** See *C. monoxide*.—**Julin's chloride** of c. See *C. monochloride*.

CARBONA'CEOUS. Lat., *carbonaceus*. Fr., *carbonacé*. Ger., *kohlíg*. Of, pertaining to, or containing coal or charcoal.—**C. acid.** See CARBON DIOXIDE.

CARBONÆMIA, *f.* A more correct form of *carbohæmia* (*q. v.*).

CARBON'AMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbonamid*. Normal ammonium carbonate.

CARBONAPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carbo-naphtalique*. Ger., *Carbonaphtalsäure*. Naphthylcarbonic (naphthoic) acid.

CARBONAPHTHOL'IC ACID. Hydroxynaphthoic acid.

CARBONAS, *m., f., and n. -a'tis*. A carbonate.

CARBONATE. Lat., *carbonatus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *carbon-saures Salz*. A salt of carbonic acid.

CARBONATED. Lat., *carbonatus*. Fr., *carboné*. Combined with or containing carbonic acid; converted into a carbonate.

CARBON'NEOUS. See CARBONOUS.

CARBO'NEUM, *n.* Carbon.—*Carboni bisulphidum* [U. S. Ph.]. See CARBON disulphide.

CARBON'IC. Lat., *carbonicus*. Fr., *carbonique*. Containing carbon.—**Anhydrous c. acid.** Carbon dioxide.

—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum carbonicum*. Fr., *acide carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlensäure*, *Carbonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{CO} \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \text{OH} \\ \diagdown \text{OH} \end{smallmatrix}$, known only in aqueous solution;

formed whenever carbon dioxide is dissolved in water. The name c. acid is often improperly given to carbon dioxide.—**C. acid gas.** See under CARBON dioxide.—**C. anhydrid(e).** Fr., *anhydride carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlensäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride of c. acid; carbon dioxide.—**C. chlorid(e).** Tetrachlormethane.—**C. di-**

oxid(e). See CARBON dioxide.—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther carbonique*. Ger., *Carbonsäure-Aether*, *Carbonsäure-Ester*. An ethereal salt of c. acid, especially ethyl carbonate.—**C. oxid(e).** Fr., *oxyde carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. Carbon monoxide.—**Hydrated c. acid.** A compound of 1 molecule of c. acid and 8 molecules of water, which begins to dissociate unless kept below the freezing point of water and under a pressure of 12 atmospheres.

CARBON'ICUM, *n.* Carbon.—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide.

CARBON'ICUS. Carbonic, containing carbon; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base.

CAR'BONID(E). 1. A carbide. 2. A mineral containing carbon, such as the carbides, the carbonates, etc. 3. Of Dulong, an oxalate deprived of its hydrogen by heat.

CARBONIF'EROUS. From *carbo*, carbon, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carbonifère*. Containing carbon; producing carbon or coal.

CAR'BONITE. See OXALATE.

CARBONI'TRIL(E). Cyanogen.

CARBONI'UM. Carbon.

CARBONIZA'TION. Lat., *carbonisatio*. Fr., *carbonisation*. Ger., *Carbonisier(ung)*, *Verkohlung*. 1. A charring, a conversion into charcoal. 2. The process of covering with a layer of charcoal by the action of heat or of strong sulphuric acid.

CARBONOM'ETER. From *carbo*, carbon, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining amounts of carbonic acid by its action on lime water.

CARBONOM'ETRY. Fr., *carbonométrie*. The measurement of the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs.

CAR'BOOUS. Lat., *carbonosus*. Fr., *carboneux*. Containing carbon.—**C. acid.** Oxalic acid.—**C. oxide.** Carbon monoxide.

CARBO'NUM (Lat.), *n.* Carbon.

CAR'BONYL. Fr., *carbonyle*. Ger., *C*. 1. A bivalent radicle, (C=O)'', which appears in the free state as carbon monoxide. 2. Of Berthelot, any member of a class of compounds comprising camphor, allylene oxide, diphenylene ketone, and perhaps suberone.

CARBOSAP'OL. A disinfectant mixture of carbolic acid and soap.

CARBOSUL'PHID(E), CARBOSUL'PHURET. A compound of carbon and sulphur with a radicle.

CARBOTHIAL'DIN(E). From *carbo*, carbon, *θειον*, sulphur, and *aldehyde* (*q. v.*). 1. A body (CnH2nN2H2 CS2), consisting of a double molecule of an aldehyde radicle combined with 2 molecules of the radicle (NH)'' and a molecule of carbon disulphide, (CS2). 2. Used without qualification, a like body derived from the radicle of ordinary (acetic) aldehyde.

CARBOTRI'AMIN(E). Guanidine.

CARBOTRIETH'YLTRI'AMIN(E). Triethylguanidine.

CARBOTRIPHEN'YLTRI'AMIN(E). Triphenylguanidine.

CARBOVI'NATE. An ethylcarbonate.

CARBOVI'NIC ACID. Ethylcarbonic acid.

CARBOVI'NOMETH'YLID(E). Ethyl methylcarbonate.

CARBOXAM'IDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carboxamidobenzoïque*. An acid, C15H12N2O5 = C7H5.NHO2 — CO — C7H5.NHO2, produced by the decomposition of uramidobenzoic acid.

CARBOXYCINCHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carboxycinchonique*. An acid formed by the oxidation of cinchonine.

CARBOX'YHÆMOGLO'BIN. Fr., *carboxy-hémoglobine*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydhämoglobin*. A compound of hæmoglobin with carbon monoxide. It gives the blood a bright cherry-red color, paralyzes the respiratory function of the red corpuscles, and causes suffocation.

CARBOX'YL. Fr., *carboxyle*. Ger., *C*. 1. Carbonyl. 2. The acid characteristic, CO.OH, of the organic acids.

CARBOX'YLATE. A salt of carboxylic acid.

CARBOXYL'IC ACID, *n.* Fr., *acide carboxylique*. Ger., *Carboxylsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, C10H4O10.

CARBOXYL'IMID(E). Pseudocyanic acid.

CAR'BUNCLE. Gr., *ἀνραξ* (2d def.). Lat., *carbunculus*. Fr., *charboncle*. Ger., *Kohlenbeule*, *Carbunkel*. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**Contagious c.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**Facial c.** A c. generally seated on the lip and attended by severe local and constitutional symptoms. It should not be confounded with malignant pustule.—**Fungous c.** See CARBUNCULUS fungodes.—**Malignant c.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**Malignant facial c.** An extremely fatal disease, appearing generally on the lip, running a very rapid course, and peculiarly prone to attack young adults. It is often confounded with malignant pustule, but differs from it in its rapidly progressive gangrene and purulent infiltration, in the greater liability to extensive venous thrombosis, and in the absence of inoculation from a known specific source.

CARBUN'ULAR, CARBUN'ULATE. Lat., *carbuncularis*. Fr., *charbonneur*. Ger., *karbunkulös*, *miltzbrandig*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of carbuncle, anthracoid. 2. Affected with rosacea.

CARBUNCULA'TION. Gr., *ἀνθράκωσις*. Lat., *carbunculatio*. Ger., *Carbunkelbildung* (1st def.), *Brandigwerden* (2d def.), *Augenlidbrand* (3d def.). 1. The formation of a carbuncle. 2. Gangrenescence. 3. Of the eye (*carbunculatio oculi*), see BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.

CARBUN'CULOID. From *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULO'SIS, *f.* -*lo'seos* (-*is*). See ANTHRACOSIS.

CARBUN'CULOUS. Lat., *carbunculosus*. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUN'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *carbo*, a live coal. See CARBUNCLE and ANTHRAX.—**C. alabandicus.** An old name for a certain blackish and yellow mineral.—**C. anginosus.** See ANGINA carbuncularis.—**C. bulbi.** Carbuncular inflammation of the eye.—**C. contagiosus, C. epidemicus.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. epizooticus.** See Malignant PUSTULE.—**C. fungodes.** Fungous carbuncle; a chronic affection characterized by small inflammatory tumors on the head or the trunk, which break at the apex, forming openings from which fungous masses protrude, covered with a purulent discharge or with dirty-brown crusts, and slow to heal.—**C. gallicus.** See ANTHRAX gallicus.—**C. hungaricus.** See Contagious ANTHRAX and PEMPHIGUS Hungarice gangrenosus.—**C. magnus, C. malignus.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. oculi.** See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).—**C. palpebrarum.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**C. pestilentialis.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. septentrionalis.** See ANTHRAX malignus sibiricus.—**C. septicus.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. simplex, C. sporadicus.** Fr., *charbon sporadique*. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**C. symptomaticus.** Fr., *charbon symptomatique*. 1. Anthrax observed during the plague, either as a symptom of the disease or as an epiphenomenon. 2. Anthrax of the skin occurring as a symptom of febris carbunculosa (*q. v.*, under FEBRIS).—**C. ulcusculosus.** See ANGINA carbuncularis.

CARBURE'IC ACID. Allophanic acid.

CAR'BURET. Lat., *carburetum*. A carbide.

CAR'BURET(T)ED. Combined with or containing carbon.

CARBU'RUM, *n.* A carbide.

CAR'BYL. Fr., *carbyle*. 1. Matter as a principle of being. 2. A name often applied to carbon regarded as a radicle, in compound chemical names.

CARBYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbylamin*. Hydrocyanic acid.

CARBYL'IC. Of or containing carbyl.

CAR'CAROS, CAR'CARUS, *m.* Gr., *κάρκαρος* (from *καίρειν*, to tremble). See Intermittent FEVER.

CARCHE'SIUM, *n.* Gr., *καρχήσιον*. Of Galen, an application for the reduction of dislocations.

CARCHE'SIUS. Gr., *καρχήσιος*. Fr., *carchésien*. Pertaining to a carchesium.

CARCINELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *καρκίνος* a cancer, and *έλκωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Krebsgeschwür*. Cancerous ulceration.—**C. fungosa**. See **CANCER verrucosus**.—**C. simplex**. A simple form of ulcerating cancer.

CARCINO'DES. See **CARCINOID**.

CAR'CINOID. Gr., *καρκινώδης* (from *καρκίνος*, a crab, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *carcinodes*. Fr., *carcinoïde*. Ger., *krebsähnlich*. Resembling a crab or a cancer.

CARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *καρκίνωμα*. Fr., *carcinome*. Ger., *Karzinom*. A cancer (3d def.), especially of the forms that are composed of an alveolar network of fibroid tissue, the interspaces containing epithelioid cells, and that spread by the lymphatics instead of by the blood vessels; of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*.—**Acinous c.** See **Medullary SARCOMA**.—**Adenoc'**. See the major list.—**C. adenodes**, **C. adenoides**. See **ADENOC'**.—**C. alveolare**. See **Alveolar CANCER**.—**C. asbolicum**. See *Chimney sweepers' CANCER*.—**C. atrophicum**. See *Cicatrizing CANCER*.—**C. caminariorum**, **C. caminos purgantium**. See *Chimney sweepers' CANCER*.—**C. cicatricans**, **C. cicatricialis**. See *Cicatrizing CANCER*.—**C. colloides**. See **Colloid CANCER**.—**C. cutaneum**, **C. cutis**. Cancer of the skin; including, according to Auspitz, soft, colloid, and melanotic cancer; according to Kaposi, c. lenticulare, c. tuberosum, and c. melanodes.—**C. cysticum papillare psammosum**. A cystic c. bearing papillomatous growths in which some or all of the cellular elements have been transformed into calcareous concretions. It has been observed in the region of the ovary, often between the folds of the broad ligament and pointing toward the vagina.—**C. durum**. See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**C. epitheloides**, **C. epitheliosum**. See **EPITHELIOMA**.—**C. fasciculatum**. See **Spindle-celled SARCOMA**.—**C. fibrosum**. See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**C. glandulare**. See **ADENOC'**.—**C. hæmatodes**. See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**C. hyalinum**. See **Colloid CANCER**.—**C. medullare**, **C. medullosum**. See **Medullary SARCOMA**.—**C. melanodes**, **C. melanoticum**. See **Melanotic CANCER**.—**C. molle**. See **Medullary SARCOMA**.—**C. muciparum**, **C. mucosum**. See **Colloid CANCER**.—**C. myxomatodes**. See **Myxomatous CANCER**.—**C. nigrum**. See **Melanotic CANCER**.—**C. osteodes**, **C. osteoides**. See **Osteoid CANCER**.—**C. psammosum**. Ger., *Psammocarcinom*, *psammöses Carcinom*. A c. in which the epithelial elements have been transformed into stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in true psammomata.—**C. reticulare**, **C. reticulatum**. A c. which, after undergoing fatty metamorphosis, shows its reticulum (stroma) more distinctly.—**C. sarcomatodes**. See **Sarcomatous CANCER**.—**C. scroti**, **C. scroti asbolicum**. See *Chimney sweepers' CANCER*.—**C. simplex**. See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**C. spongiosum**. See **Medullary SARCOMA**.—**C. syncytiale**. See **SYNCYTIOMA malignum**.—**C. tel(e)ang(e)iectodes**. See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**C. tuberosum**. Fr., *cancer tubéreux* (ou *sous-cutané*). Ger., *Knollenkrebs*, *Krebsknollen*. Syn.: tumor carcinomatodes telæ subcutaneæ, *cancer tuberosus*, *mycosis fungoides*. A form of connective tissue cancer occurring most commonly in elderly persons, in the shape of nodules on the face, hands, and other parts, which tend to early softening and deep ulceration, with similar growths in the internal organs.—**C. villosum**. See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Colloid c.** See **Colloid CANCER**.—**Columnar-celled c.**, **Cylindrical-celled c.**, **Cylindrical epithelial c.** See **Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA**.—**Cystic c.**, **Cystoc'**, **Cystoid c.** A c. containing one or more cysts or cystlike spaces.—**Epithelial c.** See **EPITHELIOMA**.—**Fasciculated c.** See **Spindle-celled SARCOMA**.—**Fibrosomedullary c.** A c. consisting of cells and stroma in about equal amount.—**Glandular**

celled c. See **ADENOC'** and **Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA**.

—**Hard c.** See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**Lipomatous c.** See **Lipomatous CANCER**.—**Medullary c.** Soft cancer; a variety in which the cells exceed the stroma in amount and do not resemble acini or columnar or squamous epithelia; so called from its resemblance to brain tissue.—**Melanoid c.**, **Melanotic c.** See **Melanotic CANCER**.—**Multicellular c.** See **Medullary SARCOMA**.—**Obsolescent c.** See **Cicatrizing CANCER**.—**Osteoc'**, **Osteoid c.** See **Osteoid CANCER**.—**Pigmented c.** See **Melanotic CANCER**.—**Retracting c.** See **Retractile CANCER**.—**Sarcomatous c.** See **Sarcomatous CANCER**.—**Scirrhus c.** See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**Soft c.** See **Medullary c.**—**Spheroidal-celled c.** See **ADENOC'** and **Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA**.—**Squamous-celled c.**, **Squamous epithelial c.** See **CANCROID**.—**Tel(e)ang(e)iectatic c.** See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**Tuberous c.** See *C. tuberosum*.—**Tubular c.** See **CYLINDROMA**.—**Villous c.** See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Withering c.** See **Cicatrizing CANCER**.

CARCINOM'ATOUS. Lat., *carcinomatosus*. Fr., *carcinomateux*. Ger., *carcinomatös*, *krebsartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma.

CARCINOMELCO'SIS, *f.* See **CARCINELCOSIS**.

CARCINOM'INUM, *n.* Cancerous pus; used as a remedy by the isopathists.

CARCINOPOL'YPUS, *m.* Ger., *krebsartiger Polyp*. A cancerous polypus.

CAR'CINOS, *m.* Gr., *καρκίνος*. See **CANCER**.

CARCINO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *carcinose*. Ger., *Carcinose*. Properly, the formation or production of cancer; the cancerous cachexia; cancer. In the pl., *carcinoses*, of Eisenmann, a group of diseases, including tuberculosis, scirrhus cancer, and medullary carcinoma; of Fuchs, a family of skin diseases, including the various forms of cancer.—**Acute miliary c.** Lat., *c. miliaris acuta*. Fr., *carcinose miliaire aiguë*. The rapid development of minute primary or secondary cancerous masses within an internal organ or on its surface.

CAR'CINOUS. Gr., *καρκινώδης*. Lat., *carcinous*. See **CANCEROUS**.

CAR'CINUS, *m.* Gr., *καρκίνος*. Fr., *carcine*. Cancer, especially of the skin.—**C. eburneus**. Fr., *carcine éburnée*. Sclerema adultorum.—**C. globulosus**. Fr., *carcine globuleuse*. Carcinoma tuberosum of the skin.—**C. medullaris**. Fr., *carcine médullaire*. Medullary carcinoma of the skin.—**C. melaneus**. Fr., *carcine mélanée*. Melanotic cancer of the skin.—**C. spongiosus**. Medullary carcinoma.—**C. tuberculosus**. Fr., *carcine tuberculeuse*. Lenticular cancer.—**C. verrucosus**. Fr., *carcine verruqueuse*. Cancer verrucosus.

CARDAMI'NA, *f.* See **CARDAMINE** and **CARDAMOM**.

CARDAMI'NE, *f.* -*ines*. Gr., *καρδαμίνη*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Schaumkraut*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. 2. *Nasturtium officinale*.—**C. amara**. Ger., *bitteres Schaumkraut*, *bittere Kresse*. The bitter cress. Its herb is regarded as an antiscorbutic.—**C. asarifolia**. A species growing in northern Italy, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*.—**C. chelidonia**. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The aqueous extract has been extolled as an antiscorbutic.—**C. gilanensis**. *C. impatiens*.—**C. hirsuta**. The small bitter cress; a European species resembling *C. pratensis* and of like properties; by some identified with *C. amara*.—**C. impatiens**. A species growing in England and France, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*.—**C. montana asari folio**. *C. asarifolia*.—**C. nasturtiana**. *C. amara*.—**C. nasturtioides**. A species used in Chile as an antiscorbutic.—**C. Opizii**. *C. amara*.—**C. præcox**. *C. hirsuta*.—**C. pratensis**. Fr., *cresson des prés*. Ger., *Wiesenkresse*. The cuckoo flower or lady's smock; a perennial species growing in Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and flowers were formerly employed as antiscorbutics.—**C. umbrosa**. See *C. amara*.

CARDAMOM. Gr., καρδάμωμον. Lat., cardamomum [U. S. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., cardamome. Ger., C. Of the pharmacopœias, the lesser c.; of the Fr. Cod., also the round c. and the long c.—**Abyssinian c.** Fr., *cardamome d'Abyssinie*. A variety obtained from Abyssinia, said to be derived from *Amomum angustifolium*.—**Aleppo c.** A variety of lesser c. resembling Malabar c., derived from Aleppo.—**Bastard c.** See *Xanthioid c.*—**Bengal c.** Ger., *bengalische C'en*. The fruit of *Amomum aromaticum*, or, according to some, of *Amomum subulatum*.—**Black c.** The fruit of *Zingiber nigrum*.—**C. fruit.** See C.—**C. plant.** *Elettaria cardamomum*.—**C. seed.** See C.—**Ceylon c.** See *Long c.*—**Chinese c.** Fr., *cardamome rond de la Chine*. A spherical c. from China, probably the fruit of *Amomum globosum*.—**Clusius's c.** The fruit of *Amomum Clusii*.—**Cluster c.** Lat., *cardamomum racemosum*. Fr., *cardamome* (ou *amome* [Fr. Cod.]) *en grappe*. Ger., *Traubenc'*. The round c.; so called because it occurs in commerce in bunches of fruit on a common stalk.—**Common c.** See *Malabar c.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*.—**Gärtner's black c.** See *Black c.*—**Greater c.** *Greater Java c.* Lat., *cardamomum majus*, *cardamoma major javanensis*. Fr., *grand cardamome*. Ger., *grössere C'en Java-C'*. The capsule of *Amomum maximum* (or, according to some old authors, of *Amomum angustifolium*); seldom seen in commerce.—**Java c.** Lat., *cardamomum javanicum*. See *Greater Java c.* and *Round c.*—**Korarima c.** According to Flückiger and Hanbury, the true *cardamomum majus*, from Abyssinia, said to be the fruit of *Amomum korarima*; with seeds of a taste like that of *Malabar c.*—**Large c.** See *Larger c.*—**Large Java c.** See *Greater Java c.*—**Larger c.** *Greater Java c.* and *long c.*—**Lesser c.** Lat., *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph.], *cardamomum minus*. Fr., *petit cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kleine* (oder *malabarische*) *C'en*. The c. of the pharmacopœias, the capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum*. It is much used as a carminative, stomachic tonic, and stimulant.—**Long c.** Lat., *cardamomum longum* (seu *ceylanicum*), *semen cardamomi medium*, *cardamoma minor ceylanica*. Fr., *grande cardamome* [Fr. Cod.], *cardamome de Ceylon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange* (oder *grosse*, oder *ceylanische*) *C'en*. The fruit of *Elettaria major*, obtained from Ceylon, rarely found in commerce; an oblong lanceolate, acutely triangular capsule about 1½ in. long, with an attenuated apex, darker than the lesser c. and of a less agreeable aroma.—**Madagascar c.** Lat., *cardamomum madagascarense* (seu *bandaense*, seu *maximum*). Fr., *grand cardamome de Madagascar*. Ger., *Madagascar-C'*, *C'en von Banda*, *grösste C'en*. A very large variety from Madagascar, rare in commerce; derived, according to some, from the *Amomum angustifolium*, but, according to the old authors, the completely ripe fruit of *Amomum grana Paradisi*.—**Madras c.** A Madras variety of lesser c., more oblong and acuminate than *Malabar c.*—**Malabar c.** Lat., *cardamomum malabaricum*, *cardamoma minor malabarensis*, *semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis*. Fr., *cardamome du Malabar moyen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Malabar-C'*, *malabarische C'en*. The ordinary variety of lesser c.—**Medium c.** Lat., *cardamomum medium*. Fr., *cardamome du Malabar moyen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *mittlere C'en*. 1. A variety derived from *Elettaria cardamomum medium*, identified by Martius with *long c.* 2. Short-long c., a variety of lesser c.—**Nepal c.** A variety of uncertain origin, said by some to be identical with *Bengal c.*, from which it differs in being tipped with the long, beaklike calyx.—**Official c.**, **Official c.** See *Lesser c.*—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cardamomi æthereum*. Fr., *huile essentielle de cardamome*. Ger., *ätherisches C'enöl*. A volatile oil contained in c. seeds, chiefly in the testa; colorless or yellowish, smelling

and tasting like the seeds.—**Ovoid China c.** Fr., *cardamome ovoïde de la Chine*. A variety furnished by *Amomum medium* (*Alpinia alba*).—**Puneer c.** The fruit of *Withania coagulans*.—**Round c.** Lat., *cardamomum rotundum*, *semen* (seu *fructus*) *cardamomi rotundi*. Fr., *amome en grappe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde* (oder *tranbige*) *C'en*. The fruit of *Amomum cardamomum*, from Siam, Java, and the neighboring islands; containing seeds of a somewhat camphoraceous taste; not commonly met with.—**Round China c.** See *Chinese c.*—**Siam c.** See *Round c.*—**Small c.** See *Lesser c.*—**True c.** See *Lesser c.*—**Wild c.** *Long c.*, *xanthioid c.*, and *Xanthoxyton capense*.—**Winged Bengal c.** See *Bengal c.*—**Winged Java c.** See *Greater Java c.*—**Wynaad c.** See *Malabar c.*—**Xanthioid c.** A Siam variety derived from *Amomum xanthioides*, much resembling ordinary c.

CARDAMO'MUM, n. Gr., καρδάμωμον. Fr., *cardamome*. Ger., *Kardamom*. Cardamom; in the U. S. Ph., lesser cardamom (the fruit of *Elettaria c.*).—**Ætheroleum cardamomi**. Oil of cardamom.—**Cardamomi genus maximum**. C. maximum, or *grana Paradisi*.—**Cardamomi semina** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*.—**C. Arabum majus**. The *grana Paradisi*.—**C. bandaense**. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*.—**C. ceylanicum**. See *Long CARDAMOM*.—**C. cum siliquis brevibus**. Lesser cardamom.—**C. cum siliquis longis**. The C. majus.—**C. cum thecis brevibus**. Lesser cardamom.—**C. excorticatum**. Cardamom seed deprived of its envelope.—**C. javanicum**. See *Round CARDAMOM*.—**C. longum**. See *Long CARDAMOM*.—**C. madagascariense**. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*.—**C. majus**. Ger., *grössere Cardamomen*. 1. See *Java CARDAMOM*. 2. C. maximum (*grana Paradisi*).—**C. majus officinarum**. See C. majus.—**C. majus vulgare**. Of Clusius, the *Elettaria major*; of Gerard, see C. majus.—**C. malabarensis**, C. malabaricum. See *Malabar CARDAMOM*.—**C. maximum**. Ger., *grösstes Cardamom*. The fruit, ripe and unripe, of *Amomum grana Paradisi*. See *GRANA Paradisi* (under *GRANUM*) and *Madagascar CARDAMOM*.—**C. medium**. See *Medium CARDAMOM* and *Round CARDAMOM*.—**C. minus**, C. minus vulgare. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*.—**C. piperatum**. See *GRANA Paradisi* (under *GRANUM*).—**C. racemosum**. See *Cluster CARDAMOM*.—**C. rotundum**. See *Round CARDAMOM*.—**C. zeylanicum**. Ceylon cardamom.—**Fructus cardamomi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*.—**Tinctura cardamomi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cardamome*. Ger., *Cardamomentinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 15 parts of lesser cardamom with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 100 parts.—**Tinctura cardamomi composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cardamome composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Cardamomentinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting a mixture of 20 parts of lesser cardamom and 5 of cochineal with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 940, and adding 60 of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting ¼ oz. (av.) each of cardamom seeds and caraway, 2 oz. of stoned raisins, ½ oz. of cinnamon, and 60 grains of cochineal with enough proof spirit to make a pint [Br. Ph.].

CARDAMO'MUS, m. Usually used in the pl., *cardamomi*. Cardamom.

CARDAMON, n. Gr., καρδαμον. See *CARDAMOM*.

CARD'DAMUM, n. See *CARDAMOM*.

CARD'DIA, f. Gr., καρδία. Fr., c. Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *obere Magenmund* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. As now generally used, the opening of the esophagus into the stomach.

CARD'DIAC. Gr., καρδιακός. Lat., *cardiacus*. Fr., *cardiaque*. Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia (2d def.); as a n., a stimulant or tonic acting especially on the heart.

CARDI'ACAL. See *CARDIAC*.

CARDI'ACUS. Cardiac (q. v.); of the old authors, *cardialgic*; as a n., in the fem., *cardiaca* (Gr., καρδιακή),

cardialgia; as a n., in the n., *cardiacum* (*remedium* understood), a remedy that acts as a stimulant or tonic to the heart.

CARDI'AGRA, *f.* From καρδιά (see **CARDIA**), and ἄγρα, an attack. Fr., *cardiagie*. Ger., *Herzweh*, *Herzschmerz*. Pain in or out of the heart; also cardialgia.

CARDIAGRAPHY. See **CARDIOLOGY**.

CARD'DIAL. See **CARDIAC**.

CARDIAL'GES. Gr., καρδιαλγής. Affected with cardialgia.

CARDIAL'GIA, *f.* Gr., καρδιαλγία (from καρδιά [see **CARDIA**], and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *cardialgie*. Ger., *Magenweh*. Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. —**C. icterica**. Heartburn with jaundice. —**C. inflammatoria**. Gastritis. —**C. nervosa**. C. of nervous origin. —**C. spasmodica**, **C. spastica**. Spasmodic c. —**C. sputatoria**. Pyrosis.

CARDIAL'GIC. Gr., καρδιαλγικός. Lat., *cardialgicus*. Fr., *cardialgique*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with cardialgia.

CARDIAL'OGY. See **CARDIOLOGY**.

CARDIAMOR'PHIA, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, a priv., and μορφή, shape. Malformation or deformity of the heart.

CARDIANÆSTHES'IA, **CARDIANÆSTHES'IS**, *f.* -the'sie, -eos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, a priv., and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., *Fühllosigkeit des Herzens*. Insensibility of the heart.

CARDIANAS'TROPHE, *f.* Written also, incorrectly, *cardianastrophia*. From καρδιά, the heart, and ἀναστροφή (see **ANASTROPHE**). Fr., c. Transposition of the heart to the right side.

CARDIANASTROPH'ICUS. Pertaining to cardianastrophie.

CARDIANEURYS'MA, *n.* -rys'matos (-is). Dilatation of the heart or of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

CAR'DIANT. Affecting the heart (said of remedies).

CARDIAPLE'GIA. See **CARDIOPLEGIA**.

CARDIA'RIOUS. Fr., *cardiaire*. Cardiac (*q. v.*); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cardiarii*, certain worms said to have been found in the heart and in the pericardium.

CARDIASTH'MA, *n.* -asth'matos (-is). See *Cardiac ASTHMA*.

CARDIATELI'A, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, and ἀτέλεια, incompleteness. Fr., *cardiatélie*. Syn.: *atolocardia*. Incomplete development of the heart.

CARDIAT'OMY. See **CARDIOTOMY**.

CARDIATRO'PHIA, *f.* Atrophy of the heart.

CARDIAUX'E, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, and αὔξη, increase. Enlargement of the heart.

CARDIECH'EMA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, and ἤχημα, a sound. Ger., *Herzlaut*. A cardiac sound.

CARDIEC'TASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). From καρδιά, the heart, and ἑκτασις, distention. See **CARDIANEURYSMA**.

CARDIELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, and ἑλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *cardielcose*, *cardielcosie*, *cardielcie*. Ulceration of the heart.

CARDIEC'TICUS. Pertaining to cardielcosis.

CARDIETH'MOLIPO'SIS, *f.* -po'seos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, ἥθος, a sieve, and λίπος, fat. Fr., *cardiethmoliposie*. A fatty deposit in the connective tissue of the heart.

CARDIEURYS'MA, *n.* -rys'matos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, and εὐρύς, extended. Fr., *cardieuryisme*. Morbid dilatation of the heart.

CARDIELCO'SIS, *f.* See **CARDIELCOSIS**.

CARDILE'A, *f.* See **CARDIALGIA**.

CARDINAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *cardo*, a hinge. Gr., γγγυλμοειδές. The articular surface of the lower end of the humerus; so called from its hingelike hollows and eminences.

CARDINA'TUS. Hinged, hingelike.

CAR'DINE. A glycerin extract of the ox's heart. It has been used as a cardiac tonic.

CAR''DIOAORT'IC. Lat., *cardioaorticus*. Fr., *cardio-aortique*. Ger., *kardio-aortisch*. Pertaining to the heart and to the aorta.

CAR''DIOARTE'RIAL. Pertaining to the heart and to the arteries (said especially of the interval between the beginning of the ventricular systole and the arterial pulse).

CARDIOCELE, *f.* Ka²rd-i²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ka²rd'i²-o-sel. From καρδιά, the heart, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cardiocele*. Ger., *Herzbruch*. Hernia of the heart. —**C. abdominalis**. Ger., *Bauchherzbruch*. A hernial escape of the heart into the abdomen.

CARDIOCENTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From καρδιά, the heart, and κέντησις, puncture. Fr., *cardiocentèse*. Puncture of a chamber of the heart.

CARDIOCRYSTAL'LI, *m. pl.* From καρδιά, the heart, and κρύσταλλος, a crystal. Fr., *cardio-cristaux*. Ger., *Herzkrystallen*. Whitish microscopic crystals found by Gluge in the heart substance.

CARDIODE'MIA, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, and δημός, grease. Fr., *cardiodémie*. Fatty degeneration of the heart.

CARDIOD'YNE, **CARDIODYN'IA**. From καρδιά (see **CARDIA**), and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cardiodynie*. Ger., *Herzschmerz*. Pain in the heart or in its vicinity. —**C. spasmodica** intermittens. Angina pectoris.

CARDIODYSÆSTHES'IA, **CARDIODYSÆSTHES'IS**, **CARDIODYSNEU'RIA**, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, and αἴσθησις, perception, or νεύρον, a nerve. Impaired innervation of the heart.

CAR''DIOGASTROSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From καρδιά (see **CARDIA**), γαστήρ, the belly, and σκίρρος (see **SCIRRHUS**). Ger., *Magenmundskirrhus*. Scirrhus of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

CARDIOG'MOS, **CARDIOG'MUS**, *m.* Gr., καρδιωγμός. See **CARDIALGIA** and **ANGINA PECTORIS**. —**C. strumousus**. Exophthalmic goitre.

CAR'DIOGRAM. From καρδιά, the heart, and γράμμα, a writing. A curve or graphic representation of the apex beat of the heart, obtained by means of the cardiograph (*q. v.*).

CAR'DIOGRAPH. From καρδιά, the heart, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *Kardiograph*. An instrument for registering the force and other features of the cardiac contractions.

CARDIOGRAPH'IC. Fr., *cardiographique*. Ger., *kardiographisch*. Pertaining to cardiography.

CARDIOGRAPHY. Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *Kardiographie*. 1. See **CARDIOLOGY**. 2. The use of the cardiograph.

CAR'DIOID. From καρδιά, the heart, and εἶδος, resemblance. Heartlike.

CAR''DIOINHIB'ITORY. From καρδιά, the heart, and *inhibere*, to check. Fr., *cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *kardio-inhibitorisch*. Having an inhibitory action on the heart.

CAR'DIOLITH. From καρδιά, the heart, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *cardiolithe*. An incrustation of the heart with calcareous matter.

CARDIOL'OGY. From καρδιά, the heart, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cardiologie*. Ger., *Kardiologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the heart.

CARDIOMALA'CIA, *f.* From καρδιά, the heart, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *cardiomalacie*. Ger., *Herzverweichung*. Softening of the heart.

CARDIOM'ETER. From καρδιά, the heart, and μέτρον, a measure. See **HÆMODYNAMOMETER**.

CARDIOM'ETRY. The practice of measuring the area of the heart by percussion.

CARDION'CUS, *m.* From καρδιά, the heart, and ὄγκος, a tumor. An aneurysm of the heart or of the aorta near the heart.

CARDION'OSOS, CARDION'OSUS, f. From καρδία, the heart, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *cardionose*. Ger., *Herzkrankheit*. Any disease of the heart.

CARDIOPAL'MUS, m. From καρδία, the heart, and παλμός, agitation. Fr., *cardiopalmie*. Ger., *Herzklopfen*. Palpitation of the heart.

CARDIOPARAP'LASIS, f., CARDIOPARAPLAS'MUS, m. From καρδία, the heart, and παραπλάζειν, to lead astray. Malformation of the heart.

CARDIOPATHI'A, f. See CARDIOPATHY.

CARDIOP'ATHY. Lat., *cardiopathia* (from καρδία, the heart, and πάθος, suffering. Fr., *cardiopathie*. Ger., *Kardiopathie*. Disease of or distress in the heart.

CAR'DIOPERICARDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *cardiopéricardite*. Inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

CARDIOPHTHAL'MOS, m. From καρδία, the heart, and ὁφθαλμός, the eye. An old term for exophthalmic goitre.

CARDIOPHTHAR'SIS, f. -phthar'seos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and φθείρειν, to corrupt. A destructive affection (e. g., ulceration) of the heart.

CARDIOPHTHAR'TICUS. Pertaining to cardiophtharsis.

CARDIOPLEC'TIC. Lat., *cardiopecticus*. Fr., *cardio-plectique*. Pertaining to cardioplegia.

CARDIOPLE'GIA, f. From καρδία, the heart, and πλῆγη, a stroke. Fr., *cardioplegie*. Ger., *Kardioplegie*. 1. Paralysis or sudden failure of the heart. 2. Spasmodic contraction and relaxation of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

CARDIOPLE'GICUS. See CARDIOPECTIC.

CARDIOPLETHO'RA, f. Engorgement of the substance of the heart.

CARDIOPNEUMAT'IC. From καρδία, the heart, and πνεῦμα, a breath. Fr., *cardio-pneumatique*. Ger., *kardiopneumatisch*. Relating to the heart and the lungs, especially to the action of the heart in producing or modifying respiratory movements.

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH. From καρδία, the heart, πνεῦμα, a breath, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument devised by Landois for estimating the cardiopneumatic effect of the systole and diastole of the heart.

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH'IC. Ger., *kardiopneumographisch*. Pertaining to the cardiopneumograph or to a curve produced with it.

CARDIOPNEUMOG'RAPHY. The use of the cardiopneumograph.

CARDIOPOLYÆ'MIA, f. From καρδία, the heart, πολὺς, much, and αἷμα, blood. See CARDIOPLETHORA.

CARDIOPTO'SIS, f. -to'seos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and πτώσις, a falling. Downward displacement of the heart.

CAR'DIOPUL'MONARY, CAR'DIOPULMON'IC. Fr., *cardio-pulmonaire*. Relating to the heart and lungs.

CARDIOPUNCTURE. From καρδία, the heart, and punctura, a puncture. Fr., *c.* An experimental puncture of the heart in an animal with the tip of a needle, the motions of the free end of which give a tracing of the cardiac movements.

CAR'DIOPYLOR'IC. Pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric regions.

CAR'DIORE'NAL. Pertaining to the heart and to the kidneys.

CARDIORRHEC'TICUS. Pertaining to cardiorrhexis.

CARDIORRHEU'MA, n. -rheu'matos (-is). Rheumatism of the heart.

CARDIORRHEX'IS, f. -rhex'eos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and ῥήξις, rupture. Fr., *cardiorrhexie, déchirure du cœur*. Ger., *Zerreiſſung des Herzens*. Rupture of the heart.

CARDIOR'HOIS, f. -i'dos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and ῥέω, to flow. Ger., *perverse Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit des Herzens*. A so called hemorrhoidal affection of the heart.

CARDIOSCLERO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *cardiosclérose*. Ger., *Verhärtung des Herzens*. Induration of the heart.

CAR'DIOSCOPE. From καρδία, the heart, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kardioskop*. An instrument for studying the cardiac movements.

CARDIOSPER'MUM, n. Fr., *cardiosperme*. A genus of sapindaceous tropical shrubs or herbs.—**C. corindum.** A Brazilian species, but little known, resembling *C. halicacabum*.—**C. halicacabum.** Fr., *pois-de-cœur*. Ger., *gemeiner Herzsamen*. The common heart seed, winter cherry, or heart pea; a tropical species found in both hemispheres. The root is employed as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is used especially in diseases of the bladder. The leaves are employed on the Malabar coast as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. Mixed with castor oil, they are used internally for rheumatism and lumbago, and, boiled with oil and jaggery, are applied to sore eyes. The whole plant, boiled with oil, is used externally in bilious disorders; mixed with water, it is applied to stiff and rheumatic limbs; and, infused with milk, is employed to soften hard swellings.

CARDIOSPHY'GMOGRAPH. From καρδία, the heart, σφυγμός, a throb, and γράφειν, to write. See CARDIOGRAPH.

CARDIOSTENO'MA, n., CARDIOSTENO'SIS, f. -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and στένωμα, a strait, or στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *cardiosténose*. Ger., *Herzverengerung*. Constriction of the heart or of any of its cavities or orifices.

CARDIOT'OMY. Lat., *cardiotomia* (from καρδία, the heart, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cardiotomie*. Dissection or the anatomy of the heart.

CARDIOTOPOG'RAPHY. From καρδία, the heart, τόπος, a locality, and γράφειν, to describe. The topographical anatomy of the heart, also the art of ascertaining its situation, size, and shape during life.

CARDIOTOX'IC. From καρδία, the heart, and τοξικόν, a poison. Acting as a poison to the heart.

CARDIOTRAU'MA, n., CARDIOTRAU'SIS, f. -traum'atos (-is), -trau'seos (-is). From καρδία, the heart, and τραῦμα, a wound, or τέρειν, to wound. Fr., *cardiotraumatie*. Ger., *Herztraumatismus*. Traumatism of the heart.

CARDIOT'ROMUS, m. From καρδία, the heart, and τρόμος, a quivering. Ger., *Herzzittern*. Fluttering of the heart.

CARDIOT'ROPHE, CARDIOTRO'PHIA, f. From καρδία, the heart, and τροφή, nutrition. The nutrition of the heart; of Piorry, its volume.

CARDIOTRO'TUS, m. Gr., *καρδιότρωτος* (from καρδία, the heart, and τρωτός, wounded). Fr., *cardiotrote*. A person wounded in the heart.

CAR'DIOVAS'ULAR. From καρδία, the heart, and vas, a vessel. Fr., *cardio-vasculaire*. Pertaining to the heart and the blood vessels; belonging to the vascular system.

CAR'DIPERICARDITIS, f. -it'idis. See CARDIOPERICARDITIS.

CARDIT'IC. Lat., *carditicus*. Fr., *carditique*. Pertaining to the heart or to carditis.

CARDIT'IS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Herzentzündung*. Inflammation of the heart, especially of its muscular tissue.

CARDIYPER'TROPHE, CARDIYPERTRO'PHIA, f. Hypertrophy of the heart.

CAR'DO, f. *Car'dinis*. 1. See GINGLYMUS. 2. The second cervical vertebra.

CAR'DOL. Lat., *cardoleum, cardolum*. Fr., *c., cardole*. Ger., *C.* An acrid oil derived from the pericarp of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* (the cashew nut), C₂₄H₃₂O₂.

CARDO'LEUM, n. See CARDOL.—**C. pruriens.** An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium orientale*;

a rubefacient.—**C. vesicans.** An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*; a vesicant.

CARDOPATIUM, CARDOPATUM, n. A genus of composite plants, comprising northern African and Oriental species.—**C. corymbosum.** Ger., *doldentraubige Gift-distel*. A perennial species found in Europe and northern Africa. The root was formerly used topically in the itch and other cutaneous affections, to arrest gangrene, and for toothache.

CARDUACEOUS. Lat., *carduaceus*. Fr., *carduacé*. Typified by the genus *Carduus*.

CARDUUS, m. 1. A thistle. 2. The artichoke. 3. The plumeless thistle; a genus of composite plants.

CAREBARE'SIS, CAREBARI'A, f. -re'seos (-is), -ri'æ. Gr., *καρηβάρισις, καρηβάρις*. Fr., *carébarie*. Ger., *drückender Kopfschmerz*. Pain in the head with a sense of heaviness.

CAREBAR'ICUS. Gr., *καρηβαρικός*. Pertaining to carebaria.

CAREX, f. *Ca'ricis*. Fr., *laïche*. Ger., *Riedgras, Segge*. The sedge; a genus of perennial cyperaceous grasslike herbs.—**C. arenaria.** Fr., *laïche des sables*. Ger., *Sandriedgras*. 1. A European species. The rhizome was formerly employed as a diuretic and in herpes, impetigo, and syphilis. 2. *C. disticha*.—**C. disticha.** Fr., *laïche à deux rangs*. Ger., *mittleres Riedgras*. A species found in Europe and North America. The rhizome is said to be diaphoretic and emollient. It is employed like that of *C. arenaria*.—**C. hirta.** Fr., *laïche velu*. Ger., *stiefhaariges Riedgras*. A European species resembling *C. arenaria*. It is often substituted for the latter, but the rhizome is less aromatic, and probably has less medicinal value.—**C. intermedia.** *C. disticha*.

CARGIL'LIA, f. See DIOSPYROS.

CAR'IATED. See CARIOUS.

CAR'ICA, f. *Papayer*. The genus *Papaya*.—**C. Papaya.** Fr., *papayer commun, figuier des îles (ou des nègres)*. Ger., *Melonenbaum*. Syn.: *Papaya communis* (seu vulgaris, seu c.). The papaw tree, or melon tree, indigenous to South America, and cultivated throughout the tropics. The juice of the unripe fruit contains an albuminoid substance, papain or papayotin, which gives it a peptonizing property. A similar property seems to reside in other parts of the plant, as meat wrapped in the leaves or suspended from the branches, and also the flesh of animals feeding upon the leaves and fruit, are rendered tender. The juice is also said to exert a solvent effect on the circulating blood. Taken internally undiluted, it is acrid and may cause severe gastroenteritis, acting as a powerful cathartic. Together with the seeds and the milky juice of the tree, it is employed as an anthelmintic. The juice of the fruit pulp is used to remove freckles.

CAR'ICIN. Fr., *caricine*. A green amorphous substance obtained by precipitating the juice of *Carica Papaya* with alcohol; thought by its discoverer, Moncorvo, to be the active digestive principle of the plant.

CAR'ICOUS. Lat., *caricosus* (from *carica*, a fig). Fr., *caricéide*. Ger., *feigenartig*. Resembling a fig.

CAR'IES, f. -ie'i. Gr., *τερηδών*. Fr., *carie*. Ger., *Beinfrass, Beinfaule, Knochenfrass*. Ulceration, especially of bone.—**Atonic c.** Fr., *carie atonique*. Of Billroth, a variety of c. in which there is little swelling, the skin is red, thin, and often undermined, and the pus discharged is thin and often fetid and sanious.—**C. aperta.** C. of bone with overlying ulceration of the soft parts.—**C. articulorum.** See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—**C. callosa.** See Syphilitic CHANCER.—**C. carnosa.** C. fungosa with numerous large fleshy masses of granulations.—**C. centralis.** A circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis in the medullary cavity of a hollow bone, causing disease of the cortical substance from within.—**C. dentis, C. dentium.** C. of the teeth.—**C. fungosa.** See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—**C. gallica.** See

Syphilitic CHANCER.—**C. gangrænosa.** See C.—**C. granulosa.** See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—**C. interna.** See C.—**C. centralis.**—**C. mollis.** See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—**C. necrotica.** A form in which fragments of bone are detached before being disintegrated.—**C. non gallica.** See Simple CHANCER.—**C. occulta.** An old name for c. of bone with the overlying skin intact.—**C. profunda.** See C.—**C. centralis.**—**C. pudendagra, C. pudendorum.** See CHANCER.—**C. rheumatica.** An improper name for ulceration of the articular ends of bones in purulent arthritis, by an extension of the process of ulceration from the articular cartilages to the subjacent bone.—**C. sicca.** C. in which there is as yet no external opening, or in which there is hardly any suppuration.—**C. sicca syphilitica.** A form of c. sicca occurring by the formation of a gumma in the periosteum.—**C. superficialis.** Chronic suppurative, ulcerative osteitis.—**C. virgæ.** Chancre (q. v.) of the penis.—**Central c.** See C.—**C. centralis.**—**Lacunar c.** A form of c. in which the edge of the undermined portion of bone forms a line made up of arcs of small circles.—**Secondary c.** C. developed in connection with injury or disease of adjacent structures.—**Strumous c.** A c. of constitutional origin or from slight local irritation, usually appearing in the tarsus, carpus, or vertebrae, or in the cancellous ends of long bones.—**Symptomatic c.** See Secondary c.—**CARIE'SIN.** In isopathic medication, carious bone used as a remedy.

CAR'INA, f. From *κατεῖν*, to cleave. Fr., *carène*. Ger., *Kiel, Schiffchen*. A keel-like process. In anatomy, a median ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri, also the spinal column.—**C. aquæductus Sylvii.** The keel-shaped lower edge of the aquæductus Sylvii.—**C. vaginæ.** See Anterior COLUMN of the vagina.

CAR'INATE (D). Lat., *carinatus*. Fr., *cariné*. Ger., *kielförmig*. Shaped like a keel; also provided with a keel-like process.

CARINIF'EROUS. From *carina*, a keel, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carinifère*. Ger., *kieltragend*. Furnished with a keel-like process.

CARIN'IFORM. From *carina*, a keel, and *forma*, form. Keel-shaped.

CARIOS'ITY. See CRIES.

CARIO'SUS. See CARIOUS.

CAR'IOUS. Lat., *cariosus*. Fr., *carieux*. Ger., *cariös*. Pertaining to or affected with caries.

CARIS'SA, f. Fr., *carisse*. A genus of spiny shrubs indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.—**C. carandas.** Fr., *calae*. A thorny shrub growing throughout India. The fruit is stomachic and used in biliousness. The unripe fruit is astringent.—**C. diffusa.** A thorny shrub of India, employed medicinally by the Hindus.—**C. xylopicron.** Fr., *bois amer de Bourbon*. A species growing in the Isle of Bourbon. The bark is used in diseases of the urinary organs, and the wood is made into cups, which impart to wine or water a bitter taste and a tonic property.

CARIS'SIN. A glucoside obtained from a species of *Carissa*. Said to be a cardiac tonic.

CARLI'NA, f. Fr., *carline*. Ger., *Eberwurz*. A genus of composite prickly herbs.—**C. acanthifolia.** Fr., *carline blanche*. A species growing in southern and central Europe, closely related to *C. acaulis*. The root, somewhat less bitter than that of *C. acaulis*, is used for the same purposes and under the same names.—**C. acaulis.** Fr., *carline noire*. Ger., *stengellose Eberwurz*. 1. A perennial species growing in central Europe. The root has a resinous and aromatic, sometimes nauseous and irritant, odor and a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste. It acts as a vascular and nervous stimulant, as a stomachic tonic, and as a diuretic of some power, and increases secretion from the various mucous membranes. 2. *C. acanthifolia*.—**C. aggregata.** The branching variety of *C. acaulis*.—**C. alpina, C. caules-**

cens, *C. caulifera*, *C. chamæleon*. *C. acaulis*.—*C. char-
dousseæ*. The *C. acanthifolia*.—*C. grandiflora*. *C.
acaulis*.—*C. gummifera*. The *Atractylis gummifera*.—*C.
humilis*, *C. major*. *C. acaulis*.—*C. scandens*, *C. sil-
vestris*, *C. silvestris major*, *C. silvestris vulgaris*.
C. vulgaris.—*C. simplex*. Fr., *carline acaule*. Ger.,
wilde Artischocke. The non-branching variety of *C.
acaulis*.—*C. subacaulis*. *C. acaulis*.—*C. utzka*. *C.
acanthifolia*.—*C. vulgaris*. Fr., *carline*. Ger., *gemeine
Eberwurz*. The carline thistle; a species growing
throughout continental Europe and in England. The
herb and the root were formerly employed as a sudor-
ific in pestilential diseases.

CAR'MEN, *n.* *Car'minis*. From *canere*, to sing. Gr.,
ἔπος, ἔπωδῶς. A charm, magical form, incantation, or en-
chantment used to prevent or cure disease.

CAR'MIN. Lat., *carminum*, *carmina*. Fr., *c. carmine*.
Ger., *Karmin*. 1. The red coloring matter of cochineal,
especially the red pigment produced by precipitating a
decoction of cochineal with alum, cream of tartar, or
acid potassium oxalate; a mixture of carminic acid, c.
red, and other substances; used as a staining reagent
in microscopy. 2. A brilliant shade of red like that of
cochineal.—**Ammonia c.** Ger., *Ammoniacke*, *C'ammo-
niak*. A solution of c. in ammonia water; used as a
staining reagent in microscopy.—**Blue c.** Lat., *carmina
caerulea*. See **INDIGOCARMIN**.—**Borax c.** A staining so-
lution containing c. and borax.—**C. lake**. A compound
of c. and alumina, made by treating cochineal with
alum and an alkaline carbonate.—**C. red**. Fr., *rouge de
c.* Ger., *C'roth*. A purplish-red, lustrous substance,
 $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$, produced by the decomposition of carminic
acid; probably a derivative of phthalic acid.—**Indigo
c.** See under **INDIGO**.—**Thiersch's c. reagent**. A
staining solution containing c., oxalic acid, etc.

CAR'MINA, *n.*, pl. of *carmen* (q. v.).

CAR'MINA, *f.* See **CARMIN**.—**C. caerulea**. See under
INDIGO.

CAR'MINANS, **CAR'MINANT**. See **CARMINATIVE**.

CARMIN'ATIVE. Gr., *ξαντικός, διαξαντικός*. Lat., *car-
minans*, *carminativus*. Fr., *carminatif*. Ger., *blähung-
treibend*. Having the power of expelling flatus and
thus mitigating colicky pain.

CAR'MINE. See **CARMIN**.

CARMIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide carminique*. Ger., *Car-
minsäure*. The red coloring matter of cochineal, prob-
ably $C_{17}H_{15}O_{10}$. It has been used as a diuretic.

CARMINOPH'ILOUS. From *carminum*, carmin, and
φίλος, loving. Fr., *carminophile*. Having an affinity
for carmin, readily stained with it.

CARMIN'UM, *n.* See **CARMIN**.

CAR'NEOAPONEUROT'IC. Fleishy and aponeurotic.

CAR'NEOPAPILLO'SUS. Consisting of fleshy papillæ.

CAR'NEOTEN'DINOUS. Partly muscular and partly
tendinous (said of muscles).

CAR'NEOUS. Lat., *carneus*, *carnosus* (from *caro*, flesh).
Fr., *carné*, *charnu*, *charné*. Ger., *fleischig*. Pertaining
to, consisting of, or resembling flesh, especially muscle.

CAR'NEUS. See **CARNEOUS** and **COLUMNÆ carneæ**.

CARNIC'ULA, *f.* The flesh of the gums.

CARNIFER'RIN. From *caro*, flesh, and *ferrum*, iron.
A German preparation of meat and iron.

CARNIFER'ROL. A preparation of peptonized meat
containing iron.

CARNIFICATION. Gr., *σάρκωσις*. Lat., *carnificatio*
(from *carnificare*, to make flesh, carnify). Fr., *c.* Ger.,
Verfleischen, *Verfleischung*. Conversion into flesh, or a
fleshlike substance, by the action of some pathological
process in a tissue; by Baron the term was applied
to amyloid degeneration. (Cf. **SPLENIZATION**.—**C. of
bone**. See **OSTEOSARCOSIS**.—**C. of the lungs**, **Pulmo-
nary c.** *Carnificatio pulmonum*. Fr., *c. des poumons*.
Ger., *Verfleischung der Lungen*. A conversion of the
pulmonary parenchyma into a dusky-red material re-

sembling muscle, as in atelectasis; also a consolidation
of the lung by the products of an inflammation.—**Con-
gestive c. of the lung**. Brown induration of the lung.
CARNIFOR'MIS. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, form.
Gr., *σάρκωδης*. Fr., *carniforme*. Ger., *fleischförmig*.
Having the appearance of flesh.

CAR'NIN(E). From *caro*, flesh. Ger., *Carnin*. A col-
orless crystalline base, $C_7H_5N_3O_3 + H_2O$, obtained from
extract of meat and also found in the tissues of fresh-
water fish and frog's spawn.

CARNIV'OROUS. Gr., *σαρκοφάγος*. Lat., *carnivorus*
(from *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to eat). Fr., *carnivore*.
Ger., *fleischfressend*. In surgery, escharotic.

CAR'NOLIN. A weak watery solution of formaldehyde,
used as a preservative of food.

CARNO'SA, *f.* A fleshy layer.—**C. cutis**. See **PANNIC-
ULUS carnosus**.

CAR'NOSE. See **CARNEOUS**; as a *n.* (Fr., *c.*), a French
dietetic preparation said to contain about 80 per cent.
of casein and 20 per cent. of albumins.

CARNOS'ITY. Lat., *carnositas* (from *carnosus*, fleshy).
Fr., *carnosité*. Ger., *Fleischanswuchs*. A granular fleshy
excrecence.—**Urethral c.** See **Urethral CARUNCLE**.—
Venereal c. A condyloma.

CARNOS'ULUS. Fleishy (said of small parts or organs).
Cf. **CARNULOSUS**.

CARNO'SUS. From *caro*, flesh. Fleishy; pertaining to,
of the nature of, or resembling flesh.

CAR'NOUS. See **CARNEOUS**.

CARNULENT'US. See **CARNOSUS**.

CARNULO'SUS. Moderately fleshy. Cf. **CARNOSULUS**.

CA'RO, *f.* *Car'nis*. Gr., *σάρξ, κρέας*. Fr., *chair*. Ger.,
Fleisch. Fleish; the red part or belly of muscles.—**C.
accessoria**. See **ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum
pedis**.—**C. adnata ad testem**. Sarcocoele.—**C. anserina**.
See **CUTIS anserina**.—**C. bovilla**, **C. bovis**, **C. bubula**.
Beef.—**C. carcinodes**. A cancerous growth.—**C. emi-
nens**, **C. excrecens**. A fleshy excrecence.—**C. gland-
ulosa**. See **GLAND**.—**C. linguæ**. The fleshy portion
of the tongue.—**C. luxurians**. Exuberant granulations.
—**C. musculosa**. See **MUSCLE**.—**C. musculosa quadrata**.
The palmaris brevis muscle.—**C. orbicularis**. The
placenta.—**C. quadrata Sylvi**. See **FLEXOR accessorius
longi digitorum pedis**.—**Extractum carnis**, **Extractum
carnis bovinæ** [Gr. Ph.], **Extractum carnis Liebig**
[Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **BEEF extract**.—**Infusum car-
nis bubulæ**, **Jusculum cum carne bovis**. See **BEEF
tea**.—**Succus carnis**. The juice of beef obtained by
expression from raw beef, or in form of beef tea.

CARO'BA, *f.* Fr., *caroub*. Ger., *C.* 1. The carob, or
fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. In Brazil, a name for sev-
eral bignoniacous trees used medicinally, especially
Jacaranda procera; in this sense, often written *caraiiba*.
The bark of *C.* (2d def.) is emetocathartic and is em-
ployed in syphilis, diarrhœa, and dysentery; the leaves
are used in frambesia.

CARO'BIC ACID. Fr., *acide carobique*. Ger., *Caroba-
säure*. A crystallizable acid found in the leaves of
Jacaranda procera.

CARO'BIN(E). A natural alkaloid found in the leaves
of *Jacaranda procera*, in the proportion of 1 part in
600.

CARO'BONE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carobon*. A balsamic, acid
resin found in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*.

CARO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κάρωσις*. See **CARUS**
(3d def.).

CARO'TA [U. S. Ph.], *f.* Gr., *καρωτῶν*. Fr., *carotte*.
Ger., *Karotte*. 1. The carrot (*Daucus c.*). 2. A section
of the genus *Daucus*.—**Radix carotæ**. The root of *Dau-
cus c.*

CAROT'IC. Gr., *καρωτικός* (from *καρῶν*, to stupefy).
Lat., *caroticus*. Fr., *carotique*. Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st
def.), *schlafmachend* (1st def.). 1. Producing sleep,
stupefying. 2. Relating to stupor (*carus*). 3. Relating

to the carotids. 4. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carotia*.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carotique*. Carotin.

CAROT'ICOCLINOID'EUS. Relating to the carotid artery or region and the clinoid processes.

CAROT'ICOTYMPAN'ICUS. Relating to the canal, nerve, etc., which extend between the carotid canal and the tympanum.

CAROT'ICUS. See CAROTIC; as a n., in the fem., *carotica*, the carotid artery; as a n., in the neut., *caroticum*, a narcotic.—**Carotica cephalica.** Ger., *Carotidenstamm*. The common carotid artery.

CAROT'ID. From *καρωτίδες*, the c. arteries (from *κάρος*, a heavy sleep), from the fact that drowsiness or dullness was produced by compression of the c. arteries. Lat., *caroticus* (1st def.), *carotidens* (2d def.). Fr., *carotide* (1st def.), *carotidien* (2d def.). Ger., *einschlüfernd* (1st def.), *zu den Hauptschlagadern gehörig* (2d def.). 1. Producing sleep. 2. Pertaining to the c. artery or region.

CAROT'IDANEURYS'MA, n. -rys'matos (-is). An aneurysm of a carotid artery.

CAROTID'EUS. See CAROTID (2d def.).

CAROT'IS, f. -ot'idos (-is). Gr., *καρωτίς*. Fr., *carotide*. Ger., *Kopfschlagader*. The carotid artery.—**C. cephalica, C. cerebialis.** See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—**C. communis.** See *Common carotid ARTERY*.—**C. externa, C. facialis.** See *External carotid ARTERY*.—**C. interna.** See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—**C. primitiva.** See *Common carotid ARTERY*.

CAR'PAGRA, f. From *carpus* (q. v.), and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Gout in the wrist.

CAR'PAIN(E). A poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves of *Carica papaya*. It has been used as a substitute for digitalis.

CAR'PAL. From *καρπός*, the wrist. Lat., *carpalis, carpeus*. Fr., *carpien*. Ger., *c.* Pertaining to the carpus or to the region of the carpus; as a n., a c. bone.

CARPA'LIS. See CARPAL; as a n., in the n. pl., *carpalia*, the bones of the carpus.

CAR'PENE. Fr., *carpène*. Ger., *Carpén*. A liquid, C_8H_{14} , obtained by distilling podocarpate of calcium.

CAR'PHICUS, CARPHO'DES, CARPHOI'DES. Gr., *καρφοειδής* (from *κάρφος*, a filament, and *εἶδος*, likeness). Ger., *spreuähnlich, hälmchenähnlich*. Flocculent.

CARPHOLO'GIA, f. See CARPHOLOGY.

CARPHOI'OGY. Gr., *καρφολογία* (from *κάρφος*, a filament or mote, and *λέγειν*, to pluck). Lat., *carphologia*. Fr., *carphologie*. Ger., *Flockenlesen, Mückengreifen*. Picking at the bedclothes or grasping at imaginary things in the air, observed in low forms of fever.

CARPI'E'US. See CARPAL; as a n. m., the palmaris brevis muscle.

CAR'PIAL, CARPIA'LIS, CAR'PIAN. See CARPAL.

CARPIS'MUS, m. The wrist.

CARPOC'ACE, f. From *καρπός*, the wrist, and *κακός*, evil. Disease of the carpus.

CAR'POCAR'PAL. Fr., *carpo-carpien*. Pertaining to different parts of the carpus in their relations to each other (said especially of the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones). See *MEDIOCARPAL*.

CAR'POMEL. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μέλι*, honey. The uncrystallizable sugar of fruits.

CAR'POMETACAR'PAL. Lat., *carpométacarpæus, carpometacarpianus*. Fr., *carpo-métacarpien*. Pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus.

CAR'POMETACAR'PEUS. See *CARPOMETACARPAL*; as a n. m., a muscle extending from the carpus to the metacarpus.—**C. minimi digiti.** See *OPPONENS minimi digiti*.—**C. pollicis.** See *OPPONENS pollicis*.

CAR'POOLEC'RAL. Fr., *carpo-olecranien*. Pertaining to the wrist and the lower part of the upper arm.

CAR'POPE'DAL. From *καρπός*, the wrist, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *carpo-pédal*. Pertaining to the wrists and the feet, more particularly to the thumbs and the great toes. See *C. SPASM*.

CAR'POPHALAN'GEUS, CAR'POPHALANGI'NUS. Fr., *carpo-phalangien*. Pertaining to the carpus and to a phalanx; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to a phalanx.—**C. minimi digiti.** See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*.—**C. pollicis.** See *FLEXOR brevis pollicis manus*.

CAR'POSID(E). A glucoside obtained from *Carica papaya*.

CARPOT'ICA, n. pl. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Ger., *genetische Krankheiten*. Diseases incidental to pregnancy and parturition.

CARPOZY'MA, f. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *ζύμη*, leaven. A genus of *Fungi*.—**C. apiculata.** *Saccharomyces apiculatus*.

CARP'TUS. Scraped (e. g., *linteum carptum*).

CARPUN'YA, f. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Piper*; also the name of a species of that genus.

CAR'PUS, m. Gr., *καρπός*. Fr., *carpe, poignet*. Ger., *Handwurzel*. The wrist; that portion of the upper or anterior limb that lies between the forearm and the hand. In man the skeletal portion is composed of eight bones, the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, pisiform, and unciform bones, the trapezium, the trapezoid, and the os magnum, arranged in two transverse rows.

CAR'RAGAHEEN, CAR'RAGAHEN. See *CARRAGEEN*.

CAR'RAGEEN. Fr., *mousse marine perlée*. Ger., *irländisches Moos, Perlmoos, Knorpeltang*. Irish moss; the thallus of *Chondrus crispus*.—**Gelatina c.** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *gelée de carragaheen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C-Gallerte*. Syn.: *gelatina caragaheen* (seu *caragheen*). A preparation made by boiling c. with from 30 to 60 parts of water, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sugar, and, according to the Fr. Cod. $\frac{1}{4}$ part of orange flower water.

CARRAGEENA'TUS. Containing carrageen.

CARRAGEEN'IN. Mucilage of carrageen.

CARRICH'TERA, f. From *Carrichtera*, a German botanist. Fr., *carrichtère*. A genus of cruciferous plants.—**C. vellæ.** An annual herb, indigenous to southern Europe; the leaves are said to be antiscorbutic.

CAR'RON OIL. See under *OIL*.

CAR'TAMUS, m. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CARTHAM'EIN. Fr., *carthaméine*. An oxidation product of carthamin formed by the action of alkalis.

CARTHAM'IC ACID. Carthamin.

CARTHAMIN. Fr., *carthamine*. Ger., *Safflorrot(h)*. A principle, $C_{41}H_{66}O_7$, obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CARTHAMIN'IC ACID. See *CARTHAMIN*.

CAR'THAMITE. Lat., *carthamita*. See *CARTHAMIN*.

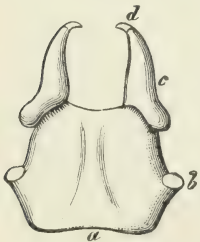
CAR'THAMUS, m. Fr., *carthame*. Ger., *Safflor*. A genus of composite herbs.—**C. lanatus.** Fr., *carthame laineux*. Ger., *vollige Dornhülle*. A species growing wild in central and southern Europe and Asia Minor and at the Cape of Good Hope. The herb has been regarded as resolvent and tonic, and has been much employed in atony of the digestive organs. The root is said to be sudorific and febrifuge.—**C. persicus.** A species which is said to increase the secretion of milk.—**C. sativus.** *C. tinctorius*.

CARTHAXAN'THIC ACID. Fr., *acide cartha-xanthique*. An acid substance obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CAR'TILAGE. Gr., *χόνδρος*. Lat., *cartilago, tela cartilaginea*. Fr., *c., tissu cartilagineux*. Ger., *Knorpel, Knorpelgewebe*. Syn.: *gristle, cartilaginous* (or *chondrogenous*) tissue. A tough elastic tissue composed of characteristic cells and an abundant intercellular substance or matrix found in various parts of the body, and forming the primordial skeleton (*temporary c.*) or persisting throughout life (*permanent c.*). It presents three varieties, according to the matrix: 1. *Hyaline, or true, c.*, with a translucent, nearly or quite homogeneous matrix. 2. *White fibro',* in which the matrix is composed mostly of white fibrous tissue. 3. *Elastic c.*, in which the matrix is made up of a dense network of elastic tissue. All forms possess more or less hyaline substance around

the cells. In hyaline c. this is the entire matrix; in the elastic and fibrocartilage it is reduced to a narrow zone. All yield chondrin on boiling, and all, except articular c., are covered by a membrane, perichondrium, composed of white fibrous and elastic tissue containing an abundance of blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and connective tissue corpuscles. The perichondrium merges insensibly but rapidly into the matrix, which, according to most histologists, contains neither blood vessels nor nerves. Where the masses of c. are large, as in the cartilaginous fishes (*Torpedo*) and in the costal c's, blood vessels in small numbers penetrate it. The nutrition of c. is by imbibition. This is greatly facilitated, according to many authors, by the presence of serous canaliculi connecting the c. cavities with one another and with the perichondrium. In the embryo, at different stages, all the c. bones are represented by c's bearing the same names as the bones.—**Accessory c.** See *Sesamoid c.*—**Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentel*. A name applied to many morbid products that are not really cartilaginous, but have the appearance of c., being dense, fibrous, and prone to calcification, such as old exudates on serous surfaces, parts of fibrous tumors, etc.—**Alar c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee alares*. Fr., *c's alaires*. Ger., *untere Nasenflügelknorpel*. Two c's, one on each side, situated below the upper lateral c's of the nose, forming the anterior part of the framework of the nostril.—**Alithmoidal c's.** In the embryo, two cartilaginous processes, one on each side of the ethmoid bone, which aid in forming the roof of the nasal cavities.—**Alinasal c's.** 1. The c's which form the framework of the outer wall of the nostril. 2. See *Alar c's.*—**Alisæptal c's.** Two c's, one on each side of the nasal septum, which, in the higher vertebrates, lie in front of and below the nasal bones.—**Annular c.** 1. A ring-shaped c., especially one lying between the conchal c. and the external auditory meatus. 2. See *Cricoid c.*—**Anonymous c.** See *Cricoid c.*—**Anterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a c. that forms the anterior and upper portion of the head.—**Aortic c.** The right second costal c., from its situation in front of the arch of the aorta.—**Arthrodial c., Articular c.** Fr., *c. articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenkknorpel*. A thin layer of permanent c. covering the articular surface of a bone. The

matrix is finely granular or homogeneous, and the cell groups are small and arranged in rows mostly perpendicular to the articular surface.—**Arytænoid c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee arytænoideæ*. Fr., *c's aryténoïdes*. Ger., *Giessbeckenknorpel*. Two three-sided pyramidal yellow elastic c's, one on each side, resting upon the thyreoid c.—**Asternal c's.** Those of the costal c's that are not attached to the sternum.—**Auditory c.** See *Otic c.*—**Auricular c.** The c. of the external ear.—**Basipterygial c.** In *Septia*, a c. forming the base line of each lateral fin of the mantle.—**Basitrabecular c.** See *Prenasal c.*—**Bone c.** See OSSEIN.—**Bronchial c's.**



THE ARYTENOID CARTILAGES, FROM BEHIND.
(AFTER VON MEYER.)

a, the cricoid cartilage; b, the articular facet for articulation with the inferior horn of the thyreoid cartilage; c, the arytenoid cartilage; d, the cartilage of Santorini.

Semicircular cartilaginous plates found in the bronchial tubes; in the smallest tubes they are mere specks.—**Calcified c.** Fr., *c. incrusté (ou osseux) calcifié*. Ger., *incrustirter (oder verkalkter) Knorpel*. Syn.: *calcified c. matrix*, *crusted c.*, *c. bone*, *primary bone*. C. in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous salts.—**C. bone.** 1. See *Calcified c.* 2. See under BONE.—**C. capsule.** The capsule of c. cells.—**C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.*—**C. of Meckel.** The c. of the mandibular

arch of the embryo.—**C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.*—**C's of Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auriculæ*. Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Ohrknorpel*. The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium.—**C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Alar c's.*—**C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium*. Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *medianer Nasenknorpel*. A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxilla below.—**C. of the tongue.** In the solipeds, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane.—**C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclavicularis*. The interarticular fibroc' of the acromioclavicular articulation.—**C's of Wrisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's.*—**Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Ciliary c.** See *Tarsal c.*—**Circumferential c.** A c. surrounding the margin of an articular cavity.—**Connecting c's.** C's interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (e. g., the symphysis pubis).—**Connective tissue c.** See *White fibroc'.*—**Corniculate c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee costales*. Fr., *c's costaux*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. The c's that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify.—**Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea*. Fr., *c. cricoïde*. Ger., *Ringknorpel*. A ring-shaped c. forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyreoid c. above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below.—**Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.*—**Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee cuneiformes*. Syn.: *c's of Wrisberg*. Two small elastic c's, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytenoid c's to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race.—**Dental c.** See *Gingival crest*.—**Dentinal c.** See OSSEIN.—**Diarthrodial c.** See *Articular c.*—**Ear c.** See *C. of the ear* and *Otic c.*—**Elastic c.** Lat., *cartilago elastica*. Fr., *c. élastique (ou réticulé)*. Ger., *elastischer Knorpel*, *Fasernetzknorpel*, *Netzknorpel*. C. in which the matrix is mostly composed of a feltlike mass of elastic fibres. The chondrin-yielding hyaline substance immediately surrounds the cells and is comparatively small in amount.—**Embryonal c.** See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Ensiform c.** Lat., *cartilago ensiformis* (seu *mucronata*). Fr., *c. ensiforme (ou mucroné)*, *appendice xiphoïde*. Ger., *Schwertfortsatz*. An elongated cartilaginous appendage extending downward from the lower end of the sternum.—**Epactal c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee epactiles*. Small nodules on the upper margin of the alar c's.—**Epiglottic c.** Lat., *cartilago epiglottica*. Fr., *c. de l'épiglotte*. Ger., *Kehldeckelknorpel*. The elastic cartilaginous framework of the epiglottis; rounded at its free upper border, pointed below.—**Epiphyseal c.** See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**Ethmovo-merine c.** The forward prolongation of the coalesced trabeculae of the embryo.—**Eustachian c.** See *Tubal c.*—**Extrastapedial c.** The c. constituting the anterior portion of the columella auris, connected with the tympanic membrane.—**Fibroc'.** Lat., *cartilago fibrosa*. See under C.—**Fibroelastic c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Fibrous c.** See *White fibroc'.*—**Floating c.** Lat., *corpus mobile*. Fr., *corps mobile articulaire*, *arthrophyte*. A cartilaginous body lying free in the cavity of a joint.—**Fœtal c.**

See *Temporary c.*—**Hyaline c.**, **Hyaloid c.** Lat., *cartilago alba* (seu vera). Fr., *c. hyalin* (ou vrai). Ger., *hyalines* (oder wahren) *Knorpelgewebe*, *Hyalinknorpel*. Syn.: true c. C. composed of nucleated cells and a transparent or translucent, apparently homogeneous matrix that yields chondrin on boiling; found in the costal c's, the trachea, the articular c's, and all the c. bones before ossification.—**Incrusting c.** See *Articular c.*—**Infrastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris that runs downward from the rest of the columella.—**Innominate c.** Lat., *cartilago anonyma*. See *Cricoid c.*—**Insulated c.** See *Floating c.*—**Interarticular c's**, **Interarticular fibroc's**. Lat., *cartilagine interarticulares*. Fr., *c's interarticulaires*. Ger., *Zwischenknorpel*. Flat fibroc's interposed between the articular surfaces in some of the joints.—**Interarytænoid c.** Lat., *cartilago interarytænoidea*. Fr., *c. interarytænoïdien*. A c. sometimes found between the arytenoid c's.—**Interhæmal c's**. Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the hæmal arch of a vertebra.—**Intermediary c.** Fr., *c. d'ossification* (1st def.), *c. synchondral* (2d def.), *c. de conjugaison* (2d def.). 1. Ossifying c.; calcified c. in process of replacement by true bone. 2. The c. between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone.—**Interneural c's**. Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the neural arch of a vertebra.—**Intervertebral c's**. Lat., *cartilagine intervertebrales*. Fr., *disques intervertébraux*. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelknorpel*, *Zwischenwirbelscheiben*. The discs of fibroc' interposed between the bodies of the vertebra.—**Investing c.** Fr., *c. d'enveloppement*. See *Articular c.*—**Jacobson's c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. external to the ventral edge of the nasal septum, partly inclosing Jacobson's organ.—**Laryngotracheal c.** In comparative anatomy, an annular c. that supports the walls of the larynx and trachea.—**Loose c.** See *Floating c.*—**Lower lateral c's of the nose**. See *Alar c's*.—**Luschka's c's**. Sesamoid c's found in the vocal bands.—**Malleal c.** See *Extrastapedial c.*—**Mandibular c.** See *C. of Meckel*.—**Meckel's c.** See *C. of Meckel*.—**Mediostapedial c.** A cartilaginous element (eventually ossifying) of the columella auris which connects the stapes with the infrastapedial c.—**Mento-Meckelian c.** A cartilaginous nodule situated at the side of the symphysis menti.—**Mucronate c.** Lat., *cartilago mucronata*. See *Ensisiform c.*—**Obducent c.** See *Articular c.*—**Odontophoral c's**. Two cartilaginous or fibrous masses forming the skeleton of the odontophore.—**Optic c.** See *Optic capsule*.—**Ossifying c.** See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**Otic c.** The cartilaginous auditory capsule of the embryo.—**Parachordal c's**. Cartilaginous masses formed from the tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is imbedded in early embryonic life, forming the principal matrix of the succeeding bony walls of the base of the skull as far forward as the sella turcica.—**Parenchymatous c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire*. Ger., *Parenchymknorpel*. C. in which the amount of ground substance is very small, the cells forming the greater part of the tissue.—**Periotic c.** The cartilaginous rudiment of the petromastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Permanent c.** Lat., *cartilago permanens* (seu perennis). Fr., *c. permanent* (ou parfait). Ger., *bleibender Knorpel*. C. that retains its cartilaginous character in the fully developed body, as distinguished from temporary c.—**Perrhinal c's**. See *Alar c's*.—**Plexiform c.** Fr., *c. réticulé*. Ger., *Netzknorpel*. See *Elastic c.*—**Plowshare c. of the nose**. A narrow mass of c. lying behind the organ of Jacobson.—**Precursory c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Prenasal c.** In comparative embryology, a c. forming the anterior portion of the nose or beak.—**Primordial c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Pulmonary c.** The left second costal c. from its lying in front of the pulmonary orifice of the heart.—**Pyramidal c's**. See *Arytænoid c's*.—**Quadrated c's**. Lat., *cartilagine quadratæ*. Fr., *c's carrés*. Sev-

eral small c's which pass out from the alar c's in the external portion of the nostril.—**Reichert's c's**. See *Hyoid bars*.—**Reticular c.**, **Retiform c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Rib c's**. See *Costal c's*.—**Rostral c.** See *Annular c.* (1st def.).—**Santorinian c's**. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**Scutiform c.** 1. See *Thyroid c.* 2. In the solipeds, a small triangular cartilaginous plate situated in front of the base of the concha and on the surface of the temporal muscle. It is attached to the conchal c. by muscular fibres.—**Semilunar c's**. See *Semilunar fibroc's*.—**Sæptal c.** The c. of the sæptum of the nose.—**Sesamoid c.**, **Sesamoid fibroc'.** A small isolated cartilaginous mass sometimes found entirely inclosed in a tendon, etc.—**Spongy c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Sternal c's**. See *Costal c's*.—**Stratiform c.**, **Striated c.** See *White fibroc'.*—**Suborbital c.** In comparative anatomy and in embryology, the cartilaginous representative of the palate bone.—**Suprastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris passing upward from the proximal end of the extrastapedial c. and attached to the side of the auditory capsule.—**Synarthrodial c's**. Lat., *cartilagine suturarum*. Fr., *c's des sutures*. The c's of immovable or slightly movable articulations.—**Tarsal c's**. Lat., *cartilagine tarsales*. Fr., *fibro-c's turses*. Ger., *Augenlidknorpel*. Thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue (formerly thought to be fibroc') forming the framework of the eyelids. Those of the upper lids are semilunar, and those of the lower lids elliptical.—**Temporary c.** Lat., *cartilago ossescens*. Fr., *c. temporaire* (ou d'ossification) *du fœtus*. Ger., *temporärer* (oder *verknöcherner*) *Knorpel*. The hyaline c. representing nearly the entire skeleton in developing animals, ultimately replaced by bone.—**Thyr(e)ocricoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. formed by the coalescence of the cricoid and thyreoid c's.—**Thyr(e)oid c.** Lat., *cartilago thyreoidæ*. Fr., *c. thyroïde*. Ger., *Schildknorpel*. A c. forming the greater portion of the framework of the larynx, situated above the cricoid c., consisting of two lateral wings joined in front at an acute angle forming the pomum Adami.—**Trabecular c's**. The trabeculæ of the embryo.—**Tracheal c's**. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea.—**Transitory c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Triangular c's of the nose**. See *Upper lateral c's of the nose*.—**True c.** Lat., *cartilago vera*. See *Hyaline c.*—**Tubal c.** Ger., *Tubenknorpel*. A triangular plate of c., curled upon itself, extending from the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.—**Uniting c's**. See *Connecting c's*.—**Upper lateral c's of the nose**. Lat., *cartilagine nasi laterales*. Fr., *c's latérales*. Ger., *obere Seitenknorpel*. Two triangular c's, one on either side, forming the upper part of the framework of the nose, immediately below the nasal bones.—**White fibroc'.** A tissue made up of c. and white fibrous connective tissue.—**Xiphoid c.** See *Ensisiform c.*—**Y c.** A Y-shaped c. uniting the acetabular margins of the ilium, the ischium, and the pubic bone.—**Yellow c.**, **Yellow elastic c.**, **Yellow fibroc'.** See *Elastic c.*

CARTIL'AGIN. Fr., *cartilagine*. A principle found in hyaline cartilage. It forms chondrin when boiled.

CARTILAGIN'EOUS. See *CARTILAGINOUS*.

CARTILAGINIFICA'TION. Lat., *cartilaginificatio*. Fr., *c.* 1. See *CHONDROGENESIS*. 2. The conversion of a tissue into one resembling cartilage.

CARTILAGIN'IFORM. From *cartilago*, cartilage, and *forma*, form. Having the appearance of cartilage.

CARTILAGINOID, CARTILAG'INOUS. Gr., *χονδρώδης*. Lat., *cartilagineus*. Fr., *cartilagineux*. Ger., *knorpelig*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling cartilage.

CARTILAG'GO, f. -a'ginis. See *CARTILAGE*.—**Cartilagine alares**, **Cartilagine alarum nasi**. See *Alar CARTILAGES*.—**C. alba**. See *Hyaline CARTILAGE*.—**C. annularis**. See *Annular CARTILAGE* and *Cricoid CARTILAGE*.—**C. anonyma**. See *Cricoid CARTILAGE*.

—**Cartilagine arytænoideæ**. See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. auriculæ**, **C. auris**. See *CARTILAGE of the ear*.—**C. basilaris**. See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. clypealis**. See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. conchæ auris**. The cartilaginous framework of the external ear.—**Cartilagine corniculatæ**. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**Cartilagine costales**. See *Costal* CARTILAGES.—**C. cricoidea**, **C. cricoides**. See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine cruciformes** (seu *cuneiformes*). See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**C. elastica**. See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. ensiformis**. See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**C. epiglottica**. See *Epiglottic* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine falcatæ** (seu *falciformes*). See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. fibrosa**. Fibrocartilage.—**C. figurata**. Fr., *cartilage figuré*. A variety of hyaline cartilage having a great number of shallow cavities on its surface.—**C. flava**. See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. formativa**. See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**C. frontalis**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which is subsequently transformed into the frontal bone.—**C. genuina**. See *Hyaline* CARTILAGE.—**C. gingivalis**. See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. glandis**. The fibrous septum in the median line of the glans penis.—**C. glottidis superior**. A small cartilage sometimes found in the superior thyreoarytænoid fold of the larynx.—**Cartilagine gutturales**. See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. innominata**. See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine interarticulares costovertebrales**. The interarticular cartilages between the heads of the ribs and the vertebrae.—**C. interarticularis**. See *Interarticular* CARTILAGE.—**C. interarticularis acromioclavicularis**. See *CARTILAGE of Weitbrecht*.—**C. interarticularis maxillaris**. An interarticular cartilage of the articulation of the inferior maxilla with the glenoid cavity.—**C. interarytænoidea**. See *Interarytænoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. intermedia**. In the pl., *cartilagine intermedia*, inconstant nodules found between the alar cartilages of the nose.—**Cartilagine intervertebrales**. See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagine laterales inferiores**. See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagine ligamentosæ**. Fr., *cartilages ligamenteux*. Ger., *Bandknorpel*, *Fuserknorpel*. Such fibrocartilaginous structures as certain tendons.—**C. lingualis**. An inconstant cartilage found in the median line of the posterior portion of the tongue.—**Cartilagine lunatæ**. See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. mastoidea**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**C. meatus auditorii externi**. That portion of the cartilage of the ear which is attached to the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone.—**C. Meckelii**. See *CARTILAGE of Meckel*.—**C. meniscoidea**. See *Interarticular* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine minores inferiores**. See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**C. mucronata**. See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine nasi inferiores**. See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagine nasi laterales**. See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. nasi mediana**. See *CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose*.—**Cartilagine nasi superiores** (seu *triangulares*). See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. obducens**. See *Articular* CARTILAGE.—**C. ossescens**. See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**C. parietalis**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the parietal bone.—**C. peltalis**, **C. peltatus**. See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. perennis**, **C. permanens**. See *Permanent* CARTILAGE.—**C. petrosa**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Cartilagine pinnales**. See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagine pyramidales**. See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. quadrangularis nasi**. See *CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose*.—**Cartilagine quadrata**. See *Quadrata* CARTILAGES.—**C. reticularis**. See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine santorinianæ**. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. scu-**

tiformis. See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine semicirculares**. The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea.—**Cartilagine semilunares**. See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. sæpti narium**. See *CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose*.—**C. sesamoidæ**, **Cartilagine sesamoidæ**. See *Sesamoid* CARTILAGE and *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagine sesamoidæ anteriores laryngis**. Cartilaginous plates or bands in the anterior end of a true vocal band.—**Cartilagine sesamoidæ laryngis**. Cartilaginous bands found along the lateral edges of the arytænoid cartilages.—**Cartilagine sesamoidæ posteriores laryngis**. Cartilaginous nodules on the outer side of the connection between the arytænoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis.—**Cartilagine sesamoidæ tubæ Eustachii**. Cartilaginous nodules or plates found in the Eustachian tube, especially near its pharyngeal opening.—**Cartilagine sigmoideæ**. See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. spongiosa**. See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. sternoclavicularis interarticularis**. An interarticular cartilage of the sternoclavicular joint.—**Cartilagine suturarum**. See *Synarthrodial* CARTILAGES.—**C. temporaria**. See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine teretes**. See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. thyr(e)oidea**. See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagine triangulares**. See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. triquetra carpi**. The triangular fibrocartilage that separates the inferior radioulnar articulation from the carpus.—**Cartilagine triquetra**. See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. triticea**. Syn.: *corpusculum triticeum*. A small oblong cartilaginous nodule frequently found in the lateral thyreohyoid ligament.—**C. tubæ Eustachii**. See *Tubal* CARTILAGE.—**C. vocalis inferior**. A small cartilage found in the inferior thyreoarytænoid fold.—**C. vocalis superior**. See *C. glottidis superior*.—**Cartilagine wrisbergianæ** (seu *Wrisbergii*). See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**C. xiphoidea**. See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.

CA'RUI, *n. indecl.* *Carum c.*—**Aqua c.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de carvi*. Ger., *Kümmelwasser*. Syn.: *aqua carvi*. Caraway water; made by distilling 1 part of caraway fruit with 20 parts of water until 10 parts of distillate are obtained [Br. Ph.].—**C. fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Caraway fruit.—**Oleum c.** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of caraway.

CA'RUM, *n.* Gr., *κάρος, κάρον* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *carvi*. Ger., *wilder Kümmel*, *Pferdekümmel*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, subtribe *Euammineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. carui*.—**C. ajowan**. Ger., *indisches Faltenohr*. The ajowan, or bishop's weed; a small annual herb cultivated in India, said to furnish most of the thymol of commerce; used largely in India as a carminative, antispasmodic, and stimulant, and in dyspepsia and diarrhoea. The wild plant is thought to be poisonous. The Egyptian and Cretan variety (*Ptychotis coptica*, *Ammi copticum*, *Daucus copticus*) was the *ἀμμή αἰθιοπικόν* of Dioscorides.—**C. carui**, **C. carvi**. Fr., *carvi cultivé*, *cumin des prés*. Ger., *gemeiner Kümmel*. Caraway; a biennial species growing throughout Europe, bearing an aromatic fruit.—**C. nigrum**. A species the fruit of which is used in India like that of *C. ajowan*.—**C. petroselinum**. Fr., *persil*. Ger., *gemeine Petersilge*. Parsley. The root, herb, and fruit have been official. The root was formerly employed as a diuretic and laxative in dropsy and gonorrhoea, and was included among the "five greater aperient roots." The herb has been employed topically in ophthalmia and glandular enlargements and to prevent mammary abscess. The fruit is said to be diuretic, and has been used internally for dropsy and externally to destroy vermin. The fruit and the root contain parsley camphor, and a volatile and a fixed oil are obtained from the plant. See *APIOL*.—**C. ridolphia**. *Anethum segetum*

of Linnaeus.—**C. roxburghianum**. An East Indian species. The fruit resembles that of *C. ajowan* in properties and uses, but is less aromatic.—**C. vulgare**. See *C. carui*.—**Oleum cari** [U. S. Ph.]. The oil of *C. carui*.

CAR'UNCLE. Gr., *τραπήδιον*. Lat., *caruncula* (dim. of *caro*, flesh). Fr., *caroncule*. Ger., *Carunkel*, *Fleischwärtchen*. 1. Lit., a small piece of flesh; a fleshlike fragment occurring in dysenteric dejections. 2. Of Morgagni, the middle lobe of the prostate. 3. A small fleshy protuberance, normal or pathological. 4. The uvula. 5. Of the veterinarians, a ball-like fetal cotyledon.—**Fœtal c's**. See *Fœtal* COTYLEDONS.—**Hymenal c's**. See *CARUNCULÆ myrtiformes* (under *CARUNCULA*).—**Irritable c. of the urethra**. See under *Urethral c.*—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *caruncula lacimalis*. Fr., *caroncule lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenwärtchen*. A small oval or triangular reddish body lying at the bottom of the inner canthus of the eye; composed of connective tissue stroma, fat globules, a number of small hair follicles, and glandular tissue, covered with a vascular conjunctival investment.—**Urethral c.** Lat., *caruncule urethræ*. Fr., *caroncule uréthrale*. Ger., *Carunkel der Harnröhre*. In the male, the caput gallinaginis, also any pathological fleshy excrescence in the urethra; in the female, a vascular tumor, often very irritable, situated at the edge of the meatus urinarius externus, consisting of hypertrophied papillæ (the pseudoangioma of Savage).

CARUN'CULA, f. See *CARUNCLE*.—**Carunculæ cuticulares**. The nymphæ.—**Carunculæ hymenales**. See *Carunculæ myrtiformes*.—**C. innominata**. The lacrymal gland.—**C. lacimalis**. See *Lacrymal* *CARUNCLE*.—**C. major**. A papilla marking the common orifice of the ductus choledochus communis and the pancreatic duct.—**C. mamillaris**. Fr., *caroncule mamillaire*. Syn.: *trigonum olfactorium* (1st def.). 1. A small elevation of gray nervous matter at the base of the brain, immediately behind the apparent origin of the olfactory nerve and seeming to give origin to its middle root. 2. The dilated extremities of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple.—**C. minor**. A papilla in the duodenum in the centre of which an occasional supplementary pancreatic duct opens.—**C. Morgagnii**. See *CARUNCLE* (3d def.).—**Carunculæ myrtiformes**. Fr., *caroncules myrtiformes*. Ger., *myrtenförmige* (oder *myrtenbeeförmige*) *Carunkeln*, *gekerbte Tuberkeln* des *Scheidengeanges*. Irregular tongue-like projections of the mucous membrane of the ostium vaginæ; commonly regarded as the remains of the ruptured hymen.—**C. nervi olfactorii**. See *TUBERCULUM olfactorium*.—**C. oculi**. See *Lacrymal* *CARUNCLE*.—**Carunculæ papillares**. Fr., *caroncules papillaires*. Ger., *Nierenwärtchen*. Little nipplelike projections at the hilum of the kidney marking the orifices of the uriniferous tubules.—**C. salivalis**. See *C. sublingualis*.—**C. seminalis**. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**C. sublingualis**. A papilla marking the opening of Wharton's duct.—**C. urethræ**. See *Urethral* *CARUNCLE*.—**C. urethræ virilis**. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**Carunculæ uterinæ**. Fungosities of the lining membrane of the uterus at the site of implantation of the ovum, constituting the maternal placenta.—**Carunculæ vaginales**. See *Carunculæ myrtiformes*.

CARUN'CLAR. Lat., *caruncularis*. Fr., *caronculaire*. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to a caruncle.

CARUN'CLATE, CARUN'CLATED. Lat., *carunculatus*. Fr., *caronculé*. Provided with a caruncle.

CARUN'CULOSE, CARUN'CULOUS. Lat., *carunculosus*. Fr., *carunculeux*. Ger., *fleischwärtchenähnlich*. Carunclelike.

CAR'US, m. Gr., *κάρος*. Fr., c. Ger., *Todtenschlaf* (3d def.). 1. The *Daucus carota*. 2. *Carum carui*. 3. Deep sleep without stertor.—**C. ab insolatione**. Insensibility from sunstroke.—**C. apoplexia**. Apoplexy.—**C. apyreticus**. C. without fever.—**C. arthriticus**. Apoplexy from gout.—**C. ecchymoma capitis**. See *CEPHALÆMA*.

TOMA.—**C. febricosus**, *C. febrilis*. C. with fever.—**C. hydrocephalicus**. See *Hydrocephalic* *APOPLEXY*.—**C. ischuriosus**. Uræmic coma.—**C. lethargus**. A continuous lethargic state.—**C. nystagmus**. Sudden loss of consciousness with rapid twitching of the eyelids.—**C. pyreticus**. C. with fever.—**C. traumaticus**. C. due to injury of the head.—**C. variolosus**. C. occurring in smallpox.—**C. venenatus**. C. from poisoning.—**C. verminosus**. C. due to helminthiasis.

CAR'VA. The *Billbergia variegata*, the *Laurus cassia*, and the *Justicia gangetica*.

CAR'VACROL. From *carvus* (see *CARUM*), and *ἄκρος*, sharp. A heavy oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH = C_6(H, H, CH_3, OH, H, CH_2, CH_2, CH_3)$, isomeric with thymol and carvol, derived from carvol and also prepared from cymene by the successive action of sulphuric acid and an alkali, and from camphor by the action of iodine. It is a powerful antiseptic.—**C. iodide**. Iodocrol; used as a substitute for iodoform.

CARVACROTIC ACID. Fr., *acide carvacrotique*. Ger., *Carvacrotinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3 = C_6H_2 O(OH)(CH_3)(C_3H_7)(CO.OH)$, isomeric with thymotic acid, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on carvaerol.

CAR'VENE. Fr., *carvène*. Ger., *Carven*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by heating oil of caraway.

CAR'VI, n. indecl. 1. *Carum c.* or *Carum carui*. 2. A section of the genus *Carum*, consisting of the species *Carum c.*—**Fructus c.** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Kümmel*. The fruit of *Carum c.*—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule de c.* Ger., *Kümmelöl*. An essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Carum c.*

CAR'VOL. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from oil of caraway.

CAR'VUM, n. See *CARUM*.

CAR'YA, f. Gr., *κάρυα*. Fr., *carye*. Ger., *Nussbaum*. The hickory; a genus of juglandaceous trees. The inner bark has been chewed with advantage in dyspepsia, and a tincture has been successfully used in intermittent fever.—**C. ovata**. A Mexican species. The bark is used in diarrhoea.

CAR'YCA, CARYCE'IA, f. See *CARICA*.

CARYCOI'DES. Gr., *καρυκοειδής*. Resembling blood.

CARYOCINE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *κίνησις*, movement. Fr., *caryocinèse*. Ger., *Karyokinesis*. The entire series of changes taking place in a nucleus during indirect cell division or nuclear division.

CARYOCINET'IC. Fr., *caryocinétique*. Ger., *Karyokineticisch*. 1. Pertaining to caryocinesis. 2. Amœboid.

CARYODAPH'NE, f. -daph'nes. From *κάρυον*, a nut or kernel, and *δάφνη*, the laurel. A genus of Javanese lauraceous trees.—**C. densiflora**. A species with bitter bark and aromatic leaves. The latter are employed for colic and similar conditions.

CARYOLY'MA, n. -lym'atos (-is). See *AMPHIASTER*.

CARYOL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *λύειν*, to loose. See *CARYOCINESIS*.

CARYOLYT'IC. Fr., *caryolytique*. Ger., *karyolytisch*. Concerned in or resulting from the breaking up of nuclei.—**C. figure of Auerbach**. See *Auerbach's* *VACUOLE*.

CARYOM'ITOME. From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *μετρος*, a thread. See *Nuclear* *FIBRIL*.

CARYOMITO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See *CARYOCINESIS*.

CARYOPHYLL'IA, f. See *CARYOPHYLLATA*.

CARYOPHYLLACEOUS. Lat., *caryophyllaceus*. Fr., *caryophyllacé*. Ger., *nelkenartig*. Typified by the genus *Caryophyllus*.

CARYOPHYLLÆ'US. See *CARYOPHYLLACEOUS*.

CARYOPHYLLA'TA, f. Fr., *benoîte*. Ger., *Nelkenwurtzel*. 1. *Geum urbanum*; so called from the clovelike odor of the fresh root. 2. *Cassia c.* (the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*). 3. The genus *Geum*. 4. A section of that genus.

CARYOPHYLLATUS. 1. Resembling cloves, especially in odor; containing or bearing cloves. 2. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLEOUS. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLI, pl. of *caryophyllus* (*q. v.* for subheadings). In the German and other pharmacopœias, cloves.

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID. See CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID.

CARYOPHYLLIFERUS. From καρφόφυλλον (see CARYOPHYLLUM), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing cloves.

CARYOPHYLLIN. Fr., *caryophylline*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, or $C_{20}H_{32}O_{21}$, precipitated from concentrated tincture of cloves; readily soluble in warm alcohol and in ether.

CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID. Fr., *acide caryophyllinique*. Ger., *Karyophyllinsäure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$, produced by the action of fuming nitric acid on caryophyllin.

CARYOPHYLOUS. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLUM, *n.* 1. In the Br. Ph., cloves. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus*.—**Infusum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion (ou hydrolé) de girofle*. An infusion of 1 part of cloves in 40 parts of boiling distilled water.—**Oleum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of cloves.

CARYOPHYLLUS, *m.* Fr., *girofle* (1st def.), *œillet* (3d def.). Ger., *Gewürznelke*. 1. Of the U. S. and Austr. Ph's, cloves, or the unexpanded flowerheads of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*C. aromatica*), the *caryophyllum* of the Br. Ph. In the latter sense it is often written in the plural, *caryophylli*. 2. A genus of myrtaceous plants. 3. *Dianthus c.*—**Oleum caryophylli** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum caryophyllorum** [Ger. Ph.], **Oleum caryophyllorum æthereum**. Ger., *Gewürznelkenöl*, *ätherisches Gewürznelkenöl*. Oil of cloves.

CARYOPLASM. Lat., *caryoplasma* (from κάρρον, a nucleus, and πλάσμα, formed matter), *nucleoplasma*. Fr., *caryoplasme*, *plasma (ou protoplasme) nucléaire (ou cellulaire)*, *suc nucléaire*. Ger., *Karyoplasma*, *Kernplasma*, *Nucleoplasma*, *Kernsaft*. The substance or protoplasm of a nucleus, in contradistinction to that of the cell body; restricted by some to the substance forming the nuclear network, by others to the achromatin; according to Carnoy and Pfitzner, the substance of the nucleus exclusive of the coarse nuclear fibrils.

CARYOPLASMIC. Pertaining to caryoplasm (*q. v.*).

CARYOPHOLLINUS, *m.* A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state.

CASANTHROL. A soluble varnish consisting chiefly of casein ointment; used in skin diseases.

CASCA (Sp., Port.). Ka's'ka³. 1. (Sp.) bark, also *Rhamnus alaternus*. 2. (Port.) bark.—**C. bark**. Fr., *écorce de mancone*. Ger., *Manconarinde*. The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*. The *haya*, or *hayab*, prepared from it by the natives of the west coast of Africa is used by them as an ordeal poison and as a remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, and colic. The poisonous principle of *hayab* is said to be identical with the alkaloid erythrophleine.

CASCARA (Sp.). Ka'ska³'ra³. Lit., bark; *Cinchona grandifolia*.—**C. amarga**. Fr., *écorce amère (ou de Honduras)*. Honduras bark; a very bitter, odorless bark, occurring in commerce in the form of fragments. It comes from Central America and, according to some, is derived from a species of *Pieramnia*. It contains an amorphous alkaloid, *pierramine*, and has been employed in chronic cutaneous affections and in syphilis.—**C. cordial**. A preparation used in the United States as a laxative.—**C. sagrada** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce sacrée*. Lit., sacred bark; the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*.—**Extractum cascaræ sagradæ** [Br. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 2 pints (Imp.) of alcohol by percolation, sufficient water being added in the process to bring the percolate up to 3 pints; the latter is then evaporated on a water bath to a suitable consistence.—**Extractum**

cascaræ sagradæ liquidum [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of *C. sagrada*.—**Syrupus cascaræ aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. Aromatic syrup of *c.*; made by mixing together 8 parts of extract of *c. sagrada*, 2 of tincture of orange, 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol, 3 parts of cinnamon water, and 6 of syrup.

CASCARILLA [Br. Ph.], *f.* From Sp. *c.* (dim. of *casca*, bark), a name applied to various barks, especially that of the *Cinchona* and its allies. Fr., *cascarille*, *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Kaskarilla*, *Kaskarille*. 1. The genus *Croton*. 2. A genus of rubaceous trees. 3. See *C. bark*.—**C. bark**. Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *cascarillæ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex cascarillæ* [Ger. Ph.]. The bark of *Croton eleuteria*.—**Extractum cascarillæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenextract*, *Cascarilleextract*. An aqueous extract made by infusing *c. bark* with boiling or hot water and evaporating the product.—**Infusion of c.**, **Infusum cascarillæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion (ou hydrolé) de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenaufguss*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of *c. bark* in 10 parts of boiling water and straining.—**Tinctura cascarillæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cascarille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cascarillentinctur*, *Cascarilltinctur*. Tincture of *c.* made by macerating *c. bark* in dilute alcohol.

CASCARILLIN. Fr., *cascarilline*. Ger., *C.* A principle, $C_6H_8O_2$, obtained from the bark of *Croton eleuteria*.

CAS'CARIN. A purgative principle obtained from *Cas-cara sagrada*.

CASE. Lat., *casus* (from *cadere*, to happen [1st def.]), *capsa* (2d def.). Fr., *cas* (1st def.), *observation* (1st def.), *caisse* (2d def.), *c.* (2d def.). Ger., *Fall* (1st def.), *Kapsel* (2d def.), *Kästchen* (2d def.). 1. An individual example (as of disease). 2. A box, chest, covering, receptacle.—**Brain c.** The parts which include the brain.—**Dissecting c.** A c. of dissecting instruments.—**Dressing c.** A c. of instruments and appliances used in dressing wounds, etc.—**Heart c.** See PERICARDIUM.—**Muscle c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelkästchen*. Syn.: *muscle-casket*, *muscular casket*. The elements forming a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a muscle prism (sarcoous element) surrounded by a more fluid substance and bounded by a Krause's membrane at the ends and a longitudinally extending membrane at the sides. A longitudinal row of the c's forms a fibril, and a transverse row a Bowman's disc or muscle compartment.—**Operating c.** A c. of surgical instruments in general.—**Trial c.** A c. of lenses, prisms, etc., for testing the refraction, accommodation, etc., of the eye.

CASEA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *caséarie*. A genus of samydaceous plants.—**C. anavinga**. *C. canziana*.—**C. astringens**. A South American species. The bark is used in Brazil as a stimulating and healing poultice for sluggish ulcers.—**C. canziana**. A large tree, the *anavinga* of the Malays, growing in the East Indies, very bitter in all its parts. The leaves are used to make medicated baths for affections of the joints; the pulp of the fruit is said to be highly diuretic.—**C. esculenta**. A species growing in the Circar mountains of India, where the root is used as a purgative.—**C. lingua**. A Brazilian species. The leaves furnish a decoction employed in fever and internal inflammations.—**C. ovata**. *C. canziana*.—**C. resinifera**. A species exuding upon the flowers a greenish resin which is used to kill dogs and cats.—**C. ulmifolia**. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used externally and internally against the bites of serpents.

CA'SEATE. Fr., *caséate*. A lactate.

CA'SEATE. To undergo cheesy degeneration.

CASEA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. Fr., *caséation*. 1. See CASEATION. 2. Of the older writers, a form of the "milk fever" of lying-in women, in which the milk was supposed to be converted into cheese.

CASEATION. Lat., *caseatio*. Fr., *caséation*. Ger., *Verkäisung*. A process by which the exudate in chronic

inflammation undergoes fatty degeneration and disintegration, the result being a puttylike substance composed chiefly of granular debris, with crystals of stearic acid and plates of cholesterol.

CASEIFICATION. See CASEATION.

CA/SEIFORM. Lat., *caseiformis*. Fr., *caséiforme*. Ger., *käseförmig*. Having the appearance of cheese or casein.

CA/SEIN. Gr., τυρός. Lat., *caseinum*, *caseum* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséine*, *caséum*. Ger., *Casein*, *Käsestoff*. A proteid substance occurring in the milk of the *Mammalia* in the proportion of 2 to 6 per cent., and in traces in the sebaceous secretion of the skin. C. is the chief nutritive principle of milk, and in the form of cheese is used directly as food.—**Animal c.** See C.—**C. of the blood.** An old name for albuminose.—**C. of the saliva.** Ptyalin.—**C. ointment.** A thick emulsion consisting of c., potassium and sodium hydrates, glycerin, vaseline, salicylic acid or borax and water; used as an ointment base.—**Gluten c.** See *Vegetable c.*—**Milk c.** See C.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *caséine végétale*. A nitrogenous substance resembling milk c., forming from 7.5 to 19.5 per cent. of the gluten of flour.

CASEIODININ(E). A substance prepared from periodocasein, similar to thyreoidinin.

CA/SEOUS. Lat., *caseosus*. Fr., *caséux*. Ger., *käsig*. Cheesy; of the consistence or appearance of cheese.

CA/SEUM. n. See CASEIN.

CASSA/LIS. From *cassa*, the thorax. Pertaining to the thorax.

CASSA/VA. Fr., *cassave*. Ger., *C.*, *Cassava*. The manihot, or mandioc, plant (*Jatropha manihot* and other species of *Jatropha*); also the starchy substance obtained from the roots of these plants.—**Bitter c.** *Manihot utilissima* (*Jatropha manihot*).—**C. bread.** C. meal baked in thin cakes.—**C. flour.** **C. meal.** Flour obtained by grating *Jatropha* root, removing its poisonous juice by expression and drying, and grinding the residue to powder; or by mixing c. starch with water and drying in the sun the powder deposited.—**C. plant.** The genus *Jatropha*.—**C. starch.** A starch contained in c.; a white powder composed of granules usually less than half as large as those of potato starch. C. starch moistened with water and dried on hot plates, or dried in the sun after boiling in steam, forms tapioca (q. v.).—**C. wood.** The *Turpinia occidentalis*.—**Sweet c.** The *Manihot aipi* (seu *palmeta*); the *Jatropha dulcis* of Gmelin.—**Wild c.** *Jatropha gossypifolia*.

CASSE/RIAN. Fr., *cassérien*. Ger., *Casserisch*. Named after Casserio, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.

CAS/SIA. f. Fr., *casse*. Ger., *Cassie*, *Kassie*. 1. An old name for several sweet-smelling trees, particularly *Cinnamomum c.*; hence now applied to the coarser varieties of cinnamon bark, especially those derived from China and eastern Asia. See *C. lignea*. 2. A genus of leguminous plants. 3. The fruit of *C. fistula*.—**C. absus.** Ger., *ägyptische Cassie*. A plant of upper Egypt and of India. The seeds have been employed in Egypt as a specific for Egyptian ophthalmia, and have been used to a certain extent in Europe. They are also used in India as a depurative and in mucous disorders.—**C. acapulcensis.** *C. biflora*.—**C. acuminata.** *C. marylandica*.—**C. acutifolia.** Ger., *spitzblättrige Cassie*. Syn.: *C. senna*, *Senna acutifolia*. 1. The senna plant. The leaflets constitute Alexandrian senna. 2. *C. angustifolia*.—**C. aëschynomene.** *C. nictitans* or *C. mimosoides*.—**C. æthiopica.** An African species sometimes identified with *C. acutifolia*, said to furnish Tripoli senna.—**C. alata.** Ger., *geflügelte Cassie*. Syn.: *Senna alata*. The ringworm shrub, winged senna plant, indigenous to South America and the West Indies. The leaves are cathartic and are used externally, moistened with water, in eczema and ringworm.—**C. alba.** *Canella alba*.—**C. angustifolia.** Syn.: *Senna officinalis*. Indian senna, the Tinnevely senna plant; an annual species

growing in southern Arabia, Scinde, and the Punjab, and cultivated in some parts of India, closely resembling *C. acutifolia*. The leaves of the wild Arabian plant constitute Bombay (Moka, Arabian, or East Indian) senna; those of the cultivated Indian plant, Tinnevely senna (*senna indica* [Br. Ph.]).—**C. apiculata.** The *C. crotalarioides*.—**C. arborescens.** The *C. glauca*.—**C. auriculata.** Ger., *geöhrt Cassie*. Syn.: *Senna auriculata* [Roxburgh]. A shrub growing in India. The root is employed as a remedy in cutaneous and urinary affections; the bark is used in the preparation of a medicated oil, and in syphilis and skin diseases both internally and externally; the leaves are employed as a substitute for tea, and locally for skin diseases; a decoction of the flowers is said to be useful in diabetes and nocturnal emissions; the seeds are employed in diabetes and rheumatism, and a powder made from them is insufflated into the eye in ophthalmia; the gum is used in the preparation of astringent confections. The plant is said to be used also in gout and diabetes.—**C. bacillus.** *C. javanica* (1st def.).—**C. biflora.** 1. A species growing in South America and the West Indies, where the root is used in syphilis. 2. A plant referred to the genus *Æschynomene*.—**C. bonplandiana.** *C. fistula*.—**C. bracteata.** *C. alata*.—**C. brasiliana.** *C. grandis*.—**C. cathartica.** A Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of senna.—**C. chamæcrista.** 1. The partridge pea; a species growing in the West Indies and in the Atlantic United States. The leaves are purgative, and the plant is used as an antidote to the poison of the *Apocynaceæ*. 2. *C. nictitans*.—**C. chinensis.** 1. *C. sophora*. 2. Of the pharmacists, *C. lignea* and Chinese cinnamon.—**C. crotalarioides.** A species growing in Mexico and South America. The leaves are said to have properties like those of senna leaves.—**C. elongata.** The *C. angustifolia*, especially the variety furnishing Indian senna.—**C. emarginata.** A West Indian arborescent species. The leaves are employed like senna leaves, and the pods are said to be used like those of *C. fistula*.—**Cassie pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cassienmus*, *Cassienmark*. Syn.: *pulpa cassie* (seu *e fructu cassie* [Fr. Cod.]), *c. extracta*. C. pulp; the sweetish mucilaginous pulp surrounding the seeds in the pods of *C. fistula*, forming the active cathartic principle of the latter.—**C. fistula.** Fr., *κασία σπυρίς* (1st def.), *κασία αιθιοπικά* (1st def.). Ger., *casse officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Röhrencassie*, *Purgi(e)r-cassie*. 1. Anciently, a quilled bark resembling cinnamon bark. 2. The pudding pipe tree, purging c.; indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in various parts of Asia, in Egypt, and in tropical America. The pods are sometimes used as a laxative, the seeds are ground and used for poultices, and the bark, which is very astringent, is employed in tanning and in the preparation of a sort of catechu. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. fistula*.—**C. glauca.** A tree of the East Indies and Australasia; said to be diuretic and to be used in gonorrhœa, the root and leaves being also employed in gout and the bark in diabetes.—**C. grandis.** Fr., *casse du Brésil* [Fr. Cod.]. A tree of the West Indies and South America. The fruit is used like that of *C. fistula*, but the pulp is more nauseous and bitter.—**C. hirsuta.** 1. A species indigenous to Brazil, the Caribbee islands, and Mexico; used medicinally like *C. occidentalis*. 2. *C. cathartica*.—**C. javanica.** 1. A species indigenous to the Malay islands, resembling *C. fistula* medicinally. 2. *C. ferruginea*. 3. *C. sieberiana*.—**C. lignea.** Fr., *casse en bois*. Ger., *Holz-cassie*. A name formerly applied probably to the twigs and branches of some species of *Cinnamomum*; afterward to the bark now known as Chinese cinnamon. It was formerly thought to be derived from a particular species, the *Laurus c.* of Linnaeus. *C. lignea* presents

many different varieties, which, especially the inferior grades, are distinguished from Ceylon cinnamon by their greater thickness, their less agreeable aroma, etc.—**C. marginata**. Horse c.; a medicinal species growing in Ceylon and India.—**C. mari-mari**. The *C. biflora* (1st def.).—**C. marylandica**. American (or wild) senna; a perennial herb from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaflets have a faint odor and nauseous taste, contain a principle resembling cathartin, and are used like senna leaves, but are somewhat less active.—**C. medica**, **C. nictitans**. The wild sensitive plant, sensitive pea; a species growing in the eastern United States and in the West Indies. It contains tannic acid, resin, dextrin, sugar, gum, and a cathartic principle.—**C. obovata**, **C. obtusa**, **C. obtusata**. Ger., *Samencassie*. Syn.: *Senna obtusa*. The Aleppo (or Italian) senna plant, indigenous to Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, also to Arabia and Syria, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the West Indies. It furnishes a variety of Alexandrian senna, being the *senna baladi* (wild senna) of the Arabs, and is recognized in the Br. Ph., but is now very rarely found in commerce and is regarded as inferior to the senna furnished by *C. acutifolia*.—**C. occidentalis**. Syn.: *Senna occidentalis*. Stinking weed, stinking wood; a species indigenous to tropical America and the East Indies. The root (*fedegoso root*) is used in Brazil as an alexipharmac and in abdominal fluxions and dropsy; the bark (*fedegoso bark*) is employed as a febrifuge; an infusion is applied to the bites of snakes and insects; the leaflets are purgative and are used in hysteria and herpetic affections and in making emollient poultices; and the seeds, said to be emetic, are used in skin diseases.—**C. sensitiva**, **C. sericea**. An annual undershrub of Central and South America and the West Indies. The juice of the leaves is said to be used for inflammations about the anus and in the legs.—**C. sieberiana**. Fr., *casse de Sieber*. A Senegambia and Sierra Leone species, closely allied to *C. fistula*. The root is said to be purgative.—**C. sophora**. Syn.: *Senna sophora* (et *esculenta*). A tropical herb, closely related to *C. occidentalis*. The bruised leaves and the root (especially the root bark) are used externally in Egypt and the East Indies in skin and liver diseases; the bark and the seeds are employed in diabetes.—**C. tagera**. An East Indian species said to be used for skin diseases, insect stings, etc. The plant employed medicinally is, however, possibly not the Linnæan species, but the *C. taura* of Lamarck and of Colladon, now identified with *C. tora*.—**C. timoriensis**. A species growing in India, Ceylon, and the East Indies, said to be medicinal.—**C. tora**, **C. toroides**. Syn.: *Senna tora* (et *toroides*). The *tagara* of the Malays; an annual Indian herb. The leaves are used as an aperient for children and are applied to ulcers, to itching eruptions, and, in poultices, to pustules. They are also applied to parts stung by insects, especially bees, and are occasionally used as an adulterant of senna leaves. The root is used topically in ringworm. The plant is also used in gout and other painful joint affections and in sciatica.—**China c.**, **Chinese c.**, **Cinnamon c.** See **CHINESE CINNAMON**.—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cassiæ* (seu *cinnamomi*) [U. S. Ph., in part], seu *cinnamomi cassiæ*. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile volatile*) de *cannelle de Chine*. Ger., *Zimmtcassienöl*. Chinese oil of cinnamon, a volatile oil distilled from the bark of Chinese cinnamon; darker and somewhat heavier than oil of Ceylon cinnamon and of a less agreeable taste and odor.

CAS/SIN. Fr., *cassine*. A principle extracted from *Cassia fistula*.

CASSI'NE, f. Fr., *cassiné*. A genus of shrubs of the *Celastrineæ*.—**C. aculeata**. The dogwood of Victoria, said to produce dermatitis.

CASSIN'IA, f. See **CASSINE**.

CASSON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cassonique*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_8O_7$, formed by the action of nitric acid on gluconic acid.

CASSY'THA, f. Fr., *cassythe*. A genus of tropical climbing parasitic herbs.—**C. americana**, **C. aphylla**, **C. filiformis**. A species growing on the branches of trees in India; used to flavor buttermilk, to make a cooling drink for feverish patients, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, especially for ardor urinae, as a hair wash, and as an application to inflamed eyes and old ulcers.—**C. guineensis**. *C. filiformis*.

CAST. To shed, get rid of, expel (e. g., the hair, the teeth, the contents of the stomach or the uterus); to throw (an animal) into a suitable posture for examination or operation.

CAST. Fr., *moule* (1st def.). Ger., *Abdruck* (1st def., *gegossenes Bild* (1st def.)). 1. A substance showing the form of some body to which it has been applied, or some cavity in which it has been contained, while in a plastic state. 2. A litter or brood of young animals. 3. Of the eye, see **STRABISMUS**.—**Albuminofatty c.** Fr., *cylindre albumino-graisseux*. A urinary c. consisting of fatty and albuminous matter; found after phosphorus poisoning.—**Blood c.** Fr., *moule sanguin*. Ger., *Blut-cylinder*. A renal c. made up of coagulated blood plasma, sometimes containing enough blood corpuscles to appear dark and opaque.—**Bronchial c.** A c. of a bronchus or a bronchial tube.—**Corkscrew c.** See **Spiral c.**—**Epithelial c.** A renal c. containing or made up of epithelium.—**False c.** Syn.: *cylindroid*. A c.-like substance, such as a shred of mucus, found in urine; frequently mistaken for a true renal c.—**Fatty c.** A renal c. containing oil drops, free or contained in epithelial cells.—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *moule* (ou *cylindre*) *fibrineux*. Ger., *fibrinöser Cylinder*. A c. consisting of fibrinous matter.—**Granular c.** Fr., *cylindre granuleux*. Ger., *granulöser Cylinder*. A renal c. having a granular appearance, generally from granular degeneration of epithelium, blood, etc.—**Hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin*. Ger., *hyaliner Cylinder*. A renal or testicular c. of a structureless, translucent appearance, probably due to the coagulation of an albuminous body.—**Icteric hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin icterique*. A hyaline c. found in the urine of jaundiced patients when it contains little or no albumin.—**Mucoid c.**, **Mucous c.** Fr., *cylindre muqueux*. A false c. consisting of mucus or mucin.—**Oil c.** See **Fatty c.**—**Pus c.** A renal c. containing pus cells.—**Renal c.** Fr., *cylindre rénal*. Ger., *Nierencylinder*. A c. of a uriniferous tubule.—**Spiral c.** Fr., *cylindre en tire-bouchon*. A urinary c., generally hyaline, twisted or convoluted upon itself, presumably by its passage from Henle's loops into the larger collecting tubes.—**Transparent c.** See **Hyaline c.** and **Waxy c.**—**Urinary c.** Fr., *moule* (ou *cylindre*) *urinaire*. Ger., *Harnecylinder*. A c. of some portion of the urinary passages, especially of a uriniferous tubule.—**Testicular c.** A hyaline c. found in the urine occasionally in spermatorrhœa, sometimes a little broader than renal hyaline c's, but otherwise not distinguishable from them.—**Tube c.** See **Renal c.**—**Uric acid c.** A renal c. consisting of uric acid; found in the urine of newborn infants.—**Waxy c.** Fr., *cylindre cireux*. Ger., *Wachscylinder*. A form of renal c. resembling melted wax; distinguished from the hyaline c. by its high refractive power.

CASTA'NEA, f. Gr., *καστανόν*. Fr., *châtaignier* (1st def.). Ger., *Kastanie* (1st def.). 1. The chestnut tree. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. vulgaris*.—**C. pumila**. The chinquapin; a shrub of the middle and southern United States. The bark is astringent.—**C. vesca americana**. The American variety of *C. vulgaris*.—**C. vulgaris**. Fr., *châtaignier*. Ger., *Kastanienbaum*. The chestnut tree.—**Extractum castanæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of the leaves of *C. vulgaris*.

CASTANOP'SIS, *f.* -*op'seos* (-*is*). From *καστανον*, a chestnut, and *ὅψις*, appearance. A genus of trees intermediate between *Quercus* and *Castanea*, often regarded as a section of *Castanea*.—**C. argentea**, **C. indica**, **C. tungurrut**. Java species resembling *Castanea vulgaris* in properties and uses.

CASTIGATUS. From *castigare*, to gird. Repressed, confined, as by lacing.

CAS'TIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Castin*. A bitter crystallizable base derived from *Vitex agnus castus*.

CASTOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. Gr., *κάστωρ* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). Fr., *c.* (1st def.), *castoréum* (2d def.). Ger., *Biber* (1st def.), *Bibergeil* (2d def.).

1. The beaver, a genus of amphibious rodents. 2. Hence the substance, also called castoreum, consisting of the dried preputial follicles and their contents derived from several species of *c.* *C.* is a stimulant and antispasmodic employed in hysteria, spasmodic affections, depression of the vital powers and similar conditions.—**American c.**, **Canadian c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *castoreum americanum* (seu *canadense*). Fr., *castoréum d'Amérique*, *castoréum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *amerikanische* (oder *canadische*) *Bibergeil*. *C.* (2d def.) obtained from the American beaver (*C. americanus*). It is the variety of *c.* ordinarily met with in commerce.—**C. americanus**. The American beaver, usually regarded as only a variety of *C. fiber*.—**C. beans**. See *C. seeds*.—**C. canadensis**. *C. americanus*.—**C. fiber**. The beaver.—**C. Gallie**. The European variety of *C. fiber*.—**C. oil**. Lat., *oleum ricini* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (seu *e semine ricini* [Fr. Cod.]), *oleum palmæ Christi*. Fr., *huile de ricin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ricinusöl* *Castoröl*. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It forms a viscid, transparent, pale-yellowish liquid of faint odor and oily taste, and of the sp. gr. of from 0.950 to 0.960. It is a mild and efficient purgative with a tendency to produce subsequent constipation, and is also said to be a galactagogue and emmenagogue. It is used locally to prevent alopecia.—**C. oil beans**. See *C. seeds*.—**C. oil plant**. *Ricinus communis*.—**C. sac**. Ger., *Kastorbeutel*, *Bibergeilsack*. The follicle which with its unctuous contents constitutes *c.* (2d def.).—**C. seeds**. The seeds of *Ricinus communis*.—**Chalky Russian c.** A variety of Russian *c.* containing an excess of calcium carbonate.—**English c.** See *American c.*—**European c.**, **German c.** See *SIBERIAN c.*—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile volatile de castoréum* (1st def.). Ger., *ätherisches Oel des Castoreums* (1st def.), *ätherisches Bibergeilöl*. A pale-yellow volatile oil obtained by distillation from *c.*, and having its odor and taste. Said to be gradually converted into salicylic aldehyde.—**Oleum castoris**. See *C. oil*.—**Polish c.**, **Prussian c.**, **Russian c.**, **Siberian c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *castoreum sibiricum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *siberinum*, seu *russicum*, seu *moscoviticum*). Fr., *castoréum* [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum de Sibérie*. Ger., *siberisches* (oder *moskowitzisches*, oder *russisches*) *Castoreum* (oder *Bibergeil*). *C.* obtained from the European or Asiatic beaver (*C. fiber*).

CASTOREA'TUS. Containing castor.

CAS'TORATE. Lat., *castoras*. A salt of castoric acid.

CASTOREI'NA, *f.* See *CASTORIN*.

CASTO'REUM, *n.* Gr., *καστόριον*. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum*. Ger., *C.* See *CASTOR* (2d def.), *American CASTOR* and *Siberian CASTOR*.—**Tinctura castorei** [Br. Ph., 1867, Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture alcoolique* (ou *alcoolé*) *de castoréum*, *teinture de castoréum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bibergeiltinctur*. A solution of 1 oz. (av.) of castor in 1 pint (imp.) of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], or of 1 oz. (Troy) of castor in 1 pint (apoth.) of alcohol [U. S. Ph., 1870].

CASTO'RIA. A proprietary purgative preparation said to be made from senna, sodium bicarbonate, sodium and potassium tartrate, and various carminatives.

CASTOR'IC. Lat., *castoricus*, *castoreus*, *castorius*. Fr., *castorique*. Of or pertaining to castor (2d def.).—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum castoricum*. Fr., *acide castorique*. Ger., *Castorinsäure*. An acid said to be contained in castor (2d def.).

CAS'TORIN. Lat., *castorinum*. Fr., *castorine*. Ger., *Bibergeilfett*. Syn.: *castoreum camphor*. A white, granular or crystalline derivative of castor (2d def.); said to be used for the same purposes.

CASTORI'NA, *f.* *Castorin*.

CASTO'RIMUM, *n.* See *CASTOREUM*.

CASTO'RIOUS. See *CASTORIC*.

CAS'TRATE. Lat., *castrare*. Fr., *châtrer*. Ger., *castr(e)ren*. To deprive of the testicles or ovaries, to emasculate, to geld. Cf. *CASTRATION*.

CAS'TRATE(D). Gr., *ὀρχοτομήεις*. Lat., *castratus*. Fr., *châtré*. Ger., *castr(e)rt*, *verschnitten*. Deprived of the sexual germ-producing glands or organs.

CASTRATION. Gr., *σπαδωνισμός*, *ὀρχοτομία*, *εὐνουχισμός*. Lat., *castratio*. Fr., *c.*, *châtrure*. Ger., *Castr(e)ren*, *Castr(e)rung*. The operation of removing the testicles (in females the ovaries).—**Double c.** An absurd term for the removal of both testicles or both ovaries.—**Female c.** See *OOPHORECTOMY*.

CASTRATU'RA, *f.* *Castration*.

CASTRAT'US. Castrated; as a *n.*, a castrated male person.

CASTREN'SIS. From *castra*, a camp. Pertaining to camps; as a *n.*, a camp fever or dysentery, produced by the exhalations from waste matters imperfectly disposed of.

CAS'UAL. Lat., *casualis* (from *casus*, a chance occurrence). Fr., *casuel*. Ger., *zufällig*. Accidental (said of a case of infectious disease occurring accidentally as distinguished from one due to known inoculation).

CASUARI'NA, *f.* Fr., *c.*, *casuarine*. Beef wood, a genus of plants indigenous to Australia, New Caledonia, the East Indies, and the Fiji Islands.—**C. distyla**. An Australian species. The leaves, when chewed, are acidulous and refreshing.—**C. litoralis**, **C. litorea**, **C. muricata**. The Tinian pine; a tree growing in India. Its bark is said to be given in infusion as a tonic.—**C. striata**. *C. distyla*.—**C. torulosa**. An Australian species having the same properties as *C. distyla*.

CASUIS'TICS. From *casus*, a case. Fr., *casuistique*. Ger., *Kasuistik*. The study or narration of histories of individual cases of disease with a view to throwing light on the general history of the disease.

CAS'SUS, *m.* From *cadere*, to fall (1st def.), or happen (2d and 3d def's). Gr., *πτῶσις* (1st def.), *συμβεβηκώς* (3d def.). Fr., *chute* (1st def.), *cas* (3d def.). Ger., *Fall*.

1. A falling. See *PROLAPSUS*. 2. A disease or illness, or a symptom of one. 3. See *CASE* (1st def.).—**C. palpebræ superioris**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*.—**C. uvulæ**. See *STAPHYLYEDEMA*.

CAT'ABANS. See *ECTOBA'TICUS*.

CATAB'ASIS. -*a'seos* (-*ab'asis*). Gr., *κατάβασις* (from *καταβαίνειν*, to descend). Ger., *Hinabsteigen*. A going down, descent; of diseases, a decline.

CATABAT'ICUS, **CATAB'ATUS**. Gr., *καταβατός*. Ger., *abnehmend*. Following a declining course (said of fevers).

CATABE'MA, *n.* -*blem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *κατάβλημα*. Ger., *Ueberwurf*. Of Hippocrates, an outermost wrapping which secures the underlying folds of a bandage.

CATABOL'IC. Pertaining to catabolism.

CATAB'OLISM. Physiological disintegration of tissue.

CATABYTHIS'MOMA'NIA, *f.* From *καταβυθισμός*, submersion, and *μανία*, madness. Ger., *Ersinnungsenthaltung*. Insanity with a strong impulse to voluntary drowning.

CATABYTHIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *καταβυθισμός*. Ger., *freiwilliges Erhängen*. Voluntary drowning.

CATACAS'MUS, *m.* From *κατά*, intens., and *ἀκάζειν*, to prick. Deep scarification.

CATACAU'MA, *n.* -*cau'matos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάκαυμα. A deep burn or scald, also a large bleb resulting from a burn.

CATACAU'SIS, *f.* -*cau'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κατακαυσίς. Fr., *c. Ger.*, tiefes Brennen. A deep burning, also so called spontaneous human combustion, supposed to be of alcoholic origin (*C. ebriosa*).

CATACECLIM'ENUS. Gr., κατακεκλμένος (from κατακλίνεσθαι, to lie in bed). Confined to bed.

CATACECRAM'ENUS. Gr., κατακεκράμενος (from κατακρεμάν, to be suspended). Suspended (said of a broken limb).

CATACE'MODERMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From κατακείσθαι, to lie outstretched, and δέρμα, the skin. Inflammation of the skin due to prolonged decubitus.

CATACERAS'TICUS. Gr., κατακεραστικός. Fr., *catacérastique*. Ger., *mildern*. Mitigating, especially by dilution (said of medicines supposed to neutralize or dilute acid humors).

CATACERMATIZOM'ENOS. Gr., κατακερματίζόμενος (from κατακερματίζειν, to divide into small pieces). Disseminated through the whole body (said of febrile heat).

CATACHAS'MA, *n.*, **CATACHAS'MUS**, *m.* -*chas'matos* (-*is*), -*mi*. See CATACASMUS.

CATACH'LOOS. Gr., κατάχλωος (from κατά, intens., and χλός, a greenish-yellow color). Very green (said of excrement tinged with bile).

CATACH'RISIS, *f.* -*chris'eos* (-*ach'risis*). Gr., κατάχρησις. Inunction.

CATACH'YMA, *n.* -*chym'atos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάχυμα (from καταχεῖν, to pour upon). The water used in affusion or douching.

CATACH'YSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*ach'ysis*). Gr., κατάχυνσις. Fr., *catachyse*. Ger., *Douché(e)ren*. An affusion, a douche.

CATACHYS'MA, *n.* -*chys'matos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάχυσμα. See CATACHYMA.

CATAC'LASIS, *f.* -*clas'eos* (-*ac'lasis*). Gr., κατάκλασις. Fr., *catacalse*. 1. A fracture. 2. See CATACLEISIS.

CATAC'LEIS, *f.* -*cle'idios* (-*is*). Gr., κατακλείς. An old name for the uppermost part of the thorax, for the first rib, and for the cartilage joining the clavicle to the sternum.

CATACLET'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάκλεισις. Lit., a locking up; occlusion or spastic closure of the eyelids.

CATAC'LINES. Gr., κατακλινής. Confined to bed, bedridden.

CATACLSIS'IA, *f.* See ATREMIA.

CATAC'LISIS, *f.* -*clis'eos* (-*ac'lisis*). Gr., κατάκλισις. See DECUBITUS.

CATAC'LYSIS, *f.* -*clys'eos* (-*ac'lysis*). Gr., κατάκλυνσις. A drenching, as by purging or bathing.

CAT'ACLYSM. Gr., κατάκλυσμα, κατάκλυσμος. Fr., *catclysme*. Of Hippocrates, a clyster; of some authors, an affusion, a douche, also, in general, ablution, irrigation.

CATAC'ORES. Gr., κατακορής. Lit., excessive; causing abundant bilious evacuations.

CATACOUS'TICS. Lat., *catacoustica* (from κατά, over against, and ακούειν, to hear). Fr., *catacoustique*. Ger., *Katakustik*. The science of reflected sounds or echoes.

CATACROTIC. Fr., *catacrotique*. Ger., *katakrotisch*. Relating to or affected with catacrotism.

CATAC'ROTISM. From κατά, down, and κρότος, a stroke. An undulation of the descending curve of a sphygmographic pulse tracing.

CATAC'ROTOUS. See CATACROTIC.

CATACRU'SIS, *f.* -*cru'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάκρουσις. 1. A repression. 2. A revulsion. 3. A striking, as in certain surgical operations, or as employed in making fatty inunctions through the skin.

CATADICROTIC. Having the character of catadi-crotism.

CATADIC'ROTISM. Dicrotism of the descending curve of a sphygmographic pulse tracing.

CATADID'YMUS, *m.* From κατά, downward, and δίδυμος, a twin. A monster consisting of twins fused in their lower parts.

CATADIOP'TRIC. From κατά, opposite to, and διοπτρικός (see DIOPTRIC). Fr., *Catadioptrique*. Reflecting and refracting light at the same time (said of certain optical instruments).

CATAD'ROME, *f.* Gr., καταδρομή (from κατά, against [1st def.] or downward [2d def.], and δρέμειν, to run). 1. The onset of a disease. 2. The decline of a disease.

CATADYD'YMUS, *m.* See CATADIDYMUS.

CATÆONE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., καταιόνησις (from καταιονᾶν, to pour upon). Fomentation or affusion.

CATAGLISCHRÆ'SIS, *f.* -*chræ'seos* (-*is*). From καταγλισχραίνειν, to make glutinous. A making viscous.

CATAGLOS'SUM, *n.* From κατά, down, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *baisse-langue*. Ger., *Zungendrucker*. A tongue depressor.

CATAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-*is*). Gr., κάταγμα. See FRACTURE.

CATAGMAT'IC. Gr., καταγματικός. Lat., *catagmaticus*. Fr., *catagmatique*. Pertaining to fractures, especially promoting the union of fractured bones.

CATAGOGLOS'SUM, *n.* From κατάγειν, to draw down, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A more correct form of *cataglossum* (*q. v.*).

CATAGRAPHOL'OGY. Lat., *catagraphologia* (from καταγραφή, a writing down, and λόγος, understanding. In general, the art of taking notes, making records, etc.; according to some, the art of writing prescriptions).

CATAGYIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From καταγνιούν, to enfeeble. Imbecility, enervation.

CATALENT'IA [Paracelsus], *f.* A kind of epilepsy.

CATALEP'SIA, **CATALEP'SIS**, *f.* -*lep'siae*, -*eos* (-*is*). See CATALEPSY.—**C. cerea**. See FLEXIBILITAS cerea.

—**C. pulmonum**. Of Hufeland, spasm of the glottis.—**C. verminosa**. Cataplexy from worms.

CAT'ALEPSY. Gr., κατάληψις (from καταλαμβάνειν, to seize). Lat., *catalepsis*. Fr., *catalepsie*. Ger., *Katalepsie*, *Starrsucht*. A neurosis marked by peculiar paroxysms which recur at regular or irregular periods, and are accompanied by more or less complete suspension of consciousness and sensibility, and by muscular rigidity. By reason of the latter, the limbs and even the trunk retain for a long time any posture in which they are placed.—**Accessory c.** Fr., *catalepsie accessoire*. Symptomatic c. in which there is only a very remote relation with the coexisting disease.—**Artificial c.** Fr., *catalepsie artificielle* (ou *hypnotique*, ou *provoquée*). C. produced by hypnotization; of Charcot, the second stage of hypnotism.—**C. of the will**. The enfeeblement of the intellectual centres observed in neurasthenia.—**Complete c.** Fr., *catalepsie complète* (ou *franche*), *grand mal cataleptique*. Typical c., as shown by a fully characteristic attack.—**Complicated c.** Fr., *catalepsie compliquée*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic phenomena predominate over those of the coexisting disease.—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *catalepsie épidémique* (ou *par imitation*). A form allied to hysteria and ecstasy, attacking one person after another, especially under the influence of religious excitement.—**Hystero-c.** C. associated with hysterical manifestations.—**Incomplete c.** Fr., *catalepsie incomplète*, *petit mal cataleptique*. A form of c. generally symptomatic, in which the attacks are limited to one side of the body or to one limb and the sensibility is preserved.—**Mixed c.** Fr., *catalepsie mixte*. Symptomatic c. of equal prominence with the coexisting disease.—**Plastic c.** Fr., *catalepsie plastique*. The muscular plasticity of cataplexy. Cf. FLEXIBILITAS cerea.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *catalepsie secondaire*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic symptoms are less important than those of

the coexisting disease.—**Simulated c.**, **Spurious c.** Fr., *catalepsie simulée*. Cataleptic symptoms assumed by impostors or due to insanity. In either case the muscles soon relax, and there is no analgesia or anaesthesia present.—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *catalepsie symptomatique*. C. associated with some other diseased state, such as hysteria, ecstasy, somnambulism, tetanus, mania, hypochondriasis, lypemania, pneumonia, rheumatism, meningitis, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, etc.

CATALEP'TIC. Gr., καταληπτικός. Fr., *cataleptique*. Ger., *starrsüchtig*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy. 2. Consisting of the employment of inunctions (said of a method of treatment used when medication by the mouth is impracticable).

CATALEP'TIFORM. See CATALEPTOID.

CATALEP'TIZE. To throw into a cataleptic state.

CATALEP'TOID. From κατάληψις, catalepsy, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cataléptóide*. Resembling catalepsy.—**C. state.** Fr., *état cataleptiforme*. A sort of catalepsy due to neuromuscular overexcitability; distinguished from true catalepsy chiefly by its being necessary to hold the limbs in certain attitudes for a few seconds before they will maintain themselves, and by friction and massage always causing the limbs to drop down limp.

CATALEP'TOLETHAR'GIC. Fr., *catalepto-léthargique*. Ger., *catalepto-lethargisch*. Partaking of the nature of catalepsy and of lethargy (said of a condition of catalepsy produced in some persons by looking fixedly at a very bright light, followed by lethargy when the light is suddenly made to disappear).

CATALOT'IC. Gr., καταλοτικός (from καταλοῦν, to grind down). Lat., *cataloticus*. Fr., *catalotique*. Ger., *niederdrückend, zermalmend*. Having the power of smoothing down thick, unsightly scars.

CATAL'PA, f. Ger., *Trompetenbaum*. A genus of North American, West Indian, and Asiatic bignonaceous trees.—**C. bignonioides.** Syn.: *Bignonia c.* The c. tree or Catapwa tree, indigenous to the Southern United States, cultivated in the Northern States and in Europe. The bark is very bitter, containing tannin and an amorphous and a crystalline bitter principle. A bitter principle is said to be extracted from the seeds. The tree is popularly supposed to be poisonous, even its exhalations being regarded as noxious. The bark is anthelmintic, the wood emetic, and the juice of the root a topical remedy in chronic ophthalmia and pannus. The leaves are used in the preparation of emollient and anodyne applications, and the seeds and pods in bronchitis and asthma.—**C. longissima.** A West Indian species. The bark, leaves, and flowers are employed in weak digestion and in intermittent fever.

CATAL'YSIS, f. -*ys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). Gr., κατάλυσις (from καταλύειν, to dissolve). Fr., *catalyse*. Ger., *Katalyse*. 1. Anciently, perfect solution, also dissolution and the relaxation of the muscles preceding death. 2. As now used, catalytic action, contact action; a species of chemical action in which one body produces changes in one or more other bodies without itself undergoing any change. The action of most of the animal ferments has been considered to be one of c. Those examples of so called c., however, which have been most thoroughly investigated have proved to be examples of double decomposition. The body to which a catalytic action has been ascribed really undergoes decomposition, but is immediately reformed in order to be again decomposed. By a constant repetition of this process a minute portion of the body so acting may cause chemical changes in a large bulk of other substances.—**Isomeric c.** Fr., *catalyse isomérique*. A form of c. in which only an isomeric change is produced.

CAT'ALYST. Fr., *catalyseur*. Syn.: *contact substance*. A substance capable of producing catalysis.

CATALYT'IC. Lat., *catalyticus*. Fr., *catalytique*. Ger., *katalytisch*. Pertaining to catalysis.

CATAMASSE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). From καταμᾶσθαι, to gnaw. The biting of the tongue observed in epileptics. **CATAME'NIA, n. pl.** Gr., καταμήνια (from κατά, relating to, and μῆν, a month). Fr., *flux cataménial*, *régles*. Ger., *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses.—**C. alba.** A leucorrhœa appearing monthly, or aggravated monthly; the leucorrhœal discharge which precedes the establishment of menstruation at puberty, also one that takes the place of menstruation, or that is intensified at each menstrual period without a discharge of blood.

CATAME'NIAL. Gr., καταμήνιος. Lat., *catamenius*. Fr., *cataménial*. Ger., *Katamenial*. Menstrual.

CATAMENIO'DES. Gr., καταμηνιώδης. Resembling the menses, especially in periodicity.

CATAMOLYN'THIS. Gr., καταμωλυνθείς (from κατά, intens., and μωλύνειν, to enfeeble). Debilitated.

CATAM'YSIS, f. -*mys'eos* (-*am'ysis*). Gr., κατάμυσις. Closure of the eyelids.

CATANAN'CASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-*an'casis*). From καταναγκάζειν, to compel. Forceful replacement of a part.

CATANAN'CHE, f. -*an'ches*. Fr., c. A genus of composite herbs.—**C. cœrulea.** Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. A perennial species of southern Europe; said to be aperient and vulnerary.

CATANIPH'THIS. Gr., κατανιφθείς. Washed.

CATAN'TIA, f. Gr., καταντία. A reclining posture.

CATANTLE'MA, n. -*lem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάντλημα (from καταντλεῖν, to pour water on). A liquid to be used in affusion or fomentation.

CATANTLE'SIS, f. -*le'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάντλησις. Affusion, fomentation.

CATANTOCHAS'MUS. From κάπαντα, downward, and χάσμα, an expanse. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line uniting the apex of the posterior nasal spine and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between 0° and +13°. Cf. ANANTOCHASMUS and OP-ISTHOCHASMUS.

CATANTOP'YLUS. From κάπαντα, downward, and πύλη, an orifice. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum foraminis magni posterius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius between +8° and +1°. Cf. ANANTOPYLUS, ANOPYLUS, and ORTHOPYLUS.

CATANTORRHIN'US. From κάπαντα, downward, and ρίς, the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alæ vomeris and the anterior nasal spine between 1° and 16°5'. Cf. ANORRHINUS and CATORRHINUS.

CATANTOS'TOMUS. From κάπαντα, downward, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ vomeris with the radius fixus between +9° and +25°5'. Cf. ANOSTOMUS and CATOSTOMUS.

CATANTURANIS'CUS. From κάπαντα, downward, and οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line tangent to the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between +1° and +20°. Cf. ANANTURANISCUS, CATOURANISCUS, and ORTHIURANISCUS.

CATANTU'RANUS. From κάπαντα, downward, and οὐρανός, the palate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line extending between the punctum præmaxillare and the posterior nasal spine with the radius fixus between +1° and +17°. Cf. ANANTURANUS and CATOURANUS.

CAT'APASM. Gr., κατάσπασμα. Lat., *cataspmu*. Fr., *cataspmie*. Ger., *Streupulver*. A dusting powder.

CATAPAS'MUS, m. Gr., κατασασμός. Gentle stroking or friction, especially of the upper part of the back.

CATAPAS'TUM, n. Gr., καταπαστόν. See CATAPASM.

CATAPAU'SIS, f. -*rau'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κατάπαυσις (from καταπαύειν, to appease). Alleviation.

CATAPEP'SIS, *f.* -*pep'seos (-is)*. From κατά, intens., and πέπειν, to digest. Thorough digestion.

CATAPHA'SIA, *f.* From κατάφασις, assent. Fr., *cataphasie*. Ger., *Kataphasie*. 1. A morbid tendency to constant repetition of words or phrases. 2. Of Kussmaul, the same tendency together with impairment of the faculty of grammatical construction in speech.

CATAPHON'ICS. Lat., *cataphonice* (from κατά, over against, and φώνη, sound). Fr., *cataphonique*. A branch of physics treating of the reflection of sound.

CATAPH'ORA, *f.* -*aph'oras*. Gr., καταφορά. Ger., *tiefer Schlaf*. Lethargy; of Cullen, apoplexy.

CATAPHORE'SIS, *f.* -*es'eos (-is)*. From κατά, down, and φέρω, to convey. Fr., *cataphorèse*. Ger., *Kataphorese*. Syn.: *anodal diffusion*. The action by which a substance in solution is made to penetrate the tissues and organs with the aid of galvanism, the positive electrode being applied bathed in the solution. Cf. *Voltaic NARCOTISM*.

CATAPHORET'IC. Pertaining to cataphoresis.

CATAPHOR'IC. Gr., καταφορικός. Lat., *cataphoricus*. Fr., *cataphorique*. Ger., *cataphorisch*. 1. Pertaining to cataphora. 2. Conducting from the anode to the cathode (said of a galvanic current when, if applied to a porous body, it causes a movement of the liquids in the body from the point of application of the anode to that of the cathode).

CATAPHRAC'TA, *f.* Gr., καταφρακτή. Fr., *cataphracte*. Ger., *Schnürbrust*, *Panzer*. An old form of bandage for the thorax.

CATAPHRAC'TIC. Lat., *cataphracticus*. Pertaining to a cataphracta.

CATAPHRIX'IS, *f.* -*phrix'eos (-is)*. From κατά, intens., and φρίσσειν, to shiver. Ger., *Starrfrost*. Stiffness and pain due to the action of cold.

CATAPI'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-pi'esis)*. Gr., καταπίσις. Ger., *Niederdrücken*, *Zusammendrücken*. Pressure, depression, compression.

CATAPIES'TICUS. Pertaining to catapiesis.

CATAP'LASIS, *f.* -*pla'seos (-ap'lasis)*. Gr., κατάπλασις (from καταπλάσσειν, to smear). The application of a coating, as of plaster.

CATAP'LASM. Gr., κατάπλασμα. Lat., *cataplasma*. Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag*. A poultice.

CATAPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plus'matos (-is)*. A poultice.

CATAPLAS'TOS, **CATAPLAS'TUS**. Gr., καταπλαστός. Smear'd or plaster'd with ointment or the like.

CATAPLEC'TIC. Gr., καταπληκτικός. Lat., *cataplecticus*. Fr., *cataplectique*. Coming on suddenly, fulminant.

CATAPLEX'IS, *f.* -*plex'eos (-is)*. Gr., κατάπληξις. Fr., *cataplexie*. Ger., *Erschrecken*. Sudden prostration by the onset of disease.

CATAP'PLEXY. From κατά, down, and πλησύνειν, to strike. Fr., *cataplexie*. Ger., *Kataplexie*. 1. See **CATAPLEXIS**. 2. The sudden paralyzing effect of shock or terror.

CATAPONE'SIS, *f.* -*es'eos (-is)*. Gr., καταπόνησις. Ger., *Abarbeiten*. Exhaustion from excessive work.

CATAP'OSIS, *f.* -*pos'eos (-ap'osis)*. Gr., κατάποσις. See **DEGLUTITION**.

CATAPO'TIUM, *n.* Gr., καταπότιον. A preparation (such as a pill or bolus) to be swallowed whole; of Scribonius Largus, a draught to be taken undiluted.

CATAPO'TIUS. Capable of being swallowed whole.

CATAP'OTON, *n.* See **CATAPOTIUM**.

CATAP'OTRA, *f.* The cardiac orifice of the stomach.

CATAP'OTUM, *n.* See **CATAPOTIUM**.

CATAPSYC'TICUS. Gr., καταψυκτικός. Refrigerant, also pertaining to refrigeration.

CATAPSYC'TUS. Gr., κατάψυκτος. Chilled, affected by cold, pertaining to refrigeration.

CATAPSYX'IS, *f.* -*psyx'eos (-is)*. Gr., κατάψυξις (from καταψύχειν, to cool). Fr., *catapsyrie*. Ger., *Erkältung*. Chilling, refrigeration, or a sense of coldness.

CATAPTO'SIS, *f.* -*ptos'eos (-is)*. Gr., καταπτώσις. Fr., *cataptose*. Ger., *Niederfallen*. A sudden falling of a person, as in epilepsy, apoplexy, etc.

CAT'ARACT. Gr., καταράκτης, καταράκτης (from καταρᾶσσειν, to fall down). Lat., *cataracta*, *catarrhacta*, *cataractes*, *catarrhactes*. Fr., *cataracte*. Ger., *Staar*. An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or both.—**Adherent c.** Lat., *cataracta accreta*. Fr., *cataracte adhérente*. Ger., *angewachsener Staar*. A c. that has formed adhesions to surrounding parts.—**Anterior central-(or polar) c.** Lat., *cataracta polaris anterior*. Fr., *cataracte centrale (ou polaire) antérieure*. Ger., *vorderer centraler Kapselstaar*, *vorderer Polarstaar*. An opacity of the central point or region of the anterior capsule and of the anterior layers of the lens immediately beneath it. It may be congenital, but is frequently formed in early childhood as the result of a perforating ulcer of the cornea. A deposit of plastic lymph upon the centre of the capsule from the ulcer impairs the nutrition of the lens by disturbance of the osmosis, and as a result the endothelial cells of the capsule proliferate and the superficial layers of the lens become opaque.—**Aridosiliquose c.** An overmature c., perfectly dry and with a dense, wrinkled, calcareous capsule.—**Axial c.** See **Nuclear c.**—**Barred c.** Fr., *cataracte barrée*. Ger., *Balkenstaar*. Syn.: *trabecular fibrinous c.* A spurious c. in which the pupil is angular and narrowed and has behind it a capsulolenticular c. in front of which there is a stripe or bar of lymph, of varying consistence, which runs across the pupil.—**Black c.** Lat., *cataracta nigra*. Fr., *cataracte noire*. Ger., *schwarzer Staar*. 1. A nuclear c. very dark in color from the imbibition of hæmatin, and not infrequently complicated with inflammatory lesions of the deeper tunics of the eye and a fluid condition of the vitreous. 2. Formerly, amaurosis.—**Bursal capsulolenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta bursata*. An obsolete term for a capsulolenticular c. associated with the presence, within the capsule, of a small cyst filled with purulent matter, generally situated behind the lens.—**Calcareous c.** Lat., *cataracta calcarea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. A c. characterized by the deposit of carbonate and a little phosphate of calcium.—**Capsular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis*. Fr., *cataracte capsulaire*. Ger., *Kapselstaar*. An opacity of the lenticular capsule, partial or complete, without opacity of the lens itself.—**Capsulolenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsulolenticularis*. Fr., *cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire*. Ger., *Kapsellinsenstaar*. A c. in which the opacity involves both the capsule and the substance of the lens.—**Caseous c.** See **Cheesy c.**—**Central c.** See **Nuclear c.**—**Chalky c.** See **Aridosiliquose c.**—**Cheesy c.** Lat., *cataracta caseosa*. Fr., *cataracte caséuse*. Ger., *käsiger Staar*. An overmature c. that has undergone retrograde metamorphosis, with degeneration of the lens matter into a cheesy mass.—**Cholesterin c.** A dense white c., usually capsulolenticular, containing sparkling particles, supposed to be crystals of cholesterin, imbedded in the lens.—**Clotted fibrinous c.** An obsolete term for a false c. formed by a clot or plug of fibrinous exudation occupying the field of the pupil and adherent to both iris and capsule.—**Complicated c.** Lat., *cataracta complicata*. Fr., *cataracte compliquée*. Ger., *complicirter Staar*. A c. secondary to or complicated with some other intraocular lesion, usually inflammatory.—**Concussion c.** A soft c. produced by concussion, as from an explosion.—**Cortical c.** Lat., *cataracta corticalis*. Fr., *cataracte corticale*. Ger., *Rindenstaar*. An opacity of the lens mainly or entirely centred in the cortex, the nucleus, the capsule, and sometimes the subcapsular layer of the lens remaining transparent until the end. The change begins in the superficial parts at the equator of the lens, in the form of sharply defined lines or streaks, or triangular

patches.—**Crystalline c.** Lat., *cataracta crystallina*. See **Lenticular c.**—**Cystic c.** See **Morgagnian c.**—**Dehiscent c.** Lat., *cataracta dehiscens*. Fr., *cataracte déhiscente*. Ger., *klaffender Staar*. An obsolete term used to describe a soft lenticular c. in which there are gaps or spaces between the opacities.—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *cataracta diabetica*. Fr., *cataracte diabétique*. Ger., *diabetischer Staar*. An opacity of the lens occurring in the course of diabetes and due to defective nutrition. It is milky white in appearance, of soft consistence, and usually involves the entire lens except the capsule.—**Discoid c.** Fr., *cataracte discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmiger Staar*. An obsolete term for the ordinary simple senile c.—**Dotted c.** See **Punctated c.**—**Etiolated c.** Fr., *cataracte étiolée*. An obsolete term for a very white opacity in the lens.—**False c.** Lat., *cataracta spuria*. Fr., *cataracte fausse*. Ger., *falscher Staar*. An obsolete term for an opacity in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens (e. g., in the cornea or the aqueous humor).—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *cataracte fibrineuse*. Ger., *fibrinöser Staar*. A spurious form of c. consisting in an effusion of plastic lymph into the field of the pupil and on the capsule.—**Fibroid c.** Lat., *cataracta fibrosa*. Fr., *cataracte fibroïde*. Ger., *fibröser Staar*. An opacity somewhere in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens; a false c.—**Filamentous c.** An old term for a c. in which the lens appears to be full of fine filaments.—**Fixed c.** Fr., *cataracte fixe*. Ger., *fester Staar*. An obsolete term used to distinguish an immovable opaque lens from one that trembled or oscillated.—**Fluid c.** Lat., *cataracta fluida* (seu *liquida*). See **Morgagnian c.**—**Fusiform c.** Lat., *cataracta fusiformis*. Fr., *cataracte fusiforme*. Ger., *spindelförmiger Staar*. The typical form of nuclear c. running through the entire anteroposterior diameter of the lens; spindle-shaped c.—**Glaucomatous c.** Lat., *cataracta glaucomatosa*. Fr., *cataracte glaucomateuse*. Ger., *glaucomatöser Staar*. A secondary complicated c. occurring in the course of and in consequence of a glaucomatous condition of the eye.—**Glycosuric c.** See **Diabetic c.**—**Green c.** Lat., *cataracta viridis*. See **Glaucomatous c.**—**Grumous c.** Lat., *cataracta cruenta*. Fr., *cataracte grumeuse* (ou *sanguinolente*). Ger., *klumpichter Staar*. A false c. due to hæmorrhage into the cornea or anterior chamber, or into the vitreous.—**Gypseous c.** Lat., *cataracta gypsea*. An overmature, degenerated capsular or capsulolenticular c.; so called from its white appearance.—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat., *cataracta hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *cataracte hémorrhagique*. A form of c. in which hæmorrhage is apt to occur at the time of the operation for its extraction, with precipitate escape of the lens, with or without the vitreous.—**Hard c.** Lat., *cataracta dura*. Fr., *cataracte dure*. Ger., *harter Staar*. Syn.: *nuclear* or *senile c.* An opacity of the lens, involving the entire lens, varying in color from gray to yellowish gray, and of hard resistant consistence. It occurs usually in persons beyond middle-life, and by some authors is considered as synonymous with senile c.—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *cataracta hyaloïdea*. Fr., *cataracte hyaloïde*. Ger., *Glaskörperstaar*. A false c. supposed to be due to opacity of the anterior portion of the vitreous humor.—**Hyper mature c.** See **Overripe c.**—**Immature c.** Lat., *cataracta immatura*. Fr., *cataracte incomplète*. Ger., *unreifer Staar*. An unripe c. A term usually applied to the early stages of senile hard c.—**Incipient c.** Lat., *cataracta incipiens*. Fr., *cataracte naissante*. Ger., *beginnender Staar*. Syn.: *gerontoxon lentis*, *arcus senilis lentis*. The first stages of any c., whether hard or soft, cortical or central; the first faint striæ seen at the periphery of a lens or the faint dots seen in the nucleus.—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *cataracte inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündlicher Staar*. A secondary c. resulting from an intraocular inflammation of some kind.—**Interstitial**

c. Lat., *cataracta interstitialis*. See **Lenticular c.**—**Juvenile c.** Lat., *cataracta juvenum*. The c. of young persons.—**Lamellar c.**, **Laminar c.**, **Laminated c.** Fr., *cataracte lamellée* (ou *lamelleuse*, ou *lamineuse*). Ger., *Schichtstaar*. Syn.: *Zonular c.* An opacity of the lens, partial in character, involving one or more zones or laminae of the lens between the nucleus and the capsule, the remainder of the lens being transparent. It is generally congenital or formed a few months after birth. It is often stationary for years.—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta lenticularis*. Fr., *cataracte lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsestaar*. A c. in which the opacity is confined to the lens, the capsule remaining transparent.—**Lymph c.**, **Lymphatic c.** Lat., *cataracta lymphatica*. See **Morgagnian c.**—**Mature c.** Lat., *cataracta matura*. Fr., *cataracte mûre*. Ger., *reifer Staar*. A c. involving the entire lens, so far advanced and so homogeneous as to be ready for extraction.—**Membranous c.** Lat., *cataracta membranacea*. Fr., *cataracte membraneuse*. Ger., *häutiger Staar*. A c. that consists at first of a fibrinous deposit from the iris into the pupillary space and upon the capsule; but subsequently the latter becomes opaque, and a capsular c. is thus formed.—**Milky c.** Lat., *cataracta lactea*. Fr., *cataracte laiteuse*. Ger., *Milchstaar*. A soft c. in which the opacity is very white, like milk in color.—**Mixed c.** Lat., *cataracta mixta*. Fr., *cataracte mixte*. Ger., *gemischter Staar*. An opacity of the lens which begins as a cortical c. in sharply defined lines or streaks or triangular patches, which affect both the anterior and posterior layers of the lens, but in which the nucleus, sooner or later, also becomes hazy, and the whole lens eventually becomes opaque.—**Morgagnian c.** Lat., *cataracta morgagniana*. Fr., *cataracte de Morgagni*. Ger., *Morgagni'scher Staar*. An overmature c. in which there are degenerative changes, a softening or liquefying of the cortex, while the nucleus remains hard. Sometimes the nucleus sinks through the liquefied cortex to the bottom of the intracapsular space.—**Myeline c.** Fr., *cataracte myéloïde*. Ger., *markähnlicher Staar*. A shrunken disc-shaped c. the chief constituent of which is a half transparent, yellowish or brownish, dry and friable substance. When operated upon, these cataracts split in all directions and are removed with great difficulty.—**Naphthalinic c.** A c. due to the action of naphthaline.—**Nuclear c.** Lat., *cataracta nuclearis*. Fr., *cataracte nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernstaar*. An opacity of the lens which begins in the nucleus. It is of moderate extent and is surrounded by more or less transparent lens substance. The nucleus is usually fine and yellow, not really opaque, but densely hazy.—**Osseous c.** Lat., *cataracta ossea*. Fr., *cataracte osseuse*. Ger., *Knöcherner Staar*. An incorrect term to denote a very hard calcareous c. No true bone formation has ever been found in a c., though bony deposits have been developed within the capsule.—**Overripe c.** Fr., *cataracte hypermature*. Ger., *überreifer Staar*. A c. in which degenerative changes have occurred. The lens may become harder and smaller or calcareous with fatty granulations, or it may undergo partial absorption and shrink to a thin, hard, brittle disc.—**Partial c.** Lat., *cataracta partialis*. Fr., *cataracte partielle*. Ger., *partieller Staar*. An incomplete, immature c.; an opacity which does not involve the entire lens.—**Perinuclear c.** See **Zonular c.**—**Pigmented c.**, **Pigmentous c.** Lat., *cataracta pigmentosa*. Fr., *cataracte pigmentée* (ou *dendritique*). Ger., *pigmentirter* (oder *geschwinkter*) *Staar*. A false c., usually produced by a violent concussion or blow on the eye, which has detached the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris, whence results a sort of arborescent appearance.—**Polar c.** See **Anterior polar c.** and **Posterior polar c.**—**Posterior polar c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis posterior*. Fr., *cataracte polaire postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer Polar-Staar*. An

opacity of the lens in the form either of centripetal stripes or of circumscribed spots or patches which begin at the posterior pole, just beneath the posterior capsule. It is often a sign of disease of the vitreous, the choroid, or the retina.—**Primary c.**, **Primitive c.** Fr., *cataracte primaire*. Ger., *Primär-Staar*. A c. which is developed without any known connection with other disease of the eye.—**Progressive c.** Lat., *cataracta progressiva*. Fr., *cataracte progressive*. Ger., *fortschreitender Staar*. Any opacity of the lens which shows a tendency to increase.—**Pseudomembranous c.** Fr., *cataracte pseudomembraneuse*. A condition in which there are white spots on the lens due to iritis.—**Punctated c.** Lat., *cataracta punctata*. Fr., *cataracte ponctuée*. Ger., *punktförmiger Staar*. A cortical c. in which there is a large number of very small dots or very small streaks.—**Purulent c.**, **Putrid c.** Lat., *cataracta puriformis*. Fr., *cataracte purulente*. Ger., *Eiter-Staar*. A term formerly employed for hypopyon.—**Pyramidal c.** Lat., *cataracta pyramidalis*. Fr., *cataracte pyramidale*. Ger., *Pyramidalstaar*. A form of c. resulting from central perforating ulceration of the cornea in early life, and generally associated with central opacity of the cornea. It appears as a small, sharply defined spot of chalk-white opacity at the anterior pole of the lens, which, when viewed laterally, stands forward as a little nipple or pyramid. It consists of the degenerated products of a localized inflammation just beneath the lens capsule with the addition of organized lymph deposited on the capsule from the iris.—**Regressive c.** A c. that undergoes regressive change and tends to disappear; usually occurring in young persons as a symptom of interference with the nutrition of the lens, but occasionally observed in cases of ordinary senile c.—**Ripe c.** See *Mature c.*—**Sanguineous c.** Lat., *cataracta sanguinolenta*. An old term for a false c. consisting of a fibrinous exudation in the field of the pupil, in the interstices of which minute clots of blood are lodged.—**Secondary c.** Lat., *cataracta secundaria*. Fr., *cataracte secondaire*. Ger., *Secundärstaar, complicirter Staar*. A c. which is the consequence of some local disease of the eye, such as iridocyclitis or iridochorioiditis, glaucoma, detachment of the retina, or intraocular tumor.—**Sedimentary c.** Fr., *cataracte sédimentaire*. A term improperly applied to the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary c.—**Senile c.** Lat., *cataracta senilis*. Fr., *cataracte sénile*. Ger., *Greisenstaar, Alterstaar*. The hard, mature, ripe c. of advancing years. It usually begins at the periphery and marches steadily toward the centre.—**Shaking c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Siliculose c.**, **Siliquose c.** Lat., *cataracta siliquata*. See *Aridosiliquose c.*—**Soft c.** Lat., *cataracta mollis*. Fr., *cataracte molle*. Ger., *weicher Staar, Jungstaar*. A c. in which the cortical portion, also sometimes the nucleus, is of soft consistence, as distinguished from the hard senile c.—**Solid c.** See *Hard c.*—**Spindle-shaped c.** See *Fusiform c.*—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *cataracte spontanée*. A c. occurring idiopathically; a simple c.—**Spurious c.** See *False c.*—**Stationary c.** Lat., *cataracta stationaria*. Fr., *cataracte stationnaire*. Ger., *stationärer Staar*. An opacity of the lens of any character, partial and unchanged. One that does not increase.—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cataracta stellata*. Fr., *cataracte étoilée*. Ger., *Sternstaar*. An immature c., so called because of the starlike or radiate character of the opacity.—**Stony c.** Lat., *cataracta lapidea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. Ger., *steinharter Staar*. A degenerated c., which has become of an intense hardness.—**Striated c.** Fr., *cataracte striée*. Ger., *gestreifter Staar*. A cortical c. in which there are many fine streaks or stripes.—**Trabecular fibrinous c.** See *Barred c.*—**Traumatic c.** Lat., *cataracta traumatica*. Fr., *cataracte traumatique*. Ger., *Wundstaar, traumatischer Staar*. An opacity of the lens resulting from injury to the eye.

In almost all cases there is a wound of the lens capsule; the aqueous humor, passing through the wound, is imbibed by the lens fibres, which swell up, become opaque, and are finally disintegrated and absorbed.—**Tremulous c.** Lat., *cataracta tremulans*. Fr., *cataracte branlante*. Ger., *zitternder Staar*. A c. complicated with or due to laceration of the zonule of Zinn, so that movements of the eyeball cause trembling of the iris and of the c.; probably due to fluid vitreous or rupture of the suspensory ligament.—**True c.** See *Lenticular c.*—**Unripe c.** Fr., *cataracte incomplète*. Ger., *unreifer Staar*. An immature c.; one not yet fit for operation.—**Vacillating c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Vitreous c.** A faulty term formerly used to describe the result of a chronic inflammatory condition of the vitreous with dense opacities involving the posterior capsule and sometimes the posterior layers of the lens.—**Zonular c.** Lat., *cataracta zonularis*. Fr., *cataracte zonulaire*. Ger., *Schichtstaar*. Syn.: *lamellar c.* A peculiar form of c. in which the superficial laminae and the nucleus of the lens are transparent, a layer or shell of opacity being present between them.

CATARACTA, f. See CATARACT.—**C. accreta.** See *Adherent CATARACT.*—**C. acquisita.** Fr., *cataracte acquise*. Ger., *erworbener Staar*. A c. which comes on during extrauterine life, as distinguished from a congenital c.—**C. accreta, C. adhærens.** See *Adherent CATARACT.*—**C. adnata.** A congenital cataract.—**C. adventitia.** An acquired cataract.—**C. albuminosa.** Fr., *cataracte albumineuse*. An accidental membrane behind the iris.—**C. arborescens.** See *Pigmentous CATARACT.*—**C. argentea.** See *C. cholesterinica.*—**C. arida siliquata, C. aridosiliquata.** An overmature cataract (see *Aridosiliquose CATARACT.*)—**C. axialis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.*—**C. brunescens.** See *Black CATARACT.*—**C. bursata.** See *Bursal capsulolenticular CATARACT.*—**C. cærulea.** See *Punctated CATARACT.*—**C. calcarea.** See *Calcareous CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis.** See *Capsular CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis lenticularis arida siliquata.** See *Aridosiliquose CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis lenticularis bursata** (seu cum bursa ichorem continente). See *Bursal capsulolenticular CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis lenticularis cum zona.** See *Barred CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis lenticularis pyramidata.** See *Pyramidal CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis lenticularis trabecularis.** See *Barred CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis perfecta.** Ger., *rollkommener Kapselstaar*. A variety in which the entire capsule is opaque.—**C. capsularis posterior.** See *Posterior polar CATARACT.*—**C. capsularis punctata.** See *Punctated CATARACT.*—**C. capsulolenticularis.** See *Capsulolenticular CATARACT.*—**C. capsulolenticularis anterior.** See *Anterior central CATARACT.*—**C. capsulolenticularis natatilis** (seu tremula). See *Tremulous CATARACT.*—**C. caseosa.** See *Cheesy CATARACT.*—**C. centralis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.*—**C. centralis capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.*—**C. centralis lentis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.*—**C. centralis punctata.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.*—**C. cholesterinica.** Syn.: *c. argentea*. An overripe, degenerated cataract containing cholesterol crystals which give it a silverylike lustre.—**C. chorioidæalis.** Ger., *Aderhautstaar*. A patch or circle of dark pigment on the anterior capsule of the lens, caused by adhesion of the sphincter margin of the iris during iritis; so called because it was supposed to be a prolongation of the choroid upon the lens.—**C. completa.** See *C. totalis.*—**C. complicata.** See *Complicated CATARACT.*—**C. confirmata.** See *C. totalis.*—**C. congenita.** A congenital cataract.—**C. consecutiva.** See *Secondary CATARACT.*—**C. corticalis.** See *Cortical CATARACT.*—**C. cruenta.** See *Grunous CATARACT.*—**C. crystallina.** See *Lenticular CATARACT.*—**C. crystallinocapsularis.** See *Capsulolenticular CATARACT.*—**C. cystica.** See *Morgagnian CAT-*

ARACT.—C. dehiscens. See *Dehiscent CATARACT.—C. dendritica.* See *Pigmentous CATARACT.—C. diabetica.* See *Diabetic CATARACT.—C. dimidiata.* Fr., *cataracte dimidiée.* A variety of cataract in which one half of the capsule is opaque; an overripe cataract in which the opacity appears to be divided or halved.—**C. dura.** See *Hard CATARACT.—C. elastica.* See *Tremulous CATARACT.—C. ergotica.* A soft cataract, of slow growth, supposed to be due to ergotism.—**C. fenestrata.** Fr., *cataracte fenêtrée.* Ger., *gefensterter Staar.* A soft cataract in which the opacity is not continuous or homogeneous, but in which there are patches or islets of clear lens substance.—**C. fibrosa.** See *Fibroid CATARACT.—C. fibrosocalcareæa.* An overripe cataract in which there is a thick layer of connective tissue formed on the inner surface of the capsule, within which there is a fatty, chalky pulp with large stony concretions or a sclerosed nucleus.—**C. fluida.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. fluida cum nucleo, C. fluidodura.* The advanced stage of Morgagnian cataract.—**C. fusiformis.** See *Fusiform CATARACT.—C. gelatinosa.* See *Soft CATARACT.—C. glauca.* See *GLAUCOMA.—C. glaucomatosa.* See *Glaucomatous CATARACT.—C. gruminosa, C. grumosa.* See *Grumous CATARACT.—C. gypsea.* See *Gypseous CATARACT.—C. hæmorrhagica.* See *Grumous CATARACT.—C. hyaloidea.* See *Hyaloid CATARACT.—C. hypermatura.* See *Overripe CATARACT.—C. ichorem tenens.* An obsolete term for a variety of degenerated fluid cataract supposed to contain pus.—**C. imatura.** See *Immature CATARACT.—C. incipiens.* See *Incipient CATARACT.—C. interstitialis.* See *Lenticular CATARACT and Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. inveterata.* See *Mature CATARACT.—C. juvenum.* See *Juvenile CATARACT.—C. lactea, C. lacticolor.* See *Milky CATARACT and Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. lapidea.* See *Stony CATARACT.—C. lenticularis.* See *Lenticular CATARACT.—C. lenticularis corticalis.* See *Cortical CATARACT.—C. lenticularis nuclearis.* See *Nuclear CATARACT.—C. lenticularis totalis.* See *C. totalis.—C. lentis.* See *Lenticular CATARACT.—C. lentis centralis.* See *Nuclear CATARACT.—C. liquida.* See *Fluid CATARACT.—C. liquoris Morgagni.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. lymphatica.* See *Lymphatic CATARACT.—C. marmoracea.* Fr., *cataracte marmoracée.* Ger., *Marmornerstaar.* An old term for a hard, somewhat flattened calcareous capsulolenticular cataract.—**C. matura.** See *Mature CATARACT.—C. maturescens.* A cataract which is becoming ripe.—**C. membranacea.** See *Membranous CATARACT.—C. membranacea pupillaris.* Membranous obstruction of the pupil.—**C. migrans.** An opaque dislocated lens that moves with every motion of the eye.—**C. mixta.** See *Mixed CATARACT.—C. mollis.* See *Soft CATARACT.—C. morgagniana.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. natans, C. natatilis.* See *Tremulous CATARACT.—C. nigra.* See *Black CATARACT.—C. nondum matura.* See *Immature CATARACT.—C. nubeculosa.* Fr., *cataracte nubéculeuse.* An irregularly cloudy lenticular cataract.—**C. nuclearis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.—C. ossea.* See *Osseous CATARACT.—C. partialis.* See *Partial CATARACT.—C. perinuclearis.* See *Zonular CATARACT.—C. peripherica.* A cataract beginning at the periphery of the lens; the usual form of senile cataract.—**C. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentous CATARACT.—C. polaris anterior.* See *Anterior polar CATARACT.—C. polaris posterior.* See *Posterior polar CATARACT.—C. progressiva.* See *Progressive CATARACT.—C. pseudomembranosa.* An old term for obstruction of the pupil by inflammatory products attached to the anterior capsule of the lens.—**C. punctata.** See *Punctated CATARACT.—C. puriformis, C. purulenta, C. putrida.* See *Purulent CATARACT.—C. pyramidalis, C. pyramidata.* See *Pyramidal CATARACT.—C. recens.* See *Immature CATARACT.—C. rubra.* See *Black CATARACT.—C. sanguinolenta.* See *Sanguineous*

CATARACT.—C. scabrosa. See *Soft CATARACT.—C. secundaria.* See *Secondary CATARACT.—C. senilis.* See under *Senile CATARACT.—C. siliquata, C. siliquosa.* See *Aridosiliquose CATARACT.—C. spuria.* See *False CATARACT.—C. stationaria.* See *Stationary CATARACT.—C. stellata.* See *Stellate CATARACT.—C. striata.* A cataract in which the opacities are in the form of striæ; the usual form of incipient senile cataract.—**C. tenax.** See *Hard CATARACT.—C. totalis.* A cataract which involves the entire lens.—**C. trabecularis.** A name given by J. A. Schmidt to a fancied form of opacity resembling transverse divisions or beams. See *Barred CATARACT.—C. traumatica.* See *Traumatic CATARACT.—C. tremula, C. tremulans.* See *Tremulous CATARACT.—C. tumescens.* A cataract, usually soft, which is growing very rapidly and in which the lens substance has swollen considerably, presumably from imbibition.—**C. variegata.** See *C. marmoracea.—C. vera.* See *Lenticular CATARACT.—C. vesicularis.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT.—C. vieta.* An obsolete term for concretion of the lens with rupture of the zonule.—**C. virgata.** A cataract with linear opacities.—**C. viridis.** An obsolete term for glaucoma. See also *Glaucomatous CATARACT.—C. zonularis.* See *Zonular CATARACT.*

CATARACTICUS. See *CATARACTOUS.*

CATARACTOCATAPIESIS, f. -e'seos (-pi'esis). From *καταράκτης*, a cataract, and *καταπίεσις*, depression. The operation of depressing a cataract.

CATARACTOCATATHESIS, f. -the'seos (-ath'esis). From *καταράκτης*, a cataract, and *κατάθεσις*, depression. See *CATARACTOCATAPIESIS.*

CATARACTOUS. Lat., *catarracticus.* Fr., *catarracté.* Affected with or of the nature of cataract.

CATA'RIA, f. Fr., *cataïre, herbe aux chats.* Ger., *Katzenmünze.* Catnep or catmint (*Nepeta c.*); of Mönch, the genus *Nepeta.*

CATARRH'. Gr., *κατάρρως, καταρρῶς* (from *κατά*, down, and *ρῆν*, to flow). Lat., *catarrhus.* Fr., *cataryrhe.* Ger., *C. Katarrh, Schnupfen.* A simple inflammation of any mucous membrane, in which the blood vessels become engorged, and swelling takes place from exudation of serum. In common parlance, the term, used without qualification, is usually understood to mean a c. of the nose or of the nose and pharynx, especially one that is chronic. It is sometimes applied to superficial inflammations of the skin.—**Alcoholic c.** Fr., *catarrhe gastrique des alcooliques.* A chronic c. of the stomach due to the abuse of alcohol.—**Alveolar c.** A condition of the pulmonary alveoli in which they are more or less completely filled with modified epithelial cells, together with some red and white blood corpuscles, floating in a granular liquid exudate. It occurs in bronchopneumonia. [Cornil and Ranvier.]—**Apex c.** C. of the bronchial tubes at the apex of the lungs.—**Atrophic nasal c.** A chronic nasal c. in which, from loss of the glands or interference with their function by pressure of the enlarged stroma, dryness and atrophy of the membrane are caused.—**Autumnal c.** Of Wyman, the hay fever occurring in early autumn.—**Bostock's c.** See *HAY FEVER.*—**Bronchial c.** Lat., *catarrhus bronchiorum.* Fr., *catarrhe bronchique.* Ger., *Bronchiale'.* A "cold in the chest"; an œdematous and infiltrated condition of the mucous membrane of more or fewer of the bronchial tubes, with increased mucous secretion which subsequently becomes more or less purulent. It is usually associated with or follows c. of the nasal cavities and frontal sinus and occasionally laryngeal catarrh.—**Choleriform gastrointestinal c.** See *CHOLERA infantum.*—**Diffuse c's of the skin.** Ger., *Flächencatarrhe der Haut.* In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first family of the *dermatitides catarrhales* (see under *DERMATITIS*), embracing such c's of the skin as tend to diffuse themselves over the surface. They include erythema simplex and eczema.—**Dry c.** Lat., *catar-*

rhus siccus. Fr., *catarrhe sec*. Of Laennec, a bronchitis in which there are severe paroxysms of painful coughing, with but little expectoration, which consists of a tenacious grayish secretion. Its seat is chiefly in the smaller bronchi, the mucous membrane of which is engorged with blood and much swollen. See also *Congestive ASTHMA*.—**Engorgement c's of the skin**. Ger., *Stauungskatarrhe der Haut*. C's of the skin attended with vascular engorgement; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *dermatitides catarrhales*, including *ecthyma* and *ulcera cutanea*.—**Epidemic c**. See INFLUENZA.—**Epithelial c**. A c. with an abundant discharge of epithelial cells.—**Erosive c's of the skin**. See STIGMATOSES.—**Follicular c**. A c. attended with enlargement of the follicles, which, becoming prominent, give a granular aspect to the part.—**Follicular c's of the skin**. Ger., *folliculäre Hautkatarrhe*, *Perifolliculosen*, *Finnenaussschläge*. A family of Auspitz's *dermatitides catarrhales*, including circumfollicular inflammations of the skin (*miliaria rubra*, *miliaria alba*, *acne*, and *syccosis*).—**Hæmorrhagic c**. Lat., *catarrhus hæmorrhagicus*. C. with exudation of blood along with the other secretions; seen frequently in smallpox, erysipelas, and pyæmia.—**Hyperplastic nasopharyngeal c**, **Hypertrophic nasal c**. A chronic catarrh accompanied by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane involved and of the glands at the vault of the pharynx.—**Infusorial c**. An epidemic contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the upper air passages which may exist alone, or as a complication of some other disease, e. g., pneumonia; caused by the presence of the flagellate infusorium *Asthmatos ciliaris*, described by Salis-bury, Cutter, and others.—**Laennec's suffocative c**. See *Capillary BRONCHITIS*.—**Membranous nasal c**. A form of nasal c. in which a thick, grayish-white false membrane forms, consisting of exudation cells imbedded in an unorganized matrix. The false membrane forms again rapidly if removed mechanically.—**Mycotic c**. C. due to invasion by a fungus.—**Papillary c**. Of Rasmussen, c. of the renal papillæ.—**Pituitous c**. Fr., *catarrhe pituiteux*. Of Laennec, a chronic serous bronchorrhœa, characterized by a copious serous secretion, poor in cells, which is expectorated by severe paroxysms of coughing. It is sometimes called humid asthma, on account of the marked dyspnoea.—**Purulent c**. Fr., *catarrhe puriforme*. Ger., *eitriger C*. A c. in which the secretion is purulent or semipurulent.—**Rarefying dry c. of the nasopharynx**. A condition of diminished nutrition, occurring mostly in advanced age, in which the mucous membrane becomes thin, pale, and dry. Varicose veins sometimes course through the otherwise anæmic membrane, especially in the posterior pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the Eustachian tubes and choanæ.—**Rose c**. See *HAY FEVER*.—**Russian c**. See INFLUENZA.—**Senile c**. Lat., *catarrhus senilis*. The chronic bronchial c. of old age.—**Serous c**. A c. in which the secretion consists mainly of an exudation from the blood vessels of a colorless or, in some cases, a blood-stained serous fluid.—**Suffocative c**. Lat., *catarrhus suffocativus*. Fr., *catarrhe suffocant*. Ger., *Stickfluss*. A severe laryngitis or bronchitis producing symptoms of suffocation. Cf. *Capillary BRONCHITIS*.—**Summer c**. See *HAY FEVER*.
CATARRHÆNICUS. From *καταρραίνειν*, to moisten. Pertaining to or resulting from infiltration.
CATAR'RHAL. Lat., *catarrhalis*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *katarrhalisch*. Of the nature of or pertaining to catarrh.
CATARRHAN'SIS, *f*. -*rhan'seos* (-is). From *καταρραίνειν*, to moisten. Infiltration.
CATARRHÆC'TIC. Gr., *καταρρηκτικός*. Lat., *catarrhæcticus*. Fr., *catarrhæctique*. Purgative.
CATARRHEU'MA, *n*. -*rheu'matos* (-is). Gr., *κατάρρευμα*. Catarrh.
CATARRHEX'IS, *f*. -*rhex'eos* (-is). Gr., *κατάρρηξις*.

Fr., *catarrhexie*. A breaking or bursting out, especially a violent diarrhœa; occasionally any copious discharge.
CATARRHIS'CHESIS, *f*. See CATARRHOSCHESIS.
CATAR'RHOE, *f*. See CATARRH.
CATARRHÆ'CUS. Gr., *κατάρρικός*. Producing or produced by catarrh.
CATARRHOET'ICUS, **CATARRHO'ICUS**, **CATARRHO-IT'ICUS**. See CATARRHAL.
CATAR'RHOPA, *n*, *pl*. Pendulous growths or those having a downward tendency.
CATAR'RHOPHE, **CATARRHOPHE'SIS**, *f*. From *κατάρρῳφειν*, to swallow down. Absorption.
CATARRHOPH'ICUS. Pertaining to absorption.
CATARRHO'PIA, *f*. Gr., *κατάρροπία*. Fr., *catarrhopie*. A sloping or hanging downward; a tendency or motion of the fluids downward as in catarrh, and especially toward the abdominal viscera, as in diarrhœa. Opposed to *anarrhopia*.
CATAR'RHOPNEUMO'NIA, *f*. See *Catarrhal PNEUMONIA*.
CATAR'RHOPUS, **CATAR'RHOPUS**. Gr., *κατάρρῳπος*. From *κατά*, down, and *ῥέπειν*, to incline. Fr., *catarrhopique*. 1. Having a downward inclination, motion, or tendency. 2. Decreasing, slackening. 3. Catarrhal.
CATARRHOS'CHESIS, *f*. -*sch'e'seos* (-os'chesis). From *κατάρρῳς*, catarrh, and *σχέσις*, a checking. Fr., *catarrhoschèse*. Ger., *Unterdrückung eines Katarrhs*. Suppression of a catarrh.
CATARRHOSCHET'ICUS. Causing, resulting from, or pertaining to the suppression of a catarrh.
CATAR'RHUS. Lat., *catarrhus*. Fr., *catarrheux*. 1. Subject to or affected with catarrh. 2. See CATARRHAL.
CATAR'RHUS, *m*. See CATARRH.—**C. a contagio**, **C. a contagione**. See INFLUENZA.—**C. æstivus**. See *HAY FEVER*.—**C. a frigore**. Catarrh due to cold.—**C. atonicus**. Chronic catarrh with atony of the affected membrane.—**C. atrophicus ozænicans**. Chronic atrophic nasal catarrh having the character of ozæna.—**C. bellin-sulanus**. Mumps.—**C. benignus**, **C. communis**. An ordinary catarrh from cold.—**C. epidemicus**. See INFLUENZA.—**C. febrilis**. Fr., *catarrh fébrile*. Ger., *fiebrhafter Katarrh*. Catarrhal fever; an ordinary cold.—**C. ferinus**. Whooping cough.—**C. inflammato-rius acutus**. An acute epidemic bronchitis of considerable severity.—**C. inflammatorius lentus** (seu *sub-acutus*). A more or less chronic bronchitis with fever.—**C. rubeolousus**. Fr., *catarrhe morbilleux*. The catarrh of measles.—**C. russicus**. See INFLUENZA.—**C. senilis**. See *Senile CATARRH*.—**C. siccus**. See *Dry CATARRH*.—**C. sthenicus**. See *C. inflammatorius acutus*.—**C. suffocativus**. See *Suffocative CATARRH*.
CATAR'RHYSIS, *f*. -*rhy'seos* (-ar'rhysis). Gr., *κατάρρῳσις*. Fr., *catarrhyse*. Ger., *Hinabrieseln*. A defluxion, as of humors, or an inclining downward.
CATAR'TISIS, *f*, **CATARTIS'MUS**, *m*. Gr., *κατάρτισις*, *καταρτισμός*. Fr., *catartisme*. Ger., *Einrichtung*. The reduction of a fracture, a dislocation, or a hernia.
CATARTIS'TA, **CATARTIS'TER**, *m*. Gr., *καταρτιστάς*, *καταρτιστήρ*. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations.
CATASAR'CA, *f*. From *κατὰσαρκος*, very fleshy. See ANASARCA.
CATASCEU'E, *f*. -*sceu'es*. Gr., *κατασκευή*. 1. The exercise of all the muscles, as by athletes, in training. 2. The perfect constitution of body. 3. Of Hippocrates, a contrivance or apparatus.
CATASCHAS'MA, *n*. -*schas'matos* (-is). Gr., *κατάσχασμα*. A wound, cut, or scar.
CATASCHAS'MUS, *m*. Gr., *κατασχασμός* (from *κατασχάζειν*, to cut deep). Deep incision, scarification, bloodletting.

CATASEI'SIS, *f.* *-sei'seos (-is)*. Gr., κατάσεισις. A violent shaking; concussion.

CATASTAG'MOS, CATASTALAG'MOS, *m.* Gr., κατασταγμός. A running or dropping of a catarrhal secretion, especially from the nose.

CATASTAL'TIC. Gr., κατασταλτικός. Lat., *catastalticus*. Fr., *catastaltique*. Ger., *zurücktreibend*. 1. Checking evacuations, secretions, or hemorrhage; also calming, soothing. 2. Of Marshall Hall, passing from above downward (said of a nervous impulse).

CATAS'TASIS, *f.* *-sta'seos (-as'tasis)*. Gr., κατάστασις (from καθίσταμαι, to settle, establish). Fr., *catastase*. 1. A state, condition, constitution, or habit of body. 2. A restitution, as of bones or other parts to their proper positions. 3. A quieting or a becoming quiet (said of a disease, as opposed to its paroxysm).

CATASTAT'ICUS. Gr., καταστατικός. Fr., *catastatique*. 1. Stationary, having a settled character. 2. Sedative. 3. Caused by or pertaining to the constitution, or the state of anything, as the season of the year or the state of the weather. 4. Belonging to or derived from a bodily (constitutional) habit.

CATASTE'MA, *n.* *-stem'atos (-is)*. Gr., κατάστημα. A settled condition (of health, the weather, etc.).

CATAT'ASIS, *f.* *-ta'seos (-at'asis)*. Gr., κατὰσσις. 1. A stretching or extension, especially downward. 2. Of Hippocrates, the reduction of broken or dislocated bones by extension and counterextension.

CATATH'ESIS, *f.* *-the'seos (-ath'esis)*. Gr., κατὰθεσις (from καταβείναι, to lay down). Depression.

CATATO'NIA, *f.*, **CATAT'ONY**. From κατά intens., and τόνος, tension. Fr., *catatonie*. Ger., *Katatonie*, *Spannungs-Irrsehein*. A cerebral disease, first described by Kahlbaum in 1874, allied in its symptomatology to melancholia attonita and to the general paresis of the insane. It follows a cyclical course, the symptoms assuming successively the form of melancholia, mania, stupor, loquacious dementia, and complete dementia. A marked feature is the occurrence of cramps. Other phenomena peculiar to *c.* are the pathetic and theatrical character of the slightest words spoken and the form of speech termed verberation (*q. v.*).

CATATO'NIAC, CATATON'IC. Pertaining to or affected with catatonía.

CATATRIP'SIS, *f.* *-trip'seos (-is)*. Gr., κατὰτριψις (from κατατρίβειν, to wear out). The state of being worn out.

CATAT'ROPHA, *f.* An incorrect form of *catarrhopia* (*q. v.*).

CATAVER'TEBRAL. From κατά, down, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *cataval*. Situated on the hæmal side of the centrum of a vertebra.

CATAX'IS, *f.* *-ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., κάταξις. 1. The production of a fracture. 2. Raw silk.

CATECHIN. Fr., *catéchine*. Ger., *Katechin*. A substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$, derived from the different kinds of catechu, kino, mahogany wood, etc. It is bitter, sweetish, and astringent.

CAT'ECHOL. Pyrocatechin.

CATECHOM'ENOS. Gr., κατεχομένος (from κατέχειν, to endure). Refractory to the action of remedies.

CAT'ECHU, *n.*, *indecl.* From Hind., *kate*, the tree which furnishes *c.*, and *chu*, juice. Fr., *cachou*. Ger., *C.*, *Katechu*. Of the U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph., *Pegu c.*, the *cachou de Pégu* (ou *cachuttie*) [Fr. Cod.], otherwise called black *c.* (*c. nigrum*) or cutch; an extract obtained by evaporating a decoction of the dark heart wood of *Acacia c.* and *Acacia suma*, trees of southern Asia and tropical Africa. *C.* is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, bronchorrhœa, leucorrhœa, relaxation of the mucous membranes of the throat and larynx, and hemorrhages, and as an application to ulcers.—**C'tannic acid**. Fr., *acide cachou-tannique*. Ger., *C'gerbsäure*. A reddish, gummy substance contained in *c.*, and readily

forming an acid, astringent solution in water. It is said to be the anhydride of catechuic acid and to have the formula $C_{38}H_{34}O_{15}$.—**Pulvis c. compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Compound powder of *c.*; consisting of 4 parts of pale *c.*, 2 each of kino and rhatany root, and 1 part each of cinnamon bark and nutmeg, mixed, sifted, and triturated.—**Tinctura c.** Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé*) *de cachou*. Ger., *C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part of *c.* in 5 of dilute alcohol. Other pharmacopœias have ordered from 4 to 6 parts of alcohol. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Tinctura c. composita*.—**Tinctura c. composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cachou aromatisée* (ou *composée*), *teinture gingivale* (2d def.). A tincture made with 12 parts of *c.*, 8 of cinnamon, and sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. av. of pale *c.*, 1 oz. of cinnamon, and proof spirit sufficient to make 1 pint imperial. It is used as an astringent remedy; internally for diarrhœa, externally for indolent ulcers, and also as an injection for the cure of vaginal and rectal fluxes.—**Trochisci c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de cachou* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de cachou odorantes*). Troches each containing 1 grain of *c.*, 10 grains of sugar, and ¼ grain of tragacanth, made up with orange flower water [U. S. Ph.]; or containing 1 grain of pale *c.*, 15 grains of sugar, 0.6 grain of acacia, and about 1 grain of mucilage of acacia, made up with distilled water [Br. Ph.].

CATECHU'IC. Fr., *catéchuïque*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from catechu.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide catéchuïque* (ou *catéchuïque*). Ger., *Catechusäure*, *Katechusäure*. Catechin.—**C. anhydride**. Catechutannic acid.

CATECHU'IN. See CATECHIN.

CATECHUIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide catéchuinique*. One of the products of the decomposition of catechin by the action of caustic potash.

CATECHURE'TIN, CATECHURRHETIN. Fr., *catéchurrhétine*. A substance, $C_{38}H_{38}O_{12}$, formed by the continued action of sulphuric acid on catechu.

CATECHUTAN'NIC ACID. See under CATECHU.

CATEIA'DION, *n.* An ancient instrument for scarifying the interior of the nose for the relief of headache.

CATELEC'TRODE. See CATHODE.

CATELECTROTON'IC, CATELECTROT'ONOUS. Fr., *catélectrotonique*. Ger., *katelectrotonisch*. Pertaining to catelectrotonus.

CATELECTROT'ONUS, *m.* From κατά, down, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and τόνος, tension. The state of increased electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the cathode when a constant galvanic current is passed through a nerve.

CATEMER'INA, *f.* Gr., καθημερινή. See AMPHEMERINA.

CATE'NA, *f.* Gr., σειρά, ἄλυσις. A bond, chain, or series; of the ancients, the bond of union between the spirit and the body or between united chemical elements.

CAT'ENATE. Lat., *catenatus*. See CATENULATE.

CAT'ENATING. See C. AGUE.

CATEN'ULATE. Lat., *catenulatus* (from *catenula*, a small chain). Fr., *chaîné, en chaîne*. Ger., *kettenartig*. Disposed in a chain; composed of parts joined together like the links of a chain.

CATESBÆ'A, *f.* Named after *M. Catesby*, an English naturalist. Fr., *catesbée*. A genus of rubiaceous plants belonging to the *Catesbeæe*.—**C. longiflora**, **C. macrantha**, **C. spinosa**. A shrub of the West Indies. The acidulous fruits are eaten, and the bark is said to be tonic and febrifuge. It is possible, however, that the bark so called is derived from *C. Vavassorii*.—**C. Vavassorii**. A plant growing in Hayti, wrongly referred to the genus *C.* and of uncertain botanical station.

CAT'GUT. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Darmsaite*. Cord made from the intestines of various animals; used for ligatures and sutures.

CATHÆ'MUS. Gr., κάθαιμος. Bloody.

CATHÆRESIS, *f.* -re'seos (-æ'resis). Gr., καθαίρεισις (from καθαίρειν, to reduce). Fr., cathérèse. 1. Anciently, the production of great prostration by means of evac-uants used to cause the reduction of overgrowths, effu-sions, exudations, etc.; also the action of a violent caustic. 2. As now used, the action of a feeble caustic.

CATHÆRETICUS. See CATHERETIC.

CATHARC'TIC. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARISM, CATHARIZA'TION. Gr., καθαρισμός.

Lat., catharismus. A cleansing, purification.

CATHAR'MA, *n.* -ar'matos (-is). Gr., κάθαρμα. Excre-ment voided as the result of purgation.

CATHAR'MOS, CATHAR'MUS, *m.* Gr., καθαρμός. 1. Purgation. 2. The cure of disease by sacrifices.

CATH'AROS. Gr., καθάρως. Pure, purified, purged.

CATHAR'SIOS. Gr., καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHAR'SIS, *f.* -ar'seos (-is). Gr., καθάρσις (from καθαίρειν, to purge, cleanse). Fr., catharsie (1st def.), catharse (2d def.). Ger., Reinigung, Abführwirkung. Originally, any natural or artificial purifying dis-charge; as now used, purging by the bowels.—**C. dia pharyngos**. Gr., καθάρσις διὰ φάρυγγος. Vomiting.

CATHAR'SIUS. Gr., καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHAR'TATE. Fr., *c.* A salt of cathartic acid.

CATHAR'TIC. Gr., καθαρτικός. Lat., catharticus. Fr., cathartique. Ger., kathartisch. Producing catharsis (*q. v.*).

—**C. acid**. Lat., acidum catharticum. Fr., acide cathar-tique. Ger., Kathartinsäure. A glucoside, C₁₈H₂₆N₂ SO₂, constituting the active principle of senna.

CATHAR'TICUM, *n.* A cathartic medicine.—**C. lunæ, C. lunare**. Fr., pierre infernale. Nitrate of silver pre-pared by precipitation; Sala's magisterium argenti.

CATHAR'TIN. Lat., cathartimum, cathartina. Fr., cat-hartine. Ger., Kathartin, Sennabitter. 1. A bitter, nauseous substance obtained from senna by Lassaigne and Feneulle, supposed by them to be the purgative principle of senna, but now known to be a mixture de-void of purgative properties. 2. Of Winckler, a prin-ciple contained in the ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*.

CATHARTOGEN'IC ACID, CATHARTO'GENIN. Fr., acide cathartogénique, cathartogénine. Ger., Katharto-geninsäure. A yellowish-brown substance, insoluble in water, produced, along with glucose, by decomposing cathartic acid with hydrochloric acid.

CATHAR'TOMAN'NITE. Fr., mannite du séné. Ger., Cathartomannit. A non-fermentable sugar, C₂H₄₄O₁₉, found in senna.

CATH'ARUS. See CATHAROS.

CATHEC'TICE, *f.* Gr., καθεκτική. Retentive power.

CATH'EDRA, *f.* Gr., καθέδρα. An old term for a night chair, also for the anus.

CATHELECTROTONUS, *m.* See CATELECTROTONUS.

CATHEMER'INOS, CATHEMER'INUS. Gr., καθημερι-νός. See QUOTIDIAN.

CATHÆRET'IC. From καθαίρειν, to reduce. Lat., cat-hæreticus. Fr., cathérétique. Ger., ätzend. Feebly caustic.

CATH'ETER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). Gr., καθετήρ. Fr., cathéter, sonde, algulie. Ger., Katheter. Anciently, any instru-ment for exploring a canal; as now used, a tube de-signed for insertion into a canal, especially through the urethra into the urinary bladder; of the French, a lithotomy staff.—**Amussat's c.** Fr., sonde rectiligne d'Amussat. A straight c. brought into use by Amussat.—**Bénique's c.** A c. having a straight shaft joined at a slight angle to the curved portion near the beak, the curve being directed backward at its beginning.—**Bent c.** See *Elbowed c.*—**Bozeman's c.** A double-current c. for intrauterine irrigation.—**Brodie's c.** A short c., less curved than an ordinary c., fixed to a wooden handle.—**Bulb-ended c.** Fr., cathéter (ou sonde) à boule. A very flexible urethral c. having a long taper-ing extremity ending in a bulbous point.—**Bumstead's retention c.** A modification of Thompson's retention

c. with a screw at the end for attaching a filiform bougie.—**C. argenteus**. Fr., sonde en argent. Ger., silberner Katheter. A silver c.—**C. chalybeatus**. Fr., sonde en fer. Ger., stählener Katheter. An iron c.—**C. elasticus**. See *Flexible c.*—**C. fever**. See under *FEVER*.—**C. flexibilis**. See *Flexible c.*—**C. gauge**. Fr., filiaire. A plate or card having circular perforations progressively increasing in size and numbered to correspond with the sizes of c's. One numbered according to the French scale shows the circumference of a c. in millimetres.—**C.-holder**. An arrangement of tapes, or the like, fas-tened to the free end of a c. and attached to the patient's body after passing through a ring around the root of the penis; used for retaining a c. in the bladder.—**C. immobilis**. Fr., sonde à demeure. Ger., unbeweglicher Katheter. A c. left in the bladder for a length of time.—**Caustic c.** Of J. Erichsen, a modification of Lalle-mand's porte-caustique; a silver c. having several mi-nute openings in the beak. To the end of the stylet a sponge is attached which, charged with a solution of nitrate of silver, is passed into the c.—**Double c.**, **Double-channelled c.**, **Double-current c.** Fr., sonde à double courant. A catheter divided into two channels by a longitudinal partition, one for injecting liquid and the other for its escape. For obstetrical and gynæ-cological purposes, such c's have been made in several pieces, so that they may be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed.—**Elastic c.** See *Flexible c.*—**Elastic tympanic c.** Fr., sonde tympanique élastique. Ger., elastischer tympanische Katheter. A small flexible tube, funnel-shaped at its outer end, for introduction into the tym-panic cavity through a Eustachian c.—**Elbowed c.** Fr., sonde coudée. A urethral c. having a soft flexible stem, but stiffer toward the point, where it makes a sharp turn, forming a short beak; used for passing obstructions on the floor of the urethra.—**Eustachian c.** Fr., sonde de la trompe d'Eustache. Ger., Ohr-katheter. A tube of metal or hard rubber, 6 to 7 in. long and from 1 to 3½ mm. in diameter, slightly curved at one end; the curved part (beak) is from 2 to 2½ ctm. long. The other end is funnel-shap-ed to receive the nozzle of an inflating bag. It is passed into the Eustachian tube through the nose, or oc-casionally through the mouth.—**Evacuating c.** See *EVACUATOR*.—**Exploratory c.** A metallic c. with a short beak making an angle of about 103° with the shaft, so that it can be turned about after its intro-duction into the bladder and used as a searcher.—**Faucial c.** Fr., sonde du gosier. A hard rubber tube 7½ in. long, with a curve 1⅝ in. long, devised by O. D. Pomeroy for making applications through the mouth to the Eustachian tube and for inflating the cavity of the tympanum.—**Female c.** Fr., sonde de femme. Ger., weiblicher Katheter. A short c. with the beak only slightly curved, for passage into the bladder of the female.—**Flexible c.** Fr., sonde flexible. Ger., biegsamer Katheter. A c. made of some flexible material, such as soft rubber, or silk or other woven fabric varnished with a mixture of linseed oil and litharge.—**Flexible Eustachian c.** Fr., sonde eustachienne flexible. Ger., biegsamer Ohrkatheter. A soft rubber c., 5 or 7 mm. in diameter, devised by S. Sexton, the beak having the curve of other Eustachian c's.—**Gély's c.** A male ure-thral c. the beak of which forms a third of a circle 0·12 metre in diameter.—**Goodman's self-retaining c.** A female c. about 2 in. long, bent to the curve of the ure-thra and having at its vesical end a bulbous expansion with a number of small openings, and at its outer end a button which is overlapped and said to be grasped by the vulva; used in cystitis and vesicovaginal fistula.—**Gross's c.** A metallic c. rendered flexible toward the point by being made of a spiral strip of metal.—**Gum elastic c.** See *Flexible c.*—**Holt's self-retaining c.** See *Winged c.*—**Irrigation c.** Fr., sonde à irriga-

tion. Ger., *Katheter zur Ausspülung*. A double c. for washing out the bladder, etc.—**Jointed c.** A c. consisting of numerous segments held together by a chain passing through the instrument.—**Leroy d'Étiolles's c.** A c. the curved portion of which is a quarter of a circle of a diameter of 12 cm.—**Lobster tail c.** A metallic c. having three articulating segments, or joints, like a lobster's tail, at the cystic extremity.—**Male c.** A c. for introduction into the urinary bladder of the male.—**Mercier's c.**, **Mercier's elbowed c.** A prostatic c. with a fixed angle or two fixed angles.—**Nasal c.** See *Eustachian c.*—**Nélaton's c.** An old French form of red soft rubber c.—**Olivary gum c.** See *Bulb-ended c.*—**Petit's c.** A sigmoid c. for the male urethra.—**Phillips's c.** A soft rubber c., open at each end, to be introduced over a guide.—**Prostate c.**, **Prostatic c.** A long c. with the beak forming a large curve, for passing over an enlarged prostate.—**Reflux c.** See *Double-current c.*—**Retention c.** A c. specially adapted by a peculiarity of its curve or by its small size and great flexibility for introduction into the bladder in cases of retention of urine due to prostatic disease or urethral stricture.—**Self-retaining c.** A urethral c. which, from some peculiarity of its curve or by reason of being furnished with elastic winglike processes, will remain in the bladder without the use of any supplementary appliance.—**Sigmoid c.** A c. with the two ends curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Sims's self-retaining c.** A sigmoid female c. made of block tin, used after the operation for vesicovaginal fistula. The beak is pierced with several small openings, and the outer curved portion has its upper wall cut away.—**Skene's self-retaining c.** A modification of Goodman's, the vesical bulb being made larger and more rounded.—**Squire's c.** See *Jointed c.*—**Syringe c.** See *Caustic c.*—**Thompson's c. sound.** See under *SOUND*.—**Thompson's retention (or stricture) c.** A very fine probe-pointed c. for use in cases of tight urethral stricture.—**Two-way c.** A double-current c.—**Tympanic (-cavity) c.** An elastic tube of spun silk coated with rubber varnish, funnel-shaped at its outer end and somewhat longer than the Eustachian c.—**Urethral c.** Fr., *sonde urétrale*. Ger., *Blasensonde*. A c. designed for introduction into the bladder by way of the urethra.—**Velvet eye c.** A soft rubber c. in which the edges of the fenestra are made smooth by being molded before vulcanization, instead of being cut with a punch afterward.—**Winged c.** Fr., *sonde ailée*. A soft rubber urethral c. rendered self-retaining by two winglike processes springing from opposite sides near the vesical end.—**Wire c.** An instrument devised by W. H. Van Buren for drawing off the urine when an ordinary c. can not be obtained; consisting simply of a piece of wire doubled sharply on itself. The bend forms the vesical end, and after the introduction the urine trickles along the spaces above and below the line of contact of the two arms of the wire.

CATHETERISA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See *CATHETERISM*.

CATH'ETERISM. Gr., *καθετηρισμός*. Lat., *catheterismus*. Fr., *cathétérisme*. Ger., *Katheterismus*, *Katheterisieren*. The introduction of a catheter.—**Buccal c.** Fr., *cathétérisme buccal*. Ger., *Katheterismus durch den Mund*. C. of the Eustachian tube through the mouth.—**C. of the uterus**. Lat., *catheterismus uteri*. Fr., *cathétérisme utérin*. 1. The passage of a uterine sound. 2. The insertion of a flexible catheter or bougie between the uterine wall and the fetal envelopes for the purpose of exciting labor pains.—**Exploratory c.** Fr., *cathétérisme explorateur*. The passage of a urethral instrument for diagnostic purposes.—**Forced c.**, **Forcible c.** Fr., *cathétérisme forcé*. The forcible passage of a catheter or sound through a urethral stricture.—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *catheterismus laryngis*. Fr., *tubage du larynx*. Ger., *Katheterismus der Luftwege*. The passage of a tube

through the larynx, either for insufflation in the asphyxia of newborn infants or to facilitate respiration in cases of œdema, croup, etc. Cf. *INTUBATION*.—**Permanent c.** Fr., *cathétérisme permanent (ou à demeure)*. The passage of a catheter and its retention in the bladder for a length of time.—**Posterior c.**, **Retrograde c.** Fr., *cathétérisme retrograde*. The passage of a catheter or sound from the bladder forward through the urethra in the operation of perineal urethrotomy or in a case of vesical fistula.—**Telescopic c.** The procedure of passing a flexible catheter with its beak cut off just above the eye down upon a stricture, then cutting off the shaft at about an inch from the meatus and successively passing smaller and smaller catheters through the preceding ones until one is found small enough to go through the stricture.—**Tympanic c.** Fr., *cathétérisme tympanique*. Ger., *tympanischer Katheterismus*. The passage of a flexible tympanic catheter (*q. v.*) into the tympanum through a Eustachian catheter.

CATHETE'RIUS. Pertaining to a catheter or to catheterism.

CATHETERIZA'TION. See *CATHETERISM*.

CATHETOM'ETER. See *CATHETER gauge*.

CATHIDRY'SIS, *f.* -ry'seos (-is). Gr., *καθιδρύσις*. The reduction of a part to its normal position.

CATH'ION. See *CATION*.

CATH'ODAL. Of, pertaining to, or situated at the cathode.

CATH'ODE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kathode*. The negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery.

CATHOD'IC. In physiology, proceeding downward (said of a nervous current).

CATH'ODOS, **CATH'ODUS**, *f.* Gr., *καθόδος*. Ger., *Hinabsteigen*. A downward movement, especially of blood to the uterus before menstruation or to the rectum before an attack of hæmorrhoids.

CATHOLARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *καθολος*, in general, and *ἀρθρίτις* (see *ARTHRITIS*). See *POLY-ARTHRITIS*.

CATHOL'CEUS, *m.* Gr., *καθολκεύς*. Of Galen, a bandage covering the entire head and serving to fix underlying bandages and dressings.

CATHOL'ICON, **CATHOL'ICUM**, *n.* Gr., *καθολικόν*. Fr., *catholicon*, *catholicum*. Ger., *allgemeine Arznei*. 1. A universal remedy. 2. An old generic name for a number of electuaries.

CATHOL'ICUS. Gr., *καθολικός*. Fr., *catholique*, *universel*. Ger., *allgemein*, *für Alles geltend*. 1. Pervading the entire system (said of certain humors). 2. Suitable for all sorts of operations (said of furnaces), good for all diseases (said of medicines).

CATH'OLOMELAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From *καθολος*, in general, and *μέλασμα*, a black color. Fr., *catholomélasme*. Ger., *allgemeines Melasma*. General melasma.

CATHORA'SIS, *f.* -a'seos (-is). From *καθώραν*, to look intently. Fr., *cathorasie*. Ger., *scharfes Gesicht*. Sharpness of vision.

CATHO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Shortsightedness.

CATH'YGRÖS, **CATH'YGRUS**. Gr., *κάθυγρος*. Excessively watery (said by Hippocrates of a certain state of the uterus).

CATHYP'NIA, *f.* From *καθυπνοῦν*, to sleep soundly. Very sound sleep.

CATHYPNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *καθύπνωσις*. 1. A falling into deep sleep. 2. See *CATHYPNIA*.

CA'TIAS, *f.* -ti'ados (-is). Gr., *κατίας* (Ion. for *κατιάς*). 1. See *CATEIADON*. 2. A catheter. 3. A tenotomy knife. 4. An ancient instrument for removing the dead fœtus by incision, also for opening abscesses of the uterus.

CAT'ION. Written also *cathion* and *kation*. From *κατά*, down, and *ἰόν* (n. of pres. part. of *ἵεναι*, to go). Fr., *c.*, *cathion*. Ger., *Kation*. In electrolysis, an electro-positive element or radicle, i. e., one that tends to accumulate at the negative pole.

CATIS'CHON. Gr., *κατίσχω*. Not easily affected by drugs, especially by purgatives.

CAT'LIN, CAT'LING. A long, narrow, double-edged, pointed knife, used to divide the tissues between the bones in amputations of the forearm or the leg.

CATOCATHAR'TIC. Lat., *catocatharticus*. Fr., *catocathartique*. Ger., *reimigend nach unten*. Purging downward (by the bowels).

CAT'OCHE. Gr., *κατοχή*. 1. Catalepsy. 2. See CATOCHUS (3d def.). 3. Anciently, fever with coma.

CATOCHEI'LON, CATOCHEI'LUM, CATOCHI'LON. Gr., *κατώχειλον* (from *κάτω*, below, and *χείλος*, the lip). The lower lip.

CAT'OCHUS. Gr., *κάτοχος*. 1. (Adj.) affected with catalepsy. 2. (N. m.) catalepsy. 3. (N. m.) a term sometimes applied to comatose conditions, especially coma vigil, also to cataleptic, hysterocataleptic, and cataleptoid attacks. 4. (N. m.) induration of the connective tissue, especially in children.—**C. cervinus.** Tetanus.—**C. diurnus.** Symptomatic tetany.—**C. holotonicus.** Tetanus.—**C. infantum.** See *C.* (4th def.).

CATOCE'LIA, f. From *κάτω*, below, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *bas-ventre*. Ger., *Unterleib*. The lower part of the belly. Cf. *HYPOGASTRIUM*.

CATOMIS'MUS, m. Gr., *κατωμισμός*. Fr., *catomisme*. An ancient Greek method of reducing a dislocation of the head of the humerus by placing one's shoulder in the axilla and then lifting the patient by straightening one's self.

CATOPHO'RIA, f. From *κάτω*, downward, and *φορεῖν*, to carry. Downward inclination of the eyeball.

CATOPT'ER, m. *-te'ros (-is)*. Gr., *κατοπτήρ*. An old name for a speculum, especially a speculum for dilating the anus or vulva.

CATOPT'RIC. Gr., *κατοπτρικός*. Lat., *catoptricus*. Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *katoptrisch*. Pertaining to reflected light or to catoptrics.—**C. examination of the eye, C. test.** Fr., *examen catoptrique de l'œil*. Ger., *katoptrische Untersuchung des Auges*. A method of examination formerly used to determine the presence and nature of a cataract, but now mainly employed to show whether or not the lens is completely dislocated.

CATOPT'RIGS. Gr., *κατοπτρική*. Lat., *catoptrica, catoptrice*. Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *Katoptrik*. That part of physics which treats of reflected light.

CATOPT'RON, n. Gr., *κάτοπτρον*. A mirror.

CATOPT'ROSCOPE. Lat., *catoptriscopium* (from *κατοπτρις*, a mirror, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Spiegelapparat*. An apparatus for examining objects by reflected light, especially in microscopy.

CATORHI'NUS. From *κάτω*, below, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Ger., *katorhin*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alæ vomeris and the anterior nasal spine greater than +16°5'.

CATOS'TOMUS. From *κάτω*, below, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *catostome*. Having the mouth situated low; in craniometry, having the angle between the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the punctum alæ vomeris between +0°90' and +25°5'.

CATOTER'IC. Gr., *κατωτερικός*. Lat., *catotericus*. Fr., *catotérique*. Causing a downward flow, cathartic.

CATOT'ICA, n. pl. Of Mason Good, an order of his *Ecritica* (*q. v.*) affecting internal surfaces.

CATOURANIS'CUS. From *κάτω*, below, and *οὐρανός*, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katuranisch*. Having the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line tangent to the middle of the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between +20° and +40°.

CATOU'RANUS. From *κάτω*, below, and *οὐρανός*, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katuran*. Having the angle of intersection of the radius fixus with a line drawn

from the punctum præmaxillare to the posterior nasal spine greater than +17°.

CATOX'YS. Gr., *κάτοξυς* (from *κατά* intens., and *ὀξύς*, acute). Very acute (said of diseases).

CAT'TLE PLAGUE. See *RINDERPEST*.

CATULOT'IC. Gr., *κατουλωτικός*. Lat., *catuloticus*. Fr., *catulotique*. Ger., *vernarrend*. Tending to promote cicatrization (said of remedies).

CAU'CALIS. *-cal'idus (-is)*. Gr., *κανκαλῖς* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *caucalide*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**C. daucoides.** Fr., *gratteau*. Bur parsley, hedge parsley; a low annual European herb. The fruit was formerly regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.—**C. grandiflora.** Fr., *giroville, mélinot, persillée*. An annual European species; said to be diuretic.

CAU'DA, f. Gr., *οὐρά*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schwanz*. 1. A tail or a taillike appendage; of the older writers, the penis, the clitoris, and the coccyx; applied by some writers to the ventral end of the fasciola or fascia dentata. 2. Of a muscle, that portion that forms its insertion.—**C. caudati.** See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform PROCESS*.—**C. coccygea.** See *COCCYX*.

—**C. colliculi caudati.** See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. cornu Ammonis.** Of Zuckerkandl, a narrow strip sometimes found along the margin of the fasciola (fascia dentata), between it and the fimbria and near the splenium. It has, however, no direct connection with the hippocampus (cornu Ammonis).—**C. cornu posterioris.** A solid appendage to the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, running backward toward the occipital lobe and composed of highly vascular neuroglia; an obliterated continuation of the *cornu posterius*.—**C. corporis striati.** Syn.: *c. caudati, c. striati, surcingle*. The pointed posterior extremity of the corpus striatum.—**C. epididymidis.** Fr., *queue de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Neberhodenschwanz*. Syn.: *globus minor*. The lower extremity of the epididymis.—**C. equina.** Fr., *queue de cheral*. Ger., *Pferdeschweif, Rossschweif*. 1. The inferior segment of the spinal cord together with the numerous large (lumbar and sacral) nerves arising from the lumbar enlargement and continuing downward in a parallel direction until they diverge through the intervertebral foramina. They give the termination of the cord the appearance of a horse's tail, whence the name. 2. The genus *Equisetum*.—**C. fasciæ dentatæ.** Of Luschka, the continuation of the fasciola or fascia dentata upon the uncus of the gyrus hippocampi; the banderella, or bandelette, of Giacomini.—**C. felis.** The *Acalypha*.—**C. helicis.** A small process of the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and anthelix.—**C. lienis.** The lower end of the spleen.—**C. medullæ.** Of Bartholin, apparently a collective term for the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord.—**C. medullæ oblongatæ.** Fr., *queue de la moëlle allongée*. Of Winslow, the medulla oblongata.—**C. muliebris.** See *CLITORIS*.—**C. musculi.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. pancreatis.** Fr., *queue du pancréas*. The left extremity of the pancreas, which tapers to a small size.—**C. pendunculus mallei.** The manubrium of the malleus.—**C. prior flexoris brevis.** The deep origin of the flexor brevis pollicis.—**C. striati.** See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. superciliaris.** The external portion of the eyebrow.

CAU'DAL. Lat., *caudalis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to, resembling, or situated near the tail.

CAU'DATE, CAU'DATED. Lat., *caudatus*. Fr., *caudé*. Ger., *geschwänzt*. Shaped like or having a tail or a taillike appendage.

CAUDA'TION. Lat., *caudatio*. 1. The state of being provided with a tail. 2. Elongation of the clitoris.

CAUDA'TUM, n. See *CORPUS striatum*.

CAUDA'TUS. See *CAU'DATE*.

CAU'DEX, m. *Cau'dicis*. Gr., *στῆλεχος, κορμός, στύπος*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Stoek, Stamm*. A stalk or trunk.—**C. cerebri.** Ger., *Grosshirnstamm*. That part of the en-

cephalon that is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic thalami, consisting of the crura cerebri and the tegmentum.—**C. dorsalis**. 1. The spinal cord. 2. The medulla oblongata.—**C. encephali**. The cerebral peduncle.—**C. encephali communis**. See *MEDULLA oblongata* and *CRUS cerebri*.—**C. encephali pontilis**. See *PONS Varolii*.—**C. medullaris**. See *Cerebral PEDUNCLE*.

CAU'DLE. Lat., *caudum*. Fr., *choudeau*. A warm drink containing wine, eggs, sugar, and spices.

CAUL. Fr., *coiffe*. Ger., *Glückshaube*. 1. A popular term for the amnion, or a portion thereof, covering the child or its head at the time of birth; due to rupture of the membranes failing to take place before the birth, or occurring late in labor and at such a situation that a portion covers the head. To be "born with a caul" (Fr., *naître coiffé*) is deemed by the superstitious a sign of good luck. 2. The omentum.

CAUL'DON, *n.* Gr., *καυλήδον*. Fr., *caulédon*. Ger., *Querbruch*. A transverse fracture.

CAUL'ES, *m. pl.* Medullary filaments on the inner side of the optic thalamus.

CAULOPHYL'LIN. Fr., *caulophylline*. A resinous precipitate thrown down on pouring a concentrated tincture of caulophyllum into water.

CAULOPHYL'LUM, *n.* From *καυλός*, a stem, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *caulophylle*. 1. A genus of North American berberidaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides*.—**C. thalictroides**. Ger., *Stengelblatt*, *Frauenwurz*. Syn.: *Leontice thalictroides*. Blue cohosh, blueberry root, papoose root, squaw root. The only species; a perennial herb growing throughout the United States and in Japan and the region of the Amoor. The rhizome with its matted rootlets contains saponin or a similar principle and two resins. It has been considered emmenagogue, ebolic, and diaphoretic.

CAULOPLEC'TUS. From *καυλός*, the penis, and *πληκτός*, stricken. Affected with cauloplegia.

CAULOPL'E'GIA, *f.* From *καυλός*, the penis, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Paralysis of the penis.

CAULORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *καυλός*, the penis, and *ρῆγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the penis.—**C. ejaculatoria**. See *SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA*.

CAULORRHE'A, *f.* From *καυλός*, the penis, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *caulorrhée*. Ger., *Schleimfluss der männlichen Harnröhre*. Urethral blennorrhœa in the male.

CAU'MA, *n.* *Cau'matos* (-is). Gr., *καῦμα*. Heat, a burning, especially a burning fever; of Young, inflammation and inflammatory fever, a genus of the order *Pyrexie*, class *Parhæmasie*.—**C. bronchitis**. See *CROUP*.—**C. carditis**. See *CARDITIS*.—**C. catarrhale**. See *CORYZA*.—**C. cystitis**. See *CYSTITIS*.—**C. enteritis**. See *ENTERITIS*.—**C. erythematum**. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**C. gastritis**. See *GASTRITIS*.—**C. hæmorrhagicum**. An active hæmorrhage.—**C. hepatitis**. Acute hepatitis.

—**C. hysteritis**. Metritis.—**C. nephritis**. Idiopathic nephritis.—**C. odontalgicum**. See *ODONTALGIA*.—**C. ophthalmitis**. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. otitis**. See *OTITIS*.—**C. paristhmitis**. See *PARISTHMITIS* and *CYNANCHE*.—**C. parotitis**. See *CYNANCHE parotidea*.—**C. peripneumonia**. See *PNEUMONIA peripneumonia*.—**C. peritonæitis**. **C. peritonitis**. See *PERITONITIS*.—**C. phlegmone**. See *PHLEGMON*.—**C. phrenitis**. See *PHRENITIS*.—**C. pleuritis**. See *PLEURISY*.—**C. podagricum**. See *GOUT*.—**C. rheumatismus**. Acute rheumatism.—**C. rubeola**. See *RUBEOLA*.—**C. splenitis**. See *SPLENITIS*.

CAUMAT'IC. Relating to cauma (*q. v.*).

CAUMATO'DES. Gr., *καυματώδης*. Hot, burning, feverish.

CAU'SA, *f.* See *CAUSE*.—**C. abdita**. See *Hidden CAUSE*.—**C. antecedens**. An ultimate cause.—**C. continens**. Fr., *cause continente*. A cause that continues to act after its effect has begun.—**C. conjuncta**. An imme-

diate cause.—**C. disponens**. A predisposing cause.—**C. excitans**. An exciting cause.—**C. procataretica**. See *Predisposing CAUSE*.—**C. proegumena**. A remote cause.—**C. proxima**. A proximate cause.

CAU'SAL. Lat., *causalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.*, *ursächlich*. Pertaining to or founded on the cause of a disease. See *C. INDICATION*.

CAUSAL'GIA, *f.* From *καῦσος*, burning heat, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *causalgie*. Ger., *Causalgie*. Neuralgia with a sense of severe burning pain; particularly a painful affection, often affecting the foot, chiefly characterized by a burning pain with pain and tenderness at various neighboring points, sometimes accompanied by twitching or spasmodic action of some sort about the affected part—generally observed in women; also a condition giving rise to similar pain, accompanied with a glossy state of the skin, in the area of distribution of a nerve that has been injured.

CAUSA'LIS, *f.* 1. (Adj.) see *CAUSAL*. 2. (N. f.) (-*sal'idus* [-is]), a bleb or blister resulting from a burn.

CAUSA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. 1. See *CAUSATION*. 2. Disease, sickness.

CAUSA'TION. Lat., *causatio*. The process by which a cause produces an effect. Cf. *ÆTIOLOGY*.

CAUSE. Gr., *αἰτία*, *αἰτιον*. Lat., *causa*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ursache*. Any act or state of things that produces a certain effect.—**Accessory c.** Fr., *c. accessoire*. A c. that contributes to the production of an effect mainly due to another c.—**Accidental c.** See *Determining c.*—**Antecedent c.** Lat., *causa antecedens*. Fr., *c. antécédente*. A remote or predisposing c.—**Common c.** 1. A c. that most usually gives rise to the result under consideration. 2. A c. that produces two or more effects, any one of which may erroneously be attributed to one of the others.—**Determining c.** Fr., *c. déterminante*. A c. that gives efficiency to other c's, precipitating their action.—**Efficient c.** A c. that gives rise to the effect alone, independently of the action of other c's.—**Endopathic c.** See *Internal c.*—**Essential c.** See *Efficient c.*—**Exciting c.** See *Proximate c.*—**Exopathic c.**, **External c.** Fr., *c. externe*. A c. that operates from without the organism.—**Hidden c.** Lat., *causa abdita*. Fr., *c. cachée*. A c. that is inappreciable.—**Immediate c.** See *Proximate c.*—**Internal c.** Fr., *c. intime*. A c. that exists within the organism, as in self-infection.—**Mechanical c.** A c. that operates mechanically.—**Negative c.** Fr., *c. négative*. A c. consisting in the absence of some condition necessary to the prevention of the effect.—**Occasional c.** See *Determining c.*—**Occult c.** See *Hidden c.*—**Physical c.** Fr., *c. physique*. A c. acting in conformity to physical laws.—**Physiological c.** Fr., *c. physiologique*. A c. that acts only with the cooperation of some physiological act or process.—**Positive c.** See *Efficient c.*—**Predisponent c.**, **Predisposing c.** See *Procataretic c.*—**Primary c.** See *Proximate c.*—**Procataretic c.** Lat., *causa procataretica* (seu *disponens*). Fr., *c. prédisposante*. Ger., *prädisponirendes Moment*. A c. that acts upon the organism in such a manner as to make it more readily susceptible to the action of an exciting c.—**Proximate c.** Lat., *causa proxima*. Fr., *c. prochaine*. Ger., *nächste Ursache*. That one of two or more c's that comes into play last and produces its effect with comparative rapidity.—**Remote c.**, **Secondary c.** See *Ultimate c.*—**Specific c.** Fr., *c. spécifique*, *c. formelle*. A c. of a specific nature (e. g., a pathogenic microorganism).—**Ultimate c.** Fr., *c. éloignée*. A c. that eventually proves operative with the cooperation of a proximate c.—**Vital c.** Fr., *c. animée*. A specific pathogenic organism. Cf. *CONTAGIUM vivum*.

CAU'SIS, *f.* *Cau'seos* (-is). Gr., *καῦσις*. Combustion, cauterization; also a burn.

CAUSO'DES. Gr., *καυσώδης*. Burning-hot, glowing, ardent; as a n., see *CAUSUS*.

CAUSO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., καύσωμα. See CAUMA and CAUSUS.

CAUS'OS, *m.* See CAUSUS.

CAUS'TIC. Gr., καυστικός (adj.), καυστικόν (n.), καυτήριον (n.). Lat., *causticus* (adj.), *causticum* (n.). Fr., *caustique*. Ger., *kaustisch* (adj.), *ätzend* (adj.), *Aetzmittel* (n.). 1. Destroying tissue as if by burning (said especially of substances which produce disintegration of tissue by chemical action); as a *n.*, a substance so acting. 2. In optics, a curve produced by joining the intersections of the rays refracted through a lens or other transparent medium (*c. by refraction*) or reflected from a mirror (*c. by reflection*).—**Black c.** See CAUSTICUM *sulfuricocrocatum*.—**Canquoin's c.** See *Canquoin's PASTE*.—**C. by reflection, C. by refraction.** See C. (2d def.).—**Common c.** Potassa or a *c.* preparation containing it.

—**Escharotic c.** Fr., *caustique escharotique, escharotique* [Fr. Cod.]. A *c.* that produces a slough.—**Filhos's c.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**Frère Côme's c.** See *Arsenical PASTE*.—**Golden c.** See *Récamier's c.*—**Iodine c.** See *Lugol's IODINE c. solution*.—**Landolfi's c.** A preparation used as an application to cancers; it contains the chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony.—**Lugol's c.** See *Lugol's IODINE c. solution*.—**Lunar c.** Lat., *causticum lunare*. Fr., *caustique lunaire*. Ger., *Höllenstein*. Fused nitrate of silver; so called because the symbol of *luna* (the moon) was given by the alchemists to silver.—**Mercurial c.** 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of commercial nitric acid. 2. The same, nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1.5 being used. 3. The same as No. 1, but evaporated to $\frac{3}{4}$ of its weight. 4. A preparation made by mixing 1 oz. of mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of nitric acid, and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of arsenious acid.—**Milder common c.** Lat., *causticum commune mitius*. See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**Mitigated c.** See *Argenti nitras dilutus* (under ARGENTUM).—**Récamier's c.** A solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 100 parts of nitrohydrochloric acid.—**Stronger common c.** Lat., *causticum commune acerrimum*. See C. POTASSA.—**Sulphuric c.** See CAUSTICUM *sulfuricocrocatum*.—**Toughened c.** See *Argenti nitras induratus* (under ARGENTUM).—**Vienna c.** Lat., *causticum vindobonnense* (seu *viennense*). See POTASSA *cum calce*.

CAUS'TIC-HOLDER. Fr., *porte-pierre, porte-caustique*. Ger., *Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument for holding a piece of caustic.—**Politzer's pharyngeal c.-h.** An instrument consisting of a quadrilateral piece of silver, 1½ ctm. long and 4 mm. in diameter, furnished with a handle 20 ctm. long. The four sides, as well as the free end of the prism, are roughened like a file, in order to give the nitrate of silver, which is melted upon it, a firmer hold. The nitrate of silver is melted upon the side of the instrument corresponding to the side of the pharynx which it is intended to cauterize. It is introduced behind the soft palate into the superior pharynx.

CAUSTICITY. Lat., *causticitas*. Fr., *causticité*. Ger., *Aetzbarkeit, Aetzkraft*. The quality of being caustic.

CAUSTICOPH'ORUM, *n.* From καυστικόν, a caustic, and φερέν, to carry. Fr., *causticophore*. Ger., *Kaustikophor, Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument specially adapted for conveying a caustic to a particular locality in the urethra, the cervix uteri, etc.

CAUS'TICUM, *n.* See CAUSTIC.—**C. æthiopicum.** See C. *sulfuricocrocatum*.—**C. alcalinum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. antimoniale.** Antimony trichloride.—**C. arsenicale.** Fr., *poudre arsenicale de Justamonde*. A mixture of white arsenic with arsenic trisulphide, with or without the addition of opium.—**C. chirurgicum, c. chirurgorum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. commune acerrimum, C. commune fortius.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. commune mitius.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. cum kali hydrico cum calce, C. cum potassa et calce, C. Filhos.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. lunare.** Silver nitrate.—

C. nigrum. See C. *sulfuricocrocatum*.—**C. odontalgicum.** Fr., *caustique odontalgique*. A preparation made of 400 parts of nitric acid and 5 of morphine acetate; applied to painful dental cavities.—**C. potentiale.** Caustic potassa.—**C. salinum, C. salitum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. sulfuricocarbonum, C. sulfuricocarbonicum, C. sulfuricocrocatum.** Fr., *caustique sulfo-safrané*. Black caustic; made by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with either powdered charcoal or saffron until the mixture acquires the consistence of a paste. Instead of the last ingredient, powdered licorice or charpie may be employed.—**C. vegetabile.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ* (under POTASSA).—**C. viennense, C. viennense fusum, C. viennense fusum Filhos, C. vindobonnense.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.

CAUS'TICUS. See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTOCYCL'US. From καυστικόν, a caustic, and κύκλος, a ring. Fr., *caustocycle*. Ger., *Aetzing*. Of Sanson, a caustic ring, one in which nitrate of mercury was fixed, for cauterizing the cornea.

CAUSTODERMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. More properly written *caustodermatitis*. Fr., *caustodermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung durch Verbrennen*. Inflammation of the skin from a burn.

CAUSTOGY'RUS, *m.* From καυστικόν, a caustic, and γύρος, a ring. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

CAU'SUS, *m.* Gr., καύσος. Fr., *fièvre ardente* (ou *chaude*). Ger., *Brennfieber*. Of Hippocrates, a burning fever; one attended with excessive heat, intolerable thirst, and other very violent symptoms; the remittent fever with gastric symptoms observed in hot countries. Of Moseley, yellow fever.—**C. endemica.** Yellow fever.

CAU'TER, *m.* -e'ris. Gr., καυτήρ. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Brenneisen* (1st def.). 1. A cautery iron. 2. Any caustic application.—**C. trisuleus.** A three-pronged cautery iron.

CAU'TERANT. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERET'IC. Lat., *cautereticus*. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERIAS'MUS, *m.* From καυτηρίασεν, to cauterize. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTERISA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. in distans.** Fr., *cautérisation objective*. Cauterization with the cautery held at some distance from the surface, so as to graduate the degree of burning.—**C. per contactum.** Cauterization by actual contact with the cautery.—**C. provocatoria.** A cauterization designed to provoke, in case the subject is syphilitic, a local syphilitic infiltration; proposed by Tarnowsky as a means of diagnosis. According to him, when the skin of a person affected with syphilis, whether latent or manifest, is cauterized so as to produce ulceration, the periphery and base of the ulcer after a certain interval become infiltrated with a syphilitic deposit, and a characteristic copper-colored border is formed.

CAU'TERISM. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTE'RIUM, *n.* Gr., καυτήριον, καυτήρ. See CAUTERY and CAUSTIC.—**C. actuale.** See *Actual CAUTERY*.—**C. potentiale.** See *Potential CAUTERY*.

CAUTERIZA'TION. Gr., καύσις. Lat., *cauterisatio, adustio*. Fr., *cautérisation*. Ger., *Kauterisi(e)ren*. The act of cauterizing, of destroying living tissue by means of heat or some other caustic.—**C. by contact.** See CAUTERISATIO *per contactum*.—**C. by points.** See *Punctate c.*—**Distant c.** See CAUTERISATIO *in distans*.—**Inherent c.** Fr., *cautérisation inhérente*. Deep *c.* with the actual cautery.—**Linear c.** Fr., *cautérisation linéaire*. *C.* in a line, as with a knife-shaped cautery, the galvanic cautery wire, or a row of *flèches caustiques*.—**Neapolitan c.** Fr., *cautérisation napolitaine*. Deep *c.* through an incision made for the purpose.—**Objective c.** See CAUTERISATIO *in distans*.—**Punctate c.** Fr., *pointes de feu, cautérisation ponctuée*. Ger., *punktförmige Uetion*. Multiple deep *c.* with a pointed cautery.—**Slow c.** Fr., *cautérisation lente*. *C.* with the moxa.—**Trans-**

current c. Fr., *cautérisation transcurrente*. Superficial c. by drawing a white-hot iron rapidly over the surface in transverse lines.

CAUTERY. Gr., *καυτήρ, καυτήριον*. Lat., *cauterium*. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Kauter*. Any cauterizing agent, particularly the actual c.—**Actual c.** Lat., *cauterium actuale*, *ferrum candens*. Fr., *cautère actuel*. Ger., *Brenneisen, Glüh-eisen*. A heated iron or other apparatus for cauterization by means of actual heat, as opposed to the potential c.—**Electric c.**, **Galvanic c.**, **Galvano-c.** Fr., *galvano-cautère, cautère électrique*. A c. apparatus in which a loop of wire or an instrument fashioned somewhat like a knife, made of platinum (selected on account of its being a comparatively poor conductor of electricity), is interposed in a galvanic circuit and heated by means of a battery arranged for quantity.—**Gas c.** Fr., *cautère à gaz*. An apparatus invented by Nélaton for cauterization with an illuminating gas flame. An elastic bag for holding the gas communicates by a piece of rubber tubing with a glass tube drawn to a point having a calibre of 0.1 mm.—**Knife c.** A c. instrument shaped like a knife.—**Nummular c.** Fr., *cautère nummulaire*. A c. iron in the form of a coinlike disc.—**Paquelin's c.** The so called thermo-c.; an apparatus founded on the property possessed by platinum, when heated red hot, of remaining incandescent as long as the vapor of a hydrocarbon is projected upon it. A hollow piece of platinum, varying in shape according to the purpose in view, is attached to a tube connected with a reservoir of benzine, the vapor of which is pumped into the hollow of the piece of platinum (previously heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp) by means of a hand bulb.—**Potential c.** Lat., *cauterium potentielle*. Fr., *cautère potentiel*. A general term for all other cauterizing agents than actual heat.—**Solar c.** A lens ("burning glass") used for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part so as to cauterize it.—**Thermo-c.** Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Properly, any form of actual c.; as commonly used, Paquelin's c. (q. v.).—**Virtual c.** See *Potential c.*

CA'VA, f. 1. Of the older pharmacists, *Corydalis c.* 2. See *KAVA*. 3. Any cavity or hollow on the exterior of the body (e. g., the orbit, the vulva, the hollow of the hand, etc.). See *CAVITY*. 4. See *VENA c.*

CA'VAL. Pertaining to the vena cava.

CAVA'TIO, f. -on'is. See *CAVITY* and *EXCAVATION*.

CA'VEA, f. See *CAVUM*.

CAVERN. Gr., *κρύπτη, κοίλωμα, ἄντρον*. Lat., *caverna*. See *CAVITY*.

CAVERNI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

CAVERNO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). See *Cavernous ANGIOOMA*.

CAVERNO'SUM, n. See *CORPUS c.*

CAVERNOUS. Gr., *ἀντροῆς*. Lat., *cavernosus*. Fr., *caverneux*. Ger., *cavernös*. Of the nature of or pertaining to a cavity or to the corpora cavernosa; containing cavities, spongy; giving out a hollow sound.

CAVIALE', CAVIARE'. Lat., *caviarius*. Fr., *caviar*. Ger., *Kaviar*. The roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, preserved with salt. It has been employed as a substitute for cod liver oil.

CAVIC'ULA, f. An old name for a malleolus, also for the cuneiform bone.

CAVIL'LA, f. See *CAVICULA*.

CAVITA'RIA, n. pl. Fr., *cavitaires*. An order of intestinal worms having a digestive canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity.

CAVITARY. Lat., *cavitaris*. Fr., *cavitaire*. Relating to, connected with, or containing a cavity.

CAVITAS, f. -atis. From *cavus*, hollow. Fr., *cavité*. Ger., *Cavität*. A cavity; in botany, the perithecium of certain *Fungi*.—**C. abdominalis**. Fr., *cavité abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle*. The cavity of the abdomen.—**C. an-**

cyroidea. See *Ancyroid CAVITY*.—**C. antrosa auris**. See *Tympanic CAVITY*.—**C. aquæductus vestibuli membranacea**. See *SACCUS endolymphaticus*.—**C. arachnoidalis**. See *Subdural SPACE*.—**C. articularis**. See *Articular CAVITY*.—**C. buccalis**. See *Buccal CAVITY*.—**C. buccinata**. See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**Cavitates cerebri**. See *Cerebral CAVITIES*.—**C. cochleata**. See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**C. conchæ**. The hollowed portion of the external ear, below the spine of the helix.—**C. cotyloidea**. See *Cotyloid CAVITY*.—**C. cranii**. See *Cranial CAVITY*.—**C. dentis**. See *Pulp CAVITY*.—**C. digitalis**, **C. digitata**. See *Ancyroid CAVITY*.—**C. Duncani**. The fifth ventricle of the brain.—**C. elliptica**. See *AMPULLA ossea* and *C. hemielliptica*.—**C. glenoidalis**. See *Glenoid CAVITY*.—**C. glenoidalis externa**. The concave surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the external condyle of the femur.—**C. glenoidalis interna**. The concave surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the internal condyle of the femur.—**C. glenoidea**. See *Glenoid CAVITY*.—**C. glenoidea ossis temporis**. The glenoid fossa of the temporal bone which receives the condyle of the inferior maxilla.—**C. glenoidea radii**. The glenoid cavity of the radius.—**C. glenoidea scapulæ**. The glenoid cavity of the scapula.—**C. glenoidea tibiæ externa**. The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the outer condyle of the femur.—**C. glenoidea tibiæ interna**. The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the inner condyle of the femur.—**Cavitates glenoideæ tibiæ**. See *C. glenoidea tibiæ externa* and *C. glenoidea tibiæ interna*.—**C. gutturalis**. See *Guttural CAVITY*.—**C. hemielliptica**. The recessus ellipticus of the ear.—**C. hemisphærica**. The recessus sphaericus of the ear.—**C. inferior tibiæ**. The lower articular surface of the tibia.—**C. innominata**. See *C. conchæ*.—**Cavitates innominate**. The auricles of the heart.—**C. intermalleolaris**. See *C. inferior tibiæ*.—**C. intermedia**. In certain birds, a cavity situated between the nostril and the orbit.—**C. labyrinthi**. The osseous labyrinth of the ear.—**C. mastoidea**. See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**C. mediastini**. See *MEDIASTINUM*.—**C. medullaris**. See *Medullary CAVITY*.—**Cavitates narium**, **Cavitates nasi**. See *Nasal CAVITIES* (under *CAVITY*).—**C. orbicularis**. See *C. hemielliptica* and *C. hemisphærica*.—**C. oris**. See *Buccal CAVITY*.—**C. ovalis**. See *C. hemielliptica*.—**C. peritonæi**. See *Peritoneal CAVITY*.—**C. pleuræ**. See *Pleural CAVITY*.—**C. posterior ventriculi lateralis**. See *Ancyroid CAVITY*.—**C. prima**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**C. pulpæ**. See *Pulp CAVITY*.—**C. quinta**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**C. rhomboidalis**. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**C. rotunda**. See *C. hemisphærica*.—**C. semilunaris minor**. See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY*.—**C. semiovalis**. See *C. hemielliptica*.—**C. sigmoidea major**. See *Greater sigmoid CAVITY*.—**C. sigmoidea minor**. See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY*.—**C. subrotunda**. See *C. hemisphærica*.—**C. sulciformis**. The sulcus ad aqueductum vestibuli.—**C. Sylvi**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**C. tympani**, **C. tympanica**. See *Tympanic CAVITY*.—**C. Valsalvæ**. See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**C. Vieusseni**, **C. Vieussens**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.
CAVITY. Gr., *κοῖλον, κοίλωμα, κοιλότης*. Lat., *cavitas, cavum* (from *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *cavité*. Ger., *Höhle*. A hollow space (open or closed).—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *cavitas abdominalis, cavum abdominale*. Fr., *cavité abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle, Unterleibshöhle*. The c. of the abdomen.—**Air c.** See *AIR CELL*.—**Alimentary c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. in which the food is digested and assimilated.—**Amygdaloid c.** In the solipeds, a triangular space between the soft palate and the base of the tongue, into which open a number of glands representing a tonsil.—**Ancyroid c.**, **Ankyroid c.** Lat., *cavitas ancyroidea*. Fr., *cavité ancyroïde*. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Anterior peritoneal c.** See *Peritoneal*

c.—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *cavitas arachnoidalis*, *cavum arachnoidale* (seu *arachnoideum*). See **Subdural space**.—**Archenteric c.** See **ARCHENTERON**.—**Areolar c.** See **AREOLA** (2d def.).—**Arterial c.** See **CAVUM arteriosum**.—**Articular c.** Lat., *cavitas articularis*. Fr., *cavité articulaire*. Ger., *Knorpelgelenkhöhle*. A hollow on a bone for receiving the articular head or tuberosity of another bone.—**Auditory c.** See **Tympanic c.**—**Body c.** See **INTERMESOBLASTIC SPACES** and **CELOMA**.—**Body cavities.** See **INTERMESOBLASTIC SPACES**.—**Buccal c.** Lat., *cavitas buccalis*, *cavum buccale*. That portion of the c. of the mouth that is bounded by the cheeks; in the *Tunicata*, the stomodæum.—**Cartilage cavities.** Ger., *Knorpelhöhlen*. The cavities (lacunæ) in the matrix of cartilage, containing its cells.—**Cavities of reserve.** The follicles beneath the deciduous teeth, from which the permanent teeth are developed.—**C. of the great omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis major* (seu *omentis majoris*). Fr., *grande bourse épiploïque*. The lower and larger of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastropancreatic ligament.—**C. of the lesser omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis minor* (seu *omentis minoris*). Fr., *petite bourse épiploïque*. The upper and smaller of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastropancreatic ligament.—**C. of von Baer.** See **Segmentation c.**—**Cerebral cavities.** Lat., *cavitates cerebri*. Fr., *cavités cérébrales*. The ventricles of the brain.—**Cleavage c.** See **BLASTOCÆLE**.—**Closed cavities.** Fr., *cavités closes*. The serous sacs.—**Cotyloid c.** Fr., *cavité cotyloïde*. Any cup-shaped articular c., especially the acetabulum.—**Cranial c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *cranii*. Fr., *cavité crânienne* (ou *du crâne*). Ger., *Schädelhöhle*. The c. of the skull.—**Craniovertebral c.** In the embryo, the upper of the two main tubular cavities formed the one above and the other below the notochord. It incloses the great nervous centre.—**Cutigerical c.** In the solipeds, the excavation of the hoof into which the plantar cushion is received.—**Decidual c.** The space which exists between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa before they have coalesced.—**Dental c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. 1. See **Pulp c.** 2. An excavation in a tooth resulting from caries.—**Digital c.** Lat., *cavitas digitalis*. See **Ancyroid c.**—**Epiploic c.** See **BURSA omentalis**.—**External dental c.** The c. found upon the cutting surface of the incisor teeth of solipeds; it gradually wears away by use.—**False amniotic c.** In animals with inverted germinal layers (many rodents), the part of the secondary blastodermic vesicle left next the placental pole of the ovum by the division of the secondary vesicle into two parts. It is soon obliterated by the meeting of its walls. Cf. **Neuramniotic c.**—**Frontal cavities.** See **Frontal sinuses**.—**Glenoid c.** Lat., *cavitas glenoidalis*. Fr., *cavité glénoïde*. Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne*. A shallow articular cavity in a bone, particularly in the head of the scapula.—**Greater peritoneal c.** See **Peritoneal c.**—**Greater sigmoid c.** A large articular c. in the superior extremity of the ulna, formed by the olecranon process above and behind and the coronoid process below; it receives the trochlear surface of the humerus.—**Guttural c.** Lat., *cavitas gutturalis*. Fr., *cavité gutturale*. The c. of the pharynx.—**Head intestinal c.** The anterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal in the embryo.—**Intestinal c.** See **Abdominal c.** and **INTERMESOBLASTIC SPACES**.—**Lesser peritoneal c.** Ger., *kleiner Bauchfellsack*. See **BURSA omentalis**.—**Lesser sigmoid c.** A narrow oblong articular depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna which receives the cylindrical part of the head of the radius.—**Marrow c.** See **Medullary c.**—**Mastoid c.** Lat., *cavum mastoidei*. See **Mastoid antrum**.—**Maxillary c.** In the *Dipnoi* and *Amphibia*, a c. in the maxilla connected with the nasal cavities and provided with a branch of the olfactory

nerve.—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavitas medullaris*. Fr., *cavité médullaire*. Ger., *Markraum*, *Markhöhle*. A c. or space in a bone containing marrow. The c. may be large, as in the shaft of long bones, or many small cavities may exist in the framework of cancellated bone.—**Middle intestinal c.** The middle portion of the alimentary canal of the embryo.—**Nasal cavities.** Lat., *cavitates nasales* (seu *narium*). Fr., *cavités nasales*. Ger., *Nasenhöhlen*. The cavities of the nose; one on each side of the median vertical septum, opening in front by the anterior nasal apertures, and behind by the posterior nares, communicating with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones.—**Neural c.** See **Vertebral canal** and **Medullary tube**.—**Neuramniotic c.** The c. in which the embryos of animals (many rodents) with inverted blastodermic layers begin to develop. It is supposed to represent the true amniotic c. of developing ova with uninverted layers. It arises by the formation of a vesicle (secondary blastodermic vesicle) in a solid plug of epiblast cells developing at the placental pole of the ovum, and carrying the single-layered hypoblast before it into the blastodermic vesicle. Soon after the secondary vesicle is formed it is divided into two by the meeting of the walls near the middle. The c. left in the part of the free pole of the ovum is the true or neuramniotic c. lined with epiblast cells, and into that the developing embryo projects. Cf. **False amniotic c.**—**Oral c.** Lat., *cavum oris*. Ger., *Mundhöhle*. The cavity of the mouth.—**Orbital c.** See **ORBIT**.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *excavation du bassin*, *cavité pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenhöhle*, *Beckenraum*. A part of the general abdominal cavity which is below the level of the linea iliopetinea and the promontory of the sacrum. It is bounded in front by the symphysis pubis, behind by the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, laterally by the ischia, and below by the levatores ani and coccygei muscles. It forms a short curved canal, much deeper posteriorly than anteriorly.—**Pelvic intestinal c.** The posterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal of the embryo.—**Pericardial c.** Lat., *cavum pericardii*. The space between the heart and the pericardium; in embryology, the c. which contains the heart.—**Perienteric c.** See **CELOMA**.—**Peritoneal c.** Lat., *cavum peritonæi*. Ger., *Peritonäalcavum*. The closed space included between the visceral and parietal layers of the peritonæum; divided into the general (greater or anterior) peritoneal c. and the bursa omentalis. Cf. **PERITONÆUM** and **Abdominal c.**—**Perivisceral c.** Fr., *cavité periviscérale*. The general body c. of the embryo; in sponges, the space between the mesoderm and the ectoderm.—**Pleural c.** Lat., *cavitas pleure*. The closed space between the visceral and parietal layers of the pleura.—**Pleuroperitoneal c.** 1. See **INTERMESOBLASTIC SPACES**. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common c. containing both the abdominal and thoracic viscera.—**Posterior peritoneal c.** See **BURSA omentalis**.—**Primary marrow (or medullary) cavities.** See **Primary AREOLÆ** (under **AREOLA**).—**Primitive digestive c.** See **BLASTOCÆLE**.—**Primitive vertebral c.** **Protovertebral c.** In embryology, the space between the laminae of the muscle plates.—**Pulmonary c.** 1. A pathological c. in the lung. 2. See **CAVUM pulmonale**.—**Pulp c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. The c. within a tooth containing the dental pulp.—**Respiratory cavities.** The round passages terminating the smallest bronchi which divide to form the infundibula.—**Rosenmüller's c.** A depression in the posterolateral wall of the pharynx, between the posterior lip of the Eustachian tube and the posterior pharyngeal wall.—**Rusconi's nutritive c.** See **PROTOGASTER**.—**Segmentation c.** Fr., *cavité de segmentation*. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. A shallow c. that forms between the white vitellus and the blastoderm.—**Semilunar (or sigmoid) c. of the radius.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sinus lunatus*)

- radii.** The narrow, concave articular surface on the inner side of the radius at its lower extremity, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid cavities of the ulna.** See *Greater sigmoid c.* and *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Small sigmoid c.** See *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Somatovisceral c.** See *CELOMA*.—**Splanchnic c.** See *Intermesoblastic SPACES*.—**Splanchnic cavities.** Fr., *cavités splanchniques*. The cavities containing the important organs of the body; the cranial, the thoracic, and the abdominal.—**Subdural c.** See *Subdural SPACE*.—**Subgerminal c.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Synovial c.** The space within a joint lined by duplications of synovial membrane and containing synovia.—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *cavité thoracique*. Ger., *Brusthöhle*. The c. of the thorax.—**Thoracicobdominal c.** See *Pleuroperitoneal c.* (2d def.).—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *tympani*, *antrum auris*, *tympanum*. Fr., *caisse du tympan*. Ger., *Trommelhöhle*. The c. of the tympanum.—**Uterine c.** Lat., *cavum uteri*. Ger., *Höhle des Uteruskörpers*, *Uterincavum*. The c. of the body of the uterus.—**Vascular c.** See *Pulp c.*—**Venous c.** See *CAVUM pulmonale*.—**Ventral c.** The space included by the hæmal arches; the abdominal c.—**Ventricular c.** The cavity of a ventricle, as of the heart, of the brain, or of the larynx.—**Visceral c.** See *Intermesoblastic SPACES*.—**Yolk c.** See *LATEBRA*.
- CA'VOVAL'GUS, m.** A variety of club foot consisting of a combination of cavus and valgus.
- CA'VUM, n.** See *CAVITY*.—**C. abdominis.** See *Abdominal CAVITY*.—**C. arachnoidale, C. arachnoideum.** See *Subdural SPACE*.—**C. arteriosum.** In certain *Chelonia*, the left division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart, from which the arterial system springs.—**C. buccale.** See *Buccal CAVITY*.—**C. cervicis uteri.** Ger., *Höhle des Gebärmutterhalses*. Syn.: *c. colli uteri*. The cavity of the neck of the uterus; the cervical canal.—**C. cochleæ.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**C. colli uteri.** See *C. cervicis uteri*.—**C. cranii.** See *Cranial CAVITY*.—**C. dentis.** See *Pulp CAVITY*.—**C. Douglasii.** See *Rectouterine POUCH*.—**C. Douglasii laterale.** Syn.: *fossa pararectalis*. A space at each side of the cavity of the true pelvis behind the broad ligament of the uterus.—**C. endolymphaticum.** See *SACCUS endolymphaticus*.—**C. faucium.** See *Guttural CAVITY*.—**C. ischiorectale.** See *Ischiorectal FOSSA*.—**C. laryngis.** The cavity of the larynx.—**C. laryngopharyngeum.** The common cavity of the larynx and pharynx.—**C. mastoidei.** See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**C. Meckelii.** See *Circular SINUS*.—**C. mediastini antici.** See *Anterior mediastinal SPACE*.—**C. mediastini postici.** See *Posterior mediastinal SPACE*.—**C. medullare.** See *Medullary CANAL* (1st def.).—**Cava narium, Cava nasi.** See *Nasal CAVITIES*.—**C. nasopharyngeum.** See *C. pharyngonasale*.—**C. oris.** See *Oral CAVITY*.—**C. oris externum.** Ger., *Bachenhöhle*, *vordere Mundhöhle*. Syn.: *vestibulum oris*. That portion of the oral cavity situated between the lips and the maxillæ.—**C. pelveos, C. pelvis.** See *Pelvic CAVITY*.—**C. pericardii.** See *Pericardial CAVITY*.—**C. perilymphaticum.** The space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths.—**C. peritonæi.** See *Peritoneal CAVITY*.—**C. pharyngis.** The cavity of the pharynx.—**C. pharyngolaryngeum.** That portion of the pharynx that lies below the velum palati.—**C. pharyngonasale.** Fr., *cavité naso-pharyngienne*. That portion of the pharynx lying above the velum palati.—**C. pharyngo-orale.** Fr., *cavité pharyngo-orale*. Ger., *Schlundhöhle*. The common cavity of the pharynx and mouth.—**C. præperitonæale (Retzii).** See *Prevesical SPACE*.—**C. pulmonale, C. pulmonis.** The common cavity of the lower air passages.—**C. pulpæ.** See *Pulp CAVITY*.—**C. rectoischadicum.** See *Ischiorectal FOSSA*.—**C. Retzii.** See *Prevesical SPACE*.—**C. segmentarium.** See *BLASTOCELE*.—**C. subarachnoidale, C. subarachnoideum.** See *Subarachnoid SPACE*.—**C. subdurale.** See *Subdural SPACE*.
- C. thoracis.** See *Thoracic CAVITY*.—**C. tympani.** See *Tympanic CAVITY*.—**C. tympanicum superius.** See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**C. tympani osseum.** Fr., *caisse du tympan osseuse*. The bony tympanic cavity.—**C. uteri.** See *Uterine CAVITY*.—**C. uterorectale.** See *Uterorectal SPACE*.—**C. uterovesicale.** See *Uterovesical SPACE*.
- CA'VUS.** Fr., *cave*. Ger., *hohl*. Hollow. Cf. *VENA cava*.
- CA'VUS, m.** Fr., *piéd creux* (2d def.), Ger., *Hohlfuss* (2d def.). Talipes arcuatus.—**Direct c.** A variety of paralytic talipes arcuatus in which only the triceps suralis is paralyzed.
- CEANO'THIN (E).** Fr., *céanothine*. Ger., *Ceanothin*. An alkaloid found in *Ceanothus reclinatus*.
- CEANO'THUS, m.** A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs related to *Euonymus*.—**C. americanus.** Fr., *thé de la Nouvelle Jersey*. Ger., *amerikanischer Seckelstrauch*. Red root; New Jersey tea. The root is said to be purgative and of service in syphilitic disorders. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea, and recommended as a remedy in apthæ, pharyngitis, and dysentery.—**C. benghalensis.** A species used in Senegal as a remedy for dysentery.
- CE'ARIN.** A hygrophilous ointment base consisting of bleached carnauba wax and paraffin.
- CEAS'MA, n.** -as'matos (-is). Gr., *κείσµα*. A splinter, a fragment.
- CEB'ALE, f.** *Ceb'ales*. Gr., *κεβλή*. The head.
- CEBIPI'RA.** Fr., *c, cébipire*. Of Martius, the *Bowdichia major*, a tree of Brazil, with bitter astringent bark, which has been used in fomentations for deafness, pains in the limbs, and affections of the kidneys and lumbar region.
- CE'BLE, f.** Gr., *κέβλη, κεβλή*. See *CEBALE*.
- CEBOCEPH'ALUS, m.** From *κῆβος*, a monkey, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cébocéphale*. A monkey-headed monster; one with the eyes very close together, the nose being almost wanting and the anterior lobes of the brain sometimes malformed.
- CEBYPI'RA.** See *CEBIPIRA*.
- CE'CITY.** From *cæcitas*. See *BLINDNESS*.
- CECRO'PIA, f.** Fr., *cécropie*. A genus of moraceous plants, comprising numerous South American species.—**C. palmata.** The *ambattinga* of Pison; a South American tree closely related to *C. peltata* and having similar properties and uses.—**C. peltata.** Fr., *bois-canon*. The trumpet tree of South America. The juice is mucilaginous and astringent, and is used for diarrhœa, mucous and bloody fluxes, corns, warts, wounds, and ulcers. The old bark is said to be astringent.
- CECU'TIENCY.** Partial or incipient blindness.
- CED'MA, n.** *Ced'matos*. Generally written in the pl., *cedmata*. Gr., *κέδµα*. An old term for rheumatoid pains, especially about the hips, also for aneurysm in the same locality and for bubo.
- CEDMATO'DES.** Gr., *κεδµατώδης*. Resembling *cedmata* (see *CEDMA*).
- CEDMATOPHTHAL'MIA, f.** From *κέδµα* (see *CEDMA*), and *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eyes. Ophthalmia due to rheumatism, gout, etc.
- CEDMATO'SUS.** See *CEDMATODES*.
- CEDRE'LA, f.** From *κέδρος*, the cedar tree. Fr., *cédrel, cédréla*. A genus of tropical cedrelaceous trees.—**C. febrifuga.** A tree growing throughout the East Indies, where its bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona.—**C. foliis pinnatis.** *C. odorata*.—**C. odorata.** Fr., *cailcedra, cèdre acajou* (ou de la Martinique, ou de la Barbade). Barbados bastard cedar, sweet-scented Barbados cedar, Jamaica (or Honduras) cedar; a large tree of the West Indies and South America. Both the bark and the wood are used in intermittent fever.—**C. rosmarinus.** A tree of Cochinchina. The flowers are said to be cephalic, nervine, deobstruent, and diuretic, and to be employed in catarrh and rheumatism.

—*C. toona*, *C. tuna*. Indian mahogany. The bark is highly astringent, and is employed as a substitute for cinchona in malarial and bilious fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and externally as an application to ulcers.

CEDRELA'CEOUS. Typified by the genus *Cedrela*.

CEDRELÆ'ON, **CEDRELE'UM**, *n. Gr.*, κεδρέλαιον. *Fr.*, cédreléon, huile de cade. *Ger.*, Cederöl, Fichtenöl. Oil of cedar (from *Cedrus Libani* or from its fruit).

CEDRELE'UM, *n.* See **CEDRELEON**.

CED'RENE. *Fr.*, cédrene. *Ger.*, Cedren. 1. A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{24}$, contained in volatile oil of red cedar.

CED'RIN. *Fr.*, cédrine. *Ger.*, *C.* A neutral bitter principle obtained from the seeds of *Simaba cedron*.

CED'RION, *n. Gr.*, κεδριον. See **CEDRUM**.

CED'RIRET. *Lat.*, cedriritum. *Fr.*, cédrirète. From κεδριον (see **CEDRUM**), and rete, a net. A peculiar principle obtained by distilling beech tar; it crystallizes in red needles that are interlaced, whence the name.

CED'RUM, *n. Gr.*, κεδριον. 1. Cedrelæon. 2. A cedar oil (from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*). 3. Oil of citron.

CEDRONEL'LA, *f. Fr.*, cédronelle. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Melissa officinalis*. 2. A genus of labiate plants of the *Nepetææ*.—*C. canariensis viscosa*, etc. *C. triphylla*.—*C. mexicana*. A species indigenous to Mexico and extending to the mountains of southern Arizona. Its flowering tops are used instead of *Melissa*, and contain an abundance of volatile oil.—*C. pallida*. A species indigenous to Mexico and the Mexican frontier of the United States. Employed for the same purposes as *C. mexicana*.—*C. triphylla*. *Syn.*: *Dracocephalum canariense*. Balm of Gilead, indigenous to the Canaries and Madeiras. The leaves were formerly used as a nervine.

CED'RONIN(E). *Fr.*, cédronine. *Ger.*, Cedronin. An alkaloid found in cedron seeds.

CEDROS'TIS, *f. -ros'teos (-is)*. *Gr.*, κέδρωστις. Bryonia (*Bryonia alba*).

CED'RUS (*Lat.*), *f. Gr.*, κέδρος. *Fr.*, cèdre. *Ger.*, Ceder. 1. See **JUNIPERUS**. 2. A section of the genus *Cedrela*. 3. The true cedars; a genus of coniferous trees.—*C. africana*, *C. argentea*, *C. atlantica*. A species the wood of which is used like that of *C. Libani*.—*C. Barbadiensium alatis fraxini foliis*. *Cedrela odorata*.—*C. conifera*, *C. conifera foliis laricis*. *C. Libani*.—*C. deodara*. A tree growing in the Himalayas; the wood is used like that of *C. Libani*.—*C. elegans*. *C. atlantica*.—*C. Libani* (conifera), *C. libanotica*. *Gr.*, κέδρος μεγάλη. *Fr.*, cèdre du Liban. *Ger.*, Ceder vom Libanon. *Syn.*: *Pinus c.*, *Larix c.*, *Abies c.* Cedar of Lebanon. From the cones or other parts of the tree a medicinal wine (cedrites) was prepared.—*C. lycia*. *Thuja occidentalis*.—*C. magna* (conifera *Libani*), *C. major*, *C. phœnicea*. *C. Libani*.

CEI'MENON, *n. Gr.*, κείμενον. An old term for a urinary sediment and for urine set aside for examination, also for the uvula when relaxed.

CEI'RIA, *f. Gr.*, κείρια. An old term for a bandage or swathing cloth, also for a tapeworm.

CELASTIN. *Fr.*, célastine. A bitter principle, chemically identical with menyanthin, found in the leaves of *Celastrus obscurus*.

CELASTRA'CEOUS. *Lat.*, celastraceus. *Fr.*, célastracé. Typified by the genus *Celastrus*.

CELASTRIN, *n. Fr.*, célastrine. A principle found in *Celastrus scandens*. Cf. **CELASTIN**.

CELASTRUS, *m. Gr.*, κλάστρος. *Fr.*, célastré. *Ger.*, Cèlaster. The staff tree; a genus of Celastraceous shrubs and small trees.—*C. buxifolius*. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. One variety, armed with strong poisonous spines, a wound from which causes violent inflammation, is *C. venenatus*.—*C. coriaceus*, *C. decolor*. *C. senegalensis*.—*C. montanus*. *C. senegalensis*.—*C. nutans*. *C. paniculatus*.—*C. obovatus*. *C. senegalensis*.—*C. obscurus*. An Abyssinian species; the

leaves are employed for the cure of a malarial disease called *kolla*. They contain tannin, a volatile oil, and *celastin*.—*C. oriza*. A Japanese species used medicinally.—*C. paniculatus*. A climbing shrub of India and South America. The seeds contain a resinous principle and have a hot pungent taste. The crushed seeds furnish, by distillation with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, an empyreumatic oil (*oleum nigrum*) which is said to be acrid, tonic, stimulating, diaphoretic, and aphrodisiac, and is used internally for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, beri-beri, and leprosy; but it is chiefly used in veterinary practice.—*C. phyllacanthus*. *C. senegalensis*.—*C. scandens*. *Fr.*, bourreau des arbres. *Ger.*, kletternder Celaster. A climbing shrub of North America. The bark, especially that of the root, is emetic, cathartic, and diaphoretic, and is employed in hepatic affections and syphilis. The seeds are said to be narcotic and stimulating.—*C. senegalensis*. An African species. Its root is purgative and somewhat bitter and astringent, and with the bark is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.—*C. venenatus*. A variety of *C. buxifolius*.

CELA'TION. *Lat.*, celatio (from *celare*, to conceal). *Fr.*, célation. *Ger.*, Verheimlichung. In forensic medicine, the concealment of pregnancy, parturition, or a disease.

CELATO'MIA, *f.* See **KELOTOMY**.

CELA'TUS. 1. Stagnant (said of air). 2. Concealed.

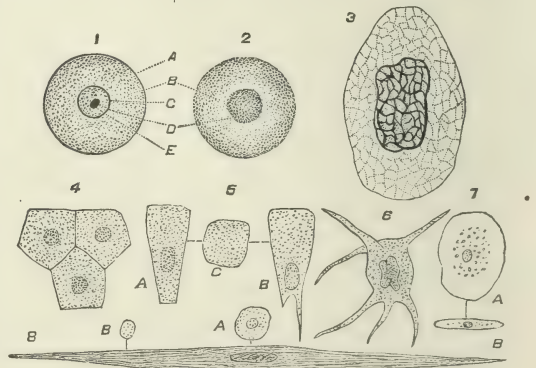
CE'LE, *f. Cel'es*. *Gr.*, κήλη. *Fr.*, cèle. A swelling, especially one due to a hernia.

CELERIMET'RUM, *n.* From *celer*, swift, and μέτρον, a measure. See **HÆMOTACHOMETER**.

CELIOT'OMY. See **CELIOTOMY**.

CE' LIS, *f. Cel'idōs (-is)*. *Gr.*, κηλῖς. A spot or mark upon the skin.

CELL. From *Lat.*, *cella*, a chamber. *Gr.*, κύτος. *Lat.*, *cellula* (dim. of *cella*). *Fr.*, cellule. *Ger.*, Zelle. 1. Primarily, a cavity or inclosed hollow space; an areola or locus; in this sense, comprising the following sub-



VARIOUS FORMS OF CELLS. (MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

1, a typical c. according to Schwann. A, c. membrane; B, c. body; C, nuclear membrane; D, nucleus; E, nucleolus. 2, typical animal c. B, c. body. 3, c. with a network, that of the nucleus being coarser than that of the c. body. 4, c.'s with the contiguous sides flattened. 5, columnar c.'s. A, c. with two blunt ends; B, c. with a blunt and a pointed and forked end; C, front view of the broad end of A and B. 6, c. with numerous projections (stellate c.). 7, plate or scalelike c. A, face view, and B, edge view. 8, a greatly elongated c., often described as a fibre. A, section through the nucleus; B, section near the end.

ordinate meanings: (A), any small completely closed space, such as the air spaces of cork (in describing which the term c. was first employed, being used by Hooke in 1665), the small cavities in the mastoid and other bones, the alveoli of the lungs, and the cleftlike spaces or areolæ of connective tissue. (B), a cavity opening upon a free surface, such as the crypts in the

stomach of the camel and other ruminants, the cavities in the nests of wasps and bees, the depression or loculus in the anther, which contains the pollen, and, by a slight extension of meaning, the spaces or areolae upon the wings of insects, circumscribed by the nervures. (*C*), in microscopical technology, a chamber, open or closed, used for the examination and preservation of objects. (*D*), one of the similar elements or open chambers which constitute a galvanic battery or a battery of Leyden jars. 2. The elementary structure, anatomical unit, anatomical (morphological or structural) element, of which all animal and vegetable substances are constituted or from which they develop.—**Abbé-Zeiss counting c.** See *Thoma-Zeiss counting chamber*.—**Acid c.** A c. secreting an acid. See *Delomorphous c.*—**Adelomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule adelomorphe* (ou *principale*). Ger., *Hauptzelle*. Syn.: *central c.*, *chief c.*, *peptic c.*, *principal c.* One of the transparent epithelial c's forming the greater part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, especially those of the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete the pepsinogen. Cf. *Delomorphous c.*—**Adipose c.** See *Fat c.*—**Adjuvant c.** See *SYNERGIDA*.—**Adventitial c.** Ger., *Adventitialzelle*. 1. One of the branched c's forming most of the perithelium or adventitia capillaris. 2. One of the flat stellate c's of the membrana propria of the gastric and other glands.—**Airc c.** Lat., *cellula aëria*. Fr., *cellule aëriifère*. Ger., *Luftsack*. Syn.: *air cavity* (or *sac*, or *receptacle*, or *space*), *pneumatic c.* 1. A pulmonary air vesicle or alveolus; one of the ultimate sacculi into which the lungs are divided. They are situated on the walls of an infundibulum into the common cavity of which they open, but they do not communicate with each other except through this cavity. 2. An empty space in the body, communicating directly or indirectly with the lungs or air passages. In man the chief air c's are the mastoid and ethmoid c's and the frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses. 3. An empty space containing air, in vegetable tissues. According to their size these air c's are designated as interstices, lacunae, and air passages or air chambers.—**Akinetic c. division.** See *Direct c. division*.—**Albuminous c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger., *Eiweisszelle*. Of Heidenhain, a salivary c. which contains albumin but no mucus.—**Alveolar c.** One of the c's lining the acini of glands.—**Amacrine c's.** Syn.: *spongioblasts*. Certain nerve c's destitute of axis cylinder processes situated in the deeper zone of the inner reticular layer of the retina. They are both diffuse and stratiform in arrangement. [C. S. Bull.]—**Amitotic c. division.** See *Direct c. division*.—**Amœboid blood c.** See *White blood corpuscle*.—**Amœboid c.** Fr., *cellule amiboïde*. Ger., *amiboïde Zelle*. A c., such as a leucocyte, having the power of changing its shape like the *Amœba*. See *Wandering c.*—**Ancestral c.** Of Haeckel, a zoospore or an unfertilized ovum.—**Animal c.** Fr., *cellule animale*. Ger., *t(h)ierische Zelle*. 1. One of the c's constituting the tissue of animals. Cf. *Vegetable c.* 2. A c. situated at the animal pole of a segmenting ovum. Cf. *Vegetative c.* (1st def.) and *MICROMERE*.—**Annular c.** Fr., *cellule annulaire*. Ger., *Ringzelle*. A vegetable c. in which there are one or more annular thickenings of the c. wall upon its inner surface.—**Anterior ethmoid(al) c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales anteriores*. Fr., *cellules ethmoïdales antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Siebbeinzellen*. The air c's in the ethmoid bone, closed in by the lacrymal bone and the frontal process of the superior maxilla.—**Anticlinal c.** Fr., *cellule anticlinale*. In botany, a c. produced by division of the mother c. of the embryo sac, situated below the embryonal sac and independent of the latter. It should not be confounded with the antipodal c., which is comprised within the embryonal sac.—**Apolar (nerve) c.** Fr., *cellule nerveuse apolaire*. Ger., *fortsatzlose Zelle*. A nerve c., especially of the

sympathetic system, described as possessing no processes. It is supposed that fully formed nerve c's without poles or processes are very rare and that the apparent absence of processes is due to manipulation.—**Asexual reproductive c.** A c. which reproduces itself (i. e., forms new c's) without the stimulus of contact or conjugation with any other c.; e. g., a c. which produces new c's by fission or by spore formation.—**Basal c.**, **Basilar c.** Fr., *cellule basilaire*. Ger., *Basalzelle*. 1. In the pl., *basal c's*, a term used to designate in a general sense the deepest layer of an epithelium. 2. A single modified spermatocyte at the base of a spermatogen.—**Beaker c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Binary nerve c.** Fr., *cellule binaire*. Ger., *birnförmige Zelle*. A pair of pear-shaped sympathetic nerve c's contained in a single sheath and provided each with a single nerve fibre attached to its pointed end. The two nerve fibres extending in opposite directions give to the two c's the appearance of a single bipolar c.—**Bipolar c.** Lat., *cellula bipolaris*. Fr., *cellule bipolaire*. Ger., *bipolare Zelle*. A c. having two poles or processes; a term used mostly with reference to nerve c's.—**Blood c.** See *BLOOD CORPUSCLE*.—**Blood corpuscle holding c.** Ger., *blutkörperchenhaltige Zelle*. One of the small masses, especially in the spleen, containing one or more red blood corpuscles or fragments of corpuscles. These bodies are looked on by some as red blood corpuscles in process of pigmentation and disintegration; others consider them to be red blood corpuscles in process of development; and still others as white blood corpuscles which have ingested one or more red ones.—**Bone c.** Fr., *cellule osseuse*. Ger., *Knochenzelle*. Syn.: *osteal c.* 1. One of the branched nucleated c's situated in the lacunæ of bone. The branches of the c. extend into the canaliculi radiating from the lacunæ, and probably communicate with the processes of neighboring c's. 2. See *Calcigerous c.* (2d def.). 3. See *Air c.* (2d def.).—**Border c.** See *Marginal c.* and *Delomorphous c.*—**Bristle c.** A name sometimes applied to prickle c's, the connecting filaments or intercellular bridges being called bristles.—**Brood c.** Ger., *Brutzelle*. A hematopoietic c.—**Brush c's.** C's of the neuroglia which have processes; a variety of spider c's or Deiter's corpuscles.—**Bud c.** A c. which is developed from a parent c. by budding.—**Bulb c.** Fr., *cellule de massue*. Ger., *Kolbenzelle*. One of the flattened, originally nucleated c's forming the inner bulb or cone of a compound terminal corpuscle. These c's belong to the thickened neurilemma of the nerves which end in the terminal corpuscle.—**Calcigerous c's.** Lat., *corpuscula calicophora*. Fr., *corpuscles calcaires*. Ger., *kalkkörperchen*. 1. See *Dentinal c.* 2. Of Müller and Henle, the lacunæ of bone and their processes, the canaliculi, on the supposition that they were the principal seat of calcareous matter. Also called bone c's and bone corpuscles.—**Caliciform c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Cancer c.** Fr., *cellule cancéreuse*. Ger., *Krebszelle*. Syn.: *macrocyte*. A round c. with pale outline, granular contents, and large eccentric nucleus, found in alveolar carcinoma and in some forms of sarcoma, and formerly supposed to be diagnostic of cancer.—**Cannulated c.** A c. perforated by a duct.—**Cardiac muscular fibre c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire du cœur*. Ger., *quergestreifte Herzmuskelzelle*. One of the quadrangular or fusiform striated c's joined end to end to form the cardiac muscular fibres.—**Carrier c.** A name sometimes given to a leucocyte or wandering c. on account of its action in taking up and removing foreign or pathological material from the tissues. Cf. *PHAGOCYTE*.—**Cartilage c.** Lat., *cellula cartilaginea*. Fr., *corpuscule du cartilage*. Ger., *Knorpelzelle*. 1. One of the nucleated c's found in cartilage. They are mostly subcircular in outline; but c's similar in shape to the branched connective tissue corpuscles are often present in the cartilage of cold-blooded animals and in the articular cartilage of warm-

blooded animals. 2. A name sometimes applied to the space in the matrix of the cartilage occupied by a cartilage c.—**C. action.** The proper action of a c.; its function, in contradistinction to the action or function of an entire organ or organism.—**C. body.** Fr., *corps cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellkörper*. 1. That part of a c. outside of the nucleus. It may or may not be inclosed by a c. membrane, and may contain various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat and glycogen. 2. See *C. mass*.—**C. budding.** See GEMMATION and *C. genesis*.—**C. capsule.** 1. See CAPSULE of a nerve c. 2. See *C. membrane*.—**C. cavity.** Fr., *cavité cellulaire*. 1. The cavity constituted by a c. (1st def.). 2. See *C. space* (2d def.). 3. See *C. lumen*. 4. See VACUOLE.—**C. chain.** Fr., *chaîne de cellules*. Ger., *Zellkette*. 1. A form of tissue constituted of one or more distinct rows of c's; produced by c. fission in one direction only of space. 2. A row of small rounded c's between the bundles of nerve fibres in the brain or myel. According to Löwe, these are wandering c's which remain throughout life in an embryonic condition.—**C. chamber.** See *C. lumen*.—**C. colony.** See *C. territory*.—**C. complex.** Ger., *Zellcomplex*. An aggregation of c's connected together by community of origin or of function or structurally united so as to constitute a distinct tissue or a multicellular organism.—**C. conjugation.** See *C. genesis*.—**C. contents.** Fr., *contenu cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellinhalt*. 1. The entire contents of a c., including c. body and nucleus, and, if no c. wall is present, comprising the entire c. 2. The c. body.—**C. corpuscle.** See *C. body*.—**C. derivative.** Fr., *produit cellulaire*. A substance or a tissue derived from c's or constituted of transformed c's; also a substance, such as starch, etc., secreted within the substance of a c.—**C. development.** See *C. genesis*.—**C. district.** See *C. territory*.—**C. division.** Fr., *division cellulaire*. Ger., *Zelltheilung*. The formation of two or more c's (daughter c's) by the separation of a mother c. into two or more nearly equal parts. There are two principal forms of c. division: A, *direct c. division*, in which the c. divides without any apparent change of structure, and B, *indirect c. division*, in which the c. and especially the nucleus appears to undergo marked structural changes. (See CARYOCINESIS.) In all cases, although the process of division in the c. body and the nucleus may go on simultaneously, the division of the nucleus is first completed. In ova, except the parthenogenetic forms and in all sexually reproductive c's, the stimulus to c. division is the fusion with a male element (zoosperm). In the ordinary tissue c's (somatic c's), the stimulus giving rise to division is still unknown. It is also still in doubt whether the c. body or the nucleus takes the initiative. Gemmation and internal c. formation are modified forms of c. division.—**C. doctrine.** See *C. theory*.—**C. element.** See *C.*—**C. envelope.** See *C. membrane*.—**C. excrement.** The fragments of the nuclei which are ejected from c's during conjugation.—**C. family.** Ger., *Zellenfamilie*. An aggregation of similar c's forming a mass which constitutes a sort of spurious tissue. Cf. *C. nest*.—**C. fibre.** See *Fibre c.*—**C. fission.** See *C. division*.—**C. fluid.** Fr., *suc cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellflüssigkeit*. The fluid part of a c., as distinguished from the solid or semisolid part. It is supposed to fill the vacuoles in c's.—**C. formation.** See *C. genesis*.—**C. fusion.** The union of two or more c's in such a manner that the adjacent c. walls are absorbed and the separate c. bodies united into one. The tubes (vessels) in plants are examples of such fusions.—**C. gemmation.** C. budding. See *C. genesis* and GEMMATION.—**C. genesis.** Lat., *cytogenesis*. Fr., *génése cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellbildung*. The development or formation of c's. Two forms of c. genesis are distinguished: A, *asexual c. development*, comprising all cases in which a parent c. without previous conju-

gation with another c. develops into new c's; B, *c. union, c. conjugation, sexual c. development*, in which two c's, which are sometimes similar but are usually dissimilar in size, shape, or both, coalesce and form a single c. which then develops into new c's. C. genesis of either form may take place in two principal ways: 1, by *c. division* (q. v.) and, 2, by *internal c. formation*. The former includes, as a special variety, c. budding or gemmation (q. v.), which comprises many of the processes of spore formation. Internal c. formation (q. v.), which is a still more specialized variety of c. division, comprises free c. formation and rejuvenescence (q. v.).—**C. group.** See *C. nest*.—**C. histology.** The science which treats of the minute structure of c's in contradistinction to histology proper, which deals rather with the structure of the tissues. Cf. CYTOLOGY.—**C. kernel.** See *C. nucleus*.—**C. layer.** Ger., *Zellenschicht*. A layer or stratum of c's, such as a simple epithelium or part of a stratified epithelium.—**C. life.** See under LIFE.—**C. lumen.** Syn.: *c. space* (3d def.), *c. cavity* (3d def.). The space inclosed by the c. membrane of vegetable c's and comprising the c. contents.—**C. mass.** Ger., *Zellkörper*. A collection of c's (see *C. nest*); especially a tissue formed of an aggregation of c's produced by the fission of a single c. in the three directions of space so as to constitute a body of appreciable breadth and thickness.—**C. membrane.** Lat., *membrana cellulæ*. Fr., *membrane cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellmembran*. 1. An envelope or capsule incasing a c. It is produced by a condensation or chemical change in the substance of the c. at its periphery. The existence of a c. membrane is inferred if the c. exhibits a double contour under the microscope. It was shown by Schwann that young and many adult c's did not possess a membrane, and its presence in animal c's is now considered to be the exception rather than the rule. 2. Of Remak (1850), the membrane made up of endothelial c's lining the blood vessels and forming the wall of capillaries.—**C. multiplication.** Fr., *multiplication cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellvermehrung*. An increase in the number of c's by c. division. See also *C. genesis*.—**C. nest.** Ger., *Zellennest*. A collection of c's, more or less separated from surrounding c's by intervening tissue; such as the c. groups of cartilage, the groups or nests of c's (nidi [Spitzka], nuclei of many authors) found in the nerve centres. See also *C. family*.—**C. network.** Fr., *réseau cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellennetz*. Syn.: *c. reticulation*. 1. A collection of ramified or stellate c's forming a network by the union of their branches. This arrangement is especially well seen in branched pigment c's and also in adenoid tissue. 2. The reticulations formed by the more solid part of a c.—**C. nucleolulus.** See NUCLEOLULUS.—**C. nucleolus.** See NUCLEOLUS and *C.*—**C. nucleus.** Fr., *noyau cellulaire*. The nucleus of a c. See *C.* and NUCLEUS.—**C's of bone, C's of cartilage,** etc. See *Bone c., Cartilage c.,* etc.—**C's of Claudius.** Ger., *Claudius'sche Zellen*. The outermost epithelial c's of the ductus cochlearis.—**C's of connective tissue.** 1. The areolar spaces of connective tissue. 2. See *Connective tissue CORPUSCLES*.—**C's of Corti.** See *External hair c's of the organ of Corti*.—**C's of Deiters.** See *Deiters's c's*.—**C's of Langerhans.** Fr., *cellules de Langerhans*. Ger., *Langerhans'sche Körperchen*. Irregular bodies found between the c's of the reticulum of the skin and often at the end, or along the course, of an intraepithelial nerve fibre. They were thought by Langerhans to be the endings for the intraepithelial nerve fibres. By other authors they were thought to be wandering c's.—**C's of Purkinje.** Fr., *cellules de Purkinje*. Ger., *Purkinje'sche Ganglienzellen* (oder *Nervenkörper*) (1st def.). 1. Large fusiform or pear-shaped nerve c's forming a layer, one c. deep, between the ectal (outer) and the nuclear (or granule) layer of the cerebellar cortex. Each c. sends a slender axis cylinder process into the granule layer, and a large

process, which soon subdivides like the antlers of a deer, toward the surface of the cerebellum. 2. Large c's joined end to end to form the fibres of Purkinje in the heart.—**C's of Schultze.** See *Olfactory c's*.—**C. plate.** Fr., *plaque cellulaire* (ou *équatoriale* [2d def.]). Ger., *Zellplatte* (2d def.), *Plattenselle* (1st def.), *Plättchenselle* (1st def.). 1. Any c. of a flattened or platelike form; e. g., an endothelial c., also the connective tissue corpuscles and tendon c's. 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the platelike mass of chromatin in the equator of a dividing c., indicating the plane of division. The part of the plate which is in the c. body is sometimes distinguished as the cytoplasmic plate, and that in the nucleus as the spindle plate or nuclear plate (q. v.).—**C. process.** Fr., *prolongement cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellfortsatz*. A conical or threadlike extension of the substance of c's.—**C. proliferation.** See *C. division* and *C. genesis*.—**C. protoplasm.** Fr., *protoplasme cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellprotoplasma*. 1. The substance of the c. outside of the nucleus, the c. body; often designated simply as the protoplasm in contradistinction to the nucleus. 2. The protoplasm of which c's are made up, whether found in the c. body or in the nucleus.—**C. rejuvenescence.** Fr., *rajeunissement cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellerneuerung*. That form of c. genesis in which the entire mass of protoplasm of a c. contracts so as to become separated from the c. wall, is then extruded through an opening in the latter, and, after a longer or shorter period of existence as a motile naked c., secretes a new c. wall. The new c. so formed grows in an axis perpendicular to the growth of the old c. and forms new c's by division.—**C. reticulations.** See *C. network*.—**C. row.** See *C. chain*.—**C. slime.** Protoplasm.—**C. space.** Fr., *lacune cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellraum*. 1. A white space left in tissues stained by silver nitrate, such a space corresponding to a c. and its processes, which remain unstained by the silver. 2. A space in the ground substance (matrix) of various tissues occupied by a c. 3. See *C. lumen*.—**C. state.** Of Haeckel, an organism composed of many c's, from its analogy to a political state composed of many citizens.—**C. stroma.** The clear transparent matrix of a c., in which are imbedded the granules, etc.—**C. stuff.** Protoplasm.—**C. substance.** Fr., *substance cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellsubstanz*. The substance of the c. body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus.—**C. surface.** Ger., *Zellfläche*. A tissue or organism, having appreciable length and breadth, formed by the development of one or more c's in two directions at right angles to each other. Cf. *C. chain* and *C. mass*.—**C. territory.** Fr., *territoire cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellterritorium*. Syn.: *c. colony*, *c. district*. 1. An expression introduced by Goodsir (1845) to designate all the c's of the same kind in a given organ. 2. According to Virchow (1856), that part of a tissue supposed to be presided over by a single c., each c. territory or c. district thus consisting of a central c. and a greater or less amount of surrounding ground substance.—**C. theory.** Fr., *théorie* (ou *hypothèse*) *cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellehre*, *Zellentheorie*. Syn.: *c. doctrine*. The theory which regards the c. as the essential anatomical and physiological element of animal and vegetable structures. It is comprised in the following generalizations: A, the statement made by Schwann and Schleiden in 1838-1839 that all the various organs and tissues of both plants and animals are produced by a greater or less transformation of similar c's, the fertilized ovum forming the starting point; that animal c's are in most cases produced by spore formation within an intercellular nutritive fluid (cytoblastema); that most if not all vegetable c's and a few animal c's are developed within preexisting c's, and that each c. is to a certain extent an independent individuality. B, the fact, proved by Goodsir, Virchow, and others, that animal c's also are invariably

developed by the multiplication of preexisting c's (*omnis cellula e cellula*). C, the generalization of Brücke, Haeckel, and others, that the c's forming one of the higher organisms are comparable to a colony of unicellular organisms, associated together for a common purpose, and that the c's vary from the simple or elementary forms in direct proportion to their specialization in function. D, the hypothesis, propounded by Heitzmann, Fromann, and others, that all the c's of the body, except the free c's of the blood and lymph, are interconnected by coarse or fine c. processes, and that all c's, instead of being of a homogeneous or slightly granular character, present within their substance a reticulum, or network.—**C. threads.** See *Achromatic figure*.—**C. tissue.** Fr., *tissu cellulaire*. A tissue made up of an aggregation of c's.—**C. trabeculae.** Ger., *cylindrische Zellenstränge*, *Rindenstränge*. Syn.: *cortical cylinders* (or *trabeculae*). Masses of c's arranged in the form of cords or cylinders, as in the adrenal.—**C. union.** Fr., *conjugaison des cellules*. Ger., *Zellverschmelzung*. The fusion of two c's to form a single new c. This is the essential process in the sexual reproduction of plant and animal c's. The two uniting c's may be of about the same size and appearance (in which case the process is usually called *c. conjugation*), or may be different in size and other characteristics. In the latter case, the smaller c. is usually the more actively motile, and seems to act by stimulating the larger and more stable c. to development, and is hence regarded as homologous with the similarly acting spermatozoid of the higher animals, and is called the *male reproductive c.*—**C. wall.** 1. The wall of an air c. (1st def.). 2. See *C. membrane* (1st def.).—**Central c.** Fr., *cellule centrale*. Ger., *Centralzelle*. Of the stomach glands, see *Adelomorphous c.*—**Centroacinar c.**, **Centroacinous c.** Fr., *cellule centro-acineuse*. Ger., *centroacinäre Zelle*. One of the c's found by Langerhans in the centre of the acini of the pancreas, and by others in other racemose glands. They are continuous with the epithelial lining of the excretory ducts, and are generally stellate in form.—**Cerebral c.** Fr., *cellule cérébrale*. A nerve c. of the cerebrum.—**Cerebrospinal nerve c.** Fr., *cellule cérébro-spinale*. A c. belonging to the central nervous system (either brain or spinal cord).—**Chalice c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Chief c.** See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Chloride of silver c.** The element of a chloride of silver battery (q. v.).—**Chromatophore c.** Fr., *chromoblaste*. Ger., *Farbzelle*. A vesicular cavity immediately beneath the epidermis, containing coloring matter (scarlet, yellow, blue, or brown), and having attached to it radiating muscular bands which cause it to change its shape and color. Cf. *CHROMATOPHORE*.—**Ciliary c.**, **Ciliated c.** Lat., *cellula ciliata*. Fr., *cellule ciliée* (ou *à cils vibratiles*). Ger., *Flimmerzelle*, *Wimperzelle*. A c. having one or more cilia upon its free surface.—**Ciliated epithelial c's.** Fr., *cellules épithéliales à cils vibratiles*. Epithelial c's bearing cilia.—**Circumvascular c's.** Syn.: *perivascular c's*. The plasma c's or leucocytes found in the tissues near blood vessels.—**Colossal c.** See *Giant c.*—**Colostrum c's.** See *Colostrum* *CORPUSCLES*.—**Columnar c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique* (ou *prismatique*). Ger., *Cylindierzelle*, *cylindrische Zelle*. Syn.: *cylindrical c.*, *cylinder c.*, *columnar corpuscle*. An elongated, more or less tapering, c., a number of which, standing side by side, form columnar epithelium (q. v.). Often the free ends are polygonal, the sides irregular, the attached end branched. The centrally placed oval nucleus is well defined and large. The typical form of cylindrical c. is found in the small intestine. It has a striated cuticular layer at the free extremity, with a bright border interposed between it and the remainder of the c. Other forms, such as those found in the smaller salivary ducts, are conical, and the protoplasm occupying the attached

half is striated. Ciliated epithelial c's are usually cylindrical in form, but, owing to their cilia, are classed separately.—**Columnar epithelial c's.** See *Columnar c.*—**Connective (tissue) c.** Fr., *cellule (ou corpuscule) du tissu conjonctif*. A connective tissue corpuscle; a term used to comprise with the ordinary connective tissue corpuscle the plasmatic c's and the fat c's.—**Contractile c.** A general term to designate the c's forming a contractile tissue, such as white blood corpuscles and other amoeboid c's, ciliated epithelium, and muscular tissue.—**Contractile fibre c.** See under *Muscular fibre c.*—**Corneous c.** See *Horn c.*—**Cortical c.** Fr., *cellule corticale*. Ger., *Rindenzelle*. A c. belonging to the cortex of an organ.—**Corti's c's.** See *External hair c's of the organ of Corti*.—**Cover c.** Fr., *cellule recouvrante (ou de soutienement)*. Ger., *Deckzelle*. Syn.: *encasing c.*, *tegmental c.*, *roof c.*, *protective c.* A c. inclosing and protecting other c's of special character. The name was given by Loven and Schwalbe to the elongated fusiform c's forming the ectal (external) layer of taste buds, and inclosing the true taste c's. The whole taste bud has something the shape of a barrel, the cover c's corresponding to the staves.—**Crescent c's.** Ger., *Lunularzellen*. Marginal c's which are combined to form a demilune.—**Cribiform c.**, **Cribose c.** See *Sieve c.*—**Cuboidal c.** A c. of cuboidal shape; i. e., a parallelopipedon with rectangular section, such as forms the adelomorphous c's of the stomach.—**Cup c.** Ger., *Kelchzelle*. 1. One of the large six-sided, prismatic c's in the taste discs of the frog. These c's have a spherical nucleus near the branching base. The base does not reach the membrana propria. Each c. is covered by a firm membrane apparently open at the top or free end, whence the cuplike appearance. 2. A goblet c.—**Cylinder c.**, **Cylindrical c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique*. Ger., *Cylinderzelle, cylindrische Zelle*. An elongated c. with circular section, and its ends at right angles to its axis. Such are many plant c's and the columnar c's (q. v.).—**Cylindrical epithelial c.** See *Columnar c.*—**Cystogenous c.** Fr., *cellule cystogène*. A c. the secretion of which forms a cyst; applied to c's which secrete the substance in which a larva (e. g., of a *Distoma*) encysts itself.—**Daughter c.** Fr., *cellule-fille*. Ger., *Tochterzelle*. One of the c's formed by the division of a single c. (called the mother c.). The term is especially applied to one of a number of c's which are still contained within a common envelope or within the substance of a mother c. as in internal c. formation. The several daughter c's formed simultaneously from the same mother c. are called in relation to each other *sister c's*.—**Dead c.** A c. which no longer contains protoplasm, and hence performs none of the vital functions of growth, assimilation, and reproduction. Such c's serve a purely mechanical and protective office, like the cork c's of plants and the horn c's of the animal body.—**Decidua c's**, **Decidual c's.** Fr., *cellules de la caduque*. Ger., *Decidualzellen* [Friedländer], *Serotinazellen*. The proper c's of the uterine mucosa, enlarged and multiplied as the result of impregnation, so as to constitute the predominant element of the decidua. See also *Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua*.—**Deiters's c's.** Fr., *cellules de Deiters*. Ger., *Deiters'sche Zellen, untere äussere Deckzellen* (2d def.), *aufsteigende Hörzellen* (2d def.). Syn.: *Deiters's corpuscles*. 1. Neuroglia c's, especially the large stellate ones. 2. C's situated beneath the external hair c's of the organ of Corti upon the basilar membrane. Each of them extends upward toward the lower ends of the hair c's, and each is prolonged toward the surface by a fine process (the phalangeal process), which is attached to one of the phalanges.—**Delomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule délomorphe (ou pariétale)*. Ger., *Belegzelle, delomorphe Zelle*. Syn.: *argentic c.*, *overlying c.*, *parietal c.*, *superadded c.* A name given by Rollet (1870) to the granular, deeply staining c's found

in the glands in the cardiac region of the stomach, next the basement membrane. Formerly these c's were called peptic c's, as they were supposed to secrete the pepsinogen, but now they are supposed to secrete acid, and are therefore often called acid c's.—**Demilune c's of Giannuzzi.** See *DEMILUNE* and *Marginal c.*—**Denticulate c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Dental c.**, **Dentine c.** Fr., *cellule dentinique*. Ger., *Dentinzelle*. Syn.: *calcareous c.* 1. An odontoblast. 2. According to Retzius, one of the cavities in dentin analogous to bone lacunæ, in which the dental canals terminate. 3. According to Nasmyth and Owen, one of the solid bodies or compartments forming the matrix of dentin, containing the dental canals and forming their walls.—**Devouring c.** See *PHAGOCYTE*.—**Digestive c.** A c. producing a digestive ferment.—**Direct c. division.** Fr., *division directe des cellules*. Ger., *directe Zelltheilung*. Syn.: *akinetic (amitotic, or Remakian) c. division*. The separation of a c. into two or more nearly equal parts or daughter c's, without any apparent structural change in either c. body or nucleus. See *C. division* and cf. *CARYOCINESIS*.—**Drain pipe c.** See *Cannulated c.*—**Drysdale's c.** An ovarian corpuscle.—**Ectodermal c.** A c. derived from the ectoderm of the embryo.—**Egg c.** Ger., *Eizelle*. 1. See *Germinal c.* (1st def.), *OOSPHERE*, and *OVUM*. 2. Of E. R. Lankester, the female malarial crescent after it has become spherical in the mosquito. When fertilized, it is a zygote.—**Elementary c.** 1. An embryonic c. 2. A name sometimes applied to the white blood corpuscles.—**Embryo c.** 1. See *Embryonic c.* (1st def.), and *BLASTOMERES*. 2. As used by Thomson and by Carpenter, the germinal vesicle after fertilization; upon the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c.—**Embryonal c.**, **Embryonic c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis*. Fr., *cellule embryonnaire (ou embryonale)*. Ger., *Embryonalzelle, Primordialzelle*. Syn.: *elementary c.*, *formative c.*, *primary c.*, *primitive c.*, *primordial c.* 1. One of the c's which arise from the division of the ovum; a term especially employed when the process of segmentation has advanced so far that the c's are very small. These c's are so called because they give rise to the various tissues and organs of the embryo. 2. A c. in the adult, such as the lymph c's or wandering c's which presents the character of an embryonic c. (1st def.).—**Embryoplastic c's.** Fr., *cellules fibroplastiques (ou plasmatiques)*. Syn.: *embryoplastic bodies, fibroplastic bodies (or c's)*. C's originally from the mesoblast which are at first similar to lymph corpuscles. They become fusiform or stellate, and in developing connective tissue form the so called fixed connective tissue corpuscles.—**Enamel c.** Fr., *cellule de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzzelle*. Syn.: *enamel body, adamantoblast*. One of the columnar c's forming the layer of the enamel organ next the dentin papilla. They are supposed to form the enamel prisms by the deposition of lime or by themselves becoming calcified.—**Encasing c.** See *Cover c.*—**Enchyma c.**, **Enchymatous c.** See *Gland c.*—**Enclosed c's.** *Lepocyta* (q. v.).—**Enclosing c.** See *Supporting c.*—**End c.** See *Sensory c.* and *NEUROEPITHELIUM*.—**Endogenous c. formation**, **Endogenous c. multiplication.** See *Internal c. formation*.—**Endothelial c.**, **Endothelial c. plate**, **Endothelioid c.** Fr., *cellule endothéliale*. Ger., *Endothelzelle*. Syn.: *endothelium, endothelial element (or plate), pavement corpuscle*. 1. One of the c's which in a single layer line the lumen of the various parts of the vascular system and the membranes of the serous cavities generally, such as the pleura and peritoneum. The typical form of c. is flat and platelike, with an irregular, often sinuous outline. In the variety known as germinating endothelium, the c's are club-shaped or columnar, and in the frog bear cilia. 2. According to Ranvier, any flat c. from a single-layered epithelium without regard to the origin,

situation, or structure of the c., such as those in the pulmonary alveoli.—**Entodermal c.** A c. derived from the entoderm of the embryo.—**Epidermal c., Epidermic c., Epidermis c.** Fr., *cellule épidermique*. Ger., *Cuticularzelle, Epidermiszelle, Oberhautzelle*. Syn.: *epidermic scale*. One of the c's forming the epidermis. The c's next the true skin are rounded or approximately columnar, while those near the surface are flat and scalelike.—**Epidermomuscular c.** See *Neuromuscular c.*—**Epithelial c.** Fr., *cellule épithéliale*. Ger., *Epithelzelle*. Syn.: *epithelium c., epithelium, epithelial corpuscle*. One of the c's forming an epithelium. They are of various shapes and form a covering, one or more c's deep, for free surfaces. Cf. **EPITHELIUM** and **ENDOTHELIUM**.—**Epithelial muscular c.** See *Neuromuscular c.*—**Epithelioid c.** A flattened connective tissue corpuscle which with similar c's forms an epithelial (or endothelial) like covering in many forms of membranous connective tissue.—**Epitheliomuscular c.** See *Neuromuscular c.*—**Epithelium c.** See *Epithelial c.*—**Ethmoidal c's, Ethmoid c's.** Lat., *cellule ethmoidales*. Fr., *cellules éthmoïdales*. Ger., *Siebbeinzellen*. Irregular-shaped cavities in the ethmoid bone; in the disarticulated bone, apparent, for the most part, as depressions, which are converted into c's by the adjacent bones. See *Anterior, Middle, and Posterior ethmoid c's* and cf. *Sphenoid c's*.—**Excretory c.** A c. performing the function of excretion. See *Gland c.*—**External ciliated c's, External hair c's of the organ of Corti.** Ger., *äussere Haarzellen, Corti'sche Haarzellen, Stachelzellen, absteigende Hörzellen, Stäbchenzellen, obere äussere Deckzellen*. Syn.: *c's of Corti*. C's external to the outer rods of Corti, cylindrical at the upper end where they fit into rings of the reticular lamina through which the hairlets project, rounded at the lower end, on one side of which is a process attached to the basilar membrane.—**Fat c.** Lat., *sacculus adiposus*. Fr., *cellule (ou vésicule) adipeuse (ou graisseuse)*. Ger., *Fettzelle, Fettbläschen*. Syn.: *adipose c. (or vesicle), fat corpuscle, fat vesicle, unicellular gland*. A c. situated in various parts of the body, especially in areolar tissue, which contains a greater or less amount of fat. The fat may entirely fill the c. or it may be in one or more drops or globules in the midst of the protoplasm. A nucleus is always supposed to be present, and in most cases a layer of protoplasm of greater or less thickness incloses the fat. When the protoplasm seems to be absent, the nucleus appears as a thickening in the investing membrane. Fat c's seem to be reservoirs for nutrient matter. They are formed by a deposit of fat in connective tissue corpuscles, in wandering c's, sometimes in pigment c's, and in the c's of almost any tissue, as a pathological condition.—**Female (reproductive) c.** The c. (ovum, oosphere) in plants or animals which, after fertilization by another c. (the male c.), develops into an embryo.—**Ferment c.** Fr., *cellule à ferment*. A c. which secretes a ferment, especially one of the digestive ferments.—**Fibre c.** Fr., *cellule fibreuse, fibre-cellule* (3d def.). Ger., *Faserzelle*. 1. Of Schwann, a c. which becomes elongated and then divides longitudinally to form the fibrillæ of a fasciculus of connective tissue. 2. Of Kölliker, the flat, moderately long c's of which the so called hair fibres in the cortical substance of a hair are composed. 3. In general, any c. which becomes elongated so as to form a fibre; e. g., the muscle fibre c's, and the prosenchyma c's of plants.—**Fibrillated c.** Ger., *Stäbchenzelle*. 1. One of the c's in the convoluted and looped tubules of the kidney in which the c. body seems to be mostly composed of rods or straight fibrillæ. This appearance was first pointed out by Heidenhain. 2. A name given to c's with a fibrillated appearance lining the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.—**Fibroplastic c's.** See *Embryoplastic c's*.—**Fixed connective tissue c's.** See *Connective tissue CORPUSCLES*.—

Flagellate c. A c. bearing one or more flagella or vibratile prolongations; the expression is mostly confined to such c's in the *Protozoa*, but is sometimes applied to ciliated c's.—**Flame c.** A ciliated c. projecting into the fine tubes which are the beginning of the excretory system of the *Trematoda*, *Cestoda*, and *Rotifera*.—**Floor c.** Fr., *cellule de plancher*. Ger., *Bodenzelle*. One of those auditory c's in the organ of Corti which are found at the angle which the base of each rod makes with the membrana basilaris.—**Follicular c's.** Ger., *Follikel epithelzellen, Granulosazellen*. 1. C's forming the membrana granulosa of a Graafian follicle. 2. C's in the seminal tubules associated with the seminal c's and sometimes inclosing them, but which do not themselves develop into spermatozooids. They are supposed to be homologous with the follicular c's of the ovary.—**Foot c.** According to Drasch, a pyriform c. in a columnar epithelium which does not reach the free surface, but is joined by a slender process to one of the subepithelial c's of Debove's membrane. The foot c. may be considered as two c's united together, or the pyriform part may be looked upon as a process of the subepithelial c. or foot.—**Formative c.** Fr., *cellule formative (ou formatrice)*. Ger., *Bildungszelle, Bildungselement*. 1. A c. which, by a greater or less metamorphosis, gives rise to a tissue at any time during the life of the individual. See *Embryonic c.* 2. A large spherical c. like body under the blastoderm, especially of the chick. Their significance is not understood.—**Free c. formation.** Fr., *génése* (1st def.), *formation cellulaire*. Ger., *Freizellbildung*. Syn.: *genesis* (1st def.). 1. The formation of c's in a nutritive fluid or cytotblastema within the body by a kind of spontaneous generation, i. e., without the intervention of pre-existing c's in the cytotblastema. 2. The production of one or more c's by internal c. formation, when only a portion of the c. protoplasm is employed in their formation. It includes several varieties of spore formation.—**Fundamental c.** A typical c. or one which has not undergone great change in character; in plants, a parenchyma c. (in its widest sense).—**Furrowed c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Fusiform c.** See *Spindle c.*—**Galvanic c.** The element of a galvanic battery.—**Gangliar c., Ganglion c.** See *Nerve c.*—**Ganglionic c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionique (ou ganglionnaire)*. Ger., *Ganglienzelle*. 1. See *Nerve c.* 2. See *Pyramidal nerve c.*—**Gastric c.** A c. which has the power of assimilating food materials.—**Generative c.** See *Germinal c.*—**Germ c.** Ger., *Keimzelle*. 1. See *Female c.* 2. The germinal vesicle of a non-fertilized ovum; an expression used by Carpenter and Thomson on the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c.—**Germinal c.** Ger., *Germinalzelle*. 1. A sexually reproductive or sexual c., a gonoblast; a c. which develops into an ovum (female c.) or into a spermatozoid (male c.). See *Seminal c's*. 2. One of the c's of a developing ovum; a term employed to indicate that from these c's all the tissues arise. 3. A fertilized ovum or one capable of developing parthenogenetically.—**Germinating c.** A c. which is developing into new c's by division or otherwise or which is forming new tissues or a new individual.—**Germinating endothelial c.** Syn.: *germinating endothelium*. One of the polyedral or short columnar c's occurring especially in the pleura, the omentum, and the synovial membranes, where they are in a state of active division, producing lymphoid c's or lymph corpuscles which ultimately become white blood corpuscles.—**Germinative c.** See under *Seminal c.*—**Giant blood c.** Syn.: *macrocyte*. A blood corpuscle, very much larger than the normal size for the individual or animal. They are especially abundant in anæmic and hydræmic conditions. Very minute red blood corpuscles are apt to be present under the same conditions, so that a microscopic appearance is like that

of a mixture of blood from several animals whose corpuscles differ greatly in size.—**Giant c.** Fr., *cellule géante*. Ger., *Riesenzelle*. Syn.: *colossal c.*, *giant corpuscle*. 1. A c. in any tissue or part which is considerably larger than the other tissue elements with which it is associated. It is often multinucleated. This is a general and very indefinite term. 2. Plasmodiumlike masses of protoplasm formed from the fusion of amoeboid c's in invertebrates.—**Giant ganglion c.** See *Pyramidal nerve c.*—**Giant marrow c.**, **Giant medulla c.** See *Marrow c.*—**Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua.** Fr., *cellules géantes de la sérotine*. Ger., *Riesenzellen der Placenta uterina*. Certain large multinucleated c's developed in the decidua of man, as well as in many of the lower animals, especially in the outer layer of the decidua serotina, of which layer during the latter half of pregnancy they have been said to be characteristic.—**Gland c.**, **Glandular c.** Fr., *cellule glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenzelle*, *Enchymzelle*, *Secretionszelle*. Syn.: *enchyma c.*, *parenchyma c.*, *secreting c.* (or *epithelium*). A c. the function of which is to separate certain constituents from the blood and elaborate them, thereby producing special secretions.—**Gluten c.** Ger., *Kleberzelle*. A plant c. containing gluten.—**Glutinous c.** A c. on the surface of many *Turbellarians* having minute processes and secreting glutinous substances by means of which the animal attaches itself.—**Glycogenous c.** Fr., *cellule glycogène*. A c. producing glycogen, like the c's of the vertebrate liver.—**Goblet c.** Fr., *cellule caliciforme* (ou *épithéliale glandulaire*), *glande muqueuse unicellulaire*. Ger., *Becherzelle*, *Schleimzelle*, *Becher*, *Bechergebilde*, *einzellige Drüse*. Syn.: *beaker c.*, *chalice c.*, *cup c.*, *beaker*, *unicellular gland*, *Leydig's c.* A goblet- or beaker-shaped body containing mucus in its free end, and found in surfaces which secrete mucus, as the mucous membrane of vertebrates and the skin of some of the lower vertebrates.—**Golgi's c's.** Association neurones, with a short axis cylinder, which subdivide into terminal ramifications without leaving the gray substance.—**Granular c.**, **Granulated c.** Fr., *cellule granuleuse*. Ger., *granuli(e)rt(e)* (oder *körnige*) *Zelle*, *Körnchenzelle*, *Körnizelle*. *Granulosazelle* (2d def.). Syn.: *granular corpuscles*, *plasma c's*. 1. A c. of varying shape, possessing many shining granules, the appearance being due (a) to vacuoles, (b) to particles of a fatty substance, or (c) to the nodal or crossing points of the fibrils of the intracellular or intranuclear network. They are found in various situations, especially in connective tissue near blood vessels. 2. One of the c's forming the tunica granulosa of a Graafian follicle.—**Granulation c.** Ger., *Granulationzelle*. 1. See *Subendothelial c. plate*. 2. One of the c's found in wounds healing by granulation; especially such a c. when in process of fatty degeneration.—**Granule c.** See *Granular c.*—**Granule c. of blood.** See *White blood corpuscle*.—**Growing c's of the second layer.** See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi*.—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste c.*—**Hæmapo(i)etic c.**, **Hæmatopo(i)etic c.** Fr., *cellule hémopoïétique*. Ger., *Brutzelle*. Syn.: *brood c.*, *vasoformative c.* 1. A c., especially a wandering c., which, in the embryonic or immature state of animals, becomes hollow, gives rise to blood corpuscles, and by anastomosis with similar c's forms blood vessels. 2. A c. producing red blood corpuscles or vessels at any time of life.—**Hæmoglobin c.** Fr., *cellule hémoglobique*. Syn.: *prothémoblast*. According to Malassez, a marrow c., usually containing hemoglobin, which is developing into red blood corpuscles.—**Hair c.** Fr., *cellule chevelue*. Ger., *Haarzelle*, *Stachelzelle*. 1. One of a number of epithelial or ganglionic auditory c's, which probably contain the terminal filaments of the cochlear nerve. Both the roof c's and the floor c's are hair c's. 2. A c. forming a hair.—**Heckle c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Henle's c.**, **Hen-**

sen's supporting c's. See *Prop c's of Hensen*.—**Hepatic c.** See *Liver c.*—**Histogenetic c.** See *Somatic c.*—**Homogeneous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Horn c.**, **Horny c.** Fr., *cellule cornée*. Ger., *Hornzelle*, *Hornplättchen*, *Hornschüppchen*. Syn.: *corneous c.* One of the c's of the free surface of the skin; or strictly of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. These c's contain keratin, and may be greatly modified or condensed, so as to form hairs, nails, hoofs, etc. The c's are mostly flattened or ridged, and homogeneous throughout, and often no vestige of a nucleus can be demonstrated.—**Imbricated c's.** C's overlapping each other like the tiles of a roof.—**Immature c.** See *Young c.* and *Embryonic c.*—**Indifferent c.** Ger., *indifferente Zelle*. A c. without any characteristic structural features, especially a c. contained in a tissue but forming no essential part in the structure of the latter and not concerned in the special functions of the tissue; such as white blood corpuscles or wandering c's.—**Indirect c. division.** See *C. division* and *CARYOCINESIS*.—**Inner hair c's of the organ of Corti.** Fr., *cellules du sommet*. Ger., *innere Haarzellen*, *obere innere Hörzellen*. A row of columnar epithelial c's on the inner side of the inner rods of Corti, terminating above in a tuft of short hairlets; below they are prolonged into a process which, according to some, is directly continuous with nerve fibres.—**Inner seminal c's.** See under *Seminal c's*.—**Intercalary c's.** See *C's of Langerhans*.—**Intermediate c. mass.** 1. Inter cellular substance. 2. A mass of c's between two organs or parts, as the c's between the two sides of the somatopleure in the embryo.—**Intermediate c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi*.—**Internal c. formation.** Fr., *formation cellulaire interne* (ou *endogène*). The formation of new c's within the substance of the mother c. by the division of the protoplasm of the latter. The nucleus of the mother c. first divides into several new nuclei, and the protoplasm of the c. body is aggregated about these in such a manner as to form new c's, which may or may not become invested with a distinct c. membrane, while the daughter c's are still contained within the mother c. The new c's are finally set free by rupture of the c. wall of the mother c. If only a portion of the protoplasm of the mother c. is used up in forming the daughter c's, the process is called *free c. formation* [Sachs]; when the whole of the protoplasm is employed, it is called *multiple c. formation*. The process called *c. rejuvenescence* (q. v.) is a variety of multiple c. formation in which the c. protoplasm forms one new c. instead of many c's.—**Interstitial c's.** 1. See *Interstitial epithelial c's*. 2. Nucleated c's thickly scattered among the tailed c's of the *Celenterata*, from which the nematocysts are developed.—**Interstitial epithelial c's.** Ger., *Zwischensubstanzzellen*. According to Klein, c's of the testis and ovary, found in the connective tissue, which are the remains of the epithelium of the Wolffian body, which has not been used to form the true germinating epithelium.—**Intraepithelial c's.** C's not belonging to an epithelium or endothelium, found between the epithelial c's proper, such as leucocytes or pseudostomatous c's (q. v.).—**Involuntary fibre c.** See *Muscular fibre c.*—**Jagged c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Keratogenous c.** A c. containing keratin, e. g., a c. of the stratum corneum of the epidermis, or a c. of horn.—**Kidney c.** See *Renal c.*—**Kölliker's c's.** Grouped c's proceeding from the spermatocytes and destined to be transformed into spermatoblasts.—**Lepra c.** Fr., *cellule du lèpre*. Ger., *Leprazelle*. One of the c's of a part affected by lepra and containing lepra bacilli.—**Liver c.** Fr., *cellule hépatique* (ou *du foie*). Ger., *Leberzelle*. Syn.: *hepatic c.* One of the spheroidal or polyedral c's which form the proper glandular substance of the liver and constitute the lobules of the latter. These c's are packed around and between the

vessels and are often surrounded by capillary lymphatics. They have nuclei with one or two nucleoli, and often contain granules of glycogen and pigment and, during digestion, a greater or less amount of fat. It is now supposed that the bile ducts have



LIVER CELLS. (AFTER FLINT.)

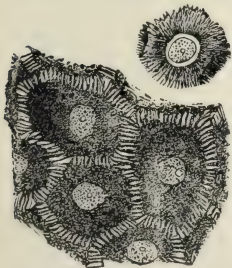
their origin in the so called intracellular channels of these c's.—**Locomotive c.** Any c. capable of independent movement; especially a c. bearing cilia which serve for locomotion.—**Lymph canalicular c's.** Branched nucleated c's lying in the lymph canalicular system.—**Lymph c.** See *Lymph corpuscle*.—**Lymphoid c.** Fr., *cellule lymphoïde*. Ger., *lymphoïde Zelle*. A lymph corpuscle. This term is sometimes restricted to the apparently newly formed lymph corpuscles found in great abundance wherever dead tissue or germinating endothelia are present.—**Male c., Male reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule mâle*. Syn.: *seed c., sperm c.* Any c., animal or vegetable, which, by conjugation with another c. (female c.), causes the latter to develop into a new c. or c's. The male c. is usually actively motile, being often ciliated or flagellate, and is usually much smaller than the female c. It includes the spermatozoid of animals and the spermatozoid and pollen grain of plants.—**Marginal c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger., *Besätzkörperchen*. Syn.: *border c., crescent c., parietal c., reserved epithelium*. One of the small granular c's found next the basement membrane of mucous glands. By some they are supposed to replace the mucin c's on the disintegration of the latter. In the submaxillary gland of the dog they are aggregated at one side of the alveolus in the form of a demilune (q. v.).—**Marrow c's.** Fr., *cellules médullaires* (ou *de la moelle des os*). Ger., *Markzellen, Knochenmarkzellen*. The c's found in the marrow of bones. They include: (A) fat c's; (B) branched connective tissue corpuscles; (C) bodies resembling lymph corpuscles; (D) rounded nucleated c's, tinged like red blood corpuscles and supposed to be immature red blood corpuscles; these are confined to the red marrow; (E) large multinucleated c's, the osteoclasts, myeloplaxes, or giant marrow c's; (F) osteoblasts, nucleated c's of irregular form found in the marrow of developing bone. See also *Medullary c's*.—**Mast c's.** C's found in the blood and in tissues. In the blood they are uninuclear or multinuclear and exhibit large basophilous granules. In the tissues they are numerous when the circulation and nutrition of the part are chronically disturbed. Then they are large spherical or polyedral c's with a single nucleus and numerous large basophilous granules. [J. Ewing.]—**Mastoid c's.** Lat., *cellulæ mastoideæ*. Fr., *cellules mastoïdiennes*. Ger., *Warzenzellen*. Cellular spaces in the interior of the mastoid

process, communicating with each other and with the mastoid antrum, and by one or two openings with the tympanic cavity and with the pharynx through the Eustachian tube. They are lined by a prolongation of its mucous membrane. They are formed by osseous lamellæ which cross each other in different directions, their number and size being exceedingly variable. In the larger cellular spaces connective tissue membranes and bands are often seen. These c's are not developed until after puberty.—**Matrix c's.** The follicular c's (2d def.) at an early stage of development.—**Medullary c's.** Lat., *cellulæ medullares*. Fr., *cellules médullaires*. Ger., *Markzellen*. 1. C's belonging to the medullary portion of an organ. Cf. *Cortical c.* 2. Marrow c's (q. v.). 3. The amoeboid c's of developing cartilage bones.—**Mesodermal c.** A c. derived from the mesoderm of the embryo.—**Middle ethmoid(al) c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales mediæ*. Fr., *cellules ethmoïdales moyennes*. Ger., *mittlere Siebbeinzellen*. Cellular spaces on the upper surface of the labyrinth and closed in by the frontal bone.—**Migrating c's, Migrating connective tissue c's, Migratory c's.** See *Wandering c's*.—**Milk c's.** Fr., *cellules (ou corpuscules) du lait*. Ger., *Milchzellen*. According to Kölliker, c's containing fat globules, found in the acini of the active mammary gland. They break up into milk globules as soon as they reach the lactiferous ducts.—**Mind c.** Ger., *Seelenzelle*. A large branched c. of the gray nerve matter of the brain.—**Mitotic c. division.** See CARYOCINESIS.—**Mother c.** Fr., *cellule-mère*. Ger., *Mutterzelle*. A c. which by division or internal c. formation gives rise to one or more new c's called daughter c's. The name is especially employed in cases of multiple c. formation (see *Internal c. formation*), and is hence often applied to the common capsule inclosing several daughter c's, as in cartilage.—**Motor c., Motor ganglion c., Motor nerve c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire motrice*. Ger., *motorische Nervenzelle*. A nerve c., usually of large size, whose axis cylinder process is supposed to be connected directly with a motor nerve fibre.—**Mucin c., Mucous c., Mucus c.** Fr., *cellule muqueuse*. Ger., *Schleimzelle*. A c. which contains or secretes mucus; particularly, a variety of the salivary c's, containing mucus but no albumin. See also *Goblet c.*—**Multiple c. formation.** Ger., *Vielzellenbildung*. A variety of internal c. formation (q. v.).—**Multipolar c.** Lat., *cellula multipolaris*. Fr., *cellule multipolaire*. Ger., *multiplare Zelle*. A c. having many processes or poles; a term used mostly in speaking of nerve c's.—**Muscle c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelzelle*. 1. A general term applied to c's part or all of whose substance is contractile and acts as a muscular fibre. See *Muscular fibre c., Neuromuscular c.* When the term is applied to the structural elements of muscular tissue, the form of muscular tissue is usually indicated, as striated muscle c's, cardiac muscle c's, etc. 2. According to Villanes, the apparently true c's arising in the histolysis of the muscles of transforming insects by the nuclei of the muscle becoming surrounded with a c. body.—**Muscular fibre c.** Fr., *cellule-fibre, fibre-cellule contractile, cellule (ou fibre) musculaire lisse*. Ger., *contractile Zelle (oder Faserzelle), glatte (oder muskulöse) Faserzelle, glatte Muskel-faser, glatte Muskelzelle*. Syn.: *involuntary (non-striped, or unstriped, or smooth, or plain) muscle fibre (or muscle c.)*. The name given by Kölliker (1848) to the contractile c's of an elongated spindle shape, forming fasciculi or continuous membranes, and found in the alimentary canal, genitourinary organs, blood vessels, and, in general, the organs of vegetative life. The contractile fibre c's contain one or more nuclei, are inclosed in a delicate sheath, and are connected one to another by an intercellular cement similar to that uniting epithelial c's. Sometimes they are forked or very irregular in outline, and under some circumstances the c. body

shows a faint longitudinal striation, and the c. membrane a transverse folding. In action they are slow and wholly involuntary.—**Myeloid c.** Fr., *cellule myéloïde*. One of the oval, multinuclear c's found in myeloid tumors; so called from their resemblance to the c's of the red marrow of bone.—**Myoepithelial c.** See *Neuromuscular c.*—**Nail c.** Fr., *cellule de l'ongle*. Ger., *Nagelzelle*. One of the horny, irregularly polygonal or flattened, mostly nucleated c's forming the nails (ungues); they are modified epidermal c's, and, while hard and flattened on the surface of the nail, are soft and rounded next the corium.—**Naked c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis, gymnoctyum*. Fr., *cellule nue*. Ger., *hüllenlose* (oder *membranlose*, oder *nackte*) Zelle. A c. without a c. membrane, as the white blood corpuscles. Formerly naked c's were thought to be rare in the adult, and therefore the terms naked and primordial (or embryonic) c's were regarded as synonymous; at present it is known that the most highly differentiated c's, as those of the brain, are naked, so that the absence of a c. membrane is no longer considered a peculiarity of embryonic c's, although it is characteristic of them.—**Needle c's.** Fr., *cellules à aiguilles*. The acuminate c's of the deep layer of the decidua c's.—**Nerve c.** Lat., *cellula nerva*. Fr., *cellule nerveuse* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Nervenzelle, Ganglienzelle, Ganglienkörper*. Syn.: *ganglion corpuscle* (or *globule*), *nerve corpuscle* (or *vesicle*). A c. belonging to the nervous system. In shape nerve c's are globular, pyramidal, spindleform, or stellate, with one or more processes. One of these processes (sometimes more) is connected with a nerve fibre, and is called the axis cylinder process; the remaining processes (protoplasmic processes) either end blindly or form anastomoses with similar processes from other c's. The processes, the c. body, and sometimes the c. nucleus, show a fibrillated structure, the fibrillations of the processes and of the c. body appearing to be directly continuous with the fibrillæ of the axis cylinder of the nerve with which the c. is connected. All the nerve c's possess a nucleus, and many of them a nucleolus. Those of the central nervous system are usually described as naked, while those of the peripheral nervous system (spinal ganglia, ganglia of the sympathetic, etc.) are inclosed in a capsule which is continuous with the neurilemma of the nerve fibre which is connected with the c. Nerve c's range in size from 6 μ (c's of the granule layer of the cerebellum) to 126 μ (some giant c's of the brain).—**Nerve epithelium c.** See *Sensory c.*—**Nervous c.** See *Nerve c.*—**Neuroepithelial c.** See *Sensory c.*—**Nettle c.** See NEMATOCYST.—**Neuroglia c.** Fr., *cellule en araignée* (ou *de la névroglie*). Ger., *Neurogliazelle, Gliazelle*. Syn.: *neuroglia* (or *Deiters's*) *corpuscle*. One of the c's belonging to the neuroglia. These c's vary greatly in form, being flattened and circular or oval; often possessing few or no processes, or many processes may be present, and these either varicose and branched, or unbranched and extending in all directions, or confined to one end like a brush. They are especially abundant next blood vessels and the pia. Some, at least, are supposed to be wandering c's. They stain like true nerve c's, but may be distinguished from the large and medium-sized ganglion c's by their much smaller dimensions, and from the nerve c's of the same size by the absence of an axis cylinder process.—**Neuromuscular c.** Fr., *cellule neuro-musculaire*. Ger., *Neuromuskelzelle, Neuromuskelfaser*. Syn.: *muscle epithelium, myoblast, biellular apparatus*. The name given by Kleinenberg (1872) to c's in the ectoderm and entoderm of *Hydra* and other coelenterates, which consist of a large c.-like portion on the free surface of the body or of the body cavity, and a fibrous, smooth or striated, contractile part in the body wall. The c. has a triple function: (a) that of an epithelial c.; (b) of a nerve

c. in so far as it receives stimuli and transmits them to the muscular portion; and (c) of a muscle c. in so far as it responds to a stimulus by contracting along its long axis.—**Notochordal c's.** Fr., *cellules du notochorde*. Ger., *Chordazellen*. The c's forming the notochord in the embryo.—**Nuclear c. division.** See CARYOCINESIS.—**Nucleated c.** Fr., *cellule nucléée*. Ger., *kernige* (oder *kernhaltige*) Zelle. A c. which (in opposition to a naked c.) contains one or more nuclei. Cf. CYTODE.—**Nutrient c.** Ger., *Nähr-Plastidium, Nährzelle, Nahrungszelle*. An amoeboid c. which, as in the larvæ of sponges, serves for the elaboration of the nourishment of the animal.—**Nutritive c.** See *Yolk c.* (2d def.).—**Nutritive c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** A mass of c's in the tubuli seminiferi, internal to the proliferating c's, and probably derived from them. The heads of the spermatozooids project into these c's, while their tails extend into the lumen of the tubule.—**Odontoblastic c.** See ODONTOBLAST.—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *cellula olfactoria*. Fr., *cellule olfactive* (ou *fusiforme d'Eckhardt*). Ger., *Riechzelle, Riechstüchchen, Riechepithelzelle*. Syn.: *olfactory epithelium, c. of Schultze*. One of the sensory c's of the organ of smell. As described by Schultze (1862), they are slender fusiform c's with a large spheroidal nucleus, found scattered between the original columnar epithelia of the regio olfactoria of the nasal cavity in all vertebrates. In cold-blooded animals, the olfactory c's bear one or more cilia or olfactory hairs which move to and fro with equal velocity; these have not been satisfactorily demonstrated in mammals. The central process extending from the nucleus toward the basement membrane is varicose, and is supposed to be connected with a terminal filament of an olfactory nerve fibre, but this also has been demonstrated only in cold-blooded animals.—**Osteal c.** See *Bone c.*—**Outcast c.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Outer seminal c's.** See under *Seminal c.*—**Ovarian c.** A c. of the ovary other than an ovum.—**Overlaying c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Ovic c.** A young ovarian ovum; a primordial ovum.—**Ovoidal (or ovoid) c's of the peptic glands.** The delomorphous c's.—**Ovum c.** See OVUM.—**Oxyntic c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Palisade c.** Fr., *cellule en palissade*. Ger., *Palisadenzelle*. One of a set of elongated parenchyma c's arranged side by side in a compact row like the palings of a picket fence. Such aggregations of c's are found especially forming a layer beneath the epidermis and cortical layers of leaves.—**Parenchyma c's, Parenchymatous c's.** Fr., *cellules parenchymateuses*. Ger., *Parenchymazellen, Enchymazellen*. 1. The c's forming the parenchyma of an organ, especially of a ductless gland, as the spleen or liver. 2. Plasma c's.—**Parent c.** 1. A mother c. 2. A name formerly given to the Graafian follicle. 3. The fertilized ovum. See CYTULA.—**Parietal c.** Fr., *cellule pariétale*. Ger., *Belegzelle*. A term used by Heidenhain to denote the c's of a gland next the basement membrane. See *Delomorphous c.* and *Marginal c.*—**Pavement c.** Fr., *cellule aplatie* (ou *pavimenteuse*). One of the flat c's which form pavement epithelium.—**Pepsin c., Peptic c.** Fr., *cellule à pepsine*. Ger., *Labzelle, Pepsinzelle*. A c. of the gastric glands, which secretes pepsin. See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Periosteal c., Periosteum c.** A c. of the periosteum. These c's are of two kinds—those of the ectal (outer) layer, consisting of fat c's and other c's common to connective tissue, and those of the ental layer, or layer next the bone. The latter in adult bones are flattened, but in growing bone they are mostly rounded and form a circle of epithelium on the surface of the bone. Stellate c's and other forms of connective tissue c's are also found in the ental layer. Cf. OSTEOBLAST.—**Perithelial c.** Fr., *cellule périthéliale*. Ger., *Perithelzelle*. One of the c's forming a perithelium.—**Peritoneal c.** One of the endothelial c's forming the peritoneum.—**Perivascular c's.** See *Circumvascular c's.*—

Phantom c's. Ger., *Schlummerzellen*. The new fibroblasts seen in productive inflammation of connective tissues, illustrating Grawitz's theory that the new c's spring from the indifferent matrix of the connective tissue. [J. Ewing.]—**Physaliphorous c's.** Fr., *cellules physaliphores*. Virchow's term for the vesicular c's met with in vesicular degeneration of the chorion. See also **PHYSALIDE** and **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Pigment c., Pigmented c.** Fr., *cellule pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentzelle, pigment(e)nte Zelle*. A c. in which the c. body (but not the nucleus) contains minute masses or crystals of pigment. In the higher animals the pigment is black or brown, but in the lower animals it is often white, yellow, or red. Pigment c's may be in the form of an epithelium, as in the pigment layer of the retina. In man, pigment c's are found in the eye, ear, nose, spleen, skin, and several other situations. In the cold-blooded animals, pigment c's are very widely distributed throughout the body, being especially abundant in the true skin and in serous membranes, where they are generally of stellate or ramified form; they may also contain fat. Those in the corium in many animals give rise to changes of color either by drawing the c. processes in and assuming an approximately spherical form, or, according to some, by heaping up the coloring matter around the nucleus without really withdrawing the c. processes. Cf. **CHROMATOPHORE**.—**Pigmented connective tissue c.** Fr., *cellule conjonctive pigmentée*. A connective-tissue corpuscle containing pigment.—**Pigmented epithelial c.** Fr., *cellule épithéliale pigmentée*. An epithelial c. containing pigment; as in the respiratory region of the nose.—**Plasma c.** Lat., *cellula plasmatica*. Fr., *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *Plasmazelle*. 1. Waldeyer's name for certain large, coarsely granular c's of connective tissue, similar to wandering c's but larger, more granular, and with much less marked amoeboid movement. They are especially abundant in the interstitial substance of the testis. 2. See **Plasmatic c.**—**Plasmatic c.** Fr., *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatische Zelle*. A name given by Virchow (1861) to the anastomosing, branched connective tissue corpuscles which were supposed to become hollow and to form the origin of the lymphatic capillaries.—**Pneumatic c.** See **Air c.**—**Polar c's.** Fr., *cellules polaires*. Ger., *polare Zellen*. 1. See **Extrusion GLOBULE**. 2. A circle of ectodermic c's, usually consisting of two rows of 4 c's each, which form an enlargement at the apical pole of the *Dicymida*.—**Porous c.** Fr., *cellule ponctuelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Porenzelle, getüpfelte Zelle*. 1. A vegetable c. which has a rounded opening in the c. wall. One variety is the pitted c. (*q. v.*). 2. A jar of porous material to contain one of the liquids of a galvanic battery, as in the Grove battery.—**Posterior ethmoid(al) c's.** Lat., *cellule ethmoidales posteriores*. Fr., *cellules ethmoïdales postérieures*. Ger., *hintere Siebeinzellen*. Spaces in the posterior part of the labyrinth of the ethmoid bone, closed in by the palate bone.—**Preseminal outcast c.** See **Extrusion GLOBULE**.—**Prickle c.** Fr., *cellule dentelée (ou crénelée)*. Ger., *Riffzelle, Stachelzelle*. An epidermic or epithelial c. which is connected with another similar c. by delicate threads of protoplasm (intercellular bridges), and



PRICKLE CELLS. (AFTER ROBINSON.)

which, when isolated, appears as if covered with spines. Prickle c's are most easily demonstrated in the rete mucosum. See also **PROTOPLASM**.—**Primary c.** Fr., *cellule primaire*. Ger., *primäre Zelle*. 1. An embryonic

c. 2. Any simple or undifferentiated c. 3. A c. which is not formed by the coalescence of other c's. 4. One of the less differentiated seminal c's which become modified into the secondary c's or vesicles of evolution from which the zoosperms are directly developed. Not often used in this sense at present. Cf. **Secondary c.**—**Primary c. wall.** Fr., *paroi cellulaire primaire*. Ger., *primäre Zellwand*. Properly, that one of several successively formed c. walls which is generated first. Hence, as formerly applied, the middle lamella or intermediate wall lying between the c. walls of two contiguous c's in vegetable tissues; so called because it was thought to be primarily a wall common to the c's generated at the time of their first formation and by subsequent development giving rise to the individual c. walls, which were hence called **secondary**.—**Primary germ c.** See **Primitive germ c.**—**Primary lymph c.** A protolymphocyte.—**Primitive c.** See **Embryonic c.**—**Primitive germ c.** (or **germinal c.**). A c. in the embryo which in the adult develops into a germinal c. (a spermatozoid in the male or an ovum in the female).—**Primordial c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis*. See **Embryonic c.** (1st and 2d def's).—**Principal c.** See **Adelomorphous c.**—**Prismatic c.** A c. of prismatic form.—**Proliferating c.** A c. undergoing the process of division. Cf. **C. division**.—**Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** Syn.: *growing c's of the second layer, seminiferous c's, intermediate c's*. The c's forming the middle of the three c. layers described by Schaefer in the seminal tubules of the rat. They actively divide and form, according to Schaefer, the nutritive c's of the third layer and also the spermatozooids. Cf. **SPERMATOGENESIS**.—**Propagative c.** See **Reproductive c.**—**Prop c's of Hensen.** Cylindrical epithelial c's beneath the outer hair c's of the organ of Corti, which, as they descend, become shorter and finally pass into cubical c's in the zona pectinata.—**Protective c.** See **Cover c.**—**Protoplasmatic c.** Ger., *protoplasmatische Zelle*. A c. composed of protoplasm; a term used mostly of c's retaining a simple or embryonic character, as the white blood corpuscles.—**Pseudostomatous c.** A c. in the subepithelial layer of a mucous or serous membrane which sends processes between the epithelial c's proper to the free surface. The exposed ends of these processes stain deeply with silver and form the so called pseudostomatata.—**Pulmonary c.** See **Air c.** (1st def.).—**Purkinje's c's.** See **C's of Purkinje**.—**Pus c.** Fr., *cellule du pus, globule pyoïde (ou du pus)*. Ger., *Eiterzelle, Eiterkörperchen*. Syn.: *pus corpuscle, pus globule, pyoid corpuscle*. One of the c's which constitute the solid portion of pus, and which are also found in the substance of inflamed tissues. They are apparently identical with leucocytes, and are supposed to be derived from the blood by a migration of the white corpuscles through the capillary walls and from the surrounding tissues by the collection and proliferation of the wandering c's normally present therein.—**Pyramidal ganglion c., Pyramidal nerve c., Pyramid c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire pyramidale*. Ger., *Pyramidenzelle*. A multipolar c. of the cerebral cortex, having a pyramidal form with the apex of the pyramid directed toward the free surface of the brain. From the base of the c. arise several processes named from their position lateral and middle base processes, that from the middle of the base being also called the axis cylinder process because it is continuous with a nerve fibre. In the third stratum of the cortex these c's are so large—sometimes 50 μ by 126 μ —that they are often called giant ganglion c's.—**Ramified c., Ramose c.** Fr., *cellule ramifiée (ou rameuse)*. Ger., *ästige Zelle*. A general term used to designate c's with many processes, especially when the processes are irregular or secondarily branched; in botany, constituting one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. It includes the multipolar and stellate c's (*q. v.*).—**Ranvier's c's.** See

Tendon c.—**Rauber's c's.** Ger., *Rauber'sche Schicht*. Flattened c's (first distinctly pointed out by Rauber in 1875) on the ectal or upper surface of the epiblast in the rabbit's blastoderm; they are believed to be merely protective in function, and disappear soon after the sixth day.—**Red blood c., Red c.** See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLE*.—**Remakian c. division.** See *Direct c. division*.—**Renal c.** Fr., *cellule rénale*. Ger., *Nierenzelle*. One of the c's of the proper glandular portion or tubules of the kidney.—**Rennet c.** See *Peptic c.*—**Reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule réproductrice*. A c. which develops into one or more new c's. It comprises the asexual reproductive c. and the sexual reproductive c. (germinal c.), the latter including the male and the female c. It is sometimes restricted, however, to mean only the sexual reproductive c.—**Resting c.** Syn.: *resting spore*. A unicellular organism (usually a spore) which has become dormant, so as to exhibit neither motion nor other functional activity.—**Rete c's.** The c's of the rete mucosum of the skin.—**Ribbed c., Riff c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Ringed c.** See *Annular c.*—**Rod c., Rodded c.** See *Fibrillated c.* and *Staff c.*—**Roof c.** Fr., *cellule de toit (ou de voûte)*. Ger., *Dachzelle*. 1. See *Cover c.* 2. One of the c's in the organ of Corti, found on the convex side of the roof formed by the union of the two rows of arches.—**Salivary c.** Fr., *cellule salivaire*. Ger., *Speichalzelle*. One of the epithelial or glandular c's lining the alveoli of the salivary glands. Cf. *Salivary CORPUSCLE*.—**Sarcogenic c.** Lat., *sarcoglia*. Fr., *cellule musculo-formative (ou myogène, ou myogénique)*. An embryonic muscular fibre; a c. which develops into a muscular fibre.—**Scaliform c.** Fr., *cellule scalariforme*. Ger., *Leiterzelle*. A plant c. marked with numerous parallel, narrow and elongated, bordered pits set close together like the rounds of a ladder. They are especially frequent in c's forming ducts.—**Scale c.** See *Endothelial c.*—**Scaly c.** A scalelike flattened c.; especially an epithelial or endothelial c.—**Sebaceous c.** Ger., *Talgzelle*. One of the c's of a sebaceous gland.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *cellule secondaire*. Ger., *sekundäre Zelle*. 1. A c. formed by the coalescence of several c's. Cf. *SYNCYTIUM*. 2. According to Thomson, the germinal vesicle after fertilization or the first segmentation nucleus; so called because the germinal vesicle of the ovum was thought to be the morphological equivalent of a somatic c. 3. As used by the older physiologists, one of the modified c's from which the zoosperms are directly developed. Cf. *SPERMATOGENESIS*.—**Secreting c.** A c. which forms and throws off some secretion. See also *Gland c.*—**Secretion c.** A c. which is thrown off with the secretions and which probably acts as a ferment.—**Secretory c.** See *Secreting c.*—**Seed c.** See *Male c.*, *ZOOSPERM*, and *SPERMATOZOID*.—**Segmentation c.** Lat., *segmentellum*. Fr., *cellule (ou sphérule) blastémique, globule de segmentation*. Ger., *Furchungszelle, Dotterzelle*. Syn.: *blastomere*. One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum which develop into the blastoderm and ultimately into the embryo.—**Seminal c., Semiferous c.** Fr., *cellule séminale (ou spermatoblastique)*. Ger., *Samenzelle, Hodenzelle*. 1. One of the c's lining the seminal tubules and giving rise to the spermatozooids. There are usually several layers of these c's, the single layer of polyedral c's next the membrana propria being designated the *outer seminal c's*, or the *germ (or germinative) c's* of Sertoli, while the c's next the lumen of the tubule, usually found in two or three layers, are known as the *inner seminal c's*. By Sertoli and Renson, the term seminal c's is limited to the proliferating c's of the tubuli semiferi. See also *SPERMATOBLAST*. 2. One of the round ameboid c's connected by processes and situated between the spermatoblasts. They are supposed to secrete the fluid part of the semen.—**Sense c., Sensory c.** Fr., *cellule sensorielle*. Ger., *Sinneszelle*.

1. In general, any c. which performs sensory functions; i. e., which is adapted to receive, transmit, or appreciate sensory impressions. 2. In particular, a modified epithelial c. in an organ of special sense, connected directly or indirectly by its central end with fibrils of the nerves of the sense organ. Such c's are named from their supposed function as olfactory c., taste c., etc.—**Sensory epithelial c.** See *Sensory c.* (2d def.).—**Sensory nerve c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire sensitive*. Ger., *sensible Nervenzelle*. A nerve c., usually of smaller size than the motor c's, whose axis cylinder process is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve.—**Sertoli's c's.** See *Follicular c's* (2d def.).—**Sex c.** See *Germinal c.* (1st def.).—**Sexual c., Sexual reproductive c.** See *Germinal c.* (1st def.).—**Sieve c.** A vegetable c. of tubular or prismatic shape.—**Simple c.** Ger., *einfache Zelle*. Syn.: *protoblast*. A typical c.; one that has not yet been differentiated to form a tissue.—**Sister c.** Ger., *Schwesterzelle*. One of two or more c's formed simultaneously by the division of a mother c.—**Smooth muscle c.** See *Muscular fibre c.*—**Solitary c.** Fr., *cellule solitaire*. Ger., *solitäre Zelle*. 1. A c. (especially in the cerebral cortex) found by itself and not forming part of a group. 2. A unicellular organism (e. g., one of the *Protozoa*).—**Somatic c.** Fr., *cellule somatique (ou histogénique)*. One of the c's which compose the body, characterize the individual, protect and nourish the reproductive c's, and finally die, being thus distinguished from the reproductive c's, which perpetuate the species.—**Spermatic c., Sperm c.** Fr., *cellule spermatique*. Ger., *Samenzelle*. 1. A c. which ultimately develops into spermatozooids. 2. A spermatozoid. See *Seminal c.*, *Male c.*, and *SPERMATOZOID*.—**Sperm mother c.** Of E. R. Lankester, the male malarial crescent after it has become spherical in the mosquito.—**Sphenoid c's.** Irregular c.-like cavities in the sphenoid bone.—**Spheroidal c.** Fr., *cellule sphéroïdale*. Ger., *sphäroidale Zelle*. A c. of approximately spherical form; in plants, a variety of the parenchyma c's.—**Spider c.** See *Neuroglia c.*—**Spindle c.** Fr., *cellule fusiforme*. Ger., *Spindelzelle*. A c. of fusiform shape; in plants, a variety of prosenchyma c.—**Spinous c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Spiral fibre c., Spiral fibre ganglion c., Spiral fibre nerve c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire à fibre spirale*. Ger., *Ganglienzelle mit Spiralfaser*. A pyriform nerve c. of the sympathetic nervous system, connected at its smaller end with two nerve fibres, a large straight fibre and a smaller one coiled spirally around the larger one. After extending a short distance the two fibres separate and go in different directions. These c's were first described by Beale.—**Splanchnic c's.** C's of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm.—**Squamous c.** See *Pavement c.*—**Stabile c.** A c. having no noticeable movement, like the fixed connective tissue corpuscles.—**Stachel c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Staff c.** Fr., *cellule en bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchenzelle*. A c. which is apparently made up of many minute rods or fibrillae, like the fibrillated c's of the kidney or of the ducts of the salivary glands. See *Fibrillated c.*—**Starch c.** A vegetable c. containing starch.—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cellula stellata*. Fr., *cellule étoilée*. Ger., *sternförmige Zelle*. A ramified c., the radiating branches of which give it the appearance of a star.—**Sterile c.** Fr., *cellule stérile*. A c. found in a reproductive organ but taking no direct part in reproduction; e. g., the non-sporiferous c's on the hymenia of the *Agarici*.—**Stomach c's.** See *Stomach PITS*.—**Striated epithelial c.** See *Fibrillated c.*—**Stroma c.** One of the c's forming the stroma or mass of an organ or part.—**Subendothelial c. plate.** Ger., *Granulationzelle*. A small granular c. found in the intima of blood vessels. The function of these c's is unknown, but it has been suggested that they regenerate the desquamated endothelium of the vessel.—**Subepithelial c.** A c. at the attached part or

base of an epithelium, especially one of the c's of Debove's membrane. Cf. *Basal c.*—**Superadded c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Supporting c.**, **Sustentacular c.** Any c. which supports or isolates another c. having a special function; e. g., the cover c's of the olfactory c's. See *Cover c.* and *Prop c's of Hensen.*—**Sustentacular c's of Deiters.** See *Deiters's c's* (2d def.).—**Swarm c.** A naked c. moving freely by the aid of cilia.—**Sympathetic c.** (or **ganglion c.**, or **nerve c.**). Fr., *cellule sympathique* (ou *ganglionnaire sympathique*). Ger., *sympathische Zelle* (oder *Nervenzelle*). A nerve c. belonging to the sympathetic nervous system in contradistinction to one belonging to the cerebrospinal system.—**Tabular c.** A flattened c., the vertical section of which forms an elongated rectangle.—**Tactile c's.** Fr., *cellules tactiles*. Ger., *Tastzellen*. A name given by Merkel to single c's or groups of c's (modified nerve c's) in each of which is supposed to terminate part or all of the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fibre, the sheath of the nerve forming a capsule for the c. or group of c's. They are described as present in considerable numbers in the rete mucosum and as forming the terminal part of the axis cylinders in the tactile corpuscles and in the corpuscles of Grandry.—**Taste c.** Fr., *cellule gustative* (ou *du goût*). Ger., *Geschmackszelle*. One of the highly refractive, spindle-shaped c's situated in the interior of the taste buds and supposed to be the true sensory element of the latter. It has a large clear nucleus situated at about the middle of the length of the c. That part of the c. extending from the nucleus to the surface is usually rather thick and is tipped with a thorn-like process, while the opposite half of the c. is slender and sometimes branched and is supposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with a nerve fibre.—**Tegmental c.** See *Cover c.*—**Tendon c's.** Fr., *cellule tendineuse*. Ger., *Sehnenzelle*. A connective tissue corpuscle found in tendon. Such c's are arranged in rows and are usually flattened and possess leaflike processes.—**Tissue c.** Ger., *Gewebszelle*. 1. A c. which, combined with other similar c's and intercellular substance, forms a tissue. 2. See *Somatic c.*—**Touch c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Trabecular c.** A c. in which projections from the c. wall extend like rafters nearly or quite across the lumen of the c.—**Transition c.** A c. which is intermediate in character between c's of two well-marked types and which is supposed to be changing from one type to the other, like the transition c's of red marrow, which are supposed to be marrow c's developing into red blood corpuscles.—**Traube's c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Twin c.** A single c. which results from the fusion of two c's.—**Typical c.** A c. which retains more or less closely its original character.—**Unipolar c.** Lat., *cellula unipolaris*. Fr., *cellule unipolaire*. Ger., *unipolare Zelle*. A c. (especially a nerve c.) having but one pole or process.—**Unseptate c.** A c. which has no partition across its lumen.—**Unstriped muscle c.** See *Muscular fibre c.*—**Vacuolated c.** A c. containing one or more vacuoles.—**Vascular c.** Fr., *cellule vasculaire*. A c. belonging to a vessel, especially to the endothelium.—**Vasoformative c.** Fr., *cellule vasoformative*. Ger., *vasoformative Zelle*. 1. Of Ranvier, see *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.). 2. Of Hoggan, an intercepted portion of a capillary formed during the retrogression of blood vessels.—**Vegetative c.** Fr., *cellule végétative*. Ger., *vegetative Zelle*. One of the c's situated at the vegetative pole of a segmenting ovum and destined ultimately to form the entoderm as the c's at the animal pole (animal c's) form the ectoderm. See *Animal c.* (2d def.) and *MACROMERE.*—**Vessel-forming c.** See *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.).—**Wandering c.** Fr., *cellule migratrice*. Ger., *wandernde Zelle*, *Wanderzelle*. An expression applied by Recklinghausen to the c's, apparently identical with white blood corpuscles, found in various tissues, especially areolar tissue, near blood vessels and

in situations where inflammatory or reparative processes are taking place. The function of the wandering c's is not well understood, but from the researches of Metchnikoff it would appear that they are agents (a) in removing some part, such as the tails or gills of transforming amphibian larvæ; (b) in the active degeneration of nerve and muscle; (c) in removing any dead or irritant material, such as bacteria or dead c's. They are also supposed to take up fat and to assist in the formation of adipose tissue and perhaps of other tissues.—**Whip c.** A flagellate c.—**White blood c.**, **White c.** See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLE.*—**Yolk c.** Ger., *Dotterzelle* (1st def.), *Dotterbildungszelle*, *Einährzelle* (2d def.). 1. The ovum. 2. A c. serving for the nourishment of the ovum. Such c's are present in the platyhelminths and many insects. They are formed by a special gland or part of the ovary, and serve the same purpose as the white of the hen's egg. 3. A yolk corpuscle.—**Yolk-containing c.** A c. (e. g., one of the c's at the vegetative pole of a frog's ovum) which contains a considerable quantity of nutritive yolk.—**Yolk-forming c.** See *Yolk c.* (2d def.).—**Young c.** An embryonic or immature c.; one which does not possess characteristic tissue differentiation. See also *Simple c.* and *Indifferent c.*

CEL'LA, f. Gr., *ταλαιοον*. 1. See *CELL*. 2. Of B. G. Wilder, one of the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. lateralis.** The lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. media.** The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**C. turcica.** See *SELLA turcica.*—**Prima c. coli.** See *CÆCUM*.

CEL/LÆFORM. From *cella*, a cell, and *forma*, shape. See *CYTOID*.

CELLED. Composed of or characterized by cells (usually preceded by a word designating the kind of cell; e. g., round c., spindle c., etc.).

CELLIF'EROUS. Lat., *celliferus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing or forming cells.

CELLIF'UGAL. From *cella*, a cell, and *fugere*, to flee. Of nervous impulses, directed away from a particular nerve cell.

CELLIP'ETAL. From *cella*, a cell, and *petere*, to seek. Of nerve impulses, directed toward a particular nerve cell.

CEL/LOID. See *CYTOID*.

CELLOID'IN. Collodion wool; used in embedding microscopic preparations.

CEL/LULA, f. Dim. of *cella*, a cell. Fr., *cellule*. Ger., *Zelle*. A small cell or crypt.—**C. adiposa.** See *Fat CELL*.—**C. aerea.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.).—**C. bipolaris.** See *Bipolar CELL*.—**C. bronchica.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.).—**C. cartilaginea.** See *Cartilage CELL*.—**C. ciliata.** See *Ciliated CELL*.—**Cellulæ coli.** Syn.: *haustra coli*. Small pouches or sacculations in the colon produced by constricting bands.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales.** See *Ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales anteriores.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales frontales.** See *Middle ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales lacrimales.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales mediæ.** See *Middle ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales orbitariæ.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales palatinæ.** See *Posterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales posteriores.** See *Posterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ frontales.** See *Middle ethmoid(al) CELLS*.—**C. germinativa.** See *Germinal VESICLE*.—**Cellulæ lacrimales.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**C. lactifera.** An acinus of the mammary gland.—**C. Malpighii**, **C. malpighiana.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.).—**Cellulæ mastoideæ.** See *Mastoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ maxillares.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ medullares.** See *Medullary CELLS*.—**C. multiparis.** See *Multipolar CELL*.—**C. nervea.** See *Nerve CELL*.—**C. nucleata.** See *Embryonic CELL*.—**C. olfactoria.** See *Olfactory CELL*.—**Cellulæ orbitariæ.** See *Anterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**Cellulæ palatinæ.** See *Posterior ethmoid CELLS*.—**C. pigmenti.** See *Pigment CELL*.—

- C. plasmatica.** See *Plasma CELL*.—**C. pulmonalis.** See *ALVEOLUS pulmoneus*.—**C. pulmonea.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.) and *ALVEOLUS*.—**Cellulæ sanguinis.** See *BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Cellulæ sphenoidales.** See *Sphenoid CELLS*.—**C. stellata.** See *Stellate CELL*.—**Cellulæ tympanicæ.** Fr., *cellules tympaniques*. The bony cells in the posterior portion of the tympanic cavity.—**C. unipolaris.** See *Unipolar CELL*.
- CEL'LULAR.** Gr., *κυτταῖς*. Lat., *cellularis, cellulosus*. Fr., *cellulaire, celluloux*. Ger., *c., zellig*. Pertaining to cells or to a tissue or object composed of cells, or to connective tissue (nearly obsolete in the last sense).
- CELLULARIS.** Cellular; as a n. f., connective tissue.
- CEL'LULATED.** Lat., *cellulatus*. Divided into cells.
- CEL'LULE.** Lat., *cellula*. Ger., *Zellchen*. A little cell.—**Bronchic c.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.).—**Ciliary c.** See *Ciliated CELL*.—**Vibratile c.** See *Ciliated CELL*.
- CELLU'LIC.** Fr., *cellulique*. Of or pertaining to a cell; formed by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls.—**Acid.** Fr., *acide cellulique*. Ger., *Cellulinsäure*. An acid obtained by Frémy; according to him, identical with metaplectic acid.
- CELLULIF'EROUS.** Lat., *celluliferus* (from *cellula* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cellulifère*. Ger., *zellchen-tragend, zellentragend*. Producing little cells or cavities (cellules), or producing cells in the anatomical sense (cellulæ); containing little cells or hollows.
- CELLULIFOR'MIS.** Fr., *celluliforme*. Ger., *zellchen-förmig*. Resembling or having the shape of a cellule or cell.
- CEL'LULIN.** See *CELLULOSE*.
- CEL'LULINE.** See *CELLULAR*.
- CELLULI'TIS, f.** -it'idis. Fr., *cellulite*. Ger., *Zellgewebsentzündung*. Inflammation of the areolar tissue.
- CEL'LULOAD'IPOSE.** Fr., *cellulo-adipeux*. Pertaining to areolar tissue containing fat cells.
- CEL'LULOCUT'ANEUS.** Fr., *cellulo-cutané*. Pertaining to areolar tissue and to the skin.
- CEL'LULOFI'BROUS.** See *FIBROCELLULAR*.
- CEL'LULOID.** A substance prepared by treating finely divided collodion wool with water, expressing, adding camphor and other ingredients, and molding into a solid form by hydraulic pressure; very elastic and, as first prepared, highly inflammable, but rendered much less so by the addition of ammonium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or other ingredients.
- CELLULO'SA, f.** A cellular coat.—**C. chor(i)oidæ.** The outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye.
- CEL'LULOSE.** Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Zellstoff, Zellulose*. A carbohydrate forming the walls of all vegetable cells and found almost pure in elder pith, in absorbent cotton, and in pure unsized paper (filter paper); a colorless, transparent mass, showing on microscopical examination the shape of the vegetable tissue from which it was derived; insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, but soluble in cuprammonia. Sulphuric acid converts it into *amyloid* (see *AMYLOID and Parchment PAPER*).—**Animal c.** See *TUNICIN*.—**C. degeneration.** See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*.
- CELLULO'SIC.** Fr., *cellulosique*. Of, pertaining to, or composed of cellulose.
- CELLULOS'ITY.** Lat., *cellulositas*. The state of being cellular.
- CEL'LULOUS.** Lat., *cellulosus*. See *CELLULAR*.
- CEL'LULOVAS'ULAR.** Composed of cells and blood vessels.
- CELOCO'LICA, f.** From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *κολικῆ*, colic. Fr., *célocolique*. Ger., *Bruchkolik*. Colic due to strangulated hernia.
- CELO'DES.** See *KELOID*.
- CELODYSPNÆ'A, f.** From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *δύσπνοια*, dyspnœa. See *STETHOCÉLODYSPNÆA*.
- CELOI'DES.** See *KELOID*.
- CELOLO'OGY.** See *KELOLOGY*.
- CELORRHA'PHIA, f.** See *ORCHIDORRHAPHY*.
- CE'LOS, m.** Gr., *κύλος* (from *καίειν*, to burn). Ger., *brennende Geschwulst*. An old name for a tumor due to or accompanied by internal heat.
- CE'LOSCOPE.** See *CÆLOSCOPE*.
- CELO'SIA, f.** Fr., *célosie*. A genus of amarantaceous plants, closely allied to *Amarantus*.—**C. arvensis.** The *belbeta*, an African species. The seeds are employed as an anthelmintic.—**C. nitida, C. paniculata.** Fr., *célosie paniculée*. A West Indian species. The flowers and seeds are said to be highly astringent and to be employed in dysentery.—**C. trigynia.** An African species. The leaves are eaten as a remedy for worms.
- CELOSO'MUS, m.** From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *célosome*. A monster with evagination or fissure or absence of the sternum, with more or less protrusion of the thoracic or abdominal organs.
- CE'LOTOME.** See *Hernia KNIFE*.
- CELOT'OMY.** See *KELOTOMY*.
- CEL'SIA, f.** Fr., *celsie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, closely allied to *Verbascum*.—**C. coromandeliana.** The *kukshima* of the Bengalees; a weed growing throughout waste places in the Decan. It is said to be sedative and astringent and to be used in dysentery.
- CEL'TIS, f.** *Celtidis*. Fr., *celtide*. The nettle tree; a genus of the *Ulmaceæ* or of the *Urticaceæ*.—**C. australis.** Fr., *bois de Perpignan*. Ger., *Zürgelbaum*. The European nettle tree, the honey berry of the Greeks, lote tree. The young branches are used as a mild astringent in diarrhœa.—**C. obliqua, C. occidentalis.** Fr., *bois-ramon*. The hackberry, rim ash, sugar berry, American nettle tree, American false elm; growing throughout the United States, especially in the South and West.—**C. tala.** The *chichape* or *tala*, a species with several varieties, indigenous to Texas and subtropical South America. The leaves are employed in thoracic affections.
- CEMENT.** Lat., *cementum, cortex osseus* (2d def.), *substantia osteoidea* (seu *petrosa*) (2d def.), *crusta fibrosa* (2d def.). Fr., *cément, cortical osseux* (2d def.). Ger., *C., Knochensubstanz* (2d def.), *Kittsubstanz* (2d def.), *Zahnkitt* (2d def.), *Zahncement* (2d def.). 1. A plastic material capable of hardening so as to form a medium of junction for two or more objects; in dentistry, such a material used for filling dental cavities. 2. The layer of true bone covering the teeth where they are not protected by enamel; i. e., at the neck and root.—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *cément alvéolaire*. An osseous structure that in certain animals joins the teeth to the jaws and binds them to each other.—**Cell c.** Fr., *cément inter-cellulaire*. Ger., *Kittsubstanz*. The scanty hyaline substance between epithelial or endothelial cells. It stains black with nitrate of silver. When the substance between the cells is more abundant it is called ground substance, matrix, etc.—**Coronal c., Crown c.** Fr., *cément coronaire*. The special coating of c. that invests the crown of the teeth in many mammals.—**Foundation c's.** Soft dental c's that harden rapidly, having zinc oxychloride as a basis; used for covering the exposed pulp as a foundation for a metallic filling.—**Intraalveolar c.** See *Alveolar c.*—**Radical c.** Lat., *crusta osteoides radialis*. Fr., *cément radiculaire*. Ger., *Wurzelrinde*. The layer of c. covering the fangs of the teeth.—**Tissue c.** See *Cell c.*
- CEMEN'TOBLASTS.** From *cementum* (see *CEMENT*), and *βλαστός*, a germ. The osteoblasts concerned in the formation of the cement of the teeth; the cement corpuscles of the fully formed teeth.
- CEMEN'TUM, n.** See *CEMENT*.
- CENÆSTHE'SIS, f.** See *CENÆSTHESIS*.
- CENANGI'A, f.** See *CENÆANGIA*.
- CENCHRECPHLO'GIOIS, f.** -o'idis (-is). From *κέγχρος*, millet, and *ἐκφλέγειν*, to set on fire. Ger., *Hirsenkorn-Varioloïde*. Varioloid with a miliary eruption.

CEN'CHRIAS, *m.* Gr., *κεγχρίας* (from *κέγχρος*, millet). Ger., *Hirsenflechte*. Of Galen, miliary herpes.

CENCHRO'DES, **CENCHROI'DES**. Fr., *cenchrôide*. Ger., *hirsenhühlich*. Gr., *κεγχροειδής*. Milletlike, miliary.

CEN'CHRON, *n.* See **CENCHROS**.

CEN'CHROS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *κεγχρος*. A styte.

CEN'CHROSYPHILION'THUS, *m.* From *κέγχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *ιοθος*, a pustule. Fr., *cenchrosyphilionthe*. Ger., *venetische Hirsensfinnen*. A miliary pustular syphilide.

CEN'CHROSYPHILOPSY'DRAX, *m.* *-psyd'racos* (-is). From *κέγχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *ψύδραξ*, a blister. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *venetische Hirsenskrätze*. A miliary vesicular syphilide.

CENANGEI'A, *f.* Gr., *κεναγγείη* (from *κενός*, empty, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel). An empty state of the vessels, also an emptying of the vessels, from inanition.

CENEMBATE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos* (-is). Gr., *κενεμάτης*. 1. The operation of probing. 2. See **PARACENTESIS**.

CEN'EON, *m.* *-on'os* (-is). Gr., *κενέων*. The space between the ribs and the ilium.

CENOGEN'ESIS, *f.* *-e'seos* (-gen'esis). From *κενός*, futile, and *γένεσις*, generation. Ger., *Kenogenese*. Vitiated evolution; evolution in which there is a decided deviation from the ancestral type in accordance with the environment; the opposite of palingenesis.

CENOGENET'IC. Ger., *cenogenetisch*. Pertaining to cenogenesis.

CENO'GENY. See **CENOGENESIS**.

CENO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos* (-is). Gr., *κένωμα*. Fr., *cénome*. Anything voided or removed, also the space left by such evacuation.

CENOSIOPH'THISIS, *f.* *-this'eos* (-oph'thisis). From *κένωσις*, evacuation, and *φθίσις* (see **PHTHISIS**). Fr., *cénosiphthisis*. Emaciation from evacuations.

CENO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (-is). Gr., *κένωσις*. Fr., *cénose*. Ger., *Entleerung*. An evacuation.

CENOT'IC. Gr., *κενωτικός*. Lat., *cenoticus*. Fr., *cénotique*. Of, pertaining to, or causing evacuation; drastic.

CENTAUR'EA, *f. sing.* and *n. pl.* From *κενταύριον* or *κενταύρεον*, centaur. Fr., *centaurée* (1st def.). Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut*. A genus of composite herbs.—**C. amara**. A species said to be tonic, febrifuge, and aperient.—**C. benedicta**. Fr., *chardon béni*. Ger., *gesegnete Heildistel*. The blessed thistle; indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States. It was formerly used in a great variety of disorders, but is now chiefly employed as a stomachic tonic.—**C. calcitrapa**. Fr., *chuisse-trape*. Ger., *gemeine Sterndistel*. Calceitrops, star thistle; an annual herb growing throughout Europe. The entire plant is bitter and tonic.—**C. centaurium**. Gr., *κενταύριον μέγα*. Lat., *centaurium magnum* (*seu majus*). Fr., *grande centaurée*. Ger., *grosse Flockenblume*. The greater centauria; growing on the Alps. The root is used in southern Europe as a stomachic and diaphoretic.—**C. cerinthæfolia**, **C. cerinthifolia**. Fr., *behen blanc*. An herb growing in the East, where its root is regarded as tonic and nervine, and is said to increase the secretion of the spermat fluid.—**C. scabiosa**. The greater centauria; growing throughout Europe. The root is said to be useful in cutaneous diseases.—**C. sibirica**. An Asiatic species. The stalks furnish a kind of amadou used as a material for the moxa.—**C. sicula**, **C. solstitialis**. Syn.: *Calcitrapa solstitialis*. Barnabas's (or St. Barnaby's) thistle; an annual species growing in southern Europe. The flowers are said to be employed in Savoy against intermittent fever.

CENTAUR'IN(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Centaurin*. A bitter crystalline base said to exist in *Erythraea centaurium*.

CENTAURIUM, *n.* Gr., *κενταύριον*. See **ERYTHRAEA c. CENTER**. See **CENTRE**.

CENTES'IMAL. From *centesimus*, a hundredth. Fr., *centésimal*. Of or pertaining to a division or dilution

by hundreds or into a hundred or a multiple of a hundred parts; containing a hundred divisions or parts.

CENTE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos* (-is). Gr., *κέντησις*. See **PARACENTESIS**.

CENTETE'RION, **CENTETE'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., *κεντητήριον*. A needle or other instrument for making punctures.

CENTET'ICUS. Gr., *κεντητικός*. 1. Prickly. 2. Pertaining to puncture.

CENTIFO'LIUS. Lat., *centifolius* (from *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf). Ger., *hundertblättrig*. Having a hundred leaves or many leaves.

CEN'TIGRADE. From *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *c.* Containing a hundred degrees; or of pertaining to a division into a hundred degrees. See **C. THERMOMETER**.

CEN'TIGRAM(ME). From *centum*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme. Fr., *centigramme*. Ger., *Centigram*. In the metric system of weights, a hundredth part of a gramme ('1543 Troy grain).

CEN'TILITER. See **CENTILITRE**.

CEN'TILITRE. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Centiliter*. In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a litre ('61028 cubic inches or 2.7053 fluid drachms).

CEN'TIMETER. See **CENTIMETRE**.

CEN'TIMETRE. Fr., *centimètre*. Ger., *Centimeter*. In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a metre, a length of '39370 inch.—**Cubic c.** Fr., *centimètre cube*. Ger., *kubisches Centimeter*. A measure of volume consisting of a cubical space each side of which has a length of one c.; the same as a millilitre, than which it is more commonly employed.

CENTINOR'MAL. See **C. SOLUTION**.

CEN'TRAD, *adv.* Ger., *centralwärts*. Toward the centre of the body; proximally.

CEN'TRAL. Lat., *centralis*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *c.*, *centrisch*, *mittelständig*. 1. Pertaining to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. 2. Situated in or originating from a lesion of the central nervous system.

CEN'TRA' LIS. See **CENTRAL**; as a *n.*, in the neut., *centrale*, see **Os centrale**.

CENTRAL'ITY. Fr., *centralité*. The state of being originated in the central nervous system, and not in the peripheral nerves (said of nervous phenomena).

CEN'TRE. Gr., *κέντρον*. Lat., *centrum*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Centrum*, *Mittelpunkt*. 1. A point that is perfectly or approximately equidistant from all parts of the periphery of a surface or of the superficies of a solid. 2. The point of origin of a developmental process (e. g., *c. of ossification*). 3. An area in the nervous system from which a special nervous impulse proceeds.—**Accelerating c. of the heart**. See *Cardioacceleratory c.*—**Acoustic c's**. Fr., *c's acoustiques*. Ger., *Gehörcentren*, *Hörsphäre*, *Gehörkerne*. 1. The c's of origin of the acoustic nerve; that region of the encephalon which includes portions of the cerebellar peduncles, the floor of the fourth ventricle, the funiculus cuneatus, the funiculus gracilis, the restiform body, and the striæ medullares. Cf. **Auditory NUCLEUS**. 2. The sensory c. of the acoustic nerve; a region situated in the posterior two thirds of the superior temporal convolution (Wernicke's convolution). Lesions of the gray substance, or the underlying white substance in this region, produce the condition called psychical deafness (Fr., *surdité psychique*; Ger., *Seelentaubheit*).—**Ano-spinal c.** Fr., *c. ano-spinal*. A nervous c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, presiding over the contractions of the sphincter ani.—**Anovesical c.** Lat., *centrum anovesicale*. The c. in the spinal cord which regulates the tonicity of the sphincter ani and of the sphincter of the bladder; situated, according to Stilling and Kirchoff, in the lumbar enlargement, near the point of origin of the third and fourth sacral nerves. Paralysis of this c. produces incontinence of faeces and of urine.—**Arm c.** That one of the cerebral c's that is

supposed to govern the movements of the arm; an area of the cortex occupying the middle third of both central convolutions (gyrus centralis anterior and gyrus centralis posticus), and also the base of the superior and middle frontal convolutions. Excitation of this c. produces movements in the arm of the opposite side.—**Arrest c. of the heart.** See *Cardioinhibitory c.*—**Articulate language c.** See *Speech coordinating c.*—**Auditory c.** Lat., *centrum auditivum*. Fr., *c. auditif*. Ger., *Gehörzentrum*. A region in the cerebrum to which auditory impulses are transmitted; located by Ferrier in the inframarginal convolution. Cf. *Acoustic c's.*—**Broca's c.** See *Kinesthetic c.*—**Budge's c.** See *Genitospinal c.*—**Bulbar trophic c.** Fr., *c. trophique bulbaire*. The bulbar vasomotor c. variously placed by different authors between a point situated 2 mm. below the corpora quadrigemina and one situated 5 mm. above the calamus scriptorius. Excess of carbon dioxide and diminution of oxygen in the blood excite this c. to increased action.—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *c. cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzcentrum*. 1. The region in the medulla oblongata that includes the cardioacceleratory and the cardioinhibitory c's (q. v.). 2. An excitomotor nervous c. influencing the movements of the heart; situated in the lower cervical and upper dorsal portions of the spinal cord. See *Cardioacceleratory c.* and *Cardioinhibitory c.*—**Cardioaccelerating (or acceleratory) c.** An area in the medulla oblongata from which fibres proceed down the cervical portion of the spinal cord to the lower cervical and upper dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, and thence to the heart through the cardiac plexus.—**Cardioinhibitory c.** Fr., *cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *Herzhemmungszentrum*, *Cardio-inhibitorisch-Centrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata in which, by influences descending from the cerebral cortex or of reflex origin, impulses are originated which are transmitted by the vagi to the cardiac plexus and retard the action of the heart.—**C. for deglutition.** See *Deglutition c.*—**C. for tactile sensation.** See *Tactile c.*—**C. for the lower extremity (or limb).** Fr., *c. pour l'extrémité inférieure*. Ger., *Centrum für die untere Extremität*. A nerve c. presiding over the movements of the lower limb; situated in the upper third of the two ascending convolutions (central gyri), the posteroparietal lobule of Ferrier, or the superior parietal convolution, the base of the superior frontal convolution, and the posterior part of the paracentral lobule.—**C. for the secretion of saliva.** See *Salivation c.*—**C's of arrest.** See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of gravity, C. of mass.** Lat., *centrum gravitatis*. Fr., *c. de gravité*. Ger., *Schwerkraftmittelpunkt*. The point of application of the resultant of the parallel forces which are conceived to act upon the molecules of a body under the influence of gravity. This point is invariable in situation in every position of the body. In a body suspended by a cord, the line of the cord always passes through the c. of gravity, and in a body balanced upon a support it is necessary, in order to maintain equilibrium, that the support should be directly under the c. of gravity. Hence in a balance the c. of gravity of the movable portion (the arms and scale pans) must be directly over the knife edge upon which the arms rest.—**C's of moderation.** See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of ossification.** Fr., *c. d'ossification*. Ger., *Ossifikationspunkt*, *Knochenkern*. A point in a cartilage about to be replaced by bone at which the calcific changes in the interior of the bone begin. There is one such c. in most of the short bones; in the long bones there is also one, or more than one, for each extremity or epiphysis, besides that for the shaft.—**C. of rotation.** Ger., *Drehpunkt des Auges*. The point of rectangular intersection of the sagittal, frontal, and vertical axes of the eye.—**C. of sensorial projection, C. of similitude.** Fr., *c. de la projection sensorielle, c. de similitude*. Ger., *Aehnlichkeitsmittelpunkt*, *optischer Mit-*

telpunkt, *Mittelpunkt der empfindlicher Scheindarstellung* (oder *Projection*). That point in which the straight lines which may be mentally drawn from all points in an object looked at to the points that correspond to them in the visual image cross each other.—**Cerebral inspiratory c.** A c. which Christiani describes as existing in the optic thalamus. When directly stimulated, it causes deeper and more rapid inspirations. A similar c. has been described as situated in the posterior quadrigeminal bodies.—**Cerebrospinal c.** Lat., *centrum cerebro-spinale*. Fr., *c. cérébro-spinal*. Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarkszentrum*. The cerebrospinal axis, or central nervous system, including the encephalon and the spinal cord.—**Ciliospinal c.** Lat., *centrum ciliospinale*. Fr., *c. cilio-spinal*. Ger., *ciliospinalisches Centrum*. A c. in the lower cervical region of the spinal cord which presides over the movements of the iris.—**Color c.** A c. for the perception of colors; situated, according to Wilbrand, in some part of the occipital cortex in front of the apical region. Disease of this c. is said to cause unilateral color blindness, but not hemianopia.—**Convulsion c., Convulsive c.** Fr., *c. convulsif*. Ger., *Krampfzentrum*. A limited area in the floor of the fourth ventricle stimulation of which causes tonic and clonic spasms of all the voluntary muscles. The convulsions of asphyxia are supposed to be due to the action of venous blood upon this c.—**Coordinating c's.** Several parts of the nervous system have been thought to preside over coordination, viz., the cerebellum, the ganglia at the base of the brain, and to a certain extent the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Cortical c's.** Fr., *c's corticaux*. Ger., *Rindencentren*. Regions of the cerebral cortex endowed with special functions, motor, sensory, or psychical.—**Coughing c.** Ger., *Hustencentrum*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata, just above the c. for inspiration. Afferent impulses reach it through the vagus; its efferent nerves are those supplying the glottis. Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Defecation c.** Fr., *c. de défécation*. Ger., *Kot(h)entleerungszentrum*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, supposed to keep the sphincter ani in a state of tonic contraction.—**Deglutition c.** Fr., *c. de déglutition*. Ger., *Schluckzentrum*, *Verschluckenszentrum*. A c. in the gray matter of the floor of the fourth ventricle, above the c. for respiration and on a level with the apices of the *alae cineræ*, which presides over the reflex act of swallowing. It receives afferent impulses through the trifacial, vagus, and glossopharyngeal nerves, and transmits efferent impulses along the motor branches of the pharyngeal plexus.—**Deputy c.** A secondary nerve c. in the spinal cord, also a nucleus of one of the cranial nerves.—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *centrum diabeticum*. Fr., *c. diabétique*. Ger., *Harnruhrzentrum*. An area in the median line of the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle. C. Bernard discovered that a puncture in this region caused glycosuria. This has been explained as a disturbance of the vasomotor system, the c. for which has the same situation.—**Dilatation c.** See *Ciliospinal c.*—**Dominating sweat c.** Ger., *regierendes Schweisszentrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata described by Adamkiewicz, stimulation of which in the cat causes profuse perspiration in the extremities.—**Dominating vasomotor c.** Ger., *regierendes vaso-motorisches Centrum*. The vasomotor c. in the medulla oblongata.—**Ejaculation c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Emotional c.** A nervous c. regulating the external manifestations of emotional states; according to Bastian, the pons Varolii may be regarded as such a c.—**Epigastric c.** Lat., *centrum epigastricum*. Fr., *c. épigastrique*. Ger., *epigastrisches Centrum*. The solar plexus considered as the c. of the nervous activities of the abdominal organs.—**Erection c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Excitomotor c.** Fr., *c. excito-moteur*. Ger., *excito-motorisches Centrum*. The combined sensitive c's of the brain taken as a whole. These include the crura cere-

bri, the pons Varolii, the medulla oblongata, the deeper portions of the cerebellum, and the corpora quadrigemina.—**Expiratory c.** Fr., *c. de l'expiration*. Ger., *Expirationscentrum*, *Ausat(h)mungscentrum*. A region described by Christiani, in the anterior quadrigeminal bodies, which is active after the inspiratory c. has been extirpated.—**Eyelid closure c.** Ger., *Lidschlusscentrum*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the closure of the eyelids.—**Facial movement c's.** The cortical c's for the movements of the muscles about the mouth (situated in the lower third of the ascending frontal convolution) and for those about the eyes (situated in the angular gyrus).—**General convulsion c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**General sensibility c's.** Fr., *c's pour la sensibilité générale*. Ger., *Fühlsphäre*. Cortical regions in which the perception and representation of contact, pain, the position of the body, and temperature are produced; overlapping the motor c's.—**Genito-spinal c.** Fr., *c. génito-spinal*. A reflex c. in the spinal cord at the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra of the dog. It presides over the sexual functions in the male and female, and also the muscular action of the bladder. Lesions at this point pervert or destroy the sexual instinct or impair or prevent erection in the male. Cf. *Micturition c.*—**Genitourinary c.** Lat., *centrum genitourinarium*. Fr., *c. génito-urinaire*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which is concerned in the erection of the penis and the emission of semen.—**Glandular c's.** See *Secretory c's.*—**Glycogenic c.** See *Diabetic c.*—**Great nervous (or neural) c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste c.*—**Half-vision c.** A c. situated in the apex of the occipital lobe; so called because it receives impressions from corresponding halves of the two retinae. Cf. *Visual c.*—**Head and neck movement c.** A c. presiding over the movements of the head and neck; situated in the posterior extremity of the second frontal convolution and the lower part of the corresponding region of the first frontal convolution.—**Higher visual c.** A c. supposed by Ferrier to lie in the angular gyrus, in which the impressions from the half-vision c's are combined to form a complete image, chiefly from the eye of the opposite side. Disease of this c. causes crossed amblyopia.—**Inhibitory c's.** See *Moderator c's.*—**Insensitive c.** Fr., *c. insensible*. Ger., *unempfindliches Centrum*. The less sensitive portions of the brain, those which do not respond readily to stimulation, certain parts of the cortex, the corpora striata, and the optic thalami.—**Inspiratory c.** Fr., *c. inspiratoire* (ou pour l'inspiration). Ger., *Inspirationscentrum*. Two non-cortical encephalic inspiratory c's have been described; one situated in the optic thalamus (see *Cerebral inspiratory c.*), the other in the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. The principal inspiratory c. is situated in the medulla oblongata, forming part of the respiratory c. These c's are all reflex.—**Intracardiac c's.** Fr., *c's intracardiâques*. Three small nerve ganglia (Remak's, near the orifice of the inferior vena cava; Bidder's, near the mitral valve; and Ludwig's, in the interauricular septum), connected with the cardiac plexus, that cause the continued automatic beating of the heart after its removal from the body.—**Kinæsthetic c.** The speech c. in the third left frontal convolution of the brain, in which the motor element in the production of speech is represented.—**Laryngeal cortical c.** Fr., *c. cortical laryngé*. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the inferior frontal convolution, near the sulcus separating it from the ascending frontal gyrus.—**Leg c.** See *C. for the lower limb.*—**Masius's c.** See *Anospinal c.*—**Median c. of Luys.** Lat., *centrum medianum*. Fr., *c. médian* (ou *moyen*) *de Luys*. The second of a series of four c's described by Luys as situated in the optic thalamus; a small nucleus near the central part of the thalamus, into which fibres from the optic nerve may be

traced; considered by Luys as a visual c. Its existence has been denied.—**Mastication c.** Ger., *Centrum der Kaubewegungen*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the movements of mastication.—**Medullary c.** Fr., *gouttière médullaire*. Ger., *Medullarplatte, Rückenfurche, Rückenwülste, Medullarrohr*. Called also *neural c.* and *nervous c.*, with or without the word "great" prefixed. In embryology, that formation which is ultimately developed into the brain and the spinal marrow; a growth of the cells of the epiblast in the anterior part of the embryonic area in the same direction as the primitive streak.—**Micturition c.** Fr., *c. de micturition*. Ger., *Micturationscentrum*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which presides over the act of urination.—**Moderator c's.** Fr., *c's modérateurs, c's d'inhibition*. Nervous c's found in the spinal cord and in the caudex encephali which exercise an inhibitory action, generally reflex, on various functions of the body.—**Motor c.** Fr., *c. moteur*. Ger., *Bewegungscentrum*. A c. which distributes motor impulses along the appropriate nerve channels. Its area of representation in the cortex includes the convolutions about the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando.—**Nerve c.**, **Nervous c.** Fr., *c. nerveux*. Ger., *Nervencentrum*. A central point of origin or termination for nerve fibres, generally in the cerebrospinal axis; a c. which originates efferent and receives afferent impulses. Cf. *Medullary c.*—**Neural c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Nutrition c.** See *Trophic c.*—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif, c. d'odorat*. Ger., *Geruchcentrum, Riechcentrum, Riechspähre*. A c. for the sense of smell; located by Frigerio in the foot of the left gyrus hippocampi, by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus and in the region about it.—**Opisthotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that surrounds the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea.—**Optic c.**, **Optical c.** Lat., *centrum opticum*. That point upon the principal axis of a lens, every ray passing through which emerges in a course parallel to that of its entry. Its distance from either surface of a lens is directly proportional to the radius of curvature of that surface.—**Oral c.** An area at the anterior extremity of the second primary convolution of the cerebral cortex in the dog, stimulation of which causes opening of the mouth and protrusion of the tongue.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum c.** A c. supposed to be situated near the angular gyrus.—**Oval c.** See *Centrum ovale.*—**Parenchymatous nerve c.** Ger., *parenchymatöses Nervencentrum*. Of Körner, a nerve c. existing in the substance of an organ and regulating its action.—**Parturition c.** A reflex c. in the spinal cord, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebrae, which communicates by afferent and efferent fibres with the uterine plexus.—**Peristaltic c.** Lat., *centrum peristalticum*. Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltisches Centrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata which presides over the peristaltic movements of the stomach and intestines.—**Phonation c.** See *Laryngeal cortical c.*—**Phonetic c.**, **Phonic c.** Lat., *centrum phonicum*. Fr., *c. phonique*. 1. The point of origin of the voice in a person who is speaking. 2. In a broader sense, the point of origin of the sound made by any vibrating body.—**Phrenic c.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm.—**Pro-otic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Of Huxley, that portion of the periotic cartilage that incloses the superior semicircular canal.—**Psychical c's.** See *Psychomotor c's* and *Sensory cortical c.*—**Psycho-acoustic c.** See *Auditory AREA.*—**Psychogeusic c.** Ger., *psychogeusisches Centrum*. The cerebral c. for the sense of taste, located by Ferrier (in the dog's brain) in the gyrus uncinatus.—**Psychomotor c's.** Fr., *c's psycho-moteurs*. Ger., *psychomotorische Centren*. The regions of the cerebral cortex from which motor impulses originate; the same as the cortical motor c's,

but the term takes into account the element of volition.

—**Psychooptic c.** See *Visual c.*—**Psychoosmic c.** A cerebral c. for the sense of smell, located by Ferrier in the subiculum cornu Ammonis. Cf. *Olfactory c.*—**Psychosensorial c.** See *Sensory cortical c.*—**Psychovisive c.** See *Visual c.*—**Pupil dilating c.** 1. See *Ciliospinal c.* 2. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the first and second frontal convolutions.—**Red c. of the tegmentum.** See *Red NUCLEUS.*—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe.* Ger., *Reflexcentrum.* Any nerve cell or group of nerve cells in the encephalon, spinal cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal nerve fibres from end organs in the periphery, and transforms it into an impulse, either motor or secretory, which is sent out through centrifugal nerve fibres. This may take place without conscious sensation or volition being superadded.—**Respiratory c.** Lat., *centrum vitale.* Fr., *c. respiratoire, nœud vital.* Ger., *At(h)emcentrum, Lebensknoten.* The vital knot; a region in the medulla oblongata in which respiratory movements are induced and coordinated, and in which, to a limited extent, they originate. It lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle, on either side of the posterior longitudinal sulcus and near the apparent origin of the vagi. Both inspiration and expiration seem to be represented in this c., and related so that impulses which excite the one inhibit the other. However, the ganglionic cells of this c. act automatically for inspiratory impulses whenever a deficiency of oxygen in the blood bathing them arises, but in a reflex manner for special expiratory impulses which determine coughing, sneezing, etc. Although the action of this c. is greatly modified by afferent impulses conveyed to it, especially through the vagus, and was formerly supposed to be entirely reflex, it has been shown to be primarily automatic. This c. does not itself directly excite the action of the respiratory muscles, but sends impulses to the motor c's of the cord, which transmit them to those muscles through the spinal accessory, cervical, intercostal, and phrenic nerves. Additional inspiratory c's have been found in the floor of the third ventricle, near the anterior part of the aqueductus Sylvii, and between the corpora quadrigemina. This c. was called by Flourens *nœud vital* because upon its injury all respiratory movements cease forever.—**Salivary c., Salivation c.** Fr., *c. de salivation.* Ger., *Speichelcentrum, Speichelflusscentrum, Speichelabsonderungcentrum.* A reflex c. presiding over the secretion of saliva; situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**Secretory c's.** Fr., *c's sécrétoires.* Ger., *Absonderungscentren.* 1. The urinary c's, including the diabetic c., one a little below it, puncture of which produces simple polyuria, and one a little above, puncture of which produces albuminuria. 2. See *Salivary c.*—**Sensitive c.** Lat., *centrum sensitivum.* Fr., *c. sensitif.* Ger., *sensitives Centrum, empfindliches Centrum.* As a general expression, any portion of the brain which responds promptly to a stimulus.—**Sensory c.** Fr., *c. sensorial, c. sensitif.* Ger., *Empfindungscentrum.* A supposed c., better called region or tract, in the brain to which sensory impressions are conducted; in this region are included c's for olfaction, taste, touch, sight, and hearing. It is located by Ferrier at the posterior part of the superior and middle frontal convolutions; by Bastian it is made to include the supramarginal and angular gyri, the convolutions of the temporosphenoidal lobe on its external and internal aspects, and possibly also the occipital convolutions. Cf. *Visual c., Olfactory c., etc.*—**Sensory cortical c.** Ger., *sensorisches Rindencentrum.* A supposed area in the cerebral cortex which is concerned in sensory perception.—**Smell c.** See *Olfactory c.*—**Sneezing c.** Ger., *Niesencentrum.* A reflex nerve c. in the medulla oblongata the afferent fibres of which are the nasal branches of the trifacial. The efferent impulses

are transmitted along the nerves supplying the expiratory muscles. Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Spasm c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**Speech coordinating c.** Fr., *c. de co-ordination pour la parole.* Ger., *Sprachco-ordinationcentrum.* A region in the brain in which several allied but distinct faculties are located, such as auditory word perception, word memory, and word formation (or phonation). It includes the third left frontal convolution (Broca's c.), the anterior convolutions of the insula and the cortical area between them, the supramarginal convolution, the first temporal convolution, and the angular gyrus.—**Sucking c.** Ger., *Centrum der Saugbewegungen.* A reflex c. which regulates the movements of sucking.—**Sudoral c's.** Fr., *c's sudorales.* Ger., *Schweisscentren.* Spinal c's regulating the secretion of sweat.—**Supreme c.** Of Spitzka, the cortical c's of the brain as a whole.—**Swallowing c.** See *Deglutition c.*—**Sweat c's.** See *Sudoral c's.*—**Tactile c.** Fr., *c. tactile.* Ger., *Touchircentrum, Fühlsphäre.* A cortical c. for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocampus major and the hippocampal convolution. Munk places the c's for touch, pressure, and temperature above the Sylvian fissure and in front of the angular gyrus, and subdivides this area into c's for different parts of the body, which often coincide with and overlap the corresponding motor c's. Cf. *Sensory cortical c.*—**Taste c.** Fr., *c. du goût.* A c. for gustatory sensations, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus. Munk asserts that it can not be definitely located, but supposes that an area in the base of the brain anterior to the fossa Sylvii is in some way connected with the representation of those sensations.—**Temperature regulating c's.** See *Thermotaxic c's.*—**Thermal cortical c.** An area discovered by Landois in the cortex of the dog's brain, near the extremity of the sulcus cruciatus, stimulation of which produces a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs. If it is completely destroyed, the temperature rises several degrees.—**Thermoeccito-c., Thermogenic c.** Fr., *c. thermogène (1st def.), c. thermogène cérébral (2d def.).* Ger., *thermogenisches Centrum.* 1. A supposed c. in the spinal cord which presides over the bodily temperature. 2. The median portion of the corpus striatum and the subjacent parts down to the base of the brain. Lesions of these parts increase the production of bodily heat.—**Thermopolypnœic c.** A nerve c. situated in the gray matter about the third ventricle at its anterior part. Sensory impulses brought to it are said to be conveyed to the polypnœic c., which in turn excites the respiratory c. to throw off heat.—**Thermotaxic c's.** Six cerebral c's for maintaining the balance between the production and the dissipation of heat. Of the four basal thermotaxic c's, one is situated in the caudate nucleus, one in the gray matter beneath it, one in the gray matter about the most anterior part of the third ventricle (see *Thermopolypnœic c.*), and one at the anterior inner end of the optic thalamus.—**Trophic c.** Fr., *c. trophique.* Ger., *trophisches Centrum.* A nervous c. presiding over nutrition. Such a c. is said to be situated in the gray matter of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sympathetic ganglia giving origin to nerves.—**Vascular c's.** See *Vasomotor c's.*—**Vasoconstrictor c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-constricteurs.* C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes constriction of the smaller blood vessels. The principal vasoconstrictor c. is situated in the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii, from just below the corpora quadrigemina to 3 or 4 mm. above the point of the calamus scriptorius. The spinal vasoconstrictor c's, of secondary importance, are represented by the tractus intermediolateralis.—**Vasodilator c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-dilatateurs.* C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes dilatation of the smaller blood vessels.—**Vasomotor c's.** Lat., *centra vasomotoria.* Fr., *c's vasomoteurs.* Ger., *vasomotorische Centren.* Reflex c's in the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord which regulate

the calibre of the smaller arteries throughout the body.—**Vesicospinal c.** See *Micturition c.*—**Visual c.** Fr., *c. visuel*. Ger., *Sehzentrum, Sehsphäre*. An area in the cerebral cortex for visual perceptions. It occupies the posterior third of the supramarginal convolution, the gyrus angularis, and the occipital lobes.—**Vital c.** See *Respiratory c.*—**Vomiting c.** Fr., *c. de vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechenszentrum*. A region in the medulla oblongata which presides over the reflex act of vomiting. Its action is excited by irritation of the terminal filaments of the vagi, as well as by certain psychical impulses.—**Winking c.** The reflex c. for winking, in the medulla oblongata.

CEN'TRIC. Lat., *centricus*. Ger., *centrisch*. Central; specifically, pertaining to the central nervous system.

CENTRIF'UGAL. Lat., *centrifugus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *centrifuge*. Ger., *c. Tending outward from the centre, efferent*.

CEN'TRIFUGE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Centrifugi(e)rmaschine*. A device for separating admixed solids from a liquid, also for accelerating the subsidence of such substances in test tubes, by centrifugal force.

CEN'TRIFUGE. Ger., *centrifugi(e)ren*. To submit (a liquid) to centrifugal force.

CENTRIF'UGUS. See *CENTRIFUGAL*.

CENTRIP'ETAL. Lat., *centripetalis, centripetus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek). Fr., *centripète*. Ger., *c. Tending toward the centre, afferent*.

CENTROA'CINAR. Ger., *centroacinär*. Pertaining to or occupying the centre of an acinus or alveolus.

CENTROCATARAC'TA, f. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.

CENTRODOR'SAL. Relating to the central dorsal region.

CENTROGANGLIITIS, f. -it'idis. See *MYELOGANGLIITIS*.

CENTROLE'CITHAL. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *centrolécithe*. Having the yolk situated at the centre (said of ova).

CEN'TRON, n. See *CENTRUM*.

CENTROPHYG'ADOPSORI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ψωρίασις* (See *PSORIASIS*). See *PSORIASIS centrifuga*.

CENTROPH'YGAS. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *φύγειν*, to flee. See *CENTRIFUGAL*.

CENTROSTEOSCLERO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σκληρύνειν*, to harden. See *OSTEOSCLEROSIS centralis*.

CENTROSYPHILOL'EPIS, f. -lep'idios (-is). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *λεπίς*, a scale. See *SYPHILOLEPIS ezulcerans centralis*.

CEN'TRUM, n. Gr., *κέντρον*. Fr., *centre* (1st def.). Ger., *C.* (1st def.), *Mittelpunkt* (1st def.), *Stachel* (2d def.). 1. A centre; in anatomy, the middle point of a part, the body of a vertebra. 2. A pointed projection, a spine.—**C. anospinale.** See *Anospinal CENTRE*.—**C. anovesicale.** See *Anovesical CENTRE*.—**C. auditivum.** See *Auditory CENTRE*.—**C. cerebrospinale.** See *Cerebrospinal CENTRE*.—**C. ciliospinale.** See *Ciliospinal CENTRE*.—**C. cinereum** (*medullæ spinalis*). The gray commissure of the spinal cord.—**C. commune.** The solar plexus.—**C. diabeticum.** See *Diabetic CENTRE*.—**C. encephalospinale.** See *Cerebrospinal CENTRE*.—**C. epigastricum.** See *Epigastric CENTRE*.—**C. geminum** (*semicirculare*). See *Internal CAPSULE*.—**C. genitospinale.** See *Genitospinal CENTRE*.—**C. genitourinarium.** See *Genitourinary CENTRE*.—**C. gravitatis.** See *CENTRE of gravity*.—**C. medianum of Luys.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**C. medullare vermis.** See *CORPUS medullare vermis*.—**C. mulieris.** An old name for the uterus.—**C. nervum.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm.—**C. opticum.** See *Optical CENTRE*.—**C. ovale.** Fr., *centre ovale*. The surface of a section of the brain made parallel to and at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.—**C. ovale**

laterale. See *C. ovale minus*.—**C. ovale majus.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. ovale minus.** Fr., *centre médullaire hémisphéral*. The white central mass of the brain as exposed by a horizontal section made half an inch above the corpus callosum.—**Centra ovalia** of Vieq d'Azyr. See *C. ovale*.—**C. ovi.** The yolk of an egg.—**C. parvum, C. perinæi.** See *Perineal BODY*.—**C. peristalticum.** See *Peristaltic CENTRE*.—**C. phonicum.** See *Phonic CENTRE*.—**C. phrenicum.** See *C. nervum*.—**C. rubrum.** See *Red NUCLEUS*.—**C. semicirculare geminum.** See *Internal CAPSULE*.—**C. semiovale, C. semiovale medullare.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. semiovale Vieussenii.** 1. See *C. ovale*. 2. See *CORPUS callosum*.—**C. sensitivum.** See *Sensory CENTRE*.—**C. tendineum** (*seu tendinosum*) *diaphragmatis.* See *C. nervum*.—**Centra vasomotoria.** See *Vasomotor CENTRES*.—**C. Vieussenii.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. vitale.** See *Respiratory CENTRE*.—**Sinus centri.** A sinus which follows the longitudinal axis of the bodies of the vertebræ.

CE'PA, f. Also written *cæpa, cepe*, and *cæpe*. The onion; a genus of plants now referred to *Allium*.

CEPA'CEOUS. Lat., *cepaceus*. Fr., *cépacé*. Having an onionlike odor.

CEPHAE'LIN(E). See *EMETINE*.

CEPHAE'LIS, f. Fr., *céphalide, céphélide*. Ger., *Kopfbeere*. A genus of rubiaceous shrubs, undershrubs, and herbs.—**C. asthmatica.** A West Indian species, used as a remedy in respiratory disorders.—**C. Aubletii.** *C. involucrata*.—**C. Bearii.** A Mexican species, used medicinally.—**C. cyanocarpa.** A Mexican species mentioned along with the *C. ipecacuanha*.—**C. elata.** A West Indian species, employed medicinally.—**C. emetica.** *C. ipecacuanha*.—**C. involucrata.** An undershrub of Guiana, employed in asthma.—**C. ipecacuanha.** Fr., *ipécacuanha*. Ger., *brechenerregende Kopfbeere*. An undershrub or herb indigenous to Brazil and frequently cultivated there. The root is ipecacuanha.—**C. muscosa.** A small tree of Cuba and Martinique. The root is used as an emetic.—**C. punicea.** A shrub of Jamaica, used as an emetic.

CEPH'ALAD. From *κεφαλή*, the head. Toward the head.

CEPHALÆ'A. Gr., *κεφαλαία* (from *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *céphalée*. Chronic, severe, deep seated headache.—**C. ab acrimonia.** A headache due to acrimony of the humors.—**C. arthritica.** A variety of headache alternating with gouty pains in the feet.—**C. febricosa.** Hemiplegia attributed to latent intermittent fever.—**C. gravans.** Dull pain with a sense of heaviness over the whole head, sometimes intermittent.—**C. juvenum.** Headache attending puberty.—**C. melancholica.** Chronic headache in hypochondriacs.—**C. polonica.** Headache due to plica polonica.—**C. serosa.** Headache due to serous effusion within the skull.—**C. spasmodica.** Sick headache.—**C. syphilitica.** Fr., *céphalée vérolique*. Headache due to syphilis.

CEPHALÆMATOCELE, f. Se²f(ke²f)-al²(a³l)-e²m(a³-e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹e(1a); as an Eng. word, se²f-a³l-e²m-a²t-o-sel. From *κεφαλή*, the head, *αἷμα*, blood, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *céphalématocèle*. A collection of extravasated venous blood beneath the scalp, communicating with a sinus of the dura mater through an opening in the skull.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *céphalématome*. Ger., *Cephalohämatom, Kopfblutgeschwulst*. 1. Properly, a swelling due to a collection of blood between one or more of the bones of the skull and the pericranium. 2. See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**C. duræ matris.** See *Internal c.*—**C. neonatorum.** See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**C. spurium, C. subaponeuroticum.** A gelatinous exudation beneath the occipitofrontal aponeurosis.—**C. subpericranicum, C. verum.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Internal c.** Lat., *c. duræ matris*. Fr., *céphalématome in-*

terne. A c. situated between the dura mater and the bone, in the newborn.

CEPHALÆMATOM'ETER. From κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *céphalohémomètre*. A sort of manometer to be inserted into the head in animals to ascertain if the amount of blood within the head is increased or diminished.

CEPHALÆMIA, f. From κεφαλή, the head, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *céphalémie*. Ger., *Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes*. An excess of blood in the head.

CEPHALÆ'US. Gr., κεφάλαιος. Pertaining to the head.
CEPHALAGO'GUS, m. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *céphalagogue*. Ger., *Kopfführer*. An obstetrical forceps.

CEPHAL'AGRA, f. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *céphalagre*. Ger., *Kopfgicht*. Chronic gouty or rheumatic headache.

CEPHALAGRAPH'IA, f. See CEPHALOGRAPHY.

CEPHALAG'RICUS. Pertaining to cephalagra.

CEPHALAL'GES. Gr., κεφαλαγής. Affected with or causing headache.

CEPHALAL'GIA, f. Gr., κεφαλαλγία (from κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *céphalalgie, mal de tête*. Ger., *Kopfschmerz, Kopfweh*. Headache; of the ancients, a slight, limited, and transitory pain in the head, as distinguished from cephalæa, which was a violent and more or less chronic headache.—**C. anæmica.** Fr., *céphalalgie anémique*. Headache due to spasmodic contraction of the blood vessels of the head.—**C. anemotropa.** A headache due to changes of the wind. It occurs in certain individuals when the wind is from a certain direction and disappears with a change of wind.—**C. catamenialis.** Fr., *céphalalgie menstruelle*. A headache due to suppression of the menses, or accompanying the menses.—**C. catarrhalis.** The headache of acute catarrh (a common cold).—**C. congestiva.** Fr., *céphalalgie congestive*. Congestive headache.—**C. dyspeptica.** Dyspeptic headache.—**C. epileptica.** Epileptic headache; the periodical headache of nervous persons; so called on account of the relation between certain forms of headache and epilepsy.—**C. febrilis.** Fr., *céphalalgie fébrile*. The headache of fevers and inflammations.—**C. gravidarum.** The headache of pregnancy.—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** Fr., *céphalalgie hémorrhéidale*. Headache due to hæmorrhoids and constipation.—**C. hyperæmica.** Congestive headache.—**C. hysterica.** Hysterical headache. Cf. *CLAVUS hystericus*.—**C. inflammatoria.** See *C. febrilis*.—**C. irritabilis.** See *C. hysterica*.—**C. metallica.** A headache to which metal workers, smelters, and the like are subject.—**C. muscularis.** Fr., *céphalalgie musculaire*. A form of external headache which is limited to the muscles and aponeuroses which cover the head, especially to the occipitofrontalis and temporal muscles.—**C. nervosa.** Fr., *céphalalgie nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöser Kopfschmerz*. So called nervous headache.—**C. neuralgica.** Fr., *céphalalgie névralgique*. Neuralgic headache; pain in the head which is, in some cases, intermittent, in others continuous in character; and is usually limited to one side of the head, or face, or both. It is often recurrent at regular intervals.—**C. neurasthenica.** Ger., *neurasthenischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache with a sense of pressure; observed in cases of general neurasthenia.—**C. organica.** Fixed and deep-seated pain which appears to be within the head. It resembles the plethoric form of congestive headache, and is subject to increase and decrease of severity.—**C. periodica.** Fr., *céphalalgie périodique*. Periodical headache. See *C. neuralgica*.—**C. periosteosa.** Headache which is confined to the pericranium. It is usually limited to one spot, is attended by swelling (especially when syphilis is the cause), and is increased by firm pressure.—**C. pharyngotympanica.** A form of c. dependent on catarrh of the pharynx and middle

ear; characterized by more or less violent paroxysms of pain, generally in the areas supplied by the auriculo-temporal and great occipital nerves.—**C. plethorica.** Fr., *céphalalgie pléthorique*. Ger., *plethorischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache accompanying or due to plethora.—**C. pulsatilis.** Fr., *céphalalgie pulsatile*. Headache in which the pain, chiefly at the temples, is pulsatory; headache with a sensation of pulsation in the head.—**C. rheumatica.** Ger., *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz*. Rheumatic headache; usually seated in the scalp.—**C. spasmodica, C. stomachica.** Sick headache. Cf. *MIGRAINE*.—**C. sympathetica.** See *C. dyspeptica*.—**C. syphilitica.** See *CEPHALÆA syphilitica*.—**C. toxica.** Fr., *céphalalgie toxique*. Headache due to poisoning, as with alcohol, chloroform, narcotics, the fumes of charcoal, etc., or to uræmia.—**C. vasomotoria.** Congestive headache due to paresis of the vasomotor nerves.—**Neuroocular c.** Headache caused by continuous use of the eyes in cases of asthenopia of accommodative or muscular origin.—**Ocular c.** Headache due to any ocular defect.

CEPHALAL'GIC. Gr., κεφαλαλγικός. Lat., *cephalalgicus*. Fr., *céphalalgique*. Ger., *cephalalgisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to headache; as a n., a person subject to headaches.

CEPHALAL'GY. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALALO'GIA, f. See CEPHALOTOLOGY.

CEPHALAN'DRA, f. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθρωπος, a man, on account of the headlike process formed by the united apices of the anthers. Fr., *céphalandre*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**C. indica, C. Schimperii, C. wrightiana.** A climbing plant indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and India. The root and leaves are employed medicinally in smallpox and inflammatory fevers.

CEPHALAPAG'OTOME. From κεφαλή, the head, ἀπάγειν, to drag away, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *céphalapagotome*. An old name for a form of cephalotome.

CEPHALAR'TIC. Lat., *cephalarticus*. Fr., *céphalaritique*. Ger., *kopfreinigend*. Relieving headache.

CEPHALATO'MIA, f. See CEPHALOTOMY.

CEPH'ALE, f. Gr., κεφαλή. The head.

CEPHALHÆMATOCELE, f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-he²m-(ha³.e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., se²f-a²l-he²m'a²t-o-sel. See CEPHALÆMATOCELE.

CEPHALHÆ'MIA, f. See CEPHALÆMIA.

CEPHALHÆMATO'MA, n. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALHY'DROCELE. More correctly written *cephalydrocele*. From κεφαλή, the head, ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor. An accumulation of watery fluid under the fascia covering the cranium, generally as the result of fracture of the skull.

CEPHAL'IC. Gr., κεφαλικός. Lat., *cephalicus, capitalis*. Fr., *céphalique*. Ger., *cephalisch*. Pertaining to the head; as a n., a remedy for headache or other disorder of the head.

CEPHAL'ICA, f. Fr., *céphalique*. The cephalic vein.—**C. pollicis.** A branch of the cephalic vein going to the thumb.

CEPHAL'ICI, m. pl. Of W. Farr, brain diseases.

CEPHAL'ICUS. See CEPHALIC.

CEPHALID'IUM, n. Gr., κεφαλίδιον. A little head, a capitellum.

CEPHALIN'DEX. See Cephalic INDEX.

CEPH'ALIN(E). A substance allied to lecithine, composed of glycerophosphoric acid and a base; derived from the brain.

CEPHAL'INE, f. Gr., κεφαλίνη. Fr., *cephaline*. An old term for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, where the sense of taste is most developed.

CEPHAL'ION, n. Gr., κεφάλιον. See CEPHALIDIUM.

CEPHALI'TIS, f. -ίτις. From κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *céphalite*. Ger., *Kopfsentzündung*. See ENCEPHALITIS.—**C. ægyptiaca.** An epidemic variety of en-

cephalitis observed in Egypt in early summer, during hot winds.—**C. littriana**. Inflammation of the pineal gland.—**C. meningica**. See MENINGITIS.—**C. nervosa**. See PERTUSSIS.—**C. seriassis**. See CAUMA.—**C. spontanea**. A form of encephalitis in which the symptoms are severe pain in the head and spine, abolition of all sensation, and progressive palsy; spasms are frequent, and patients often tear their persons.—**C. verminosa**. An epidemic observed in France in 1545, believed to be due to the presence of worms, which were ejected in large numbers from the mouth.

CEPHAL'IUM, *n.* See CEPHALIDIUM.

CEPH'ALOCATHAR'TIC. Lat., *cephalocatharticus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and καθαρτικός, cleansing). See CEPHALARTIC.

CEPHALOCELE, *n. f.* Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)-le(la); in Eng., se²f'a²l-o-sel. From κεφαλή, the head, and κήλη a tumor. A congenital or acquired hernial protrusion of a portion of the contents of the cranium.

CEPHALOCENTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and κέντησις, puncture. Fr., *céphalocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechen des Kopfes*. The operation of puncturing the head, as in hydrocephalus.

CEPHALOCHOLÓ'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and χολών, to rouse the bile. Fr., *céphalocholose*. Ger., *Gallenleiden des Hirns*. An old name for some affection of the brain attributed to biliary derangement.

CEPHALOCCLA'SIA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and κλάσις, a breaking. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.

CEPH'ALOCLAST. See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CEPHALOD'ES. See CEPHALOID.

CEPHALODES'MION, **CEPHALODES'MIUM**, *n.* Gr., κεφαλοδέσιμον. Fr., *céphalodesmion*. Ger., *Kopfbinde*. A bandage for the head.

CEPHALODUC'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. From κεφαλή, the head, and ducere, to lead. An obstetrical forceps.

CEPHALODYN'IA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and δύννη, pain. Fr., *céphalodynie*. Pain in the occipitofrontalis muscle of a rheumatic character; the *rhumatisme épicroñien* of French authors.

CEPHALÉDE'MA, *n.* -dem'atos (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and οίδημα (see ŒDEMA). Fr., *céphalédème*. Ger., *oedematöse Kopfgeschwulst*. An oedematous swelling of the head.

CEPH'ALOETRACTOR. From κεφαλή, the head, and extrahere, to extract. See CAPITIDUCTOR.

CEPH'ALOFACIAL. From κεφαλή, the head, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the skull and to the face. See *C. INDEX*.

CEPHALOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -es'eos (-gen'esis). From κεφαλή, the head, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *céphalogénèse*. Ger., *Kopfbildung*. The development or evolution of the head.

CEPH'ALOGRAPH. From κεφαλή, the head, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *céphalographie*. An instrument for tracing the contours of the head. Harting's *c.* is the *conformateur* used by hatters.

CEPHALOG'RAPHY. Fr., *céphalographie*. The anatomy of the head; also the use of the cephalograph.

CEPHALOHÆMATO'MA, *n.* See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALOHÆ'MIA, *f.* See CEPHALÆMIA.

CEPH'ALOHUMERAL'IS. From κεφαλή, the head, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the head and to the humerus; as a *n. m.*, a muscle of the horse corresponding to the deltoid and the clavicular portion of the sternocleidomastoid in man.

CEPH'ALOID. Gr., κεφαλῶδης, κεφαλοειδής (from κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cephalodes*. Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopffartig*. Shaped like the head.

CEPHALOID'EA, *n. pl.* Fr., *céphaloïdes*. Ger., *Kopfler*. Spermatozooids that are without tails.

CEPHALOID'EUS. See CEPHALOID.

CEPHALOL'OGY. Lat., *cephalologia* (from κεφαλή, the head, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *céphalologie*. Ger., *Kopflehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the head.

CEPHALOLOX'IA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and λοξός, oblique. See TORTICOLLIS.

CEPHALO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *céphalome*. An old term for soft cancer.

CEPHALOM'ELUS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, and μέλος, a member. Fr., *céphalomèle*. A monster with a limb inserted upon the head.

CEPHALOME'NIA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and μήν, a month. A diversion of the menses to the head.

CEPHALOMENINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. See MENINGO-CEPHALITIS.

CEPHALOM'ETER. Lat., *cephalometrum* (from κεφαλή, the head, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *céphalomètre*. Ger., *Kopfmesser*. An instrument for measuring the head.

CEPHALOM'ETRY. Fr., *céphalométrie*. Ger., *Schädelmessung*. The art or act of measuring the head.

CEPH'ALOMONODID'YMI, *m. pl.* From κεφαλή, the head, μόνος, single, and δίδυμος, a twin. Twins with the heads grown together or having only one head.

CEPHALOMYI'A, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and μυία, a fly. Fr., *céphalomyie*. A genus of the *Brachycera*.—**C. ovis**. A species the larvæ of which are found in the maxillary and frontal sinuses of sheep.

CEPHALOMYI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κεφαλή, the head, and μύς, a muscle. Fr., *céphalomyite*. Ger., *Kopfmuskellentzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

CEPHALOMYODYN'IA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, μύς, a muscle, and δύννη, pain. Fr., *céphalomyodynie*. Ger., *Kopfmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the muscles of the head.

CEPHALONA'SAL. From κεφαλή, the head, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull and to the nose.

CEPHALO'NIA, *f.* Ger., *Cephalonie*. A pathological condition in which the head is abnormally developed and the brain hypertrophied.

CEPHALON'OSOS, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and νόσος, disease. See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.

CEPH'ALLOOR'BITAL. From κεφαλή, the head, and orbita, the orbit. Pertaining to the skull and to the orbits. See *C. INDEX*.

CEPH'ALLOORBITONA'SAL. From κεφαλή, the head, orbita, the orbit, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull, to the orbits, and to the nose.

CEPHALOP'AGES, *m.* See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALOPAG'OTOME. See CEPHALAPAGOTOME.

CEPHALOP'AGUS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, and παγείς, united. Fr., *céphalopage*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head.

CEPHALOP'AGY. Fr., *céphalopagie*. A form of monstrosity characterized by the development of two individuals united by the head.

CEPHALOPATHI'A, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *céphalopathie*. Ger., *Kopfleiden*. Disease of the head.

CEPHALOPEL'VIC. Pertaining to the fetal head and to the maternal pelvis.

CEPHALOPHARYN'GEUS. From κεφαλή, the head, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *céphalo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundkopfmuskel* (2d def.). 1. Relating to the head and the pharynx. 2. As a *n.*, see *Superior constrictor of the pharynx*. This name is given by some anatomists to both the middle and the superior constrictors of the pharynx, referring incorrectly to Winslow as authority, as he gives this name to an independent muscle. 3. A name sometimes applied to an anomalous muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and inserted into the pharyngeal aponeurosis. 4. A small muscle arising from the basilar process of the occipital bone and running down to be lost in the fibres of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

CEPHALOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and φύμα, a tumor. See CEPHALEMATOMA.

CEPHALOPO'NIA, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and πόνος, pain. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALOPSYC'TER, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, and ψυκτήρ, a cooler. Fr., *céphalopsyc'tère*. Ger., *Kephalopsykter*, *Kopfkalter*. A device for applying a refrigerant to the head.

CEPHALOPYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *céphalopyose*. Ger., *Kopfabscess*. Abscess in or on the head.

CEPHALOR R'HACHID'IAN. From κεφαλή, the head, and ράχis, the spine. Fr., *céphalo-rhachidien*. Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

CEPHALORRHEU'MA, *n.* -*rheum'atos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and ρεύμα, a rheum. A rheumatic affection of the head.

CEPH'ALOSCOPE. Lat., *cephaloscopium* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *céphaloscope*. A stethoscope with a large orifice which is placed over the ear of the patient, who at the same time breathes actively through the corresponding nostril. The movement of the air in the tympanic cavity is then plainly audible through the *c.*

CEPHALOSCOP'IC. Fr., *céphaloscopique*. Pertaining to cephaloscopy.

CEPHALOS'COPY. Fr., *céphaloscopie*. 1. Examination of the head for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the intellectual faculties. 2. Auscultation by means of the cephaloscope.

CEPHALOSEI'SIS, *f.* -*i'seos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and σείσις, a shaking. Fr., *céphaloséisis*. Ger., *Erschütterung des Kopfes*. Concussion of the brain.

CEPHALOSIS'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with concussion of the brain.

CEPHALOSPI'NAL. Lat., *cephalospinalis* (from κεφαλή, the head, and *spina*, the spine). See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CEPH'ALOSTAT. From κεφαλή, the head, and ιστάναι, to place. An appliance invented by Lawrence for holding a patient's head; a sort of vise consisting of two padded side plates capable of being adjusted to the head by means of a screw.

CEPHALOTHLA'SIA, **CEPHALOTH'LASIS**, *f.* From κεφαλή, the head, and θλάειν, to crush. Fr., *céphalothlasie*. Cephalotripsy.

CEPHALOTHLAS'TES, *m.* Fr., *céphalothlaste*. An old term for a variety of the embryothlastes used for crushing the head.

CEPH'ALOTHLIBE. Lat., *cephalothliba*, *cephalothlibes* (from κεφαλή, the head, and θλίβειν, to crush). See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CEPH'ALOTHORACOP'AGUS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see THORAX), and πάγειν, to join. Fr., *céphalo-thoracopage*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head and trunk as far as the umbilicus, which is common to both members of the pair. Veit subdivides these monsters into the *syncephalus* and *prosopothoracopagus* (*q. v.*).

CEPH'ALOTHORACOSTERU'MENOS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see THORAX), and στερεῖν, to deprive. A monster without head or chest.

CEPHALOTHRYP'SIS, *f.* -*thryp'seos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and θρύψις, a breaking in pieces. Fr., *céphalotripsie*. Ger., *Cephalothrypsie*. Cephalotripsy.

CEPHALOTHRYP'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Ger., *Kephalothryptor*. An instrument invented by A. Baudelocque for extracting the fœtus by the head without perforation, but now used after that operation; a strong obstetric forceps with a short cephalic curve and a compressive mechanism at the handles. To be distinguished from the *cephalotribe*.

CEPH'ALOTOME. Lat., *cephalotomus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *céphalotome*. Syn.: *crani-*

niotome. Blot's perforator.—**Saw c.** An instrument devised by Finizio for performing cephalotomy.

CEPHALOT'OMY. Lat., *cephalotomia*, *cephalotomia*. Fr., *céphalotomie*, *sciage de la tête*. Ger., *Schneiden* (oder *Zerlegen*) *des Kopfes*. 1. The dissection of the head. 2. The operation of dividing the fetal head, as with an écraseur or a forceps saw, as a modification of craniotomy.

CEPHALOTRAC'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From κεφαλή, the head, and *trahere*, to drag. See CAPITIDUCTOR.

CEPH'ALOTRIBE. Lat., *cephalotriba*. Fr., *céphalotribe*. Ger., *Kephalotribe*, *Kopfstreicher*, *Kopfzermalmer*. A heavy forceps with narrow blades for crushing the fetal head by screw power.—**Perforating c.** Ger., *perforatorische Kephalotribe*. A combined perforator and cephalotribe devised by Cohen. The perforator is worked after the blades of the *c.* have been applied.

CEPHALOTRID'YMUS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, and τριδύμος, a triplet. A monster with three heads.

CEPH'ALOTRIPSY. Lat., *cephalotripsis* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τριβειν, to crush). Fr., *céphalotripsie*, *broiement de la tête*. Ger., *Kephalotripsie*, *Zerquetschung des Kindeskopfes*. Syn.: *cephalothlasis*. The operation of crushing the head of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.

CEPHALOTRYPE'SIS, *f.* -*pe'seos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and τρύπησις (from *τρύπᾶν*), perforation. The operation of trephining.

CEPHALOTRYP'TER, *m.* See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CEPHALOTYPO'SIS. -*o'seos* (-is). From κεφαλή, the head, and τύπωσις, expression. Ger., *Kephalotypose*. An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head.

CEPHALUL'CUS, *m.* From κεφαλή, the head, and ἔλκειν, to drag. Fr., *céphalulcus*. Ger., *Kopfauszieher*. A fillet for extracting the fetal head.

CEPH'ALUM, *n.* See CAPITULUM.

CEPHALURO'DEA, *n. pl.* From κεφαλή, the head, and οὔρα, a tail. Spermatozooids which have a distinct head and tail.

CEPHALUROID'EUS. Fr., *céphaluroïde*. Having a distinct head and tail (said of spermatozooids).

CEPHALY'DROCELE. A more correct form of *cephalohydrocele* (*q. v.*).

CER'RA, *f.* Fr., *cire*. Ger., *Wachs*. Wax; beeswax; the official title in many pharmacopœias.—**C. alba** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire blanche*. Ger., *weisses Wachs*. Beeswax bleached by exposure to the air.—**C. amarilla**. See *C. flava*.—**C. amyлата**. Pulverulent wax; an excipient for pills containing oils or substances difficult to mix with water.—**C. arborea**. Compound resin cerate.—**C. chinensis**. See *Chinese wax*.—**C. citrina**. See *C. flava*.—**C. flava** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Wachs*. Yellow wax; beeswax not bleached.

CERA'CEOUS. Lat., *ceraceus*. Fr., *céracé*. Ger., *wachsartig*. Of the consistence or appearance of wax.

CERÆ'A, *f.* Gr., *κεραία*. An old term for a horn of the uterus.

CERA'IA, *f.* Fr., *céraïa*, *cérajá*, *céraïe*. A genus of orchids now referred to *Dendrobolium*.—**C. simplicissima**. An imperfectly known species of China and Cochin-China, used by the native physicians in nervous prostration and epilepsy.

CER'AIN. Fr., *céraine*. Of the older chemists, a non-saponifiable body produced, along with margaric acid, by the action of caustic potash on cerin.

CERAMU'RIA, *f.* From κέραμος, potter's clay, and οὐρον, urine. See PHOSPHATURIA.

CER'AS, *n.* *Cer'atos* (-is). Gr., *κέρας*. A horn or anything of a hornlike structure.

CER'ASIN. Lat., *cerasinum*. Fr., *cérasine*. Ger., *C.* A substance occurring in the gum of cherry, apricot, peach, and plum trees, resembling bassorin; said to be identical with metarabin.

CER'ASINOSE. A carbohydrate derived from cherry-tree gum by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid.

CER'ATE. Gr., κηρωτόν (from κηρός, wax). Lat., *ceratum*, *cerotum*. Fr., *cérat*, *cérôlé*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachsalbe*. 1. Generically, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a mixture of oil or lard with wax, and used either alone or as a basis for the application of medicines. For the wax, resin or spermaceti is frequently substituted, although, properly, the term *c.* embraces only preparations made with wax. 2. Specifically, of the U. S. Ph., simple *c.* See **CERATUM** (2d def.).

CERATECTA'SIA, *f.* From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Ger., *Keratektasie*. A variety of staphyloma of the cornea; any morbid prominence of the cornea in which the iris is not involved.—**C. conica**. Syn.: *ceratoconus*. A conical staphyloma of the cornea. See **CONICAL CORNEA**.—**C. sphaerica**. A spherical staphyloma of the cornea.

CERATEC'TOMY. See **KERATECTOMY**.

CERATI'ASIS, *f.* See **KERATIASIS**.

CERATICHTHYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *ἰχθύς*, a fish (see **ICHTHYOSIS**). Fr., *cératichthysse*. Ger., *Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut*. Ichthyosis of the cornea.

CER'ATIN. See **KERATIN**.

CERATI'NUM, *n.* See **KERATIN**.

CERATI'NUS. Gr., *κεράτινος*. Made of horn; hornlike in structure. See **KERATIN**.

CERA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *cératation*. The act of smearing with wax.

CER'ATION. See **CERATIO**.

CERAT'ION, *n.* Gr., *κεράτιον* (dim. of *κέρας*, a horn). 1. One of the horns of the uterus [Aristotle]. 2. The fruit of *Ceratonía siliqua* (in this sense and the preceding usually in the pl.). 3. A weight, the siliqua of the Latins = a carat; in Greek = $\frac{1}{3}$ of an obol; in Latin the $\frac{1}{72}$ of a pound; so called because originally formed of the seeds of the *Ceratonía*. 4. The fenugrec.

CER'ATOARYTENOID'EUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ἀρύταινα* (see **ARYTENOID**). An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the processus muscularis of the arytenoid cartilage.

CERATOCELE, *f.* $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{se}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t-o-sel}$. See **KERATOCELE**.

CERATOCENTE'SIS, *f.* See **KERATOCENTESIS**.

CERATOCOC'CUS, *m.* See **SPHEROCOC'CUS**.

CERATOCO'NUS, *m.* See **CONICAL CORNEA**.

CER'ATOCRI'COID. Lat., *ceratocricoides* (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *κρικοειδής*, ring-shaped). See **KERATOCRI'COID**; as a *n.*, see **CRICOTHYREOIDEUS posticus**.

CERATODEI'TIS, *f.* See **KERATITIS**.

CERATODEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-od-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{se}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t-od}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o-sel}$. See **KERATOCELE**.

CERATODEONYX'IS, *f.* See **KERATONYXIS**.

CERATO'DES. Gr., *κερατώδης*. See **CERATOIDES**.

CERATODIS'TOS, *m.* From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *ἵστός*, a fabric. The corneal tissue.

CERATODI'TIS, *f.* See **KERATITIS**.

CERATOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'sos (-gen'esis)*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *γένεσις*, formation. Ger., *Hornbildung*. The formation of horn.

CERATOG'LOBUS, *m.* See **KERATOGLOBUS**.

CERATOGLOS'SUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *cératoglosse*. Syn.: *deprimens linguam*. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the great cornu of the hyoid bone.—**C. accessorius**. An occasional flat bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the lesser cornu and the apex of the greater cornu of the hyoid bone or from the stylohyoid ligament, and is inserted into the lower surface of the lower portion of the styloglossus muscle.—**C. externus**.

*In the solipeds, the styloglossus muscle of Leyh.—**C. internus**, **C. parvus**. In the horse, a muscle arising from the lower extremity of the styloid bone or from the greater cornu of the hyoid, and terminating near the tip of the tongue.

CER'ATOHY'AL. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ὕειδής*, U-shaped. Fr., *cérato-hyal*. Of or pertaining to a cornu of the hyoid bone and to the hyoid bone itself.

CER'ATOHYOID'EUS, *m.* See **KERATOHYOIDEUS**.—**C. magnus**. The stylohyoid muscle.

CERATOI'DES. Gr., *κερατοειδής*. Resembling horn in consistence, or like a horn in shape, also sounding like a horn; as a *n.*, the cornea (*tunica* understood).

CERATOIDI'TIS, *f.* See **KERATITIS**.

CERATOIGEN'ESIS, *f.* See **CERATOGENESIS**.

CER'ATOIRI'TIS, *f.* See **KERATOIRITIS**.

CERATOI'TIS, *f.* See **KERATITIS**.

CERATOLEUCO'MA, *n.* See **LEUCOMA**.

CERATOL'YSIS, *f.* See **KERATOLYSIS**.

CERATO'MA, *n.* See **KERATOMA**.

CERATOMALA'CIA, *f.* See **KERATOMALACIA**.

CERATOMALAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos (-is)*. Gr., *κηρατομάλγμα*. See **CEROTOMALAGMA**.

CER'ATOMANDIB'ULAR. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *mandibula*, a jaw. See **HYOMANDIBULAR**.

CERATOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. See **KERATITIS**.

CERATOME'NINX, *f.* -*in'gos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *cératoméninge*. The cornea.

CERATOMETAPHYTEI'A, **CERATOMETATH'ESIS**, *f.* From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *μεταφυτεία*, transplantation, or *μετάθεσις*, transposition. Fr., *transplantation de la cornée*. Ger., *Ueberpflanzung der Hornhaut*. Transplantation of the cornea.

CERATO'MIA, *f.* From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Hornhautausschnitt*, *Ceratomie*. The act of cutting the cornea in a cataract operation. Cf. **KERATECTOMY** and **KERATOMY**.

CERATON'OSUS, *f.* See **KERATONOSUS**.

CERATONYX'IS, *f.* See **KERATONYXIS**.

CERATOPHARY'NGEUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *cérato-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskel*. Syn.: *hyoceratopharyngeus*. Of Luschka, that portion of the middle constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.—**C. major**, **C. minor**. See **HYOPHARYNGEUS**.—**Inferior c.** In the solipeds, an anomalous muscle arising from the lower extremity of the large branch of the hyoid bone and becoming lost in the wall of the pharynx.

CERATOPHYLL'LIN. Fr., *cératophylline*. A crystalline substance, of bitter burning taste, obtained from *Parmelia ceratophylla*.

CER'ATOPLASTY. See **KERATOPLASTY**.

CERATO'RIMUM, *n.* A cerate.

CERATORRHEX'IS, *f.* See **KERATORRHEXIS**.

CER'ATOSTAPHYL'INUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *cératostaphylin*. A set of muscular fibres extending from the hyoid cornua to the uvula, constituting a portion of the thyreostaphylinus muscle of Winslow.

CERATOSTRO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *στρώμα*, a layer. See **ICHTHYOSIS**.

CERATOSTRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *στρώσις*, a spreading out. Fr., *cératostrorse*. The formation of a horny layer on the skin.

CERATOSYPHILOI'EPIS, *f.* -*lep'idios (-is)*. From *κέρας*, a horn, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *λεπίς*, rind. Fr., *cératosyphilolépiss*, *syphilide squameuse cornée*. Ger., *hornartiges Schuppensyphilid des Handtellers*. Syn.: *syphilolepis palmarum cornea*. A horny syphilide of the palms of the hands.

CER'ATOTOME. See **KERATOTOME**.

CERATOTOMY. See KERATOTOMY.

CER/ATOUS. See CORNEOUS.

CERA'TUM, n. From *cera* wax. Gr., κηρωτόν. Fr., *cérat*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachssalbe*. 1. A cerate. 2. In the U. S. Ph., simple cerate; a preparation consisting of 3 parts of white wax and 7 of lard melted together [U. S. Ph.].—**C. adipis** [U. S. Ph., 1860]. See *C.* (2d def.).

CERA'TUS. Combined with or containing wax; waxed (e. g., *charta cerala*).

CERAUNIAR/GYROS, m. From *κεραύνιος*, pertaining to thunder, and *ἀργυρος*, silver. Fr., *cérauniargyre*. Ger., *Knallsilber*. Fulminating silver.

CERAU'NICS, sing. From *κεραυνος*, thunder. A branch of physics dealing with heat and electricity.

CERAUNIOCHRY'SOS, m. From *κεραύνιος*, pertaining to thunder, and *χρυσός*, gold. Ger., *Knallgold*. Fulminating gold.

CERAUNYDRAR/GYRUM, n. From *κεραύνιος*, pertaining to thunder, and *ὕδραργυρος*, quicksilver. Fr., *céraunydrygre*. Ger., *Knallquecksilber*. Fulminating mercury.

CER'BERA, f. Fr., *cerbère*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**C. odollam.** The *odollam* of the Malays; a tree growing on the Malabar coast. The bark and leaves are purgative, and the latter are used in Java as a substitute for senna and contain *erberin*.—**C. salutaris.** A Cochinchina tree; the root and the nut are employed in colic and gastric disorders.—**C. tanghin.** A medium-sized tree of Madagascar, said to be so poisonous that twenty people have been killed by a single seed. From it is obtained the ordeal poison of Madagascar (see *TANGHIN*).

CER'BERIN. Lat., *erberinum*. Fr., *cerbéline*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside discovered in *Cerbera odollam* and in the seeds of *Thevetia nerifolia*. It is an active poison, producing vomiting, prostration, convulsions, delirium, and coma. By dilute acids it is converted into glucose and theveresin.

CERCA'RIA, f. From *κέρκος*, a tail. Fr., *cercaire*. 1. As now used, the larva of the *Trematoda* in the state in which it is provided with a taillike process. 2. An animalcule with the body terminating in a taillike appendage. 3. A genus of the *Distomata* of Dujardin.—**Cercariæ seminis.** The spermatozooids.

CERCHNAS'MICUS. Pertaining to or affected with hoarseness.

CERCHNAS'MUS, m. and n. Gr., κερχνασμός. Fr., *enrouement*. Ger., *Heiserkeit*. Hoarseness.

CERCHNO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., κέρχνωμα. See CERCHNASMUS.

CERCH'NOS, CERCH'NUS, m. Gr., κέρχνος. A noisy respiration or wheezing caused by accumulation of mucus in the air passages.

CERCOM'ONAS, f. From *κερκός*, a tail, and *μονάς*, a unit. Fr., *cercomonade*. Ger., *Schwanzmonade*. A genus of the *Cercomonadina* or of the *Flagellata*, having a long or oval body, sharp-pointed at one end, and provided with a flagellum.—**C. hominis, C. intestinalis.** A species found in the intestinal discharges, especially in cholera and typhoid fever and in various forms of chronic diarrhoea. It probably acts as a local irritant.—**C. vaginalis.** See *TRICHOMONAS vaginalis*.

CERCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., κέρκωσις (from *κερκός*, a tail). Fr., *cercoise*. 1. An excrescence upon the clitoris [Paulus Ægineta] or an excessive elongation of that organ. 2. A uterine polypus protruding from the vagina.—**C. clitoridis, C. externa.** See *C.* (1st def.).

CER'EAL. Gr., δημήτριος. Lat., *cerealis* (from *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture). Fr., *céréale*. Ger., *kornfrücht-ig*. Pertaining to edible grain; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, edible gramineous plants in general; of diseases, due to the ingestion of diseased or damaged grain.

CEREA'LIA, n. pl. Fr., *céréales*. Ger., *Cerealien*, *Kornfrüchte*. The cereals. See under *CEREAL*.

CERE'ALIN. Fr., *céréaline*. Ger., *C.* An albuminous principle found in cereals.

CEREAL'IOUS. See CEREAL.

CEREAL'IS. 1. See CEREAL. 2. As a n., a proprietary effervescent beverage, said to consist chiefly of barley water with a small quantity of "extractum carnis."

CEREBEL'LAR, CEREBEL'LIC. Lat., *cerebellousus*. Fr., *cérébelleux*. Relating to the cerebellum.

CEREBELL'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *cérébellite*. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LOCOR'TEX [Wildier]. *m.* -cor'ticis. The cortex of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LOSPI'NAL. Pertaining to the cerebellum and to the spinal cord.

CEREBEL'LOUS. See CEREPELLAR.

CEREBEL'LUM, n. Dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος ὀπισθίδιος, παρεγκεφαλῆς. Fr., *cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirn*, *kleines Hirn*, *Hirnelein*. The little brain or hinder brain; that portion of the encephalon which occupies the posterior fossa of the skull. It is a symmetrical, cordiform mass distinct from the cerebrum proper, from which it is separated by a process of the dura mater (the tentorium). Its two hemispheres are united by a median process (the vermis), and are divided into peculiar involuted laminae, certain groups of which have received special names as separate lobes. It is connected with the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and cerebrum by bands of white fibres (peduncles). In structure it consists of a central nucleus of gray matter (the corpus dentatum or ganglion of the c.), imbedded in a mass of white substance; exteriorly, of white and gray laminae arranged in convoluted or arborescent form. Its function is not fully understood, no uniform disturbances presenting themselves when it is diseased. From the effects of experimental irritation, it seems to be connected with the coordination of muscular movements, including those of the eyes, and perhaps with the functions of the stomach and intestines. It reaches its greatest development in man.

CER'EBER. See CEREBRUM.

CER'EBRAL. Lat., *cerebralis*. Fr., *cérébral*. Ger., *c.* Pertaining to the cerebrum; in familiar language, pertaining to the brain in general.

CEREBRAL'GIA, f. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEREBRA'LIA, n. pl. Agents that act upon the brain.

CEREBRAL'IS. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRASTHEN'IA, f. Ger., *Cerebrasthenie*. Cerebral weakness due to general weakness of the nervous system.

CEREBRASTHEN'IC. Pertaining to cerebral asthenia.

CER'EBRATE. Fr., *cébrate*. A supposed salt of so-called cerebrie acid.

CEREBRA'TION. Fr., *cérébration*. Of G. H. Lewes, a mental act consequent on a perception.—**Unconscious c.** Automatic mental action.

CEREB'RIA, f. Fr., *cérébrie*. Ger., *Geistesstörung* (1st def.). 1. Insanity, mania. 2. Of C. Elam, "a spontaneous acute general inflammation of the substance of the brain uncomplicated with meningitis."—**C. acuta.** Furious mania; a severe irritation or inflammation of the brain.—**C. chronica.** Dementia, imbecility, idiocy.—**C. partialis.** Monomania.—**C. sympathica.** Hypochondriasis, hysteria.

CER'EBRIC. See CEREBRAL.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cérébrique*. Ger., *Gehirnsäure*. Of Vauquelin and Frémy, impure cerebrin.

CEREB'RIFORM. Lat., *cerebriformis* (from *cerebrum* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBRI'UGAL. From *cerebrum* (q. v.), and *fugere*, to flee. Of a nerve, cerebral in origin and efferent in function.

CER'EBRIN. Lat., *cerebrinum*, *cerebrina*, *cerebrine*. Fr., *cérébrine*. A substance obtained, along with homocerebrin and encephalin, from brain tissue by boiling with

a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and again boiling with absolute alcohol; a snow-white microcrystalline powder melting without decomposition, burning with a luminous flame, and dissolving in boiling alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. The formula $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$ has been doubtfully assigned to it. Mineral acids convert it into cetylde. It forms the essential constituent (9.5 per cent.) of white nervous tissue. Some consider it as not a true proximate principle, but an artificial derivative of protagon.

CEREBRIP'ETAL. From *cerebrum* (q. v.), and *petere*, to seek. Of a nerve, cerebral in origin and efferent in function.

CEREBRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See ENCEPHALITIS.—**Local c.** Softening of the brain.

CER'EBROCAR'DIAC. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and καρδιά, the heart. Fr., *cérébro-cardiaque*. Pertaining to the brain and to the heart (said of diseases in which there are both cerebral and cardiac symptoms [see C. NEUROPATHY]).

CER'EBROID. See ENCEPHALOID.

CER'EBROL. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. A reddish oily liquid of an odor "like that of fresh brain" and a disagreeable rancid taste, obtained from cerebral tissue.

CEREBROL'OGY. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and λόγος, understanding. See ENCEPHALOGY.

CER'EBROMALA'CIA, f. From *cerebrum* (q. v.), and μαλακία, softness. Morbid softening of the cerebrum.

CER'EBROMED'ULLARY. Pertaining to the cerebrum and to the spinal cord.

CER'EBROO'LEIN. Fr., *cérébro-oléine*. A yellow oily liquid obtained from brain tissue; olein associated with lecithin.

CEREBROP'ATHY. Lat., *cerebropathia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *cérébropathie*. Ger., *Cerebropathie*. See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**Psychic c.** Fr., *cérébropathie psychique*. Ger., *psychische Cerebropathie*. A mental disorder following a primary lesion of the brain or the spinal cord, not belonging among the regular phenomena of the latter, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own.—**Syphilitic c.** Fr., *cérébropathie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Cerebropathie*. A psychic c. dependent on syphilis.—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *cérébropathie tabétique*. Ger., *tabetische Cerebropathie*. A psychic c. dependent on tabes dorsalis.

CER'EBROPHYSIOL'OGY. Cerebral physiology.

CER'EBROPON'TILE. Pertaining to the cerebrum and to the pons Varolii.

CER'EBROPSYCHO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *cérébro-psychose*. Ger., *Cerebropsychose*. A mental disorder which, as distinguished from the psychoneuroses and the psychic cerebropathies, is immediately dependent on disease of the psychic portion of the brain, but tends either to become more intense than is usually observed in such disease or to become associated with symptoms denoting the implication of non-psychic centres.

CER'EBRO(R)HACHID'IAN. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and ραχίς, the spinal column. See CEREBROSPINAL.

CER'EBRO(R)HACH''IOMENINGI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *cerebrum*, the brain, ραχίς, the spinal column, and μὴνιγξ, a membrane (see also -itis). See Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS.

CEREBROSCLERO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *cerebrum*, the brain, and σκληρύνω, to harden. Fr., *cérébroscelrose*. Ger., *Gehirnsclerose*. Induration of the brain.

CEREBROS'COPY. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *cérébroscopie*. 1. See ENCEPHALOSCOPY. 2. Of Bouchut, the use of the ophthalmoscope to ascertain the condition of the cranial contents.

CER'EBROSE. Fr., *cérébrose*. A variety of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, existing in cerebral tissue.

CER'EBROSID(E). A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue.

CEREBRO'SIS, f. -os'eos (-is). Ger., *Hirnwuth*. Frenzy, mania.

CER'EBROSPI'NAL. Lat., *cerebrospinalis* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and *spina*, the vertebral column). Fr., *cérébro-spinal*. Ger., c. 1. Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord. 2. An agent that acts upon the brain and the spinal cord.

CER'EBROSPI'NANT. See CEREBROSPINAL (2d def.).

CEREBROSU'RIA, f. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of cerebrose in the urine.

CEREBRO'SUS. Hot-brained; mad.

CER'EBROTE. Lat., *cerebrotum*. Fr., *cérébrote*. Ger., *Cerebrot*. A fatty principle found in the brain.

CEREBROT'OMY. Lat., *cerebrotomia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and τέμνειν, to cut). See ENCEPHALOTOMY.

CER'EBRUM, n. Fr., *cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirn* (1st def.), *Hirn* (1st def.), *Grosshirn* (2d def.). 1. The brain as a whole. 2. The principal portion of the brain, including the hemispheres (with the third and lateral ventricles), occupying the vault of the cranium and the anterior and middle fossæ of its base, consisting of central white and cortical gray matter, with special collections of gray matter (ganglia); continuous posteriorly with the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata by a constricted portion called the isthmus. See also BRAIN, CENTRE, COMMISSURE, CONVOLUTION, FISSURE, GANGLION, HEMISPHERE, LOBE, and the names of other particular parts of the c. 3. Of the ancients, the pith in the upper part of plants. 4. In alchemy, water.—**C. abdominale.** The solar plexus.—**C. arietis.** Ger., *Wasser von Eierklar*. The watery portion of white of egg.—**C. bovis.** Tartarum combustum.—**C. elongatum.** **C. longum.** **C. oblongum.** The spinal cord.—**C. parvum.** **C. posterius.** See CEREBELLUM.

CERE'CLOTH. From *cera*, wax. Cloth imbued with wax; used, when made antiseptic, as a dressing for wounds.

CEREC'TOMY. See KERATECTOMY.

CERE'OLUS, m. From *cera*, wax. Ger., *Wachskerze*. A conical-pointed cylinder made of linen saturated with yellow wax designed for introduction into a canal. Cf. BOUGIE and CANDELA.

CER'ESIN. Lat., *ceresinum*, *ceresina*. Fr., *cérésine*. Ger., *C.*, *Mineralwachs*, *Erdwachs*. A mineral wax made by treating ozokerite with sulphuric acid, decolorizing with charcoal, and filtering.

CE'REUS, m. Gr., κήριος (1st def.), λαμπάς (2d def.), λαμπάδιον (2d def.). Fr., *cierge* (3d def.), *céréus* (3d def.). Ger., *wachsvartig* (1st def.), *Facteldistel* (3d def.).

1. (Adj.) waxes, containing wax. Cf. FLEXIBILITAS *cerea* and MORBUS *cereus*. 2. (N.) a wax taper. 3. (N.) a genus of cactaceous plants.—**C. americanus major articulatus**, etc. See *C. grandiflorus*.—**C. americanus triangularis radicosus.** **C. compressus.** See *C. triangularis*.—**C. divaricatus.** Syn.: *Cactus divaricatus*. A West Indian species. The juice of the stem is used as a remedy for helminthiasis, etc.—**C. flagelliformis.** Fr., *cierge queue de souris*. Ger., *Schlangenfackeldistel*. Snake cactus; indigenous to the West Indies and South America, and frequently cultivated. The juice is employed as an anthelmintic and externally as a rubefacient, and an infusion of the flowers as a prophylactic against convulsions.—**C. gracilis scandens ramosus**, etc., **C. grandiflorus.** Fr., *fleur du Pérou*. Ger., *grossblumige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Night-blooming c.; indigenous to the West Indies. The juice of the stem is used externally as a vesicant and counterirritant in rheumatism, and internally as a remedy for dropsy and worms.—**C. grandispinus.** Ger., *grossstachelige Schlangenfackeldistel*. A West Indian species with very large thick spines. It is employed like *C. serruliflorus*.—**C. jamacuru.** The *jamacuru* of Pison; a Brazilian species the fruit of

which is used like that of *C. paniculatus*.—*C. laete virus*. *C. variabilis*.—*C. MacDonaldiae*, *C. MacDonaldii*. A species indigenous to Honduras. It has properties similar to those of *C. grandiflorus*.—*C. moniliformis*. Ger., *pertschnurförmige Schlangenfackeldistel*. A species growing in the West Indies. The crushed plant is used in the preparation of poultices and fomentations in inflammatory skin diseases and rheumatism, and the expressed juice is used for enemata.—*C. paniculatus*. Ger., *rispige Schlangenfackeldistel*. A species growing in the West Indies. The pulp of the fruit is used in bilious and febrile disorders.—*C. pitajaya*, *C. pitaya*. *C. variabilis*.—*C. prismatiformis*, *C. quadrangularis*. Two varieties of *C. variabilis*.—*C. scandens*, *C. scandens minor*, etc. *C. grandiflorus*.—*C. scandens minor trigonus* [Boerhaave]. *C. triangularis*.—*C. sepium*. A species growing near Quito, where it is called *pitahaya*. Its fruit is employed like that of *C. paniculatus*.—*C. serruliflorus*. A West Indian species. The flowers are employed in refrigerant and refreshing drinks in fevers. The juice of the stem is employed internally in abdominal engorgement and obstruction, and externally as a caustic application to warts and a topical remedy for skin disease.—*C. triangularis*. Ger., *dreieckige Schlangenfackeldistel*. The prickly withe or strawberry pear. A species indigenous to the West Indies and Mexico. The fruit is employed as a refrigerant in febrile disorders. The crushed plant is employed in the preparation of resolvent and discutient poultices.—*C. trigonus*. A West Indian species, employed like *C. triangularis*.—*C. variabilis*. A species growing in western Mexico. The fruit is employed medicinally like that of *C. paniculatus*.

CEREVISIA, *f.* Gr., *ζῆθος*. Fr., *bière*, *cervoise*. Ger., *Bier*. Port., *cerveja*. Beer, ale; especially a medicated beer.

CERIA, *f.* 1. See CEREVISIA. 2. A sort of flat worm found in the intestines.

CERIC. Lat., *cericus*, *cericus*. Fr., *cérique*. 1. Of or pertaining to wax. 2. Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cericum* (seu *cericum*). Fr., *acide cérrique*. A name given to an acid substance which was probably impure cerotic acid.

CER'ICOPOTAS'SIC. Lat., *cerico-potassicus*. Fr., *cériceo-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a quadrivalent radicle) and potassium.

CERIN. Lat., *cerinum*, *cerina*, *cerine*. Fr., *cérine*. Ger., *C.*, *Korkwachs* (2d def.). 1. See CEROTIC ACID. 2. A substance, occurring as small, translucent, acicular crystals, precipitated by cooling from the liquid obtained by treating an aqueous extract of cork with hot alcohol.

CERIN'IC. See CERIC.

CERIN'THA, **CERIN'THE**, *f.* Gr., *κερίνθη*. Fr., *cerinthe*. The honeywort, a genus of boraginaceous plants.—**C. major**. Ger., *Wachsbäume*. Honeywort, wax plant; a European species frequently cultivated. It is considered astringent and is used in ophthalmic affections.

CERIUM, *n.* From *κερίον*, honeycomb (1st def.), or *Ceres*, the planet, discovered just before the metal (4th def.). Fr., *cérion* (1st and 2d def's), *cérium* (2d and 4th def's). Ger., *Kerion* (1st def.), *C.*, *Cer* (4th def.). 1. Of the ancients, see KERION. 2. A genus of plants of uncertain botanical station. 3. A sort of intestinal flat worm. See CERIA (3d def.). 4. A metallic element discovered in 1803 by Berzelius and Hisinger. It is a hard malleable substance resembling iron in appearance and having a sp. gr. of 6.628 to 6.728.—**Cerii oxalas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *C. oxalate*.—**C. nitrate**. Lat., *cerii nitras*, *c. nitricum*. Fr., *azotate de cerium*. Ger., *C'nitrat salpetersaures C.* A compound of c. and nitric acid.—**C. oxalate**. Lat., *cerii oxalas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *c. oxalicum*, *oxalus cerius venalis* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *oxalate de cérium*. Ger., *oxalsäures C.* (oder *Cerory-*

dul), *C'oxalat*, *Cerooxalat*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid. Cerous oxalate, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 + 9H_2O$, is a granular powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and alcohol. It has been used as a nervous sedative, and especially as a remedy in the vomiting of pregnancy, seasickness, and cough.

CEROI'DES. Gr., *κεροειδής* (1st def.), *κεροειδής* (2d def.). 1. Waxen; wax-colored. 2. Horn-shaped.

CERO'LEIN. Lat., *ceroleinum* (from *cera*, wax, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *céroléine*. Ger., *C.* A constituent of beeswax, soluble in cold alcohol. Probably a mixture of various fatty acids.

CERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *κῆρωμα*. 1. Anything made of or covered with wax; hence a cerate. 2. A cystic tumor with waxy contents.

CEROMALAG'MA, *n.* See CEROTOMALAGMA.

CER'OMEL, *n.* -mel'lis. Gr., *κερόμελι* (from *κερός*, wax, and *μέλι*, honey). Fr., *céromel*. Ger., *C.* 1. Honey in the comb. 2. A cerate of honey made up of 1 part of wax and 2 parts or 4 parts of honey.

CERO'NEUM, *n.* See CERATE.

CERO'NIUM, *n.* See CERATE.

CEROPE'GIA, *f.* Fr., *céropégie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Ceropegieae*, comprising about 50 species found in the tropical regions of the Old World.—**C. acuminata**. A species growing in India, with tuberous roots. They are edible and are used as a digestive tonic and in the intestinal disorders of children.—**C. biflora**. See *C. tuberosa*.—**C. bulbosa**. A species growing in India, resembling *C. acuminata* and employed like it.—**C. candelabrum**. See *C. tuberosa*.—**C. cordata**. A Cochinchina species; according to Duchesne, the *Dæmia extensa*.—**C. edulis**. A garden name for *C. bulbosa*.—**C. longiflora**, **C. mucronata**, **C. tuberosa**. A species growing in the East Indies; perhaps identical with the species of *C.* growing at the Cape of Good Hope; said by Thunberg to furnish an edible root.

CEROP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide céropique*. A white microcrystalline acid, $C_{36}H_{68}O_{30}$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus sibirica*.

CEROPIS'SUS, *m.* Gr., *κερόπισσος* (from *κερός*, wax, and *πίσσα*, pitch). Fr., *céropisse*. An ancient depilatory plaster compounded of wax and pitch.

CER'IOPLASTY. From *κερός*, wax, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion. Fr., *céroplastique*. The art of modeling anatomical preparations, etc., in wax.

CER'OSATE. A salt of cerotic acid. The c's have the general formula $(C_{24}H_{47}O_2)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n.

CERO'SIA, *f.* See CEROSIN.

CEROS'IC. Fr., *cérosique*. Of or pertaining to cerosin.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cérosique*. Ger., *Cerosinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, contained in cerosin.

CEROSIN. From *κερός*, wax. Lat., *cerosinum*, *cerosina*, *cerosia*. Fr., *cérosie*, *cérosine*. Ger., *C.* A sort of wax found as a coating upon the stalk of the sugar cane, especially the violet variety. According to Levy, it has the composition of cerosinyl cerosate.

CEROS'INYL. Fr., *cérosinyle*. Ger., *C.* An alcohol radicle or alkyl $(C_{29}H_{59}O)$ found in cerosin.—**C. cerosate**. Ger., *cerosinsäures C.* A compound, $C_{24}H_{47}O_2 \cdot OC_{29}H_{49}$, of c. and cerotic acid.

CEROS'SOCE'RIC. Lat., *cerosocericus*. Fr., *céroso-cérique*. Containing both a cerous and a ceric compound; ceroceric.

CEROS'SOPOTAS'SIC. Lat., *cerosopotassicus*. Fr., *céroso-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a cerous, or trivalent, radicle) and potassium.

CEROSTRO'MA, *n.*, **CEROSTRO'SIS**, *f.* -trom'atos (-is), -stro'seos (-is). From *κέρας*, horn, and *στρώμα*, a layer, or *στρώσις*, a spreading out. See *ICHTHYOSIS hystrix*.

CEROTA'RION, **CEROTA'RIUM**, *n.* Gr., *κηρωτάριον*. A wax plaster or cerate.

CEROTATE. Fr., *cérotate*. Ger., *cerotinsäures Salz*, *Cerolat*. A salt of cerotic acid.

CEROTE, f. Gr., *κηρωτή* (f. s. of adj. *κηρωτός*). A cerate.

CEROTENE. Fr., *cérotène*. See CERYLENE.

CEROT'IC. Fr., *cérotique*. Contained in or derived from wax.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum ceroticum* (seu *cerotinicum*). Fr., *acide cérotique* (ou *cérotinique*). Ger., *Cerotinsäure*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, occurring under the form of small granules melting at 79° C. It forms the chief part of beeswax and, as the cerotate of ceryl, exists in Chinese wax.

CEROT'INATE. See CEROTATE.

CEROTIN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum cerotinicum*. See CEROTIC acid.

CEROTI'DES. Gr., *κηρωτοειδής* (from *κηρωτόν*, a cerate, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling a cerate.

CEROTOMALAG'MA, n. *-lag'matos (-is)*. Gr., *κηρωτομάλαγμα* (from *κηρωτόν*, a cerate, and *μάλαγμα*, an emollient application). A wax plaster or cerate.

CEROTON, n. Gr., *κηρωτόν*. A cerate.

CEROT'OS. Gr., *κηρωτός*. Covered with wax.

CEROT'UM, n. See CEROTON.

CEROTURIUM, n. A cerate.

CEROTYL. Lat., *cerotylum*, *cerotylum*. Fr., *cérotyle*. Ger., *C.* The radicle of cerotic acid.

CER'OUS. Lat., *cerosus*. Fr., *céreux*. Ger., *cero-* (in comp.). Containing cerium as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) radicle. See CERIUM.

CEROXYLIN. Lat., *ceroxylinum*. Fr., *céroxylène*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance forming the chief part of the waxy secretion of the *Ceroxylon*.

CEROXYLON, n. From *κηρός*, wax, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *céroxylon*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the wax palm; a genus of palms of the subtribe *Ceroxyleæ* or *Iriarteæ* growing in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. Drude.—**C. andicola.** Fr., *palmier à cire*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. The wax palm; a tree about 50 feet high, the stem of which is covered with a waxlike exudation (see *Palm wax*).—**C. carnauba.** The *Copernicia cerifera*.—**C. Klopstockiæ.** A Venezuela species furnishing wax.

CER'RIS, f. 1. See CERRUS. 2. A section of the genus *Quercus*.

CERRITUS. Contr. from *cerebritus* (from *cerebrum*). Gr., *δημητριακός*. Crazed, mad.

CER'US, f. A sort of oak; the *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus exilops*.

CERULEAN. See CÆRULEUS.

CERULEIN. See CÆRULEIN.

CERULEUM, n. See CÆRULEUM.

CERULIC ACID. See CÆRULIC ACID.

CERUMEN, m. *-ru'minis*. From *cera*, wax. Gr., *ὠτός ῥύπος*, *κυψελίς*. Fr., *cérumen*. Ger., *Ohrschmalz*. Ear wax; an adhesive secretion from the ceruminous glands of the external auditory canal. It contains potash, oil, stearin, 0.1 per cent. of water, a dry material not soluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, and traces of chalk and soda. Its function is to keep the parts pliable and prevent the ready admission of insects.—**C. aurium.** See *C.*

CERUMINO'SIS, f. *-os'eos (-is)*. A condition in which cerumen is present in considerable amount in the external auditory canal.

CERUMINOUS. Lat., *ceruminosus*. Fr., *cérumineux*. Ger., *ceruminös*. Pertaining to, containing, or secreting cerumen.

CERU'SA, f. See CERUSSA.

CERUSE'. See CERUSSA.

CERUS'SA [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.], *f.* Gr., *φαιύθων*. Fr., *céruse*. Ger., *Bleiweiss*. White lead, basic lead carbonate.—**C. acetata.** Lead acetate.—**C. alba hispanica.** *C. alba hollandica.* *C. alba norica.* Lead subcarbonate.—**C. citrina.** Yellow oxide of lead.—**C. combusta.** *C.* transformed into a red powder (lead

oxide) by roasting in a crucible.—**C. nigra.** Graphite.—**C. plumbica.** See *C.*—**C. serpentariæ.** Lead acetate.—**C. usta.** See *C. combusta*.—**C. veneta alba.** Fr., *céruse de Venise*. A variety of white lead; so called because formerly derived from Venice.—**C. zincica.** Zinc oxide.—**Emplastrum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de céruse*. Ger., *Bleiweisspflaster*. White lead plaster; made by mixing 60 parts of lead plaster and 10 of common olive oil, adding 35 parts of c., and heating and stirring with the addition of water.—**Unguentum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Ointment of lead carbonate.

CERUSSA'TUS. Painted or tinged with cerussa.

CERUS'SEUS. Of the appearance of cerussa.

CERVA'LIS. See CERVINE (2d def.).

CERVAN'TITE. A native tetroxide of antimony.

CERVA'RIA, f. 1. *Trachelium cæruleum*. 2. *Laserpitium latifolium*. 3. *Peucedanum c.* 4. A section of *Peucedanum*.—**C. alba.** *Laserpitium latifolium*.—**C. nigra.** *Athamanta* (*Peucedanum*).—**C. rigida.** *C. Rivini.* *Peucedanum c.*—**Radix cervariæ.** The root of *Peucedanum c.*

CER'VICAL. Gr., *τραχηλιαίος*. Lat., *cervicalis* (from *cervix*, the neck). Pertaining to the neck or the back of the neck, or to any necklike part.

CERVICA'LIS. See CERVICAL; as a n., a cervical muscle, nerve, artery, or vein.—**C. ascendens.** Syn.: *ilio-costalis cervicis*. That portion of the erector spinae muscle that usually arises from the upper margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and is inserted into the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae.—**C. descendens.** 1. A fasciculus of the sacrolumbalis muscle. 2. See *C. ascendens*.

CERVICA'RIA, f. Fr., *cervicaire*. Ger., *Halskraut*. A name applied to several plants employed in diseases of the throat, especially to species of *Campanula*.—**C. major.** The *Campanula trachelium* and *Campanula bunoniensis*.—**C. minor.** The *Campanula c.* and *Campanula glomerata*.

CERVI'CIPLEX, m. See CERVICAL PLEXUS.

CER'VICISCAPULA'RIS, m. See LEVATOR anguli scapulae.

CER'VICISPI'NAL. Pertaining to the neck and to the spinal column or the spinal cord.

CERVICI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See TRACHELITIS.

CER'VICOACROMIA'LIS, m. Fr., *cervico-acromien*, *trapèze du cou*. Ger., *Nackenbandmuskel*. The cervical portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds.

CER'VICOAURICULA'RIS. Fr., *cervico-auriculaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the external ear; as a n., a muscle so related.—**C. externus.** A small muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the middle of the posterior face of the concha of the ear, which it draws downward and backward.—**C. internus.** A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha; a congener of the *c. medius*.—**C. medius.** A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha. It rotates the ear outward and backward.—**C. profundus.** Deep c., Inferior c. See *C. internus*.—**Middle c.** See *C. medius*.—**Superficial c.** Superior c. See *C. externus*.

CER'VICOBAS'ILAR. Lat., *cervicobasilaris*. Relating to the neck and the basilar region.

CER'VICOBRA'CHIAL. Lat., *cervicobrachialis*. Relating to the neck and the arm, or to the brachial plexus and the posterior roots of the last cervical nerves (said of neuralgia).

CER'VICOBREGMAT'IC. Fr., *cervico-bregmatique*. Extending from the nucha to the bregma.

CER'VICOCOSTOHUMERA'LIS. Fr., *cervico-costo-huméral*. An anomalous muscle extending from the sixth cervical vertebra and the first rib to the humerus.

- CER'VICODYN'IA**, *f.* From *cervix*, the neck, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *cervicodynie*. Muscular rheumatism of the neck.
- CER'VICOFA'CIAL**. Lat., *cervicofacialis*. Pertaining to the neck and to the face.
- CER'VICOHU'MERAL**. Lat., *cervicohumeralis*. See CLEIDOCCIPITAL.
- CER'VICOMASTOID'EUS**. Fr., *cervico-mastôidien*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the mastoid process; as a n., of Chaussier, the splenius capitis muscle.
- CER'VICOMUS'ULAR**. Pertaining to the muscles of the neck (see *C. ARTERY*).
- CER'VICOCCIP'ITAL**. Lat., *cervicooccipitalis*. Relating to the back of the neck and to the occiput.
- CER'VICOSCAP'ULAR**. Lat., *cervicoscapularis*. Fr., *cervico-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the scapula; as a n., of Chaussier, the transverse cervical artery or vein.
- CER'VICOSPINA' LIS**. Fr., *cervico-spinal*. Relating to the cervical and spinal regions.
- CER'VICOSUBSCAPULA'RIS**, *m.* That portion of the rhomboideus muscle of the solipeds that arises from the posterior cervical ligament.
- CER'VICOVA'GINAL**. Pertaining to the neck of the uterus and to the vagina.
- CER'VINE**. Lat., *cervinus* (from *cervus*, a stag). Fr., *cervin*. Ger., *hirschfarbig* (1st def.), *rehfarbig* (1st def.), *hirschartig* (2d def.). 1. Tawny; like *fulvous*, but with more gray and brown intermixed. 2. Of or pertaining to the deer.
- CERVIOCEL'LUM**, *n.* An old term for *Pastinaca sativa*.
- CERVIS'IA**, *f.* See CEREVISIA.
- CER'VI SPI'NA**, **CERVISPI'NA** (**CATHAR'TICA**), *f.* Fr., *cervispine*. An old term for *Rhamnus cathartica*; hence, of some authors, a genus made to include that species.
- CER'VIX**, *f.* *Cervi'cis*. Gr., *αὐχὴν* (1st def.), *δέρη* (1st def.), *πράχνηλος* (2d def.). Fr., *nuque* (1st def.), *cou* (2d def.), *col* (3d def.). Ger., *Nacken* (1st def.), *Hals* (2d def.). 1. Properly, the back of the neck. 2. The neck as a whole. 3. Any constricted necklike part.—**Cervicem flectentium primus**. See *LONGUS colli*.—**C. cornu posterioris**. The constricted portion of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.—**C. corporis restiformis**. See *C. pedunculorum*.—**C. cruris cerebelli**. According to Burdach, the angle of the flexion of the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum as it turns downward from the hemisphere to form the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle.—**C. femoris**. The neck of the femur.—**C. glandis**. The constricted portion of the penis, behind the corona glandis.—**C. mandibulæ**, **C. maxillæ inferioris**. The neck of the inferior maxilla.—**C. obstipa**. See *TORTICOLLIS*.—**C. pedunculorum**. The constricted portion of the restiform bodies at the point where they come downward and backward to enter the cerebellum.—**C. penis**. See *C. glandis*.—**C. rigida**. See *TORTICOLLIS*.—**C. uteri**. Fr., *col de l'utérus*. Ger., *Gebärmutterhals*. Syn.: *collum uteri*. The neck of the uterus, the constricted portion extending from the isthmus to the os uteri externum.—**C. vesicæ**. Fr., *col de la vessie*. The neck of the urinary bladder.—**C. vesicæ fellæ**. The neck of the gall bladder.—**Conical c.**, **Conoid c.**, **Conoidal c.** A defective development of the c. uteri characterized by its conical shape, generally accompanied with elongation and with constriction of the os externum; said to be a cause of dysmenorrhœa and sterility.—**Granular c.** Erosion of the c. uteri.
- CER'VUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἐλεφος*. Fr., *cerf*. Ger., *Hirsch*. The stag.—**Cervi cornu**. See HARTSHORN and CORNU CERVI.—**Cervi spina**. See CERVISPINA.—**C. alces**. Fr., *élan*. Ger., *Elen*, *Elenthier*. The elk. The hoofs (*ungulæ alcis*) were formerly worn as amulets, and also used internally for epilepsy. The horns (*cornu alcis*) have been substituted for hartshorn (*cornu cervi*) and were formerly official in the Finn. Ph. In China, a decoction made from the sinews of the back or the shavings of the horns is used in rheumatism and sciatica, and as a tonic.—**C. axis**. A species found in the East Indies.—**C. canadensis**. The wapiti; a North American species regarded as distinct from *C. elaphus*.—**C. capreolus**. Fr., *chevreuil*. Ger., *Reh*. The roebuck; a European species.—**C. dama**. Fr., *cerf daim*. Ger., *Damhirsch*. The fallow deer; a European and Asiatic species. The horn of this animal, powdered and burnt, is considered to be demulcent and nutritive, and was formerly given in various painful affections of the joints, pleura, and nerves.—**C. elaphus**. Gr., *ἐλεφος*. Fr., *cerf*, *cerf commun*. Ger., *Hirsch*, *Edelhirsch*, *Rot(h)hirsch*, *Rot(h)wild*. The stag; a species, smaller than the elk, found throughout Europe, northern Africa, and northern and central Asia. Almost every part of it was formerly used in medicine, its horns (hartshorn, *cornu cervi*) being especially employed and forming the basis of a number of preparations.—**C. mexicanus**. A Mexican species, furnishing hartshorn.—**C. muntjac**. The muntjak, a deer of Java.—**C. tarandus**. Fr., *renne*. Ger., *Reinthier*. The reindeer.—**C. virginianus**. Fr., *cerf de la Virginie*. Ger., *Virginiahirsch*. The common Virginia deer; an American species which may furnish hartshorn.—**Cornu cervi**, **Cornu cervi elaphi**. See CORNU CERVI.—**Ossa de corde cervi**. Fr., *os de cœur de cerf*. Ger., *Hirschherzbeine*, *Hirschherzknochen*. A pair of bones lying crosswise in the septum of the stag's heart at the origin of the aorta. Wonderful therapeutic properties were formerly assigned to them.—**Priapus cervi**. The penis of *C. elaphus*; formerly employed medicinally.
- CER'YL**. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *céryle*. Ger., *C.* A univalent hydrocarbon radicle of the fatty series (alkyl), of the constitution $C_{27}H_{55}$, found in Chinese wax.—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cérylique*. Ger., *C'alkohol*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_{27}H_{55}.OH$, obtained by the decomposition of Chinese wax; a solid substance melting at $79^{\circ} C$. An isomeric form, *isoceryl alcohol*, is found in wax obtained from Java and forms crystals melting at $62^{\circ} C$.—**C. cerotate**. Fr., *cérotate* (ou *cérotinate*) de *céryle*. Ger., *Cerotinsäure C'ester*, *Cerotinsaures C.* A compound, $C_{54}H_{106}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55}.OC_{27}H_{53}O$, of c. and cerotic acid; a crystalline substance forming the main portion of Chinese wax.—**C. ester**. A compound of c. and an acid radicle; a salt of c.—**C. hydrate**, **C. hydroxide**. See *C. alcohol*.—**C. palmitate**. Fr., *palmitate de céryle*. Ger., *palmitensaures C.*, *Palmitinsäure-Cerylester*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{31}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55} = C_{13}H_{26}O_2$, of c. and palmitic acid, found in opium wax.—**Hydrated c. oxide**. See *C. alcohol*.
- CER'YLATE**. Fr., *cérylate*. Ger., *Cerylester*. A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of ceryl alcohol by a basic radicle.
- CER'YLENE**. Fr., *cérylène*. Ger., *Cerylen*. Syn.: *cero-tene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, formed along with cerotic acid by the distillation of Chinese wax; a mass resembling paraffin, and, on repeated distillation, transformed into a mixture of oily liquids and inflammable gases.
- CERYL'IC**. Fr., *cérylique*. Of or pertaining to ceryl.—**C. alcohol**, **C. hydrate**. See CERYL alcohol.
- CESA'REAN**, **CESA'RIAN**. See CÆSAREAN.
- CÆSIUM**, *n.* See CÆSIUM.
- CES'PITIN(E)**. An alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}N$, isomeric with amylamine, obtained from coal-tar.
- CESSA'TIO MEN'SIUM**, *f.* *-tio'nis*. See AMENORRHŒA and MENOPAUSE.
- CES'TEON**; *n.* Of Dioscorides, *Betonica officinalis*.
- CESTICIL'LUS**, *m.* Dim. of *cestus*, a girdle. A ring or hoop for the head.—**C. cotyloideus**. See *Cotyloid LIGAMENT*.

CES'TOID. Lat., *cestoideus* (from *κεστός*, embroidered, festooned, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cestoïdé*, *cestoïde*. 1. Having a girdlelike or bandlike form. 2. Belonging to the *Cestoidea*.

CESTOID'EA, *n. pl.* For deriv., see CESTOID. Fr., *cestoïdes*. Ger., *Bandwürmer*. Syn.: *Cephalocotylea*, *Vermes teniiformes*, *Tenida*. An order of the *Tenioidea*, of the *Elminthoprocta*, of the *Parenchymata*, of the *Helminthes*, a family of the *Grammazona*, a class of the *Cotylophora*; and, as most commonly used, a class or order of the *Platyelminthes*. As formerly used, the term included the tapeworms and forms which are now known to be the larval stages of those animals. It is now restricted to the tapeworms.

CESTRINUS, *m.* See CENTAUREA.—*C. carthamoides*. *Centaurea acutis*.

CESTRION, *CESTRIS*, *n.* and *f.* A small spine, thorn, or trocar.

CESTRON, *n.* Gr., *κίστρον*. 1. The *Betonica*. 2. A trocar.

CESTROS, *m.* Gr., *κίστρος*. 1. A sharpness or roughness upon the tongue. 2. Of Pliny, *Betonica officinalis* (= *Cestron*). 3. A trocar.

CESTRUM, *n.* Gr., *κίστρον*. Fr., *cestreau* (2d def.), *cestron* (1st def.). 1. *Betonica officinalis*. 2. A genus of solanaceous plants, indigenous to tropical America.—*C. aurantiacum*. 1. A shrub growing in Guatemala. 2. *Capraria salicifolia*.—*C. auriculatum*. 1. A Peruvian shrub having a very foetid odor. The flowers exhale a musklike odor at night. A decoction of the leaves is used in Peru in the treatment of fevers. 2. *C. hediundinum*.—*C. bracteatum*. A Brazilian species.—*C. campanulatum*. *Acoristus aggregatus*.—*C. cauliflorum*. *Acoristus (atropa) arborescens*.—*C. corymbosum*. A Brazilian shrub.—*C. diurnum*. A small tree growing in Cuba and the other West Indian islands. It is used in Chile for dyeing blue.—*C. enanthes*. A Brazilian shrub.—*C. fastigiatum*. A species growing in Cuba; also *C. diurnum*.—*C. grandiflorum*. *C. laurifolium*.—*C. hediundinum*. 1. *C. auriculatum*. 2. *C. hediundinum*.—*C. hediundinum*. A very foetid shrub growing in Peru. It is used as a refrigerant, emollient, and astringent, and especially as an application to hæmorrhoids and in œdema.—*C. jamaicense*. See *C. vespertinum*.—*C. laurifolium*. An evergreen shrub, growing in South America and the West Indies. It is used in Brazil for tepid baths, and its poisonous berries are said to be employed as an arrow poison.—*C. leucocarpum*. A South American species closely related to *C. nocturnum*.—*C. macrophyllum*. A West Indian shrub said to have properties like those of *C. laurifolium*.—*C. nocturnum*. Fr., *galant de nuit*. 1. *C. leucocarpum*. 2. A small tree of Jamaica and Hispaniola, having yellowish-green flowers which are very fragrant at night. The variety *β pubescens* is cultivated in Madeira under the name of *bella sombra*. *C. nocturnum* is said to have properties similar to those of *C. laurifolium*. The berries are poisonous.—*C. oppositifolium*. *Toxicophlea (Acokanthera) Lamarekii*.—*C. parqui*. The *parqui* or *parqui* of the Chileans. A shrub growing in Chile and the Argentine Republic, which, according to some, is very foetid, according to others is odorless in the daytime and possesses an agreeable fragrance at night. The leaves, when macerated, have an odor like that of veal. A decoction of them is used in the treatment of tinea.—*C. pseudoquina*. Port., *quina do mato*, *quina da terra*. A Brazilian shrub used as a febrifuge.—*C. ramosissimum*. *C. vespertinum*.—*C. scandens*, *C. spicatum*. The *C. nocturnum* of Jamaica.—*C. tinctorium*. A small tree growing about Caraccas, where it is called *wica*. Its berries furnish a blue ink which is nearly indestructible.—*C. undulatum*. A foetid shrub growing in Peru, where it is used in making a cooling, soothing drink given in pernicious fevers.—*C. venenatum*. 1. *C. laurifolium*. 2. *Toxicophlea cestroides*.—*C. vesper-*

tinum. Syn.: *Ixora alternifolia*, etc. A West Indian branching shrub. The berries are used for dyeing blue.—*C. virgatum*. See *C. parqui*.

CE'TA, *f.* Gr., *κῆτα*. The *Calaminthe* or catmint.

CETA'CEOUS. Gr., *κητώδης*. Lat., *cetaceus*. Fr., *cétacé*. Ger., *walfischartig*. Pertaining to whalelike animals or to cetaceum.

CETA'CEUM, *n.* Fr., *cétacé*, *blanc de baleine* [Fr. Cod.], *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wallrath*. Syn.: *sperma ceti*. *Spermaceti*. A white crystalline mass obtained from cavities in the cranium of the spermaceti whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), consisting chiefly of cetyl palmitate. It is used in medicine as a basis of cerates and ointments, being devoid of any irritant or other marked properties.—*Ceratum cetacei* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *cérat de blanc de baleine*, *onguent blanc*. Ger., *Wallrathcerat*. *Spermaceti* cerate; made by melting 8 parts of spermaceti with 28 of white wax and 44 of olive oil [U. S. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 12 of expressed oil of almonds [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.].—*Ceratum cetacei rubrum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *ceratum ad lubia*. A cerate composed of white wax, spermaceti, and expressed almond oil, colored with alkanet root, and flavored with oil of bergamot and oil of lemon [Ger. Ph.].—*C. cum saccharo*, *C. præparatum*, *C. saccharatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *blanc de baleine saccharé*. Ger., *Wallrathzucker*. Prepared (or saccharated) spermaceti; a mixture of 1 part of spermaceti and 3 parts of white sugar rubbed together to a very fine powder.—*Unguentum cetacei* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent blanc*. Ger., *Wallrathsalbe*. *Spermaceti* ointment; made by melting together 5 oz. (av.) of spermaceti, 2 oz. (av.) of white wax, and 1 pint of almond oil. It is used for the same purposes as the *ceratum cetacei*. Cf. *Ceratum cetacei*.—*Unguentum cetacei album*. See *Ceratum cetacei*.—*Unguentum cetacei rubrum*. See *Ceratum cetacei rubrum*.

CETA'CEUS. See CETACEOUS.

CET'ANE. Fr., *cétane*. Ger., *Cetan*. A crystalline hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{16}H_{34}$.

CET'ENE. See CETYLENE.

CET'ENYLENE. Fr., *céténylène*. Ger., *Cetenylen*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{30}$, homologous with heptene.

CET'ERACH, *m.* and *n.*, *indecl.* Fr., *cétérach*. Ger., *C. 1. Asplenium c.* 2. A section of *Asplenium* (*g. v.*).—*C. aureum*, *C. canariensis*, *C. latifolium*. *Asplenium c.*, var. *β aureum*.—*C. officinalis*, *C. officinarum*. *Asplenium c.*—*Herba c.* Ger., *Ceterachienkraut*. The herb of *Asplenium c.*

CET'IC. Lat., *cetosus*, *cetinus*. Fr., *cétique*. Of or pertaining to cetin or to the whale.—*C. acid*. Lat., *acidum cetinicum*. Fr., *acide cétique*. Ger., *Cetinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of spermaceti; according to Heintz, identical with benomargaric acid, and according to others a mere mixture of myristic and palmitic acids. An isomeric modification, *isocetic acid*, is obtained by the saponification of the oil of *Jatropha curcas*.

CET'IN. Lat., *cetinum*, *cetina*. Fr., *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Purified spermaceti. See CETACEUM.—*C'elaic acid*. Fr., *acide cétine-laïque*. Ger., *C'elaïnsäure*. A fatty acid resembling oleic acid, obtained by saponifying c'elain.—*C'elain*. Fr., *cétine-laïne*. Ger., *C'elain*. An oil deposited by the evaporation of alcohol in which spermaceti has been dissolved.

CETIN'IC. Lat., *cetinus*. See CETIC.

CETI'NUM, *n.* See CETIN.

CETO'DES. Gr., *κητώδης*. Cetaceous.

CET'OL. See ETHAL.

CETO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *cétone*. Ger., *Metallkäfer*. A genus of pentamerous *Coleoptera*.—*C. aurata*. Fr., *cétone dorée*. A species often fraudulently substituted for cantharides and used as an ingredient of various popular remedies for rabies, but said to be inert.

CETRA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *cétraire*, *cétrarie*. Ger., *Schildflechte*. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the thallus of *C. islandica*, the *lichen islandicus* of the Ger. Ph.—**C. fallax**, **C. glauca**. Two European species, which have been used in the treatment of phthisis.—**C. islandica**. Fr., *lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *islandisches Moos*. Iceland moss. It is employed in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, in which affections it acts both as a food and also by lessening secretions and promoting the appetite and digestion.—**C. nivalis**. A European species used like *C. islandica*.—**Decoction of c.**, **Decoctum cetrariæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing *C. islandica* with cold water, then boiling with water, straining, and washing the residue with cold water. It contains the bitter tonic principle (*cetrarin*).

CETRARI'IC. Lat., *cetrarius*. Fr., *cétrarique*. Of or pertaining to *Cetraria*.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetraricum*. Fr., *acide cétrarique*. Ger., *Cetrarsäure*. Syn.: *cetrarin*. A bitter crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$, found in Iceland moss.

CETRA'RIN. Lat., *cetrarinum*. See **CETRARI'IC**.

CETRARI'IN'IC. Lat., *cetrarinicus*. See **CETRARI'IC**.

CET'ULE. See **CETY'L**.

CET'YL. Lat., *cetylum*, *cetylum*. Fr., *cétyle*. Ger., *C.* A univalent alcohol radicle (alkyl), $C_{16}H_{33}$, occurring in the compounds derived from spermaceti.

CET'YLATE. Fr., *cétylate*. Ger., *Cetylät*. 1. A compound of cetyl with oxygen and a basic radicle; a derivative of cetyl alcohol in which the hydrogen is replaced by a base. 2. A salt of cetyllic (palmitic) acid.

CET'YLENE. Fr., *cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylen*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{32}$, derived from cetyl alcohol by treatment with phosphorus pentoxide.

CETYL'IC. Lat., *cetyllicus*. Fr., *cétylrique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cetyl.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetyllicum*. Fr., *acide cétylrique*. Ger., *Cetylsäure*. Palmitic acid.

CEV'ADATE. Fr., *cévadate*. A salt of cevadic acid.

CEVAD'IC. Lat., *cevadicus*. Fr., *cévadique*. Of or belonging to cevadilla.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cevadicum*. Fr., *acide cévadique*. Ger., *Cevadinsäure*. A crystalline acid found in cevadilla, identified with tiglic acid.

CEVADIL'LA, *f.* Fr., *cévadille*. Ger., *Sabadille*, *Sabadillsame* (2d def.). 1. *Schenocaulon officinale* (*Asagrea officinalis*). 2. The dried fruit of this plant; employed formerly as an antiparasitic, vermifuge, and caustic, now used as a source of veratrine.—**C. Hispanorum**. See *C.*

CEVADIL'LIN(E). Fr., *cévadilline*. Ger., *Cevadillin*. An alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$, found in cevadilla.

CEV'ADIN(E). Lat., *cevadina*. Fr., *cévadine*. Ger., *Cevadin*. An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, found in cevadilla, identical with the veratrine of Merck.

CEV'IDIN(E). Fr., *céridine*. Ger., *Cevidin*. A base, $C_{27}H_{45}NO_9$, said to be formed when cevadine is treated with baryta.

CEVIL'LIN(E). Fr., *céவில்*. Ger., *Cevillin*. A base, $C_{29}H_{47}NO_7$, produced by the saponification of cevadilline.

CEV'IN(E). Lat., *cevina*. Fr., *cévine*. Ger., *Cevin*. A substance, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$, formed by decomposing cevadine with hot alcoholic potash.

CHACARIL'LA, *f.* Fr., *chacarille*. See **CASCARILLA**.

CHADARI'DES, *f. pl.* Gr., *χαδαρίδες* (from Ar., *at-schadari*). Smallpox.

CHÆNI'NA, *f.*, **CHÆNI'NUM**, **CHÆ'NON**, *n.* -i'naë, -on'tis. Ger., *chânin*. Diastase.

CHÆRAPHROSYNE, *f.* From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *ἄφροσύνη*, insanity. Ger., *lustige Wahnsinn*. Insanity with exaltation.

CHEROMA'NIA, *f.* From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *μανία*, madness. See **CHÆRAPHROSYNE**.

CHÆROPHYL'LIN(E). Fr., *chérrophylline*. Ger., *Chærophyllin*. A nitrogenous substance obtained by distilling the fruit of *Chærophylllum bulbosum* with water and caustic soda; said to be poisonous.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM, *n.* Fr., *chérrophyllum*. Ger., *Käberkropf*. 1. Of the pharmacists, *Anthriscus cerefolium*. 2. *Anthriscus*. 3. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

CHÆ'TA, *f.* Gr., *χαίτη*. Fr., *chête*. Ger., *Haupthaar*. The hair of the head.

CHÆTOGAS'TRA, *f.* From *χαίτη*, silk, and *γαστήρ*, the belly, on account of the silky ovary. Fr., *chétogastre*. A genus of melastomaceous plants.—**C. canescens**. Ger., *graulicher Borstenstrauch*. A shrub growing in the province of Popayan, Colombia. A decoction of the flowers is used as a remedy for urinary disorders and is considered to be a lithontriptic.

CHÆTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *χαίτη*, flowing hair. Fr., *chétose*. Ger., *Borstigwerden der Haare*. A bristly state of the hair.

CHAI, *n.* A yellow resin resembling dammar, obtained from the *Shorea rubrifolia*.

CHAIN. Gr., *σειρά*, *ἄλυσις*, *χαλαστήν*. Lat., *catena*. Fr., *chaîne*. Ger., *Kette*, *Reihe*. A series of links joined together in a line; also any linear arrangement of similar parts.—**Compound c.** A series of galvanic elements connected together.—**Electric c.** See **Compound c.**, **CIRCUIT**, and **Pulvermacher's c.**—**Follicle c.** See **Ovarian TUBE**.—**Galvanic c.** See **Compound c.** and **Pulvermacher's c.**—**Ova c.** See **Ovarian TUBE**.—**Pulvermacher's c.** Fr., *chaîne de Pulvermacher*. A sort of belt made of alternate electropositive and electronegative links; worn to obtain the effect of a mild constant galvanic current.—**Vertebral c.** The vertebral column.

CHAIR. Gr., *καθέδρα*. Lat., *cathedra*. Fr., *chaise*. Ger., *Stuhl*. A seat with a support for the back. Numerous forms are in use, many of them being arranged with the back movable, so that a sort of table may be made of them, also with special appliances for maintaining various parts of the body in particular postures to facilitate examinations and operations.—**Bed c.** An apparatus consisting of two frames hinged to each other and capable of being fixed at various angles by means of a ratchet; used to support the trunk in a more or less upright posture in bed.—**C. bed**. Fr., *chaise-lit*. A c. capable of conversion into a bed or table for purposes of examination or operation.—**Constraint c.** Fr., *chaise de force*. An arm c. furnished with appliances for restraining the movements of the occupant; used among the insane.—**Obstetrical c.** Lat., *sedile obstetricum*, *sella lochæa obstetricia* (seu *obstetrica*). Fr., *chaise obstétricale*. Ger., *Entbindungsstuhl*. A c. with the central and front portions of the seat cut away; formerly in use as a support for women during parturition.—**Operating c.**, **Surgical c.** Fr., *chaise chirurgicale*. A c. specially fashioned for sustaining a patient's person in various postures during operations; often provided with straps, etc., for the purpose.

CHAIROMA'NIA, *f.* See **CHÆRAPHROSYNE**.

CHAKARIL'LA. Cascarilla.

CHALA'CIUM, *n.* See **CHALAZION**.

CHAL'ARA, *f.* A genus of *Fungi*.—**C. fusidioides**. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids.—**C. mycoderma**. A species also found on the surface of various fermenting liquids; according to Cienkowski, only a form of *Oidium lactis*.

CHAL'ASIS, *f.*, **CHALAS'MUS**, *m.* -as'eos (-is), -mi. Gr., *χάλασις*, *χάλασμός* (from *χαλάν*, to relax). Fr., *chaliasie*. Ger., *Erschlaffung*. Relaxation, atony; of Wenzel, detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotic; of Helling, encroachment of the iris upon the pupil.

CHALASODER'MIA, *f.* From *χαλάν*, to relax, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **DERMATOLYSIS** and **CHALODERMIA**.

CHALAS'TIC. Gr., *χαλαστικός*. Lat., *chalasticos*, *chalastiens*. Fr., *chalastique*. Ger., *erschlassend*, *erweichend*.

Relaxing, reducing tension, soothing (said of remedies).

CHALASTICA'MEN, *n.* -*cam'inis*. A chalcastic remedy.
CHALASTODER'MIA, *f.* From *χαλαστός*, slackened, loose, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALA'ZA, *f.* Gr., *χάλαζα*. Fr., *chalaze*. Ger., *Eigelb-bündchen* (1st def.), *Hagelschnur*, *Keimfleck*, *Spitzfleck*, *Knospengrund* (2d def.). 1. In a bird's egg, one of the two twisted, ligamentlike filaments of condensed albumen that extend from the membrana chazalifera toward either pole, being formed by a rotary motion of the egg in its passage through the oviduct. They are attached to the lining membrane of the egg, and balance the yolk in such a manner as to keep the cicatrula uppermost. 2. See CHALAZION.

CHALAZA'Cium, *n.* See CHALAZION.

CHALA'ZAL. Lat., *chalinus*. Fr., *chazaien*. Of or pertaining to the chalaza.

CHALA'ZIA, *f.* A chalazion.

CHALAZIF'ERous. Lat., *chaziferus* (from *chalaza* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chazifère*. Pertaining to or provided with chalazæ. See also C. MEMBRANE.

CHALAZI'NUS. See CHALAZAL.

CHALA'ZION, *n.* Gr., *χάλαζιον* (from *χάλαζα*, hail). Fr., *c.*, *chalaze*, *grêle*, *orgelet*. Ger., *Hagelkorn*, *Gerstenkorn*. A small tumor in the substance of the tarsus of the eyelid due to obstruction in the excretory duct of one or more Meibomian glands and to a chronic overgrowth of the glands; a firm, usually painless swelling beneath the skin, generally causing thinning of the tarsus beneath the conjunctiva.—**C. terreum**. Fr., *c. terreux*. Ger., *erdiges Hagelkorn*. A retention cyst of the Meibomian glands with marked change in its contents. It begins as an ordinary c., the excretory ducts of several glands usually being involved, but the contents become degenerated and are changed into calcium carbonate and scales of cholesterol.

CHALAZIOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *χάλαζιον* (see CHALAZION), and *φύμα*, a growth. See HORDEOLUM.

CHALA'ZIUM, *n.* See CHALAZION.

CHALAZONEPHRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. A term proposed for Bright's disease, in allusion to the granulations formed in the kidneys.

CHALAZO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *χάλαζωσις*. Fr., *chalazose*. 1. A chalazion. 2. The formation of a chalazion.

CHALCOI'DES. Gr., *χαλκοειδής*. Resembling copper.

CHALICOPH'ORous. Lat., *chalicophorus* (from *χάλιξ*, limestone, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). See CALCIFEROUS.

CHALICO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *χάλιξ*, limestone. Infiltration of the lungs with siliceous particles. See *Fibroid PHTHISIS* and *Stonecutter's PHTHISIS*.

CHALINOPLASTY. From *χαλινός* (see CHALINOS), and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Lat., *chalinoplastice*. The operation of forming a new frenum lingue.

CHALI'NOS, **CHALI'NUS**, *m.* According to Blancardus, those parts of the cheeks contiguous to the angles of the mouth.

CHA'LIX, *m.* and *f.* *Chal'icos* (-*is*). Gr., *χάλιξ*. Limestone; crude (unburned) lime. Cf. CALX.

CHALK. A.-S. *ceale*. Gr., *τίτανος*. Lat., *creta*, *creta alba*, *carbonas calcicus cretaceus*, *carbonas calcicus nativus*, *calcium carbonicum nativum*. Fr., *craie*. Ger., *Kreide*. A native carbonate of calcium containing slight traces of the oxides of iron and aluminum and other impurities; a white opaque, amorphous solid substance, soft and readily friable, insoluble in distilled water, soluble in hydrochloric acid and in water containing an excess of carbonic acid. The purified form (*creta præparata*) is employed in medicine. The *calcaria carbonica cruda* and the *carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.] include both chalk and marble.—**Aromatic powder of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pulvis CRETÆ aromaticus* (under CRETÆ).

—**Compound c. powder** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Pulvis CRETÆ compositus* (under CRETÆ).—**Troches of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Trochischi CRETÆ* (under CRETÆ).

CHALODER'MIA, *f.* From *χαλαρός*, lax, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Ger., *Chalodermie*, *Schaffhaut*. A form of dermatolysis in which the skin of certain parts, notably the breasts, the lower portion of the trunk, the buttocks, and the thighs, instead of being merely abnormally distensible, hangs in a loose, baglike form.

CHALYBÆ'US. See CHALYBEATE.

CHALYB'EATE(D). Gr., *χαλυβδικός* (from *χάλυψ*, steel). Lat., *chalybeatus*. Fr., *chalybé*. Ger., *eisenhaltig*. Containing iron.

CHALYBEI'US, **CHALYBE'US**. Chalybeate.

CHALYBOCRE'NÆ, *f. pl.* From *χάλυψ*, steel, and *κρήνη*, a spring. Ger., *Chalybokrenen*. Mineral springs which contain iron bicarbonate, as distinguished from other iron springs (*Siderocrene*) which contain iron sulphate.

CHAL'YBS, *m.* and *f.* *Chal'ybis*. Gr., *χάλυψ*. Steel; in medicine, also iron or a preparation of iron.

CHAM'ÆBRACHYCEPH'ALous. Lat., *chamæbrachycephalus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *chamébrachycéphale*. Ger., *chamäbrachycephal*. Chamæcephalous and brachycephalous.

CHAMÆCEPH'ALous. Lat., *chamæcephalus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *chamécéphale*. Ger., *chamécéphal*. Having a low, flat head, one in which the vertical index is less than 70°1', or, according to some, less than 75°.

CHAMÆCEPH'ALY. Ger., *Chamæcephalie*. The state of being chamæcephalous.

CHAMÆCIS'TUS, *m.* From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κίστος*, the rock rose. 1. Anciently, *Cistus helianthemum* (*Helianthemum vulgare*). 2. *Rhododendron c.* 3. A section of the genus *Rhododendron*. 4. The genus *Loiseleuria*.

CHAMÆCON'CHous. Lat., *chamæconchus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κόγχη* [see CONCHA]). Fr., *chamécconche*. Ger., *chamäkonch*. Having an orbital index of 80° or less.

CHAMÆCRA'NIUS. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Ger., *chamäkran*. Having the proportion of the greatest length of the cranial cavity to its greatest height as 100° to any number between 59°6' and 74°5'.

CHAMÆCYP'ARIS, *f.* A group of the genus *Cupressus*.—**C. sphæroidea**. Fr., *cèdre blanc*. Ger., *weisse Ceder*, *kugeliger Lebensbaum*. Syn.: *Cupressus thujaoides*, *Thuja sphæroidea* (seu *sphæroidalis*). The white cedar. An infusion of the shavings is said to be used occasionally as a stomachic. A fine variety of charcoal is made from the twigs.

CHAM'ÆDOLICHOCEPH'ALous. Lat., *chamædolichcephalus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *chamédolichocéphale*. Ger., *chamädolichocephal*. Chamæcephalous and dolichocephalous.

CHAMÆLIRE'TIN. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, *λείριον*, the lily, and *ἐντίνη*, resin. Fr., *chamélirétine*. Ger., *C.* A resinlike substance derived from chamælinin by the action of dilute acids.

CHAMÆLI'RIN. Fr., *chamélirine*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside derived from the *Chamælium luteum*, forming a lather like saponin. It is very bitter, and is said to be highly poisonous, exerting a solvent action upon the blood corpuscles and acting as a cardiac depressant. By the action of dilute acids, it is converted into glucose and chamælirrhelin.

CHAMÆLI'RION, **CHAMÆLI'Rium**, *n.* From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *λείριον*, the lily. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**C. carolinianum**, **C. luteum**. Ger., *gelbe Schwindblume*. The only species; starwort, growing in Canada and in the United States east of the Missis-

siippi. Its rhizome contains *chamælirin* and has been used as a digestive tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic and in various uterine disorders.

CHAMÆLIRRHÆTIN. A more correct form of *chamælirrhætin* (q. v.).

CHAMÆMESOCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *chamæmesocephalus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, μέσος, median, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamémésocéphale*. Ger., *chamæmesocephal*. Chamæcephalous and mesocephalous.

CHAMÆOPISTHIUS. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and ὀπισθος, behind. Of such a shape that a line drawn between the punctum occipitale and the punctum alæ vomeris intersects the radius fixus at an angle between 17° and 24.5° (said of the cranium). Cf. *HYP SOPISTHIUS* and *TAPINOPISTHIUS*.

CHAM'EPROSOP'IC. Lat., *chamæprosopus* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and πρόσωπον, the face). Fr., *chaméprosopé*. Of Kollman, having a low face, i. e., having the zygomatic facial index or the zygomatic upper facial index small.

CHAM'BER. Lat., *camera* (from *καμάρα*, a vault). Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. An inclosed space.—**Air c.** See *Respiratory c.*—**Anterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre antérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *vordere Augenkammer*. The anterior portion (practically the whole) of the aqueous c. of the eye, bounded behind by the iris and the central portion of the crystalline lens (in the fœtus, before the seventh month, by the pupillary membrane).—

Aqueous c. of the eye. The space or c. in the eye bounded by the cornea in front and the ciliary processes, suspensory ligament, and lens behind. It is divided into two very unequal parts by the iris, the pupil forming the channel of communication between the anterior and posterior portions. It is filled by the aqueous humor.—**Barometric c.** Fr., *chambre barométrique*. The space above the mercurial column of a barometer.—**Brain c.** The cranial cavity.—**C's of the eye.** See *Anterior c.* and *Posterior c. of the eye*.—**Gas c.** Fr., *chambre à gaz*. In microscopy, an arrangement by which a current of gas may be passed over the object examined; usually made with a ring of putty on a slide, closed with a cover glass and having inlet and outlet tubes passing through the putty.—**Laryngeal c.** The cavity of the larynx.—**Lethal c.** A humane device proposed by Sir B. W. Richardson for putting animals to death by confining them in an atmosphere of narcotic gas or vapor.—**Lingual c.** The cavity of the mouth.—**Moist c.** Fr., *chambre humide*. In microscopy, a cell so arranged that the air contained within it may be kept charged with moisture.—**Posterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre postérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *hintere Augenkammer*. That portion of the aqueous c. of the eye that lies behind the iris and, in the fœtus before the seventh month, the pupillary membrane. Except at its periphery it is imaginary, as the iris lies in contact with the capsule of the lens.—**Posterior pelvic c.** See *Rectovaginal pouch*.—**Respiratory c.** The airspace for counting blood corpuscles.

CHAM'OMILE. Lat., *anthemis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chamomilla*. Fr., *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *römische Kamille*. The genus *Anthemis*, especially *Anthemis nobilis*.

CHAMOMIL'LA, f. 1. See *CHAMOMILE*. 2. The genus *Matricaria*. 3. A section of that genus.

CHAMPAGNE'. Fr., *vin de C.* Ger., *Champagner*. A white wine made effervescent by being fermented in the bottle, usually containing about 11 per cent. of alcohol, but varying in the proportion of alcohol according to the amount of liqueur added to flavor and sweeten it. Most of the natural c. of commerce is made in the neighborhood of Rheims, France. C. acts rapidly as a stimulant, and is often used to assist digestion and as a remedy for nausea and vomiting.

CHAN'CRE. Sha'n'kr. From *cancer* (q. v.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schanke*, *venärisches Geschwür* (2d def.). 1. As originally used, an ulcer or other lesion, especially one of a corroding character; in popular usage, the tartar on the teeth; in veterinary medicine, a carbuncle of the tongue; an ulcer of the nasal mucous membrane. 2. As now employed, an ulcer of venereal origin, recently limited by some to the initial lesion of syphilis (the syphilitic c.), by others to the non-infecting venereal sore (the simple c.), and by many applied promiscuously to either of these lesions.—**Celsus's c.**, **Chronic c.** See *Simple c.*—**Concealed c.** C. of the urethra.—**Desquamative c.** The indurated papule of a primary epidermic or epithelial syphilitic lesion when attended by desquamation of the dry scaling patch on its surface.—**Ecthymatous c.** Fr., *c. ecthymateux* (ou *croûteux*). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.* 2. Of Record, see *Simple c.*—**Erosive c.** See *Desquamative c.*—**Extragenital c.** Fr., *c. extra-génital*. C. occurring elsewhere than on the genitals.—**Exulcerative c.** Fr., *c. exulcéreux*. A superficially ulcerating syphilitic c.—**Galen's c.** See *Simple c.*—**Gangrenous c.** Fr., *c. gangréneux*. Ger., *gangränöser Schanker*. A c. complicated with gangrene.—**Hard c.** See *Indurated c.*—**Herpetic c.** Fr., *c. herpétique*. A syphilitic c. with multiple superficial erosions causing it to resemble in form an eruption of herpes. It is believed by some to be due to an inoculation of the vesicles of an already existing herpetic eruption by the syphilitic virus.—**Hunterian c.** Fr., *c. hunterien*. Ger., *Hunter'scher Schanker*. A syphilitic c. when attended with marked induration and ulceration; the only form of syphilitic c. described by John Hunter.—**Indurated c.** Fr., *c. induré*. Ger., *hartes Geschwür*, *verhärteter Schanker*. A syphilitic c., especially one with marked induration.—**Infecting c.** See *Syphilitic c.*—**Mixed c.** Fr., *c. mixte*, *c. mixte vénéro-syphilitique*, *ulcère chancrillo-syphilitique*. A c. having the properties of both a simple and a syphilitic c., and supposed to result from an inoculation of the virus of both at a single point. It begins as a simple c., but induration appears subsequently, either at its base or, if it has healed, in the cicatrix, and constitutional syphilis follows.—**Mucoid c.** [Otis]. A flat syphilitic c. resembling a mucous patch.—**Multiple herpeticiform c.** Fr., *c. multiple herpétiforme*. A multiple c. simulating herpes. Cf. *Herpetic c.*—**Non-indurated c.**, **Non-infecting c.** See *Simple c.*—**Non-suppurating c.** A syphilitic ulcerating c. which is usually unaccompanied by a purulent discharge.—**Papular c.** Fr., *c. papuleux*. A syphilitic c. consisting of a simple infiltrated and slightly indurated papule. It resembles a papule occurring upon the integument during the secondary period of the disease.—**Phagedænic c.** Fr., *c. phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer Schanker*. A c. in which phagedæna occurs.—**Pseudoindurated c.** Ger., *pseudo-indurierter Schanker der syphilitiker*. Of Tarnowsky, an infiltrated or indurated sore which may be produced in a syphilitic subject either by inoculation of the skin with irritating matter, such as the pus of c., or with purulent material from various sources, or by cauterization.—**Raised indurated c.** Lat., *ulcus elevatum*. Fr., *c. induré saillant* (ou *bombé*). A form of syphilitic c. in which a red, moist, more or less hard, tuberos growth is formed, considerably elevated above the surface and usually slightly cup-shaped at its summit on account of a superficial erosion. Its most common situations are the lips, the tongue, the cervix uteri, and the frenum and border of the prepuce. Cf. *ULCUS elevatum*.—**Serpiginous c.** Fr., *c. serpiginéux*. A c. which spreads in a serpiginous manner.—**Simple c.** Lat., *ulcus venereum molle*. Fr., *c. simple* (ou *mou*, ou *rénérien*, ou *à bubon suppuré*, ou *non-infectant*), *chancrille*, *chanéroïde*, *ecthyma chancereux*, *pustule chancereuse*, *fausse syphilis*, *syphilis locale*. Ger., *einfacher Schanker*, *weicher*

Schancker, venerisch-contagiöses Geschwür. Syn.: *soft* (or *non-infecting, or non-indurated*) *c.*, *chancreoid, soft venereal sore.* A foul contagious ulcer, occurring usually upon the genitals, produced by the inoculation of virus derived from another ulcer of like character and unattended by constitutional infection. It is especially characterized by its decidedly inflammatory character, by its almost unlimited inoculability, by its tendency to give rise to suppurating and virulent buboes, and by a peculiar physiognomy, consisting chiefly in its circular form, its sharp cut, perpendicular, elevated or everted, and often undermined edges, its uneven, grayish, or sloughy base, and its copious purulent or sanious discharge.—**Sloughing c.** See *Phagedænic c.*—**Soft c.**, **Suppurating c.** See *Simple c.*—**Syphilitic c.**, **True c.** Lat., *ulcus durum.* Fr., *c. syphilitique* (ou *induré, ou infectant, ou huntérien, ou initial, ou primitif, ou constitutionnel*), *erai c.*, *accident* (ou *syphiliôme*) *primitif, induration* (ou *scélrose, ou lesion*) *primitive, ulcère initial* (ou *calleux, ou avec dureté, ou avec callosité, ou à base indurée, ou à base callense*). Ger., *harter* (oder *verhärteter, oder induri[er]ter, oder Hunter'scher*) *Schancker, spezifische* (oder *Hunter'sche*) *Induration, Schanker-Sklerose, Initialsklerose, Sklerose, Primäraffection, primäre Syphilis.* Syn.: *hard* (or *indurated, or infecting, or Hunterian*) *c.*, *initial lesion of syphilis, primary syphilis, hard venereal sore, specific induration.* The local manifestation of syphilitic infection at the site of its inoculation, characterized chiefly by a circumscribed induration more or less pronounced, and attended or not by ulceration. For its varieties of form, see under *Primary SYPHILIS.*—**Ulcerating syphilitic c.** Fr., *c. ulcéreux* (ou *exulcéreux*). A syphilitic c. in which the epidermis is destroyed and the corium or deeper tissues are exposed. The floor of the ulcer is grayish or sloughy, and either elevated, slightly depressed, or deeply excavated. Its edges slope gradually to the level of the surrounding skin. The thin, usually scanty serous or seropurulent discharge sometimes forms a dark-colored crust or scab (ecthymatous c.). The induration may be thin (the lamellar or parchment induration) or thick, and varies in extent. In its severer form it is commonly known as the Hunterian c.—**Urethral c.** A c. situated within the urethra.—**Vaccination c.** Fr., *c. vaccinal.* The initial lesion of syphilis communicated by vaccination.

CHANCROID'. From *chancre* (q. v.), and *εἶδος*, likeness. Fr., *chancreoïde.* See *Simple CHANCRE.*

CHANCROID'AL. Fr., *chancreoïdal.* Pertaining to or resembling a simple chancre.

CHAN'CROUS. Fr., *chancreux, chancrelleux.* Ger., *chanerös, schankerartig.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chancre.

CHANKE, n. In Japan, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*).

CHAN'NEL. From *canalis*, a water pipe. Fr., *canal.* See *CANAL.*—**Inter-cellular c's.** Fr., *canaux poreux.* Ger., *Inter-cellular-Canälchen* (oder *Gänge*). Syn.: *Inter-cellular canals* (or *canaliculi*). 1. The irregular c's or canals formed by the communication of the inter-cellular spaces between prickle cells; supposed to be connected with the lymph capillaries. 2. The minute passages, without special membrane, between adjacent gland cells. They ultimately communicate with the ramifications of the gland ducts.—**Intra-cellular c's.** The minute c's described by Pflüger and Kupfer which connect vacuoles in the cell body of liver cells with the bile canaliculi or intercellular channels.—**Jugular c.** In comparative anatomy, an interspace between the levator humeri and sternomaxillaris muscles, occupied by the jugular vein.—**Lymphatic c's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**Lymph c's** (of a lymphatic gland). See *Lymph SINUSES.*—**Plasmatic c's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (under *CANALICULUS*).

CHANTRAN'SIA, f. Fr., *chantransie.* A genus of freshwater *Algæ*.—**C. rivularis.** A species found in streams in Europe, formerly employed as a remedy in asthma and phthisis, and said to be useful also as an application to contusions, wounds, burns, and fractures.

CHARACTERIS'TIC. Lat., *characteristicus, charactericus.* Fr., *caractéristique.* Ger., *characteristisch.* 1. Serving to distinguish or mark as distinct. 2. As a n., a distinguishing mark, a part or attribute of a thing which distinguishes it from other things.—**Acid c.** See under *ACID.*—**Secondary sexual c's.** Those features which, while not reproductive organs, are presumptive signs of the sex.

CHARBON (Fr.). Sha³r-bo²n². 1. Formerly, any inflammatory or gangrenous swelling involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue; e. g., the buboes of the plague. 2. A carbuncle. 3. Anthrax, including simple (or benign) anthrax and especially contagious anthrax (malignant pustule).

CHAR'COAL, n. Lat., *carbo.* Fr., *charbon.* Ger., *Kohle.* A substance derived from the imperfect combustion of certain animal and vegetable carbonaceous materials, particularly bones (*animal c.*) and wood (*wood c.*). It consists of pure carbon mixed with a variable proportion of inorganic ash. It has a marked power of absorbing gases, this power being especially pronounced in the more porous wood c., which can take up more than a hundred times its volume of gaseous ammonia. The noxious principles evolved in the putrefaction of organic substances are also absorbed by c. and rendered inert.—**Animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis* [U. S. Ph.], *carbo ossium.* Fr., *charbon animal ordinaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Thierkohle.* C. prepared from animal material (bone, blood, etc.) by incomplete incineration apart from the air.—**Purified animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis purificatus* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *preparatus*), *carbo ossium depuratus.* Fr., *charbon animal purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Animal c. freed from its nitrogenous and mineral constituents by heating on a water bath with dilute hydrochloric acid, then digesting with water, and, after drying, heating to a dull red heat.—**Wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbo vegetabilis.* Fr., *charbon de bois.* Ger., *Holz Kohle.* Vegetable c. obtained by the incomplete combustion of wood apart from the air.

CHARGE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ladung.* The quantity of electricity maintained on a surface or in a condenser.—**Residual c.** Fr., *c. résiduelle.* The quantity of electricity remaining in a condenser after a discharge.

CHARGED. Fr., *chargé.* Ger., *geladen.* Filled, as with electricity; the converse of discharged.

CHAR'IOT. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Läufer, Schlitten, Magen.* The movable coil of an induction apparatus.

CHAR'LATAN. Said to be from It., *ciarlare*, to prattle, prate; according to some, a contraction of Fr., *char de Latan*, Latan's wagon, a vehicle in which Latan, a Paris quack, was accustomed to visit patients, physicians before his time having visited the sick only on foot, so that it was commonly exclaimed, when Latan was seen approaching, "Voilà le char de Latan!" Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Scharlatan, Quacksalber.* One who practises either medicine or pharmacy illegally, or, being a legally qualified practitioner, resorts to vulgar devices for obtaining practice, as by advertisements, public exhibitions, etc.

CHAR'LATANISM, CHÄR'LATANRY. Lat., *charlatanismus.* Fr., *charlatanisme.* Ger., *Quacksalberei.* A collective term for the practices of a charlatan, also the condition of being a charlatan.

CHARPIE (Fr.). Sha³r-pe. Gr., *μωρός.* Lat., *linteum carptum.* Ger., *C., Scharpie.* Picked lint; a mass of threadlike shreds from 2 to 4 inches long, made by raveling linen cloth.

CHART. (Gr., *χάρτης.* Lat., *charta.* Fr., *carte.* Ger., *Karte.* A paper showing a graphic record of events

(e. g., the changes in the temperature of the body, the rapidity of the pulse and respiration, etc.), as observed daily or oftener; usually a printed form consisting of vertical columns divided into equal parts by transverse lines, each column being marked with the day or hour of the observation and each transverse line with a numeral denoting the temperature, etc. A dot is inserted at the proper place in each column, and the consecutive dots are usually connected by straight lines, which, taken as a whole, are termed the "temperature curve," "pulse curve," etc. The same term is applied also to schematic outline drawings (e. g., those showing the relations of anatomical parts).

CHAR'TA, *f.* Gr., *χάρτης*, *χάρτιον*. Fr., *papier*, *carton*. Ger., *Papier*. 1. See **CHART**. 2. Paper; a class of preparations official in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., and Fr. Cod., consisting of paper imbued or spread with medicinal substances, intended either for external application or for purposes of fumigation.—**C. nitrata** [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. See **Charta POTASSII nitratis** (under **POTASSIUM**).—**C. sinapisata** [Ger. Ph.]. See **C. SINAPIS**.—**C. virginea**. The amnion.

CHARTA'CEOUS. Lat., *chartaceus*. Fr., *chartacé*. Resembling paper or parchment.

CHAR'TEUS. Of or pertaining to paper.

CHAR'TULA, *f.*, dim. of *charta*. A little paper; in prescriptions, a powder, i. e., a paper containing a medicine in the form of powder, usually a single dose.—**C. cerata**. A powder wrapped in wax paper.

CHAS'MA, *n.* *Chas'matos* (-is). Gr., *χάσμα*. 1. A wide opening; a paroxysm consisting of a series of yawns, following each other in rapid succession and accompanied by a flow of saliva and tears, dulness of hearing, and tinnitus aurium. 2. In craniometry, the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris to the punctum alæ vomeris.

CHAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *χάσμη*, *χάσμησις* (from *χαίνειν*, to yawn). Ger., *Gähnkampf*. Spasmodic yawning.

CHATON (Fr.). Sha³-to²n². 1. A pocket, pouch, or diverticulum of abnormal formation, due to sacculation of a hollow organ; the cavity of the uterus after the expulsion of the child, the placenta still being retained. 2. The vaginal process of the temporal bone. 3. The posterior median portion of the cricoid cartilage.—**Prenatal c.** An impediment to the expulsion of the fetus due to a spasmodic contraction of the uterus below it, or, after the manner of a band, around it. Cf. *Hour-glass CONTRACTION*.

CHATONNEMENT (Fr.). Sha³-to²-ne²-ma³n². Incarceration, encystment, as of the placenta in cases of hour-glass contraction of the uterus.

CHAULMOO'GRA. Fr., *chaulmoogre*. 1. *Gynocardia odorata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a genus now referred to *Gynocardia*.—**C. odorata**. *Gynocardia odorata*.—**C. oil**. Lat., *oleum gynocardiæ*. Ger., *Chaulmoograöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*; a yellow, oily, acid liquid, of repulsive odor and taste, containing palmitic and gynocardiic acids. It has been used internally in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in phthisis, scrofula, and rheumatism, and externally in various affections.

CHAULMU'GRA. See **CHAULMOOGRA** (1st def.).

CHAUNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *χαύνωσις*. Ger., *Lockerwerden*, *Weichwerden*. 1. Relaxation, atony, as of the uterus. 2. See **CHASMA**.

CHAUNOT'ICUS. Gr., *χαυνωτικός*. Capable of or causing relaxation.

CHAVI'CA, *f.* A genus of piperaceous plants.—**C. betle**. *Piper betle*.—**C. majuscula**. A plant indigenous to Java and Molucca. The leaves are used as a rubefacient.

CHAVI'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide chavicique*. Ger., *Chavicinsäure*. An amorphous acid produced by the decomposition of chavicine.

CHAV'ICIN(E). Ger., *Chavicin*. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from black pepper.

CHAVIQUE (Fr.). Sha³-vek. See **CHAVICA**.

CHEB'ULA, *f.* Fr., *chebule*. The fruit of *Terminalia c.*

CHECK. Fr., *échee*. A means of stopping or limiting an action or process, also (as in the expression *c. experiment*) of verifying the inference to be drawn from an experiment by repeating it in a modified form; as a v. tr., to stop or control (e. g., a hemorrhage, a diarrhoea, etc.), also to verify an experiment by a modified repetition.

CHED'ROPOS. Gr., *χεδρόπος*. Cereal.

CHEE'SY. See **CASEOUS**.

CHEI'Æ, *f. pl.* Gr., *χείαι*. Shoes.—**C. crepidæ**. Gr., *χίαι κρεπίδες* [Hippocrates]. Shoes for correcting distortions of the feet.

CHEILAL'GIA, *f.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *cheilagie*, *chilalgie*. Ger., *Lippenschmerz*. Labial neuralgia.

CHEILAN'THES, *f.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. The lip fern, a genus of European and North American ferns.—**C. spectabilis**. A species found in Brazil; used as a mildly astringent expectorant.

CHEILI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *cheilite*. Ger., *Lippenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lips.

CHEI''LOAN'G(E)IOSCOPE. From *χείλος*, the lip, *αγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Cheilangeioskop*. An apparatus constructed by Hüter for observing the circulation of the blood through the mucous membrane of the human lip.

CHEI''LOANG(E)IOSCOPY. Ger., *Cheilo-Angeioskopie*. Hüter's method of observing the circulation in the lip by means of the cheiloangeioscope.

CHEILOC'ACE, *f.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *c.*, *chilocace*. Ger., *Lippenübel* (1st. def.), *Lippenkrebs* (2d. def.), *eine rot(h)e harte Lippengeschwulst*. 1. Of Le Dran, a hard, red swelling of the lips, without heat or pain, and not terminating in suppuration; usually seen in children in England and Ireland. 2. The thickening of the upper lip seen in scrofulous children.

CHEI''LOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *χείλος*, the lip, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *chéilocarcinome*. Ger., *Lippenkrebs*. Cancer of the lip.

CHEI''LOCHOREOPSSELLIS'MUS, *m.* From *χείλος*, the lip, *χορεία*, a dance, and *ψελλίζειν*, to stammer. Of Colombat, stuttering in which there is a succession of convulsive movements of the tongue, lower jaw, etc.

CHEILODIÆR'ESIS, *f.* -es'eos (-er'esis). From *χείλος*, the lip, and *διαίρεσις*, separation. Fr., *cheilodierésie*, *chilodierésie*. Harelip.

CHEILOG''NATHOPALATOS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-os'chisis). From *χείλος*, the lip, *γνάθος*, the jaw, *palatum*, the palate, and *σχίσις*, a splitting. Ger., *Lippen-, Kiefer- und Gaumenspaltung*. Fissure of the lip, alveolar process, and palate.

CHEILOGRAM'MA, *n.* -gram'matos (-is). From *χείλος*, the lip, and *γράμμα*, a line. Fr., *chilogramme*. Of Jadelot, a line (the labial trait) running downward from the angle of the mouth; thought by him to denote pulmonary or cardiac disease in children.

CHEI'LON, *m.* -o'nos (-is). Gr., *χειλὼν*. Fr., *chilon*. Ger., *Grosslipp*, *Dicklipp*. 1. Edema or any unnatural thickness of the lip. 2. See **CHEILONCUS**.

CHEILON'CUS, *m.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Lippengeschwulst*. A hard swelling of the lip.

CHEILOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *χείλος*, the lip, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *cheiophyme*, *chilophyme*. Ger., *nachgiebige ödematöse Lippengeschwulst*. A yielding oedematous swelling of the lip.

CHEILOPHYM'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with cheilophyma.

CHEILOPLAS'TIC. Relating to cheiloplasty.

CHEILOPLAS'TICE, *f.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. See CHEILOPLASTY.

CHEILOPLASTY. Lat., *cheioplastica*, *cheioplastice* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *cheioplastie*, *chiloplastie*. Ger., *Cheioplastik*, *Lippenbildung*. The restoration of a lip or a portion of a lip by a plastic operation.—**Blasius's c.** An operation in which, after removing the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the integuments are divided along the base of the lower jaw by two incisions which begin at the angle of the V and extend an inch or more in the direction named. The flaps are then lifted and made to occupy the place of the excised tissue.—**Burow's c.** C. by cutting away one or more triangular pieces of skin and loosening the surrounding skin so as to admit of its being drawn together over the defective part.—**Celsian c.** An operation in which, after the usual V-shaped incision, the remaining tissues are divided horizontally, the incisions being carried as far into the cheek as may be necessary, after the manner of Horn. To remove strain from the flaps, a semilunar incision is made in the cheek just beyond the base of each flap.—**Chopart's c.** An operation in which a vertical incision is made on either side of the diseased tissue, extending from the margin of the lip to a point below the base of the lower jaw. The flap thus made is dissected up, the upper diseased portion of it is removed by a transverse or a curvilinear incision, and the remainder is pulled up and sutured to form a new lip.—**Dieffenbach's c.** 1. An operation for the removal of malignant disease, consisting in first paring away as much of the lip as is invaded, and then making horizontal incisions from the angles of the mouth outward through the cheeks. From their terminations other incisions are then made obliquely downward and toward the median line. In this way a flap is made on each side with which to replace the defective lip. 2. An operation for enlarging the mouth by removing an elliptical piece composed of the whole thickness of the parts, except the mucous membrane, which is folded out over the raw surface thus made and stitched to the edge of the incision.—**Dupuytren's c.** An operation applicable in mild cases only, in which the entire diseased mass is cut away by a semielliptical incision. The wound is left to granulate.—**Horn's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the adjacent parts are detached from the maxillary bones by free incisions, so that they may slide together and close the gap.—**Liston's c.** An operation consisting in first removing the diseased tissues and then detaching a suitable flap from the chin or neck and twisting it on its pedicle till it is made to occupy the gap in the lip.—**Malgaigne's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues (as in epithelioma) by a V-shaped incision, the mouth is enlarged by horizontal cuts made at its angles, and the edges of the first incision are brought together in the median line.—**Morgan's c.** An operation in which, after the entire lip is first removed by a semilunar incision, a curvilinear incision is made parallel to and about half an inch below the first; and finally the skin between the two incisions is detached (except at its extremities) and lifted into the place previously occupied by the diseased tissue.—**Mütter's c.** An operation in which, the diseased tissues being first removed by a semielliptical incision, two slightly curved incisions are carried from the centre of the first incision downward and outward to the base of the inferior maxillary bone. From the ends of these incisions two others are carried upward and outward along the base of the lower jaw till they reach points opposite the terminal points of the original semielliptical incision. Two quadrangular flaps are thus made, which are raised into place and joined to each other in the median line, and also to the triangular piece of integument below.—**Roux's**

c. An operation in which, after the removal of the affected tissues and the formation of suitable flaps, the prominent centres of the superior maxillary bones are removed to make room for a proper and easy adjustment of the integuments.—**Serres's c.** An operation applicable in cases where the disease is confined to the integument and subjacent muscles. Only the affected tissues are cut away, and the healthy mucous membrane is turned down over the margin of what is subsequently to form the lip.

CHEILORRHAGIA, *f.* From *χείλος*, the lip, and *ρήγνυθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *chéilorrhagie*, *chilorrhagie*. Ger., *Lippenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the lips.

CHEI'LOS, *n.* *Chei'leos* (-is). Gr., *χείλος*. See LIP and LABIUM.

CHEILOS'CHISIS, *f.*, **CHEILOSCHIS'MA**, *n.* -*schis'eos* (-os'*chisis*), -*schis'matos* (-is). From *χείλος*, the lip, and *σχίσαι*, a splitting. Harelip.—**C. complicata**. Harelip complicated with fissure of the alveolar arch or of the palate.

CHEILOSTOM'ATOPLASTY. Lat., *cheilostomatoplastice* (from *χείλος*, the lip, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *πλάσσειν*, to form). Fr., *cheilostomatoplastie*, *chilostomatoplastie*. Cheioplasty involving the walls of the mouth.

CHEI'MA, *n.* *Chei'matos* (-is). Gr., *χείμα*. See CHEIMON.

CHEIMET'LOIN, *n.* Gr., *χείμετλον*, *χίμετλον*. Chilblain.

CHEI'MIA, *f.* Gr., *χειμιά*. See CHEIMON.

CHEI'MON, *m.* -*mo'nos* (-is). Gr., *χειμών*. Cold; a chill.

CHEIR, *f.* *Cheir'os* (-is). Gr., *χείρ*. The hand.

CHEIR'ADES, *f. pl.* From *χείρ*, the hand. Fissures (chaps) of the hand.

CHEIR'AGON, *m.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἄγειν*, to lead. Fr., *chiragon*. Ger., *Handführer*. A device to guide the hands of the blind in writing.

CHEIR'AGRA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *cheiragre*, *chiragre*. Gout of the hand.

CHEIRAM'IDIN(E). Ger., *Cheiramidin*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O$, found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana*.

CHEIR'AMIN(E). Ger., *Cheiramin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana*.

CHEIRAPOTHE'CA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἀποθήκη*, a place of storage. A collection of surgical instruments.

CHEIRAP'SIA, *f.* Gr., *χειραψία* (from *χειραπάσσειν*, to handle). Fr., *cheirapsie*, *chirapsie*. Friction, scratching, shampooing, etc., with the hands.

CHEIRARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἄρθριτις* (see ARTHRITIS). Ger., *Handgelenkentzündung*. Arthritis of the hand.

CHEIRARTHROC'ACE, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Handgelenkübel*. Fungous arthritis of the wrist.

CHEIRIA'TER, *m.* See CHEIRIATROS.

CHEIRIAT'RIA, *f.* Surgery, also manipulation (as in mesmerism).

CHEIRIAT'ROS, *m.* Gr., *χειριάτρος*. A surgeon, also a manipulator (e. g., a mesmerizer).

CHEIR'ISIS, *f.* -*is'eos* (*cheir'isis*). See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRIS'MA, *n.* -*is'matos* (-is). Gr., *χειρίσμα*. 1. Properly, a disease or a part of the body treated by manipulation. 2. See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *χειρισμός*. Fr., *chérisme*, *chirisme*. Ger., *Chirisis*, *Chirismus*. Manipulation of a sick person or of a diseased or injured part.

CHEIRIX'IS, *f.* -*ix'eos* (-is). Gr., *χειρίξις*. Manual treatment.

CHEIROC'ACE, *f.* See CHEIRARTHROCACE.

CHEIROCYRTO'MA, *n.*, **CHEIROCYRTO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-is), -*o'seos* (-is). Ger., *Handkrümmung*. Incurvation of the hand.

CHEI'ROID. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling a hand.

CHEIROL'OGY. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *λέγειν*, to speak. Fr., *chirologie*. Ger., *Cheirologie*, *Handsprache*. A method of conversing with the hands used by the deaf and dumb; to be distinguished from dactylogy.

CHEIROMA'NIA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *cheiromanie*, *chiromanie*. Masturbation.

CHEIROMETRE'SIS, *f.* *-tre'seos (-is)*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *μέτροσις*, measurement. Measurement of or by means of the hand (as in pelvimetry).

CHEIROM'ETER. Lat., *cheirometrum* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Ger., *Handmesser*. Of Osiander, an instrument for measuring off a certain length on the finger or hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIRO'NA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand. An affection of the hand with sirones (*q. v.* [under SIRO]).

CHEIRONAC'TES, CHEIRO'NAX, *m.* Ger., *χειρωνάκτης*, *χειρώνας*. A person of manual dexterity.

CHEIRONEI'UM, *n.* Gr., *χειρώνειον*. An ulcer of the sort mentioned under CHEIRONEIUS.

CHEIRONEI'US. Gr., *χειρώνειος*. Rebellious to surgical treatment, malignant (said of ulcers).

CHEIRONER'GIA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἔργον*, work. See SURGERY.

CHEIRO'NES, *m. pl.* See SIRO.

CHEIRONO'MIA, *f.* Gr., *χειρονομία*. A measured motion or swinging of the arms as an exercise, mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen.

CHEI'ROPELVIMETAT'IO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. From *χείρ*, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *metatio*, measurement. See PELYOCHROIOMETRESIS.

CHEIROPELVIM'ETER. From *χείρ*, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEI'ROPELYOMETRE'SIS, *f.* *-tre'seos (-is)*. See PELYOCHROIOMETRESIS.

CHEIROPLATEI'A, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πλάτεια*, the palm. The flat of the hand.

CHEIROPLE'THES. Gr., *χειροπληθής*. Amounting to a handful.

CHEIROPODAL'GIA, *f.* From *χείρ*, the hand, *πούς*, the foot, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See ACRODYNIA.

CHEIROPODALO'GIA, *f.* See CHEIROPODOLOGIA.

CHEIROP'ODIST. A more correct form of *chiroprapist* (*q. v.*).

CHEIROPODOLO'GIA. From *χείρ*, the hand, *πούς*, the foot, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *chiroprodologie*. The pathology of the hands and feet.

CHEI'ROPOM'PHOLYX, *f.* *-phol'ygus (-is)*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πομφόλυξ*, a blister. Of J. Hutchinson, a vesicular or bullous disease of the skin, most commonly affecting the sides and palmar surfaces of the fingers, less frequently the whole hand or foot, and usually attended with itching. The vesicles are small, clear, flat, and deep-seated, often with a dark point at the centre of each; in most cases they remain small and soon disappear, but occasionally they coalesce and form large bullæ. Cf. DYSIDROSIS.

CHEIROR(R)HEU'MA, *n.* *-rheu'matos (-is)*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ῥεύμα*, rheum (see RHEUMATISM). Rheumatism or rheumatic swelling of the hand.

CHEIROSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *χείρ*, the hand, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *chirospasme*. Ger., *Handkrampf*, *Schreibekrampf*. Cramp in the hand.

CHEIROSTROPHO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *στροφείν* (= *στρέφειν*), to twist. Distortion of the hand.

CHEIROTECH'NES, *m.* Gr., *χειροτέχνης* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *τεχνάν*, to perform skillfully). One skilled in manipulation, especially a surgeon.

CHEIROTHE'CA, *f.* Gr., *χειροθήκη* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *θήκη*, a case). A covering for the hand.—**C. completa**. A bandage for all the fingers of a hand.—**C. incompleta**. A bandage for a single finger.

CHEIROTIB'IA, *f.* Gr., *χειροτριβή* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *τριβειν*, to rub). Fr., *chiotribie*. Friction with the hand.

CHEIR(R)HEU'MA, *n.* *-rheu'matos (-is)*. See CHEIROR-RHEUMA.

CHEIRUR'GEON. See SURGEON.

CHEIRUR'GIA, *f.* For this and other words in *Cheirurg-* (the more correct way of writing them) not here given, see the corresponding words in *Chirurg-*.

CHEIRURGORGANEU'MA, *n.* *-eu'matos (-is)*. See CHEIRAPOTHECA.

CHEIRURGUR'GANUM, *n.* Fr., *chirurgorganon*. From *χειρουργικός*, surgical, and *ὄργανον*, an implement. A surgical instrument.

CHEK'ENIN(E). A volatile alkaloid found in the leaves of *Myrtus chekan*.

CHE'LA, CHE'LE, *f.* Gr., *χηλή*. Fr., *chélé*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe. 2. A natural fissure, like that of the eyelids or of the vulva, also a crack in the skin.—**Chelæ palpebrarum**. The tarsal cartilages of the eyelid (obsolete).

CHEL'ENE. Ethyl chloride.

CHELER'YTHRIN(E). Lat., *chelerythrina*, *chelerythrinum*. Fr., *chélérythrine*. Ger., *Schildkröt(h)*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₁₇NO₄ or C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₃, found in *Chelidonium majus*.

CHEL'IDON, *f.* *-id'onos (-is)*. Gr., *χελιδών*. Ger., *Schwalbe*. 1. The hollow above the bend of the elbow. 2. The vulva.

CHELIDONAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chélidonamique*. Ger., *Chelidonaminsäure*. An acid, C₇H₇NO₆, prepared by boiling chelidonic acid with ammonia.

CHELID'ONATE. Fr., *c.* A salt of chelidonic acid.

CHELIDONER'YTHRIN(E). A more correct form of *chelerythrine* (*q. v.*).

CHELIDON'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum chelidonicum*. Fr., *acide chélidonique*. Ger., *Chelidonsäure*, *Schöllkrautsäure*. An acid, C₇H₄O₆, contained in *Chelidonium majus*, resembling meconic acid in its relations and derivatives.

CHELID'ONIN(E). Lat., *chelidonina*, *chelidoninum*. Fr., *chélidonine*. Ger., *Chelidonin*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₃ + H₂O, or C₂₀H₁₉NO₃, or C₁₉H₁₇NO₄, obtained from *Chelidonium majus*; not poisonous.

CHELIDONIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chélidoninique*. Ger., *Chelidonsäure*. An acid obtained from *Chelidonium majus*, now identified with succinic acid.

CHELIDO'NIUM, *n.* Gr., *χελιδόνιον* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *chélidoine*. Ger., *Schöllkraut*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the swallowwort, celandine. 2. Of Hesychius, *Anemone*. 3. A name applied to several plants, e. g., *C. majus*, *Bryonia alba*, and *Ranunculus ficaria*. 4. A genus of papaveraceous plants. 5. Of the U. S. Ph., the herb of *C. majus*.—**C. majus**. Gr., *χελιδόνιον μέγα*. Fr., *grande chélidoine*. Ger., *grosses Schöllkraut*. Greater celandine; a perennial herb growing throughout Europe and introduced in America. The herb has been employed as a stomachic in jaundice, in dropsy, in old cases of intermittent fever, in syphilis, in scrofula, and in skin diseases, and externally as an application to warts and various cutaneous eruptions and also to corneal opacities. It is a drastic cathartic, a strong local irritant, and a narcotic.

CHELIDOXAN'THIN. Fr., *chélidoxanthine*. Ger., *C.* A bitter principle obtained from *Chelidonium majus* after the extraction of chelerythrine and chelidonic acid.

CHEL'IN(E). See CHELERYTHRINE.

CHE'LIS, *f.* From *χηλή*, a claw. See KELOID.

CHE'LOID. Lat., *cheloides* (from *χηλή*, a claw, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *chéloïde*. A more correct form of *keloid* (*q. v.*).

CHELOI'DES, *f.* See KELOID.—**C. cylindracea**. Fr., *chéloïde cylindracée*. Keloid occurring in the form of a cylindrical band.

CHELO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., χήλωμα. 1. A cleft or notch. 2. See KELOID.—**C. traumaticum**. See *False KELOID*.

CHELO'NION, *n.* Gr., χελώνιον. 1. Of Dioscorides, *Cyclamen europæum*. 2. An old term for a hump at the upper part of the back.

CHELOT'OMY. See KELOTOMY.

CHEL'SEA PEN'SIONER. A preparation made of 2 oz. each of flowers of sulphur and powdered rhubarb, 1 oz. of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of guaiacum, 15 oz. of clarified honey, and a finely powdered nutmeg, used as a laxative in cases of hæmorrhoids; so called from the same term applied to an inmate of the Chelsea Hospital for invalid soldiers in England.

CHE'LUS, *f.* See CHELYS.

CHE'LYS, *f.* *Chel'ys*. Gr., χέλυς. The anterior part of the chest, from its likeness in shape to the back of a tortoise.

CHELYS'CION, *n.* Gr., χελύσκιον. A slight cough.

CHE'MA, **CHE'ME**, *f.* Gr., χήμη. 1. Yawning, gaping. 2. A cockle. 3. A measure of about the capacity of a cockle shell.

CHEMEU'TICE, **CHEM'IA**, *f.* Gr., χημειντική, χημεία. Chemistry.—**C. forensis**. See *Forensic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. inorganica**. See *Inorganic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. legalis**. See *Forensic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. organica**. See *Organic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. physiologica**. See *Physiological CHEMISTRY*.—**C. technica**. See *Technical CHEMISTRY*.

CHEMIA'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). Ger., *Chemiatricker*. A founder, defender, or practitioner of chemiatri.

CHEMIAT'RIC. Lat., *chemiatricus*. Ger., *chemiatrisch*. Of or pertaining to chemiatri.

CHEMIAT'ROS, **CHEMIAT'RUS**, *m.* See *CHEMIATER*.

CHEM'IATRY. Lat., *chemiatreia* (from χημεία, chemistry, and ιατρεία, medical treatment). Fr., *chimieatrie*, *chimisme*. Ger., *Chemiatrie*. 1. A system of medical practice advocated in the middle ages, especially by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, François de le Boë, Willis, and Guy Patin, founded on the doctrine that all physiological and pathological processes were of a chemical nature, and that diseases were to be treated on chemical principles. 2. See *POLYPHARMACY*.

CHEM'IC(AL). Fr., *chimique*. Ger., *chemisch*. Of or pertaining to chemistry; as a *n.*, a substance used in chemistry.

CHEM'I'ITY. The state of being possessed of chemical properties.

CHEMICOCINE'TA, **CHEMICOCINE'TER**, **CHEMICOCINE'TES**, *m.* From χημεία, chemistry, and κινητής or κινητήρ, one who moves. Ger., *chemischer Beweger*, *chemische Maschine*. A chemical motor.

CHEM'ICOGRAPH. From χημεία, chemistry, and γράφειν, to write. A diagrammatic representation of the chemical constitution of a body by means of bonds connecting the symbols of the constituent elements.

CHEM'ICOHISTOL'OGY. See under *CHEMISTRY*.

CHEM'ICOLE'GAL. From χημεία, chemistry, and *lex*, the law. Of or pertaining to chemical research carried on for legal purposes.

CHEMICOMET'RIA, *f.* From χημεία, chemistry, and μετρεῖν, to estimate. An estimate of the chemical constituents of a compound.

CHEMICOMET'RIC. Lat., *chemicometricus*. Fr., *chymicométrique*. Pertaining to chemicometria; of Recamier, pertaining to the sense of taste (the fifth of his sixteen senses).

CHEMICOMOT'OR, *m.* -to'ris. From χημεία, chemistry, and *motor*, a mover. See *CHEMICOCINETER*.

CHEM'ICOPATHOLOG'IC(AL). Ger., *chemicopathologisch*. Pertaining to both chemistry and pathology.

CHEM'ICUS. Chemical; as a *n.*, a chemist.

CHEM'ISM. Lat., *chémismus*. 1. Chemical proportion. 2. The hypothesis which refers the development of the universe to chemical processes. 3. Chemiatri. 4. Of

W. Thornton, "the normal relative position of the atom which brings about the chemical and physical integrity of the body."

CHEM'IST. Lat., *chemicus*. Fr., *chimiste* (1st def.), *pharmacien* (2d def.). Ger., *Chemiker* (1st def.), *Apotheker* (2d def.). 1. One skilled in chemistry; one who makes chemical researches or analyses. 2. In England, also an apothecary.

CHEM'ISTRY. Gr., χημεία. Lat., *chemia*, *chymia*. Fr., *chimie*. Ger., *Chemie*. The science which treats of the composition of bodies and of such of their properties as depend upon their composition and upon the character and arrangement of their ultimate elementary parts (atoms).—**Actinic c.**, **Actinoc'**. That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of substances by light.—**Agricultural c.** Ger., *Agriculturchemie*. C. applied to purposes of agriculture; the branch of science which treats of the composition of the soil and of manures and of the application of the latter to the cultivation of plants.—**Analytic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie analytique*. Ger., *analytische Chemie*. That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of bodies, i. e., which aims: (1) to ascertain what elements are contained in substances of unknown composition and to what substances they give rise by their decomposition (qualitative analysis); (2) to determine the proportions of those elements to each other (quantitative analysis, establishing the empirical formula of a substance); (3) to determine the number and interrelations of the atoms contained in a molecule (establishing the rational and structural formula of a substance).—**Animal c.** Fr., *chimie animale*. Ger., *T(h)ierchemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids.—**Applied c.** That division of c. which aims to apply the laws of the science to some useful end, as to the processes of manufacture (*technical c.*), to the purposes of trade, or to the furtherance of knowledge in other branches of science. Cf. *Pure c.*—**Atomic c.** Fr., *chimie atomique*. Ger., *atomische Chemie*. That part of c. which relates to the atomic structure of molecules, the relations of the atoms in the latter, and the laws of their combination with each other.—**Electro-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decompositions of bodies by electricity.—**Empirical c.**, **Experimental c.** Fr., *chimie expérimentelle*. 1. The body of chemical knowledge which has been established by experiment. 2. The conduction of experiments for ascertaining the laws or facts of c. Cf. *Theoretical c.*—**Forensic c.** Fr., *chimie judiciaire*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chemie*. C. in its relations to legal investigations.—**Galvano-c.** See *Electroc'*.—**General c.** Fr., *chimie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Chemie*. That part of c. which treats of the laws and theories of the science and the chemical properties common to all bodies; opposed to special c.—**Geologic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie géologique*. Ger., *geologische Chemie*. C. as applied to geology.—**Graphic c.** Fr., *chimie graphique*. That branch of c. which relates to the representation of the structure and reactions of bodies by symbols and diagrams.—**Histoc'**. Ger., *Gewebschemie*. The c. of tissues, either animal or vegetable.—**Historical c.** The history of the origin and development of c.—**Industrial c.** Fr., *chimie industrielle*. That branch of applied c. which treats of the composition of substances used in the industrial arts. Cf. *Technical c.*—**Inorganic c.** Lat., *chemia inorganica*. Fr., *chimie inorganique*. Ger., *anorganische Chemie*. The c. of inorganic substances.—**Judicial c.**, **Legal c.** See *Forensic c.*—**Medical c.** Fr., *chimie médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Chemie*. C. as applied to medicine.—**Medicolegal c.** See *Forensic c.*—**Microc'**, **Microscopic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopische Chemie*. The c. of microscopical substances; especially that branch of c. which treats of the detection of substances by tests observable under the microscope.—**Mineral c.** See *Mineralogical c.* and

Inorganic c.—**Mineralogical c.** Fr., *chimie minéralogique*. Ger., *mineralogische Chemie*. The c. of minerals.—**Organic c.** Lat., *chemia organica*. Fr., *chimie organique*. Ger., *organische Chemie*. Originally, that branch of c. which treats of the composition of organized bodies and their products; now applied to the c. of the organic substances, i. e., of all the carbon derivatives.—**Pathologic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Chemie*. That branch of c. which treats of the composition of diseased fluids and tissues and of morbid products.—**Pharmaceutic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutische Chemie*. The c. of drugs and of their composition and of the reactions involved in their preparation.—**Physiologic(al) c.** See **General c.**—**Physiologic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Chemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids in a state of health and of the changes and reactions involved in the carrying on of the normal vital processes.—**Practical c.** Fr., *chimie pratique*. Ger., *praktische Chemie*. See **Applied c.** and **Experimental c.** (2d def.).—**Pure c.** Fr., *chimie pure*. Ger., *reine Chemie*. C. which aims to discover the structure and properties of substances and the laws governing chemical changes, without applying this knowledge to any ulterior purpose. Cf. **Applied c.**—**Special c.** Fr., *chimie spéciale*. That part of c. which treats of the properties and constitution of particular substances, as opposed to general c.—**Stæchiometric c.** See **Atomic c.**—**Synthetic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie synthétique*. Ger., *synthetische Chemie*. That branch of c. which concerns the building up of compounds from their elements.—**Technical c.** Lat., *chemia technica*. Fr., *chimie technique*. Ger., *technische Chemie*. C. applied to processes of manufacture.—**Theoretic(al) c.** Fr., *chimie théorique*. Ger., *theoretische Chemie*. 1. That branch of c. which aims to deduce the laws of the science solely from theoretical considerations. 2. That branch of c. which deals with the laws as distinguished from the facts of the science. Cf. **Experimental c.**—**Toxicologic(al) c.** That branch of c. which treats of poisons and their detection. Cf. **Toxicology.**—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *chimie végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenchemie*. The science which treats of the composition of vegetable tissues and fluids and of the substances obtained from them.

CHEMOGRAPHY. Lat., *chemographia* (from *χημεία*, chemistry, and *γράφειν*, to depict). Ger., *Chemographie*. The production of pictures by chemical means (photography, etc.).

CHEMOLYSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-ol'ysis). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *λύσις*, a solution. See **ANALYSIS** (1st def.).

CHEMORGANICUS. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὀργανικός*, organic. Ger., *chemisch-organisch*. Pertaining to both chemical and vital action, the latter predominating, as in the decomposition of atmospheric air in the lungs.

CHEMOSED'. Affected with chemosis.

CHEMOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *χῆμσις*, *χῆμσις* (from *χῆμη*, a yawning [in allusion to the sunken appearance of the cornea], or *χυμός*, juice [from its being attributed to a humoral disorder]). Fr., *chémosis*. Ger., *C. Bindehautschwellung*. Oedematous infiltration or swelling of the ocular conjunctiva, either passive or inflammatory, in which the cornea appears at the bottom of a cavity formed by a ring of swollen conjunctiva.—**C. blennorrhœica.** Ger., *Augentripper*. C. due to gonorrhœa.—**C. hæmâtica.** Fr., *chémosis hémâtique*. C. due to an infiltration of blood into the conjunctiva.—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *c. inflammatoire*. C. due to inflammation.—**C. serosa.** C. of a yellowish color with single dilated vessels.

CHEMOSMOSIS, *f.* -*mos'eos* (-is). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὠσμός*, a forcing. Chemical action as a result of osmosis.

CHEMOSMOT'IC. Pertaining to or produced by chemosmosis.

CHEMOTACT'IC. Pertaining to chemotaxis.

CHEMOTAX'IS, *f.* -*tax'eos* (-is). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *τάξις*, an arranging. The phenomena of attraction and repulsion shown by certain proteid constituents of cells. [T. J. Keenan.]

CHEMOTICA, CHEMOT'ICE, *f.* Gr., *χημωτική*. See **CHEMISTRY**.

CHENOCHOLAL'IC ACID, CHENOCHOL'IC ACID.

From *χῆν*, a goose, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide chénocholalique* (ou *chénocholéique*). Ger., *Chenocholsäure, Chénocholsäure*. An acid, C₂₇H₄₄O₄, formed by decomposing chenotaurocholic acid with baryta.

CHENOPODIA'CEOUS. Lat., *chenopodiaceus*. Fr., *chénopodiacé*. Typified by the genus *Chenopodium*.

CHENOP'ODIN. Fr., *chénopodine*. Ger., *C.* A neutral bitter principle obtained from *Chenopodium album*.

CHENOPO'DIUM, *n.* Gr., *χρησπώδιον* (from *χῆν*, a goose, and *πόδιον*, a little foot). Fr., *chénopode*. Ger., *Gänsefuss*. 1. The goose foot, a genus of chenopodiaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*.—**C. album.** Fr., *drageline*. Wild orach; a species growing throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Diuretic and sedative properties have been ascribed to it, and it is said to be employed for hæmorrhoids. It contains chenopodin.—**C. ambrosioides.** Fr., *ambroisie du Mexique*. Ger., *mexicanisches Traubenkraut*. Mexican tea, the *culen* of Chile; an annual herb growing throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America, and naturalized in southern Europe and southern Africa. The herb was formerly used as a nerve, especially in chorea. It is said to be used by the Brazilians as an emmenagogue and abortifacient. All parts of the plant, but especially the seeds, are used to expel lumbricoid worms.—**C. bonus Henricus.** Fr., *bon-Henri*. Ger., *guter Heinrich*. A perennial herb growing wild throughout Europe and naturalized in America. Its herb was formerly much employed as an emollient and depurative in cases of old wounds and ulcers, and is made into poultices to relieve pain and to promote suppuration. The root was formerly used in cutaneous affections and in veterinary practice. The flower tops are laxative.—**C. botrys.** Fr., *herbe à printemps*. Ger., *Traubenkraut*. The Jerusalem oak; an annual herb growing in central and southern Europe and in America. The herb is an aromatic tonic and antispasmodic and is reputed to be useful as an expectorant. Its seed is anthelmintic.—**C. capitatum.** Fr., *arroche-fraise*. Ger., *Erdbeerspinat*. Strawberry blite; an annual species growing throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. It is used internally in inflammatory diseases, and also in the preparation of poultices.—**C. caudatum.** A species used as a vermifuge in Guinea and Japan.—**C. hybridum.** Ger., *Bastard-Gänsefuss*. An annual European weed having an intensely unpleasant, overpowering odor. It is a deadly poison to pigs and acts as a narcotic on man. The herb was formerly employed as a narcotic and emollient.—**C. quinoa.** Fr., *petit riz du Pérou*. Ger., *kleiner Peru-Reis*. Quinoa; an annual herb growing in Chile and Peru; used in Mexico as an excitant and sudorific in coughs.—**C. vulvaria.** Fr., *vulvaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Schamkraut*. Stinking goosefoot; an annual herb growing throughout Europe. The leaves have been employed chiefly in hysteria and in uterine disorders, and particularly as an emmenagogue. The plant is said to furnish propylamine.—**Oil of c., Oleum chenopodii** [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of American wormseed; a volatile oil obtained by distilling the fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*, with water or superheated steam; employed chiefly as a vermifuge, being used especially for lumbricoid worms, but also in dyspeptic and nervous affections, intermittent fever, etc.

CHEN'OPUS, *f.* -*op'odis*. Gr., *χηνόπους*. *Chenopodium album*.

CHEN'OTAUROCHO'LIC ACID. From *χην*, a goose, *ταύρος*, a bull, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide chénotaurocholique*. Ger., *Chenotaurocholsäure*. Syn.: *taurochenocholic acid*. An acid, $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$, homologous with hyotaurocholic acid, found in goose's bile.

CHEOPLAS'TIC. From *χέιν*, to pour, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. Made plastic and liquid by heat (said by A. A. Blandy of an alloy of silver, bismuth, and antimony invented by him for making dental plates).

CHER'AGRA, *f.* See CHEIRAGRA.

CHER'MES, *m. indecl.* Fr., *chermès*. See KERMES.

CHEMNIB'ION, *n.*, **CHER'NIBON**, *n.*, **CHER'NIBS**, *f.*, **CHER'NIPS**, *f.* -*nib'ii*, *cher'nibi*, -*nibos* (-*is*). Gr., *χέρνιβιον*, *χέρνιβον*, *χέρνιψ*. A basin for washing the hands; of Hippocrates, a urinal.

CHE'RSA, *f.* See FÆCULA.

CHE'SAS, *m.* -*an'tos* (-*is*). Gr., *χεσάς*. A person affected with chesis.

CHE'SIA, **CHE'SIS**, *f.* From *χεῖν*, to have an inclination to go to stool. A frequent and urgent inclination to go to stool.

CHEST. Gr., *θώραξ*. Lat., *pectus*. Fr., *poitrine*. Ger., *Brust*. See THORAX.—**Barrel c.** A peculiar shape of the c., observed in old cases of pulmonary emphysema, in which the c. becomes barrel-shaped and moves up and down as if made of one piece, instead of expanding laterally.

CHE'TUM, *n.* See SETA and CHETA.

CHEVAS'TER. See CAPISTRUM.

CHEYLE'TUS, *m.* From *χέειν* (= *χεῖν*), to diffuse, and *ἄλη*, a forest. Fr., *cheylète*. A genus of insects allied to the acari.—**C. eruditus**. Syn.: *Acarus eruditus*. A species that has been found in pus from the ear; so called because it infests books.

CHEZANAN'CA, **CHEZANAN'-CE**, *f.* Gr., *χεζανάγκη*. An old name for any purgative; of Paulus Ægineta, an ointment of honey and alum to be applied to the anus to move the bowels; of Aetius, a certain plaster to be applied to the umbilicus for the same purpose.

CHI'A, *f.* Gr., *χία γῆ*. A sort of earth from the island of Chios, anciently used as a remedy for burns.

CHI'ADUS [Paracelsus], *m.* See FURUNCLE.

CHIAL-CATAI, **CHIAI-CATAL**, *n's*. An undetermined Chinese plant, said to be used as a stomachic tonic and febrifuge and for making amulets.

CHI'AN. Gr., *χίος*. Lat., *chius*. Derived from the island of Chios (Scio). See C. TURPENTINE.

CHI'ASM. Gr., *χίασμα* (from *χιάζειν*, to mark with the letter χ). Lat., *chiasma*. Fr., *chiasma*, *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., *Kreuzung*, *Schnervenkreuzung*. Syn.: *optic c.* The optic commissure, consisting of a decussation of the two optic tracts in front of the tuber cinereum. The decussation is said to be complete in most animals, but in man some of the fibres of each tract do not cross over to be continuous with the opposite optic nerve, but either pass across to enter the opposite tract or are continuous with the nerve of the same side. Cf. CHIASMA.—**Optic c.** See C.

CHIAS'MA, *n.* -*as'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *χίασμα*. Fr., *c.*, *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., *C.*, *Kreuzung*. A crossing or decussation.—**C. nervi acustici**. Ger., *C. des Gehörsinnes*. Of Meynert, certain nerve fibres in the superior cerebellar peduncles which he supposed connected an acoustic centre in the cerebrum with the auditory nucleus.—**C. nervi optici**, **C. nervorum optico-rum**, **C. opticum**. See CHIASM.—**C. tendinosum** Cam-

peri, **C. tendinum**. The crossing of the two slips into which the tendon of the flexor sublimis digitorum divides.

CHIAS'MAL. Relating to the optic chiasm.

CHIAS'MOS, **CHIAS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *χιασμός*. 1. See CHIASMA. 2. A crucial incision.

CHIAS'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). See CHIASTOS.

CHIASTOM'ETER. From *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *chiastomètre*. Ger., *C.* An instrument devised by Landolt for determining the distance between the two eyes during the act of convergence.

CHIAS'TOS, **CHIAS'TUS**. Gr., *χιαστός*. Fr., *chiastre*. Ger., *kreuzförmig* (as a *n.*, *Kreuzbinde*). Crossed, crucial, x-shaped; as a *n.*, an old name for a form of bandage in which successive turns were made to cross each other over a given point. Cf. *Crossed BANDAGE*.

CHIBA'CA, *f.* A genus of lauraceous plants.—**C. salutaris**. A species found in southern Africa. The powdered bark is esteemed a specific for the very dangerous inflammation of the throat prevalent there.

CHICH'Æ'A, *f.* Of Presl, see STERCULIA.

CHICHIQUELITL. In Mexico, the *Solanum nigrum*.

CHICHITOUN. In the Mariana Islands, the *Achyranthes fruticosa*.

CHICK'EN. Gr., *ἀλεκτορίς*. Lat., *gallinula*. Fr., *poulet* (the male), *poulette* (the female). Ger., *Hühnchen*. The young of the domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*).—**C. breasted**. Affected with a deformity of the chest characterized by prominence of the sternum with lateral flattening; due to lordosis or to some chronic impediment to free inspiration.—**C. broth**. A broth made by boiling the flesh and bones of a fowl, salted and flavored and sometimes thickened with flour.—**C. pox**. See VARICELLA.

CHICKRAS'SIA, *f.* Fr., *chickrassie*. A genus of meliaceous trees.—**C. tabularis** Syn.: *Swietenia c.*, *Plagiotaxis c.* A tree of British India. The powerfully astringent bark is used medicinally in the East Indies.

CHICUNCHIL'LI. In Quito, the *Ionidium microphyllum*.

CHIG'GO, **CHIG'GRE**. See CHIGOE.

CHIG'OE. Fr., *chique*. In the West Indies and South America, the *Pulex* (seu *Sarcopsylla*, seu *Dermatophilus*) *penetrans*.

CHIG'RE. See CHIGOE.

CHILAL'GIA, *f.* See CHEILALGIA, and for other words in *Chil-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Chel-*.

CHIL'BLADDER, **CHIL'BLAIN**. From A.-S., *cēle*, cold, and *blēgen*, a boil. Gr., *χίμελον*. Lat., *pernio*. Fr., *engelure*. Ger., *Frostbeule*. A painful inflammatory swelling of the skin of the fingers, toes, heel, or other parts of the foot or hand, caused by exposure to cold, and attended by tenderness, vesication, and sometimes sloughing or ulceration.

CHILD'BED. Fr., *couches*. Ger., *Kindbett*, *Kreissbett*. The lying-in state; the confinement incident to parturition.

CHILD'BIRTH. See PARTURITION.

CHILD-CROWING. See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.

CHILD'HOOD. Gr., *παιδιά*. Lat., *puerilitas*, *pueritia*. Fr., *enfance*. Ger., *Kindheit*. The state of being a child, of not having arrived at puberty; as distinguished from infancy, the period between the completion of the first dentition and the establishment of puberty.—**Second c.** The period of the childishness of old age.

CHILIOGRAM'MA, *n.* -*gram'matos* (-*is*). From *χίλιοι*, a thousand, and *γράμμα*, a small weight. A kilogramme.

CHILIOM'ETER, **CHILIOMET'RUM**. From *χίλιοι*, a thousand, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A kilometre.

CHILL. A.-S., *cyle*, *cele*. Gr., *ῥίγος*. Lat., *rigor*, *frigus*. Fr., *frisson*. Ger., *Frost*, *Schüttelfrost*. 1. A paroxysm



CHEYLETUS ERUDITUS.
(AFTER VAN BENEDEN.)

of shivering with a sensation of coldness. 2. A chilling of the surface of the body by exposure to cold.—**Ague c.**, **C's** and fever. See *Intermittent FEVER*.—**Con-gestive c.** A term loosely applied to any malarial c. of unusual severity; properly, a c. accompanied with symptoms pointing to congestion of some internal organ, such as coma, delirium, suppression of urine, and jaundice of rapid development. It often proves fatal very speedily, and, in case there is jaundice, sometimes leads to a suspicion of yellow fever.—**Dumb c.** See *Latent AGUE*.

CHIMÆR'EROT'ICUS. From χίμαιρα, a she kid, and ἐρωτικός, amorous. Characterized by fantastic love (said of a form of insanity).

CHIMAPH'ILA, f. From χεῖμα, winter, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *chimaphile*. Ger., *Wintergrün*. 1. The wintergreen, a genus of ericaceous herbs indigenous to Europe, North America, Japan, and Korea. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. umbellata*.—**C. corymbosa.** *C. umbellata*.—**C. maculata.** Ger., *geflecktes Wintergrün*. A species growing in the northern and eastern United States and in Canada, resembling *C. umbellata* and having like properties.—**C. umbellata.** Fr., *herbe à pisser*. Ger., *doldiges Wintergrün, Hornhaut*. Prince's pine, pipsissewa, growing in Canada and the United States. The leaves are employed as a diuretic, especially in chronic cystitis, as a tonic, and as an antiperiodic. They were also formerly employed as a topical application to cancers.—**Extractum chimaphilæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Fluid extract of chimaphilæ.** The fluid extract of pipsissewa, a very thick, molasseslike preparation of decidedly astringent taste, made of 16 oz. of pipsissewa, in moderately fine powder, 2 fl. oz. of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water.

CHIMAPH'ILIN. Fr., *chimaphiline*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline principle obtained from the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

CHIMETH'LOX, CHIMET'LOX, CHIMETLOPHY'MA,

CHIMET'LUM, n. See CHILBLAIN.

CHIMI'A, f. See CHEMISTRY.

CHIMIAT'ER, m. See CHEMIATER.

CHIMIATRI'A, f. See CHEMIATRY.

CHI'NA, f. 1. Of Sydenham, the *Smilax c.* of Linnæus. 2. Cinchona; a term used especially by German authors.

CHINAPH'THOL. See QUINAPHTHOL.

CHINA'TUS. See CINCHONATUS.

CHIN'CHIL. A medicinal herb of the Argentine Republic.

CHINCH'INA, f. See CHINA.

CHINCHO'NA, f. A more correct form of cinchona (*q. v.*).

CHIN' COUGH. Formerly written *kink-cough* (from Scottish *kink*, a violent paroxysm of coughing). A popular term for whooping cough, especially in Scotland.

CHI'NIC ACID. See QUINIC ACID.

CHI'NICUS. Of or pertaining to quinine.

CHIN'IDIN(E). See CINCHONIDINE.

CHINIDI'NUM, n. Quinidine.

CHIN'INA, f. Quinine.

CHININA'TUS. Containing quinine.

CHININ'IOUS. Ger., *chimsauer*. Compounded with quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base.

CHININODI'NA, f., CHININODI'NUM, n. Quinidine.

CHININOM'ETRY. See CINCHONOMETRY.

CHINIOID'EUM, n. See QUINOIDINE.

CHINIOIDI'NA, f., CHINIOIDI'NUM, n. See QUINOIDINE.—**Tinctura chinioidini** [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of quinidine in 85 of dilute alcohol and 5 of hydrochloric acid.

CHIN'IUM, n. The crude quinine of the German market.

CHINOANIS'MUS, m. Inability to utter the sound of the letter *r*; so called because there is no such sound in Chinese speech.

CHIN'OFORM. See QUINOFORM.

CHINOID'IN(E). See QUINOIDINE.

CHIN'OL. See HYDROQUINOL.

CHIN'OLIN(E). See QUINOLINE.

CHIN'OLINSULPHU'RIC ACID. Quinolinesulphuric acid.

CHINOLI'NUM, n. See QUINOLINE.

CHINOP'YRIN(E). Quinopyrine.

CHIN'ORAL. Quinochloral.

CHIN'OSOL. See QUINOSOL.

CHINOT'ROPIN(E). See QUINOTROPINE.

CHIN'OVATE. See QUINOVATE.

CHINOVAT'IC ACID. Quinovatic acid.

CHINO'VIC ACID. Quinovic acid.

CHIN'OVIN. Quinovin.

CHIOCOC'CA, f. From χιόν, snow, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *chiococque*. Ger., *Schneebeere*. A genus of the rubiaceous plants indigenous to tropical America.—**C. anguifuga.** A Brazilian species. The root bark, together with that of *C. racemosa*, constitutes cainca, a powerful purgative. Used in Brazil for constipation, hypochondriasis, and snake bites; in the West Indies, as an emmenagogue and in intermittent fever, syphilis, and insanity; in Europe, in dropsy. It furnishes caincic acid, which is tonic, gently purgative, and powerfully diuretic.—**C. angustifolia.** Brazilian snake root, the *raiz de cobra* of Brazil, where it is employed against snake bites. It is a powerful emetic and purgative.—**C. brachiata.** See *C. anguifuga*.—**C. densifolia.** Fr., *c. à feuilles denses*. Ger., *dichtblättrige Schneebeere*. The *cainana* of Brazil, said to have the same properties and uses as *C. angustifolia*.—**C. paniculata, C. parviflora.** *C. anguifuga*.—**C. racemosa.** Fr., *chiococque rameux*. Ger., *traubige Schneebeere*. 1. A species growing in Florida, Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies, employed in snake bites, local and general dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, and disorders of the kidneys and of menstruation. The root bark, together with that of *C. anguifuga*, constitutes cainca. The flowers are used in pectoral complaints, and the leaves for emollient cataplasms. 2. *C. anguifuga*.

CHIOCOC'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide chiococcique*. Ger., *Chiococcasäure*. An acid obtained by decomposing caincic acid.

CHIOCOC'CIN(E). A substance, apparently identical with emetine, obtained from *Chiococca racemosa*.

CHI'OLI [Paracelsus], *m. pl.* Furuncles.

CHIONABLEP'SIA, f. From χιόν, snow, and ἀβλεψία, blindness. See *Snow BLINDNESS*.

CHIONAN'THUS, n. (treated by botanists as *f.*). From χιόν, snow, and ἄθος, a flower. Fr., *chionanthe*. 1. A genus of oleaceous plants. 2. A genus now referred to *Linociera*.—**C. trifida, C. virginiana, C. virginica.** Fr., *arbre de neige, chionanthe de Virginie*. The fringe tree, poison ash, mist tree, Virginia snow flower; a shrub or small tree of the southern United States. The root has been used as a vulnerary.

CHION'OMEL. From χιόν, snow, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *c.* A mixture of honey and snow.

CHI'ONOTYPHLO'SIS, CHI'ONOTYPHLO'TES, f. -lo'seos (-is), -te'tos (-is). From χιόν, snow, and τύφλωσις or τυφλότης, blindness. See *Snow BLINDNESS*.

CHIP'-BLOWER. An ordinary air syringe used for cleaning away the debris formed by a dental engine.

CHIQUI'TO. A butterlike substance obtained from *Combretum butyrosuum*, consisting of 25 parts of olein and 75 of margarin.

CHIR'AGRA, f. See CHEIRAGRA.

CHIRARTHRI'TIS, f. See CHEIRARTHROITIS.

CHIRARTHROO'ACE, f. See CHEIRARTHROCACE.

CHIRA'TA, f. From Hind., *chiracta*. Fr., *chirette*. Ger., *Chiraita-Enzian*. 1. *Swertia chirayta*; in the U.

S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the herb of this plant. 2. The genus *Chirita*.—**C. meetha**. The *Ophelia* (*Swertia*) *angustifolia*.—**Extractum chiratæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chirette*. Ger., *flüssiges Chiretta-extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 30 powder, with a mixture of 2½ oz. (av.) of glycerin and 22½ oz. (av.) of diluted alcohol, macerating for 48 hours in a percolator with enough menstruum to saturate the powder and form a layer above it, allowing percolation to proceed, adding the remainder of the menstruum gradually and then diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 20½ fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving it in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz.—**Infusum chiratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de chirette*. Ger., *Chiretta-Thee*. A preparation made by infusing ¼ oz. of c., cut small, in 10 oz. of distilled water at 120° F.; used like infusion of quassia.—**Tinctura chiratæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de chirette*. Ger., *Chirettatinktur*. A tincture made with 10 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, and sufficient diluted alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], or with 2½ oz. (av.) of c., cut small and bruised, and 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit [Br. Ph.].

CHIRATHODENDRON, *n.* An American species of gentian, used as a febrifuge.

CHIRATIN. Fr., *chiratine*. Ger., *C*. A principle, C₂₆H₄₈O₁₅, found in *Ophelia* (*Swertia*) *chirata*.

CHIRATOGENIN. Fr., *chiratogénine*. Ger., *C*. A substance, C₂₅H₄₂O₃, formed by decomposing chiratin.

CHIRETTA, *f.* See *CHIRATA*.

CHIRETTIN. See *CHIRATIN*.

CHIRHEUMA, *n.* See *CHEIIRRHEUMA*.

CHIRIATRIA, *f.* See *CHEIIRIATRIA*.

CHIRIATROS, *CHIRIATRUS*, *m.* See *CHEIIRIATROS*.

CHIRIXIS, *f.* See *CHEIIRIXIS*.

CHIROCACE, *f.* See *CHEIIRARTHROACE*.

CHIROCYRTOMA, *n.*, **CHIROCYRTO'SIS**, *f.* See *CHEIROCYRTOMA*.

CHIROMANIA, *f.* See *CHEIROMANIA*.

CHIROMETRESIS, *f.* See *CHEIROMETRESIS*.

CHIRON, *m.* See *CHEIRONA*.

CHIRONERGIA, *f.* See *SURGERY*.

CHIROPODALGIA, *f.* See *ACRODYNIA*.

CHIROPODALOGIA, *f.* See *CHEIROPODOLOGIA*.

CHIROPODIST. From *χερ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *pédicure*. Ger., *Fussarzt*. Properly, one who treats diseases of the hands and feet; one who treats corns, bunions, etc.

CHIROPODY. The occupation of a chiropodist.

CHIORRHEUMA, *n.* See *CHEIIRRHEUMA*.

CHIROSTEON, *n.* An old term for caries, psoasabscess, and fungous arthritis.

CHIROTIBIA, *f.* See *CHEIROTIBIA*.

CHIRRHEUMA, *n.* See *CHEIIRRHEUMA*.

CHIRURGEON. See *SURGEON*.

CHIRURGERY. See *SURGERY*.

CHIRURGIA, *f.* Gr., *χειρουργία*. See *SURGERY*.—**C. anaplastica**, **C. curtorum**. See *Plastic SURGERY*.—**C. generalis**. General surgery.—**C. infusoria**. See *INFUSION*.—**C. insilitia**. See *Plastic SURGERY*.—**C. manualis**. See *Operative SURGERY*.—**C. militaris**. See *Military SURGERY*.—**C. operativa**. See *Operative SURGERY*.—**C. transfusoria**. See *TRANSFUSION*.

CHIRURGICAL. See *SURGICAL*.

CHIRURGICE, *f.* Gr., *χειρουργική* (*τέχνη* understood). See *SURGERY*.

CHIRURGICUS. Gr., *χειρουργικός*. See *SURGICAL*.

CHIRURGUS, *m.* Gr., *χειρουργός*. See *SURGEON*.

CHISECCO. A tree of Congo. All parts of it are given as a febrifuge, and applied to the temples to prevent syncope.

CHISEL. Lat., *scisselum*. Fr., *ciseau*. Ger., *Meissel*. An instrument consisting of a long, flat blade of steel

beveled to a cutting edge at one end and provided with a handle at the other for receiving the blows of a mallet or hammer; used for cutting bone.

CHIS'MA, *n.* *Chis'matos* (-is). A fissure.

CHITENIDIN(E). An alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₂N₂O + 2H₂O, formed by the oxidation of quinidine.

CHITON, *m.* -*o'nos* (-is). Gr., *χιτών*. A tunic, an investment.—**C. rhagoides**. The chorioid and iris taken together.

CHITONITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *χιτών*, a tunic. Inflammation of an investing membrane.

CHITOOMYCETES, *m. pl.* From *χιτών*, a tunic, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chitoomycètes*. An order of *Fungi*, comprising the families *Monoblepharidi*, *Saprolegnies*, and *Peronospori*.

CHI'US. See *CHIAN*.

CHLAMYDOPHORA, *f.* From *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *φορέιν*, to bear. See *COTULA*.

CHLIAROLUTRON, **CHLIAROLUTRUM**, *n.* From *χλιαρός*, lukewarm, and *λουτρόν*, a bath. A tepid bath.

CHLIAS'MA, *n.* -*as'matos* (-is). Gr., *χλίαςμα* (from *χλαινέιν*, to relax by warmth). A warm fomentation or poultice.

CHLOANOP'SIN. From *χλόα* (see *CHLOA*), and *όψις*, sight. See *Visual GREEN*.

CHLOAS'MA, *n.* -*as'matos* (-is). Gr., *χλοάσμα* (from *χλοάζειν*, to be green). Fr., *c.*, *chloasme*, *plaque hépatique*. Ger., *Pigmentflecken*, *Leberfleck*. 1. Liver spot, moth patch; a pigmentary disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of yellowish or brownish patches, of various sizes and shapes, usually without desquamation. 2. See *PITYRIASIS versicolor*.—**C. albidum**. See *VITILIGO*.—**C. album**. See *LEUCODERMIA*.—**C. amenorrhœicum**. See *C. uterinum*.—**C. cachecticum**. The c. observed in persons affected with certain cachexiæ, such as the malarial, the cancerous, and that of Addison's disease.—**C. caloricum**. Fr., *hâle*. C. from exposure to heat, and especially to the sun's rays.—**C. endemicum**. Fr., *plaque caratée*. A term used which Fuchs includes *pinta*, or *mal del pinto* (*q. v.*), and *caratée*.—**C. ephelis**. See *C. faciale*. C. of the face.—**C. frontis**. C. of the forehead.—**C. fuscum**. C. of a dusky color; cyanochroia.—**C. gravidarum**. Fr., *masque* (ou *taches*) *de la grossesse*. Ger., *Mutterflecken*. The c. of pregnant women.—**C. hepaticum**. C. supposed to be due to hepatic disorder.—**C. hystericum**. See *C. uterinum*.—**C. idiopathicum**. C. which is primary, or not symptomatic (e. g., *C. traumaticum* and *C. caloricum*).—**C. idiopathicum adnatum**. A pigmentary naevus.—**C. nigrum**. See *MELASMA*.—**C. pseudoporriginosum**. Of Fuchs, see *C. symptomaticum*. Symptomatic c., or that secondary to an internal disease (e. g., *C. cachecticum* and *C. uterinum*).—**C. toxicum**. The pigmentation produced by applications of mustard, cantharis, etc., to the skin.—**C. traumaticum**. A pigmentation of the skin due to bruises, scratches, friction of clothing, etc.—**C. uterinum**. C. due to pregnancy or to disease of the genital apparatus in women. Cf. *C. gravidarum*.—**C. vulgare**. Common c., distinguished by Fuchs from *C. uterinum* and *C. endemicum*.

CHLO'IN. Lat., *chloïnum*, *chloïna* (from *χλόα* [see *CHLOA*]). See *CHLOROPHYLL*.

CHLO'RA, *f.* From *χλωρός*, yellowish-green. Fr., *c.*, *chlore*. Ger., *Bitterling* (1st def.), *Chlor* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Gentianeæ* growing in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. 2. See *CHLORINE*.—**C. acuminata**, **C. lanceolata**. European species, now regarded as varieties of *C. perfoliata*.—**C. perfoliata**. Yellowwort; an annual plant of southern Europe. The herb has been used as a bitter tonic.—**C. serotina**. A species now regarded as a variety of *C. perfoliata*.

CHLORA'CETAL. A substitution compound of chlorine and acetyl, obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol.

CHLORACETAM'IC ACID. See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACET'AMID(E). Fr., *chloracétamide*. Ger., *Chloracetamid*. A substance formed from acetamide by substituting chlorine for hydrogen.

CHLORA'CETATE. Fr., *chloracétate*. A salt formed from a chloracetic acid by the substitution of a simple or compound radicle for one or more atoms of hydrogen.

CHLORA'CETENE. Fr., *chloracétène*. Ger., *Chloraceten*. A body supposed to be formed by the action of phosgene on aldehyde, and to be isomeric with vinyl chloride, C_2H_3Cl , now known to be a mixture of aldehyde and paraldehyde with a small quantity of phosgene.

CHLORACET'IC. Fr., *chloracétique*. Acetic and containing chlorine.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chloraceticum*. Fr., *acide chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloressigsäure*. An acid formed from acetic acid by substituting chlorine for the hydrogen of the radicle.

CHLORA'CETIN. Fr., *chloracétine*. Ger., *C*. A chlorine substitution derivative of acetin, CH_3Cl , formed by the action of carbonyl chloride on aldehyde.

CHLORACETIZA'TION. Fr., *chloracétisation*. Fournier's method of producing local anesthesia by applying a mixture of chloroform and acetic acid.

CHLORACETOL'UID(E). See TOLYLCHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORAC'ETONE. Fr., *chloracétone*. Ger., *Chloraceton*. A compound formed from acetone by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen.

CHLORACETON'IC ACID. A substance, $C_4H_7ClO_3 = C(OH)(CH_3)(CH_2Cl)(CO.OH)$, formed from acetic acid by substituting one atom of chlorine for hydrogen.

CHLORA'CETONI'TRIL. A compound formed from acetonitril by substituting chlorine for hydrogen.

CHLORACETUL'MIC ACID. A substitution compound, $C_7H_9ClO_2$, of aceticulmic acid in which one atom of chlorine replaces one of hydrogen.

CHLORA'CETYL. Fr., *chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetoxy*. 1. A radicle, C_2Cl_2 , formed from acetyl by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. 2. Acetyl (acetoxyl) chloride.

CHLORACET'YLENE. Fr., *chloracétylène*. Ger., *Chloracetylen*. A chlorine substitution compound of acetylene.

CHLORACET'YPHID(E). Trichloroacetic phosphide.

CHLORAC'RYLATE. A salt of chloroacrylic acid.

CHLORACRYL'IC. Fr., *chloracrylique*. Acrylic and containing chlorine.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloracrylique*. Ger., *Chloracrylsäure*. A substitution product, $C_3H_3ClO_2 = CHCl = CH - CO.OH$, of acrylic acid and chlorine.—**C. ether.** A chloroacrylate of a compound radicle; especially ethyl chloroacrylate.

CHLORÆ'A. f. Fr., *chlorée*. A genus of orchidaceous plants indigenous to South America and chiefly confined to Chile.—**C. disoides.** A species said, in Chile, to promote the flow of milk.

CHLORÆMATI'NA, f., CHLORÆMATI'NUM, n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLORÆMIA, f. From *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, and *αἷμα*, blood. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLO'RAL. Lat., *c.*, *chloralum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C*. Syn.: *trichloroacetic aldehyde*. A substitution product of acetic aldehyde in which 3 atoms of chlorine replace 3 atoms of hydrogen, $C_2HCl_3O = CCl_3.CHO$. It is a colorless liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at 94° to $95^\circ C.$, formed by the action of chlorine on acetic aldehyde, ethyl alcohol, and other bodies. It is soluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It is readily transformed into a white amorphous mass termed *parachloral*, which is polymeric with *c.* It also forms numerous substitution compounds by replacement of its oxygen. The *hydrate*, formed by replacing the oxygen by two molecules of hydroxyl, is the compound used in medicine and is the *c.* of the U. S. Ph.—**Aceta-**

mid *c.* See C'ACETAMIDE.—**Amylene c.** A compound known by the trade name of "dormiol," a hypnotic.—**Anhydrous c.** Ordinary *c.* as distinguished from *c.* hydrate.—**Butyle'.** See the major list.—**Camphorated c., Camphor c.** Lat., *chloralum hydratum camphoratum*. A mixture of *c.* hydrate and camphor; a clear liquid, used internally and topically as a sedative and anodyne.—**C'acetophenoneoxime.** The compound $C_6H_5.CH_3.C$, used in epilepsy and tetanus.—**C. alcoholate.** Fr., *alcoolate de c.* Ger., *Chloralalkoholat*. Syn.: *trichlorethylene hydrate* (or *ethylate*). A substance, $C_2H_7Cl_3O_2 =$

$CCl_3.CH \begin{smallmatrix} OH \\ \diagup \\ OC_2 \end{smallmatrix} H_5$, formed by the union of absolute alcohol

and *c.* It is nearly insoluble in water, and in this differs from *c.* hydrate. Its therapeutic properties are analogous to those of the hydrate, but on the whole it is inferior.—**C. ammonia.** A body produced by the action of ammonia on strongly cooled *c.*—**C. and camphor.** See *Camphor c.*—**C'benzamide.** A substance, $CCl_3 - CH.OH$ ($C_6H_5.CO.NH$), formed by the action of benzamide on *c.*—**C. butylicum.** See BUTYLCHLORAL hydrate.—**C. cyanhydrid(e), C'cyanhydrin.** See *C. hydrocyanide*.—**C. glycerites.** Of R. F. Fairthorne, a class of preparations the basis of which is a solution of 1 drachm of *c.* hydrate in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of glycerin.—**C. hydras** [Br. Ph.], **C. hydrate.** Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *chloralum hydratum* [Ger. Ph.], *chloralum hydratum crystallisatum*, *chloralum hydricum* [Hung. Ph.], *hydras chlorali*, *hydras chloralicus*. Fr., *c. hydrate* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat*.

Hydrated *c.*, hydrate of *c.*, or simply *c.* A compound, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2 = CCl_3.CH(OH_2)$, of *c.* and hydroxyl; formed by mixing *c.* with water. It occurs as distinct acicular crystals or crystalline plates, white, having a pungent odor and acrid taste; very soluble in water, soluble also in absolute alcohol and in ether, but not in cold chloroform. When treated with alkalies it is decomposed into chloroform and formic acid. It is a reliable hypnotic, but a weak sedative and anodyne. In large doses it is poisonous by its paralytic action upon the heart. Locally, it is an irritant; hence it should be given largely diluted.—**C. hydrocyanid(e).** Syn.: *c. cyanhydrin*. A body produced by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrate of *c.*, forming colorless prismatic crystals of the composition $C_3H_2Cl_3NO = CCl_3.CH(OH).CN$; i. e., that of *c.* hydrate in which one molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On account of its stability and constancy of composition, it has been recommended as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid in medicine; 6.46 parts of it correspond in medicinal action to 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.—**C. hydrosulphate, C. hydrosulphid(e).** A crystalline body, $C_2H_4Cl_6O_2S = [CCl_3.CH(OH)]_2S$.—**C. sulphhydrate.** Fr., *sulfhydrate de c.* Ger., *Chloralsulphydrat*. A body forming colorless prismatic or foliate crystals, having the

constitution $C_2H_3Cl_3SO = CCl_3.CH \begin{smallmatrix} OH \\ \diagup \\ SH \end{smallmatrix}$.—**C'thiobenzamid(e).** A substance, $CCl_3 - CH(OH) - C_6H_5CS.NH$, prepared by the action of thiobenzamide on *c.*—**Croton c.** See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**Hydrous c.** See *C. hydrate*.—**Insoluble c.** Parachloral; so called because insoluble in water.—**Mesitic c.** Dichloroacetone. See CHLORACETONE.—**Sulphuret(t)ed c.** See *C. hydrosulphide*.—**Syrup of c., Syrupus c.** [Br. Ph.], **Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de c.* Ger., *C'syrup*. A preparation made of 80 grains of hydrate of *c.*, 4 fl. dr. of distilled water, and enough syrup to make 1 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.].

CHLORALACET'AMID(E). See CHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORAL'AMID(E). A hypnotic compound, $CCl_2CH.OH.CONH_2$.

CHLO'RALANTIP'YRIN(E). A hypnotic compound of chloral and antipyrine.

CHLORAL'BIN(E). A crystalline substance, $C_6H_6Cl_2$, contained in trichlorophenol, prepared by passing chlorine through coal tar.

CHLORALCAR'BAMID(E). A hypnotic mixture of hydrate of trichloraldehyde and carbamide.

CHLORAL'DEHYD(E). Fr., *chloraldéhyde*. Ger., *Chloraldehyd*. A chlorine substitution compound of aldehyde.

CHLORAL'DEHYDENE. See MONOCHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORAL'DOL. A compound formed from aldol by the substitution of chlorine for an equivalent amount of hydrogen or hydroxyl.

CHLORALFOR'MAMID(E). See CHLORALAMIDE.

CHLORAL'IC. Lat., *chloralicus*. Fr., *chloratique*. Of or pertaining to chloral.

CHLO'RALID(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloralid*. 1. A substance, $C_4H_4Cl_6O_3 = CCl_3$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. 2. As a generic term, a series of bodies resembling ordinary c. in structure and formed from the different oxyacids.

CHLO'RALISE. Fr., c. A product of the action of chlorine on aloetin.

CHLO'RALISM. Lat., *chloralismus*. Fr., *chloralisme*.

1. The state of being under the influence of chloral. 2. Chronic poisoning with chloral; a morbid state produced by the prolonged or habitual use of moderate doses of chloral. It is of exceptional occurrence, and is characterized by various cutaneous affections (such as erythema, urticaria, extensive oedema and infiltration of the skin, ulceration of the digits, and sometimes petechiae and purpura hæmorrhagica), pains in the joints, a disposition to diarrhoea, great dyspnoea with precordial distress (sometimes actual asphyxia), imbecility, emaciation, loss of sensibility, and paralysis of the lower limbs.

CHLORAL'LYL. Fr., *chlorallyle*. Ger., *C*. A radicle, C_3H_4Cl , being allyl in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 of hydrogen.

CHLORAL'OIL. Fr., *chloraloïle*. Ger., *Chloraloil*. A product of the action of chlorine on aloin, perhaps $C_{13}ClO_3$.

CHLORAL'OIN. Fr., *chloraloïne*. Ger., *Chloraloïn*. A yellow uncrystallizable precipitate, $C_{34}H_{30}Cl_6O_{14} + 6H_2O$, formed by passing a current of chlorine gas through an aqueous solution of aloin (barbaloin).

CHLO'RALOSE. A hypnotic formed by the reaction of anhydrous chloral and glucose.

CHLORALOX'IME. A compound of chloral with an oxime.

CHLOR-AL'UM. A commercial term for impure aluminum chloride mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; used as a disinfectant.

CHLORAL'UM, *n*. Chloral.—**C**. butyli, **C**. crotonis. See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**C**. hydratum [Ger. Ph.]. See CHLORAL hydrate.—**C**. hydratum camphoratum. See Camphorated CHLORAL.

CHLORALU'RETHAN(E). See URALIUM.

CHLORALU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide chloralurique*. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_{12}Cl_6O_{11}$, obtained by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid.

CHLOR'AMID(E). Fr., c., *chloramidine*. An amide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORAM'IDOBEN'ZENE. See CHLORANILINE.

CHLORAM'ILAL. A liquid derived from amyl alcohol by the action of chlorine.

CHLOR'AMYL. Fr., *chloramyle*. Ger., *C*. A substitution compound of amyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORAM'YLENE. Fr., *chloramylène*. Ger., *Chloramylen*. A substitution product of amylen in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORANÆ'MIA, *f*. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORAN'ETHOL. A substitution product of anethol in which chlorine replaces hydrogen, especially monochloranethol, $C_{10}H_{11}ClO$.

CHLORAN'IL. Lat., *chloranilum*. See TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORAN'ILAM. Fr., c., *chloranilame*, *acide chloranilamidique hydraté*. Ger., *C*. Syn.: *chloranilamidic acid*. A substance, $C_6H_3NCl_2O_3$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on an ammoniacal solution of chloranil.

CHLORANILAM'IDATE. A salt of chloranilamidic acid.

CHLORANIL'AMID(E). Fr., c. The amide, $C_6Cl_2O_2(NH_2)_2 + H_2O$, of chloranilic acid.

CHLORANILAMID'IC. Fr., *chloranilamidique*. Of or pertaining to chloranilamide.

CHLORANILAM'MON. Fr., c. Syn.: *ammonium chloranilamidate*. A product, $C_6Cl_2O_3 + 2NH_3$, formed by treating chloranil with ammonia.

CHLORANILAN'ILID(E). Syn.: *dichloranilidoquinone*. A crystalline substance, $C_6Cl_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2O_2$, formed by heating together aniline, alcohol, and chloranil.

CHLORAN'ILATE. A salt of chloranilic acid.

CHLORANIL'IC. Fr., *chloranitique*. Of or derived from chloranil.—**C**. acid. Fr., *acide chloranitique*. Ger., *Chloranilsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2 + H_2O$, derived from chloranil (tetrachloroquinone).

CHLORAN'ILID(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloranilid*. An anilide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORAN'ILIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloranilin*. Syn.: *chloramidobenzene*. A chlorine substitution compound of aniline.

CHLORANIL'IUM, *n*. See TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloranisique*. Ger., *Chloranissäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of anisic acid, $C_6H_7ClO_3$.

CHLORAN'ISOL. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. A chlorine substitution compound of anisol, $C_{10}H_9Cl_3O$.

CHLORAN'THRACENE. Fr., *chloranthracène*. Ger., *Chloranthracen*. Anthracene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORAN'THUS, *n*. (treated by botanists as *m*.) Fr., *chloranthe*. Ger., *Pflaumenpfeffer*. A genus of evergreen shrubs indigenous to tropical Asia, Japan, and the Philippine Islands.—**C**. *brachystachys*. A Java species, having the same uses as *C. officinalis*.—**C**. *inconspicuus*. Fr., *chloranthe à petites fleurs*. The *chu-lan* of the Chinese. It is said to be used in fevers like *C. officinalis*, with which by some it is identified.—**C**. *officinalis*. An evergreen of Java. The root is used as a mild aromatic stimulant in fevers and as an oxytocic.

CHLORANTIM'ONATE. Fr., *chloroantimoniate*. A compound of antimony trichloride and the chloride of another element or radicle.

CHLORAR'GENTATE. Fr., *chloroargentate*. A compound of silver chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle.

CHLORARSEN'IOUS, **CHLORAR'SENOUS**. Fr., *chlorarsénieux*. Ger., *chlorarsenig*. Arsenous and containing chlorine.

CHLORAR'SIN(E). Cacodyl chloride.

CHLO'RAS, *m*. -*a'tis*. See CHLORATE.

CHLORAS'MA, *n*. -*as'matos* (-*is*). See CHLOROSIS.

CHLO'RATE. Lat., *chloras*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorat*, *chloßsaures Salz*. A salt of chloric acid.

CHLO'RATED. Lat., *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*, *chlorirt*. Containing or combined with chlorine; chlorinated.

CHLORA'TUS. Chlorated, chlorinated; with the name of a base, the chloride of that base.

CHLORAUR'ATE. Fr., *chloro-aurate*. A salt of chlorauric acid.

CHLORAUR'IC. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and chlorine.—**C**. acid. Fr., *acide chloro-aurique*. Ger., *Chlorgoltsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $HAuCl + 4H_2O$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on gold trichloride.

CHLORAU'RID(E). Gold chloride.

CHLO'RAZOL. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. An acid and pungent fluid obtained by the solution of substances containing protein in fuming nitric acid, and then distilling with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is very volatile, attacks the sight and operates as a poison. Empirical formula: $C_4H_3Cl_3N_3O_4$.

CHLORAZOLIT'MIN. Fr., *chlorazolitmine*. A yellow precipitate formed by suspending azolitmin in chlorine water.

CHLORBEN'ZAMID(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorbenzamid*. A chlorine substitution compound, $C_7H_7NO.Cl$, of benzamide.

CHLORBEN'ZENE. Fr., *chlorbenzine*. Ger., *Chlorbenzol*. A chlorine substitution product of benzene. The c's are monochlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, and hexachlorobenzene.—**C'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide chlorobenzinesulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorbenzolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5Cl.SO_2.OH$.

CHLORBEN'ZID(E). An oily liquid obtained by treating benzene hexachloride with alkalis; according to some, the same as chlorbenzene.

CHLORBEN'ZIL. Ger., *C*. A colorless, highly odorous oil, $C_{11}H_{10}Cl_2O$, formed by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on benzoic acid.

CHLORBENZO'IC. Benzoic and containing chlorine.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-benzoïque*. Ger., *Chlorbenzoesäure*. Benzoic acid in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORBEN'ZOYL. Fr., *chlorbenzoyle*. Ger., *C*. Syn.: benzoyl chloride, chlorobenzaldehyde. A clear, colorless liquid, C_7H_5OCl , prepared by the action of chlorine on benzoic aldehyde.

CHLORBEN'ZYL. Fr., *chlorbenzyle*. Ger., *C*. A chlorine substitution compound of benzyl.

CHLORBENZYL'DENE. Fr., *chlorobenzylidène*. Ger., *Chlorbenzyliden*. A chlorine substitution compound of benzylidene.

CHLORBO'RIC ACID. Lat., *acidum chlorboricum*. Boron trichloride.

CHLORBROMACET'AMID(E). Syn.: chlorobromacetic amide. A bromine and chlorine substitution compound of acetamide.

CHLORBROMA'CETATE. A salt of chlorobromacetic acid.

CHLORBROMACET'IC. Acetic and combined with bromine and chlorine.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-bromacétique*. A chlorine and bromine substitution product of acetic acid, $CHClBr.CO.OH$.

CHLORBROMA'CETONE. Fr., *chlorbromacétone*. Ger., *Chlorbromaceton*. A chlorine and bromine substitution product, C_3H_4BrOCl , of acetone.

CHLORBROMGLY'CID(E). Ger., *C*. Syn.: bromallyl chloride. A liquid of the composition $CH_2=CBr-CH_2Cl$.

CHLORBROMHY'DRIN. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), formed by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine and 1 of bromine.

CHLORBRO'MID(E). Fr., *chlorobromure*. Ger., *Chlorbromid*, *Chlorbromür*. A compound of a radicle with chlorine and bromine.

CHLORBROMOACET'IC. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLORBUTYR'IC. Butyric and containing chlorine.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chlorobutyrique*. Ger., *Chlorbuttersäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of butyric acid.

CHLORBU'TYRON(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorbutyron*. A colorless liquid, $C_7H_{13}Cl$, obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrene and phosphorous perchloride.

CHLORBU'TYRYL. Butyric chloride.

CHLORCAFF'EIN(E). A chlorine substitution product of caffeine, $C_8H_9ClN_4O_2$.

CHLORCAM'PHENE. Fr., *chloro-camphène*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}Cl$, formed by the action of chlorine on terebenthene.

CHLORCAM'PHOR. Fr., *camphre monochloré*. Ger., *Chlorcampher*. Syn.: monochlorcamphor, monochlorated camphor. A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}ClO$, of chlorine and camphor. Three varieties of c. have been described: 1. A substance formed by the direct action of chlorine on camphor, occurring as large, hard, prismatic crystals, readily reducible to a powder, and melting at 83° to 84° C. (Cazeneuve) or 92° to 92.5° C. (Balbiano). This variety, according to Balbiano, is identical with that obtained by Schiff and Pulisi by the decomposition of chlorcamphocarbonic acid. 2. A substance also formed by the direct action of chlorine upon camphor, but occurring under the form of an indistinctly crystalline mass, which is not reducible to a powder but forms a pasty mass on pounding, and melts at 100° to 100.5° C. These two substances are identical in physiological action with camphor, and have the structural formula $C_9H_{15}Cl=C=O$. 3. A substance obtained by Wheeler by treating camphor with hypochlorous acid. It differs from the other forms in the readiness with which it parts with its chlorine.

CHLORCAR'BONATE. Ger., *Chlorkohlensäureester*, *Chlorcarbonat*. A salt of carbonic acid in which part of the oxygen is replaced by chlorine; e. g., methyl c., $O=CCl-O.(CH_3)$.

CHLORCARBON'IC. Carbonic and containing chlorine.

CHLORCAR'VENE. Fr., *chlorocarrène*. Ger., *Chlorcarvol*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl$, formed by the action of chlorine on carvene.

CHLORCET'YL. A substitution derivative of cetyl formed by the action of phosphorus perchloride on ethal.

CHLORCHLO'RIC ACID. A compound, Cl_6O_{13} , resembling perchloric oxide in most of its properties, probably of the same composition with an excess of chlorine.

CHLORCHRO'MATE. A salt of chlorchromic acid.

CHLORCHRO'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorchromique*. Ger., *Chlorchromsäure*. An acid formed from chromic acid by replacing 1 molecule of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine.

CHLORCINCHONIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloro-cinchoninique*. Ger., *Chlorcinchoninsäure*. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on cinchoninic acid.

CHLORCINNAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloro-cinnamique*. Ger., *Chlorcinnamsäure*. An acid, $C_9H_7ClO_2$, formed from cinnamic acid by replacing the hydrogen of the acid radicle with chlorine.

CHLORCIN'NAMYL. Ger., *C*. A heavy oil, C_9H_7OCl , produced by the action of phosphorous trichloride or pentachloride on cinnamic acid.

CHLORCIN'NOSE. Fr., c. A crystalline substance, $C_9H_7Cl_4O$, obtained by distilling cinnamic aldehyde in an atmosphere of chlorine.

CHLORCITRAC'ONYL. An addition product of chlorine and citraconyl, $CH_3.C \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup CO.Cl \\ \diagdown \end{smallmatrix} (CH.CO.Cl) = C_5H_7O_2Cl_2$.

CHLORCITRAMA'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide chloro-citramalique*. An addition product, $C_5H_6Cl(OH)O_4$, of hypochlorous and citraconic acids.

CHLORCIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide chloro-citrique*. Ger., *Chlorcitronensäure*, *Chlorcitronsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_7ClO_5$, formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on aconitic acid in aqueous solution.

CHLORCODE'IN(E). Lat., *chlorcodeina*. Fr., *chlorocodéine*. A substitution compound of codeine and chlorine. It has a tetanizing action. See CHLORCODEIDE.

CHLORCO'DID(E). A substance, $C_{36}H_{40}Cl_2N_2O_4$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on codeine.

CHLORCO'MENATE. A salt of chlorcomenic acid.

CHLORCOMEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorcoménique*. A chlorine substitution product of comenic acid, $C_6H_3ClO_5$.

CHLORCROTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloro-crotonique*. Ger., *Chlorcrotonsäure*. A chlorine substitution product of crotonic acid, $C_4H_5ClO_2$.

CHLORCU'MINOL. A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(C_3H_7)ClCHO$, of chlorine and cuminol or cumicaldehyde.

CHLORCYAN'AMID(E). Ger., *Chlorcyanamid*. A substitution derivative, CN_2ClH , of cyanamide.

CHLORCY'ANATE. Lat., *chlorocyanas*. A salt of chlorcyanic acid.

CHLORCYAN'IC. Cyanic and containing chlorine.—**C. acid.** See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLORCY'ANID(E). Lat., *chlorocyanidum*. Fr., *chlorocyanure*. Ger., *Chlorcyanid*, *Chlorcyanür*. Syn.: *chlorcyanuret*. A compound consisting of a chloride with a cyanide of the same base.

CHLORCYAN'ILID(E). Fr., *chloro-cyanilide*. A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}N_5Cl_3$, obtained by the action of solid cyanogen chloride on aniline.

CHLORCYAN'OGEN. Ger., *Chloreyan*. Cyanogen chloride.

CHLORCYAN'URET. See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLORDI'AMYL. Syn.: *chlordiisoamyl*. A substitution product of diethyl and chlorine, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$.

CHLORDIAN'ILIDO'QUINON(E). A substance, $C_6HCl(NH.C_6H_5)_2O_2$, derived from dichlorquinone.

CHLORDIBROMHY'DRIN. A liquid derived from glycerin by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of chlorine for 3 molecules of hydroxyl.

CHLORDISOAM'YL. See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORDIPHEN'YL. A substitution derivative, $C_{12}H_9Cl$, of diphenyl.

CHLORDRACYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorodracyclique*. Ger., *Chlordracylsäure*. Parachlorbenzoic acid.

CHLORELAYL'LUM, n. Fr., *chlorélayle*. Ethylene dichloride.

CHLOREPATI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, green, and $\eta\pi\alpha\rho$, the liver. Fr., *chlorépatite*. Ger., *Leberentzündung mit Bleichsucht*. Chronic inflammation of the liver with chlorosis.

CHLOREPHIDRO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, green, and $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\rho\rho\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *chloréphidrose*. Ger., *grüner Schweiss*. A condition in which the perspiration is green.

CHLORETH'ANE. Fr., *chlor-éthane*. Ger., *Chloräthan*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethane.

CHLORETH'ENE. See CHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETH'ER. 1. A chlorine substitution compound of ethyl ether. 2. A generic term for the chlorinated derivatives of ethylene.

CHLORETH'ERAL. See DICHLORETHIER.

CHLORETH'YL. A radicle consisting of ethyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

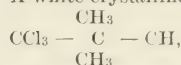
CHLORETH'YLATE. A compound consisting of a chloride and an ethylate of the same radicle.

CHLORETHYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *chlor-éthylbenzine*. Ger., *Chloräthylbenzol*. A substitution product of ethylbenzene in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the benzene residue, C_6H_5 .

CHLORETH'YLENE. Fr., *chlor-éthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthylen*. A substitution compound of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine.—**C. chlorid(e)**, **C. dichlorid(e)**. Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) de *chlor-éthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthylendichlorür*. Syn.: *monochlorethylene dichloride*. An oily liquid, $C_2H_3Cl_3 = CH_2Cl - CHCl_2$. It has been employed as an anæsthetic.

CHLORETHYL'IDENE. Fr., *chlor-éthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthyliden*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethylidene.—**C. chlorid(e)**, **C. dichlorid(e)**. Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) de *chlor-éthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthylidendichlorür*. Syn.: *monochlorethylidene dichloride*, *chlorinated ethyl chloride*. A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2 = CH_3 - CHCl_2$, isomeric with chloroethylene chloride, and, like it, employed as an anæsthetic.

CHLO'RETONE. A white crystalline compound.



of a camphoraceous odor, obtained by slowly adding caustic potash to equal weights of chloroform and acetone; analgetic, antiseptic, and hypnotic.

CHLORE'TUM, n. See CHLORIDE.

CHLO'REUM, n. See CHLORINE.

CHLORFERROCYAN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum chloroferrocyanicum*. Fr., *acide chloroferrocyanique*. An acid supposed to be formed of chlorine, cyanogen, and iron.

CHLORFERROCY'ANID(E). Fr., *chloro-ferro-cyanure*. A compound consisting of a chloride and a ferrocyanide.

CHLORFLU'ORID(E), CHLORFLUOR'URET. Lat., *chlorofluoruretum*. Fr., *chlorofluorure*. A double salt consisting of a chloride and a fluoride of the same base.

CHLORFU'MARYL. Syn.: *fumaryl chloride*. The compound $C_4H_2O_2Cl_2 = C_2H_2(CO.O)_2$.

CHLORHÆM'ATIN. Fr., *chloro-hématine*. Ger., *Chlorhämatin*. Hæmatin hydrochloride, or hæmin, formed by the union of chlorine with hæmatin.

CHLORHEL'ENIN. Fr., *chlorhélénine*. A resinoid substance, formed by the action of chlorine on helenin.

CHLORHEL'ICIN. Fr., *chloro-hélicine*. A compound, $C_{13}H_{15}ClO_7$, of helicin and chlorine.

CHLORHY'DRAS, m. -ra'tis. See HYDROCHLORIDE.

CHLORHY'DRATE. Lat., *chlorhydras*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorhydrat*. 1. A hydrochloride. 2. A chlorhydrin.

CHLORHY'DRIC. Lat., *chlorhydricus*. Fr., *chlorhydrique*. Compounded of hydrogen and chlorine; hydrochloric.

CHLORHY'DRIN. Fr., *chlorhydrine*. A substitution product of glycerin in which 1, 2, or 3 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine.

CHLORHYDROCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorhydrocyanique*. Syn.: *chlorcyanic acid*. An addition product of hydrocyanic acid and hydrogen chloride.

CHLORHYDROPHOS'PHATE. Lat., *chlorhydrophosphas*. Fr., *c.* A product obtained by acting upon a phosphate with hydrochloric acid.

CHLORHYDROPROTE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorhydroprotéique*. An acid obtained by passing chlorine through an aqueous solution of protein.

CHLORHYDROPYROTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorhydropyrotartarique*. A substitution product of pyrotartaric acid, $C_5H_7ClO_4$.

CHLORHYDRO'QUINON(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorhydrochinon*. A chlorine substitution compound of hydroquinone.

CHLORHYDROSUL'PHID(E). Fr., *chlorhydrosulfure*. A compound of chlorine, hydrogen, and sulphur with the same radicle.

CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHAL'IC ACID, CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHO'QUINON(E). Syn.: *Oxychloronaphthoquinone*, *Chloroxynaphthoquinone*. A yellow crystalline powder, $C_{10}H_7Cl(OH.O)_2$, derived by substitution from naphthoquinone.

CHLORI'ASIS, f. -ia'seos (-i'asis). Gr., $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLO'RIC. Lat., *chloricus*. Fr., *chlorique*. Containing or combined with chlorine (usually restricted to compounds containing chlorine united with oxygen, and to those which are combined with a greater amount of that element than occurs in chlorous compounds).—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chloricum*. Fr., *acide chlorique*. Ger., *Chlorsäure*. 1. As ordinarily used, a substance, known only in aqueous solution, having the constitution $HClO_3$. Its solution in water is colorless, has a pungent odor, is strongly acid, and decomposes readily in presence of organic substances, giving up its oxygen and, when not too dilute, acting as a bleaching agent.

It forms a series of salts called chlorates. 2. Hypochlorous acid.—**C. ether.** 1. See **ETHYL CHLORIDE**. 2. A solution of chloroform in from 1 to 4 parts of alcohol.

CHLO'RID(E). Lat., *chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure*. Ger., *Chlorür*, *Chlorid*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined directly with chlorine.

CHLORID'IC. Pertaining to or containing a chloride.

CHLORID'ULUM, n. See **CHLORIDE**.

CHLO'RIDUM, n. See **CHLORIDE**.

CHLORIM'ETRY. From *χλωρός* (see **CHLORINE**) and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *chlorimétrie*. Ger., *Chlorimetrie*. Syn.: *chlorimetry*. The determination of the bleaching power of a chlorine compound; the estimation of the amount of available chlorine in such a compound.

CHLO'RIMID(E). An imide in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the ammonia residue.

CHLORI'NA, f. See **CHLORINE**.

CHLO'RINATED. Lat., *chlorinatus*, *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*. Also written *chlorated*. Containing or combined with chlorine.

CHLORIN'DIN(E). Lat., *chlorindinum*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorindin*. A chlorine substitution product of indine, $C_6H_5N_2O_2Cl_2$.

CHLORINDOP'TENE. Fr., *chlorindoptène*. Ger., *Chlorindopten*. A crystalline substance, $C_8H_4Cl_4O$, formed by decomposing indigo-blue with chlorine.

CHLO'RIN(E). From *χλωρός*, green. Lat., *chlorum*, *chlorinum*. Fr., *chlore*. Ger., *Chlor*. A non-metallic element discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is a greenish-yellow transparent gas having an intensely irritant, disagreeable, suffocating odor.—**C. water** [U. S. Ph.]. See **AQUA CHLORI** (under **CHLORUM**).—**Inhalation of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See **VAPOR CHLORI** (under **CHLORUM**).—**Liquid c., Solution of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See **AQUA CHLORI** (under **CHLORUM**).

CHLORIN'EUM, CHLORIN'IUM, n. See **CHLORINE** and **AQUA CHLORI** (under **CHLORUM**).

CHLORI'NUM, n. Chlorine.—**Aqua chlorini**. See **AQUA CHLORI** (under **CHLORUM**).

CHLORI'ODATE. Lat., *chloriodas*. Fr., *c.* A salt of chloriodic acid.

CHLORIODHY'DRIN. Fr., *chloriodhydrine*. Ger., *Chlorjodhydrin*. A liquid, $C_2H_5Cl.I(OH)$, derived from glycerin by the substitution of an atom each of chlorine and iodine for two molecules of hydroxyl.

CHLORIOD'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum chloriodicum*. Iodine chloride.

CHLORI'ODID(E). Lat., *chloriodidum*, *chlorioduretum*. Fr., *chloriodure*, *chloro-iodure*. Ger., *Chlorjodür*. A compound of chlorine and iodine with the same base.

CHLORI'ODIN(E). Iodine chloride.

CHLORIOD'OFORM. Syn.: *dichloriodoform*, *formyl dichloriodide*. A yellow aromatic oil, $CHCl_2I$, derived from chloroform by the substitution of one atom of iodine for one of chlorine.

CHLORIRID'IC. Fr., *chloro-iridique*. Containing chlorine and iridium as a tetrad radicle.

CHLO'RIS, f. -it'is. A chlorite.

CHLORISAMIC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorisamique*. An acid obtained by the action of cold dilute acids on chlorisamide.

CHLORIS'AMID(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorisamid*. Chlorisamide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORIS'ATATE. Fr., *chlorisatinate*. A salt of chlorisatic acid.

CHLORISAT'IC. Fr., *chlorisatinique*. Pertaining to chlorisatine.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chlorisatinique*. An acid, $C_6H_6ClNO_3$, derived from isatic acid by the substitution of 1 atom of chlorine for hydrogen.

CHLORIS'ATID(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorisatid*. A white powder, $C_6H_6Cl_2N_2O_4$, obtained as a precipitate by the action of ammonium hydrosulphide on chlorisatine.

CHLORISAT'IMID(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorisatimid*. A substitution compound, $C_2H_3Cl_2N_3O_4$, of isatimide and chlorine.

CHLORIS'ATIN(E). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorisatin*. A chlorine substitution compound of isatine.

CHLORISATIN'IC ACID. See **CHLORISATIC ACID**.

CHLORIS'ATYD(E). See **CHLORISATIDE**.

CHLORIS'TIC. Lat., *chloristicus*. Fr., *chloristique*. Pertaining to the theory of the simple elementary nature of chlorine.

CHLORITAMA'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide chloritamique*. A derivative, $C_5H_7O_4Cl$, of itamalic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl has been replaced by chlorine.

CHLO'RITE. Lat., *chloris*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorit*. A salt of chlorous acid.

CHLO'RIMUM, n. See **CHLORINE**.

CHLORLAC'TATE. A salt of chlorlactic acid, especially a monochlorolactate.

CHLORLACTIC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorolactique*. Ger., *Chlormilchsäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of lactic acid.

CHLORLACTONI'TRIL. A chlorine substitution compound of lactonitril.

CHLORMALE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloromaléique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3ClO_4$.

CHLORMEN'THENE. Fr., *chloro-menthène*. Ger., *Chlormenthen*. A yellowish liquid, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, formed by distilling menthol with phosphorus perchloride.

CHLORMES'ITYL. Fr., *chloro-mésityle*. Ger., *C.* A substance, C_8H_5Cl , obtained by the action of phosphorus perchloride on acetone.

CHLORMESIT'YLENE. Fr., *chloro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Chlormesitylen*. A substitution product, $ClC_6H_2(CH_3)_3$, of mesitylene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen.

CHLORMESIT'YLID(E). Fr., *chloro-mésitylide*. Ger., *Chlormesitylid*. A crystalline substance, C_8H_3Cl , formed by the action of chlorine on mesitylene.

CHLORMETH'ANE. Fr., *chloro-méthane*. Ger., *Chlormethan*. A substitution compound of methane and chlorine.

CHLORMETH'YL. Fr., *chloro-méthyle*. Ger., *C.* A substitution compound of methyl and chlorine.

CHLORMETH'YLASE. Fr., *chloro-méthylase*. Ger., *Chlormethylas*. An oily liquid, probably identical with dichlorethylene, formed by the action of potash on methyl trichloracetate.

CHLORMETHYL'IC. Fr., *chloro-méthylique*. Of or pertaining to chlormethyl, or to chlorine and methyl.

CHLORNAPH'THALASE. Fr., *chloro-naphthalase*. Ger., *C.* Monochlornaphthol.

CHLORNAPH'THALENE. Fr., *chloro-naphthalène*. Ger., *Chlornaphthalin*. 1. A name applied both to naphthalene dichloride and naphthalene tetrachloride. 2. More properly, a substitution compound of chlorine and naphthalene.

CHLORNAPH'THALESE. Fr., *chloro-naphthalèse*. Ger., *C.* Dichlornaphthalene.

CHLORNAPHTHAL'IC ACID. A chlorine substitution derivative of naphthalic acid.

CHLORNAPH'THALID(E). Fr., *chloro-naphthalide*. A chlorine substitution or addition compound of naphthalene.

CHLORNITRAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *chloro-nitraniline*. A substitution compound of aniline in which nitroxyl and chlorine replace the hydrogen of the benzene residue.

CHLORNI'TRIC ACID. 1. Nitroxyl chloride. 2. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

CHLORNI'TRIN. A compound of chlorine and nitroxyl with glycerin.

CHLORNITROBENZENE. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzol*. A substitution compound of benzene in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine and nitroxyl.

CHLORNITROBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloronitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzoesäure*. A substitution compound, $ClC_6H_4NO_2$, of benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitryl.

CHLORNITROPHEN'OL. Fr., *chloro-nitrophénol*. Ger., *C*. A chlorine and nitroxyl substitution compound of phenol.

CHLORNI'TROUS ACID. Fr., *acide chlorazoteux* (ou *chloronitreux*). Nitrosyl chloride.

CHLOROAC'ETATE. An acetochloride, or a compound of a bivalent radicle with chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid. The general formula of the c's is $C_2H_3O - O - R'' - Cl$.

CHLOROAM'ID(E). See CHLORAMIDE.

CHLO'ROANÆ'MIA, *f*. From *χλωρός*, green, a priv., and *αἷμα*, blood. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROANÆM'IC. See CHLOROTIC.

CHLO'RO-BASE. Fr., *c.-b.* A chloride that acts as a base.

CHLOROBEN'ZAMID(E). See CHLORBENZAMIDE.

CHLOROBEN'ZENE. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBEN'ZID(E). See CHLORBENZIDE.

CHLOROBENZO'IC ACID. See CHLORBENZOIC acid.

CHLOROBENZO'LEUM. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBEN'ZOYL(E). See CHLORBENZOYL.

CHLOROBEN'ZYL. See CHLORBENZYL.

CHLOROBO'RIC ACID. See CHLORBORIC acid.

CHLOROBO'RID(E). Lat., *chloroboruretum*. Fr., *chloroborure*. A compound consisting of a chloride and boride of the same base.

CHLO'ROBROM. A hypnotic solution of chloralimide and potassium bromide in water.

CHLOROBROMACET'AMID(E). See CHLORBROMACET-AMIDE.

CHLOROBROMA'CETATE. See CHLORBROMACETATE.

CHLOROBROMACET'IC. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLOROBROMA'CETONE. See CHLORBROMACETONE.

CHLOROBROMHY'DRIN. See CHLORBROMHYDRIN.

CHLOROBRO'MID(E). See CHLORBROMIDE.

CHLOROBROMHY'DRIN. See CHLORBROMHYDRIN.

CHLOROBUTYRENE. See CHLORBUTYRONE.

CHLOROBUTYR'IC. See CHLORBUTYRIC.

CHLOROBUTYRON(E). Fr., *c.* See CHLORBUTYRONE.

CHLOROCAM'PHENE. Fr., *chlorocamphène*. See CHLOR-CAMPHENE.

CHLOROCAR'BON. Fr., *chlorocarbone*. See CARBON dichloride.

CHLOROCAR'BONATE. See CHLORCARBONATE.

CHLOROCARBON'IC. See CHLORCARBONIC.—*C*. acid, *C*. oxide. Carbonyl chloride.

CHLOROCET'YL. See CHLORCETYL.

CHLOROCHLO'RIC ACID. See CHLORCHLORIC ACID.

CHLOROCHRO'MATE. See CHLORCHROMATE.

CHLOROCHRO'MIC ACID. See CHLORCHROMIC ACID.

CHLOROCINNAM'IC ACID. See CHLORCINNAMIC ACID.

CHLOROCIN'NOSE. See CHLORCINNOSE.

CHLOROCIT'RIC ACID. See CHLORCITRIC acid.

CHLOROCU'PRATE. Lat., *chlorocupras*. Fr., *c.* A double chloride of copper and another element or radicle.

CHLOROCYAN'AMID(E). See CHLORCYANAMIDE.

CHLOROCY'ANATE. See CHLORCYANATE.

CHLOROCYAN'IC. See CHLORCYANIC.

CHLOROCYANID(E). See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYAN'ILID(E). See CHLORCYANILIDE.

CHLORODI'AMYL. See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORODIBRO'MID(E). A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine and 2 atoms of bromine.

CHLORODIPHEN'YL. See CHLORDIPHENYL.

CHLO'RODYNE. Apparently a contraction for *chloroform anodyne*. An English proprietary anodyne preparation the original composition of which is not certainly known, and for which many different formulæ are given. In general, these formulæ contain a salt of morphine, chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and one or more volatile flavoring and carminative principles, together with syrup or molasses. Ac-

cording to J. P. Remington's formula (founded on C. Bullock's) for a preparation essentially the same, termed *liquor chloroformi compositus*, 16 grains of morphine hydrochloride are dissolved in 1 drachm of water and 1 fl. oz. of water, and 3 fluid drachms of chloroform, 2 fluid drachms of tincture of cannabis indica, 18 minims of tincture of capsicum, 4 minims of oil of peppermint, 24 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm of perchloric (or hydrochloric) acid are added. Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of morphine.

CHLOROETH'YLATE. See CHLORETHYLATE.

CHLORO FERROCYN'IC ACID. See CHLORFERROCYANIC ACID.

CHLORO FERROCYN'ANID(E). See CHLORFERROCYNANIDE.

CHLOROFLU'ORID(E), **CHLOROFLUOR'URET**. See CHLORFLUORIDE.

CHLO'ROFORM. Lat., *chloroformum* [Br. Ph.], *chloroformum purificatum* [U. S. Ph.], *chloroformium* [Ger. Ph.], *chloroformium purum*, *chloridum formicum*. Fr., *chloroforme*, *chloroforme officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C*, *reines C*. Syn.: dichlorinated chloride of methyl, trichloromethane, trichloride of methyl. A body having the composition $CHCl_3$, discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and about the same time independently by Soubeiran and Liebig. A clear, colorless liquid of peculiar pleasant odor and sweetish burning taste, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, only moderately soluble in water, boiling at 60° to 61° C., and not inflammable. Its sp. gr. at 15° C. varies between 1.485 and 1.500, according to the amount of alcohol it may contain. It dissolves iodine, bromine, fixed and volatile oils, most of the resins and fats, camphor, caoutchouc, mastic, copal, and benzoin. It has marked antizymotic powers, inhibiting the action of the organized ferments. Given by the mouth, it is a stomachic stimulant and carminative (in large doses, a narcotic), and has been thought to exert a solvent action on gallstones. Applied externally, being prevented from evaporating, it is irritant and slightly anodyne. For the action of its inhaled vapor in suspending consciousness, see *Surgical ANÆSTHESIA*.—**Acetone c.** See CHLORETONE.

CHLO'ROFORM, *v. tr.* See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMA'TUS. Treated with or containing chloroform.

CHLOROFORM'IC. Fr., *chloroformique*. Pertaining to chloroform or to its action.

CHLOROFORM'MIUM [Ger. Ph.], *n.* See CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORMIZA'TION. Lat., *chloroformisatio*. Fr., *chloroformisation*. Ger., *Chloroformisirung*. The process of administering the vapor of chloroform by inhalation to the extent of producing anæsthesia.

CHLO'ROFORMIZE. Fr., *chloroformiser*. Ger., *chloroformisiren*. To subject to the influence of chloroform.

CHLOROFORM'UM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *n.* Chloroform.—**Aqua chloroformi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chloroforme* (ou *chloroformée*). Ger., *Chloroformwasser*. A preparation containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of chloroform dissolved in water.—**C. purificatum** [U. S. Ph.], **C. purum**. Fr., *chloroforme pur.* Ger., *reines Chloroform*. Chloroform purified by the successive addition of sulphuric acid, sodium carbonate, alcohol, and lime.—**C. venale** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chloroforme véral* (ou *rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *käufliches Chloroform*. Commercial chloroform; containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform and of a sp. gr. not lower than 1.470.—**Linimentum chloroformi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Linimentum eum chloroformo** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *liniment au chloroforme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chloroformliniment*. A preparation containing, according to the U. S. Ph., 2 parts by weight of commercial chloroform to 3 of soap liniment; according to the Br. Ph., equal parts by volume of chloroform and liniment of camphor; or, according to the Fr. Cod., 1 part of chloroform to 9 parts

of oil of sweet almonds.—**Mistura chloroformi.** Fr., *émulsion de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformemulsion*. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 8 parts of purified chloroform, 2 of camphor, 10 of yolk of egg, and 80 of water.—**Spiritus chloroformi.** Fr., *alcoolé de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformspiritus*. Of the U. S. Ph., a mixture of 10 per cent. by weight of chloroform and 90 of alcohol; of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 1 part by bulk of chloroform (9 per cent. by weight) and 19 parts of alcohol.

CHLOROFORM'YL. Lat., *chloroformylum*. See CHLOROFORM.

CHLORO'GENATE. A salt of chlorogenic acid.

CHLOROGEN'IC ACID. Caffeotannic acid.

CHLORO'GENIN(E). See ALSTONINE.

CHLOROH'EM'ATIN. See CHLORH'EMATIN.

CHLOROHYDRAR'GYRATE. Lat., *chlorohydrargyras*. Fr., *c.* A compound of mercuric chloride with the chloride of another element or a radicle.

CHLOROHY'DRATE. A compound of both chlorine and hydroxyl, (OH), with a radicle. Not to be confounded with chlorhydrate.

CHLOROHY'DRIC. See CHLORHYDRIC and HYDROCHLORIC.

CHLOROHYDROCYAN'IC ACID. See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROHYDRO'QUINON(E). See CHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLOROHYPONIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorohypoazotique*. Nitrosyl dichloride.

CHLORO'I'ODID(E). See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLO'ROL. A disinfectant and antiseptic solution of corrosive sublimate, sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid, and copper sulphate.

CHLO'ROLIN. An antiseptic solution containing trichlorphenol.

CHLORO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *χλωρός*, green. Fr., *c.*, *chlorome*. Ger., *Chlorom*. Syn.: *chloro-sarcoma*, *green cancer*, *periosteal* (or *metastatic*) *sarcoma*. A rare disease, first described by Balfour in 1834, since which time a number of cases have been recorded, all occurring in children. A case observed by F. G. Gade, of Christiania, was that of a little girl aged 5, who first suffered from anæmic symptoms, and then from a tumor of the left cheek, with toothache, tinnitus aurium, otorrhœa, deafness, and continually increasing exophthalmia. Nine weeks after these symptoms appeared, she died with pyrexia and great prostration, without having exhibited any phenomena of cerebral mischief. At the post mortem examination an immense number of greenish-yellow and greenish-gray fibrous tumors of sarcomatous structure were found in various situations, but more especially connected with the periosteum. They were found on the dura mater, in the internal ear, in the orbit, in the periosteum of the skull and facial bones, in large numbers on the sternum, on the ribs, and in many other localities. The green coloring matter, which can be dissolved out by maceration in chloroform as a dark-green oily liquid, is not related, according to Gade and Otto, either to the blood or to the biliary coloring matter, but is formed from fat granules, great numbers of which are found in the cells of the neoplasm.

CHLOROMALE'IC ACID. See CHLORMALEIC ACID.

CHLOROMER'CURATE. See CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE.

CHLOROM'ETER. Lat., *chlorometrum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *chloromètre*. Ger., *Chlormesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of dissolved chlorine in a liquid.

CHLOROMETH'ANE. See CHLORMETHANE.

CHLOROMETH'YL. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMETHYLMENTHYL'IC ETHER. See FORMAN.

CHLOROM'ETRY. See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMICMYL'IC ACID. From *χλωρός*, green, and *δμικμα*, urine. Fr., *acide chloromichmylique*. An acid, $C_4H_5Cl_3O_3$, obtained from the urine after the extraction of urea.

CHLORONAPH'THALASE. See CHLORNAPHTHALASE.

CHLORONAPH'THALENE. See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORONAPH'THALID(E). See CHLORNAPHTHALIDE.

CHLORONAPH'THOL. A disinfectant preparation said to contain creosote.

CHLORONI'TRIC ACID. See CHLORNITRIC ACID.

CHLORONI'TRIN. See CHLORNITRIN.

CHLORONITROBEN'ZENE. See CHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORONI'TROUS ACID. See CHLORNITROUS ACID.

CHLOPEROP'CHA, f. See *Liquor GUTTAPERCHÆ* (under GUTTAPERCHA).

CHLO'ROPHANE. From *χλωρός*, green, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorophan*. The greenish-yellow variety of chromophane.

CHLOROPHENE'SIC ACID. Ger., *Chlorphenessäure*. Dichlorphenol.

CHLOROPHEN'IC ACID. See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHENIS'IC ACID. Ger., *Chlorphenissäure*. Trichlorphenol.

CHLOROPHEN'OL. See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHENU'SIC ACID. Ger., *Chlorphenussäure*. Pentachlorphenol.

CHLOROPHENYLACET'AMID(E). A substitution compound of phenylacetamide and chlorine in which one or more atoms of the latter replace hydrogen in the former.

CHLOROPHENYL'IC ACID. See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPH'ORA, f. From *χλωρός*, light green, and *φορέιν*, to bear. The substance constituting the corpuscles of chlorophyll.

CHLOROPH'THISIS, f. -phthi'seos (-oph'thisis). From *χλωρός*, green (see CHLOROSIS), and *φθίσις* (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *Bleichsucht mit Schweindsucht*, *Schweindsucht der Bleichsüchtigen*. Pulmonary consumption supervening on or accompanied with chlorosis.

CHLO'ROPHYLL. Lat., *chlorophylla*, *chlorophyllum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *chlorophylle*. Ger., *C.*, *Grünstoff*. The green coloring matter which exists in the leaves and other parts of plants, and in the *Protozoa*.

CHLOROPHYLLA'CEOUS. Of the nature or character of chlorophyll.

CHLOROPHYLL'IAN. See CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS.

CHLOROPHYLLI'GENOUS. Forming or producing chlorophyll.

CHLOROPIC'RIN. See CHLORPICRIN.

CHLOROPLAS'TID. Ger., *Chlorophyllkörper*. A granule in which the chlorophyll of plants is contained.

CHLOROPLAT'INATE. See CHLORPLATINATE.

CHLOROPLATIN'IC ACID. See CHLORPLATINIC ACID.

CHLOROPLAT'INITE. See CHLORPLATINITE.

CHLOROPROP'IONYL. See CHLORPROPYONYL.

CHLOROPRO'PYLENE. See CHLORPROPYLENE.

CHLOROPRUS'SIC ACID. See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROQUIN'OLIN(E). See CHLORQUINOLINE.

CHLORO'QUINON(E). See CHLORQUINONE.

CHLOROR'CIN, CHLOROR'CINOL. Fr., *chlorocéine*. A chlorine substitution compound of orcin.

CHLOROSAL'ICIN. See CHLORSALICIN.

CHLOROSAL'ICYL. See CHLORSALICYL.

CHLOROSALI'CYLOL. See CHLORSALICYLIC aldehyde.

CHLOROSALI'GENIN. See CHLORSALIGENIN.

CHLOROS'AMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorosamid*. A yellow, crystalline, scaly substance, $C_2H_{13}Cl_3N_2O_3$, produced by the action of ammonia on chlorsalicylic aldehyde.

CHLOROSARCO'MA, n. See CHLOROMA.

CHLO'ROSIN. A chlorine compound of albumin.

CHLORO'SIS, *f.* -*osis* (-*is*). Gr., *χλωσις* (from *χλωρεν*, to be of a pale-green or yellow color). Fr., *chlorose*. Ger., *Chlorose*, *Bleichsucht*, *Weissucht*. A form of anemia observed mostly in pubescent girls in whom menstruation has not become regularly established, and occasionally in boys at about the period of puberty. The liquor sanguinis is redundant and the blood corpuscles are decreased in number; anæmic murmurs are audible in the large superficial veins, and the action of the heart may be irregular and excessive; the complexion becomes very pale and subsequently greenish; the appetite is defective or depraved; the tissues are flabby; and there is a general feeling of lassitude and despondency. There may be headache, vertigo, disorders of sensibility, and affections of various mucous membranes.—**C. ab hydrothorace.** Pallor due to hydrothorax.—**C. ægyptiaca.** See *Egyptian c.*—**C. Æthiopum.** See *African* CACHEXIA.—**C. amantium**, **C. amatoria.** Fr., *chlorose d'amour*. C. in young women who are in love.—**C. a menorrhagia.** Fr., *pâles-couleurs des femmes*. Pallor, weakness, etc., due to profuse menstruation; observed at about the menopause.—**C. bengalensis**, **C. carthagenica.** See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.—**C. gigantea.** A form of c. associated with excessive formation of fat.—**C. gravidarum.** The cravings, etc., of women in the early months of pregnancy.—**C. hæmorrhagica.** See *C. a menorrhagia*.—**C. infantum.** A general cachectic condition in children.—**C. maculosa.** Macular leprosy.—**C. plethorica.** A condition characterized by flushes in the face, a full pulse, pains in the head, back, or loins, and palpitations of the heart.—**C. præmatura.** C. occurring before puberty.—**C. pubescens.** Fr., *chlorose de la puberté*. C. occurring in young girls at puberty.—**C. rhachialgia.** The cachexia of miners and metal workers.—**Chloroses secundariæ** (seu *spuriæ*, seu *symptomatiæ*). Cachectic pallor.—**C. tropica.** See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.—**Chloroses veræ.** C. as usually understood.—**C. verminosa.** Paleness, etc., from intestinal worms.—**C. virginea**, **C. virginum.** The c. of young girls.—**C. viridis.** C. with a green hue of the skin.—**Egyptian c.** Lat., *C. ægyptiaca*. Fr., *chlorose d'Égypte*. A form of anemia which has been thought to be identical with ankylostomiasis (*q. v.*).—**Febrile c.** Fr., *chlorose fébrile*. C. with fever.—**Tropical c.** Ger., *tropische Chlorose*. See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.

CHLOROS'MA, *n.* -*os'ma* (-*is*). See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLOROSPIROYL'IUM, *n.* See **CHLORSALICYL**.

CHLOROSUL'PHID(E). See **CHLORSULPHIDE**.

CHLOROSULPHON'IC ACID. See **CHLORSULPHONIC ACID**.

CHLOROSULPHU'RIC ACID. See **CHLORSULPHURIC ACID**.

CHLOROSULPHY'DRATE. See **CHLORSULPHYDRATE**.

CHLORO'SUS. See **CHLOROUS**.

CHLO'ROTA, *f.* See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLOROTER'EBENE. See **CHLORTEREBENE**.

CHLO'ROTES, *f.* -*tes* (-*is*). See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLOROTETRACODE'IN(E). See **CHLORTETRACODINE**.

CHLOROTETRAMOR'PHIN(E). See **CHLORTETRAMORPHINE**.

CHLOROTHEPATI'TIS, *f.* See **CHLOREPATITIS**.

CHLOROT'IC. Lat., *chloroticus*. Fr., *chlorotique*. Ger., *chlorotisch*, *bleichsüchtig*. Pertaining to or affected with chlorosis.

CHLOROTOL'UENE. See **CHLORTOLUENE**.

CHLO'ROUS. Lat., *chlorosus*. Fr., *chloreux*. Ger., *chlorig*. Containing or combined with chlorine; usually restricted to compounds which contain chlorine united with oxygen, and combined with less of the latter element than is the case with the chloric compounds.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chlorosum*. Fr., *acide*

chloreux. Ger., *chlorige Säure*, *Chlorigsäure*. A substance of caustic taste and acid properties known only in aqueous solution. It has the formula HClO_2 , and forms a series of salts called chlorites.

CHLOROVAL'ERAL. See **CHLORVALERAL**.

CHLOROVALER'IC ACID. See **CHLORVALERIC ACID**.

CHLOROVALERIS'IC ACID. See **CHLORVALERICISIC ACID**.

CHLOROVALEROS'IC ACID. See **CHLORVALEROSIC ACID**.

CHLOROXYAL'AMID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloroxalamid*. A chlorine substitution derivative, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_5\text{NO}_3$, of oxamide.

CHLOROXYALATE. Lat., *chloroxalus*. Fr., *c.* An oxalate in which chlorine replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle.

CHLOROXAETH'YLIN(E). Fr., *chloroxaléthylène*. Ger., *Chloroxaläthylin*. A chlorine substitution compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$, of oxalethylin.

CHLOROXYAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloroxalique*. A tertiary amine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$, derived from diethyl oxamide.

CHLOROXYALMETH'YLIN. A substitution compound of oxalmethylin, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$.

CHLOROXYALOVIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloroxalorinique*. Pentachlorethylloxalic acid; a deliquescent caustic compound, $\text{C}_4\text{HCl}_5\text{O}_4$, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether.

CHLOROXYAM'ETHANE. See **CHLOROXYALAMIDE**.

CHLOROXYETH'ID(E). Fr., *chloroxéthide*. A liquid, $\text{C}_5\text{Cl}_6\text{O}_7$, produced by the action of alcohol on perchloroxyal ether.

CHLOROXYETH'OSE. Fr., *chloroxéthose*. A substance, $\text{C}_5\text{Cl}_6\text{O}$, formed by the action of chloric acid on oil of spiræa.

CHLOROXYETH'YL. A chlorinated derivative of ethyl-oxide.

CHLOROXY'ID(E). Syn.: *oxychloride*. Fr., *chloroxyde*, *oxychlorure*. A compound of chlorine and oxygen with a radicle.

CHLOROXY'LENE. Xylol chloride.

CHLOROXYSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide chloroxy-sulfurique*. A compound of chlorine and sulphuric acid.

CHLOROZANAL'OIN. See **CHLORZANALOIN**.

CHLO'ROZONE. A substance of unknown chemical constitution formed by passing nascent chlorine mixed with air into a solution of caustic soda; a clear, yellowish liquid of a peculiar odor, acting as a marked disinfectant and bleaching agent.

CHLORPHEN'OL. A generic term for *monoc'* (used in respiratory diseases, by inhalation), *paramonoc'*, and *tric'* (both used in erysipelas).

CHLORPHEN'YL. A crystalline compound obtained by the action of nitric acid on trichlorophenic acid.

CHLORPIC'RIN. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{HO}_2\text{Cl}_3$, produced by the action of nitric acid on chloral or other chlorinated organic compounds.

CHLORPIC'RYL. Fr., *chloropicyryle*. Ger., *C.*, *Chlorpikryl*. A chlorine substitution compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_2$, of picryl.

CHLORPLAT'INATE. Lat., *chloroplatinus*. Fr., *chloroplatinate*. A compound of platinum tetrachloride with the hydrochloride of another base.

CHLORPLATIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chloroplatinique*. Ger., *Chlorplatinssäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (often wrongly called platinum chloride).

CHLORPLAT'INITE. A platinumchloride; also a compound of platinum dichloride with another radicle not a chloride.

CHLORPROPI'ONYL. Propionyl chloride.

CHLORPRO'PYLENE. Fr., *chloropropylène*. Ger., *Chlorpropylen*. A chlorine substitution product of propylene.

CHLORPRUS'SIC ACID. See **CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID**.

CHLORQUIN'OL. Fr., *chloroquinol*. Ger., *Chlorchinol*. A chlorine substitution product of quinol.

CHLORQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *chloroquinoline*. Ger., *Chlorchinolin*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinoline, C_9H_6NCl .

CHLORQUIN'ONE. Fr., *chloroquinone*. Ger., *Chlorchinon*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinone.

CHLORRESOR'CIN, CHLORRESOR'CINOL. A chlorine substitution compound of resorcin.

CHLORSAL'ICIN. Fr., *chlorosalicine*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicin, $C_{13}H_{17}O_7Cl$.

CHLORSAL'ICYL. Fr., *chlorosalicycle*. Ger., *C*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicyl.

CHLORSAL'ICYLAL. See **CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE**.

CHLORSALICYL'IC. Salicylic and containing chlorine. —*C*. aldehyde. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5ClO_2$, having acid properties.

CHLORSAL'IGENIN. A chlorine substitution compound of saligenin.

CHLORSAL'OL. Chlorphenol salicylate. Used like salol.

CHLORSUL'PHID(E). Fr., *chlorosulfure*. A compound consisting of chlorine and sulphur united directly to the same element or radicle.

CHLORSUL'PHOFORM. A product, $C_2Cl_2S_3$, of carbon monochloride and sulphur.

CHLORSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorosulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorosulfonsäure*. 1. A substance derived from sulphuric acid by the replacement of a molecule of hydroxyl by an atom of chlorine. 2. As a generic term, a compound consisting of a sulphonic acid with the addition of an atom of chlorine.

CHLORSULPHO'QUINONE. Fr., *chlorosulfoquinone*. Ger., *Chlorosulfochinon*. A substance of a mild, sulphurous odor, produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on monochlorquinone.

CHLORSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide chlorosulfurique*. A compound, SO_2Cl_2 , which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by 2 atoms of chlorine.

CHLORSULPHY'DRATE. Fr., *chlorosulphydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine, sulphur, and hydrogen.

CHLORTER'EBENE. Fr., *chlorotérébène*. A thick, colorless liquid of a camphoraceous odor, $C_{10}H_{12}Cl_4$, isomeric with chlorcamphene, formed by the action of chlorine on terebene.

CHLORTETRACODE'IN(E). Fr., *chlorotétracodéine*. Ger., *Chlortetracodéin*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{166}Cl_2N_8O_{24} = (C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromtetracodeine.

CHLORTETRAMOR'PHIN(E). Fr., *chlorotétramorphine*. Ger., *Chlortetramorphin*. A base, $C_{136}H_{156}Cl_2N_8O_{24} = (C_{34}H_{38}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromtetramorphine.

CHLORTOL'UENE. Fr., *chlorotoluène*. Ger., *Chlortoluol*. A chlorine substitution product of toluene.

CHLORTRINITROBENZENE. Fr., *chlorotrinitrobenzène*. Ger., *Chlortrinitrobenzol*. Picryl chloride.

CHLO'RUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *n*. Chlorine. —*Aqua chlori* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *eau chlorée*, *chlore dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorwasser*. A saturated aqueous solution of chlorine (prepared by the action of black oxide of manganese upon hydrochloric acid); a clear yellowish liquid having the odor of chlorine and containing 4 parts to 1,000 by weight (about 2,000 by volume) of the gas [U. S. Ph.]. —*Vapor chlori*. A preparation made of 2 oz. of chlorinated lime and a sufficiency of cold water, by putting the powder into a suitable apparatus, moistening it with the water, and letting the vapor that arises be inhaled.

CHLO'RURET. See **CHLORIDE**.

CHLORURE'TUM, n. See **CHLORIDE**.

CHLORVAL'ERAL. A liquid, C_5H_5ClO , produced by the action of chlorine on valeral.

CHLORVALER'IC ACID. A substitution compound of valeric acid of the composition C_5H_9ClO .

CHLORVALERIS'IC ACID. Trichlorvaleric acid.

CHLORVALEROS'IC ACID. Tetrachlorvaleric acid.

CHLORXY'LENE. Xylol chloride.

CHLORY'DRIC. See **CHLORHYDRIC**.

CHLO'RYL. A mixture of methyl chloride and ethyl chloride, used as a local anæsthetic.

CHLORZANAL'OIN. A substitution compound of chlorine and zanaloïn.

CHO'ANA, CHO'ANE, f. Gr., *χοάνη* (from *χεῖν* to pour out). Fr., *choane*. Ger., *Choanen* (2d def.). 1. A funnel or any funnel-shaped cavity (the infundibulum of the brain, the orbit, the pelvis, etc.). 2. In the pl., *choanæ*. See **POSTERIOR NARES** (under **NARIS**).

CHO'ANOID. From *χοάνη*, a funnel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Lat., *choanodes*, *choanoides*, *choanoideus*. Fr., *choanoïde*. Ger., *trichterförmig*. Funnel-shaped.

CHOANORRHA'GIA, f. From *χοάνη* (see **CHOANA**), and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Fr., *choanorrhagie*. Ger., *Choanorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the posterior nares.

CHO'ANOS, m. Gr., *χοάνος*. See **CHOANA** (1st def.).

CHO'ANUS, m. See **CHOANA** (1st def.).

CHOC'OLATE. Lat., *chocolata*. Fr., *chocolat*. Ger., *Schokolade*. 1. A preparation made by grinding cacao seeds, mixing the powder while warm with its own weight of sugar, and, as a rule, flavoring the mass with cinnamon, vanilla, or some other aromatic. Occasionally various amylaceous or mucilaginous substances are added. Thus prepared, *c*. is to be had at the shops in the form of hard, brittle cakes of a reddish-brown color. They are eaten in that state, or powdered and boiled with milk or milk and water, with the addition of sugar, are drank like tea and coffee. *C*. is also an ingredient of various articles of confectionery and is used to flavor certain culinary preparations and to mask the taste of some drugs. 2. A medicinal preparation having *c*. for its basis.

CHÉ'NICE, f., CHÉ'NICIS, f., CHÉNI'CION, n. *Chæn'ices*, *-eidos* (-*is*), *-i'cni*. Gr., *χοινίκη, χοινικίς, χοινίκιον*. Fr., *chénice*. An ancient name for a trephine or some similar instrument.

CHERADENTEROPH'THISIS, f. *-phthis'eos* (-*ophth'isis*). From *χοιράς*, a scrofulous swelling, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *φθίσις* (see **PHTHISIS**). See **TABES mesenterica**.

CHERAD'ICUS, CHERADO'DES. Gr., *χοιραδῶδης*. Scrofulous.

CHERADOL'OGY. Lat., *cheradologia* (from *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *λόγος*, understanding). The study or doctrine of scrofula.

CHERANG'EIOKERATODI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *κερατοειδής*, horn-like. Scrofulous keratitis with the formation of new blood vessels.

CHÉ'RAS, f. *Chær'ados* (-*is*). Gr., *χοιράς* (from *χοῖρος*, a pig). Scrofula.

CHEROCALYM'MA, n. *-ym'matos* (-*is*). From *χοῖρος*, the vulva, and *κάλυμμα*, a hood. See **HOTTENTOT APRON**.

CHEROCNES'MUS, m. From *χοῖρος*, the vulva, and *κνησμός*, itching. Itching of the vulva.

CHEROLYMPHOKERATODI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, *lymphá*, lymph, and *κερατοειδής*, horn-like. Scrofulous lymphatic keratitis.

CHÉ'ROS, CHÉ'RUS, m. Gr., *χοῖρος*. The vulva.

CHOI'RAS, f. See **CHERAS**.

CHOIRENCEPH'ALUS, m. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Tuberculous disease of the brain.

CHOIREN'TERA, f. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *έντερον*, an intestine. *Tabes mesenterica*.

CHOI'ROS, m. See **CHERUS**.

CHOKED. Fr., *étranglé, étouffé*. Ger., *erstickt*. Obstructed, stifled, engorged. See **C. DISC**.

CHO'LA, f. Gr., *χολή*. See **BILE**.

CHOLÆ'MIA, *f.* From *χολή*, bile, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cholémie*. Ger., *Cholämie*. A condition in which bile or some of its elements have accumulated in the blood, especially icterus gravis.—**Hæmatogenous c.** See *Hæmatogenous JAUNDICE*.—**Hepatogenous c.** See *Hepatogenous JAUNDICE*.

CHOLÆ'MIC. Fr., *cholémique*. Ger., *cholämisch*. Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to cholæmia.

CHOLA'GO, *f.* -*ag'inis*. See **CHOLAS** (2d def.).

CHOL'AGOGUE. Gr., *χολαγωγός* (from *χολή*, bile, and *ἄγειν*, to lead). Lat., *cholagogus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Galle abführend*. Having the property of increasing the secretion or excretion of bile.

CHOLAL'IC ACID. See **CHOLIC acid**.

CHOLANG(E'I'TIS, CHOLANGI(O)'TIS, CHOLANGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*, -*ioit'idis*, -*it'idis*. From *χολή*, bile, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel (see also -*itis**). Fr., *cholangite*, *inflammation des voies biliaires*. Ger., *Gallencaudenentzündung*. Inflammation of the bile ducts.

CHOLAN'IC ACID. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide cholannique*. Ger., *Cholansäure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_6$, produced by the oxidation of cholic acid.

CHOLAN'SIS, *f.* -*ian'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *χωλανσις*. See **CHOLOSIS**.

CHOLAPRAG'MON. From *χολή*, bile, and *ἀπράγμων*, idle. Pertaining to or affected with a sluggish secretion of bile.

CHO'LAS, *f.* *Chol'ados* (-*is*). Gr., *χολάς*. 1. The intestines. 2. Of Gaza, the region of the gall bladder.

CHOLAS'MA, *n.* Gr., *χόλασμα*. See **CHOLOSIS**.

CHO'ULATE. See **GLYCOCHOLATE**.

CHO'LE, *f.* Gr., *χολή* (1st def.). 1. The bile. 2. An old term for cholera.

CHO'LEAS, *f.* *Choleat'is*. A choleate.

CHO'LEATE. Lat., *choleas*. A salt of choleic acid.

CHOLEC'CHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*ec'chysis*). From *χολή*, bile, and *εκχέιν*, to stream forth. Fr., *cholechyse*. Ger., *Gallenergiessung*. A discharge of bile.

CHOLECCHY'TICUS. Pertaining to cholecchysis.

CHOLECHRO'IN. Fr., *choléchroïne*. From *χολή*, bile, and *χρῶν*, to tint. A mixture of fatty substances with biliverdin.

CHOLECYST. Lat., *cholecystis* (from *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder). Fr., *cholécyste*, *vésicule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. The gall bladder.

CHOLECYSTECTA'SIA, CHOLECYSTECTASIS, *f.* From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. Fr., *cholécystectasie*. Ger., *Gallenblasenerweiterung*. Dilatation of the gall bladder.

CHOLECYSTEC'TOMY. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *εκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *cholécystectomie*. Ger., *Cholecystektomie*, *Ausschneidung der Gallenblase*. Partial or total removal of the gall bladder.

CHOLECYSTENTERO'STOMY. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, *ἐντερον*, a bowel, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *cholécystentérostomie*. The operation of establishing a communication between the gall bladder and the intestine for the relief of obstruction of the common bile duct.

CHOLECYSTEURYS'MA, *n.* -*ys'matos* (-*is*). From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *εὐρύνειν*, to dilate. See **CHOLECYSTECTASIS**.

CHOLECYST'ICUS. From *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *cholécystique*. Ger., *cholecystisch*. Pertaining to the gall bladder.

CHOLECYST'IS, *f.* -*cys'teos* (-*is*). See **CHOLECYST**.

CHOLECYSTIT'ICUS. Pertaining to cholecystitis.

CHOLECYSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *cholécystite*. Ger., *Gallenblasenentzündung*. Inflammation of the gall bladder.

CHOLECYS'TOGASTRO'STOMY. The operation of establishing an opening of communication between the gall bladder and the stomach.

CHOLECYSTON'CUS, *m.* From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ὄγκος*, bulk. Fr., *cholécystoneus*. Ger., *Gallenblasengeschwulst*. Swelling of the gall bladder with induration.

CHOLECYSTOR'RAPHY. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ράφή*, a seam. Fr., *cholécystorrhaphie*. Ger., *Cholecystorrhaphie*. Cholecystotomy with suture of the gall bladder after Wells's method.

CHOLECYSTOS'TOMY. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The operation of making an opening into the gall bladder and securing the edges to those of a similar opening in the abdominal wall or in one of the intestines.—**Duodenoc'**. A form of cholecystenterostomy (*q. v.*) in which the duodenum is made to communicate with the gall bladder.

CHOLECYSTOT'OMY. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *cholécystotomie*. Ger., *Gallenblasenschnitt*. Incision of the gall bladder through the abdominal wall; done for disease of the organ, especially for the removal of gall stones.—**Langenbuch's c.** See **CHOLECYSTECTOMY**.—**Sims's c.** The original operation, in which the gall bladder is stitched to the abdominal wound, and a permanent fistula established.—**Wells's c.** A modification of Sims's operation, in which it is proposed to close the gall bladder by a continuous suture and return it into the abdomen.—**Winiwarter's c.** See **CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY**.

CHOLEDOCHIARC'TIA, *f.* From *χοληδόχος* (see **CHOLEDOCHUS**), and *arc'tare*, to constrict. Fr., *cholédochiarc'tie*. Stenosis of the common bile duct.

CHOLEDOCH'ICUS. Pertaining to the biliary passages.

CHOLEDOCHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *cholédocite*. Inflammation of the ductus communis choledochus.

CHOLED'CHODUODENOS'TOMY. The operation of establishing an opening of communication between the ductus choledochus communis and the duodenum.*

CHOLED'CHOENTERO'STOMY. The operation of establishing an opening of communication between the ductus choledochus communis and an intestine.

CHOLED'CHOLITH'OTRIPSY. The operation of crushing a gall stone in the ductus choledochus communis.

CHOLEDOCHOS'TOMY. The establishment of a fistula of the ductus choledochus communis.

CHOLEDOCHOT'OMY. Incision of the ductus choledochus communis.

CHOLED'CHUS. Gr., *χοληδόχος* (from *χολή*, bile, and *δοχος*, containing). Fr., *cholédoque*. Ger., *Galle führend*. Receiving bile. See **DUCTUS communis c.**

CHOLEDOG'RAPHY, CHOLEDOL'OGY. See **CHOLOLOGY**.

CHOL'EDRA, *f.* See **CHOLERA**.

CHOLEDUCTUS, *m.* See **DUCTUS communis choledochus**.

CHOLEGO'GICUS. See **CHOLAGOGUE**.

CHOLE'GON, *n.* A cholagogue.

CHOLE'GOS. See **CHOLAGOGUE**.

CHOLEGRA'PHIA, *f.* See **CHOLOLOGY**.

CHOLE'GUS. See **CHOLAGOGUE**.

CHOLEHÆ'MIA, *f.* See **CHOLÆMIA**.

CHOLEI'A. Gr., *χολαία*. See **CHOLOSIS**.

CHOLEI'C ACID. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide choléique*. Ger., *Choleinsäure*. Taurocholic acid.

CHOLE'IN. Lat., *choleina*. Fr., *choléine*. A colored, fatty, non-nitrogenous product obtained from bile.

CHOLEIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide choléinique*. Ger., *Choleinsäure*. 1. An acid, $C_{25}H_{42}O_4$, obtained in small quantities from ox bile. 2. See **CHOLEIC ACID**.

CHO'LELITH. Lat., *cholelithos*, *cholelithus* (from *χολή*, bile, and *λίθος*, a stone). See **Biliary CALCULUS**.

CHOLELITH'IA. Biliary obstruction.—**C. acuta**. Calenous jaundice.

CHOLELITHIASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *χολή*, bile, and *λιθιασις* (see **LITHIASIS**). Fr., *cholélithiase*,

affection calculense du foie. Ger., *Gallensteinkrankheit*. The condition of being affected with gall stones.

CHOLELITHICUS. Fr., *cholélithique*. Pertaining to cholelithiasis.

CHOLELITHOS, m. See *Biliary CALCULUS*.

CHOLELITHOTOMY. Excision of a gall stone.

CHOLELITHOTRITY. The operation of crushing a gall stone.

CHOLELITHUS, m. See *Biliary CALCULUS*.

CHOLELOGY. See *CHOLIOLOGY*.

CHOLEMÉSIA, CHOLEMÉSIS, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *εμείν*, to vomit. Fr., *cholémèse, vomissement biliaire*. Ger., *gallichtes Erbrechen*. Bilious vomiting.

CHOLEMETICUS. Pertaining to bilious vomiting.

CHOLEMY. See *CHOLEMIA*.

CHOLEPATORRHEA, f. From *χολή*, bile, *ῥήμα*, the liver, and *ρεύω*, to flow. See *CHOLORRHEA*.

CHOLEPHÆIN. See *CHOLOPHEIN*.

CHOLEPOE'SIS, f. See *CHOLOPOIESIS*.

CHOLEPOETICUS. See *CHOLOPOIETIC*.

CHOLEPOE'SIS, f. See *CHOLOPOIESIS*.

CHOLEPOIETICUS. See *CHOLOPOIETIC*.

CHOLEPYRA, f., CHOLEPYRETUS, m., CHOLEPYRIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *πύρ* or *πυρετός*, a burning fever. Ger., *Gallenfieber*. Bilious fever.

CHOLEPYRRHIN. From *χολή*, bile, and *πύρρος*, flame-colored, yellowish-red, orange-colored. Fr., *choléprrhine*. Ger., *Gallenbraun* (1st def.). 1. The brown coloring matter of the bile. 2. See *BILIRUBIN*.

CHOLERA, f. *Chol'eras*. Gr., *χολέρα* (lit., a roof-gutter, but commonly said to be from *χολή*, bile, or *χολάς*, an intestine, and *ρεύω*, to flow). Fr., *choléra*. Ger., *C., Brechnuhr, Gallenbruchnr, Brechgaltenruhr*. Any disease characterized by repeated simultaneous purging and vomiting, with painful spasms of the stomach and bowels and occasional cramps of the external muscles; as commonly used, Asiatic c. (*q. v.*).—**Algid c.**, Asiatic c. Lat., *c. asiatica*. Fr., *choléra asiatique* (ou *épidémique*). Ger., *epidemische* (oder *orientalische*) *C.* An acute infectious disease indigenous to India, whence it is at times conveyed to other parts of the world in the form of destructive epidemics that follow the paths of human travel; attributed to a specific microorganism, the *Spirillum cholere asiaticæ*, or comma bacillus. The disease is characterized by vomiting and purging, the discharges resembling rice water; by painful cramps; and by the early occurrence of collapse with suppression of urine and a peculiar coldness of the breath. The characteristic rice water discharges are generally preceded by ordinary diarrhoea. In cases of apparent recovery there is still the danger of the secondary fever that sometimes supervenes. The chief pathological feature seems to consist in the deficiency of liquor sanguinis due to the excessive watery discharges. Outbreaks of the disease may be prevented with great certainty by proper sanitary measures, but its curative treatment, which has been attempted in the most diverse ways, is of little avail and is for the most part confined to combating symptoms as they arise.—**Bilious c.** Lat., *c. biliosa*, *c. humida*. Fr., *cholerrhagie*. Ger., *feuchte C., Gallenruhr*. A form of simple c. (*q. v.*) characterized by purging, vomiting of bile, and spasms of the lower extremities. According to Goodeve, it would be regarded as real or Asiatic c. if it occurred during an epidemic of the latter.—**Black c.**, **Blue c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**British c.** See *Simple c.*—**Chicken c.** Lat., *c. gallinarum*. Fr., *choléra des poules*. Ger., *Hühnerc.* A disease affecting chickens, resembling Asiatic c. in its symptoms; according to Hueppe, a variety of septicaemia identical with rabbit's septicaemia. Cf. *BACILLUS cholere gallinarum*.—**C. ab arthritide.** See *C. arthritica*.—**C. accidentalis.** Simple c. due to the fermentation of undigested food.—**C. arida.** See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. arthritica.** Simple

c. due to the poison of gout.—**C. asiatica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. asphyctica.** Fr., *choléra asphyctique*. Asiatic c. in which extreme collapse occurs early, is of short duration, and commonly ends speedily in death.—**C. asphyxia.** Fr., *choléra asphyxique*. The collapse preceding death in fatal cases of Asiatic c.—**C. auriginosa a fungis venenatis.** Violent purging and collapse due to the ingestion of poisonous mushrooms.—**C. bacillus.** See *SPIRILLUM cholere asiaticæ*.—**C. biliosa.** See *Bilious c.*—**C. cells, C. corpuscles.** See *C. fungi*.—**C. crapulosa.** Simple c. due to excesses in eating.—**C. dust.** The impalpable powder to which the dejections of Asiatic c. may become reduced on drying; considered capable of spreading the infection by atmospheric diffusion.—**C. epidemica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. erethistica.** Ger., *erethistische C.* Asiatic c. in which there is great nervous irritability.—**C. europæa.** See *Simple c.*—**C. fever.** 1. See *C. typhoid*. 2. See *C. intermittens*.—**C. flatulenta.** 1. See *C. sicca* (1st def.). 2. Of Menjotius, see *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. fly.** See *CHOLERAIDES*.—**C. fungi.** Ger., *C'fungi*. Various *Fungi* found in choleraic dejecta and regarded as the cause of Asiatic c. For the real microorganism, see *SPIRILLUM cholere asiaticæ*.—**C. gallinarum.** See *Chicken c.*—**C. humida.** See *Bilious c.*—**C. hypochondriaca.** See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. indica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. indigena.** See *Simple c.*—**C. infantum.** Fr., *choléra infantile*. Ger., *Brechdurchfall der Kinder*. An American name for an acute gastrointestinal disease of infants (mostly those that are not suckled), characterized by profuse watery diarrhoea and vomiting and tending to end speedily in death by collapse. It prevails especially during the heat of summer and in large towns.—**C. intermittens.** A form of simple c. which may accompany the onset of tertian fevers.—**C. maligna.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. morbus.** See *Asiatic c.* and *Simple c.* In popular parlance the term is applied to severe vomiting and purging from any cause.—**C. nostras.** See *Simple c.*—**C. orientalis.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. paralytica.** See *C. torpida*.—**C. passio.** See *Simple c.*—**C. pestifera.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. red.** Fr., *rouge du choléra*. Ger., *C'rot(h)*. A reddish coloring matter found in cultures of the *Spirillum cholere asiaticæ*; supposed to be a derivative of indol.—**C. sicca.** Fr., *choléra sec.* 1. Of Sydenham, flatulent colic. 2. A form of Asiatic c. in which speedy collapse and death occur with little or no diarrhoea or vomiting, although the characteristic transudation is found in the intestines.—**C. sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis.** See *Crapulent COLIC*.—**C. spastica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. spontanea, C. spuria.** See *Simple c.*—**C. suppressa.** See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. torpida.** Ger., *torpide C.* Asiatic c. in which muscular weakness is marked.—**C. typhoid.** Ger., *C'typhoid*. The secondary fever of Asiatic c.; a condition resembling typhus, attributed in part to uremia.—**C. vulgaris.** See *Simple c.*—**C. xere.** Gr., *ξηρά χολέρα* [Hippocrates]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**Convulsive nervous c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Diarrhoea c., English c.** See *Simple c.*—**Epidemic c., Epidemic spasmodic c.** Ger., *epidemische C.* See *Asiatic c.*—**European c., Flatulent c.** See *C. sicca* (1st def.).—**Fowl c.** See *Chicken c.*—**Hog c.** Fr., *choléra des porcs* (ou *des cochons*). Ger., *Schweineseuche*. Syn.: *Swine plague*. A disease of hogs which first appeared in the United States in 1860, and of which a very fatal epidemic occurred in 1875. It is most contagious and fatal in summer, but may also occur in winter. Its symptoms are a macular and papular eruption of the skin, fever with a temperature of 104° to 106° F. or higher, drooping of the ears and head, avoidance of light, an undecided, staggering gait, coughing with accelerated respiration and dyspnoea and sometimes sneezing and epistaxis, deficient or perverted appetite, usually constipation but sometimes diarrhoea, abdominal tenderness, a peculiar offensive odor and a peculiar color of

the excrement, rapid emaciation, and progressive debility. It lasts from one or two days to a week. Cf. *BACILLUS* of *hog cholera*.—**Indian c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Indigenous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Malarious c.** Pernicious malarial fever of a choleraic type; an intermittent fever accompanied by vomiting, purging, and collapse.—**Malignant c., Pestilential c., Serous c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex*. Fr., *choléra simple* (ou *sporadique*). Ger., *sporadische C.* Syn.: *European c., c. morbus*. A disease most common in hot climates, at the close of summer and in the early autumn, apparently produced by cold or suppression of perspiration, or the ingestion of indigestible or overripe fruits, vegetables, etc., and characterized by an acute catarrhal inflammation of the stomach which extends into the intestines. It generally begins with pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting, and cramps in the extremities, followed by severe watery diarrhoea. In extreme cases great exhaustion ensues, attended by depression, anxiety, cold sweats, and hiccough, and the patient rapidly sinks into collapse and dies.—**Spasmodic c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Sporadic c., Summer c.** See *Simple c.*

CHOLERAD. The microorganism constituting the contagium of Asiatic cholera.

CHOLERA'IC. See *CHOLERIC* (3d def.).

CHOLERAIDES, *f. pl.* Fr., *cholérâides*. Ger., *Choleraiden*. Of Hahnemann, certain hypothetical atmospheric animalcules supposed to propagate cholera.

CHOLERAPHO'BIA, *f.* From *χολέρα*, cholera, *a priv.*, and *φόβος*, terror (1st def.). 1. Fearlessness in the presence of cholera. 2. See *CHOLEROPHOBIA*.

CHOLERAPHO'NE, CHOLERAPHO'NIA, *f.* From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *ἀφασία*, speechlessness. Fr., *cholérâphonie*. Ger., *cholerische Stimmlosigkeit*. The aphonia of Asiatic cholera.

CHOLERIC. Gr., *χολερικός*. Lat., *cholericus*. Fr., *cholérique*. Ger., *cholerisch*. 1. Abounding in cholera or bile. 2. Easily excited to anger. (See *C. TEMPERAMENT*.) 3. Pertaining to cholera.

CHOLERIFORM. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *forma*, form. See *CHOLEROID*.

CHOLERINE. Lat., *cholérina*. Fr., *cholérine*. 1. A form of influenza with intestinal symptoms observed in Paris in 1831. 2. Of Farr (1852), see *CHOLERAD*. 3. A mild form of cholera. 4. A form of diarrhoea observed to prevail in times of a cholera epidemic.

CHOL'ERODIARRHŒ'A, *f.* Fr., *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger., *CholeraDurchfall*. The diarrhoea of cholera; of some authors, a mild form of Asiatic cholera.

CHOLEROID. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling cholera.

CHOLEROMY'IA, *f.* See *CHOLERAIDES*.

CHOLEROPHO'BIA, *f.* From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *cholérophobie*. Ger., *Cholerascheu*. An exaggerated dread of cholera.

CHOLEROPHO'NE, *f.* See *CHOLERAPHONIA*.

CHOLERAPROSO'PON, n., CHOLEROP'SIS, *f.* From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *πρόσωπον*, the face, or *ὄψις*, appearance. Ger., *CholeraGesicht*. See *FACIES cholérica*.

CHOLEROTYPHUS, *m.* For deriv., see *CHOLERA* and *TYPHUS*. 1. See *CHOLERA typhoid*. 2. Asiatic cholera, especially in its severest form.

CHOLERRHA'GIA, *f.* See *CHOLORRHAGIA*.

CHOLERRHŒ'A, *f.* See *CHOLORRHŒA*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Simple CHOLERA*.

CHOLESTEARŒ'MIA, *f.* See *CHOLESTERŒMIA*.

CHOLESTEAR'ILIN. A gaseous compound, $C_{26}H_{42}$, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on cholesterol.

CHOLESTE'ARIN. See *CHOLESTERIN*.

CHOLESTEARINO'MA, *n.* See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.

CHOLESTE'ATIN. See *CHOLESTERIN*.

CHOLESTEATO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *χολή*, bile, and *στεάτωμα* (see *STEATOMA*). Fr., *cholestéatome*. Ger.,

Cholesteatom. A form of cystic tumor having the same sort of sac as an atheroma, containing a white, shining, semisolid fatty material resembling stearin or spermaceti, often lamellated, sometimes also small hairs and crystals of cholesterol; occurring oftenest in the pia mater of the brain and sometimes in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Under the microscope, the contents show very delicate, flat, round or polygonal, generally non-nuclear cells, usually in contact with each other. Cf. *PSAMMOMA*.

CHOLESTERŒ'MIA, *f.* From *χολή*, bile, *στέαρ*, stiff fat (see *CHOLESTERIN*), and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cholestérémie*. Ger., *Cholestérämie*. A morbid condition attributed to the accumulation of cholesterol in the blood; hæmatogenous jaundice. Cf. *ACHOLIA* (1st def.) and *CHOLEMIA*.

CHOLESTERATE. Lat., *cholesteras*. Fr., *cholestérate*. Ger., *gallenfettwuchssaures Salz*. A salt of cholesteric acid.

CHOLESTER'IC. Lat., *cholestericus*. Fr., *cholestérique*. Ger., *gallenfettwuchssauer*. Pertaining to or derived from cholesterol.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide*. Ger., *Cholesterinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{26}H_{40}O_5$, formed by the action of nitric acid on cholesterol and on cholic acid.

CHOLESTER'ILENE. Fr., *cholestéridène*. Ger., *Cholesterilen*. One of the crystalline hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{26}H_{42}$, or a formula polymeric with this, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterol.

CHOLESTERIN. Fr., *cholestérine*. Ger., *Gallenfett*. A substance found regularly under its own form in the blood, the brain and nerves, the crystalline lens, and the spleen and liver. It is excreted by the liver with the bile, forming from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. of the latter secretion and also forming a large part of gall stones; and it is believed by some to be converted in the intestines into stercorine, under which form it is excreted with the feces. It also occurs in the yolk of eggs.

CHOLESTERIN'IC. See *CHOLESTERIC*.

CHOLESTERI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. Fr., *cholestérite*. A variety of synchysis attributed to crystals of cholesterol detached from the crystalline lens and floating in the aqueous or vitreous humor.

CHOLESTERON(E). Fr., *cholestérone*. Ger., *Cholesteron*. A substance formed by heating cholesterol to the point of melting with concentrated phosphoric acid; said to be a terpene derivative.

CHOLESTERYL. Fr., *cholestéryle*. The radicle, $C_{26}H_{43}$, of cholesterol.

CHOLESTER'YLENE, *n.* A derivative of cholesterol said to have the composition of a derivative of terpene.

CHOLESTOL. A fatty substance closely related to cholesterol.

CHOLESTROPHANE. From *χολή*, bile, *στέαρ*, tallow (see *CHOLESTERIN*), and *φαίνεσθαι*, to seem, from its similarity to cholesterol. A substance, $C_8H_6N_2O_3 = C_3(CH_3)_2.N_2O_3$ or $CO \equiv [N(CH_3)_2]_2$, derived from caffeine by the action of nitric acid.

CHOLET'ELIN. Fr., *choletéline*. Ger., *C*. A final product in the process of oxidation of bilirubin.

CHOLEU'MA, *n.* -*leu'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *χάλευμα*. See *CHOLOSIS* (1st def.).

CHOLEVER'DIN. See *BILIVERDIN*.

CHOLHŒ'MIA, *f.* See *CHOLEMIA*.

CHOLI'A, *f.* Gr., *χολαία*. See *CHOLOSIS* (1st def.).

CHO'LIC. Gr., *χολικός*. Lat., *cholicus*. Fr., *cholique*. Of or pertaining to bile.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cholique*. Ger., *Cholsäure, Cholsäure* (2d def.). 1. A name sometimes given formerly to glycocholic acid. 2. As usually employed, a monobasic acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$, also called cholic acid, formed along with glycocine (or with taurine) by decomposing glycocholic (or taurocholic) acid.

CHOLICELE, *f.* Kol(ch²o²l)-i²-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ko'li²-sel. From *χολή*, bile, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. A

tumor formed by an accumulation of bile in the gall bladder.

CHOLICUS. See CHOLIC and BILIOUS.

CHOLIHÆMIA, f. See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLILITH. See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLINATE. A salt of cholinic acid.

CHOLIN(E). From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cholin*. A syrupy base, $C_5H_{13}NO_2 = N.(C_2H_4OH).(CH_3)_3.OH$, having marked alkaline and caustic properties; first prepared from bile; subsequently found in the form of a compound lecithine in nervous tissue and in various edible and poisonous fungi (the *Boletus luridus*, *Agaricus pantherinus*, and *Helvella esculenta*). It has been included among the poisonous ptomaines, its action in large doses being similar to that of muscarine.—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *salzsaures Cholin*. A crystalline substance, $N.(C_2H_4.OH).(CH_3)_3.Cl$.

CHOLINIC ACID. Fr., *acide cholinique*. Ger., *Cholin-säure*. 1. An acid, $C_5H_9O_6.2HO$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on bile. 2. See CHOLIC acid.

CHOLIOUS. Gr., *χολιός*. See CHOLIC.

CHOLIUS. See CHOLIC.

CHOLOCATARRHOPHE, CHOLOCATARRHOPHE'SIS, CHOLOCATARRHO'PHIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *καταρρῶφειν*, to sip. Fr., *cholocatarrhophe*. Ger., *Einsaugung von Galle*. Absorption of bile.

CHOLOCHLO'IN, CHOLOCHLO'RIN. From *χολή*, bile, and *χλῆος*, or *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow. See BILIVERDIN.

CHO'LOCHROME. From *χολή*, bile, and *χρῶμα*, pigment. Any biliary pigment.

CHOLOCY'ANIN. From *χολή*, bile, and *κῡάνεος*, blue. A preferable term for *bilicyanin* (*q. v.*).

CHOLOCYSTECTA'SIA, CHOLOCYSTEC'TASIS. See CHOLECYSTECTASIS.

CHOLOCYS'TIS, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See GALL BLADDER.

CHOLOCYSTI'TIS, f. See CHOLECYSTITIS.

CHOLOCYSTON'CUS, m. See CHOLECYSTONCUS.

CHOLOCYSTOPLEURITIS, f. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *πλευρίτις* (see PLEURISY). Inflammation of the gall bladder and of the pleura, also pleurisy by an extension of disease from the gall bladder.

CHOLOCYSTOT'OMY. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.

CHOLOD'ES. Gr., *χολοειδής* (from *χολή*, bile, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cholodique*. Ger., *gallicht, galle-nählich*. Resembling bile.

CHOLODIARRHÆ'A. From *χολή*, bile, and *διάρρῳα* (see DIARRHŒA). Fr., *cholodiarrhée*. Ger., *gallichter Durchfall*. Bilious diarrhœa.

CHOLODIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cholodinique*. Ger., *Cholodinsäure*. A colorless mass, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, obtained by dehydrating cholic acid.

CHOLODOCHITIS, f. Inflammation of the bile ducts.

CHOLODYSENTE'RIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *δυσεντερία* (see DYSENTERY). Ger., *Gallenruhr*. Bilious dysentery.

CHOLOG'RAPHY. Lat., *cholographia* (from *χολή*, bile, and *γράφειν*, to write). See CHOLOGOLOGY.

CHOLOID. See CHOLODES.

CHOLOIDAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide choloïdannique*. Ger., *Choloidansäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$, obtained by boiling cholic acid with nitric acid.

CHOLOID'IC ACID. See CHOLODINIC ACID.

CHO'LOLATE. A salt of chololic acid.

CHOLOL'IC ACID. See CHOLIC acid (2d def.).

CHOL'LITH. Lat., *chololithus* (from *χολή*, bile, and *λίθος*, a stone). See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLOLITH'IC. Lat., *chololithicus*. Fr., *chololithique*. Of or pertaining to gall stones.

CHOLOL'ITHOS, CHOLOL'ITHUS, m. From *χολή*, bile, and *λίθος*, a stone. See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLOL'OGY. Lat., *chologia* (from *χολή*, bile, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *chologie*. Ger., *Chologie*.

The study, science, or doctrine of the bile and of the biliary apparatus.

CHOLOMA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Gr., *χόλωμα*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLONEM'ATIN. A green substance obtained by the action of ether on a precipitate formed in an alcoholic solution of the pigments of gall stones occurring in man.

CHOLON'IC ACID. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide cholonique*. Ger., *Cholonsäure*. An acid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_5$, obtained by dehydrating glycocholic acid.

CHOLOPHÆ'IN. From *χολή*, bile, and *φαιός*, dark-colored. Fr., *cholféine*. A brown biliary pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$, which gives color to the fæces.

CHOLOPLA'NIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Ger., *Choloplanie, Gallendyschymose*. Jaundice.

CHOLOPLETHO'RA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *πληθώρα*, exuberance. Ger., *Gallenüberfluss*. A superfluity of bile.

CHOLOPOE'SIS, f. See CHOLOPOESIS.

CHOLOPOET'IC. See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLOPE'US. See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLOPOIE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *χολή*, bile, and *ποίησις*, a making. The process or function of the formation of bile.

CHOLOPOIET'IC. Lat., *cholopoieticus* (from *χολή*, bile, and *ποιητικός*, productive). Pertaining or conducing to cholopoiesis.

CHOLORRHA'GIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. A sudden discharge of bile.

CHOLORRHÆ'A, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *cholorrhée*. Ger., *Gallenerguss*. A free flow of bile, also bilious diarrhœa.

CHO'LOS, m. See CHOLUS.

CHOL'SIS, f. Gr., *χλώσις* (1st def.). Fr., *cholose*. Ger., *Cholose, Lähmung* (1st def.), *Gallenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Lameness. 2. Any disease due to resorption of bile.—**C. americana.** Fr., *cholose américaine*. Yellow fever.

CHOLOSTE'ARIN. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEARINO'MA, CHOLOSTEARO'MA. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLOSTE'ATIN. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEATO'MA, n. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLOSTEGNO'SIS, f. *-no'seos (-is)*. From *χολή*, bile, and *στέγνωσις*, thickening. Fr., *cholostegnose*. Ger., *Gallenverdrickung*. Thickening of the bile.

CHOLOSTER'IOUS. See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLOSTERI'NE, f. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOL'OTA, CHOL'OTES, f. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLOTHAL'LIN. A derivative of bilirubin, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$.

CHOLOT'ICUS. Affected with cholosis (1st def.).

CHOLOXYGENO'SIA, f. Said to be from *χολή*, bile, *oxygenium*, oxygen, and *νόσος*, disease (the cholic acid disease); but perhaps from *χολή*, bile, *ὀξύς*, sharp, severe, and *νόσος*, disease (the severe bilious disease). Asiatic cholera.

CHOL'RINE. See CHOLERAD.

CHOLU'RIA, f. From *χολή*, bile, and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *cholurie*. 1. The presence of elements of bile in the urine. 2. Greenishness of the urine at the close of an attack of hematuria.

CHO'LUS, m. Gr., *χόλος*. Bile.

CHO'MA, n. *Chom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *χῶμα*. An earth bath.

CHON'DRAL. Gr., *χονδρώδης*. Lat., *chondricus*. Fr., *c.*

Ger., *knorpelig*. Cartilaginous.

CHONDRAL'GIA, f. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *chondralgie*. Ger., *Chondralgie, Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage.

CHONDRARTHRO'C'ACE, f. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Disease (particularly fungous disease) of an articular cartilage.

CHONDREC'TOMY. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Excision of a cartilage or of portions of a cartilage. Cf. ARTHRECTOMY.

CHONDREXARTHRE'SIS, *f.*, **CHONDREXARTHRO'MA**, *n.*, **CHONDREXARTHRO'SIS**, *f.* -thre'seos (-is), -throm'atos (-is), -thro'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐξάρθρειν, to dislocate, to sprain. Fr., *chondrexarthrose*. Ger., *Knorpelverrenkung*. Displacement of an articular cartilage.

CHON'DRIA, *f.* Fr., *chondre*. Ger., *Knorpelalge*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**C. articulata**. A species furnishing a rich jelly used as a demulcent in pulmonary disease.—**C. obtusa**. Ger., *stumpfe Knorpelalge*. An edible species found in most seas. It furnishes a gelatin like that of carrageen.—**C. sanguinea**. A plant used in Brazil as a medicine for children.—**C. vermicularis**. A species used as an anthelmintic and stomachic.

CHON'DRIC. Lat., *chondricus*. See CHONDRAL.

CHONDRIFICATION. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *facere*, to make. See CHONDROGENESIS.

CHON'DRIGEN. See CHONDROGEN.

CHONDRIGENOUS. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRIGLU'COSE, **CHONDRIGLYC'COSE**. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλυκύς, sweet. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDRIL'LA, *f.* Gr., χονδρίλη. Fr., *chondrille*. Ger., *Knorpelsalat*. Syn.: *Ilexis*. A genus of the composite plants resembling *Lactuca*.—**C. juncea**. The χονδρίλη of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and middle Asia. The root was formerly employed as a remedy for diarrhoea and snake bites. In southern countries the plant exudes a white, viscous, and bitter milky sap which hardens on the branches to the consistence of a gum resin, and is a narcotic. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in menstrual disorders.—**C. muralis**. A European species formerly thought to have a curative effect in cases of snake bite.—**C. ramosissima**. A species found in middle and southern Europe. The root exudes a gummy substance which is used in Greece, under the name of *gummi chondrillæ*, as a remedy for affections of the chest.

CHON'DRIN. From χόνδρος, cartilage. Lat., *chondrina*. Fr., *chondrine*. Ger., *C.*, *Knorpelleim*, *Knorpelstoff*. A transparent gelatinous substance obtained by boiling cartilage from 12 to 24 hours in water and washing the solution, when cooled, with alcohol.

CHONDRIN'GEN. See CHONDROGEN.

CHON'DRINOUS. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRIS'TOS, *m.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἵστος, a fabric. Cartilaginous tissue.

CHONDRIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From χόνδρος, cartilage (see also -itis²). Fr., *chondrite*. Ger., *Knorpelentzündung*. Inflammation of cartilage.—**C. hyperplastica tuberosa**. See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*.—**C. laryngea**. See *PERICHONDRITIS laryngea*.—**C. syphilitica**. A gummatous inflammation of cartilage, especially the cartilages of the nose and ear, causing shrinking and loss of stiffness, also, in cases of congenital syphilis, softening of the epiphyseal cartilages of the long bones.

CHON'DROBLAST. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *chondroblaste*. Ger., *C.* A cell which forms cartilage.

CHONDROCAR'SIS, *f.* -car'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κάρσις, a clipping. A form of Oriental leprosy that especially attacks the cartilages.

CHONDROCATAG'MA, *n.* -ag'matos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κατάγμα, a fracture. Ger., *Knorpelbruch*. Fracture of a cartilage.

CHONDROCELE, *f.* Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ko²nd'ro-sel. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *chondrocele*. Ger., *Knorpelfleischbruch*. A sarcocele containing cartilagelike masses.

CHONDROC'LASIS, *f.* -cla'seos (-roc'lasis). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κλάσις, fracture. Fr., *chondroclasié*. Ger., *Knorpelzerquetschung*. Crushing of a cartilage.

CHON'DROCLASTS, *pl.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κλάνν, to prune. Of Klein, cells which are supposed to bring about the absorption of cartilage.

CHON'DROCOR'ACOID. Lat., *chondrocoracoides* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and κορακοειδής [see CORACOID]). Pertaining to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a *n.*, an anomalous muscle which arises, alone or in company with the latissimus dorsi, from the lower ribs, and is inserted into the coracoid process.

CHON'DROCOS'TAL. Lat., *chondrocostalis* (from χόνδρος, a cartilage, and *costa*, a rib). Relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages.

CHONDROCR'A'NIUM, *n.* From χόνδρος, a cartilage, and κρανίον, the skull. The cartilaginous cranium of the embryo.

CHONDROCR'A'SIS, *f.* -cra'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κράσις (see CRASIS). A diseased state of the cartilages seen in Oriental leprosy.

CHONDROCYS'TIS, *f.* -cys'teos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κύστις, a bag. Ger., *Knorpelblase*. A pathological cartilaginous envelope.

CHONDRODEOCELE, *f.* Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-rod-e²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ko²nd-rod'e²-o-sel. From χονδρώδης, cartilaginous, and κήλη, a tumor. See CHONDROCELE.

CHONDRO'DES. See CHONDROID.

CHONDRODES'MA, *n.* -des'matos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and δέσμα, a bond. Ger., *Knorpelartiges Band*. A cartilaginous ligament.

CHONDRODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and διάλσις (see DIALYSIS). Fr., *chondrodialyse*. Ger., *Zersetzung der Knorpelmasse*. Decomposition of cartilage.

CHONDRODYN'IA, *f.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and δόνην, pain. Fr., *chondrodynie*. Ger., *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage.

CHON'DRODYSTRO'PHIA, *f.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, δυν (see DYS²), and τρέφειν, to nourish. See *Fetal RICKETS*.

CHON'DROEPIPH'YSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-iph'ysis). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐπίσσις (see EPIPHYSIS). A cartilage that subsequently becomes developed into a bony epiphysis.—**C. acromialis**. The cartilage which at birth forms the acromion.—**C. condyloideocoracoidæa**. The cartilage which at birth forms the condyle, neck, and coracoid process of the scapula.—**C. marginalis**. The cartilage which at birth forms the lower angle and posterior border of the scapula.

CHON'DROEPIPTROCHLEA'RIS, *m.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, ἐπί, upon, and τροχάλη, a pulley. Fr., *chondroépitrôchléen*. A slip of the pectoralis major muscle which rises low on the ribs and is inserted usually into the fascia of the arm or into the condyle of the humerus.

CHONDROFASCIA'LIS. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *fascia* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and to the fascia of the arm; as a *n.*, an anomalous slip of the pectoralis major muscle inserted into the fascia of the arm.

CHONDROFIBRO'MA, *n.* -brom'atos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *chondrofibrome*. Ger., *Chondrofibrom*. A chondroma containing an abundance of vascular connective tissue.

CHON'DROGEN. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *chondrogène*. Ger., *C.* A substance found in cartilage previous to ossification, in the bony structures of the fetus, and in the cornea. Its formula is undetermined.

CHONDROGENE'SIA, **CHONDROGEN'ESIS**, *f.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γένεσις, development. Fr., *chondrogénèse*. Ger., *Knorpelbildung*. Syn.: *cartilagification*, *chondrification*. 1. The formation or development of cartilage. 2. See CHONDROGENIA.

CHONDROGE'NIA, *f.* Ger., *krankhafte Knorpelbildung*. Pathological transformation into a cartilaginous structure.

CHONDRO'GENOUS. Lat., *chondrogeneticus*. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHON'DROGLOS'SUS. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *chondroglosse*. Ger., *Knorpelzungenmuskel* (n.). Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the tongue; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

CHONDROGLU'COSE, CHONDROGLY'COSE. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλυκύς, sweet. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROG'RAPHY. Lat., *chondrographia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and γράφειν, to write). See CHONDROLOGY.

CHON'DROID. Gr., χοιρῶδης (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *chondroides, chondroides*. Fr., *chondroïde*. Ger., *knorpelähnlich, knorpelartig*. Resembling cartilage.

CHONDROITIC ACID. Fr., *acide chondroïtique*. Syn.; *chondroglycose*. A substance of acid reaction obtained from cartilage by long treatment with caustic soda.

CHONDROL'ITHOS, CHONDROL'ITHUS, *m.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *chondrolithe*. Calcified cartilage.

CHONDROL'OGY. Lat., *chondrologia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chondrologie*. Ger., *Knorpellehre*. The study or science of cartilage.

CHONDRO'MA, *m.* -rom'atos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *chondrome*. Ger., *Chondrom, Knorpelgeschwulst*. A cartilaginous tumor. See ECHONDROSIS and ENCHONDROMA.—**C. hyalinum**. Fr., *chondrome hyalin*. A c. found in hyaline cartilage.—**C. mucosum, C. myxomatosum**. See ENCHONDROMA *mucosum*.—**C. teleangeiectodes**. A c. (usually one that has undergone mucoid degeneration) in which the blood vessels have become dilated.—**Cystoe', Cystoid c.** Fr., *cystochondrome*. Ger., *Cystochondrom, cystoides Chondrom*. A c. that has undergone mucoid degeneration to such an extent that the fundamental substance is almost liquid.—**Ossifying c.** Fr., *chondrome ossifiant*. Ger., *ossificirendes Chondrom*. Syn.: *pedunculated exostosis*. A subperiosteal c. the inner portion of which has been changed into true bone, while the outer portion remains cartilaginous and the intermediate portion is calcified.—**Osteoid c.** Fr., *chondrome (ou tumeur) ostéοide*. Ger., *Osteoidchondrom*. A c. that has undergone osteoid transformation in the form of trabeculae infiltrated with calcareous granules.

CHONDROMALA'CIA, *f.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *chondromalacie*. Ger., *Knorpelweichheit*. Softness or softening of the cartilages.

CHONDROMALACO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). Fr., *chondromalacose*. Ger., *Knorpelerweichung*. The formation of chondromalacia.

CHONDROM'YES, *m.* -ce'tos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chondromycète*. Ger., *Knorpelschwamm*. Fungous disease of cartilage (see *Fungous ARTHRITIS*).

CHONDROMYXO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See ENCHONDROMA *mucosum*.

CHONDRONEURO'DES. From χόνδρος, cartilage, νεῦρον, a sinew, and εἶδος, resemblance. Cartilaginous and tendinous.

CHONDROPACH'YTA, CHONDROPACH'YTES, *f.* -pach'ytte, -yte'tos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and παχύτης, thickness. Thickening of a cartilage.

CHONDROPERIOSTO'MA, *n.*, **CHONDROPERIOSTO'SIS**, *f.* -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and περιosteον (see PERIOSTEUM). Fr., *chondroperiostome*. Ger., *knorpelichtes Beinhautexostom*. A cartilaginous periostoma.

CHON'DROPHARYN'GEUS. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *chondropharyngien*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the pharynx; as a n. m., that portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

CHONDROPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φύμα, a tumor. Fr., *chondrophyme*. Ger., *knorpelartige Geschwulst* (1st def.). *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. A cartilaginous tumor. 2. A tumor of a cartilage. See CHONDROPHYTE.

CHON'DROPHYTE. Lat., *chondrophyton* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c.* A fungous outgrowth from a cartilage.

CHONDROPLACEN'TA, *f.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and placenta (q. v.). Ger., *knorpelichter Mutterkuchen*. A cartilaginous placenta.

CHON'DROPLAST. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *chondroplaste*. 1. See *Cartilage CELL*. 2. According to Robin, a cavity in cartilage containing either liquid, an amorphous substance, or true cells.

CHONDROPORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πόρος, a pore. Fr., *chondroporose*. According to Satterthwaite, the absorption and rarefaction of cartilage during its transformation into bone.

CHONDRORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ρήξις, a breaking. See CHONDROCATAGMA.

CHON'DROS, *m.* Gr., χόνδρος. Fr., *cartilage* (1st def.). Ger., *Knorpel* (1st def.). 1. A cartilage, especially the xiphoid cartilage or one in the ear, nose, or trachea. 2. A grumous concretion.

CHONDROSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *chondrosarcome*. Ger., *Chondrosarkom*. Syn.: *sarcoma cartilaginosa*. A variety of sarcoma classed by some among the chondromata. Between the nodules of cartilage imbedded in the sarcomatous tissue round and spindle cells are found. It is distinguished from typical chondroma by a progressive formation of cells that constantly differ more and more from normal cartilage cells. On the disappearance of the basis substance, it may become a round-celled sarcoma.

CHON'DROSE. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *chondrose* (1st def.), *chondrome* (2d def.). Ger., *Knorpelbildung* (1st def.), *Verknoorpelung* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. The formation of cartilage. 2. A cartilaginous tumor.

CHONDROSPONGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). The formation of chondromyces.

CHONDROSPON'GUS, *m.* From χόνδρος, cartilage, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See CHONDROMYCES.

CHONDROS'TEOUS. From χόνδρος, a cartilage, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *chondrostéen*. Cartilaginous and osseous.

CHON'DROSTER'NAL. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and στήρνον (see STERNUM). Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the sternum and the costal cartilages.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS, *m.* Gr., χοιρδρσύνδεσμος. Fr., *chondrosyndesme*. Ger., *Knorpelverbindung*. See SYNCHONDROSIS.

CHON'DROTOME. Fr., *c.* An instrument for cutting cartilage; either a heavy knife, a strong cutting forceps, or a chisel-like instrument.

CHONDROT'OMY. Lat., *chondrotomia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *chondrotomie*. Ger., *Chondrotomie, Knorpelzerlegung*. The dissection or cutting of cartilage for anatomical or surgical purposes.

CHONDROXI'PHOID. Pertaining to the costal cartilages or the ribs and to the xiphoid process of the sternum.

CHON'DRUS, *m.* Gr., χόνδρος. 1. See CHONDROS. 2. A genus of *Algae*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., see CARRAGHEEN.—**C. alica**. See *C. crispus*.—**C. canaliculatus**. An edible species often found mingled with *C. crispus*.—**C.**

crispus, C. mamillosus. Irish moss, found on the European seacoasts, especially on the coast of Ireland. It is also found on the coasts of the United States, and is thrown up in large quantities on the shores of Massachusetts during storms. See CARRAGHEEN.

CHO'NE, f. *Cho'nes.* Gr., *χώνη*. See CHOANA.

CHONOI'DES, CHONOID'EUS. From *χώνη*, a funnel, and *ειδος*, resemblance. See INFUNDIBULAR.

CHO'NUS, m. Gr., *χῶνος*. See CHOANA.

CHO'RA, f. Gr., *χώρα*. 1. An obsolete term for the orbit. 2. Of Galen, any empty space.

CHO'RAGUS, m. Gr., *χορηγός, χοραγός*. The manager of a chorus.—**C. ossium pedis.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

CHORD. See CORD.

CHOR'DA, f. Gr., *χορδή*. Fr., *corde*. Ger., *Sehne* (1st def.), *Saite* (1st def.), *Strick* (1st def.). 1. A collection of fibres, a cord; also a tendon. 2. An intestine. 3. An old term for chordee.—**C. Achilles.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—**C. acustica.** See STRIE *acustice*.—**Chordæ acusticæ.**

The striæ medullares in the brain.—**Chordæ arteriarum umbilicalium.** The lateral ligaments of the bladder.

—**C. dorsalis.** See NOTOCHORD.—**C. ductus arteriosi.**

See LIGAMENTUM *arteriosum*.—**C. ductus venosi.**

A slender cord, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fœtus, lodged in the fissure of the ductus venosus in the liver.—**Chordæ Ferreinii.** The true vocal bands.

—**C. filum.** A species of marine *Alga* found on the coasts of Europe and America. Its ashes are used in the preparation of iodine.—**Chordæ funiculi.** Of Hyrtl,

the septimata of the umbilical cord.—**C. gonorrhœica.** See CHORDEE.—**C. Hippocratis.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—

C. inflammatoria. See CHORDEE.—**C. laminosa transversalis.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis*.—**Chordæ Lancisii.**

See STRIE *longitudinales Lancisii* (under STRIA).—

Chordæ ligamentosæ Winslowii. See Vocal BANDS.—

C. longitudinalis. See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis*.—

Chordæ longitudinales Lancisii. See STRIE *longitudinales Lancisii* (under STRIA).—**C. magna, C. magna**

Hippocratis. See TENDO *Achillis*.—**C. obliqua.** See

Round LIGAMENT of the forearm.—**C. penis.** See CHOR-

DEE.—**Chordæ serpentina.** Certain small strie, described by Bergman, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, in front of the *fovea anterior*.—**C. spasmodica.** See

CHORDEE.—**C. spermatica.** The spermatic cord.—**C. spinalis.** See SPINAL CORD.—**Chordæ tendinæ.** Fr.,

cordes tendineuses. Ger., *Sehnenfaden*. Small tendinous

cords which connect the ends of the musculi papillares

of the heart with the segments of the auriculoventricular

valves, being attached to their free margins and ventricular

surfaces, and serving to bring the segments into more complete

coaptation and prevent inversion during the systole.—**C. transversa** (seu *transversalis*),

C. transversa (seu *transversalis*) **cubiti.** See *Round*

LIGAMENT of the forearm.—**C. tympani.** Fr., *corde du*

tympan. Ger., *Paukenfellsaite*. A branch from the facial

nerve, given off as the latter passes vertically downward at the

back of the tympanum, which traverses the cavity of the

tympanum and the canal of the chordæ tympani to join the

gustatory nerve and terminate in the lingualis muscle.—**C. umbilicalis.** See

UMBILICAL CORD.—**C. venæ umbilicalis.** The round ligament

of the liver.—**C. venerea, C. Veneris.** See CHORDEE.—**C. ventriculi.**

The gastric plexus of the par vagum.—**C. vertebralis.** See SPINAL CORD.—**Chordæ**

verticillatæ. Of Bergman, small inconstant striæ on the floor

of the fourth ventricle at its anterior part.—**Chordæ vocales.**

See Vocal BANDS.—**Chordæ volubiles.** See *Chordæ*

serpentina.—**C. Willisii.** See *Anterior* white commissure of the

brain.

CHORD'AL. Pertaining to the notochord.

CHORDAP'SOS, CHORDAP'SUS, m. Gr., *χορδαπός*

(from *χορδή*, an intestine, and *ἄπρεν*, to tie up). Fr.,

chordapse. Ger., *Darngicht, Darmeinschnürung.* An old term for

intestinal obstruction. Cf. ILEUS.

CHORDA'TUS. Provided with a chorda; accompanied by chordee (see GONORRHEA *chordata*).

CHORDEE'. From *χορδή*, a cord. Lat., *chorda Veneris* (seu *venerea*, seu *penis*). Fr., *cordé*. A painful symptom occurring in gonorrhœa, consisting of a downward deflection of the penis during erection, caused, according to most authors, by a plastic exudation in the corpus spongiosum about the urethra, which prevents the normal expansion of that structure.

CHORDITIS, f. *-itidis.* From *χορδή* (see CHORDA). Inflammation of a cordlike structure, especially of the vocal bands.—**C. tuberosa.** Of Türk, a chronic inflammation or trachoma of the vocal bands, apparently peculiar to singers, characterized by minute whitish tumors or nodules on their upper surface.—**C. vocalis.** Ger., *Stimmbandentzündung*. Inflammation of a vocal band.—**C. vocalis inferior acuta.** Fr., *œdème sousglottique*. Syn.: *laryngitis hypoglottica acuta gravis*. An intense form of acute inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the glottis, with œdema. Cf. *Stridulous* LARYNGITIS and *False* CROUP.—**C. vocalis inferior hypertrophica.** A rare form of disease resulting from chronic laryngeal catarrh, consisting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue on the lower surface of the vocal bands, which by shrinking may eventually give rise to decided stenosis of the larynx.

CHORDO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is).* The upper portion of the notochord when it persists through life; of Ribbert, a tumor consisting of notochordal tissue.

CHORDURETHRITIS, f. *-itidis.* From *χορδή* (see CHORDA), and *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra. See CHORDEE.

CHORE'A. From *χορεία*, a dance. Fr., *chorée, danse de Saint-Guy* (ou *de Saint-Wit*), *petite danse de Saint-Guy*. Ger., *Veitstanz*. Syn.: *epilepsia saltatoria*, *St. Vitus's*

dance. 1. As loosely applied, any form of disordered and involuntary muscular movement. 2. Properly, a

disease having mental, motor, and sensory symptoms, thought by Hammond to be due sometimes to a spinal

and at other times to a cerebral lesion, but by H. Jackson to arise, like epilepsy, from discharging cortical

lesions of the cerebrum. It appears almost exclusively between the ages of six and fifteen, and is character-

ized by disordered cerebral action, involuntary muscular

twitchings (sometimes violent contractions), and slight

mortality (recovery often occurring in three months).—**Acute c.** Fr., *chorée aiguë*. A c. in which

the symptoms are aggravated.—**Antehemiplegic c.** See *Proemiplegic c.*—**Bilateral c.** C. due to cerebral

lesions, such as embolism of the corpora striata, in which choreic symptoms are developed on both sides

of the body.—**C. adultorum.** Fr., *chorée des adultes*. Ger., *C. der Erwachsenen*. C. occurring in adults.—**C.**

Anglorum. See *C. minor*.—**C. cardiaca.** See *C. cordis*.—**C. chronica progressiva.** Of Hoffmann, the form of

c. otherwise known as hereditary c. (q. v.); so called because epilepsy and not c. has sometimes represented

the ancestral disorder, and because such a c. has been

seen to pass into epilepsy.—**C. circumrotatoria.** See *Rotatory c.*—**C. clonus.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. cordis.** A

form of c. in which the action of the heart is disordered, as evidenced by palpitation and an exaggerated

impulse.—**C. demonomania.** See *Epidemic c.*—**C. diaphragnatica.** See *Diaphragmatic c.*—**C. dimidiata.**

See *HEMICHOREA*.—**C. electrica.** See *Electric c.*—**C. festinans.** 1. See *C. procrusica*. 2. See *PARALYSIS*

agitans.—**C. Germanorum.** See *C. magna*.—**C. gesticulatoria.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. gravidarum.** Fr., *chorée*

des femmes enceintes (ou *gravidique*). Ger., *C. der Schwangeren*. A form of c. which attacks pregnant

women, and is apt to prove intractable so long as the pregnancy continues; toward its close it is sometimes

aggravated and accompanied with fever.—**C. hereditaria.** See *Hereditary c.*—**C. hysterica.** Fr., *chorée hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische C.* A form of c. in which,

according to Trousseau, the movements are of hysterical origin (but according to Henoch are due in some cases to a cerebral implication).—**C. laryngea**, **C. laryngis**. See *Laryngeal c.*—**C. magna**, **C. magna Germanorum**, **C. major**. A form of real or simulated *c.* characterized by convulsive movements that sometimes appear to a certain extent suited to a definite purpose, but are generally grotesque and alarming, and occur either in hysterical subjects or as the manifestation of a psychosis or some cerebral disease.—**C. minor**. Syn.: *ballismus*. The ordinary mild form of *c.*—**C. neuralgica**. See *Convulsive TIC.*—**C. nutans**. *C.* with nodding movements. Cf. *Salaam CONVULSIONS.*—**C. of the diaphragm**. See *Diaphragmatic c.*—**C. of the heart**. See *C. cordis.*—**C. of the larynx**. See *Laryngeal c.*—**C. oscillatoria**. See *Oscillatory c.*—**C. pandemica**. See *Electric c.*—**C. paralytica**. See *Paralytic c.*—**C. phonica**. *C.* affecting the muscles of phonation.—**C. posthemiplegica**. See *Methemiplegic c.*—**C. præhemiplegica**. See *Proemiplegic c.*—**C. procursiva**. Fr., *chorée procur-sive*. Syn.: *c. festinans*. *C.* with running movements in a forward direction.—**C. respiratoria**. *C.* with implication of the respiratory movements.—**C. rhythmica**. See *Rhythmical c.*—**C. rotatoria**. See *Rotatory c.*—**C. saltatoria**. See *Saltatory c.*—**C. Sancti Johannis**, **C. Sancti Modesti**, **C. Sancti Valentini**, **C. Sancti Viti**. Properly, epidemic *c.*; as now commonly used, ordinary *c.* The last term (the original of "St. Vitus's dance") is said to have arisen from the fact that persons were sometimes seized with *c.* at the dancing parties held in the fourteenth century in St. Vitus's Chapel in Ulm; but it appears that they were seized only with an uncontrollable inclination to dance, and it has been stated that the expression should be written *c. sancti inviti* (the dancing of an unwilling saint), because some holy person was seized with an ungovernable propensity to dance. According to some accounts, the names of these saints were given to *c.* because their intercession was believed to be especially efficacious in bringing about a cure.—**C. scriptorum**. See *Writer's CRAMP.*—**C. semilateralis**. See *HEMICHOREA.*—**C. senilis**. Fr., *chorée sénile*. Ger., *C. der Greise*. 1. Paralysis agitans. 2. The shaking or trembling of the aged.—**C. vibratoria**. See *Vibratory c.*—**Chronic progressive c.** See *C. chronica progressiva.*—**Dancing c.** See *Saltatory c.*—**Diaphragmatic c.** Lat., *c. diaphragmatica*. Fr., *chorée diaphragmatique*. Spasm of the diaphragm.—**Electric c.** Lat., *c. electrica*. Fr., *chorée électrique*. Ger., *elektrische C.* A peculiar form of *c.* described by Dubini in 1843, and (according to Vogel) inappropriately named, which is characterized by headache and pains in the back, followed by lightning-like twitchings of the lower extremities (on one side at first, but gradually extending to the entire body), general convulsions with perspirations and fever, and finally paralysis and death. The disease occurs only in certain parts of Lombardy.—**English c.** See *C. minor.*—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *chorée épidémique*. Ger., *epidemische C.* Syn.: *choreomania*. A neurosis prevalent in various parts of Europe in the fourteenth century as a manifestation of intense religious emotion or as the result of excessive religious contemplation and devotion; manifested by an uncontrollable desire to dance. In those first attacked it was preceded by melancholy, but it spread rapidly by imitation among healthy persons in the church congregations. Analogous manifestations are seen among the Shakers of the present day, among the "jumpers" of Canada, and among the negroes of the southern United States.—**Essential c.** Fr., *chorée essentielle*. Ger., *essentielle C.* *C.* occurring by itself, not as a manifestation of some other disease.—**Facial c.** See *Convulsive TIC.*—**False c.** See *Symptomatic c.*—**General c.** Fr., *chorée généralisée*. A form of *c.* in which all, or nearly all, the voluntary

muscles are the seat of irregular contractions.—**German c.** See *C. magna.*—**Habit c.** A local form of *c.* without definite cause, occurring usually in female children, and characterized by irregular movements of the eyes and eyelids, the brow or other parts supplied by the facial muscles, the head, or the shoulder. These movements closely simulate volitional acts (such as squinting, winking, rolling the eyeball upward, shrugging one shoulder, or making grimaces), and are at first under the control of the will; but they gradually become more and more involuntary, and aggravated in intensity, especially when attention is called to them.—**Hammering c.** A form of *c.* characterized by coordinated rhythmical spasm, as a result of which the patient hammers with the fist upon any convenient object, sometimes for many hours without interruption.—**Hereditary c.**, **Huntington's c.** Lat., *c. hereditaria*. A rare form of *c.* acquired only by direct heredity, and always beginning in middle adult life (after the age of thirty and usually before forty) as an ordinary *c.* It is characterized by a gradual aggravation of the disorder until the most violent manifestations of general *c.* are developed in successive groups of muscles (including the laryngeal, pharyngeal, and respiratory), also by mental depression and impairment of the faculties, and by an invariably fatal termination after a protracted course. The movements cease during sleep, and when voluntary motions are made.—**Hysterical c.** See *C. hysterica.*—**Imitative c.** An affection characterized by choreic movements sometimes developed in children who come in contact with choreics.—**Infantile c.** Fr., *chorée infantile*. See *C. minor.*—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *c. laryngis*. Fr., *chorée laryngée* (ou *laryngienne*). 1. A choreic manifestation or condition, associated with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles, and considered by Gerhardt as analogous to writer's cramp. It may be due either to localized general *c.*, atrophic impairment developed in the course of some other affection or disease, or irritation of the laryngeal mucous membrane or of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastri-cs. It is characterized by inability to sustain coordinate action and by irregular and unequal action. 2. A condition characterized by spasmodic movements of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry.—**Legitimate c.** See *C.* (2d def.) and *Essential c.*—**Limp c.** Fr., *chorée molle*. A disorder following motor paralysis in children, characterized by slight and almost imperceptible choreic movements.—**Major c.** See *C. magna.*—**Maniacal c.** See *Choreic INSANITY.*—**Metaparalytic c.**, **Methemiplegic c.** A form of *c.* occurring after recovery from hemiplegia, especially in young adults.—**Methodical c.** See *Rhythmical c.*—**Mimetic c.** See *Imitative c.*—**Minor c.** See *C. minor.*—**Oscillatory c.** Lat., *c. oscillatoria*. Fr., *chorée oscillatoire*. A form of *c.* characterized by either measured or irregular oscillations of the body or of the head or limbs separately.—**Paralytic c.** Lat., *c. paralytica*. A form of *c.* accompanying, following, or followed by paralysis (usually hemiplegia) which commonly affects the same muscles as those in which the choreic contractions are noticed. Cf. *Proemiplegic c.* and *Methemiplegic c.*—**Partial c.** Fr., *chorée partielle*. Ger., *partielle C.* A form of *c.* due to cerebral disease in which imperfect choreic movements are associated with contractures.—**Posthemiplegic c.**, **Postparalytic c.** See *Metaparalytic c.*—**Pounding c.** See *Hammering c.*—**Prehemiplegic c.**, **Proemiplegic c.** An affection characterized by chorealike spasms in the extremities, which sometimes precedes hemiplegia.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *chorée réflexe*. Ger., *reflectorische C.* *C.* dependent on a visceral or peripheral lesion or unusual state (such as a cicatrix, distention of the uterus from pregnancy, etc.) causing reflex irritation of the motor centres.—**Rheumatic c.** Fr., *chorée rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*).

C. associated with rheumatism or the rheumatic diathesis.—**Rhythmic(al) c.** Lat., *c. rhythmica*. Fr., *chorée rythmée* (ou *rhythmique*). Ger., *rhythmische C.* A form of c. (including c. festinans, c. rotatoria, and c. vibratoria) in which certain movements are regularly performed.—**Rhythmic(al) hysterical c.** Fr., *chorée rythmique hystérique*. C. of hysterical nature, associated with rhythmical spasmodic movements.—**Rotatory c.** Lat., *c. rotatoria*. Fr., *chorée rotatoire*. Ger., *rotatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical movements of rotation, or of balancing of the head, body, or limbs, which may be repeated many times in a minute.—**Saltatory c.** Lat., *c. saltatoria*. Fr., *chorée saltatoire*. Ger., *saltatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical dancing movements.—**Salutatory c.** See *C. nutans*.—**Secondary c.** See *Symptomatic c.*—**Sydenham's c.** See *C. minor*.—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *chorée symptomatique*. Ger., *symptomatische C.* A form of c. distinguished from ordinary c. by its dependence on some organic disease.—**Systematic c.** Fr., *chorée systématique*. C. with systematized movements.—**Unilateral c.** See *HEMICHOREA*.—**Vibratory c.** Lat., *c. vibratoria*. Fr., *chorée vibratoire*. Ger., *vibratorische C.* C. characterized by vibratory movements.

CHORE'AL. See *CHOREIC*.

CHORE'GIA, *f. sing. and n. pl.* Gr., *χορηγία*. Fr., *chorégie* (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) of Galen, a redundancy of some morbid matter acting as a cause of disease. 2. (Pl.) apparatuses, appliances.

CHORE'IC. Fr., *choréique*. Ger., *choreatisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or dependent on chorea; as a n., one who is affected with chorea.

CHORE'IFORM. From *χορεία*, chorea, and *forma*, form. Fr., *choréiforme*. Chorealike.

CHOREMA'NIA, *f. -ma'niās (-æ)*. From *χορεύειν*, to dance, and *μανία*, frenzy. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

CHOREODEI'TIS, *f.* See *CHORIOIDITIS*.

CHOREOMA'NIA, *f.* From *χορεύειν*, to dance, and *μανία*, frenzy. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

CHOR'IAL. Fr., *c.* See *CHORIONIC*.

CHORIOBLASTO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is)*. From *χόριον*, the corium, and *βλαστάνειν*, to sprout. Fr., *chorioblastose*. Ger., *Chorioblastose*, *Wachst(h)umsanomalie der Haut*. An anomaly of growth of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue; desmosis of the skin; in the pl., *Chorioblastoses*, a class of skin diseases embracing the orders *Hyperdermoses*, *Paradesmoses*, and *Adesmoses*.

CHOR'I(OCAPILLA'RIS, *f.* The thin inner layer of the chorioid tunic of the eye, entirely devoid of pigment, in which the capillaries run; separated from the retina by the vitreous lamina.

CHOR(I)OCELE, *f.* Kor(ko²r)-i²-o(o²)-sel'kal'e(a); in Eng., ko'ri²-o-sel. From *χόριον*, the chorion, and *κερλή*, a tumor. Fr., *choriocele*. Ger., *bruchartiges Vortreten der Gefässhaut*. A hernialike protrusion of the chorioid tunic of the eye.

CHORIOIDEI'TIS, *f.* See *CHORIOIDITIS*.

CHORIO'DES. See *CHORIOID*.

CHORIODESMO'SIS, *f. -mo'seos (-is)*. From *χόριον*, the corium, and *δεσμός*, a bond. See *CHORIOBLASTOSIS*.

CHOR(I)OEPITHELIO'MA, *n.* See *SYNCYTIOMA malignum*.

CHOR'I(OID. Gr., *χοριοειδής* (from *χόριον* [see *CHORION*], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *chorioides*, *chorioidens*. Fr., *choroïde*. Ger., *lederartig*, *chorionähnlich*. Resembling the chorion, pertaining to the c. coat of the eye; as a n. (Gr., *χοριοειδής χιτών*; Lat., *chorioides*; Fr., *choroïde*; Ger., *Aderhaut*, *Gefässhaut*), the middle coat of the posterior portion of the eyeball; so called from its resemblance to the chorion in vascularity. It is a dark-brown, highly vascular tunic lying between the sclera externally and the retina internally, and extending from the opening for

the entrance of the optic nerve forward to the ciliary body, into which it is insensibly merged. It consists of four layers, which are (from within outward): *a.* The vitreous lamina or pigmentary layer. *b.* The membrana choriocapillaris. *c.* A layer of large blood vessels. *d.* The membrana suprachorioidea (seu fusca). It is connected with the sclera by a loose connective tissue with large meshes more or less filled with pigment.

CHOR(I)OID'AL. See *CHORIOID*.

CHOR(I)OID'EA, *f.* See *CHORIOID* and *Chorioid PLEXUS*.—**C. inferior**, **C. superior.** See *TELA c.*

CHOR(I)OIDERE'MIA, *f.* From *χοριοειδής* (see *CHORIOID*), and *ἐρημία*, desolation. Properly, complete congenital absence of the chorioid coat of the eye; less correctly, the complete absence of chorioid epithelium found in albinism.

CHOR(I)OIDI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Fr., *choroïdite*. Ger., *Aderhautentzündung*, *Gefässhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the chorioid coat of the eye.—**C. areolaris**. Fr., *choroïdite aréolaire*. Ger., *ringförmige (oder areoläre) Aderhautentzündung*. A plastic c. occurring in oval or circular and sharply defined patches which first appear as masses of pigment in the region of the macula and papilla; the exudation makes its appearance at the centre and extends in all directions until the pigment forms a narrow border round it.—**C. arthritica**. See *C. serosa* and *GLAUCOMA*.—**C. atrophica**. C. that has advanced to atrophy of the chorioid, usually with involvement of the retina; the final stage of all non-purulent forms of c.—**C. centralis**. Fr., *choroïdite centrale*. Ger., *centrale Aderhautentzündung*. A low grade of plastic c. occurring chiefly in old persons (very often preceding the formation of cataract), symmetrical and always associated with atrophy of the chorioid stroma. It is usually confined to the region of the macula lutea and optic disc; and the exudation is in pigmented dots or small patches which tend to coalesce.—**C. disseminata circumscripta**. See *C. areolaris*.—**C. disseminata simplex**. Fr., *choroïdite disséminée simple*. A plastic c. characterized by small circumscribed exudations of a dull whitish-yellow color, and of varying shape and size; they are at first situated quite at the periphery, are apt to coalesce, and eventually are absorbed, leaving an atrophic patch in the chorioid.—**C. disseminata specifica**. See *C. syphilitica*.—**C. embolica**. Fr., *choroïdite embolique*. Ger., *embolische Aderhautentzündung*. Syn.: *c. metastatica*, *panophthalmitis*. A suppurative c. due to thrombosis or embolism of the chorioid vessels.—**C. exsudativa**. Fr., *choroïdite exsudative*. Ger., *anschwitzende Aderhautentzündung*. Strictly speaking, any form of c. characterized by exudation; as commonly used, that variety of plastic c. in which the exudation occurs in isolated nodules or patches.—**C. hyperplastica**. See *Hyperplastic c.*—**C. metastatica**. See *C. embolica*.—**C. parenchymatosa**. Fr., *choroïdite parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Aderhautentzündung*. An acute and violent purulent c. by which the eye is inevitably destroyed, and which is characterized by great injection of the conjunctiva, firm gelatinous chemosis, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, discoloration of the iris, a yellow reflex from the fundus, and sometimes corneal opacity or occlusion of the pupil by an infiltration of lymph or pus into the vitreous. (Cf. *C. embolica*.—**C. plastica**. Fr., *choroïdite plastique*. Ger., *plastische Aderhautentzündung*. An acute c. characterized by a plastic exudation into the stroma of the chorioid, which is rarely continuous but usually appears in irregular, grayish-yellow patches in both eyes.—**C. purulenta**. Fr., *choroïdite purulente*. Ger., *eitrige Aderhautentzündung*. See *C. parenchymatosa*.—**C. pyæmica**. See *C. embolica*.—**C. rheumatica**. Fr., *choroïdite rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Aderhautentzündung*. A serofibrinous c. sometimes occurring in rheumatic subjects.—**C. scrof-**

ulosa. See *C. tuberculosa*.—**C. senilis.** See *C. centralis*.—**C. serosa.** Fr., *choroïdite séreuse*. Ger., *seröse Aderhautentzündung*. One of the three primary varieties of *c.* characterized by slight injection of the eyeball, impairment of vision (due to diffuse cloudiness of the vitreous), and an intraocular tension varying from above to considerably below the normal. One variety constitutes acute inflammatory glaucoma.—**C. suppurativa.** Fr., *choroïdite suppurative*. Ger., *eitrige Aderhautentzündung*. A suppurative *c.*, which usually spreads to other tissues and destroys the eyeball. It is very rarely idiopathic, is often the result of external injury, but is most commonly of metastatic origin.—**C. syphilitica.** Fr., *choroïdite syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Aderhautentzündung*. A plastic *c.*, usually disseminated, beginning in and often confined to the inner layer of the chorioid, and hence often affecting the retina; commonly a late lesion of syphilis; generally characterized by peculiar dustlike opacities of the vitreous, movable at first, subsequently aggregated into irregular masses.—**C. tuberculosa.** Fr., *choroïdite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Aderhauttuberkeln, tuberculöse Aderhautentzündung*. A form of *c.* often occurring in milary tuberculosis, and characterized by small, round, circumscribed spots of a pale-rose or grayish-white color, situated in the stroma, and chiefly in the vicinity of the optic disc; also by larger nodules distinctly elevated above the surface of the chorioid, and the slight amount of hyperæmia usually present.—**Hyperplastic c.** Lat., *c. hyperplastica*. Fr., *choroïdite hyperplastique*. Ger., *hyperplastische Aderhautentzündung*. Sarcoma of the chorioid.—**Puerperal c.** A purulent metastatic *c.* occurring in lying-in women, due to embolism or thrombosis of the retinal or ciliary vessels. It is acute in its course, almost always attacks both eyes, involving the retina, the uveal tract, the vitreous, and sometimes the cornea and the lens, and generally ends in total blindness.—**Sarcomatous c.** See *Hyperplastic c.*

CHOR(I)OIT'DOCYCLITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID), and *κύκλος*, a disc. Plastic or purulent inflammation beginning in the chorioid and extending to the ciliary body; the usual condition in "sympathetic ophthalmia."

CHOR(I)OIT'DOIRITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID), and *ίρις* (see IRIS). Syn.: *iridochorioiditis*. Serous, plastic, or purulent inflammation of the iris and the chorioid, i. e., of the entire uveal tract.

CHOR(I)OIT'DORETINITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation (usually plastic) of the chorioid and retina, either beginning in or mainly confined to the former. For sub-headings, see CHORIORETINITIS.

CHO'RION, *n.* Gr., *χόριον*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Lederhaut, Aderhäutchen*. 1. The external layer of the blastoderm; the outer enveloping membrane of the fecundated ovum, most characteristically developed in the human subject, being observed as soon as the ovum has entered the cavity of the uterus, and persisting through the whole period of gestation. A part of it takes a share in the development of the fetal portion of the placenta, and the remainder constitutes the outermost of the fetal envelopes. The *c.* of Purkinje, R. Wagner, A. Thomson, and W. Jones (i. e., the outer membrane of the unattached ovum in the uterus) is the *exochorion* of Burdach and Velpeau, the *membrana corticalis* (Ger., *Schalenhaut*) and future *exochorion* of von Baer, the *Eihaut* of Valentin, and the *vitelline membrane* of Coste and of Barry. 2. The corium. 3. The *zona pellucida*. 4. The fetal placenta. 5. As improperly applied, the ovisac of certain of the lower vertebrates. 6. Of Haller (according to some), the decidua reflexa. 7. In botany: *a.* The outer membrane of the seeds of plants. *b.* A carpel. *c.* The pulpy liquid in the interior of a seed before impregnation.—**Blastodermic c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique*. See *Secondary c.*—**C. filamentoso-**

sum, C. flocculentum, C. frondosum. See *Shaggy c.*—**C. fungosum.** Of some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa.—**C. glabrum, C. læve.** See *False c.*—**C. pellucidum, C. primitivum.** See *Primitive c.*—**C. reticulatum, C. reticulosum.** See *Shaggy c.*—**C. secundarium.** See *Secondary c.*—**C. spongiosum.** Ger., *Schwammiges C.* 1. The shaggy *c.* 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa.—**C. tomentosum.** See *C. villosum*.—**C. verum.** See *Secondary c.*—**C. villosum.** 1. The shaggy *c.* 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa.—**Embryonic c.** See *Primitive c.*—**False c.** Lat., *c. glabrum* (seu *læve*, seu *nothum*). Fr., *c. glabre*. Ger., *glatte Eihaut, glattes C.* That portion of the *c.* which is left bare of villi after the formation of the placenta has begun in the remaining portion.—**Fungous c.** See *C. fungosum*.—**Permanent c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Primitive c.** Lat., *c. primitivum, zona pellucida* (seu *radiata*). Fr., *c. anhiste* (ou *ovulaire*, ou *primaire*, ou *primitif*, ou *premier*, ou *transitoire*). Ger., *primitiv* (oder *primäre*) *Zottenhaut*. 1. The rudimentary *c.*; a membranous product of the epithelial cells of the ovary and the oviduct deposited around the mature and fecundated ovum; a transformation of the vitelline membrane which becomes shaggy soon after its entrance into the uterus. 2. The discus proligerus.—**Reticulated c.** See *Shaggy c.*—**Second c., Secondary c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique* (ou *définitif*, ou *monépithélial*, ou *permanent*, ou *secondaire*, ou *séveux*, ou *ternaire* [Coste]), *deuxième c.* Ger., *bleibendes C., secundäre Zottenhaut*. The true outer envelope of the embryo, by means of which the ovum is attached to the uterine wall, appearing (in man) in the second week of gestation and consisting of the single layer of basement epithelial cells which constitute the external layer of the blastoderm.—**Shaggy c.** Lat., *c. filamentosum* (seu *flocculentum*, seu *frondosum*, seu *reticulosum*). Ger., *zottiges C.* A term applied to the *c.* during the period (two months in the human subject) that its entire outer surface (the vitelline membrane) is covered with villous outgrowths.—**Smooth c.** See *False c.*—**Spongy c.**—The decidua.—**Tertiary c., Third c.** Fr., *troisième c.* See *Vascular c.*—**True c.** The external layer of the allantois.—**Vascular c.** Fr., *c. vasculaire* (ou *blastodermique allantoïdien*, ou *composé définitif*, ou *partiellement vasculaire*, ou *séveux allantoïdien*), *troisième c.* The secondary *c.* when it has united with the external surface of the allantois and become vascular.—**Villous c.** See *Shaggy c.*

CHOR'IONAL, CHORION'IC. Fr., *chorial, chorionnaire*. Relating to the chorion.

CHORIONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. An obsolete term for *sclema cutis*, signifying inflammation of the corium.

CHO'R(I)ORETINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See CHORIOIDORETINITIS.—**C. centralis.** Fr., *chorio- (ou choroïdo-) rétinite centrale*. Ger., *centrale C.* A plastic *c.* similar to *c. circumscripta*, but characterized by the appearance of the spots and patches of exudation and proliferation in and around the macula lutea and the optic disc.—**C. circumscripta.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite circoscrite*. Ger., *umschriebene C.* A process similar to that which appears in *c. disseminata*, but characterized by the appearance of a single large deposit of infiltration or of a single group of small exudations of a brilliant yellow color, which subsequently coalesce and become one.—**C. disseminata.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite disséminée*. Ger., *disseminierte C.* A *c.*, usually of syphilitic origin, characterized by circumscribed exudation masses between the chorioid and retina, followed by atrophy of the hexagonal epithelium and firm adhesion of the retina to the chorioid at the spots of exudation. As the disease progresses, these spots coalesce, until the entire fundus is involved. There is sometimes marked proliferation of the connective tissue and epithelium. It ends in atrophy of the optic nerve.—**C. pigmentosa.**

The condition existing in the later stages of *c. disseminata*, when the spots of exudation in the chorioid have been absorbed and the chorioidal stroma has become thinned, allowing the white sclerotic to shine through in patches. Around these patches the epithelial cells proliferate and increase in size, forming a more or less marked black girdle.—**Equatorial c.** Fr., *chorioretinite equatoriale*. A c. seated in the periphery of the retina.

CHO'RUM, *n.* See CHORION and CORIUM.

CHOROID, **CHOROID'AL**. See CHORIOID.

CHOROIDITIS, *f.* See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHOROI'DORETINITIS, *f.* See CHORIORETINITIS.

CHOROM'ANES, *m.* A person affected with choreomania.

CHOROMA'NIA, *f.* From *χορός*, a dance, and *μανία*, madness. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

CHORONOSOL'OGIA, *f.* From *χώρα*, a region, *νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases or of the endemic diseases of a particular region.

CHOROSYN'CLONUS, *m.* From *χορός*, a dance, and *συγκλονεῖν*, to put into commotion. Fr., *chorysyclone*. Ger., *allgemeiner Veitstanz*. General chorea.

CHORTASTH'MA, *n.* -asth'matos (-is). From *χόρτος*, hay, and *ἀσθμα* (see ASTHMA). Hay asthma.

CHORTOPYR'ETOS, **CHORTOPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From *χόρτος*, hay, and *πυρετός*, fever. Hay fever.

CHO'RUS, *m.* Gr., *χορός*. Lit., a dance; chorea.

CHO'SIS, *f.* *Cho'seos* (-is). Gr., *χῶσις*. Treatment by means of earth baths.

CHREMP'SIS, *f.* *Chrem্প'seos* (-is). Gr., *χρέμψις*. See EXPECTORATION.

CHRI'SIS, *f.* *Chris'eos* (-is). Gr., *χρίσις*. 1. Friction, scratching. 2. Inunction.

CHRIS'MA, *n.* *Chris'matos* (-is). Gr., *χρίσμα*. 1. An anointed part. 2. An unguent. 3. Inunction.

CHRIS'MUS, *m.* See CHRISIS and CNESMUS.

CHRIS'TOS, *m.* An ointment.

CHRO'A, *f.* Gr., *χρόα*. The surface of the body, the skin; also its color.

CHRO'ATOL. Terpene iodohydrate.

CHRO'IZOLYTES, *pl.* From *χρωαίζειν*, to color, and *λυτός*, soluble. Fr., *c.* A class of metallic elements that form colored solutions with colorless acids.

CHRO'MA, *n.* Gr., *χρώμα*. See CHROA.

CHROMADOTE. See CHROMATOSCOPE.

CHROM'ESTHE'SIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. See *Color HEARING*.

CHRO'MAS, *m.* -at'is. See CHROMATE.

CHRO'MASCOPE. See CHROMATOSCOPE.

CHROMA'SIA, *f.* Ger., *Chromasie*. The coloring produced by chromatic aberration in the images made by lenses.

CHROM'ATE. Lat., *chromas*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromat*, *chromsaures Salz*. A salt of chromic acid.

CHROMATELOP'SIS, *f.* -ops'eos (-is). From *χρώμα*, color, *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *ὄψις*, sight. Color blindness.

CHROMAT'IC. Gr., *χρωματικός*. Lat., *chromaticus*. Fr., *chromatique*. Ger., *chromatisch*. Pertaining to colors or to chromatin; capable of being stained.

CHROMAT'ICS. Fr., *chromatique*. Physics in its relations to colors.

CHROMATIDRO'SIS, *f.* See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHROMATI'GENOUS. See CHROMATOGENOUS.

CHRO'MATIN. Fr., *chromatine*. Ger., *C.* The reticulate material found in the nuclei of cells; so called because it is deeply stained by coloring agents. Cf. ACHROMATIN.

CHRO'MATISM. Gr., *χρωματισμός*. Lat., *chromatismus*. Fr., *chromatisme*, *chromatie*. Ger., *Chromatismus*. 1. An abnormal coloration of a tissue, a part, a secretion, etc. 2. (Obs.) chromatic aberration.

CHROMATODERMATO'SES, *f. pl.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by pigment formation.

CHROMATODYSOP'SIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ὄψις*, sight. See *Color BLINDNESS*.

CHROMATO'GENOUS. From *χρώμα*, color, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *chromatogène*. Ger., *chromatogen*, *farbenerzeugend*. Producing color or pigment (applied by Breschet to a special pigment-producing glandular apparatus supposed by him to exist in the skin).

CHROMATOG'RAPHY, **CHROMATOL'OGY**. From *χρώμα*, color, and *γράφειν*, to describe, or *λόγος*, understanding. See CHROMATICS.

CHRO'MATOMETABLEP'SIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, *μετά*, ill, and *βλέπειν*, to see. See *Color BLINDNESS*.

CHROMATOM'ETRY. From *χρώμα*, color, and *μέτρον*, a measure. 1. The art or process of determining the coloring power of a substance. 2. See CHROMATOP-TOMETRY.

CHROMATOPATHI'A, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *πάθος*, disease. Any pigmentary disease of the skin, also any disease characterized by an abnormal color of the skin.

CHROMATOPH'ILOUS. A more correct form of *chromophilous* (*q. v.*).

CHROMATOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *φόβος*, dread. Abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to certain colors of the spectrum.

CHRO'MATOPHORE. From *χρώμα*, color, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromatophor*. 1. A granular structure analogous to a chlorophyll granule. 2. A pigment cell inclosed in a connective tissue sheath to which are attached radiating muscular fibre cells, by the contraction of which the pigment is made to change its refractive properties and changes of color are produced.

CHRO'MATOPSEUDOBLEP'SIA, **CHRO'MATOPSEUDOP'SIA**, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, *ψευδής*, false, and *βλέψις* or *ὄψις*, sight. See *Color BLINDNESS*.

CHROMATOP'SIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *chromatopsie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Farbenssehen*. Chromatic vision; a condition in which all objects appear to be of a certain color.

CHRO'MATOPTOM'ETRY. From *χρώμα*, color, *ὅπτειν*, to see, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *chromatoptométric*. Ger., *Chromatoptometrie*. Examination of the eye with reference to the degree of its sensibility to rays of light of various wave lengths.

CHRO'MATOSCOPE. From *χρώμα*, color, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Ludicke, an instrument for determining the refractive index of the colored rays of light.

CHROMATOS'COPY. From *χρώμα*, color, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *chromatoscopie*. The art of accurately determining the colors of objects.

CHROMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Chromatose*. Anomalous pigmentation of tissue; a pigmentary disease of the skin; in the pl., *chromatoses*, of Auspitz, an order of skin diseases comprising anomalies of cutaneous pigmentation (the *Hyperchromatoses*, *Parachromatoses*, and *Achromatoses*).

CHRO'MATOSKIAM'ETER. From *χρώμα*, color, *σκιά*, a shadow, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus devised by Holmgren for testing the sense of color.

CHROMATU'RIA, *f.* From *χρώμα*, color, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *chromaturie*. A condition in which the urine has an abnormal color.

CHROMHIDRO'SIS, *f.* See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHRO'MIC. Lat., *chromicus*. Fr., *chromique*. Containing chromium as a tetrad (pseudotriad) radicle, as in *c. oxide*, Cr_2O_3 ; or as a hexad radicle, as in *c. acid*, H_2CrO_4 .—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum chromicum* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide chromique*. Ger., *Chromsäure*. A name usually applied to chromium trioxide, (CrO_3) , and used in this sense in the pharmacopœias.

The name is more properly applied to a substance existing only in aqueous solution, formed by the combination of chromium trioxide with water and having the composition $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4 = \text{CrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHROMICUM, *n.* A distinct variety of chromium supposed to exist in the chromic compounds.

CHROMICUS. See CHROMIC; with the name of a base, the chromate of that base.

CHROMIDES. Of Ampère, a group of elements comprising columbium, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, and tungsten.

CHROMIDROSIS, *f.* -*ros*'eosis (-is). From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\iota\delta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *chromidrose*. Ger., *Chromidrose*. Syn.: *ephidrosis tincta*. A condition in which the perspiration is colored. The phenomenon is limited to a part of the body, generally on the face and especially the eyelids, and the color is commonly dark-blue or blackish, but in some instances brown, yellow, or red. The affection is most common in nervous and hysterical women, and is occasionally feigned. —**Blepharo-c.** C. of the eyelids.

CHROMIFERUS. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ (see CHROMIUM), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *chromifère*. Ger., *chromhaltig*. Containing chromium.

CHROMITE. Lat., *chromis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromit*. A compound of chromium sesquioxide with the oxide of another metal.

CHROMIUM, *n.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, from the variety of color exhibited by its compounds. Fr., *chrome*. Ger., *Chrom*. A metallic element found in various minerals combined with lead or iron. Symbol, Cr.; atomic weight, 52.4.—**C.** and **ammonium sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de chrome et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *schwefelsaurer Chromozydammoniak*. Ammoniochromic alum; a substance forming ruby-colored crystals, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHROMOAROMATIC. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, aroma. Fr., *chromo-aromatique*. Colored and of an aromatic odor (said of microorganisms).

CHROMOBACTERIUM, *n.* A colored Bacterium.—**C.** violaceum. See BACTERIUM violaceum.

CHROMOCRINIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, to separate. Fr., *chromocrinie*. The secretion of coloring matter, as in the perspiration (see CHROMIDROSIS).

CHROMOCYTE. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a cell. A red blood corpuscle.

CHROMOCYTOTMETER. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, $\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a cell, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure. Fr., *chromocytomètre*. An instrument devised by Bizzozero for measuring the amount of hæmoglobin present in the red blood corpuscles by comparing the tint of a layer of blood on a plain glass with that of a similar layer viewed through colored glass, transmitted light being used.

CHROMOCYTOTMETRY. Fr., *chromocytométrie*. The process of measuring the hæmoglobin or counting the red corpuscles in a specimen of blood.

CHROMOPHILOUS. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, to love. Fr., *chromophile*. Ger., *chromophil*. Capable of being stained (said especially of the cell nucleus).

CHROMOPHYTOSIS, *f.* -*os*'eosis (-is). From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, a plant. See DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea and *TINEA versicolor*.

CHROMOPIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\acute{\omega}\pi\eta$, sight. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPLASTID. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to form. A pigment granule.

CHROMOPSEUDOSIS, *f.* -*ops*'eosis (-is). From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\varsigma$, sight. See COLOR BLINDNESS.

CHROMOPSIA, *f.* See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPTOMETER. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, $\acute{\omicron}\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to see, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure. Of A. Weber, a contrivance for testing the acuity of the sense of color.

CHROMOPTOMETRY. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY.

CHROMOSOMES. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, a body.

See CHROMATIC FIBRILS.

CHROMOSOTE. A disinfectant said to consist chiefly of sodium sulphite and sulphate.

CHROMOSTEATOSES. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\rho$, tallow, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Resembling colored tallow; as a *n.*, a form of steatosis in which the sebum is abnormally colored.

CHROMOSUS. Chromous; with the name of a base, the chromite of that base.

CHROMOUS. Lat., *chromosus*. Fr., *chromeux*. Containing chromium as a bivalent radicle.—**C. acid**. The supposititious acid from which the chromites may be regarded as derived.

CHROMUM, *n.* See CHROMIUM.

CHROMYL. Fr., *chromyle*. Ger., *C.* A bivalent radicle, CrO_2'' , occurring in chromic acid, which may be regarded as the dihydroxide of *c.*, $\text{CrO}_2(\text{OH})_2 = \text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$.

CHRONIC. Gr., $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, duration). Lat., *chronicus*, *longus*. Fr., *chronique*. Ger., *chronisch*, *langwierig*. Lingering, of long duration; lasting a long time, in opposition to acute.

CHRONICITY. Fr., *chronicité*. The state or condition of being chronic.

CHRONICUS, CHRONIUS. See CHRONIC.

CHRONIZOSPORE. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$, of long duration, $\zeta\omega\omicron\nu$, a living organism, and $\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$, a seed. Fr., *c.* A zoospore that remains dormant for a period after its formation, awaiting ultimate development.

CHRONOGRAPH. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write. Fr., *chronographe*. An instrument for registering minute periods of time in physiological experiments.

CHRONOGYNÆA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\gamma\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}$, a woman. Fr., *chronogynée*. Menstruation.

CHRONONOSUS, CHRONOPATHIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$, chronic, and $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ or $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a disease. Fr., *maladie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Krankheit*. A chronic disease.

CHRONOSCOPE. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to examine. See CHRONOGRAPH.

CHRONOTHERMAL. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\eta$, heat. Pertaining to changes of the bodily temperature considered in their relations to health and disease.

CHROOPSIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, color, and $\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\varsigma$, sight. Fr., *chroöpsie*. Ger., *Chroöpsie*. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROS, *n.* *Chro'tos* (-is). Gr., $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$. Of Galen, the surface of the body, the skin or its color; of others, the soft parts in general.

CHROTIC. From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ (see CHROS). Ger., *chrotal*. Of or belonging to the skin.

CHROTOPSIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, color, and $\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\varsigma$, sight. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHRUPSIA, *f.* From $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, color, and $\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\varsigma$, vision. Fr., *chruisie*. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHRYALIS, CHRYSALIS, *f.* -*al'*idos (-is), -*al'*idos (-is). Gr., $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma$ (from $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, golden). Fr., *chrysalide*. Ger., *Puppe*. Syn.: *pupa*. An insect in the second (caterpillar) stage of its development.

CHRYSAMMATE. A salt of chrysammic acid.

CHRYSAMMIC ACID. From $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, golden, and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\omicron\varsigma$, sand. Fr., *acide chrysannique*. Ger., *Chrysaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_4(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2$, derived from aloes or from the action of nitric acid on chrysophanic acid.

CHRYSAMMIDIC ACID. Fr., *acide chrysamidique*. An acid, isomeric with ammonium chrysammate, of the formula $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6 = \text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{O}_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on a boiling solution of chrysammide.

CHRYSAMMINIC ACID. See CHRYSAMMIC ACID.

CHRYSANILIC ACID. Fr., *acide chrysanicque*. Ger., *Chrysanisäure*. A product of the decomposition of indigo-blue by an alkali.

CHRYSAN'ILIN(E). Ger., *Chrysanilin*. Syn.: *diamidophenylamidine*. A yellow coloring matter derived from aniline.

CHRYSANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide chrysanisique*. Ger., *Chrysanisäure*. Syn.: *dinitroparamidobenzoic acid*. A strong monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2 \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CO}_2\text{H} \end{smallmatrix}$, obtained by

heating dinitroanisic acid with aqueous ammonia.

CHRYSANTHEL'LUM, *n*. A genus of annual composite herbs.—**C. indicum**. David's flower; indigenous to India, where it is used in brain diseases, calculous affections, and melancholia.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM, *n*. From *χρῦσεος*, golden, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *Wucherblume*. A genus of composite plants.—**C. capense**. Syn.: *Matricaria capensis* (seu *africana*). A South African species, used as an antispasmodic.—**C. coronarium**. Fr., *chrysanthème à couronnes*. Ger., *Gartenwucherblume*. The *χρυσάνθεμον* of Dioscorides, the crown daisy, Sicilian c.; a species common in southern Europe. The flowers are used for jaundice and as a discutient.—**C. Dioscoridis**. See *C. coronarium*.—**C. fruticosum**. 1. *Borrichia frutescens*. 2. A species growing in southern Africa, resembling *Achillea millefolium* and used like chamomile.—**C. inodorum**. Wild chamomile; a very common plant resembling chamomile and often substituted for it.—**C. parthenium**. Fever few; a plant common in Europe and the East. The herb and flowers have been used in indigestion, suppressed menses, hysterical cramps, intermittent fever, and worms, and applied to swollen breasts and painful tumors. It is said to preserve meat from putrefaction.—**C. præaltum**. An Oriental species, used like *C. parthenium*.—**C. roseum**. A perennial species growing in the Caucasus and northern Persia. The flower heads constitute the ordinary Caucasian or Persian insect powder.—**C. Roxburghii**. An East Indian species, cultivated in Europe. The flowers are used in China and India, in infusion and syrup, like chamomile flowers; also as a masticatory. The natives of the Deccan use it, combined with black pepper, in gonorrhœa.—**C. tricolor**. See *C. carinatum*.—**C. turreanum**. A plant found in Dalmatia, from the flower heads of which the inhabitants prepare Dalmatian insect powder, regarded as superior to ordinary (Persian) insect powder.—**C. vulgare**. Fr., *herbe aux vers*. Ger., *Wurmkraut*. Common tansy; a perennial species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in America. The flower heads are used as an anthelmintic.—**C. Willemotii**. See *C. turreanum*.

CHRYSAR'OBIN. From *χρῦσεος*, golden, and *araroba* (*q. v.*). Lat., *chrysarobinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chrysarobine*. Ger., *C.* Syn.: *araroba* [Br. Ph.], *Goa powder*, *Pó da Bahia*. A crystalline powder, $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$, obtained from the *Andira araroba* (*q. v.*). It is a gastrointestinal irritant and has been recommended as of value in causing large discharges of bile. It is used externally in skin diseases, being often employed in psoriasis, chronic eczema, and leprosy.

CHRYSAROB'INUM, *n*. See CHRYSAROBIN.—**Unguentum chrysarobini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *Chrysarobinsalbe*. An ointment made of 1 part of chrysarobin and 9 parts of benzoinated lard.

CHRYSAT'RIC ACID. Ger., *Chrysatrinäure*. Syn.: *aloeretic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalis on chrysammic acid.

CHRYS'OGEN. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *chrysogène*. An orange-colored hydrocarbon found in crude anthracene.

CHRYSO'IDIN. Fr., *chrysoïdine*. Ger., *C.* 1. A yellow substance, $C_7H_{22}O_4$, said to exist in asparagus berries. 2. An orange-yellow dyestuff, $C_{12}H_5N_4Cl = C_6H_5 \cdot N = N \cdot C_6H_3(NH_2)_2 \cdot HCl$, a disinfectant.

CHRYSO'LEIN. A certain preparation of sodium fluoride.

CHRYSOLEP'IC ACID. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *λεπίς*, a flake. See PICRIC ACID.

CHRYS'OPHAN. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *φαίνειν*, to appear. Fr., *chrysophane*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside obtained from rhubarb and senna.

CHRYSOPHAN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum chrysophanicum*. Fr., *acide chrysophanique*. Ger., *Chrysophansäure*. An acid, probably $C_{14}H_5(C_6H_5)(OH)_2O_2$, obtained from Goa powder, senna leaves, rhubarb root, *Parmelia parietina*, and several other sources, by the action of ether or alkalies, and from chrysarobin by oxidation.

CHRYSOPHAN'IMID(E). A compound, $C_{15}H_9NO_2$, obtained in the process of making amidochrysophanic acid.

CHRYSOPH'ANIN. See CHRYSOPHAN.

CHRYSOPH'ORON, *n*. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. See AMBRA FLAVA.

CHRYSOPHYL'LUM, *n*. Fr., *chrysophylle*. Ger., *Goldblatt*. A genus of sapotaceous plants. Most of the species are natives of tropical America.—**C. buranhem**. A plant found in Brazil; according to Martius, it is a source of *cortex Monesie*. It is more especially used as a stomachic, as a remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery, and externally for ulcers and fissures.

CHRYSOPIC'RIN. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *χικρός*, bitter. Fr., *chrysopicrine*. A yellow acid extracted from *Parmelia parietina*; identical with vulpic acid.

CHRY'SOPS, *m*, and *f.* -*o'pos* (-*is*). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Blindbremse*. The golden-eyed fly; a genus of dipterous insects.—**C. cæcutiens**. Fr., *c. aveuglant*. A species which attacks man and the larger animals in the region of the eyes, inflicting painful bites.

CHRYSOP'SIS, *f.* -*o'p'seos* (-*is*). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὄψις*, appearance. A genus of North American composite herbs.—**C. graminifolia**. Fever grass used in the southern United States as a poultice in sprains.

CHRYSO'QUINONE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chrysochinon*. A solid, $C_{18}H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of chrysene.

CHRYSORE'TIN. See CHRYSORRHETIN.

CHRYSORRHAM'NIN. See RHAMNIN.

CHRYSORRHE'TIN. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ῥήτινη*, resin. Fr., *chysorrhétine*. Ger., *C.* A yellow coloring matter obtained from senna; according to Martius, the same as chrysophan.

CHRYSOTOX'IN. A principle obtained from ergot, said to act like the crude drug.

CHRYSOX'YLON, *n*. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ξύλον*, wood. 1. A genus of leguminous plants. 2. A South American rubiaceous tree, referred to *Pogonopus* or *Howardia*.—**C. febrifugum**. A species found in the Andes of Bolivia. The bark is used by the natives for intermittent fever.

CHRYSUL'CA, *f.* From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ἐλκεῖν*, to drink. Fr., *chrysulée*. An old name for nitrohydrochloric acid, from its dissolving gold.

CHTHONONOSOL'OGY. Lat., *chthononosologia* (from *χθών*, the soil, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *chthononosologie*. Ger., *geographische Nosologie*. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases.

CHTHONOPHA'GIA, *f.* From *χθών*, the soil, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. A morbid propensity to eat dirt.

CHUCHOTEMENT (Fr.). Shu⁶-shot-maⁿ2. Syn.: *voix chuchotée*. Whispering voice; a vocal abnormality observed in cases of relaxation of the glottis with insufficient approximation of the vocal bands; the vowel sounds have a rustling quality.—**Bruit de c.** An abnormal vocal sound heard on auscultation, apparently coming from directly beneath the observer's ear.

CHUCHU'ARIN(E). An alkaloid derived from *Semecarpus anacardium*, said to be aphrodisiac.

CHULA'RIOSE. See LEVULOSE.

CHUPE'RI, CHUPI'RI. A Mexican shrub said to be antispyllitic.

CHU'PO. In Colombia, the *Gustaria speciosa*.

CHUQUIRA'GA, f. A genus of composite plants natives of South America.—**C. insignis.** A species used in Peru as a febrifuge.

CHUQUIRA'GUA, f. See CHUQUIRAGA.

CHUR'RUS. A resin obtained from the leaves, stem, and flowers of *Cannabis sativa*; allied to opium in its effects as a stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic. Cf. HASHEESH.

CHYAZ'TO ACID. From the symbols C (carbon), H (hydrogen), and Az (nitrogen). See HYDROCYANIC acid.

CHYLA'CEOUS. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLANG(E)IO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From χυλός, chyle, and ἀγγείον, a vessel. A lymphangioma.

CHYLA'RION, n. Gr., χυλάριον, dim. of χυλός. A juice or liquor, especially a tisane.

CHYLA'ROSE. See LEVULOSE.

CHYLA'RIS. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLE. From χυλός, juice. Lat., *chylus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Milchsaft, Nahrungssaft*. The liquid found in the lymphatics (lacteals) of the small intestine during digestion, being the lymph of the intestine mixed with the fatty granules of emulsified alimentary material; a milky, alkaline liquid.—**Granular** (or **Molecular**) **base of c.** Of Gulliver, the minute fatty particles in c. which give it a milky appearance.

CHYLEC'CHYSIS, f. -chys'eos (-ee'chysis). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *chylecchysse*. An overflow of chyle.

CHYLEC'TICA, f. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐκτικός, hectic. Fr., *chylectique*. Ger., *Milchhektik*. Chylous hectic; any severe disease with a chylous discharge from the bowels, the urinary passages, etc.

CHYLEMPODIS'TICUS. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐμποδιστικός, impeding. Pertaining to an impeded entrance of chyle into the blood.

CHYLIDRO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἰδρωσις, sweating. Fr., *chylidrose*. Ger., *Milchschweiss, Milchschwitzten*. A form of chylectica (*q. v.*) in which the perspiration is milky.

CHYLIFA'CIENT. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *facere*, to make. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFAC'TION. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLIFAC'TIVE, CHYLIFAC'TORY. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIF'EROUS. Lat., *chyliferus*. See CHYLOPHOROUS.

CHYLIF'IC. Lat., *chylificus*. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFICA'TION. Lat., *chylificatio*. See CHYLOPOIETIS.

CHYLIF'ICATORY. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFORM. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *forma*, form. See CHYLODES (3d def.).

CHYL'IFY. Fr., *chylifier*. To convert into chyle.

CHYLIS'MUS, m. Gr., χυλίσμος. The process of expressing or extracting the juice of a plant.

CHYLOCELE, f. Kil(ku'el)-o(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., kil'o-sel. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύλη, a tumor. A collection of chylous fluid in the tunica vaginalis.

CHYLOCLEP'SIS, f. -clep'seos (-is). From χυλός, juice, and κλέπτειν, to steal. Fr., *chyloclépsis*. Ger., *lang-samer Verlust des Chylus*. A gradual diminution of the chyle.

CHYLOCLEP'TICUS. Pertaining to chyloclepsis.

CHYLOCYS'TICUS. Pertaining to receptaculum chyli.

CHYLOCYS'TIS, f. -cys'teos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *chylocyste*. See RECEPTACULUM chyli.

CHYLODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέρμα, a skin. Lymph serotum; a modified form of elephantiasis of the scrotum attended by great enlargement of the inguinal glands and dilata-

tion of the lymph vessels, with accumulation of lymph in the papillary and deeper layers of the skin.

CHYLO'DES. Gr., χυλώδης. 1. Juicy. 2. Abounding in chyle. 3. Resembling chyle.

CHYLODIABE'TES, m. See CHYLURIA.

CHYLODIARRH'E'A, f. See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA.

CHYLODOCH'ICUS. Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli.

CHYLODOCH'ITUM, n. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δοχείον, a receptacle. See RECEPTACULUM chyli.

CHYLOD'OCHUS. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέχθαι, to receive. Receiving or containing chyle.

CHYLOLEUCORR'H'E'A, f. Chylous leucorrhœa.

CHYLOLOGY. From χυλός, chyle, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Chylogologie*. The physiology of chyle.

CHY'LOPERICARDIUM, n. A collection of chylous liquid in the pericardium.

CHYLOPH'OROUS. Lat., *chylophorus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and φέρειν, to carry). Fr., *chylifère*. Ger., *chylophorisch*. Carrying or containing chyle.

CHYLOPHTHAR'SIS, f. -thar'seos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and φθάρσις, corruption. Ger., *Verderbnis des Chylus*. Corruption of the chyle.

CHYLOPHTHAR'TICUS. Pertaining to chylophthar-sis.

CHYLOPOE'SIS, f. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLOPOET'IC, f. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLOPOIE'SIS, f. -ie'seos (-is). Gr., χυλοποίησης (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποίησις, production). Fr., *chylopoïse*. Ger., *Chylopoia, Bereitung des Chylus*. The process of the formation of chyle.

CHYLOPIET'IC. Lat., *chylopieticus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποιητικός, productive), *chylopiæus*. Fr., *chylopiétique*. Pertaining to the formation of chyle.

CHYLOPTYALIS'MUS, m. Fr., *chyloptyalisme*. Ger., *chylöser Speichelfluss*. A profuse flow of milky saliva.

CHYLOR'RHOE, CHYLORR'H'E'A, f. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ρέω, to flow. Fr., *chyloorrhée*. Ger., *Chylorrhœ, Milchrühr* (2d def.). 1. An unnatural flow of chyle, as from a wound. 2. Diarrhœa characterized by evacuations of a mucous or mucoid material, which resembles chyle.—**C. pectoris, C. thoracica.** See CHYLOTHORAX.

CHYLORRHO'ICUS. Pertaining to chyloorrhœa.

CHYLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., χύλωσις. Fr., *chylose*. Ger., *Chylose*. 1. The formation of juice. 2. The formation of chyle. 3. Decoction carried almost to inspissation.

CHYLOSTAG'MA, n. -stag'matos (-is). From χυλός, juice, and στάγμα, a distillment. A distilled water.

CHYLO'SUS, adj. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLOTHO'RAX, m. -a'cos (-is). A collection of chyle in the thorax from rupture of the thoracic duct.

CHY'LOUS. Gr., χυλώδης. Lat., *chylousus*. Fr., *chyleux*. Ger., *chylös*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, resembling, or impregnated with chyle.

CHYLURIA, f. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *chylurie*. Ger., *Chylurie*. A condition in which the urine is chylous or milky.—**Parasitic c., Tropical c.** A disease due to the presence of *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood; characterized by a chylous appearance of the urine caused by its containing fibrin, albumin, and fat; occurring chiefly in tropical countries.

CHYLUR'IC. Lat., *chyluriens*. Fr., *chylurique*. Pertaining to chyluria.

CHYLUROPH'THISIS, f. -phthi'seos (-oph'thisis). For deriv., see CHYLURIA and PHTHISIS. Fr., *chylurophthisie*. Ger., *Chylusharnruhr*. Emaciation, etc., due to chyluria.

CHY'LUS, m. Gr., χυλός. 1. Any animal or vegetable juice, especially an expressed juice or decoction; of Hippocrates, the juice of barley expressed and strained. 2. See CHYLE.

CHYME. Gr., *χυμός* (strictly, a juice that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from *χυλός*, a juice obtained by expression or other artificial means). Lat., *chymus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chymus*, *Speisebrei*. A thick grayish or brownish liquid, consisting of the partly digested food as it is discharged from the stomach into the intestine.

CHYMEC'CHYSIS, f. *-chys'eos (-ec'hysis)*. From *χυμός*, chyme, and *ἐκχυσίς*, a pouring out. Fr., *chymecchyse*. Ger., *Ergiessung des Speisebreies*. A discharge of juice, especially of chyme, as from a wound.

CHYMI'A, f. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIAT'ER, m. See CHEMIATER.

CHYMIATRI'A, f. See CHEMIATRY.

CHYMIAT'RICUS. See CHEMIATRICUS.

CHYM'IC, CHYM'ICAL. See CHEMICAL.

CHYM'ICE, f. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYM'ICOHISTOL'OGY. See *Histochemistry*.

CHYMICOPHAN'TA, m. Gr., *χυμικοφάντης* (from *χυμική*, chemistry, and *φαίνειν*, to demonstrate). A chemist.

CHYMIF'EROUS. Lat., *chymiferus* (from *χυμός*, juice, and *ferre*, to bear). See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMIFICA'TION. Lat., *chymificatio* (from *χυμός*, juice, and *facere*, to make). See CHYMOSIS (1st def.).

CHYIMET'RICUS. See CHEMICOMETRIC.

CHYMIS'MUS, m. See CHEMISM.

CHYM'IST, CHYM'ISTRY. See CHEMIST and CHEMISTRY.

CHYMOCAR'PUS, m. From *χυμός*, juice, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *chymocarpe*. A section of the genus *Tropæolum*.—**C. pentaphyllum.** The *chagas da minda*, the typical species found in Brazil and Uruguay, where it is used in scurvy.—**C. tricolor.** A species found in Chile, used as a remedy for scurvy.

CHYMOCHE'ZIA, CHYMODIARRHÆ'A, f. From *χυμός*, juice, and *χεῖν*, to go to stool, or *διάρρῳα*, diarrhœa. Fr., *chymodiarrhœe*. Diarrhœa with liquid passages.

CHYMOD'OCBUS. From *χυμός*, juice, and *δοχός*, containing. See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMOPH'OROUS. Lat., *chymophorus* (from *χυμός*, juice, and *φορεῖν*, to carry). Fr., *chymophore*. Ger., *stoffführend, chymusführend*. Conveying or containing juice or chyme.

CHYMOPLA'NIA, f. From *χυμός*, juice, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *chymoplanie*. Ger., *Chymoplanie*. A disease due to metastasis or transposition of the secretion of any organ; in the pl., *chymoplanie*, the twelfth family of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including the choleplanie, uroplanie, menoplanie, and galactoplanie.

CHYMOR'RHŒE, CHYMORRHÆ'A, f. From *χυμός*, chyme, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *chymorrhœe*. Ger., *Verlust des Speisebreies*. A discharge of chyme.

CHYMORRHŒICUS. Pertaining to chymorrhœa.

CHYMOS, m. See CHYMUS.

CHYMOSEP'SIS, f. *-sep'seos (-is)*. From *χυμός*, chyme, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. Fr., *chymosepsie*. Ger., *Fäulnis des Speisebreies*. Putrefaction of the chyme.

CHY'MOSIN. See PEPsin.

CHYMO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *χύμωσις*. Fr., *chymose*. Ger., *Bereitung des Speisebreies* (1st def.). 1. The formation of chyme. 2. See CHEMOSIS.

CHYMO'SUM, n. Chyle.

CHYMOUS. Lat., *chymosus*. Fr., *chymoux*. Ger., *speisebreiartig*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling chyme.

CHY'MUS, m. Gr., *χυμός*. 1. Chyme. 2. Of the ancients, any vegetable or animal juice, especially, in the case of plants, one that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from one obtained by expression, etc.

CHY'RAS, f. See CIGERAS.

CIBA'LIS. From *cibus*, food. Pertaining to food.

CIBA'RIAN. Lat., *cibarius* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibaire*. Ger., *zum Speisen gehörig*. Pertaining to food, also to the organs of mastication and deglutition.

CIBA'RIOUS. Lat., *cibarius*. Edible.

CIBA'RIMUM, n. See CIBUS.

CIBA'TION. Lat., *cibatio* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibation*. Ger., *Speisung* (1st def.). 1. The act of taking nourishment. 2. In chemistry, the process of condensation of a liquid.

CIBIS'TOME. From *κίβισις*, a pouch, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. An instrument devised by Petit-Radel for lacerating the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline lens as a preliminary to the extraction of a cataract.

CIBO'TION, CIBO'TIUM, n. Gr., *κιβώτιον*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**C. assamicum.** A variety of the *C. barometz*.—**C. barometz.** A species found in China and Cochín-China, known in commerce as *penghauer djambi*. The rhizome is used in hæmorrhage, blennorrhœa, and dysentery. The hairs also are used medicinally.—**C. Cunninghamii.** A species found in Java. The bracts furnish *penghauer djambi*. The hairs are said to be hæmostatic.—**C. djambianum.** See *C. assamicum*.—**C. glaucescens, C. glaucophyllum.** See *C. barometz*.—**C. Schiedeii, C. schiedeanum.** A species found in Mexico, related to *C. barometz*.

CÍBUS, m. Fr., *aliment, nourriture*. Ger., *Nahrung, Speise*. Food.—**C. albus.** Blanc-mange.—**C. deorum.** See ASAÆTIDA.—**C. Saturni.** Fr., *manger de Saturne*. Of the ancients, the genus *Equisetum*.

CICA'DA, f. Gr., *τέττις*. Fr., *cigale*. Ger., *Grille*. A genus of insects. Several species were formerly eaten and used medicinally.—**C. fraxini, C. orni.** Fr., *cigale de l'orne*. A species erroneously said to cause the manna of commerce to flow from the ash by puncturing the bark.—**C. sanguinolenta.** Ger., *rot her Damenvogel*. The *hung-lian-tsze* of the Chinese; said to be used as an aphrodisiac.

CICA'LA, f. See CICADA.

CIC'ATRICE. See CICATRIX and CICATRICULA (2d def.).

CICATRI'CIAL. Lat., *cicatricialis*. Fr., *cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbig*. Pertaining to, resembling, forming, or produced by a cicatrix or cicatrization.

CICAT'RICLE, n. See CICATRICULA.

CICAT'RICOSE. Lat., *cicaticosus*. Fr., *cicatricé*. Marked with scars, or scarlike impressions.

CICATRIC'ULA, f. dim. of *cicatrix*. Gr., *οὐλίδιον, χάλαζα* (2d def.). Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Närbchen, Hahnentritt* (2d def.), *Keimsschicht* (2d def.), *Keimsscheibe* (2d def.), *Keimhügel* (2d def.), *Hauptkeim* (2d def.). 1. A small cicatrix. 2. The germinating point in the embryo of a seed or in the yolk of a fecundated ovum, called the "tread" from its resemblance to a scar. Cf. ARCHIBLAST.

CICATRIC'ULAR. Fr., *cicatriculaire*. Pertaining to a cicatrícula.

CICAT'RISANT. Gr., *οὐλωτικός*. Lat., *cicatrisans*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *vernarrend*. Promoting cicatrization.

CICAT'RISATE. See CICATRICOSE.

CICATRISA'TUS. Fr., *cicatrisé*. Ger., *genarbt*. 1. Cicatrized. 2. Cicatrized.

CICAT'RIX, f. *-tri'cis*. Gr., *ὀυλή*. Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Narbe*. A scar; the new tissue formed in the healing of an injury involving a solution of continuity of a soft part.—**Apoplectic c.** Ger., *apoplectische Narbe*. An irregularly shaped fissure in the brain substance following the absorption of an apoplectic extravasation and having indurated walls, either in immediate contact or separated by pigment.—**Cheloid c.** See FALSE KELOID.—**Cicatrices adversæ.** Scars on the breast.—**Cicatrices a graviditate.** See STRIÆ *gravidarum* (under STRIA).—**Exuberant c., Hypertrophic c., Keloid c.** Fr., *cicatrice hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophische Narbe, warzige Narbengeschwulst*. A c. of the skin that undergoes hypertrophy after the healing of a wound. It is of a reddish or pinkish color, and is considerably elevated above the surface, but does not exceed in area the limits

of the original wound or ulcer. Cf. *False KELOID*.—**Vicious c.** Fr., *cicatrice vicieuse*. A c. that interferes with the function of a part.

CICATRIZATION. Gr., ἐπούλσις. Lat., *cicatrisatio*. Fr., *cicatrisation*. Ger., *Vernarbung*. The formation of cicatricial tissue; the process by which a wound is healed, especially the final step in that process, viz.: the investment of the surface with epithelium.

CIC'ATROSE. See **CICATRICOSE**.

CICEN'DIA, f. Fr., *cicendie*. A genus of gentianaceous plants.—**C. hyssopifolia**. *Gentiana hyssopifolia*, a plant found in the East Indies, employed in convalescence from fevers and as a substitute for gentian.

CIC'ER, n. *Ciceris*. From Heb. *kikar*. Gr., ἐρέβινθος. Fr., *gesse*. Ger., *Kichererbse*, *Platterbs*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**C. arietinum**. Fr., *pois chiche*, *café français*. Ger., *Zweigerbse*. The chick pea; a species found in southern Europe and in India, both wild and cultivated. The meal, *farina ciceris*, is made into emollient cataplasms and mixed with honey as a remedy in carcinoma. A decoction of the seeds and leaves was formerly prescribed as a diuretic. The pod exudes a viscid, sour sap, containing much oxalic acid. The seeds, roasted like coffee, are considered aphrodisiac, and are also used for flatulence, dysuria, and menstrual disorders.—**C. nigrum**. An old name for a plant the seeds of which were formerly used for making broth which was given for jaundice, and used in decoction as a diuretic and laxative.—**C. rubrum**. *C. nigrum*.—**C. sativum**. A variety of *C. arietinum*.

CICER'IC. Lat., *cicericus*. Fr., *cicérique*. Pertaining to the acid obtained from *Cicer arietinum*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cicérique*. An acid obtained from *Cicer arietinum* and other vetches; composed chiefly of oxalic acid, but containing also acetic and malic acids and, according to Dispaü, another acid peculiar to the plant.

CICHO'RE'UM, n. Gr., κιχώρειον. See **CICHO'RUM**.

CICHO'RUM, n. Gr., κιχώριον. Fr., *chicorée*. Ger., *C.*, *Wegwarten*. A Linnean genus of perennial plants of the *Cichoriaceae*.—**C. agreste**. *C. intybus*.—**C. caeruleum**, *coronopi foliis angustis*, etc. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. The *Catananche caerulea*.—**C. crispum**. See *C. intybus*.—**C. endivia**. Fr., *chicorée blanche* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Endivien-chicorie*. The endive; an Eastern species, formerly official.—**C. intybus**. Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Feldwegwarte*. Wild chicory, witloof, succory, bunk; a hardy perennial species. The root, *radix cichorei*, is official. Formerly the leaves, blossoms, and seeds (included among the *quatuor semina frigida*) were also official. The root of the uncultivated plant is reputed a powerful alterative, and may be employed as a digestive or nervous tonic; in Russia it is prescribed for hydrophobia. Its chief use is in the adulteration of coffee. The plant is cultivated as a salad, the leaves, blanched like those of the endive, being so used under the name *barbe du capucin*.—**C. officinarum**, **C. silvestre**. *C. intybus*. The root bark of *C. intybus*. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of chicory root with the necessary quantity of water for fifteen minutes and, when cool, straining off 24 parts.—**Folia cichorii**. The leaves of *C. intybus*.—**Herba cichorii**, **Herba cichorii intybi** (seu *silvestris*). The herb of *C. intybus*, once used like the root.—**Succus cichorii**. A preparation made, according to the Fr. Cod., 1818, by bruising 16 parts of chicory leaves, adding 1 part of water, expressing, and filtering without heat through bibulous paper.—**Syrupus cichorii**. A syrup made by infusing 115 parts of the leaves of *C. intybus* with 500 of water, adding to the strained liquor 690 parts of sugar, boiling, and clarifying.—**Syrupus cichorii cum rheo**. A syrup made by infusing 60 parts of chicory leaves and 115 of rhubarb in 1,000 of boiling water, adding to the strained liquor 1,300 of sugar, boiling, and clarifying.

CICINOB'OLUS, m. From *κίκινος*, made from the castor oil plant or its fruit, and *βόλος* (see **BOLUS**). A bolus of the powdered root of *Ricinus communis*, chillies, and tobacco leaves; used for colic in horses.

CIC'INUS. Gr., *κίκινος*. Pertaining to or resembling *Ricinus communis*, its fruit, or its oil (castor oil); as a n., the plant itself.—**Cicini oleum**. Castor oil.

CICU'TA, f. Gr., *κώνιον*. Fr., *cicutaire*, *ciguë*, *grande ciguë*, *ciguë ordinaire*. Ger., *grosser gefleckten Schierling*. 1. A name applied to various umbelliferous plants of the genera *C.*, *Conium*, and *Æthusa*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**C. amomum**. Fr., *faux amome*. The seeds are reputed diuretic, stomachic, and carminative.—**C. angustifolia**. A variety of *C. virosa*, having the same uses and characteristics.—**C. aquatica**. *C. virosa*.—**C. californica**. A variety of *C. virosa* found on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**C. fœtida**. Stinking hemlock; possibly *Conium maculatum*.—**C. maculata**. Fr., *ciguë tachetée*. Ger., *gefleckte Schierling*. Musquash root, spotted cowbane; a species common throughout the United States and Canada. In medicinal properties it resembles *C. virosa* and *Conium maculatum*.—**C. major**, **C. major fœtida**, **C. major vulgaris**, **C. mayor**.—**C. Stoerkii**. See *Conium maculatum*.—**C. tenuifolia**. *C. angustifolia*.—**C. terrestris**. See *Conium maculatum*.—**C. virosa**. Fr., *cicutaire aquatique*. Ger., *giftiger Wasserschierling*. The cowbane; an umbelliferous, poisonous species growing in northern Europe. The effect on men and beasts is that of an active poison. When swallowed it produces vomiting, vertigo, and convulsions. It is never used internally, but has been employed externally in rheumatism.—**C. vulgaris**. Fr., *ciguë commune*. The *Conium maculatum* of Linneus.

CICUTA'RIA, f. Fr., *cicutaire*. Ger., *Wütherich*, *Wasserschierling*. See **CICUTA**.

CICU'TENE. Fr., *cicutène*. Ger., *Cicuten*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Cicuta virosa*.

CICU'TIN(E). Lat., *cicutina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cicutin*.

1. See **CONINE**. 2. A volatile alkaloid said to have been obtained from *Cicuta virosa*.

CICUTOX'IN. From *Cicuta* (q. v.) and *τοξικόν*, a bow-poison. Fr., *cicutoxine*. Ger., *C.* A substance obtained by Böhm from *Cicuta virosa*, and regarded by him as its active principle. In poisonous doses, it produces convulsions, general paralysis, and death. Infusion of galls is said to be an antidote.

CIL'IA, n. pl. Gr., *ταρσοί* (1st def.). Fr., *cils*. Ger., *Cilien*, *Wimpern* (1st def.). 1. The eyelashes, also the free margins of the eyelids. 2. The vibratory or vibratile c. (Lat., *c. vibratoria*; Fr., *cils vibratiles*; Ger., *Flimmerhaare*); hairlike projections from the free surface of ciliated cells which during life exhibit ciliary motion.—**C. vibratoria**. See *C.* (2d def.).—**Inverted c.** Fr., *cils renversés*. Ger., *verkehrte Wimpern*. A condition in which the eyelashes or the free margins of the lids are turned in upon the eyeball so as to irritate it.—**Vibratile c.**, **Vibratory c.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CILIA'RIS. Ciliary; as a n., see **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**.—**C. circularis**. The circular fibres of the ciliary muscle.—**C. radialis**. The radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle.—**C. Riolani**. A bundle of muscular tissue situated upon the free margins of the eyelids.

CIL'IARY. Lat., *ciliaris*. Fr., *ciliaire*. Ger., *ciliar*. Relating to or possessing cilia; hairlike or pertaining to a hairlike structure; pertaining to the free border of the eyelid.

CIL'IATE(D). Lat., *ciliatus*. Fr., *cilié*. Ger., *ciliar* (in comp.), *wimperig*. Possessing cilia; bristly, furnished with bristles or small bristlelike feathers; fringed.

CILIA'TION. The condition of being provided with cilia.

CILIA'TUS. See **CILIATE**.

CILI'OLUM, dim. of *cilium*. Fr., *ciliolle*. A little cilium.

CIL'IOSPI'NAL. Lat., *ciliotspinalis*. Relating to that part of the spinal cord which is said to control the ciliary movements.

CIL'IUM, n. Generally used in the pl., *cilia* (q. v.).

CIL'IUS. Ciliated.

CIL'LO, CIL'LON, m. A person affected with chronic spasm or trembling of the eyelids.

CILLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *cillose*. Ger., *chronisches Blinzeln*. A spasmodic affection in which the eyelids are in a constant state of tremor. See CINCLISIS.

CIM'BIA, f. The tractus transversus pedunculi of Meynert.

CIMICA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *cimex*, the bedbug. Ger., *Wanzenstich*. A bedbug bite.

CIMI'CIC. From *cimex*, the bedbug. Fr., *cimicique*. Derived from or belonging to a beetle.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cimicique*. Ger., *Ciminsäure*. A yellow, crystallizable, monobasic acid, $C_{15}H_{25}O_2$, obtained from a species of beetle.

CIMICIF'UGA, f. From *cimex*, the bedbug, and *fuga*, flight. Fr., *cimicifuge*. Ger., *Wanzenkraut*. 1. A genus of ranunculaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa*.—**C. racemosa, C. serpentaria.** Fr., *actée à grappes*. Ger., *traubiges Wanzenkraut*. A species found in the United States and Canada. The root (c. [U. S. Ph.], *cimicifugæ radix* [Br. Ph.]) has been used in various diseases, but is now employed chiefly in the treatment of rheumatism and chorea.—**Extractum cimicifugæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (see **LIQUIDUM**). Fr., *extrait liquide d'actée à grappes*. Ger., *flüssiges Cimicifuga-Extract*. A fluid extract of c. (2d def.).—**Tinctura cimicifugæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture of c. (2d def.).

CIMICIF'UGIN. Fr., *cimicifugine*. Ger., *C*. Syn.: *macrolin*. A crystallizable principle said to have been obtained from commercial resin of *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

CIMICIN'IC ACID. See CIMICIC acid.

CIMINA'LIS, f. The genus *Gentiana*.—**C. acaulis, C. grandiflora, C. longiflora, C. pneumonantha.** The *Gentiana acaulis*.

CIM'MOL. Cinnamyl hydride.

CINA, f. Fr., *armoise santonique* (1st def.). 1. *Artemisia santonica* and other varieties of *Artemisia*, the unexpanded flower heads of which (wormseed, *santonica*) are used as an anthelmintic. 2. *Smilax china*.—**Flores cinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See **SANTONICA**.

CIN'ABRA, f. Gr., *κινάβρα*. A rank, goatlike odor, as of the armpits. Cf. **BROMIDROSIS** and **HIRCUS**.

CINÆ'BENE. Ger., *Cinäben*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, forming one of the constituents of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*.—**C. camphor.** Ger., *Cinäbenkampher*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, forming the chief constituent of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*.

CINÆDEI'A, CINÆ'DIA, f. Gr., *κιναιδεία, κιναιδία*. 1. Addiction to sexual debauchery. 2. Pæderasty or masturbation.

CINÆ'DICUS. Pertaining to cinædeia; as a n., see **CINÆDUS**.

CINÆDIS'MA, n. -is'matos (-is). Gr., *κιναιδισμα*. An individual indulgence in cinædeia.

CINÆ'DUS, m. Gr., *κιναιδός*. A man addicted to cinædeia.

CINCHAM'IDIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchamidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ (or $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$), found in the mother liquor from which cinchonidine has been extracted.

CIN'CHENE. Ger., *Cinchen*. A base, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, produced by boiling cinchonine chloride with alcoholic potash.

CINCHOCER'OTIN. Fr., *cinchocérotine*. A name given both to the brownish mass deposited from a hot alcoholic extract of calisaya which has been dried with milk of lime, and also to a white crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{48}O_2$, contained in this brownish material.

CINCHOFUL'VIC ACID. From *cinchona* (q. v.), and *fulvus*, yellowish. Cinchona red.

CINCHOIDI'NUM. See **CINCHONIDINE**.

CIN'CHOL. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, obtained from *Cinchona officinalis*, giving the chemical reactions of cholesterol.

CIN'CHOLIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Cincholin*. An alkaloid obtained from the mother liquors from which quinine has been extracted.

CINCHOMERON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Cinchomeronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_5NO_4 = C_3H_3N(CO.OH)_2$, produced by the action of boiling nitric acid on quinine.

CINCHO'NA, f. From the Countess of Cinchon (in Peru), to whom the remedy was administered in 1638. Fr., *quinaquina*. Ger., *China*. 1. A genus of rubiaceous trees yielding Peruvian bark. 2. In the U. S. Ph. the bark of any variety of *C.* containing at least 3 per cent. of alkaloids.—**Cinchonæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. C. bark; a term embracing the yellow, red, and pale c. barks.—**C. febrifuga, C. febrifuge.** A mixture of the more or less purified alkaloids obtained from red and other c. barks. It has been used in India and other countries.—**Extract of c., Extractum cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Extractum cinchonæ calisayæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de quinquina jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weingeistiges China-extrakt* [Ger. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting 100 parts of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 300 of alcohol and 100 of water, adding diluted alcohol until 400 parts of tincture are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to a pilular consistence, and incorporating with the product, while still warm, 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]. The reddish-brown extract of the Ger. Ph. is made by macerating 1 part of c. in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, expressing, macerating the residue in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating.—**Extractum cinchonæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *flüssiges China-extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of yellow c. in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 75 grammes of alcohol and 25 grammes of glycerin, then with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, reserving the first 75 c. cm. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the mixture of alcohol and water to make 100 c. cm.; of the Br. Ph., 1867, a preparation made by macerating 1 lb. of coarsely powdered yellow c. in a sufficiency of distilled water, evaporating to 1 pint, filtering, continuing the evaporation to 3 fl. oz., or until the sp. gr. is 1'200, and, when cold, stirring in 1 fl. oz. of rectified spirit.—**Extractum cinchonæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of c.; made by macerating for 48 hours 20 oz. of powdered red c. in 5 pints of distilled water with the addition of 5 fl. dr. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1'160) and 2½ fl. oz. of glycerin, stirring frequently, straining through a percolator, adding water until 15 pints of percolate are obtained or until the drip yields no precipitate on adding an excess of caustic soda, evaporating to 20 fl. oz., and then still further (adding alcohol and water) until 100 fl. gr. contain 12½ fl. gr. of alcohol and 5 gr. of c. alkaloids.—**Infusum cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Infusum cinchonæ acidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *Chinaaufguss*. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 1 part of aromatic sulphuric acid and 50 parts of water, moistening 6 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, with 3 parts of the mixture, packing it firmly in a conical glass percolator, pouring on gradually the remainder of the mixture, and afterward water, until the product weighs 100 parts; of the Br. Ph., an infusion of ½ oz. of red c. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water.—**Pale c. bark.** Lat., *cinchonæ pal-*

lidae cortex. The brownish or grayish barks derived from the younger branches and twigs of various species of *C.—Tinctura cinchonæ composita* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de quinquina composée, élixir fébrifuge de Huxham*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte China-tinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura chinæ composita* [Ger. Ph.]. Huxham's tincture; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of red c., 8 of bitter orange peel, and 2 of serpentina, ground together to a fine powder, in 20 of a menstruum composed of 10 parts of glycerin and enough alcohol and water to make 100 parts, gradually pouring on the remainder of the menstruum, and continuing the percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 oz. (av.) of pale c., 1 oz. (av.) of bitter orange peel, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) of serpentina, 60 gr. of saffron, and 30 gr. of cochineal in enough proof spirit to make 1 pint (imp.) [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 6 parts of c., 2 parts each of orange peel and gentian root, and 1 part of Chinese cinnamon in 50 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.].—**Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made from 4 oz. (av.) of yellow c. and enough proof spirit to yield 1 imp. pint.

CINCHONA'CEOUS. Lat., *cinchonaceus*. Fr., *cinchonacé*. Typified by the genus *Cinchona*.

CINCHON'AMIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonamin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ (or $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$), obtained from the bark of *Remijia purdieana*; said to be toxic.—**C. sulphate**. A salt of c. and sulphuric acid, to which Sée and Bochefontaine attributed six times the medicinal activity of quinine sulphate.

CINCHONATE. Lat., *cinchonas*. Fr., c. Ger., *cinchonsaures Salz*. A salt of cinchonic acid.

CINCHONA'TUS. Containing cinchona.

CINCHONE'TIN(E). Fr., *cinchonéline*. A substance obtained by the action of iron peroxide on cinchonine sulphate.

CINCHON'IA, f. See CINCHONINE.

CINCHON'IC. Lat., *cinchonicus*. Fr., *cinchonique*. Of or pertaining to *Cinchona*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cinchonique*. Ger., *Cinchonäsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{11}H_{15}O_9 = C_6H_5(OH)_3(CO.OH)_3$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on cinchomeronic acid.

CINCHON'ICIN(E). Lat., *cinchonina, cinchonicinum, cinchonicia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonicin*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine and formed from either of these substances by heating.

CINCHON'ICUS. 1. Cinchonic; with the name of a base, the cinchonate of that base. 2. Cinchoninic.

CINCHONID'IA, f. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCHONID'IC. Lat., *cinchonidicus*. Of or pertaining to cinchonidine.

CINCHONIDI'NA, f. Cinchonidine.

CINCHON'IDIN(E). Lat., *cinchonidina, cinchonidinum, cinchonidia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonidin*. Syn.: *cinchoratine, α-quinidine*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained from cinchona, especially from the cultivated East Indian varieties; isomeric with cinchonine and bearing the same relation to the latter that quinidine does to quinine.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *cinchonidinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonidinum sulfuricum, subsulfas cinchonidicus*. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique*. Ger., *Cinchonidinsulfat, schwefelsaures Cinchonidin*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. The ordinary sulphate of c.—basic c. sulphate, *c. monosulphate*, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4$ —occurs, combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization, as efflorescent acicular crystals [Fr. Cod.], or with 3 molecules of water of crystallization as hard prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.]; soluble in 100 parts of cold water, 4 parts of boiling water, 70 parts of cold alcohol, and readily soluble in acidulous aqueous or alcoholic solutions. It is obtained along with quinine sulphate from various cinchona barks, especially from the *Cinchona lancifolia*. It is employed like quinine sulphate, but is somewhat less active.

CINCHONIDI'NUM, n. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCHON'IA, f. See CINCHONINE.

CIN'CHONIN(E). Lat., *cinchonina* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchoninum, cinchonina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, isomeric with cinchonidine, occurring in various cinchona barks, especially in the pale cinchona. Its salts are employed like those of quinine, but are slower and less certain in action.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *cinchonine sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphas cinchonini* [Netherl. Ph.], *cinchoninum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *sulphas (seu subsulfas) cinchonius*. Fr., *sulfate de c., sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchoninsulfat, schwefelsaures (oder neutrales) schwefelsaures Cinchonin*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. Ordinary (or neutral, or basic) c. sulphate, the c. sulphate of the pharmacopœias, is a substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$, formed by neutralizing an aqueous solution of sulphuric acid with c. Used like quinine, but in larger doses, less certain and slower in its action.

CINCHONIN'IC. Lat., *cinchonius, cinchoninicus*. Fr., *cinchoninique, cinchonique*. Of or pertaining to cinchonine.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cinchoninique*. Ger., *Cinchoninsäure*. A dibasic (or monobasic) crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$ (or, according to Weidel, $C_{10}H_7N_2O = C_9H_6N - CO.OH = \alpha$ -quinolinemonocarbonic acid), formed by the oxidation of cinchonine.

CINCHONI'NUM, n. See CINCHONINE.

CIN'CHONISM. Lat., *cinchonismus*. Fr., *cinchonisme*. Poisoning with cinchona or one of its constituents (usually quinine). The symptoms produced by full antipyretic doses of quinine are intensified; more or less deafness and dimness or total loss of vision (sometimes with subsequent atrophy of the optic discs) are present, together with intense headache with a sense of constriction of the forehead, dilatation of the pupils, delirium or coma, a weak, fluttering pulse, irregular and shallow respiration, convulsions, and collapse, followed in exceedingly rare cases by death. Ordinarily the severe cerebral symptoms are wanting, and recovery takes place promptly on discontinuing the use of the drug. In dangerous cases, artificial respiration, hot baths, and the administration of strong hot tea or coffee have been advised.

CINCHONOL'OGY. From *cinchona* (q. v.), and λόγος, understanding. The botany, pharmacology, etc., of the cinchonas.

CINCHONOM'ETRY. From *cinchona* (q. v.), and μέτρον, a measure. The estimation of the amount of alkaloids in the cinchonas.

CINCHOTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cincho-tannique*. Ger., *Chinagerbsäure*. Quinotannic acid.

CINCHOTEN'ICIN(E). Fr., *cinchoténicine*. Ger., *Cinchotenicin*. An amorphous base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3$, isomeric with cinchotenine.

CINCHOTEN'IDIN(E). Fr., *cinchoténidine*. Ger., *Cinchotenidin*. A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, isomeric with cinchotenine, and formed by heating cinchonidine with potassium permanganate.

CINCHOT'ENIN(E). Fr., *cinchoténine*. Ger., *Cinchotenin*. A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, formed by heating cinchonine with potassium permanganate.

CIN'CHOTIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchotin*. Syn.: *hydrocinchonine*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, occurring in various species of cinchona bark and in euprea bark, and produced artificially by the action of potassium permanganate upon quinine.

CINCHOV'ATIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchoratin*. A cinchona alkaloid thought to be the same as cinchonidine.

CIN'CLISIS, f. **CINCLIS'MUS**, m. (Gr., κύκλσις, κύκλισμός. Fr., *cinclise, cinclisme*. Rapid spasmodic movement of any portion of the body, particularly quick winking; of Hippocrates, the quick, shallow movement of the chest, as in dyspnea.

CINC'TUM, n. See PERITONÆUM.

CINEFAC'TION. Lat., *cinefactio* (from *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make). See INCINERATION.

CINEFAC'TUS, CINEFICA'TUS. Incinerated.

CINE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., *κίνημα*. See CINESIS.

CINEMAT'ICS. See KINEMATICS.

CINEMAT'OGRAPH. From *κίνημα*, motion, and *γράφειν*, to write. A device for projecting on a screen in rapid succession numerous instantaneous photographs of moving objects, so that the beholder sees the movements. It has been used to represent surgical operations.

CIN'ENE. Fr., *cinébène, cinéphène*. Ger., *Cineben*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from cineol, the chief ingredient of oil of wormseed; a terpene identical with cajuputene.

CIN'EOL. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, constituting the greater portion of essential oil of wormseed; apparently identical with cajuputol.

CINERA'RIA. Fr., *cinéraire, cendrielle, cinerre*. Ger., *Aschenpflanze, Aschenkraut*. 1. A genus of the order *Compositæ*, closely allied to *Senecio*. 2. *Senecio palmensis*. —*C. maritima*. Fr., *arnoise blanche*. Ragwort. Emenagogue and anthyseric virtues have been assigned to it. —*C. sibirica*. Fr., *cinéraire de la Sibérie*. A plant eaten raw by the Swiss as an aphrodisiac.

CINERA'TION. Lat., *cineratio*. See INCINERATION.

CINE'REA, f. The gray matter of the central nervous system.

CINE'SIA, f. Fr., *cinésie, cinèse*. The employment of systematic movements of the body, active or passive, for hygienic or therapeutical purposes.

CINESIOL'OGY. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cinésiologie*. The science of artificial or natural movements of the body as educational, therapeutical, or hygienic agents.

CINESIOMET'RIC. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of movements. See C. SENSE.

CINESIOM'ETRY. Fr., *cinésiométrie*. Ger., *Kinesiometrie, Bewegungsmesskunst*. The measurement of movements.

CINESION'OSUS, f. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cinésionose, Ger., Bewegungskrankheit*. A disease characterized by impaired power of movement.

CINESIP'ATHY. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *πάθος*, disease. 1. Properly, see CINESIONOSUS. 2. See CINESITHERAPY.

CINE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., *κίνησις* (from *κινεῖν*, to move). Fr., *cinèse, cinésie*. Ger., *Bewegung*. Motion.

CINESITHER'APY. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *cinésithérapie*. The treatment of disease by means of cinesia.

CINETH'MICS. See KINEMATICS.

CINET'IC. See KINETIC.

CINET'ICA, n. pl. An order of neurotic diseases in which the predominant symptom is spasm.

CINET'ICUS. See KINETIC.

CINE'TUS. Gr., *κινήτος*. Movable (see KINETIC); as a n. m. (*musculus* understood), an old name for the diaphragm.

CINGIL'LUM, n., CINGIL'LUS, m. Gr., *ζώνιον*. A little girdle; the neck of a tooth.

CIN'GULA, f. 1. A band or girdle. 2. The upper portion of the gyrus fornicatus.

CIN'GULUM, n. From *cingere*, to gird. Gr., *ζώνη, ζωστήρ*. Fr., *ceinture, cordon*. Ger., *Gürtel*. See BAND, BELT, and GIRDLE. —*C. abdominale*. Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchbinde*. An abdominal bandage. —*C. abdominalis musculoaponeuroticum, C. Halleri*. The abdominal muscles. —*C. Hildani*. Fr., *ceinture de Hildane*. A leather belt formerly used in the reduction of dislocations and fractures of the limbs. —*C. mercuriale*. Fr., *ceinture de mercure*. A belt imbued with some preparation of mercury, worn for the destruction of vermin. —*C. pectorale*. A bandage for the chest. —*C.*

pudicitiae. Fr., *ceinture de chasteté*. Ger., *Keuschheitsgürtel*. A metallic belt with an attachment covering the genitals; formerly locked on women to prevent coitus and on children to prevent masturbation. —*C. sapientiae, C. stultitiae*. See *C. mercuriale*. —*C. vastissimum abdominis*. See *C. Halleri*. —*C. Veneris*. See *CORONA Veneris*. —*C. venosum prostaticourethrale*. A venous plexus between the prostate gland and the rectum, connecting the veins of each side.

CIN'GULUS, m. See CINGULUM.

CINIFICA'TUS. From *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make. Calcined.

CIN'IN. Lat., *cinninum*. See SANTONIC ACID.

CIN'NABAR. Gr., *κιννάβαρι*. Lat., *cinnabaris, cinnabari*. Fr., *cinabre*. Ger., *Zinnober*. Red sulphide of mercury. See MERCURY sulphide.

CINNAB'ARIS, f. A name applied by the ancients to both dragon's blood and cinnabar.

CINNAB'RIUM, n. See CINNABAR.

CINNAMAL'DEHYD'E. See CINNAMIC aldehyde.

CIN'NAMATE. A salt of cinnamic acid.

CINNAME'IN. Fr., *cinnaméine*. Syn.: *benzyl cinnamate*. An oil, $C_9H_7O_2.C_7H_7$, contained in Peru and Tolu balsams. It may be obtained artificially by heating sodium cinnamate with benzyl chloride.

CIN'NAMENE. Fr., *cinnamène*. Ger., *Cinnamen*. Syn.: *styrolene, phenylethene, vinylbenzene, ethenylbenzene, cinamol*. A mobile, colorless oil, $C_8H_8 = C_6H_5 - CH = CH_2$, obtained from cinnamic acid.

CINNAM'ENYLACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cinnaménylacrylique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, $C_{11}H_{10}O_2$.

CINNAM'ENYLANGEL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cinnaménylangélique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, $C_{13}H_{14}O_2$.

CINNAM'ENYLCHROTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cinnaménylchrotonique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, $C_{12}H_{12}O_2$.

CINNAM'IC. Fr., *cinnamique*. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. —*C. acid*. Fr., *acide cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäure, Cinnamylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, occurring in balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, and storax, and produced by the oxidation of c. aldehyde. It has been used in tuberculous diseases. —*C. alcohol*. Fr., *alcool cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_5.CH : CH.CH_2.OH$, obtained by heating styracin with a caustic alkali. —*C. aldehyde*. Fr., *aldéhyde cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtaldehyd*. A colorless oil, C_9H_8O , forming the essential ingredient of oil of cinnamon, and obtained by the oxidation of c. alcohol. It boils at 247° to 248° C. —*C. anhydride*. Fr., *anhydride cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäureanhydrid*. A compound, $(C_6H_5C_2H_2.CO)_2O$, forming colorless crystals, which melt at 127° C, and are slightly soluble in boiling water. —*C. ether*. A cinamate of an organic radicle, especially of ethyl.

CIN'NAMID(E). A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.C_2H_2.CO.N.H_2 = N.H_2C_6H_5O$, obtained by acting on chlorcinnamyl with ammonia.

CINNAMODEN'DRON, n. From *κιννάμον*, cinnamon, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A genus of plants closely related to *Canella*. —*C. axillare*. A Brazilian species. The bark, *cortex paratado*, is used in atonic fevers and in scurvy. —*C. corticosum*. A species growing in the Antilles. The bark is used as a substitute for the bark of *Wintera aromatica*.

CIN'NAMOL. See CINNAMENE and CINNAMIC aldehyde.

CIN'NAMOM. See CINNAMON.

CINNAMO'MIC. Of or pertaining to cinnamon. —*C. acid*. See CINNAMIC ACID.

CINNAMO'MIN. See CINNAMENE.

CINNAMO'MUM, n. Gr., *κιννάμωμον*. Fr., *cannellier*. Ger., *Zimmt*. 1. A genus of lauraceous plants. 2. Cin-

namon; of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *C. zeylanicum*; Ceylon (or Chinese) cinnamon.—**Aqua cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimtwasser*. A preparation made by percolating a mixture of 2 parts of oil of c. and a sufficient quantity of water to produce 1,000 parts through 4 parts of cotton [U. S. Ph.]; by distilling 1 gallon (imperial) of c. water from 20 oz. of bruised Ceylon c. [Br. Ph.], 1 part of Ceylon c. [Chinese c. (Ger. Ph.)], and a sufficient quantity of water distilled to 10 parts.—**Cinnamomi cortex** [Br. Ph.]. The bark of Ceylon cinnamon.—**C. camphora**. An evergreen of China, Japan, and eastern Asia, and cultivated in the Antilles and other places. It is esteemed as of great importance as a remedy for certain derangements of the nervous system, in quieting restlessness, and producing general sedation. It is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous disorder attending diseases of a low type. It is thought by some to have an influence over the urinary apparatus. It is also used in asthma and spasmodic cough, and enters into the composition of many liniments.—**C. culilawan**. The *Laurus culilawan*; a tree found in Amboina and in the other Spice Islands. Its bark is valued by the Malaysians and by the Chinese as a powerful remedy in all cases of intestinal diseases, including cholera, and also for blennorrhœa and scurvy.—**C. iners**. A tree of Sumatra. The seeds, bruised and mixed with honey, are given to children in dysentery and coughs. The dried buds are used by the natives as a remedy in dysentery and as a carminative. By the pharmacists of India it is thought scarcely inferior to cinnamon.—**C. Kiamis**. A tree found in Java. The bark is used by the Indians in diarrhœa and abdominal cramps.—**C. zeilonicum**, **C. zeylanicum**. 1. A species indigenous to Ceylon, and also, it is said, to the Malabar coast, and cultivated in various places in the East and in South America. Its bark is one of the chief sources of the cinnamon of the U. S. and other pharmacopœias. 2. See *Ceylon cinnamon*.—**Pulvis cinnamomi compositus** [Br. Ph.]. See *PULVIS aromaticus*.—**Spiritus cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmspiritus*. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon and 90 of alcohol; of the Belg. Ph., a solution of 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon in 99 parts of alcohol.—**Syrupus cinnamomi** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de cannelle*. A syrup made by digesting 10 parts of Chinese cinnamon with 50 of aqua cinnamomi spirituosa and adding 60 of sugar to 40 of the strained liquid.—**Tinctura cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtinktur*. Tincture of cinnamon; made of 10 parts of cinnamon in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], 2½ oz. av., and a sufficient quantity of proof spirit to yield 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; 1 part of Ceylon cinnamon and 5 parts of alcohol (sp. gr., 0.894) [Ger. Ph.].

CINNAMON. Heb., *kinnamon*, *darzin*. Ar., *dursini*, *paralsini*. Gr., *κιννάμωμον*, *κινναμον*. Lat., *cinnamomum*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmt*. The inner bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and *Cinnamomum cassia*.—**Bastard c.** Fr., *cannelle bâtarde* (ou fausse). Ger., *falscher Zimmt*. A term applied to *Cinnamomum cassia*, *Syzgium carphophyllaceum*, *Canella alba*, and *Cascarilla*.—**Black c.** *Pimenta acris*.—**Cayenne c.** C. exported from the island of Cayenne.—**Ceylon c.** Fr., *cannelle de Ceylon*. Ger., *zeylonischer Zimmt*. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, also its inner bark.—**China c.**, **Chinese c.** Fr., *cannelle de Chine*. Ger., *chinesischer Zimmt*, *Cassienzimmt*. The bark of the shoots of one or more undetermined species of *Cinnamomum*.

CINNAMONI'TRILE. A compound, C₉H₇N, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on cinnamide.

CINNAMOS'MA, *f.* A genus of plants allied to *Canella*.—**C. fragrans**. The only species; found in Madagascar.

Its bark is stimulant and aromatic, resembling that of *Canella*.

CIN'NAMYL. Fr., *cinnamyle*. Ger., *C.* A univalent radicle, C₉H₇O, found in cinnamic acid.

CINNAMYL'IC. Containing or resembling cinnamyl.

CINNHYD'RAMID(E). Hydrocinnamide, (C₆H₅C₂H₂CH)₃N₂, produced by the action of dry ammonia on cinnamic aldehyde.

CINNITRAN'ISID(E). Nitranisyl cinnamide, C₁₆H₁₄N₂O₄, analogous to benzamide.

CIN'NYL. Fr., *cinnyle*. Ger., *C.* The univalent alcoholic radicle, C₉H₉, of cinnamic alcohol.—**C. alcohol**. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.—**C. cinnamate**. See *STYRACIN*.

CINNYL'IC. Fr., *cinnilique*, *cinnylque*. Containing cinnyl; resembling or relating to cinnamic acid.—**C. alcohol**. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.

CINON'OSUS, *f.* From *κινεῖν*, to move, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit*. Any disease characterized by impairment of motion.

CINOPLANE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *κινεῖν*, to move, and *πλάνησις*, aberration. Fr., *cinoplanèse*. Irregularity or incoordination of muscular action.

CIN'TA, *f.* From *cingere*, to gird. A girdle.—**C. beriberica**. The sense of constriction, as of a girdle around the abdomen, that forms one of the symptoms of beriberi.

CION, *m.* and *f.* *Ci'onos* (-*is*). Gr., *κίων*. 1. Of Aretæus and Hippocrates, the uvula; also, of Aretæus, a swelling of the uvula. 2. Of Hippocrates, a warty excrescence of the vulva. 3. Of Pollux, the septum of the nose.

CIONIS, *f.* -*on'idos* (-*is*). Gr., *κιονίς* (dim. of *κίων*). Fr., *c.* See *CION*.

CIONI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *κίων*, the uvula. See *STAPHYLITIS*.

CIONOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From *κίων*, the uvula, and *πτῶσις*, a drooping. Relaxation of the uvula.

CIONORRHA'PHIA, *f.* From *κίων*, the uvula, and *ῥαφή*, a sewing. See *STAPHYLORRHAPHY*.

CIONOTOME. From *κίων*, the uvula, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Lat., *cionotomus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser*. Curved scissors for cutting off the uvula.

CIONOT'OMUS, *m.* Fr., *coupe-bride* (2d def.). Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser* (*Ciotomus*, 2d def.). 1. See *CIONOTOME*. 2. An instrument invented by Desault for cutting brides in the rectum and bladder; a sort of amygdalotome or *bistouri caché*.

CIONOT'OMY. See *STAPHYLOTOMY*.

CIPA. See *CÉPA*.

CIPU'RA, *f.* Fr., *cipuré*. A genus of iridaceous herbs.—**C. martinicensis**. Fr., *iris de la Martinique*. A species the root of which is tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue, and the sap sternutatory.

CIRCEL'LUS, *m.* A small circle.—**Circelli cerebelli**. The laminae or folia of the cerebellum.—**Circelli venosi spinales** (seu *vertebrales*). The transverse branches opposite the bodies of the vertebrae which communicate between the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.—**C. venosus foraminis intervertebralis**. A venous plexus surrounding an intervertebral foramen and connecting the internal spinal veins with the veins of the back.—**C. venosus hypoglossi**. Syn.: *rete venosum condyloideum*. A venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen, communicating internally with the occipital or circular sinus, and externally with the internal jugular vein or one of its branches.

CIR'CINATE. Lat., *circinalis*, *circinatus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle). Fr., *circiné*. Ger., *lockenförmig*. Rounded, ring-shaped (said of the arrangement of cutaneous lesions).

CIR'CINUS, *m.* Gr., *κύκινος*. 1. A circle. 2. A pair of compasses. 3. An old term for zoster.

CIR'CLE. Gr., *κύκλος*, *κύκλος*, *κύκλος*. Lat., *circulus* (dim. of *circus*). Fr., *cercle*. Ger., *Zirkel*, *Kreis*. 1. A con-

tinuous curved line in the shape of a ring, every point of which is equidistant from a common centre. For mathematical purposes, a c. is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts (degrees). 2. Any curved line, structure, or appliance more or less resembling a c. (1st def.). 3. A series of similar or related objects, events, etc., so connected as to maintain a common action or produce a common result. 4. See CIRCUIT.—**Baudelocque's c.** See under CALIPERS.—**Ciliary c.** See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum*.—**C. of Carus.** See *Carus's CURVE*.—**C's of diffusion.** See under DIFFUSION.—**C's of dispersion.** See under DISPERSION.—**C. of Haller.** See CIRCULUS *arteriosus Halleri*, CIRCULUS *venosus mammae*, and ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis*.—**C. of sensation, C. of sensibility.** A circular or oval area of the skin within the limits of which all tactile impressions are referred to the same point.—**C. of Willis.** Lat., *circulus arteriosus Willisii*. Fr., *cercle de Willis*. Ger., *Willis'scher Zirkel*. A roughly circular channel of communication between the arteries of the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral and the anterior and posterior communicating arteries.—**Color c.** An instrument for testing color blindness adapted to Holmgren's method.—**Diffusion c's.** See under DIFFUSION.—**Dispersion c's.** See under DISPERSION.—**Galvanic c.** A galvanic circuit.—**Lower polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire inférieur*. An arbitrary boundary between the meridional and the cervical zones of the uterus.—**Polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire*. A more or less decided circular groove on the surface of a cell during caryocinesis, indicating the terminations of the striae of the antipodal cone.—**Polar c's of the uterus.** See *Lower polar c.* and *Upper polar c.*—**Tympanal c.** See ANNULUS *tympani*.—**Upper polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire supérieur*. An arbitrary boundary between the fundal and the meridional zones of the uterus.—**Vicious c.** Lat., *circulus vitiosus*. 1. A condition, sometimes occurring after gastroenterostomy, in which the food passes from the stomach into the afferent instead of the efferent limb of the intestine, fills the duodenum, and is soon regurgitated into the stomach. If the condition is prolonged, it proves fatal. [T. A. McGraw.] 2. An assumed interchange of poisons between a pregnant woman and the fetus.—**Voltaic c.** A galvanic circuit.

CIRCONIUM, *n.* Su⁵(ker)-kon'z-²-u³m(u⁴m). See ZIRCONIUM.

CIRCOS, *m.* Gr., *κύκλος*. An old name for a ring, especially one attached to a wall, for holding a pulley employed in the reduction of dislocations.

CIRCUIT. Gr., *περίοδος*. Lat., *circuitus* (from *circuire*, to go around). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kreis, Kreislaut, Umlauf*. 1. The act of moving around continuously in a more or less circular course; revolution. 2. The course taken in such a motion; of an electrical current, the chain of objects through which it passes. 3. Of a recurrent disease, the period of its revolution.

CIRCULAR. Gr., *κύκλωειδής*. Lat., *circularis*. Fr., *circulaire*. Ger., *kreisförmig*. 1. Having the form of a circle. 2. Characterized by alternations of depression and excitement (see C. INSANITY).

CIRCULARIS. Circular; as a *n.*, a circular muscle, such as the levator anguli oris *alæque nasi*, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the sphincter ani, etc.

CIRCULATIO, *f.* -o'nis. See CIRCULATION.—**C. foetalis.** See *Foetal CIRCULATION*.—**C. humorum.** See under CIRCULATION (4th def.).—**C. sanguinis.** See CIRCULATION (3d def.).

CIRCULATION. Gr., *κύκλωσις*. Lat., *circulatio*. Fr., *c.*, *mouvement circulaire*. Ger., *Kreislaut, Umlauf*. 1. Continuous motion, as of air; especially such motion in a definite circuit; in distillation, the process of repeatedly returning the distillate to the still after condensation, to undergo redistillation. 2. The mo-

tion of the blood through the vessels of the animal body (from the left ventricle of the heart through the arteries, capillaries, and veins, to the right auricle, thence to the right ventricle, and from there through the pulmonary vessels, to the left auricle and then the left ventricle again). 3. The transit of blood through the vessels of any single tissue, region, or organ of the body (see subheadings). 4. The movements in or through organic bodies of fluids or substances other than blood—e. g., the contents of the stomach, or the non-excrementitious elements of bile, and especially where they return by a definite course to their starting point, or pass through a cycle of transformations.—**Adult c.** The c. (2d def.) which is established after birth, succeeding to the foetal c.—**Allantoic c., Allantoid c.** Fr., *c. allantôidienne* (ou *deuxième*). Ger., *zweiter Blutkreislauf*. The c. (2d def.) through the vessels of the allantois.—**Arterial c.** Fr., *c. artérielle*. The c. (2d def.) through the arteries.—**Artificial c.** The c. (2d def.) maintained artificially in cases of sudden impairment of the heart's action, as by placing the person in the recumbent posture, rubbing the limbs, etc.—**Capillary c.** Fr., *c. capillaire* (ou *des parenchymes*). Ger., *Capillarkreislauf*. The c. (2d def.) through the capillary vessels. The rate of this movement is variable, and not always in proportion to the number or force of the heart beats.—**Cardiacopulmonary c.** The adult c.—**C. of the blood.** See C. (2d def.).—**C. of protoplasm.** 1. The movement, in a steady current from place to place within the cell, of the granules imbedded in the threads of protoplasm. 2. The rotation of protoplasm.—**Collateral c., Compensatory c.** The c. of blood through vessels which, being ordinarily small and of comparatively little importance, become enlarged to compensate for the complete or partial closure of the main vessels of a part, with which they communicate on both the proximal and the distal side of the obstruction.—**Derivative c.** Fr., *c. dérivative*. A c. of the blood of certain parts (such as the nose, the ears, the fingers, the intestine, the parotid gland, the liver, etc.) from the arteries to the veins by means of small communicating vessels that are larger than capillaries.—**Foetal c.** Fr., *c. foetale*. Ger., *Föhtalkreislauf Frucht*. The circulation in the fetus and the umbilical cord and placenta. The blood enters the body through the umbilical vein, by which and its branches and connections the larger portion passes through the liver, a relatively small quantity entering the inferior vena cava through the ductus venosus. The portion which passes through the liver enters the ascending vena cava, which then contains the blood from the lower portion of the body, that which comes directly from the umbilical vein, and that from the hepatic veins. It then enters the right auricle of the heart, where it is deflected by the Eustachian valve through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. The blood from the head and upper portion of the body enters the right auricle and passes through the auriculoventricular opening into the right ventricle. That in the left auricle passes into the left ventricle, and thence into the aorta, while that in the right ventricle passes through the ductus arteriosus also into the aorta. The blood in the aorta, with the exception of that which goes to the head and upper portion of the body, passes down into the internal iliac arteries, and thence, with the exception of that supplying the lower portion of the body, passes through the hypogastric arteries to the umbilicus, where they form the umbilical arteries. Through the umbilical arteries it passes to the placenta and thence to the umbilical vein. The left auricle and ventricle receive a small amount of blood by the pulmonary veins, and a small quantity goes to the lungs from the right ventricle.—**Greater c.** See *Systemic c.*

—**Lacunar c.** Fr., *c. lacunaire*. A c. of blood or of a nutrient fluid through vessels whose continuity is interrupted by cavities in which, in many instances, organs are situated.—**Lesser c.** See **Pulmonary c.**—**Nutrient c.** Fr., *c. nutritive*. The c. of blood in an organ for the purpose of nourishing the organ, as distinguished from the c. of blood in the same organ to be subjected to the physiological action of the organ.—**Parietal compensatory c.** The venous compensatory c. observed in the abdominal parietes in cases of obstruction to the hepatic.—**Placental c.**, **Placetary c.** Fr., *c. placentaire, deuxième c.* The c. (2d def.) of the foetal blood through the umbilical arteries, the capillaries of the villi, and, in the reverse direction, the foetal veins, on the one hand; on the other hand, the c. of the maternal blood through the uterine arteries, the intervillous lacunæ, the uteroplacental sinuses, and back into the uterine veins.—**Portal c.** Fr., *c. porte*. Ger., *Pfortkreislauf*. The c. through the portal vein and especially its hepatic branches.—**Primary c.**, **Primitive c.** See **Vitelline c.**—**Protoplasmic c.** See **C. of protoplasm**.—**Pulmonary c.**, **Pulmonic c.** Fr., *c. pulmonaire, c. définitive* (2d def.), *c. troisième*. Ger., *Lungenkreislauf*. 1. The c. of blood through the pulmonary vessels from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle. 2. The adult c.—**Return c.** The backward motion of the blood to the heart in the systemic c.—**Second c.** See **Foetal c.**—**Secretory c.** The c. of blood in a gland for the purpose of the physiological action of the gland, as distinguished from the c. of blood destined for its nutrition.—**Systemic c.** Fr., *c. systémique*. Ger., *Körperkreislauf*. The c. of blood through the entire body except the lungs.—**Third c.** See **Adult c.**—**Uteroplacental c.** Fr., *c. utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *Uteroplacentarkreislauf*. The placental c. (q. v.) and that of the maternal blood in the uterine sinuses, considered as a whole.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineux*. The c. of blood through the veins.—**Vitelline c.** Fr., *c. vitelline*. Ger., *Dottersackkreislauf*. The c. of blood through the vessels ramifying upon the surface of the vitelline sac.

CIRCULATORY. Lat., *circulatorius*. Fr., *circulatoire*. Relating to the circulation.

CIRCULUS, *m.* Dim. of *circus*, a ring. Gr., κύκλος. 1. In anatomy, an object or part of a circular form. 2. A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons.—**C. arteriosus Halleri.** A vascular plexus upon the surface of the sclerotic at the point of entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short ciliary arteries.—**C. arteriosus iridis** (seu **iridis major**). Fr., *cercle artériel de l'iris*. Ger., *grosser Gefäßkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. An arterial plexus which encircles the outer edge of the iris.—**C. arteriosus iridis minor.** Ger., *kleiner Gefäßkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. A circular arterial plexus in the pupillary region of the iris.—**C. arteriosus muscoli ciliaris.** A circular arrangement of the arterioles in the centre of the ciliary muscle.—**C. arteriosus nervi optici.** Ger., *Skleralkranz, Haller'scher (oder Zinn'scher) Gefäßkranz*. A circular arterial plexus in the sclera around the entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short posterior ciliary arteries.—**C. arteriosus umbilicalis.** Ger., *arterieller Gefäßkranz um den Nabel*. An anastomosis of the arteries of the anterior abdominal wall, the bladder, and the liver, in the form of a circle surrounding the umbilicus.—**C. arteriosus Willisii.** See **CIRCLE of Willis**.—**C. arteriosus Zinnii.** See **C. arteriosus Halleri**.—**C. articuli vasculosus.** A circle formed around articular cartilages by blood vessels in the adjoining synovial membrane.—**C. callosus Halleri.** See **ANNULUS fibrosus atrioventricularis**.—**C. cephalicus.** An anastomosis between the carotid arteries in certain fishes, effected by a transverse trunk.—**C. chorioideæ**, **C. ciliaris.** See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—

C. conjunctivæ. See **CORONA conjunctivæ**.—**C. faciei.** The upper portion of the face.—**C. gangliosus ciliaris.** A circular nervous plexus in the ciliary muscle.—**C. Halleri.** See **C. arteriosus Halleri**, **C. venosus mammae** and **VALVULA pylori**.—**Circuli ignei.** Flashings of light (a symptom of epilepsy).—**C. Mascagnii.** Fr., *cercle de Mascagne*. Ger., *Mascagni'scher Ring*. A circular arrangement of the small capillary branches of the blood vessels in the region of the zonule of Zinn in the fœtus.—**C. major.** See **Systemic CIRCULATION**.—**C. membranaceus**, **C. membranosus.** The hymen.—**C. minor.** See **Pulmonary CIRCULATION**.—**C. nervosus foraminis cæci.** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the external border of the foramen cæcum.—**C. osseus.** See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**C. sanguinis aorticus** (seu **major**). See **Systemic CIRCULATION**.—**C. sanguinis minor** (seu **pulmonalis**). See **Pulmonary CIRCULATION**.—**C. tonsillaris.** A plexus formed over the tonsil by filaments of the tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**C. umbilicalis.** See **C. arteriosus umbilicalis**.—**C. venosus.** An arrangement of veins more or less in the form of a circle. See **SINUS terminalis**.—**C. venosus areolæ.** See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus ciliaris**, **C. venosus cornæ.** See **CANAL of Schlemm**.—**C. venosus Halleri.** See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus Hovii.** A ringlike anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ in the chorioid.—**C. venosus iridis.** Fr., *cercle veineux de l'iris*. See **CANAL of Schlemm**.—**C. venosus ischiadicus.** A venous anastomosis between the vena circumflexa medialis and the vena ischiadica.—**C. venosus mammae.** An anastomosis of veins around the nipple.—**C. venosus obturatorius.** A venous anastomosis, beneath the obturator muscles, between the vena circumflexa femoris medialis and the obturator vein.—**C. venosus orbiculi ciliaris.** See **CANAL of Fontana**.—**C. venosus Ridleyi.** See **Circular SINUS**.—**C. venosus trachealis.** A venous anastomosis surrounding the trachea at about the level of the lower border of the thyroid gland.—**C. venosus umbilicalis.** Ger., *venöser Gefäßkranz um den Nabel*. A circular venous anastomosis around the navel.—**C. Willisii.** See **CIRCLE of Willis**.

CIRCUM'AGENS. From *circumagere*, to cause to turn round. Producing rotation; as a n., a muscle having that action.—**Circumagentes, Circumagentes bulbi.** The superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye; so called from their method of action and effect upon the eyeball.—**Circumagentes humerum primus et secundus.** The infraspinatus and supraspinatus muscles.

CIRCUMA'NAL. From *circum*, around, and *anus* (q. v.). Fr., *c.* Surrounding the anus.

CIRCUMCIN'GENS. From *circum*, around, and *cingere*, to gird. Surrounding, investing (e. g., *membrana c.*, the periosteum).

CIRCUMCIS'IO. -o'nis. See **CIRCUMCISION**.—**C. fœminarum.** The partial or complete removal of the nymphæ.

CIRCUMCIS'ION. Gr., περιτομή. Lat., *circumcisio* (from *circum*, around, and *cedere*, to cut). Fr., *circuncision*. Ger., *Beschneidung*. The operation of cutting off the end of the prepuce by a circular incision. The term is sometimes made to include the operation of slitting the prepuce so as to enlarge its orifice, also that of removing the clitoris or the nymphæ.—**C. of the conjunctiva.** See **PERITOMY**.—**Schede's c.** A circular incision through the skin of the entire circumference of the lower limb for varicose veins.

CIRCUMCISOR, *m.* Su'rk(ki'rk)-u'm(u'm)-siz(kes)'o'zr; in Eng., su'rk'u'm-siz-o'zr. -o'ris. Gr., περιτομέυς. Fr., *circonciseur, péritomiste*. Ger., *Beschneider*. A peritomist; one who performs the operation of circumcison, especially as a religious rite.

CIRCUMCISU'RA, *f.* 1. Circumcision. 2. A circular incision.

CIRCUMCISUS. Circumscribed, circumcised.

CIRCUMCLUS'ION. From *circum*, around, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin under it and a wire loop over it, including both ends of the pin. Cf. **ACUPRESSURE**.

CIRCUMCOR'NEAL. From *circum*, around, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). Around the cornea.

CIRCUMDUCT'ION. Lat., *circumductio* (from *circum*, around, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., *c. Ger., Kreisbewegung*. The act of sweeping a limb about in such a manner as to cause it to describe a cone with the apex at its articulation with the trunk.

CIRCUMFERENCE. Gr., *περίφερεία*. Lat., *circumferentia* (from *circumferre*, to carry round). Fr., *circonfrence*. Ger., *Circumferenz, Umkreis*. The outline of a more or less circular or spherical figure or body; the distance around it.—**Anteroposterior c. of the skull**. Fr., *circonfrence antéro-postérieure du crâne*. The c. of a plane touching the nasal point and the opisthion.—**Frontal c.** The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the nasal and coronal sutures.—**Horizontal c. of the skull**. Fr., *circonfrence horizontale du crâne*. The c. of the skull where it is cut by a horizontal plane passing through the external occipital protuberance and the upper border of the orbits; according to Marten, the plane passes through the most prominent point of the occipital bone and just above the superciliary ridges; according to Baer, through the glabella and the most prominent point of the occipital bone; according to De Welcker, through the frontal bosses and the same point in the occipital bone; according to Broca, through the supraorbital line and the most prominent point of the occipital bone.—**Larger c. of the fetal head**. Fr., *grande circonfrence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the greatest anteroposterior diameter.—**Lesser (or Obstetrical) c. of the fetal head**. Fr., *petite circonfrence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the suboccipitobregmatic diameter.—**Median c. of the skull**. See *Anteroposterior c. of the skull*.—**Occipital c.** Fr., *circonfrence occipitale*. The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the lambda and the posterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Sagittal c. of the skull**. See *Anteroposterior c. of the skull*.—**Transverse c. of the skull**. Fr., *circonfrence transverse du crâne*. The c. of a plane passing through a point between the bregma and vertex and the two supraauricular points.—**Vertical c. of the skull**. See *Anteroposterior c. of the skull*.

CIRCUMFERENT'IA, *f.* See **CIRCUMFERENCE**.—**C. articularis radii**. The portion of the head of the radius which articulates with the ulna.—**C. articularis ulnæ**. The articular facet on the lower end of the ulna with which the interarticular fibrocartilage and the lower end of the radius articulate.

CIRCUMFLEX. Gr., *περικαμπτός*. Lat., *circumflexus*. Fr., *circonflexe*. Ger., *umgebogen*. Winding round. See **C. NERVE**, etc.

CIRCUMFLEX'OR, *m.* -*o'ris*. A rotator muscle.

CIRCUMFLEX'US. See **CIRCUMFLEX**.—**C. palati**, **C. palati mollis**. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.

CIRCUMFORA'NEUS. From *circum*, around, and *forum*, a public place. Strolling, itinerant; as a n. m., an itinerant quack.

CIRCUMFU'SA, *n. pl.* Fr., *milieu, choses environnantes*. Ger., *Herumgeeggene*. Of Hallé, hygienic surroundings (atmosphere, climate, habitation, etc.).

CIRCUMFUS'ION. Lat., *circumfusio* (from *circumfundere*, to pour round). Fr., *circonfusion*. Ger., *Umgiesung*. A pouring round.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. Lat., *circumgyratio* (from *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn). Vertigo.

CIRCUMIN'SULAR. From *circum*, around, and *insula*, an island. Surrounding the island of Reil.

CIRCUMLEN'TAL, CIRCUMLENTIC'ULAR. Surrounding the crystalline lens.

CIRCUMLIGAT'URA, *f.* From *circum*, around, and *ligare*, to bind. See **LIGATURE** and **PARAPHIMOSIS**.

CIRCUMLI'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circumlinere*, to besmear. Gr., *περίχρσις* (1st def.), *περίχρσιν* (2d def.). 1. A daubing, smearing. 2. An old name for a medication to be smeared upon a part, particularly the eye.

CIRCUMNU'CLEAR. Surrounding a nucleus.

CIRCUMOC'ULAR. From *circum*, around, and *oculus*, the eye. Surrounding the eye or the ocular region.

CIRCUMCESOPHA'GEAL. Surrounding the œsophagus.

CIRCUMO'RAL. Surrounding the mouth.

CIRCUMOR'BITAL. Fr., *circumorbitaire*. Surrounding the orbit.

CIRCUMOSSA'LIS. See **PERIOSTEAL**.

CIRCUMPITU'ITARY. Surrounding the region of the pituitary body.

CIRCUMPOLAR. Surrounding a pole or a polar region.

CIRCUMPOLARIZ'ATION. Polarization of light in a plane that is made to revolve around the direction of the ray as an axis.

CIRCUMPUL'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circum*, around, and *pellere*, to drive. Circular impulsion, circulation, as of the blood.

CIRCUMPUNC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circum*, around, and *pungere*, to prick. Ger., *Umstechung*. The procedure of making punctures round a part.

CIRCUMRE'NAL. Surrounding the kidney.

CIRCUMSEC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circum*, around, and *secare*, to cut. See **CIRCUMCISION**.

CIRCUMTYMPAN'IC. Surrounding the tympanum or the external auditory canal or opening.

CIRCUMBIL'ICAL. Surrounding the umbilicus or the umbilical region.

CIRCUMU'TERINE. Surrounding the uterus.

CIRCUMVAGA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circum*, around, and *vagare*, to wander. A wandering.

CIRCUMVAL'LATE. Lat., *circumvallatus* (from *circumvallare*, to surround with a rampart). Fr., *circonvallé*. Ger., *umschanzt*. Surrounded with a prominence. See **PAPILLÆ** (under **PAPILLA**).

CIRCUMVOLU'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *circumvolvere*, to roll around. See **CONVOLUTION** and **COIL**.—**C. cristata**. See **Dentate CONVOLUTION**.

CIR'CUS, *m.* Gr., *κύκλος*. Fr., *cercle*. Ger., *Kreis*. Circular movement; also a circular bandage.—**C. quadruplex**. See **PLINTHIUS laqueus**.

CIR'RAGRA, *f.* From *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. See **PLICA polonica**.

CIR'RHAGRA, *f.* See **PLICA polonica**.

CIRRHONO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *κίρρος*, yellowish. See **CIRRHOSIS**.

CIRRHON'OSUS, *f.* From *κίρρος*, yellowish, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cirrhonose*. Ger., *Lohfarbkrankheit*. A disease of the fetus in which there is yellowness of the serous membranes.

CIRRHOSED'. Affected with cirrhosis.

CIRRHOSIS, *f.* -*rho'seos (-is)*. From *κίρρος*, yellowish. Fr., *cirrhose*. Ger., *Cirrhose*. A pathological change characterized by induration due to hyperplasia of connective tissue and subsequent shrinking; originally applied by Laennec to a reddish-yellow, granular state of the liver so produced, which he regarded as due to the development of a special product in that organ.—**Alcoholic c.** Fr., *cirrhose alcoolique*. Ger., *alcoholische Cirrhose, Brantweinsleber*. C. due to the abuse of alcohol.—**Annular c.** See **Multilobular c.**—**Atrophic c. of the liver**. Fr., *cirrhose atrophique*. Ger., *atrophische Cirrhose*. Contraction of the liver with atrophy, in consequence of interstitial hepatitis.—**Biliary c.** C. of the liver involving the tissue around the bile ducts

first.—**Cardiac c.**, **C. cordis**. Overgrowth of connective tissue between the muscular fibres of the heart, attributed to chronic interstitial inflammation.—**C. hepatis**. See *Interstitial HEPATITIS*.—**C. hypertrophica adiposa**. Fr., *cirrrose hypertrophique graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration of the hepatic cells.—**C. jecinoris**, **C. jecoris**. See *Interstitial HEPATITIS*.—**C. of the kidney**. See *Interstitial NEPHRITIS*.—**C. of the liver**. See *Interstitial HEPATITIS*.—**C. of the lung**. See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—**C. of the ovary**. Chronic interstitial oophoritis.—**C. of the spleen**. Chronic enlargement and induration of the spleen with thickening of the capsule and trabeculae.—**C. of the stomach**. See *Chronic GASTRITIS*.—**C. parasitaria**. In the dog, interstitial hepatitis due to the presence of *Distomum campanulatum*.—**C. peritonaei**. See *PERITONITIS deformans*.—**C. pulmonum**. See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—**C. pulmonum tuberculosa**. Of Rindfleisch, a pathological state of the lungs due to proliferation of connective tissue consequent on tubercular lymphangitis, especially about the larger bronchi, associated with chronic desquamative pneumonia.—**C. renum**. See *Interstitial NEPHRITIS*.—**C. ventriculi**. See *Chronic GASTRITIS*.—**Fatty c.** Fr., *cirrrose graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration.—**Glissonian c.** See *PERIHEPATITIS*.—**Hypertrophic c.**, **Hypertrophous c.** Fr., *cirrrose hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophische Cirrhose*. A variety of interstitial hepatitis in which no atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue takes place.—**Insular c.** See *Unilobular c.*—**Irritative c.** Interstitial hepatitis caused by the irritation of some poisonous material, such as alcohol or the poisonous elements of syphilis or malaria, brought to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins.—**Laennec's c.** See *C.*—**Monolobular c.** See *Unilobular c.*—**Multi-lobular c.** A variety of c. of the liver in which a large number of lobules are included within a fibrous ring.—**Muscular c.** Of Ross, the process which takes place in muscular contracture, on account of its similarity to c. of the liver. There is induration of connective tissue, together with fatty degeneration and subsequent atrophy of the muscular fibres.—**Pulmonary c.** See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—**Obstructive c.** Interstitial hepatitis due to some impediment to the flow of bile or blood from the liver.—**Renal c.** See *Interstitial NEPHRITIS*.—**Turbinate c.** A rudimentary condition of the turbinated bodies, due to more or less complete disappearance of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis.—**Unilobular c.** A form of interstitial nephritis in which the cirrhotic proliferation takes place between the individual lobules.

CIRRHO'SUS. See *CIRRHOTIC*.

CIRRHOT'IC. Lat., *cirrhoticus*, *cirrhusus*. Fr., *cirrhotique*. Ger., *cirrhotisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of cirrhosis.

CIR'RHUS, *m.* See *OVIDUCT*.

CIRROPH'THAL'MIA, *f.* See *CIRROPH'THALMIA*.

CIR'RHUS, *m.* Fr., *cirre*. Ger., *Ranke*, *Wickelranke*. A lock of hair, also any tendrillike structure.—**Cirrorum conglutination**. See *PLICA polonica*.

CIRSANEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). From *κίρσος*, a varicosity, and *ἀνεύρυσμα* (see *ANEURYSM*). See *Cir-soid ANEURYSM*.

CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Su}^5\text{rs}(\text{ki}^2\text{rs})\text{-hid}(\text{hu}^6\text{d})\text{-ro}^2\text{sk}(\text{ro}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{su}^5\text{rs-hid-ro}^2\text{sk'e}^2\text{-o-sel}$. See *CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE*.

CIR'SICUS. See *VARICOSE*.

CIRSOBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *cirsoblépharon*. Ger., *Krampfader am Augenhid*. A varicose state of the eyelids.

CIRSOCELE, *f.* $\text{Su}^5\text{rs}(\text{ki}^2\text{rs})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{su}^5\text{rs'o-sel}$. From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cirsoide*. Ger., *Samenaderbruch*, *Samenadergeschwulst*, *Krampfaderbruch*. A varicose state of the sper-

matic and (according to most authors) the scrotal veins.

CIR'SOID. Gr., *κίρσώδης* (from *κίρσος*, a varix, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cirsodes*. Fr., *cirsoïde*. Ger., *Krampfaderig*, *varikös*. Resembling a varix, varicose.

CIRSOY'DES. Gr., *κίρσοειδής*. See *CIRSOID*; as a *n.*, the upper part of the brain, also the spermatic veins and the epididymis.

CIRSOHYDRO'PICUS. See *CIRSYDRO'PICUS*.

CIRSOM'PHALOS, **CIRSOM'PHALUS**, *m.* From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. See *CAPUT Medusae*.

CIRSOPTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye. Fr., *cirsophthalmie*. Ger., *Kirsophthalmie*, *variköser Zustand des Auges*. Varicose ophthalmia; a term formerly used to describe a highly engorged, varicose condition of the conjunctival blood vessels in high grades of inflammation. It has also been employed to describe those conditions of extensive corneal staphyloma in which the cornea and sclera are colored blue and give the impression of a varicose condition.

CIR'SOS, *m.* Gr., *κίρσός*. See *VARIX*.

CIRSOS'CHEUM, *n.* From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ὄσχη*, the scrotum. Scrotal cirsocele.

CIRSOT'OMY. Lat., *cirsotomia* (from *κίρσος*, a varix, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cirsotomie*. Ger., *Krampfaderschnitt*. The cutting out of varices.

CIRSOXERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ξηραίνειν*, to dry up. Fr., *cirsoxérose*. Ger., *Austrocknung der Krampfadern*. A drying up (cure) of varices.

CIRSUL'CUS, *n.* From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *cirsculcère*. Ger., *varicöses Geschwür*. A varicose ulcer.

CIR'SUS, *m.* Gr., *κίρσός*. See *VARIX*.

CIRSYDRO'PICUS. From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ὕδρωπικός*, dropsical. Pertaining to or affected with both cirsocele and hydrocele.

CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Su}^5\text{rs}(\text{ki}^2\text{rs})\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{u}^6\text{d})\text{-ro}^2\text{sk}(\text{ro}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{su}^5\text{rs-id-ro}^2\text{sk'e}^2\text{-o-sel}$. From *κίρσος*, a varix, *ὕδωρ*, water, *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, and *κύλη* a tumor. Fr., *cirsydrochéocèle*. Cirsocele combined with hydrocele.

CIS'SA, *f.* *Cis'ses*. Gr., *κίσσα*. See *PICA*.

CISSAMPEL'IA, *f.* See *CISSAMPELIN*.

CISSAM'PELIN. Lat., *cissampelinum*. Fr., *cissampeline*. Ger., *C*. An organic principle, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3$, found in *pareira* root.

CISSAM'PELOS, *f.* From *κίσος*, ivy, and *ἄμπελος*, a vine. Fr., *cissampéide*. Ger., *Kissampelos*, *Grieswurzel*. A genus of menispermaceous plants.—**C. argentea**. A South American species similar in its properties to *C. pareira*.—**C. caapeba**. Ger., *Caapeba-Grieswurzel*. A species believed by the Brazilians to be a specific for snake bites. The root was formerly thought to be diuretic.—**C. capensis**. A variety of which the root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers of South Africa.—**C. cinerescens**. See *C. ovalifolia*.—**C. ebraacteata**. Fr., *cissampélos sans bractées*. A Brazilian species used for serpent bites.—**C. glaberrima**. A Brazilian species said to furnish true *pareira*. The root as well as the bark and leaves are used for snake bites.—**C. glabra**. A species growing in Bengal, Burmah, and Assam; used in decoction in gonorrhoea and as an emetic.—**C. guajaquilensis**. A South American species like *C. pareira*.—**C. hernandifolia**. The *nemooka* of India; the extract and infusion are substituted for those of *Pareira brava*.—**C. mauritanica**, **C. mauritiana**. A species found in the Mascarene islands. Its root is considered tonic and by some regarded as furnishing *pareira brava*.—**C. microcarpa**. *C. pareira*.—**C. ovalifolia**. A Brazilian species, furnishing a root of brown-yellow color and bitter taste, used in Brazil as a febrifuge under the name of *orelha d'onca*.—**C. pareira**. Fr.,

liane à serpent. Ger., *gebräuchliche Grieswurzel*. False *pareira brava*; a species found in Brazil, Mexico, and the West Indies. It is tonic, aperient, and diuretic, was once used as a lithontriptic, and is still used in chronic urinary diseases. In Brazil it is employed for snake bites.—*C. pareroides*. The *C. mauritiana* of Dupetit-Thouars.—*C. rufescens*. *C. ovalifolia*.—*C. tomentosa*. Fr., *cissampéide tomenteux*. A species found in Caracac, where the leaves are employed as poultices for abscesses.

CIS'SUS, *f.* Gr., *κισσός*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klümmer*. A genus of ampelideous plants related especially to *Vitis*.—*C. acida*. Fr., *c. acide*. The sorrel vine, indigenous to India, where its bulbous roots, cut into slices, are applied as resolvents to buboes and hæmorrhoids.—*C. alata*. Fr., *c. à trois feuilles*. A Jamaica species. The leaves are astringent.—*C. bifida*. *C. quadrangularis*.—*C. cæsia*. A species indigenous to Guinea. The ashes of the leaves, mixed with palm oil, are used as a remedy against snake bites.—*C. carnosa*. A species with black berries, which contain a juice that dyes the skin dark red; the juice is taken internally and applied externally in fevers.—*C. caustica*. Fr., *c. caustique*. A West Indian species. It has caustic leaves.—*C. cordifolia*. Fr., *c. à feuilles en cœur*. An American species. The stem furnishes a refreshing juice.—*C. digitata*. Fr., *c. digité*. A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are used as a febrifuge.—*C. glauca*. The elephant's vine; a species indigenous to the East Indies. An infusion of the leaves is used as a detergent and in fevers; the juice, boiled with oil, is used as a resolvent plaster.—*C. heptaphylla*. Fr., *c. pédalé*. A species indigenous to India, where it is made into a ptisan which is used in ophthalmic diseases.—*C. latifolia*. *C. glauca*.—*C. pedala*. *C. heptaphylla*.—*C. quadrangularis*. Fr., *c. quadrangulaire*. A species found in the East Indies and Africa. The leaves and young shoots, dried and powdered, are used in intestinal affections. The Arabs apply the leaves externally in lumbago, and the negroes of Senegambia reduce the stems to a paste, which they employ as a vulnerary.—*C. salutaris*. Fr., *c. salutaire*. A Chinese species. In Cumaná it is used in dropsical affections.

CISTERN. See CISTERNA.—**Seminal c.** See RECEPTACULUM *seminis*.

CISTER'NA, *f.* Fr., *cisterne*. Ger., *Cisterne*. A vessel, a receptacle, a cistern; an old term for the fourth ventricle of the brain, also for the concurrence of galactophorous vessels in the mamma.—*C. ambiens*. 1. See *Arachnoid CANAL*. 2. Of Schwalbe, a subarachnoid space surrounding the crura cerebri.—*C. chiasmatis*. See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.—*C. chiasmatis et laminæ cinereæ terminalis*. That portion of the subarachnoid space that is situated between the optic chiasm and the rostrum of the corpus callosum.—*C. chyli*. See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.—*C. corporis callosi*. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—*C. fossæ Sylvii*. That portion of the subarachnoid space which lies immediately above the fissure of Sylvius.—*C. intercruialis*. The anterior subarachnoid space at the base of the brain.—*C. intercruialis profunda*. That portion of the subarachnoid space lying above the space on the base of the brain between the cerebral peduncles.—*C. intercruialis superficialis*. That portion of the subarachnoid space which is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic chiasm.—*C. laminæ cinereæ terminalis*. A subarachnoid space corresponding to the region of the optic chiasm.—*C. lateralis pontis*. A small subarachnoid space lying along the outer edge of the pons Varolii.—*C. lumbaris*. See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.—*C. lymphatica magna*. See *Subvertebral lymph SINUS*.—*C. magna*. 1. That portion of the subarachnoid space immediately above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. 2. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—*C. magna cerebellomedullaris*.

The large subarachnoid space between the posterior and lower surface of the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata.—*C. Pecqueti*. See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.—*C. pontis media*. A small subarachnoid space around the basal sulcus of the pons Varolii.—*C. subarachnoidalis*. See *Subarachnoid SPACE*.

CISTIN'EOUS. Lat., *cistineus*. Fr., *cistiné*. Typified by the genus *Cistus*.

CIS'TUS, *m.* Fr., *ciste*. Ger., *Cistrose*. A genus of plants allied to *Helianthemum*.—**Bog c.** See *C. ladaniferus*.—*C. creticus*. Fr., *ciste de crête*. Ger., *cretische Cistrose*. The rock rose; indigenous to Crete and other regions of the Mediterranean; one of the chief sources of ladanum.—*C. cyprius*. Fr., *ciste cyprus*. Ger., *cypriische Cistrose*. The common gum c. It furnishes a good variety of ladanum, known officially as *ladanum cyprium* (seu in massis).—*C. foemina*. *C. salvifolius*.—*C. hispanica*. *C. ladaniferus*.—*C. ladaniferus*. Fr., *ciste ladanifère*. Ger., *ladanumtragende Cistrose*. The bog, or ladanum gum c.; a species found in Spain, Portugal, southern France, northern Africa, and the Grecian archipelago, which yields ladanum.—*C. laurifolius*. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Cistrose*. A species growing in southern Europe, by some identified with *C. cyprius*.—*C. ledon*, *C. ledum*. Fr., *ciste ledon*. Ger., *Ledon-Cistrose*. The many-flowered rock rose; a species furnishing ladanum.—*C. salvifolius*. The *κιστοσθῆλυς* of Dioscorides. Ger., *salbeiblättrige Cistrose*. 1. A species found in southern Europe. Its leaves and flowers were formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hæmorrhages, wounds, and abscesses. 2. *C. creticus*.—*C. tauricus*. *C. creticus*.—*C. villosus*. Ger., *zottige Cistrose*. The *κιστος ἄρρεν* of Dioscorides. The flowers and leaves were formerly used like those of *C. salvifolius*.—**Common gum c.** *C. cyprius*.—**Ground c.** *Rhododendron chamæcistus*.—**Gum c.** *C. ladaniferus*, *C. ledon*, *C. cyprius*, and *C. creticus*.—**Ladanum gum c.** *C. ladaniferus*.

CITRACON'IC. Fr., *citraconique*. Compounded of citric and acetic acids.—*C. acid*. Fr., *acide citraconique*. Ger., *Citraconsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, isomeric with paracetic acid.—*C. anhydride*. Ger., *Citraconsäure-Anhydrid*. An oily liquid, $C_5H_4O_3$.

CITRAC'ONYL. The radicle of citraconic acid.

CITRAMA'LIC. Containing citric and malic acids.—*C. acid*. Ger., *Citramalsäure*. An acid, $C_5H_8O_5$, derived from citraconic acid and isomeric with itamalic acid.

CIT'RAMID(E). A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{11}N_3O_4$, formed by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethyl or methyl citrate.

CITRANIL'IC. Compounded of aniline and citric acid.

CITRAN'ILID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Citranilid*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{23}N_3O_4$, obtained by heating citric acid with aniline.

CIT'RAS, *m.* -*ra'tis*. A citrate.

CIT'RATE. Lat., *citras*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Citrat*, *Citronsaures Salz*. A salt of citric acid.

CIT'REAN. Resembling the citron.

CIT'RENE. Fr., *citène*. Ger., *Citren*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*.—*C. terpin*. Ger., *Citrenterpin*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, formed by the action of water on c.

CIT'RIC. Lat., *citricus*. Fr., *citrique*. Derived from fruits of the genus *Citrus*, such as the lemon and lime.—*C. acid*. Lat., *acidum citricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum citri*. Fr., *acide citrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citronensäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7$. In the free state it occurs in the lemon, orange, etc.—*C. ether*. A compound of c acid and an organic base, particularly ethyl citrate.—**Syrup of c. acid** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus ACIDI CITRICI* (under *ACIDUM CITRICUM*).

CITRI'CITY. The degree of richness of lemon juice in citric acid.

CIT'RICUS. Citric.

CITRID'IC ACID. See ACONITIC ACID.

CIT'RIN. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., *c.* Lemon-colored; as a n., a citrate of glyceryl.

CIT'RINE. Citrin.—**C. ointment.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis* (under HYDRARGYRUM).

CIT'RINOUS. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., *citrin*. Ger., *citronenfarbig*. 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of a lemon. 2. Containing citric acid.

CITROB'ANIL. Ger., *C.* A derivative, $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_4$, of citric acid.

CITROGLU'COSID(E). A compound of citric acid and glucose, found in the leaves of several species of *Agave*.

CIT'ROMEL. From *citrus*, the lemon tree, and *mel*, honey. A solution of citric acid in honey slightly diluted in water.

CIT'RON. Gr., κίτρον, κίτριον, κίτρομηλον. Lat., *citra*, *citrus*, *citrium*. Fr., *cedrat*. Ger., *Cedraten*, *Citrone*. 1. The ripe fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.). 2. A popular name for candied lemon peel and for candied melon peel.—**Acid of c.** Citric acid.

CITRONEL'LA, f. Fr., *citronelle*. 1. Of Don, a genus of plants of the order *Olacineæ*, corresponding to the genus *Villaresia* of Ruiz and Pavón. 2. Lemon grass, the name of several plants furnishing c. oil, or similar oils (such as those obtained from *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Artemisia abrotanum*, etc.).—**C. oil.** Fr., *huile de citronelle*. Ger., *Citronellaöl*. The essential oil of several species of *Andropogon* (see *ANDROPOGON calamus aromaticus*, *ANDROPOGON Martini*, *ANDROPOGON citratus*, and *ANDROPOGON pachnodes*). It has an aromatic odor and pungent taste. It is applied to the skin to prevent mosquito bites.

CIT'RONIN. Fr., *citronine*. Ger., *C.* A yellowish coloring matter having the constitution of dinitrodi-phenylamine.

CIT'ROPHEN(E). Ger., *Citrophen*. A compound of citric acid and paraphenetidine, antipyretic and analgetic.

CIT'RONYL. Oil of citron.

CIT'ROTARTAR'ICUS. Compounded of citric and tartaric acid; with the name of a base, the citrotartrate of that base.

CIT'ROTAR'TRATE. Lat., *citrotartras*. A compound of a base with citric and tartaric acids.

CITRUL'LUS, m. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**C. amarus.** The wild watermelon of southern Africa; it furnishes a bitter drastic principle.—**C. colocynthis.** Fr., *concombre coloquinte*. Ger., *Koloquinten-Gurke*. The bitter cucumber or gourd; a species resembling the common watermelon. The ripe fruit furnishes colocynth.

CITRURE'A. A certain mixture of citric acid, urea, and lithium bromide; used in lithiasis.

CIT'RUS, f. Fr., *citronnier*. Ger., *Orange*, *Agrume*, *Citrone*. A genus of aurantiaceous trees having a pulpy fruit with a spongy rind, such as the orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, and other similar fruits.—**Acetositas citri.** Lemon juice.—**Acidum citri.** See **CITRIC acid**.—**C. aurantium.** Fr., *citronnier orange* (1st def.). Ger., *Pomeranzenbaum*. 1. The orange tree. It has the following varieties: *amara*, *dulcis*, and *bergamia*. 2. The sweet orange tree; *C. aurantium*, var. *dulcis*, of Linnaeus; *C. dulcis* of Lamarck. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux*. Ger., *Apfelsinenbaum*. 3. *Aurantium vulgare*, *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*.—**C. bergamia.** Fr., *bergamotier*. Ger., *Bergamotier*. *C. aurantium*, var. *bergamia*. The leaves yield an oil used to adulterate oil of bergamot, and the juice of the fruit constitutes a portion of the commercial concentrated lime juice used in making citric acid.—**C. limetta.** Fr., *limettier*. Ger., *Limette*. 1. Of De Candolle, the *Citrus bergamia* of Risso, and the *C. limetta* of Risso in part. 2. Of Risso,

a variety of the *Citrus medica* of Linnaeus.—**C. limonum.** Fr., *limonier*. Ger., *Limonenbaum*. The lemon tree. The bark of the root is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge. The peel is aromatic, and yields an oil much used in perfumery. The fruit is smaller than the citron, but contains more citric acid. The fresh juice, on this account, is used in scurvy. It has been used in rheumatism, in malarial fevers, and as a hæmostatic. The essential oil of lemon is made from the unripe or green fruit. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge.—**C. vulgaris.** Fr., *orange amère*. Ger., *gemeiner Pomeranzenbaum*. The Seville orange. The leaves (*folia aurantii* [Ger. Ph.]) are used in nervous affections; the unripe fruit, as large as a cherry, is employed for issue peas. The flowers yield the *essence de néroli bigarade* and orange flower water. The peel or rind of the fruit (*aurantiæ amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Br. Ph.]) yields an oil used to flavor tinctures and elixirs. The ripe fruit is too bitter to eat. Its peel is a tonic, carminative, and stomachic, and is used in the manufacture of essences, etc. The workmen who peel the fruit are subject to dizziness, tinnitus aurium, subsultus tendium, disturbances of digestion, and sometimes epileptic fits.—**Cortex citri** (seu *citri fructus* [Ger. Ph.], seu *fructus citri*). See **LIMONIS cortex** (under **LIMO**).

CIT'RYL. Oil of lemon.

CIT'TA, f. 1. A section of the genus *Mucuna*. 2. See **PICA**.

CITTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See **PICA**.

CIV'ET. Lat., *zibethum*. Fr., *cive*, *civette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zibethkatze* (1st def.). Syn.: *c. cat* (1st def.). A substance obtained from *Viverra civetta*, the c. cat of the East Indies. It is a semiliquid, unctuous material of a strong, musklike odor, and bitter, unpleasant, fatty taste, which is secreted into a cavity opening between the anus and the external genitals. It contains a volatile oil, fat, and ammonia, and was formerly employed medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic; now used only as a perfume.

CLADO'NIA, f. Fr., *cladone*. Ger., *Kopfflechte*. A genus of lichens.—**C. pyxidata.** Fr., *pixide*. Ger., *Büchsen*. A species common in woods and hedge banks. It was formerly used in intermittent fevers and in whooping cough.—**C. sanguinea.** Fr., *c. sanguin*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in infusion in aphthæ.—**C. vermicularis.** A species found in the South American mountains. It is used there as a stomachic under the name of *contrayerba blanca*.

CLADON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cladonique*. An acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*, formerly regarded as identical with usnic acid, but differing from the latter in its melting point and its decomposition products.

CLADOPH'YTUM, n. From κλάδος, a branch, and φυτόν, a plant. A formation of mycoderma found in the intestines of living animals.

CLADOTHRI'CEE. Ger., *Cladothricheen*. In Zopf's classification of bacteria, a division of the *Schizomycetes*, characterized by their occurring at some period of their development in straight or slightly curved filaments so united as to resemble filaments which have undergone dichotomous division.

CLAD'OTHRIX, f. -ot'richos (-is). From κλάδος, a branch, and ῥιξ, a hair. 1. A genus of amarantaceous plants indigenous to Mexico and California. 2. A genus of the *Schizomycetes*.—**C. dichotoma.** A species of *C.* (2d def.) having filaments 3 μ thick, occurring in water that contains organic matter, forming zoogloæ.—**C. Foersteri.** A species of *C.* (2d def.) forming felted masses in the human lacrymal passages.

CLAIRVOY'ANCE. Fr., *c.* (from *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see). The pretended power of being able to discern the nature of cases of sickness supernaturally; actually to see the internal organs of a patient.

CLAIRVOY'ANT. Fr., *c.* Possessing or of the nature of clairvoyance; as a n., a practitioner of clairvoyance.

CLAMP. Lat., *cochlea*. Fr., *pince*, *cuilleron* (2d def.). Ger., *Klammer*, *Quetsch-Hahn*. 1. A mechanism for holding a part (such as an artery, the pedicle of a tumor, etc.) fast by pressure. 2. That portion of the obstetrical forceps which grasps the foetal head.

CLANG. Lat., *clangor*. Ger., *Klang*. A hoarse voice such as is occasioned by dryness of the vocal organs; a sustained sound.—**C. tint.** Timbre.

CLAN'GOR, *m.* See CLANG.—**C. infantum.** See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.

CLAP. See GONORRHEA.—**C. threads.** Ger., *Tripperfäden*. Albuminous threads found in the urine in gonorrhœal cystitis.

CLAR'ET. Lat., *claretum*, *clareta*. Fr., *clairet*, *vin de Bordeaux*. Ger., *Würzwein*. A general term for the light red wines of France and others resembling them.

CLAR'IDAT. A solution of lead acetate in which precipitated sulphur is suspended; used for deepening the color of the hair.

CLARIFICA'TION. Lat., *clarificatio* (from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klärung*. The process of clarifying liquid substances from their impurities.

CLA'SIS, *f.* *Clas'eos* (-is). Gr., *κλάσις*. 1. A fracture. 2. A fragment. 3. Modulation of the voice.

CLAS'MA, *n.* *Clas'matos* (-is). Gr., *κλάσμα*. Fr., *classe*, *esquille*. Ger., *Splitter*. A fragment.

CLASMAT'OCYTE. From *κλάσμα*, a fragment, and *κύτος*, a cell. Of Ranvier, a large cell derived from a connective tissue corpuscle, possibly the source of the small round cells in inflammation.

CLAS'SIC(AL). Lat., *classicus*. Fr., *classique*. Ger., *klassisch*. Of or according to the best authority; typically characterized.

CLAS'TIC. Lat., *clasticus* (from *κλάν*, to break). Fr., *clastique*. Ger., *klastisch*. Separable into pieces (said of anatomical models, drawings, etc.).

CLATHROCYS'TIS, *f.* *-cys'teos* (-is). From *κλῆθρα*, a lattice, and *κύστις*, a bag. That arrangement (by some authors made a genus) in the zoogloea formation of *Micrococci* in which the gelatinous masses, by the dissolution of their interior, are reduced to thin layers surrounding a fluid.

CLAU'DETITE. Arsenic trioxide.

CLAUDICA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. From *claudicare*, to halt or limp. See CLAUDICATION.—**C. a dolore.** Lameness due to anything that renders walking painful.—**C. spontanea.** Ger., *freiwilliges Hinken*. The limping that occurs at an early symptom of hip joint disease in children.

CLAUDICA'TION. Lat., *claudicatio*. Fr., *c.*, *boitement*, *boiterie*. Ger., *Lähmung*, *Hinken*. 1. Lameness. 2. A shutting up or obstruction (as of the pelvis).

CLAUSTROPHO'BIA, *f.* From *κλείστρον*, a closed space, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *claustrophobie*. Ger., *Klaustrophobie*. A form of mental derangement characterized by fear of closed spaces.

CLAUSTRUM, *n.* Fr., *avant-mur*. Ger., *Vormauer*. A narrow tract of gray cerebral substance which intervenes between the external capsule and the white matter of the island of Reil.—**C. gutturis.** The opening of the pharynx.—**C. oris.** See VELUM *palati*.—**C. virginalis.** *C. virginitalis*. See HYMEN.

CLAUSU'RA, *f.* *fermeture*, *closure*. Ger., *Clausur*. An imperforate state of any canal or cavity.—**C. fallopi-anarum.** *C.* of the Falloppian tubes.—**C. uteri.** *C.* of the cervix uteri.

CLA'VA, *f.* 1. *Calamus aromaticus*. 2. See POSTERIOR PYRAMID.

CLAVÆFOR'MIS. From *clava*, a club, and *forma*, form. See CLAVATE.

CLAV'ATE(D). Lat., *clavatus*. Fr., *clavé*. Ger., *keulenförmig*. Club-shaped or becoming gradually thicker toward one end.

CLAVA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See GOMPHOSIS.

CLAVATULA'TUS. Fr., *clavatulé*. Ger., *nagelförmig*. Shaped like a nail.

CLAVAT'ULUS, CLAVA'TUS. See CLAVATE.

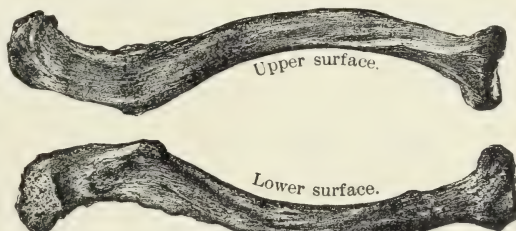
CLAVEA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See GOMPHOSIS.

CLAVELIZA'TION. Fr., *clavelisation* (from *clavelle*, ovine variola). The inoculation of sheep with the virus of sheep pox, pure or attenuated.

CLAVELLA'TUS. See CLAVATE.

CLAV'ICEPS. *-cip'itis*. From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *caput*, the head. Fr., *c.* Having a club-shaped head; as a n. f., a genus of spheriaceous, parasitic *Fungi*, one species of which produces the ergot of rye, though it attacks many other cereals and grasses. See ERGOT and SECALE *cornutum*.—**C. purpurea.** The ergot of rye fungus; a species the sclerotium of which furnishes the *ergota* of the U. S. Ph. and of the Br. Ph. It also includes the ergots of various other grasses.

CLAV'ICLE. Ar., *alchiab*. Lat., *clavicula* (dim. of *clavis*, a key). Fr., *clavicule*. Ger., *Schlüsselbein*. The



THE LEFT CLAVICLE.

collar bone, articulating with the sternum and the scapula and serving as an anterior support for the latter.

CLAVICOXA'LIS. From *clavis* (see CLAVICLE), and *coxa*, the hip. Relating to the clavicle and the hip (said of a line drawn from the sternoclavicular articulation to the anterior superior spine of the ilium).

CLAVIC'ULA, *f.* The clavicle.—**C. capitis.** Ger., *Schlüsselbein des Kopfes*. The diverging appendage of the pleurapophysis of the hæmal arch of the nasal vertebra, consisting of the pterygoid and entopterygoid bones, or their representative.

CLAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *clavicularis*. Fr., *clavicaire*. Pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAVICULA'RIS. See CLAVICULAR; as a n., of E. Coues, the subclavian muscle.

CLAVIC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *clavus*, a nail. 1. A little nail. The clavicle of Gagliardi (first described by a Roman physician of that name in 1869) are more or less transverse, minute, naillike spicula of bone which perforate the lamellæ of a Haversian system and bolt them together. 2. See CLAVICLE.

CLAVIFORM. Lat., *claviformis*. See CLAVATE.

CLAVIOTRACHEL'IAN. Fr., *clavio-trachééen*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the 3d and 4th cervical vertebrae and inserted into the outer third of the clavicle beneath the trapezius.

CLAVIPECTORA'LIS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the chest.

CLAVO'SUS. From *clavus*, a nail. Fr., *chevillé*. Shaped like a nail or spike.

CLA'VUS, *m.* Fr., *clou*. Ger., *Nagel*, *Hühnerauge*. 1. Literally a nail; a corn; an affection of the epidermis, usually of the foot, due to long continued friction or pressure, characterized by a circumscribed callosity from the lower surface of which a hard, conical

prolongation encroaches upon the corium, giving rise to more or less tenderness on pressure. 2. A callous nail-shaped excrescence of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 3. A certain form of uterine condyloma. 4. The morbid condition in cereals produced by parasitic fungi; so called because the young grain affected takes the form of a nail or club. 5. An obsolete term for prolapse of the iris.—*C. cerealis*. See *ERGOT*.—*C. hystericus*. Fr., *clou hystérique*. A sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head, generally near the sagittal suture; one of the symptoms of hysteria.—*C. oculorum*. See *STAPHYLOMA*.—*C. pedis*. See *C.* (1st def.).—*C. secalinus*, *C. siliginis*. See *ERGOT*.

CLAY. Gr., *ἀργίλλος*. Lat., *argilla*. Fr., *argile*. Ger., *Thon*, *Thonerde*. A soft, plastic earth, chiefly aluminous in composition, formed by the decomposition of feldspar and other minerals containing alumina.—*Sculptor's c.* Fr., *terre glaise*, *terre à modeler*, *terre à sculpteur*. A plastic paste made of c. Used for large electrodes.

CLEAN, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Fr., *nettoyer* (tr.), *préparer* (tr.). Ger., *abräupari(e)ren* (tr.). 1. (Tr.) to expose a part thoroughly in dissection, separating the adjoining structures and, if necessary, removing those that are unimportant. 2. (Intr.) to expel the secundines without artificial aid (said of the lower animals).

CLEAV'AGE. Fr., *clivage*. The act of separation of layers or parts of a mass; the direction in which such a separation most naturally takes place; the surface presented when it has taken place.—*C. masses*. The larger masses formed in the early stage of the segmentation of the vitellus of an ovum.—*Discoidal c.* See *DISCOIDAL SEGMENTATION*.—*Egg c.* See *SEGMENTATION*.—*Partial c.* See *PARTIAL SEGMENTATION*.—*Surface c.*, *Superficial c.* See *SURFACE SEGMENTATION*.—*Total c.* See *TOTAL SEGMENTATION*.—*Unequal c.* See *UNEQUAL SEGMENTATION*.—*Yolk c.* See *GERM SEGMENTATION*.

CLEFT. Gr., *σχισις*. Lat., *fissura*. Fr., *fente*, *fissure*. Ger., *Spalte*. A fissure.—*Accessory c.* Fr., *fente accessoire*. Ger., *Hilfsspalte*. Of Rüdinger, the slitlike calibre of the Eustachian tube below the rounder lumen of the so called "safety tube."—*C. of the nates*. Fr., *fente interfessière*. The space between the nates.—*C. of the vulva*. Fr., *fente vulvaire*. Ger., *Schamspalte*. The c. included by the labia majora of the vulva.—*Hyo-mandibular c.* The first, or uppermost, of the visceral c's of the embryo. It takes part in the development of the ear and lies between the mandibular and hyoid arches.—*Maxillointermaxillary c.* A fissure between the maxillary and intermaxillary matrices (the frontonasal and maxillary plates) in the foetus. If by arrest of development it persists, it gives rise to cleft palate.—*Ocular c.* A fissure between the frontonasal process and the superior maxillary plate, leading from the mouth up to the eye in the embryo.—*Pharyngeal c's*. In embryology, see *Visceral c's*.—*Primitive cerebral c.* Ger., *primitiver Hirnschlitz*. In the embryo, a decided sinking of the cerebral roof separating the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon.—*Protovertebral c's*. Fissures between the protovertebral segments or somites.—*Sclerotic c.* A c. in the lower part of the fetal sclerotic, into which a process of the ectoderm projects to form the vitreous.—*Tympano-Eustachian c.* See *HYOMANDIBULAR c.*—*Visceral c.* C's situated between the postoral visceral arches, one on each side, running through the wall of the body from the external surface into the cavity of the pharynx.

CLEID'AGRA, *f.* From *κλείς*, a key (see *CLAVICLE*), and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *cleisure*. Ger., *Gicht im Schlüsselbein*. Gout of the clavicle and neck.

CLEID'DAL. Relating to the clavicle.

CLEIDARTHRI'TIS, **CLEIDARTHRO'CACE**, *f.* Fr., *cléidarthracé*. Ger., *Kleidarthroaké*. Inflammation of the sternoclavicular articulation.

CLEI'DION, *n.* Gr., *κλειδίον*. See *CLAVICLE*.

CLEIDOATLAN'TICUS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the atlas; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra, and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. Cf. *LEVATOR claviculæ*.

CLEIDOBRACHIA'LIS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the arm; as a n. m., that portion of the pectoralis major muscle which arises from the clavicle.

CLEIDOCERVICA'LIS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n. m., a muscle having such relations.—*C. imus*. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. Cf. *LEVATOR claviculæ*.—*C. inferior*. See *SCALENUS anticus accessorius*.—*C. superior*. See *LEVATOR claviculæ*.

CLEIDOCOS'TAL. Lat., *cleidocostalis* (from *cleidion*, the clavicle, and *costa*, a rib). See *COSTOCLAVICULAR*.

CLEIDOEPISTROPH'EUS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the cervical vertebrae; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae and inserted into the outer end or middle of the clavicle. Cf. *LEVATOR claviculæ*.

CLEIDOHYOID'EUS. Fr., *cleidohyoïdien*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the clavicle; as a n. m., (1) of Cruvelhier, the sternohyoid muscle; (2) of Schmidt-Müller, the anterior belly of the omohyoid muscle; (3) the omohyoid muscle when, as is sometimes the case, it arises from the clavicle; (4) an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the hyoid bone in front of the sternohyoid muscle.

CLEIDOL'ABIS, *f.* Fr., *c.*, *pince à pression continue*. Ger., *Pincette mit Schluss*. Syn.: *forcipula claudibilis*. A small forceps with a catch.

CLEIDOMASTOID'EUS. Fr., *cléido-mastôïdien*. Pertaining to the clavicle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; as a n. m., the clavicular portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle (*nutator capitis externus* [seu posterior]).

CLEIDONAR'THEX, *m.* -*thé'cos* (-*is*). From *κλείς* (see *CLAVICLE*), and *νάρθηξ*, a splint. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinschiene*. A splint for the clavicle.

CLEIDOCCIP'ITAL. Lat., *cleido-occipitalis*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the occiput; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle externally to the sternocleidomastoid (of which it may be a portion) and inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone.

CLEIDOSTER'NAL. See *STERNOCLAVICULAR*.

CLEIS, *f.* *Clei'dos*. Gr., *κλείς*. Lit., a key. See *CLAVICLE*.

CLEIS'AGRA, *f.* A false spelling of *cleidagra* (*q. v.*).

CLEI'SIS, *f.* *Clei'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *κλείσις*. A closing.

CLEITHO'RION, *n.*, **CLEI'THORIS**, *f.* See *CLITORIS*.

CLEITH'RON, *n.* Gr., *κλειθρον*. See *CLASTRUM*.

CLEITHROPHO'BIA, *f.* From *κλειθρον*, a closed space, and *φόβος*, fear. See *CLAUSTROPHOBIA*.

CLEITO'RION, *n.*, **CLEI'TORIS**, *f.* Gr., *κλειτορίς*. See *CLITORIS*.

CLEMAT'IDIN. A substance, perhaps C₉H₁₀O₆, obtained from *Aristolochia clematitis*.

CLEM'ATIN(E). Fr., *clématine*. An alkaloid found in *Clematis vitalba*.

CLEM'ATIS, *f.* -*at'idios* (-*is*). Gr., *κληματίς* (dim. of *κλήμα*). Fr., *clématite*. Ger., *Waldrebe*. 1. Virgin's bower. The species are well known climbing plants. 2. Any climbing plant.—*C. alpina*. Fr., *atrégène des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpendoppelblume*. A species not uncommon in gardens. The leaves are irritant and the seeds purgative.—*C. biternata*. A species of which the roots and lower parts of the stem are used in Cochin-China as a sudorific and diuretic.—*C. dioica*. A variety found in the West Indies. The boiled root, mixed with wine or sea water, is used as a purge in dropsy.—*C.*

erecta. Fr., *clématite droite*. Ger., *aufrechte Waldrebe*. Erect c.; a poisonous species. The leaves are vesicant, and have been used in syphilis, diseases of the bones, cancer, ulcers, etc.—**C. flammula.** Fr., *clématite odorante*. Sweet-scented virgin's bower; a species cultivated in gardens, poisonous when green. The bruised leaves are rubefacient, and have been used in certain cutaneous diseases. It is a native of southern Europe and northern Africa.—**C. triloba.** A climbing species. In India the leaves are used in infusion for leprosy, fevers, and various blood diseases.—**C. viorna.** Fr., *viorne*. Leather flower, blue virgin's bower; a North American poisonous species. The leaves are vesicant, and may be substituted for those of *C. erecta*.—**C. virginica.** American virgin's bower. A species recommended as a substitute for *C. erecta*.—**C. vitalba.** Fr., *clématite*. Ger., *gemeine Waldrebe*. Virgin's bower; a species with properties similar to those of *C. erecta*. An infusion of the roots and stem with boiling oil has been used with success in Europe for the cure of itch. The plant contains an alkaloid, *clematine*, and is very acrid. In France beggars use the bruised leaves to produce ulcers on their limbs to excite public sympathy. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a purgative in veterinary practice. Sanious ulcers may be washed with the decoction. Müller recommends the distilled water for sluggish circulation, and an infusion of the leaves for syphilitic and rheumatic affections. Wendt prescribes c. in cases of scrofula, syphilis, chronic mange, etc.—**C. viticella.** Purple virgin's bower, vine bower c.; a native of southern Europe, having properties like those of *C. viorna*.

CLEOME, f. Fr., *cléomé*. The spider flower; a genus of capparidaceous plants.—**C. dodecandra.** Fr., *cléomé à douze étamines*. A species found in India and the United States. The root is used as a vermifuge.—**C. felina.** Fr., *cléomé de l'Inde*. A species found in India. Prepared with sugar and milk, it is used to arrest epistaxis.—**C. frutescens.** A French Guiana species. The leaves are vesicant.—**C. icosandra.** Fr., *cléomé à vingt étamines*. A species used in Cochinchina as a vesicatory.—**C. pentaphylla.** Fr., *cléomé à cinq feuilles*. An Indian species, considered sudorific and stimulant.—**C. pruriens.** A variety which is vesicatory and sternutatory.—**C. sinapistrum decandrum.** *C. dodecandra*.—**C. sinapistrum viscosum.** *C. viscosa*.—**C. triphylla.** Fr., *cléomé à trois feuilles*. A species found in Santo Domingo and Africa, used as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic. The pulverized bark is employed externally as a rubefacient.—**C. viscosa.** Dog mustard. In India the seeds are used like mustard seeds, also as an anthelmintic, astringent, and carminative, and as a remedy for infantile convulsions; the bark is irritant and acrid; an infusion of the seeds is used topically to kill maggots; and the juice of the leaves is employed in otorrhea and deafness.

CLEPSAMMIAS, CLEPSAMMIDIUM, m. and n. An hour glass.

CLEPTOMANIA, CLEPTOSYNE, f. From *κλέπτειν*, to steal, and *μανία*, mania; also *κλεπτοσύνη*. Fr., *kleptomanie*. Ger., *Kleptomanie*. A monomania for thieving.

CLERODENDRON, CLERODENDRUM, n. 1. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs or trees. 2. The genus *Teucrium*.—**C. inerme.** Fr., *Volkameria sans aiguillons*. A species found in India. The juice of the root and leaves is employed in venereal and scrofulous diseases, also as a tonic and febrifuge instead of quinine.—**C. infortunatum.** An undershrub of a disagreeable odor. In India the leaves are used in infusion as a bitter tonic, antiperiodic, and vermifuge.—**C. phlomis, C. phlomoides.** Fr., *c. à feuilles de phlomis*. A species the juice of the leaves of which is used as an alterative in syphilis. In India a decoction of the root is used also as a demulcent in gonorrhœa.—**C. serratifolium.**

A species the root of which is used in India as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for asthma, cough, fever, and scrofula, the leaves also being used for the same purposes and applied in the form of a poultice to hasten suppuration.—**C. serratum.** A species used in fevers and catarrhal affections in India; an ointment is also made of it for external application in headaches and affections of the eyes.—**C. viscosum.** *C. infortunatum*.

CLETH'RA, f. Gr., *κλήθρα*. Fr., *cléthre*. 1. A genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees of North America, Madeira, Japan, and the Malayan Archipelago. 2. The genus *Viviana*. 3. A section of the genus *Alnus*, found on mountains along streams in Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas.—**C. alnifolia.** Alder-leaved sweet pepper bush, common white alder. An American species growing from Canada to Georgia. Said to be diaphoretic and stimulant.—**C. dentata.** *C. alnifolia*.—**C. glutinosa.** See *ALNUS glutinosa*.—**C. paniculata, C. scabra, C. tomentosa.** Varieties of *C. alnifolia*.

CLET'ORIS, f. See CLITORIS.

CLIDARTHRO'ACE, f. See CLEIDARTHROACE.

CLID'ION, n. See CLAVICLE.

CLIDOL'ABIS, f. See CLEIDOLABIS.

CLIFFOR'TIA, f. A genus of rosaceous plants.—**C. ilicifolia.** A South African species, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh.

CLI'MA, n. *Clim'atos (-is)*. See CLIMATE.

CLIMAC'TER, m. *-te'ros (-is)*. Gr., *κλιμακτήρ*. See CLIMACTERIUM.

CLIMACTER'IC. Gr., *κλιμακτηρικός*. Lat., *climactericus*. Fr., *climactérique*. Ger., *klimakterisch*. Critical (said of certain years or periods in which the system is believed to undergo great changes, as at puberty and at the menopause); as a n., see CLIMACTERIUM.—**Grand c.** The sixty-third year.—**Menstrual c.** See MENOPAUSE. **CLIMACTER'ICUS.** See CLIMACTERIC.—**Annus c.** The sixty-third year. People were formerly supposed to be especially apt to die in that year.—**Anni climacterici.** The years following next after the age of sixty.

CLIMACTE'RIUM, n. Gr., *κλιμακτήρ*. Fr., *climactérique*. Ger., *Stufenjahr*. 1. In general, any critical period in one's life; according to popular superstition, certain years of one's life that are multiples of seven. 2. In particular, the time of life in women at which the menstrual function ceases.

CLI'MATAL. See CLIMATIC.

CLI'MATE. Gr., *κλίμα*. Lat., *clima*. Fr., *climat*. Ger., *Klima*. The assemblage of meteorological conditions that generally prevail in a given region of the earth's surface.

CLIMATER'IC. Lat., *climatericus*. See CLIMACTERIC.

CLIMAT'IC. Lat., *climatericus*. Fr., *climatique*. Ger., *klimatisch*. Belonging to or connected with peculiarities of climate.

CLIMATOLO'GIC(AL). Fr., *climatologique*. Ger., *klimatologisch*. Pertaining to climatology.

CLIMATOLO'GY. Lat., *climatologia* (from *κλίμα*, climate, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *climatologie*. Ger., *Klimatologie*. The science of climates and of their influence on health.

CLI'MATOTHER'APY. From *κλίμα*, climate, and *θεραπεύειν*, to do service. The treatment of disease by subjection to a favorable climate.

CLI'MAX, f. *Clim'acos (-is)*. Gr., *κλίμαξ*. The highest point, the greatest degree. The stage of greatest intensity.

CLINE'RES. Gr., *κλινήρης* (from *κλίνη*, a bed, and *ἄρειν*, to fix). Confined to bed by sickness.

CLING. A form of diarrhœa observed in sheep.

CLINIA'TER, m. *-te'ros (-is)*. Gr., *κλινιατήρ* (from *κλίνη*, a bed, and *ιατήρ*, a physician). See CLINICIAN.

CLINIATRI'A, f. From *κλίνη*, a bed, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *cliniatrie*. Ger., *Kliniatrik*. Clinical medicine.

CLINIAT'RICUS. From κλίνη, a bed, and ιατρικός, medical. See CLINICAL.

CLINIAT'ROS, CLINIAT'RUS, m. From κλίνη, a bed, and ιατρός, a physician. See CLINICIAN.

CLIN'IC. See CLINICAL.

CLIN'IC. Lat., *clanicum* (from κλίνη, a bed). Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *Klinik*. 1. A gathering of medical students and one or more instructors for the purpose of practical instruction in regard to the symptoms and treatment of patients who come or are brought before the instructor. See AMBULATORIUM. 2. A gathering of sick persons to receive free medical or surgical treatment.

CLIN'ICA, f. Clinical medicine.

CLIN'ICAL. Gr., κλινικός (from κλίνη, a bed). Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *klinisch*. 1. Pertaining to, founded on, or illustrated by bedside observation and treatment, or the actual observation and treatment of patients, as distinguished from theoretical considerations and experimental or logical conclusions. 2. Pertaining to a clinic.

CLIN'ICALLY. In a clinical manner, or from a clinical (as opposed to a theoretical or other) point of view.

CLIN'ICE, f. Gr., κλινική. Clinical medicine.

CLINI'CIAN. Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clanicien*. Ger., *Kliniker*. One whose observations, inferences, and methods of treatment are based on clinical work—i. e., on experience in the care of living subjects, as distinguished from the study of morbid specimens or the writings of others.

CLIN'ICIST. Ger., *Klinicist*. 1. A pupil at a clinic. 2. See CLINICIAN.

CLIN'ICUM, n. See CLINIC.

CLIN'ICUS. Clinical; as a n. m., a clinician; also, a bed-ridden person.

CLINOCEPHA'LIA, f. From κλίνη, a bed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *clinocephalie*. The state of having the head flattened at the top.

CLINOCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *clinocephalus*. Fr., *clinocephale*. Affected with or characterized by clinocephalia.

CLINODACTYL'IA, f. From κλίνη, a bed, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Ger., *Klinodaktylie*. Overriding of a toe.

CLINODACTYLISM. See CLINODACTYLIA.

CLINO'DES. See CLINOID.

CLINO'DIUM, n. Fr., *clinode*. A receptacle for clinidia in certain *Fungi*.

CLIN'OID. Lat., *clinodes*, *clinoides*, *clinoideus*, *clinoïdalis* (from κλίνη, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *clinoïde*. Ger., *bettförmig*. Resembling a bed in shape.

CLINOLOG'Y. Lat., *clinologia* (from κλίνη, a bed, and λόγος, understanding). The study of the qualities of beds, especially for the sick.

CLINOMASTOID'EUS, m. From κλίνειν, to incline, and μαστοειδής (see MASTOID). See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.

CLINOP'ALE, f. Gr., κλινοπάλη (from κλίνη, a bed, and πάλη, a wrestling). Ger., *Bettkampf*. Excessive sexual intercourse.

CLINOP'ETES. Gr., κλινοπετής (from κλίνη, a bed, and πίπτειν, to sink into). Fr., *prenant le lit*. Compelled by sickness to go to bed.

CLINOPO'DIUM, n. Gr., κλινοπόδιον (from κλίνη, a bed, and πόδιον, a little foot). Fr., *clinopode*, *pied de lit*. Ger., *Wirbelborste*. The wild basil; a genus of labiate plants.—**C. majus.** The κλινοπόδιον of Dioscorides, according to whom the herb was used for spasms, contusions, and strangury, as an antidote against the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate delivery, to provoke the menses, and to cure pensile warts, diarrhœa, and fevers.

CLIN'OSCOPE. From κλίνειν, to incline downward, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the presence and extent of declination in ophthalmology. It consists essentially of two tubes, each with a minute eyehole at one end and a translucent disc at

the other on which is drawn an objective line. The tubes are maintained in the same horizontal plane, and each can be rotated on its long axis. A pointer and scale for each tube indicate the rotation. [G. T. Stevens.]

CLIN'OTECHNY. Lat., *clinotechnia*, *clinotechnice* (from κλίνη, a bed, and τέχνη, art). Ger., *Klinotechnik*. The art of arranging beds for the sick.

CLIROCHLO'A. The *Kæleria powoides*.

CLISEOM'ETER. Lat., *cliseometrum* (from κλίσσις, inclination, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *cliséomètre*. Ger., *Beckenneigungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the angle formed by the axis of a pelvic strait with the vertebral column.

CLIS'MA, n. See ENEMA.

CLITHROPHO'BIA, f. From κλειθρος, a closed space, and φόβος, fear. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.

CLITO'RIA, f. Fr., *clitorie*. A genus of tropical leguminous twining shrubs.—**C. mariana.** The butterfly pea; found in the southern United States and in India. Said to be used for cramps and paralysis.—**C. rubiginosa.** A species the root of which is used internally and locally in Hayti for uterine diseases.—**C. spectabilis, C. ternate.** Fr., *clitorie de Ternate*. A species the root of which is a purgative and is given to children as an emetic in croup. It is also a vermifuge. In India the root is used as a diuretic and demulcent, and the seeds are given to children for colic.—**C. virginiana. C. mariana.**

CLITORICARCINO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Carcinoma of the clitoris.

CLITORIDAU'X'E, f. -aux'es. From κλειτορίς, the clitoris, and αὔξω, increase. Ger., *Vergrößerung des Kitzlers*. Enlargement of the clitoris.

CLITORID'EAN. Lat., *clitorideus*. Fr., *clitoridien*. Ger., *den Kitzler betreffend*. Relating to the clitoris.

CLITORIDECTOM'Y. Lat., *clitoridectomy* (from κλειτορίς, the clitoris, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *clitoridectomie*. Ger., *Klitoridektomie*. The operation of removing the clitoris.

CLITORIDEREC'TOR, m. -o'ris. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.

CLITORID'IAN. See CLITORIDEAN.

CLIT'ORIS, f. -o'r'idós (-is). Gr., κλειτορίς (from κλειτορίζω, to titillate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klitoris*, *Kitzler*. A small erectile organ situated in the vulva, near its anterior commissure; the analogue of the penis, which it resembles in being attached by crura to the ischia and in having a prepuce. In all animals the c. is imperforate, except in the *Lemuridæ*, in which it is traversed by the urethra.

CLIT'ORISM. Lat., *clitorismus*. Fr., *clitorismie* (1st def.), *clitorisme* (2d def.). Ger., *Klitorismus*. 1. Enlargement of the clitoris. 2. The use of an enlarged clitoris (as an intromittent organ) to gratify an unnatural sexual appetite.

CLITOR(IT)'ITIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *clitorite*. Ger., *Klitorisentzündung*. Inflammation of the clitoris.

CLIT'ORIUS, m. See CLITORIA.

CLI'VUS, m. An acclivity.—**C. blumenbachii, C. ossis sphenoidis.** Ger., *Abdachung am Keilbeine*. The sloping surface on the body of the sphenoid bone, behind the dorsum sellæ, as far as the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

CLOA'CA, f. Gr., ἀφεδρών. Fr., *cloaque*. Ger., *Cloake*. 1. A sewer. 2. The common opening of the intestinal and urogenital passages at the caudal extremity of the embryo; in birds, the enlargement at the lower end of the straight gut forming a receptacle for the products of the genitourinary and digestive systems. 3. In surgery, a cavity into which pus is discharged and in which it is retained, also an opening in the involucre of a necrosed portion of bone.—**C. congenitalis.** The malformation in which the rectum opens into some part of the genitourinary tract.—**Urogenital c.** In a

pathological sense, a common opening of the vagina and the urethra, due to congenital deficiency or destruction of the urethrovaginal septum.—**Vesico-recto-vaginal c.** An abnormal common aperture of the bladder, the vagina, and the rectum, due to injury or malformation.

CLOACAL. Lat., *cloacalis*. Relating to the cloaca (said also of any aperture or canal which serves to carry off excrementitious matters from an organism).

CLOACINUS. See CLOACAL.

CLOACIS'MUS, m. Fr., *cloacisme*. Ger., *Harnabgang durch der After*. The excretion of the urine through a cloaca (2d def.).

CLOAC'ULA, f. A small cloaca.

CLOCK. Gr., *ωρολόγιον*. Lat., *horologium*. Fr., *horloge, pendule*. Ger., *Uhr*. A mechanism for indicating the lapse of time in a period of twenty-four hours.—**Asigmatic c. face.** Fr., *cadran astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatisches Zifferblatt*. A device commonly used for testing astigmatism. It consists of a card on which lines radiate from a centre, and are numbered, for convenience, as on the face of a clock.—**Pulse c.** See under PULSE.

CLON'IC. Lat., *clonicus* (from *κλόνος*, a violent confused motion). Fr., *clonique*. Ger., *klonisch*. Characterized by irregularly recurring and violent contraction and relaxation, as opposed to continuous contraction.

CLO'NIS, f. *Clon'is* (-is). Gr., *κλόνις*. The sacrum.

CLON'ISM. Lat., *clonismus*. Fr., *clonisme*. Clonic spasm.

CLON'DES. Gr., *κλονώδης* (from *κλόνος*, tumultuous motion, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Convulsive; of the pulse, vibratory.

CLO'NOS, m. See CLONUS.

CLONOSPAS'MUS, m. From *κλόνος* (see CLONIC), and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *clonospasme*. Ger., *klonische Krampf*. Clonic spasm.

CLO'NUS, m. Gr., *κλόνος*. Fr., *contraction clonique*. Ger., *Klonus*. A sudden, jerky muscular contraction, also a succession of such contractions; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurysmi*.—**Ankle c.** Fr., *phénomène du pied*. Ger., *Fussclonus, Fussphänomen*. A morbid phenomenon consisting of a number of rhythmical contractions of the muscles of the calf of the leg when the foot is suddenly flexed by pressure on the sole, the leg being extended; most marked in lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.—**Cathodal closure c.** Ger., *Kathodenschliessungszuckung*. A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CaC , CaClC , or, in German works, KaSZ .—**Cathodal opening c.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnungszuckung*. A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode upon opening the galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CaOC , CaOC , or, in German works, KaOZ .—**C. chorea.** See CHOREA.—**C. convulsio.** See CLONIC CONVULSION.—**C. epilepsia.** The muscular spasm of epilepsy.—**C. hysteria.** Muscular spasm due to hysteria.—**C. nictatio, C. nictitatio.** A rapid and repeated movement, or opening and shutting of the eyelids. See NICTATION.—**C. palpitatio.** Palpitation of the heart or blood vessels.—**C. palpitatio arteriosa.** Palpitation in the arteries.—**C. palpitatio complicata.** Palpitation of the heart and arteries.—**C. palpitatio cordis.** Palpitation of the heart.—**C. pandiculans, C. pandiculatio.** Stretching with yawning.—**C. pandiculatio artuum.** A stretching of the limbs from a sense of weariness or lassitude.—**C. pandiculatio maxillarum.** Yawning.—**C. raphania.** See RHAPHANIA.—**C. singultus.** See SINGULTUS.—**C. sternutatio.** Sneezing.—**C. subsultus.** See SUBSULTUS *tendinum*.—**Knee c.** See *Patellar REFLEX*.—**Wrist c.** A convulsive motion of the wrist joint. According to Da Costa, it may be induced in the late rigidity of hemiplegia by pressing the hand backward and securing extreme extension at the wrist.

CLOPEMA'NIA, f. From *κλοπή*, robbery, and *μανία*, mania. See CLEPTOMANIA.

CLOSH, n. A disease in the feet of cattle.

CLOSTRID'IUM, n. See AMYLOBACTER and BACILLUS *amylobacter*.—**C. butyricum.** See BACILLUS *amylobacter*.—**C. foetidum.** See BACILLUS *foetidus*.—**C. of symptomatic charbon.** See BACILLUS of *symptomatic charbon*.—**C. polymyxa.** See BACILLUS *polymyxa*.

CLO'SURE. Fr., *clôture, fermeture*. Ger., *Verschliessung*. The act of closing (an opening), of completing (an electrical circuit).—**Anodal c.** See under ANODAL.

—**Cathodal c.** Ger., *Kathodenschliessung*. The closure of a galvanic circuit with the cathode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve; expressed by the symbol CaCl , KaCl (in German works, KaS).

CLOT. Gr., *θρομβός*. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *caillot, caillon, grumeau*. Ger., *Gerinnel, Blutkuchen*. A jellylike mass formed by coagulation, especially of blood.

CLOTH. A.-S., *cládh*. Lat., *textum*. Fr., *toile, drap, lingé*. Ger., *Tuch*. A woven fabric of cotton, linen, wool, or the like.—**Blistering c.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.—**Cheese c.** A loosely woven, thin cotton c., used as a vehicle for antiseptics in surgical dressings.—**Vesicating c.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.

CLOT'TAGE. See COAGULATION.—**C. of the ureters.** A surgical procedure "designed to combat profuse and uncontrollable hæmaturia from a kidney crushed by accident or in advanced carcinoma." It consists in removing the clots from the ureter of the damaged kidney by a ureter aspirator, and then nipping the ureter lightly by pressure with the back of the instrument against the opposing finger (placed in the rectum). Time is thus gained for a firm blood clot to collect in the pelvis of the kidney.

CLOT'TED. Coagulated.

CLOT'TY. Lat., *grumosus*. Fr., *grumeleux*. Ger., *klumpig*. More or less completely coagulated.

CLOVE. A.-S., *clufe* (2d def.). Gr., *καρυόφυλλον*. Lat., *clavus, caryophyllus* (q. v. for other equivalents). Fr., *girofle* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *clou aromatique, clou de girofle* (1st def.), *gousse* (2d def.). Ger., *Gewürznelken* (1st def.), *Nägelein* (1st def.), *Zehe* (2d def.). 1. The unexpanded and dried flower bud of *Eugenia caryophyllata*; a strong aromatic stimulant, chiefly used to modify the action of other medicines. See CARYOPHYLLUS. 2. One of the bulblets of which the compound bulb of the garlic and similar herbs is made up.—**Heavy oil of c.** One of the oils obtained by distilling oil of c's with a solution of potash; it darkens with age, has a sp. gr. of 1.079, boils at 243.3° C., and forms soluble and crystallizable salts with alkalis. It contains eugenic acid.—**Light oil of c's.** One of the oils, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}$, into which oil of c's is separable by distillation with potash. It is colorless and has a sp. gr. of 0.918. It is polymeric with pure oil of turpentine.—**Oil of c's.** Lat., *oleum caryophyllorum, æthereum, oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum caryophyllum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile essentielle de girofle* (ou *volatile de girofles* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Nelkenöl*. An oil obtained from c's by distillation with water. It is very fluid, clear, and colorless if recently prepared, has the hot aromatic taste of cloves, and is slightly acid. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.034 to 1.061, is very soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in strong acetic acid, contains caryophyllin, and may be separated into two oils of different sp. gr. (see *Heavy oil of c's* and *Light oil of c's*). It is used as a corrigent, as an application to painful dental cavities, and for rendering microscopical preparations transparent.

CLOVE' HITCH. A noose knot made by forming two loops, one following close upon the other, in a cord, tape, or the like, and bringing them opposite each other, keeping the free end of each loop toward the other loop; used for making extension of a limb in reducing

dislocations, because it does not slip when traction is made in any direction, also for fastening a succession of objects to one string, as in the "kite tail tampon."

CLOVORUBRIN. A red resin formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oil of cloves; it readily dissolves in alcohol and in ether.

CLUBBED. Fr., *en massue*. Club-shaped. See *C. FIN-*
GERS.

CLUB FOOT'. Gr., *κύλλωσις* (from *κύλλος*, crooked). Lat., *talipes, pes contortus*. Fr., *piéd-bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuss*. A congenital distortion of the foot. See *TALIPES*.—*Heel c. f.* See *TALIPES calcaneus*.

CLUB HAND. Fr., *main-bote*. Ger., *Klumphand*. A congenital distortion of the hand.—*Cubital c. h.* See *Ulnar c. h.*—*Cubitopalmar c. h.* A variety intermediate between ulnar and palmar c. h.—*Dorsal c. h.* C. h. consisting in overextension.—*Dorsocubital c. h.* A variety intermediate between dorsal and ulnar c. h.—*Dorsoradial c. h.* A variety intermediate between dorsal and radial c. h.—*Palmar c. h.* C. h. consisting in overflexion.—*Radial c. h.* C. h. with flexion toward the radial aspect.—*Radiopalmar c. h.* A variety intermediate between radial and palmar c. h.—*Ulnar c. h.* Syn.: *cubital c. h.* C. h. with flexion toward the ulnar aspect.

CLUNES, *f. pl.* The buttocks.

CLUNÉSIA, *f.* From *clunis*, the buttock. Fr., *clunésie*. An old term for phlegmonous inflammation of the buttock, also for neuralgia and inflammation of the rectum.

CLUNIS, *f.* The buttock.

CLU'SIA, *f.* Fr., *clusie, clusier*. Ger., *Clusie*. The balsam tree.—*C. alba*. Fr., *clusie blanche*. The balsam fig; a species yielding a yellow resin which is used in South America as a vulnerary for horses and as a purgative.—*C. venosa*. Fr., *clusie veiné, palétuvier de montagne*. A species employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge.

CLUTIA, *f.* Fr., *clutie*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants comprising bushes found chiefly in southern Africa.—*C. collina*. Fr., *c. des collines*. An East Indian species. The bark and the outer rind of the nuts are poisonous.

CLUTTERING. Lat., *tumultus sermonis*. Ger., *Poltern, Brodeln*. Difficult in speech, consisting in the clipping of syllables and words and too rapid speech.

CLUYTIA, *f.* See *CLUTIA*.

CLYDAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *κλυδασμός*. Fr., *clapotage*. Ger., *fluctuï(e)rendes Geräusch*. A wavelike splashing of liquids in the stomach, the pleura, etc.

CLYDON, *m.* -*ónos* (-*is*). Gr., *κλύδων*. Flatulence, fluctuation.

CLYSIS, *f.* *Clys'eos*. Gr., *κλύσις* (from *κλύζειν*, to administer a clyster). Fr., *lavement*. A washing, cleansing, especially by means of an enema.

CLYS'MA, *n.* *Clys'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *κλύσμα*. See *ENEMA*.

CLYSMA'TION, **CLYSMA'TIUM**, *n.* Gr., *κλυσμάτιον*. A small clyster.

CLYS'MIC. From *κλύζειν*, to wash. Used in or suited for washing or cleansing.

CLYS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *κλυσμός*. See *CLYSIS* and *ENEMA*.

CLYS'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). Gr., *κλυστήρ* (from *κλύζειν*, to cleanse). See *ENEMA*.—*Leube's pancreas c.* Ger., *Leubes Pankreas-Klystier*. A nutrient enema made of very finely chopped beef and the pancreas of either the ox or the hog (in the proportion of 2 to 1), stirred with hot water into a thin pap.

CLYSTERION, **CLYSTERIUM**, *n.* Gr., *κλυστήριον* (dim. of *κλυστήρ*). 1. A small enema. 2. A small enema syringe. 3. A hospital where the giving of clysters is common.



THE CLOVE HITCH.

CNE'MA, *n.* See *CNESMA*.

CNE'ME, *f.* *Cne'mes*. Gr., *κνήμη*. The leg, the calf of the leg, or the tibia.

CNEMELEPHANTIASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *ελεφαντίασις* (see *ELEPHANTIASIS*). Elephantiasis of the leg.

CNEMERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* -*el'atos* (-*is*). Erysipelas of the leg.

CNE'MIAL. From *κνήμη*, the leg. Pertaining to the leg or the tibia; crural.

CNE'MIS, *f.* *Cnem'idós* (-*is*). Gr., *κνημῖς*. A splint for a fractured leg.

CNEMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *κνήμη*, the tibia. Fr., *enëmite*. Ger., *Schienbeinentzündung*. Inflammation of the tibia.

CNEMODACTYL'E'US, **CNEMODACTYL'I'US**. Gr., *κνημοδακτυλαῖος* (from *κνήμη*, the tibia, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *cnémodyctyle*. Connected with the tibia and the toes; as a *n.*, the extensor digitorum pedis longus (seu communis).

CNEMOLORDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *λόρδωσις*, a curvature convex in front. A curving forward of the leg.

CNEMOSCOLIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *σκολίωσις*, obliquity, crookedness. Lateral curvature of the leg.

CNEO'RON, **CNEO'RUM**, *n.* Gr., *κνέωρον, κνέωρος*. Fr., *camelée*. Ger., *Zeiland*. 1. *Daphne gnidium*. 2. The widow wail; a genus of simarubaceous plants, small shrubs indigenous to the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands.—*C. pulverulentum*. A Canary Island species. The bark is sometimes sold as a substitute for cinchona.—*C. tricoccum*. Fr., *camellée à trois coques*. Ger., *gemeiner Zeiland*. The spurge olive; found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The leaves and sap are purgative.

CNE'SIS, *f.* *Cne'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *κνήσις* (from *κνᾶν*, to scratch). Itching.

CNES'MA, *n.* *Cnes'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *κνήσμα*. Fr., *cnesme*. 1. An abrasion. 2. Itching.

CNESMO'DES. Gr., *κνησμούδης* (from *κνήσμα* [see *CNESMA*], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Affected with or causing itching.

CNES'MONA, **CNES'MONE**, *f.* Gr., *κνησμονή*. A tickling, itching, the itch.

CNESMOPOM'PHOLYX, *f.* -*phol'yggos* (-*is*). From *κνήσμα*, an itching, and *πομφόλυξ*, a bleb. Pemphigus with itching.

CNES'MOS, **CNES'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *κνησμός*. 1. Itching. 2. An abrasion.—*C. acariasis*. Itching caused by lice.—*C. vulgaris*. An itching eruption occurring at night and accompanied by wheals. Cf. *EPINYCTIS*.

CNES'TER, *m.* -*er'os* (-*is*). Gr., *κνηστήρ*. A scraping knife.

CNES'TIS, *f.* *Cnes'teos* (-*is*). Gr., *κνήστις*. 1. See *CNESTER*. 2. See *CNESIS* and *CNESMUS*. 3. A genus of conaraceous plants. The fruit is covered with hairs which are irritating to the skin.—*C. borboniensis*, *C. glabra*. Fr., *c. glabre*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruits are known as *pois à gratter*, and may be used like *Mucuna pruriens*.—*C. madagascariensis*, *C. polyphylla*. Fr., *c. à plusieurs feuilles*. A Madagascar species with the same properties as *C. borboniensis*.

CNES'TRON, **CNES'TRUM**, *n.* Gr., *κνήστρον*. See *CNESTER* and *CNEORUM*.

CNETH'MUS, *m.* Gr., *κνηθμός*. See *CNESMUS*.

CNE'TIS, *f.* See *CNESTIS* (2d def.).

CNI'CIN. Lat., *cinicium*. Fr., *cinicine*. Ger., *C*. A crystallizable substance, C₁₂H₁₆O₁₅, obtained from *Centaurea benedicta* (*Cnicus benedictus*). It is sometimes used in intermittent fevers.

CNIDEPHEM'ERA, *f.* From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *εφήμερος*, ephemeral. *Urticaria ephemera*.

CNID'IAN. From *Κνίδος*, a city of Caria. Fr., *cnidien*. Pertaining to Cnidos or to a system of medicine that flourished there up to the time of Hippocrates, who re-proached it with too minute a subdivision of diseases and with restricting the *materia medica* to milk and purgatives. Its exponents are said, however, to have known the significance of the pleuritic friction sound and to have opened the chest and the kidney for purulent collections.

CNIDO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). See URTICARIA.

CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS, *f.* Fr., *cnidomecephlogioïde*. A form of modified smallpox in which the rash resembles urticaria.

CNIDOMO'DES. Resembling urticaria.

CNIDOPSYDRA'CIA, *n. pl.* From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *ψυδράκιον*, a little vesicle. Fr., *cnidopsydrie*. Ger., *nesselausschlagähnliche Wasserkrätze*. Vesicles resembling urticarial lesions.

CNIDOP'YRA, *f.* -*op'yras*. From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *πυρά*, an altar fire. Ger., *Nesselfieber*. Urticaria with fever.

CNIDOSCO'LUS, *m.* From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *σκόλος*, a thorn. Fr., *cnidoscole*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants beset with stings; closely allied to *Jatropha* and *Manihot*.—**C. quinquelobus**. Ger., *fünflappige Brennfrucht*. A species but little cultivated on account of the danger of handling it. When one is stung by it, the parts stung swell and sometimes continue swollen, with great pain, for weeks. The seed and its oil and the sap of the plant are purgative.

CNIDOSEECPHLOGIOIS, *f.* See CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS.

CNIDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *κνιδώσις* (from *κνίδη*, the nettle). Fr., *cnidose*. Ger., *Peitschen mit Nesseln* (1st def.), *Nesselausschlag* (2d def.). 1. Urtication; a stinging sensation as from a nettle. 2. Urticaria, especially when due to external irritation.

CNIP'OTES, *f.* Gr., *κνιπότης*. 1. Pruritus with dryness of the skin. 2. Xerophthalmia.

CNIS'MA, *n.* *Cnis'matos* (-is). Gr., *κνίσμα*. See CNESMUS.

CNISMOREG'MIA, *f.* See CNISSOREGμία.

CNIS'MOS, **CNIS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *κνισμός*. See CNESMUS.

CNISSOREG'MIA, *f.* From *κνίσσα*, the odor of burning fat, and *ερεγγεσθαι*, to belch up. The eructation of gas smelling like burning fat.

CNISORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From *κνισσάν*, to crackle like burning fat, and *ρόγχος*, a snoring sound. Ger., *knisterndes Rasseln*. A crepitant râle.

CNY'MA, *n.* *Cnym'atos* (-is). Gr., *κνύμα*. Slight itching.

COAC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. 1. See ANANCE. 2. An ancient name for a certain disease or cause of disease in beasts.

COAC'TUS. Coagulated.

COAGMENTA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. A joining together.

COAGMINA'TUS. Clustered, arranged in groups.

COAGULAB'ILIS. See COAGULABLE.

COAGULABIL'ITY. Fr., *coagulabilité*. Ger., *Gerinnbarkeit*. Capability of being coagulated.

COAG'ULABLE. Lat., *coagulabilis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *gerimbar*. Capable of coagulation.

COAG'ULANT. Lat., *coagulans*. Fr., *c.*, *coagulateur*. Ger., *gerinnend*, *coaguli(e)rend*. Causing, or capable of causing, coagulation; as a *n.*, a substance belonging to a class of drugs formerly supposed to thicken the blood and the other fluids of the body.

COAG'ULATED. Lat., *coagulatus*, *concretus*. Fr., *caillé*. Ger., *geronnen*. Curdled, clotted.

COAGULA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See COAGULATION.—**C. calida**. Coagulation by heat.—**C. frigida**. Coagulation by cold.—**C. per comprehensionem**. The uniform coagulation of a liquid.—**C. per segregationem**. Coagulation in which a portion of a liquid separates in the form of a clot.

COAGULA'TION. Gr., *πήξις*. Lat., *coagulatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gerinnung*. The conversion of the whole or a part of a liquid into a jellylike mass; distinguished from mere solidification by the fact that the mass is incapable of restoration to its previous state. It may occur from spontaneous chemical change or by the action of heat, alcohol, acids, etc.—**Intravascular c.** See THROMBOSIS.—**Thermic c.** C. produced by heat.

COAG'ULUM, *n.* From *con*, together, and *agere*, to derive. Gr., *πητύα*, *τάμιςος*. Fr., *c.*, *caillot*, *grumeau*. Ger., *C.*, *Geronnene*. See CLOT and COAGULANT.—**C. aluminosum**. Alum curd.

COAL. A.-S., *col*, *coll*. Gr., *ἀνθραξ*. Lat., *carbo*. Fr., *charbon*. Ger., *Kohle*. 1. The charred or incandescent mass left after the incomplete combustion of any material, such as wood, consisting largely of carbon. 2. A black or brownish, amorphous, combustible substance, consisting chiefly of carbon, but generally harder and more compact, and containing bitumen and earthy impurities. It is the result of the transformation of vegetable matter, mainly woody fibre, into a substance richer in carbon by the partial elimination of oxygen and hydrogen.—**C. gas**. The gaseous product of the destructive distillation of *c.*; consisting chiefly of methane and ethylene with smaller amounts of acetylene, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and vapors of hydrocarbons and carbon bisulphide.—**C. oil**, **C. tar**. See PETROLEUM.

COALI'TUS, *m.* Coalescence.—**C. arteriarum**. See ANASTOMOSIS *per coaltum*.—**C. artuum**. See ANKYLOMELE.

COALTER'NUS. From *con*, together with, and *alternus*, alternate. Alternating (said of a supposed double fever [see FEBRIS *coalterna*]).

COAPTA'TION. Lat., *coaptatio* (from *con*, together, and *aptare*, to adjust). Ger., *Einrichtung*, *Aneinanderfügung*. The act of adapting two parts one to the other (said especially of the fragments of a broken bone).

COARC'TATE. Lat., *coarctatus*. Fr., *coarcté*. Ger., *ge-drängt*. Compact, confined, narrowed, contracted.

COARCTA'TION. Lat., *coarctatio* (from *coarctare*, to compress). Ger., *Verengung*. Contraction, stricture, diminution of the calibre of anything; diminution of volume (as of the pulse); of the retina, its total detachment, so that it resembles a funnel with its broad opening adherent to the ciliary processes and its narrow end adherent to the optic disc.

COARCTOT'OMY. Lat., *coarctotomia* (from *coarctatus*, constricted, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *coarctotomie*. The surgical division of a stricture.

COARTIC'ULATED. Articulated together.

COARTICULA'TION. Lat., *coarticulatio* (from *con*, together, and *articulus*, a small joint). See SYNARTHROSIS.

COAT. Gr., *χιτών*. Lat., *tunica* (Low Lat., *cottus*). Fr., *tunique*, *couche* (O. Fr., *cote*). Ger., *Hülle*, *Haut*. A membrane forming or assisting to form the wall or investment of an organ.—**Adventitial c.** See ADVENTITIA.—**Areolar c.** A c. of areolar tissue (e. g., the submucous c. of the alimentary canal and the fibrous investment of the liver).—**Buffy c.** Lat., *corium phlogisticum*. Fr., *couenne*. Ger., *speckhaut auf entzündlichen Blute*. The upper layer of the clot that forms in blood from an individual affected with acute inflammation. Its buff color is owing to the absence of red corpuscles, they having sunk to the lower portions before coagulation began. A more or less marked buffy c. often forms in any couche that coagulates tardily.—**Cel-lular c.** Fr., *couche endothéliale*, *couche intime de la tunique interne*. Ger., *Endothelhäutchen*, *Endothelrohr*, *Endothelscheiden*, *Perithelrohr*, *Zellrohr*, *Zellenmantel*, *Zellhaut*. Syn.: *endothelial* (or *perithelial*) *tube*. The endothelial layer or coat of the blood vessels and lymph vessels, consisting of flattened nucleated cells,

lying usually parallel to the long axis of the vessels.—**Dermic c. of a hair follicle.** The outer layer, which consists itself of three layers, the most external of which is of longitudinal fibres of connective tissue without elastic fibres; it is continuous above with the corium of the skin. The internal layer is transparent and homogeneous, corresponding to a membrana propria. The middle layer is made up of fibrous matrix composed of transverse connective tissue corpuscles with oblong nuclei. It is continuous with the papillary part of the cutis vera.—**Epithelial c.** See *Cellular c.*—**External c.** See *ADVENTITIA*.—**External elastic c.** Lat., *lamina elastica externa*. Fr., *lame élastique externe*. Syn.: *external elastic tunic*. The innermost layer of the adventitia, found in most of the larger and medium-sized arteries. It consists of a network of elastic fibres which blends externally with the adventitia proper.—**External vascular c.** Syn.: *investing membrane*. The layer or layers, taken collectively, which invest the cellular c. of vessels.—**Internal c.** See *INTIMA*.—**Internal elastic c.** Lat., *membrana fenestrata (seu elastica intimæ)*. Fr., *lame élastique interne, couche externe de la tunique interne*. Ger., *elastische Innhaut*. Syn.: *internal elastic tunic, elastic longitudinal fibre-layer*. The outermost layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a longitudinal network of fibrous tissue which, in the larger vessels, is interrupted by fenestræ.—**Internal fibrous c.** See *Subepithelial c.*—**Mucous c.** A c. consisting of mucous membrane.—**Muscular c.** A c. consisting of or containing muscular fibres.—**Peritoneal c.** A c. consisting of peritonæum.—**Serous c.** A c. consisting of serous membrane.—**Subepithelial c.** Ger., *subendotheliale Schichte, streifige Lage der Intima, intermediäre Lage*. Syn.: *internal fibrous c., innermost longitudinal fibrous c., striated layer of the internal c.* The middle (according to Henle, the external) layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a finely granular substance with longitudinal and transverse fibrils and containing fusiform and stellate cells.—**Submucous c.** A c. situated beneath a mucous c.—**Uveal c.** See *UYEA*.—**Vaginal c.** Of the eyeball, its fibrous capsule; of the testicle, see *TUNICA vaginalis testis*.

COATED. Lat., *tunicatus*. Fr., *enduit, tunique*. Ger., *belegt*. Covered with a coat, layer, or envelope; especially covered with one that is adventitious, as a c. pill, a c. tongue.

COATING. Fr., *enveloppe* (2d def.). 1. The act of covering with an envelope or pellicle. 2. The envelope or layer with which a body is covered.—**Pill c.** A substance used to cover pills in order to disguise the taste or odor. It consists either of some light powder (such as lycopodium) dusted over the pill surface, of sugar, gelatin, white of egg, collodion, balsam of Tolu, French chalk, or a thin pellicle of metal, such as silver or gold.

CO'BALT. Lat., *cobaltum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kobalt* (from *Kobold*, a goblin supposed to haunt the mines). 1. A metallic element which occurs in various forms of combination. It is a very tough, hard, slightly malleable metal, having the lustre of polished iron and melting at the same temperature as that metal, or a little higher. 2. A commercial name for a variety of arsenic ore.—**C. salipyrin(e).** Antipyrine and C. salicylate.

COBAL'TAMIN(E). Ger., *Kobaltamin*. A compound formed by treating a cobaltous salt with ammonia.

COBAL'TATE. Fr., c. A salt of cobaltic acid.

COBAL'TIC. Lat., *cobalticus*. Fr., *cobaltique*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a trivalent radicle.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cobalticum*. Fr., *acide cobaltique*. Ger., *Kobaltsäure*. An oxide of cobalt of acid character, said to exist in the form of a potassium salt.

COBAL'TONITROUS ACID. A compound, $\text{CO}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$ H_6 , assumed to exist in a cobaltionitrite.

COBAL'TOUS. Fr., *cobalteux*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a bivalent substance.

COBAL'TUM, n. 1. Cobalt. 2. A commercial name for one of the ores of arsenic.

CO'BION, n. A plant thought to be the *Euphorbia dendroidea*.

CO'BRIC ACID. A microcrystalline substance obtained from cobra venom, and assumed to contain its poisonous property; since shown to consist of calcium sulphate merely.

COB'WEB. Lat., *araneum*. Fr., *toile d'araignée*. Ger., *Spinnengewebe*. The web of the spider (*Aranea*). It has been used as a hæmostatic and as a morsa.

CO'CA. From Peruvian, *khoka*, the tree (i. e., the specially favored one). Lat., c. Fr., c., c. du Pérou. Ger., C. 1. *Erythroxylon c.* 2. Mexican c. (*Richardsonia scabra*).—**Extractum cocæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum ERYTHROXYLI fluidum* (under *ERYTHROXYLUM*).

COCAI'NA [Br. Ph.], f. See *COCAINE*.—**Cocainæ benzoas.** See *COCAINE benzoate*.—**Cocainæ hydrochloras** (seu *hydrochloridum*, seu *murias*). See *COCAINE hydrochloride*.—**Injectio cocainæ hypodermica** [Br. Ph.]. See *Hypodermic injection of COCAINE*.—**Unguentum cocainæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *COCAINE ointment*.

CO'CAIN(E). Lat., *cocaina, cocaineum*. Fr., *cocaïne*. Ger., *Cocain*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$, extracted from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca* (the coca plant). It is a nerve stimulant, and in toxic doses produces nausea, delirium, asphyxia, and fatal collapse. Its action falls chiefly on the cerebrum, though it also influences the spinal cord and nerve trunks. When it causes death, it acts by paralyzing the respiratory centres. Though it has proved of some use in hysteria and other nervous disorders, its chief value is as a local anæsthetic when applied to mucous surfaces or injected into the part to be affected. In the latter case its action is very brief unless it is prevented from being swept away in the circulation by appliances for confining it. With such special precautions, it has been used successfully in major operations. It is said to have been made to operate through the unbroken skin by means of cataphoresis.

—**C. benzoate.** Lat., *cocainæ benzoas, cocaineum benzoicum*. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoesäures Cocain*. A compound of c. and benzoic acid, formed by neutralizing a solution of c. with benzoic acid. It is soluble in water and has been recommended as having a more marked and more lasting anæsthetic power than the hydrochloride, and as being less painful when applied to fresh wounds.—**C. chloride.** See *C. hydrochloride*.—**C. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de cocaïne*. Ger., *citronensäures Cocain*. A compound of c. and citric acid, employed as an anæsthetic in dental surgery.—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride, C. muriate.** Lat., *cocainum hydrochloricum* (seu *muraticum*), *cocainæ hydrochloridum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate de cocaïne*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcocain*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid; a white crystalline granular powder. It is the salt commonly used in medicine.—**C. ointment.** Lat., *unguentum cocainæ* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of 20 grains of c., 80 of oleic acid, and 400 of lard.—**C. oleate.** Fr., *oléate de cocaïne*. Ger., *Cocainoleat, oleinsäures Cocain*. A compound of c. and oleic acid; less pronounced and less certain as an anæsthetic than the citrate and the hydrochloride.—**C. salicylate.** A compound of c. and salicylic acid; used subcutaneously in asthma.—**Hypodermic injection of c.** An injection containing 33 grains of c. hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of salicylic acid, and 6 fluid drachms of distilled water.

COCAINIZA'TION. Fr., *cocainisation*. Ger., *Cocainisierung*. The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine.—**Endomeningeal spinal c., Endorhachidian c., Intrameningeal c., Medullary c., Spinal c.** The induction of surgical an-

esthesia of the lower portion of the body by injecting cocaine within the spinal meninges.

COCAINOMA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *cocainomanie*. From *cocaina*, cocaine, and *mania*, madness. The habitual and excessive use of cocaine.

COCAI'NUM, *n.* See COCAINE.

COCAP'YRIN(E). A mixture of 100 parts of antipyrine and 1 part of cocaine.

CO'CASH. The *Erigeron philadelphicus*.

COCATAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cocatannique*. A variety of tannic acid obtained by Niemann from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*.

COCCALIN'IC ACID. See MENISPERMIC ACID.

COCCER'IN. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *κηρός*, wax. A wax, $C_{30}H_{60}(C_{31}H_{61}O_3)_2$, which forms the coating of the silver cochineal. It is soluble in benzene.

COCCERYL'IC ACID. A white crystalline acid obtained from coccerin by long-continued boiling with alcoholic potash.

COCC'CI, *m.*, pl. of *coccus* (*q. v.*).

COCCID'IUM, *n.* Fr., *coccide*, *coccidé*. A genus of the *Sporozoa*.—**C. oviforme**. 1. A species which has been found in man. It exists in the liver and intestines as an egg-shaped body with granular contents (which are sometimes condensed at one end), and having a micropyle at one end. After passing to the exterior, its contents segregate into 4 oval spores. When in the liver it causes destruction of the epithelium, and ulceration. 2. A genus of the *Oligosporaea* found in the liver and intestines of man (probably accidentally introduced).

COCCIF'EROUS. Lat., *cocciferus* (from *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *coccifère*. Ger., *kokkentragend*. 1. Having red spots or specks. 2. Bearing berries, or having *cocci* (the cochineal insects). 3. Having small round globules or grains.

COCCILLAÑA (Sp.). Ko^2k -thel- ya^3n - ya^3 . See COCILLAÑA.

COCC'GIN. From *κόκκος* (see COCCUS and COCCINIA). Lat., *coccinum*. See CORIUM.

COCCINEL'LIN. See COCCININ.

COCCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide coccinique* (ou *coccinonique*). Ger., *Coccinsäure*, *Coccinonsäure*. 1. A fatty acid derived from cochineal. 2. An acid derived from euanthanic acid.

COCCINIL'LA, *f.* Cochineal.

COCC'GININ. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$, obtained from carminic acid.

COCCINON'IC ACID, **COCCINONIT'RIC ACID**. Lat., *acidum coccinonicum* (seu *coccinonitricum*). See COCCINIC ACID.

COCCI'NUM, *n.* See CARMIN.

COCCIONEL'LA, *f.* Cochineal.—**C. mestica**. Fr., *cochenille mestique*. Ger., *feine Cochenille*, *zahme Cochenille*. Syn.: *grana fina*. A fine variety of cochineal, of a silvery color on the outside and a dark-red within.—*Grana coccionellæ*. Cochineal.—*Tinctura coccionellæ* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura cocci* (2d def. [under COCCUS]).

COCC'CI, *m.* See COCCYX.

COCCOBACIL'LI, *m. pl.* See COCCOBACTERIA.

COCCOBACTE'RIA, *n. pl.* From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βακτήριον* (see BACTERIUM). Fr., *cocco-bactéries*. Ger., *Coccobacterien*. Of Billroth (1874), a term for all bacteria, micrococci, bacilli, etc., considered as varying forms of one and the same organism in its different life phases. Cf. MICROCOCCUS.—**C. septica**. The single term under which Billroth includes all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria capable of exciting putrefactive fermentation.

COCC'CODE. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A globular granule.

COCCO'GENOUS. From *κόκκος* (see COCCUS), and *γενῆναι*, to engender. Due to the presence of pus cocci (said by Unna of syphilis that is not parasitic).

COCCOGLI'A, *f.* From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *γλία*, glue. A mass of micrococci held together by a glue-like substance formed during the process of segmentation.

COCCOG'NIC ACID, **COCCOGNID'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide coccognidique*. Ger., *Coccogninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Daphne gnidium*.

COCCOG'NIN. A substance obtained from the fruit of *Daphne mezereum*, differing from daphnin by not yielding sugar when boiled with sulphuric acid.

COCCOL'OBA, *f.* From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *λόβος*, a lobe. Fr., *raisinier*. Ger., *Seetraube*. The seaside grape plant; a genus of polygonaceous plants found in tropical America, Florida, and Mexico.—**C. nivea**. Fr., *raisinier de montagne*. A West Indian species. The fruit is edible, and is used as a refrigerant in fevers and inflammatory diseases, and in hæmorrhages.—**C. sagittæfolia**. A species found in Peru, Chile, and Brazil. The root is astringent.—**C. uvifera**. Fr., *raisinier à grappes*, *bois à baquettes*. Ger., *traubentragende* (oder *aechte*) *Seetraube*. The West Indian or Jamaica kino tree. An inspissated decoction of the wood is the Jamaica kino of commerce.

COCCOL'OBIS, *f.* See COCCOLOBA.

COCCOMELAS'MA, *n.* —*as'matos* (—*is*). From *κόκκος*, a grain, and *μέλασμα*, blackness. Fr., *coccomélisme*. Ger., *gekörn'tes Melasma*. Granular melanosis of the skin.

COCC'CON, *m.* —*co'nos* (—*is*). Gr., *κόκκων*. The seed of the pomegranate, also the mistletoe berry.

COCCO'NES, *m.*, pl. of *coccon* (*q. v.*).

COCC'COS, *m.* Gr., *κόκκος*. 1. See COCCUS. 2. Of Billroth and others, the single, round-celled *Schizomyces*.

3. Of Gärtner, the genus *Cocos*.

COCCOSO'LEN, *m.* —*len'os* (—*is*). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *σωλήν*, a pipe. Of J. Berres, a tubule with enlargements; therefore a sensory nerve (that being his notion of the structure of such nerves).

COCCOS'TEOPHYTE. Lat., *coccosteophyton*, *coccosteophyllum* (from *κόκκος*, a berry, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, an outgrowth). Fr., *ostéophyte granuleux* (ou *verruqueux*). Ger., *Kokkosteophyt*, *körniges* (oder *wurzenförmiges*) *Osteophyt*. A granular or warty osteophyte.

COCC'OTHRIX, *f.* —*co'trichos* (—*is*). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *θρίξ*, a hair. In the morphology of the *Schizomyces*, a rod form composed of a row of cocci joined by a cement substance of different composition.

COCCULID'IUM, *n.* See COCCULUS.

COCC'ULIN. See PICROTOXIN.

COCC'ULUS. Dim. of *coccus* (= *κόκκος*), a berry. Fr., *coccule*. Ger., *Kernchen*, *Beerchen*, *Kokkelsbeer*. A genus of menispermaceous plants.—**C. bakis**. *Tinospora bakis*; employed by the natives in the treatment of intermittent fevers and to arrest blennorrhagia. The plant is a bitter tonic and diuretic.—**C. Burmanni**. *Cyclea Burmanni*; an infusion of the leaves is used as a demulcent for coughs.—**C. cinerascens**. Fr., *coccule cendrée*. A Brazilian species; considered a tonic and febrifuge, and employed in hepatic and gastric disorders, in the form of decoction or powder.—**C. cordifolius**. Fr., *coccule à feuilles en cœur*. *Tinospora cordifolia*. An extract made from the stems is known as *guluncha* and is considered a specific in snake bites, as well as in fevers and rheumatism. The bruised leaves, mixed with honey, are applied to ulcers; in decoction they are given as a tonic in gout. The natives use this plant in a variety of diseases, and a decoction from the leaves, root, and stems, called *pachuna*, is prepared. The extract, called *paho*, procured from the stem, is used in urinary diseases. The powdered root is emetic in doses of 15 or 20 grains.—**C. crispus**. Fr., *coccule crépue*. *Tinospora crispa*. The quadrangular stalks are used in Java in intermittent fevers and jaundice and as a vermifuge.—**C. fibraurea**. Fr., *coccule à fibres jaunes*. *Fibraurea tinctoria*, a climbing shrub found in China and Cochinchina; the bitter juice is used as a

sudorific and diuretic.—**C. flavescens**. Fr., *cocculé jaunâtre*. *Anamirta flavescens*. The stems and root are employed in decoction in dyspepsia and jaundice and as a vermifuge. Its properties resemble those of calumba.—**C. glaucus**. A species used in the East for dyspepsia and disorders of lactation.—**C. hirsutus**. A species employed in the form of an infusion of the leaves in leucorrhœa and disorders of lactation.—**C. imene**. *Abuta imene*. The juice forms one of the ingredients of woorari poison.—**C. indicus**, *Cocculi indici*. Fr., *coque du Levant*. Ger., *indianische Kokkelsbeere*. The fruit of *Anamirta c.* It acts as a narcotic poison, and is employed topically in tinea capitis and scabies, and, in the form of powder and ointment, to destroy vermin. Internally, it has been used with success in dysmenorrhœa and nervous headache. It is used also in India to stupefy fish, that they may be caught, and is largely added to beer to increase its bitterness.—**C. lacunosus**. The *Anamirta c.*—**C. levanticus**. See *C. indicus*.—**C. limacia**, *C. malabarica*. The *Tinospora malabarica*. The leaves are used by the natives in cutaneous diseases and ulcers.—**C. officinarum**. A species of *Anamirta*, probably identical with *Anamirta c.* The fruits are similar in properties to those of *C. indicus*, but smaller.—**C. orientalis**. *C. indicus*.—**C. palmatus**. Fr., *cocculé palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Kokkel*. The *Jatrophia palmata*. The root, cut in slices and dried, furnishes, in part, the *calumba* of the U. S. Ph. It is a mild, unstringent, stomachic bitter, and is used in simple atonic dyspepsia.—**C. peltatus**. Fr., *cocculé peltée*. The *Cyclea peltata*, indigenous to the East Indies and Ceylon; the root is tonic and febrifuge; an infusion of the leaves and root is used in the East in ophthalmic inflammation.—**C. piscatorius**. *C. indicus*.—**C. platyphyllos**. Fr., *cocculé à larges feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The bitter principle, called by the Guarani Indians *buctia*, is used in intermittent fevers and liver complaints.—**C. Plukenetii**. *C. officinarum*.—**C. polycarpus**, *C. radiatus*. *Tiliacora racemosa*, indigenous to the East Indies, where the bitter root is employed in pectoral complaints and cutaneous diseases.—**C. rufescens**. Fr., *cocculé roussâtre*. A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) indigenous to the West Indies; the stem has a brown, very astringent sap, of which the Creoles make a ptisan used as a diuretic, and in liver obstructions and hæmorrhages; the peel which covers the fruit is very bitter and rich in tannin.—**C. toxiferus**. A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) used by the Tacuma Indians of South America in making arrow poisons.—**C. verrucosus**. See *C. cordifolius*.—**C. villosus**. Fr., *cocculé velue*. *Cissampelos pareira*, indigenous to the East Indies, employed in medicine as a laxative, diuretic, sudorific, stimulant, and antirrhœmatic.

COC'CUM, *n.* The *Coccus cacti* insect.—**C. baphicum**, *Cocca baptica*, *C. chermesinum*. See KERMES.—**C. scarlatinum**, *C. tinctorum*. See KERMES.

COC'CUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., κόκκος. Fr., *coque* (2d def.), *cochenille* (6th def.). Ger., *Kern* (1st def.), *Beere* (1st def.), *Knopf* (1st def.), *Fruchtknopf* (1st def.), *Cochenille* (5th def.). 1. A berry or berrylike fruit, also a kernel or grain. 2. A shell or separable carpel of a dried fruit. 3. A pill. 4. *Quercus ilex*. 5. Cochineal; the *C. cacti* (of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the dried female). 6. See MICROCOCCUS.—**Chain c.** See BACTERIUM *catenula*.—**Cocci granum**. See KERMES.—**C. americanus**. See *C. cacti*.—**C. cacti**, *C. cacti coccinelliferi*, *C. cacti tinctorii*. Ger., *Scharlachwurm*. The cochineal insect. See COCHINEAL.—**C. caricæ**. See *C. laca*.—**C. enidius**. See *C. guidii*.—**C. gnidii**. The seed or fruit of *Daphne gnidium*.—**C. indicus**. See COCCULUS *indicus*.—**C. indicus tinctorius**. See *C. cacti*.—**Tinctura cocci** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cochenille*. Ger., *Cochenille-Tinctur*. 1. A preparation made by macerating 2½ oz. (av.) of cochi-

neal, in powder, in 1 pint (imperial) of proof spirit, straining, filtering, and adding sufficient proof spirit to yield 1 pint [Br. Ph.]. 2. A reddish-yellow test solution, employed as an indicator in the volumetric estimation of the carbonates of the alkalis, made by macerating 3 parts of powdered cochineal in 50 of alcohol and 200 of water and then filtering.

COC'CYAL'GIA, *f.* From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and ἄλγος, pain. See COCCYGODYNIA.

COC'CYCEPH'ALUS. See COCCYGOCEPHALUS.

COC'CYGAL'GIA, *f.* From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and ἄλγος, pain. See COCCYGODYNIA.

COC'CY'GEAL. Lat., *coccygeus*. Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *coccygeisch*. Pertaining to the coccyx.

COC'CYGEC'TOMY. Lat., *coccygectomia* (from κόκκυξ [see COCCYX], and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Excision of the coccyx.

COC'CY'GEOMESENTER'IC. Pertaining to the caudal and the mesenteric regions (said of a vein in the embryo that connects the caudal and posterior pelvic veins with the portal vein).

COC'CYGEREC'TOR, *m.* -to'ris. See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).

COC'CY'GEUS. From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX). Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *zum Steissbein gehörig* (adj.), *Steissbeinmuskul* (n.). Syn.: *musculus* (seu *levator*, seu *triangularis*) *coccygis* (n.), *ischio-* (seu *sacro-*) *coccygeus* (n.), *quintus levator ani* (n.). 1. (Adj.) See COCCYGEAL. 2. (N. m.) a muscle arising from the spine of the ischium and the lesser sacrosacral ligament and inserted into the margin of the coccyx and the side of the lower segment of the sacrum.—**C. anterior**. See ISCHIOCOC'CYGEUS.—**C. posterior**. See *C.*

COC'CYGEXARTHRE'SIS. -re'seos (-is). From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation. Fr., *coccygexarthrose*. Ger., *Ausrenkung des Steissbeins*. Dislocation of the coccyx.

COC'CY'GIOANA'LIS. Fr., *coccygio-anal*. Pertaining to the coccyx and to the anus; as a n. m., see SPHINCTER *ani externus*.

COC'CY'GIOPU'BIC. Fr., *coccygio-pubien*, *coccy-pubien*. Extending from the coccyx to the symphysis pubis.

COC'CYGOCEPH'ALUS. From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *coccycéphale*. Having the place of the head supplied by a formation resembling the cuckoo's beak; as a n., a monster so characterized.

COC'CYGODYN'IA, *f.* From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and δόνη, pain. Fr., *coccygodynîe*. Ger., *Coccygodynîe*, *Steissbeinschmerz*. Chronic pain in the region of the coccyx; a symptom almost peculiar to women who have pelvic disease, but sometimes produced in persons of either sex by injury or disease of the coccyx. The pain is aggravated by pressure, as in sitting, and sometimes radiates to the perinæum, the bladder, or the hips.

COC'CYGOT'OMY. See COCCYGECTOMY.

COC'CYODYN'IA, *f.* See COCCYGODYNIA.

COC'CYPUBIA'NUS. Fr., *coccy-pubien*. See COCCYGIOPUBIC.

COC'CYX, *m.* -cy'gis. Gr., κόκκυξ. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Knukksbein*, *Steissbein*, *Schwarzbein*. Syn.: *os coccygis*. The distal bone of the vertebral column, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary vertebrae. It is triangular, with its base articulated to the sacrum, to which it generally becomes ankylosed late in life, and with its free extremity curved toward the pubic arch.

COCHENIL'LIN. See COCHINILIN.

CO'CHINEAL. Lat., *coccus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *coccionella*, *coccinella*. Fr., *cochenille*. Ger., *Kokenille*, *Scharlachwurm*. The dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, reared on *Opuntia cochinillifera* and other species of *Opuntia*. It is used chiefly to color tinctures, and has no medicinal value. See CARMINIC acid.—**Cake c.** An inferior variety, from the Argentine Republic.—**Compound powder of c.** A preparation authorized by the Am. Pharm. Assoc., containing 1 part each, by weight, of c., alum,

and potassium carbonate, and 2 parts of potassium bitartrate.—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cocci* (under *Coccus*).

COCHINEL'LA, f. See COCHINEAL.

COCHINIL'IN. The coloring principle of cochineal, now known as carminic acid.

COCHINILLIF'ERUS. Furnishing cochineal.

COCHINIL'LIN. See COCHINILIN.

COCH'LEA, f. From *κοχλίας*, a snail with a spiral shell, a spiral. Fr., *limacon*, *coquille*, *cochlée*. Ger., *Schnecke*, *Schneckengebilde*. 1. The third division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear. It presents a canal between 28 and 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward its upper end, turning $2\frac{1}{2}$ times round on its axis, and showing on cross section the form of a garden snail. It communicates with the vestibule by a spacious opening and with the tympanic cavity by means of the fenestra rotunda. The base of the cochlea is turned toward the internal auditory meatus, and its apex toward the tympanic cavity. On vertical section are shown not only the cross sections of its spirals, but the modiolus, which begins with a broad basis upon the internal auditory meatus, and becomes gradually narrower till the cupola is reached. From the external surface of the modiolus rises a vertical osseous plate which serves for the insertion of the membranous spiral lamina. It divides the canal of the cochlea into two divisions; the upper (*scala vestibuli*) communicates with the vestibule, while the lower (*scala tympani*) communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra rotunda. 2. The tympanic cavity. 3. An ancient obstetrical instrument for dilating the vagina by a screwlike action.—**Testa cochleæ.** Snail's shell; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate.

COCH'LEAFORM. Lat., *cochleiformis* (from *cochlea* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Shaped like a cochlea.

COCH'LEAN. See COCHLEAR.

COCH'LEAR. Lat., *cochlearis*. Fr., *cochléaire*. Ger., *schneckenartig*, *Löffelförmig*. 1. Turned or twisted like a snail's shell. 2. Spoon-shaped. 3. Of or pertaining to the cochlea of the ear.

COCH'LEAR, COCHLEA'RE, n. -a'ris. Gr., *κοχλιάριον*. Fr., *cuiller*. Ger., *Löffel*. 1. A spoon; among various medical authors a measure varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ a fl. dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ a fl. oz. In the old London and Edinburgh Disp's. a c. for syrups was $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; for distilled waters. 3 fluid drachms. 2. In obstetrics, the blade proper of an obstetrical forceps.—**C. amplum.** See *Greatest c.*—**C. auriculare.** See *EAR pick*.—**C. magnum.** See *Greatest c.*—**C. majus, C. medium.** See *Greater c.*—**C. minimum.** See *Least c.*—**C. minus, C. parvum.** See *Small c.*—**Greater c.** Fr., *cuiller moyenne* (ou à dessert). Of Sennertus, a measure containing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms; a dessert spoon.—**Greatest c.** Fr., *grande cuiller*, *cuiller à bouche*. Ger., *Esslöffel*. Of Sennertus, a measure containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; a tablespoon.—**Least c.** Of Sennertus, a measure containing $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.—**Small c.** Fr., *petite cuiller*, *cuiller à café*. Ger., *Theelöffel*. A measure containing 1 drachm; a teaspoon.

COCHLEA'RIA, f. From *cochlea*, a spoon. Fr., *cochléaria* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Löffelkraut*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, *C. officinalis*.—**C. anglica.** English scurvy grass. The herb has medicinal properties like those of *C. officinalis*.—**C. batavia.** *C. officinalis*.—**C. britannica.** *C. anglica*.—**C. coronopus, C. danica.** Fr., *cranson de Danemark*. A species occasionally substituted for *C. officinalis*.—**C. folio sinuato.** *C. anglica*.—**C. glastifolia.** Fr., *cranson à feuilles de pastel*. A species used like *C. officinalis*.—**C. hastata.** *C. danica*.—**C. hortensis.** *C. officinalis*.—**C. marina folio sinuato.** *C. anglica*.—**C. officinalis.** Fr., *cochléaria*. Ger., *gebräuchliches Löffelkraut*. Common scurvy grass. It is stimulant, aperient, and diuretic, and as a remedy for scurvy is highly celebrated. The

expressed juice enters into the composition of antiscorbutic wines and syrups. It has also been recommended in some forms of chronic rheumatism and in chronic obstruction of the viscera.—**C. pyrenaica.** *C. officinalis*.—**C. vulgaris.** *C. officinalis*.—**Herba cochleariæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba recens cochleariæ** (seu *cochleariæ hortensis*, seu *cochleariæ officinalis*, seu *cochleariæ vulgaris*). Fr., *cochléaria*. The fresh herb of *C. officinalis*.

COCHLE'ARIN. Fr., *cochléarine*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance, found in *Cochlearia officinalis*.

COCHLEA'RIS. 1. As an adj., see COCHLEAR (adj.). 2. As a n., see COCHLEAR (n.). 3. As a n., also formerly employed to denote the gelatinous looking tissue seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected at its outer or convex margin with the outer wall.

COCHLEA'TIM. By spoonfuls.

COCH'LIAS, m. Gr., *κοχλίας*. See COCHLEA.

COCHLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the inner membranous structure of the cochlea.

COCH'LOLITHOTYPE'TA, m. From *κοχλίας*, a spiral, *λίθος*, a stone, and *τρυπητής*, a perforator. Ger., *Schrauben-Steinbohrer*. A drill for breaking up calculi.

COCH'LOS, m. See COCHLEA.

COCHLOSPERMUM, n. From *κοχλίας*, a spiral, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *cochlosperme*. A genus of bixineous plants.—**C. insigne.** A species used in Brazil, in a decoction of the roots, as a remedy for internal pains, abscesses, etc.—**C. tinctorium.** Fr., *cochlosperme des teinturiers*. A species found in Senegambia, used medicinally in amenorrhœa.

COCHO'NE, f. Gr., *κοχώνη* [Hippocrates]. The lower part of the back between the hips; the coccyx and coccygeal region. Also, according to some, the thigh.

COCILLAÑA (Sp.) Ko-thel-ya'n'ya³. A drug prepared from *Sycacarpus Rusbyi*, used like ipecac.

CO'CIN. See COCININ.

CO'CINATE. A salt of coccinic acid.

COCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide coccinique*. Ger., *Coconus-stalgsäure*. A fatty acid obtained from cocoanut oil. To be distinguished from coccinic acid.

CO'CININ. Fr., *cocinine*. Ger., *C.* A fatty matter, constituting the chief part of cocoanut oil.

CO'CINONE. A substance, C₂H₄O, derived from the decomposition of calcium coccinate.

COCK. Fr., *robinet*. Ger., *Hahn*. A short tube for drawing off liquid or gas from a reservoir, furnished with a key for stopping or moderating the flow, also the key itself.

COCK'ROACH. See *BLATTA orientalis*.

CO'CLES. *Coc'litis*. From *κύκλωψ*. Having one eye.

CO'COA. Fr., *cacao* (1st def.), *coco* (2d def.). Ger., *Cacao* (1st def.), *Cocosnuss* (2d def.). 1. The seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, also a beverage made from them. 2. The fruit of *Cocos nucifera*.

CO'COANUT. Fr., *coco*. Ger., *Cocosnuss*. The fruit of *Cocos nucifera*.—**C. butter, C. oil.** Lat., *oleum cocos* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *cocois*). Fr., *huile* (ou *beurre*) de *coco*. Ger., *Cocosnussöl*, *Cocosöl*. The fixed oil obtained by expression or decoction from the fruit of *Cocos nucifera*.

CO'COO'LEIN. A medicinal preparation said to be the liquid part of cocoanut oil; used as a substitute for codliver oil.

CO'COS, f. indecl. or gen., *co'cois*. Fr., *cocotier*. Ger., *Cocobaum*. 1. A genus of palms. 2. In Venezuela, *Elaeis butyracea*. 3. The *Burтинia* of Endlicher.—**C. butyracea.** Fr., *cocotier du Brésil*. A species the kernels of the fruit of which yield palm oil.—**C. nucifera.** Fr., *cocotier porte-noir*. Ger., *ächte Kokospalme*. A well-known palm, supposed to be indigenous to southern Asia, but now found in the tropical regions of both hemispheres and the islands of the Pacific. The oil has been found useful in pulmonary diseases, its vir-

tues being similar to those of cod liver oil, while it has the advantage of being more palatable and not producing nausea. In Germany it is used in place of lard in pharmacy, as vegetable substances and ointments keep better prepared with this oil than with lard.—**C. schizophylla**. Fr., *cocotier schizophylle*. A species the fruit of which is used in ophthalmia.—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph.]. See COCOANUT OIL.

COCOSTEARIC ACID. See COCINIC ACID.

COCOSTE'ARIN. Lat., *cocostearinum*. Fr., *cocostéarine*.

Ger., *C.* See COCININ.

COCOSTE'ARYL. See COCININ.

CO'COWORT. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*.

COCTIO, *f. -onis*. See COCTION.—**C. critica**. The so called coction of a materies morbi.

COCT'ION. Gr., *πέψις*. Lat., *coctio* (from *coquere*, to cook). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kochen*. 1. The process of boiling or cooking. 2. An old term for a thickening or elaboration of the humors which was held to render them easier of expulsion from the body; also for the formation and accumulation of morbid materials in the system. 3. Of ancient writers, digestion. Cf. CONCOCTION and DECOCTION.

CO'CUM BUTTER, **CO'CUM OIL**. A fatty substance obtained from the *Garcinia morella*.

CO'CYL. See COCININ.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See COCINIC ACID.

COD. Fr., *morue*, *merluche*. Ger., *Kabeljau*. The *Gadus morrhua*.—**C'fish**. See *C.*—**C'fish oil**, **C. liver oil**, **C. oil**. See CODLIVER OIL.

COD'AMIN(E). Lat., *codamina*, *codamia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Codamin*. An opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, isomeric with laudanine, but readily distinguished from it by turning to a deep green color when treated with ferric chloride or with nitric acid.

CODE'ATE. Fr., *codéate*. A salt of codeic acid.

CODEI'A, *f.* See CODEINE.

CODEI'IC. Of or pertaining to codeine.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide codéique*. An acid obtained from codeine.

CODEI'NA, *f.* See CODEINE.—**Syrupus codeinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de codéine* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by dissolving 0.20 part of codeine in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and adding 95 of syrup.

CODEIN(E). Lat., *codeina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *codeinum* [Ger. Ph.], *codeia* (from *κώδεια*, a poppy-head). Fr., *codeine*. Ger., *Codein*. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 = C_{17}H_{18}CH_3NO_3$, prepared from opium, a methyl derivative of morphine. It is generally considered a feeble drug, free from many of the objections to opium, but not so strong. Reports are conflicting as to its effect upon the human economy, some severe cases of poisoning having been published. It is probable that the commercial drug is of varying composition. In France it is used as a calumative. It has been highly recommended in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a remedy for abdominal pain, the advantage alleged being that it can be pushed farther than morphine without causing drowsiness or impairing the digestion. 2. As a generic term, a class of substitution compounds (alcohols) formed by the combination of morphine with an alcohol radical (e. g., codethyline, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2OC_2H_5$).—**C. hydrobromid(e)**. Fr., *bromhydrate de codéine*. Ger., *Codéinbromhydrat*. A crystalline substance, $C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6 - 2HBr + 4H_2O$.—**C. hydrochlorid(e)**. Ger., *salzsaures Codein*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3HCl + 2H_2O$.—**C. phosphate**. Lat., *codeinæ phosphas* [Br. Ph.]. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid, forming slender four-sided columnar crystals without color, of a bitter taste. According to Frommüller, it acts medicinally like morphine, but is milder. It is soluble in 4 parts of water.—**C. sulphate**. Ger., *schwefelsaures Codein*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4 + 5H_2SO$.

CODEI'NUM, *n.* See CODEINE.

CODETH'YLIN(E). Morphine ethylate, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2OC_2H_5$. See CODEINE (2d def.).

CO'DEX, *m.* *Cod'icis*. A book.—**C. medicamentarius**. A pharmacopœia, especially that of France.

CODI'ACUS. Pertaining to poppy-heads; codeic.

CODIÆ'UM, *n.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**C. chrysosticton**. Ger., *Codihosttrauch*. A species indigenous to southeastern Asia and the Molucca Islands. The bark and roots are used as a remedy for indigestion, colic, etc., and as a sudorific.—**C. silvestre**. A species similar to *C. chrysosticton*, indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used as a purge.—**C. variegatum**. *C. chrysosticton*.

COD LIVER OIL. Lat., *oleum morrhue* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum jecoris aselli* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de foie de morue* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leberthran*, *Stockfishleberthran*. A fixed oil from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. The three commercial varieties are named, respectively, white or pale yellow, brownish yellow, and dark brown. They are essentially alike, except in the mode of preparation. The purest has the least fishy smell. The sp. gr. varies from 0.915 to 0.9195, that of the purest being 0.917. Alcohol dissolves from 2.5 to 6 per cent. of the oil. It is readily soluble in ether. On analysis, it is shown to contain gaduin, oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids with glycerin. The amount of iodine is so small as not to be detected by the ordinary tests. Its therapeutic value as an alterative and nutritive in tuberculous and scrofulous diseases, and in all conditions attended with general emaciation and malassimilation, is not surpassed by that of any other article in the materia medica.

CODOCELE, *f.* Kod-o-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ko'do-sel. A bubo.

COD OIL. See CODLIVER OIL.

CO'DOL. See RETINOL.

CODOSCEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *codoscelle*. A bubo.

CÆ'CAL. See CÆCAL, and for other words in *Cæ*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cæ*.

COEFFI'CIENT. Lat., *coefficient* (from *con*, together, and *efficere*, to produce). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Koeffizient*. A numerical quantity indicative of the rate at which a body undergoes some mechanical, physical, or chemical alteration.—**C. of absorption**. See under ABSORPTION.—**Trapp's c.** Fr., *c. de Trapp*. Ger., *Trappischer C.* The number 2.33. To obtain approximately the amount of solids in 1,000 parts of urine, multiply the last two figures of the sp. gr. expressed in thousandths by this number.

CÆLE'CHUS, *n.* From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *ἤχος*, a sound. Ger., *Höhlengeräusch*. A cavernous sound.

CÆLELMIN'THA, *n. pl.* From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *ἐλμινθιον*, a little worm. Fr., *vers intestinaux cavitaires*. A class of the *Entozoa* characterized by an alimentary canal suspended in an abdominal cavity.

CÆLE'MA, *n.* See CÆLOMA.

CÆ'LIA, *f.* Gr., *κοιλία* (from *κοῖλος*, hollow). 1. The abdomen; also the stomach and different parts of the whole digestive system. 2. The intestines. 3. The feces. 4. Any cavity in the body (i. e., in the thorax, heart, brain, or uterus); of Hippocrates, the socket of a bone; of Galen, the belly of a muscle.

CÆ'LIAC. Gr., *κοιλιακός*. Lat., *cœliacus*. Fr., *cœliaque*. Relating to or contained in the abdomen or its viscera.

CÆLI'ACA, *f.* Any abdominal disease; of Good, a general name for diseases of the digestive organs.—**C. chylosa**, *C. lactea*, *C. mycosa*. 1. Lienteric diarrhœa. 2. See *Cœliac FLUX*.—**C. purulenta**. A discharge of pus per anum.—**C. renalis**, *C. urinalis*. See CHYLURIA.

CÆLI'ACOMESENTER'IC. Relating to the abdomen and the mesentery.

CÆLIADEL'PHUS, *m.* From *κοιλία*, the belly, and *αδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *cœliadelphie*. A double monster, consisting of two bodies united at the abdomen.

CÆLIÆ'MIA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and αἷμα, blood. Hyperæmia of the abdominal viscera.

CÆLI'AGRA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Gout of the abdomen.

CÆLIAL'GIA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and ἄλγος, pain. 1. Pain in the abdomen. 2. Any disease of the abdomen. 3. Ascites.

CÆLIAL'GIOPROSO'PON, *n.* From κοιλία, the belly, αλγός, pain, and πρόσωπον, the face. Ger., *Leibschmerzgeschicht*. An expression of the face indicative of abdominal disease.

CÆLIANEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). An abdominal aneurysm.

CÆ'LICUS, *f.* See CÆLIAC.

CÆLIIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. An inflammation in or of the abdomen.

CÆLIOCELE, *f.* Sel(ko'-el)-i²-o(o²)-se'(ka')le(la); in Eng., se'lⁱ2-o-sel. From κοιλία, the belly, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. Abdominal hernia.

CÆLIOCHAL'ASIS, *f.* -*as'eos* (-*al'asis*). From κοιλία, the belly, and χάλασις, relaxation. Relaxation of the abdominal wall.

CÆLIOCH'YSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*och'ysis*). Ascites.

CÆLIOCYE'SIS, *f.* -*es'eos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and κύσις, pregnancy. Fr., *cœliocyèse*. Ger., *Bauchschwangerschaft*. The abdominal variety of extrauterine gestation.

CÆLIODYN'IA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and ὁδύνη, pain. Fr., *cœliodynîe*. Ger., *Leibschmerz*. Abdominal pain.

CÆLIOHÆ'MIA, *f.* See CÆLIÆMIA.

CÆ'LIOLYMPH. The cerebrospinal fluid.

CÆLIOLYS'IA, *f.* Gr., κοιλιαλυσία (from κοιλία, the belly, and λύσις, a loosening). Fr., *cœliolysie*. Diarrhœa.

CÆLIOLYT'ICUS. Gr., κοιλιολυτικός. Producing or relating to diarrhœa.

CÆLIOMYAL'GIA, *f.* Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the abdominal muscles.

CÆLIOMYI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Ger., *Bauchmuskellentzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

CÆLIOMYODYN'IA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, μῦς, a muscle, and ὁδύνη, pain. See CÆLIOMYALGIA.

CÆLION'CUS, *m.* From κοιλία, the belly, and ὄγκος, a bulky mass. Ger., *Bauchgeschwulst*. An abdominal tumor.

CÆ'LIOPARACENTE'SIS, *f.* -*te'seos* (-*is*). Abdominal paracentesis.

CÆLIOPH'THOE, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and φθόη, a wasting. See PHTHISIS *abdominalis*.

CÆLIOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and φῦμα, a tumor. See CÆLIONCUS.

CÆLIOPLE'GIA, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and πληγή, a stroke. Ger., *Bauchnervenparalyse*. Lit., an abdominal paralytic stroke; Asiatic cholera.

CÆLIOPSOPH'IA, *f.* From κοιλία (see CÆLIA), and ψόφος, a noise. See BORBORYGMUS.

CÆLIOPYO'SIS, *f.* -*os'eos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and πύωσις, suppuration. Suppuration within the abdomen.

CÆLIOPYOT'ICUS. Affected with or pertaining to abdominal suppuration.

CÆLIORRHEU'MA, *n.* -*rheu'matos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and ῥεύμα (see RHEUMATISM). Ger., *Unterleibsrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the abdomen.

CÆLIORRHE'Æ, *f.* From κοιλία, the belly, and ρεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Koiliorrhœe*. 1. Diarrhœa. 2. See Cæliac FLUX.

CÆLIORRHO'ICUS. Relating to, affected with, or resembling cæliorrhœa.

CÆLIOS'CHISIS, *f.* -*schis'eos* (-*os'chisis*). From κοιλία, the belly, and σχίσις, a splitting. A congenital fissure of the abdomen.

CÆLIOSCHIST'ICUS. Relating to or affected with cælioschisis.

CÆLIOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From κοιλία, the belly, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Unterleibskrampf*. Spasm of the abdomen. See COLIC.

CÆLIOSPAS'TICUS. Relating to or affected with cæliospasmus.

CÆLIOSPHONGIO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and σφόνγγος (= σπόγγος), a sponge. Ger., *Bauchhöhlenschwammknote*. A fungous tumor of the abdomen.

CÆLIOSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -*no'seos* (-*is*). From κοιλία, the belly, and στέγνωσις, a stopping. Constipation.

CÆLIOT'OMY. From κοιλία, the belly, and τέμνειν, to cut. See LAPAROTOMY.

CÆLIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., κοιλίσκος. A lenticular scalpel.

CÆLIIT'IS, *f.* See CÆLIITIS.

CÆLO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., κοίλωμα. Fr., *cœlome*. Ger., *Cölom*, *Leibeshöhle* (3d and 4th def's). 1. A hollow or excavation. 2. A round superficial ulcer of the cornea. 3. The space between the viscera and the body-walls. 4. In embryology, the space between the entoderm and the exoderm.

CÆLO'MATE. Belonging to or resembling the *Cælo-mata*; provided with a cœloma.

CÆLOME'LE, *f.* From κοίλος, hollow, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *cœlomèle*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. A grooved probe.

CÆ'LOON, *n.* From κοίλος, hollow. A cavity of the body.

CÆLOPHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From κοίλος, hollow, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *cœlophlébite*. Inflammation of the vena cava.

CÆLOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Gr., κοιλοφθαλμία (from κοίλος, hollow, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *cœlophthalmie*. Ger., *Hohläugigkeit*. Hollowness of the eyes.

CÆLOPHTHAL'MUS. Gr., κοιλόφθαλμος. Hollow-eyed; as a n. m., a hollow-eyed person.

CÆ'LOS. Gr., κοίλος. Hollow or hollowed.

CÆ'LOSCOPE. From κοίλον, a hollow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for facilitating the examination of a cavity of the body, especially the abdominal cavity.

CÆLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From κοίλος, hollow. The formation of a lumen or cavity.—**Endocytic c.** The formation of a cavity within a cell, as in the development of blood capillaries. It is said to be indirect when each individual cell of a cell group becomes metamorphosed to form a common cavity.—**Paracytic c.** The formation of a cavity between or among cells. It is said to be direct when there is a simple invagination of one or more layers of cells, as in the formation of a gastrula; indirect when a mass of cells separate and move toward the periphery, thus leaving a central cavity (e. g., a segmentation cavity).

CÆLOSOM'ATA, *n. pl.* From κοίλος, hollow, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cœlosomes*. Ger., *Cœlosomen*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, the third family of the second tribe of autositic monsters, characterized by more or less extensive evagination; including the *Aspalosomata*, *Schistosomata*, *Pleurosomata*, etc.

CÆLOSTO'MIA, *f.* Gr., κοιλοστομία (from κοίλος, hollow, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *cœlostomie*. Hollowness (a cavernous character) of the voice.

CÆLOS'TOMUS. Fr., *cœlostome*. Ger., *hohlmäulig*, *hohlstimmig*. Hollow-voiced; as a n., one having cœlostomia.

CÆ'LOTES, *f.* -*tel'os* (-*is*). Gr., κοιλότης. Hollowness; a cavity.

CÆ'LUM, *n.* Gr., κοῖλον. Ger., *Höhle*. A hollow or cavity.—**C. capitis**. Ger., *Schädelgewölbe*. The vault of the skull. Cf. CALVARIA.—**C. oris**. Ger., *Gaumen-gewölbe*. The concavity of the palate.

CÆ'LUS. See CÆLOS.

CÆNADEL'PHUS, *m.* From κοινός, common, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *cœnadelphe*. A monster consisting of two bodies about equally developed or having in common one or more organs indispensable to life.

CENÆDŒITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κοινός, common, and αἰδία, the genitals. Fr. *cœnædœite*. Ger., *gemeine Schamentzündung*. General ædœitis.

CENÆSTHESIS, *f.* -th'esos (-is). From κοινός, common, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Fr., *cœnsthésie*. Ger., *Gemeingefühl*. Common sensation or sensibility; also the vague sensation or consciousness of bodily existence which is independent of the evidence of the special senses; of Axenfeld, the perception of the existence of the various organs of the body and their relations, attention to which is first aroused when any irregularity or interruption of the sensitive currents which proceed from the nervous centres occurs.

CENÆSTHETICUS. Relating to cœnæsthesis.

CENECPHLOGIOSIS, *f.* From κοινός, general, and ἐκφλόγωσις, a conflagration. Varioloid.

CENECTHYMA, *n.* -thym'atos (-is). From κοινός, general, and ἐκθύμα, a pustule. General ecthyma.

CENERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* -pel'atos (-is). From κοινός, general, and ἐρύσιπελας, erysipelas. General erysipelas.

CENERYTHROSIS, *f.* -thro'seos (-is). From κοινός, general, and ἐρυθρός, red. General erythrosis.

CENICTHYOSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From κοινός, general, and ἰχθύς, a fish. General ichthyosis.

CENOCACOS'TOMA, *n.* -tom'atos (-is). From κοινός, common, κακός, evil, and στόμα, the mouth. See STOMACACE.

CENOCAUTH'MA, *n.* -cauth'matos (-is). From κοινός, general, and καυθμός, a scorching. Fr., *cœnocauthme*. General urticaria.

CENOCHOAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From κοινός, general, and χλόασμα, chloasma. General chloasma.

CENOCNES'MUS, *m.* From κοινός, general, and κνησμός, itching. General itching.

CENODONTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κοινός, general, and ὀδούς, a tooth. General odontitis.

CENOLOG'IA, *f.* Gr., κοινολογία (from κοινός, common, and λόγος, a discourse). Fr., *cœnologie*. Ger., *Cœnologie*, *Berat(h)ung der Ärzte*. Of Hippocrates, a consultation of physicians.

CENONEPHRITIS, *f.* -rit'idis. From κοινός, common, and νεφρίτις, nephritis. General nephritis.

CENOPARONYCH'IA, *f.* From κοινός, common, παρά, near, and ὄνυξ, the nail. General paronychia.

CENOPERICARDITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κοινός, common, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Ordinary pericarditis.

CENOPSYDRA'CIA, *f.* From κοινός, general, and ψυδράκιον, tetter. General psydracia.

CENOTES, *f.* -et'os (-is). From κοινότης, a sharing in common. The doctrine that all diseases have a common origin.

CENOTYPE. From κοινός, common, and τύπος, a type. A type common to all forms; the original form from which others have arisen.

CENURUS, *m.* From κοινός, common, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *cœnure*. Formerly a genus of the *Cystica*, now known to be the larval form of a *Tænia*.—**C. cerebrealis**, **C. serialis**. Fr., *cœnure cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnblasenwurm*. Syn.: *Polycephalus cœnurus* (seu *orinus*), *Vermis vesicularis socialis*, *Tænia vesiculosa socialis cerebrealis*, *Tænia vesicularis*, *Vesicaria socialis*, *Hydatula cerebrealis*. The gid hydatid (larva of *Tænia c.*) often found in great numbers in the brains of sheep. It produces the disease known as "gid."

COER/CIBLE. Capable of liquefaction by compression, abstraction of heat, or both (said of gases).

COER/CIVE. Capable of becoming and continuing magnetic (said of metals).

COFF'EEA, *f.* Ar., *qahwah*, *K'ahāwa*. Hind., *kawa*. Fr., *caféier*. Ger., *Kaffeebaum*. The coffee tree. A genus of rubiaceous plants of tropical Asia, Africa, and the

Mascarene Islands.—**C. Afzelii**. An imperfectly known Sierra Leone species.—**C. arabica**. Fr., *caféier d'Arabie*. Ger., *arabischer Kaffeebaum*. The coffee plant, the original source of most of the coffee in cultivation.

COFF'EE. Lat., *cafea*. Fr., *café*. Ger., *Kaffee*. The seed of *Coffea arabica*, also an infusion of the same. The action of c. is that of a cerebral stimulant; hence its use as an antidote in opium poisoning. It is given with benefit in nervous headache, spasmodic asthma, and whooping cough. It is also used in diarrhœa and amenorrhœa. It is a good vehicle for administering quinine, the bitterness of which it disguises. It retards tissue waste.

COFFE'IC ACID. See CAFFEIC ACID.

COFFEI'NA, *f.*, **COFFEI'NUM**, *n.* See CAFFEINE.

COFF'EONE. See CAFFEONE.

COFFEOTANNIC ACID. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

COFF'INISM. A form of medical practice founded upon the dicta that "heat is life" and that "the want of heat is disease and death." It seems to resemble Thomsonianism. Lobelia and capsicum are said to be the only medicines employed. It takes its name from one Dr. Coffin.

COFF'FINITE. An adherent or practitioner of Coffinism.

COGNAC, *n.* Kon-ya³k. Properly, brandy made in the C. district, France, from grapes grown there; as commonly used, and of the Ger. Ph., any grape brandy.

COHABITATION. Gr., συνοίκισις. Lat., *cohabitatio* (from *cohabitare*, to dwell together). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Beischlaf*. The maintenance of sexual relations, lawful or unlawful, between a man and a woman.

CO'HIBENS, **COHIB'ITING**. See INHIBITORY.

COHIBITION. Lat., *cohibitio*. See INHIBITION.

COHOBATION. Lat., *cohabitatio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *C. mehrmalige Destilli(e)rung* (1st def.). 1. The repeated distillation of the same substance. 2. Obstinate continuance or recurrence in spite of proper medical treatment (said of diseases).

COHOBAT'US. Subjected [to repeated percolation or distillation.

COHOLYDROL'YTON, *n.* See COHOLYDROLYTON.

COHOLOL'YTUS. From *cohol*, alcohol, and λύειν, to dissolve. Fr., *cohoololyte*. Ger., *weingeistlöslich*. Soluble in alcohol.

COHOLYDROL'YTON, *n.* From *cohol*, alcohol, ὕδωρ, water, and λύειν, to dissolve. Fr., *coholydrollyte*. A substance soluble in alcohol and in water.

COIL. O. E., *coile*, *coyle*. Lat., *spira*, *circumvolutio*. Gr., σπείρα. Fr., *circonvolution*, *circulaire*, *anse*. Ger., *Schlinge*. A winding or spiral structure, anything wound (e. g., wire), a loop.—**C's of the cochlea**. The two turns and a half which the osseous and membranous spiral laminae make round the axis of the cochlea.—**Cold water c.** A device by means of which cold may be applied to a part continuously by a coil of tubing (of rubber or flexible metal) laid on it, through which a stream of cold water is kept running.—**Hot water c.** The same mechanism as the cold water c., the water being used hot instead of cold.—**Induction c.** Properly, the secondary c. of an apparatus for the development of induced currents of electricity; as commonly used, the whole apparatus. See *Induced ELECTRICITY*.

—**Ice c.**, **Ice water c.**, **Leiter's c.** See *Cold water c.*—**Primary c.** The inner c. of an induction apparatus, through which the battery current passes.—**Resistance c.** A c. or series of c's of doubled wire of known resistance; interposed in a galvanic circuit to diminish the strength of the current or to test the resistance offered by an object by comparison.—**Ruhmkorff's c.** An induction apparatus in which the secondary c. is of very fine wire and of great length, in which the two ends of the primary c. are connected with the two coatings of a condenser, and in which a Foucault's contact breaker

is used for breaking the circuit.—**Secondary c.** The outer c. of an induction apparatus.

COILI'MA, *n.* *-im'atos (-is)*. From *κοιλία*, the belly. An old term for sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence.

COIN'DICANT. Lat., *coindicans* (from *con*, together, and *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *c.* Ger., *nebenanzeigend*. Concurring to indicate (said of symptoms).

COINDICATION. Lat., *coindicatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mit-anzeige, Nebenanzeige*. A collateral or concurrent indication agreeing with the chief indication.

COIN'OSITE. From *κοινός*, common, and *στεῖν*, to subside. An animal parasite that has the power of detaching itself from its host at will. Cf. **OIKOSITE**.

CO'ITAL. Fr., *coital*. Pertaining to coitus.

COITE, *f.* Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum*.

COITION. See **CORTUS**.

COITOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *coitus* (*q. v.*), and *φόβος*, fear. Dread of coitus.

CO'ITUS, *m.* From *coire*, to come together. Gr., *συνουσία*, *ὄχρεια*. Fr., *coût, accouplement* (in the lower animals), *rapprochement sexuel*. Ger., *geschlechtliche Umarmung, Paarung, Begattung, Beischlaf*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. An old term for the incorporation of different drugs into a mass.—**C. difficilis**. See **DYS-PAREUNIA**.—**C. nervorum opticozum**. See under **CHIASM**.—**C. reservatus**. Onanism.—**C. sodomiticus**. See **SODOMY**.

CO'IX, *f.* *Co'icis*. A genus of grasses.—**C. lacrima**. Fr., *larme de Job, larmille des Indes*. Ger., *Thränengras*. Job's tears, growwell reed. The fruits were formerly used for dropsy and colchicine diseases, and are still so used in China and Cochín-China.

CO'LA, *f.* From *kola*, the native name of *C. acuminata*. A genus of steruliaceae plants.—**C. acuminata**. Ger., *zugespitzblättriger Stinkbaum*. The *gourou, ombérie, nangoue, kokkorokou, bissys-bissys, coorooah, female kola* (or *c.*). A tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa and naturalized or cultivated in South America, the East Indies, the Mauritius, and other tropical countries. The seeds are used in Africa and India as a masticatory, an aphrodisiac, a digestive tonic, a remedy in alcoholism, and a stimulant, enabling the user to make prolonged exertion without fatigue. They have recently been employed in atonic diarrhoea and in cardiac disease, and a paste (*kola paste*) made from them is said to furnish a cocoa and chocolate superior in quality and in nutritive value to that derived from the *Theobroma*, and to form a useful medicine in cardiac disease with granular kidney.—**C. nut.** Fr., *noix de c.* The seeds of the fruit of the *C. acuminata*.

COLAL'GIA, *f.* From *κῶλον*, the colon, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *colalgie*. Pain in the colon, especially neuralgic pain in the left hypochondriac region, associated sometimes with constipation and other phenomena.

COLAMEN'TUM, *n.* See **COLATURE** (2d def.).

COLATION. Gr., *ῥήσις*. Lat., *colatio* (from *colare*, to strain). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Durchseihen, Kolieren*. The process of straining or passing a liquid or semisolid substance through a perforated vessel or a porous material.

COLATO'RIMUM, *n.* 1. Literally, a strainer. 2. An infundibulum. 3. A term formerly applied to either the ethmoid or the sphenoid bone, on account of their being supposed to filter the humors derived from the brain. 4. An issue or ulcer by which morbid matters are discharged.—**Accidental colatoria, Artificial colatoria**. See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. encephali**. The pituitary body.—**Colatoria lactea**. Vesiculovascular structures in the lining membrane of the uterus described by Astruc.

COLATO'RIVUS. Fr., *colatoire*. Straining, depurative (said anciently of the liver and the kidneys).

COLATUM, *n.* See **COLATURE** (2d def.).

COLATURE. Lat., *colatura*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Durchseihung* (1st def.), *Colatur*. 1. See **COLATION**. 2. A liquid

or other substance purified by straining; that which has been subjected to straining.

COLAUX'E, *f.* *-laux'es*. From *κῶλον*, the colon, and *αὔξη*, augmentation. Dilatation of the colon.

COLCHICA'CEOUS. Lat., *colchicaceus*. Fr., *colchicacé*. Resembling the genus *Colchicum*.

COLCHI'CEIN(E). Fr., *colchicéine*. Ger., *Colchicein*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_5 + 2H_2O$, obtained by the decomposition of an aqueous solution of colchicine, and found in the acetic extract of colchicum. Its medicinal properties are like those of colchicine.

COLCHI'CEUS. Fr., *colchicé*. Resembling *Colchicum*.

COL'CHICIN(E). Lat., *colchicina, colchicinum, colchicia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Colchicin*. The active principle of colchicum; an alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$.

COLCHICIN'UM, *n.* See **COLCHICINE**.

COL'CHICON, *n.* See **COLCHICUM**.

COL'CHICORES'IN. A brown amorphous substance, $C_{51}H_{60}N_2O_{15}$, obtained in extracting colchicine from *Colchicum autumnale*.—**Beta c.** An insoluble compound, $C_{34}H_{39}NO_{10}$, formed when *c.* is treated with mineral acids.

COL'CHICUM, *n.* Gr., *κολχικόν*. Fr., *colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlose*. 1. A genus of liliaceous plants. 2. *C. autumnale* (*q. v.*).—**Bulbus colchici, Colchici cormus** [Br. Ph.], **Colchici radix** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**Colchici semen** [U. S. Ph.], **Colchici semina** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. seed.*—**C. autumnale**. Gr., *κολχικόν* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *colchique d'automne, tue-chien, chenarde, feilloite*. Ger., *Herbstzeitlose*. Common meadow saffron. The corm (bulb or root), seeds, and flowers are used medicinally. See *C. corm, C. seeds, and C. flowers*. The plant is the *c.* of the pharmacopœias and is a diuretic and expectorant, but is chiefly used in gout and rheumatism, for which (especially the former), it is a valuable remedy.—**C. corm**. Lat., *colchici radix* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cormus* [Br. Ph.], seu *tuber*, seu *bulbus*, seu *radix*), *colchici*. Fr., *colchique (bulbe)*. Ger., *Zeitlosenknollen*. The corm of *C. autumnale*. It contains a larger proportion of colchicine than the other parts of the plant, and is hence more active medicinally.—**C. communis**. *C. autumnale*.—**C. flowers**. Lat., *flores colchici*. Fr., *fleur de colchique, colchique (fleur)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenblüten*. The blossoms of the *C. autumnale* have been recommended as a substitute for the corm.—**C. root** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**C. seed** [U. S. Ph.], **C. seeds** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colchici semen* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *semina* [Br. Ph.]), *semen colchici* [Ger. Ph.], *C. (semina)*. Fr., *semences de colchique, colchique (semences)*. The seeds of *C. autumnale*. They contain but a small amount of colchicine, and hence are inferior medicinally to the bulb of the plant.—**Extractum colchici radidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de colchique acétique*. Ger., *Zeitlosen-Essig-extrakt*. Syn.: *extractum colchici aceticum* [Br. Ph.]. Acetic extract of *c.*, extract of *c. root*. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of *c. corm* with 35 parts of acetic acid and a sufficiency of water, straining, and evaporating the percolate to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding 6 parts of acetic acid to 100 parts of *c. corm*, expressing the juice of the latter, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Br. Ph.].—**Extractum colchici radidis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de bulbe de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosenknollen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *c. root*. A preparation made by digesting 100 grammes of *c. corm* with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), straining, reserving the first 85 *c. c.* of the percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 100 *c. c.*—**Extractum colchici seminis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semence de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosensamen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *c. seed*. A preparation made from *c. seed* by a process identical

with that employed for the extractum colchici radicis.

—**Semen colchici** [Ger. Ph.], **Semen colchici autumnalis**, **Semen colchici communis**, **Semina colchici**. See *C. seed*.—**Tinctura colchici** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colchique* (semente), *teinture antigitteux de Want*, *alcoolé de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlosentinktur*, *C'tinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura colchici seminum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *seminum colchici*). Tincture of c. (or of c. seeds). A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of c. seeds in 15 parts of dilute alcohol, straining, and adding dilute alcohol up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. (av.) of c. seeds in sufficient proof spirit to make 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.].—**Tinctura colchici seminis** (seu *seminum* [Br. Ph.]), **Tinctura seminis** (seu *seminum*) **colchici**. See *Tinctura colchici*.—**Vinum colchici**. Fr., *vin* (ou *anolé*) *de colchique*. Ger., *C'wein*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Vinum colchici radicis*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Vinum colchici seminis*.—**Vinum colchici radicis** [U. S. Ph.] Fr., *vin de bulbe de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlosenknollenwein*. Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Br. Ph.] (seu *de colchico*). Wine of c. root [U. S. Ph.] (or of c. [Br. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating c. corm 12 troy ounces [U. S. Ph.] or 4 oz. (av.) [Br. Ph.] in sherry wine, straining, and adding enough wine to make 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.].—**Vinum colchici seminis** [U. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de semence de colchique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'wein*. Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *seminis colchici*). Wine of c. seed. A preparation made by macerating c. seed 4 troy ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part [Ger. Ph.], with 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph.] of sherry wine, and filtering.

COLCHICUS. Poisonous (said by the ancients of poisonous plants generally, because of the use made of *Colchicum* by Medea).

COLCHI-SAL. A trade name for colchicine salicylate.

COLCHITICUS. Fr., *colchitique*. Of, pertaining to, or made from colchicum.

COLD. Gr., *ψυχός* (1st def.). Lat., *frigus* (1st def.). Fr., *froid* (1st def.), *rhume* (2d def.). Ger., *Kälte*, *Erkältung*. 1. A state of comparatively low temperature. 2. A popular term for an acute transitory disorder (usually subfebrile) attributed to exposure to a low temperature; especially for an acute catarrh of any portion of the respiratory apparatus. A c. is popularly supposed to constitute the starting point of most acute inflammations, particularly those of the respiratory organs.—**C. in the chest**. Fr., *rhume de poitrine*. A popular name for bronchial catarrh.—**C. in the eye**. Catarrhal conjunctivitis.—**C. in the head**. Fr., *rhume de cerveau*. Coryza.—**C. sore**. Fr., *bouton de fièvre*. See *HERPES FACIALIS*.—**Rose c.** Fr., *coryza des roses*. See *HAY FEVER*.—**Saint Kilda c.**, **Strangers' c.** Terms applied in the Hebrides to a form of influenza which the inhabitants ascribe to the arrival of a ship (i. e., to the presence of strangers). A similar origin is alleged for the *murri-murri* of New Zealand.

COLD CREAM'. Fr., *c. e.*, *crème froide*. Ger., *C. C.* A name given to various white scented ointments, used chiefly as cosmetics and as an application to chapped hands, slight excoriations of the face, herpes labialis, etc. The c. c. of the Fr. Cod. is the unguentum aque rosæ; that of H. M. Wilder is the c. c. with borax. Other varieties of c. c. are made by melting together white wax, spermaceti, and olive oil, adding precipitated chalk, and flavoring with chloroform and attar of roses; or by heating together almond oil, rose water, wax, and spermaceti.—**C. c. with borax**. A preparation made by mixing a solution of white wax 1 oz. in almond oil 4 oz. and a solution of borax ½ dr. in rose water 2 oz., and adding 5 drops of oil of rose; or, according to Wilder, by melting together 16 parts of lard oil and 4 parts of white wax, adding a solution of 1 part of borax in 8 parts of water, and perfuming.—**C. c. with glycerin**. Of A. F. N. Neynaber, a preparation

made by melting together 7 oz. of almond oil, 2 oz. of spermaceti, and 1 oz. of white wax, adding a warm solution of ¼ oz. of borax in 2 oz. of glycerin, and aromatizing with 4 drops each of oil of rose and oil of bitter almonds. For the oils, rose water may be substituted.

—**Unalterable c. c.** A preparation made by mixing together 40 parts of quince mucilage, 1 part of almond soap, 10 parts of stearic acid, and 2 parts of glycerin.

COLECTOMY. Lat., *colectome*, *colectomia* (from *κῶλον*, the colon, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out). Fr., *colectomie*. Ger., *Kolektomie*. Excision of a portion of the colon.

COLEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *κολέος*, a sheath. Inflammation of the vagina.

COLEOCELE, *f.* *Kol*(*ko*²l)-e²-o(o²)-se(*ka*)¹le(*la*); in Eng., *ko'le²-o-sel*. From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *coléocèle*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch*. See *Vaginal HERNIA*.

COLEOC'RICOS, *m.* From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *κρίκος*, a ring. Ger., *Mutterscheidenring*. An annular vaginal pessary.

COLECEDE'MA, *n.* -dem'atos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *οἶδημα*, edema. Edema of the vagina.

COLEONE'MA, *n.* -nem'atos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *νῆμα*, a filament. Fr., *coléonème*. A genus of rutaceous evergreen shrubs.—**C. gracile**, **C. juniperifolium**. Two species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, said to be stimulant and stomachic and to be used as a diuretic like buchu.

COLEOP'TEROUS. Gr., *κολεόπτερος*. Lat., *coleopterus*. Fr., *coléoptère*. Ger., *coleopterig*, *käferartig*. Having the wings covered with a sheath.

COLEOPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *coléoptose*. Prolapse of the vagina or of some organ through the vagina.

COLEORRHET'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with coleorrhæxis.

COLEORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *ῥήξις*, a rupture. Fr., *coléorrhéxie*. Ger., *Scheidenzerreissung*. Rupture of the vagina.

CO'LEOS, *m.* Gr., *κολέος*. See *VAGINA*.

COLEOST'IS, *f.* See *COLEITIS*.

COLEOSO'LEN, *m.* -le'nos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *σωλήν*, a canal. A sheathed tube; of J. Berres, a motor nerve.

COLEOSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). From *κολέος*, a sheath, and *στέγνωσις*, constriction. Fr., *coléostegnose*. Ger., *Verengung der Mutterscheide*. An abnormal narrowing of the vagina.

COLEP'IUM, *n.*, **CO'LEPS**, *f.* -e'pii, -e'pos (-is). Gr., *κώληψ*. 1. The hollow of the knee (Ger., *Kniekehle*). 2. The colon.

CO'LES, *m.* Gr., *καυλός*. The penis.—**C. feminarum**, **C. feminis**. See *CLITORIS*.

CO'LEUS, *m.* Gr., *κολέος*. 1. The vagina. 2. The testicle. 3. A genus of annual labiate herbs.—**C. amboinicus**, **C. aromaticus**. A species of c. (3d def.) found in the Moluccas and Cochin-China, employed in asthma, coughs, and epilepsy, and as a carminative.—**C. barbatas**. A species found in Egypt and Arabia, where it is used as a diuretic and to hasten menstruation.—**C. carnosus**. A species the leaves of which are used in India in colic, dyspepsia, cough, fever, asthma, etc., and locally for headache.—**C. malabaricus**. A species found in the East Indies and the Indian Archipelago, where the root is used for dysentery and stomach complaints.—**C. scutellarioides**. An Indian species having the same uses as *C. malabaricus*.

CO'LIC. Gr., *κολικός*. Lat., *colicus*. Fr., *colique*. 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. Anciently, affected with colic.

COL'IC. Gr., *κολική* (f. of adj. *κολικός* [νόσος ὅτι διάθεσις understood]). Lat., *colica*. Fr., *colique*. Ger., *Kolik*. Severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, especially that due to spasm or distention of the intestine.—**Acci-**

dental c. Lat., *colica accidentalis*. See *Crapulent c.*—**Arthritic c.** Lat., *colica arthritica*. Fr., *colique goutteuse*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. C. due to gout.—**Biliary c.**, **Bilious c.** Lat., *colica biliosa*. Fr., *colique bilieuse* (ou *sèche*). Ger., *Gallenkolik*. C. dependent on some morbid condition of the liver or on the passage of a gall stone.—**Calculus c.** Lat., *colica calculosa*. Ger., *Steinkolik*. C. due to calculi (intestinal, hepatic, or renal).—**Cancerous c.** Of Gressot, the severe intestinal pain which accompanies cancer of the intestines.—**Catarrhal c.** Lat., *colica catarrhalis* (seu *pituitosa*). C. attributed to an excess of intestinal mucus.—**Cider c.** Lat., *colica damnoniensis*. Ger., *Ciderkolik*. C. from drinking cider impregnated with lead.—**C. of the Antilles**. A variety of endemic c. which resembles lead c.—**C. of Poitou**. See *Lead c.*—**C. of prostitutes**. Lat., *colica scortorum*. Ger., *Hurenkolik*. Severe abdominal pain due to disease of the generative apparatus (especially salpingitis); so called from its being common in prostitutes.—**C. of Surinam**. See *Lead c.*—**C. of the stomach**. Fr., *colique de l'estomac*. Ger., *Magenkolik*. Severe neuralgic pain in the stomach.—**C. root**. *Alettris farinosa* and *Dioscorea villosa*, also, in some parts of the United States, *Liatris spicata*.—**Convulsive c.** Lat., *colica convulsiva*. Fr., *colique convulsive*. Ger., *Krampfkolik*. See *Spasmodic c.*—**Copper c.** Lat., *colica æruginis*. Fr., *colique de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferkolik*. C. said to be due to chronic poisoning with copper, and to be common in workers in copper. Its connection with copper poisoning has been denied.—**Crapulent c.**, **Crapulous c.** Lat., *colica crapulosa*. Fr., *colique d'indigestion*. C. caused by overindulgence in alcohol.—**Cystic c.** Fr., *colique cystique*. Colicky pain in the urinary bladder.—**Deuteropathic c.** Lat., *colica deuteropathica*. See *Symptomatic c.*—**Devonshire c.**, **Dry c.** See *Lead c.*—**Dynamic c.** C. of neurotic origin.—**Endemic c.** *Lead c.* occurring as an endemic.—**Essential c.** See *Idiopathic c.*—**Fireman's c.** See *Lead c.*—**Flatulent c.** Lat., *colica flatulenta*. Fr., *colique flatulente* (ou *flatueuse*, ou *venteuse*). Ger., *Windkolik*, *Blähkolik*. C. caused by an accumulation of intestinal gases.—**Gall stone c.** Ger., *Gallensteinkolik*. A paroxysm of severe abdominal pain caused by the passage of a gall stone through the bile ducts; often accompanied by vomiting and jaundice.—**Gouty c.** See *Arthritic c.*—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Lat., *colica hæmorrhoidalis*. Fr., *colique hémorrhoidale*. Intense pain in the lumbar region, especially near the anus and sacrum, which lasts from a few hours to several days, preceding a discharge from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. It usually abates after the discharge has occurred.—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *colique hépatique* (ou *du foie*). See *Biliary c.*—**Herniary c.** Lat., *colica herniosa*. The paroxysms of pain which accompany hernia.—**Hill c.** A pernicious fever, with intestinal lesions but without choleraic stools, accompanied with extreme intestinal pain and often quickly fatal. It prevails among the natives of the high lands of India.—**Horn c.** See *PRIAPISM*.—**Hypochondriacal c.** Lat., *colica hypochondriaca*. See *Nervous c.*—**Hypogastric c.** Lat., *colica hypogastrica*. Colicky pain in the hypogastric region.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *colique hystérique*. See *Nervous c.*—**Idiopathic c.** Lat., *colica idiopathica*. Fr., *colique essentielle*. Intestinal c. due to causes affecting the seat of pain primarily, as distinguished from symptomatic c.—**Inflammatory c.** Lat., *colica inflammatoria*. Fr., *colique inflammatoire*. Ger., *Entzündungskolik*. The severe pain which accompanies inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.—**Lead c.** Lat., *colica saturnina*. Fr., *colique de plomb* (ou *sèche*). Ger., *Bleikolik*, *Malerkolik*. Syn.: bellain of Derbyshire, Devonshire c., c. of Madrid, metallic rhachialgia, c. of Normandy, painters' c., c. of Poitou, saturnine c., vegetable c., vegetable rhachialgia. A form of intestinal neuralgia produced by chronic lead poi-

soning; usually accompanied by decided constipation.—**Madrid c.** See *Lead c.*—**Malarial c.** The bilious c. of malarial regions. It begins with a chill, and is accompanied by fever.—**Meconial c.** Lat., *colica meconialis*. A form of c. peculiar to the newly born, in which the meconium is supposed to be the exciting cause.—**Menstrual c.** Lat., *colica menstrualis* (seu *catamenialis*). Fr., *colique menstruelle*. Colicky pain in the uterus during menstruation.—**Metallic c.** Lat., *colica metallica*. Fr., *colique métallique*. C. due to metallic poisoning, especially with lead.—**Metastatic c.** C. attributed to a metastasis of gout or rheumatism or to suppression of the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flow.—**Nephretic c.**, **Nephritic c.** Lat., *colica nephritica*. See *Renal c.*—**Nervous c.** Lat., *colica nervosa*. Fr., *colique nerveuse*. Intestinal neuralgia, also any c. dependent on a disordered state of the nervous system.—**Neuralgic c.** See *ENTERALGIA*.—**Normandy c.** See *Lead c.*—**Ovarian c.** Colicky pain in the region of the ovary, also c. dependent on reflected ovarian irritation.—**Painters' c.** Lat., *colica pictorum* (seu *pictorum*). See *Lead c.*—**Pancreatic c.** Colicky pain in the region of the pancreas.—**Plumbers' c.** See *Lead c.*—**Primary c.** See *Idiopathic c.*—**Renal c.** Lat., *colica renalis*. Fr., *colique des reins* (ou *néphrétique*). Ger., *Nierenkolik*. The pain due to the presence of a calculus in the kidney or to its passage through the ureter; often accompanied by retraction of the testicle.—**Rheumatic c.** Lat., *colica rheumatica*. Fr., *colique rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Kolik*. C. of a rheumatic nature.—**Saburral c.** Lat., *colica saburralis*. Ger., *Schlemmerkolik*. C. due to indigestion.—**Sailors' c.** Fr., *colique des marins*. A form of gastroenteralgia which has been observed among sailors.—**Saturnine c.**, **Senegal c.** See *Lead c.*—**Spasmodic c.** Lat., *colica spasmodica*. Fr., *colique spasmodique*. Ger., *Krampf-Kolik*. 1. C. dependent on spasmodic contractions of the intestine. 2. See *Nervous c.*—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *colica spermatica*. Severe pain in the spermatic cord.—**Splenic c.** Paroxysmal pain in the spleen, according to the followers of Cullen.—**Stercoraceous c.**, **Stercoral c.** Lat., *colica stercoralis* (seu *stercoracea*, seu *fæcosa*, seu *stercorea*). Fr., *colique stercorale*. C. caused by retained fæcal masses.—**Surinam c.** See *Lead c.*—**Sympathetic c.** Lat., *colica sympathica*. C. due to irritation reflected from other organs.—**Symptomatic c.** According to Cullen, c. that occurs as a symptom of such conditions as intermittent fevers, hysteria, pregnancy, gout, scurvy, hernia, compression or scirrhus of the intestines, pancreatic or mesenteric disease, menstruation, a suppressed hæmorrhoidal flux, aneurysms of the aorta, or imperforate rectum in the newly born.—**Uterine c.** Lat., *colica uterina*. Fr., *colique utérine*. Ger., *Uterinkolik*. Colicky pain attributed to spasmodic contractions of the uterus, as in certain forms of dysmenorrhœa and the after-pains of parturition; also the abdominal pain and shock sometimes observed after the injection of liquid into the uterus.—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *colica vegetabilis*. Fr., *colique végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenkolik*. 1. That form of c. which is caused by acescent or unripe fruit. 2. *Lead c.*—**Vermineous c.** See *Worm c.*—**West Indian c.** See *Lead c.*—**Whores' c.** See *C. of prostitutes*.—**Wind c.** See *Flatulent c.*—**Worm c.** Lat., *colica vermicularis* (seu *verminosa*). Fr., *colique vermineuse*. Ger., *Wurmkolik*. C. caused by worms in the intestinal canal.—**Zinc c.** Lat., *colica zincica*. Fr., *colique de zinc*. Ger., *Zinkkolik*. A form of c. attributed to chronic zinc poisoning.

CO'LICA, *f.* See *COLIC*.—**C. ab acidis ingestis**. See *Vegetable COLIC* (1st def.).—**C. ab enterolitho**. Colic caused by an intestinal concrement.—**C. accidentalis**. See *Crapulent COLIC*.—**C. acuta**. Enteritis.—**C. æruginis**. See *Copper COLIC*.—**C. a fæcibus induratis**. See *Stercoral COLIC*.—**C. arthritica**. See *Arthritic COLIC*.—**C. a viscido meconio**. See *Meconial COLIC*.—**C. biliosa**.

See *Bilious COLIC*.—*C. calculosa*. See *Calculus COLIC*.—*C. callosa*. Fr., *colique calleuse*. Syn.: *Stricture*, *ileus a callosa coli*. 1. Colic caused by contraction of the colon. 2. See *Calculus COLIC*.—*C. catamenialis*. See *Menstrual COLIC*.—*C. catarrhalis*. See *Catarrhal COLIC*.—*C. cibaria*. Colic caused by indigestible food. —*C. cibaria comatosa*. Gastrointestinal disturbance with coma or convulsions, due to the ingestion of some mineral or vegetable poison with the food.—*C. cibaria efflorescens*. Acute painful indigestion with burning, prickling, or itching of the skin, due to eating shell fish, etc.—*C. consensualis*. Ger., *consensuelle Kolik*. Intestinal neuralgia in hysterical patients.—*C. constipata*. See *C. stipata*.—*C. constricta*. Colic and the other manifestations of intestinal obstruction.—*C. convulsiva*. See *Spasmodic COLIC*.—*C. crapulenta*, *C. crapulosa*. See *Crapulous COLIC*.—*C. damnoniensis*, *C. damnoniorum*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. deuteropathica*. See *Symptomatic COLIC*.—*C. e flatu*. See *Flatulent COLIC*.—*C. enterolithica*. See *C. ab enterolitho*.—*C. ex plumbo*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. faecosa*. See *Stercoral COLIC*.—*C. febricosa*. See *Inflammatory COLIC*.—*C. figulorum*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. flatulenta*. See *Flatulent COLIC*.—*C. hæmorrhoidalis*. See *Hæmorrhoidal COLIC*.—*C. helluonum*. See *Crapulous COLIC*.—*C. hepatica*. See *Biliary COLIC*.—*C. herniosa*. See *Herniary COLIC*.—*C. hispaniensis*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. hypochondriaca*. See *Nervous COLIC*.—*C. hypogastrica*. See *Hypogastric COLIC*.—*C. hysterica*. See *Nervous COLIC*.—*C. idiopathica*. See *Idiopathic COLIC*.—*C. ileus*. See *ILEUS*.—*C. inflammatoria*. See *Inflammatory COLIC*.—*C. intertropica*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. japonica*. See *Crapulent COLIC*.—*C. lapponica*. A form of gastrointestinal disturbance observed among Laplanders, attributed to the presence of *Gordius aquaticus* in the intestines.—*C. madridensis*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. meconialis*. See *Meconial COLIC*.—*C. menstrualis*. See *Menstrual COLIC*.—*C. metallica*. See *Metallic COLIC*.—*C. metastatica*. See *Metastatic COLIC*.—*C. nephretica*, *C. nephritica*. See *Renal COLIC*.—*C. nervosa*. See *Nervous COLIC*.—*C. phlogistica*. Enteritis.—*C. physconiosa*. Colic due to induration of the abdominal organs.—*C. pictaviensium*, *C. pictavorum*, *C. pictonum*, *C. pictorum*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. pituitosa*. See *Catarrhal COLIC*.—*C. plethorica*. Enteritis.—*C. plumbariorum*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. primitiva*. See *Idiopathic COLIC*.—*C. pulsatilis*. See *Inflammatory COLIC*.—*C. putruosa*. Colic due to putrescent matters in the intestines.—*C. reflexa*. See *Sympathetic COLIC*.—*C. renalis*. See *Renal COLIC*.—*C. rhachialgia*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. rheumatica*. See *Rheumatic COLIC*.—*C. saburralis*. See *Saburral COLIC*.—*C. sanguinea*. Fr., *colique rouge sanguine*. Ger., *Blutkolik*. The severe pains which accompany intestinal hæmorrhages in some of the lower animals, notably in cattle.—*C. saturnica*, *C. saturnina*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. scortorum*. See *COLIC of prostitutes*.—*C. secundaria*. See *Symptomatic COLIC*.—*C. sicca*. See *Lead COLIC*.—*C. spasmodica*. See *Spasmodic COLIC*.—*C. spermatica*. See *Spermatic COLIC*.—*C. stercoracea*, *C. stercoraria*, *C. stercorea*. See *Stercoral COLIC*.—*C. stipata*. Colic due to intestinal obstruction.—*C. sympathetica*, *C. sympathica*, *C. symptomatica*. See *Symptomatic COLIC*.—*C. uterina*. See *Uterine COLIC*.—*C. vegetabilis*, *C. vegetalis*. See *Vegetable COLIC*.—*C. venenata*. Colic produced by an ingested poison.—*C. ventriculi*. See *GASTRALGIA*.—*C. vermicularis*, *C. verminosa*. See *Worm COLIC*.—*C. zincica*. See *Zinc COLIC*.

COLICAL. See *COLIC* (adj.).

COLICE, *f.* See *COLICA*.

COL'ICKY. Fr., *coliqueux*. Ger., *kolikartig*. Resembling the pain of colic.

COLICODYN'IA, *f.* From *κολικός*, pertaining to the colon, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *colicodynie*. See *COLIC* (n.).

COLICOLIENA'LIS. From *κολικός* pertaining to the colon, and *lienalis*, pertaining to the spleen. Pertaining to the colon and the spleen.

COLICOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *κολικός*, pertaining to the colon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *colicoplégie*. Intestinal paralysis from lead poisoning; lead colic.

CO'LICUS. See *COLIC* (adj.).

CO'LIFORM. From *colum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form. See *ETHMOID*.

COLIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From *κῶλον*, the colon. Fr., *colite*. Ger., *Grimmdarmentzündung*, *Dickdarmentzündung*. Inflammation, especially of the mucous membrane, of the colon.—**Follicular c.** Fr., *colite folliculeuse* (ou *muqueuse*, ou *ulcéreuse simple*). C. in which the follicles are noticeably involved; one of the forms of inflammatory diarrhœa.

COL'LA, *f.* Gr., *κόλλα*. Fr., *colle*. Ger., *Leim*. Glue; also a resin obtained from *Carlina acaulis* and *Chondrilla juncea*.—*C. animalis*. See *GLUE* and *GELATIN*.—*C. glutinum*. See *GLUTEN*.—*C. piscium*. See *ICHTHYOCOLLA*.—*C. taurina*. See *GELATIN*.

COL'LABENT. Lat., *collabens* (from *collabi*, to collapse). Falling or closing together, collapsing, collapsed.

COLLE'TI'NA. A proprietary adhesive plaster said to be made of lanolin and rubber.

COL'LAFORM. A preparation of formaldehyde and gelatin, used as a vulnerary.

COL'LAGEN. Lat., *collagenium* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *γενᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *Collagen*. Syn.: *osseïn*. A substance yielding gelatin on boiling; it forms the organic portion of bones and the hyaline intracellular mass of the connective tissue, etc.

COLLA'GENOUS. Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *collagen*. Yielding gelatin on being boiled.

COLLAPSE'. Gr., *σύνπτωσις*. Lat., *collapsus* (from *collabi*, to fall to pieces). Fr., *affaissement*. Ger., *Collaps*.

1. A falling together of parts that are nominally separate, as of the walls of a hollow structure. 2. The rapid occurrence of decided impairment of all the vital powers in consequence of sudden weakness of the heart's action, especially as the precursor of death from severe injuries or exhausting disease. Cf. *SHOCK*.—**Parturient c.** See *VITULAR FEVER*.—**Pulmonary c.** See *ATELECTASIS pulmonum*.

COLLAPSED'. In a state of collapse.

COLLAP'SUS. See *COLLAPSED* and *COLLAPSE*.

COLLAR'GOL. *Crédé's* soluble silver, a colloidal form of silver. [T. J. Keenan.]

COLLATERAL. Lat., *collateralis*. Fr., *collatéral*. Ger., *seitlich*. 1. Placed side by side. 2. Subsidiary, auxiliary, confirmatory.

COLLATERA'LIS, *m.* See *ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS*.

COLLATI'TIOUS. 1. Collective. 2. Aiding in digestion (said of organs and structures connected with the alimentary canal).

COLLE'SIS, *f.* -le'seos (-is). Gr., *κόλλησις* (from *κολλᾶν*, to glue). See *AGGLUTINATION*.

COLLE'TIA, *f.* Fr., *colletie*. A genus of tropical American rhamneous shrubs.—*C. cruciata*. A species used in Chile as a purgative.—*C. ferox*. A Chilean species, employed as a purgative.—*C. spinosa*. A species indigenous to Brazil; used in tincture as a febrifuge under the name of *extracto alcohólico de quina*.

COLLE'TIC. Gr., *κολλητικός*. Lat., *colleticus*. Fr., *colétique*. See *AGGLUTINANT* (2d def.).

COLLET'IN, **COLLE'TIN**. A bitter principle obtained from *Colletia spinosa*.

COLLIC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *collis*, a hill. A little elevation.—**Colliculi anteriores**. The anterior corpora quadrigemina.—*C. bulbi*, *C. bulbi intermedius*. A layer of erectile tissue which surrounds the male urethra just as it enters the bulb.—*C. caudatus*. See *CAUDATE NUCLEUS*.—*C. cavæ posterioris ventriculorum lateralis*. See *HIPPOCAMPUS minor*.—*C. cervicalis*.

A longitudinal fold of mucous membrane extending posteriorly from the apex of the trigonum vesicæ.—**Colliculi glandis**. The two prominences of the lower surface of the corona of the glans penis, between which the frenum is attached.—**Colliculi inferiores**. The inferior corpora quadrigemina.—**Colliculi nervi ethmoidalis**. See **CORPUS striatum**.—**Colliculi nervorum optico-
rum**. The optic thalami.—**C. papillare**. See **Papillary TUBERCLE**.—**C. rotundus anterior**. The anterior division of the eminentia teres.—**Colliculi posteriores**. The posterior corpora quadrigemina.—**C. rotundus posterior**. The posterior division of the eminentia teres.—**C. seminalis**. See **CAPUT gallinaginis**.—**C. striatus**. See **CORPUS striatum**.—**Colliculi superiores**. The anterior corpora quadrigemina.

COL'LIDIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Collidin*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}N$, derived from the oils distilled from organic matter, e. g., from coal tar, and also formed in other ways; a colorless liquid.—**C. aldehyd(e)**. See **COLLINIC aldehyde**.—**C. hexahydrid(e)**. Isocitutine. See **CICUTINE**.—**Ethyl c.** A compound of the constitution $C_{10}H_{15}N$.

COLLIFOR'MIS. From *collum*, the neck, and *forma*, form. Fr., *colliforme*. Ger., *halsförmig*. Necklike (said of the prothorax when it is short, straight, and not very apparent); in botany, having the shape of an annulus (said also of an organ contracted into the form of a neck).

COLLIGAMEN, *n.* —*am'inis*. 1. A ligament. 2. A trade name for a certain bandage impregnated with glycerin and other medicaments.

COLLIGAMEN'TUM, *n.* 1. A ligament. 2. The pellucid liquid in which the first rudiments of the embryo are formed.

COLLIGATIO, *f.* —*o'nis*. From *colligare*, to bind together. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

COLLI LON'GUS, *m.* See **LONGUS colli**.

COL'LIN. The soluble form of gelatin.

COLLIN'IC. From *κόλλα*, glue. Pertaining to or derived from gelatin.—**C. acid**. A compound, $C_6H_4O_2$, found among the products of the oxidation of albuminoids and of gelatin.—**C. aldehyd(e)**. A product of the oxidation of albuminoids and gelatin, probably C_6H_5O , isomeric with carbolic acid. It is a colorless, viscid oil, and smells like oil of cinnamon.

COLLINSO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *collinsonie*. Ger., *Collinsonie*. Collinson's flower, horse-balm; a genus of North American perennial labiate herbs.—**C. canadensis**, *C. decussata*. Fr., *collinsonie du Canada*. Ger., *canadische Collinsonie*. Canadian horsemint; a species growing from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas. It is tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. A decoction of the root is used in catarrh of the bladder, gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, and snake bites. The leaves are employed as a cataplasm.—**C. scabra**. A species having the same value medicinally as *C. canadensis*.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM, *m.* In embryology, the débris, containing white granules, found in the cicatrix of an ovule that has become detached from the ovary.

COLLIQUATION. Gr., *σύντηξις*. Lat., *colliquatio*. Fr., *fonte*. Ger., *Zusammenschmelzen*. Dissolution of the solids or humors of the body.

COLLIQUATIVE. Lat., *colliquativus* (from *colliquare*, to melt down). Fr., *colliquatif*. Ger., *zerschmelzend*. Having a tendency to consume the tissues by excessive transudation of serum (said of diarrhœa, etc.).

COLLIQUES'CENS. From *colliquescere*, to melt together. Ger., *flüssigwerdend*. See **COLLIQUATIVE**.

COL'LIS, *m.* Fr., *colline*. Ger., *Hügel*. Lit., a hillock; a tract of nerve cells in the gray columns of the spinal cord (probably the column of Clarke).

COLLI'SIO, *f.* —*on'is*. From *collidere*, to dash together. Fr., *collision*. Ger., *Zusammenstoss*. A crushing, concussion.

COL'LISPINA' LIS, *m.* See **SPINALIS colli**.

COL'LISPLE'NUS, *m.* See **SPLENIUS colli**.

COLLI'SUS. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. Bruised, crushed (said of wounds).

COLLOCYS'TIS, *f.* —*-cys'teos (-is)*. From *κόλλα*, glue, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A gelatin capsule.

COLLO'DES. Gr., *κολλώδης* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See **COLLOID**.

COLLODES'MUS, *m.* From *κόλλα*, glue, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *collodésme*. Ger., *Kleisterverband*. A gluten bandage.

COLLO'DION, *n.* See **COLLODIUM**.—**Abortive c.** Fr., *c. abortif*. A solution of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate in 500 of c.; used to abort the pustules of smallpox.—

Cantharidal c. See **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—**Cantharidinated c.** A preparation made of 15 parts of pyroxylin, 200 parts of ether, 35 parts of alcohol, 5 parts of castor oil, and 1 part of cantharidin. Cf. **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—

Caustic c. See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—**Compound salicylated c.**, **Corn c.** See **COLLODIUM salicylatum compositum**.—

Croton oil c. Lat., *collodium crotonatum*. A mixture of equal parts of flexible c. and croton oil.—

Elastic c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—

Ferrated c. See **COLLODIUM ferratum**.—

Ferruginous c. Fr., *c. ferrugineux*. An astringent preparation consisting of c. to which iron has been added. Aran's ferruginous c. contains equal parts of c. and of tincture of chloride of iron. Similar preparations are made with Bestuchef's tincture and Klaproth's tincture. Cf. **COLLODIUM ferratum**.—

Flexible c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—

Glycerized c. Lat., *collodium glycerinatum*. A very flexible variety of collodium flexile, made by adding 2 parts of glycerin to 100 of c. It is official in some of the pharmacopeias. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—

Hill's styptic c. See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—

Iodized c., **Iodized c.** Fr., *c. iodé*. An irritating and stimulating c. made by mixing 1 part of solution of iodine with 25 parts of c.; of Fleming, a mixture of 10 or 20 grains of iodine with a fluid ounce of c.—

Iodoform c. Lat., *collodium jodoformi* (seu *jodoformiatum*). Fr., *c. à l'iodoforme*, *c. iodoformé*. An irritating and stimulating preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 20 parts of flexible c.; or by mixing 5 parts, each, of iodoform, balsam of Peru, powdered soap, and 85 parts of c.; or, according to Moleschott, by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 15 parts of c.—

Mercurial c. See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—

Oxynaphthoic c. A c. containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of oxynaphthoic acid.—

Pavesi's styptic c., **Richardson's styptic c.** See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—

Ricinized c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—

Salicylic c. See **COLLODIUM salicylatum compositum**.—

Silk c. A preparation made by dissolving silk fibre in a solution of zinc chloride and then separating the latter by dialysis, when the silk material is left behind in a soft colloidal condition.—

Sinapic c. See **COLLODIUM epispasticum**.—

Styptic c. See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—

Terebinthinated c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—

Vesicating c. See **COLLODIUM epispasticum**.

COLLO'DIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *n.* From *κολλώδης*, sticky, glue-like. Fr., *collodion* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kollodium*. Syn.: *c. medicinale*. A solution of 1 part of dinitrocellulose (pyroxylin, soluble gun cotton) in 17.5 parts of ether, and 6.5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.820 [U. S. Ph.]. In 1847 it was first employed for surgical purposes by J. P. Maynard, of Boston. It is used for sealing wounds, for causing dressings to adhere firmly to the skin, for protecting surfaces from the air, as a vehicle for various medicaments to be applied locally, and for the compression of parts to which it is applied by means of its subsequent contraction.—

Caustic c. See **C. corrosivum**.—

C. antephelidicum. Fr., *collodion antéphélique*. Of Hager, a preparation used as a remedy for tan and freckles; made by mixing 1 part of finely powdered zinc sulpho-

carbolate with 45 parts of collodion, 5 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of oil of lemon, allowing any sediment to subside, and decanting.—**C. antisepticum.** Antiseptic collodion; made by soaking strips of linen or silk in a solution of 3 parts of powdered mastic, 1 part each of powdered narcotine and balsam of Peru, and 5 parts of chloroform, and then drying so as to form an adhesive plaster.—**C. cantharidale.** **C. cantharidatum.** See *C. cum cantharide*.—**C. carbolicum.** Fr., *collodion phéniqué*. Carbolie collodion; a gelatinous preparation made by mixing together equal parts of carbolie acid and collodion; used as a remedy for toothache by inserting it into the cavities on bits of cotton.—**C. causticum.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. chrysarobinatum.** Chrysarobin collodion; of Sesemann, a preparation made by mixing 3 parts of chrysarobin with 20 parts of collodion; used as a remedy for psoriasis.—**C. concentratum.** See *C. gelatinosum*.—**C. corrosivum.** Fr., *collodion caustique*. Ger., *kaustisches Kollodium*. Syn.: *c. causticum*, *c. escharoticum*. Caustic (or mercurial) collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 15 of *c. flexile* [Gr. Ph.]; or 1 part of corrosive sublimate with 8 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.879 and 8 of collodion [Netherl. Ph.]; of Debout and Devergie, a mixture of 40 to 60 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of V. Leclerc, a mixture of 30 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of Giovanni Finco, a mixture of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 208 parts of flexible collodion; of Macke de Sauran, a mixture of 30 parts of flexible collodion and 4 of corrosive sublimate.—**C. creosoticum.** Fr., *collodion créosoté*. Creosote collodion; a caustic preparation consisting of collodion containing creosote; according to H. Lecuyer, made by mixing 1 part of creosote with 3 parts of collodion and allowing the mixture to gelatinize. It is used for caries of the teeth.—**C. crotonatum.** See *Croton oil* COLLODION.—**C. cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion cantharidé*. Ger., *blasenziehendes Kollodium*, *Spanischfliegen Kollodium*. Syn.: *c. cantharidale*, *c. cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Collodion with cantharides; a preparation made by exhausting 12 parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder with a sufficient quantity of commercial chloroform, recovering by distillation on a water bath about 40 parts of the chloroform, evaporating the residue until it weighs 3 parts, dissolving this in 17 parts of flexile collodion, allowing to stand for 48 hours, pouring off from any sediment which may have been deposited [U. S. Ph.]; evaporating the remaining percolate, mixing the residue with the reserved portion, and adding the requisite quantity of pyroxylin, castor oil, and Canada turpentine [U. S. Ph., 1870]; saturating 1 part of gun cotton with 21 parts, according to the U. S. Ph., away from the light and fire. Used as a vesicant.—**C. duplex.** Collodion made by dissolving 1 part of gun cotton in 12 parts of ether and 2 parts of alcohol.—**C. elasticum.** See *C. flexile*.—**C. epispasticum.** Syn.: *c. sinapinatum*. Epispastic collodion; of Techborn, a vesicating collodion made by mixing together 4 grains of volatile oil of mustard, 20 drops of glacial acetic acid, and 25 grains of collodion.—**C. escharoticum.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. ferratum.** Fr., *collodion au perchlorure de fer*. A preparation recommended as a hæmostatic; made by mixing 1 part of ferric chloride and 6 parts of collodion.—**C. ferruginosum.** See *Ferruginous* COLLODION and *C. stypticum*.—**C. flexile** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion élastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *elastisches Kollodium*. Syn.: *Kollodium elasticum* [Ger. Ph.]. Flexible collodion; made by the addition of some oily, fatty, or waxy ingredient, as by mixing 92 parts of collodion, 5 parts of Canada turpentine, and 3 parts of castor oil [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluid ounces [imperial] of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and 1 fluid drachm [imperial] of castor oil [Br. Ph.].—**C. gelatinosum.** Syn.: *c. concentratum*.

Concentrated collodion; made of 1 part of pyroxylin and 2 parts of spirit of ether.—**C. glycerinatum.** See *Glycerized* COLLODION.—**C. hæmostaticum.** See *C. stypticum*.—**C. iodoformi.** See *Iodoform* COLLODION.—**C. jodatum elasticum.** Fr., *collodion élastique iodé*. Flexible iodized c.; of Aran and Fleming, a preparation made by mixing from 1 to 2 parts of iodine, 1 part each of castor oil and Venetian turpentine, and 60 parts of c.—**C. lentescens.** See *Glycerized* COLLODION.—**C. medicinale.** See *C.*—**C. mercuriale.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. mercuriale jodatum.** Iodized mercurial collodion; consisting of 2 parts of mercurial iodide, 3 parts of potassium iodide, 64 parts each of alcohol and ether, and soluble gun cotton up to the point of saturation.—**C. morphinatum.** Fr., *collodion morphiné*. Morphinated c.; a sedative preparation made by mixing 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 30 parts of c.—**C. phenylatum.** See *C. carbolicum*.—**C. plumbicum.** Fr., *collodion saturnin*. Syn.: *c. saturninum*. Lead collodion, an astringent preparation made by dissolving 1 part of lead plaster with 1 part of alcohol and 4 parts of ether, straining, and adding 5 parts of *c. duplex*; used in cases of scalds and other irritations of the skin.—**C. ricinatum.** See *C. flexile*.—**C. salicylatum compositum.** Compound salicylated collodion, corn collodion, salicylic collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of extract of cannabis indica, dissolved in 10 of alcohol, with 11 of salicylic acid, dissolved in about 50 of flexible collodion, and adding sufficient flexible collodion to make 100 parts.—**C. saturninum.** See *C. plumbicum*.—**C. sinapinatum.** See *C. epispasticum*.—**C. stypticum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion au tannin*, *collodion styptique*, *éther hémotatique*. Ger., *Tannin-Kollodium*. Syn.: *collodium hæmostaticum*. Styptic collodion, styptic colloid, xylo-styptic ether; a preparation containing 20 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of stronger ether, and 55 parts of collodion [U. S. Ph.].—**C. tannicum.** See *C. stypticum*.—**C. terebinthinatum.** See *C. flexile*.—**C. tigili.** See *Croton oil* COLLODION.—**C. vesicans.** See *C. cum cantharide*.—**Emplastrum collodii.** Ger., *Kollodiumpflaster*. Collodion plaster, made by spreading collodion on cloth.

COL'LOID. Gr., *καλλωδης* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *collodes* (adj.), *colloideus* (adj.), *colloideum* (n.). Fr., *colloide*. Ger., *leimartig* (adj.), *Kolloid* (n.). 1. (Adj.) glue-like (see *C. CANCER*). 2. (Adj.) see *AMYLOID*. 3. (N.) a glue-like substance; in pathology, a liquid or jellylike material, distinguished from albumin by its insolubility in acetic acid, from mucus by the extent of its coagulability with acetic acid, and from lardaceous substance by its failing to respond to the iodine color test. 4. (N.) of Graham, any substance which diffuses slowly through a neighboring liquid.—**Styptic c.** See *COLLOIDIUM stypticum*.

COLLOID'AL. See *COLLOID*.

COLLOIDAL'ITY. The state of being colloid.

COLLOID'IN. Lat., *colloidinum*. Fr., *colloïdine*. Ger., *C.* An albuminoid principle, $C_{18}H_{30}N_2O_{12}$, found in colloid tumors.

COLLO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *κόλλα*, glue (see also -oma²⁸). A cystic tumor with gelatinous contents.

COLLONE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). From *κόλλα*, glue, and *νήμα*, tissue. See *MYXOMA*.

COLLOTU'RIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Colloturin*. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*.

COLLOX'YLIN. Lat., *colloxylum* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *ξύλινος*, made of cotton). See *PYROXYLIN*.

COL'LUM, n. Fr., *col*, *collet*. Ger., *Hals*. The neck; also any constricted, necklike part.

COLLUNA'RUM, n. A nasal douche.

COLLU'RIMUM, n. See *COLLYRIUM*.

COLLU'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *colluere* (to rinse). A washing out, especially of the mouth.

COLLUTO'RIMUM, n. See *COLLUTORY*.

COL'LUTORY. Lat., *collutorium*. Fr., *collutoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mundwasser*. A mouth wash.

COLLU'VIES, COLLU'VIO, f. -ie'i, -o'nis. A flowing together of filth; a foul discharge.

COLLYR'IUM, n. Gr., κολλύριον (dim. of κολλῦρα), κολλούριον. Fr., *collyre*. Ger., *Augenwasser*. A liquid preparation to be applied to the eyes.

COLOBO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., κολόβωμα (from κολοβῶν, to mutilate). Fr., *colobome*. Ger., *Kolobom*. A mutilation or defect; particularly a congenital deficiency or fissure in some portion of the eye. See the subheadings.—**Bridge c.** Fr., *colobome à bride*. Ger., *Brückenkolobom*. A form of c. of the iris in which the pupillary ends of the fissure margins are connected with each other by a membrane or a narrow transverse band of fibres.—**C. bulbi.** Fr., *colobome de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfelkolobom*. See *C. oculi*.—**C. chor(i)oidæ, C. chor(i)oidis.** Fr., *colobome de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautkolobom*. A defect of development in the chorioid, usually involving its entire thickness, and accompanied by a c. of the iris and ciliary body also, though it may exist alone. It may exist in any part of the chorioid, though it is generally in the line of the fœtal fissure.—**C. incompletum.** See *Bridge c.*—**C. iridis.** Fr., *colobome de l'iris*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautkolobom*. A fissure in the iris, of varying size and shape, due to arrest of development. It may affect one or both eyes and is usually accompanied by a c. of the ciliary body and chorioid. The fissure is triangular or pyriform in shape, with the base toward the pupil and the apex toward the periphery, though it may not extend quite to the periphery.—**C. lentis.** Fr., *colobome du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsenkolobom*. A congenital defect or notch in the margin of the lens, caused by a partial relaxation of the zonule of Zinn, sometimes met with in cases of congenital c. of the iris. It is a very rare anomaly.—**C. lentis et corporis vitrei.** A fissure of the lens and vitreous body, the result of arrest of closure of the fœtal ocular fissure, which may extend more or less into the substance of the lens. It may be either unilocal or binocular, and may exist with or without c. of other tissues of the eye.—**C. nervi optici.** A fissure of the sheath of the optic nerve (very rarely of the nerve itself) due to imperfect development.—**C. oculi.** Fr., *colobome de l'œil*. Ger., *Kolobom des Auges*. Properly speaking, a defect in all the coats of the eyeball, and including also the vitreous or lens, or optic disc, according to its location. It is a defect of development.—**C. of the chor(i)oid.** See *C. chorioidæ*.—**C. of the iris.** See *C. iridis*.—**C. of the optic nerve.** See *C. nervi optici*.—**C. of the retina.** See *C. retinæ*.—**C. palati.** See *Cleft PALATE*.—**C. palpebræ, C. palpebrarum.** Fr., *colobome des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidkolobom*. A rare form of congenital defect in which there is a split or fissure of the eyelid, usually triangular in shape with the base at the ciliary margin and the apex upward or downward. The fissure may be of varying width or length, and may exist in either lid, though it is usually met with in the upper lid. It involves the entire thickness of the lid, and the edges are rounded off.—**C. retinæ.** A congenital fissure of the retina corresponding in situation to the fœtal fissure of the eyeball; always associated with c. of the chorioid and very often with c. of the iris.—**C. superficiale.** See *Bridge c.*

COLOBOMAT'ICUS. Affected with coloboma.

COLOBO'SIS, f. -bo'seos (-is). Gr., κολοβωσις. Mutilation, curtailment.

COLOCA'SIA, f. Gr., κολοκασία. Fr., *colocasie*. A genus of plants.—**C. acris.** A variety of *C. antiquorum*.—**C. antiquorum.** Fr., *colocasie d'Inde*. Ger., *schildförmiger Arum*. A species cultivated in India and southern Europe. The juice of the leaves is styptic. The leaves are used as an application in paralysis, and in the West Indies a decoction of the plant is employed in

dropsies and in menstrual obstructions.—**C. esculenta, C. euchlora, C. Fontanesii.** Varieties of *C. antiquorum*.—**C. nymphæifolia.** A variety of *C. antiquorum*.

COLOCENTE'SIS, f. -te'seos (-is). From κῶλον, the colon, and κέντησις, a piercing. The operation of puncturing the colon.

COLOCHOLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From κῶλον, the colon, and χολή, bile. Fr., *colocholose*. Bilious dysentery.

COLOCLEI'SIS, f. -clei'seos (-is). From κῶλον, the colon, and κλείσις, closure. Occlusion of the colon.

COL'OCYNTH. Gr., κοκοκύνθις. Lat., *colocynthis*. Fr., *coloqueinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Koloquinte*, *Koloquintenapfel*. *Citrullus colocynthis*, an annual plant of Turkey, but growing in various parts of Asia and Africa. It is cultivated in Spain. The pulp alone (the *colocynthis* pulpa of the Br. Ph., the *colocythis* of the U. S. Ph.) is employed medicinally. Its bitter principle is colocynthin, of which it contains 14 per cent., besides extractive, oil, resin, gum, pectin, etc. C. is a powerful drastic purgative and hydragogue. It is also thought to be diuretic. It enters largely into the composition of various pills and extracts, and, when modified by other ingredients, forms a very efficient and mild purgative. See *CITRULLUS colocynthis*.—**C. pulp** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colocynthis pulpa*. See *COLOCYNTHIS*.—**Compound extract of c.** See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum* (under *COLOCYNTHIS*).—**Compound pill of c.** See *Pilula COLOCYNTHIDIS composita* (under *COLOCYNTHIS*).—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS* (under *COLOCYNTHIS*).—**False c.** The *Cucumis trigonis* of Roxburgh.—**Hill c.** The *Citrullus Hardwickii* of Royle.—**Pill of c. and hyoscyamus.** See *Pilula COLOCYNTHIDIS et hyoscyami* (under *COLOCYNTHIS*).

COLOCYN'THA, f. -cyn'thes. Gr., κολόκυνθα, κολοκύνθη, κολοκύντη. *Cucurbita lagenaria*.

COLOCYN'THEIN. A resin, C₄H₆O₁₃, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

COLOCYN'THIN. Lat., *colocynthinum*. Fr., *colocynthine*. Ger., *C*. A bitter principle obtained from the pulp of colocynth.

COLOCYN'THIS, f. -cynth'idōs (-is). Gr., κοκοκύνθις. In the U. S. Ph., the decorticated fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis*; the *colocynthis* pulpa of the Br. Ph.; the *fructus colocynthis* of the Ger. Ph.—**Colocynthis pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. See *C*.—**C. ægyptiaca.** Colocynth exported from Alexandria.—**C. cypria.** Colocynth grown in southern Spain.—**C. syriaca.** Colocynth exported from Syria.—**Essentia colocynthis.** See *Tinctura colocynthis*.—**Extractum colocynthis** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte*. Ger., *Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Syn.: *extractum colocynthis*, *extractum colocynthis alcoholicum*. Extract of colocynth.—**Extractum colocynthis alcoholicum.** See *Extractum colocynthis*.—**Extractum colocynthis aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de coloquinte*. Aqueous extract of colocynth.—**Extractum colocynthis compositum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Syn.: *extractum colocynthis compositum*. Compound extract of colocynth.—**Fructus colocynthis** [Ger. Ph.]. See *C*.—**Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthis.** See *Extractum colocynthis compositum*.—**Pilulæ colocynthis, Pilulæ colocynthis compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pillules de coloquinte composées* [Fr. Cod.], *pillules cochés mineures*. Ger., *Koloquinten-Pillen*. Syn.: *massa pilularum colocynthis compositarum*, *pilulæ colocynthis compositæ*. Compound pills of colocynth, made by mixing 1 ounce of colocynth pulp in powder, 2 ounces each of powdered Barbadoes aloes and powdered scammony, and 4 ounce of potassium sulphate, adding 2 fluid drachms of oil of cloves, and beating into a mass, with a sufficiency of distilled water [Br. Ph.].—**Pilulæ colocynthis et hyoscyami** [Br. Ph.]. Pills of colocynth, made by beat-

ing 2 parts of compound pill of colocynth and 1 part of extract of hyoscyamus into a uniform mass. It is used as a sedative and expectorant. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.—**Tinctura colocynthis** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de coloquinte*, *alcoolé de coloquinte*. Syn.: *essentia colocynthis*. A tincture made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of colocynth fruit with the seeds in 10 parts of dilute alcohol.

COLOCYN'THIN. A white, tasteless, resinous substance obtained in crystals from colocynth.

COLOENTERITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κῶλον, the colon, and έντερον, an intestine. See COLITIS.

COLOGNE'. See SPIRITUS odoratus.

COLOM'BA, *f.* See CALUMBA.

COLOM'BIC ACID. Fr., *acide colombique*. Ger., *Colombinsäure*. See CALUMBIC ACID.

COLOM'BO. See CALUMBA.

COLOM'BRA, *n.* See CALUMBA.

CO'LO'N, *n.* Gr., κῶλον. Fr., *côlon*. Ger., *C.*, *Grimmdarm*. 1. That part of the large intestine which extends from the lower end of the cæcum to the rectum. It is divided into the ascending, the transverse, and the descending c., and the sigmoid flexure of the c. 2. A limb, a member (Lat., *membrum*).—**Ascending c.** Lat., *c. ascendens*, *c. dextrum*. Fr., *côlon ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigendes C.*, *aufsteigender Grimmdarm*. The first portion of the c., situated in the right lumbar and hypochondriac regions. It begins at the cæcum, ascends vertically to the under surface of the liver, then passes forward, and turns abruptly to the left, to form the hepatic flexure.—**C. cæcum.** See CÆCUM.—**C. descendens.** See *Descending c.*—**C. dextrum.** See *Ascending c.*—**C. sinistrum.** See *Descending c.*—**C. transversum.** See *Transverse c.*—**Descending c.** Lat., *c. descendens*, *c. sinistrum*. Fr., *c. descendant*. Ger., *absteigende C.*, *absteigender Grimmdarm*. The last portion of the c. It continues from the left extremity of the transverse colon and descends almost perpendicularly to the sigmoid flexure. Its anterior surface and sides are covered by peritonæum; posteriorly it is attached to the diaphragm by connective tissue, and also to the quadratus lumborum muscle and the left kidney.—**Double c.** The first portion of the c. in solipeds. It begins at the cæcum, passes forward to the diaphragm, bends downward to the left, then passes to the pelvis and again returns to the diaphragm; it then turns to the right, and passes to the lower part of the cæcum, where it contracts suddenly at the beginning of the floating c. It is from 10 to 13 feet long.—**Floating c.** That portion of the c. in solipeds which succeeds the double c.; it is about 10 feet long, is of smaller calibre than the double c., is lodged in the left flank (in close proximity to the convolutions of the small intestines), and terminates in the rectum near the entrance to the pelvis.—**Iliac c.** See SIGMOID FLEXURE of the colon.—**Large c.** See *Double c.*—**Left lumbar c.** See *Descending c.*—**Right lumbar c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Small c.** See *Floating c.*—**Transverse c.** Lat., *c. transversum*. Fr., *côlon transverse*. Ger., *queres C.*, *Quer c.*, *Quergrimmdarm*. Syn.: *arch of the c.* An arched part of the c. which passes across from the right hypochondrium through the upper part of the umbilical region to the left hypochondrium, and connects the ascending with the descending c. In the middle of its course it lies near the anterior abdominal wall, but the ends are deeply placed in the abdomen. It is covered by peritonæum.

COLO'NIAL. Pertaining to a colony, living in colonies (said of the *Polyzoa*, etc.).

COLON'IC. Relating to the colon.

COLONI'TIS, *f.* See COLITIS.

COLONOP'YRA, *f.* See COLOPYRA.

COLOPEX'IA, *f.* From κῶλον, the colon, and πήξις, a fixing. Suture of the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the abdominal wall.

COLOPEXOTO'MIA, *f.* From κῶλον, the colon, πήξις, a fixing, and τομή, a cutting. Fixation of the colon after incision, as in colotomy.

COLOPHOL'IC. Lat., *colopholicus*. Fr., *colopholique*. Pertaining to, containing, or derived from colophony.

—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum colopholicum*. Fr., *acide colopholique*. Ger., *Colopholsäure*. An acid obtained from turpentine; used in plasters, soaps, and cements.

COLOPHO'NIA, *f.* Gr., κολοφωνία. 1. The genus *Canarium*. 2. See COLOPHONY.—**C. mauritiana.** 1. The

Bursera paniculata of Lamarek. 2. *Canarium commune*.

COLOPHON'IC ACID. See COLOPHOLIC acid.

COLOPHO'NIUM [Ger. Ph.], *n.* Colophony.

COLOPH'ONONE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kolophonon*. A product of the distillation of pine resin, C₂₂H₁₈O₂.

COL'OPHONY. Gr., κολοφονία. Lat., *colophonía*, *colophonium* [Ger. Ph.], *resina colophonii*. Fr., *colophone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolophonium*. Rosin, the residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine.—**Powder of c.** Tincture of c. See AURUM potable.

COLOPROCT'IA, *f.* From κῶλον, the colon, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *coloproctie*. Colostomy.

COLOP'YRA, *f.* From κῶλον, the colon, and πύρ, fire, fever. A form of dysentery with white dejections.

COLOR, *m.* Kol(ko'l)'o'r; in Eng., ku'l'u'r. -o'ris. Color, tint, the complexion, also a coloring matter; in botany, any tint except green.—**Accidental c's.** See *Complementary c's.*—**C. blindness.** See under BLINDNESS.—**C. hearing.** Fr., *audition colorée*. Ger., *Farben-Hören*. The subjective perception of color produced in some patients by objective perception of sound. The phenomenon is a very rare one. It was first observed and reported by J. A. Nussbaumer, who endeavored to represent the subjective tint of the fundamental note as a mixture of single tints corresponding to the separate partial tones. Baratoux explains these peculiar phenomena by the supposition that the c. centre may be aroused not only by stimuli transmitted from the retina, but by impressions received through the other senses.—**C. induction.** Fr., *induction de couleur*. Ger., *Farbeninduction*. An optical process discovered by Brücke, and related to c. contrast, of such a nature that when one part of the visual field has a colored impression, and the other a colorless impression, the latter becomes covered by the same c. as exists in the colored visual field. The latter is the induced c., and the former is the inducing c.—**C. sense.** Fr., *sens des couleurs*. Ger., *Farbensinn*. That sense by which we recognize not only abstract c., but also by which we distinguish the different c's and their shades from each other. It depends to a certain extent upon the degree of illumination used.—**C. virginum fœdus** (seu pallidus). See CHLOROSIS.—**Complementary c.** Fr., *couleurs complémentaires*. Ger., *Complementarfarben*, *komplementäre Farben*, *Ergänzungsfarben*. Any two c's which, when combined together, produce white light; each of the two is then said to be complementary, "opposite," "harmonic," or "in contrast" to the other.—**Compound c.** Ger., *zusammengesetzte Farbe*. A c. made up of a mixture of two or more primary c's.—**Confusion c's.** See under CONFUSION.—**Contrast c's.** See under *Complementary c's.*—**Exner's c. figures.** Fr., *figures colorées d'Exner*. Ger., *Exner'sche Farbenfiguren*. Figures which are formed by homogeneous red, green, and blue light falling interruptedly upon the retina. The red figure is Medusa-shaped, with its centre in the macula; the green figure consists of a number of small black spots covering the green field; and the blue figure consists of dark-blue, large, sharply defined spots.—**Fœdus c.**, **Fœdus virginum c.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Harmonic c's.** See *Complementary c's.*—**Opposite c's.** See under *Complementary c's.*—**Pallidus c. virgineus.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Primary c's.** C's that can not be resolved into two or more other c's. Of Newton, red,

orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; of Wollaston, red, green, blue, and violet; of Brewster, red, yellow, and blue; of modern oculists, red, green, and violet.—**Simple c's.** See *Primary c's.*—**Triplet c's.** A set of three fundamental c's that appear identical to the color blind.—**Twin c's.** A set of two fundamental c's that appear identical to the color blind.

COLORECTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *colorectite*. Inflammation of the colon and the rectum.

COLORECTOSTOMY. The surgical formation of a communication between the colon and the rectum.

COLORIFIC. Lat., *colorificus* (from *color*, color, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *colorifique*. Ger., *farbenmachend*. Making or producing colors (said of luminous light-rays).

COLORIMETER. Lat., *colorimetrum* (from *color*, color, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *colorimètre*. Ger., *C*. An instrument for determining the intensity of coloration or the amount of coloring matter present in a substance.

COLORIMETRIC. Ger., *kolorimetrisch*. Color-measuring (said of methods in which the amount of a colored substance [e. g., blood] present in a given fluid is determined by comparing its color with that of a solution of the same substance which is of a known strength).

COLORINE. An alcoholic extract of madder.

COLOSTOMY. From κῶλον, the colon, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *colostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the large intestine to serve as an artificial anus.—**Colo-c'.** The operation of connecting two portions of the colon by an artificial opening.—**Ileo-c'.** The operation of connecting the colon with the ileum by an artificial opening.

COLOSTRA, *f.* See *COLOSTRUM*.

COLOSTRATION. Lat., *colostratio* (from *colostrum* [q.v.]). Fr., *c*. A disease of newborn infants, attributed to the effects of colostrum.

COLOSTRIC. Lat., *colostricus*. Fr., *colostrique*. Pertaining to colostrum.

COLOSTROCOC'CA, **COLOSTROCOC'cula**, *n. pl.* Fr., *colostrococque*. Ger., *Kolostrumkörnchen*. See *Colostrum* **CORPUSCLES**.

COLOSTROUS. Having or containing colostrum.

COLOSTRUM, *n.* Gr., πρωτόγαλα. Fr., *c*. Ger., *erste Muttermilch*. 1. The first secretion of the mammary glands after delivery. It differs from ordinary milk in containing less casein, more albumin, and numerous large globules having a fatty and granular interior. 2. An emulsion made by dissolving turpentine with an egg yolk.—**C. gravidarum**. The c. secreted before delivery.—**C. puerperarum**. The c. secreted after delivery.

COLOTOMY. Lat., *colotomia* (from κῶλον, the colon, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colotomie*. Ger., *Kolotomie*, *Grimmdarmschnitt*. The operation of making an artificial anus by opening into the colon and securing the intestinal wound to the external incision; according to L. H. Petit, however, the term should be restricted to a temporary opening into the colon, as opposed to coloproctia.—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *laparocolotomia*. Ger., *Bauchdarmschnitt*. C. by way of the anterior abdominal wall, as distinguished from lumbar c.—**Amussat's c.** 1. A name sometimes given to the operation in the right loin to reach the ascending colon, which was an extension by Amussat of the original suggestion by Callisen. 2. The operation through the left loin without cutting the peritoneum, often called Callisen's operation.—**Callisen's c.** The lumbar operation suggested by Callisen, subsequently perfected by Amussat.—**Inguinal c.** The operation of opening the colon or sigmoid flexure through an incision in the groin (usually on the left side).—**Lateral c.** C. in which the incision, being made into the side of the descending colon, does not implicate its peritoneal coat.—**Littre's c.** (not

Litré's). The opening of the colon or sigmoid flexure for the formation of an artificial anus. The idea of an artificial anus was first proposed by Littre in 1710, and the incision recommended was simply "*au ventre*" (in the abdomen), the design being to reach the sigmoid flexure. The operation which at present passes under his name is inguinal c. on the left side.—**Lumbar c.**, **Lumbo-c.** Fr., *colotomie lombaire*. Ger., *lumbalische Colotomie*. C. in the lumbar region.—**Sigmoid c.** See *Littre's c.*

COLOTYPHUS, *m.* Fr., *c*. Typhoid fever with dysentery.

COLPAL'GIA, *f.* From κόλπος, the vagina, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *colpalgie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschmerz*. Pain in the vagina.

COLPAPORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, ἀπό, completely, and ῥήξις, a rent. Ger., *Kolpaporrhæxie*. Rupture of the vaginal wall throughout its whole circumference.

COLPATRE'SIA, *f.* From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἀτρησία, imperforation. Ger., *Mutterscheidenverschliessung*. Occlusion of the vagina.

COLPECTA'SIA, *f.* From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἑκτασις, distention. Fr., *colpectasie*. Excessive dilatation of the vagina.

COLPEMPHRAC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with colpempyrraxis.

COLPEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *colpempyrraxie*. Obstruction of the vagina.

COLPEURYNTER, *n.* Ko^l-pu²-ri²n(uⁿ)/tu⁵r(tar); in Eng., ko^lp'u²r-i²nt-u^r. -te'ros (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and εὐρύναι, to dilate. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Kolpeurynter*. A rubber bag for distending the vagina.

COLPEU'RYSIS, *f.* -rys'eos (-eu'rysis). Ger., *Kolpeuryse*. Distention of the vagina by means of the colpeurynter.—**Intrauterine c.** An absurd term for distention of the cervix uteri by means of the colpeurynter.

COL'PICUS. See *VAGINAL*.

COLPI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *colpîte*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vagina.—**C. emphysematosa**. See *COLPOHYPERPLASIA cystica*.—**C. follicularis**. A morbid condition of the vagina, mostly observed in the aged or during pregnancy, characterized by gray spots or nodules, especially on the posterior wall.—**C. nodularis**. See *C. follicularis*.

COLPOBLENNOZE'MIA, *f.* Vaginal blennorrhœa.

COLPOC'ACE, *f.* See *CACOCOLPIA*.

COLPOCELE, *f.* Ko^l-po(o²)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., ko^l'po-sel. From κόλπος, the vagina, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *colpoëcle*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch*. Vaginal hernia.

COLPOCLEI'SIS, *f.* -clei'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and κλείσις, a shutting up. Ger., *Scheidenverschluss*. The operation of occluding the vagina.

COLPOC'RICOS, *m.* From κόλπος, the vagina, and κρίκος, a ring. See *OSTIUM vaginæ*.

COL'POCYSTARCHOSYR'INX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, ἄρχος, the rectum, and σύριγξ, a passage. Ger., *Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Mastdarmfistel*. A fistula communicating with the vagina, the urinary bladder, and the rectum.

COLPOCYST'IC. Lat., *colpocysticus* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder). See *VESICOVAGINAL*.

COLPOCYSTIT'IC. Lat., *colpocystiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpocystitis.

COLPOCYSTIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

COLPOCYSTOSYR'INX, *f.* -rin'gos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and σύριγξ, a passage. See *Vesicovaginal* **FISTULA**.

COLPOCYSTOT'OMY. Lat., *colpocystotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colpocystotomie*. Ger., *Kolpocystotomie*. The operation of opening into the urinary bladder through the vagina.

COLPODESMORRHA'PHIA, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, δεσμός, a fastening, and ραφή, a stitching. See COLPORRHAPHY.

COLPÆDE'MA, n. -dem'atos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and οίδημα, swelling. Edema of the vagina.

COLPOHYPERPLA'SIA, f. Fr., *colpohyperplasie*. Hyperplasia of the vaginal mucous membrane.—**C. cystica.** Fr., *colpohyperplasie kystique*. A form of degeneration of the mucous membrane of the vagina described as met with in pregnant women, characterized by the formation of a multitude of small flattened cysts. The latter are supposed to be due to retention of mucus in cavities formed by the adhesion of adjacent cristæ, and their contents are finally made up in part of trimethylamine gas.

COLPOHYSTERECT'OMY. See Vaginal HYSTERECTOMY.

COLPOHYSTEROT'OMY. See Uterine TRACHELOTOMY.

COLPOLEUCORRHE'A, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, λευκός, white, and ρεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Mutterscheiden-schleimfluss*. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

COLPOMYOMOT'OMY. From κόλπος, the vagina, μῦς, a muscle (see MYOMA), and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Kolpor-Myomotomie*. The operation of cutting away a uterine myoma by way of the vagina.

COLPOPAROVA'RIOCYSTOTOMIA, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, *parovarium* (q. v.), κύστις, a cyst, and τέμνειν, to cut. An operation for the removal of a parovarian cyst by way of the vagina.

COLPOPATHI'A, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *colpopathie*. Any disease of the vagina.

COLPOPOL'YPUS, m. From κόλπος, the vagina, and πολύπους, a polypus. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A polypus of the vagina.

COLPOPTO'SIS, f. -pto'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *colpopiose*. Ger., *Scheidenvorfall*. Prolapse of the vagina.

COLPOPTOT'IC. Lat., *colpoptoticus*. Pertaining to colpopptosis.

COLPORRHA'GIA, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *colporrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the vagina.

COLPORRHA'GIC. Lat., *colporrhagicus*. Fr., *colporrhagique*. Pertaining to colporrhagia.

COLPORRHAPHY. Lat., *colporrhaphia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and ραφή, a stitching). Fr., *colporrhaphie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidennath*. Suture of the vagina, especially the operation of narrowing the vagina by stitching together the edges of a wound made by dissecting away a longitudinal strip of mucous membrane.

COLPORRHEC'TIC. Lat., *colporrheticus*. Pertaining to colporrhæxis.

COLPORRHEX'IS, f. -rhex'eos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥήξις, a rent. Ger., *Scheidenriss*. Rupture of the vagina.

COLPORRHE'A, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ρεῖν, to flow. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

COL'POS, m. Gr., κόλπος. 1. Literally, a fold or sinus. 2. The bosom. 3. The vagina. 4. The uterus. 5. Of Galen, a fistulous ulcer spreading under the skin.

COLPO'SIS, f. -po'seos (-is). Gr., κόλπωσις (from κολεπών, to form into a bag). Fr., *colpose*. Ger., *Höhlenbildung*. The formation of a cavity.

COLPOSPAS'MUS, m. From κόλπος, the vagina, and σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Mutterscheidenkrampf*. Spasm of the vagina.

COLPOSPAS'TIC. Lat., *colpospasticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpospasmus.

COLPOSTEGNO'SIS, f. -no'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and στέγνωσις, a making water-tight, a check-

ing of natural evacuations. Fr., *colpostégnose*. Ger., *Verwachsung der Mutterscheide*. Atresia of the vagina.

COLPOSTEGNOT'IC. Lat., *colpostegnoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostegnosis.

COLPOSTENOCHO'RIA, f. From κόλπος, the vagina, and στενοχωρία, narrowness. See COLPOSTENOSIS.

COLPOSTENORHOR'IC. Lat., *colpostenochoricus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostenorchoria.

COLPOSTENO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Ger., *Verengerung der Mutterscheide*. Constriction of the vagina.

COLPOSYNIZE'SIS, f. -ze'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and συνίησις, a falling together. Ger., *Zusammenfallen der Mutterscheide*. Narrowness of the vagina.

COLPOSYNIZE'STIC. Lat., *colposynizesticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colposynizesis.

COLPOTHLIP'SIS, f. -othlip'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and θλίψις, a crushing. Laceration of or pressure on the vagina.

COLPOTHLIP'TIC. Lat., *colpothlipticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpothlipsis.

COLPOT'OMY. Lat., *colpotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and τμήν, to cut). See ELYTROTOMY.

COLPOXERO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ξήρωσις, a drying up. Abnormal dryness of the vagina.

COLPOXEROT'IC. Lat., *colpoxeroticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpoxerosis.

COL'PUS, m. See COLPOS.

COL'UBRINE. Lat., *colubrinus*. Fr., *colubrin*. Efficacious against snake bites.

COLUBRI'NUS. See COLUBRINE.

COL'UM, n. Fr., *couloir* (2d def.). Ger., *Seihtuch* (2d def.). 1. See COLON. 2. A strainer for liquids. 3. In the pl., *cola*, the secretory organs of the human body.

COLUM'BA, f. See CALUMBA.

COLUM'BIC ACID. See CALUMBIC acid.

COLUM'BO. See CALUMBA.

COLUMEL'LA, f. Dim. of *columna*, a column. Fr., *columelle*. Ger., *Cumel*, *Säulchen*. 1. The uvula. 2. The clitoris. 3. The epityergoid bone. 4. The pillar of the fornix.—**C. auris.** An osseous and cartilaginous rod extending between the fenestra ovalis and the inner surface of the tympanic membrane.—**C. cochleæ.** See MODIOLUS.—**Epityergoidean c.** See C. (3d def.).—**Essential c.** A c. formed independently of the septa of a coral and usually unconnected with them.

COLUMEL'LAR. Lat., *columellaris*. Fr., *columellaire*. Pertaining to or resembling a columella.

COLUMEL'LATE. Lat., *columellatus*. Fr., *columellé*. Supplied with a columella.

COL'UMN. Gr., κέων, στύλος. Lat., *columna*. Fr., *colonne*. Ger., *Säule* (1st and 2d def's), *Pfeiler* (3d def.). A pillar or any pillarlike structure.—**Anterior c's.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores*. See *Anterior c's of the spinal cord*.—**Anterior c's of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ oblongatæ*. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS of the medulla oblongata*.—**Anterior c's of the spinal cord.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere Rückenmarkstränge*. That part of the white substance of the spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Each of the two columns is a continuation of the mass of nerve fibres that extend from the gray matter of the encephalon to the lower extremity of the cord, and assumes its name upon emerging from the medulla oblongata. It comprises the column of Türck, or direct pyramidal column, which lies next to the anterior median fissure, and the anterior fundamental fasciculi, or principal mass of the anterior column, which borders on the anterior nerve roots. The functions of the anterior column are not yet certainly

known, but are believed to be motor in nature, and to connect gray matter of the medulla with gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior c. of the vagina.** Lat., *columna rugarum vaginæ anterior*. Fr., *colonne antérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs in the middle line upon the anterior surface of the vagina, from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles.—**Anterior gray c.** See **Anterior gray CORNU**.—**Anterior lateral c., Anterolateral c.** Lat., *columna lateralis anterior* (seu *anterolateralis*). Fr., *cordon antéro-latéral* (ou *antérieure latérale*). Ger., *vorderer Seitenstrang, vorderer Stilling'scher Kern, Respirationskern*. A column of nerve cells situated at the inner angle of the base of the posterior gray cornu of the cord. It is mostly limited to the dorsal region, although traces of it are found in the cervical and lumbar regions. It is found also in the medulla oblongata, and forms the nucleus of the pneumogastric.—**C's of Bertin.** The septula of the kidney.—**C. of Burdach.** See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**C. of Clarke.** See **Clarke's c.**—**C. of Goll.** Lat., *columna Gollii*. Fr., *faisceau de la commissure postérieure*. Ger., *Goll'scher Strang, zarter Strang*. A small wedge-shaped tract of white matter in the spinal cord extending from the medulla oblongata to the lumbar region, in which it is very small, and hidden by the overfolding columns of Burdach. It is limited mesially by the posterior median fissure of the cord, and externally by the column of Burdach. It may be the seat of ascending degeneration. Its functions are not yet definitely known. Cf. **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**C's of Morgagni.** Lat., *columnæ Morgagni*. The larger of the longitudinal folds in the lower end of the mucous membrane of the rectum.—**C. of Rolando.** A columnar eminence on the lateral periphery of the medulla oblongata, formed by a mass of the gelatinous substance seen on transverse section of the tubercle of Rolando.—**C. of the intermediolateral tract.** Lat., *columna tractus intermediolateralis*. Fr., *colonne de la région intermédiaire-latérale*. A column of ganglion cells in the intermediolateral tract of the spinal cord which is most distinct in the dorsal region. A similar cell group in the cervical region gives origin to the roots of the spinal accessory nerve.—**C's of the spinal cord.** Lat., *columnæ medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmarksstränge*. The separate segments of the spinal cord, into which it is divided by its natural fissures or grooves; they are generally described as six in number (i. e., an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral c. in each half of the cord being recognized).—**C's of the vagina.** Lat., *columnæ rugarum* (seu *cristarum*) *vaginæ*. See **Anterior c. of the vagina** and **Posterior c. of the vagina**.—**C. of Türk.** See **Anterolateral c.**—**Commissural c.** A commissure of nerve substance at the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum which connects the anterior and posterior superior lobes.—**Crossed c. of Türk.** **Crossed pyramidal c.** See **Posterolateral c.**—**Cuneiform c.** See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**Direct cerebellar c.** See **Direct cerebellar TRACT**.—**Direct c. of Türk.** **Direct pyramidal c.** See **Anterolateral c.**—**Dorsal c. of the myelon.** See **Posterior PYRAMID**.—**Enamel c's.** See **Enamel PRISMS**.—**External c. of the abdominal ring.** See **External PILLAR of the abdominal ring**.—**Fat c's.** Lat., *columnæ adiposæ*. Syn.: *fat canals*. Cylindrical masses of fat extending obliquely upward in certain situations from the cutaneous adi-

pose tissue into the corium till they reach the base of the hair follicle.—**Formative c.** See **Commissural c.**—**Ganglionic c.** Lat., *columna ganglionica*. Fr., *colonne ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Ganglion-Säule*. A general term applied to the longitudinal columns (or tracts) of ganglion cells in the spinal cord. See **Clarke's c.** and **Vesicular c.**—**Goll's c.** See **C. of Goll.**—**Hepatic c's.** Ger., *Leber-Balken* (oder *Zellenbalken*). Syn.: *hepatic cords*. Portions of the hepatic cell network which are formed by the union of cells in rows.—**Internal c. of the abdominal ring.** See **Internal PILLAR of the abdominal ring**.—**Lateral c.** Fr., *cordon latéral de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks*. The longitudinal tract of white matter situated between the line of the anterior nerve roots and that of the posterior nerve roots on each side. It is subdivided into several tracts—viz., the anterior mixed region of the lateral column or external portion of the anterior root zone, the crossed pyramidal tract, and the direct cerebellar tract.—**Mamillary c's.** Lat., *columnæ mamillares*. Those of the columnæ carneæ of the heart which assume the shape of conical projections.—**Muscle c's.** 1. Of Kölliker (1867), the fibrils of a voluntary muscle. They are apparently composed of several ultimate fibrillæ. See **Muscular FIBRE**. 2. Striated muscular fibres in which the peripheral part is differentiated into striated muscular substance, while the central or axial part remains granular, often contains nuclei, and is not striated. This condition is not uncommon in adult invertebrates. In vertebrates it is found in developing muscle and in the fibres of Purkinje.—**Nuclear c.** A tract of gray matter situated in the medulla oblongata on the outer side of the hypoglossal nucleus. It is described by Schwalbe as a prolongation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and by Meynert as continuous with the intermediolateral tract. It contains the vagoaccessory nucleus of Spitzka.—**Olivary c.** See **Olivary BODY**.—**Posterior c.** Lat., *columna posterior*. See **Posterior white c.**—**Posterior c. of the vagina.** Lat., *columna rugarum posterior*. Fr., *colonne postérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs up in the middle line upon the posterior surface of the vagina, and from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles.—**Posterior gray c.** Posterior cornu of the spinal cord.—**Posterior internal c.** See **C. of Goll.**—**Posterior median c.** See **FUNICULI graciles** (under **FUNICULUS**).—**Posterior myelon c.** See **Posterior PYRAMID**.—**Posterior nuclear c. of the central gray substance.** **Posterior vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis posterior*. See **Clarke's c.**—**Posterior white c.** Lat., *columna alba posterior*. Fr., *colonne blanche postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer weisser Strang*. A segment of white substance in the posterior portion of the cord, bounded internally by the posterior median fissure, externally by the posterior nerve roots. This is further divided into the posterointernal and posteroexternal c's.—**Postero-external c., Posterolateral c.** See **C. of Burdach**.—**Posteromedian c.** See **C. of Goll.**—**Postexternal c.** See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**Postmedian c.** See **FUNICULUS gracilis**.—**Postpyramidal c.** See **Posterior PYRAMID**.—**Prepyramidal c.** See **Anterior PYRAMID**.—**Protovertebral c's.** The inner, thick, longitudinal columns, one on each side, formed from the inner layer of the mesoblast (*q. v.*) early in the development of the embryo, and which by transverse cleavage give rise to the protovertebral somites.—**Restiform c.** See **Restiform BODY**.—**Spinal c.** See **Vertebral c.**—**Türk's c.** See **Anterolateral c.**—**Vertebral c.** Lat., *columna vertebralis*. Fr., *colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Rückgrat*. The c. formed by the vertebrae joined together in their natural relations.—**Vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis*. Fr., *colonne vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesiculär-Säule*. A mass of ganglion cells at the inner edge of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord, near the posterior commis-

sure. It has a prismatic shape, is of soft consistence, and extends from the lower cervical to the upper dorsal region.

COLUMN'A, *f.* See COLUMN.—**Columnæ adiposæ**. See *Fat* COLUMNS.—**C. alba posterior**. See *Posterior white* COLUMN.—**C. anonyma** [Haller]. Ger., *Unterlage des Ammonshorns*. A tract of nerve fibres beneath the hippocampus major.—**C. anterior**. See *Anterior PILLAR of the fornix*.—**C. anterior ligamenti coracohumeralis**. A bundle of fibres of the coracohumeral ligament which are inserted into the upper margin of the bicipital groove.—**C. anterior medullæ oblongatæ**. See *Anterior COLUMN of the medulla oblongata*.—**C. anterolateralis**. See *Anterolateral COLUMN*.—**C. Bertini**. The septula of the kidney.—**Columnæ carneæ**. Fr., *colonnes charnues* (1st def.). Ger., *Balkenmuskeln* (1st def.). 1. Rounded muscular columns which project from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart. They are of three varieties, the first having a free extremity (musculi pectinati), the second attached at both ends, and the third (columnæ papillares) terminating in the chordæ tendinæ. In the right ventricle they are smaller, more numerous, and more thickly interlaced than in the left. 2. See COLUMNS of Morgagni.—**C. carneopapillaris anterior**. See *Anterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. carneopapillaris posterior**. See *Posterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. cerebrialis**. The anterior or cerebral tract of fibres in the spinal cord.—**Columnæ cordis**. See *Columnæ carneæ*.—**Columnæ cristarum vaginæ**. See COLUMNS of the vagina.—**C. dorsi**. See *Vertebral COLUMN*.—**C. fornicis**. See *PILLAR of the fornix*.—**C. ganglionica**. See *Ganglionic COLUMN*.—**C. Gollii**. See COLUMN of Goll.—**C. lateralis anterior** (seu anterolateralis). See *Anterolateral COLUMN*.—**Columnæ mamillares**. See *Mamillary COLUMNS*.—**C. media (glandulæ thyroideæ)**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland.—**C. medullæ spinalis**. See COLUMN of the spinal cord.—**Columnæ Morgagni**. See COLUMNS of Morgagni.—**C. oris**. The uvula.—**C. ovalis**. See ANNULUS ovalis.—**Columnæ papillares**. See *Columnæ carneæ*.—**C. plicarum**. See *C. rugarum*.—**C. posterior**. See *Posterior COLUMN*.—**C. posterior mediana**. See *Posterior median COLUMN*.—**C. posterior veri fornicis**. The posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Columnæ recti**. See COLUMNS of Morgagni.—**Columnæ rugarum**. 1. The papillæ foliatæ of the tongue. 2. See COLUMNS of the vagina.—**C. rugarum anterior**. See *Anterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. rugarum anterior cervicis**. A longitudinal fold upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal of the uterus, from which transverse folds radiate laterally.—**C. rugarum posterior**. See *Posterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. rugarum posterior cervicis**. A longitudinal elevation upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal, from which transverse folds radiate laterally.—**Columnæ rugarum vaginæ**. See COLUMNS of the vagina.—**Columnæ rugosæ**. The anterior and posterior columns of the vagina.—**C. spinalis**. See *Vertebral COLUMN*.—**C. tractus intermediolateralis**. See COLUMN of the intermediolateral tract.—**C. vaginæ** (seu vaginalis) anterior. See *Anterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. vaginæ** (seu vaginalis) posterior. See *Posterior COLUMN of the vagina*.—**C. valvulæ Vieussenii**. See VALVE of Vieussens.—**C. vesicularis**. See *Vesicular COLUMN*.—**C. vesicularis** (seu vesiculosa) posterior. See *Clarke's COLUMN*.—**C. vertebralis**. See *Vertebral COLUMN*.

COLUMNAR. Lat., *columnaris, columnatus*. Fr., *colonnaire*. Ger., *säulenartig, säulenförmig*. Having the form of a column.

COLUMNEL'LA, *f.* See CUMELLA.

COLUMN'ING, COLUMNIZA'TION. The insertion of tampons in the form of columns.

COLUM'NULA, *f.* See CUMELLA.

COLUS'TRA, *f.*, **COLUS'TRUM**, *n.* See COLOSTRUM.

COLU'TEA, *f.* Gr., *κολυτῖα*. Fr., *colutée, baguenaudier*. Ger., *Blasenstrauch*. A genus of leguminous plants indigenous to southern Europe.—**C. aperta**. Fr., *baguenaudier de Levant*. Ger., *rot(h)er Blasenstrauch*. A species the leaves of which are purgative.—**C. arborescens**. Fr., *baguenaudier en arbre*. Ger., *gemeiner Blasenstrauch*. The common bladder senna. The leaves are purgative, but weaker than senna, and are smoked in nasal catarrh; the grains are emetic.—**C. cruenta**. See *C. aperta*.—**C. hirsuta**. See *C. arborescens*.—**C. humilis**, **C. orientalis**, **C. sanguinea**. See *C. aperta*.—**C. vesicaria**. Fr., *baguenaudier vesiculaire*. 1. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, and used in ophthalmia. 2. *C. arborescens*.

COLYMBETH'RA, *f.* —*beth'ras*. Gr., *κολυμβήθρα*. Ger., *grosse Badewanne*. A swimming bath.

COLYT'IC. Gr., *κολυτικός*. Lat., *colyticus*. Hindering, inhibiting; also caused by a mechanical impediment.

CO'MA, *n.* *Co'matos (-is)*. Gr., *κόμα*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Koma, Schlafsucht*. A condition of insensibility from which the patient can be aroused but partially or not at all, occurring (a) without previous symptoms referred to imperfect health or chronic disease, and due chiefly to concussion or laceration of the brain, alcoholic intoxication, narcotic poisoning, sunstroke, encephalic hæmorrhage, cerebral embolism, or cerebral thrombosis; (b) in the course of some pathological condition already diagnosticated (e. g., methepileptic c., c. in general paralysis, c. with meningitis, c. with tumor or abscess of the brain, uræmic c., diabetic c., c. with acute yellow atrophy of the liver, or c. with hyperpyrexia).—**Alcoholic c.** C. occurring as a symptom of acute alcoholism; characterized by profound insensibility, complete muscular relaxation, loss of corneal and faucial reflexes, irresponsive pupils, engorgement of the veins of the face and neck, stertorous breathing, and a slow, feeble pulse.—**Apoplectic c.** C. due to apoplexy.—**Asphyxial c.** Unconsciousness produced by the paralyzing action on the brain and lungs of substances, such as narcotics, which have been absorbed into the circulation.—**C. agrypnoides**. See *C. vigil*.—**C. diaceticum**. See *Uræmic c.*—**C. of epilepsy**. See *Epileptic c.* and EPILEPSY.—**C. of uræmia**. See *Uræmic c.*—**C. somnolentum**. Fr., *c. somnolent*. 1. A light degree of coma. 2. The insensibility of those who are asleep. 3. A peculiar mental condition seen in many typhoid fever patients. See also *C. vigil*.—**C. vigil**. 1. According to Chomel, an unrestful sleep, with frequent periods of waking, and a feeling on the part of the patient that he has not slept for a long time. 2. A condition of the gravest import into which a patient may lapse when suffering from diseases complicated by central nervous disturbances. The special characteristics are continued sleeplessness, general functional inactivity, and mental apathy.—**Diabetic c.** Fr., *c. diabétique*. A form of c. often observed toward the end of diabetes mellitus, generally of sudden occurrence or preceded by a brief stage of agitation with pain in the stomach. It usually terminates in death. It has been attributed to the presence of acetone in the blood.—**Epileptic c.** The condition of unconsciousness which follows an epileptic seizure.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Schlafsucht*. One of the rarer manifestations of hysteria. During the attack the patient lies motionless and exhibiting just as many of the symptoms of profound c. as may be within her knowledge or conveniently simulated. The face, however, is natural, the pupils are responsive, and the pulse is normal. There are no symptoms uncontrollable by the patient or indicative of a brain lesion or other serious affection.—**Kussmaul's c.** A form of diabetic c. described by Kussmaul, marked by dyspnoea, a peculiar odor of the breath, and c.—**Primary c.** See *C. (a)*.—**Secondary c.** See *C. (b)*.—**Uræmic c.** The c. which attends an at-

tack of uræmia. It comes on more suddenly than that of fevers, less suddenly than that of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning. The sounds in the stertorous breathing are also peculiar in that they are uttered in a higher key than in apoplectic c.

CO'MAL. From κόμη, the hair. Resembling a tuft of hair.

COMATO'DES. Gr., *κωματώδης* (from κῶμα, coma, and εἶδος, resemblance). See COMATOSE.

CO'MATOSE. Lat., *comatosus*. Fr., *comateux*. Ger., *schlafsuchtig*. In a state of coma.

CO'MATOUS. Of, pertaining to, or resembling coma (e. g., a c. affection).

COMBINATION. Gr., *σύναψις*. Lat., *combinatio*. Fr., *combinaison*. Ger., *C., Verbindung*. 1. A joining or mixing of two or more things together, also the product of such junction or the state of being joined. 2. In chemistry, the act of union of two or more bodies to form a new body; the process which effects such a union; or the result of such a union (i. e., the new compound body).

COMBI'NING. Pertaining to the act of combination.—**C. capacity, C. power.** Ger., *Verbindungskraft*. See ATOMICITY and QUANTIVALENCE.

COMBUS'TIO, f. -io'nis. From *comburare*, to burn up. 1. Combustion. 2. A burn. See AMBUSTIO.

COMBUS'TION. Lat., *combustio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verbrennung*. Intense chemical change attended with the development of heat and light and sometimes flame.—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *c. spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung*. C. of a body without the direct application of heat or chemical energy from without; produced by the gradual accumulation of heat within the substance until a temperature is reached when ignition takes place (popularly applied to the supposed c. of drunkards). A body prone to undergo spontaneous c. is called a *pyrophorus*.—**Supporter of c.** Fr., *soutien de c.* Ger., *Verbrennungsfaktor*. A substance whose presence is requisite in order that another body may undergo c. The term was formerly used in opposition to combustible; but it is now allowed that the terms are correlative and interchangeable, and that two substances which are capable of combining with the phenomena of c. may be by turns each combustible and supporters of c.

COMBUSTU'RA, f. See BURN and CALCINATION.

COM'EDO, m. -do'nis. Fr., *comédon, tanne, Ger., Mitesser*. Literally, a glutton. A grub, worm, black head; the condition produced by the retention, in a dilated sebaceous follicle, of a plug of hardened sebum, the outer extremity of which usually appears black from admixture of dirt. In the pl., *c'nes* (Ger., *Comedonen*), see ACNE punctata.—**Double c.** A body consisting of two c'nes connected together through a slightly curved canal (supposed to be due to absorption of tissue) leading from one follicle to another.

COMENAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide coménamique*. Ger., *Komenaminsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_2(OH).O(NH) - CO.OH$, isomeric with comenamide.

COMEN'AMID(E). Ger., *Komenamid*. A crystalline derivative of comenic acid, $C_5H_2(OH).O_2 - CO.NH_2$.

COM'ENATE. Fr., *coménate*. A salt of comenic acid.

COMEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide coménique*. Ger., *Komen-säure*. An acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, derivable from meconic acid by the action of heat or of strong acids.

CO'MES, m. and *f.* *Com'itis*. From *con*, with, and *meare*, to go. Ger., *Begleiter*. A companion; in anatomy, an accompanying structure.—**C. nervi ischiadici.** A branch of the sciatic artery that enters the great sciatic nerve, which it supplies.—**C. nervi phrenici.** See *Superior phrenic ARTERY*.—**C. obliqui superioris.** Syn.: *gracillimus orbītus, obliquus accessorius*. An anomalous accessory superior oblique muscle of the eye, resulting from the separation of the muscle into two parts.

COMESPER'MA, n. (treated by botanists as *f.*). -sperm'-atos (-is). From κόμη, hair, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr.,

comésperme. A genus of the *Polygalææ*, the seeds of which have silky hairs.—**C. floribunda.** A Brazilian climbing species. Its roots are said to be employed against snake bites.

COMITIA' LIS. Fr., *comital*. Pertaining to the *comitia*; as a n. m., epilepsy, because its occurrence in the *comitia* broke up the proceedings; also an epileptic.

COMMANDUCA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See MASTICATION.

COMMELY'NA, f. From the brothers *Commelyn*, Dutch naturalists. A genus of plants.—**C. communis.** Fr., *comméline commune*. A North American species; used as an emollient.—**C. polygama.** A species growing in the East Indies, Cochín-China, and Japan, which furnishes a cooling aperient drink, and also a food.—**C. Rumphii.** A species found in the Moluccas. It is a mild laxative, and is said, though very improbably, to promote menstruation and even to induce abortion.—**C. tuberosa.** A species of which the juice, leaves, and stems are hæmostatic, used internally and externally.—**C. vulgaris.** See *C. communis*.—**C. zanonía.** A South American species; used at Guadeloupe as an emollient.

COMMEN'SUM, n. From *commetere*, to measure together. Anything symmetrical.

COMMEN'SUS. Symmetrical.

COMMER'CIUM, n. See SYMPATHY.

COMM'IA, f. Fr., *c., commie, commier*. A genus of plants corresponding to *Excoecaria*, indigenous to tropical Asia and Africa.—**C. cochinchinensis.** Fr., *c. de Cochinchine*. A species yielding a white gum resin which is emetic and purgative.

COMMINU'TED. Lat., *comminutus* (from *comminuere*, to crumble). Fr., *comminutif*. Ger., *zersplittert*. Broken into a number of pieces. See C. FRACTURE.

COMMINU'TIO, f. -o'nis. See COMMINATION.—**C. ossis.** A comminuted fracture.

COMMINU'TION. Lat., *comminutio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verminderung, Zerstückelung*. The reduction of a solid body to small fragments; especially the fracture of a bone into several small pieces.

COMMINU'TIVE. See COMMINUTED.

COMMISSU'RA, f. From *committere*, to join together.

1. See COMMISSURE. 2. Of Celsus, the articulation or joining together of bones. 3. See CANTHUS (of the eye).

—**C. alba.** See *White COMMISSURE of the spinal cord*.

—**C. alba anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord.—**C. ansata.** The outermost layer of the optic chiasm, consisting of fibres which descend from the lamina terminalis cinerea, pass superficially over the anterior and inferior surface of the chiasm, and continue their course backward to be lost in the tuber cinereum.—**C. ansulata.** See *Ansulate COMMISSURE*.

—**C. anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord.—**C. anterior accessoria.** See *Anterior gray CORNU of the spinal cord*.—**C. anterior alba.** See *C. alba anterior*.

—**C. anterior cerebri.** See *Anterior cerebral COMMISSURE*.

—**C. anterior grisea.** See *Anterior gray COMMISSURE*.

—**C. anterior labiorum pudendi.** See *Anterior COMMISSURE of the vulva*.

—**C. arcuata anterior.** The anterior fibre arcuate orbitales of the optic chiasm.

—**C. arcuata posterior (seu postica)** [Hannover]. The posterior fibre arcuate cerebrales of the optic chiasm.

—**C. basalis.** See *Meynert's COMMISSURE*.

—**C. baseos alba, C. basis septi lucidi.** See *White basal COMMISSURE*.

—**C. brevis loborum posteriorum inferiorum cerebelli.** See *NODULE* (2d def.).

—**C. cardinata.** See *CARDINAMENTUM*.

—**C. cerebelli.** See *PONS Varolii*.

—**C. cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu cum cerebro).** See *Superior PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum*.

—**C. cerebelli simplex.** See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.

—**C. cerebri anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the brain.

—**C. cerebri magna (seu maxima).** See *CORPUS callosum*.

—**C. cerebri media (seu mollis).** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain*.

—**C. cerebri posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE*.

—**C. chor(i)oidæ.** See

LIGAMENTUM pectinatum.—**C. cinerea.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. communis posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE.*—**C. crassioris nervi acmula.** The middle part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain.—**C. cruciata.** That portion of the optic chiasm in which the fibres are seen to actually decussate.—**C. fornix, C. grisea.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. grisea anterior.** See *Anterior gray COMMISSURE.*—**C. grisea posterior.** See *Posterior gray COMMISSURE.*—**C. habenarum.** A band of nervous substance which unites the posterior ends of the habenæ.—**C. hemisphæriorum cerebelli.** See *PONS Varolii.*—**C. inferior.** A distinct band of nerve substance, described by Gudden, in the optic chiasm. Schwalbe denies its separate identity.—**C. interna.** See *Internal CANTHUS.*—**C. labiorum.** A point of junction of the lips (of the mouth, the vulva, or the cervix uteri).—**Commissuræ labiorum.** See *C. labiorum dextra* and *C. labiorum sinistra.*—**C. labiorum anterior.** See *Anterior COMMISSURE of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum dextra.** The union of the upper and lower lips on the right side of the face.—**C. labiorum posterior.** See *Posterior COMMISSURE of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum sinistra.** The union of the upper and lower lips upon the left side of the face.—**C. labiorum vulvæ anterior.** See *Anterior COMMISSURE of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum vulvæ posterior.** See *Posterior COMMISSURE of the vulva.*—**C. lemnisci.** See *Wernkekinck's COMMISSURE.*—**C. magna.** See *CORPUS callosum.*—**C. magna cerebelli.** See *Superior PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum.*—**C. magna cerebri, C. maxima, C. maxima cerebri.** See *CORPUS callosum.*—**C. media, C. mediana.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. medullæ alba (seu anterior).** See *White COMMISSURE of the spinal cord.*—**C. mollis.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. nasalis.** See *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**C. nervea.** See *SYNDESMOSIS.*—**C. obicis.** See *COMMISSURE in the obex.*—**C. oculi externus.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus.*—**C. oculi internus (seu major).** See *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**C. oculi minor.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus.*—**C. oculi nasalis.** See *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**C. oculi temporalis.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus.*—**C. ossium carnea.** See *SYSSARCOSIS.*—**C. palpebrarum externa.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus.*—**C. palpebrarum interna.** See *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**C. palpebrarum lateralis.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus.*—**C. palpebrarum medialis.** See *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**C. parva posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE.*—**C. pedunculorum conarii.** The point of union of the two peduncles of the pineal gland.—**C. pedunculorum sæpti pellucidi.** See *White basal COMMISSURE.*—**C. posterior, C. posterior ventriculi tertii.** See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE.*—**C. prostatica posterior.** The middle lobe of the prostate.—**C. restiformis.** See *Restiform COMMISSURE.*—**C. serratis.** Union of bones by suture.—**C. simplex.** See *VERMIS superior posterior.*—**C. superior hemisphæriorum cerebelli.** See *MONTICULUS cerebelli.*—**C. tenuis cerebelli.** See *FOLIUM acuminis.*—**C. tenuissima.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. thalamorum.** See *Posterior COMMISSURE.*—**C. tractuum opticorum.** See *Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.*—**C. transversa anterior.** A commissure uniting the optic lobes of certain fishes.—**C. transversa sulcata.** See *ALA vulvæ.*—**C. vermis tenuis.** See *FOLIUM acuminis.*

COMMISSURAL. Lat., *commissuralis.* Pertaining to a commissure.

COMMISSURE. Gr., *συναρμογή, συμβολή.* Lat., *commissura.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Commissur, Fuge, Vereinigungspunkt, Verbindung, Berührungsfläche.* 1. The point of union between any two parts or organs of the body, such as the angles of the lips, eyes, etc. 2. A collection of transverse fibres connecting parts in the brain or spinal marrow.—**Ansulate c.** Syn.: *commissura ansulata.* In certain fishes, fasciculi of white fibres, uniting

the anterior crura of the brain.—**Anterior cerebral c.** Lat., *commissura anterior.* Fr., *commissure antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Commissur.* A bundle of white nerve fibres at the anterior extremity of the third ventricle in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix. It connects the opposite corpora striata, passing through these bodies at a level below the lenticular nuclei, and then curves backward through the medullary substance of the hemisphere to the temporosphenoidal lobe. It may be traced into the nucleus amygdale.—**Anterior c. of the vulva.** Lat., *commissura labiorum anterior.* Fr., *commissure antérieure de la vulve.* Ger., *vordere Commissur der Schamlippen.* The point of union of the labia majora below the mons Veneris.—**Anterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea anterior.* Fr., *commissure grise antérieure.* Ger., *vordere graue Commissur.* Those nerve fibres in the gray columns of the cord which cross to the opposite side in front of the central canal. They decussate in two directions, some fibres passing into the opposite anterior, others into the posterior gray cornu. This c. is most distinctly marked in the upper cervical and lumbar regions.—**Anterior medullary c.** See *Anterior cerebral c.*—**Anterior white c. of the brain.** Lat., *commissura anterior cerebri.* Fr., *c. blanche antérieure.* Ger., *weisse vordere Commissur.* An oval bundle of medullated fibres extending transversely from one cerebral hemisphere to the other, in front of the frontal extremity of the third ventricle, at the level of and near the rostrum of the corpus callosum. As it penetrates the hemisphere it bends downward and forward, passes under and behind the head of the corpus striatum, enters the insula, and spreads out to its termination in the medullary substance of the temporal lobe over the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**Anterior white c. of the spinal cord.** See *White c. of the spinal cord.*—**Canal c.** The sinus superior formed by the fusion of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals.—**Cerebrocerebellar c.** See *Superior PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum.*—**C. in the obex.** Lat., *commissura obicis.* Fr., *c. de l'obex.* Ger., *Commissur des Obex.* Of Meynert, a transverse tract of nerve fibres in the obex, in which there is one of the accessory nuclei.—**C. moyenne.** See *Middle c. of the brain.*—**C. of the chor(i)oid.** Fr., *c. de la choroïde.* Ger., *Aderhautcommissur.* See *LIGAMENTUM pectinatum.*—**C. of the eyelids.** Fr., *c. des paupières.* Ger., *Commissur der Augenlider.* The external or internal angle of the eyelids.—**C. of the pineal stalk.** See *PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland.*—**C. of the uvea.** Fr., *c. de l'uvée.* Ger., *Commissur der Uvea.* An obsolete term for the ciliary body.—**C's of the vulva.** See *Anterior c. of the vulva* and *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Gray c.** See *Middle c.*—**Great c.** See *CORPUS callosum.*—**Gudden's c.** Lat., *commissura inferior.* The posterior fibres of the optic chiasm and the adjoining optic tracts, inseparable by dissection.—**Hippocampal c.** Of Owen, the fornix cerebri.—**Horse-shoe c.** See *Wernkekinck's c.*—**Inferior c.** Lat., *commissura inferior.* Fr., *c. inférieure.* Ger., *untere Commissur.* A bundle of nerve fibres, described by Gudden, at the posterior region of the optic tract, which connect the opposite internal geniculate bodies.—**Inferior c. of the infundibulum.** See *LAMINA cinerea.*—**Inferior c. of the vulva.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Long, hidden c.** Ger., *lange verdeckte Commissur.* A name given by Reil to those laminae of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum which serve to connect the opposite slender portions of the posteroinferior lobes.—**Median c.** See *CORPUS callosum.*—**Meynert's c.** Ger., *Meynert'sche Commissur, Commissur des centralen Höhlengraus.* A small c. of white fibres imbedded in the gray matter behind the optic chiasm, separated from the latter and from the optic tracts by a layer of gray substance, and passing backward to penetrate the ventral surface of the cerebral peduncles.—**Middle c. of the**

brain, Middle gray c. Lat., *commissura cerebri media*. Fr., *c. molle, c. grise du cerveau*. Ger., *mittlere Commissur*. A flattened band, composed chiefly of gray substance, connecting the two optic thalami.—**Optic c.** See under **CHIASM**.—**Palpebral c's.** See **ANGULUS oculi externus** and **ANGULUS oculi internus**.—**Perineal c.** See **Posterior c. of the vulva**.—**Posterior (cerebral) c.** Lat., *commissura posterior*. Fr., *commissure postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Commissur, hinteres Querbündchen, hinteres Verbindungsbündel des grossen Hirns, Commissur der Sehnervenganglien*. Syn.: *posterior gray c., nervus thalamus conjugans*. A small band of grayish-white nerve matter which is situated in the posterior wall of the third ventricle. It connects the opposite thalami and passes through them to radiate into the hemispheres. It is continuous with the fibres of the fillet, and is also connected with the pineal gland.—**Posterior c. of the vulva.** Fr., *c. postérieure de la vulve (ou des grandes lèvres), c. du périnée*. The point of union of the labia majora at the perinaeum. Properly speaking, there is no such structure in the sense of a connecting band.—**Posterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea posterior*. Ger., *hintere graue Commissur*. That portion of the gray c. of the spinal cord that is situated behind the central canal.—**Posterior medullary c., Posterior white c.** See **Posterior cerebral c.**—**Proencephalic c.** A transverse medullary band uniting the proencephalic lobes of certain fishes.—**Restiform c.** Lat., *commissura restiformis*. A c. formed in certain fishes by the union of the corpora restiformes crossing the upper part of the fourth ventricle.—**Single c.** Ger., *einfache quere Commissur*. A name given by Reil to the laminae of the inferior vermis cerebelli which extend between the opposite posterior inferior lobes.—**Superior c. of the vulva.** See **Anterior c. of the vulva**.—**Terminal c.** A c. uniting the posterior extremities of the longitudinal nervous cords lying on each side of the body.—**Wernicke's c.** Ger., *Wernicke'sche Commissur, Commissur der Schleife*. The c. of the lemniscus; a tract of nerve fibres extending from the raphe of the tegmentum obliquely outward and forward.—**White basal c.** A band of white matter described by Henle as crossing the groove between the peduncles of the corpus callosum.—**White c. of the spinal cord, White myelonal c.** Lat., *commissura alba medullae spinalis*. Fr., *c. antérieure (ou blanche) de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere (oder weisse) Commissur des Rückenmarks*. A thin band of medullated nerve fibres extending the whole length of the spinal cord, lying at the bottom of the anterior median fissure and confounded behind with the gray c.

COMMON. Gr., κοινός. Lat., *communis*. Fr., *commun*. Ger., *gemein, gemeinschaftlich*. Syn.: *primitive*. In anatomy, pertaining to, connected with, or acting on several different parts (e. g., a c. flexor or extensor of the fingers or toes); also, forming a trunk that divides into two or more branches.

COMMON'SIS, f. -μο'σεος (-is). Gr., κόμωσις (from κόμμι, gum [1st def.], or κομμοῦν, to adorn). Fr., *commose*. The art of concealing natural defects, as by painting the face.

COMMOT'ICUS. Gr., κομωτικός. Cosmetic.

COMMOT'IO, f. -o'nis. From *commovere*, to set in motion. See **CONCUSSION**.—**C. retinæ.** Fr., *ébranlement de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhauterschütterung*. Concussion or paralysis of the retina from sudden and severe blows upon the eye. It is characterized by sudden and complete blindness, but with few or no ophthalmoscopic evidences of any lesion. The sight often becomes perfectly restored. The loss of sight is probably due to some disturbance or derangement of the retinal elements.

COMMOT'ION. Gr., σείσις. Lat., *commotio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Erschütterung*. See **CONCUSSION**.

COMMUN'ICANS. Fr., *communicant*. Ger., *communici(e)rend, mitt(h)eilend*. 1. Communicating, connect-

ing. 2. Alternating (said of the paroxysms of certain fevers—see **FEBRES communicantes** (under **FEBRIS**)).—**Communicantes noni.** Filaments from the second and third cervical nerves, which descend upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and with the descendens noni form the ansa hypoglossi.—**C. peronei.** See **Peroneal communicating NERVE**.—**C. poplitei, C. tibiæ, C. tibialis.** See **Tibial communicating NERVE**.—**C. Willisii.** See **Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain**.

COMMUNICA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **COMMUNICATION**.—**C. receptaculorum.** See **Circular SINUS**.—**C. scalarum cochleæ.** See **INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ**.

COMMUNICA'TION. Lat., *communicatio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Mitt(h)eilung, Uebertragung*. 1. The commingling of two or more individuals. 2. The imparting of anything (e. g., a disease) from one individual to another. 3. A channel, path, or connection of any kind by which two or more parts are connected.

COMMUN'IS. See **COMMON**.

COMMUTATOR, m. Ko'm-mu't (mut)-a(a³)/to²r; in Eng., ko'm'u't-a-to²r. -to'ris. From *commutare*, to change. See **RHEOTROPE**.

COMOCLA'DIA, f. A genus of plants allied to *Rhus*.—**C. brasiliastrum.** Ger., *fünfmänniger Bitterstrauch*. A species having an astringent bark.—**C. dentata.** Fr., *c. denté*. A West Indian species. The sap is very caustic. The Santo Dominicans say it is dangerous to rest under the shade of this tree.

COMOPH'OROUS. Lat., *comophorus* (from κόμη, hair, and φέρειν, to bear). Fr., *comophore*. Ger., *haartragend*. Having hair or hairlike fibres.

COMPA'GES, f. -pa'gis. From *compingere*, to join together. See **ARTICULATION**.—**C. ossium per lineam simplicem.** See **HARMONY**.

COMPAGINA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **COMMISSURE**.

COMPAGINA'TUS. Folded together like the leaves of a book.

COMPAS'SIO, f. -o'nis. See **SYMPATHY**.

COMPATIBIL'ITY. Fr., *compatibilité*. Ger., *Compatibilität, Tauglichkeit*. The quality of being compatible.

COMPAT'IBLE. Fr., *c. Ger., compatibel, verträglich, tauglich*. Capable of being associated with another without disturbance; of a drug, capable of being mixed with another without impairing the efficacy of the latter or the eligibility of the product.

COMPENSA'TION. Lat., *compensatio*. Fr., *c. Compensatory action*. See **COMPENSATORY**.

COMPEN'SATORY. Lat., *compensatorius* (from *compensare*, to make good again). Fr., *compensateur*. Ger., *compensatorisch*. Making amends for a defect (said of a change [e. g., hypertrophy], which, although essentially pathological, serves the purpose of enabling an organ to perform its function to an extraordinary degree, in order to make up for impaired functional power in another organ or to overcome a mechanical impediment).

COMPER'NIS. From *con*, together, and *perna*, the ham. Knockkneed.

COMPLAIN'T. From *complangere*, to bewail. See **DISEASE**.—**Bowel c.** See **DIARRHŒA**.—**Summer c.** Summer diarrhœa.

COMPLEMENTAL, COMPLEMEN'TARY. Lat., *complementarius* (from *complere*, to complete). Fr., *complémentaire*. Ger., *ergänzend*. Filling up, supplying a deficiency, supplying the part of another. See **C. COLORS**.

COMPLE'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **PLETHORA**.

COMPLEX'. See **COMPLEXUS** (4th def.).

COMPLEX'IO, f. -o'nis. 1. Constitution or temperament. 2. See **COITION**.

COMPLEX'ION. Gr., συμπλοκή. Lat., *complexio* (from *complecti*, to represent). Fr., *c. Ger., Verwick(e)lung*. 1. As commonly used, the general appearance of the face, especially as to the tints of the skin, hair, and

eyes. 2. The entire appearance of an individual in its relation to his health.

COMPLEX'US, *m.* 1. (Adj.) complex. 2. (N. [Fr., *dorsitrachélio-occipital*, *trachélo-occipital* (Chaussier), *dorso-trachélon-occipital*, *grand complexe*; Ger., *durchflochtener Nackenmuskel*, *grosser durchflochtener Muskel*. Syn.: *semispinalis capitis*, *secundus movens caput* (Fallopianus)]. A muscle which arises from the upper 6 or 7 dorsal and the last cervical vertebræ, and the articular processes and capsular ligaments of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, and is inserted between the superior and inferior curved lines of the occipital bone. The inner portion of the muscle is termed the biventer cervicis. 3. (N.) the outer portion of the c. (2d def.). 4. (N. [Fr., *cortège symptomatique*, *syndrome*; Ger., *Symptomen-complex*]), a particular collection of symptoms present in a given case of disease.—**C. major**. See *C.* (2d def.) and **DORSOCCIPITALIS**.—**C. minor**. Fr., *petit c.* Syn.: *mastoideus lateralis*. The trachelomastoid muscle.—**C. of symptoms**. See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. parvus**. See *C. minor*.—**Great c.** See **DORSOCCIPITALIS**.

COMPLICAT'IS, *m.* See **COMPLEXUS** (2d def.).

COMPLICATION. Lat., *complicatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Vervicklung*, *Gewebe*. 1. Lit., a folding together, the state of being complex. 2. A disease, a symptom, or the like, coexistent with and modifying the essential disease without being necessarily connected with it.

COMPO'NENT. Lat., *componens* (from *componere*, to put together). Ger., *C.* 1. In mechanics, one of the primitive forces into which a single force can be resolved. 2. An ingredient.

COMPOSITION. Gr., *σύνθεσις*. Lat., *compositio* (from *componere*, to put together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammensetzung*. 1. The act of making up a finished product by the proper arrangement of its component parts, also the product itself. 2. The constitution of a compound substance, with reference to the elementary bodies and intermediate combinations that make it up and their relative quantities, arrangement, etc. 3. A compound.—**Structural c.** See **STRUCTURAL FORMULA**.

COMPOS'ITUS. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. United or combined.

COMPOUND'. Lat., *compositus*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. 1. Made up of two or more parts or ingredients. 2. Consisting of more than one compartment (said of cysts). 3. See *C. FRACTURE*.

COMPOUND. Lat., *compositum*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *Verbindung*, *Zusammensetzung*. A mixture; in chemistry, a substance whose molecule is made up of two or more dissimilar molecules.—**Addition c.** Ger., *Zusatzverbindung*, *Zusatzproduct*. A c. formed from two other bodies by their direct union.—**Binary c.** A chemical body composed of two elements, or of an element and a compound acting as an element. See **BINARY**.—**Explosive c.** Fr., *composé explosif*. Ger., *zerplatzende Mischung*. An expression used in chemistry to describe certain unstable, organic products which are rich in oxygen, and are readily decomposed.—**Leucine c's**. C's obtained as products of the decomposition of albuminous bodies by putrefaction or by the action of alkalis and strong acids on proteids. See **LEUCINE**.—**Quaternary c.** A chemical c. composed of four elements.—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzverbindung*. A c. formed by the replacement of one or more of the elements of a body by another body or other bodies.—**Ternary c.** A chemical c. composed of three elements.

COMPREHENS'IO, **COMPREN'S'IO**. -ion'is. From *comprehendere*, to seize. An old term for catalepsy.

COMPRESS. Gr., *σπληνιον*, *σπληνικός*. Lat., *compressa*. Fr., *compresse*. Ger., *Compreßse*, *Bausch*. A folded piece of lint, cloth, or other material, so arranged as to make pressure on a part.—**Cribriform c.** Fr., *compresse fenêtrée*. Ger., *durchlöchernte Compreßse*. A c. pierced with a number of small openings.—**Doisneau's c.** A c.

worn in the perinæum and supported around the waist; for making pressure on the seminal ducts.—**Fenestrated c.** See **Cribriform c.**—**Graduated c.** Fr., *compresse graduée*. Ger., *graduirt Compreßse*. A c. made progressively narrower and thicker as it approaches the part to which it is to be applied, for the purpose of concentrating the pressure.—**Pole c.** A mechanical arrangement devised to supersede digital compression in the treatment of aneurysm. One end of a pole of suitable length, being padded, is suspended by attaching the other end to the bed, the ceiling, or a special frame. The padded extremity is then pressed down with the required force upon the blood vessels to be compressed.—**Prismatic c.**, **Regular c.**, **Triangular c.** See **Graduated c.**

COMPRES'SION. Gr., *θλίψις*. Lat., *compressio* (from *comprimere*, to compress). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammendrückung*. The act of compressing or the state of being compressed.—**C. of the brain**. Lat., *compressio cerebri*. Fr., *c.*, *cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirndruck*. That condition of the brain in which it is unduly pressed upon by any substance, such as a splinter of bone, a tumor, or a blood clot; also the state of the individual produced by such pressure. In a case of sudden occurrence the symptoms include insensibility; a dusky, congested hue of the face; dilatation of the pupils, or of one pupil with contraction of the other, the pupils reacting but slowly to light; stertorous breathing; and paralysis varying according to the extent and situation of the brain lesion.—**Digital c.** Fr., *c. digitale*. Ger., *manuelle C.* Pressure with the fingers (e. g., to effect mechanical control and arrest of the blood circulation through an aneurysm). When this method is adopted pressure is maintained uninterruptedly by relays of assistants, with a view to securing the formation of fibrillated fibrin within the aneurysmal sac.—**Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiate*. Ger., *mittelbare C.* The application of pressure to an artery through the overlying soft parts.

COMPRES'SIVE. Lat., *compressivus*, *comprimens*. Fr., *compressif*. Ger., *compressiv*, *zusammendrückend*. Serving to make compression.

COMPRES'SOR, *m.* -so'ris. Fr., *compresseur*. Ger., *Zusammendrucker*. 1. Anything that serves to compress. 2. A muscle that compresses certain parts.—**Arterial c.**, **Artery c.** An instrument for making compression of an artery. Gross's is a long straight forceps the blades of which do not quite come in contact at the middle, and are closed by a screw.—**C. bulbi**. See **CONSTRIC'TOR cunni** and **C. bulbi proprius**.—**C. bulbi proprius**. 1. The deep transverse layer of the bulbocavernosus muscle, lying immediately above the bulb of the urethra. 2. See **BULBOCAVERNOSUS**.—**C. coccygis**. See **ISCHIOCOCCYGEUS**.—**C. hemisphæriorum bulbi**. See **C. bulbi proprius**.—**C. labii**, **C. labii proprius**. Lat., *musculus labii proprius*. Ger., *Saugemuskel der Lippe*. The sagittal fibres of the orbicularis oris muscle.—**C. laryngis**. The muscles (regarded in their totality) which lie between the alæ of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage, on account of their functions.—**C. lentis**, **C. lentis accommodatorius**. Ger., *Müller'scher Ringmuskel*. The circular equatorial fibres of the ciliary muscle.—**C. naris**. Fr., *maxillo-narinal*, *transverse du nez*, *triangulaire du nez*, *sub-maxillo-nasal*, *compresseur* (ou *transverse*, ou *transversal*) *du nez*. Ger., *Zusammendrucker der Nase*. A muscle which arises from the superior maxilla above the incisive fossa and passes upward to be attached to the cartilage of the nose, blending with its fellow of the opposite side.—**C. narium major**. See **C. naris**.—**C. narium minor**. A small muscle attached to the alar cartilage and to the integument at the apex of the nose.—**C. nasi**. 1. See **C. naris**. 2. Of M. J. Weber, the nasal origin of the levator anguli oris.—**C. prostate**. Fr., *compresseur de la prostate*, *prostatique supérieur*, *vésico-prostatique*. A term applied by Albinus to the middle fibres and by Santorini to the anterior inferior fibres of

the levator ani muscle.—**C. sacculi laryngis**. See **ARYTÆNOEPIGLOTTIDEUS inferior**.—**C. tubæ Eustachii**. See **LEVATOR palati**.—**C. urethræ**. See **CONTRACTOR urethræ**.—**C. venæ dorsalis**. Ger., *Aufheber des Penis* (oder der *Rut(h)e*). Houston's muscle; a muscle arising from the ramus of the os pubis or from the symphysis pubis, which passes forward and unites with its fellow of the opposite side upon the upper surface of the tunica albuginea of the penis. By compressing the vein it retards the return of blood from the penis during erection.—**C. vesiculæ et ductus seminalis**. A muscular layer covering the vesiculæ seminales and the vas deferens.—**Duct c.** A dental instrument for compressing Stenson's ducts during dental operations.

COMPRESSORIUM, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for producing compression.

COMPTE-GOUTTES (Fr.). Koⁿ²t-gut. Ger., *Tropfen-zähler*. A dropper; an instrument for dropping liquids in even measurement.

COMPTONIA, *f.* Fr., *comptonie*. Ger., *Gagel*. The galeworts; a genus of myricaceous shrubs.—**C. asplenifolia**. Fr., *comptonie à feuilles d'asplénium*. Ger., *streifarnblättriger Gagel*. Fern-leaved gale, sweet fern; a species common from Canada to Maryland. It is a tonic and astringent, and the decoction is a popular remedy for diarrhoea.

COMPUNCTIO, *f.* -oⁿis. From *compungere*, to puncture. See **PARACENTESIS**.

CONAMARIN. From *κῶμειον* (see **CONIUM**), and *amarus*, bitter. A very bitter neutral resin obtained from the root of *Conium maculatum*.

CONAⁿRIOHYPHYSIAL. Pertaining to the pineal gland and to the pituitary body.

CONAⁿRIUM, *n.* Gr., *κωνάριον* (dim. of *κῶνος*, a cone). Fr., *conarion*. Ger., *Zirbeldrüse*. A little cone; of Galen, the pineal gland.

CONCARNAⁿTIO, *f.* -oⁿis. From *con*, together, and *caro*, flesh. See **SYSSARCOSIS**.

CONCASSATION. Fr., *concassement*. The process of reducing a substance to coarse pieces in order to extract its properties.

CONCATENATION. Lat., *concatenatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verrettung*. An arrangement (as of cells) in the form of a connected series.

CONCAUⁿSA, *f.* From *con*, together, and *causa*, a cause. Gr., *συναιτιον*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *mitwirkende Ursache*. A contributory cause.

CONCAVATION. Lat., *concarvatio* (from *concarvare*, to hollow out). Fr., *c.* Anterior gibbosity of the chest.

CONCAVITAS, *f.* -a^tis. A cavity.—**C. conchularis** (cerebri). The infundibulum of the brain.—**C. ossis petrosi**. The cavity of the tympanum.—**C. uteri**. The cavity of the uterus.

CONCENTRATED. Lat., *concentratus*. Fr., *concentré*. Ger., *concentri(c)rt*. 1. Drawn to a single point or within narrow bounds. 2. Condensed, made strong in essential ingredients.

CONCENTRATION. Lat., *concentratio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verstärkung, Verdichtung*. 1. The process of increasing the amount of a dissolved substance relatively to the liquid without adding more of the substance; effected by evaporation, by distillation, or by freezing out the water in the solution. 2. A gathering together of anything that is diffused.

CONCENTRATOR, *m.* Koⁿ²n-seⁿ²nt(keⁿ²nt)-ra(r^a³)'to^r; in Eng., koⁿ²n'seⁿ²n-tra-to^r. -o^ris. An apparatus for effecting concentration.—**Light c.** A metallic chimney with a bull's-eye lens in one part through which the light passes.

CONCENTRIC. Lat., *concentricus*. Fr., *concentrique*. Ger., *concentrisch*. Having a common centre.

CONCEPTACULUM, *n.* A receptacle.—**Conceptacula seminaria**. See **Seminal VESICLES**.

CONCEPTION. Lat., *conceptio* (1st def.), *conceptus* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* [O. Fr., *concevement*]. Ger., *C.*, *Empfängnis*. 1. The act of conceiving, of becoming pregnant. 2. The thing conceived, an ovum.—**False c.** Fr., *faux germe, fausse c.* Ger., *falsches Empfängnis*. Of Montgomery, a blighted ovum in which the liquor amnii has been absorbed, the fœtus has disappeared, and nothing is left but the remains of the umbilical cord.—**Imperative c.** In psychiatry, a general term for a class of ideas which manifest themselves to the minds of lunatics, and which even to them may appear absurd or improper, but which can not be driven out, and may explode into the most violent action.—**Intermediate c.** A term applied by J. Arthur to what he supposed to be a case of *c.* occurring about five months after a previous *c.* and eight weeks before delivery.

CONCEPTUS, *m.* See **CONCEPTION** (2d def.).

CONⁿCHA, *f.* Gr., *κόγχη*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Muschel, Schale*. Anything shaped like a shell (e. g., any shell-like cavity in the body, such as the hollow of the ear [see *C. auriculæ*], the concavity made by the middle turbinated bone or that of the vulva).—**C. auriculæ**. Fr., *conque de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Muschelhöhle*. The depression of the external ear between the anthelix, the tragus, and the antitragus.—**C. auris**. 1. See *C. auriculæ*. 2. Of Brendel, see **COCHLEA**.—**C. auris externa**. The external auditory canal and the cavity of the external ear.—**C. auris interna**. 1. The cavity of the tympanum. 2. See **COCHLEA**.—**C. bullosa**. Bullous enlargement of the middle turbinated bone.—**C. cerebri**. See **INFUNDIBULUM**.—**C. cranii**. See **CALVARIA**.—**C. encephali**. The pituitary body.—**C. ethmoidalis inferior**. See **Middle spongy BONE**.—**C. ethmoidalis superior**. See **Superior spongy BONE**.—**C. genu**. See **PATELLA**.—**C. inferior**. See **Inferior spongy BONE**.—**C. interna**. See **Tympanic CAVITY**.—**C. labyrinthi**. See **COCHLEA**.—**C. magna**. Of Galen, the acetabulum.—**C. media**. See **Middle turbinated BONE**.—**C. morgagniana**. See **Superior turbinated BONE**.—**C. muliebris**. See **VULVA**.—**C. narium inferior**. See **Inferior turbinated BONE**.—**C. narium media**. See **Middle turbinated BONE**.—**C. narium superior**. See **Superior turbinated BONE**.—**C. oculi**. The orbit.—**C. of the ear**. See *C. auriculæ*.—**C. santoriniana**. An occasional osseous nodule lying above the superior turbinated bone. It is normal in many mammals; in man it is more often found in negroes.—**Conchæ sphenoidales**. See **CORNU descendens**.—**Conchæ sphenoidales anteriores**. See **CORNUA sphenoidalia accessoria** (under **CORNU**).—**C. superior**. The superior turbinated bone.—**Conchæ turbinatæ**. The turbinated bones.

CONⁿCHIAL. Pertaining to the concha of the ear.

CONⁿCHIFORM. Lat., *conchæformis, conchiformis* (from *concha*, a shell, and *forma, form*). Fr., *conchiforme*. Ger., *muschelförmig*. Shaped like a shell or like one valve of a bivalve shell.

CONCHIOLIN. From *concha*, a shell. Fr., *conchioline*. Ger., *C.* An organic substance found in the shells of molluscs, closely resembling keratin.

CONCHITIS, *f.* -itⁱdis. Fr., *conchite*. Inflammation of the concha of the ear.

CONCHOID, **CONCHOIDⁿAL**. Lat., *conchoides* (from *κόγχη*, a shell, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *conchoïde*. Ger., *muschelg.* Like a shell.

CONCHOSCOPE. From *κόγχη* (see **CONCHA**), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Conchoskop*. A tube with a metallic mirror at one end, for introduction through the middle nasal fossa, for inspecting the anterior and middle portions of the nasal cavity.

CONⁿCHULA, *f.* Gr., *κογχύλη*. A bivalve shell; also a small shell.—**Conchulæ oculorum**. The orbits.

CONⁿCHUS, *m.* 1. See **CONCHA**. 2. See **CRANIUM**.—**C. oculi**. The orbit.

CONⁿCHYLIN. See **CONCHIOLIN**.

CONCHYLIO'DES, CONCHYLIOI'DES. Gr., κογχυλίου-
δης. See CONCHOID.

CONCHY'OLIN. See CONCHLIOLIN.

CONCIDEN'TIA, f. From *concidere*, to fall to the
ground. See COLLAPSE.

CONCIL'TUM, n. From *concalere*, to be hot. 1. Sexual
intercourse. 2. Of Pliny, the *Jasione*, so called because
it was thought to be aphrodisiac.

CONCINER'A'TION. See INCINERATION.

CONCI'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *concidere*, to cut up. Ger.,
Zerschneiden. A cutting into pieces.

CONCI'SUS. Ger., *zerschnitten*. Cut into pieces.

CONCOAG'ULATE. Curdled, crystallized.

CONCOAGULA'TION. Lat., *concoagulatio*. The coagu-
lation, concretion, or crystallization of different salts
together from a solution in the same menstruum.

CONCOC'TED. Digested, elaborated, perfected (formerly
said of food and of the animal juices).

CONCOC'TION. Lat., *concoctio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kochung*,
Verdauung. 1. See COCTION. 2. An obsolete term for
the resolution of a fever or other morbid process.

CONCREMA'TION. Lat., *concrematio* (from *concremare*,
to burn up). Calcination.

CONCREMENT. Lat., *concrementum* (from *concreescere*,
to grow together). Fr., *concrétion*. Ger., *C.* A mass
formed by concretion.

CONCREMENT'UM, n. See CONCREMENT.—**Concre-**
menta astaci. See ASTACOLITH.—**C. articulorum mo-**
bile. A foreign body in a joint.—**C. cancrorum.** See
ASTACOLITH.

CONCRES'CENCE. Lat., *concrescientia*. See CONCRE-
TION (1st def.).

CONCRE'TIO, f. -o'nis. See CONCRETION.—**C. alvina.**
See *Intestinal CALCULUS*.—**C. digitorum.** Fr., *concré-*
tion des doigts. Adherence of the fingers together.—**C.**
intestinalis. See *Intestinal CALCULUS*.—**C. linguæ.**
Tongue-tie.—**C. palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi.** See
SYMBLEPHARON.—**C. pericardii.** Adhesions, more or
less complete, between two layers of the pericardium,
resulting from inflammatory processes in the pericar-
dial layers.

CONCRETION. Lat., *concretio*. Gr., σύμψηξις. Fr.,
concrétion. Ger., *Verwachsung* (1st def.), *Concrement* (2d
def.). 1. A growing together of separate parts, also the
formation of a concrement. 2. A concrement.—**Alvine**
c. See *Intestinal CALCULUS*.—**Animale's.** Deposits in
the body destitute of organic structure, and found in
the various secretions—salivary, urinary, biliary, etc.
—and in different organs, such as the stomach, intes-
tines, lacrymal ducts, nose, sebaceous glands, brain,
heart, veins, lungs, etc. They generally have a base
of animal matter (fibrin) with deposits of calcium car-
bonate and phosphate, and ammoniomagnesian phos-
phate and carbonate.—**Arthritic c.** See *Arthritic CAL-*
CULUS.—**Biliary c.** See *Biliary CALCULUS*.—**Calcare-**
ous c. See *Chalky CALCULUS*.—**Cardiac c.** See *Cardiac*
CALCULUS.—**Cartilaginous c's of the corpora caver-**
nosa. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa.—**Cretaceous c.**
See *Chalky CALCULUS*.—**Fibrinous c.** See *Cardiac CAL-*
CULUS, *Fibrinous CALCULUS*, and *THROMBUS*.—**Fibro-**
plastic c's of the corpora cavernosa. Sclerosis of the
corpora cavernosa.—**Gouty c.** See *Arthritic CALCULUS*.
—**Osseous (or Plastic) c's of the corpora cavernosa.**
Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa.—**Polypoid c.** See
Cardiac CALCULUS.—**Tophaceous c.** See *Arthritic CAL-*
CULUS.

CONCU'BITUS, m. From *concumbere*, to lie together.
Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Ger., *Zusammenliegen*, *Beischlaf*.
Sexual intercourse.

CONCUR'SUS, m. From *concurrere*, to run together.
See ANASTOMOSIS and SYNDROME.

CONCUS'SION. Lat., *concussio* (from *concute*, to shake).
Fr., *commotion*. Ger., *Erschütterung*. A shaking, a
shock, the condition caused by being shaken.—**C. of**

the brain. Lat., *concussio* (seu *commotio*) *cerebri*. Fr.,
commotion, du cerveau. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. A
jarring of the brain substance without laceration of its
tissue or with only microscopic laceration. It is char-
acterized by partial or complete loss of consciousness,
with feebleness of the pulse, coldness of the extremi-
ties, pallor, and dilatation of the pupils, followed by
vomiting, moaning, jactitation, and somnolence with
warmth of the skin, a full, relaxed pulse, sometimes
irregular, and contraction of the pupils; the whole
usually ending in gradual recovery.—**C. of the spinal**
cord. Fr., *commotion de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rück-*
enmarkerschütterung. A condition of the spinal cord
produced by violent shock, such as may be caused by
falling from a height, by a severe blow upon the back,
or by a railway collision or similar accident. As com-
plications, small extravasations of blood into the sub-
stance of the cord, or rupture of nerve tissue, may ex-
ist, also hæmorrhage from the spinal meninges and
subacute spinal meningitis caused by the initial injury.
Paraplegia does not usually supervene. Paresis of one
or more limbs, nausea, vomiting, a quick intermittent
or irregular pulse, choreic twittings, and general
prostration may severally or collectively occur. The
temperature, lowered after the accident, will subse-
quently be found above the normal. Evidences of im-
paired digestion and assimilation are palpable. The
effect upon the sphincters is variable. The degree and
duration of general restlessness and nervous insomnia,
as well as of the paralysis, depend upon the severity of
the shock.

CONCUS'SOR, m. -so'ris. An instrument or apparatus
for administering regulated gentle blows upon a part
(e. g., over paralyzed muscles).

CONCU'TIENS. Shaking; as a n. m., a muscle that
shakes a part.—**Caput c.** Of Douglas, the intertrans-
versales colli muscles, regarded as one muscle.

CONDAMIN'EA, n. pl. Fr., *condamnée*. A genus of
rubaceous trees.—**C. corymbosa.** A species growing in
Peru and Colombia; the bark is used as a substitute
for Peruvian bark and sometimes is mixed with it.

CONDENSA'TION. Lat., *condensatio* (from *condensere*,
to thicken). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verdichtung*, *C.* 1. The act
or process of reducing to another and more compact
form the bulk of a body without altering its mass. The
term is often restricted in chemistry to the passage of
gas or vapor into a liquid or a solid state. 2. The suc-
cessive direct union of the molecules of a chemical com-
pound with themselves, once or several times, resulting
in the formation of polymers. 3. The formation of a
pencil of parallel or convergent rays of light from di-
vergent rays by means of a lens or mirror. 4. In pa-
thology, the solidification of a spongy structure, like
that of the lung (see CARNIFICATION and HEPATIZA-
TION).

CONDEN'SER. Lat., *condensator*. Fr., *condensateur*.
Ger., *Verdichter*. An apparatus for effecting condensa-
tion of vapor, light, etc.; of Volta, an electrical ac-
cumulator.—**Abbé's c.** A light c. which consists of a
substage mirror, a diaphragm, and a system of lenses
so arranged that the whole apparatus may be raised
and lowered in order to alter the focus. In the dia-
gram, 1 represents the mirror. This has a plane and a
convex surface. The latter is only to be used with low-
power objectives; 2 represents the diaphragm, which
is either of the "iris" form or so made that apertures
of various sizes may be used; 3 and 4 are the lenses.
These are so ground that when a small diaphragm is
used, parallel rays will be brought to a focus at a short
distance about the upper lens. When, however, no
diaphragm is used, the rays are refracted so that the
object is illuminated from all sides. All of the image
which is produced by shadow is thus obliterated.
Those parts, however, which are colored still show, for

the color image and the form image are different. The most important use of the c. is this obliteration of the form image, since it makes possible the discovery of stained objects which would otherwise be hidden by the structures about them.—

Achromatic c. An achromatic lens attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays from the mirror on the object under examination.—**Bull's eye c.** A plano-convex or a bi-convex lens attached to a microscope to aid, by concentrating the light, in illuminating an opaque object under examination.—

Electrical c.

An instrument for the accumulation or storing of electricity by its conduction from a non-insulated surface to an insulated one, as in the Leyden jar. If a circular brass plate, covered on its lower surface with copal varnish and insulated by a glass handle, is laid on another brass plate connected with a feeble battery, the upper plate, by induction, becomes an electrical c. and accumulates all the electricity the lower one receives.—**Lieberkühn's c.** Also called a Lieberkühn. A concave mirror attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays upon an opaque object.—**Liebig's c.** An attachment to a retort by which the distillate is cooled and condensed before passing into the receiver. The glass tube through which the distillate passes is covered throughout its length by a larger tube, generally of metal, and a current of water is made to flow constantly in the space intervening between the two tubes.—**Remington's c.** A c. furnished with 7 tubes 1 inch in diameter and 32 inches long, surrounded by a cylinder 5 inches in diameter and 24 inches long. A stout tube at the bottom is connected by rubber tubing with the hydrant, and a similar tube conveys the heated water into the sink. The ends of the condensing tubes are drawn together and tapered. An iron stand is adjusted by a V-support, and secures the apparatus at any required angle.—**Rice's c.** A c. that consists of a tolerably heavy copper vessel of about 10 gallons capacity, with a round bottom and closed top, having short inch-tubes projecting from both, one of the tubes supplying the cold water and the other carrying it off.—**Squibb's c.** A c. on the principle of Liebig's, but upright and having the vapor tube doubled in the form of a V, in order to economize space in the use of the apparatus.

CONDITUM, n. From *condire*, to spice. 1. A medicinal preparation made into the form of an electuary. By the old writers the term was applied especially to preserved fruits and is still used in that sense (e. g., *cortex limonis conditus*, or candied lemon peel). 2. (*Vinum* understood) of Pliny, wine flavored with honey and pepper.

CONDITU'RA, f. Ger., *Einmachen*, *Einbalsamieren*. A preserving, seasoning, flavoring.—**C. cadaverum.** The embalming of the dead.

CONDITUS. Ger., *eingemacht*. Preserved, pickled, embalmed; made savory or fragrant; seasoned, spiced. As a n. m., see CONDITUM.

CON'DOM. A corruption of *Condon*, the name of the inventor. Lat., *posthocalyptron*. Fr., *c.*, *baudruche*, *capote anglaise*. Ger., *C.* A thin bag (formerly consisting of the prepared cæcum of the sheep, or made of goldbeaters' skin, now made of rubber) to be worn as a covering for the penis during coitus, to prevent impregnation or infection.

CONDUCT'ION. Gr., *συναγωγή*. Lat., *conductio*. Ger., *Leitung*. The property or process of giving passage to anything (especially heat, sound, and electricity).—

Aerial c., Air c. Fr., *c. aérienne*. Ger., *Luftleitung*. C., as of sound to the ear through air.—**Bone c.** Fr., *c. des os du crâne*. Ger., *Knochenleitung*. The c. of sound to the ear through the bones of the skull.—**Double c.** Ger., *doppelte Leitung*. The transmission of an impulse in two directions (both to and from the nerve centre) when a stimulus is applied to the middle portion of a pure sensory or motor nerve.

CONDUCTIV'ITY. Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. Conducting power.—**Coefficient of c. of electricity.** A number expressing the electrical c. of a body, estimated in a manner similar to that of the coefficient of c. of heat.

—**Coefficient of c. of heat.** A number expressing the absolute or relative quantity of heat which passes in a unit of time through a plate of that substance of unit thickness and unit area whose surfaces are maintained in constant temperatures differing from one another by one degree. This applies equally to the c. of electricity.

—**Specific c.** Ger., *spezifische Leitungsfähigkeit*. The relative capacity which some special substance exhibits for the transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve force.

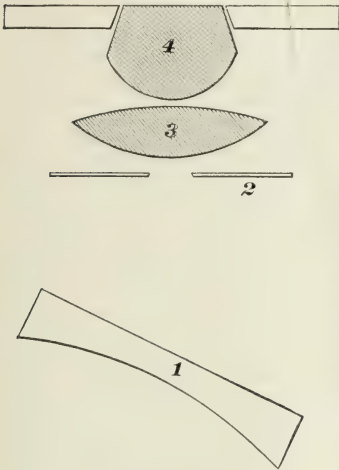
CONDUCTOR, m. —*o'ris*. Gr., *ἀγωγός*. Fr., *conducteur*. Ger., *Führer*, *Leiter*, *Konduktor*. 1. Any medium of conduction. 2. A lithotomy staff.—**C. sonorus.** Fr., *conducteur sonore*. Ger., *unbeständige Trigeninus-Wurzel*. A term for certain nerve fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle which interlace with the striæ acusticæ (medullary striæ).—**Paladino's sound c.** Fr., *phonifère*. Ger., *Schallleiter*. An instrument consisting of a straight, flexible, or firm rod, one half to two thirds of a metre long, to one end of which is fixed a thin, small, circular band of metal, while the other end bears a small, slightly concave metal plate. The metal arc is placed on the larynx of the party speaking, and the small metal plate on the teeth or ear of the deaf person, so that speech is immediately transmitted by the rod to the bones of the head, and thence to the labyrinth.—**Pin c.** An instrument for guiding a long, slender pin through thick, tough tissues. Buck's pin c. resembles a shoemaker's awl in general shape, but is channeled for a short distance from the point. It is carried through the course that the pin is designed to take, the point of the pin is engaged in its channeled portion, the pin c. is then withdrawn, and the pin goes along with it.—**Prime c.** That part of a frictional electrical machine which receives, and by its insulation retains, the electricity developed. It is generally a metallic cylinder, but often of other and various forms.

CON'DUIT. Fr., *c.* See CANAL.

CONDURAN'GO. From the native name, *cundur-angu*. Lit., *condor-vine*; a vine growing in Colombia, in South America.—**C. bark.** Lat., *cortex c.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Crinde*. The bark of *C. blanco*. It was introduced into Europe in 1871 as a remedy for cancer, and attained some reputation as such in the United States, but has now fallen into disuse. It is still largely used in South America in chronic syphilis.—**C. blanco** (Sp.). A species which is the source of *c. bark*.

CON'DYLAR. Lat., *condylius*. Fr., *condylien*. Ger., *condylär*. Pertaining to a condyle.

CONDYLARTHRO'SIS, f. —*thro'seos* (-is). From *κόνδυλος*, a condyle, and *ἀρθρῶν*, to articulate. Ger., *Condylarthrose*, *Ellipsoidalgelenk*, *Walzen-gelenk*. A variety of diarthrosis in which a condyle moves in a shallow



ABBÉ'S CONDENSER.

elliptical articular cavity, allowing of angular movements and circumduction.

CONDYLE. Gr., κόνδυλος. Lat., *condylus*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Kondylus*, *Knopf*, *Gelenkknorren*, *Gelenkkopf*. 1. A rounded protuberance or eminence upon a bone for articulation with an articular surface of another bone. 2. Loosely, any eminence on a bone.—**C. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *condylus maxillæ inferioris*. Fr., *c. de la mâchoire inférieure*. Ger., *Kondylus des Unterkiefers*. A process which projects upward from the posterior portion of each ramus of the inferior maxilla to articulate with the anterior portion of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**External c. of the femur.** Lat., *condylus externus femoris*. Fr., *c. externe du fémur*. Ger., *äusserer Kondylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. A rounded eminence on the outer side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the internal c., but posteriorly it is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is convex and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the external condylar surface of the tibia. On its outer surface, a little behind the centre, is the external tuberosity.—**External c. of the humerus.** Lat., *condylus externus humeri*. Fr., *c. externe de l'humérus*. Ger., *äusserer Kondylus des Oberarmbeins*. The epicondyle of Chaussier; the tubercular eminence on the outer side of the lower end of the humerus. It is somewhat smaller than the internal c., is curved forward, and furnishes attachment to the external lateral ligament and to a tendon of origin of certain of the extensor and of the supinator muscles of the forearm.—**Internal c. of the femur.** Lat., *condylus internus femoris*. Fr., *c. interne du fémur*. Ger., *innerer Kondylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. A rounded eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the external c., but posteriorly is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is smaller than that of the external c., convex, and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the internal surface of the tibia. Upon its inner surface is the internal tuberosity.—**Internal c. of the humerus.** Lat., *condylus internus humeri*. Fr., *c. interne de l'humérus*. Ger., *innerer Kondylus des Oberarmbeins*. A tubercular eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the humerus. It is directed backward, and furnishes attachment to the internal lateral ligament and to a tendon from which certain of the flexor muscles of the forearm arise.—**Occipital c's.** Lat., *condyli occipitales*. Fr., *c's occipitales*. Ger., *Kondylen des Hinterkopfs*. The two articular processes, one on each side of the occipital bone. They are elliptical, and convex laterally and longitudinally, and their long axes converge somewhat forward; they lie close to the anterior half of the foramen magnum, and articulate with the atlas.

CONDYL'IUS. See **CONDYLAR**.

CONDYLOID. Gr., κόνδύλωδης (from κόνδυλος, a condyle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *condyloides*, *condyloides*, *condyloideus*. Fr., *condyloïde*. Ger., *knopförmig*. Shaped like a condyle; also, as sometimes used, pertaining to or supporting a condyle (see **CONDYLAR**).

CONDYLOID''ECCORACOID'EUS. Pertaining to the coracoid process and the head of the scapula.

CONDYLO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., κόνδύλωμα (from κόνδύλωσθαι, to swell up). Fr., *condylome*, *végétation*, *végétation dermique*, *chour-fleur*, *crête de coq*, *poireau*, *syphilis végétante framboisée*. Ger., *Kondylom*, *Fleischanswuchs*, *Feuchtwurze*, *Feigwarze*, *Schwammwarze*. Originally, a hard or bony protuberance, especially about a joint; afterward applied to certain fleshy or wartlike excrescences, more particularly when occurring in the region of the anus or the external genitals. As now employed, two different affections are comprehended under the term, one occurring as a manifestation of syphilis (see *C. latum*), and the other irrespective of that disease

(see *C. acuminatum*). By some the term is reserved for the latter affection, the former receiving other designations.—**Broad c.** See *C. latum*.—**C. acuminatum.** Fr., *végétation acuminé*. Ger., *spitzes Kondylom*, *Papillar-kondylom*. A fleshy excrescence from the skin or mucous membrane, usually in the region of the anus or genitals, having the character of a papilloma, and most commonly caused by exposure of the part to irritation from gonorrhœal or other acrid discharges. The growth is usually highly vascular, and either of a pinkish hue or differing little in color from the surrounding surface. It may appear either in the form of flat or long, narrow, isolated projections; or as soft, exuberant masses of a tufted or filiform character; or as a fringe or crest along the folds of skin or mucous membrane (Fr., *crêtes de coq*).—**C. clavus.** See **CLAVUS**.—**C. elevatum.** See *C. acuminatum*.—**C. endocysticum**, *C. endofolliculare*. Ger., *endocystisches Kondylom*. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**C. iridis.** See **GUMMATOUS IRITIS**.—**C. latum.** Fr., *condylome plat*, *papule végétante*, *plaque muqueuse* (ou *syphilitique hypertrophique*), *végétante* (ou *papuleuse*) *humide*, *tubercule muqueux*. Ger., *breites Kondylom*, *breite Feigwarze*. Broad or flat c.; a name given to a special syphilitic manifestation upon the skin or mucous membrane, occurring particularly in regions where two surfaces lie habitually in contact with each other, characterized by a circumscribed grayish, usually smooth, moist elevation, and due to syphilitic infiltration of the corium, together with hyperplasia of the papillæ and epidermis. Cf. **MUCOUS PATCH**.—**C. of the iris.** See **GUMMATOUS IRITIS**.—**C. porcelaneum**, *C. subcutaneum*. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**C. syphiliticum.** See *C. latum*.—**C. tylus.** Callosity of the hands or feet due to friction, hard labor, etc.—**Flat c.**, **Syphilitic c.** See *C. latum*.

CONDYLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., κόνδύλωσις. Properly, the formation of condylomata; as commonly used, a condyloma.

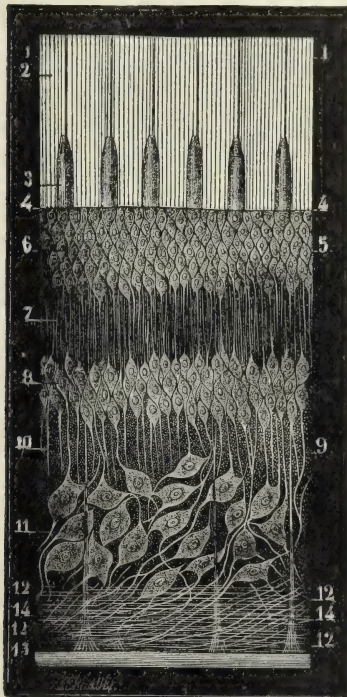
CONDYLOT'OMY. From κόνδυλος (see **CONDYLE**), and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *condylotomie*. An osteotomy of one or both of the condyles of the femur.

CONDYLUS, m. See **CONDYLE**.—**Condylus digitorum manus.** 1. The knuckles of the fingers. 2. The digital phalanges.—**C. extensorius (humeri).** See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**C. externus femoris.** See **External CONDYLE of the femur**.—**C. externus humeri** (seu *ossis humeri*). See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**C. externus tibiæ.** See **External TUBEROSITY of the tibia**.—**C. fibularis femoris.** See **External CONDYLE of the femur**.—**C. flexorius (humeri)**, *C. internus humeri* (seu *ossis humeri*). See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**C. internus tibiæ.** See **Internal TUBEROSITY of the tibia**.—**C. lateralis femoris.** See **External CONDYLE of the femur**.—**C. lateralis humeri.** See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**C. medialis femoris.** See **Internal CONDYLE of the femur**.—**C. medialis humeri.** See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**Condylus occipitales.** See **Occipital CONDYLES**.—**C. (ossis) maxillæ inferioris.** See **CONDYLE of the inferior maxilla**.—**C. ossis metacarpi.** The distal extremity of a metacarpal bone.—**C. radialis humeri.** See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**.—**C. scapula.** The head of the scapula; the process of the scapula which bears the glenoid cavity.—**C. ulnaris humeri.** See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**.

CONE. Gr., κώνος. Lat., *conus*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Zapfen*. 1. A pyramid with a circular base. 2. An aggregated fruit composed of a conical or oval mass of imbricated scales, as in the pine and in gymnosperms generally. 3. The syncarpium of the *Magnolia* tribe; it is a mass of confluent, closed pericarps on a lengthened torus.—**C. body.** Ger., *Zapfenkörper*, *Zapfeninnenglied*. The inner segment of a retinal c.—**C. fibres.** Ger., *Zapfenfasern*. The prolongations outward (toward the

sclerotic) of the retinal c's. They enlarge to form the c. granules, and terminate, in pyramidal bases, upon the surface of the outer molecular layer of the retina, from the edges of which are given off fine processes.—**C. granules.** Ger., *Zapfenkörner*. Nucleated enlargements of the c. fibres situated between the membrana externa limitans and the intergranular layer of the retina. Sometimes they are closely connected with the base of the cones, and are never at any great distance from them. By many they are regarded as being bipolar nerve cells.—**C. of attraction.** Fr., *cône d'attraction*. An elevation of the outer layers of the vitelline membrane at the place where the spermatozooids are to enter it.—**C's of the retina.** See *Retinal c's.*—**C. rod** [H. Müller], **C. style.** Ger., *Zapfenstübchen*, *Zapfenaussenglied*. The outer segment of a retinal c.—**Crystal-line c's.** Fr., *cônes cristallines*. In compound eyes, transparent c's which lie between the corneal lenses and the retinulae, one for each lens.—**Doyere's c.** See *Moterial nerve END PLATE.*—**Endostylic c.** An endodermal process of the endostyle found in the stolon of certain ascidians.—**Fibrous c.** See *CORONA radiata.*—**Nerve c.** See *Moterial nerve END PLATE.*—**Olfactory c's.** Conical projections on the antennae of crustaceans, regarded as having olfactory functions.—**Oral c.** In the *Hydrozoa*, the conical enlargement at the oral pole, in the centre of which is the mouth.—**Primitive c's.** Ger., *Primitivekegel*. The c.-like appear-

ances formed by the collecting tubules arising from single principal tubes in the medulla of the kidney, extending to the surface of the cortex in the same medullary radius, and there dividing into numerous uriniferous tubules.—**Retinal c's.** Lat., *coni retinae*. Fr., *cônes rétiniens*. Ger., *Netzhautzapfen*. Bulbous bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (the c. body), and an outer (the c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is



THE RODS AND CONES OF THE RETINA.
(FROM MILLS, AFTER H. MÜLLER.)

1, layer of rods and cones; 2, rods; 3, cones; 4, 5, 6, external granule layer; 7, internal granule layer; 8, 9, 10, finely granular gray layer; 11, layer of nerve cells; 12, 13, fibres of the optic nerve; 13, membrana limitans.

stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs. By some they are regarded as being the peripheral process of the c. granules (bipolar ganglion cells), and as being

more largely concerned in the perception of color than the rods. In animals of nocturnal habits they are much diminished in number, or are absent. They are usually fewer in number than the rods, except at the macula lutea, where they exceed the rods in number. They are perpendicular to the retina except at the macula, where they are somewhat oblique.—**Sensory c's.** See *Olfactory c's.*—**Steinheil's c.** Fr., *cône de Steinheil*. Ger., *Steinheil'sche Kegel*. A small cone of solid glass, the base of which is convex and the opposite surface concave. It is about an inch in length and acts like a Galilean telescope; occasionally used in very high degrees of myopia.—**Twin c's.** Ger., *Doppelzapfen*. In comparative anatomy, retinal c's which are united by their lateral surfaces, the rods and fibres being separate.

CONEPHLOGIS'CON, *n.* From *κῶνος*, a cone, and *ἐκφλογίζειν*, to set on fire. Ger., *kegelförmige Blätter*. Varicella with conical lesions.

CONE'IN(E). Fr., *conéine*. See *CONIINE*.

CONES'SIN(E). Ger., *Conessin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*.

CONFECT. Ger., *C*. See *CONFECTION*.

CONFECTIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *CONFECTION*.

CONFECT'ION. Lat., *confectio* (from *con*, together, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.*, *confit*, *confiture*, *condit*, *dragée*. Ger., *Confect*, *Zuckermandel*, *Zuckereerbse*. A preparation of soft, solid consistence, composed of one or more medicinal substances, made up with some saccharine excipient, sugar, honey, or syrup. See also *CONSERVE* and *ELECTUARY*.

CONFECTIONA'RIOUS, *m.* An old term for an apothecary.

CONFEC'TUM, *n.* See *CONFECTION*, *CONSERVE*, and *ELECTUARY*.

CONFERTUS. Fr., *serré*. Ger., *zusammengedrängt*, *dichtstehend*. Packed or pressed close together; of a cutaneous eruption, closely clustered.

CONFER'VA, *f.* From *confervere*, to grow together. Fr., *conferve*. Ger., *Süßwasseralgen*, *Wasserfaden*. 1. Of Pliny, an aquatic plant, so called because of its supposed power to make fractured bones unite, and called for the same reason, by Apuleius, *consolida*. 2. The representative genus of the *Conferaceæ*.—**C. ægagropila**. Ger., *Vermooos*, *Moorballs*; a Mediterranean species found in Corsican moss; formerly employed in powder as an anthelmintic and alternative and as a vulnerary.—**C. brevissima**. *C. ægagropila*.—**C. coccinea**. Ger., *scharlachrothe Haaralge*. A species growing in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is an anthelmintic.—**C. flocculosa**. A species growing in rivers; used as an anthelmintic.—**C. helminthocorton**, *C. helminthocortos*. Fr., *mousse de Corse*. Ger., *Wurmconferve*. A species of which a decoction is used in Europe as an anthelmintic, and which is one of the marine plants sold there as Corsican moss.—**C. mollis**. Fr., *millefeuille marine*. A species used in Kamchatka as a cosmetic.—**C. pectinalis**. *C. flocculosa*.—**C. striatula**. Fr., *diatoma raide*. A species found on river banks; it is an anthelmintic.

CONFER'VUS, *m.* An old term for strophulus.

CONFIGURA'TION. Lat., *configuratio* (from *configurare*, to give form to). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Gestaltung*, *Bildung*. The general form of an object, also, in phrenology, the faculty of appreciating form.

CONFINE'MENT. Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.), *détention* (2d def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). 1. Detention in one's house on account of sickness, especially that of women on account of childbirth; hence, childbirth itself (see *PARTURITION*). 2. The forcible detention of one or more individuals under surveillance to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

CONFIR'MANS. From *confirmare*, to strengthen. Tonic. —**Medicamenta confirmantia**. Tonic medicines.

CONFLUENCE. Lat., *confluentia* (from *confluere*, to flow together). Fr., *confluent*. Ger., *Verschmelzung*. The point of meeting of two or more canals.

CONFLUENS. Fr., *c.* 1. See **CONFLUENT**; as a n., see **CONFLUENCE**. 2. As a n., a venous branch or sinus uniting two or more veins.—**C. condyloideus anterior.** A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus which receives one or more branches of a venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar canal.—**C. sinuum.** See **TORCULAR Herophili**.—**C. sinuum anterior.** See **Cavernous SINUS**.—**C. sinuum posterior.** See **TORCULAR Herophili**.—**C. sphenoparietalis.** See **Cavernous SINUS**.

CONFLUENT. Lat., *confluens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenfließend*. Running or run together, grown together, coalesced (said of two bones which cohere or blend together, but were originally separate; of the lesions of smallpox, and the like, when they run together in patches, etc.).

CONFOR'TANS. From *confortare*, to strengthen. Fr., *confortant*. Tonic.

CONFOR'TATIVE. Lat., *confortativus*. Fr., *confortatif*, *confortant*. Ger., *herzstärkend*. Tonic.

CONFRICA'TION. Lat., *confricatio* (from *confricare*, to rub together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Aneinanderreiben*. The rubbing or chafing of two or more things together, as of the nates, causing intertrigo; tribadism, masturbation; in pharmacy, reduction to powder by attrition, the squeezing of juice from fruit, and the expression of juice through a filter.

CONFRICAT'RIX, f. -at'ricis. A woman who practises tribadism.

CONFRONTA'TION. The expedient of confronting a patient with the person from whom his disease was contracted, so as to determine the nature of the latter's disease and thus aid in the diagnosis.

CONFUSIO, f. -io'nis. From *con*, together, and *fundere*, to pour. See **CONFUSIO**, **CRISIS**, and **SYNCHYSIS**.

CONFUS'ION. Lat., *confusio*. Fr., *c.* A blending, disordering, confounding.—**C. colors.** Fr., *images de c.* Ger., *Blendungsbilder*. 1. Changes in the color of retinal impressions or after images, such as are produced by looking at the sun or at a bright flame of light. 2. Certain compound colors used in examinations for color blindness; they are usually gray, buff, etc., which more or less resemble the primary color to be matched, and, if selected by the patient in matching the sample, they indicate color blindness.

CONFUSUS. Fr., *confus*. Irregular (said of fevers).

CON'GELANS. Causing congelation.

CONGELAT'ICUS. A person affected with ecstasy.

CONGELA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *congelare*, to freeze. Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Erstarrung, Erfrierung, Gefrieren*. 1. Catalepsy. 2. A freezing, congelation. 3. Frostbite; the effects produced upon the tissues of the body by freezing, or by exposure to extreme cold. Cf. **DERMATITIS congelationis** and **CHILBLAINS**.—**C. bullosa.** Frostbite with the formation of blebs.—**C. erethematosa.** Frostbite to the extent of producing bluish redness with swelling and fetid serous exudation.—**C. escharotica.** Frostbite with gangrene.

CONGELA'TION. Gr., *σύνπηξις*. Lat., *congelatio* (from *congelare*, to congeal). Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Gefrieren*. 1. Freezing, the solidification of a liquid in consequence of a reduction of temperature; as sometimes used, coagulation. 2. Frostbite, the effects of intense cold on living animal tissues (induration, pallor, and loss of sensibility, followed by hyperemia and, if the exposure is prolonged or the part improperly treated, by vesication, ulceration, or gangrene). *C.* of the first degree is followed by simple hyperemia of the skin; that of the second degree by more decided cutaneous lesions, such as vesication and superficial ulceration; that of the third degree by deep-seated gangrene. 3. The ef-

fects of intense cold on the organism at large, characterized mainly by irresistible drowsiness and repugnance to exertion, followed by sleep and death. 4. Of the ancients, the stupor of certain diseases, such as catalepsy.

CONGELAT'IVUS. See **CONGELANS**.

CONGELA'TUS. Fr., *congelé*. Ger., *gefroren*. 1. Frozen. 2. See **CONGELATICUS**.

CONGEN'ITAL. Lat., *congenitus* (from *con*, together with, and *genitus*, engendered). Fr., *congénital*. Ger., *angeboren, mitgeboren*. Existing at the time of birth.

CONGE'RIES, f. -e'i. From *congerere*, to accumulate. Gr., *συνφόρμα*. Fr., *amas*. Ger., *Gemengsel*. A collection, a mass.

CONGES'TED. Lat., *congestus*. Fr., *congestionné*. In a state of congestion.

CONGES'TION. Gr., *συνφόρησις*. Lat., *congestio* (from *congerere*, to accumulate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Andraung, Ansammlung*. 1. An abnormal accumulation of blood in a part; hyperæmia (to be distinguished from inflammation, fluxion, and engorgement [*q. v.*]). 2. A like accumulation of any of the juices. 3. The wandering of pus to a part remote from the seat of its formation (Fr., *abcès par c.*).—**Active c.** Fr., *c. active* (ou de force). A state of hyperæmia in which too much blood is propelled into the affected part. It often constitutes the first manifestation of inflammation.—**Asthenic c.** Fr., *c. asthénique*. See **Passive c.**—**Atonic c.** Ger., *atonische C.* *C.* due to weakness of the muscular fibres of the blood vessels independently of nervous influence.—**Cerebral c.** *C.* of the brain; described as occurring under three forms—the light, the severe, and the apoplectic. The light form is gradual in onset. There is dull headache, with alternate lancinating pains, tinnitus aurium, flashes of light before the eyes, uneasy sleep, bad dreams, vertigo, muscular fatigue, disordered sensations, deranged stomach, nausea, and irritable heart. The severe may develop out of the light form, or it may come on without prodromes. The symptoms of this form are those of the light form exaggerated in intensity. If not relieved, the patient may pass from a state of exalted activity to one of depression or coma. In children, convulsions are not infrequent. The third, or apoplectic form, is of sudden onset, simulating apoplexy closely. The reflexes are not in abeyance. In venous or passive cerebral *c.* there are headache, swelling of the eyelids, fullness of the superficial veins, singing in the ears, and impairment of the hearing. The vision is obscured and the mind confused.—**Collateral c.** Ger., *collaterale C.* An increase of the amount of blood flowing through the vessels directly connected with a vessel that is obstructed. Cf. **Collateral CIRCULATION**.—**Fluxionary c.** Fr., *c. fluxionnaire*. Ger., *fluxionäre C.* *C.* due to increased force of the general circulation.—**Functional c.** Ger., *functionelle C.* *C.* of an organ in consequence of its functional activity (e. g., of the retina when the eye is in use).—**General venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse générale*. Overloading of the veins of the systemic circulation, as in certain forms of valvular disease of the heart.—**Hepatic c.** *C.* of the liver; an increase in the amount of blood in the liver. The condition may be active, such as is induced by excesses in eating or malarial disease and in typhus or typhoid fever. Passive hepatic *c.* may arise in the course of any disorder disturbing the systemic circulation. If the venous stasis persists, atrophy of the organ will ensue.—**Hypostatic c.** Fr., *c. hypostatique*. Ger., *hypostatische C.* Gravitation of blood to the lower parts of the body or of certain organs, as in the dead body and in persons with an enfeebled heart.—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische C.* *C.* occurring by itself, not as an expression of some other morbid condition.—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *c. inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche C.* The *c.* of inflammation.—**Mechanical c.** Fr., *c. mécanique*. Ger., *mechanische C.* Passive *c.*

due to any mechanical cause, such as an impediment to the venous circulation.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöse C.* C. due to nervous influence.—**Neural c.** C. of a nerve; a morbid condition prone to follow exposure of nerves to intense cold; due, according to S. W. Mitchell, to paralysis. According to W. A. Hammond, it is probably present in many cases of neuralgia.—**Neuroparalytic c.** Fr., *c. neuro-paralytique*. C. due to paralysis of the motor nerves of the capillaries.—**Passive c.** Fr., *c. passive, stagnation sanguine*. A general term for all forms of c. that do not depend on an increase in the amount of blood sent to the part by the heart.—**Plethoric c.** Ger., *plethorische C.* See **PLETHORA**.—**Pulmonary c.** C. of the lungs; active pulmonary c. is associated with dilated capillaries, an increased supply of blood to the part, and an accelerated current. In passive pulmonary c. the blood current is slow.—**Renal c.** C. of the kidneys. In active renal c. the symptoms are pain, frequent and urgent desire to micturate, hæmaturia, and renal casts. The urine is voided in small quantities only. The symptoms of passive renal c. are usually masked for a considerable time by those of the exciting cause. The urine decreases in quantity, and is acid in reaction and dark in color. It contains albumin and casts, and the specific gravity is increased.—**Spinal c.** An acute or chronic condition pertaining to the spinal cord, in which the characteristic symptoms are pain of an aching variety, and palsy. The pain is usually in the lumbar and sacral regions; the palsy is incomplete, being preceded by numbness, extending from below upward, and being rarely combined with paralysis of the sphincters. According to Da Costa, the trouble is often traceable to disturbance in the circulation or to alteration in the composition of the blood.—**Splenic c.** C. of the spleen. It is to be distinguished from the structural enlargement to which its continuance gives rise.—**Systemic c.** C., or overloading of the systemic circulation.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse*. Engorgement of the veins from any cause which interferes with the freedom of the circulation. See also *Passive local HYPERÆMIA*.

CONGESTIVE. Lat., *congestivus*. Fr., *congestif, congestionnel*. Ger., *congestiv*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to congestion. See **CONGESTED**.

CONGESTUS. See **CONGESTED**.

CONGLACIATION. Lat., *conglaciatio*. See **CONGELATION**.

CONGLOBATE. Lat., *conglobatus* (from *conglobare*, to collect into a ball). Fr., *conglobé*. Ger., *conglobirt, geballt, zusammengeballt*. Collected into a ball.

CONGLOBATION. Lat., *conglobatio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Zusammenballung*. The state of being or process of becoming conglobate.

CONGLOMERATE. Lat., *conglomeratus* (from *conglomerare*, to heap up). Fr., *congloméré*. Ger., *zusammengehäuft*. Composed of lobes or lobules contained in a single investment.

CONGLOMERATION. Lat., *conglomeratio*. Fr., *conglomération*. Ger., *Zusammenhäufung*. The state of being or process of becoming conglomerate.

CONGLUTIN. The alkali albuminate obtained from almonds, the kernels of stone fruit, and lupins.

CONGLUTINANT. Lat., *conglutinans*. Fr., *c. Ger., zusammenklebend*. Joining, causing adhesion.

CONGLUTINATE. Lat., *conglutinus*. Fr., *conglutiné*. Glued together, not organically united.

CONGLUTINATION. Gr., *συγκόλλυσις*. Lat., *conglutination*. Fr., *c.* The union of two contiguous bodies by the interposition of a third, as of two fingers each deprived of its integuments, or of the pleura to the lungs by effused matter.

CONGRESS. Lat., *congressus* (from *congređi*, to come together). Fr., *congrès*. Ger., *C.* An assembling.—**Sexual c.** Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Coition.

CONGRES'SUS, m. See **CONGRESS**.—**C. interruptus.** Onanism.

CON'GUIS, f. See **CALCAR aris**.

CONHY'DRIN(E). Fr., *c. Ger., Conydrin*. A natural alkaloid, found in *Conium maculatum*.

CONI'A, f. See **CONIINE**.

CONI'ASIS, f. *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. (Gr., *κονιασις* (from *κονία*, mortar). Fr., *coniase*. Incrustation.

CO'NIC ACID. See **CONIIC ACID**.

CONI'CIC ACID. See **CONIIC ACID**.

CON'ICIN(E). Lat., *conicina*. Fr., *c.* See **CONIINE**.

CONIF'ERIN. Fr., *coniférine*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside, C₁₆H₂₂O₈, obtained from the cambium of coniferous woods.

CONIF'EROUS. Lat., *coniferus*. Fr., *conifère*. Ger., *zapfentragend*. Having or bearing cones.

CONI'IC ACID. Fr., *acide conicique*. Ger., *Conicinsäure*. An acid existing in conium; said by Peschier to be an independent acid, but considered by others to be malic acid.

CONI'IN(E). Lat., *coniina, coniinum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *conia*. Fr., *c., conéine, cicutine, conicine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Conin*. Syn.: *conine, cicutine, conicine*. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₇N = C₈H₁₆(NH), obtained from *Conium maculatum*. It is a powerful poison, and is but little used except in a dilute form, as a collyrium in serofulous ophthalmia. It has been used as a local anodyne in ovarian pain.

CO'NIN(E). See **CONIINE**.

CONIO'DES. From *κόνις*, dust, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Containing lime, resembling lye (said of the urine).

CONIOMYCE'TES, m. pl. From *κόνις*, dust, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *contomycées, contomycètes*. Ger., *Staubpilze*. Of Fries, an order or class of *Fungi*, distinguished by the predominance of the spores over the receptacle.

CONIOP'SIDAL. Ground for the purpose of correcting all spherical aberration (said of lenses).

CONIOSEL'INUM, n. From *κόνειον*, hemlock, and *σέλινον*, parsley. Fr., *coniosélin*. A genus of umbelliferous plants allied to *Ligusticum*.—**C. canadense.** Hemlock parsley, found from Maine to Wisconsin; used sometimes in dysentery.

CONIOTHE'CIUM, n. A genus of brown-spored *Fungi*, enveloped in a mucilaginous substance and forming dark spots on the branches of many trees.—**C. stilesianum.** A fungus obtained by cultivating a microbe found by Stiles in the blood of cattle dead of Texas fever and named after the discoverer.

CONI'UM, n. Gr., *κόνειον, κώνιον*. Fr., *c., ciguë*. Ger., *Schierling*. 1. Poison hemlock; a genus of the *Umbellifereæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the full grown fruit of *C. maculatum* gathered while yet green, and carefully dried.—**Conii folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves of *C. maculatum*.—**Conii fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Conii semen**. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. maculatum** [Linnæus]. Lat., *cicutamajor*. Fr., *ciguë officinale*. Ger., *gefleckter Schierling*. Spotted hemlock. This plant was formerly in high repute as a resolvent and anodyne, but most of its preparations are now thought to be inert.—**Extractum conii alcoholicum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ciguë (semences)* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de ciguë*. Ger., *spirituöses Schierlingsfruchtertrakt*. Alcoholic extract of c., or alcoholic extract of hemlock fruit; made by macerating 100 parts of c. (2d def.) in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol for 48 hours, adding diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained or until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, adding 3 of hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, evaporating at or below the above-mentioned temperature to a pilular consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it while still warm 5 per cent. of glycerin.—**Extractum conii**

fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de ciguë*. Ger., *flüssiges Schierlingsfruchtextrakt*. The *extractum conii fructus fluidum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fluid extract of c., fluid extract of hemlock fruit, fluid extract of c. seed; a preparation made by macerating for 48 hours 23 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the percolation to proceed gradually, adding diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate, and, having added ¾ oz. (av.) to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding diluted alcohol until 24 fl. oz. are obtained.—**Extractum conii foliorum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ciguë (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Extract of hemlock; made by extracting the leaves or herb of *C. maculatum*.—**Herba conii** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *C. maculatum*.—**Succus conii** [Br. Ph.]. The juice of *C. maculatum*; made by bruising fresh c. leaves, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol to every 3 parts of juice, setting aside the liquid for 7 days, and filtering.—**Tinctura conii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Tinctura conii fructus**. Fr., *teinture de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingstinktur*. Tincture of c.; made by macerating for 24 hours 150 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 30 powder, in 45 parts of diluted alcohol previously mixed with 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, adding diluted alcohol gradually, and allowing the percolation to proceed until 1,000 parts of the tincture are obtained.

CONJOINED', CONJOINT'. Fr., *conjoint* (1st and 3d def's), *concomitant* (2d def.). 1. Combined. 2. Concomitant (said of diseases).

CONJUGAL. Lat., *conjugal* (from *conjug*, a spouse). Fr., c. Pertaining to married life: in pathology, affecting both husband and wife or conveyed from the one to the other (see *C. DIABETES*).

CONJUGATA, f. See CONJUGATE.—**C. superior**. See *Anatomical CONJUGATE*.—**C. vera inferior**. The distance between the posterior or upper border of the symphysis pubis and the second or third sacral vertebra.

CONJUGATE. Lat., *conjugatus* (from *conjugare*, to yoke together). Fr., *conjugué*. 1. In chemistry, consisting of two or more acids united to form an acid (see *C. ACID*). 2. In botany, paired; having the leaflets disposed in a single pair on the opposite sides. 3. As a n., of Röderer, the anteroposterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being considered as an ellipse.—**Anatomical c.** Lat., *conjugata*, *conjugata anatomica*. Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *anatomique*). Ger., *gerader Durchmesser*. The anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis.—**Diagonal c.** Ger., *Diagonal-Conjugata*. The distance between the ileopectineal eminence of one side and the sacroiliac synchondrosis of the other; in obstetrics, the distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the ligamentum arcuatum of the pubic arch.—**External c.** Lat., *conjugata externa*. Fr., *conjugué externe*, *diamètre de Baudelocque*. Baudelocque's diameter; the distance between the posterior surface of the upper part of the sacrum and the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, with the overlying soft parts, as measured with Baudelocque's calipers.—**Normal c.** Fr., *conjugué normal*. Ger., *Normalconjugata*. According to H. Meyer, the distance between the upper border of the symphysis pubis and the middle of the third sacral vertebra, on the theory that the latter is the least variable point of the sacrum.—**Obstetrical c.** Fr., *conjugué obstétrical* (ou *rai*), *diamètre antéro-postérieur minimum* (ou *utile*) *du détroit supérieur*, *diamètre sacro-suspubien* (ou *sacro-pubien*, ou *droit*), *petit diamètre*. Ger., *gerader Durchmesser des Beckens*. Syn.: *true c.* That diameter of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to that point in the symphysis pubis at which, passing from above downward, it attains its

greatest thickness; the shortest distance between the promontory and the symphysis.

CONJUGATIO, f. -o'nis. Of Galen, a cranial nerve.—**C. prima**. See *Optic NERVE*.—**C. quinta**. Of Galen, the auditory nerve and the communicans faciei regarded as one.—**C. secunda**. Of Galen, the third cranial nerve.—**C. septema**. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**C. sexta**. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**C. tertia**. Of Galen, the sixth cranial nerve and filaments of the second and third branches of the fifth cranial nerve.

CONJUGATION. Gr., *συνγυία*. Lat., *conjugatio*. Fr., *conjugaison*. Ger., *C.* In biology, the union of two or more individuals into one.—**Multiple c.** The coalescence of a number (more than two) of similar cells.

CONJUGIUM, n. See CONJUGATION and COITION.

CONJUNCTIO, f. -o'nis. From *conjungere*, to join together. See ARTICULATION.—**C. vasorum**. See ANASTOMOSIS.

CONJUNCTIVA, f. Fr., *conjunctive*. Ger., *Bindehaut*. The thin mucous membrane covering the inner surface of the eyelids and a portion of the sclera. Cf. *C. bulbi* and *Palpebral c.*—**C. adnata (oculi)**. See *Bulbar c.*—**C. arida**. Xerosis of the c.—**Bulbar c.**, **C. bulbi**. Fr., *conjunctive du globe oculaire*. Ger., *Bindehaut des Augapfels*. The mucous membrane covering the anterior third of the eyeball, from the fold of transmission or retrolarsal fold to the corneal margin. It is loosely connected with the sclerotic, is much thinner than the conjunctiva covering the retrolarsal fold, and loses its papillary structure. The epithelium of the ocular c. is continuous with the anterior corneal epithelium.—**C. cornée**. Fr., *conjunctive cornéene*. The layer of epithelial cells covering the anterior surface of the cornea.—**C. palpebræ**, **C. palpebrarum**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. scleræ**, **C. scleroticæ**. See *Bulbar c.*—**C. tarsi**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. testiculi**. The internal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.—**Cuticular c.** Fr., *conjunctive cuticulaire*. Ger., *häutige Bindehaut*. Xerosis of the c.—**Granular c.** See *TRACHOMA* and *Granular CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**Ocular c.** See *Bulbar c.*—**Palpebral c.**, **Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjunctive palpébrale* (ou *des paupières*). Ger., *Augenlidbindehaut*. The mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, which at the ciliary margin passes insensibly into the cutis of the eyelids. It extends as a lining membrane into the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the lacrymal canaliculi, and the sac. It is of varying thickness, highly vascular and closely attached to the tarsus of the lid, and contains various glandular structures known as Krause's and also papillæ, most marked in the upper lid.

CONJUNCTIVAL. Lat., *conjunctivalis*. Fr., *conjunctival*. Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVE. Lat., *conjunctivus*. See CONNECTIVE.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *conjunctivite*. Ger., *Bindehautentzündung*. Inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane. The obsolete word *syndesmitis* was better formed.—**Aphthous c.** Lat., *c. aphthosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite aphtheuse*. Ger., *aphthöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**Atropine c.** A reddened, thickened, and granular condition of the conjunctiva, produced by the local instillation of atropine. It occurs sometimes after long-continued use.—**Autumnal c.** Fr., *conjunctivite automnale*. Ger., *herbstliche Bindehautentzündung*. An aggravated type of catarrhal c. coming during the middle or latter part of August. All the symptoms of a catarrhal c. are exceedingly pronounced.—**Blepharo-c.** See *Palpebral c.*—**Blennorrhagic c.**, **Blennorrhoeal c.** Lat., *c. blennorrhagica* (seu *blemmorrhœica*). See *Purulent c.*—**Catarrhal c.** (seu *c. catarrhalis*). Fr., *conjunctivite catarrhale*. Ger., *Bindehautcatarrh*, *Bindehautentzündung*. A catarrhal or simple c., with a more or less free discharge of mucus or mteopus, redness and swelling of

the palpebral and occasionally of the ocular conjunctiva, some swelling of the lids, and a burning, smarting pain.—**C. ægyptiaca**. Fr., *conjonctivite égyptienne*. A purulent c.; so called because of its prevalence in Egypt and northern Africa.—**C. aphthosa**. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. blennorrhagica**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. blennorrhœica neonatorum**. See *OPHTHALMIA neonatorum*.—**C. bulbi**. See *Ocular c.*—**C. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. crouposa**. See *Croupous c.*—**C. diphtheritica**. See *Diphtheritic c.*—**C. erysipelatos**. See *Erysipelatous c.*—**C. exanthematica**. See *Exanthematous c.*—**C. follicularis**. See *Follicular c.*—**C. gonorrhœica**. See *Gonorrhœal c.*—**C. granulosa**. See *Granular c.*—**C. gummatosa**. See *Gummatous c.*—**C. hypertrophica**. See *Hypertrophic c.*—**C. jequiritica**. See *Jequirity OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. membranacea**. See *Membranous c.*—**C. palpebrarum**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. phlyctænulosa**. Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténaire*. Ger., *phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. A c. characterized by the appearance of one or more bladderlike, vesicular elevations in the conjunctiva, usually near the corneal margin, though they may occur at any point on the ocular conjunctiva, the conjunctiva in this neighborhood being injected and infiltrated from the corneal margin as far as the cul-de-sac.—**C. phlyctænulosa maligna**. Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténaire maligne*. Ger., *bösartige phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are distinctly larger than in the simple form of the disease, and involve the cornea from the start. All the subjective and objective symptoms are more marked, and there is an abundant secretion of mucus, and even of flocculent membrane.—**C. phlyctænulosa miliaris**. Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténaire miliaire*. Ger., *miliäre phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are multiple and very small, like little sandy prominences, extending all round the corneal margin, and even upon the cornea itself. The subjective sensations are the same as in the simple form, though they may be marked, and there may be more or less blepharospasm.—**C. phlyctænulosa pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna*.—**C. phlyctænulosa simplex**. Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténaire simple*. Ger., *einfache phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. A form of c. characterized by the presence of several small vesicles on or near the corneal margin, generally below the horizontal diameter. The swelling and infiltration of the conjunctiva is moderate; but there are usually considerable lacrymation and photophobia, and some little mucous secretion.—**C. puromucosa catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. puromucosa contagiosa** (seu *ægyptiaca*), **C. purulenta**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna*.—**C. scrofulosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. simplex**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. strumosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. suppurativa**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. tarsalis**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. trachomatosa**. See *Granular c.*—**C. variolosa**. Ger., *Blatternaugenentzündung*. A form of c. occurring in connection with variola.—**Croupous c.** Lat., *c. crouposa*. Fr., *conjonctivite croupouse*. Ger., *croupöse Bindehautentzündung*. That variety of c. which is characterized by the formation of a more or less extensive membrane upon the surface of the conjunctiva of the lids. The intensity of the inflammatory process varies.—**Diphtheritic c.** Lat., *c. diphtheritica*. Fr., *conjonctivite diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtheritische Bindehautentzündung*. A disease characterized by a rapid and very marked swelling of the lids, due to a more or less extensive infiltration, not only of the conjunctiva, but also of the other tissues of the lids (sometimes even including the integument) by an inflammatory product of marked coagulability.—**Ecematous c.** C. with lesions resembling those of eczema or due to an extension of eczema to the eye.—**Erysipelatous c.** Ger., *Augenrose*. The inflammation

of the palpebral and sometimes of the ocular conjunctiva which accompanies erysipelas of the face.—**Exanthematous c.** Lat., *c. exanthematica*. C. occurring in the course of an exanthematous fever or accompanied by an eruption about the eye (e. g., zoster or eczema).—**Follicular c.** Lat., *c. follicularis*. Fr., *conjonctivite folliculaire*. Ger., *folliculäre Bindehautentzündung*. A form of c. in which the ordinary inflammatory catarrhal changes are accompanied by the development of round, pale-red, hemispherical structures, which project above the level of this membrane, and subsequently disappear without leaving a trace behind.—**Glandular c.** Syn.: *Adenologaditis*. A term originally employed to designate inflammation of the lining membrane of the Meibomian ducts in the eyelids; and since erroneously applied to any glandular inflammation of the lids.—**Gonorrhœal c.** Lat., *c. gonorrhœica*. Fr., *conjonctivite gonorrhéique*. Ger., *gonorrhœische Bindehautentzündung*. A purulent c. presumably of a specific character and due to contact of the purulent discharge from a specific urethritis.—**Granular c.** Lat., *c. granulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite granuleuse*. Ger., *granulöse Bindehautentzündung*. 1. An acute c. characterized by hyperemia, serous infiltration, swelling of the papillary portion, increased secretion, and the development of round, grayish-red, prominent structures, especially in the region of the retrotarsal fold and neighboring part of the palpebral conjunctiva. These undergo definite changes, and frequently lead to secondary changes in the cornea and deeper parts of the lids. 2. A chronic c. of the eyelids in which the inflammatory symptoms are relatively much less pronounced in proportion to the development of the granulations than in the acute form. The secretion and swelling are less, and the vicinity of the granulations presents a velvetlike appearance. The symptoms and appearances are always more marked in the upper lid than in the lower. See also *Trachoma*.—**Gummatous c.** Lat., *c. gummatosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite gommeuse*, *gomme de la conjonctive*. Ger., *gummiöse Bindehautentzündung*, *Gummigeschwulst der Bindehaut*. A localized c. of plastic type, occasioned by the development of a gummy tumor in the conjunctiva or subconjunctival tissue. These gummy deposits usually occur in the course of the external rectus muscle or between the latter and the superior rectus.—**Hypertrophic c.** Lat., *c. hypertrophica*. Chronic catarrhal c. with hypertrophy of the conjunctival papillæ.—**Lacrymal c.** A term employed by Galezowski to designate those cases of catarrhal c. which are either caused or prolonged by the retention of the tears in the cul-de-sac and on the conjunctiva.—**Lymphatic c.** Syn.: *c. lymphatica*. A form of c. considered by some authors identical with phlyctenular c.; by Herz, as a herpes ciliaris very often caused by reflex irritation of pediculi capitis through the branches of the fifth nerve supplying the conjunctiva.—**Membranous c.** See *Croupous c.*—**Ocular c.** Lat., *c. bulbi*. C. confined to the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjonctivite palpébrale*. C. confined to the palpebral conjunctiva.—**Phlyctænular c.** See *C. phlyctænulosa*.—**Purulent c.** Lat., *c. purulenta*. Fr., *conjonctivite purulente* (ou *suppurative*). Ger., *eitrige Bindehautentzündung*. An acute inflammation of the conjunctiva, which begins either in the retrotarsal fold or palpebral portion, and is characterized by great swelling, redness, and infiltration of the tissues of the lid, great œdema of the conjunctiva, both ocular and palpebral, great heat and pain, some rise of the general temperature, and a profuse purulent discharge.—**Pustular c.** Lat., *c. pustulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite pustulense*. Ger., *pustulöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna*.—**Scrofulous c.** Lat., *c. scrofulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite scrofulense*. Ger., *scrophulöse Bindehautentzündung*. A form of chronic c. attributed to scrofula;

characterized by phlyctenulae, by miliary nodules in the region of the cornea, or by serpiginous ulceration of the cornea.—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex*. See *Catarrhal c.*—**Spontaneous blennorrhagic c.**, **Strumous c.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**Suppurative c.** See *Purulent c.*—**Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. tarsalis*. See *Palpebral c.*—**Trachomatous c.** See *Granular c.*

CONJUNCTIVUS. See **CONNECTIVE.**

CONNARUS, *m.* Gr., *κόνναρος*. Fr., *connaret*. Ger., *Baumbohne*. 1. A genus of plants indigenous to Asia, America, and the Pacific isles. 2. The *Onphalobium* of Gärtner.—**C. africanus**. Fr., *c. d'Afrique*. Guinea zebra wood. The natives employ a decoction of the bark as a vulnerary.

CONNATE'. Lat., *connatus* (from *con*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *conné*, *connéé*. Ger., *mitgeboren*, *angeboren*. 1. Congenital. 2. Born or produced together, originally united. 3. In anatomy, ossifying from the same centre.

CONNA'TION. Early and complete coalescence.

CONNECTION. Gr., *συνάφῃ*. Lat., *connexio* (from *nectere*, to connect). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A joining together, also the state of being connected.—**Sexual c.** See **CORTION.**

CONNECTIVAL. Of or belonging to a connective.

CONNECTIVE. Lat., *connectivus*. Fr., *conjunctif*, *connectif*, *unissant*. Ger., *binde* (used in composition), *verbindend*. Pertaining to a tissue which unites, supports, or binds together (see *C. TISSUE*); as a *n.*, a vessel or nerve which connects two others.

CONNECTIVUM, *n.* Ger., *Mittelband*, *Bindegewebe*. A connective tissue or substance. See **CONNECTIVE.**

CONNERVATIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *con*, together, and *nervus*, a tendon, ligament, or nerve. A binding together by nervous, tendinous, or ligamentous structures, especially the latter. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

CONNEXION. See **CONNECTION.**

CONNEXIVUM, *n.* See **CONNECTIVE.**

CONNI'VENS. From *connivere*, to wink, to be drawn together. Fr., *connivent*. Ger., *übergefalet*, *kreisfältig*. 1. Folding on each other. 2. In anatomy, arranged in circular folds (see *VALVULÆ conniventes*).

CONOCEPHAL'IC. Having a skull somewhat cone-shaped.

CONOHO'RIA, *f.* Fr., *conohorie*. A genus of plants indigenous to tropical and subtropical America.—**C. cuspa**. A tree of Cumaná the bark of which is used as a febrifuge under the name of cascarilla, or fever bark of New Andalusia; the leaves also are used for the same purpose.—**C. lobolobo**. A species indigenous to the Antilles; a decoction of the leaves is very mucilaginous.

CONOID. From *κωνος*, a cone, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Cone-shaped.

CONOPH'OLIS, *f.* Cancer root, squaw root; a genus of the *Orobanchaceæ*. There are two species found in the United States from Canada to Louisiana. The roots are said to be astringent and tonic.

CONSANES/CENT. Lat., *consanescens* (from *consanescere*, to grow sound). In process of healing.

CONSCIOUSNESS. Gr., *συνείδησις*. Lat., *scientia*. Fr., *science*. Ger., *Bewusstsein*. The state of being able to take cognizance of impressions (from within the organism or from the surroundings), capable of giving rise to bodily, intellectual, or emotional sensations.—**Double c.** Fr., *science double*. The state of a person (a somnambulist, a hypnotic, or the like) who leads two alternating courses of life, one during his ordinary condition, and the other when in a state of somnambulism, etc., having no remembrance of the real or supposed events of the one while in the other.—**Muscular c.** See **MUSCULAR SENSE.**

CONSEC'UTIVE. Lat., *consecutivus* (from *consequi*, to occur in sequence). Fr., *consécutif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. 1. Following each other in uninterrupted sequence. 2.

Occurring as a sequel or consequence. 3. In organic chemistry, a term applied to trisubstituted compounds of benzene, (C_6H_6), in which all three of the replacing radicles are attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Such compounds have the structural formula $C_6(H,R',R',R',H,H)$.

CONSENES'CE/CE, CONSENES'CE/NCY. From *consensescere*, to grow old. Progress toward senility.

CONSEN'SUAL. From *consensus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *consensuel*. Ger., *consensuell*. 1. Caused by sensation, and not through an intermediate discriminating will or feeling. 2. Related, sympathetic (said of symptoms).

CONSEN'SUS, *m.* From *con*, together, and *sensire*, to feel. Gr., *συνπάθεια*, *ὁμολογία*. Fr., *consentement*. See **SYMPATHY** and **SYNERGY**.—**C. oculorum**. An obsolete term for the intimate association between the two eyes, as in vision, in the action of the various ocular muscles and in various diseases.

CONSER'VA, *f.* See **CONSERVE.**

CONSERVATION. Gr., *φύλαξις*. Lat., *conservatio* (from *conservare*, to preserve). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Erhaltung*. The preserving of anything against loss or deterioration.—**C. of energy**. Fr., *c. d'énergie*. Ger., *Kraftserhaltung*. A principle universal in its application, by virtue of which any form of energy, whether occurring in organized or in unorganized bodies, never suffers loss but is transmuted into some other form of energy of equivalent power. An example of the *c.* is found in the development of heat by the arrest of a moving body by the discharge of nervous energy, as in the process of thinking.

CONSERVATIVE. Gr., *φυλακτικός*. Lat., *conservans*. Fr., *conservateur*. In pharmacy, preservative; in surgery, aiming at the preservation of injured parts as far as possible, together with the interests of the patient, rather than at brilliancy in procedures.

CONSERVE. Lat., *conserva*. Fr., *c.*, *électuaire simple*, *saccharolé mou*. Ger., *C.*, *Latwerge*, *Kräuterzucker*. A preparation formerly made by covering fresh drugs with a layer of sugar, and afterward by beating fresh vegetable substances with sufficient sugar into a uniform mass. See **CONFECTION**.

CONSIDEN'TIA, *f.* See **APOCATASTASIS**.

CONSIS'TENCE. Gr., *σύστασις*. Lat., *consistentia* (from *consistere*, to be firm). Fr., *consistance*. Ger., *Consistenz*, *Festigkeit*. Thickness, solidity; also the degree of solidity of a body; the degree of closeness of aggregation of the particles which compose a substance.

CONSOL'IDANT. Lat., *consolidans* (from *consolidare*, to consolidate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *befestigend*, *vereinigend*. Consolidating, promoting cicatrization.

CONSOLIDA'TION. Gr., *ὁλοκλήρωσις*. Lat., *consolidatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Befestigung*, *Verdichtung*, *Vereinigung*. The act of making or becoming solid; especially (*a*) the process of solidification of the lungs by engorgement and by exudation into the alveoli (Cf. **HEPATIZATION**); (*b*) the union, solidification, and cicatrization of wounds; (*c*) the union and ossification of fractures.—**Non-granular c.** The form of pulmonary *c.* which is found in typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox; dependent for its origin and development on a specific cause.

CONSOLIDATI'VUS, CONSOLIDATU'RUS. See **CONSOLIDANT**.

CONSUMMÉ (Fr.). $Ko^3n^2-so^3m-a$. Lat., *consummatum*. Ger., *Kraftbrühe*. A broth so strong as to gelatinize when cold; a clear soup.

CON'SONANCE. Lat., *consonantia*. Fr., *c.* The state of being consonant, also the production of consonant sounds.

CON'SONANT, CON'SONATING. Lat., *consonans* (from *consonare*, to sound in unison). Fr., *c.* Ger., *consonie'rend*, *zusammenstimmend*. Sounding in unison with another sound caused by vibrations of air within an inclosed space, and strengthened thereby (said of pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation).

CONSPER'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See CATAPASM.

CONSPICIL'LA, *n. pl.* From *conspicillum*, a place to look from, a watching. An obsolete term for spectacles.

CONSPIRA'TION. Gr., *ξύμπνοια, ὁμόνοια*. Lat., *conspiratio* (from *conspirare*, to blow together). See SYMPATHY.

CONSTANCY. Gr., *βεβαιότης*. Lat., *constantia* (from *constare*, to stand together). Fr., *constance*. Ger., *Constanz*. 1. In electrophysics, absence of interruption or of variation in intensity. 2. Of microorganisms, unchangeableness under cultivation.

CONSTANT. Gr., *βέβαιος*. Lat., *constans*. Fr., *c.* In electrophysics, uninterrupted; not accompanied by marked variations of intensity.

CONSTANT. In physics, a value which is not subject to variation and which therefore serves as a unit of measurement.

CONSTERNATIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *consternare*, to overwhelm. Gr., *ἐκπληξίς* (1st def.). 1. Stupor. 2. The night terrors of children.

CONSTIPATED. Lat., *constipatus*. Fr., *constipé, échauffé*. Ger., *verstopft*. Subject to or affected with constipation.

CONSTIPATION. Gr., *σφύσις*. Lat., *constipatio* (from *constipare*, to pack together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verstopfung, Hartleibigkeit, Darmverstopfung*. A condition in which there is a suspension or insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels.

CONSTITUENT. Lat., *constituens* (from *constituere*, to set in order). Fr., *constituant*. Ger., *constituierend, ausmachend, festsetzend*. 1. Entering into the composition of a compound; as a *n.*, an ingredient. 2. Giving consistence to a compound.

CONSTITUTION. Gr., *κατάστασις*. Lat., *constitutio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C, Körperbeschaffenheit*. 1. The structure of a substance; its make-up with reference to both the arrangement and nature of its component parts. 2. A kind of physiological basis or predisposition, presenting itself as something constant in the same individual, characterized by the mode of reaction of nerves and muscles and also by the composition of the blood and the state of nutrition, as well as by the powers of resistance to external and internal influences.—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *c. apoplectique*. A *c.* commonly supposed to be fraught with a tendency to apoplexy; characterized by a short neck, habitual redness of the face, and an oversized head.—**Atmospheric c.** Fr., *c. atmosphérique*. The state of the atmosphere with regard to its influence on health.—**Bilious c.** Fr., *tempérament bilieux*. A variety of irritable *c.* in which a dark or yellow skin and a dark iris are prominent characteristics.—**Catarrhal c.** A variety of irritable *c.* in which there is tendency to catarrhal inflammations of all sorts.—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *c. épidémique*. Ger., *epidemische C.* The *genius epidemicus*, a condition of the atmosphere that has been supposed to favor the epidemic prevalence of certain diseases.—**Indolent c.** Fr., *tempérament indolent*. A *c.* characterized by slow development and slow movements of the body. Slight effort produces fatigue. Subdivisions of this are the venous, lymphatic, asthenic, and cretinoid *c's*.—**Irritable c.** Fr., *tempérament irritable*. A *c.* characterized by small muscular development, pale skin, and a lively intellect and temperament. It is most common in women and children. Individuals with cerebral or spinal irritability belong to this class.—**Medical c.** Fr., *c. médicale*. The atmospheric *c.* as concerned in the prevalence of certain diseases. See *Epidemic c.*—**Plethoric c.** A *c.* characterized by a large build, with abundant muscular substance and red cheeks, lips, and mucous membranes.—**Scrofulous c.** A *c.* vitiated by or affected with scrofula.

CONSTITUTIONAL. Fr., *constitutionnel*. Ger., *constitutionell, constitutionsmässig*. 1. Pertaining to the con-

stitution (said of conditions which affect the entire system). 2. Congenital. 3. Due to some peculiarity of the constitution. 4. Expressive of the order of arrangement of the atoms contained in a molecule (see *C. FORMULA*).

CONSTRIC'TED. Lat., *constrictus*. Fr., *resserré, rétréci*. Ger., *zusammengeschnürt*. Affected with constriction.

CONSTRIC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *constringere*, to constrict. See CONSTRICTION.—**C. uteri inflammatoria** (seu *inflammatoria spastica*, seu *spasticoinflammatoria*). Tetanic contraction of the uterus accompanied with inflammatory phenomena.

CONSTRIC'TION. Gr., *σφύσις*. Lat., *constrictio* (1st def.), *constrictum* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Adstriction, Zusammenziehung*. 1. A drawing together, puckering, narrowing. 2. A narrowed part, a stricture.—**Annular c's, C's of Ranvier**. See *NODES of Ranvier*.

CONSTRIC'TIVE. Lat., *constrictivus*. Fr., *constrictif*. Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Pertaining to or exerting constriction; as a *n.*, an astringent, a styptic.

CONSTRIC'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Fr., *constricteur*. Ger., *Zusammenzieher, Zusammenschnürer*. Anything that exercises constriction, especially a constricting muscle. See also SPHINCTER and SERRE-NEUD.—**Anterior c. of the vulva**. Fr., *constricteur antérieure de la vulve*. Ger., *Schliessmuskel des Scheidenvorhofs, Scheidenschnürer*. In the solipeds, the muscular fibres which surround the entrance of the vaginal canal.—**C. alæ nasi**. Of Cowper, the depressor alæ nasi and the compressor naris regarded as one muscle. See DEPRESSOR alæ nasi and COMPRESSOR naris.—**C. ani**. See SPHINCTER ani externus.—**C. cunni**. Fr., *constricteur de la vulve (ou du vagin), annulo-syndesmo-clitoridien, l'autre muscle du clitoris*. Ger., *Schliesser der weiblichen Scham, Scheidenschnürer*. Syn.: *sphincter vaginae, c. cunni superficialis, bulbocavernosus, compressor bulbi, musculus clitoridis inferior latus et planus*. A sphincter muscle which arises from the central point of the perinæum, usually receiving fibres from the external sphincter ani and superficial transverse perineal muscles, and, after surrounding the orifice of the vagina, is inserted into the lower surfaces of the corpora cavernosa of the clitoris and into the mucous membrane between the clitoris and the urethral orifice. Its two halves are regarded as the homologues of the bulbocavernosi in man.—**C. cunni profundus**. The transversus perinæi profundus in women.—**C. cunni superficialis**. See *C. cunni*.—**C. faucium inferior, C. inferior pharyngis**. See *Inferior c. of the pharynx*.—**C. isthmi faucium**. See GLOSSOPALATINUS.—**C. isthmi faucium posterior, C. isthmi faucium superior**. That portion of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the uvula.—**C. isthmi urethræ** (seu *urethralis*). See *C. urethræ*.—**C. labiorum**. See ORBICULARIS oris.—**C. naris, C. narium, C. nasi**. See COMPRESSOR naris.—**C. œsophagei**. See *Inferior c. of the pharynx*.—**C. of the larynx**. Fr., *constricteur laryngien*. Ger., *Kehlkopfschnürer*. The cricoarytenoid and the thyroarytenoid muscles.—**C's of the pharynx**. See *Superior, Middle, and Inferior c's of the pharynx*.—**C. oris**. See ORBICULARIS oris.—**C. palpebrarum**. An obsolete term for the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.—**C. pharyngis inferior**. See *Inferior c. of the pharynx*.—**C. pharyngis medius**. See *Middle c. of the pharynx*.—**C. pharyngis superior**. See *Superior c. of the pharynx*.—**C. prolabii inferior**. The lowermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle.—**C. prolabbii superior**. The uppermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle.—**C. pudendi**. See *C. cunni*.—**C. radicis penis**. See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.—**C. urethræ**. Fr., *constricteur de l'urèthre*. Ger., *Zusammenschnürer der Harnröhre*. 1. Muscular fibres attached on each side to the rami of the ischia and pubes, and the adjoining fascia, which inclose the membranous part of the urethra in a sphincter. In the female it is nearly divided into

halves by the vagina, the uppermost fibres passing over the urethra and the lowermost being blended with the walls of the vagina. 2. See *TRANSVERSUS perinei profundus*.—**C. urethræ et vaginæ**. See *C. cunni profundus*.—**C. urethræ membranaceæ**. 1. A portion of the c. urethræ muscle arising from the connective tissue of and walls of the vessels of the plexus pubicus impar which Lesshaft regarded as being identical with Guthrie's muscle. 2. See *C. urethræ*.—**C. vaginæ**. See *C. cunni*.—**C. vesicæ urinariæ**. See *DETRUSOR urinæ*.—**C. vestibuli, C. vestibuli vaginæ**. See *C. cunni profundus*.—**C. vulvæ**. See *C. cunni*.—**First middle c.** See *HYOPHARYNGEUS*.—**Inferior c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis inferior*. Fr., *constricteur inférieure du pharynx*. Ger., *unterer Schlundkopfschnürrer*. The most superficial of the c's of the pharynx, which has its origin in three slips. The lowest (the crycopharyngeus) arises from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage, the middle (the thyreopharyngeus) from the posterior part and occasionally from the outer surface of the ala of the thyroid cartilage, and the uppermost (the syndes-mopharyngeus) from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. These unite and curve backward and inward to unite in the posterior median line of the pharynx with their fellows of the opposite side.—**Middle c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis medius*. Fr., *constricteur median du pharynx*. Ger., *mittlerer Schlundkopfschnürrer*. A muscle of deglutition the lower portion of which is covered by the inferior c. and covering above a portion of the superior c. It arises by two slips, the lowermost of which (the ceratopharyngeus) springs from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, and the uppermost (the chondropharyngeus) from the lesser cornu. It radiates downward, horizontally, and upward, and unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the posterior median line of the pharynx.—**Posterior c. of the vulva**. Fr., *constricteur postérieur de la vulve*. Ger., *hinterer Schamschnürrer*. The analogue of the c. vaginæ of women, found in the lower animals.—**Second middle c.** See *THYREOPHARYNGEUS*.—**Speir's artery c.** An instrument for the closure of arteries without the use of ligatures or other foreign bodies to be left in the wound. It consists of a flattened metal tube, six inches long, with a sliding steel tongue running its entire length and having a screw arrangement at the upper end by which the tongue may be protruded from or retracted within the sheath. The lower end of the tongue is hook-shaped to fit around the artery to be constricted.—**Superior c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis superior*. Fr., *constricteur pharyngis supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Schlundkopfschnürrer*. The uppermost and most deeply seated of the c. muscles of the pharynx, which is covered in a large part by the middle c. It arises from the side of the tongue in connection with the fibres of the geniopharyngoglossus (the glossopharyngeus), from the posterior extremity of the mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla (the mylopharyngeus), from the buccopharyngeal fascia (the buccopharyngeus), and from the hamular process and the lower third of the posterior edge of the internal pterygoid plate (the pterygopharyngeus). Its fibres curve backward to unite with its fellow of the opposite side and with the cephalopharyngeal fascia.

CONSTRICTO'RII, *m. pl.* Diseases attended with constriction.

CONSTRIN'GENT. Lat., *constringens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Causing constriction; as a n., an astringent.

CONSTUPRA'TION. Lat., *constupratio* (from *constuprare*, to ravish). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Not(h)zucht*. Rape.

CONSUETU'DO, *f.* *-tudinis*. From *consuescere*, to become accustomed. Gr., *ἔθος*, *ἐθισμός*. Ger., *Gewohnheit*. Habit.

CONSUL'TANT. Fr., *c.* A practitioner called in consultation.

CONSULTA'TION. Gr., *συμβουλεύσις*. Lat., *consultatio* (from *consultare*, to deliberate together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Berathung*. 1. The act of consulting; a meeting of two or more practitioners to examine into the features of a case of disease or injury, and to settle upon the course of treatment to be pursued. 2. Of French writers, also the conclusions reached at such a meeting.

CONSUMMA'TUM, *n.* See *CONSUMMÉ*.

CONSUMMA'TUS. From *consummare*, to complete. Fr., *consummé*. Ger., *vollendet*. Settled, confirmed (in the sense of incurable).

CONSUMP'TION. Gr., *σύντηξις*. Lat., *consumptio* (from *consumere*, to waste away, to consume). Fr., *consomption*. Ger., *Schwindsucht*, *Abzehrung*, *Anszehrung*. 1. A using up (as of food or of a stock of supplies), also the amount used up in a given time. 2. A wasting away of the body, especially as the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, also that disease itself.—**Acute pulmonary c.** See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Apostematous c.** A variety of pulmonary c. characterized by severe cough, circumscribed pain, and a sudden and copious expectoration of purulent matter.—**Black c.** See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Bronchial c.** See *BRONCHIAL PHTHISIS*.—**Catarrhal c.** See *CATARRHAL PHTHISIS*.—**C. of the bowels**. Intestinal tuberculosis.—**C. of the lungs**. Pulmonary phthisis.—**C. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *tabes dorsalis*. Locomotor ataxia.—**Febrile c.** See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Galloping c.** Fr., *phthisis galopante* (ou *aiguë*). Ger., *galoppi(c)rende Schwindsucht*. See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Laryngeal c.** See *Tuberculous LARYNGITIS*.—**Miner's c.** See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Nervous c.** A disease described by Morton, in which there are failure of digestion, exhaustion, pallor, and extreme marasmus, without any evidences of pulmonary disorder. It occurred especially in drinkers and those who had been living in the South Pacific (Leeward) Islands.—**Potter's c.** Pulmonary phthisis among potters, produced by the constant inhalation of clay dust.—**Pulmonary c.** See *Pulmonary PHTHISIS*.—**Rhachitic c.** Fr., *consomption rhachitique*. An exaggerated degree of rhachitis in which firm organization of the elements which compose the rhachitic bones has not taken place. The bones are very porous and cartilaginous in consistence.—**Senile pulmonary c.** See *Senile PHTHISIS*.—**Tuberculous c.** See *TUBERCULOSIS*.

CONSUMP'TIVE. Lat., *consumptivus*. Fr., *consomptif*, *phthisique*. Ger., *schwindsüchtig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with consumption, especially pulmonary consumption; as a n., an individual having that disease.

CONTABES'CENCE. Lat., *contabescencia* (from *contabescere*, to waste away). Fr., *c.* Emaciation, marasmus.

CONTABES'CENT. Lat., *contabescens*. Fr., *c.* Wasting, consumptive.

CON'TACT. Gr., *ψᾶσις*. Lat., *contactus* (from *con*, together, and *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Berührung*, *C.* The state in which two or more bodies touch each other; a close association between two or more individuals.—**C. action**. See *CATALYSIS*.—**C. substance**. See *CATALYST*.—**Direct c.**, **Immediate c.** Fr., *c. immédiat*. The c. of objects or individuals with each other without the intervention of another object or individual.—**Indirect c.**, **Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiat*. The c. of a person with another or with anything by the intervention of some one or something. C. by means of an interposed substance; in pathology, see *Mediate CONTAGION*.—**Optical c.** A c. between two transparent surfaces (as when two varieties of glass are united to form a single lens), so that there is no change in the direction of rays of light passing through the two me-

dia; also the c. of pigments with glass, so that there is no reflection from the painted side.

CONTACTILE, CONTACTUAL. See TACTILE.

CONTACTUOUS. Contagious.

CONTACTUS, m. See CONTACT.—**C. lateralis nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.

CONTACTES, f. -a'gis. From *contingere*, to touch. See CONTACT and CONTACTION.

CONTA'GIOMIASMAT'IC. Contagious and miasmatic.

CONTA'GION. Lat., *contages, contagio, contagium* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contage, c.* Ger., *Ansteckung* (1st def.), *Ansteckungsstoff* (2d def.). 1. The communication of disease from one individual to another by means of direct or mediate contact or, as used by some writers (in the sense of infection), by effluvia, etc. 2. The material cause or virus of a contagious disease.—**Direct c.** Contact of the living body with any specific morbid material capable of development within or upon that body, and by which disease, similar to that of which the *materies morbi* formed a part, is reproduced.

—**Immediate c.** Fr., *c. immédiate, c. vive.* Ger., *unmittelbare Ansteckung.* C. due to actual contact with an affected person.—**Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiante, c. morte.* Ger., *mittelbare Ansteckung.* The acquisition of a contagious disease from an intermediary person rather than directly from one affected with it.—**Mental c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse.* The occurrence or causation in neurotic persons of symptoms like those manifested by other persons with whom they are associated; neurotic mimicry.

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CONTA'GIONED. Fr., *contagiié, contagionné.* Infected by contagion.

CONTA'GIONIST. Fr., *contagionniste, contagionnaire.* A believer in the contagious origin of a given disease.

CONTAGIO'SI, m. pl. Contagious diseases.

CONTAGIOS'ITY. Fr., *contagiosité.* Ger., *Ansteckbarkeit, Contagiosität.* The property of being contagious, also the degree of contagiousness of a given disease.

CONTA'GIUS. Lat., *contagiosus.* Fr., *contagieux.* Ger., *ansteckend, contagios.* Susceptible of communication by contagion.

CONTA'GIUSNESS. Fr., *contagiosité.* Ger., *Contagiosität, Ansteckungsfähigkeit.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTA'GIUM, n. Fr., *contage c.* Ger., *C, Ansteckungsstoff.* A virus or material having contagious properties.

—**C. animatum.** See *C. vivum*.—**C. febrile.** See *C. halitosum*.—**C. fixum.** A non-volatile medium of contagion.

—**C. halitosum.** A contagious exhalation from a patient, especially the breath.—**C. pellis.** An obsolete name for scabies.—**C. per contactum.** See *Direct CONTACTION*.—**C. vivum.** Any living organism, animal or vegetable, that is the essential cause of a contagious disease.—**Nervous c.** A hypothetical medium of the spread of certain diseases of the nervous system.

CONTEX'TUS, m. C. From *contexere*, to weave, to construct. A tissue.—**C. cellulosus.** Cellular tissue.

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY. Lat., *continentia* (from *continens*, temperate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Enthaltsamkeit.* Self-restraint, especially abstinence from sexual indulgence.

CONTIN'UA, f. See Continued FEVER.

CONTIN'UED. Lat., *continuus* (from *continere*, to hang together). Fr., *continu.* Ger., *beständig, fortlaufend, ununterbrochen, anhaltend.* Uninterrupted; of a fever, without intermissions; of a morbid cause, existing throughout the continuance of a disease.

CONTINU'ITAS, f. -ta'tis. 1. See CONTINUITY. 2. A connected series, a continuation.—**C. nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.

CONTINU'ITY. Lat., *continuitas.* Fr., *continuité.* Ger., *Continuität, Zusammenhang.* The state of being continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

CONTIN'UOUS. See CONTINUED and C. CURRENT.

CONTOR'TION. Lat., *contortio* (from *contorquere*, to

twist). Fr., *contorsion.* Ger., *Verdrehung, Verrenkung.* A twisting or writhing of the body or of a part; also an old name for a sprain, ileus, lateral curvature of the spine, and wryneck.

CONTRAAPERTURA, f. From *contra*, opposite to, and *aperire*, to open. Fr., *contre-ouverture.* Ger., *Gegenöffnung.* A counter opening.

CONTRACTED. Lat., *contractus* (from *contrahere*, to draw together). Fr., *contracté.* Ger., *zusammengezogen.* Drawn together upon itself, narrowed, shortened; lessened in size; of a muscle, in a state of active contraction.

CONTRACTILE. Lat., *contractilis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *contractil, zusammenziehbar.* Capable of contracting; tending to contract.

CONTRACTILITAS, f. -ta'tis. See CONTRACTILITY.

CONTRACTIL'ITY. Lat., *contractilitas.* Fr., *contractilité.* Ger., *Contractilität, Contractionsvermögen, Zusammenziehbarkeit.* Capacity for or tendency to contraction; especially capacity for responding to stimulation by movements.—**Amœboid c.** See *Cellular c.*—**Animal c.** See *Voluntary c.*—**Cellular c.** Fr., *contractilité cellulaire.* The c. of masses of protoplasm.—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *contractilité ciliaire.* Protoplasmatic movement originating in the substance of the ciliary cells, and without influence from the nerve centres; divided by Valentin into imbatiform, undulatory, oscillatory, and uncinata.—**Electrical c.** Fr., *contractilité électrique.* The c. of a muscle on electrical stimulation.—**Farad'ic c.** Fr., *contractilité faradique.* The c. of a muscle on stimulation with a faradic current.—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *contractilité galvanique.* The c. of a muscle on galvanic stimulation.—**Involuntary c.** Fr., *c. organique.* Capacity for movements (such as those in smooth or unstriated muscular fibre) which are not dependent upon or governed by the will.—**Muscular c.** Fr., *contractilité musculaire.* Ger., *muskuläre Contractilität.* The contractile power of a muscle.—**Organic c.** Fr., *contractilité organique.* See *Involuntary c.*—**Organic insensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique insensible.* The contractility of the smooth muscle fibres of glands, ducts, and capillaries; manifested by contractions so limited in extent as to escape notice, except on minute observation.—**Organic sensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique sensible.* See *Involuntary c.*—**Voluntary c.** C. (such as that in striped muscular fibre) which depends upon or is governed by the will of the individual.

CONTRACT'IO, f. -io'nis. See CONTRACTION.—**C. prævia.** Of H. Bayer, spastic contraction or rigidity of some portion of the gravid uterus situated between the presenting pole of the ovum and the os externum.

CONTRACT'ION. Gr., *συστολή* (from *συστέλλεσθαι*, to contract). Lat., *contractio* (from *contrahere*, to contract), *systole.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenziehung, Zuckung, C., Verengerung* (constriction), *Verkürzung* (shortening). 1. The act of contracting. 2. The state of being contracted. 3. In physiology, the sum of the phenomena which accompany a single muscular movement.—**Anodal closure c.** See ANODAL closure c.—**Anodal opening c.** See ANODAL opening c.—**Breaking c.** Ger., *Öffnungszuckung.* The contraction which takes place in a muscle, through which a galvanic current is passing, at the moment of breaking the circuit.—**Carpopedal c.** See *Carpopedal SPASM*.—**Cathodal closure c.** See *Cathodal closure CLONUS*.—**Cathodal duration c.** A contraction occurring at the cathode and persisting during the entire time of closure of the circuit. The same as cathodal closure tetanus.—**Cathodal opening c.** See *Cathodal opening CLONUS*.—**Cicatricial c.** Fr., *rétraction cicatricielle.* The gradual c. of a scar.—**Dupuytren's (finger) c.** A contracture of the palmar fascia, producing permanent flexion of the fingers.—**Fibrillar c's, Fibrillary c's.** Fr., *c's fibrillaires.* Ger., *fibrilläre Zuckungen.* Phenomena sometimes observed in muscles

after section of the main trunks of their motor nerves (especially the facial). They consist of alternate c's of the separate bundles of fibres. The cause is probably intrinsic in the muscles, rather than central. It may be due to disease.—**Front tap c.** A modification of the ankle clonus described by Gowers. It is a reflex extension movement of the foot elicited by tapping the muscles on the front of the leg.—**Hour glass c.** Fr., *c. en sablier*, *c. en verre de montre*. Ger., *stundenglasförmige* (oder *sanduhrförmige*) *C.*, *partieller Uteruskampf in der Nachgeburtszeit*, *spastischer Strictur des Uterus*. A form of irregular c. of the uterus in which it is constricted in its meridional zone so as to resemble an hour glass.—**Idiomuscular c.** Fr., *c. idio-musculaire*. Ger., *idio-muskuläre Kontraction*. 1. A localized c. observed in a fatigued muscle when struck violently with a percussion hammer; described by Schiff. 2. See MYOEDEMA.—**Idiopathic c. with rigidity.** See CONTRACTURE.—**Independent (or Inherent) c's of the uterus.** The ante partum c's of the uterus commonly termed "painless."—**Initial c.** Ger., *anfängliche Zuckung*. 1. The first c. observed in a muscle on the application of a series of rapid induction shocks, before the occurrence of tetanus. 2. A c. occurring in a rheoscopic limb when its nerve is applied to a muscle tetanized with strychnine.—**Irregular c. of the uterus.** Fr., *rétraction spasmodique, stricture* (ou *étranglement*) *de l'utérus*. Ger., *partieller Uteruskampf, spastische Strictur der Gebärmutter*. C. of certain zones of the uterus of a spasmodic sort, so as to impede the expulsion of its contents or the introduction of the hand into its cavity. Cf. *Hour glass c.*—**Making c.** Ger., *Schliessungszuckung*. The c. which takes place in a muscle, through which the galvanic current is passing, at the moment of making the circuit.—**Muscular c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre C., Muskelc.* C. due to muscular action; the c. of a muscle when it is called into action.—**Overmaximal c.** Ger., *übermaximale Zuckung*. A further c. (exceeding the previous maximum) which takes place when the strength of a stimulus applied to a muscle is gradually increased until a maximum of c. is obtained, and then, after a short interval, is increased still further; first observed by Fick.—**Paradoxical c.** Fr., *c. paradoxale*. Ger., *paradoxische Zuckung*. 1. A c. of the muscles supplied by both branches of a large nerve (like the sciatic in the frog) observed when an electrical current is applied to one of its two primary divisions. 2. Of Westphal, the c. of a muscle when its points of origin and insertion are suddenly approximated (i. e., when the muscle is suddenly relaxed); usually associated with paresis of the lower extremities.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *rétrécissement du bassin* (ou *pelvien*), *angustie pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenverengerung*. Narrowing of the pelvis in any of its diameters.—**Peristaltic c.** Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltische fortschreitende C.* The undulatory c. of the muscular coat of the intestines by which their contents are propelled downward.—**Permanent c.** See CONTRACTURE.—**Perverted uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérine perversée*. A general term for irregular and spastic uterine c.—**Pulsatile c's.** Fr., *c's pulsatiles*. Ger., *pulsi(c)rende Zusammenziehungen*. Certain c's of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles which are synchronous with the pulse.—**Residual c.** See ELASTIC after VIBRATION.—**Rhythmical c.** A c. (such as that of the heart) which recurs at regular intervals.—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secondäre Zuckung*. A muscular c. corresponding to the cardiac systole observed when the nerve of a muscle nerve preparation is laid upon a living heart; described by Matteucci in 1842.—**Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique*. Ger., *spastische C.* Convulsive muscular c. without intervals of relaxation, as in tetanus.—**Tetanic c.** Lat., *contractio tetanica*. Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *starrkrampfartige Zuckung*. Firm and prolonged muscular c. such as occurs in

tetanus or when rapidly repeated induction shocks are passed through a muscle.—**Unipolar induced c.** Ger., *unipolare induzierte Zuckung*. A c. such as is produced in a frog's muscle (not entirely insulated) when a single electrode is applied to it, the other end of the circuit being connected with the ground.—**Vermicular c.** See PERISTALTIC c.

CONTRACTOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. A muscle the action of which is to render a part tense; a tensor.—**C. chordæ.** A bundle of muscular fibres extending between the left auriculoventricular valve and the wall of the ventricle, lying in certain of the chordæ tendineæ.

CONTRACTURA, *f.* See CONTRACTURE.—**C. ab acrimonia irritante.** Contracture resulting from some irritating cause.—**C. ab antagonists paralyticis.** See PARALYTIC CONTRACTURE.—**C. ab inflammatione.** Contracture arising from inflammation.—**C. articularis.** Permanent rigid contraction of muscles near joints.—**C. artuum.** See CONTRACTURE (1st def.).—**C. a spasm.** Tonic spasm; cramp depending on spasm.—**C. phimosi.** Phimosi.—**C. Pottii.** Pott's disease.

CONTRACTURE. Lat., *contractura*. Fr., *c. Ger., Contractur*. 1. Permanent contraction of a soft structure, especially a muscle, with rigidity. 2. In physiology, the condition of permanent contraction assumed by a muscle after prolonged and excessive stimulation. 3. In orthopædic surgery, a muscle spasmodically contracted.—**Active myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique active*. A form of myopathic c. due to long-continued or excessive use of the affected muscles, to myositis, the effect of cold, etc.—**Essential c.** Fr., *c. essentielle*. Tetanus.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Contractur*. Neuropathic c. due to hysteria. It usually affects the lower extremity, comes on suddenly, and after awhile disappears as suddenly as it came.—**Idiopathic c.** See NEUROPATHIC c. and TETANY.—**Latent c.** A condition sometimes occurring in connection with focal lesions of the brain (after tonic contraction has begun to relax and the movements of the affected parts are becoming normal), characterized by a temporary recurrence of rigidity when any special effort to control the movements is made.—**Myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique*, *c. protopathique*. Ger., *myopathische Contractur*. C. due to primary changes in the muscular substance itself. See *Active myopathic c.* and *Passive myopathic c.*—**Nervous c., Neuropathic c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse* (ou *symptomatique*, ou *neuropathique*). Ger., *neuropathische Contractur*. C. due to derangement of the central or peripheral nervous system.—**Paralytic c.** Fr., *c. paralytique*. Ger., *paralytische* (oder *secondäre*) *Contractur*. A permanent c. which takes place in the antagonists of paralyzed muscles.—**Passive myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique passive*. A form of myopathic c. due to defective nutrition of the affected muscles.—**Primary c.** Lat., *contractura primaria*. Fr., *c. primaire*. Ger., *primäre Contractur*. A c. directly due to abnormal innervation, associated with a certain amount of paralysis, and characterized by persistent rigidity and shortening in the affected muscles, which, however, relax, usually, during sleep.—**Protopathic c.** See MYOPATHIC c.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe*. Ger., *Reflexc.* A neuropathic c. due to reflex irritation (e. g., of the sphincter ani from fissure of the anus).—**Saturnine c.** Fr., *c. saturnine*. Ger., *saturnine Contractur*. Paralytic c. in consequence of chronic lead poisoning.—**Secondary c.** See PARALYTIC c.—**Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique*. Ger., *spastische Contractur*. A neuropathic c. not due to paralysis, but to enduring spasm.—**Symptomatic c.** See NEUROPATHIC c.—**Thomsenian c.** The c. that takes place in Thomsen's disease.—**Volkmann's c.** A c. of the fingers, sometimes of the wrist also, which comes on rapidly, with partial paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, usually in the region of the elbow. It occurs generally in young children.

CONTRADO'LIN. A combination of salicylic acid, phenol, and acetamide, said to be antizymotic and analgetic.

CONTRAEXTEN'SION. See COUNTEREXTENSION.

CONTRAFISSU'RA, f. From *contra*, opposite to, and *fissure*, to cleave. Fr., *contre-fente, contre-fissure*. Ger., *Contrafissur, Gegenspalt*. A fissure of the cranium produced at a point opposite to or distant from the point at which a blow is received. See **CONTRE-COUP**.

CON'TRAHENS. From *contrahere*, to draw together. Fr., *contractif*. Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Contracting; as a n. m., a constricting or puckering muscle, also an astringent.—**C. communis buccarum labiorumque.** Fr., *buccinato-labial*. Of Cruveilhier, the buccinator and orbicularis oris regarded as one muscle.

CONTRAINCI'SIO, f. From *contra*, opposite to, and *incisio* (see **INCISION**). A counteropening.

CONTRAIN'DICANT. Fr., *contre-indiquant*. Ger., *wider-rat(h)end, gegenanzeigend*. Having the force of a contra-indication.

CONTRAINDICA'TION. Lat., *contraindicatio* (from *contra*, against, opposite to, and *indicare*, to point to). Fr., *contre-indication*. Ger., *Gegenanzeige*. A symptom or sign indicating that a particular method of treating a disease or the use of a particular remedy is not to be followed.

CONTRAIRRITA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See COUNTERIRRITATION.

CONTRAJER'VA, f. *Dorstenia c.*—**C. virginiana.** *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

CONTRALUNA'RIS, f. From *contra*, against, and *luna*, the moon. A woman who conceives while menstruating.

CONTRARY. Gr., *ἐναντίος*. Lat., *contrarius*. Fr., *contraire*. Ger., *conträr, entgegengesetzt*. Opposite, reversed; of the sexual appetite, perverted in the sense that the individual is attracted to others of the same sex.

CONTRAST. Fr., *contraste*. Ger., *C., Gegensatz*. A comparison of two or more things for the purpose of showing their difference, also the degree of difference so detected.—**Color c., C. of colors.** Fr., *contraste des couleurs*. Ger., *C. der Farben*. A modification of the visual impression that takes place when two or more objects of different color are viewed simultaneously or in quick succession, attributed to the fact that the action of the portion of the visual apparatus that takes cognizance of a particular color calls into action also an adjacent portion, producing the impression of another color, or produces in itself a state of fatigue that leads to the impression of the complementary color.—**Mixed c.** Fr., *contraste mixte*. That form of c. of colors in which the retina, having received the impression of a certain color for a length of time, conveys the sense of the complementary color, or, on being directed to a new color, receives the mingled impression of that color and of the color complementary to the first.—**Simultaneous c.** Fr., *contraste simultané*. Ger., *Simultan-C.* A form of c. of colors in which, when two contiguous colors are looked at at the same time, the impressions of the two colors are blended.—**Successive c.** Fr., *contraste successif*. Ger., *successiver C.* That form of c. of colors in which, when one or more colors have been looked at for a length of time, the retina preserves for the time being the impression of the complementary color or colors.

CONTRASTIM'ULANT. Lat., *contrastimulans*. Fr., *contre-stimulant*. Ger., *contrastimulirend*. Sedative, also counteracting the effect of an excess of stimulus; as a n., an agent so acting.—**Direct c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant directe*. Of Rasori, a sedative drug, such as antimony, mercury, purgatives, etc.—**Indirect c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant indirecte*. Such a sedative agent as abstinence from food, bleeding, the action of cold, etc.

CONTRASTIMULA'TION. Fr., *contre-stimulation*. Ger., *C., Gegenreizung*. The action of a contrastimulant; also the employment of such an agency.

CONTRASTIM'ULISM. Lat., *contrastimulismus*. Fr., *contre-stimulisme*. Ger., *Contrastimulismus*. Of Rasori, a system of medicine founded on the theory that the health of the body results from a balance between two forces—stimulus and contrastimulus—and that disease is due to a defective or excessive energy of one of them, and is to be treated by the use of stimulants or contrastimulants.

CONTRASTIM'ULIST. Fr., *contre-stimuliste*. Ger., *C.* A believer in contrastimulism.

CONTRASTIM'ULUS, m. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gegenreiz*. A hypothetical natural force operating within the body in conjunction with another termed *stimulus*, the two, when exactly balanced, maintaining a state of health.

CONTRAVOL'ITIONAL. Involuntary, done in opposition to the will.

CONTRAYER'VA, f. Fr., *contraïerre*. Ger., *Kontra-yerwen, Bezoarwurzel*. 1. *Dorstenia c.* 2. In the West Indies, the genus *Aristolochia*.

CONTRE-COUP (Fr.), Kō'n-t'r-ku. Ger., *Gegenstoss, Gegenschlag*. Lit., a counterstroke; the transmitted commotion manifested at a certain point in the body when a blow is received at a distant or opposite point, also a lesion (such as fracture of the skull) resulting therefrom.

CONTRACTA'TION. Lat., *contractatio* (from *contractare*, to handle). See **MANIPULATION** and **PALPATION**.

CONTRIT'ION. Lat., *contritio* (from *conterere*, to grind). See **COMMINUTION**.

CONTRITURA'TION. See **TRITURATION**.

CONTRIT'US. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *zerrieben*. Bruised, reduced to a coarse powder.

CONTROL EXPER'IMENT. An experiment made to test the correctness of another, particularly one made at the same time as another and with all the conditions alike except one, in order to test the effect of the expected condition.

CONTUN'DING. Lat., *contundens* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *contondant, contusif*. Ger., *zerquetschend*. Contusing; producing a contusion.

CONTURBA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *conturbare*, to disturb, disorder, confuse. The night terrors of children.

CONTUSED'. Lat., *contusus*. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. Bruised.

CONTU'SIO, f. -o'nis. See **CONTUSION**.—**C. cerebri.** Fr., *contusion cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnquetschung*. A more or less circumscribed bruising of the brain, with effusion of blood, resulting from a blow.—**C. concussiva.** A contusion without extravasation of fluid.—**C. sanguinea.** A contusion with ecchymosis.—**C. serosa.** A contusion accompanied by serous effusion.—**Thlasma c.** See **CONTUSION**.

CONTU'SION. Gr., *θλάσις* (from *θλάν*, to bruise [1st def.], *θλάσμα* [2d def.]). Lat., *contusio* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *c., meurtrissure*. Ger., *Quetschung*. 1. The act of contusing. 2. An injury caused by a blow from a blunt instrument; a bruise. 3. The state of being contused. 4. In pharmacy, a beating into coarse pieces.—**Cerebral c.** See **CONTUSIO cerebri**.

CONTU'SOR, m. -o'ris. An ancient instrument for crushing the fetal head.—**C. capitis.** See **CEPHALOTHLASTES**.

CONTUSO'RIMUM, n. See **CRUSHER**.

CONTU'SUM, n. A contused wound.

CONTUSU'RA, f. See **CONTUSION**.

CONTU'SUS. See **CONTUSED**.

CO'NUS, m. Gr., *κῶνος*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Kegel, Zapfen, C.* 1. A cone or a cone-shaped body. 2. A posterior staphyloma, so called, crescentic in shape and seen on one or the other side of the optic disc, usually the temporal. It is a thinning or atrophy of the chorioid stroma, including the pigment, which allows the white sclera to become visible. 3. The modiolus of the ear. 4. The pineal gland.—**C. arteriosus.** The conical pro-

longation upward of the right ventricle of the heart, from which the pulmonary artery arises.—**C. cochleæ.** See MODIOLUS.—**C. cordis.** The ventricular portion of the heart.—**C. corporis striati.** The anterior rounded extremity of the corpus striatum.—**C. fusorius.** An old name for a conical vessel for melting chemicals.—**Coni humuli** (seu lupuli). The strobiles of hops.—**Coni Malpighii.** See PYRAMIDS of Malpighi.—**C. medullaris.** See *C. terminalis*.—**Coni pini.** The strobiles of *Pinus silvestris*.—**Coni retinæ.** See RETINAL CONES.—**C. terminalis** (*medullæ spinalis*). Ger., *Markzapfen*, *Endzapfen*. The lower, pointed extremity of the spinal cord.—**Coni tubulosi** (Malpighii, seu *renum*). See PYRAMIDS of Malpighi.—**Coni vasculosi** (Halleri, seu *testiculi*). A series of small conical masses composed of the convolutions of the efferent tubules of the testicle. They form a part of the globus major of the epididymis, and their tubules open into a common duct, forming the origin of the vas deferens.

CONVALESCENCE. Gr., *ὕγιανσις, ἀνάληψις*. Lat., *convalescentia* (from *convalescere*, to become strong). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Genesung*. The recovery of strength after an illness; the state of the body when recovering from a disease or injury or from the weakness, etc., incident to parturition.—**Puerperal c.** Fr., *suites de couches physiologiques*. The return of the uterus, vagina, etc., to their normal state after parturition, together with the reestablishment of the general strength, with or without the development of lactation.

CONVALESCENT. Gr., *ὕγιαίνων*. Lat., *convalescens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.*, *genesend*. In a state of convalescence.

CONVALLARIN. Fr., *convallarine*. A principle extracted by water from *Convallaria maialis*; said to be more active than convallarin.

CONVALLAMAR(H)ETIN. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and *ῥητινῆ*, resin. Fr., *convallamarétine*. A product, $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$, obtained from convallamarin.

CONVALLAMARIN. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *convallamarine*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside, $C_{22}H_{40}O_{12}$, found in *Convallaria maialis*. In small doses, it is an active emetic. It acts on the heart, through the vagi nerves, slowing its action, and increasing the blood pressure; used in cardiac dropsy; its effects are not so cumulative as those of digitalis.

CONVALLARETIN. See CONVALLARRHETIN.

CONVALLARIA, f. Fr., *convallaire*, *muget*. Ger., *Maiblume*. 1. Lily of the valley. 2. The genus *Streptopus*. 3. The genus *Dichorisandra*.—**C. maialis**, **C. majalis**, **C. Mappi**. Fr., *muget de mai*. Ger., *Maililie*. The lily of the valley. The flowers and root have been used as a sternutatory, diuretic, and antispasmodic, and contain convallarin and convallamarin. A fluid extract of the flowers and one of the root are official.

CONVALLARIN. A glucoside, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, obtained from *Convallaria maialis*. It is a purgative, though great discrepancy exists as to its therapeutic effects, owing, it is supposed, to the impurity of the drug.

CONVALLARRHETIN. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and *ῥητινῆ*, resin. Fr., *convallarrhétine*. A poisonous, emetic substance, $C_{28}H_{52}O_6$, resulting, in conjunction with sugar, from the action of acids on convallarin.

CONVALLIA, f. See CONVALLARIA.

CONVELLENS. See CONVULSIVE.

CONVENTIO, f., **CONVENTUS, m.** -o'nis, -ventus. From *convenire*, to come together. See COITUS.

CONVERGENCE. Lat., *convergentia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenlaufen, Näherung*. The state of being convergent; also the power of converging or bringing together (said especially of the eyes).

CONVERGENT. Lat., *convergens* (from *con*, together, and *vergere*, to incline). Fr., *c.*, *convergent*. Ger., *convergie*(*end*). Inclining toward each other, coming together at a common point. See *C. STRABISMUS*.

CONVEXITY. Lat., *convexitas*. Fr., *convexité*. Ger., *Wölbung, Convexität*. A convex surface (as of the cerebral hemispheres).

CONVEXULUS. Dim. of *convexus*. Fr., *convexule*. Very slightly convex.

CONVOLU'TE(D). Lat., *convolutus* (from *convolvere*, to roll together). Fr., *convoluté*. Ger., *aufgerollt*. Rolled upon itself.

CONVOLU'TION. Lat., *convolutio, gyrus*. Fr., *circonvolution, pli, gyre* (3d def.). Ger., *Windung*. 1. The process of winding spirally or irregularly. 2. A coil of intestine, also a raised portion of similar appearance on the surface of the brain. 3. A depression on the inner surface of the skull, corresponding to a cerebral c. 4. The phase or condition of a nucleus in indirect or caryocinetic division in which the nuclear fibrils become sharply defined, twisted, and convoluted, so as to give somewhat the appearance of an irregularly wound ball of twine.—**Angular c.** Lat., *gyrus angularis, gyrus parietalis secundus*. Fr., *pli courbe* [Gratiolet], *circonvolution angulaire*. A gyrus, sometimes extremely complex, which forms the posterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule. It is continuous in front with the supramarginal c., and descends behind the parallel fissure to unite with the middle temporosphenoidal c. It is connected with the occipital lobe by annectant gyri.—**Annectant c's.** Lat., *gyri annectantes*. Fr., *plis de passage*. Ger., *Uebergangsbrücken, Uebergangswindungen*. The four gyri which connect the c's on the upper surface of the occipital lobe with the parietal and temporosphenoidal lobes.—**Anterior central c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Anterior chorioid c.** See *GYRUS chorioides* (seu *chorioides*) *anterior*.—**Anterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis anterior*. Fr., *pli orbitaire antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Orbitalwindung*. A c. which lies in front of the orbital sulcus, and is continuous with the middle frontal c.—**Anteroparietal c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Anterotemporal c.** See *Superior temporosphenoidal c.*—**Arnold's c.** See *GYRI posteriores inferiores* (under *GYRUS*).—**Ascending frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus præcentralis* (seu *centralis anterior*). Fr., *circonvolution prérolandique, premier pli ascendant, pli frontal ascendant, circonvolution frontale ascendante*. Ger., *vordere Centralwindung*. Syn.: *transverse c.*, *anterior central c.*, *anteroparietal gyrus*. A gyrus forming the anterior boundary of the fissure of Rolando, with which it is parallel. It extends from a point just behind the bifurcation of the Sylvian fissure to the edge of the great longitudinal fissure. It is generally continuous with the ascending parietal c., both above and below.—**Ascending parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus centralis posterior*. Fr., *deuxième pli ascendant, circonvolution pariétale ascendante* (ou *postrolandique*, ou *transverse médio-pariétale*). Ger., *hintere Centralwindung*. Syn.: *posteroparietal gyrus, posterior central c.* A c. which runs parallel with the ascending frontal c., from which it is separated by the fissure of Rolando, except at its superior and inferior extremities, where the two are generally united. It is continuous above with the superior parietal gyrus.—**Basirrhinal c.** See *Basirrhinal GYRUS*.—**Bridging c's.** See *Annectant c's*.—**Broca's c.** Fr., *circonvolution de Broca*. Ger., *Broca'sche Windung*. A term sometimes applied to the operculum, but more properly by Ferrier to the inferior (or third) frontal c.—**Callosal c.**, **Callosomarginal c.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**Cerebral c's.** Fr., *circonvolutions cérébrales*. Ger., *Hirnwindungen*. The c's of the cerebrum.—**C. lingualis.** See *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—**C. of the corpus callosum.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**C. of the operculum.** Lat., *gyrus operculi*. See *GYRI breves* (under *GYRUS*).—**C. of the Sylvian fissure.** The complex c. that bounds the fissure of Sylvius. It is broken up into numerous secondary c's.—**Cruciate c.** See *Orbital GYRI* (under *GYRUS*).—**Cuneate c.** See *Gyrus Isthmus*.—**Cuneiform c.** See *GYRI abrupti* (under *GYRUS*).—

Dentate c. Lat., *gyrus dentatus, fascia dentata* Tarini. Fr., *corps godronné*. A small notched gyrus, rudimentary in man, which is situated in the dentate fissure below the tænia hippocampi. It terminates in the notch of the uncinate gyrus.—**Entorbital c.** A c. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the orang-outang, lying parallel with and just exterior to the olfactory lobe.—**External c's.** Fr., *circonvolutions externes*. A term applied by Leuret to the four c's on the convexity of each cerebral hemisphere of the dog. This author numbered them from below upward, calling the lowest the *first c.*, but Ferrier reverses this order, calling the highest the first, because they have their homologues in the human and the simian brain.—**External olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius externus*. Fr., *circonvolution olfactive externe*. Ger., *äussere Riechwindung*. The small projection forming the outer boundary of the olfactory groove.—**External orbital c.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Fifth occipital c.** Fr., *cinquième circonvolution occipitale*. In the gorilla's brain, a gyrus which corresponds to the *gyrus lingualis* (q. v.).—**First annectant c.** A c. which skirts the extremity of the parietooccipital fissure, connecting the superior parietal lobe and superior occipital c.; by Ecker, Huxley, Turner, and others,

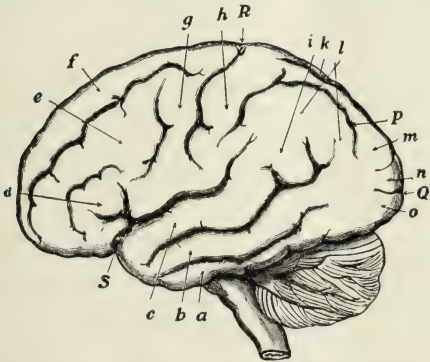
occipital inférieure. Ger., *dritte untere Hinterlappenwindung*. A small c. which lies between the middle and inferior occipital fissures. It is directly continuous anteriorly with the middle temporosphenoidal c., and is connected with the inferior by a bridging gyrus.—**Inferior temporal (or temporosphenoidal) c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis (lateralis) inferior*. Fr., *circonvolution*



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE MEDIAN SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMIDIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; b, the gyrus fornicatus.

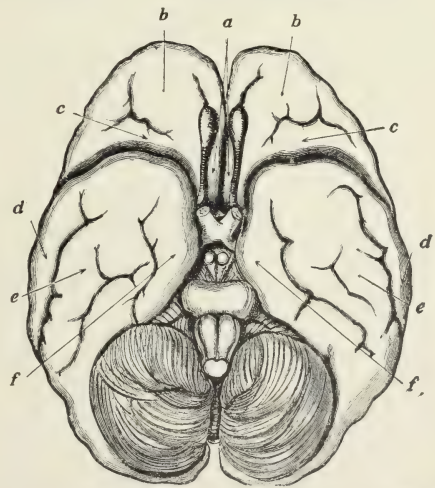
temporale inférieure, pli temporal inférieur. Ger., *dritte (oder untere) Schläfenwindung*. The lowest of the three temporosphenoidal c's, connected posteriorly with the third occipital c.—**Inframarginal c.** Lat., *gyrus inframarginalis*. Fr., *circonvolution temporale supérieure, pli temporal supérieur*. Ger., *erste Schläfenwindung*. The superior temporosphenoidal c., so called because it forms the lower edge of the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. See *Superior temporosphenoidal c.*—**Insular c.** Lat., *circonvolutio (seu gyrus) insule*. Fr., *circonvolution de l'insula*. Ger., *Inselwindung*. One of a group of small c's which form the island of Reil, and are concealed by the operculum. They are separated from the lenticular nucleus by a thin layer of white matter (the claustrum).—**Internal basilar c.** See *GYRUS basilaris internus*.—**Internal c.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**Internal olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius internus*. Fr.,



THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS (SEMIDIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the third or inferior temporal convolution; b, the middle temporal convolution; c, the first or superior temporal convolution; d, the third frontal convolution; e, the second or middle frontal convolution; f, the first or superior frontal convolution; g, the ascending frontal or anterior central convolution; h, the ascending parietal or posterior central convolution; i, the supramarginal convolution; k, the superior parietal convolution; l, the angular convolution, or gyrus; m, n, o, the first, second, and third occipital convolutions; p, the parietal fissure; q, the transverse occipital fissure; r, the fissure of Rolando; s, the fissure of Sylvius.

it is described as a portion of the superior occipital gyrus, the possibility of Gratiolet's division being denied by Ecker. See *Superior occipital c.*—**First frontal c.** See *Superior frontal c.*—**First occipital c.** See *Superior occipital c.*—**First temporal c., First temporosphenoidal c.** See *Superior temporosphenoidal c.*—**Fornicate c.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**Fourth occipital c.** Fr., *quatrième circonvolution occipitale* [Broca]. In the brain of the gorilla, the gyrus corresponding to the gyrus fusiformis (q. v.).—**Hippocampal c.** Lat., *gyrus hippocampi*. See *Uncinate GYRUS*.—**Inferior chor(i)oid c.** See *GYRUS chorioides inferior*.—**Inferior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis tertius (seu inferior)*. Fr., *pli frontal, circonvolution inférieure, troisième circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *dritte Stirnwindungsgruppe, dritte (oder untere) Stirnwindung, unterer Gyrus frontalis*. The lower and outer part of the frontal lobe. It is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c.; anteriorly it curves around the anterior extremity of the lobe, and appears on its under surface as the posterior orbital gyrus; it is of importance (on the left side) as forming an essential part of Broca's "speech centre."—**Inferior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis inferior*. Fr., *pli*



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE INFERIOR SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMIDIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; b, the second frontal convolution; c, the third frontal convolution; d, the second or middle temporal convolution; e, the third or inferior temporal convolution; f, the gyrus hippocampi.

pli (ou circonvolution) olfactif interne. Ger., *innere Riechwindung*. The ridge along the inner side of the olfactory groove.—**Internal orbital c.** The gyrus next outside of the gyrus rectus.—**Internal temporoccipital c.** See *Subcollateral GYRUS*.—**Intestinal c's.** Fr., *an-*

ses des intestins. Ger., *Darmwindungen*. The coils of the intestines.—**Lateral occipitotemporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitotemporalis lateralis*. Fr., *quatrième circonvolution temporale*. Ger., *Spindelwindung, unterer äusserer Hinterhauptwindungszug*. A term for the fusiform lobules (q. v.), so called because they connect the occipital and temporal lobes.—**Marginal c.** Lat., *gyrus marginalis*. Fr., *face interne de la première circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *Gyrus frontalis superior, mediale Fläche*. A c. which begins in front of the locus perforatus anterior, and bounds the longitudinal fissure on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere, being separated below from the gyrus fornicatus by the callosomarginal fissure, which, together with the upper end of the fissure of Rolando, also separates it posteriorly from the quadrate lobule.—**Middle frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis medius*. Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale, pli (étage) frontal moyen*. Ger., *mittlere Stirnwindung*. A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., and extends forward over the anterior end of the hemisphere to its orbital surface, where it is continuous with its middle orbital c. It is more or less separated from the superior frontal c. by short irregular sulci.—**Middle occipital c.** Fr., *deuxième circonvolution occipitale*. Ger., *zweite Hinterhauptwindung*. A c. situated between the first and third occipital c's. It is limited superiorly by the sulcus occipitalis transversus, inferiorly by the sulcus occipitalis longitudinalis inferior, and internally by the median longitudinal fissure. Externally or anteriorly it runs into the angular gyrus.—**Middle occipitotemporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitotemporalis medialis, lobulus lingualis*. See *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—**Middle orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire moyenne*. The longitudinal gyrus next external to the internal orbital c.—**Middle temporooccipital c.** See *Subcollateral GYRUS*.—**Middle temporosphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis medius*. Fr., *deuxième circonvolution temporale*. Ger., *zweite Schläfenwindung*. A small gyrus continuous with the middle occipital or angular gyrus. It occupies the middle of the temporosphenoidal lobe, and has a general horizontal direction.—**Occipitotemporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitotemporalis*. Fr., *pli occipito-temporal*. Ger., *Hinterhauptwindung*. Two small c's on the lower surface of the temporosphenoidal lobe. The collateral fissure extends between them. The name is sometimes given to the fusiform lobule alone. See *Subcollateral GYRUS* and *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius*. See *Olfactory LOBE*.—**Orbital c's.** Lat., *gyri orbitales*. Fr., *circonvolutions orbitaires*. Ger., *Orbitalwindungen*. The small gyri on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Parietal c's.** See *Ascending parietal c.* and *Superior parietal c.*—**Posterior central c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Posterior chor(i)oid c.** See *GYRUS chorioides posterior*.—**Posterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis posterior*. Fr., *pli orbitaire postérieur*. Ger., *hintere Orbitalwindung*. A small c. situated on the posterior and outer side of the orbital sulcus, and continuous with the inferior frontal c.—**Posterior parietal c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Precentral c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Sagittal c.** Fr., *circonvolution sagittale*. In the brain of *Edentata*, the longitudinal gyrus lying next to the great interhemispheric fissure, being the most internal of the longitudinal c's.—**Secondary c.** 1. As opposed to "primitive" c., an elevation of the superficial portion of the cerebral cortex. 2. Of Owen (after Foville), one of the smaller gyri which may be identified in the principal c's.—**Second (or middle) frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis secundus (seu medius)*. Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *zweite (oder mittlere) Stirnwindung*. A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., runs forward along the medial surface of the lobe, and, curving around its anterior extremity, becomes continuous with the middle orbital gyrus on the infe-

rior surface. It lies between the superior and inferior frontal c's, from which it is separated by fissures.—**Second occipital c.** See *Middle occipital c.*—**Superior chorioid c.** See *GYRUS chorioides anterior*.—**Superior c.** See *Superior temporosphenoidal c.*—**Superior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis superior*. Fr., *étage frontal supérieur, première circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *erste (oder obere) Stirnwindung*. A c. which bounds the great longitudinal fissure, arising posteriorly from the upper end of the ascending frontal c., and turning around the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe to appear on its under surface as the internal orbital c. The mesial surface of this superior frontal c. is described as a separate gyrus (the marginal).—**Superior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis superior*. Fr., *pli (ou circonvolution) occipital supérieur*. The upper of the three c's on the superior surface of the occipital lobe. It is connected by an annectant gyrus with the superior parietal lobule.—**Superior occipitotemporal c.** See *Subcollateral GYRUS*.—**Superior parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus parietalis superior*. Fr., *première circonvolution pariétale*. Ger., *obere Scheitellwindung*. The portion of the parietal lobe which is limited anteriorly by the upper part of the fissure of Rolando, posteriorly by the external parieto-occipital fissure, and inferiorly by the intraparietal sulcus. It is generally continuous with the ascending frontal c.—**Superior temporosphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis superior (seu primus)*. Fr., *pli temporal supérieur, première circonvolution temporo-sphénoïdale*. Ger., *erste obere Schläfenwindung*. The upper of the three c's forming the temporosphenoidal lobe. It lies just below and is parallel with the Sylvian fissure.—**Supplementary c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Supramarginal c.** Lat., *lobulus supramarginalis (seu tuberis)*. Fr., *pli (ou lobule du pli) marginal supérieur, circonvolution supramarginale*. Ger., *dritte Scheitellappenwindung, unterer Zug aus der hintern Centralwindung, Scheitelhöckerkläppchen, erste (oder vordere) Scheitlbogenwindung*. The anterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule, situated behind the inferior extremity of the intraparietal fissure (sulcus), below which it joins the ascending parietal c. It curves around the upper end of the posterior (ascending) limb of the Sylvian fissure to be continuous below with the superior temporosphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures.—**Supraorbital c.** Lat., *gyrus supraorbitalis*. See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Supra-Sylvian c.** The third external c. of the dog.—**Sylvian c.** Fr., *circonvolution sylvienne*. That portion of the brain of marsupials which surrounds the Sylvian fissure.—**Third frontal c.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Third occipital c.** See *Inferior occipital c.*—**Transitive c's.** Fr., *plis de passage*. C's that form communications between the different lobes of the brain.—**Transverse medioparietal c.** Leuret's name for the ascending parietal c.—**Transverse orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire transverse*. The gyrus occupying the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the frontal lobe, at the anterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. Its general direction is transverse.—**Uncinate c.** Lat., *gyrus uncinatus*. Fr., *cinquième circonvolution temporale*. Ger., *Hakenwindung*. A c. extending from near the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe to the apex of the temporosphenoidal; so called from its peculiar hooked anterior end.—**Upper parietal c.** See *Superior parietal c.*—**Vaulted c.** Lat., *subiculum cornu Ammonis*. See *GYRUS fornicatus*.

CONVOLUTUS. See **CONVOLUTE**.

CONVOLVULIC ACID. Fr., *acide convolvulique*. Ger., *Convolvulinsäure*. An acid, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$ (or $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$), obtained from convolvulin.

CONVOLVULIN. Fr., *convolutine*. Ger., *C*. One of the active principles, a glucoside, $C_{31}H_{56}O_{18}$, obtained from the root of *Ipomoea jalapa*. It is a powerful purgative.

CONVOLVULINOL. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. The oily, crys-

tallizing product, $2\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (or $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_7$), obtained from convolvulin.

CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID. Fr., *acide convolvulinolique*. Ger., *Convolvulinolsäure*. A product, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$ (or $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_5$), obtained from convolvulin.

CONVOLVULUS, *m.* From *convolvere*, to roll up. Fr., *c.*, *liseron*. Ger., *Winde* (1st def.), *Zusammenwindung* (2d def.). 1. Bindweed; a genus of twining shrubs indigenous to the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe; many of the species are medicinally valuable. 2. *Volvulus*.—**C. althæoides**. A species found in southern Europe, having a bitter and acid herb, which is used as a purgative.—**C. argyreus**. *C. althæoides*.—**C. arvensis**. Fr., *petit liseron*. Ger., *Ackerwinde*. Small bindweed; a species having purgative properties.—**C. bryoniaefolius**. A species closely related to *C. althæoides*.—**C. cantabrica**. Cantabrian (or lavender-leaved) bindweed; considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.—**C. copticus**. Fr., *liseron de la thebaïde*. A species a decoction of which is used as a lotion for headaches.—**C. discolor**. A South American species. An infusion of the leaves is used in gonorrhœa.—**C. floridus**. Fr., *liseron effilé*. A shrub indigenous to the Canary Islands. The plant, powdered, is used as a sternutatory.—**C. formosus**. Fr., *liseron remarquable*. A species indigenous to Brazil, but growing in Europe and India. The leaves are used in cataplasms in cutaneous diseases, and the root is purgative.—**C. italicus**. A species closely related to *C. althæoides*.—**C. macrocarpus**. Fr., *liseron à long fruit*. A West Indian species; the root is purgative and feculent.—**C. major** (albus).—**C. sepium**.—**C. mammosus**. A Cochinchina species used like *C. chrysorrhizus*.—**C. marinus**. *C. soldanella*.—**C. ræchoacantha**, *C. mechoacanna*. Fr., *fleur de quatre heures*, *jalap blanc*, *bryone d'Amérique*. Ger., *weisse Jalappenwinde*. A Mexican species. It has little or no purgative property, but has been used in dropsy, asthma, and rheumatism.—**C. minimus spicæfolius**. *C. cantabrica*.—**C. minor**. *C. arvensis*.—**C. orizabensis**. Male jalap, light jalap, orizaba root; a species grown near Orizaba, Mexico, where it is called *purgó macho*. It is a feeble purgative (as compared with true jalap), and contains a resin, called by Meyer *jalo-pin*, whose composition is homologous to that of convallarin, and which resembles scammony chemically and therapeutically.—**C. palmatus**. Fr., *liseron des teinturiers*. A species found in the West Indies. The flowers are used as a vulnerary and antophthalmic.—**C. papyrus**. Fr., *liseron papyrus*. A species found in Peru. An infusion of the root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**C. peltatus**. A species found in the Moluccas and Society Islands; used in pneumonia, in inflammation of the lungs, as a demulcent in coughs, and as an application to corneal opacities.—**C. prostratus**. *C. arvensis*.—**C. quinquefolius**. *C. palmatus*.—**C. Rheedii**. A species found in the East Indies; used as a purgative.—**C. sagittifolius**. *C. Sibthorpii*.—**C. scammonia**. Fr., *scammonée*. Ger., *Scammonium*, *Purgi(wurzel)*. A species indigenous to Syria and certain islands of the Grecian Archipelago, furnishing Aleppo scammony and Smyrna scammony.—**C. scoparius**. Ger., *Besenwinde*. A species found in the Canary Islands, said to furnish lignum rhodium, although by some the latter is attributed to *C. floridus*.—**C. sepium**. Fr., *grand liseron*. Ger., *Zusammenwinde*. Great bindweed; found in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root is a powerful purgative.—**C. Sibthorpii**. A species found in the Grecian Archipelago thought to be one of the plants called *σκαμμωνία* by Dioscorides.—**C. soldanella**. Fr., *chou marine*. Ger., *Meerkohlwinde*. Sea bindweed; found on the coast of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea. The herb was formerly official, being used in scurvy and dropsy, and was the *κράμβη θαλασσία* of Dioscorides.—**C. Tuguriorum**. *C. sepium*.

CONVULSIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *convellere*, to convulse. See CONVULSION.—**C. ab ustilagine**. A convulsive form of ergotism.—**C. a nervi punctura**. See TETANUS.—**C. canina**. See *RISUS sardonicus*.—**C. cerealis**. See RHAPHANIA.—**C. flatulenta**. Muscular spasm due to flatulence.—**C. indica**. See TETANUS.—**C. raphania**. See RHAPHANIA.—**C. soloniensis**. See *C. ab ustilagine*.
CONVULSION. Gr., *σπασμός*. Lat., *convulsio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Krampf*, *Zuckung*. 1. A paroxysm of involuntary and more or less violent muscular contractions, especially of the voluntary muscles in general, as distinguished from *spasm*, which is more commonly applied to such contractions of the muscles of a particular portion of the body. 2. A contracture or tonic spasm, as contrasted with convulsive movements, or clonic spasms.—**Asphyxial c.** A c. due to asphyxia and such as occurs in the course of diseases of the respiratory organs.—**Cataleptic c.** Fr., *c. cataleptique*. Ger., *cataleptische C.* The disordered action of the muscles observed in catalepsy.—**Choreic c.**, **Choreic c.** Fr., *c. choréique*. Ger., *choreatische C.* A spasm due to chorea.—**Clonic c.** Fr., *c. clonique*. Ger., *clonische C.* A c. in which more or less pronounced contraction of the muscles affected alternates with more or less complete relaxation.—**Croulike c.** Spasm of the glottis.—**Eclamptic c's**. Fr., *c's éclamptiques*. Ger., *eclamptische C'en*. General c's, with more or less impairment of consciousness, that recur at intervals, and then never appear again, or recur at long and irregular periods (e.g., the ordinary c's of infants and those of pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women).—**Epileptic c.** Fr., *c. épileptique*. Ger., *epileptische C.* The c. that characterizes a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Epileptiform c.**, **Epileptoid c.** Fr., *c. épileptoïde*. A c. resembling an epileptic c.—**Essential c.** See *Spontaneous c.*—**Febrile c.** A c. which sometimes marks the onset of an acute febrile disease, especially lobar pneumonia, the eruptive fevers, and intermittent fever.—**General c.** Fr., *c. générale*. Ger., *allgemeiner Krampf*. A c. affecting all or most of the voluntary muscles.—**Hydrophobic c.** Fr., *c. hydrophobique*. Ger., *hydrophobische C.* A c. due to hydrophobia.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique*. A c. due to hysteria, resembling that of epilepsy, but usually without unconsciousness.—**Hysteroepileptic c.** Fr., *c. hystéro-épileptique*. Ger., *hystero-epileptische C.* 1. A c. that begins as a hysterical c. and becomes epileptoid. 2. An epileptic c. in an hysterical person. See HYSTEROEPILEPSY.—**Idiopathic c.** See *Spontaneous c.*—**Infantile c's**. Fr., *c's de l'enfance* (ou *des enfants*). Ger., *Kinderkrämpfe*. Eclamptic c's occurring in infancy.—**Internal c's**, **Inward c's**. Fr., *c's internes* (ou *sourdes*, ou *imminentes*). Ger., *innere C'en*. 1. Popular terms for slight convulsive movements limited to a portion of the body, without unconsciousness, but with the intellectual faculties suspended momentarily, and with the organic functions intact. At first the respiration is usually hastened and occasionally irregular, but it soon becomes suspended or imperceptible, with pallor of the face, a violaceous color of the lips, and fixity of the eyes. The whole attack lasts but a few seconds. 2. Of some authors, c's chiefly affecting the muscles of respiration.—**Mimetic c.**, **Mimic c.** See *Convulsive tic*.—**Local c.** See *SPASM*.—**Oscillating c.**, **Oscillatory c.** Ger., *osculle(r)ender* (oder *oscillatorischer*) *Krampf*. A c. in which the individual fibre bundles of a muscle are affected, not simultaneously, but in succession.—**Puerperal c's**. Fr., *c's puerpérales*. Ger., *Kindbettkrämpfe*. Eclamptic c's occurring in pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe*. Ger., *reflectorische C.* A c. due to some recognizable peripheral irritation.—**Respiratory c's**. C's depending on discharging lesions in the lowest of the three levels or grades of motor centres recognized by Hughlings Jackson (i. e., those centres which represent

the least complex muscular movements are first to be evolved, and lowest in position, being situated in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii, and including the centres that regulate nutrition, respiration, and vasomotor action). The term includes laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic asthma, the paroxysms of whooping cough, etc.—**Salaam c's**. Lat., *eclampsia nutans*. Fr., *tic de saluam*, *salutation convulsive*. A disease of the mixed cranial nerves, of the bilateral clonic variety, and mostly confined to children between the periods of first dentition and puberty. It occurs in paroxysms, lasting from a few seconds to several minutes, and of varying frequency (e. g., once in several days or several times in an hour), which are characterized by a bowing of the body and head many times during an attack, with more or less bewilderment at the time, and, possibly, facial spasm, blepharospasm, strabismus, or convulsive action of one or another of the extremities.—**Spontaneous c**. Fr., *c. spontanée*. Ger., *spontane C*. A c. that is not called forth by any recognizable exciting cause, but depends wholly on an abnormality of the central nervous system.—**Static c**. Fr., *c. statique* (ou de la station). Ger., *statische C*. A paroxysm characterized by uncontrollable turning around, walking forward or backward, running in a circle, etc.—**Suffocative c**. Laryngismus stridulus.—**Sympathetic c's**. Fr., *c's sympathétiques*. Ger., *sympathische C'en*. C's in which the cause lies in the influence of a disease of some part or organ upon the brain or spinal cord.—**Symptomatic c's**. Fr., *c's symptomatiques*. Ger., *symptomatische C'en*. C's due to irritation or inflammation of a given part of the cerebrospinal axis.—**Tetanic c**. Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *tetanische C*. The tonic (occasionally clonic) muscular spasm of tetanus.—**Tetanoid c**. Fr., *c. tétanoïde*. Ger., *tetanoïde C*. See **TETANY**.—**Tonic c**. Fr., *c. tonique*. Ger., *tonische Krampf*. A c. in which the period of relaxation is so brief as to be unobservable, except by the use of some special device like the myograph, so that the contraction seems to be continuous, as in tetanus.—**Toxic c**. Fr., *c. toxique*. Ger., *toxische C*. A c. caused by the action of any poisonous agent upon the nervous system.—**Uræmic c**. Fr., *c. urémique*. Ger., *urämische C*. A c. due to uræmia.

CONVULSIVANT. Lat., *convulsivans*. Fr., *c*. Causing convulsions.

CONVULSIVE. Gr., *σπασμώδης*. Lat., *convulsivus*. Fr., *convulsif*. Ger., *convulsivisch*, *krampfhaf*. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanied by convulsions.

CONYDRIN(E). See **CONHYDRINE**.

CONYL'ENE. Fr., *conylène*. Ger., *Conylen*. A substance, C_8H_{14} , obtained from azoconydrine.

CONYRIN(E). Ger., *Conyryn*. A base of the pyridic series, obtained by distillation of coniine with zinc powder.

CONY'ZA, *f.* -*γ'zes*. Gr., *κόνυζα*, *κνύζα*. Fr., *conyze*. Ger., *Dürrwurz*. Syn.: *fleabane*, *gnathane*. 1. A genus of asteroid Compositæ. 2. A section of the genus *Eriogon*, comprising the genera *Pluchea*, *Laggera*, and *Blumea*. 3. The genus *Cyanopsis*. 4. The genus *Conothecca*. 5. The genus *Lappa*. 6. The genus *Monopsis*.—**C. angustifolia**. Fr., *conyze à feuilles de saule*. 1. A species found in the Isle of Bourbon, often employed as a vulnerary. 2. A variety of *Pluchea bifrons*.—**C. candida**. A species found in southern Europe, employed in bowel complaints, jaundice, and verminous diseases of children.—**C. squarrosa**. Fr., *conyze vulgaire*. Ger., *gemeine Dürrwurz*. Plowman's spikenard, a native of France, official at one time, and thought efficacious as a carminative, emmenagogue, and sudorific. It is also used to drive away fleas.

COOPERA'RUS. See **ADJUVANT**.

COOPERTO'RIMUM, *n.* From *coopere*, to cover over. The thyroid cartilage.

COORDINATE(D). Lat., *coordinatus*. Fr., *coordonné*. In or brought into a state of coordination.

COORDINATION. Gr., *σύνταξις*. Lat., *coordinatio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Zusammenordnung*. Harmonious action, as of two or more voluntary muscles in the performance of a movement in obedience to the will.

COORDINATOR. A portion of the central nervous system presiding over coordination.—**Oculonuchal c**. Of Spitzka, the posterior longitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle.

COOS'TRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.

COP'AHENE. Fr., *copahène*. The crystallizable basis, $C_{20}H_{27}Cl$, of an artificial camphor.

COP'AHIN. Fr., *copahine*. A resinous principle extracted from copaiba balsam.

COPAHU'VENE. See **COPAHENE**.

COPAHU'VIC ACID. See **COPAIVIC ACID**.

COPAI'BA, *f.* Lat., *c.*, *balsamum copaiba* (seu *copaivæ*), *copaivæ balsamum*. Fr., *copahu*, *baume de copahu* (ou *capivi*). Ger., *Copaivabalsam*, *Kopaiva*. The oleoresin of various species of *Copaifera*, especially that of *Copaifera officinalis*, *Copaifera guianensis*, *Copaifera coriacea*, and *Copaifera Langsdorffii*. It has been in use as a stimulant of the mucous membranes for more than a century, and employed with benefit in gonorrhœa in the subacute stage, gleet, leucorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs.—**Hard balsam of c**. See *Massa copaibæ*.—**Massa copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mass of c**. Fr., *pitules de copahu*, *masse pilulaire de copahu*. Ger., *Copaiva-Pillenmasse*. Syn.: *pilulæ copaibæ*. A preparation made by mixing 94 parts of c. with 6 parts of recently prepared magnesia, allowing to concrete into a pilular mass, and dividing into 100 pills of nearly 5 grains each.—**Oil of c.**, **Oleum copaibæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *oleum balsami copaivæ*. Fr., *essence de copahu*, *huile volatile de copahu*. Ger., *Copaiböl*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{32}$, which constitutes one third to one half of c.—**Resina copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Resin of c**. Ger., *Copaivaharz*. The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil of c. It is a diuretic, and has been used in bladder affections.

COPAIF'ERA, *f.* Fr., *copaifère*, *copahier*, *copaier*. Ger., *Copaivabäum*. A genus of leguminous trees.—**C. Beyrichii**. Ger., *Beyrich's Copaivabäum*. A species found in Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. bijuga**. Ger., *zweipaariger Copaivabäum*. A species found in Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. cordifolia**. Fr., *copayer à feuilles en cœur*. Ger., *herzblättriger Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. coriacea**. Ger., *lederblättriger Copaivabäum*. A species found in the province of Bahia. It is a source of the copaiba of commerce.—**C. guianensis**, *C. gujanensis*. Ger., *gujana'scher Copaivabäum*. A Guiana species, one of the chief sources of copaiba.—**C. Jacquinii**. Fr., *bois de sang*, *copayer*. Ger., *Jacquin's Copaivabäum*. Syn.: *C. officinalis*. A species growing in the province of Carthage and in the West Indies. It is not now thought to furnish much copaiba.—**C. Jussieui**. Ger., *Jussieu's Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species, thought to be one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. Langsdorffii**. Ger., *Langsdorff's Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species, one of the chief sources of copaiba.—**C. laxa**. Ger., *schlaffer Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. multijuga**. Ger., *vielpaariger Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species; according to Hayne, the chief source of copaiba.—**C. nitida**. Ger., *glänzender Copaivabäum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba.—**C. oblongifolia**. Fr., *copayer à feuilles oblongues*. Ger., *länglichblättriger Copaivabäum*. A species growing in Brazil, furnishing some copaiba.—**C. officinalis**. See *C. Jacquinii*.—**C. Sellowii**. Fr., *copayer de Sellow*. Ger., *Sellow's Copaivabäum*. A species growing in Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba.

COPAI'VA, *f.* See **COPATBA** and **COPAIFERA**.

COPAI'VIC ACID. Lat., *acidum copaibicum*. Fr., *acide copahivique*. Ger., *Copaivasäure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from the resin of copaiba.

CO'PAL. Lat., *gummi copalinum*. Fr., *c.*, *copale*. Ger., *C.* A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, South America, and the eastern and western coasts of Africa. It is the concrete juice of different trees.

CO'PALIN. Fr., *copaline*. Ger., *flüssiger Ambra*. The resin of *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum of the southern United States). It has been used for the preparation of chewing gum.

CO'PEL. A tree indigenous to Central America. The juice is said to have been used by the ancient Aztecs in embalming. The chewed leaves are used in Mexico as an antiseptic.

COPHO'MA, *n.* -*phom'atos (-is)*. See COPHOSIS.

COPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κώφωσις* (from *κωφός*, deaf). Fr., *surdité*, *cophose*. Ger., *Taubheit*, *Schwerhörigkeit*. Diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.—**C. ab angina tubis obstructis**, **C. ab aphthis**, **C. a catarrho**. See *C. a tuba*.—**C. a meatu**. Deafness due to obstruction of the external auditory meatus by cerumen, foreign bodies, swelling of adjoining parts, etc.—**C. a muco tubam replente**, **C. a polypo tubæ**, **C. a tuba**, **C. a tumore palati tubas obstruente**. Deafness due to obstruction of the Eustachian tube.—**C. a tympano**. Deafness having its origin in affections of, or accidents to, the tympanic membrane.—**C. critica**, **C. febrissequa**. *C.* occurring at the crisis of disease, said to be a sign of recovery.

COP'PHOTES, *f.* -*te'tos (-is)*. Gr., *κωφότης*. See COPHOSIS.

COPIO'PIA, *f.* From the Gr., *κόπος*, a straining, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See ASTHENOPHIA.

COPODYSCINE'SIA, *f.* From *κόπος*, fatigue, *δυσ* (see *Dys-* *), and *κινεῖν*, to move. Difficulty of muscular action due to fatigue.

COPOP'SIA, *f.* From *κόπος*, fatigue, and *ὄψις*, sight. A weariness or fatigue of the sight or power of acute vision. It was originally used to denote a fatigued or worn-out retina, and was often confounded with amblyopia.

CO'POS, *m.* Gr., *κόπος*. Fr., *copose*. Weariness, lassitude, resulting from disease; of some authors, severe cramplike pain in the calves of the legs.

COPPARO'SA, *f.* Copperas; green vitriol.

COP'PER. For deriv., see CUPRUM. Gr., *χαλκός*. Lat., *cuprum* [Br. Ph.] (*æs cuprium*). Fr., *cuivre*. Ger., *Kupfer*. A metallic element known from very early times. It occurs widely diffused in nature, both uncombined and compounded in the form of various minerals.—**C. acetate**. Lat., *cupri acetas* [U. S. Ph.], *cuprum aceticum*. Fr., *acétate de cuivre*. Ger., *essigsäures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*), *Kupferacetat*. A compound of *c.* and acetic acid. Normal cupric acetate, the *cupri acetas* of the U. S. Ph., $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, forms efflorescent green prismatic crystals of a disagreeable metallic taste, moderately soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol. It is employed medicinally like *c. sulphide*, but is not used internally.—**C. ammoniosulphate**. Lat., *cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cuproammonicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de cuivre ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kupferammoniumsulfid*. Ammoniated *c. sulphate*, ammoniated copper; a compound of *c. sulphate* with ammonia.—**C. blue**. Ger., *Kupferblau*. Azurite.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *cupri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cuprum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cupricus* [Fr. Cod.], *cuprum vitriolatum*. Fr., *sulfate de cuivre*. Ger., *schwefelsäures Kupfer*, *Kupfersulfat*. Blue vitriol, blue stone, cupric sulphate; a substance, $CuSO_4 + 5H_2O$. **COP'PERAS**, *n.* Lat., *cupri rosa*. Fr., *couperose*. Ger., *Kuperose*. A term formerly synonymous with vitriol, now restricted to green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). See IRON sulphate.—**Blue c.** See COPPER sulphate.—**Green c.** See *C.*—**White c.** See ZINC sulphate.

COPRACRA'SIA, **COPRACRA'TIA**, *f.* From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἀκρασία* or *ἀκρατεία*, want of control. Fr., *coprocrasie*. Ger., *unwillkürlicher Kot(h)abgang*. Involuntary defecation.

COPRAC'RATUS. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἀκρατής*, powerless. Unable to restrain the evacuation of the bowels. **COPRÆ'MIA**, *f.* From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of R. Barnes, a condition of the system attributed to the prolonged retention of faeces and the absorption of some of their constituents, including bile, into the blood; characterized by loss of appetite, sometimes vomiting, and an earthy, dirty, yellow tinge of the skin.

COPRAGOGUE. Gr., *κοπραγωγός* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἀγειν*, to lead). Lat., *copragogus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *kot(h)entleerend*. Producing the discharge of fecal matter; as a *n.* (Gr., *κοπραγωγόν*; Lat., *copragogum*; Fr., *c.*; Ger., *kot(h)entleerende Mittel*), a cathartic.

COP'RANON, *n.* Gr., *κόπρανον*. Faeces.

COP'RAOL. A substance similar to cacao butter; used in making suppositories.

COPRECCRIT'ICUS. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἐκκριτικός*, excretive. See COPRAGOGUE.

COPREME'SIA, **COPREM'ESIS**, *f.* -*e'sia*, -*e'seos (-em'esis)*. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἐμεσία* or *ἐμεσις*, vomiting. Fr., *coprémèse*. Ger., *Kot(h)brechen*. Stercoraceous vomiting.

COPREPIS'CHESIS, *f.* -*sche'seos (-pis'chesis)*. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ἐπίσχεσις*, obstruction. See COPROSTASIS.

COP'RICUS. Gr., *κοπρικός*. Faecal.

COPRIEM'ETOS, *m.* From *κόπριον* (= *κόπρος*), faeces, and *ἔμετος*, vomiting. See COPREMESIS.

COPRI'NUS. From *κόπρος*, faeces. Fr., *coprin*. Pertaining to faeces; as a *n. m.*, a genus of *Fungi*.—**C. comatus**. A species sometimes eaten when young and considered delicate and wholesome.—**C. coronatus**. A species edible before the opening of the volva.

COPRIV'OROUS. Lat., *coprivorus* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *vorare*, to devour). See COPROPHAGOUS.

COPRO'BIOUS. Lat., *coprobious* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *βίος*, the mode of life). Fr., *coprobie*. Living upon manure.

COPROCRIT'ICUS. See COPRAGOGUE.

COPRODÆ'UM. Of the embryo, the innermost cloacal chamber.

COPRODOCHE'UM, *n.* Gr., *κοπροδοχείον*. Fr., *coprodochéon*. Ger., *Nachteimer*, *Stechbecken*, *Kloake*, *Mistgrube*. A receptacle for faeces.

COPROEM'ESIS, *f.*, **COPROEM'ETUS**, *m.* See COPREMESIS.

COPROEPIS'CHESIS, *f.* See COPROSTASIS.

COPROLA'LIA, *f.* From *κόπρος*, filth, and *λαλία*, talkativeness. Fr., *coprolalie*. Ger., *Koprolalie*, *Kot(h)reden*. Indecency of speech as a manifestation of disease of the brain.

COP'ROLITH. Lat., *coprolithus* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *coprolithe*. Ger., *Kot(h)stein*. A faecal or other intestinal concrement.

COPROPH'AGOUS. Lat., *coprophagus*. Fr., *coprophage*. Ger., *kot(h)fressend* (1st def.), *kot(h)essend* (2d def.). 1. Living normally upon faecal matter (said of certain animals). 2. Addicted to morbid coprophagy.

COPROPH'AGY. Lat., *coprophagia* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *coprophagie*. Ger., *Koprophagie*, *Kot(h)essen*. The eating of faeces (a manifestation of some forms of insanity and of hysteria).

COPROPHORE'SIS, **COPROPHO'RIA**, *f.* From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *φορεῖν*, to bring. Fr., *coprophorie*. Ger., *Ausleerung des Kot(h)es*. Purgation by the bowels.

COPROPH'ORUS. Causing coprophoresis.

COPROPLANE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *πλάνησις*, a leading astray. Fr., *coproplanèse*. Ger., *Verirrung* (oder *Austretung*) *des Kot(h)es*. Escape of the intestinal contents by an unnatural channel, such as a fistula.

COPROPO(I)E'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From κόπρος, faeces, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *copropoïse*. Ger., *Kot(h)bereitung*. The physiological process of the formation of faeces.

COPROPO(I)ET'ICUS. Pertaining to copropoiesis.

COPRORRHŒ'A, *f.* From κόπρος, faeces, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *coprorrhée*. Ger., *Koprorrhoe*. Diarrhœa.

COPRORRHŒ'ICUS. Diarrhœal.

COP'ROS, *m.* Gr., κόπρος. Ger., *Kot(h)*. Faeces.

COPROSLERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *coprosclérome*. Ger., *Kot(h)verhärtung*. A hardened faecal mass.

COPROSLERO'SIS, *f.* -os'eos (-is). From κόπρος, faeces, and σκληροῖν, to harden. Fr., *coprosclérose*. Ger., *Kot(h)verhärtung*. Induration of the faeces.

COPRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). See COPROPOIESIS and DEFECATION.

COPROSTA'SIA, **COPROS'TASIS**, *f.* From κόπρος, faeces, and στάσις, a standing still. Fr., *coprostase*, *coprostasie*. Ger., *Koprostase*, *Kot(h)stauung*. An accumulation of hardened faecal matter in the intestines.

COPROSTAT'ICUS. Pertaining to coprostasis.

COPROS'TERIN. See STERCORIN.

COPROT'IC. Gr., κοπρικός. Lat., *coproticus*. Fr., *coprotique*. Ger., *zum Kot(h)e gehörig*, *kot(h)entleerend*. Pertaining to faeces or to laxative medicines.

COP'RUS, *m.* See COPROS.

COPTA'RION, **COPTA'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., κοπτάριον (dim. of κοπτόν, a cake). An old name for a small copton (*q. v.*), used as a remedy for cough.

COP'TE, *f.* *Cop'tes*. Gr., κοπή. See COPTON.

COP'TIN(E). Lat., *coptina*, *coptinum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Coptin*. An alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*.

COP'TIS, *f.* Fr., *coptide*. Gold thread; a genus of ranunculaceous plants.—**C. anemonæfolia**. A species the rhizome of which is used in Japan as a stomachic tonic.—**C. teeta**. Mishmi bitter; a species indigenous to the mountainous regions near Assam, much used by the natives and Chinese and recommended by Twining as a stomachic tonic. Its properties are analogous to those of *C. trifolia*. It contains 8½ per cent. of berberine.—**C. trifolia**. Fr., *hellébore à trois feuilles*. Three-leaved gold thread; indigenous to the northern regions of North America. It resembles quassia in its properties as a simple bitter, and has been used in aphthæ as a detergent.

COP'TON, *n.* Gr., κοπτόν, κοπή. An old name for a medicinal preparation in the form of a cake, like a poultice, to be applied externally.

COP'ULA, *f.* From *copulare*, to bind together. Fr., *copule*. Ger., *Band*. 1. Any bond of union; a ligament; a commissure; an articulation. 2. A body which combines with an acid to form a conjugated acid.—**C. alba cerebri**. The anterior commissure of the brain.—**C. carnalis**. Carnal intercourse.—**C. cartilaginea**. See SYNCHONDROSIS.—**C. lingualis**. The basibranchial bones taken collectively.—**C. magna cerebri**. The corpus callosum.—**C. nervorum opticorum**. See CHIASM.

COP'ULATED. See CONJUGATE.

COPULATION. Gr., συνουσία. Lat., *copulatio*, *coitus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Begattung*, *Begattungssact*, *Beischlaf*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. See CONJUGATION.

COP'ULATIVE. Lat., *copulativus*, *copulatrix*. Fr., *copulatif*. 1. Pertaining to copulation. 2. Serving to connect or couple.

COR, *n.* *Cor'dis*. Gr., κῆρ (1st def.), καρδία (1st def.), τῆλος (2d def.). Fr., *cœur* (1st def.), *c.* (3d def.). Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *Hühnerauge* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. A corn (see CLAVUS).—**C. adiposum**. Ger., *Fettherz*, *Herzverfettung*. 1. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the heart. 2. An excessive increase of the subpericardial fat.—**C. aorticum**, **C. arteriosum**. The left auricle and ventricle of the heart.—**C. bovinum**. Fr., *cœur de bœuf*. Lit., bullock's heart; an extremely hypertrophied state of the heart, especially of the left

ventricle.—**C. des pieds**. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. dextrum**. The right auricle and ventricle of the heart.—**C. hirsutum**, **C. hispidum**. A heart showing post mortem a filamentous appearance of a lymphic exudate on the surface of the pericardium.—**C. membranaceum**. The auricular portion of the heart.—**C. mobile**. A movable heart—one that changes its position notably when the individual changes his posture.—**C. musculosum**. The ventricular portion of the heart.—**C. pulmonale**. See *C. dextrum*.—**C. seminis**. An old name for the embryo.—**C. sinistrum**. See *C. aorticum*.—**C. taurinum**. See *C. bovinum*.—**C. tomentosum**. See *C. hirsutum*.—**C. venosum**. See *C. dextrum*.—**C. villosum**. See *C. hirsutum*.

COR'ACOACRO'MIAL. Lat., *coracoacromialis*. Pertaining to or connected with the coracoid process and the acromion.

CORACOBRACHI'ACUS, **CORACOBRACHIÆ'US**. See CORACOBRACHIAL.

COR'ACOBRA'CHIAL. Lat., *coracobrachialis*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus.

CORACOBRACHIA'LIS. See CORACOBRACHIAL; as a *n.* (Fr., *coraco-brachial*, *coraco-huméral*; Ger., *Rabenmuskel*, *Rabenschabeloberarmmuskel*, *Rabenarmmuskel*, *Hakenarmmuskel*). A muscle arising from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the middle of the inner side of the shaft of the humerus. It raises the arm and draws it forward and inward.—**C. accessorius**. Fr., *petit coraco-brachial surnuméraire*. An anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus or into the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint.—**C. brevis**. See *C. superior* and *C. accessorius*.—**C. longus**. That portion of the *c.* muscle which is inserted into the ligamentum intermusculare mediale, or a band extending from the common tendon of origin to the internal condyle of the humerus.—**C. medius**. See *C.—C. minor*. See *C. accessorius*.—**C. proprius**. See *C.—C. secundus*. See *C. accessorius*.—**C. superior**. Syn.: *rotator humeri*. That portion of the *c.* muscle which is inserted into the humerus near the lesser tuberosity.

CORACOCAPSULA'RIS. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint; as a *n. m.*, of Wood, an anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint; also, of Macalister (the *deltoideus profundus*, *depressor tendinis subscapularis* [Gruber], or *tensor capsulae*), an anomalous muscle arising from the humerus, below the lesser tuberosity, and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint.

CORACOCERVICA'LIS. From κόραξ (see CORACOID), and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the cervical region; as a *n. m.*, an anomalous muscle (the *musculus Krausii*), arising from the coracoid process and passing upward and forward to be lost in the cervical fascia.

COR'ACOCCLAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *coracoclavicularis*. Fr., *coraco-claviculaire*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle.

COR'ACOCCLAVICULA'RIS. See CORACOCCLAVICULAR; as a *n. m.*, an anomalous muscle (the *omoclavicularis*) arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process or the upper margin of the scapula.—**C. anticus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and the capsular ligament of the sternoclavicular articulation and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula.—**C. posticus**. See *C.—C. singularis*. See *C. anticus*.

COR'ACOCOSTA'LIS. From κόραξ (see CORACOID), and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ribs.

COR'ACOCU'BITAL. From κόραξ (see CORACOID), and *κύβιτον*, the forearm. Lat., *coracocubitalis*. Fr., *c.* Per-

taining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the forearm; as a n., see CORACORADIALIS.

CORACO'DES. See CORACOID.

COR'ACOEPICOR'ACOID. Relating to or connected with the coracoid and epicoracoid bones.

COR'ACOGLENOIDA' LIS. From *κόραξ* (see CORACOID), and *γλήνη*, a glenoid cavity. Fr., *coraco-glénoidien*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity.

COR'ACOGLENORADIA' LIS, m. See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.

COR'ACOHUMERAL. From *κόραξ* (see CORACOID), and *humerus* (q. v.). Lat., *coracohumeralis*. Fr., *coraco-huméral*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the humerus; as a n., see CORACOBACHIALIS.

COR'ACOHY'OID. Lat., *coracohyoideus*. Fr., *coracohyoïdien*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle.

COR'ACOID. Gr., *κορακοειδής, κορακώδης*. Lat., *coracoides*. Fr., *coracoïde, coracôidien*. Ger., *rabenschmabel-artig*. Shaped like the beak of a crow, also pertaining to the c. process of the scapula.

COR'ACOPECTORA' LIS, m. From *κόραξ* (see CORACOID), and *pectus*, the breast. See PECTORALIS *minor*.

COR'ACORADIA' LIS, m. Fr., *coraco-radial*. The short head of the biceps flexor cubiti, also the entire muscle.

COR'ACOSCAP'ULAR. Pertaining to the coracoid bone or the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other part of the scapula.

COR'ACOUNA' RIS. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ulna; as a n. m., the portion of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the fascia of the forearm near the ulna.

CORALLORRHIZA, f. From *κοράλλιον*, coral, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *corallorrhize*. A genus of orchids.—**C. multiflora, C. odontorrhiza.** Coral root; a species growing throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi. It has a strong, peculiar odor and an astringent taste, and is considered a diaphoretic but not a general stimulant.

COR'CHORUS, m. Gr., *κόρχορος*. Fr., *corchore*. A genus of tiliaceous plants indigenous to Australia and the tropics of both hemispheres.—**C. humilis.** The *bahu phali* of Bombay; mucilaginous and somewhat astringent; said to be also restorative, demulcent, emollient, and diuretic; given in infusion and decoction as an aphrodisiac and in gonorrhea, seminal debility, and urinary diseases.—**C. japonicus.** Fr., *corchore du Japon*. A species indigenous to Japan. The flowers, pulverized and sweetened, are used in Japan as an astringent in hemorrhages.

CORD. Gr., *χορδή* (lit., an intestine; hence, catgut). Lat., *chorda, funis*. Fr., *corde, cordon, lien*. Ger., *Strang, Saite, Schnur*. A stringlike structure; in common parlance, a tendon.—**Axis c.** See PRIMITIVE STREAK.—**Bioplasson c.** Of Heitzmann, a coarse network formed by branching cells, especially the reticulum of the umbilical cord.—**C's of Lancisii.** See STRIE *longitudinalis Lancisii* (under STRIA).—**C's of Müller.** See MÜLLERIAN DUCTS.—**Dorsal c.** See NOTOCHORD.—**Elastic c.** Elastic fibre; of Boll, a single elastic fibre which was supposed to be developed from a platelike cell.—**False vocal c's.** See SUPERIOR VOCAL BANDS.—**Follicular c's.** See LYMPHOID C'S and LYMPH TUBES.—**Genital c.** Ger., *Genital-Strang*. Thiersch's term for a cordlike structure in the embryo, formed by the fusion of the two Wolffian ducts and their incorporation with the two Müllerian ducts.—**Great gangliated c.** A nervous c., consisting of a series of ganglia united by short c's. There is one on each side of the spinal column reaching from the base of the skull to the coccyx. They are connected above with nerves which enter the brain, and terminate below in a loop on the sacrum.—**Guber-**

nacular c. A fibrous structure that forms a part of the gubernaculum testis, being attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the processus vaginalis above.—**Hepatic c's.** See HEPATIC COLUMNS.—**Intervascular tissue c's** [Billroth]. The cordlike processes of the parenchyma of the spleen, between the plexus of the splenic veins.—**Ligamentous c. of Weitbrecht.** Fr., *corde ligamenteuse de Weitbrecht*. The orbicular ligament of the elbow.—**Lumbosacral c.** A trunk formed by the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar nerve and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerve, which gives origin to the greater part of the superior lumbar nerve.—**Lymphatic c.** A cordlike swelling of a lymphatic vessel running from an infected part, as from the seat of an initial syphilitic lesion. Cf. BUBONULUS.—**Lymphoid c's.** Fr., *cordons folliculaires*. Ger., *Markstränge, Markscläuche, Follicularstränge, Lymphröhren*. The anastomosing, cordlike masses of the proper glandular substance, pulp or parenchyma of lymphatic glands. See LYMPH TUBES.—**Medullary c.** See MEDULLARY TUBE.—**Sonorous c's.** Fr., *cordes sonores*. The membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear.—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *funiculus spermaticus*. Fr., *cordon spermatique*. Ger., *Samenstrang*. A cordlike structure made up of the vas deferens, the spermatic artery and veins, lymphatics, nerves, and connective tissue. It begins at the internal abdominal ring, passes through the inguinal canal, and terminates in the scrotum, at the back part of the testicle, by the distribution of its component parts to the different structures of the testicle and scrotum.—**Spinal c.** Lat., *medulla spinalis*. Fr., *moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmark*. The myelon, or portion of the cerebrospinal axis below the medulla oblongata.—**Testicular c.** See SPERMATIC C.—**True vocal c's.** See INFERIOR VOCAL BANDS.—**Tympanic c.** See CHORDA TYMPANI.—**Umbilical c.** Lat., *funis umbilicalis, funiculus umbilicalis*. Fr., *cordon ombilical*. Ger., *Nabelstrang, Nabelschnur*. The navel-string; a thick, flexible c. connecting the fetus, at the umbilicus, with the placenta; consisting of the umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, and a tough, gelatinous mass (the gelatin of Wharton) serving to support and bind the vessels together.—**Vertebral c's.** See PROTO-VERTEBRAL COLUMNS.—**Vocal c's.** See VOCAL BANDS.

COR'DA, f. See CHORDA.

COR'DIAL. Lat., *cordialis* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *c.* Ger., *herzstärkend*. Acting as a stimulant or tonic to the heart and the stomach; warming; exhilarating; as a n., a preparation so acting.

COR'DOL. Salol bromide.

CORDO'L IUM, n. From *cor*, the heart, and *dolere*, to be in pain. See CARDIALGIA.

CORDON (Fr.). Ko'r-do'n². 1. See CORD. 2. A girde.—**Sanitary c.** A line of armed men stationed around an infected district; also, a line beyond which persons in an infected area are not allowed to go.

COR'DYLE, f. *Cor'dyles*. Gr., *κορδύλη*. 1. A club, or anything with a head like a club. 2. An old form of bandage for the head. 3. A furuncle.

CORE. From *cor*, the heart. Lat., *ventriculus* (seu *nucleus*) *furunculi* (1st def.). Fr., *bourbillon* (1st and 2d def's), *masse centrale* (3d def.). Ger., *Elter-Pfropf* (1st def.), *Azenkörper* (3d def.), *Innenkolben* (3d def.). 1. A whitish, filamentous, tenacious body formed at the centre of a furuncle; regarded by most writers as necrosed connective tissue, but by some as a product of plastic exudation. 2. A disorder of sheep. 3. The axile body or corpuscle; the central part of a terminal corpuscle. It consists of a connective tissue framework which contains the termination of one or more medullated nerve fibres, and several cells or cell-like bodies, considered to be either of connective tissue or of epithelial or ganglionic character. The whole is surrounded by a capsule derived from the sheath of the

nerve or nerves terminating in it. 4. See CORIS. 5. A bar of soft iron sliding within the coil of an induction machine.—**Claw c's.** The osseous structures supporting the claws of many mammals.—**Horn c's.** The bony processes, usually arising from the frontal bones, which extend into and support the horns of the *Caricornia*.

CO'RE, f. *Co'res.* Gr., *κόρη*. The pupil of the eye (originally, the eyeball).

CORECLEI'SIS, f. *-clei'seos (-is).* See COROCLEISIS.

COREC'TASIS, f. *-ta'seos (-ec'tasis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Dilatation of the pupil.

CORECTENI'A, f. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτενία* (= *ἐκτένεια*), extension. Enlargement of the pupil by prolapse of the iris through a wound in the cornea.

CORECTODIAL'YSIS, CORECTO'MIA, CORECTOMODIAL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-al'ysis), -om'ia, -lys'eos (-al'ysis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, liberation, or *τέμνειν*, to cut. See IRIDECTOMY and IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORECTO'MIA, f. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORECTO'PIA, f. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτοπος*, displaced. Fr., *corectopie*. Ger., *Corectopie*, *Pupillenersetzung*. Displacement of the pupil; a condition in which the pupil is not in the centre of the iris.

COREDIAL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-al'ysis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, liberation. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

COREDIAS'TASIS, COREDIAS'TOLE, f. *-sta'seos (-as'tasis), -as'toles.* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάστασις* or *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *corédiastase*, *corediastole*. Dilatation of the pupil.

COREL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-el'ysis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *λύειν*, to loosen. Fr., *corélysis*. The operation of detaching the pupillary or sphincter margin of the iris from any adhesions which it may have contracted to the cornea or to the capsule of the lens.

CORE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is).* Gr., *κόρημα*. 1. Refuse, filth, anything purged away. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a general term for medicinal applications for cleansing and softening the skin.

COREM'EGIN(E). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *corémégine*. Atropine.

COREMETAMORPHO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil.

COREMORPHO'MA, n., COREMORPHO'SIS, f. See COROMORPHOMA and COROMORPHOSIS.

CORENCLEI'SIS, f. *-clei'seos (-is).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐγκλείσις*, inclusion. See IRIDENCEISIS.

COREOME'TER, f. Fr., *coréomètre*. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil.

COREON'CION, COREON'CIUM, n. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ὄγκος*, a hook. Fr., *coréoucion*. 1. A hooklike instrument, devised by Laugenbeck, for drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, so as to form an artificial pupil. 2. A forceps with double hooks, invented by the elder von Graefe.

COREPALNANOIX'IS, f. *-ix'eos (-is).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, *πάλιν*, again, and *ανοίξις*, an opening. An obsolete term for the reopening or reestablishment of the natural pupil.

COREPAREL'CYSIS, f. See COROPARELCYSIS.

COREPH'THISIS, f. *-this'eos (-eph'thisis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *φθίσις*, a shrinking. Fr., *coréphthisie*. Habitual contraction of the pupil.

CO'REPLASTY. Lat., *coreplastica*, *coreplastice* (from *κόρη*, the pupil, and *πλαστική* [τέχνη understood], plastic art. Fr., *coréplastie*. The formation of an artificial pupil; coremorphosis.

CORESTENO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *στένωμα*, a narrow place. A narrowing or partial closure of the pupil.—**C. congenitum.** Congenital c.; a peculiar deformity of the pupil caused by proliferations or outgrowths from the sphincter margin of the

iris, which sometimes touch each other and thus form several pupils.

CORETODIAL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-al'ysis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORETOMODIAL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-al'ysis).* From *κόρη*, the pupil, *τέμνειν*, to cut, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. Fr., *corétomédialyse*. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORET'OMY. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See IRIDOTOMY.

CORETONEC'TOMY. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORETOT'OMY. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See IRIDOTOMY.

CORIA'CEOUS. Lat., *coriaceus* (from *corium*, leather). Fr., *coriace*, *coriacé*. Ger., *lederartig*. Leathery.

CORIAMYR'TIN. Fr., *coriomyrtine*. The peculiar principle, C₃₀H₅₀O₁₀, of the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a violent poison, resembling picrotoxin in action.

CORIAN'DER. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *C.* The genus *Coriandrum*; also the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

CORIAN'DRUM, n. Gr., *κοριάνδρον*, *κορίαννον*, *κορίανον*. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *Koriander*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants. 2. The fruit of *C. sativum*.—**C. majus.** *C. sativum*.—**C. sativum.** Fr., *coriandre cultivée*. Ger., *gemeiner Coriander* (oder *Koriander*). An annual species widely cultivated for the sake of its fruit, coriander, which becomes fragrant when dried (though all parts of the fresh plant are very foetid when bruised), has the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics, and is used to disguise the taste of other medicines, or to correct their griping qualities. The aromatic taste and odor depend on a volatile oil.—**C. testiculatum.** Fr., *petite coriandre*. A species having the same uses as *C. sativum*, though little employed.—**C. vulgare.** *C. sativum*.

CORIA'RIA, f. Fr., *redoul*. Ger., *Gerberstrauch*. A genus of plants.—**C. myrtifolia.** Fr., *redoul à feuilles de myrte*. Ger., *myrtenblättriger Gerberstrauch*. A species furnishing a dye. The leaves have been used to adulterate senna. The berries and the young shoots, which contain coriomyrtin, are poisonous, causing violent cramps in the stomach, soon followed by vomiting, frothing at the mouth, loss of sight, coldness of the skin, clammy perspiration, convulsive movements, pulselessness, and loss of sensibility.

CORIA'RIN(E). Fr., *c.* An alkaloid extracted from *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

CORIDIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Coridin*. A liquid, C₁₀H₁₅N, metameric with aniline and its homologues, derived from the distillation of bones and other animal matter.

CORIGEE'N. See CARRAGEEN.

CORI'TIS, f. *-it'idis.* From *corium*, the skin. See DERMATITIS.

COR'ION, n. Gr., *χόριον* (1st def.). Fr., *c.* (1st def.). 1. See CORIUM and CHORION. 2. An ancient name for coriander. 3. Of Apuleius, *Ranunculus sceleratus*. 4. Of Link, the genus *Bifora*. 5. Of Mitchell, the genus *Arenaria*.

CO'RIS, m. and f. *Co'reos (-is).* Gr., *κόρις*. 1. *Acanthia lectularius*. 2. A genus of the *Primulaceae*.—**C. Montpellierensis.** Fr., *c. de Montpellier*. Ger., *Erkiefer*. A species growing in the Mediterranean region; it has been recommended as a vulnerary. By the Arabs the whole plant is regarded as a specific in syphilis. It is probably the *σύνφυτον πετραίων* of Dioscorides.

COR'IUM, n. Gr., *χόριον*, *δέρμα*. Fr., *derme*, *mucoderme* (2d def.), *chorion muqueux* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederhaut* (1st def.), *eigentliche Cutis* (1st def.). 1. The dense felt-like membranous layer of the skin, covered on the ectal or free surface by the epidermis or cuticle, and on the ental or attached surface insensibly merging into the areolar subcutaneous tissue. It is composed of a dense network of white fibrous tissue with a slight admixture of elastic tissue. The meshes of the network are wide

near the subcutaneous tissue, but become very close near the epidermis, from which it is said to be separated by a basement membrane; here also the c. is raised into blunt projections (formed by cutaneous follicles deflected upward) which constitute the papillæ upon which the epidermis is molded. Besides the proper fibrous tissue of the c., there are present in it blood vessels and lymph vessels, nerves and their endings, sweat glands and sebaceous glands, the roots of the hairs and their arrector pili muscles, connective tissue corpuscles and lymph cells, muscular fibre cells, and, in many animals, striated muscular fibres. 2. The connective tissue framework or membrane, comparable with the c. of the skin, upon which rests the epithelium of mucous membrane. It contains considerable adenoid tissue, and is bounded next the epithelium, in most situations, by a basement membrane, and, next the submucosa, by a thin layer of muscular fibre cells (*muscularis mucosæ*). 3. The genus *Poria* of Pursh. 4. Of Pliny, the rind, bark, or shell of fruits, plants, or nuts.—**C. phlogisticum**, **C. pleuriticum**. See BUFFY COAT.

CORK. Gr., φελός. Lat., *suber* (1st def.). Fr., *liège* (1st def.). Ger., *Kork* (1st def.). 1. A variety of tissue found in the hypodermal zone of many trees, formed of several layers of more or less cuboidal hollow cells with liquefied walls, and destitute of intercellular spaces and of cell contents other than air. The term c. is commonly applied to this tissue only when its cell walls are thin, elastic, and compressible, as in the inner bark of *Quercus suber*, the latter, and, according to some authorities, also the *Quercus occidentalis*, furnishing the c. of commerce. 2. A stopper made from c. (1st def.). 3. In Scotland, *Lecanora tartarea*. 4. *Rocella tinctoria*. **COR'KIN**. *Lecanora tartarea*.

CORM. Gr., κορμός. Lat., *cormus*. Fr., *corme*. Ger., *Stiel*. A fleshy, underground, bulblike stem.

CORMOTRID'YMUS, *m*. From κορμός, a trunk, and τριδνμος, triple. Ger., *Rumpfdrilling*. A monster with three bodies.

CORN. Lat., *frumentum* (1st def.). Fr., *blé*, *céréales* (1st def.). Ger., *Getreide* (1st def.), *Körn* (1st def.). 1. A general term for the cereal or grain-producing grasses, particularly (in the United States) maize (Fr., *maïs*). 2. See CLAVUS. 3. In composition (as in *c. lily*, *c. mint*, etc.), used adjectively to indicate that a plant grows wild in the fields.

CORNA'LIAN BODIES, *pl*. See CORPUSCLES of Cornalia.

COR'NEA, *f*. Fr., *cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornhaut* (1st def.). (F. of adj. *corneus* [*tunica* understood]). 1. The anterior transparent segment of the outer coat of the eye, uniting with the sclera at the limbus, or sclero-corneal margin. It consists of five layers: *a*. The epithelial layer, consisting of three layers of cells, the anterior flattened, the middle toothed, and the posterior cylindroid. *b*. The anterior basal membrane, or Bowman's membrane, a homogeneous layer. *c*. The parenchyma, or substantia propria, with the lymphatic spaces and the corneal corpuscles. *d*. The posterior basal membrane, or membrane of Demours or of Descemet. *e*. A single layer of endothelial cells, the endothelium of the anterior chamber. 2. Of the older authors, the sclera. 3. The tænia semicircularis. 4. Of Stackhouse, the genus *Laurencia*.—**Conical c.** Fr., *cornée conique*, *kératocone*. Ger., *Keratoconus*. Syn.: *keratoconus*, *staphyloma pellucidum*. An abnormal curvature of the c., in which it becomes the segment of a sphere of smaller diameter. It is an atrophic disease of the middle layer, or parenchyma, of the c., by virtue of which the c. yields to the intraocular pressure and protrudes. There are usually no inflammatory symptoms and but little pain. There is failure of vision with asthenopic symptoms.—**C. cacuminata**. Staphyloma of the cornea.—**C. consumpta**. Atrophy of the c.—**C. globosa**. See KERATOGLOBUS, HYDROPHTHAL-

MIA, and BUPHTHALMOS (2d def.).—**C. lucida**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. opaca**. See SCLERA.—**C. pellucida**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. semicircularis**. See TÆNIA semicircularis.—**C. tabefacta**. Atrophy of the c.—**C. transparentes**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**Sugar loaf c.** See *Conical c.*

COR'NEAL. Lat., *cornealis*. Fr., *cornéal*, *cornéen*. Ger., *die Hornhaut betreffend*. Pertaining to the cornea.

CORNEI'TIS, *f*. -it'idis. See KERATITIS.

CORNEOBLEPH'ARON, *n*. From *cornea* (*q. v.*), and βλεφάρων, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelid to the cornea.

COR'NEOCALCA'REOUS. From *cornu*, horn, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *corneo-calcaire*. Containing horny and calcareous matter.

COR'NEOIRI'TIS, *f*. -it'idis. Inflammation of the cornea and of the iris.

COR'NEOUS. Lat., *corneus*. Fr., *corné*. Ger., *hornartig*, *hörnern*. Having the aspect or consistence of horn.

CORNES'TA, *f*. A retort.

CORNET'. Fr., *c*. 1. See CONCHA. 2. A bony lamina. 3. A hearing trumpet, *Arum maculatum*.

COR'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cornique*. See CORNIN.

CORNIC'ULA, *f. sing.* and *n. pl.* Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cornicule*. 1. (Sing.) an ancient name for a small tube of horn for making suction. 2. (Pl.) see CORNICULUM.

CORNIC'ULAR. Lat., *cornicularis*. See ANCONOID.

CORNIC'ULATE. Lat., *corniculatus*, *corniculiferus*, *cornutus*. Fr., *corniculé*, *corniculifère*. Ger., *hornförmig*, *gehörnt*. Having horns or processes resembling small horns; in botany, having horn-shaped organs (e. g., petals).

CORNIC'ULOPHARYN'GEUS. Relating to or connected with the cornicula laryngis and the pharynx.

CORNIC'ULUM, *n*. Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. Ger., *Hörnchen*. 1. A little horn or horn-shaped body. 2. A cupping instrument shaped like a horn.—**Cornicula interna ossis hyoidei**. See *Cornicula of the hyoid bone*.—**Cornicula laryngis**. The Santorinian cartilages; two small conical cartilages which articulate with the tops of the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; composed of yellow fibrocartilage. See cut under ARYTENOID CARTILAGES.—**Cornicula of the hyoid bone**. The small cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Cornicula santoriniana**. See *Cornicula laryngis*.

CORNIF'IC. From *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *cornifique*. Forming or producing horn or horns.

CORNIFICA'TION. Fr., *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Verhornung*. Conversion into a hornlike substance; the process of becoming horny.

COR'NIFIED. Converted into a hornlike substance.

COR'NIFORM. From *cornu*, a horn, and *forma*, form. Lat., *corniformis*. Fr., *corniforme*. Ger., *hornförmig*. Horn-shaped.

COR'NIN. Fr., *cornine*, *corniine*. Ger., *Corneïn*. Cornic acid; a bitter principle obtained from the bark of *Cornus florida*.

COR'NIN(E). An alkaloid found in *Cornus florida*.

CORNI'OLA, *f*. Fr., *corniole*. 1. The genus *Collybia*. 2. *Genista tinctoria*.—**Radix corniolæ**. Ger., *Nurtoak-wurzel*. The root of a Syrian species of *Asphodelus*; sometimes used as a substitute for saffron.

COR'NIX, *f*. *Corni'cis*. Gr., κορνίξ. 1. An old term for a sharp, prominent, beaklike bony process. 2. The fornix cerebri.

CORNO'VA, *f*. An undetermined tropical tree. The bark (Lat., *cortex cornovæ*; Ger., *C'rinde*) is used as a stomachic and in fevers.

COR'NU, *n*. Indcl. in the sing. (except for a gen. form in -us); nom. and acc. pl., *cor'nuu*; gen. pl., *cor'-nuum*; dat. and abl. pl., *cornibus*. Gr., κέρας. Fr., *corne*. Ger., *Horn*. 1. A horn. 2. A horn-shaped process or appendage; of the Arabian physicians, the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. 3. A horn-

shaped extension of a cavity (e. g., those of the lateral ventricle of the brain and those of the cavity of the uterus). 4. The genus *Glaucium*. 5. *Plantago coronopus*.—**Alcis c.** See *C. alcis*.—**Anterior gray c.** (of the spinal cord). Fr., *corne (grise) antérieure*. The anterior projection of the mass of gray matter seen on each half of the spinal cord upon transverse section. This projection, found throughout the whole extent of the cord, forms a continuous structure, called the anterior gray column. As seen in section, the anterior c. is larger than the posterior c., and is largest of all in the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. It is composed of a spongy formation or fine felty network of nerve fibrillæ, with some cementing neuroglia, and receives many fibres from the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Cervi c.** See *C. CERVI*.—**C. acetabuli antierius** (seu *anticum*). The anterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum.—**C. acetabuli majus**. See *C. acetabuli posterius*.—**C. acetabuli minus**. See *C. acetabuli antierius*.—**C. acetabuli posterius**. The posterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum.—**C. ac(o)usticum**. See *CORNET*.—**C. alcis**. Fr., *corne d'élan*. An ancient name for *Acrostichum alicorne*.—**C. Ammonis**. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**C. antierius cerebri** (seu *ventriculi lateralis*). The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. arietis**. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**C. breve cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ**, *C. cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ breve*. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ inferius**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ superius**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. cerebri antierius** (seu *laterale*). The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. cervi**. See the major list.—**C. cervinum**. *Plantago coronopus*.—**Cornua coccygea**. The cornua of the coccyx.—**C. combustum**. See *CORNU CERVI ustum*.—**C. cutaneum**. Fr., *corne de la peau, production cornée*. Ger., *Hauthorn, Hornauswuchs*. A cutaneous horn, horny excrescence, horny tumor; a morbid corneous excrescence of the epidermis resembling a horn. Cf. *ICHTHYOSIS*.—**C. descendens**. The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. elaphi**. See *CORNU CERVI*.—**C. glandulæ thyr(e)oideæ medium**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland.—**C. humanum**. See *C. cutaneum*.—**Cornua inferiora glandulæ thymi**. The lower pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland.—**C. inferius cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. inferius cerebri**. See *C. cerebri inferius*.—**C. inferius fasciæ latæ** (seu *processus falciformis*). The lower curved margin of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata.—**C. inferius ventriculi lateralis**. See *C. cerebri inferius*.—**C. internum ventriculi lateralis**. The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. laterale**. That part of the lateral ventricle of the brain which extends forward and downward into the medullary portion of the temporosphenoidal lobe.—**Cornua lateralia ossis hyoidei**. The greater cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Cornua lateralia thyr(e)oideæ**. The lateral lobes of the thyroid body.—**Cornua limaum**. See *CANALICULI lacrimales* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**C. longum** (seu *majus*) *cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ*. The superior c. of the thyroid cartilage.—**Cornua maxillæ inferioris**. The rami of the inferior maxilla.—**C. medium**. The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. medium glandulæ thyr(e)oideæ**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Cornua medullæ spinalis**. See *Anterior gray c.* and *Posterior c. of the spinal cord*.—**Cornua minora ossis hyoidei**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.—**C. minus cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ**. The inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage.—**C. occipitale**. Fr., *corne occipitale*. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Cornua of the coccyx**. Fr., *cornes du coccyx*.

Ger., *Steissbeinhörner*. Two small processes which project upward from the posterior surface of the first segment of the coccyx to connect with the cornua of the sacrum.—**Cornua of the uterus**. Lat., *cornua uteri*. Fr., *cornes de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterhörner*. 1. The lateral funnel-shaped prolongations of the upper portion of the cavity of the uterus into which the Falloppian tubes open. 2. The oviducts.—**Cornua ossis frontis**. The zygomatic processes of the frontal bone.—**Cornua ossis hyoidei inferiora** (seu *majora*). The greater cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Cornua ossis hyoidei minora** (seu *superiora*). The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Cornua posteriora medullæ spinalis**. The posterior cornua of the spinal cord.—**C. posterius** (seu *posticum*) *ventriculi lateralis*. Fr., *corne postérieure du ventricule latéral*. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**C. rupicapræ**. See *CORNU CERVI*.—**Cornua sacralia**. See *Sacral cornua*.—**C. sphenoidale**. See *C. descendens*.—**Cornua sphenoidalia accessoria**. Occasional processes upon the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Cornua superiora glandulæ thymi**. The upper pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland.—**C. superius cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. superius processus falciformis**. The curved portion of the fascia lata which forms the upper margin of the saphenous opening.—**C. ustum**. See *CORNU CERVI ustum*.—**Cornua uteri**. See *Cornua of the uterus*.—**C. ventriculi lateralis antierius** (seu *anticum*). See *C. antierius cerebri*.—**C. ventriculi lateralis descendens** (seu *laterale*). See *C. descendens*.—**C. ventriculi lateralis posterius** (seu *posticum*). The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Elaphi c.** See *CORNU CERVI*.—**Ethmoidal c.** See *Middle turbinated bone*.—**Great cornua of the hyoid bone**. Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidei majora*. Fr., *cornes de l'os hyoïde*. Ger., *grosse Zungenbeinhörner*. The lower pair of processes which project backward from the sides of the body of the hyoid bone. During early life they are united by synchondrosis with the body of the bone, but in later life they fuse with it. In most vertebrates they exist as separate bones.—**Great c. of the thyr(e)oïd cartilage**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**Inferior c. of the thyr(e)oïd cartilage**. Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyr(e)oideæ*. Fr., *corne inférieure du cartilage thyroïde*. Ger., *unteres Schilddhorn*. A short, blunt process which extends downward and somewhat forward (one on each side) from the lower end of the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. On the inner surface near the lip it presents a smooth surface for articulation with the cricoid cartilage.—**Lateral cornua of the hyoid bone**. See *Great cornua of the hyoid bone*.—**Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone**. Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidei minora*. Fr., *cornes mineures de l'hyoïde*. Ger., *kleine Zungenbeinhörner*. Two short conical pieces which project upward and back from the points at which the great cornua unite with the body of the hyoid bone. They are often incompletely ossified, and are united with the body of the hyoid bone by a synovial articulation which rarely ankyloses.—**Middle c.** See *Middle turbinated bone*.—**Posterior c. of the lateral ventricle**. See *Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle*.—**Posterior c. of the medulla oblongata**. Ger., *Hinterhorn der Oblongata*. A mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the posterior gray c. of the spinal cord.—**Posterior c. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *c. posterius*. Fr., *corne (grise) postérieure*. The posterior projection of the mass of gray matter in each half of the spinal cord as seen upon transverse section. The totality of this projection is properly called the posterior gray column. It is longer and narrower than the anterior gray c. and receives some of the fibres from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, while others of these fibres pass parallel to the c. between it and the posterior root

zone. A gray gelatinous substance forms a sort of cap on this c. and is called the *caput cornu posterioris*. Isolated ganglion cells, medium and small in size, lie in the posterior horn, and a few small cells are found in the gelatinous substance.—**Posterior spinal cornua.** See *Posterior c. of the spinal cord*.—**Sacral cornua.** Lat., *cornua sacralia*. Fr., *cornes sacrées* (ou du sacrum). Ger., *Kreuzbeinhörner*. Two blunt, somewhat conical processes upon the lower end of the posterior surface of the sacrum, one on each side of the median line, which articulate with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Smaller c. of the thyr(e)oid cartilage.** See *Inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage*.—**Sphenoidal cornua.** Lat., *cornua sphenoidalia*. Fr., *cornes sphénoïdales*. Ger., *Wespenbeinhörner*. Syn.: *bones of Bertin*. Triangular-shaped bones situated (one on each side) at the inferior anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone. Their inner concave surfaces assist in forming the sphenoidal sinuses, while the outer convex surface articulates with the ethmoid and palate bones. They usually unite at puberty with the sphenoid bone, but occasionally remain separate through life.—**Styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.** See *Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone*.—**Superior c. of the thyr(e)oid cartilage.** Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyroideæ superior*. Fr., *corne supérieure du cartilage thyroïde*. Ger., *oberes Schildhorn*. A blunt, slender process which extends upward and slightly backward (on each side) from the upper end of the posterior margin of the thyreoid cartilage. It is connected with the tip of the greater c. of the hyoid bone of the same side by the lateral thyreohyoid ligament.—**Thyr(e)oid cornua.** See *Great cornua of the hyoid bone* and *Superior and Inferior cornua of the thyreoid cartilage*.

CORN'UAL. Pertaining to a cornu.

CORN'UATE. See CORNICULATE.

COR'NU CA'BRA. A plant found in the Argentine Republic. Its charcoal is used to remove spots from the skin.

COR'NU CER'VI, *n.* Gr., ἐλαφρόκερας. Fr., *corne de cerf*. Syn.: *cervi cornu*. Hartshorn; the horn of the stag.—**C. c. calcinatum.** See *C. c. ustum*.—**C. c. præparatum.** Prepared hartshorn; made by digesting 2 parts of *c. c. raspatum* and 1 part of crude hydrochloric acid, of sp. gr. 1.165 to 1.170, in a sufficient quantity of water, until all the calcium phosphate is eliminated, then washing repeatedly with cold water, and drying at a gentle heat.—**C. c. raspatum**, **C. c. rasum**, **C. c. tornatum.** Ger., *geraspelte Hirschhorn*. Rased hartshorn; a preparation containing about 25 per cent. of gelatinous substance soluble in water, about 60 per cent. of salts of calcium soluble in hydrochloric acid, and about 60 per cent. of calcium phosphate. When thoroughly boiled in water, it yields an inodorous and tasteless jelly.—**C. c. ustum.** Burnt hartshorn; made of calcined hartshorn, freed from impurities, pulverized, sifted, dried, and formed into troches.—**C. c. ustum album.** Ger., *weissgebranntes Hirschhorn*. Crude calcium phosphate prepared by calcining hartshorn.—**C. c. ustum nigrum.** The residue of charcoal and phosphate of calcium (i. e., bone ash) obtained in the preparation of *c. c. ustum*.—**C. c. ustum præparatum.** See *C. c. ustum*.—**Spiritus c. c.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *liqueur*) *de corne de cerf*, *esprit d'ivoire* (ou *de vipères*, ou *de lombrics*, ou *de soie*), *carbonate d'ammoniaque liquide huileux* (ou *pyrohuileux liquide*). Ger., *Hirschhorngeist*. One of the products of the distillation of animal matters for the purpose of obtaining ammonia.

CORNUMU'SA, *f.* An old name for a retort.

COR'NUS, *f.* From *cornu*, horn, from its hornlike wood. Gr., *κρᾶνεια*. Fr., *cornouiller* (1st def.), *écorce de cornouiller à grandes fleurs* (3d def.). Ger., *Hornstrauch* (1st def.), *grossblüt(h)ige Cornelrinde* (3d def.). 1. The cornel tree. 2. The genus *Bumelia*. 3. Of the U. S.

Ph., the root bark of *C. florida*, formerly also of *C. cincinnata* and *C. sericea*.—**Blue-berried c.**, **C. alba.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. amomum**, **C. cærulea.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. canadensis.** Fr., *cornouiller du Canada*. The low dogwood found in the United States, having the same properties as *C. sericea*.—**C. cincinnata.** A North American species formerly recognized in the U. S. secondary list. Its uses are similar to those of *C. florida*. The bark, when dried, affords a powder resembling that of ipecacuanha.—**C. cyanocarpus**, **C. femina**, **C. ferruginea.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. florida.** Fr., *cornouiller à grandes fleurs*, *bois de chien*. Ger., *schönblühender Hornstrauch*, *virginische Hundsbeere*. The flowering dogwood; a North American species growing from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and cultivated in Europe. The root bark (*c.* of the U. S. Ph.) is used as a stomachic and febrifuge and as a substitute for Peruvian bark. It is bitter, astringent, and aromatic. It contains gum, mucilage, gallic acid, resin, tannin, and *cornine*. The young branches, stripped of their bark, are used for whitening the teeth.—**C. herbacea**, **C. lanuginosa.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. mas**, **C. mascula.** Fr., *cornouiller mâle*. Ger., *gelber Hornstrauch*. The cornelian cherry; a species growing in central and southern Europe and through northern Asia to Japan. The pulpy fruits (*fructus corni*), when unripe, contain much tannin, and when ripe are edible, and were formerly used in inflammatory diseases.—**C. officinalis.** A Japanese species the fruit of which is used for antiseptic beverages in certain forms of fever. The Japanese name is *Son-si-n*.—**C. rubiginosa.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. rugosa.** See *C. cincinnata*.—**C. sericea.** Fr., *cornouiller à fruit bleu*. Swamp dogwood; a North American species. It has similar uses to those of *C. florida*.—**C. suecica.** Dwarf cornel; a native of Britain, northern Europe, Asia, and America. The berries are reputed in the Scotch Highlands to be tonic.—**C. tomentulosa**, **C. verrucosa.** *C. cincinnata*.—**Extractum c. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cornouiller à grandes fleurs*. Ger., *flüssiger Kornelrindenextrakt*. Fluid extract of dogwood; made by exhausting the powdered root bark of *C. florida* with a mixture of glycerin and alcohol.

CORNU'TIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cornutin*. A poisonous alkaloid constituting one of the active principles of ergot of rye.

COROCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and κλείσις, a closing. Fr., *coréclise*. Ger., *Pupillenverschluss*. Closure or obliteration of the pupil by a membrane or an inflammatory exudate.

COROC'RUM, *n.* See FERMENT.

CORODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, a loosening. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORODIAS'TASIS, **CORODIAS'TOLE**, *f.* -*sta'seos* (-*as'tasis*), -*as'toles*. From κόρη, the pupil, and διάστασις or διαστολή, separation. Dilatation of the pupil.

COROL'LA, *f.* Dim. of *corona*, a crown. Gr., *στεφάνη*. Fr., *corolle*. Ger., *Blumenkrone*. The inner floral envelope forming the whorl of petals, often colored, between the calyx and the stamens of a flower.

COROM'EGIN(E). Lat., *coromegina*, *coromeginum* (from κόρη, the pupil, and μέγας, large). Ger., *Koromegin*. Runge's name for atropine, from its dilating the pupil.

COROM(E)IO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μείωσις, diminution. Contraction of the pupil.

COROMORPHO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωμα, a form. Fr., *coromorphome*. Ger., *Koromorphom*. An artificial pupil.

COROMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωσις, a forming. Fr., *coromorphose*. Ger., *Koromorphose*, *künstliche Pupillenbildung*. The operation of making an artificial pupil.

COROMYDRI'ASIS, *f.* See MYDRIASIS.

COROMYDRIAT'IC. See MYDRIATIC.

CORONA, *f.* Gr., στεφάνη. Fr., couronne. Ger., Kranz, Krone. A crown or any crownlike structure, the uppermost part; in obstetrics, the rim of the os uteri externum stretched around the child's head during parturition.—**C. ciliaris**. Ger., Faltenkranz, Strahlenkranz. The ciliary processes taken collectively.—**C. conjunctivæ**. That portion of the conjunctiva that surrounds the cornea.—**C. cordis**. The auricular portion of the heart.—**C. dentis**. Fr., couronne de la dent. Ger., Zahnkrone. The crown of a tooth.—**C. glandis**. Fr., couronne du gland. Ger., Eichelkrone. The rounded projecting border of the glans penis.—**C. inferior**. The coronoid process of the ulna.—**Coronæ palpebrarum**. See under TARSUS.—**C. radialis**. Fr., couronne rayonnante. Ger., Strahlenkranz, Stabkranz, Stammstrahlung. Syn.: radiatio caudicea. 1. See *C. ciliaris*. 2. Of Reil, the fibrous crown, radiating crown; the radiating fibres of the cerebral peduncle.—**C. superior**. See OLECRANON.—**C. trepani**. Ger., Trepankrone. The crown (the cutting portion) of a trephine.—**Coronæ tubulorum**. The crypts of Lieberkühn, which are arranged like a crown around the lymph follicles projecting into the intestine.—**C. ulnæ**. See OLECRANON.—**Coronæ vaginales**. Ger., Scheidenkränzchen. Flat, circular wads of cotton or other material for applying medicaments within the vagina.—**C. venerea**, **C. Veneris**. Fr., couronne de Venus, chapelet. Ger., Liebesgürtel, Venusblüt(h)en. The crown of Venus; a papular, pustular, or other syphilide occurring upon the forehead in the form of a crown.

CORONAD, *adv.* Toward the coronal aspect.

CORONAL. Lat., coronalis. Fr., c. Ger., kronenartig, kronenähnlich. Pertaining to or occupying the place of a crown; pertaining to the crown of the head.

CORONA'LE, *n.* The frontal bone.

CORONA'MEN, *n.* -am'inis. See CORONA and CORONET.

CORONA'RIA, *f.* 1. A coronary artery or vein. 2. The genus *Eudianthe*.

CORONA'RIOUS. See CORONAL and CORONARY. As a *n. m.*, a nerve ramifying in the shape of a crown.—**C. stomachicus**. Fr., coronaire stomacique. The ramification of the eighth pair of nerves near the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

CORONARY. Lat., coronarius, coronalis. Fr., coronaire. Ger., kranzförmig, kronenartig. Crown-shaped, relating to the coronet; crowning, pertaining to the arteries of the heart.

CORON'E, *f.* -o'nes. Gr., κορώνη. 1. See CORNIX. 2. The coronoid process of the inferior maxilla.

CORONET. From *corona*, a crown. Ger., Krone des Hufes. A small crown; in the solipeds, the portion of the hoof that adjoins the hairy skin.

CORONIL'LA, *f.* Fr., coronille. Ger., Kronwicke. The crown vetch, a genus of leguminous plants.—**C. emerus**. Fr., coronille émerus. Ger., Skorpionskronwicke. Scorpion senna (so called because the pod somewhat resembles the scorpion's tail); a species grown in gardens in southern Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a purgative.—**C. legitima**. Fr., coronille à gousses plates. A species the pods of which are purgative.—**C. scorpioides**. An annual species found in southern France. The seeds contain a glucoside, *coronillin*, and are used in France to adulterate barley. The plant and its glucoside have been recommended as a diuretic and cardiac tonic.—**C. securidaca**. *C. legitima*.—**C. varia**. Fr., pied de grölle. Ger., Schaftinsse. The rosy-flowered crown vetch. The juice is diuretic and in large doses poisonous.

CORONIL'LIN. Fr., coronilline. Ger., *C.* A glucoside found in the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* (*q. v.*).

COR'ONOBAS'ILAR. Relating to the base and the crown of the head.

CORONOID. Gr., κορωνοειδής, κορωνωδής (from κορώνη, a crown, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., coronoides, coro-

noides. Fr., coronôide, coronôïdien. Ger., kranzförmig, kronenähnlich. Crownlike, crown-shaped.

COROPAREL'CYISIS, *f.* -cys'eos (-el'cysis). From κόρη, the pupil, and παρέλκυσις, a drawing aside. Fr., coroparelyse. Ger., Pupillenverziehung. Of K. Himly, the operation of displacing the pupil by drawing a portion of the iris out through an incision in the cornea and causing it to adhere.

COROPH'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From κόρη, the pupil, and φθίσις (see PHTHISIS). Fr., corophthisie. Ger., Schwinden der Pupille. A wasting disease of the eye characterized by diminution of the size of the pupil.

COROSYS'TOLE, *f.* -sys'toles. From κόρη, the pupil, and συστολή, contraction. Fr., c. Ger., Verengerung der Pupille. Contraction of the pupil.

COROTO'MIA, *f.* From κόρη, the pupil, and τέμνειν, to cut. See IRIDOTOMY.

COR'OTOMODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). See IRIDOMESODIALYSIS.

COR'PORA, *n. n.*, pl. of *corpus* (*q. v.*).

COR'PUS, *n.* Cor'poris. Gr., σώμα, χῶρος. Fr., corps. Ger., Körper. See BODY.—**C. adeniforme**, **C. adenodes**, **C. adenoides**. See *Adenoid* BODY.—**C. adiposum**. Fr., corps adipeux. A mass of fat or of fatlike material.—**C. adventitium**. See *Foreign* BODY.—**C. albicans**. 1. The c. luteum of the ovary after it has lost its yellow color and most of its vessels and is composed largely of connective tissue. Its general appearance is that of a white cicatrix. 2. In the pl., *corpora albicantia*, two small masses situated in front of the anterior perforated space, connected with the anterior pillars of the fornix and with each other.—**C. album subrotundum Vieussenii**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus.—**C. alienum**. See *Foreign* BODY.—**C. amphigenium**, **C. amphigenum**. See AMPHIGEN.—**Corpora amylacea**. See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**C. annulare**. See *PONS Varolii*.—**Corpora Arantii**. The small fibrocartilaginous thickenings at the middle of the free edges of the mitral and semilunar valves of the heart; named after Aranzi, an Italian anatomist.—**Corpora bigemina**. See *Corpora quadrigemina*.—**Corpora bigemina anteriora** (seu *antica*). The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Corpora bigemina posteriora** (seu *postica*). The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**C. callosum**. Fr., corps calleux. Ger., Balken. The great commissure of the brain; a mass of white substance which connects the cerebral hemispheres. It lies at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure, and has a length of about 4 inches. Its form is arched, the convexity of the curve being upward. Anteriorly it bends downward (at the genu) and backward to the base of the brain, and terminates in two diverging masses (peduncles) which run across the anterior perforated space to terminate near the Sylvian fissure. Posteriorly it ends in a rounded projection called the splenium. In structure it presents a fibrous character, its upper surface showing numerous transverse bundles of nerve fibres. The lower surface is continuous posteriorly with the fornix, but it is separated from the latter anteriorly by the septum lucidum. It is essentially commissural in its office, its fibres entering all three of the principal cerebral lobes.—**C. cameratum**. The fornix cerebri.—**C. candicans**, **C. candidum**. See *C. albicans* (2d def.).—**C. caudatum**. See *C. striatum*.—**Corpora cavernosa**. Fr., corps caverneux. Ger., Schwellkörper. See *Corpora cavernosa clitoridis* and *Corpora cavernosa penis*.—**Corpora cavernosa clitoridis**. Two cylindrical bodies of cavernous tissue which arise from the rami of the ischium and os pubis, and unite by their inner surfaces to form the clitoris.—**Corpora cavernosa penis**. Fr., corps cavernoux de la verge. Ger., Rutt(h)enschwellkörper. Two cylindrical erectile bodies, placed side by side and closely blended in their anterior three quarters, constituting the greater

portion of the penis. They are surmounted by the glans in front, and diverge behind to form the crura of the penis.—**Corpora cavernosa urethræ** (seu **vestibuli**). See **BULBI vestibuli vaginæ** (under **BULBUS**).—**C. cavernosum**. Fr., *corps caverneux*. Ger., *Schwellkörper, cavernöses Körper*. Any one of the corpora cavernosa, also any collection of cavernous tissue.—**C. cavernosum canalis urogenitalis**. See **C. cavernosum urethræ**.—**C. cavernosum glandis proprium** (seu **superficiale**). The anterior expansion of the c. spongiosum urethræ forming the glans penis.—**C. cavernosum inferius** (seu **urethræ**). In the male, the c. spongiosum of the urethra; in the female, one of the bulbi vestibuli vaginæ.—**C. cavernosum vaginæ**. The cavernous tissue found in the vagina, most distinct at the lower part.—**Corpora chaledonica**. See **PSAMMOMA**.—**C. ciliare**. See **Ciliary BODY**.—**C. ciliare cerebelli**. See **C. dentatum cerebelli**.—**C. ciliare chor(i)oideæ**. That portion of the choroid anterior to the ora serrata.—**C. ciliare hyaloideæ**. Fr., *corps ciliaire de la membrane hyaloïde*. That portion of the vitreous membrane between the ora serrata and the crystalline lens.—**C. ciliare medullæ oblongatæ** (seu **olivæ**). See **C. dentatum** (2d def.).—**C. ciliare retinæ**. Fr., *corps ciliaire de la rétine*. That portion of the retina between the ora serrata and the iris.—**C. cinereum**. See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**C. cinereum medullæ oblongatæ**. The nuclei of gray matter of the medulla oblongata, now known as the nucleus gracilis and the nucleus cuneatus.—**C. claviculæ**. That portion of the clavicle between the parts bearing the surface for articulation with the sternum and clavicle.—**C. clitoridis**. The body of the clitoris, formed by the union of its crura.—**C. colliculi striati**. Fr., *tête du corps strié*. Ger., *Kopf (oder Körper) der Streifenhügel*. The anterior thickened extremity of the c. striatum; the caput corporis striati.—**C. communions cerebri**. See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**C. conicum Rosenmülleri**. See **EPOOPHORON**.—**C. coniforme, C. conoides**. See **Pineal GLAND**.—**C. cordis**. The ventricular portion of the heart.—**C. coronæ radiatæ**. The middle portion or body of the corona radiata.—**C. corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkenstamm, Balkenkörper*. Syn.: *truncus (seu pars media) corporis callosi*. The body of the c. callosum as distinguished from its prolongations into the hemispheres.—**C. cribrosum**. See **RETE mucosum**.—**C. crystallinum, C. crystalloides**. See **Crystalline LENS**.—**C. dentatum**. 1. See **C. dentatum cerebelli**. 2. A dentate lamina of gray matter found in the olivary bodies.—**C. dentatum cerebelli, C. denticulatum**. Fr., *corps denté (ou dentelé)*. Ger., *Markkern*. A thin convoluted or indented lamina of gray matter situated in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, surrounded by a thin layer of gray substance. It is situated at the confluence of the third pedunculi of the cerebellum at the level of the lateral angles of the fourth ventricle. The gray lamella forming the periphery of the nucleus is open at its inner, anterior, and inferior extremity, allowing voluminous fasciculi of nerve fibres to pass from its interior to the pedunculus cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina.—**C. dentatum olivæ**. A gelatinous, transparent plate of gray matter, containing small round and angular cells, and traversed by nerve fibres, found in the olivary body of the medulla oblongata. Upon transverse section it shows a nearly ovoid and irregularly dentated contour.—**C. discoides**. See **Crystalline LENS**.—**C. ectomamillare**. The lateral portion of the c. albicans (2d def.).—**C. epididymidis**. That portion of the epididymis between the tail and the head.—**Corpora erectilia**. Erectile tissues, especially those of the penis.—**C. explementi**. See **CRUSTA**.—**C. externum, C. extraneum**. See **Foreign BODY**.—**C. femoris**. Fr., *corps du fémur*. That portion of the femur extending between the neck and the tuberosities.—**Corpora fibrospungiosa penis**. The corpora cavernosa of

the penis.—**C. fibrosum**. Fr., *corps fibreux*. A fibrous tumor.—**C. fimbriatum**. A long curvilinear triangle of white nervous substance found in the cornu descendens of the lateral ventricle. Its base, directed upward and inward, is continuous with the posterior pillar of the fornix; its summit, pointed downward and forward, terminates at the level of the uncus. Its posterior convex border is continuous with the white substance of the cornu ammonis; its inner concave border is in relation with the optic thalamus.—**C. fimbriatum cornu Ammonis**. See **C. fimbriatum**.—**C. fimbriatum olivæ**. See **C. dentatum olivæ**.—**C. fimbriatum Sylvii**. See **C. fimbriatum**.—**C. fornicis**. Fr., *corps de la roûte*. The body of the fornix cerebri as distinguished from the pillars.—**C. geniculatum cerebri**. See **External geniculate BODY** and **Internal geniculate BODY**.—**C. geniculatum externum** (seu **inferius**). See **External geniculate BODY**.—**C. geniculatum internum** (seu **laterale, seu mediale, seu superius**). See **Internal geniculate BODY**.—**C. glandiforme**. See **PROSTATE**.—**Corpora glandiformia duræ matris**. See **Pachionian BODIES** (under **BODY**).—**C. glandis clitoridis**. See **C. clitoridis**.—**C. glandulare**. See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**.—**Corpora glandulosa**. See **Seminal VESICLES**.—**C. glandulosum**. Of Vesalius, the prostate; of De Graaf, a c. luteum.—**C. glandulosum mulierum**. The elevation which marks the meatus urinarius in the female.—**C. globosum**. The pons Varolii.—**Corpora granulosa**. Fr., *corps granuleux*. Granular leucocytes. See **Colostrum CORPUSCLES**.—**C. habenulæ**. A mass of cells situated in the optic thalamus, near the pineal gland.—**C. Highmori, C. highmorianum**. Fr., *corps d'Highmore*. Ger., *Hodenkern*. The incomplete vertical septum formed by a prolongation of the albuginea testis into the substance of the testicle, which gives off fibrous cords dividing the organ into lobules.—**C. hyalinum, C. hyaloideum**. See **C. vitreum**.—**C. incudis**. Fr., *corps de l'encume*. The upper and larger portion of the incus, articulating with the malleus.—**C. innominatum of Giralde, C. innominatum testis**. See **PARADIDYMS**.—**C. interpedunculare**. A collection of cells at the base of the brain within the trigonum interpedunculare.—**Corpora labosa**. The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney.—**Corpora lateralia penis**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis.—**C. lenticulatum**. See **Lenticular NUCLEUS**.—**C. luteum**. Fr., *corps jaune, ovariule, ovariole, metoaron*. Ger., *gelber Körper*. Syn.: *c. glandulosum*. The solid yellow body formed in the ovary during the retrograde metamorphosis, or histolysis, of a Graafian follicle after the extrusion of the ovum. It is composed of the somewhat wrinkled wall of the follicle and of the structures formed within the follicular cavity to take the place of the extruded ovum. These latter consist of a limited amount of blood derived from the capillaries broken at the rupture of the follicle, a fibrous stroma formed by proliferation of the cells of the membrana granulosa, and the surrounding ovarian stroma. It possesses an abundance of capillaries, and when first formed is considerably larger than the Graafian follicle, this enlargement being especially marked if pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum; it finally atrophies, however, and gives place to the ordinary ovarian stroma. The time required for the development and disappearance of a c. luteum is said to be about ten months when pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum, and in other cases about two months.—**C. luteum falsum, C. luteum of menstruation**. A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has not become fecundated. It shows retrogressive changes within a few days, shrinks, and at last disappears.—**C. luteum of pregnancy**. A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has become fecundated. It undergoes a development that lasts during most of the period of gestation.—**C. lu-**

teum spurium. See *C. luteum of menstruation*.—**C. luteum verum.** See *C. luteum of pregnancy*.—**C. Luysii.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**Corpora malpighiana.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—**C. mamillare.** See *C. albicans* (2d def.).—**C. mammae.** Ger., *Milchdrüsenkörper*. The glandular portion of the mamma.—**C. mandibulæ.** The portion of the inferior maxilla anterior to the rami.—**C. mediastinum.** See *C. Highmori*.—**C. medullare cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. medullare hemisphærii.** See *CENTRUM ovale*.—**C. medullare vermis.** The medullary central portion of the vermiform process of the cerebellum.—**C. menstruale.** See *C. luteum of menstruation*.—**C. mixtum.** See *C. dentatum*.—**Corpora Morgagnii.** See *HYDATIDS of Morgagni*.—**C. mucosum.** See *RETE mucosum*.—**Corpora nerveospongiosa** (seu *nervosa*) **penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis.—**C. nervosum cutis.** See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**Corpora nigra.** "Soot balls"; in the solipeds, black, spongy, pediculated portions of the uvea that occasionally pass through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye.—**C. nigricans, C. nigrum.** The *c. luteum* of the ovary when in the course of its retrograde metamorphosis it becomes pigmented by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the surrounding circulation. It is a *c. albicans* containing dark pigment.—**C. okense.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**C. olivæ.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. olivæ denticulatum** (seu *fimbriatum*). See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivæ inferius.** See *Inferior olivary BODY*.—**C. olivæ rhomboideum.** See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivare.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. olivare posterius.** See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. olivarium.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. optostriatum.** The optic thalamus and the *c. striatum* considered together as one body.—**Corpora oryzoidea.** Fr., *corps riziformes*. Ger., *Reiskörper*. 1. Grainlike bodies (offshoots from the synovial membrane or masses of coagulated albumin) resembling grains of rice, found free or attached in the sheaths of tendons, in synovial bursæ, and in the articular cavities. 2. Of the older authors, similar bodies expectorated in cases of pulmonary phthisis.—**C. ossis hyoidei.** Fr., *corps de l'os hyoïde*. Ger., *Zungenbeinkörper*. The body of the hyoid bone, its central piece. It is somewhat quadrilateral, convex on its anterior surface, and concave posteriorly. Its anterior surface is divided into four fossæ, which serve for muscular insertions, by a transverse and vertical ridge. The lateral surfaces consist of two facets for articulation with the greater cornua.—**C. ossis ilii.** The inferior and thicker portion of the ilium, which forms the upper part of the acetabulum.—**C. ossis ischii.** The upper, triangular portion of the ischium, a portion of which forms the posterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and which bears on the posterior surface the tuber ischii.—**C. ossis metacarpi.** The shaft of a metacarpal bone.—**C. ossis occipitis.** The basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**C. ossis pubis.** The lateral and posterior portion of the os pubis, which forms the anterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and from which springs the horizontal ramus.—**C. ossis sphenoidæ.** See *C. sphenoidale*.—**C. ovale.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**Corpora Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**C. pampiniforme.** See *PAROPHORON*.—**C. pancreatis.** That portion of the pancreas which is situated between its head and its pointed extremity.—**C. pantanodæ.** See *PANCREAS*.—**C. papillare.** Fr., *corps papillaire*. Ger., *Papillarkörper*. 1. The papillary layer of the skin. 2. Of Malpighi, the derma.—**C. papillare Morgagni.** See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**C. partis sphenoidalis ossis sphenoccipitalis.** See *Basisphenoid BONE*.—**C. penis.** Fr., *corps de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthenkörper*. That portion of the penis that is situated between the glans and the coalescence of the crura.—**C. phacoides.** See *Crystalline LENS*.—**C. pineale.** See *EPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Corpora**

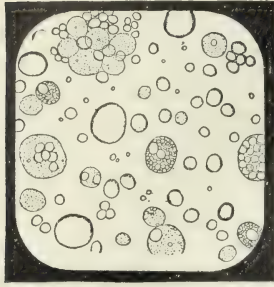
pinguia. Round tough masses of mucus found in the discharges of dysentery.—**C. pituitare, C. pituitarium.** See *Pituitary BODY*.—**C. pro balsamo.** The base of a balsam for external use.—**C. psalloides, C. psaloides.** Fr., *corps psalloïde*. Ger., *psalterförmiger Körper*. See *LYRA*.—**C. pyramidale.** See *PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale anticum.** See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale posticum.** See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale quadrigeminum.** The nucleus of the corpora quadrigemina.—**C. pyramidale restiforme.** See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum olivæ.** See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. pyramidale serratum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. pyramidale speculare** [Columbus]. The *sæptum lucidum*.—**C. pyramidale striatum.** See *C. striatum*.—**C. pyramidale superius.** See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale teres.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. pyramidale trapezoideum.** See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. pyramidale turbinatum.** See *Pineal GLAND*.—**Corpora pyramidalia (testis).** See *CONT vasculosi* (under *CONUS*).—**Corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *tubercules quadrijumeaux* (ou *bijumeaux*). Ger., *Vierhögel*. A small portion of the encephalon, derived from the mesencephalon of the embryo, measuring about 12 mm. in anteroposterior diameter and 15 mm. in width, lying upon the posterior aspect of the caudex cerebri (*q. v.*), behind the third ventricle, beneath the splenium of the corpus callosum, anterior to the vermis superior, and above the upper extremity of the aqueductus Sylvii. A shallow crucial sulcus divides the mass into four rounded eminences, the larger two of which are situated side by side anterior to and above the lower and smaller pair. From each of the anterior eminences extends a tractus of white substance (*brachium anterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the *c. geniculatum externum* of the corresponding side. From each of the posterior eminences extends a somewhat similar tractus (*brachium posterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the *c. geniculatum internum*. The structure of the eminentiæ anteriores is as follows: 1st, an outer layer of white substance (*stratum zonale*); 2d, beneath this a layer of gray matter (*stratum cinereum*); 3d, a layer of gray matter mixed with fibres from the optic nerve (*stratum opticum*); 4th, a deep-lying layer of which the fibres participate in the formation of the lemniscus. Beneath this layer is the central gray substance surrounding the aqueductus Sylvii.—**C. radii.** That portion of the radius between the neck and the interior articular surface.—**C. restiforme.** See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. reticulare.** See *RETE mucosum*.—**Corpora retiformia** [De Graaf]. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).—**C. rhomboïdale.** See *C. dentatum*.—**C. rhomboideum.** 1. See *C. dentatum*. 2. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. rhomboideum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli* (under *BULBUS*).—**C. rhomboideum olivæ.** See *C. fimbriatum* (seu *dentatum*) *olivæ*.—**C. rubrum.** The *c. luteum* of the ovary when in the course of its disappearance it becomes reddened by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the circulation. It is a *c. albicans* containing red pigment.—**Corpora santoriniana.** See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. semiovale.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. serratum.** See *C. dentatum*.—**Corpora sesamoidea.** See *Corpora Arantii*.—**C. speculare.** See *SÆPTUM lucidum*.—**C. sphenoidale.** Fr., *corps du sphénoïde*. Ger., *Keilbeinkörper*. The body of the sphenoid bone; the central quadrilateral portion from which spring the alæ and pterygoid processes. Its posterior surface is united to the basilar portion of the occipital bone during early life by cartilage which ossifies in adult life. The superior surface is marked by a deep depression, the sella turcica, in front of which lies the olivary eminence, and terminates in front in the ethmoidal spine; the anterior surface is divided into two nearly equal portions by the sphenoidal crest and articulates with the

ethmoidal, frontal, and superior turbinated bones; the inferior surface presents the rostrum and the vaginal process. The interior is hollowed into two cavities, the sphenoidal sinuses. In the lower vertebrates this is represented by the basisphenoidal and presphenoidal bones.—**Corpora spongiosa.** See *Corpora cavernosa*.—**Corpora spongiosa muliebria.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginae* (under *BULBUS*).—**C. spongiosum, C. spongiosum inferius penis, C. spongiosum urethrae.** Fr., *corps spongieux de la verge.* Ger., *Rut(h)enschwammkörper.* A spongy structure similar to the corpora cavernosa penis, but with the septa and areolae smaller and more regular, in which the penile portion of the urethra of the male is imbedded. It is lodged in the groove beneath the junction of the corpora cavernosa, terminating in the bulb of the urethra behind and in the glans penis anteriorly.—**Corpora spongiosa urethrae muliebris.** See *BULBI vestibuli* (under *BULBUS*).—**C. spongiosum urethrae virilis, C. spongiovasculare.** See *C. spongiosum inferius penis*.—**C. sterni.** See *MESOSTERNUM*.—**Corpora striata posteriora.** The thalami optici.—**Corpora striata posteriora e superna.** See *C. striata posteriora*.—**C. striatum.** Fr., *corps strié.* Ger., *Streifenhügel.* A large pyramidal projection on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which consists of an intraventricular and an extraventricular portion of gray matter, separated by bundles of white fibres (the internal capsule). Externally it is in close relation with the island of Reil.—**C. striatum externum.** Rolando's name for the nucleus lentiformis.—**C. subthalamium.** See *Subthalamium NUCLEUS*.—**C. supranale.** See *Supranale CAPSULE*.—**Corpora tendinea penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis.—**C. teres.** See *FASCICULUS teres*.—**C. thymianum, C. thymicum.** The thymus gland.—**C. thyroideum.** The thyreoid gland.—**C. tibiae.** The shaft of the tibia.—**C. trapezoides.** See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. trigonum Lieutaudii.** A tubercle formed by the anterior angle of the vesical trigonum.—**C. triticum.** See *CARTILAGO triticea*.—**C. turbinatum.** See *Pineal GLAND*.—**C. uteri.** Fr., *corps de la matrice.* Ger., *Gebärmutterkörper.* The body of the uterus; that portion lying between the points of union of the Fallopian tubes and the upper end of the cervical canal.—**C. varicosum.** See *Spermatic PLEXUS*.—**C. varicosum testis.** See *EPIDIDYMI*.—**C. ventriculi.** The middle portion of the stomach, between the antrum pylori and the fundus.—**C. vertebræ.** See under *CENTRUM* (1st def.).—**C. vertebræ nasalis.** See *VOMER*.—**C. vertebræ occipitalis.** See *Basioccipital BONE*.—**C. vertebræ parietalis.** See *Basisphenoid BONE*.—**C. vertebræ primæ.** See *Basioccipital BONE*.—**C. vertebræ secundæ.** See *Basisphenoid BONE*.—**C. vesicæ.** Fr., *corps de la vessie.* Ger., *Blasenkörper.* That portion of the urinary bladder which lies between the base and the fundus.—**Corpora vestibuli.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginae* (under *BULBUS*).—**C. vitreum.** Fr., *corps vitré* (ou *hyaloïde*). Ger., *Glaskörper.* One of the transparent media, or so called humors, of the eye lying between the lens, the suspensory ligament, and the retina. It is a flattened spheroid, with a depression in front, called the lenticular fossa. It is inclosed in a vitreous membrane, called the hyaloid, which is folded into the depressions of the ciliary body. The vitreous humor is transparent and gelatinous, and its middle portion is said to be arranged in concentric layers, while its outer parts are divided into sectors. A canal runs through its centre from the optic nerve to the lens, which contains the remains of the hyaline artery of the fetal life.—**C. wolffianum.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Corpora wrisbergiana.** See *Cuneiform CARTILAGES*.—**False c. luteum.** See *C. luteum of menstruation*.—**True c. luteum.** See *C. luteum of pregnancy*.

CORPUSCLE. Lat., *corpusculum* (dim. of *corpus*, a body). Fr., *corpuscule.* Ger., *Körperchen.* A general

term for (a) a cell (e. g., a connective tissue c.), (b) some minute particle which is not equivalent to a cell (e. g., a milk c.), (c) a part composed of many cells or even complex structures (e. g., the Malpighian and tactile c's).—**Accessory c.** Fr., *corpuscule accessoire.* Ger., *Nebenkern, Nebenkörper, Nebenkörperchen, Belegungskörper.* 1. A kind of secondary nucleus found in the most diverse cells of the body, but more especially in the male reproductive cells, where it was discovered by V. St. George in 1867. Later researches have shown that it is derived from the nucleus by a kind of budding, and that in cell division it again fuses with the nucleus. 2. An obsolete term for a nerve cell.—**Amniotic c's.** Small outgrowths, sessile or pedunculated, springing from the amnion investing the umbilical cord, somewhat smaller than mustard seeds, and of a yellowish-brown or olive tint; observed in certain mammals.—**Amylaceous c's, Amyloid c's.** Lat., *corpuscula* (seu *corpora*) *amylacea.* Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *corps*) *amylacés* (ou *amyloïdes*). Ger., *amyloïde* (oder *stärkemehlartige*) *Körperchen, Amyloidkörper, Amylonkörperchen.* Syn.: *animal starch.* 1. Small round or oval bodies, concentrically striated, found normally in the central nervous system and some other parts; so called by Virchow, who supposed them to be starchlike in character. In 1859 Schmidt and Bertholet showed them to be proteid; their origin and function are unknown. 2. Similar bodies, reacting like starch with iodine, found especially in the nervous system, in chronic wasting diseases, but not as a product of lardaceous degeneration.—**Areal c's.** See *Ectrusion GLOBULE*.—**Articular nerve c's.** Ger., *Gelenknervenkörperchen.* A modification of the tactile c's in the synovial articulations of the human fingers. They consist of rounded oval bodies, containing long and elliptical nuclei and a finely granulated matrix, into which from one to four double-contoured nerve fibres enter, which divide dichotomously and are decidedly convoluted.—**Assimilation c's.** C's or cells which have the power of converting food into such a state that it is ready and proper for assimilation by the organism.—**Axile c., Axis c.** Ger., *Achsenkörper.* Of Kölliker, the central part or core of a tactile c.—**Bizzozero's c.** Fr., *corpuscule de Bizzozero.* Ger., *Blutplättchen.* A variety of c. differing from the ordinary red and white c's, discovered by Bizzozero in the blood; regarded by Norris as identical with his c. (see *Transparent c's of Norris*), by others regarded as a variety of hematoblast. See *HEMATOBLAST*.—**Black c.** See *OSTEOPLAST*.—**Blood c.** Lat., *corpusculum sanguinis.* See the major list.—**Bone c's.** Fr., *corpuscules osseux.* Ger., *Knochenkörperchen.* 1. The lacunæ of bone with their prolongations, the canaliculi (used in this sense before the true protoplasmic bone cells occupying the lacunæ had been demonstrated). 2. See *Bone CELL* (1st def.) and *Calcigerous CELL* (2d def.).—**Branched connective tissue c's.** See *Fixed connective tissue c's*.—**Brilliant c's.** The spores of *Schizomycetes*, on account of their refraction of light under the microscope.—**Calcareous c's.** See *Calcigerous CELLS* (2d def.).—**Cartilage c's.** Fr., *corpuscules du cartilage.* Ger., *Knorpelkörperchen.* 1. See *Cartilage CELL*. 2. According to Littré, masses of granular matter separating the nucleus of a cartilage cell from the capsule; said to be most common in temporary cartilage.—**Cement c's.** The bone c's found in the cement of the teeth.—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *corpuscule céphalique.* A c. formed near the nucleus of the spermatoblast, afterward developed into the head of the spermatozoid.—**Chyle c's.** See *Lymph c's*.—**Colloid c's.** See *Amylaceous c's*.—**Colored blood c's.** See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Colorless blood c's.** See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Colostrum c's.** Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *globules*) *du colostrum, corps grandeur* [Donné]. Ger., *Erstlingsmilchkörperchen.* Bodies having amoeboid movements and containing fat globules,

found in colostrum; thought to be white blood c's by some and epithelia from the mammary gland by others.



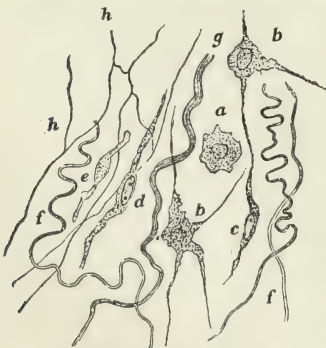
COLOSTRUM CORPUSCLES.
(AFTER PEYER.)

medullary part of the thymus (most abundantly as it approaches complete development), varying in size from that of a red blood c. to several times that size. It has been thought to be related to the amylaceous c's of the brain.—**Connective tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules connectives*. Ger., *Bindegewebskörperchen*, *Bindesubstanzelemente*. Syn.: *connective tissue cells* (or *elements*, or *plastids*), *connective cells*. The protoplasmic bodies or cells found in the various kinds of connective tissue. There are many varieties of one fundamental form which are named from their situation, such as tendon c's or corneal c's; or from their form, such as stellate or branched connective tissue c's; or from their contents, such as pigmented connective tissue c's or simply pigment cells; while one form is named, from its amoeboid movements,

the wandering connective tissue c., or simply the wandering cell.—**Corneal c's.** Fr., *corpuscules de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautkörperchen*. A variety of connective tissue c's found in the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. They contain an oval nucleus, and are provided with numerous branching processes which anastomose freely with those of the c's of the same and adjacent planes.—**C's of Cornalia.**

Syn.: *Nosema bombycis*, *Panhistophyllum oratum*, *Microsporidium bombycis*, *Micrococcus ovatus*. Ovoid bodies found in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silkworm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed pebrine. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomyces* and by others as a species of ferment.—**C's of Donné.** See *Colostrum c's*.—**C's of Eichhorst.** See *Eichhorst's c's*.—**C's of Gluge.** See *Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge*.—**C's of Golgi.** See *Golgi's c's*.—**C's of Grandry.** Fr., *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard*. Ger., *Grandry'sche Körperchen*, *Zellenendkolben*, *Zwillingstastzellen*, *Tastkugeln*. Syn.: *touch c's*, *tactile c's*. A form of nerve ending found in the beak and tongue of ducklike birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *einfache Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *zusammengesetzte Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule

being penetrated by a single medullated nerve fibre, which loses its myelin and terminates either in the cells or in the intercellular substance.—**C. of Hassall.** See *Concentric c. of Hassall*.—**C's of Herbst.** Nerve endings described by Herbst, which are similar to the Pacinian c's, but are smaller, with the layers much thinner and more closely packed. The axis cylinder is bordered by a row of cells in the core of the c.—**C. of Keber.** See *Keber's c.*—**C's of Krause.** See *Krause's c's*.—**C's of Langerhans.** See *CELLS of Langerhans*.—**C's of Leydig.** Ger., *Leydig'sche Körperchen*. Small ellipsoidal terminal c's containing a fine, pale nerve fibre and several cells placed vertically or transversely, the nuclei of which alone are visible. They are found in the skin of various *Amphibia*.—**C's of Lottorfer.** See *Lottorfer's c's*.—**C's of Malpighi.** See *Malpighian c's*.—**C's of Meissner.** See *Tactile c's*.—**C's of Norris.** See *Transparent c's of Norris*.—**C's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**C's of Pacini.** See *Pacinian c's*.—**C's of Purkinje.** See *CELLS of Purkinje* and *Bone c's*.—**C's of Reissner.** The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner.—**C's of Toynbee.**—See *Corneal c's*.—**C's of Vater.** See *Pacinian c's*.—**C's of Virchow.** See *Corneal c's*.—**C's of Wagner.** See *Tactile c's*.—**C. of Weber.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**C. of Zimmermann.** See *HÆMATOBLAST*.—**Cortex c.** See *Cortical CELL*.—**Cytoid c.** See *LEUCOCYTE*.—**Davaine's c.** Ger., *Davaine'sche Körperchen*. A bacillus found in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in cases of carbuncle.—**Directive c.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Eichhorst's c's.** Small spherical bodies (a variety of microcytes), 3 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, found in the blood of persons suffering from pernicious anæmia. They are of a deep-red color, non-nucleated, and homogeneous, and do not form rouleaux.—**Elementary c.** See *HÆMATOBLAST*.—**End c's.** See *Terminal c's* and *END BULB*.—**Epithelial c.** See *Epithelial CELL*.—**Exudation c's.** The blood c's which in inflammation pass through the walls of the blood vessels. They were formerly regarded as being a special product.—**Fecundating c.** See *SPERMATOZOOID*.—**Fixed connective tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules fixes* (ou *fibro-plastiques*, ou *plates*), *corpuscules fibro-plastiques* (ou *à queue*). Ger., *fixe Bindegewebszellen*, *spindelförmige Bindegewebskörperchen*. Cells in the various forms of connective tissue which are supposed to be stationary. In areolar tissue, the cornea, and some other structures, they are branched, and by the anastomosis of their processes form a network.—**Ganglion c.** See *Ganglion c.* Fr., *corpuscule ganglionique* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Ganglionkörperchen*. See *Nerve CELL* and *Pyramidal nerve CELL*.—**Gastric c's.** The epithelial cells of the stomach.—**Genital c.** (or *end c.*, or *nerve c.*). See *END BULB*.—**Genital c's of Krause.** See *END BULBS*.—**Germ c.** See *Germ CELL*.—**Giant c.** See *Giant CELL*.—**Giant blood c.** See *MEGALOCYTE*.—**Glandiform c's.** The small lobules of conglomerate glands.—**Golgi's c's.** Special tactile c's situated at the insertions of tendons, supposed to convey to the brain a measurement of the force with which the muscles contract.—**Grandry's c's.** See *C's of Grandry*.—**Granular c's.** 1. See *CORPUS granulosum*. 2. Granular leucocytes. 3. Of Donné, see *Colostrum c's*.—**Hæmatoblast c.** See *HÆMATOBLAST*.—**Hassall's c.** See *Concentric c. of Hassall*.—**Herbst's c's.** See *C's of Herbst*.—**Hyaline c.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Inflammatory c's.** See *Exudation c's*.—**Invisible c's of Norris.** See *Transparent c's of Norris*.—**Keber's c.** A peculiar lens-shaped body found in the young ova of the fresh water mussel.—**Krause's c's.** Bodies analogous in structure to the *Pacinian c's*, but found in mucous membranes.—**Laveran's c's.** See *OSCILLARIA malariae*.—**Lottorfer's c's.** Ger., *Lottorfer'sche Syphiliskörperchen*. Minute round or oval, highly refracting bodies found in the blood of syphilitic persons by



CONNECTIVE TISSUE CORPUSCLES.
(AFTER FREY.)

a, a pale contracted cell with a dark lump in the interior; b, ramified corpuscles; c, a similar corpuscle with vesicular nucleus; d and e, motionless, coarsely granular cells; f, fibrillar; g, bundles of connective tissue; h, elastic fibrous network.

in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silkworm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed pebrine. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomyces* and by others as a species of ferment.—**C's of Donné.** See *Colostrum c's*.—**C's of Eichhorst.** See *Eichhorst's c's*.—**C's of Gluge.** See *Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge*.—**C's of Golgi.** See *Golgi's c's*.—**C's of Grandry.** Fr., *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard*. Ger., *Grandry'sche Körperchen*, *Zellenendkolben*, *Zwillingstastzellen*, *Tastkugeln*. Syn.: *touch c's*, *tactile c's*. A form of nerve ending found in the beak and tongue of ducklike birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *einfache Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *zusammengesetzte Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule

Lostorfer, of Vienna, in 1871. A small drop of the blood was placed on a glass slide covered, and kept for several days in a moist chamber. The c's made their appearance in from two to five days. Although they were regarded by Lostorfer as peculiar to syphilitic blood, Wedl, Biesiadecki, and Köbner have shown that they appear in the blood of non-syphilitic persons also, and that they are probably products of disintegration, especially of the white blood c's.—**Lymphatic c's**, **Lymph c's**, **Lymphoid c's**. Fr., *cellules* (ou *éléments*, ou *globules*) *lymphatiques*, *globules de la lymphe*. Ger., *Lymphkörperchen*, *Lymphzellen*, *Chyluskörperchen*. Syn.: *lymph cells* (or *globules*), *chyle c's*, *leucocytes*. The nucleated amoeboid cells found in lymph and chyle. They are poured into the blood with the lymph, and are then called white blood c's. They vary greatly in diameter, especially in mammals, in which they range from 5μ to 20μ . The smaller ones show only very slight amoeboid movement or none at all, and are often described as free nuclei on account of the small size of the cell body. Some of these c's are coarsely granular, and hence are called granular cells. Cf. **Wandering CELL**.—



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE KIDNEY. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, Malpighian bodies surrounded by capsules; 2, 2, convoluted tubes connected with Malpighian bodies; 3, 3, artery branching to go to Malpighian bodies; 4, 4, 4, branches of artery; 5, 5, Malpighian bodies from which a portion of capsules has been removed; 6, 6, vessels passing out of Malpighian bodies; 7, 7, 7, vessels passing out of Malpighian bodies; 8, vessel, branches of which (9) pass to capillary plexus (10).

capsule inclosing a glomerulus or tuft of capillary blood vessels. 2. The glomeruli or Malpighian tufts of blood vessels contained in a Bowman's capsule. 3. The globular masses of lymphoid tissue developed in the adventitia of the arteries of the spleen.—**Medullary c's**. See **Marrow CELLS** and **ODONTOBLAST**.—**Meissner's c's**. See **Tactile c's**.—**Miescher's c's**. See **SYNCHYTRIUM miescherianum**.—**Migratory c's**. See **Lymph c's** and **Wandering CELL**.—**Milk c's**. Fr., *corpuscules laitieux* (ou *du lait*). Ger., *Milchkügelchen*. Globules of fat having an average diameter of from 0.0023 to 0.0090 mm., found in milk. They are said to have an albuminoid envelope (the albumin membrane of Ascherson).—**Molluscum c's**. Ger., *Molluscumkörperchen*. Certain egg-shaped bodies found in the contents of the tumors of molluscum contagiosum, probably produced by degenerative changes in the epidermic cells.—**Mucous c's**, **Mucus c's**. Fr., *corpuscules miqueux*, *cellules* (ou *globules*) *de mucus*. Ger., *Schleim-*

körperchen. 1. Round, granular bodies found in mucus, showing amoeboid movements and apparently identical with white blood c's. Cf. **Salivary c's**. 2. Young cells forming the deepest layer of an epithelium, finally becoming epithelia.—**Muscle c's**. Fr., *noyaux musculaires*.



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE SPLEEN. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CADIAT.)

A, artery around which corpuscle is placed; B, meshes of spleen pulp, injected; C, artery of corpuscle ramifying in lymphatic tissue. The clear space around corpuscle represents lymphatic sinus.

Ger., *Muskelkerne*, *Muskelkörper*, *Muskelkörperchen*. Syn.: *muscle nuclei*. Small nucleiform or cell-like masses belonging to striated muscular fibres. In mammals they are situated on the surface of the muscular fibres, next to the sarcolemma, but in the lower vertebrates and in the invertebrates part of them are upon and part within the substance of the muscular fibre. They appear like nuclei and are sometimes surrounded by more or less granular protoplasm, which shades off gradually into the substance of the fibre. It is supposed to represent the cell body, which originally, with others, gave rise to the muscular substance, and presides over the nutrition and growth of the fibres.—**Nerve c's**. Fr., *corpuscules nerveux*. Ger., *Nervenkörperchen*, *Neurilemkerne* (3d def.). 1. Of Dutrochet, the minute pores in the walls of the cells of vegetable tissue, supposed by him to be the seat of the elements of a true nervous system in plants. 2. See **Nerve CELL**. 3. Of Klein, the cell-like bodies or nuclei belonging to the inner surface of the neurilemma or primitive sheath in both medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres. In the non-medullated fibres they have no very definite arrangement, but in the medullated there is a single nerve c. to each segment—i. e., between every two nodes of Ranvier. According to Adamkiewicz, there are, in addition to the nuclei or c's belonging to the neurilemma or peripheral medullated nerves, special fusiform c's imbedded in the myelin. They appear semilunar on transverse section and stain orange with safranin. They are about one fifth as numerous as the nuclei of the neurilemma. Hermann suggests that they are nuclei of the neurilemma with a remnant of a cell body.—**Neuroglia c.** See **Neuroglia CELL**.—**Norris's c's**. See **Transparent c's of Norris**.—**Nuclear c.** Of Schwann, a nucleolus.—**Osseous c's**. See **Bone c's**.—**Pacchionian c's**. See **Pacchionian BODIES**.—**Pacinian c's**. Lat., *papillæ nerveæ*. Fr., *corpuscules de Pacini*. Ger., *Pacini'sche* (oder *Vater'sche*, oder *Vater-Pacini'sche*) *Körperchen*. A form of nerve ending discovered by Vater (1741), first described by Pacini (1830), and named after him by Kölliker and Henle (1844). Each c. consists of a centrally situated blind termination of a medullated nerve fibre surrounded by an ovoid mass consisting of

several concentrically arranged layers with a central, nearly homogeneous core next to the nerve fibre. The concentric layers forming the principal mass of the c. are supposed to be derived from the perineurium of the nerve fibre and are surrounded by a layer of endothelial cells. The nerve fibre enters the c. at one pole, very soon loses its myelin, and then extends as a naked axis cylinder nearly to the opposite pole, where it enlarges into one or more club-shaped terminal masses. The c's are from 1 to 2 mm. or less in diameter, and have a wide distribution in the body of mammals, being especially abundant in the skin of the hands and feet of man and in the mesentery of the cat.—**Palpation c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Pavement c.** See *Endothelial CELL.*—**Plasma c's.** See *Plasma CELLS* (1st def.).—**Plastic c.** See *Excudation c.*—**Polar c.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE.*—**Protoplasmic c.** Ger., *Protoplasmakörperchen.* See *CELL* and *CYTODE.*—**Pus c., Pyoid c.** See *Pus CELL.*—**Rainey's c.** See *SYNCHYTRIUM miescherinum.*—**Ramified connective tissue c's.** See *Fixed connective tissue c's.*—**Red blood c's.** See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES.*—**Salivary c's.** Fr., *globules de la salive.* Ger., *Speicheltkörperchen.* Syn.: *salivary globules.* Bodies generally considered normal in saliva and presenting the appearance of white blood c's. They show internal movements said by some to be Brownian and due to movements of the contained granules; by others, to be caused by contraction of the intracellular reticulum. They are also said to have amœboid movement.—**Sensual c.** Ger., *Wollustkörperchen.* See *END BULB.*—**Small colored blood c.** See *MICROCYTE.*—**Spleen c's, Splenic c's.** See *Malpighian c's* (3d def.).—**Starch c's.** See *Amylaceous c's* and *Starch GRANULES.*—**Tactile c's.** Lat., *corpuscula tactus.* Fr., *corpuscules du tact* (ou de Meissner, ou de Wagner). Ger., *Tastkörperchen, Meissner'sche* (oder *Wagner'sche*) *Tastkörperchen.* 1. Of Wagner and Meissner, the bodies found by them in the nerve papillæ of the skin. They are elongated ellipsoids, consisting of a nucleated envelope and a more or less distinct, transversely striated central part or core, containing one or more numerous cell-like bodies and one or more medullated nerve fibres which commonly lose their myelin on entering the c., divide into several branches, and, after winding in a tortuous manner in and around the core, terminate in pyriform or globular enlargements. 2. Of Grandry, see *C's of Grandry.*—**Taste c's.** See *Taste BUDS.*—**Tendon c.** See *Tendon CELL.*—**Terminal c.** Fr., *corpuscule terminal.* Ger., *Terminalkörperchen.* A general term used by Krause for all the forms of special bodies or c's in which ordinary sensory medullated nerves terminate.—**Terminal genital c's.** See *END BULBS.*—**Thymus c's.** The lymphoid cells in the meshes of the adenoid tissue of the thymus.—**Touch c's.** See *Tactile c's* and *C's of Grandry.*—**Toynbee's c.** See *Corneal c.*—**Transparent c's of Norris.** 1. Hematoblasts. 2. Colorless, transparent bodies found in the blood, of the same size and shape as the red blood c's, and occasionally of a reddish hue; generally regarded as red blood c's that have lost their hæmoglobin.—**Tröltzsch's c's.** Spindle-shaped c's of connective tissue situated between the fibres of the two layers of the membrana tympani. Their delicate processes anastomose with each other, and are said to be connected with the epithelial cells of the lining membrane of the drum cavity.—**Tubercle c.** Fr., *corpuscule tuberculeux.* Of Lebert, a body from 6 to 12 mm. in diameter, composed of irregular, angular elements, which swell under the action of acetic acid, and show a few fatty granules in their interior, but no nuclei.—**Typhic c's.** The nucleated epithelial cells of the glands of Peyer which, in typhoid fever, have undergone degeneration, have assumed a polyedral shape with rounded angles, and have become finely granulated.—**Vater-Pacinian c's, Vater's c's.** See *Pacinian c's.*—

Vibratile c's. See *C's of Cornalia.*—**Virchow's c.** See *Corneal c.*—**Vitelline c's.** See *Vitelline GRANULES.*—**Wagner's c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Weber's c.** See *UTERUS masculinus.*—**White blood c's.** See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES.*—**White granulated c's.** The small spheroidal granules, insoluble in ether, contained in chyle.—**Yolk c's.** See *Vitelline GRANULES.*

CORPUS'ULAR. Lat., *corpuscularis.* Fr., *corpusculaire.* Ger., c. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of corpuscles. 2. Pertaining to atoms (see *Atomic THEORY*).

CORPUS'ULATED. Containing or provided with corpuscles.

CORPUS'CULUM, n. Dim. of *corpus* (q. v.). See *CORPUSCLE.*—**Corpuscula amylacea.** See *Amylaceous CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula Arantii.** See *CORPORA Arantii* (under *CORPUS*).—**C. articulare mobile.** A floating cartilage in a joint, sometimes with a bony nucleus.—**Corpuscula chalicophora.** See *Calcigerous CELLS.*—**C. conicum Rosenmülleri.** See *EPOOPHORON.*—**Corpuscula glandulas mentientia.** The glomeruli of the kidney.—**Corpuscula lactis.** See *Milk CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula lienis.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**Corpuscula malpighiana** (seu *Malpighii*). See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula Malpighii lienis.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**Corpuscula Meissneri.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula Morgagni.** See *CORPORA Arantii* (under *CORPUS*).—**C. nervorum terminale** (bulboideum). See *NERVE BULB.*—**Corpuscula nervorum terminalia Vateri.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula nervosa centralia.** The nerve corpuscles of the central nervous system.—**Corpuscula nervosa peripherica.** The nerve corpuscles of the peripheral nervous system (in ganglia).—**Corpuscula oryzoidea.** See *CORPORA oryzoidea* (under *CORPUS*).—**Corpuscula ossea** (seu *ossium*). See *Bone CORPUSCLES.*—**Corpuscula ovata** [Monro]. The glomeruli of the kidney.—**Corpuscula quatuor eminentia.** See *CORPORA quadrigemina* (under *CORPUS*).—**Corpuscula renum.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (1st def.).—**Corpuscula sanguinis.** See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLE* and *White BLOOD CORPUSCLE.*—**Corpuscula laryngis** (seu *Santorini*). See *CORNICULA laryngis* (under *CORNICULUM*).—**C. seminis.** See *SPERMATOZOOID.*—**Corpuscula sesamoidea.** See *CORPORA Arantii* (under *CORPUS*).—**Corpuscula splenis.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**Corpuscula tactus.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES.*—**C. triticeum.** See *CARTILAGO triticea.*—**Corpuscula Vateri.** See *Tactile CORPUSCLES.*—**C. weberianum.** See *UTERUS masculinus.*—**Corpuscula Wrisbergii.** See *Cuneiform CARTILAGES.*

CORRAGEEN'. See *CARRAGEEN.*

COR'RE. See *CORRHE.*

CORREC'TION. Gr., *διόρθωσις.* Lat., *correctio* (from *corrigare*, to correct). Fr., c. Ger., *Correktion, Milderung* (2d def.). 1. The correcting of an abnormality, as of a muscular or refractive defect in the eye, the position of the fragments of a broken bone, etc. 2. The mitigation or suppression of the disagreeable action of a drug.

CORREC'TIVE. See *CORRIGENT.*

CORREC'TOR. A corrigent.

CORRECTO'RIOUS. See *CORRIGENT.*

CORRELA'TION. From *con*, together, and *referre*, to bring back. Fr., *corrélation.* Ger., *C.* The reciprocal relation between two or more objects or forces.

CORREL'ATIVE. Fr., *correlatif.* Pertaining to or manifesting correlation; as a n., a structure, etc., of like origin or purpose with another.

COR'RHE, f. *Cor'rhes.* Gr., *κόρη.* The temporal region.

COR'RIGENT. Lat., *corrigenens.* Fr., *correctif.* Ger., *correctiv, mildernd.* Correcting, modifying favorably; in therapeutics, so modifying a drug as to deprive it of

severe or unpleasant action; as a n., a substance having that effect.

CORRI'GIA, *f.* Gr., *ἰμάς*. A thong; an old name for a tendon or a ligament.

CORROBORANT. Lat., *corroborans* (from *corroborare*, to strengthen). See TONIC.

CORROBORATION. Gr., *ρώσις*. Lat., *corroboratio*. A strengthening, fortifying; the action of a tonic.

CORROBORATIVE. Lat., *corroborativus*. See TONIC.

CORRODENT. Lat., *corrodens* (from *corrodere*, to gnaw). See CORROSIVE.

CORROSION. Gr., *ἀνάσρωσις*. Lat., *corrosio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* *Anfressung*, *Anfressen*. The act or process of corroding, of eating away, of disorganizing a part; also the state of being corroded.

CORROSIVE. Lat., *corrodens*, *corrosivus*. Fr., *corrosif*. Ger., *corrosiv*, *ätzend*, *zernagend*. Having the property of causing corrosion, acting upon organic or inorganic substances in such a manner as to destroy them to a greater or lesser depth.—**C. sublimate**. See MERCURY bichloride.

CORROVAL. A variety of curare.

CORROVALIN(E), *n.* Lat., *corrovalina*, *corrovalia*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from corroval.

CORRO'WAL. See CORROVAL.

COR'RUGANT. Fr., *corrugateur*. Ger., *runzelnd*. Causing corrugation.

CORRUGATOR, *m.* Ko²r-ru²(ru)-ga(ga³)/to²r; in Eng., ko²r'ru²-ga-to²r. -to²ris. Fr., *corrugateur*. Ger., *Runzler*. An agent, especially a muscle, that causes wrinkling of a part.—**C. Coiterii**. An old name for the c. supercilii.—**C. cutis ani**. Syn.: *sustentator tunicæ muscosæ*. 1. A thin stratum of muscular fibres between the mucous membrane of the rectum and internal sphincter ani. 2. See DILATOR *C. ani internus*.—**C. glabella**. See *C. supercilii*.—**C. labii inferioris**. Fr., *muscle triangulaire interne* [Cruveilhier]. Syn.: *protrusor labii inferioris*. A band of the depressor anguli oris which extends outward from the angle of the mouth to be inserted into the integument, serving to pucker the lower lip.—**C. supercilii**. Fr., *sourcilier*. Ger., *Augenbrauenrunzler*. Syn.: *c. Coiterii*, *musculus frontalis verus*, *musculus supercilii*, *superciliaris*. A small, narrow, pyramidal muscle, placed at the inner extremity of the eyebrow, beneath the occipitofrontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum muscles. It arises from the inner extremity of the superciliary ridge; its fibres pass upward and outward to be inserted into the lower surface of the orbicularis opposite the middle of the orbital arch. Its action is to corrugate the brow.

COR'RUGENT. See CORRUGANT.

CORRUP'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *corrumpere*, to corrupt. 1. Corruption. 2. An old term for abortion.

CORRUPTION. Gr., *φθορά*. Lat., *corruptio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verderbnis* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of corrupting, of tainting, of spoiling; also the state of being corrupted. 2. A popular term for pus.

COR'SA, **COR'SE**, *f.* Gr., *κόρη*. See CORRHE.

COR'SET. Lat., *tonica thoracis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schnürleib*, *Corsett*. 1. A firm, close-fitting, laced article of dress worn chiefly by women, generally stiffened with strips of steel or whalebone. When properly fitted, it relieves the strain on the muscles of the trunk in the erect posture, supports the breasts, and prevents the weight of the skirts from falling directly on the hips; when laced too tight, it impedes the movements of the chest and abdomen and exerts injurious pressure on the abdominal and pelvic organs. 2. In surgery, a firm, close investment for the chest or abdomen, made of some plastic material; used chiefly for the correction of spinal deformities and in the treatment of fractures and dislocations of the clavicle or the ribs.

COR'TEPINITAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cortépinitanique*. Ger., *Cortépinitanussäure*. An organic acid, C₁₆H₁₀O₁₀, found in the bark of the fig tree.

COR'TEX, *m.* and *f.* *Cor'ticis*. Gr., *φλοιός*. Fr., *écorce*. Ger., *Rinde*. Bark, also any investing structure (the rind of a fruit, the peridium of certain fungals, the outer portion of the substance of the brain, the kidney, etc.).—**Cerebral c.** Lat., *c. cerebri*. Fr., *écorce du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnrinde*. The external portion of the cerebral hemispheres, consisting of alternate layers of gray and white substance arranged in a convoluted manner. Meynert recognizes five separate layers, each of which possesses more or less distinct microscopical peculiarities. These layers differ in thickness at different points, the component cells being most distinct over the motor areas. In addition to the various pyramidal and multipolar nerve cells of the c., it is traversed in all directions by fibres which radiate from the central white substance.—**C. dentium**. The enamel of the teeth.—**C. renis**. The c. of the kidney.—**C. striatus**. See *C. dentium*.

COR'TICAL. Lat., *corticalis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to a cortex; specifically, to the cerebral cortex.

COR'TICATE. Lat., *corticatus*. Fr., *cortiqué*. Ger., *berindet*. Provided with a cortex.

CORTI'CEUS. See CORTICAL.

CORT'ICIN. Lat., *corticinum*. Fr., *corticine*. A variety of tannin found in woody barks.

CORTICIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide corticinique*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, obtained from cork.

CORTINA'RIVUS, *m.* Of Fries, a subgenus of *Agaricus*, now regarded as a distinct genus.—**Chestnut c.**, **C. castaneus**. *Agaricus castaneus*, an edible species.—**C. cinnamomeus** [Fries]. An American and European edible species found in the woods of northern Europe.—**C. emodensis**. An edible species growing in northern India.—**C. sanguineus**. A species with a fleshy pileus and a dark blood-red veil.—**C. violaceus**. The violet mushroom; a large edible species found in Europe and the United States.

CORU'DA, *f.* The *Cesparagus acutifolius*.

CORUSCATION. Gr., *ἀστραπή*. Lat., *coruscatio* (from *coruscare*, to glitter). A flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of flashes of light.

CORYBAN'TISM. Gr., *κορυβαντισμός* (from *κορύβας*, a priest of Cybele or Rhea). Lat., *corybantismus*. Fr., *corybantisme*. An old term for wild delirium with fantastic visions, in which there is no sleep, or only sleep with the eyes open.

CORYD'ALIN(E). Lat., *corydalina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Corydalin*. An alkaloid, C₁₈H₁₉HO₄, obtained from *Corydalis formosa* and *Corydalis tuberosa*. It is supposed to be tonic, alterative, and diuretic.

CORYD'ALIS, *m.* From *κορυδαλός*, the crested lark. Fr., *coridale*. Ger., *Helmkraut*. 1. The genus *Cystocapnos* of Boerhaave. 2. A genus of the *Fumariaceæ*.—**C. bulbosa**. See *C. cava* and *C. solida*.—**C. capnoides**. A species indigenous to southern Europe, used as an emmenagogue and an alterative.—**C. cava**. Ger., *hohlwurzeliger Lerchensporn*. Hollowwort, hollowwort; indigenous to Europe. The root contains *corydaline*, and is used in menstrual disorders, as a tonic in malarial fevers, and as a vermifuge.—**C. digitata**. (*C. solida*).—**C. formosa**. Turkey corn, turkey pea; indigenous to the middle and western United States. The root contains *corydaline* and is supposed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative.—**C. racemosa**. A species the leaves and stems of which are used as a prophylactic against poisons.—**C. solida**. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *dichtwurzeliger Lerchensporn*. Bird in a bush, bird on a thorn; a species used like *C. cava*.—**C. tuberosa**. *C. cava*.

CORYLI'NUS. Of or pertaining to an oak.

COR'YNE, *f.* *Cor'ynes*. Gr., *κορυή*. Fr., *c.* 1. The penis. 2. The tip of the elbow, also any similar part.

CORYNOCAR'PUS, *m.* From *κορύνη*, a club, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*.—**C. lævigatus**. A species indigenous to New Zealand. The fruit is

highly poisonous when raw, but is rendered edible by soaking in salt water, steaming, and burying in the earth for some days, though even then it is not always harmless.

CORYNOSTYLIS, *f.* A genus of the *Violaceae*.—**C. dianthrum**. A species the root of which is used like ipecacuanha.

COR'YPHE, *f.* *Cor'yphe*. Gr., κορυφή. An old term for the vertex, for the part of the hair, for the nape of the neck, for the base (or, according to some, the apex) of the heart, and for the aceme of a disease.

COR'YIS, *f.* *Cor'ythos* (-is). Gr., κόρυς. The crown of the head.

CORY'ZA, *f.* Gr., κόρυζα. Fr., *c. rhinite, rhume de cerveau*. Ger., Schnupfen. Catarrh of the nasal passages.—**C. blennorrhoeica**. Purulent c., including that of a supposed gonorrhoeal origin.—**C. caseosa**. Fr., *c. caséen*. A variety due to the presence in the nasal fossæ of a caseous matter resembling that found in cysts; believed by some to be due to the necrosis of polypi. It is characterized by obstruction of the fossæ, deformity of the nose, redness of the integument and occasionally perforation, and symptoms of marked constitutional disturbance.—**C. maligna**. An old term for the "snuffles," or nasal catarrh, of newborn infants. See **OZÆNA**.—**C. neonatorum**. Fr., *c. des nouveaux-nés*. Ger., Schnupfen der Neugeborenen. The nasal catarrh of newborn infants; attributed by some authors to infection from the mother's vagina.—**C. syphilitica**. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, due to syphilis. It is usually observed in infants suffering with inherited syphilis, and is commonly known as "snuffles."—**C. ulcerosa**. Fr., *c. ulcéreux*. See **OZÆNA**.—**C. vasomotoria periodica**. Hay fever.—**C. virulenta**. See **OZÆNA**.—**Idiosyncratic c.**, **Periodic c.** Hay fever.—**Uteri c. et rheuma**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**Vasomotor c.** Hay fever.

COS'APRIN(E). An acetyl compound of sodium sulphanilate; an antipyretic.

COSME'SIS, *f.* -*me'seos* (-is). Gr., κόσμησις (from κοσμεῖν, to adorn). Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., Schmückung. That department of medicine of which the province is to preserve or improve natural beauty.

COSMET'IC. Gr., κοσμητικός. Lat., *cosmeticus*. Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., *kosmetisch*. Restoring or enhancing the beauty of the person (said of medicinal preparations and of surgical operations); as a n. (Ger., *Schönheitsmittel*), a powder, lotion, or the like, used for that purpose.

COSMET'ICE, *f.* See **COSMESIS**.

COS'MOLIN. See **VASELINE** and **PETROLATUM**.

COS'SA, *f.* See **COXA**.

COS'SIN. See **KOUSSIN**.

COS'SUM, *n.* A form of severe ulceration about the nares.

COS'TA, *f.* 1. A rib; in botany, any vein of a leaf, especially the median vein, or midrib. 2. The genus *Tiorea*. 3. The genus *Opopanax*. 4. *Hypochaeris radicata*.—**Costæ abdominales** (seu **asternales**). See **False RIBS**.—**C. capitis fixa**. Ger., *verwachsene Kopfrippe*. Syn.: os secundum hyoideo-faciale. The palate bone, regarded as the pleurapophysis of the nasal vertebra. Cf. **Nasal VERTEBRA**.—**Costæ fluctuantes**. See **Floating RIBS**.—**Costæ illegitimæ**. See **False RIBS**.—**Costæ legitimæ**. The true ribs.—**Costæ mendosæ**, **Costæ not hæpæ**. See **False RIBS**.—**C. satoria**. Whalebone.—**C. scapulæ**, **C. scapularis**. Fr., *côte scapulaire*. The axillary border of the scapula.—**Costæ sphenoidales**. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones.—**Costæ spuria**. See **False RIBS**.—**Costæ sternales** (seu **veræ**). See **True RIBS**.—**Flores costæ**. The flowers of *Achyrophorus*.

COS'TAL. Lat., *costalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zur Rippe gehörend*. Pertaining to a rib, also to a costa in any of its meanings.

COSTAL'GIA, *f.* From *costa*, a rib, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *costalgie*. Ger., *Costalgie*. Intercostal neuralgia.

COSTA'LIS. See **COSTAL**; as a n., a muscle attached to the ribs.—**C. dorsi**. See **LIIOCOSTALIS dorsi**.

COSTA'RIOUS. See **COSTAL**.

COS'TATE. Lat., *costatus*. Fr., *côté, côteux, costé*. Ger., *gerippt*. Ribbed; furnished with ribs.

COSTEL'LA, *f.* A small rib or riblike process.

COSTELLA'RIS, **COS'TELLATE**. See **COSTULATE**.

COS''TICERVICA'LIS, *m.* See **CERVICALIS ascendens**.

COS''TICOSTA'LIS, *m.* See **MUSCULUS accessorius ad sacrolumbalem**.

COSTIF'EROUS. Lat., *costiferus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *ferre*, to bear). See **COSTATE**.

COS'TIFORM. From *costa*, a rib, and *forma*, form. Fr., *costiforme*. Ger., *rippenförmig*. Rib-shaped.

COSTI'GEROUS. From *costa*, a rib, and *gerere*, to bear. See **COSTATE**.

COS''TISPINA'LES, *m. pl.* See **LEVATORES costarum**.

COS'TIVENESS. Constipation (restricted by some writers to a moderate degree of constipation, the dejections being natural in frequency but deficient in quantity and the act of defecation labored).

COS''TOABDOM'INAL. Lat., *costoabdominalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *abdomen*, the belly). Pertaining to the ribs and to the abdomen.

COS''TOABDOMINA'LIS. See **COSTOABDOMINAL**; as a n., see **OBLIQUUS externus abdominis**.—**C. internus** [Leyh]. See **LUMBOABDOMINALIS**.

COS''TOARTICULA'RIS. Pertaining to a rib and to the sternoclavicular articulation.

COS''TOCENTRAL. Pertaining to a rib and to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra.

COS''TOCHON'DRAL. From *costa*, a rib, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Relating to or connected with the ribs and the costal cartilages.

COS''TOCLAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *costoclavicularis*. Fr., *costo-claviculaire*. Pertaining to a rib or to the ribs and to the clavicle.

COS''TOCO'LIC. Pertaining to the ribs and to the colon.

COS''TOCOR'ACOID. Lat., *costocoracoidæus*. Fr., *costocoracôdien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., see **PECTORALIS minor**.

COS''TODELTOID'EUS, *m.* An occasional head of the deltoid muscle which arises from the edge of the scapula between the infraspinatus and teres minor, or between the teres major and the teres minor.

COS''TOEPITROCHLEA'RIS, *m.* An anomalous muscle which arises from the anterior aspect of the thorax, below the pectoralis muscles, and is inserted by means of a tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus.

COS''TOFASCIA'LIS, *m.* A broad muscular band arising from the first rib and its cartilage, externally to the sternothyroid muscle, and inserted into the upper half of the cervical fascia.

COS''TOHYOID'EUS. Fr., *costo-hyoïde*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle.

COS''TOINF'ERIOR. Pertaining to the lower ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the lower ribs preponderate).

COS''TOLUMBA'LIS. Pertaining to the costal and to the lumbar regions.

COS''TOPERICARDI'ACUS. Fr., *costo-péricardique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pericardium.

COS''TOPLEURA'LIS. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pleura.

COS''TOPLEUROVERTEBRA'LIS. Pertaining to the ribs, to the pleura, and to the vertebrae.

COS''TOPU'BIC. Fr., *costo-pubien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pubic bone; as a n., the rectus abdominis muscle.

COS''TOPUL'MONARY. Pertaining to the ribs and to the lungs.

COS''TOSCAP'ULAR. Fr., *costo-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the scapula; as a n., the serratus magnus muscle.

COS''TOSTER'NAL. Lat., *costosternalis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to a rib or the ribs and to the sternum.

COS''TOSTERNA'LI. See **COSTOSTERNAL**; as a n. (the *lateralis sterni* of Percevall, the *transversus costarum*, the *rectus sternalis* [seu *thoracicus*]; Fr., *costo-sternal*; Ger., *Quermuskel der Rippen*), a muscle of the solipeds arising from the sternum and the fourth costal cartilage and inserted into the outer aspect of the fourth rib.

COS''TOSUPE'RIOR. Pertaining to the upper ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the upper part of the chest are prominent).

COSTO'SUS. See **COSTATE**.

COS''TOTHORA'CIC. Fr., *costo-thoracique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the thorax.

COST'TOTOME. From *costa*, a rib, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *c.* A heavy cutting forceps for dividing the ribs in post mortem examinations. Cf. **CHONDROTOME**.

COS''TOTRACHE'LIAN. Lat., *costo-trachelius* (from *costa*, a rib, and *τράχηλος*, the neck). Fr., *costo-trachélien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ; as a n., a scalenus muscle.

COS''TOTRANSVERSE'. Lat., *costotransversalis*, *costo-transversarius*. Fr., *costotransversaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the vertebræ; as a n., see **SCALENUS lateralis**.

COS''TOVER'TEBRAL. Lat., *costovertebralis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vertebra* [q. v.]). Fr., *c.-vertebral*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the vertebræ.

COS''TOXI'PHOID. Lat., *costoxiphoides*. Fr., *costo-xiphoidien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the xiphoid cartilage.

COS'TULA, f. Fr., *costule*. A small rib or riblike process.

COS'TULAR, COS'TULATE, COS'TULOSE. Lat., *costularus*, *costulatus*, *costulosus*. Fr., *costulé*, *côtilé*. Provided with costulæ.

COSTULATION. The state or condition of being costulate.

COS'TUS, m. Gr., *κόστος*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for several aromatic plants; also for the root of *Haplaxis c.*, of *C. speciosus*, and of other species of *C.* 2. The genus *Alpinia*. 3. A genus of the *Scitamineæ*.—**C. amarus.** Fr., *c. amer.* 1. *Canella alba*. 2. A variety of cinchona bark.—**C. glabratus.** Ger., *kahle Kostwurz*. An East Indian species. The root is used like that of *C. speciosus*.—**C. speciosus.** Fr., *c. élégant*. Ger., *prachtige Kostwurz*. A species formerly supposed to be the *C.* (1st def.) of the ancients. The root is considered stomachic, tonic, and diuretic.—**C. spicatus.** Fr., *canne du Congo*. A species the root of which is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. A decoction of the root and stems has been used in gonorrhœa.

COT. A.-S., *cote*. 1. A narrow bed. 2. The finger of a glove.—**Fever c., Kibbee's c.** A c. devised by G. W. Kibbee for treating fever patients with applications of cold water. It consists of a strong elastic cotton netting suspended on the frame of the c., beneath which there is an "apron" of rubber cloth for catching the water and conveying it into a bucket. The patient is covered with a sheet, and the water is applied by affusion.

COTAR'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide cotarnique*. Ger., *Cotarnaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine.

COTAR'NIN(E). A word formed by metathesis from *narcotine*. Lat., *cotarnina*, *cotarninum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cotarnin*. A monobasic alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$, formed by the oxidation of narcotine.—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcotarnin*. A compound of cotar-

nine and hydrochloric acid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3.HCl + 2H_2O$, forming long, silky crystals known as *stypticin*, used in painful menstruation and in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.

CO'TIS, f. Gr., *κοῖτις*. Of Hippocrates, the occiput and the region of the nucha.

CO'TO BARK. Lat., *cortex coto*. Ger., *Cotorinde*. A bark obtained from the interior of Bolivia, believed at first to be from a *Cinchona*, though its origin is now in dispute. Its active principle, *cotoin*, has been used with benefit in diarrhœa, though it must be employed cautiously when there is a tendency to acute inflammation, as the bark is very irritating. The powder rubbed on the skin produces heat and redness. It is said to be used in South America in rheumatism.

CO'TOIN. Fr., *cotoïne*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{15}O_6$, found in coto bark. It has been used in diarrhœa, and is said to lessen the excretion of indican. See also **PARACOTOIN**, **OXYCOTOIN**, **LEUCOCOTOIN**, and **HYDROCOTOIN**.

COTONEAS'TER, m. -ast'eros (-is). Fr., *cotonéastre*. A genus of small trees and trailing shrubs of the order *Rosaceæ*.—**C. pyracantha.** Gr., *δξύκανθα*. Fr., *buisson ardent*. Ger., *Feuerdorn*, *Feuerstrauch*. A shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor the berries of which are used in obstinate diarrhœa and menorrhagia.

COTONE'TIN. Of O. Hesse, dicotin.

COT'TON. Gr., *ἐρίον ἀπὸ ξύλου*. Ar., *cotin*. Lat., *gossypium*, *xyllum*, *gossypium depuratum*, *lanugo* (seu *lana*, seu *pili*) *gossypii*. Fr., *coton*. Ger., *Baumwolle*. The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium barbadense* and other species of *Gossypium* deprived of impurities. Official c. is prepared by boiling raw c. in a diluted alkaline solution, the soap which is formed through the union of the alkali with the fatty matter being dissolved out by repeated washings. C. impregnated with almost any of the fixed oils will, if allowed to stand, take fire spontaneously. C. is employed as a filtering medium, and is said to purify air which passes through it by straining out the microscopic organisms that induce fermentation. It is applied as a dressing for scalds, burns, wounds, etc., to absorb effused liquids, and to protect the affected parts from the air. It is also recommended as an external application in erysipelas and rheumatism.

—**Absorbent c.** Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *gossypium purificatum*. Fr., *coton hydrophile*, *coton purifié*. Ger., *gereinigte Baumwolle*. C. from which oil and all impurities have been removed; made by boiling carded c. for half an hour with a 5-per-cent. solution of soda or caustic potassa, washing thoroughly, expressing, boiling again for 15 or 20 minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of alkali, washing well with water, acidulated water, and water, expressing, and drying quickly.—**Benzoic c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in a solution of 50 or 100 grammes of benzoic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin in 4 litres of alcohol, and then drying.—**Chlorinated c.** Of Pavesi, c. moistened with glycerin and subjected to the action of chlorine vapor.—**Chlorocarbolated c.** C. saturated with equal parts of chloral hydrate and phenol.—**C. holder.** Fr., *porte-coton*. Ger., *Baumwollhalter*, *Baumwollstab*. An instrument for carrying a film or wad of c.; either a probelike rod (sometimes flattened and roughened at the end) around which a thin layer of c. is wound, or a forceps closing by means of a ring sliding on a long, slender shank, for grasping a wad of c.—**C. lint.** Lint made from c. instead of linen.—**C. plant.** See **GOSSYPIMUM**.—**C. root bark.** Lat., *gossypii radicles cortex* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de la racine de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollwurzelrinde*. The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*. It contains a peculiar acid resin, soluble, when pure, in water, and believed to be the active principle

of the bark.—**C. shrub.** See *Gossypium*.—**C. tree.** *Populus deltoides*, *Populus heterophylla*, and *Fiburnum lantana*.—**C. wool.** See **C.**—**Disinfecting c.** Of Fresenius, a preparation consisting of pyroxylon saturated with potassium permanganate.—**French c.** *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Calotropis procera*.—**Gun c.** See **PYROXYLON**.—**Hæmostatic c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with Monsel's solution, or with a mixture of ferric chloride and alum, or with a solution of iron sesquichloride; applied in the same manner as lint, covered with a compress.—**Indian c.** *Gossypium indicum*.—**Iodinated c., Iodized c.** Fr., *coton iodé*. Ger., *Jodbaumwolle*. C. prepared by placing 25 grammes of dry carded c., in whose meshes 2 grammes of finely powdered iodine have been evenly spread, into a jar of the capacity of a litre, and, after the expulsion of a portion of the air by heating, subjecting the whole to a temperature of nearly 100° C. for about two hours. The c. fibre takes up the iodine and becomes tinged of a brownish color.—**Iodoform c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of ethereal solution of iodoform and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying.—**Nankeen c.** *Gossypium religiosum*.—**Picric c.** Fr., *coton pierique*. Ger., *Pikrinbaumwolle*. C. prepared by immersing in a solution of picric acid, in ether or alcohol, and drying.—**Purified c.** See *Absorbent c.*—**Salicylated c., Salicylic c.** Fr., *coton salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylbaumwolle*. Of Bruns, a preparation made by impregnating 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of salicylic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying.—**Sublimated c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with a solution of mercuric chloride in alcohol, distilled water, glycerin, and fuchsine.

COTTON SEED. Lat., *semen gossypii*. Fr., *semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamen*. The seed of different species of *Gossypium*.—**C. s. oil.** Lat., *oleum gossypii seminis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamenöl, Cottonöl*. The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*. Medicinally, the purified oil is used chiefly in making certain liniments.

COTULA, *f.* Fr., *cotule*. 1. A genus of composites of the *Anthemideæ*. 2. In the U. S. Ph., 1870, *Anthemis (Marula) c.*

COTYLA, COTYLE, *f.* *Cotyles*. Gr., *κοτύλη*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gelenkhöhle* (2d def.). 1. A cup; an ancient measure of about half a pint. 2. See **ACETABULUM** (3d def.).

COTYLEDON, *f.* *-ed'onos (-is)*. Gr., *κοτυληδών*. Fr., *cotylédon*. Ger., *Kotyledon, Keimlappen* (2d def.), *Keimblatt* (2d def.), *Samenlappen* (2d def.), *Nabelkraut* (3d def.). 1. Any one of the separate parts into which the placenta is divided, either by grooves on its maternal surface or by intervening spaces of smooth chorion; so called because, in certain animals, each c. is surrounded by a cuplike rim or fold including a corresponding mass projecting from the uterine wall. 2. One of the seed lobes in the embryo of a flowering plant; one of the primary leaves developed by the embryo. 3. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Crassaluceæ*, indigenous to western and southern Europe, Africa, eastern Asia, the Himalayas, and Mexico. The genus is divided by many authors into the subgenera *Umbilicus*, *Pistorinia*, and *Echeveria*.—**C. lusitanica**, **C. lutea**. Fr., *cotylédon corymbifère*. Ger., *anfrechtes Nabelkraut*. A species indigenous to southern Europe, said to be the *κοτυληδών ἑτέρα* of Dioscorides. It has the same properties as *C. umbilicus*.—**C's of the decidua.** The cupped, baglike elevations of the uterine surface of the decidua.—**C. orbiculata.** A species of *C.* (3d def.). The fresh juice has been used in epilepsy.—**C. umbilicus**, **C. umbilicus Veneris**. Fr., *nombil de Vénus*. Ger., *hängendes Nabelkraut*. Venus's

navelwort, common navelwort; the *κοτυληδών* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. Salter is said to have used the expressed juice successfully in the treatment of epilepsy, but it is now thought to be only a gentle tonic to the nervous system. The plant was formerly used as a diuretic and as an application to contusions.—**Fœtal c's.** Syn.: *fœtal caruncles*. The c's of the fœtal portion of the placenta.—**Maternal c's.** See *Uterine c's.*—**Placental c's.** Fr., *cotylédons placentaires*. Ger., *Kotyledonen der Placenta*. The c's of the placenta. See *C.* (1st def.).—**Uterine c's.** Fr., *cotylédons utérins*. Tubercular pediculated projections of the uterine mucous membrane in the horned ruminants, to which the placental c's are adherent.

COTYLED'ONAL. Having the form of a cotyledon.

COTYLED'ONOUS. Lat., *cotyledoneus*. Fr., *cotylédoné*. Provided with cotyledons.

COTYLEPH'ORUS. See **COTYLOPHORUS**.

COTYL'IFORM. See **COTYLOID**.

COTYL'IGEROUS. See **COTYLOPHORUS**.

COTYLIS, *f.* *-yl'idos (-is)*. Gr., *κοτύλις*. See **ACETABULUM** (3d def.).

COT'YLOID. Gr., *κοτυλώδης* (from *κοτύλη*, a cup, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cotylodes, cotyloideus*. Fr., *cotyloïde, cotyloïdien*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cuplike; pertaining to the acetabulum (3d def.).

COTYLOPH'ORUS. From *κοτύλη*, a cup, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *cotylophore*. Ger., *napftragend*. Provided with cotyledons having the placenta cotyledonous.

COT'YLOPU'BIC. Related to or connected with the os pubis and the acetabulum.

COT'YLOSAC'RAL. Relating to or connected with the sacrum and the acetabulum.

COTYLUS, *m.* Gr., *κότυλος*. See **COTYLE**.

COUGH'ING. See under **RECLINATION**.

COUGH. Gr., *βήξ*. Lat., *tussis*. Fr., *toux*. Ger., *Husten*. A violent expulsion of air from the lungs through the mouth, either voluntary, for the purpose of expelling some substance from the air passages, or involuntary, as the result of an irritating sensation in the air passages. It usually produces a harsh, hoarse sound.—**Barking c.** Ger., *Bellhusten*. A c. resembling in sound the barking of a dog.—**Bronchial c.** Fr., *toux bronchique*. A c. due to bronchial irritation.—**Chin c.** See **PERTUSSIS**.—**Croupy c.** The hoarse, resounding c. that attends croup and other affections in which the opening of the larynx is narrowed.—**Dry c.** Fr., *toux sèche*. C. without expectoration.—**Ear c.** Fr., *toux d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenhusten*. A name applied by Fox, of Scarborough, England, to a peculiar reflex c. excited by irritation of the external auditory canal on one or both sides. The nerve of the ear concerned in the production of this c. is a branch of the auriculotemporal branch of the fifth cranial nerve, and the reflected sensation takes place between this nerve and the laryngeal nerves in the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**Hacking c.** A dry c. in which the individual efforts recur frequently and are feeble.—**Hooping c.** See **PERTUSSIS**.—**Humid c.** See *Mucous c.*—**Hysterical c.** Nervous c. due to hysteria.—**Laryngeal c.** C. due to direct or reflex laryngeal irritation.—**Mucous c.** Fr., *toux muqueuse, toux grasse*. Ger., *schleimiger Husten*. C. with abundant mucous expectoration.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *toux nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöser Husten*. A c. that is symptomatic of a neurosis (e. g., whooping c.) or dependent on reflex nervous irritation.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *toux réflexe*. C. due to irritation elsewhere than in the respiratory tract.—**Spasmodic c.** Fr., *toux spasmodique*. C. that occurs in paroxysms (e. g., whooping c.).—**Stomach c.** A reflex c. due to some disturbance of the stomach.—**Tooth c.** A reflex c. due to the irritation of dentition in children.—**Trigeminal c.** Of Schadewald, a form of incessant coughing, sneezing, and snuffling, attributed to a pathological reflex action of the trigeminal nerve from

nasal, pharyngeal, or auricular irritation.—**Uterine c.** A reflex c. due to uterine disease or irritation.—**Vagus c.** C. attributed to irritation of the vagus nerve, but said to have its origin in the auriculotemporal.—**Whooping c.** See PERTUSSIS.—**Winter c.** A c. that comes on every winter and subsides with the advent of warm weather; usually due to chronic bronchitis.

COULOMB'. From the name of a French electrician. The unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity produced by an electromotive force of 1 volt acting for 1 second against 1 ohm of resistance—i. e., the quantity of electricity developed by a current of 1 ampère. In static electricity, the same unit measured by the charge developed in a Leyden jar of the capacity of 1 farad by 1 volt of electromotive force.—**C'meter.** A galvanometer for the measurement of electrical quantity.

COULTE'RIA, f. See CÆSALPINIA.

COUMARATE. A salt of coumaric acid.

COUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide coumarique*. Ger., *Cumarinsäure*. An acid, C₉H₆O₃, forming one of the constituents of melilot.

COUMARIN. Fr., *coumarine*. Ger., *C*. The anhydride, C₉H₆O₂, of coumaric acid.

COUMARIN'IC ACID. See COUMARIC ACID.

COUMARYL. Fr., *coumaryle*. The hypothetical radicle of coumarin.

COUNTERACTION. From *contra*, against, and *agere*, to act. Fr., *contre-action*. Ger., *Gegenwirkung*. Action (as of a drug) that opposes the action of another.

COUNTERBANE. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTEREXTENSION. From *contra*, against, and *extendere*, to extend. Fr., *contre-extension*. Ger., *Gegenstreckung*. The process or means of holding one part of a structure fixed while traction is exerted on the opposite part; usually such fixation of the proximal fragment of a broken bone.

COUNTERFISSURE. See CONTRAFISSURA.

COUNTERINDICATION. See CONTRAINDICATION.

COUNTERIR'ITANT. Lat., *contra-irritans*. Fr., *contre-irritatif*. Ger., *entgegenreizend*. Producing counter-irritation.

COUNTERIRRITA'TION. Lat., *contrairritatio*. Fr., *contre-irritation*. Ger., *Gegenreizung*. Irritation of a part for the purpose of diminishing morbid action in another part; derivation by irritation.

COUNT'EROPENING. Lat., *contra-incisio*. Fr., *contre-ouverture*. Ger., *Gegenöffnung*. An opening made into an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid, in addition to the original opening, and usually remote from it, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and thorough escape of the liquid.

COUNTERPARTS. The individual parts of the obstetrical forceps, including each blade and its handle.

COUNTERPOISON. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNT'ERPRESSURE. Fr., *contre-pressure*. Ger., *Gegendruck*. Pressure against pressure from the opposite direction.

COUNT'ERSTROKE. See CONTRE-COUP.

COUP'LE. Fr., *c*. A pair; especially, in physics, the pair of elements of a galvanic cell.—**C. rhythm.** See under RHYTHM.—**Thermoelectric c.** A c. in which the application of heat gives rise to an electrical current. A simple form is made by soldering a bar of bismuth to one of antimony. On heating the c. at the point of junction of the two metals, a current is generated that passes from the bismuth to the antimony. In certain forms of thermoelectric c. the direction of the current varies with the temperature.—**Voltaic c.** A c. consisting of the two elements of a galvanic battery or of two contiguous discs of a voltaic pile.

COUP'LER. 1. A device for fastening a bow of wire to a tooth in rectifying irregularities of the dental arch; consisting of a flat bar with two perforations for the

ends of the wire and two small clamps. 2. In electrophysics, an appliance for joining together different parts of an electrical apparatus.

COUR'BARIN. Courbaril resin.

COURA'RE. See CURARE.

COUROUPI'TA, f. Fr., *couroupite*. A genus of tropical American myrtaceous trees.—**C. guianensis.** Fr., *couroupite de la Guiane*. Ger., *Kanonkugelbaum*. The cannon ball tree of Guiana. The fruit, called cannon balls, is used in Cayenne in fevers; a decoction prepared from it is employed as a clyster in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

COUS'SO. Fr., *c*. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

COUTA'REA, f. Fr., *coutarée*. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchonææ*.—**C. speciosa.** Fr., *coutarée superbe*. A species growing in Guiana the bark of which is tonic, and is sometimes used as a substitute for cinchona. It is nauseating and mildly purgative.

COUT'HUC. See CAOUTCHOUC.

COUTOU'BEA, f. Fr., *coutoubée*. A genus of plants of the *Gentianææ*.—**C. alba.** *C. spicata*.—**C. purpurea, C. ramosa.** Fr., *coutoubée pourpre*. A species found in Guiana, Cayenne, and the province of Bahia, in Brazil, having medicinal properties similar to those of *C. spicata*.—**C. spicata.** Fr., *coutoubée*. A species indigenous to Guiana, where it is considered tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic. It is also used as an emmenagogue.

COUVEUSE (Fr.), *n.* Ku-vu⁵. The "glass mother," incubator, or "mechanical nurse"; a device for maintaining the temperature of newborn infants, consisting of a double-walled wooden box, with the space between the walls filled with sawdust or some other poor conductor, with a chamber or reservoir beneath for holding warm water, the latter being fed by a lamp boiler or filled in any other way.—**C. infantile.** See *C.* (1st def.).

COW'AGE. See COWITCH.

COWA'NIA, f. Fr., *cowanie*. A genus of astringent rosaceous shrubs.—**C. stansburyana.** Fr., *alonsenel*. A variety found in the neighborhood of Salt Lake; much used as a styptic.

COW'HAGE. See COWITCH.

COW'ITCH. The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Mucuna urens*.—**New Zealand c.** *Bidens pilosa*.—**Twining c.** In the West Indies, the *Tragia volubilis*.

COWPE'RIAN. Described by Cowper.

COWPERI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *cowperite*. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

COW'POCK. See COWPOX.

COW'POX. Lat., *vaccinia, variolæ vaccinæ*. Fr., *c, vaccine*. Ger., *Kuhpocken*. A specific contagious disease of bovine animals (chiefly milch cows), communicable to man and to various animals by inoculation, but not by effluvia; characterized by lesions resembling those of smallpox, usually on the udder in cows, with swelling and tenderness of the parts about the teats, due to injury in milking, accompanied by slight fever. It is thought by some to be a disease *sui generis*, by others to be a modified form of horsepox, and by others to be a modified form of smallpox. The liquid contents of the pocks (lymph, vaccine) are used in the practice of vaccination, and the disease is now propagated purposely in calves for furnishing supplies of that material. Cf. VACCINIA and VACCINE.—**Casual c.** C. occurring as the result of contagion from an accidental or unknown source.—**Natural c., Spontaneous c.** C. that is not the result of artificial inoculation.—**Spurious c.** Fr., *faux c.* Any affection of the udder in cows resembling c.

COX'A, f. Gr., *ἰσχίον* (1st def.). Fr., *hanche* (1st def.). Ger., *Hüfte* (1st def.), *Hüftgelenk* (1st def.). 1. The hip, the hip joint. 2. Of Pliny, the coccyx. 3. The optic thalamus.—**Coxæ ranarum.** The edible portion of the

frog (the upper part of the hind legs of *Rana temporaria* and *Rana esculenta*).—**C. valga**. A deformity of the neck of the femur causing partial or complete inability to adduct the thigh.—**C. vara**. A deformity of the neck of the femur causing partial or complete inability to abduct the thigh.

COXÆLUVIUM, *n.* From *coxa*, the hip, and *lavare*, to wash. See *Sitz BATH*.

COXAGMA, *n.* -*ag-matos* (-*is*). From *coxa*, the hip, and *agma*, a fragment. Fr., *coxagme*. Ger., *Hüftbruch*. Fracture of the hip.

COXAG'MOCATOCHEUS, *m.* -*och'eos* (-*is*). From *coxa*, the hip, *agma*, a fragment, and *κατοχeus*, a bolt. Ger., *Festhalter für Hüftbrüche*. A certain apparatus for securing coaptation in cases of fracture of the hip.

COX'AGRA, *f.* From *coxa*, the hip, and *agra*, a seizure. Fr., *coxagrie*. Ger., *Hüftgicht*. Gout in the hip.

COX'AL. Lat., *coxarius*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the hip.

COXAL'GIA, *f.* From *coxa*, the hip, and *αλγος*, pain. Fr., *coxalgie*. Ger., *Hüftweh*. 1. Pain in the region of the hip, especially sciatica. 2. As often used by French writers, hip joint disease.—**C. cotyloidea**. See *COXITIS cotyloidea*.—**C. senilis**. See *Senile COXITIS*.

COXAL'GIC. Lat., *coxalgicus*. Fr., *coxalgique*. Resembling or pertaining to coxalgia.

COXANKYLOM'ETER. From *coxa*, the hip, *ἀγκύλωσις*, ankylosis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *C.* An apparatus for measuring the extent to which the mobility of the coxofemoral articulation is impaired in cases of hip joint disease.

COXA'RIOUS. See *COXAL*.

COXARTH'RITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *coxarthrite*. Ger., *Hüftgicht*. Inflammation (especially gouty inflammation) of the hip joint.

COXARTHROC'ACE, *f.* From *coxa*, the hip, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fungous inflammation of the hip joint.

COXEN'DICUS. See *COXAL*.

COXEN'DIX, *f.* -*eu'dicis*. See *COXA* (1st and 2d def's).

COXIT'IC. Lat., *coxiticus*. Pertaining to coxitis.

COXI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *coxa*, the hip (see also *-itis**). Fr., *coxite*. Ger., *Hüftgelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the hip joint.—**C. cotyloidea**. Fr., *coxite cotyloïdienne*. Ger., *Hüftgelenkpfannenentzündung*. C. affecting chiefly the acetabulum.—**Senile c.** Lat., *c. senilis, malum coxae senile*. A rheumatoid affection of the hip joint occurring in old persons; characterized by pain in the hip, muscular spasm, wasting, stiffness, and disability, without a tendency to suppuration. Cf. *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*.

COXOC'ACE, *f.* See *COXARTHROCACE*.

COXOCATOCHEUS, *m.* See *COXAGMOCATOCHEUS*.

COXODYN'IA, *f.* From *coxa*, the hip, and *δύσνη*, pain. See *COXALGIA*.

COX'OFEM'ORAL. Lat., *coxofemoralis*. Fr., *coxofémoral*. Pertaining to the ilium and the femur.

CRADI'NA, *f.* A ferment obtained from *Ficus carica*.

CRA'DLE. Lat., *arculus*. Fr., *arceau, archet*. Ger., *Beinlade, Schutzbogen*. A frame to be placed over an injured part to prevent the contact of the bedclothes.—**C. cap**. A popular term for a layer of dried sebum mixed with dirt that collects on the scalp in children, either from neglect or from a superstitious prejudice against its removal.—**Ice c.** A large c. to be placed over a person in bed to serve for the suspension of ice to abstract heat from the body.

CRÆP'ALE, *f.* *Cræp'ales*. Gr., *κραπάλη*. The headache, etc., that result from excessive eating or indulgence in alcoholic drink.

CRAMER'IA. See *KRAMERIA*.

CRAMP. Lat., *spasmus, crampus*. Fr., *crampe*. Ger., *Krampf*. 1. A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. 2. A sudden sharp pain.—**Auction-**

eers' c. One of the professional neuroses, analogous to writers' c.; occurring in auctioneers, and affecting chiefly the orbicularis oris muscle, particularly the left part; it is excited, as in the other varieties, by direct exercise of the affected muscle, and occurs independently of other nervous derangements.—**Blacksmiths' c.** See *Hammerman's c.*—**Cigarette makers' c.**, **Cigar-makers' c.** Fr., *crampe des cigarriers*. Ger., *Cigarrenmacherkrampf*. Tonic c. of the flexors of all the fingers of both hands, accompanied by numbness of the tips and by tearing pains in the fingers, arms, and shoulders.—**Coachmen's c.** Fr., *crampe des cochers*. Ger., *Kutscherkrampf*. Retraction of the palmar fascia met with among coachmen.—**C. bark**. The bark of *Viburnum opulus*.—**C. bone**. The patella of a sheep; so called because formerly employed as a charm for c.—**C. of the jaw**. A spasmodic contraction of the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, coming on generally after gaping and preventing the closure of the jaw. It is possible that a slightly depressed state of the jaw may occasionally be produced by a temporary arrest of the tendon of the digastric muscle in the pulley by which it is looped to the hyoid bone.—**C. stone**. A stone carried about the person as a preventive of c.—**Dancer's c.** Fr., *crampe des danseuses*. Ger., *Tänzerinnenkrampf*. A tonic, painful contraction of the muscles under control of the tibial nerve, and brought into play when the whole weight of the body is thrown on to the tip of the great toe, as in ballet dancers.—**Glass blower's c.** Fr., *crampe des souffleurs de verre*. Ger., *Glasblaserkrampf*. A deformity (Fr., *main en crochet, main fermée*) consisting in a permanent and pronounced flexion of the fingers, especially of the third and fourth, leaving the thumb unaffected. It affects the majority of glass blowers, is painless, and is due to the continuous application of the hand to the tubes with which the melted glass is worked.—**Hammerman's c.** Fr., *crampe des forgerons*. Ger., *Schmiedekrampf*. A spasmodic, often painless, affection of the muscles of the whole arm affecting workmen who swing heavy hammers. The muscles of the upper arm and shoulder are more involved than those of the forearm.—**Knitter's c.** Fr., *crampe des tricoteuses*. Ger., *Strickerinnenkrampf*. Contraction of the extensors of the fingers and numbness of the tips. The thumb is often flexed into the palm of the hand.—**Milker's c.**, **Milkmaid's c.** Fr., *crampe des laitiers*. Ger., *Melkerkrampf*. C. of the flexor and extensor muscles of the forearm controlling the opening and shutting of the fingers used to grasp the teats of the cow. It is probably produced by overwork, and is sometimes accompanied by degenerative inflammation of the nerves going to the muscles affected.—**Musician's c.** Fr., *crampe de musiciens*. Ger., *Musikerkrampf*. C. occurring in the overworked muscles of players of musical instruments. Cf. *Violonist's c.*—**Nailsmith's c.** See *Hammerman's c.*—**Pianist's c.** Fr., *crampe des pianistes*. Ger., *Clavierspielerkrampf*. Spasms or c., and often paralysis, in the groups of muscles used in playing the piano, causing inability to use the fingers.—**Saltatory c.** See *Saltatory SPASM*.—**Sawyer's c.** Spasmodic, irregular movements of the upper extremity holding the saw, causing abnormal elevation of the shoulder, scapular movement, adduction of the elbow, rotation outward of the forearm, flexion of the wrist, and swaying to and fro of the body.—**Seamstress's c.**, **Shoemaker's c.** See *Tailor's c.*—**Swimmer's c.** A c. which may suddenly affect almost any of the voluntary muscles of a swimmer; dangerous from its powerful tendency to disable the subject.—**Tailor's c.** Fr., *crampe des tailleurs*. Ger., *Schneiderkrampf, Nähekrampf*. A spastic form of c. observed principally in the flexors of the fingers and in the muscles of the thumb.—**Telegrapher's c.** Fr., *crampe des employés du télégraphe*. Ger., *Telegraphistenkrampf*. A c. affecting the fingers of

telegraph operators using Morse's instrument. It is said that Hugue's instrument may be used by patients having this c.—**Violinist's c.** Fr., *crampe des violonistes*. Ger., *Violinspielerkrampf*. A c. usually felt in the muscles that are used in holding the bow or violin. It is very painful and usually comes in the left shoulder.—**Watchmaker's c.** C. in which the patient is unable to hold the lens in the socket of the eye. In some cases the fingers of both hands are flexed in their metacarpophalangeal articulations, while their other joints are in extension and the thumbs flexed into the palm of the hand.—**Writer's c.** Fr., *crampe des écrivains*. Ger., *Schreiberkrampf*. Syn.: *scribblers's palsy*. An affection observed among writers; characterized by pain or difficulty in writing. In the *spastic form* there are tonic or clonic spasms of the muscles of the hand; in the *tremulous form* the hand and forearm or the entire upper limb are tremulous, rendering the writing illegible; in the *paralytic form* fatigue and weakness are felt in the extensors or the flexors.

CRAMP'US, *m.* See CRAMP.

CRANIACRO'MIAL [E. Coues]. Pertaining to the shoulder and the cranium.

CRANIÆMATO'MA, *n.* See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CRAN'IAL. Lat., *cranialis*, *cranianus*. Fr., *cranien*. Ger., *schädelig*. Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIEC'TOMY. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Fr., *craniectomie*. Ger., *Kraniectomie*. The operation of removing a portion of the vault of the cranium, to enable the brain to increase in size.

CRA'NIOABDOM'INAL. Lat., *craniobdominalis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the abdomen (said of temperaments in which the cerebral and abdominal influences predominate).

CRA'NIOBASIL'YSIS, *f.* *-lys'eos* (*-il'ysis*). See BASIL'YSIS.

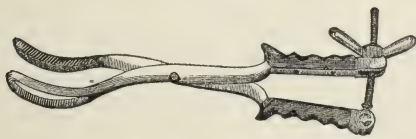
CRANIOCELE, *f.* *Kran*(*kra*³*n*)-*i*²-*o*(*o*³)-*se*(*ka*)*'le*(*la*); in Eng., *kran'i*²-*o*-*sel*. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See ENCEPHALOCELE.

CRA'NIOCER'EBRAL. Fr., *cranio-cérébral*. Pertaining to both the cranium and the cerebrum (said of the art of finding the points on the cranium which correspond to certain regions of the brain lying directly beneath).

CRA'NIOCER'VICAL. Pertaining to the cranium and to the neck.

CRANIOC'LASIS, *f.* *-clas'eos* (*-oc'lasis*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Fr., *cranioclasie*. Ger., *Kranioklasie*. The operation of breaking up the fetal skull by means of a cranioclast.

CRA'NIOCLAST. Fr., *cranioclaste*. Ger., *Kranioklast*. 1. Of J. Y. Simpson, an instrument for crushing and extracting the fetal head after perforation; a heavy forceps one blade of which (fenestrated) is inserted in-



BRUN'S CRANIOCLAST. (AFTER LUSK.)

side the skull. 2. Of Braun, an instrument similar to Simpson's, but having a pelvic curve and designed to be used only as a tractor; hence not properly a c.

CRA'NIODI'ACLAST. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *διακλάν*, to break into pieces. Syn.: *diaclast*. A screw-like instrument, invented by Harlow, for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy.

CRANIODID'YMUS, *m.* From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *craniodidyme*. 1. See CEPHALOPAGUS. 2. A two-headed monster.

CRA'NIOFAC'IAL. Lat., *craniofacialis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face.

CRANIOG'NOMY. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *γνώμαι*, to discern. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRA'NIOGRAPH. Fr., *craniographe*. An apparatus for recording the outlines of the cranium.

CRANIOG'RAPHY. Lat., *craniographia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *γράφειν*, to delineate). See CEPHALOGRAPHY.

CRANIOHÆMATON'CUS, *m.* From *κράνιον*, the skull, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CRANIOI'ABIS, *f.* *-lab'idos* (*-is*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λαβίς*, a pair of tongs. See OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS.

CRANIOLO'GICAL. Fr., *craniologique*. Ger., *schädel-lehrebetreffend*. Pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOLO'GY. Lat., *craniologia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λόγος*, understanding). See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRANIOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαλακία*, softness. See CRANIOTABES.

CRA'NIOMANCY. Lat., *craniomanteia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαντεία*, prophecy). Fr., *craniomancie*. Ger., *Kraniomantie*. 1. Divination by means of a skull. 2. The pretended art of ascertaining an individual's mental and moral qualities by an examination of his head.

CRANIOM'ETER. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See CEPHALOMETER.

CRANIOM'ETRY. Lat., *craniometria*. Fr., *craniométrie*. Ger., *Schädelmessung*, *Schädelmesskunst*, *Kraniometrie*. The science of ascertaining the various measurements of the skull. Cf. CEPHALOMETRY.

CRANIOP'AGUS, *m.* From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πῆγνυσθαι*, to be joined. See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CRANIOP'ATHY. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πάθος*, suffering. See CEPHALOPATHIA.

CRA'NIOPHARYN'GEUS. Pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx.

CRA'NIOPHORE. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *c.* An apparatus for holding a skull in certain precise attitudes for the purpose of studying or figuring its conformation.

CRA'NIOPLASTY. Lat., *cranioplastice* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πλάσσειν*, to model). The plastic surgery of the cranium.

CRANIOCEP'SIS. *-seep'eos* (*-is*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκέψις*, inspection. See CRANIOSCOPY.

CRANIOS'CHISIS, *f.* *-schis'eos* (*-os'chisis*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σχίσις*, fissure. A congenital fissure of the skull, exposing the brain, a condition analogous to spina bifida.

CRA'NIOSECLERO'SIS, *f.* *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκληρύν*, to harden. Fr., *craniosecrose*. Ger., *Kranioseckrose*. Syn.: *leontiasis ossea*. A rare disease characterized by hypertrophy and ivorylike induration of the bones of the skull and face, somewhat analogous to elephantiasis of the soft parts.

CRANIOS'COPY. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *cranioscopie*. Ger., *Kranioskopie*, *Schädeluntersuchung*. The scientific examination of skulls.

CRA'NIOSP'INAL. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRANIOSTEGNO'MA, *n.* *-nom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *craniostegnoma*. Ger., *Schädelverengerung*. A constricted state of the cranium.

CRANIOSTEGNO'SIS, **CRANIOSTENO'SIS**, *f.* *-no'eos* (*-is*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στεγνώσις* or *στένωσις*, contraction. Contraction of the skull.

CRANIOSTO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (*-is*). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Premature ossification of the cranial sutures.

CRA'NIOSTYLE. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στυλος*, a column. Fr., *c.* The cartilage of the nasal septum.

CRANIOTA'BES, *f.* *-ta'bis*. From *cranium*, the skull, and *tabes*, wasting. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schädelersweichung*, *Schädelschwund*. A rachitic condition of the skull,

chiefly of the occipital bone, characterized by thinning in patches, or even holes, due to failure of ossification consequent upon the pressure of the pillow, etc.

CRA'NIOTHORACIC. Fr., *cranio-thoracique*. Pertaining to the skull and to the thorax; of temperaments, showing a predominance of cerebral and thoracic influences.

CRA'NIOTOME. Lat., *craniotomus* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kraniotom*. Any cutting instrument used in craniotomy.

CRANIOT'OMUS, m. 1. See CRANIOTOME. 2. Of Hübenthal, a certain trephine devised by him.

CRANIOT'OMY. Lat., *craniotomia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *craniotomie*. Ger., *Kraniotomie*. The operation of opening the fetal head and breaking up the brain to facilitate parturition by diminishing the bulk of the head so that the base of the skull may follow the course of a contracted pelvic canal unimpeded by the vault of the skull, which becomes collapsed.

CRA'NIOTRACTOR. From *cranium*, the skull, and *trahere*, to draw upon. A name proposed by P. F. Mundé for any form of cranioclast which, like Braun's, is used chiefly as a tractor.

CRANIOTRIP'SOTOME. From *κράνιον*, the skull, *τρίβειν*, to crush, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kraniotripsotom*. An instrument devised by Cassagny for the same purpose as that of the cranioclast, from which it differs in having one of its blades terminating in a trephine perforator.

CRANIOTRYPE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τρύπαν*, to perforate. See TREPHINING.

CRA'NIOVER'TEBRAL. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRA'NIOVIS'CERAL. Pertaining to the cranial and visceral regions.

CRANI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of a cranial bone.

CRANI'UM, n. Gr., *κράνιον*. Fr., *crâne*. Ger., *Schädel*. The skull; the bony part of the head, which protects the brain.—**Cartilaginous c.** See CHONDROCRANIUM.

—**C. humanum.** Fr., *crâne humain*. Ger., *menschlicher Schädel*. The human skull, formerly considered medicinal.—**Membranous c.** Ger., *häutiger Schädel*. The embryonic c. while it is in a membranous condition, ossification not having taken place.

CRANOL'OGY. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRAN'TER, m. *-te'ros (-is)*. Gr., *κραντήρ*. A wisdom tooth.

CRA'NUM, n. Gr., *κράνον*. See CRANIUM.

CRAP'ULA, f. See CRÆPALE.

CRAP'ULENCE. Lat., *crapula*. See CRÆPALE.

CRAP'ULOUS. Lat., *crapulosus*. Fr., *crapuleux*. Ger., *berauscht, crapulös*. 1. Caused by excessive indulgence in alcohol. 2. Given to drunkenness.

CRASEOL'OGY. Lat., *craseologia* (from *κράσις* [see CRASIS], and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *craseologie*. Ger., *Mischungslehre*. The science or study of the various crases of the body (see CRASIS).

CRASIOG'RAPHY, CRASIOLOG'Y. See CRASEOLOGY.

CRA'SIS, f. *Cra'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κράσις* (from *κερᾶν*, to mix). Fr., *crase*. Ger., *Mischung, Krasis, Krase*. Of the old writers, a certain constitution of the blood supposed to be peculiar to the individual, also a temperament.—**Dropsical c.** Fr., *crase hydropique*. Ger., *Wassersuchts-Krasis*. A predisposition to dropsy.—**Parasitic c.** Fr., *crase parasitaire*. A peculiarity of the constitution that is assumed to favor the lodgment of parasites.

CRAS'PEDECPHLOGIO'IS, f. From *κράσπεδον*, a fringe, and *ἐκθλόγωσις*, a setting on fire. Fr., *c.* Ger., *gefranzte Varioloïde*. A form of modified smallpox in which the lesions have a fringelike arrangement.

CRASPED'DES. From *κράσπεδον*, a fringe, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See FIMBRIATED.

CRAS'PEDON, n. Gr., *κράσπεδον*. See FIMBRIA.

CRAS'SA, f. 1. The decidua reflexa. 2. See SCLERA.

CRASSA'MEN, CRASSAMEN'TUM, n. *-sam'inis, -men'ti*. From *crassare*, to make thick. The thick, clotted portion of a coagulated liquid, especially blood.—**C. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutkuchen*. The thick portion of coagulated blood.

CRAS'SULA, f. Fr., *crassule*. Ger., *Dickblatt*. Thick leaf; a genus of the *Crassulaceæ*.—**C. arborescens.** A species growing in Africa. The juice is employed as a caustic to destroy corns.—**C. coccinea.** A species said to have narcotic properties, cases of poisoning having been reported from the mere smelling of the flowers.—**C. tetragona.** Fr., *crassule tétragone*. A South African species. The Japanese use it, boiled with milk, as an astringent in diarrhœa.

CRAS'SUM, n. See COLON (1st def.).

CRAS'SUS. Gr., *παχύς*. Fr., *crasse*. Ger., *dick*. Corpulent; of anatomical structures, thick; of the pulse, full, turgid; of drugs, thick, not readily absorbed and conveyed into delicate parts.

CRATÆ'GIN. Fr., *cratégine*. A crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of *Cratægus oxyacantha*.

CRATÆ'VA, f. Fr., *crétévier*. A genus of capripedeous plants.—**C. gynandra.** *C. tapiu*.—**C. inermis, C. nurvala.** A species found in Malabar and the Society Islands. The leaves are considered stomachic and diuretic. The root is thought to be alterative, and the juice of the bark is given in convulsions, and, boiled in oil, is used as an external application in rheumatism.

CRATERAU'CHEN, m. *-auch'enos (-is)*. Gr., *κρατεραυχὴν* (from *κρατερός*, powerful, and *αἰχμη*, the neck). A robust, thick-necked person.

CRATER'IFORM. Lat., *crateriformis* (from *crater*, a cup, and *forma*, form). See CRATEROID.

CRATER'OID. Lat., *crateroideus* (from *κρατήρ*, a cup, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cratéroïde*. Ger., *becher-ähnlich, becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CRATEROMYCE'TES, m. pl. A section of the *Mucaroidæ*, comprising *Calyssosporium*, *Hemiscyphe*, *Crateromyces*, and *Didymocrater*.

CRATE'VA, f. See CRATÆVA.

CRATIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *crates*, a network. See OMENTUM.

CRATOX'YLON, n. From *κράτος*, strength, and *ξύλον*, wood. A genus of the *Hypericineæ*.—**C. Hornschuchii.** A Java species said to be diuretic and astringent.

CRAURO'SIS, f. See KRAUROSIS.

CRAW'CRAW. A parasitic skin disease occurring among the natives of the western coast of Africa.

CRAWFUR'DIA, f. A genus of gentianaceous plants indigenous to Nepal. The species have the bitter, tonic qualities of the gentians.

CRAY'ON. Fr., *c.* A stick containing substances for external application. There are five preparations official under this title in the Fr. Cod., containing nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, and iodoform.

CRAZOLARYNGIS'MUS, m. From *κράζειν*, to crow, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Fr., *crazolaryngisme*. Of M. Good, laryngismus stridulus.

CREAM. Lat., *flos lactis, cremor*. Fr., *crème*. Ger., *Rahm*. 1. The thick, unctuous, yellowish-white layer formed on the surface of milk that is allowed to stand for some hours, consisting chiefly of the corpuscular elements of the milk. It should constitute from 14 to 16 per cent. of the milk. It is a palatable and highly nutritious article of food, and is used externally for irritated states of the skin. 2. Any alimentary or medicinal substance resembling c.—**Cold c.** See the major list.—**C. of tartar.** Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Potassium bitartrate.

CREAMOM'ETER. See CREMOMETER.

CRE'AS, n. *Cre'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κρέας*. Flesh.

CRE'ASAL. See CREOSOL.

CRE'ASOL. See CREOSOL.

CRE'ASOTE. See CREOSOTE.

CREASO'TUM, n. See CREOSOTUM.

CREATIN'EMIA, f. From *kréas* (see CREATINE), and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *créatinémie*. A morbid condition attributed to an excess of creatine in the blood.

CRE'ATIN(E). Lat., *creatina* (from *kréas*, flesh). Fr., *créatine*. Ger., *Kreatin*, *Fleischstoff*. An alkaloid, $C(NH)(NH_2)(NCH_3)=CH_2CO.OH=C_4H_9N_3O_2$, occurring in the muscular tissue of all vertebrate animals.

CREAT'ININ(E), n. Lat., *creatinina*. Fr., *créatinine*. Ger., *Kreatinin*. An alkaloid, $C_4H_7N_3O=C(NH)_2(N.CH_3).CH_2CO$. It is a normal constituent of the urine, which contains it in the proportion of from 5 to 10 parts in 10,000.

CREATOPH'AGOUS. Lat., *creatophagus* (from *kréas*, flesh, and *φαγείν*, to eat). See CARNIVOROUS.

CREATOZO'MA, CREAZO'MA, f. From *kréas*, flesh, and *ζωμός*, broth. Fr., *créatozome*, *bouillon*. Ger., *Fleischbrühe*. Meat broth.

CREAZO'TON, n. See CREOSOTE.

CREM'ASIS, f., CREMAS'MUS, m. Gr., *κρέμασις*, *κρεμασμός*. Suspension.

CREMAS'TER, m. -te'ros (-is). Gr., *κρεμαστήρ* (from *κρεμάν*, to suspend). Fr., *crémaster*. Ger., *Hodenmuskel*. The suspensory muscle of the testicle; a series of loops of muscular fibres running from Poupart's ligament and the pubic bone to be inserted into the fascia propria of the testicle. In the human fœtus it constitutes the *gubernaculum testis* (q. v.); in animals in which the testicle is situated within the abdomen, except at the period of rut, it serves to extrude the organ at that time and to return it to the abdominal cavity afterward; in animals in which the testicle is permanently lodged in the abdomen it is wanting. In man its action (that of drawing the testicle up toward the inguinal canal) is feeble and only partially under the control of the will.—**C. externus.** See **C.—C. internus.** A layer of unstripped muscular tissue lying between the visceral and parietal portions of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

CREMASTER'IC. Lat., *cremastericus*. Pertaining to the cremaster.

CREMAS'TES, m. Gr., *κρεμαστής*. See CREMASTER.

CREMAS'TRA, f. Gr., *κρεμάστρα*, *κρεμάθρα*. Fr., *crémastre*. Ger., *Hängebett*. A hammock.

CREMA'TION. Gr., *καύσις*. Lat., *crematio* (from *cremare*, to burn). Fr., *crémation*. Ger., *Verbrennung*. Incineration, a reduction to ashes by means of combustion; as usually employed, the process of disposing of the dead by subjection to intense heat in a chamber over a furnace devised for the purpose. The term is employed also to denote the incineration of offal, garbage, and excrement.

CREM'ATORY. Lat., *crematorium*. Fr., *appareil crématoire*. Ger., *Crematorium*. An establishment or apparatus for the performance of cremation.

CREM'NICUS. From *κρημνός* (see CREMNOS). Pertaining to the labia pudendi.

CREMNOCELE, f. Kre'm(kram)-no(no²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., kre'm'no-sel. From *κρημνός* (see CREMNOS), and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cremnocèle*. Ger., *Schamlefzenbruch*. Hernia of the labium majus pudendi.

CREMNONCO'SIS, f. -co'seos (-is). Fr., *cremnoncose*. The formation or existence of a cremnoncus.

CREMNON'CUS, m. From *κρημνός* (see CREMNOS), and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schamtlippengeschwulst*. A tumor of the labium majus pudendi.

CREM'NOS, CREM'NUS, m. Gr., *κρημνός*. A labium pudendi, also the prominent lip of an ulcer.

CREMOM'ETER. From *cremor*, cream, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *crémomètre*. Ger., *Rahmmesser*. An instrument for determining the richness of milk by measuring the percentage of its cream.

CRE'MOR, m. -o'ris. Cream, also any creamy juice or other liquid.—**C. crassus.** Thick pap.—**C. frigidus.** See COLD CREAM.—**C. lactis.** Cream of milk.—**C. ptisanæ.** Gr., *χυλός*, *πισάνης*. The thick portion separated from barley water.—**C. tartari.** See POTASSIUM BITARTRATE and **C. TARTARI** (under TARTARUS).—**C. urinæ.** A film or pellicle, which occasionally forms on the surface of urine, especially after it has undergone alkaline fermentation.

CRE'NA, f. 1. A cleft, notch, or indentation. 2. A rounded and flattened toothlike projection.—**C. clunium.** The cleft between the nates.—**C. cordis.** See **SULCUS longitudinalis**.

CREN'ATE. Fr., *crénate*. A salt of crenic acid.

CREN'ATE(D). Lat., *crenatus* (from *crena*, a notch). Fr., *créné*. Ger., *gekerbt*, *kerbig*. Notched.

CRENA'TION. Fr., *crénation*. Ger., *Zackenform*. The state of being crenate, also the assumption of a crenate shape.

CRENA'TODEN'TATE. Lat., *crenatodentatus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *dens*, a tooth). Notched at the edge into crenels.

CRENA'TOSER'RATE. Lat., *crenatoseratus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *serra*, a saw tooth). Having convex serratures.

CREN'ATURE. Lat., *crenatura*. See CRENA.

CREN'EL. See CRENA.

CREN'ELLATE, CREN'ELLED. See CRENULATE.

CREN'ELURE. Fr., *crénélure*. An indentation, also a toothlike process (as of the cranial bones).

CREN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum crenicum* (from *κρήνη*, a spring). Fr., *acide crénique*. Ger., *Quellsäure*. An organic acid found in vegetable mould and in ochreous deposits in ferruginous waters.

CRENIF'EROUS. Lat., *creniferus* (from *crena*, a cleft, and *ferre*, to bear). See CRENATE.

CREN'OTHRIX, f. -o'trichos (-is). From *κρήνη*, a spring, and *θρίξ*, a hair. A genus of *Schizomycetes* in which the filaments are simple but articulated, and are inclosed in a gelatinous or mucilaginous envelope.—**C. künniana, C. polyspora.** A species which sometimes contaminates drinking water; by reason of its filaments becoming charged with a precipitate of sesquioxide of iron, they give the water a very disagreeable taste.

CREN'ULATE, CREN'ULATED. Lat., *crenulatus*. Fr., *crénulé*. Ger., *feingekerbt*. Finely crenate.

CRENULATE'ION. The condition of being crenulated.

CREN'ULURE. See CRENULURE.

CRE'OFORM. A product of the interaction of creosote and formic aldehyde; said to be odorless, tasteless, unirritating, and not poisonous.

CREOG'RAPHY. From *kréas*, flesh, and *γράφειν*, to describe. See HISTOLOGY.

CRE'OLIN. Lat., *creolinum*. Fr., *créoline*. Ger., *Kreolin*. A syrupy liquid produced by the dry distillation of coal, consisting mainly of coal tar, certain saponifiable fatty acids and resins, and soda. It forms a milky emulsion with water, from which it is apt to be deposited on surfaces with which it is brought in contact. This emulsion is used as an antiseptic.

CREOPH'AGOUS. Lat., *creophagus* (from *kréas*, flesh, and *φαγείν*, to eat). See CARNIVOROUS.

CRE'OSAL. Syn., *cannosal*. The tannic acid ester of creosote, used as an intestinal antiseptic.

CRE'OSOFORM. An antiseptic consisting of creosote and formaldehyde.

CRE'OSOL. An antiseptic principle, $C_6H_3.CH_3(OH)(O.CH_3)$ found in beechwood creosote.

CREOSO'TAL. An oil, analogous to guaiacol carbonate, prepared from beechwood creosote; so called creosote carbonate.

CRE'OSOTE. Lat., *creosotum* (from *kréas*, flesh, and *σώζειν*, to preserve), *kreosotum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *créosote du goudron de bois*. Ger., *Kreosot*. A substance ob-

tained by the distillation of wood tar, consisting chiefly of a mixture of cresol, oxycresol, methyleresol, and phlorone. It is a highly refractive, oily liquid, having, when freshly prepared, a yellowish tinge which changes to red or brown on exposure to the light. It has a peculiar, sharp, empyreumatic odor and a burning taste, and produces a white stain on coming into contact with the skin. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.035 to 1.085, boils at nearly 200° C., and is inflammable. It is soluble in 80 parts of cold water and readily soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has marked antiseptic properties. It is used in medicine for its local action as a paralyzer of nerve tissue. Given in small doses, it acts as a sedative, but in overdoses it is a violent poison, producing nausea, headache, convulsions, and coma. It has been administered with advantage in cases of obstinate vomiting, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, lienteric diarrhœa, and typhoid fever, and is of special value in gastric diseases attended with fermentation. Externally it is applied as a stimulant styptic and in the treatment of decayed teeth. It has been found useful in skin diseases of a scaly nature and in the treatment of foul ulcers or inflamed tissues that give rise to fetid discharges in leucorrhœa, diphtheritic sore throat, etc. It has of late years been used with decided benefit in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.

—**Coal tar c.** Fr., *créote du goudron de houille*. Ger., *Steinkohlentheercreosot*. 1. That portion of the heavy oil of coal tar which distills between 165° and 200° C. It resembles c. in appearance, and is often substituted for it. It differs from c. in containing carboic acid. It also contains cresol, xylenol, and other substances of the aromatic group. 2. An improper name for carboic acid.

CREOSOTIC ACID. A general term for a series of acids prepared from sodium cresylates.

CREOSOTUM, *n.* See CREOSOTE.—**Aqua creosoti** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Kreosotwasser*. Creosote water; a solution of 1 part of creosote in 100 parts of distilled water.—**Mistura creosoti** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixture Kreosoti*. Creosote mixture; consisting of 16 minims each of creosote and glacial acetic acid, dissolved in 15 fl. oz. of water, to which 1 fl. oz. of syrup and ½ fl. dr. of spirit of juniper are added.—**Unguentum creosoti** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade créosotée*. Ger., *Kreosotalbe*. Ointment of creosote, made by mixing 1 part of creosote with 12 parts of simple ointment.

CREOSO'ZON, *m.* -zon'tos (-is). From *κρέας*, flesh, and *σώζειν*, to preserve. See CREOSOTE.

CREOZO'MA, *f.* See CREATOZOMA.

CREPA'TION, *n.* Gr., *λακίς*, *λάκισμα*. Lat., *crepatio*, *crepatura* (from *crepare*, to crack). See CREPITUS.

CREPATU'RA, *f.* See CREPITUS.—**C. intestini**. See CREPITUS *ventris*.

CREPI'DO, -pid'inis. From *κρηπίς*, a sandal. See AMBE (2d def.).—**Crepidines palpebrarum**. An obsolete term for the tarsal cartilages.

CREPITANT, **CREPITATING**. Lat., *crepitans*. Fr., *crépitant*. Ger., *crepiti(e)rend*, *knisternd*. Crackling. Cf. SUBCREPITANT.

CREPITA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See CREPITATION.—**C. dentium**. Fr., *claquement de dents*. Ger., *Zähneklappen*. Chattering of the teeth, as in a child.—**C. indux**. A crepitant râle heard at the beginning of hepatization in pneumonia.—**C. redux**. Fr., *crépitation (ou râle) de retour*. A crepitant râle occurring during the decline of pneumonia in the portions of lung previously solidified. It is louder and more lasting than the crepitant râles at the beginning of hepatization.

CREPITA'TION. Lat., *crepitatio*, *crepitus*. Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *Knistern*. 1. A fine crackling sound, such as is heard when salt is thrown into a fire, when a lock of hair is rolled between the fingers near the ear, when pressure is made on a dry sponge, or on auscultation of

the chest in the early stage of pneumonia. 2. See CREPITUS.—**Dry c.** A dry crackling rhonchus.—**Humid c.** A moist crackling rhonchus.

CREP'ITOUS. See CREPITANT.

CREP'ITUS, *m.* Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *C.* 1. A sudden and very pronounced crepitation. 2. An audible discharge of flatus per anum. 3. The snapping noise made by pulling upon a joint. 4. The sound produced or the sensation felt by the examiner on manipulating a joint into which an effusion has taken place. 5. The grating sound or sensation produced by rubbing the fragments of a broken bone together.—**Albuminous c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Bony c.** See *C.* (5th def.).—**C. redux**. See CREPITATIO *redux*.—**C. ventris**. Gr., *πορδή*. An audible escape of flatus from the anus.—**False c.**, **Joint c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Silken c.** Fr., *bruit parcheminé*. The rushing sensation imparted to the hand in manipulating hypertrophied fringes of the synovial membrane in hydrarthrosis, so called from its resemblance to the sensation produced by rubbing between the fingers two surfaces of silk ribbon.

CRES'ALOL. A cresol salicylate, used as an antiseptic.

CRES'AMINE. A germicide and antiseptic mixture of ethylene diamine and tricresol.

CRES'APROL. A solution of cresol in a solution of sodium cresoxylacetate.

CRES'CENT. See DEMILUNE.

CRESCEN'TIA, *f.* From *crescere*, to grow. Fr., *crecentie*, *calebassier*. Ger., *Kürbisbaum*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*.—**C. alata**. A species indigenous to Mexico, and cultivated in the Philippine and Ladrone Islands. A decoction of the leaves is used in hæmoptysis. The Mexicans use the pulp of the fruit in chest diseases.—**C. cucurbitina**. Fr., *calebassier à large feuilles*. The calabazo de playa of Panama; a species common on the coasts of Central America and the West Indies, and cultivated in Japan. It is used like *C. cujele*. Its fruit is said to be poisonous.—**C. cujele**. Fr., *calebassier à longues feuilles*. Ger., *grossfrüchtiger Kürbisbaum*. A West Indian and South American tree. The pulp of the fruit is used in the West Indies for pectoral complaints, dropsy, and diarrhœa.—**C. edulis**. Fr., *calebassier comestible*. A West Indian species used like *C. cujele*. The pulp of the fruit is eaten cooked.

CRESCEN'TIC. Fr., *croissantique*. 1. Crescent-shaped. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crescentia*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide crescentique*. A crystalline acid obtained from the fruit of *Crescentia cujele*.

CRESCITI'VUS. From *crescere*, to grow. Vegetative, nutritive, tending to increase.

CRES'IN. See CRESAPROL.

CRES'OCLIM. See CRESOQUIN.

CRES'OL. Fr., *crésol*. Ger., *Kresol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3)$, of benzene. It has three isomeric varieties: 1. *Orthocresol*, a white solid, melting at 31° C. and boiling between 185° and 186° C. 2. *Metacresol*, a colorless liquid with the odor of phenol, boiling between 195° C. and 200° C. 3. *Paracresol*, a white crystalline substance, which melts at 36° C. and boils at 198° C.

CRESOLSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crésolsulfonique*. Ger., *Kresolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH).SO_2.OH$, formed from cresol by the substitution of the molecule $SO_2.OH$ for hydrogen. Various isomeric forms are known: 1. *Orthocresolsulphonic acid*, $C_6(OH.CH_3.H.SO_2.OH.H.H)$, derived from orthocresol. 2. *Metacresolsulphonic acid*, derived from metacresol. 3. *Paracresolsulphonic acid*, derived from paracresol, and presenting two varieties having respectively the compositions $C_6(OH.SO_2.OH.H.CH_3.H.H)$ and $C_6(OH.H.SO_2.OH.CH_3.H.H)$.

CRES'OQUIN. Ger., *Kresochin*. A compound of quinine and tricresol, a disinfectant.

CRESOT'IC ACID, CRESOTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crésotique*. Ger., *Kresotinsäure*. An aromatic hydroxy acid of the constitution $C_6H(OH)CH_3CO.OH$.

CRESOXACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crésoractique*. According to Heintz, an acid, $CH_{10}O_3$.

CRES'SA, f. A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*.—**C. cretica.** The *Kharadi* of India. A decoction of the fresh herb is used as a tonic and expectorant.

CREST. Gr., *λόφος*. Lat., *crista*. Fr., *crête*. Ger., *Kamm*. A ridgelike structure.—**Anterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis anterior*. Fr., *crête lacrimale antérieure*. The inner sharp edge of the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla.—**Canine c.** Fr., *crête canine*. An elevation upon the superior maxilla over the situation of the root of the canine tooth.—**C. of the clitoris.** See *CRISTA clitoridis*.—**C. of the ethmoid bone.** See *CRISTA galli*.—**C. of the ilium.** Lat., *crista ilii* (seu *ossis ilii*). Fr., *crête iliaque* (ou de l'os iliaque). Ger., *Darmbeinkamm*. The thickened upper border of the ilium.—**C. of the pubes, C. of the pubic bone.** Lat., *crista ossis pubis*. Fr., *crête pubienne*. Ger., *Schaambeinkamm*. A rough ridge upon the upper border of the pubic bone.—**C. of the sacrum.** Lat., *crista sacralis*. Fr., *crête sacrée*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinhaste*. A longitudinal c., situated in the median line, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, consisting of a series of eminences representing the spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**C. of the tibia.** Lat., *crista tibiæ*. Fr., *crête de la tibia*. Ger., *Schienbeinkamm*. The sharp anterior border of the tibia.—**C. of the urethra.** See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**Dental c.** See *Gingival c.*—**Ethmoidal c.** Lat., *crista ethmoidalis*. Fr., *crête ethmoïdale*. 1. A transverse ridge upon the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla against which the anterior portion of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone fits. 2. See *Superior turbinate c.*—**External occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis externa*. Fr., *crête occipitale externe*. A ridge which extends in the middle line between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the external occipital protuberance of the occipital bone.—**Frontal c.** Lat., *crista frontalis*. Fr., *crête frontale*. A ridge upon the cerebral surface of the frontal bone which extends between the foramen cæcum and the anterior end of the groove of the longitudinal sinus.—**Gingival c.** Lat., *crista gingivalis*. Fr., *crête gingivale, cartilage dentaire*. Syn.: *dental cartilage*. A whitish-gray, hard, sharp projection formed by the gingival mucous membrane of the edentulous fætus along the line subsequently to be occupied by the teeth; composed of vascular fibrous tissue.—**Iliac c.** See *C. of the ilium*.—**In-cisor c.** Lat., *crista incisiva*. Fr., *crête incisive*. The prolongation forward of the nasal c. which terminates in the anterior nasal spine, and having the cartilage of the septum of the nose resting upon it.—**Inferior turbinate c.** A horizontal ridge on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla for articulation with the inferior turbinal bone.—**Infratemporal c.** Fr., *crête sous-temporale*. A ridge on the external surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone which separates the part of the bone which forms a portion of the temporal fossa, and that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa.—**Internal occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis interna*. Fr., *crête occipitale interne*. A ridge on the internal surface of the occipital bone, extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the internal occipital protuberance.—**Lacrymal c's.** See *Anterior lacrymal c.* and *Posterior lacrymal c.*—**Nasal c.** Lat., *crista nasalis*. 1. A c. on the palatal process of the superior maxilla, which receives the lower border of the vomer. 2. The vertical prolongation backward of the internal surface of the nasal bone which forms a portion of the nasal septum.—**Neural c.** In the embryo, a series of cellular swellings continuous with the medullary plates close to the place of inflection of the

epiblast into the involution that forms the primary brain and spinal cord. The posterior roots of the spinal nerves and most of the cranial nerves are formed from them.—**Orbital c.** Lat., *crista orbitalis*. The lower rounded margin of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone.—**Posterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis posterior*. Fr., *crête lacrymale postérieure*. The vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lacrymal bone which divides it into two unequal parts, and assists in forming the inner side of the canal for the nasal duct.—**Sphenoidal c.** A thin projecting edge of bone in the middle line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Sphenomaxillary c.** An arched ridge formed partly by the anterior surface of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and partly by the pterygoid process which forms the edge of the sphenomaxillary fissure.—**Superior turbinate c.** Lat., *crista turbinalis superior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone which articulates with the middle turbinate bone.—**Temporal c.** Lat., *crista temporalis*. Fr., *crête temporale*. Ger., *Schläfenbeinkamm*. Syn.: *linea frontalis*. A c. on the frontal bone which springs from the external angular process and passes backward to be continuous with the temporal line of the parietal bone, and separates the temporal and frontal portions of the bone.—**Turbinate c.** See *Inferior turbinate c.* and *Superior turbinate c.*—**Urethral c.** See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**Zygomatic c.** Lat., *crista zygomatica*. The anterior edge of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital and temporal surfaces.

CRES'YL. Fr., *crésyle*. Ger., *Kresyl*. The radicle of cresol, methyl-phenyl, $C_6(CH_3)H_4 = C_7H_7$.—**C. hydrate.** See *CRESYL ALCOHOL*.

CRES'YL ALCOHOL. A monatomic alcohol isomeric with benzyl alcohol and formed from phenylalcohol by substituting a molecule of methyl for an atom of the hydrogen of the phenyl. Formula: $C_6H_4(OH)CH_3$.

CRES'YLATE. Fr., *crésylate*. Ger., *Kresylat*. A compound of cresol with a metallic radicle. The c's are homologous with the carbolates.

CRES'YLCHLORACET'AMID(E). Of Tommasi, tolyl-chloracetamide.

CRESYL'IC. Fr., *crésylique*. Containing cresyl.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cresylicum*. Fr., *acide crésylique*. Ger., *Kresylsäure*. Cresol; so called because, like phenol, it forms metallic derivatives called cresylates, by replacement of the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl.—**C. alcohol, C. phenol.** See *CRESYL ALCOHOL*.

CRES'YLOL. See *CRESOL*.

CRES'YLSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crésylsalicylique*. Of J. Williams, an acid that accompanies salicylic acid when prepared by Kolbe's process, and that is found in the mother liquor.

CRESYLSUL'PHUROUS ACID. Fr., *acide crésylsulfureux*. An acid, $C_7H_5SO_3$, formed by heating toluene and sulphuric acid for two days on a water bath.

CRE'TA, f. Gr., γῆ κρητικὴ (Cretan earth, from Κρήτη, the island of Crete, whence the ancients derived their chief supply). Fr., *craie*. Ger., *Kreide*. Chalk.—**C. cimolia.** Fullers' earth.—**C. farinacea.** See *Mineral AGARIC*.—**C. fullonica.** Fullers' earth.—**C. lævigata.** See *C. preparata*.—**C. præcipitata.** Precipitated chalk; calcium carbonate obtained by precipitation.—**C. præparata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *craie préparée*. Ger., *präparir(e)te Kreide*. Prepared chalk; chalk freed from its impurities by elutriation.—**Mistura cretæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Mixtura cretæ.** Fr., *mixture de craie*. Ger., *Kreidemixtur*. Chalk mixture; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by rubbing up 1 pound of compound chalk powder with 2 parts each of water and cinnamon water. The British preparation is made by triturating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) each of prepared chalk and gum arabic with $\frac{7}{8}$ fl. oz. of cinnamon water, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$

fl. oz. of syrup. This mixture is much employed in diarrhœa with acidity. Laudanum and kino are often added to increase its astruency.—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie aromatique*. Ger., *gewürztes Kreidepulver*. Aromatic powder of chalk, consisting of 8 parts of powdered cinnamon bark, 6 each of powdered nutmeg and powdered saffron, 3 of powdered cloves, 2 of powdered cinnamon seeds, 50 of sugar, and 22 of prepared chalk, intimately mixed and reduced to a fine powder.—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie opiacée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Opium*. Aromatic powder of chalk and opium, consisting of pulvis cretæ aromaticus and opium; used in diarrhœa.—**Pulvis cretæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie composée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Gummi*. Compound powder of chalk; made by mixing 30 parts of prepared chalk, 20 of acacia in fine powder, and 50 of finely powdered sugar.—**Trochisci cretæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes (ou pastilles) de craie lavée*. Ger., *Kreidepastillen*. Troches of chalk, each containing 4 grains of prepared chalk, 1 grain of gum arabic, 6 grains of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of nutmeg.

CRETA'CEOUS. Lat., *cretaceus*. Fr., *crétacé*. Ger., *kreidig*, *kreideweiss* (1st def.), *kreideartig* (2d def.). 1. Chalky white. 2. Resembling, containing, or made from chalk.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cretaceum*. Carbon dioxide.

CRETEFAC'TION. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETH'MON, *n.*, **CRETH'MOS**, *f.* Gr., *κρήθμον*, *κρήθμος*. Of Pliny, the *Crithmum maritimum*.

CRETIFICA'TION. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRET'IN. Lat., *cretinus*. Fr., *crétin*. Ger., *Kretin*, *Kreidling*. A person affected with cretinism.

CRET'INIC. Fr., *crétineux*, *crétinique*. Pertaining to cretins or to cretinism.

CRET'INISM. Lat., *cretinismus*, *cretismus* (probably from *creta*, chalk, on account of the chalky complexion). Fr., *crétinisme*. Ger., *Kretinismus*. A condition of deformity of the entire body, but especially of the head (with premature cranial synostosis), together with imperfect development. The disease is endemic in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, particularly those of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Himalayas, and, to a certain extent, in those of Syria and China. It is accompanied by feebleness of the mental faculties and special senses, and is often associated with goitre.—**Complete c.** That form of the disease which is characterized by idiocy, deaf-mutism, deficient general sensibility, absence of reproductive power, and incurability.—**Incomplete c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are capable of development, the head is moderately well formed and erect, and the special senses and the reproductive power are preserved.—**Semi-c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are limited to the impressions of the senses and to the bodily wants. General sensibility is imperfect, the head is badly formed and drooping, the speech is rudimentary, and the reproductive powers are feeble or absent.—**Sporadic c.** A cretinoid condition observed in a person born of parents who are not cretins, and who has not lived in a district where c. prevails.

CRET'INOID. Fr., *crétinoïde*. Ger., *Kreidlingähnlich*. Resembling a cretin.

CRETIS'MUS, *m.* See CRETINISM.

CRETOMA'NIA, *f.* An old word of doubtful etymology and meaning, thought to have denoted satyriasis.

CRE'TOSE. Lat., *cretosus*. See CRETACEOUS.

CRE'TUS. Cribrate.

CRIB'ELLATED. See CRIBRATE.

CRIB'RATE. Lat., *cribratus*, *cribrosus*, *cretus*. Fr., *criblé*, *cribleux*. Ger., *siebartig*, *durchlöchert*. Perforated like a sieve.

CRIBRA'TION. Gr., *κοσκινισμός*. Lat., *cribratio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Sieben*. The act of sifting or the condition of being cribrate.

CRIBRATO'RIMUM, *n.* A sieve.

CRIBRA'TUS. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRETH'MOID. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

CRIB'RIFORM. Lat., *cribriformis* (from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cribriforme*. Ger., *sieb-förmig*. Sievelike.

CRIBRO'SA, *f.* The decidua vera.

CRIB'ROSE. Lat., *cribrosus*. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRO'SUM, *n.* The ethmoid bone.

CRIBRO'SUS. See CRIBRATE.

CRIB'RUM, *n.* Fr., *crible*. Ger., *Sieb*. A sieve.—**Cribra orbitalia**. Fr., *porosités orbitaires*. Ger., *Orbitalporositäten*. Porosities often found on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, immediately behind the edge of the orbit; when well developed, they communicate with lacunæ in the substance of the bone, or they may be simple cul-de-sacs.—**C. benedictum**. A sievelike septum supposed by the ancients to separate two assumed cavities of the kidney, by which the serous blood contained in the upper cavity was deprived of impurities.

CRICARYTENO'DES, **CRICARYTENOI'DES**, **CRICARYTÆNOID'EUS**. Preferable forms of the word *cricoarytenoideus* (q. v.).

CRIC'COARYTÆNOID. Lat., *cricoarytenodes*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the arytenoid cartilages.

CRIC'COARYTÆNOID'EUS. Fr., *crico-aryténoïde*. Cricarytenoid; as a *n. m.*, a muscle having relations to the cricoid and the arytenoid cartilages.—**C. anticus**, **C. anterior**, **C. lateralis**. Fr., *crico-aryténoïdien latéral*. Ger., *seitlicher Ringgiesskannenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it closes the glottis by rotating the arytenoid cartilages inward. Cruveilhier regarded it as a dilator of the glottis.—**C. posticus**. Fr., *cricoaryténoïdien postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Ringgiesskannenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it separates the vocal bands.

CRIC'COCORNICULA'TUS, *m.* From *κρίκος*, a ring, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Tourtual, an anomalous flat muscular band situated beneath the cricoarytenoidei muscles, extending from the upper surface of the cricoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis.

CRICOCORNIC'ULOPHARYN'GEUS. Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage, the cartilages of Santorini, and the pharynx.

CRICO'DES. See CRICOID.

CRIC'COEPIGLOTTICUS. Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as a *n. m.*, the thyreoepiglottic muscle when it arises from the cricoid cartilage.

CRIC'COHYOID. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

CRIC'COHYOID'EUS. See CRICOHYOID; as a *n.*, of Zagorsky, an anomalous muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage.

CRIC'COID, **CRICOID'EAN**. Gr., *κρικοειδής* (from *κρίκος*, a ring, and *ειδός*, resemblance). Lat., *cricoides*, *cricoides*. Fr., *cricoïde*, *cricoïdien*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. See C. CARTILAGE.

CRIC'COMEMBRANO'SUS, *m.* See CRICOEPIGLOTTICUS.

CRIC'COESOPHA'GEUS. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the œsophagus; as a *n.*, a muscle in relation with those parts.—**C. anterior**. Syn.: *levator œsophagi*. A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper and anterior surface of the œsopha-

gus, united by the posterior aspect of the cricoid cartilage.—**CRICOESOPHAGEI LATERALES**. Bundles of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the œsophagus which unite with the cricopharyngeus or thyreopharyngeus muscle.—**C. medius**. See *C. anterior*.

CRICOPHARYNGEUS, *m.* Fr., *crico-pharyngien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschlundmuskel*. That portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the cricoid cartilage.

CRICOS, *m.* Gr., *κρίκος*. See **CIRCULUS**.

CRICOSANTORINIANUS. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the cartilages of Santorini.

CRICOTHYREOARYTÆNOIDÆUS. Pertaining to the cricoid, thyreoid, and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICOTHYREOID, CRICOTHYREOIDÆAN. Lat., *cricothyreoides, cricothyreoides, cricothyreoides*. Fr., *cricothyroïde*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the thyreoid cartilages.

CRICOTHYREOIDÆUS, *m.* Fr., *crico-thyroïdien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschildknorpelmuskel*. A muscle arising from the side and front of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the lower and inner border of the thyreoid cartilage. See **THYREOTRACHEALIS profundus**.—**C. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle extending between the lateral surface of the cricoid cartilage and that of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage.—**C. posticus**. An anomalous muscle extending between the lower posterior lateral angle of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage.

CRICOTHYREOPHARYNGEUS. Fr., *crico-thyro-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyreoid cartilages and to the pharynx.

CRICOTHYREOTOMY. From *κρίκος*, a ring, *θυρεός* (see **THYREOID**), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Cricotomy associated with thyrotomy.

CRICOTOMY. From *κρίκος*, a ring, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *cricotomie*. Ger., *Kricotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the larynx by dividing the cricoid cartilage.

CRICOTRACHEAL. Lat., *cricotrachealis, cricotrachealiæus*. Fr., *crico-trachéal*. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea.

CRICOTRACHEALIS, *m.* An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the upper rings of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

CRICOTRACHEOTOMY. Fr., *cricotrachéotomie*. Tracheotomy combined with cricotomy.

CRIDONES, *m. pl.* Crinones. See under **CRINO**.

CRIMINOLOGY. From *crimen*, crime, and *λόγος*, understanding. The scientific study of criminals as connected with anthropology and psychology.

CRIMNODES. Gr., *κρῖμνώδης* (from *κρίμνον*, bran, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *furfuracé*. Ger., *kleiartig, kleienartig*. Branmy; of urine, depositing a branlike sediment.

CRINAL. Lat., *crinalis*. Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

CRINIGEROUS. Lat., *criniger* (from *crinis*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *crinigère*. Ger., *haartragend*. Bearing hair, hairy.

CRINIPAROUS. From *crinis*, hair, and *parere*, to bring forth. Hair-producing.

CRINIS, *m.* Hair, particularly the hair of the head.

CRINITE. Gr., *κρῖνιτινός*. Lat., *crinitus*. Ger., *be-mähnt, gemähnt*. Bearded with long hairs.

CRINO, *m. -onis*. From *crinis*, hair. Fr., *crinon*. 1. A term applied to various nematoid worms that infest the skin of animals. 2. A comedo.—**Crinones adultorum**. Comedones.—**Crinones infantum**. Fr., *clavelée causée par les crinons*. An anomalous disease of infants, described by the older writers as consisting in a growth of black coarse hairs (*setæ*) on the back, arms, and legs, shortly after birth, which by some have been taken for little worms.

CRINONES, *m.*, pl. of *crino* (*q. v.*).

CRINOSE. Lat., *crinosus*. Hairy.

CRINOSSES, *f. pl.* See **DIACRISES**.

CRINOSITY. Hairiness.

CRINUM, *n.* From *κρίνον*, a lily. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ha-kentlie*. A genus of the *Amargyllidæ*.—**C. asiaticum**, **C. bracteatum**, **C. defixum**. Fr., *c. d'Asie*. An Asiatic species. It is sudorific and emetic, and is used for wounds made by poisoned arrows, the bites of poisonous animals, etc. The leaves, bruised and mixed with castor oil, are used in whitlow and like local inflammations. In upper India the juice of the leaves is given in earache.—**C. latifolium**. A species found in the East Indies, where the bulbs are employed as an emollient and soothing application in abscesses, hæmorrhoidal tumors, etc.—**C. toxicarium**. A variety of *C. asiaticum*. The leaves are said to be equal to the best *ipe-cacuanha* as an emetic.

CRISIMOS, CRISIMUS. Critical.

CRISIS, *f.* *Crisis* (*-is*). Gr., *κρίσις*. Fr., *crise*. Ger., *Krisis*. 1. Any decisive occurrence in the course of a disease or of physiological life (such as the supposed turning point of a fever, the advent of puberty or of the menopause, etc.), whether of salutary or of unfavorable import. 2. A paroxysm, especially a sudden accession of a certain set of symptoms in the course of a chronic disease, particularly of the nervous system. In this sense the word has been used chiefly by French writers.—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *crise cardiaque*. A c. (2d def.) manifested by cardiac distress or disordered action of the heart.—**C. imperfecta**. Fr., *crise imparfaite*. Of the ancients, a c. marked by metastasis of a disease to a less important part.—**C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of the ancients, a complete c., one attended with an evacuation of peccant matter.—**Enteralgic c.** Fr., *crise entéralgique*. Spasmodic pain in the lower part of the abdomen, of a particularly sudden and violent nature, occurring in *tabes dorsalis*.—**Fulgurant c.**, **Fulguric c.** A c. (2d def.) coming on with extreme suddenness.—**Gastralgic c.**, **Gastric c.** Fr., *crise gastrique*. A paroxysm of gastric pain, very severe, occurring especially as one of the symptoms of the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia.—**Hæmatic c.**, **Hæmic c.** Fr., *crise hémétique*. An extraordinary and sudden increase of the blood plates at the time of the c. of a fever.—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *crise hépatique (ou biliaire)*. A paroxysm of hepatic colic.—**Laryngeal c.** A sudden paroxysm of laryngeal spasm or of other laryngeal symptoms coming on in the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia.—**Nephralgic c.**, **Nephritic c.** Fr., *crise néphrétique*. A paroxysm of pain having the character of an attack of renal colic, occurring in *tabes dorsalis*.—**Pure c.** A condition seen in febricula, in which, after the maximum of temperature has existed for a few hours, defervescence follows rapidly.—**Rectal c.** A paroxysm of rectal pain, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *crise tabétique*. A c. (2d def.) occurring in the course of *tabes dorsalis*.—**Urethral c.** A paroxysm of pain felt along the course of the urethra or at the meatus urinarius, occurring in *tabes dorsalis*.—**Visceral c.** Fr., *crise viscérale*. Violent spasmodic pain referable to the region of some viscus, occurring in locomotor ataxia.

CRISPATION. Lat., *crispitudo, crispatura* (from *crispare*, to throw into tremulous motion). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Krause, Zusammenziehung*. 1. A very feeble involuntary muscular quivering. 2. See **CRISPATURA**.

CRISPATURA, *f.* Gr., *οὐλοποισις*. Fr., *crispature*. Ger., *Krause, Zusammenziehung*. A curling or puckering, also a contracture.—**C. tendinum**. Palmar contracture.

CRISPELLA, *f.* An old name for an alimentary or medicinal remedy for hæmorrhoids.

CRISPITUDO, *f.* *-tudinis*. See **CRISPATION**.

CRISSENEURYSMA, *n.* *-rýs'matos (-is)*. From *κρίσας*, varicose, and *ἀνεύρυσμα* (see ANEURYSM). Fr., *crissanéurysme*. Ger., *Arterienvaric.* A varicose aneurysm.

CRISTA, *f.* See CREST.—**C. acustica**. 1. In ascidians, a hollow prominence consisting of columnar cells, lying upon the ventral side of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and having at its summit a spherical otolith. 2. An elevation on the inner side of the ampulla of each semicircular canal of the ear, covered with ciliated auditory cells connected with the auditory nerve.—**C. alæ magnæ**. See *Infratemporal* CREST.—**C. basilaris**. See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**C. buccinatoria**. See *C. mandibulæ*.—**C. capituli**. A horizontal ridge on the head of a rib, which divides its articular surface into two portions, one for one vertebra, and the other for another.—**Cristæ clitoridis**. The bony ridges to which the crura of the clitoris are attached.—**C. colli inferior**. A ridge on the lower surface of the neck of a rib, which extends a short distance upon its body.—**C. colli superior**. A ridge on the upper surface of the neck of a rib.—**C. costæ**. See *C. colli inferior* and *C. colli superior*.—**C. cribrosa**. The ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid bone.—**C. ethmoidalis**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST.—**C. ethmoidalis ossis maxillaris superioris**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. ethmoidalis ossis palatini**. See *Superior turbinate* CREST.—**C. femoris**. See *LINEA aspera*.—**C. fenestræ rotundæ**. The sharp margin of the fenestra rotunda.—**C. fibulæ**. The anterior border of the fibula.—**C. fornicis**. An elevation, described by B. G. Wilder, "on the caudal surface of the fornix, . . . between the portæ and opposite the cephalic convexity of the mediodmissura."—**C. frontalis**. See *Frontal* CREST.—**C. frontalis externa**. See *Frontal* CREST.—**C. frontalis interna**. See *Frontal* CREST.—**C. galli**. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *Hahnenkamm*. 1. A thick process on the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone, which projects upward in the median line into the anterior fossa of the skull. Its anterior margin assists in forming the foramen cæcum of the frontal bone, and to the posterior margin is attached the falx cerebri. 2. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*. 3. The genus *Cestolopnia*. 4. The genus *Erythrina*. 5. The genus *Alectorophus*.—**C. gallinacea**. *Verbena officinalis*.—**C. gingivalis**. See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. glutæorum**. See *Intertrochanteric* LINE.—**C. heliois**. Fr., *crête de l'hélix*. Ger., *Kamm der Helix*. The region of the cartilage of the auricle, above the orifice of the external auditory canal, where the helix begins.—**C. ilii**. See CREST of the *ilium*.—**C. iliopectinea**. See *Iliopectineal* LINE.—**C. incisiva**. See *Incisor* CREST.—**C. infratemporalis**. See *Infratemporal* CREST.—**C. interossea**. A ridge on the inner aspect of the ulna, radius, tibia, or fibula, to which the interosseous membrane is attached.—**C. intertrochanterica**. See *Posterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**C. lacrimalis**. See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis anterior**. See *Anterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis ossis maxillaris superioris**. See *Anterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis posterior**. See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. longitudinalis anterior (ossis palatini)**. The anterior edge of the sulcus pterygopalatinus.—**C. mandibulæ**. A ridge in the groove on the anterior aspect of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla, serving for the origin of fibres of the buccinator muscle.—**C. mastoidea**. An elevation upon the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, between the digastric fossa and the furrow for the occipital artery.—**C. mediana**. A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior surface of the ericoid cartilage.—**C. mentalis externa (mandibulæ)**. See *Mental* PROMINENCE.—**C. muscularis ossis occipitis**. A ridge on each side of the occipital bone, which passes out from the pharyngeal spine toward the occipital condyle.—**C. nasalis (ossis maxillaris superioris)**. See *Nasal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. obturatoria**. See *SPINE of the pubic bone*.—**C. occipitalis externa**.

See *External occipital* CREST.—**C. occipitalis interna**. See *Internal occipital* CREST.—**C. orbitalis**. See *Orbital* CREST.—**C. ossis ilii**. See CREST of the *ilium*.—**C. ossis lacrimalis**. See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. ossis maxillaris superioris ethmoidalis**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. ossis nasalis**. See *Nasal* CREST.—**Cristæ penis**. Rough ridges upon the outer surface of the descending rami of the os pubis, to which the crura of the penis are attached.—**C. ossis pubis**. See CREST of the *pubic bone*.—**C. petrosa**. A ridge on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the anterior surface of the styloid process and the petromastoid fissure.—**C. pharyngea**. See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**C. pubis**. See CREST of the *pubic bone*.—**C. pyramidalis**. See *C. vestibuli*.—**C. radii**. The c. interossea of the radius.—**C. sacralis**. See CREST of the *sacrum*.—**C. sagittalis**. See *Inferior curved* LINE of the *occipital bone*.—**C. semicircularis**. See *Temporal* CREST.—**C. semilunaris**. The anterior portion of the c. fenestræ rotundæ.—**C. semiinfundibuli anterior**. A ridge upon the internal surface of the inferior maxilla which forms the anterior margin of the semiinfundibulum inframaxillare.—**C. semiinfundibuli posterior**. A ridge forming the posterior margin of the semiinfundibulum inframaxillare.—**C. sphenoidalis**. See *Sphenoidal* CREST.—**C. sphenomaxillaris**. See *Sphenomaxillary* CREST.—**C. spiralis**. See *LAMINA spiralis*.—**C. stapedis**. A small ridge upon the inferior surface of the stapes, running in its longest diameter, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts.—**C. sulci mylohyoidei anterior**. The anterior elevated margin of the mylohyoid groove.—**C. sulci mylohyoidei posterior**. The posterior elevated edge of the mylohyoid groove.—**Cristæ superciliares**. See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**C. tibiarum**. See CREST of the *tibia*.—**C. transversa**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. transversa ossis maxillaris superioris**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. tubæ Eustachii**. A longitudinal ridge sometimes found on the lower surface of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube.—**C. turbinalis**. See *Superior turbinate* CREST and *Inferior turbinate* CREST.—**C. turbinalis inferior (ossis maxillæ)**. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. turbinalis media**. **C. turbinalis ossis maxillaris superioris**. **C. turbinalis ossis palatini**. **C. turbinalis superior**. See *Superior turbinate* CREST.—**C. ulnæ**. The c. interossea of the ulna.—**C. urethræ**. **C. urethralis**. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**Cristæ vaginæ**. The rugæ of the vagina.—**Crista vestibuli**. Fr., *crête du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofskamm*. A nearly vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear, which separates the recessus hemisphæricus from the recessus hemiellipticus.—**C. zygomatica**. See *Zygomatic* CREST.—**C. zygomaticoorbitalis**. A term sometimes applied to the zygomatic and orbital crests regarded as a continuous crest.

CRISTALLUS, *m.* A little crystal.

CRISTARIA, *f.* Fr., *crestarie, cristaire*. 1. A genus of the *Moluccæ*. 2. The genus *Poiræa*.—**C. betonicæfolia**. Fr., *cristaire à feuilles de bêtaine*. A Chilean species of *C.* (1st def.), used as a febrifuge.

CRISTATE. Lat., *cristatus*. Fr., *cristé, crêté*. Crested.

CRISTULA, *f.*, dim. of *crista*. A little crest.

CRITH. From *κριθή*, barley, a barleycorn. Ger., *Krieth*. The unit of weight for gases. It is the weight, *in vacuo*, of 1 litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and with a tension of 76 centimetres (the normal height of the barometer). It equals .0896 gramme.

CRITHÆ, *f.* *Crithæ*. Fr., *κριθή*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gerstenkorn*. 1. Barley. 2. See HORDEOLUM.

CRITHIASIS, *f.* *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. Gr., *κριθιασις* (from *κριθή*, barley). Fr., *crithiase*. Ger., *Rehe, Rehrkrankheit*. The foundering of horses (from its being attributed to their eating barley to excess).

CRITHICUS. Pertaining to barley or to a styte.

CRITHID'ION, CRITHID'IUM, *n.* Gr., κριθίδιον (dim. of κριθή). A little styce.

CRITH'MIC. Fr., *crithmique*. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crithmum*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide crithmique*. An acid obtained by the oxidation of the volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*.—**C. aldehyde**. An oily liquid obtained by the action of nitric acid on volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*.

CRITH'MUM, *n.* Gr., κριθμόν, κρήμον. Fr., *criste-marine*. Ger., *Bacille*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**C. marinum**, **C. maritimum**. Fr., *criste-marine*. Ger., *See-Bacillenkraut*. The samphire, growing along the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. Aromatic and diuretic, and formerly used for diseases of the kidneys and verminous affections.

CRIT'ICAL. Gr., κριτικός. Lat., *criticus*. Fr., *critique*. Ger., *kritisch*. Of or pertaining to a crisis or to a time at which a crisis occurs or is to be expected.

CROCA'TUS. See **CROCEOUS**.

CRO'CEOUS. Gr., κροκόεις. Lat., *croceus, crocoides, crocatus*. Fr., *safrané*. Ger., *safranfarbig, safrangelb*. Saffron-colored; in pharmacy, containing saffron.

CRO'CETIN. Fr., *crocétine*. A red powder, $C_{34}H_{46}O_9$, obtained by the decomposition of crocin by lime or baryta water.

CRO'CIC ACID. Lat., *acidum crocicum*. See **CROCONIC acid**.

CROCIDIS'MUS, *m.*, **CROCIDIX'IS**, *f.* -idis'mi, -dic'eos (-is). Gr., κροκιδισμός (from κροκιδίζειν, to pick at). See **CARPHOLOGY**.

CRO'CIN. Fr., *crocine*. Ger., *C*. The coloring matter obtained from *Crocus sativus*, *Gardenia grandifolia*, and *Fabiana imbricata*.

CROCITA'TIO, *f.*, **CROCI'TUS**, *m.* -tio'nis, -i'tus. From *crocitare* and *crociore*, to croak like a raven. A croaking sound.

CROCOID'EUS. See **CROCEOUS**.

CRO'CONATE. Ger., *krokonsaures Salz*. A salt of croconic acid.

CROCON'IC. Fr., *croconique*. Saffron-colored.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum croconicum*. Fr., *acide croconique*. Ger., *Krokonsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, $C_5H_2O_5$.

CROCOXAN'THIN. From κρόκος (see **CROCUS**), and ξανθός, yellow. A yellow coloring matter occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*.

CRO'CUS, *m.* Gr., κρόκος. Fr., *safran*. Ger., *Safran*. 1. A genus of the *Iridaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., saffron or the stigmata of *C. sativus*. 3. Any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color. 4. Of Galen, the yolk of an egg.—**C. officinalis**. *C. sativus*.—**C. sativus**. Fr., *safran cultivé*. Ger., *ächter (oder wahrer) Safran*. A species of *C.* (1st def.) supposed to be indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor, where it has long been in cultivation. The stigmata, the saffron of commerce, are the official part of the plant and were formerly considered highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic, and are still used in Europe as a stimulant and emmenagogue, but in Great Britain and the United States they are used only as a coloring agent. Cf. **SAFFRON**.

CROC'DIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., κροκνδισμός (from κροκνδίζειν, to pick at). See **CARPHOLOGY**.

CRO'CYDOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κροκός, woolen nap, and καρκίνωμα (see **CARCINOMA**). Fr., *crocodydocarcinome*. Ger., *Faserkrebs*. Fibrous cancer.

CROSS. Gr., σταυρός, σκόλοψ. Lat., *crux*. Fr., *croix*. Ger., *Kreuz*. Any structure formed of parts that cross each other.—**C. of the aorta**. The arch of the aorta.—**Plantar c.** See **Plantar ARCH**.

CROSS' BIRTH. Parturition with the fetus presenting by any other part than one pole, especially by the shoulder or the trunk.

CROSSED. Lat., *cruciatas*. Fr., *croisé*. Ger., *gekrenzt*. Passing from one lateral half of the body to the other

(said of structures); occurring in the lateral half opposite to the one in which the causative lesion is situated (said of paralysis, etc.).

CROS'SING. Fr., *croisement, métissage*. Ger., *Kreuzung*. The production of a cross breed by the union of a male and female of different breeds.

CROSSOP'TERIN (E). An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Crossopteryx febrifuga*.

CROSSOP'TERYX, *f.* -ry'gos (-is). From κροσσός, fringe, and πτέρυξ, a wing. Fr., *c*. A genus of rubiaceous plants indigenous to tropical Africa.—**C. febrifuga**, **C. kotschyana**. A tree growing in tropical Africa possessing febrifuge properties.

CROTACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crotaconique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, derived from a chlorine derivative of crotonic acid and isomeric with itaconic acid.

CROTALA'RIA, *f.* From κράταλον, a rattle, from the rattling of the loose seeds in the horny pod. Fr., *crotalaire*. Ger., *Klapperschote*. The rattle pod; a genus of leguminous herbs or shrubs.—**C. angulosa**. Fr., *crotalaire anguleuse*. *C. verrucosa*.—**C. Benghalensis**. *C. juncea*.—**C. caerulea**. *C. verrucosa*.—**C. espadilla**. A species indigenous to Venezuela, where it is used in decoction as a sudorific in fevers.—**C. fenestrata**. *C. juncea*.—**C. flexuosa**. *C. verrucosa*.—**C. juncea**. Fr., *crotalaire jonciforme*. The sun hemp plant of India. The seeds are used by the Indian women, in the form of a powder mixed with oil, to make their hair grow. The medicinal virtues of the plant are similar to those of *C. verrucosa*.—**C. laburnifolia**. A species found in the East Indies, having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*.—**C. quinquefolia**. A species found in the East Indies, used like *C. verrucosa*.—**C. retusa**. Fr., *crotalaire émonssée*. Beng., *bijhunjhun*. A species having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. It is indigenous to India.—**C. sagittalis**. Fr., *crotalaire sagittée*. An annual species found in the United States and the West Indies. It has similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*.—**C. sericea**. A variety of *C. juncea*.—**C. tenuifolia**. *C. juncea*.—**C. verrucosa**. Hind., *bhusan*. A species found in the East and West Indies. The leaves are used as an emetic in gastric and bilious fevers, and also externally and in infusion internally in skin eruptions. The root is employed in colic.

CROT'ALIN. Fr., *crotaline*. Ger., *C*. The venom of the rattlesnake.

CROTAPHI'TES. Gr., κροταφίτης. Fr., *crotaphite*. Pertaining to the temple; as a *n.* in the *m.* (μὺς understood), the temporal muscle; as a *n.* in the *f.*, *crotaphitis* (πληγή understood), a blow on the temple.

CROTAPHIT'IC. Lat., *crotaphites*. See **TEMPORAL**.

CROTAPHIT'ICOBUCINATO'RIOUS. Relating to the temporal and to the buccinator regions or muscles.

CROTA'PHIUM, *n.* From κροταφίος, temporal. A throbbing in the head, especially in the temporal region.

CROT'APHOGAN'GLION, *n.* From κροταφος, the temple, and γάγγλιον (see **GANGLION**). The otic ganglion.

CROT'APHOS, CROT'APHUS, *m.* Gr., κρόταφος. 1. The temple or the temporal bone. 2. Of Caelius Aurelianus, pain in the temple.

CROTCH'ET. Lat., *uncinus attractorius*. Fr., *crochet aigu*. Ger., *spitzer Haken*. An obstetrical instrument consisting of a long shank of steel terminating in a short, sharp hook to be engaged in the interior of the foetal skull, after perforation, for extracting the head.—**Body c.** A heavy guarded c. used for extracting the body of the foetus after the removal of the head.—**Guarded c.** A c. to which a movable blunt guard is attached at the shank, capable of being closed over the sharp extremity and preventing the latter from injuring the maternal structures if the instrument slips.

CRO'TON, *m.* (as used by some botanical writers, *n.*). -to'nus (-is). Gr., κρότων, κροτών. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Kroton*,

Wunderbaum (2d def.). 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. 2. *Ricinus communis*. 3. A variety of sputum containing purulent masses.—**C. antisiphiliticus**. Fr., *c. antisiphilitique*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are employed in decoction against syphilis, and used externally in poultices.—**C. argyranthemum**. A species indigenous to Georgia and Florida. An infusion of the plant is a reputed remedy for colic, diarrhœa, sore mouth, sore throat, etc., and its fresh juice is used as a vulnerary.—**C. aromaticus**. Fr., *c. aromatique*. A small tree found in the East Indies, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The exudation from the twigs (caused by the puncture of insects) is one of the varieties of gum lac, and is also used as a vulnerary.—**C. balsamifer**. Fr., *c. balsamique, bois du petit barne*. Seaside balsam; a species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs, especially *eau de Montes*.—**C. camaza**. A species indigenous to the Philippines; its fruit is astringent, and its seeds are purgative in small and poisonous in large doses.—**C. campestris**. Fr., *c. des champs*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The root is purgative and is employed in syphilis.—**C. cascarilla**. Fr., *c. cascarille*. Ger., *falscher Kaskarillkroton*. A species found in the West Indies. Though formerly a source of the cascarilla of commerce, it yields none now. Its bark is an aromatic bitter.—**C. cascarilloides**. A species indigenous to Hayti. Its bark was formerly known to commerce as cascarilla.—**C. chamædryfolius**. A species indigenous to Colombia and the Antilles; used as a vulnerary and resolvent.—**C. chloral**. See BUTYL CHLORAL.—**C. coccineus**. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon; used in snake bites.—**C. corylifolius**. A West Indian shrub, used as an aromatic tonic and carminative and as a vulnerary.—**C. dioicus**. A Mexican species. The root and the seeds are drastic, and the fixed oil of the latter has been recommended as a substitute for c. oil.—**C. draconoides**. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depurative properties.—**C. eleuteria**. Fr., *bois de musc*. Ger., *wahrer Kaskarille-Kroton*. 1. *C. Sloanei*. 2. *Cluytia eleuteria*, which furnishes the true cascarilla bark (cortex cascarillæ) of commerce; a small tree indigenous to the West Indies, chiefly the Bahamas. See CASCARILLA.—**C. flavens**. Fr., *petit baume*. Yellow balsam; a species employed at Martinique as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs. It is also used in baths and fomentations.—**C. fulvus**. A species the root of which is used in Brazil as a purgative in syphilis.—**C. glabellus**. A species indigenous to Mexico and the West Indies. It furnishes an inferior cascarilla, which is official in the pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Spain, and the Netherlands.—**C. hibiscifolius**. Fr., *c. à feuilles d'hibiscus*. A species growing in New Granada; it yields a kind of dragon's blood.—**C. humilis**. A species indigenous to Jamaica and Hayti. The leaves are aromatic, and are used in baths and fomentations.—**Crotonis oleum**. See *C. oil*.—**C. jamalgota**. *C. tiglium*.—**C. linearis**. A species indigenous to the Antilles, often confounded with *C. cascarilla*. An infusion of the leaves is used in Jamaica in colic and to aromatize baths.—**C. lobatum**. An East Indian species. The oil of the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism, and the leaves are applied to boils and abscesses.—**C. lucidus**. A West Indian species. The bark is often substituted for that of *C. eleuteria*. It has not the bitter taste or the aromatic properties of true cascarilla bark.—**C. macrostachys**. A species used in Abyssinia as a vermifuge.—**C. malambo**. A small tree indigenous to the coast of Venezuela and Colombia, yielding an aromatic bark, called in Colombia *canella del páramo* (cortex malambo), which has been used satisfactorily as a substitute for Peruvian bark.—**C. micans**. A species found in the West Indies; used as an

aromatic embrocation.—**C. niveum**, **C. niveus**. A South American species. The juice is used as a vulnerary.—**C. oblongifolium**. A species the root bark of which is used in India, in infusion and decoction, as a cholagogue, purgative, and resolvent, and externally as an application to sprains, bruises, and rheumatic swellings.—**C. oil**. Lat., *oleum tiglii* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], seu *crotonis tiglii, crotonis oleum*), *oleum crotonis tiglii, oleum a semine crotonis* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile de c. tiglium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Krotonöl*. A pale or yellowish-brown viscid fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *C. tiglium*, of faint odor and hot and acrid taste, with a sp. gr. of from 0.940 to 0.955, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. It contains tiglic acid, isomeric with angelic acid, but differing in its melting point. It is a powerful drastic purgative, and is chiefly used in coma and in obstinate constipation. Applied externally, it acts as an irritant, causing a pustular eruption.—**C. organifolius**. A West Indian species. The sap is used like copaiba balsam, also as a vulnerary.—**C. pavana**. A species indigenous to Ava and Camrup. The seeds probably furnish some of the c. oil of commerce, and the wood is said to be purgative and diaphoretic.—**C. perdiceps**, **C. perdicipes**. Fr., *c. pied de perdrix*. An herbaceous Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used for wounds, snake bites, etc., as a diuretic, and in syphilis.—**C. pseudochina**. Fr., *c. faux-quina*. Ger., *Kopalchi-Kroton*. A species indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It furnishes one of the varieties of *copalchi* bark, the *quina blanca* of the Mexicans.—**C. salutaris**. A plant of which the juice possesses sudorific qualities.—**C. sanguiferus**, **C. sanguifluus**. A species found in Mexico and Colombia. Its sap furnishes a variety of dragon's blood; the juice and branches are astringent.—**C. solanifolius**, **C. suberosus**. Fr., *c. subéreux*. A Mexican species, supposed to be the source of one variety of *copalchi* bark.—**C. thuriferus**. Fr., *c. à encens*. A South American species which furnishes a balsamic resin used as incense.—**C. tiglium**. The c. tree, and the source of c. seeds, from which c. oil is expressed.—**C. tiliaefolius**. Fr., *c. à feuilles de tilleul*. A variety of *C. aromaticus*. The sap is used in Ceylon as a vulnerary.—**C. urucurana** [A. Brogniart]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depurative properties.—**C. villosum**. An Arabian shrub employed like *C. lobatum*.—**Linimentum crotonis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment crotoné*. Ger., *Krotonöl-Liniment*. A liniment of 1 part of c. oil and 7 parts each of oil of cajeput and rectified spirit.—**Oleum crotonis** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **Oleum crotonis tiglii**, **Oleum e semine crotonis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. oil*.
CRO'TONAL. A bivalent radicle consisting of crotonic aldehyde deprived of its oxygen.
CRO'TONATE. Fr., *c. Ger., krotonsaures Salz*. A salt of crotonic acid.
CROTON'IC. Fr., *crotonique*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Croton*; also derived from a plant of that genus.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide crotonique*. Ger., *Krotonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_5O_2$, of which three isomeric varieties are known.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde crotonique*. Ger., *Krotonaldehyd*. An aldehyde obtained from acetic aldehyde by long boiling at 100° C. with a concentrated solution of potassic acetate or with zinc chloride and a little water.
CRO'TONIN (E). Lat., *crotonina*. Fr., *c. Ger., Krotonin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained from croton seeds, found to be a magnesium soap with an alkaline reaction.
CRO'TONOL. Fr., *c. According to Schlippe*, the vesicating principle of croton oil, $C_8H_{13}O_2$.
CROTONOLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide crotonoléique*. Ger., *Krotonölsäure*. An acid existing in croton oil, both free and in combination as a glyceride. According to Kobert, it is the vesicant and purgative principle of the oil.

CROTONYLENE. Fr., *crotonylène*. Ger., *Krotonylen*. A colorless liquid, C_7H_8 , occurring in the gaseous state in coal gas.

CROUP. Lat., *angina laryngea* (seu *trachealis*). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., häutige Bräune*. 1. A term (said to be of Scottish origin) formerly applied to an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx or the larynx and trachea, characterized by the formation of a fibrinous exudation on the surface of the membrane which encroaches on the calibre of the larynx or trachea, and thus gives rise to a hoarse, ringing cough and sonorous, labored, and seriously or even fatally obstructed breathing. It occurs mostly in young children, and is distinguished from spasmodic and oedematous obstruction of the larynx by its gradual onset, by the fact that both inspiration and expiration are impeded, and by the continuance of the obstruction by day as well as by night. Those who use the word in this sense regard the disease as of rare occurrence, as purely a local inflammation, not specific and not infectious. 2. As now more and more accepted, a diseased state having the same symptoms, but constituting a laryngeal or laryngeal and tracheal manifestation of diphtheria; therefore characterized by an exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane instead of on its surface, giving rise to swelling and necrosis of the superjacent portion. 3. A popular term for any acute laryngeal affection accompanied by obstructed breathing or a hoarse, ringing cough, especially catarrh of the larynx, with oedema or spasm, or both.—**Ascendant c.**, **Ascending c.** Ger., *aufsteigender C.* C. beginning in the bronchi or the trachea, and ascending to the larynx.—**Bronchial c.** See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**Catarrhal c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Cerebral c.**, **Cerebral spasmodic c.** Of Clarke and other English writers, a form of *c.* which was supposed to be due to cerebral disorder. Vogel says that autopsies did not reveal any brain lesion, and he considers the trouble as identical with spasm of the glottis.—**Chronic c.** See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**C. kettle.** A kettle provided with an alcohol lamp for boiling water, and with a long spout for carrying the steam to the patient's mouth.—**C. membrane.** The plastic deposit or exudation which occurs in *c.*—**Descendant c.**, **Descending c.** Ger., *absteigender C.* C. beginning in the throat and descending to the trachea and bronchi.—**Diphtheritic c.**, **Endemic c.**, **Epidemic c.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**False c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Fibrinous c.**, **Idiopathic c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Laryngeal c.** *c.* confined to the larynx.—**Membranous c.** See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Mucopurulent c.** *c.* in which the exudation is mucopurulent.—**Palpebral c.** See *Diphtheritic CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**Pharyngeal c.** *c.* of the pharynx.—**Primary c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Pseudo c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Pseudomembranous c.** See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secundärer C.* Laryngeal stenosis in consequence of some other disease, of an extension of a morbid process from the parts above the glottis to the larynx, or as a manifestation of some general or other laryngeal disease.—**Spasmodic c.**, **Spurious c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**True c.** Fr., *vrai c.* See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Uterine c.** See *Croupous ENDOMETRITIS*.

CROUPAL. See *CROUPOUS*.

CROUPPOUS. Lat., *crouposus*. Fr., *croupeux*. Ger., *croupös*. Characterized by fibrinous exudation like that of croup (1st def.); pertaining to or resembling croup.

CROUPY. Hoarse, crouplike (said of a cough and of the respiration); affected with or prone to attacks of croup (3d def.).

CROWING. Resembling the sound of the domestic cock.

CROWN. Lat., *corona*, *pileus* (3d def.). Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Krone*. 1. See *CORONA*. 2. A term formerly ap-

plied by midwives to the os uteri, because it crowned the child's head during the expulsive stage of labor. 3. The top of the head, especially the vertex.—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *couronne ciliaire*. The ciliary zone.—**C. of a tooth.** Fr., *couronne de la dent*. Ger., *Zahnkrone*. That part of the tooth which projects above the gum.—**C. of a trephine.** Fr., *couronne du trépan*. Ger., *Trepankrone*. The cutting portion of the instrument as distinguished from its shank and handle.—**C. of the glans.** See *CORONA glandis*.

CROWN'ING. Lat., *coronatio*. Fr., *couronnement*. Ger., *Krönung*. The retraction of the cervix uteri over the presenting part of the fœtus during the expulsive stage of labor.

CRUCIAL. Lat., *crucialis*, *cruciatus* (from *cruz*, a cross). Fr., *c.*, *croisé*. Ger., *kreuzförmig*. 1. Resembling a cross. 2. Conclusive (e. g., a *c.* test).

CRUCIATE. Lat., *cruciatus*. Fr., *en croix*. Ger., *gekreuzt*. Cross-shaped (not to be confounded with *decussate*).

CRUCIATUS. 1. See *CRUCIAL* and *CRUCIATE*. 2. Intense (said of pain).

CRUCIBLE. Lat., *crucibulum*. Fr., *creuset*. Ger., *Schmelztiegel*. A metallic or earthen vessel used for fusing or incinerating.

CRUCIFORM. Lat., *cruciformis* (from *cruz*, a cross, and *forma*, form). See *CRUCIATE*.

CRUDITAS, *f.* -*a'tis*. 1. Crudity. 2. Indigestion.—**C. morborum**, **C. morbosa**. Ger., *kraukhafte Crudität*. An old term for the peccant matter of disease, especially when it was supposed to resist elimination by crisis.

CRUDITY. Gr., *ωρότης*. Lat., *cruditas*. Fr., *crudité*. Ger., *Crudität*, *Rohheit*. The state of being raw.

CRUENTATE. Fr., *cruenté*. Rendered bloody.

CRUENTATION. Lat., *cruentatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Be-
fleckung mit Blut*. An oozing or flowing of blood from a corpse; due to putrefaction of the blood in the veins, giving rise to gases that exert pressure within them.

CRUENTIN. Fr., *cruentine*. Ger., *C.* Of Thudichum, a substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin.

CRUENTOUS. See *CRUENTUS*.

CRUENTURE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *cruentus*, bloody, and *οἶρον*, urine. See *HEMATURIA*.

CRUENTUS. Gr., *αἰματώδης*. Fr., *sanglant*. Ger., *blutig*. 1. Bloody. 2. Used in abstracting blood (see *Wet cup*).

CRUMEN, *n.* *Cruminiis*. Fr., *crumène*. See *LACRYMAL SINUS*.

CRUMENA, *f.* Gr., *βαλάντιον*, *μαρσῦπιον*. Fr., *crumène*. Ger., *Beutel*. A sac.—**C. nuptialis**. The scrotum.—**C. urinaria**. The urinary bladder.

CRUOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Blood, especially venous, or extravasated, or coagulated blood.

CRUOR'IC. Fr., *crurorique*. Pertaining to cruor.

CRUORIN. See *HEMOGLOBIN*.

CRURA, *n.*, pl. of *crus* (*q. v.*).

CRURÆUS, *m.* Fr., *muscle crural*. Ger., *tiefer Unterschenkelstrecker*. A muscle of the thigh, lying behind the rectus femoris. It arises from the upper two thirds of the anterior surface of the femur and from the anterior intertrochanteric line, and unites with the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris. Cf. *Quadriceps EXTENSOR cruris*.

CRURAL. Lat., *cruralis*. Fr., Ger., *c.*, *zum Schenkel gehörig*. Pertaining to the lower limb.

CRURALIS. Crural; as a *n.*, see *CRURÆUS*.

CRURINE. Rhodanate of bismuth and quinine; an antiseptic said to be especially useful topically in chronic ulcer of the leg.

CRURITIS, *f.* -*rit'idis*. From *crus*, the leg. Of Hosack, phlegmasia dolens.

CRURI'US, *m.* See *CRURÆUS*.

CRUR'ROGENITAL. Pertaining to the thighs and to the genitals.

CRUR'ROIN'GUINAL. From *crus*, the lower limb, and *inguen*, the groin. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the thigh and to the groin.

CRUS, *n.* *Crur'is.* Gr., *σκέλος* (1st def.), *κνήμη* (2d def.). Fr., *jambe*. Ger., *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Unterschenkel* (2d def.). 1. The lower limb. 2. That part of the lower limb that extends from the knee to the ankle. 3. Any leglike structure.—**Anterior c. of the stapes.** The anterior and straighter of the two processes which connect the neck of the stapes with the base.—**Crura ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Middle PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*.—**Crura adscendentes cerebelli.** See *Superior PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*.—**C. ampullare (canalis semicircularis).** Fr., *extrémité ampullaire*. The enlarged or ampullary extremity of each semicircular canal of the internal ear, in contradistinction to *c. simplex*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris anterioris.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris inferioris.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris internum.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris posterius.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris superius.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis externi medium.** See *Triangular LIGAMENT*.—**C. annuli obturatorii tendineum.** See *C. tendineum annuli obturatorii*.—**C. antorius.** See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**C. antorius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**Crura anteriora fornicis.** See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**C. antorius helicis.** See *CRISTA helicis*.—**C. antorius medullæ oblongatæ.** Of Winslow, the *c. cerebri*.—**Crura antheliciis.** See *Crura bifurcata*.—**C. antheliciis inferius.** The lower one of the crura bifurcata.—**C. antheliciis superius.** The upper one of the crura bifurcata.—**C. arcus vertebralis.** The lamina of the vertebra.—**C. barbadicum.** See *Barbadoes LEG*.—**Crura bifurcata.** Two ridges on the inner surface of the external ear, meeting at the anthelix.—**C. breve incudis.** See *C. incudis breve*.—**C. canalis semicircularis ampullare.** See *C. ampullare*.—**C. canalis semicircularis simplex.** Fr., *extrémité simple (ou non-ampullaire)*. The straight, unexpanded extremity of each semicircular canal.—**Crura cerebelli.** See *Superior, Middle, and Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad eminentiam quadrigeminas).** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem (seu lateralia).** See *Middle PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*.—**Crura cerebelli anteriora (seu ascendencia).** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli descendencia.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli encephali.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli inferiora.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli magna (seu media).** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli posteriora (seu postica).** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebelli superiora.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura e cerebello ad medullam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Crura cerebri (seu cerebri ad pontem, seu cerebri magna).** Fr., *pédoncles du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnschenkel*. Two thick bundles of white substance which extend from the upper border of the pons Varolii, diverging to enter the cerebral hemispheres. Between them is situated the posterior perforated space. In structure each *c.* is composed of superficial and deep bundles of fibres, separated from each other by a mass of gray matter, called the *locus niger*. The superficial layers are distinguished as the

crusta, and are a prolongation of the anterior pyramids; the deep layers are prolonged from the olivary fasciculi and the lateral and posterior columns of the medulla oblongata. One bundle is known as the tegmentum.—**Crura clitoridis.** Fr., *racines du clitoris*. Ger., *Kitzlerschenkel*. The deep-seated roots of the clitoris, one on each side, attached to the borders of the ascending rami of the ischia and the descending rami of the ossa pubis. They unite anteriorly to form the body of the organ.—**Crura corporum cavernosorum penis.** See *Crura penis*.—**C. curvilineum.** See *Posterior c. of the stapes*.—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) externa.** See *External PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) interna.** See *Internal PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) media.** See *Middle PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—**C. externum annuli inguinalis anterioris (seu canalis inguinalis).** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**Crura fornicis anteriora.** See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**Crura fornicis posteriora.** See *Posterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**C. glandis.** The inferior fold of the nymphæ, which passes beneath the clitoris, becomes attached to the glans, and forms the frenum.—**Crura helicis.** See *Crura bifurcata*.—**C. incudis breve.** The processus brevis of the incus.—**C. incudis descendens (seu inferius, seu longum).** The processus longus of the incus.—**C. incudis posterius (seu transversum).** The processus transversus of the incus.—**C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** The internal pillar of the external abdominal ring.—**C. inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** A short bundle of fibres which passes down from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas and is inserted into the body of the axis. Cf. *LIGAMENTUM occipitale posterius medium*.—**C. internum annuli inguinalis anterioris (seu canalis inguinalis).** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. longum incudis.** See *C. incudis longum*.—**C. medium.** See *Middle PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum*.—**Crura medullæ oblongatæ ad corpora quadrigemina.** Of Roehmann, the corpora olivaria of Henle, the funiculus olivaris (or ovalis) or lateral tract of the medulla oblongata; of Krause, the eminentie teretes.—**Crura medullæ spinalis.** The anterior and posterior cornua of the spinal cord.—**Crura medullæ spinalis anteriora.** The anterior horns of the spinal cord.—**Crura medullæ spinalis posteriora.** The posterior horns of the spinal cord.—**C. nymphæ externum.** The uppermost part of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the prepuce of the clitoris.—**C. nymphæ internum.** The lower of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the frenum of the clitoris.—**Crura of the clitoris.** See *Crura clitoridis*.—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—**Crura of the fornix.** See *PILLARS of the fornix*.—**Crura penis.** Fr., *racines de la verge*. Ger., *Rut(h)schenkel, Peniswurzel*. Two backward prolongations of the corpora cavernosa penis. They diverge at the symphysis pubis, and are attached to the rami of the os pubis and the ischium.—**Crura posteriora.** The posterior pillars of the fornix cerebri.—**C. posterius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**Crura pyramidis.** The lateral parts of the pyramid of the cerebellum.—**C. rectilineum.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—**C. simplex canaliculi semicircularis.** See *C. canalis semicircularis simplex*.—**Crura stapidis.** See *Anterior and Posterior c. of the stapes*.—**C. stapidis anterioris.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—**C. stapidis curvilineum.** See *Posterior c. of the stapes*.—**C. stapidis rectilineum.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—**Crura superiora cerebelli.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**C. superius annuli inguinalis**

anterioris. The external pillar of the external abdominal ring.—**C. superius ligamenti cruciati.** A bundle of fibres (one on each side) which passes up from the upper margin of the transverse ligament of the atlas, beneath the middle odontoid ligament, to the apex of the odontoid process of the axis.—**C. superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** A bundle of fibres which passes upward from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas, and is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone. Cf. **LIGAMENTUM occipitale posterius medium.**—**C. tendineum annuli obturatorii.** The fibrous margin of the obturator canal.—**C. transversum (ligamenti cruciati).** See **Transverse Ligament of the atlas** (1st def.).—**Crura uteri.** The round ligaments of the uterus.—**Crura ventriculi.** The cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Posterior c. of the stapes.** Lat., *c. curvilineum*. The posterior and most curved of the two processes of the stapes which unite the neck with the base.

CRUSH'ER. Gr., *πιαστήρ, πιαστήριον*. Lat., *instrumentum contusorium*. See **ÉCRASEUR** and **LITHOTRITE**.

CRUSOCREATININ(E). Fr., *crusocréatinine*. Ger., *Crusokreatinin*. An animal alkaloid, $C_8H_8N_2O$. It has been classed among the leucomaines.

CRUST. Lat., *crusta*. Fr., *croûte* (O. Fr., *crouste*). Ger., *Kruste, Borke*. An outer coating, especially one formed by desiccation; ordinarily, a scab, a dry accumulation on the surface of the skin or a mucous membrane or that of a sore, consisting of the products of desquamation, secretion, or exudation, singly or combined.—**French c.** Syphilis.—**Lamellated c.** Lat., *crusta lamellosa*. Fr., *croûte lamelleuse*. Ger., *Schuppengrind*. A c. that is formed in layers one above another.—**Milk c., Milky c.** See **CRUSTA lactea**.—**C. of the peduncle.** Lat., *pes pedunculi*. Fr., *étege inférieure du pédoncule cérébral*. Ger., *Hirnschenkeifuss*. The anterior or ventral portion of the crus cerebri. It is separated from the posterior or dorsal portion by the locus niger, and consists of white nerve fibres which have been divided into five groups, according to their probable function and destination.

CRUS'TA, f. See **CRUST**, **CRUST** of the *peduncle*, and **CRURA cerebri** (under **CRUS**).—**C. adamantina.** The dental enamel.—**C. carnosia.** Fr., *croûte charnue*. The muscular layer of the stomach and intestines.—**C. cruris cerebri.** The c. of the cerebral peduncle.—**C. fibrosa.** See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**C. genu equini.** Syn.: *hippogonyolepos*. The crust found upon the knees of horses in the disease known as "knee scab," "horse crust." It was recommended by J. S. Mettauer in the treatment of epilepsy and other nervous diseases.—**C. inflammatoria.** See **BUFFY COAT**.—**C. lactea.** Fr., *croûte laiteuse* (ou de lait), *gourme*. Ger., *Milchborke, Milchschorf*. Milk crust; an eczematous or seborrhoeal eruption on the face or scalp, or both, in infants, in which incrustation is a predominant feature.—**C. lamellosa.** See **Lamellated CRUST**.—**C. osteoides (radicis), C. petrosa.** See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**C. phlogistica, C. pleuritica.** See **BUFFY COAT**.—**C. pruriginosa.** See **GUTTA rosea**.—**C. serpiginosa.** Ger., *Flechtengrind*. A serpiginous crusted disease of the skin in children, described by Schönlein, the true nature of which is not clearly apparent. According to Schönlein, it often proved fatal.—**C. ulceris.** A scab formed on an ulcer.—**C. vermicularis.** Fr., *croûte vermiculaire*. Of Graaf, the mucous coat of the stomach or of the intestines.—**C. villosa.** The gastrointestinal mucous membrane.—**C. villosa ventriculi.** The mucous coat of the stomach.

CRUSTA'CEOUS. Lat., *crustaceus*. Fr., *crustacé*. Ger., *Krustig*. 1. Belonging to the *Crustacea*. 2. Scabby.

CRUSTA'TION. See **INCRUSTATION**.

CRUS'TOSE. Lat., *crustosus*. Fr., *croûteux*. Ger., *rin-*

denartig. Crusted; characterized by or attended with the formation of crusts.

CRUS'TULA, f. Gr., *πλακίδιον* (1st def.). 1. A small, thin crust. 2. An old name for an effusion of blood beneath the conjunctiva.

CRUSTU'LIFORM. Lat., *crustuliformis* (from *crustula* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *crustuliforme*. Cake-shaped.

CRUTCH. Gr., *βακτηρίς*. Lat., *baculus*. Fr., *bequille*. Ger., *Krücke*. 1. A staff long enough to reach from the axilla to the ground, having a crescentic cross piece at the upper end for supporting the weight of the body in walking. 2. Any instrument having a crescentic cross piece at the end, used for guiding thread, the fillet, etc.—**Ischiadic c.** An instrument resembling a c. (1st def.), taking its bearing in the ischiadic region, and being secured to the lower limb.—**Wheel c.** A go-cart.

CRUX, f. *Cru'cis*. Gr., *σταυρός*. A cross.—**C. cervi.** Syn.: *ossiculum de corde cervi*. An old name for a cross-shaped ossicle found in the heart of the deer, formerly thought to be remedial in heart diseases.

CRUXT. A so called "porcupine man"; a person affected with a spinous form of congenital ichthyosis.

CRY. Gr., *βοή*. Lat., *clamor*. Fr., *cri*. Ger., *Schrei*. 1. The characteristic sound produced in crying. 2. Any vocal sound other than that of articulate speech or of laughing, coughing, etc., especially a sudden, shrieklike sound.—**Epileptic c.** Fr., *cri épileptique*. Ger., *epileptischer Schrei*. A sharp, sudden cry, "shrill and terrifying to man and beast," uttered by epileptics at the beginning of an attack of epilepsy gravior. It is believed to be involuntary, occurring as it does when the patient is partially or wholly unconscious, and is caused by the spasmodic action of expiratory and laryngeal muscles.—**Hydrocephalic c.** Fr., *cri hydrocéphalique, cri hydrocéphalique, cri méningitique, cri cérébral*. Ger., *hydrocephalischer Schrei*. A single violent cry, resembling that uttered by a person surprised by a great danger [Trousseau]; heard in cerebral diseases of children especially, such as tuberculous meningitis and acute hydrocephalus. It occurs during sleep or coma often at periods of five, ten, or fifteen minutes, sometimes every hour, during several days. As the disease progresses, the cries become less frequent, although they have been observed at the ultimate period of the disease.

CRYESTHE'SIA, f. From *κρύος*, cold, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *cryesthésie*. Abnormal sensibility to cold, either spontaneous or produced by contact with cold objects.

CRYANESTHE'SIA, f. From *κρύος*, cold, a priv., and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Morbid insensibility to cold, sometimes observed in exophthalmic goitre.

CRYERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *κρυερός*, chilling. Fr., *cryérose*. The sensation felt on touching a cold object, especially a reptile.

CRYMO'DES. Gr., *κρυμώδης* (from *κρυμός*, frost, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *crymode*. Ger., *eiskalt*. Icy cold; as a n. f. (*febris* understood), algid fever. (Lat., *febris algida*; Fr., *fièvre algide*; Ger., *Eisfieber*). Of Aetius, a form of fever with pulmonary inflammation and coldness of the surface.

CRYMODYN'IA, f. From *κρυμός*, coldness, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *crymodynie*. Ger., *kalter Gliederfluss*. Syn.: *rheumatismus chronicus frigidus*. An old term variously interpreted as having meant rheumatoid pain with coldness of the affected parts, the same resulting from exposure to cold, or any form of chronic (non-febrile) rheumatism.

CRYMO'SES, f. pl. From *κρυμός*, icy cold. Diseases attributed to the action of cold.

CRYMOTHER'APY. From *κρυμός*, icy cold, and *θεραπεία*, therapeutics. The therapeutical use of intense cold.

CRYOGENOUS. From κρύος, frost, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *cryogène*. Giving rise to cold, frigorific.

CRYOHYDRATE. From κρύος, frost, and ὕδωρ, water. A crystalline body formed by the union of a salt (ordinarily anhydrous) with a definite proportion of water of combination, under the influence of a very low temperature.

CRYOMETER. Fr., *cryomètre*. From κρύος, cold, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of cold. Cf. THERMOMETER.

CRYOPHORUS, m. From κρύος, cold, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cryophore*. Ger., *Kryophor*. An instrument invented by Wollaston for the purpose of freezing liquids by reason of the heat absorbed in their own evaporation.

CRYOS, n. *Cry'eos* (-is). Gr., κρύος. Coldness; hardness, as if from freezing.

CRYOSCOPE. From κρύος, cold, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Kryoskop*. An apparatus for ascertaining the freezing point of a liquid (physiological or pathological), consisting of a tube to hold the liquid, a freezer, and a delicate thermometer; employed to show the osmotic tension of the liquid and particularly variations in the freezing point of the urine in certain diseases.

CRYOSCOPY. Fr., *cryoscopie*. Ger., *Kryoskopie*, *Gefrierpunktsbestimmung*. The determination of the freezing point of a liquid.

CRYOSTASE. An antiseptic mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid, camphor, and saponin, with a little oil of turpentine.

CRYPTHALUM, n. From κεκρύφαλος, a bonnet. Ger., *netzfürmiger Magen* (2d def.). 1. A network (see RETICULUM). 2. The second (reticular) stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

CRYPTHELMINTHES, m. pl. From κρυπτός, concealed, and ἔλμινς, a worm. Fr., c. Ger., *Kryphthelminthen*. The entoparasitic *Infusoria*.

CRYPSORCHIS, m. See CRYPTORCHIS, and for other words in *Cryps*-, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Crypt*-.

CRYPT. Gr., κρυπτή (from κρυπτός, hidden). Lat., *crypta*. Fr., *crypte*. Ger., *Krypte*. A small cavity, either entirely closed or opening on a free surface.—**C's of Lieberkühn.** Lat., *cryptæ mucosæ* (see *Lieberkühnianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Lieberkühn*. Ger., *Lieberkühsche Drüsen* (oder *Krypten*). The minute, cæcal glandular tubes of the mucosa of the small and large intestine. They are lined with columnar cells like those covering the villi and general surface of the intestine; they extend to the muscularis mucosæ and open singly, or two or three together, into the lumen of the intestine.—**C's of the tongue.** Ger., *Balgdrüsen der Zungenwurzel*. Small depressions in the mucous membrane of the tongue whose walls are studded with spherical projections each of which contains a vascular loop and is provided with lymph follicles.—**Multilocular c's.** 1. Of Sharpey, simple glands with pouched or loculated walls. 2. The lobules of an acinous or racemose gland.—**Sebaceous c's.** See *Sebaceous GLANDS*.—**Synovial c's.** See *BURSÆ mucosæ*.—**Synoviparous c's.** Small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

CRYPTA, f. 1. See CRYPT. 2. One of the small, round excrescences (glomeruli) terminating the minute branches of the arteries in the cortical portion of the kidney.—**C. gonorrhœæ.** Of J. H. Salisbury, a cryptogam considered by him to be the essential element in the virus of gonorrhœa.—**Cryptæ iridis.** Small crypts on the anterior surface of the iris, near the pupillary margin.—**Cryptæ Littrii.** See *Preputial GLANDS*.—**Cryptæ minimæ** (see *mucosæ*). See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*.—**Cryptæ odoriferæ** (see *preputiales*). See *Preputial GLANDS*.—**Cryptæ sebacææ.** See *Sebaceous*

GLANDS.—**C. syphilitica.** 1. A crater-shaped depression formed by the development of a syphilitic follicular ulcer on a mucous surface, as of the tonsils. 2. Of Salisbury, a cryptogam regarded by him as the cause of syphilis.—**Cryptæ tysonianæ.** See *Preputial GLANDS*.

CRYPTHELMINTHES, m. pl. A preferable form of *Cryphthelminthes* (q. v.).

CRYPTIDIN(E). Fr., c. Ger., *Kryptidin*. An alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₁N, formed by the dry distillation of quinine, cinchonine, or their isomers, with potash, or by the dry distillation of coal.

CRYPTITIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *cryptite*. Inflammation of a crypt.

CRYPTOBIOTIC, CRYPTOBIOTOUS. Lat., *cryptobioticus, cryptobiotus* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and βιωτικός, pertaining to life). Fr., *cryptobiotie, cryptobiotique*. Ger., *kryptobiotisch*. Having latent or dormant life (said of inanimate objects which, like crystals and concretions, increase in size).

CRYPTOCARYA, f. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κάρυον, a nut. Fr., *cryptocarye*. The Australian nutmeg; of R. Brown, a genus of the *Laurinææ*.—**C. australis.** The Moreton bay laurel. The bark contains a bitter alkaloid which, when administered to warm blooded animals, produces death by asphyxia.—**C. densiflora.** A species the bark of which contains an aromatic bitter substance known in Java as *Kitedja*, employed in puerperal convulsions, in spasmodic affections of the intestines, etc.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cryptocéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters in which the head consists of a collection of rudimentary bones, and does not project.

CRYPTOCHÆTE, f. -chæ'tes. From κρυπτός, concealed, and χαίτη, the hair. A section of the genus *Microchæte*.—**C. andicola.** A species found on the highest parts of the Andes, in Peru, where, under the name of *huamanripa*, it is considered a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the air passages.

CRYPTOCOCCUS, m. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *cryptocoque*. Of Kützing, a genus of cryptogams, the type of the *Cryptococceæ*, classed by Decaisne with the *Palmelleæ* and by Meneghini with the *Protococcoidææ*; consisting of hyaline globules arranged without order and forming a mucous mass without definite consistence; found in infusions and stale liquids.—**C. alveareus.** A species supposed to form the mold that sometimes proves destructive to broods of bees. Cf. *BACILLUS alvei*.—**C. cerevisiæ, C. fermentum.** See *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiææ*.—**C. glutinis.** See *SACCHAROMYCES glutinis*.—**C. guttulatus.** The *Saccharomyces guttulatus*.—**C. natans, C. nebulosus.** Species doubtfully identified with the *Micrococcus crepusculum*.—**C. xanthogenicus.** A microorganism described by Domingos Freire, considered by him to be the cause of yellow fever.

CRYPTOCRYS'TALLINE. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κρύσταλλος, a crystal. Occurring in crystals that can not be distinguished with the naked eye.

CRYPTODIDYMUS, m. From κρυπτός, concealed, and δίδυμος, a twin child. See *FÆTUS inclusus*.

CRYPTOGAM. Lat., *cryptogama* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *cryptogame*. Ger., *Kryptogam*. Any flowerless plant.

CRYPTOGAM'IAN, CRYPTOGRAM'IC, CRYPTOGRAM'AMOUS. Lat., *cryptogamus, cryptogamicus*. Fr., *cryptogamique*. Ger., *kryptogamisch*. Of the nature of a cryptogam.

CRYPTOGAMY. Lat., *cryptogamia* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. The state of being cryptogamous. 2. Concealed fructification.

CRYPT'TOIMPETIGINES, f. pl. From κρυπτός, concealed, and impetigo (q. v.). Of Schönlein, a group of

skin diseases in which only a pericarpium is present, without any "fruit products," such as papules, vesicles, etc., or with only slight indications of them; equivalent to the macule and squamæ of Plenck and Willan and the acarpæ of Fuchs.

CRYPTOLITH. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cryptolithe*. A calculus lodged in a crypt.

CRYPTOMYCE/TES, *m. pl.* From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of Bonorden, an order of *Fungi*, including the *Æcidieae*, *Nemasporei*, and *Ascosporei*.

CRYPTOPHAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cryptophanique*. Ger., *Kryptophansäure*. An acid, $H_2C_5H_7NO_5$, to which Thudichum ascribes the acidity of the urine.

CRYPTOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὀφθαλμός*. A congenital defect in which the globe of the eye is hidden by the skin, which stretches across the orbit without any aperture. In some cases so called the eyes and the orbits have been absent.

CRYPTOPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* An individual affected with cryptophthalmia.

CRYPTOP'ANIN(E), CRYPTOPIN(E). Lat., *cryptopina*, *cryptopia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὀπιον*, opium). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kryptopin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, existing in small amount in opium, first obtained from weak alcoholic washings of crude morphine. Its salts are bitter, but cause a subsequent sensation of coolness in the mouth.

CRYPTOPY'IC. Lat., *cryptopyicus* (from *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *cryptopyique*. Due to hidden suppuration (said of a state of disease caused or kept up by an occult abscess).

CRYPTOR'CHID. See CRYPTORCHIS.

CRYPTOR'CHIDISM. Lat., *cryptorchidismus*, *cryptorchidia*. Fr., *cryptorchidie*. Ger., *Kryptorchidismus*. The state of being a cryptorchis.

CRYPTOR'CHIS, *m.* -*orchis* (-is). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *cryptorchide*. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals.

CRYPTORCHIS'MUS, *m.* See CRYPTORCHIDISM.

CRYPTORCHIS'MUS, *m.* See CRYPTORCHISMUS.

CRYPTO'US. Gr., *κρυπτός*. Lat., *cryptos*, *cryptus*. Fr., *caché*. Ger., *verborgen*. Concealed.

CRYPTOZO'US. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ζωή*, life. Fr., *cryptozoé*. Apparently dead, possessed of latent life.

CRYPTOZY'GOUS. From *κρυπτός* concealed, and *ζυγόν*, an arch. Fr., *cryptozyge*. Ger., *Kryptozyg*. Having the dental arches not sufficiently prominent to be visible when the skull, resting on a horizontal plane, is viewed from above.

CRYSOR'CHIS, *f.* Gr., *κρυσόρχις* (from *κρύπτειν*, to conceal, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle). Retraction of one or both of the testicles.

CRYSTAL. Lat., *crystallum*. Gr., *κρύσταλλος*. Fr., *cristal*. Ger., *Krystall*. A substance occurring in a definite geometrical form which is essentially constant for that substance, and which the latter always assumes when the conditions for its production are present.—**Acicular c.** A needle-shaped c.—**Arborescent c's.** C's arranged in slender, spreading branches, somewhat plantlike, as in the frost on windows, and in the delineations on rocks, called dendrites.—**Asthma c's.** See under **ASTHMA**.—**Blood c's.** Blood-red, transparent, doubly refractive, microscopic c's, usually rhomboidal, consisting of oxyhæmoglobin.—**Charcot-Leyden c's.** See under **ASTHMA**.—**Complex c.** A c. bounded by dissimilar faces.—**C. gazing.** Fr., *vision au cristal*. Ger., *Krystallsehen*. The act of gazing upon a c. with a view to rousing subjective visual sensations.—**C. mineral.** Fr., *c. minéral*. Potassium nitrate.—**C's of tartar.** Lat., *crystalli tartari*. Fr., *cristaux de tartre*. C's of potassium bitartrate.—**C's of Venus.** Lat., *crystalli Veneris*. Fr., *cristaux de*

Vénus. C's of copper sulphate.—**C. vision.** A subjective visual sensation or succession of sensations due to c. gazing.—**Ear c's.** See **OTOLITHS**.—**Hæmin c's.** See *Teichmann's c's*.—**Lead chamber c's.** C's of the composition $HSO_3(NO_2)$, formed in the lead chambers in which sulphuric acid is manufactured.—**Simple c.** A c. the faces of which are similar and occupy similar relative positions.—**Teichmann's c's.** Narrow rhombic plates of a nut-brown color, which consist of hæmatin hydrochloride.

CRYSTALHYDRA'TION. The absorption of a definite number of molecules of water by salts on crystallizing. **CRYSTAL'LI**, *m. pl.* 1. Crystals (see **CRYSTALLUS**). 2. An old name for the pocks of varicella.

CRYS'TALLIN. A solution of pyroxylin in wood spirit and amyl acetate; used like collodion and said to dry less rapidly.

CRYSTALLI'NA, *f.* The arachnoid membrane.

CRYSTALLI'NÆ, *f. pl.* See **CRYSTALLI** (2d def.).

CRYS'TALLINE. 1. Aniline. 2. The c. lens.

CRYS'TALLINE. Gr., *κρυσταλλοειδής*. Lat., *crystallinus*. Fr., *cristallin*. Ger., *krystallisch*, *krystallinisch*. Perfectly transparent; resembling or belonging to a crystal; occurring under the form of crystals.

CRYSTALLI'NOCAPSULI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **PHACITIS**.—**C. anterior.** Inflammation of the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens. It is extremely doubtful if this ever occurs except as a consequence of perforating wound of the eyeball and capsule, with or without accompanying iritis.

CRYSTALLINOCELE, *f.* $Kri^{2st}(kru^{6st})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-li^{2n}-o^{(3)}-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $kri^{2st}-a^{2l}-li^{2n}-o^{(3)}-sel$. From *κρυστάλλινος*, the crystalline lens, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Hernia of the crystalline lens.

CRYSTALLISA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. See **CRYSTALLIZATION**.

CRYSTALLI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the crystalline lens, or more properly of its capsule.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. Lat., *crystallisatio*. Fr., *cristallisation*, *crystallisation*. Ger., *Krystallisi(e)rung*, *Krystallbildung*, *Krystallisation*, *Krystallisi(e)rung*. 1. The act of assuming the crystalline form. 2. The body thus formed. 3. The process of rendering crystalline.—**Alternate c.** The successive c. of several different salts in solution.

CRYSTAL'LOCATAP'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*pi'esis*). From *κρύσταλλος*, the crystalline lens, and *καταπίεσις*, a keeping down. See **CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS**.

CRYSTAL'LOCATARAC'TA, *f.* From *κρύσταλλος* the crystalline lens, and *καταράκτης*, a cataract. Fr., *cristallocataracte*. A lenticular cataract.

CRYSTAL'LOCATATH'ESIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-*ath'esis*). From *κρύσταλλος*, the crystalline lens, and *κάθεσις*, a laying down. Fr., *cristallocatathèse*. Reclination (couching) of the crystalline lens.

CRYSTALLO'DES. Gr., *κρυσταλλώδης*. See **CRYSTALLOID**.

CRYSTALLO'GENOUS. From *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Producing or capable of producing crystals.

CRYSTALLO'GENY. Lat., *crystallogenesis*, *crystallogenia* (from *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal, and *γεννάν*, to engender). 1. See **CRYSTALLIZATION** (1st def.). 2. See **CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**.

CRYSTALLOG'RAPHY. Lat., *crystallographia* (from *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *cristallographie*. Ger., *Krystallographie*. The science of the formation and forms of crystals.

CRYS'TALLOID. Gr., *κρυσταλλοειδής* (from *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *crystallodes*, *crystalloides*, *crystalloïdens*. Fr., *cristalloïde*. Ger., *krystallähnlich*. Resembling a crystal in structure or appearance; as a n., of Graham, one of a class of substances distinguished by the rapidity with which their solutions diffuse through a neighboring liquid. See **COLLOIDS**.

CRYSTALLOIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **CRYSTALLITIS**.

CRYSTALLOMAGNET'IC. Relating to or connected with crystallomagnetism.

CRYSTALLOMAG'NETISM. The property by virtue of which certain crystals, when suspended horizontally, point to the north, the line of direction being that of the optical axis of the crystal.

CRYSTALLOM'ETRY. Lat., *crystallometria* (from κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *cristallométrie*. Ger., *Krystallometrie*, *Krystallmesskunst*. The science of the measurement of the angles of crystals.

CRYSTALLONOM'IA, f. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and νόμος, a law. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

CRYSTAL'LOPARATO'PIA, f. From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens, παρά, aside, and τόπος, a place. Displacement of the crystalline lens.

CRYSTALLOSE. A very soluble crystalline sodium compound of saccharin having less sweetening power than saccharin.

CRYSTAL'LOTECHNY. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and τεχνή, art. The art or process of preparing crystals.

CRYSTAL'LUM, n. See CRYSTAL.—**C. Dianæ.** Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's *magisterium argenti*.—**C. mineralis.** See CRYSTAL mineral.

CRYSTALLURIDRO'SIS, f. -ρο'σος (-is). From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, οὖρον, urine, and ιδρώς, sweat. Fr., *cristalluridrose*. Ger., *Harnschwitzen mit Krystallbildung auf der Haut*. A condition in which urinary elements are excreted in the sweat, with the formation of crystals on the skin.

CRYSTAL'LUS, m. Gr., κρύσταλλος. See CRYSTAL.—**Crystalli argenti.** Crystals of silver nitrate.—**Crystalli cordis.** See CARDIOCRYSTALLI.—**Crystalli cupri.** Crystals of copper sulphate.—**Crystalli Dianæ, Crystalli lunæ.** Crystals of silver nitrate.—**C. mineralis.** See CRYSTAL mineral.—**Crystalli sodæ.** Crystals of sodium carbonate.—**Crystalli tartari.** Crystals of potassium bitartrate.—**Crystalli Veneris.** Crystals of copper sulphate.

CTE'IS, m. *Cten'os* (-is). Gr., κτε'ις. 1. A comb. 2. A row of incisor teeth. 3. The pubic hair. 4. The ulnar border of the hand.

CTE'NES, pl. of cteis (q. v.). The incisors.

CUBA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *cubare*, to lie down. Fr., *couchée*. Ger., *Liegen*. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. A generic term for anteversion and retroversion of the uterus.

CU'BEB. Ar., *kab'abah*. Lat., *cubeba* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cubebæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kubebe*. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis* (*Piper cubeba*), consisting, as found in commerce, of the dried globose fruits of the plant, of about the size of a small pea, of a grayish-brown color, and covered with an ashy-gray bloom. C's are generally stimulant, and are much employed in gonorrhœa. They have been given also in leucorrhœa, cystorrhœa, the urethritis of women and female children, abscess of the prostate gland, hæmorrhoids, chronic bronchial inflammation and diphtheritic affections of the throat.—**Oil of c.** (or *c's*). Lat., *oleum cubebæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum cubebarum*. Fr., *huile volatile de cubèbes, essence de cubèbes*. Ger., *Kubebenöl*. The oil obtained from c's by grinding and distillation. When recently distilled, it has the odor and aromatic properties of c's, and a warm camphoraceous taste; it is lighter than water and contains a small amount of a hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, and two oils of the formula C₁₅H₂₄, one of which unites with hydrochloric acid.—**Oleo-resin of c.** See *Oleo-resina CUBEÆ* (under CUBEBA).—**Troches of c.** See *Trochisci CUBEÆ* (under CUBEBA).

CUBE'BA, f. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., cubeb. 2. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous shrubs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Piper*.—**Extractum cubebæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cubèbe*. Ger., *flüssiges Kubebenextrakt*. Fluid extract of cubeb; made by moistening 25 oz. av. of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with 7½ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing in a percolator,

adding sufficient alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then adding alcohol gradually until the cubeb is exhausted, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of product.—**Fructus cubebæ** [Br. Ph.], **Grana cubebæ.** Cubebs.—**Oleo-resina cubebæ.** Fr., *oléorésine de cubèbe*. Ger., *Kubebenextrakt*. Oleoresin of cubeb; made by exhausting 100 parts of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with a quantity of stronger ether sufficient to yield 150 parts of percolate, recovering the greater part of the ether by distillation on a water bath, exposing the residue in a capsule until the remaining ether has evaporated, transferring the remainder to a closed vessel, allowing it to stand until it ceases to deposit a waxy and crystalline matter, and pouring off the oleoresin [U. S. Ph.].—**Oleum cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum cubebæ æthereum, Oleum cubebarum.** See *Oil of CUBEÆ*.—**Oleum cubebæ æthereum.** Fr., *huile essentielle de cubèbes, oléule de cubèbes*. See *Oil of CUBEÆ*.—**Tinctura cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture (ou alcoolé) de cubèbes*. Ger., *Kubebentinktur*. Tincture of cubeb; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of cubeb in No. 30 powder, in 10 parts of diluted alcohol, and pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained by percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or 2½ oz. av. of powdered cubeb and enough alcohol to obtain 1 pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of powdered cubeb and 5 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; or by exhausting 5 oz. of cubeb with a quart of brandy and filtering after 15 days' maceration [Lond. Ph., 1824].—**Trochisci cubebæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pastilles de cubèbe*. Ger., *Kubebenpastillen*. Troches of cubeb; made by mixing 400 grains of extract of glycyrrhiza and 200 grains of acacia, in fine powder, adding 50 grains of oleoresin of cubeb, 15 grains of oil of saffras, and sufficient syrup of balsam of Tolu to form a mass, then dividing into 100 troches.

CUBE'BE. Fr., *cubébène*. Ger., *Cubeben*. A substance, C₂₀H₁₆, obtained from cubebs, and contained in essence of cubebs.

CUBE'BIC ACID. Fr., *acide cubébique*. Ger., *Cubebensäure*. An amorphous resin, C₁₃H₁₄O₇, obtained from cubebs; in small doses it is laxative, and in large doses diuretic and irritant to the urinary passages.

CUBE'BIN. Fr., *cubébine*. Ger., *C.* An inodorous substance, C₁₀H₁₀O₃, occurring in small acicular or tabular crystals; it forms about 2.5 per cent. of cubebs.

CU'BIFORM. Lat., *cubiformis* (from *cubus*, a cube, and *forma*, form). See CUBOID.

CU'BIT. Gr., κύβιτος, πήχυς. Lat., *cubitus*. 1. The ulna. 2. The forearm. 3. The elbow.

CUBITÆ'US, n. m. See CUBITAL and CUBITALIS.

CUBITAL. Lat., *cubitalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm.

CUBITA'LIS. 1. See CUBITAL. 2. As a n. m., see ANCONÆUS (1st def.). 3. As a n. in the n., *cubitale*, the cuneiform bone of the hand.—**C. anterior.** See FLEXOR carpi ulnaris.—**C. externus.** See EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris.—**C. gracilis.** See PALMARIS longus.—**C. internus.** See FLEXOR carpi ulnaris.—**C. posterior.** See EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris.—**C. Riolani.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).

CU'BITOCAR'PAL. Lat., *cubitocarpalis, cubitocarpianus*. Fr., *cubito-carpien*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the carpus or the carpal region.

CU'BITOCAR'PEUS, n. m. 1. (Adj.) see CUBITOCARPAL. 2. (N.) see FLEXOR carpi ulnaris.

CU'BITODI'GITAL. Pertaining to the forearm or the ulna and to the fingers.

CU'BITON, n. Gr., κύβιτον. The elbow.

CU'BITOPALMA'RIS. Fr., *cubito-palmaire*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and to the palmar region.

CU'BITOPHALANGETTIA'NUS. Fr., *cubito-phalangien*. 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. 2. (N. m.) see *FLEXOR digitorum profundus accessorius*.

CU'BITOPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, m. Fr., *cubito-præphalangien, extenseur latéral des phalanges*. Ger., *Vorarmbeinmuskel des Fessel, Kron und Hufbeins, kurzer Zehenstrecker, Fesselbeinstrecker*. In the solipeds, an analogue of the extensor minimi digiti of man.

CU'BITORA'DIAL. Lat., *cubito-radialis*. 1. (Adj.) radioulnar. 2. (N.) see *PRONATOR quadratus*.

CU'BITOSUPRAMETACAR'PAL. Lat., *cubitosuprametacarpus*. Fr., *cubito-sus-métacarpien*. 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna and the upper portion of the metacarpus. 2. (N.) see *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.

CU'BITOSUPRAPALMA'RIS, m. Fr., *cubito-sus-palmaire*. Of Chaussier, a branch of the ulnar artery given off just above the wrist.

CU'BITOSUPRAPHALAN'GEAL. Lat., *cubitosupraphalangianus*. Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangien*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the phalanges.

CU'BITOSUPRAPHALANGETTIA'NUS. Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangietten*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges.

CU'BITUS, m. *Cu'biti*. See *CUBIT*.—**C. valgus femini-nus**. The lateral divergence of the forearm from the long axis of the humerus in women, normally greater than in men.

CU'BITUS, m. *Cu'bitus*. From *cubare*, to lie down. 1. See *DECUBITUS*. 2. A bed, couch, or nest.

CU'BOCU'NEIFORM. From *κύβος*, a cube, *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. Pertaining to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

CU'BOID. Gr., *κυβοειδής* (from *κύβος*, a cube, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cuboides, cuboideus*. Fr., *cuboïde*. Ger., *würfelförmig*. Resembling a cube; as a n., the c. bone.

CUBOI" DONAVIC'ULAR, CUBOI" DOSCAPH'OID. From *κυβοειδής*, cubelike, and *navicular*, or *σκάφη*, a boat. Fr., *cuboido-scapheïdien*. Relating to or connected with the cuboid and the scaphoid bones.

CU'CA. See *COCA*.

CUCU'BALUS, m. Fr., *cucubale*. 1. See *CUCULUS*. 2. A genus of herbs of the *Caryophyllæ*.—**C. baccifer** (see *bacciferus*). Fr., *béhen baccifère*. Ger., *klimmender Behen*. A species which was formerly employed as an astringent and styptic.—**C. horizontalis**. *C. baccifer*.—**C. viscosus**. A species with emetic properties.

CUCUL'LA, f. Of Galen, the inferior portion of the trapezius muscle; in the pl., *cucullæ*, of Placentinus, the cartilages of the nose.

CUCULLA'RIS. Fr., *cucullaïre*. Ger., *mönchskappenförmig*. Shaped like a monk's hood; as a n. m., see *TRAPEZIUS*.

CUCUL'LUS, m. Gr., *πιδός, πιδόν*. Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Mönchskappe*. 1. In pharmacy, a sacculus medicatus (q. v.). 2. A hood or terminal hollow.—**C. scalarum communis**. See *INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ*.—**Cuculli Hippocrati**. The turbinate bones.

CUCUMER. See *CUCUMIS*.

CUCUMERINA, f. See *TÆNIA elliptica*.

CUCUMIS, m. —*cu'meris*. Gr., *σίκυος, σικυός*. Fr., *concombre*. Ger., *Gurke*. 1. The cucumber; a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. The penis.—**C. abdelkavi**. *C. chate*.—**C. ægypticus**. *C. chate*.—**C. agrestis**. *Ecballium elaterium*.—**C. amarissimus**. A species the fruit of which has been used as a substitute for colocynth.—**C. chate**. The Egyptian, or hairy, cucumber. The fruit is diuretic.—**C. citrullus**. Fr., *melon d'eau pastèque*. Ger., *Wassermelone, Citrullen-Gurke*. The watermelon. It is diuretic, and its seeds were once official, though now seldom used, except in domestic practice as a vermifuge.—**C. colocynthis**. See *CITRULLUS c.* and *COLO-*

CYNTH.—**C. dudaim**. Fr., *fausse orange, concombre de Perse*. Queen Anne's pocket melon; indigenous to Persia. The fruit is used as a cosmetic.—**C. Hardwickii**. An East Indian species reputed to be purgative.—**C. hortensis**. *C. sativus*.—**C. myriocarpus**. An African species. The unripe fruit is emetic.—**C. odoratissimus**. *C. dudaim*.—**C. pseudocolocythis**. Himalayan colocynth; indigenous to northern India, much resembling colocynth and often mistaken for it.—**C. sativus**. Fr., *concombre ordinaire (ou commun)*. Ger., *Gartengurke, Kukurmer*. The common cucumber. An emollient ointment is prepared from the pulp of the fruit.—**C. silvestris**. *Ecballium elaterium*.—**C. trigonus**. An East Indian species reputed to be purgative.

CUCUPHA, f. Fr., *cucuphe*. Ger., *Kräuterhanbe*. A medicinal cap formerly used to subject the head to the influence of certain powders. It was made of two pieces of fine cloth interlined with a layer of quilted cotton, on which had been sprinkled the aromatic powder such as camphor, valerian, hemlock, etc.

CUCUR'BIT. Lat., *cucurbita*. Fr., *cucurbite*. Ger., *Kürbis*. 1. A vessel, especially one shaped like a gourd, used in distillation; the body of an alembic. 2. Any similar vessel, such as a cupping glass. 3. A cucurbitaceous plant.

CUCUR'BITA, f. Fr., *courge*. Ger., *Kürbis*. 1. The gourd, pumpkin, squash; a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. See *CUCURBIT*.—**C. maxima**. Fr., *potiron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Riesenkürbis*. The red gourd; its fruit is used as a diuretic and tæniacide.—**C. occidentalis**. A West India species. The seeds are used as a tæniifuge.—**C. pepo**. Fr., *potiron courge*. Ger., *gemeiner Kürbis*. The common pumpkin. Its seeds are used as a vermifuge. See *PEPO*.—**C. pepo viridis, C. perennis**. A cultivated species. The macerated root is used as a remedy for hæmorrhoids.—**C. radiata**. Fr., *artichaut d'Espagne*. A variety of *C. melopepo*. The seeds furnish an oil used as a cosmetic.—**C. sicca**. See *Dry CUP*.—**C. ventosa**. See *CUCURBITULA* (1st def.).—**C. vulgaris**. *C. pepo*.

CUCURBITA'TIO, f. —*tio'nis*. From *cucurbita* (see *CUCURBITULA*). Ger., *Schröpfen*. Wet cupping.

CUCUR'BITIN(E). A supposed alkaloid obtained from *Cucurbita pepo*.

CUCURBIT'ULA, f. Fr., *cucurbitule, cornicule, ventouse* (1st def.). Ger., *Schröpfkopf*. 1. A cupping glass; so called because originally made of a gourd. 2. A subtribe of the genus *Bryonia*.—**C. cruenta, C. cum ferro**. See *Wet CUP*.—**C. levis, C. sicca**. See *Dry CUP*.

CUIRASS', n. Fr., *cuirasse*. Ger., *Paazer*. A firm, close-fitting bandage for the thorax.

CULBI'CIO, f. —*cio'nis*. An old name for a sort of ardor urinæ attributed to prostatic inflammation and putrescence of the semen.

CUL'CITA, CUL'CITRA, f. Fr., *culcite*. 1. A cushion or pillow. 2. The genus *Dicksonia* and the *Balanium*.—**C. perforata**. A perforated cushion, formerly used with an obstetrical chair.

CUL-DE-SAC (Fr.). Ku'-d'sa'k. Ger., *Blindsack*. The bottom of any saclike cavity.—*Douglas's c.* See *Recto-uterine POUCH*.

CUL'LEUS, m. Gr., *κουλός* (Ion. for *κολεός*). 1. A sheath, the vagina. 2. A bag; of Hippocrates, the pericardium.

CUL'LEX, m. *Cu'licis*. Gr., *κῶναψ* (1st def.). Fr., *cousin* (1st def.). Ger., *Stechmücke* (1st def.), *Floh* (2d def.). 1. The gnat, a genus of the *Culicidæ*; distinguished from *anopheles* by an angle formed by the head with the body, giving it a "humpbacked" appearance. 2. *Plantago psyllium* and *Inula pulicaria*.—**C. annulatus**. A variety of *c.* (1st def.) having transverse white spots, which inflicts very painful bites.—**C. fasciatus**. See *STEGOMYIA fasciata*.—**C. mosquito**. The mosquito.—**C. pipiens**. Fr., *cousin commun*. Ger., *Mücke*. The gnat.—**C. pulicaris**. Fr., *pibean*. A large European

gnat.—**Culicum morsus**. Gnat bites; of the old authors, petechial spots.

CULEXIFUGE. More properly written *culicifuge*. From *culex*, a gnat, and *fuga*, a means of escape. Of S. J. Lyman, a viscid oil containing strong aromatics, and having the property of preventing the attacks of black flies, mosquitoes, etc.

CULICICIDE. From *culex*, a gnat, and *cedere*, to kill. Any agent capable of killing mosquitoes or their larvæ.

CULICIFUGE. 1. A more correct form of *culexifuge* (q. v.). 2. Any protective measure against the attacks of mosquitoes.

CUL'MEN, *n.* *Cul'minis*. Ger., *Gipfel*. The top or summit of a thing. See **ACME**.—**C. cerebelli**. Fr., *sommet du monticule*. Ger., *Gipfel des Berges*. The most elevated or prominent part of the vermis superior, situated near its anterior extremity.

CULMINATION. Lat., *culminatio*. Ger., *Culmini(ę)ren*. The attainment to the extreme point or degree (of fever, etc.).

CULTEL'LUS, *m.* A small knife.—**C. anceps**. A small surgical knife having a double cutting edge.—**C. uncus**. A small surgical knife the blade of which is shaped like a hook at its extremity.

CUL'TER, *m.* *Cul'tri*. Fr., *couteau* (1st def.). Ger., *Messer* (1st def.). 1. See **BISTOURY** and **KNIFE**. 2. The third lobe of the liver.—**C. amputatoris**. See *Amputating KNIFE*.—**C. curvus**, **C. falcatus**. A curved knife.—**C. lenticularis**. A lenticular knife.—**C. rasorius**. A razor.—**C. rectus**. A surgical knife having a straight blade so ground that it can be used for cutting or perforating.—**C. tonsorius**. A large knife, or razor, used to cut the hair before trephining or dressing wounds or contusions of the scalp.

CULTIVATION. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cultur*. 1. The process of treating vegetable organisms in such a manner as to secure their growth and multiplication away from their natural habitat. 2. See **CULTURE** (2d def.).

CULTRATE, **CULTRATED**. Lat., *cultratus*. Having a knifelike edge.

CULTRIFORM. From *culter*, a knife, and *forma*, form. See **CULTRATE**.

CULTRIVOROUS. Gr., *μαχαίροφαγός*. Lat., *cultrivorus* (from *culter*, a knife, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *cultrivore*. Ger., *messerschluckend*. As formerly used, having swallowed a knife accidentally; as now employed, capable of appearing to swallow knives with impunity.

CULTURE. Lat., *cultura*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cultur*. 1. See **CULTIVATION**. 2. A growth (especially of pathogenic microorganisms) resulting from cultivation.—**C. streaks**. Ger., *Culturstrieche*. Lines of microphytic implantation on agar, gelatin, or the like.—**Fractional c.** Ger., *fractioni(ę)rtę Cultur*. See **Pure c.**—**Needle c.** Fr., *c. par piqęre*. The c. of a microorganism by transferring it on a sterilized needle to a substance (such as agar) suitable for sustaining its growth.—**Physical c.** The training of the body by means of gymnastics.—**Pure c.** Ger., *reine Cultur*, *Reincultur*. The c. of a single form of microorganism uncontaminated with other organisms.

CULUS, *m.* The anus.

CUMAN'ILID(E). See **CUMOPHENAMIDE**.

CUMAR'IC ACID. See **CUMARIC ACID**.

CUMARIN. See **CUMARIN**.

CUMARYL. See **CUMARYL**.

CUMATE. A salt of cumic acid.

CUMENAM'IC ACID. See **CUMINAMIC ACID**.

CUMENE. Fr., *cumène*. Ger., *Cumol*. A liquid existing ready formed in Roman cumin oil, and obtained artificially by the distillation of cumic acid. It is isomeric with propylbenzene, ethylmethylbenzene, mesitylene, and pseudocumene.—**C'sulphonic acid**. See **SULPHOCUMINIC ACID**.

CUMENOL. See **CUMIC aldehyde**.

CUMENU'RIC ACID. A homologue of hippuric acid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, produced by the action of the silver compound of glyceol on chloride of cumyl.

CUM'ENYL. The hypothetical univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)$, of cumene, or isopropylphenyl.—**C. cyanide**. See **CUMONITRIL**.—**C'sulphurous acid**. A product, $C_9H_{12}SO_3$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene.—**C. sulphhydrate**. A substance, $C_9H_{12}S$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid and zinc on cumenesulphuric chloride.

CUM'MENYLACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cuményl-acrylique*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7).C_2H_2CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid.

CUMENYL'AMIN(E). See **CUMIDINE**.

CUM'NYLANGEL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cuményl-angélique*. A homologue of cinnamic acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7).C_4H_6CO.OH$.

CUM'NYLCROTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cuményl-crotonique*. A compound, $C_{13}H_{16}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7).C_3H_4CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid.

CUM'MIC. Containing or resembling cumin.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminsäure*. Cumyl oxide, cuminic acid; a paraproylbenzoic acid, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CO.OH = C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of cuminol.—**C. alcohol**. See **CUMIN alcohol**.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminaldehyd*. Cuminol, cuminic aldehyde, hydride of cumyl; an aromatic aldehyde, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CHO = C_{10}H_{12}O$, derived from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*.

CUM'ICYL. Fr., *cumicycle*. See **CUMYL**.

CUMID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cumidique*. Ger., *Cumidin-säure*. A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2 = C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of durenol.

CUM'IDIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cumidin*. Syn.: *amidocumene*, *cumenylamine*. An amidogen substitution product of cumene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)C_3H_7 = C_9H_{13}N$.

CUM'IN. Lat., *cuminum*, *cyminum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mutterkümmel*, *Kreuzkümmel*. 1. The genus *Cuminum*. 2. See *C. fruit*. 3. *Cuminum cyminum*.—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cuminique*. Ger., *C'alkohol*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O = (CH_3)_2CHC_6H_4CH_2OH$, derived from cuminic aldehyde.—**C. aldehyde**. See **CUMIC aldehyde**.—**C. fruit**. Lat., *fructus* (seu *semen*) *cumini* (seu *cymini*). Fr., *fruit de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mutterkümmel*, *Kreuzkümmel*, *römischer Kümmel*. The seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. Medicinally they resemble the other aromatic fruits of umbelliferous plants, but are more stimulating. They are chiefly used in veterinary medicine.

CUMINAL'DEHYD(E). See **CUMIC aldehyde**.

CUMINAM'IC ACID. An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrocumenic acid with either sulphydric acid or ferrous acetate.

CUMIN'AMID(E). Ger., *Cuminamid*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium.

CUM'INATE. A salt of cumic acid.

CUMIN'IC. See **CUMIC**.

CUM'INOL. See **CUMIC aldehyde**.

CUMI'NUM, *n.* Fr., *cumin*. Ger., *Kreuzkümmel*. A genus of umbelliferous plants; of the pharmacopœias, *C. cyminum*.

CUMINU'RIC ACID. See **CUMENURIC ACID**.

CUM'INYL. Fr., *cuminyile*. A monatomic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}$, of cuminol.

CUM'IN, **CUM'INE**. See **CUMIN**.

CUMOGLYC'OL. Hydrate of cumylene, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; a hypothetical body.

CUMONI'TRIL. Cumenyl cyanide, $C_{10}H_{11}N$, formed from thiocuminamide by boiling with potash or soda.

CUMONITRIL'AMIN(E). An oily, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, formed by adding cumonitril to nitric and sulphuric acids.

CUMOPHEN'AMID(E). Fr., *cumophénamide*. A product, $C_{16}H_{17}NO$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on phenylamine.

CUMOPHEN'OL. Fr., *cuminat de phényle*. Phenyl cuminate, $C_{16}H_{16}O_2 \equiv C_{10}H_{11}OOC_6H_5$.

CUMOSALICYL'AMID.E. A product, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on salicylamide.

CUMOS'YL. See CUMYL.

CUMULATIVE. Fr., *cumulatif*. Ger., *cumulativ*. 1. Operating somewhat suddenly and excessively after repeated small doses have been taken, as if by having accumulated in the system before producing any effect. 2. See C. RESOLUTION.

CUMULUS, m. A heap or pile; an agglomeration.—C. *proligerus*. See DISCUS *proligerus*.

CUM'YL. Fr., *cumyle*. Ger., C. An acid organic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}O$, of cumin oil homologous with benzoyl.—C. *alcohol*. See CUMIN *alcohol*.—C. *hydride*. See CUMIC *aldehyde*.—C. *oxide*. See CUMIC *acid*.

CUMYLENE. Fr., *cumylène*. Ger., *Cumylen*. A hypothetical diatomic radicle, $C_{10}H_{12}$, homologous with benzylene.

CUMYL'IC. Of or pertaining to cumyl.—C. *acid*. Ger., *Cumylsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with cuminic acid.—C. *alcohol*. See CUMIN *alcohol*.

CUMYS. See KUMYSS.

CUNCTATIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *cuncti*, to delay. Gr., *μειλλσις*. Sluggishness of movement.

CUNDURAN'GO. See CONDURANGO.

CUN'EAL, CUN'EATE. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNEA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. Ger., *Keilen*. A wedging.

CUN'EIFORM. Gr., *σφηνοειδής*. Lat., *cuneiformis* (from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cunéiforme*. Ger., *keilförmig*. Wedge-shaped.

CUN'EOCU'BOID. Fr., *cunéo-cuböïdien*. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the cuboid bone.

CUN'NEOHYSTEREC'TOMY. From *cuneus*, a wedge, *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ἐκτεμνεν*, to cut out. Excision of a wedge-shaped piece from the body of the uterus, with coaptation of the lips of the wound, to remedy a flexion of the organ.

CUNE'OLUS, m. A little wedge.

CUN'NEOSCAPH'OID. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone.

CUN'NEUS, m. Gr., *σφην*. 1. A wedge. 2. A wedge-shaped lobule on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, lying between the carcarine and internal parietooccipital fissures.—C. *cinereus*. See ALA *cinerea*.—C. *thalami optici intergenicularis*. That portion of the thalamus opticus that is situated between the corpus geniculatum externum and the corpus geniculatum internum.

CUNIC'ULUS, m. Gr., *κούνικλος*. Lit., a subterranean passage, a burrow; a long, concealed passage (e. g., the burrow of *Sarcoptes scabiei*); in the pl., *cuniculi*, the semicircular canals of the ear.

CUNIFORM. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNILA, f. Fr., *cunüle*. 1. Of Pliny, a species of *Origanum*. 2. A genus of the *Labiatae*.—C. *mariana*. Fr., *cunüle de Marie*. American dittany. The herb is used in infusion as a febrifuge. The essential oil is rubefacient, carminative, and diaphoretic.—C. *micrantha*. A species used in Brazil as a remedy in catarrh and chronic bronchitis.

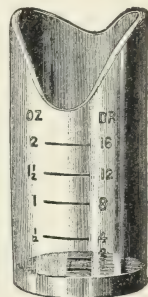
CUNILA'GO, f. *-la'ginis*. *Conyza squarrosa*, *Inula dysenterica*, and *Inula pulicaria*.

CUNNILIN'GUIST. Lat., *cunnilingus* (from *cunus*, the vulva, and *lingere*, to lick). One who makes a practice of licking the vulva.

CUN'NUS, m. See VULVA.

CUP. A.-S., *cupp*. Gr., *ποτήριον* (1st def.). Lat., *poculum* (1st def.), *calix* (1st def.), *cucurbitula* (2d def.). Fr., *calice* (1st def.), *ventouse* (2d def.). Ger., *Becher* (1st def.), *Kelch* (1st def.), *Schröpfkopf* (2d def.). 1. A small drinking vessel; the contents of such a vessel; any structure (e. g., the calyx of a flower) shaped like a drinking vessel. 2. A similar vessel (usually of glass)

which, having had the air contained in it rarefied by means of heat, or by the action of a pump, or the recoil of an elastic cap fitted to it, is applied to the skin for the purpose of drawing blood to that part of the skin or, when associated with the use of the scarificator, to abstract blood from the part by suction.—**Dry c.** A c. (2d def.) for drawing the blood to the surface without abstracting it.—**Favus c.** 1. A depression in a favus crust circumscribing a hair. 2. A depression in the scalp or skin left after a favus crust has been removed.—**Germ c.** See GASTRULA.—**Glaucomatous c.** The so called "pressure excavation," which refers to the condition of the optic disc in glaucoma. The cupping extends quite across the optic disc to the edge, the lamina cribrosa being stretched and pushed backward. The edge is always abrupt and precipitous, and often overhangs the c. which has undermined the margin of the disc. This cupping is done by a sudden bending of the vessels just within the border of the disc, where they look darker because they are foreshortened. If the c. is deep they may disappear beneath its edge, and not reappear until they reach the bottom of the c.—**Montgomery's c's.** Small dilations filled with a milky fluid, of the canals of the decidua, into which the uterine gland tubes penetrate.—**Nose c.** A graduated utensil of glass, with the rim curved so as to fit closely around the wings of the nostrils. Used for washing the nose and nasopharyngeal cavities, either with water for toilet purposes or with medicated solutions for treating diseased conditions [W. J. Evans].—**Ocular c., Optic c.** Ger., *secundäre Augenblase*, *Augenblasengrube*. Of Foster and Balfour, the secondary optic vesicle of the embryo.—**Optic c's.** In comparative anatomy, c-shaped or bell-shaped depressions lined with epithelial cells, usually also provided with pigment cells and connected with a nervous filament; they subserve vision.—**Wet c.** A c. for drawing the blood to the surface and then removing it through incisions made by a scarificator.



THE NOSE CUP.

CUPAI'BA. See COPAIBA.

CUPA'NIA, f. Fr., *cupani*. The loblolly wood of Jamaica; a genus of trees or shrubs of the *Sapindaceae*.—C. *americana*. Fr., *cupani d'Amérique*, *bois de Jamone*, *châtaignier d'Amérique* (ou de Saint Domingue). The chestnut of the Antilles, a species found in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fruit are astringent, and are used in catarrh. The roasted seeds are employed in hæmoptysis and dysentery.—C. *glabra*. C. *americana*.—C. *petala*. Fr., *cupani sans pétales*. An Australian species yielding a fine white gum, used as a substitute for gum arabic.—C. *tomentosa*. C. *americana*.

CUPARO'SA, f. From *cuprum*, copper, and *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *couperose* (1st and 2d def's). 1. Copperas. 2. Gutta rosacea.

CUPAY'BA. See COPAIBA.

CUP'EL. Lat., *cupella*, *copella*, *capulla*. Fr., *coupelle*. Ger., *Kupelle*, *Probi(e)rtiegel*. A flat crucible or disc usually made of bone ash, occasionally of clay, in which the process of cupellation is carried on.

CUPELLATION. Lat., *cupellatio*. Fr., *cupellation*. Ger., C. The process of separating the silver or gold in alloys of lead and silver or of lead and gold.

CUPERO'SA, f. See COPPERAS and ROSACEA.

CUPHE'A. Fr., *cuphée*. A genus of the *Lythrariceæ*.—C. *antisyphilitica*. Fr., *cuphée antisyphilitique*. A species found in Central and South America; employed in decoction in venereal affections.—C. *balsamona*. A Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used in

intermittent fever and in syphilis.—**C. lanceolata**. The *atlanchana* of Mexico; said to be used as a tonic after parturition.—**C. microphylla**. Fr., *cuphée à petites feuilles*. A species with the same properties as *C. antisyphilitica*.

CUPHO'SIS, *f.* See KYPHOSIS.

CUPID'ITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. A longing.

CUP'POLA, *f.* Fr., *coupole*. Ger., *Kuppel*, *Dom*. 1. The vertebral depression for the articulation of a rib. 2. See *Visceral HUMP*.—**C. of the cochlea**. The apex of the spiral windings of the cochlea turned outward toward the tympanic cavity.—**C. of a lymph follicle**. See *CAP* (2d def.).

CUPPED. Depressed at the centre like a cup.

CUP'PER. One who practises cupping.

CUP'PING. Lat., *cucurbitulatio* (1st def.), *cucurbitularum positio* (1st def.). Fr., *ventouseuration* (1st def.). Ger., *Schröpfung* (1st def.). 1. The operation of applying c. glasses, with or without scarification. 2. The formation of a cup-shaped depression.—**C. glass**. See under *GLASS*.—**Dry c.** C. (1st def.) without scarification.—**Wet c.** C. (1st def.) with scarification.

CUPRAL'UM. Fr., *cupralum*. 1. Hydrated sulphate of aluminum and copper. 2. See *CUPRUM aluminatum*.

CUP'PRAM. A germicidal solution of copper carbonate in ammonia water.

CUPRAMMON'IC. Containing copper and ammonium.—**C. chloride**. Copper ammoniochloride.—**C. sulphate**. Copper ammoniosulphate.

CUPRAMMO'NIUM, *n.* See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.

CUPRAR'GOL. A copper albumin compound.

CUP'PRATE. Fr., *c.* A double salt containing a cupric compound.

CUP'PRATIN. An albuminoid preparation of copper, analogous to ferratin.

CUPRA'TUS. Containing or made with copper.

CUP'REIN(E). Homoquinine; so called because obtained from cuprea bark.

CUP'REOL. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, found in *Cinchona calisaya*, giving the chemical reactions of cholesterol.

CUP'REOUS. Fr., *cuvreux*. Ger., *kupferhaltig*, *kupferig*. Containing, derived from, or related to copper.

CUPRES'CENT. Coppery in appearance.

CUPRES'SIN. Oil of cypress; used in whooping cough.

CUPRES'SUS, *f.* Gr., *κυπάρισσος*. Fr., *cyprès*. Ger., *Cypresse*. The typical genus of the *Cupressinæ*.—**C. fastigiata**. A variety of *C. sempervirens*.—**C. glauca**, **C. lusitanica**. Fr., *cyprès pendant*, *cèdre de bousaco*, *cèdre de Goa*, *cyprès de Goa*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Portugal and elsewhere. The cones are stomachic and vulnerary. The powder is said to be a tonic and febrifuge.—**C. pyramidalis**, **C. sempervirens**. Fr., *cyprès*, *cyprès pyramidal*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *immergrüne*) *Cypresse*. The common cypress, indigenous to Persia and the Levant. The wood was formerly used as an astringent, sudorific, and diuretic, and the cones and the oil obtained from them were employed in fevers, hæmorrhage, and catarrh.

CUP'REUS. See *CUPREOUS*.

CUP'PRIC. Lat., *cupricus*. Fr., *cuprique*, *cuvrique*. Containing copper as a bivalent element.

CUP'PRICUM, *n.* An allotropic form of copper imagined to exist in the cupric compounds.

CUP'PRIN(E). A weak base, $C_6H_7NO_3$, derived from cotarnine. It has a coppery lustre.

CUP'PROAMMON'ACAL. Lat., *cuproammonicus*. Fr., *cupro-ammonique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and ammonium.

CUPROCY'ANID(E). A salt of hydrocuprocyanic acid, a double cyanide of copper and some other metal.

CUPROCYAN'OGEN. Copper cyanide.

CUPROHÆM'OL. An organic compound of copper and hæmol; used in tuberculous disease.

CUP'PRONIN(E). A derivative of cotarnine, $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_3$.

CUP'PROPOTAS'SIC. Fr., *cupro-potassique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and potassium.

CUPRO'SOPOTAS'SIC. Lat., *cuprosopotassicus*. Fr., *cuproso-potassique*, *cuvroso-potassique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of a cuprous salt and potassium.

CUPROSUL'PHATE. A double sulphate containing copper.

CUPRO'SUM. An allotropic modification of copper imagined to exist in the cuprous salts.

CUPROTAR'TRATE. Fr., *cupro-tartrate*. A compound containing copper and tartaric acid.

CUPROX'ID(E). Native cuprous oxide, Cu_2O .

CUPROX'YDUM. Cuprous oxide.

CUP'PROUS. Lat., *cuprosus*. Fr., *cupreux*. Ger., *kupfrig*. Containing copper as a univalent element.

CUP'PRUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *n.* From *æs cuprium*, Cyprian brass. See *COPPER*.—**Cupri acetate** [U. S. Ph.]. See *COPPER acetate*.—**Cupri sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *COPPER sulphate*.—**C. aceticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *COPPER acetate*.—**C. aluminatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *pière divine*. Aluminated copper; made by melting together 24 parts each of copper sulphate, alum, and potassium nitrate, and adding 1 part of camphor.—**C. ammoniacale**, **C. ammoniacatum**, **C. ammoniaco-sulphuricum**, **C. ammoniacum**, **C. ammoniatum**. See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.—**C. oxydulatum**. Cuprous oxide.—**C. sulfuricum erudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Crude, or commercial, copper sulphate; ordinary blue vitriol.—**C. vitriolatum**. See *COPPER sulphate*.—**Sulphas cupri ammoniacalis**. See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.

CUP'PULA, *f.* See *CUPOLA* (of which this is a more correct form).—**C. terminalis**. Syn.: *membrana tectoria*. Of Lang, a cuticular formation found in the ampullæ of the ear in rather mature embryos.

CUP'PULAR. Lat., *cupularis*. Fr., *cupulaire*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped; as a *n.*, a form of cautery formerly applied to the scalp in certain nervous diseases.

CUP'PULATE. See *CUPULAR*.

CUP'RA, *f.* Gr., *μελεδώνη* (1st def.), *κουρά* (3d def.), *κουρή* (3d def.). 1. An old term for a morbid state manifested by sadness and longing. 2. The management of anything (e. g., of a disease); hence, a course of treatment, a cure. 3. The operation of shaving the scalp.—**C. famis**. Treatment by reducing the amount of food allowed.—**C. palliativa**. See *Palliative CURE*.—**C. piscium**. The treatment of scaly skin diseases.—**C. radicalis**. See *Radical CURE*.—**C. sitis**. Treatment by reducing the amount of drink allowed.

CURA'ÇOA'. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A cordial made by macerating for 8 days 50 parts of *C. orange* peel in 1,000 parts of brandy, adding 100 parts of water and 250 parts of sugar, and coloring with the dry extract of logwood or with cochineal.—**White c.** Fr., *c. blanc*. Of Girardin, a preparation made by macerating for 5 days 50 parts of *C. orange* peel and 2 parts each of cloves and cinnamon in 1,000 parts of 75-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off 1,000 parts, adding to the distillate a syrup composed of 800 parts of sugar and 1,050 of water, and filtering through white paper.

CURAN'GA, *f.* Fr., *curangue*. A genus of the *Scrophularinæ*.—**C. amara**. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The entire plant is used in constipation, helminthiasis, and intermittent fevers, and externally in skin diseases.

CURA'RE. Lat., *curara*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* Also written *woorari*, *woorara*, *wourari*, *urari*, *ourari*, *urari*, and *awara*. 1. A resinoid substance used by different South American Indian tribes as an arrow poison. It appears in commerce as a blackish, brittle extract which varies much in strength. It is prepared by the Indians by making decoctions and extracts of various plants, in-

cluding several species of *Strychnos*, *Cocculus toxiferus*, an *Arum*, and *Malonetia nitida*. Its active poisonous properties depend on an alkaloid, *curarine*, and exert their action on the peripheral endings of the motor nerves, which become paralyzed. As a remedy, it has little value; it quiets the spasm in tetanus, hydrophobia, and other convulsive disorders, but has no curative effect on the disease. 2. The genus *Rouhamen* of Aublet.

CURA'RI. See CURARE (1st def.).

CURA'RIA, f. See CURARINE.

CURA'RIC. Fr., *curarique*. Containing curare.

CURA'RIN(E). Lat., *curaria*, *curarina*, *curarinum*. Ger., *Curarin*. The active principle of curare; an alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, differing from all the other crystallizable alkaloids, except one, in containing no oxygen. It is said to be twenty times as strong as curare.

CURARISED. See CURARIZED.

CURARISM. Fr., *curarisme*. The state of being curarized, also the assemblage of phenomena characteristic of that state.

CURARIZATION. Fr., *curarisation*. Ger., *Curarisir(e)ung*. 1. The process of curarizing. 2. The state of being curarized.

CURARIZED. Fr., *curarisé*. Ger., *curarisir(e)rt*. Brought under the influence of curare.

CURASIN(E). See CURARINE.

CURASSOA'. See CURAÇOA.

CURATEL'LA, f. Fr., *curatelle*. A genus of dilleniaceous trees.—**C. americana.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique*. A species the rough leaves of which are used in Guiana as a topical application to sores, etc. The inner bark is used in astringent lotions.—**C. cambaiba.** A Brazilian species similar in properties to *C. americana*.

CURA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *curare*, to take care of. Gr., *θεραπεια*. Fr., *curation*. Ger., *Behandlung*. The treatment of diseases and injuries; of Scribonius Largus, a cleansing.—**C. contrarium per contraria.** See ALLOPATHY.—**C. per inediam.** See CURA famis.

CURATIVE. Lat., *curativus*. Fr., *curatif*. Ger., *heilend*. Tending to effect a cure, as opposed to palliative.

CURATOR, m. Ku²(ku)-ra(rā)³/to'r; in Eng., ku²-ra-to'r. -to'ris. Anciently, a physician; as now employed, a custodian (e. g., of a museum).—**C. hominis mente capti.** The custodian of an insane person.

CURATO'RIA, CURAT'RIX, f. -to'rie, -tri'cis. 1. A female curator. 2. Of the old writers, therapeutics, especially dietetics, pharmacy, and surgery.

CURA'TUS. In ancient pharmacy, purified.

CUR'CAS, f., indecl. Fr., *médiciner*. See JATROPHA.

CURCULI'GO, f. -li'ginis. A genus of amaryllidaceous herbs.—**C. brevifolia, C. malabarica.** Varieties of *C. orchoides*.—**C. orchoides.** A species indigenous to Japan, the East Indies, the Lochoo Islands, Java, and Australia, with roots like those of orchids, used in India as a tonic and in gonorrhœa.—**C. uncifolia.** A root found in India; prescribed for asthma, hemorrhoids, jaundice, diarrhœa, colic, and gonorrhœa, and as a demulcent, diuretic, tonic, and aphrodisiac.

CUR'CUMA, f. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gelbwurz*. 1. A genus of the *Zingiberæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, turmeric, the rhizome of *C. longa*. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**Charta curcumæ.** See TURMERIC paper.—**C. amada.** Mangoginger; an East Indian species. The root is used as a carminative and stomachic.—**C. angustifolia.** Ger., *schmalblättrige Kurkumé*. The East Indian arrowroot plant; a species having oblong bulbs with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers, which furnish an excellent arrowroot, the *tikhur* or *tikor* of India.—**C. aromatica.** Wild turmeric; found in the Travancore forests, India. The root is aromatic and tonic.—**C. cæsia.** Ger., *lavendel-blau Kurkumé*. An East Indian species. The aromatic root is used in pains and swellings of the joints.—**C. domestica major, C. domestica minor.** See *C.*

longa.—**C. leucorrhiza.** A species furnishing East Indian arrowroot.—**C. longa.** Fr., *c. long*. 1. Long-rooted turmeric; an East Indian species. The rhizome is a cordial and stomachic and is prescribed by the native physicians of India in diarrhœa. The juice of the fresh rhizome is anthelmintic, and the burnt rhizome, mixed with margosa oil, is used in nasal catarrh. The Hindu physicians apply the rhizome to recent wounds, bruises, and leech bites. 2. The long variety of the rhizoma *curcumæ* (*q. v.*).—**C. paper.** See TURMERIC paper.—**C. radica longa.** *C. longa*.—**C. rotunda.** The central rhizome of *C. longa*.—**C. root.** See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. rubescens.** One of the species furnishing starch.—**C. tinctoria.** *C. longa*.—**C. zedoaria, C. zedoariæ.** 1. *C. aromatica*. 2. *C. zerumbet*.—**C. zerumbet.** Ger., *gefleckte Kurkumé*. An East Indian species. The root is used medicinally in India, and is considered tonic and carminative. It is also said to have virtues in nephritic complaints.—**Radix curcumæ, Rhizoma curcumæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *c. long et rond* (rhizome). Turmeric; the *c.* of the U. S. Ph. (1870); the rhizome of *C. longa* (also, according to the Ger. Ph. [1st ed.], of *C. viridiflora*). See TURMERIC.

CUR'CUMIN. Lat., *curcuminum*. Fr., *curcumine*. Ger., *Kurkumin*. A diatomic monobasic acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_4$, forming the peculiar yellow coloring matter of the rhizome of *Curcuma longa* and other species of *Curcuma*.

CUR'CUMOL. That portion, $C_{10}H_{20}O$, of the oil obtained from curcuma rhizome that distils between 193° and 198° C.

CURD. Scot., *crud*. Fr., *caille, lait-caillé*. Ger., *Quark, Lab*. The solid portion of milk that has been coagulated. It retains most of the fatty globules.

CURE. Gr., *θεραπεια, θεραπευμα*. Lat., *curatio* (1st def.), *cura* (1st def.), *remedium* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* (1st and 2d def's), *guérison* (3d def.). Ger., *Cur, Kur, Heilung, Arznei* (2d def.). 1. A course of medical or surgical treatment; also the process by which a disease or injury ends naturally, or is made to end artificially, in recovery. 2. A remedy or a course of treatment capable of producing recovery. 3. Restoration to health, or the return to a normal state after disease.—**Air c.** See PNEUMATIC TREATMENT.—**Banting c.** See BANTINGISM.

—**Buttermilk c.** Treatment by the free use of buttermilk, used chiefly in nephritis, diabetes, and gastric dyspepsia.—**Camp c.** The open air treatment of phthisis and other diseases by camp life.—**Gold c.** A secret method of treating addiction to alcohol by means of a preparation said to contain gold.—**Grape c.** Fr., *c. de raisin*. Ger., *Traubenkur*. A system of treatment consisting in eating grapes before breakfast for a number of weeks in amount sufficient to produce a laxative effect; used in habitual constipation and in digestive troubles resulting from it.—**Hunger c.** See CURA famis.—**Keeley c.** See Gold c.—**Kneipp's water c.** Treatment by causing the patient to walk barefooted in the grass wet with morning dew.—**Movement c.** See MEDICAL GYMNASICS.—**Palliative c.** Fr., *c. palliative*. Palliative treatment; that which partly or wholly controls the manifestations of disease, but does not put an end to the disease itself.—**Pine c.** A system of treating rheumatism and other diseases by baths and inhalations of pine needle oil.—**Potato c.** The practice of feeding largely with potatoes; known as Cameron's method of treating persons who have swallowed foreign bodies. The potatoes are said to act, like cheese, by forming a solid mass in which the foreign body becomes imbedded.—**Prophylactic c.** See PROPHYLAXIS.—**Radical c.** Lat., *cura radicalis*. Fr., *c. radicale*. The *c.* of a disease to the extent of causing its entire and permanent disappearance, in contradistinction to the *c.* of the temporary disturbance of health or disability to which it gives rise.—**Schott c.** The treatment of cardiac dis-

eases by means of the Nauheim baths and systematic resisted movements.—**Schroth c.** A method of treatment consisting in allowing only dry food, with hardly any liquid, for a number of successive days.—**Starvation c.** See *CURA famis*.—**Swedish movement c.** The treatment of disease by Swedish gymnastics.—**Thirst c.** See *CURA sitis*.—**Water c.** See *HYDROTHERAPY*.—**Whey c.** Fr., *c. de petit-lait*. Ger., *Molkenkur*. The systematic internal administration of whey in laxative doses, sometimes in conjunction with its use in the form of baths; used for the same purposes as the grape c.

CURET'TAGE. See *CURET'TING*.

CURETTE. Lat., *cochleare*. Fr., *c.* (from *curer*, to cleanse). Ger., *C.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies, accumulated secretions, etc., from the surface or from the accessible passages of the body, also for removing morbid outgrowths and neoplastic deposits by scraping. Generally made in the form of the bowl of a spoon or in that of a ring.—**Antiseptic c.** A uterine c. devised by E. Noeggerath. The shaft is tubular for antiseptic irrigation during the use of the instrument.—**Articulated c.** Fr., *c. articulée*. Of Pajot, a uterine c. with a hingelike joint near the end capable of being worked at the handle; used for extracting portions of the ovum retained within the uterus in cases of abortion.—**Aural c.** Fr., *cure-oreille*. A small c. used in operations in the deep parts of the auditory canal.—**Cutting c.** Fr., *c. tranchante*. A c. with a sharp edge, intended to cut or scrape away vegetations, neoplastic deposits, etc.—**Dull wire c.** See *Wire c.*—**Fenestrated c.** Fr., *c. fenêtrée*. Ger., *gefensterte C.* A c. with the blade fenestrated or consisting simply of a ring, instead of being solid like the bowl of a spoon.—**Irrigating c.** Ger., *Irrigations-C.* A uterine c. with a hollow shank, to which an injecting apparatus may be attached, for the purpose of combining irrigation with the operation of curetting.—**Vesical c.** Ger., *Blasenlöffel*. See *Lithotomy scoop*.—**Wire c.** A c. made of wire, having no cutting edge.

CURET'TING. Fr., *curettage*, *curettement*. Ger., *Auskratzen*. The operation of removing vegetations, etc., by means of a curette.

CURIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Curin*. A weak base obtained from curare; physiologically inactive.

CURRENT. From *currere*, to run. Fr., *courant*. Ger., *Strom*. A flowing, as of the blood in the vessels, of electricity, etc.—**Atterminal c.** Ger., *Atterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the secondary, lesser c. developed at any point in a nerve or muscle after the passage of a single induction shock.—**Action c.** Ger., *Wirkungsstrom*. The electromotive force resident in an isolated frog's muscle during the state of tetanus, induced by the application of a proper stimulus to its nerve.—**Adterminal c.** Ger., *Adterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the negative c. observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction shock through it.—**After c.** See *Polarizing after c.*—**Alternate c.** **Alternating c.** A c. the direction of which is periodically changed; especially a c. the direction of which in a magnetoelectric machine is reversed by the revolution of a magnet before an armature, or *vice versa*.—**Anelectrotonic c.** Ger., *anelectrotonischer Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the c. observed at the anode on passing a constant c. through a nerve.—**Angular c's.** C's which are inclined to each other at any angle.—**Ascending c.** An electric c. which passes from the periphery to the centre, as from the peripheral portion of a nerve toward the nerve centre.—**Axial c.** The central portion of a c. of blood in a vessel.—**Battery c.** Ger., *Batteriestrom*. The direct c. from a galvanic battery.—**Branch c.** See *Derived c.*—**Catelectrotonic c.** Ger., *katelectrotonischer Strom*. A c. observed at the cathode on passing a constant c. through a nerve.—**Centrifugal c.** See *Descending c.*—**Centripetal c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Combined c.**

The resultant of the combined action of the galvanic and faradaic c's. See *GALVANOFARADIZATION*.—**Constant c.** Fr., *courant constant*. 1. A galvanic c. produced by a constant (two-fluid) battery. 2. A galvanic c. in general as distinguished from a faradaic c.—**Constant galvanic c.** An uninterrupted galvanic c.—**Continuous c.** 1. A c. which flows always in the same direction; especially an uninterrupted galvanic c. 2. As sometimes used, the galvanic c.—**C. breaker.** See *RHEOTOME*.—**C. changer.** See *RHEOTROPE*.—**C. condenser.** Fr., *condensateur de Fizeau*. An apparatus for collecting the extra c's generated in the operation of an induction machine, which it combines to form a c. of reverse direction to that of the battery c., and which, transmitted to the core, demagnetizes it instantly, thus increasing the rapidity of the interruptions and the intensity of the induced c.—**C. electricity.** Galvanism.—**C. increaser.** A variety of rheostat by which the strength of a galvanic c. can be increased without breaking the circuit.—**C. interrupter.** See *RHEOTOME*.—**C. of the pile.** See *Galvanic c.*—**C. regulator.** See *RHEOSTAT*.—**C. reverser.** See *RHEOTROPE*.—**C. selector.** An arrangement by which any desired number of galvanic elements can be brought into or excluded from the circuit.—**Cutaneous c.** Ger., *Haut-Strom*. A natural electric c. supposed by Hermann to be present in the skin, apparently distinguished from the c's which are proper to the muscles.—**D'Arsonval's c's.** High tension electric c's; applied to the body to destroy microorganisms and to promote metabolism.—**Demarcation c.** Of Hermann, the new electrical c. developed in a muscle or nerve at a point of injury. This is negative with respect to the previous c. in the intact muscle.—**Derived c.** That portion of an electric c. which is abstracted from the main c. passing through a circuit by connecting two points of the circuit with an additional conductor, called a derivation wire.—**Descending c.** An electric c. which passes from the nerve centres toward the periphery.—**Deviation c.** Ger., *abweichender Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the electrical c. in a muscle rhombus.—**Diaphragm c.** 1. The passage of fluids through the membranous partition of a dialyzer. 2. A diffusion of gases through a porous substance.—**Diffusion c.** The extension of the effect of a galvanic c. beyond the points of application of the electrodes.—**Direct c.** 1. See *Descending c.* 2. See *Galvanic c.*—**Downward c.** See *Descending c.*—**Electric c.** Fr., *courant électrique*. Ger., *electrischer Strom*. The transfer of electrical energy from one part of a body to another along a determinate path called the circuit, and through a body or series of bodies constituting the conductor. See *Galvanic c.*, *Faradaic c.*, and *Static c.*—**Electromagnetic c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Electrotonic c.** A c. that exists at the surface of that part of a nerve not directly acted upon by a galvanic c. Its strength varies with the size of the nerve and the force, direction, and duration of the galvanic electrization.—**Exciting c.** A c. used for magnetizing the magnet in certain dynamoelectric machines.—**Extra c.** Fr., *extra-courant*. A faradaic c. induced in portions of a coil of wire by the action of the c. passing through other portions of the same coil.—**Eye c.** Ger., *Augenstrom*. An appreciable electric c. which may be observed in a freshly removed eye, if it is placed in a suitable galvanometer circuit. Its direction is from the cornea to the cut section of the optic nerve. It is temporarily increased by the action of light.—**Faradaic c.**, **Faradic c.** Fr., *courant faradique*. Ger., *faradischer Strom*. An electric c. (induced c., secondary c.) induced in a conducting coil by the opening or closure of an electric c. (primary c.) in a neighboring conducting coil. Its direction is always opposite to that of the inducing c. A faradaic c. is distinguished from a galvanic c. by being always an in-

interrupted c., so as to exhibit constant reversal of direction.—**Franklinic c.** See *Static c.*—**Frog c.** Ger., *Frosch-Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the total electrical c. in the body of a frog, which represents the sum of the natural c's in the muscles and nerves. Its direction is from the tips of the toes to the head.—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *courant galvanique*. Ger., *galvanischer Strom*. An electric c. produced by the chemical interaction of two or more substances, which latter constitute a galvanic element.—**Gland c.**, **Glandular c.** Ger., *Drüsen-Strom*. A natural electric c. which is situated in glands. On stimulating the nerves which supply a gland, a negative variation is observed in its current, the same as in muscles.—**Imbibition c.** Ger., *Ein-saugungsstrom*. An electrical c. at the cut surface of a nerve or muscle due to the imbibition of fluid by that surface. Its direction is the same as that of the fluid current.—**Increasing c.** An electric c. the strength of which is gradually increased without breaking the circuit.—**Individual c.** See *Animal MAGNETISM*.—**Induced c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Inducing c.** The primary c. A c. (faradaic or galvanic) which by its closure or opening generates a faradaic c. in an adjoining circuit.—**Induction c.**, **Inductive c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Interrupted c.** Fr., *courant interrompu*. A c. which is broken and closed again at short intervals; as sometimes employed, a faradaic (as distinguished from a galvanic) c.—**Labile c.** Fr., *courant labile*. Ger., *labiler Strom*. An electric c. applied by moving one or both of the electrodes over the surface to which the application is made.—**Local c.** A c. in which the action of the electric current is limited approximately to the point of application, mediate or immediate, of one electrode to a part preserving its normal relations.—**Magneto-electric c.** A faradaic c. generated by the action of a magnet.—**Muscular c.** Fr., *courant musculaire*. The electrical c. which exists in a muscle, and is demonstrated by placing the poles of a galvanometer upon two distinct parts of it. When the points are upon the surface the c. is electropositive; when they are upon a transverse section, it is electronegative. The tension of the c. decreases according as the points are remote from the centre of the transverse section or from an imaginary circle (the equator) which divides the muscle into two halves; when the contact is made between either extremity of the longitudinal axis of the muscle and any point of the equator, it is termed "contact fort," but when it is made between two points upon the same surface (transverse or longitudinal) unequally distinct from the equator or centre, it is termed "contact faible."—**Nerve-muscle c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve and the other over a muscle.—**Partial c.** See *Derived c.*—**Phasic c's.** Ger., *phasische Ströme*. Of Hermann, the two opposite c's which are observed at any point in an uninjured nerve or muscle on the application to it of a single induction shock.—**Plexus nerve c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve plexus and the other over a nerve.—**Polarizing after c.** A secondary current induced in living nerves and muscles during the opening of a constant c.; said to depend upon "internal polarization."—**Primary c.** 1. See *Inducing c.* 2. An incorrect term for a galvanic c.—**Primitive c.** An electric c. from which a derived c. has not been abstracted.—**Reverse c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Secondary c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Secretion c.** Ger., *Ausscheidungsstrom*. An electrical c. observed by Hermann in the skin of the frog, the direction of which is from without inward. It appears simultaneously with the formation of secretion in the sweat glands.—**Sinusous c.**, **Sinusoidal c.** An electrical c. which is transmitted in a curved line.—**Spinal cord c.** An electric c. in which both electrodes are placed on the spine.—**Spinal cord muscle c.** An electric c. applied by placing

one electrode over the spine and the other over a muscle.—**Spinal cord nerve c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a nerve.—**Spinal cord plexus c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and the other over a nerve plexus.—**Spinal cord root c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and passing the other upon and down along the sides of the vertebrae.—**Stabile c.** Fr., *courant stable*. Ger., *stabiler Strom*. An electric c. applied with the electrodes both fixed in one position. Cf. *Labile c.*—**Static c.** An electric c. constituted by the constant abstraction and renewal of a change of frictional electricity.—**Swelling c.** See *Increasing c.*—**Terrestrial c's.** Thermoelectric c's caused, according to Ampère, by the atmospheric variations due to the position of the sun. They circulate from east to west, and are perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of each place.—**To-and-fro c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Undulatory c.** An electric c. whose strength and direction gradually change. [M. A. Cleaves.]—**Uniform c.** An electric c. the strength of which remains the same during its application.—**Uninterrupted c.** An electric c. which is not broken during its application; a continuous c.—**Unit of c.** See *AMPÈRE*.—**Upward c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Voltaic c.** See *Galvanic c.*

CUR'SUS, *m.* Gr., *δρόμος*. Ger., *Lauf* (1st def.), *Abfluss* (2d def.). 1. A course, also the act of running. 2. A flow.—**C. menstruus**. The menstrual flow.—**C. urinæ**. A flow of urine.

CUR'TUM, *n.* See *COLOBOMA*.

CURUCUCU. A disease caused by the sting of a South American serpent.

CURVA'MEN, *n.* -*am'inis*. A protuberant curve, especially of the spinal column.

CURVA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. Fr., *courbure*. Ger., *Krümmung*. A bending or bowing.

CURVA'TOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. From *curvare*, to bend. Fr., *curvateur*. Ger., *Beuger*, *Krummacher*. A muscle the action of which is to bend a part.—**C. coccygis**. Fr., *muscle curvateur du coccyx*. Ger., *Steissbeinkrümmner*. 1. An occasional muscle in man, arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum and inserted into the bodies of the second, third, and fourth coccygeal vertebrae. 2. Of Sömmerring, a fasciculus of the levator ani muscle. 3. Of von Bähr, a fasciculus of the coccygeus muscle. 4. See *SACROCOCYGEUS lateralis*.—**C. coccygis accessorius**. Syn.: *sacrocoecygeus anticus externus*. A rare accessory muscle arising from the lower part of the anterior surface of the transverse process of the fourth sacral vertebra and from the upper half of the transverse process of the fifth sacral vertebra, and inserted into the border of the third and fourth coccygeal vertebrae.

CURVATU'RA, *f.* See *CURVATURE*.—**C. postpubica**. The curvature of the urethra behind the pubes.—**C. prostatica**. The forward curvature of the lower end of the rectum.—**C. sacralis**. The sacral curvature of the rectum.—**C. sigmoidea**. 1. The curve of the oviduct. 2. The curvature of the internal carotid artery as it passes through the carotid canal. 3. See *Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon*.—**C. subpubica**. The curve formed by the urethra beneath the pubes.—**C. unguium**. See *ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS*.

CUR'VATURE. Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura*, *flexura*. Fr., *courbure*. Ger., *Einbiegung*, *Krümmung*. A bending, a bend.—**Angular c. of the spine**. Fr., *flexion angulaire de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *winkelförmige Knickung der Wirbelsäule*. A sharp, angular bend of the spinal column, causing a posterior projection, due to carious destruction of the body of a vertebra.—**Compensatory c.** Fr., *courbure compensatrice*. A secondary spinal c. that takes place as the result of efforts to maintain the general upright state of the trunk when it has been vitiated by a c. of the spine.—**Cotylosacral c.** The

curved surface of the sacrum and ilium shown in a section of the pelvis made through the cotylosacral arch.—**C. of the spine.** Fr., *inflexion de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Biegung der Wirbelsäule*. A permanent deviation of some portion of the spinal column from its normal form.—**Greater c. of the stomach.** Lat., *curvatura ventriculi major*. Fr., *grande courbure de l'estomac*. The lower convex border of the stomach.—**Lateral c. of the spine.** See SCOLIOSIS.—**Lesser c. of the stomach.** Lat., *curvatura ventriculi minor*. Fr., *petite courbure de l'estomac*. The upper concave border of the stomach.—**Pott's c.** See *Angular c. of the spine*.—**Rotarolateral c. of the spine.** See SCOLIOSIS.—**Secondary c's of the dental tubules.** The numerous fine, spiral curves made by the dental tubules in their passage through the dentin.—**Spinal c.** See *C. of the spine*.

CURVE. (From Lat., *curvus*, a bend, a flexure.) Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura*. Fr., *courbe*. Ger., *C., Krümmung*. A bend; in graphic delineations, the general course of a line formed by a number of straight lines extending between adjacent registry points.—**Aortic c.** Fr., *courbure aortique*. See ARCH of the aorta.—**Barnes's c.** See *C. of the false promontory*.—**Carus's c.** See *C. of Carus*.—**Caudal c.** Of the embryo, see CAUDAL FLEXURE.—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *courbure céphalique*. Ger., *Kopfkrümmung*. 1. Of the embryo, see CEPHALIC FLEXURE. 2. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. of that portion of each blade that is applied to the fetal head.—**Compensatory c.** See COMPENSATORY CURVATURE.—**C. basis.** In a sphymographic tracing, the common level from which the ascending lines spring.—**C. of Carus.** The arc of an imaginary circle having its centre at the symphysis pubis and extending in the median line of the pelvis in women, from the plane of the inlet to that of the outlet; corresponding roughly with the pelvic axis.—**C. of the false promontory.** Fr., *courbe du faux promontoire*. A term proposed by R. Barnes for the c. which the fetal head has to describe in order to enter the pelvis in cases in which the sacrovertebral angle is unusually prominent.—**Fever c.** See TEMPERATURE c.—**Front c.** See PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC FLEXURE.—**Graphic c.** Fr., *courbe graphique*. Ger., *graphische C., C'zeichnung*. The course formed on a graphic chart by a line made up of a number of straight lines passing between the contiguous points registered; also the undulating line registered by the needle of the sphymograph or other like instrument on a moving plate.—**Hind c.** Ger., *hintere Kopfkrümmung, Nackenkrümmung*. A curvature of the body of the embryo between about the fourth and eighth weeks of development, opposite the beginning of the spinal cord.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *courbure pelvienne (ou nouvelle)*. Ger., *Beckenkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. formed by the anterior deviation of the blades from the axis of the shank, the instrument being in position with the blades corresponding to the mother's right and left side.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *courbure périnéale*. Ger., *Dammkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, a c. formed by the backward deviation of the handles from the axis of the shank.—**Skull c.** See PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC FLEXURE.—**Tail c.** Ger., *Schwanzkrümmung*. The curvature of the caudal extremity of the embryo between the fourth and seventh weeks of development.—**Temperature c., Thermometric c.** A graphic c. exhibiting the variations of the temperature during a given period.

CURVILIN'EAL, CURVILIN'EAR. From *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line. Fr., *curviligne*. Forming a curve (said of contours).

CUR'VITY. Lat., *curvitas*. Fr., *curvité, courbure*. Ger., *Krümmung*. The state of being curved.

CUR'VUS. Gr., *κρῦτός, ὑβός, σκολιός*. Fr., *courbé*. Ger., *krümmend*. Curved.

CUSCAM'IDIN(E). An amorphous substance found in *Cinchona succirubra*.

CUS'CAMIN(E). A crystalline substance found in *Cinchona succirubra*.

CUSCOCIN'CHONIN(E). See CUSCONINE.

CUSCON'IDIN(E). Lat., *cusconidina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconidin*. A pale-yellow, amorphous, resinoid alkaloid found in cusco bark.

CUS'CONIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, found in cusco bark.

CUS'CUTA, f. Fr., *cuscuta*. Ger., *Flachsseide*. 1. A genus of convolvulaceous parasitic plants. 2. Of *Paracelsus*, an exostosis.—**C. americana.** A species said to be cholagogue and laxative; used in the West Indies as a diuretic.—**C. densiflora, C. epilinum.** The flax dodder. It has the same uses medicinally as *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. epithymum.** 1. A species somewhat smaller than *C. europæa* growing on heath, thyme, etc. It has the medicinal properties of *C. europæa*, but is said to be stronger. 2. *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. europæa.** Fr., *cuscuta d'Europe*. Ger., *gemeine Flachsseide*. 1. A species growing on thistles, nettles, oats, and other tender plants. It is a mild purgative and was formerly used in hepatic diseases, melancholia, etc. 2. *C. epithymum* (1st def.).—**C. filiformis.** *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. graveolens.** A poisonous species found in South America.—**C. major.** *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. minor.** *C. epithymum* (1st def.).—**C. nimitia.** A species the powdered herb of which is used as a vulnerary; the freshly expressed juice as a styptic and astringent in sore throat, abscesses, etc.—**C. racemosa.** A Brazilian species, used like *C. umbellata*.—**C. reflexa.** An East Indian species, used by the natives as a blood purifier and considered especially useful in bilious disorders. It is also used in skin diseases.—**C. tetrandra, C. tubulosa.** *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. thymi.** *C. epithymum*.—**C. umbellata.** A South American species, used in slight inflammations, sore throat, hoarseness, etc. A powder made from it is used in wounds.—**C. verrucosa.** *C. reflexa*.—**C. vulgaris.** 1. *C. europæa* (1st def.). 2. *C. epilinum*.

CUSH'ION. Lat., *culcita*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen* (1st def.), *Polster* (2d def.). 1. A soft, pillowlike structure. 2. In anatomy, a collection of adipose or elastic tissue which relieves pressure upon subjacent tissues.—**Adipose c. of the external ear.** A deposit of fat which envelops the base of the concha of the ear of solipeds in front, inwardly, and posteriorly.—**Coronary c.** In the solipeds, a dermal structure beneath the upper edge of the hoof, of which it is the matrix.—**C. of the epiglottis.** The tubercle of the epiglottis.—**Plantar c.** In the solipeds, a fibrous, somewhat wedge-shaped structure between the perforans tendon and the plantar portion of the hoof.—**Stromeyer's c.** A triangular and wedge-shaped c. 4 in. thick at the thickest end, from which point it gradually thins down for a length of 14 or 15 in. It is used for treating compound fractures of the arm, the elbow resting on the thick end, while the thin end rests upon the side of the chest.

CU'SO. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

CUSP. Gr., *ἄκρον*. Lat., *cuspis*. 1. A pointed projection, as of the crown of a tooth. 2. A segment of a valve of the heart.

CUSPA'RIA, f. Fr., *cusparie, Bonplandie*. Ger., *Cusparabaum*. The genus *Galipea*.—**C. bark, Cuspariæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *angustura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *angusture vraie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Angusturarinde*. The bark of *Galipea officinalis* (*Galipea c.*). It is a stimulant tonic and in large doses purgative. It is said that the native practitioners of South America find it efficacious in malignant bilious intermittent fever, dysentery, and dropsy.—**Infusum cuspariæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'angusture*. Ger., *Angustura-Infusion*. Infusion of c.; made by infusing in a covered vessel for 2 hours $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coarsely powdered c. bark in 10 fl. oz. of distilled water and straining.—**Liquor cuspariæ concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. A concentrated tincture of c.

CUS'PARIN. Fr., *cusparine*. Ger., *C*. A crystalline neutral substance obtained from angustura bark.

CUS'PATED, CUSPED, CUS'PID, CUS'PIDAL. See CUSPIDATE.

CUS'PIDATE. Lat., *cuspidatus* (from *cuspis*, a point). Fr., *cuspidé*. Ger., *feingespitzt, langgespitzt*. Having a pointed extremity.

CUSPIDIFOR'MIS. From *cuspis*, a point, and *forma*, form. Fr., *cuspidiforme*. Ger., *spitzförmig*. Having the form of a point.

CUS'PIS, f. *Cus'pidis*. 1. See CUSP. 2. An old name for a certain bandage. 3. The glans penis.

CUS'SO. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

CUSTO'DIA, f. See CUSTOS.

CUS'TOS, m. and f. -to'dis. Fr., *custodien*. Ger., *Wächter*. A shield, a protector.—**C. cerebri.** The dura mater.—**C. membranæ, C. meningis.** See MENINGOPHYLAX.—**C. oculi.** An old name for an instrument for protecting the eye in certain operations.—**Custodes pororum.** The muscles.—**Custodes virginittatis.** An old name for the adductor muscles of the thigh, from their action in resisting attempts at rape.

CUT. See INCISION and Incised WOUND.

CUT. 1. Incised. 2. Affected with an incised wound or subjected to a cutting operation (especially circumcision, lithotomy, or castration).

CUTA'CEUS. See CORIACEOUS.

CUT'AL. Aluminium borotannotartrate.

CUTAM'BULUS. From *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulare*, to promenade. Fr., *cutambule*. Creeping over or beneath the skin (said of insects and of sensations); as an n., in the pl., *cutambuli*, an old term for certain worms parasitic under the skin and for the wandering pains and itching of scurvy.

CUT'ANEUS. Gr., *δερματικός*. Lat., *cutaneus* (from *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *cutané*. Ger., *cutan, häutig*. Pertaining to or consisting of skin; of a nerve, distributed to the skin; of a muscle, acting to move the skin.

CUTA'NEUS. See CUTANEUS; as a n. m., a cutaneous muscle or nerve.—**C. maximus.** See PLATYSMA *myoides*.

CUTEERA. A gum that exudes from *Cochlospermum gossypium*.

CUTER'EBRA, f. From *cutis*, the skin, and *terebrā*, a boring instrument. See DERMATOBIA.—**C. noxialis.** See DERMATOBIA *noxialis*.

CUT'ICLE. Lat., *cuticula*. Fr., *cuticule*. Ger., *Häutchen*. A thin, transparent, dry membrane devoid of nerves and vessels which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails and similar parts; the scarf skin, epidermis. See EPIDERMIS and CUTICULA.—**C. of Nasmyth.** See CUTICULA *dentis* and Preformative MEMBRANE.—**Enamel c.** See CUTICULA *dentis*.—**Hair c.** Fr., *cuticule du poil*. The outer scaly covering of a hair.—**Ligneous c.** The outer covering of a vegetable cell.—**Liquid c.** See COLLODION.

CUT'ICULOUS. Lat., *cuticolus* (from *cutis*, the skin, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cuticule*. Ger., *hautbewohnend*. Living under the skin of animals.

CUTIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *cutis*, skin. See CUTICLE.—**C. adamantina.** See *C. dentis*.—**C. cerebri et cerebelli.** Of Fleischl, a layer of flat cells supposed to cover the free surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Its existence is denied by Key and Retzius.—**C. dentis.** A thin corneous investment of the teeth which disappears shortly after they have perforated the gums.—**C. extima.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. membranæ tympani.** The external (dermoid) layer of the tympanic membrane.—**C. ovi.** Of Velpeau, the outer covering of an egg.—**C. vitelli.** Of Velpeau, the enveloping membrane of the vitellus.

CUTIC'ULAR. Gr., *δερματώδης*. Lat., *cuticularis*. Fr., *cuticulaire, cuticulencz*. Ger., *häutig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of cuticle.

CUTICULARIZA'TION. Fr., *cuticularisation*. The formation of a thick, cuticlelike envelope by a horny transformation of epidermic cells.

CUTIC'ULUM, n. See CUTICULA.—**C. cerebri.** The dura mater of the brain.

CUTICULIZA'TION. See CUTICULARIZATION.

CUTIFICA'TION. From *cutis*, the skin, and *facere*, to make. The regeneration of skin, as at the margin of a healing ulcer.

CUTI'GERAL. From *cutis*, the skin, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cutigéral*. Bearing skin.

CUT'IN. From *cutis*, skin. 1. A modification of cellulose found in the walls of certain cells, chiefly on the exterior of plant organs rendering them impervious to water. 2. A soft material prepared from the intestine of the ox, intended as a substitute for silk or catgut. It is absorbable.

CUT'IS, f. Gr., *κύτος, δέρμα*. Fr., *peau*. Ger., *Haut*. The skin, especially the derma.—**C. ærea.** The bronzelike hue of the skin found in Addison's disease.—**C. anserina.** Fr., *peau anserine, chair de poule*. Ger., *Gänsehaut*. "Goose skin"; a transitory state of the skin in which, owing to spastic contraction of the arrector pili muscles (usually from chilling of the surface), the follicles become prominent and form visible projections. Cf. HORRIPILATION.—**C. carnosæ.** See PANNICULUS *carnosus*.—**C. externa, C. extima, C. extrema.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. fucata.** Painted skin; artificial coloring of the skin with cosmetics.—**C. gallinæ, C. horrida.** See *C. anserina*.—**C. laxa.** See DERMATOLYSIS and FIBROMA *molluscum*.—**C. linguæ.** The mucous membrane covering the tongue.—**C. pendula.** See DERMATOLYSIS and FIBROMA *molluscum*.—**C. rugosa.** A wrinkled state of the skin. Plenck describes three varieties, due, respectively, to laxity of the skin, to leprosy, and to old age.—**C. suilla.** See BUFFY COAT.—**C. summa, C. suprema.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. tensa.** See SCLERODERMIA.—**C. testacea.** See ICHTHYOSIS *sebacea neonatorum*.—**C. ultima.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. unctuosæ.** See SEBORRHOEA.—**C. variegata.** Maculation of the skin with spots of varying color.—**C. variegata a sugillatione.** Echinomosis attended with variegated discoloration.—**C. variegata morbosæ.** A disease of doubtful character, observed once by Plenck, in which the patient's face was green, the right side of the body black, and the left side yellow.—**C. variegata nativæ.** A form of maculation of the skin resembling the marks on a tiger; said to exist among the people of a certain race in Tartary.—**C. vera.** See CORIUM (1st def.).—**Horrida c.** See *C. anserina*.

CUTISEC'TOR, m. -to'ris. From *cutis*, the skin, and *sector*, a cutter. Of H. G. Piffard, an instrument for cutting out sections of skin from the living subject for microscopical examination; a spring catch thumb forceps with expanded, fenestrated cutting blades capable of nice adjustment as to their degree of approximation.

CUTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See DERMATITIS.

CUTIZA'TION, n. Fr., *cutisation*. The skinlike condition of hardness, thickness, and dryness acquired by mucous membrane as the result of continued exposure, as in a state of eversion, inversion, or prolapse.

CUT'-OFF. An appliance for obstructing the flow of gas or liquid through a rubber tube, as in a spray apparatus.

CUT'TOL. See ALUMINUM borotannotartrate.

CUT'TING. The operation of making a cut.—**C. on the gripe.** See APPARATUS *minor*.

CUT'TLE-(FISH)BONE. See *Os SEPIE* (under SEPIA).

CUTU'BA, f. See DERMATOBIA.—**C. noxialis.** See DERMATOBIA *noxialis*.

CUTU'CHA. Properly, *Cutuba*. See DERMATOBIA.

CYAMELU'RATE. A salt of cyameluric acid.

CYAMELU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide cyaméurique*. Ger., *Cyamelürsäure*. An acid whose formula may be re-

garded as that of a double molecule of tricyanic (cyanuric) acid, in which 1 atom of nitrogen replaces 3 molecules of hydroxyl.

CYAM'ETHIN(E). Fr., *cyaméthine*. Ger., *Cyamethin*. A crystallizable organic base, $C_6H_9N_3$, polymeric with methyl cyanide, homologous with cyanethine, produced by the action of acetyl chloride on potassium cyanate.

CYAMOS, CYAMUS, *m.* Gr., *κύαμος*. Fr., *cyamé*. 1. A bean. 2. See ASELLUS. 3. The nipple. 4. The testicle.

CYANACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cyanacétique*. Ger., *Cyanessigsäure*. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic acid, $CH_2(CN) - CO - OH = C_3O_2NH_3$.

CYANÆMOCHRO'SIS, *f.* -*chro'seos (-is)*. From *κνάνεος*, blue, *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. See CYANOSIS.

CYANAL'DEHYD(E). A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic aldehyde.

CYANAL'LYL. A compound, C_4H_5N , prepared by the action of a cyanide on potassium myronate.

CYAN'AMID(E). Lat., *cyanamidum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanamid*. Amide of cyanogen, $CN_2H_2 = NH_2C \equiv N$, obtained by the action of ether and ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

CYAN'AMIL. Cinnamyl cinnamate.

CYANAN'ILID(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyananilid*. An anilide of cyanic acid; aniline in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the acid residue, C_6H_4N , of cyanic acid.

CYANAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyananilin*. The base ($C_6H_7N_2$)₂.

CYANATE. Lat., *cyanas*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *cyanat*, *cyan-saures Salz*. A salt of cyanic acid.

CYANCARBON'IC ACID. See CYANFORMIC acid.

CYANDIPHEN'YL. A cyanogen substitution product, $C_6H_5.C_6H_4.CN$, of diphenyl.

CYAN'EA, *f.* Gr., *κυανεία* (*f.* of adj. *κνάνεος* [νόσος understood]). See CYANOSIS.

CYANEPHIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*dro'seos (-is)*. From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *εφίδρωσις*, perspiration. Fr., *cyanéphroïde*. Ger., *blauer Schweiss*. A condition in which the perspiration is bluish.

CYANES'CENT. Bluish, turning blue.

CYANETH'IN(E). Fr., *cyanéthine*. Ger., *Cyanäthin*. A base, $C_7H_{15}N_3 = 3(C_2H_5CN)$, a polymeric of ethyl cyanide.

CYANETH'OLIN(E). Ger., *Cyanätholin*. True cyanate of ethyl, as distinguished from the pseudocyanate.

CYANETHYL'AMID(E). Lat., *cyanæthylamidum*. Fr., *cyanéthylamide*. Ger., *Cyanäthylamid*. Ethyl cyanamide.

CYANETUM, *n.* See CYANIDE.

CYANFOR'MATE. A salt of cyanformic acid.

CYANFOR'MIC. Formic and containing cyanogen.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyanoformique*. Ger., *Cyanameisensäure*. A cyanogen substitution compound of formic acid, $(CN).CO.OH = C_2NHO_2$; a monobasic acid known only by its salts.

CYANHÆM'ATIN. From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *αἷμα*, blood. A compound prepared by adding potassic cyanide to an alkaline solution of hæmatin.

CYANHIDRO'SIS, *f.* See CYANEPHIDROSIS.

CYANHY'DRATE. See HYDROCYNATE.

CYANHY'DRIC. Fr., *cyanhydrique*. Hydrocyanic.

CYANHY'DRIN. A derivative of one of the higher alcohols in which cyanogen replaces hydroxyl.

CYAN'IC. Lat., *cyanicus*. Fr., *cyanique*. Ger., *cyanisch*. 1. Blue. 2. Containing or pertaining to cyanogen.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyanique*. Ger., *Cyansäure*. A very volatile colorless liquid, $HCNO$, of acetous odor and caustic properties. See TRICYANIC ACID.—**C. ether**. 1. Ethyl allophanate. 2. A cyanate of a compound radicle, especially ethyl cyanate.

CYAN'ICUS. Cyanic; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base.

CY'ANID(E). Lat., *cyanidum*. Fr., *cyanure*. Ger., *Cyanür*, *Cyanid*. A compound of cyanogen with a metal or a compound radicle.

CYANIDRO'SIS, *f.* See CYANEPHIDROSIS.

CYAN'IDUM, *n.* See CYANIDE.—**C. hydricum**. See HYDROCYNIC ACID.

CYANIFER'RURET. See FERRICYANIDE.

CYANIL'IC ACID. See CYANYLIC ACID.

CYAN'ILIN(E). See CYANANILINE.

CY'ANITE. Lat., *cyanis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanit*. 1. A salt of cyanic acid. 2. A native basic aluminum silicate, $Al_2O_3SiO_3$.

CYANMETH'IN(E). See CYAMETHINE.

CYANOGEN'ZONE. The compound C_7H_5N , or C_6H_5CN .

CYANOCAR'ONATE. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOCARBON'IC ACID. See CYANFORMIC acid.

CYANOCHLO'ROUS. From *κνάνος*, a bluish color, and *χλωρός*, green. 1. Bluish-green. 2. Containing cyanogen and chlorine.

CYANOCHRO'IA, *f.* From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *χρoία*, the skin. Cyanosis.

CYANOCU'MIDIN(E). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on cumidine.

CYANODER'MA, *n.* **CYANODER'MIA**, *f.* From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See CYANOSIS.

CYANOFE'R'UM, *n.* Fr., *cyanoferre*. Ger., *Cyaneisen*. Of Gay-Lussac, a supposed radicle consisting of iron and cyanogen.

CYANOFE'RRURE'TUM, *n.* See FERROCYANIDE.

CYAN'OFORM. Fr., *cyanoforme*. A compound, $CH(CN)_3$, formed by heating chloroform with cyanide of potassium or of silver and a little alcohol.

CYANOFOR'MIC ACID. See CYANFORMIC acid.

CYAN'OGEN. Lat., *cyanogenium* (from *κνάνος*, a bluish color, and *γεννάν*, to engender). Fr., *cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyan*. A compound radicle, usually univalent, consisting of an atom of carbon and one of nitrogen united together.—**C. bromid(e)**. Fr., *bromure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Bromcyan*, *Cyanbromür*. A compound of c. and bromine, occurring as colorless cubical or acicular volatile crystals, which are very poisonous.—**C. chlorid(e)**. Fr., *chlorure de cyanogène*. Ger., *flüssiges Chlorycyan*, *Cyanchlorür*. A compound of c. and chlorine; a mobile liquid. Its vapor is acrid and highly poisonous.—**C. gas**. Dicyanogen. A colorless inflammable gas, of a peculiar almond odor, obtained by heating mercuric cyanide.—**C. disulphurate**. Ger., *Rubeanwasserstoff*.

A union of c. gas with hydrogen sulphide, forming red acicular crystals.—**C. iodid(e)**. Fr., *iodure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Jodecyan*, *Cyanjodid*. A product of the compound of iodine with c., forming colorless acicular crystals. It sublimes with a strong odor, and is very poisonous.—**C. monosulphurate**. Ger., *Flaveanwasserstoff*. A compound of dicyanogen and hydric sulphide, forming yellow crystals, $C_2N_2H_2S$.—**C. sulphid(e)**. Fr., *sulfure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyansulfür*, *Schwefelcyan*. A compound of dicyanogen and sulphur, obtained in transparent, volatile, rhombic tabular crystals, C_2N_2S .

CYANOHY'DRIC. Hydrocyanic.

CYAN'OIL. Fr., *cyañoile*. A volatile oil, $C_6H_{11}NO$, formed during the fermentation of almond cake and from fruits containing prussic acid; colorless, with an odor of bitter almonds; pungent and astringent to the taste; insoluble in water.

CYANOL. Lat., *cyanoleum*. See ANILINE.

CYANOMEL'AMIN(E). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{13}N_5$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on mel-aniline.

CY'ANOMYCOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *κνάνος*, blue, and *μυκίς*, a fungus. Infection with *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

CY'ANONE. A compound formed when coal gas containing carbon disulphide is passed into a solution of mercuric cyanide.

CYANOP'ATHY. Lat., *cyanopathia* (from *κνάνεος*, blue, and *παθός*, disease). See **CYANOSIS**.

CYANOPH'ILOUS. From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *cyanophile*. Ger., *cyanophil*. Having an elective affinity for a blue staining agent.

CYANO'PIA, *f.* From *κνάνος*, blue, and *ὄψις*, sight. That derangement of vision in which objects appear blue.

CYANOP'YRA, *f.* From *κνάνος*, blue, and *πῦρ*, fever. Fr., *cyanopyre*. Ger., *Blaufieber*. The febris cærulea of Gölis.

CY'ANOSÉD. Fr., *cyanosé*. Affected with cyanosis.

CYAN'OSIN. See **EOSIN**.

CYAN'OSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *κνάνωσις*. Fr., *cyanose*, *ictère bleu*. Ger., *Cyanose*, *Blausucht*. Syn.: *blue jaundice*, *cyanopathy*, *hæmatocyanosis*, *hæmatocyanopathia*, *kyanosis*, *morbus* (seu *icterus*) *cæruleus*. 1. A bluish coloration of the skin from defective aeration of the blood, either temporary, as in asphyxia, collapse, etc., or permanent, as in the subjects of some malformation of the heart, especially persistent patency of the foramen ovale. 2. Of Naumann, lividity of the face from venous plethora.

CYANOSPER'MIA, *f.* From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *cyanospermie*. Ger., *Cyanospermie*. A condition in which the semen has a bluish tinge, apparently due to the presence of indigo.

CYANOT'IC. Lat., *cyanoticus*. Fr., *cyanotique*. Ger., *cyanotisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of or affected with cyanosis.

CYANO'TIS, *f.* -*ot'idōs* (-is). Fr., *cyanotise*, *cyanotide*. A genus of the *Commelynaceæ*.—**C. axillaris**. A plant growing in the East Indies; an infusion of it is used in tympanites.

CYANOTOL'UDIN(E). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}N_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine.

CYANOTOL'UENE. Ger., *Cyantolol*. Toluonitril, a compound of the formula $C_6H_4(CN)CH_3$.

CYAN'OTYPE. From *κνάνεος*, blue, and *τύπος*, a stamp. A blue print; in photography, a positive made by exposing paper impregnated with ferricyanide of potassium to the action of light under a negative.

CYANOU'RIN. See **CYANURIN**.

CYANOPYR'IDIN(E). Fr., *cyanopyridine*. Ger., *Cyanpyridin*. A cyanogen substitution compound of pyridine, $C_5H_4(CN)N = C_6H_4N_2$.

CYANU'RAMID(E). Lat., *cyanuramidum*. Fr. *c.* An amide derived from cyanuric acid.

CYANU'RATE. Fr., *c.* Ger., *cyanursaures Salz*. A salt of cyanuric acid.

CYANURDIAM'IC. Having the nature of a dyamide and derived from cyanuric acid.—**C. acid**. See **AMMELINE**.

CYANURE'A. Fr., *cyanurée*. Ger., *Cyanharnstoff*. An amorphous, yellowish substance, $C_2H_3N_3O = CO.(NH_2)$ ($N.H.CN$), formed by heating urea with cyanogen iodide.

CYANUREN'IC. See **CYANURIC**.

CYAN'URET. See **CYANIDE**.

CYANURE'TUM, *n.* See **CYANIDE**.

CYANU'RIC. Fr., *cyanurique*. Ger., *cyanursauer*. Resembling or containing cyanurea.

CYANU'RIN. Lat., *cyanurinum*. Fr., *cyanurine*. Ger., *Harnblau*. A dark blue coloring matter found occasionally in urine containing indican.

CYANURMONAM'IC. Having the nature of a monamide, and derived from cyanuric acid.—**C. acid**. See **AMMELIDE**.

CY'ANYL. A colorless, very poisonous liquid, smelling like hydrocyanic acid, obtained by oxidizing aloes with nitric acid.

CY'ANYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide cyanilyque*. Ger., *Cyanilsäure*. Tricyanic acid, obtained by dissolving melone in boiling nitric acid.

CYAPH'ENIN(E). Ger., *Cyaphenin*. A compound, C_7H_5N , obtained by heating potassium cyanate with benzene chloride.

CY'AR, *n.* *Cy'atos*. Gr., *κύαρ*. Of Hippocrates, the eye of a needle; of Pollux, the internal auditory meatus.

CYATHE'A, *f.* Gr., *κνάθειον*, a little cup. Fr., *cyathée*. A genus of arborescent ferns.—**C. arborea**. A poisonous South American species. The fronds are used as a pectoral, and the root as a demulcent and diuretic.—**C. elegans**. A variety of *C. arborea*.—**C. grevilleana**. See *C. arborea*.—**C. minor**. *C. arborea*.—**C. Rumphii**. *C. arborea*.

CYATH'IFORM. See **CYATHOID**.

CYATHIS'COS, **CYATHIS'CUS**, *m.* Gr., *κνάθισκος*. Fr., *cyathisque*. 1. A small cup or glass. 2. The scooplike extremity of a probe. 3. An aural curette.

CY'ATHOID. Gr., *κναθώδης* (from *κνάθος*, a cup, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cyathoïde*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CY'ATHOS, *m.* See **CYATHUS**.

CY'ATHUS, *m.* Gr., *κνάθος*. 1. An ancient measure for liquids and solids. 2. A cup for receiving the blood in venesection. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, commonly called bird's nest *Peziza*.

CY'BE, *f.* *Cy'bes*. Gr., *κυβη*. The head, also any round, hollow object.

CYBIS'TAX, *f.* 1. A tumbler; one who turns a somersault. 2. A genus of *Bignoniaceæ*.—**C. antisypilitica**. A Brazilian species the bark of which is used in syphilis externally and internally. It is also employed in dropsy, dysuria, and liver complaints.

CYB'ITON, *n.*, **CYBITOS**, *m.* See **CUBITUS**.

CYBOI'DES. See **CUBOID**.

CY'CAS, *f.* *Cyc'ados* (-is). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cycade*. The fern palm.—**C. circinalis**. Fr., *c. en crosse*. A tree much resembling the cocoanut tree, growing in the East Indies. The fruits cause purging; the kernels are said to produce vomiting.—**C. inermis**. Fr., *c. inerme*. A Tonquin species having the same properties as *C. revoluta*.—**C. revoluta**. Fr., *c. enroulé*. A tree found in Japan, which yields an excellent quality of sago.

CYC'LAMEN, *n.* -*lam'inis*. Gr., *κυκλάμινος*, *κυκλάμινον*, *κυκλαμῖς*. Fr., *cyclame*. Ger., *Erdscheibe*. Apple of the earth; a genus of the *Primulaceæ*.—**C. arthanita**, **C. europæum**. Fr., *pain de pourceau*. Ger., *Schweinbrot*. Common *c.*; a species indigenous to southern Europe and naturalized in England. The rhizome has laxative and emmenagogue properties.—**C. hederæfolium**. A European species which may be substituted for *C. europæum*.—**C. officinalis**. *C. europæum*.—**C. repandum**. *C. hederæfolium*.

CYC'LAMIN. Lat., *cyclaminum*. Fr., *cyclamine*. Ger., *C.* The active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is poisonous, and, in a milder way, acts like curare. Mutschler believes it to be identical with saponin.

CYCLAMI'NON, *n.* See **CYCLAMEN**.

CYCLAMIRRE'HETIN. From *κυκλάμινος* (see **CYCLAMEN**), and *ρητίνη*, resin. A white, amorphous substance, $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, derived from cyclamin.

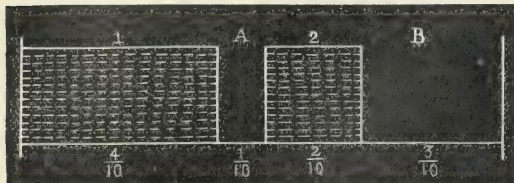
CYC'LAMIS, *f.* -*lam'idōs* (-is). See **CYCLAMEN**.

CYC'LAMOSE. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*, which readily reduces Fehling's solution, and is levorotatory.

CYCLARTHRO'SIS, *f.* From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation. See **TROCHOID ARTICULATION**.

CY'CLE. Gr., *κύκλος*. Lat., *cyclus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyc-lus*. 1. A period of time in which a certain series of events or acts is completed, especially if repeated again and again. 2. A course of diet and exercise arranged in a definite manner, for a certain end.—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *c. cardiaque*. The series of the normal auscultatory phenomena proceeding from the heart and

caused by one contraction of that organ. It embraces the period comprised between the commencement of one contraction and the commencement of the contraction immediately following it, and is divided into 4



THE CARDIAC CYCLE. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

1, first sound; 2, second sound; A, first or short silence; B, second or long silence.

parts, viz.: 1, the first sound; 2, the first silence or pause; 3, the second sound; 4, the second silence or pause. The entire average duration of the c. has been given as 1'058 second, but this is manifestly too great for all hearts that beat 60 or more times a minute.

CYC'LEA, *f.* A genus of menispermaceae plants.—**C. Burmanni**. A species employed in India as a bitter tonic. The root is used in fevers and liver complaints, and in Malabar it is employed in dysentery and hæmorrhoids.—**C. peltata**. A species having similar properties to those of *C. Burmanni*.

CYC'LEAL. See CYCLOVERTEBRAL.

CYCLENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* See CYCLOCEPHALIA.

CYCLENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLE'SIS, *f.* -*cle'seos* (-*is*). Gr., κύκλῃσις. See CIRCULATION.

CYC'LIC(AL). Gr., κυκλικός. Lat., *cyclicus*. Fr., *cyclique*. Ger., *cyklisch*. 1. Recurring at regular periods, to cut. An incision into, or division of, the ciliary body, done for the purpose of relieving increased tension; devised by Hancock for the cure of glaucoma and called by him intraocular myotomy.

CYCLIS'CUS, CYCLIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., κύκλισκος (dim. of κύκλος, a circle). Fr., *cyclisme*. 1. A troche. 2. A small circular knife, or some similar instrument, used in the treatment of fracture of the skull.

CYCLIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From κύκλος, a circle. Inflammation of the ciliary muscle.—**C. minima**. A slight form of c.—**C. plastica**. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of plastic lymph, uniting the surfaces of the iris, ciliary processes, and sometimes the suspensory ligament to each other, and sometimes involving the iris to such an extent as to cause posterior synechia and occlusion of the pupil.—**C. purulenta**. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of pus which may cause a hypopyon.—**C. serosa**. Inflammation of the ciliary body, in which the effusion is almost entirely serous, causing increased tension and a haziness of the vitreous and occasionally of the aqueous humor.—**C. vasomotoria**. A form of inflammation of the ciliary body described by Samelsohn, and referred by him to some lesion of the sympathetic nervous system. The tension may be either increased or diminished. There is pain on the corresponding side of the head, marked ciliary neuralgia and injection, and sometimes a herpetic eruption on one side of the face.

CYCLOAUTE'RIUM, *n.* From κύκλος, a circle, and καυτήριον, a cautery iron. A ring-shaped cautery iron.

CYCLOCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From κύκλος, a circle, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cyclocephalie*. Ger., *Cyclocephalie*. The monstrosity described under CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Fr., *cyclocéphale*. A monster having two contiguous eyes or a double eye in the median line and an atrophied nose.

CYC'LOCHOR(1)OIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the ciliary body and of the choroid.

CYCLO'MA, *n.* -*lom'atos* (-*is*). Gr., κύκλωμα. Anything that is circular or circulated (e. g., the blood, or some substance contained in it).

CYC'LOPANOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From κύκλωψ, round-eyed, a priv., and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *cyclopanophtalmie*. Ger., *Cyklopanophtalmie*. Cyclopia, with one orbit and perfect or imperfect eyelids, without an eyeball.

CYCLO'PIA, *f.* From κυκλώπιος, round-eyed. Fr., *cyclopie*. Ger., *Cyklopie*, *Einäugigkeit* (1st def.). 1. That defect of development, or monstrosity, in which there is apparently but one eye, though minute investigation generally reveals the presence of the second eye, at least in part. The cyclopic eye is usually in the lower middle part of the forehead. The formation of the interpalpebral aperture, which is of a rhomboidal form, indicates at least the rudimentary presence of four eyelids. 2. A genus of leguminous shrubs.—**C. brachypoda**. A South African species, constituting one source of the so called bush tea of the Cape.—**C. genistoides**. A South African species. An infusion and a decoction of the leaves, called bush tea, is used in pulmonary complaints. It contains a glucoside, *cyclopin*, but no *theine*.—**C. latifolia**. A species which furnishes bush tea, and from the leaves of which cyclopin has been abundantly obtained.—**C. longifolia**. Ger., *Honigthee*. A species the stalks and leaves of which (with occasionally some of the flowers), bound together, occur in commerce. They constitute a pleasantly aromatic, slightly bitter and astringent drug.—**C. Vogeli**. An African species, used in the preparation of bush tea. It contains cyclopic acid.

CYCLOP'IC. Gr., κυκλωπικός. Lat., *cyclopicus*. Fr., *cyclopieque*. Ger., *cyklopisch*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyclops. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyclopieque*. An acid, C₇H₅O₄, obtained from *Cyclopia Vogeli*.

CYC'LOPIN. A glucoside, C₂₅H₂₆O₁₈ + H₂O, obtained from the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*.

CYCLO'PIOFLUORES'CIN. A fluorescent hydrocarbon found in the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*.

CYCLO'PION, *n.* Gr., κυκλώπιον. The white of the eye.

CYCLOPLE'GIA, *f.* From κύκλος, a circle (hence the ciliary muscle), and πλῆγη, a stroke. Fr., *cycloplégie*. Ger., *Cykloplegie*. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

CY'CLOPS. -*lo'pos* (-*is*). Gr., κύκλωψ (from κύκλος, a circle, and ὤψ, the eye). Round-eyed, one-eyed; as a n. m., a monster having but one eye, placed in the middle of the forehead. Cf. CYCLOPIA (1st def.).—**C. megalostomus arrhyncus**. A unioocular monster without nasal cavities or passages.

CYC'LOS, *m.* Gr., κύκλος. See CIRCLE and CYCLE.

CYCLO'SIS, *f.* 1. An encircling, also the state of being encircled. 2. A circulation.

CYCLOSTE'GIA, *f.* A genus of the *Satureiineæ*.—**C. strobilifera**. An East Indian species, used as a carminative.

CYC'LOSYPHILIDOC'H'THUS, *m.* From κύκλος, a circle, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ὄχθος, a hard elevation. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *kreisförmiges Knotensyphilid*. A circular syphilitic node.

CYCLOTHYM'IA, *f.* From κύκλος, a circle, and θυμός, the mind. Circular insanity.

CYC'LOTOME. Lat., *cyclotomus* (from κύκλος, a circle, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyclotom*. An instrument invented by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the extraction of cataract. It was composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the eyeball could be fixed while the cornea was being cut.

CYCLOVER'TEBRAL. Fr., *cycléal*. The body of a vertebra.

CYC'LUS, *m.* See CYCLE.—**C. amphigenes**. Ger., *amphigene Zeugungskreis*. The cycle of changes that take place in an animal that reproduces by means of ova between the period of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction.—**C. generationis**. Ger., *Zeugungskreis*. The series of changes which take place in an individual between the time when it is produced and the period when it is capable of producing individuals similar to itself.—**C. metasynceriticus**. Fr., *cycle métagénératif* (ou *récorporatif*). A cycle that was employed after the *C. resumptivus*, in which food somewhat more difficult of digestion was allowed.—**C. resumptivus**. Fr., *cycle résomptif*. A cycle, lasting nine days, of systematic feeding and exercise for restoring the strength after the excessive use of drugs.

CYDONIA, *f. sing. and n. pl.* Fr., *cognassier* (1st def.), *coings* (2d def.). Ger., *Quittenbaum* (1st def.), *Quitten* (2d def.). 1. (Sing. [arbor understood]) the quince tree. 2. (Pl. [mala understood]) quinces.—**C. chinensis**. A Chinese species. The fruit is said to be sedative, stomachic, and astringent.—**C. europæa**. *C. vulgaris*.—**C. vulgaris**. Fr., *cognassier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Quittenbaum*. The common quince tree. A syrup prepared from the fruit makes a refreshing drink. The juice is sometimes made into a sort of wine. The mucilage of the seeds is demulcent and has been used in dysentery.—**Mucilago cydoniæ**. See *Mucilago CYDONII* (under CYDONIUM).—**Semen cydoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *semence de coing*. Ger., *Quittensamen*. Quince seed; the seeds of *C. vulgaris*.

CYDONIATUS. Made from or containing quinces, quince juice, or quince seed mucilage.

CYDONIN. Fr., *mucilage de coing* (1st def.), *cydonine* (2d def.). Ger., *Quittensamenschleim* (1st def.), *C.* (2d def.). 1. Quince seed mucilage. 2. The mucilaginous principle of quince seeds, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{14}$.

CYDONIUM, *n.* Gr., *κυδώνιον*. Fr., *coing*. Ger., *Quitte*. The quince, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Cydonia*; of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*.—**Mucilage of c.** See *Mucilago cydonii* and CYDONIN.—**Mucilago cydonii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de semences de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quittensamenschleim*. Syn.: *mucilago cydoniorum*, *mucilago cydoniorum seminum*, *mucilago seminum cydoniorum*, *mucilago cydoniæ* [Ger. Ph., (1st ed.)], *mucilago seminum cydoniæ*. Mucilage of quince, a mucilaginous liquid made by macerating for 30 minutes 2 parts of quince seed in 100 of distilled water [rose water, Ger. Ph., 1872], stirring frequently, and straining through muslin without pressure. This preparation should be made fresh for use [U. S. Ph.].—**Mucilago cydoniorum**, **Mucilago cydoniorum seminum**, **Mucilago seminum cydoniorum**. See *Mucilago cydonii*.

CYE'MA, *n. -em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κύημα*. Fr., *cyme*. The product of conception.

CYE'SIOCO'LICA, *f.* From *κύσις*, pregnancy, and *κολική*, colic. Ger., *Kolik der Schwangeren*. Colic in pregnant women.

CYE'SIODIARRHÆ'A, *f.* From *κύσις*, pregnancy, and *διάρροια*, diarrhoea. Fr., *cyésiodiarrhée*. Ger., *Durchfall wegen Schwangerschaft*. Diarrhoea attributed to pregnancy.

CYESIOGNO'MON, *m. -nom'onos (-is)*. From *κύσις*, pregnancy, and *γνώμων*, a sign. Fr., *cyésiognome*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftszeichen*. A sign of pregnancy.

CYESIOGNO'SIS, **CYESIOGNOS'TICA**, *f.* From *κύσις*, pregnancy, and *γνώσις*, knowledge. Fr., *cyésiognotique*. Ger., *Cyesiognostik*. The diagnosis of pregnancy.

CYESIOLOGY. Lat., *cyesiologia* (from *κύσις*, pregnancy, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *cyésiologie*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftslehre*. Medicine in its application to pregnancy.

CYE'SIS, *f. -e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κύσις*. Fr., *gravidité*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft*. Pregnancy; also conception.

CYES'TEIN(E). See KYESTEINE.

CYET'IC. Gr., *κυητικός*. Lat., *cyeticus*. Pertaining to pregnancy.

CY'LA, *n. pl.*, **CYL'ADES**, *f. pl.* Gr., *κύλα*. The hollows beneath the eyelids, also the lower eyelids.

CYLICOT'OMY. From *κύλιξ*, a cup, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Section of the ciliary (cup-shaped) muscle.

CYL'IDES, *f. pl.* See CYLADES.

CYLINDER. Gr., *κύλινδρος*. Lat., *cylindrus*. Fr., *cylindre*. Ger., *C.* 1. An elongated body of the same transverse diameter throughout and circular on transverse section. 2. See CAST.—**Axis c.** See under **AXIS**.

—**Cortical c's**. See *Cell TRABECULÆ* (under TRABECULA).—**C's of mucus**. C's discharged in the form of membranous casts of the intestine, in intestinal catarrh, from an inch to a foot in length. They are composed almost entirely of mucin, but sometimes of albumin and fibrin, and occur particularly in hysterical women.—**Medullary c's**. See *Serous CANALICULI* (under CANALICULUS).—**Muscular c.** See *Muscular FIBRE*.

CYLINDRANEURYS'MA, *n. -rys'matos (-is)*. See *Cylindroid ANEURYSM*.

CYLIN'DROCEPHAL'IC. From *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cylindrocéphalique*. Having an elongated cylindrical skull.

CYLIN'DROCEPH'ALY. Fr., *cylindrocéphalie*. The condition of being cylindrocéphalic.

CYLIN'DROENCHONDRO'MA, *n. -drom'atos (-is)*. See CYLINDROMA.

CYLINDRO'MA, *n. -drom'atos (-is)*. Fr., *cylindrome*. Ger., *Cylindrom* [Billroth], *Siphonom* [Henle], *Schleimkankroid* [Förster, Köster], *Rohrengeschwulst*. Syn.: *tubular epithelioma*. A form of epithelioma, chiefly of the face, characterized by cellular proliferation in the lymphatic network and the production of large cylindrical, clavate, or cactuslike hyaline bodies. According to Köster, it is the result of a secondary hyaline metamorphosis of canceroid; according to Ewetsky, it is either a plexiform sarcoma with colloid degeneration, or a proliferating myxomatous angioma, or a mixture of the two.

CYLINDRO'SIS, *f. -dro'seos (-is)*. From *κύλινδρον*, to roll. Fr., *cylindrose*. Of Schultz, a form of bony articulation in which an osseous lamina is rolled upon itself so as to form a canal and then a suture.

CYLIN'DRUS, *m.* See CYLINDER.

CYLIS'SOCELORRHAPHIA, *f.* From *κύλις*, a revolution, *κήλη*, a tumor, and *ράφή*, a seam. Fr., *cyllisso-ellorrhaphie*. Ger., *umwundene Bruchnaht*. Of B. Sigoroni, a form of continuous suture proposed for the cure of hernia.

CYLLO'EPUS, *m.* See CYLLOPODES.

CYL'LON, *n.* See CYLLUM.

CYLLOP'ODA, **CYLLOP'ODES**, *m.* From *κυλλός*, crippled, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *cyllopode*. Ger., *Watschler*. One who has clubfoot or is bow-legged.

CYLLOPO'DIA, *f.* *Talipes varus*.

CYLLOPO'DION, *m.* Gr., *κυλλοποδίων*. See CYLLOPODES.

CYL'LOS. Gr., *κυλλός*. Bandy-legged, bow-legged, clubfooted.

CYLLO'SIS, *f. -lo'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κύλλωσις*. Fr., *cyllose*. The state of being crippled, especially by clubfoot.

CYLLO'SOMUS, *m.* From *κυλλός*, crippled, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *cyllosome*. A monster having eventration of one side at a low situation and lack of development of the corresponding lower limb.

CYL'LUM, *n.* Gr., *κύλλον*. Of Hippocrates, knockknee, also an outward dislocation of the leg or foot.

CY'MA, *n. Cym'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κύμα*. The fœtus.

CYMATO'DES. Gr., *κύματοειδής* (from *κύμα*, a wave, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Ger., *fluctui(e)rend, wellenförmig*. Fluctuating (said anciently of a weak, dicrotic pulse).

CYM'ATOID. See CYMATODES.

CYM'BA, *f.* Gr., κύμβα. That portion of the fossa conchæ that lies above the spine of the helix.

CYM'BÆFORM. See SCAPHOID.

CYMBALA'RIS. See ARYTENOID.

CYMBCEPHAL'IC. See CYMBOCEPHALIC.

CYM'BIFORM. Lat., *cymbiformis* (from *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form). See SCAPHOID.

CYMOCEPHAL'IC, **CYMOCEPH'ALOUS**. From κύμβα, a boat, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cymocéphalique*. Ger., *kahnschädelig*. Having the vault of the skull shaped like a skiff or boat.

CYMOCEPH'ALY. Fr., *cymocéphalie*. The condition of being cymbocephalous.

CYME'CHOS, *m.* From κύμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Schüllpgeräusch*, *Wellengeräusch*. A wavelike sound.

CY'MENE. Fr., *cymène*. Ger., *Cymol*, *Cymen*. A liquid derived from various volatile vegetable oils, such as that found in the seeds of *Cuminum cuminum*. In chemical constitution, it is paraprolylmethylbenzene.

CY'MENOL. See CARVACROL.

CY'MENYL. Fr., *cyményle*. Ger., *C*. The univalent radicle, $C_{10}H_{13}$, found in cymene.

CY'MIC. Fr., *cyminique*. Of or pertaining to cymene.—*C. acid*. Fr., *acide cyminique*. Ger., *Cyminsäure*. A monatomic aromatic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, formed by the action of alkalis on cymyl cyanide.

CY'MID(E). See CYMYL.

CY'MIDIN(E). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cymidin*. A homologue of toluidine, $C_{10}H_{15}N = C_{10}H_{13}(NH_2)$.

CY'MIN(E). Lat., *cymina*, *cuminum*. See CUMENE.

CYMIN'IC. See CUMIC.

CYMIN'UM, *n.* See CUMINUM.

CY'MOGEN. Ger., *C*. A very volatile oil formed from the distillation of petroleum.

CYMOGRAPH'ION, *n.* See KYMOGRAPH.

CY'MOL. See CYMENE.

CYMOPH'ENOL. See CARVACROL.

CYMOP'TERIS, *f.*, **CYMOP'TERUS**, *m.* From κύμα, a swelling, and πτερίς, a fern. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—*C. Fendleri*. The gamote of New Mexico. It has a peculiar pleasant odor, and is used, combined with whisky, as a stomachic tonic.

CY'MYL. Fr., *cymyle*. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of cymene.—*C. alcohol*. See CUMIN alcohol.

CYNAN'CHE, *f.* —*-an'ches*. Gr., κυνάγχη (said to be from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχειν, to strangle, because, according to Cælius Aurelianus, in some form of the affection the tongue was protruded as in a panting dog). Fr., *cynancie*. Ger., *Bräune*. Any acute inflammatory affection of the throat; of Hippocrates, an inflammation of the interior of the larynx as opposed to *paracynanche* (*q. v.*).—*C. cellularis maligna gangrænosa*. See ANGINA *Ludovici*.—*C. contagiosa*. Diphtheritic *c.*—*C. dysarthritica*. See ANGINA *arthritica*.—*C. epidemica*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*C. exanthematica*. See ANGINA *variola*.—*C. externa*. See *C. parotidæa*.—*C. faucium*. See *C. tonsillaris*.—*C. gangrænosa*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*C. laryngea*. See LARYNGITIS. —*C. maligna*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*C. maxillaris*. See *C. parotidæa*.—*C. mercurialis*. Mercurial stomatitis.—*C. œsophagea*. See (ESOPHAGITIS.—*C. parotidæa*. Fr., *parotite*. Ger., *Ohrspeicheldrüsenerntzündung*. The mumps; an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland.—*C. pharyngea*. See PHARYNGITIS.—*C. prunella*. See *C. tonsillaris*.—*C. purpuroparotidæa*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*C. simplex*. See *Simple ANGINA*.—*C. streptitoria*, *C. stridula*. See CROUP.—*C. sublingualis maligna gangrænosa*. See ANGINA *Ludovici*.—*C. suffocativa*. See CROUP.—*C. thyreoidea*. See GOITRE.—*C. tonsillaris*. Fr., *angine tonsillaire*. Ger., *Mandelentzündung*. Quinsy; an acute inflammation of one or both tonsils. Cf. AMYGDALITIS.—*C. trachealis*. Croup.—*C. ulcerosa*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.

CYNAN'CHICUS. Gr., κυνάγχικός. Fr., *cynanchique*. Pertaining to or affected with cynanche; as a *n.*, in the neut., *cynanchicum*, a remedy for cynanche.

CYNAN'CHIN. See ASCLEPIADIN.

CYNACHOCE'IN. A substance existing in the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*, perhaps identical with cynanchin.

CYNAN'CHOL. A phenol, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, obtained as a soft resin from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*.

CYNANCHORTHOPNE'CA, *f.* Fr., *cynanchorthopnée*. The orthopnoea of croup.

CYNAN'CHUM, *n.* Fr., *cynanche*, *cynanque*. Ger., *Hundswürger*. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants.—*C. acutum*. *C. monspeliacum*.—*C. fuscatum*. A species found in southern Europe. The root is used like that of *C. vincetoxicum*.—*C. longifolium*. *C. monspeliacum*.—*C. medium*. *C. fuscatum*.—*C. monspeliacum*. Fr., *cynanque de Montpellier*. Ger., *rundblättriger Hundswürger*. A species growing in southern France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, said to furnish a spurious scammony.—*C. nigrum*. 1. A species growing in southern Europe, used like *C. vincetoxicum*. 2. *Gonolobus niger*.—*C. tomentosum*. An East Indian shrub, probably *Tylophora asthmatica*. The root is employed in the Isle of France as an emetic.—*C. vincetoxicum*. Fr., *dompte-venin*. Ger., *gemeine Schwalbenwurz*. White swallowwort. The root was once esteemed as a counterpoison. It is emetic, especially when fresh, and in large doses produces inflammation of the stomach. It has been used in skin diseases.

CYNANTHRO'POS, *m.* Ger., *Kynanthrop*. A person affected with cynanthropy.

CYNAN'THROPY. Gr., κυνανθρωπια (from κύων, a dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Lat., *cynanthropia*. Fr., *cynanthropie*. Ger., *Cynanthropie*. A form of insanity in which the person fancies himself to have been transformed into a dog, and imitates that animal.

CYN'APIN(E). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cynapin*. A poisonous alkaloid found in *Æthusa cynapium*.

CYN'ARA, *f.* From κύναρος, canine. Fr., *artichaut*. Ger., *Artischocke*. A genus of plants of the *Compositæ*.—*C. scolymus*. Fr., *artichaut cultivé*. Ger., *ächte Artischocke*. The French artichoke. The juice of the leaves is diuretic and has been used in dropsy. An extract of the leaves is recommended in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgic affections.

CYN'ARIN. See CNICIN.

CYNCH'NIS, *f.* Gr., κυγχνύς. Of Hippocrates, a cup for holding medicines.

CY'NENE. See CINIENE.

CYNIATRI'A, *f.* From κύων, a dog, and ιατρεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Hundearzneikunde*. Medicine in its application to the diseases of the dog.

CYN'IC(AL). Gr., κυνικός (from κύων, a dog). Lat., *cynicus*. Fr., *cynique*. Ger., *hundartig*. Doglike (said of a sort of spasmodic action of the facial muscles by which the lips are retracted so as to expose the teeth, as in an irritated dog).

CYN'ISIN. See CNICIN.

CYN'NABAR. See CINNABAR.

CYNOCEPHA'LIA, *f.* The state of being cynocephalous.

CYNOCEPHAL'IC, **CYNOCEPH'ALOUS**. Gr., κυνοκέφαλος (from κύων, a dog, and κεφαλή, the head). Lat., *cynocephalus*. Fr., *cynocéphale*. Ger., *hundsköpfig*. Having the head shaped like a dog's.

CYNOCOP'RUS, *f.* From κύων, a dog, and κόπρος, excrement. See ALBUM *græcum*.

CYNODEC'TOS, **CYNODEC'TUS**, *m.* Gr., κυνόδεκτος (from κύων, a dog, and δάκνειν, to bite). A person who has been bitten by a dog.

CYNO'DES. Gr., κυνώδης (from κύων, a dog, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CANINE and CYNICAL.—*C. orexis*. See CYNOREXIA.

CYNODES'MA, **CYNODES'ME**, *f.* See CYNODESMION.

CYNODESME'SIS, *f.* -*me'seos* (-*is*). From κύων, a dog, and δεσμεῖν, to fetter. See INFIBULATION.

CYNODESMION, *n.*, **CYNODESMUS**, *m.* Gr., κυνόδεσμον, κυνόδεσμος. 1. The frenum of the prepuce. 2. Infibulation. 3. The prolonged detention of the penis in the vagina during copulation in dogs.

CYN'ODIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cynodin*. A crystallizable principle found in *Cynodon dactylon*, resembling asparagine.

CYN'ODON, *f.* -*don'tos* (-*is*). From κύων, a dog, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A genus of grasses.—**C. dactylon**. Fr., *chiendent*. Ger., *wuchernder Hundszahn*. The dooba, or doorna, of India; used in southern Europe instead of *Triticum repens*.—**C. linearis**. An East Indian species. The root stock is similar in its properties to that of *C. dactylon*.—**C. officinale**. *C. dactylon*.

CYNODONTES, *m. pl.* Gr., κυνόδοντες. The canine teeth.

CYNOGLOSS'SA, *f.* See CYNOGLOSSUM *officinale*.

CYNOGLOSS'SEIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cynoglossum officinale*.

CYNOGLOSS'SIDIN(E). The supposed active principle of cynoglossum.

CYNOGLOSS'SUM, *n.* Gr., κυνόγλωσσον (from κύων, a dog, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *cynoglosse*. Ger., *Hundszunge*. A genus of boraginaceous herbs of the north temperate zone.—**C. amplexicaule**. *C. virginicum*.—**C. argenteum**. *C. cheirifolium*.—**C. cheirifolium**. Fr., *cynoglosse à feuilles de giroflée*. A species growing in southern Europe from which a salve is made that is used as an application to ulcers.—**C. majus**, **C. officinale**. Fr., *cynoglosse officinale*. Ger., *gemeine Hundszunge*. Common hound's tongue, a biennial species common in Europe and the United States. The leaves and root, especially the latter, have been employed in coughs, catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhoea, and applied externally to ulcers, burns, etc. It contains cynoglossine.—**C. omphalodes**. Fr., *herbe du nombril*. A French species, considered a mild astringent.—**C. pictum**. A species growing in southern Europe, used instead of *C. officinale*.—**C. virginicum**. Fr., *cynoglosse de Virginie*. Wild comfrey; a hairy plant found in woods and thickets from Vermont to Virginia. It has properties similar to those of *C. officinale*.—**C. vulgare**. *C. officinale*.

CYN'OID. Lat., *cynoideus* (from κύων, a dog, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a dog.

CYNOL'OPHA, *n. pl.*, **CYNOL'OPHI**, *m. pl.*, **CYNOL'OPHOI**, *m. pl.* Gr., κυνόλοφα, κυνόλοφοι (from κύων, a dog, and λόφος, a projection). The spinous processes of the vertebrae; so called because of their prominence in lean dogs.

CYNOLYS'SA, *f.*, **CYNOLYS'SON**, *n.*, **CYNOLYS'SUM**, *n.* Gr., κυνόλυσσα (from κύων, a dog, and λύσσα, madness). Ger., *Hundswuth* (1st def.), *Tollwurm* (2d def.). 1. Rabies. 2. The fabled worm found under the tongue in cases of rabies.

CYNOLYS'SUS. Gr., κυνόλυσος. Affected with rabies.

CYNOMET'RA, *f.* Fr., *cynomètre*. Ger., *Hundsschaum*. A genus of leguminous plants closely allied to *Hardwickia*.—**C. cauliflora**. A tree found in the East and West Indies. The root is purgative. The fruit furnishes an oil used in cutaneous diseases.—**C. ramiflora**. A tree found in India. The root is purgative, and a lotion made from the leaves, boiled in milk and honey, is applied externally in scabies, leprosy, and other cutaneous affections.

CYNOMO'RION, **CYNOMO'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., κυνόμοριον (from κύων, a dog, and μόριον, the penis). Fr., *cynomoir*. Ger., *Hundsrut(h)e*. 1. A genus of balanophoraceous plants indigenous to the Levant, the Canary Islands, Syria, and Central Asia. 2. The genus *Cynometra*.—**C. coccineum**. The scarlet fungus of Malta. It was formerly highly valued as a styptic and astringent. In Malta it was employed to procure abortion, and was highly prized as a cure for dysentery.

CYNOPEM'PHIX, *f.* -*phí'gos* (-*is*). From κύων, a dog, and πέμφξ, a blister. See TERMINTHUS.

CYNOPHO'BIA, *f.* From κύων, a dog, and φόβος, fear. The hysterical state produced in a nervous person by the bite of a healthy dog.

CYNOREX'IA, *f.* Gr., κυνορεξία (from κύων, a dog, and ὄρεξις, appetite). Fr., *faim canine*. Ger., *Hundshunger*. Lit., hunger like a dog's; a voracious appetite.

CYNORRHÆS'TES, *m.* Gr., κυνορράστις (from κύων, a dog, and ῥαστῆς, a destroyer). See IXODES.

CYNOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From κύων, a dog, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Hundskrampf*. A spasm of the facial muscles producing retraction of the lips and cheeks so as to expose the teeth as in a panting dog.

CYNOSU'RUS, *m.* From κύων, a dog, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *cynosure*, *crételle*. Ger., *Hundeschwanz*, *Kammgras*. A genus of grasses.—**C. dominicensis**. A Santo Domingo species, considered diuretic.

CYNUREN'IC ACID. From κύων, a dog, and οἶρον, urine. Fr., *acide cynurénique*. Ger., *Kynurensäure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$, obtained from dog's urine.

CYNU'RIN(E). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kynurin*. A base, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed by heating cynurenic acid to 265° C.

CY'ON, *m.* and *f.* *Cyn'os* (-*is*). Gr., κύων. 1. A dog. 2. The penis, also the frenum of the prepuce.

CYNORRHA'PHIA, *f.* See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

CYOPHO'RIA, *f.* Gr., κυφορία (from κύος, an ovum, and φορεῖν, to carry). Pregnancy, also the length of time occupied in gestation.

CYOPH'ORIN. Lat., *cyophorina*, *gravidina* [Rauche]. Fr., *cyophorine*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftsstoff*. A peculiar substance found by Rauche in the urine of pregnant women; supposed by him to be a sign of pregnancy.

CYOPHORI'NOSTEGNO'MA, *n.* -*nom'atos* (-*is*). From κύος, an ovum, φορεῖν, to carry, and στεγνοῦν, to compact. Of Rauche, a concrement consisting of cyophorin.

CYOPH'OROS, **CYOPH'ORUS**. Gr., κυφόρος. Pregnant.

CY'OPIN. From κυάνεος, blue, and πύον, pus. Fr., *cyopine*. The coloring matter found in blue pus.

CYOSTE'NIA, *f.* See CYOPHORINOSTEGNOMA.

CYOTO'CIA, *f.* From κύος, an ovum, and τοκᾶν, to bring forth. Parturition.

CYOTRO'PHIA, *f.* From κύος, an ovum, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Nourishment of the fœtus.

CYPE'RUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., κυπεῖρος. Fr., *souchet*. Ger., *Cypergras*. 1. In Celsus, the bulrush (*C. longus*). 2. A genus of perennial or, rarely, annual cyperaceous herbs.—**C. articulatus**. Jointed sedge; a native of the West Indies and tropical and subtropical America, where it is used as an anthelmintic.—**C. canescens**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are used in decoction as a remedy for colic and amenorrhœa.—**C. comosus**. A species growing in Greece, with properties similar to those of *C. rotundus*.—**C. compressus**. A tropical species used like *C. ferrugineus*.—**C. creticus**. *C. rotundus*.—**C. distachyos**. Fr., *souchet en forme de jonc*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used in India as a diuretic and sudorific.—**C. elegans**. Fr., *souchet élégant*. A West Indian species. In Jamaica the infusion of the herb is used for amaurosis.—**C. esculentus**. Fr., *souchet comestible*. Ger., *essbares Cypergras*. A species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe, where the roots are made into an emulsion for pectoral complaints.—**C. europæus**. *C. longus*.—**C. ferrugineus**, **C. fuscus**. Fr., *souchet brun*. A species the root of which is employed in Egypt in flatulent colic.—**C. hexastachyus**. *C. rotundus*.—**C. iria**. An East Indian species used like *C. canescens*.—**C. lateralis**. *C. distachyos*.—**C. laxus**. *C. elegans*.—**C. longus**. Fr., *souchet long*. Ger., *langes Cypergras*. A species indigenous to France and England, considered an emmenagogue and stomachic; employed also as a mas-

ticatory and in gargles as a detersive.—**C. mucronatus**. *C. distachyos*.—**C. nodosus**. *C. articulatus*.—**C. odoratus**. *C. odorus*. *C. longus*.—**C. officinalis**. A species indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and Arabia, resembling and used like *C. rotundus*.—**C. olivaris**. *C. orientalis major*. *C. rotundus*.—**C. pallescens**. A species indigenous to northern Africa. The tuber is used like that of *C. rotundus*.—**C. papyrus**. The papyrus of Egypt and Asia Minor; a species with an edible root stock. From the medulla of the culm the ancients prepared their papyrus.—**C. pertenuis**. A species indigenous to the East Indies. It has the same aromatic properties as *C. rotundus*.—**C. romanus**. *C. longus*.—**C. rotundus**. *C. syriacus*. An East Indian species. The tubers are tonic and stimulant, and have been used in cholera and, in infusion, in fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea. They also have diaphoretic and diuretic properties.—**C. tetrastachys**. A species found in Barbary. The tubers are used like those of *C. rotundus*.—**C. virescens**. A variety of *C. ferrugineus*.

CYPHO'DES, CYPHOI'DES. Gr., κύφος, κυφοειδής (from κύφος, a hump, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cyphoïde*. Humplike.

CYPHO'MA, *n.* -*phom'atos (-is)*. Gr., κύφωμα. A hump or gibbosity.

CYPHOMATO'SUS. See CYPHODES.

CYPHORTHOSIS, *f.* -*tho'seos (-is)*. From κύφος, a hump, and ὀρθοῦν, to redress. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

CYPHOS, *n.* *Cyph'eos (-is)*. Gr., κύφος. See CYPHOMA.

CYPHOSCOLLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From κυφός, humped, and σκολίωσις, distortion. See KYPHOSIS.

CYPHOSIS, *f.* -*pho'seos (-is)*. See KYPHOSIS.

CYPHOTIC. See KYPHOTIC.

CYP'RIA, *f.* From Κύπρος, the island of Cyprus, the original source of copper. A name proposed, apparently by Mayne, for a diseased condition caused by the use or abuse of copper.

CYP'RIAN. Gr., κύπριος. Lat., *cyprinus*. Pertaining to or derived from the island of Cyprus; hence, containing copper.

CYPRIDOL'OGY. From κύπρις, sexual pleasure, and λόγος, understanding. Medicine and surgery in their application to venereal diseases.

CYPRIPEDIN. Fr., *cypripédine*. Of the Eclectics, a substance prepared by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root of *Cypripedium*.

CYPRIPEDIUM, *n.* From Κύπρις, Venus, and πόδιον, a slipper (from the slipperlike form of the lip). Fr., *c. cypripedium*. Ger., *Venussschuh*. 1. A genus of orchids. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. pubescens* and of *C. parviflorum*. *C.* is similar, medicinally, to valerian root, for which it has been substituted, though milder; it is said to have been used in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and other nervous disorders.—**C. acule**. The stemless lady's slipper; a species growing in dark woods from the Carolinas to the Arctic regions; said to have narcotic properties, and to be less safe than *C. parviflorum*.—**C. calceolus**. Fr., *sabot de Notre-Dame*. Ger., *Frauenschuh*. A variety of *C. pubescens*.—**C. canadense**. See *C. spectabile*.—**C. candidum**. A North American species; the root has been used as a substitute for valerian root.—**C. flavescens**. *C. parviflorum*.—**C. humile**. *C. acule*.—**C. luteum**, **C. parviflorum**. The small yellow lady's slipper. The root is the official part. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. pubescens**. The yellow lady's slipper; indigenous to North America.—**C. spectabile**. The showy lady's slipper; found in swamps from Canada to Kentucky. Medicinally, the root is said to be almost equal to that of *C. pubescens*.—**Extractum cypripedium fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cypripède jaune*. Ger., *flüssiges Gelb-frauenschuh-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *c.*

CYPRIPHOBIA, *f.* From κύπρις, coitus, and φόβος, fear. Morbid aversion to coitus.

CYP'SELE, *f.* *Cyp'seles*. Gr., κυψέλη. Ger., *Käpselchen* (1st def.), *kleine Höhle* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, a small capsule. 2. In anatomy, any small cavity, especially that of the ear. 3. Cerumen.

CYPSE'LION, *n.*, **CYPSE'LIS**, *f.*, **CYPSE'LIUM**, *n.* -*se'lii*, -*se'li'dos (-is)*, -*se'lii*. Gr., κυψελίς, κυψέλιον. See CYPSELE.

CYRBA'SIA, CYR'BASIS, *f.* -*ba'sias*, -*ba'seos (cyr'basis)*. Gr., κυρβάσια, κύρβασις. Of Hippocrates, a turbanlike covering for the mammary gland.

CYRE'BIA, *n. pl.* Gr., κυρήβια. See FURFUR.

CYRSOT'OMY. See CIRSOTOMY.

CYRTOCOR'YPHUS. From κυρτός, convex, and κορυφή, the crown of the head. Ger., *cyrtokoryph*. Having an angle of from 122° to 132° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. Cf. EUTHYCORYPHUS and HOMALOCORYPHUS.

CYRTO'DES. See CYRTOID.

CYR'TOGRAPH. From κυρτός, curved, and γράφειν, to write. See CYRTOMETER.

CYRTOG'RAPHY. Fr., *cyrtographie*. The art or process of making reduced facsimiles of the outlines of curved surfaces (of the skull, the chest, etc.) by means of recording cyrtometers.

CYR'TOID. Gr., κυρτώδης, κυρτοειδής (from κυρτός, crooked, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cyrtodes*, *cyrtoides*. Fr., *cyrtôide*. Ger., *buckelähnlich*. Humplike.

CYRTO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. Gr., κύρτωμα. A convexity, natural or pathological.

CYRTOM'ETER. Lat., *cyrtometrum* (from κυρτός, convex, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *cyrtomètre*. Ger., *Wölbungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the curve of any portion of the body. The name is sometimes applied to calipers for measuring the diameters of the chest.—**Wilson's c.** A special c. devised by C. Wilson for ascertaining the position, length, and direction of the fissure of Sylvius in the living subject.

CYRTOMETO'PUS. From κυρτός, convex, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Ger., *cyrtometop*. In craniometry, having an angle of between 120° and 130°5' formed by the intersection (at the point highest above a plane touching the punctum bregmatis and the punctum nasofrontale, the plane being horizontal) of two lines drawn one from each of those puncta. Cf. EUTHYMETOPUS and HOMALOMETOPUS.

CYRTOM'ETRY. Fr., *cyrtométrie*. Ger., *Wölbungsmessung*. The use of the cyrtometer.

CYRTON'OSUS, *f.* From κυρτός, crooked, and νόσος, a disease. An old name for rickets.

CYR'TOPISTHOCRA'NIUS. From κυρτός, convex, and ὀπισθοκράνιον, the occiput. In craniometry, having the angle formed (at the highest point on the inner surface of the occipital bone above a horizontal plane touching the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance between 117° and 140°. Cf. EUTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS and HOMALOPISTHOCRANIUS.

CYRTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., κύρτωσις. 1. A certain form of hereditary dyscrasia, in which the head is bulky and prominent anteriorly, the stature stunted, and the spine curved. 2. See KYPHOSIS.—**C. cretinism**. Of Good, an hereditary condition in which the c. affects chiefly the head and neck. The countenance is vacant and stupid, the mental faculties are feeble or idiotic, and the sensibilities are obtuse. Enlargement of the thyroid is a frequent concomitant (see CRETINISM).—**C. rhachia**. A form of osseous maldevelopment in which the spine is crooked, the ribs are depressed, the articular epiphyses are enlarged and

spongy, and the belly is tumid, the mental faculties being clear and even their development premature (see RICKETS).

CYR/TOTES, *f.* -*ē'tos* (-is). Gr., κυρτότης. See CYRTOMA.

CYRTU'RANUS. From κυρτός, convex, and οὐρανός, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *cyrturan*. Having an angle of between 132° and 147°5' formed (at the point of the roof of the mouth highest above a horizontal plane touching the posterior nasal spine and the punctum præmaxillare) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from those points. Cf. EUTHYURANUS and HOMALURANUS.

CY'SOS, CYS'SAROS, CYS'SARUS, *m.* Gr., κύσος, κύσσαρος. See CYSTHOS.

CYSSO'TIS, *f.* -*ot'idōs* (-is). Fr., *cyssote*. Of R. A. Vogel, the lower end of the rectum.

CYST. Gr., κύστις. Lat., *cystis*. Fr., *kyste*. Ger., *Cyste*, *Sackgeschwulst*. An organized structure consisting of a distinct saclike wall together with its contents, especially one of pathological formation or abnormal development.—**Adventitious c.** Lat., *cystis adventitia*. Fr., *kyste adventive*. A saclike wall formed around a foreign body or an effusion.—**Air c.** See *Gaseous c.*—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *kyste alvéolaire*. Ger., *Alveolarcyste*. A c. connected with the alveolus of a tooth.—**Aneurysmal c.** Fr., *kyste anévrysmal*. The sac of an aneurysm.—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *kyste apoplectique*. Ger., *apoplektische Cyste*. An adventitious c. formed around a cerebral effusion of blood.—**Arachnoid c.** Fr., *kyste arachnoïdien*. A meningeal hæmatoma.—**Atheromatous c.** See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Autogenous c.** A c. having an independent life, and being capable of secreting its own contents or producing solid growths.—**Blood c.** Fr., *kyste hémétique* (ou *sanguin*). A c. formed around effused blood and containing blood or its remains.—**Boyer's c.** A subhyoid c.—**Branchial c.** Fr., *kyste branchial*. Ger., *Kiemengangcyste*. A c. of the neck formed by defective closure of an embryonic branchial cleft.—**Bursal c.** A c.-like enlargement of a bursa.—**Butter c.** Ger., *Buttercyste*. A retention c. of the mammary gland containing a butterlike material.—**Cholesteatomatous c.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Coccygeal c.** Any c. growing from or in the tissues about the coccyx.—**Compound c.** See *Multilocular c.*—**Colloid c.** A c. containing colloid material.—**Conjunctival c.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautcyste*. A rare form of c. usually appearing as a sharply defined, spheroidal or hemispheroidal prominence, about as large as a pea and transparent, occasionally met with near the corneal margin. It is congenital and distinct from the true dermoid c.—**Cowperian c.**, **Cowper's c.** A c. formed in the vulvovaginal gland or its duct.—**Cutaneous c.**, **Cuticular c.** 1. A c. developed in the skin. 2. See *Dermoid c.*—**C. of the broad ligament.** Fr., *kyste du ligament large*. A c. springing from the ovary or the epoophoron and developed between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**C. of the iris.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de l'iris*. Ger., *Kyste der Regenbogenhaut*. A rare form of c. almost always of traumatic origin. It usually appears as a small, transparent vesicle on the surface of the iris, with either a broad base or a small pedicle. The contents may be limpid or opaque, fluid or semisolid.—**Daughter c.** A secondary c. developed within another c.—**Degeneration c.** A c. formed by softening and degeneration of tissue.—**Dentigerous c.** A c. containing teeth, either a dermoid c. or one connected with an embryonic dental capsule.—**Dermoid c.** Fr., *kyste dermoïque* (ou *dermoïde*). Ger., *dermoide Cyste*, *Cysto-Dermoid*. A c. the wall of which consists of a skinlike structure, often true skin, and which sometimes contains hair, sebaceous matter, and, when occurring in the ovary, bony and dental formations.—**Dilatation c.** See *Retention c.*

—**Echinococcus c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Epidermal c.** See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Extravasation c.**, **Exudation c.**, **False c.** See *Adventitious c.*—**Follicular c.** Fr., *kyste folliculaire*. Ger., *folliculäre Cyste*, *Follicularcyste*. A retention c. of a follicle.—**Gaseous c.** Fr., *kyste aëriiforme* (ou *gazeux*). Ger., *Luftcyste*. A c. containing gas (e. g., in colpolyperplasia cystica).—**Hæmatomic c.** See *Blood c.*—**Hæmorrhagic arachnoid c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Hairy c.** Fr., *kyste pileux*. Ger., *Haarcyste*. A dermoid c. containing hair.—**Hydatid c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Hydroc.** A c. containing watery contents.—**Hygromatous c.** See *HYGROMA*.—**Inclusion c.** A c. resulting from inclusion of a portion of the epiblast within the mesoblast during development or inclusion of a blighted fetus within the body of another fetus.—**Intraligamentous c.** See *C. of the broad ligament*.—**Labial c.** A c. on the lip or on the labium pudendi.—**Meibomian c.** See *CHALAZION*.—**Milk c.** Fr., *kyste laiteux*. Ger., *Milchcyste*. A cystic dilatation of a galactophorous duct, containing milk.—**Morgagnian c.** See *HYDATID of Morgagni*.—**Mother c.** The original (external) c. of a multilocular cystoma.—**Mucoid c.** Fr., *kyste mucoïde*. A branchial c.; so called because its walls are developed from mucous membrane.—**Mucous c.** A retention c. formed in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland.—**Multilocular c.** Fr., *kyste multiloculaire* (ou *cloisonné*). Ger., *multiloculare* (oder *mehrkammerige*) *Cyste*. A c. containing several compartments, usually by the formation of secondary c's within a mother c.—**Nabothian c.** Fr., *glande de Naboth*. A dilated mucous follicle of the cervix uteri.—**Ovarian c.** See *OVARIAN CYSTOMA*.—**Parent c.** See *Mother c.*—**Parovarian c.** Fr., *kyste para-ovaire*. Ger., *Parovarialcyste*. A c. springing from the epoophoron.—**Phylloid c.** Of Müller, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Piliferous c.** See *Hairy c.*—**Primary c.** See *Autogenous c.* and *Mother c.*—**Proliferation c.**, **Proliferative c.**, **Proliferous c.** Fr., *kyste prolifératif*. Ger., *Proliferationcyste*. 1. The mother c. of a multilocular cystoma. 2. Of Paget, a c. containing solid outgrowths from its wall (the *serocystic tumor of Brodie*; the *cystoid adenocoele* of Birkett).—**Proligerous c.** Of Paget, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Recurring proliferous c.** See *Proligerous c.*—**Renal c.** A cystlike dilatation of the kidney.—**Resting c.** See *HYPNOCYST*.—**Retention c.** Fr., *kyste par rétention*. Ger., *Retentioncyste*. A c. formed by the accumulation of products of secretion in a follicle or a gland or its duct in consequence of obstruction of the outlet.—**Rice grain c.** Fr., *kyste synovial tendineux* (ou *synovite*) à grains riziformes, *kyste hordéiforme*. Ger., *reisskörperchenenthaltendes Hygrom*. A cystic dilatation of a synovial sheath containing ricelike bodies.—**Salivary c.** A retention c. of the duct of a salivary gland.—**Sanguineous c.** Fr., *kyste sanguin*. Ger., *Blutcyste*. 1. See *Blood c.* 2. Any c. containing blood, either from hæmorrhage from its walls or from the establishment of communication with a neighboring blood vessel.—**Sebaceous c.** Lat., *cystis sebacea*. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Secondary c.** See *Daughter c.*—**Seminal c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique*. Ger., *Samencyste*. Syn.: *spermatocele*. A retention c. of a tubulus seminiferus.—**Serous c.** Fr., *kyste séreux*. Ger., *seröse Cyste*. A c. containing a clear, watery liquid.—**Simple c.**, **Single c.** See *Unilocular c.*—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique*. 1. See *Seminal c.* 2. A spermatoblast when it has become considerably increased in size and its nuclei have been multiplied by segmentation.—**Sublingual c.** A c. situated under the tongue.—**Sublingual mucous c.** A c. due to obstruction of the duct of a mucous gland of Rivini.—**Synovial c.** A cystic enlargement of a synovial sheath or bursa.—**Tarsal c.** See *CHALAZION*.—**Testicular c.** See *Seminal c.*—**Thyr(e)oid c.** A c. connected with the thyroid

body.—**Umbilical c.** A congenital c. situated at the navel. According to Tillman, it is formed by the shutting off of a portion of the stomach during foetal life.—**Unilocular c.** Fr., *kyste uniloculaire*. Ger., *uniloculäre* (oder *einkammerige*) *Cyste*. A c. having only a single cavity.—**Urinary c.** Ger., *Harncyste*. A c. of the kidney, usually thin-walled, projecting beneath the capsule, and consisting of the cortical substance, containing a clear, yellowish liquid.

CYSTADENO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). An adenoma containing cysts.—**C. papilliferum.** A c. with papillary growths on the inner surface of the cyst walls.

CYSTAL'GIA, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αλγος*, pain. Fr., *cystalgie*. Ger., *Blasenschmerz*. Pain, especially neuralgia, in the bladder.

CYSTANAS'TROPHE, **CYSTANASTRO'PHIA**, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἀναστροφή*, inversion. Fr., *cystanastrophie*. Ger., *Cystanastrophie*, *Umkehrung der Blase*. Inversion of the urinary bladder.

CYSTANENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, a priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. See **CYSTENCEPHALIA**.

CYSTATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Ger., *Blasendarrucht*. Atrophy of the bladder.

CYSAU'CHEN, *m.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αὐχὴν*, the neck. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Blasenhals*. The neck of the urinary bladder.

CYSTAUCHENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Ger., *Blasenhalsentzündung*. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

CYSTAUCHENOT'OMY. Lat., *cystauchenotomia* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, *αὐχὴν*, the neck, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cystauchenotomie*. Ger., *Blasenhalschnitt*. Incision of the neck of the urinary bladder.

CYSTAUX'E, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αὐξή*, enlargement. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Blasenvergrößerung*, *Blasenverdickung*. Enlargement, especially thickening, of the urinary bladder.

CYSTE, *f.* *Cys'tes*. Gr., *κύστη*. See **CYSTIS** and **VULVA**.

CYSTE'CTASY. Lat., *cystectasis*, *cystectasia* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation). Fr., *cystectasie*. Ger., *Cystektasie*, *Blasenerweiterung*. A method of extracting foreign bodies from the bladder by dividing the membranous part of the urethra and dilating the prostatic portion. A forceps is then introduced and the foreign body removed.

CYSTE'C'TOMUS, *m.* Fr., *cystotome emporte-pièce*. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. A punchlike instrument devised by Rognetta for removing portions of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataracts.

CYSTE'C'TOMY. Cutting out of the bladder; especially excision of the gall bladder.

CYSTEIN(E). Fr., *cystéine*. Ger., *Cystein*. A basic derivative of cystin, having, according to Baumann, the formula once assigned to cystine, $C_3H_7NSO_2$. From this body are formed the derivatives known as phenylcystine, bromphenylcystine, chlorphenylcystine, etc.

CYSTE'LCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-is). See **CYSTHELCO'SIS**.

CYSTENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἐγκεφαλός*, the brain. Fr., *cystencéphalie*. A monstrosity characterized by a baglike structure in place of the brain.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Fr., *cystencéphale*. Ger., *Blasenkopf*. A monster characterized by cystencephalia.

CYSTE'GEN'ESIS, *f.* -*gene'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *κύστις*, a bladder, and *γένεσις*, generation. Ger., *Blasenbildung*. The formation of a cyst.

CYS'TEOLAPAROTO'MIA, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, *λαπάρα*, the belly, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.

CYSTEOL'ITHUS, *m.* Gr., *κυστεόλιθος* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cystéolithe*. Ger., *Blasenstein*. A vesical calculus.

CYSTER'ETHISM. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation. Irritability of the bladder.

CYSTER'COID. A cysticerus.

CYSTER'NA, *f.* See **CISTERNA**.

CYTHÆMORRHOI'DES, *f. pl.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αἱμορροΐδες*, hæmorrhoids. Fr., *cysthémorrhoides*. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoiden*. Hæmorrhoids of the urinary bladder.

CYSTHELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Harnblasengeschwür*. Ulceration of the bladder.

CYSTHEPAT'ICUS. Gr., *κυσθηπατικός* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver). Fr., *cysthépatique*. Belonging to or connected with the liver and the gall bladder.

CYSTHEP'ATOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* Lithiasis of the gall bladder and of the bile ducts.

CYSTHEPATOL'ITHUS, *m.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *λίθος*, a stone. A gall stone.

CYSTHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *κύσθος*, the vulva. Ger., *Entzündung der äusseren weiblichen Schaam(h)eile*. Inflammation of the vagina or of the vulva.

CYS'THOS, **CYS'THUS**, *m.* Gr., *κύσθος*. Any aperture, especially the anus or the vulva.

CYSTHYGRO'MA, *n.* -*grom'atos* (-is). Fr., *cysthygrome*. Ger., *Sacklymphgeschwulst*. A cysticolymphatic tumor.

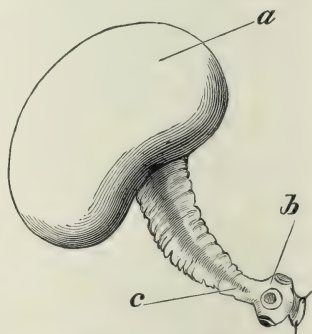
CYS'THYPER'ARCO'SIS, *f.* From *κύστις*, the bladder, *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *σάρκωσις*, a fleshy growth. Fr., *cysthypersarcome*. Ger., *Harnblasengewächs*, *fleischige Verdickung der Harnblasenhäute*. Muscular hypertrophy of the walls of the bladder.

CYS'TIC. Gr., *κυστικός*. Lat., *cysticus*. Fr., *kystique*. Ger., *cystisch*, *blasenartig*. 1. Cystlike, consisting of or containing a cyst or cysts. 2. Pertaining to a bladder.

3. As a *n.*, a medicament supposed to be useful in diseases of the urinary bladder.

CYSTICER'COID. Fr., *cysticercoïde*. The larva of a *Tænia* when the caudal bladder does not contain fluid.

CYSTICER'CUS, *f.* From *κύστις*, a sac, and *κέρκος*, a tail. Fr., *cysticerque*. Ger., *Blasenwurm*, *Finne*, *Blasenschwanz*. Syn.: *bladderworm*. 1. Of the older authorities, a genus of supposed entozoa now known to be larval forms of *tæniæ*. 2. The scolex of a *Tænia* when it is encysted in the body of its host and consists of a single head provided with hooks and suckers connected with a bladderlike expansion. Cf. **ECHINOCOCCUS**.—**C. acanthotrias**. The c. of *Tænia acanthotrias*.—**C. albopunctata**. *C. cellulose*.—**C. bovis**. See *C. saginata*.—**C. canis**. See *C. cellulose*.—**C. cellulose**. Fr., *cysticerque ladrique*. Ger., *Zellgewebs-Blasenschwanz*, *Hüllsenwurm*, *Schweinefinne*. The larval stage of *Tænia solium*, found oftenest in the lower animals, as a rule in the pig, but sometimes in man. It has a quadrangular head, a long, cylindrical body, and an elliptical, caudal vesicle, and is from 10 to 15 mm. in length. Its presence is rarely noticed in man except in the eye or the brain; when lodged in the serous cavities of the body it is free, but elsewhere it is found in cysts, sometimes as large as a hazelnut. Cf. **MEASLES**.—**C. clavatus**, **C. coprinus**. See *C. tenuicollis*.—**C. dicysta**. A c. found in the cra-



CYSTICERCUS FROM THE *TÆNIA SOLIUM*. (AFTER SOMMER.)

a, embryonic cyst, or vesicle, of the tail; *b*, head of the worm, with sucking apparatus; *c*, the neck.

nial cavity of man.—**C. finna**. *C. cellulosa*.—**C. fischeriana**. A c. found by Fischer in the chorioid plexus of man.—**C. fistularis**. A c. sometimes found in the peritoneum of the horse.—**C. globosa**, **C. lineata**. *C. tenuicollis*.—**C. medicanellata**. *C. saginata*.—**C. multilocularis**. *C. racemosa*.—**C. ovis**. A variety of c. found by Cobbold in the muscles of the sheep.—**C. pisiformis**. The embryo of *Tænia serrata*.—**C. pyriformis**. *C. cellulosa*.—**C. racemosa**. A c. which sends a number of branches, or processes, into the arachnoid of the brain.—**C. saginata**, **C. tæniæ medicanellata**, **C. tæniæ saginata**. The larval condition of *Tænia medicanellata*.—**C. telæ cellulosa**. *C. cellulosa*.—**C. tenuicollis**. Fr., *bourse*, *bouteille*. The scolex of *Tænia marginata*, found in the abdominal organs of man.—**C. turbinata**. A variety in which the process connecting the head and the bladder is twisted.—**C. visceralis**. *C. tenuicollis*.

CYSTICOXYDUM, *n.* Of Wollaston, cystine.

CYS'TIDÆMORRHOIDES, *f. pl.* See CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES, and for other words in *Cystid-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cyst-* or *Cysth-*.

CYS'TIDOMYELO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κύστις, the bladder, and μυελός, the brain. Ger., *Blasenmarkschwamm*. Medullary cancer of the urinary bladder.

CYS'TIDOTRACHELOT'OMY. See CYSTAUCHENOTOMY.

CYS'TIFELLEOT'OMY. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.

CYS'TIN(E), *n.* A body occurring in minute tabular hexagonal crystals, in urine and in the kidneys, and sometimes forming a constituent of calculi. It is a sulphur derivative of serine and has the formula $C_3H_7NO_2S$. According to Baumann and Preusse, it is isomeric with pyruvic acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by a molecule of hydrogen sulphide and one of ammonium; $C_3H_7NO_2S = CH_3 - C \begin{smallmatrix} (SH) \\ CO.OH \end{smallmatrix} (NH_2)$.

CYS'TINGORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From κύστις, a little sac, and ῥόγχος (see RHONCHUS). See *Crepitant RÂLE*.

CYSTINOUS. Fr., *cystineux*. Containing cystine.

CYSTINU'RIA, *f.* From κύστις (see CYSTINE), and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *cystinurie*. Ger., *Cystinurie*. That condition of the system in which cystine is voided with the urine.

CYS'TINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). Gr., κύστις (dim. of κύστις). A vesicle.

CYSTIP'ATHY. Lat., *cystipathia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *cystipathie*. Ger., *Blasenkrankheit*. Any disease of the urinary bladder.

CYSTIRRHA'GIA, *f.* See CYSTORRHAGIA, and for other words in *Cystirr-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cystorr-*.

CYS'TIS, *f.* *Cys'teos* (-is). Gr., κύστις. Fr., *vessie* (1st def.), *kyste* (2d def.). Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. A cyst.—**C. adventitia**. See *Adventitious CYST*.—**C. bilis**, **C. choledocha**, **C. fellea**. Fr., *vésicule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. The gall bladder.—**C. sebacea**. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).

CYSTIT'IC. Lat., *cystiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with cystitis.

CYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *cystite*. Ger., *Blasenentzündung*, *Harnblasenentzündung*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder.—**Blennorrhagic c.** *Gonorrhœal c.*—**Calculus c.** Fr., *cystite calculeuse*. C. due to the presence of a calculus.—**Cantharidal c.** Fr., *cystite cantharidienne*. C. due to poisoning with cantharides, either taken internally or applied to the skin.—**Catarrhal c.** Ordinary c.—**Croupous c.**, **Diphtheritic c.** Exfoliative c.—**C. fellea**. See *CHOLECYSTITIS*.—**C. parenchymatosa**, **C. submucosa**, **C. subserosa**. Inflammation of the entire thickness of the wall of the bladder.—**Exfoliative c.** Lat., *c. exfoliativa*. Fr., *cystite exfoliatrice*. Ger., *exfoliative C.* C. resulting in the shedding of a so called "cast" of the bladder, being

either a fibrinous deposit on its interior or more or less of the thickness of its mucous membrane in a state of necrosis.—**Gonorrhœal c.** Fr., *cystite blennorrhagique*. Ger., *Tripperblasenentzündung*. C. due to an extension of gonorrhœa from the urethra.—**Neurotic c.**, **Pseudo-membranous c.** Exfoliative c.—**Tuberculous c.** Fr., *cystite tuberculeuse*. C. due to tuberculosis of the bladder.—**Varicose c.** Fr., *cystite variqueuse*. C. attended with varicosities of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

CYS'TITOME. See CYSTOTOME.

CYSTIT'OMY. See CYSTOTOMY.

CYS'TOADENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). An adenoma that contains cysts.—**C. papilliferum**. A form of tumor in which connective tissue growth predominates and vascular offshoots from the connective tissue push the epithelium forward into the interior of the cyst, forming minute papillæ.

CYS'TOBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* See CYSTORRHÆA.

CYSTOBUBONOCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku²st)-o(o³)-bu²(bu)-bo²n-(bon)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-bu²-bo²n'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and βουβονοκήλη (see BUBONOCELE). Fr., *cysto-bubonocèle*. Ger., *Leistenblasen*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder.

CYS'TOCARCINO'MA, *n.* See under CARCINOMA.

CYSTOCATAR'RHUS, *m.* From κύστις, the bladder, and κατάρρῳς, catarrh. See CYSTORRHÆA.

CYSTOCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku²st)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cystocèle*, *hernie vésicale*. Ger., *Blasenbruch*. 1. Hernia of a portion of the urinary bladder. 2. Protrusion of an inverted portion of the bladder through the urethra (in the female). 3. A sinking of the floor of the bladder so as to form a swelling encroaching on the vagina or emerging from it.—**Crural c.**, **Femoral c.** Fr., *cystocèle crurale*. Ger., *Schenkelblasenbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder.—**Inguinal c.** Fr., *cystocèle inguinale*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystocèle périnéale*. Ger., *Dammblasenbruch*. A hernial protrusion of the bladder through the perinæum.—**Vaginal c.** See *C.* (3d def.).

CYSTOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See CYSTENCEPHALUS.

CYSTOCHONDRO'MA, *n.* -rom'atos (-is). Fr., *cysto-chondrome*. An enchondroma that contains cysts.

CYSTOCOC'CUS, *m.* From κύστις, a sac, and κόκκος, a kernel. Ger., *Furchungskern*, *Keimkern*. Of Haeckel, the nucleus of a fertilized ovum; not the same as the nucleus of the unfertilized ovum, which, according to some, disappears after fertilization occurs.

CYSTOCOL'PICUS. From κύστις, the bladder, and κόλπος, the vagina. See VESICOVAGINAL.

CYSTOCOLPI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See COLPOCYSTITIS.

CYSTOCOLPOR'HAPHY. From κύστις, the bladder, κόλπος, the vagina, and ραφή, a seam. 1. The operation of stitching the bladder to the vagina in the establishment of a vesicovaginal fistula. 2. The operation of closing a vesicovaginal fistula with sutures.

CYS'TOCOPE. From κύστις, the bladder, and κόπος, a blow. Fr., *c.* A urethral sound with a platelike expansion at the end, like that of a stethoscope, for facilitating the perception of the click produced when the other extremity strikes against a vesical calculus.

CYSTODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From κύστις, the bladder, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., *cystodialyse*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. An old term for a wound of the urinary bladder.

CYSTODYN'IA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and δύνῃ, pain. See CYSTALGIA and CYSTORRHEUMA.

CYSTOENTEROCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku²st)-o(o³)-e²nt-e²r-o-(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²nt'e²r-o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἐντεροκήλη (see ENTEROCELE). Fr., *cysto-enterocèle*. Ger., *Blasendarmbruch*. A hernia containing a portion of the bladder and of the intestine.

CYSTOENTEROEPIPOCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-e²nt-e²r-o(o³)-e²p-i²p'lo(lo³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²nt-e²r-o-o²p-i²p'lo-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, ἐντερον, an intestine, and ἐπιπλοκήλη, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-entéro-épiplocèle*. A hernia of the urinary bladder, the intestine, and the omentum.

CYSTOEPIPOCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-e²p-i²p-lo(lo³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἐπιπλοκήλη, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-épiplocèle*. A hernia of the bladder and of the omentum.

CYS'TOFIBRO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κύστις, a sac, and *fibra*, a fiber. Fr., *cystofibrome*. Ger., *Cystofibrom*. A fibrous tumor containing cysts.

CYSTOGEN'ESIS, **CYSTOGEN'IA**, *f.* From κύστις, a sac, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *cystogénésie*. Ger., *Balgbildung*. The formation of a cyst.

CYSTOHÆ'MIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *cystohémie*. Congestion of the bladder.

CYSTOID, *f.* From κύστις, a sac, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cystoïde*. Ger., *cystenartig*. Cystlike.

CYSTOID'E'A, *n. pl.* 1. An order of the *Echinodermata*. 2. A class of the *Tentaculata*.

CYSTOID'EÆ, *f. pl.*, **CYSTOID'EI**, *m. pl.* A family of the *Tæniadæ*, the larvæ of which are cysticercoids.

CYSTOLIPO'MA, *n.* -pom'atos (-is). From κύστις, a sac, and λίπος, fat. An encysted lipoma.

CYS'TOLITH. Lat., *cystolithus* (from κύστις, a sac, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *cystolithé*. Ger., *Blasenstein* (1st def.). A vesical calculus.

CYSTOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Ger., *Blasensteinkrankheit*. The formation of a concrement in the bladder, also the morbid condition characterized by such formation; gravel.

CYSTOLITH'IC. Lat., *cystolithicus*. Fr., *cystolithique*. Pertaining to cystoliths.

CYSTOLU'TEIN. Lutein that is found in cysts.

CYSTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *cystome*. Ger., *Cystom*. A cystic tumor.—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *cystome de l'ovaire*. Ger., *Eierstockscystom*. A tumor of the ovary consisting of one or more cysts, including the simple, the proliferating, and the dermoid cysts.

CYSTOMEROCELE, *f.* Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-me²r(mar)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-me²r'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, μῆρος, the thigh, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *cystomérocele*. Ger., *Blasenschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder.

CYSTOMYXO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κύστις, a sac, and μύξα, mucus. Fr., *cystomyxome*. Ger., *Cystomyxom*. A myxoma containing cysts.

CYSTON'CUS, *m.* From κύστις, the bladder, and ὄγκος, a swelling. A tumor of the bladder.

CYSTONEPHRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From κύστις, a sac, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *cystonéphrose*. Ger., *Sackniere*. A cystlike enlargement of the kidney.

CYSTONEURAL'GIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, νεύρον, a nerve, and άλγος, pain. See **CYSTALGIA**.

CYSTOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From κύστις, the bladder, and παράλυσις (see **PARALYSIS**). Fr., *cystoparalysie*. Ger., *Blasenlähmung*. Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPHLEGMA'TIC. Lat., *cystophlegmaticus* (from κύστις, the bladder, and φλέγμα, mucus). Fr., *cystophlegmatique*. Pertaining to vesical mucus.

CYSTOPHLO'GIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and φλογία, a flame. See **CYSTITIS**.

CYSTOPH'THISIS, **CYSTOPH'THOE**, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis), -oph'thoses. From κύστις, the bladder, and θῆσις, or φθόσι, wasting. Fr., *cystophthisie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschwindsucht*. 1. Atrophy of the urinary bladder. 2. Emaciation, etc., due to chronic disease of the urinary bladder.

CYS'TOPLAST. From κύστις, a sac, and πλάσσειν, to form. A cell.

CYSTOPLAS'TIC. Lat., *cystoplasticus*. Pertaining to cystoplasty.

CYS'TOPLASTY. Lat., *cystoplastice* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πλαστική [τέχνη understood] plastic art). Fr., *cystoplastie*. Ger., *Cystoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPLEC'TICUS. Pertaining to or affected with paralysis of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPLE'GIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and πλῆγή, a blow. See **CYSTOPARALYSIS**.

CYSTOPLE'GIC. See **CYSTOPLECTICUS**.

CYSTOPLEX'IA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and πλῆξις, a blow. See **CYSTOPARALYSIS**.

CYSTOPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From κύστις, the bladder, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *cystoptose*. Ger., *Harnblasenvorfall*. Relaxation of the lining of the bladder so that it projects into the urethra.

CYSTOPYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κύστις, the bladder, and πύελος, a cavity. Inflammation of the urinary bladder and of the pelvis of the kidney.

CYSTOPY'IC. Lat., *cystopyicus* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πύον, pus). Fr., *cystopyique*. Pertaining to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTORRHA'GIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥηγνύσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *cystorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnblasenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the urinary bladder.

CYSTOR'RHAPHY. Lat., *cystorrhaphia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and ραφή, a suture). Fr., *cystorrhaphie*. Suture of the bladder.

CYSTORRHEU'MA, *n.* -rheu'matos (-is). From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥεῦμα (see **RHEUMATISM**). Fr., *cystorrhume*. Ger., *Harnblasenrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥήξις, a bursting. Ger., *Blasenriss*. Rupture of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHŒ'A, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥεῖν, to flow. 1. Catarrh of the urinary bladder. 2. See **CYSTORRHAGIA**. 3. See **POLYURIA**.

CYSTORRHOI'DES, *f. pl.* See **CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES**.

CYSTORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From κύστις, a bladder, and ῥόγχος (see **RHONCHUS**). Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. See **CREPITANT RÂLE**.

CYSTOSAC'CUS, *m.* See **PARACYSTIS**.

CYSTOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *cysto-sarcome*. Ger., *Balgsarkom*. Of Müller, a sarcoma containing cysts.—**C. phylloides**. See **Cystic ADENOSARCOMA**.

CYSTOS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-is). From κύστις, the bladder, and σχίσις, a fissure. Ger., *Blasenspaltung*. Congenital fissure of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From κύστις, the bladder, and σκίρρος (see **SCIRRHUS**). Ger., *Harnblasenskirrhus*. Scirrhus of the urinary bladder.

CYS'TOSCOPE. Lat., *cystoscopium* (from κύστις, the bladder, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystoskop*. An instrument for the ocular examination of the interior of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOS'COPY. Fr., *cystoscopie*. Ger., *Cystoskopie*. Exploration of the bladder by means of the cystoscope.

CYS'TOSE. See **CYSTIC**.

CYS'TOSOMATOTO'MIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, σώμα, a body, and τέμνειν, to cut. See **Suprapubic CYS-TOTOMY**.

CYSTOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From κύστις, the bladder, and σπασμός spasm. Fr., *cystospasme*, *spasme de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenkrampf*. Spasm of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC. Lat., *cystospasticus*. Fr., *cystospastique*. Ger., *Kystospastisch*. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

CYSTOSPERMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From κύστις, a sac, and σπέρμα, semen. Fr., *cystospermitte*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

CYS'TOSTEATO'MA, *n.* -*tom'atos* (-*is*). From κύστις, a sac, and στεάτωμα (see STEATOMA). Fr., *cystostéatoma*. A sebaceous cyst.

CYS'TOSTENOCHO'RIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, and στενοχωρία, narrowness. Ger., *Blasenverengerung*. Stenosis of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOTÆ'NIA, *f.* From κύστις, a sac, and ταΐνια (see TÆNIA). A division of the genus *Tænia*, including those in which the head arises in the wall of the embryonic bladder.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID. Lat., *cystothromboides* (from κύστις, the bladder, θρομβος, a clot, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cystothromboïde*. Pertaining to clots in the urinary bladder.

CYSTOTOME. Lat., *cystotomus* (from κύστις, the bladder or a sac, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystotom*, *Steinmesser* (1st def.). 1. An instrument for making or enlarging an opening into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. 2. An instrument for dividing the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens in the extraction of cataract.—**Double c.** Fr., *c. double*. A two-bladed c. invented by Dupuytren for incising the bladder in bilateral lithotomy.

CYSTOTO'MIA, *f.* See CYSTOTOMY.—**C. cum apparatu alto**. See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.—**C. cum apparatu magno**. See *Median cystotomy*.—**C. cum apparatu parvo**. See *APPARATUS minor*.—**C. hypogastrica**. See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.—**C. lateralis**. See *Lateral cystotomy*.—**Proctoe'**. See *Rectal cystotomy*.

CYSTOT'OMY. Lat., *cystotomia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cystotomie*, *incision de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenschnitt*, *Harnblasenschnitt*, *Blasenöffnung*. An operation for gaining access to the interior of the bladder through an incision, although, as in the perineal operation, the incision does not necessarily involve the wall of the bladder itself.—**Bilateral c.** C. by means of a transverse perineal incision crossing the median line.—**Colpo-c.** See *Vaginal c.*—**Colpouretero-c.** Vaginal c. by means of an incision that exposes the orifice of a ureter, through which drainage of the pelvis of the kidney is then effected.—**C. by cutting on the gripe**. Lat., *methodus celsiana*. See *APPARATUS minor*.—**Lateral c.** Lat., *cystotomia lateralis*. Fr., *cystotomie latérale*. Ger., *Seitensteinschnitt*. A form of perineal c. in which the incision is carried from the median line to one side, involving the prostate and the neck of the bladder.—**Median c.** Lat., *cystotomia media*, *apparatus major*. Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. Syn.: *Allarton's operation*. C. in the median line of the perinæum. The incision involves the prostate, and the neck of the bladder is then stretched to admit of the extraction of a calculus.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystotomie périnéale*. C. through the perinæum.—**Prerectal c.** See *Median c.*—**Rectal c.** **Rectovesical c.** Lat., *sectio rectovesicalis*. Fr., *cystotomie recto-vésicale*, *taille postérieure*. A method in which, after the external sphincter ani has been stretched, the bladder is incised between the prostate and the rectovesical pouch, through the anterior wall of the rectum.—**Suprapubic c.** Lat., *cystotomia hypogastrica*. Fr., *cystotomie (ou taille) suspubienne*. Ger., *höher Blasenschnitt*. Syn.: *epicystotomy*, *the high operation for stone*. C. above the pubic bone and below the prevesical peritoneal pouch.—**Vaginal c.** Fr., *taille vaginale c. vagino-vésicale*. C. through the vesicovaginal septum.

CYS'TOTRACHELOTO'MIA, *f.* From κύστις, the bladder, τράχηλος, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. See *CYSTAUCHENOTOMY*.

CYSTOTRAU'MA, *n.* -*traum'atos* (-*is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *cystotraume*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. A wound of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOUS. See CYSTIC.

CYSTOVA'RIMUM. An ovarian cystoma.

CYSTOX'YDUM, *n.* See CYSTINE.

CY'SUS, *m.* Gr., κύσος. The anus, also the orifice of the vagina.

CYT'ASE. A very unstable cytotoxine.

CYTAS'TER, *m.* From κύτος, a cell, and ἀστήρ, a star. A polar aster.

CYTHERE'AN. Lat., *cythereius* (from κυθερείος, pertaining to the Island of Cythera, which was sacred to Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus or to vener). See *VENEREAL*.

CYTHEROMA'NIA, *f.* See *NYPHOMANIA*.

CYT'ISIN(E). Lat., *cytisine*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cytisin*, *Bohnenbaum bitter*. A poisonous alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₇N₃O, found in the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum* and, it is said, in arnica flowers also. In poisonous doses it produces vomiting, convulsions, and death. The hydrochloride has been used in certain nervous affections.

CYT'ISUS, *m.* Gr., κύσιος. Fr., *cytise*. Ger., *Bohnenstrauch*, *Guissklee*. 1. Milk- (or shrub, or tree) trefoil; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Genisteeæ*, indigenous to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Canaries. 2. Of Celsus, *C. hirsutus* or *C. nigricans*.—**C. alpinus**, **C. angustifolius**. Fr., *cytise des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenbehenholz*. Two species very much like *C. laburnum*, and having the same uses.—**C. Antillarum**. A species found in the Antilles. The flowers and seeds are employed as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic.—**C. hirsutus**. A species growing in the southern part of Europe. The leaves are said to be diuretic.—**C. laburnum**. Fr., *cytise à grappes*. Ger., *gemeiner Bohnenstrauch*. The common laburnum. All parts of the plant are poisonous; its flowers contain oil, gum, lignin, gallic acid, and calcium chloride and sulphate; its seeds contain cytisin and laburnine. It has been employed as a sedative in nervous disorders and externally and internally in prurigo. It is also emetic.—**C. lanigerus**. A species found in southern Europe and the East; formerly used as an astringent.—**C. odoratus**. *C. alpinus*.—**C. spinosus**. Fr., *cytise épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Bohnenbaum*. Prickly laburnum; a species formerly used in southern Europe as an astringent.

CYTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *DERMATITIS*.

CYT'OBLAST. Lat., *cytoblastus* (from κύτος, a cell, and βλαστός, a germ). Fr., *cytoblaste*. Ger., *C. organischer Hautkeim*. Syn.: *nucleus*. 1. Schleiden's term for a cell nucleus; now rarely used. 2. The enveloping or encysting substance of a colony of choanoflagellate *Infusoria*. 3. Of Baillon, the nucleus of a vegetable cell.

CYTOBLASTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From κύτος, a cell, and βλάστημα, germ substance. Lat., *substantia hyalina* (seu vitrea), *matriz*. Fr., *cytoblastème*. Ger., *Cytoblasteim*, *Zellenkeimstoff*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Bildungsflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *blastema*. 1. Formative fluid, ground (or intercellular, or hyaline) substance; the fluid, semifluid, or solid intercellular substance in which cells were supposed to be developed by free cell formation. 2. The contents of cells which give rise to young cells. 3. Of Schwann, the liquid formative material of the ovum, supposed to be produced by the liquefaction of the blastospheres, and to furnish the nidus of the primitive cells of the embryo. 4. In botany, the liquid in which all vegetable cells are formed.

CYTOBLAS'TION, *n.* From κύτος, a cell, and βλαστειν, a sprout. An anatomical element consisting of spherical or ovoid nuclei, or of spherical cells very little or not at all granular.

CYTOCHYLE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From κύτος, a cell, and χυλός, juice. Ger., *Interfilarmasse*. The more fluid portion of the cell protoplasm which fills up the spaces of the network formed by the cytohyaloplasm.

CY'TOCHYME. Lat., *cytochyma* (from κύτος, a cell, and χυμός, juice). Ger., *Cytochym*. The watery fluid found in the vacuoles of plant cells; also the homogeneous ground substance of the body of a cell.

CYTOCOC'CUS, *m.* From κύτος, a cell, and κόκκος, a kernel. Ger., *Stammkern*. The nucleus of a cytula.

CYTOCOR'MUS, *m.* From κύτος, a cell, and κορμός, a stem. Haeckel's term for one of his six forms of morphological units derived from a cell stock or cell fusion of previously separated cells such as occur in lactiferous and spiral vessels of plants and muscular and nerve fibres of animals.

CYTODE. Lat., *cytoda* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance), *cellina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, kernloses Plasmastück, kernlose Zelle, Plasmaklumpen, ohne Kern, Protoplasmakörperchen. Syn.: *protoplasmic corpuscle*. Of Haeckel (1866), a minute cell-like mass of living matter without a nucleus.—**Encased c.** See LEPOCYTODE.—**Naked c.**, **Primitive c.**, **Simple c.** See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODIÆ'RESIS, *f.* -re'seos (-æ'r'esis). From κύτος, a cell, and διαίρεσις, division. Fr., *cytodierèse*. Of Carnoy, cell division.

CYTODIÆRET'IC. Fr., *cytodierétique*. Pertaining to cytodieresis.

CYTODIAGNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). Diagnosis by examination of the corpuscular elements in an exudate or in the blood.

CYTOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From κύτος, a cell, and γένεσις, generation. Cell formation.

CYTOGENET'IC, **CYTOGEN'IC**. Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of cells.

CYTO'GENOUS. Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Fr., *cytogène, cytogénétique*. Ger., *cytogen*. 1. Pertaining to a tissue or part containing cells, especially lymphoid cells. 2. Pertaining to a tissue giving rise to cells.

CYTO'GENY. See CYTOGENESIS.

CY'TOHYALOPLAS'MA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). From κύτος, a cell, ὑαλος, transparent, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Ger., *Filarmasse*. The more solid constituent of cell protoplasm, which forms threads that may or may not be arranged in a network.

CYT'OID. Lat., *cytoides* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cytoïde*. Cell-like.

CY'TOIDIOPLAS'MA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). From κύτος, a cell, ἴδιος, peculiar, and πλάσμα, formed matter. The idoplasma of the cell body, in contradistinction to that of the cell nucleus.

CYTOL'OGY. From κύτος, a cell, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cytologie*. The science of cells.

CYTOM'ATA, *n. pl.* Of C. P. White, "cell tumors," including blastoma, sarcoma, and carcinoma.

CYTOMIC'ROSOME. From κύτος, a cell, μικρός, small, and σῶμα, a body. Ger., *Cytomikrosom*. A microsome, or tube-shaped granule, of chromatin found in the threads of the cytohyaloplasma of cells.

CYTOM'ITOME. From κύτος, a cell, and μίτος, a thread. The fibril or fibrils of a cell body.

CY'TOPHILE, **CYTOPH'ILOUS**. Having an affinity for cells.

CY'TOPLASM, *n.* Lat., *cytoplasma* (from κύτος, a cell, and πλάσμα, formed matter). Fr., *cytoplasme*. Ger., *C.*, *Zellplasma*. 1. Of Kölliker (1862), protoplasm. 2. The substance of the cell body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus, or caryoplasma.

CYTOPLAS'TIC. Ger., *cytoplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of cytoplasm.

CYTOPLAS'TIN, *n.* A "viscous, extensible" substance, resisting the action of pepsin and trypsin, found in cell protoplasm.

CYTOS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-os'tasis). From κύτος, a cell, and στάσις (see STASIS). Stasis of the white blood corpuscles, as in the incipient stage of inflammation (*q. v.*).

CYTOTÆ'NIA, *f.* See TÆNIA.

CYTOTOX'IN(E). From κύτος, a cell, and τοξικόν, poison. A poison produced by cells and destructive of them.

CYTOZO'ON. From κύτος, a cell, and ζῶον, a living being. Fr., *cytozoaire*. A peculiar mass of protoplasm

found in blood corpuscles and in many epithelial cells; considered by Lankester to be a parasite.

CYT'ULA, *f.* Ger., *Stammzelle*. A fertilized ovum.

CYTULOCOC'CUS, *m.* The nucleus of the first cleavage globule.

CYTULOPLAS'MA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). Ger., *Furchungsdotter*. The protoplasm of the first cleavage globule.

D

DACHRYD'IUM, *n.* See DACRYDIUM.

DACNE'ROS. Gr., *δακνηρός*. See DACNODES.

DACNO'DES. Gr., *δακνώδης*. Ger., *beissend*. Biting (*i. e.*, highly irritating).

DACNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). From δάκνειν, to bite. Fr., *dacnose*. Ger., *Beissen*. A biting or pungency.

DACRÆMOR'RHYSIS, *f.* See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DA'CRY, *n.* Gr., *δάκρυ*. See DACRYON.

DACRYADENAL'GIA, *f.* From δάκρυ, a tear, ἀδην, a gland, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryadénalgie*. Ger., *Thränenrüsenschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal gland.

DACRYADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀδην, a gland. Fr., *dacryadénite*. Ger., *Thränenrüseneentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

DAC'RYADENOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From δάκρυ, a tear, ἀδην, a gland, and σκίρρουνσθαι, to become indurated. Fr., *dacryadenosquirrhe*. Ger., *Thränenrüsenskrebss*. Scirrhus of the lacrymal gland.

DACRYÆMOR'RHYSIS, *f.* -rhy'seos (-or'rhy'sis). From δάκρυ, a tear, αἷμα, blood, and ῥύσις, a streaming. Fr., *dacryhémorrhysie*. Ger., *Thränenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the lacrymal passages.

DAC'RYAGOGATRE'SIA, *f.* From δάκρυ, a tear, ἀγωγός, conducting, and ἀτρητος, imperforate. Fr., *dacryagogatrésie*. Ger., *Verschliessung der Thrängänge*. Occlusion of the lacrymal duct.

DACRYAGO'GUS. From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀγωγός, conducting. Fr., *dacryagogue*. Ger., *thränenführend*. Tear-conducting (said of the lacrymal passages).

DAC'RYALLÆO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀλλοίωσις, a change. An abnormal state of the lacrymal secretion.

DACRYD'IUM, *n.* Gr., *δακρύδιον*. Ger., *Thränchen*. A drop (a so called tear) of gum or resin, especially scammony.

DAC'RYELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἔλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *dacryelcose*. Ger., *Thränengeschwür*. Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus.

DACRYGEO'ISIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From δακρύγελως, smiling through tears. Alternating laughter and weeping, as in hysteria.

DACRYHÆMOR'RHYSIS, *f.* See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DACRYHELCO'SIS, *f.* See DACRYELCOSIS.

DAC'RYIN. Lat., *dacryinum, dacryina* (from δάκρυ, a tear). Fr., *dacryine*. Ger., *Thränenstoff*. A peculiar substance found in tears.

DACRY'MA, *n.* -crym'atos (-is). Gr., *δάκρυμα*. See DACRYON (1st def.).

DAC'RYOADENAL'GIA, *f.* See DACRYADENALGIA.

DAC'RYOADENI'TIS, *f.* See DACRYADENITIS.

DAC'RYOBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, βλέννα, mucus, and ρέειν, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal passages.

DAC'RYOCYSTAL'GIA, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryocystalgie*. Ger., *Thränensackschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal sac.

DAC'RYOCYSTATO'NIA, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἀτονία, relaxation. Fr., *dacryocystatonie*. Ger., *Erschlaffung des Thränensacks*. Atony of the lacrymal sac.

DACRYOCYS'TE, DACRYOCYS'TIS, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, and κύστις or κύστις, a sac. Fr., *dacryocyste*. Ger., *Thränensack*. The lacrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *dacryocystite*. Ger., *Thränensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal sac.—**D. blennorrhoeica**. Fr., *dacryocystite blennorrhéique*. Ger., *blennorrhöische Thränenschlauchentzündung*. Suppurative inflammation of the lacrymal sac.—**D. catarrhalis**. Fr., *dacryocystite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische Thränenschlauchentzündung*. A disease of the lacrymal sac characterized by a reddened and swollen condition of the mucous membrane lining the sac and canaliculi, and the secretion of an abundant, clear or slightly cloudy fluid, mucus or mucopus, which can be pressed out of the puncta by the finger.—**D. phlegmonosa**. Fr., *dacryocystite phlegmoneuse*. Ger., *phlegmonöse Thränenschlauchentzündung*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the lacrymal sac, characterized by infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue with serum and lymphoid cells. There is a very hard, brawny, prominent swelling of the region of the sac, and this dense infiltration spreads to all the neighboring tissues.—**D. purulenta**. See *D. blennorrhoeica*.

DAC'RYOCYSTOBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, βλίννα, mucus, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränensackschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal sac.

DAC'RYOCYSTOBLENNOS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-nos'tasis). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, βλίννα, mucus, and στάσις, stagnation. Ger., *Stöckung des Schleimabganges aus dem Thränensack*. An accumulation of mucus in the lacrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTOCELE, *f.* Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(-o³)-si²st-(ku⁶st)-o(-o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., da²k-ri²-o-si²st'-o-sel. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *dacryocystocèle*. Ger., *Thränensackbruch*. A hernia of the lacrymal sac.

DAC'RYOCYSTOPTO'SIS, *f.* -to'seos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and πτώσις, a falling. Ger., *Vorfall des Thränensacks*. Prolapse of the lacrymal sac.

DAC'RYOCYSTOSYRIN''GOKATAKLEY'SIS, *f.* -klei'seos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, σύριγξ, a fistula, and κατάλεισις, closure. An operation proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lacrymal fistulæ. It consisted in paring the edges of the fistula, dissecting up the skin around the opening, and uniting the lips of the wound by sutures, assisting the sliding of the skin flaps by lateral incisions through the skin. The name and the operation are now obsolete.

DACRYO'DES. Gr., δακρυώδης (from δάκρυ, a tear, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dacryode*. Ger., *thränenähnlich* (1st def.), *thränenartig* (1st def.). 1. Tearlike, occurring in tears (said of gummy exudations). 2. Weeping.

DAC'RYOHÆMORRHÆ'A, DAC'RYOHÆMORRHYSIS. See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DAC'RYOLIN. From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *dacryoline*. Ger., *Thränin*. An organic substance found in the tears, which is not coagulated by acids or by heat, but which by slow evaporation in the open air is converted into a yellow and insoluble substance.

DAC'RYOLITE, DAC'RYOLITH. Lat., *dacryolithus* (from δάκρυον, a tear, and λίθος, a stone). See *Lacrymal CALCULUS*.

DACRYOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Ger., *Thränensteinbildung*. The formation of concretions in the lacrymal passages.

DACRYO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *dacryome*. Ger., *Dakryom, Verwachsung der Thränenpunkte*. Properly, a lacrymal tumor; of R. A. Vogel, epiphora.

DAC'RYON, *n.* Gr., δάκρυον. Fr., *larme* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Thräne* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A tear, the lacrymal secretion. 2. An old name for opium and certain other gummy substances, especially those that

exude in tearlike masses. 3. In craniometry, a point on the side of the root of the nose where the frontal bone, the lacrymal bone, and the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone meet.

DACRYON'OME, *f.* -on'omes. From δάκρυον, a tear, and νομή, a spreading ulcer. Fr., *dacryonome*. Ger., *fresendes Geschwür der Thränenwerkzeuge*. 1. A corroding ulcer of the lacrymal passages. 2. Improperly, epiphora.

DACRYOPÆ'US, DACRYOPOI'OS. Gr., δακρυποῖός. Fr., *dacryopé*. Ger., *Thränenverursachend*. Causing lacrymation.

DAC'RYOPS, *f.* -o'pos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *tumeur des voies lacrymales*. Ger., *Thrändrüsigengeschwulst*. Cystic distention of one or more of the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland.—**D. fistulosa**. See *Lacrymal FISTULA*.

DACRYOPTO'SIS, *f.* -to'seos (-is). See DACRYOCYSTOPTOSIS.

DAC'RYOPYORRHÆ'A, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, πύον, pus, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dacryopyorrhée*. Ger., *Thräneneiterfluss*. A discharge of mingled pus and tears, probably from the lacrymal sac through the canaliculi.

DACRYOPYO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and πύωσις, supuration. Fr., *dacryopyose*. Suppuration of the lacrymal passages.

DACRYORRHÆ'A, DACRYOR'RHYSIS. See DACRYORRHÆA.

DACRYOSO'LEN, *m.* -le'nos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and σωλήν, a canal. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Thränengang*. The lacrymal canal or duct.

DAC'RYOSOLENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *dacryosolénite*. Ger., *Thränengangsentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal ducts.

DACRYOSTAG'IA, f., DACRYOSTAG'MA, n., DACRYOS'TAGON, n. From δάκρυον, a tear, and στάζειν, to let drop. Fr., *dacryostagme*. Ger., *Thränenröpfeln*. Syn.: *stillicidium lacrimarum*. A continual dropping of tears.

DACRYOSYR'INX, *f.* -rin'gos (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and σύριγξ, a pipe. Fr., *dacryosyrinx*. Ger., *Thränenfistel* (1st def.), *Thränenspritze* (2d def.). 1. A lacrymal fistula. 2. A syringe for the lacrymal ducts.

DACRYRRHÆ'A, DACRYR'RHYSIS, *f.* From δάκρυον, a tear, and ρεῖν, to flow, or ῥῥσις, a flow. Fr., *dacryorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenfluss, Thränenröfeln*. An excessive secretion of tears; lacrymation.

DACRYU'RIA, *f.* From δάκρυ, a tear, and οὔρον, urine. Fr., *dacryurie*. Ger., *Thränenharnen* (1st def.). 1. A supposed excretion of tears in the urine. 2. The involuntary flow of urine in hysterical and nervous persons while they are weeping.

DAC'TYL. Gr., δάκτυλος. A finger or toe.

DAC'TYLATE. Lat., *dactylatus, dactylosus*. Fr., *dactylé*. 1. Finger-shaped. 2. Provided with fingers or finger-like appendages.

DACTYLETH'RA, *f.* -eth'ras. Gr., δακτυληθρα, δακτυλίθρα. Fr., *dactyléthre*. 1. A protective covering for the finger. 2. A medicament prepared or to be applied with the fingers.

DACTYLE'TUS, *m.* The hermodactyl.

DACTYL'ICUS. 1. Pertaining to a digit. 2. Pertaining to the anus.

DACTYLINUS. Fr., *dactylin*. Ger., *fingerartig*. Pertaining to the fingers or toes.

DACTYL'ION, *n.* See DACTYLIUM.

DACTYL'IOS, *m.* See DACTYLUS.

DACTYLITH'RA, *f.* See DACTYLETHRA.

DACTYLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Gr., δακτυλίτις. Fr., *dactylite*. Ger., *Fingerentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been an *Aristolochia*. 2. Inflammation of a finger or toe. 3. Of the modern Greeks, the genus *Digitalis*.—**D. syphilitica**. A chronic lesion of the periosteal and bony structures of a finger

or toe, occurring as a manifestation of syphilis. It is of a gummatous nature, produces a peculiar deforming enlargement, and may terminate in absorption or in destructive ulceration.

DACTYL'IUM. Gr., δακτύλιον. 1. The little finger. 2. Of R. A. Vogel, syndactylism.

DACTYL'IUS, *m.* Gr., δακτύλιος. 1. Of Hippocrates, a disc-shaped pastille. 2. The anus. 3. A spurious genus of *Eutozoa*, now regarded as an "abbranchiate setigerous annelid," one species of which (*D. aculeatus*) was designedly introduced into the urine.

DAC''TYLOCAMPSODYN'IA, *f.* From δάκτυλος, a finger, κάμψις, a bending, and δόνη, pain. Fr., *dactylocampodynie*. Ger., *schmerzhaft Fingerbeugung*. Pain on bending the fingers.

DACTYLOCTE'NIUM, *n.* From δάκτυλος, a finger, and κτενίον, a little comb. Of Willdenow, a genus of grasses. —**D. ægyptiacum**. An African species. A decoction of the seeds is used as a sudorific in renal diseases.

DAC'TYLOGRAPH. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dactylographe*. An instrument with a keyboard designed to convey by the touch the signs of speech and words to blind deaf mutes, or to the blind conversing with deaf mutes.

DAC''TYLOGRYP'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and γρυπύνω, to crook. An unnatural curvature of the fingers or toes.

DAC'TYLOID. Gr., δακτυλοειδής (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dactyloïde*. Ger., *finger-ähnlich*. Fingerlike.

DACTYLOL'OGY. Lat., *dactylogia* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and λόγος, a discourse). Fr., *dactylogie*, *dactylogalie*. Ger., *Fingersprechen*. The art of representing words by signs made with the fingers.

DACTYLOL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and λύσις, separation. See **AINHUM**.

DAC''TYLOMYLEI'SIS, *f.* -ei'seos (-is). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and μυλᾶν, to grind. Of Bayer, erosion of a growth with the finger nail.

DAC''TYLOMYLEU'SIS, *f.* See **DACTYLOSMILEUSIS**.

DACTYLOS, *m.* See **DACTYLUS**.

DAC''TYLOSMILEU'SIS, *f.* -eu'seos (-is). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σμιλεύειν, to clip off. Ger., *Abmeisselung der Finger*. An obsolete method of amputating a finger by an oblique cut with a chisel.

DACTYLOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *dactylospasmie*. Ger., *Fingerkrampf*. Cramp of a finger or toe.

DAC'TYLOSE. See **DACTYLATE**.

DACTYLOSYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-sym'physis). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. See **SYNDACTYLISM**.

DACTYLOTHE'CA, **DACTYLOTHE'CE**. Gr., δακτυλοθήκη (from δάκτυλος, a finger, andθήκη, a case). Fr., *dactylothèque*. Ger., *Fingerhut* (1st def.), *Zehenscheide* (3d def.). 1. A cot, or protective covering, for a finger. 2. Of Paré, an appliance for steadying a limp digit.

DAC'TYLOUS. See **DACTYLATE**.

DAC'TYLUS, *m.* Gr., δάκτυλος. Fr., *dactyle* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *datte* (2d def.). Ger., *Finger* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *Dattel* (2d def.). 1. The opposable portion of a chela. 2. An ancient name for the date. 3. A digit. 4. A finger's breadth.

DADI-GOGO. An amomaceous plant of western Africa, where an infusion of the root is used as a remedy for tapeworm.

DAD'YL. Fr., *dadyle*. Ger., *D.*, *Tunnenstoff*. Of Blanchet and Sell, a camphene formed by the action of lime at high temperatures on artificial camphor.

DÆDALEN'CHYMA, *n.* -chym'atos (-is). From δαιδάλεος, curiously wrought, and ἔχχυμα, something poured in. A tissue of tortuous cells.

DÆDA'LEUM, *n.* From δαιδάλεος, brilliant. An instrument, similar to the discs of Uchatius and J. Müller, de-

vised by W. G. Horner as an anorthoscope. The openings are made in the top, or crown, of a hollow cylinder, and the images are made partly upon the inner surface of the crown, which should be transparent, and partly upon the bottom.

DÆDA'LEUS. See **DÆDALOUS**.

DÆD'ALOUS. Gr., δαιδάλεος. Lat., *dædaleus*. Fr., *labyrinthiforme*. Ger., *verworren*. Labyrinthine.

DÆ'DION, **DÆ'DIUM**, *n.* Gr., δαίδιον. See **BOUGIE**.

DÆ'MIA, *f.* A genus of cynancheous plants. —**D. extensa**. A species found throughout Afghanistan and India, where it is used in infusion in pulmonary diseases, and the juice of the leaves, mixed with *chunan*, as an external application in rheumatism. It is also said to be employed as a vermifuge.

DÆMO'NIA, **DÆMONOMA'NIA**, **DÆMO'NOMELANCHO'LIA**, **DÆMONOPATHI'A**, *f.* From δαίμων, a devil, μανία, mania, and μελαγχολία (see **MELANCHOLIA**), or πάθος, disease. Fr., *démonomanie*, *démonomélancolie*. Ger., *Dämonomanie*, *Dämonomelancholie*. A form of religious melancholia characterized by delusions of being possessed by evil spirits. Cf. *Demoniac* POSSESSION.

DÆMON'ORRHOPS, *f.* -rho'pos (-is). From δαίμων, a devil, and ῥώψ, a shrub. A genus of palms. —**D. grandis**. A species yielding a variety of dragon's blood.

DAHL'IA, *f.* Named for the botanist Dahl. Ger., *Georgine*. A genus of composite plants. The root is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative.

DAH'LIN. Fr., *dahlène*. Ger., *D.* 1. A reddish-purple aniline dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on *mauveine*. 2. A white pulverulent substance obtained from several species of *Dahlia*.

DAIBUSHI. A Chinese variety of aconite root. It has a saline taste and burning after taste, and is imported in the salted condition.

DA'IS, *f.* Gr., δαίς, δᾶς. A genus of daphnaceous plants. —**D. octandra**. Fr., *d. à huit étamines*. A species growing in Java. The seeds are used as a purgative.

DALBER'GIA, *f.* Fr., *dalbergie*. A genus of leguminous, papilionaceous trees indigenous to the tropics. —**D. cochinchinensis**, **D. diphaca**. Ger., *cochinchinensische, Doppelhülse*. A tree found in China, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The sap and a decoction of the leaves are used in cutaneous diseases, and the bark furnishes a stimulating liniment. —**D. frondosa**. An East Indian tree. The leaves are used as an external application in cutaneous diseases; the bark, in infusion, is given in dyspepsia; and a juice which exudes from the root is sometimes applied to ulcers. The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism. —**D. monetaria**. Fr., *dalbergie en forme de monnaie*. A species growing in Surinam. It furnishes a kind of dragon's blood. —**D. oojenensis**. A species from which a sort of kino is extracted. —**D. scandens**. An East Indian species. The seeds are purgative, and the leaves are used for poultices. —**D. sissoo**. An East Indian species. The wood is used in the East as an alternative. —**D. sympathetica**. A plant the leaves of which are used in Goa as an alternative.

DA'LEA, *f.* A genus of leguminous, papilionaceous plants. —**D. citriodora**. A species used as an antiperiodic.

DALTO'NIAN. Fr., *daltonien*. Ger., *daltonisch*. As described by John Dalton; as a *n.*, a person affected with color blindness.

DAL'TONISM. From the name of the English chemist, John Dalton. Lat., *daltonismus*. See **COLOR BLINDNESS**.

DAM, *n.* In dentistry, a mechanical device for preventing the access of saliva to a tooth during an operation. A common form is a perforated piece of sheet rubber, the crown of the tooth being brought through the perforation.

DAMAL'IC ACID. From δάμαλις, a heifer. Fr., *acide damalique*. Ger., *Damalsäure*. An acid, C₁₂H₂₂O₂, obtained from urine.

DAMAL'ICON, DAMAL'ICUM, *n.* Gr., δαμαλίκον. See VACCINE.

DAMAL'ISIS, *f.* -is'eos (-al'isis). From δάμαλις, a heifer. An absurd term for vaccination.

DAMALU'RIC ACID. From δάμαλις, a heifer, and ούρον, urine. Fr., *acide damaturique*. Ger., *Damalurssäure*. An oily liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, smelling like valerianic acid, obtained from urine.

DAMA'RIA, *f.* See DAMMAR.

DAM'BOSE. From *n'dambo*, a native name. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc.

DAMIA'NA, *f.* A Mexican plant said to be a nerve tonic and aphrodisiac. The specimens in the market are thought to be *Turnera aphrodisiaca* or some other species of *Turnera* or the *Bigelovia veneta* of Gray (the *Haplopappus discoideus* of De Candolle). It contains an aromatic oil, tannin, two resins, and an extractive.

DAMMAR'. Jav. and Malay, *dámar*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A generic name for certain oleoresins resembling copal, employed in the arts for varnishes, and as an addition to plasters in the Ger. and East Indian Ph's. It is an exudation from many species of *Conifere* and other trees of eastern Asia, the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, and South America. It is soluble in chloroform, in fats, in oils, in benzene, in ether, and in hot alcohol. Its sp. gr. is from 1.040 to 1.112; its melting point, 120° C. It contains dammarylic acid, resin, gum, and a volatile oil.

DAM'NUM, *n.* A hurt, injury, detriment.

DANA'IS, *f.* -a'idós (-is). A genus of the *Cinchonee*.—*D. fragrans*. Fr., *d. éclatant, liane jaune, bois à dartre*. A species indigenous to Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. The root and the bark are used as substitutes for cinchona. The juice of the root is also used as a vulnerary, and is said to cause rapid cicatrization. In decoction it is employed as a remedy in skin diseases.—*D. rotundifolia*. Fr., *liane de bois jaune*. A species having the same properties as *D. fragrans*.—*D. sulcata*. *D. fragrans*.

DANCE. Gr., χορεύσις. Lat., *saltatio*. Fr., *danse*. Ger., *Tanz*. A form of exercise or diversion consisting in the execution of a definite series of rhythmical movements of the person or of the lower limbs.—*St. Guy's d.* See CHOREA.—*St. John's d.* See *Epidemic CHOREA*.—*St. Vitus's d.* See CHOREA.

DAN'DIE. A form of stretcher used in southeastern Afghanistan, consisting of canvas swung on a bamboo frame supported by means of iron bars.



THE DANDIE. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

DAN'DRUFF, DAN'DRIFFE, DAN'DRUFF. From A.-S., *tan*, *tetter*, and *drof*, *dirty*. See PITYRIASIS.

DAN'DY FE'VER. See DENGUE.

DANSOMA'NIA, *f.* From Fr. *danse* (see DANCE), and *μάνια*, *mania*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

DAOCAGAY. A plant growing in the Philippine Islands; an infusion of the root is employed as a remedy for poisoned wounds and also as a vermifuge.

DAPHNAN'DRA, *f.* A genus of monimiacaceous plants.—*D. micrantha*. An Australian shrub having poisonous properties like those of *D. repandula*.—*D. repandula*. An Australian tree. The bark is very poisonous and

contains several alkaloids, the most energetic of which (separable from the others by its solubility in water) exerts a paralyzing action on the heart and all the muscles.

DAPH'NE, *f.* *Daph'nes*. Gr., δάφνη. Fr., *daphné*. Ger., *Seidelbast*. The bay tree or laurel tree.—*D. altaica*. Fr., *daphné des Monts Ourals*. A species indigenous to Russia, where the bark is employed as a mild vesicant.—*D. candicans*. Fr., *daphné tardonraire*. A shrub growing in southern France and in Italy. In Sardinia the leaves are used as a purgative.—*D. cannabina*. *D. papyracea*.—*D. cneorum*. Fr., *daphné caméllée*. Ger., *Knester Seidelbast*. The garland flower; a poisonous species growing in central Europe. The bark is used as a vesicant.—*D. gnidium*. Fr., *daphné à feuilles de gnidia*. Ger., *rispenblütiger Seidelbast*. Flax-leaved *D.*; indigenous to southern Europe, furnishing a portion of the mezereum of commerce. All parts of the plant are poisonous.—*D. laureola*. Fr., *laurier des bois*. Ger., *lorbeerartiger Seidelbast*. Dwarf bay; recognized in the Br. Ph. as one of the sources of mezereum, though its root is inferior in acrimony.—*D. Liottardi*. Fr., *d. de Liottard*. A variety of *D. mezereum*.—*D. major*. *D. laureola*.—*D. mezereum*, *D. mezereum*. Fr., *bois gentil*. Ger., *gemeiner Seidelbast*. The mezereum; a species cultivated in Europe. The root is the source of mezereum of the U. S. Ph. The berries are sometimes used as a drastic purgative.—*D. odora*. *D. papyracea*.—*D. oleæfolia*, *D. oleoides*. A species found in Greece and Italy; supposed by some to be the *χαμέλαια* of the ancients. It is used as a purgative.—*D. paniculata*. *D. gnidium*.—*D. papyracea*. The Nepal paper shrub, or *selbhurosa*. The bark and the root are purgative.—*D. pillu*. A shrub growing in the neighborhood of Valdivia, Chile. It is employed by the Chileans as an emetic and purgative, but its use is attended with considerable danger. In regular practice it is used like *cortex mezerei*.—*D. pontica*. Fr., *d. de Pont*. Ger., *pontischer Seidelbast*. A poisonous species indigenous to Asia Minor. The flowers furnish bees with a honey said to be poisonous also.—*D. salicifolia*. Sp., *hojas de San Pedro* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are epispassic.—*D. tarton-raira*. *D. candicans*.—*D. thymelæa*. Fr., *daphné thymélée*. A small shrub indigenous to southern France and to Spain. The root and fruit (with the seed) are used as a purgative in dropsy, and the bark is employed like mezereum.—*D. tinifolia*. A poisonous West Indian species.

DAPHNELA'ON, *n.* Gr., δαφνέλαιον (from δάφνη, the bay tree, and *έλαιον*, oil). Laurel oil, bay tree oil.

DAPH'NETIN. Fr., *daphnéline*. A crystalline product resulting from the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on daphnin.

DAPHNID'IUM, *n.* A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs.—*D. cubeba*. A species cultivated in China and Cochin-China. Its berries have the taste and odor of cubeb, and are employed as a stomachic and as a condiment.—*D. myrrha*. A species indigenous to China and Cochin-China, having the taste and smell of myrrh. All parts of the plant are stimulant and diuretic, and it is used, especially the root, as a vermifuge and to promote menstruation. An oil expressed from the berries is used in skin diseases and old wounds.

DAPH'NIN. Lat., *daphninum*. Fr., *daphnine*, *daphnéline*. Ger., *D.* The peculiar principle of mezereum.

DAR'SICUS. Proceeding from excoarication.

DAR'SIS, *f.* *Dar'seos* (-is). Gr., δάρσις (from *δέρειν*, to flay). 1. An excoarication. 2. The operation of separating the skin from a part.

DART. Fr., *d.* See *SPICULUM amoris*.—*Caustic d's*.—Fr., *flèches caustiques*. Pencils or elongated masses of various forms made of or containing some caustic substance, intended to be thrust into tissue to be destroyed by their own action.

DAR/TA, *f.* See **IMPETIGO**.—**D. excoriativa**. See **LUPUS exulcerans**.—**D. maligna**. See **LUPUS**.

DAR/TOIC, DAR/TOID. *Fr., dartreux, dartoïde, dartoïque*. Pertaining to or resembling the dartos.

DAR/TOS, *m. Gr., δαρτος (χρῶν understood)*. *Fr., d. Ger., innere muskulöse Haut des Hodensacks*. *Syn.: tunica dartu.* The subcutaneous muscular layer of the scrotum; it is of a reddish-brown color, contains involuntary muscular fibres, and is continuous above with the superficial fascia of the abdomen and below with the superficial perineal fascia.

DARTRE (*Fr.*). **Da'rt'r.** 1. Tetter; herpes (*q. v.*, 1st def.). 2. Any disease of the skin due to the dartrous or herpetic diathesis. According to Hardy, the d's comprise eczema, pityriasis, and psoriasis. Bazin and others include many other affections under the term.

DAR/TROUS. *Fr., dartreux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre.

DAR/TUS, *m. Fr., dartier* (2d def.). 1. See **DARTOS**. 2. A genus of solanaceous plants.—**D. perlarius**. *Ger., Perlenstrauch*. A shrub indigenous to Cochin-China and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in measles. The root is a mild aromatic and diuretic.

DARYAI. The kernel of *Lodoicea Seychellarum*; it is in great repute among the Arabs and Indians as a strengthening medicine.

DASCI/TES, *f.* See **DASYTES**.

DA'SYA, *f.* A genus of rose-spored *Algæ* common in the Mediterranean.—**D. coccinea**. *Ger., scharlachrot(h)e Haaralge*. A bright scarlet species sometimes forming a part of the mixture sold as helminthochorton.

DA'SYMA, *n. -ym'atos (-is)*. *Gr., δάσυμα*. See **DASYTES**.

DASYMET'RUM, *n.* From *δασύς*, thick, and *μέτρον*, a measure. *Fr., dasymètre*. *Ger., Dichtigkeitsmesser, Dasymeter*. A variety of manometer invented by Defouchy.

DASYM'MA, *n.* See **DASYTES**.

DASYR'MA, *n.* See **DASYTES**.

DA'SYS. *Gr., δασύς*. Hairy, shaggy, rough, thick (said of the tongue when it is dry, rough, and rigid, and of the urine when it is thick, turbid, and coated on standing).

DAS'YTES, *f.* *Gr., δασύτης* (from *δασύς*, hairy). 1. Roughness, hairiness. 2. Of Schmalz, an herpetic stiffness of the eyelids.

DATIS/CA, *f. Fr., datisque*. *Ger., Streichkraut*. A genus of the *Datisceæ*.—**D. cannabina**. *Fr., cannabine*. *Ger., hanfartiges Streichkraut*. A species often cultivated in European gardens. The herb has a bitter, nauseous taste, and in Candia is used instead of cinchona. In Italy it is employed in intermittent fevers and in gastric and serofulous troubles.

DATIS/CETIN. *Fr., datiscétine*. *Ger., D.* A compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, produced by the decomposition of datiscin.

DATIS/CIN. *Fr., datiscline*. *Ger., D.* A bitter glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, similar to quercitin, occurring in the roots of *Datisca cannabina*.

DATU'RA, *f. Fr., d., stramoine*. *Ger., Stechapfel*. Thorn apple, Jimson weed, Jamestown weed; a genus of solanaceous herbs.—**D. alba**. *Ger., weichhaariger Stechapfel*. *D. metel.*—**D. arborea**. *Fr., d. en arbre*. The tree stramonium, indigenous to Peru, where the leaves are used as an emollient.—**D. ceratocaula**. *Fr., d. cornu*. A West Indian species having similar properties to those of *C. stramonium*.—**D. fastuosa**. *Fr., d. fasteux*. A species considered more poisonous than *D. alba*. The root is prescribed by Mohammedan physicians in epilepsy, and the Hindu doctors use the leaves and fruit for poultices. The seeds are soporific, and are applied to boils and carbuncles. In Java the herb is used in herpetic diseases. A tincture and a decoction are used in asthma.—**D. ferox**. *Fr., d. à grosses épines*. A very poisonous species used in China like *D. stramonium*.—**D. metel**, **D. meteloides**. A species used in India as an intoxicant.

The Rajpoot mothers, it is said, smear their breasts with the juice of the leaves, to kill their newly born female infants. The leaves are used externally in rheumatic pains, and the seeds are given in fevers. The juice of the leaves, boiled in oil, is used for diseases of the scalp.—**D. nilhummatu**. An undershrub of Malabar. In Java the leaves and seeds are pounded, mixed with oil, and employed in plasters for dissipating tumors, the seeds are used as a remedy for intermittent fever, and the juice of the leaves is applied externally as an antisyphilitic.—**D. sanguinea**. *The floripondio* of Peru, where an intoxicating beverage, *tonga*, is prepared from its seeds; it produces furious delirium in large doses, but, diluted with water, is used as a soporific. An ointment is also prepared from the seeds.—**D. stramonium**. *Fr., d. épineux*. *Ger., gemeiner Stechapfel*. The common thorn apple. The leaves and the seed are official. The plant contains two alkaloids—atropine and hyoscyamine—and its physiological action is identical with that of belladonna. It has been used in neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhœa, syphilitic pains, and cancerous sores, and externally as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, etc., and spasmodic asthma has been alleviated or entirely controlled by smoking the leaves or the root cut up and beaten so as to loosen its texture.—**D. suaveolens**. A Peruvian species resembling *D. arborea*.—**D. tatula**. A South American species. By some it is considered a variety of *D. stramonium*, the medicinal properties of which it possesses.

DATU'RIN(E). *Lat., daturina, daturinum, daturia*. *Ger., Daturin*. An alkaloid contained in *Datura stramonium*, identical with atropine.

DATY'RA, *f.* See **DATURA**.—**D. verum**. True atropine.

DAU'CON, DAU'GUM, *n.* See **DAUCUS**.

DAU'CUS, *m. Gr., δάκυν, δάκκος*. *Fr., d., carotte*. *Ger., Möhre*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**D. carota**. *Fr., carotte cultivée*. *Ger., gemeine Möhre*. The carrot. The root of the cultivated plant is stimulant, and has acquired much popular reputation as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. The seeds (fruit) are somewhat excitant and diuretic, and, on account of their aromatic properties, are more especially adapted to cases of dropsy and nephritic complaints, accompanied with enfeeblement of the stomach.—**D. carota silvestris**. *Fr., carotte sauvage*. *Ger., wilde Möhre*. The wild carrot; a variety of *D. carota*, having the same properties and uses.—**D. carota violaceus**. A variety of *D. carota*.—**D. germanicus**, **D. nostras**, **D. officinarum**, **D. sativus**. *D. carota*.—**D. silvestris**. The wild variety of *D. carota*.—**D. vulgaris**. *D. carota*.

DAUGHTER CELL, DAUGHTER CYST. See under **CELL** and **CYST**.

DAVAL/LIA, *f. Fr., davallie*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**D. aculeata**. A West Indian species; somewhat astringent and used in pectoral complaints.

DAVIL/LA, *f.* A genus of shrubs of the *Dilleneæ*, indigenous to tropical America.—**D. brasiliana**. *Fr., d. rugueux*. In Brazil, the *cipó de caboelo*; a species employed in decoction to reduce swellings of the lower limbs and as a tonic.—**D. elliptica**. *Fr., d. elliptique*. The *cambaibinha* of Brazil, where it is employed as an astringent and vulnerary.—**D. rugosa**. *D. brasiliana*.

DAY BLINDNESS. See **NYCTALOPIA**.

DAY/MARE. An imperfect form of catalepsy in which the sufferer is incapable of moving or speaking, but is conscious of what is going on around him. The disease received its name from Watson, who described it, and who considered that it depended upon a diseased state of the blood vessels of the brain.

DAY SIGHT. See **HEMERALOPIA**.

DEAD. *A.-S., d. Gr., θανάσιμος*. *Lat., mortuus*. *Fr., mort*. *Ger., todt*. 1. Destitute of life (properly, after having once possessed it); figuratively, paralyzed, es-

pecially as to sensation (said of a part, as in the expression *d. fingers*). 2. Dull in appearance.—**D. house**. Fr., *morgue*. A mortuary; a room for the temporary reception of the bodies of those who have died in a hospital and of those who have died suddenly away from their homes, pending a post mortem examination, a judicial inquiry as to the cause of death, or the identification of the remains.

DEAD'LY. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *letalis*. Fr., *mortel*. Ger., *tödlich*. 1. Sure or very likely to cause death.

2. Deathlike.—**D. nightshade**. See *ATROPA belladonna*.

DEAF. A.-S., *d*. Gr., *κωφός*. Lat., *surdus*. Fr., *sourd*. Ger., *taub*. Having the sense of hearing abolished or impaired.—**D. dumbness**. See *D. mutism*.—**D. mute**. Fr., *sourd-muet*. Ger., *Taubstummer*. One who is both d. and dumb.—**D. mutism**. Fr., *sourd-mutisme*, *sourd-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. Absence of the power of speech in consequence of congenital or acquired deafness; the condition of being both d. and dumb.—**Word d.** Affected with word deafness.

DEAF'NESS. Gr., *κώφωμα*, *κώφωσις*. Lat., *surditas*. Fr., *surdité*. Ger., *Taubheit*. The state of being deaf.—

Clang d. That form of defect of the sense of hearing in which, although the loudness and other gross qualities of sounds are perceived correctly, their more delicate qualities are not recognized.—**Hysterical d.** D. occurring suddenly in severe cases of hysteria and independent of any local disease in the ear.—**Intellectual d.** See *Psychical d.*—**Malarial d.** D. sometimes met with in aggravated cases of malarial poisoning. It is supposed to be due to a lesion of the auditory nerve or of its nucleus, and may be associated with a loss of power in the optic nerve, and with loss of sensation in other nerves.—**Nervous d.** Fr., *surdité nerveuse*.

Ger., *nervöse Taubheit*. That form of d. in which the cause lies in a primary affection of the auditory nerve or of the labyrinth or of both.—**Psychical d.** Lat., *amnesia* (seu *akamathesia*) *acustica*. Ger., *Seelentaubheit*. A condition in which, although sounds are heard, their significance is not recognized; observed in cases of lesion of the gyrus inframarginalis.—

Speech d. A condition differing from word d. in that the faculty of repeating and writing after dictation is preserved.—**Throat d.** D. induced by some obstruction in the throat, as from enlarged tonsils, or due to some inflammatory affection starting in the pharynx and involving the Eustachian tubes.—

Vascular d. Fr., *surdité d'origine vasculaire*. Of R. T. Cooper, a variety of impaired hearing due to "a basic aural dyscrasia." A condition of ill health in which a diffuse irritability attacks the walls of the blood vessels, and which, left untreated, very often settles in the ears, giving rise to two prominent ear symptoms. One of these is enfeebled hearing power, divided into obstructive and non-obstructive. The latter variety Cooper terms "vascular d."—

Word d. Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sinnliche Aphasie*. Syn.: *sensory aphasia*. Of Kussmaul, that variety of psychical d. in which, while impressions of sound can still be perceived, spoken words can not be understood. It is attributed to some pathological change in the cortex of the left temporal lobe of the brain (the seat of Wernicke's centre for the sense of hearing, where the impressions received by the auditory nerves are united to form sound pictures and the acoustic representation of words).

DEALBA'TION. Gr., *λεύκωσις*. Lat., *dealbatio* (from *dealbare*, to whiten). Fr., *déalbation*. Ger., *Bleichen*. The act or process of bleaching.

DEAMBULA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *deambulare*, to walk about. Gr., *περίπατος*. Fr., *déambulation*. Of Hippocrates, gentle exercise, as by walking (figuratively, said also of the mind).

DEAMMO'NIATED. From *de priv.*, and *ammonia* (*q. v.*). Deprived of ammonia.

DEAQUA'TION. From *de priv.*, and *aqua*, water. The removal of water from a substance (e. g., the separation of water from the blood by the rice water discharges of cholera).

DEARTICULA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *de* separative, and *articulus*, a joint. See *DISARTICULATION*, *DISLOCATION*, and *DIARTHROSIS*.

DEASCIA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *deasciare*, to hew away. See *APOSECEPARNISMUS*.

DEATH. A.-S., *deadh*. Gr., *θάνατος*. Lat., *mors*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *Tod*. The cessation of life, also the state of being dead (said of the entire organism or of a part).

—**Apparent d.** See *ASPHYXIA* and *ASPHYXIA pallida*.—**Binsical d.** D. preceded by mania.—**Black d.** See *Oriental PLAGUE*.—**D. rate**. The proportion of d's occurring among a certain population or a given class during a specified time.—**D. rattle**. The rattling sound caused by the passage of air through the mucus which usually collects in the throat of the dying or of the semimoribund. In the latter it is popularly regarded as a certain sign of approaching death.—**D. smell**. An odor which is supposed to be developed at the moment of death.—**D. struggle**. See *AGONY* (2d def.).—**D. trance**. See *ASPHYXIA pallida*.—**General d.** See *Somatic d.*—**Lethal d.** Of Sir B. W. Richardson, a painless death. See *EUTHANASIA*.—**Local d.** Gangrene, mortification.—**Molecular d.** See *Local d.*—**Muscular d.** A condition of the muscles in which they no longer respond to a stimulus.—**Natural d.** Fr., *mort naturelle*. D. not caused by accident or violence.—**Somatic d.**, **Systemic d.** Fr., *mort somatique*. D. of the organism as a whole, so far as concerns any concerted action of its parts, although some of its structures may still manifest vital properties, such as ciliary motion, muscular contraction, etc.

DEAURA'TION. Gr., *χρῶσις*. Lat., *deaurare* (from *deaurare*, to gild). The act or process of gilding.

DEB'ILIS. Gr., *ἀσθενής*, *βληχρός*, *ἀβέβαιος*. Fr., *débile*. Ger., *schwach*. Debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, delicate.

DEBIL'ITANT. Debilitating.

DEBIL'ITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. See *DEBILITY*.—**D. animi**. Fr., *débilité intellectuelle*. A state of weakness or slight development of the faculties of comparison, induction, etc.—**D. extraordinaria cutis**. Excessive elasticity or distensibility of the skin. See *DERMATOLYSIS*.—**D. nervosa**. See *NEURASTHENIA*.—**D. visus**. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

DEBILITA'TION. Lat., *debilitatio*. Fr., *débilitation*. Ger., *Enkräftung*. 1. The action of debilitating agents. 2. Debility.

DEBIL'ITY. Gr., *ἀσθένεια*. Lat., *debilitas*. Fr., *faiblesse*, *débilité*. Ger., *Schwächheit*, *Schwäche*. Weakness, lack of tonic in the functions or the organs of the body.—**Chronic cold d.** Of J. Harley, myxœdema.—**Nervous d.** See *NEURASTHENIA*.

DEBREEDUA. The wood or the bark of an undetermined tree indigenous to British Guiana, said to be aphrodisiac.

DEBRIS (Fr.). Da-bre. Lat., *reliquiæ*. Ger., *Ueberreste*. Withered or disintegrated remnants.

DECA'DIA, *f.* A genus of the elæocarpeous plants.—**D. aluminosa**. Fr., *d. styptique*. Ger., *Alannbaum*. A species indigenous to Cochín-China, having styptic properties.

DECAE'DRAL. From *δέκα*, ten, and *ἔδρα*, a base. Having ten sides (said of crystals).

DEC'AGRAM (ME). Lat., *decagramma* (from *δέκα*, ten, and *γράμμα*, a small weight). Fr., *décagramme*. Ger., *Dekagramm*. A weight of 10 grammes (= about 154 3/32 grains).

DECAHE'DRAL. See *DECAEDRAL*.

DECAHY'DRATE. From *δέκα*, ten, and *ὑδωρ*, water. 1. A compound containing 10 molecules of hydroxyl (OH).

2. A salt combined with ten molecules of water of crystallization.

DECALCIFICATION. From *de* priv., *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make. The process of freeing an organized structure from its calcareous matter.

DECALCIFIED. Fr., *décalcifié*. Deprived of calcareous matter.

DEC'ALITRE. Fr., *décaltre*. A measure of 10 litres (= about 610.28 cubic inches).

DECAL'VANT. Lat., *decalvans* (from *décalvare*, to render bald). Fr., *décalvant*. Causing baldness.

DEC'AMETRE. From *déca*, ten, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *décamètre*. A measure of 10 metres (= about 393.71 inches).

DEC'ANE. Fr., *décane*. Ger., *Dekan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffins, containing ten atoms of carbon, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

DECANT'. Fr., *décanter*. Ger., *abziehen*, *abgiessen*. To separate a liquid from a deposit by slanting the vessel and allowing the liquid to run out.

DECANTA'TION. Gr., *κατάχυσις*. Lat., *decantatio*. Fr., *décantation*. Ger., *Abgiessen*, *Abziehen*. The gentle pouring off of a liquid from its sediment.

DECANTHA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DECANTATION.

DECAPITA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DECAPITATION.—**D. articuli**, **D. ossis**. The operation of removing the head of a long bone.

DECAPITA'TION. Lat., *decapitatio* (from *decapitare*, to behead). Fr., *décapitation*, *décollation*, *section du cou*. Ger., *D.*, *Enthauptung*. Syn.: *detruncation*, *trachelotomy*, *decollation*, *derotomy*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in separating the head of the fœtus from the trunk, to facilitate delivery. It is performed by means of a chain saw or a cord or wire to which a sawing motion is communicated, or with a special instrument termed a decapitator.

DECAPITATOR, m. De(da)-ka²p(ka³p)-i²t-a(a³)'to²r; in Eng., de-ka²p'i²t-a-to²r. -to'ris. Fr., *décapitateur*. Ger., *Enthauptungshaken*. An instrument for decapitating the fœtus; usually a long, stout hook with a cutting edge on its concavity, or an angular blunt hook for tearing the head from the trunk by a rotary movement. Braun's d. (*key hook*; Fr., *crochet de Braun*; Ger., *Schlüsselhaken*) is of the latter variety.

DECAPOSPHINX'IS, f. See APOSPHINXIS.

DECAPSULA'TION. Removal of more or less of the capsule of an organ.

DECAR'BONATED. Lat., *decarbonatus*. Fr., *décarbonaté*. Ger., *decarbonisi(e)rt*. Freed from carbonic acid.

DECARBONIZATION, DECARBURA'TION, DECARBURIZA'TION. Fr., *décarbonisation*. Ger., *Decarbonisation*. The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

DEC'ATYL. From *déca*, ten, and *ὑλη*, matter. Fr., *décatytle*. Ger., *Dekatyl*. A compound containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule.—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *Dekatylalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule, $C_{10}H_{21}.OH$.

DECAY'. Lat., *ruina*. Fr., *décadence*. Ger., *Verfall*, *Abnahme*. A decline of the normal condition of a substance or of the whole or a part of an organism, especially putrefactive decomposition; also the condition of having undergone such a decline; figuratively, the gradual failure of health and strength incident to old age.

DE'CENE. A substance, $C_{10}H_{20}$, obtained by keeping turpentine oil heated for some hours to 200° to 250° C. with 20 parts of hydriodic acid.

DECEN'TRED. Not having a common focus.

DECEN'YLENE. See DECINE.

DECEREBRA'TION. From *de* priv., and *cerebrum*, the brain. The removal of the brain in the operation of craniotomy.

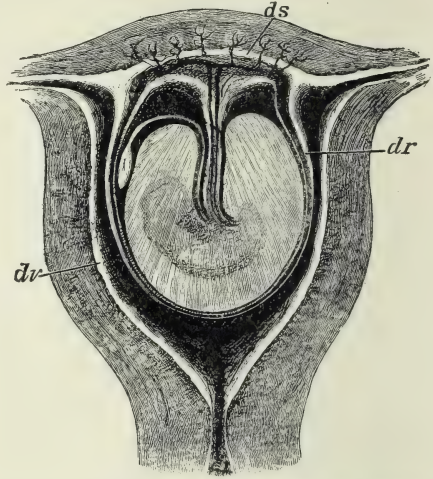
DECER'EBRIZED. Having had the brain removed.

DECES'SIO, f. -sio'nis. From *decedere*, to depart. A fracture of the skull.

DECLORIZA'TION. Reduction of the amount of sodium chloride in the diet, to enhance the action of the bromides in epilepsy.

DECIDEN'TIA, f. From *decidere*, to fall down. Fr., *décidence*. 1. See CATAPTOXIS. 2. An old term for a turn or change in an acute disease whereby it was prolonged beyond fourteen days. 3. A declining, falling into debility or sickness.

DECID'UA, f. of adj. *deciduus* (*membrana* understood). For deriv., see DECIDUOUS. Fr., *caduque*, *membrane caduque*, *couche anhiste*. Ger., *D.*, *hinfüllige Haut*. Syn.: *caduca*. An adventitious envelope formed around the fertilized ovum on its entrance into the uterine cavity, consisting of the mucous membrane lining the body of



A SEMIDIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF THE GRAVID UTERUS IN SECTION.

dr, the decidua reflexa; *ds*, the decidua serotina; *dv*, the decidua vera.

the uterus in a state of heightened development and thickening; so called because it is eventually cast off.—**Catamenial d.** See *Menstrual d.*—**Cavity of the d.** See *Decidual cavity*.—**D. capsularis.** See *D. reflexa*.—**D. catamenialis.** See *Menstrual d.*—**D. cellularis.** Of Bojanus, the outer layer of the chorion in the dog.—**D. chorii.** Of Baillie, the d. reflexa.—**D. externa.** Of Sandifort, the d. vera.—**D. membrana.** See *D. menstrualis*. See *Menstrual d.*—**D. ovuli.** See *D. reflexa*.—**D. placentalis.** See *D. serotina*.—**D. placentalis sensu strictiori.** See *Placental d. serotina*.—**D. placentalis subchorialis.** Ger., *Schlussplatte*. The subchorionic layer of the maternal placenta.—**D. protrusa, D. reflexa.** Fr., *caduque réfléchi*. That portion of the d. which, being continuous with the d. vera, covers the ovum as it projects into the uterine cavity, and finally, coming to lie in contact with the d. vera, constitutes the inner layer of the decidual sac taken as a whole. Toward the close of gestation the d. vera and the d. reflexa become fused into one membrane, forming a thin layer over the chorion.—**D. serotina.** So called from the old idea of the tardiness of its formation. By most writers this term is applied to the layer or layers of decidual substance which intervene between the developed placenta and the uterine wall; by some, however, it is considered to include also that part of the d. that enters into the formation of the maternal portion of the placenta. Hence a *placental* and a *uterine d. serotina* are spoken of.—**D. serotina uterina.** See *Uterine d. serotina*.—**D. spongiosa.** Of Bojanus, the inner layer of the chorion of the dog.—**D. subchorialis.** See *D. placentalis subchorialis*.—**D. tuberosa et polyposa.** A variety of decidual endometritis characterized by a

roughened condition with polypoid outgrowths.—**D. tunica.** See *D.*—**D. tunica reflexa.** See *D. reflexa.*—**D. tunica uteri, D. uteri, D. uterina, D. vera.** Fr., *caduque utérine*. That portion of the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the uterus which, when the fecundated ovum comes to be imbedded in the membrane, continues to line the general cavity of the uterus in every part except that occupied by the attachment of the ovum.—**Epichorial d.** See *D. reflexa.*—**Glandular d. serotina.** See *Uterine d. serotina.*—**Interuteroplacental d.** See *D. serotina.*—**Menstrual d.** Lat., *d. menstrualis*. 1. The superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus which is cast off during menstruation. 2. The membranous structure cast off in membranous dysmenorrhoea.—**Placental d.** See *D. serotina.*—**Placental d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina placentalis, d. placentalis sensu strictiori*. Fr., *partie para-utérine du placenta utérin*. Ger., *Basalplatte der Placenta*. That layer of the d. serotina which covers the cotyledons.—**Uterine d.** See *D. vera.*—**Uterine d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina uterina*. Syn.: *glandular d. serotina*. The outer portion of the d. serotina.

DECID'UAL. Lat., *decidualis*. Pertaining to or resembling the decidua.

DECIDUA'TA, n. pl. Of Huxley, those *Mammalia* that shed a portion of the uterine mucous membrane in parturition.

DECID'UATE. Belonging to the *Deciduata*.

DECID'UATE. To be shed.

DECIDUA'TION. A process of shedding.

DECIDUO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Fr., *déiduome*. Ger., *Deciduom*. See SYNCYTIOMA.

DECID'UOSARCO'MA, n. See SYNCYTIOMA *malignum*.

DECID'UOUS. Gr., *εὐκατάπτωτος*. Lat., *deciduus* (from *decidere*, to fall). Fr., *décidu*. Ger., *abfallend*. Falling or destined to fall off or be shed.

DE'CIGRAM(ME). From *δεκάτη*, a tenth part, and *γράμμα*, a small weight. Fr., *décigramme*. A weight of one tenth of a gramme (= about 1.54 grain).

DE'CILITRE. Fr., *décilitre*. A measure of the tenth of a litre (= about 6.10 cubic inches).

DECIM'ANA, f. Fr., *decimane*. An old term for a form of intermittent fever returning every tenth day.

DECIM'ANUS. Pertaining to a tenth; of the old medical writers, occurring every tenth day (see DECIMANA).

DE'CIMETRE. Fr., *décimètre*. A measure of one tenth of a metre (= about 3.93 inches).

DE'CIN(E). A substance, *CinHs*, derived from bromodecylene by the abstraction of the elements of hydrobromic acid.

DECINOR'MAL. From *decimus*, tenth, and *normalis*, according to rule. Having one tenth the standard strength (said of solutions).

DECLINATION. Gr., *ἐκκλισις, παρακμή, κατάκλισις*. Lat., *declinatio*. Fr., *déclin, déclinaison*. Ger., *Abnehmen*. 1. Deviation, variation. In ophthalmology, normal d. of the retinal meridians is a deviation of the vertical or any other meridian of the eye from the corresponding meridian of external space when the line of regard of the eye is directed parallel to the median plane and in the horizontal plane, the head being in the exact primary position. The term is in no sense synonymous with torsion [G. T. Stevens]. 2. The declining period of a disease.

DECLINATOR, m., DECLINATOR'RIUM, n. Fr., *déclinateur*. Ger., *Niederbeuger*. A depressor, especially one for holding the dura mater out of the way of injury in the operation of trephining.

DECLINE'. Fr., *déclin*. Ger., *Abnehmen*. 1. A serious deterioration of the bodily powers in consequence of old age or of chronic organic disease. 2. A stage of decrease (as of a fever).

DECLI'VE, n. -cli'vis. 1. A downward slope; of Reil, the sloping portion of the monticulus cerebelli. 2.

The lowest part of a wound or of a collection of pus.—**D. cerebelli.** See *D.* (1st def.).

DECOC'TION. Gr., *ἐψησις* (1st def.), *ἀφεψις* (1st def.), *ἀπόξ* (2d def.). Lat., *decotio* (1st def.), *decoctum* (2d def.). Fr., *décoction*. Ger., *Abkochung* (1st def.), *Ab-sieden* (1st def.), *Absud* (2d def.), *Decoct* (2d def.). 1. The act or process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling one or more substances in water. For sub-headings containing names of drugs, see under those names.—**Zittmann's d.** See *Decoctum SARSAPARILLÆ compositum* (under SARSAPARILLA).

DECOC'TOINFU'SA, n. pl. See under DECOCTUM.

DECOC'TUM, n. From *decoquere*, to boil down. Fr., *décoction*. Ger., *Abkochung, Decoct*. A decoction; a preparation made by boiling a medicinal substance in water. The *decocto-infusa* are decocta to which some substance is added toward the close of the process of decoction, a brief second boiling being sometimes recommended. For decocta in the titles of which the names of drugs occur, see under the names of those drugs.—**Decocta concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Concentrated decoctions; made in the same manner as common decoctions, except that a proportionally larger quantity of drugs is employed.—**Decocta concentratissima** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Very concentrated decoctions. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of the drug to 2 parts of product.—**D. Zittmanni, D. Zittmanni debile, D. Zittmanni fortius, D. Zittmanni mitius.** See *D. SARSAPARILLÆ compositum* (under SARSAPARILLA).

DECOC'TURE. See DECOCTION (2d def.).

DECOLLA'TION. Lat., *decollatio* (from *decollare*, to behead). See DECAPITATION.

DECOLLA'TOR, m. -to'ris. See DECAPITATOR.

DÉCOLLEMENT (Fr.), *n.* Da-ko'l-ma'n². Gr., *ἀποκόλλησις*. Lat., *deglutinatio*. Ger., *Ablösen*. The state of an organ separated from adjoining parts by destruction of the areolar tissue that normally unites them. The term is often applied to a morbid separation of skin from the subjacent parts, as in the case of a burn, a subcutaneous abscess, or the edges of an ulcer.

DECOL'ORANT. Lat., *decolorans*. Fr., *décolorant*. Ger., *entfärbende Mittel*. A bleaching agent.

DECOLORA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DECOLORATION.—**D. argentea.** See ARGYRIASIS (1st def.).

DECOLORA'TION. Lat., *decoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung*. The removal or absence of color.

DECOLORA'TUS. Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. Decolorized or discolored.

DECOLO'RES, m. pl. The chromatoses (see under CHROMATOSIS).

DECOLORIZA'TION. See DECOLORATION.

DECOMBUS'TION. From *de priv.*, and *combustio*, combustion. See DEOXYGENATION.

DECOMPOSABIL'ITY. From *de priv.*, and *componere*, to compound. Capability of decomposition.

DECOMPOSE'. From *de priv.*, and *componere*, to compound. Fr., *décomposer*. Ger., *zertrennen* (1st def.), *zersetzen* (1st def.), *verfaulen* (2d def.). 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound body to its simpler constituents. 2. (Intr.) to putrefy.

DECOMPOSIT'ION. Lat., *decompositio*. Fr., *décomposition*. Ger., *Zersetzung*. The process of decomposing or of being decomposed.—**Double d.** Fr., *décomposition double*. Ger., *doppelte Zersetzung*. Syn.: *double metathesis*. A chemical change in which the molecules of two interacting compounds exchange a portion of their constituents.—**Hydrolytic d.** The more or less complete dissolution of minerals in water.—**Simple d., Single d.** Fr., *décomposition unique*. Ger., *einfache Zersetzung*. A chemical change by which the molecule of a single compound either breaks up into its simpler constituents, or exchanges one of these constituents for the entire molecule of another body. In the latter case the process is called single metathesis.

DECONGESTIVE. Tending to reduce congestion.

DECORATIO, f. -tio'nis. From *decorare*, to beautify. See COSMESIS.

DECORTICATED. Lat., *decorticatus*. Fr., *décortiqué*. Ger., *abgeschält, entrindet*. Deprived of bark, shell, or rind.

DECORTICATION. Lat., *decorticiatio* (from *decorticare*, to peel). Fr., *décortication*. Ger., *Abschälen*. Removal of the outer envelope of a root, fruit, seed, or organ.

DECREMENT. Gr., *παρakoή*. Lat., *decrementum* (from *decrescere*, to decrease). See DECLINE.

DECREPITATION. Lat., *decrepitus*. See CREPITATION.

DECRESCENTIA, f. See DECLINE.

DECRETO'RIUS. Gr., *κρίσιμος, κριτικός*. Fr., *décrétoire*. Ger., *entscheidend, kritisch*. Critical.

DECRUSTATION. From *de priv.*, and *crusta*, a crust. Fr., *décroutation*. Ger., *Entkrustung*. The falling or shedding of a crust or incrustation.

DECUBATION. The act of lying down.

DECUBITUS, m. From *decumbere*, to lie down. Fr., *décubitus*. Ger., *Lage, Lagerung, Liegen, Niederliegen, Aufliegen* (3d def.). 1. The recumbent posture. 2. The particular attitude of a person in bed. 3. According to German and Italian usage, a bed sore or the production of bedsores. 4. In Spanish, also the particular flow of humors in diseases.—**D. acutus.** Fr., *décubitus aigu*. Syn.: *d. neuriticus*. An acute bed sore, occurring in the course of certain spinal or cerebral affections, usually accompanied with paralysis and affecting especially the skin and the subcutaneous tissue over bony prominences; differing from ordinary bedsores in the slight degree and duration of pressure required to produce it.—**D. chronicus.** See *D.* (3d def.).—**D. neuriticus, D. ominosus.** See *D. acutus*.—**D. traumaticus.** See *D.* (3d def.).—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *décubitus dorsal, d. en supination*. Ger., *Rückenlage*. *D.* (2d def.) on the back.—**Erythematous d.** Lat., *erythema paratrimma*. Ger., *erythematöser D.* A traumatic erythema due to *d.* See DERMATITIS *per decubitus*.—**Forced d.** Fr., *décubitus forcé*. Recumbency secured by force, as by straps, the strait jacket, etc.—**Lateral d.** Fr., *décubitus latéral*. Ger., *Seitenlagerung*. *D.* on the side.—**Prone d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Sternocostal d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Supine d.** See *Dorsal d.*—**Ventral d.** *D.* (2d. def.) on the belly.

DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY. See DECUBATION and DECUBITUS.

DECUMBITURE. See DECUBATION.

DECUR'SUS, m. Gr., *ἀποδρομή*. The duration or course of a disease.

DECURTATUS. Gr., *μειρος*. 1. Curtailed. 2. Flagging, growing weak (said of the pulse).

DECUSATE. Gr., *χιάζεν*. Lat., *decussari*. Fr., *déusser*. Ger., *kreuzen*. To form a decussation.

DECUSATE, DECUSATED. Gr., *χιαστός*. Lat., *decussatus, decussativus*. Fr., *déussatif, déussé*. Ger., *kreuzweisstehend*. Crossed, forming a decussation.

DECUSSATIO, f. -tio'nis. See DECUSSATION.—**D. corporum pyramidalium, D. fasciculorum pyramidalium.** See DECUSSATION *of the pyramids*.—**D. fontinalis.** See *Fountain DECUSSATION*.—**D. nervorum.** Decussation of nerves or of nerve fibres.—**D. nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.—**D. piniformis.** See *Sensory DECUSSATION of the pyramids*.—**D. pontis Varolii.** The crossing of the superficial and deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii from side to side in the median line.—**D. pyramidum.** See DECUSSATION *of the pyramids*.—**D. tegmenti caudicis cerebri.** See *Wernkekinck's COMMISSURE*.—**D. tractuum opticorum.** See CHIASM.

DECUSSATION. Gr., *χιασμός*. Lat., *decussatio* (from *decussare*, to place crosswise in the form of an X), *decussis* (from *decem*, ten, and *as*, a coin [a coin stamped with the numeral X]). Fr., *déussation*. Ger., *Kreuzung, Durchkreuzung*. A crossing of structures in the form of the letter X. Cf. CHIASM.—**D. of the inter-**

olivary stratum. See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**D. of the optic nerve.** Fr., *déussation des nerfs optiques*. Ger., *Durchkreuzung der Sehnerven*. See CHIASM.—**D. of the pyramids.** The *d.* formed by the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata as they separate each into from three to six bundles of fibres which cross obliquely downward to the opposite side of the anterior median fissure, interlacing with similar bundles from the opposite pyramids. Having crossed from one side of the medulla to the other, these bundles become reunited and penetrate more deeply into the spinal cord, where they occupy the posterior part of the lateral columns of the cord.—**Fountain d.** A *d.* such as that of the nerve fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina.—**Fountainlike tegmental d.** See *Tegmental d. of Meynert*.—**Inferior d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Middle sensory d.** A *d.* described by Huguénin as formed by a few fibres from the posterior cornu which cross in the median line between the upper and the lower pyramids.—**Motor d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Pineal d.** [Spitzka]. The *d.* of fibres of the inner division of the reticular formation, because of its resemblance to a pine cone on cross section.—**Piniform d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Pyramidal d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Sensory d. of the pyramids.** The crossing of fibres derived from the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord which takes place in the upper part of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle, and is not apparent by external inspection of the medulla.—**Sensory d. of the pyramids, Superior d.** The *d.* of the outer fasciculi of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord, whereby they enter the posterior columns. This he distinguishes from the inferior or motor, which occurs in the region of the first and second cervical nerves.—**Tegmental d. of Meynert.** Ger., *Haubenkreuzung von Meynert*. Of Forel, the *d.* of nerve fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina.—**Upper pyramidal d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Ventral d. of the pyramids.** Ger., *ventraler Kreuzung*. See *D. of the pyramids*.

DECUSSATIVUS. See DECUSSATE (adj.).

DECUS'SIO, f. -sio'nis. From *decutere*, to shake aside. Gr., *χάσις*. The act of using the decussorium (*q. v.*).

DECUSSORIUM, n. Fr., *déussaire*. An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the escape of pus.

DE'CYL. From *déca*, ten, and *ὑλη*, matter. Fr., *décyle*. A monatomic radicle, C₁₀H₂₁.—**D. alcohol.** See DECATYL alcohol.—**D. hydride.** See DECANES.

DE'CYLENE. See DECINE.

DECYLIC. Fr., *décylque*. Ger., *decylisch*. Containing the radicle decyl.—**D. acid.** An acid, C₉H₁₉CO.OH, isomeric with capric acid.

DEDENTITION. From *de priv.*, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dédentition*. The shedding of teeth.

DEDOLATIO, f. -tio'nis. From *dedolare*, to hew. See APOXYISIS.—**D. cranii.** See APOSCERNISMUS.—**D. membrorum.** The bruised feeling in the limbs at the onset of a febrile disease.

DEDUPLICATION. From *de priv.*, and *duplicare*, to fold. Fr., *déduplication*. The segmentation of cells.

DEELI'NA OIL. Lat., *oleum deelinæ*. A "member of the hydrocarbon family," "manufactured on the banks of the Dee, by the Dee Oil Company, by a process of refining." It has been used topically in eczema and other skin diseases.

DEFÆCATION. See DEFECATION.

DEFATIGATIO. -tio'nis, from *defatigare*, to fatigue. Gr., *κάματος*. Lit., fatigue; an overstraining of the muscular and nervous systems, especially of the muscular tissue of the heart.

DEFÆCATED. Freed from dregs, lees, etc.

DEFECATION. Lat., *defecatio* (from *de priv.*, and *fæx*, refuse). Fr., *défecation*. Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Kot(h)ent-*

leerung (2d def.). 1. See CLARIFICATION. 2. A discharge of fecal matter from the intestine.

DEFECTIO, *f.* -tio'nis. Defect.—**D. animi**, **D. mulierum**. See SYNCOPE.—**D. virium**. Loss of strength.

DEFECTUS, *m.* Gr., ἔλλειμμα, ἔλλειπον. A defect.—**Coloris d.** See ACHROMASIA.—**D. animi**. See SYNCOPE.—**D. cavi**. See ACCELIA.—**D. cordis**. See ACARDIA.—**D. corneæ pelluciditatis**. Opacity of the cornea.—**D. cranii**. See ACRANIA.—**D. criseos**. See ACRISIA.—**D. juncturæ**. See ASYNTHESIS.—**D. lactis**. See AGALACTIA.—**D. loquelæ**. See APHONIA.—**D. mammarum**. See AMAZIA.—**D. mensium**. See AMENORRHEA.—**D. profluvii**. See ARRHEA.—**D. Veneris**. See ANAPHRODISIA.—**D. vitæ**. See ABIOSIS.—**D. voluntatis**. See ABULIA.—**D. vulvæ**. Atresia of the vulva.—**Labiorum d.** See ACHEILIA.

DEFEMINATION. From *de priv.*, and *femina*, a woman. Of Krafft-Ebing, sexual perversion in which a woman undergoes such a change of character that her feelings and inclinations become those of a man.

DEFERENT. Lat., *deferens* (from *de*, from, down from, and *ferre*, to hear). Fr., *déferent*. Ger., *niederführend*, *ableitend*. Passing or leading down from; conveying anything downward. See *Vas deferens*.

DEFERENTECTOMY. Excision of a portion of the *vas deferens*.

DEFERENTIAL. Fr., *déférentiel*. Pertaining to or accompanying the *vas deferens*.

DEFERENTOVESICALIS. Belonging to or connected with the *vas deferens* and the bladder; as a *n. m.*, a bundle of muscular fibres which extends upon the *vas deferens* from the bladder.

DEFERENTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *déférentite*. Inflammation of the *vas deferens*.

DEFERVESCENCE. From *deverescere*, to become calm. Fr., *defervescence*. Ger., *Defervescenz*. The decline of a fever.

DEFERVESCENT. Declining (said of fevers).

DEFIBRINATED, **DEFIBRINIZED**. Fr., *défibriné*. Ger., *entfibriniert*. Deprived of fibrin.

DEFIGURATION, *n.* Lat., *defiguratio* (from *de priv.*, and *figura*, shape). See DEFORMATION.

DEFINITION. Lat., *definitio*. Fr., *définition*. Ger., *Begrenzung*, *Erklärung*. In microscopy, the capability of an object glass of bringing out a sharply defined image of an object.

DEFIXUS. See IMPOTENT.

DEFLAGRATION. Gr., ἐπιφλόγισμα. Lat., *deflagratio* (from *deflagrare*, to burn furiously). Fr., *déflagration*. Ger., *Abrennung*. A sudden, sharp combustion, usually with a crackling sound; also the setting up of such combustion by friction, etc.

DEFLAGRATOR. See Hare's BATTERY.

DEFLECTION. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *déflexion*. Ger., *Abweichung*, *Ablenkung*. The act of becoming or causing or the state of being deflected.

DEFLECTIVE. Causing deflection.

DEFLEXION. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *déflexion*. 1. See DEFLECTION. 2. An old term for a flexion, as of the uterus. 3. The procedure of producing or restoring the normal flexion of the fetal head on the trunk during parturition. 4. Of the fetal arm, its deviation from the trunk, its extension, and its subsequent prolapse in a shoulder presentation.

DEFLEXUS. Deflected.

DEFLORATE. Lat., *defloratus*. Fr., *defloré*. Ger., *abgeblüht*. Deprived of physical virginity.

DEFLORATION. Lat., *defloratio* (from *de priv.*, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *défloration*. Ger., *D.*, *Schädung einer Jungfrau*, *Entjungferung*. The destruction of physical virginity by coitus.

DEFLUVIUM, *n.* See DEFLUXION.—**D. capillorum**. See DEFLUXIO *capillorum*.

DEFLUXIO, *f.* -tio'nis (from *defluere*, to flow down).

1. See DEFLUXION. 2. Fever accompanied with mucous or serous discharges; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the order *Pyrexie*, class *Pyrrhemasie*.—**D. capillorum**. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Excessive falling of the hair, occurring as a symptom of a local or general disease, but not from a primary or idiopathic affection of the hair itself.—**D. catarrhus**. Influenza.—**D. ciliorum et superciliorum**. Ger., *Augenwimpernausfallen*. A falling out of the eyelashes and eyebrows.—**D. dysenteria**. Dysentery.

DEFLUXION. Lat., *defluxio*, *defluxus*. Fr., *défluxion*, *écoulement*. Ger., *Abfluss*. A flowing down, a discharge.

DEFEDATIO UNGUIUM, *f.* An excessive degree of thickness of the nails accompanied with yellow and dirty discoloration. The nails resemble horn, rather than their own natural texture. In this state it is not uncommon to find the nail separating from its matrix.

DEFORMANS. From *deformare*, to deform. Fr., *déformant*. Deforming (see ENDARTERITIS *d.* and Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS).

DEFORMATION. Lat., *deformatio*. Fr., *déformation*. Ger., *D.* The production of deformity.

DEFORMITAS, *f.* -ita'tis. Deformity; in Young's classification of diseases, a division of the *Ectopie*.—**D. coloris**. Nævus.—**D. defectiva**. Deformity by absence of parts.—**D. distorsiva**. Deformity by distortion.—**D. excessiva**. Deformity by the presence of superfluous parts.—**D. translaticia**. Deformity which results from a part or organ being misplaced, as when the heart is on the right side of the body, or the subclavian artery lies behind the trachea.—**D. unitorum**. Malformation by the union or blending of two individuals.

DEFORMITY. Gr., κακομορφία. Lat., *deformitas* (from *de*, without, and *forma*, form). Fr., *déformation*, *difformité*. Ger., *Deformität*, *Ungestaltung*, *Verunstaltung*, *Afterbildung*, *Missbildung*. A morbid alteration in the form of a part or organ of an organism.—**Cross-legged d.**, **Scissor-legged d.** See *Cross-legged PROGRESSION*.—**Volkmann's d.** Congenital tibiotarsal luxation.

DEFUNCTUS. From *defungi*, to be through with. Dead.

DEFURFURATION. Lat., *defurfuratio* (from *de*, from, *furfur*, bran). Branney desquamation.

DEFUSELATION. The process of freeing spirit from fusel oil.

DEFUSION. Lat., *defusio* (from *defundere*, to pour out). See DECONTANTION.

DEGENERACY. Degeneration, in the sense of an absence or loss of that degree of development or energy seen in the ancestry of an organism; reversion to a lower type.

DEGENERATION. Gr., ροθαία. Lat., *degeneratio* (from *degenerare*, to degenerate). Fr., *dégénération*, *dégénérescence*. Ger., *D.*, *Entartung*. Loss of race characteristics; of tissue, structural impairment; in botany, the transformation of parts so as to render a plant asymmetrical or irregular in form (as when undeveloped stamens become filiform bodies or scales; stamens and pistils, petals; or florets, leaves).—**Acute fatty d.** A disease rarely observed in man, but not infrequently seen among animals. In colts it is known as foothalt. It occurs in puerperal women in the form of acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—**Adipose d.** See *Fatty d.*—**Albuminoid d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Albuminous d.** Ger., *albuminöse Entartung*. Albuminous infiltration.—**Amyloid d.** Lat., *morbus amyloides* (seu *lardaceus*, seu *cereus*). Fr., *dardacée*, *maladie amyloïde*. Ger., *speckige* (oder *amyloïde*, oder *wachsartige*) *D.*, *Speckentartung*, *Amyloid-entartung*. Lardaceous or waxy *d.* (or disease). A lesion in which the normal textural elements are transformed into, or infiltrated with, a peculiar substance suggesting, on the one hand, an alliance (in some respects only) with the chemical characters of amyloid compounds, and, on the other, with albuminous sub-

stances similar to those which pervade the tissues of foetal life. The Royal College of Physicians of London regards it as a substantive disease. Called also baconlike or lardaceous (by Hodgkin and Bright, albuminous) infiltration; by Budd, serofulous enlargement (of the liver); by Oppolzer and Schrant, colloid d.; by Meckel, cholesterin disease; by various British writers, waxy d.; and by others hyaloid d. and vitreous d. Cf. **AMYLOID** (4th def.).—**ATHEROMATOUS d.** Replacement of a tissue by a material resembling atheroma (2d def.).—**BACONY d.** See **AMYLOID d.**—**BLACK d.** See **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.) and **MELANOSIS**.—**Calcareous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence calcaire*. Ger., *Verkalkung, Versteinierung, Verkoidung*. The impregnation of the tissues and the gland secretions with calcium or magnesium salts, especially carbonates and phosphates. See **CALCIFICATION**.—**Caseous d.** See **CASEATION**.—**Cellulose d.** Fr., *dégénérescence celluleuse*. Ger., *Celluloseentartung*. See **AMYLOID d.**—**Cheesy d.** See **CASEATION**.—**Cholesterin d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cholestérique*. Ger., *Cholesterinentartung*. Meckel's term for waxy d., on account of the abundance of cholesterin in the waxy material, and the similarity of the reaction.—**Colloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence colloïde*. Ger., *Colloidentartung, colloide D.* D. into colloid (3d def.). See also **AMYLOID d.**—**Cystic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence kystique*. Ger., *cystische D.* The formation of a number of disseminated cysts in an organ or its enlargement in the form of a cyst (as in the kidney). In the chorion it forms the so called vesicular mole.—**Cystoid d. of the retina.** Fr., *dégénération kystoïde de la rétine*. Ger., *cystoïde Entartung der Netzhaut*. Edema of the retina as described by Ivanoff. Similar changes are found in the retina at all ages and at all portions of the retina. Cystoid spaces are found in both granule layers, are round or oval, and are surrounded by hypertrophied radial fibres.—**Descending secondary d.** Fr., *dégénération descendante secondaire*. Ger., *secundäre absteigende D.* In neuropathology, the destruction and disintegration of nerve fibres from above downward, i. e., from the central or cerebral extremity of such fibres toward their peripheral extremity. This process is caused by the presence of some lesion (called primary) which interrupts the continuity of the degenerating fibres and marks the upper limit of the degeneration. The myelin of each fibre first, and the axis cylinder later, become broken up into irregular masses which are subsequently subdivided into small, fatty, granular globules which ultimately become absorbed. The d. is due to the separation of the fibre from its trophic centre (q. v.) and involves the motor fibres of the encephalon and spinal cord.—**Earthy d.** See **Calcareous d.** and **CALCIFICATION**.—**Fascicular d.** Fr., *dégénération fasciculaire*. Ger., *Fascicular-entartung*. An atrophic process in paralyzed muscles due to injury or disease of the motor ganglion cells of the central tube of gray matter of the spinal cord or of the efferent fibres which connect them with the muscles.—**Fatty d.** Lat., *degeneratio lipomatodes*. Fr., *dégénérescence graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettentartung, Fettid', fettige D., Verfettung*. The replacement of normal histological elements by fat. In the muscular fibres of the heart the albuminoid constituents are split up, and within them microscopic particles of fat are deposited. The transverse striæ at length disappear, and functional activity is lost in the affected fibres.—**Fibrofatty d. of the placenta** [Robin]. Fr., *dégénérescence fibro-graisseuse du placenta, fibrome des villosités et de la sérotine*. Ger., *fettig-faserartige D. des Mutterkuchens*. Fatty d. of the placenta associated with fibromatous d. of the chorionic villi and of the decidua serotina.—**Fibroid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence fibroïde*. Ger., *fibroïde Entartung*. A very gradual transformation of tissue, with scarcely any perceptible exudation of material capable of growth, into a material having a fibrelike appearance.—**Fibrous**

d. of the heart. A connective tissue hyperplasia, due to chronic interstitial inflammation.—**Gelatiniform d.** Fr., *dégénération gélatiniforme*. See **Colloid d.**—**Glistening c.** D. occurring in glia tissue marked by the presence of peculiarly staining, glistening masses of different shapes and sizes.—**Granular d.** Fr., *dégénérescence granulaire*. Ger., *körnige D.* Parenchymatous d. or albuminous metamorphosis in which the distinguishing feature is that the granular cloudiness seen under the microscope is due to a deposit of albuminoid molecules, and is removed by the addition of acetic acid in excess.—**Gray d.** Fr., *dégénérescence grise*. Ger., *grau D.* Resulting from chronic inflammation in nervous tissue, its peculiarity being the gray color which is apparent.—**Hyaline d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaline*. Ger., *hyaline D.* A form of d. in which deposits of hyaline material, along with those of calcareous or other pathological substances, occur.—**Hyaloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaloïde*. Ger., *hyaloïde D.* See **AMYLOID d.**—**Hydrocarbonaceous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hydrocarbonée*. Ger., *Kohlenhydratentartung*. Of Paschutin, a special d. of the tissues, comparable to fatty d., which he supposes to be peculiar to diabetes.—**Lardaceous d.** See **AMYLOID d.**—**Liquefactive d.** A process resembling fatty d. in fibrinous exudations.—**Mineral d.** See **CALCIFICATION**.—**Mucoid d.** Ger., *schleimige D.* A variety occurring usually in connective tissues, in which the matrix is converted into a jellylike substance containing mucin. It may be either physiological or pathological.—**Myeline d.** The breaking down of tissue cells into myelin; a process sometimes occurring coincidentally with fatty d. in the pulmonary alveoli in chronic pneumonia.—**Myxomatous d.** See **MUCOID d.**—**Ossific d.** See **OSSIFICATION**.—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. such as may occur in the acute nephritis of pregnancy, diphtheria, or an acute attack of fever. It is not usually associated with dropsy; the urine is of about the normal quantity, and may contain from 10 to 25 per cent. of albumin; it is often recovered from, but, if it is fatal, the kidneys are found to be enlarged, with more or less hypertrophy of the parenchyma.—**Pigmentary d., Pigment d.** A pathological condition characterized by the presence of dark pigment granules; often found in the muscles in connection with atrophy due to cachexia, diminished food supply, or the marasmus of old age.—**Putrid d.** See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.—**Secondary d. of the spinal cord.** Fr., *dégénérescence secondaire de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *secundäre D. im Rückenmark*. A variety of fatty d. described by Türk in 1850. It extends above the affected portions, in the middle segments of the posterior columns (the parts affected in ascending d.), and below them in the posterior segments of the lateral columns (the parts affected in descending d.).—**Theroid d.** In psychiatry, the lowering of mental faculties and of instincts in the human being, so that they resemble those of lower animals.—**Trabecular d.** Of the bronchial wall, a multiplication and increase in volume of the fine tracts of elastic and inelastic connective tissue found in the fibrous sheath of the bronchus and its cartilages.—**Uratic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence urique*. The invasion of the tissues by deposits of uric acid and urates.—**Virchow's d.** See **AMYLOID d.**—**Vitreous d.** See **Waxy d.** (2d def.) and **AMYLOID d.**—**Wallerian d.** The fatty d. occurring after the division of a mixed nerve, in its peripheral portion only; a process which takes place, according to the theory formulated by Waller, that nerve fibres degenerate when separated from their trophic centre, and that regeneration, if it occurs, is centrifugal, being due to an active growth of the nerve fibres of the central segment.—**Waxy d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cireuse*. Ger., *Wachsentartung*. 1. See **HYALINE d.** 2. See **AMYLOID d.** 3. A condition frequently seen in the acute febrile affections, in which the muscular elements are converted into a waxy or vitreous

mass, and the muscular connective tissue undergoes proliferation.

DEGENERES'CENCE. See DEGENERATION.

DEGLUTINA'TION. Lat., *deglutinatio* (from *deglutinare*, to unglue). See DISSOCIATION.

DEGLUTITION. Lat., *deglutitio*. Fr., *déglutition*. Ger., *Verschluckung*, *Verschlucken*. The act of swallowing; effected by a series of movements, partly automatic, partly under the control of the will, by which a substance is carried from the mouth into the stomach.—Difficult d. See DYSPHAGIA.

DEGLUTITIONAL, DEGLUTI'TIONOUS, DEGLUTI'TORY, adj's. Pertaining to deglutition.

DEG'MOS, DEG'MUS, m. Gr., *δηγμός*. Ger., *Beissen*. Of Hippocrates, a gnawing pain, particularly in the stomach.

DEGREASE', v. tr. Fr., *dégraïsser*. Ger., *entfetten*. To remove fatty matter (e. g., from bones).

DEGREE', Fr., degré. Ger., *Grad*. One of the equal parts into which a scale, as of a thermometer, is divided.

DEGUSTA'TION. Lat., *degustatio* (from *degustare*, to taste). Fr., *dégustation*. Ger., *Kosten*. A tasting.

DEGUTT'. Lat., *oleum moscoviticum* (seu *russi*), *balsamum lithuanicum*. Fr., *dégut*. Ger., *schwarzer Degen*. Birch tar.

DEHISCENCE. Lat., *dehiscencia*. Fr., *déhiscence*, *chute de l'œuf* (2d def.), *délivrance de l'œuf* (2d def.), *travail vésiculaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Dehiscenz*, *Aufspringen*. 1. In plants, the act of dehiscing, gaping, or splitting open (said particularly of the anthers when emitting the pollen, and of the fruit when it discharges its seed). 2. The bursting of a Graafian follicle.

DEHISCEN'TIA, f. See DEHISCENCE.—**D. decussantium.** Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscencia in which two arteries cross each other and communicate at the point of intersection.—**D. juxtapositarum.** Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscencia in which two arteries running side by side communicate with each other at a certain point.

DEHUMANIZA'TION. From *de priv.*, and *humanus*, human. The more or less complete loss of human characteristics, mental or physical. Vaccine lymph is said to be *humanized* when it has been propagated through one or more human beings, and to be *dehumanized* (i. e., deprived of some supposed modification impressed upon it by the human system) by retrovaccination.

DEHYDRACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide déhydracétique*. Ger., *Dehydracetsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_5O_4$, being a quadruple molecule of acetic acid less 4 molecules of water ($4C_2H_3O_2 = 4H_2O = C_8H_5O_4$).

DEHYDRATA'TION. The process of depriving a compound of its hydrogen by reducing agents, as by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons or by heating.

DEHYDRAT'ION. Fr., *déshydratation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. The act or process of depriving a chemical compound of water or of the elements of water.

DEHY'DROGENIZED. Deprived of hydrogen.

DEHYDROMU'CIC ACID. A dibasic crystalline acid prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid.

DEICTICUS, m. Gr., *δεικτικός* (*δάκτυλος* understood). The index finger.

DEINO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *δεινωσις*. See LEONTIASIS.

DEIRA, DEI'RE, f. *Dei'res*. Gr., *δειρή*. The neck, especially its anterior portion.

DEIRON'CUS, m. From *δειρή*, the neck, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. See GÖTTE.

DEJECTA, n. pl. The alvine evacuations.

DEJECTIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See DEJECTION.—**D. alvi, D. alvina.** See DEJECTION (2d and 3d def's).—**D. animi.** See DEJECTION (1st def.).

DEJECTION. Lat., *dejectio* (from *dejecere*, to cast down). Fr., *abattement* (1st def.), *déjection*. Ger., *Niedergechlagtheit* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.), *Excrement* (3d def.).

1. A condition of mental depression, a cast-down feeling. 2. The act of having a movement from the bowels. 3. The matter which is discharged in an intestinal evacuation.

DEJECTO'RIUS. Purgative.

DEJECTURE. See DEJECTION (3d def.).

DEKAMA'LI. A resinous exudation from *Gardenia lucida*. An emulsion is prescribed in Bombay as a remedy for dyspepsia attended with flatulence.

DELABE'CHIA, f. From *De la Bêche*, a geologist. A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*.—**D. rupestris.** The bottle tree; a species found in northeastern Australia, which contains a substance resembling tragacanth.

DELACERA'TION. From *delacerare*, to tear in pieces. Severe laceration.

DELACRIMATI'VUS. See APODACRYTIC.

DELACRYMA'TION. Lat., *delacrimatio*. See EPIPHORA.

DELACTA'TION. See ABLACTATION.

DELAPSA'TION, DELAPSE', DELAP'SION. Lat., *delapsio*, *delapsus*. Moderate prolapse of the uterus.

DELAP'SUS, m. From *delabi*, to fall down. See PROLAPSE.—**D. palpebræ.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

DELA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. From *deferre*, to bring forward. Information furnished by a patient as to his complaint.

DEL EL MU'IA. A disease prevalent in Egypt; regarded by some as an inflammation of the brain, by others as a pernicious fever.

DELENIF'ICAL. Lat., *delenificus* (from *delenire*, to soothe, and *facere*, to make). Serving to assuage pain.

DELE'SIS, f. -*es'eos* (-is). Gr., *δῆλσις*. The infliction of injury.

DELETE'RION, DELETERIUM, n. Gr., *δολητήριον*. A deadly poison or any means of destruction.

DELHI BOIL. See UNDER BOIL.

DELIGA'TION. Lat., *deligatio* (from *deligare*, to bind). Fr., *déligation*. Ger., *Verbindung*. A word formerly used to express the dressing of wounds and application of bandages; now applied chiefly to the ligation of arteries.

DELIGA'TOR PLAGA'RUM, m. A dresser of wounds.

DELIGATU'RA, f. See DELIGATION.

DELI'MA, f. Fr., *délime*. A genus of the *Dilleniaceæ*.—**D. pirupu.** A species indigenous to Malabar. The juice is used in cutaneous sores, and the root is considered an alterative.—**D. sarmentosa.** Fr., *délime sarmenteuse*, *bois de rape*. In Ceylon, *korasavel*; a species widely distributed throughout tropical Asia. The root is considered an antidote for poisons, and the juice of the plant is used in skin diseases.

DELIMITA'TION. In physical diagnosis, the determination of the limits of an area, region, or organ, with the view of ascertaining the existence and degree of a morbid state or process.

DELIN'IMENT. A liniment.

DEL'IQUATE. See DELIQUESCE.

DELIQUA'TION. See DELIQUESCE.

DELIQUESCE'. Lat., *deliquescere*. Fr., *déliquifier*. Ger., *zerfliessen*, *schmelzen*. To undergo deliquescence.

DELIQUES'CENCE. Lat., *deliquescentia*. Fr., *déliquescence*. Ger., *Zerfliessbarkeit*. 1. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which, when brought into contact with atmospheric moisture, they absorb water so rapidly as to become liquefied. 2. The property by virtue of which substances enter upon this condition.

DELIQUES'CENT. Lat., *deliquescent*. Fr., *déliquescent*. Ger., *zerfliessend*, *zerfliessbar*. In a state of, or prone to undergo, deliquescence.

DELI'QUIATE. See DELIQUESCE.

DELIQUIA'TION. See DELIQUESCE.

DELI'QUIUM. From *delinquere*, to be wanting. See SYSCOPE and DELIQUESCE.—**D. animi.** See SYSCOPE.

DELIR'AMENT. Lat., *deliramentum*. See **DELIRIUM**.
DELIRA'TION. See **DELIRIUM**.
DELIR'IA'NT, DELIRIFA'CIENT. Causing delirium (said of drugs).
DELIR'IOUS. Fr., *délirant*. Ger., *wahnsinnig*. Affected with delirium.
DELIR'IUM, n. From *delirare*, to be out of one's head. Fr., *délire*. Ger., *D.* A state of mental agitation characterized by restlessness, incoherence of speech, and various sensory illusions. It may occur as a manifestation of insanity or in consequence of alcoholic or other poisoning, fever, severe injuries, etc.—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acutum*. Fr., *délire aigu*. Acute mania, developing rapidly, resulting in a speedy cure or in death; characterized by senseless babbling and the expression of great fear, especially of being poisoned.—**Chronic d.** Fr., *délire chronique*. D. of long duration, unaccompanied by fever. It is the distinctive and essential characteristic of insanity.—**D. alcoholicum.** See *D. tremens*.—**D. blandum.** See *D. mussitans*.—**D. circa unam rem.** A partial d. in which the patient is insane on one point only.—**D. constantium.** Fr., *délire constant*. Ger., *gleichbleibendes D., beständiges D.* D. characterized by the continual repetition of the same fixed idea in insane patients having fever.—**D. cordis.** Of Rühle, tumultuous action of the heart.—**D. cum mussitantia.** See *D. mussitans*.—**D. ebriositatis, D. ebriosum.** The d. of alcoholic intoxication.—**D. epilepticum.** A psychic derangement, either transitory and following an epileptic fit, or periodical and appearing under various epileptic forms instead of such a fit.—**D. e potu.** See *D. tremens*.—**D. ex inanitione.** Fr., *délire d'inanition*. Ger., *Inanitions-D.* D. from inanition, arising in cases of subacute and chronic anæmia. It is of a very maniacal character and, in fever cases, most frequently breaks out on the decline of the fever.—**D. febrile.** See *Febrile d.*—**D. ferox.** See *Maniacal d.*—**D. furibundum.** Fr., *délire furieux*. Ger., *furibundes D.* A furious d. accompanied by violent acts. Disorder prevails in all the cerebral functions, in sensations, intelligence, speech, and actions. The patient, left to himself, runs about without clothing, and is utterly unconscious of his actions.—**D. grandiosum.** A form of d. characterized by a morbid exaggeration of everything relating to the personality of the patient, who believes himself superior in birth, beauty, talent, fortune, power, etc., to what he really is; he professes great advantages for himself, and offers to procure them for others. This form is observed in a great number of mental diseases, and in idiocy, hysteria, and general paresis of the insane.—**D. grave.** See *Acute d.*—**D. hilarium.** D. of a gay character.—**D. hystericum.** Hysterical mania.—**D. maniacaie, D. maniacum.** See *Maniacal d.*—**D. melancholicum.** See **MELANCHOLIA**.—**D. metabolicum.** Ger., *D. des allgemeinen Andersseins*. D. in which the patient believes that the persons and objects about him are not represented in their real characters, that they are placed there to watch him, and that he himself does not bear his real name. This form of d. may occur in maniacal excitement or in depressive d. of persecution.—**D. metamorphosis.** A d. at the highest degree of which the patient thinks that his body has been transformed into that of a beast.—**D. mite.** See *D. mussitans*.—**D. moribundum.** D. in the dying, combined ordinarily with hallucinations.—**D. mussitans.** Ger., *murmeldes D.* Mania during which the patient softly murmurs unintelligible words to himself.—**D. nervosum, D. nervosum traumaticum.** A condition of high nervous exaltation occurring after an injury or a surgical operation in nervous and hysterical persons.—**D. of collapse.** Ger., *Collapsd.* D. arising from feebleness and general asthenia, observed after severe diseases, such as the cachexia, etc.—**D. of inanition.** See *D. ex inanitione*.—**D. palinognosticum.**

Ger., *D. des Wiedererkennens*. A form of d. in which the patient asserts that he recognizes individuals and objects about him although he sees them for the first time, and that he has lived through a certain experience on another occasion, contrary to facts.—**D. persecutionis.** Fr., *délire des persécutions*. Ger., *Verfolgungsmelancholie*. The insane delusion of being persecuted or of being mysteriously affected by some subtle force.—**D. placidum.** Fr., *délire tranquille*. D. of little intensity, unaccompanied by violence or overexcitement.—**D. postepilepticum.** See *D. epilepticum*.—**D. potatorum.** See *D. tremens*.—**D. traumaticum.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**D. tremens.** Fr., *d. tremens*. Ger., *D. tremens, Säufferwahnsinn*. A morbid condition which is due to excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, and is the expression of their cumulative action. It is characterized by d. hallucinations, dread, tremors of the tendons and muscles of the hands and limbs and of the tongue, watchfulness, absence of sleep, and great frequency of the pulse. The tongue is coated with a thick creamy fur, and the skin is clammy. The breath is redolent of alcohol. The condition is often one of extreme danger, and may be fatal in itself, or lead to complications which prove fatal.—**D. tremens chronicum.** Of Nücke, a term applied to a series of relapses of d. tremens which have become progressively weaker and extend over a period of several weeks.—**D. tremens febrile.** Of Magnan, a form of d. tremens in which the earlier stages are lacking and the patient presents the severest symptoms at the onset.—**D. tremifaciens.** See *D. tremens*.—**D. verborum.** See *Incoherent d.*—**D. vesanicum.** Fr., *délire vésanique*. Ger., *D. bei Geisteskranken*. The d. of the insane.—**Depressive d.** Fr., *délire dépressif*. Ger., *depressives D.* A variety of general d. characterized by continued and general torpor or depression of ideas, feelings, and determinations.—**Dupuytren's d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Emotional d.** Fr., *délire émotif, obsession anxieuse (ou émotive)*. Of Morel, a form characterized by the facility with which the patient receives an impression of a certain order and quickly conforms his thoughts to it, while reason and experience fail to come to his aid.—**Epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*.—**Expansive d.** See *Maniacal d.*—**Febrile d.** Lat., *d. febrile*. A condition of d. which is present with certain acute diseases, fevers, and inflammations of internal viscera. It may also follow severe injuries, and poisoning from certain substances. According to its characteristics, it is known as muttering or typhous d., and violent or furious d.—**Hysterical d.** Feigned d. in hysterical persons, also hysterical mania.—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *délire idiopathique*. D. of which the cause resides in an acute alteration of the brain or of the meninges; in a chronic lesion of those organs (tubercle, cancer, etc.) or in a simple neurosis or psychosis.—**Incoherent d.** D. in which the usual rational connection between words, phrases, and ideas is lost so that utterances follow one another without logical sequence.—**Intellectual d.** Fr., *délire intellectuel*. Ger., *Verstandsd.* A morbid mental state observed in patients who present neither hallucinations nor illusions, who commit no extravagant act, but whose minds are assailed by delirious conceptions the nature of which torments them most painfully, as in a person who has the idea, to his great regret, that he has no natural affection for members of his family, that he is going to strangle some one or commit suicide, etc.; yet during the months or years of this state no traces of these ideas manifest themselves.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *délire intermittente*. A chronic hereditary form of insanity with recurrent attacks of melancholia.—**Malicious d.** Fr., *délire malicieux*. Ger., *trickisches D.* A suppressed d. consisting of ideas of hatred and of homicide based undoubtedly upon hallucinations and illusions.—**Maniacal d.** Lat., *d. ma-*

niacale. Ger., *expansives D.* The delirium of mania. Some of its main characteristics are wealth of conception, rapidity of perception, uncontrollable flow of language, loss of the reflective power, and loss of moral consciousness.—**Micromaniacal d.** A form of hypochondriacal d. in which the patient believes himself to be a very small child or a dwarf, or that his members are atrophied, etc.—**Murmuring d.** See *D. mussitans*.—**Muttering d.** A form of d. common in certain fevers, especially in typhoid. In this disease it appears usually between the second and fourth weeks, and manifests itself by incoherent talking, usually in regard to habitual pursuits.—**Operative d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Panophobic d.** Fr., *délire panophobique des aliénés gémissants*. A form affecting melancholiacs, who moan and groan incessantly, being in a constant state of fear.—**Partial d.** Fr., *délire partiel*. Ger., *partiellen D.* D. affecting only a part of the mental faculties. Certain modes of reasoning, certain acts, are unreasonable, while others are reasonable and sane.—**Postepileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*.—**Primordial d.** Fr., *délire primordial*. A form of d. characterized by ideas which force themselves upon the mind, and oblige it, in spite of itself, to perform certain intellectual acts. The patient is the first to recognize and deplore this state, but is unable to escape its tyranny.—**Reflex d.** Fr., *délire réflexe*. Non-venatic d. of which the cause is extracerebral.—**Rhyming d.** A form of d. in which the patient always speaks in verses, merely made up of similar sounding sentences and words.—**Senile d.** D. occurring in senile dementia.—**Sensorial d.** Fr., *délire sensoriel*. Ger., *Sinnesd.* D. of the senses; it comprises hallucinations and illusions. Persons presenting these two kinds of symptoms are not necessarily insane, but the persistence of these symptoms may at last induce insanity.—**Sexual d.** Fr., *délire sexuel*. Ger., *sexuellen D.* A d. in which the patient believes himself to be abnormal or imperfect in his sexual organs, or that they are unfitted to perform their functions.—**Sympathetic d.** D. produced by action on the brain from a distance, as by the presence of some disease in another part of the body than the brain. It occurs in uterine affections, in genitourinary diseases, etc.—**Symptomatic d.** D. occurring in the course of some cerebral disease.—**Toxic d.** Fr., *délire toxique*. Ger., *Intoxications-D.* D. caused by the presence in the body of some poisonous substance, such as alcohol, belladonna, opium, etc.—**Traumatic d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Typhous d.** The low, muttering d. of the typhoid state.—**Violent d.** A form of febrile d. seen in the early stage of fever; accompanied with great excitement, and often with manifestation of great strength.

DELI'RUS. See DELIRIOUS.

DELITES'CENCE. Lat., *delitescencia* (from *delitescere*, to lurk). Fr., *délitescence*. Ger., *Delitescenz*. 1. The breaking up of a substance under the action of water, as in the slaking of lime. 2. An unusually speedy and complete resolution of an inflammation.

DELITES'CENT. Lat., *delitescens*. Fr., *délitescant*. In process of delitescence.

DELIVER. Fr., *débarasser, accoucher*. Ger., *entbinden*. To assist a parturient female up to the completion of parturition; to relieve her of the product of conception.

DELIVERANCE. 1. Of Denman and some other old writers, delivery (1st def.). 2. Of J. M. Duncan, apparently the *délivrance* of the French (expulsion or removal of the secundines).

DELIVERY. Lat., *partus* (1st def.). Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). 1. The process of being delivered of a fetus. 2. The mode in which a vessel or tube gives exit to a liquid, a gas, or a powder.—**Breech d.** Lat., *partus clunibus præviis*. Fr., *accouchement*

par le siège. Ger., *Steissgeburt*. D. with the breech presenting.—**Face d.** Lat., *partus facie prævia* (seu *præversa*). Fr., *accouchement de face*. Ger., *Gesichtgeburt*. D. with a face presentation.—**Head d.** Lat., *partus capite prævio*. Fr., *accouchement de tête*. Ger., *Kopfgeburt*. D. in which the cephalic pole of the fetus presents.—**Immature d.** See MISCARRIAGE.—**Premature d.** The occurrence of d. at any time between the earliest period of viability and the maturity of the fetus; in the human subject, between the twenty-eighth and the thirty-eighth weeks of gestation. Cf. ABORTION and MISCARRIAGE.—**Vertex d.** Lat., *partus cranio prævio*. Fr., *accouchement de crâne*. Ger., *Schädelgeburt*. D. in which the vertex presents.

DELOCA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DISLOCATION.

DELOMOR'PHOUS. Lat., *delomorphus* (from *δῆλος*, manifest, and *μορφή*, shape). Of very definite shape.

DEL'PHIA, f. See DELPHININE.

DEL'PHICUS. Fr., *delphique*. Of Berzelius, having delphinine as a base.

DEL'PHINATE. Fr., *d.*, *phocénate*. Ger., *delphinsäures Salz*. A salt of delphinic acid.

DEL'PHIN(E). See DELPHININE.

DELPHIN'IA, f. See DELPHININE.

DELPHIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide delphinique*. Ger., *Delphinsäure*. An acid extracted from the oil of a species of *Delphinus*, also from valerian root. Cf. VALERIC acid.

DEL'PHININ(E). Lat., *delphinina*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Delphinin*. An unstable, crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{35}NO_2$ obtained from *Delphinium staphisagria*. It has been used internally as an antipyretic and topically as an analgetic. It is very poisonous. The hydrochloride has been used in asthma and neuralgia.

DELPHIN'IUM, n. Fr., *dauphinelle*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*; of the U. S. Ph., *D. consolida*.—**D. Ajacis.** Ger., *Garten-Rittersporn*. A common garden species. Its seeds often replace those of stavesacre.—**D. Consolida.** Fr., *consolide royale*. Ger., *Feldrittersporn*. Branching larkspur, a European species now naturalized in the United States. Aconitic acid exists in the expressed juice. A tincture of the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma.—**D. cuneatum.** A Siberian species, used in dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy.—**D. denuatum.** A species the tubers of which have been used in powder and decoction in syphilis and rheumatism, and during convalescence from fevers.—**D. dyeticarpum.** A Siberian species, used in syphilis and dropsy.—**D. elatum.** Fr., *dauphinelle élevée*. The common bee larkspur; a Siberian species, cultivated in gardens. It has been used in Siberia for dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy.—**D. elatum hirsutum.** Fr., *dauphinelle velue*. A variety of *D. elatum*. The seeds are sometimes substituted for those of stavesacre and the leaves for those of aconite.—**D. exaltatum.** The American bee larkspur; indigenous to the Middle States, supposed to possess the same properties as *D. Consolida*. A tincture made from the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma.—**D. intermedium.** *D. elatum*.—**D. junceum.** *D. peregrinum*.—**D. napellus.** *Aconitum napellus*.—**D. officinale.** A species resembling *D. staphisagria*.—**D. palmatifidum.** A Siberian species, used in dropsy, epilepsy, and syphilis.—**D. peregrinum.** A species found in Italy, Sicily, Malta, and Palestine. It is used in Italy as a febrifuge.—**D. platani folio.** *D. staphisagria*.—**D. Requienii.** A species found in southern France, used like *D. staphisagria*.—**D. saniculæfolium.** A species employed in powder, poultices, and decoction as a tonic, diuretic, and aperient, also as an anodyne, and useful in dyspepsia, fevers, diseases of the spleen, jaundice, and dropsy, and applied locally in a poultice to relieve inflammatory swellings. Its ashes are useful in the itch.—**D. segetum.** *D. Consolida*.—**D. simple.** *D. Ajacis*.—**D. staphisagria.** Fr., *staphisaigre, herbe à la pituite*,

herbe pédiculaire. Ger., *Läusekraut, Stephenskraut.* A species indigenous to southern Europe and Asia Minor, now found widely dispersed through the Mediterranean regions and Canary Islands. The plant, and especially the seeds, have been used, from an early period, to excite vomiting, generally, in the treatment of dropsy and spasmodic asthma, in the form of a tincture, also as a lotion or in an ointment for the cure of itch and the destruction of lice, and, of late years, for ulcerated buboes. An infusion of 3 parts of the flowers in 100 parts of water or vinegar has been used.—**D. tenuissimum.** The *δελφίνιον ἑτερον* of Dioscorides; a south European species not so efficacious as *D. Consolida*.—**D. versicolor.** *D. Consolida.*

DELPHINOIDIN(E). Fr., *delphinoidine.* Ger., *Delphinoidin.* An alkaloid occurring in the seed of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DELPHISIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Delphisin.* An alkaloid, $C_{54}H_{46}N_2O_8$, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DELPHYA, DEL'PHYS, f. *Delph'yes, -yos (-is).* Gr., *δελφύα, δελφύς.* Of Hippocrates, the uterus or the female genitals as a whole.

DEL'TA, f. Gr., *δέλτα.* Fr., *vulve.* Ger., *das weibliche Schamglied, Schamritze.* 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, written, as a capital, Δ; hence anything of a triangular shape. 2. The vulva.—**D. fornicis.** In the brain of the cat, and probably other mammals, a triangular area of the ventral surface of the fornix, just dorsad of the portæ (foramina Monroi).

DEL'TIFORM. Lat., *deltiformis* (from *δέλτα* [see DEL-TA], and *forma*, form. See DELTOID.

DEL'TOID. Gr., *δελτοειδής, δελτωτός.* Lat., *deltodes, deltoides, deltoideus.* Fr., *deltoïde, deltoïdien.* Ger., *deltaförmig, deltoïdisch.* Having a triangular outline like that of the Greek letter Δ; or pertaining to the d. muscle; as a n., any structure or area of a triangular shape, especially a muscle (Ger., *Deltamuskel*), arising from the outer third of the clavicle, the outer edge and the apex of the acromion, and the lower border of the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the d. impression on the outer side of the humerus, acting as an elevator of the arm.—**Accessory d.** Lat., *deltoidæus accessorius.* There are several accessory d's: the basiodeltoideus, from the edge of the scapula; the costodeltoideus, from the acromial end of the clavicle; and the tensor fasciæ deltoideus, from the infrapinnous fascia and the margin of the scapula.—**Deep d.** Lat., *d. profundus.* See CORACOSCAPULARIS.—**D. ovate.** Having an outline between the shape of a Δ and that of an egg.

DELUMBATUS. From *delumbare*, to bend, sprain, enfeeble. Lame, sprained, enfeebled.

DELUSION. From *deludere*, to cheat. Fr., *délusion.* Ger., *Täuschung.* An absurd and unfounded belief, especially one occurring as a manifestation of insanity. It is to be distinguished from an *illusion*, which is a fancied sensory perception (an imaginary sight, sound, etc.).—**D. of persecution.** See DELIRIUM of persecutions.—**Expansive d.** A d. of an expansive character (e. g., one that pertains to ambitious, erratic, or religious subjects).—**Persecutory d.** See DELIRIUM of persecutions.—**Systematized d.** A d. which resembles a sane conception, in which there may be a correlation to the subject's surroundings, but in which the reasoning is false, the deductions being faulty.—**Unsystematized d.** A d. in which there is no correlation between the conception and the subject's surroundings.

DELUSIONAL. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of delusions.

DELUSIONIST. The victim of a delusion.

DEMAGNETIZA'TION. The process of depriving an object of magnetism.

DEM'ANOUS. Lat., *demanus* (from *de* priv., and *manus*, the hand). See ACHEIROUS.

DEMARCA'TION. Fr., *démarcation.* Ger., *Begrenzung, Abgrenzung.* 1. A line of separation or division. 2. The act of setting a line of division.—**D. inflammation.** Ger., *D'sentzündung.* The inflammation that immediately surrounds a gangrenous part.

DE'MAS, n. indecl. Gr., *δέμας.* See BODY.

DE'MENS. *-men'tis.* From *de* priv., and *mens*, the mind. Fr., *dément.* Insane; as an n., an insane person.

DEMENTA'TION. Fr., *déméntation.* Loss of sanity, also the state of being insane.

DEMENT'ED. Lat., *demens.* Fr., *dément.* Ger., *blödsinnig, wahnsinnig.* Affected with dementia.

DEMENT'IA, f. Gr., *ἀνοία, παράνοια.* Fr., *démence, ahrénie.* Ger., *Blödsinn.* Formerly a term applied to many different mental diseases and often used as synonymous with insanity. In medical jurisprudence it is still common in some countries to include all mental diseases under this head, but since the time of Esquirol the term d. in psychology has had the following meaning: A cerebral affection ordinarily chronic and without fever, characterized by enfeeblement of the intellect and the will, incoherence of ideas, and lack of intelligence and volition.—**Active d.** Fr., *démence active.* Ger., *activer Wahnsinn.* A sequel of mania and of agitated melancholia, progressive in character, and marked by restlessness, talkativeness, and purposeless violence or destructiveness. Its subjects are weak, silly, and childish.—**Acute d.** Fr., *démence aigue.* Of Pinel, d. of sudden appearance, followed by reestablishment of sanity.—**Agitated d.** See *Active d.*—**Alcoholic d.** Fr., *démence alcoolique.* D. occurring in the terminal period of chronic alcoholism. It is usually preceded by a rather long period in which there is an obscuration and depression of the intelligence, with loss of memory, melancholic preoccupation, abolition of moral sentiments, apathy, sensorial illusions, hallucinations, and alternate periods of agitation and of stupor. The final stage differs little from that of other chronic forms of d.—**Apathetic d.** Fr., *démence apathique.* Ger., *apathischer Blödsinn.* A mental state in which all psychic life is reduced to a minimum. The memory is almost completely lost. Sensibility is diminished both to pain and to temperature. This form often constitutes the terminal period of the disease in which active d. has been present.—**Catatonic d.** Fr., *démence catatonique.* Ger., *katatonischer Verücktheit.* A form of d. inclining strongly toward amentia, and bearing a catatonic character.—**Chronic d.** D. of considerable duration. It includes the ordinary forms.—**Chronic primary d.** A primary d. distinguished from the acute form by its slower and more gradual course and by its unfavorable prognosis. Its first and most prominent symptom is loss of memory.—**Complete d., Confirmed d.** D. so advanced that patients suffering from it can not even tell their own names.—**Degenerate d.** A modification of acute d. in which acute symptoms are still present. Fluctuating lucidity, a tendency to resistless impulses, polymorphous changes of mood and temper based upon moral degeneration, with characteristic hysterical, convulsive attacks, mark this condition.—**D. accidentalis, D. adventitia.** Acquired d.; in English law, "general insanity which occurs in those who have at some time exercised reasoning powers."—**D. apathetica, D. apathica.** See *Apathetic d.*—**D. apoplectica.** Alteration and diminution of the mental faculties due to cerebral lesions, such as hæmorrhage, softening, or tumors; typical in most cases of softening of the brain.—**D. choreica.** Fr., *démence choréique.* D. occurring in the graver and prolonged forms of chorea.—**D. congenita, D. naturalis.** Natural or congenital d.; in English law, *idiocy.*—**D. paralytica.** Fr., *démence paralytique.* Ger., *Gehirnerweichung.* The d. of general paresis of the insane.—**D. paranoica.** D. accompanied by paranoia, with para-

logia and delirious conceptions.—**D. senilis.** See *Senile d.*—**Epileptic d.** Fr., *démence épileptique*. A condition resembling d. which sometimes replaces a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Galloping paretic d.** Paretic d. which progresses and terminates very rapidly, on account of maniacal exhaustion or other complications.—**Hypochondriac d.** Ger., *hypochondrischer Blödsinn*. D. consequent upon chronic hypochondriasis.—**Idiotic d.** Ger., *idiotischer Blödsinn*. D. in the idiot, characterized by absence of perception and self-consciousness, speechlessness, and automatic movements, and a condition as if all motor phenomena were of a simple reflex nature.—**Incipient d.** See *Partial d.*—**Organic d.** Fr., *démence organique*. D. due to material lesions of the nervous centres, more especially of those parts of the centres that preside over ideation.—**Paralytic d.**, **Paretic d.** See *D. paralytica*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *démence partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Blödsinn*. D. as it occurs in those who are gradually passing into a demented condition. Its most obvious symptoms are confusion of thought, a perplexed expression of countenance, and failing memory.—**Postfebrile d.** Ger., *postfebriler Blödsinn*. D. following acute and severe infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, variola, etc.—**Primary curable d.**, **Primary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Rheumatic d.** A form of postfebrile d. occurring after an attack of acute articular rheumatism.—**Secondary d.** Ger., *secundärer Blödsinn*. D. following some primary mental disease, such as melancholia, mania, acute d., etc.—**Senile d.** Fr., *démence sénile*. A progressive and primary deterioration of the mind resulting from senile deterioration of the brain.—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *démence syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Blödsinn*. A chronic disorder in which, in the majority of cases, lesions of a syphilitic character are demonstrated as a sufficient cause. It is usually accompanied by paralysis of one or more nerves.—**Tabetic d.** Fr., *démence tabétique*. Ger., *tabischer Blödsinn*. D. complicated with *tabes dorsalis*, which may either precede or follow the mental disease.—**Terminal d.** Fr., *démence terminale*. Ger., *terminaler Blödsinn*. See *Secondary d.*—**Toxic d.** Fr., *démence toxique*. Feebleness of the mental faculties produced by the prolonged action of some toxic substance, such as alcohol, opium, lead, etc.—**Versatile d.** See *Active d.*

DEMEPHITIZA'TION, n. From *de priv.*, and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. The correction of foul atmospheric contamination.

DEMER'SIO, f. -*sio'nis*. See SUBMERSION.

DEMETRIOS. Gr., *δημήτριος*. See CEREAL.

DEMETRIUM, n. See CORIUM.

DEMIAPONEUROTICUS, m. See SEMIMEMBRANOSUS.

DEMIDO'VIA, f. A genus of ficoideous plants.—**D. tetragonoides.** A plant found in New Zealand, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and South America. It has been used in scurvy.

DEMIFACET'. One half of a facet into the composition of which two bones enter.

DEM'ILUNE. From *demi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Lat., *lunula* [Gianuzzi]. Fr., *croissant*, d. Ger., *Halbmond*. A collection of marginal cells, in the form of a crescent or half moon, which is especially observable in the submaxillary gland of the dog.

DEMIMONSTROS'ITY. From *demi*, half, and *monstruosus*, monstrous. Fr., *demi-monstruosité*. A congenital deformity that does not cause noteworthy functional trouble.

DEMIS'SIO, f. -*ion'is*. From *demittere*, to lower. A lowering, abatement.—**D. animi.** Depression of spirits.

DEMIS'SOR, m. -*so'ris*. See CATHETER.

DEMIURGI'UM, n. Gr., *δημιουργεῖον*. An apothecary's shop.

DEM'ODEX, f. (but commonly treated as m.). -*de'cos* (-is). From *δημός*, fat, and *δέξ*, an insect. Fr., *démodex*. A genus of the *Acaridæ*.—**D. canina**, **D. caninus.** A

variety infesting dogs, which causes loss of hair.—**D. folliculorum.** Fr., *démodex des follicules*. Ger., *Haarbalgparasit*, *Haarbalgmilbe*, *Comedonenmilbe*. The pimple mite; a species that frequently inhabits the hair sacs and sebaceous follicles, especially those of the nose and



DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM.

ears, and in persons with greasy skins and such as have acne. In man its presence is indicated by no symptoms whatever; in the dog, fox, cat, sheep, horse, etc. (in which it differs slightly from the parasite found in man), it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, with loss of hair.

DEMOG'RAPHY, DEMOL'OGY. From *δημος*, the people, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *démographie*. Ger., *Demographie*. The statistical study of human communities, especially in regard to births, marriages, and deaths, and physical, moral, and intellectual development.

DEMO'NIA, f. See DÆMONOMANIA, and for other words in *Demon*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dæmon*.

DEMO'NIAC. From *δαίμων*, a demon. Pertaining to evil spirits. See *D. POSSESSION*.

DEM'ONSTRATOR. 1. The index finger. 2. One who teaches by demonstration.

DEMUL'CENT. Lat., *demulcens* (from *demulcere*, to stroke softly). Fr., *démulcent*. Ger., *lindernd*. Lubricating, exerting a soothing local action (said of drugs).

DEMUSCULA'TUS. From *de priv.*, and *musculus*, a muscle. See AMYOUS.

DENÆ'US. Gr., *δηνάιος*. Of long duration; chronic.

DENAR'COTIZED. Lat., *denarcotisatus* (from *de priv.*, and *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic). Deprived of narcotine.

DENATURALIZA'TION. Ger., *Denaturalis(e)ren*. The process of rendering an article unfit to eat or drink, while preserving its value for use in the arts.

DENA'TURED. Subjected to a process of denaturalization.

DENDRIT'IC(AL). Gr., *δενδρίτης*. Lat., *dendriticus*. Fr., *dendritique*. Ger., *baumähnlich*. Treelike, also resembling foliage.

DENDRO'DES. See DENDROID.

DEN'DROID. Gr., *δενδροειδής* (from *δένδρον*, a tree, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dendrodes*, *dendroides*, *dendroideus*. Fr., *dendroïde*. Ger., *baumförmig*. Having the form or appearance of a tree.

DENERVA'TIO, f. -*tion'is*. From *de priv.* or *intens.*, and *nervus*, a nerve or a tendon. See APONEUROSIS and ENERVATION.

DENGUE (Sp.). *Dan'gwa*: in Eng., *de'n'gu²*. Lat., *denguis*. Fr., d. Ger., *D'fieber*, *Polkafieber*. Literally, fastidiousness, prudery, affectation, or the manner of a dandy; dandy fever (from the patient's constrained attitude, due to dread of motion); knee-aching disorder; epidemic gastrorheumatic (or backbone, or broken wing, or stiff-necked, or bucket, or bouquet, or sun, or solar, or neuralgic, or Colorado, or eruptive articular) fever; epidemic inflammatory fever of Calcutta; eruptive epidemic fever of India; toohutia, giraffe, dunga, dingee. An acute febrile disease occurring as an epidemic in the East and West Indies and in the southern United States, characterized by severe pains, swelling, and stiffness of the joints, gastric disturbance, and a cutaneous exanthem. The eruption begins on about the third day, appearing first upon the palms of the hands, and thence extending over the general cutaneous surface; in appearance it is said sometimes to resemble that of scarlatina, sometimes that of measles, and sometimes that of urticaria. D. is often at-

tended with severe itching, and may or may not be followed by desquamation. Cf. ACRODYNIA.

DENIDA'TION. From *de* priv., and *nidus*, a nest. The process by which the superficial portion of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus, after having become tumid and succulent (fit to form a nest for the fertilized ovum) during menstruation, is said to be disintegrated and cast off.

DENITRA'TION. The process of withdrawing nitric acid from a chemical compound.

DENI'TRIFY. To deprive of nitrogen.

DENS, *m.* *Den'tis*. Gr., δένος. Fr., *dent*. Ger., *Zahn*. A tooth, also a structure in the form of a tooth.—**D. acutus**, *D. adversus*. Fr., *dent incisiveur*. Ger., *Schneidezahn*. An incisor tooth.—**D. angularis**. A canine tooth.—**Dentes apparentes**, **Dentes habenulæ**. The so called teeth found in that portion of the habenula perforata of Corti's organ which is called the zona denticulata, and which extends from the crista spiralis to the outer end of Corti's organ.—**D. bicuspidatus**, **D. bicuspis**. A bicuspid tooth.—**D. buccalis**. A premolar tooth.—**Dentes buccalis externus**. The posterior bicuspid tooth.—**D. buccalis internus**. The anterior bicuspid tooth.—**D. canaliculatus**. A canaliculate tooth.—**D. caninus**. A canine tooth.—**D. columellaris**. A canine tooth.—**Dentes complicati**. See *Complicated TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes cranteries**. See *Wisdom TEETH*.—**D. ctenis**. An incisor tooth.—**D. cuspidatus**. See *D. caninus*.—**Dentes decidui**. See *Deciduous TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. dichaster**. An incisor tooth.—**D. elephantis**. Ivory; the tusk of *Elephas indicus*.—**D. elephantis petrefactus**. An old name for fossil ivory.—**D. epistrophei**, **D. epistropheos**. The odontoid process of the axis.—**Dentes fibrillarum lentis**. Toothlike processes found upon the lateral faces of the fibres of the crystalline lens.—**D. gelassinus**. An incisor tooth.—**D. gomphius**. A molar tooth.—**D. incisivus** (seu *incisor*). An incisor tooth.—**D. incisivus externus**. A lateral incisor tooth.—**D. incisivus internus**. A middle incisor tooth.—**Dentes infantiles** (seu *lactei*). See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes lanarii**. See *Canine TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. leonis**. *Taraxacum officinale*.—**D. molaris**. A molar tooth.—**D. molaris anterior**. A premolar tooth.—**D. molaris externus**. A wisdom tooth.—**D. molaris internus**. The first molar tooth.—**D. molaris major**. See *D. molaris*.—**D. molaris medius**. The second molar tooth.—**D. molaris minor**. See *D. molaris anterior*.—**D. molaris posterior** (seu *verus*). See *D. molaris*.—**D. mordens**. A canine tooth.—**D. multicuspidatus**. See *D. molaris*.—**D. ocularis**. A canine tooth.—**D. opsigonus**. A wisdom tooth.—**Dentes pectinati**. See *Pectinate TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes permanentes**. See *Permanent TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. præmolaris**. A premolar tooth.—**Dentes primores**. See *Incisor TEETH* and *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. sapientiæ**. A wisdom tooth.—**Dentes scalprarii**. Chisel-shaped teeth.—**D. sectorius**. An incisor tooth.—**D. serotinus**. See *Wisdom TOOTH*.—**Dentes simplices**, **Dentes solidi**. See *Simple TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. sophronister**, **D. sophronistus**, **D. sophroreticus**. A wisdom tooth.—**D. spurius**. A premolar tooth.—**D. tardivus**. A wisdom tooth.—**Dentes temporarii**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. tomicus**. An incisor tooth.

DENSA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. Gr., πύκνωσις. See *CONDENSATION*.

DENSIM'ETER. From *densus*, dense, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *densimètre*. Ger., *Dichtigkeitsmesser*. A hydrometer or other similar instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

DENSIMET'RIC. Pertaining to the use of the densimeter (see *D. ANALYSIS*).

DEN'SITY. Gr., πυκνότης. Lat., *densitas*. Fr., *densité*. Ger., *Dichtigkeit*. 1. In physics and chemistry, the

relative weight of a substance as compared with that of some other substance of equal bulk. 2. The quality of being dense.—**Electrical d.** See *Electrical INTENSITY*.—**Vapor d.** Ger., *Dampfdichte*. The specific gravity of a vapor.

DENTAGO'GUM, *n.* From *dens*, a tooth, and ἄγειν, to bring. A forceps or other instrument for extracting teeth.

DEN'TAGRA, *f.* From *dens*, a tooth, and ἄγρα, a seizure. 1. Toothache. 2. See *DENTAGOGUM*.

DEN'TAL. Lat., *dentalis*, *dentarius*. Fr., *dentaire*. Ger., *zu den Zähnen gehörig*. Pertaining to the teeth; as a *n.* in the pl., letters which are pronounced chiefly with the teeth, such as *d* and *t*.

DENTAL'GIA, *f.* See *ODONTALGIA*.

DEN'TAPHONE. From *dens*, a tooth, and φωνή, a sound or voice. An instrument devised for improving the hearing power of the deaf. It consists of a box open in front, like a watch case, which contains a plate capable of vibrating, to which is attached a short cord. By catching the cord with the teeth, the plate becomes tense, and sound waves, falling upon it, are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth.

DENTA'RIOUS. Dental; as a *n. m.*, a dentist.

DENTAR'PAGA, *f.* From *dens*, a tooth, and ἀπαγῆ, a robber. See *DENTAGRA*.

DEN'TARY. Lat., *dentarius*. Fr., *dentaire*. Dental.

DENTA'TA. The axis.

DEN'TATE(D). Lat., *dentatus*. Fr., *denté*. Ger., *gezähnt*. Provided with teeth, notched along the edge.

DENTA'TION. The formation of a toothed margin (in leaves, etc.).

DEN'TATUS. See *DENTATE*.

DENTE'LA'TION. The condition of being notched or provided with toothlike processes.

DENTEL'IA. Fr., *dentelle*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.—**D. repens**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, used in cutaneous diseases and in wounds.

DEN'TICEPS, *m.* -cip'itis. From *dens*, a tooth, and *capere*, to take hold of. A tooth forceps.

DEN'TICLE. Lat., *denticulus* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *denticule*. Ger., *Zähnchen*. A small toothlike process.

DENTIC'ULUS, *m.* See *DENTICLE*.

DENTIDU'CUM, *n.*, **DENTIDU'CUS**, *m.* From *dens*, a tooth, and *ducere*, to draw. A tooth forceps.

DEN'TIENS. -ent'is. Teething; as a *n.*, a teething child.

DENTIFICA'TION, *n.* From *dens*, a tooth, and *facere*, to make. See *DENTITION*.

DEN'TIFORM. Lat., *dentiformis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dentiforme*. Ger., *zahnförmig*. Having the form of a tooth or of teeth.

DEN'TIFRICE. Lat., *dentifricium* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to polish). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zahnmittel*, *Zahnpulver*. A powder or other substance to be used in cleansing the teeth and gums.

DENTIFRI'CIUS. Serving to cleanse the teeth.

DENTI'GEROUS. Lat., *dentigerus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *dentigère*. Ger., *zahntragend*. Containing, producing, or furnished with teeth.

DEN'TILAVE. From *dens*, a tooth, and *lavare*, to wash. A lotion for the teeth.

DEN'TILE. See *DENTICLE*.

DEN'TIN. Lat., *dentinum*. Fr., *dentine*. Ger., *D.* The principal part of the hard substance of the teeth. It forms an investment for the tooth pulp and is itself covered on the exposed part of the tooth by enamel, and on the implanted part by cement. It is composed of a solid matrix impregnated with salts of calcium, thus resembling compact bone, and is traversed by a multitude of spirally twisted tubes, the dentinal canaliculi, which extend approximately directly from the pulp cavity to the cement or to the enamel. Each

canaliculus is lined by a resisting membrane (membrane of Neumann) and contains a protoplasmic process (dental fibre) from one of the odontoblasts lining the pulp cavity.—**D. of repair.** A deposit of d. which takes place upon the inner surface of d. when its outer surface becomes denuded of the enamel or cement.—**Gano-d.** A variety of non-vascular d. found upon the surface of teeth, analogous to enamel.—**Labyrintho-d.** A variety which consists of a central column from which radiate a number of vertical plates which pass to the periphery of the tooth, after dividing and subdividing in a highly complicated manner.—**Osteo-d.** That variety of d. in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the dental canals, and contains stellate cells like those of bone.—**Plico-d.** D. which is arranged in folds radiating from the centre.—**Unvascular d.** That variety of d. which contains no blood vessels.—**Vascular d.** That variety of d. which contains blood vessels.—**Vitro-d.** See *Gano-d.*

DENTINAL. Pertaining to dentin.

DENTINE. See DENTIN.—**Artificial d.** A substance produced by the employment of calcium lactophosphate over exposed dental pulps.

DENTINIFICATION. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dentinbildung*. The formation of dentin. The process is in general similar to the ossification of bone, except that there is no preliminary calcification.

DENTINOID. Fr., *dentinoïde*. Ger., *d.* Resembling dentin; as a n., a hard swelling which occurs in the matrix of a tooth at the period of its formation.

DENTISCALPIUM. n. From *dens*, a tooth, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Ger., *Zahnkratzer*. Syn.: *odontoglyphum*. An instrument for cleansing the teeth by scraping.

DENTIST. Fr., *dentiste*. Ger., *Zahnarzt*. A practitioner of dentistry.

DENTISTRY. That department of surgery which relates to the diseases, injuries, irregularities, etc., of the teeth, also to their preservation.

DENTI'TION. Lat., *dentitio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zahnen*. The eruption of the teeth. Cf. *Dental FORMULA*.—**Deciduous d., First d., Milk d.** Lat., *dentitio prima*. Ger., *Milchgebiss*. The first set of teeth; those appearing during the first two years of life and entirely replaced by the second or permanent d. The first d. in man consists of twenty teeth, ten in the upper and ten in the lower jaw.—**Permanent d., Second d.** Lat., *dentitio secunda*. Fr., *d. seconde*. Ger., *bleibendes Gebiss*. The second set of teeth; those which replace the temporary ones or are superadded to them, but which are themselves never replaced. The second d. is complete before the thirtieth year of life, and consists of thirty-two teeth, sixteen in the upper and sixteen in the lower jaw.

DENTI'TIS. f. *-it'idis*. See ODONTITIS.

DENTOILET'TA. A dental mirror for enabling persons to examine their own teeth.

DENTOLA. A weak solution of cocaine hydrochloride and potassium bromide, for application to swollen and painful gums.

DENTOLINGUAL. Lat., *dento-lingualis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *d.* Pertaining to the tongue or the lingual nerve and the teeth.

DENTOLOGIA. See ODONTOLOGY.

DENT'TONA'SAL. From *dens*, a tooth, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the nose and the teeth.

DENT'TOSPINAL. From *dens*, a tooth, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the teeth and the nasal spine.

DENTURE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zahnreihe*. The order in which teeth are arranged.

DENUDA'TION. Lat., *denudatio*. Fr., *dénudation*. Ger., *Bloslegung*. The act or process of depriving a part of its covering.

DEOB'STRUENT. Gr., *ἀνασφωμτικός, ἐκφρακτικός*. Lat., *deobstruens* (from *de* priv., and *obstruere*, to obstruct).

Having the property of remedying obstruction (of the various channels of the body).

DEO'DORANT. Having the property of deodorizing.

DEO'DORIZED. Deprived of odors, especially of foul odors, arising from impurities.

DEOP'PILANT. See DEOBSSTRUENT.

DEOXIDA'TION. Reduction from the state of an oxide.

DEOXYGENA'TION. The process of depriving of oxygen.

DEPAS'CENS. From *depascere*, to eat up. See PHAGEDENIC.

DEPEN'DENT. Lat., *dependens*. Fr., *dépendant*. Hanging down.

DEPERDI'TIO. f. *-tio'nis*. From *deperdere*, to shed. Fr., *déperdition*. 1. Abortion. 2. Excessive loss of tissue.

DEPHLEGMAT'ION. Fr., *déphlegmation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. The process of separating the aqueous parts of a liquid by distillation.

DEPHLOGIS'TICATED. Fr., *dephlogistiqué*. Ger., *dephlogistisi(e)rt*. Deprived of phlogiston (*q. v.*).

DEPILA'TION. n. Lat., *depilatio* (from *depilare*, to pluck out hair). Fr., *dépilation*. Ger., *Enthaarung*. The operation of removing hairs from the body.

DEPIL'ATORY. Lat., *depilatorium*. Fr., *dépilatoire*. Ger., *Haarzerstörungsmittel*. An agent for removing hairs chemically.

DEP'ILOUS. Gr., *ἀθρις, μαδαρός*. Lat., *depilis* (from *de* priv., and *pilus*, hair). Without hair.

DEPLE'TION. Lat., *depletio* (from *deplere*, to empty). Fr., *déplétion*. Ger., *Ausleerung, Entfüllung*. Lit., an emptying; a withdrawal of an animal fluid, particularly the blood.

DEP'LETIVE, DEP'LETORY. Fr., *déplétif*. Ger., *entleerend*. Tending to or causing depletion.

DEPLORA'TUS. Overcome by disease.

DEPLUMA'TION. Fr., *déplumation*. Ger., *Entfiederung*. Shedding of the eyelashes.

DEPOLARIZA'TION. Fr., *dépolarisation*. Ger., *Entpolarisi(e)rung*. The act of destroying or preventing polarization; especially the act of annulling the effects of optical polarization by interposing a depolarizer (*q. v.*) between the polarizer and analyzer; also the act of preventing or annulling the polarization in a galvanic battery, as by the amalgamation of the zinc plates, or, in the two-fluid batteries, by the interposition of a porous diaphragm.

DEPO'LARIZER. Fr., *dépolarisateur*. An apparatus consisting of a plate formed from the section of the principal plane of a double refracting prism which, when interposed at any angle between the polarizing surface and the analyzer, refracts and resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays which attain the analyzer in planes that are neither parallel nor perpendicular to its principal plane, and are therefore again refracted, the sum of the images of like name forming separate images which are individually transmitted.

DEPOS'IT. Lat., *depositum* (from *deponere*, to throw aside). Fr., *dépôt*. Ger., *Ablagerung, Niederschlag*. 1. Matter which is cast down from a liquid; a sediment. 2. Matter collected in any part of an organism, either normal or abnormal.

DEPOSIT'ION. Gr., *κατάθεσις*. Lat., *depositio*. Fr., *déposition*. Ger., *Neiderlegen*. The formation of a deposit.

DEPOSIT'IVE. Exudative (said of inflammation of the skin when plastic lymph is exuded into its tissue).

DEPRAVA'TION. Lat., *depravatio* (from *depravare*, to impair). Fr., *dépravation*. Ger., *Verderben, Verderbnis*. Deterioration, especially of the secretions.

DEPREDEN'SIO. f. *-sio'nis* (from *deprehendere*, to seize unawares). An old term for: 1. Catalepsy. 2. Diagnosis.

DEPRES'SANT. Causing depression.

DEPRES'SIO, *f.* -*sio'nis*. See DEPRESSION.—**D. cataractæ**. Fr., *dépression* (ou *abaissement*) de la cataracte. Ger., *Niederdrücken des Staars*. The old operation of couching, sinking, or depressing the lens with its capsule into the vitreous by pressing with a needle from above directly downward. The oldest operation of getting rid of an opaque lens, employed in the most remote times.—**D. cataractæ per scleroticam**. Depression or reclinatio of the lens by a needle introduced through the sclera.—**D. uteri**. Inversion of the uterus.

DEPRES'SION. Lat., *depressio* (from *deprimere*, to depress). Fr., *dépression*. Ger., *D.*, *Niederdrückung*. 1. The act of depressing a part. 2. The state of being depressed, either physically (as of a fragment of the skull) or in the sense of a reduction of strength or of hopefulness. 3. In anatomy, a pit on a surface. 4. See DEPRESSIO cataractæ.—**Anterolateral d.** The anterolateral fissure of the spinal cord.—**Auditory d.** Lat., *fossula velaris*. Ger., *Gehörgrube*. A d. of a thickened part of the epiblast marking the early stage of formation of the ear.—**D. of a cataract**. See DEPRESSIO cataractæ.—**D. of the uterus**. Lat., *depressio uteri*. Ger., *Einstülpung der Gebärmutter*. The first stage of inversion of the organ.—**Digital d.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Infrasternal d.** A d. at the lower end of the sternum, at the bottom of which lies the ensiform process. It is due to the prominence of the mesosternum and the seventh costal cartilages beyond the surface of the ensiform process.—**Interpeduncular d.** See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.—**Mental d.** A state of melancholy.—**Nervous d.** Nervous debility.—**Vital d.** A lowered state of the powers of life.

DEPRES'SOR, *m.* -*so'ris*. Fr., *dépresseur*, *abaisseur*. Ger., *Niederdrücker*. Syn.: *depressorium* (2d def.). 1. A muscle the action of which is to depress a part. 2. An instrument for depressing a part.—**D. alæ nasi**. Fr., *pinnal radié*, *l'incisif mitoyen*, *myrtiforme*, *nasillard*, *maxillo-alvéoli-nasal*, *maxillo-alvéo-nasal*, *abaisseur de l'aile du nez* (ou *de l'angle du nez*). Ger., *Niederzieher der Nase*. A small muscle arising from the incisive fossa of the superior maxilla and inserted into the ala and septum of the nose. It has been described as a dilator and as a constrictor of the nose.—**D. anguli oris**. Fr., *maxillo- (ou sous-maxillo-) labial*, *abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres*, *triangulaire du menton*. A muscle arising from the external oblique line of the inferior maxilla and inserted into the angle of the mouth.—**D. apicis naris**. See *D. sæpti mobilis narium*.—**D. auriculæ**. See *STYLOAURICULARIS*.—**D. auris**. See *PAROTIDOAURICULARIS*.—**D. cartilaginis arytænoideæ**. A bundle of muscular fibres which connects the cricoarytænoideus lateralis of one side with the arytænoideus obliquus of the other side.—**D. cartilaginæ Santorini**. See *ARYTÆNOIDEUS rectus*.—**D. clitoridis**. See *ERECTOR clitoridis*.—**D. epiglottidis**. A band of muscular fibres which separates from the thyreoarytænoepiglotticus muscle, to be attached to the lateral margin of the epiglottic cartilage.—**D. glandulæ thyreoideæ**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the thyreoid cartilage and is inserted into the posterior surface of the middle lobe of the thyreoid gland.—**D. labii inferioris (proprius)**. Fr., *carré du menton*, *menton (ou mentonier) labial*, *abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A muscle which arises from the inferior maxilla near the symphysis, and is blended with its fellow of the opposite side in the orbicularis oris muscle.—**D. labii superioris**. See *D. alæ nasi*.—**D. labii superioris alæque nasi** (seu *proprius*). See *D. alæ nasi*.—**D. labiorum (communis)**. See *D. anguli oris*.—**D. myrtiformis**, **D. nasi**. See *D. alæ nasi*.—**D. oculi**. See *RECTUS oculi inferior*.—**D. palpebræ inferioris**. An anomalous bundle of fibres of the platysma myoides which are inserted

into the lower eyelid; originally supposed by Heister to be a distinct muscle, which he described as a fleshy bundle forming part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.—**D. sæpti mobilis narium**. Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand*. A small triangular bundle of muscular fibres which extends between the orbicularis oris (with which its fibres blend) and the lower margin of the nasal septum.—**D. supercilii**. A bundle of muscular fibres which occasionally extends from the ligamentum palpebrale medium to the skin of the upper eyelid.—**D. tendinis subscapularis**. 1. See *TENSOR capsulæ humeralis*. 2. Of Gruber, see *CORACOCAPSULARIS*.—**D. urethræ**. See *SPHINCTER vaginæ*.—**D. vesicæ** (seu *vesicalis*). See *COMPRESSOR prostatæ*.—**Sims's d.** An instrument consisting of a copper rod terminating in a blunt ring, for pressing the anterior wall of the vagina forward.—**Tongue d.** Fr., *abaisse-langue*, *abaisseur de la langue*. A spatula for pressing the tongue down, in order to give a view of the throat.

DEPRESSORIUM, *n.* See DEPRESSOR (2d def.).

DEPRIMENS. Pressing down, holding down; as a *n. m.*, a muscle having such a function.—**D. auriculæ**. See *RETRAHENS auris*.—**D. maxillæ biventer**. See *DI- GASTRICUS*.—**D. oculi**. See *RECTUS oculi inferior*.

DEPUCE'LATI'ON. See DEFLORATION.

DEPURANT. See DEPURATORY.

DEPURATI'ON. Lat., *depuratio*. Fr., *dépuration*. Ger., *Abschäumung*, *Reinigung*, *Klärung*. The act or process of freeing from impure matter.

DEPURATIVE, DEPURATORY. Lat., *depuratorius*, *depurans*. Fr., *dépuratoire*, *dépuratif*. Ger., *reinigend*. Cleansing.

DEPUR'GATIVE. From *depurigare*, to purge. See PURGATIVE.

DERADEL'PHUS, *m.* From *δέρη*, the neck, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *déradelphie*. A monstrosity with two bodies, united at the neck, and with a single head.

DER'ADEN, *m.* and *f.* From *δέρη*, the neck, and *ἀδών*, a gland. Fr., *glande du cou*. Ger., *Halsdrüse*. A cervical gland.

DERADENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *déradenite*. Ger., *Halsdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the cervical glands.

DERADENON'CUS, *m.* From *δέρη*, the neck, *ἀδών*, a gland, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., *déradénoncus*. Ger., *Halsdrüsengeschwulst*. A glandular tumor of the neck.

DERANENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *δέρη*, the neck, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *déranencéphalie*. Ger., *Hals-halbkopf*. A monstrosity characterized by absence of a greater or lesser part of the brain and neck.

DERANGE'MENT. Fr., *dérangement*. Ger., *Störung*. Disorder; in common parlance, insanity.—**Internal d. of the knee joint**. Of Hey, an affection of the knee consequent upon some trifling injury, the explanation of which has never been satisfactorily given. "By the combined twisting and lateral movement conveyed to the knee, at a moment when the ligaments are as lax as possible, the margin of the condyle is jerked over the edge of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage. The immediate result is pressure of this structure, which is increased when the resulting pain brings about spasmodic contraction of the surrounding muscles. The leg undergoes in these injuries a rotatory movement which carries the tibia forward and outward."

DERAPOSPHINX'IS, *f.* See *AUCHENOSPHINXIS*.

DER'BIA, *f.* Impetigo.

DE'RE, *f.* Gr., *δέρη*. The neck.

DERENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *δέρη*, the neck, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *dérencéphalie*. A monstrosity characterized by minuteness of the brain and by its being inclosed in the cervical vertebrae.

DERENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Fr., *dérencéphale*. Ger., *Hals-hopf*. A monster of the type described under *DERENCEPHALIA*.

DER'IC. External.

DERIVAL. Said to be a mixture of mustard oil, spirit of ammonia, and oil of turpentine, which undergoes decomposition with the formation of thiosinamine; used in rheumatism.

DERIVANT. See DERIVATIVE (adj.).

DERIVATION. Gr., *παροχέτευσις, ἐποχέλευσις*. Lat., *derivatio, revulsio*. Fr., *dérivation*. Ger., *D., Ableitung*. A drawing away or diversion of fluids from one part of the body to another, by irritating the sensory nerves or exciting turgescence in the latter.—**D. wire.** A conducting wire connecting two points of a closed galvanic circuit which are already connected by a conducting machine.

DERIVATIVE. Fr., *dérivatif*. Ger., *ableitend*. Causing derivation.

DERIVATIVE. Fr., *dérivé*. Ger., *Derivat*. In chemistry: (a) any body, not itself a simple element, which is obtained from another body by some kind of decomposition, generally by substitution (e. g., chloroform from methane by the replacement of 3 atoms of hydrogen by 3 of chlorine); (b) a compound containing the same radicle as another body (e. g., a d. of ethyl-alcohol, containing its radicle, C_2H_5 , etc., etc.).

DERM. See DERMA.

DERMA, n. *Derm'atos (-is)*. Gr., *δέρμα*. Fr., *derme*. Ger., *Haut, Lederhaut*. The true skin.—**D. auditus.** Of Hippocrates, the tympanic membrane.

DERMACHORIS'MATA, n. pl. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *χωρίζω*, to sever. Ger., *Hauttrennungen*. In Struve's classification of skin diseases, a class comprising those characterized by a solution of continuity of the surface of the skin, including intertrigo, prurigo, rhagades, apostema, vulnera, and ulcus.

DER'MAD. Toward the skin; externally.

DERMÆ'MIA. See DERMATHEMIA.

DERMAHÆ'MAL. See DERMHÆMAL.

DER'MAL. Lat., *dermalis, dermicus*. Fr., *dermique*. Ger., *häutig*. 1. Pertaining to the skin. 2. Of Barclay, superficial.

DERMAL'GIA, f. See DERMATALGIA.

DER'MALMUS'CULAR. Muscular and situated in the skin.

DERMANCYLOPROC'TIA, f. From *δέρμα*, skin, *ἀγκύλη*, a stiffening, and *προκτός*, the anus. Fr., *dermancyloproctie*. Ger., *häutige Afterverengerung*. Membranous occlusion of the anus.

DER'MANEU'RAL. See DERMONEURAL.

DER'MAPHYTE. See DERMATOPHYTA.

DERMAPOS'TASIS. *-sta'seos (-os'tasis)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀπόστασις*, a metastasis. Ger., *Dermapostase*. A cutaneous affection secondary to constitutional disease and associated with metastatic deposits in the skin. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the *Dermapostases* constituted the second class, and were divided into two orders, the simple and the specific. The former included diseases in which altered constituents of the blood were deposited in the skin; the latter, those in which the matters deposited were foreign to the organism.

DERMAT'AGRA, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Pellagra.

DERMATAL'GIA, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *dermatalgie*. Ger., *Dermatalgie, Hautschmerz, Hautnervenschmerz*. Pain in the skin; cutaneous neuralgia or hyperæsthesia. In the pl., *dermatalgie*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the order of "sensory neuroses of the skin," including *neuralgia cutis, pruritus cutaneus*, and *prurigo* (of Hebra).

DERMATANEU'RIA. From *δέρμα*, the skin, a priv., and *νέυρον*, a nerve. Fr., *dermataneurie*. Paralysis or anæsthesia of the skin.

DERMAPOS'TASIS, f. A more correct form of *dermapostasis* (q. v.).

DERMATAUX'E, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αὐξή*, enlargement. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Hautverdickung*. Tumefaction, thickening, or hypertrophy of the skin.

DERMATEMPODIS'MUS, m. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐμποδισμός*, an impediment. Fr., *dermatempodisme*. Ger., *Hautverstopfung*. An obstruction of the function of the skin.

DERMATHÆ'MIA, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *dermathémie, dermohémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zur Haut*. A determination of blood to the skin.

DERMATHÆMOR'RHOIS, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αἱμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid. Hæmatidrosis associated with hæmorrhoids. In the single case described by Fuchs, the bloody sweat disappeared after a hæmorrhage from the rectum.

DERMATHYPERTRO'PHIA, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *ὑπέρ*, over, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Hypertrophy of the skin.

DERMATIATRI'A, f. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ιατρεία*, healing. Fr., *dermatiatricie*. Ger., *Dermatiatricie*. The therapeutics of skin diseases.

DERMAT'IC. Lat., *dermaticus*. Fr., *dermique*. Ger., *häutig*. Pertaining to the skin; as a n., a medicine for the skin.

DER'MATIN. A mixture of salicylic acid, starch, talc, silicic acid, and kaolin; used as a protective for the skin.

DER'MATINE. See DERMATIC.

DERMATI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *δέρμα*, the skin (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dermatite, dermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung*. 1. Inflammation of the skin. 2. Of Hebra, a cutaneous inflammation of a simple or common type (e. g., ambustio, congelatio d. venenata, erysipelas, furunculus, and anthrax).—**Blastomycetic d.** See *Saccharomycetic d.*—**Circumfollicular d.** Any inflammatory affection of the skin in which the morbid process is localized around the follicles.—**D. a frigore.** See *D. congelationis*.—**D. ambustionis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme heat.—**D. ambustionis bullosa.** Fr., *brûlure vésiculeuse et bulleuse* [Rayer]. Vesication from a burn.—**D. ambustionis erythematos.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to heat.—**D. ambustionis escharotica.** Fr., *brûlure gangréneuse*. Gangrene of the skin from a burn.—**D. a venenatis et causticis.** See *D. venenata*.—**D. blennodes** [Swediaur]. Erysipelas.—**D. calorica.** D. due to exposure to extreme temperatures. Cf. *D. ambustionis* and *D. congelationis*.—**D. capillitii papillomatosa.** Sycosis of the scalp.—**Dermatitides catarrhales.** Ger., *Hautkatarrhe, oberflächliche Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the first class (the *dermatitides simplices*), embracing superficial inflammations of the skin, catarrhal in character. They include "diffuse," "erosive," "follicular," and "engorgement" catarrhs of the skin.—**D. circumscripta herpetiformis.** See *LICHEN planus*.—**D. congelationis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme cold.—**D. congelationis bullosa.** Vesication from exposure to extreme cold.—**D. congelationis erythematos.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to cold.—**D. congelationis escharotica.** Necrosis of the skin from congelation.—**D. contusiformis.** 1. D. due to a contusion. 2. See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**D. cribrificans.** Ger., *eiterige durchlöchern de Hautentzündung*. A form of d., somewhat resembling herpes tonsurans and parasitic sycosis, characterized by the formation of small reddish spots surmounted by dirty-yellow scabs, each of which covers a small perforation of the skin. It affects mostly the face and the scalp.—**D. decubitus.** See *D. per decubitu*.—**D. dinamica et calorica.** D. due to the excessive action of dynamic or caloric influences, including inflammations from electricity, heat, or cold.—**D. e decubitu.** See *D. per decubitu*.—**D. eryipelatosa.** Erysipelas.—**D. erythematos.** See *ERYTHEMA*.—**D. exfo-**

liacea, *D. exfoliativa*. See *Exfoliative d.*—*D. exfoliativa generalis*. See *PITYRIASIS rubra*.—*D. exfoliativa infantum* (seu *neonatorum*). A disease of infants, occurring within a few days after birth, characterized by diffused redness of the skin, together with abundant furfuraceous or foliaceous desquamation, occasionally associated with serous exudation beneath the cuticle.—*D. exfoliativa partialis*. Exfoliative d. affecting only limited portions of the body.—*D. ferox*. A grave form of erythema occurring at first in patches on the face, the hands, or the upper part of the chest. They become of a vivid carmine or lake color, and are followed by severe constitutional symptoms.—*D. gangrænosa*. Gangrenous inflammation of the skin, especially certain forms of spontaneous gangrene of the skin, such as erythema gangrænosum and gangræna symmetrica (g. v.).—*D. herpetiformis*. A form of cutaneous disease consisting of superficial inflammatory efflorescences, multiform in character, most commonly vesicular, which tend to occur in groups, resembling the arrangement of the vesicles of herpes. It is attended with severe itching, and is especially characterized by a disposition to successive relapses at varying intervals of weeks or months. It is regarded as identical in its nature with the impetigo herpetiformis of Hebra, which is considered one of its varieties.—*D. herpetiformis bullosa*. A variety representing d. herpetiformis vesiculosa, with which it is often associated, but in which the efflorescences form bullæ. The latter may be tense or flaccid, rounded or flat, with a base but slightly inflamed, and after rupture form yellowish, greenish, or brownish crusts.—*D. herpetiformis erythematosa*. A variety characterized by erythematous spots, resembling the efflorescences of urticaria, but more diffuse, or the lesions of erythema multiforme. The spots at first are of a bright-red color, afterward becoming darker and violaceous, or mottled, yellowish, and pigmented. Discrete in the beginning, they afterward unite to form confluent patches bounded by gyrate borders.—*D. herpetiformis pustulosa*. A variety differing from the vesicular and bullous forms in that the lesions are pustular and are attended with more markedly inflammatory areolæ. It may occur in annular forms, sometimes with concentric rings resembling those of herpes iris.—*D. herpetiformis vesiculosa*. The most common form of d. herpetiformis, characterized by vesicles varying in size from that of a pin head to that of a pea, usually distended and unaccompanied by areolæ, often widely distributed over the body or a certain region, but with a tendency to form groups consisting of two, three, or more vesicles, which usually remain discrete, though they sometimes coalesce. Till they rupture they are attended with a severe itching, burning, or pricking sensation.—*D. medicamentosa*. D. due to the toxic action of a drug.—*D. papillaris*. Of Kaposi, a disease characterized by recurrent fibromata of the skin.—*D. papillaris capillitii*. An inflammatory disease of the scalp characterized by an eruption of small papules, or by incrusts, secreting papillomatous growths, followed by scarlike patches upon which the hair is either absent or appears atrophic, growing in scattered tufts.—*D. per decubitus*. Ger., *Durchliegen*. Syn.: *decubitus*. Inflammation of the skin or of the deeper tissues due to prolonged pressure upon certain parts in patients long confined to bed; associated usually with a low state of vitality or with nervous disease.—*Dermatitides phlegmonosæ*. Ger., *Hautphlegmonen, tiefgreifende Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the second order of the first class, embracing phlegmonous inflammations of the skin, viz.: "diffuse," "localized," and "engorgement" phlegmons.—*D. polymorpha pruriginosa chronica*. A pruriginous variety of the d. herpetiformis of Duhring.—*D. repens*. A creeping eczematous affection

of the hand.—*Dermatitides simplices*. Ger., *einfache Entzündungsprozesse der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification, the first class, that of simple or uncomplicated inflammations of the skin, including dermatitides catarrhales and phlegmonosæ.—*D. symptomatica*. Erysipelas.—*D. traumatica*. D. due to mechanical injury.—*D. tuberosa*. A d. characterized by the formation of tuberosus outgrowths.—*D. variolosa*. The rash of smallpox.—*D. venenata*. D. produced by acid or poisonous agents.—*D. zoonotica*. Inflammation of the skin due to infection with an animal poison.—*Exfoliative d.* Lat., *d. exfoliativa*. Fr., *dermatite exfoliatrice* (2d def.). 1. Wilson's term for pityriasis rubra. 2. Certain other affections characterized by exfoliation of the skin, but the precise nature of which, as well as their relation to each other, is undetermined. Cf. *D. exfoliativa neonatorum*, *Recurring exfoliative d.*, *Recurrent erythema*, *ERYTHEMA*, and *Desquamative scarlatiniform ERYTHEMA*.—*Malignant papillary d. of the nipple*. See *Paget's DISEASE of the nipple*.—*Recurring exfoliative d.* A disease described by L. D. Bulkley, in which recurring attacks of exfoliative d. affected the hands and feet.—*Saccharomycetic d.* D. due to a *Saccharomyces*.

DERMATO'BIA, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *βίωv*, to live. Fr., *dermatobie*. A genus of the *Estridæ*.—*D. noxialis*. Fr., *ver macaque* (ou *moyouil*). Syn.: *Estrus hominis*. In its larval state, the "beef worm," a species the eggs of which are deposited beneath the skin of man and other mammals, where the larvæ cause considerable local irritation.

DER'MATOCELLULI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *cellula*, a cell. Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

DERMATOCHOL'O'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *χόλος*, bile. See *ICTERUS*.

DERMATOCH'YSIS, *f.* -chys'eos (-och'ysis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *χύσις*, a pouring. Ger., *Hautwassersucht*. Dropsy of the skin.

DERMATOCRATI'A, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κρατείν*, to control. See *DERMATIATRIA*.

DERMATODEC'TES, *m.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *δῆκτης*, a biter. Fr., *dermatodecte*. Ger., *D.* A genus of the *Acaridæ*, several species of which are found on the domesticated animals.

DERMATO'DES. See *DERMATOID*.

DERMATODYN'IA, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *δύνv*, pain. See *DERMATALGIA*.

DER'MATODYSCHROI'A. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *δυσ* (see *Dys'*), and *χρoίa*, coloration. Abnormal coloration of the skin.

DERMATOG'RAPHY. Lat., *dermatographia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *dermatographie*. See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DER'MATOID. Gr., *δερματώδης* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dermatodes*. Fr., *dermatôide*. Ger., *hautartig*. Resembling skin; having the consistence or thickness of leather or skin.

DERMATOK'ERAS, *n.* -ker'atos (-is). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κέρας*, a horn. See *CORNU cutaneum*.

DER'MATOL. Basic bismuth gallate, an odorless powder; used as an antiseptic and as a remedy for diarrhæa.

DERMATOL'OGY. Lat., *dermatologia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dermatologie*. Ger., *Dermatologie, Hautlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the skin, the hair, and the nails.

DERMATOL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Fr., *dermatolysie*. Ger., *Ablösung der Haut*. Syn.: *chalastodermia*, *cutis pendula*, *pachydermatose*. A form of abnormal growth of the skin usually affecting circumscribed areas, attended with the production of soft, loose, or pendulous folds of the integument, due to excessive development of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and sometimes asso-

ciated with hypertrophy of the entire skin, together with its appendages. The term has also been applied to a condition of extensibility and elasticity of the skin whereby the integument can be drawn out from the body in broad folds, which afterward subside on being released. Cf. *FIBROMA cutis* and *ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum*.

DERMATO'MA, *n.* -*tom'atos (-is)*. A tumor of the skin. **DER'MATOMALA'CIA**, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *dermatomalacie*. Ger., *Hautweichung*. Morbid softening of the skin.

DER'MATOMELAS'MA, *n.* See *MELASMA*.

DER'MATOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *dermatomycose*. Ger., *Dermatomykose*. A disease of the skin dependent upon the growth of a vegetable parasite. In the pl., *dermatomycoses*, the 40th class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases.—**D. achorina**. See *FAVUS*.—**D. barbæ nodosa**. See *SYCOISIS parasitica*.—**D. circinata**. See *D. trichophytina*.—**D. diffusa**. See *TINEA imbricata*.—**D. favosa**. Favus of the skin (not including favus of the hair or nails).—**D. furfuracea**. Fr., *pityriasis parasitaire, crasse parasitaire*. Ger., *Kleinflechte*. Tinea versicolor; a parasitic disease of the epidermis due to the presence of the *Microsporon furfur*. It occurs in the form of round or irregularly shaped patches of a yellowish-brown, buff, or tawny color, sometimes slightly reddened by hyperæmia, and often attended with a slight furfuraceous desquamation. It is found most commonly upon the chest, abdomen, neck, axilla, arm, back, groin, or inner side of the thigh. The separate patches tend to coalesce, and may thus form discolored areas of large extent.—**D. maculovesiculosa**. Ringworm of the body; ringworm affecting the general cutaneous surface, either in the form of dry, round, scaly spreading patches, or of gradually enlarging vesicular rings (*herpes circinatus*). Cf. *MYCOSIS trichophytina*, *HERPES tonsurans maculosus*, and *HERPES tonsurans vesiculosus*.—**D. marginata**. See *ECZEMA marginatum*.—**D. palmellina**. A parasitic disease affecting the hairs of the axilla, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes. According to Pick, it is characterized by the presence either of small oblong or rounded spores, occurring singly or in groups, or of zoogloæ which are adherent to the hairs.—**D. pustulosa**. See *IMPETIGO contagiosa*.—**D. tonsurans**. See *TINEA tonsurans*.—**D. trichophytina**. Ringworm of the skin proper (not affecting the hair or nails), including *d. maculo-vesiculosa*, *d. marginata*, and *d. diffusa*. Cf. *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.

DER'MATOMYOSI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. A rare disease consisting of inflammation of various muscles with œdema and an erythematous, pseudoerythematous, urticarial, or roseolar dermatitis, accompanied usually by profuse perspiration and by enlargement of the spleen.

DERMATONEU'RIA, **DERMATONEURO'SIS**. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νέυρον*, a nerve. Fr., *dermatonevrose*. Ger., *Hautnervenleiden*. A neurosis of the skin.—**Dermatoneurosis indicatrix**. A skin eruption due to a nervous disease, appearing as a forerunner of its graver manifestations and indicating disorder in some part of the nervous system, central or peripheral.

DERMATON'OSUS, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Dermatnose*, *Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin; in the pl., *dermatonosi* (not *dermatonoses*), of Fuchs, idiopathic skin diseases.—**Neuropathic dermatonosi**. Ger., *neuropathischen Dermatosen*. Cutaneous diseases of nervous origin, comprising *Angeineuroses*, *Trophoneuroses*, and *Idioneuroses*.

DER'MATOPATHO'LOGY. Lat., *dermatopathologia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dermatopathologie*. Ger., *Dermatopathologie*, *Lehre von den Hautkrankheiten*. The pathology of the skin.

DERMATOP'ATHY. Lat., *dermatopathia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *dermatopathie*. Ger., *Hautleiden*. Any disease of the skin.

DER'MATOPERISCLERO'SIS, *f.* **DER'MATOPERISCLERY'SMUS**, *m.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *περισκληρύνειν*, to harden throughout. Dryness and induration of the skin.

DERMATOPH'AGUS, *m.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φαγείν*, to eat. A genus of the *Acarina*.—**D. bovis**. Syn.: *Chorioptes spathiferus*, *Symbiotes spathiferus*, *Symbiotes bovis* (seu *equi*). A species parasitic upon horses and cows and occasionally upon man.

DERMATOPH'ILI, *m. pl.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φιλείν*, to love. Ger., *Haarbalgmilben*. A family of the *Acarina*.

DER'MATOPHONE. Ger., *Dermatophon*. A flexible stethoscope with a diaphragm of thin soft rubber stretched over the objective end; used in dermatophony (*q. v.*).

DERMATOPH'ONY. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Dermatophonie*. Of Hüter and Voltolini, auscultation of the skin by means of the dermatophone, by which, it has been said, a murmur produced by the flow of blood in the cutaneous capillaries may be heard.

DERMATOPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *LAGOPHTHALMUS*.

DERMATOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *dermatophyme*. Ger., *Hautgeschwulst*. A cutaneous tumor.—**D. venereum**. See *CONDYLOMA*.

DERMATOPH'YTA, *n. pl.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φυτόν*, a plant. 1. Vegetable cutaneous parasites. 2. Of Nitzsch, the appendages of the skin (feathers, horns, etc.).

DERMATOPLA'SIA, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Ger., *Ueberhäutung*. Of Unna, reparative growth of the derma.

DER'MATOPLASTY. Fr., *dermatoplastie*. Ger., *dermatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the skin.

DERMATORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *dermatorrhagie*. Ger., *Hautblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the skin.

DERMATORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *dermatorrhée*. Ger., *Ausfluss aus der Haut*. A mucoserous discharge from the skin.

DER'MATOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σκληροῦν*, to harden. Fr., *dermatosclérose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

DERMATOSCROF'ULA, *f.* See *SCROFULODERMA*.

DERMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *dermatose*. Ger., *Dermatose*, *Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin.—**Angeioneurotic dermatoses**. Ger., *angeioneurotische Dermatosen*. Syn.: *angeineuroses of the skin*. Dermatoses characterized by a general disturbance of vascular tension, associated with more or less pronounced inflammatory excitement at the surface of the skin. They constitute Auspitz's second class of skin diseases, including "infectious," "toxic," and "essential" angeineuroses of the skin.—**Engorgement dermatoses**. Ger., *Stauungs-Dermatosen*. Dermatoses characterized by passive disorder of the circulation, associated with impairment of venous and lymphatic absorption.—**Hæmorrhagic dermatoses**. Lat., *hæmorrhagie cutaneæ*. Fr., *dermatoses hémorrhagiques*. Ger., *hæmorrhagische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of diseases of the skin, the fifth class, that of hæmorrhagic affections, characterized by an escape of red blood corpuscles from the cutaneous blood vessels, unaccompanied by inflammation or stasis. They are divided into "traumatic" and "essential" hæmorrhages.—**Neurotic dermatoses**. Ger., *neurotische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the third class, comprising "dermatoses due to disease of sensory (and also of trophic)

nerves." They are divided into two families. The first, consisting of those which have a cyclic (i. e., self-limited) course, includes herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; the second, consisting of those with an acyclic course, includes "neurotic inflammatory processes of the skin" (see ERYTHANTHEMA *neuriticum*), "neurotic oedemas of the skin," "neurotic atrophies of the skin," and "neurotic necroses of the skin."

DERMATOSOMES, *pl.* From δέρμα, the skin, and σῶμα, a body. Of Weisner, the knoblike thickenings in the spindle threads of a dividing nucleus. The fusion of these forms the cell plate.

DERMATOSPASMUS, *m.* From δέρμα, the skin, and σπασμός, a spasm. See CUTIS *anserina*.

DERMATOSTRUMA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, and struma, scrofula. See SCROFULODERMA.

DERMATOSYPHILIS, *f.* See SYPHILIDE.—**D. erythematosa**. See SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA.—**D. erythematosa circinata**. See Annular sypthilitic ROSEOLA.

DERMATOTHERAPEIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The therapeutics of skin diseases.

DERMATOTOMY. Lat., dermatotomia (from δέρμα, the skin, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., dermatotomie. Ger., Hautzerlegung. 1. Dissection of the skin. 2. The anatomy of the skin.

DERMATOTRAUMA, *n.* -trau/matos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., dermatotraume. Ger., Hautwunde. Traumatism of the skin.

DERMATOTYLOMA, *n.*, **DERMATOTYLOSIS**, *f.*, **DERMATOTYLUS**, *m.* From δέρμα, the skin, and τύλωμα, τύλωσις, or τύλος, a callosity. See CALLOSITY.

DERMATOTYPOSIS, *f.* Periodically recurring neuralgia of the skin, due to malaria.

DERMATOXERASIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, and ξηρασία, dryness. Dryness of the skin, xeroderma.

DERMATOZOÄ, *n. pl.* From δέρμα, the skin, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., dermatozoaires. Ger., Dermatozoën. Animal parasites of the skin.

DERMATOZOONOSIS, *f. pl.* From δέρμα, the skin, ζῶον, an animal, and νόσος, disease. Diseases of the skin due to animal parasites.

DERMATATROPHIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, and ατροφία, atrophy. Fr., dermatrophie. Ger., Hautatrophie. Atrophy of the skin.

DERMECPNOE, *f.* -ec/pnoes. From δέρμα, the skin, εκ, from, and πνοή, a breathing. Ger., Hautausdünstung. Cutaneous transpiration.

DERMECTASIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, and εκτασις, dilatation. See DERMATOLYSIS.

DERMELMINTHIASIS, *f.* -a/seos (-i'asis). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐλμυνς, a worm. Ger., Hautwurmsucht. Any animal parasitic disease of the skin.

DERMENCHYSIS, *f.* -chys/eos (-en/chysis). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἔγχυσις, an injection. Subcutaneous injection.

DERMEPENTHESIS, *f.* -the/seos (-en'thesis). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐνέθεσις, insertion. Skin grafting.

DERMEXANTHESIS, *f.* -the/seos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐξάνθησις, an eruption. A rash; in the pl., dermexantheses, Fuchs's third class of skin diseases, embracing, besides the exanthemata, miliaria, erysipelas, erythema, urticaria, herpes, and pemphigus.

DERMHÆMAL. From δέρμα, the skin, and αἷμα, blood. Relating to or connected with the hæmal spine of a vertebra, and with the skin.

DERMIC. See DERMAL.

DERMIS, *f.* See DERMA.

DERMITIS, *f.* See DERMATHÆMIA.

DERMOABDOMINALIS. From δέρμα, the skin, and abdomen, the belly. Pertaining to the skin of the abdominal region.

DERMOCYMA, *n.* -cym/atos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and κύμα, the fœtus. See FÆTUS *inclusus*.

DERMO'DES. See DERMATOID.

DERMOGRAPHY. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMOHÆMAL. See DERMHEMAL.

DERMOHÆMIA, *f.* See DERMATHÆMIA.

DERMO'IC. See DERMAL.

DERMOID. See DERMATOID; as a n., a d. cyst.

DERMOIDECTOMY. Excision of a dermoid cyst.

DERMOL. Bismuth chrysophanate.

DERMOLABIALIS. From δέρμα, the skin, and labium, a lip. Pertaining to the skin and the lips.

DERMOL'OGY. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMOMUSCULAR. From δέρμα, the skin, and musculus, a muscle. Fr., dermomusculaire. Pertaining to the skin and to the muscles (said of embryonic tissues from which they are developed).

DERMOMYCO'SIS, *f.* See DERMATOMYCOSIS.

DERMONEURAL. From δέρμα, the skin, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Pertaining to a neural spine and the skin.

DERMONOSOLOGIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMOPATHY. See DERMATOPATHY.

DERMORRHŒA, *f.* See DERMATORRHŒA.

DERMOSAPOL. A mixture of various fats; used as a soap basis.

DERMOSTENOSIS, *f.* -o/seos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., dermosténose. Ger., Hautverengerung. Tightening of the skin.

DERMOSTOSIS, *f.* -o/seos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification occurring in the derma.

DERMOSYNOVITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the skin and of a subcutaneous bursa.—**D. plantaris ulcerosa**. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot, proceeding from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity.

DERMOSYPHILIDE, **DERMOSYPHILIS**, **DERMOSYPHIL'ATHY**. See SYPHILIDE.

DERMOTOMY. From δέρμα, the skin, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., dermatomie. The anatomy or the dissection of the skin.

DERMOTYLOSIS, *f.* -o/seos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and τύλωσις, induration. Fr., dermatylose. Ger., Hautverhärtung. Induration of the skin.

DERMYDROPS, *m.* -ro'pos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Dropsy, or oedema, of the skin; in Struve's classification of skin diseases, an order including leucophlegmasia, anasarca, and oedema of the skin.

DERMYPERPHEBOSIS, *f.* -o/seos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, beyond, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., dermyperphlébose. Ger., venöse Dermypertrophie. Excessive vascularity of the skin.

DERMYPERTROPHIA, *f.* From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, beyond, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., dermypertrophie. Ger., Hautübernährung. Hypertrophy of the skin.

DERODIDYMUS, *m.* From δερν, the neck, and διδυμος, a twin. Fr., dérodidyme. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having two heads and a single trunk, with one sternum and two vertebral columns.

DERODYMUS, *m.* See DERODIDYMUS.

DERONCUS, *m.* From δέρη, the neck, and ὄγκος, a swelling. See GOÏTRE.

DEROSPASMUS, *m.* From δέρη, the neck, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., dérospasme. Ger., Halskrampf. Cramp of the neck.

DEROSPHINXIS, *f.* -sphinx/eos (-is). From δέρη, the neck, and σφίγξις, constriction. Strangulation.

DEROTOMY. From δέρη, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. See DECAPITATION.

DERRHIS, *f.* Der'rheos (-is). Gr., δέρρης. Ger., Thierhaut. 1. The derma. 2. A rough condition of the skin.

DERRIS, *f.* A genus of the Papilionaceæ.—**D. pinnata**. Fr., d. penné. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, where the root is employed as an ingredient of the masticatory, betel.—**D. uliginosa**. A species the stem

and leaves of which (called *duragaga*) are used by the Fijians to stupefy fish.

DER'TRON, Gr., *δέτρον*. An old name for the small intestine and the omentum.

DERYOPSPHINX'IS, f. From *δέρη*, the neck, and *ὑποσφίγγειν*, to constrict below. Strangulation.

DESALINA'TION. From *de* priv., and *sal*, salt. The removal of saline substances, as from the blood in cholera.

DESANIMA'NIA. From *de* priv., *animus*, the mind, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *désanimanie*. Ger., *mut(h)loser Wahnsinn*. Dementia.

DESCEMETI'TIS, f. Fr., *descémétite*. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet. Cf. *Serous* IRITIS.

DESCEN'DENS. -*den'tis*. Descending; as a n., a descending structure.—**D. noni**. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve given off at the point where it curves around the occipital artery, which passes down obliquely across the sheath of the carotid vessels (sometimes within it) to form a loop just below the middle of the neck with branches of the second and third cervical nerves.

DESCEN'SUS, m. Descent.—**Aquæ d.** An obsolete term for cataract and glaucoma.—**D. funiculi umbilicalis**. Incomplete prolapse of the umbilical cord during parturition.—**D. ovariorum**. 1. The descent of the ovaries during fetal life from the inner side of the Wolffian bodies to their normal position in the abdominal cavity. 2. The change in position of the ovaries in displacement of the uterus.—**D. testiculorum**. Fr., *descente des testicules*. Ger., *Hodensenkung*. The descent of the testicles into the scrotum.—**D. uteri**. Fr., *descente de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterensenkung*. A moderate prolapse of the uterus.

DESCENT'. Gr., *κατάβασις*. Lat., *descensio*, *descensus* (from *descendere*, to descend). Fr., *descente*. Ger., *Senkung* (1st def.), *Hinabsteigen* (1st def.), *Descendenz* (2d def.). 1. The act of moving downward or the state of having moved downward. 2. Ancestral origin.—**D. of the fœtus**. Fr., *descente de la partie fatale*. Ger., *Senkung des Fœtus*. The subsidence of the fœtus toward the close of gestation.—**D. of the testicles**. See **DESCENSUS testiculorum**.—**D. of the uterus**. See **DESCENSUS uteri**.

DESES'SIO, f. -*sio'nis*. From *desidere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool.

DESSICCANT. Lat., *desiccans*. Fr., *desséchant*. Ger., *austrocknend*. Causing desiccation.

DESICCA'TION. Lat., *desiccatio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Austrocknung*. The act or process of drying up.

DES'ICCATIVE. See **DESSICCANT**.

DES'ICCATOR. From *desiccare*, to dry. A vessel containing anhydrous sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, or some other strongly hygroscopic substance. When a body to be dried is placed either above or alongside of the acid, etc., in the d., which is made air-tight, the latter abstracts water from the former.

DESICH'THOL. Deodorized ichthyol.

DESIGNA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. That part of a prescription which enumerates the ingredients and their quantities.

DESINFY'CIENS, adj. See **DISINFECTANT**.

DESIPIEN'TIA, f. From *desipere*, to be foolish. Of Willis, a diseased perversion of the mental faculties, including hallucinations, delirium, frenzy, melancholy, and fatuity.

DES'MA, n. *Des'matos* (-is). Gr., *δέσμα*. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.

DES'MACYTE. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *κύτος*, a cell. A connective tissue cell.

DESMAL'GIA, f. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in a ligament.

DESMAME'BA, f. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *ἀμοιβή*, alternation. A connective tissue cell regarded as an amoeboid formation.

DESMANOMA'LIA, f. -*ma'lias*. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἀνωμαλία* an anomaly. Fr., *desmanomalie*. Ger., *Bänderabweichung*. An anomaly of a ligament.

DESMAN'THUS, m. Fr., *desmanthe*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**D. natans**, **D. triquetrus**. Ger., *schwimmender Büschelzopf*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and southern Asia; used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in kidney disease, and externally in inflammatory swellings.

DESMARE'TIA ACULEA'TA, f. Fr., *d. à aiguillons*. Ger., *stachelige Pinselstaude*. A melanospinous *Alga*, indigenous to the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, constituting one of the ingredients of Corsican moss.

DESMATAL'GIA, f. See **DESMALGIA**.

DESMATECTA'SIA, f. See **DESMECTASIS**.

DESMATI'TIS, f. See **DESMITIS**.

DESMATO'MIA, f. See **DESMOTOMY**.

DESMATOPATHI'A, f. See **DESMOPATHY**.

DESMATUR'GIA. See **DESMURGIA**.

DES'ME, f. *Des'mes*. Gr., *δέση*. See **DESMA**.

DESMECTA'SIA, **DESMEC'TASIS**, f. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. Fr., *desmectasie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandausdehnung*. Stretching of a ligament.

DESMI'CUS. Pertaining to or resulting from a ligature of the arteries; said also of the capsular ligaments and of surgical bandages.

DESMID'ION, n. Gr., *δεσμίδιον*. A small bandage.

DESMIOG'NATHUS, m. From *δέσμιος*, bound, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *desmiognathe*. A monster having a supplementary head attached to the lower jaw by ligamentous or muscular tissue.

DESMIS'TOS, m. From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *ιστός*, a fabric. Fr., *desmiste*. Ger., *Bindegewebe*. Connective tissue.

DESMI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *δεσμός*, a ligament. Fr., *desmite*. Inflammation of a ligament.

DESMOBACTE'RIA, n. pl. From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *βακτήριον* (see **BACTERIUM**). Fr., *desmobactéries*. Ger., *Desmobakterien*. Of Cohn, a tribe of *Bacteria* comprising *Bacillus* and *Vibrio*.

DES'MOBLAST. From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *βλαστός*, a bud. Of Rouber, that part of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in meroblastic ova, which gives rise to the entire vascular system, including the blood vessels and lymph vessels, and to the connective tissue substance of the embryo.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *χαλίνωσις*, relaxation. Relaxation of a ligament.

DESMO'DIUM, n. The tick trefoil, West Indian honeysuckle; a genus of leguminous plants.—**D. cæspitosum**. A plant found in Mauritius, the leaf and stem of which are used medicinally.—**D. erythrinæ folium**. A South American species. The natives use an infusion of the roots in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**D. heterophyllum**. *D. triflorum*.—**D. supinum**. A West Indian species. The root is highly prized as a remedy for dysentery.—**D. tortuosum**. A species found in the West Indies and South America, with a purgative root.—**D. triflorum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it supplies the place of *Trifolium* and *Medicago*. In Europe the fresh plant is used as an application to abscesses and wounds.

DESMODYN'IA, f. From *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *δούνη*, pain. Fr., *desmodynie*. Pain in a ligament.

DESMOG'NATHUS. Having the palate bones united.

DESMOG'RAPHY. Lat., *desmographia* (from *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *desmographie*. Ger., *Desmographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments.

DES'MOHÆM'OBLAST. From *δεσμός*, a bond, *αἷμα*, blood, and *βλαστός*, a germ. See **DESMOBLAST**.

DES'MOID. From *δέσμα*, a bundle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a bundle; as a n., of J. Müller, a fibroid tumor.

DESMOL'OGY. From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *desmologie*. Ger., *Desmologie, Gelenkbänderkunde* (1st def.), *Verbandlehre* (2d def.). 1. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. 2. The art of bandaging.

DESMO'MA, n. -*mom'atos* (-is). From *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Desmom*. A tumor formed of connective tissue. Cf. **DESMOMATA**.

DESMOM'ATA, n. pl. Of C. P. White, connective tissue tumors, including fibroma, lipoma, myxoma, chordoma, chondroma, osteoma, and glioma.

DES'MONOSOL'OGY, DES'MOPATHOL'OGY. Lat., *desmonosologia, desmopathologia* (from *δεσμός*, a ligament, *νόσος* or *πάθος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *desmonosologie, desmopathologie*. Ger., *Bänderleidenlehre*. The pathology of the ligaments.

DESMOP'ATHY. Fr., *desmopathie*. Ger., *Gelenkbänderleiden*. Disease of the ligaments.

DESMOPHLO'GIA, DESMOPHLOGO'SIS, f. From *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *φλογίζω*, to inflame. See **DESMITIS**.

DESMOP'RION, m. -*pri'onos* (-is). From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *πίρνω*, a saw. Fr., *d. Ger., gegliederte Säge*. A chain saw.

DESMORRH'EX'IS, f. -*rhex'eos* (-is). From *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *ῥήγις*, rupture. Fr., *desmorrhexie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandbruch*. Rupture of a ligament.

DESMOS, m. Gr., *δεσμός*. See **DESMIA**.

DESMO'SIS, f. -*mos'ios* (-is). From *δεσμός*, a bond. Any disease of connective tissue; more especially, as employed by Auspitz and others, a connective tissue skin disease.

DESMOT'OMY. Lat., *desmotomia* (from *δεσμός*, a ligament, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *desmotomie*. Ger., *Bänderzertheilung*. Division of a ligament or dissection of the ligaments.

DESMUR'GIA, f. From *δεσμός*, a bond, and *ἔργον*, performance. Fr., *desmurgie*. The art of applying bandages, ligatures, etc.

DESMUS, m. Gr., *δεσμός*. See **DESMIA**.

DESODORIF'ERANS, DESODORI'SANS. Deodorizing.

DESORGANISA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See **DISORGANIZATION**.

DESOXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide désoxalique*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_2H_3(OH)_2(CO.OH)_3$, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a salt of oxalic acid.

DESOXIDA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See **DEOXIDATION**.

DESOX'YALIZ'ARIN. See **ANTHAROBIN**.

DESOXYCODE'IN(E). The compound $C_{16}H_{21}NO_4$.

DESOXYDA'TIO, DESOXYGENA'TIO, f. See **DEOXYDATION**.

DESOX'YMOR'PHIN(E). The compound $C_{34}H_{19}NO_4$.

DESPUMA'TION. Lat., *despumatio*. Fr., *déspumation*. Ger., *Abschäumung*. The separation of the froth or scum from the surface of a liquor.

DESQUAMA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See **DESQUAMATION**.—**D. furfuracea.** Branny desquamation.—**D. lamellosa, D. membranacea.** Desquamation of the skin in the form of large membranelike lamellæ.—**D. neonatorum.** The desquamation of newborn infants, which takes place during the first week of life.—**D. siliquosa.** Desquamation of the skin, especially that of the hands, in the form of an unbroken layer of cuticle resembling a pod or husk.

DESQUAMA'TION. Gr., *ἐκλέπισις*. Lat., *desquamatio* (from *de* priv., and *squama*, a scale). Fr., *d. Ger., Abschuppung, Ablätterung*. 1. The exfoliation of laminae or scales of the epidermis, or the separation of osseous scales from a diseased bone. See **EXFOLIATION** and **SCALE**. 2. The operation of removing the covering which envelops certain bulbous roots.

DESQUAMATIVE. Fr., *desquamatif*. Pertaining to or attended with desquamation.

DESQUAMATO'RIMUM, n. An old name for a trephine for scaling off bone.—**D. trepanum.** See **D**.

DESTILLA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See **DISTILLATION**.—**Clyssi-formis d.** Distillation, by means of a tubulated retort,

of such substances as are apt to take fire and fulminate.

—**D. per ascensum.** Volatilization by means of an alembic when the head is considerably higher than the cucurbit.—**D. per deliquium.** Volatilization after previous liquefaction.—**D. per descensum.** Volatilization downward when the fire is applied around the top of the apparatus.—**D. uteri.** An old term for leucorrhœa.

DESUDA'TION. Lat., *desudatio* (from *desudare*, to sweat excessively). Fr., *désudation*. Ger., *starkes Schwitzen*. 1. Excessive sweating. 2. Sudamina.

DESULPHURA'TION, DESULPHURIZA'TION. Fr., *désulfuration*. Ger., *Entschwefelung*. The act or process of withdrawing sulphur from a compound.

DESURREC'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. From *desurgere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool.

DETA'RIMUM, n. Fr., *détar, détarie, détarion*. A genus of trees of the *Leguminosæ*.—**D. senegalense.** Fr., *détarion du Sénégal*. A species growing on the coast of Africa, especially of Rio Nuñez, the bark of which (termed by the natives *méli*) furnishes a poison which depresses the heart.—**D. senegalense amarum.** A variety of *D. senegalense* with bitter seeds, regarded by the natives as poisonous.

DETEN'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. Fr., *détente*. The cessation of a spasm; the return to a normal condition after nervous overexcitement.—**D. palpebrarum.** Adhesion, more or less complete, of the margins of the eyelids to each other.

DETER'GENT. Lat., *detergens*. Fr., *détergent, detersif*. Ger., *abführend, reinigend*. Cleansing, purging; as a n., a substance which cleanses, especially by external application.

DETERMINA'TION. Lat., *determinatio*. Fr., *détermination*. Ger., *Andrang* (1st def.), *Bestimmung* (2d def.).

1. A tendency in a definite direction, as of blood to a particular part. 2. The process of ascertaining to what genus, etc., an organism is to be assigned.

DETER'SION. Ger., *Reinigung*. A cleansing.

DETER'SIVE. See **DETERGENT**.

DETERSO'RIOUS. See **DETERGENT**.

DETESTA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. From *de* priv., and *testis*, a testicle. Castration.

DETONA'TION. Lat., *detonatio* (from *detonare*, to thunder severely). Fr., *détonation*. Ger., *D., Verpuffung*. A violent noise caused by a chemical decomposition or combination.

DETOR'SION. From *de* priv., and *torquere*, to twist. Ger., *D.* Untwisting; the restoration to its normal position of a distorted or deformed part (e. g., the straightening of the spine in scoliosis by twisting the body in a direction opposite to the abnormal curvature).

DETRAC'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. From *detrahere*, to draw away. Gr., *καθαίρεις*. A drawing or taking away.—**D. sanguinis.** Bloodletting.

DETRAC'TOR, m. -*tor'is*. Ger., *Niederzieher, Abzieher*. A depressor muscle.—**D. auris.** See **RETRAHENS auris**.

DETRAHENS. Acting as an abductor; as a n. m., see **DETRACTOR**.—**D. quadratus.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.

DETRI'TAL. Fr., *détritique*. Pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

DETRITION. Lat., *detrutio*. Fr., *détrition*. Ger., *Abreiben*. A wearing away, as by friction.

DETRI'TUS, m. From *deterere*, to wear away. Fr., *détritus*. Ger., *D.* 1. A powdery or granular product of friction or crushing. 2. The remains of a degenerated part.

DETRUNCA'TION. Lat., *detruncatio* (from *detruncare*, to cut off). Fr., *détroncation*. Ger., *D.* See **DECAPITATION**.

DETRU'SION. Lat., *detrusio*. A pushing away, dislodgment, expulsion.

DETRU'SOR, m. -*so'ris*. From *detrudere*, to push down. Ger., *Hinabtreiber*. 1. Anything, especially a muscle, which has the function of expelling a body or sub-

stance. 2. See DETRUSORIUM.—**D. urinæ.** Ger., *Harn-austreiber*. The external layer of the longitudinal muscular coat of the bladder.

DETRUSORIUM, n. An instrument for pushing foreign bodies down the œsophagus.

DETUBATION. The removal of an intubation tube.

DETUMESCENCE. Lat., *detumescencia* (from *detumescere*, to cease to be swollen). Fr., *détumescence*. Ger., *Entschwellung*. The subsidence of a swelling.

DEU'RENS. -ren'tis. From *deurare*, to scorch. Burning (said of fevers).

DEUS'TIO, f. -tio'nis. Gr., *ἐγκαυσις*. See ENCAUSIS.

DEUTENCEPHALON, n. From *δευτερος*, second, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTERGIA, f. From *δευτερος*, second, and *ἔργον*, action. Fr., *deutergie*. The secondary effect of medicines.

DEUTERIA, f. sing. and n. pl. Gr., *δευτερίας* (1st def.), *δευτέρια* (2d and 3d def's). 1. (F. sing.) a weak wine or wine mixed with water. 2. (N. pl.) the secundines. 3. (N. pl.) retention of the secundines, also the results of such retention.

DEUTERION, n. Gr., *δευτέριον*. The placenta.

DEUTEROALBUMOSE. See under ALBUMOSE.

DEUTEROGLOBULOSE. Ger., *D.* A variety of globulose discovered by Kühne and Chittenden.

DEUTEROL'OGY. Lat., *deuterologia* (from *δευτέριον*, the placenta, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *deutérologie*. Ger., *Deuterologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the placenta.

DEUTEROPATH'IC. Lat., *deuteropathicus* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *deutéropathique*. Ger., *deuteropathisch*. Occurring as a secondary affection.

DEUTEROPATHY. Gr., *δευτεροπάθεια* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *πάθος*, disease). Lat., *deuteropathia*. Fr., *deutéropathie*. Ger., *Nachkrankheit, Folgekrankheit*. A disease caused by a preceding disease; a pathological sequela.

DEUTERO'PIN(E). A homologue, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_5$, of cryptenine.

DEUTEROPLASM. Lat., *deuteroplasma* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *πλάσμα*, formed material). Fr., *deutéroplasme*. Ger., *Nahrungsdotter, Nebendotter*. Of Van Beneden, the nutritive yolk of an ovum.

DEUTEROPLASTOSPHÆRIA, n. pl. From *δευτερος*, second, *πλαστός*, formed, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *deutéroplastosphérie*. Ger., *secundäre Bildungskugeln*. Baumgartner's secondary formation globules, which, together with the yolk globules (protoplastophæria), form the first globular principles of organic bodies.

DEUTEROSCO'LEX, m. -e'cos (-is). A more correct form of *deutroscopex* (q. v.).

DEUTEROSCOPY. Lat., *deuteroscopia* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look at). Fr., *deutéroscopie*. Ger., *zweites Gesicht*. A form of hallucination or deception in which the individual pretends to be endowed with "second sight," i. e., the capability of foreseeing future events.

DEU'TEROSTOM'ATOUS. Having an opening from which the mouth develops, independent of the blastopore; said of gastrulæ.

DEUTEROX'ID(E). A more correct form of *deutoxide* (q. v.).

DEUTEROZO'OID. From *δευτερος*, second, *ζῶον*, a living being, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid after it has separated from its parent organism.

DEUTERYL. From *δευτερος*, second, and *ὑλη*, matter. Fr., *deutéryle*. Ger., *Nachstoff*. Secondary matter arising from primary matter by further development or other action.

DEUTOBRO'MID(E). Lat., *deutobromidium* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *βρώμος*, a stench [see BROMINE]). Fr., *deutobromure*. Ger., *Deutobromür*. The second in order of a series of bromides of the same base.

DEUTOCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *deutochloridum* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *χλωρός*, green [see CHLORINE]). Fr., *deutochlorure*. Ger., *Deutochlorür*. The second in order of a series of chlorides of the same base.

DEUTENOTHION'IC ACID. From *δευτερος*, second, *οἶνος*, wine, and *θειον*, sulphur. Fr., *acide deutenothionique*. Of Sertürner, the second of three sulphovinic acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

DEU'TOHYDROCHLO'RID(E). The second of a series of hydrochlorides of the same base.

DEUTOI'ODID(E). Lat., *deutoiodidum, deutoioduretum* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *ιώδης*, violet-colored [see IODINE]). Fr., *deutiodure, deutoiodure*. Ger., *Deutojodür*. The second in order of a series of iodides of the same base.

DEUTOMU'RIATE. Lat., *deutomurias*. See DEUTOHYDROCHLORIDE.

DEU'TOPLASM. See DEUTEROPLASM.

DEUTOPLAS'TIC. Relating to or of the nature of deuteroplasm.

DEUTOPSY'CHE, f. -psy'ches. From *δευτερος*, second, and *ψυχή*, the seat of the soul. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTOSCLE'ROUS. From *δευτερος*, second, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *deutosccléroux*. Becoming indurated secondarily to some antecedent morbid process.

DEUTOSCO'LEX, m. -e'cos (-is). From *δευτερος*, second, and *σκόληξ*, an intestinal worm. A scolex proper.

DEUTOSPER'MOBLASTS, pl. From *δευτερος*, second, *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *βλαστός*, a germ. The cells which arise by a division of the protospermoblasts, and are finally transformed into spermatozooids, the nucleus becoming the head and the cell body the tail of the spermatozoid.

DEUTOSUL'PHATE. Fr., *deutosulfate*. Ger., *Deutosulfat*. A disulphate.

DEUTOSUL'PHID(E). Lat., *deutosulphidum, deutosulphuretum*. Fr., *deutosulfure*. Ger., *Deutosulfür*. A disulphide.

DEUTOX'ID(E). Lat., *deutoxydum, deutoxidum* (from *δευτερος*, second, and *ὀξύς*, sharp [see OXYGEN]). See DIOXIDE.

DEU'TYL. From *δευτερος*, second. Ethyl.

DEUTYL'IC. See ETHYLIC.

DEVALGA'TUS. From *de* intens., and *valgus*, bow-legged. Bandy-legged.

DEVAPORATION, n. The condensation of vapor into water.

DE'VEHENT. Lat., *devehens*. See EFFERENT.

DEVEL'OPER. In photography, an agent which renders visible the image upon an exposed plate.

DEVELOPMENT. Lat., *evolutio*. Fr., *développement*. Ger., *Entwicklung, Entwicklung*. 1. A process of formation, especially of an embryo. 2. In photography, the process by which an image on a plate is made visible. 3. In biology, increase or differentiation of structure.—**Axial d.** D. which proceeds from one or more axes.—**Central d.** D. which proceeds from one or more centres.—**Continuous d.** D. in which "the whole product of a germ coheres in one mass"—e. g., a vertebrate.—**Discontinuous d.** D. in which the whole germ product does not cohere in one mass—e. g., an animal which gives off buds, etc., as a polyp, which become independent animals; or a plant, as the strawberry, which reproduces by suckers.—**Multiaxial d.** D. which proceeds from more than one axis.—**Multi-central d.** D. which proceeds from more than one centre.—**Recurrent d., Retrograde d.** That form of d. in which the adult individual is less highly developed than the embryo.—**Uniaxial d.** D. which takes place around a single axis.—**Unicentral d.** D. which proceeds from a single centre.

DEVELOPMENTAL. Pertaining to development.

DEVEN'TRIS. From *de* priv., and *venter*, the belly. See ACCELIOUS.

DEVERSO'RIUM, *n.* From *devertere*, to turn aside. Lit., a wayside inn; an old name for the receptaculum chyli.

DEVERTIC'ULUM, *n.* See DIVERTICULUM.

DEVIATION. Fr., *déviation*. Ger., *Richtungsveränderung*. The state of becoming or of being turned away from the normal or ordinary course or direction.—**Conjugate d. of the head and eyes**. Fr., *déviation conjuguée de la tête et des yeux*. In paralytics, a d. of the face and eyes toward the paralyzed side.—**D. of the menses**. Fr., *déviation des règles, déviation menstruelle*. Vicarious and supplementary menstruation.—**D. of the uterus**. Fr., *déviation de l'utérus*. Any change in the normal direction of the uterus, regardless of its situation.—**Primary d. of the eye**. Fr., *déviation primaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Primärablenkung des Auges*. The d. of the originally squinting eye in a case of strabismus.—**Secondary d. of the eye**. Fr., *déviation secondaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Secundärablenkung des Auges*. The associated movement made by the healthy eye in strabismus when it is excluded from the visual act, and the patient is made to fix with the squinting eye.

DEVIL'S GRIP. A name given in Virginia to an epidemic disease that prevailed there in 1888, resembling dengue, but of brief duration, and attacking young persons almost exclusively.

DEVIRGINATION. From *de priv.*, and *virgo*, a virgin. See DEFLORATION.

DEVISCERATION. See EVISCERATION.

DEVITALIZATION. From *de priv.*, and *vita*, life. The impairment or destruction of vitality; in dentistry, the operation of anæsthetizing the sensitive pulp of a tooth, popularly known as "killing the nerve."

DEVITRIFICATION, DEVITRIFICATION. From *de priv.*, *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *dévitrification*. The destruction of vitrification; the removal of the glasslike nature of a substance.

DEXIOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *δεξιός*, on the right side, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *dexiocardie, dexiocardiopathie*. Ger., *Dexiocardie*. Misplacement of the heart upon the right side.

DEX'IS, *f.* *Dex'cos* (-is). Gr., *ὑἱς*. The act of biting; also a bite.

DEXTERITAS, *f.* -a'tis. From *dexter*, skillful. Fr., *dextérité*. Dexterity, skill.—**D. linguæ**. Syn.: *volubilitas linguæ*. The capability of moving the tongue backward to an extraordinary extent, so that its tip touches the velum palati.

DEXTRAD. Toward the right side.

DEXTRAL. Fr., *dextre*. Ger., *rechtsseitig*. Situated on or pertaining to the right side.

DEXTRALITY. The state of being dextral.

DEXTRANE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dextran*. Fermentable gum, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in unripe beet root and produced in the manufacture of beet sugar; also developed in the mucic and lactic fermentations. It is highly dextrorotary.

DEXTRIN. Lat., *dextrinum* (from *dexter*, right, on account of its power of rotating the plane of polarization to the right). Fr., *dextrine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D., Stärkekugumi*. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, of diastase, and of animal ferments, and also by a dry heat of $200^{\circ} C.$, according to some authors. It is an uncrystallizable, insipid, odorless, yellowish-white, brittle substance, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and precipitated as a hydrate from its solutions by strong alcohol. It is not colored blue by iodine, nor does it ferment by contact with yeast, nor yield any sugar to Frommer's test, if pure. By diastase it is converted into maltose, and by boiling with dilute acids it is transformed into dextrose (or ordinary glucose) or, according to some, into maltose. There are several varieties of d. (erythrod', achrod', etc.), into which starch is converted by the

action of animal ferments. A form of d. has been obtained by Musculus and von Meyer from glucose which has a specific dextrorotary power of 131° to 134° . D. much resembles gum arabic, for which it is often used.—**Animal d.** See GLYCOGEN.—**D. alcoholate**. A pulverulent substance, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{14} + C_2H_6O$.—**Glycogen d.** A form of d. produced by the action of ferments on glycogen. Two varieties have been described. It occurs in muscular tissue after death, from the conversion of the glycogen existing there during life.—**Hepatic d.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Insoluble d.** Of Musculus, a d. obtained by heating starch with acetic acid, soluble when digested with water at $100^{\circ} C.$, and appearing, when evaporated, in the form of a yellowish powder resembling ordinary d.—**Triacetyl d.** Ger., *Triacetyl d.* A compound, $n[C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_3O_5]$, of d. with acetic anhydride. It is an amorphous substance insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in acetic acid.

DEXTRI'NA, *f.* See DEXTRIN.

DEXTRIN'IC. Fr., *dextrinique*. Of or pertaining to dextrin.

DEXTRI'NUM, *n.* See DEXTRIN.

DEXTROCAMP'HORIN. Fr., *dextro-camphorine*. A dextrorotary glyceride formed by the action of camphoric acid on glycerin at $200^{\circ} C.$

DEXTROCAR'VOL. An oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, obtained by the fractional distillation of oil of caraway, of fennel, or of dill.

DEX'TROFORM. A condensation product of dextrin and formaldehyde; used as a source of formaldehyde vapor in disinfection.

DEXTROGLUCOSE. See DEXTROSE.

DEX'TROGYR. A dextrorotary substance.

DEXTROGY'RATE, DEX'TROGYRE, DEXTROGY'ROUS, *adj's.* From *dexter*, on the right, and *γῑpos*, a twin. See DEXTROROTARY.

DEXTRON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dextronique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, isomeric with gluconic acid, derived from dextrin.

DEXTROPIMAR'IC ACID. See under PIMARIC ACID.

DEXTROROTARY, DEXTROROTATORY. From *dexter*, to the right, and *rotare*, to turn. Rotating the plane of polarization to the right.

DEXTROSAC'CHARIN. A mixture of 1 part of saccharin and 2,000 parts of glucose.

DEXTROSAL, DEXTROSE'. Lat., *dextrorsus*. Turning toward the right.

DEX'TROSE. From *dexter*, right, on account of its dextrorotary power. Ger., *D.* Glucose.—**D. sulphuric**. Sulphuric and containing glucose.—**D. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Dextrose-Schwefelsäure*. See SULPHOGLUCIC ACID.

DEXTRORTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dextrotratrique*. Ger., *Rechtsweinsäure*. Dextrorotary (ordinary) tartaric acid.

DEXTROVER'SION. From *dexter*, to the right, and *vertere*, to turn. Inclination to the right side (said of the uterus when its fundus is so directed).

DEXTROVOL'UBILIS. From *dexter*, to the right, and *volvere*, to turn. See DEXTROSE.

DEYAMIT'TIN. A neutral crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_2NO_3$, obtained from *Cissampelos pareira*.



THE DHOOLEY. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

DHOO'LEY (Hind.), *n.* Said to be more properly written *doli*. A form of stretcher used in Bengal.

DHOUNA. The resin of *Vatica robusta*.

DIAB'ASIS, *f.* -ba'seos (-ab'asis). Gr., διάσσις (from διαβαίνειν, to pass through). A channel.—**D. abdominis**, **D. inguinalis**. See *Inguinal CANAL*.

DIAB'EBOS. Gr., διαβεβώς. Separated, spread apart (said by Hippocrates of the malleoli).

DIABEN'ZENE. See DIAZOBENZENE.

DIABETES, *m.* Gr., διαβήτης (from διαβαίνειν, to pass through). Fr., diabète. Ger., *D.*, *Harnruhr*. A morbid condition characterized by the habitual secretion of an excessive amount of urine. When the term is used without qualification, it is usually understood to mean *d. mellitus* (*q. v.*).—**Acute d.** Fr., *diabète aigu*. A form of *d. mellitus* in which a large quantity of sugar suddenly appears in the urine, and as suddenly disappears. The phenomenon has usually a nervous or morbid cause.

—**Alternating d.** Fr., *diabète alternant*. A form of *d. mellitus* which alternates with some other disease, especially with gout or rheumatism. Rayer mentions cases in which the urine at one time contained sugar and at another was loaded with uric acid.—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Artificial d.** Fr., *diabète artificiel*. *D. mellitus* produced in animals by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain or by poisoning with woorara.—**Bronze d.** Fr., *diabète bronzé*. *D.* with bronzing of the skin and generally with hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver.—**Cerebral d.** *D. mellitus* occurring in individuals suffering from some cerebral lesion, such as cerebral hæmorrhages, causing paralysis of various kinds.—**Cerebrospinal d.** *D.* caused by disease of the brain and spinal cord.—**Chylous d.** Fr., *diabète chyleux*. *D.* associated with chyluria.—**Climacteric d.**

A term that has been applied to *d.* showing itself in apparent connection with the menopause.—**Conjugal d.** *D.* occurring simultaneously in a husband and wife; a condition observed by Debove in 10 per cent. of a series of 50 patients. By Lécorché this coincidence was thought due to the fact that these couples had had the same defective alimentation, or else had shared a common anxiety; by Debove it was ascribed to either chance, contagion, or unknown causes.—**Consecutive d.** *D.* developed during the course of a chronic disease having a tendency to cachexia.—**Curable d.** Temporary or transient *d.*—**Curare d.** Glycosuria due to the toxic action of curare.—**D. anglicus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D. decipiens**. *D.* characterized by saccharine urine without increase in the quantity of urine.—**D. gastroenterogenes**. *D. mellitus* dependent on gastrointestinal disease.—**D. hepatogenes**. Fr., *diabète du foie*. *D. mellitus* dependent on disease of the liver.—**D. inositus**. A form of *d.* in which inosite takes the place of grape sugar.—**D. insipidus**. See *POLYURIA*.—**D. mellitus**. Fr., *diabète sucré*. Ger., *Zuckerharnruhr*. Syn.: *glycosuria mellitica*. A disease characterized by the secretion of an excessive amount of urine containing sugar, causing emaciation, thirst, and dryness of the skin, and usually ending in death, either by exhaustion or in an attack of coma. In many cases there is a tendency to ulcerative and gangrenous affections of the skin. The pathology is various, the primary diseased action taking place in the brain, the liver, or some other organ.—**D. neurogenes**. An affection of the brain or certain nerves, sometimes resulting in *d. mellitus*.—**D. spurius**. See *POLYURIA*.—**D. traumaticus**. Glycosuria from traumatism of the nervous system, as in concussion of the brain.—**D. verus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D. weed**. The *Actinomeris helianthoides*.—**Diathetic d.** *D.* of indefinite duration depending upon some deep-seated vitiation of nutrition, and distinguished from that due to pregnancy, lactation, or traumatism of the nervous system.—**Emaciating d.** Fr., *diabète maigre*. Of Lancereaux, *d.* in patients who were spare at the beginning of the disease, and who have some alteration of the pancreas leading to the suppression of the functions of that gland.

It is usually of rapid course.—**English d.** Lat., *d. anglicus*. See *D. mellitus*.—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diabète gras*. Of Lancereaux, a disease of which the first phase is obesity without polyuria or glycosuria, these symptoms appearing later and being accompanied by polydipsia and polyphagia, which begin insidiously. The course of the disease is slow, often irregular. The cause is unknown.

—**Gastroenterogenous d.** *D.* originating by reflex action, from disease of some portion of the gastrointestinal tract.—**Gouty d.** Fr., *diabète gouteux*. A form of *d.* occurring in robust subjects living luxuriously. Such patients are usually obese, and show other signs of having an arthritic diathesis, such as rheumatism, gout, gravel, asthma, etc.—**Hepatic d.** Fr., *diabète hépatique*. *D. mellitus* occurring coincidentally with some affection of the liver.—**Hydruric d.** A *d.* in which the elimination of water alone (in the urine) is in excess, without augmentation of the solid principles of the urine.—**Hysterical d.** The polyuria of hysteria.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diabète intermittent*. That form of *d.* which disappears at times, and then recurs again. The urine during digestion is saccharine, while that of other periods is not.—**Irritating d.** Fr., *diabète irritatif*. Of Schiff, artificial *d.* produced by a lesion of the medulla oblongata or the spinal cord.—**Latent d.** Fr., *diabète latent*. *D.* which exists a longer or shorter period before sugar is discovered in the urine.—**Lipogenic d.** A disease of fat persons characterized by transient glycosuria resulting from the diminished power of the fat-infiltrated muscle cells to convert sugar into glycogen; it is not infrequently followed by true *d.*—**Morphine d.** A form of *d.* sometimes observed after the administration of large doses of morphine, which are supposed to act directly upon the diabetic centre in the medulla oblongata.—**Mosler's d.** Of Mosler, polyuria supposed to be caused by the presence of an excess of inosite in the blood.—**Muscular d.** *D.* due to deficient glycogenic function of the muscles.—**Natural d.** See *Primitive d.*

—**Non-saccharine d.** See *POLYURIA*.—**Pancreatic d.** Of Lancereaux, *d.* with rapid progress, characterized by loss of strength, great thirst, polyphagia, violent epigastric pain, wasting, and loss of sexual desire, with at first diurnal, and afterward, also, nocturnal polyuria, atrophy of the pancreas, and partial atrophy of the pancreatic duct, phthisis developing at the apices of both lungs, and death occurring with a low axillary temperature.—**Paralytic d.** Fr., *diabète paralytique*. Of Schiff, permanent glycosuria produced by section of the anterior columns of the spinal cord at or above the level of the fourth cervical vertebra, which causes, among other phenomena, paralysis of the vasomotor nerves of the liver.—**Periodic d.** Fr., *diabète périodique*. See *Intermittent d.*—**Phlorrhizin d.** Glycosuria due to the ingestion of phlorrhizin.—**Phosphatic d.** A morbid condition characterized by the continuous excretion of excessive amounts of phosphates in the urine, with symptoms somewhat like those of *d. mellitus*.—**Primitive d.** Fr., *diabète primitif*. Of Lécorché, *d. mellitus* which is not dependent on any local alteration, but develops from general causes. It is the common form of *d.*—**Punctured d.** Ger., *Stichdiabetes*. Artificial *d.* produced by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**Resorption d.** Glycosuria due to the absorption of sugar into the blood.—**Saccharine d.** See *D. mellitus*.—**Symptomatic d.** Of Lécorché, *d.* due to a lesion of the nervous system or the liver or to gout or syphilis.—**Syphilitic d.** *D. mellitus* due to syphilis, either to a syphilitic cerebral neoplasm or to the general influence of syphilis on the organism.—**True d.** See *D. mellitus*.—**Ureal d.** Fr., *diabète par excès d'urée*. *D.* attributed to an excessive formation of urea.

DIABETIC. Lat., *diabeticus*. Fr., *diabétique*. Ger., *diabetisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of diabetes; as a n., a person affected with diabetes.

DIABET'ICO. A champagnelike drink containing saccharin, for use by diabetics.

DIABE'TIN. Levulose.

DIABETOM'ETER. From διαβήτης, diabetes, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diabétomètre*. An instrument for estimating the quantity of sugar in a given specimen of diabetic urine. Polariscopes especially constructed for the purpose have been used upon the principle that a saccharine fluid always rotates polarized light, and that the amount of rotation is in exact proportion to the density of the solution.

DIABETOPH'THISIS, f. -*this'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). Fr., *diabétophthisié*. Ger., *Harnruhrschwindsucht*. Syn.: *tabes diabetica*. Emaciation due to diabetes.

DIABOLEP'TIC. From διάβολος, the devil, and λήψις, a seizure. Of Maudsley, an ecstatic who professes to have supernatural communications.

DIAB'OLOTA'RACHE, f., **DIAB'OLOTHOR'YBOS, m.** From διάβολος, the devil, and ταραχή or θόρυβος, confusion, uproar. See BRUIT de diable.

DIABOT'ANON, n. indecl. Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ βοτανῶν, a plaster made from plants. Ger., *Krüuterpflaster*. Of Galen, a certain resolvent plaster made of many herbs.

DIABRO'SIS, f. -*bros'eos* (-*is*). Gr., διαβρωσις. See ANABROSIS.

DIABROT'IC. Lat., *diabroticus*. See ANABROTIC.

DIACADMI'AS, n. indecl. Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ καδμείας. Fr., *diacadmie*. Of Scribonius Largus, a certain plaster the base of which was cadmia.

DIACALAMIN'THES, n. indecl. Gr., (ἀντιδοτον) διὰ καλαμίνης. Of Myrepsus, an antidote the base of which was calamin.

DIACAR'CINON, n. indecl. Gr., (ἀντιδοτον) διὰ καρκινῶν. Fr., *d.* Of Galen, an antidote against rabies, made from the crab.

DIACAR'THAMU, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κάρθαμον. Fr., *diacarthame*. An old purgative tablet or electuary containing carthamus seeds.

DIACA'RYON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ καρῶν. An old extract made from green nuts and honey.

DIACAS'SIAS, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κασσίας. Fr., *diacasse*. An old purgative electuary having cassia as the basis.

DIACASTO'RIU, n. indecl. Gr., (ἀντιδοτον) διὰ καστόριον. An old antidote of which castoreum was the principal ingredient.

DIACATHOL'ICON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ καθολικῶν. An old purgative electuary containing rhubarb and various aromatics.

DIACAU'SIS, f. -*cau'seos* (-*is*). From διά, thoroughly, and καῖσις, a burning. Fr., *diacausie*. Ger., *starkes Brennen*. 1. A severe burn, deep cauterization. 2. A great heat of the body.

DIACAUS'TIC. Lat., *diacausticus*. Fr., *diacaustique*. Ger., *diacaustisch*. Very caustic.

DIACER'ATON, n. indecl. Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ κερατῶν. Of Celsus, a collyrium consisting chiefly of hartshorn.

DIACETAL'DANE. Of Riban, eroticine aldehyde.

DIACET'AMID(E). Fr., *diacétamide*. An acetyl substitution compound, (C₂H₃O)₂NH, of ammonia.

DIACETAN'ILID(E). The compound C₆H₅N(C₂H₃O₂)₂, similar in medicinal action to acetanilide, but more energetic.

DIA'CETATE. Fr., *diacétate*. Ger., *Diacetat*. The second of a series of similar acetates.

DIACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Diactensäure*. A dense, colorless liquid, of very acid reaction, sometimes found in diabetic urine, where its presence is of grave import. Urine containing it is reddened by the addition of ferric chloride.

DIA'CETIN. Glyceryl diacetate, C₃H₅(OH)(C₂H₃O₂)₂.

DIA'CETOTARTAR'IC ACID. Normal ethyl tartarate.

DIACETOX'YL. A bivalent radicle consisting of a double molecule of acetoxy. (C₂H₃O)₂.

DIACETU'RIA, f. Fr., *diacéturie*. Ger., *Diaceturie*. The condition in which the urine contains diacetic acid.

DIA'CETYL. A double molecule of acetyl, (C₂H₃O)₂.

DIA''CETYLAPOPSEUDAC'ONIN(E). A 2-molecule acetyl substitution compound of apopseudaconine, C₂₇H₃₈(C₂H₃O)₂NO₈.

DIA''CETYLCODE'IN(E). A crystalline base, C₄₀H₄₆N₂O₈ = C₃₆H₄₀(C₂H₃O)₂N₂O₆.

DIACET'YLENE. Fr., *diacétylène*. Ger., *Diacetylen*. A polymeric modification of acetylene, C₄H₄.

DIA''CETYLMO'R'PHIN(E). A substance, C₃₄H₃₆(C₂H₃O)₂N₂O₆, of which there are two isomeric modifications formed by the action of glacial acetic acid or of acetic anhydride on morphine.

DIA''CETILPYROCAT'ECHIN. Ger., *Diacetatbrenzcatechin*. An acetyl substitution product of pyrocatechin, C₆H₄(O.C₂H₃O)₂.

DIA''CETYLRESOR'CIN. Ger., *Diacetatresorcin*. Resorcin diacetate, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, isomeric with diacetylpyrocatechin.

DIA''CETILTAN'NIN. See TANNIGEN.

DIA''CETYLURE'A. Ger., *Diactoxylharnstoff*. An acetyl substitution product of urea, CON₂H₂(C₂H₃O)₂ = C₅H₈N₂O₃.

DIACHAL'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-*chal'asis*). From διαχαλάν, to slacken. Fr., *diachalasie*. Ger., *Auseinandergehen*. Separation; the formation of a fissure.

DIACHALAS'MA, n. -*las'matos* (-*is*). Gr., διαχάλασμα. Ger., *Trennung, Spalte*. A hiatus, separation, cleft.

DIACHALAS'TICUS. Arising from or dependent on a diachalasma.

DIACHEIRIS'MUS, m. Gr., διαχειρισμός. Fr., *diacheirisme*. Any manual operation, especially the art of preparing medicines.

DIACHELID'ONON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χελιδόνων. An ancient medicinal preparation made of swallows.

DIACHORE'MA, n. -*em'atos* (-*is*). Gr., διαχώρημα. Fr., *diachorème*. Excrement.

DIACHORE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., διαχώρησις. Fr., *diachorèse*. Ger., *Kot(h)abgang*. The excretion of excrementitious matter.

DIACHORET'IC. Gr., διαχωρητικός. Lat., *diachoreticus*. Fr., *diachorétique*. Ger., *abführend*. Laxative.

DIACHO''ROPSORI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From διαχωρεῖν, to pass through, and ψωρίασις (see PSORIASIS). Ger., *ausbreitende Schuppenflechte*. Diffuse psoriasis.

DIACHRI'SIS, f. -*chri'seos* (-*is*). From διά, thoroughly, and χρίσις, inunction. Thorough inunction.

DIACHRIS'MA, n. -*chris'matos* (-*is*). Gr., διάχρισμα. An ointment.

DIACHRIS'TA, n. pl. Gr., διαχριστά. Certain ancient detersive preparations to be applied to the uvula, tongue, palate, fauces, etc.

DIACH'YLON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χυλῶν. Fr., d. Ger., D. 1. Anciently, a mucilaginous mixture used in the preparation of salves and plasters. 2. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI* (under PLUMBUM).—**Compound d.**, **D. compositum, D. cum gummi.** See *Emplastrum GALBANI* (under GALBANUM).—**D. magnum.** See *Greater d.*—**D. magnum cum gummi.** See *Emplastrum GALBANI* (under GALBANUM).—**D. ointment.** See *Unguentum d.*—**D. plaster, D. simplex.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI* (under PLUMBUM).—**Emplastrum d. compositum, Great d. with gums.** Galbanum plaster.—**Greater d.** Lat., *d. magnum*. An old preparation of various mucilages and vegetable juices with rosin and yellow wax.—**Simple d.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI* (under PLUMBUM).—**Unguentum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.].

Fr., *onguent d., pommade de d.* Ger., *Diachylonsalbe*. D. ointment; made by melting together 60 parts of lead plaster, 39 parts of olive oil, and 1 part of oil of lavender [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of lead plaster and olive oil [Ger. Ph.], or equal parts of lead plaster and linseed oil [Ger. Ph., 1872].

DIACH'YSIS, *f.* -chys'eos (-ach'ysis). Gr., διάχυσις. Fr., *diachyse*. Ger., *flüssige Verbreitung*. Effusion, diffusion, liquefaction, fusion, resolution.

DIACHYT'IC. Gr., διαχυτικός. Lat., *diachyticus*. Fr., *diachytique*. Discutient, solvent.

DIACH'YTOPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From διαχύνει, to expand, and φλόγωσις, inflammation. Fr., *diachytophlogose*. Ger., *zerstreute Entzündung*. Diffuse inflammation.

DIA'CID. From δις, twice, and *acidus*, acid. Having an acidity of two; of an acid or acid salt, containing 2 atoms of replaceable hydrogen; of a base, capable of replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in an acid.

DIACINNAMU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ κιννάμωμον. An ancient antidote consisting chiefly of cinnamon.

DIACINE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., διακίνημα. A dislocation.

DIACLA'SIA, *f.* From διακλάν, to break in two. Fr., *diaclease*. An abandoned method of amputation devised by Maisonneuve, consisting in first breaking the bone and then dividing the soft parts with an écraseur.

DIAC'LASIS, *f.* -clas'eos (-ac'lasis). Gr., διάκλασις. See REFRACTION.

DI'ACLAST. From διακλάν, to break in pieces. Of L. D. Harlow, a screw perforator for craniotomy.

DIACLAS'TIC. Lat., *diaclasticus*. Fr., *diaclastique*. Ger., *diaclastisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on refraction.

DIAC'LYSIS, *f.* -clys'eos (-ac'lysis). Gr., διάκλυσις. See DIACLYSMUS.

DIACLYS'MA, *n.* -clys'matos (-is). Gr., διακλύσμα. Ger., *Mundspülwasser*. A mouth wash or gargle.

DIACLYS'MUS, *m.* Gr., διακλυσμός (from διακλύζειν, to rinse). The act of washing out the mouth or throat.

DIACOCYME'ION, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κυκνήων. See DIAPRUNON.

DIACOC'H'LACON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κοχλαχών. An old sudorific consisting of milk in which red hot flints had been quenched.

DIACOD'ION, **DIACOD'UM**, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κωδείων. Fr., *diacode*. Ger., *Diakodie*, *Mohnkopfsirup*. An old form of syrup of poppy heads. The modern French preparation consists of 1 part of extract of opium, 9 parts of distilled water, and 1,990 parts of syrup.

DI'ACELE. Lat., *diacelia* (from διά, through, and κοιλία, a cavity). 1. Of B. G. Wilder, the third ventricle of the brain. 2. The cavity of the diencephalon.

DIACELLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From διά, through, and κοίλος, hollow. See CANALIZATION (1st def.).

DIACOLOCYN'THIDOS, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κολοκυνθίδος. Fr., *diacolocynthide*. An old drastic electuary of which colocynth was the chief ingredient.

DIACOM'MA, *n.* -com'matos (-is). Gr., διάκομμα. Of Hippocrates, something cut away or cut off.

DIACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diaconique*. An acid, C₁₈H₁₀O₁₂, derived from citric acid.

DIAC'OPE, *f.* -ac'opes. Gr., διακοπή (from διά, thoroughly, and κόπτειν, to cut). Fr., *diacope*. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. 1. An incised wound of the skull without the separation of a fragment. 2. A longitudinal fracture of a bone.

DIACOPRÆ'GON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κόπρ' αἰγῶν. Fr., *diacoprégie*. Ger., *Ziegenkotharznei*. An ancient remedy prepared with goats' dung; used for disorders of the spleen and the parotid gland.

DIACORAL'LION, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κοράλλων. An ancient medicine the principal ingredient of which was coral.

DIACORONOP'ODOS, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ κορωνόποδος. An ancient antidote made from a species of *Coronopus*.

DIAC'ORU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἄκρον. An ancient cephalic medicine made from *Calamus aromaticus*.

DIACOUS'TIC. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *diakustisch*. Pertaining to diacoustics.

DIACOUS'TICS, *sing.* From διά, through, and ἀκούειν, to hear. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *Diakustik*. That branch of physics which treats of the refraction of sound.

DIACRA'NIAN. From διά, lightly, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *diacranien*. Attached to the skull by a movable articulation (said of the lower jaw).

DIACRANTE'RIAN, **DIACRANTER'IC**. From διά, apart, and κραντήρ, a wisdom tooth. Having the wisdom teeth separated from those in front of them by a considerable interval.

DIAC'RISIS, *f.* -cris'eos (-ac'risis). Gr., διάκρισις (from διακρίνειν, to separate). Fr., *diacrise*. Ger., *D.* 1. A change in the character of a secretion. 2. A crisis or a critical evacuation. 3. Diagnosis.—**Follicular d.** An abnormal change in the secretions of follicular glands (e. g., in those of the intestines during inflammatory diarrhœa).

DIACRIT'IC(AL). Lat., *diacriticus*. Fr., *diacritique*. Ger., *diakritisch*. Distinguishing, diagnostic (said of symptoms).

DIAC'ROCUCU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ κρόκου. Fr., *diacrocion*. An ancient collyrium made with saffron.

DIACRYD'IUM, *n.* Scammony.

DIAC'RYLATE. A salt of diacrylic acid.

DIACRYL'IC ACID. A substance, C₆H₅O₄, a polymeride of acrylic acid, obtained as a sodium salt by heating sodium hydrolate.

DIACTIN'IC. From διά, through, and ακτίς, a ray. Capable of transmitting actinic rays.

DIAC'TINISM. The state of being diactinic.

DIACYDO'NION, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κνδώνων. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Quittenarznei*. An old purgative electuary the basis of which was syrup of quinces.

DIACYMI'NU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ κύμινου. A certain ancient plaster containing cumin.

DI'AD. From δις, twice. An element or radicle having an atomicity of two; a bivalent element.

DIADAPH'NIDON, **DIADAPH'NIDOS**, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ σαφνίδων, (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ σαφνίδος. Of Celsus, an irritant plaster made from bayberries.

DIAD'E'MA, *n.* -dem'atos (-is). Gr., διάδημα. Fr., *diadème*. Ger., *Diadem*, *Kronenbinde* (1st def.). 1. A filletlike bandage for the head. 2. An old name for a child's caul.

DI'ADERM. From δις, twice, and δέρμα, skin. Of Minot, a blastoderm composed of two layers, the ectoderm and the entoderm, and containing between them the segmentation cavity.

DIADERMIATRI'A, *f.* From διά, through, δέρμα, the skin, and ιατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *diadermiatrie*. Endermic medication.

DIAD'EX'IS, **DIAD'OCHE**, *f.* -dex'eos (-is), -ad'oches (-is). Gr., διάδεξις, διαδοχή. Fr., *diadexie*, *diadoche*. Ger., *Diadoche*, *Umwandlung*. A change of a disease into another having a different location and character.

DIAD'OSIS, *f.* -do'seos (-ad'osis). Gr., διάδοσις (from διαδίδοναι, to distribute). 1. Of Galen, the distribution of nutritive matter in the animal economy. 2. A diminution or cessation of a disease.

DIÆR'ESIS, *f.* -res'eos (-æ'r'esis). Gr., διαίρεσις. Fr., *dierèse*. Ger., *Zerreissung*, *Trennung*. 1. Division in cells. 2. Of Galen, a solution of continuity.

DIÆRET'IC. Gr., διαιρητικός. Lat., *diæreticus*. Fr., *diéretique*. Ger., *ätzend*. Corroding, escharotic.

DIÆ'TA, *f.* -æ'tes. Gr., δίδιτα. See DIET and REGIMEN.—**D. carnis**. See MEAT DIET.—**D. juris**, **D. jusculi**. See LIQUID DIET.—**D. lactea**, **D. lactis**. See MILK DIET.—**D. sicca**. See DRY DIET.

DIÆTE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., διαίτημα. A prescribed course of life, especially as to diet.

DIÆTET'ICUS. Gr., διαιτητικός. See DIETETIC; as a *n.*, in the *f. sing.*, *diætetica*, see DIETETICS.

DIATHERAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *διά*, by means of, *αἶθρ*, ether, and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Of Legrip, a process of extracting fresh vegetable substances by maceration and displacement with ether.

DIAGLAU'CIU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά γλαύκιν*. Of Scribonius Largus, a collyrium made, according to Dioscorides, of the juice of *Papaver spinosum*.

DI'AGNOSE. See **DIAGNOSTICATE**.

DIAGNO'SIS, *f.* -*no'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *διάγνωσις* (from *διά*, apart, and *γινώσκειν*, to know). Fr., *diagnostic*. Ger., *Diagnose*. 1. The art or process of distinguishing between different things (in medicine, diseases; in natural history, genera, species, etc.), of recognizing in a given instance with what particular thing or form one is dealing. 2. A short account of distinctive characteristics.

—**Anatomical d.** Fr., *diagnostic anatomique*. Ger., *anatomische Diagnose*. 1. A d. based on a knowledge not only of symptoms or phenomena, but also of definite anatomical alterations upon which the phenomena depend. 2. A post mortem d.—**Clinical d.** Fr., *diagnostic clinique*. Ger., *klinische Diagnose*. Of Ross, a d. based upon symptoms manifested during life, irrespective of the morbid changes which underlie them.—**D. by exclusion.** Fr., *diagnostic par exclusion*. Ger., *Exclusionsdiagnose*. A d. reached by a deductive process, all the affections which present salient points of similarity with the one to be diagnosticated being reviewed in turn, and each successively discarded as one or more of its essential features are missed in the given case, until but one possibility remains, which is accepted as the true one.—**Differential d.** Fr., *diagnostic différentiel*. Ger., *Differentialdiagnose*. See *D.* (1st def.).—**Pathological d.** Fr., *diagnostic pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Diagnose*. Of Ross, a d. of the nature of a lesion without regard to its situation.—**Physical d.** Fr., *diagnostic physique*. Ger., *Physicaldiagnose*. D. by means of physical (objective) signs, irrespective of subjective symptoms, as by palpation, auscultation, etc.—**Presumptive d.** Fr., *diagnostic présomptif*. Ger., *Presumptivdiagnose*. A d. not regarded as certain.—**Retrospective d.** Fr., *diagnostic rétrospectif*. Ger., *Retrospectivdiagnose*. A d. of some antecedent disease or injury the nature of which can be deduced only from the history given and from the persistent effects.—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *diagnostic symptomatique*. Ger., *symptomatische Diagnose*. A d. which consists simply in the determination of the most striking symptoms.—**Topographical d.** Fr., *diagnostic topographique*. Ger., *topographische Diagnose*. Of Ross, a d. of the seat of a lesion.

DIAGNOS'TIC. Fr., *diagnostique*. Ger., *diagnostisch*. Pertaining to or sufficing for a diagnosis; distinctively and exclusively characteristic; as a *n.*, a d. symptom or sign.

DIAGNOS'TICATE. Fr., *diagnostiquer*. Ger., *diagnostici(eren)*. To fix upon a certain disease or injury as the one present in a given instance.

DIAGNOSTICA'TION. The act or process of making a diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTI'CIAN. Fr., *diagnostiqueur*. Ger., *Diagnostiker*. One skilled in diagnosis.

DIAGNOS'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *diagnostica* (*ars* understood). Ger., *Diagnostik*. The science or art of diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTI'TIAL. Done for diagnostic purposes (said of operative and other procedures).

DIA(GO)GOM'ETER. Lat., *diagogometrum*, *diagometrum* (from *διαγωγή*, transmission, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *diagomètre*. Ger., *Leitungsmesser*. An apparatus for measuring the conductivity of substances, especially their electrical conductivity.

DIAG'ONAL. From *διά*, through, and *γωνία*, an angle. Fr., Ger., *d.* Extending from one angle of a figure to an opposite or nearly opposite angle; as a *n.*, a d. diameter.

DIAGRAPH. From *διά*, thoroughly, and *γράφειν*, to

record. Fr., *diagraphe*. Of Gavart, an apparatus for making drawings of the cranial outlines.

DIAGRYD'IUM. See **DIACRYDIUM**.

DIATHERMODAC'TYLU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ ἐρμοδάκτυλον*. Fr., *diathermodactylon*. An old purgative of which the hermodactyl was the chief ingredient.

DIHY'DRIC. Lat., *diahydricus* (from *διά*, through, and *ὑδωρ*, water). Passing through water (said of a percussion note which is transmitted through a stratum of interposed fluid).

DIA'ON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ ἰών*. An old pastille of which violets were the chief ingredient.

DIAR'IDOS, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) *διὰ ἱριδος*. Fr., *diaréros*. An ancient antidote of which a species of *Iris* was the chief ingredient.

DIAI'UM, *n.* See **DIAION**.

DIAL'AGON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ λαγών*. According to Alexander of Tralles, a medicine in which the dung of the hare was an ingredient, recommended against indurations and obstructions of the liver and spleen.

DIAL'DANE. A crystalline body, $C_8H_{14}O_3$, bearing the same relation to aldol that croton aldehyde bears to acetic aldehyde.

DIALDAN'IC ACID. A monobasic oxidation product, $C_8H_{14}O_3 + O$, of dialdane.

DIALEIM'MA, *n.*, **DIALEIP'SIS**, *f.* -*leim'matos* (-*is*), -*leip'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *διάλειμμα*, *διαλείψις*. Ger., *Ausbleiben*. An intermission (between paroxysms), an inter-space.

DIALEIP'YRA, *f.* From *διαλείπειν*, to intermit, and *πύρ*, fever. Intermittent fever.

DIALEM'MA, *n.* See **DIALEIMMA**.

DIALEP'SIS, *f.* -*lep'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *διάληψις*. Fr., *diapse*. A space between the turns of a bandage.

DIALIB'ANU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ λίβανον*. Fr., *dialibanon*. An ancient medicine of which the chief ingredient was frankincense.

DIALIP'SIS, *f.* See **DIALEIPSIS**.

DIALISA'TUS. See **DIALYZED**.

DIALKAL'AMID(E). See under **ALKALAMIDE**.

DIAL'KYL. A double molecule of an alkyl compound.

DIALKYL'AMIN(E). Ger., *Dialkylamin*. See under **ALKYLAMINE**.

DIALKYL'IC. Of, pertaining to, or containing 2 molecules of an alkyl.

DIAL'LYL. Fr., *diallyle*. Ger., *D.* A double molecule of allyl.

DIALLYLACET'IC ACID. Diallyl monacetate.

DIAL'OES, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *δι' ἀλόης*. Fr., *dialoës*. An old preparation of aloes.

DI'ALOSE. Fr., *d.* A substance derived from the fruit of *Gymnocladus chinensis*; used in China as a cleansing agent.

DIALTHÆ'AS, *n. indecl.* Gr., (χρίσμα) *δι' ἄλθαιας*. Ointment of althæa.

DIALU'RAMID(E). Ger., *Dialuramid*. An amide of dialuric acid.

DIALU'RATE. Fr., *d.* A salt of dialuric acid.

DIALU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide dialurique*. Ger., *Dialursäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_4$, obtained from alloxan by the action of hydrogen sulphide.

DIAL'YSATE. See **DIALYZATE**.

DIAL'YSATOR, *m.* See **DIALYZER**.

DI'ALYSER. See **DIALYZER**.

DIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). Gr., *διάλυσις*. Fr., *dialyse*. Ger., *Dialyse*. 1. The process by which two liquids separated by an animal membrane interdiffuse. Usually one of the liquids is pure water, and the other is a solution of a mixture of colloids and crystalloids; owing to the different diffusive power of these bodies, the crystalloids pass through the membrane before the colloids, and are thus separated from them. 2. In obstet-

rics, a breaking up of the bones of the base of the skull. 3. Debility, dissolution, languor, difficulty in moving the limbs. 4. In surgery, a solution of continuity.—**Gaseous d.** The separation of gases from each other by reason of the difference in their powers of diffusion. **DIALYTIC.** Gr., *διαλυτικός*. Lat., *dialyticus*. Fr., *dialytique*. Ger., *dialytisch*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the process of dialysis. 2. Relaxing (said of remedies).

DIALYZATE. A medicinal preparation made by dialysis.

D'ALYZED. Lat., *dialisatus*. Fr., *dialysé*. Ger., *dialysiert*. Subjected to or prepared by dialysis.

D'ALYZER. Lat., *dialysator*. Fr., *dialyseur*. Ger., *Dialysator*. An apparatus for performing dialysis. It consists of a tray floating in a quantity of water, and having its bottom consisting of a tightly stretched diaphragm of parchment paper.

DIAMAGNETIC. Fr., *diamagnétique*. Ger., *diamagnetisch*. Having the property of diamagnetism.

DIAMAGNETISM. From *διά*, through, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. Fr., *diamagnétisme*. Ger., *Diamagnetismus*. The principle which causes certain bodies to be repelled by magnets, and, when placed between the poles of an electromagnet, to assume a position at right angles to its axis ("equatorial" position).

DIAMARGARITU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά μαργαρίτου*. An old preparation made from pearls.

DIAMASE'MA, DIAMASSE'MA, DIAMASTE'MA, *n. -sem'atos (-is), -stem'atos (-is)*. Gr., *διαμάσσημα, διαμάσσημα, διάμασσημα*. Fr., *diamasème*. A masticatory.

DIAME'LON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά μηλῶν*. An old preparation in which quinces were the principal ingredient.

DIAMESOSTEOM'YCES, *m. -ce'tos (-is)*. From *διάμεσος*, in the middle, *οστέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *diamesostéomycète*. Ger., *Knochenschwamm in der Substanz des Knochens*. A fungous growth in the substance or between the outer and inner surfaces of a bone.

DIAMETER. Gr., *διάμετρος*. Lat., *diametros*, *diameterum*. Fr., *diamètre*. Ger., *D., Durchmesser*. The distance from any point at the periphery of a surface, body, or canal to the opposite point.—**Anterior transverse d. of the fetal head.** See *Temporal d.*—**Anteroposterior d. of the pelvic cavity.** Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur* (ou *droit*) *de l'excavation pelvienne*, *diamètre sacro-pubien*. The distance between the middle of the symphysis pubis and the upper border of the third sacral vertebra.—**Anteroposterior d. of the pelvic inlet.** Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur du détroit supérieur*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Anteroposterior d. of the pelvic outlet.** Fr., *diamètre coccy-pubien*. The distance from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the tip of the coccyx.—**Anteroposterior d. of the skull, Anteroposterior metopic d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur métopique du crâne*. The distance in a straight line between the metopic point and the most remote point upon the external surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, or between the most prominent point of the glabella and the most prominent point upon the external surface of the occipital bone.—**Auricular d.** See *Biauricular d.* (1st def.).—**Basilobregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre basilo-bregmatique*. Ger., *basilobregmatischer Durchmesser*. The distance in a straight line between the basilon and the bregma.—**Baudelocque's d.** Fr., *diamètre de Baudelocque*. The external conjugate d. of the pelvis.—**Biauricular d.** Fr., *diamètre biauriculaire* (ou *sous-auriculaire*, ou *bisous-auriculaire*, ou *latéral*) *du crâne* (1st def.). Ger., *Biauriculardurchmesser*. 1. The distance in a straight line between two points on a line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, each imme-

diately above the ridge which continues the zygomatic arch backward. 2. The transverse distance between the centres of the external auditory meatuses, or between the middle point of the upper margins of each external auditory meatus.—**Biglenoid d.** Fr., *diamètre biglénoidien*. The distance between the centre of one glenoid cavity of the temporal bone and that of the other.—**Bigoniac d.** Fr., *diamètre bigoniaque*. The distance between the two gonions.—**Bijugal d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugal* (ou *interjugal*). Ger., *Jugaldurchmesser*. The horizontal distance between the two malar points.—**Bijugular d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugulaire* (ou *postérieur de la base du crâne*). The transverse distance between the two jugular points.—**Bimalar d.** Fr., *diamètre bimalaire*. The transverse distance between the two malar points.—**Bimandibular d.** Fr., *diamètre bimandibulaire*. The transverse distance between the tubercles on the inferior borders of the inferior maxilla, which are situated at the union of the body and the rami.—**Bimastoid d.** Fr., *diamètre bimastoidien*. Ger., *Bimastoidealdurchmesser*. The transverse distance between the apices of the two mastoid processes of the temporal bones (Morton and Welcker) or between their bases (Thurnam and Davis).—**Biparietal d.** [Welcker]. Fr., *diamètre bipariétal* (ou *grand transverse*). Ger., *biparietaler* (oder *hinterer quere*) *Durchmesser*. The transverse distance between the parietal eminences of each side.—**Bisacromial d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-acromial*. Ger., *biacromialer Durchmesser*. The transverse distance between the apices of the two acromial processes.—**Bisiliac d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-iliaque*. The transverse distance between the most distant points of the crests of the two ilia.—**Bisischadic (or Bisischiatric) d.** See under *Transverse d's of the pelvis*.—**Bistephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Bitemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre bitemporal* (ou *petit transverse*). Ger., *bitemporaler* (oder *vorderer quere*) *Durchmesser*. 1. The distance between the two most distant portions of the coronal suture. 2. See *Temporal d.*—**Bitrochanteric d.** Fr., *diamètre bitrochantérien*. The distance between the highest point of one trochanter major and that of the other.—**Bizygomatic d.** Fr., *diamètre bizygomatique* (ou *interzygomatique*). The greatest transverse distance between the most prominent points of the zygomatic arches.—**Cervicobregmatic d.** The distance from the centre of the anterior fontanelle to the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth.—**Coccygpubic d. of the pelvis.** See *Anteroposterior d. of the pelvic outlet*.—**Conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Ger., *gerader* (oder *kleiner*) *Durchmesser des Beckeneinganges*. Syn.: *anteroposterior d.* The distance from the promontory of the sacrum to the upper border of the interarticular cartilage of the symphysis pubis, in the middle line. See, also, *CONJUGATA* and *CONJUGATE*.—**Deventer's d's.** See *D's of Deventer*.—**Diagonal conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Fr., *conjugué diagonal*. Ger., *Diagonalconjugata*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the most distant part of the brim of the pelvis.—**D's of Deventer.** Lat., *diametra Deventerii*. Fr., *diamètres de Deventer*. A term sometimes applied incorrectly to the oblique d's of the pelvis, its use being due to an error on the part of the French translator of Deventer's work.—**External biorbital d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-orbitaire externe*. The greatest transverse distance between the outer borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone.—**External conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Lat., *conjugata externa*. Fr., *conjugué externe*, *diamètre de Baudelocque*. Ger., *äussere Conjugata*. Syn.: *Baudelocque's d.* The anteroposterior d. of the pelvic inlet measured externally; the distance from the skin over the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the skin over a point corresponding to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Fronto-mental d.** The distance from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin.—**Frontooccipital d.** See *Occip-*

iofrontal d.—**Greater diagonal d. of the foetal head.** See *Occipitoment d.*—**Greater transverse d. of the foetal head.** Ger., *grosser Querdurchmesser des Kindesschädels*. See *Biparietal d.*—**Inferior frontal d., inferior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Minimum frontal d.*—**Inial d.** Fr., *diamètre (antéro-postérieur) iniaque*. Ger., *linealer Längsdurchmesser des Schädels*. The distance in a straight line, in the median line of the skull, between the most prominent points of the inion and the glabella.—**Internal biorbital d.** Fr., *diamètre biorbitaire interne*. The greatest transverse distance between the inner borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone.—**Left oblique d. of the pelvis.** See *Oblique d's of the pelvis*.—**Lesser diagonal d. of the foetal head.** Fr., *petit diamètre oblique (ou oblique mineur, ou sous-occipito-bregmatique)*. Ger., *kleiner Diagonaldurchmesser des Kindesschädels*. The d. extending from the middle of the anterior fontanelle to the lowest accessible point of the occipital bone.—**Lesser transverse d. of the foetal head.** See *Bitemporal d.*—**Maximum anteroposterior d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre glabellulaire antéro-postérieur (ou maximum)*. Ger., *grösster Längsdurchmesser*. The distance, in the median line, between the most prominent point of the glabella and the most prominent point in the middle line upon the tabular portion of the occipital bone.—**Maximum frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre stéphanique*. Ger., *grösster Stirndurchmesser*. The distance between the stephanions.—**Maximum occipital d.** Fr., *diamètre astérique (ou occipital maximum, ou externe)*. Ger., *grösster Occipitaldurchmesser*. The distance in a straight line between the two asterions.—**Maximum transverse d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre transversal maximum*. Ger., *grösster Breitendurchmesser*. The longest horizontal transverse line which can be drawn within the cranium.—**Mentobregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre mento-bregmatique*. The distance from the chin to the middle of the anterior fontanelle.—**Mentofrontal d.** See *Frontoment d.*—**Mentooccipital d.** See *Occipitoment d.*—**Minimum frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre frontal minimum*. Ger., *kleinster Stirndurchmesser*. The distance between the two extremities of the supraorbital line.—**Oblique d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres obliques du bassin*. Ger., *schräge Durchmesser des Beckens*. The measurement from the upper border of the sacroiliac synchondrosis of one side to the iliopectineal tubercle of the opposite side. By most American, English, and German writers the *right oblique d.* is understood as that one which extends from the right sacroiliac joint, while most French writers regard that as the *left oblique d.* The right is sometimes called the *first*, and the left the *second oblique d.*—**Occipitofrontal d.** Fr., *diamètre droit (ou fronto-occipital, ou occipitofrontal)*. Ger., *gerader (oder frontooccipitaler) Durchmesser*. The d. extending from the root of the nose to the most distant point of the occiput.—**Occipitoment d.** Fr., *diamètre occipito-mentonnier (ou mento-occipital, ou grand oblique)*. Ger., *mento-occipitaler (oder grosser Diagonal-) Durchmesser*. The greatest distance between the occiput and the chin.—**Posterior transverse d. of the foetal head.** See *Biparietal d.*—**Right oblique d. of the pelvis.** See *Oblique d's of the pelvis*.—**Sacrocotyloid d.** See *DISTANTIA sacrocotyloidea*.—**Sacrosupubic d.** Fr., *diamètre sacro- (ou promonto-) sous-pubien*. The distance between the middle of the promontory of the sacrum and the middle of the lower border of the triangular ligament of the pubic symphysis.—**Sagittal d.** See *Basilobregmatic d.*—**Stephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Sternovertebral d.** Ger., *Sagittaldurchmesser des Thorax*. The distance from the sternum to the vertebral column, measured externally.—**Suboccipitobregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-occipito-bregmatique*. See *Lesser diagonal d. of the foetal head*.—**Suboccipitofrontal d.** The greatest distance between the forehead and the

junction of the occiput with the neck.—**Subtemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-temporal (ou antérieur de la base du crâne)*. The distance between the point upon the sphenotemporal suture which is crossed by the ridge upon the inferior surface on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone of one side and a similar point on the other side.—**Superior frontal d., superior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Temporal d.** Fr., *diamètre temporal*. Ger., *Bitemporaldurchmesser*. The greatest horizontal distance between two opposite points upon the line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, on the surface of the temporal bones.—**Trachelobregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre trachélobregmatique (ou vertical, ou perpendiculaire, ou sous-mento-bregmatique)*. See *Cervicobregmatic d.*—**Transverse d. of the false pelvis.** Fr., *diamètre transversal du grand bassin*. The greatest distance between the crests of the ilia.—**Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity.** Fr., *diamètre transverse de l'excavation pelvienne*. The distance between the highest points of the two acetabula in the standing posture.—**Transverse d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres transverses du bassin*. 1. That of the inlet, the bisiliac d.; being the greatest transverse distance between the right and left iliopectineal lines. 2. That of the outlet, the bisischadic d.; being the distance between the tuberosities of the ischia. 3. That of the cavity (see *Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity*).—**Transverse d. of the skull.** Of Morton, the distance between the anterior inferior angles of the parietal bones.—**Vertical d. of the foetal head.** Fr., *diamètre vertical*. Ger., *senkrechter Durchmesser des Kindesschädels*. The d. extending from the highest point of the head to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.—**Vertical d. of the skull.** See *Basilobregmatic d.*
DIAMET'RIC (AL). Fr., *diamétrique*. Ger., *diametrisch*. Constituting a vertical slit (said of the pupil after two iridectomies, one upward and the other downward).
DIAMET'ROS, f., DIAMET'RUM, n. See *DIAMETER*.
DI'AMID(E). A substitution product of a double molecule of ammonia.
DIAMIDOBENZENE. Ger., *Diamidobenzol*. An amide substitution compound of benzene.
DIAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diamidobenzoesäure*. A reduction product, C₇H₄(NH₂)O₂ of nitroamidobenzoic acid.
DI'AMIN(E). See under *AMINE*.
DIAMIS'YOS, n. indecl. Gr., (καλλύριον) διὰ μίσσος. An old collyrium consisting principally of copper sulphate.
DIAMMON'IC. Containing two molecules of ammonium.
DIA'NES, f. Involuntary micturition.
DIA'MORON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μορών. An old preparation of mulberries and honey.
DIAMORPHO'SIS, f. -pho'seos (-is). Gr., διαμόρφωσις (from διὰ, thoroughly, and μόρφωσις, a shaping). A growing out or fashioning according to a certain form.
DIA'MORU, n. indecl. See *DIAMORON*.
DIAMOS'CHU, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μόσχον. An old preparation of which musk was the principal ingredient.
DIAMOTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., διαμότωσις. Fr., *di-amotose*. Ger., *Auffüllen mit Wundfäden (oder Charpie)*. The process of packing with lint.
DIA'MPERES. Gr., διαμπερής. Piercing (said of pain).
DIA'MYL. Ger., *D.* Fr., *diamyle*. A double molecule of amyl.
DIAMYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diamylamin*. The second amine of amyl, N(C₅H₁₁)₂H.
DIAMYLAN'ILIN(E). An amyl substitution product of aniline, C₁₆H₂₇N.
DIA'MYLENE. Fr., *diamylène*. Ger., *Diamylen*. A polymeride, C₁₀H₂₀=2C₅H₁₀, of the amylen derived from fermentation amyl alcohol, and containing double the number of atoms of the latter body.

DIAMYLOXAL'IC ACID. Normal amyl oxalate.

DIAM'YLPHENYL'AMIN(E). See DIAMYLANILINE.

DIAMYL'IC. Containing diamyl.

DIAMYS'IOS, n. indecl. See DIAMISYOS.

DIANACAR'DIU, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ἀνακάρδιου. An old preparation containing anacardium.

DIANANCAS'MOS, DIANANCAS'MUS, m. Gr., διαναγκασμός. The coaptation of separated parts, as in fracture or dislocation.

DIANEL'IA, f. Fr., *dianelle*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**D. ensifolia.** An East Indian species. A decoction of the root is used in urinary and catarrhal complaints.—**D. odorata.** A species found in southern Asia. Its root is used in China and Cochín-China as a remedy in dysuria and mucous discharge from the genitals.

DIAN'ILID(E). A derivative bearing the same relation to aniline that the neutral amides of dibasic acids bear to ammonia.

DIANIS'AMIN(E). A crystallizable artificial alkaloid made from anisic alcohol.

DIANI'SU, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) δι'άνισον. An old preparation of anise.

DIAN'E'A, f. Gr., διάνοια (from διὰ, thoroughly, and νοεῖν, to think). Ger., *Denkvermögen, Verstand*. Thought, and also the faculty of thinking.

DIANOE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., διανόημα. A thought, also a subject of thought.

DIANEOLO'GIA, f. From διάνοια, thought, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *dianéologie*. Ger., *Theorie des Denkens*. The theory of intuition and thought.

DIANOET'IC. Gr., διανοητικός. Intellectual, pertaining to or capable of thought.

DIANTÆ'OS. Gr., διανταῖος. Of Hippocrates, extending throughout (said of ligaments running the whole length of the spine); facing, opposite; penetrating from the opposite side.

DIANTHE'RA, f. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*.—**D. bicalyculata, D. bifida, D. paniculata.** Fr., *carmentine bicalyculée*. An East Indian species. An infusion in rice water is used against the bites of serpents.

DIANTHUS, m. Fr., *dianthe, œillet*. Ger., *Nelke* (2d def.). A genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*.—**D. arenarius.** Fr., *œillet des sables*. Ger., *Sandnelke*. The sand pink; the flowers are considered cephalic and nervine, and in infusion a mild excitant and diaphoretic.—**D. armeria.** Fr., *œillet velu*. Ger., *rauhé Nelke*. The wild (or Deptford) pink; a species with the same properties as those of *D. arenarius*.—**D. atrorubens.** Fr., *œillet noir pourpre*. A variety of *D. Carthusianorum*.—**D. barbatus.** Fr., *œillet de poète, bouquet parfait, jalousie*. Ger., *Bartnelke*. Sweet william. Its properties are similar to those of *D. arenarius*.—**D. Carthusianorum.** Fr., *œillet des Chartreux*. Ger., *Karthäusernelke*. A species with the same properties as *D. arenarius*.—**D. caryophyllus.** Fr., *œillet des fleuristes (ou giroflée, ou grenadin)*. Ger., *Garten-Nelke*. Carnadine, carnation, clove gilly flower, coronation, bilgarres, pictotes. It has been used in ptisans as a diaphoretic.—**D. coronarius.** A variety of *D. caryophyllus*.—**D. fimbriatus.** *D. superbus*.—**D. hirsutus.** *D. armeria*.—**D. hortensis.** *D. caryophyllus*.—**D. imbricatus.** Fr., *œillet imbriqué*. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*.—**D. moschatus.** **D. plumarius.** Fr., *œillet musqué (ou brodé), mignardise des jardins*. Ger., *Federnelke, Moschusnelke*. A species the flowers of which have been recommended in epilepsy.—**D. ruber.** Fr., *œillet rouge (ou à ratafiat)*. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*.—**D. Seguieri.** *D. atrorubens*.—**D. silvestris.** *D. Carthusianorum*.—**D. superbus.** Fr., *œillet frangé (ou à plumes)*. A species having the same properties as *C. moschatus*.—**D. vaginatus.** *D. atrorubens*.

DIANTIP'YRIN(E). Fr., *di-antipyrine*. Ger., *Diantipyrin*. A substance having the composition of two

molecules of antipyrine, which in uniting lose two atoms of hydrogen.

DIAN'UCUM, n. indecl. From διὰ, made from, and νύξ, a nut. See DIACARYON.

DIAPHO'RON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ὀπωρῶν. An old preparation of quinces and other fruits.

DIAPAS'MA, n. -pas'matos (-is). Gr., διαπάσμα (from διαπάσσειν, to sprinkle). Fr., *diapasme*. Ger., *Streupulver, Räucherpulver*. A perfumed cosmetic powder.

DIAPA'SON. Gr., διαπασών. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Stimmgabel*. A tuning fork.—**Normal d., Official d.** A tuning fork which vibrates 870 times a second at a temperature of 15° C.

DIAPEDE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., διαπήδησις (from διαπῆδαν, to ooze through). Fr., *diapédèse*. Ger., *Diapedese, Durchschwitzung, Durchsickern*. 1. The passage of blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels, in contradistinction to the emigration of leucocytes. It is a passive, physical filtration process, the result of high blood pressure. 2. The exudation of blood through the pores of the skin.

DIAPEDET'IC. Pertaining to diapedesis.

DIAPEG'MA, n. -peg'matos (-is). Gr., διάπηγμα (from διαπῆγνυσθαι, to fasten together). Ger., *Zwischenbalken, Querriegel*. In ancient surgery, an instrument for fastening the thighs together.

DI'APER. Fr., *diapre* (1st def.), *culière* (2d def.). Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Steisstuch* (2d def.). 1. Bird's eye linen, a soft linen cloth used for napkins, etc. 2. A napkin to be folded in a triangular form for application as a T bandage to an infant.

DIAPHANOM'ETER. From διὰ, through, φαίνειν, to appear, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diaphanomètre*. Ger., *Durchsichtigkeitsmesser*. 1. An apparatus devised by Donné for estimating the amount of solids in a fluid by observing the degree of its transparency. It consists of a glass vessel having perfectly plane walls, one centimetre in thickness. Water is added to the fluid to be tested until the flame of a candle, held about a metre away from one side of the vessel, can be seen from the other side. This method is applied to the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine. 2. An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air. 3. Cf. *Donné's GALACTOSCOPE*.

DIAPH'ANOSCOPE. From διαφανής, transparent, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diaphanoskop*. An apparatus for illuminating the internal parts of the body, so as to render the overlying structures diaphanous, for purposes of visual examination. See *POLYSCOPE* and *CYSTOSCOPE*.

DIAPHANOS'COPY. Ger., *Diaphanoskopie*. The art or process of making an examination by means of the diaphanoscope.

DIAPHLYX'IS, f. -phlyx'eos (-is). Gr., διάφλυξις. Effusion, ebullition.

DIAPH'ENI'CON, n. indecl. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ φοινικῶν. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dattelatwerge*. An old preparation of the juice or the fruit of the date palm.

DIAPHON'IC. Pertaining to diaphonics.

DIAPHON'ICS, sing. From διὰ, through, and φωνή, sound. The science of refracted sounds.

DIAPH'ORA, f. Gr., διαφορά. Fr., *diaphore*. Ger., *Unterschied*. A point of difference constituting a distinguishing feature (said of the signs of disease).

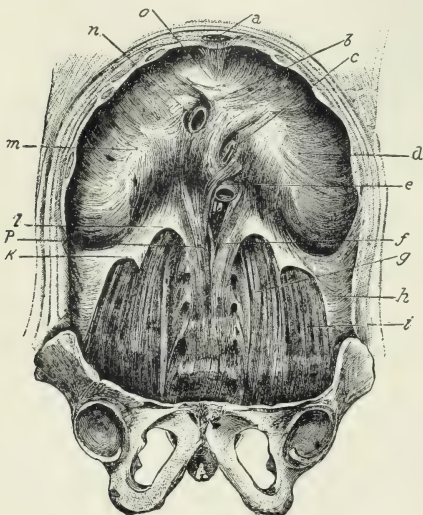
DIAPHORE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., διαφόρησις (from διαφορεῖν, to dissipate). Fr., *diaphorèse*. Ger., *Hautausdünstung*. An increase of the natural perspiration.

DIAPHORET'IC. Gr., διαφορητικός. Lat., *diaphoreticus*. Fr., *diaphorétique*. Ger., *diaphoretisch, ausdünstungsfördernd*. Causing increase of perspiration; as a n., a remedy tending to produce perspiration.

DIAPHORET'ICOSEDIAT'VUS. Sedative and producing diaphoresis.

DIAPHORET'ICUM, n. A diaphoretic remedy.

DI'APHRAGM. Gr., διάφραγμα. Lat., *diaphragma*. Fr., *diaphragme*. Ger., *Zwerchfell* (1st def.), *Zwerchmuskel* (1st def.), *Blendung* (3d def.). In general, a partition or septum which more or less completely separates one cavity from another. 1. The musculotendinous partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It is situated at about the junction of the middle third with the upper third of the trunk, is somewhat elliptical in shape, its shortest diameter being the anteroposterior, and is arched, the concavity being directed downward. It is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the inner surfaces of the lower six or seven ribs, and their cartilages on each side, and to the ligamenta arcuata externum and internum. It consists of a central aponeurotic ex-



THE DIAPHRAGM.

a, the ensiform cartilage; b, the central tendon; c, the opening for the œsophagus; d, the left leaflet; e, the opening for the aorta; f, the left crus; g, psoas magnus; h, transversalis; i, quadratus lumborum; k, ligamentum arcuatum externum; l, ligamentum arcuatum internum; m, the right leaflet; n, the opening for the vena cava; o, the middle leaflet; p, the right crus.

pansion, the cordiform tendon, toward which the muscular fibres converge and with which they are blended. By its contraction the capacity of the thoracic cavity is increased. Cf. **LIGAMENTUM arcuatum externum**, **PILARS of the d.**, and **Cordiform TENDON**. 2. Of a microscope, a perforated partition, usually in the form of a circular plate pivoted at its centre to the stage and having a number of circular perforations of various sizes so arranged that, by turning the plate on its pivot, the centre of any one of them may be made to coincide with the central axis of the instrument; used to regulate the amount of light admitted to the object under examination.—**Condensing d.** A cylindrical d., to which are adjusted a series of either converging or diverging lenses.—**Cylindrical d.** Ger., *Cylinderblendung*. In microscopy, an adjustable cylinder with d's of variable apertures which are screwed underneath the object plate of a microscope, in the path of the luminous rays, whose number they limit.—**Dialyzing d.** The tense membrane forming the bottom of the inner vessel of a dialyzer.—**Graduating d.**, **Iris d.** Ger., *pupillenartiges Diaphragma*. A d. (2d def.) capable of concentric enlargement and reduction of the aperture.—**Pelvic diaphragm.** Lat., *diaphragma pelvis*. Fr., *diaphragme périnéal*. 1. See **LEVATOR ani**. 2. Of Meyer, the levatores ani and the coccygei muscles combined.—**Plate d.** Ger., *Scheibenblendung*. The ordinary form of d. (3d def.).—**Rectal d.** See **Pelvic d.**—**Thoracoabdominal d.** See **D.** (1st def.).

DIAPHRAG'MA, n. -phrag'matos (-is). See **DIA-PHRAGM**.—**D. auris.** See **MEMBRANA tympani**.—**D. cerebri.** See **SEPTUM lucidum**.—**D. hypophyseos.** Fr., *diaphragme de l'hypophyse*. A fold of the dura mater which extends between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, perforated in the middle for the passage of the infundibulum.—**D. narium.** Of Galen, the septum of the nose.—**D. oris.** See **MYLOHYOIDEUS**.—**D. pelveos**, **D. pelvicum**, **D. pelvis**, **D. pelvis proprium.** See **Pelvic DIAPHRAGM**.—**D. pharyngis.** See **VELUM palati**.—**D. sellæ** (turbicæ). See **D. hypophyseos**.—**D. urogenitale.** The inferior layer of the deep perineal fascia.—**D. ventriculorum lateraliu.** See **SEPTUM lucidum**.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA, f. From διάφραγμα (see **DIA-PHRAGM**), and άλγος, pain. Fr., *diaphragmalgie*. Ger., *Zwerchfellschmerz*. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAPOSTE'MA, n. -stem'atos (-is). Fr., *diaphragmapostème*. Ger., *Zwerchfellabscess*. An abscess of the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'GIA, f. A more correct form of diaphragmalgia (q. v.).

DIAPHRAGMATAPOSTE'MA, n. A more correct form of diaphragmapostema (q. v.).

DIAPHRAGMATELCO'SIS, f. -co'seos (-is). From διάφραγμα (see **DIA-PHRAGM**), and ἐλκώσις, ulceration. Fr., *diaphragmelcose*. Ger., *Zwerchfellgeschwür*. Ulceration of the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC. Lat., *diaphragmaticus*. Fr., *diaphragmatique*. Ger., *diaphragmatisch*. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *diaphragmatite*. Ger., *Zwerchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the diaphragm (1st def.).

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE, f. Di(di²)-a³-fra²g(fra³g)ma²t-(ma³t)-o²(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., di-a³-fra²g-ma²t'o-sel. From διάφραγμα (see **DIA-PHRAGM**), and κήλη, a tumor. See **Diaphragmatic HERNIA**.

DIAPHRAGMELCO'SIS, f. See **DIAPHRAGMATELCOSIS**.

DIAPHRAGMI'TIS, f. See **DIAPHRAGMATITIS**.

DIAPHRAGMOCELE, f. Di(di²)-a³-fra²g(fra³g)-mo(mo³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., di-a³-fra²g-mo-sel. See **Diaphragmatic HERNIA**.

DIAPHRAGMODY'N'IA, f. From διάφραγμα (see **DIA-PHRAGM**), and δύννη, pain. See **DIAPHRAGMALGIA**.

DIAPHRAT'TEIN, n., **DIAPHRAT'TON**, n., **DIAPHREX'IS**, f. Gr., διαφράττων (from διαφράσσειν, to shut off). See **DIAPHRGM** (1st def.).

DIAPH'ROS. Gr., διάφρος. Frothy, foaming.

DIAPH'THERIN. A compound of sozolic acid and quinoline; an antiseptic.

DIAPH'THOL. Quinaseptol, C₉H₅(OH)(SO₃H)N; an antiseptic.

DIAPH'THORA, f. -aph'thoras. Gr., διαφθορα. Fr., *diaphthore*. Ger., *Verderbnis*. Corruption, putrefaction, destruction; especially the death and putrefaction of the fœtus in utero.

DIAPHTHOROSCOPIUM, n. From διαφθορά, corruption, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See **AERODIAPHTHOROSCOPE**.

DIAPH'YA, f. -aph'yes. Gr., διαφνή. 1. Any natural division or break in a structure. 2. A layer.

DIAPHYLAC'TIC. Gr., διαφυλακτικός (from διαφυλάσσειν, to preserve). Lat., *diaphylacticus*. See **PROPHYLACTIC**.

DIAPHYS'EAL. Fr., *diaphysaire*. Ger., *diaphysär*. Pertaining to a diaphysis.

DIAPHYSEI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the diaphysis of a long bone.

DIAPH'YSIS, f. -phys'eos (-aph'ysis). Gr., διάφυσις, (from διά, between, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *diaphyse*. Ger., *Diaphyse*. 1. A sprouting or growing through or between. 2. An interspace. 3. A hard, prominent portion of a bony process. 4. One of the ligaments of the knee joint. 5. The body, or main part, of the shaft

of a long bone ; that which is formed from the primary centre of ossification.

DIAPISSELE'U, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διά πισσέλαιου. An old preparation containing liquid pitch.

DIAP'LASIS, *f. -pla'seos (-ap'lasís)*. Gr., διάπλασις (from διαπλάσσειν, to bring into shape). The reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

DIAPLAS'MA, *n. -plas'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάπλασμα. Ger., Umschlag (2d def.). 1. Any formed structure. 2. An inunction or fomentation.

DIAPLAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., διαπλασμός. See DIAPLASIS.

DIAPLAS'TIC. Gr., διαπλαστικός. Pertaining to diaplasia (1st def.).

DIAPLEX'US, *m.* From διά, between, and plexus (*q. v.*). The choroid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain.

DIAP'NE, *f. -ap'nes*. Involuntary micturition.

DIAPNE'USIS, **DIAP'NOE**, **DIAPNE'A**, *f. -pneu'seos (-is)*, *-ap'noes*, *-apnu'as*. Gr., διάννευσις, διάννοή, διάννοια. Transpiration, especially by the skin.

DIAPNO'GENOUS, **DIAPNO'IC**. Gr., διανπνευστικός. Lat., *diapnogenus* (from διανπνέω, transpiration, and γεννάν, to produce), *diapnoicus*. See DIAPHORETIC.

DIAPODIMOR'PHIN(E). A base formed by the action of hydrochloric acid at 100° on codeine. Administered to animals, it produces profuse salivation.

DIAP'OLYTE. From διά, thoroughly, and ἀπολύειν, to resolve. See under *Cumulative RESOLUTION*.

DIAPOPHYS'EAL, **DIAPOPHYS'IAL**. Pertaining to or connected with a diapophysis.

DIAPOPH'YSIS, *f. -phys'eos (-poph'ysis)*. From διά, apart, and ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth. Fr., *diapophyse*. That portion of the neural arch of a typical vertebra which is sometimes interposed between the neural apophysis and the neural spine, and in a mammalian vertebra is represented by the summit of the transverse process.

DIAPORE'MA, *n. -rem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπόρημα (from διαπορέιν, to be irresolute). Agitation, restlessness, tossing about of the body.

DIAPRA'SIUM, *n.* From διά, made from, and πράσιον, horehound. An old preparation containing horehound.

DIAPRU'NON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἐκλείγμα) διά προυνών. Fr., *diaprun*. Ger., *Pflaumentatwerge*. An old electuary of prunes.

DIAPTER'NES, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διά πτέρνης. Fr., *diapterne*. An old preparation made of cheese and the heels of animals.

DIAPTERO'SIS, *f. -ro'seos (-is)*. From διαπτερούν, to tickle with a feather. The cleansing of the ears with a feather.

DIAPTO'SIS, *f. -pto'seos (-is)*. Gr., διάπτωσις. See PTOSIS.

DIAPYE'MA, *n. -em'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύημα (from διαπνέειν, to bring to suppuration). Fr., *diapyème*. Ger., *Vereiterung*. Properly, a mature abscess ; applied also to empyema and suppuration.

DIAPYE'SIS, *f. -es'eos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύησις. Suppuration.—*D. oculi*. An obsolete term for hypopyon.

DIAPYET'IC. Gr., διαπυητικός. Lat., *diapyeticus*. Fr., *diapyétique*. Ger., *eiterungbefordernd*. Pertaining to or promoting suppuration.

DIAP'YON, *n.* Gr., διάννον. See DIAPYEMA.

DIA'RUS. From dies, a day. Lasting only a day ; as a *n.*, in the *f.*, *diaria* (*febris* understood), ephemeral fever ; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *diarium*, a day's allowance of food.

DIAROMAT'ICON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' αρωματικών. Fr., *diaromaticon*. An old preparation composed of aromatics.

DIARRHAGE, *f. -ar'r'hages*. Gr., διάρρηγή. Fracture.

DIARRHEC'TUS. Gr., διάρρηκτος. Broken off, severed.

DIARRHET'IC. Fr., *diarrhétique*. Producing diarrhœa.

DIARRHODOM'ELI, *n. indecl.* From διάρρροδος, made from roses, and μέλι, honey. An old preparation composed of agaric, pepper, honey, scammony, and the juice of roses.

DIAR'RHODON, *n. indecl.* From διάρρροδος, made from roses. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Rosenarznei*. An old preparation consisting largely of roses.

DIARRHœ'A, *f.* Gr., διάρρροια, διαρρῶή (from διά, through, and ρέειν, to flow). Fr., *diarrhée*. Ger., *Durchfall*, *Bauchfluss*. The condition in which the alvine evacuations are more frequent and less solid than in health ; of Young, a genus of his *Apoceneses*.—**Acid d.** Lat., *d. acida*. Fr., *diarrhée acide*. Ger., *Durchfall aus Säure im Magen*. D. in which the stools are green, of a broken up appearance, having a sour smell, and accompanied by severe abdominal pains.—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diarrhée albumineuse*. D. in which the dejections contain albumin, which is derived from the blood.—**Alimentary d.** Fr., *diarrhée alimentaire*. D. in which the dejections contain alimentary substances wholly or partially undigested.—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diarrhée asthénique*. Of Monneret and Fleury, a variety of idiopathic diarrhœa occurring in feeble persons, or in those having a lymphatic temperament.—**Atonic d.** See *Chronic d.* and *Camp d.*—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa*. Fr., *diarrhée bilieuse*. Ger., *biliöser Durchfall*. D. with an abundance of bile in the stools ; due to increased functional activity of the liver, which may be provoked by great increase of temperature associated with change of climate and mode of life.—**Blood d.** See *D. cruenta*.—**Cachectic d.** Chronic d. occurring in cachectic subjects. According to Goodeve, it is painless and ultimately destroys life by anæmia and exhaustion.—**Camp d.** Fr., *diarrhée des camps*. The form of chronic d. to which soldiers are peculiarly liable. It differs from the chronic d. of civil life in that there is greater liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon, and the discharges are more apt to be purulent.—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *diarrhée catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalischer Durchfall*. 1. D. occurring during a period in which catarrhs are prevalent. It often becomes epidemic, and usually lasts a week. 2. The d. of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis.—**Choleraic d.**, **Choleric d.** Fr., *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger., *Cholera durchfall*. The d. of Asiatic cholera, also one that resembles it.—**Chronic camp d.** See *Camp d.*—**Chronic d.** Fr., *diarrhée chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Durchfall*. A prolonged d. occurring as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease (e.g., scurvy, Bright's disease, and tuberculosis). The discharges are continuous and intractable, are often offensive in odor, and may contain blood or undigested food. The abdomen is apt to be retracted and tender, and the disease is accompanied with fever and emaciation.—**Chylous d.** Lat., *d. chylosa*. Fr., *diarrhée chyleuse*. Of G. Sée, a variety of alimentary d. in which the stools contain nutritive matters that have undergone gastric digestion, but which have not been absorbed because of some such affection as catarrh of the liver.—**Cochin-China d.** A variety of d. occurring in residents of and visitors to Cochin-China and other tropical countries ; due to the presence of the *Anguilula stercoralis*.—**Collateral d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Colliquative d.** Fr., *diarrhée colliquative*. Ger., *colliquativer Durchfall*. Syn. : *d. synthetica*. D. with discharges so frequent and copious as to produce prostration ; usually occurring toward the close of a chronic disease.—**Congestive d.** D. due to congestion of some portion of the alimentary canal, or of an organ, such as the liver, intimately connected with it.—**Convalescent d.** Frequent alvine evacuations which occur in convalescents about two hours after each meal, without pain or colic, and are semisolid in consistence. It is due probably to the rapid passage of the ingesta through the stomach.—**Crapulous d.** Lat., *d. crapulosa*. Fr., *diarrhée crapuleuse*. D. due to a debauch.—**D. ab aphthis**. D. due to aphthæ.—**D. ab hypercatharsi**. The d. of excessive purgation.—**D. ab ingluvie**. Fr., *diarrhée ingluvie*. D. from excessive eating and consequent

indigestion.—**D. ablactatorium.** Fr., *diarrhée du sevrage.* Ger., *Ablactationsdiarrhœ.* The d. produced by weaning infants. The stools are odorless, neutral or alkaline, and watery.—**D. accidentalis.** Fr., *diarrhée accidentelle.* Ger., *zufällige Diarrhœ.* See *Ephemeral d.*—**D. acrasia.** Fr., *incontinence du ventre.* Involuntary evacuations of fæces in indolent or sleeping persons.—**D. acuta serosa mucosa.** See *Serous d.* and *Catarrhal d.*—**D. adiposa.** See *Fatty d.*—**D. alba.** Fr., *diarrhée blanche.* D. with white or colorless evacuations. In a form that sometimes prevails as an epidemic in Barbadoes the mucous membrane gives off a whitish secretion that gives the stools a milky appearance.—**D. aquosa.** See *Serous d.*—**D. arthritica.** Fr., *diarrhée gouteuse.* D. occurring as a manifestation of gout.—**D. atrophicorum.** See *Colliquative d.*—**D. biliosa.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. carnosia.** Fr., *diarrhée charnue.* Dysentery in which fleshlike portions are voided.—**D. catarrhalis, D. catarrhosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. cerebrralis.** See *Serous d.*—**D. choleric, D. cholericus, D. cholericus.** See *Choleraic d.*—**D. chylousa, D. chymosa.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. cinerea (Belgarum).** Fr., *diarrhée grise.* Ger., *graue Diarrhœ.* A chronic d. causing stools of grayish color, frequent and much dreaded in the Netherlands, accompanied by an exhausting hectic fever, and attributed to a transudation of serum from the intestinal vessels or from the pancreas.—**D. celiaca.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. crapulosa.** See *Crapulous d.*—**D. critica.** Ger., *critischer Durchfall.* A d. occurring at or marking the critical stage of a disease.—**D. cruenta.** Ger., *blutiger Durchfall.* D. with bloody passages.—**D. cum aepsia.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. dentitientium.** D. due to dentition in infants.—**D. dyspeptica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. febricosa, D. febrilis.** Fr., *diarrhée avec fièvre diarrhée febrile.* D. associated with intermittent fever.—**D. frustranea.** Ger., *nutzlose Diarrhœ.* Symptomatic d. in which only small stools are passed which are accompanied by painful and spasmodic efforts or straining.—**D. fusa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. habitualis.** See *Chronic d.*—**D. hectica.** D. resembling d. cinerea; observed in the East Indies.—**D. hepatica.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. infantilis.** Fr., *diarrhée des enfants.* Ger., *Durchfall der Kinder.* Infantile d.—**D. ingestorum.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. in urina.** See *D. urinosa.*—**D. lactantium.** Fr., *dévolement des enfants de lait.* D. of nursing infants.—**D. lactica.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. lenteria, D. lenterica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. mucosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. nocturna.** 1. Nocturnal d. commonly occurring in intestinal tuberculosis. 2. D. occurring only at night, the passages being often involuntary and unknown to the patient. It has occurred in scrofulous individuals.—**D. pancreatica.** Fr., *diarrhée pancréatique.* Constant d. with thin viscid passages, supposed, without sufficient proof, to be a symptom of disease of the pancreas.—**D. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. pleuriticorum.** Fr., *diarrhée des pleurétiques.* D. in pleuritic patients.—**D. purulenta.** See *Purulent d.*—**D. rheumatica.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. sanguinolenta.** See *D. cruenta.*—**D. serosa.** See *Serous d.*—**D. sicca.** See *Dry d.*—**D. simplex, D. stercoralis, D. stercorea, D. stercorosa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. sthenica.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**D. tubularis.** See *Membranous d.*—**D. urinosa.** Fr., *diarrhée urineuse.* An old term for diabetes.—**D. verminosa.** Fr., *diarrhée vermineuse.* Ger., *verminöse Diarrhœ, Wurmerdurchfall.* D. due to intestinal worms.—**D. vulgaris.** See *Simple d.*—**Dissecting room d.** A severe form of d. with foetid discharges, colicky pains, nausea, vomiting, and headache, induced by exposure to the effluvia of decomposition in the dissecting room or dead house.—**Dry d.** Lat., *d. sicca.* Fr., *diarrhée sèche.* Of Broussais, a form of d. in which the stools are very rare and small, yet which may cause the death of the patient.—**Dysenteric d.** See *D. cruenta.*—**Emotional d.** Fr., *diarrhée émo-*

tive. A variety of nervous d. caused by great emotion, such as extreme joy, fear, anger, etc.—**Ephemeral d.** Fr., *diarrhée éphémère.* A variety of stercoral d. lasting but a short time.—**Fæculent d.** See *Simple d.*—**Fatty d.** Lat., *d. adiposa.* Fr., *diarrhée grasseuse.* D. consisting largely of the evacuation of undigested fatty substances.—**Febrile intermittent d.** Of R. W. Burke, a form of d. occurring as an enzootic among camels, thought by him to be due to malarial poisoning; the abdominal anthrax of other authors.—**Fibrinous d.** D. in which the membranous shreds or casts occur in the discharges. See also *Membranous d.*—**Green d.** Fr., *diarrhée verte.* Ger., *grüne Diarrhœ.* A form of d. with green passages and vomiting, observed in infants. It has been thought to be infectious and to be due to a special microorganism.—**Heat d.** See *Summer d.*—**Hill d.** Fr., *diarrhée des hauteurs.* A severe form of d. prevalent on the spurs of the Himalayas.—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *diarrhée inflammatoire.* Ger., *Entzündungsdurchfall.* A form of d., either acute or chronic, produced by increased vascularity of the entire intestinal mucous membrane, the same cause (e. g., a sudden suppression of perspiration or of menstruation) also acting to obstruct the discharge of fluids through the skin, characterized by febrile reaction and mucous, mucopurulent, or mucosanguineous evacuations. In infants it constitutes a common form of so-called cholera infantum.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diarrhée intermittente.* Ger., *Wechseldurchfall.* Chronic d. of an intermittent character, due to malarial poisoning.—**Irritative d.** D. due to the presence of irritating material in the intestines.—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *diarrhée lientérique.* A d. in which undigested or half-digested food is contained in the discharges.—**Malarial d.** See *Intermittent d.*—**Mechanical d.** Fr., *diarrhée mécanique.* Serous d. caused by an augmentation of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, with exaggerated serous transudation into the intestine.—**Membranous d.** A chronic or subacute form of d. which sometimes alternates with constipation. Hysterical symptoms are often present, but the peculiar characteristic is the presence of shreds of mucus in the passages. Gripping pains and tenderness precede the attacks.—**Nervous d.** See *Sympathetic d.*—**Phthisical d.** See *Tuberculous d.*—**Premontory d., Prodromic d.** The d. that occurs as an early symptom of Asiatic cholera.—**Pseudomembranous d.** See *Fibrinous d.*—**Puerperal d.** Lat., *d. puerperarum.* Fr., *diarrhée puerpérale.* D. in lying-in women, due either to digestive troubles or to septicæmia.—**Purulent d.** Lat., *d. purulenta.* Fr., *diarrhée purulente.* D. in which the stools contain pus, which indicates the presence of an ulceration in some portion of the intestinal tract.—**Saburral d.** See *Simple d.*—**Scorbutic d.** See *Scorbutic dysentery.*—**Serous d.** Lat., *d. serosa.* Fr., *diarrhée séreuse.* Ger., *seröser Durchfall.* D. in which the passages are watery.—**Simple d.** Lat., *d. simplex.* Ger., *einfacher Durchfall.* A form of d. in which the evacuations consist simply of fecal matter.—**Strumous d.** A form of chronic d. common among strumous children, often excited by improper food.—**Sudoral d.** Fr., *diarrhée sudorale.* Of Trousseau, d. accompanied by increased perspiration.—**Summer d.** Fr., *diarrhée estivale.* Ger., *Sommerdiarrhœ, Sommerdurchfall.* Any acute d. due, directly or indirectly, to prolonged summer heat; especially the inflammatory d. of infants.—**Supplementary d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Sympathetic d.** Fr., *diarrhée sympathique.* Ger., *sympathetischer Durchfall.* D. which seems to be sympathetic with some morbid or unusual condition from which the person suffers (e. g., that which occurs with dentition, that which follows excitement, etc.).—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *diarrhée symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatische Diarrhœ.* D. occurring as a symptom of some disease affecting the system as a whole, or some organ other than the intes-

tine.—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diarrhée syphilitique*. Chronic d. due to syphilis.—**Thermic d.** See *Summer d.*—**Tuberculous d.** Fr., *diarrhée tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberculöser Durchfall*. An intractable form of chronic d. dependent upon tubercular disease of the intestines.—**Tabular d.** Lat., *d. tubularis*. Fr., *diarrhée tubulaire*. Ger., *röhrenförmiger Durchfall*. See *Membranous d.*—**Ulcerative d.** A severe form of d. which is due to an ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines. The "National Hotel disease" was an illustration of this, in which there was "a superficial erythematous or catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon." Cf. *Camp d.* and *Chronic DYSENTERY*.—**Vicarious d.** Of Marcel de Tastes, d. consecutive to the abolition of the renal functions in albuminuria or to the suppression of the menses, or d. observed at the menopause.—**White d.** See *D. alba* and *Hill d.*

DIARRHŒ'AL, DIARRHŒ'IC. Lat., *diarrhœicus*. Fr., *diarrhœique*. Ger., *diarrhœisch*. Pertaining to or resembling diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒIS'CHESIS, f. -schē'seos (-is'chesis). From *diárrhoia*, diarrhœa, and *ischēin*, to check. Fr., *diarrhêischèse*. Ger., *Stopfung des Durchfalls*. The checking of a diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒ'MIA, f. Fr., *diarrhémie maladie rouge*. A sanguineous form of ascites in sheep and lambs.

DIARRHŒOPH'THISIS, f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). Fr., *diarrhœophthisie*. Ger., *Auszehrung von Durchfall*. A wasting away from chronic diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒ'ICUS. See *DIARRHŒ'AL*.

DIAR'SENATE. A pyroarsenate.

DIAR'SENOUS. Containing 2 atoms of arsenic in the molecule.—**D. acid.** See *PYROARSENOUS ACID*.—**D. disulphide.** Arsenic disulphide.

DIAR'SENITE. A pyroarsenite.

DIARSON'IC. Containing or pertaining to diarsonium.

DIARSO'NIUM, n. Ger., *D.* A double molecule of arsonium, AsR—AsR'.

DIARTHRO'DIAL. Fr., *d.* Ger., *diarthrodisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis.

DIARTHRO'SIS, f. -thro'seos (-is). Gr., *diárrhōsis* (from *diá*, thoroughly, and *árrhōsis*, an articulating). Fr., *diarthrose*. Ger., *D.*, *Diarthrose, vollkommen bewegliches Gelenk*. An articulation which permits of motion in all directions.—**D. ambigua.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.—**D. obliqua.** An occasional articulation between the spinous processes of adjacent lumbar vertebrae.—**D. obliqua accessoria.** An occasional articulation, one on each side, formed by the spinous processes of adjacent dorsal or lumbar vertebrae, close to the union of the processes with the bodies of the vertebrae.—**D. rotatoria.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.—**D. stricta, D. synarthrodica, D. synarthrotica.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.—**D. trochoides.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.—**Planiform d.** See *ARTHRODIA*.—**Rotatory d., Synarthrodial d.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.

DIARTHROT'IC. Gr., *diarthrotikós*. Lat., *diarthroticus*. See *DIARTHRODIAL*.

DI'ARY. See *DIARIUS*.

DIASAPO'NOS, n. indecl. Gr., (*χρίσμα*) *diá sáponos*. An old ointment containing soap.

DIASATY'RIVU, n. indecl. Gr., (*ἐγλαγμα*) *diá satyriou*. Fr., *diasatyrium*. An old electuary containing satyrium; used as an aphrodisiac.

DIAS'CHIS, f. -as'cheos (-is). Gr., *διασχίς*. Fr., *d.* 1. A division, separation. 2. A piece completely separated or split off. 3. A term improperly used for diachisis.

DIAS'CHISIS, f. -schí'seos (-as'chisis). Gr., *διάσχις*. A division, splitting.

DIASCIL'ION, n. indecl. Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *diá skiállōn*. An old compound of vinegar and oxymel of squill.

DIASCOR'DIU, n. indecl. Gr., (*ἐγλαγμα*) *diá skorðiou*. Fr., *diascordium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Skordiumlatwerge*. An old electuary made from scordium leaves.

DIASE'NÆ, DIASEN'NÆ, n. indecl. From *διά*, made from, and *senna* (q. v.). Fr., *diaséné*. Ger., *Diassenna*. An old preparation containing senna.

DIASMYR'NES, n. indecl. Gr., (*κολλύριον*) *diá smýrns*. An old collyrium containing myrrh.

DIASOS'TIC. Gr., *διασωστικός* (from *διασώζειν*, to preserve). Lat., *diasosticus*. Fr., *diasostique*. Ger., *diasostisch*. Pertaining to the preservation of health.

DIAS'PASIS, f. -spa'seos (-as'pasis). Gr., *διάσπασις* (from *διασπᾶν*, to tear asunder). Ger., *Zerreißung*. Disruption, divulsion.

DIASPAS'MA, n. -spas'matos (-is). Gr., *διάσπασμα*. Fr., *diaspasme*. A laceration.

DIASPAS'MUS, m. Gr., *διάσπασμος*. See *DIASPASIS*.

DIASPER'MATON, n. indecl. Gr., (*μάλαγμα*) *diá spermatōn*. Fr., *d.* An old malagma composed of seeds, especially those of *Trigonella fœnum græcum*.

DIAS'PHAGE, DIAS'PHAX, f. -as'phages, -os (-is). Gr., *διασφαγή, διασφάξ*. Fr., *diasphage*. A fissure, especially the fissure for the umbilical vein on the lower surface of the liver.

DIASPHYX'IS, f. -sphyx'eos (-is). Gr., *διάσφυξις*. Fr., *diasphyxie*. Ger., *D.* Arterial pulsation.

DIASTAL'SIS, f. -stal'seos (-is). Gr., *διάστασις* (from *διαστέλλειν*, to put asunder, distinguish, expand). The distinguishing of different things from each other.

DIASTAL'TIC. Gr., *διασταλτικός*. Lat., *diastalticus*. Fr., *diastaltique*. Ger., *diastaltisch*. 1. Serving to distinguish. 2. Of Marshall Hall, performed through the medium of the spinal cord (said of reflex nervous action).

DIASTASE'MIA, f. From *διάστασις*, separation, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *diastasémie*. Acute anasarca in the horse.

DI'ASTASE. Lat., *diastadium* (from *διάστασις*, separation). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *diastatische Ferment*. 1. The albuminous matter of grain brought by the process of germination (malting) into a peculiar state in which it acts as a ferment on the starch contained in the grain, converting it into dextrin and sugar, and thus rendering it soluble. 2. A ferment, of the genus *Coniomycetes*, which, mixed with starch, becomes glucose; said to be found in all parts of animals and plants.—**Animal d.** See *D.* (2d def.).—**Pancreatic d.** See *PANCREATIN* and *AMYLOPSIN*.—**Salivary d.** See *PTYALIN*.—**Taka d.** A d. obtained by Takamine by the action of the spores of *Eurotium oryzae* on wheat bran; used in certain disorders of digestion.—**Vegetable d.** Fr., *d. végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzendiastase*. See *D.* (1st def.).

DIASTA'SIC. See *DIASTATIC*.

DIAS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-as'tasis). Gr., *διάστασις*. Fr., *diastase*. Ger., *Diastase, Epiphysentrennung*. The separation of adjacent bones, especially of an epiphysis from the shaft or body of a bone.—**D. recti, D. rectorum.** Separation of the recti abdominis muscles. See *EVERTATION*.

DIASTA'SIUM, n. See *DIASTASE*.

DIASTATECPHLO'GIA, f. From *διαστατικός*, standing apart, and *ἐκφλογίζω*, to inflame. Fr., *diastatecephlogie*. Ger., *auseinander stehende Blattern*. Discrete smallpox.

DIASTAT'IC. Gr., *διαστατικός*. Lat., *diastaticus*. Fr., *diastatique*. Ger., *diastatisch*. Pertaining to diastasis.

DIASTE'ATON, n. indecl. Gr., (*χρίσμα*) *diá steátōn*. An old ointment compounded of the fats of the stag, hog, goose, and hen.

DIASTE'MA, n. -stem'atos (-is). Gr., *διάστημα*. Fr., *diastème*. Ger., *Zwischenraum* (1st def.), *Zahnücke* (2d def.). 1. An interval. 2. See *DIASTASIS*. 3. The vulva. 4. Of Hippocrates, a violent severance.

DIASTEMATELYT'RIA, f. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ἐλντρον*, the vagina. Fr., *diastématélytrie*. Congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina.

DIASTEMATENCEPHA'LIA, f. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A congenital median fissure of the brain.

DIATEMATENTERIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *diastéméntérie*. A longitudinal fissure of the intestinal canal.

DIATEMATIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure. Fr., *diastématique*. Ger., *Auseinanderstehen*. The condition in which there is a congenital fissure in the middle line of the body.

DIATEMATOCAULIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and κανάλις, the trunk. Fr., *diastématocaulie*. An anomalous longitudinal fissure of the trunk.

DIATEMATOCH(E)ILIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *diastématochéilie*. A longitudinal fissure in the middle line of the lip.

DIATEMATOCRANIA (Lat.), *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *diastématocranie*. The condition in which the cranium is cleft in the median line.

DIATEMATOCYSTIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *diastématocystie*. A longitudinal median fissure of the urinary bladder.

DIATEMATOGASTRIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *diastématogastrie*. A median fissure of the abdominal wall.

DIATEMATOGLOSSIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *diastématoglossie*. A median fissure of the tongue.

DIATEMATOGNATHIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *diastématognathie*. A median fissure of the jaw.

DIATEMATOMETRIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *diastématométrie*. A median fissure of the uterus.

DIATEMATOMYELIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *diastématomyélie*. Ger., *Diastrématomyélie*. A condition of congenital separation between the two lateral halves of the spinal cord throughout the whole or a portion of its extent.

DIATEMATOPYELIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and πύελος, a trough. Fr., *diastématopyélie*. A median fissure of the pelvis.

DIATEMATORRHACHIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *diastématorrhachie*. A median fissure of the spinal column.

DIATEMATORRHINIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and ρίς, the nose. Fr., *diastématorrhinie*. A median fissure of the nose.

DIATEMATOSTAPHYLIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *diastématostaphylie*. A median fissure of the uvula.

DIATEMATOSTERNIA, *f.* From διάστημα, a fissure, and στήρνον, the sternum. Fr., *diastématosternie*. A median fissure of the sternum.

DIATEMENTERIA, *f.* See DIATEMATENTERIA.

DIAS'TER, *m.* -té'ros (-is). From δῖς, twice, and ἀστήρ, a star. See AMPHIASTER.

DIAS'TOLE, *f.* -as'toles. Gr., διαστολή (from διαστέλλειν, to expand). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* 1. Dilatation, especially that of the cavities of the heart, which occurs alternately with their systole. 2. Of Flemming, the change of the nuclear fibrils, in indirect nuclear division, back to the stellate form, after having been depressed so as to give the appearance of a nuclear plate, the depression of the fibrils being called the systole.—**Arterial d.** Fr., *d. artérielle*. Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung*, oder *Arterien*). The expansion of an artery due to the column of blood forced into it by the ventricular systole.—**Auricular d.** The dilatation of the auricle of the heart by the inflowing blood from the veins; it is almost or entirely a passive act, and comprises four fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle or revolution.—**Cardiac d.** Lat., *d. cordis*. Fr., *d. cardiaque*. Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung des Herzens*). The expansion of the heart after a contraction by the filling of cavities with blood. Cf. *Ventricular d.*—**Ventricular d.**

The dilatation of the ventricles of the heart; this is brought about by the elasticity of the ventricular walls, the jet of blood in the cardiac vessels, and finally by the auricular systole. While the ventricle is in *d.*, it may be said to be at rest; it comprises three fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle.

DIAS'TOLEUS, *f.* -sto'leos. Gr., διαστολεύς. An ancient instrument used for dilating parts.

DIAS'TOLIC. From διαστέλλειν, to dilate. Fr., *diastolique*. Ger., *diastolisch*. Pertaining to diastole.

DIAS'TOLION, *n.* Gr., διαστόλιον. See DIASTOLEUS.

DIAS'TOMOTRIS, *f.* -mot'ridos (-is). Gr., διαστομωτρίς. Ger., *Ausdehner*. An old name for a dilating instrument of any kind.

DIASTREM'MA, *n.* -strem'matos (-is). Gr., διάστρεμμα. Fr., *diastremme*. Ger., *Verzerrung*. A distorted part, a distortion or sprain.

DIASTREP'HIA, *f.* From διαστρέφειν, to pervert. Fr., *diastrephie*. Ger., *Diastrephie*. Syn.: *vecordia d.*, *paranoia corrupta* (seu *depravata*). A form of insanity in which the patient takes pleasure in wickedness and in causing suffering in others.

DIAS'TROPHE, *f.* -as'trophes. Gr., διαστροφή (from διαστρέφειν, to distort). Fr., *diastrephie*. Ger., *Verrenkung*, *Verziehung durch Krampf*. Of Hippocrates, a twisting, distortion, deformity.

DIAS'TROPHOM'ETRY. From διαστροφή, a deformity, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Diastrophometrie*. The art of measuring deformities.

DIASUL'PHURIS, *n. indecl.* From διά, made from, and sulphur (*q. v.*). An old preparation containing sulphur.

DIATAR'TARU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ταρτάρων. Fr., *diatartaron*. An old preparation containing cream of tartar.

DIAT'ASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-at'asis). Gr., διάτασις (from διατείνειν, to stretch). Ger., *Ausdehnung* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, tension, dilatation; extension and counterextension. 2. Of Aristotle, exertion of the voice or of the muscles.

DIATAT'IC. Gr., διατατικός. Lat., *diataticus*. Pertaining to diatasis.

DIATECOL'ITHU, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τηκολίθων. Fr., *diatécolithe*. An old preparation containing *lapis judaicus*.

DI'ATELE. Of B. G. Wilder, the roof of the third ventricle of the brain.

DIATERET'IC. Gr., διατηρητικός (from διατηρεῖν, to preserve). Preservative of health.

DIATESSADEL'TON, *n.* Mercuric bichloride.

DIATES'SARON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (ἐγλαγμα) διὰ τεσσάρων (φαρμάκων). Fr., *diatessaron*, *thériaque diatessaron*, *thériaque des pauvres*. Ger., *Diatessaron*. An old electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of gentian root, bay berries, myrrh, and the root of *Aristolochia rotunda* with 24 of honey.

DIATET'TIGON, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακων) διὰ τεττίγων. Fr., *d.* An old preparation made from grasshoppers.

DIATHER'MAL. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHER'MANCY. From διά, through, and θερμαίνειν, to heat. Lat., *diathermantia*. Fr., *diathermanéité*. Ger., *Diathermanität*. The capability of transmitting radiant heat.

DIATHER'MANOUS. Fr., *diathermane*. Ger., *diatherman*. Having the property of diathermancy.

DIATHERMAN'SIS, *f.* -man'seos (-is). Fr., *diathermansie*. Ger., *Durchstrahlen der Wärme*. The passage of heat through a body.

DIATHERMAN'TIA, *f.* See DIATHERMANCY.

DIATHER'MIC. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMOM'ETER. Fr., *diathermomètre*. Of Melloni, the thermomultiplier, by means of which the heat-conducting power of substances is measured.

DIATHE'SIC. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHESIS, *f.* *-the'seos (-ath'esis)*. Gr., διάθεσις (from διαρθεσθαι, to be disposed). Fr., *diathèse*. Ger., *Diathese, Krankheitsanlage*. A congenital or acquired condition predisposing to some particular constitutional disease or to certain local manifestations of disease.—**Acute purulent d.** Of Tessier, a constitutional tendency to suppuration.—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diathèse albumineuse*. Of Bazin, a d. in which albuminuria is the principal symptom.—**Aneurysmal d.** Fr., *diathèse aneurysmale*. Ger., *aneurysmatische Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to the development of aneurysms.—**Angeiomatous d.** A constitutional tendency to the formation of angioma.—**Arsenical d.** Fr., *diathèse arsenicale*. Chronic arsenical poisoning.—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse asthénique*. Of J. Brown, debility of the organism due to the sum of the action of various external debilitating causes, and consisting in "too little excitement of the whole living system, impairing all the functions, disturbing some, giving a false appearance of increasing others, but always debilitating.—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa*. Fr., *diathèse bilieuse*. An old name for a morbid condition of the body characterized by a superabundance of bile.—**Calculus d.** Of Castan, a tendency to the formation of calculi.—**Cancerous d.** See *Cancerous CACHEXIA*.—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *d. mucosa*. Fr., *diathèse catarrhale*. A morbid condition of the body characterized by an excess of mucous liquids.—**Climatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a morbid condition caused by climate, including malarial disease, and bronchocele.—**Congestive d.** Fr., *diathèse congestive*. A constitutional tendency to congestions. The term has been used in the sense of the *gouty d.*—**Cystic oxide d.** See *CYSTINURIA*.—**Dartrous d.** A supposed morbid condition or habit of the constitution that is said to manifest itself, especially in the form of certain affections of the skin or mucous membrane; herpetism (*q. v.*)—**Diabetic d.** Fr., *diathèse diabétique*. Of Bazin, a condition favoring the production of sugar in the liquids of the body.—**D. arthritica**. See *Gouty d.*—**D. hæmorrhagica**. See *HÆMOPHILIA*.—**D. ossifica**. See *Ossific d.*—**G. verminosa**. See *Verminous d.*—**Epitheliomatous d.** Fr., *diathèse épithélio-matique*. A morbid condition of the body which favors the growth of epitheliomata.—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diathèse graisseuse*. Of Bazin, a disposition to the formation of fat.—**Fibroplastic d.** Fr., *diathèse fibro-plastique*. Of Bazin, a morbid condition of the organism characterized by an element of new formation, the fibroplastic element. It attacks especially the periosteum, the bones, and the fibromucous tissues.—**Fibrous d.** Fr., *diathèse fibreuse*. Of Bazin, a morbid condition favorable to the development of fibrous tumors.—**Food d.** Of Hutchinson, a term incorrectly used to designate a disease due to the use of certain foods; gout and leprosy are given as examples.—**Fungoid d.** Fr., *diathèse fongôidique*. Of Bazin, "a disease having for effect the production of tumors constituted by an essentially vascular tissue with a tendency to invasion and often ulcerative. These tumors may assume the most diverse forms and appear in all the organs and systems of the economy."—**Furuncular d.** See *FURUNCULOSIS*.—**Gangrenous d.** Fr., *diathèse gangréneuse*. A morbid state of the body which favors the production of gangrene.—**Gouty d.** Lat., *d. arthritica*. Fr., *diathèse gouteuse*. Ger., *gichtige Diathese*. A disposition to gouty affections.—**Hæmorrhagic d.** Lat., *d. hæmorrhagica*. See *HÆMOPHILIA*.—**Hæmorrhagic typhous d.** Fr., *diathèse hæmorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagische Diathese typhöser Personen*. A condition observed in some cases of typhoid fever in which hæmorrhage of various forms occurs, sometimes in the early days of the disease, but oftener in the later periods.—**Hepatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a condition combining the bilious and the melancholic temperaments.—**Herpetic d.** Fr., *diathèse herpétique*. See *Dartrous d.*

—**Latent d.** Fr., *diathèse latente*. A d. existing during a period, often very long, without manifesting itself by any symptom.—**Lithic d.** See *Uric acid d.*—**Lymphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse lymphatique*. A constitutional tendency to engorgement and enlargement of the lymphatic ganglia.—**Melanotic d.** See *MELANOSIS*.—**Mercurial d.** See *Mercurial CACHEXIA*.—**Neoplastic d.** Fr., *diathèse néoplastique*. Ger., *neoplastische Diathese*. A d. favoring the development of tumors or neoplasms.—**Neuropathic d.** Fr., *diathèse névropathique*. Ger., *ner-vöse (oder neuropathische) Diathese*. "A hereditary predisposition to the development of diffuse or systematic affections of the nervous system, which transmit themselves by way of heredity, either integrally or in transforming themselves."—**Non-specific d.** Fr., *diathèse non-spécifique*. A d. of which the cause is not specific.—**Osseous d.** Lat., *d. ossifica*. A tendency to osseous new formations.—**Osteophytic d.** Fr., *diathèse osteophytique*. A general tendency to ankylosis.—**Oxalic d.** A tendency to oxaluria.—**Paludal d.** See *Malarial CACHEXIA*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *diathèse partielle*. A d. the action or effect of which is limited to certain organs or tissues, and which has no influence upon the economy as a whole.—**Phlogistic d.** Lat., *d. phlogistica*. Fr., *diathèse phlogistique*. Of Cullen, a general affection of the whole organism in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides those first affected.—**Phosphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse phosphatique*. A tendency to the presence of phosphates in the urine.—**Phthisical d.** Fr., *diathèse phthisique*. Ger., *phthisische Diathese*. A tendency to pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Plethoric d.** See *Sthenic d.*—**Psychopathic d.** Ger., *psychopathische Diathese*. A tendency to mental disease.—**Purulent d.** Fr., *diathèse purulente*. Ger., *purulente Diathese*. 1. A tendency to the formation of abscesses. 2. Of Tessier, pyæmia.—**Rhachitic d.** See *RHACHITIS*.—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *diathèse rhumatique (ou rhumatismale)*. Ger., *rheumatische Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to rheumatic affections.—**Scorbutic d.** See *SCORBUTIS*.—**Scrofulous d.** Fr., *diathèse scrofuleuse*. Ger., *scrophulose Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to scrofulous manifestations; latent scrofula.—**Serous d. of pregnant women.** Fr., *diathèse (ou cachexie, ou crâse) séreuse des femmes enceintes et des nouvelles accouchées*. Syn.: *serous crasis*. A supposed special state of the organism in pregnant women (said by some writers to be due to a deficiency of albumin in the blood) which favors the occurrence of some form of dropsy or of hydrorrhæa.—**Sthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse sthénique*. Of J. Brown, an exalted condition of the organism due to "too great an excitement of the whole living system by the combined action of stimulating external causes."—**Strumous d.** See *Scrofulous d.*—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diathèse syphilitique*. Constitutional syphilis.—**Tuberculous d.** Fr., *diathèse tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Tubercular diathese, tuberculöse D.* A predisposition to the growth of tubercle.—**Ulcerous d.** A disposition of the organism favoring the development of ulcers.—**Uric acid d.** Fr., *diathèse urique*. A constitutional tendency to the formation of an excess of uric acid within the body.—**Varicose d.** A tendency to varicosity.—**Verminous d.** Lat., *d. verminosa*. A constitutional condition that has been assumed to favor the development of intestinal worms.—**Virulent specific d.** Fr., *diathèse spécifique virulente*. An acquired specific d. contracted by infection.

DIATHET'IC. Fr., *diathésique*. Ger., *diathesisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on a diathesis.

DIATOM'IC. From *dis*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom. Fr., *diatomique*. Ger., *diatomisch, zweiatomig*. 1. Containing two atoms (said of molecules). 2. Containing two atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with two atoms of hydrogen (said of radicles).

DIATRAGACANTHOS, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τραγᾶνθος. Fr., *diatragacanthé*. An old powder containing tragacanth.

DIATRE'SIS, *f. -tre'seos (-is)*. Gr., διάτρησις. Fr., *diatrésie*. Ger., *Durchbohrung*. Perforation.

DIATRIM'MA, *n. -trim'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάτρυμμα (from διατρίβειν, to rub). An excoriation.

DIATRION, *n. indecl.* Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ πριών. An old name for a preparation made from three drugs.

DIATRITARIUS, *m.* Gr., διατριτάριος (from διάτριτος, pertaining to a period of three days). Fr., *diatritaire*. Of Galen, a physician who, according to the theory of Thessalus, began treatment by prescribing three days' total abstinence from food.

DIATRITOS. Gr., διάτριτος. Pertaining to a period of three days; returning every third day (said of fevers); as a *n.*, in the *f.* (ἡμέρα, understood), a three days' fast or the third day of such a fast.

DIATROP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diatropique*. Ger., *Diatropsäure*. Atropic acid in which the molecular formula is doubled.

DIATRYPE'SIS, *f. -e'seos (-is)*. From διατρύνειν, to perforate. Fr., *diatrypèse*. 1. Perforation. 2. Of Schultz, the arrangement of the interlocking serrations of a cranial suture.

DIATUR'BITH, *n. indecl.* From διὰ, made from, and turbit (see TURPETH). An old purgative and anthelmintic powder composed of turpeth, rhubarb, hermodactyl, scammony, anise, hyoscyamus, and cinnamon.

DIAR'OUS. From δις, twice, and αἶρον, gold. Containing two atoms of gold in the molecule.

DIAZOBENZENE. Fr., *diazobenzine*. Ger., *Diabenzol*. A compound of benzene with 2 atoms of nitrogen, C₆H₅N₂.—**D'sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide diazobenzine-sulfonique*. Ger., *Diazobenzolsulfonsäure*. Sulphodiazobenzene. Two isomeric varieties are known: *Orthodiazobenzenesulphonic acid* and *Metadiazobenzenesulphonic acid*. The benzenesulphonic acids have been used as reagents for testing certain morbid conditions of the urine (glycosuria and the urine of typhoid fever).

DIAZO'MA, *n. -zo'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάζωμα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIAZORESOR'CIN. Fr., *diazorésorcine*. Ger., *D*. See AZORESORCIN.

DIAZOS'MA, *n. -zos'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάζωσμα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIAZOS'TER, *m. -te'ros (-is)*. Gr., διαζώστηρ. The twelfth dorsal vertebra.

DIAZOS'TRA, *n. -zos'tratos (-is)*. Gr., διαζώστρα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIBA'SIC. From δις, twice, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *di-basique*. Ger., *di-basisch*. Containing in each molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base (said of acids); formed by the replacement of 2 such atoms by a base (said of salts).

DIBENZIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dibenzilique*. Ger., *Dibenzilsäure*. A crystalline acid, C₂₈H₂₂O₅, formed by heating benzoic acid.

DIBENZOPI'NITE. Fr., *pinite bibenzoïque*. An acid, C₂₀H₂₀O₇ = C₆H₁₀(C₇H₅O)₂O₅, forming the chief constituent of colophony.

DIBENZOQUER'CITE. A substance, C₆H₁₀O₅(C₆H₅O)₂, prepared by heating benzoic acid with quercite in a closed tube to 200° C.

DIBEN'ZYL. Fr., *dibenzyle*. A double molecule of benzyl, C₄H₄ = C₆H₅—CH₂.C₆H₅.

DIBENZYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibenzylamin*. An oily liquid having the constitution of ammonia in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of benzyl.

DIBENZYLURE'A. Fr., *dibenzyl-urée*. Ger., *Dibenzyl-harnstoff*. A substitution compound of urea, C₁₅H₁₆N₂O = CO = N₂H₂(C₇H₇)₂, forming white acicular crystals.

DIBLAS'TULA, *f.* From δις, twice, and *blastula* (*q. v.*).

Of Haeckel, a blastula consisting of two layers of cells.

DIBO'LATED. Combined with 2 molecules of boric acid or its radicle.

DIBROMA'CETATE. A salt of dibromacetic acid.

DIBROMACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dibromacétique*. Ger., *Dibromessigsäure*. A crystalline monobasic acid having the constitution of acetic acid in which 2 atoms of bromine replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIBROMA'CETYL. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of acetyl, C₂HBr₂O.

DIBRO'MATED. Containing 2 atoms of bromine in the molecule.

DIBROMBENZENE. Fr., *dibromobenzine*. Ger., *Dibrombenzol*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzene.

DIBROMBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dibromobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dibrombenzoesäure*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzoic acid.

DIBROMCAM'PHOR. Camphor dibromide.

DIBROMETH'ANE. Fr., *dibrométhane*. Ger., *Dibromäthan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of ethane, C₂H₄Br₂.

DIBROMETH'YLATE. Fr., *dibrométhylate*. Ger., *Dibromäthylat*. A compound, (C₂H₅O)R''Br₂, which is at the same time a dibromide and an ethylate (i. e., consists of a trivalent radicle united with 2 atoms of bromine and a molecule of the radicle C₂H₅O).

DIBROMHY'DRATE. A dihydrobromide.

DIBROMHYDROQUIN'ON(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromhydrochinon*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of hydroquinone, C₆H₂Br₂(OH)₂.

DIBRO'MID(E). Fr., *dibromure*. Ger., *Dibromür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with bromine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

DIBROMIOD'OFORM. Dibromiodide of formyl.

DIBROMMETH'ANE. Fr., *dibromométhane*. Ger., *Dibrommethan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of methane.

DIBROMOCIN'CHONIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromcinchonin*. A body, C₂₀H₂₂Br₂N₂O, prepared by adding bromine to cinchonine hydrochloride and decomposing the resulting compound by ammonia.

DIBROMOGAL'LIC ACID. See GALLOBROMOL.

DIBROMOI'ODID(E). Fr., *dibromiodure*. Ger., *Dibromiodür*. A compound containing 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of iodine.

DIBROMOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dibromo-salicylique*. Ger., *Dibromsalicylsäure*. The compound C₇H₄Br₂O₃.

DIBROMPHEN'OL. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of phenol, C₆H₃Br₂OH.

DIBROMPRO'PYL. A radicle derived from normal propyl by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine.

DIBROMSUCCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dibromo-succinique*. Ger., *Dibrombernsteinsäure*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of succinic acid.

DIBROMTOL'UENE. The compound C₆H₃Br₂.CH₃, obtained from monobromtoluidine by replacing the amido group with bromine.

DIBU'TYL. A hydrocarbon, C₈H₁₈, that occurs in mineral oil.

DIBUTYL'AMID(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibutylamin*. Secondary amine of butyl, N(C₄H₉)H₂ = N C₄H₉.

DIBUTYRAL'DIN(E). A substance, C₈H₁₇NO, isomeric with conydrine, extracted from the flowers of *Conium maculatum*. By dry distillation, it yields paraconine.

DIBU'TYRIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibutyryn*. A neutral mixture of butyric acid and glycerin.

DICAC'ODYL. Fr., *dicacodyle*. Ger., *Dikacodyl*. Diarsentetramethyl, methylcacodyl, cacodyl existing in the

free state as a double molecule, $A_2(CH_3)_4$. Its fumes are excessively irritant and nauseating.

DICAL'CIC. Lat., *bicalcicus*. Fr., *dicalcique*, *bicalcique*. Containing 2 atoms of calcium.

DICAMPHEN'DION. A product, $(C_{10}H_{14}O)_2$, of the action of metallic sodium on bromocamphor.

DICAM'PHOR. A double molecule of camphor, $(C_{10}H_{16}O)_2$.

DICAR'BON. Ger., *D*. A molecule consisting of a double atom of carbon.

DICARBONAPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dicarbonaphthalique*. Ger., *Dicarbonaphtalsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = C_{10}H_8(CO.OH)_2$.

DICAR'BONATE. See BICARBONATE.

DICAR'BYL. Fr., *dicarbonyle*. A double molecule of carbonyl.

DICEPH'ALISM. Lat., *dicephalia* (from *dis*, twice, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *dicéphalie*. Ger., *Dicephalie*. The condition of being dicephalous.

DICEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *dicephalus*. Fr., *dicéphale*. Ger., *zweiköpfig*. Having two heads.

DICEPH'ALUS. Fr., *dicéphale*. Ger., *zweiköpfig* (as a n., *Doppelkopf*). See DICEPHALOUS; as a n. m., a monster with two heads or with the head more or less completely divided into two parts.—**D. biatlantis.** A variety in which the division into two parts does not extend below the axis.—**D. bicollis.** See *D. diauchenos*.—**D. bidors(u)alis** [Gurlt]. A variety in which the spinal column is double above the lower dorsal region.—**D. bispinalis.** A variety in which the division of the spinal column extends to the coccyx.—**D. diauchenos.** A variety in which each head has an independent neck.—**D. dibrachius.** A variety having two arms.—**D. dibrachius diauchenos.** A variety having two necks and two arms.—**D. dibrachius monauchenos.** A variety having one neck and two arms.—**D. heterocephalus.** A variety having two dissimilar heads.—**D. monauchenos.** A variety in which there is a common neck.—**D. tetrabrachius.** A variety having four arms.—**D. tetrabrachius tripus.** A variety having four arms and three feet.—**D. tribrachius.** A variety having three arms.—**D. tripus.** A variety having three feet.

DI'CEROS. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**D. longifolius.** A species growing in the East Indies, Ceylon, and Java, employed as a detergent.

DICET'YL. Fr., *dicétyle*. A compound of the paraffin series, $C_{32}H_{36}$.

DICHASTE'RES, m. pl. Gr., *δισαστῆρες*. Fr., *dichastères*. Ger., *Schneidezähne*. The incisor teeth.

DICHENTEROT'OMUS, m. From *δίχα*, twofold, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *dichentérotome*. Ger., *zweiarmiges Enterotom*. A double-armed enterotome.

DICHETEROCEPH'ALUS, m. From *δίχα*, twofold, *έντερος*, different, and *κεφαλή*. See DICEPHALUS *heterocephalus*.

DICHLORA'CETAL. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetal, $CHCl_2.CH(OC_2H_5)_2$.

DICHLORACET'AMID(E). Ger., *Dichloracetoxyamid*. A body, $CHCl_2.CO.NH_2 = C_2H_3Cl_2NO$, formed by the action of ammonia on ethyl dichloroacetate.

DICHLORA'CETATE. Lat., *dichloroacetates*. Fr., d. Ger., *Dichloroacetat*. A salt of dichloroacetic acid.

DICHLORACET'IC. Lat., *dichloroaceticus*. Fr., *dichloroacétique*. Ger., *dichloroacetisch*, *dichloressigsauer*. Acetic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide dichloroacétique*. Ger., *Dichloressigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $CHCl_2 - CO.OH$, formed from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen in the acid radicle. It usually occurs under the form of a liquid of marked caustic properties, but, when chemically pure, forms rhomboidal crystals.—**D. chloride.** A substance, C_2H -

$Cl_3O = CHCl_2COCl$, formed from d. acid by the substitution of chlorine for the radicle OH.

DICHLORACET'ONATE. A salt of dichloroacetic acid.

DICHLORA'CETONE. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_3H_4Cl_2O$, of acetone.

DICHLORACETON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dichloroacétonique*. An acid, $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2$, regarded as an addition product of dichloroacetone and formic acid.

DICHLORACET'YLENE. A former name for carbon monochloride.

DICHLORALANTIP'YRIN(E). The compound $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O + 2(CCl_3CH(OH)_2)$, obtained by triturating antipyrine with chloral hydrate; hypnotic and analgetic.

DICHLORAL'DEHYD(E). Fr., *dichloraldéhyde*. Ger., *Dichloraldehyd*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetic aldehyde; a clear liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_2O$.

DICHLORAM'YLENE. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of amylene, $C_5H_8Cl_2$.

DICHLORAN'ILIN(E). Fr., d. Ger., *Dichloranilin*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_3Cl_2.NH_2$.

DICHLORBEN'ZENE. Fr., *dichlorobenzine*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzol*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, of benzene.

DICHLORBENZO'IC. Benzoic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide dichlorobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzoesäure*. An acid, $C_7H_3Cl_2O_2$, formed by the action of chlorine on benzoic acid and in other ways.—**D. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde dichlorobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzaldehyd*. A solid substance, $C_6H_3Cl_2.CHO$.

DICHLORBUTY'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide bichlorobutyrique*. An acid, $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2$, prepared by exposing butyric acid to the influence of chlorine and sunlight.

DICHLORETH'ANE. Fr., *dichloréthane*. Ger., *Dichloräthan*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of ethane, $C_2H_4Cl_2$.

DICHLORE'THER. Ger., *Dichloräther*. A substitution product, $C_4H_8Cl_2O = CH_2Cl.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by passing chlorine into ethyl ether maintained at a low temperature, without exposure to light.

DICHLORETH'YL. Ger., *Dichloräthyl*. A liquid, $C_4H_8Cl_2O = C_2H_3Cl_2 - O - C_2H_5O$, obtained by directing a current of dry chlorine into ether kept at a low temperature, and distilling after saturation.

DICHLORETHYL'AMIN(E). Ethylated chloride of nitrogen, $NC_2H_5Cl_2$.

DICHLORETH'YLATE. Ger., *Dichloräthylat*. A compound which is at the same time a dichloride and an ethylate.

DICHLORETH'YLENE. Fr., *dichloréthylène*. Ger., *Dichloräthylen*. A liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_2 \equiv CHCl - CHCl$, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on ethylene dichloride.

DICHLORHY'DRIN. Fr., *dichlorhydrine*. Ger., *D*. 1. A body, $C_3H_5Cl_2OH$, regarded as derived from glycerin by the replacement of 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 atoms of chlorine. 2. See DICHLOROPROPYL alcohol.

DICHLORHYDROQUIN'ONE. Fr., *hydroquinone dichlorée*. Ger., *Dichlorhydrochinon*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone.

DICHLORID(E). Fr., *bichlorure*. Ger., *Dichlorür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former.

DICHLORIOD'OFORM. Fr., *dichloriodoforme*. Ger., *D*. Dichloriodide of formyl, $CH.Cl_2I$.

DICHLORLAC'TATE. A salt of dichlorolactic acid.

DICHLORLAC'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide dichloro-lactique*. Ger., *Dichlormilchsäure*. An acid, $CHCl_2.CH(OH) - CO.OH$, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals.

DICHLORMETH'ANE. Fr., *dichloro-méthane*. Ger., *Dichlormethan*. Dichloride of methane.

DICHLORMETHYL'ETHER. Ger., *Dichlormethyläther*. Chloroxide of dimethane, or methyl ether containing 2 atoms of chlorine; a liquid giving off an irritant, suffocating vapor.

DICHLORNAPHTHALENE. Fr., *dichloronaphthalène*. Ger., *Dichloronaphthalen*. A substance of which two varieties are known: α -d., $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with an alcoholic solution of potash; and β -d., $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, resulting from the dry distillation of naphthalene tetrachloride.

DICHLOROXETH'YL. See DICHLORETHYR.

DICHLORPHEN'OL. Ger., *D*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, $C_6H_5Cl_2.OH$, of phenol. There are several possible isomeric varieties.

DICHLORPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dichlorophthalique*. Ger., *Dichlorphtalsäure*. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2(COOH)_2$, obtained from dichloronaphthalene tetrachloride.

DICHLORPIPER'ONAL. Ger., *D*. A substance, $C_6H_3.CCl_2O.CO.H$, obtained by gradually adding cold water to an alcoholic solution of d. dichloride.—**D. dichloride.** Fr., *chlorure de dichloropiperonal*. Ger., *D'dichlorür*. A liquid, $C_6H_3.CCl_2O_2.CH.Cl_2$, resulting from the action of an excess of phosphoric chloride on piperonal.

DICHLORPROP'ANE. Ger., *Dichlorpropan*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, $C_3H_5Cl_2$, of propane.

DICHLORPROPION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dichloropropionique*. Ger., *Dichlorpropionsäure*. An acid of which two isomeric forms (known in the condition of ethylic ethers) are known: α -d. a., $CH_3 - CCl_2 - CO_2H$, a colorless liquid; and β -d. a., $CH_2Cl - CHCl - CO_2H$, formed in the decomposition resulting from the addition of water to the compound produced by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on glycerin.

DICHLORPRO'PYL. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of propyl.—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *D'alkohol*. Dichlorhydrin; dichloride of allyl alcohol; a substitution product, $C_3H_5Cl_2(OH)$, of propyl alcohol. An isomeric form is dichlorisopropyl alcohol, $CH_2Cl - CH(OH) - CH_2Cl$.

DICHLORPRO'PYLENE. The compound $C_3H_4Cl_2$.

DICHLORQUINHY'DRONE. The compound $C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_4$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on quinone.

DICHLORQUIN'OL. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of quinol, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$.

DICHLORQUIN'ONE. Ger., *Dichlorchinon*. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_2$, formed when bodies which yield quinone oxidized alone are submitted at the same time to both oxidizing agents and halogens.

DICHLORRESOR'CIN, DICHLORRESOR'CINOL. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of sulphuryl chloride on resorcinol.

DICHLORSAL'ICIN. Fr., *bichlorosalicine*. Ger., *D*. A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{16}Cl_2O_2$.

DICHLORSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dichlorosalicylique*. Ger., *Dichlorosalicylsäure*. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_4Cl_2O_3$.

DICHLORSALI'GENIN. A substance, $C_7H_6Cl_2O_2$, apparently obtained when dichlorsalicin is saponified with emulsin.

DICHLORTOL'UENE. Ger., *Dichlortoluol*. A substitution product, $C_6H_3Cl_2CH_3$, of toluene in which 2 atoms of chlorine replace 2 of hydrogen in the benzene residue, isomeric with benzyldene dichloride.

DICHOPHY'IA, f. Gr., *διχοφύια* (from *δίχα*, in two parts, and *φύειν*, to grow). Ger., *Spalten der Haare*. Of Galen, a disease of the hair in which it splits and becomes forked.

DICHOPRI'ON, m. From *δίχα*, doubly, and *πριων*, a saw. Ger., *Doppelsäge*. A double saw for dividing the bone from opposite sides simultaneously in amputations.

DICHOT'OMAL. Lat., *dichotomalis*. See DICHOTOMOUS.

DICHOTO'MIA, f. See DICHOTOMY.

DICHOTOMIZA'TION. Dichotomous division.

DICHOT'OMOUS. Gr., *διχότομος* (1st def.), *διχοτόμος* (2d def.), from *διχοτομείν*, to cut into halves. Lat., *dichotomus*. Fr., *dichotomé* (1st def.), *dichotome* (2d def.). Ger., *dichotom*, *dichotomisch*, *zweispaltig*. 1. Of Galen and others, divided into two equal parts. 2. Dividing into two branches of equal or nearly equal size; bifurcating.

DICHOT'OMY. Gr., *διχοτομία*. Lat., *dichotomia*. Fr., *dichotomie*. Ger., *Dichotomie*, *Zweiteilung*. 1. The state of being dichotomous, the phenomenon of dichotomous division. 2. Humorously, the division of a consultant's fee with another practitioner.—**Anterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused below the upper limbs.—**Bifurcate d.** See BIFURCATION.—**Posterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused above the lower limbs.

DICH'ROA, f. From *δίχρως*, two-colored. A genus of saxifragaceous plants indigenous to China, India, Java, and the Philippines.—**D. febrifuga.** A tree found in China and Cochin-China. The root and leaves are emetic and purgative, and are employed in decoction as a febrifuge.

DICH'ROIC. See DICHROOUS.

DICH'ROISM. Lat., *dichroismus* (from *dis*, doubly, and *χρῶμα*, to color). Fr., *dichroïsme*. Ger., *Dichroismus*, *Zweifarbigkeit*. That property of a substance by which it appears to be of one color by direct light and of another by transmitted light.

DICHROIT'IC. Gr., *διχροίτης*. Lat., *dichroites*. Ger., *dichroit*. Having the property of dichroism.

DICHRO'MATE. Lat., *bichromas*. Fr., *bichromate*. Ger., *Bichromat*. A bichromate (also erroneously called an acid chromate); regarded either as made up of 2 molecules of chromium trioxide united with a basic oxide or as a salt of dichromic acid.

DICHRO'MATISM. See DICHROISM.

DICHROMATOP'SIA, f. From *dis*, twice, *χρῶμα*, a color, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *dichromatopsie*. A form of color blindness in which only two of the primary colors can be distinguished.

DICHRO'MIC. From *dis*, twice, and *χρῶμα*, a color. Lat., *bichromicus*. 1. Containing 2 atoms of chromium. 2. Characterized by dichromatopsia.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide bichromique*. A dibasic acid known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates.

DICHRO'MISM. See DICHROISM and DICHROMATOP-SIA.

DICH'ROOUS. Gr., *δίχρως*, *δίχρως*. Lat., *dichrous*. Fr., *dichroé*, *dichroïque*. Ger., *zweifarbig*. Of two colors, having the property of dichroism.

DICHROS'TACHYS, f. -*stach'ynos* (-is). A genus of leguminous plants, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.—**D. cinerea.** An East Indian species. The young shoots are applied as a cataplasm in ophthalmia.

DICH'ROUS. See DICHROOUS.

DICIATRI'A, f. From *δικη*, jurisprudence, and *ιατρεία*, medical practice. Forensic medicine.

DICIN'CHONIN(E). Lat., *dicinchonina*, *dicinchonia*. Fr., *bicinchonine*. Ger., *Dicinchinin*. An alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta* and *Cinchona succirubra*, having the same percentage composition as cinchonine, but probably having the molecular formula, $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$, double that of the latter.

DICKSO'NIA, f. Fr., *dicksonie*. A genus of ferns named in honor of James Dickson, the English cryptogamist.—**D. culcita.** Fr., *barometz, agneau de Seythie* (ou de Tartarie). A species found in Madeira and the Azores. The hairs of the rhizome (Fr., *mousse dorée*) are used as a styptic.

DIC'LEIS. See DICLIS.

DICLI'CUS. From *δικλεις*, a double lock. Pertaining to venous valves.

DICLIDOSTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *δικλῆς*, a double door, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Verknöcherung der Gefässklappen*. Ossification of venous valves.

DICLIDOSTOT'ICUS, *adj.* Pertaining to diclidostosis.

DICLIN'IC. Of crystals, having two of the axes obliquely inclined.

DIC'LIS. -*li'dos* (-*is*). Gr., *δικλῆς*, *δίκλεις* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *κλίνειν*, to fold). Double folding; as a n., a venous valve.

DICO'CHEM'IA, *f.* From *δικη*, jurisprudence, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *dicochimie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chemie*. Forensic chemistry.

DICOCHIRUR'GIA, *f.* From *δικη*, jurisprudence, and *χειρουργία*, surgery. Fr., *dicochirurgie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chirurgie*. Forensic surgery.

DICODE'IN(E). Fr., *dicodéine*. Ger., *Dicodein*. An amorphous base, $C_{72}H_{84}N_4O_{12}$, a polymeride of codeine, and formed from it by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces dilatation of the pupils, vomiting, and diarrhœa, without the cerebral congestion and supersensitiveness that follow upon the administration of codeine.

DICE'LOUS. From *δῖς*, twice, and *κοίλη*, a cavity. Of hollow viscera, containing two cavities.

DICON'CHININ(E). Lat., *diconchinina*, *diconchinia*. Of Hesse, diquinidine.

DICONDYL'IAN. From *δῖς*, twice, and *κόνδυλος* (see **CONDYLE**). Having two occipital condyles (said of the skull).

DICON'IC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on citric acid at high temperatures.

DICOR'YPHUS, *m.* From *δῖς*, twice, and *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. A genus of double monsters having a single face, but two distinct vertices.—**D. dehypogastrius**. A species having four upper and four lower extremities, and a body single from the vertices to just above the umbilicus.

DICO'TOIN. A substance found associated with cotoin in true coto bark, and convertible into cotoin by heating with liquor potassæ.

DICRÆ'OUS. Gr., *δίκραιος* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *κεραία*, a horn). Lat., *dicroeus*. Bifid, forked, cleft.

DICRA'NOUS. Gr., *δίκρανος* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *κράνον*, the head). Double-headed, two-pointed, bifid, bifurcated.

DIC'RANUS. Gr., *δίκρανος* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *κράνον*, the head). 1. Bifurcated. 2. Dicephalous; as a n., a two-headed monster.

DICROCE'LIUM, *n.* From *δίκροος*, forked, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. See **DISTOMA**.—**D. Buskii**. See **DISTOMA crasum**.—**D. heterophytes**. See **DISTOMA heterophytes**.—**D. lanceolatum**. See **DISTOMA lanceolatum**.—**D. oculi humani**. See **DISTOMA ophthalmobium**.

DIC'ROTAL, **DICROT'IC**. Gr., *δίκροτος* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *κροτεῖν*, to beat). Lat., *dicrotus*, *bisferiens*. Fr., *dicrote*. Ger., *dikrotisch*, *doppelklopfend*. Beating doubly, i. e., showing two waves for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse).

DIC'ROTISM. Lat., *dicrotismus*. Fr., *dicrotisme*. Ger., *Dicrotie*, *Doppelschlag*, *Doppelschlag*. The state of being dicrotic. See **Dicrotic PULSE**.

DIC'ROTOUS. See **DICROTIC**.

DIC'RUS. Gr., *δίκρος*, *δίκρους*, *δίκροῦς*. Forked, bifid, bifurcated.

DICTAMNI'TES, *m.* Gr., *δικταμνίτης* (*δίνος* understood). Fr., *dictamnite*. Wine of dittany; an old preparation used in nausea, as an emmenagogue, and to promote the lochial discharge.

DICTAM'NUM, *n.* See **DICTAMNUS**.

DICTAM'NUS, *f.* (treated by botanists as *m.*) Gr., *δίκταμος*, *δικταμνον*, *δικταμον*. Fr., *dictamne*, *dictame*, *fraxinella*. Ger., *Diptam*. Dittany, a genus of the *Rutæ*.—**D. albus**. A species indigenous to southern Europe and

to Asia. The root bark, now rarely used, is an acrid and bitter vermifuge, antispasmodic, and sudorific. In Siberia the leaves are used as a substitute for tea.—**D. fraxinella**. *D. purpureus*.—**D. officinalis**. *D. albus*.—**D. purpureus**. Fr., *fraxinelle pourpre*. A variety of *D. albus*.

DICTYI'TIS, *f.* From *δίκτυον*, a net. Fr., *dictyite*. Ger., *D.* Inflammation of the retina.

DICTYOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. See **CARCINOMA reticulare**.

DICTYO'DES. See **DICTYOID**.

DICTYOID. Gr., *δίκτυωδης*, *δίκτυοειδής* (from *δίκτυον*, a net, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dictyodes*, *dictyoides*. Fr., *dictyode*, *dictyôide*. Ger., *netzformig*. Reticulated, having a reticulated appearance.

DICTYON, *n.* Gr., *δίκτυον*. 1. A net, a network. 2. The retina.

DICTYONOSTEOPH'YTON, **DICTYONOSTEOPH'YTUM**, *n.* From *δίκτυον*, a net, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Fr., *ostéophyte fibrillo-réticulaire*. Ger., *netzformig-faseriges Osteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a fibrillar-reticular osseous growth.

DICTYOP'SIA, *f.* From *δίκτυος*, a net, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *dictyopsie*. A morbid condition in which the patient seems to see netlike objects before the eyes.

DICTYOSCHIS'MA, *n.* -*schis'matos* (-*is*). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *σχίσμα*, a cleft. Of Hirschberg, a coloboma of the chorioid.

DICYANAM'IC ACID. Ger., *Dicyanaminsäure*. A body obtained by the action of nitrous acid on cyanurea.

DICYANHY'DRIN. Fr., *dicyanhydrine*. Ger., *D.* A substance of the composition $C_2H_5.OH.(CN)_2$, being that of glycerin in which 2 molecules of cyanogen replace 2 of hydroxyl. One substance of this formula has the constitution of allyl alcohol dicyanide, $CH_2(CN)-CH(CN)-CH_2.OH$, and is formed by the action of cyanogen gas on allyl alcohol.

DICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dicyanique*. Ger., *Dicyansäure*. A dibasic polymeric form of cyanic acid, $C_2H_2N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$.

DICY'ANID(E). A salt in which 2 atoms of cyanogen unite with 1 of the base.

DICYAN'IMID(E). A substance, $C_2N_3H = N(CN)_2H$, probably formed when hydrate of potassium is allowed to act on true cyanate of potassium.

DICYANOBE'NZENE. Ger., *Dicyanbenzol*. A 2-molecule cyanogen substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(CN)_2$.

DICYAN'OGEN. Fr., *cyanogène libre*. Ger., *Dicyan*. Cyanogen gas.

DICYCLOPRI'ON, *m.* -*pri'onos* (-*is*). From *δῖς*, twice, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *πρίον*, a saw. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Doppelzirkelsäge*. A double circular saw.

DICYPEL'LIUM, *n.* From *δῖς*, twice, and *κύπελλον*, a cup. A genus of laurineous plants.—**D. caryophyllatum**. Ger., *brasilianischer Nelkenzimmt*. A Brazilian tree. Its bark, called *cravo de Maranhão* (Fr., *cannelle giroflée*), constitutes a valuable sort of cinnamon, clove cassia, or cassia caryophyllata.

DIDAC'TIC. Gr., *διδακτικός*. Lat., *didacticus*. Fr., *didactique*. Ger., *didaktisch*. Instructive; of medical instruction, conveyed by description or precept as distinguished from clinical or experimental demonstration.

DIDAC'TOR. Gr., *διδάκτωρ*. See **DOCTOR**.

DIDAC'TYLISM. Lat., *didactylia* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *didactylie*. Ger., *Didactylismus*, *Didactylie*. That variety of ectrodactylism in which but two of the digits are preserved.

DIDAC'TYLOUS, *διδάκτυλος*. Lat., *didactylus*. Fr., *didactyle*. Ger., *zweifingerig*. 1. Provided with two digits or digitlike processes. 2. Divided into two branches.

DIDEL'PH(Y)OUS. Lat., *didelphys*, *didelphus*. Fr., *didelphe*. Having two uteri or a double uterus.

**DIDONCEPH'ALUS, DIODONCEPH'ALUS, DIODONTO-
CEPH'ALUS**, *m.* From *dis*, double, *δούς*, a tooth, and
κεφαλή, the head. A monster having a double row of
teeth.

DIDUC'TION. Lat., *diductio* (from *diducere*, to draw
aside). Fr., *d.* Lateral movement of one part upon
another (e. g., the grinding movement of the lower jaw).

DIDUC'TOR, *m.* *-to'ris*. Fr., *diducteur*. A muscle that
acts to produce diduction.

DIDYMAL'GIA, *f.* From *διδυμος*, the testicle, and *άλγος*,
pain. Fr., *didymalgie*. Ger., *Hodenschmerz*. Pain in
the testicle.

DIDYMDAL'GIA, *f.* See DIDYMALGIA.

DID'YMIN. A proprietary preparation said to be aphro-
disiac and hypnotic.

DID'YMIS, *f.* *-dym'idos (-is)*. See TESTICLE and EPI-
DIDYMIS.

DIDYMI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. See ORCHITIS.

DIDYMI'UM, *n.* From *διδυμος*, twin (because *d.* [1st
def.] is found blended with lanthanum and cerium).
Fr., *didyme*. Ger., *Didym, Zwillingsmetall* (1st def.). A
metal discovered by Mosander in 1841, of the same
group with aluminium and chromium; symbol, *Di*; of
a grayish or yellowish color; acting as a trivalent radi-
cle. The chloride and the sulphates have been used as
disinfectants.

DIDYMOUS. Gr., *διδυμος*. Lat., *didymus*. Fr., *didyme*.
Ger., *gedoppelt, zwillingsartig*. Arranged in pairs.

DIDY'MUS. See DIDYMOUS; as a *n.*, see TWIN and
TESTIS.—**D. symphiocephalus**. A twin monster in
which two individuals are united by a small part of the
heads.—**D. symphiogastrius**. See DICEPHALUS *tetra-
brachius tripus*.—**D. symphiohypogastrius**. See ISCHIO-
PAGUS.—**D. symphioperinaeus**. See PIGODIDYMUS.—
D. symphiothoracogastrius. See XIPHODYMUS.—**D.**
symphyocoryphus. A variety in which the heads are
joined at the vertex.—**D. symphyometopus**. A variety
of *d.* joined at the foreheads.—**D. symphyopisthoceph-**
alus. A variety of *d.* joined at the back of the heads.

DIECBO'LION, DIECBO'LIUM, *n.* Gr., *διεκβόλιον*. An
old name for a medicine causing abortion.

DIEFFENBACH'IA, *f.* Fr., *dieffenbachie*. A genus of
aroidaceous plants.—**D. barraquiniana**, **D. Baumannii**,
D. cognata, **D. consobrina**, **D. conspurcata**, **D. decora**,
D. gigantea, **D. gollineriana**, **D. grandis**, **D. irrorata**,
D. lineata, **D. lingulata**, **D. liturata**, **D. neglecta**, **D.**
nobilis, **D. Poeppigii**. Varieties of *D. sequina*.—**D. rex**.
D. sequina.—**D. robusta**. A variety of *D. sequina*.—**D.**
sequina, **D. seguinie**. Fr., *canne maronne des Antilles*,
canne de Madère, *arum vénéneux*. Dumb cane; a West
Indian species, highly poisonous, the juice being so
acrid as to cause the tongue to swell and prevent articu-
lation. An ointment is prepared from it by the negroes
of the West Indies by boiling it in lard, which they use
for dropsical swellings. The plant has also been recom-
mended to be used internally for dropsy.—**D. ventena-**
tiana, **D. Willezii**. Varieties of *D. sequina*.

DIELEC'TRIC. From *διά*, through, and *ἤλεκτρον* (see
ELECTRICITY). Fr., *diélectrique*. Acting as a non-con-
ductor of electricity, but allowing of its transmission by
induction.—**Pseudod'**. A compound, such as water, hy-
drogen chloride, or sulphuric acid, which behaves as a
d. when pure, but as an electrolyte when mixed with
other members of its own class.

DIELECTROL'YSIS, *f.* *-lys'eos (-ol'ysis)*. From *διά*,
through, *ἤλεκτρον* (see ELECTRICITY), and *λύειν*, to dis-
solve. Fr., *diélectrolyse*. Brondel's term for the pro-
cess of decomposing a medicinal compound by electroly-
sis with a galvanic circuit, including a diseased or pain-
ful part of the body, thus causing one of the elements
of the compound to pass into or through the part. Cf.
CATAPHORESIS.

DIELEC'TRU, *m. indecl.* Gr., *(τροχός) διά ἤλεκτρον*. An
old troche containing amber.

DIENCEPH'ALON, *n.* From *διά*, between, and *ἐνκέφαλος*,
the brain. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DIEPA'TIAS, *m.* From *dis*, twice, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver.
Fr., *diépatie*. A monster with two livers.

DIE'RESIS, *f.* See DIERESIS.

DIERVIL'LA. Fr., *dierville*. Ger., *Zaunkirsche*. A
genus of caprifoliaceous plants.—**D. acadiensis**, **D. cana-**
densis, **D. humilis**, **D. loniceræ**, **D. lutea**, **D. Tourne-**
fortii, **D. trifida**. Fr., *d. de Tournefort*. The bush
honeysuckle; a shrub growing in rocky places through-
out the United States. The small branches, which
have been used in infusion in leucorrhœa and syphilis,
were formerly used as a diuretic and alterative.

DI'ES, *m.* and *f.* *Die'i*. Fr., *jour*. Ger., *Tag*. A day.
—**D. caniculares**. Fr., *jours caniculaires*. The dog days.
—**D. contemplabiles**, **D. contemplantes**, **D. critici**, **D.**
decretorii, **D. indicatorii**, **D. indices**. The critical
days of a disease.—**D. intercalarii**. The days between
the critical days.—**D. internuntii**, **D. judicatorii**, **D.**
principes. See *D. critici*.

DI'ESIS, *f.* *-e'seos (di'esis)*. Gr., *διεσις*. 1. Liquefac-
tion. 2. Dilution. 3. Percolation.

DI'ET. Gr., *διαίτα*. Lat., *diæta*. Fr., *diète, régime*.
Ger., *Diät*. 1. The customary food of an individual.
2. Food restricted as to quality and quantity with refer-
ence to the restoration or preservation of health.—**Animal**
d. A *d.* consisting largely of animal food, such
as milk, eggs, and meat.—**Broth d.** A *d.* in which
broth is given (usually to the exclusion of meat) to the
amount of 1 pint daily, light puddings, bread, butter,
and gruel comprising the remainder of the *d.*—**Common**
d. Of hospitals, the *d.* of the majority of the patients,
for whom no special *d.* is prescribed.—**Convalescent d.**
See *Extra d.*—**Dry d.** Lat., *diæta sicca*. Fr., *diète sèche*.
Ger., *trockene Diät*. A *d.* in which but little fluid is al-
lowed.—**Extra d.** Of the hospitals, a *d.* in which, be-
sides a full allowance of nourishing food, certain pala-
table articles are included to stimulate the appetite and
hasten convalescence.—**Fever d.** A *d.* consisting of 4
oz. of bread, 2 pints of barley water or gruel, and 2
pints of milk daily.—**Fish d.** A *d.* consisting wholly
or largely of fish.—**Full d.** A *d.* consisting of 12 to 14
oz. of bread, 6 oz. of dressed meat, with 8 oz. of pota-
toes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, with puddings, porridge, gruel, bar-
ley water, vegetables, and porter and beer when or-
dered.—**Generous d.** See *Extra d.*—**Half d.** A *d.* that
consists of about 10 oz. of bread, half a pint of milk,
from 2 to 6 oz. of meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, and a pint of
gruel or broth daily.—**House d.** See *Common d.*—**In-**
curable's d. Of some hospitals, a form of *d.* correspond-
ing to the full *d.*—**Liquid d.** Lat., *diæta juris*. Fr.,
diète liquide. Ger., *flüssige Diät*. A *d.* in which no
solid food is allowed, but only milk and soups.—**Low d.**
A *d.* that comprises from 8 to 10 oz. of bread a day, with
broth, gruel, or barley, and any additions which may
be ordered.—**Meat d.** Lat., *diæta carnis*. Fr., *diète de*
viande. Ger., *Fleischdiät*. A *d.* in which much meat
is allowed.—**Milk d.** Lat., *diæta lactis*. Fr., *diète lactée*
(ou de lait). Ger., *Milchdiät*. A *d.* consisting mostly
of milk.—**Mutton d.** A meat *d.* in which mutton is
substituted for beef.—**Ordinary d.** See *Common d.*—
Prophylactic d. A *d.* tending to prevent disease.—
Pudding d. A *d.* in which arrowroot, sago, and cereals
made into light puddings with milk are given, gener-
ally to the exclusion of meat; bread, butter, gruel, and
barley water form the remainder of the *d.*—**Rheumat-**
ie d. A *d.* adapted for rheumatic patients; especially
one in which substances tending to produce flatulent
dyspepsia are avoided.—**Rice d.** A *d.* in which the
principal solid foods are bread and rice (usually in the
form of rice pudding).—**Simple d.** See *Low d.*—**Slop d.**
See *Liquid d.*—**Soup d.** A *d.* in which broths and soups
are given to the exclusion of solid animal food.—**Spoon**
d. See *Fever d.*—**Steak d.** A *d.* in hospitals in which

beefsteak forms the chief solid food of the principal meal.—**Subsistence d.** A d. consisting of as little nutritious material as will suffice to maintain health under given conditions.—**Tufnell's d.** A form of d. employed in the treatment of internal aneurysms by Dr. Tufnell, of Dublin, but first recommended by S. D. Gross, consisting of a small daily allowance of highly nutritious solid food, with the greatest possible restriction of liquids.—**Vegetable d.** Fr., *diète végétale*. A d. from which meat is excluded and of which fresh vegetables form an important part.

DI'ETARY. Lat., *victus ratio*. Fr., *diète*. Ger., *Kostregel*. A certain fixed or regulated diet, such as prevails in hospitals, in public institutions, and in military service.

DIETET'IC, DIETET'ICAL. Gr., διαιτητικός. Lat., *diæteticus*. Pertaining to diet.

DIETET'ICS, sing. Gr., διαιτητική (τέχνη understood). Lat., *diætetica*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *Diätetik*. The science of the regulation of diet in health and disease.

DIET'ETIST. Lat., *diætista*. Fr., *diététiste*. Ger., *Diätetiker*. 1. One who regulates the diet. 2. A physician who relies entirely upon proper feeding in the treatment of disease.

DIETHACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthacétique*. Ger., *Diäthylglessigsäure*. An oily liquid $(C_2H_5)_2 = CH.COOH$, one of the isomeric forms of caproic acid.

DIETH'ICOS. Gr., διηθικός. Percolated, strained, filtered.

DIETHOXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthoxalique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxalsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, one of the isomeric varieties of hydroxyacetic acid.

DIETH'YL. Fr., *diéthyle*. Ger., *Diäthyl*. A double molecule of ethyl, $H_5C_2 - C_2H_5 = C_4H_{10}$.—**D. ketone.** See PROPIONE.

DIETHYLA'CETAL. See ACETAL.

DIETHYLA'CETONE. Fr., *diéthyl-acétone*. Ger., *Diäthylacetone*. Diethyl ketone, propione.

DIETH''YLAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diäthylamidobenzoësäure*. The compound, $C_6H_2(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2).CO.OH$.

DIETHYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *diéthylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamin*. The secondary amine of ethyl, $N(C_2H_5)_2H$.

DIETHYLA'MYLAMIN(E). Fr., *diéthylamylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamylamin*. A tertiary amine, $N(C_2H_5)_2.(C_5H_{11})$.

DIETHYLAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *diéthyl-aniline*. Ger., *Diäthylanilin*. The compound $(C_2H_5)_2(C_6H_5)N$.

DIETHYLAR'SIN(E). Fr., *diéthylarsine*. Ger., *Diäthylarsin*. Ethyl cacodyl.

DIETHYLARSIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylarsinique*. Ger., *Arsendiäthylsäure*. Ethylcacodylic acid.

DIETH'YLATE. An ethylate in which two molecules of the radicle C_2H_5O are united to one atom of a base.

DIETHYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *diéthyl-benzène*. Ger., *Diäthylbenzol*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)_2$.

DIETHYLCAR'BINOL. See Secondary AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIETHYLCHLORHY'DRIN. The compound $C_3H_5(C_2H_5O)_2Cl$.

DIETHYLCIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylcitrique*. Ger., *Diäthylcitromensäure*. Monacid (or monohydric) citrate of ethyl, $C_6H_5O_7(C_2H_5)_2$.

DIETH'YLENE. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylen*. A double molecule of ethylene, $(CH_2.CH_2)_2$.—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *Diäthylenalkohol*. Oxydihydrate of diethylene, $C_4H_{10}O_2$.

DIETH''YLENEDI'AMIN(E). See PIPERAZINE.

DIETHYLHY'DRIN. See DIETHYLYN.

DIETHYL'IC. Fr., *diéthylrique*. Ger., *diäthylisch*. Containing or derived from diethyl, or containing 2 molecules of ethyl.

DIETHYLIDENE. Fr., *diéthylidène*. Ger., *Diäthyliden*. A radicle, $(CH.CH_3)_2$, composed of 2 molecules of ethylidene; isomeric with diethylene.

DIETH'YLIN. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylin*. A liquid, $C_7H_{16}O_2$, smelling like pepper.

DIETHYLMALON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylmalonique*. Ger., *Diäthylmalonsäure*. A dibasic 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound, $C_7H_{12}O_4$, of malonic acid.

DIETH''YLMETHYLACET'IC ACID. A substitution product of acetic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2CH_3C.CO_2H$.

DIETH''YLMETHYLSUL'PHIN(E). Fr., *diéthylméthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylmethylsulfon*. A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_2 - S' - CH_3$, isomeric with ethylmethylsulphine.

DIETHYLOXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylloxalique*. Ger., *Diäthylloxalsäure*. Diethyloxyacetic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2C(OH).CO.OH$.

DIETHYLOXAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylloxamique*. Ger., *Diäthylloxaminsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_{11}NO_3$, known in its ethereal derivative.

DIETHYLOX'AMID(E). Fr., *diéthylloxamide*. Ger., *Diäthylloxamid*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound of oxamide, $C_6H_{12}O_2N_2$.

DIETH''YLOXYACET'IC ACID. See DIETHYLOXALIC ACID.

DIETH''YLPHENYL'AMIN(E). See DIETHYLANILINE.

DIETHYLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diéthylphosphorique*. Ger., *Diäthylphosphorsäure*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of phosphoric acid, $H(C_2H_5)_2PO_4$.

DIETHYLSUL'PHIN(E). Fr., *diéthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfon*. A bivalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_2 : S :$, acting as a base.

DIETHYLSUL'PHONE. Fr., *diéthylsulfone*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfon*. The compound $(C_2H_5)_2SO_2$.—**D'diethylmethane.** See TETRONAL.—**D'methylethylmethane.** See TRIONAL.—**D'dimethylmethane.** See SULPHONAL.

DIETHYLSUL'PHONEDIMETHYLMETH'ANE. Ger., *Diäthylsulfondimethylmethan*. An oxidation product, $(CH_3)_2 : C : (C_2H_5.SO_2)_2$, of the union of ethylmercaptan with acetone. See SULPHONAL.

DIETH''YLTHIOURE'A. Ger., *Diäthylthioharnstoff*. Ethylthiourea.

DIETHYLTOLU'IDIN(E). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}N = C_6H_4(CH_3)N(C_2H_5)_2$.

DIETHYLURE'A. Fr., *diéthylurée*. Ger., *Diäthylharnstoff*. Ethylurea.

DIET'IC. 1. See DIETETIC. 2. Of Farr, produced by the want or by the bad quality of food (said of diseases).

DIEURYS'MUS, m. From διευρύειν, to dilate. See ANEURYSM.

DIEX'ODOS, f. Gr., διέξοδος (from διεξοδεύειν, to pass through). Fr., *diexode*. 1. An excretory channel, an outlet. 2. The expulsion of excrementitious material.

DIFFEREN'TIAL. Lat., *differentialis*. Fr., *différentiel*. Ger., *d*. Pertaining or having regard to the differences between two or more objects, conceptions, processes, etc.; as a n., in chemistry, an atom.

DIFFERENTIATION. Fr., *différenciation*. Ger., *Differenzi(e)rung*. 1. The assumption of individual characteristics by the several portions of a mass of organized material, by virtue of which some of it is developed into one sort of structure, and other parts into other forms, although originally the whole seemed absolutely alike. 2. See DIAGNOSIS.—**Histological d.** Ger., *histologische Differenzi(e)rung*. See D. (1st def.).—**Physiological d.** The process of distinguishing different animals by comparing their physiological functions.

—**Pneumatic d.** A method of treating certain pulmonary diseases by causing the patient to breathe in or into compressed or rarefied air. See *Pneumatic CABINET*.—**Primary d.** In embryology, the d. that results in the formation of the notochord, the medullary plate, and the protovertebræ.—**Secondary d.** The formation of special parts or organs after the primary d. has taken place.

DIFFICUL'TAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. A difficulty (either in its ordinary sense or in the sense of sickness, disease).—**D. intestinorum**. See DYSENTERY.

DIFFLA'TIO, *f.* -*tion'is*. From *difflare*, to blow apart, disperse by blowing. Gr., *διαπνοή*. Fr., *diffflation*. Perspiration.

DIF'FLUANE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diffluan*. A compound, $C_6H_4N_2O_6$, obtained by boiling a solution of alloxanic acid.

DIF'FLUENCE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diffluenz*. The state of being diffluent.

DIF'FLUENT. Lat., *diffluens* (from *diffluere*, to flow apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *d. zerfließend*. Almost liquefied, softened to such a degree as to spread like a liquid.

DIFFLU'GIA, *f.* Fr., *difflogie*. A genus of the *Lobosa*. It has been found in the intestine after death from enteritis.

DIFLU''ORDIPHEN'YL. The compound $(C_6H_4F)_2$; an antiseptic.

DIFFOR'MIS. From *di*, or *dis*, priv., and *forma*, form. Fr., *difforme*. Ger., *missgebildet, ungestaltet*. Deformed, having a part or organ irregularly or abnormally formed.

DIFFRACTION. Lat., *diffraction* (from *diffringere*, to shatter). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Beugung des Lichts*. A phenomenon, consisting in the bending of rays of light when passing near the edge of a body.

DIFFRACTIVE. Fr., *diffractif*. Producing diffraction.

DIF'FUSATE. In the process of dialysis, that portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane, and contains crystalloid matter in solution.

DIFFUSE', DIFFUSED'. Lat., *diffusus*. Fr., *diffus*. Ger., *diffus, ausgebreitet*. Spread, spreading, scattered; of purulent collections, visible lesions, etc., not restricted within definite boundaries.

DIFFUSIBILITY. Lat., *diffusibilitas*. Fr., *diffusibilité*. Ger., *Diffusionsfähigkeit*. The quality of being diffusive.—**D. of gases**. Of Dalton, the property by which two or more gases, when placed in an inclosed space, expand as if each occupied it alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the contained gases. Cf. *Graham's LAW*.

DIFFU'SIBLE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *diffusibel, verflüchtigend*. Capable of diffusing or of being diffused; capable of being diffused rapidly through the system, so as to cause a prompt effect (see *D. STIMULANTS*).

DIFFUSIOM'ETER. From *diffusio*, diffusion, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diffusiomètre*. Ger., *D., Diffusionsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the diffusibility of gases.

DIFFU'SION. Lat., *diffusio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* The state of being diffused; the act of diffusing; the process by which two liquids or two gases, when brought into contact with each other, gradually intermix until every part of one is in contact with some portion of the other.—**Anodal d.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Circles of d.** Circles due to an aberration of refrangibility of the rays of light in passing through the various lenses.—**D. apparatus**. See under APPARATUS.—**D. electrode**. See under ELECTRODE.—**D. of heat**. The irregular reflection of heat rays from the surface of bodies. As in the case of light, the different thermal rays are diffused (or irregularly reflected) by certain bodies in different degrees, the thermal rays which are not so diffused being absorbed.—**D. of light**. Fr., *d. de la lumière*. Ger., *Lichtsdiffusion, Zerstreuung des Lichts*. The irregular reflection of light rays from the surface of an unpolished body. Part of the rays falling upon such a body are absorbed, part are reflected in every direction, the wave length of the rays that are so reflected determining the color of the body. The general diffused brightness of daylight is due to the d. of light falling upon clouds, particles floating in the air, and terrestrial objects.—**D. stasis**. See under STASIS.—**D. tube**. An

instrument intended for the d. of gases; it consists of a glass tube about 25 ctm. long, closed at one end by a thin diaphragm of graphite or plaster of Paris, and filled with a given gas while plunged by its open end into a trough filled with mercury. D. takes place across the diaphragm (according to Graham) with a rapidity proportional to the square root of its density.

—**D. volume**. See under VOLUME.

DIFFU'SIVE. Fr., *diffusif*. Ger., *diffusiv*. Diffusing readily; as a n., a diffusible stimulant.

DIF'FLUANE. See DIFFLUANE.

DIFLU'ORID(E). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with fluorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

DIFOR'MAMID(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Difforamid*. A double molecule of formamide, $N_2H_4(CHO)_2$.

DIGAL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide digallique*. Ger., *Digallussäure*. A double molecule of gallic acid, $2C_7H_6O_5$.

DIGAS'TRIC. Lat., *digestricus* (from *dis*, twice, and γαστήρ, the belly), *biventer*. Fr., *digestrique*. Ger., *zweibäuchig*. 1. Having two bellies (said of a muscle). 2. Pertaining to the d. muscle. 3. As a n., the d. muscle (see DIGASTRICUS).

DIGAS'TRICUS. See DIGASTRIC; as a n. m.: 1. (Fr., *abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*; Ger., *zweibäuchiger Unterkiefermuskel*) a depressor muscle of the inferior maxilla, or an elevator of the hyoid bone (depending upon which of the two bones is regarded as the fixed point). It consists of two long muscular portions, united by a roundish tendon. The posterior muscular portion (the posterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the temporal bone, and passes downward, forward, and inward, toward the hyoid bone, while the anterior (the anterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the inferior maxilla, and passes downward, backward, and outward. Slightly above the level of the hyoid bone the two bellies are united to the connecting tendon, which passes through a ring or loop of aponeurotic fibres which are attached to the body and greater convexity of the hyoid bone. 2. In solids, a muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted by two heads, one of which goes to the posterior border of the lower jaw, and the other to the internal face of the lower jaw.—**D. maxillæ inferioris**, **D. ossis hyoidei**. See *D.* (1st def.).

DIGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *dis*, twice, and γεννάν, to engender. See Alternate GENERATION.

DIGENET'IC. Fr., *digénétique*. Pertaining to alternate generation.

DIGE'NIA, *f.* Fr., *digénie*. Generation due to the union of the two sexes.

DI'GENISM. Lat., *digenisimus*. Fr., *digénisme*. 1. Alternate generation. 2. Double causation, the concurrent action of two causes.

DI'GERENT. Lat., *digerens*. Fr., *digérant*. See DIGESTIVE.

DIGEST', *v. tr.* and *intr.* Gr., πέπειν. Lat., *digerere, conquare, coquere*. Fr., *digérer*. Ger., *verdauen, digeriren*. To perform or undergo digestion.

DIGES'TANT. Lat., *digestivum*. Fr., *digérant*. Ger., *Verdauungsmittel*. A remedy that aids digestion.

DIGES'TER. Fr., *digesteur marmite*. Ger., *Verdauer, Dampfopf*. 1. A strong metallic kettle with a safety valve, for subjecting bodies to a high temperature. 2. Of Fleury, a condensing apparatus the principle of which is founded upon the condensation of the hot vapors of the menstruum in a digesting glass vessel.—**Papin's d.** An instrument serving to increase the dissolving qualities of liquids by raising their boiling point.

DIGESTION. Gr., διάταξις, πέψις, ἀνάδοσις, διαφόρησις. Lat., *digestio, coctio, concoctio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdauung*. 1. The physical and chemical changes which nu-

trient material undergoes under the influence of digestive ferments to render it soluble, diffusible, and assimilable. These changes occur (a) in the digestive apparatus of animals; (b) on the leaves of insectivorous plants; (c) in the tissues of animals and plants; (d) outside the living organism. 2. In popular language, the changes that food normally undergoes in the stomach. 3. The maceration of medicinal or other substances in warm liquids, in order to extract the active principles. 4. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. 5. The healthy supuration of a wound or ulcer.—**Artificial d.** Fr., *d. artificielle*. Ger., *künstliche Verdauung*. The d. of nutritive material outside the living organism, caused by a digestive ferment. So far as is known, the changes produced by the digestive ferments are the same in artificial as in natural d.—**Buccal d.** See *Oral d.*—**Cæcal d.** The digestive processes in the cæcum. In man and the animals with small cæca, the cæcum seems to serve only as a reservoir and for the absorption of liquids. In the monogastric animals, like the horse, which eat bulky food, the cæcum is exceedingly large, and serves as a reservoir in which the digestive processes, begun in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine, may be completed. It is not certain that even in these cases the cæcum produces a true digestive ferment, although the disappearance of cellulose in this situation makes it probable. In many birds the double cæca are likewise important digestive organs.—**Cavitary d.** See *Extracellular d.*—**Duodenal d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Extracellular d.** D. which occurs outside of a cell body.—**Gastric d.** Fr., *d. stomacale*. Ger., *Magenverdauung*. That part of the process of d. which takes place in the stomach, especially the change of proteids into peptones.—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *d. intestinale*. Ger., *Darmverdauung*. The change effected in the chyme by the action of the intestinal secretions; in a broader sense, all the changes which the undigested food undergoes after leaving the stomach.—**Intracellular d.** Fr., *d. intra-cellulaire*. Ger., *intracelluläre Verdauung*. The d. or solution of nutrient material by a cell within its own substance.—**Oral d.** Fr., *d. buccale*. Ger., *Mundverdauung*, *Vorverdauung*. That portion of the process of d. that is accomplished in the mouth, including the comminution of the food and its insalivation. See *Salivary d.*—**Pancreatic d.** Fr., *d. pancréatique*. Ger., *pankreatische Verdauung*. That portion of the digestive processes which takes place in the upper part of the small intestine, under the influence of the pancreatic juice, by which the proteids are converted into peptones, starch is changed into sugar, and the fats are emulsified.—**Peptic d.** See *Gastric d.*—**Pred'.** See the major list.—**Preliminary d.** See *Oral d.*—**Primary d.** 1. See *Oral d.* 2. D. proper, as distinguished from assimilation.—**Salivary d.** The preliminary d. of starchy food (its conversion into sugar) by the action of the saliva.—**Secondary d.** See *ASSIMILATION*.—**Self-d.** See *AUTOPEPSIA*.—**Superd'.** Of W. S. Christopher, an abnormal d. (usually termed indigestion) consisting in the excessive performance of salivary, gastric, or pancreatic d., resulting, as he maintains, in favoring the growth of putrefactive microorganisms.—**Tryptic d.** See *Pancreatic d.*

DIGESTIVE. Lat., *digestivus, digerens*. Fr., *digestif*. Ger., *digestiv*. Causing, promoting, concerned with, or pertaining to digestion; as a n., see *DIGESTANT*.

DIGESTIVUM, n. See *DIGESTANT*.

DIGESTUM, n. Fr., *digesté*. The product of maceration or digestion.

DIGIT. Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Lat., *digitus*. A finger or toe.

DIGITAL. Lat., *digitalis*. Fr., Ger., *d.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a finger or toe. 2. Resembling a pit made with the tip of a finger (see *D. FOSSA*). 3. Performed with the fingers.

DIGITALAC'RIN. From *digitalis*, foxglove, and *acris*, acid. Fr., *digitalacrine*. A resin obtained from *Digitalis*.

DIGITA'LE, n. Gr., *δακτύλιος*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. A finger stall.

DIGITALE'IC ACID. See *DIGITOLEIC ACID*.

DIGITALE'IN. Fr., *digitaléine*. Ger., *Digitaléin*. One of the principles of digitalis.

DIGITALEIN'IC ACID. See *DIGITOLEIC ACID*.

DIGITALE'TIN. Fr., *digitalétine*. A name given sometimes to the active principle of digitalis, a glucoside, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$; sometimes to a decomposition product of the latter (the d. of Walz), $C_{21}H_{33}O_9$, or insoluble digitalin.

DIGITA'LEUS. Containing or derived from digitalis.

DIGITA'LIA, f. See *DIGITALIN*.

DIGITAL'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum digitalicum*. Fr., *acide digitalique*. Ger., *Digitalsäure*. An acid found in *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITALID(E). Fr., *d.* A neutral principle of digitalis.

DIGITALI'ERIN. Of Walz, digitalose.

DIGITAL'FORM. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *digitaliforme*. Shaped like a finger.

DIGITALIN. Lat., *digitalinum, digitalina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *digitaline (amorphe* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *D.* The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea*; an amorphous white or yellowish white body occurring as a powder or in the form of porous masses or scales; intensely bitter, soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in water and in ether; of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by digesting for 24 hours, at a temperature of 120° F., 40 oz. of digitalis leaves in coarse powder in a gallon of rectified spirit of 0.838, putting them into a percolator, and, when the tincture has ceased to drop, pouring a gallon of spirit on the contents of the percolator and allowing it to percolate through slowly, distilling off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporating the remainder over a water bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated, mixing the residual extract with 5 oz. of distilled water, to which $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of acetic acid has been previously added, and digesting this solution with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of purified animal charcoal, filtering and diluting the filtrate with distilled water until it measures a pint, then adding ammonia water nearly to neutralization, and afterward 160 gr. of tannic acid dissolved in 3 oz. of distilled water, washing the precipitate that will be formed with a little distilled water, rubbing it in a mortar with a small quantity of the spirit and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of lead oxide, placing the mixture in a flask, and adding to it 4 oz. of the spirit, raising the temperature to 160° F., and keeping it at this point for about an hour, then adding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of purified animal charcoal, putting it on a filter and evaporating the spirit by the heat of a water bath, and finally washing the residue repeatedly with pure ether. The process of the U. S. Ph., 1870, was nearly identical with that of the Br. Ph. The *digitaline amorphe* of the Fr. Cod. is made by exhausting by displacement 1,000 grammes of the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* with a quantity of distilled water sufficient to make 3 litres of fluid of a minimum density of 1.050, mixing this liquid with 250 grammes of solution of lead subacetate, filtering the precipitate, mixing the product first with 40 grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate, and afterward with 20 grammes of ammoniacal sodium carbonate, filtering again and precipitating by the addition of an aqueous solution of 40 grammes of tannic acid, collecting the precipitate on a filter, and mixing it with 25 grammes of powdered lead oxide and 50 grammes of purified animal charcoal, and exhausting with 90 per cent. alcohol, evaporating on a water bath to dryness, exhausting the residue with distilled water, exhausting again with 90 per cent. alcohol, evaporating the alcoholic solution, and exhausting the residue with chloroform.—

Crystallized d. Lat., *digitalina cristallisata* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's d.*—**Delffs's d.** A colorless crystalline d., $C_{17}H_{30}O_7$, extracted from the seeds of digitalis by Delffs. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, and is not colored by concentrated mineral acids.—**French d.** See *Nativelle's d.*—**German d.** A yellowish white, amorphous, neutral and very bitter powder whose aqueous solutions froth on being shaken. It is readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in ether and in chloroform. The sulphuric acid solution is of a reddish brown color that gradually turns cherry red, or, if stirred with a brass rod that has been dipped in bromine water, violet red. The constituent parts of German d. are, according to Schmiedeberg, digitalein, digitonin, and small quantities of d. and digitoxin.—**Homolle's d., Insoluble d.** See *D.*—**Kiliani's d.** Lat., *digitalinum verum Kiliani*. According to Kiliani, the most active constituent of German digitalis, a white, amorphous powder.—**Kossmann's d.** A compound, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$, of 1 molecule of digitalirrhettin and 2 of glucose, readily altered even in the plant by saline and acid bodies, and converted into glucose and insoluble d. It is freely soluble in water.—**Nativelle's d.** Crystallized d., $C_{50}H_{40}O_{30}$, appearing in the form of short and slender white acicular crystals, grouped around a common axis. It is odorless, very bitter, barely soluble in water, more so in absolute alcohol, and readily in alcohol at 90°.—**Schmiedeberg's d.** A glucoside, $C_5H_8O_2$, that forms the essential constituent of Homolle's d.—**Soluble d.** See *German d.*—**Waltz's d.** See *D.*

DIGITALINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *n.* See DIGITALIN. **D. depuratum.** See *Nativelle's DIGITALIN.*—**D. fluidum.** Of W. Engelhardt, a volatile alkaloid of an oily consistency, very penetrating odor, and alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water, readily dissolved by alcohol, soluble in pure ether, and but slightly so in chloroform; said to have been extracted from digitalis.—**D. germanicum.** See *German DIGITALIN.*—**D. passivum.** Of Nativelle, a colorless, crystalline, inert form of digitalin.

DIGITALIRES'IN. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *resina*, resin. A poisonous substance derived from digitalin; it is susceptible of being split into sugar and another derivative.

DIGITALIRE'TIN, DIGITALIRRHE'TIN. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *ρηνιν*, resin. Fr., *digitalirétine*. Of Kossmann, a peculiar, resinous substance, $C_{16}H_{26}O_3$, obtained from digitalin.

DIGITA'LIS, *f.* Mod. Gr., *δακτυλίτις*. Fr., *digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. 1. Foxglove; a genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, indigenous to Europe and western and middle Asia. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *D. purpurea*.—**Acetum d.** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *oxéolé* (ou *vinaigre*) de *digitale*. Vinegar of d.; made by macerating from 3 to 8 days 1 part of d. leaves in 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of vinegar, expressing and filtering.—**D. acuta.** *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. ambigua.** Fr., *digitale ambigue*. Ger., *grossblüt(h)iger Fingerhut*. Great yellow foxglove; growing in Italy. The leaves are considered sedative and diuretic, and are also used as a counterirritant and to check hæmorrhoidal flux. It is much employed in some countries in veterinary practice. Taken in large doses, it is very poisonous.—**D. aurea.** A Greek species, said to be the same as the white hellebore of the ancients.—**D. epiglottis.** Fr., *digitale épiglotte* (ou *ferrugineuse*). Ger., *rostfarbiger Fingerhut*. A species found in southern Europe, Armenia, Circassia, and the East. The herb is employed medicinally.—**D. fat.** See DIGITOLEIN.—**D. ferruginea.** *D. epiglottis*.—**D. folia** [Br. Ph.]. See *D. leaves*.—**D. grandiflora.** *D. ambigua*.—**D. lævigata.** A Dalmatian species said to be of equal efficiency with *D. purpurea*.—**D. leaves.** Lat., d. [U. S. Ph.], *d. folia* [Br. Ph.], *folia d.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutblätter*.

The dried leaves of *D. purpurea*, gathered from the wild indigenous plant when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded.—**D. lutea.** Fr., *digitale jaune*. 1. *D. ambigua*. 2. A European species said to equal in medicinal properties *D. purpurea*.—**D. micrantha.** A species said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*.—**D. ochroleuca.** *D. ambigua*.—**D. parviflora.** *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. purpurascens.** A species growing in the mountain woods of Europe, said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*.—**D. purpurea.** Fr., *digitale pourprée*, *gant de Notre-Dame*, *gantlet*, *gantelée*, *gantillier*, *doigtier*, *parée*, *pétrole*, *pétéreaux*, *pisselait*. Ger., *Fingerkraut*, *Purpurfingerhut*, *rather Fingerhut*, *Usener-Frauen-Handschuh*, *Meerstachelkraut*, *Waldschellkraut*, *Waldglocke*, *Waldglöcklein*. The foxglove; a biennial or perennial European species cultivated in the United States. It stimulates the action of the heart, increasing the force of its systole and prolonging its diastole. In poisonous doses it arrests the heart's action in firm systole. It is said to act like ergot on unstripped muscular fibres, producing contraction of the uterus, of the blood vessels, etc., thus acting as a hæmostatic. It also acts as a diuretic. Its most important use is as a tonic to the heart in diseases of that organ manifested by rapid and weak action and low arterial tension, and in weakness of the heart occurring in the course of various febrile diseases. It has been considered an antipyretic, and has been recommended in scarlet fever, erysipelas, acute rheumatism (especially with cardiac complications), pulmonary inflammations, congestive hæmiparesis, acute delirium (especially delirium tremens), functional exophthalmic goitre, spermatorrhœa, renal dropsy, etc. It was formerly regarded as peculiarly cumulative in its action, but this view was probably erroneous. The wild plant is considered far superior to the cultivated variety in medicinal properties.—**D. resin.** See DIGITALIRESIN.—**D. semen.** See *Semen d.*—**D. thapsi.** A species closely allied to *D. purpurea*, found in Portugal and in some other Mediterranean countries.—**D. tomentosa.** Fr., *digitale cotonneuse*. A species found in southern Europe, used like *D. purpurea* in Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia.—**D. viridiflora.** A species said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*.—**Extractum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.].—**Extractum d. alcoholicum, Extractum d. alcoole paratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de digitale (alcoolique)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutextrakt*. A solid alcoholic extract of d. leaves.—**Extractum d. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de digitale*. Ger., *flüssiges Fingerhutextrakt*. A fluid extract of d. leaves.—**Folia d.** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba d.** Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *D. purpurea*.—**Infusum d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane* (ou *infusion ou hydrolé*) de *digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhutaufguss*. An infusion of d. leaves.—**Semen d.** The seeds of *D. purpurea*.—**Tinctura d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhuttinktur*. An alcoholic tincture of d. leaves.—**Tinctura d. ætherea** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *teinture éthérée de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische d. Tinktur* (oder *Fingerhuttinktur*). An ethereal tincture of d. leaves.

DIGITA'LIUM, *n.* See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIZA'TION. The subjection of an organism to the action of digitalis or of digitalin.

DIGITALO'IC ACID. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALO'IN. See DIGITOLEIN.

DI'GITALOSE. A white crystalline substance discovered in digitalis by Quevenne and Homolle.

DIGITALOS'MIN. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *ὀσμή*, an odor. Fr., *digitalosmine*. Ger., *D.* The odoriferous principle of *Digitalis purpurea* and of *Digitalis lutea*.

DIGITALRE'TIN. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *ρηνιν*, resin. See DIGITALIRRHETTIN.—**Dehydrated d.** Syn.: *paradigitalatin*. A resinoid substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$.

DIGITASO'LIN. Fr., *digitasoline*. A yellowish-white amorphous glucoside, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$, a variety of digitalin (and also called *digitalein* and *digitalin*) contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITATE, DIGITATED. Lat., *digitatus*. Fr., *digité*. Ger., *gefügert, fingerförmig*. Having fingers or fingerlike processes; divided into fingerlike lobes.

DIGITA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DIGITATION.—**D'nes cornu Ammonis.** See *Pes hippocampi*.—**D'nes tubarum Falloppii.** The fimbriae of the Falloppian tubes.

DIGITA'TION. Lat., *digitatio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D., Fingerung*. 1. The state of being digitate. 2. A fingerlike process, a serration.—**D. of the hippocampus.** See *Pes hippocampi*.

DIGITIFORM. Lat., *digitiformis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *forma*, form). Fr., *digitiforme*. Ger., *fingerförmig*. Finger-shaped.

DIGITIN. Lat., *digitinum*. Fr., *digitine*. Ger., *D.* A crystallizable, tasteless substance, insoluble in water and in chloroform, found in *Digitalis purpurea*. It has no physiological action.

DIGITIUM, n. Fr., *digitie*. 1. Desiccation and atrophy of the fingers. 2. A whitlow.

DIGITOFIB'ULAR. Lat., *digitofibularis*. Situated on the fibular side of the toes.

DIGITO'GENIN. Fr., *digitogénine*. A principle discovered by Schmiedeberg in Nativelle's digitalin; found as a fermentation product in the aqueous solution of digitonin and crystallized from its benzene solution in the form of needles.

DIGITO'LEATE. Fr., *digitoléate*. A salt of digitoleic acid.

DIGITOLE'IC ACID. From *digitalis*, foxglove, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide digitoléique*. Ger., *Digitoleinsäure*. A variety of oleic acid found in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITO'LEIN. Fr., *digitoléine*. Ger., *Digitolein*. A greenish, bitter, fatty substance (a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid) discovered by Kossmann in *Digitalis purpurea*, and contained in the precipitate formed by basic lead acetate in a watery extract of the leaves. It crystallizes either in grains or small needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

DIGITOMETATAR'SAL. Relating to or connected with the metatarsus and the toes.

DIGITONE'IN. Fr., *digitonéine*. Ger., *D.* An amorphous decomposition product of digitonin, produced by boiling with dilute acids.

DIGITONIN. Fr., *digitonine*. Ger., *D.* 1. A body, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$, or $C_{31}H_{51}O_{17}$, found by Schmiedeberg in commercial digitalin, and soluble in alcohol, in spirit of chloroform, and in water. 2. A glucoside, $C_{31}H_{53}O_{17}$, occurring as an amorphous white powder, found in the crystallized digitalin of Nativelle; probably identical with digitalose. It forms the principal constituent of the German commercial soluble digitalin and resembles saponin in its physiological action.

DIGITORA'DIAL. Lat., *digitoradialis*. Situated upon the radial side of the fingers.

DIGITORES'IN. Fr., *digitoresine*. Ger., *D.* One of the decomposition products of digitonin when treated with dilute acids.

DIGITOTIB'IAL. Lat., *digitotibialis*. Situated upon the tibial side of the toes.

DIGITOU'LAR. Lat., *digitoularis*. Situated upon the ulnar side of the fingers.

DIGITOX'IN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Digitoxin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{32}O_7$, or $C_{12}H_{52}O_{34}$, forming the most toxic constituent of *Digitalis purpurea*, and the greater portion of Nativelle's crystallized digitalin.

DIGITULE, n. Lat., *digitulus*. Fr., *d.* The little finger or the little toe; any small fingerlike structure.

DIGITUS, m. Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Fr., *doigt*. Ger., *Finger*. 1. A finger or toe. 2. The length of the index finger.—

D. annularis. The ring finger.—**D. auricularis.** Fr., *doigt auriculaire*. The little finger; so called from its employment to cleanse the external auditory canal.—**D. demonstrativus, D. demonstrator, D. demonstratorius.** The index finger.—**D. famosus.** See *D. impudicus*.—**D. hippocraticus.** Fr., *doigt hippocratique*. See *Clubbed FINGER*.—**D. impudicus.** The shameless (middle) finger; so called because it was employed in lustful manipulations.—**D. index, D. indicatorius.** The index finger.—**D. infamis.** Of the ancients, the middle finger; so called because it was used as a means of insult.—**D. intermedius.** See *D. medius*.—**D. lichanos.** The index finger.—**D. digiti manus.** The fingers.—**D. medicus.** Fr., *doigt médical*. The third finger; so called because it was formerly supposed to receive the pulse directly.—**D. medius.** The middle finger.—**D. minimus.** The little finger or toe.—**D. mortui.** Lit., dead fingers; a vasomotor disturbance producing spasm of the arteries of the fingers, which become cold and bloodless. The phenomenon has been observed in hysterical women and in certain forms of insanity, such as *folie à double forme*.—**D. myops.** The little finger.—**D. obscenus.** See *D. impudicus*.—**D. otites.** See *D. auricularis*.—**D. parvulus, D. parvus.** The little finger.—**D. pedis.** Fr., *doigt du pied, orteil*. Ger., *Zehe*. A toe.—**D. primus.** The first finger.—**D. quartus.** The ring or the little finger.—**D. quintus.** The little finger or toe.—**D. salutaris, D. salutaris, D. saluatorius.** The index finger.—**D. digiti semimortui.** See *D. mortui*.—**D. supernumerarius.** A supernumerary finger or toe.—**D. tertius.** The middle or the ring finger.

DIGLOS'SIA. From *dis*, double, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *diglossie*. Ger., *Doppelzunge*. The state of having a double tongue.

DIGLUCOS'IC. Formed from 2 molecules of glucose by the replacement of 1 or more of the hydrogen atoms.

DIGLY'CERID(E). Fr., *diglycérde*. 1. See DIGLYCERIN. 2. A compound ether of diglycerin.

DIGLY'CERIN. Fr., *diglycérine*. A thick liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_5 = (C_2H_5)_2O_5H_4$, formed by the union of 2 molecules of glycerin, with the loss of 1 of water, in a vacuum between 220° and $230^\circ C$.

DIGLYCOLLAM'IC ACID, DIGLYCOLLAMID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diglycolamidique*. Ger., *Diglycolamidssäure*. An amine, $C_4H_7NO_4 = N(C_2H_2O.OH)_2H$, that acts as a dibasic acid; prepared by treating monochloroacetic acid with ammonia, and then precipitating with lead oxide.

DIGLYCOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diglycolique*. Ger., *Diglycolsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, or a double molecule of glycollic acid in which 1 atom of oxygen replaces 2 molecules of hydroxyl.

DIGNO'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *dignoscere*, to distinguish. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIHAL'OGENIZED, DIHAL'OID. From *dis*, twice, *άλς*, a salt, and *γεννάν*, to engender, or *είδος*, resemblance. Containing 2 atoms of a halogen.

DI'HALON, n. indecl. Gr., (*ἐμπλαστρον*) δι' ἁλόν. An ancient detergent plaster composed chiefly of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate.

DIHEP'TYL. Ger., *D.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{14}H_{30}$; a colorless, mobile, oily liquid.

DIHEPTYLACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Diheptylessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $(C_7H_{15})_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid.

DIH'EX'YL. A double molecule of hexyl, $(C_6H_{13})_2$.—**D. ketone.** Ger., *D. keton*. The compound $C_{13}H_{26}O$.

DIHOMOCIN'CHONIN(E). A dextrorotatory amorphous base, $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$, found in the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta*.

DIHYDRACRYLAM'IC ACID. Dilactamic acid.

DIHYDRACRYL'IC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, isomeric with paradipimalic acid.

DIHY'DRATE. From *dis*, twice, and *ὑδωρ*, water. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dihydrat*. A compound containing 2 molecules of hydroxyl.

DIHY'DRATED. Fr., *dihydraté, bihydraté*. Having taken up 2 molecules of hydroxyl.

DIHY'DRIC. Lat., *dihydricus*. Fr., *dihydrigue*. Ger., *dihydrisch*. Containing in the molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen, said especially of acid salts; of alcohols, dibasic.

DIHY'DRID(E). A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIHYDROBRO'MID(E). A combination of 2 molecules of hydrobromic acid with a base.

DIHYDROCARBOXYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dihydrocarboxylique*. Ger., *Dihydrocarboxylsäure*. A crystalline acid of the composition of carboxylic acid with the addition of 4 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_8O_{10}$.

DIHYDROCHLO'RID(E). A compound of a base with 2 molecules of hydrochloric acid.

DIHYDROCIN'CHONIN(E). Ger., *Dihydrocinchonin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$, prepared by dissolving cinchonine acetate with sodium amalgam in alcohol.

DIHYDROCOL'LIDIN(E). A colorless liquid, $C_5H_2(CH_3)N.H_2$, derived from pyridine by substitution.

DIHYDROCY'MENE. Fr., *dihydrocymène*. Ger., *Dihydrocymol*. A term expressive of the probable constitution of most of the terpenes.

DIHY'DROGEN. A double atom of hydrogen.

DIHYDROPTHAL'IC ACID, n. Fr., *acide dihydrophthalique*. Ger., *Dihydrophthalsäure*. A substance, $C_8H_6O_4$, formed by the long continued action of sodium amalgam on a cold solution of sodic phthalate, and separated by the addition of hydrochloric acid.

DIHY''DROPROPYLPYR'IDIN(E). A yellow liquid, $C_8H_7(C_3H_7)N.H_2$, formed by boiling nicotine with selenium.

DIHYDROQUIN'IN(E). See DIHYDROXYLQUININE.

DIHYDRORESOR'CIN. A compound obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on a solution of resorcin in boiling water, carbonic acid gas being passed through the solution during the reaction; an antiseptic.

DIHYDROTEREPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dihydrotéréphthalique*. Ger., *Dihydroterephthalsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(CO.OH)_2$, precipitated by prolonged treatment of an alkaline solution of terephthalic acid with sodium amalgam and the subsequent addition of hydrochloric acid.

DIHYDROX'ID(E). A combination of 2 molecules of hydroxyl (HO) with a bivalent base or radicle.

DIHYDROXYBEN'ZENE. See PYROCATECHIN.

DIHYDROXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dihydroxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Dihydroxybenzoesäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid derived from benzoic acid by the replacement of 2 atoms of hydrogen by 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_7H_6O_4$. Four isomeric varieties are known: *Hydroxysalicylic acid*, *protocatechuic acid*, and two other acids prepared from sulphur compounds of benzoic acid.

DIHYDROXYCINNAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dihydroxycinnamique*. Ger., *Dihydroxycinnamsäure*. Caffeic acid; a strong, triatomic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, prepared by boiling for 45 minutes, and subsequently purifying, 1 part of caffeic acid with 5 parts of potash.

DIHYDROXYLNIC'OTIN(E). Ger., *Dihydroxynicotin*. A term expressive of the supposed composition of pilocarpidine, which is regarded as nicotine in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$.

DIHYDROX'YLQUIN'IN(E). A crystalline compound of quinine with 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 3H_2O$.

DIHYDROX'YPROPION'IC ACID. Ger., *Dihydroxypropionsäure*. Glyceric acid; propionic acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen; the syrupy product, $C_3H_6O_4$, of the gentle oxidation of glycerin with nitric acid or with bromine and water. It is a monobasic acid as well as a diatomic alcohol.

DIHYDROX'YTOLU'ENE. Ger., *Dihydroxytoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_7H_7O_2$, of toluene in which 2

molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_5 . Several isomeric varieties are known.

DIHYPOGAS'TRIUS. From *dis*, double, *ὑπό*, under, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. United in the hypogastric regions (said of monsters).

DIHYSTER'IA, f. From *dis*, twice, and *ὑστέρα*, the womb. Fr., *dilatstérie*. A malformation in which the uterus is double, the vagina being either double or single.

DIIODACET'AMID(E). Fr., *diiodacétamide*. A substance, $C_2H_3I_2O.H_2N$, prepared by adding a concentrated solution of ammonia to diiodacetic ether.

DIIODA'CETATE. Fr., *diiodacétate*. A salt of diiodacetic acid.

DIIODACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diiodacétique*. Ger., *Dijodessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_2H_2I_2O_2$, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of iodine replace 2 of hydrogen.

DIIODA'CETYL. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of acetyl, $C_2H_2I_2O$.—**D. hydrate.** Diiodacetic acid.—**D. nitride.** Diiodacetamide.

DIIODHY'DRIN. Diiodisopropyl alcohol, $C_3H_5I_2(OH)$, regarded as derived from glycerin by the substitution of 2 atoms of hydrogen for 2 molecules of hydroxyl.

DII'ODID(E). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

DII''ODOACET'IC ACID. See DIIODACETIC ACID.

DIIODOBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Dijodbenzol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution compound of benzene.

DIIODOCAR'BAZÖL. The compound $C_{12}H_6I_2:NH$; an antiseptic.

DIIOD'OFORM. Ethylene periodide, $C_2H_2I_4$; a suggested substitute for iodoform.

DIIODOMETH'ANE. See METHYLENE diiodide.

DIIODONAPH'THOL. The compound $C_{10}H_6I_2O_2$; a substitute for iodoform.

DIIODOPHEN'OL. Ger., *Dijodphenol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of phenol, $C_6H_3I_2OH$.—**D. iodide.** Phenol diiodide.

DIIODORESOR'CIN. An inodorous brown powder, used as an antiseptic.

DIIODOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diiodo-salicylique*. Ger., *Dijodsalicylsäure*. An amorphous substance, $C_7H_4I_2O_3 = C_6H_2I_2(OH).COOH$. Its sodium salt is used as an analgetic and antipyretic.

DII''ODOTHIORESOR'CIN. A brown powder, $C_6H_2O_2I_2S_2$; an antiseptic.

DIIP'ETES. Gr., *δαπής*. Flowing away suddenly (said by Hippocrates of an ejaculation of semen).

DIISOAM'YL, n. Diamyl.

DIISOPROPYL'AMIN(E). Dipropylamine.

DIJUDICA'TIO, f. See DIJUDICATIO.

DIJUDICA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *dijudicare*, to judge, to discriminate. Ger., *Entscheidung*. Diagnosis.

DIKE'TONE. Ger., *Diketon*. A ketone which contains 2 molecules of carboxyl, or an oxide of a hydrocarbon in which 2 carbon atoms, neither of which is terminal, are combined with 2 atoms of oxygen.

DIK'ORUS. From *dis*, twice, and *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye. See HETEROPTHALMUS.

DIKTYI'TIS, f. See DICTYITIS.

DILACERA'TION. Lat., *dilaceratio* (from *dilacerare*, to tear apart). Fr., *dilacération*. Ger., *D.* 1. A tearing apart (see LACERATION). 2. Of J. Tomes, displacement of the crown or a portion of the crown of a tooth during its formative stage, giving rise to subsequent deformity of the tooth.

DILACTAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dilactamique*. Ger., *Dilactaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_7NO_4$, derived from dilactic acid (lactic anhydride) by the substitution of amidogen for hydroxyl. Two varieties are known: *Ethylidene d. a.* and *dihydroxycylamic a.*

DILAC'TIC ACID. Lactyl lactate, lactolactic acid, lactic anhydride; a monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5 = CH_3CH(OH)CO_2CH(CH_3)CO.OH$, obtained when a solution of lactic acid is allowed to evaporate at the ordinary temperature or is heated to 130° to 140° C.

DILA'LEUS, m. From $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, and $\lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, to speak. Ger., *Doppelsprecher, Bauchredner*. A ventriloquist.

DILA'LIA (Lat.), f. Fr., *dilalie*. Ger., *Bauchrednerin*. Ventriloquism.

DILAN'IANS. From *dilaniare*, to dissipate. Corrosive.

DILA'TANCY. Of O. Reynolds, that property of masses formed by the aggregation of solid granules movable upon each other, by virtue of which any change in the shape of such a mass is necessarily associated with a change in its volume.

DILA'TANS. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator muscle.—**D. urethram.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

DILA'TANT. Fr., *d., dilateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator (of O. Reynolds, a body possessing the property of dilatancy).

DILATA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See DILATATION.—**Articuli d.** See ARTHRECTASIS.—**D. arteriarum.** See ANEURYSM.—**D. bronchiorum.** See BRONCHIECTASIS.—**D. cordis.** Dilatation of the heart.—**D. pupillæ.** See CORODIASIASIS.—**D. ventriculi.** Dilatation of the stomach.

DILATA'TION. Gr., $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\epsilon\nu\rho\nu\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *dilatatio* (from *dilatare*, to dilate). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Erweiterung, Ausdehnung*. 1. The act or process of producing or undergoing enlargement as the result of an expansive force acting from within or of a tractile force acting from without. 2. The state so produced. 3. An expanded portion of a hollow structure. 4. Expansion produced by heat.—**Active d.** D. caused by muscular action.—**Bloody d.** Fr., *d. sanglante*. Ger., *blutige D.* (oder *Erweiterung*). D. of a canal (e. g., that of the cervix uteri) by stretching it so forcibly as to cause hemorrhage.—**Bronchial d.** See BRONCHIECTASIS.—**Bulbar d.** Fr., *d. bulbaire*. 1. The expansion of the portion of the internal jugular vein at the level of the foramen lacerum posterior basae cranii. 2. The bulb of the urethra.—**Cirsoid d.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**Hydrostatic d.** D. of a part (e. g., the cervix uteri) by means of an elastic bag introduced into it and then distended with water.—**Passive d.** D. as the result of a distending force acting from within, or of paralysis of a sphincter.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *d. permanente*. 1. The practice of dilating a part (e. g., the urethra) by means of instruments that are left in place after their insertion. 2. A state of d. that lasts indefinitely after its cause has ceased to act.—**Sacciform d.** Ger., *sackförmige Erweiterung*. Partial or unequal d. of a hollow organ so that a portion of it stands out in the form of a pouch.—**Simple d.** Fr., *d. simple*. Ger., *einfache D.* D. unattended with other structural change.

DILATA'TOR, m. -to'ris. From *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Eröffner, Erweiterer*. A dilator (either a muscle or an instrument).—**D. alæ naris posterior.** A small muscle arising from the nasal notch and inserted into the integument near the margin of the nostril.—**D. ani.** The lower longitudinal muscular fibres of the muscular layer of the rectum.—**D. ani internus.** Longitudinal unstriped muscular fibres in the bases of the columns of Morgagni.—**D. brevis.** See SUPERMAXILLONASALIS *parvus*.—**Dilatatores canaliculorum lacrimarium.** Muscular fibres which surround the lacrymal canals, supposed to increase their lumen by their action.—**D. conchæ.** See INTERTRAGICUS.—**D. inferior sacci lacrimalis.** See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**D. laryngeus, D. laryngis.** A collective term applied to the cricoarytenoideus posticus, cricothyreoideus posticus, and ceratarytenoideus muscles.—**D. naris.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. naris anterior.** Fr., *dilatateur de la narine antérieur*. A small muscle which arises from the upper border of

the alar cartilage of the nose and is inserted into the integument of the anterior border of the nostril.—**D. naris lateralis.** In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior maxilla and is inserted into the skin covering the external portion of the nostril.—**D. naris minor.** See LEVATOR *alæ narium minor*.—**D. naris proprius.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. palpebrarum.** See DEPRESSOR *supercilii*.—**D. pharyngis.** See STYLOPHARYNGEUS.—**D. pinnæ.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. pupillæ.** Fr., *dilatateur de la pupille*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Pupille*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris.—**D. pylori.** Certain fibres of the external layer of the stomach which pass over the pylorus, believed to dilate it.—**D. superior sacci lacrimalis.** See DEPRESSOR *supercilii*.—**D. tubæ Eustachii.** Fr., *dilatateur du tube*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Eustachischen Röhre*. See ABDUCTOR of the *Eustachian tube*.—**D. urethrae.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.—**D. vestibuli laryngis.** See THYROEPYGLOTTIDEUS.

DILATATO'RIMUM, n. Fr., *dilatatoire*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. An instrument for producing dilatation.

DILATA'TUS. Dilated.

DILATOR. Lat., *dilatator*. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Erweiterer*. Any mechanism that effects dilatation (a nerve that stimulates a dilating muscle, a muscle that effects dilatation, an instrument for enlarging a canal or an aperture).—**Barnes's d's.** Fr., *dilatateurs de Barnes*. Ger., *Barnes's geigenförmige Gummiballonen*. A series of fiddle-shaped rubber bags of various sizes for dilating the os uteri; chiefly used during the first stage of parturition.—**Cervix d.** An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri.—**Dolbeau's d.** A d. composed of several blades which when closed form a smooth cone and are separated by a screw attachment at the handle; used for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy.—**Duplay's d.** A d. for the same purpose as, and somewhat resembling, Dolbeau's d.—**Emmet's sponge d.** A sponge tent, covered by a rubber cap and suitably mounted for intrauterine adjustment. It is gradually expanded by a stream of water introduced from a Davidson's syringe.—**Holt's d.** See DIVULSOR.—**Hydrostatic d.** A d. consisting of a distensible bag to be inflated with water.—**Otis's d.** A small wire urethral speculum opening by its own elasticity and closed by a screw.—**Richardson's d.** An instrument for dilating strictures of the urethra, made on the same general plan as Holt's divulsor.—**Stern's d.** A divulsor similar to Thompson's.—**Tarnier's d.** Fr., *dilatateur intra-utérin de Tarnier*. A d. consisting of a rubber tube closed at one end, to be introduced into the uterus by means of a grooved staff, and there inflated after another (metallic) tube has been slipped over it to limit the portion of the tube that is to be dilated by injecting water.—**Tracheal d.** A forcepslike instrument for holding the tracheal incision open during the introduction of the tube in the operation of tracheotomy.—**Trousseau's d.** A curved tracheal d.—**Vaso-d.** See the major list.—**Voillemier's stricture d.** An instrument resembling Holt's divulsor, but with a screw at the tip for the attachment of a filiform bougie.—**Whitehead's rectal d.** A rubber bag on the end of a rectal bougie, which may be inflated to cause dilatation.

DILIT'URATE. A salt of dilituric acid.

DILITU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide diliturique*. Ger., *Dilitursäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_5$, formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid.

DILIVA'RIA. Fr., *dilivaire*. A genus of acanthaceous shrubs.—**D. ebracteata.** An East Indian species; the root is used in India as a sudorific and diuretic.—**D. ilicifolia.** A species used in India as an antidote to poisoning from snake bites.—**D. volubilis.** An East Indian species having the same properties as those of *D. ebracteata*.

DILL. A.-S., *dil*, *dile*. Lat., *anethum*. Fr., *aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D.* A plant of the genus *Anethum*, especially *Anethum graveolens* (see PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*).

DILLE'NIA. f. Fr., *dillénie*. Ger., *Rosenapfel*. A genus of trees.—**D. elliptica.** Fr., *dillénie elliptique*. A species having an edible fruit, of about the size of an orange, used medicinally like lemons.—**D. indica.** Fr., *dillénie des Indes*. An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. elliptica*. The bark and leaves are astringent. The juice of the fruit is used as a cooling and demulcent drink in fevers and sore throat; the bark of the root is applied to gouty and oedematous swellings.—**D. scabrella.** A species with very rough leaves, which are used as a substitute for sand paper. The fruits are employed like those of *D. elliptica*.—**D. serrata.** Fr., *dillénie à feuilles dentées*. A Javanese species with fruit tasting like an orange. The rind is astringent, and is used in aphthæ.—**D. speciosa.** *D. indica*.

DIL'UENT. Lat., *diluens* (from *diluere*, to dilute). Fr., *délayant*. Ger., *verdünnend*. Serving to dilute; as a n. (Ger., *Verdünnungsmittel*), a bland liquid, consisting mostly of water, to be drank in large quantities for the purpose of diluting the fluids of the body, especially the urine, so as to render them less irritating.

DILU'TER. A diluent medicine.

DILU'TION. Lat., *dilutio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* *Verdünnung*. The act or process of rendering a substance dilute or attenuated, also the mixture resulting from such a process.—**Centesimal d.** Of the homœopathists, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 100 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 100 parts of diluent, etc.—**Decimal d.** Of the homœopathists, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 10 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 10 parts of diluent, etc.—**High d.** The excessive d. of anything.

DILU'TIONIST. One who believes that the dilution of drugs increases their potency.—**High d.** A homœopathist who habitually uses high dilutions.—**Low d.** A homœopathist who does not believe in the use of high dilutions.

DILU'TUS. Diluted; as a n., in the n. *dilutum*, a diluted preparation, also the liquid in which something has been infused.

DIMANGAN'IC. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a quadrivalent radicle.

DIMAN'GANOUS. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a bivalent radicle.

DIMAR'GARIN. Fr., *dimargarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside formed by the action of margaric acid on glycerin.

DIMERCAP'TAN. A double molecule of a mercaptan.

DIMERCURAMMO'NIUM, DIMERCU'RICAMMO'NIUM, n. A univalent radicle, NHg_2' , having the composition of ammonium in which 4 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 atoms of bivalent mercury.—**D. chloride.** A yellow powder, NHg_2Cl .—**D. oxide.** The compound $(\text{NHg}_2)_2\text{O}$.

DIMERCURO'SOAMMO'NIUM, DIMER'CUIROUS AMMO'NIUM. A univalent radicle, $\text{NH}_2\text{Hg}_2'$, consisting of ammonium in which a double atom of mercury (Hg—Hg) has been substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIMETAL'LIC. Fr., *binétallique*. Of salts, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of a metallic element.

DIMETH'ENE. Ger., *Dimethen*. A radicle, C_2H_4 , consisting of a double molecule of methene.

DIMETHETHACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthéthacétique*. Ger., *Dimethyläthyllessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2$.

DIMETHOXAL'IC ACID. See BUTYLLACTIC ACID.

DIMETHOX'YCINCHONIN'IC ACID. A body, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$, prepared by the action of bromine on cinchonine hydrochloride.

DIMETH'YL. A double molecule of methyl, $(\text{CH}_3)_2$. In the free state it constitutes ethane, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_3$; in composition it represents methyl united with bivalent elements or radicles like oxygen, sulphur, etc.—**D. ketone.** See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLA'CETAL. Ethylidene dimethylate, a colorless ethereal liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, formed from acetal by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl for 2 of ethyl. It has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, alone or mixed with half its volume of chloroform.

DIMETH'YLAMIDOANTIP'YRIN(E). See PYRAMIDONE.

DIMETHYL'AMIN(E). A secondary amine of methyl, NC_2H_7 , metamerie with ethylamine; a liquid having an ammoniacal odor, found in Peruvian guano.

DIMETHYLAR'SIN(E). Fr., *diméthylarsine*. Ger., *Dimethylarsin*. A radicle having the composition $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.—**D. chlorid(e).** Ger., *Dimethylarsinchlorür*. A colorless liquid, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$, having an excessively penetrating, disgusting odor. Its vapors cause great irritation of the mucous membranes and are stupefying in their effect. Under certain conditions it combines with chlorine to form the solid trichloride of d., $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_3$.

—**D. cyanid(e).** Ger., *Dimethylarsincyanür*. An excessively poisonous body, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CN}$, occurring under the form of prismatic crystals. It is very volatile, and a very small amount of its vapor inhaled will cause complete loss of consciousness.—**D. oxid(e).** Ger., *Dimethylarsinoxyd*. A colorless liquid, $[\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2\text{O}$, giving off exceedingly irritant and stupefying vapors which explode when heated above 50°C . It is a very active poison. Chemically it is a base.

DIMETHYLARSIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Arsendimethylsäure*. Cacodylic acid, a crystalline body, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O.OH}$. The acid, as well as its sodium salt, has been used subcutaneously in tuberculous disease.

DIMETH'YLATED. Ger., *zweifachmethylirt*. Combined with 2 molecules of methyl.

DIMETHYLBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Dimethylbenzol*. See XYLENE.

DIMETHYLBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthylbenzoïque*. Ger., *Dimethylbenzoesäure*. A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CO.OH})$, of which there are three isomers: *mesitylenic acid*, *xylic acid*, and *paraxylic acid*.

DIMETHYLCIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthylcitrique*. Ger., *Dimethylcitronensäure*. Monacid or monohydric citrate of methyl, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, not yet isolated in the pure state, but known through its salts.

DIMETH'YLDIETHYLLAMMO'NIUM. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylammonium*. A univalent radicle having the composition $(\text{CH}_3)_2 > \text{N}' = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 = \text{NC}_6\text{H}_{16}$.

DIMETH'YLDIETHYLLMETH'ANE. See HEPTANE.

DIMETH'YLDIOXYSUCCIN'IC ACID. See DIMETHYLTARTARIC ACID.

DIMETH'YL ETHER. See under METHYL ETHER.

DIMETH'YLETHYLACETONI'TRILE. A liquid, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{CN}$.

DIMETH'YLETHYLCAR'BINOL. Tertiary isoamyl alcohol. See under AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLGLY'CERIN. Ger., *D.* A thick, sweet liquid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 > \text{C}(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$.

DIMETHYLGLY'CERYL. Ger., *D.* The trivalent radicle, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 = \text{C}' - \text{C}'\text{H} - \text{C}'\text{H}_2$, of isoamyl glycerin, having the constitution of glyceryl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIMETHYLHYDROQUIN'ONE. Fr., *diméthyl-hydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylhydrochinon*. Hydroquinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{OH})_2$.

DIMETHYL'IC. Containing 2 molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from dimethyl.

DIMETH'YLI SOPROPYLCAR'BINOL. See HEXYLALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLKE'TONE. See under ACETONE.

DIMETHYLMALON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthyl-malonique*. Ger., *Dimethylmalonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 > \text{C} < (\text{CO.OH})_2$, isomeric with pyrotartaric acid.

DIMETHYLMOR'PHIN(E). A compound, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NO}_3$, formed by the action of methyl iodide on morphine.

DIMETHYLNORNAR'COTIN(E). Fr., *diméthyl-nornarcotine*. One of the homologues, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_7$, of normal narcotine (nornarcotine).

DIMETHYLOXAL'IC ACID. See BUTYLLACTIC ACID.

DIMETH''YLOXALYLURE'A. Ger., *Dimethyloxalylharnstoff*. Cholestrophane; so called because it may be regarded as oxalurea (parabanic acid) in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIMETHYLOX'AMID(E). Fr., *diméthyl-oxamide*. Ger., *Dimethyloxamid*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_2\text{O}_2\text{N.CH}_3\text{H}_2$.

DIMETH''YLOXYQUIN'IZIN(E). Fr., *diméthyl-oxyquinizine*. Ger., *Dimethyloxquinizin*. A term expressive of the composition of antipyrine (*q. v.*). The name is, however, also given to a substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$, having the composition of 2 molecules of oxymethylquinizine, which in uniting lose 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIMETH''YLOXYQUIN'ONE. Ger., *Dimethyloxquinon*. The compound $\text{C}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H}(\text{OH})\text{O}_2$.

DIMETHYLPARABAN'IC ACID. See DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA.

DIMETHYLPHEN'OL. Fr., *diméthylphénol*. Ger., *D*. A homologue of phenol in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. See XYLENOL.

DIMETHYLPHEN'YL. Fr., *diméthylphényle*. Ger., *D*. Xyl'yl; a univalent radicle, $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H}_3$, or phenyl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DIMETHYLPHOS'PHATE. Ger., *Dimethylphosphat*. A salt of dimethylphosphoric acid.

DIMETHYLPHOS'PHIN(E). A colorless liquid, $\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H}$, boiling at 25°C ., and taking fire on exposure to the air; prepared in the reaction of phosphonium iodide (2 molecules), methyl iodide (2 molecules), and zinc iodide (1 molecule) in a sealed tube.

DIMETHYLPHOSPHIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphinique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphinsäure*. A white, solid, monobasic acid, $\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}(\text{OH})$, resembling paraffin in appearance.

DIMETHYLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphorsäure*. Monohydric dimethyl phosphate, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{HPO}_4$.

DIMETHYLP'IPER'AZIN(E). See LUPETAZINE.

DIMETH''YLPROPYLCAR'BINOL. See HEXYL alcohol.

DIMETH''YLP'ROTECATECHU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthyl-protocatéchique*. Ger., *Dimethylätherprotocochsäure*. Veratric acid.

DIMETH''YLPYROCATECHIN. Fr., *diméthyl-pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Dimethylbrenzcatechin*. A liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, or pyrocatechin in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It has an odor of vanilla.

DIMETHYLQUIN'ONE. Fr., *diméthylquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylchinon*. The compound $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, or quinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, probably identical in formula with phlorone.

DIMETHYLSUCCIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Dimethylsuccinsäure*, *Dimethylbernsteinsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, or succinic acid in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, isomeric with adipic acid.

DIMETHYLSUL'PHIN(E). Ger., *Dimethylsulf*. A bivalent radicle, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 < \text{S} >$.

DIMETHYLSUL'PHONE. Ger., *Dimethylsulfon*. The compound $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_2$.

DIMETHYLTARTAR'IC ACID. Dimethyldioxysuccinic acid; a syrupy compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$, resulting from the

action of zinc on an alcoholic solution of pyroracemic acid.

DIMETHYLTHI'ONYL. A substance of the composition $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}$.

DIMETH''YLTHYMHYDROQUIN'ONE. Fr., *diméthyl-thymhydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylthymhydrochinon*. A liquid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$, found in the volatile oil of arnica root.

DIMETHYLTOLU'IDIN(E). Fr., *diméthyl-toluidine*. Ger., *Dimethyltoluidin*. Monamidomesitylene (or pseudocumene); a 2-molecule methyl substitution product, $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2.\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$, of toluidine.

DIMETHYLURE'A. See under METHYL urea.

DIMETHYLU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide diméthylurique*. Ger., *Dimethylharnsäure*. A dimethyl substitution product of uric acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$.

DIMETHYLCAN'THIN(E). Fr., *diméthyl-xanthine*. Ger., *Dimethylxanthin*. Theobromine; a 2-molecule methyl substitution product of xanthine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$.

DIMET'RA, f. From *δῖς*, twice, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *dimètre*. Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. A double uterus.

DIMET'RIA, f. Fr., *dimétrie*. The condition of having a double uterus.

DIMOL'YBDATE. A molybdate containing 2 atoms of molybdenum.

DIMOLYB'DIC. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a quadrivalent radicle.

DIMOL'YBDOUS. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a trivalent radicle.

DIMONOCHLORALLYL'AMIN(E). A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{Cl}_2\text{N}$, which may be regarded as derived from allylamine.

DIMOR'PHIN(E). Fr., *d*. An arsenical compound, As_4S_4 , found in a hot spring near Naples.

DIMOR'PHISM. Lat., *dimorphismus* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *dimorphisme*. Ger., *Dimorphismus*, *Doppelgestaltung*. The state of a compound which crystallizes in forms belonging to two different systems, although neither of these systems corresponds to a different composition.

DIMORPHOBIO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *δῖς*, twice, *μορφή*, shape, and *βίωσις*, life. Generation in the same animal in two different ways when subjected to different conditions and environment.

DIMOR'PHOUS. Lat., *dimorphus* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *dimorphe*. Ger., *zweigestaltig*. Crystallizing in two different forms.

DINAPH'THYL. Fr., *dinaphthyle*. Ger., *D*. A nacreous, crystalline hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}$ —*D. ketone*. A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_7\text{CO.C}_{10}\text{H}_7$, of which isomeric modifications are known.

DINAPHTHYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinaphthylamin*. A crystalline substance, $\text{N.C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{H}$, or ammonia in which 2 molecules of naphthyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DINAPH''THYLMETH'ANE. A compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{CH}_2.\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7)$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on naphthalene and methylal.

DINAPHTHYLSUL'PHONE. A compound, $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7)_2\text{SO}_2$, resulting from the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene.

DINGEE. See DENGUE.

DIN'IC, DIN'ICAL. Lat., *diniens* (from *δῖνος*, vertigo). Fr., *dinique*. Pertaining to giddiness; as a n. a medicine for its relief.

DINI'ODID(E). See DIODIDE.

DINITRAM'IDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitramidobenzoëssäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{NO}_2_2(\text{NH}_2).\text{CO.OH}$, a 2-molecule nitroxyl substitution compound of amidobenzoic acid; two isomeric varieties are known: 1. Dinitroparamidobenzoic (or chrysanisic) acid, formed by the action of ammonia on dinitroanisic acid. 2. Dinitroorthamidobenzoic (or dinitroanthranilic, or dinitramidosalic, or

chrysalylic acid; a crystalline acid, obtained by the action of ammonia upon an ethereal solution of dinitrosalicylic acid, closely resembling dinitroparamidobenzoic acid.

DINITRAMIDOPHEN'OL. Picramic acid.

DINITRAMIDOSALYL'IC ACID. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (1st def.).

DINITRANILIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitranilin*. Dinitroamidobenzene; a 2-molecule nityl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.NH_2$, of aniline. Two isomeric varieties are known.

DINITRANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitranisique*. Ger., *Dinitranissäure*. A compound, $C_8H_6(NO_2)_{1/2}O_3$, resulting from the action of fuming nitric acid on anisic acid.

DINITRANISIDIN(E). A feebly basic compound, $C_7H_7N_3O_5$, prepared by the action of an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide on trinitranisol (methyl picrate).

DINITRANISOL. A substitution derivative of anisol, $C_7H_6(NO_2)_2O$.

DINITRATED, DINI'TRIC. Fr., *binitré, dinitrique*. Containing 2 molecules of nitric acid.

DINI'TROAMIDOBENZENE. See DINITRANILINE.

DINI'TROANTHRANIL'IC ACID. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (2d def.).

DINITROBENZENE. Fr., *dinitro-benzine*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzol*. A 2-molecule nityl substitution compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, of benzene. Orthodinitrobenzene, metadinitrobenzene, and paradinitrobenzene are known.

DINITROBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzoesäure*. A 2-molecule nityl substitution compound of benzoic acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.CO.OH$.

DINITROBUTANE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitrobutan*. A liquid, $C_4H_8(NO_2)_2$, acting as a monobasic acid.

DINITROCEL'LULIN, DINITROCEL'LULOSE. See PYROXYLIN.

DINITROCRÉSOL, DINITROCRÉSYL'IC ACID. Fr., *dinitrocrésol, crésolbinitré, acide dinitrocrésylique*. Ger., *Dinitroresol*. A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)(NO_2)_2OH$, or cresol in which 2 molecules of nityl have replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen.

DINI'TRODIPHEN'YL. A compound, $C_{12}H_8(NO_2)_2$, of which two isomeric forms are known, both prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl.

DINITRODURENE. Ger., *Dinitrodureol*. A 2-molecule nityl substitution compound, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4 = C_6(CH_3)_2NO_2.CH_3.NO_2.CH_3$, of durenene.

DINITROETHANE. Ger., *Dinitroethan*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(NO_2)_2$, of sweetish taste.

DINITROETHYL'IC ACID. An unstable 2-molecule nityl substitution compound, $C_2H_5(NO_2)_2.HC_2H_5 - N(NO) - OH$, of ethylic acid.

DINITROMESITYLENE. Fr., *dinitro-mésitylène, binitro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Dinitromesitylen*. The compound $C_6H(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_3 = C_{12}H_7N_2O_4$.

DINITROMETAXY'LENE. Fr., *dinitrométaxyène*. Ger., *Dinitrometaxylol*. A 2-molecule nityl substitution compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_2$, of oxylene.

DINITRONAPH'THALENE. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, having three isomeric forms.

DINITRONAPH'THALENESULPHON'IC ACID. Ger., *Dinitronaphtalensulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2 - SO_2.OH$.

DINITRONAPH'THOL. Fr., *dinitronaphtol*. Naphthalene yellow, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2OH$, of which two isomeric forms are known.

DINITROPHENAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitrophénamique*. Picramic acid.

DINI'TROORTHOAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINI'TROORTHOCRES'OL, DINI'TROPARACRES'OL, n's. See under DINITROCRÉSOL.

DINI'TROPARAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROPH'ENATE. Fr., *dinitrophénate*. A substitution compound of dinitrophenol with a base.

DINITROPHEN'IC ACID, DINITROPHEN'OL. Fr., *dinitrophénol, acide dinitrophénique*. Ger., *Dinitrophenol*. A 2-molecule nityl substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.OH = C_6H_4N_2O_5$, of phenol. Several isomeric varieties are known.

DINI'TROPHENOLSULPHON'IC ACID. A 2-molecule nityl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2SO_3H$, of phenolsulphonic acid.

DINITROPRO'PANE. Ger., *Dinitropropan*. An oily liquid, $C_3H_6(NO_2)_2$, having a sweetish taste and acid properties, and forming a series of salts, which are explosive. The isomeric form derived from isopropyl is also known.

DINITROQUIN'OL. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitrochinol*. A substance, $2C_6H_2(NO_2)(OH)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming golden-yellow acicular crystals which color the skin a deep red.

DINITRORESOR'CINOL. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with dinitroquinol. An isomeric form, *isod*, is known.

DINITROSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Dinitrosalicylsäure*. A dinitryl substitution product, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2OH.CO.OH$, of salicylic acid. It colors the epidermis a persistent yellow.

DINITROSORESOR'CINOL. Syn.: *quinonedioxime*. A substance, $C_6H_2O_2(NO_2)_2$, made by the action of sodium nitrate on a solution of resorcinol in acetic acid.

DINITROSOSUL'PHONATE. A salt of dinitrososulphonic acid.

DINITROSOSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitrososulfonique*. Ger., *Dinitrososulfonsäure*. A substance, $H_2SO_3(NO_2)_2$, not yet isolated, having the composition of sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of nitrosyl replace 1 atom of oxygen.

DINITROTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitro-tartrique*. Ger., *Dinitroweinsäure*. A body, $C_4H_4N_2O_{10}$, or tartaric acid compounded with 2 molecules of nitrile.

DINI'TROTETRACHLÖRETH'ANE. Fr., *binitro-tétrachlor-éthane*. Ger., *Dinitrotetrachloräthan*. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_2Cl_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by heating perchlorethylene with nitrogen peroxide.

DINITROTOL'UENE. Fr., *dinitro-toluène*. Ger., *Dinitrotolnol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.CH_3$, of toluene, in which 2 molecules of nityl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_5 . Three isomeric varieties are known.

DINI'TROTOLUENESULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dinitro-toluène-sulfonique*. Ger., *Dinitrotolnolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(CH_3)SO_2.OH$.

DINITROT'YROSIN(E). Ger., *Dinitrotyrosin*. A substance, $C_9H_9(NO_2)_2NO_3$, formed when tyrosine is heated with nitric acid.

DINITROXYAM'YLUM. Amylum dinitrate; starch in which 2 molecules of nitroxyl replace hydroxyl. See Xyloidin.

DINITROXY'TARTAR'IC ACID. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINI'TRYL. A double molecule of nityl or the dehydration product of an amide.

DINO'DES. (Gr., *δινώδης* (from *δῖρος*, vertigo, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Dizzy, giddy, vertiginous.

DINOMA'NIA, f. From *δῖρος*, a circular dance, and *μαρία*, madness. See Epidemic CHOREA.

DINOS, m. See DINUS.

DINOTA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See DIAGNOSIS.

DINOXY'DE. See DIOXIDE.

DINUS, m. Gr., *δῖρος*. Fr., *vertige* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwindel* (2d def.). Vertigo.—**D. scotoma.** See under SCOTODYNIA.

DIOC'TYL. A double molecule of octyl.

DIOCTYLACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide octyl-acétique*. Iso-stearic acid, $(C_8H_{17})_2CH.CO.OH$.

DIOCTYLMALON'IC ACID. A 2-atom octyl substitution product of malonic acid, $(C_8H_{17})_2C(CO_2H)_2$.

DIODONCEPH'ALUS. From *δῖς*, twice, *δδούς*, a tooth, and *κεφαλῇ*, the head. Fr., *diodoncephale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having two rows of teeth, or double jaws.

DIODONTHER'COS, m. From *δῖς*, twice, *δδούς*, a tooth, and *ἔρκος*, a row. Fr., *d.* Ger., *doppelte Zahnreihe*. A double series of teeth.

DIODONTOCEPH'ALUS. A more correct form of *diodoncephalus* (*q. v.*).

DIODONTOS'TICHAS, DIODONTOS'TICHOS, DIODONTOSTE'CHUS, DIODONTOSTO'ICHOS, DIODONTOSTO'ICHUS, m. From *δῖς*, twice, *δδούς*, a tooth, and *στοῖχος*, a row. See DIODONTHERCOS.

DIO'LEIN. Fr., *dioléine*. Ger., *D.* Dioleate of glyceryl, $(C_{18}H_{38}O_2)_2.C_3H_5 = C_{39}H_{71}O_4$.

DIO'LEYL'E'CITHIN. A 2-molecule oleyl substitution compound of lecithin, $C_8H_5(O_{18}C_8.H_{35}O)_{1/2}P'O_4.N(CH_3)_3 + C_2H_4$.

DIONCO'SIS, f. *-co'seos (-is)*. Gr., *διόγκωσις* (from *διόγκω*, to swell). Fr., *dioncose*. Ger., *Anschwellung*. Distention, tumefaction.

DIONIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dionin*. A morphine derivative, $C_8H_5.O(OH).C_{17}H_{17}.NO.HCl + H_2O$, having the medicinal properties of morphine, but in a milder degree, and very soluble in water. Its use is said not to lead to addiction.

DIONYSIS'CI, m. pl. Gr., *διονυσίοι*. The zygomatic processes of the temporal bones.

DIO'ON, n. A genus of cycadaceous plants growing in Mexico.—**D. edule.** An ornamental species. The seeds yield a large quantity of starch, which is used as arrow-root.

DIOPTHAL'MUS, m. From *δῖς*, twice, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See BINOCULUS.

DIOPSIM'ETER. From *διοψις*, clear vision, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diopsimètre*. Of R. Houdin, an instrument for measuring the extent of the visual field.

DIOP'TER. From *διοπτέρ*, a watchman. 1. Of Lucæ, an instrument for measuring cranial projections. 2. See DIOP'TRE. 3. See DIOP'TRA.

DIOP'TOM'ETRY. Fr., *dioptrétrie*. Ger., *Dioptrometrie*. The determination of the refraction and accommodation of the eye.

DIOP'TOS'COPY. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

DIOP'TRA, f. *Diop'tras*. Gr., *διόπτρα*. Fr., *diop'tre*. Ger., *Diop'ter*. 1. An ancient optical instrument for measuring heights and angles. 2. An old name for a dilating speculum.

DIOP'TRE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diop'ter*. The unit of refraction of lenses, being the refractive power of a lens of the focal distance of 1 metre.

DIOP'TRIC. Gr., *διοπτρικός*. Lat., *dioptricus*. Fr., *diop'trique*. Ger., *diop'trisch*. Pertaining to dioptries; also, of or pertaining to a diop'tre; as a *n.*, see DIOP'TRE.

DIOP'TRIS, sing. Fr., *diop'trique*. Ger., *Diop'trik*. That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light.

DIOP'TRION, n. See DIOP'TRA.

DIOP'TRIS'MUS, m. Gr., *διοπτρισμός*. Fr., *diop'trisme*. The employment of a diop'tra.

DIOP'TROM'ETRY. See DIOP'TOMETRY.

DIOP'TRON, DIOP'TRUM, n. Gr., *διόπτρον*. See DIOP'TRA.

DIOP'TRY. See DIOP'TRE.

DIORRHE'SIS, DIORRHO'SIS. *-rhe'seos (-is)*, *-rho'seos (-is)*. Gr., *διόρρησις, διόρρωσις* (from *διόρρω*, to become serious). Fr., *diorrhée*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a transformation of the humors into serum. 2. An old name for polyuria.

DIORSEL'INATE. A salt containing 2 molecules of orsellinic acid.

DIORSELLIN'IC ACID. See ORSELLIC ACID.

DIORTHO'SIS, f. *-tho'seos (-is)*. Gr., *διόρθωσις* (from *διόρθω*, to straighten). Fr., *diorthose*. Ger., *Einrichtung*. The correction of a deformity; the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

DIORTHO'TA, m. Fr., *lit diorthotique*. Ger., *Streckbett*. An old form of bed or couch used for the correction of deformities.

DIORTHOT'ICUS. Gr., *διορθωτικός*. Fr., *diorthotique*. Pertaining to diorthosis; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *diorthoticum* (Ger., *Streckmaschine*), an apparatus for correcting deformities.

DIOSCAM'PHOR. A dense, yellowish liquid, $C_8H_{12}O$, having the odor and taste of thymol, obtained by the action of sodium on diosmeleoptene; regarded as a lower homologue of ordinary camphor.

DIOSCO'REA, f. Fr., *dioscorée, igname*. Ger., *Yamswurzel*. Yam root; a genus of tropical climbing shrubs, chiefly remarkable for furnishing an esculent tuber largely esteemed in the tropics as equal to the potato.—**D. triphylla.** Fr., *igname à feuilles ternées*. A species that is not edible. It is nauseous and bitter, even after boiling, and is put into toddy for its intoxicating properties. A decoction of it is used as an application to hæmorrhoids.—**D. villosa.** Wild yam root, colic root; an American species growing from Maine to Wisconsin, of which a decoction is used in colic and rheumatism.

DIOSCO'REIN. A substance obtained by precipitating a tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water.

DIOS'CORI, DIOSCU'RI, m. pl. Gr., *διόσκοροι, διόσκουροι*. Ger., *Dioskuren*. Lit., the twin sons of Jupiter (Castor and Pollux); of Galen, swollen parotid glands.

DIOS'MA, f. From *δῖος*, divine, and *ὀσμή*, an odor. Fr., *diosme*. Ger., *Buccostrauch, Götterduft*. A genus of rutaceous plants. See BAROSMA and BUCHU.—**D. aspalathoides.** Fr., *diosme à feuilles de bruyère*. A species the leaves of which are sudorific and used in vesical complaints; the essential oil is a tonic and stimulant, and is used externally in neuralgic pains.—**D. crenata, D. crenulata, Barosma crenulata.**—**D. ericoides.** *D. aspalathoides*.—**D. fragrans.** Fr., *diosme éclatant*. A species having the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*.—**D. hirsuta, D. juniperina.** Fr., *diosme velu*. A species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*.—**D. oppositifolia, D. scabra, D. succulenta.** Fr., *diosme à feuilles opposées*. An African species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*.

DIOSMELEOP'TENE. An eleoptene obtained from the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma (Diosma) betulina*, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, isomeric with borneol, of a peppermintlike taste and an agreeable odor.

DIOS'MIC. Containing 2 atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle.

DIOS'MIN. Lat., *diosminum*. Fr., *diosmine*. An active principle obtained from different species of *Barosma (Diosma)*, or buchu.

DIOSMO'SIS, f. Ger., *Diosmose*. See OSMOSIS.

DIOS'PHENOL. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$, found in the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma betulina*. According to Spica, who names the compound *dios-tearoptene*, it has the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, or that of an oxycamphor.

DIOS'PIRUS, f. A more correct form of *Diospyros* (*q. v.*).
DIOS'PYROS, f. More properly written *diospirus*. From *Dios* (= *Διός*), of Jupiter, and *pirus*, the pear tree. Fr., *diospire, diospyre, plaqueminer*. Ger., *Götterbirn, Dattelpflaume*. A genus including the persimmon tree.—**D. Cortex diospyri.** The bark of the *D. virginiana*.—**D. ebenum.** Fr., *ébénier*. Ger., *ähtes Ebenholz*. A species yielding true ebony wood. A decoction of the wood is used in rheumatism, and formerly was employed in syphilis, skin diseases, etc.—**D. embryopteris. D. glutinosa.**—**D. glaberrima. D. ebenum.**—**D. glutinosa.**

Fr., *plaqueminer visqueux*. A species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as an astringent. The juice of the fruit is employed as a glue.—**D. malabarica**. A species the young leaves and fruits of which are employed in aphthæ and ophthalmia. The bark is used in fevers and gastralgia, and the seeds yield an oil used as a mild purgative.—**D. melanoxylon**. Fr., *plaqueminer à bois noir*. Ger., *Schwarzholzbaum*. The Coromandel ebony tree. The bark is astringent and is applied to ulcerations, and, mixed with black pepper, is used in dysentery. It is one of the species yielding the *liquum ebenum*, formerly official.—**D. obtusifolia**. A Mexican species; the leaf is astringent, the bark antiperiodic, and the fruit comestible.—**D. pubescens**. *D. virginiana*.—**D. sebata**. Syn.: *Irvingia harmandiana*. The *cay cay* of the Chinese; a large tree of Farther India, Cambodia, and Annam. The bark is bitter and rich in tannin. A substance resembling cacao butter is expressed from the seeds.—**D. virginiana**. Fr., *plaqueminer de Virginie* (ou d'Amérique). Ger., *virginische Dattelpflaume*. The persimmon tree of the southern United States. The bark is bitter, and has been used in intermittent fevers. The unripe fruit is very astringent, containing tannin, pectin, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter; the ripe fruit is palatable.

DIOSTEAROPTENE. See DIOSPHENOL.

DIOSTO'SIS, *f.* -to'seos (-is). From *διά*, away from, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *diostose*. Ger., *Knochenverschiebung*. Displacement of a bone.

DIOT'IC. From *δύς*, twice, and *ὄψ*, the ear. See BINAURAL.

DIO'TUS. Gr., *διωτος*. Fr., *diote*. Ger., *zweiöhrig*. Having two ears or earlike appendages.

DIOX'ID(E). Lat., *dioxydum*. Fr., *binoxyde*. Ger., *Dioxyd*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with oxygen in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

DIOXYAN'THRANOL. See ANTHRAROBIN.

DIOXYBEN'ZENE. Fr., *dioxybenzine*. Ger., *Dioxybenzol*. Dihydroxybenzene, diphenol; a 2-atom hydroxyl substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2 = C_6H_6O_2$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthodioxybenzene*, or *pyrocatechin*. 2. *Metadioxybenzene*, or *resorcin*. 3. *Paradioxybenzene*, or *hydroquinone*.

DIOXYCHLO'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide dioxychlorique*. Ger., *Dioxychlorstoffsäure*. Chlorous acid.

DIOXYMETH'YLENE. Fr., *dioxyéthylène*. Ger., *Dioxy-methylen*. Trimethylene oxide.

DIOXYNAPH'THALENE. An acicular crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$, prepared by fusing naphthalene-disulphonic acid with potassic hydrate.

DIOXYPROPION'IC ACID. Dihydroxypropionic (glyceric) acid.

DIOXYSTRYCH'NIN(E). An amorphous compound, $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_4$, formed by treating diamidostrychnine with ammonia.

DIPALMIT'IC. An acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$, formed by the action of silver oxide on hypogæic acid.

DIPAL'MITIN. Fr., *dipalmitine*. Ger., *D.* C_3H_5OH ($C_{16}H_{31}O_2$) $_2 = C_{35}H_{68}O_5$, formed by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid for 2 molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin.

DIPETALOPRI'ON, *m.* -pri'onos (-is). From *δύς*, twice, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *πρίον*, a saw. Fr., *dipétalopriion*. Ger., *zweiblättrige Säge*. Of Delamotte, a two-edged saw for amputations.

DIPHA'CA, *f.* From *δύς*, twice, and *φακή*, a grain of lentil. Fr., *diphacue*. Ger., *Doppelhülse*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**D. cochinchinensis**. Ger., *cochinchinische Doppelhülse*. A species cultivated in China, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The sap or a decoction of the leaves is used in skin diseases, and the bark in paralysis.

DIPHAL'LIA, *f.* From *δύς*, twice, and *φάλλος*, the penis. Fr., *diphallie*. The state of having a double penis.

DIPHAL'LUS, *m.* 1. A double penis. 2. A monster having a double penis.

DIPHEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphénuque*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$.

DIPHEN'IN(E). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4$, formed by the reduction of dinitrazobenzene.

DIPHEN'OL. Fr., *diphénol*. Ger., *D.* A compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$, that can be obtained from diphenylenedisulphonic acid or by boiling tetrazodiphenylnitrate with water.

DIPHEN'YL. Fr., *diphényle*. Ger., *D.* A crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{10}$, having the composition of a double molecule of phenyl.—**D. disulphide**. Ger., *D'disulfid*. A substance $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$, obtained by the decomposition of sodium thiophenylate by iodine.—**D. ether**. Fr., *éther diphénylique*. Ger., *D'äther*, *D'oxyd*. Phenyl ether, oxydibenzene, diphenyl oxide, $(C_6H_5)_2O$, obtained in the reaction of diazobenzene sulphate and phenol.—**D. ketone**. See BENZOPHENONE.—**D. oxide**. Ger., *D'oxyd*. See *D. ether*.—**D. sulphide**. Ger., *D'sulfid*. An oily liquid $(C_6H_5)_2S$, obtained by passing phenyl sulphide through red-hot tubes.

DIPHENYLACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphényl-acétique*. Ger., *Diphenyllessigsäure*. A compound, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, obtained by heating phenylbromacetic acid with zinc dust and benzene.

DIPHENYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *diphénylamine*. Ger., *Diphenylamin*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound of ammonia, $C_{12}H_{11}N$.

DIPHENYLAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *diphenylaniline*. Ger., *Diphenylanilin*. Syn.: *triphenylamine*. A compound, $(C_6H_5)_3N$, obtained from the action of phenyl bromide on a potash aniline compound.

DIPHENYLARSIN'IC ACID, **DIPHENYLARSON'IC ACID**. Ger., *Diphenylarsinsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $(C_6H_5)_2AsO(OH)$.

DIPHENYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *diphénylbenzine*. Ger., *Diphenylbenzol*. The compound, $C_6H_4C_6H_5$. Two isomeric varieties, *para'* and *iso'*, are known.

DIPHENYLBROMACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Diphenylbromessigsäure*. A compound, $(C_6H_5)_2CBr.CO.OH$, prepared by passing bromine vapor into fused diphenylacetic acid.

DIPHEN'YLENE. Fr., *diphénylène*. Ger., *Diphenylen*. A molecular group, $(C_6H_4)_2$, known through its compound.—**D. acetone**. See *D. ketone*.—**D. carbinol**. A product, $C_{13}H_9.OH$, of the reaction of d'methane and nascent hydrogen.—**D'dicarmonic acid**. Fr., *acide diphénylène-dicarbonique*. Ger., *Diphenylendicarbonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$.—**D. dicyanid(e)**. A compound, $C_{12}H_8(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassium cyanide on potassium diphenylenedisulphonate.—**D'disulphonic acid**. Fr., *diphénylène-disulfonique*. Ger., *Diphenylendisulfonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}S_2O_6$.—**D. ketone**. A compound, $C_{12}H_8O$, resulting from the distillation of diphenic acid with lime.—**D'methane**. A compound, $C_{13}H_{10}$, obtained by distilling d. ketone over zinc dust, or by distilling coal tar at 300° to 305° C.—**D. oxid(e)**. A compound, $C_{12}H_8O$, obtained by heating phenol with plumbic oxide.

DIPHENYLETH'ANE. Fr., *diphényléthane*. Ger., *Diphenyläthan*. A compound, $(C_6H_5)_2C^H.C^H_3$, obtained by the reaction of ethyl aldehyde and benzene.

DIPHENYLETH'YLENE. Fr., *diphényl-éthylène*. Ger., *Diphenyläthylen*. A liquid, $C_{14}H_{12}$, isomeric with stilbene.

DIPHENYLGU'COL'IC ACID. Benzoic acid.

DIPHENYLGUAN'IDIN(E). Fr., *diphényl-guanidine*. Ger., *Diphenylguanidin*. The compound $C_{13}N_3H_{13}$.

DIPHENYLHY'DRAZIN(E). Fr., *diphényl-hydrazine*. Ger., *Diphenylhydrazin*. An oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, acting as a monacid base.

DIPHENYL'IC. Fr., *diphénylique*. Ger., *Diphenyl'*. Containing diphenyl.

DIPHENYLMETH'ANE. Fr., *diphényl-méthane*. Ger., *Diphenylmethan*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{12}$, forming prismatic or tabular crystals.

DIPHEN'YLOL. Fr., *diphénytol*. Ger., *D.* Phenylphenol, $C_{12}H_{10}O$.

DIPHEN''YLPROPION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphénylpropionique*. Ger., *Diphenylpropionsäure*. The compound $C_{15}H_{14}O_2$.

DIPHEN''YLROSAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *diphényl-rosaniline*. Ger., *Diphenylrosanilin*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, $C_{20}H_{17}(C_6H_5)_2N_3$, of rosaniline; obtained by heating rosaniline with aniline in the presence of an organic acid.

DIPHEN''YLSUCCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphénylsuccinique*. Ger., *Diphenylbernsteinsäure*. Dibenzylidicarboxylic acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$, obtained by heating an ethylic salt with potassic hydrate and neutralizing with hydrochloric acid.

DIPHENYLSUL'PHONE. Fr., *sulfobenzide, sulfophénylure de sulfophényle*. Ger., *Diphenylsulfon*. Sulphobenzide, sulphobenzolene, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzene.

DIPHENYLSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphénylsulphonique*. Ger., *Diphenylsulfonsäure*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, $(C_6H_5)_2 > SO_2.OH$, of sulphurous acid, resulting from the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on diphenyl.

DIPHEN''YLSULPHURE'A. See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

DIPHENYLSUL'PHURYL. See DIPHENYLSULPHONE.

DIPHEN''YLTHIOURE'A. Ger., *Diphenylthioharnstoff*. Diphenylurea in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen.

DIPHEN''YLTRIBROMETH'ANE. Fr., *diphényl-tribrométhane*. Ger., *Diphenyltribromäthan*. A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2.CH.CBr_3$, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon bromal.

DIPHEN''YLTRICHLORETH'ANE. Fr., *diphényl-trichloréthane*. Ger., *Diphenyltrichloräthan*. A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2.CH.CCl_3$, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon chloral.

DIPHENYLURE'A. Fr., *diphényl-urée*. Ger., *Diphenylharnstoff*. Carbanilide, flavine, $CO(NC_6H_5.H)_2$, obtained by heating 1 part of urea with 3 parts of aniline.

DIPHLYD'IUM, n. See TÆNIA.

DIPHOS'PHATE. Lat., *diphosphas*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diphosphat*. 1. A compound consisting of 2 molecules of phosphoric acid united with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. 2. See PYROPHOSPHATE.

DIPHOS'PHENYL. A yellow powder, $C_6H_5P : PC_6H_5 = C_{12}H_{10}P_2$.

DIPHOSPHENYL'IC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{12}P_2O_5 = C_6H_5PO(OH) - O - C_6H_5PO(OH)$.

DIPHOS'PHID(E). A compound consisting of 2 atoms of phosphorus united directly with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle.

DIPHOSPHON'IC. Containing diphosphonium.

DIPHOSPHO'NIUM, n. A double molecule of a phosphonium.

DIPHOSPHOR'IC. Fr., *diphosphorique*. Containing 2 atoms of quinquivalent phosphorus.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide diphosphorique*. Pyrophosphoric acid.

DIPHOS'PHOROUS. Containing 2 atoms of trivalent phosphorus in the molecule.

DIPH'ROS, DIPH'RUS, m. Gr., *διφρος*. 1. A seat or chair. 2. Of Hippocrates, a chair with a perforated seat through which a pipe could be introduced into the vagina for the purpose of administering a fomentation or suffumigation. 3. Of Moschion and Deventer, an obstetrical chair.

DIPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide diphtalique*. Ger., *Diphtalinsäure*. A compound molecule of phthalic

acid obtained by the oxidation of diphtalyl by means of nitric acid.

DIPH'THALYL. A compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4 = (C_6H_4)_2(CO.)_4$, obtained by the action of finely divided silver on phthalyl chloride.

DIPHTHE'RIA, f. From *διφθέρα*, a tanned hide. Fr., *diphthérie, diphthérite*. Ger., *Diphtherie, Diphtheritis*. An acute, infectious disease, characterized by the formation of a membranous, fibrinous, whitish, or grayish deposit at the seat of infection, either occupying the superficial portion of a mucous membrane or forming a membranous coating on a wound. The characteristic lesion generally affects the throat, and often the nasal passages and the larynx; occasionally the conjunctiva, the bladder, or the uterus. D. begins with high fever, which is usually of short duration, after which the predominant phenomena are depression of the vital powers, impeded respiration in laryngeal cases, and symptoms referable to the absorption of septic material from the seat of the lesion. D. is often accompanied by nephritis and is apt to be followed by various forms of motor paralysis. The laryngeal form of the disease constitutes the great majority of cases of the so called membranous croup of children. One attack of d. confers no immunity against subsequent attacks.—**Asthenic d.** A condition in which, with subsidence of the pronounced symptoms of d., there may exist gradual failure of the vital forces caused by the progressive impoverishment and poisoning of the blood. Kidney complications, albuminuria, and cardiac weakness are among the symptoms.—**Benign d.** Fr., *diphthérite bénigne*. A mild form of d., usually manifesting itself only on the tonsils and showing no tendency to spread.—**Buccal d.** Fr., *diphthérite buccale*. Ger., *diphtherische Mundentzündung, Mundfäule*. 1. D. of the mucous membrane of the cheeks or gums. 2. Of Hutchinson, Trouseau, and Bouchut, ulcerative stomatitis.—**Catarrhal d.** 1. See *Superficial d.* 2. A form of amygdalitis resembling and often mistaken for d.; characterized by injection and superficial inflammation of the tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, with slight exudation composed mainly of epithelium.—**Conjunctival d.** See *Diphtheritic CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**Croupal d., Croupous d.** "D. with the local symptoms of croup." D. of the larynx giving rise to symptoms of croup.—**Cutaneous d.** Fr., *diphthérite cutanée*. A phase of d. characterized by the formation of false membrane upon any denuded cutaneous surface.—**Deep d.** See *Parenchymatous d.*—**D. circumscripta.** Syn.: *Sandringham sore throat*. A form of disease characterized by a circumscribed, ash-colored slough on the tonsil, forming a centre from which the surrounding structures are invaded by a low form of inflammation, sometimes with swelling extending to the angle of the jaw. In fatal cases death takes place by asthenia following rapid and extreme exhaustion, sometimes with convulsions.—**D. genitalium.** D. of the genitals in women, especially after childbirth. Cf. *Puerperal d.*—**D. of the mouth.** Ger., *Diphtheritis der Mundhöhle*. See *Buccal d.*—**D. of the vulva.** A variety frequently occurring during the endemic or epidemic prevalence of d. It is usually accompanied by some local adenitis. The whole perineal area may become involved.—**D. of wounds.** An appearance of granulations resembling true d. but not necessarily due to diphtheritic infection; supposed by some to be identical with hospital gangrene.—**Inflammatory d.** D. in which the inflammatory symptoms are intense and extensive. High temperature, marked adenitis, and a deep, parenchymatous false membrane are usually present.—**Intestinal d.** Involvement of the mucous membrane of any part of the small or large intestine by diphtheritic deposit.—**Laryngeal d.** Fr., *diphthérie laryngée*. That form of d. which affects the larynx. It often causes dangerous stenosis, especially in infants.

—**Laryngotracheal d.** An extension of d. from the pharynx downward. Sometimes the process begins in the trachea, invading the air passages from below upward, or extending only to the larynx. The presence of a laryngotracheal diphtheritic membrane gives rise to symptoms of diphtheritic croup.—**Malignant d.** D. characterized by such rapidity and intensity in the development of the local manifestations, or such overwhelming constitutional poisoning, that the typical clinical gradations of the disease are unrecognizable. Death occurs from the third to the seventh day.—**Nasal d.** A severe form of d. which may exist alone or in connection with d. in the fauces and pharynx. The false membrane can be seen extending upward from the posterior pharyngeal wall and the nostrils are red and irritated, even if no membrane is to be seen in them. Owing to the difficulty of properly cleansing the intricate passages affected, septic absorption is apt to take place.—**Non-infectious d.** A phlegmasia of the laryngeal or laryngotracheal mucous membrane.—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. in which the morbid process giving rise to the false membrane affects the deep portion of the mucous membrane.—**Puerperal d.** D. of the genital tract in women after labor, formerly included under the term puerperal fever.—**Scarlatinal d.** D. occurring in conjunction with scarlet fever.—**Secondary d.** The manifestation of d. in a person suffering from another disease. It usually appears only after the initial disease has run its active course, attacking those mucous membranes which have been most affected.—**Superficial d.** D. that does not extend deeper than the epithelium.—**Urinous d.** Ger., *Harn-Diphtherie*. Pulpary degeneration of traumatic surfaces due to contact with alkaline urine.

DIPH'THER'IAL, DIPH'THER'IC, DIPH'THER'ICAL. See DIPH'THERITIC.

DIPH'THERIN. Of A. Wilson, the toxine of diphtheria.
DIPH'THERINE. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of diphtheria.

DIPH'THERIT'IC. Fr., *diphthéritique*, *diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtheritische*. 1. Pertaining to diphtheria. 2. Of Rindfleisch and others, affecting the deeper portions of a mucous membrane or of the skin, as opposed to catarrhal. See *D. rock*.—**D. sore throat.** A euphemism for a mild form of diphtheria.

DIPH'THERI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See DIPH'THERIA.

DIPH'THEROID, DIPH'THEROI'DAL. From *εισθέραι*, a skin, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *diphthéroïde*. Resembling diphtheria or its products.

DIPH'THON'GIA, f. From *δῖς*, twice, and *θόγγος*, a distinct sound. Ger., *Diphthongie*. The simultaneous production of two vocal sounds of different pitch, occurring in certain pathological conditions of the larynx.

DIPHY'ODONT. From *διφυής*, of two forms, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Coming in two sets (said of teeth).

DIPIPERAL'LYLAL'CAMIN(E). One of a class of bases possessing the property of becoming etherified in a hydrochloric solution, yielding ethers which are always bases, and which approach the natural alkaloids in properties and composition.

DIPLACU'SIS, f. -eu'seos (-is). From *διπλός*, double, and *ἀκουσις*, hearing. Fr., *diplacousie*. Syn.: *diplecoia*. A morbid condition in which the two tones are heard when only one is produced.—**D. uniauralis.** D. affecting one ear only; also a condition in which a tone appears normal to one ear and higher or lower to the other.

DIPLASIAS'MUS, m. Gr., *διπλασιασμός*. Fr., *diplasmie*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. Duplication or doubling, as of a muscle or a paroxysm of a disease.

DIPLA'SIOS. Gr., *διπλάσιος*. See DIPLAX.

DIPLASMAT'IC. From *δῖς*, twice, and *πλάσματικός*, pertaining to plasma. Ger., *diplosmatisch*. Of Kölliker, a term used to designate cells in which there are two or more substances, chemically or physically distinct.

DIP'LAX. *Dip'laxos* (-is). Gr., *δίπλαξ*. Double; in double folds.

DIPLECO'IA, f. See DIPLACUSIS and PARACUSIS *duplicata*.

DIPLE'GIA, f. From *δῖς*, twice, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *diplegie*. Ger., *Diplegie*. Paralysis of corresponding muscles on the two sides of the body.—**D. brachialis.** Paralysis of both upper extremities.—**D. cruralis.** Paralysis of both lower extremities.—**D. facialis.** Bilateral facial paralysis.

DIPLEU'RAL, DIPLEU'RIC. From *δῖς*, twice, and *πλευρόν*, the side. Bilateral.

DIPLOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *diplocéphalie*. Ger., *Zweiköpfigkeit*. A monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on one body.

DIPLOCHRO'MATISM. From *διπλός*, double, and *χρῶμα*, color. See DICHOISM.

DIPLOCOC'CAL, DIPLOCOC'COUS. Pertaining to a diplococcus.

DIPLOCOC'CUS, m. From *διπλός*, double, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *diplocoque*. Ger., *Diplokokkus*. A micrococcus consisting of two sharply defined granules linked together, resulting from segmentation by median constriction; one variety is thought by Pasteur to be the cause of suppuration.—**D. albicans tardissimus.** See *MICROCoccus albicans tardissimus*.—**D. citreus conglomeratus.** A species resembling the gonococcus.—**D. gonorrhææ.** The gonococcus.—**D. intracellularis meningitidis.** A variety described by Goldschmidt as almost identical with one found by Weichselbaum in cases of cerebrospinal meningitis; so called because it is found partly within the pus cells.—**D. lanceolatus.** See *MICROCoccus lanceolatus*.—**D. minutissimus.** A very minute d. thought to be the cause of dermatitis herpetiformis.—**D. pneumoniæ fibrinosæ.** See *BACTERIUM pneumoniæ*.—**D. roseus.** A species of the gonococcus type.—**D. subflavus.** See *MICROCoccus subflavus*.—**D. ureæ pyogenes.** See *STREPTOCoccus cystitidis*.

DIPLOC'OPIS, f. -op'idos (-is). From *διπλός*, double, and *κοπίς*, a knife. Fr., *diplocope*. Ger., *Doppelmesser*. A double-edged or double-bladed knife.

DIPLOCO'RIA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *κόρη*, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are two pupils.

DIP'LOE, f. *Dip'loes*. Gr., *διπλοή*. Fr., *diploë*. Ger., *Diploë*. The cancellated tissue situated between the inner and outer tables of a cranial bone.

DIPLOET'IC. See DIPLOIC.

DIPLOGAS'TRIA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *diplogastrie*. Ger., *Doppelbauch*. A monstrosity in which the body is double above the pelvis.

DIPLOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *διπλός*, double, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *diplogenèse*. Ger., *D.* The formation of a double monster.

DIPLOGEN'IC. From *διπλός*, double, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *diplogénique*. Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

DIPLO'IC. Fr., *diploïque*. Ger., *diploisch*. Pertaining to the diploe.

DIPLO'MA, n. -plom'atos (-is). Gr., *δίπλωμα*. Fr., *diplôme*. Ger., *Diplom*. 1. See DIPLOE. 2. A document granted by a faculty or learned society, showing that the recipient has certain qualifications and is entitled to a certain rank. 3. A water bath.

DIPLOM'ETER. From *διπλός*, double, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diploimètre*. An instrument for measuring the distance between the pupils.

DIPLOMYE'LIA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *diplomyélie*. Ger., *Doppel Rückenmark*. A congenital deformity characterized by duplication of the spinal cord.

DIPLOPH'ONY. Lat., *diphlophonia* (from *διπλός*, double, and *φωνή*, the voice). See DIPHTHONGIA.

DIPLOPHY'SA, f., DIPLOPHYSETER, m., DIPLOPHYSETERION, n. From *διπλός*, double, and *φύσα*, *φυσήτης*, or *φυσήτήριον*, a pair of bellows. Ger., *Doppelblasebalg*. Of Mudge, a pair of double bellows for use in artificial respiration.

DIPLO'PIA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *diplopie*. Ger., *Diplopie*, *Doppeltsehen*. Double vision; the seeing of two images of an object at the same time. It is almost always binocular and the result of squint.—**Binocular d.** Lat., *d. binocularis*. Fr., *diplopie binoculaire*, *bécue*. Ger., *binoculäres Doppeltsehen*. Double vision which takes place when both eyes concur in the visual act and disappears when one eye is covered or excluded. It results from divergence of the axes caused by some muscular affection, usually a paresis.—**Crossed d.** Fr., *diplopie croisée*. Ger., *gekreuzte Diplopie*, *gekreuztes Doppeltsehen*. Binocular d. in which the position of the double images is reversed, the left image corresponding to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. It results from divergent squint, from paralysis of the internal rectus or spasmodic contraction of the external rectus.—**Direct d.** See *Homonymous d.*—**Heteronymous d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Homonymous d.** Fr., *diplopie homonyme*. Ger., *gleichwinkelige Diplopie*. Binocular double vision in which the position of the double images corresponds to the position of the eyes, the right image corresponding to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. This occurs in convergent squint and in paralysis of the external rectus.—**Left d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the left eye is below.—**Masked d.** Fr., *diplopie larvée*. Ger., *maskirtes* (oder *verlarrtes*) *Doppeltsehen*. A form of indistinct vision occasionally met with in paralytic squint, in which the patient has the impression of seeing one object through another, since each eye sees a different portion of the field of vision. The disturbance occurs only in binocular vision.—**Monocular d.** See *Unioocular d.*—**Nasal d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Physiological d.** Double vision produced by an abnormal degree of convergence of the optic axes with reference to the amount of accommodation brought into a not infrequent condition in some forms of anomalous muscular dynamics of the eye.—**Right d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the right eye is below.—**Temporal d.** See *Homonymous d.*—**Unioocular d.** Fr., *diplopie unioculaire* (ou *monoculaire*). Ger., *monoculäres Doppeltsehen*. Double sight with one eye. It occurs in incipient cataract, in irregular cornea, and occasionally in cases of cerebral tumor.—**Vertical d.** D. in which one image is higher than the other.

DIPLOPIES'MUS, m. From *διπλός*, double, and *πίεσμός*, a pressing. Fr., *diplopième*. Ger., *Doppeldruck*, *doppelte Compression*. Double compression.

DIPLOP'SIS, f. *-lop'seos (-is)*. See DIPLOPIA.

DIPLO'SIS, f. *o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *διπλωσις*. Duplication (e. g., of paroxysms of fever, etc.).

DIPLOSOMA'TIA, DIPLOSO'MIA, f. Fr., *diplosomie*. Ger., *Diplosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which there are two individuals united at one or more points.

DIPLOSPONDYL'IA, f. From *διπλός*, double, and *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra. Fr., *diplospondylie*. That condition in which there is a cartilaginous or osseous segment, representing the centrum of a vertebra, interposed between alternate vertebrae and bearing neither a neural nor a hæmal arch.

DIPLOSyr'INX, f. *-syrin'gos (-gis)*. From *διπλός*, double, and *σῦριγξ*, a pipe. Ger., *Doppelspritze*. A syringe with a double nozzle.

DIPLOTAX'IS, f. *-tax'eos (-is)*. From *διπλός*, double, and *τάξις*, an arrangement. Fr., *d.* A genus of cruciferous plants closely related to *Brassica*.—**D. muralis.** A smaller and much rarer species than the *D. tenuifolia*.

lia. In France it has been employed in scrofula and other cachectic affections, especially combined in a syrup with potassium iodide.—**D. tenuifolia.** A slender, perennial plant said to be antiscorbutic.

DIPLOTERATOG'RAPHY. See DIPLOTERATOLOGY.

DIPLOTERATOL'OGY. From *δῖς*, double, *τερας*, a monstrosity, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. The science or study of double monstrosities.

DIPLUM'BIC. From *δῖς*, twice, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 2 atoms of lead in the molecule.

DIPODACEPH'ALUS, m. From *δῖς*, twice, *πούς*, a foot, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *zweifüssiger Ohnkopf*. A monster having two feet, but no head.

DIP'OLAR. From *δῖς*, twice, and *πόλος*, an axis. See BIPOLAR; in electrophysics, pertaining to both the negative and the positive pole.

DIPOTAS'SIC. Containing 2 atoms of potassium in the molecule.

DIPRI'MARY. From *δῖς*, twice, and *primarius*, primary. Fr., *diprimaire*. Ger., *zweimalprimär*, *doppeltprimär*. Of diatomic alcohols or glycols, having both the molecules of hydroxyl united to carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with only one other carbon atom.

DIPROPAR'GYL, DIPRO'PINYL. A substance isomeric with benzene, C₆H₆, prepared from dibromdiallyl.

DIPRO'PYL. A double molecule of propyl.—**D. ketone.** Ger., *Dipropylketon*. Butyrone, C₃H₇.

DIPRO'PYL'AMIN'E. A secondary amine of propyl, NC₃H₁₅.

DIPROPYLCAR'BINOL. Heptyl alcohol.

DIPRO'PYLOXAL'IC ACID. A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound, (C₃H₇)₂.C(OH)—CO.ON, of oxalic acid.

DIPROPYLOX'AMID'E. Ger., *Dipropylloxamid*. A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound of oxamide, C₈N₂H₁₆O₂.

DIPROSO'PIA, f. From *δῖς*, twice, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. That form of double monstrosity in which the head is cleft in its upper part and there are two faces.

DIPROSO'POS, DIPROSO'PUS. Gr., *διπρόσωπος*. Fr., *diprosopie*, *opodyme*. Ger., *doppelsesichtig*. Double-faced; as a n. (Ger., *Doppelsesicht*), a monster characterized by diprosopia.—**D. dihypogastricus.** A d. with a reduplication of the hypogastric regions and the lower extremities.—**D. diophthalmus.** A d. with only two eyes, one for each face.—**D. sejunctus.** A d. in which there are two heads, united in the occipital region, upon a single neck.—**D. tetraphthalmus.** A d. having four eyes, two for each face.—**D. tetrotus.** A d. with four ears, two for each face.—**D. triophthalmus.** A d. with three eyes; two (in one orbital cavity) for one face and one for the other, or one for each face and a blended eye at the junction of the two faces.—**D. triotus.** A d. with three ears.

DIP'SA, f. Gr., *δίψα*. Thirst.

DIP'SACUS, m. Gr., *δίψακος* (from *δίψα*, thirst, because the leaves of the plant are so shaped as to hold water). Fr., *dipsaque*, *cardère* (2d def.). Ger., *Karde* (2d def.), *Kardendistel* (2d def.). 1. An old name for diabetes. 2. See *D. fullonum*. 3. The teasel; a genus of prickly plants.—**D. fullonum.** Fr., *chardon à carder*. Ger., *Kardendistel*. Fuller's teasel, the *δίψακος* of Dioscorides; a species common in Europe and Asia. The roots and heads were formerly used as a purgative and tonic in scrofula and kidney diseases.—**D. pilosus.** Fr., *dipsaque velu*, *verge à pasterur*. Shepherd's rod, small teasel; considered a sudorific.—**D. sativus, D. vulgaris.** *D. fullonum*.

DIP'SAS. *Dip'sados (-is)*. Gr., *διψάς*. Thirsty; as a n. f., an ancient name for a certain poisonous serpent the bite of which caused severe thirst.

DIPSE'SIS, f. *-se'seos (-is)*. Gr., *διψήσις* (from *δίψαν*, to thirst). Excessive thirsting.

DIPSETIC. Gr., διψητικός. Lat., *dipseticus*. Fr., *dipsétique*. Ger., *dipsetisch*. 1. Very thirsty. 2. Causing thirst.

DIPSOBIOSTATICA, *f.* From δίψα, thirst, βίος, life, and στατική, statics. Fr., *dipsobiostatique*. Ger., *Dipsobiostatik*. Of F. W. Lippich, a statistical exposition of the injury resulting to the population from the abuse of alcoholic drinks.

DIPSO'DES, DIPSO'DIC. (Gr., διψώδης. See DIPSETIC.

DIPSOMA'NIA, *f.* From δίψα, thirst, and μανία, madness. Fr., *dipsomanie*. Ger., *Dipsomanie*, *Trunksucht*. Lit., a state of frenzy produced by excessive thirst; of Hufeland and as now commonly used, an insane and irresistible craving for alcoholic drink.

DIPSOMA'NIAC. Fr., *dipsomaniaque*. Ger., *Durstwahnswinniger*. A person affected with dipsomania.

DIPSO'ATHY. From δίψος, thirst, and πάθος, disease; of H. C. Wood, a morbid, nervous state of which dipsomania is the essential feature.

DIPSO'REX'IA, *f.* From δίψα, thirst, and ὄρεξις, appetite. An overpowering appetite for drink; of Thebault, the early stage of chronic alcoholism, before organic lesions have appeared.

DIP'SOS, *n.* *Dip'seos (-is)*. Gr., δίψος. Thirst.

DIPSO'SIS, *f.* See DIPSESIS.

DIPTEROCAR'PUS, *m.* From διπτερος, two-winged, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *diptérocarpe*. Ger., *Zweiflügelnuss*. A genus of resinous trees.—**Balsamum dipterocarpi**. See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**D. alatus**. A species growing in Chittagong, Burmah, Tenasserim, the Andaman Islands, Siam, and French Cochinchina; one of the sources of *Gurjun* balsam.—**D. angustifolius**. A species indigenous to southeastern Asia, yielding a resin used like that of *D. laevis*.—**D. costatus**. 1. A species found in Chittagong; one of the sources of *Gurjun* balsam. 2. *D. angustifolius*.—**D. crispalatus**. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, having the same properties as *D. laevis*.—**D. gonopteris**. *D. alatus*.—**D. gracilis**. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*.—**D. hispidus**. A species found in Ceylon, yielding *Gurjun* balsam.—**D. indicus**. 1. *Dryobalanops camphora*. 2. *D. laevis*.—**D. laevis**. Ger., *glatte Zweiflügelnuss*. A large tree, famous over eastern India and the Malay Islands on account of a thin, liquid balsam it yields, called wood oil, or *Gurjun* balsam.—**D. littoralis**. A Javanese species yielding a resin like that of *D. trinervis*.—**D. retusus**. Ger., *abgestutzte Zweiflügelnuss*. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*.—**D. trinervis**. Ger., *dreineurige Zweiflügelnuss*. A Javanese species which furnishes a balsam or resin similar to *Gurjun* balsam, but of less commercial importance. It is used in Java for salves and plasters, and, dissolved in alcohol or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg, as a remedy in gonorrhoea.—**D. Spanoghei**. A Javanese species, containing a balsam like that of *D. trinervis*.—**D. turbinatus**. *D. laevis*.—**D. zeylanicus**. A Ceylon species yielding *Gurjun* balsam.

DIP'TERYX, *f.* *-ter'ygus (-is)*. Gr., διπτερυξ. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Tonkabohnenbaum*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**D. odorata**. Fr., *gayac de Cayenne*, *commaron*. Ger., *wohlriechender Tonkabohnenbaum*. A large tree growing in Guiana; known in Brazil as *comaru*, in Venezuela as *sarapiá*. The fruit is the Tonka bean of commerce. Its active medicinal principle is coumarin (*q. v.*). The wood and bark are said to be sudorific.

DIPY'GUS, *m.* From δις, twice, and πυγή, the buttocks. Ger., *Dippyge*. A monster having the lower part of the trunk double.—**D. dibrachius**. A d. with two arms.—**D. parasiticus**. A d. formed by the fusion of two individuals, as one opposed to one formed by a duplication of parts.—**D. tetrabrachius**. A d. with four arms.—**D. tripus**. A d. with three feet.

DIPYR'NON, *n.* Gr., διπύρνον. An old name for a probe with a bulb at each end.

DIPYR'IDIN(E). A crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, polymeric with pyridine.

DIPYROGAL'LOL, *n.* Hexoxydiphenyl.

DIP'YROS, DIP'YRUS. (Gr., διπυρος. 1. Having a double flame (said of a lamp). 2. Twice baked (said of bread).

DIQUIN'IDIN(E). An amorphous compound, $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$, the principal constituent of chinoidine and of barks containing much quinine and quindine.

DIQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *diquinoléine*. Ger., *Dichinolin*. The compound (C_9H_7N)₂.

DIRADIA'TION. Lat., *diradiatio* (from *diradiare*, to diverge in rays). See ACTINOBOLIA.

DIR'CA, *f.* Fr., *d.*, *bois de cuir*. Ger., *Lederholz*. Leather wood; indigenous to North America.—**D. palustris**. Fr., *bois de cuir*. Ger., *Sumpfflederholz*. A shrub growing in boggy woods and other low, wet places. The berries are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is tough and, when fresh, is of a nauseous odor and acrid taste, and in doses of 6 to 8 grains produces violent vomiting. It is analogous in its properties to mezereon.

DIRECT'. Lat., *directus* (from *dirigere*, to straighten). Fr., *d.*, *droit*. Ger., *gerade*. 1. Immediate, pursuing an uninterrupted and undeviating course; also made without the intervention of any intermediate substance or apparatus, as d. examination, d. ophthalmoscopy. 2. Occupying the same lateral half of the body as the lesion that produces it (said of paralysis, etc.). 3. Occurring with or produced by the current; opposed to regurgitant; said of cardiac murmurs caused by stenosis of the orifices.

DIREC'TOR, *m.* *-to'ris*. Fr., *directeur*, *sonde cannelée* (2d def.). Ger., *Leiter*, *Führer*, *Hohlsonde* (2d def.). 1. A guide. 2. A slender instrument, grooved on one side, for guiding the point of a knife.—**D. penis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**Grooved d.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DIRECTO'RIMUM, *n.* See DIRECTOR.

DIRECTO'RIOUS. See DIRIGENT.

DIRESOR'CIN, DIRESOR'CINOL. A compound, $C_{12}H_6(OH)_4$, formed by heating phenol with caustic soda.

DIRIBITO'RIMUM, *n.* 1. A place where something is divided. 2. A partition, septum.—**D. thoracis**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIR'IGENT. Lat., *dirigens*. Fr., *dirigeant*. Ger., *leitend*. Guiding, directing; as a *n.*, an old term for that ingredient of a medicinal compound that was supposed to direct the action of the chief ingredient to a particular organ or part.

DIRUP'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. From *dirumpere*, to break apart. Fr., *disruption*. Ger., *Zerreißung*. Disruption, a tearing asunder.

DISACID'IFY. To free from acid.

DISAC'RYL. Fr., *disacryle*, *disacrone*. An amorphous solid, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, polymeric with acrolein.

DISALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide disalicylique*. Salicylic anhydride, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$.

DISARTICULA'TION. Lat., *disarticulatio* (from *disarticulare*, to dismember). Ger., *disarticulation*. Ger., *Trennung im Gelenke*. The procedure of disconnecting two or more bones that are articulated with each other; amputation through a joint.

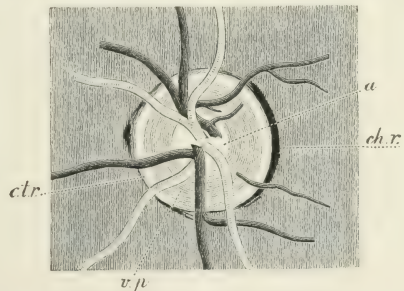
DISASSIMILA'TION. The transformation of assimilated material into less complex compounds, mainly by oxidation, whereby the potential energy in the compound is set free and appears in the kinetic energy of active muscle or other tissue.

DISASSOCIA'TION. From *dis*, apart, and *associare*, to unite with. Fr., *désassociation*. Ger., *Trennung*. In chemistry, the breaking up of a molecule of a compound body into two simpler molecules under the action of heat, which latter molecules reunite to form the original body on a reduction of temperature.

DISC. Gr., δίσκος. Lat., *discus*, *lamella* (7th def.). Fr., *disque*. Ger., *Diskus*, *Scheibe*. 1. A roundish, platelike

structure. 2. In pharmacy, a small, thin sheet of gelatin imbued with some medicinal substance; generally used by insertion under the eyelid, where it is left to dissolve.—**Accessory d.** Fr., *disque accessoire* (ou *secondaire*, ou *terminal*). Ger., *Kornschichte*, *Nebenscheibe*. A thin, feebly anisotropic d. dividing the lateral d. of a muscle compartment into two nearly equal parts.—**Anisotropic d.** See **Dark d.**—**Becquerel's d.** An apparatus composed of two thin plates of copper which are soldered to a rod of bismuth contained in a small tube of hard rubber; used to ascertain the difference in temperature between a sound and a paralyzed limb. One d. is placed on the sound limb and another on the corresponding part of the paralyzed one, an attachment is made by means of fine wires to a galvanometer, and the needle of the latter is deflected according as the temperature of one limb is elevated above that of the other.—**Blood d's.** Red blood corpuscles.—**Bowman's d's.** Fr., *disques de Bowman*. Ger., *Bowman'sche Scheiben*, *Hauptsubstanzscheiben*. The d-like masses into which a striated muscular fibre breaks up, especially after treatment with hydrochloric acid or gastric juice. The cleavage is at right angles with the length of the fibre, and the appearance is something like that of a pile of coins placed face to face, but not in contact in all cases.—**Bright d.** A highly refractive layer interposed between the cuticular layer of a columnar cell and the remainder of the cell. It corresponds in position to the operculum of a ciliated cell.—**Cephalic d.** The sucker at the cephalic extremity of a leech.—**Chief substance d's.** See **Bowman's d's.**—**Choked d.** Fr., *papille étranglée*. Ger., *Stauungspapille*. A condition of the optic papilla observed in cases of intracranial tumor and of Bright's disease. The papilla projects decidedly above the level of the retina, its border being blurred and spread out like the head of a mushroom, its vessels looking as if broken or bent, but clearly defined in some cases, while in others (the more common ones) they are obscured by gray, muddy stripes. Sometimes white patches and extravasations of blood are to be seen. See also **Optic NEURITIS**.—**Ciliary d.** See **Ciliary BODY**.—**Colorless d's.** See **White BLOOD CORPUSCLES**.—**Contractile d., Dark d.** Fr., *disque épais*, *strie obscure*. Ger., *dunkles Querband*, *Querscheibe*. Syn.: **black stripe**. The broad, dark transverse zone or band seen in a striated muscular fibre. The whole fibre appears as if made up of alternating light and dark d's. The dark d. is seen, under favorable circumstances, to be bisected by a narrow, lighter d. (Hensen's d.). The dark d's are doubly refractive or anisotropic, and are supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the muscle fibre.—**D. holder.** A universal joint attached to a microscope d. by which the latter is rendered mobile in every direction.—**Epiphyseal d.** See **Epiphyseal PLATE**.—**Equatorial d.** See **Equatorial PLATE**.—**Germinal d.** See **Embryonic AREA** and **Discus proligerus**.—**Hair d's.** Of F. Pinkus, certain d-like cuticular prominences, of minute but not microscopic size, associated with the downy hairs of some parts of the body.—**Hensen's d.** Fr., *disque médian*, *strie intermédiaire*. Ger., *Hensen'sche Linie* (oder *Mittelscheibe*). The narrow d. which is sometimes described as bisecting the dark stria, or principal d. of a striated muscle fibre.—**Intermediate d.** Fr., *disque intermédiaire* (ou *mince*.) Ger., *Endscheibe*, *Mittelscheibe*, *Zwischenscheibe*. Krause's membrane; the thin, dark d. or membrane passing transversely through and bisecting the clear zone or stria of a striated muscle fibre. The intermediate d's divide the muscular fibre into segments, the so called muscular compartments.—**Interpubic d.** A d. situated between the pubic bones at their symphysis, consisting of a thin layer of cartilage on each side closely adherent to the bony surface and an intermediate stratum of fibrous tissue and fibre cartilage.—**Interstitial d.**

See **Light d.**—**Intervertebral d's.** See **Intervertebral CARTILAGES**.—**Invisible d's.** See **Transparent CORPUSCLES of Norris**.—**Isotropous d., Lateral d., Light d.** Fr., *espace claire*. Ger., *isotrope Substanz*. The clear, isotropous substance or d. between the intermediate and principal d's in one of the muscular compartments of striated muscle. It is half of the clear stria or zone bordering a dark stria.—**Masson's d's.** Fr., *disques de Masson*. Ger., *Masson'sche Scheiben*. Two circular d's, one white and the other very black, both unreflecting and incised or notched in a radiating direction; in the black d., however, the notch should be prolonged parallel to the periphery. This partially detached piece can be introduced from behind in the gap in the white d., and pushed as far forward as is desirable, so that upon the white ground there is a black sector, which is capable of a measurable degree of change of size. If then the d. is rotated with the rapidity of fifty revolutions in a second, the black sector produces a gray circle upon the white ground, the intensity of which is in direct proportion to the size of the sector. By lessening the size of the sector until the gray circle has reached the limit of visibility, the observer is able to determine the smallest perceptible difference of brightness.—**Median d., Middle d.** See **Hensen's d.**—**Nuclear d.** 1. See **Nuclear PLATE**. 2. According to Van Beneden, the germinal spot after it has traveled to the surface of the cicatricular lens and become disc-shaped.—**Optic d.** Lat., *discus opticus*, *colliculus nervi optici*, *papilla optica* (seu *optici*, seu *nervi optici*). Fr., *papille optique* (ou *du nerf optique*, ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Schnervenscheibe*, *Schnerveneintritt*, *Schnerveneipapille*, *Opticuspapille*, *Markhügel*, *blinder Fleck*. Syn.: **optic-nerve entrance**, **optic papilla**, **head of the optic nerve**, **blind spot**. The termination of the optic nerve as it pierces the eyeball and spreads out to form the ental or inner layer of the



THE OPTIC DISC. (AFTER LORING.)

Diagrammatic representation of the surface of the disc, showing its concentric markings. *a*, non-vascular portion, or "clear spot," formed by connective tissue string; *vp*, vascular portion; *ctr.*, connective tissue ring; *ch.r.*, chorioid ring.

retina. Normally the optic d. is nearly circular in outline, averaging about 1.5 mm. in diameter. After death it is of a whitish color, but in life of a pinkish or reddish tint, and, on careful examination, is seen to be composed of several differently colored zones: 1. A central clear spot, the funnellike depression from which emerges the central retinal vessel. 2. A vascular zone containing many capillaries. 3. A narrow, light band, the connective tissue ring. 4. Surrounding all, the darker chorioid zone. According to Merkel, the optic d. is flat with a central depression or excavation, and not papilliform, as the synonym optic papilla would signify.—**Placido's d.** An instrument used to detect faint opacities or irregularities in the surface curvatures of the cornea.—**Principal d.** See **Dark d.**—**Proligerous d.** See **Discus proligerus**.—**Ranvier's d.** Fr., *reflement biconique*. A swelling in the form of a double cone often seen on the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fibre after treatment with silver nitrate; usually

found at one of the nodes or annular constrictions.—**Rekoss's d.** A circular plate carrying a number of lenses, so placed in an ophthalmoscope that by its rotation the lenses are brought in succession behind the mirror aperture.—**Secondary d.** See *Accessory d.*—**Slender d.** See *Intermediate d.*—**Stroboscopic d.** Fr., *disques stroboscopiques*. Ger., *stroboskopische Scheiben*. Paper d's, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, on which a number of figures are drawn in a circle and at equal distances from each other. Such a d. is placed concentrically upon a second larger and darker d. which has near its margin as many openings as the first d. has figures, and both are fastened by means of a screw upon one end of a small iron axis. When in use, the observer must stand before a mirror, look through the holes in one d., and rotate the other rapidly.—**Tactile d.**, **Terminal d.** Fr., *disque tactile*. Ger., *Tastscheibe*, *Terminalscheibe*. The transparent plate situated between contiguous cells in Grandry's corpuscles. In these d's the nerve fibres are supposed to terminate. According to Krause, the d's are the flattened terminations of nerve fibres.—**Transverse d.** See *Dark d.*—**Uncolored d.** Of Carnoy, the segments or parts of the nuclear fibrils (his *filament nucléaire*) which are incapable of becoming stained.

DIS'CAL. Pertaining to a disc. See **DISCOIDAL**.

DISCA'RIA, n. A genus of rhamneous plants.—**D. febrifuga.** A species from the bark of which the Brazilians prepare a bitter, tonic, digestive extract.

DISCHARGE'. Lat., *fluxus* (2d def.), *flux* (3d def.). Fr., *décharge* (1st def.), *écoulement* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Entladung* (1st def.), *Ausfluss* (2d def.). 1. The escape (especially by violence) of pent up or accumulated energy or of explosive material. 2. The flowing away of a secretion or excretion of pus, and the like. 3. The material ejected by a d. (2d def.).—**Cerebral cortical d.** The violent action of a diseased portion of the cerebral cortex that gives rise to an epileptic paroxysm.—**Disruptive d.** An electrical d. accompanied with the development of light and sound.—**Electric d.** Fr., *décharge électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Entladung*. A slow or instantaneous bringing back to a neutral electric condition, by which every highly electrified body loses its surplus of electricity, giving it up to surrounding bodies less highly electrified.—**Lochial d.** See **LOCHIA**.—**Paralytic d.** See **PARALYTIC SECRETION**.—**Silent d.** The gradual loss of electricity by even isolated bodies, owing to the conductivity of air and its contained vapors, together with that of the isolating bodies themselves, and whose rapidity depends upon the nature and tension of the electricity with which the bodies are charged, and also upon the atmospheric pressure, temperature, and hygrometric condition; being greater, all other things being equal at pointed surfaces according to laws studied by Franklin and named by him "power of points."

DISCHAR'GER. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Entlader*. An apparatus consisting of two brass arcs with bulbous extremities joined by a hinge and sometimes provided with insulating glass handles.

DISCHID'IA, f. A genus of asclepiads.—**D. nummularia.** A species parasitic on trees in Java, Amboyna, and Australia. It yields a thick, milky juice, which is used as a remedy in gonorrhœa and as an application to wounds made by poisonous fish.

DIS'CIFORM. Lat., *disciformis* (from *discus*, a disc, and *forma*, form). See **DISCOID**.

DISCIS'SION. Gr., *διάσχιςις*, *διακοπή*. Lat., *discissio*. (from *discindere*, to cut or tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Zerschneidung*. 1. A cutting or tearing apart. 2. See *Cataract d.* 3. Of E. R. Peaslee, the operation of bilateral incision of the cervix uteri from within outward by means of a sheathed knife.—**Cataract d.** Lat., *discissio cataractæ*. Fr., *d. de la cataracte*. Ger., *Staurd'*, *Kapseld'*. An operation for cataract consisting in in-

cising the anterior capsule of the lens in one or more directions by means of a needle with cutting edges, inserted through the cornea or through the sclera, without depressing or disturbing the lens; devised by Conradi in 1797, and said to have been employed by Galen. Modifications have been made by Buchhorn, Bowman, Jaeger, Pott, Weber, De Wecker, and others. Cf. **KERATONYXIS**.

DISCOBLAS'TIC. From *δίσκος*, a disc, and *βλαστός*, a shoot. Ger., *discoblastisch*. Undergoing discoidal segmentation (said of ova).

DISCOBLAS'TULA, f. A blastula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc.

DISCOCYT'ULA, f. From *δίσκος*, a disc, and *cytula* (*q. v.*). The first cleavage globule of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk.

DISCO'DES. See **DISCOID**.

DISCOGAS'TRULA, f. Ger., *Scheibengastrula*. A disc gastrula; the gastrula of a meroblastic ovum when it forms a thin circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk.

DIS'COID, DISCOID'AL. Gr., *δισκώδης* (from *δίσκος*, a disc, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *discoideus*. Fr., *discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. Disc-shaped.

DISCOID'EUS. See **DISCOID**.

DISCOMONER'ULA, f. A monerula of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc.

DISCOMOR'ULA, f. A morula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc.

DISCOM'YCES, m. -*cet'os* (-*is*). From *δίσκος*, a disc, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *discomycète*. Ger., *Scheibenpilz*. Of Rivolta, the genus *Actinomyces*. The *Discomycetes* (Fr., *discomycètes*; Ger., *Scheibenpilze*) are a division of ascomycetous *Fungi* differing from the other groups chiefly in the structure of the hymenium, which is on the surface of a discoid, cup-shaped, or club-shaped fructification.—**D. equi.** See **BOTRYOMYCES**.

DISCOPRI'ON, m. -*pri'onos* (-*is*). From *δίσκος*, a disc, and *πρίων*, a saw. A circular saw.

DIS'COS, m. See **DISC**.

DIS'COUS. See **DISCOID**.

DISCRETE'. Gr., *διάκριτος*. Lat., *discretus* (from *discernere*, to separate), *intertinctus* (1st def.). Fr., *discrète*. Ger., *unterschieden*, *getrennt*. 1. Separate, not confluent (said of the lesions of a cutaneous efflorescence). 2. According to Fallopius, evacuating a certain specific humor (said of purgatives).

DISCRETI'VUS. Diagnostic.

DISCRETO'RIMUM, n. See **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.).

DISCRI'MEN, n. -*crim'inis*. From *discernere*, to separate. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Unterschiedsbinde* (4th def.). 1. A partition. 2. An injury. 3. A bandage. 4. An ancient bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.—**D. nasi.** An old name for a bandage passed across the nose in the form of the letter X.—**D. thoracis et ventris.** See **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.).

DISCUNEA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. Gr., *σφήνωσις*. Of Galen, a wedging apart.

DIS'CUS, m. See **DISC**.—**D. genu.** See **PATELLA**.—**D. lentiformis.** See **Lenticular NUCLEUS**.—**D. oophorus.** See *D. proligerus*.—**D. opticus.** See **Optic DISC**.—**D. proligerus, D. vitellinus.** Fr., *disque prolifère, cicatricule*. Ger., *Hahnentritt, Narbe, Hauptkeim, Keimschicht, Keimscheibe, Keimhügel*. In oviparous animals, a granular disc immediately beneath the vitelline membrane, marking the beginning of the formation of the blastoderm. Viewed crosswise, it has the appearance of an umbilicus, whence it has also been termed the *cicatricula*. From the disc it projects inward in the form of a conelike granular accumulation, the *cumulus proligerus*, encroaching on the vitellus.

DISCUSS'. To cause the resolution of an inflammation, a tumor, or the like.

DISCUS'SION. Lat., *discussio*. The production of resolution.

DISCUS'SIVE. Lat., *discussivus, discussorius*. See **DISCUTIENT**.

DISCUSO'RIOUS. See **DISCUTIENT**; as a n., in the n., *discussorius*, a discutient remedy.

DISCUTIENT. Lat., *discutiens*. Fr., *discussif*. Ger., *zerthheilend*. Resolvent; having the property of causing or promoting the disappearance of exudations, tumors, etc.; as a n., a d. remedy.

DISDIAC'LASIS, f. *-cl'asis* (*-ac'lasis*). From *dis*, twice, and *diaklān*, to break. Double refraction.

DISDI'ACLAST. From *dis*, twice, and *diaklān*, to break. Fr., *disdiaclaste*. Ger., *Disdiaklast*. Any doubly refracting body; of Brücke (1858), one of the supposed minute particles composing the doubly refracting (anisotropic) substance of muscular tissue.

DISDIACLAS'TIC. Fr., *disdiaclaste*. Ger., *disdiaclastisch*. Pertaining to disdiaclasts or the substance composing them.

DISEASE. Gr., *vóros*. Lat., *morbus*. Fr., *maladie, mal*. Ger., *Krankheit*. Syn.: *disorder, affection, complaint, malady*. Any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action in the material constitution or functional integrity of the living organism.—

—**Acute Bright's d.** Fr., *morbus Brightii acutus*. See **ACUTE NEPHRITIS**.—**Acute specific d's** [Walshe]. The infectious febrile diseases.—**Addison's d.** Fr., *morbus Addisonii, melasma suprarenale*. Fr., *maladie d'Addison*. Ger., *Addison'sche Krankheit*. Syn.: *bronzed skin d.* A clearly defined, constitutional d. appearing as a chronic, local inflammation of the suprarenal capsules, but really consisting in a "peculiar anæmic condition always tending toward death, which is characterized by an intense development of pigment in the cells of the rete Malpighii and in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the mouth" [Auerbeck]. The original theory that the inflammatory processes involving the adrenals with their subsequent degeneration constituted the *d. per se* has been modified. When there is marked enlargement of the organs and the surrounding inflammation is considerable, the semilunar ganglia and the solar plexus, with the nerves given off by them, are not infrequently found involved. Upon this has been based the assumption that morbid changes in the sympathetic system constitute the initial lesion and fundamental anatomical change upon which the subsequent symptoms are developed. The symptoms develop very gradually, the earlier ones being frequently overlooked. In a well marked case may be observed weariness, malaise, debility, anæmia, wasting, pearly sclerotics, flabby muscles, and disordered digestion with vomiting, probably sympathetic. Pain is experienced, of more or less severity, in the hypochondria, spine, and joints. The heart impulse becomes weaker and a low anæmic murmur may be heard. The gastrointestinal disturbances increase and diarrhœa supervenes. An occasional febrile rise may occur, but a low temperature is the rule. The skin discoloration begins at those areas of the surface of the body usually exposed to light, the changes being very gradual, from a grayish-brown even to copper color. The palms, soles, nails, and sclerotics do not change. Post mortem manifestations in the suprarenal capsules show these organs to be large, hard, and nodular, although sometimes unchanged in size or even atrophied. Section shows cheesy degeneration, with perhaps calcification or softening. The cheesy deposits are surrounded by agglomerations of tubercular, granulative, and connective tissue. Sometimes the capsules are found to be infiltrated with carcinomatous deposits or to be the seat of fatty or waxy degeneration. Cases are cited in which the adrenals were found to have been destroyed. The changes in the blood are said to resemble those found in per-

nicious anæmia. A theory, hardly compatible with the total destruction of the capsules by the disease, has been advanced that the process is a chemical one, assigning a secretory function to the capsules whose morbid overproduction of deleterious chemical compounds partially dissolves the blood, causes the anæmia, and precipitates the hæmoglobin, giving rise to the discoloration of the skin. The prognosis is unfavorable and the treatment only palliative. The d. was discovered in 1855 by Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, from whom it received its name.—**Alibert's d.** Fungoid mycosis.

—**Amyloid d.** See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**Aran-Duchenne d.** See **PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY**.—**Bad d.** Syphilis.—**Balfour's d.** See **CHLOROMA**.—**Banti's d.** Primary chronic hypertrophy of the spleen with ascites.—**Barking d.** Of Sir A. Clark, a dry, barking, guttural cough, generally associated with slight disorder of the nervous system and with defects of will.—

—**Basedow's d.** See **EXOPHTHALMIC GOÏTRE**.—**Bazin's d.** Buccal psoriasis.—**Begbie's d.** See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.—**Beigel's d.** See **TRICHORRHEXIS NODOSA**.—**Bell's d.** See **ACUTE DELIRIOUS MANIA**.—**Bleeder d.** See **HÆMOPHILIA**.—**Blue d.** Cyanosis.—**Bohemian d.** Typhus fever; so called because, in 1620, the Bavarian army lost by its ravages twenty thousand men in Bohemia.

—**Bouillaud's d.** A name suggested by Trousseau for endocarditis.—**Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii*. Fr., *maladie de Bright, albuminurie diabète leucomatique* (ou *albumineux, ou leucomurique*), *leucomurie, sérumurie*. Ger., *Bright'sche Krankheit*. Syn.: *albuminuria renalis*. See **NEPHRITIS**.—**Bronzed skin d.** See **Addison's d.**—**Buhl's d.** Acute fatty degeneration in the newborn.

—**Caisson d.** An affection of the spinal cord produced either by anæmia or passive congestion, due to a sudden transition from a condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. It occurs in persons who have worked in caissons, tunnels, or diving appliances.—**Charcot's d.** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.—**Charcot's joint d.** See **TUBERCLE ARTHROPATHY**.—**Choleraic d.** A cholera-like d. caused in tropical climates by eating certain kinds of fish.—**Chronic alcohol d.** Of Heuss, see **CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM**.—**Chronic Bright's d.** See **CHRONIC NEPHRITIS**.—**Coarse d.** Of Hughlings Jackson, see **MOLAR LESION**.—**Colloid d.** See **COLLOID DEGENERATION**.—

—**Compound system d.** Of Ross, a d. which involves, simultaneously or consecutively, two or more of the embryological systems of the spinal cord.—**Concato's d.** See **POLYORRHIMENTIS**.—**Confectioners' d.** An affection of the ends of the fingers caused by the immersion of the hands in hot sugar or syrups. The nails are weakened and are generally disorganized by disturbed nutrition.—**Congenital d.** Lat., *morbus congenitus*. A d. existing at the time of birth.—**Constitutional d.** Lat., *morbus constitutionalis*. Fr., *maladie constitutionnelle*. Ger., *allgemeine Krankheit*. A d. involving the whole system as distinguished from one affecting only a part or organ.—**Contagious d.** See **CONTAGIOUS**.—**Cornstalk d.** A malignant septic d. of cattle, imputed to their eating cornstalks; characterized by high fever and by parenchymatous changes in the lungs and brain.—

—**Corigan's d.** A morbid condition resulting from aortic insufficiency and characterized by a pulse visible in any of the large arteries. It is indicative of a loss of arterial contractility.—**Cruveilhier's d.** Simple ulcer of the stomach; so called because Cruveilhier first demonstrated its distinction from cancerous ulceration.

—**Cyclical d.** A d. which follows a fixed course, cycle, or orbit, although variations in the course may occur.—**Cystic d. of the breast.** Fr., *maladie kystique des mamelles*. Under this term, Reclus describes a d. that generally affects both breasts in the form of disseminated cystic dilatations of the ducts and acini, and without a general enlargement of the organ, without the formation of a special tumor, and generally without

pain.—**Darier's d.** A horny form of aene with coccidia-like bodies in the proliferating epithelial cells of the mouths of the glands.—**Dercum's d.** See **ADIPOSIS dolorosa**.—**Devergie's d.** See **LICHEN ruber**.—**D. of Siam.** Yellow fever.—**Ditmarsch d.** An endemic resembling syphilis that prevailed in Ditmarsch from 1762 to 1842.—**Dressler's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.—**Dubini's d.** Electric chorea.—**Duchenne's d.** See **Pseudohypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS**.—**Duhring's d.** Herpetiform dermatitis.—**Echinococcus d.** Ger., *Echinococcuskrankheit*. The disturbance of the system caused by the presence of echinococci, especially in the liver.—**Eichstedt's d.** Chromophytosis.—**Endemic d.** See **ENDEMIC**.—**English d.** See **RHACHITIS**.—**Enthetic d.** See **ENTHETIC**.—**Entozootic d.** Any d. caused by animal parasites on the interior of the body.—**Epidemic d.** See **EPIDEMIC**.—**Erb and Charcot's d.** Spasmodic tabes dorsalis.—**External d.** A d. affecting the external organs of the body. Cf. *Surgical d.*—**Fauchard's d.** A slow and progressive destruction of the dental alveoli, with suppuration, followed by death of the teeth; so called because first described by Fauchard in 1728.—**Febrile d's.** D's accompanied by fever.—**Febrile exanthematous d's.** The various forms of d. in which fever and eruption on the surface of the body are the most prominent characteristics.—**Fede's d.** See **FIBROMA sublinguale**.—**Fibrous d.** A constitutional condition supposed to give rise to fibrous growths.—**Fish skin d.** See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**Flaiani's d.** Exophthalmic goitre.—**Flesh worm d.** See **TRICHINIASIS**.—**Flint d.** A form of chronic pulmonary d. prevalent among quarrymen; ascribed to the habitual inhalation of flinty dust.—**Foot and mouth d.** See **APHTHE epizooticæ**.—**Fothergill's d.** Trigeminal neuralgia.—**Foul d.** A popular term for any venereal d.—**Fourth d.** Clement Duke's provisional name for a d. accompanied with a rash closely resembling that of rubella, but distinct from that d., from scarlet fever, and from measles. The rash is uniform and finely punctate, and the fever and other symptoms are slight.—**Friedreich's d.** See **FAMILY ATAXIA**.—**Functional d.** D. occurring without any ascertainable structural change.—**Fungoid d.**—**Fungous d.** Any d. manifesting itself by the growth of a fungous mass (e. g., certain forms of cancer).—**Fungous d. of India.** An endemic d. very prevalent in India, which affects the feet and hands, and results finally in the entire disorganization of their tissues. It is due to the implantation of sporules or germs in the tissues.—**General d's.** See **Constitutional d.**—**Gerlier's d.** Fr., *vertige paralysant*. A non-febrile nervous affection occurring in men occupied or sleeping in stables or cowsheds that are in use the entire year. The d. develops in summer, and generally ceases on the approach of cool weather. It is characterized by paresis of the extremities, ptosis, often vertigo, cephalalgia, pain, and distortion of the neck.—**Gilles de la Tourette's d.** A form of convulsive tic manifested by motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia.—**Glénard's d.** See **ENTEROPTOSIS**.—**Grancher's d.** Splenopneumonia.—**Graves's d.** See **EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE**.—**Grinders' d.** See **Grinders' ASTHMA**.—**Guinea worm d.** A d. due to the *Filaria medicinensis* (q. v.).—**Hammond's d.** See **ATHETOSIS**.—**Hanot's d.** Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with chronic jaundice.—**Harley's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.—**Hebra's d.** Polymorphous erythema.—**Henoch's d.** Purpura of nervous origin.—**Hereditary d.** A d. that is directly inherited or that is due to an inherited tendency.—**Hide-bound d.** See **SCLERODERMA** and **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.—**Hip joint d.** See **MOREUX coxarius**.—**Hirschsprung's d.** Chronic constipation with tympanites and hypertrophy and dilatation of the descending colon and the sigmoid flexure.—**Hodgkin's d.** See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**Hodgson's d.** Aortic insufficiency without

valvular lesion, produced by aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta. It begins at the origin of the aorta, progresses onward, and is caused by a process of fatty degeneration.—**Huguier's d.** Uterine fibromyoma.—**Hutchinson's d.** Ophthalmitis with degeneration of the retina around the macula lutea.—**Idiopathic d.** Any d. that is not dependent on some other d. or upon some direct exciting cause, such as an injury.—**Indiscriminate d's.** Of Ross, those forms of paralysis in which the lesion affects several of the physiological tracts of the spinal cord simultaneously.—**Infectious d's.** See **INFECTIOUS**.—**Infective d's.** See **INFECTIVE**.—**Inoculated d.** Any d. due to inoculation.—**Intercurrent d.** A d. that shows itself during the course of another d. without having any essential connection with it.—**Internal d.** A d. affecting the internal organs of the body.—**Intrinsic d's.** Of Linnæus, the class of internal d's.—**Kahler's d.** A d. characterized by multiple myeloid sarcoma.—**Kaposi's d.** Xeroderma pigmentosum.—**Kedani d.** A d. prevalent in certain parts of Japan, attributed to the bite of a mite called *kedani*.—**Knife-grinders' d.** A form of mechanical or chronic catarrhal bronchitis incident to a knife grinder's occupation.—**Krishaber's d.** A nervous disorder characterized by sensory illusions, vertigo, and hyperæsthesia associated with cardiac irritability.—**Lacemakers' d.** Lead poisoning in lacemakers.—**Landry's d.** See **Acute ascending PARALYSIS**.—**Lardaceous d.** See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**Latent d.** Fr., *maladie latente*. Ger., *verborgene Krankheit*. A d. which remains wholly or partially concealed at its inception or during its entire course.—**Leber's d.** Hereditary optic atrophy.—**Little's d.** Congenital muscular rigidity.—**Local d.** Fr., *maladie locale*. Ger., *örtliche Krankheit*. A d. restricted to one tissue or organ or to a particular part of the organism.—**Loco d.** A d. of horses and cattle produced by their eating loco weed; characterized by loss of appetite, an acquired liking for the weed, roughness of the coat, emaciation, plunging, and a staggering, uncertain gait.—**Malassez's d.** Cystic d. of the testicle.—**Malignant d.** 1. Any form of tumor (such as cancer, sarcoma, etc.) which recurs after extirpation, and, if left to itself, goes on to a fatal issue. 2. Any infectious d. that pursues a rapid and generally fatal course.—**Marie's d.** See **ACROMEGALY**.—**Ménière's d.** Syn.: *auditory* (or *labyrinthine*) *vertigo*. A d. of the internal ear characterized by sudden deafness with apoplectic symptoms. It begins with giddiness, tinnitus, nausea, vomiting, a staggering gait, and great deafness, or with sudden loss of consciousness, pallor of the face, cold perspiration, bilateral deafness, great tinnitus, a tendency to vomit, giddiness, and staggering. It is generally thought to depend on effusion or hæmorrhage into the semicircular canals, but various causes may produce these symptoms, and the substantive character of the d. has hence been denied.—**Miasmatic d.** Malarial d.—**Miasmaticocontagious d.** A d. resembling the miasmatic d's in that the poison is contracted from without the body, but comes from an organism that has been the subject of the d. (e. g., cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and probably yellow fever).—**Miners' d.** See **Miners' ANEMIA**.—**Mixed d.** See **Indiscriminate d.**—**Mold d.** See **MYCOSIS**.—**Morvan's d.** Analgetic paresis of the extremities; thought by some to be an attenuated form of leprosy.—**Münchmeyer's d.** Progressive ossifying polymyositis.—**National Hotel d.** An endemic which affected many of the occupants of the National Hotel in Washington during the winter and spring of 1857, consisting in a severe irritation of the alimentary canal, especially of the large intestine, and caused by the inhalation of sewer gas. It proved fatal in many cases.—**Nervous d.** A d. primarily affecting either the structure or functions of the nervous system.—**Non-febrile d.** Any pathological condition the pres-

ence of which is not indicated by an exacerbation of the general temperature of the body.—**Organic d.** See *Structural d.*—**Ottawa d.** See *Canadian SYPHILOID.*—**Paget's d.** Hypertrophic osteitis deformans.—**Paget's d. (of the nipple).** A form of eczema of the nipple, occurring mostly in middle-aged women and showing a tendency to attack the milk ducts and terminate in cancer of the breast.—**Pali d.** See **PALI.**—**Pandemic d.** See **PANDEMIC.**—**Parasitic d's.** Fr., *maladies parasitaires*. Ger., *parasitische Krankheiten*. D's caused by animal or vegetable parasites, either internal or external.—**Parkinson's d.** Paralysis agitans.—**Parrot's d.** Syphilitic pseudoparalysis.—**Parry's d.** Exophthalmic goitre.—**Pavy's d.** Intermittent albuminuria.—**Pearl-workers' d.** A recurrent inflammation of the bones seen in those who work for a long time in the presence of pearl dust. In some cases the bones become enormously enlarged, but the swelling subsides on the abandonment of the occupation.—**Periodic d.** A d. with exacerbations or intermissions recurring at regular intervals.—**Planet-struck d.** Apoplexy.—**Porcupine d.** Ichthyosis hystrix.—**Pott's d.** Syn.: *angular (or anteroposterior) curvature of the spine, spondylitis, caries of the spine, vertebral osteitis*. A d. of the bodies of the vertebrae, occurring at a particular portion of the vertebral column, usually in childhood, leading to more or less complete destruction of the vertebral bodies affected, with consequent angular curvature and ankylosis, constituting the deformity seen in hunchbacks.—**Primary d.** A d. which is not secondary to another d.—**Puerperal d's.** Fr., *maladies des suites de couches*. The d's peculiar to lying-in women.—**Pulpy d.** See *Fungous ARTHRITIS.*—**Pus d.** See **PYÆMIA.**—**Quincke's d.** Angioneurotic œdema.—**Ragsorters' d.** Fr., *maladie des trieurs de chiffons*. An acute infectious d. observed in women sorting rags in paper factories. It begins with chills and high fever; loss of appetite, cephalalgia, small pulse, fatiguing cough, and moderate expectoration are among the symptoms.—**Raynaud's d.** See **ASPHYXIA localis cum gangrena symmetrica.**—**Recklinghausen's d.** See *von Recklinghausen's d.*—**Reclus's d.** See *Cystic d. of the breast.*—**Rice d.** Of Tytler, Asiatic cholera; so called because it was supposed to result from eating spoiled rice.—**Riga's d.** The sublingual fibroma of nurslings.—**Riggs's d.** See *Fauchard's d.*—**Ritter's d.** See **DERMATITIS exfoliativa neonatorum.**—**Rivolta's d.** Actinomycosis.—**Rummo's d.** Downward displacement of the heart.—**Sacroiliac d.** An inflammatory process affecting the sacroiliac articulation, occurring most frequently in children as a result of traumatism. The initial symptoms resemble those of hip d., but there is no abduction or eversion of the limb, but simply elongation.—**Schönlein's d.** Purpura rheumatica.—**Secondary d.** A d. occurring as the result of another d.—**Septic d.** D. due to the absorption of putrescent material.—**Septinous d.** A form of septic d. produced by eating decomposed animal food, the poison of a portion of which is absorbed through some abrasion in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.—**Seven days' d.** See **TRISMUS.**—**Sleepy d's.** Of J. Allen, coma, lethargy, and carus.—**Specific d.** 1. A d. produced by a specific poison, of organic origin, either derived from without or generated within the body, especially syphilis.—**Spotted d. of Central America.** See **MAL del pinto.**—**Stokes-Adams d.** Angina pectoris with bradycardia.—**Straddling d.** See **QUEBRABUNDA.**—**Structural d.** D. involving some appreciable change of structure in the part primarily affected, as distinguished from functional d.—**Summer d.** Fr., *maladie d'été*. Cholera infantum.—**Suprarenal capsule d.** Addison's d.—**Surgical d.** An external d. so called because the subject of surgical treatment.—**Symptomatic d.** A d. that occurs as a symptom in the course of another d.—**Systematic d., System d.** Of Ross, any

form of d. of the spinal cord in which the lesion is restricted to one of the physiological tracts of the cord.—**Theriodic constitutional d's.** Of Wunderlich, a class of malignant constitutional d's.—**Thomsen's d.** Lat., *morbus Thomsenii*. An affection of obscure nervous origin, characterized by a tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles produced at the moment of the inception of voluntary movements, which remains for some time after the willed movement is executed and does not yield promptly to volitional activity, although repetition of the voluntary movements causes it to cease.—**Thornwald's d.** Inflammation of the pharyngeal gland of Luschka.—**Thunder-struck d.** Apoplexy.—**Tomaselli's d.** See **QUININE FEVER.**—**Typical d.** See **Cyclical d.**—**Vagrants' d.** A d. of filthy people, characterized by a dark discoloration in the superficial layers of the epidermis, sometimes mistaken for Addison's d.—**Van Buren's d. of the penis.** Idiopathic chronic circumscribed inflammation of the corpora cavernosa penis.—**Varioloid d.** See **VARIOLOID.**—**Venereal d's.** Lat., *morbi venerei (seu aphrodisiaci)*. Fr., *maux vénériens, maladies vénériennes*. Ger., *venereische Krankheiten*. A group of d's consisting of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and chancre, with their complications and sequelæ; so called because they are usually contracted by sexual intercourse.—**Von Recklinghausen's d.** A d. characterized by multiple neurofibromata.—**Wardrop's d.** Malignant onychia.—**Waxy d.** Amyloid degeneration.—**Weil's d.** Syn.: *febrile icterus, abortive typhus with icterus*. An acute infectious d. bearing some resemblance to typhoid fever, acute atrophy of the liver, continued malarial fever, and leucæmia; characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, gastric disturbances, jaundice, and muscular pains. Generally there is tumefaction of the liver and spleen. The fever lasts from eight to ten days.—**Werlhof's d.** See **PURPURA hæmorrhagica.**—**White blood d.** See **LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.**—**Whytt's d.** Hydrocephalus.—**Wilson's d.** Generalized exfoliative dermatitis.—**Winckel's d.** Pernicious cyanosis of the newborn.—**Woolsorters' d.** A form of blood poisoning occurring among those engaged in sorting alpaca, mohair, camel's hair, and dried Eastern goods. The work is especially dangerous when disinfection of the raw material has been neglected.—**Yellow d.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever.—**Zymotic d's.** Those infectious d's that are ascribed to a contagium that is supposed to act upon the blood like a ferment.

DISECO'IA, *f.* From *dis*, twice, and *akoi*, hearing. See **DIPLACUSIS**.

DISECONDARY. From *dis*, twice, and *secundarius*, secondary. Ger., *doppelt secundär*. Having both molecules of hydroxyl united to intermediate carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 2 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols).

DISEL'ENID(E). A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of selenium.

DISENGAGE'MENT. Fr., *dégagement*. Ger., *Entbindung, Befreiung*. The act of setting free or detaching; in obstetrics, the emergence of the fœtus, or any particular part thereof, from the pelvic canal.

DISEPH'THOS. Gr., *δισεφθος*. Twice cooked; as a n. m., a biscuit.

DISES'TION. See **DIGESTION**.

DISGORGE'MENT. Fr., *dégorgement*. Ger., *Ausspeien*. 1. Expulsion, especially by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement or the process of causing it to subside.

DISGREGA'TION. Lat., *disgregatio* (from *disgregare*, to separate). Fr., *disgrégation*. Ger., *D.* Separation, dispersion (as of cells previously aggregated).

DISIDOL'ICUS. From *dis*, twice, and *ειδωλός*, of or belonging to idols. Producing, pertaining to, or proceeding from a double image.

DISIL'ICATE. A salt of a disilicic acid.

DISIL'I'IC ACID. An acid containing 2 atoms of silicon.
DISINFECT'. Lat., *disinfectere*. Fr., *désinfecter*. Ger., *desinfecti(c)eren*. To deprive of the capability of producing infection.

DISINFECTANT. Fr., *désinfectant*. Ger., *desinfektant*. Used to disinfect; as a n., an agent so employed.—**Bayard's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of gypsum, 20 of clay, 25 of iron sulphate, and from 1 to 15 of coal tar.—**Bouchardat's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Bouchardat*. A mixture of 1,000 parts of gypsum and 1 part of carbolic acid.—**Burnett's d.** Fr., *solution de Burnett*. A mixture of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid and 100 of zinc chloride in 200 of water.—**Condy's d.** Fr., *liqueur de Condy*. A solution of 1 part of sodium permanganate in 500 parts of water.—**Corne and Demaux's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Corne et Demaux*. A mixture of 100 parts of powdered gypsum and from 1 to 4 of coal tar.—**Demarquay's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Demarquay*. A mixture of equal parts of potassium permanganate, calcium carbonate, and starch.—**Douglas's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Douglas*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium sulphites, boiled for some time with carbolic acid.—**Fleck's d.** A solution of 70 parts of copperas and 20 of chlorinated lime in 1,000 of water.—**Labarraque's d.** See *Liquor SODÆ chloratæ* (under SODA).—**Ledoyen's d.** Fr., *liqueur (ou eau) désinfectante de Ledoyen*. A solution of 1 part of nitrate of lead in 8 parts of water.—**Louvet-Milan's d.** A mixture of 2 parts each of powdered charcoal and soot, 3 of powdered lime, 10 of iron sulphate, and 20 of water.—**Rust's d.** Fr., *pommade désinfectante de Rust*. A mixture of 7 parts each of camphor and myrrh, 30 each of powdered charcoal and styrax, and enough oil of turpentine to make an ointment.—**Siret's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante des matières fécales de Siret*. A mixture of 100 parts of copperas, 50 of zinc sulphate, 40 of sawdust, 5 of coal tar, and 5 of rapeseed oil.

DISINFECTIN. A certain brown liquid prepared by treating the residue of naphtha distillation with sulphuric acid, and the product with soda; used as a disinfectant.

DISINFEC'TION. Fr., *désinfection*. Ger., *Desinfection*. The process of disinfecting.—**Aerial d.** The saturation of the atmosphere of a room with some disinfecting material.

DISINFEC'TOL. A mixture of certain hydrocarbons and crude cresols; used as a disinfectant.

DISINFEC'TOR. A disinfecting apparatus or agent.

DISK. See DISC.

DISK'LET. A little disc; the hæmatoblast of Hayem.
DISLACERA'TION. From *dis* apart, and *lacerare*, to tear to pieces. A tearing apart.

DISLOCA'TIO, f. -tionis. See DISLOCATION.—**D. ad longitudinem.** Shortening of a limb from overriding of the fragments of a broken bone.

DISLOCA'TION. Lat., *dislocatio* (from *dis*, apart, and *locare*, to place). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Lageveränderung, Ausrenkung, Verrenkung*. Syn.: *luxation*. A displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones from their normal relations with each other.—**Complete d.** A d. in which the articular ends of the bones are so displaced that they overlap each other.—**Complicated d.** A d. complicated with fracture of the misplaced bones at their articular surfaces.—**Compound d.** A d. communicating with the exterior of the body by a wound.—**Consecutive d.** A d. occurring as a result of some diseased state of the structure of a joint.—**Double d.** A simultaneous displacement of the corresponding bones on both sides of the body.—**Habitual d.** A d. that is prone to recur on slight provocation, owing to a lax state of the ligaments or to active motion of the joint having been allowed before repair of the articular capsule was complete.—**Incomplete d.** See *Partial d.*—

Old d. A d. attended by great difficulty in reduction, chiefly on account of the time which has elapsed since its occurrence and the changes which have taken place in the parts.—**Partial d.** A d. in which some portions of the disturbed articulating surfaces remain in contact.—**Pathological d.** See *Consecutive d.*—**Primitive d.** A d. in which the dislocated surfaces occupy the same relative position as at the time of luxation.—**Relapsing d.** See *Habitual d.*—**Secondary d.** A d. in which the end of the displaced bone has undergone a further subsequent change in position in consequence of movement, muscular action, or other causes.—**Simple d.** A d. without other important injury of the joint, and without a communicating wound.—**Spontaneous d.** A d. not caused directly by external violence.—**Traumatic d.** A d. due to external violence.

DISOD'IC. From *dis*, twice, and *δῶς*, a way. Having or pertaining to a double opening.

DISO'DIC. Lat., *disodicus* (from *dis*, twice, and *sodium* [q. v.]). Fr., *disodique*. Containing 2 atoms of sodium in the molecule.

DISO'MA, n., DISO'MUS, m. From *dis*, twice, and *σῶμα*, the body. -*so'matos* (-is) -*so'mi*. Fr., *disome*. A monster having two bodies.

DISOR'DER. Fr., *désordre*. Ger., *Krankheit*. See DISEASE.—**Bad d.** See SYPHILIS.

DISORGANIZA'TION. Lat., *disorganisatio*. Fr., *désorganisation*. Ger., *Desorganisation, Zerstörung*. A marked alteration in the texture or constitution of an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characters.

DISOXIDA'TION. See DEOXIDATION.

DISOXYGENA'TION. See DEOXYGENATION.

DIS'PAR. Ger., *verschiedenpaarig, falschpaarig*. Unequal (said of paired objects).

DIS'PARATE. Lat., *disparare*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *disparat*. In the physiology of vision, relating to points on the two retinas which are not corresponding or identical; hence an object seen by d. retinal points appears double.

DISPEN'SARY. Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensaire*. Ger., *Apotheke* (1st def.), *Armenapotheke* (2d def.), *Armenklinik* (2d def.). 1. An apothecary's shop or any place in which medicines are dispensed. 2. As commonly used, an institution which furnishes medical attendance, medicines, and the necessary appliances to the poor gratuitously, but does not receive them as inmates.

DISPENSAT'OR, m. -to'ris. See DISPENSER.

DISPENSATO'RIMUM, n. See DISPENSARY and DISPENSATORY.

DISPEN'SATORY. Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensatoire*. Ger., *Arzneibuch*. A book giving a list of drugs and medicinal preparations arranged alphabetically or in some other definite order, with such information in regard to them as is of particular importance to pharmacists and prescribers. It is usually more comprehensive than a pharmacopœia, but is not official, although the name *d.* was formerly applied to several official formularies.

DISPEN'SER. Gr., *διοικητής, ἐπίτροπος*. Lat., *dispensator*. One who dispenses medicines.

DISPER'MIN'E). See PIPERAZINE.

DISPER'SION. Lat., *dispersio* (from *dispergere*, to scatter). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerstreuung*. A scattering; in optics, the process of decomposing a ray of white light, also the degree to which its components are thereby caused to diverge; in natural history, the dissemination of species; in medicine, the resolution of an inflammation, swelling, or the like.—**Abnormal d.** Chromatic d. in which the order of the colors of the spectrum produced is not the same as in normal d.—**Circles of d.** Fr., *cercles de d.* Ger., *Zerstreuungskreise*. Figures produced by convergent or divergent rays upon the retina of an eye adjusted for parallel rays. In such

an eye convergent rays would be brought to a focus in front of the retina, and divergent rays would be brought to a focus behind it. Whether the focus of the rays lies behind the retina or in front of it, each luminous point from the object is no longer represented by a point on the retina, but by a circle, and, as these circles overlap each other, the image is indistinct. The circles of *d.* take the form of the pupil.—**Chromatic d.** Fr., *d. des couleurs*. Separation of the elementary colors composing white light by means of a prism.—**Epipolic d.** The decomposition of light that takes place at the surface of various substances, producing the phenomenon ordinarily called fluorescence.—**Normal d.** Chromatic *d.* in which the colors of the spectrum produced are disposed in the usual order, i. e., in the order orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

DISPERSIVE. Fr., *dispersif*. Ger., *zerstreuend*. Causing or characterized by dispersion.

DISPERSUS. Gr., *σποράς, σποραδικός*. Dispersed; of diseases, sporadic.

DISPIREME. Fr., *dispirème*. Ger., *Dispirem*. That stage in caryocinesis which succeeds the diaster and immediately precedes the division of the cell body, when the threads of the daughter star are convoluted.

DISPLACEMENT. Fr., *déplacement*. Ger., *Lageabweichung, Verschiebung* (3d def.). 1. The act of displacing or the state of being displaced (out of proper position). 2. In pharmacy, see PERCOLATION. 3. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by stretching or sliding the tissues.—**Backward d. of the arm.** See *Dorsal d. of the arm*.—**Circulatory d.** A method of solution by means of which a salt inclosed in a piece of gauze or other porous tissue near the surface of the liquid is rapidly dissolved, as the liquid in contact with the salt, by becoming saturated and heavier, descends to give place to less saturated portions, so as to cause a kind of circulation of the solvent.—**Continuous d.** See PERCOLATION.—**Dorsal d. of the arm.** Fr., *croisement du bras derrière la nuque*. Ger., *auswärtsgerollter (oder einwärtsgerollter) Arm über den Rücken*. Syn.: *d. of the arm*. A backward *d.* of one of the arms of the fetus across the neck or the occipital region, constituting an obstruction to delivery.

DISPLACER. See PERCOLATOR.

DISPOLINE. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{11}N$, isomeric with cryptidine, obtained by distilling cinchonine.

DISPORA CAUCA'SICA. *f.* See *BACILLUS caucasicus*.

DISPOSING. From *disponere*, to arrange in order. Ger., *dispositionsfähig* (2d def.). 1. See PREDISPOSING. 2. Possessed of testamentary capacity.—**D. affinity, D. influence.** See PREDISPOSING AFFINITY.

DISPOSITION. Lat., *dispositio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* 1. A particular order of arrangement of parts. 2. A certain mental tendency, especially as manifested in social relations. 3. A pronounced tendency (e. g., to certain diseases).

DISPROPORTION. Fr., *d.* Ger., *räumliches Missverhältnis*. In obstetrics, lack of due proportion between the pelvis and the fetus.

DISRUPTION. Gr., *ῥήξις*. Lat., *disruptio* (from *disrumpere*, to tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreißung*. A tearing or breaking apart; of the old writers, a wound penetrating the skin.

DISSECT. Lat., *dissecare*. Fr., *disséquer*. Ger., *abpräparieren, zerschneiden*. Lit., to cut apart, to cut to pieces; as now used, to trace out and expose the individual structures of an organism by carefully cutting or tearing away from them such other parts as interfere with their examination.

DISSECTED. Lat., *dissectus*. Fr., *disséqué*. Ger., *zerschnitten*. Having been subjected to or prepared by dissection.

DISSECTING. Lat., *dissecans*. Fr., *disséquant*. Ger., *dissezierend*. Causing exposure or separation of parts

as if they had been dissected (see *D. ANEURYSM*); as a n., dissection.

DISSECTIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See DISSECTION.—**D. cartilaginis et ligamentorum ossium pubis.** See SYMPHYSIOTOMY.—**D. foetus.** Ger., *Zerstückelung des Kindes*. See EMBRYOTOMY.—**D. tendinum.** See TENOTOMY.

DISSECT'ION. Gr., *διακόπή, ἀνατομή*. Lat., *dissectio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zergliederung, Zerstückelung*. Syn.: *practical anatomy* (1st def.). 1. The process of dissecting. 2. A post mortem examination. 3. A dissected anatomical preparation.

DISSECT'OR, m. *-to'ris*. Fr., *dissecteur*. Ger., *Zergliederer*. 1. One who practises dissection. 2. A book of instruction in the art of dissection. 3. An instrument used in dissection.

DISSECT'US. See DISSECTED.

DISSEMINATED. Lat., *disseminatus*. Fr., *disséminé*. Ger., *zerstreut*. Scattered, discrete (as opposed to confluent).

DISSEMINA'TION. Lat., *disseminatio* (from *disseminare*, to scatter seed). Fr., *dissémination*. Ger., *Ansaat, Zerstreuung*. 1. The natural dispersion of seed for the propagation of the species; the spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts or from one individual to others. 2. The state of being disseminated.

DISSEMINATOR, m. $Di's-se'm-i'n-a(ta')to'r$; in Eng., $-se'm'i'n-at-o'r$, *-to'ris*. A scatterer; a person, agent, or apparatus by which anything is disseminated.—**Vaporis d.** See ATMOSPHERE.

DISSEPFIMENT'UM, n. A partition.—**D. narium.** See SEPTUM narium.

DISSEP'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See SEGMENTATION.

DISSEP'TUM, n. A septum, particularly the diaphragm.

DISSIDEN'TIA, f. See DIASTASIS.

DISSIMILA'TION. See CATABOLISM.

DISSIP'UUM, n. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISSO'CIANT. Lat., *dissociare*. Fr., *liquide dissociateur*. Ger., *Macerationsflüssigkeit*. A liquid used in histology for dissolving or softening cell cement or other intercellular substance while preserving the structural elements; it thus renders the elements capable of dissociation or isolation.

DISSO'CIATE. From *dissociare*, to disjoin. To loosen by dissolving or softening the cell cement between the structural elements or cells, such as the cardiac or unstriated muscle cells.

DISSOCIA'TION, n. Gr., *διάλυσις*. Lat., *dissociatio* (from *dissociare*, to disjoin). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D., Trennung*. 1. In chemistry, see THERMOLYSIS. 2. In histological investigation, the isolation of the elements of a tissue by physical and chemical agencies.

DISSOLU'TION. Gr., *διάλυσις*. Lat., *dissolutio* (from *dissolvere*, to dissolve). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Auflösung*. 1. See SOLUTION. 2. See RESOLUTION. 3. The pathological breaking up of the integrity of anatomical elements (e. g., the blood corpuscles); the state of being so broken up. 4. Pathological softening of a tissue, as of a mucous membrane. 5. Of Lempereur, the gradual disappearance of a dead fetus retained in the uterus, the placenta usually developing into a fleshy or vesicular mole. 6. Death.

DISSOLU'TUS. Fr., *dissons*. Ger., *dissolut, lose, gelöst*. Dissolved, lax, loose (said of certain diseases). See MORBUS *d.*

DISSOLVE'. Lat., *dissolvere*. Fr., *dissoudre*. Ger., *lösen, auflösen*. 1. (Tr.) to receive into solution (said of the solvent agent). 2. (Tr.) to cause to enter into solution. 3. (Intr.) to enter into solution. 4. To liquefy.

DISSOL'VENT. Lat., *dissolvens*. Fr., *dissolvant*. Ger., *auflösend*. Having power to dissolve; as a n., a remedy supposed to be capable of disintegrating and liquefying concretions in the body, such as calculi, etc.

DIS'SONANCE. Lat., *dissonantia* (from *dissonare*, to sound out of harmony). Fr., *d. Ger., Dissonanz*. A discord; a compound tone produced by the simultaneous production of two discordant notes.

DIS'TAD. Toward the distal aspect of the body.

DIS'TAL. Lat., *distalis* (from *distare*, to be distant). Fr., *d. Distant*, extreme, remote, situated at or near an extremity (opposed to proximal).

DISTA'LIA, *n. pl.* In comparative anatomy, the distal carpal bones.

DIST'ANCE. Lat., *distantia*. Fr., *d. Ger., Weite*. 1. The state of being remote. 2. The measurement from one point to another.—**Alveolobasilar d.** See *Alveolobasilar* LINE.—**Anterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Brennweite*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its anterior focus.—**Focal d.** Fr., *d. focale*. Ger., *Brennweite*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its focus.—**Fundamental d.** Fr., *d. fondamentale*. Ger., *gründliche Weite*. The d. between two venous valves.—**Infinite d.** Fr., *d. infinie*. Ger., *unendliche Entfernung*. A term frequently employed by ophthalmologists to designate that somewhat indefinite position of an object the rays of light coming from which are parallel. Practically it is about 20 feet, as the rays emanating from such a point are so slightly divergent as to be regarded as nearly parallel.—**Interauricular d.** See *Bi-auricular* DIAMETER.—**Posterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Brennweite*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its posterior focus.

DISTAN'TIA, *f.* See DISTANCE.—**D. sacrocotyloidea.** Fr., *distance sacro-cotyloïdienne*. The sacrocotyloid diameter of the pelvis; that diameter of the brim of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to a point opposite the centre of the acetabulum.

DISTAN'TIAL. Pertaining to or affected by distance.

DISTE'ARATE. Fr., *distéarate*. Ger., *Distearat*. A salt containing 2 molecules of the stearic acid radicle.

DISTE'ARIN. Fr., *distéarine*. Ger., *D.* Distearate hydrate of glyceryl; a body, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2 = C_{39}H_{10}O_5$, in which 2 molecules of the radicle of stearic acid replace 2 molecules of hydroxyl.

DISTE'ARYLGLYCEROLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. A substance, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2PO_4H_2$, found in the ethereal solution of stearinlecithin after it has been shaken up with sulphuric acid.

DISTE'ARYLLE'CITHIN. That form of lecithin which occurs in nerve tissue. See LECITHIN.

DISTEM'PER. 1. A disease, especially an infectious disease. 2. A disease which is common among domestic animals, especially horses, thought by some writers to resemble scarlet fever. It consists in an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and eyes, or of the alimentary canal, sometimes associated with a pemphigoid affection of the skin.—**French d.** See SYPHILIS.—**Lousy d.** See PHTHERIASIS.

DISTEMPERAN'TIA, DISTEMPE'RIES. See DYSCRASIA.

DIST'EN. Relating to or connected with the distal situation or aspect.

DISTEN'SIO, *f.* See DISTENTIO.

DISTEN'TIO, *f. -tio'nis*. 1. Distention. 2. An old term for tetanus. 3. An old term for a convulsion. 4. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopie*, "violent tension of a soft part."—**D. articularis.** A sprain.—**D. membrorum.** Impairment of motility together with pain and swelling in the limbs after excessive exertion.—**D. muscularis.** A strain of a muscle.—**D. nervorum.** Fr., *distension nerveuse (ou des nerfs)*. 1. An old term for a convulsion. 2. Nerve stretching.

DISTICH'IA, *f.* See DISTICHIASIS.

DISTICHI'ASIS, *f. -a'seos (-i'asis)*. (Gr., *διστιχίασις* (from *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row). Fr., *d. distichiasis*.

Ger., *Distichiasis*. A vicious direction of some of the eyelashes, so that they are arranged more or less regularly in two rows, the affected ones lying against the eyeball, where they cause irritation and inflammation.

DIS'TILLATE. Fr., *d. Ger., Destillat*. That portion of a substance subjected to distillation which passes over in the form of vapor and condenses.

DISTILLA'TIO, *f. -tio'nis*. See DISTILLATION.

DISTILLA'TION. Lat., *destillatio*. Fr., *d. Ger., Destillation*. 1. The process of vaporizing a body by the application of heat, and of condensing and collecting the volatilized products. The apparatus for this purpose (*d.*, or *distilling*, apparatus; still) consists essentially of a closed vessel (retort) containing the substance to be vaporized and communicating by a tube with a condenser. In the latter the volatilized products which come over from the heated retort are subjected to cold and thus condensed into a liquid or solid form. 2. As formerly employed, a liquid that exudes.—**Cold d.** See *D. in vacuo*.—**Destructive d.** Fr., *d. destructive*. Ger., *zerstörende Destillation*. *D.* attended with decomposition, so that the distillate contains bodies essentially different from the substance distilled.—**D. in vacuo.** *D.* accomplished by connecting the receiver of the still with the vacuum chamber of an air pump, so that less heat is required.—**Dry d.** Fr., *d. sèche*. Ger., *trockene Destillation*. The *d.* of solid substances without the admixture of fluids, and conducted in a closed vessel so as to afford an incomplete supply of air and hinder the processes of combustion.—**Fractional d.** Fr., *d. fractionée*. Ger., *fractioni(c)erte Destillation*. The process of *d.* applied to a mixture of substances possessing different degrees of volatility, and carried on within certain limits of temperature, so that the more volatile substances, distilling over first, can be separated from the less volatile.

DISTIL'LATORY. Lat., *distillatorius*. Fr., *distillatoire*. Serving for or pertaining to distillation.

DISTILL'MENT. See DISTILLATE and DISTILLATION (2d def.).

DISTO'CIA, *f.* See DITOCIA.

DIST'OCOS. Gr., *διτόκος*. Having given birth twice; secundiparous.

DISTECH'IA, DISTECHE'ASIS, *f.* (Gr., *διστοιχία*). See DISTICHIASIS.

DIS'TOMA, *n. -stom'atos (-is)*. From *διστόμος*, double-mouthed. Fr., *distome*. Ger., *Distom*, *Distome*, *Doppelmaul*. A parasitic genus of the *Distomide*, characterized by having the ventral sucker near the oral. Some of the species occasionally infest man.—**D. bilharzia.** See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. Buskii.** *D. crassum*.—**D. capense.** See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. conjunctum.** A variety found in the livers of the American fox and the Pariah dogs of India. In several cases it has been found in large numbers in the bile ducts of man.—**D. crassum.** A variety found in several instances in the gall bladder and intestinal canal of residents in and visitors to eastern Asia and the East Indies.—**D. endemicum.** A variety found in the human liver.—**D. hæmatobium.** See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. hepaticum.** Fr., *distome (ou douce) du foie*. Ger., *Leberegel*, *Leberdoppelloch*. The liver fluke; a species about 30 mm. long with a conical anterior extremity and a broad body, with a number of spinelike processes on its surface. Its normal habitat is the liver and bile ducts of sheep, causing the disease known as the "liver rot." It has been found in a number of cases in the liver of man. Cf. *D. lanceolatum*.—**D. hepatis.** The liver fluke; a species found occasionally in man, but principally in ruminants, and more particularly in the biliary ducts of the liver of the sheep.—**D. hepatis innocuum.** A variety found in the human liver.—**D. heterophyes.** Fr., *distome hétérophye*. A variety found by Bilharz in the small intestines of man

in several cases in Egypt.—*D. lanceolatum*. Fr., *distome* (ou *douve*) *lancolé*. Ger., *lanzettenförmiges Doppellock*. The smaller liver fluke; a variety from 8 to 10 mm. long, sharp at both extremities, with the intestines less ramose, and the suckers farther apart than in *D. hepaticum*. It inhabits the bile ducts and liver of many vertebrates, and has been found occasionally in the same localities in man in Europe. It has often been mistaken for *D. hepaticum*.—*D. lentis*, *D. oculi humani*, *D. ophthalmobium*. Fr., *distome ophthalmobie*. A variety from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a line long, with large suckers and a forked intestinal canal, and without sexual organs; found in one case between the crystalline lens and its capsule. By some it is regarded as an immature *D. hepaticum*.—*D. pulmonale*. *D. ringeri*.—*D. Rathouisi*. A variety found in the human liver.—*D. Ringeri*. Fr., *douve pulmonaire*. Syn.: *D. pulmonale*, *Gregarina pulmonum*, *Gregarina fusca*. A species that infests the lungs of man in Japan and China, giving rise to periodical hæmoptysis.—*D. sinense* [Cobbold], *D. spathulatum*. A variety found in one instance in the liver of a Chinaman.

DISTOM'ATOUS. Belonging to or of the nature of a *Distoma*.

DISTOMUM, *n.* See **DISTOMA**.

DISTOR'SIO, *f.* See **DISTORTION**.

DISTORTION. Gr., *διαστροφή*. Lat., *distortio* (from *distorquere*, to distort). Fr., *distorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. 1. A twisting out of shape, also the state of being so twisted. 2. A sprain. 3. An old term for strabismus.

DISTORTOR, *m.* *-to'ris*. A muscle that distorts a part.—*D. oris*. The zygomaticus minor muscle.

DISTRAC'TION. Gr., *διάσπασις*. Lat., *distractio* (from *distrahere*, to draw apart). 1. The separation of parts formerly joined together. 2. A method of treating certain diseases of the joints and fractures of the bones, consisting in extension and counterextension. Cf. **EXTENSION**. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Derangement, madness.

DISTRIBUTION. Gr., *ἀνάδοσις, διαχώρησις*. Lat., *distributio* (from *distribuere*, to distribute). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Vert(h)eilung*. 1. The manner in which a nerve, an artery, or the like supplies a part by its terminal branches, also the part supplied by a particular vessel or nerve. 2. In botany, zoology, etc., the apportionment of any particular plant, animal, etc., throughout the world.

DISTRICH'IA, **DISTRICH'IASIS**, **DISTRICHO'SIS**, *f.* See **DISTICHLIASIS**.

DISTRICT. See **REGION**.—**Motor d. of the oblongata**. The anterior portion of the medulla oblongata, containing the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves.

DIS'TRIX, *f.* *-trich'os (-is)*. From *dis*, twice, and *τριξ*, a hair. Syn.: *scissura pilorum*. A condition of the hairs in which they are split at their free ends.

DISUB'STITUTED. In chemistry, having undergone two successive substitutions.

DISULPHANTHRAQUINON'IC ACID. Anthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

DISULPHAR'SENATE. See **PYROTHIOARSENATE**.

DISUL'PHATE. See **BISULPHATE** and **PYROSULPHATE**.

DISULPHETHIOL'IC ACID. Ger., *Disulfätholsäure*. Ethylenedisulphonic acid.

DISUL'PHID(E). Fr., *disulfide*. Ger., *disulfid*. A direct compound of 2 atoms of sulphur with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle.

DISULPHOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide disulfobenzoi'que*. Ger., *Disulfobenzoi'säure*. Benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 groups of the radicle SO_2H : $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$.

DISULPHOCAR'BOATE. A salt of carbonic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 2 of sulphur.

DISULPHOCHLO'RID(E). Sulphur monochloride.

DISULPHOCOUMARIL'IC ACID. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ ($\text{SO}_3\text{.OH}$)₂, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on coumarin.

DISULPHOCY'ANATE. See **DITHIOCYANATE**.

DISULPHOCYAN'IC ACID. See **DITHIOCYANIC ACID**.

DISULPHOMETHOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide disulfo-métholique*. Methenedisulphonic acid.

DISULPHONAPHTHOL'IC ACID. Naphthalenedisulphonic acid.

DISULPHON'IC ACID. See **DITHIONIC ACID**.

DISUL'PHURET. See **DISULPHIDE**.

DISUL'PHUR. A double atom of sulphur.

DISULPHU'RIC ACID. Pyrosulphuric acid.

DISUL'PHURYL, *n.* A bivalent radicle, $\text{S}_2\text{O}'' = -\text{SO}_2 - \text{O} - \text{SO}_2$, found in pyrosulphuric acid.

DISULPHY'DRIN. Ger., *Disulphydrin*. A liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{S}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{.}(\text{SH})_2(\text{OH})$, derived from glycerin by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 of the radicle $(\text{SH})'$.

DISYS'TERA, *f.* From *dis*, twice, and *ὑστέρα*, the uterus. The state of having a double uterus.

DIT'IA, *f.* Fr., *dite*. *Alstonia scholaris*.

DIT'AIN(E). Fr., *ditaine*, *ditamine*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, obtained from the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.

DIT'AMIN(E). See **DITAIN**.

DITA'NA, **DIGITIFOL'IA**, *f.* An alleged Mexican plant (thought to be *Rhamnus alaternus*) reported by Protá-Giurleo to have a stimulant action on the salivary, cutaneous, and mammary secretions.

DITARTAR'IC ACID. Tartralic acid.

DITER'EBENE. Fr., *ditérèbene*. The product, $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{32}$, of the condensation of turpentine.

DITER'TIARY. From *dis*, twice, and *tertius*, third. Ger., *doppelt tertiär*. Having both the molecules of substituted hydroxyl combined directly with carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 3 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols).

DITET'RYL. Of Berzelius, butylene.

DITHIOAR'SENATE. See **PYROTHIOARSENATE**.

DITHIOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dithiobenzoi'que*.

An oil, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{S}_2$, or benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by the action of potassium sulphide on an alcoholic solution of benzotrichloride.

DITHIOCAR'BONATE. See **DISULPHOCARBONATE**.

DITHIOCHLO'RID(E). Sulphur monochloride.

DITHI'OCHLORSALICYL'IC ACID. The compound $\text{S}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.OH.COOH}$; an antiseptic.

DITHIOCY'ANATE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dithiocyanat*. A salt which may be regarded as composed of a bivalent radicle united to a double molecule of the acid radicle of thiocyanic acid, or as a salt of dithiocyanic acid.

DITHIOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dithiocyanique*. A compound, $\text{H}_4\text{S}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2$, obtained by passing currents of cyanogen and hydrogen sulphide into alcohol.

DITHI'ODICHLORID(E). Sulphur monochloride.

DITHIOETH'YL. Ger., *Dithioäthyl*. A bivalent radicle, $(\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.—**D'urethane**. Ger., *Dithioäthylurethan*. Ethylic methane in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, and 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by heating mercaptan with ethyl mustard oil.

DITHIOGLYCOL'IC ACID. Diglycollic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 1 atom of oxygen, $\text{S}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$.

DITHIOMETH'YL. Ger., *D.* A bivalent radicle, $(\text{SCH}_3)_2''$.

DITHI'ON. A mixture of two sodium salts of dithiosalicylic acid; an antiseptic.

DITHI'ONATE. A salt of dithionic acid.

DITHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide dithionique*. Ger., *Disulfonsäure*, *Dithionsäure*. A substance, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$, known only in aqueous solution. It acts as a dibasic acid.

DITHI'ONOUS ACID. Hyposulphurous acid; an acid, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, that exists only in basic salts, which were formerly considered sulphureted sulphites.

DITHI'ONYL. Ger., *D.* A double molecule of thionyl.

DITHI''OSALICYL'IC ACID. See THIOFORM.

DITHY'MOL DIY'ODID'E, **DITHY'MOL IODID'E.** See ARISTOL.

DIT'ON. *f.* *Alstonia scholaris.*

DITO'CIA, *f.* From *διτοκεῖν*, to bear two at a birth. Double delivery; the birth of twins.

DITOL'YL. Fr., *ditolyle.* Ger., *D.* A substance, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}$, resulting from the debromination of parabromtoluene by means of sodium.

DITRICH'ASIS, *f.* Gr., *διτρίχιασις.* See DISTICHLASIS.

DITRICHOT'OMOUS. From *δῖς*, twice, and *τριχοτομία* a division into three parts. Dividing into two sets of branches of three each.

DIT'TANY. Fr., *dictame.* *Cunila mariana* and *Lepidium latifolium.*

DITTECOI'A, *f.* From *διττός* (= *δισσός*), double, and *ἀκοή*, hearing. See DIPLACUSIS.

DITTO'PIA, **DITTOP'SIA,** *f.* From *διττός* (= *δισσός*), double, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See DIPLOPIA.

DITTOR'RHAPHIS, *f.* *-rhap'h'idós* (-is). From *διττός*, double, and *ῥαβίς*, a needle. Ger., *doppelte Staarnadel.* A double couching needle.

DIU'RATE. An acid urate.

DIURE'ID(E). A compound containing or derived from a double molecule of urea.

DIURE''SIÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* *-thē'seos* (-is). From *διουρεῖν*, to urinate, and *αἴσθησις*, a sensation. The sensation of a desire to pass urine.

DIURE'SIS, *f.* *-re'seos* (-is). Gr., *διούρησις.* Fr., *diurèse.* Ger., *Harnabgang.* Originally, urination; as now employed, the passage of an excessive amount of urine.—**Chronic d.** See POLYURIA.

DIURET'IC. Gr., *διουρητικός.* Lat., *diureticus.* Fr., *diurétique.* Ger., *diuretisch, harntreibend.* Causing diuresis.

DIURET'ICA, *f.* sing. and *n. pl.* 1. (Sing.) *Arnica montana.* 2. (Pl.) diuretic medicines.

DIURET'ICÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* See DIURESLESTHESIS.

DIURE'TIN. A proprietary name for salicylate of theobromine and sodium, a powerful diuretic.

DIURNAL. Gr., *ἡμερνός.* Lat., *diurnus* (from *dies*, a day). Fr., *diurne.* Ger., *täglich.* 1. Pertaining to daytime, as opposed to night; of plants, blooming during the day; of animals, active during the day. 2. Living only a day (said of plants and of animals). 3. Occurring once a day.

DIUTUR'NUS. Chronic.

DIVAG'ATION. In psychiatry, the incoherent inconsequent speech of the insane.

DIV'ALENCE. See BIVALENCE.

DIV'ALENT. See BIVALENT.

DIVAL'ERIN. Fr., *divalérine.* A glyceride, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5$, obtained by heating valeric acid with glycerin.

DIVAN'ADYL. A quadrivalent radicle, $(\text{V}_2\text{O}_2)'''$.

DIVAPOR'ATION. Gr., *ἐξάτμισις.* Lat., *divaporatio.* Vaporization.

DIVARICA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis.* Divergence.—**D. maxillarium.** Ger., *Maulsperrre, Maulklaffe.* Divergence of the jaws.—**D. palpebrarum.** An obsolete term for ectropion.

DIVEL'LENT. Lat., *divellens* (from *divellere*, to snatch away). Fr., *d.* Ger., *scheidend.* Effecting separation (said of a strong acid that robs a weaker one of a base with which it has united). See *D. AFFINITY.*

DIVER'GENCE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Divergenz, Auseinandergehen.* Separation from a common centre; the inclination of two or more organs or the like away from each other; especially, the separation of the eyes from each other by abduction of one or both.

DIVER'GENT. Lat., *divergens.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *auseinanderfahrend.* Separating from a common centre. Cf. *D. STRABISMUS.*

DIVERSO'RIMUM, *n.* See DEVERSORIUM.

DIVER'TICLE. See DIVERTICULUM.

DIVERTIC'ULAR. Fr., *diverticulaire.* Ger., *nebenschack-artig.* Resembling or proceeding from a diverticulum.

DIVERTIC'ULUM, *n.* From *divertere*, to turn aside.

Fr., *diverticule.* Ger., *Divertikel, Abweg, Ausbuchtung.* Lit., a bypath; a structure constituting an offshoot from the main structure, especially a hollow appendage communicating with a canal or cavity.—**D. allantoidis.**

Ger., *birnförmiger Anhang der Harnhaut.* Syn.: *appendic allantoidis.* Of von Baer, a pouchlike prolongation of the sac of the allantois projecting through and beyond each pole of the chorion into each horn of the uterus in the pig.—**D. cæum.** See *D. ilei.*—**Diverticula coli.** See *CELLULÆ coli.*—**D. ilei.** Meckel's d.; a pouchlike d. of the lower part of the ileum, being the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct.—**D. Meckelii.**

See *D. ilei* and *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea.*—**D. Nuckii.** See *CANAL of Nuck.*—**D. œsophagi.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. of the duodenum.** See *AMPULLA of Vater.*

—**D. of the ileum.** See *D. ilei.*—**D. pharyngis.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. sanguinis.** A secondary place of lodgment of the blood (outside of the regular circulation); the spleen.—**D. superior ventriculi tertii.** See *VENTRICULUS conarii.*—**D. urethræ.** A false d. of the urethra.—**D. Vateri.** See *AMPULLA of Vater.*—**D. vesicæ.** A false d. of the urinary bladder.—**Lateral d. of the fourth ventricle.** The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Lateral d. of the pharynx.**

Ger., *laterale Divertikel des Pharynx, Parapharyngealdivertikel.* A pouch opening on either side of the pharynx at the level of the pharyngopalatine arch. It is considered by Albrecht to be a persistent hyobranchial cleft the cutaneous end of which is closed and dilated into a pouch.—**Retropharyngeal d.** Ger., *Retropharyngealdivertikel.* Syn.: *dorsal d. of the pharynx.* A pouch opening into the pharynx posteriorly at the level of the entrances into the œsophagus and larynx. It corresponds to the cæum œsophagi of the lower animals, and is considered by Albrecht to be an atavistic formation and homologous to the natatory bladder of fishes.

—**Meckel's d.** See *D. ilei* and *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea.*—**Parapharyngeal d.** Ger., *Parapharyngealdivertikel.* See *Lateral d. of the pharynx.*—**Pituitary d.** Ger., *Hypophysentasche.* A d. formed at an early period of embryonic life from the middle of the upper and back part of the buccal cavity, before the faucial opening into the pharynx has been formed. It becomes the anterior lobe of the pituitary body, and belongs to the epiblast.

DIVISEUR (Fr.). *De-ve-zu'ër.* 1. In pharmacy, an instrument for dividing a medicinal mass into several parts, powdering a solid substance, or serving as an excipient. 2. A surgical instrument for dividing parts, such as a cephalotribe or cephalotome.—**D. céphalique.** An instrument invented by Joulin for dividing the fetal head in the operation of cephalotomy.

DIVIS'ION. Gr., *διαίρεσις* (1st def.). Lat., *divisio* (from *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *d.* Ger., *T(h)eilung* (1st def.).

1. The process by which anything is separated into a number of parts. 2. Any one of the parts so separated. 3. That which separates one part from another.—**Direct nuclear d.** Ger., *directe Kerntheilung, Kernzerschnürung.* The form of nuclear d. in which the nucleus simply divides into two or more parts without any special structural change in the nucleus being apparent. See *CELL d.*—**D. of cataract.** See DISCISSION.—**D. organ.** Ger., *T(h)eilungsorgan.* A name sometimes applied to the cell nucleus to indicate that its function is to produce cell d.—**Indirect nuclear d.** Fr., *caryocinèse.* Ger., *indirecte Kerntheilung, karyokinetische Kernt(h)eilung.* Syn.: *caryocinesis.* The form of nuclear d. in which a complicated series of structural changes takes place in the nucleus, or more especially in the nuclear fibriles, during the entire process of d.

See also CARYOCINESIS and CELL *d.*—**Inferior d. of the thalamus.** See *Subthalamie REGION.*—**Nuclear d., Nucleus d.** Ger., *Kern(h)eilung.* Syn.: *nucleus d.* The d. of the nucleus of a cell. This is either *direct*, by a constriction appearing and deepening till the nucleus is divided into two or more parts, no apparent change in the intimate structure taking place; or *indirect*, when a complicated series of changes in the structure of the nucleus precedes and follows its division (see CARYOCINESIS). In both forms of nuclear d. the d. of the entire cell usually follows that of the nucleus. If, however, cell d. does not follow, the cell becomes multinucleated.—**Superior d. of the thalamus.** The upper portion of the optic thalamus, which is figured by Meynert as composed of fibres derived from the medullary substance of the corresponding hemisphere.—**Thalamic d.** The portion of the isthmus cerebri belonging to the thalamencephalon.—**Thalamolenticular d.** The posterior portion of the internal capsule of the brain.

DIVISIVE. Lat., *dividens.* Fr., *divisif.* Ger., *theilend.* Preventing the approximation of parts (see *Dividing BANDAGE*).

DIVULSIO, f. -sio'nis. See DIVULSION.—**D. urinæ.** Cloudiness of the urine.

DIVULSION. Gr., *διείσπαισις.* Lat., *divulsio* (from *divellere*, to pull apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreiβung, Zerpupfung.* The immediate dilatation of a hollow organ; the forcible rupture or laceration ("bloody dilatation") of an organ or of a diseased part. Cf. DILATATION and RUPTURE.

DIVULSOR, m. -so'ris. Fr., *divulseur.* An instrument for effecting divulsion. A d. for the urethra consists essentially of a split sound the two halves of which may be separated widely and suddenly by thrusting a shaft between them, or of a sound split for a portion of its length, the constituent parts of the split portion being capable of rapid and forcible separation. Various forms have been devised by Holt, Gouley, Thompson, and others.

DIYL'ISIS, f., DIYLIS'MUS, m. Gr., *διύλισις, διυλισμός* (from *διυλίζειν*, to strain). Ger., *Durchsehen.* Filtering, percolation.

DIYLIS'TER, m., DIYLIS'TRION, n. Gr., *διυλιστήρ.* Ger., *Seihetuch, Filtrirmaschine.* A strainer, filter, percolator.

DIYS'TERA, f. See DISYSTERA.

DO'CHE, f. *Do'ches.* Gr., *δοχή.* 1. A reception. 2. A place of reception, a receptacle.

DOCHEI'ON, n. Gr., *δοχείον.* A receptacle.

DOCHMIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Ankylostomiasis.

DOCHMIUS, m. From *δοχμιος*, oblique. Fr., *dochmie.* Ger., *Dochmie.* Syn.: *Ankylostoma.* A genus of the *Strongylidæ* having a large mouth, the edges of which are beset with a number of toothlike processes.—**D. ankylostomus, D. cernuus.** A variety found in the sheep.—**D. duodenalis.** Syn.: *Ankylostoma duodenale.* A variety found in the intestinal canal of man, giving rise to the disease ankylostomiasis.—**D. trigonocephalus.** Fr., *dochmie trigonocéphale.* A variety found in the dog and sheep.—**D. tubæformis.** A variety found in the cat.

DOCIMASIA, f. -ma'sias. Gr., *δοκιμασία* (from *δοκιμάζειν*, to test). Fr., *docimasia.* Ger., *Prüfung, Probenkunst.* An examination, investigation, testing; in chemistry, the determination of the nature of mixtures of metals and of the proportions of the different metals in such mixtures.—**D. circulationis.** A post mortem examination of the organs of circulation, especially of the ductus arteriosus, the ductus venosus, and the foramen ovale, in a newborn infant, to determine whether or not it was born alive.—**D. gastrointestinalis.** Fr., *docimasia gastro-intestinale.* Galen's method of testing the question of live birth by observing whether or not

the stomach and the intestines will float or sink in water.—**D. hæmatopulmonaris.** Fr., *docimasia hémopulmonaire.* A test of live birth applicable in cases in which the lungs sink in water on account of the large amount of blood contained in the pulmonary vessels; performed by comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the body. The proportion in general is 1 to 70 in an infant born dead and 1 to 35 in one born alive.—

D. hepatis. Fr., *docimasia hépatique.* A test of the question of whether or not a newborn infant was born alive, depending on the theory that the liver decreases greatly in weight after respiration has taken place, owing to the suppression of the blood supply from the umbilical vein.—**D. hydrostatica.** See *Hydrostatic TEST.*—**D. medicamentorum.** Ger., *Prüfung der Arzneikörper.* A testing of medicinal substances.—

D. pneumohepatica. Fr., *docimasia pneumo-hépatique.* A test of live birth consisting in a comparison of the weight of the lungs and that of the liver, the former being increased and the latter diminished after breathing has taken place.—**D. pulmonalis, D. pulmonaris, D. pulmonum.** Fr., *docimasia pulmonaire.* Ger., *Lungenprobe.* Any test of live birth consisting in an examination of the lungs.—**D. pulmonum Danieli.** In legal medicine, an attempted method of proving whether a dead infant was born alive, by measuring the chest contour.—

D. pulmonum hydrostatica. See *Hydrostatic TEST.*—**D. pulmonum statica.** See *D. hæmatopulmonaris.*

DOCIMASIOLO'GIA, f. From *δοκιμασία* (see *DOCIMASIA*), and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *docimasologie.* Ger., *Dokimasologie, Untersuchungslehre.* The art of examination—chemical, metallurgic, surgical, obstetrical, medicolegal, etc.

DOCIMAS'TER, m. -te'ros (-is). Gr., *δοκιμαστήρ.* One who practises tests, a tester or examiner.

DOCIMAS'TIC. Gr., *δοκιμαστικός.* Lat., *docimasticus.* Fr., *docimastique.* Ger., *dokimastisch.* Pertaining to docimasia.

DOCIMAS'TICE, f. Gr., *δοκιμαστική (τέχνη, art.* understood). See *DOCIMASIOLOGIA.*

DOCIM'ASY. See *DOCIMASIA.*

DO'COS, f. Gr., *δοκος.* A beam, or a small beam; of Hippocrates, an instrument for treating fractures.

DOC'TOR, m. -to'ris. From *docere*, to teach. Gr., *διδάσκαλος.* Fr., *docteur.* Ger., *D.* Lit., a teacher; a person endowed by a university or some other authorized institution with a diploma certifying to his proficiency in a science or art or recognizing his position as a person of learning; in common parlance, a practitioner of medicine or surgery (especially, in Great Britain, a physician as distinguished from a surgeon).

DOC'TOR. 1. To invest with the doctorate. 2. To perform treatment as a physician or surgeon.

DOC'TORATE. Fr., *doctorat.* Ger., *Doctorwürde.* The degree or order which is conferred when one becomes a doctor.

DODECADACTYLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *δωδεκαδάκτυλος*, twelve-fingered. Fr., *dodécadactylite.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmentzündung.* Inflammation of the duodenum.

DODECADACTYLO'N, n. Gr., *δωδεκαδάκτυλον.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarm.* The duodenum.

DODEC'ANE. From *δωδεκα*, twelve. A liquid of the paraffin series, containing 12 atoms of carbon, $C_{12}H_{26}$.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM, n. From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Fr., *dodécapharmacum.* The ointment of the twelve Apostles; an old preparation containing twelve ingredients.

DODECASUL'PHID(E). A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined with 12 atoms of sulphur.

DOE'DYX, m. -dy'cos (-is). Gr., *δοιδύξ.* 1. A pestle. 2. See *COCHLEAR.*

DOEG'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide doéglieque.* Ger., *Dögling-säure.* A crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, obtained from the oil of the doegling, or bottle-nosed whale.

DŒMIA, *f.* See **DEMIA**.

DOGMATICISM, DOG'MATISM. Gr., *δογματισμός* (from *δογματίζειν*, to affirm an opinion). Lat., *dogmatismus*. Fr., *dogmatisme*. Ger., *Dogmatismus*. The state of being dogmatic or a dogmatist—i. e., of insisting on certain doctrines and acting according to them, to the disregard of experimental knowledge; the opposite of empiricism. The ancient *dogmatics* (Gr., *δογματικοί*) looked upon the whole science of medicine as resting on certain hypotheses relative to the constitution and movements of the humors.

DO'LI. See **DHOOLEY**.

DOLI'ARIN. A crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of *Urostigma doliarium*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and has been used with success in the treatment of ankylostomiasis.

DOLICHOCEPHALIA, *f.* Fr., *dolichocephalie*. Ger., *Dolichocephalie, Langköpfigkeit*. The state of being dolichocephalic.

DOLICHOCEPHAL'IC. Lat., *dolichocephalus* (from *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *dolichocéphale*. Ger., *dolichocephalisch, langköpfig*. Having a skull with a long anteroposterior diameter as compared with the transverse, or having the cephalic index less than 75 (Broca) or less than 70 (Thurnam).

DOLICHOCEPH'ALISM. See **DOLICHOCEPHALIA**.

DOLICHOCEPH'ALOUS. See **DOLICHOCEPHALIC**.

DOLICHOCEPH'ALUS. See **DOLICHOCEPHALIC**; as a n., a dolichocephalic person.

DOLICHOCEPH'ALY. See **DOLICHOCEPHALIA**.

DOL'ICHOCHAMÆCEPH'ALUS. From *δολιχός*, long, *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichocephalisch*. Dolichocephalic and chamæcephalic at the same time (said of skulls in which the height index is greater than the breadth index by from 4'7 to 9'4).

DOLICHOENEM'IC. From *δολιχός*, long, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Having the leg nearly as long as the thigh.

DOL'ICHOEU'ROMESOCEPH'ALUS. From *δολιχός*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *μέσος*, middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuromesocephal*. Having a long head, broad in the temporal region.

DOL'ICHOEU'ROOPISTHOCEPH'ALUS. From *δολιχός*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, and *ὀπισθοκέφαλον*, the occiput (from *ὀπίσθεν*, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Ger., *dolichoeuroopisthocephal*. Having a long skull, broad in the occipital region.

DOL'ICHOEU'ROPROCEPH'ALUS. From *δολιχός*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *πρό*, before, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuroprocephal*. Having a long skull, very broad in the frontal region.

DOL'ICHOFA'CIAL. From *δολιχός*, long, and *facies*, the face. Having a long face.

DOLICHOH'ERIC. From *δολιχός*, long, and *ιερός*, sacred (see **SACRUM**). Having the sacrum longer than it is broad.

DOLICHOKER'KIC. From *δολιχός*, long, and *κερκίς*, a shuttle. Having the angle which the crest of the scapula forms with its spinal border above 80°.

DOLICHOKNEM'IC. See **DOLICHOCNEMIC**.

DOL'ICHOLEPTOCEPH'ALUS. From *δολιχός*, long, *λεπτός*, slender, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Dolichocephalic and leptcephalic at the same time.

DOLICHOPEL'IC. From *δολιχός*, long, and *πελλίς* (see **PELVIS**). Having the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim as long as the transverse diameter or longer.

DOL'ICHORRHINE. From *δολιχός*, long, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having a long nose.

DOL'ICHOS, *m.* Gr., *δολιχός*. Fr., *dolic*. Ger., *Fasel*. A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*.—**Dolichi pubes**. The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*.—**D. bulbosus**. Fr., *dolic bulbeux*. Ger., *Kuollenbohne*. An East Indian species. The root is used as a febrifuge.—**D. falcatus**. A species found in the East Indies. The root is used as a purgative for children.—

D. filiformis. A species indigenous to the West Indies, where the root is used as a purgative in dropsy.—**D. lab-lab**. Fr., *dolic lablab haricot d'Egypte*. Ger., *ägyptische Fasel*. An Eastern species of which there are many varieties. The pods and seeds are used in pectoral complaints and amenorrhœa, and in the East are considered a febrifuge.—**D. obtusifolius**. Fr., *dolic à feuilles obtuses, pois des sorciers*. A species the seeds of which are poisonous.—**D. palmatilobus**. *D. tuberosus*.—**D. pruriens**. *Mucuna pruriens*.—**D. tuberosus**. Fr., *pois patate*. A species indigenous to New Holland. It is cultivated in the West Indies, where it is used in cataplasms and a decoction given in pectoral diseases. In Vera Cruz an alcoholic tincture of the seeds is used externally for scabies.—**D. uniflorus**. A species found in India, possessing astringent, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. A decoction of the seeds is used in urinary diseases and menstrual derangements, and to promote the lochial discharge and check profuse leucorrhœa.

DO'LOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*. Pain.

—**D'es ad partum**. Fr., *douleurs d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtswehen*. The pains of labor, especially those of the expulsive stage.—**D'es ad partum secundinarum**. Fr., *douleurs d'arrière-faix (ou de délivre)*. Ger., *Nachgeburtswehen*. The pains of the placental stage of labor.

—**Dolor ani**. See **PROCTALGIA**.—**D. arthriticus**. Pain due to a gouty affection.—**D. atrox**. Atrocious, vehement pain.—**D. capitis**, **D. cephalicus**. See **CEPHALALGIA**.—**D. colicus**. See **COLIC**.—**D'es conquassantes**. Fr., *douleurs conquassantes*. Ger., *Schüttelwehen*. The intense final pains of the expulsive stage of labor, which accomplish the expulsion of the head.—**D. dentium**. See **ODONTALGIA**.—**D. faciei**, **D. faciei crucians**, **D. Fothergillii**. See **PROSOPALGIA**.—**D. glandularum**. See **ADENALGIA**.—**D. gravativus**. Pain with a sense of heaviness, such as that due to passive congestion.—**D'es intestinorum**. See **COLIC**.—**D. ischiadicus**. See **SCIATICA**.—**D. lateris**. See **PLEURODYNIA**.—**D. lenis**, **D. mitis**. Moderate pain.—**D. nephriticus**. See **RENAL COLIC**.—**D'es nocturni**. Nocturnal pains.—**D'es osteocopi**. Osteocopic pains; boring pains in the bones, especially the tibia and the cranial bones, occurring only at night or being most intense at night, due to syphilis. Cf. **OSTEOCOPIC**.—**D'es parturientium**, **D'es partus**. The pains of labor.—**D. pectoris**. Pleurodynia.—**D'es post partum**. See **AFTER-PAINS**.—**D'es præparantes**, **D'es præagientes**. Fr., *mouches*. Ger., *Vorwehen*. The preliminary pains of labor.—**D. pudendorum**. See **ÆDÆAGRA**.—**D'es puerperarum**. See **AFTER-PAINS**.—**D. pungens**. Pricking, stinging pain.—**D. rheumaticus**. The pain of rheumatism.—**D'es rodentes**. Gnawing pains.—**D'es sanguinolenti**. Ger., *blutige Wehen*. The pains of the placental stage of labor.—**D. stupidus**. Dull pain.—**D. tensivus**. Pain with a sense of tension.—**D. terebrans**. A boring pain.—**D. testicularum**. Pain in the testicles.

DOLORIF'EROUS, DOLORIF'IC. Lat., *doloriferus, dolorificus* (from *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bring, or *facere*, to make). Fr., *dolorifère, dolorifique*. Ger., *schmerztragend, schmerzverregend*. Causing pain.

DOLORO'SUS. Painful; as a n., in the m. pl., *dolorosi (morbi understood)*, painful diseases.

DO'MUS LEPROSA'RIA, *f.* From *domus*, a house, and *leproarius*, pertaining to lepers. See **LEPROSERY**.

DO'NAX, *m.* *Don'acos (-is)*. Gr., *δόναξ*. 1. A reed. 2. *Arundo d.*

DONDA NDUGU. Lit., brother ulcer (i. e., one that clings to one like a brother); a disease common on the eastern coast of Africa, and probably throughout central Africa, consisting in the formation of an intensely painful and irritable sloughing ulcer on the leg or foot. Probably due to the penetration of an unknown parasite infesting stagnant water.

DONE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., δόνσις (from δονεῖν, to shake). Agitation, tremor.

DO'RA, *f.* *Do'ras*. Gr., δора. A hide; used by some authors as synonymous with *derma* and *cutis*.

DORATOX'YLON, *n.* Fr., *doratoxyle*. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs.—**D. angustifolium**. A species found in Mauritius. The leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery.

DO'REA. An obsolete term of uncertain derivation, synonymous with hemeralopia.

DORE'MA, *n.* *-rem'atos (-is)*. Gr., δώρημα. Fr., *doréme*. Ger., *Oschakraut*, *Oschakpflanze*. A genus of umbelliferous plants found in Persia and Beloochistan.—**D. ammoniacum**, **D. armeniacum**. A species found in the deserts of Persia and Tartary, yielding gum ammoniac.—**D. Aucheri**. A species found in western Persia, thought to yield commercial gum ammoniac.—**D. aureum**. *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. glabrum**. A species found in Armenia, which yields a gum tasting not unlike ammoniacum.—**D. hirsutum**, **D. paniculatum**. *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. robustum**. A species which yields a gum resin distinct from ammoniac.

DOR'MIENS. Sleeping; as a n., one who is asleep.—**Gonorrhœa dormientium**. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

DOR'MIOL. A trade name for a certain hypnotic, said to be amylene chloral, also to contain camphor and chloroform.

DORMITA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. From *dormitare*, to sleep. Sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence.

DORMI'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. 1. Sleep. 2. A proprietary sedative preparation said to consist of extract of lettuce, oil of anise, sugar, and diluted alcohol.—**D. lucumorianna**. Protracted sleep.

DOR'MITIVE. Lat., *dormiticius*. See HYPNOTIC.

DORON'ICUM, *n.* Fr., *doronic*. Ger., *Gemswurz*. A genus of composite plants.—**D. austriacum**. A species found in Austrian Tyrol, used like *D. pardalianches*.—**D. cordatum**. *D. pardalianches*.—**D. officinale**, **D. officinarum**, **D. pardalianches**. Fr., *doronic pardalianches*. Ger., *gemeiner Gemswurz Kraftwurzel*. Leopard's bane; found in the Alpine regions of middle Europe. The root was once official as an alexipharmac, and has also been used in vertigo, amenorrhœa, and epilepsy.—**D. plantagineum**. Fr., *doronic à feuilles de plantain*. A species the leaves of which the Smolanders smoke like tobacco.—**D. romanum**. *D. pardalianches*.—**D. scorpioides**. A species used in decoction and powder as an antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, resolvent, cardiac, stomachic, and tonic, also in dyspepsia, flatulence, nervous depression, and impaired digestion, and as an antidote against the bites of poisonous animals; given with milk, the powder is said to be efficacious in seminal debility.—**D. vulgare**. *D. pardalianches*.

DOR'SAD. Toward the dorsal region.

DOR'SAL. Gr., *ωρατος*. Lat., *dorsualis*, *dorsalis* (from *dorsum*, the back). Fr., *d.* Ger., *d.* Pertaining to a dorsum, especially to the back of the trunk.

DORSA' LIS. See DORSAL; as a n., a dorsal muscle, nerve, artery, or vein; as a n., in the m., of E. Coues, the latissimus dorsi muscle.—**D. clitoridis**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the clitoris.—**D. digiti minimi ulnaris**. See ARTERIA d. digiti minimi.—**D. hallucis**. See ARTERIA d. hallucis.—**D. indicis radialis**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the index finger.—**D. linguae**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the tongue.—**D. longus**. See LONGISSIMUS dorsi.—**D. narium**. See PYRAMIDALIS nasi.—**D. nasi**. See PYRAMIDALIS nasi and DORSAL ARTERY of the nose.—**D. pedis**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the foot.—**D. penis**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the penis.—**D. pollicis**, **D. pollicis radialis**, **D. pollicis ulnaris**. See DORSAL ARTERY of the thumb.—**D. scapulæ**. See POSTERIOR SCAPULAR ARTERY.

DOR'SEN. See DORSAL.

DOR'SENICERVA' LIS, *m.* From *dorsum*, the back, and *cervix*, the neck. See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.

DORSICOLUM'NA, *f.* The posterior column of the spinal cord.

DORSICOMMISSU'RA, *f.* The posterior gray commissure of the spinal cord.

DOR'SIEPITROCHLEA'RIS, *m.* See EPITROCHLEOANCONÆUS.

DORSILUM'BAR. See DORSOLUMBAR.

DOR'SISCAPULA'RIS, *m.* Of E. Coues, the rhomboides major and minor muscles, regarded as one.

DORSISPINA' LIS. Pertaining to the back and to the vertebral column; as a n. m., of E. Coues, see SPINALIS dorsi; as a n., in the f. pl., *dorsispinales*, see DORSAL SPINAL VEINS.

DORSIVEN'TRAL. See DORSOABDOMINAL.

DOR'SOABDOM'INAL. Fr., *d.* Extending from the back to the abdomen, pertaining to both the dorsal and the abdominal regions.

DOR'SOACROMIA' LIS. Fr., *dorso-acromien*. Pertaining to the back and to the acromion; as a n. (Fr., *trapèze dorsal*; Ger., *Kappenmuskel*), of Gérard, the dorsal portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds.

DOR'SOANTE'RIOR. Fr., *dorso-antérieur*. Having the back directed toward the mother's anterior aspect (said of the fetus).

DOR'SOATLOID'EUS, *m.* See LONGUS colli.

DOR'SOCAR'PAL. Situated upon the dorsal surface of the carpus.

DOR'SOCER'VICAL. Pertaining to the back and to the neck.

DOR'SOCOSTA' LIS. Fr., *dorso-costal*. Pertaining to the back and to the ribs; as a n., of Chaussier, see *SERRATUS posticus superior*.

DOR'SOEPIITROCHLEA'RIS. See EPITROCHLEOANCONÆUS.

DOR'SOFASCIA' LIS, *m.* A muscle extending between the spinous processes of the 6th, 8th or 9th cervical vertebrae, or all those vertebrae, and those of the 1st and 2d dorsal vertebrae.

DOR'SO HUMERA' LIS, *m.* Fr., *dorso-huméral*, *grand dorsal*. Ger., *breiter Rückenmuskel*. In the solipeds, a muscle arising from the spinous processes of all the lumbar and the last 14 or 15 dorsal vertebrae, and attached to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm backward and upward, and is a muscle of respiration.

DOR'SOINTEROS'SEAL, **DOR'SOINTEROS'SEOUS**. Situated between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones and on the dorsal aspect of the hand or foot.

DOR'SOLUM'BAL, **DOR'SOLUM'BAR**. Fr., *dorso-lombaire*. Ger., *dorsolumbal*. Pertaining to the dorsal and to the lumbar regions.

DOR'SOMASTOID'EUS, *m.* Fr., *petit complexus*. Ger., *kleiner durchflochtener Kopfmuskel*, *Nackenwarzenmuskel*, *Strecker des Kopfs*. Syn.: *trachelomastoideus*. The small complexus; a muscle found in the solipeds and other domesticated animals, arising from the transverse processes of the first two dorsal vertebrae and the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebrae, and attached by two heads, one of which goes to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and the other to the transverse process of the atlas. It inclines the head and the upper part of the neck to one side, and also extends the head. The mastoid portion resembles very much the trachelomastoid muscle in man, and the atloid portion of the spinalis colli muscle.

DOR'SOME'DIAN. From *dorsum*, the back, and *medius*, middle. Pertaining to or situated in the middle dorsal region.

DOR'SONA'SAL. From *dorsum*, the back, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the dorsum of the nose.

DOR'SOCCIPITA' LIS. Fr., *dorso-occipital*, *grand complexus*. Ger., *Rückenoberhauptmuskel*, *grosser durchflochtener Kopfmuskel*, *durchflochtener Muskel*, *Kopfportion des Querdormmuskels*. A muscle found in the solipeds,

arising from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebrae and the spinous process of the first dorsal vertebra, and attached to the transverse processes of the first two dorsal vertebrae and to the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebrae. It acts as an extensor of the head, having no distinct analogue in man, as it may represent portions of several distinct muscles.

DOR''SOPOSTERIOR. From *dorsum*, the back, and *posterior*, behind. Fr., *dorso-postérieur*. Having the back directed toward the mother's posterior aspect (said of the fetus).

DOR''SORA'DIAL. Situated on the dorsal surface and radial border of the arm, hand, or finger.

DOR''SOSCAPULA'RIS. Fr., *dorso-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back and to the shoulder; as a n., of Chaussier, one of the rhomboid muscles; of Leyh, see *DORSOSUBSCAPULARIS*.

DOR''SOSPINA' LIS. m. Fr., *épineux du cou*. Ger., *Rückenwarzenmuskel*. Syn.: *spinalis colli* (seu *cervicis*). A muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the transversalis colli of man.

DORSOS'SEUS, m. Of E. Coues, a dorsal interosseous muscle.—**D. primus**, **D. quartus**, **D. secundus**, **D. tertius**. Of E. Coues, the 1st, 4th, 2d, and 3d dorsal interosseous muscles respectively.

DOR''SOSUBSCAPULA'RIS, m. Syn.: *rhomboides inferior* (seu *major*, seu *brevis*). That portion of the rhomboides muscle of the solipeds that arises from the dorsal vertebrae.

DOR''SOSUPRAACROMIA' LIS, **DOR''SOSUPRAACROMIA' NUS.** Fr., *dorso-sus-acromien*. Pertaining to the back and to the top of the acromion; as n's, of Chaussier, see *TRAPEZIUS*.

DOR''SOTRACHELIA' NUS. Fr., *dorso-trachélien*. Pertaining to the dorsal and to the cervical regions; as a n., of Chaussier, see *SPLENIUS colli*.

DOR''SOUL'NAR. Situated on the dorsal surface and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger.

DOR''SOVEN'TRAL. See *DORSOABDOMINAL*.

DORSTENIA, f. Fr., *dorsténie*, *dorstène*. Ger., *Dorstenie*. A genus of urticaceous plants.—**D. cayapia.** The *cayapia* or *caa-apia* of the Brazilians, who use the rhizome in dysentery.—**D. chinensis.** A species probably to be referred to some other genus, used medicinally in China.—**D. contrayerva.** Fr., *contrayerva*. Ger., *giftwidrige Dorstenie*. A species growing in Mexico, the West Indies, and Peru. The rhizome is the official part, but is said to occur no longer in commerce. See *CONTRAYERVA*.—**D. drakena.** Fr., *dorstène de Drake*. Ger., *merikanische Giftwurzel*. A Mexican species, growing near Vera Cruz; thought to be one of the sources of *contrayerva*.—**D. faria.** Ger., *Faria-Dorstenie*. A species found in Brazil, where it is called *caa-apia*. According to Kunze, it is one of the sources of *contrayerva*. Cf. *D. cayapia*.—**D. Houstoni**, **D. houstonia.** Fr., *dorstène houstonia*. Ger., *Houston'sche Dorstenie*. A species growing near Campechy; one of the sources of *contrayerva*.—**D. opifera.** Ger., *heilbringende Dorstenie*. A species found in the province of Bahia, Brazil. The root is used like *contrayerva*.—**D. radiata.** Ger., *strahlige Dorstenie*. An Arabian species called *kosar*; employed topically in cutaneous diseases.—**D. tubicina.** Ger., *trompetenförmige Dorstenie*. A species furnishing Peruvian *contrayerva*.—**D. vitella.** Ger., *Vitella-Dorstenie*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of *contrayerva*, especially of the variety called *erva da contra*.

DORSUA' LIS. See *DORSALIS*.

DOR'SUM, n. See *BACK*.—**D. auriculæ.** The posterior surface of the external ear.—**D. clitoridis.** See *D. glandis clitoridis*.—**D. ephippii.** Ger., *Sattellehne*. That portion of the sphenoid bone that lies between the pituitary fossa and the clivus Blumenbachii.—**D. glan-**

dis. The anterior (superior) convex surface of the glans penis.—**D. glandis clitoridis.** The upper surface of the glans clitoridis.—**D. linguæ.** Ger., *Zungenrücken*. The upper surface of the tongue.—**D. manus.** Fr., *dos de la main*. Ger., *Handrücken*. That surface of the hand which is opposed to the palm.—**D. nasi.** See *D. of the nose*.—**D. of the foot.** Lat., *d. pedis*. Ger., *Fussrücken*. The upper surface of the foot.—**D. of the ilium.** Lat., *d. ossis ilii*. The external surface of the ilium.—**D. of the nose.** Fr., *dos du nez*. Ger., *Nasenrücken*. The upper convex surface of the nose.—**D. of the penis.** The upper side of the penis.—**D. of the scapula.** The posterior surface of the scapula.—**D. ossis ilii.** See *D. of the ilium*.—**D. pedis.** See *D. of the foot*.—**D. penis.** See *D. of the penis*.—**D. sellæ.** See *D. ephippii*.—**D. testis.** Fr., *dos du testicule*. That border of the testicle which supports the epididymis.—**D. turcicæ.** See *D. ephippii*.

DORYC'NIUM, n. Gr., *δορύκνιον*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Doryknium*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**D. herbaceum.** A species found in southern Europe. The herb was formerly official.—**D. hirsutum.** Fr., *lotier hémorrhoidal*. A species found in France; employed in hæmorrhoids.—**D. incanum.** Fr., *d. blanc*. A variety of *D. hirsutum*, having the same uses.

DORYPH'ORA, m. Fr., *doryphore*. 1. A genus of monimiaceous plants. 2. A genus of chrysomelidous insects.—**D. decemlineata.** The Colorado potato bug. It has vesicating properties.—**D. sassafras.** An aromatic species of *D.* (1st def.), employed in Australia as a stimulant and carminative.

DO'SAGE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dosi(e) rung*. 1. The act of determining the dose of a medicine or of putting up the prescribed dose. 2. The preparation of drugs in convenient quantities. 3. In chemistry, the determination of the quantity of the various component parts of a body.—**Electrical d.** The regulation of the strength of an electrical current used for medical purposes.

DOSE. Gr., *δόσις*. Lat., *dosis*. Fr., *d.*, *prise*. Ger., *Gabe*. The quantity of a medicinal preparation that is ordered to be taken at one time; as used by some French writers, the quantity to be taken in twenty-four hours.—**Divided d's.** Fr., *d's fractionnées*, *d's refractées*. Fractions of a d., to be taken at short intervals.—**Full d.** As large a d. as it is usually necessary or safe to employ.—**Infinitesimal d.** Fr., *d. infinitésimale*. An extremely minute d. prepared by the methods of homœopathy.—**Maximum d.** See *Full d.*—**Poisonous d.**, **Toxic d.** Lat., *dosis toxica*. Fr., *d. toxique*, *d. vénéneuse*. Ger., *toxische D.* A dose that produces symptoms of poisoning.

DOSIMET'RIC. Fr., *dosimétrique*. Ger., *dosimetrisch*. Pertaining to dosimetry.

DOSIM'ETRY. From *δόσις*, a dose, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *dosimétrie*. Ger., *Dosimetrie*. 1. The measurement of medicinal doses. 2. A so called system of medicine consisting in the use of granules accurately medicated with definite quantities of active drugs, chiefly alkaloids, as inculcated by Burggræve.

DOSIOL'OGY. Lat., *dosiologia* (from *δόσις*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). See *POSOLOGY*.

DO'SIS, f. *Do'seos* (-is). See *DOSE*.—**D. let(h)alis minima.** The smallest dose known to have caused death.—**D. toxica.** See *Toxic DOSE*.

DOSOL'OGY. Lat., *dosilogia* (from *δόσις*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). See *POSOLOGY*.

DOS'SIL. From old Fr., *dosil*, a stopper. Fr., *bourdonnet*. A small bundle (of lint) to be placed in or upon a wound, etc.

DO'TAGE. Fr., *radotage*, *seconde enfance*. Ger., *Kindischwerden*, *zweite Kindheit*. The second childhood; the enfeeblement of the mental powers due to old age.

DOTH' IEN, m. -e'nos (-is). Gr., *δοθιήν*. Fr., *dothiène*. Ger., *Blutschwäre*. A boil or any similar inflammatory swelling.

DOTHIEENTERIA, DOTHIEENTERITIS, *f.* -*te'-rie*, -*it'idis*. From *δοιήν*, a boil, and *έντερον*, an intestine. *Fr.*, *douthièntérie*, *douthièntérite*. *Ger.*, *pustulöser Darm-ausschlag*. Typhoid fever; so called from the character of the intestinal glandular lesions.

DOTHIENOPHYMA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *δοιήν*, a boil, and *φύμα*, a growth. *Fr.*, *douthiènophyrne*. *Ger.*, *Blutschwäre*. An abscess, a tuberculous furuncle.

DOTHINENTERIA, DOTHINENTERITIS, *f.* See DOTHIEENTERITIS.

DOTH'ION, *m.* -*thi'ones* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *δοθίον*. See DOTHIE.

DOTHIONENTERIA, *f.* See DOTHIEENTERITIS.

DOUB'LET. *Fr.*, *d.* A magnifying glass composed of two lenses superposed, the smaller one of which, near the eye, receives the rays refracted by the larger one near the object before they reach their focus.

DOUCHE. *Fr.*, *d.* *Ger.*, *D.* 1. The direction of a continuous column, stream, or jet of liquid or gas upon the surface of the body or into one of its cavities. 2. An apparatus for accomplishing such direction.—**Air d.** *Fr.*, *d. d'air*. *Ger.*, *Luftd.* A d. in which a current of air is substituted for one of liquid; in otology, a current of air forced through the Eustachian tube into the tympanic cavity.—**Alternating d.** *Fr.*, *d. alternative*. A d. in which a hot current and a cold one are applied alternately.—**Anal d.** *Fr.*, *d. anale*. A d. directed upon the anus.—**Ascending d.** *Fr.*, *d. ascendante*. *Ger.*, *aufsteigende D.* A d. in which the stream is directed upward, into the rectum or the vagina.—**Aural d.** *Fr.*, *d. de l'oreille*. *Ger.*, *Ohrd.* 1. A d. adapted to the external ear. 2. Of Saemann, a method of introducing liquids into the cavity of the middle ear by injecting them into the nasopharynx while the nostrils are closed during an act of swallowing.—**Auricular d.** *Fr.*, *d. auriculaire*. See *Aural d.* (1st def.).—**Bell d.** *Fr.*, *d. en cloche*. *Ger.*, *Glockend.* An instrument for douching in which the series of water jets surrounding the body forms a bell-shaped figure.—**Capillary d.** *Fr.*, *d. capillaire*. See *AQUAPUNCTURE* (1st def.).—**Cephalic d.** *Fr.*, *d. céphalique*. *Ger.*, *Kopfd.* A d. adapted for application to the head.—**Circular d.** *Fr.*, *d. en cercle*. See *Ring d.*—**Column d.**, **Columnar d.** *Fr.*, *d. en colonne*. A d. in which the liquid is applied in a solid column.—**Compressed air d.** *Fr.*, *d. à air comprimé*. A d. in which the water is projected with great force by means of compressed air; used especially for needle baths.—**Concentric d.** *Fr.*, *d. en lames concentriques*. A d. in which concentric circular sheets of liquid are employed; a form of shower bath in which the ordinary sprinkler is replaced by a nozzle having concentric circular slits 1 mm. wide.—**Descending d.** *Fr.*, *d. descendante*. *Ger.*, *absteigende D.* A d. in which the water descends upon the body, as in the shower bath.—**Dorsal d.** *Fr.*, *d. dorsale*. A d. for the dorsal region.—**Eye d.** See *Ocular d.*—**Fan d.** *Fr.*, *d. en éventail*. A d. with a metal tip spreading out like a fan and having the perforations at the circumference.—**Gas d.** *Fr.*, *d. de gaz*. A d. in which a current of carbon dioxide takes the place of water. It has been used as an anodyne in cases of uterine cancer.—**Gastric d.** 1. The operation of washing out the stomach. 2. An apparatus for such washing.—**General d.** *Fr.*, *d. générale*. A d. applied to the entire surface, as in the shower bath.—**Hepatic d.** *Fr.*, *d. hépatique*. A d. for application to the region of the liver.—**Horizontal d.** *Fr.*, *d. horizontale*, *d. latérale*. A d. in which the stream is projected horizontally.—**Hypogastric d.** *Fr.*, *d. hypogastrique*. A d. for application to the hypogastric region.—**Jet d.** See *Column d.*—**Lateral d.** See *Horizontal d.*—**Lumbar d.** *Fr.*, *d. lombaire*. A d. for the loins.—**Mobile d.** *Fr.*, *d. mobile*. A d. applied to various parts of the body in succession.—**Nasal d.** *Fr.*, *d. nasale*. *Ger.*, *Nasend.* A d. for irrigating the nasal passages. A vessel containing the liquid to be used is placed somewhat above

the level of the patient's nose; a tube connected with the bottom of the vessel ends in a nozzle which is inserted into one nostril; the patient directs his head forward and breathes through his mouth; the current of liquid enters at one nostril and passes out from the other. The use of this d. has sometimes caused disease of the middle ear.—**Ocular d.** *Fr.*, *d. oculaire*. *Ger.*, *Augend.* A d. for application to the eyeball. Usually a siphon is employed.—**Perineal d.** *Fr.*, *d. périnéale*. A d. for the perineum, delivering a simple jet or a shower.—**Rain d.** See *Shower BATH*.—**Rectal d.** *Fr.*, *d. rectale*. *Ger.*, *Mastdarmd.* A d. for application within the rectum, either for irrigating that organ or for the high application of hot water in cases of chronic diarrhea or perimetric or parametric inflammation.—**Ring d.** *Fr.*, *d. circulaire*. A d. consisting of a cylinder 6 feet high and about 2½ feet in diameter, formed by a coil of pipes perforated on the inner side. When the patient is within, and the water is turned on, he is showered from every point of the circumference.—**Saemann's d.** See *Aural d.* (2d def.).—**Scotch d.**, **Scottish d.** *Fr.*, *d. écossaise*. *Ger.*, *schottische D.* A d. consisting in the application of successive hot d's. of varying duration, immediately followed by a cold d. of short duration.—**Sheet d.** *Fr.*, *d. en lame*, *d. en nappe*, *d. de col de cygne*. A d. in which the water is delivered in a sheet through a slit.—**Splenic d.** *Fr.*, *d. splénique*. A d. for the region of the spleen.—**Steam d.** A vapor d. in which steam is employed.—**Transition d.** See *Alternating d.* and *Scottish d.*—**Universal d.** A d. by means of which the patient is showered from every direction.—**Uterine d.** *Fr.*, *d. utérine*. *Ger.*, *Uterind.* A d. directed upon the cervix uteri.—**Vaginal d.** *Fr.*, *d. vaginale*. A d. for application within the vagina.—**Vapor d.** *Fr.*, *d. de vapeur*. A d. in which vapor is substituted for water.—**Vertical d.** See *Descending d.*

DOUN'DAKIN(E). *Fr.*, *d.* An alkaloid or, according to some, a mixture of coloring matters with an active principle, obtained from *Sarcocephalus esculentus*.

DOURADINHA (Port.), *n.* Dura^a-den^a-ya^a. In Brazil, *Palicourea diuretica*, used as a substitute for digitalis.

—**D. do campo.** *Palicourea speciosa* and *Waltheria d.*

DOWN. *Lat.*, *lanugo* (1st def.). *Fr.*, *duret.* *Ger.*, *Dune*, *Flaumfeder*. Short, soft hairs.

DRA'BA, DRA'BE, *f.* *Dra'bes*. *Gr.*, *δράβη*. *Fr.*, *drave*. *Ger.*, *Hungerblümchen*. Whitlow grass; a genus of cruciferous plants.—**D. verna.** *Fr.*, *drave printanière*. *Ger.*, *Hungerblümchen*. An astringent species used as a vulnerary and sometimes employed externally in whitlow.

DRACÆ'NA, *f.* From *δράκαινα*, a she-dragon. *Fr.*, *dracène dragonier*. *Ger.*, *Drachentilie*, *Drachenblutbaum*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**D. cinnabari.** A species growing in the island of Socotra furnishing Socotra dragon's blood.—**D. draco.** *Fr.*, *dragonnier*, *sang-dragon*. *Ger.*, *gemeiner Drachenblutbaum*. A tree found in the East Indies and in the Canary Islands. It yields, by exudation, a resin known as dragon's blood, formerly employed as an astringent, but now considered inert.—**D. ferrea.** A species indigenous to the Moluccas. The root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**D. reflexa.** A species growing in Madagascar, the Mascarene Isles, and St. Helena. The flowers are said to be emmenagogue.—**D. schizantha.** A species found on the Somali coast, furnishing drop dragon's blood.—**D. terminalis.** A species the root of which is employed as a sudorific, and in diarrhœa.

DRAC'ANTH. See *TRAGACANTH*.

DRA'CIC ACID. See *ANISIC acid*.

DRA'CIN. See *DRACONIN*.

DRA'CO, *m.* -*onis* (-*on'tis*). *Gr.*, *δράκων*. *Fr.*, *dragon*. *Ger.*, *Drache*. 1. The *Aranens*. 2. A dragon. 3. Mercuric chloride.—**D. mitigatus.** Of the alchemists, calo-

mel.—*Draconis sanguis*, *Gummi draconis*. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM, *n.* From δράκων, a dragon, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *dracocéphale*. Ger., *Drachenkopf*. Dragon's head; a genus of labiate herbs.—**D. moldavicum**. Fr., *dracocéphale moldavique*. Ger., *moldauischer Drachenkopf*. A species found in southeastern Europe and central Asia; used as an antispasmodic, rich in an ethereal oil which gives to the plant tonic, cephalic, astringent, and vulnerary properties. It is sometimes substituted for *Melissa officinalis*.

DRACO'OL. See ANISOL.

DRACON'IC ACID. See ANISIC acid.

DRACON'IN. Lat., *draconina*, *draconinum*. Fr., *dracine*, *draconine*. Ger., *Drakonin*. One of the resins found in dragon's blood.

DRACONISA'TUS. Containing dragon's blood.

DRACONTHÆ'MA, *n.* —*thēm'atos (-is)*. From δράκων, a dragon, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Drachenblut*. Dragon's blood.

DRACONTI'ASIS, *f.* —*a'seos (-i'asis)*. From δρακόντιον, a worm. Fr., *dracontiaise*. The disease caused by *Filaria medinensis*.

DRACONT'ICUS. Pertaining to comedones.

DRACONT'ION, *n.* See DRACONTIUM.

DRACONTISO'MUS, *m.* From δράκων, a dragon, and σῶμα, a body. See CELOSOMUS.

DRACONT'ITIUM, *n.* Gr., δράκόντιον. Fr., *d.*, *draconte*. Ger., *Zehrwurz* (1st, 3d, and 4th def's). 1. Of the ancients, *Dracunculus vulgaris*. 2. Of Galen, a sore. 3. A genus of aroideous plants. 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, *Symplocarpus foetidus*.—**D. polyphyllum**. Fr., *draconte à feuilles nombreuses* (1st def.). Ger., *vielblättrige Zehrwurz* (1st def.). 1. A poisonous species. The root is a drastic purgative, and furnishes the Japanese remedy *konjapf*, an emmenagogue. It is used in India as a remedy for hemorrhoids. 2. *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. 3. *Amorphophallus dubius*. 4. *Amorphophallus gigantens*.

DRACONYL. Fr., *draconyle*. 1. A substance, C₁₁H₇, obtained by distilling dragon's blood. 2. Anisyl.

DRACONYL'IC ACID. See ANISIC acid.

DRAGUN'GULUS, *m.* Dim. of *draco*, a dragon. Fr., *draconcule*. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Arum maculatum*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Achillea ptarmica*, and *Artemisia* d. 2. A section of the genus *Artemisia*. 3. A genus of aroideous plants. 4. See FILARIA.—**D. creticus**. A variety of *D. vulgaris*.—**D. gordius**. See FILARIA medinensis.—**D. loa**. See FILARIA oculi.—**D. medinensis**. See FILARIA medinensis.—**D. oculi**. See FILARIA oculi.—**D. persarum**. See FILARIA medinensis.—**D. tibiarum**. See FILARIA medinensis.—**D. vulgaris**. Fr., *draconcule* (ou *serpenteaire*) *commune*. Ger., *punkti(e)rter Aron*, *Schlangenkraut*. Snakeroot, European dragon root (the δράκόντιον of Hippocrates, the δράκόντιον μέγα of Dioscorides); a European species having a foetid odor. The whole plant is acrid and poisonous. The herb has been employed in medicine. The tuberous root has the same properties and uses as that of *Arum maculatum*, but is more acrid. It is said to cure snake bites.

DRA'CYL. Fr., *dracyle*. See TOLUENE.

DRAG'ACANTH. See TRAGACANTH.

DRAGANT'. See TRAGACANTH.

DRAGAN'TIN. See TRAGACANTHIN.

DRAAGON'IC ACID. See ANISIC acid.

DRAG'ON'S BLOOD. Lat., *sanguis* (seu *resina*) *draconis*. Fr., *sang-dragon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Drachenblut*. 1. The resin, C₂₀H₂₀O₄, obtained from several species of *Calamus*, especially *Calamus rotang* and *Calamus draco*. It was formerly in repute as an astringent, but is now little used except to color plasters. 2. The resin of *Dracena draco* and other species of *Dracena*. 3. *Geranium robertianum*.—**Canary d. b.** See D. b. (2d def.).—**Drop d. b.** D. b. of Socotra, the κινάβαρι of Dioscori-

des; the resin obtained from the *Dracena schizantha* of Somali, Africa, and from the *Dracena ombet* and *Dracena cinnabari* of the island of Socotra.

DRAGUNZE'LUS. An old name for a bubo.

DRAIN. Fr., *d.* 1. A waste conduit leading to a cess-pool, a sewer, or the like. 2. An appliance for effecting drainage of a wound.

DRAIN'AGE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Draini(e)rung*. 1. A gradual flowing off of a fluid. 2. The removal of superfluous water and refuse liquids from dwellings, stables, and lands, also a system of conduits arranged for that purpose. 3. In surgery, the employment of means (including posture, counteropenings, tubes, and tents) for securing the free escape of liquids from wounds and cavities.—**Antiseptic d.** D. for antiseptic purposes or in accordance with the antiseptic method.—**Capillary d.** D. by means of capillary attraction, as with bundles of hairs, threads, or wires, or with wicking or strips of gauze.—**D. tube**. See under TUBE.—**Surgical d.** See D. (3d def.).—**Through d.** Of T. M. Markoe, d. by means of counteropenings and the passage of a tube or tent completely through the affected part, irrigation being effected by injecting a cleansing liquid through one aperture and allowing it to escape through the counteraperture.

DRAKE'NA, *f.* *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

DRAPE'TOMA'NIA, *f.* From δραστής, a deserter, and μανία, mania. Fr., *drapéto-maine*. Ger., *Fortlaufentollheit*, *Fluchtwahnsinn*. A form of insanity characterized by a propensity to become a vagabond.

DRAS'TIC. Gr., δραστήος, δραστήριος. Lat., *drasticus*. Fr., *drastique*. Ger., *drastisch*, *abführend*. Acting quickly and violently; as a n., a medicine that acts violently, especially one that causes hypercatharsis.

DRAUGHT. From A.-S. *dragan*, to draw. Lat., *haustus* (3d def.), *potio* (3d def.). Fr., *potion* (3d def.). Ger., *Tränkchen* (3d def.). 1. A drawing or a drawing sensation. 2. An application that draws the blood to a part, especially a mustard plaster. 3. A liquid medicinal preparation, especially one that is to be taken all at once, also the amount of liquid taken into the stomach by a single act of swallowing.—**Black d.** See *Infusum SENNÆ compositum* (under SENNA).

DREAM. Gr., ὄναρ, ὄνειρος, ἐνύπνιον. Lat., *somnium*. Fr., *songe*, *rêve*. Ger., *Traum*. A more or less orderly series of sensory perceptions or thoughts occurring during sleep, either wholly imaginary or occasioned by some actual impression from without, especially an auditory impression.—**Wet d.** A lascivious d. accompanied by an emission of semen.

DRE'GEA, *f.* Fr., *dregée*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs indigenous to tropical Africa, India, and the Malayan Archipelago.—**D. volubilis**. A species found in Bengal, Assam, the Deccan, Ceylon, and Java. The flowers are used as an application to boils and abscesses.

DRENCH. 1. To irrigate copiously. 2. In farriery, to purge thoroughly; as a n., a purgative draught.

DREPANOCAR'PUS, *m.* From δρεπάνη, a sickle, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *drépanocarpe*. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs indigenous to tropical America and Africa.—**D. senegalensis**. Fr., *pterocarpe du Sénégal*. A species found in western Africa, from which African kino is obtained.

DRESS. Lat., *obligare*. Fr., *panser*. Ger., *verbinden*. To cleanse a wound, an ulcer, or the like, and make the proper applications for its protection, etc.

DRES'SER. In Great Britain, a junior medical officer of a hospital charged with applying dressings.

DRES'SING. Lat., *obligatio*. Fr., *pansement*. Ger., *Verbindung* (1st def.), *Verband* (2d def.). 1. The act of dressing a wound, etc. 2. The material applied in such an act.—**Absorbent d.** A d. fitted to absorb the discharges from the surface to which it is applied.—**Alcoholic d.** Any d. impregnated with an alcoholic liq-

uid.—**Anhydrous d.** A d. from which water is excluded.—**Antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique*. A d. calculated to prevent or correct putrefaction.—**Chlor-alcohol d.** Of E. Hermant, a mixture of equal parts of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor; used as an antiseptic, detersive, and cicatrizant.—**Close antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique fermé*. An antiseptic d. covered with an impermeable fabric.—**Dry d.** Any dry, absorbent material, such as powdered starch, zinc oxide, lint, or cotton wool, that is applied directly to a wound in order to absorb its secretions and exclude infection from without.—**Earth d.** Of A. Hewson, a d. consisting of a layer of yellow subsoil clay, free from gritty or organic matter, which is spread upon a wound or open ulcer; said to act as a deodorizer.—**Evaporating d.** A d. moistened with a liquid which, by evaporating, reduces the temperature of the part.—**Fixed d.**, **Immovable d.** See **Starch BANDAGE** and **Plaster of Paris BANDAGE**.—**Impermeable d.** An air-tight d.—**Isolating d.** Of Ollier, a method of protecting the surfaces of a wound and of removing their discharges by immersion in a continuous bath of carbolyzed oil.—**Lead d.** A mode of d. raw surfaces consisting in the application, at intervals of an hour or two, of a lotion composed of from 10 to 20 grains of lead acetate to the ounce of weak limewater, thus forming a coating of precipitated lead diacetate.—**Listerian d.**, **Lister's d.** Fr., *pansement listérien*. Ger., *Lister'scher Verband*. An antiseptic and impermeable d.; so called after Lord Lister, who introduced the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—**Open antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique ouvert*. An antiseptic but not impermeable d.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *pansement à demeure*. Ger., *bleibender Verband*. A d. intended to be left in place during the whole of the healing process.—**Scott's d.** A method of treating fungous arthritis, consisting in rubbing on compound mercury ointment and then applying pitch plaster spread on leather.—**Water d.** The treatment of a wound by constant irrigation, by applying wet compresses, or by immersion in tepid water.

DRILL. Fr., *torière*. Ger., *Bohrer*. A tool for boring.

DRIM'IA, f. Fr., *drimye*. A genus of liliaceous plants indigenous to southern and tropical Africa. The juice of the bulbs is said to be very acrid and vesicant.—**D. ciliaris.** The *jenkbol* (itch bulb) of the Cape of Good Hope; vesicant, emetic, expectorant, and diuretic.

DRIMYPHA'GIA, f. -pha'gias. Gr., *δριμυφαγία* (from *δριμύς*, pungent, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *drimypagie*. Ger., *Drimypagie*. Addiction to highly seasoned food.

DRIM'YS, m. (treated by botanists as f.). *Dri'myos* (-is).

Gr., *δριμύς*. Fr., d. Ger., *Gewürzrindenbaum*. A genus of magnoliaceous plants found in South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo.—**D. aromatica.** Fr., d. *aromatique*. *D. Winteri*.—**D. axillaris.** A variety of *D. granatensis*.—**D. chilensis.** Fr., d. *du Chili*. The *canelo* of the Chileans; regarded as identical with or a variety of *D. Winteri*.—**D. granatensis.** Fr., d. *de la Nouvelle Grenade*. Ger., *mehrlblüthiger Gewürzrindenbaum*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Colombia, the *casca d'anta* of Brazil. It furnishes a bark (*cortex malamba*) of spicy odor and acrid taste, which is official, and has the medicinal properties of Winter's bark.—**D. mexicana.** A species found in Mexico resembling *D. Winteri*. The bark is aromatic and stimulant.—**D. punctata.** Fr., d. *punctée*. A South American species with the same properties as those of *D. granatensis*.—**D. Winteri.** Fr., d. *de Winter*. Ger., *Winter's Gewürzrindenbaum*. A tree distributed from Mexico to Cape Horn. Its bark (*cortex Winteri* [seu *winteranus*, seu *magentianus*]) is still official in many pharmacopœias, and was included in the U. S. Ph. of 1850 as *wintera*. It has enjoyed high repute in scrofulous and similar diseases.

DRIM'YTES, f. -te'tos (-is). Gr., *δριμύτης*. Ger., *Schürfe*. Acridity.

DRIP'CUP. A receptacle for an element removed from a galvanic cell, serving to hold what drips from it.

DROP. A.-S., *dropa*, *drypa*. Gr., *στάλαγμα* (1st def.), *πτώσις* (2d def.). Lat., *gutta* (1st def.), *lapsus* (2d def.). Fr., *goutte* (1st def.), *chute* (2d def.). Ger., *Tropfen* (1st def.), *Abfallen* (2d def.). 1. The smallest quantity of a liquid that becomes detached and falls in a single globular mass when the liquid is forced slowly through a small tube or where the vessel holding the liquid is slowly tilted; also (in this sense, generally used in the pl.) a medicine the dose of which is a certain number of such globular masses. 2. The falling of a part, as from paralysis.—**Black d.** See *Acetum OPII* (under **OPUM**).—**D. serene.** Lat., *gutta serena*. Ger., *goutte sérène*. Ger., *schwarzer Staur*. An old term for amaurosis.—**D. shoulder.** A deformity in which one shoulder is lower than the other.—**Hot d's.** Lat., *tinctura capsici et myrrhæ*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of capsicum and 4 parts of myrrh with 5 parts of clean, fine sand and exhausting with a menstruum composed of 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of water.—**Wrist d.** A condition in which the hand hangs from the forearm when it is raised and pronated, due to paralysis of the extensor muscles from chronic lead poisoning.

DROPACIS'MUS, m. Gr., *δρωπακισμός* (from *δρωπακίζειν*, to apply a depilatory). Fr., *dropacisme*. The application of a depilatory, especially the *calotte*.

DRO'PAX, m. *Drop'acus* (-is). Gr., *δρώπαξ*. A rubefacient application.

DROPPER. See **Drop BOTTLE**, **Drop TUBE**, and **PETETE**.

DROPPING. Falling or exuding in drops; as a n., the process of thus falling or exuding; of the veterinarians, puerperal fever in the cow.

DROP'SICAL. Gr., *ὑδρωπικός*. Lat., *hydropicus*. Fr., *hydropique*. Ger., *wassersüchtig*, *hydropisch*. Pertaining to or affected with dropsy.

DROPSIED. Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY. A contraction for *hydropsy*. Gr., *ὑδρωψ*, *ὑδρώσις*. Lat., *hydrops*, *hydropisis*. Fr., *hydropisie*. Ger., *Wassersucht*. An accumulation of a watery fluid in one or more of the serous cavities, or a diffusion of such fluid through the areolar tissue of the body or its organs, or a combination of these conditions.—**Abdominal d.** See **ASCITES**.—**Active d.** 1. Dropsy depending on effusion. 2. See *Acute d.*—**Acute anæmic d.** See **BERIBERI**.—**Acute d.** Fr., *hydropisie aiguë*. Ger., *acute Wassersucht*. D. which follows sudden exposure to cold, being due to congestion or inflammation of the kidneys.—**Acute inflammatory d.**, **Acute renal d.** D. due to acute nephritis.—**Amniotic d.** See **HYDRAMNIOS**.—**Anæmic d.** D. due to anæmia.—**Arachnoid d.**, **Arachnoidean d.** An accumulation of serous fluid in the sac of the arachnoid.—**Articular d.** See **ARTHREDEMA** and **HYDRARTHROSIS**.—**Asthenic d.** See *Passive d.*—**Asthmatic d.** See **BERIBERI**.—**Atmospheric d.** Fr., *hydropisie atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Wassersucht*. A common form of d. in tropical countries, the pathogenesis of which is not known. It may be of congestive origin, a consequence of direct or reflex nervous influence, and is sometimes, probably, the consequence of arrested cutaneous function.—**Cachectic d.** Fr., *hydropisie cachectique*. Ger., *cachectische Wassersucht*. A form of d. which arises in consequence of a cachexia, being due to a decrease of the albuminous and an increase of the watery constituents of the blood.—**Cardiac d.** Fr., *hydropisie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzwassersucht*. D. caused by disease of the heart; most constantly associated with derangement in the flow of the venous blood and with dilatation of the right cavities of the heart.—**Cellular d.** Lat., *hydrops cellularis*. D. of the connective tissue of the body.—**Cerebral d.** See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.—**Chronic d.** Fr., *hydropisie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Wassersucht*.

The form of d. which lasts for months and years, and, if general, usually ends fatally.—**Consecutive d.** See *Mechanical d.*—**D. ex vacuo.** See *CEDEMA ex vacuo.*—**D. of a joint.** See *ARTHRÖEDEMA* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—**D. of corpulence.** A general d. (1st def.) often developed in very corpulent persons in the last months of life.—**D. of pregnancy.** Lat., *oedema gravidarum* (2d def.). 1. Edema of the lower extremities of pregnant women due to pressure and debility. 2. Local or general d. secondary to the albuminuria of pregnancy.—**D. of the abdomen.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the amnion.** See *D. of the AMNION*.—**D. of the anterior chamber.** See *CERATECTASIA*.—**D. of the antrum.** Lat., *hydrops antri*. An old and erroneous term for a dilatation of the antrum of Highmore by polypoid growths that are developed in its wall, from which a clear watery fluid may drain constantly into the nose.—**D. of the areolar tissue.** See *CEDEMA*.—**D. of the belly.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the bile ducts.** Distention of obstructed bile ducts with a fluid consisting at first of pure bile, but subsequently of a mucoserous effusion containing little or no bile and almost entirely colorless.—**D. of the brain.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the capsule of Tenon.** Of Carron du Villard, a variety of exudation cyst, of doubtful existence, involving the capsule of Tenon.—**D. of the cellular tissue.** See *CEDEMA*.—**D. of the chest.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the chorionic villi.** Fr., *hydropisie des villosités choriales*. Of Cayla, cystic degeneration of the chorion.—**D. of the eye.** See *HYDROPHTHALMIA*.—**D. of the Falloppian tube.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**D. of the flesh.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the gall bladder.** Lat., *hydrops cystidis felleæ*. A somewhat rarer condition which may follow the obliteration of the cystic duct; due to distention of the gall bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium.—**D. of the head.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the heart.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**D. of the integument.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the kidney.** See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*.—**D. of the lacrymal sac.** Distention of the lacrymal sac with mucus or mucus.—**D. of the larynx.** Edema of the glottis.—**D. of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary CEDEMA*.—**D. of the optic sheath.** An accumulation of serous fluid between the outer and inner sheaths of the optic nerve, usually between the eyeball and the optic foramen, though it may occur between the optic foramen and the chiasm.—**D. of the ovary.** See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**D. of the ovum.** See *D. of the AMNION*.—**D. of the pericardium.** See *PERICARDIUM*.—**D. of the peritonæum.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the pleura.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the skin.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the spine.** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**D. of the testicle.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**D. of the thoracic cavity, D. of the thorax.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the tunica vaginalis testis.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**D. of the tympanum.** See *HYDROMYRINX*.—**D. of the uterus.** See *HYDROMETRA*.—**D. of the ventricles.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the vitreous.** See *HYDROPHTHALMIA*.—**D. of the womb.** See *HYDROMETRA*.—**Encysted d.** D. circumscribed by a structure of new formation; of the peritonæum, an effusion due to chronic peritonitis with limiting adhesions; of the ovary, see *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**Essential d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**False d.** An accumulation of fluid in a hollow organ (e. g., the gall bladder, the pelvis of the kidney, the uterus, or the tunica vaginalis) due to inflammation or to obstruction of its outlet.—**Febrile d.** See *Acute d.*—**Fibrinous d.** A dropsical collection of fluid containing coagulated fibrin.—**Free d.** Dropsy of a natural closed cavity.—**General d.** 1. A combination of d. of one or more of the large serous sacs with anasarca. 2. "Superficial d. when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs."—**Glandular d.** D. arising from disease of the lymphatic glands.—

Hepatic d. D. (usually ascites) due to disease of the liver.—**Hydræmic d.** See *Cachectic d.*—**Idiopathic d.** A form of d. dependent on disease of the part in which it occurs, as distinguished from d. dependent on a constitutional disease or on disease of another part.—**Inflammatory d.** D. due to inflammation of the affected part.—**Irritative d.** Of Wilks and Moxon, a process of secretion such as is seen in cases of spina bifida, the fluid being sometimes blood-stained or turbid from effusion of lymph and cells.—**Lymphatic d.** Infiltration of the tissues with lymph, due to obstruction of the lymphatics.—**Malarial d.** A form of d. associated with the malarial cachexia, with or without an accompanying nephritis.—**Mechanical d.** D. due to mechanical obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation.—**Omental d.** An encysted ascites limited in extent to the omentum, and due to malignant disease or to localized inflammation.—**Ovarian d.** See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**Passive d.** 1. D. due to defective absorption or to obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation (mechanical d.). 2. See *Cachectic d.*—**Pericardial d.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**Plethoric d.** See *Acute d.*—**Pleural d.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**Primary d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pulmonary d., Pulmonic d.** See *Pulmonary CEDEMA*.—**Renal d.** D. due to kidney disease.—**Scarlatinal d., Scarlatinous d.** See *Scarlatinal ANASARCA*.—**Secondary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sleeping d.** Fr., *maladie du sommeil*. A peculiar disorder, apparently infectious, occurring among the Africans. The symptoms are malaise, headache, drowsiness after meals, ever increasing stupor, congestion and prominence of the eyes, and enlargement of the cervical glands. Death takes place during coma or epileptic convulsions.—**Spinal d.** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**Spurious d.** See *False d.*—**Sthenic d.** See *Active d.*—**Subchorioid d., Subsclerotic d.** An accumulation of fluid between the chorioid and the sclera.—**Symptomatic d.** That form of d. which is said by Beequerel and Rodier to be induced when the quantity of albumin in the blood equals six per cent., and increase of arterial pressure occurs simultaneously.—**True d.** See *D.*—**Tubal d.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**Urinal d.** See *NEPHRIDIOSIS*.—**Ventricular d.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Wind d.** See *TYMPANITES* and *EMPHYSEMA*.

DROS'ERA, f. From *δρῶρεψος*, covered with dew. Fr., *d., rossolis*. Ger., *Sonnenhan*. The sundew; of the pharmacists, *D. rotundifolia*.—**D. anglica.** Fr., *rossolis à longues feuilles*. Ger., *schanfelfblättriger Sonnenhan*. A species having the same properties as *D. rotundifolia*.—**D. communis.** A species growing in Brazil, said to be poisonous to sheep.—**D. intermedia.** Ger., *mittelständiger Sonnenhan*. A European species often used as a substitute for, or mixed with, *D. rotundifolia*.—**D. longifolia.** *D. intermedia*, and *D. anglica*.—**D. rotundifolia.** Fr., *herbe à la rosée*. Ger., *rundblättriger Sonnenhan*. A species common in Europe and North America. The entire plant is a mild astringent. The fresh leaves, when bruised, blister the skin, and are used externally, especially in dropsy, pectoral complaints, intermittent fevers, and different eye diseases. They were once used in the preparation of a liqueur known as *rossoli* or *rosogli*. This species has been extolled as a remedy in phthisis, but it is probably of no value in that disease. It has been recommended as a remedy for whooping cough.

DROSOM'ELI, n. -*mel'itos* (-is). Gr., *δρῶσάμελι* (from *δρῶσος*, dew, and *μέλι*, honey). Manna.

DRUG. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Lat., *medicamentum*. Fr., *drogue*. Ger., *Arzneistoff*. Any medicinal substance; as formerly employed, a crude product serving for the preparation of a medicament.

DRUG'GING. The practice of using drugs, especially to excess; in popular language, the surreptitious administration of a stupefying drug.

DRUGGIST. Lat., *stationarius*. Fr., *droguiste*. Ger., *Drogist*. One who deals in drugs. Cf. APOTHECARY.

DRUM. Gr., *τύμπανον*. Lat., *tympanum*. Fr., *tympan* (1st def.), *tambour* (2d def.). Ger., *Trommel*. 1. The tympanic cavity of the ear. 2. Any closed hollow structure having one or more tense membranous walls.—**D. belly.** See TYMPANITES.

DRUMMIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Drummin*. An alkaloid obtained from the milky juice of *Euphorbia Drummondii*; a local anodyne and anesthetic.

DRUNK/ENNESS. Lat., *ebrietas*. Fr., *ivresse* (1st def.), *irrognerie* (2d def.). Ger., *Trunkenheit*. 1. The state of being drunk. 2. A disposition to get drunk habitually.

DRY. A.-S., *dryg*. Gr., *ξηρός*, *ἀζαλέος*. Lat., *siccus*. Fr., *sec*. Ger., *trocken*. 1. Free from moisture. 2. Unaccompanied by a flow of liquid or a pathological discharge (as in the expressions *d. asthma*, *d. bellyache*, *d. labor*, *d. tapping*, etc.). 3. Free from an excess of sugar (said of wines). 4. Thirsty.

DRY'AS, f. *Dry'ados (-is)*. Fr., *dryade*. Ger., *Dryade*, *Silberkraut*. A genus of rosaceous plants.—**D. chamædrifolia, D. octopetala.** Fr., *dryade à huit pétales*. Ger., *achtblumenblättrige Dryade*. A small shrub found on the mountains of Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The whole plant is astringent and tonic.

DRY'IN. From *δρῦς*, the oak. Lat., *dryinum*. Fr., *dryine*. Ger., *Dryin*. Of J. Scattergood, quercin.

DRYMA'RIA, f. Fr., *drymaire*. A genus of Caryophyllaceae plants.—**D. cordata.** Fr., *drymaire en cœur*. Chickweed; a West Indian and South American species; used fresh and warmed as a poultice to hard or inflamed swellings.

DRYNA'RIA, f. 1. A genus of ferns. 2. The genus *Pleopeltis*.—**D. cordifolia.** Aspidium trifoliatum.

DRYOBAL'ANOPS, f. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Flügelichel, Kampherölbaum*. A genus of the Dipterocarpaceæ.—**D. aromatica, D. camphora.** Fr., *camphrier*. Ger., *kampherhaltige Flügelichel*. A tree found chiefly in Borneo, Sumatra, and the island of Labuan. It yields Borneo camphor and camphor oil.

DRYP'ETES. Gr., *δρυπητής*. Overripe; as a n. f., a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**D. alba.** The *bois côtelette* of Hayti; the flesh of its fruit is said to be rubefacient.—**D. crocea.** A species having the same properties as those of *D. alba*.

DRYP'SELON, n. Gr., *δρύσελον*. Scrapings, parings.

DRYP'TODON, m. From *δρῦπτειν*, to scratch, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Ger., *Schlitzzahn*. A genus of mosses.—**D. pulvinatus.** Ger., *polsterförmiger Schlitzzahn*. A species formerly used, boiled in vinegar, as a styptic.

DU'ALISM. Lat., *dualismus*. Fr., *dualisme*. Ger., *Dualismus, Dualitätslehre, Polaritätslehre* (1st def.). 1. The science of duality, according to which all the phenomena of nature are explained by means of two principles, the origin and cause of everything. 2. The science of polarity. 3. Of Lavoisier, and afterward of Berzelius, a chemical theory based on the assumption that salts are binary compounds formed by the combination of an acid and a base, and that every other compound has a like molecular arrangement. 4. The doctrine that there are two forms of primary venereal sore, one (chancre) being the initial lesion of syphilis, and the other (chancreoid) having nothing to do with syphilis.

DU'ALIST. Lat., *dualista*. Fr., *dualiste*. A believer in dualism.

DUALIS'TIC. Lat., *dualisticus*. Fr., *dualistique*. Ger., *dualistisch*. Pertaining to dualism.

DUALITAS, f. *-tatis*. See DUALITY.

DUALITY. Lat., *dualitas*. Fr., *dualité*. Ger., *Dualität, Zweitheit*. The state of being dual; of the brain, the state of having the two lateral halves capable of acting independently of each other.

DUBLETUS, m. Of Lusitanus, an encysted tumor or an abscess.

DUBOIS'IA, f. 1. A genus of solanaceous plants found in eastern Australia and New Holland. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., *D. myoporoides*. 3. See DUBOISINE.—**D. Hopwoodii.** The *D. pituri* of Australia, closely allied to *D. myoporoides*. The leaves are chewed by the natives as a stimulant. They yield duboisine.—**D. Leichardtii.** An Australian plant allied to *D. myoporoides*.—**D. myoporoides.** The corkwood of New South Wales. It is the chief and, according to some authors, the only representative of the genus. The leaves contain duboisine.—**D. pituri.** *D. Hopwoodii*.

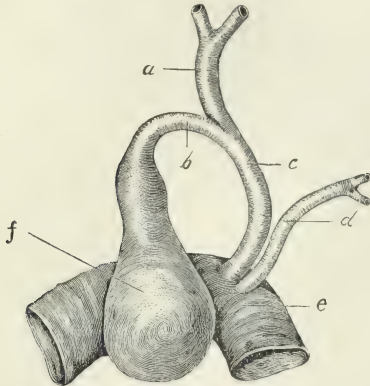
DUBOIS'IN(E). Lat., *duboisina, duboisinum, duboisia*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duboisin*. An alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{23}NeO$, found in the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, in *Atropa belladonna*, in *Datura stramonium*, and in *Hoscyamus niger*; isomeric with atropine and hyoscyamine. It acts as a mydriatic more rapidly than atropine, and the effects pass off more quickly. Its toxic effects differ from those of atropine by the absence of delirium and respiratory disturbance. It is said to have been used in exophthalmic goitre with advantage, causing a marked diminution of the cardiac and vascular distress, without, however, lessening the tumor or permanently suspending the symptoms of the disease.

DUCHES'NEA, f. A genus of rosaceous plants closely allied to *Fragaria*.—**D. fragiformis, D. indica.** An East Indian species. The root and leaves are astringent and diuretic.

DU'CIA, f. A douche.

DUCT. Lat., *ductus* (from *ducere*, to lead, conduct). Fr., *conduit, canal*. Ger., *Gang*. A canal for conducting the secretion of a gland. In some instances the term is applied to canals that conduct material other than the secretion of a gland. Cf. CANAL.—**Aberrant bile d's.** Biliary d's not surrounded by lobules, occasionally found in the left lateral ligament of the liver and in the fibrous bands which bridge over the fossa of the vena cava and the umbilical fissure. They anastomose into a network, are accompanied by branches of the portal and hepatic veins and of the hepatic artery, and are the remains of hepatic substance present at an early stage in development.—**Accessory pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus accessorius* (seu *accessorius*, seu *minor*, seu *recurrens*, seu *secundarius*, seu *superior*). Fr., *conduit pancréatique accessoire* (ou *supplémentaire*). Ger., *accessorische Bauchspeicheldrang*. The excretory d. of the lesser pancreas, opening into the pancreatic d. or into the duodenum close to the orifice of the common bile d.—**Adipose d's.** Lat., *ductus adiposi*. The sacs inclosing the fat.—**Alimentary d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Alveolar d's.** The infundibula of the bronchioles.—**Archinephric d.** See *Mesonephric d.*—**Bartholin's d.** See *D. of Bartholin*.—**Bellini's d's.** See *TUBES of Bellini*.—**Bile d's, Biliary d's.** Lat., *ductus biliarii* (seu *biliferi*). See *Interlobular bile d's* and *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Canalicular d's of the breast.** The smaller galactophorous d's.—**Capillary d's.** See *Intralobular biliary CANALS*.—**Cochlear d.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**Common bile d.** Lat., *ductus communis chole-dochus*. Fr., *canal cholédoque commun*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Gallengang*. A d. about 3 inches long which carries the bile to the intestines. It is formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic d's, passes downward and backward between the layers of the gastrohepatic omentum in front of the portal vein and to the right of the hepatic artery, then obliquely through the wall of the duodenum, and empties in common with the pancreatic duct at a point 3 or 4 inches beyond the pylorus.—**Common seminal d.** See *Ejaculatory d.*—**Cuvier's d's.** See *D's of Cuvier*.—**Cysthepatic d's.** See *Hepatocystic d's*.—**Cystic d.** Lat., *ductus cysticus*. Fr., *canal cystique*. Ger., *Gallenblasengang*. A d. about

1½ in. long situated on the lower surface of the liver, which forms a continuation of the gall bladder, runs backward, downward, and to the left, and, uniting with the hepatic d., forms the common bile d.—**Definitive d's.** The straight milk d's in the nipple.—**D.**



BILIARY DUCTS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the hepatic duct; b, the cystic duct; c, the ductus communis chole-
dochus; d, the pancreatic duct; e, the duodenum; f, the gall bladder.

of Bartholin. Lat., *ductus bartholinianus*, *ductus sublingualis major* (1st def.). Fr., *canal de Bartholin*, *conduit sublinguale* (1st def.). Ger., *Bartholin'scher Gang*. The larger and longer of the sublingual d's, opening into the mouth in common with Wharton's d. or close to the orifice of the latter.—**D's of Bellini.** See **TUBES of Bellini.**—**D's of Cuvier.** Lat., *ductus Cuvieri*. Fr., *canaux de Cuvier*. Syn.: *sinus of Cuvier*. Two short transverse venous trunks of the fœtus, one on each side, opening into the auricle of the heart, each being formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular (see **JUGULAR VEIN**) and an inferior vein (see **CARDINAL VEIN**). The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears.—**D. of Gartner.** See **Gartner's CANAL.**—**D. of Müller.** See **Müllerian d.**—**D's of Rivini.** Lat., *ductus riviniani*. The ducts of the sublingual gland.—**D. of Santorini.** See **Accessory pancreatic d.**—**D. of Steno, D. of Stenson.** See **Stenson's d.**—**D. of Wharton.** See **Wharton's d.**—**D. of Wirsung.** See **Pancreatic d.**—**Egestive d.** See **Excretory d.**—**Ejaculatory d.** Lat., *ductus ejaculatorius*. Fr., *conduit éjaculateur*. Ger., *Ausstossungsgang*. A d., one on each side, through which the semen passes into the urethra. It is formed by the union of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicle, and is a little more than an inch long. It passes through the prostate and opens by a slit on the side of the verumontanum.—**Excretory d.** Lat., *ductus excretorius*. Fr., *canal excrétoire*. Ger., *Ausführungsgang*. The tube or channel through which the secretion of a gland is discharged.—**Galactophorous d's.** Lat., *ductus galactophori* (seu *lactiferi*). Fr., *canaux (ou conduits) galactophores*. Ger., *Milchgänge, Milchausführungsgänge*. The milk d's of the lobes of the mammary gland. They are from 15 to 20 in number, are composed of an areolar, a muscular, and an epithelial layer, and converge toward the areola, beneath which they are dilated into the ampullæ, then pass into the nipple, and terminate upon its surface in small depressions.—**Gall d's.** See **Bile d's, Hepatic d., and Cystic d.**—**Gartner's d.** See **Gartner's CANAL.**—**Genital d.** See **Genital CANAL.**—**Guttural d.** See **Eustachian TUBE.**—**Hepatic d.** Lat., *ductus hepaticus*. Fr., *canal (ou conduit) hépatique*. Ger., *Lebergang*. A d. formed by the union of the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver. It is about 1½ in. long

and passes downward and to the right to unite with the cystic d.—**Hepatocystic d's.** Lat., *ductus hepatocystici*. Biliary d's which, in many of the lower animals and occasionally in man, empty directly into the gall bladder.—**Interlobular bile (or gall) d's.** Lat., *ductus interlobulares hepatici*. The d's situated between the lobules of the liver. They are of two varieties, the smaller being continuous with the intralobular canals, and consisting of a membrana propria lined with polyedra epithelium, and the larger, into which the first open. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and, as they approach the hilum, contain fibrous tissue and unstriped muscular cells. They unite to form larger d's lying in the portal canals, which, in turn, unite finally into the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister.—**Intralobular bile d's.** See **Intralobular biliary CANALS.**—**Lacrymal d.** Lat., *ductus lacrymalis*. See **Nasal d.**—**Lactiferous d's.** See **Galactophorous d's.**—**Left lymphatic d.** See **Thoracic d.**—**Leydig's d.** See **Mesonephric d. and Urogenital d.**—**Lymphatic d., Lymph d.** See **Thoracic d.**—**Main pancreatic d.** See **Pancreatic d.**—**Mammary d's.** See **Galactophorous d's.**—**Mesonephric d.** Ger., *Wolff'scher Gang, Urnierengang*. Syn.: *Wolffian d.* A d. of the embryo developed by the longitudinal fission of a portion of the segmental d. and belonging to the mesonephros. In the male it is converted into the vas deferens, while in the female it almost entirely disappears.—**Metanephric d.** See **URETER.**—**Milk d's.** See **Galactophorous d's.**—**Müllerian d., Müller's d.** Fr., *conduit de Müller*. Ger., *Müller'scher Gang, Geschlechtsgang*. A tube (one on each side of the body) made up of the undivided portion of the segmental d. and one of the longitudinal tubes into which it divides. From them, in the female, are developed the oviducts, uterus, and vagina, while in the male they atrophy and disappear.—**Nasal d., Nasolacrymal d.** Lat., *ductus ad nasum* (seu *nasalis*, seu *nasalis orbitæ*, seu *naso-lacrymalis*). Fr., *conduit lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenang, Thränennasengang*. The d. that conveys the tears from the lacrymal sac into the nose. It is about ½ in. long, is lodged in the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla, and opens on the outer wall of the inferior meatus of the nose.—**Omphalomesenteric d.** See **Vitelline d.**—**Pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus*. Fr., *canal pancréatique*. Ger., *Bauchspeicheldrüsengang*. A d. which extends through the pancreas from the head toward the tail, giving off numerous lateral branches that begin in the lobules of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum along with the common bile d. Cf. **Accessory pancreatic d.**—**Parotid d.** See **Stenson's d.** (1st def.).—**Pecquet's d.** See **Thoracic d.**—**Primitive kidney (or segmental) d., Pronephric d.** See **Segmental d.**—**Right lymphatic d.** Lat., *ductus lymphaticus dexter*. A vessel which receives the lymph from the absorbent vessels of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It enters the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins.—**Roriferous d.** See **Thoracic d.**—**Salivary d's.** See **Stenson's d., Wharton's d., D. of Bartholin, and D. of Rivini.**—**Santorini's d.** See **Accessory pancreatic d.**—**Secretory d's.** Lat., *ductus secretorii*. Ger., *Absonderungsgänge*. The smaller d's of a gland, tributaries of the excretory d.—**Segmental d.** Fr., *canalicule segmentaire*. In embryology, a tube (one on each side of the body) situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, which opens anteriorly into the body cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca, and from which spring laterally the segmental tubes. By the longitudinal fission of its posterior larger portion are formed the Wolffian and Müllerian d's. Cf. **Segmental ORGAN, MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, and PRONEPHROS.**—**Seminal d.** See **Ejaculatory d.**—**Sper-**

matic d. See *Vas deferens*.—**Stenonine d.**, *Stenon's d.*, *Steno's d.*, *Stenson's d.* Lat., *ductus parotideus*. Fr., *canal parotide* (1st def.). Ger., *Ohrspeichelgang* (1st def.). 1. A d. about 2½ in. long conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. It opens on the inner side of the cheek, nearly opposite the second upper molar tooth. 2. See *Incisive CANAL* (1st def.).—**Stomach d's.** See *Stomach PITS*.—**Sublingual d's.** Lat., *ductus sublinguales*. See *D's of Rivini* and *D. of Bartholin* (1st def.).—**Supplementary pancreatic d.** See *Accessory pancreatic d.*—**Tear d.** See *Nasal d.*—**Testicular d.** See *Vas deferens*.—**Thoracic d.** Lat., *ductus thoracicus*. Fr., *canal thoracique*. Ger., *Brustmilchgang*. A d. from 18 to 20 in. long which receives all the lymph and chyle of the body except that coming from the right arm, right side of the head, neck, and thorax, and from the convex surface of the liver. It begins at the upper end of the receptaculum chyli, passes up in front of the vertebræ as far as the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it turns toward the left and ascends to the seventh cervical vertebra, then curves down over the subclavian artery and empties near the junction of the left subclavian and left internal jugular veins.—**Thyre(e)glossal d.** See *DUCTUS thyreoglossus*.—**Urogenital d.** In comparative anatomy, a d. that receives the urine and the genital products.—**Uroseminal d.** See *Urogenital d.*—**Vitelarian d.** Fr., *canal albuminigenè*. The canal or d. in which an ovum receives its investment of albuminoid bodies.—**Vitelline d.**, **Vitellointestinal d.** Lat., *ductus vitellointestinalis* (seu *omphaloentericus*). Fr., *canal omphalo-mésentérique*, *conduit vitello-intestinal*, *pedicule de la vésicule ombilicale*. Ger., *Dottergang*, *Nabelblasengang*. The omphalomesenteric d., a temporary channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle.—**Wharton's d.** Lat., *ductus submaxillaris*. Fr., *canal de Wharton*. Ger., *Unterkiesspeichelgang*. The d. of the sublingual gland, about 2 in. long, which opens into the mouth at the side of the *frænum linguæ*.—**Wirsung's d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Wolfian d.** See *Mesonephric d.*

DUCTILIMETER. From *ductilis*, ductile, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Regnier, the ectasiometer.

DUCTLESS. Having no duct. See *D. GLANDS*.

DUCTOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. Fr., *ducteur*. Ger., *Führer*, *Leiter*. 1. A surgical instrument for use as a guide or director or for making traction. 2. See *DUCT*.—**D. canaliculatus.** See *GORGET*.—**D. capitis.** An obstetrical instrument for pulling down the foetal head.—**D'es urinæ.** The ureters.

DUCTULE. Lat., *ductulus*. A small duct.

DUCTULUS, *m.* See *DUCTULE*.—**Ductuli (seminiferi) recti.** See *VASA recta* (under *VAS*).

DUCTUS, *m.* *Ductus*. See *DUCT*.—**D. adiposi.** See *Adipose DUCTS*.—**D. ad nasum.** See *Nasal DUCT*.—**D. Arantii.** See *D. venosus*.—**D. arteriosus (Botalli).** Fr., *canal artériel*. Ger., *Botalli'scher Gang*. A channel of communication between the main pulmonary artery of the fœtus and the aorta.—**D. auris palatinus.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**D. bartholinianus.** See *DUCT of Bartholin*.—**D. belliniani.** See *TUBES of Bellini*.—**D. biliarii.** See *Biliary DUCTS*.—**D. biliarius communis.** See *Common bile DUCT*.—**D. biliferi.** See *Biliary DUCTS*.—**D. Botalli.** See *D. arteriosus*.—**D. choledochus**, *D. choledochus communis.* See *Common bile DUCT*.—**D. chyliiferus.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**D. cibarius.** See *Alimentary CANAL*.—**D. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**D. communis choledochus.** See *Common bile DUCT*.—**D. Cuvieri**, *D. Cuvieri dexter*, *D. Cuvieri sinister.* See *DUCTS of Cuvier*.—**D. cysticus (hepatis), D. cystidis felleæ.** See *Cystic DUCT*.—**D. deferens seminis.** See *Vas deferens*.—**D. efferens.** See *Excretory DUCT*.—**D. ejaculatorius**, *D. ejaculatorius communis.* See *Ejaculatory DUCT*.—**D. en-**

dolymphaticus. See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.—**D. Eustachii.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**D. excretorius.** See *Excretory DUCT* and *Ejaculatory DUCT*.—**D. Ferreinii.** See *CANAL of Ferrein*.—**D. galactophori.** See *Galactophorous DUCTS*.—**D. glandulæ parotidis.** See *Stenson's DUCT* (1st def.).—**D. hemithoracicus.** An ascending branch of the thoracic duct given off high in the thorax and opening either into the right lymphatic duct or close to the angle of union of the right subclavian and right internal jugular veins.—**D. hepaticocystici.** See *Hepatocystic DUCTS*.—**D. hepaticus.** See *Hepatic DUCT*.—**D. hepaticus dexter.** A duct which issues from the right lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus sinister to form the hepatic duct.—**D. hepaticus medius.** An occasional branch of the hepatic duct which conveys the bile from the quadrate lobe.—**D. hepaticus sinister.** A d. which issues from the left lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus dexter to form the hepatic duct.—**D. hepatocysticus.** See *Hepatocystic DUCT*.—**D. incisivus**, *D. incisorius.* See *Incisive CANAL*.—**D. interlobulares (hepatici).** See *Interlobular bile DUCTS*.—**D. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal CANAL*.—**D. jacobsonianus.** See *Tympanic CANAL*.—**D. lacrimales glandulares.** See *CANALICULI lacrimales* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**D. lacrimalis.** See *Nasal DUCT*.—**D. lactei**, *D. lactiferi.* See *Galactophorous DUCTS*.—**D. lumbothoracicus**, *D. lymphaticus (communis) sinister.* See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**D. lymphaticus dexter.** See *Right lymphatic DUCT*.—**D. lymphaticus sinister.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**D. meseraicus.** See *Vitelline DUCT*.—**D. Mülleri.** See *Müllerian DUCT*.—**D. nasalis (orbitæ)**, *D. nasolacrimalis.* See *Nasal DUCT*.—**D. nasopalatinus.** See *Incisive CANAL* (1st def.).—**D. nutritii.** See *Haversian CANALS*.—**D. omphaloentericus**, *D. omphalomesentericus.* See *Vitelline DUCT*.—**D. pancreaticus.** See *Pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. pancreaticus accessorius** (seu *azygos*). See *Accessory pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. pancreaticus directus.** Of Bernard, see *Pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. pancreaticus minor** (seu *recurrens*, seu *secundarius*, seu *Santorini*, seu *superior*). See *Accessory pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. papillares.** See *Uriniferous TUBULES*.—**D. parotideus.** See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**D. Pecqueti**, *D. pecquetianus.* See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**D. perilymphaticus.** See *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea*.—**D. pneumaticus.** See *Pneumatic DUCT*.—**D. prostatici.** The ducts through which the secretion of the prostate passes into the urethra.—**D. punctorum lacrimalium.** See *Lacrymal CANALS*.—**D. recessus vestibuli.** See *AQUEDUCT of the vestibule*.—**D. Rivini**, *D. riviniani.* See *DUCTS of Rivini*.—**D. rorierus.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**D. rosenthalianus.** See *Accessory pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. Rosenthali spiralis.** See *Spiral CANAL of the modiolus*.—**D. sacculotricularis.** A small tube which connects the sacculæ of the internal ear with the utricle.—**D. salivales.** See *Stenson's DUCT*, *Wharton's DUCT*, *DUCT of Bartholin*, and *DUCTS of Rivini*.—**D. salivialis blasianus.** See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**D. salivalis inferior.** See *Wharton's DUCT*.—**D. salivalis superior.** See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**D. Santorini.** See *Accessory pancreatic DUCT*.—**D. secretorii.** See *Secretory DUCTS*.—**D. semicirculares**, *D. semicirculares membranacei*, *D. semicirculares ossei.* See *Semicircular CANALS*.—**D. semicircularis anterior** (seu *frontalis*). See *Superior semicircular CANAL*.—**D. semicircularis horizontalis.** See *External semicircular CANAL*.—**D. semicircularis inferior** (seu *sagittalis*). See *Posterior semicircular CANAL*.—**D. seminales.** See *Seminiferous TUBULES*.—**D. seminalis communis.** See *Ejaculatory DUCT*.—**D. seminiferi.** See *Seminiferous TUBULES*.—**D. spermatici.** See *Vas deferens*.—**D. spirales (cochlææ).** The spiral turns of the cochlea.—**D. stensonianus**, *D. Stenonis*, *D. stensonianus.* See *Stenson's DUCT*.—**D. sublinguales.** See *DUCT of Bar-*

tholin (1st def.) and DUCTS of Rivini.—**D. sublinguales minores.** See DUCTS of Rivini.—**D. sublingualis major.** See DUCT of Bartholin.—**D. submaxillaris.** See Wharton's DUCT.—**D. thoracicus.** See Thoracic DUCT.—**D. thoracicus dexter.** See Right lymphatic DUCT.—**D. thoracicus sinister.** See Thoracic DUCT.—**D. thyreoglossus.** In the embryo, a duct which terminates upon the tongue as the foramen cæcum, and leads to the rudiments of the thyreoid body. It occasionally persists in adult life.—**D. thyreolinguialis.** See *D. thyreoglossus*.—**D. urinæ, D. urinarii.** The urinary passages.—**D. urinarii contorti.** The tubules of Ferrein.—**D. urinarii recti medullares.** See TUBES of Bellini.—**D. urinarii serpentarii.** See *D. urinarii contorti*.—**D. uriniferi.** See Uriniferous TUBULES.—**D. uriniferi Bellini.** See TUBES of Bellini.—**D. (uteri) varicosus.** See OVIDUCT.—**D. venosus (Arantii).** Fr., *canal veineux* (ou d'*Arantius*). The smaller, shorter, and more posterior of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; in a more restricted sense, that portion of the umbilical vein that intervenes between the venæ hepaticæ adheventes and the venæ hepaticæ revehentes.—**D. vitellarius, D. vitellinus, D. vitellointestinalis.** See Vitelline DUCT.—**D. whartonianus.** See Wharton's DUCT.—**D. wirsungianus, D. wirsungicus.** See Pancreatic DUCT.—**D. Wolfii.** See Mesonephric DUCT.

DUGONG' OIL. An oil obtained by boiling the superficial fat of *Halicore australis* and *Halecore d.* It is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil, as it can be given in much larger doses.

DULCA'CIDUM. From *dulcis*, sweet, and *acidus*, sour. A medicine that is at the same time sweet and sour.

DULCAMA'RA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *f.* From *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittersüss*. Bittersweet (*Solanum d.*); of the pharmacopœias, its young branches, formerly used internally and externally in skin diseases, chronic muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, etc. It has been considered antaphrodisiac.—**Decoctum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *décotion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de douce-amère*. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of *d.* for 15 minutes in the necessary quantity of water, then adding enough water to make a pint. Similar preparations were official in the older pharmacopœias of Europe.—**D. flexuosa.** See SOLANUM *d.*—**Extractum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by evaporating the fluid extract of *d.*—**Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de douce-amère*. Ger., *flüssiges Bittersüss-Extrakt*. An alcoholic fluid extract of the stalks of *Solanum d.*—**Infusum dulcamaræ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of *Solanum d.*

DULCAMARRHETIN. From *dulcamara* (*q. v.*), and *ρῆτιν*, a resin. A dark-brown, tasteless resinous substance, C₁₆H₂₆O₆, obtained by treating dulcamarin with dilute acid.

DULCAMA'RIN. Fr., *dulcamarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside, C₂₂H₃₄O₁₀, obtained from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*.

DULCAMA'RUM, n. A substance that is at the same time sweet and bitter.

DUL'CARIN(E). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dulcarin*. A supposed alkaloid found in *Solanum dulcamara*, combined with solanine; thought by Pelletier to be only uncrystallizable sugar retaining a little solanine.

DULCE'DO, f. -ced'inis. From *dulcis*, sweet. 1. Sweetness. 2. Agreeableness.—**D. amoris.** See CLITORIS.

DULCIFICA'TION. Lat., *dulcificatio* (from *dulcificare*, to sweeten). See EDULCORATION.

DUL'CIN. See DULCITE.

DUL'CINAN. See DULCITAN.

DULCIN'IUM. *Cyperus esculentus*.

DUL'CIS. Sweet.—**D. amara.** See DULCAMARA.

DULCIT'AMIN(E). Fr., *d.* An alkaloid, C₆H₁₅NO₅, obtained in the form of its hydrochloride by heating dulcitan monohydrochloride with alcoholic ammonia.

DUL'CITAN. Fr., *dulcitane*. Ger., *D.* A neutral substance, obtained by subjecting dulcite to a temperature of 200° C. for a long time.

DUL'CITE, DUL'CITOL. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dulcit*. Melampyrite; a hexatomic alcohol, C₆H₅(OH)₆, isomeric with mannite, derived from the sap of *Melampyrum nemorosum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Euonymus europæus*, etc.; employed as a sweetening ingredient in the food of diabetics.

DULCORATION. See EDULCORATION.

DULL'NESS, DUL'NESS. Fr., *pesanteur*. Ger., *Dummheit, Mattigkeit, Dämpfung*. The state of being dull.—**Wooden d.** A percussion note suggesting that given out by wood.

DUM. A certain disease prevalent in the mountainous districts of India.

DUMA'SIN(E). Fr., *d.* An empyreumatic oil, C₁₀H₈O, obtained by distilling calcium acetate.

DUMB. A.-S., *d.* Gr., *κωφός*. Lat., *mutus*. Fr., *muet*. Ger., *stumm*. 1. Unable or unwilling to speak. 2. Latent, not expressed by the ordinary signs (as in the expression *d. ague*).

DUMB'BELL. A weight to be lifted and swung in the hand, consisting of a shaft of suitable size to be grasped and having a ball-like expansion at each end; as an adj., shaped like a *d.* (said of crystals).

DUMB CANE. In the West Indies, *Caladium seguineum*; so called on account of the dumbness, due to swelling of the mouth, which results from biting it.

DUODE'NAL. Lat., *duodenalis*. Fr., *duodénal*. Ger., *d., duodenalisch*. Pertaining to the duodenum.

DUODENI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *duodénite*. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmentzündung*. Inflammation of the duodenum, usually associated with inflammation of the stomach, and not infrequently leading to obstruction at the opening of the bile duct. Cf. GASTRODUODENITIS.

DUODE'NOCHOLECYSTOS'TOMY. The operation of establishing a permanent opening of communication between the duodenum and the gall bladder.

DUODE'NOENTEROS'TOMY. The operation of establishing a permanent opening of communication between the duodenum and another intestine.

DUODE'NOGAS'TRIC. See GASTRODUODENAL.

DUODE'NOJEJU'NAL. Lat., *duodeno-jejunalis*. Pertaining to or connected with the duodenum and the jejunum.

DUODENOS'TOMY. From *duodenum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr., *duodénostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

DUODENOT'OMY. From *duodenum* (*q. v.*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *duodénotomie*. The operation of cutting into the duodenum.

DUODE'NUM, n. From *duodeni*, twelve by twelve. Gr., *δωδεκαδάκτυλον*. Fr., *duodénum*. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarm*. Syn.: *accessory stomach*. The upper portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingerbreadths (10 in.) long, extending from the pylorus to the jejunum. It lies against the posterior wall of the abdomen, and is curved like a horseshoe around the pancreas. The common bile duct, together with the pancreatic duct, opens into its descending portion.

DU'OTAL. Guaiacol carbonate.

DU'PLEX. From *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold. Double, twofold.

DUPLICA'TION. Gr., *διαπλασιασμός*. Lat., *duplicatio* (from *duplicare*, to double). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling or folding, also the state of being doubled or folded.

DUPPLICATOR. Fr., *duplicateur*. Ger., *Verdoppler*. 1. An apparatus for collecting very weak currents of electricity. 2. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder after doubling them up, or, if this is impossible, stretching them out in a line with the instrument.

DUPPLICATE. Lat., *duplicatura* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duplicatur*. A doubling; a fold.

DUPLI'CITY. Lat., *duplicitas* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *duplicité*. Ger., *Duplicität, Doppeltsein, Verdoppelung*. The condition of being double.

DU'RA, f. Fr., *dure-mère*. Ger., *harte Hirnhaut*. Syn.: *d. mater*. The white, shining, and strong fibrous tissue which forms the external covering of the cerebro-spinal axis. Its external surface is rough, but the inner one is covered with endothelium.—**Cerebral d.** Lat., *d. cerebri* (seu *encephali*). Fr., *dure-mère cérébrale*. The d. covering the brain. It is continuous below with the spinal d., forms the periosteum of the inner surface of the cranial cavity, and sends into the brain three folds or processes—the falx cerebelli, the falx cerebri, and the tentorium cerebelli. At various points it separates into two layers to form the sinuses. It passes out through the different foramina of the skull and is continuous with the sheaths of the nerves, to which they furnish exit, and with the pericranium, where the foramina are unoccupied by nerves.—**Spinal d.** Lat., *d. spinalis*. Fr., *dure-mère spinale*. Ger., *harte Rückenmarkshaut*. The d. of the spinal cord. It consists largely of longitudinal fibres, is continuous with that of the cerebrum, is attached to the periosteum of the atlas and of the margin of the foramen magnum, and is continued below into the sacral canal, to the periosteum of which it is attached. Within the vertebral canal it is free, being separated from the vertebræ by areolar tissue fat and blood vessels. It forms tubular prolongations over the roots of the spinal nerves, with the sheaths of which they blend. Cf. **LIGAMENTUM denticulatum**.

DURÆMATO'MA, n. —om'atos (-is). Ger., *Durhämatom*. A hæmatoma of the dura.

DU'RAL. Pertaining to the dura.

DU'RA MA'TER, f. See DURA.—**D. m. cerebri.** See *Cerebral DURA*.—**D. m. (medullæ) spinalis.** See *Spinal DURA*.

DURA'TION. Lat., *duratio* (from *durare*, to continue existence). Fr., *durée*. Ger., *Dauer*. Continuance as to time, also the length of time for which anything continues.—**Cathodal d.** Ger., *Kathodendauer*. Persistence at the cathode during the entire time of the closure of the circuit. Its symbol is KaD.

DURA'TUS. Gr., *σκληραυθείς*. Hardened.

DU'RENE. Fr., *durène*. Ger., *Durol*. Tetramethylbenzene, $C_{10}H_{14} = C_6(CH_3)_4$ ($C_6H_5, CH_3, CH_3, H, CH_3$).

DURHÆMATO'MA, n. See DURÆMATOMA.

DU'RIO, m. From Malay, *duriaon*. Fr., *durian*. A genus of malvaceous plants indigenous to the Moluccas and the Indian Archipelago.—**D. zibethinus.** Fr., *durioan, durione, durion*. Ger., *indischer Libethbaum*. A large forest tree resembling the elm. The pulp of the fruit is given in fevers, diarrhœa, and eruptive diseases, and the seeds are used in asthma.

DURI'TIA, DURI'TIES, f. Fr., *dureté*. Hardness, insensibility, severity.

DU'ROARACHNI'TIS, f. —it'idis. Inflammation of the dura and of the arachnoid.

DU'RUS. Hard, tough; as a n., in the f., see DURA.

DURYLIC ACID. Ger., *Durylsäure*. A 3-molecule methyl substitution compound of benzoic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_2(CH_3)_3CO.OH$; obtained by the oxidation of *durène*.

DUST. Gr., *κόινς*. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poussière*. Ger., *Staub*. Any material, especially refuse matter, in the state of a dry, fine powder.—**Blood d.** A fanciful name

for certain "small dancing bodies" discovered in the blood by Müller and Stokes, thought by E. G. Horder to be granules extruded from the leucocytes.—**Cosmic d.** D. floating in the atmosphere and supposed to be derived from extraterrestrial sources (meteors, etc.).—**D. brand.** The genus *Ustilago*.—**Ear d.** The otoliths.

DUST'ING. The act of sprinkling with a fine powder, also that of removing dust; as an adj., for application by sprinkling (said of powders).

DUUM'VIRATE. From *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man. Lit., a government by two persons; of Van Helmont, the conjoint action of a vital principle attributed to the stomach and of another attributed to the spleen.

DUVAU'A, f. Fr., *d.* A genus of anacardiaceous plants.—**D. dependens.** Fr., *balsamier polygame*. A species found in Chile, where the seeds are used in dyspepsia, kidney diseases, and hysteria. A decoction of the bark is employed as a febrifuge and in rheumatism. A purgative resin exudes from the stems, and an anodyne plaster is made from it.

DY'AD. From *δύας*, consisting of two. 1. A secondary unit, one made up of an aggregate of primary units (monads) which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute a whole (e. g., a morula). 2. In chemistry, a bivalent element. Cf. **MONAD**, **TETRAD**, and **TRIAD**.—**D. deme.** An aggregation of d's which is intermediate between a d. and a triad, i. e., when the units taken as a whole do not form an individual. Cf. **TRIAD**.

DYAD'IC. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyad.

DYAMET'TIN. A neutral crystallizable body found in the root of *Cissampelos pareira*.

DYAS'TER, m. —as'teros (-as'tris). From *δύας*, formed of two, and *ἀστῆρ*, a star. See **AMPHIASTER**.

DYE. Gr., *βαφή*. Lat., *tinctura*. Fr., *teinture, teinte*. Ger., *Farbe*. A coloring agent.—**Black d.** Fr., *teinture noire*. Ger., *schwarze Farbe*. In microscopy, a d. made of a black insoluble stable sulphide into which the object to be dyed is dipped, or upon which it is precipitated. A mixture of charcoal and albumen or of ferric hydrate and madder may also be used, as well as aniline black.

DY'MAL. Didymium salicylate, an antiseptic.

DYNACTINOM'ETER. From *δύναμις*, power, *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays and computing the power of object glasses.

DY'NAM. In physics, a unit of dynamic force, being that which, applied to a unit of matter, communicates to it an acceleration of one centimetre in a second.

DYNAM'ETER. See **DYNAMOMETER**.

DYNAM'IA, f. From *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dynamie*. Ger., *Widerstandskraft* (1st def.). 1. Resisting force; ability to hold out against disease or other unfavorable conditions. 2. Of Lobstein, exaggerated vital activity, supposed to lead to disease; also sthenic disease.

DYNAM'IC(AL). Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *dynamisch*. 1. Pertaining to dynamics or to force exhibited under the form of motion; opposed to static. 2. Pertaining to inherent power. 3. Sthenic; pertaining to dynamia (2d def.) or dynamics.

DYNAMI'CITY. The degree to which a substance or an organism possesses inherent power.

DYNAM'ICS, sing. Lat., *dynamica, dynamice*. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *Dynamik*. That branch of physics which deals with the forces possessed by bodies in a state of motion.—**Vital d.** The science of the forces of a living organism.

DYN'AMID(E). See **ATOM**.

DYNAMIM'ETER. See **DYNAMOMETER**.

DYNAMIOLO'GIA, f. From *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. See **DYNAMICS**.

DYNAMIOM'ETER. See **DYNAMOMETER**.

DYN'AMIS, f. —am'eos (*dyn'amis*). Gr., *δύναμις*. Power, vital activity.

DYN'AMISM. Lat., *dynamismus*. Fr., *dynamisme*. 1. The theory that matter does not exist by itself, but is the resultant of two forces, the one contractile and the other expansive, and that when the equilibrium between these two is destroyed, the result is that matter is reduced to the state of a mathematical point. 2. The theory that the vital forces of an organism are superior to its material parts.

DYN'AMIST. Fr., *dynamiste*. A believer in dynamism.

DYN'AMITE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dynamit*. An explosive mixture of nitroglycerin and some inert powder.

DYNAMIZA'TION. Fr., *dynamisation*. Ger., *Potentialisierung*. The process of endowing with force; of the homœopathists, the increase of medicinal power with which, as they profess, a substance may be endowed by comminution, agitation, etc.

DYN''AMOELEC'TRIC. Fr., *dynamo-électrique*. Ger., *dynamo-elektrisch*. Pertaining to the motor force of electricity.

DYNAM'OGEN. A certain proprietary "organoferuginous hæmoglobin" preparation intended as a remedy for anæmia.

DYNAMOGEN'ESIS, DYNAMO'GENY. From *δύναμις*, power, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *dynamogénie, dynamogénésie*. 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the accidental development of nervous power (e. g., the increased power of vision in one eye when the other is excited by a luminous impression).

DYNAM'OGRAPH. From *δύναμις*, power, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *dynamographe*. Ger., *Kräfteregister*. An instrument for recording muscular contractions.

DYNAMOGR'APHY. Fr., *dynamographie*. Ger., *Dynamographie*. 1. See DYNAMICS. 2. The use of the dynamograph.

DYNAMOL'OGY. Lat., *dynamologia* (from *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding). See DYNAMICS.

DYNAMOM'ETER. Lat., *dynamometrum* (from *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *dynamomètre*. Ger., *D., Kraftmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the power exerted in muscular contractions, particularly for testing the muscular strength of an individual. Special modifications of the d. have been used for measuring the muscular power of the urinary bladder, the uterus, etc. 2. (In this sense, generally written *dynameter*) an apparatus for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes, etc.—**Optical d.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DYNAMOMET'RIC. Fr., *dynamométrique*. Ger., *dynamometrisch*. Pertaining to dynamometry, provided with a dynamometer.

DYNAMOM'ETRY. Lat., *dynamometria*. Fr., *dynamométrie*. Ger., *Dynamometrie*. The measurement of force, the use of the dynamometer.—**Vital d.** Fr., *dynamométrie vitale*. The estimation of the inherent vitality of an individual.

DYNE. From *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dyn.* A unit of force (sometimes represented by the symbol δ); the force which would propel a mass of the weight of 1 gramme with the velocity of 1 centimetre in a second.

DYSAC'OE, DYSACU'SIS, f. -*ac'oes, -cu'seos (-is)*. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἀκοή* or *ἀκουσία*, hearing. Difficulty of hearing.

DYSÆ'MIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *dysémie*. A morbid condition of the blood.

DYSÆMORRHÆ'A, f. Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

DYSÆMORRHOIDES, f. pl. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *αιμορροΐδες*, hæmorrhoids. Fr., *dysæmorrhoides*. Ger., *unterdrückte Hämorrhoiden*. Suppressed hæmorrhoids.

DYSÆSTHES'IA, f. Gr., *δυσαισθησία* (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], and *αἰσθησις*, sensation). Fr., *dysæsthésie*. Ger., *Dysästhesie*. 1. Impairment of sensibility, especially of the sense of touch. 2. See PARÆSTHESIA. 3. A mor-

bid, unpleasant sensation. Of Charcot, a distressing vibratory sensation passing up a limb and then down toward its extremity, which may be occasioned by the application of a cold body and lasts for several minutes.—**D. auditoria.** See COPHOSIS.—**D. ctreotrectatoria.** See *D.* (1st def.).—**D. gustatoria.** A defective power of taste.—**D. interna.** Impairment of the memory or of the intellect.—**D. olfactoria.** Impairment of the sense of smell.—**D. visualis.** Impairment or loss of the sense of sight.

DYSÆSTHES'IS, f. -*the'seos (-is)*. See DYSÆSTHESIA.

DYSAL'BUMOSE. See under ALBUMOSE.

DYSAL'THES. Gr., *δυσαλθής*. Difficult to cure.

DYSAM'YLIN. Of Nägele, cellulose which is not colored violet by iodine till after it has been subjected to the action of nitric acid or a caustic alkali.

DYSANAGNO'SIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἀνάγνωσις*, recognition. See ALEXIA.

DYSANAGO'GOS. Gr., *δυσανάγωγος* (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], and *ἀναγωγή*, a bringing up). Fr., *dysanagogue*. Difficult to expectorate.

DYSANARRHOPHES'IS, DYSANARRHO'PHIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἀναρρόφσις*, absorption. Impairment of the power of absorption.

DYS'APHE, DYSA'PHIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἄφή*, the sense of touch. Fr., *dysaphe, dysaphie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Gefühl*. Derangement of the tactile sense.

DYSAPOCATAS'TASIS, f. -*sta'seos (-as'tasis)*. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἀποκατάστασις*, restoration to health. A morbid dissatisfaction with one's self, combined with extreme disturbance of the mind.

DYSAPONOT'OCY. Lat., *dysaponotocia* (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], *ἄπνος*, painless, and *τόκος*, parturition). Fr., *dysaponotocie*. Parturition that is difficult from some complication, but not painful.

DYSAPULO'TOUS, DYSAPU'LOUS. Gr., *δυσάπουλος, δυσapulwτος*. Lat., *dysapulos, dysapulotos*. Difficult to heal.

DYSARESTE'SIS, f. -*te'seos (-is)*. Gr., *δυσαραστησις*. Ger., *Missbehagen*. Morbid moroseness.

DYSARTH'RIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἄρθρον*, to articulate. Fr., *dysarthrie*. Ger., *Dysarthrie*. An impairment of speech due to some abnormal state of the muscles involved in articulation.—**Basal kinesodic d.** D. due to lesions of or changes in the fibres conducting speech impulses, where they pass through the medulla oblongata.—**Central d.** Lat., *d. centralis*. D. due to cerebral disease.—**Cortical d.** D. due to a lesion or disorder in the cerebral cortex.—**D. literalis.** Stammering.—**D. syllabaris.** Stuttering.

DYSARTH'RIC. Ger., *dysarthrisch*. Pertaining to dysarthria.

DYSARTHRI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Fr., *dysarthrite*. Ger., *unregelmässige Gicht*. Anomalous gout.

DYSARTHRO'SIS, f. -*thro'seos (-is)*. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation. Fr., *dysarthrose*. Ger., *Dysarthrose*. 1. An abnormal conformation of a joint. 2. Dislocation of a joint. 3. A false joint. 4. See DYSARTHRIA.

DYSBA'SIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *βαίνειν*, to go. Lameness or any difficulty in walking.—**D. intermittens ang(e)iosclerotica.** Intermittent lameness, sometimes with cramps and inability to continue walking, attributed to diminution of the supply of blood to the muscles of locomotion from arteriosclerosis or arterial spasm.

DYSBLEN'NIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *βλέννα*, mucus. Fr., *dysblennie*. Ger., *krankhafte Schleimbildung*. A morbid formation or condition of the mucus.

DYSBU'LIA, f. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *βούλεσθαι*, to will. Ger., *Dysbulie, Willenskrankheit* [Stark]. Any morbid impairment of the will. Cf. ABULIA.

DYSCATABRO'SIS, f. -*bro'seos (-is)*. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *κατάβρωσις*, deglutition. See DYSPHAGIA.

DYSCATAP'OSIS, *f.* -*po'seos* (-*ap'osis*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κατάποσις*, a drinking down. Fr., *dyscatapose*. Ger., *erschweretes Trinken*. Difficulty in drinking.

DYSCHÉ'ZIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *χέζειν*, to go to stool. Fr., *dyschésie*. Ger., *schwerer Stuhlgang*. Painful or difficult defecation.

DYSCHO'LIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *dyscholie*. A morbid condition of the bile.

DYSCHRÉ'A, **DYSCHROI'A**, *f.* Gr., *δύσχροια*. Fr., *dyschrée*, *dyschroïe*. Ger., *Dyschröe*. Morbid discoloration of the skin.—**Blepharod'**. See the major list.

DYSCHRO'IC. Lat., *dyschroicus*. Pertaining to or affected with dyschroea.

DYSCHRO'MA, **DYSCHROMA'SIA**, *f.* See **DYSCHRÉA**.

DYSCHRO'MATODER'MIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), *χρώμα*, color, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **DYSCHRÉA**.

DYSCHRO'MATOPE. Fr., *d.* A person affected with dyschromatopsia.

DYSCHROMATOP'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), *χρώμα*, and *ὄψις*, sight. See **Color BLINDNESS**.

DYSCHRO'MATOSE, **DYSCHRO'MATOUS**. See **DYSCHROIC**.

DYSCHROOS, **DYSCHROUS**. Gr., *δύσχροος*. See **DYSCHROIC**.

DYSCHYLAGO'GIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), *χυλος*, chyle, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. A flow of chyle in an abnormal direction.

DYSCHYL'IA, *f.* Fr., *dyschylie*. A morbid condition of the chyle.

DYSCHYM'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *χυμός*, chyme. Fr., *dyschymie*. A bad condition of the chyme.

DYSCHYMO'MA, *n.*, **DYSCHYMO'SIS**, *f.* -*mo'matos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **CHYMOPLANIA**.

DYSCHY'MUS. Containing morbid or injurious juices.

DYSCINE'SIA, **DYSCINE'SIS**, *f.* Gr., *δυσκίνησις* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys**], and *κίνησις*, movement). Fr., *dyscinésie*. Ger., *Dyskinesie*, *Schwerbeweglichkeit*. Loss or impairment of the power of motion; also the state in which movements cause pain.

DYSCŒ'LIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *dyscœlie*. Habitual constipation.

DYSCO'PHOS. Gr., *δύσκωφος*. Very deaf.

DYSCOPHO'SIS, *f.* -*phos'eos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κώφωσις*, deafness. Of Hippocrates, deafness.

DYSCOP'RIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κόπρος*, excrement. Fr., *dyscoprie*, *dyscoprotie*. An abnormal condition of the fæces.

DYSCO'RIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κόρη*, the pupil. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil.

DYSCRA'SIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσκρασία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys**], and *κράσις*, a mingling). Fr., *dyscrasie*. Ger., *Dyskrasie*, *Blutkrase*, *Blutmischungskrankheit*. Lit., an abnormal mixture; a depraved state of the system, especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease. Cf. **CACHEXIA** and **DIATHESIS**.—**Basic aural d.** Fr., *dyskrasie auriculaire fondamentale*. A d. which R. T. Cooper considers as predisposing to aural disease; manifested by vascular bruits in the neck that are not anæmic.—**Bilious d.** Ger., *gallsüchtige Dyskrasie*. Of Horacek, see **CHOLEMA**.—**Drunkards' d.** See **Drunkards' CACHEXIA**.—**D. hæmorrhagica**. See **HÆMOPHILIA**.—**D. herpetica**. See **Dartrous DIATHESIS**.—**D. potatorium**. See **Drunkards' CACHEXIA**.—**D. saturnina**. See **Lead CACHEXIA**.—**D. scrofulosa**. See **Scrofulous DIATHESIS**.—**D. tuberculosa**. See **Tuberculous CACHEXIA**.—**Malarial d.**, **Malarious d.**, **Marsh d.** See **Malarious CACHEXIA**.—**Metastatic d.** Of Virchow, Billroth, and others, a class of diseases in which there is evidence of the occurrence of secondary or metastatic inflammation, as if matter were carried from one part of the body and deposited in another.—**Metastatic suppurative d.** See **PYÆMIA**.—**Paludal d.** See **Malarious CACHEXIA**.—**Primary d.** A d. forerunning the development of an active disease process, and supposed

to be produced by the presence of some morbid matter in the blood.—**Sanguineous d.** A diseased condition of the blood, once believed to be the cause of various affections, and to depend upon excess of or deficiency in a normal ingredient, or upon the presence of an abnormal one.—**Secondary d.** General deterioration of health and functional disturbance caused by the depletion of nutrition.—**Specific d.** A d. of limited distribution which consists in a tendency in certain tissues of the body to undergo a special kind of proliferation when irritated.—**Uric acid d.** See **Uric acid DIATHESIS**.

DYSCRA'SIC. Lat., *dyscrasicus*. Fr., *dyscrasique*. Ger., *dyskrasisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyscrasia.

DYSCRAS'Y. See **DYSCRASIA**.

DYSCRAT'ICUS, **DYSCRA'TUS**. See **DYSCRASIC**.

DYSCRITOS, **DYSCRITUS**. Gr., *δύσκριτος*. Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect or unfavorable crisis.

DYSDAC'RYA, **DYSDACRYO'SIS**, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *δάκρυ*, a tear. Any lacrymal affection.

DYSDIACHORE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *διαχωρεῖν*, to go through. 1. A slow or difficult passage of the food through the intestinal tube. 2. Of von Hagen, a form of rheumatism which renders walking difficult.

DYSDIACHORET'ICUS, **DYSDIACHORE'TUS**. Gr., *δυσδιαχώρητος*. Pertaining to or affected with dysdiachoresis; constipated.

DYSDYNA'MIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dysdynamie*. Ger., *Dysdynamie*, *krankhafte Lebensthätigkeit*. Defective vital power.

DYSECBO'LIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ἐκβολή*, expulsion. Impeded evacuation; of Young, urethral stricture.

DYSEC'CRISIS, *f.* -*cri'seos* (-*ec'crisis*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion. Fr., *dysecrise* (1st def.). Ger., *erschwerete Stoffausscheidung* (1st def.), *schwerer Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Difficult or defective secretion or excretion of the so called critical discharges. 2. Constipation.

DYSECŒ'A, **DYSECOI'A**, *f.* Gr., *δυσηκοία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys**], and *ἀκοή*, hearing). Fr., *dysécœe*, *dysécœe*. Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit*. Deafness.—**D. atonica**. 1. Of Cullen, "simple difficulty of hearing." 2. Of Sauvages, deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerve.—**D. hydropica**. See **HYDROMYRINGA**.

DYSE'COUS. Gr., *δυσήκος*. Hard of hearing.

DYSECPNEU'SIS, *f.* -*pneus'eos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ἐκπνευσίς*, expiration. Impeded expiration.

DYSECPNEUS'TUS. Affected with impeded expiration.

DYSECPNE'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ἐκπνοή*, expiration. See **DYSECPNEUSIS**.

DYSEGER'TOS. Gr., *δυσέγερτος*. Aroused with difficulty from sleep.

DYSELCEI'A, *f.* Gr., *δυσελκεία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys**], and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer). 1. A condition of an ulcer in which it is difficult to heal. 2. Of Hippocrates, a state of the system unfavorable to the healing of ulcers.

DYSEL'CES. Gr., *δυσελκίς*. Proceeding from or dependent on ulcers which are difficult to heal.

DYSEL'CIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσελκία*. See **DYSELCEIA**.

DYSEMBOL'ICUS. Gr., *δυσέμβολος*. Causing or consisting in difficulty in injecting.

DYSEMBOL'ISIS, *f.*, **DYSEMBOLIS'MUS**, *m.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert. Ger., *schwierige Einspritzung*. Difficulty in giving an enema.

DYSEM'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*em'esis*). From *δυσεμεῖν*, to vomit with difficulty. Ger., *schweres Erbrechen*. Difficult vomiting.

DYSENTE'RIA, *f.* See **DYSENTERY**.—**D. acuta**. See **Acute DYSENTERY**.—**D. adynamica**. See **Asthenic DYSENTERY**.—**D. alba**. See **White DYSENTERY**.—**D. biliosa**. See **Bilious DYSENTERY**.—**D. carnosa**. See **DIARRHŒA**.

carnosa.—**D. castrensis**. See *Camp DIARRHOEA*.—**D. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal DYSENTERY*.—**D. chronica**. See *Chronic DYSENTERY*.—**D. cruenta**. See *Bloody DYSENTERY*.—**D. diphtherica**, **D. diphtheritica**. See *Diphtheritic DYSENTERY*.—**D. epidemica**. See *Epidemic DYSENTERY*.—**D. gangrenosa**. See *Sloughing DYSENTERY*.—**D. hæmatera**. See *Bloody DYSENTERY*.—**D. hepatica**. See *Hepatic DYSENTERY*.—**D. inflammatoria**. See *Inflammatory DYSENTERY*.—**D. intermittens**. See *Intermittent DYSENTERY*.—**D. maligna**. See *Malignant DYSENTERY*.—**D. nephritica**. Diabetes mellitus. —**D. nostras**. The ordinary dysentery of temperate climates. —**D. putrida**. See *Malignant DYSENTERY*. —**D. scorbutica**. See *Scorbutic DYSENTERY*.—**D. sicca**. See *DYSENTERISCHESIS*.—**D. sporadica**. See *Sporadic DYSENTERY*.—**D. typhodes**. See *Typhoid DYSENTERY*. —**D. verminosa**. D. due to intestinal worms.

DYSENTERIC. Gr., *δυσεντερικός*. Lat., *dysentericus*. Fr., *dysentérique*. Ger., *dysenterisch, ruhrartig*. Like, pertaining to, accompanied with, or proceeding from dysentery.

DYSENTERIFORM. From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, and *forma*, form. See *DYSENTERIOID*.

DYSENTERIOID. Gr., *δυσεντερειδής*. Resembling dysentery.

DYSENTERISCHESIS, *f.* *-sches'eos (-is'chesis)*. From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, and *ἵσχειν*, to check. Fr., *dysentérishèse*. Ger., *Verhaltung der Ruhrgänge*. The checking of dysentery, also the condition in which it has been checked.

DYSENTERIUM, *n.* Gr., *δυσεντέριον*. See *DYSENTERY*.
DYSNTEROPHORYOTYPHUS, *m.* From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, *πορφύρεος*, purple, and *τύφος*, stupor. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus mit Durchfall*. Scarlet fever with typhoid and dysenteric symptoms.

DYSNTERUS. Gr., *δυσεντέρος*. See *DYSENTERIC*.

DYS'ENTERY. Gr., *δυσεντερία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-**], and *έντερον*, an intestine). Lat., *dysenteria*. Fr., *dysentérie*. Ger., *Dysenterie, Ruhr*. An acute or chronic inflammatory disease, which involves the large intestine throughout the whole or a portion of its extent, and sometimes the small intestine. The parts affected in the large intestine are the lenticular and tubular glands of the mucous membrane and the intertubular connective tissue. The disease is often accompanied by fever, and is characterized by griping pains in the abdomen, with frequent desire to evacuate the bowels. The evacuations consist mostly of mucus and blood, are attended with straining, and are followed by painful tenesmus. The disease may be either epidemic or sporadic.—**Acute d.** Lat., *dysenteria acuta*. Fr., *dysentérie aigue*. A form of d. of rapid progress and accompanied with fever, abdominal pain, excessive intestinal secretion, frequent mucous or bloody passages, and tenesmus; the form usually meant when the term d. is used without qualification.—**Adynamic d.** See *Asthenic d.*—**Amœbic d.** A form of d. caused by *Amœba coli*.—**Asthenic d.** Lat., *dysenteria adynamica*. Acute d. with marked prostration.—**Ataxic d.** See *Malignant d.*—**Bacillary d.** d. arising from or caused by *Bacillus dysenteriae*.—**Benign d.** Fr., *dysentérie bénigne*. Of Vignes, a purely inflammatory form of d., either mucous or bilious.—**Bilious d.** Lat., *dysenteria biliosa*. Fr., *dysentérie biliuse*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain phenomena are prominent which are characteristic of the so called bilious condition.—**Bloody d.** Lat., *dysenteria cruenta*. Fr., *dysentérie rouge*. Acute d. in which the dejections are bloody. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic d.*—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *dysenteria catarrhalis*. Fr., *dysentérie catarrhale*. A form of d. in which the changes in the intestinal mucous membrane are superficial, and the dejections contain little or no blood.—**Choleric form d.**, **Choleroïd d.** Fr., *dysentérie cholérique (ou cholérique)*. A form of acute d. in which the dejections re-

semble those of cholera and are accompanied by suppression of urine, an algid state, cramps, etc.—**Chronic d.** Lat., *dysenteria chronica*. Fr., *dysentérie chronique*. 1. A condition occurring as a sequel of acute d., characterized by purulent and sometimes bloody dejections, dryness of the skin, anæmia, and emaciation. It usually depends on ulceration of the large intestine. 2. A like condition occurring without a preceding acute attack. See *Camp DIARRHOEA*.—**Diphtheric d.**, **Diphtheritic d.** Lat., *dysenteria diphtherica*. A form of acute d. characterized by a fibrinous exudation which is prone to become changed into a granular gangrenous mass mingled with extravasated blood.—**Epidemic d.** Lat., *dysenteria epidemica*. Fr., *dysentérie épidémique*. D. usually acute, occurring as an epidemic and thought by some to be contagious.—**Gangrenous d.** See *Sloughing d.*—**Hæmorrhagic d.** A disease of India (not a true d., but rather a paludal pernicious fever) in connection with which there are enormous discharges of disintegrated blood from the bowels, which are followed by collapse.—**Hepatic d.** Lat., *dysenteria hepatica*. Fr., *dysentérie hépatique*. A form of d. accompanied by inflammation of the liver.—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *dysenteria inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysentérie inflammatoire*. D. characterized by fever, with a frequent and hard pulse, heat, and sweating. The abdominal pain is severe; the stools may be infrequent or numerous.—**Intermittent d.** Lat., *dysenteria intermittens*. Fr., *dysentérie intermittente*. An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are intermittent in character. In some cases they are associated with intermittent fever.—**Malarial d.**, **Malarious d.** D. associated with or due to malarial poisoning.—**Malignant d.** Lat., *dysenteria maligna*. Fr., *dysentérie maligne*. An asthenic form of d. of a severe type, especially prone to occur epidemically in armies and to lead to gangrene.—**Mucous d.** A mild form of d. in which the stools consist of masses of mucus or of faeces inclosed in mucus.—**Nervoadynamic d.**, or **Neuroadynamic d.** See *Typhoid d.*—**Pituitous d.** See *Mucous d.*—**Purulent d.** Lat., *dysenteria purulenta*. Fr., *dysentérie purulente*. D. with purulent but not bloody dejections.—**Putrid d.** Lat., *dysenteria putrida*. See *Malignant d.*—**Remittent d.** An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are of a remittent character. In some cases they are associated with remittent fever.—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *dysentérie rhumatismale*. D. characterized by excessive pain and tenesmus, but especially by metastases to the joints.—**Scorbutic d.** Lat., *dysenteria scorbutica*. A form of d. associated with or dependent on scurvy.—**Simple d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sloughing d.** Lat., *dysenteria gangrenosa*. An aggravated form of d. in which a marked characteristic is the sloughing of portions of the intestinal mucous membrane.—**Sporadic d.** Lat., *dysenteria sporadica*. Fr., *dysentérie sporadique*. Acute d. not occurring as an epidemic.—**Sthenic d.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**Typhoid d.** Lat., *dysenteria typhodes*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain of the phenomena are of a typhoid character.—**White d.** Lat., *dysenteria alba*. Fr., *dysentérie blanche*. An epidemic variety of d. in which the stools are mucopurulent throughout.

DYSEPULO'SIS, *f.* *-lo'seos (-is)*. Difficult cicatrization.
DYSEPULOTIC, **DYSEPULO'TOUS**. Lat., *dysepuloticus*, *dysepulotus* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-**], and *ἐπούλωτος*, healing). Fr., *dysépulotique*. Ger., *schwer vernarbend*. Cicatrizing with difficulty.

DYSERETHIS'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* [see *Dys-**], and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to excite. Ger., *verminderte Reizbarkeit*. Diminished sensibility or irritability; in the pl., *dyserethisæ*, diseases accompanied with diminished sensibility.

DYSGALAC'TIA, **DYSGA'LIA**, *f.* From *δυσ* [see *Dys-**], and *γάλα*, milk. Fr., *dysgalie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Aussonderung der Milch*. A defective condition of the milk or of its secretion.

DYSGENE'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *dysgénésie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Zeugungsvermögen*. Any morbid condition of the generative powers or parts.

DYSGENESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). Fr., *dysgénésie*. 1. See **DYSGENESIA**. 2. That variety of hybridity among animals in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of procreation with individuals of one or the other of the original races.

DYSGEUSIA, **DYSGEUS'TIA**, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *γεῦσις*, taste. Fr., *dysgeusie*. Ger., *Dysgeusie, krankhafter Geschmack*. A partial loss of the sense of taste; morbid or depraved taste.

DYSGRA'PHIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *dysgraphie*. A morbid difficulty in writing.

DYSHÉ'MIA, *f.* See **DYSHÉMIA**.

DYSHÆMORRHŒ'A, **DYSHÆMOR'RHOIS**, **DYSHÆMORRHŒ'DES**, *f.* See **DYSHÆMORRHŒIDES**.

DYSHA'PHIA, *f.* See **DYSAPHIE**.

DYSHIDRIA, *f.* See **DYSIDRIA**.

DYSHIDRO'SIS, *f.* See **DYSIDROSIS**.

DYSHORA'SIS. See **DYSOPIA**.

DYSIA'TOS. Gr., *δυσίατος*. Difficult to cure.

DYSID'RIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ιδρώς*, sweat. Fr., *dysidrie*. Ger., *krankhafter Schweiss*. Any morbid state of the perspiratory function.

DYSIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *ιδρώσις*, perspiration. Fr., *dysidrose*. Of Tilbury Fox, an excessive secretion by the sweat glands, with retention, and the morbid state of the skin resulting therefrom; also the disease termed cheiropompholyx (*q. v.*), which he regarded as a perspiratory disease.

DYSID'RUS. Gr., *δυσιδρος*. Perspiring with difficulty.

DYSKATAP'OSIS, *f.* See **DYSCATAPOISIS**.

DYSKINE'SIA, *f.* See **DYSCINESIS**.

DYSKO'NIA, *f.* See **DYSCORIA**.

DYSKYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *κύησις*, pregnancy. Fr., *dyskyésie*. 1. Complicated or unusually troublesome gestation. 2. Extrauterine gestation.

DYSLA'LIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *λαλεῖν*, to speak. Fr., *dyslalie*. Ger., *Dyslalie, erschwertes Sprechen*. Loss or disturbance of the faculty of speech on account of lesions of extracerebral organs.—**D. dentalis**. D. caused by absence or irregularity of the teeth.—**D. labialis**. D. due to some defect of the lips (e. g., hare-lip).—**D. laryngea**. D. from a defect or obstruction of the larynx.—**D. lingualis**. D. caused by congenital or acquired defects of the tongue.—**D. nasalis**. Syn.: *rhinolalia*. D. caused by a defect of the nose.—**D. palatina**. D. caused by a defect or cleft in the palate.—**Mechanical d.** D. depending on gross anatomical defects of the external organs of articulation.

DYSLEX'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *λέξις*, reading. Fr., *dyslexie*. Ger., *Dyslexie*. A morbid dread of or difficulty in reading.

DYSLOCH'IA, *f.* Fr., *dyslochie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung*. Any abnormal state of the lochia.

DYSLO'GIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *λόγος*, a word. Fr., *dyslogie*. Ger., *Dyslogie*. Difficulty of speech depending on a cerebral lesion.

DYSLO'GIC(AL). Pertaining to dyslogia.

DYSLYSIN. From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Fr., *dyslysine*. Ger., *D.* A resinous dehydrated product, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$, of cholic acid.

DYSMASE'SIS, **DYSMASSE'SIS**, **DYSMASTE'SIS**. See **BRADYMASESIS**.

DYSME'NIA, *f.* See **DYSMENORRHŒA**.

DYSMEN'ICUS. See **DYSMENORRHŒAL**.

DYSMENORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), *μηνιαία*, the menses, and *ρῆν*, to flow. Fr., *dysménorrhée*. Ger., *Dysmenorrhœe*. Painful or difficult menstruation.—**Apoplectic d.** See **Membranous d.**—**Congestive d.** Lat., *d. congestiva*. Fr., *dysménorrhée congestive*. Ger.,

Congestionsdysmenorrhœe. D. caused by congestion of any of the parts concerned in menstruation.—**D. dermatica**. Of Schönlein, a form of hæmatidrosis occurring in women during menstruation. Circumscribed erythematous spots first appear, and at those points the blood oozes out, forming drops on the surface of the skin. See also **STIGMA**.—**D. membranacea**. See **Membranous d.**—**D. neuralgica**, **D. nervosa**. See **Neuralgic d.**—**D. obstructiva**. See **Obstructive d.**—**Endometritic d.** D. due to endometritis.—**Essential d.** See **Idiopathic d.**—**Hysteralgia d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée hystéralgique*. Uterine neuralgia occurring at the time of menstruation.—**Idiopathic d.** Lat., *d. idiopathica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische Dysmenorrhœe*. D. not due to any discoverable general or local disease.—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *d. inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysménorrhée inflammatoire*. Ger., *Entzündliche Dysmenorrhœe*. D. due to inflammation of the uterus, the ovary, the oviduct, or the neighboring peritonæum or connective tissue.—**Intermediate d.**, **Intermenstrual d.** See **Intermenstrual PAIN**.—**Mechanical d.** See **Obstructive d.**—**Membranous d.** Lat., *d. membranacea*. Fr., *dysménorrhée membraneuse*. Ger., *häutige Dysmenorrhœe*. D. accompanied by the detachment of membranous masses from the interior of the body of the uterus, consisting either of exudation or of necrosed mucous membrane. The pain may be due to the same causes that lead to the formation of the membrane or to obstruction of the uterine or cervical canal by masses of the membrane.—**Nervous d.**, **Neuralgic d.** Lat., *d. nervosa*, *d. neuralgica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée neuralgique* (ou *nervöse*). Ger., *neuralgische* (oder *nervöse*) *Dysmenorrhœe*. D. in which the pain is of a neuralgic nature.—**Obstructive d.** Lat., *d. obstructiva*. Fr., *dysménorrhée obstructive*. Ger., *Obstructionsdysmenorrhœe*. D. from mechanical obstruction by stenosis, an acute flexure of the uterus, lodgment of a clot or other solid body in the uterine canal or the vagina, compression of the organs from without, or muscular spasm.—**Ovarian d.** Lat., *d. ovarica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée ovarienne*. Ger., *Ovarialdysmenorrhœe*. D. due to some affection of the ovary.—**Plethoric d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée pléthorique*. Congestive d. attributed to plethora.—**Rheumatic d.** Lat., *d. rheumatica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Dysmenorrhœe*. D. attributed to uterine rheumatism.—**Spasmodic d.** Lat., *d. spasmodica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée spasmodique*. Ger., *spasmodische Dysmenorrhœe*. D. due to muscular spasm.—**Stenotic d.** Lat., *d. stenotica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sténotique*. Ger., *Stenosendysmenorrhœe*. Obstructive d. due to stenosis of the uterine canal or the vagina.—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. sympathica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sympathique*. Ger., *sympathische Dysmenorrhœe*. Nervous d. caused by disease of some other parts than those directly concerned in menstruation.—**Tubal d.** D. due to disease of the oviduct.—**Uterine d.** D. due to disease of the uterus.—**Vaginal d.** D. due to obstruction of the vagina.—**Vascular d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée vasculaire*. Pain appearing a week or more before menstruation, characterized by congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus with tenesmus of the bladder and anus.

DYSMENORRHŒ'AL, **DYSMENORRHŒ'IC**. Lat., *dysmenorrhœicus*, *dysmenicus*. Fr., *dysménorrhéique*. Ger., *dysmenorrhöisch*. Pertaining to dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMERIS'TIC. Pertaining to or of the nature of dysmerogenesis.

DYSMEROGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *δυσ*, (see *Dys**), *μέρος*, a part, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Of E. R. Lankester, a variety of budding or segmentation in which the different buds or segments of a complex organism are very unlike.

DYSMER'OMORPH. From *δυσ* (see *Dys**), *μέρος*, a part, and *μορφή*, shape. A segment or organism developed in a dysmeristic manner.

DYSMI'MIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *μειΐσθαι*, to imitate. Fr., *dysmimie*. A morbid inefficiency in using signs as an aid to or substitute for speech.

DYSMNE'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *μνήσις*, memory. Fr., *dysmnésie*. Ger., *Gedächtnisschwäche*. Defect or impairment of the memory.

DYSMOR'PHE, **DYSMOR'PHIA**, *f.* Gr., *δυσμορφία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *μορφή*, shape). Fr., *dysmorphie*. Ger., *Missgestaltung*. Deformity.

DYSMORPHO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Fr., *dysmorphome*. Ger., *Missgestalt*. A deformed part or organism.

DYSMORPHO'BIA, *f.* From *δυσμορφος*, deformed, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Morselli, morbid dread of becoming deformed.

DYSMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Malformation. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases the *Dysmorphoses* are a genus of the *Teratoses*, including adermia, albinismus, atrichia, and anonychia.

DYSMOR'PHUS. Gr., *δυσμορφος*. Deformed.

DYSMYOTO'NIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τόνος*, tone. Fr., *dysmyotonie*. Muscular atony.—**D. congenita**, **D. congenitalis**. Fr., *dysmyotonie congénitale*. The congenital muscular atony and obstinately rigid condition of the muscles observed in Thomsen's disease.

DYSNEPHRONER'VIA, **DYSNEPHRONEU'RIA**, *f.* See NEPHRODYSNEURIA.

DYSNEU'RIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *dysnerwie*, *dysnervie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Sinnesthätigkeit*. Nervous derangement; of Greiner, impairment of the senses.

DYSNOE'SIA, **DYSNU'SIA**, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *νοεῖν*, to understand. Fr., *dysnuésie*. Ger., *Dysnoesie*. A disturbance of the intelligence.

DYSO'DES. Gr., *δυσώδης* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *ὄζειν*, to smell). Fœtid. See *BACILLUS d.*

DYSO'DIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσωδία*. Fr., *dysodie*, *puanteur*. Ger., *Gestank*. 1. Fœtor, a stench, especially a fœtid odor from the body. 2. Of Sauvages, a generic term for all diseases characterized by fœtid emanations. 3. False dog fennel; a genus of composite herbs.—**D. chrysanthemoides**. A species of *D.* (3d def.) found on prairies and roadsides from Illinois and Missouri to Alabama; employed as a vermifuge.—**D. cutanea**. Fr., *dysodie cutanée*. See *BROMIDROSIS*.—**D. glandulosa**. *D. chrysanthemoides*.

DYSOD'ICUS. See *DYSODES*.

DYSOD'MIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσωδμία*. See *DYSODIA*.

DYSOD'MUS. Gr., *δυσωδμος*. See *DYSODES*.

DYSODONTI'ACUS. Pertaining to difficult teething.

DYSODONTI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *δοοντίασις*, dentition. Fr., *dysodontiase*. Ger., *schweres Zahnen*. Difficult dentition; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopiez*.—**D. adultorum**. D. of the wisdom teeth.—**D. lactantium**. Difficult primary dentition.—**D. puerilis**. Difficult second dentition.

DYSODYN'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *dysodynne*. Derangement or inefficiency of the pains of labor.

DYSOMPHALOTO'CIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *τόκος*, parturition. Fr., *dysomphalotocie*. Dysapotonocoy (*q. v.*) characterized by some abnormality of situation of the umbilical cord.

DYSONEI'ROS. Gr., *δυσόνειρος* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *όνειρος*, a dream). Causing or troubled with unpleasant dreams.

DYSOOTO'CIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ωοτοκεῖν*, to lay eggs. Painful ovulation; of Barnes, ovarian dysmenorrhœa.

DYSOPHYL'LA, *f.* Fr., *dysophylle*. A genus of labiate plants.—**D. auricularia**. An East Indian species. The herb is used in deafness, and other ear troubles.

DYSO'PIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσωπία*. Fr., *dysopie*. Ger., *erschwertes (oder fehlerhaftes) Sehen, Gesichtsfehler*. 1. Of

the ancients a shame-faced disinclination to look up. 2. Dimness of vision. 3. The state of having small or deformed eyes.—**D. dissitorum**. See *MYOPIA*.—**D. lateralis**. Skewsight; vision to one side; an affection in which an object can be seen only when held obliquely before the eye; generally due to some opacity of the cornea or lens.—**D. luminis**. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**D. proximorum**. See *HYPERMETROPIA* and *PRESBYOPIA*.—**D. tenebrarum**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.

DYSOP'SIA, *f.* See *DYSOPIA*.

DYS'OPSY. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSORA'SIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ορασις*, vision. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSOREX'IA, *f.* Gr., *δυσορεξία*. Fr., *dysorexie*. Ger., *verminderte Esslust*. Diminution of the appetite.

DYS'OREXY. See *DYSOREXIA*.

DYSOS'MIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσωσμία* (from *δύσσωμος* [from *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ὀσμή*, a smell]). Fr., *dysosmie*. Ger., *Dysosmie*. 1. Impairment of the sense of smell. 2. An unnatural odor exhaled from any part of the body; *dysodia*.

DYSOS'MUS. Gr., *δύσσωμος*. See *DYSODES*.

DYSOSPHRAN'SIS, **DYSOSPHE'RIA**, **DYSOSPHE'RIA**, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ὀσφρανσις*, or *ὀσφρησις*, the sense of smell. Fr., *dysosphrésie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Riechvermögen*. An impaired condition of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *dysostose*. Ger., *erschwerter Knochenbildung*. Defective formation of the bones.

DYSPAREU'NIA, *f.* From *δυσπάρευνος*, unhappily mated as bed fellows. Ger., *Dyspareunie*. Of R. Barnes, the condition in which sexual intercourse is productive of physical pain in the woman.

DYS'PATHES. Gr., *δυσπαθής*. Affected with or characterized by dyspathia.

DYSPATHI'A, *f.* Gr., *δυσπαθεια*. 1. Very severe suffering or illness. 2. Non-susceptibility to disease. 3. Great impatience and unruliness during sickness.

DYSPATH'ICUS. See *DYSPATHES*.

DYSEP'SIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσπεΐα* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *πέπτεν*, to digest). Fr., *dyspepsie*. Ger., *Dyspepsie*, *Verdauungsschwäche*. A condition in which the digestive power is weak or in which digestion is painful. Used without qualification, the term usually denotes a chronic difficulty or painfulness of digestion.—**Accidental d.** See *Acute d.*—**Acid d.** Lat., *d. acida*. Fr., *dyspepsie acide*. D. caused or accompanied by an excess of acid in the gastric juice.—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acuta*. Fr., *embarras gastrique*. D. of short duration, usually attributable to dietetic errors.—**Alcoholic d.** D. due to the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors.—**Alkaline d.** D. caused by the gastric juice having lost its normal acidity.—**Amylaceous d.** A form of d. in which starchy food is especially difficult to digest.—**Aporetic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.**, **Atonic d.** Lat., *d. asthenica*, *d. atonica*. Fr., *dyspepsie atonique*. D. attributed to a deficient secretion of the gastric juice or to general weakness.—**Biliary d.**, **Bilious d.** A form of intestinal d. caused by defective quantity or quality of the biliary secretion.—**Buccal d.** See *Salivary d.*—**Bulimic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie boulimique*. D. accompanied by bulimia.—**Cardiac d.** D. occurring in consequence of heart disease.—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie catarrhale*. D. due to gastric catarrh.—**Chemical d.** D. due to a perversion in the constitution of the saliva or other digestive secretion.—**Chlorotic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie chlorotique*. D. coincident with chlorosis.—**Congestive d.** D. due to gastric congestion.—**Climacteric d.** A form of d. associated with the menopause.—**Convulsive d.** D. of a reflex nervous character, usually associated with some constitutional or visceral disturbance.—**Diabetic d.** D. coincident with diabetes.—**Duodenal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie duodénale*. D. due to in-

digestion occurring in the duodenum.—**Dysorasic d.** D. secondary to any general dyscrasia.—**D. ab ingestis.** D. due to improper food.—**D. acida.** See *Acid d.*—**D. acuta.** See *Acute d.*—**D. adipsia** [Cullen]. See *ADIPSIA*.—**D. anorexia.** See *ANOREXIA*.—**D. atonica.** See *Atonic d.*—**D. bulimia.** See *Bulimic d.*—**D. dolorosa.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**D. hypochondriasis.** See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**D. per consensum.** See *Sympathetic d.*—**D. pica** [Cullen]. See *PICA*.—**D. polydipsia.** See *POLYDIPSIA*.—**D. pyrosis.** See *PYROSIS*.—**Essential d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Feculent d.** D. produced by the too free use of starchy foods.—**Fermentative d.** A form of d. in which the food undergoes fermentation.—**Flatulent d.** Lat., *d. flatulenta*. Fr., *dyspepsie flatulente*. D. in which the prominent and most annoying feature is the constant or nearly constant generation of gas within the stomach.—**Functional d.** D. not due to organic disease.—**Gaseous d.** See *Flatulent d.*—**Gastralgic d.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**Gastric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastrique*. D. in which the stomach alone is at fault.—**Gastrointestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastro-intestinale*. D. in which both the stomach and the intestine are at fault.—**Gastrorrhœal d.** D. due to gastric catarrh with oversecretion.—**Gouty d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of gout.—**Hæmorrhoidal d.** D. coincident with hemorrhoids, the latter bearing a causal relation to a greater or lesser degree.—**Hepatic d.** D. due to disease of the liver.—**Herpetic d.** D. attributed to the so called herpetic diathesis or occurring in conjunction with herpes.—**Hysterical d.** Fr., *dyspepsie des hystérique*. D. of hysterical persons.—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie idiopathique*. Of Cullen, a d. not ascertained to depend upon any lesion or diathesis.—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *dyspepsie inflammatoire*. D. due to gastric catarrh or any other form of gastritis.—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie intestinale*. D. which arises from defective digestion while the food is passing through the intestinal tract.—**Irritative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie irritative*. D. caused by irritation, and manifesting itself by a sensation of heat and tickling in the epigastric region.—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie lientérique*. D. caused by faulty or overabundant feeding, especially in children, and manifesting itself by lienteric stools.—**Motor d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Muscular d.** Fr., *dyspepsie musculieuse*. D. caused by atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine.—**Nervosecretory d.** Neurotic d. in which the gastric secretions are excessive or perverted.—**Nervous d.** Lat., *apepsia nervosa*. Fr., *dyspepsie nerveuse*. D. due to any disturbance of the nervous system.—**Neuralgic d.** A disturbance of digestion chiefly characterized by gastrodynia and by complete intermissions; secondary to hysteria, chlorosis, general debility, gout, or spasm of the muscular coat of the stomach.—**Neurotic d.** D. secondary to any nervous disorder or disturbance.—**Nicotianic d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Ovarian d.** D. due to an irritable or diseased condition of the ovary.—**Pancreatic d.** D. caused by a disturbance of the pancreatic secretion.—**Paralytic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Pituitary d., Pituitous d.** D. due to gastric catarrh.—**Primary d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pyretic d's.** Fr., *dyspepsies pyrétiqes*. Of Gendrin, the forms of inflammatory d. formerly called bilious fever, gastric fever, etc.—**Reflex d.** Fr., *dyspepsie réflexe*. D. due to reflex nervous action.—**Relative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie relative*. D. as a secondary symptom of some other complaint.—**Renal d.** D. due to renal disease.—**Rheumatic d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of rheumatism.—**Salivary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie salivaire*. D. due to excess, insufficiency, or defective quality of the saliva, or to insufficient mastication of the food.—**Scrofulous d.** See *Strumous d.*—**Secondary d.** See *Symptomatic d.*—**Smokers' d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Strumous d.** Of T. Todd, a d. in scrofulous persons which he supposed led to the

establishment of tuberculosis.—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. per consensum*. Fr., *dyspepsie sympathique*. D. due to disease in some other part than the digestive tract.—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie symptomatique*. D. depending on a definite lesion or diathesis.—**Syncopal d.** D. attended with attacks of nausea and faintness.—**Tabetic d.** D. due to tabes dorsalis.—**Tobacco d.** D. due to the immoderate use of tobacco.—**Tubercular d., Tuberculous d.** D. coincident with tuberculosis.—**Uræmic d.** D. due to uræmia.—**Uterine d.** D. due to uterine disease.

DYSPEPS(I)ODYN'IA, *f.* From *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *dyspepsiodynie*. Pain due to dyspepsia.

DYSPEP'SY. See *DYSPEPSIA*.

DYSPEP'TIC. Gr., *δυσπεπτος* (1st def.). Lat., *dyspepticus*. Fr., *dyspeptique*, *dyspepsique*. Ger., *dyspeptisch*. 1. Difficult to digest. 2. Pertaining to, suffering from, or due to dyspepsia; as a n., one affected with dyspepsia.

DYSPEPTODYN'IA. See *DYSPEPSIODYNIA*.

DYSPEP'TONE. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dyspepton*. Of Meissner, an obscure product of gastric digestion said to be the insoluble residue of the fibrin of the food.

DYSPEP'TUS. See *DYSPEPTIC* (1st def.).

DYSPERISTAL'SIS, *f.* -*stal'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Dysperistaltik*. Violent contractions of the intestine induced by direct stimulation of the plexus mesentericus.

DYSPERITRO'PIA, *f.* From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *περί*, around, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Ger., *Dysperitropik*. Difficult rotation (as of the fœtus in parturition).

DYSPERMA'SIA, *f.*, **DYSPERMATIS'MUS**, *m.* Faulty spellings of *dysspermasia* and *dysspermatismus*. See *BRADYBOLISMUS*.

DYSPER'MIA, *f.* See *DYSSPERMIA*.

DYSPHA'GIA, *f.* From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *dysphagie*. Ger., *Dysphagie*, *erschwertes Schlucken*, *Schlingbeschwerde*. Difficulty in swallowing.

—**Buccal d.** Fr., *dysphagie buccale*. D. due to any affection of the mouth.—**Diphtheritic d.** Fr., *dysphagie diphthérique*. D. occurring in diphtheria, owing to paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles.—**D. atonica.** See *D. paralytica*.—**D. callosa.** D. due to the constriction of dense callous cicatricial tissue formed after partial or total destruction of the muscular layers of the œsophagus.—**D. constricta.** D. due to stricture of the pharynx or œsophagus.—**D. globosa.** D. associated with globus hystericus.—**D. hyoidea.** D. caused by a congenital or mechanical defect of the hyoid bone.—**D. hysterica.** See *D. globosa*.—**D. inflammatoria.** D. dependent on inflammation in or about the pharynx or œsophagus.—**D. linguosa.** D. due to paralysis of the tongue, causing incapacity to direct the food into the pharynx and shut off the latter from the oral cavity.—**D. lusoria.** A form of d. said to arise from the compression of the œsophagus by the right subclavian artery when this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns round either before or behind the œsophagus.—**D. nervosa.** D. due to a nervous disorder, especially hysteria.—**D. paralytica.** Fr., *dysphagie paralytique*. D. due to paralysis.—**D. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal d.*—**D. ranula.** See *RANULA*.—**D. scirrhusa.** D. due to œsophageal cancer.—**D. spasmodica, D. spastica.** Syn.: *œsophagismus*. D. due to spasm of the muscles of deglutition (as in hysteria, rabies, or disease of the brain and the upper part of the spinal cord, or without assignable causes).—**D. strumosa.** D. caused by goitre.—**D. uvulosa.** D. due to some affection of the uvula.—**Laryngeal d.** Lat., *d. laryngea*. D. due to laryngeal disease.—**œsophageal d.** Fr., *dysphagie œsophagienne*. D. due to some abnormality of the œsophagus.—**Pharyngeal d.** Lat., *d. pharyngea*. Fr., *dysphagie pharyngienne*. D. due to any affection of the pharynx.

DYSPHA'GIC. Lat., *dysphagicus*. Pertaining to or dependent on dysphagia.

DYSPHĀ'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *φάναι*, to speak. Fr., *dysphasie*. Ger., *Dysphasie*, *Sprechbeschwerde*. Difficulty of speech not dependent on any abnormality of the organs of articulation and phonation, but on brain trouble.—**Obstructive d.** An obstruction of thought rather than speech, or loss of power to put a stop to certain trains of thought when they have once been set in motion; an atony of the controlling power of the mind.

DYSPHON'IA, *f.* Gr., *δυσφωνία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *dysphonie*. Ger., *Dysphonie*, *erschwertes Sprechen*. Difficulty of phonation.—**D. clerorum**. See *Chronic glandular LARYNGITIS*.—**D. immodulata**. Permanent alteration in the sound of the voice, rendering it indistinct, inharmonious, or harsh.—**D. puberum**. The dissonant, irregular, or harsh vocalization of puberty.—**D. spastica**. Syn.: *aphonia spastica*, *aphthongia laryngea spastica* [Gottshelm]. Stammering of the vocal cords, spasm of the tensors, speakers' cramp; an affection characterized by sudden aphonia or a change in the voice to one that is high-pitched, jerky, and feeble; attributed to spasm of the muscles of phonation or respiration or both.—**D. sussurans**. Weak, whispering, and scarcely audible vocalization.

DYSPHO'RIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσφορία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *dysphorie*. Ger., *Unruhe in Krankheiten*. The impatience or restlessness of the sick.—**D. anxietas**. See *ANXIETY*.

DYSPHO'TIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *φώς*, light. See *MYOPIA*.

DYSPHRA'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *φράζειν*, to speak. Ger., *Dysphrasie*. Difficulty of speech caused by mental derangement. Cf. *DYSPHASIA*.—**D. imitatoria**. A form of *d.* seen in imbeciles in which there is merely a repetition of sounds heard in the speech of others, without any conception of the ideas implied.

DYSPHRE'NIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *dysphrénie*. Ger., *Dysphrenie*. Mental derangement; of Kahlbaum, any form of mental derangement which is developed either sympathetically or symptomatically together with a special psychological or pathological condition.—**D. neuralgica**. Fr., *dysphrénie névralgique*. Of Schüle, *d.* due to neuralgia.

DYSPHO'NIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *πῖον*, fat. Fr., *dyspionie*. Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Fettes*. A diseased state of the fat.

DYSPGLASMAT'IC. See *CACOPLASTIC*.

DYSPPLAS'TA, *n. pl.* Ger., *Dysplasten*. Of P. H. Schultz, cacoplastic formations.

DYSPPLAS'TIC. Lat., *dysplastus*. See *CACOPLASTIC*.

DYS'PLOC, *f.* *Dys'ploces*. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *πλοκή*, a texture. Fr., *d.* Ger., *üble Beschaffenheit des organischen Gewebes*. A structural defect.

DYSPNŒ'A, *f.* Gr., *δυσπνοία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *πνέειν*, to breathe). Fr., *dyspnée*. Ger., *Dyspnœe*, *Schwerathmen*, *Engbrüstigkeit*. 1. In physiology, a condition in which there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood supplying the respiratory centre. There may be at the same time an excess of carbon dioxide. This condition produces great activity of the respiratory centre, and consequent violent respiratory movements. 2. As commonly employed, difficult, laborious, or painful breathing.—**Anæmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée des chloro-anémiques*. The shortness of breath that attacks anæmic persons on exertion.—**Anectasic d.**, **Anectatic d.** Fr., *dyspnée anectasique*. *D.* due to atelestasis.—**Asthmatic d.** Fr., *dyspnée asthmaticque*. The *d.* of asthma, the breathing being long-drawn, dry, and without cough.—**Bronchitic d.** Fr., *dyspnée bronchique*. The *d.* which accompanies bronchitis. The breathing is short and accompanied with cough.—**Cardiac d.** Fr., *dyspnée cardiaque*. *D.* due to heart disease (i. e., to lesion or defective action of the heart causing imperfect circulation in the lungs

and consequently deficient hæmatisis).—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *d. catarrhalis*. Fr., *dyspnée catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische Dyspnœe*. See *Bronchitic d.*—**Diabetic d.** Fr., *dyspnée diabétique*. Ger., *diabetische Dyspnœe*. A form of *d.* characterized by deep and frequent inspirations in the last stage of diabetes; possibly resulting from acetonæmia and associated with a chemical disturbance in the organic economy, causing a direct excitation of the respiratory centres.—**Dyspeptic d.** *D.* due to dyspepsia; characterized by "a sense of weight or oppression across the chest, an almost constant desire to draw a long breath, and a feeling that the air does not enter the lungs to a sufficient depth." In some cases paroxysms like those of asthma occur at night.—**D. aquosa**. The *d.* of dropsy.—**D. catarrhalis**. See *Bronchitic d.*—**D. chronica**. A condition in which the breath is uniformly short and heavy, usually accompanied by cough.—**D. exacerbans** [Good]. *D.* occurring in sudden and irregular exacerbations.—**D. expiratoria**, **D. exspiratoria**. See *Expiratory d.*—**D. extrinseica**. Fr., *dyspnée mécanique*. *D.* due to some accidental or mechanical affection.—**D. humoralis**. Fr., *dyspnée humorale*. *D.* caused by some modification of the blood.—**D. inspiratoria**. See *Inspiratory d.*—**D. of the heart**. Of Bellingham, *angina pectoris*.—**D. pinguedinosa**. Gr., *Dyspnœe bei Fettsucht*. Shortness of breath from obesity.—**D. pneumatica**. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.—**D. terrea**. *D.* with expectoration of earthy matter.—**D. thoracica**. *D.* from structural disease or deformity of the chest.—**D. sicca**. *D.* without expectoration.—**Emphysematous d.** Fr., *dyspnée emphysemateuse*. The *d.* of pulmonary emphysema; like that of asthma, but continuous and unaccompanied by wheezing.—**Expiratory d.** Lat., *d. expiratoria*. Ger., *expiratorische Dyspnœe*. Difficulty of expiration, as in emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis.—**Gastric d.** *D.* due to gastric disorder. Cf. *Dyspeptic d.*—**Heat d.** Fr., *dyspnée de chaleur*. Ger., *Wärmedyspnœe*. *D.* produced by increasing the temperature of the blood going to the respiratory centre. The heated blood seems to accelerate the tissue change in the respiratory centre so much that, although the blood contains the normal amount of oxygen, there is not enough to supply the demand made by the centre.—**Hysterical d.** Fr., *dyspnée hystérique*. Very rapid breathing, from 60 to 80 respirations a minute, occurring in attacks of hysteria.—**Inspiratory d.** Lat., *d. inspiratoria*. Ger., *inspiratorische Dyspnœe*. A form of *d.* in which inspiration is difficult as compared with expiration.—**Mixed d.** *D.* on both inspiration and expiration.—**Paralytic d.** Fr., *dyspnée paralytique*. *D.* caused by a primary lesion of the nervous system.—**Pulmonary d.** *D.* due to any condition in the lungs which interferes with the aeration of the blood.—**Renal d.** A neurotic paroxysmal asthma occurring in uræmia.—**Spasmodic d.** Fr., *dyspnée spasmodique*. *D.* caused by spasm or occurring in paroxysms.—**Uræmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée urémique*. *D.* due to uræmia.

DYSPNŒ'AL, **DYSPNŒ'IC**, **DYSPNO'IC**. Gr., *δυσπνοικός*. Lat., *dyspnoicus*. Fr., *dispnétique*. Ger., *dyspnoisch*, *dyspnœtisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of dyspnœa.

DYSP'NOON, *n.* Gr., *δύσπνοον*. See *DYSPNŒA*.

DYSPOTIS'MUS, *m.* Ger., *erschwertes Trinken*. Difficulty in drinking.

DYS'POTOS. Gr., *δύσποτος*. 1. Difficult to drink. 2. Having difficulty in drinking.

DYSRACHI'TIS, *f.* Gr., *δυσραχίτις*. Of Galen, a plaster used for callous sinuses, fistulæ, etc.

DYSSIA'LIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *σialον*, saliva. Fr., *dyssialie*. Ger., *erschwerte Absonderung des Speichels*. Defective secretion of saliva.

DYSSITE'SIS, *f.* -*te'seos* (-*is*). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *σῖτσις*, a furnishing with food. Fr., *dyssitèse*.

Ger., *erschwertes Einnehmen der Nahrung*. Difficulty in ingesting food.

DYSSPERMA'SIA, *f.* See BRADYBOLISMUS.

DYSSPERMATIS'MUS, *m.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *σπέρμα*, semen. See BRADYBOLISMUS.—**D. apractodes**. D. from disuse of the genitals.—**D. epilepticus**. D. due to an epileptic seizure in the act of coitus.—**D. hypertonicus**. D. due to excessive erection.—**D. mucosus**. D. from a stoppage of the urethra by mucus.—**D. nodosus**. D. from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.—**D. præputialis**. D. from phimosis.—**D. refluus**. Failure of emission in coitus from escape of the semen backward into the bladder.

DYSSPERMIA, *f.* Fr., *dysspermie*. Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Samens*. An abnormal condition of the semen or of its ejaculation.—**D. anticipans**. A premature ejaculation of semen in coitus.

DYSTICHIASIS, **DYSTECHIASIS**, *f.* See DISTICHIASIS.

DYSSYMMET'RIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *συμμετρία*, symmetry. See ASYMMETRY.

DYSSYNOD'ICUS. Pertaining to or dependent on dys-synodus.

DYSSYN'ODUS, *m.*, **DYSSYNU'SIA**, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *σύνωδος*, or *συνουσία*, coitus. Fr., *dyssynode*, *dyssynusie*. Ger., *erschwerter Beischlaf*. Difficult coitus.

DYSTAX'IA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τάξις*, regulation. See ATAXIA (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**D. agitans**. Of Sanders, pseudoparalysis agitans; tremor resulting from an irritation of the spinal cord.

DYSTELEOL'OGY. From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), *τέλος*, complete, and *λόγος*, understanding. The study of the doctrine of purposelessness in the creation or development of organs now rudimentary and useless to the organism, as opposed to teleology, which regards them as having been created for a special purpose. Cf. TELE-
OLOGY.

DYSTHANA'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *θάνατος*, death. Fr., *dysthanasie*. A lingering and painful death.

DYSTHAN'ATOS. Gr., *δυσθάνατος*. Causing or involving a slow and painful death.

DYSTHELA'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *θηλάζειν*, to suck or suckle. Fr., *dysthélasie*. Ger., *erschwertes Säugen*. Difficulty in sucking or in giving suck.

DYSTERAPEU'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *θεραπευσία*, medical treatment. See DYSTHERAPIA.

DYSTERAPEU'TOS, **DYSTERAPEU'TUS**. Ger., *schwerheilend*. Slow or difficult to heal.

DYSTERAPI'A, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *dysthérapie*. Ger., *erschwerte Heilung*. Difficulty in healing or curing.

DYSTERMA'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *θερμη*, heat. Fr., *dysthermasie*. Ger., *Dysthermasie*. Of Gubler, insufficient production of animal heat.

DYSTHE'SIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσθεσία*. Fr., *dysthésie*. Ger., *Dysthésie*, *Unbehaglichkeit eines Kranken*. The impatience of the sick.

DYSTHET'IC. Gr., *δυσθετος*. Lat., *dysthetus*. See DYSCRASIC.

DYSTHET'ICA, *n. pl.* The dyscrasias.

DYSTHETUS. Gr., *δυσθετος*. See DYSCRASIC.

DYSTHYM'IA, *f.* Gr., *δυσθυμία*. Continuous mental depression.—**D. algetica**. Of Emminghaus, mental perversion due to any peripheral nerve irritation.—**D. neuralgica**. Of Schuele, insanity or melancholia of neuralgic origin.

DYSTO'CHIA, *f.* See DYSTOCIA.

DYSTO'CIA, *f.* Gr., *δυστοκία*. Fr., *dystocie*. Ger., *Dystocie*, *Dystokie*, *Geburtsstörung*. Labor which, left unaided by artificial interference, is impossible, or attended with great difficulty or with danger to the mother or the child.—**Accidental d.** Fr., *dystocie accidentelle*. D. due, not to disproportion between the foetal and the maternal structures, but to some acci-

dental circumstance, such as convulsions.—**D. abortiva**. Abortion.—**D. amorphica**. D. from malformation or deformity.—**D. cervicalis**. D. from rigidity of the cervix uteri.—**D. convulsiva**. See Puerperal ECLAMPSIA.—**D. dyscyesis**. See DYSCYESIS (1st def.).—**D. emetica**. Vomiting during pregnancy.—**D. febrilis**. See Puerperal FEVER.—**D. geminorum**. D. from a plurality of children.—**D. hæmorrhagica**. Menstruation during pregnancy, persisting after the third or fourth month.—**D. hæmorrhoidalis**. Hæmorrhoids during pregnancy.—**D. hydropica**. The dropsy of pregnancy.—**D. inversoria**. Labor complicated with inversion of the uterus.—**D. laceratoria**. Laceration during labor.—**D. maniaca**. See Puerperal MANIA.—**D. perversa**. D. from a preternatural presentation.—**D. protracta**. Labor protracted by local or general debility.—**D. retentiva**. Labor complicated by retained placenta.—**D. syncopalis**. Frequent fainting in pregnancy.—**D. varicosa**. Varicosities of the veins of the lower extremities in pregnancy.—**Essential d.** Fr., *dystocie essentielle*. D. due to atony or irregular action of the uterus, contraction or faulty formation of the pelvis, abnormal foetal position or presentation, or some malformation of the foetus.—**Fœtal d.** Fr., *dystocie fœtale*. D. due to some abnormality of the foetus or its appendages.—**Maternal d.** Fr., *dystocie maternelle*. D. dependent on some abnormal state in the mother.—**Shoulder d.** Difficulty in the expulsion of the shoulders.

DYSTO'CIC. Lat., *dystocius*. Pertaining to or dependent on dystocia.

DYSTOCOLO'GIA, *f.* From *δυστοκία*, dystocia, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *dystocologie*. Ger., *Dystokologie*, *Lehre von Schwurgerburten*. That branch of obstetrics which is concerned with dystocia.

DYSTOCUS. See DYSTOCIC.

DYTECHIASIS, *f.* See DISTICHIASIS.

DYSTO'NIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τόνος*, tone. Fr., *dystonie*. Ger., *krankhafte Spannkraft*. Disordered tonicity.

DYSTO'PIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τόπος*, situation. Fr., *dystopie*. Ger., *Dystopie*. Misplacement, displacement.

DYSTRAU'MIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τραῦμα*, a wound. Difficulty of healing (said of wounds).

DYSTRE'SIA, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τρήσις*, perforation. Fr., *dystrésie*. Insufficiency of an opening.

DYSTRET'ICUS, **DYSTRET'US**. Pertaining to or in a state of dystresia.

DYSTRO'PHIA (Lat.), *f.* See DYSTROPHY.—**D. muscularis progressiva**. See Progressive muscular DYSTROPHY. Of Erb, the myopathic forms of progressive muscular atrophy.

DYSTROPH'IC. Gr., *δυστροφος*. Lat., *dystrophicus*, *dystrophus*. Fr., *dystrophique*. Pertaining to or affected with dystrophy.

DYSTROPHONEURO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). 1. Any functional nervous disease due to dystrophy. 2. See Neurotic DYSTROPHY.

DYSTROPHY. Lat., *dystrophia* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-*], and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *dystrophie*. Ger., *Dystrophie*, *mangelhafte Ernährung*. Defective nutrition.—**Neurotic d.** Lat., *dystrophia neurotica*. Ger., *neurotische Dystrophie*. D. due to disturbance of the trophic nervous mechanism.—**Progressive muscular d.** Lat., *dystrophia muscularis progressiva*. Fr., *dystrophie musculaire progressive*. A general term for progressive muscular atrophy, pseudohypertrophic paralysis, and some allied affections.

DYSTRO'PIA, *f.* Gr., *δυστροπία*. Fr., *dystropie*. A morbid version (as of the uterus).

DYSULO'TUS. Gr., *δυσούλωτος*. Ger., *schwervernarbend*. Difficult to heal.

DYSURE'SIA, DYSURE'SIS, *f.* From *δυσ* (see *Dys-**), and *οὐρησις*, urination. Fr., *dysurésie*. Ger., *erschwerete Harn*. Any urinary affection.

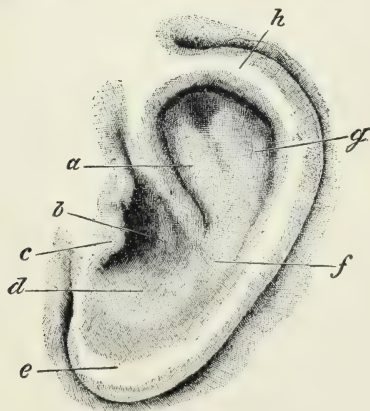
DYSU'RIA, *f.* Gr., *δυσουρία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-**], and *οὔρον*, urine). Fr., *dysurie*. Ger., *Dysurie*, *Harnbeschwerde*. Difficult or painful urination.—**D. ardens**. D. with a sense of burning in the urethra.—**D. calculosa**. D. from vesical calculus.—**D. compressionis**. D. from compression.—**D. irritata**. See *D. calculosa*.—**D. mucosa**. See *CYSTITRIRHEA*.—**D. phlogistica**. D. due to inflammation.—**Senile d.** Fr., *dysurie sénile*. Of D. Mollière, a form of d. observed in old men, thought not to be due to enlargement of the prostate, but sometimes to a hæmorrhoidal condition of the veins of the vesicoprostatic plexus.—**Spastic d.** Lat., *d. spastica*. D. caused by tonic spasm of the bladder.

DYSU'RIC. Lat., *dysuricus*. Fr., *dysurique*. Pertaining to or affected with dysuria.

DYS'URY. See *DYSURIA*.

E

EAR. Gr., *οὖς*. Lat., *auris* (1st def.), *spica* (2d def.). Fr., *oreille* (1st def.), *épi* (2d def.). Ger., *Ohr* (1st def.), *Aehre* (2d def.). 1. The organ of hearing, which is divided into three parts: the first, the *external e.*, comprises the auricle with the lobe and the external auditory canal; the second, or *middle e.*, consists of the tympanic membrane, the cavity of the tympanum, the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid antrum and cells; the third, the *internal e.*, consists of the cochlea, the semicircular canals, and the auditory nerve with its terminal expansion in the labyrinth. 2. An inflorescence in which the flowers are disposed on a common axis; also a collection of seeds so placed; a spike.—**Asylum e.** See *HÆMATOMA auris*.—**Cat's e.** Fr.,

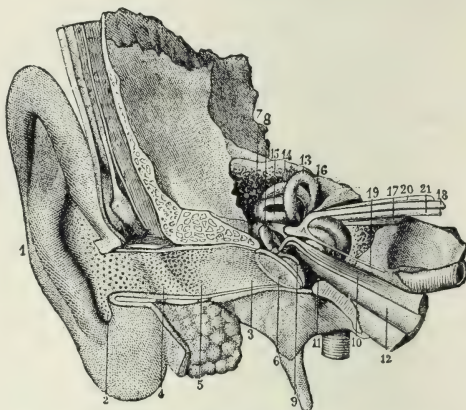


THE EXTERNAL EAR. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the fossa of the anthelix; *b*, the concha; *c*, the tragus; *d*, the antitragus; *e*, the lobule; *f*, the anthelix; *g*, the fossa of the helix; *h*, the helix.

oreille de chat. Ger., *Katzenohr*. A defective formation of the external e. consisting in a stunting or shriveling of the cartilage, which causes the auricle to resemble somewhat the e. of a cat.—**E'ache**. See *OTALGIA*.—**E. bones**. See *OSSICULA auditus* (under *OSSICULUM*).—**E. cough**. See under *COUGH*.—**E. crystal**. Of Huschke, see *OTOLITH*.—**E. drum**. See *TYMPANUM*.—**E. giddiness**. See *Ménière's DISEASE*.—**E. pick**. Lat., *auriscalpium*. Fr., *cure-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrbüffel*. A small scoop or spoon for extracting hardened cerumen from the external auditory canal.—**E. powder**. See *OTOLITH*.—**E. probe**. See under *PROBE*.—**E. sand**. See

OTOLITH.—**E. scoop**. See *E. pick*.—**E. speculum**. See under *SPECULUM*.—**E. stone**. See *OTOLITH*.—**E. syringe**. See under *SYRINGE*.—**E. trumpet**. Fr., *cornet acoustique*. Ger., *Ohrrohr*. A tube to be held in the hand for condensing the waves of sound, so as to enable a deaf person to hear; having one end small for



THE ORGAN OF HEARING SEEN IN SECTION. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPEY.)

1, the pinna; 2, 3, 4, 5, the cavity of the concha, the external auditory meatus, and the openings of the ceruminous glands; 6, the membrana tympani; 7, the anterior part of the incus; 8, the malleus; 9, the long handle of the malleus, attached to the internal surface of the tympanic membrane—it is here represented as strongly drawn in; 10, the tensor tympani muscle; 11, the tympanic cavity; 12, the Eustachian tube; 13, the superior semicircular canal; 14, the posterior semicircular canal; 15, the external semicircular canal; 16, the cochlea; 17, the internal auditory meatus; 18, the facial nerve; 19, the large petrosal nerve; 20, the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve; 21, the cochlear branch of the same.

insertion into the external auditory meatus, and the other end flaring for collecting the waves of sound.—**E. vertigo**. See *Ménière's DISEASE*.—**E. wax**. See *CERUMEN*.—**E. wig**. *Forficula auricularia*.—**E'wort**. *Rhacicalis rupestris* and some other plants formerly supposed to be valuable for relieving deafness.—**External e.** Lat., *auris externa*. See *E.* (1st def.).—**Flap e.** A deformity of the auricle consisting in a more or less extensive development of the skin and subcutaneous fat, and sometimes of the cartilage, so that the auricle turns over and is more or less pendulous.—**Insane e.** See *HÆMATOMA auris*.—**Internal e.** Lat., *auris interna*. See under *E.* 2. See *LABYRINTH*.—**Middle e.** See *TYMPANUM*.

EAR'LET. See *AURICULA*.

EARTH. A.-S., *eordhe*. Gr., *γῆ*. Lat., *terra*. Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. 1. The powdery portion of the crust of the globe. 2. Any native powdery substance.—**Absorbent e.** Fr., *terre absorbante*. Magnesia.—**Alkaline e's**. Fr., *terres alcalines*. Lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia; so called on account of their earthy character and alkaline properties.—**E. bath**. See *E. BATH*.—**E. closet**. Fr., *cabinet à terre*. Ger., *Erdcabinet*. An apparatus used as a substitute for a water closet. Instead of being washed away, the excreta are deodorized by being received into and covered with dry e., which absorbs their liquid portions.—**Fullers' e.** Lat., *terra cimolia*. Fr., *terre à foulon*, *terre cimolée*, *argile smectique*. Ger., *Walkererde*, *Seifenerde*. An amorphous, greenish-white, yellow, or brown e. found in layers intercalated between the oolitic and cretaceous strata. It is only partially miscible with water, and easily absorbs fatty substances; hence its use in the cloth industries. It is employed as an absorbent application to irritated surfaces.—**Lemnian e.** Lat., *terra lemnia*. See *LEMMIAN BOLE*.—**Magnesian e.** See *Absorbent e.*—**Mineral calcareous e's**. Calcareous e's that are not of animal origin.—**Samian e.**, **Samos e.** Fullers' e. found

in Samos and formerly used in collyriums as an astringent.—**Sealed e.** Lat., *terra sigillata*. See **BOLE**.

EARTH'Y. Gr., γαιώδης. Lat., *terreus*. Fr., *terreuz*. Ger., *erdig*. Containing or of the nature of earth. See **E. ELEMENTS, E. PHOSPHATES**, etc.

EAT'ING. Lat., *edens, exedens*. Corroding; progressing by ulceration.

EAU-DE-VIE (Fr.). O-d'Ve. Brandy.

EB'EL. The seeds of sage or of juniper.

EB'ENUS, *m.* Gr., ἔβενος. Fr., *ébénier* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Hedysarææ*. 2. A section of *Diospyros*. 3. The genus *Maba*.—**E. creticus**. Fr., *ébénier de Crète*. A species of *E.* (1st def.) a decoction of which is considered laxative.

EB'LANIN. See **PYROXANTHIN**.

EB'ONITE. From ἔβενος, ebony. Ger., *Ebonit*. Hard rubber.

EBULLI'TIO, *f.* -itio'nis. See **EBULLITION**.—**E. sanguinis**. See **EBULLITION of the blood**.—**E. stomachi**. See **PYROSIS**.

EBULLI'TION. Gr., ἐκβρασμός. Lat., *ebullitio* (from *ebullire*, to bubble up). Fr., *ébullition*. Ger., *Ebulliren, Aufwallung*. 1. The act of boiling. 2. A bursting forth, as of a cutaneous eruption. See **STROPHULUS**.—**E. of the blood**. Lat., *ebullitio sanguinis*. 1. An orgasm. 2. See *E.* (2d def.). 3. An old term for fever.

E'BUR, *n.* *Eb'oris*. 1. Ivory. 2. See **DENTIN**.—**E. dentis**. See **DENTIN**.—**E. ustum album**. Ger., *weissgebranntes Elfenbein*. Calcium phosphate prepared by calcining ivory.—**E. ustum nigrum**. Ivory black. See **Animal CHARCOAL**.

EBURNA'TION. Fr., *éburnation, éburnification*. Ger., *Verknöcherung*. 1. Incrustation of a tumor with phosphates or carbonates of calcium. 2. Ossification of articular cartilages. 3. An ivorylike increase in density of a portion of bone, particularly the articular surfaces or the parts near a fracture.

EBURNEA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See **EBURNATION**.

EBUR'NEOUS. Lat., *eburneus*. Fr., *éburné, éburnéen*. Ger., *elfenbeinartig*. Ivorylike.

EBURNIFICA'TION. Lat., *eburnificatio*. See **EBURNATION**.

ECAL'CARATE. Lat., *ecalcaratus*. Fr., *privé d'éperon*. Ger., *ungespornt, spornlos*. Without a calcar.

ECASTAPHYL'UM, *n.* Fr., *écastaphylle*. Ger., *Rundhülle*. A genus of the *Dalbergiææ*.—**E. Brownei, E. frutescens**. A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the flowers and fruits are used in decoction for rabies, and fumigations with the decoction to reduce swellings of the limbs. The flowering branches are emetic and the young shoots laxative. A syrup is prepared from the flowers combined with the leaves of *Lantara cammaria*, which is employed in constipation and as a diuretic in dropsy.

EC'BALIN. See **ELATERIC ACID**.

ECBA'LIUM [Br. Ph.], *n.* See **ECBALLIUM**.

ECBAL'LIUM, *n.* A genus of the *Cucumerinææ*.—**E. agreste**. *E. elaterium*.—**E. buchu**. A Brazilian species; said to be a local irritant, emetic, and powerful cathartic.—**E. elaterium, E. officinarum**. Fr., *concombre sauvage*. Ger., *Springgurke*. The wild or squirting cucumber, common to the Mediterranean region and cultivated in England. It is the *εικυς* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The juice of the fruit furnishes elaterium. Both it and the root are drastic purgatives. In the Caucasus it has a great reputation as a remedy against malarial fevers; it is also used as a narcotic, and believed to be especially serviceable in rabies.

ECBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *εκ*, out of, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Of K. J. Beck, an artificial eye made of fine steel plate painted.

ECBLO'MA, *n.* -blom'atos (-is). From *εκβάλλειν*, to cast out. 1. Anything expelled. 2. The fœtus expelled by abortion.

EC'BOLE, *f.* *Ec'boles*. Gr., ἐκβολή. 1. A throwing out. 2. Abortion. 3. A complete dislocation.

ECBOL'IC. Gr., ἐκβολικός. Lat., *ecbolicus*. 1. See **ABORTIFACIENT**. 2. See **OXYTOIC**.

EC'BOLIN(E). Lat., *ecbolina*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ekbolin*. A supposed amorphous alkaloid found by Wenzell in ergot of rye, in combination with ergotic acid; said to owe any physiological activity it may possess to its containing more or less cornutine.

ECBO'LIIUS. See **ECBOLIC**.

ECBRAS'MA, *n.* -bras'matos (-is). Gr., ἐκβρασμα. Lit., scum cast up by boiling; scurf, a cutaneous eruption; in the pl., *ecbrasmata*, of Hippocrates, "certain burning eruptions"; according to others, ecthyma.

ECBRAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἐκβρασμός. See **EBULLITION**.

ECBYRSO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκβύρσωμα. Fr., *ecbyrsome*. An abnormal prominence of the articular extremity of a bone beneath the skin.

ECBYRSO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκβύρσωση. The formation of an ecbyrsoma.

ECCAN'THIS, *f.* From *εκ*, out of, and *κανθός* (see **CANTHUS**). Fr., *e.* A fleshy growth at the angle of the eyelids.

ECCATHAR'SIS, *f.* -thar'seos (-is). See **CATHARSIS**.

ECCATHAR'TIC. Gr., ἐκκαθαρτικός. Lat., *eccatharticus*. Fr., *eccathartique*. Promoting excretion, especially by the skin.

ECCAU'MA, *n.* -cau'matos (-is). Gr., ἐκκαυμα. 1. A sore or growth which has been burnt with a caustic. 2. The hearth or furnace for assaying. 3. Of Aetius, gangrenous blepharitis.

ECCAU'SIS, *f.* -cau'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκκαυσις. 1. See **EC-CALCAUMA**. 2. A sudden excitement.

ECCEN'TRIC. Gr., ἐκκεντρος (from *εκ*, away from, and *κέντρον*, a centre). Lat., *eccentricus*. Fr., *excentrique*. Ger., *ekcentrisch*. 1. Situated away from the centre, peripheral; in pathology, due to peripheral rather than centric causes (said of nervous phenomena). 2. See **CENTRIFUGAL**. 3. Odd in behavior, but not insane.

ECCENTRI'CITY. Gr., ἐκκεντρότης. Fr., *excentricité*. Ger., *Ekcentricität*. The state of being eccentric; also a particular manifestation of that state.

ECCENTROPI'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-pi'esis). From *ἐκκεντρος*, eccentric, and *πίεσις*, a pressing. Ger., *ekcentrischer Druck*. Pressure from within outward, proposed by B. Bermond for the treatment of fistula in ano.

ECCEN'TROTES, *f.* Gr., ἐκκεντρότης. See **ECCENTRICITY**.

ECCEPHALO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *εκ*, out of, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See **EXCEREBRATION**.

ECCH'EL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-el'ysis). From *εκ*, out of, and *χελίσσασθαι*, to cough severely. Fr., *ecchélyse*. Ger., *Aushusten*. Expectoration.

ECCHONDRO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *εκ*, out of, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ecchondrome*. Ger., *Ekchondrom*. A cartilaginous tumor on the exterior of a bone. Cf. **ENCHONDROMA**.

ECCHONDRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *ecchondrose*. Ger., *Ekchondrose*. 1. A cartilaginous growth. 2. Of Virchow, a simple hyperplastic form of cartilaginous tumor. Cf. **CHONDROMA**.

ECCHON'DROTOME. From *εκ*, out of, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ekchondrotom*. An instrument for cutting away ecchondromata, especially of the nasal septum, devised by M. Brown; it somewhat resembles the tonsil guillotine.

ECCHORE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκχώρησις. Fr., *ecchorèse*. Ger., *Abweichung* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Aberration. 2. Defecation.

ECCHYLO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ἐκχυλίειν*, to press out juice. Ger., *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft, Extrakt*. An expressed juice, an extract.

ECCHYLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Ausziehen, Auspressen*. Expression of the juice of a plant.

ECCHYMA, *n.* -*chym'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκχυμα (from ἔκχειν, to pour out). See **ECBRASMA**.

ECCHYMO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκχύμωμα. Fr., *ecchymome*. Ger., *Ekchymom*. 1. An effusion of blood into the subcutaneous tissue in sufficient quantity to cause tumefaction. 2. An ecchymosis.—**E. a decubitu**. An ecchymosis due to decubitus.—**E. arteriosum**. See **False ANEURYSM**.—**E. a venæsectione**. The ecchymosis or *e.* sometimes observed at or near the point where venesection has been performed.—**E. capitis**. See **CEPHALEMATOMA**.—**E. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *ecchymome de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bluterguss unter der Bindehaut*. Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva.—**E. lymphaticum**. See **PHLEGMASIA (alba) dolens**.—**E. melasma**. See **MELASMA maculosum**.—**E. scorbuticum**. An *e.* due to scurvy.—**E. spontaneum**. A spontaneous effusion of blood in women, following suppression of the catamenia.—**E. sugillatio**. A sugillation.—**E. violentum**. An *e.* or ecchymosis due to contusion.

ECCHYMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκχύμωσις. Fr., *ecchymose*. Ger., *Ekchymose*. Properly, the formation of an ecchymoma; as commonly used, a livid discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane due to blood extravasated beneath the surface.—**Cadaveric e.** *E.* occurring after death.—**Capillary e.** *E.* from the capillaries, as in petechial forms of purpuric eruption.—**E. of the breast**. A painful affection of the breast characterized by an *e.*, occurring at the time of menstruation.—**Post mortem e.** See **Cadaveric e.**—**Tabetic e.** Fr., *ecchymose tabétique*. An *e.* which occurs in tabes dorsalis, appearing suddenly at the end of paroxysms of lancinating pain and gastric crises. It is irregularly circular, varies in size from that of a lentil to a half-dollar, and is scattered over the lower extremities and the lower part of the body.

ECCHYMOT'IC. Fr., *ecchymotique*. Of the nature of ecchymosis.

EC'CHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos (ec'chysis)*. Gr., ἔκχυσις. Fr., *ecchyse*. Ger., *Ergiessung*. Effusion.—**Cutaneous ecchyses**. Cutaneous diseases characterized by effusions into the tissue of the skin from the capillary blood vessels, including hæmorrhages and œdemas, and also effusions of adventitious matters, whether of such as pertain to the organism, as in the case of jaundice, or of those foreign to it, as in argyria.

ECCHYT'ICUS. Pertaining to ecchysis.

EC'CLASIS, *f.* -*cla'seos (ec'clasis)*. From ἐκκλάν, to break away from. A breaking away, especially of a small piece of bone from a larger piece.

EC'CLISIS, *f.* -*clis'eos (ec'clisis)*. Gr., ἐκκλisis. Fr., *ecclise*. Ger., *Auseinanderweichen*. 1. See **DISLOCATION**. 2. Displacement of the fragments of a broken bone.

EC'CLYSIS, *f.* -*clys'eos (ec'clysis)*. From ἐκ, out of, and κλύσις, a washing. Fr., *ecclyse*. Ger., *Auswaschen, Reinigen durch Klystiere*. A washing out by injections.

EC'COPE, *f.* *Ec'copes*. Gr., ἐκκοπή. Fr., *eccopé*. Ger., *Ausschneiden, Aushieb*. 1. See **EXCISION**. 2. An oblique wound of the skull caused by a cutting weapon.

EC'COPEs, *m.* See **ECCOPEUS**.

ECCOP'EUS, *m.* Ger., *Meissel*. An instrument for cutting, used by the ancients in the dissection of bones, especially of those of the head.

ECCOPROSIÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* -*the'seos (-is)*. From ἐκκώρωσις, defecation, and αἰσθησις, sensation. Fr., *eccopro-siæsthèse*. Ger., *Drang zum Stuhlgange*. The sensation of the need of defecation.

ECCOPRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκκόπρωσις. Fr., *eccoprose*. Ger., *Kot(h)ausleerung*. Defecation.

ECCOPROT'IC. Gr., ἐκκοπρωτικός. Lat., *eccoproticus*. Fr., *eccoprotique*. Ger., *abführend (adj.)*, *Abführungsmittel (n.)*. Gently cathartic; as a *n.*, a mild purgative.

ECCOPROTICÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* See **ECCOPROSIÆSTHESIS**.

ECCORTHAT'IC. From ἐκ, out of, and κόρη, a heap. Fr., *eccorthatique*. Causing copious discharges of fæces.

EC'CRINOL'OGY. Lat., *eccrinologica* (from ἐκκρίνειν, to excrete, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *eccrinologie*. Ger., *Lehre von den Ausscheidungen*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of excretion.

EC'CRISIOLOG'Y, EC'CRISION'OMY. Lat., *eccrisiologia, eccrisionomia* (from ἐκκρισις, excretion, and λόγος, understanding, or νόμος, a law). See **EC'CRINOLOGY**.

EC'CRISION'OSUS, *f.* From ἐκκρισις, excretion, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Absonderungskrankheit*. Any disease of excretion.

EC'CRISIOS'CHESIS, *f.* -*sch'eos (-os'chesis)*. From ἐκκρισις, excretion, and σχέσις, a state of health. The retention of a critical secretion.

EC'CRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos (ec'crisis)*. Gr., ἐκκρισις. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Ausscheidung, Ausleerung*. The discharge of excrementitious or morbid matter.

EC'CRIT'ICUS. Gr., ἐκκριτικός. Fr., *eccritique*. Ger., *ekkritisch*. Pertaining to eccrisis.

EC'CRITOCRIT'ICA, *n. pl.* From ἐκκρισις, excretion, and κριτικός, critical. Fr., *eccritocritiques*. Ger., *kritische Zeichen der Ausleerung*. Critical signs pertaining to excretion.

EC'CRITUS. Gr., ἐκκριτος. Excreted.

EC'CYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From ἐκ, away from, and κύσις, pregnancy. Extrauterine gestation.—**E. abdominalis**. See **Abdominal GESTATION**.—**E. ovaria**. See **Ovarian GESTATION**.—**E. tubalis**. See **Tubal GESTATION**.

EC'CYLIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From ἐκκυλίειν, to roll out. Fr., *eccyliose*. Ger., *Entwick(e)lung (1st def.)*, *Entwick(e)lungskrankheit*. 1. Evolution. 2. A disease of development.

EC'CYSTIS, *f.* From ἐκ, out from, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *ecyste*. Ger., *Blasenvorfall, Aussenliegen der Blase*. Prolapse or extroversion of the bladder.

EC'DAR'SIS, *f.* -*dar'seos (-is)*. From ἐκ (see **Ex.***), and δάρσις, a flaying. Fr., *ecdarse*. Ger., *Abziehen (oder Windwerden) der Haut*. Extensive excoriation.

EC'DEM'IC. From ἐκδήμιος, foreign. Fr., *ecdémique*. Arising from a cause foreign to the locality, and not attacking the masses of the people (said of diseases).

EC'DEMIOMA'NIA, *f.* From ἐκδημείν, to travel abroad, and μανία, madness. Fr., *ecdémiomanie*. Ger., *Reise-sucht*. A morbid impulse to travel.

EC'DEMION'OSUS, *f.* See **EC'DEMIOMANIA**.

EC'DERMOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos (-is)*. Of Huguier, see **ACNE varioliformis**.

EC'DERON, *n.* From ἐκ, out from, and δέρος, the skin. Of Busk and Huxley (1854), the intermediate one of the three layers of which they consider the skin and mucous membrane to be composed; described as being a layer of indifferent tissue which by growth toward the surface gives rise to the epithelium or to its representative in an appendage of the skin or mucous membrane, and by a growth away from the surface gives rise to the enderon.

EC'DORA, *f.* *Ec'doras*. Gr., ἐκδόρα. Fr., *ecdore*. Ger., *Abziehung der Haut*. Excoriation.

EC'DO'RIOUS, EC'DO'RIOUS. Gr., ἐκδόριος. Vesicant or caustic.

EC'GONIN(E). Lat., *ecgonia*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ekgonin*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO_3 + H_2O$, produced by the decomposition of cocaine.

ECHEVERIA, *f.* Named from Echeveria, a botanist. Fr., *échéverria*. A genus of crassulaceous plants allied to *Cotyledon*.—**E. coccinea**, **E. pulverulenta**. Species the fresh leaves of which are emollient.

ECHICAOUT'CHIN. Fr., *échicaoutchine*. Ger., *Echikautschin*. An elastic resin, $C_{23}H_{40}O_2$, obtained by precipitation from an alcoholic solution of the petroleum extract of the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.

ECHICER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide échicérique*. An amorphous product, $C_{30}H_{46}O_4$, of the simultaneous action of air and sodium on the petroleum solution of echicerin.

ECHI'CERIN. Fr., *échicérine*. Ger., *E*. A substance, $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$, obtained from the hot alcoholic washings of the petroleum ether residue of dita bark.

ECHID'NIN. From *ἐχίδνα*, a viper. See VIPERINE.

ECH'IIN(E). Lat., *echina*. An alkaloid obtained from *Echium vulgare*, which resembles cynoglossine in its chemical and physical characters, but differs from it in not producing paralysis, but tetanic convulsions and a rigidity of the muscles which continues for several days.

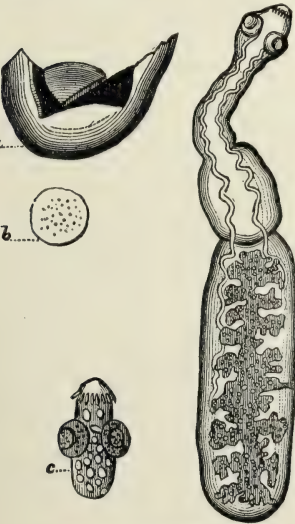
ECHINA'CEA, f. From *ἐχίνος*, the hedgehog. Fr., *échinacée*. Purple cone flower; a genus of composite plants, by many authors referred to *Rudbeckia*.—**E. angustifolia**. A species of more slender habit than *E. purpurea*, growing on prairies and in marshes throughout the United States. A certain liquid preparation of the plant has been highly extolled as a tonic, and particularly, when applied to the glans penis, as a stimulant to erection of the organ.—**E. purpurea**. A species growing in the western and southern United States. The root is aromatic.

ECHINOCOC'CIFER, m. From *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear. Of Weinland, a division of the genus *Tænia*, including those forms in which "the heads arise in special brood capsules." See *Tænia echinococcus*.

ECHINOCOC'COUS. Pertaining to an *Echinococcus*.

ECHINOCOC'CUS, m. From *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *échinocoque*. Ger., *Echinokokkus*, *Hülsewurm*, *Blasenwurm*, *Blasenstachelwurm*. 1. A genus of the *Cystica*, or of the *Tæniadæ*. 2. The larval stage of the *Tænia e.*

after it has penetrated into some tissue of its host. See ACEPHALOCYST and HYDATID, and cf. ACEPHALOCYSTIS.—**Accephalocystic e.** Fr., *échinocoque acéphalocystique*. Ger., *acephalocystischer Hülsewurm*. An acephalocyst; a sterile variety in which brood capsules and scoleces either have not been formed or, having once been present, have degenerated and disappeared.—**E. altricipariens**. Of Küchenmeister, the variety in which daughter cysts are produced from the brood capsules or head, and are within the mother cyst.—



ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS.

a, cyst, opened; b, collection of vesicles or scoleces; c, single scolex greatly magnified.

E. endogenus. Fr., *échinocoque endogène*. Ger., *endogener Hülsewurm*. Of Kuhn, see *E. altricipariens*.—**E. exogenus.** Fr., *échinocoque exogène*. Ger., *skelexerzeugender Hülsewurm*. Of Kuhn, see *E. scolecipariens*.—**E. granularis**, **E. granulosis**. See *E. scolecipariens*.—**E. hominis**. Fr., *échinocoque de l'homme*. The *E. altricipariens*; so called on account of its being found most commonly in man.—**E. infusorium**. See *E. hominis*.—**E. multilocularis**. Fr., *échinocoque multiloculaire*. A collection of small echinococci situated close to each other and embedded in a common stroma.—**E. polymorphus**. See *E. hominis*.—**E. racemosus**. A number of echinococci arranged in a racemose shape.—**E. scolecipariens**. Ger., *skelexerzeugender Hülsewurm*. The variety in which the daughter cysts are

produced from the ectocyst and are situated outside of the mother cyst.—**E. simia**. See *E. hominis*.—**E. simplex**. See *E. scolecipariens*.—**E. veterinorum**. *E. scolecipariens*; so called on account of its being found most commonly in the lower animals.—**Tænia e.** See under *Tænia*.

ECHINOPH'ORA, f. From *ἐχίμος*, anything rough or prickly, and *φορέιν*, to bear. Fr., *échinophore*. Ger., *Stachelbolde*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia.—**E. tenuifolia**. A species found near the Mediterranean shore; said to act mildly on the kidneys.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *ἐχίμος*, the hedgehog, and *ὀφθαλμία* (see OPHTHALMIA). Fr., *échinophthalmie*. Ger., *Rauhigkeit der Augenlider*. An old name for an inflammation of the edges of the eyelids with bristly projection of the lashes.

ECHI'NOPS, m. -*ὄπος* (-is). From *ἐχίμος*, the hedgehog, and *ὤψ*, appearance. Fr., *échinope*. Ger., *Kugeldistel*. A genus of cynaroideous plants mostly indigenous to Africa and southern Europe; of the pharmacists, *E. sphærocephalus*.—**E. bannaticus**. A species cultivated in European gardens, said to have medicinal virtues like those of *E. persicus*.—**E. echinatus**. A species the leaves of which, in decoction, are used as a bitter tonic, alterative, and diuretic. Their expressed juice is employed in coughs.—**E. maximus**, **E. multiflorus**. *E. sphærocephalus*.—**E. pauciflorus**. Fr., *échinope azuré*. A species having the same properties as those of *E. multiflorus*.—**E. persica**. A species said to yield Turkish manna; but this is probably an error.—**E. ritro**. *E. pauciflorus*.—**E. ruthenicus**. A species cultivated in European gardens, having properties like those of *E. sphærocephalus*.—**E. sphærocephalus**. Fr., *échinopée à grosses têtes*. Ger., *gemeine Kugeldistel*. The globe thistle; a species growing in dry, stony places in southern and central Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a laxative and diuretic, and the seeds as a diuretic.—**E. strigosus**. A species the down of which is used in Spain as amadou.

ECHIN'OPUS, m. and *f.* -*ὄπος* (-is). Gr., *ἐχινόποπος* (from *ἐχίμος*, the hedgehog, and *πούς*, the foot). See ECHINOPS.

ECHINOR(R)HYN'CHUS, m. From *ἐχίμος*, the hedgehog, and *ρύγχος*, the snout. Fr., *échinorrhynque*. A genus of the *Acanthocephala*, family *Echinorrhynchidæ*.—**E. capræ**. See *PENTASTOMA tenioides*.—**E. gigas**. Fr., *échinorrhynque du cochon*. A species, sometimes about 50 cm. long, marked with transverse striæ, having a globular proboscis with from 6 to 8 hooks and a pointed extremity. It is found in the intestines of swine and occasionally in man.—**E. hominis**. A species about 6 mm. long, with a globular proboscis having 12 hooks. It has been found in the small intestines of man and is considered by some to be a sexually immature specimen of *E. gigas* or some other species.

ECHI'NUS, m. Gr., *ἐχίμος*. Fr., *échinus*, *hérisson* (2d def.). Ger., *Igel* (2d def.). 1. A prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp. 2. The sea hedgehog; used anciently, according to Dioscorides, as a stomachic and diuretic, its roasted shell as an application in psora, and the ashes to cleanse ulcers and repress exuberant granulations. 3. An old name for the stone found in the head of *Mugil cephalus*. 4. Of Haller, the genus *Hydnum*. 5. Of Loureiro, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, referred by Müller and others to *Mallotus*.

ECHIOGLOS'SUM, n. From *ἐχίς*, the viper, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *échinoglosse*. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

ECHIR(RH)ET'IN. Fr., *échirrhétine*. A resinous mass, $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$, obtained from the mother liquor from which echitein has crystallized.

ECHIT'AMIN(E). Fr., *échitamine*. Ger., *Echitamin*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$, isolated from dita bark by Harnack and called by him *ditaïne*.

ECHIT'EIN. Fr., *échitène*. A substance, $C_{42}H_{70}O_2$, remaining in an alcoholic solution of dita bark from which echicerin and echitin have separated.

ECHIT'ENIN(E). An amorphous, brown alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_4$, obtained from dita bark.

ECHIT'ES, *m.* (treated by some botanists as *f.*). Gr., *ἐχίτης*. -*itē* (-es). Fr., *échitès*. Ger., *Klammerstrauch*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**Cortex echitæ**. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.—**E. acuminatus**. A species yielding the thin, pale gray bark called in Peru *cundurango de plátano*.—**E. alexicaca**. A species growing in Brazil. The root is purgative and is recommended in icterus, hypochondriasis, and abdominal obstructions.—**E. antidysenterica**. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*.—**E. biflora**. Fr., *échitès biflore*. A species having a milky juice. The leaves and stalks are purgative.—**E. caryophyllata**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used in gout.—**E. chilensis**. A species the root of which, called *quilmái* in Chile, is used in powder as an emetic and sternutatory.—**E. circinalis**. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*.—**E. cururu**. Of Martius, a species found in Brazil and Guiana; used by the Indians on the Rio Negro in gastric and intestinal diseases.—**E. frutescens**. *Ichnocarpus frutescens*.—**E. hirsutus**. A species found in Ecuador, yielding the *cundurango de paloma*.—**E. insignis**. A species found in Brazil and Guiana; used like *E. cururu*.—**E. Kona**. A species found on the western coast of Africa, yielding an extract used by the natives as an arrow poison.—**E. longiflora**. A species found in Brazil, where the whole plant, and especially the root (which exudes a sharp, milky sap), is used in poultices and in injections for hæmorrhoidal tumors; also in murrain and in the putrid fevers of cattle.—**E. malabarica**. A species indigenous to Malabar, where the root is employed in fevers and the leaves in carbuncles.—**E. micrantha**. A species found in Malabar. The leaves are employed in amenorrhœa. A lotion made from the root is used in gout.—**E. pubescens**. Ger., *weichhaariger Klammerstrauch*. An East Indian species. The bark of the stem is used in the East Indies for diarrhœa and dysentery and externally in gout. The seed is vermifuge.—**E. salicifolia**. A species used in Ceylon as a purgative.—**E. scholaris**. *Alstonia scholaris*.—**E. spinosa**. *Carissa carandas*.—**E. suberecta**. Ger., *Savannenblume*. The savanna flower; a South American and West Indian species, exuding a very poisonous, milky sap, said to be an ingredient of curare.—**E. syphiliticus**. Fr., *échitès syphilitique*. A tree found in Surinam. The leaves and bark are used in decoction in syphilis.—**E. torosa**, **E. torulosa**. Fr., *échitès contourné*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, where the seed and sap are used by the negroes as a purgative.

ECH'ITIN. Fr., *échitine*. The compound $C_{32}H_{51}O_2$, obtained from dita bark.

ECH'IUM, *n.* Gr., *ἐχίον*. Fr., *échium*, *vipérine*. Ger., *Natterkopf*. A genus of boraginaceous plants; of the pharmacists, **E. vulgare**.—**E. ægyptiacum**. A species found near Aleppo. The root was used anciently, according to Dioscorides, mixed with oil, in the form of a cataplasm, as a remedy for wounds; with *polenta*, for erysipelas; triturated with oil, in the form of an unction, as a diuretic.—**E. altissimum**. *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. anglicum**. *E. vulgare*.—**E. asperum**. *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. bonariense**. Fr., *vipérine à feuilles de plantain*. A Brazilian species, used like *Borago officinalis*.—**E. creticum**. 1. *E. violaceum* (1st def.). 2. *E. bonariense*. 3. *E. rubrum*.—**E. Fuchsii**. *Buglossum silvestre*.—**E. italicum**. 1. A species found in southern Europe and England; considered to be the *λύκοφες* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used as a remedy for wounds and cutaneous eruptions. 2. *E. rubrum*.—**E. lævigatum**. *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. plan-tagineum**. *E. bonariense*.—**E. pyramidale**, **E. pyre-**

naicum. *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. rossicum**, **E. rubrum**. A species found in southern Europe; perhaps the *ἐχίον* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used for snake bites.—**E. violaceum**. 1. A European species the leaves and tops of which are emollient and stomatic. The root was formerly used for snake bites. 2. A variety of *E. vulgare*.—**E. vulgare**. Fr., *vipérine commune*. Ger., *gemeiner Natterkopf*. 1. Blue weed; found in fields and waste places through Europe and the northern United States. Formerly the root, the herb, and sometimes the fruit were employed as expectorant, cooling, and emollient remedies. 2. *E. violaceum* (2d def.).

ECH'MASIS, *f.* -*ma'seos* (*ech'masis*). From *ἐχμάζειν*, to hinder. Obstruction, retention.

ECHO, *f.* *Ek(ach²)'o*; in Eng., *e²k'o*. *Ech'oos* (*ech'us*). Gr., *ἠχώ*. Fr., *écho*. Ger., *Wiederhall*. A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface; of Hippocrates, *tinnitus aurium*.—**Amphoric e.** See *Amphoric RESONANCE*.—**E. speech**. See *ECHOLALIA*.

ECHOLA'LIA, *f.* From *ἠχώ* (see *ECHO*), and *λαλιά*, prattle. Fr., *écholalie*. Ger., *Echolalie*. Syn.: *dysphrasia imitatoria*. 1. Of Romberg, the repetition by imbeciles of questions put to them. 2. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the verbal mimicry of myriachit (*q. v.*).

ECHOM'ETER. From *ἠχώ*, a sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *échomètre*. Ger., *Schallmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. 2. A stethoscope.

ECHOP'ATHIES. From *ἠχώ*, an echo, and *πάθος*, disease. Forms of nervous disease in which the patient spasmodically and quite involuntarily repeats words heard or actions seen by him.

ECHOPHRA'SIA, *f.* From *ἠχώ* (see *ECHO*), and *φράσις*, speech. See *ECHOLALIA*.

E'CHOS, *n.* *E'cheos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἦχος*. See *ECHO*.

ECHOS'COPE, **ECHOSCO'PIA**, *f.* From *ἠχώ* (see *ECHO*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *échoscopie*. Ger., *Schallprüfung*. Auscultation.

ECHOS'COPEMPHRAG'MA, *n.* -*phrag'matos* (-*is*). From *ἠχώ*, a sound, *σκοπεῖν*, to examine, and *ἐμφραγμα*, a barrier. The obturator of a stethoscope.

ECHOSCOPI'UM, *n.*, **ECHOS'COPON**, *n.*, **ECHOS'COPUS**, *m.* From *ἠχώ*, a sound, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *ECHOMETER*.

ECHTHYS'TEROCYE'SIS, *f.* See *ECTYSTEROCYESIS*.

ECHTHYS'TERUS. See *ECTYSTERUS*.

ECH'UGIN. Ger., *E.* 1. A poisonous mass prepared from the *Adenium boenmianum* of southwestern Africa. 2. A crystalline glucoside obtained from *e.* (1st def.). It arrests the heart in systole.

ECH'UGONE. A resinous body found in echugin (1st def.).

ECLACTIS'MA, *n.*, **ECLACTIS'MUS**, *m.* -*is'matos* (-*is*), -*mī*. See *LACTISMA* and *ECLAMPsia*.

ECLAMP'SIA, *f.* From *ἐκλαμψις*, a shining forth. Fr., *éclampsie*. Ger., *Eklampsie*, *Gichter*. Syn.: *convulsions*. An acute affection occurring without structural lesion of the nervous system, characterized by general or partial convulsions, with more or less complete loss of consciousness.—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *éclampsie albuminurique*. *E.* due to or associated with albuminuria.—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *éclampsie cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirngichter*. That variety of puerperal *e.* in which, according to Cohen, of Hamburg, the irritation starts in the brain, as distinguished from *uterine e.*—**Cholæmic e.** Fr., *éclampsie cholémique*. Ger., *cholämische Gichter*. That form of puerperal *e.* which depends on cholæmia produced by acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—**E. at term**. Fr., *éclampsie utérine à terme des parturientes*. That variety of *uterine e.* which (as distinguished from *premature e.* according to Cohen) proceeds from the events connected with labor at full term.—**E. gravidarum**. See *Puerperal CONVULSIONS*.—**E. hæmatigenes**.

E. due to vascular disturbance in infants.—**E. idiopathica.** *E.* occurring independently of any recognizable disease.—**E. infantum.** Fr., *éclampsie des enfants*. Ger., *Fraisen, Kopfkämpfe, Gichter*. Convulsions in infants characterized by general or partial clonic contractions of the muscles, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. They resemble epileptic and choreic attacks, and are usually symptomatic of some other affection.—**E. nutans.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**E. parvurientium, E. puerperalis, E. puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS.—**E. saturnina.** A rare form of *e.* due to lead poisoning.—**E. with suffocation.** Spasm of the glottis.—**Nodding e.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**Premature e. Fr., éclampsie prémature** (ou *avant terme*). Cohen's term for that variety of uterine *e.* (*q. v.*) which, according to him, comes on between the sixth month of gestation and its close, depends on the distention and modification of form undergone by the lower segment of the uterus, and causes labor to take place. Cf. *E. at term*.—**Puerperal e.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS.—**Uterine e.** Fr., *éclampsie utérine*. Ger., *Gebärmuttereklampsie*. That one of the two varieties (the other being *cerebral e.*) into which Cohen divides puerperal *e.* in which the uterus is supposed to be the primary seat of the irritation.

ECLAMP'SIC. See ECLAMPTIC.

ECLAMP'SY. See ECLAMPTIA.

ECLAMP'TIC. Fr., *éclamptique*. Ger., *eclamptisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with eclampsia.

ECLAMP'TISM. Fr., *éclamptisme*. A morbid condition accompanied by headache and impairment of vision and apt to result in convulsions, attributed to retention of excrementitious matter.

ECLECT'IC. Gr., *ἐκλεκτικός* (from *ἐκλέγειν*, to select). Lat., *eclecticus*. Fr., *éclectique*. Ger., *eklektisch*. In therapeutics, professing not to be governed by any general theory or system of practice, but to select from all systems that which most conforms to reason and experience; as a *n.*, a medical practitioner who so professes.

ECLECTICISM, n. Lat., *eclectismus*. Fr., *éclectisme*. Ger., *Eklektik*. The eclectic system of medical practice.

ECLECTIS'MUS, m. See ECLECTICISM.

ECLECT'OS. Gr., *ἐκλεκτικός*. Made in the form of an electuary.

EC'LEGM, n. See ECLEIGMA.

ECLEG'MA, ECLEIG'MA, n. -leg'matos (-is), -eig'matos (-is). Gr., *ἐκλεγμα*. Fr., *éclegme*. Ger., *Lecksaft*. Old names for a sort of electuary.

ECLEP'ISIS, f. -is'eos (-lep'isis). Gr., *ἐκλέπισις*. See DECORTICATION, DESQUAMATION, and EXFOLIATION.

ECLEPISITREP'ANON, ECLEPISITREP'ANUM, ECLEPISITRYP'ANON, ECLEPISITRYP'ANUM, n. From *ἐκλέπτω*, a peeling, and *τρύπανον*, a trephine. Ger., *Schiefertrepan, Entblüderungstrepan*. Old names for a trephine used in removing exfoliating bone.

ECLIG'MA, n. See ECLEIGMA.

ECLIM'TA, f. -lim'ias. Gr., *ἐκλιμία*. See BULIMIA.

ECLIP'SIS, f. -lip'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐκλειψις* (from *ἐκλείπειν*, to die out). A failure or giving out; of Choulant, fainting, trance, apparent death.

ECLIP'TA, f. Fr., *éclipte*. Ger., *Mehlblume*. A genus of composite plants.—**E. adpressa, E. erecta.** A species found in the East Indies and the United States. The plant, mixed with gingely oil, is applied in elephantiasis. The root is purgative and emetic, and is used in diseases of the liver and spleen and in dropsy. It is also used in asthma in the Moluccas.—**E. integrifolia.** *Bellis integrifolia*.—**E. prostrata.** Fr., *éclipte couchée*. 1. A species growing in India, where it is called *maka*, and in tropical America. In Bombay it is used as a tonic in connection with aromatics, the bruised leaves are applied to wounds and sores, and the Ind. Ph. rec-

ommends it as a substitute for taraxacum. 2. *E. erecta*.—**E. punctata.** A variety of *E. erecta*, having the same properties.

ECLIP'TICUS. Gr., *ἐκλειπτικός*. Ger., *ausbleibend, unterbrochen, fehlend*. Failing, intermittent (said of the pulse); syncopal, trancelike, pertaining to eclipsis.

ECLITHOT'OMY. Lat., *ecliothotomia*. See LITHECTOMY.

EC'LYSIS, f. -ys'eos (ec'lysis). Gr., *ἐκλυσις*. Fr., *éclyse*. Ger., *Schwäche, Ohnmacht*. 1. A loosening, especially of the bowels. 2. Enervation, relaxation, faintness.

ECMAGEI'ON, n. Gr., *ἐκμαγεῖον*. 1. A napkin. 2. Of Galen, the spleen.

ECMETRO'PIA, f. From *ἐκμετρος*, beyond the (normal) limit, and *ὄψις*, sight. Of Dixon, ametropia.

ECMNE'SIA, f. From *ἐκ*, out of, and *μνήσις*, remembrance. A form of amnesia in which the patient remembers occurrences prior to a certain date, but not what happened for a certain time afterward.

ECMYZETH'MUS, m., ECMYZE'SIS, f. -eth'mi, -ze'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐκμυζήθμος, ἐκμύζησις*. Extraction by suction.

ECNEPH'IAS, m. Gr., *ἐκνεφίας*. Lit., a hurricane. Of Galen, a fulminant fever.

ECNŒ'A, f. Gr., *ἐκνοία*. Ger., *Wahnsinn*. Delirium, idiocy, insanity.

ECNO'ICUS, EC'NOUS. Gr., *ἐκνοος*. Pertaining to ecnoea; as a *n.*, a madman.

ECN'OMY. Gr., *οἰκονομία* (from *οἶκος*, a household, and *νέμειν*, to govern). Lat., *oeconomia*. Fr., *économie*. Ger., *Oekonomie*. The harmonious working of the component parts of a living organism; as commonly used, the organism itself.—**Animal e.** Fr., *économie animale*. The *e.* of an animal organism.—**Medical e.** Fr., *économie médicale*. The collection of rules observed in the practice of medicine and surgery.

ECOR'TICATE. Lat., *ecorticated, decorticated*. See DECORTICATED.

ECPEPIES'MENOS. Gr., *ἐκπεπιεσμένος*. Everted, protuberant (said of ulcers with protruding lips).

ECPEPLEG'MENOS. Gr., *ἐκπεπληγμένος*. Remaining quiet with the eyes open, neither saying nor doing anything (said of sick persons).

ECPEPTAM'ENOS. Gr., *ἐκπεπταμένος*. Expanded, gaping, open (said of wounds).

ECPHLO'GIA, f. Gr., *ἐκφλόγια*. Fr., *ecphlogie*. Ger., *Pocken, Menschenblattern*. Smallpox.

ECPHLOGIO'DES, ECPHLOG'IOIS. See VARIOLOID.

ECPHLOGIS'CON, n. Chicken pox.

ECPHLOGO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐκφλόγωσις*. Inflammation.

ECPHLYDI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-di'asis). Gr., *ἐκφλυδίασις*. Fr., *ecphlydiase*. Smallpox.

EC'PHLYSIS, f. -phlys'eos (ec'phlysis). From *ἐκφλέειν*, to burst forth. Any vesicular disease; of Good, "orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid." Prefixed to the names of various skin diseases, the word adds nothing to the meaning.

ECPHORERYSIP'ELAS, n. -pel'atos (-is). From *ἐκφορά*, a springing forward, and *έρυσίπελας*, erysipelas. Erysipelas with elevation of the affected skin.

ECPHRAC'TIC. Gr., *ἐκφρακτικός* (from *ἐκφράσσειν*, to free from obstruction). Lat., *ecphracticus*. Fr., *ecphrastique*. Ger., *auflösend, eröffnend*. Aperient, deobstruent.

ECPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). The setting free of pent-up matter.

ECPHRO'NIA, f. From *ἐκφρονεῖν*, to be out of one's mind. Insanity.

ECPHROS'YNE, f. -phros'yne. Gr., *ἐκφροσύνη*. See ECPHRONIA.

ECPHYADEC'TOMY. From *ἐκφνάζειν*, an offshoot, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. The operation of removing the vermiform appendix.

ECPHYADI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

EC'PHYAS, *f.* -*phy'ados* (-is). Gr., ἐκφύας. An offshoot; of Galen, the appendix vermiformis.

ECPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκφυμα. Ger., *Auswuchs*. A blister, pimple, or other cutaneous elevation; of Good, an order of cutaneous diseases characterized by "superficial, permanent, indolent exuberance, mostly circumscribed." It includes *Caruncula*, *Verruca*, *Clavus*, and *Callus*.—**E. glanduliforme**. "An unequal fleshy swelling, not circumscribed."—**E. medullare**. Of Abernethy, medullary sarcoma.—**E. mixtum**. "A tumor consisting of a combination of heterogeneous substances."—**E. oedematicum**. See PHLEGMASTIA (*alba*) *dolens*.—**E. superficiale**. An excrescence springing from a free surface.

ECPHYSE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκφύσημα. Fr., *ecphyseme*. Ger., *aufgeblasene Stelle*. A pustule.

ECPHYSE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., ἐκφύσσις. Fr., *ecphysèse*. Ger., *Ausblasen, kräftiges Ausat(h)men*. 1. Panting. 2. Forceful expiration.

EC'PHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (ec'physis). Gr., ἐκφύσις. Fr., *ecphyse*. Ger., *Auswuchs*. 1. Germination, sprouting. 2. Of Herophilus, an appendix or outgrowth.—**E. ventriculi**. Of Galen, the duodenum.

ECPI'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-pi'esis). Gr., ἐκπίεσις. Expression, a squeezing out.

ECPIES'MA, *n.* -*es'matos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπίεσμα. Fr., *ecpiesme*. Ger., *eingedrückter Schädelbruch* (1st def.), *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft* (2d def.). 1. A comminuted fracture of the cranium in which a fragment is driven down upon the dura. 2. See APOTHLIMMA.

ECPIES'MOS, **ECPIES'MUS**, *m.* Gr., ἐκπιεσμός. 1. See ECPIESIS. 2. Exophthalmia.

ECPLEC'TICUS. Gr., ἐκπληκτικός. Pertaining to ecplexis.

ECPLEC'TUS. Gr., ἐκπληκτος. Stunned.

ECPLERO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπλήρωμα. Fr., *ecplérome*. Ger., *kleines Kissen, Polster*. A pledget of lint or any like material used to fill a cavity, or to be placed in the axilla for reducing dislocations.

ECPLEX'IA, **ECPLEX'IS**, *f.* Gr., ἐκπληξία, ἐκπληξίς. Fr., *ecplexie*. Ger., *das Erstarren vor Schrecken*. Stupor from consternation or a blow.

EC'PNEUMATO'SIS, **EC'PNEU'SIS**, **EC'PNOE**, *f.* Gr., ἐκπνευμάτωσις, ἐκπνευσίς, ἐκπνοή. Expiration.

EC'PNOICUS. Gr., ἐκπνοικός. Expiratory.

ECPTO'MA, *n.* -*ptom'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπτωμα. Fr., *ecptome*. A dislocation or sprain.

ECPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπτωσις. A dislocating or spraining.

ECPYE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπύημα. An abscess or suppurating surface.

ECPYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπύησις. Fr., *ecpyèse*. Ger., *Vereiterung, Bildung eines Geschwürs*. Suppuration; of Good, an eruption of small pustules, either discrete or confluent, that harden into crusts.

EC'PYET'IC. Gr., ἐκπυητικός. Lat., *ecpyeticus*. Fr., *ecpyétique*. Ger., *eitererzeugend*. Suppurative, promoting suppuration.

ÉCRASEMENT (Fr.). A-kra³z-ma³n². Ger., *Zerquetschung*. The operation of crushing.—**E. linéaire**. The operation of cutting through tissues in a line by means of an écraseur.

ÉCRASEUR (Fr.). A-kra³-zu³r. Ger., *Zerquetscher*. An instrument devised by Chassaignac for effecting the gradual and bloodless division of tissues by crushing them by means of a loop of chain, wire, or cord which, having been made to encircle them, is slowly tightened by a screw or rack and pinion mechanism in the handle.—**Galvanic é.** Of Middeldorpf, an instrument consisting of a loop of platinum wire which, by its attachment to a rod and screw, can be shortened as it burns its way through the tissues.

ECREG'MA, *n.* -*reg'matos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηγμα. A rupture, bursting forth, eruption.

ECREX'IS, *f.* -*rex'eos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξίς. A rupture, particularly of the uterus.

EC'ROE, *f.* *Ec'roes*. Gr., ἐκροή. A discharge.

EC'RYSIS, *f.* -*rys'eos* (ec'rysis). Gr., ἐκρυσίς. Ger., *Ausfließen, Ausrieseln*. A discharge.

ECRYTH'MUS. Gr., ἐκρυθμός. Fr., *écrythmique*. Ger., *unordentlich, unregelmässig*. Irregular (said of the pulse).

EC'SARCO'MA, *n.* -*com'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐκσάρκωμα. Fr., *ecsarcome*. Ger., *Fleischwucherung*. A fleshy excrescence.

EC'SARCO'SIOTRAU'MA, *n.* -*trau'matos* (-is). From ἐκσαρκοῦν, to produce flesh, and τραῦμα, an injury. Fr., *ecscarcosiotraume*. A wound with exuberant granulations.

EC'SARCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *Herauswachsen des Fleisches*. The formation of a fleshy excrescence.

EC'STASY. Gr., ἐκστασις (from ἐξστάναι, to put out of place). Lat., *ecstasis*. Fr., *extase*. Ger., *Ekstase, Ekstasis*. A state in which the mind is rapt or carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions. The term is often used for the exalted condition of mind which sometimes immediately precedes death.

ECSTOMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ἐκ, out of, and στόμα, an aperture). Fr., *ecstomose*. Ger., *Ausmündung, Öffnung*. The state of opening on a free surface.

ECSTROPH'IOS. Gr., ἐκστροφίος. Drawing out, extractive (said of remedies for extracting blind hæmorrhoids).

EC'STROPHY. Gr., ἐκστροφή (from ἐκ, out of, and στρέφειν, to turn). Lat., *ecstrope*. Fr., *ecstrophie*. Ger., *Eksstrophie*. Eversion.

EC'TAD. From ἐκτός, out of. Ger., *ektalwärts*. Toward or upon the surface or exterior of the body or some of its parts; away from a real or assumed centre.

EC'TAL. From ἐκτίς, out of. Pertaining to the exterior, especially of a cell.

ECTA'SIA, *f.* See ECTASIS.—**E. sacci lacrimalis**. Fr., *ectasie du sac lacrymal*. Ger., *Ekstasie des Thränensacks*. Distention of the lacrymal sac.—**E. venarum**. See VARIX.

EC'TASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (ec'tasis). Gr., ἐκτασις. Fr., *ectase*. Ger., *Ektasie, Ausdehnung*. Extension, distention, dilatation, prominence, bulging.—**Capillary e. of the lungs**. Of Buhl, a passive hyperæmia of the pulmonary capillaries, producing dilatation and elongation.—**E. æquatorialis corporis ciliaris**. Equatorial staphyloma of the ciliary body.—**E. annularis**. Annular staphyloma, usually confined to the ciliary region.—**E. corneæ**. See STAPHYLOMA *corneæ*.—**E. intercalaris**. Staphyloma of the cornea at the limbus or sclerocorneal margin.—**E. iridis**. Fr., *ectasie de l'iris*. Ger., *Irisausbreitung, Regenbogenhautausbreitung*. An expansion of the iris caused by a relaxation of the dilator fibres and a contraction of the sphincter, causing a contracted pupil.—**E. postica**. See Posterior STAPHYLOMA.—**E. scleræ**. See STAPHYLOMA *scleræ*.

ECTATERYTHE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). From ἐκτατός, extended, and ἐρυθμα, redness. Ger., *ausgebreitetes Erythem*. Diffuse erythema.

ECTAT'IC. Gr., ἐκτατός. Lat., *ectaticus*. Fr., *ectatique*. Ger., *ektatisch*. Pertaining to or in a state of ectasis.

EC''TATOCACOPNEUMO'NIA, **EC''TATOPNEUMONOSAPRO'SIS**, *f.* From ἐκτατός, diffuse, κακός, evil, and πνευμονία, a lung disease, or πνεύμων, the lung, and σπάρω, putrid. Diffuse gangrene of the lung.

ECTATOPROTH'YLE, *f.* -*proth'yles*. From ἐκτατός, expansive, πρώτος, first, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *e.* Ger., *expansive Grundmaterie, ausdehnbarer Grundstoff*. An old name for hydrogen, on the theory that it was the primary expansive substance.

ECTENT'AL. From ἐκτός, outward, and ἐντός, inward. Pertaining to the line of union between the ectoderm and the entoderm.

ECTETH'MOID. From ἐκτός, out from, and ῥημοειδής, sieve-like. Situated externally to the ethmoid bone.

ECTEX'IS, f. -lex'eos (-is). Gr., ἐκτῆξις. Ger., *Zerschmelzung*. Emaciation, consumption.

ECTHELYN'SIS, f. -lyn'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκθῆλυνσις. Fr., *ecthélusie*. Ger., *Nachlassen*. Relaxation, flaccidity.

EC'THETOBREPHOTROPH'IUM, n. From ἐκθετος, abandoned, βρέφος, a child, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *hôpital des enfants trouvés*. Ger., *Findelhaus*. A foundling hospital.

ECTHLIM'MA, n. -thlim'matos (-is). Gr., ἐκθλιμμα. Fr., *ecthlimme*. Ger., *Druck, WOLF*. Of Hippocrates, erosion of the skin produced by violent pressure.

ECTHLIP'SIS, f. -thlip'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκθλιψις. Ger., *Auspressen*. Of Hippocrates, a pressing or squeezing out.

EC'THOL. A proprietary preparation of *Thuja occidentalis* and *Echinacea angustifolia*, said to be antiseptic and aphrodisiac.

ECTHY'MA, n. -thym'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκθυμα (from ἐκθύειν, to break out). Fr., *e.*, *furuncles atoniques*. Ger., *Eiterpusteln*. Syn.: *furunculī atonici, phlyzacia agria*. A cutaneous eruption of deep-seated pustules, with hard, elevated, reddened bases, attended with the formation of thick, greenish or dark-colored crusts, and followed either by cicatrices or by dark pigmented spots. As used by ancient writers, the term signified no single disease, but was applied to various inflammatory affections of the skin, the characters of which were not strictly defined. For this reason, and because such pustules as are described above may be associated with a number of different cutaneous diseases, some writers of the present day discard the term as signifying an independent form of disease.—**Contagious e.** A disease said to resemble acute pemphigus. Bullæ with clear contents first appear, which soon become purulent, afterward burst, and are succeeded by red, slightly exuding spots that leave pigment stains. Ten cases are described by Ranking, who refers to Castel as having previously described the disease. Several of these ten cases, it is stated, were due to exposure to ammoniacal emanations in indigo factories, while the remaining cases were the result of contagion.—**E. acutum.** Syn.: *phlyzacion acutum*. Acute e.; a rare form, ushered in with fever and running a comparatively short course.—**E. antimoniale.** Syn.: *exanthema Autenriethi*. The pustular eruption excited by the application of antimony to the skin.—**E. arthriticum.** Fr., *e. arthritique*. E. due to arthritis.—**E. bullosum.** See RUPIA.—**E. cachecticum.** Fr., *e. rupiforme, e. cachectique*. The e. that occurs in cachectic subjects; said to differ from ordinary e. chiefly in the large size and the sanious character of the pustules, and in its tendency to relapse.—**E. chronicum.** Fr., *e. chronique*. Syn.: *phlyzacion chronicum*. Chronic e.; a generic term for nearly all the commoner varieties of e.—**E. (criticum) febrile.** E. occurring in connection with a febrile disease, formerly regarded as a manifestation of the crisis.—**E. gangrænosum.** Fr., *e. gangrèneux, térébrant de l'enfance*. Ger., *multiple cachectische Hautgangrän*. Syn.: *multiple gangrene of the skin in infants* [Crocker]. E. attended with gangrene or ulceration, occurring more especially in cachectic infants. The lesions are usually multiple, and occur on various parts of the body. They begin as pustules or blebs surrounded by inflammatory areolæ. Dark-colored crusts form, beneath which more or less deep ulceration takes place, often involving the whole thickness of the skin. It sometimes follows varicella or vaccinia.—**E. herpeticum.** Fr., *e. herpétique*. E. due to herpeticism.—**E. infantile.** A form observed in cachectic or ill-nourished children.—**E. luridum.** E. in which the pustules are seated on bases of a dusky color.—**E. morientium.** E. due to cerebral anæmia, etc., at the time of or just before death.—**E. neuriticum.** Neuritic

e.; according to Auspitz, a variety of erythema neuriticum.—**E. pseudoposora.** A form characterized by pustules resembling those of scabies.—**E. rupiforme.** See *E. cachecticum*.—**E. scrofulosum.** Fr., *e. scrofulæux*. Scrofulous e.; the form observed in scrofulous subjects.—**E. syphiliticum.** Fr., *e. syphilitique*. A pustular eruption consequent upon syphilis, characterized by an elevation of the epidermis filled with a cloudy fluid which soon becomes purulent, and not infrequently tinged with blood.—**E. terebrans.** See *E. gangrænosum*.—**E. toxicum.** E. occurring as a toxic effect of the constitutional action of a drug.—**E. vulgare.** The most common form of e., as distinguished from its special varieties.—**Idiopathic e.** E. due to local irritation; not symptomatic.—**Perforating e.** See *E. gangrænosum*.—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *e. symptomatique*. E. occurring as a symptom of some general disease.

ECTHYMAT'ICUS. See EXANTHEMATIC.

ECTHYMAT'IFORM. From ἔκ (see ECTHYMA), and *forma*, form. See ECTHYMATODES.

ECTHYMATO'DES. From ἐκθυμα (see ECTHYMA), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *pustelartig*. Resembling or pertaining to ecthyma.

ECTHYMO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See EBULLITION.

ECTHYS'TEROCYE'SIS, f. See ECTYSTEROCYESIS.

ECTHYS'TERUS. See ECTYSTERUS.

ECTILLOTIC. Lat., *ectilloticus* (from ἐκτίλλειν, to pluck out). Fr., *ectillotique*. Ger., *haaraustreibend*. Capable of eradicating (hairs, corns, etc.).

ECTME'SIS, f. -me'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκτμησις. Excision.

ECTOBA'TICUS. From ἐκτός, outward, and βαίνειν, to go. Efferent (said of nerves).

EC'TOBLAST. From ἐκτός, external, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *ectoblaste*. 1. See ECTODERM. 2. Of Agassiz, the wall of a cell.

ECTOBLAS'TIC. Pertaining to the ectoderm.

ECTOCAR'DIA, f. From ἐκτός, outward, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *ectocardie*. Ger., *Ectocardie*. A malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.—**E. abdominalis.** E. in which, from a deficiency of a portion of the diaphragm, the heart lies wholly within the abdomen or in a sac in the præcordia.—**E. cephalica, E. cervicalis.** E. in which the heart lies free at the root of the neck.—**E. extrathoracica.** E. in which the heart lies externally to the thoracic cavity.—**E. intrathoracica.** E. within the thorax.—**E. pectoralis.** E. extrathoracica in which the heart lies in front of the chest.

ECTOCNE'MIAL. From ἐκτός, outward, and κνήμη, the leg. Situated on the outer surface of the fibula.

ECTOCON'DYLAR. Relating to an external condyle.

ECTOCON'DYLE. From ἐκτός, outward, and κόνδυλος, a condyle. An external condyle.

ECTOCON'DYLOID. See ECTOCONDYLAR.

EC'TOCYST. From ἐκτός, outward, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *ectocyste*. The cuticular structureless layer which lies immediately beneath the outer cyst, derived from the surrounding tissues, of an *Echinococcus*.

ECTODERM. Lat., *ectoderma* (from ἐκτός, external, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *ectoderme*. Ger., *E.* Of Van Beneden, the epiblast.

ECTODER'MAL, ECTODER'MIC. Relating to the ectoderm.

ECTODYSÆSTHE'SIA, f. From ἐκτός, external, and δυσαισθησία, disordered sensibility. Fr., *ectodysæsthésie*. Dulness of the external senses.

EC'TOETH'MOID. See ECTETHMOID.

EC'TOGASTROCNE'MIUS, m. From ἐκτός, external, and γαστροκνήμιον, the calf of the leg. The gastrocnemius externus muscle.

ECTO'GENOUS. Lat., *ectogenus* (from ἐκτός, outward, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Capable of development independently of a host (said of organisms, especially microorganisms, that are usually parasitic).

ECTOGLUTEUS, *m.* From ἐκτός, external, and γλῦτος, the buttock. The gluteus maximus muscle.

ECTOME, *f.* *Ec'tomes.* Gr., ἐκτομή. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMERE. From ἐκτός, external, and μέρος, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the ectoderm.

ECTOMIA, *f.* Gr., ἐκτομή. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMIAS, *m.* -to'miæ. Gr., ἐκτομίας. A castrated person.

ECTOMOS, **ECTOMUS**. Gr., ἐκτομος. Castrated.

ECTOPHAGUS, *m.* See ECTROPHESOPHAGUS.

ECTOORBITAL. See ECTORBITAL.

ECTOPIA, *f.* From ἐκτός, outward, and πάγιος, fixed. Fr., *ectopagie*. Ger., *Ektopagie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are fused laterally by the thorax and have but one umbilical cord.

ECTOPAGUS, *m.* Fr., *ectopage*. A monster of the variety described under ECTOPAGIA.

ECTOPARASITE. From ἐκτός, external, and παράσιτος, a parasite. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ektoparasit*. An external parasite, one that lives on the surface of its host.

ECTOPARASITIC. Fr., *ectoparasitique*. Ger., *ectoparasitisch*. Pertaining to an ectoparasite, or parasitic upon the exterior of an organism.

ECTOPHYTE. From ἐκτός, outward, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ektophyt*. A vegetable ectoparasite.

ECTOPIA, *f.* From ἐκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *ectopie*. Ger., *Ektopie*. Dislocation, displacement; a morbid or developmental anomaly of situation of an organ.—**E. ani**. 1. Prolapse of the anus. 2. An unnatural situation of the anus.—**E. bulbi**. See *E. oculi*.—**E. cerebri**. Protrusion of a great portion of the brain from the skull.—**E. cordis**. Displacement of the heart.—**E. herniosa**. See HERNIA.—**E. intestinorum**. See ENTEROCELE.—**E. lentis**. Fr., *ectopie* (ou *luxation*) *du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsenverrückung*, *Linsenverrenkung*. Dislocation of the crystalline lens from the lenticular fossa, from rupture or lack of development of the suspensory ligament. It may be congenital or acquired.—**E. oculi**. A condition of arrested development in which there is no brain, and in which the vault of the skull is almost entirely wanting, the frontal bone and orbits are stunted, and the greater part of the eyeball projects uncovered.—**E. pupillæ**. The condition in which the pupil occupies a decidedly eccentric position in the iris.—**E. tarsi**. A peculiar form of congenital defect of the lid, described by Blasius and Fleischmann, in which the ectropion is caused by a separation of the tarsus from the rest of the lid, and a second lid is developed between the latter and the eyeball.—**E. testis**. Fr., *ectopie du testicule*. Ger., *Ektopie der Hoden*. A condition in which the testicle occupies any abnormal situation.—**E. testis abdominalis**. The condition in which the testicle either remains in the abdominal cavity or has descended more or less into the inguinal canal and been arrested there.—**E. testis cruralis**. The condition in which the testicle has descended through the femoral canal.—**E. testis inguinalis**. Arrest of the testicle in the inguinal canal.—**E. testis perinæalis**. Displacement of the testicle beneath the skin of the perinæum.—**E. vesicæ**. Displacement or ectrophy of the urinary bladder.

ECTOPIC. Gr., ἐκτοπος. Lat., *ectopus*, *ectopicus*. Fr., *ectopique*. Ger., *ektopisch*. Anomalous in situation, out of place.

ECTOPION, *n.* See ECTOPISIS, *f.* **ECTOPISMUS**, *m.* **ECTOPIMUM**, *n.* See ECTOPIA.

ECTOPUS. Gr., ἐκτόπιος. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPOCYSTIC. Lat., *ectopocysticus*. Fr., *ectopocystique*. Pertaining to displacement of the bladder.

ECTOPOCYSTIS, *f.* -cys'teos (-is). From ἐκτοπος, out

of place, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *ectopocyste*. Displacement of the bladder.

ECTOPHESOPHAGUS, *m.* See ECTROPHESOPHAGUS.

ECTOPOTOMY. From ἐκτοπος, out of place, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Ektopotomie*. Of Stratz, a cutting operation (laparotomy) for the removal of the contents of an extrauterine gestation sac.

ECTOPOUS. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPTYGOIDÆUS, *m.* See PTERYGOIDEUS *externus*.

ECTOPUS. Gr., ἐκτοπος. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPY. See ECTOPIA.

ECTORBITAL. Situated upon or connected with the external (temporal) portion of the orbits.

ECTORGANISM. Lat., *ectorganismus*. See ECTOPARASITE.

ECTOSAC. From ἐκτός, outward, and σάκος, a sac. The limiting membrane of an ovum.

ECTOSAC'CAL. Relating to or connected with an ectosac.

ECTOSARC. From ἐκτός, outward, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *ectosarque*. The outer, transparent layer of an *Amœba*.

ECTOSPORE. From ἐκτός, outward, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *e.* An external spore.

ECTOSPOREUS. Fr., *ectosporé*. Having ectospores.

ECTOS'TEAL. From ἐκτός, outside of, and ὀστέον, a bone. Pertaining to the surface of a bone, especially to ossification taking place on the surface.

ECTOSTEOMYCES, *m.* From ἐκτός, outward, ὀστέον, a bone, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *äusserer Knochen-schwamm*. A fungous outgrowth from a bone.

ECTOSTOSIS, *f.* -os'eos (-is). From ἐκτός, outward, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification immediately end of or within the perichondrium and extending into the cartilage.

ECTOSYL'VIAN. Situated externally to the fissure of Sylvius.

ECTOTENTORIAL. Situated externally to the tentorial fissure or convolution.

ECTOTHALAMUS, *m.* From ἐκτός, outward, and θάλαμος, a chamber. The outer, medullary lamina of the optic thalamus.

ECTOTROCHAN'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). The greater trochanter of the femur.

ECTOTROCHANTER'IC. Relating to or connected with the outer trochanter.

ECTOZÆ'NA, *f.* Fr., *ectozone*. Ozæna of the anterior part of the nasal passages.

ECTOZO'ON, *n.* From ἐκτός, outward, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *ectozaire*. Ger., *Ectozoe*. A parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body.

ECTRIM'MA, *n.* -trim'matos (-is). Gr., ἐκτριμμα (from ἐκτίρειν, to abrade). Fr., *ectrimme*. Ger., *wundgeriebene Stelle*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an excoriation. 2. Ulceration of the skin produced by pressure; a bed sore.

ECTRODACTYLISM. Lat., *ectrodactylia* (from ἐκτρωμα, an abortion, and δάκτυλος, a finger or toe). Fr., *ectrodactylie pince de homard*. Of St.-Hilaire, a congenital malformation consisting in the absence of one or more fingers or toes.

ECTRO'GENY. From ἐκτρωμα, an abortion, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *ectrogénie*. Of Serres, a malformation consisting in a lack or defective development of a part.

ECTRO'MA, *n.* -trom'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκτρωμα. See ABORTION.

ECTROME'LIA, *f.* From ἐκτρωμα, an abortion, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *ectromélie*. Monstrosity by absence or defective development of one or more limbs.

ECTROME'LIAN. Lat., *ectromelus*. Fr., *ectromèle*, *ectromélien*. A monster exemplifying ectromelia.

ECTROPE, *f.* *Ec'tropes*. Gr., ἐκτροπή. 1. An old name for a channel by which morbid humors were said to be got rid of. 2. See ECTROPION.

ECTRO'PIA, *f.* Gr., ἐκτροπή. Eversion, especially of the bladder.

ECTRO'PION, ECTRO'PIUM, *n.* Gr., ἐκτρόπιον (from ἐκτρέπειν, to turn out). Fr., *ectropion*, érailement, renversement. Ger., *Ektropium*, Umkehrung, Umlegung, Umstülpung. Partial or complete eversion of a part (e. g., an eyelid).—**E. acutum**. See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. anguli externi**. Eversion of the external angle of either the upper or lower eyelid.—**E. cicatricium**, **E. cicatriciale**. Fr., *ectropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges Ectropium*. E. consequent on cicatricial contraction.—**E. luxurians**. See *E. sarcomatosum*.—**E. mechanicum**. E. of the eyelids due to the pressure of orbital tumors.—**E. musculare**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres Ektropium*. E. of the eyelids due to some disturbance of nutrition in the tissue of the orbicular muscle, either atrophy or fatty degeneration.—**E. musculare paralyticum**. Fr., *ectropion (musculaire) paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Ektropium*. E. of the lower lid from paralysis of those fibres of the facial nerve which supply the orbicular muscle or of the entire facial nerve.—**E. musculare senile**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire sénile*. Ger., *seniles musculäre Ektropium*. E. musculare occurring in persons of advanced years.—**E. musculare spasmodicum**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire spasmodique*. Ger., *spastisches Ektropium*. Spasmodic or spastic e. of the eyelids, usually occurring in purulent and violent phlyctenular conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharospasm. This may occur spontaneously with the lids themselves or come on after the lids have been everted for treatment.—**E. of the cervix (or os) uteri**. Syn.: *inversion of the canal of the cervix uteri*. Eversion of the lips of the cervix uteri such as may occur after laceration.—**E. palpebrarum**. E. of the eyelids.—**E. paralyticum**. Fr., *ectropion paralytique*. See *E. musculare paralyticum*.—**E. sarcomatosum**. Fr., *ectropion sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarkomatöses Ektropium*. A form of e. of the eyelids in which the conjunctiva is decidedly hypertrophied, papillomatous, covered by thick scabs, and of great vascularity, and has an appearance in places as if the epithelium had become epidermis.—**E. senile**. See *E. musculare senile*.—**E. spasticum**. See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. symptomaticum**. See *E. mechanicum*.

ECTROP'ODISM. From ἐκτρομα, an abortion, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *ectropodie*. Ectrodactylism of the foot.

ECTROPESOPH'AGUS, *m.* From ἐκτροπος, turning aside, and οἰσφάγος (see ŒSOPHAGUS). Fr., *ectropesophage*. Ger., *Ektropösophag*. Of Vacca Berlinghieri, an instrument consisting of an œsophageal tube, slightly curved and open on the concave side near the distal end to allow of the divergence of the blades of a bifurcated shaft that is passed into it after its introduction; used to render the œsophagus prominent in the operation of external œsophagotomy.

ECTRO'SIS, f., ECTROS'MUS, *m.* -tro'seos (-is), -tros'mi. Gr., ἐκτροσις, ἐκτροσμός. Fr., *ectrose*. Ger., *Fehlgebur* (1st def.). 1. See ABORTION. 2. Abortive treatment.

ECTROT'IC. Lat., *ectroticus*. Fr., *ectrotique*. See ABORTIFACIENT and ABORTIVE.

ECTYLOT'IC. Lat., *ectyloticus* (from ἐκ, out from, and τυλόν, to become callous). Fr., *ectylolique*. Having a tendency to remove warts, callosities, and indurations of the skin; as a n. (Ger., *Schwielenmittel*, an e. remedy).

ECTYMPANO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἐκτυμάνωσις. See TYMPANITES.

ECTYS'TEROCYE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ἐκτός, outside of, ὑστέρα, the uterus, and κύσις, pregnancy. Extrauterine pregnancy.

ECTYS'TERUS. From ἐκτός, outside of, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. Fr., *ectystère*. Extrauterine.

EC'ZEMA, *n.* -zem'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκζεμα, ἐκζεσμα (from ἐκζεῖν, to boil out, to boil over). Fr., *eczéma*, dartre vive

(ou humide), gale épidémique. Ger., *E.*, *Eczem*, *Ekzem*, *Hitzblätterchen*, *Flechte*, *nässende Flechte*, *Salzfluss*. Salt rheum, tetter, humid tetter, scall, scald, heat eruption; a non-contagious inflammatory disease of the skin, sometimes acute, more often chronic, attended with itching, with desquamation or loss of the cuticle, and usually with the exudation of a serous or seropurulent fluid, either beneath the cuticle or upon the denuded surface. The lesions vary with the stage and character of the case, and include erythema, papules, vesicles, pustules, erosions, fissures, scales, crusts, and thickening of the skin due to hyperplastic changes.—**Acute e.** Lat., *e. acutum* (seu *typicum*). Fr., *eczéma aigu*. E. in which the course and grade of the inflammation are acute. It is commonly either of the erythematous, the vesicular, or the papular variety.—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *eczéma amorphe*. The ordinary form of e. without lesions of determinate form. Cf. *E. polymorphicum* and *E. vulgare*.—**Artificial e.** An eczematous state of the skin due to the action of an external irritant.—**Catamenial e.** Fr., *eczéma cataménial*. E. occurring in connection with a menstrual period or the menopause.—**Chronic e.** Lat., *e. chronicum* (seu *paratypticum*). E. that pursues a protracted or chronic course. Cf. *E. paratypticum*.—**Climacteric e.** A form of e., usually squamous and oozing, not purulent, almost invariably confined to the scalp and ears, occasionally beginning on the fingers and hands, observed in women at the time of the menopause. According to H. G. Brooke, it occurs oftener on the neck and limbs than on the scalp.—**Diabetic e.** E. due to diabetes mellitus.—**E. acutum**. See *Acute e.*—**E. arsenicale**. E. due to the toxic action of arsenic.—**E. arthriticum**. Fr., *eczéma arthritique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the arthritic diathesis; gouty e. Bazin describes three forms: *eczéma circonscrit*, *eczéma nummulaire*, and *eczéma suintant généralisé*.—**E. barbe**. Fr., *impetigo de la barbe* (ou *acneiforme*, ou *sycosiforme*). An e. usually pustular, affecting the region occupied by the beard.—**E. calorium**. A form of e. caused by exposure to the heat of fire; generally characterized by large vesicles.—**E. chronicum**. See *Chronic e.*—**E. chronicum universale**. The severest form of e., where the skin from the crown of the head to the toes becomes red, thickened, scaly, and cracked, and sometimes covered with crusts and moistened. The hair falls out, the nails degenerate, and the eyelids are everted.—**E. coriaceum**. See *E. sclerosum*.—**E. crustaceum**, **E. crustosum**. See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. epizooticum**. See APHTHÆ epizooticæ.—**E. erythematousum**. Fr., *eczéma érythémateux* (ou *érosif aigu*). A form of e. having some of the appearances of an erythema, characterized by diffuse redness and swelling.—**E. (erythematousum) exfoliativum**. Syn.: *e. exfoliativum*. Of Wilson, pityriasis rubra.—**E. figuratum**. E. in which the lesions are arranged in definite shapes or figures.—**E. fissum**. Fr., *eczéma fendillé*. E. attended with the formation of fissures in the affected skin.—**E. foliaceum**. See DERMATITIS exfoliativa.—**E. folliculare**. A form of e. described by Kaposi as occurring in chlorotic women or in young people in whom the sebaceous secretion is disordered, and in which eczematous papules are formed corresponding to the sebaceous follicles.—**E. fugax**. E. of a transient character or marked by attacks that disappear and recur suddenly.—**E. genitale**. E. of the genitals.—**E. herpeticum**. Fr., *eczéma herpétique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the herpetic diathesis. Bazin describes two forms: *eczéma rubrum généralisé* and *eczéma symétrique*.—**E. herpeticiforme**. A form of e. in children, resembling varicella, ascribed to the lodgment of a *Fungus*.—**E. humidum**. Moist e.; a term used by the older writers, who divided e. into dry and moist forms.—**E. hypertrophicum**. Fr., *eczéma hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophisches Eczem*. E. attended with hypertrophy of various cutaneous structures. See *E. hypertrophicum*

epidermidis, *E. hypertrophicum papillomatosum*, and *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*. For e. with diffuse oedematous infiltration, see *E. spargosiforme*.—**E. hypertrophicum epidermidis**. Fr., *eczéma des fileurs et varouleurs de lin*. E. of the hands, affecting principally the inner surface of the thumbs, the outer and palmar surface of the forefinger, the palmar surface of the little finger, and the corresponding border of the palm; said to be due to handling wet flax. The epidermis becomes thickened and shiny, showing erosions here and there.—**E. hypertrophicum papillomatosum**. E. with hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.—**E. hypertrophicum tuberosum**. A form of e. hypertrophicum, described by Wilson, in which tubera are produced by circumscribed oedematous infiltration.—**E. ichorosum**. E. attended with an ichorous discharge. See *E. rubrum*.—**E. impetiginosum**, *E. impetiginosum*. Fr., *eczéma pustuleux, melitagre, croûte laiteuse, dartre crustacée*. Ger., *Krustenflechte, feuchter Grind, nässender Grind, Ansprung*. Sugar bakers' itch, bricklayers' itch, grocers' itch, milk crust; e. attended with suppuration, giving rise to pustules and crusts, and hence having some resemblance to impetigo. The chief clinical difference between impetigo and e. impetiginosum is that in the former the lesions are discrete, while in the latter they are confluent, so that the whole region affected may be covered with a thick yellowish scab. Some writers regard the two affections as identical.—**E. infantile**. E. of infants; e. to which certain infants are especially predisposed. It affects most commonly the face and scalp, often the nates, the flexor aspect of the joints, and sometimes other regions of the body. It may be papular, squamous, impetiginous, or erythematous, depending upon the character of the subject affected, the duration and intensity of the inflammation, or other modifying circumstances.—**E. intertrigo**. E. due to intertrigo.—**E. inveteratum**. See *E. perstans*.—**E. irritativum**. E. due to local irritation of the skin, including artificial e.—**E. labiale**. E. of the lips.—**E. larvale infantum**. See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. lichenoides**. Fr., *eczéma lichénoïde*. Ger., *lichenartiges Eczem*. A papular e. with lesions like those of lichen. See **LICHEN agrius**.—**E. lichenoides corneum**. See *E. hypertrophicum epidermidis*.—**E. lotricum**. Syn.: *washerwoman's itch*. A form of e. of the hands and arms to which washerwomen are subject.—**E. madidans**. Moist e.; e. attended with copious exudation; e. rubrum.—**E. marginatum**. Fr., *eczéma marginé*. Syn.: *tinea circinata* (seu *trichophytina*) *cruris*, *erythrasma*, *dermatomycosis marginata*. Ringworm of the thigh and genital region; disease of the skin characterized by brownish-red or dirty-yellow patches, with sharply defined, slightly elevated, red, scaly margins; occurring most frequently on the perineum, the inner surface of the thigh, the scrotum, the fold of the nates, the axillæ, and the parts beneath a woman's breasts; attended with the development of a vegetable parasite (*Trichophyton tonsurans*), which by many is regarded as the cause of the disease, and the latter is by them therefore held to be a form of trichophytosis. Others consider it essentially an e., but complicated with ringworm.—**E. mercuriale**. Syn.: *erythema mercuriale*, *psudracia* (seu *impetigo*, seu *lepra*, seu *miliaria*) *mercurialis*, *erysipelas mercuriale*. A form of e. produced by the application of mercury to the skin, or, according to some writers, by its internal use. It includes several varieties, which, according to most recent observers, do not differ from varieties due to other causes, although Fournier and Hallopeau maintain the contrary.—**E. mite**. E. of a mild type; e. simplex.—**E. mucosum**. 1. E. in which the surface affected is smooth, moist, and red, resembling a mucous membrane. 2. As described by E. Wilson, an e. affecting such portions of the mucous membrane as are exposed to the air (e. g., that of the lips),

in which a mucopurulent exudation takes place without abrasion of the surface.—**E. multiforme**. See *E. polymorphicum*.—**E. nervosum**. See *E. neurosum*.—**E. neuriticum**. Strictly, e. associated with neuritis; e. due to disorders affecting the sensitive nerves of the skin.—**E. neurosum**. Fr., *eczéma nerveux*. 1. E. occurring as the expression of a neurosis. 2. As used by Wilson, e. attended with neuralgic pain and extreme sensitiveness of the part affected.—**E. neurotraumaticum**. E. due to injury of a nerve.—**E. nummular**. Fr., *eczéma nummulaire*. A form of e., first described by Devergie, characterized by its occurrence in small, circumscribed, sharply defined, roundish patches, the limits of which vary but little during the whole course of the disease, and, from their shape and size, may be compared to coins (hence the name). It is also marked by the slowness with which it yields to treatment.—**E. oedematosum**. Fr., *eczéma oedémateux*. E. associated with oedematous infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.—**E. onychicum**. Of Wilson, e. *unguium*.—**E. papulosum**. Fr., *eczéma papuleux*. E. in which the predominating lesions are papules.—**E. paratypicum**. A chronic e. modified in its course by accidental influences; of Auspitz, chronic e. in general.—**E. partiale**. Eczema affecting a limited portion of the body.—**E. perstans**. Fr., *eczéma persistant*. Rebellious chronic e.—**E. pilare**. Fr., *eczéma pilaire*. E. affecting the hairy parts, especially the scalp.—**E. pilare faciei**. See *E. barbæ*.—**E. polymorphicum**. E. presenting a variety of lesions, such as papules, vesicles, and exuding abrasions.—**E. psoriasiforme**. Fr., *eczéma psoriasiforme*. E. with abundant scaling, resembling psoriasis.—**E. pustulosum**. See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. rhagadiforme**, **E. rimosum**. See *E. fissum*.—**E. rubrum**. Fr., *eczéma rouge*. Literally, red e.; e. presenting a red, eroded, and usually moist surface, from denudation of the stratum mucosum, from which in most cases a clear, sticky fluid exudes.—**E. rubrum madidans**. See *E. madidans*.—**E. scabidum**. See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. sclerosum**. Fr., *eczéma scléreux*. E. attended with hardening or condensation of the skin.—**E. seborrhœicum**. See *E. folliculare*.—**E. siccum**. Fr., *eczéma sec*. Dry e.; e. in which no fluid exudation is apparent.—**E. simplex**. Fr., *eczéma simple*. A term sometimes applied to the simpler forms of e., especially those of a superficial character, not attended with marked congestion, infiltration, or the like.—**E. solare**. Of Bateman, a form of e., either papular or vesicular, that chiefly affects the back of the hands in persons much exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays.—**E. spargosiforme**. Fr., *eczéma spargosiforme*. E. attended with a condition resembling spargosis or elephantiasis; e. in which the skin undergoes great hypertrophy.—**E. sparsum**. E. in which the efflorescence is scattered.—**E. squamosum**. Fr., *eczéma squameux*. Squamous e.; the psoriasis of some writers; a form or phase of e. characterized by the accumulation of epidermic scales on the affected surface.—**E. strumosum**. E. due to or accompanied by a strumous habit.—**E. successivum**. Recurrent e.; e. prone to relapse.—**E. sudamen**, **E. sudorale**. A papular or vesicular e. due to profuse sweating. See also **SUDAMINA**, **MILIARIA rubra**, **MILIARIA alba**, and **LICHEN tropicus**.—**E. sycomatosum**, **E. sycosiforme**. E. resembling sycosis; a pustular or impetiginous e. occurring on hairy parts and affecting the hair follicles. See *E. barbæ*.—**E. syphiliticum**. See *Syphilitic e.*—**E. toxicum**. Toxic e.; e. due to the toxic action of a substance acting upon the general system, as distinguished from artificial e., the latter being caused by the topical use of such a substance.—**E. traumaticum**. Fr., *eczéma traumatique*. Traumatic e.; e. due to mechanical injury.—**E. tuberculosum**. Of Wilson, a variety of e. hypertrophicum attended with the formation of tuberculous elevations on the surface, due

to oedematous infiltration.—**E. tuberosum**. See *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*.—**E. tyloticum**. A form of *e.* seen on the palmar surface of the hand and fingers, accompanied with callosities.—**E. typicum**. Typical *e.*; *e.* that runs a typical course uninfluenced by modifying circumstances. According to Auspitz, such an *e.* is always acute and usually due to local causes—i. e., an *e. artificiale*. Other forms of *e.* are regarded by him as atypical, and are classed under the generic name of *e. paratypicum*.—**E. unguium**. *E.* affecting the parts about the nails.—**E. unisquamosum**. Fr., *eczéma de la racine du nez*. A localized form of *e.*, of small extent, situated between the eyebrows. The affected part is covered by a single scale or crust (hence the name *unisquamosum*), which in time drops off, to be succeeded by others of like character.—**E. universale**. *E.* affecting the whole or a great part of the general surface.—**E. uterinum**. *E.* due to uterine disease, pregnancy, or lactation.—**E. varicosum**. *E.* due to the presence of varicose veins.—**E. verrucosum**. Fr., *eczéma verruqueux*. *E.* attended with hypertrophy and elongation of the papillæ, producing wartlike elevations.—**E. vesiculolum**. Fr., *eczéma vésiculeux*. *E.* in which the predominating lesions are vesicles.—**E. vesiculosum madidans**. See *E. madidans*.—**E. vulgare**. Common *e.*; *e.* presenting the ordinary features of the disease.—**Moist e.** See *E. humidum* and *E. madidans*.—**Nummular e.** See *E. nummular*.—**Nutritive e.** *E.* due to impairment of nutrition.—**Reflex e.** Ger., *reflectorisches Ekzem*. *E.* due to reflex irritation.—**Seborrhœal e.** See *E. folliculare*.—**Strumous e.** See *E. strumosum*.—**Substitutive e.** *E.* supposed to occur as a vicarious or substitutive irritation in connection with some internal disorder.—**Symmetrical e.** Fr., *eczéma symétrique*. Of Bazin, herpetic *e.* arranged symmetrically.—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphiliticum*. Fr., *eczéma syphilitique*. 1. A vesicular syphiloderm. 2. *E.* associated with syphilis.—**Weeping e.** See *E. madidans*.

ECZEM'ATOID. Lat., *eczematodes* (from *ἐκζεμα*, *eczema*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *eczématoïde*. Resembling *eczema*.

ECZEMATOSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *eczématose*. Ger., *Ekzematoze*. The coming out of an eruption on the skin; in the pl., *Ekzematoses* (Ger., *Ekzematosen*), of Fuchs, the fifth family of the first class of the order *Hæmatonosi*. The family included *Epidroses*, *Acarpæ*, *Polycarpæ*, *Monocarpæ*, and *Seborrhœæ*, all of which were regarded as simple anomalies of secretion, corresponding to blennorrhœa of mucous membranes. The term *eczema* is not used by Fuchs, but the disease is described under *Psudracia* in the subdivision of *Monocarpæ*.

ECZEM'ATOUS. Lat., *eczematosus*. Fr., *eczémateux*. Ger., *ekzematisch*. Relating to or of the nature of *eczema*.

EC'ZESIS, *f.*, **ECZES'MA**, *n.* -ze'seos (ec'zesis), -zes'matos (-is). Gr., *ἐκζέσις*, *ἐκζεσμα*. See *ECZEMA*.

ECZES'MOPYG'AGRA, *f.* From *ἐκζεσμός*, *eczema*, *πυγή*, the buttock, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *eczesmopygagre*. Ger., *Steissleiden mit Hautstippen*. Eczema of the anus.

EDA'CITAS, *f.* -tat'is. Voracity.

EDENTA'TION. 1. The removal of teeth. 2. The state of being toothless.

EDIOPH'YTON, *n.* More properly written *Ædiophyton*. From *αἰδοία*, the genitals, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Eklund, a genus of microphytes found infesting the urogenital passages in cases of gonorrhœa.—**E. dictyades**. Eklund's term for two forms (*α* and *β*) of spores discovered by him, the presence of which he considers necessary to prove the existence of true gonorrhœa.

ED'ITUS, *m.* From *edere*, to emit. 1. A discharge of excrement. 2. Excrement.

E'DUCT. Lat., *eductum* (from *educere*, to lead out). Fr., *édacte*. Ger., *Edukt*. A substance existing in a vegetable or animal tissue and extracted therefrom unchanged.

EDUC'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See *ANAGOGE*.

EDUC'TUM, *n.* See *EDUCT*.

EDUL'CORANT. From *edulcare*, to sweeten. Fr., *édulcorant*. Ger., *aussüssend*. Sweetening, ameliorating, corrective of acrimony.

EDULCORA'TION. Lat., *edulcoratio* (from *edulcare*, to sweeten). Fr., *édulcoration*. Ger., *Aussüssung*. The process of freeing from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water, also of sweetening.

EDUL'CORATIVE. See *EDULCORANT*.

EDUL'CORATOR. Ger., *Aussüssrohr* (2d def.). 1. An edulcorating agent. 2. An apparatus for washing a precipitate by forcing water through it from below by means of a siphon.

EFFEMINA'TION. Of Krafft-Ebing, a morbid condition that leads a man to adopt womanly behavior, attire, etc.

EFF'ERENT. Lat., *effereus* (from *efferre*, to bring out of). Fr., *efférent*. Ger., *abführend*. Carrying or leading out of; said of nerves, vessels, or ducts which extend from an organ.

EFFERVES'CENCE. Gr., *ἐκζεσις*. Lat., *effervescentia* (from *effervescere*, to boil over). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Aufbrausen*. 1. The frothing of a liquid from the rising of little bubbles of gas. 2. Formerly a certain morbid state of the humors considered as a cause of disease (see *EBULLITION*).

EF'FILA, *f.* See *EPHELIS*.

EFFLA'TION. Gr., *ἐκφύσησις*. Lat., *efflatio*, *efflatus* (from *efflare*, to blow out). The act of belching.

EFFLORA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. Gr., *ἐκφύσησις*. An emission of the breath.

EFFLORES'CENCE. Gr., *ἐξάνθησις*. Lat., *efflorescentia* (from *efflorescere*, to bloom). Fr., *e.*, *élément eruptif* (2d def.). Ger., *Efflorescenz*, *Aufblühen*. 1. An exanthem. 2. One of the circumscribed marks of disease or lesions upon the skin which collectively constitute an exanthem; such as a papule of lichen, a vesicle of herpes, a pustule of variola, etc. 3. In botany, the process of flowering. 4. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which they give off their water of crystallization spontaneously at ordinary temperatures and are converted into an amorphous mass.

EFFLORESCENT'ILÆ, *f. pl.* Fr., *éléveures*. An order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases, embracing affections characterized by lesions elevated above the surface and including *Pustulæ*, *Papulæ*, *Phlyctenæ*, and *Vari*.

EFFLU'VIUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀπορροή*, *ἀπόρροια*. Fr., *effluve*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausdünstung*. 1. A flowing out, falling out (as of the hair). 2. A subtle, invisible exhalation or emanation, especially one perceived by the sense of smell.—**E. capillorum**. See *ALOPECIA*.—**E. latrinarium**. In sanitation, the air given off from cesspools and privy vaults.—**E. palustre**. The air exhaled from marshes.—**E. pilorum**. See *ALOPECIA*.

EF'FLUX, *n.* Lat., *effluxus*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausfluss*. A flowing out.

EFFLUX'ION. Gr., *ἐκροια*, *ἐκρυσις*. Lat., *effluxio*. Fr., *effluxion*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausfließen*. An old term for abortion during the first few days of gestation.

EFFOS'SIO, *f.* -sio'nis. From *effodere*, to dig out. Ger., *Ausgrabung*. Exhumation.—**E. forensis**. Judicial exhumation.

EFFRACTU'RA, *f.* Fr., *effracture*. Ger., *Effractur*, *He-räusbrechen*. A fracture of the skull with depression.

EFFRENITA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. Excessive purging.

EFFU'SION. Gr., *ἐκχυσις*. Lat., *effusio* (from *effundere*, to pour out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausguss*, *Ausgießung*. 1. The act of pouring out, or the discharging of a fluid from the vessel or gland in which it is contained, into the neighboring tissues or cavity. 2. The material so poured out. The *e.* may be composed of substances which are normal to the discharging vessels, such as

blood, serum, etc., or it may be an abnormal product, such as pus.—**Chylous e.** E. from the rupture of a chyloferous vessel, and causing chyle in the peritoneal cavity.

EGE'RIES, f. -e'i. From *egerere*, to cast out. Excrement.

EGER'SIS, f. -ger'seos (-gers'is). Gr., *ἐγερσις* (from *ἐγείρειν*, to awaken). Excitement, wakefulness.

EGERTICUS. Gr., *ἐγερτικός* (from *ἐγείρειν*, to awaken). Stimulating, causing wakefulness.

EGES'TA, n. pl. of *egestus* (q. v.).

EGES'TION. Lat., *egestio* (from *egerere*, to carry out), *eccrisis*. Fr., *égestion*. Ger., *Ausleerung, Stuhlgang*. The expulsion of material, especially from the bowels.

EGES'TIVE. Fr., *egestif*. Ger., *ausleerend*. Excretory.

EGES'TUS. From *egerere*, to carry out. Cast out; as a n., in the n. pl., *egesta*, the natural excretions or evacuations of the body, such as urine, feces, etc.

EG'OLS, pl. A class of antiseptics derived from the phenols.

EGOTIS'TIC(AL). From *ἐγώ*. Manifesting egotism (said of the changes which occur in the nutrition of tissues, e. g., the change in a gland which takes place in the interest of its own proper nutrition).

EGREGOR'SIS, f. -or'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐγρήγορσις*. Wakefulness.

EG'RITUDE. See ÆGRITUDO.

EHRE'TIA, f. Fr., *ehrétie*. A genus of tropical boragineous trees or shrubs.—**E. buxifolia.** Fr., *chrétie à feuilles de buis*. An East Indian species. The root is employed in decoction in cachexia and venereal affections. The Mohammedan physicians consider it an antidote to vegetable poisons.

EIDOPTOM'ETRY. From *εἶδος*, an appearance, *ὅπτειν*, to see, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *eidoptométrie*. Ger., *Eidoptometrie*. The determination of the acuity of vision. The process consists in determining the smallest angle under which the eye is still able to recognize the form of objects.

EI'GON. A chemical compound of iodine and albumin. Three forms have been introduced as remedies; *alpha-e* (defined above); the same, in combination with sodium; and *beta-e*, in which the albumin is predigested. They have been used internally instead of potassium iodide and as substitutes for iodoform.

EILAM'IDES, f. pl. Gr., *εἰλαμίδες*. The meninges of the brain.

EI'LEON, n. See ILEUM.

EI'LEOS, m. Gr., *εἰλεός*. See ILEUS.

EILIC'RINES. Gr., *εἰλικρινής*. Unmixed, pure (said of the sediment of urine).

EIL'OID. From *εἰλεῖν*, to coil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Having a coil-like structure (said of certain tumors).

EILYM'ENOS. Gr., *εἰλύμενος*. Contorted, convoluted.

EISAGO'GE, f. -go'ges. Gr., *εἰσαγωγή* (from *εἰς*, into, and *ἄγειν*, to conduct). An introduction or intromission.

EISANTHE'MA, n. -them'atos (-is). From *εἰς*, into, and *ἀνθema*, efflorescence. See ENANTHEMA.

EIS'BOLE, f. *Eis'boles*. Gr., *εἰσβολή* (from *εἰσβάλλειν*, to throw into). 1. An injecting, a forcible insertion. 2. The onset of a disease or of a paroxysm.

EISOD'IC. From *εἰς*, into, and *ὁδός*, a path. Fr., *eisodique*. Centripetal (said of the nerve fibres of a reflex arc).

EISP'NOE, f. *Eisp'noes*. Gr., *εἰσπνοή*. See INSPIRATION.

EJAC'ULANT. See EJACULATORY.

EJACULA'TION. From *ejaculari*, to throw out. Fr., *éjaculation*. Ger., *E., Ausspritzung*. The act of casting or throwing out forcibly, especially the emission of semen.

EJACULATOR, m. E(a)-ja²k(ya³k)-u²(u¹)-la(la³)'to²r; in Eng., e-ja²k'u¹-l-at-o²r. -o'ris. Fr., *éjaculateur*. Ger.,

E., Ausspritzer. A muscle that ejaculates.—**E. seminis, E. urinæ.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

EJAC'ULATORY. Lat., *ejaculatorius*. Fr., *éjaculateur, éjaculatoire*. Ger., *ausspritzend, ejaculatorisch*. Serving for or pertaining to ejaculation, especially that of semen.

EJEC'TA, n. pl. Matters cast out from the organism.

EJULA'TION. Lat., *ejulatio*. Of Laycock, a rhythmic sighing or utterance of the same syllable, observed in hysteria.

EK''A-IOD'OFORM. Iodoform to which a small amount of paraformaldehyde has been added; used as a germicide.

ELABORA'TION. Gr., *ἐξεργασία*. Lat., *elaboratio* (from *elaborare*, to work out). Fr., *elaboration*. Ger., *Ausarbeitung*. The preparation of a product from crude material (as of a secretion, of chyme, etc.).

ELÆ'A, f. Gr., *ἐλαία*. The olive tree.

ELÆA'GIA, f. Fr., *élægie*. A genus of rubiaceous trees indigenous to the Andes of Peru and New Granada.—**E. Mariæ.** A Peruvian species yielding *acete Maria* (St. Mary's oil), an aromatic resin said to be tonic and stimulant.

ELÆENCEPH'OLUM, n. From *ἐλαιον*, olive oil, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head. Fr., *élæencéphole, éléencéphole*. Ger., *Eläenkephöl, Eläencephöl, Hirnöl*. Of Courbe, a reddish, oily substance, extracted from the brain.

ELÆ'ERIN. From *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *ἔριον*, wool. Fr., *élæérine*. Ger., *Eläein, ölsaures Glycerin, Oelfett*. A fatty principle allied to oleine, found in the grease on sheep's wool. Cf. LANOLIN.

ELÆOCAR'PUS, m. and f. From *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *élæocarpe, éléocarpe, ganitre*. Ger., *Ganiterbaum*. A genus of tiliaceous plants found in tropical Asia, the islands of the Pacific, and Australia.—**E. cyaneus.** An Australian species; the leaves are astringent and the bark is used as a tonic and aromatic.—**E. lanceolatus.** Fr., *ganitre lancéolé*. A Java species, the fruit of which is diuretic and anthelmintic.—**E. redjosso.** Fr., *ganitre redjosso*. A tree found in Java; the fruit is diuretic and the bark anthelmintic.

ELÆODEN'DRON, n. From *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *élæodendron, éléodendron*. A genus of celastreineous plants.—**E. croceum.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The bark is used as a remedy for snake bites.—**E. indicum, E. orientale.** Fr., *bois d'olive, olivier*. A species used in the Isle of France in pectoral complaints.—**E. Roxburghii.** A species found in the East Indies. The root is recommended as a remedy for snake bites. It is highly astringent and the fresh root bark, rubbed with water, is applied externally to reduce swellings.

ELÆO'DES. Gr., *ἐλαϊώδης*. See ELÆOIDES.

ELÆOD'IC ACID. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELÆOI'DES. Gr., *ἐλαϊοειδής* (from *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *éléoïde*. Ger., *ölähnlich*. Oily, resembling oil.

ELÆOL'ICA, n. pl. Of Béral, a general term for fatty pharmaceutical preparations.

ELÆOL'IC ACID. A liquid formed from elæomargaric and elæostearic acids by heating them to 175° to 180° C. in an atmosphere of hydrogen.

ELÆOLOTI'VA, n. pl. From *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *lavare*, to wash. Of Béral, fatty preparations for frictions, baths, etc.

ELÆOMARGAR'IC ACID. From *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *μάργαρον* (see MARGARIC ACID). A crystalline acid. C₁₇H₃₃O₂, isomeric with elæolic acid, found in the form of a glyceride in the oil of the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*.

ELÆOM'ELI, n. -mel'itos (-is). Gr., *ἐλαϊόμελι* (from *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *μέλι*, honey). Fr., *élémeli*. 1. An acid and purgative oil of the consistence of honey. 2.

Of Dioscorides, a sweet gum which oozes from the olive tree.

ELÆOM'ETER. Lat., *elæometrum* (from *ἐλαϊον*, oil, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *elæomètre, éléomètre, élaïomètre*. Ger., *Eläometer, Oelmesser*. An instrument for determining the quality and specific gravity of oils.

ELÆOMYEN'CHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*en'chysis*). From *ἐλαϊον*, oil, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἐγχυσσις*, an infusing. Of J. L. Corning, a process designed to render a muscle incapable of spasmodic action by injecting into its substance at intervals a heated oil which solidifies and remains solid at the temperature of the body.

ELÆ'ON, *n.* Gr., *ἐλαϊον*. See **OLEUM**.

ELÆOPH'ANES. From *ἐλαϊον*, oil, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. See **ELÆOIDES**.

ELÆOP'INES. Gr., *ἐλαϊοπινής*. Of Hippocrates, stained with or soaked in oil.

ELÆOP'TENE. Lat., *elæoptenum* (from *ἐλαϊον*, oil, and *πτηνός*, volatile). Fr., *elæoptène, éléoptène*. Ger., *Eläopten*. The component part of oxygenated volatile oils which has the lower boiling point.

ELÆOSAC'CHARUM, *n.* Gr., *ἐλαϊοσάκχαρον*. Fr., *oléosaccharure*. Ger., *Oelzucker*. A preparation made by adding a drop of a volatile oil to 2 grammes of powdered sugar [Ger. Ph.].

ELÆOSTEAR'IC ACID. From *ἐλαϊον*, oil, and *στέαρ*, tallow. An acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_2$, deposited from an alcoholic solution of elæomargaric acid.

ELA'IC ACID. See **ELAIDIC ACID**.

ELA'IDATE. Fr., *élaïdate*. A salt of elaidic acid.

ELAID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide élaïdique*. Ger., *Elaïdinsäure*. An isomeric form of oleic acid.

ELA'IDIN. Fr., *élaïdine*. Ger., *Elaïdin*. A substance, $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, isomeric with olein, obtained by treating olive oil or castor oil with nitric acid.

EL'AIN. From *ἐλαῖνος*, of the olive tree. Lat., *elainum*. See **OLEIN**.

ELA'IODATE. Fr., *élaïodate*. A salt of elaiiodic acid.

ELAIOD'IC ACID. From *ἐλαϊον*, olive oil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See **RICINOLEIC ACID**.

ELA'TODON, *n.* From *ἐλαϊον*, olive oil. The fluid part of a volatile oil.

ELAIOM'ETER. See **ELÆOMETER**.

ELAL'DEHYD(E). See **PARALDEHYDE**.

ELAMBICA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. Fr., *elambication*. An old method of analyzing mineral waters.

ELAN'ULA, *f.* An old name for a very hard form of alum, resembling iron.

ELAPH'IA, *f.* From *ἐλαφος*, the stag. Ger., *Hirschkrankheit*. A complaint observed chiefly in stags, but also seen in horses; characterized by general rigidity, cardiac excitement, and rolling of the eyes.

ELAPHOM'YCES, *m.* -*ce'tos* (-*is*). Fr., *elaphomyce*. Ger., *Hirschstreichling, Hirschschwamm*. A genus of the *Gasteromycetes*.—**E. cervinus**, **E. granulatus**, **E. officinalis**. Fr., *truffe de cerf*. Ger., *gemeiner Hirschschwamm*. A species formerly used in Europe as a paritricific and galactagogue, but now employed only in domestic and veterinary practice.

ELAP'SUS, *m.* -*lap'sus*. Gr., *ἐκπῶσις*. See **DISLOCATION**.

EL'ASIS, *f.* -*la'seos* (*el'asis*). Gr., *ἐλασις*. See **ELASTICITY**.

ELAS'MA, *n.* -*las'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἐλασμα*. 1. A lamina or plate. 2. A clyster pipe.

ELASTEMBRYUL'CUS, *m.* From *ελαστός*, elastic, *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *ἐλκειν*, to drag. Fr., *elastembryulce*. An old name for an elastic or flexible appliance for making traction on the fetus in parturition.

ELAS'TES, *m.* -*las'tu* (-*æ*). Gr., *ἐλαστής*. See **ELATER**. **ELASTHIS'TOS**, *m.*, **ELAS'THYPHE**, *f.* From *ελαστός*, elastic, and *ιστός*, or *ὠφή*, a web. Fr., *elasthiste, elasthyphé*. Elastic tissue.

ELAS'TICIN. See **ELASTIN**.

ELAS'TIN. Fr., *élastine*. Ger., *E*. The proteid constituent of yellow elastic tissue.—**E'peptone**. One of the two chief products obtained in the digestion of *e.* by pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and also by superheating *e.* with water.

ELASTOBREPHUL'CUS, *m.* From *ελαστός*, elastic, *βρέφος*, the embryo, and *ἐλκειν*, to drag. See **ELASTEMBRYULCUS**.

ELASTOCLI'NE, *f.* -*cli'nes*. From *ελαστός*, elastic, and *κλίνη*, a couch. Fr., *e*. Ger., *elastisches Bett*. An elastic bed.

ELAS'TOSE. Fr., *élastose*. The product of peptic digestion of elastin; classified as *protoelastose* and *deuteroelastose* according to the degree of digestion.

EL'ATER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-*is*). From *ελατήρ*, a driver. Fr., *elatère*. Ger., *Springfaden* (1st def.), *Sporenschleuder* (1st def.). An old name for a purgative juice.

ELATER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide élatérique*. Syn.: *ecbalin*. A resinlike, bitter, acrid substance extracted from the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*.

ELAT'ERID. A very bitter substance found in *Ecballium elaterium*.

ELAT'ERIN. Lat., *elaterinum* [U. S. Ph.], *elaterina*. Fr., *élatérine*. Ger., *E*. The purgative principle of elaterium, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, probably a glucoside.

ELATE'RION, *n.* Gr., *ελατήριον*. 1. A purgative. 2. See **ELATERIUM**.

ELAT'ERITE. Fr., *élatérite*. Ger., *Elaterit*. Mineral caoutchouc ("mineral resin").

ELATE'RIMUM, *n.* Gr., *ελατήριον*. Fr., *e.*, *élatérion, concombre sauvage*. Ger., *E.*, *Spritzgurke, Eselskürbis*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any aperient or purgative. 2. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants indigenous to tropical America, especially Mexico and Venezuela. 3. The sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic.—**Clutterbuck's e.** *E.* obtained from the free juice flowing from the fruit of *Ecballium e.* when sliced. It is more powerful than the commercial *e.* and a violent purgative.—**E. album**. The sediment of the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* bleached by exposure to air and sunlight.—**E. nigrum**. The juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.*—**E. officinale**, **E. officinarum**. See *E.* (3d def.).—**English e.** See *Clutterbuck's e.*—**Maltese e.** The commercial name for the *e.* exported from the south of Europe.—**Pulvis elaterii compositus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 10 parts of *e.* and 90 of sugar of milk.

ELATE'RIOUS. Gr., *ελατήριος* (from *ελαύνειν*, to drive). Purgative.

ELATEROM'ETER. Lat., *elaterometrum*. Fr., *élatéromètre*. Ger., *Luftelasticitätsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of gases.

EL'ATES, *m.* *El'atæ*. Gr., *ἐλάτης*. See **ELATER**.

EL'ATIN. Fr., *élatine*. Ger., *E*. Of Pareira, a soft, green resin, probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll, found in the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*.

EL'AYL. Lat., *elaylum* (from *ἐλαϊον*, oil). Fr., *élayle*. Ger., *E*. Ethylene.

EL'BOW. Gr., *ἀγκών*. Lat., *cubitus*. Fr., *coude*. Ger., *Ellbogen*. The joint formed by the arm and the forearm.—**Flail** (paralytic) *e.* Paralysis of all the muscles that should effect motion at the *e.* without necessarily paralysis of some of the hand.

ELCO'MA, *n.* -*com'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἐλκωμα*. See **ULCER**.

EL'COPLASTY. See **HELCOPLASTY**.

ELCO'SIS, *f.* See **HELCOISIS**.

ELCYS'TER, *m.* See **HELCYSTER**.

ELECAM'PIN. See **INULIN**.

ELEC'TARY. See **ELECTUARY**.

ELEC'TIVE. Lat., *electivus*. Fr., *électif*. Ger., *wählend*. Optional, brought about by or subject to a choice; in chemistry, showing a preference (see *E. AFFINITY*).

ELECTIV'ITY. Fr., *électivité*. Ger., *Electivität*. The capability of exerting an elective action.

ELECTREP'ETER. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see ELECTRICITY), and τρέπειν, to turn. See RHEOTROPE.

ELEC'TRIC(AL). Lat., *electricus*. Fr., *électrique*. Ger., *elektrisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling electricity; as a n., a body capable of being electrified, a non-conductor of electricity, a substance which exhibits electrical properties on friction.

ELECTRICIAN. Fr., *électricien* (1st def.), *électricneur* (2d def.). Ger., *Elektriker* (1st def.), *Élektiseur* (2d def.), *elektrischer Arzt* (2d def.). 1. One who is skilled in electrical science, or who manipulates electrical apparatus. 2. One who employs electricity in the treatment of disease.

ELECTRICITAS, f. -ta'tis. See ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY. Lat., *electricitas* (from ἤλεκτρον, amber, because of its manifestation on rubbing amber). Fr., *électricité*. Ger., *Elektricität*. One of the forces of nature (sometimes termed a "fluid," also a form of molecular movement) manifested in thunder and lightning, in the rapid induction of incandescence or combustion, attraction or repulsion, chemical decomposition, or muscular contraction, and in its conversion into mechanical force. It may be brought into action (generated) by friction or by the exposure of certain substances to the operation of certain chemical agents. One of its chief characteristics is its almost instantaneous transmissibility to any distance through the medium of a conductor.—**Acid e.** See *Positive e.*—**Active e.** See *Free e.*—**Animal e.** Lat., *electricitas animalis*. Fr., *électricité animale*. Ger., *thierische Elektricität*. E. manifested in the physiological action of an animal organism.—**Atmospheric e.** Fr., *électricité de l'air atmosphérique*. E. resident in the atmosphere.—**Bound e.** See *Passive e.*—**Chemical e.** See GALVANISM.—**Condensed e.** The hypothetical state of the e. contained in a body when its capacity for e. has been apparently increased by connecting it with the earth.—**Contact e., Contactual e., Continuous e., Current e.** See GALVANISM.—**Disguised e.** See *Passive e.*—**Dynamic e.** See GALVANISM.—**E. of tension.** See *Static e.*—**Farad(a)ic e.** See *Induced e.*—**Franklinic e.** See *Static e.*—**Free e.** E. made manifest by some disturbance of the electrical equilibrium between two bodies or the different parts of the same body.—**Frictional e.** Ger., *Reibungselektricität*. Static e. generated by friction (as of glass or some resinous body with flannel, fur, or the like); also static e. in general.—**Galvanic e.** See GALVANISM.—**High tension e.** See *Static e.*—**Induced e.** Fr., *électricité d'induction*. The e. generated in the primary or secondary coil of an induction machine. The strength of the induced current may be varied by sliding the secondary coil on the core. The induced current is of high tension, and is given off in rhythmical discharges, each one corresponding to an opening or closure of the battery circuit. With the electrodes applied to the body, muscular contractions are produced in the region included between them, either directly or through the medium of their nerves. The muscles are thus strengthened and many of the good effects of active exercise are produced. Induced e., especially with very rapid interruptions, has also an anodyne action, particularly in cases of muscular pain; applied by means of a wire-brush electrode, the skin being dry, it exerts a painful action that is sometimes of service in hysterical cases.—**Influential e.** The e. induced in a body whose neutral state has been disturbed by the action of either the positive or negative form existing in another body.—**Latent e.** See *Passive e.*—**Magnetic e., Magneto-e.** The induced e. generated by means of a magneto-electric apparatus (see under APPARATUS).—**Medical e.** Lat., *electricitas medica*. Fr., *électricité médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Elektricität*. E. generated by an apparatus provided with accessories for regulating its application for medical purposes.—**Metallic e.** Lat., *electricitas metal-*

lica. See GALVANISM.—**Natural e.** See *Neutral e.*—**Negative e.** Fr., *électricité négative*. Ger., *negative Elektricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see *Resinous e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the zinc of a zinc carbon battery).—**Neutral e.** Of Symmer, the e. existing in a body in which the two electric fluids (positive and negative) are in a state of combination (equilibrium).—**Organic e.** E. generated by living tissues.—**Paralyzed e.** E. rendered latent or immobile by the equilibrium of the potentials of two electricities of opposite nature, as in Epinus's condenser, when it is isolated after being fully charged.—**Passive e.** E. in a state of equilibrium, i. e., so uniformly distributed through the various parts of a substance that no evidence of electrical action is exhibited.—**Positive e.** Fr., *électricité positive*. Ger., *positive Elektricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see *Vitreous e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the non-decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the carbon of a zinc carbon battery).—**Resinous e.** Fr., *électricité résineuse*. Ger., *Harzelektricität*. The form of static e. generated by friction of a resinous body.—**Static(al) e.** Fr., *électricité statique*. Ger., *statische Elektricität*. Syn.: *franklinism*. E. in a state of high tension, produced by friction, pressure, or cleavage, and accumulated on the surface of an insulated conductor, manifesting its presence by attractive force and the display of sparks, but not by the production of currents. Two kinds of static e. are distinguished: *vitreous* (or *positive*) e. and *resinous* (or *negative*) e., both being supposed to reside in equal amounts in non-electrified bodies, and to neutralize each other. Static e. is considerably used in medicine.—**Thermo-e.** See the major list.—**Unbound e.** See *Free e.*—**Vitreous e.** Fr., *électricité vitrée*. Ger., *Glaselektricität*. The form of e. generated by friction of glass.—**Voltaic e.** Fr., *électricité voltaïque*. Ger., *Volta'sche Elektricität*. See GALVANISM.

ELECTRIFIABLE. Capable of being electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Elektrisierung*. The act or process of electrifying.

ELECTRIFY. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *elektrisi(eren)*. To charge with electricity, especially with static electricity; or, more properly, to disturb the neutral state of the electricity with which a body is already charged, so that the positive and negative forms of electricity become separately manifest.

ELECTRIZATION. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Elektrisierung*. 1. See ELECTRIFICATION. 2. The application of electricity to a body; in medicine, the transmission of an electrical current through the body or any portion of it.—**Continuous e.** E. by means of appliances (such as electric belts) which are worn for long periods without intermission.—**Direct e.** E. of a muscle by applying the electrode directly over the muscle itself.—**General e.** E. of the entire organism.—**Indirect e.** E. of a muscle by applying the electrode to the nerve supplying the muscle.—**Local e.** The application of electricity to a particular organ or part of the body.—**Localized e.** Fr., *électrisation localisée* [Duchenne]. Ger., *lokalisierte Elektrisation*. Local e. in which the electricity affects only the part to which the application is made.—**Peripheral e.** E. of the periphery of the body or of a part.

ELECTRIZE, v. tr. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *elektrisieren*. 1. See ELECTRIFY. 2. To apply electricity to.

ELECTRIZER. A disc made of two different metals, for attachment to the surface of the body. They constitute a feeble galvanic battery.

ELECTROANÆSTHESIA, f. Anæsthesia produced by electricity.

ELECTROBIOLOGY. Fr., *electro-biologie*. Ger., *Elektrobiologie*. The science which treats of animal electricity.

ELEC''TROBIOS'COPY. Fr., *électro-bioscopie*. Ger., *Elektrobioskopie*. An examination with electricity to ascertain whether life is extinct.

ELEC''TROCAPILLAR'ITY. See *Electrocapillary ACTION*.

ELEC''TROCAP'ILLARY. Fr., *électro-capillaire*. Ger., *elektrocapillär*. Capillary and produced by electricity. See *E. ACTION*.

ELEC''TROCAUS'TIC. See *GALVANOCAUSTIC*.

ELEC''TROCAU'TERY, n. See *Galvanic CAUTERY*.

ELEC''TROCHEM'ICAL. Fr., *électro-chimique*. Ger., *elektrochemisch*. Pertaining to electrochemistry; also of or pertaining to the chemical decomposition produced by electricity.

ELEC''TROCHEMIS'MUS, m. Fr., *électro-chimisme*. Ger., *Elektrochemismus*. The doctrine that all chemical action is due to electricity.

ELEC''TROCHEM'ISTRY. Lat., *electrochemia*. Fr., *électro-chimie*. Ger., *Elektrochemie*. Electrology in its relations to chemistry. That branch of science which relates to the chemical effects of electricity.

ELEC''TROCINET'ICUS. See *ELECTROMOTOR*.

ELEC''TROCONDUCTIV'ITY. Capacity for conducting electricity.

ELECTROCU'TION. A contraction of *electrical execution*. Judicial execution by means of electricity.

ELEC''TROCYSTOS'COPY. Cystoscopy with electrical illumination.

ELEC'TRODE. From ἤλεκτρον (see *ELECTRICITY*), and ὁδός, a path. Fr., *électrode*. Ger., *Elektrod*. 1. Either pole of a galvanic battery. 2. In medicine, that portion of any electrical apparatus which is designed to be applied to the patient's body.—**Active e.** In electrodiagnosis, that e. which is applied to the immediate neighborhood of the part to be affected by the electricity.—**Brush e.** An e. consisting of a wire brush; commonly used with the faradaic current.—**Cataphoric e.**, **Diffusion e.** Fr., *électrode cataphorique*. Ger., *Diffusionsélectrod*. An e. specially devised for the use of cataphoresis (anodal diffusion); so constructed as to secure the passage of the electrical current from the positive pole through a medicinal solution as it enters the body.—**Franklinic e.** A metallic conductor attached to a static electrical machine, and designed for the application of sparks and of other forms of static discharge.—**Hairbrush e.** An e. in the form of a hairbrush; designed especially for application to the scalp.—**Hand e.** An e. designed to be held in the hand of the person applying electricity.—**Indifferent e.** In electrodiagnosis, that e. which is applied at some point (indifferent point) remote from the part designed to be affected by the electric current.—**Labile e.** An e. which is passed to and fro over the surface of the body that is to be electrized. Cf. *Stabile e.*—**Non-polarizable e.** A zinc e. having a porous stopper containing a solution of zinc sulphate.—**Normal e.** Ger., *Normalelektrod*. Of Erb, an e. having a constant cross section of 10 square centimetres; proposed as a suitable standard in comparing electrical measurements with each other.—**Roller e.** An e. consisting of a roller, designed to be passed over a surface to be electrized.—**Stabile e.** An e. that is applied to a patient's body and kept fixed in one situation. Cf. *Labile e.*—**Unpolarizable e.** See *Non-polarizable e.*

ELEC''TRODEN'TISTRY. The use of electricity in dentistry (e. g., the practice, prevalent at one time, of sending a strong galvanic current through a tooth at the moment of its extraction; supposed to act as an anæsthetic, but probably efficient only by distracting the patient's attention).

ELEC''TRODEPOSI'TION. From ἤλεκτρον (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *deponere*, to deposit. Deposition (as of a metal) by electrolysis.

ELECTRO'DES. Gr., ἤλεκτρώδης (from ἤλεκτρον, amber,

and εἶδος, resemblance). Like amber (said by Hippocrates of the excretions).

ELEC''TRODIAGNO'SIS, f. -no'seos (-is). For deriv., see *ELECTRICITY* and *DIAGNOSIS*. Fr., *électro-diagnostique*. Ger., *Elektrodiagnostik*. The making of a diagnosis by the study of the nervous, muscular, or secretory electrical reactions.

ELEC''TRODIAGNOS'TIC. Fr., *électro-diagnostique*. Ger., *elektrodiagnostisch*. Of or pertaining to electrodiagnosis.

ELEC''TRODYNAM'IC(AL). Fr., *électro-dynamique*. Ger., *elektrodynamisch*. Pertaining to electric force or to electrodynamics.

ELEC''TRODYNAM'ICS, ELEC''TRODYN'AMISM. Fr., *électro-dynamisme*. Ger., *Elektrodynamik*. Of Oersted and Ampère, the science of the reciprocal action of electrical currents, magnets, etc.

ELEC''TRODYNAMOM'ETER. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see *ELECTRICITY*), δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the electromagnetic measurement of an electric current.

ELEC''TROENDOS'COPY. Ger., *Elektro-endoskopie*. Endoscopy with electrical illumination.

ELEC''TROGALVAN'IC. See *GALVANIC*.

ELEC''TROGAL'VANISM. See *GALVANISM*.

ELEC''TROGALVANOM'ETER. Fr., *électro-galvanomètre*. A galvanometer for measuring the amount or intensity of electricity.

ELEC'TROGEN. Lat., *electrogenium* (from ἤλεκτρον [see *ELECTRICITY*], and γεννάν, to engender). Fr., *électrogène*. Ger., *Elektrogene*. An old term for the cause of electrical phenomena.

ELEC''TROGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). Fr., *électrogénèse*, *électrogénie*. Ger., *Elektrogenese*. The production of electricity.

ELECTROGEN'IC. Fr., *électrogénique*. Ger., *elektrogenisch*. Productive of electricity (said of animal tissues in general, and particularly of the electrical apparatus of certain fishes).

ELECTROGEN'IUM, n. See *ELECTROGEN*.

ELECTROGEN'IUS, m. Of A. S. Franco, a little voltaic pile used in the treatment of dental neuralgia, so inserted between the tooth and the cheek that the zinc is in contact with the tooth and the copper with the cheek.

ELECTRO'GENOUS. See *ELECTROGENIC*.

ELECTRO'GENY. See *ELECTROGENESIS*.

ELECTROG'RAPHY. From ἤλεκτρον (see *ELECTRICITY*), and γράφειν, to write. See *ELECTROLOGY*.

ELEC''TROHÆMOS'TASIS. Hæmostasis by means of an electric current.

ELEC''TROKINET'IC. See *ELECTROMOTOR*.

ELEC''TROKINET'ICS, sing. 1. The science or study of current electricity (galvanism). 2. The science or study of electricity as a source of mechanical motion.

ELEC''TROLITHOT'RITY. The destruction of calculi by means of electricity.

ELECTROL'OGIST. See *ELECTRICIAN*.

ELECTROL'OGY. From ἤλεκτρον (see *ELECTRICITY*), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *électrologie*. Ger., *Elektrologie*. That department of physics which deals with the phenomena and laws of electricity.

ELECTROLYSABIL'ITY. Capability of electrolysis.

ELECTROLYSE. See *ELECTROLYZE*.

ELECTROL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From ἤλεκτρον (see *ELECTRICITY*), and λύειν, to resolve. Fr., *électrolyse*. Ger., *Elektrolyse*. Of Faraday, chemical decomposition accomplished by means of electricity; in medicine, the resolution of tumors, exudates, etc., by means of electricity, but without its caustic action.—**Cupric e.** The topical treatment of disease (e. g., *ozæna*) by nascent copper compounds proceeding from a copper needle used as the positive electrode.—**Reversed e.** Of H. E. Armstrong, all chemical action, regarded as a decomposition of compounded electrolytes.—**Secondary e.** Chemical decomposition caused

by the action of chemical principles which are themselves the immediate product of an e.

ELEC'TROLYTE. Lat., *electrolyton*. Fr., *électrolyte*. Ger., *Elektrolyt*. A body capable of undergoing electrolysis.

ELECTROLYT'IC. Fr., *électrolytique*. Ger., *elektrolytisch*. Pertaining to electrolysis.

ELECTROLYZA'TION. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELEC'TROLYZE. Fr., *électrolyser*. Ger., *Elektrolysi(e)ren*. To decompose by electricity.

ELEC'TROMAG'NET. Fr., *électroaimant*. Ger., *Elektromagnet*. A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic so long as an electrical current is passed through a coil of wire surrounding it.

ELEC'TROMAGNET'IC. Lat., *electro-magneticus*. Fr., *électro-magnétique*. Ger., *elektromagnetisch*. 1. Pertaining to electromagnetism. 2. Rendered magnetic by electricity.

ELEC'TROMAGNET'ICS, ELEC'TROMAG'NETISM. Lat., *electromagnetismus*. Fr., *électro-magnétisme*. Ger., *Elektromagnetismus*. 1. The science of the mutual relations of electricity and magnetism. 2. The magnetism developed in a piece of iron by electricity.

ELEC'TROMASSAGE'. See under MASSAGE.

ELEC'TROMED'ICAL. Pertaining to the use of electricity in medicine.

ELEC'TROMEDICA'TION. 1. Medical treatment with electricity. 2. Of Beard and Rockwell, the introduction of medicines into the organism by means of electricity.

ELEC'TROMED'ICINE. Electricity as applied to medicine.

ELECTROM'ETER. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *électromètre*. Ger., *Elektrometer, Blitzstoffmesser*. An instrument for detecting the presence or measuring the quantity, intensity, etc., of an electrical current.—**Absolute e.** A standard galvanometer or ammeter. See AMPÈREMETER and MILLIAMPEREMETER.—**Attracted disc e.** See *Quadrant e.*

—**Capillary e.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current, or more exactly the difference in the potential of its two electrodes.—**Quadrant e.** An instrument invented by W. Thomson to measure the potential of electricity of a body or the difference in the potentials of two bodies.

ELEC'TROMET'RIC(AL). Fr., *électrométrique*. Ger., *elektrometrisch*. Pertaining to electrometry.

ELECTROM'ETRY. Lat., *electrometria*. Fr., *électrométrie*. Ger., *Elektrometrie, elektrische Messkunst*. The measurement of, or the art of measuring, electricity.

ELEC'TROMO'TION. Fr., *électro-motion*. Mechanical action produced by electricity.

ELEC'TROMO'TIVE. Lat., *electromotorius*. Fr., *électro-moteur*. Ger., *elektromotorisch* (1st def.), *Elektricität erregend* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to, or productive of, electromotion. See *E. FORCE*. 2. See ELECTROGENIC.

ELEC'TROMO'TOR. See ELECTROMOTIVE; as a n., a machine whose motive power is electricity.

ELEC'TROMUS'CLAR. Fr., *électro-musculaire*. Ger., *elektromuskulär*. Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles on the application of electricity.

ELEC'TRON, n. Gr., ἤλεκτρον. Amber. See AMBRA flava.

ELEC'TRONEG'ATIVE. Fr., *électro-négatif*. Ger., *elektronegativ*. Possessed of negative electricity and therefore attracted to the positive pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole). The term is a relative one, for it is possible to arrange the elements and compound radicles into a series each member of which shall be e. as compared with the one which precedes it and electropositive to the one which follows. Oxygen and the non-metallic elements in general are e., and so also are acid radicles.

ELEC'TROOP'TICS, sing. Fr., *électro-optique*. Ger., *Electro-Optik*. The science of the optical phenomena of electric light.

ELEC'TROOTIAT'RICS, sing. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), οὖς, the ear, and ιατρεία, medical treatment. Lat., *electro-otiatría*. Fr., *électro-otiatrique*. Ger., *Elektro-Otiatrik*. The use of electricity in the treatment of diseases of the ear.

ELEC'TROPATHOL'OGY. The investigation of pathological conditions by ascertaining the electrical reaction of muscles, nerves, etc.

ELEC'TROPHONE. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and φωνή, sound. See TELEPHONE.

ELECTROPH'ORUS, m. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and φορέιν, to carry. An apparatus for collecting static electricity by induction.

ELEC'TROPTHALM(O)CYCLOP. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and κύκλωψ (see CYCLOPS). An instrument invented by Noisichewski for enabling the blind to perceive light by the senses of temperature and position.

ELEC'TROPHYS'ICS, sing. See ELECTROLOGY.

ELEC'TROPHYSIOG'NOMY. Fr., *électro-physionomie*. Of Duchenne, the study of facial expression and of character by the localized faradization of the muscles of the face.

ELEC'TROPHYSIOL'OGY. Fr., *électro-physiologie*. Ger., *Elektrophysiologie*. 1. The study of animal electricity, the physiology of electrical organs. 2. Physiology studied by means of electrical applications.

ELECTROPOI'ON. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and ποιεῖν, to make. The exciting fluid of a galvanic battery, especially the solution used in a bichromate battery.

ELEC'TROPO'LAR. Fr., *électro-polaire*. Ger., *elektropolar*. Charged with electricity of different polarities at the opposite ends or surfaces.

ELEC'TROPOSITIVE. Fr., *électro-positif*. Ger., *elektropositiv*. Possessed of positive electricity and therefore attracted to the negative pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the negative pole). The term is relative only (see ELECTRONEGATIVE). Most of the metallic elements, including hydrogen, are e., and so are the alkali radicles.

ELEC'TROPOTEN'TIAL. See POTENTIAL (n.).

ELEC'TROPUNCTURA'TION, ELEC'TROPUNC'TURE. Fr., *électro-puncture*. Ger., *Elektropunktur*. Electrolysis of a portion of the body by means of a needle electrode passed into the tissues.

ELEC'TROPYROM'ETER. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), πῦρ, fire, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of a galvanometer.

ELEC'TROSCOPE. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and σκοπεῖν, to view. An apparatus for detecting the presence of static electricity.—**Gold leaf e.** An e. consisting essentially of two strips of gold leaf suspended from a metallic rod which is inclosed in a glass case. On touching the metallic rod with an electrified body, the strips of gold leaf become electrified and diverge.

ELECTROS'COPY. Lat., *electroscopia* (from ἤλεκτρον [see ELECTRICITY], and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *électroscopie*. Ger., *Elektroskopie*. The use of the electroscope.

ELEC'TROSENSIBIL'ITY. The degree of sensitiveness of the body to the application of electricity.

ELEC'TROSTAT'IC. Fr., *électrostatique*. Ger., *Elektrostatisch*. Pertaining to electrostatics or to static electricity.

ELEC'TROSTATICS, sing. Fr., *électro-statique*. Ger., *Elektrostatik*. The science of static electricity.

ELEC'TROSTIX'IS, f. -stix'eos (-is). From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and στίξις, puncture. See ELECTROPUNCTURE.

ELEC'TROSUR'GERY. Fr., *électro-thérapie chirurgicale*. The use of electricity in surgery.

ELEC'TROSUSCEPTIBILITY. Of Beard and Rockwell, susceptibility to electricity.

ELEC'TROSYN'THESIS, f. *-the'seos (-syn'thesis)*. Fr., *électro-synthèse*. Ger., *Elektrosynthese*. Chemical synthesis produced by electricity.

ELEC'TROTHANA'SIA, **ELEC'TROTHANATO'SIS**, f. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *θάνατος*, death. Death by electricity.

ELEC'TROTHERAPEU'TIC(AL). Pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

ELEC'TROTHERAPEU'TICS, **ELEC'TROTHER'APY.** From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *θεραπευτική*, therapeutics. Fr., *électro-thérapeutique*. Ger., *Elektrotherapeutik*, *Elektrotherapie*. The treatment of disease by means of electricity.

ELEC'TROTHER'MANCY. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *θέρμανσις*, a heating. Fr., *électro-thermie*. Ger., *Elektrothermie*. The science of the production of heat by means of electricity.

ELEC'TROTHER'MIC. Pertaining to electrothermancy.

ELEC'TROTHER'MOGRAPH. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), *θέρμη*, heat, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *électro-thermographie*. An instrument invented by Dujardin to indicate the thermal variations in the different organs of the body.

ELEC'TROTHER'MY. See **ELECTROTHERMANCY**.

ELEC'TROTONE. See **ELECTROTONUS**.

ELECTROTON'IC. Fr., *électrotonique*. Ger., *elektrotonisch*. Pertaining to electrotonus.

ELECTRO'TONUS, m. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *τόνος*, tension. Fr., *électrotonie*. Ger., *Elektroton*. The condition of electric tension in a nerve or muscle during the passage of a constant galvanic current through a portion of its extent. See **ANELECTROTONUS** and **CATELECTROTONUS**.

ELEC'TROVI'TAL. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *ῥεῖα*, life. Electric and produced by vital processes (said of animal electricity, etc.).

ELEC'TRUM, n. Gr., *ἤλεκτρον*. 1. A native alloy of silver and gold containing more than 36 per cent. of the former metal. 2. See *AMBRA FLAVA*.

ELECTUA'RIMUM, n. See **ELECTUARY**.

ELECTUARY. Gr., *ἐκχειρμα*. Lat., *electuarius* (from *eligere*, to choose). Fr., *électuaire*. Ger., *Latverge*. A preparation of pasty consistence, made of powders or other medicinal substances intimately mixed with a saccharine material (syrup, honey, or the like).

ELEEN'CEPHOL. From *ἐλαῖον*, oil, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. See **CEREBROOLEIN**.

ELE'IDIN. Fr., *élaïdine*. Ger., *Eléidin*. Syn.: *keratohyalin*. Of Ranvier, a substance, intermediate in nature between protoplasm and keratin, which constitutes the elliptical granules found around the nuclei of the cells forming the superficial layers of the rete mucosum.

ELE'MENT. Gr., *στοιχείον*, *στοιχείωμα*. Lat., *elementum*. Fr., *élément*. Ger., *E*, *Grundstoff*, *Urstoff*. 1. In general, a simple ultimate constituent of a compound substance, structure, or organ; also any individual part or group of parts of a structure, process, or series of phenomena. 2. In chemistry, a substance that can not be resolved into dissimilar constituents. 3. Of a galvanic battery, either of the substances that are immersed in the exciting liquid or liquids, or both of them together, considered as a couple, along with the vessel containing them. 4. In the pl., the *e's*, a general term for the meteorological agencies at work upon the earth; of the ancients, fire, water, earth, and air. 5. In the pl., the rudiments of a science.—**Aggregation e's.** The granules, globules, or filaments into which the protoplasm of cells may become aggregated.—**Anatomic(al) e's.** Fr., *éléments anatomiques* (ou *figurés*). Ger., *Elementargebilde*,

Formbestandt(h)eile, *Gewebe-* (oder *Struktur-*) *E'e*. The ultimate structural *e's* into which the tissues may be resolved by the aid of the microscope, i. e., epithelial cells, connective tissue fibres and corpuscles (including bone cells and cartilage cells), muscular fibres, nerve fibres, nerve cells, and blood corpuscles and lymph corpuscles. See **CELL**.—**Aplastic e.** Lat., *elementum aplasticum*. An anatomical *e.* incapable of becoming organized. Cf. *Plastic e.*—**Artiad e's.** See **ARTIAD**.—**Basigenic e's**, **Basylous e's.** Ger., *basigenische E'e*. The metallic *e's*; so called on account of the readiness with which the oxides of most of them form basic derivatives.—**Bunsen's e.** Fr., *élément de Bunsen*. Ger., *Bunsen'sches E*. The *e.* of a Bunsen's battery (see under **BATTERY**).—**Cellular e.** See **CELL**.—**Chemical e.** See *E.* (2d def.).—**Chromatic e.** See **CHROMATIN**.—**Constant e.** A galvanic *e.* which gives rise to a current of constant strength, owing to the prevention of polarization of the *e's* and the formation of secondary currents.—**Connective tissue e's.** See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE CORPUSCLES**.—**Contractile e's.** Fr., *éléments contractiles*. The fibre cells of muscle.—**Corpuscular e.** See **CORPUSCLE**.—**Daniell's e.** Ger., *Daniell'sches E*. The *e.* of a Daniell's battery.—**Diad e.** A chemical *e.* with an atomicity equal to two.—**Earthy e.** An *e.* entering into the composition of an earth (2d def.).—**Electro-negative e.** 1. That *e.* of a galvanic couple which is decomposed by the exciting fluid and constitutes the negative pole. 2. A chemical *e.* having electronegative properties. See **ELECTRONEGATIVE**.—**Electropositive e.** 1. That *e.* of a galvanic couple which is the less affected by the exciting fluid and constitutes the positive pole. 2. A chemical *e.* having electropositive properties. See **ELECTROPOSITIVE**.—**Endothelial e's.** See **ENDOTHELIAL CELLS**.—**Epithelial e's.** See **EPITHELIAL CELLS**.—**Eruptive e.** Fr., *élément éruptif*. A cutaneous efflorescence or lesion.—**Figured e's**, **Form e's.** See **ANATOMICAL e's**.—**Formative e.** See **FORMATIVE CELL**.—**Ganglionic e's.** See **NERVE CELLS**.—**Grove's e.** See **GROVE'S BATTERY**.—**Hæmoglobinous e.** See **HÆMA**.—**Haloid e.** See **HALOGEN**.—**Hexad e.** A chemical *e.* having an atomicity of six.—**Histogenic e.** See **PLASTIC e.**—**Histologic(al) e's.** See **ANATOMICAL e's**.—**Inconstant e.** A galvanic *e.* or couple that generates a variable current owing to the effect produced by electrolytic decomposition upon the liquid and the substances composing the poles.—**Leclanché e.** Ger., *E. von Leclanché*. The *e.* of a Leclanché battery.—**Lymph e's.** See **LYMPH CORPUSCLES**.—**Meidinger's e.** Ger., *Meidinger'sches E*. A slightly modified form of the Daniell *e.*—**Metallic e.** See **METAL**.—**Monad e.** A chemical *e.* having an atomicity of one.—**Morphologic(al) e's.** Ger., *Formbestandtheile*. See **ANATOMICAL e's**.—**Motor e's.** Fr., *éléments moteurs*. Of Meynert, the large multipolar ganglion cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex.—**Negative e.** See **ELECTRONEGATIVE e.**—**Nervous e's.** Fr., *éléments nerveux*. Ger., *nervöse E'e*. The anatomical *e's* composing the nervous system (essentially the nerve cells and the nerve fibres).—**Non-metallic e.** Syn.: *metalloid*. An elementary body which differs from the metals in both physical and chemical properties. According to most chemists, the non-metallic *e's* are: *hydrogen*, *chlorine*, *bromine*, *iodine*, *fluorine*, *oxygen*, *sulphur*, *selenium*, *tellurium*, *nitrogen*, *phosphorus*, *antimony*, *arsenic*, *carbon*, *silicon*, *boron*, *vanadium*, *tantalum*, *niobium*, *tungsten*, and *molybdenum*. Others include also *bismuth*, *tin*, *zirconium*, *titanium*, and *uranium*, while *tantalum* and *osmium* are regarded as doubtful members of this class. By some, however, especially among recent writers, the term is restricted to those *e's* the names of which are printed in italics in the list given above, while Miers added *selenium* and *tellurium* to this list, and many chemists now regard *hydrogen* as a metal.—**Nuclein e.** See **CHROMATIN**.—

Organic e. See *Proximate PRINCIPLE*.—**Organolectric e.** See *Plastic e.*—**Oxygenic e.** Ger., *oxygenesches E.* A non-metallic e. so called because characterized by the readiness with which its oxides combine with water and form acids. E's of this class are oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, boron, and selenium.—**Paraneural e's.** Of Huxley, the sense capsules.—**Pentad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of five.—**Perissad e.** An e. whose quantitative is expressed by an odd number.—**Plastic e. (of nutrition).** Fr., *élément plastique (de nutrition)*. Ger., *plastisches Ernährungselement*. Any e. in the food which serves to form tissue.—**Positive e.** See *Electropositive e.*—**Proximate e.** See *Proximate PRINCIPLE*.—**Red corpuscular e's of the blood.** See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Sarcous e's.** Fr., *éléments sarceux*. Ger., *Fleischprismen, Fleischtheilchen*. Syn.: *muscle prisms, primitive particles*. Of Bowman, the minute, anisotropic, quadrangular particles, which, joined side by side, form the dark bands or discs of a striated muscular fibre; they are supposed to be the proper contractile substance.—**Seminal e.** See *SPERMATOZOID*.—**Snee's e.** See *Snee's BATTERY*.—**Structural e's.** See *Anatomical e's*.—**Tetrad e.** An e. having an atomicity of four.—**Thermoelectric e.** See *Thermoelectric COUPLE*.—**Third corpuscular e. of the blood.** See *HEMATOBLAST*.—**Tissue e's.** See *Anatomical e's* and *Tissue CELLS*.—**Triad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of three.—**Ultimate e.** See *E. (1st def.)*.—**Vegetative e's.** The cells at the vegetative pole of the ovum.—**Volta's e.** See *Voltaic COUPLE*.—**Wandering e's.** See *Wandering CELLS*.

ELEMENTARY. Gr., στοιχειώδης. Lat., *elementarius*. Fr., *élémentaire*. Ger., *elementarisch* (in comp., *elementar*). 1. Fundamental. 2. In chemistry, pertaining to the elements or of the nature of an element; in analysis, ultimate.

ELEMENTOL'OGY. From *elementum*, an element, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *élémentologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. 1. The study of elements. 2. Histology.

ELEMENTUM, n. See *ELEMENT*.

EL'EMI, n. indecl. Fr., *élémi*. Ger., *Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz*. A soft, yellowish-white, aromatic, stimulating resin used as an ingredient of plasters and ointments; thought to be the product of the pitch tree (*Canarium commune*) of the Philippines.

ELEM'IC ACID. Ger., *Elemisäure*. Of Buré, a substance, $C_{35}H_{56}O_4 = (C_5H_8)7O_4$, obtained by treating elemi with alcohol.

EL'EMIN. Lat., *eleminum*. Fr., *élémine*. Ger., *E.* A crystallizable resin, $C_{40}H_{68}O$, found in elemi.

ELEOP'TENE. See *ELEOPTENE*.

ELEOSELI'NUM, n. Gr., *ελεοσέλινον*. *Apium graveolens*. **ELEPHAN'TIA, f.** See *ELEPHANTIASIS*.—**E. alba.** Leprosy.

ELEPHAN'TIAC, ELEPHANTIAS'IC. Lat., *elephantiacus*. Fr., *éléphantiaque, éléphantiasique*. Affected with or pertaining to elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, f. -ia'seos (-i'asis). Gr., *ἐλεφαντίασις* (from *ἐλέφας*, the elephant). Fr., *éléphantiasis, maladie glandulaire de Barbadoes*. Ger., *E., Elephantenaußatz, Knollbein von Barbadoes*. Barbadoes leg, Cochinchina leg, glandular disease of Barbadoes, sarcocele of the Egyptians, tropical big leg; a chronic disease, affecting most commonly the region of the lower extremities and the genitals, characterized by circumscribed hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and due to inflammation attended with obstructed circulation and engorgement of the blood vessels and lymphatics. In certain tropical regions, where the disease is endemic, it is attributed by many to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis*. Its course is marked by recurrent attacks of inflammation in the form of erythema, erysipelas, lymphangitis, or phlebitis, attended usually

with fever, each attack being followed by an augmentation of the hypertrophy, together with enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is often associated with ulceration in the affected part, and occasionally with rupture of lymphatics and lymphorrhœa.—**E. alopeciata.** Leprosy attended with alopecia.—**E. anæsthetica.** See *Anæsthetic LEPROSY*.—**E. arabica, E. Arabum.** Fr., *éléphantiasis des Arabes, hydrocèle endémique de Malabar*. E. of the Arabs, a designation used to distinguish e. as the disease described by the Arabian writers from the e. of the Greeks, i. e., leprosy. The tropical form of the disease (*e. tropica*) is supposed to be due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis*.—**E. Arabum cruris.** E. Arabum of the leg.—**E. asturiensis.** A form of leprosy occurring in the Asturias.—**E. cruris.** E. Arabum of the leg.—**E. dura.** E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous connective tissue becomes dense and hard.—**E. eczematos.** E. due to lymphangitis associated with chronic eczema (usually of the leg).—**E. frambœsioides.** See *E. papillaris*.—**E. fusca.** E. Arabum associated with discoloration of the skin due either to pigmentation or accumulation of discolored sebaceous and epidermic scales.—**E. gelatinosa.** See *E. mollis*.—**E. genitalium.** E. of the genitals, especially of the scrotum.—**E. glabra.** 1. Anæsthetic leprosy. 2. E. in which the hypertrophy produces a uniform smooth surface. Cf. *E. verrucosa* and *E. tuberculosa*.—**E. Græcorum** (Lat.). Fr., *éléphantiasis des Grecs*. See *LEPROSY*.—**E. indica.** The white leprosy of Bateman.—**E. italica.** Fr., *éléphantiasis d'Italie*. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. javanensis.** Of Sauvages, a variety observed in Java.—**E. lævis.** Elephantiasis in which the affected surface is smooth. Cf. *E. tuberculosa* and *E. verrucosa*.—**E. legitima.** Leprosy of Provence.—**E. lymphang(e)iectatica, E. lymphang(e)iectodes.** A diffuse form of lymphangiectasis affecting usually tissues having a loose structure, such as that of the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum, the prepuce, clitoris, or labia majora. Diffuse tumid or flabby formations are produced, attended with discoloration of the skin and sometimes with erosions and lymphorrhagia. The affected tissue contains dilated lymph vessels in the form of lacunæ or ampullæ, with œdema of the surrounding parts.—**E. mollis.** E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous tissue is soft.—**E. mutilans.** See *LEPRA mutilans*.—**E. neuromatosa.** A form of e. Arabum in which neuromata (often painful) occur, imbedded in a spongy tissue.—**E. nigra, E. nigricans.** E. Arabum attended with blackish discolorations of the skin.—**E. nodosa.** See *E. tuberosa*.—**E. oculi.** An obsolete term for extreme exophthalmia.—**E. of the Arabs.** See *E. Arabum*.—**E. of the Greeks.** See *LEPROSY*.—**E. orientalis, E. pachydermia.** See *E. Arabum*.—**E. papillaris.** E. Arabum in which wartlike papillary outgrowths occur in the skin.—**E. pudendorum sklerjevitica.** Of Suttina, a hyperplastic condition (e.) of the labia majora attended with ulceration which was observed in a patient affected with sklerjevo.—**E. scirrhusa.** See *E. dura*.—**E. sclerosa.** See *SCLERODERMIA*.—**E. scrofulosa.** Scrofuloderma tuberculosa in which the skin becomes hypertrophied.—**E. scrotalis.** Fr., *éléphantiasis scrotal*. E. of the scrotum.—**E. simplex.** E. due to causes other than the pressure of *Filaria sanguinis*.—**E. syphilitica.** E. due to lymphangitis the result of syphilitic disease.—**E. teleang(e)iectodes.** E. with great enlargement of the blood vessels usually developing from the nævi.—**E. tropica.** See *E. Arabum*.—**E. tuberculosa, E. tuberosa.** Fr., *éléphantiasis tubéreux*. E. in which the surface presents a nodular or tuberos appearance.—**E. ulcerosa.** E. attended with ulceration.—**E. verrucosa.** E. in which the surface of the affected part has a warty appearance.—**E. vulgaris.** Fr., *éléphantiasis vulgaire*. Tubercular leprosy.—**E. vulvæ.** A form of e. of the labia majora and sometimes the labia minora and the clitoris, caused

by excess of venery, mechanical lesions, climatic conditions, and especially syphilitic infection.—**Nævoid e.** See *E. teleangiectodes*.—**Non-tuberculated e.** See *E. glabra*.—**Sporadic e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Tubercular e., Tuberculated e.** See *E. tuberculosa*.

ELEPHANTIAS/MUS, m. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

ELEPHANT'IC. See ELEPHANTIAC.

ELEPHAN'TINE. Gr., ἐλεφάντινος. Lat., *elephantinus*.

1. Enormously hypertrophied. 2. See ELEPHANTIAC. **ELEPHANTI'NUS.** Gr., ἐλεφάντινος. See ELEPHANTIAC. **ELEPHAN'TIPES.** From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and *pes*, the foot. Resembling an elephant's foot.

ELEPHANTOM'MA, n. -om'matos (-is). From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and ὄμμα, the eye. See BUPHTHALMIA.

ELEPHANT'OPUS, m. From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *éléphantope*. Ger., *Knollfuss* (1st def.), *Elephantenfuss* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis of the leg. 2. A genus of vernoniaceous plants; so called from the shape of the leaf.—**E. carolinianus.** A species found in the United States from Pennsylvania to Florida; also in the West Indies, where the leaves are used like those of *Centaurea benedicta*, and in Brazil, where the root is employed as a febrifuge.—**E. Martii.** The yerva grossa of Brazil, where a decoction of the root is employed against intermittent fevers, and an infusion of the leaves as a sudorific.—**E. scaber.** Fr., *pied d'éléphant*. An East Indian species. The leaves, boiled with rice, are used internally for swellings and for gastric pains. The root and leaves, according to Rheede, are employed in decoction in dysuria.

ELEUSI'NE, f. Fr., *éleusine*. A genus of grasses.—**E. indica.** A species common in the Middle and Western States. In the Moluccas the root is used in diarrhoea.

ELEUTHE'RIA, f. Fr., *éleuthérie*. See CROTON *e.*

ELEVA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *elevare*, to elevate. See ELEVATION.—**E. uteri.** See ASCENT (3d def.).

ELEVA'TION. Lat., *elevatio*. Fr., *élévation*. Ger., *E., Erhöhung, Höhe, Hoheit*. 1. An increase of altitude; the state of being raised or lifted up. 2. A rise, as of temperature. 3. Anything that projects above the surrounding surface.

ELEVATOR, m. El(al)-e²-va(-wa)³'to'r; in Eng., e¹l'e²-va-to'r. -o'ris. Fr., *élévatoire* (1st def.), *élèveur* (2d def.). Ger., *Hebeisen* (1st def.), *Hebemuskel* (2d def.). 1. An instrument for raising a part, especially depressed pieces of bone in fracture of the skull. 2. See LEVATOR. 3. A contrivance for artificially increasing the length of a shortened lower extremity by upright bars passing from a lower sole to that of the shoe, or by increasing the thickness of the sole of the shoe by layers of cork.—**Bond's uterine e.** An instrument devised by Bond, of Philadelphia, for reducing backward displacements of the gravid uterus, consisting of two curved rods, each terminating in a ball, attached to a common handle, but movable on each other, one of which is introduced into the rectum and the other into the vagina, so that pressure may be made with them upon a large portion of the posterior surface of the uterus.—**Bone e.** Ger., *Beinhebel, Beinheber*. A lever for raising the pieces of bone in a depressed fracture of the cranium.—**E. alæ nasi.** See LEVATOR *alæ nasi*.—**E. humeri.** See DELTOID.—**E. labii inferioris proprius.** See LEVATOR *labii inferioris*.—**E. labii superioris proprius.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius*.—**E. labiorum communis.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**E. oculi.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**E. patientiæ.** See MUSCULUS *patientiæ*.—**E. scapulæ.** See LEVATOR *scapulæ*.—**E. testiculii.** See CREMASTER.—**E. urethræ.** See LEVATOR *urethræ*.—**Emmet's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) the intrauterine portion of which consists of three jointed sections.—**Lid e.** An instrument employed to retract the upper lid and hold it away from the eyeball during an operation.—**Periosteal e., Periosteum e.** See PERIOSTEOTOME.—**Petit's e.** See Bone e.—**Retrover-**

sion e. See Uterine e. (2d def.) and Bond's uterine e.—**Sims's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) in which the intra-uterine portion consists of a simple stem.—**Trephining e.** See Bone e.—**Triploid e.** A bone e. with three converging branches for seizing a depressed fragment.—**Uterine e.** Fr., *fléchisseur intrautérin*. Ger., *Intrauterinbeuger*. 1. Any instrument for raising the uterus. See PESSARY. 2. An instrument for correcting retroversion of the uterus, consisting of an intrauterine stem attached by a hinge to a shaft like a uterine sound. After its insertion, pressure backward causes the uterus to turn forward. See Emmet's e. and Sims's e. 3. See Bond's uterine e.

ELEVATO'RIMUM. See ELEVATOR, PESSARIUM, and RASPARIUM.

EL'EVATORY. See ELEVATOR.

ELIB'ANUM, n. See OLIBANUM.

ELICOI'DES. See HELICOID.

EL'IE'NE. From ἐλαιον, oil. Fr., *éliène*. Of Chevreul, liquid fat.

ELIM'INANT. Effecting or promoting elimination.

ELIMINA'TION. Lat., *eliminatio* (from *eliminare*, to expel). Fr., *élimination*. Ger., *Ausstossung, Absonderung*. The separation or excretion of noxious or waste matters from the system.

ELIM'INATIVE. See ELIMINANT.

ELIN'GUID. Lat., *elinguis* (from *e* priv., and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *élingué*. Tongue-tied, incapable of speech.

ELIQUA'TION. Lat., *eliquatio* (from *eliquare*, to liquefy). Fr., *éliquation*. Ger., *Abשמelzung*. The process of separating a fusible substance from one that is less fusible.

ELIXA'TION. Lat., *elizatio* (from *elizare*, to boil). See DECOCTION and CONCOCTION.

ELIX'IR, n. indecl. Ar., *e., alexir*. Fr., *élixir*. Ger., *E.* A compound tincture, spirit, or wine; in modern American pharmacy, a sweetened and aromatized alcoholic preparation or cordial often containing minute quantities of the medicinally active ingredients, which are added in the form of tincture or of fluid extract or as a solution in the case of the saline ingredients.—**Brown-Séguard's e.** A term applied contemptuously to "testicular juice" (a liquid obtained by crushing the testicles of freshly killed rabbits, etc., and filtering), recommended by C. E. Brown-Séguard as a rejuvenator when used subcutaneously.—**E. amarum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir amer*. Ger., *bitteres E.* Bitter e.; made by dissolving 2 parts of absinth and 1 part of oleosaccharum of peppermint in 5 parts of water, and adding 1 part each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture.—**E. aromaticum.** An e. proposed by the commission for a national formulary; made by mixing one part of calcium phosphate and 16 parts of aromatic spirit with 24 parts each of syrup and water.—**E. proprietatis.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. simplex.** E. of orange peel.—**Peptogenous e.** Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, a mixture of 5 parts of dextrin, 10 of rum, 4 of syrup, and 8 of water; used to promote digestion.—**Simple e.** E. of orange peel.

ELIXI'RIMUM, n. See ELIXIR.

ELIX'IS, f. -ix'eos (-is). See LINCTUS.

ELIX'OID. From *elixir* (q. v.), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A preparation resembling an elixir (applied to certain English proprietary preparations).

EL'KOPLASTY. See HELCOPLASTY.

EL'LAGATE. Fr., *e.* A salt of ellagic acid.

ELLA'GIC ACID. Fr., *acide ellagique*. Ger., *Ellagsäure*. Of J. Löwe, an acid formed by keeping an aqueous solution of 2 parts of gallic acid and 1 part of arsenic acid near the boiling point for several hours.

ELLAGITAN'NIC ACID. Of Löwe, a tannin, C₁₄H₁₀O₁₀, extracted from the pod of *Cesalpinia coriaria*.

ELLEBORIS'MUS, m. See HELLEBORISM.

ELLEBORUS, *m.* See **HELLEBORUS**.

ELLIP'SIS, *f.* -lip'seos (-is). Gr., ἑλλειψις (from ἑλείπειν, to fail, to be deficient). Ger., *Ellipse* (1st def.), *Ausbleiben* (2d def.). 1. An ellipse. 2. Failure of the pulse.

ELIX'IS, *f.* -lix'eos (-is). Gr., ἐλλειξις. 1. Of Hippocrates, deglutition. 2. An electrolyte.

ELLYCH'NIA, *n. pl.* See **VENÆ stellatæ** (under **VENA**).

ELLYCH'NION, *n.*, **ELLYCHNIOT'OS**, *m.*, **ELLYCHNIOTUS**, *m.*, **ELLYCH'NIUM**, *n.* Gr., ἐλλύχχιον, ἑλλυχνιωτός. A sort of lint made from lamp wicking, also a certain old liniment.

ELOC'ULAR. Lat., *elocularis* (from *e* priv., and *loculus*, a compartment). Fr., *eloculaire*. Ger., *einfachzellig*. Not divided into compartments.

ELO'DES. See **HELODES**.

ELUTRI'ATION. From *elutriare*, to cleanse. Fr., *elutriation*. Ger., *Abwaschung*, *Ausspülung*. The process of separating a mixture of two solid substances into its constituents by suspending it in water and allowing the heavier constituent to sink to the bottom while the lighter one floats on the top.

ELUVIES, *f.* -e'i. From *eluere*, to wash away. 1. A washing away, a discharge; an old term for leucorrhœa. 2. A pestilence.

ELUXA'TION. Lat., *eluxatio*. See **LUXATION**.

ELYTRATRE'SIA, *f.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, a priv., and τρήσις, perforation. Fr., *élytratrésie*. An imperforate state of the vagina.

ELYTHRI'TIS, *f.* See **ELYTRITIS**.

ELYTREURYN'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and εὐρύννειν, to dilate. See **COLPEURYNTER**.

ELYT'RIFORM. From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and *forma*, form. See **ELYTROID**.

ELYTRI'TIS, *f.* -rit'idis. From ἑλυτρον, a sheath. Fr., *élytrite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vagina.—**Granular e.** Fr., *vaginite granuleuse*. A form of e. of pregnant women, accompanied by the formation of granular masses and a very copious yellowish or greenish, irritating discharge.

EL'Y'TROBLENNORRHŒ'A, *f.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, βλέννα, mucus, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *élytrobennorrhée*. Ger., *Elytrobennorrhœe*. Vaginal blennorrhœa.

ELYTROCELE, *f.* E^l-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²l'i²t-ro-sel. From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and κῆλη, a tumor. Fr., *élytrocèle*. Ger., *Scheidenbruch*. Vaginal hernia.

ELYTROCLEI'SIS, *f.* See **COLPOCLEISIS**.

ELYTROCYS'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and κύσις, pregnancy. Fr., *élytrocyèse*. Ger., *Scheidenschwangerschaft*. So called vaginal pregnancy.

ELYTRO'DES. See **ELYTROID**.

ELYTROEDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and οἰδημα, œdema. (œdema of the vagina).

EL'YTROID. Lat., *elytroides*, *elytroides* (from ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *élytroïde*. Ger., *scheidenähnlich*, *scheidenartig*. Sheathlike.

ELYTROI'DES. See **ELYTROID**; as a *n.*, the tunica vaginalis testis, also a pessary.

ELYTROMOCH'LION, *n.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and μοχλίον, a little lever. Of Kilian, a certain spring pessary for supporting the uterus by distending the vagina.

EL'YTRON, *n.* Gr., ἑλυτρον. See **VAGINA**.

ELYTRON'CUS, *m.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and ὄγκος, a swelling. Fr., *élytroncus*. Ger., *Scheidengeschwulst*. A tumor of the vagina.

ELYTROPEX'IA, *f.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and πήξις, a fixing. See **VAGINOFIXATION**.

ELYTROPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and φῦμα, a tumor. See **ELYTRONCUS**.

ELYTROPLAS'TIC. Lat., *elytropicalistic*. Fr., *élytropicalistique*. Ger., *elytropicalistisch*. Pertaining to elytoplasty.

EL'YTROPLASTY. Lat., *elytropicalistica*, *elytropicalistic* (from ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and πλαστική, plastics). Fr., *élytropicalistique*, *élytropicalistique*. Ger., *Elytropicalistik*. The plastic surgery of the vagina.

ELYTROPOL'YPUS, *m.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and πολύπους, a polypus. Fr., *élytropolyppe*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A vaginal polypus.

ELYTROPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *élytrophose*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenvorfall*. Prolapse of the vagina.

ELYTRORRHA'GIA, *f.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and ῥηγνύσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *élytrorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutung*. Vaginal hæmorrhage.

ELYTROR'RHAPHY. From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and ραφή, a stitching. See **COLPORRHAPHY**.

ELYTRORRHŒ'A, *f.* From ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *élytrorrhée*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenfluss*. A vaginal discharge.

ELYTROT'OMY. Lat., *elytrotomia* (from ἑλυτρον, a sheath, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Scheidenschnitt*. An incision through the wall of the vagina.—**Gastro-e.**, **Laparo-e.** See **LAPAROELYTROTOMY**.

EL'YTRUM, *n.* See **VAGINA**.

EMACULA'TION. From *emaculare*, to remove spots. The removal of spots (such as freckles) from the skin.

EMAN'SIO, *f.* -sio'nis. A failing or deficiency.—**E. mensium**. That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation has never taken place.

EMASCULA'TION. Lat., *emasculatio* (from *emasculare*, to castrate). See **CASTRATION**.

EMATTA'TION. Perhaps from Ger. *matt*, faint, exhausted. Faintness, exhaustion.

EMBALLOM'ETER. From ἐμβάλλειν, to attack, and μέτρον, a measure. A device for making auscultatory percussion with one hand by means of a bulb that moves a plunger while the other hand holds the stethoscope.

EMBALM'ING. Lat., *cadaverum conditura*. Fr., *embaumement*. Ger., *Einbalsam(e) rung*. The process of treating a dead body with preservatives against putrefaction.

EMBE'LIA, *f.* Named after *Embel*, a German traveler. Fr., *embelie*. 1. The genus *Samara*. 2. A genus of myrsineous plants.—**E. basaal**, **E. basal**. A species found in Malabar. The seed is used as a vermifuge, the bark of the root in toothache, and a decoction of the leaves as a gargle in sore throat and in making a soothing ointment.—**E. indica**, **E. ribes**, **E. ribesoides**. Fr., *groseiller de Ceylan*. A species found in the East Indies. The dried fruit (called *embeli*) is used to adulterate black pepper and as a remedy for tapeworm and for piles.—**E. tsjeriam-cottam**. A species found in Malabar. The bark is used in aphthæ and in indolent ulcers of the mouth and gums.

EMBEL'IC ACID. An acid, C₉H₁₄O₂, obtained from the fruit of *Embelia ribes*; used against tapeworm.

EMB'LICA, *f.* Fr., *emblic*, *emblique*. Ger., *Amlabauum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants allied to *Phyllanthus*.—**E. officinalis**, **E. officinarum. Fr., *emblic officinal*, *phyllanthie emblic*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Amlabauum*, *Myrobalanenbaum*. The only species, an East Indian tree. An infusion of the seeds is used as a febrifuge and as a collyrium, and is also given in diabetes. The root bark, mixed with honey, is used in aphthous stomatitis. The fruit was formerly employed in diarrhea and dysentery, and is still so used in Turkey. In Turkestan it is used in inflammation of the eyes and of the lungs, and in Persia as a vermifuge.**

EMBOLÆ'MIA, *f.* From ἐμβολος, a plug, and αἷμα, blood. Of O. Weber, the condition in which emboli are found in the blood.

EM'BOLE, *f.* *Em'boles*. Gr., ἐμβολή. See **EMBOLISM**.

EMBOLHÆ'MIA, *f.* See **EMBOLÆMIA**.

EMBO'LIA, *f.* Of Virchow, embolism.

EMBOL'IC. Lat., *embolicus*. Fr., *embolique*. Ger., *embolisch*. Pertaining to or caused by embolism.

EMBOLIFORM. From *ἐμβολος* (see EMBOLUS), and *forma*, form. See EMBOLOID.

EMBOLIMÆ'US, EMBOLIMOS, EMBOLIMUS. Gr., *ἐμβολιμαῖος, ἐμβόλιμος*. See INTERCALARY.

EMBOL'ISIS, f. See EMBOLISM.

EMBOLISM. Gr., *ἐμβολισμός* (from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw in). Lat., *embolismus, embolia*. Fr., *embolisme, embolie*. Ger., *Embolismus, Embolie*. 1. Anciently, a forcing in, an inserting, as of a dislocated bone into its socket. 2. Intercalation. 3. As now used, the condition in which a blood vessel is wholly or partially occluded by a plug (embolus), including the consequences of such occlusion.—**Air e.** Fr., *embolie aérienne*. Ger., *Luftenbolie*. The obstruction to the circulation, often resulting in sudden death, caused by the entrance of bubbles of air into a blood vessel.—**Apoplectoid cerebral e.** E. of the brain followed by a zone of inflammation about the embolus and by symptoms resembling those of apoplexy.—**Arterial e.** Fr., *embolie artérielle*. Ger., *Schlagaderembolie*. E. of an artery.—**Capillary e.** Fr., *embolie capillaire*. Ger., *Capillarembolie*. E. of the capillaries only or of the capillaries and the smallest arteries.—**Cardiac e.** Fr., *embolie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzenbolie*. 1. E. due to an embolus (generally a fibrous concretion) carried from the heart into an artery. 2. Cardiac thrombosis.—**Central retinal e.** Fr., *embolie de l'artère centrale de la rétine*. E. of the central artery of the retina or one of its branches.—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *embolie cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnsembolie*. E. of a cerebral artery, often giving rise to apoplectic symptoms and subsequently to those of cerebral degeneration.—**E. of the chor(i)oid.** Fr., *embolie de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautembolie*. A purulent chorioiditis due to e. of one or more of the nutrient vessels. It occurs most frequently in the puerperal condition.—**Fat e., Fatty e.** Fr., *embolie graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettembolie*. A condition sometimes observed as a sequence of fractures, consisting essentially in the passage into the veins of liquefied fat, which is carried into the lungs, brain, etc., blocking up the capillaries of those organs.—**Fibrinous e.** Fr., *embolie fibrineuse*. E. by a fibrinous clot or concretion.—**Gangrenous e.** Fr., *embolie gangréneuse*. E. by gangrenous material detached from a thrombotic area.—**Infective e.** E. by infective material capable of giving rise to septic or specific disease in its new situation.—**Lymphatic e.** Fr., *embolie lymphatique (ou des lymphatiques)*. Ger., *Embolie der Lymphgefäße*. E. of a lymphatic vessel.—**Metastatic e.** See *Infective e.* and *Pyæmic e.*—**Microscopic e.** See *Capillary e.*—**Multiple e.** E. by a number of emboli situated in different vessels.—**Oil e.** See *Fat e.*—**Paradoxical e.** Ger., *paradoxe Embolie*. Arterial e. by a venous thrombus that has gained access to the systemic arteries without going through the lungs, as may happen when the foramen ovale is persistent.—**Pigment e., Pigmental e., Pigmentary e.** Fr., *embolie pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentembolie*. E. by particles of pigment, thought to be generally formed in the spleen; usually observed in that organ, the liver, the brain, and the kidney, less frequently in the skin and the lungs.—**Pulmonary e., Pulmonic e.** Fr., *embolie pulmonaire*. Ger., *Pulmonalembolie, Lungenembolie, Obturation der Pulmonalarterie*. E. of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches. When the embolus is large enough to obstruct a branch of great size, it gives rise to cyanosis, distressing dyspnoea, and often sudden death; smaller emboli cause limited gangrene, abscesses, infarctions, etc.—**Pyæmic e.** E. by purulent material.—**Refluent e.** See *Venous e.*—**Retinal e.** See *Central retinal e.*—**Secondary e.** Fr., *embolie secondaire*. E. by fragments detached from an embolus that has previously caused e. in another situation.—**Venous e.** E. of a vein. Emboli have been

supposed to occur in the hepatic veins as the result of regurgitation from the inferior vena cava. See *Refluent EMBOLUS*.

EM'BOLOID. Gr., *ἐμβολοειδής* (from *ἐμβολος*, an embolus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or pertaining to an embolus.

EMBOLOLA'LIA, f. From *ἐμβολον*, something thrown in, and *λαλεῖν*, to talk. Ger., *Embololalie*. Of Merkel, the morbid intercalation of meaningless words or phrases in speaking.

EM'BOLON, n. Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See EMBOLUS.

EMBOLOPHRA'SIA, f. From *ἐμβολον*, something inserted, and *φράσις*, speech. Ger., *Embolophrasie*. See EMBOLALALIA.

EM'BOLUM, n. Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See EMBOLUS.

EM'BOLUS, m. Gr., *ἐμβολος* (from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw in). Fr., *embolie*. Ger., *E., Keil, Pfropfen, Stämpel*. 1. Anything inserted, intercalated, or forced in. 2. A plug arrested in a blood vessel or a lymphatic and causing obstruction. 3. The genus *Stemonites*, the genus *Cephalotrichum*, or a genus of the *Discomycetes*. 4. In cerebral anatomy, the nucleus emboliformis.—**Refluent e.** An e. supposed to have been regurgitated into a hepatic vein from the inferior vena cava.

EM'BOLY. In embryology, the formation of a two-layered gastrula by the pushing in of one half of the wall of a blastosphere upon the other, as the finger of a glove may be pushed in to form a two-layered sac.

EMBORIS'MA, n. *-ris'matos (-is)*. See ANEURYSM.

EM'BOTUM, n. A funnel for conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

EMBREG'MA, n. *-breg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμβρεγμα*. See EMBROCATION.

EMBROCA'TION. Gr., *ἐμβρεγμα* (2d def.). Lat., *embrocatio*. Fr., e. Ger., *Einreibung* (1st def.), *Einreibungsmittel* (2d def.). 1. The process of applying a liquid medicament to the surface, especially by rubbing. 2. Any liquid medicament applied by rubbing, especially a liniment.—**Roche's e.** Fr., *e. de Roche*. An English patent medicine, prepared by mixing 8 parts of tincture of ambergris, 30 of oil of cloves, and 500 of olive oil; or, according to Müller, by digesting 2 parts of asafoetida in 30 of oil of poppies, adding 2 parts each of the oils of bergamot, caraway, and turpentine; used as a remedy for whooping cough.

EM'BROCHA, EM'BROCHE, f. Gr., *ἐμβροχή*. 1. The process of steeping. 2. See EMBROCATION.

EMBRONTE'TOS. Gr., *ἐμβρόντητος* (from *ἐμβροντάν*, to astound). Stunned, stupefied, struck with apoplexy.

EMBRYEC'TOMY. From *ἐμβρυον* (see EMBRYO), and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Fr., *embryectomie*. Extraction of the fœtus and its appendages by laparotomy in cases of extrauterine gestation.

EM'BRYO. Gr., *ἐμβρυον* (n. of adj., *ἐμβρυνος*, growing within). Lat., e. Fr., *embryon*. Ger., *E., Fruchtkeim*. That portion of a fecundated ovum which is destined to constitute an independent individual. Most writers apply this term to the product of the first two or three months of gestation in the human subject, applying the word fœtus after that time.—**Primitive e.** The collection of blastomeres which constitutes the blastoderm in the higher animals.—**Pseudo-e.** See the major list.

EMBRYOCAR'DIA, f. Fr., *embryocardie*. Fœtal rhythm of the heart beats; of Huchard, a condition of the heart in which the pulsations resemble those of a fœtal heart. It comprises three elements: (1) tachycardia, (2) equalization of the length of the two periods of silence in the cardiac cycle, (3) similarity of the tone and of intensity in the two sounds. It indicates a certain degree of degeneration in the myocardium and an extreme enfeeblement of the arterial tension.

EMBRYOCTON'IC, EMBRYOC'TONOUS. Lat., *embryoctonus* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *κτόνος*, murder).

Fr., *embryoctonique*. Ger., *leibesfruchttödtend*. Abortifacient.

EMBRYOC'TONY. Lat., *embryoctonia*. Fr., *embryoctonie*. Ger., *Embryoktonie*, *Tödtung der Leibesfrucht*. The destruction of the embryo (i. e., the production of abortion).

EMBRYOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'-seos (-gen'esis). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γενᾶν*, to produce. Fr., *embryogénie*. The formation of the embryo.

EMBRYOGEN'IC. Fr., *embryogène*. Serving for the formation of the embryo (said of the blastoderm).

EMBRYO'GENY. Fr., *embryogénie*. Ger., *Embryogenie* (1st def.), *Embryolehre* (2d def.). 1. See EMBRYOGENESIS. 2. See EMBRYOLOGY.

EMBRYO'LOGY. See EMBRYOGENESIS.

EM'BRYOGRAPH. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Ger., *E*. A modified compound microscope originally designed by His for drawing large objects like entire embryos with a camera lucida under an amplification varying from 4 to 70 diameters.

EMBRYO'GRAPHY. Lat., *embryographia* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *γράφειν*, to describe). 1. See EMBRYOLOGY. 2. The use of the embryograph.

EMBRYOLOG'IC(AL). Lat., *embryologicus*, *embryologus*. Fr., *embryogénique*, *embryologique*. Ger., *embryologisch*. Pertaining to embryology.

EMBRYOL'OGIST. Lat., *embryologus*. Fr., *embryologiste*. Ger., *Embryolog*. A student of embryology.

EMBRYOL'OGY. Lat., *embryologus* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *embryologie*, *embryogénie*. Ger., *Embryologie*, *Entwick(e)lungsgeschichte*. The science of the origin and development of organisms and of their component parts.—**Comparative e.** Fr., *embryologie comparée*. Ger., *vergleichende Embryologie*. The study of e. in various animals.

EM'BRYOMETROTROPH'IA, *f.* From *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Fr., *embryométrotrophie*. Ger., *Ernährung im Fruchthalter*. The nourishment of the embryo in the uterus.

EMBRYOMOR'PHOUS. From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *μορφή*, shape. Fr., *embryomorphe*. Embryolike or of embryonic origin.

EM'BRYON, *n.* See EMBRYO.

EMBRYONAL. Lat., *embryonalis*. Fr., *embryonnaire*. Ger., *e.*, *keimgehörig*. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONARY. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONEL'LUM, *n.* Dim. of *embryon*. Fr., *embryonelle*. Ger., *kleiner Embryo*. A spore.

EMBRYON'IC. Lat., *embryonalis*. Fr., *embryonnaire*. Ger., *keimgehörig*. In the condition of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of an embryo.

EMBRYONIFOR'MIS. From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *forma*, form. Fr., *embryoniforme*. Ger., *embryoförmig*. Formed like an embryo.

EMBRYOP'ARUS. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *parere*, to produce. Fr., *embryopare*. Ger., *embryohervorbringend*. Bringing forth an embryo.

EMBRYOPH'THORA. From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *φθορά*, destruction. Fr., *embryophthore*. Ger., *Vernichtung eines Embryos*. The destruction or death of an embryo.

EMBRYOPLAST'IC. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. Fr., *embryoplastique*. Ger., *embryoplastisch*. Taking part in the formation of the embryo.

EM'BRYOSCOPE. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Embryoskop*. A device for observing the course of development in eggs with shells.

EMBRYOTH'LASIS, *f.* -thla'seos (-oth'lasis). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *θλάσις*, a crushing. Fr., *embryothlasie*. Ger., *Embryothlasis*, *Zerstückelung der Leibesfrucht*. Of Hüter, cephalotripsy.

EMBRYOTHLASTA, **EMBRYOTHLASTES**, *f.* Fr., *embryothlaste*. Ger., *Fruchtpresser*, *Zerstückeler*. Of Galen, an instrument for crushing the fetal head.

EMBRYOT'IC. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYOTO'CIA, *f.* From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *τόκος*, parturition. Fr., *embryotocie*. Ger., *Embryotokie*, *Abortion* (1st def.), *Vorhandensein eines Embryos in einem weiblichen Fetus* (2d def.). 1. Abortion of the embryo. 2. Of Schurig, the birth of a female fetus which carries in the uterus another embryo.

EM'BRYOTOME. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Embryotom*. An instrument for performing embryotomy, especially by decapitation.—**Rhachidian e.** Of Tarnier, an instrument for dividing the trunk of the fetus in cases of transverse presentation with impaction, consisting essentially of a cutting crotchet with a protector.

EMBRYOT'OMY. Gr., *ἐμβρυοτομία* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *embryotomia*. Fr., *embryotomie*, *morcellement du fœtus*. Ger., *Embryotomie*, *Zerstückelung des Kindes*. 1. Anciently, the operation of cutting the umbilical cord of a newborn child. 2. Any operation, especially rhachiotomy, for reducing the bulk of the fetus to facilitate delivery.—**Affleck's method of e.** Rhachiotomy followed by forced podalic version.—**Boens's method of e.** The removal of all the prolapsed parts of the fetus, followed by thoracic and abdominal evisceration, crushing of the walls of the thorax with the fingers, and finally the complete division of the fetus into two parts and the separate extraction of the two.—**Celsus's method of e.**, **Cervical e.** See DECAPITATION.—**Championnière's method of e.** Evisceration (sometimes preceded by brachiotomy) followed by rhachiotomy in two or three places by means of a terebellum, and the extraction of the fetus in two parts.—**Lee's method of e.** Brachiotomy followed by perforation of the thorax and extraction by means of a crotchet hooked into the pelvis or the lower part of the vertebral column.—**Macdonald's method of e.** See *Affleck's method of e.*—**Michaelis's method of e.** Evisceration followed by rhachiotomy and forced evolution.—**Porta's method of e.** Perforation of the thorax in the axillary region (the arm having been drawn down forcibly with a fillet), followed by evisceration and podalic version.—**Rhachidian e.** Rhachiotomy.—**Thoracoabdominal e.** Rhachiotomy at the junction of the dorsal and lumbar portions of the vertebral column.—**Veit's method of e.** Evisceration followed by simultaneous traction on an arm and the breech, so that the fetus is folded upon itself and made to emerge doubled.

EMBRYOTOX'ON, *n.* From *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τόξον*, a bow. Ger., *Fötalring*. Congenital marginal opacity of the cornea.

EMBRYOUL'CIA, **EMBRYOU'SIA**, *f.* See EMBRYULCIA.

EMBRYUL'CIA, *f.* Gr., *ἐμβρυουλκία* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *ἐλκειν*, to drag forth). Fr., *embryulcie*. Ger., *Embryulcie*. 1. Anciently, obstetrics in general. 2. Properly, the forcible extraction of the fetus. 3. As now used, see EMBRYOTOMY (2d def.).

EMBRYUL'CUS, *m.* Gr., *ἐμβρυουλκός*. Fr., *embryulce*. Any instrument for extracting the fetus, such as a blunt hook or a forceps.

EMBRYUSTERUL'CIA, *f.* More properly written *embryusterulcin*. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, *ὕστερα*, the womb, and *ἐλκειν*, to draw out. See EMBRYULCIA.

EMEMOR'PHIN(E). See APOMORPHINE.

EMEN'DANT. Lat., *emendans* (from *emendare*, to improve). See CORRIGENT.

EMER'GENCE. From *emergere*, to emerge. Fr., *émergence*. Ger., *Hervorkommen*. The act or state of emerging or coming forth, as from concealment; of a luminous ray, the point where it passes from one medium into another; of a nerve, the point at which it separates either from a nervous centre or from a principal system of which it represents a branch; of a vessel, the point where it branches off from a larger one.

EME'SIA, *f.* 1. Nausea. 2. Vomiting.

EMESIOLOGIA, *f.* From ἐμεσις, vomiting, and λόγος, understanding. See EMETOLOGY.

EMESIS, *f.* -e'seos (em'esis). Gr., ἐμεσις (from ἐμειν, to vomit). Fr., vomissement. Ger., Erbrechen. Vomiting.

EMESIUM, *n.* See EMETINE.

EMESMA, *n.* Gr., ἐμέσμα. -es'matos (-is). Ger., das Erbrochene. Vomited matter.

EMETATROPHIA, *f.* Emaciation resulting from persistent vomiting.

EMETIA, *f.* See EMETINE.

EMETIC. Gr., ἐμετικός, ἐμετοποιός. Lat., emeticus. Fr., émétique, vomitif. Ger., emetisch. Productive of vomiting; as a *n.* (Ger., Brechmittel), a substance that produces vomiting.—**Direct e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by its action upon the gastric nerves.—**Indirect e.**, **Systemic e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by acting upon the e. centre in the brain.—**Tartar e.** See ANTIMONY and *potassium tartrate*.

EMETICOLAXANS. From ἐμετικός, emetic, and laxare, to loosen. See EMETOCATHARTIC.

EMETICOLOGY. Lat., emetologia (from ἐμετικός, emetic, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., éméticologie. Ger., Brechmittellehre. The pharmacology, etc., of emetics.

EMETICUM, *n.* An emetic.

EMETICUS. See EMETIC.

EMETIN(E). Lat., emetina, emetinum, emetia. Fr., émétine. Ger., Emetin, Brechstoff. An alkaloid, C₁₅H₂NO₂, constituting the active principle of ipecacuanha; used as an emetic and as an irritant to the skin.

EMETIZED. Fr., émétisé. 1. Containing or prepared with tartar emetic. 2. Nauseated with an emetic.

EMETOCATHARISIS, *f.* -ar'seos (-is). Fr., émétocatharse. Ger., Brechpurgi(e)ren. Simultaneous vomiting and diarrhoea.

EMETOCATHARTIC. Lat., emetocatharticus, emetico-laxans. Fr., émétocathartique, émético-purgatif. Ger., zugleich erbrechen und purgi(e)ren machend. Producing both vomiting and catharsis. The émétocathartique of the French is a solution of 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of sodium sulphate in 150 grammes of water, of which one third is given every 15 minutes.

EMETOLOGY. Lat., emetologia (from ἐμειν, to vomit, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., émétologie. Ger., Emetologie. The study of the physiology of vomiting, of the action of emetics, or of the nature of vomited matter.

EMETOMANIA, *f.* From ἐμειν, to vomit, and μανία, madness. Fr., émétonanie. Ger., Emetomanie, Brech-wuth. A morbid propensity to use emetics.

EMETOPHOBIA, *f.* From ἐμειν, to vomit, and φόβος, dread. Fr., émétophobie. Ger., Brechscheu. A morbid dread of vomiting or of using emetics.

EMETOS, **EMETUS**, *m.* Gr., ἐμέτος. See EMESIS and EMESMA.

EMITION. From e, out, and mingere, to make water. See MICTURITION and URINE.

EMICTORY. Pertaining to or promoting micturition.

EMILIA, *f.* Fr., émile. A genus of senecionideous plants, chiefly indigenous to the East Indies.—**E. purpurea**. *E. sonchifolia*.—**E. rigidula**. A species indigenous to Guiana, where it is used by the natives as a tonic and antichlorotic.—**E. sonchifolia**. A species common in the East, where the cooling juice is prescribed in inflammation of the eyes. It is used in decoction on the Malabar coast as a febrifuge, and the juice, mixed with sugar, is employed in bowel complaints. The pure juice of the leaves is used in Travancore for night blindness.

EMINENCE. Gr., ἐξοχή. Lat., eminentia (from eminare, to stand out). Fr., éminence. Ger., Eminenz, Höcker. A prominence.—**Arcuate e.** See EMINENTIA arcuata.—**Articular e. of the temporal bone**. A rounded e. which forms the front boundary of the glenoid fossa.—**Auditory e.** Lat., eminentia auditoria. Fr., éminence

auditive. A collection of gray matter on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain at its lower part, forming the deep origin of the auditory nerve.—**Bicipital e.** Fr., éminence bicipitale. A tuberosity on the radius for the insertion of the biceps muscle.—**Blastodermic e.** The somewhat elevated mass of cells at the animal pole of a developing ovum forming the blastoderm. It is especially prominent in meroblastic ova like those of birds, bony fishes, etc.—**Canine e.** A verticle ridge on the external surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the socket of the canine tooth.—**Digital e.** Lat., eminentia digitalis (seu minor). See HIPPOCAMPUS minor.—**Doyère's e.**, **Doyèrian e.** See *Moterial nerve* END PLATE.—**E. of the aquæductus Fallop(p)ii**. A ridge which traverses the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis, and behind that opening curves nearly vertically downward along the posterior wall.—**Frontal e.** A rounded prominence on either side of the median line, a little below the centre of the frontal bone.—**Germinal e.** The *discus proligerus*.—**Hypothénar e.** Fr., éminence hypothénar. Ger., Kleinfingerballen. A prominence on the ulnar side of the palm of the hand, formed by the muscles of the little finger.—**Iliopectineal e.**, **Iliopubic e.** Lat., tuberculum iliopectineum. Fr., éminence iléo-pectinée. An e. on the upper aspect of the pubic bone above the acetabulum, marking the junction of the bone with the ilium.—**Mamillary e's.** See CORPORA albicantia.—**Median e.** See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.—**Nasal e.** A prominence on the external surface of the vertical portion of the frontal bone above the nasal notch and between the two superciliary ridges.—**Nerve e.**, **Neural e.** See *Moterial nerve* END PLATE.—**Occipital e.** See *External occipital PROTUBERANCE*.—**Olivary e.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**Parietal e.** Lat., eminentia parietalis. Fr., protubérance pariétale. The marked convexity on the outer surface of the parietal bone.—**Portal e's.** Fr., éminences portes. The small median lobes on the lower surface of the liver.—**Pyramidal e.** Lat., eminentia pyramidalis (seu papillaris). Fr., éminence pyramidale. The pyramid of the tympanum.—**Thenar e.** Fr., éminence thénar. Ger., Daumenballen. The ball of the thumb, formed by the four muscles, abductor pollicis, opponens pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, and adductor pollicis.

EMINENTIA. See EMINENCE.—**E. annularis**. See *Pons Varolii*.—**Eminentia anterores**. The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**E. arcuata**. Syn.: *jugum petrosus*. A rounded eminence on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which indicates the situation of the superior semicircular canal.—**E. articularis**. See *Articular EMINENCE of the temporal bone*.—**E. auditoria**. See *Auditory EMINENCE*.—**E. bicipitalis**. See *Bicipital EMINENCE*.—**Eminentia bigemina**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**E. canalis semicircularis superioris**. See *E. arcuata*.—**Eminentia candicantes**. See *CORPORA albicantia*.—**E. capitata**. The head of a bone.—**E. capitata humeri**. The lesser or radial head of the humerus.—**E. carpi externa**. See *E. carpi radialis*.—**E. carpi interna**. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—**E. carpi lateralis superior**. The tuberosity of the os naviculare.—**E. carpi radialis**. An elevation on the radial side of the palmar surface of the carpus, formed by the tuberosities of the trapezium and trapezoid.—**E. carpi ulnaris**. An elevation on the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the carpus formed by the pisiform bone and the processus hamatus of the unciform bone.—**E. caudata**. A narrow portion of the liver which connects the lobulus Spigelii with the right lobe.—**E. cerebelli**. See *Vermiform PROCESS*.—**E. cinerea**. See *LAMINA cinerea*.—**E. collateralis (Meckelii)**. Fr., éminence collaterale. A projection at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain, between the hippocampi,

corresponding with the collateral fissure on the exterior of the brain.—**E. conchæ.** An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the concha.—**E. costaria.** That portion of the transverse processes of the second to the seventh cervical vertebrae situated anteriorly to the vertebral arterial foramen.—**E. cruciata.** The crosslike figure formed by the internal occipital protuberance, the internal occipital crest, and the transverse ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone.—**Eminentia cuneiformes cinereæ.** Two gray elevations in the medullary portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**E. cuneiformis.** The ridge which separates the two articular facets of the head of a rib.—**E. cymbæ.** A prominence on the dorsum of the ear corresponding to the upper portion of the concha, which is separated from the lower portion by the termination of the helix.—**E. digitalis, E. digitata.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**E. fossæ conchæ.** See **E. conchæ**.—**E. fossæ triangularis** (seu **triquetræ**). An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear corresponding to the fossa triangularis.—**E. frontalis.** See **FRONTAL EMINENCE**.—**Eminentia glandulosæ.** See **CORPORA albicantia** (under **CORPUS**).—**E. hepatis caudata.** The lobus caudatus.—**E. hepatis longitudinalis, E. hepatis radiata.** See **E. hepatis caudata**.—**E. iliopectinea** (seu **iliopectica**). See **Iliopectineal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentia inferiores.** The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**E. intercondylea, E. intercondylia, E. intercondyloidea, E. intermedia.** The spine of the tibia.—**E. jugularis.** See **JUGULAR PROCESS**.—**Eminentia laterales cartilaginis cricoidei.** The surfaces on the cricoid cartilage which articulate with the thyreoid cartilage.—**E. lateralis (Meckelii), E. lateralis bulbi rhachidici.** See **Olivary BODY**.—**E. lenticularis.** See **CORPUS striatum**.—**Eminentia longitudinales.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**E. longitudinalis.** See **E. caudata**.—**E. magna cerebri.** See **Optic THALAMUS**.—**Eminentia mamillares.** See **CORPORA albicantia** (under **CORPUS**).—**E. mamillaris vermis inferior.** Of Vieq d'Azyr, the velum medullare posterius.—**E. marginalis.** An elevation or ridge (on each side) on the lower margin of the arcus cartilaginis cricoideæ where it joins the lamina.—**E. Meckelii.** See **E. collateralis**.—**E. mediana bulbi rhachidici.** Of Chaussier, one of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.—**Eminentia medianæ internæ.** The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.—**E. media tibie.** The spine of the tibia.—**E. medullæ spinalis ovata.** Of Sömmerring, one of the olivary bodies.—**Eminentia medullares, E. medullaris.** Of Meckel, see **CORPORA albicantia** (under **CORPUS**).—**E. musculi stapedis.** See **PYRAMID of the tympanum**.—**E. nasalis.** See **Nasal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentia nates.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**E. obliqua.** The tuberosity on the plantar surface of the cuboid bone.—**Eminentia oblongæ.** Of Gordon, the pyramids of the medulla oblongata.—**E. occipitalis.** A ridge in the lateral ventricle of the brain, dorsad of the calcar and corresponding with the occipital fissure; one of the colliculi; distinct in the fœtus, often nearly or quite obliterated in the adult; the bulbus post cornu of Henle.—**E. olivaris [Vieussensii].** See **Olivary BODY**.—**Eminentia osseæ.** Bony prominences.—**E. ossis cuboidi.** Syn.: **tuberculum cuboidi**. A prominence on the lower surface of the cuboid bone to which the long plantar calcaneo-cuboid ligament is attached.—**E. ovalis, E. ovalis lateralis.** See **Olivary BODY**.—**E. papillaris (tympani).** The pyramid of the tympanum.—**E. parietalis.** See **Parietal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentia perpendiculares.** Fr., **éminences perpendiculaires**. Of Prochaska, the posterior lateral columns of the spinal cord.—**Eminentia pisiformes.** See **CORPORA albicantia** (under **CORPUS**).—**Eminentia posteriores.** The posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.—**E. præcuneata.** In cerebral

anatomy, the unguis.—**E. pyramidalis, E. pyriformis.** See **E. papillaris**.—**Eminentia quadrigemina.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**E. radiata.** See **E. caudata**.—**E. scaphæ.** An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the scapha.—**Eminentia semiteretes.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**E. stapedii.** See **PYRAMID of the tympanum**.—**E. striata.** The corpus striatum.—**E. superior.** Of Bartholin, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**E. supracondyloidea externa.** The prominence produced by the external condyle.—**E. supracondyloidea interna.** The prominence produced by the internal condyle.—**Eminentia teretes.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**E. tympani.** See **E. papillaris**.—**E. unciformis.** See **E. præcuneata**.

EMISSARIUM, n. From *emittere*, to send forth. Gr., ἐμῖσις. Fr., *émissaire*. Ger., *Ausführungsgang*. An outlet.—**E. aquæ.** See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius**.—**E. condyloideum anterius.** A vein which accompanies the hypoglossal nerve through the anterior condyloid foramen and forms a communication between the confluent condyloideus anterior and the occipital sinus, the circular sinus of the foramen magnum, and the jugular vein or the end of the inferior petrosal sinus.—**E. condyloideum posterius.** See **E. occipitale inferius**.—**Emissaria duræ matris.** Fr., *émissaires de la dure mère*. Ger., *Fortsätze der harten Hirnhaut*. Prolongations of the dura accompanying the nerves at their emergence from the skull.—**E. foraminis lacerti antici.** A vein which forms a communication between the cavernous sinus and the pharyngeal veins.—**E. foraminis ovalis.** A vein which passes through the foramen ovale and connects the cavernous sinus with the internal maxillary plexus.—**E. mastoideum.** A vein which passes through the mastoid foramen to the lateral sinus.—**E. occipitale.** A small vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius and unites the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis.—**E. occipitale inferius.** A vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius connecting the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis.—**E. occipitale superius.** A vein of the diploe of the occipital bone which opens into the torcular Herophili by a foramen in the internal occipital protuberance, or into the transverse sinus, or externally into an occipital vein through the external occipital protuberance.—**E. parietale.** A small vein which passes through the parietal foramen.—**Emissaria Santorini.** Communications between the sinuses or veins of the meninges and the veins of the outer surface of the skull.

EMISSARY. Gr., προσαγωγείς. Lat., *emissarius* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émissaire, émissif*. Ger., *ausführend*. Serving as an outlet; as a n., see **EMISSARIUM**.

EMIS'SIO, f. -sio'nis. See **EMISSION**.—**E. sanguinis.** Fr., *émission sanguine*. Bloodletting.—**E. seminis.** The emission of semen.

EMIS'SION. Lat., *emissio* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émission*. Ger., *Ausleerung*. A discharging, giving out (as of an odor, a secretion, etc.).—**Involuntary e's., Nocturnal e's.** See **SPERMATORRHEÆA**.—**Seminal e.** The ejaculation of semen.

EMIS'SIVE. Fr., *émissif*. In physics, capable of radiating heat and light.

EM'ISSORY. Lat., *emissorium*. See **EMISSARY**.

EMME'NA, n. pl. Gr., ἐμμηνα (from ἐν, in, and μῆν, a month). See **EMMENEA**.

EMMEN'AGOGUE. From ἐμμηνα, the menses, and ἀγειν, to draw. Fr., *emménagogue*. Ger., *monatsreinigungsfördernd, menstruationsbefördernd*. Exciting or increasing the menses; as a n., an e. remedy.

EM'MENES, f. Em'menis. Gr., ἑμμανές. Hyoscyamus.

EMMEN'IA, *n. pl.* For deriv., see EMMENA. Fr., *menstrues*. Ger., *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses.

EMMEN'IAGOGUE. See EMMENAGOGUE.

EMMENIAL'OGY. See EMMENOLOGY.

EMMENIOPATH'IA. From *ἐν*, in, *μῆν*, a month, and *πάθος*, pain or disease. Fr., *emménio-pathie*. Ger., *Störung der Monatsreinigung*. Disordered menstruation.

EMMENOL'OGY. From *ἐν*, in, *μῆν*, a month, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *emménologie*. Ger., *Emmenologie*, *Menstruationslehre*. The study of the function of menstruation and its derangements.

EM'METROPE. A person endowed with emmetropia.

EMMETRO'PIA, *f.* From *ἐμμετρος*, in due measure, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *emmétropie*. Ger., *Emmetropie*. The normal state of the eye as regards refraction, so that, without any effort at accommodation, parallel rays are brought to a focus on the retina, the far point of distinct vision lying at an infinite distance.

EMMETROP'IC. Fr., *emmétrope*. Ger., *emmetropisch*. Pertaining to or endowed with emmetropia.

EMMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*pho'seos* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *μορφοῦν*, to shape. See METAMORPHOSIS.

EMMYX'IUM. From *ἐν*, in, and *μύξα*, mucus. A tumor containing mucilaginous fluid.—**E. articulare**. Of Cullen, hydrarthrosis.—**E. cellulare**. Of Abernethy, a cystic sarcoma.—**E. ganglion**. See GANGLION.—**E. subcutaneum**. A soft encysted tumor beneath the skin.

EM'ODIN. Fr., *émodine*. Ger., *E.* A principle, *Cis* *H₁₀O₆*, found in *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, *Rhamnus frangula*, and *Rhamnus purshiana*.

EM'OL. A certain impalpable earthy powder containing stearite; used topically in skin diseases.

EMOLLES'CENCE. From *emollescere*, to become soft. Softening.

EMOL'LIENT. Lat., *emolliens* (from *emollire*, to soften). Fr., *émollient*. Ger., *erweichend*. Having a relaxing, soothing action (said of topical applications).

EMOLLITAS, **EMOLLITIES**, **EMOLLITIO**, *f.* -*ta'tis*, -*litie'i*, -*tio'nis*. Softening. See MOLLITIES.

EMO'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. From *emovere*, to agitate. 1. Emotion. 2. An old term for a luxation.

EMO'TIONAL. Pertaining to or caused by emotion.

EMOTIVITY. Fr., *émotivité*. Of Cerise, the degree in which a person is susceptible of emotion.

EM'PASM. From *ἐν*, upon, and *πάσσειν*, to sprinkle. Lat., *empasma*, *pulvis aspersoris*. Fr., *empasme*. Ger., *Streupulver*. A perfumed dusting powder.

EMPATH'E'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *πάθος*, suffering. A predominating passion that perverts or subverts the judgment and alters the facies.—**E. atonicum**. E. characterized by depression; hypochondria.—**E. entonicum**. E. characterized by general excitement and activity.

EMPEIR'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἐμπειρία* (from *ἐμπεῖρεῖν*, to know by experience). See EMPIRICISM.

EMPEPHLAS'MENOS. Gr., *ἐμπεφλασμένος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *φλάν*, to crush). Depressed (said of a bone).

EMPETRUM, *n.* Gr., *ἐμπετρον* (from *ἐν*, against, and *πέτρα*, a rock, because the plant was considered lithon- triptic). Fr., *empétrum*, *camarine*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. 1. The crowberry or craneberry; a genus of the *Empetraceæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined purgative. 3. Formerly *Crithmum maritimum*, *Globularia alypum*, and *Herniaria glabra*.—**E. acetosum**. The *Begonia tuberosa*.—**E. aciculare**. The *Ceratiola ericoides*.—**E. nigrum**, **E. procumbens**. Fr., *camarine à fruit noir*, *camarigne*. Ger., *schwarze Rauschbeere*, *Krähenbeere*. A species found in cold regions. The berries are antiscorbutic and diuretic.

EMPHEROM'ENOS. From *ἐμφέρεῖν*, to bring into. Added; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *empheromenon*, of Hippocrates, a urinary sediment or cloudiness of the urine.

EM'PHLYSIS, *f.* -*phly'seos* (*em'phlysis*). From *ἐν*, in, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Of Good, a genus of exan-

thematus diseases including miliaria, aphthæ, vac- cinia, varicella, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

EMPHRAC'TIC. Gr., *ἐμφρακτικός*. Lat., *emphracticus*. Fr., *emphrastique*. Ger., *verstopfend*, *ausfüllend*. Anciently, obstructive of the pores of the skin, pertaining to an emphragma.

EMPHRAG'MA, *n.* -*phrag'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφραγμα*. Fr., *emphragme*. An obstruction, impediment.—**E. lacrimale**. Lacrymal fistula.—**E. maxillare**. Distention of the maxillary antrum.—**E. salivare**. A ranula.—**E. spermaticum**. See SPERMATOCELE.

EMPHRAG'MUS, *m.*, **EM'PHRASIS**, *f.*, **EMPHRAX'IS**, *f.* -*phrag'mi*, -*phra'seos* (*em'phrasis*), -*phrax'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφραγμός*, *ἐμφραξις* (from *ἐμφράσσειν*, to obstruct). Fr., *emphrazis*. Ger., *Verstopfung*. Obstruction.

EMPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From *ἐν*, on, and *φύειν*, to grow. A tumor.

EMPHYSE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφύσημα* (from *ἐμψνᾶν*, to inflate). Fr., *emphysème*. Ger., *Emphysem*. Distention with air or gas.—**Alveolar e.**, **Atrophic e.** See *Vesicular e.*—**Cellular e.** See *Subcutaneous e.*—**Compensatory e.** Fr., *emphysème compensatoire*. Ger., *vicarii(e)rendes Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. due to defective expansibility of some other portion of the lung, the portion in which the e. develops giving way under the influence of atmospheric pressure through the air passages.—**E. abdominale**, **E. abdominis**. See *TYMPANITES*.—**E. cellulare**. See *Subcutaneous e.*—**E. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *emphysème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautemphysem*. A collection of air beneath the conjunctiva.—**E. orbitæ**. Fr., *emphysème de l'orbite*. Ger., *Emphysem der Augenhöhle*. A collection of air in the meshes of the orbital tissue, almost always accompanied by e. of the lids.—**E. pulmonum**. See *Pulmonary e.*—**E. tympaniticum**. See *TYMPANITES*.—**E. universale**. General subcutaneous e.—**E. uterinum**. See *PHYSOMETRA*.—**E. vagans**. A form of subcutaneous e. in which the collection of air shifts from one part to another.—**E. vaginæ**. See *COLPOHYPERPLASIA cystica*.—**Extraalveolar e.**, **Extravascular e.** See *Interlobular e.*—**False e.** See *Spontaneous e.*—**Interlobular e.** Fr., *emphysème interlobulaire*. Ger., *Interlobularemphysem*. That form of pulmonary e. in which, from the rupture of one or more air vesicles, air is forced into the connective tissue between the lobules, generally near the apex of the lung, and forms pouches of various sizes.—**Mediastinal e.** Distention of the mediastinum with air; usually from rupture of the sacs formed in interlobular pulmonary e.—**Pulmonary e.** Lat., *e. pulmonum*. Fr., *emphysème pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenemphysem*. E. of the lung. See *Interlobular e.* and *Vesicular e.*—**Senile e.** Fr., *emphysème sénile*. Ger., *seniles Emphysem*. The pulmonary e. of the aged; usually preceded by diminished mobility of the ribs.—**Spontaneous e.** Subcutaneous e. dependent on gangrene.—**Subcutaneous e.** Fr., *emphysème souscutané*. Ger., *Hautemphysem*. Distention of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air.—**Subpleural e.** Interlobular pulmonary e. occurring immediately beneath the pleura.—**Substantive e.** Fr., *emphysème substantif*. Ger., *substantielles Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. in which the atrophic changes in the alveolar walls are a prominent feature.—**Surgical e.**, **Traumatic e.** Subcutaneous e. due to traumatism.—**Vesicular e.** Fr., *emphysème vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesicularemphysem*. Of Laennec, that form of pulmonary e. which consists in abnormal dilatation of the air vesicles and consequent overaccumulation of air. It may come on gradually or suddenly (as from playing upon a wind instrument). As the air vesicles coalesce, the interstitial tissue and its blood vessels are effaced and the nutrition of the lung is consequently impoverished. Dyspnoea is a marked symptom of the disease, and there is a tendency to ultimate dilatation of the right side of the heart and dropsical effusions.—**Vicarious e.** See *Compensatory e.*

EMPHYSEM'ATOUS. Lat., *emphysematosus*. Fr., *emphysématique*. Ger., *emphysematös*. Pertaining to, or affected with emphysema.

EMPHYSE'MODYSPNE'A, f. Fr., *emphysémo-dyspnée*. Dyspnoea from pulmonary emphysema.

EMPHYTIATREU'SIS, f. *-treu'seos (-is)*. From *ἐμφυτος*, innate, and *ἰατρῆσις*, medical treatment. Fr., *médication instinctive*. Ger., *instinktive Heilmethode*. Of Teste, medical treatment under the direction of a person professing to have some extraordinary natural gift that serves instead of a scientific knowledge of medicine.

EMPHYT'IC. Gr., *ἐμφυτος*. Lat., *emphytus*. Fr., *emphytique*. Ger., *eingeboren*. Inborn.

EMPHYTOTHER'MON, EMPHYTOTHER'MUM, n. From *ἐμφυτος*, innate, and *θέρμη*, heat. Fr., *emphytothermon*. Ger., *eingeborene Wärme, Lebenswärme*. Natural animal heat.

EMPIES'MA, n. *-es'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμπίεσμα*. Fr., *empiesme*. Ger., *Niederdrückung, Eindruck*. 1. Pressure or depression. 2. The expressed juice of plants. 3. Pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with depression.

EMPIE'LUM, n. From *ἐπιμέλος*, fatty. A fatty tumor.—**E. polysarcia.** See POLYSARCIA.

EMPI'RIA, f. Gr., *ἐμπειρία*. See EMPIRICISM.

EM'PIRIC. Ger., *Empiriker*. One who practises according to experience only, disregarding learning (usually applied to quacks).

EMPIR'IC(AL). Gr., *ἐμπειρικός* (from *ἐν*, according to, and *πείρα*, a trial). Fr., *empirique*. Ger., *empirisch*. Pertaining to or founded on experience or experiment, without regard to science or theory. In chemistry, see *Empirical FORMULA*.

EMPIR'ICISM. Lat., *empirice, empirismus*. Fr., *empirisme*. Ger., *Empirie, Erfahrungskunde*. Medical practice founded on experience; in a bad sense, charlatanism.

EMPIR'ICIST. Lat., *empiricus*. Fr., *empiriste*. Ger., *Empiriker*. In pathology and therapeutics, one who concerns himself as little as possible about the explanations of separate symptoms or the mode of action of medicaments, but relies upon experience.

EMPLAS'TIC. Gr., *ἐμπλαστικός*. Lat., *emplasticus*. Fr., *emplastique*. Ger., *pflasterähnlich, schmierbar*. Fit to be applied as a plaster or to be used as a constituent of a plaster.

EMPLASTRA'TION. Lat., *emplastratio*. Fr., *e*. The application of a plaster or salve.

EMPLAS'TRUM, n. Gr., *ἐμπλαστρον* (from *ἐμπλάσσειν*, to plaster). Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. See PLASTER.—**E. ad fonticulos** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Fontanellpflaster*. A plaster made by melting together over a slow fire 36 parts of emplastrum lithargyri simplex, 3 of pine resin, and 1 part of tallow, spreading the mass in a very thin layer on one side of linen, and cutting with a punch of 3 centimeters diameter small round plasters.—**E. adhaerens, E. adhæsivum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *E. RESINÆ* (under RESINA).—**E. calefaciens** [Br. Ph.]. See *E. PICIS cum cantharide* (under PIX).—**E. diachylon.** See DIACHYLON and *E. PLUMBI* (under PLUMBUM).—**E. fuscum camphoratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. fuscum, e. lithargyri fuscum, e. mini adustum, e. mini camphoratum*. Camphorated brown plaster; made by boiling 30 parts of finely powdered litharge in 60 of olive oil till a dark-brown color is obtained, and adding 15 parts of yellow wax, and 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive oil [Ger. Ph., Nat. Form.].—**E. saponatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. A plaster made by melting together 70 parts of *e. plumbi*, 10 of yellow wax, 5 of medicated soap powder, and 1 of camphor triturated with a little olive oil [Ger. Ph.]. 2. See *E. SAPONIS* (under SAPO).—**E. saturninum.** See *E. PLUMBI* (under PLUMBUM).

EMPLATTON'ENA, n. pl. Gr., *ἐμπλαττόμενα* (from *ἐμπλάττειν*, to plaster up). An old term for plasters, ointments, and emphractic remedies.

EMPLEMEN'TUM, n. More properly, *implementum* (from *implere*, to fill in). A filling material (as for a dental cavity).

EMPNEUMATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμπνευμάτωσις*. Fr., *empneumato'se*. 1. Of Galen, flatulent distention. 2. See INSPIRATION. 3. See EMPHYSEMA.

EMPODIS'TICUS. Gr., *ἐμποδιστικός* (from *ἐμποδίζειν*, to hinder). Thwarting, hindering; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *empodisticum* (Ger., *Hinderungsmittel*), a preventive remedy.

EMPORET'ICUS. Gr., *ἐμπορεία, ἐμπορευτικός* (from *ἐμπορεία*, trade). Fr., *emporétique*. Pertaining to filtration, used in filtering (as in the expression *charta emporctica*); of Lieutaud, performing a filterlike function (said of the kidneys, the skin, etc.).

EMPO'RIMUM, n. Gr., *ἐμπόριον, ἐμπορείον*. Fr., *empore*. Ger., *Handelsort, Niederlage*. Lit., a place of storage; an old term for a supposed reservoir in the brain "in which the animal spirits were stored."

EMPRESIOMA'NIA, f. See EMPRESMOMANIA.

EMPRE'SIS, f. *-pr'e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμπρησις* (from *ἐμπρήθειν*, to burn). Inflammation.

EMPRES'MA, n. *-pres'matos (-is)*. See EMPRESIS.—**E. bronchitis, E. bronchlemitis.** See BRONCHITIS and TRACHEITIS.—**E. cephalitis.** See ENCEPHALITIS.—**E. orchitis.** See ORCHITIS.—**E. paristhmitis.** See CROUP.—**E. parotitis.** See PAROTIDITIS.

EMPRESMOMA'NIA, f. From *ἐμπρησμός*, a setting on fire, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *empresomanie*. Ger., *Empresomanie, Feuerwut(h), Zündewut(h)*. Insanity manifested in a propensity for incendiarism.

EMPRES'MUS, m. Gr., *ἐμπρησμός*. See EMPRESIS.

EMPR'ON. Gr., *ἐμπρίων* (from *ἐμπρίειν*, to bite into, or from *ἐν*, in, and *πρίων*, a saw). Toothlike, sawlike. Of Galen, unequal (said of the pulse).

EMPROSTHOCL'INE, f. *-cl'i'ne*. From *ἐμπροσθεν*, forward, and *κλίνη*, a couch. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Bauchbett*. A bed or couch specially adapted to the prone posture.

EMPROSTHOCYPHO'SIS, f., EMPROSTHOCYRTO'MA, n., EMPROSTHOCYRTO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is), -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is)*. From *ἐμπροσθεν*, forward, and *κύφωσις*, crookedness, or *κύρτωμα* or *κύρτωσις*, a bending. See LORDOSIS.

EMPROS'THOMELOPH'ORUS, m. From *ἐμπροσθεν*, forward, *μέλος*, a limb, and *φορέειν*, to carry. Fr., *emprosthomélophore*. A monster having one or more supernumerary limbs springing from the front of the neck or chest.

EMPROSTHOTO'NIA, f. The state of having the body bent with the concavity forward.

EMPROSTHOT'ONOS, EMPROSTHOT'ONUS. Gr., *ἐμπροσθότονος*. Fr., *e*. Bent forward (commonly used as a *n.* instead of *emprosthotonia* [q. v.]).

EMPSYCHO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ἐμψυχοῦν*, to animate (1st def.), or *ἐμψύχειν*, to cool (2d def.). Fr., *empsychose*. Ger., *Besselung* (1st def.). 1. Animation, the state of having an animating spirit, the union of the soul with the body. 2. Refrigeration.

EMPSYX'IS, f. *-psyx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμψυξις*. See EMPSYCHOSIS (2d def.).

EMP'TOE, f. *Emp'toes*. From *ἐμπτύειν*, to spit. An old term for expectoration or, according to some, hæmoptysis.

EMPTO'ICUS. Fr., *emptoïque*. Pertaining to or affected with emptoe.

EMP'TYSIS, f. *-pty'seos (emp'tysis)*. From *ἐμπτύειν*, to spit. Expectoration; of Aretæus, expectoration of blood.

EMPTYS'MA, n. *-pty's-matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐμπτυσμα*. See SALIVA and SPUTUM.

EMPY'E, f. *-y'es*. See EMPYEMA and EMPYESIS.

EMPYE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐμπύημα (from ἐμπνέειν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyème*. Ger., *Empyem*, *Eitergeschwür*, *Eiterbrust*. 1. A collection of pus in a natural closed cavity, especially in that of the pleura. 2. Of Hippocrates, suppuration; of Galen, an internal abscess.—**Diaphragmatic e.** A circumscribed collection of pus between the lower surface of the lung and the diaphragm.—**E. antri Highmori** (seu *maxillæ*). A collection of pus in the antrum of Highmore.—**E. articuli**. A collection of pus in a joint.—**E. necessitatis**. Fr., *empyème de nécessité*. An e. in which the pus makes its way through the intercostal spaces, and appears gradually as a subcutaneous swelling.—**E. pulsans**. See *Pulsating e.*—**E. vesicæ felleæ**. A collection of pus in the gall bladder.—**Encysted e.** E. in which the whole or a portion of the purulent exudation is separated from the rest of the pleural cavity by means of the adhesions which are developed in the course of the inflammatory process.—**False e.** E. in which an abscess of the lung bursts into the pleural cavity.—**Pulsating e.** Lat., *e. pulsans*. Fr., *empyème pulsatile*. Ger., *pulsi(e)rendes Empyem*. A form of thoracic e. in which the collection of pus forms a projection between the ribs that pulsates, either with the respiratory movements (generally indicating gangrene of the costal pleura) or with the cardiac pulsations.—**True e.** A pleural e. in which the exudation is from the pleura itself.

EMPYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐμπύσις (from ἐμπνέειν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyèse*. Ger., *Eitergeschwürbildung*. 1. An eruption of pustules. 2. A deep seated formation of pus.—**E. oculi**. Ger., *Eiterauge*. See *HYPOPYON*.

EMPYETIC, **EMPY'IC**. Ger., *empyetisch*, *empyisch*. Pertaining to or affected with empyesis.

EMPY'ISIS, *f.*, **EMPYIS'MUS**, *m.* -*is'eos* (-*y'isis*), -*is'mi*. From ἐμπνέειν, to cause purulent expectoration. Fr., *empyisme*. The production or existence of purulent disease of the lungs.

EMPYOCELE, *f.* E'm-pi'(pu)⁶-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e'm-pi'o-sel. -*cel'es*. From ἐμπνέειν, to suppurate, and κύλη, a swelling. Fr., *empyocèle*. Ger., *Eiterbruch*. 1. Purulent hernia. 2. A swelling formed by pus in the scrotum, testicle, or tunica vaginalis.

EMPYOM'PHALUS, *m.* From ἐμπνέειν, to suppurate, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *empyomphale*. Ger., *Eiternabel*. Suppuration of the navel or an abscess in its vicinity.

EMPY'OS. Gr., ἐμπυος. Suppurating or affected with suppuration.

EMPYREU'MA, *n.* -*eum'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐμπύρευμα. Fr., *empyreume*. Ger., *E*. The process of burning or roasting, also the odor produced by heating an animal or vegetable substance.

EMPYREUMATIC. Lat., *empyreumaticus*. Fr., *empyreumatique*. Ger., *empyreumatisch*, *brenzlich*. Formed by the destructive distillation of an animal or vegetable substance.

EMPY'ROS, **EMPY'RUS**. Gr., ἐμπυρος. Feverish; as n's, one who has fever.

EMUL'GENT. Lat., *emulgens* (from *emulgere*, to milk off, drain). Fr., *émulgent*. Ger., *ausmelkend*, *harnabsondernd*. Lit., filtering off; pertaining to the secretion of urine or to the kidney (said of the renal arteries and veins).

EMUL'SIC. Pertaining to or produced from emulsin.—**E. acid**. Ger., *Emulsinsäure*. An acid, C₂₃H₄₂N₆O₁₀, obtained by boiling emulsin with baryta water.

EMULSIFICATION. Fr., *émulsification*. Ger., *E*. The formation of an emulsion.

EMUL'SIFY. Fr., *émulsionner*. To form into an emulsion.

EMUL'SIN. Fr., *émulsine*. Ger., *E*. An albuminous or caseous ferment contained in almonds.

EMUL'SIO, *f.* -*sio'nis*. See *EMULSION*.—**E. oleosa** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *potion émulsive huileuse*. An emul-

sion of almond oil.—**E. oleosovolatilis**. Fr., *émulsion ammoniacale*. Syn.: *mixture ammoniac carbonici pyro-oleosa camphorata*. An emulsion consisting of 4 parts of ammonium sesquicarbonate, 15 of gum arabic, 45 of sweet almond oil, and 210 of water, made into an emulsion.—**E. phosphatica** [Natl. Form.]. Syn.: *mixture phosphatica*. Phosphatic emulsion; made by gradually mixing 2½ oz. (troy) of glycerite of yolk of egg [U. S. Ph.] and 4 fl. oz. of cod liver oil until they are emulsified, and adding 10 minims of bitter almond oil, 360 minims of dilute phosphoric acid, 4 fl. oz. of Jamaica rum, and enough orange flower water to make 16 fl. oz.

EMUL'SION. Lat., *emulsio* (from *emulgere*, to milk). Fr., *émulsion*. Ger., *E*, *Saamenmilch*. 1. A milky fluid of any kind, more particularly a liquid containing fatty matter in suspension in a state of very fine subdivision, so as to communicate to the liquid a uniform opaque milky whiteness. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation containing fatty matter so subdivided and suspended. 3. The act or process by which an e. is produced. 4. The state or condition of being an e.

EMUL'SIONIZE. Fr., *émulsionner*. Ger., *emulsioni(e)ren*. To form into an emulsion.

EMUL'SIVE. 1. Milklike. 2. Capable of forming or being formed into an emulsion. 3. Yielding oil on expression (said of seeds).

EMUL'SUM, *n.* See *EMULSION*.

EMUNCTORIUM, *n.* See *EMUNCTORY*.—**Cordis emuntoria**. The cleansers of the heart; of the ancients, the sweat glands of the axilla, on account of the character of their secretion.—**E. cerebri**. An old term for the parotid gland.

EMUNCTORY. Lat., *emuntorium* (from *emungere*, to blow the nose). Fr., *émonctoire*. Ger., *Ausscheidungsorgan*. An excretory organ or channel.

EMUN'DANT. Lat., *emundans* (from *emundare*, to clean out). Fr., *émondant*. Ger., *reinigend*. Cleansing, detergent.

EMUNDA'TION. Fr., *émondation*. In pharmacy, an operation by which useless substances are eliminated.

EM'YDIN. From ἐμύς, the tortoise. Fr., *émydine*. Ger., *E*. The albuminoid of turtles' eggs.

ENADEL'PHIA, *f.* From ἐν, in, and ἀδελφος, a brother. See *Fætal INCLUSION*.

ENÆM'ATOSPORE. Of E. R. Lankester (who writes it *enæmospore*), that (ameboid) form of the malarial parasite which is evolved in the blood of the human subject, succeeding the needle-shaped form in which it was deposited there by the mosquito.

ENÆ'MON, **ENÆ'MOS**. Gr., ἐναίμων, ἐναίμος. 1. Bloody, conveying blood. 2. Hæmstatic.

ENÆM'OSPORE. See *ENÆMATOSPORE*.

ENÆ'MUS. See *ENÆMOS*.

ENÆORE'MA. -*rem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐναίωρημα. Fr., *énéorème*. Ger., *Wölkchen*. A cloudy deposit floating in the middle of a mass of urine; distinguished from *nubecula*, which floats at the top, and *hypostasis*, which falls to the bottom.

ENAM'EL. Lat., *adamas*, *adamantina*. Fr., *émail*. Ger., *Schmelz*. The hard, dense substance, composed of closely set columns or prisms (e. prisms), forming a protective covering for the crown of the teeth.—**Central e.** A ring of e. which surrounds the external dental cavity of the incisor teeth in the solipeds.—**Encircling e.**, **External e.** The e. which covers the surface of a tooth.—**Internal e.** In horses' teeth, the bands of e. which form projecting ridges upon the grinding surface.

ENANTE'SIS, *f.* -*te'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐναντησις (from ἐναντίος, opposite). Fr., *énantèse*. Ger., *E*. Of Galen, the anastomosis of ascending and descending blood vessels.

ENANTHE'MA, *n.*, **ENANTHE'SIS**, *f.* -*them'atos* (-*is*), -*the'seos* (-*is*). From ἐν, inward, and ἀνθημα, efflorescence.

Fr., *élanthème*. Ger., *Enanthem*. An eruption on an internal mucous membrane.

ENANTIOPATH'IC, Gr., *ἐναντιπαθής*. Lat., *enantiopathes*, *enantiopathicus*. Fr., *énantiopathique*. Ger., *enantiopathisch*. Pertaining to enantiopathy.

ENANTIOPATHY, From *ἐναντίος*, opposite, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *énanthiopathie*. Ger., *Enanthiopathie*. 1. A disease antagonistic to another disease. 2. Of Puchelt, see ALLOPATHY (3d def.).

ENANTIO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐναντίωσις*. See ALLOPATHY (3d def.).

ENARTHRO'DIA, f. See ENARTHROSIS.

ENARTHRO'DIAL. Lat., *enarthrodialis*. Fr., *énarthrodial*. Pertaining to enarthrosis.

ENARTHRO'MA, n. -*rom'atos* (-is). See ENARTHROSIS.

ENARTH'RON, n. See ENARTHNUM.

ENARTH'ROS. Gr., *ἐνάρθρως*. Jointed.

ENARTHRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνάρθρωσις* (from *ἐν*, in, and *άρθρσις*, a jointing). Lat., *inarticulatio*. Fr., *énarthrose*. Ger., *Enarthrose*, *Nussgelenk*. That variety of diarthrosis which includes joints, like that of the hip, that are freely movable in all directions, and are formed by the play of a rounded bony eminence within a cuplike cavity; a ball and socket joint.

ENARTH'RUM, n. From *ἐν*, in, and *άρθρον*, a joint. A foreign body in a joint.

ENAU'LIA, f. Gr., *ἐναυλίη*. An internal channel or duct; of Hippocrates, the cavity of the vulva.

ENAU'SMA, n. -*aus'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐναυσμα*. See FOMES.

ENCAN'THIS, f. -*can'thidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκανθίς* (from *ἐν*, in, and *κανθός* [see CANTHUS]). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Augenwinkelübel*, *Thrüendrüsengeschwulst*. A small tumor or excrecence growing from the inner angle of the eye.—**E. benigna**. Fr., *bénigne*. Ger., *gutartige Thrüendrüsengeschwulst*. A simple inflammatory swelling of the caruncle, which usually starts from the plica semilunaris. It is common in all acute cases of catarrhal conjunctivitis.—**E. calculosa**. Fr., *e. calculeuse*. Ger., *kalkulöse Thrüendrüsengeschwulst*. The formation of masses of concretion in the little glands of the caruncle, causing irritation and swelling of the caruncle.—**E. carcinomatosa**, **E. fungosa**. Fr., *e. carcinomateuse*, *e. maligne*, *e. squirreuse*. Ger., *carcinomatöse* (oder *bösartige*, oder *scirrhusöse*) *Thrüendrüsengeschwulst* (oder *Verbildung der Thrüencarunkel*). Cancerous degeneration or disease of the lacrymal caruncle and the surrounding tissues at the internal canthus of the eye.—**E. inflammatoria**. See *E. benigna*.—**E. maligna**, **E. scirrhusa**. See *E. carcinomatosa*.

ENCAP'SULATED, **ENCAP'SULED**. Invested with a capsule.

EN'CAR. Gr., *ἐγκάρσιος*. The brain.

ENCARDI'TIS, f. See ENDOCARDITIS.

ENCAR'POS. Gr., *ἐγκαρπος*. Fruitful, pregnant.

ENCATALEP'SIS, f. -*lep'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκατάληψις*. Fr., *encatalepsie*. Apoplexy.

ENCATANTLE'SIS, f. -*le'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκατάντησις*. A washing over with water.

ENCATHIS'MA, n. -*is'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκάθισμα* (from *ἐγκάθιζειν*, to seat in). Ger., *Einsitzen* (1st def.), *Sitzbad* (2d def.). 1. A sitting down, or into. 2. A sitz bath.

ENCAU'MA, n. -*cau'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκαυμα* (from *ἐν*, in, and *καίειν*, to burn). Fr., *encaume*. Ger., *Brandwund* (1st def.), *Hornhautgeschwür* (2d def.). 1. A mark, sore, or excoriation caused by a burn. 2. A deep corneal ulcer.

ENCAU'SIS, f. -*cau'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκανσις*. Burning, cauterization.

ENCEINTE (Fr.). A³n²-sa²nt. Pregnant.

ENCEPHAL'E'MIA, f. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *encéphalémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zum Gehirn*. Congestion of the brain.

ENCEPHALAL'GIA, f. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *encephalalgie*. Ger., *Hirnleiden*, *tiefer Kopfschmerz*. Deep-seated pain in the head.

ENCEPHALANALO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ἀνάλωσις*, a wasting away. Fr., *encéphalanalose*. Ger., *Hirnzehrung*. Atrophy of the brain.

ENCEPHALATROPH'IC. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the encephalon.

ENCEPHALAU'X'E, f. -*aux'es*. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *αὔξειν*, increase. Fr., *encéphalauxe*. Ger., *Überwucherung der Hirnmasse*. Hypertrophy of the brain.

ENCEPHALELCO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Fr., *encéphalhelcose*. Ger., *Hirngeschwür*. Ulceration of the brain.

ENCEPHAL'IC. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος*. Lat., *encephalicus*. Fr., *encéphalique*. Ger., *encephalisch*. Belonging to the head or the brain.

ENCEPH'ALIN. Fr., *encéphaline*. Ger., *Enkephalin*. A substance obtained from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and boiling again with absolute alcohol.

ENCEPHAL'ION, n. Dim. of *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Fr., *encéphalite*, *phrénésie*, *cérébrite*, *inflammation du cerveau et du cervelet*. Ger., *E*, *Gehirnentzündung*. Brain fever; inflammation of the brain and its membranes, especially of the substance of the brain.—**Acute purulent e**. E. with the formation of abscesses.—**E. ab insolatione**. See INSOLATION.—**E. actua infantum**. See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis*.—**E. exsudatoria**, **E. infantum**. Fr., *encéphalite exsudatoire* (ou *des enfants*). Acute hydrocephalus.—**E. insolationis**. See INSOLATION.—**E. membranosa**, **E. peripherica**. See MENINGITIS.—**E. potatorum**. Diffuse e. resulting in general atrophy, due to chronic alcoholic poisoning.—**Hyperplastic e**. Fr., *encéphalite hyperplastique*. E. with proliferation of connective tissue without suppuration, producing symptoms resembling those of chronic meningitis.—**Meningo-e**. Inflammation of the substance of the brain complicated with meningitis.—**Partial e**. Inflammation of a circumscribed portion of the brain.—**Pyæmic e**. The formation of multiple acute abscesses in the brain, secondary to acute pyæmia.—**Sclerotic e**. Fr., *encéphalite sclérotique*. Chronic meningitis with the formation of patches of sclerosis; observed in old persons, lunatics, epileptics, etc.—**Traumatic e**. Fr., *encéphalite traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Gehirnentzündung*. E. due to mechanical injury.

ENCEPHAL'IUM, n. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALOC'ELE. E²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-se²f'a²l-o-sel. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *encéphalocèle*. Ger., *Gehirnbruch*, *Enkephalokele*. A condition, usually congenital, in which a portion of the brain protrudes from the skull in the form of an external tumor. See MENINGOCELE and HYDRENC'EPHALOC'ELE.—**Orbital e**. A congenital orbital hernia, the cyst wall being formed by the dura mater, and the contents consisting of cerebrospinal fluid and a varying quantity of brain substance. It usually enters the orbit through a fissure in the suture between the ethmoid and the frontal bones.

ENCEPHALOC'H'YSIS, f. -*chy'seos* (-och'ysis). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *χύσις*, a pouring forth. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

ENCEPHALO'DES. See ENCEPHALOID.

ENCEPH'ALODIAL'YSIS, f. -*lys'eos* (-al'ysis). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *διάλυσις*, dissolution. Fr., *encéphalodialyse*. Dissolution or softening of the brain.

ENCEPHALODY'N'IA, f. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *δύνη*, pain. See ENCEPHALALGIA.

ENCEPHALEDE'MA, n. -*em'atos* (-is). Ger., *Gehirn-ödem*. Edema of the brain.

ENCEPHALOGNOM'ICS, sing. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *γνώμων*, a judge. See ENCEPHALOGY.

ENCEPHALOHÆMIA, *f.* See **ENCEPHALÆMIA**.

ENCEPH'ALOID. Lat., *encephaloides*, *encephalodes* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *encéphaloïde*. Ger., *hirnähnlich*. Resembling the cerebral substance; as a n. (Ger., *Markschwamm*), an e. caneroid growth.

ENCEPH'ALOLITH. Lat., *encephalolithus* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *encéphalolithe*. Ger., *Hirncrément*. A cerebral concretion or calculus.

ENCEPHALOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and λιθίασις, the formation of calculi. Fr., *encéphalolithiase*. Ger., *Bildung von Gehirnssteinen* (1st def.), *Verhärtung des Gehirns* (2d def.). 1. The formation of calculi in the brain. 2. Induration of the brain.

ENCEPHALOL'OGY. Lat., *encephalologia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *encéphalologie*. Ger., *Hirnlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the brain.

ENCEPHALO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). Ger., *Hirnmarschwamm*. An encephaloid tumor.—**E. melanodes**. See *Melanotic CANCER*.—**E. vulgare**. See *Medullary SARCOMA* and *Medullary CARCINOMA*.

ENCEPHALOMALA'CIA, **ENCEPHALOMALACO'SIS**, **ENCEPHALOMALAX'IS**, *f.* -*a'cias*, -*co'seos* (-is), -*lax'eos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and μαλακία or μάλαξις, softening, or μαλάσσειν, to soften. Fr., *encéphalomalacose*. Ger., *Encephalomalacie*, *Hirnerweichung*. Softening of the brain.

ENCEPHALOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *Cerebral MENINGITIS*.

ENCEPHALOM'ETER. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *encéphalometre*. An instrument for ascertaining that point in the cranium which corresponds to a particular organ of the brain by measurement from the known or assumed situation of another cerebral organ.

ENCEPH'ALON, *n.* Gr., ἐγκέφαλος. Fr., *encéphale*. Ger., *Gehirn*, *Hirn*. Those portions of the central nervous system which are contained within the cavity of the cranium. See **BRAIN**.—**E. trilobulare**. A form of monstrosity in which the cerebrum is divided into three portions separated by longitudinal sulci.

ENCEPHALONARCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and νάρκωσις, a numbing. Fr., *encéphalonnarcose*. Ger., *Unempfindlichkeit des Gehirns*. Stupor.

ENCEPHALON'CUS, *m.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ὄγκος, a swelling. A tumor of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPATHI'A, *f.* See **ENCEPHALOPATHY**.—**E. puerperalis**. See *Puerperal INSANITY*.—**E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine ENCEPHALOPATHY*.

ENCEPHALOP'ATHY. Lat., *encephalopathia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *encéphalopathie*. Ger., *Gehirnkrankheit*. Any affection of the brain, especially disordered cerebral action due to a constitutional disease or to disease in some other part of the organism.—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie albuminurique*. Eclampsia associated with albuminuria.—**Crapulous e.** See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**Gouty e.** See *Cerebral GOUT*.—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Pleuritic e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie pleurétique*. E. associated with pleurisy; either epileptoid or hemiplegic in character.—**Rheumatic e.** See *Cerebral RHEUMATISM*.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *encephalopathia saturnina*. Fr., *encéphalopathie saturnine*. E. due to lead poisoning. According to Ross, idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy are frequently observed among the children of those who work in lead.—**Uræmic e.** See *Albuminuric e.*

ENCEPHALOPHTHAR'SIA, *f.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and φθείρειν, to destroy. Fr., *encéphalophtharsie*. Ger., *Verderbnis des Gehirns*, *organischer Hirnfehler*. Any organic lesion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *encéphalophyme*. Ger., *Hirngeschwulst*. A tumor of the brain; in the pl., *encephalophymata*, tubercles of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Fr., *encéphalopyose*. Ger., *Gehirneiterung*. Abscess of the brain.

ENCEPHALOR/R'HACHID'IAN. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ραχίς, the vertebral column. See **CEREBROSPINAL**.

ENCEPHALOR/R'HACH'IOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, ραχίς, the vertebral column, and μὴνιγξ, a membrane of the brain. See *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.

ENCEPHALORRHA'GIA, *f.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *encéphalorrhagie*. Ger., *Hirnbrutfluss*. Cerebral hæmorrhage.

ENCEPHALOR'RHOIS, *f.* -*rho'idis* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and αἰμορροίς, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *encéphalorrhôide*. Ger., *Hämorrhoidalkrankheit des Hirns*. An old term usually defined as "a hæmorrhoidal disease of the brain"; probably cerebral disturbance attributed to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux.

ENCEPH'ALOS. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος (from ἐν, within, and κεφαλή, the head). Encephalic; as a n. (μυελός understood), see **ENCEPHALON**.—**Deuteros e.** See **THALAMENCEPHALON**.

ENCEPHALOS'COPY. Lat., *encephaloscopyia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *encéphaloscopie*. Ger., *Enkephaloskopie*. 1. The art or process of examining the brain (as by examining the fundus oculi, by applying a differential calorimeter, etc.). 2. Of some writers, see **CRANIOSCOPY**.

ENCEPHALO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Ger., *Gehirnschwamm-bildung*. The formation of an encephaloma.

ENCEPHALOSIS'MUS, *m.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and σεισμός, a shaking. Fr., *encéphalosisme*. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. Concussion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSPHON'GIA, *f.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and σφογγία, a fungus. Fr., *encéphalosphongion*. Ger., *Hirnschwamm*. Fungous disease of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALOSPINAL. See **CEREBROSPINAL**.

ENCEPHALOTHLIP'SIS, *f.* -*thlip'seos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and θλίψις, pressure. Fr., *encéphalothlipse*. Ger., *Hirnerquetschung*. Compression of the brain.

ENCEPHALOTHLIP'T(IC)US. Fr., *encéphalothliptique*. Pertaining to or suffering from compression of the brain; as a n., a monster with a brain either absent or deformed from injury or pressure during gestation.

ENCEPH'ALOTOME. Fr., *encéphalotome*. 1. A knife or other instrument for cutting microscopical sections of the brain. 2. An instrument for performing encephalotomy (2d def.).

ENCEPHALOT'OMY. Lat., *encephalotomia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *encéphalotomie*. Ger., *Hirnschnitt* (1st def.), *Enthirnung* (2d def.). 1. Dissection or incision of the brain. 2. The destruction of the brain of a fœtus to facilitate delivery.

ENCEPHALOTRAU'MA, *n.* -*trau'matos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *encéphalotraume*. Ger., *Hirnwunde*. A mechanical injury of the brain.

ENCEPHALOTRAU'SIS, *f.* -*trau'seos* (-is). Fr., *encéphalotrausis*. Ger., *Vervundung des Gehirns*. The act of wounding or injuring the brain.

ENCEPH'ALOTUBER'cula, *n. pl.* Fr., *encéphalotubercules*. Ger., *Hirntuberkeln*. Tubercles of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALOTYLO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τύλωμα, a callosity. See **ENCEPHALOPHYMA**.

ENCEPHALOTY'PHUS, *m.* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τυφός, stupor. Fr., *encephalotyphus*. Ger., *Hirntyphus*. Cerebral typhus.

ENCEPH'ALUM, *n.*, **ENCEPH'ALUS**, *m.* See **ENCEPHALON**.—**Encephalus opisthius**. See **CEREBELLUM**.

ENCEPH'ALYPERPATHI'A, *f.* From ἐγκεφαλος, the brain, ὑπέρ, above, and πάθος, disease. *Fr.*, *encéphalypathie*. Any severe affection of the brain.

ENCERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγκήρωσις. The process of incorporating wax in a mixture.

ENCHARAX'IS, *f.* -*ax'eos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγχάραξις (from ἐν, in, and χαράσσειν, to scarify). See **SCARIFICATION**.

EN'CHARUS, *m.* An old name for the pancreas.

ENCHEIRE'SIS, **ENCHEIR'IA**, *f.* *Gr.*, ἐγχειρήσις (from ἐγχειρεῖν, to handle). *Fr.*, *encheirèse*. *Ger.*, *Handgriff*. Manipulation, a manual procedure.

ENCHON'DRAL. See **ENDOCHONDRAL**.

ENCHONDRO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From ἐν, in, and χόνδρος, cartilage. *Fr.*, *enchondrome*. *Ger.*, *Enchondrom*, *nach innen ausgebildetes Knorpelgewächs*. A cartilaginous growth that does not form a projection.—**Albuminous e.** An e. whose ground substance contains no chondrin, but is albuminoid.—**Central e.** An e. that grows from the bone itself, usually developing in the interior of the bone.—**Cystic e.** An e. in which some or all of the lobules undergo softening (usually mucoid) and liquefaction, so that cysts are formed which sometimes have cartilaginous walls.—**E. hæmatodes**. An e. containing much blood or blood cysts produced by hæmorrhage from thin-walled vessels.—**E. molle**. *Syn.*: *Soft e.*, *gelatinous e.* An e. having a gelatinous consistence. It usually contains many large star-shaped cells.—**E. mucosum**, **E. myxomatodes**. *Syn.*: *chondromyxoma*. An e. containing mucoid tissue, but in which the cartilage predominates.—**E. tel(e)ang(e)iectodes**. An e. that contains numerous vessels, which are usually dilated, varicose, and thin-walled.—**Fibrous e.** An e. composed of fibrocartilage.—**Gelatinous e.** See *E. molle*.—**Hard e.** An e. composed of hyaline cartilage or fibrocartilage, and having a peculiar dense and elastic consistence.—**Heterotopic e.** An e. that arises from some tissue other than cartilage.—**Homotopic e.** An e. that grows from pre-existing cartilage.—**Hyaline e.** An e. that is composed of one or more lobules of hyaline cartilage.—**Mucoid e.** See *E. mucosum*.—**Ossifying e.**, **Osteoid e.** A bone tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal.—**Periphere e.** An e. that arises from the periosteum.—**Soft e.** See *E. molle*.

ENCHONDROM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or of the nature of an enchondroma.

ENCHONDRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Lit.*, the formation of an enchondroma; as commonly used, an enchondroma.—**E. sphenoccipitalis**. An enchondroma of the clivus Blumenbachii that often perforates the dura.

ENCHON'DRUS, *m.* 1. Cartilaginous. 2. Granular.

ENCHO'RIAL, **ENCHOR'IC**. *Gr.*, ἐγχώριος. See **INDIGENOUS** and **ENDEMIC**.

ENCHORION'OSUS, *f.* From ἐγχώριος, endemic, and νόσος, a disease. *Ger.*, *einheimische Krankheit*. An endemic disease.

ENCHO'RIOUS. *Gr.*, ἐγχώριος (from ἐν, in, and χώρα, a country). *Lat.*, *enchorios*, *enchorius*. See **INDIGENOUS** and **ENDEMIC**.

ENCHRIS'MA, *n.* -*chris'matos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγχρισμα. An ointment.

ENCHRIS'TON, **ENCHRIS'TUM**, *n.* *Gr.*, ἐγχριστον (from ἐγχριρειν, to anoint). Of Celsus, an ointment or liniment.

ENCHYLIS'MA, *n.* -*is'matos* (-*is*). *Fr.*, *enchylisme*. *Ger.*, *ausgepresster Saft*. An expressed juice.

ENCHYLO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). An inspissated juice, also an elixir.

ENCHYLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). 1. The expression of juice. 2. See **SUGGILLATION**.

ENCHYMA, *n.* -*chym'atos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγχυμα (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). *Fr.*, *enchyme*. *Ger.*, *Aufguss* (2d

def.), *Bildungssaft* (2d def.). 1. Plethora. 2. An infusion. 3. Of Hayne, an organic juice elaborated from the chyme and forming the different tissues. 4. A liquid to be instilled.

ENCHYMAPOZ'EMA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From ἐγχυμα, an infusion, and ἀπόξεμα, a decoction. *Fr.*, *enchymapoze'me*. *Ger.*, *Aufgussabsud*. An infusodecoction.

ENCHYM'ATISM. *Gr.*, ἐγχυματισμός. *Lat.*, *enchymatismus*. *Ger.*, *Aufgiessen*, *Auftröpfeln*. Instillation, infusion.

ENCHYMO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγχύωμα (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). *Fr.*, *enchymome*. *Ger.*, *Ergiessung der Säfte*. 1. Of Hippocrates, the natural distribution and circulation of the blood in the veins. 2. Blushing.

ENCHYMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγχύωσις (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). *Fr.*, *enchymose*. *Ger.*, *Bildung des Enchymoms*. The establishment of enchymoma.

EN'CHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-*en'chysis*). *Gr.*, ἐγχυσις. An infusing.

EN'CHYTA, *f.* *Fr.*, *enchyte*. *Ger.*, *Spritze* (1st def.), *Einspritzmittel*, *Eintropfmittel* (2d def.). 1. A syringe. 2. A medicament to be injected or instilled.

EN'CHYTOS. See **ENCHYTUS**.

EN'CHYTUS. *Gr.*, ἐχχυτος. *Fr.*, *enchyte*. *Ger.*, *eingetropft*. Dropped in, instilled.

EN'CLISIS, *f.* -*cli'seos* (*en'clisis*). *Gr.*, ἐγκλισις (from ἐγκλίνειν, to bend in). A flexion or inclination.

ENCLIT'IC. *Gr.*, ἐγκλιτικός. Bending, inclining.

ENCLYDAS'TIGOS. *Gr.*, ἐγκλυδαστικός. Floating.

ENCLYS'MA, *n.* -*clys'matos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγκλυσμα. *Fr.*, *enclysme*. *Ger.*, *Klystier*. See **ENEMA**.

ENCE'LIA, *n. pl.* *Gr.*, ἐγκοιλία. *Ger.*, *Baucheingeweide*. The abdominal contents.

ENCELIAL'GIA, *f.* From ἐγκοιλία, the intestines, and ἄλγος, pain. *Fr.*, *encéalialgie*. *Ger.*, *Bauchschmerz*. Pain in the bowels.

ENCELII'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. *Fr.*, *encélite*. *Ger.*, *Baucheingeweideentzündung*. Inflammation of the intestines.

ENCE'LIIUS. *Gr.*, ἐγκοίλιος. Contained within the belly.

ENCOLEO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ἐν, within, and κολέος, a sheath. See **INVAGINATION**.

ENCOLPIS'MUS, *m.* *Gr.*, ἐγκολπισμός (from ἐν, within, and κόλπος, the vagina). *Fr.*, *encolpisme*. *Ger.*, *Einbringen in die Mutterscheide* (1st def.), *Mutterscheidenmittel* (2d def.). 1. The insertion of a medicament into the vagina. 2. The medicament so employed.

ENCOLPI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἐν, within, and κόλπος, the vagina. *Fr.*, *encolpité*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

EN'COPE, *f.* *En'copes*. *Gr.*, ἐγκοπή (from ἐγκόπτειν, to cut into). *Fr.*, *encopé*. *Ger.*, *Einschnitt* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An incision. 2. A notch. 3. An impediment.

ENCRA'NIAL. From ἐν, within, and κρανίον, the skull. See **INTRACRANIAL**.

ENCRA'NION, *n.*, **ENCRA'NIS**, *f.*, **ENCRA'NIUM**, *n.* See **CEREBELLUM**.

EN'CRASIS, *f.* -*cr'a'seos* (*en'crasis*). *Gr.*, ἐγκρασις. A mixing in.

ENCYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, ἐγκύησις. Pregnancy.

ENCYMATOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). Of Kühn, see **ENCYMOPLASMA**.

ENCY'MON. *Gr.*, ἐγκύμων. See **PREGNANT**.

ENCYMOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). From ἐγκύμων, pregnant, and πλάσμα, formed material. *Fr.*, *enchymoplasme*. *Ger.*, *Schwangerschaftsfrucht* (1st def.), *Darstellung des schwangeren Uterus* (2d def.). 1. The product of the gravid uterus. 2. Of E. W. Tuson, a representation on a folding map of the gravid uterus and its circulation.

ENCYMO'SIA, *f.* From ἐγκυμονεῖν, to be pregnant. See **ENCYSIS** (1st def.).

ENCYOCO'LICA, *f.* From ἐγκνος, pregnant, and κωλική, colic. *Fr.*, *encyocolique*. *Ger.*, *Schwangerschaftskolik*. The colic of pregnancy.

ENCY'SIS, *f.* -*cys'eos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐγκύσις. Fr., *gravité* (1st def.), *accouchement* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwangerschaft* (1st def.), *Geburt* (2d def.). 1. Pregnancy. 2. Parturition.

ENCYSTA'TION. See ENCYSTMENT.

ENCYST'ED. From ἐν, within, and κύστις, a sac. Lat., *sacculatus*, *saccatus*. Fr., *enkysté*, *enchatonné*. Ger., *eingebalgt*. Inclosed in a sac or cyst.

ENCYS'TIS, *f.* -*cys'tios* (-*is*). Fr., *loupe*. Ger., *Balggeschwulst*. An encysted tumor or wen.

ENCYST'MENT. Fr., *enkystement*, *chatonnement*, *enchatonnement*. The state of being or becoming encysted.

END. Gr., ὅρος. Lat., *finis*. Fr., *fin*, *extrémité*. Ger., *Ende* (in comp., *End-*). The point at which anything ceases; an extremity.—**E. bud**, **E. bulb**, **E. capsule**. See **END BULB**.—**E. gut**. See **PROCTODEUM**.—**E. organ**. See **END ORGAN**.—**E. plate**. See **END PLATE**.—**E. plexus**. See **Terminal PLEXUS**.—**Intramuscular e.**

The end of a striated muscular fibre which does not reach a tendon but tapers gradually to a point and terminates within the body of a muscle. A fibre may have one or both of its endings of this character; and the ends may also be branched.—**Nerve e.** The termination of a nerve fibre.—**Tendinous e.** The end of a striated muscular fibre reaching the tendon. It is usually single and bluntly pointed, but may be branched.

ENDANG(E)I'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the endangeium.

ENDANG(E)I'UM, *n.* From ἐνδον, within, and ἀγγείον, a vessel. Fr., *endangion*. The internal coat of the arteries and veins.

ENDANG'IAL. Pertaining to the endangeium.

ENDANGI'TIS, *f.*, **ENDANGI'UM**, *n.* See **ENDANG-ITIS** and **ENDANGEIUM**.

ENDAORTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἐνδον, within, and ἀορτή, the aorta. Inflammation of the inner tunic of the aorta.

ENDARTER(I)I'TIS, *f.* A more correct form of *endarteritis* (*q. v.*).

ENDARTERI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἐνδον, within, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Fr., *endarterite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.—**Aortic e.** See **ENOAORTITIS**.—**Chronic e.**, **E. (chronica) deformans** (*seu nodosa*). Fr., *endarterite chronique*. E. following a slow course and resulting in simple thickening of the intima, or in its replacement in patches by atheromatous or calcareous material, or in implication of the media and the adventitia, in extreme cases converting the vessel into a cord of bony stiffness. Cf. **ARTERIOSCLEROSIS**.—**E. obliterans**, **E. obliterativa**. Fr., *endarterite oblitérative*. Ger., *obliteri(e)rende E.* A form of chronic e. characterized by progressive thickening of the intima by the formation of connective tissue, leading to stenosis and even complete closure of the lumen.—**E. syphilitica**. Fr., *endarterite syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische E.* E. obliterans due to syphilis.—**E. tuberculosa**. A specific inflammation of the internal coat of an artery caused by tubercle bacilli.

END BUD, **END BULB**. Fr., *corpuscule claviforme* (*ou de Krause*). Ger., *Endkapsel*, *Endkolben*, *Endknospen*, *Endknöpfchen*. Syn.: *Krause's bulb* (*or corpuscle*). The expanded termination of a sensory nerve; an ovoid or mulberry-shaped body with a central core (composed mostly of nucleated corpuscles and a connective tissue sheath) in which a medullated nerve fibre has a knob-shaped termination. The e. b's are considered intermediate between the Pacinian and the tactile corpuscles. They have been found in various parts of the body, and have been named from their form (*e. g.*, spherical or cylindrical e. b's) or from their situation (*e. g.*, articular, genital, or tendon e. b's).—**Krause's e. b.** See *E. b.*

ENDECTOPLAS'TIC. From ἐνδον, within, ἐκτός, outward, and πλάσμα (*see PLASMA*). Of a cell, forming

tissue by a metamorphosis of the protoplasm at both centre and periphery.

ENDEIC'TIC. Gr., ἐνδεικτικός. Serving as or governed by an indication.

ENDEIXIOLO'GIA, *f.* From ἐνδείξις, an indication, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Lehre von den Heilanzeigen*. The science or doctrine of indications of treatment.

ENDEIX'IS, *f.* -*eix'eos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐνδειξις (*from ἐνδεικνύειν*, to indicate). See **INDICATION**.

ENDEM'IA, *f.* Gr., ἐνδημία. Fr., *endémie*. Ger., *Landeskrankheit*. An endemic disease.

ENDEM'IC. Lat., *endemicus*, *endemius* (*from ἐνδήμιος*, or ἐνδημος, pertaining to the people). Fr., *endémique*. Ger., *endemisch*, *einheimisch* (2d def.). 1. Prevailing in a certain locality or among a certain class of persons (*said of diseases*); as a *n.*, a disease so prevailing, also an instance of its prevalence. 2. See **INDIGENOUS**.

ENDEM'ICITY. Fr., *endémicité*. The quality of prevailing as an endemic or of being indigenous.

ENDEM'IOCHLOAS'MA, *n.* -*as'matos* (-*is*). Fr., *endémiochloasme*. Ger., *endemische Leberfleckenkrankheit*. Endemic chloasma.

ENDEMIOLO'GY, **ENDEMIONOSOL'OGY**. Lat., *endemologia* (*from ἐνδήμιος*, endemic, and λόγος, understanding), *endemionosologia* (*from ἐνδήμιος*, endemic, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *endémiologie*. The science or study of endemic diseases.

ENDEPIDER'MIS, *f.* -*derm'idos* (-*is*). From ἐνδον, within, and ἐπιδερμῖς, epidermis. See **EPITHELIUM**.

ENDERMAT'IC. See **ENDERMIC**.

ENDERMATISM. Lat., *endermatismus*. Fr., *endermatisme*. Endermic medication.

ENDER'MIC. Lat., *endemicus* (*from ἐν*, within, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *endémique*. Ger., *endermisch*. 1. Passing through the skin. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in the application of drugs directly to the skin, the epidermis having first been removed by blistering.

ENDERMIS'MUS, *m.* See **ENDERMATISM**.

ENDER'MOL. A proprietary preparation of nicotine salicylate.

EN'DESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (*en'desis*). Gr., ἐνδεσις (*from ἐνδεῖν*, to bind on). A binding on, ligation.

ENDES'MA, *n.* -*des'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐνδεσμα. A cord, a ligature.

ENDIN'ION, *n.* From ἐνδον, within, and ἰνίον, theinion. A point on the inner surface of the skull corresponding to theinion.

ENDIX'IS, *f.* See **INDICATION**.

ENDOABDOMINA' LIS. See **INTRAABDOMINAL**.

ENDOARTI'TIS, *f.* See **ENOAORTITIS**.

ENDOAPPENDICIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vermiform appendix.

ENDOARTERI(I)I'TIS. See **ENDARTERITIS**.

EN'DOBLAST. See **ENTOBLAST**.

ENDOBLAS'TIC. Pertaining to the endoderm.

ENDOBLAS'TOMERE. From ἐνδον, within, βλαστός, a germ, and μέρος, a part. A segment formed by the equatorial division of an ovum. In some nematodes the first division of the ovum is equatorial and the larger segment represents the e. or beginning of the entoderm, while the smaller segment (*q. v.*) represents the beginning of the ectoderm.

ENDOCAR'DIAC, **ENDOCAR'DIAL**. From ἐνδον, within, and καρδία, the heart. Lat., *endocardialis*. Fr., *endocardiaque*, *endocardique*. Within the heart or pertaining to the endocardium.

ENDOCARDIT'IC. Fr., *endocarditique*. Ger., *endocarditisch*. Pertaining to endocarditis.

ENDOCARDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *endocardite*. Ger., *E., innere Herz hautentzündung*. Inflammation of the endocardium.—**Acute e.** E., either ulcerative or plastic, which begins suddenly and runs its course in a short time. It is usually secondary.—**Atheromatous e.** Fr., *endocardite athéromateuse*. E. which is associated with

atheromatous disease of the arterial system, and in which the endocardium participates to a greater or lesser extent in the atheromatous process.—**Blennorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. blennorrhœica*. E. due to gonorrhœa.—**Choreic e.** E. developed in connection with chorea; believed by Bramwell to be secondary to rheumatism.—**Chronic e.** A plastic e. in which the pathological changes are developed slowly and extend over a considerable period of time. It may be either idiopathic or secondary.—**Contracting e.** E. complicated by contraction of the borders of the valves.—**Diphtheritic e.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**Dyscrasic e.** Fr., *endocardite dyscrasique*. An e. caused by alteration of the blood, generally following eruptive fevers.—**E. bacteritica.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. blennorrhœica.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**E. diphtherica, E. diphtheritica.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. fibrosa.** See *Fibrinous e.*—**E. fungosa.** See *E. verrucosa*.—**E. maligna.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. mitralis.** E. affecting the mitral valve.—**E. mycotica.** E. of bacterial origin.—**E. pneumonica.** See *Pneumonic e.*—**E. septica, E. ulcerosa.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. syphilitica.** Of Virchow, e. resulting from syphilis.—**E. valvularis.** See *Valvular e.*—**E. verrucosa.** E. characterized by condylomalike excrescences on the valves and the chordæ tendinæ.—**Fibrinous e.** Lat., *e. fibrosa*. A subacute or chronic e. in which more or less of the cardiac connective tissue is transformed into fibrous tissue.—**Gonorrhœal e.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**Idiopathic e.** An e. developed as a primary affection from exposure to cold or similar causes.—**Infectious e., Infective e.** Fr., *endocardite infectieuse*. See *Ulcerative e.*—**Latent e.** E. which runs its course in connection with some other primary disease, without manifesting any distinctive cardiac symptoms. The condition is only realized when a valvular lesion is subsequently developed.—**Malignant e.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**Parietal e.** Fr., *endocardite pariétale*. E. limited to the lining membrane of the walls of the cardiac chambers, without involving the valves.—**Plastic e.** Fr., *endocardite plastique*. E. accompanied by the effusion of plastic material producing roughening of the endocardium, especially of the valves, with the formation of vegetations and adhesions, often distorting the valvular segments so as to prevent their exact approximation, or narrowing the lumen of the valvular orifices, and thus giving rise to valvular murmurs which are the characteristic sign of the disease. The symptoms are chiefly those of embarrassed heart action and those of secondary affections produced by the disturbances of circulation and the detachment of the valvular vegetations (embolism).—**Pneumonic e.** Lat., *e. pneumonica*. Fr., *endocardite pneumonique*. E. developed in the course of a pneumonia and due to the same cause as the latter.—**Productive e.** See *Plastic e.*—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *endocardite puerpérale*. Ulcerative e. occurring during the puerperal state.—**Recurrent e.** Ger., *recurrirende E.* Of Virchow, a variety of e. which recurs one or more times at the site of a former endocarditic lesion.—**Rheumatic e.** Fr., *endocardite rhumatismale*. E. due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatoid e.** Ger., *rheumatoide E.* Of Litten, a severe and often fatal, but not septic, form of e.; most frequently secondary to an attack of articular rheumatism.—**Scarlatinal e.** Fr., *endocardite scarlatineuse*. E. occurring in the course of scarlet fever; usually rheumatic.—**Sclerotic e.** E. with induration and hyperplasia of the connective tissue of the valves.—**Septic e., Septicæmic e.** Fr., *endocardite septique* (ou *septicémique*). Ulcerative e. of septic origin.—**Ulcerative e.** Fr., *endocardite ulcéreuse*. Ger., *ulceröse E.* A form of e. attended with the development of bacteria and with ulceration which perforates the valves and may extend to the muscular structure of the heart. It usually occurs in connection with blood poisoning, the symptoms being those of the latter.

Some writers consider the disease as of a diphtheritic nature. The fatal issue results from exhaustion or by the tearing away of the valves.—**Valvular e.** Fr., *endocardite valvulaire*. E. affecting the valves.—**Variolous e.** Fr., *endocardite varioleuse*. E. caused by or complicating smallpox.—**Verrucose e.** See *E. verrucosa*.
ENDOCAR'DIUM. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *endocarde*. Ger., *innere Herzhaut*, *E.* The serous lining membrane of the heart.
ENDOCAU'SIS, f. *-cau'seos (-is)*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *καύσις*, a burning. Fr., *e.* Ger., *innere Hitze*, *inneres Brennen*. Internal heat.
ENDOCERVICI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *cervix* (q. v.). See *Cervical* ENDOMETRITIS.
ENDOCER'VIX. The inner surface of the cervix uteri.
ENDOCHON'DRAL. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Formed in a cartilaginous matrix. See *E. BONES*.
ENDOCHO'RION, n. From *ἐνδον*, within (see also *CHORION*). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* The vascular lamina of Wagner; of Dutrochet, the decidua reflexa; of Müller, the same as the *tunica media* of Bischoff; of Velpeau, the inner layer of the chorion, at an early stage of development, reflected on to the umbilical cord.
ENDOCOLI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κόλον*, the colon. See *COLITIS*.
ENDOCOLPI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.
ENDOCRAN'IAL. 1. Pertaining to the endocranium. 2. See *INTRACRANIAL*.
ENDOCRANI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. External pachymeningitis.
ENDOCRAN'NIUM, n. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. Fr., *endocrâne*. 1. The inner surface of the skull. 2. The cerebral dura.
ENDOC'ULAR. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *oculus*, the eye. See *INTRAOCULAR*.
EN'DOCYME. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κύμα*, a fœtus. Fr., *e.*, *endocymien*. Ger., *Endocym*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster in which one fœtus is contained in the other.
ENDOCYM'IA, f. Fr., *endocymie*. The form of monstrosity defined under *endocyme*.
EN'DOCYST. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Endocyste*. The thin, soft, granulated membrane lining the interior of a hydatid, from which the echinococcus head springs.
ENDOCYSTOMATI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of the inner layer of the wall of a cystoma.
ENDOCYT'IC. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr., *endocytique*. Ger., *endocytisch*. Pertaining to that which is within a cell or syncytium.
EN'DODERM. Lat., *endodermis* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *endoderme*. Ger., *E.* Of Van Beneden, the hypoblast.
ENDODER'MAL, ENDODER'MIC. Pertaining to the endoderm.
ENDODONTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Fr., *endodontite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Zahnkeims*. Inflammation of the membrane lining the pulp cavity of a tooth.
ENDOENTERI'TIS, f. See *ENTERITIS*.
ENDOGAS'TRICUS. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *INTRAABDOMINAL*.
ENDOGASTRI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *endogastrite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
ENDOGAS'TRIUS, m. See *ENGASTRIUS*.
ENDOGEN'ESIS, f. *-e'seos (-gen'esis)*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *γένεσις*, production. Fr., *endogénèse*. Ger., *Endogenese*. Endogenous formation.
ENDOGENOUS. Gr., *ἐνδογενής* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *γενεῖν*, to engender). Lat., *endogenus*, *endogenes*. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *endogen*, *inwendig gewachsen*. Generated

Purulent e. E. characterized by a purulent discharge.—**Putrescent e.** See *Gangrenous e.*—**Septic e., Septicæmic e.** Lat., *e. septica, putrescentia uteri*. Fr., *endométrite septique*. Ger., *septische E.* E. due to the retention or absorption of putrid material or to infection with the germs of putrefaction. See *Diphtheritic e.*—**Syphilitic e.** A form of chronic e. occurring as a manifestation of syphilis, usually characterized by a proliferating granular surface from which severe and frequent hæmorrhages take place.—**Villous e.** See *E. villosa*.

ENDOMET'RIMUM, n. The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

ENDOMETRORRHA'GIA, f. From *ἐνδον*, within, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to break forth. See *METRORRHAGIA*.

ENDOM'ETRY. A system by means of which the surface of the brain inclosed within the cranial cavity can be measured.

ENDOMYOCARDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *endomyocardite*. Endocarditis complicated with myocarditis. The prominent symptoms are palpitation, irregular and violent action of the heart, a weak pulse, dyspnœa, and dropsy.

ENDOMYS'IUM, n. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *μῦς*, a muscle. The connective tissue which binds the muscular fibres together.

ENDONARTERI(I)'TIS, f. See *ENDARTERITIS*.

ENDONENTERI'TIS, f. See *ENTERITIS*.

ENDONEPHRI'TIS, f. -rit'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. See *NEPHRITIS* and *PYELITIS*.

ENDONEU'RAL. Fr., Ger., *e.* Pertaining to the endoneurium or anything within a nerve.

ENDONEU'RIMUM, n. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *tissu conjonctif intrafasciculaire*. Ger., *E., Endoneuralscheide*. Of Key and Retzius, the delicate connective tissue support surrounding nerve fibres and the capillaries in a nerve funiculus. It is connected with the sheath of the funiculus (perineurium), and most of its fibres extend in a longitudinal direction.

ENDOCESOPHAGI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *οἰσοφάγος*, the œsophagus. Fr., *endo-œsophagite*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus.

ENDOPAR'ASITE. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. An internal parasite.

ENDOPARASIT'IC. Pertaining to endoparasites or parasitic in the interior of an organism.

ENDOPERICARDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within (see also *PERICARDITIS*). Fr., *endopéricardite*. Endocarditis complicated with pericarditis.

ENDOPERIMYOCARDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *περί*, around (see also *MYOCARDITIS*). Myocarditis with endocarditis and pericarditis.

ENDOPHLEBI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *endophlébite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.—**E. obliterans.** E. resulting in obliteration of the affected vein.—**E. portalis.** See *PYLEPHLEBITIS*.

EN'DOPHYTE. Lat., *endophyton* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endophyt*. A vegetable endoparasite.

ENDOPHYT'IC. Fr., *endophytique*. Ger., *endophytisch*. Of the nature of an endophyte.

EN'DOPLASM. Lat., *endoplasma* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter). Ger., *Körnerplasma*. The nuclear body of the young malarial parasite.

EN'DOPLAST. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. 1. A cell body and nucleus (i. e., whatever is contained in the cell wall). 2. See *NUCLEUS*.

ENDOPLAS'TIC. 1. Pertaining to endoplasm or endoplasts, or containing an endoplast. 2. Relating to the ental part of a cell or to what is within it.

ENDOPLAS'TULE. See *NUCLEOLUS*.

END ORGAN. Ger., *Endorgan*. The special structure in which nerve fibres terminate at the periphery. Cf. *NERVE ENDING*.—**Tactile e. o.** See *END BULB*.

ENDOSALPINGI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the oviduct.

EN'DOSCOPE. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endoskop*. An instrument for the illumination and visual examination of an internal cavity of the body, especially the urethra and the bladder.—**Rectocolonic e.** Of W. Bodenhamer, an e. for examining the rectum and the colon.—**Uterine e.** A modification of the vesical e. employed to obtain a view of the uterine mucosa after the internal os has been dilated.

ENDOSCOP'IC. Fr., *endoscopique*. Ger., *endoskopisch*. Pertaining to the endoscope or to endoscopy.

ENDOSCOPY. Lat., *endoscopia*. Fr., *endoscopie*. Ger., *Endoskopie*. The art or process of using an endoscope.—**E. by inflation.** A method of urethral e. devised by von Antal, in which the urethra is inflated with air, so that the use of a long tube is not required.

EN'DOSIS, f. -do'seos (en'dosis). Gr., *ἐνδοσις* (from *ἐνδόναι*, to give up). Fr., *endose*. Ger., *Verminderung, Nachlassen*. A remission or intermission, as of a fever.

ENDOS'MIC. See *ENDOSMOTIC*.

ENDOS'MOEXOSMOS'IS, f. See *OSMOSIS*.

ENDOSMOM'ETER. From *ἐνδον*, within, *ὥσμός*, a thrusting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of endosmose.

EN'DOSMOSE. Lat., *endosmosis* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὥσμός*, a thrusting). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* That form of osmosis in which a fluid in a cavity attracts to itself a lighter fluid through an organic membrane.

ENDOSMOS'MIC, ENDOSMOT'IC. Fr., *endosmotique*. Ger., *endosmotisch*. Pertaining to endosmose.

ENDOS'TEAL. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Of ossification, beginning within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage.

ENDOSTEI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *OSTEOMYELITIS*.

ENDOST'EUM, n. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Endost*. The medullary membrane; supposed to line the medullary canal and the cells of the cancellous tissue of a bone.

ENDOSTI'TIS, f. See *OSTEOMYELITIS*.

ENDOSTO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone (see also *-oma*[®]). Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. An endogenous osseous neoplasm.

ENDOSTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. 1. Ossification within the substance of cartilage. 2. An osseous deposit scattered through the hyaline cartilage. 3. See *ENDOSTOMA*.

ENDOTHE'LIA, n., pl. of endothelium (q. v.).

ENDOTHE'LIAL. Fr., *endothélial*. Ger., *e.* Pertaining to an endothelium or its cells.

ENDOTHE'LIOD. Resembling or of the nature of endothelium or endothelial cells.

ENDOTHELIO'MA, n. -iom'atos (-is). Fr., *endothéliome*. Ger., *Endotheliom*. A cancerous growth of endothelial origin.

ENDOTHE'LIUM, n. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *θηλή*, a nipple. Fr., *endothélium*. Ger., *Binnenepithel, Endothel, Endothelhäutchen*. 1. Of His (1866), a single layer of flattened cells joined edge to edge to form a covering for the free surface of serous membranes, for the cavities of the heart and blood vessels, and, in general, for any free surface excluded from contact with air. 2. Of Ranvier, a single layer of flattened cells covering any free internal surface, whether excluded from the air or not (e. g., the e. of the pulmonary alveoli). 3. In the pl., *endothelia*, endothelial cells.—**Ciliated e.** An e. the cells of which bear cilia on their free ends.—**Subepithelial e.** Fr., *endothélium sous-épithélial*. Of Debove, an almost continuous layer of connective tis-

sue corpuscles on the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine, between the membrane and its proper epithelium.—**Vascular e.** Fr., *endothélium vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässendothel*. The e. lining the cavities of the heart and the blood and lymph vessels.

ENDOTHELIOID. See ENDOTHELIOID.

ENDOTHORACICUS. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). Situated within the thorax.

EN'DOTOME. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Of Mattei, a strong pair of shears used by him in the operation of decapitation of the fœtus.

ENDOTOSCOPE. From *ἐνδον*, within, *οὖς*, the ear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see. Of Gellé, an instrument for examining the ear, designed to make visible the movements of the tympanum and the effects of insufflation of air.

ENDOTRACHELITIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *τράχηλος*, the neck. See *Cervical* ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOUTERITIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *uterus*, the womb. See ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOVASCULAR. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *vas*, a vessel. See INTRAVASCULAR.

END PLATE. Ger., *Endplatte*. The termination of a motor nerve fibre in a striated muscular fibre.—**Grand e. p.** See TERMA.—**Motor e. p.**, **Motorial nerve e. p.** Syn.: *Doyère's nerve eminence*. The special expansion of a motor nerve fibre at its termination in a striated muscular fibre.—**Reticulated e. p.** A form of ending in which a nerve fibre terminates on a tendon or other structure by a fine network of primitive fibrillæ.—**Secretory e. p.** Ger., *secretorische Endplatte*. The terminal part of a nerve ending in a gland.—**Sensory e. p's.** Ger., *sensible Endplatten*. Somewhat peculiar platelike terminations of nerves in muscle, the nerves being supposed by some to be sensory. They are thought to be motor nerve endings by most authors.

EN'DYMA, n. *-dym'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνδύμα* (from *ἐνδύειν*, to put on). The epithelial lining of the encephalic cavities.—**Paracelian e.** Of B. G. Wilder, the lining of a lateral ventricle of the brain.

ENDYPOCAU'SIS, f. *-cau'seos (-is)*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀύκαανσις*, a burning underneath. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung von Trunkenbolden*. Internal combustion; the alleged spontaneous combustion of drunksards.

ENANTHE'MA, n. *-them'atos (-is)*. See ENANTHEMA.

ENECH'E'MA, n., **ENECH'E'SIS, f.** *-chem'atos (-is)*, *-che'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνήχημα* (from *ἐνχεῖν*, to sound in). See TINNITUS aurium.

ENE'CIA, f. From *ἡνεκής*, long continued. See *Continued* FEVER.—**E. cauma.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**E. synochus.** A form of continued fever which includes many fevers now separated.—**E. synochus flavus.** A continued fever characterized by jaundice.—**E. synochus puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**E. synochus soporosis.** A form of continued fever characterized by drowsiness or coma.—**E. synochus sudatorius.** A form of continued fever characterized by a violent attack followed by diaphoresis.—**E. typhus.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.

EN'EMA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνema*. Fr., *lavement*. Ger., *Klystier*. A liquid preparation to be injected into the rectum.—**E. alimentarium.** See *Nutrient e.*—**E. medicatum.** Ger., *medicamentöses Klystier*. A medicated e.—**E. nutriens.** *Nutrient e.*, **Nutritious e.**, **Nutritive e.** Fr., *lavement nutritif*. Ger., *nährendes Klystier*. An e. composed of alimentary material, such as eggs, milk, blood, beef juice, etc.—**Rectocolonic e.** An e. thrown into the colon by a tube passed up from the anus.

EN'EOS. Gr., *ἐνείος*. Dumb.

ENEPIDER'MIC. From *ἐν*, and *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis. Of remedies, brought into contact with the skin without friction.

EN'ERGIN. A certain nutrient made from rice.

EN'ERGY. Gr., *ἐνέργεια* (from *ἐνεργεῖν*, to execute). Fr., *énergie*. Ger., *Energie*, *Thatkraft*. The capacity for performing work; vigor.—**Actual e.** See *Kinetic e.*—**Conservation of e.** Ger., *Erhaltung der Energie*. The preservation of e. by the transmutation of one form into another, as from friction to heat, by means of which the total sum of e. is maintained invariable.—**Dynamic e.**, **E. of movement.** See *Kinetic e.*—**E. of position.** See *Potential e.*—**Kinetic e.** Fr., *énergie kinétique*. Ger., *thätige Energie*, *Energie der Bewegung*. E. manifested in the performance of work and the production of motion.—**Latent e.**, **Potential e.**, **Static e.** Fr., *énergie potentielle*. Ger., *ruhende Energie*, *Energie der Lage*. E. that is not actually employed in the accomplishment of work.

ENERVA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See ENERVATION and APO-NEUROSIS.

ENERVA'TION. Lat., *enervatio* (from *ex*, out, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *énervation*. Ger., *E*. 1. The production of weakness or languor, especially of nervous action. 2. The state of being weakened in nervous activity. 3. The operation of cutting or destroying a portion of the nervous system (as in "pithing" an animal) or of cutting a tendon or muscle (e. g., the levator muscles of the upper lip in the horse, to give the muzzle a finer shape).

ENER'VIS, ENER'VIUS, ENER'VUS. From *e. priv.* and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *énervé*. Ger., *entkräftet*. In a state of enervation.

ENGAGE'MENT. The entrance of the presenting part of the fœtus into the brim of the pelvis.

ENGASTRIMYTHIS'MUS, m. From *ἐν*, in, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *μῦθος*, speech. Fr., *engastrismysme*, *engastrimythisme*. Ventriloquism.

ENGASTRIMYTHUS, m. Gr., *εγγαστρίμυθος*. See VENTRILQUIST.

ENGAS'TRIUS, m. From *ἐν*, in, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. A double monster of the order *Thoracopagi* in which one fœtus is stunted and remains as a parasitic growth, surrounded by a separate pouch, within the abdominal cavity of the other fœtus.

ENGISO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγγείσωμα*. Fr., *engisome*, *embarrure*. Ger., *Engeisom*. A cranial fracture in which a splinter of bone is depressed so as to lie upon the dura with sound bone above it.

EN'GENES. See CONGENITAL and INDIGENOUS.

EN'GINE. Fr., *engin*. Ger., *Werkzeug*. A machine for the transmission of mechanical power.—**Dental e.**, **Surgical e.** A system of wheels connected by belts and worked by a treadle, so arranged as to impart a rapid movement of rotation to a dental or surgical instrument fastened at the end of a movable arm.

ENGISO'MA, n. See ENGUISOMA.

ENGLOTTOGAS'TOR, m. *-o'ris*. Gr., *ἐγγλωττογάστωρ* (from *ἐν*, within, *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *γαστήρ*, the belly). A ventriloquist.

ENGOMPHO'SIS, f. *-pho'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγγόμφωσις* (from *ἐγγομφῶν*, to nail in). See GOMPHOSIS.

ENGONIOCATH'ETER, m. *-te'ros (-is)*. From *εγγώνιος*, forming an angle, and *καθετήρ*, a catheter. An angular catheter.

ENGONIOME'LE, f. *-me'les*. From *εγγώνιος*, forming an angle, and *μήληρ*, a probe. A bent probe.

EN'GONUS. Gr., *ἐγγονος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Native, endemic; as a n., a fœtus or offspring.

ENGORGE'MENT. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Anhäufung*. Overdistention (as with blood).

ENGRAFT'ING. See GRAFTING.

ENHÆM'OSPORE. See ENÆMATOSPORE.

ENIAU'TOS. Gr., *ἐνιαυτός*. Annual (said of diseases).

ENIX'A, f. From *eniti*, to strive. Ger., *Kindbeterin*. A puerperal woman.

ENIX'US, m. *-ix'us*. See DELIVERY (1st def.).

ENLARGEMENT. Lat., *intumescencia*. Fr., *agrandissement* (1st def.), *renflement* (2d def.). Ger., *Anschwellung*. 1. The process of becoming or the state of being larger. 2. A portion of a structure that is larger than the rest.—**Brachial e.**, **Brachiorrhachidian e.**, **Cervical e.** Lat., *intumescencia cervicalis*. Fr., *renflement cervical*. Ger., *Halsanschwellung*. An e. of the spinal cord extending from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra, its greatest diameter being transverse. From this region of the cord arise the cervical and brachial nerves. See **Brachial BULB.**—**Crural e.** See **Lumbar e.**—**Gangliiform e.** The intumescencia gangliiformis.—**Lumbar e.** Lat., *intumescencia lumbalis*. Fr., *renflement lombaire*. Ger., *Lendenanschwellung*. An e. of the spinal cord which begins at the tenth dorsal vertebra, becomes largest at the twelfth, and then gradually diminishes. From it arise the nerves which supply the lower limbs. See **Crural BULB.**

ENMETRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See **ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENNEURO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From *en*, in, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. See **INNERVATION**.

ENOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *en*, in, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Retraction of the globe of the eye.

ENOPHTHAL'MUS. Affected with enophthalmia.

ENORCHIS'MUS, *m.* From *en*, in, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. See **CRYPTORCHIDISM**.

ENORMIS. From *e*, without, beyond, and *norma*, a rule. 1. Irregular, abnormal. 2. Enormous.

ENORMITAS, *f.* -it'is. The state of being very large.

ENORMON, *m.* From *ἐνορμῶν*, to incite. Fr., *énormon*. Ger., *Lebenthätigkeit*. Of Hippocrates, the vital principle.

ENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐνωσις*. Union.

ENOSMO'SIS, *f.* -mo'seos (-is). See **ENDOSMOSE**.

ENOSOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ἐνοσσις*, agitation, and *μανία*, madness. A variety of insanity in which the subject believes that he has committed unpardonable sins.

ENOSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *en*, in, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *énostose*. Ger., *Knochenwucherung nach innen*. An osseous tumor developed in the medullary canal, or projecting from the interior of the skull.

ENRHYTH'MUS. Gr., *ἐνρhythμος*. Fr., *enrhythmique*. Ger., *rhythmisch*. Of the pulse, rhythmical.

ENS (participle of *esse*, to be), *n.* *En'tis*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Wesen*. A thing, an entity, being, existence in the abstract; inherent quality or power.—**E. Martis**. Flowers of iron; ammonioferric chloride obtained by sublimation.—**E. Veneris**. Copper chloride, also reduced copper.

ENS'AL. From *ensis*, a sword. Fr., *e*. Sword-shaped; as a *n.*, a sword-shaped cautery iron used in ancient surgery.

ENSIFORM. Lat., *ensiformis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ensiforme*. Ger., *schwertförmig*. Sword-shaped.

ENSISTER'NAL. Lat., *ensisternalis*. Fr., *e*. Ensate and belonging to the sternum.

ENSTALAX'IS, *f.* -ax'eos (-is). Gr., *ἐνστάλαξις*. Instillation.

ENSTASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (*en'stasis*). Gr., *ἐνστασις* (from *ἐνιστάσθαι*, to oppose). Obstruction (as of the pores).

EN'STROPHE, *f.* *En'strophes*. Gr., *ἐνστροφή* (from *ἐνστρέφειν*, to turn in). Ger., *Einwärtsdrehen*. A turning inward, especially of the eyelids.

ENTACOUS'TIC. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Of auditory sensations, subjective and originating within or near the ear.

ENTAD. From *ἐντός*, within. Toward the interior; toward a real or assumed centre.

ENTA'DA, *f.* Fr., *e.*, *entade*. Ger., *Riesenhülse*. The sword bean; a genus of plants found chiefly in Africa and tropical America.—**E. gingalobium**. Fr., *liane à beufs*. The seside chestnut plant. The juice of the legumes is used for sores and wounds. The seeds are

emetic and are employed as an antidote to poisons, and also in syphilis.

ENT'AL. Lat., *entalis* (from *ἐντός*, within). Internal; situated at or directed toward a real or assumed centre.

ENTALLANTO'IC. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀλλαντοειδής* (see **ALLANTOID**). Situated within the allantois.

ENTAMNIOT'IC. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀμνίον* (see **AMNION**). Situated within the folds of the amnion.

ENTAN''KYLOBLEPHARI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ἐντός*, within, *ἀγκύλη*, a loop, and *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid. Fr., *entancyloblépharite*. Ger., *Entzündung einwärts gewandter Augenlider*. Entankyloblepharon with blepharitis.

ENTAN''KYLOBLEPH'ARON, *n.* Fr., *entancyloblépharon*. Adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball.

ENTANTHE'MA, *n.* -them'atos (-is). See **ENANTHEMA**.

ENTARTHROCHON'DRUS, *m.* From *ἐντός*, within, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *entarthrochondre*. Ger., *zwischen gelenkknorpel*. An interarticular cartilage.

ENTARTHROT'ICUS. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *zwischen gelenkig*. Interarticular.

ENTA'SIA, **ENT'TASIS**, *f.* -a'siæ, -a'seos (*en'tasis*). Gr., *ἐντάσις* (from *ἐντρίνειν*, to stretch tight). Ger., *Spannung*. 1. Contracture. 2. Tension, exertion.—**E. articularis**. See **E.** (1st def.).—**E. acrotismus**. Failure of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium, the consciousness and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed.—**E. articulorum**. See **ARTHRENTASIS**.—**E. loxia**. See **TORTICOLLIS**.—**E. lyssa**. See **RABIES**.—**E. orcheos**. Epididymitis.—**E. priapismus**. See **PRIAPISM**.—**E. rhachybia**. Lateral curvature of the spine without paralysis of the lower limbs.—**E. systemma**. See **CRAMP**.—**E. tetanus**. See **TETANUS**.—**E. tetanus anticus**. See **EMPROSTHOTONUS**.—**E. trismus**. See **TRISMUS**.

ENTAT'IC. Gr., *ἐντατικός*. Lat., *entaticus*. 1. Bracing, invigorating. 2. Aphrodisiac.

ENTEPICON'DYLAR. From *ἐντός*, within, *ἐπί*, upon, and *κόνδυλος* (see **CONDYLE**). Situated at the inner side of the epicondyle.

ENTEPICON'DYLE. Of Owen, the internal condyle of the humerus.

ENTERA, *n.*, pl. of *enteron* (*q. v.*).

ENTERA'DEN, *m.* and *f.* -ad'enos (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Fr., *enteradène*. Ger., *Darmdrüse*. An intestinal gland.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY, **ENTERADENOL'OGY**. Lat., *enteradenographia*, *enteradenologia* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *entéradénographie*, *entéradénologie*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestinal glands.

ENTERA'MIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *enterémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zu den Gedärmen*. Intestinal congestion.

ENTERA'MOTY'PHUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, *αἷμα*, blood, and *τύφος*, stupor. See **HÆMOTYPHENTERITIS**.

ENTERAERECTA'SIA, **ENTERAEREC'TASIS**, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, *ἀήρ*, air, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *enteraérectasie*. Ger., *Luft in den Darmen*. Intestinal flatulence.

ENTER'AGRA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *entéragre*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. Intestinal gout.

ENTERAL'GIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *entéralgie*. Ger., *Enteralgie*, *Darmschmerz*. Intestinal pain.

ENTERANG(E)IEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéranგიemphraxie*. Ger., *Verstopfung der Darmgefäße*. Obstruction of the intestinal blood vessels.

ENTERECHE'MA, *n.* -*chem'atos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ήχημα*, a sounding. Fr., *entérechème*. Ger., *Darmlaut*. Intestinal rumbling.

ENTEREC'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos (-ec'tasis)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *έκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *entérectasie*. Ger., *Darmausdehnung*. Dilatation of the intestines.

ENTEREC'TOMY. Lat., *enterectome* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *έκτέμνειν*, to cut out). Fr., *entérectomie*. Ger., *Darmausschneidung*. The resection of a portion of intestine.

ENTERELCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *entérelcosie*, *entérelcie*. Ger., *Darmverschwörung*. Intestinal ulceration.

ENTEREL'CUS, *n.* Fr., *entérelcus*. Ger., *Darmgeschwür*. An intestinal ulcer.

ENTERELE'SIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έιλησις*, a whirling. See **VOLVULUS**.

ENTEREM'BOLE, *f.* -*em'boles*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έμβολή*, insertion. Fr., *entérembole*. Ger., *Darmeinschiebung*. Intestinal intussusception.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéremphraxie*. Ger., *Darmverstopfung*. Intestinal obstruction.

ENTEREN'CHYTA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έγχειν*, to pour in. Fr., *entérenchyte*. Ger., *Klysti(e)r-spritze*. An enema syringe.

ENTEREPIPOCLELE, *f.* $E^2n-te^2r-e^2p-i^2plo(plo^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $e^2n-te^2r-e^2p-i^2plo-sel$. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έπιπλοκήλη* (see **EPIPOCLELE**). Fr., *entérepiploclèle*. Ger., *Netzdarmbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

ENTEREPILOMPHALOCELE, *f.* $E^2n-te^2r-e^2p-i^2plo^2m-fa^2l(fa^2l)-o(o^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $-lo^2m'fa^2l-o-sel$. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *έπίπλοον*, the omentum, *όμφαλός*, the navel, and *κήλη*, a tumor. An umbilical enterepiplocele.

ENTEREUPEP'TICUM, *n.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, *εί*, well, and *πεπτικός*, assisting digestion. Fr., *entéren-pepticum*. A promoter of intestinal digestion.

ENTERHELCO'SIS, *f.* See **ENTERELCOSIS**.

ENTERHEL'CUS, *n.* See **ENTERELCUS**.

ENTER'RIA, *f.* See **Catarrhal DIARRHŒA**.

ENTER'IC. Gr., *έντερικός*. Lat., *entericus*. Fr., *entérique*, *entérien*. Ger., *enterisch*. Intestinal.

ENTER'ICA, *n.* An order in Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the alimentary canal.

ENTERISCHIOCELE. $E^2n-te^2r-i^2s-ki^2(ch^2i^2)-o(o^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $e^2n-te^2r-i^2s-ki^2-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entérischioclèle*. Ger., *Hüftausschnittbruch*. An intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch.

ENTERIT'IC. Lat., *enteriticus*. Fr., *entérique*. Pertaining to enteritis.

ENTERIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *έντερον*, the intestine (see also *-itis**). Fr., *entérite*. Ger., *E.*, *Darmentzündung*, *Darmkatarrh*. Inflammation of the intestine, especially of its mucous coat.—**Catarrhal e.** Lat., *e. catarrhalis*. Fr., *entérite muqueuse*. Intestinal catarrh; ordinary *e.* affecting only the superficial portion of the intestinal mucous membrane, giving rise to mucous diarrhœa.—**Choleric form e.** See **CHOLERA infantum**.—**Croupous e.** See **Membranous e.**—**Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtherica*. A form of *e.* occurring in infectious and chronic diseases, in which the mucous membrane is covered with an adherent, filmy or flaky, whitish-gray deposit.—**Diphtheritic ulcerative e.** A severe and fatal form of *e.* generally secondary to scurvy, marked by frequent bloody stools.—**Dothiene'**. See the major list.—**E. catarrhalis**. See **Catarrhal e.**—**E. colica**. See **COLITIS**.—**E. cystica polyposa**. *E.* characterized by papillary swellings and retention of the mucus in Lieberkühn's papillary canals.—**E. diphtherica**. See

Diphtheritic e.—**E. enterocœlica**. *E.* associated with an intestinal hernia.—**E. erythematica**, **E. erythematoides**. See **Catarrhal e.**—**E. follicularis**. See **Follicular e.**—**E. iliaca**. *E.* limited to the small intestine.—**E. mesenterica**. Of Pinel, typhoid fever.—**E. phlegmonoides** [Cullen], **E. phlegmonosa**. See **Phlegmonous e.**—**E. polyposa**. Chronic intestinal catarrh in which the mucous membrane becomes hypertrophied and polypoid formations are developed from it.—**E. pustulosa**. See **Pustular e.**—**E. submucosa purulenta**. See **Phlegmonous e.**—**Erythematous e.** See **Catarrhal e.**—**Follicular e.** Lat., *e. follicularis*. 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Of Billard, cholera infantum.—**Membranous e.** Fr., *entérite membraneuse* (ou *couenneuse*). Syn.: *pellicular intestinal inflammation*. A form in which membranlike deposits or exudates form on the mucous surface.—**Mucœe**, **Mucous e.** See **Catarrhal e.**—**Partial e.** Inflammation of the glands of the small intestine.—**Pellicular e.** See **Membranous e.**—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosa*. Fr., *entérite phlegmoneuse*. A rare form, affecting chiefly the duodenum, characterized by a tendency to suppuration in the submucous, occasionally the subserous, connective tissue; usually of metastatic origin.—**Pseudomembranous e.** See **Membranous e.**—**Pustular e.** Lat., *e. pustulosa*. Fr., *entérite pustuleuse*. A form described as characterized by the formation of pustules.—**Syphilitic e.** *E.* in which there are numerous Peyer's scales or indurations corresponding to individual glands.

EN'TEROANASTOMO'SIS, *f.* -*mo'seos (-is)*. See **Intestinal ANASTOMOSIS**.

ENTERO'BIUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *βιούν*, to live. See **OXYURIS vermicularis**.

ENTEROBRO'SIS, *f.* -*bro'seos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *βιβρώσκειν*, to eat. Perforation of the intestine.

ENTEROC'ACE, *f.* -*oc'aces*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κακός*, evil. See **CACENTERIA**.

ENTEROCATAR'RHUS, *m.* Fr., *entérocatarrhe*. Ger., *Darmkatarrh*. Intestinal catarrh.

ENTEROCELE, *f.* $E^2n-te^2r-o(o^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $e^2n-te^2r-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. Gr., *έντεροκήλη* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κήλη*, a tumor). Fr., *entéroclèle*. Ger., *Darmbruch*. A hernia containing intestine.—**Crural e.** See **Femoral e.**—**E. vaginalis**. See **Vaginal e.**—**Femoral e.** Fr., *entéroclèle femorale* (ou *crurale*). Ger., *Darmschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia containing intestine.—**Inguinal e.** Fr., *entéroclèle inguinale*. Ger., *Darmweichbruch*. An inguinal hernia containing intestine.—**Partial e.** Fr., *entéroclèle partielle*. Ger., *(t)heilweiser Darmbruch*. A hernia in which a part only of the circumference of the bowel is engaged and strangulated. The involved segment may become gangrenous, yet the lumen of the gut remain free.—**Perineal e.** A perineal hernia containing intestine.—**Pudendal e.** A pudendal hernia containing intestine.—**Rectal e.** See **PROCTOCELE**.—**Scrotal e.** Fr., *entéroclèle scrotale*. Ger., *Darmhodensackbruch*. An inguinal *e.* that has descended into the scrotum.—**Vaginal e.** Lat., *e. vaginalis*. Fr., *entéroclèle vaginale*. Ger., *Darmscheidenbruch*. A vaginal hernia containing intestine.—**Vulvar e.** Fr., *entéroclèle vulvaire*. Ger., *Darmschaamspaltenbruch*. 1. A vaginal *e.* protruding from the vulva. 2. See **Pudendal e.**

ENTEROCÉLE'TES, **ENTEROCÉL'ICUS**. Gr., *έντεροκηλήτης*, *έντεροκηλικός*. Fr., *entéroclélique*. Affected with or pertaining to enterocele.

ENTEROCENTE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κέντησις*, puncture. Fr., *entérocentèse*. Ger., *Darmpunktur*. The operation of puncturing the intestine (as in tympanites).

ENTEROCEPHALOP'YRA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, *κέφαλή*, the head, and *πύρ*, a fire. Of Eisenmann, acute internal hydrocephalus.

ENTEROCES'TRION, *n.*, **ENTEROCES'TRIS**, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *έστρα*, an awl. Fr., *entéro-*

cestrion. Ger., *Darmbohrer*. An instrument for performing enterocentesis.

EN'TEROC'HOLECYS'TOS'TOMY. See CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY.

ENTEROCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Fr., *entérocléisie*. Ger., *Darmverschliessung*. Occlusion of the intestine.

ENTEROC'LYSIS, *f.* -*clys'eos* (-*oc'lysis*). Ger., *Enteroklysie*, *Darmwaschung*. The administration of an enema, especially of a copious one; irrigation of the whole length of the large intestine.

EN'TEROC'LYSM. Lat., *enteroclysm* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κλύσμα*, a clyster). Fr., *entéroclisme*. Ger., *Enteroklysm*, *Darminfusion* (1st def.). 1. An enema, especially one thrown up past the ileocaecal valve. 2. An apparatus for administering such an enema.

ENTEROC'LYS'TER. See ENEMA.

ENTEROC'E'LE, *f.* -*ce'les*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Fr., *entérocecle*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle*, *Leibeshöhle*. 1. The abdominal cavity. 2. See *Pleuroperitoneal SPACE*. 3. A body cavity formed by a diverticulum of the archenteron in the embryo.

ENTEROC'E'LIAC. Lat., *enterocælicus*. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity.

ENTEROCOLI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *Inflammatory DIARRHŒA*.

ENTEROCYSTOCELE, *f.* E²n-te²r-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-si²s'to-sel. Fr., *entéro-cystocèle*. Ger., *Darmblasenbruch*. A hernia of the urinary bladder and intestine.

ENTEROCYSTO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a portion of the omphalomesenteric duct.

ENTEROCYSTOSC'HEOCELE, *f.* E²n-te²-ro(ro²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-ro-si²st-o²s'ke-o-sel. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *κύστις*, a bladder, *σχάρον*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a swelling. Fr., *enterocystosc'héocèle*. Ger., *Darmblasenhoden-sackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing both intestine and bladder.

ENTERODAR'SIS, *f.* -*dar'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *entérodarsis*. Ger., *Darmexcoriation*. Excoriation of the intestines.

ENTERODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). Fr., *entéro-dialyse*. Complete traumatic division of an intestine.

ENTERODOTHIE'NIA, **ENTERODOTHIONO'SIS**, **ENTERODOTHIO'NIA**, **ENTERODOTHIONO'SIS**, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *δοθιήν*, a boil. Fr., *entérodothi-énie*. Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag*. More correct terms for *dothiententeria* (q. v.).

ENTERODYN'IA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *entérodynie*. Ger., *Darmschmerz*. Intestinal pain.

ENTEROEPIPOCELE, *f.* E²n'te²r-o(o²)-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -*ce'les*. See ENTEREPIPOCELE.

ENTEROEPIPLOMPHALOCELE, *f.* E²n-te²r-o(o²)-e²p-i²-plo²-fa¹l(fa¹l)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o-e²p-i²p-lo²m-fa¹l-o-sel. See ENTEREPIPLOMPHALOCELE.

ENTEROGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See GASTROENTERITIS.

ENTEROGASTROCELE, *f.* E²n-te²-r-o(o³)-ga²st(ga²st)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²nt-e²-r-o-ga²st'ro-sel. Fr., *entérogastrocèle*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. 1. An abdominal enterocele. 2. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach.

ENTEROG'RAPHY. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *γράφειν*, to write. See ENTEROLOGY.

ENTEROHEL'COS, *n.* -*hel'ceos* (-*is*). See ENTERELCOS.

ENTEROHELCO'SIS, *f.* See ENTERELCOSIS.

ENTEROHYDROCELE, *f.* E²n-te²-r-o(o³)-hi(hu⁶)-dro(dro²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o-hi'dro-sel. See ENTEROHYDROCELE.

EN'TEROHYDROM'PHALUS, *m.* Of Bégin, see ENTEROYDROMPHALUS.

EN'TEROL. A preparation of cresols, used as an intestinal antiseptic.

EN'TEROLITE, **EN'TEROLITH**. Lat., *enterolithus* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *entérolithe*. Ger., *Darmstein*. An intestinal concretion.

ENTEROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). Fr., *entérolithiase*. Ger., *Steinbildung im Darmkanal*. The formation or existence of intestinal concretions.

ENTEROL'ITHUS, *m.* See ENTEROLITH.

ENTEROLO'BIVM, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants. —*E. timbouva*. The *courotu* of South America. The bark and pericarp are astringent and saponaceous.

ENTEROL'OGY. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entérologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidelehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestines.

ENTEROMALA'CIA, **ENTEROMALACO'SIS**, **ENTEROMALAX'IS**, *f.* -*a'cie*, -*co'seos* (-*is*), -*ax'eos* (-*is*). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μαλακία*, softness, or *μάλαξις*, softening. Fr., *entéromalacie*. Ger., *Darmerweichung*. Morbid softening of the intestines.

EN'TEROMELANORRHŒ'A, *n. f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, *μέλας*, black, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. See MELÆNA.

ENTEROME'NIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *entéroménie*. Vicarious menstruation by the bowels.

ENTEROMEROCELE, *f.* E²n-te²-r-o(o²)-me(ma)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o-mer'o-sel. *Enteromeroceles*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *μηρός*, a thigh, and *κῆλη*, a rupture. See Femoral ENTEROCELE.

EN'TEROMESENTER'ICUS. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery. Fr., *entéro-mésentérique*. Ger., *Darmgekröse betreffend*. Pertaining to the intestinal mesentery; as a *n.*, in the *f.*, *enteromesenterica*, typhoid fever.

ENTEROMPHALOCELE, *f.*, **ENTEROMPHALUS**, *m.* E²n-te²-r-o²m-fa¹l(fa¹l)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o²m-fa¹l-o-sel, e²n-te²-r-o²m-fa¹l(fa¹l)-u²s(u's). Gr., *έντερόμφαλος* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *entéromphale*. Ger., *Nabeldarmbruch*. An umbilical hernia of the intestine.

ENTEROMYCODER'MA, *n.* -*der'matos* (-*is*). From *έντερον*, the intestine, *μύκης*, a fungus, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *entéromycoderme*. Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane.

EN'TEROMYCODERM'I'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *entéromycodermite*. Ger., *Darmschleimhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

ENTEROMYI'ASIS, *f.* -*ia'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *μύια*, a fly. Fr., *entéromyiasé*. A disease of the intestines due to the presence of the larvæ of flies.

EN'TERON, *n.* Gr., *έντερον*. Fr., *intestin* (1st def.). Ger., *Darm* (1st def.). 1. An intestine. 2. In the pl., *entera*, the abdominal organs. 3. The uterus.

ENTERONCOCO'LICA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, *ὄγκος*, a mass, and *κολικη*, colic. Fr., *entéronccolique*. Colic due to an abdominal tumor or to coprostasis.

ENTERON'COS, **ENTERON'CUS**, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., *entéroncus*. Ger., *Darmgeschwulst*. An intestinal tumor.

ENTEROOSCHEOCELE, *f.* E²n-te²-r-o(o²)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o²se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²-r-o-o²s'ke-o-sel. See ENTEROSCHEOCELE.

ENTEROPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). Intestinal paralysis.

ENTEROPAR'ESIS, *f.* Partial intestinal paralysis.

ENTEROPARISAC'TICUS. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *παρισάγειν*, to insert. Fr., *entéroparisactique*. Pertaining to enteroparisagoge.

ENTEROPARISAGO'GE, *f.* -*o'ges*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *παρισαγωγή*, an inserting. Fr., *entéroparisagoge*. Ger., *ineinanderschiebung der Därme*. Intestinal intussusception.

ENTEROP'ATHY. Lat., *enteropathia* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *entéropathie*. Ger., *Darmleiden*. Any intestinal disease.

ENTEROPERIS'TOLE, *f.* -is'toles. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *περιστέλλειν*, to compress. Fr., *entéropéristole*. 1. Intestinal peristalsis. 2. See ENTEROSPHIGMA.

EN'TEROPERITONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *entéropéritonite*. Ger., *Darmbauchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

ENTEROPEXY. Lat., *enteropexia* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πήξις*, a fixing). Fr., *entéropexie*. The operation of stitching an intestine to the abdominal wall to hold it in place.

ENTEROPHLO'GIA, **ENTEROPHLOGO'SIS**, *f.* -phlog'ia, -phlogo'seos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φλογία* or *φλόγσις*, a burning. See ENTERITIS.

ENTEROPH'THISIS, *f.* -phthi's'eos (-oph'thisis). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Fr., *entérophthisie*. Ger., *Darmschwindsucht*. Intestinal phthisis.

ENTEROPHYM'IA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φύειν*, to grow. Fr., *entérophymie*. Intestinal tuberculosis.

ENTEROPLAS'TIC. Lat., *enteroplasticus*. Fr., *entéropastique*. Plastic and pertaining to the intestine.

ENTEROPLASTY. Lat., *enteroplastice* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πλαστικός*, plastic). Fr., *entéroplastie*. The plastic surgery of the intestines.

ENTEROPLE'GIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See ENTEROPARALYSIS.

ENTEROPNEUMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *entéropneumatose*. Ger., *Luftentwick(e)lung im Darmkanal*. Excessive formation of gas in the intestine.

ENTEROP'ONUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πόνος*, pain. See COLIC.

ENTEROPROC'TIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Fr., *entéroproctie*. The formation or existence of an artificial anus. Cf. COLOPROCTIA.

ENTEROPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *entéroptose*. 1. A prolapse of intestine. 2. The descent of the intestines *en masse*.

ENTEROP'YRA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πῦρ*, a fire. Fr., *entéropyrie*. Ger., *Darmfieber*, *Darm-entzündungsfeber*. Enteritis; typhoid fever.—**E. asiatica**. See Asiatic CHOLERA.—**E. biliosa**. See Bilious FEVER.

EN'TEROROSE. A certain proprietary food for children.

ENTERORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ρήγνῃναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *entérorrhagie*. Ger., *Darmblutfluss*. Intestinal hæmorrhage.

ENTERORRHAPHY. Lat., *enterorrhaphe* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ράφή*, a suture). Fr., *entérorrhaphie*. Ger., *Darmnaht*. The operation of stitching together the lips of an intestinal wound or of stitching an intestine to some other structure.

ENTERORRHEU'MA, *n.* -rheum'atos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ρέυμα*, a flowing. Fr., *entérorrhume*. Ger., *Darmrheumatismus*. Intestinal rheumatism.

ENTERORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ρῆξις*, rupture. Rupture or laceration of an intestine.

ENTERORRHE'ÆA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ρέειν*, to flow. See DIARRHŒA and MELENA.

ENTEROR'RHOIS, *f.* -rho'idios (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ῥόος*, a stream. Fr., *entérorrhoïde*. Ger., *Darmblutung*. An oozing of blood from the intestine.

ENTEROSARCOCELE, *f.* E²n-te'r-o(o²)-sa'r'k-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²n-te'r-o-sa'r'k-o-sel. -ce'les. Fr., *entérosarcocèle*. Ger., *Darmfleischbruch*. Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

ENTEROSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Sarcoma of the intestine.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE, *f.* E²n-te'r-o's-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²n-te'r-o's-ke²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *όσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entéroschecèle*. Ger., *Darmhoden-sacksbruch*. A scrotal enterocoele.

ENTEROSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σκίρρως*, scirrhus. Fr., *entérosquirrhe*. Ger., *Darmkrebs*. Intestinal scirrhus.

EN'TEROSCOPE. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Enteroskop*. Of Leiter, an instrument for illuminating the intestinal cavity by means of an electric light, for purposes of examination.

ENTEROSEP'SIS, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *σήψις*, putrefaction. 1. Putrefaction of the intestinal contents. 2. Intestinal toxæmia.

ENTERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *entérose*. Ger., *Darmübel*. Any intestinal disease.

ENTEROSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *entéraspme*. Ger., *Darmkrampf*. Spasmodic colic.

ENTEROSPHIG'MA, *n.* -sphig'matos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγμα*, that which is bound tight. Fr., *entérosphigme*. Ger., *Darmeinklemmung*. 1. Intestinal constriction or occlusion. 2. A strangulated or incarcerated intestinal hernia.

ENTEROSPHINX'IS, *f.* -sphinx'eos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγξις*, a binding tight. Fr., *entérosphinxis*. Ger., *Entstehung einer Darmeinklemmung*. The formation or existence of an enterosphigma.

ENTEROSPHONGIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφόνγγος*, a sponge. Fr., *entérosphongioime*. Ger., *Darmschwamm*, *Darmtuberkeln*. An intestinal fungous or tuberculous growth.

ENTEROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *στένωσις*, constriction. Fr., *entéro-sténose*. Ger., *Darmverengerung*. Intestinal stricture.

ENTEROSTOMY. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *entérostomie*. Ger., *Enterostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the small intestine for the purpose of inserting food.

ENTEROSYMPHORE'MA, *n.* **ENTEROSYMPHORE'SIS**, *f.* -em'atos (-is), -e'seos (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *συμφόρημα*, that which is brought together, or *συμφόρησις*, a bringing together. Fr., *entérosymphorème*. Ger., *Anhäufung in den Därlen*. Intestinal congestion.

EN'TEROTOME. Lat., *enterotomus* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *entérotome*. Ger., *Enterotom*. 1. A compressing forceps, one blade of which is inserted into the upper and the other into the lower portion of an intestine, that communicates with the exterior of the body by a preternatural anus. Being left in place, it gradually cuts through the "spur" forming the angular intersection of the two portions of intestine, whereby the continuity of the intestinal canal is restored as a preliminary step to the closure of the unnatural opening. 2. A pair of scissors with one blade blunt-pointed and longer than the other, used for slitting open the intestines in post mortem examinations.

ENTEROT'OMY. Lat., *enterotomia*. Fr., *entérotomie*. Ger., *Darmschnitt*. The operation of making an opening into the intestine. The term is restricted by some writers to a temporary opening, as opposed to *enterostomy* (*q. v.*).—**Nélaton's e.** E. in which the intestine is reached by an incision in the right iliac or inguinal region, stitched to the lips of the wound, and then opened.

ENTEROTUBER'CULUM, *n.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ENTEROSPHONGIOMA.

ENTEROTY'PHUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *entérotypus*. Ger., *Darmtyphus*. Typhoid fever.

ENTEROVA'GINAL. See **INTESTINOVAGINAL**.

ENTEROZO'ON, *n.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *entérozoaire*. Ger., *Darml(h)ier*. An intestinal entozoon.

ENTERUM, *n.* See **ENTERON**.

ENTERU'RIA, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *entéurie*. Ger., *Harnversetzung nach dem Darmkanal*. The vicarious excretion of urinary constituents by the intestine.

ENTERYDROCELE, *f.* E²n-te²r-i(u⁶)-dro(dro³)-se(ka)'le (la); in Eng., e²n-te²r-i'dro-sel. -ce'les. Fr., *entéro-hydrocele*. Ger., *Darmwasserbruch*. 1. An enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. 2. A scrotal enterocele complicated with hydrocele.

ENTERYDROM'PHALUS, *m.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *entéro-hydromphale*. Ger., *Nabeldarmwasserbruch*. An umbilical enterocele with watery effusion into the sac.

ENTERYPERPATHI'A, *f.* From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ὑπερπαθεῖν*, to suffer excessively. Fr., *entéryperpathie*. Ger., *übermässiges Darmleiden*. Any severe intestinal affection.

ENTERYPOPATHI'A, *f.* From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ὑποπάσχειν*, to suffer slightly. Fr., *entérypopathie*. Ger., *mässiges Darmleiden*. A slight intestinal affection.

ENTERERYTHRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Intestinal erythrosis.

ENTHEAS'TICOS. Gr., *ένθεαστικός*. Inspired; as a *n.*, a melancholic who believes himself inspired.

ENTHELMIN'THA, *n. pl.*, **ENTHELMIN'THES**, *f. pl.* From *έντός*, within, and *έλμινς*, a worm. Fr., *enthelminthes*. Ger., *Entelminthen*. Intestinal worms.

ENTHEM'ATA, *n. pl.* Gr., *ένθέματα*. Medicines anciently supposed to prevent inflammation and stop hæmorrhage when applied immediately to recent wounds.

ENTHEOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ένθεος*, inspired, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *enthéomanie*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious mania.

ENTHET'IC. From *έν*, in, and *τιθέναι*, to place. Introduced into the system from without.

ENTHETOS. Gr., *ένθετός* (from *έντιθέναι*, to put in). Placed upon (in particular, said of medicines placed upon the nostrils to stop hæmorrhage).

ENTHLASIS, *f.* -thla'seos (en'thlasis). Gr., *ένθλασις*. Fr., *enthlasie*, *enthlasie* (2d def.). Ger., *Enthlasie*, *Schädel-eindruck* (2d def.). 1. Any depression. 2. A comminuted, depressed fracture of the skull.

ENTHYSTEROPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *έντός*, within, *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *enthystérophyhme*. A tumor protruding into the cavity of the uterus.

ENTOBAINON'TES, *m. pl.* Gr., *έντοβαίνοντες* (from *έντός*, within, and *βαίνειν*, to go). Fr., *nerfs entobans*. Of Fodéré, the sensory nerves.

ENTOBLAST. From *έντός*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *entoblaste*. Ger., *E*. 1. The rudimentary hypoblast. 2. Of Agassiz, a nucleolus.

ENTOCAROT'ID. From *έντός*, within, and *καρωτίς*, a carotid artery. See **Internal carotid ARTERY**.

ENTOCCIP'ITAL. From *έντός*, within, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Situated internally to the occipital fissure or convolution.

ENTOCLE, *f.* E²n-to(to²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²n'-to-sel. -ce'les. From *έντός*, within, and *κλήη*, a tumor. See **Internal HERNIA**.—**E. lentis**. See **ECTOPIA lentis**.

ENTOCENTRAL. From *έντός*, within, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated near the centre and on the internal surface.

ENTOCINE'REA, *f.* From *έντός*, within, and *cinereus*, ash-colored. Of B. G. Wilder, the central gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.

ENTOCÉ'LIAN. Of B. G. Wilder, within the cavities of the brain or spinal cord; intraventricular.

ENTOCÉ'LIC. Within the intestines.

ENTOCO'NDYLAR. From *έντός*, within, and *κόνδυλος* (see **CONDYLE**). Relating to, connected with, or on the same side as the internal condyle of the humerus.

ENTOCO'NID. The posteriointernal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

ENTOCRA'NIAL. Lat., *entocranius*. See **INTRACRANIAL**.

ENTOCU'NEIFORM. Lat., *entocuneiformis*. Cuneiform and situated internally.

ENTODERM. Lat., *entoderma* (from *έντός*, within, and *δέρμα*, a skin). Fr., *entoderme*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenblatt*. Of Kölliker and Allman, the hypoblast.

ENTOGAS'TRIC. From *έντός*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Relating to or springing from the interior of a digestive cavity.

ENTOGASTRO'CNEMIUS, *m.* From *έντός*, within, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Of E. Coues, the gastrocnemius internus muscle.

ENTOGLOS'SAL. From *έντός*, within, and *γλώσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *entoglosse*. Situated within the tissues of the tongue.

ENTOGLUTÆ'US, *m.* See **GLUTÆUS minimus**.

ENTOGONYAN'CON, *m.* -o'nos (-is). From *έντός*, within, *γόνυ*, the knee, and *άγκών*, a bend. See **GENU varum**.

ENTOHY'AL. From *έντός*, within, and *υοειδής*, hyoid. Hyoid and situated internally.

ENTOHY'ALOID. From *έντός*, within, and *υαλοειδής*, glasslike. Situated within the vitreous body.

ENTOLAMBDOD'AL. From *έντός*, within, and *λαμβδοειδής*, lambdoidal. Situated internally to the lambdoidal suture (said of a cerebral fissure).

ENTOMERE. From *έντός*, within, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the hypoblast.

ENTOMI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From *έντομον*, an insect. Fr., *entomiasie*. Any morbid condition caused by infestation with insects.

ENTOMUS. Gr., *έντομος* (from *έντέμνειν*, to cut in). Cut into pieces, segmented, incised.

ENTON'IA, *f.* Gr., *έντονια* (from *έντείνειν*, to strain tight). Rigidity of the voluntary muscles; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*.

ENTON'IC. Gr., *έντονος*. Lat., *entonicus*. Ger., *entonisch*. Strained, tense, exaggerated in action, exalted.

ENTONOUS. See **ENTONIC**.

ENTOPAR'ASITE. From *έντός*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Entoparasit*. A parasite living in the interior of its host.

ENTOPARASIT'IC. Living as an entoparasite; pertaining to entoparasites.

ENTOPAR'ASITISM. Parasitism within the interior of an organism.

ENTOPERIPH'ERAL. From *έντός*, within, and *περιφέρεια*, a periphery. Pertaining to the interior and the periphery.

ENTOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *έντός*, within, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *entophthalmie*. Ger., *innere Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the interior coats of the eyeball.

ENTOPHYTE. See **ENTOPHYTON**.

ENTOPHYTEU'SIS, *f.* -eu'seos (-is). See **ENTOPHYTOGENESIS**.

ENTOPHYT'IC. Lat., *entophytus*. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *entophytisch*. Living as an entophyton; pertaining to entophyta.

ENTOPHYTOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *έντός*, within, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entophyotogénèse*. Ger., *Eingeweidepflanzenzeugung*. Of Ritgen, the production of entophyta.

ENTOPH'YTON, *n.* From *έντός*, within, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *Eingeweidepflanze*. An internal vegetable parasite.

ENTOPHYTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **ENTOPHYTO-GENESIS**.

ENTOPHYTOUS. See **ENTOPHYTIC**.

ENTOPLAS'TIC. 1. Forming tissue by metamorphosis of their protoplasm within themselves (said of cells). 2. Resulting from such a process.

ENTOPTERYGOID. Lat., *entopterygoideus* (from *ἐντός*, within, *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *entopterygoïde*. Winglike and situated internally; as a n., of Owen, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; of E. Coues, the internal pterygoid muscle.

ENTOPTIC(AL). Lat., *entopticus* (from *ἐντός*, within, and *ὀπτικός*, optic). Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *entoptisch*. 1. Pertaining to the interior of the eye or to entoptoscopy. 2. Pertaining to the phenomena of chromatic polarization observed in quickly cooled glass.

ENTOPTICS, *sing.* Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *Entoptik*. The science of entoptoscopy.

ENTOPTOSCOPY. From *ἐντός*, within, *ὤψ*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Fr. and Ger., *Entoptoscopia*. 1. The observation of intraocular shadows and objects. 2. The perception of circumscribed shadows of opaque particles in the dioptric media of one's own eye or of the blood vessels of one's own retina.

ENTORBITAL. Situated on the inner portion of the orbital lobe of the brain or internally to its orbital fissure.

ENTORGANIS'MUS, *m.* From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὄργανον*, an organ. Fr., *entorganisme*. Ger., *innerer Schmarotzerorganismus*. Of Grossi, an internal parasitic organism.

ENTORRHINAL. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Situated internally to the nose.

ENTOSCOPE. See **ENDOSCOPE**.

ENTOSPHENOID. From *ἐντός*, within, *σφήν*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *entosphénal*. Sphenoid and situated internally.

ENTOSTEOM'YCES, *m.* -*ce'tos* (-*is*). From *ἐντός*, within, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *entostéomyce*. Ger., *innere Knochenschwamm*. A fungous growth in the interior of a bone.

ENTOSTETHID'IA, **ENTOS'THIA**, **ENTOSTHID'IA**, *n. pl.* Gr., *ἐντοσθηδία*, *ἐντόσθια*, *ἐντοσθηδία*. The intestines.

ENTOS'THOBLAST. From *ἐντοσθε*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Of Agassiz, any small granule visible within the nucleolus of a cell or ovum.

ENTOSTO'SIS, *f.* See **ENOSTOSIS**.

ENTOSYL'VIAN. From *ἐντός*, within, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Situated within the Sylvian fissure.

ENTOTENTORIAL. Situated internally to the tentorial fissure or convolution.

ENTOTHAL'AMUS, *m.* From *ἐντός*, within, and *θάλαμος* (see **THALAMUS**). Of E. C. Spitzka, the inner gray thalamic zone.

ENTO'TIC. From *ἐντός*, within, and *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *entotique*. Ger., *entotisch*. Pertaining to the interior of the ear or to the perception of sound due to some condition of the auditory apparatus, and not to any cause external to the ear.

ENTOTORRHE'A, *f.* From *ἐντός*, within, *οὖς*, the ear, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *entotorrhée*. Ger., *inneres Ohrenlaufen*. Internal otorrhœa.

ENTOTROCHAN'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). From *ἐντός*, within, and *τροχαντήρ*, a trochanter. The lesser trochanter of the femur.

ENTOTYMPAN'IC. From *ἐντός*, within, and *τύμπανον* (see **TYMPANUM**). Situated within the tympanum.

ENTOXICA'TIO, *f.*, **ENTOXICIS'MUS**, *m.*, **ENTOXIS'MUS**, *m.* From *ἐν*, in, and *τοξικόν*, poison. See **INTOXICATION** and **POISONING**.

ENTOZÆ'NA, *f.* See **OZÆNA**.

ENTOZO'A, *n.*, *pl.* of *entozoon* (q. v.).

ENTOZO'AL, **ENTOZO'IC**. Pertaining to the *Entozoa*, of the nature of an entozoon.

ENTOZOOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ἐντός*, within, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entozoogénésie*, *entozoogénèse*. Ger., *Eingeweidet/hierzeugung*. Of Ritgen, the generation of entozoa.

ENTOZOOL'OGY. From *ἐντός*, within, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entozoologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmerlehre*. The natural history of entozoa.

ENTOZO'ON, *n.* From *ἐντός*, within, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *e.*, *entozoaire*. Ger., *E.*, *Eingeweidewurm*. An internal animal parasite.—**E.** folliculaire, **E.** folliculorum. *Demodex folliculorum*.

ENTOZOOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἐντός*, within, and *ζῷωσις*, a making alive. See **ENTOZOOGENESIS**.

ENTRICH'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). See **TRICHIASIS**.

ENTRICHOMA, *n.* -*on'atos* (-*is*). From *ἐν*, in, and *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair. Ger., *Haarrand der Augenlider* (1st def.). 1. An old name for the tarsus and the ciliary edge of the eyelid with the cilia. 2. See **TRICHIASIS**.

ENTRIPSOL'OGY. From *ἐντριψις*, inunction, and *λόγος*, understanding. Ger., *Einreibungskunde*. The principles and art of treatment by inunction.

ENTROP'ION, **ENTROP'PIUM**, *n.* From *ἐντρέπειν*, to turn inward. Fr., *entropion*. Ger., *Entropium*, *Einwärtskehrung*. An inversion or turning in (usually applied to the ciliary margin of the eyelid).—**E.** bulbale. E. in which the contracting process involves the tarsal and ocular conjunctiva and also the retrotarsal fold. In this case the entire lid may be inverted.—**E.** cicatriciale. Fr., *entropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges E.* E. resulting from cicatricial contraction.—**E.** musculare. Fr., *entropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres E.* E. occurring in consequence of some irritation which affects the conjunctiva or cornea, or of some disease of the eyeball causing pain and reflex contraction of the orbicular muscle.—**E.** organicum. E. caused by contraction of the lid following diphtheritic or gonorrhœal conjunctivitis or a cicatricial formation.—**E.** palpebræ. E. of the eyelid.—**E.** senile. Fr., *entropion sénile*. Ger., *E. der Greise*. 1. E. due to shrinking of the globe of the eye in old age. 2. See *E. musculare*.—**E.** spasmodicum, **E.** spasticum. See *E. musculare*.—**E.** tarsale. Fr., *entropion tarsale*. Ger., *tarsales E.* E. in which the contracting or cicatricial process is mainly confined to the tarsus which is curved in upon itself; usually the result of long continued granular conjunctivitis.—**Introsusceptive** *f.* See *E.*

ENTROPY, Fr., *entropie*. Ger., *Entropie*. Of Clusius, that portion of the energy of a body or of a system which can no longer be converted into mechanical work.

ENTYPO'SIS, *f.* Gr., *ἐντύπωσις*. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *entypose*. The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENUCLEA'TION. Lat., *enucleatio*. Fr., *énucléation*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausschülung*. The process by which a tumor or the like is removed or becomes detached by mere separation from the surrounding parts, without any cutting or with only very little; so called from its resemblance to the escape of a kernel from a nut when the shell is broken.

ENUCLEATOR. An instrument for effecting enucleation. Cf. *Serrated scoop*.

ENUCLEOLAR. From *e* priv., and *nucleolus* (q. v.). Fr., *énucéolaire*. Lacking a nucleolus, non-nucleolated.

EN'ULA, *f.* 1. The genus *Imula*. 2. See *INULA helenium*.

ENU'LA, *n. pl.* Gr., *ένουλα*. The inner surfaces of the gums.

ENULA'TUS. Containing or made with elecampane.

ENU'LON, *n.* Gr., *ένουλον*. The inner surface of the gums.

ENURE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ἐνουρεῖν*, to make water in. Fr., *enurésie*. Ger., *Unvermögen den Harn zu halten*, *Einpissen*. Involuntary micturition.—**E.** atonica. E. from debility.—**E.** continua. E. persisting

both night and day.—**E. diurna**. *E.* occurring during the day.—**E. irritata**. *E.* from irritability.—**E. mechanica**. *E.* from mechanical causes.—**E. nocturna**. *Fr.*, *enurésie nocturne*. Nocturnal *e.*—**E. paralytica**, **E. paralyticorum**. *Ger.*, *paralytische E.* *E.* associated with paralysis of the bladder.—**E. spastica**. *E.* due to spasm of the bladder.

ENVELOPE. *Lat.*, *integumentum*. *Fr.*, *enveloppe*. *Ger.*, *Decke*. An investing membrane, sheet, or layer.—**Fœtal e's**. *Lat.*, *velamenta ovi, velamina infantis*. *Fr.*, *enveloppes de l'œuf (ou du fœtus)*. *Ger.*, *Eihüllen des Fötus*. *Syn.*: *fœtal membranes*. The membranes that envelop the fœtus; the chorion and the amnion.—**Medullary e.** *Fr.*, *enveloppe médullaire*. The medullary sheath of a nerve fibre.—**Nuclear e.** See **Nuclear MEMBRANE**.—**Serous e. of the ovum**. Of von Baer, the subzonal membrane.

ENYPNION, *n.* *Gr.*, *ἐνύπνιον*. *Lat.*, *insomnium*. *Fr.*, *rêve*. *Ger.*, *Traum*. A dream.

ENZOON, *n.* See **ENTOOZON**.

ENZOONOMIA, *f.* See **ENTOOZOOLOGY**.

ENZOOTIA, *n. pl.* From *ἐν*, among, and *ζῶον*, an animal. *Fr.*, *enzooties*. *Ger.*, *Enzootien, Landesviehseuchen*. Enzootic diseases.

ENZOOTIC. *Lat.*, *enzooticus*. *Fr.*, *enzootique*. *Ger.*, *enzootisch*. Prevailing among the lower animals of a certain district (said of diseases).

ENZYME. From *ἐν*, within, and *ζύμη*, leaven. A ferment formed from the cells of the animal body.

ENZYMIC. Pertaining to an enzyme.

ENZYMOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ἐν*, in, and *ζύμωσις*, fermentation. Fermentation produced by an enzyme.

EOLIPYLE. See **ÆOLIPYLE**.

EON, *m.* and *f.* See **ÆON**.

EOSIN. From *ἠώς*, the dawn. *Fr.*, *éosine*. *Ger.*, *E. Tetrabromfluorescein*, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$, a 4-atom bromine substitution product of fluorescein; used as a staining agent in microscopy.

EOSINOPHILE, **EOSINOPH'ILOUS**. From *ἠώς* (see **EOSIN**), and *φιλεῖν*, to love. *Fr.*, *éosinophile*. *Ger.*, *eosinophil*. Of Ehrlich, easily colored by eosin.

EOSOTE. *Ger.*, *Eosot*. Creosote valerianate.

EPACMAS'TICOS, **EPACMAS'TICUS**. *Gr.*, *ἐπακμαστικός*. Anabatic.

EPACME, *f.* *-rac'mes*. *Gr.*, *ἐπακμή*. *Fr.*, *épacme*. *Ger.*, *Zunahme*. 1. Vigor; overactivity. 2. An exacerbation in an acute disease. 3. The approach of an acute disease to its crisis.

EPACTAL. From *ἐπακτος*, brought on. *Lat.*, *epactalis*. *Fr.*, *épactul*. *Ger.*, *e.* Adventitious; as a *n.*, a Wormian bone that sometimes takes the place of the superior corner of the parietal bone.

EPAGO'GE, *f.* *-go'ges*. *Gr.*, *ἐπαγωγή*. 1. An introduction, a falling into. 2. Pressure, congestion.

EPAGOGIT'IS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἐπαγωγίον*, the prepuce. See **POSTHITIS**.

EPAGO'GIOCARCINO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ἐπαγωγίον*, the prepuce, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. *Fr.*, *épagogiocarcinome*. *Ger.*, *Vorhautkrebs*. Preputial carcinoma.

EPAGO'GIOLITH. *Lat.*, *epagogiolithus*. See **Preputial CALCULUS**.

EPAGO'GION, **EPAGO'GIUM**, *n.* *Gr.*, *ἐπαγωγίον*. 1. The prepuce. 2. Phimosis.

EPANACLE'SIS, *f.* *-cle'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπανάκλησις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀνακαλεῖν*, to recall). A return of fever.

EPANADIDON. *-don'tos (-is)*. From *ἐπαναδιδόναι*, to increase more and more. Increasing more and more (said of fevers).

EPANADIPO'SIS, *f.* *-plo'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπαναδίπλωσις* (from *ἐπαναδιπλῶναι*, to repeat yet again). See **ANADIPO'SIS**.

EPANALES'PIS, *f.* *-lep'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπανάληψις*. 1. See **ANALEPSIS**. 2. See **ANADIPO'SIS**.

EPANAS'TASIS, *f.* *-sta'seos (-as'tasis)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπανάστασις*. *Fr.*, *épanastasié*. *Ger.*, *Ausbruch*. An elevated efflorescence of the skin; a pustule (in the older sense.)

EPANASTE'MA, *n.* *-stem'atos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπανάστημα*. *Ger.*, *Fleischwärtchen*. An old term for a caruncle, especially of the ocular conjunctiva.

EPANCYLO'TOS, **EPANCYLO'TUS**, *m.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀγκυλωτός*, looped. *Fr.*, *épencyclote*. Of Oribasius, a kind of serpentine bandage.

EPAN'ESIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-an'esis)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπάνεσις*. *Ger.*, *Nachlassen*. A remission or abatement (of a disease).

EPAN'ETUS, *m.* *Gr.*, *ἐπάνετος*. *Ger.*, *nachlassendes Fieber*. Of Good, a remittent fever.—**E. hecticus**. Hectic fever.—**E. malignus**. Severe remittent fever, including yellow fever, with others dependent apparently on malarial origin.—**E. malignus flavus**. Yellow fever.—**E. nutis**. A mild form of remittent fever.

EPANORTHO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπανόρθωσις*. *Ger.*, *Wiederherstellung, Zurechtsetzung*. The restoration of a part or member to its proper condition or position.

EPANORTHOT'ICUS. *Gr.*, *ἐπανορθωτικός*. See **CORRIGENT**.

EPANTHE'MA, *n.*, **EPANTHE'SIS**, *f.*, **EPANTHIS'MA**, *n.* *-em'atos (-is)*, *-e'seos (-is)*, *-is'matos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπάνθημα*. See **EFFLORESCENCE** and **EXANTHEMA**.

EPANTLE'SIS, *f.* *-le'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπántλησις*. Of Hippocrates, affusion with water.

EPAPHÆR'ESIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-ær'esis)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπαφαίρεσις*. *Fr.*, *éphaphérèse*. *Ger.*, *wiederholtes Aderlassen*. A frequent repetition of bloodletting.

EPAPHRIS'MUS, *m.* From *ἐπαφρίζειν*, to froth up. Frothing.

EPAPH'ROS. *Gr.*, *ἐπαφρος*. Frothy.

EPAR'MA, *n.* *-ar'matos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπάρμα*. Swelling, especially of the parotid gland.

EPARSAL'GIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *éparsalgie*. Any morbid condition attributed to violent exertion.

EPAR'SIS, *f.* *-ar'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπαρσις* (from *ἐπαίρειν*, to raise up). See **EPARMA**.

EPARTE'RIAL. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Situated above the pulmonary artery (said of a branch of the right bronchus).

EPAT'ICA, *f.* See **HEPATICA**.

EPAX'IAL. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Situated above or dorsad of the axis; of Huxley, episkeletal.

EPECHONTO'CIC. From *ἐπέχειν*, to check, and *τόκος*, parturition. Having the property of moderating uterine contraction.

EPEI'RA, *f.* A genus of spiders.—**E. diadema**. *Ger.*, *Diademspinne*. A European species. Its web is used like *tela araneæ*.

EPENCEPHALIC. Pertaining to the epencephalon.

EPENCEPH'ALON, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. *Ger.*, *Hinterhirn*. *Syn.*: *hinderbrain, hind-brain*. A division of the brain of the *Mammalia*, embracing the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii; of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, gives rise to the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle.

EPENCRA'NIS, *f.* *-cra'neos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπεγκρανίς*. An old name for the cerebellum.

EPEN'DYMA, *n.* *-dym'atos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπένδυμα* (from *ἐπενδύειν*, to put on over). *Fr.*, *épendyme*. *Ger.*, *Ependym, Gehirnhöhleinhaut*. A thin layer of neuroglia (without nerve cells) which lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord, lying just beneath the epithelial layer.—**E. medullæ spinalis**. The spinal portion of the *e.*—**E. ventriculorum cerebri**. The ventricular portion of the *e.*

EPENDYMAL. *Fr.*, *épendymaire*. Pertaining to the ependyma.

EPEN'DYMIS, *f.* See EPENDYMA.

EPENDYMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *épendymite*. Ger., *Gehirnhöhleinhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the ependyma.

EPER'UA, *f.* Fr., *épéru*, *épérué*. A genus of emetic leguminous plants indigenous to tropical America.

EPHE'BA, *f.* Gr., *ἐφηβα*. Ger., *mannbar werdende Jungfrau*. A young woman verging on puberty.

EPHEBÆ'ON, **EPHEBÆ'UM**, *n.* Gr., *ἐφηβαίον*. Fr., *éphèbe*. Ger., *behaarte Schaamgegend* (1st def.). 1. The pubes. 2. The attainment of puberty.

EPHEB(E)'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἐφηβεία*. Ger., *Mannbarkeitsperiode*. The period of puberty.

EPHE'BOS, *m.* Gr., *ἐφηβος*. A boy who has arrived at puberty.

EPHEB'OTES, *f.* -e'tos (-is). Gr., *ἐφηβότης*. See EPHEBEIA.

EPHE'BUS, *m.* See EPHEBOS.

EPH'EDRA, *f.* Gr., *ἐφάδρα* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἔδρα*, a seat). Fr., *éphédra*. 1. An ancient apparatus for the reduction of dislocations. 2. The sea grape.—**E. antispyllitica**. Canutillo, tepopote; a species growing in Arizona and New Mexico, used as a remedy for gonorrhœa. It contains a glucoside which splits up on decomposition into sugar and *ephedrin*.—**E. distachya**. Fr., *e. à deux épis*. Ger., *zweiähriges Meerträubchen*. 1. A species the astringent fruit and aments of which are used in diarrhœa and leucorrhœa. 2. *E. monostachya*.—**E. equisetina**. A species used by the Kirghiz as an antispyllitic.—**E. flava**. An astringent and diaphoretic species.—**E. fragilis**. Ger., *brüchiges Meerträubchen*. A species employed as a remedy for hæmorrhage and diarrhœa.—**E. maritima**. *E. distachya*.—**E. monostachya**, **E. polygonoides**. Fr., *e. à un seul épi*. Ger., *einähriges Meerträubchen*. A species used as a sudorific in rheumatism.—**E. trifurcata**. A shrub, probably identical with the *canutillo* of southern Texas, used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and renal diseases, and as a vulnerary and styptic.—**E. vulgaris**. *E. distachya*.

EPHED'RANA, *n. pl.* Gr., *ἐφάδρανα*. Fr., *éphédranes*. The buttocks.

EPH'EDRIN. An amorphous substance obtained by the decomposition of the glucoside contained in *Ephedra antispyllitica*.

EPH'EDRIN(E). Fr., *éphédrine*. Ger., *Ephedrin*. An alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₅ON, obtained from *Ephedra distachya*.—**E. hydrochlorid(e)**. A salt used as a mydriatic.

EPHEL'CIS, *f.* -el'idos (-is). Gr., *ἐφελκίς*. Fr., *éphelce*. Ger., *Geschwürkruste* (1st def.), *Blut- (oder Eiter-) Klumpchen*. 1. A crust covering an ulcer. 2. A clot of blood expectorated in coughing.

EPHEL'IDES, *f.*, *pl.* of *ephelis* (*q. v.*).

EPHEL'IDOPHACO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ἐφελίδες*, freckles, and *φακός*, the lentil. Fr., *éphélidophacose*. Ger., *linsenfarbige Sonnenflecken*. The condition of having freckles of a lentil color.

EPHE' LIS, *f.* -el'idos (-is). Gr., *ἐφελίς*, *ἐπηλίς*. Fr., *éphélide*. Ger., *Sommersprosse*, *Sonnenfleck*. 1. Originally, a cutaneous disease due to exposure to the sun. 2. Lentigo. 3. Chloasma caloricum. 4. Any cutaneous affection characterized by discoloration of the surface.—**E. ab igne**. Fr., *tache de brûlure*, *éphélide (lentiforme) ignéale*. A form of chloasma of the legs and thighs observed in peasant women accustomed to sit over charcoal braziers.—**E. alba**. See VITILIGO.—**E. a sole**. See CHLOASMA caloricum.—**E. gravidarum**. See CHLOASMA gravidarum.—**E. hepatica**. See CHLOASMA hepaticum.—**E. ignealis**. See *E. ab igne*.—**E. lenticularis**. See LENTIGO.—**E. lenticularis solaris**. Fr., *éphélide lentiforme solaire*. Lentigo due to exposure to the sun.—**E. lentigo**. Circular yellow spots of chloasma resembling lentigo.—**E. lutea**. Icterus neonatorum.—**E. scorbutica**. See PURPURA scorbutica.—**E. solaris**. See ERYTHEMA caloricum and CHLOASMA caloricum.—**E.**

syphilitica. A pigmentary stain left by a syphilitic eruption.—**E. umbrosa**. See CHLOASMA.

EPHELO'DES. Gr., *ἐφελώδης*. Like freckles.

EPHEL'OTES, *f.* -te'tos (-is). Gr., *ἐφελότης*. See LEUCOMA.

EPHEM'ERA, *f.* From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisches Fieber*. See EPHEMERAL FEVER.—**E. anglica**, **E. britannica**, **E. maligna**. See SUDOR anglicus.—**E. protracta**. Ephemeral fever protracted through two days or longer.—**E. puerperalis**. Fr., *poil*. The ephemeral fever of lying-in women.—**E. sudatoria**. See SUDOR anglicus.—**E. uterina**. See MILK FEVER.

EPHEMER'IDES, *f.*, *pl.* of *ephemeris* (*q. v.*).

EPHEMER'INUS. Gr., *ἐφήμερινός*. Ephemeral.

EPHEMER'ERIS, *f.* -er'idos (-is). Gr., *ἐφημερίς*. 1. A diary. 2. Of Van Helmont, a disease the accessions of which occur at certain phases of the moon.

EPHEM'EROCNIDO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *κνίδωσις*, an itching. Fr., *éphémérocnidose*. Ger., *eintägiges Nesselfieber*. Ephemeral urticaria.

EPHEMEROP'YRA, *f.* From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *πύρ*, feverish heat. See EPHEMERAL FEVER.

EPH'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (*ep'h'esis*). Gr., *ἐψέσις* (from *ἐψέσθαι*, to long for). A desire, longing; especially the lascivious desire of women for the embrace of men.

EPHIAL'TES, *m.* -al'tu (-æ). Gr., *ἐφιάλτης* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄλλεσθαι*, to leap). Fr., *épihalte*. Ger., *Alptrücken*. Nightmare.—**E. hypochondriacus**. Hypochondriacal hallucinations.—**E. nocturnus**. Nightmare.—**E. vigilantium**. An oppression resembling nightmare but coming on during wakefulness.

EPHIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐφίδρωσις*, from *ἐφιδρῶν*, to sweat). Fr., *épidrose*. Ger., *Epidrose*, *Schwitzen*. 1. Sweating (gentle, copious, or critical). 2. Of Schönlein, a chronic, non-febrile disease attended with increased perspiration. 3. Of Fuchs, any perspiratory disease, the lowest form of his *Eczematoses*.—**E. acida**. Fr., *épidrose acide*. A condition in which the perspiration is sour.—**E. arenosa**. Fr., *épidrose sablonneuse* (ou *saline*). Literally, sandy or gritty *e.*; perspiration attended with a deposit of the saline constituents of the sweat upon the skin. Cf. URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**E. cærulea**. Fr., *épidrose bleue*. Chromidrosis characterized by blue sweat.—**E. cruenta**. See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**E. diaphoretica**. See *E. synoptica*.—**E. discolor**. See CHROMIDROSIS.—**E. exanthematum**. Fr., *épidrose des exanthèmes*. The sweating attendant on the exanthematous fevers.—**E. febrilis**. Fr., *épidrose fébrile*. Sweating at the crisis of certain fevers; critical sweating.—**E. febrilis intermittens**. See FEBRIS sudatoria.—**E. flava**. Fr., *épidrose jaune*.—Chromidrosis characterized by yellow sweat.—**E. hectica**. Fr., *épidrose hectique*. Sweating attending hectic fever.—**E. indiopathica**. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. lactea**. See GALACTIDROSIS.—**E. lateralis**. Fr., *épidrose latérale*. Hyperidrosis affecting one lateral half of the body.—**E. mellea**. Fr., *épidrose mielleuse*. Of Sauvages, perspiration having the color and consistence of honey; perhaps seborrhœa oleosa.—**E. nigra**. Fr., *épidrose noire*. Black sweat (said to have been produced after taking a scruple of fulminating gold).—**E. oleaginosa**. See *E. mellea*.—**E. olens**. See OSMIDROSIS.—**E. partialis**. See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*.—**E. profusa**. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. saburralis**. Fr., *épidrose provenant de la saburre*. *E.* due to a sabural condition of the system.—**E. scorbutica**. Fr., *épidrose scorbutique*. Hyperidrosis due to scurvy.—**E. saccharata**. A form of paridrosis said to occur in diabetes mellitus, in which sugar is present in the sweat.—**E. spontanea**. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. synoptica**. Fr., *épidrose syncopale*. The cold sweating of faintness.—**E. tincta**. See CHROMIDROSIS.—**E. unilateralis**. See *E. lateralis*.—**E. uri-**

nosa. See URIDROSIS.—**E. vinos.** Fr., *épidrose vineuse*. Of Sauvages, sweat having the color of red wine.—**E. viridis.** Fr., *épidrose verte*. Green sweat.—**Partial e.** See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*.

EPHIP'PIAL. Gr., ἐφίππιος. Relating to the ephippium.
EPHIP'PION, EPHIP'PIUM, *n.* Gr., ἐφίππιον. See SELLA *turcica*.

EPH'ODIST. From ἐφοδος, social or commercial intercourse. Of von Pettenkofer, one who believes in the doctrine that certain epidemic diseases are spread by fomites adhering to persons coming from localities where those diseases prevail.

EPH'ODOS, EPH'ODUS, *f.* Gr., ἐφοδος (from ἐπί, upon, and ὁδός, a way). 1. Of Hippocrates, an approach or access of a disease. 2. An excremental opening.

EPI'ALIA, *f.* 1. See EPIALOS. 2. See EPHIALTES.

EPI'ALES, *f.* -e'tos (-is). Gr., ἐπιήληθς. See EPHIALTES.

EPI'ALOS, EPI'ALUS, *m.* Gr., ἐπίαλος. Fr., *épirole*. A tertian fever with a heavy chill. Of Galen, a fever with violent shivering; of Hippocrates, the chill of ague.

EPI'AMA, *n.* -am'atos (-is). Gr., ἐπίημα (from ἐπιάν, to assuage). A palliative remedy.

EPI'AN. See FRAMBESIA.

EPI'BLAST. Lat., *epiblastus* (from ἐπί, upon, and βλαστός, a germ). Fr., *épiblaste*. Ger., *seröses Keimblatt, animales Blatt, Hornblatt, sensorielles Blatt*. The outer, neuroepidermal, or corneous layer of the blastoderm; of Balfour, the outermost of the three layers into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa.—**Neural e.** That part of the e. that gives rise to the nervous system.

EPIBLAS'TIC. Lat., *epiblasticus*. Fr., *épiblastique*. Ger., *epiblastisch*. Pertaining to the epiblast.

EPIBLE'MA, *n.* -blen'atos (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and βλήμα, a wound. Fr., *épibléme*. See CATABLEMA.

EPIBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From ἐπί, upon, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See EPICANTHIS.

EPIB'OLE, *f.* -ib'oles. Gr., ἐπιβολή (from ἐπιβάλλειν, to cast upon). 1. See EPHIALTES. 2. See EPIBOLY.

EPIBOL'IC. Pertaining to epibole.

EPIB'OLY. In embryology, the inclosure of the hypoblast by the multiplication and extension of the cells of the epiblast; opposed to emboly, in which the hypoblast is invaginated into the segmentation cavity.

EPIB'ROCHE, *f.* -pi'b'roches. Gr., ἐπιβροχή (from ἐπιβρέχειν, to water). See EPANTLESIS.

EPIBROMHY'DRIN. Ger., *E.* Glyceryl oxybromide, C₃H₅.OBr.

EPIBUL'BAR. From ἐπί, upon, and *bulbus*, the globe of the eye. Resting on or overlying the eyeball.

EPICÆ'ROS. Gr., ἐπικαίρος. Important, vital, dangerous, malignant.

EPICANTHIS, *f.*, **EPICAN'THUS,** *m.* From ἐπί, upon, and κανθός, the canthus. Fr., *épicanthis*. Ger., *Epicanthis*. 1. An old term for the canthus of the eye. 2. A rare deformity, usually congenital and bilateral, in which a fold of loose skin stretches across from the inner end of the brow to the bridge or side of the nose and hides the inner canthus.

EPICAR'DIUM, *n.* From ἐπί, upon, and καρδιά, the heart. Fr., *épicarde*. Ger., *Epicardie*. The visceral layer of the pericardium.

EPIC'ARIN. A condensation product of the action of beta-naphthol on creosotic acid; used topically in certain skin diseases.

EPICAR'PIUM, *n.* From ἐπί, upon, and καρπός, the wrist. A febrifuge remedy containing hellebore, pepper, camphor, garlic, onions, etc., anciently applied to the wrist in the form of a bracelet.

EPICAR'PUS, *m.* See EPICARPIUM.

EPICAU'MA, *n.* -cau'matos (-is). Gr., ἐπικαυμα. Fr., *épicaume* (3d def.). Ger., *Brandblase* (2d def.), *brandige Augentidentzündung* (4th def.). 1. A caustic. 2. A su-

perficial burn. 3. A phlyctæna of the cornea. 4. A gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

EPICAU'SIS, *f.* -cau'seos (-is). Gr., ἐπικανσις. See EPICAUMA (2d def.).

EPICEN'TRAL. From ἐπί, upon, and κέντρος, a centre. Situated upon or connected with the centrum of a vertebra.

EPICEPH'ALUS, *m.* From ἐπί, upon, and κεφαλή, the head. See EPICOMUS.

EPICERAS'TICOS, EPICERAS'TICUS. Gr., ἐπικεραστικός. See CATACERASTICUS.

EPICER'EBRAL. From ἐπί, upon, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Overlying the brain. See *E. SPACE*.

EPICHLOROBROMHY'DRIN. Fr., *épichlorobromhydrine*. The compound C₃H₄ClBr.

EPICHLORHY'DRIN. Fr., *épichlorhydrine*. Ger., *E.* Glyceryl oxychloride, C₃H₅.OCl.

EPICH'NUS, *m.* Gr., ἐπίχνηρος. Of Hippocrates, a wool-like accumulation on the eye.

EPICH'OLOS, EPICH'OLUS. Gr., ἐπίχολος (from ἐπί, upon, and χόλος, bile). Fr., *épichole*. 1. Bilious. 2. Passionate, choleric. 3. Forming bile.

EPICHOR'DAL. From ἐπί, upon, and χορδή, a cord. Relating to structures, especially parts of the brain, situated above or dorsad of the notochord.

EPICHOR'DIS, *f.* -chor'didos (-is). Gr., ἐπιχορδής. Fr., *épichorde*. Ger., *Gekröse*. The mesentery.

EPICHO'RIAL. Fr., *épichorial*. On or against the chorion or the derma; pertaining to the epichorion.

EPICHO'RION, *n.* Gr., ἐπιχώριον (from ἐπί, upon, and χόριον [see CHORION]). Fr., *épichorion*. 1. See EPIDERMIS. 2. Of Chaussier, the decidua reflexa.

EPICHO'RIOS. Gr., ἐπιχώριος. See ENDEMIC.

EPICHO'RIMUM, *n.* See EPICHORION.

EPICHRO'SIS, *f.* -chro'seos (-is). Gr., ἐπίχρωσις. Ger., *Farbenanflug*. Simple discoloration of the surface of the skin. See DECOLORATION.—**E. alphosis.** See ALBINISM.—**E. aurigo.** Yellowness of the skin. See ICTERUS and ICTERUS *neonatorum*.—**E. ephelis.** See CHLOASMA *caloricum*.—**E. lenticula.** See LENTIGO.—**E. leucasmus.** See VITILIGO.—**E. partialis.** See SPILLOSIS.—**E. pœcilia.** Variegated e.; vitiligo or albinismus *partialis* (*q. v.*).—**E. spilus.** Permanent brown circular patches on the skin, sometimes slightly elevated and crested with tufts of hair; *navus pilosus*.

EPICH'YSIS, *f.* -chys'eos (-ich'ysis). Gr., ἐπίχυσις (from ἐπιχειν, to pour upon). See AFFUSION.

EPI'OCŒLE. Lat., *epicæla* (from ἐπί, upon, and κοιλίς, a cavity). Of B. G. Wilder, the fourth ventricle of the brain.

EPICŒL'IDES, *f. pl.* An old term for the upper eyelid and afterward the eyelashes.

EPICŒ'LOME. From ἐπί, upon, and κοίλωμα, a cavity. Ger., *Epicölm*. The extension of the coeloma into a myotome.

EPICO'LIC. Lat., *epicolicus*. Fr., *épicolique*. Ger., *am Grimmdarm befindlich*. Overlying the colon.

EPICOLLE'SIS, *f.* -le'seos (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and κόλλησις, a glueing. See AGGLUTINATION.

EPIC'OMUS, *m.* From ἐπί, upon, and κόμη, the hair of the head. Fr., *épicoime*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having two heads, one of which is incompletely developed and inserted at the top of the other head.

EPICONDYLAL'GIA, *f.* Fr., *épicondylalgie* [Féré]. A painful affection seated mainly in the region of the epicondyle; attributed to tenositis.

EPICON'DYLAR. Fr., *épicondylien*. Pertaining to an epicondyle.

EPICON'DYLE. Lat., *epicondylus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κόνδυλος, a condyle). Fr., *épicondyle*. Ger., *Epicondyl*. Of Chaussier, the external condyle of the humerus.—**Inner e.** The internal condyle of the humerus.

EPICON'DYLOCUBITA'LIS, *f.* From ἐπί, upon, κόνδυλος, a condyle, and *cubitalis*, cubital. Fr., *épicondylcubital*. The anconæus muscle.

EPICON'DYLOPRÆMETACAR'PEUS, *m. Fr.*, *épicondylo-prémétacarpien*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi magnus*.
EPICON'DYLOPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, *m. Fr.*, *épicondylo-pré-phalangien*. *Ger.*, *Armbeinmuskel des Fesselkron und Hufbeins*. The analogue in the solipeds of the extensor communis digitorum.

EPICON'DYLORADIA'LIS, *m.* See *SUPINATOR radii brevis*.

EPICON'DYLOSUPERUNGUINA'LIS, *f.* See *EXTENSOR communis digitorum*.

EPICON'DYLOSUPRACAR'PEUS, *m. Fr.*, *épicondylosus-carpien*. *Ger.*, *äusserer Kniebeuger*. The analogue of the extensor carpi ulnaris of man found in the lower animals.

EPICON'DYLOSUPRAMETACARPIA'NUS. *Fr.*, *épicondylo-sus-métacarpien*. The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

EPICON'DYLOSUPRAPHALANGETTIA'NUS. *Fr.*, *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien*. The extensor digitorum communis.—*E. minimi digiti*. *Fr.*, *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*. The extensor proprius minimi digiti.

EPICON'DYLUS, *m.* See *EPICONDYLE*.—*E. extensorius*. The external condyle of the humerus.—*E. flexorius*. The internal condyle of the humerus.—*E. humeri externus*. The external condyle of the humerus.—*E. femoris lateralis*. The outer tuberosity of the femur.—*E. femoris medialis*. The inner tuberosity of the femur.

EPICOPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *κώφωσις*, deafness. *Fr.*, *épiscopose*. *Ger.*, *Folgetaubheit*. Deafness secondary to some disease.

EPICRA'NIAL. *Gr.*, *ἐπικράνιος*. *Lat.*, *epicranius*. *Fr.*, *épiceranien*. Pertaining to the epicranium or the upper part of the skull.

EPICRA'NIUM, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *κράνιον*, the skull. *Fr.*, *épicerâne*. *Ger.*, *Schädelhaut, Schädelhaube*. The soft parts covering the cranium.

EPICRA'NIUS. See *EPICRANIAL*; as a *n.*, see *OCCIPI-TOFRONTALIS*.—*E. frontalis*. *Ger.*, *Stirnmuskel*. The frontal portion of the occipitofrontalis.—*E. occipitalis*. *Ger.*, *Hinterhauptmuskel*. The occipital portion of the occipitofrontalis.—*E. temporalis*. The attrahens aurem muscle.

EPICRA'SIS, *f.* -*cra'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικράσις*. *Fr.*, *épicerase*. *Ger.*, *Epicerase*. Alterative treatment.

EPICRAS'TICUS. From *ἐπικρασις*, a tempering. *Fr.*, *épicerastique*. *Ger.*, *epikrastisch*. Tempering, softening.

EPIC'RISIS, *f.* -*cri'seos (-ic'risis)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικρίσις* (from *ἐπικρίνειν*, to decide [1st or 3d def's], or *ἐπί*, in addition, and *κρίσις*, a crisis [2d def.]). *Fr.*, *épicerise*. *Ger.*, *Epikrise, Beur(t)heilung* (1st def.). 1. A conclusion as to the nature, probable termination, etc., of a disease. 2. A secondary critical occurrence. 3. Concluding critical remarks in a clinical history or an essay.

EPICRU'SIS, *f.* -*cru'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικρουσις*. *Ger.*, *Klopfeur* (1st def.), *Peitschung* (2d def.). 1. Percussion with lightsticks; massage by percussion. 2. See *FLAGELLATION*.

EPICTE'NIUM, *EPICTE'NIUM*, *n.* *Gr.*, *ἐπικτένιον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *κτείνω*, the pubes). The pubic hair.

EPICTE'TUS. *Gr.*, *ἐπικτήτος* (from *ἐπικτάσθαι*, to gain besides). *Ger.*, *erworben*. Of a disease, acquired.

EPICYE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικύημα* (from *ἐπικύειν*, to become pregnant during pregnancy). *Fr.*, *épicyème*. *Ger.*, *Nebenleibesfrucht*. Of Hippocrates, a fetus engendered by the impregnation of a woman who is already pregnant; also a mole.

EPICYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικύησις*. See *SUPERFETATION*.

EPIC'YLIS, *f.*, **EPICYL'IUM**, *n.* -*cyl'idios (-is)*, -*ii*. *Gr.*, *ἐπικύλις, ἐπικύλιον*. *Fr.*, *épicylle, épicylion*. *Ger.*, *oberes Augenlid*. The upper eyelid.

EPICYS'TIC. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Situated above the urinary bladder; suprapubic and connected with the bladder (said of a fistula).

EPICYSTOT'OMY. *Lat.*, *epicystotomia*. See *Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY*.

EP'ICYTE. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *κύτος*, a cell. *Fr.*, *épicyte*. The cuticular investment of a cell.

EPIDE'LOS. *Gr.*, *ἐπίδηλος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *δῆλος*, evident). Of Hippocrates, indicative (of a crisis to come); as a *n.*, see *PUBERTY*.

EPIDEME'SIS, **EPIDE'MIA**, *f.* *Gr.*, *ἐπιδήμησις, ἐπιδήμια* (from *ἐπιδήμειν*, to prevail epidemically). The prevalence of an epidemic disease; also the disease itself.

EPIDEM'IC. *Gr.*, *ἐπιδημητικός*. *Lat.*, *epidemicus*. *Fr.*, *épidémique*. *Ger.*, *epidemisch*. Affecting a great many individuals in rapid succession, but due to some agency that has been brought from afar and not generated in the locality, thus differing from *endemic* (said of diseases); as a *n.* (*Lat.*, *epidemia*; *Fr.*, *épidémie*; *Ger.*, *Epidemie*), a particular instance of the prevalence of such a disease; also the disease itself.

EPIDEMI'CITY. From *ἐπιδήμιος*, among the people. *Fr.*, *épidémicité*. The character of being epidemic.

EPIDEMIOG'RAPHY, **EPIDEMIOLOG'Y**. *Lat.*, *epidemiographia, epidemiologia* (from *ἐπιδήμια*, an epidemic, and *γράφειν*, to record, or *λόγος*, understanding). *Fr.*, *épidémiographie, épidémiologie*. *Ger.*, *Epidemiographie, Epidemiologie*. The study of epidemic diseases.

EPIDEN'DRON, **EPIDEN'DRUM**, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *δένδρον*, a tree. *Fr.*, *épidendre*. A genus of epiphytic orchids.—*E. auriculatum*. *Fr.*, *épidendre auriculé*. A species employed in Chile as a galactagogue and vermifuge.—*E. biddum*. A species used in the Antilles as a purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge.—*E. caudatum*. *Fr.*, *épidendre à fleurs en queue*. A species used as an antispasmodic.—*E. cochleatum*. *Fr.*, *épidendre en coquille*. A species the leaves of which are used in infusion as an antispasmodic and expectorant.—*E. luteum*. *Fr.*, *épidendre jaune*. A species an infusion of which is used as a galactagogue.—*E. obtusifolium*. *Fr.*, *épidendre à feuilles obtuses*. A species used as an external stimulant and internally as a vermifuge.—*E. scriptum*. *Fr.*, *épidendre peint*. A species called *bala pola*. The root, mixed with rice, is applied to abscesses.—*E. spathulatum*. A species indigenous to the East Indies. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used as an emollient, and the powder is employed in the treatment of diarrhœa and pectoral diseases.—*E. tenuifolium*. *Fr.*, *épidendre à feuilles ténues*. A variety having a musky, astringent root; used as an anodyne in the form of a poultice, and internally (powdered and macerated in vinegar) for hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, etc.

EPID'ERIS, *f.* -*der'idios (-is)*. *Gr.*, *ἐπίδερσις*. See *EPI-DERRHIS*.

EP'IDERM. See *EPIDERMIS* and *EPIBLAST*.

EPIDER'MA, *n.* -*der'matos (-is)*. See *EPIDERMIS*.

EPIDER'MAL. See *EPIDERMIC*.

EPIDER'MATA, *n. pl.* Abnormal growths of the epidermis.

EPIDERMAT'IC. A more correct form of *epidermic* (*q. v.*).

EPIDER'MATIS, *f.* -*at'idios (-is)*. See *EPIDERMIS*.

EPIDER'MATOID. From *ἐπί*, upon, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis.

EPIDER'MEOUS, **EPIDER'MIC**. *Lat.*, *epidermicus*. *Fr.*, *épidermique*. *Ger.*, *epidermisch*. Pertaining to the epidermis or consisting of the cells of the epidermis.

EPIDERMIC'ULA, *f.* The continuous layer of flattened cells forming a cuticula for the hairs of men and animals and for the hoofs of ruminants.

EPIDER'MIDAL. See *EPIDERMIC*.

EPIDER/MIDOID. Fr., *épidermoïde*. Pertaining to or like the epidermis.

EPIDERMIDOL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-ol'ysis). From *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Fr., *épidermidolyse*. Ger., *Ablösung des Oberhäutchens*. Loosening or separation of the epidermis.

EPIDER'MIDOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Any disease produced by the growth of a vegetable parasite in the epidermis.

EPIDERMIDON'OSUS, *f.* From *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis, and *ὥσος*, a disease. See EPIDERMIDOSIS.

EPIDERMIDOPH'YTON, *n.* From *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis, and *φυτόν*, a plant. A fungus found in the scales of patches of psoriasis.

EPIDERMIDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis. A disease of the epidermis. In the pl., *epidermidoses* (Ger., *Epidermidosen*, *Wachst[h]umsanomalien der Oberhaut und ihrer Anfangsbildel*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, diseases of the epidermis and its appendages, including the orders *Keratonosi*, *Chromatoses*, and *Akanthoses*.

EPIDER'MIN. An application for skin diseases composed of glycerin and water, calcium or lead oxide, and beeswax.

EPIDER'MIS, *f.* -*derm'idōs* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιδερμῖς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *épiderme*, *couche cuticulaire* (ou *épidermique*), *surpeau*. Ger., *E.*, *Oberhaut*. 1. The epiderm, cuticle, or scarfskin; the epithelial or cellular covering of the corium. Its deep or ental surface is accurately molded upon the corium, while the ectal surface forms the outside of the body. It is composed of several layers of cells differing in character in different layers (see STRATUM corneum, STRATUM lucidum, and RETE mucosum). 2. The horny layer (stratum corneum) of the skin.—True *e.* See STRATUM corneum.

EPIDER'MIUM, *n.* See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDER'MOID. Lat., *epidermoides* (from *ἐπιδερμῖς*, the epidermis, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *épidermoïde*. Ger., *oberhautähnlich*. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis; epidermic.

EPIDERMOL'YSIS, *f.* See EPIDERMIDOLYSIS.—**E. bullosa hereditaria.** Fr., *épidermolyse bulleuse héréditaire*, *disposition héréditaire aux éruptions bulleuses*. Ger., *hereditäre Anlage zur Blasenbildung*. An inherited predisposition to the formation of bullæ.

EPIDER'MOMUS'CLAR. See NEUROMUSCULAR.

EPIDERMOPH'YTON, *n.* See EPIDERMIDOPHYTON.

EPIDER'MOSE. Fr., *épidermose*. A substance obtained by treating fibrin with diluted hydrochloric acid; according to Mulder, identical with protein binoxide.

EPIDER'RHIS, *f.* -*der'rhidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιδερῖς*. The clitoris.

EPID'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seōs* (-id'esis). Gr., *ἐπίδεσις* (from *ἐπιδέω*, to bind). Fr., *épîdèse*. Ger., *Unterbindung*. The process of binding up a wound or compressing a blood vessel by means of a bandage.

EPIDES'MA, *n.*, **EPIDES'MIS**, *f.*, **EPIDES'MIUM**, *n.* -*des'matos* (-is), -*idos* (-is), -*mii*. See EPIDESMUS.

EPIDES'MOCHAR'TA, *f.* From *ἐπίδεσμος*, a bandage, and *χάρτης*, paper. Ger., *Verbandpapier*. Paper impregnated with powdered charcoal; used for surgical dressings.

EPIDES'MOS, *m.*, **EPIDES'MUM**, *n.*, **EPIDES'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἐπίδεσμος*. Fr., *épîdesme*. A bandage.

EPIDIBROMHY'DRIN. Fr., *épidibromhydrine*. The compound C₃H₄Br₂.

EPIDICHLORHY'DRIN. Fr., *épidichlorhydrine*. The compound C₃H₄Cl₂.

EPIDIDYM'ICUS. Pertaining to the epididymis.

EPIDID'YMIS, *f.* -*ym'idōs* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιδιδυμῖς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *διδυμος*, the testicle). Fr., *épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhode*. A long, narrow body attached to the posterior border of the testicle. Its upper and larger

extremity is termed the globus major, its lower the globus minor, and the intervening portion the body. It consists principally of the canal of the e., into which the coni vasculosi empty at the upper end, and which, after being greatly convoluted, is continuous below with the vas deferens. Cf. *Vas deferens*.

EPIDIDYMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *épididymite*. Ger., *Nebenhodenentzündung*. Inflammation of the epididymis. The acute form, which commonly occurs as a complication of gonorrhœa, is usually attended with much swelling and intense pain, together with fever. The chronic form generally accompanies chronic urethral inflammation, and often leads to the formation of abscesses.—**E. blennorrhagica.** Gonorrhœal e.—**E. caseosa.** See *Tuberculous e.*—**E. gonorrhœica.** Gonorrhœal e.—**E. pyorrhœica.** E. ending in suppuration.—**E. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous e.*—**E. urethralis.** E., usually acute, due to inflammation or irritation within the urethra.—**Gonorrhœal e.** Lat., *e. gonorrhœica*. Fr., *épididymite blennorrhagique*, *chaude-pisse tombée dans les bourses*. Acute e. complicating gonorrhœa.—**Pseudotuberculous e.** Fr., *épididymite pseudo-tuberculeuse*. A variety of e., really an indolent tumefaction, occurring almost exclusively in the course of gleet; often mistaken for tuberculous e.—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *épididymite syphilitique*. E. due to syphilis; usually affecting the head of the epididymis and forming a round, hard tumor. The testicle is rarely involved.—**Tuberculous e.** Lat., *e. tuberculosa*, *e. caseosa*. Fr., *épididymite tuberculeuse*. E. due to tuberculous deposit, causing a swelling that leads to suppuration and often results in persistent fistulæ.

EPID'OSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-id'osis). Gr., *ἐπίδοσις*. Fr., *épîdose*. Ger., *Zunahme*. 1. Growth, enlargement, swelling. 2. Exacerbation (of a disease).

EPID'ROME, **EPIDRO'MIA**, **EPID'ROMIS**, *f.* Gr., *ἐπιδρομή*. Fr., *épîdrome*. Ger., *Bhutanlauf*. Congestion resulting from constriction.

EPIDU'RAL. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *durus* (see DURA). Situated upon or outside the dura.

EPIETH'YLIN. Ger., *Epiäthylin*. Glyceryl oxyethyl ether, C₅H₁₀O₂.

EPIFA'GUS, *f.* See EPIPHEGUS.

EPIFOLLICULI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Inflammation of the epidermis of the scalp localized about the hair follicles.

EPIGÆ'A, *f.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαῖα*, the earth. Fr., *épîgée*. Ger., *Grundstrauch*. A genus of ericaceous plants.—**E. repens.** Mayflower; a species the leaves and stems of which are used like uva ursi and buchu in diseases of the urinary organs and pelvic viscera. It has been thought to injure cattle if eaten.

EPIGAS'TER, *f.* -*e'ros* (-is). See HIND GUT.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἐπιδάστριον*, the epigastrium, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *épîgastralgie*. Ger., *Schmerz im Epigastrium*. Pain in the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRIAL, **EPIGAS'TRIC.** Lat., *epigastricus*, *epigastricus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *épîgastrique*. Ger., *epigastrisch*. Pertaining to the epigastrium.

EPIGASTRIOCELE, *f.* E²p-i²-ga²st(ga²st)-ri²-o(o³)-se (ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-ga²st'ri²-o-sel. From *ἐπιδάστριον*, the epigastrium, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épîgastrocèle*. Ger., *Oberbauchbruch*. A hernia in the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRION, **EPIGAS'TRIUM**, *n.* Gr., *ἐπιδάστριον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *épîgastre*. Ger., *E.*, *Oberbauchgegend*. Lit., that which lies upon or over the stomach; the superior central region of the abdomen, containing the middle and pyloric end of the stomach, the left lobe of the liver and the lobus Spigelii, the hepatic vessels, the coeliac axis, the semilunar ganglia, the pancreas, and parts of the aorta, vena cava, vena azygos, and thoracic duct.

EPIGAS'TRIUS. Gr., ἐπιγαστήριος. Epigastric; as a n., a double monster in which one embryo is undeveloped and is connected as a free or subcutaneous parasitic mass with the epigastric region of the other.

EPIGASTROCELE, f. Ep'-i-ga'stro-se(-ka)'le(la); in Eng., e'p-i-ga'stro-sel. See EPIGASTRIOCELE.

EPIGENE'MA, n. See EPIGENNEMA.

EPIGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). Gr., ἐπιγένεσις. Fr., épigénèse. Ger., E. 1. The formation of anatomical elements by growth upon other elements (e. g., in the case of the connective tissue corpuscles, which arise by a conelike prolongation of transparent matter from the embryoplastic nuclei produced by genesis or free cell formation). 2. The doctrine that organs are progressively formed and differentiated from a homogeneous germ.

EPIGEN'ESIST. Fr., épigénéiste. One who believes in the theory of epigenesis.

EPIGENNE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., ἐπιγέννημα (from ἐπιγεννᾶν, to produce after). Fr., épigénème. Ger., Nacherzeugte. Of Galen, an after-symptom.

EPIGINOM'ENON, n., **EPIGINE'MA,** n., **EPIGIN'ESIS,** f., **EPIGINOM'ENON,** n. -em'atos (-is), -e'seos (-gin'esis). See EPIGENNEMA.

EPIGLOS'SIS, f. -glos'sidos (-is). See EPIGLOTTIS.

EPIGLOT'TIARYTÆNOI'DEUS. See EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS.

EPIGLOT'TIC. Lat., epiglotticus. Fr., épiglottique. Ger., Epiglottis betreffend. Pertaining to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TICOPALATIN'US. Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the soft palate.

EPIGLOTTID'EAN. Lat., epiglottideus. See EPIGLOTTIC.

EPIGLOTTID'EOARYTÆNOI'DEUS. Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilages; as a n., see ARYTÆNOEPIGLOTTIDEUS.

EPIGLOTTIDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., épiglottite. Ger., Kehldeckelentzündung. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TIS, f. -glot'tidos (-is). Gr., ἐπιγλωττίς, ἐπιγλωσσίς. Fr., épiglote. Ger., Kehldeckel. A thin leaf-shaped lamella of yellow fibrocartilage placed behind the tongue and in front of the superior opening of the

body of the hyoid bone by the hyoepiglottic ligament; and its anterior surface is connected to the sides and base of the tongue by folds of mucous membrane (the glossoepiglottidean ligaments).

EPIGLOTTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See EPIGLOTTIDITIS.

EPIGLU'TIS, f. -glu'tidos (-is). Gr., ἐπιγλουτίς. Fr., épigloute. The upper part of the buttocks.

EP'IGNATH. Lat., epignathus (from ἐπί, upon, and γνάθος, the jaw). Fr., épignathe. See EPIGNATHUS.

EPIG'NATHUS, m. Fr., épignathe. A double monster in which one individual is arrested in development and remains attached to the jaw of the other, though it has been observed to be attached to the sphenoid bone.

EPIGON'ATIS, f. -at'idos (-is). Gr., ἐπιγονατίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γόνυ, the knee). Fr., épigonate. Ger., Kniescheibe. Of Hippocrates, the patella.

EPIG'ONE. -ig'ones. Gr., ἐπιγονή (from ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, to be born after). Lat., e. Fr., épigone. See SUPERFŒTATION.

EPIG'ONIS, f. -on'idos (-is). See EPIGONATIS.

EPIG'ONON, **EPIG'ONUM,** n. Gr., ἐπίγονον (from ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, to be born after). See EPICYEMA.

EPIGU'NIS, f. -gu'nidos (-is). Gr., ἐπιγοννίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γόνυ, the knee). Ger., Kniemuskel. 1. The muscular mass of the thigh; in the pl., *epigunides*, those muscles which have their attachment at the knee. 2. See EPIGONATIS.

EPIHY'AL. From ἐπί, upon, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Fr., épi-hyal. Lying above, upon, or against the hyoid bone; as a n., in the pl., e's, in comparative anatomy, the stylohyoid ligaments.

EPIHYM'ATA, n. pl. From ἐπί, upon, and ὑμήν, the skin. In Young's classification of diseases, an order of the *Paramorphiæ* characterized by frequently recurring eruptions.

EPILARYN'GEUS. From ἐπί, upon, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., épilaryngien. Ger., über dem Kehlkopf gelegen. Situated above the larynx; as a n. (Fr., voix épilaryngienne [ou suralaryngienne], Ger., Ueberkehlkopf-stimme, Fistelstimme), of Bennati, the falsetto voice.

EPI LATH'ERA, f. Of Johnson, microscopic anatomy.

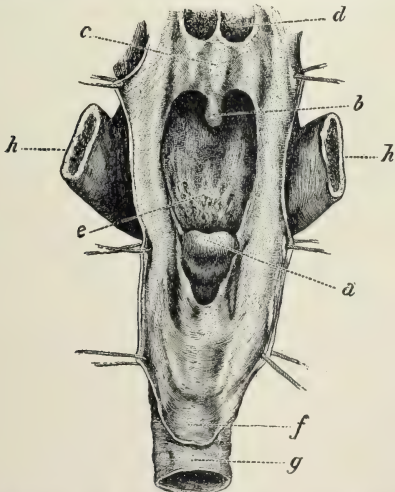
EPILA'TION. Lat., epilatio (from e priv., and pilus, a hair). Fr., épilation. Ger., Enthaarung. The act of plucking out hairs by the roots.

EPILA'TORY. Lat., epilatorius. See DEPILATORY.

EPILEM'MA, n. -lem'matos (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and λέμμα, a husk. Ger., Epilemma, Perineuralscheide. The perineurium of very small nerve funiculi.

EPILEMP'SIS, **EPILEN'TIA,** f. -lemp'seos (-is), -len'tiæ. Gr., ἐπιλημψίς. See EPILEPSY.

EPILEP'SIA, f. See EPILEPSY.—**E. ab inanitione.** Epilepsy from insufficiency of food.—**E. acetonica.** Epilepsy accompanied with acetoneuria.—**E. a cruditate ventriculi.** Epilepsy from indigestion.—**E. acuta infantilis.** See ECLAMPSIA infantum.—**E. a dolore.** Epilepsy occasioned by pain.—**E. a veneno.** Epilepsy from poisoning.—**E. corticalis.** See Cortical EPILEPSY.—**E. dromica et trochaica.** Of Semmla, a form of procursive epilepsy resembling chorea major.—**E. ex onanismo.** Epilepsy caused by masturbation.—**E. gravior.** Fr., grand mal. The severe form of epilepsy as opposed to *e. mitior*, or the mild form. The paroxysm consists of four stages. In the first there are loss of consciousness, sudden falling, pallor of the face, and sometimes a sharp cry. These all occur simultaneously and with or without warning. In the second stage, which occurs in from two to forty seconds after the first, there are clonic spasms which gradually involve most of the voluntary muscles, but are usually more pronounced on one side than on the other. The third stage comes on in from two to three minutes, and in it there is a gradual return to consciousness and power over the muscles. In the fourth or after stage there are lassitude and stupor, which last for about an



THE EPIGLOTTIS AS SEEN FROM BEHIND. (AFTER WEISSE.)

a, the epiglottis; b, the uvula; c, the soft palate; d, the posterior nares; e, the tongue; f, the oesophagus; g, the trachea; h, the inferior maxillary bone.

larynx, which it closes during deglutition. Its free extremity is broad and rounded; its attached end is narrow and is connected to the receding angle between the two alæ of the thyroid cartilage by the thyroepiglottic ligament, and to the posterior surface of the

hour.—**E. hydrargyrica**. Epilepsy induced by mercurial poisoning.—**E. larvata**. See *Larvated EPILEPSY* and *Masked EPILEPSY*.—**E. mitior**. Fr., *petit mal*. A mild form of epilepsy in which there is more or less impairment of consciousness, but usually no apparent spasm. There may be only momentary confusion of thought, vertigo, or pallor of the countenance, the attack being limited to an aura.—**E. procursiva**. See *Procursive EPILEPSY*.—**E. puerilis**. The convulsions of childhood.—**E. retinae**. See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*.—**E. saltatoria**. A species of chorea associated with and resulting from repeated attacks of epilepsy, affecting the voluntary muscles of the lower extremities particularly, and causing the person to assume, when walking, the attitude of one dancing in a ring.—**E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine EPILEPSY*.—**E. spinalis**. See *Spinal EPILEPSY*.—**E. traumatica**. See *Traumatic EPILEPSY*.—**E. trochaica**. See *E. dromica et trochaica*.—**E. uterina**. See *Uterine EPILEPSY*.—**E. vasomotoria**. Epilepsy in which the attacks are preceded by extreme contraction of the arteries, as seen in the face and extremities.—**E. verminosa**. Epilepsy due to intestinal worms.—**E. vertiginosa**. See *Epileptic VERTIGO*.

EPILEPSY. Gr., ἐπιληψία (from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize). Lat., *epilepsia*. Fr., *épilepsie*. Ger., *Epilepsie*, *Fallsucht*. The falling sickness; a morbid condition characterized by paroxysms of general clonic convulsions (Fr., *grand mal*) and the phenomena described under *EPILEPSIA gravior*, or by attacks (Fr., *petit mal*) such as are described under *EPILEPSIA mitior*, or by seizures varying more or less from those types. When the disease is severe and long-continued it is apt to give rise to mental deterioration.—**Abdominal e.** Reflex e. due to some disturbance in the abdominal organs.—**Abortive e.** See *EPILEPSIA mitior*.—**Acute e.** See *ECLAMPSIA*.—**Alcoholic e.** Fr., *épilepsie alcoolique*. Ger., *Säufer-epilepsie*. E. due to alcoholism.—**Auditory e., Aural e., Auricular e.** E. due to some morbid condition of the ear, especially excessive labyrinthine pressure.—**Cardiac e.** Fr., *épilepsie cardiaque*. A form of e. attributed to disorder of the cerebral circulation brought about by heart disease. As described by Lemoine, the paroxysm is preceded by an aura originating in the cardiac region, palpitation, præcordial anxiety, and a sensation as of a rush of blood to the head.—**Central e.** E. due to disease of the brain or the spinal cord.—**Cerebral e.** [M. Hall]. See *EPILEPSIA mitior*.—**Congestive e.** Fr., *épilepsie congestive*. E. dependent on hyperemia.—**Cortical e.** Lat., *epilepsia corticalis*. Fr., *épilepsie corticale*. Ger., *Rindenepilepsie*, *corticale Epilepsie*. Syn.: *hemiplegic e., partial e., focal e., Jacksonian e., hemispasm*. A condition, due to some lesion of the cerebral cortex (generally a central convolution), in which the convulsive movements affect at first only a portion of the muscles (usually those of an upper limb), but may eventually become general. Often consciousness is not lost during the attack. The affected limb has a tendency to manifest paresis, then paralysis and contracture.—**Diurnal e.** E. in which the seizures occur mostly by day.—**Eccentric e.** See *Reflex e.*—**E. of syphilis**. See *Syphilitic e.*—**Experimental e.** E. artificially induced for experimental purposes.—**Feigned e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée*. The performance by which an impostor seeks to give the impression that he is a sufferer from e.; usually an imitation of the paroxysm of *epilepsia gravior*. It may be detected by exposing the eye to a strong light, when the pupil will contract, whereas in genuine e. it remains dilated.—**Focal e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Gastric e.** E. due to gastric irritation.—**Gastrointestinal e.** Epileptoid convulsions of gastrointestinal origin.—**Hemiplegic e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Hysterical e.** See *HYSTEROEPILEPSY*.—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *épilepsie idiopathique*. Ger., *ursprüngliche Epilepsie*. E. occur-

ring without a definitely known cause; thought by many to be chiefly due to morbid excitation and disease of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii in consequence of anaemia.—**Infantile e.** See *ECLAMPSIA infantum*.—**Intestinal e.** See *Gastrointestinal e.*—**Jacksonian e.** Fr., *épilepsie Jacksonienne*. Cortical e. (q. v.); so called because its pathology was established by Hughlings Jackson.—**Larvated e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. Of Axenfeld, a delirious condition following the period of collapse after an epileptoid attack occurring in an alcoholic patient.—**Laryngeal e.** See *Laryngeal VERTIGO*.—**Latent e.** A form of e. dependent upon an irritation in the stomach or elsewhere, the attacks ceasing on removal of the irritation, but being likely to return upon any indulgence, alcoholic, sexual, or dietetic.—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Maniacal e., Masked e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. An abortive or irregular form of e. in which there may be no convulsions, but intellectual derangement or some other irregular phenomenon.—**Matutinal e.** E. in which the seizures occur mostly in the morning.—**Menstrual e.** E. in which the seizures are associated with menstruation.—**Motorial e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Nocturnal e.** 1. E. in which the seizures occur mostly by night. 2. Of the Arabs, nightmare.—**Partial e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Peripheral e.** See *Reflex e.*—**Procursive e.** Lat., *epilepsia procursiva*. Fr., *épilepsie procursive*. A form of irregular e. in which the patient runs forward at the onset of an attack. Cf. *EPILEPSIA dromica et trochaica*.—**Provoked spinal e.** See *Ankle CLONUS*.—**Psychic e.** See *Masked e.*—**Reflex e.** Lat., *epilepsia reflexa*. E. in which the convulsions are due to reflex irritation.—**Renal e.** See *Albuminuric ECLAMPSIA*.—**Retinal e.** See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *epilepsia saturnina*. Fr., *épilepsie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleiepilepsie*. A condition in which, as the result of chronic lead poisoning, epileptoid convulsions occur very suddenly, without an aura, and are followed by coma.—**Senile e.** Fr., *épilepsie sénile*. Ger., *Greisenepilepsie*. E. occurring in advanced life; usually due to cerebral endarteritis, and the ensuing localized nutritive derangements in the cortex or the basal ganglia.—**Sensory e.** Fr., *épilepsie sensorielle*. A form of e. originating in the sensory areas of the brain and associated with amaurosis, hemianæsthesia, and certain vague movements of the tongue, face, or limbs, but not always with convulsions. An aura is often present, loss of consciousness is the rule, and the patient may gradually become demented, as in ordinary e.—**Sexual e.** E. of which sexual disorder is the cause.—**Silent e.** A morbid state characterized by seizures of "psychomotor violence."—**Simulated e.** See *Feigned e.*—**Spinal e.** Lat., *epilepsia spinalis*. Fr., *épilepsie spinale*. 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the paroxysms of violent tremulous movements in the lower extremities which coexist with certain affections of the spinal cord; so called from their resemblance to the convulsions of e. 2. Of M. Hall, see *EPILEPSIA gravior*.—**Sympathetic e.** See *Reflex e.*—**Symptomatic e.** See *Central e.*—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *épilepsie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Epilepsie*. E. due to syphilis. The irritative lesion is most frequently a meningoencephalitis, and the convulsions are monospasmodic.—**Thalamic e.** Of W. A. Hammond, a form of e. characterized by hallucinations, depending on a lesion of the optic thalamus.—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *epilepsia traumatica*. Fr., *épilepsie traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Epilepsie*. E. resulting from traumatism, especially of the vertex of the skull.—**Uterine e.** Lat., *epilepsia uterina*. 1. An old term for hysteroepilepsy. 2. Reflex e. due to uterine disease.—**Vasomotor e.** See *EPILEPSIA vasomotoria*.

EPILEPTIC. Gr., ἐπιληπτικός, ἐπιληπτός. Lat., *epilepticus*, *epileptus*. Fr., *épileptique*, *épileptique*. Ger., *epileptisch*, *fallsüchtig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the

nature of epilepsy; as a n. (Ger., *Epileptiker*), a person affected with, or a remedy used in, epilepsy.

EPILEPTICISM. See STATUS epilepticus.

EPILEPTIFORM. From *ἐπίληπτος*, epileptic, and *forma*, form. See EPILEPTOID.

EPILEPTIGENOUS, EPILEPTOGEN'IC, EPILEPTO'GENOUS. From *ἐπίληπτος*, epileptic, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *épileptogène*. Ger., *epileptogen*. Giving rise to epileptoid convulsions when irritated (see E. ZONE).

EPILEPTOID. From *ἐπίληπτος*, epileptic, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *épileptoïde*. Ger., *e*. Resembling epilepsy or an epileptic convulsion. As a n., of Griesinger, a person of a class who suffer from megrim, vertigo, dyspepsia, syncope, hallucinations, and all kinds of abnormal sensations. These symptoms come on periodically and paroxysmally, and occur in persons who have an hereditary neuropathic disposition.

EPILEPTUS. See EPILEPTIC.

EPILOBIUM, n. Fr., *épilobe*. Ger., *Weiderich*. The willow herb.—**E. angustifolium, E. antonianum.** Fr., *épilobe à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmalblättriger Weiderich*. The rose willow or bay, the *οινοθήρα* of Dioscorides. The leaves and roots are said to be demulcent, tonic, and astringent, and are employed by the eclectics, in decoction, infusion, or cataplasm, as astringent remedies.—**E. Gesneri.** See *E. angustifolium*.—**E. hirsutum.** Fr., *épilobe pubescent*. Blooming Sally; said to be used like *E. angustifolium*.—**E. latifolium.** Fr., *épilobe à feuilles larges*. A variety of *E. angustifolium*.—**E. rosmarinifolium.** A species having properties analogous to those of *E. angustifolium*.—**E. spicatum.** *E. angustifolium*.—**E. tetragonum.** A species having similar properties to those of *E. angustifolium*.

EPILYMPH. See PERILYMPH.

EPIMANES. Gr., *ἐπιμανής*. Affected with an insane longing.

EPIMED'UM, n. Gr., *ἐπιμήδιον*. Fr., *épimède*. Ger., *Sockenblume, Bischofsmütze*. A genus of berberous plants.—**E. alpinum.** Fr., *épimède des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpen-sockenblume*. A species having sudorific and alexipharmac properties and used in pectoral disorders.

EPIMELIUM, n. From *πιμελή*, fat. A fatty tumor.

EPIMENIA, n. pl. Gr., *ἐπιμήνια* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *μήν*, a month). See CATAMENIA.

EPIME'NOCNIDO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἐπιμήνιος*, monthly, and *κνιδῶσις*, itching. Fr., *épiménocnidose*. Ger., *andauernde Nesselausschlag*. A persistent form of urticaria.

EPIMENOPHACO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἐπιμήνιος*, monthly, and *φάκωσις*, a freckled condition. Ger., *bleibende Leberfleckenkrankheit*. Chronic lentigo.

EPIMERAL. Fr., *épiméral*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epimer.

EPIMERE, EPIMERITE. Lat., *epimerus, épimeron, epimerum* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *μῆρος*, a limb). Fr., *épimère*. Ger., *Epimer*. In embryology, the dorsal part of a metamere giving rise to a myotome. Cf. MYOMERE.

EPIMORIOS. Gr., *ἐπιμόριος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *μόριον*, a portion). Superpartial, containing or consisting of a whole, plus a fractional part; as a n., in the n., *epimorion*, an irregular pulse.

EPIMYLIS, f. -*yl'idos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *μύλη*, the knee-pan. See PATELLA.

EPIMYSIUM, n. See SARCOLEMMMA.

EPINEPH'ELUS, EPINEPH'ELUS. Gr., *ἐπινέφελος*. Fr., *épinéphèle*. Cloudy (said of urine).

EPINEPHRID'IUM, n. The fat surrounding the kidney.

EPINEPH'RIN(E). A principle isolated by J. J. Abel from the suprarenal gland.

EPINEPHRITIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφρός*, the kidney (see also -*itis**). Fr., *épinéphrite*.

Inflammation of the suprarenal capsule.

EPINEU'RAL. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve.

Situated upon or connected with the neural arch or spine of a vertebra.

EPINEU'R'IUM, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *tissu périfasciculaire*. Ger., *E. Epineuralscheide, äusseres Neurilemm*. Syn.: *cellular sheath*. Of Key and Retzius, the general connective tissue of a nerve, exclusive of the perineurium and endoneurium.

EPINO'TION, EPINO'TIUM, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νώτον*, the back. See SCAPULA.

EPINOS'IC. Gr., *ἐπίνσος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νόσος*, a disease). Sickly; of a locality, unwholesome.

EPINYC'TIS, f. -*nyct'idos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπινυκτίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νύξ*, night). Fr., *épinyc tide*. Ger., *Nachtblatter*. Of the old Greek and Latin writers, an affection of the skin the precise character of which is uncertain, described as consisting of pustules surrounded by red areolæ, occurring only at night, disappearing in the daytime, and accompanied with severe pain. According to Galen, the term owes its employment to the fact that the affection begins at night. Later writers have applied the name to a cutaneous disease of which intense itching at night is the characteristic feature, the only lesion, according to Bazin, being a transient erythema. Cf. POMPHOLYX.—**E. pruriginosa.** Of Sauvages, an itching eruption, affecting chiefly the arms and legs, which occurs in the morning on getting out of bed, and disappears on returning to bed at night; probably urticaria.—**E. vulgaris.** A variety of *e.* described as characterized by the development of painful phlyctenæ at night, usually on the legs.

EPINYC'TOPOM'PHOLYX, f. From *ἐπινύκτιος*, nightly, and *πομφόλυξ*, a bleb. See POMPHOLYX *epinycitis*.

EPIE'CIA, f. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *οἶκος*, a house. Fr., *épiacie*. Ger., *Epioecie*. Of Ozanam, an epidemic limited to a very circumscribed locality.

EPI'OLA, f., EPI'OLIS, f., EPI'OLUS, m., EPI'OLUS, m. Gr., *ἡπιόλης, ἡπιόλος*. Nightmare.

EPIO'MIDE. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ῥωμος*, the shoulder. Fr., *épiomide*. The upper part of the shoulder.

EPI'ONE, f. -*i'ones*. From *ἥπιος*, tender. Fr., *épione*. 1. Of Osiander, a mucous membrane. 2. Of Dutrochet, the decidua.

EPI'IOS. Gr., *ἥπιος*. Mild, gentle; as a n., of Hippocrates, a mild epidemic.

EPI'OSIN(E). A certain synthetical substitute for morphine, said not to be poisonous.

EPIO'TIC. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *épiotique*. Situated upon the capsule of the ear.

EPIPAC'TIS, f. -*pac'tidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπακτίς*. Fr., *épipactis*. Ger., *Sumpfwurz*. A genus of orchids.—**E. latifolia.** Fr., *helléborine*. Ger., *breitblättrige Sumpfwurz*. A species found in Europe. It was once used as a detersive and vulnerary, and the root in the treatment of gout.—**E. unilateralis.** Fr., *épipactis unilatérale*. A species found in Chile, where the Indians use it in dysuria.—**E. viridiflora.** A species formerly used like *E. latifolia*, and closely resembling it.

EPIPAROXY'SMUS, m. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *παροξυσμός*, a paroxysm. Fr., *épiparoxysme*. Ger., *verfrühter Paroxysmus*. A paroxysm which recurs with abnormal frequency.

EPIPAS'TIC. From *ἐπιπάσσειν*, to sprinkle upon. Fr., *épipastique*. Ger., *aufgestreut*. Of the nature of or to be used as an epipast.

EPIPAS'TOS, EPIPAS'TUS, m. Gr., *ἐπιπαστός*. Ger., *Streupulver*. A dusting powder.

EPIPE'CHY, n. -*pe'cheos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπίπηχυ*. The arm above the elbow.

EPIPEDOM'ETER. From *ἐπίπεδον*, a plane, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised by M. J. Roberts for measuring complex distortions of the body in which torsion is associated with angular deviation.

EPIPEPHYCITIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *ἐπιπεφυκός*, adventitious. Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

EPIPEPH'YCOS. Gr., ἐπιπεφυκός (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). See ADVENTITIOUS (3d def.).

EPIPERIPH'ERAL. From ἐπί, upon, and περιφέρεια, a periphery. At the periphery, exterior; said of anything, especially a sensation, caused by a stimulus acting on the periphery or exterior of the body.

EPIPH'ENOM'ENON. n. Gr., ἐπιφαινόμενον (from ἐπιφαίνειν, to show forth). Fr., *épiphénomène*. An exceptional and superadded phenomenon; one that is not a necessary part of a train of phenomena.

EPIPHAN'E(IA), f. Gr., ἐπιφάνεια. Fr., *épiphanie* (3d def.). 1. The cutaneous surface. 2. The surface or outside as opposed to the substance of a thing. 3. An apparition, manifestation.

EPIPHARYN'GEAL. From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Situated upon or above the pharynx.

EPIPH'GUS, f. From ἐπί, upon, and φηγός, the beech tree. Fr., *épiphéqus*. Ger., *Krebswurz*. A genus of orobanchaceous herbs.—**E. americana**, **E. virginiana**. Beech drops; parasitic on the roots of *Fagus ferruginea* and *Taxus canadensis*. It has been used in diarrhoea, and the powdered root, known as *cancer root*, is applied to obstinate canceroid ulcers, and is said to have been an ingredient in a once famous secret remedy known as *Martin's cancer powder*.

EPIPHENOM'ENON. See EPIPHENOMENON.

EPIPHLE'GIA, f. From ἐπιφλέγειν, to set on fire. See INFLAMMATION.

EPIPHLOGIS'MA, n., EPIPHLOGIS'MUS, m. -gis'matos (-is), -mi. Gr., ἐπιφλογισμα. Fr., *épiphlogisme*, *chaleur brûlante*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an inflamed part, a pustule, herpes. 2. Of other Greek writers, erysipelas. 3. A slight inflammation of the skin.

EPIPHLOGO'DES. Gr., ἐπιφλογώδης. Ger., *geröt(h)et*, *leichtentzündet*. Reddened, slightly inflamed.

EPIPHLOGO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ἐπί, intens., and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *épiphlogose*. Ger., *Epi-phlogose*. Of Lobstein, the second degree of an inflammatory process.

EPIPH'ORA, f. Gr., ἐπιφορά. Fr., *épiphora*, *larmoiement* (2d def.). Ger., *Thränenfluss* (2d def.). 1. Any morbid flux. 2. The watery eye; a more or less constant overflow of tears upon the cheeks, due to eversion, tumefaction or narrowing of the puncta lacrimalia, or to stoppage of the nasal duct. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Apocynoses*. 3. A genus of orchids.—**E. alvi**. See DIARRHŒA.—**E. exanthematica**. E. occurring during an eruptive disease and dependent on the conjunctivitis caused by that disease.—**E. sanguinea**, **E. scorbutica**. An increased secretion of tears mixed with blood which occurs in scurvy.—**E. venerea**. A form of e. which occurs in syphilis. The tissues about the punctum are thickened and swollen without an abnormal quantity of secretion.

EPIPH'OROS, EPIPH'ORUS. Gr., ἐπιφορος. Of Hippocrates, (a) salacious; (b) easily conceiving; (c) pregnant, approaching confinement.

EPIPH'YSAL, EPIPH'YSARY. See EPIPHYSEAL.

EPIPHYS'EAL, EPIPHYS'TAL. Fr., *épiphyssaire*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphysis.

EPIPHYSEI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of an epiphysis.

EPIPHYSIOL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From ἐπίφυνσις, an epiphysis, and λύσις, a loosening. Separation of an epiphysis from the shaft of a bone.

EPIPH'YSIS, f. -phys'eos (-iph'ysis). Gr., ἐπίφυνσις (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphyse*. Ger., *Epiphyse*, *Knochenansatz* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A portion of a long bone formed at either extremity from a secondary or tertiary centre of ossification and united to the shaft during early life by an intervening layer of cartilage which in time ossifies. 2. A bony eminence or process. 3. A small swelling upon the edge of the

eyelid.—**E. cerebri**. A small reddish body situated at the posterior part of the third ventricle between the corpora quadrigemina. Microscopically it consists of follicles separated by connective tissue. These are lined by epithelial cells and contain corpora amyacea, calcium salts, and fat. Its function is unknown.—**E. cruris longioris incedis**. See *Orbicular BONE*.—**E. ilii anterior**. See *Cotyloid BONE*.—**E. medullaris**. Of Willis, an obscure term for a tract of nerve fibres which extend from the corpora striata to the corpora quadrigemina.—**E. piæ matris** [Paré]. See *Chorioid PLEXUS*.

EPIPH'YTAL. Lat., *epiphytus* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphytaire*, *épiphytique*, *épiphyte*. Ger., *epiphytisch*. Pertaining to or having the characters of an epiphyte.

EP'IPHYTE. Lat., *epiphyton*. Fr., *épiphyte*. Ger., *Epiphyt*. A vegetable ectoparasite.

EPIPHYT'IC(AL). See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPH'YTISM. Fr., *épiphytisme*. The production of epiphytes; also the state of being an epiphyte.

EPIPH'YTOS, n. See EPIPHYTE.

EPIPH'YTUS. See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPIG'MA, n. -pig'matos (-is). Fr., *épipigme*. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

EPIPLAS'MA, n. -plas'matos (-is). Gr., ἐπιπλασμα. See CATAPLASM.

EPIPLE'GIA, f. From ἐπί, upon, and πληγή, a stroke. See HEMIPLEGIA.

EPIPLEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). See EPIPLO-EMPHRAXIS.

EPIPLERO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). Gr., ἐπιπλήρωσις. Fr., *épiplérose*. Ger., *Überfüllung*. Fullness, repletion, engorgement.

EPIPLEU'RAL. From ἐπί, upon, and πλευρά, a rib or the side. 1. Situated on the side of the thorax. 2. Situated on or connected with the pleurapophysis of a vertebra.

EPIP'LOCE, f. -pip'locos. Gr., ἐπιπλοκή (from ἐπιπλέκειν, to interweave). 1. An involution, entwining. 2. Sexual congress. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture.—**E. intestinalis**, **E. intestinorum**. See VOLVULUS.

EPIPLOCELE, f. E²p-i²plo(plo³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -ce'les. Gr., ἐπιπλοκή (from ἐπιπλοον, the omentum, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *épiplocèle*. Ger., *Netzbruch*. A hernia containing omentum.

EPIPLOCYSTOSCHEOCELE, f. E²p-i²p''lo(lo²)-si²st-(ku⁶st)-o²sk(o²sch²)''e²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²p''lo-si²st-o²sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, κύστις, the bladder, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Netzblasenhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and the urinary bladder.

EPIPLOEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *épiplœmphraxie*. Ger., *Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung des Netzes*. An old term for engorgement of the omentum.

EPIPLOENTEROCELE, f. E²p-i²plo(plo²)-e²n-te'r-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²p'lo-e²n-te'r-o-sel. -ce'les. From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, έντερον, the intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. See ENTEREPIPOCELE.

EPIPLOENTEROSCHEOCELE, f. E²p-i²p'lo(lo²)-e²nt-e²r-o²sk(o²sch²)-e²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²p''lo-e²nt-e²r-o²sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, έντερον, an intestine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épipto-entéroschœcèle*. Ger., *Darmnetzrhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and intestine.

EPIPLO'IC. Lat., *epiploicus* (from ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery). Fr., *épiploïque*. Ger., *zum Netze gehörig*. Of or pertaining to the omentum.

EPIPLOISCHIOCELE, f. E²p-i²plo(plo²)-i²s-ki²(ch²i²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²p'lo-i²sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, ισχίον, the ischium, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épipto-ischioçèle*. Ger.,

Netzeschussbruch. An omental hernia protruding through the sciatic notch.

EPIPLOITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *épiplôte*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum.

EPIPLOMEROCELE, *f.* E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-me(ma)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-lo-me'r'o-sel. -ce'les. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *μηρός*, the thigh, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épipto-mérocele*. Ger., *Netzschenkelbruch*. Omental femoral hernia.

EPIPLOMPHALOCELE, *f.*, **EPIPLOMPHALON**, *n.*, **EPIPLOMPHALUS**, *m.*, **EPIPLOOMPHALON**, *n.* E²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa²l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la), -plo²m'fa²l(fa²l)-o²n, -u³s(u³s), -o²n; in Eng., e²p-i²-lo²m'fa²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *ὀμφαλος*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épiplomphale*. Ger., *Netznabelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum.

EPIPLOOCELE, *f.* E²p-i²-plo(lo²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo'o-sel. See **EPIPLOCELE**.

EPIPLOON, *n.* Gr., *ἐπίπλοον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλεῖν*, to float). Fr., *épiploon*. See **OMENTUM**.—**Colic e.** See **Colic OMENTUM**.—**Cystocolic e.** Fr., *épiploon cysticocolique*. An omental prominence sometimes found connecting the gall bladder with the duodenum, forming the anterior border of the foramen of Winslow.—**E. majus**. See **Great OMENTUM**.—**E. minus**. See **Lesser OMENTUM**.—**Gastrocolic e.** See **Great OMENTUM**.—**Gastrohepatic e.** See **Lesser OMENTUM**.—**Gastrosplenic e.** See **Gastrosplenic LIGAMENT**.

EPIPLOPEXY. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Suture of the omentum to the anterior abdominal wall.

EPIPOSARCOMPHALOCELE, **EPIPOSARCOMPHALION**, **EPIPOSARCOMPHALUS**, *f.*, *n.*, and *m.* E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-sa²rk-o²m-fa²l(fa²l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la), -o²m'fa²l(fa²l)-o²n, -u³s(u³s); in Eng., e²p-i²p'lo-sa²rk-o²m'fa²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *σάρξ*, flesh, *ὀμφαλος*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épipto-sarcomphale*. Ger., *Netznabelfleischbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum which has become indurated.

EPIPOSCHEOCELE, *f.* E²p-i²-plo²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo²sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épiposchécele*. Ger., *Netzhodensackbruch*. Scrotal hernia of the omentum.

EPIPOLOUM, *n.* Gr., *ἐπίπλοον*. See **OMENTUM**.

EPIPOL'ASIS, *f.*, **EPIPOLAS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἐπιπόλασις* (from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface). Fr., *épipolase*, *épipolie*. Ger., *Epipolase*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a being on or coming to the surface; fluctuation and excess of the humors. 2. Plethora. 3. Sublimation. 4. See **FLUORESCENCE**.

EPIPOL'IC. Fr., *épipolique*. Relating to fluorecence.

EPIPO'MA, *n.* -pom'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐπίπωμα*. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

EPIPORO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωμα* (from *ἐπιπώρασθαι*, to become callous on the surface). See **CALLUS**.

EPIPORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωσις*. Ger., *Bildung des Epiporoma*. The formation of callus.

EPIPREM'NUM, *n.* A genus of aroidous plants, one of the chief sources of tonga.

EPIPROSO'PIUM, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Fr., *épiprosopie*. Ger., *Stirnpflaster*, *Stirnmittel*. A plaster or other local application for the face.

EPIPSY'CHE, *f.* -psy'ches. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ψυχή*, a soul. See **EPENCEPHALON**.

EPIPTER'IC. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *épiptère*. Situated on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. See **E. BONE**.

EPIPTER'YGOID. From *ἐπί*, upon, *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *ἴδος*, resemblance. Situated on or above the pterygoid bone.

EPIPTYX'IS, *f.* -tyx'eos (-is). Gr., *ἐπίπτυξις*. 1. The placing of a cover. 2. The closing of an opening.

EPIPU'BIC. Situated upon or over the pubes.

EPIRRHÆNICUS. From *ἐπιρραίνειν*, to sprinkle upon. Pertaining to sprinkling.

EPIRRHAN'SIS. -rhan'seos (-is). From *ἐπιρραίνειν*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Aufsprengen*. Irrigation, sprinkling.

EPIR'RHOE, **EPIRRHÆ'A**, *f.* -pir'rhoe. Gr., *ἐπιρροή*, *ἐπίρροια* (from *ἐπιρρεῖν*, to flow upon). Fr., *épirrhée*. Ger., *Zufluss*. An afflux of humors.

EPISARCID'IUM, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σάρξ*, flesh. See **ANASARCA**.

EPIS'CHESIS, *f.* -sche'seos (-is'chesis). Gr., *ἐπίσχεσις*. Fr., *épischèse*. Ger., *Zurückhaltung*. Of Galen, suppression or retention of the secretions; in the pl., *Epischeses*, of Young, diseases characterized by suppression or retention.

EPISCHET'ICUS. Gr., *ἐπισχητικός* (from *ἐπέχειν*, to check). Pertaining to, arising from, or suffering from epischesis.

EPIS'CHION, *n.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ισχίον*, the ischium. Fr., *épischion*. The pubic bone.

EPISCHOME'NIA, *f.* From *ἐπίσχειν*, to suppress, and *μηναῖα*, the menses. Fr., *épischoménie*. Ger., *Menstruationssuppression*. Suppression of the menses.

EPISCHYON'TA, *n. pl.* Gr., *ἐπισχύοντα* (from *ἐπισχύειν*, to make strong). Lat., *roborantia*. Ger., *stärkende Mittel*. Invigorating medicines, restoratives.

EPISCLE'RAL. Lat., *episcleralis*. Fr., *épiscléral*. Situated on the sclera.

EPISCLERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *épisclérite*. Inflammation of the subconjunctival connective tissue and of the superficial layers of the sclera.

EPISCLEROT'IC. See **EPISCLERAL**.

EPISCOPA'LIS. From *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop. See **MITRAL**.

EPISCOPE. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Episkop*. An instrument for the visual examination of a surface.—**Electric e.** Ger., *elektrisches Episkop*. A form of magic lantern or stereopticon, devised by Rennie, in which the electric light is used for illuminating opaque objects or physiological experiments on a table. The image of these highly illuminated objects is projected upon a gypsum plate, and thus made visible to a large audience.

EPISCOTIS'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). From *ἐπισκοτίζειν*, to throw a shadow over. An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the eye to light.

EPIS(E)IÆMATO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Episiohæmatom*. Hæmatoma of the vulva.

EPIS(E)IY'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the vulva or of the pubic region.

EPIS(E)IOCELE, *f.* E²p-i²-si(se²i²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-si'o-sel. -ce'les. From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épisiocèle*. Ger., *Schaamlefenbruch*. A pudendal hernia; also any swelling of the vulva.

EPIS(E)IOCLEY'SIS, *f.* -clei'seos (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *κλείσις*, a shutting up. Fr., *épisiocléisie*. Ger., *Episiokleisis*. The operation of closing the vulva by causing adhesion of the labia, so that the urine and the menses are voided by the rectum, a vesicovaginal fistula existing and a rectovaginal fistula having been formed.

EPIS(E)IÆDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, and *οἶδημα*, a tumor. Fr., *épisiædème*. Ger., *Schaamlefenödem*. *Eden...* of the vulva.

EPIS''(E)IOELYTROR'RHAPHY. From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, *ἐλυτρον*, the vagina, and *ράφῃ*, a suture. The operation of closing a ruptured perineum and narrowing the vagina by suture, for the support of a prolapsed uterus.

EPIS(E)IOHÆMATO'MA, *n.* See **EPISIELEMATOMA**.

EPIS(E)IOIT'IS, *f.* See **EPISIEITIS**.

EPIS(E)I'ON, *n.* Gr., *ἐπίσειον*. Ger., *äussere Schaum*. Of Hippocrates, the pubes.

EPIS(E)ION'CUS, *m.* From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *ἄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Schaamlefigeschwulst*. Pubic swelling, especially of the labia pudendi.

EPIS'(E)IOPERIN'EOR/RHAPHY. From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, *περίανον*, the perineum, and *ράφή*, a seam. See **EPISEIOELYTRORRHAPHY**.

EPIS(E)IOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *φῦμα*, a tumor. Fr., *épisiphymie*. Ger., *Schaamlefenzeule*. A tumor of the pubic region or of the vulva.

EPIS(E)IORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *ῥήγναι*, to break forth. Fr., *épisiorrhagie*. Ger., *Schaamblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the vulva.

EPIS(E)IOR/RHAPHY. Lat., *episiorrhaphia* (from *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *épisiorrhaphie*. Ger., *Episiorrhaphie*, *Schaamnaht*. The operation of repairing a lacerated perineum by suture.

EPIS(E)IOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *στένωσις*, a narrowing. Fr., *épisisténose*. Contraction or closure of the vulva.

EPIS(E)IOT'OMY. Lat., *episiotomia* (from *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *épisiotomie*. Ger., *Episiotomie*, *blutige Erweiterung der Schaampalte*. Incision of the perineum to prevent laceration.

EPISEMA'SIA, *f.* Gr., *ἐπισημασία* (from *ἐπισημαίνειν*, to set a mark upon). Fr., *épisémasie*. A diagnostic or prognostic sign.

EPISEOCELE, *f.* *E*²*p*-i²s-i²(e)-o-(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *e*²*p*-i²s-i²-o-sel. See **EPISEOCELE**.

EPISEDEMA, *n.* See **EPISEIDEMA**.

EPIS'IOELYTROR/RHAPHY. See **EPISEIOELYTRORRHAPHY**.

EPIS'IOHÆMATO'MA, *n.* See **EPISEIÆMATOMA**.

EPISEO'TIS, *f.* See **EPISEITIS**.

EPIS'ION, *n.* See **EPISEION**.

EPISEION'CUS, *m.* See **EPISEIONCUS**.

EPIS'IOPERIN'EOR/RHAPHY. See **EPISEIOELYTRORRHAPHY**.

EPISEIOPHY'MA, *n.* See **EPISEIOPHYMA**.

EPISEIORRHA'GIA, *f.* See **EPISEIORRHAGIA**.

EPISEIOR/RHAPHY. See **EPISEIORRHAPHY**.

EPISEIOSTENO'SIS, *f.* See **EPISEIOSTENOSIS**.

EPISEIOT'OMY. See **EPISEIOTOMY**.

EPISEKOTIS'TER, *m.* See **EPISEKOTISTER**.

EPISPA'DIA, *f.* See **EPISEPADIAS**.

EPISEPADIA'US, *m.* A person affected with epispadias.

EPISPA'DIAN. Lat., *epispadiæus*. See **ANASPADIA**.

EPISEPADIAS, *f.* *EPISEPADIA'SIS*, *f.* -i'ados (-is), -i²a'seos (-i'asis). From *ἐπί*, above, and *σῆν*, to dislocate. Fr., *épispadias*. Ger., *Epispadie*. A deformity in which the urethra of the male terminates at some point above the normal situation of the meatus.—**E. glandis**. Fr., *épispadia balanique* (ou *glandaire*). Syn.: *fissura incomplete*. A variety in which the urethra terminates on the dorsum of the glans penis.—**E. penis**. Fr., *épispadias complet*. Syn.: *fissura completa*. A form in which the fissure on the dorsum of the penis extends back of the glans.

EPISEPAD'IC. Pertaining to epispadias; as a *n.*, a person affected with epispadias.

EPISEPASIS, *f.* -*spa'seos* (-is'pasis). Gr., *ἐπισπασίς* (from *ἐπισπᾶν*, to draw after). Fr., *épispase*. Ger., *kunstlicher Ausschlag*. A cutaneous eruption produced by medical treatment.

EPISEPAS'MOS, **EPISEPAS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἐπισπασμός*. Fr., *épispasme*. Ger., *Einat(h)men*. Hurried respiration.

EPISEPAS'TIC. Gr., *ἐπισπαστικός* (from *ἐπισπᾶν*, to draw after). Lat., *epispasticus*. Fr., *épispastique*. Ger., *epispastisch*. Drawing; as a *n.* (Ger., *Zugmittel*), a preparation which, when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient or vesicant.

EPISEPAS'TICA, *n. pl.* Fr., *épispastiques*. Epispastic remedies.—**E. pruriginantia**. Of E. Richter, *e*. that cause burning, pricking, and itching of the skin.—**E.**

pustulantia. Ger., *puselbildende Mittel*. *E.* that give rise to the formation of pustules.—**E. rubefacientia**. Rubefacient applications.—**E. suppurantia**. Ger., *eiterziehende* (geschwürbildende) *Mittel*. *E.* that cause prolonged suppuration.—**E. vesicantia**. Ger., *blasenziehende Mittel*. Vesicating applications.

EPISEPHÆRION, *n.* Gr., *ἐπισφαίριον*. See **CONVOLUTION**.

EPISPLENI'TIS, *f.* -i't'idis. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σπλήν*, the spleen (see also -itis*). Fr., *épisplénite*. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

EPISTAC'TICUS. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or suffering with epistaxis.

EPISTACTIS/CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). From *ἐπίστασις*, epistaxis, and *ἵσχειν*, to restrain. Fr., *épistactischese*. Ger., *Stillung des Nasenblutens*. The suppression of epistaxis.

EPISTAG'MOS, *m.* Gr., *ἐπισταγμός* (from *ἐπιστάζειν*, to instill). 1. Instillation. 2. Of Dioscorides, catarrh.

EPISTAPHYLI'NUS, *m.* From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. See **Azygos uvulæ**.

EPISTASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-is'tasis). Gr., *ἐπίστασις* (from *ἐπιστάναι*, to place upon). Fr., *épistase*. Ger., *Harnschraum* (2d def.). 1. A stoppage, as of hæmorrhage. 2. Scum on the surface of urine.

EPISTA'TION. From *e* intens., and *pistare*, to pound repeatedly. Fr., *épistation*. Reduction to a paste by pounding.

EPISTAX'IS, *f.* -sta'x'eos (-is). Gr., *ἐπισταξις* (from *ἐπιστάζειν*, to instill). Fr., *épistaxis*, *saignement du nez*. Ger., *Nasenbluten*. Hæmorrhage from the nasal passages.—**Nidal e.** Metrostaxis occurring when nidation has reached its climax.—**Primary e.** *E.* from some morbid condition in the nose.—**Secondary e.** *E.* due to some abnormal constitutional condition.—**Uterine e.** See **METROSTAXIS**.

EPISTER'NAL. Lat., *episternalis* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *στέρνον*, the sternum). Fr., *épisternal*. Situated above the sternum.

EPISTHOT'ONUS, *m.* See **EMPROSTHOTONUS**.

EPISTO'MION, *n.*, **EPISTOMIS**, *f.*, **EPISTO'MIUM**, *n.* Gr., *ἐπιστόμιον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *στόμα*, the mouth). A glass stopper.

EPISTROPH'ALUS, *m.* See **EPISTROPHEUS**.

EPISTROPHE, *f.* -pis'trophes. Gr., *ἐπιστροφή* (from *ἐπιστρέφειν*, to turn about). A return, relapse.

EPISTROPH'EUS, *m.* Fr., *épistrophée*. Ger., *zweiter Halswirbel*. The second cervical vertebra.

EPISTROPH'IA, *f.* See **EPISTROPHEUS**.

EPISTROPH'ICOATLAN'TICUS. See **ATLANTOAXIAL**.

EPISTROPHIS, *f.* -stroph'idos (-is'trophis). See **EPISTROPHEUS**.

EPISYL'VIAN. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Above the Sylvian fissure (said of a branch of the fissure).

EPISYNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. Gr., *ἐπισυνάγχη*. Fr., *épisyranche*. 1. Parasyranche. 2. Of C. Hoffmann, paralysis of the velum palati.

EPISYN'THESIS, *f.* -the'seos (-syn'thesis). Gr., *ἐπισύνθεσις*. Fr., *épisyntèse*. Ger., *wiederholtes Zusammensetzen*. An additional compounding.

EPISYNTHET'ICUS. Gr., *ἐπισυνθετικός*. Fr., *épisyntétique*. Ger., *episyntetisch*. Pertaining to episyntesis; as a *n.*, in the *m. pl.*, *episyntetici* (Fr., *épisyntétiques*; Ger., *Episyntetiker*), an ancient class of physicians professing eclecticism.

EPITASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i't'asis). Gr., *ἐπίτασις* (from *ἐπιτείνειν*, to stretch over). Fr., *épitase*. Ger., *Verstärkung*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an access of disease; a paroxysm which precedes a fever or other illness. 2. Extension.

EPITEC'NOS. Gr., *ἐπιτεκνος*. Of Hippocrates, capable of bearing children, fruitful; as a *n.*, in the *f. sing.*, *epitecne*, a very fruitful woman.

EPITE'LIUM, *n.* See **EPITHELIUM**.

EP'ITEX. Gr., ἐπιτεξ (from ἐπιτίκτειν, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, about to bring forth.

EPITHALAM'IC. From ἐπί, upon, and θάλαμος, a thalamus. Situated on the optic thalamus.

EPITHAL'AMUS, *m.* The posterior portion of the optic thalamus.

EPITHE'LIA, *f. sing. and n. pl.* 1. (Sing.) of Ruysch, the cuticular covering of the red part of the lips. 2. Pl. of *epithelium* (*q. v.*).

EPITHE'LIAC. See **EPITHELIAL**.

EPITHE'LIAL. Lat., *epithelialis*. Fr., *épithélial*. Ger., *e.* Pertaining to or composed of epithelium.

EPITHE'LIOID. From ἐπί, upon, θηλή, the nipple, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épithélioïde*. Ger., *epithelähnlich*. Resembling epithelium (said of [a] all epithelium-like coverings in tissues derived from the mesoblast and never having had any connection with the archenteron of the embryo. It therefore includes the cellular linings of the heart, the blood vessels and lymph vessels, the joints, and the connective tissue spaces. Such linings are also sometimes called true endothelium. [b] An epitheliumlike covering in connective tissue spaces covering nerve funiculi, etc.; sometimes also called endothelioid. The cellular lining of the vascular system and the coelomic or pleuroperitoneal spaces is in this case called endothelium). Cf. **EPITHELIUM**.

EPITHELIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *épithéliome*, *épithélioma*. Ger., *Epitheliom*. See **EPITHELIAL CANCER**.—**Calcific e.**, **Calcified e.** Fr., *épithéliome calcifié*. An e. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Chorio-e.** See **SYNCYTIOMA malignum**.—**Colloid e.** See **Colloid CANCER**.—**Corneous e.** An e. the cells of which resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells.—**Cylindrical e.** Fr., *épithéliome à cellules cylindriques*. Adenoid or cylindroid epithelial cancer; a variety of e. in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelia and the structure itself is quite like ordinary mucous membrane.—**Cylindrocellular e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, a cylindrical e.—**Cylindrocellular ino e.** A variety of Gouley's cylindrocellular e. containing fibrous tissue.—**Cystic e.** An e. which contains hollow spaces filled with fluid.—**Diffuse e.** A form of epithelioma characterized by a rapid infiltration of the surrounding connective tissue with epithelial cells, especially between the muscles and along the vessels and nerves.—**E. contagiosum**, **E. molluscum**. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**E. myxomatodes psammosum**. A peculiar form of tumor found in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a very soft myxoma; characterized by milk white granular contents.—**Flat-celled e.** See **Squamous e.**—**Glandular e.** A form of e. which occurs in mucous membranes, especially of the nasal fossæ and the soft palate, of very slow growth and not very malignant. It is composed of gland cells.—**Hyperino e.** See **Scirrhus CANCER**.—**Ino e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, an e. containing fibrous tissue.—**Keratoid squamocellular e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, a variety of squamocellular e. in which the cells resemble those of the horny layer of the epidermis.—**Lobulated e.** Fr., *épithéliome lobulé*. An e. divided irregularly into lobes.—**Multiple cystic e.** A form of e. in which cysts are formed as a result of mucoid degeneration, and the fusion of contiguous drops of fluid. The cysts are scattered and the contents are either clear or turbid, colorless or stained.—**Myxoid squamocellular e.** Of Gouley, a squamocellular e. with cells resembling those of the rete mucosum.—**Papillary cylindrocellular ino e.** Of Gouley, a cylindrocellular e. containing fibrous tissue and having papillary projections from its surface.—**Papillary e.** Fr., *épithéliome papillaire*. Ger., *Papillargeschwulst*, *Zottengeschwulst*. Syn.: *papilloma*. An e. with papillary outgrowths from its surface. Cf. **PAPILLOMA**.—**Papillary squamocellular e.** Of Gouley, a

squamocellular e. with papillary outgrowths.—**Papilomatous e.** See **Papillary e.**—**Pavement celled e.** A form of e. in which the cells resemble those of pavement epithelium.—**Pearly pavement celled e.** A pavement celled e. in which groups of cells have united to form globules, or epithelial pearls, in the centre of each lobule.—**Polymorphocellular e.** Of Gouley, an e. made up of cells of various forms.—**Polymorphocellular hyperino e.** Of Gouley, a polymorphocellular e. containing a great amount of fibrous tissue.—**Polymorphocellular ino e.** Of Gouley, a polymorphocellular e. containing fibrous tissue.—**Squamocellular e.**, [Gouley], **Squamous celled e.**, **Squamous e.** A variety of e. in which the cells resemble those of squamous epithelium and form masses which are very like the follicles of cutaneous glands.—**Tel(e)ang(e)iectatic cylindrocellular ino e.** Of Gouley, a cylindrocellular ino e. containing dilated blood vessels.—**Tel(e)ang(e)iectatic polymorphocellular ino e.** Of Gouley, a polymorphocellular ino e. containing dilated blood vessels.—**Tubular e.**, **Tubular tessellated celled e.** Fr., *épithéliome tubulé*. See **CYLINDROMA**.—**Villous e.** An e. on the inner surface of the bladder, which grows in the shape of branched villi.

EPITHELIOM'ATOUS. Fr., *épithéliomateux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

EPITHE'LIOMUS'ULAR. Having the characteristics of both epithelium and muscle.

EPITHE'LIUM, *n.* From ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, the nipple. Fr., *épithélium*. Ger., *Epithel*. 1. A covering for free surfaces, composed of cells joined at their edges and forming one or more complete layers. Nerves are present in some forms of e. (e. g., the dermal e.), but blood vessels seem to be absent, except in a few invertebrates. The term is restricted by some writers to the cellular coverings of the skin and mucous membranes, as distinguished from *endothelium* (1st def.). 2. In the pl., *epithelia* (Fr., *épithéliums*; Ger., *Epithelien*), epithelial cells; or the e. of two or more situations in the body.—**Alveolar e.** The e. of the alveoli of glands or of the lungs.—**Amniotic e.** An e. composed mostly of cuboid or flattened cells somewhat separated and connected by clearly defined intercellular bridges.—**Amœboid epithelia**. Ger., *amœboide Epithelien*. Fixed cells like an e. which take food into themselves by sending out pseudopodialike processes and enveloping it. Such cells are found in the endoderm of cœlenterates and in the blastoderm of some dipterous insects (e. g., *Chironomus*). See also **INTRACELLULAR DIGESTION**.—**Areolar e.** The e. of the areola of the mamma.—**Bacillated epithelia**. Epithelia made up of bacillated cells; of Heitzmann, the columnar cells of the small intestine which, according to him, have short, rodlike processes at their free extremity.—**Calyciform e.** Fr., *épithélium caliciforme*. An e. containing many goblet cells.—**Ciliary e.**, **Ciliated e.** Lat., *epithelium vibrans*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique vibratile* (ou à cils vibratiles). Ger., *Flimmerepithel*, *Wimperepithel*. An e. in which the free ends of the cells composing it bear cilia. It is usually composed of a layer of ciliated columnar cells with broad free ends and slender attached ends, while between the attached ends there are one or more layers of rounder cells. In man, ciliated e. is present in the air passages, the uterus, the Fallopian tubes, the vasa efferentia, the conî vasculosi, the beginning of the epididymis, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, the excretory ducts of the small racemose glands of the tongue and pharynx, and, in the embryo, the larynx, the œsophagus, and part of the stomach.—**Columnar e.** Lat., *e. cylindricum*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique* (ou *prismatique*). Ger., *Cylinderepithel*, *Pulsa-denepithel*. An e. composed of columnar cells (e. g., the e. of the stomach and intestine). See **COLUMNAR CELLS**.—**Cuboidal e.** Fr., *épithélium cuboidal*. Ger.,

kubisches Epithel. E. in which the cells composing it are cuboidal.—**Cylinder e.**, **Cylindrical e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Dusky e.** Ger., *trübes Epithel*. An e. which is cloudy and partly opaque, owing to the presence of dark granules, oil globules, etc. (e. g., the e. of the convoluted tubules of the kidney). See *Fibrillated e.*—**Ectodermic e.** Ger., *Exepithel*, *exoblastisches Epithel*.



COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM.

E. derived from the ectoderm (e. g., the epidermis, and the e. of the cœlia of the central nervous system).—**Enamel e.** Lat., *membrana adamantina*. Fr., *membrane de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzepithel*. See *CUTICULA dentis*.—**Enteric e.** Cells in the embryo which form the rudiment of the cellular lining of the enteron; in a general sense, the e. of the alimentary canal and the organs derived from it.

—**Entodermic e.** Ger., *Endepithel*, *endoblastisches Epithel*, *Gastralepithel*. The e. derived from the entoderm (e. g., the e. of the alimentary canal except the mouth).—**E. cell.** See *Epithelial CELL*.—**E. ciliatum.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. cylindricum**, **E. cylindriforme.** See *Columnar e.*—**E. deciduum uteri.** Of Meyer, the decidua.—**E. fusiforme.** See *Vascular ENDOTHELIUM*.—**E. lamellosum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. micans.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. of the Graafian follicle.** See *MEMBRANA granulosa*.—**E. polyedricum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. spurium.** See *ENDOTHELIUM*.—**E. tabulare.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. vibrans**, **E. vibratorium.** See *Ciliated e.*—**False e.** See *ENDOTHELIUM* (1st def.).—**Fibrillated e.** Fr., *épithélium strié* (ou à bâtonnets) e. *fibrillé*. Ger., *Stäbchenepithel*. Syn.: *rod e.* E. in which the cells composing it appear as if formed of rods or straight fibrils. It is found in parts of the uriniferous tubules and in the ducts of the salivary glands.—**Flattened e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Follicular e.** Fr., *membrane granuleuse*. Ger., *Follikel epithel*. The epithelium lining the Graafian follicle and inclosing the ovum.—**Fusiform e.** See *Vascular ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Germ e.**, **Germinal e.**, **Germinative e.** Lat., *regio germinativa*. Fr., *épithélium germinatif*. Ger., *Keimepithel*, *Eierstocksepithel* (2d def.), *Sexualepithel*. Syn.: *Wolfian ridge*. 1. An accumulation of the e. that lines the pleuroperitoneal space of the embryo, being that portion situated at the mesial side of each mesonephros, from which the spermatozooids or the ovarian ova take their origin. 2. The cylindrical cells covering the greater part of the ovary and finally sinking into it to form ova or the *membrana granulosa*.—**Glandular e.** Fr., *épithélium glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenepithel*. Syn.: *spheroidal e.*, *secreting e.* The e. which constitutes the proper secreting substance of a gland; generally composed of spheroidal cells. See also *Gland CELLS*.—**Intestinal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Lamellar e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Laminar e.**, **Laminated e.** See *Stratified e.*—**Lymphatic e.** The e. of the lymphatic vessels.—**Malpighian e.** See *Mucous e.*—**Maternal e.** Ger., *mütterliches E.* The e. of the uterus in contradistinction to that of the developing embryo.—**Mesodermic e.** Ger., *Coelomepithel*, *Mesepithel*, *mesoblastisches Epithel*. An e. originating from the mesoderm, such as the e. of the vascular system, the peritonæum, etc.—**Mucous e.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2. The entire epidermis in the embryo, except the epitrachium.—**Muscle e.**, **Myo e.** Ger., *Muskelepithel*. An epitheliallike arrangement of cellular elements, composed of a cell-like body (myoblast) which acts as an

epithelial cell, and of processes which extend from the base of the epithelial part and ramify in the tissues. The processes act as muscular fibres, and are often striated.—**Nerve e.** Fr., *épithélium sensoriel*. Ger., *Nervenepithel*. Syn.: *sensory e.* An e. in which sensory cells are mingled with ordinary epithelial cells (supporting cells) and form, directly or indirectly, the peripheral termination of nerves in the organs of sense.—**Nucleated e.** Fr., *épithélium nucléaire*. An epitheliumlike covering consisting of a granular mass containing many free nuclei. Its existence is denied by Ranvier.—**Olfactory e.** Fr., *épithélium olfactif*. Ger., *Riechepithel*. The e. lining the proper olfactory region of the nasal cavity. It consists of ordinary columnar and the proper olfactory cells.—**Ovarian e.** See *Germinal e.* (2d def.).—**Palisade e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Pavement e.** Lat., *e. lamellosum* (seu *polyedricum*). Fr., *épithélium pavimenteux*. Ger., *Pflasterepithel*. An e. composed of flattened or platelike cells. It may be simple, as in the alveoli of the lungs, or stratified, as in the epidermis and in the epithelium of the mouth. In stratified pavement epithelia the deeper cells are usually columnar or rounded.—**Peritoneal e.** See under *Ciliated ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Pigmentary e.**, **Pigmented e.** Fr., *épithélium pigmenté*. Ger., *Pigmentepithel*. An e. in which the cells composing it contain a greater or less amount of pigment, as in the retina. See *Pigment CELLS*.—**Polyedral e.**, **Polygonal e.**, **Polyhedral e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Prismatic e.** Fr., *épithélium prismatique*. See *Columnar e.*—**Protective e.** *Epithélium de revêtement*. Ger., *Deckepithel*. An e. which serves especially for protection, like the epidermis, in contradistinction to an e. serving for secretion or sensation, like glandular and olfactory epithelia.—**Pyramidal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Reserved epithelia.** See *Marginal CELLS*.—**Rod e.** See *Fibrillated e.*—**Scaly e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Secreting e.**, **Secretory e.** See *Glandular e.*—**Sensory e.** See *Nerve e.*—**Serous e.** The e. of a serous membrane.—**Simple e.** Fr., *épithélium simple*. Ger., *einschichtiges Epithel*. An e. composed of a single layer of cells, like the e. of the intestine and of the alveoli of the lungs.—**Spheroidal e.** See *Glandular e.*—**Squamous e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Stratified e.** Fr., *épithélium stratifié*. Ger., *geschichtetes Epithel*. An e. composed of two or more superimposed layers.—**Striated e.** E. in which the cells are striated, as in the duct of a salivary gland and in some of the tubules of the kidney.—**Subcapsular e.** An epithelioid lining of the ental or internal aspect of the capsule of the nerve cells of spinal ganglia.—**Surface e.** The e. on the surface of an organ, in contradistinction to that which sinks into its substance to form glands, as in the stomach.—**Tabular e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Tegumentary e.** See *EPIDERMIS*.—**Tessellated e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Transitional e.** Fr., *épithélium mixte*. Ger., *Uebergangsepithel*. An e. composed of two or more layers of cells which dovetail into each other, not giving a distinctly stratified appearance. It is neither stratified nor simple, but appears as if it were in a stage of transition from one to the other.—**Vascular e.** See *Vascular ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Vibratile e.**, **Vibrating e.** See *Ciliated e.*

EP'ITHEM. Gr., *ἐπίθεμα*. Lat., *epithema*. Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag*. A medicinal preparation for external application, exclusive, according to some authors, of plasters and ointments.

EPITH'EMA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐπίθεμα, ἐπίθημα*. Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag* (1st def.). 1. See *EPITHEM*. 2. A local anæsthetic used by dentists.

EPITH'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-ith'esis). Gr., *ἐπίθεσις*. An old term for an application (as of splints, etc.).

EPITHYM'IA, f. Gr., *ἐπιθυμία*. Fr., *épithymie*. Ger., *Begierde, heftiges Verlangen*. Of Hippocrates, a yearning, craving, or longing.

EPITHYMIA'MA, n. -am'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐπιθυμίαμα*. 1. A fumigation. 2. Incense.

EPIT'OCOS. Gr., *ἐπίτοκος*. Of Hippocrates, pregnant.

EPITO'GIUM, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *toga*, the toga. Ger., *Schulterbinde*. A shoulder bandage.

EPIT'ONOS, EPIT'ONUS. Gr., *ἐπίτονος* (from *ἐπιτείνειν*, to stretch). On the stretch, tightly drawn; as a n., anything stretched from one point to another; also spasm superadded to the symptoms of a disease.

EPITROCHANTE'RIAN. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *τροχαντήρ*, a trochanter. Situated upon the trochanters.

EPITROCH'LEA, f. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *τροχαλία*, a pulley. Fr., *épitrochlée*. Ger., *innerer Knorren des Oberarms*. The internal condyle of the humerus.

EPITROCH'LEAR. Fr., *épitrochléen, épitrochléal*. Attached to the epitrochlea (said of certain muscles of the forearm).

EPITROCH'LEOANCONÆ'US, m. From *ἐπί*, upon, *τροχαλία*, a case or sheath, and *ἀγκών*, the elbow. Of Gruber, an anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus and arching over the ulnar nerve.

EPITROCH'LEOCUBITA'LIS, m. See FLEXOR carpi ulnaris.

EPITROCH'LEOPALMA'RIS, m. See PALMARIS longus.

EPITROCH'LEORADIA'LIS, m. From *ἐπί*, upon, *τροχαλία*, a case, and *radius* (q. v.). See PRONATOR radii teres.

EPITYMPAN'IC. Lat., *epitympanicus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *τύμπανον*, the tympanum). Fr., *épitympanique*. Situated upon or above the tympanum or the tympanic region.

EPITYPHLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *τυφλόν*, the cæcum. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

E'PIUS. See EPIOS.

EPIVER'TEBRAL. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *épi-al*. Situated upon a vertebra; as a n., a spinous process of a vertebra.

EPIZO'A, n., pl of epizoon (q. v.).

EPIZO'AN. See EPIZOON.

EPIZOARIS. See EPIZOIC.

EPIZO'IC. Lat., *epizoaris, epizoicus*. Fr., *épizoïque*. Of or pertaining to the Epizoa.

EPIZO'ICIDE. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *épizoïcide*. A remedy that destroys epizoa.

EPIZO'ON, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Ger., *Schmarotzert(h)ier, E*. An external animal parasite.

EPIZO'ONOSOLO'GIA, f. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal, *νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *épizoönologie*. Ger., *Viehseuchenlehre*. The science of epizootic diseases.

EPIZOON'OSI, f. pl. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *Epizoönosen*. Diseases of the skin due to epizoa.

EPIZOOTIA, f. Fr., *épizoötie*. Ger., *Epizoötie*. An epizootic disease.

EPIZOOT'IC. Lat., *epizooticus*. Fr., *épizoötique*. Ger., *epizoötisch*. Prevailing among the lower animals after the manner of an epidemic in man; as a n. (Lat., *epizootia*; Fr., *épizoötie*; Ger., *Epizoötie, Viehseuche*), a disease so prevailing.

EPIZOOT(I)OLO'GIA, f. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. See EPIZOONOSOLOGIA.

EPIZO'OTY. Fr., *épizoötie*. Ger., *T(h)ierseuche*. An epizootic disease, and, as commonly used, a contagious epidemic catarrhal affection of the air passages of horses.—**Chancrous e.** See EQUINE SYPHILIS.

EPO'CH. Gr., *ἐποχή*. Lat., *epoche*. Fr., *époque*. Lit., a suspension, cessation; conventionally, a definite point of time at which a notable change in the existing state of things takes place.—**Menstrual e.** 1. A menstrual period. 2. See MENOPAUSE.

EPOCHETEU'SIS, f. -eu'seos (-is). From *ἐποχτερεύειν*, to turn aside. See DERIVATION.

EPOD'YNOS. Gr., *ἐπώδυνος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *δόννῃ*, pain). Very painful; causing or suffering great pain.

EPED'EON. Gr., *ἐπιδέων*. Swelling, swollen.

EPO'MIS, f. -om'idios (-is). Gr., *ἐπωμῖς*. Fr., *épomide*. Ger., *Achsel*. The shoulder.

EPOMPHAL'ICUM, n. Gr., *ἐπομφαλικόν* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄμφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *épomphale*. Ger., *Nabelmittel*. A plaster or the like to be applied to the navel.

EPOMPHA'LION, EPOMPHA'LUM, EPOM'PHALUM, n. Gr., *ἐπομφάλιον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄμφαλός*, the navel). 1. The region above the umbilicus. 2. See EPOMPHALICUM.

EPONCO'DES. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄγκωδης*, swelling. Pertaining to or proceeding from a superficial tumor.

EPONYCH'ium, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄνυξ*, a nail. The remains of the corneous layer of the skin found in early foetal life at the situations where the nails are to form and beneath which the true nails are developed.

EPOOPHOREC'TOMY. The operation of removing the epoo-phoron.

EPOOPH'ORON, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ὠόν*, an egg, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *époophore*. Ger., *Nebeneierstock*. Syn.: *parovarium*. Of Waldeyer, a body formed of the tubes of the upper part of the mesonephros in the female embryo. It is known also as the organ of Rosenmüller, and is the analogue of the epididymis of the male.

EPOP'TIC. Lat., *epopticus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄψεσθαι*, to see). See FLUORESCENT.

EPOSTO'MA, n., EPOSTO'SIS, f. -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See EXOSTOSIS.

EPOT'ICUM, n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄς*, the ear. Of Huxley, a portion of the embryonic pars petrosa of the temporal bone.

EPSE'MA, n. -sem'atos (-is). See HEPSEMA.

EPSE'SIS, f. -ses'eos (-is). See HEPSESIS.

EPSILOM'ENOS. Gr., *ἐψιλώμενος*. Denuded.

EPU'LIS, f. -u'lidos (-is). Gr., *ἐπουλῖς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄυλον*, the gum). Fr., *épu-lis*. Ger., *Zahnfleischschwamm*. An old term for many different tumors of the gum or of the alveolar process of the maxilla.

EPULO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐπουλώσις* (from *ἐπουλοῦν*, to cicatrize). See CICATRIZATION.

EPULOT'IC. Gr., *ἐπουλωτικός*. Lat., *epuloticus*. Fr., *épu-lotique*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Promoting cicatrization.

EPURATION. See DEPURATION.

EQUA'TION. Lat., *æquatio*. Fr., *équation*. Ger., *Gleichung*. In chemistry, the notation of a process of decomposition and recombination in the form of an algebraic formula in which the numbers of atoms of each element are the same on each side of the sign of equality.

EQUA'TOR. Lat., *æquator*. Fr., *équateur*. Ger., *Äquator, Gleicher*. A line dividing the surface of a sphere into two equal portions.—**E. of the chorion.** An e. parallel to the blastoderm.—**E. of the eye.** See ÆQUATOR OCULI.

EQUATO'RIAL. Fr., *équatorial*. Ger., *äquatorial*. Pertaining to, coincident with, or parallel with an equator.

EQUILIBRA'TION. Fr., *équilibration*. Ger., *Gleichgewichtsetzen*. The act of maintaining an even balance of the body in standing or walking.

EQUILIB'RUM, n. Lat., *æquilibrium* (from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance). Fr., *équilibre*. Ger., *Gleichgewicht*. Equipoise; the condition in which contending forces are equal.—**Indifferent e.** Ger., *gleichgültiges (oder indifferentes) Gleichgewicht*. An e. which persists independently of the positions taken by the body.—**Mobile e.** Fr., *équilibre mobile*. The constant temperature maintained by neighboring bodies after a mutual exchange of heat in proportions varying with their capacities, which constancy is due to the fact that, heat e. once attained, the subsequent emission is equal to the quantity of heat received.—**Neutral e.** See *Indifferent e.*—**Nitrogenous e.** A condition of the system

in which the amount of nitrogen in the egesta exactly equals that in the ingesta.—**Physiologicale**. The condition of the system in which the ingesta exactly equal the egesta.—**Stable e**. Ger., *beständiges Gleichgewicht*. That state of a body which determines it to return to a given position from which it has been made to deviate.—**Unstable e**. Ger., *unbeständiges Gleichgewicht*. That state of a body which determines an increased deviation from its state of equilibrium after it has been disturbed.

EQUINA, *f*. See EQUINIA.

E'QUINATED. Inoculated with equinia.

EQUINA'TION. Inoculation with equinia.

EQUINIA, *f*. From *equus*, the horse. See FARCY, GREASE, GLANDERS, and HORSEPOX.—**E. glandulosa**. See GLANDERS.—**E. mitis**. See HORSEPOX.

EQUINIC ACID. From *equus*, the horse. Ger., *Equinsäure*. A nitrogenous acid which, according to Duval, is found united to a nitrogenous base in mares' milk.

E'QUINOCA'VUS, *m*. From *equinus* (*q. v.*), and *cavus*, hollow. That degree of dorsal pes equinus in which the sole of the foot becomes excessively hollowed and creased.

E'QUINE. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of glanders.

E''QUINOVA'RUS, *m*. Fr., *pie-d-bot varus équin*. A form of clubfoot consisting of a combination of pes equinus and pes varus.

EQUINUS. See PES *e*.—**Dorsal e**. That variety of pes e. in which the toes are flexed, so that the patient walks on their dorsal surface.—**Plantar e**. That variety of pes e. in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarsophalangeal joint.

EQUIPOL'LENCY. The state of being equipollent.

EQUIPOL'LENT. From *æquus*, equal, and *pollere*, to be powerful. Of equal power (said of opposing muscles).

EQUIPOTEN'TIAL. From *æquus*, equal, and *potentia*, power. Having equal power (applied to electrified bodies having equal dynamic units).

EQUIS'ETATE. Lat., *equisetas*. Fr., *équisétate*. A salt of equisetetic acid.

EQUISETIC ACID. Lat., *acidum equiseticum*. Fr., *acide équisétiqne*. Ger., *Equisetsäure*. An acid derived from various species of *Equisetum*, now known to be aconitic acid.

EQUISE'TUM, *n*. From *equus*, the horse, and *seta*, coarse hair. Fr., *prêle*. Ger., *Schachtelhalen*, *Kammenkraut*. The horsetail or scouring rush.—**E. arvense**. Fr., *petit prêle*. Ger., *Ackerkandelwisch*. The field horsetail. The stalks are mildly astringent and diuretic.—**E. eburneum**, **E. fluviatile**. Fr., *prêle des rivières*. Ger., *Flussschachtelhaln*. A species resembling *E. arvense*. It is said to increase the milk of the cow.—**E. giganteum**. Fr., *prêle géante*. Ger., *Riesenschachtelhaln*. A species found in the West Indies, where the roots and stalk are used as an astringent.—**E. hiemale**. Fr., *prêle d'hiver*. Ger., *Winterschachtelhaln*. The scouring rush. The stems are employed in dropsy and diseases of the urinary passages.—**E. limosum**. Fr., *prêle des bourbiers*. Ger., *Schlamm-schachtelhaln*. The smooth horsetail; diuretic and used especially in cystitis; supposed to be the *ἰννοπις ἑτέρα* of Dioscorides.—**E. majus**, **E. mechanicum**. Fr., *fluviatile*.—**E. minus**. *E. arvense*.—**E. palustre**. Fr., *prêle des marais*. Ger., *Sumpfschachtelhaln*. Catwhistle; a diuretic species.—**E. ramosum**. A variety of *E. hiemale*.—**E. telmateia**. *E. fluviatile*.

EQUITA'TION. Gr., *ἵκνεια*. Lat., *equitatio*. Fr., *équitation*. Ger., *Reiten*. Exercise by riding on horseback.

EQUIV'ALENCE, EQUIV'ALENCY. Lat., *æquivalentia*. Fr., *équivalence*. Ger., *Gleichwert(h)igkeit, Äquivalenz*. 1. The combining weight of an element as compared with hydrogen. 2. In France, the assimilation of a foreign title or diploma to its French analogue.

EQUIV'ALENT. Lat., *æquivalens* from *æquivalere*, to be worth the same). Fr., *équivalent*. Ger., *äquivalent*,

gleichwert(h)ig. Of equal value; as a *n.*, an *e.* number, a term formerly used for the amount by weight of an element which was capable of combining with 1 part by weight of hydrogen. Thus, the *e.* of oxygen was 8, because 8 parts of this element unite with 1 part of hydrogen to form water. The term, however, is now applied to the amount by weight of any element which can replace 1 part by weight of hydrogen in a compound. It is equal to the atomic weight of the element divided by the number representing its quantivalence.—**Endosmotic e**. The ratio obtained by dividing the quantity of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the quantity replaced.—**Epileptic psychical e**. Of Spitzka, the mental disturbances which may take the place of an attack of epilepsy.—**Osmotic e**. Fr., *équivalent osmotique*. The ratio between the diffusive powers of liquids or gases.

EQUIV'OCAL. Lat., *æquivocus* (from *æquus*, alike, and *vox*, a voice). Fr., *équivoque*. Ger., *zweideutig, doppel-sinnig*. Of generation, spontaneous.

EQUIV'OROUS. From *equus*, the horse, and *vorare*, to devour. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.

ERAD'ICANS. See ERADICATIVE.

ERAD'ICATIVE. Lat., *eradicans, eradicativus*. Fr., *éradicatif*. Ger., *ausrottend, eradic(i)erend*. Pertaining to or accomplishing eradication.

ERAN'THIS, *f*. -*ran'thidos (-is)*. Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Winterling*. A genus of ranunculaceous plants.—**E. hiemalis**. Fr., *ellébore d'hiver*. Ger., *sternblüt(h)iger Winterling*. Winter aconite. The root has properties similar to those of *Helleborus niger*.

ER'ASIN(E). A hydrocarbon obtained in California from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*; used to remove grease spots. Cf. ABIETENE.

ERA'SION. Gr., *ἀραίωσις*. Lat., *erasio*. Fr., *érasion*. Ger., *Auskratzen*. A scraping out, removal by scraping.

ER'BINE. Lat., *erbia*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erbinerde*. Native oxide of erbium.

ER'BIUM, *m*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Er; atomic weight, 169 or 170.5.

EREBIN'THUS, *m*. Gr., *ἐρεβινθος*. See CICER *arietinum*.

EREC'THITES, *f*. From *ἐρέχθαι*, to trouble, because the species are troublesome weeds. A section of the genus *Senecio*.—**E. hieracifolia**. Fire weed. It has been used as an astringent and antispasmodic.

EREC'THITES, *f*. See ERECHTHITES.

ERE'C'TILE. Lat., *erectilis*. Fr., *érectile*. Ger., *auf-richtbar*. Capable of erection.

ERE'CTIL'ITY. Gr., *ἐρθασύνη*. Lat., *erectilitas*. Fr., *érectilité*. Ger., *Erectilität*. Capability of erection.

ERE'C'TION. Gr., *ἐρθασις*. Lat., *erectio* (from *erigere*, to erect). Fr., *érection*. Ger., *Aufrichtung, Steifwerden*. The process of becoming or the state of being erect, as observed in the penis, the clitoris, and the nipples under the influence of erotic excitement or some other stimulus.—**Persistent e**. See PRAPISM.

ERE'C'TOR, *m*. -*tor'is*. Fr., *érecteur* (1st def.), *prisme redresseur* (2d def.). Ger., *Aufrichtemuskel* (1st def.). 1. A muscle the action of which is to cause erection or to straighten the vertebral column. 2. In microscopy, a prism for correcting the inversion of the image, frequently attached to the eyepiece of a microscope.—**E. accessorius**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS *urethrae*.—**E. clitoridis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**E. coccygis**. See SACROCOCCYGEUS *superior*.—**E. nerves**. See NERVI *erigentes* (under NERVUS).—**E. penis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**E. es pilorum**. See ARRECTORES *pilorum* (under ARRECTOR).—**E. spinæ**, **E. trunci**. The sacrospinalis muscle.

EREIS'MA, *n*. -*is'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐρεϊσμα*. Fr., *éreisme*. A support, especially a supporting bandage.

EREMACAU'SIS, *f*. -*cau'seos (-is)*. From *ῥέμα*, slowly, and *καῶσις*, a burning. Fr., *éremacausie*. Of Liebig,

the slow oxidation of organic matter (e. g., humus) exposed to the action of the air.

EREMÆ'OS. Quiet, gentle; of a fever, slight.

EREMOCAR'PUS, m. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**E. setigerus.** Ginger leaf, indigenous to California. It is used externally, in decoction, in rhus poisoning, and the root internally in pulmonary affections.

EREMOPHO'BIA, f. From ἐρήμος, solitude, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of solitude.

EREMOPOM'PHOLYX, f. -phol'ygōs (-is). From ἐρήμος, solitary, and πομφόλυξ, a bleb. See PEMPHIGUS solitaria.

ERETHET'IC, ERETH'ICAL. See ERETHISTIC.

ER'ETHISM. Gr., ἐρεθισμός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erithismus*. Fr., *éréthisme*. Ger., *Reiz*, *Erethismus*. Exaggerated sensibility or irritability. A morbid degree of excitement or irritation.

ERETHIS'MA, n. -this'matos (-is). Gr., ἐρέθισμα. Ger., *Reizmittel*. An irritant.

ERETHIS'MIC. See ERETHISTIC.

ERETHIS'MUS, m. Gr., ἐρεθισμός. Erethism; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*.—**E. agrypnia.** See INSOMNIA.—**E. arteriosus.** Arterial excitement.—**E. ebriosorum.** See DELIRIUM tremens.—**E. micturitiis.** See ENURESIS.—**E. nervosus.** Nervous excitement.—**E. oneinodynia.** Disturbed sleep.—**E. simplex.** See ERETHISM.—**E. tropicus.** See INSOLATION.

ERETHIS'TIC, ERETHIT'IC. Gr., ἐρεθιστικός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erethisticus*, *erethicus*. Fr., *érétique*. Ger., *reizend*. Causing or pertaining to erethism.

EREU'G-MOS, EREUG'MUS, m. Gr., ἐρευνμα. See ERUC-TATION.

EREU'MENUS. Gr., ἐρέυμενος. Cloudy (said of urine). **ERET'THOS, n.** -eu'theos (-is). Gr., ἐρευνθος. Of Hippocrates, a redness or flush.

EREUX'IS, f. -eux'eos (-is). Gr., ἐρευξις. See ERUCTATION.

ERG. From ἔργον, work. The unit of energy; the amount of work done by a body moving through 1 ctm. in opposition to a force equal to 1 dyne.

ERGA'SIA, f. Gr., ἐργασία. Fr., *ergasie*. Functional action.

ERGASIOMA'NIA, f. From ἐργασία, work, and μανία, madness. Fr., *ergasiomanie*. Ger., *Operi(e)rwut(h)*. A mania for performing operations.

ERGASIOPH'BIA, f. From ἐργασία, work, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *ergasiophobie*. Ger., *Furcht vor Operationen*. Dread of performing operations, also of having an operation performed.

ER'GASM. Fr., *ergasme*. See ERGASIA.

ERGASTE'RIMUM, n. Gr., ἐργαστήριον. 1. A laboratory. 2. The part of a still where the retort is placed.

ERGAS'TICOS. Gr., ἐργαστικός. Fr., *ergastique*. 1. Of Hippocrates, able to work, working, functional; as a n., in the f., *ergastice*, the digestive process, and in the n., *ergasticum*, an organ. 2. Pertaining to work or to an operation of any sort.

ERG'MA, n. *Erg'matos* (-is). Gr., ἐργμα. Of Hippocrates, an impediment, also a septum.

ER'GOSTAT. From ἔργον, work, and ἰστάναι, to stand. Ger., *Arbeitssteller*. A machine for testing muscular power.

ER'GOT. Lat., *ergota* (1st def.). Fr., *e.*, *seigle ergoté* (1st def.). Ger., *Mutterkorn* (1st def.), *Loffenkorn*. 1. The sclerotium ("compact mycelium or spawn" [Br. Ph.]) of *Claviceps purpurea*, developed within the paleæ of numerous grasses, and especially of rye. All the e.'s probably have the medicinal qualities of e. of rye (q. v.). 2. In the horse, a small, corneous mass growing from the skin of the fetlock. 3. The hippocamp minor.—**Corn e.** *E. of maize*.—**E. of diss.** Fr., *e. de diss.* Ger., *Dissmutterkorn*. A variety of *Ampelodesmos tenax*. Ac-

cording to Lallemand, it is twice as active as e. of rye and is recommended as a substitute for it.—**E. of maize.** Fr., *e. de maïs*. Ger., *Maisbrand*, *Beulenbrand*. The sclerotium of *Ustilago maidis*, growing on and replacing the grain of *Zea maiz*; corn smut. It excites uterine contraction of shorter duration than that caused by e. of rye. It is said to produce abortion in cows.—**E. of Morand.** See HIPPOCAMPUS major.—**E. of oats.** Fr., *e. d'avoine*. A variety, slenderer than e. of rye, occurring in commerce either by itself or mixed with e. of rye. Said to act on the uterus as energetically as e. of rye, and to have the advantage of being a restorative in cases of exhaustion from hæmorrhage.—**E. of rice.** E. produced on the grains of rice by a fungus identical with *Claviceps purpurea*; used in the East Indies as a substitute for e. of rye.—**E. of rye.** Lat., *ergota* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *secale cornutum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *e. de seigle*. Ger., *Roggenmutterkorn*, *Loffenkorn*. Spurred, ergoted, or barbed rye; the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, growing on and replacing the grain of *Secale cereale*. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotinine, sclerotic acid, scleromucin, sclerythrin, scleroidinin, fuscoclentinic acid, picrosclerotine, scleroxanthin, sclerocrystallin, mycose, and lactic and formic acids. E. of rye produces tonic contraction of unstripped muscular fibre. It is used chiefly to promote contraction of the uterus after delivery, to check uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors and to restrict their growth by limiting their supply of blood, to restrain pulmonary hæmorrhage, and to diminish the amount of blood in the brain by its action on the muscular fibres of the blood vessels. In excessive or long continued doses it produces ergotism (q. v.).—**E. of wheat.** Fr., *e. de blé*. A variety attacking *Triticum vulgare*. According to Leperdriol, it is less liable than e. of rye to change, and is not poisonous.—**Oil of e.** A fixed oil of a disagreeable and acid taste, consisting of olein, palmitin, and small proportions of volatile fatty acids (especially acetic and butyric acids) combined with glycerin, and, according to Proctor, of secalin.—**Sugar of e.** See MYCOSE.

ERGO'TA, f. See ERGOT; of the pharmacopœias, see ERGOT of rye.—**Extractum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.], *ergotine*. Ger., *Ergotin*, *Mutterkornextract*. Syn.: *ergotinum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *extractum secalis cornuti* [Ger. Ph.]. An extract made by evaporating over a water bath, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C., 5 parts of fluid extract of ergot till it is reduced to 1 part [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 parts of ergot for 6 hours in 4 of water, adding 1 part of dilute alcohol, evaporating after 3 days to a thick extract, triturating twice again with an equal weight of alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.].—**Extractum ergotæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (see *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide d'ergot de seigle*. Ger., *flüssiges Mutterkornextract*. A fluid extract of ergot.—**Infusum ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de seigle ergoté*. Ger., *Mutterkornaufguss*. An infusion of ergot.—**Vinum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de seigle ergoté*. Ger., *Mutterkornwein*. Wine of ergot.

ERGOTÆ'TIA, f. From *ergota*, ergot, and *aitia*, a cause. See CLAVICES.—**E. abortificiens.** *Claviceps purpurea*.

ER'GOTATE. A salt of ergotic acid.

ERGOT'IC ACID. A volatile acid obtained by distilling ergot with sulphuric acid.

ER'GOTIN. Fr., *ergotine*. Ger., *E*. 1. A term for different extracts representing more or less of the active principle of ergot; also for watery extracts of ergot. They are complex, ill defined, amorphous products, varying in their properties according to the mode of preparation. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Ger. Ph., *extractum ergotæ*.—**Bonjean's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Bonjean*.

An aqueous extract of ergot prepared by evaporating 4 fl. oz. of extractum ergotæ fluidum to a syrupy consistence, adding 4 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, filtering, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is used hypodermically.—**Wenzell's e.** See **ERGOTINE** (3d def.).—**Wiggers's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Wiggers*. Resin of ergot, ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; a reddish-brown, acrid powder, $C_{100}H_{52}NO_6$, obtained by exhausting ergot with ether, extracting the e. with boiling alcohol, evaporating, and washing the product in water. It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water and in ether. It is said to be a cardiac depressant and poison.

ERGOTIN(E). 1. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of ergotism. 2. See **ERGOTIN**. 3. An alkaloid, $C_{50}H_{52}N_2O_6$, found by Wenzell in ergot, combined with ergotic acid; probably identical with echoline.

ERGOTIN'IA, f. See **ERGOTININE**.

ERGOTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ergotinique*. Ger., *Ergotinsäure*. An acid found in ergot; said to be hypnotic in large doses, but not to act like ergot.

ERGOTININ(E). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ergotinin*. An alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$, obtained by Tanret from ergot.

ERGOTINOL. A liquid preparation of ammonium ergotinate.

ERGOTINUM, n. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 38 grains of extract of ergot in 114 minims each of water and dilute alcohol; used hypodermically. 2. Of the Br. and Ger. Ph's., extractum ergotæ. 3. See **ERGOTINE**.

ERGOTISM. Lat., *ergotismus, morbus cerealis, raphania*. Fr., *ergotisme*. Ger., *Mutterkornkrankheit, Ergotismus, Kriebelkrankheit*. Poisoning with ergot.—**Acute e.** Fr., *ergotisme aigu*. Ger., *acuter Ergotismus*. Poisoning by overdoses of ergot; characterized by eructations, nausea, vomiting, colic, diarrhœa, vertigo, headache, and muscular prostration.—**Chronic e.** Fr., *ergotisme chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Ergotismus*. E. due to the long continued use of ergot as a drug or of bread made from ergoted grain. See **Gangrenous e.** and **Spasmodic e.**—**Convulsive e.** Lat., *ergotismus convulsivus*. See **Spasmodic e.**—**Gangrenous e., Necrotic e.** Lat., *ergotismus gangrenosus*. Fr., *ergotisme gangréneux*. Ger., *Ergotinbrand*. Chronic e. characterized by gangrene of the extremities due to persistent constriction of the arteries, preceded by itching and cutaneous anæsthesia.—**Spasmodic e.** Lat., *ergotismus spasmodicus*. Fr., *ergotisme spasmodique*. Ger., *Kriebelkrankheit*. A form of chronic e. in which either there are general convulsions followed by death, or there are itching sensations, especially in the hands, which may occasionally go on to the gangrenous form, with occasional general convulsions, vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa.

ERGOTOLE. The trade name of a certain liquid preparation of ergot of rye; said to be unirritating when used hypodermically.

ERICA, f. Gr., *ἑρική*. Fr., *érica, bruyère*. Ger., *Heide, Heidekraut*. Heath, heather; a genus of ericaceous plants. The species are generally bitter and astringent, sometimes resinous and aromatic, but are little employed in medicine.—**E. arborea.** Ger., *Baumheide, weissblühende Heide*. A species formerly famous as a lithontripic.—**E. carnea.** Fr., *bruyère précoce*. A European species; a diuretic and diaphoretic.—**E. cinerea.** Fr., *bruyère cendrée*. Ger., *aschgraue Heide*. Scotch heath, having the same properties as *E. carnea*.—**E. herbacea.**—**E. carnea.**—**E. humilis, E. mutabilis.** *E. cinerea*.

ERICANTHIN. Fr., *éricanthine*. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on eritannic acid.

ERICINOL. Fr., *éricinol*. Ger., *E.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained by heating ericolin with dilute sulphuric acid.

ERICINONE. Fr., *éricinone*. Ger., *Ericinon*. A substance, $C_6H_6O_2$, obtained by dry distillation of the aqueous extracts of various species of ericineous plants.

ERIC'OLIN. Fr., *éricoline*. A resinous powder, $C_{34}H_{54}O_2$, obtained from various ericaceous plants.

ER'IGENS. Causing erection.

ER'IGERON [U. S. Ph.], *m. -on'tos (-is)*, also erroneously given as *erig'eri*. Gr., *ἑριγέρον* (from *ἥρ*, the spring, and *γέρον*, an old man, because it soon becomes hoary). Fr., *érigéron*. Ger., *Berufkraut*. 1. A widely distributed genus of composite plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., fleabane; the herb of *E. heterophyllum* and *E. philadelphicus*, used in dropsical and nephritic diseases.—**E. acris.** Fr., *érigéron acre*. Ger., *scharfes Berufkraut*. A species formerly in use and still employed in domestic practice in Germany, in pectoral complaints, suppressed menstruation, dysuria, etc.—**E. affinis.** A species growing in the valley of Mexico, where the root is used as a sialagogue.—**E. ambiguus.** *E. strigosus*.—**E. annuus.** One of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870.—**E. canadensis.** Canadian fleabane; tonic, diuretic, and astringent. The oil is used as an internal hæmostatic and in gonorrhœa, and is popularly reputed to control uterine hæmorrhage and quicken uterine contraction.—**E. cochinchinensis.** A species used in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue.—**E. heterophyllum.** *E. annuus*.—**E. integrifolius.** *E. strigosus*.—**E. paniculatus.** *E. canadensis*.—**E. philadelphicus.** *E. purpureus*. 1. One of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870. 2. *E. cochinchinense*.—**E. pusillus.** A variety of *E. canadensis*.—**E. strigosus.** A North American species resembling *E. annuus*.—**E. vulgaris.** *E. acris*.—**Extractum erigerontis canadensis fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Extractum erigerontis fluidum.** An alcoholic extract of the herb of *E. canadensis*.—**Oil of e.** Lat., *oleum erigerontis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile d'érigéron*. Ger., *Flöhhkrautöl*. An oil obtained by distillation of the fresh herb of *E. canadensis* (q. v.).

ERIOBOT'RYA, f. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *ériobotrye*. Ger., *Wollmispel*. A genus of rosaceous plants.—**E. japonica.** Fr., *ériobotrye du Japon*. Ger., *japanische Wollmispel*. A species the leaves of which are used in China as an astringent and tonic in atonic dyspepsia, etc.

ERIOCAU'LON, n. The plant pipewort.—**E. officinale.** An Asiatic species used in domestic medicine in China.—**E. robustum.** An East Indian species believed to be used in domestic medicine.—**E. setaceum.** An East Indian species employed as a remedy for scabies.—**E. wallichianum.** An East Indian species said to be used medicinally.

ERIOCEPH'ALUS, m. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *ériocéphalé*. Ger., *wollköpfig*. Having a hairy top; as a n., a genus of anthemideous plants.—**E. africanus.** Fr., *ériocéphalé d'Afrique*. A species employed at the Cape of Good Hope in dropsy.—**E. umbellulatus.** A species said to be diuretic.

ERIODEN'DRON, n. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *ériodendron*. Ger., *Wollbaum*. The silk cotton tree.—**E. leiantherum.** A species used like *E. occidentale*.—**E. occidentale.** Fr., *ériodendron occidentale*. Ger., *westindischer Wollbaum*. The West Indian silk cotton tree, the root of which is purgative, emetic, and diuretic. The bark, in infusion, is used in skin diseases, the leaves, fruit, and seed are used externally as emollients, the ash from the cotton around the seed is employed as a styptic, and the gum from the stem is used in enteritis.—**E. orientale.** Fr., *ériodendron orientale*. Ger., *östindischer Wollbaum*. The East Indian silk cotton tree. Its gum, with the addition of spices, is used in intestinal diseases, and an oil is obtained from the seeds. The root bark is used as an emetic and antispasmodic.

ERIODIC'TYON, n. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *δικτυον*, a net. A genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ*.—**E. californicum, E. glutinosum.** California tarbush, containing resins, a bitter extract, tannic acid, and a volatile oil; much

used in a syrup for disguising the taste of quinine. It has been used in tincture with benefit in the treatment of asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and is considered by the Mexicans and Indians a cure for consumption;—**E. tomentosum**. A species found in California; used by the Spaniards, under the name of *yerba santa*, as a pectoral.

ERIOGLOS/SUM, *n.* From *ἔριον*, wool, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *érioglosse*. 1. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ*. 2. The seeds of *Sterculia scaphigera*, formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

ERIOM/ETER. Lat., *eriometrum* (from *ἔριον*, wool, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *érimètre*. Of Young, an instrument for measuring the diameter of fibres or minute objects by that of the colored rings produced by their diffraction of light.

ERIOPH/ORUM, *n.* From *ἔριον*, wool, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *ériophoron*. Ger., *Wollgras*. Cotton grass.—**E. alpinum**. Fr., *ériophoron des Alpes*. A species the cotton of the seed of which is used as an application to burns.—**E. angustifolium**, **E. latifolium**. Varieties of *E. polystachyum*.—**E. polystachyum**. Fr., *chenvelle chevelu des pauvres*. A European species, used as a laxative.

ERIOX/YLUM, *n.* From *ἔριον*, wool, and *ξύλον*, wood. In the older pharmacopœias, cotton wool.

ERISTA/LIS, *f.* Fr., *éristale*. A genus of insects of the *Syrphidæ*. The larvæ of two species (*E. tenax* and *E. pendulum*) have been found in human urine.

ERITAN/NIC ACID. Fr., *acide éritannique*. A variety of tannic acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$, derived from *Erica herbacea*.

ERITH/ALES, *n.* *-ith'alis*. Gr., *ἐριθαλής*. Fr., *érithale*. 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. 2. The genus *Timonius*.—**E. fruticosum**. Fr., *épanille*. A species found in the West Indies. The resin is employed in nephritic complaints; the wood is used by the natives in decoction for ophthalmia and cholera morbus.

ERITRICH/IUM, *n.* A genus of the *Boraginææ*.—**E. gnaphalioides**. A species growing in Chile; used in infusion as a stomachic.

ERME/SIA, *f.* Gr., *ἐρμесьια*. A mixture of honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm oil, beaten together and mixed with milk; formerly supposed to be conducive to the begetting of strong and handsome children.

ER/MION. The *Eryngium campestre*.

ERO/DENT. Gr., *ἀποβρύσκων*, *ἀποτρώγων*. Lat., *erodens*. Fr., *érodent*. Ger., *wegfressend*, *ätzend*. Wearing away, eating up, gnawing off; as a *n.*, a caustic.

ERO/DIUM, *n.* From *ἑρωδιός*, the heron. Fr., *érodion*, *érodium*. Ger., *Reiherschnabel*. Heron's bill; a genus of the *Erodiceæ*.—**E. cicutarium**. A species said to be efficacious, in infusion, as a remedy for uterine hæmorrhage.—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; formerly used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific.

ERO/GENOUS. From *ἔρως*, lust, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Giving rise to erotic sensations when stimulated.

EROM/ANES. Gr., *ἐρωμανής*. See **EROTOMANES**.

EROMA/NIA, *f.* Gr., *ἐρωμανία*. See **EROTOMANIA**.

ERON/OSUS, *f.* From *ἦρ*, spring, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Frühlingskrankheit*. A disease that appears in spring.

ERO/SION. Lat., *erosio* (from *erodere*, to gnaw off). Fr., *érosion*. Ger., *E. Aufressen*, *Arrosion*. 1. An eating away; the action and the effect of a corrosive substance. 2. A circumscribed superficial loss of substance. 3. Of Unna, loss of the corneous layer of the epidermis, as distinguished from *exfoliation*, in which more or less of the prickle cell layer is removed. 4. Dubroca's term for a procedure for breaking up an incarcerated placenta with one finger inserted into the compartment of the uterus that contains the organ.—**Aphthous e.** The formation of flat ulcers on a mucous membrane, as from *aphthæ*.—**Catarrhal e.** Fr., *érosion*

catarrhale. A loss of epithelium from *catarrh*.—**Chan-crous e.** Fr., *érosion chancreuse*. The destruction by mortification and slow liquefaction of the normal elements around a chancre.—**E. of the teeth**. Lat., *erosio dentium*. Ger., *E. der Zähne*. A congenital defect of the teeth, consisting of fine points or lines of superficial loss of enamel surrounding the tooth in the form of a ring, of complete absence of the enamel with brittleness of the tooth, of semilunar notches on the cutting edge of the incisors (as in "Hutchinson's teeth"), or of a combination of all these defects.—**Granular e.** See *Papillary e.*—**Hæmorrhagic e.** Fr., *érosion hémorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagische E.* An *e.* of a mucous membrane (e. g., of the stomach) produced by hæmorrhagic infiltration, softening, and death of little circumscribed areas. Cf. **EXCORIATION**.—**Herpetic e.** Fr., *érosion herpétique*. An *e.* like that produced by herpes. The term has been applied to a condition seen on the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri in cases of *catarrh*.—**Papillary e.** Fr., *érosion papillaire*. Ger., *papilläre E.* A condition in which, after a simple epithelial *e.*, the papillary layer undergoes proliferation, forming a red, granular, or fungous surface that bleeds easily.

ERO/SIVE. Fr., *érosif*. Ger., *erosiv*. Pertaining to, caused by, or causing erosion.

ERO/SUS. Eroded.

EROT/IC. Gr., *ἑρωτικός* (from *ἔρως*, lust). Lat., *eroticus*. Fr., *érotique*. Ger., *erotisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, pervaded with, or manifesting sexual desire.

EROTOM/ANES. Gr., *ἐρωτομανής*. Affected with erotomania.

EROTOMA/NIA, *f.* From *ἔρως*, lust, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *érotomanie*. Ger., *Liebeswut(h)*. A form of monomania characterized by loss of control over the sexual appetite. See **SATYRIASIS** and **NYMPHOMANIA**.

ER/PES, *m.* See **HERPES**.

ERPETOL/OGY. See **HERPETOLOGY**.

ERRABUN/DUS. Erratic.

ERRAT/IC. Lat., *erraticus* (from *errare*, to wander). Fr., *erratique*. Ger., *erratisch*, *herumirrend*, *wandernd*. Of diseases, pain, etc., shifting from one part of the body to another or occurring in irregular paroxysms.

ER/RHINE. Lat., *errhinus* (from *ἐν*, in, and *ῥίς*, the nose). Fr., *errhin*. Promoting sneezing and the discharge of nasal mucus; as a *n.* (Lat., *errhinum*; Fr., *errhin*; Ger., *Niesemittel*), a substance so acting.

ERRHIP/SIS, *f.* *-rhips'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐρρίψις* (from *ῥίπτειν*, to throw). Fr., *errhipsie*. Prostration.

ER/RHYSIS, *f.* *-rhys'eos (er'rhysis)*. From *ἑρπεῖν*, to go slowly. Fr., *errhyse*. Ger., *langsame Blutung*. Slow bleeding.

ER/ROR, *m.* *-ro'ris*. Gr., *ἀποτυχία*. Fr., *erreur*. Ger., *Verirrung*. A failure, a mischance, a going astray.—**E. loci**. Fr., *erreur de lieu*. Ger., *Ortsverirrung*. Lit., an *e.* of place. 1. Of Boerhaave, a supposed aberration of the larger blood corpuscles by which they were forced into and became impacted in vessels (e. g., lymph canals) of too small a calibre to admit of their passage. 2. See **ECTOPIA**.—**E. of dispersion**. The indistinctness produced in an image by chromatic aberration.

ERUBES/CENCE. From *erubescere*, to blush. Blushing, reddening of the skin.

ERUC/IC ACID. Fr., *acide érucique*. Ger., *Erucasäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, found in mustard oil, rape seed oil, and grape seeds.

ERUCID/IC ACID. Brassic acid.

ER/UCIN. Fr., *érucine*. A yellow powder obtained from the bitter extract of white mustard.

ERUCTA/TION. Lat., *eructatio*. Fr., *éructation*. Ger., *Aufstossen*. A belching up of gas from the stomach.

ERU/GINOUS. See **ÆRUGINOUS**.

ERUP/TION. Lat., *eruptio*. Fr., *éruption*. Ger., *Aus-fahren*. 1. A breaking forth, as of a pent-up gas or

liquid. 2. An emergence, as of a tooth through the gum. 3. The breaking out of a rash, also the rash itself.—**Drug e.** See *Medicinal e.*—**Hæmatogenetic e's.** Ger., *hämato-genetische Eruptionen*. Of Behrend, a group of cutaneous diseases that includes medicinal and menstrual rashes, together with certain e's due to vaccination, variola, septicæmia, and pyæmia, and also those observed after surgical operations, injuries, parturition, etc.—**Heat e.** A term formerly applied to eczema or to a form of that disease, regarded as typical, produced by the application of heat to the skin.—**Medicinal e.** An e. (3d def.) due to the action of a medicament taken internally.

ERUPTIVE. Lat., *eruptivus*. Fr., *éruptif*. Pertaining to or attended with an eruption.

ERVALEN'TA. A secret food preparation sold as a remedy against consumption and tumors. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of meal made from leguminous grains, probably a mixture of peas and lentils.

ERVUM. n. Fr., *lentille*. Ger., *Erve*. The vetch. The flour is used in cataplasms.—**E. lens.** Fr., *lentille cultivée*. Ger., *gemeine Linse*. The lentil. The seeds furnish a meal which, boiled, is used for cataplasms.—**E. minor.** Fr., *lentille petite*. A variety of *E. lens*.

ERYGMATODES. Gr., *ἐρυγματώδης* (from *ἐρυγμα*, a belching, and *ἴδος*, resemblance). Of Hippocrates, causing eruptions.

ERYNGIUM. n. Gr., *ἐρύγγιον*. Fr., *panicault*. Ger., *Mannstreu*. A genus of sanicleous plants widely distributed throughout warm and temperate regions, except in Africa.—**E. amethystinum.** A species the roots of which are reputed diaphoretic and emmenagogue.—**E. aquaticum.** Fr., *panicault aquatique*. Ger., *wasserliebende Mannstreu*. Water eryngo. The root is considered expectorant, diuretic, and sudorific, and is also employed in snake bites.—**E. Bocconi.** Fr., *panicault tricuspidé*. A species considered diuretic and emmenagogue.—**E. bromeliæfolium.** A species employed in amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, dropsy, and flatulence, and for snake bites.—**E. campestre.** Fr., *panicault des champs*. Ger., *Feldmannstreu*. A species found in southern and middle Europe. Its root was formerly considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. It was also employed in catarrhal affections.—**E. Cervantesii.** **E. comosum.** A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum*.—**E. creticum.** **E. cyaneum.** A species growing in Crete, having the properties of *E. Bocconi*.—**E. dichotomum.** A species having the properties of *E. Bocconi*.—**E. dilatatum.** A species found in southern Europe. The roots have similar properties to those of *E. campestre*.—**E. foetidum.** Fr., *panicault fétide*. Ger., *Schlangengras*. A species used in snake bites in the West Indies and Florida and as a febrifuge in Guiana, in Brazil, and elsewhere.—**E. marinum.** **E. maritimum.** Fr., *panicault maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandmannstreu*. Sea eryngo. The root was formerly used in pectoral diseases, dropsy, and colic, and as an aphrodisiac.—**E. multifidum.** A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum*, of which it is perhaps a variety.—**E. planum.** Fr., *panicault à feuilles planes*. A European species, employed as a sudorific.—**E. subacaule.** A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum*.—**E. ternatum.** A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum*.—**E. tricuspidatum.** *E. Bocconi*.—**E. virginianum.** **E. virginicum.** A species used like *E. aquaticum*.—**E. vulgare.** *E. campestre*.—**E. yuccæfolium.** *E. aquaticum*.—**E. Zannoni.** *E. Bocconi*.

ERYNGO. The genus *Eryngium*.

ERYSIMIN. A glucoside obtained from the seeds of a species of *erysimum*; used like digitalin.

ERYSIMUM. n. Gr., *ἐρύσιμον* (from *ἐρπειν*, to draw). Fr., *érysimum*, *érysimum*, *vélar*. Ger., *Hederich*. 1. *Sisymbrium officinale*. 2. A genus of the *Cruciferae*.

ERYSIPELA'CEUS. Erysipelatous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Erysipelaceæ*, a generic term including the various forms of erysipelas.

ERYSIP'ELAS. n. -pel'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐρύσιπελας* from *ἐρύσος* (= *ἐρυθρός*), red, and *πέλας* (= *πέλλα*), a hide or skin. Fr., *érysipèle*, *rose*, *feu sacré* (ou *St. Antoine*). Ger., *Erysipel*, *Rot(h)lauf*, *Rose*, *Hautrose*, *Wundrose*. St. Anthony's fire, wild fire, rose. 1. A peculiar form of inflammation affecting the skin or the adjacent mucous membranes, attended with redness and swelling, together often with more or less serous or purulent exudation in the form of œdema, vesicles, bullæ, pustules, or diffuse suppuration, sometimes with gangrene, and chiefly characterized by a tendency to spread at the periphery and by fever. 2. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Pyrexia*.—**Ambulant e.** See *Erratic e.*—**Bilious e.** Fr., *érysipèle bilieux*. A variety attended by bilious eruption and vomiting, bitterness of the mouth, yellow tongue, epigastric uneasiness and tenderness, great thirst, constipation or bilious diarrhœa, yellow urine, and yellowness of the skin and conjunctivæ.—**Bronzed e.** Fr., *érysipèle bronzé* [Velpeau], *gangrène gazeuse foudroyante*. A rapidly developed e., attended by great swelling, lividity of the skin, and gaseous distention, with an intense typhoid condition; often running its course to a fatal termination in twenty-four hours. It is always due to a specific germ.—**Carbuncular e.** A form of carbuncle peculiar to sheep and swine. In sheep it is less severe than in swine, and is characterized by a tumor of the inner aspect of the thigh and leg, which extends rapidly to the abdomen, back, and breast, and becomes of a violet or bluish color, with coldness of the surface. Some have considered the disease in swine as carbuncular; others as a form of typhus. Together with constitutional symptoms, the disease is marked by erysipelatous tumefaction of the region of the abdomen, the neck, the inner aspect of the thigh, etc.—**Cellular e.** See *PSEUDO-E.*—**Cellulocutaneous e.** See *Phlegmonous e.*—**Cutaneous e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Dartrous e.** Fr., *érysipèle dartreux*. E. accompanied by tetter or ringworm.—**Erratic e.** Lat., *e. erraticum*. Fr., *érysipèle erratique*. Ger., *Wanderrose*. 1. E. that tends to spread from portion to portion of the body. 2. See *E. metastaticum*.—**E. ambulans.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. bullosum.** Fr., *érysipèle bulleux*. E. attended with a marked development of bullæ.—**E. chronicum.** 1. See *E. recurrens*. 2. See *ERYSIPELOID.*—**E. consensuale.** See *Symptomatic e.*—**E. crustosum.** Fr., *érysipèle crouteux*. E. attended with exudation from the surface drying into crusts.—**E. diffusum.** E. with the borders of the affected skin not sharply defined, the redness merging gradually into the color of the surrounding skin.—**E. erraticum.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. erythematicum.** **E. erythematosum.** E. affecting the skin superficially and resembling erythema. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**E. faciei.** Fr., *érysipèle de la face*. Ger., *Gesichtserysipel*. E. of the face, beginning usually in the region of the nose, spreading thence over the face, and sometimes to or over the hairy scalp, or down upon the neck.—**E. faciei perstans.** See *E. perstans faciei*.—**E. fixum.** Fr., *érysipèle fixe*. E. that remains confined to the region first attacked; generally due to a local inflammation, as of the ear. Cf. *E. otalgicum* and *E. odontalgicum*.—**E. gangrænosum.** Fr., *érysipèle gangréneux*. Syn.: *ignis Sancti Antonii*. E. attended with gangrene. Cf. *Phlegmonous e.* and *E. pestilens*.—**E. glabrum.** E. characterized by a smooth, shining surface.—**E. habituale.** E. that has a tendency to recur repeatedly in the same individual.—**E. idiopathicum.** See *ERYTHEMA essentielle*.—**E. infantile.** E. occurring in infants; more especially an erysipelatous inflammation beginning in newborn infants.—**E. internum.** See *Erythematosus GASTRITIS*.—**E. læve.** **E. lævigatum.** See *E. glabrum*.

—**E. legitimum**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. malignum puerperale internum**. See *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**E. marginatum**. E. in which the affected skin is bounded by a well defined margin.—**E. medicamentosum**. A medicinal rash resembling e., but differing from it chiefly in its rapid development and in the absence of sharply defined borders and tenderness on pressure.—**E. menstruale**. Fr., *érysipèle cataménial*. Ger., *menstrueller Rot(h)lauf*. An eruption resembling e., which usually occurs on the face in women at the time of menstruation.—**E. mercuriale**. A form of e. said to be due to hydrargyrisms.—**E. metastaticum**. Fr., *érysipèle métastatique*. Metastatic e.; characterized by outbreaks in different parts of the body, supposed to be due to metastasis.—**E. migrans**, **E. migratorium**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. miliare**. E. attended with small vesicles. See *E. vesiculosum*.—**E. neonatorum**. See *E. umbilici neonatorum*.—**E. nosocomiale**, **E. nothum**. See *Traumatic e.*—**E. odontalgicum**. E. (or inflammation with swelling and oedema) of the cheek due to an alveolar abscess.—**E. oedematodes**, **E. oedatosum**. Fr., *érysipèle œdémateux*. E. specially characterized by oedema; or, more properly, a peculiar form of e. attended with oedematous swelling without marked redness of the surface, occurring especially in old people. Cf. *White e.*—**E. otalgicum**. E. in the region of the ear, due to suppurative otitis or mastoiditis.—**E. periodicum nervosum chronicum**. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. perstans faciei**. A form of e. or an erysipelatoid eruption occasionally occurring upon the face and scalp in connection with the disseminated form of lupus erythematosus, and lasting sometimes for several weeks, accompanied with severe general symptoms. See *LUPUS erythematosus disseminatus*.—**E. pestilens**. Of Sauvages, a disease that prevailed as an epidemic in the Dark Ages, as a sequel of war and famine, and was variously known as *ignis sacer* (seu *Sancti Antonii*), *mal des Ardens*, etc., and was characterized by erysipelatous inflammation of the skin, followed by gangrene which often destroyed the limbs joint by joint. It was regarded by Sauvages as a form of ergotism.—**E. phlegmonodes**, **E. phlegmonosum**. See *Phlegmonous e.*—**E. phlyctenodes**. Zoster.—**E. plant**. See *HELIOTROPICUM indicum*.—**E. puerperale**. Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral*. A form of e. attacking lying-in women, generally beginning about the genitals and spreading to other parts.—**E. pulmonis (Lomii)**. See *PERIPNEUMONIA notha*.—**E. pulmonum**. An old name for pneumonia limited to the surface of the lung.—**E. pustulosum**. 1. Zoster. 2. E. attended with pustules.—**E. recurrens**. Fr., *érysipèle de retour* (ou à répétitions). Ger., *Rückfallerysipel*. E. characterized by a tendency to recur at the same point, and usually followed by hyperplastic growth or by elephantiasis.—**E. senile**. E., especially of the legs, occurring in aged people.—**E. serpens**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. simplex**. Fr., *érysipèle simple*. Cutaneous e.; the most common form of the disease, occurring usually on the face, sometimes on the limbs, less frequently on the trunk, and not affecting the tissues to any great depth.—**E. spontaneum**. See *ERYTHEMA essentielle*.—**E. spurium**. See *E. traumaticum*.—**E. suffusum**. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**E. superficiale**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. traumaticum**. See *Traumatic e.*—**E. typhodes**. E. attended with typhoid symptoms.—**E. umbilici neonatorum**. Fr., *érysipèle de l'ombilic*. E. in newborn children, beginning in the region of the navel before cicatrization is complete, and usually spreading extensively over the body.—**E. universale**. E. that spreads very extensively over the surface of the body.—**E. urticatum**. See *URTICARIA*.—**E. vaccinæ**, **E. vaccinale**. See *Vaccinal e.*—**E. variegatum**. E. characterized by stripes.—**E. verrucosum**. E. in which the skin appears warty or blotched.—**E. verum**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. vesiculosum**. Fr., *érysipèle vésiculeux*. 1. Pemphigus. 2. E. attended

with the production of vesicles.—**E. zona**, **E. zoster**. Zoster.—**External e.** E. affecting the integument. Cf. *Internal e.*—**Facial e.** See *E. faciei*.—**False e.** A term sometimes applied to exanthems resembling e., such as certain forms of erythematosus eczema or of erythema.—**Gangrenous e.** See *E. gangrenosum*.—**Hepatic e.** A form of e. connected with disease of the liver. Cf. *Bilious e.*—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *érysipèle idiopathique*. An e. due to causes acting on the system from without.—**Internal e.** E. affecting the interior of the body, more particularly the mucous membranes.—**Lymphatic e.** An e. in which the implication of the lymphatics predominates, and which is characterized by a rose, rather than a red, color, that disappears entirely on pressure, and is always marked by red lines along the course of the lymphatics.—**Malignant internal puerperal e.** Lat., *e. malignum puerperale internum*. Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral malin interne*. Of Virchow, a form of puerperal fever supposed to depend on an inward extension (after the manner of e.) of an ulcerative inflammation of the genitals.—**Medical e.** Fr., *érysipèle médical*. E. originating or apparently originating spontaneously and commonly belonging to the domain of the physician; in contradistinction to surgical or traumatic e., originating from wounds or injuries, and commonly belonging to the domain of the surgeon.—**Metastatic e.** See *E. metastaticum*.—**Oedematous e.** Lat., *E. œdematodes*. A mild variety of phlegmonous e. accompanied by more oedema of the cellular tissue than seems to be due to the inflammation of the skin.—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosum* (seu *phlegmonodes*). Fr., *érysipèle phlegmoneux*. E. involving the skin and the subcutaneous tissue, often attended with suppuration and gangrene.—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral*. Traumatic e. in lying-in women; also, of some authors, e. of the umbilicus in the newborn as the result of infection from the mother. Cf. *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**Pustular e.** See *E. pustulosum*.—**Secondary e.** E. which appears during the course of a preexisting disease.—**Serpiginous e.** A form of e. which extends in various directions by the involvement of adjacent portions of the skin.—**Simple e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Spontaneous e.** Fr., *érysipèle spontané*. E. not known to be due to an external cause.—**Surgical e.** See *Traumatic e.*—**Symptomatic e.** E. due to some constitutional disturbance.—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *e. traumaticum*. Fr., *érysipèle traumatique*. Ger., *Wunderysipel*. E. attacking the parts about a wound, probably as the result of infection; often erratic and generally more dangerous than simple e.—**True e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Vaccinal e.** Lat., *e. vaccinæ*. Fr., *érysipèle vaccinal*. Ger., *Impferysipel*. E. proceeding from the site of a recent vaccination; usually due to secondary infection.—**Venous e.** Fr., *érysipèle veineuse*. E. attended with decided venous congestion, and characterized by a dark red or vinous color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. The term was used by L. J. Sanson in contradistinction to lymphatic e.—**Vesicular e.** E. attended with the formation of vesicles.—**Wandering e.** See *Erratic e.*—**White e.** Fr., *érysipèle lymphatique*. "A form of erysipelatous oedema in which there is no visible distention of blood vessels." Cf. *E. œdematosum*.

ERYSIPEL'ATOID. Gr., ἐρυσιπελατώδης (from ἐρυσίπelas, erysipelas, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *erysipelatodes*. Fr., *érysipélatoïde*. Ger., *rosenartig*, *rosenähnlich*. Resembling erysipelas.

ERYSIPEL'ATOPNEUMO'NIA, f. Fr., *érysipélatopneumonie*. Ger., *erysipelatöse Pneumonie*. Erysipelatous pneumonia.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS. Lat., *erysipelatosus*, *erysipelatodes*. Fr., *érysipélateux*. Ger., *erysipelatös*. Pertaining to or of the nature of erysipelas.

ERYSIP'ELINE. Of Farr, the zymotic poison of erysipelas.

ERYSIP'OLOGONORRHŒA, *f.* See **ERYSIPELURETHRITIS**.

ERYSIPELOID. See **ERYSIPELATOID**; as a *n.*, of Rosenbach, an erysipelatoid inflammation originating in a wound from infection with putrid animal matter, but not directly transmissible from one person to another. The inflammation spreads slowly in the form of a dark red, often livid swelling with a sharp border.

ERYSIP'LOPAROT(ID)I'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Ger., *Ohrdrüsenentzündung mit Rose*. Erysipelatous parotiditis.
ERYSIPELORCHI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Fr., *érysipélorchite*. Ger., *erysipelätöse Hodenentzündung, Hodenentzündung mit Rose*. Erysipelatous orchitis.

ERYSIPELURETHRI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Fr., *érysipélurétrite*. Ger., *erysipelätöse (oder rosenartige) Harnröhrenentzündung*. Erysipelatous urethritis.

ERYSIPELOUS. See **ERYSIPELATUS**.

ERYTH'ACOS, *m.* Gr., *ἐρυθᾶκος*. Redness.

ERYTHANTHE'MA, *n.* *-em'atos (-is)*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄνθος*, a blossom, an efflorescence. Ger., *Erythanthem*. A red cutaneous rash. The *Erythanthemata* of Auspitz are a class of cutaneous efflorescences which, though differing in their mode of development, have a basis of erythema in common.—**E. essentielle**. Of Auspitz, an essential angioneurosis of the skin characterized by *e.*, and including erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, herpes circinatus, herpes iris, herpes phlyctenodes, eczematous and pemphigoid eruptions of an angioneurotic nature, and purpura rheumatica.—**E. neuriticum**. 1. A subdivision of Auspitz's "neuritic dermatoses," characterized by *e.* and by an acyclic course. It includes neuritic forms of erythema, herpes, pemphigus, eczema, furunculus, ecthyma, and purpura. 2. Of Bronson, a term employed to designate certain exanthems of an erythematos character occurring coincidentally with syphilis and to which they are believed to be due, though not corresponding to typical syphilodermata. Ultimately, it is said, they may become the site of syphilitic infiltration. Cf. **ERYTHEMA neuriticum**, etc.

ERYTHE'MA, *n.* *-them'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐρύθημα* (from *ἐρυθρίναι*, to redden). Fr., *érythème, dartre érythémoidé*. Ger., *Erythem*. Syn.: *dermatitis erythematosæ, erysipelas suffusum*. Inflammatory hyperæmia of the skin attended with redness of the surface, but usually only slight or imperceptible exudation, and with little or no disturbance of the epidermis.—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *érythème amorphe*. *E.* with efflorescences of an irregular shape and arrangement.—**Annular e.** Lat., *e. annulare*. Fr., *érythème annulaire (ou circiné)*. A form of *e.* exudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences are ring-shaped, subsiding at the centre while they spread at the periphery.—**Belladonna e.** Fr., *érythème belladonné, scarlatine belladonnée*. A toxic *e.* resembling the eruption of scarlatina (but not followed by desquamation), produced by large doses of belladonna.—**Centrifugal e.** Lat., *e. centrifugum*. Fr., *érythème centrifuge*. 1. Of Bielt, a variety of lupus erythematosus in which cicatricial tissue occupies the centre of the patch, surrounded by an erythematos border. 2. See **Annular e.**—**Choleraic e.** Fr., *roséole cholérique*. An *e.*, commonly *e. papulatum*, sometimes observed in cholera patients. Most observers describe it as occurring during the declining stage of the disease, though Hebra found it generally at the beginning of the cholera attack and continuing after the symptoms of the latter had disappeared, lasting often for a fortnight. According to Hebra, it chiefly affected the extremities. The color of the *e.* papules was bluish red or livid.—**Desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of exfoliative dermatitis described by Féréal, characterized by a general *e.* resembling the eruption of scarlet fever and followed by copious desquamation.—**E. ab (applicatis) acribus**.

See *E. venenatum*.—**E. ab attritu**. See **INTERTRIGO**.—**E. ab igne**. *E. caloricum* (*q. v.*) due to exposure to the heat of fire.—**E. acrodynia**. See **ACRODYNIA**.—**E. a decubitu**. *E. traumaticum* (*q. v.*) due to continued pressure upon the skin from decubitus.—**E. æstivum**. Fr., *érythème de foin (ou d'été)*. Ger., *Heu-Erythem*. An affection of the skin of the backs of the feet and the lower part of the legs, observed in those who work barefooted in hay fields; characterized by redness, oedematous swelling, intense itching and burning, followed by the formation of bullæ which, breaking, leave a loss of substance. There is moderate fever, with slight intestinal disturbance. The affection either disappears spontaneously or ends in chronic deep-seated thickening of the skin and torpid ulcers. It is attributed to the irritant action of the *Ranunculus acris*.—**E. a frigore**, **E. a gelu**. See **CHILBLAIN**.—**E. ambustio**. See **BURN**.—**E. angeiectaticum**. A term proposed by Auspitz for rosacea, to express the fact that the disease depends upon dilatation of the cutaneous blood vessels.—**E. annulare**, **E. annulatum**. See **Annular e.**—**E. anthrax**. See **ANTHRAX**.—**E. balsamicum**. *E.* due to the internal use of balsamics (e. g., copaiba).—**E. bullosum**. *E. exudativum multiforme* (*q. v.*) attended with the development of bullæ.—**E. caloricum**. *E. simplex* (*q. v.*) due to the local action of heat or cold.—**E. centrifugum**, **E. circinatum**. See **Annular e.**—**E. complicatum cum alio morbo**. *E. simplex* (*q. v.*) due to any local inflammation adjacent to or involving the skin.—**E. congestivum**. *E.* characterized by hyperæmia without appreciable exudation. Cf. *E. exudativum*.—**E. congestivum idiopathicum**. See *E. congestivum*.—**E. congestivum papulatum**. See *E. papulatum*.—**E. congestivum traumaticum**. See *E. traumaticum*.—**E. contusiforme**. See *E. nodosum*.—**E. cyanoticum**. *E.* attended with bluish discoloration due to venous engorgement.—**E. endemicum**. See **PELLAGRA**.—**E. epidemicum**. See **ACRODYNIA** and **PELLAGRA**.—**E. essentielle**. Fr., *érythème spontané*. *E.* occurring as a spontaneous and independent form of disease.—**E. ex profuviis**. See **INTERTRIGO**.—**E. exsudativum**. *E.* occurring as an essential disease and attended with inflammatory exudation, as distinguished from such forms as are produced by transitory hyperæmia (e. congestivum), from such as are due to local irritations of the skin, and from those that are secondary to other inflammatory diseases. According to Hebra, it includes *e. exsudativum multiforme* and *e. nodosum* (*q. v.*).—**E. exsudativum multiforme**. Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. A cutaneous affection characterized by sharply defined, more or less elevated erythematos efflorescences, which vary in form and arrangement, affecting most commonly the backs of the hands and feet, the forearms and legs, and sometimes also the face or other parts; and having the character of an essential disease. Its chief varieties are *e. annulare*, *e. figuratum*, *e. gyratum*, *e. iris*, *e. marginatum*, *e. papulatum*, and *e. vesiculosum*.—**E. febrile**. Of Plenck, "a dusky, pustular *e.* of the nose in malignant fevers, which is a sign of approaching death."—**E. figuratum**. That variety of *e. exsudativum* in which the eruption has a figured arrangement.—**E. fugax**. Fr., *érythème fugace*. A transitory rash, consisting of spots or patches of hyperæmia, occurring usually in young children or in females with a delicate skin; due to angioneurotic disturbance.—**E. gangrenosum**. 1. A disease of uncertain character in which patches of *e.* occur on various parts of the body, accompanied sometimes with bullæ or excoriations, and sometimes with gangrene. It has usually been seen in hysterical women, and, according to some, is always produced artificially for purposes of deception. 2. See **ANTHRAX** and **CARBUNCLE**.—**E. granatistrum**. See **ANTHRAX**.—**E. gutta rosa**. *E.* accompanying rosacea.—**E. gyratum**. That variety of

e. *exsudativum multiforme* in which the efflorescences appear in the form of gyrate lines.—*E. hæmorrhagicum*. E. associated with bloody extravasations.—*E. hyperæmicum*. See *E. congestivum*.—*E. induratum* (*scrofulosorum*). Fr., *érythème induré*, *érythème induré des scrofuleux* (Bazin), *érythème noueux chronique des membres inférieurs* (Besnier). An indolent chronic inflammatory disease first described by Bazin, occurring particularly in scrofulous individuals, usually young, and in girls oftener than in boys; mostly affecting the legs, usually at the back and just above the ankles, in the form of deep-seated, nodular or plaquelike indurations that at first may be bright red in color, later becoming violaceous and finally undergoing absorption or, occasionally, necrosis and ulceration. It is apt to be worse in winter and tends to recur. [E. B. Bronson.]—*E. infantile*. See *ROSEOLA infantilis*.—*E. intertriginosum*, *E. intertrigo*. See *INTERTRIGO*.—*E. iracundiæ*. See *RUBOR iracundiæ*.—*E. iris*. Fr., *érythème mamelonné*. A modified form of annular e. produced by the development of an erythematous papule in the centre of the annular efflorescence, giving rise to various shades of color between the centre and the periphery of the spot, whence the term *iris*.—*E. keratodes* [Brooke]. An inflammatory disease of the palms and soles leading to overgrowth of the horny layer of the epidermis and accompanied by œdema and tenderness.—*E. læve*. Fr., *érythème lisse*. A transitory form of e. occurring on swollen, œdematous parts.—*E. lupinosum*. See *LUPUS erythematosus*.—*E. mamillatum*. See *E. iris*.—*E. marginatum*. E. exsudativum multiforme with a distinct margin.—*E. medicamentosum*. E. due to the toxic action of a drug.—*E. mercuriale*. Fr., *érythème mercuriel*. E. due to the local application of a mercurial.—*E. multiforme*. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—*E. multiforme universale*. E. that tends to spread over the larger part of the body.—*E. nævus*. See *NÆVUS vascularis*. *E. neonatorum*. See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—*E. neuriticum*. E. due to disease of the nerves or of the nervous supply of a part.—*E. nodosum*. Fr., *érythème noueux*. Ger., *Knotenerythem*. An exudative form of e. characterized by round or oval elevated tubercles or nodules of the skin, of a bright-red color at first, afterward becoming blue or livid, especially toward the centre, tender on pressure, and most commonly situated on the legs, but sometimes on the thighs and arms.—*E. nodosum malignum*. Of Uffelmann, a chronic grave disease of children, resembling e. nodosum, but thought to be connected with tuberculosis.—*E. œdematodes*, *E. œdematosum*. See *E. læve*.—*E. palmare et plantare syphiliticum*. See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—*E. papulatum*. Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. Syn.: *e. tuberculatum*. That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of papules or tubercles.—*E. papulatum syphiliticum*. See *Papular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—*E. paratrimma*. See *PARATRIMMA*.—*E. pellagrum*. Fr., *érythème pellagreu*. The e. of pellagra.—*E. pernio*. See *CHILBLAIN*.—*E. polymorphum*. Fr., *érythème polymorphe*. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—*E. pudoris*. See *RUBOR pudoris*.—*E. puerperarum*. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. Syn.: *scarlatina puerperarum*, *pseudoscarlatina*. A rash resembling that of scarlet fever, occurring in puerperal women, probably as the effect of septic poisoning. It begins on the abdomen and thence spreads over the body. It consists of more or less distinct red spots, rather than the "punctate redness" of scarlatina.—*E. purifluens*. A form of intertrigo, occurring especially in the fold of the buttock in young children, attended with an abundant mucopurulent discharge.—*E. pyæmicum*. A form of symptomatic e. due to pyæmia or septicæmia.—*E. rosaceum*. See *ROSACEA erythematosa*.

—*E. scarlatiniforme*. Fr., *érythème scarlatiniforme*. E. in which the efflorescences are minute in size and closely aggregated together, so as to resemble the exanthem of scarlet fever.—*E. septicæmicum*. See *E. pyæmicum*.—*E. serpens*, *E. serpiginosum*. E. exsudativum multiforme that spreads in a serpiginous manner.—*E. simplex*. See *E. congestivum*.—*E. solare*. See *PELLAGRA*.—*E. spontaneum*. See *E. essentielle*.—*E. syphiliticum*. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—*E. traumaticum*. E. due to traumatic causes, such as friction, pressure, and the like.—*E. tuberculatum*, *E. tuberosum*. See *E. papulatum*.—*E. urticans*. An erythematous eruption of the skin characterized by urticarial wheals with e. of the intervening spaces.—*E. urticatum*, *E. urticosum*. A form of e. papulatum which, on account of a considerable serous effusion into the papules and the presence of itching, resembles urticaria.—*E. vaccinicum*. See *ROSEOLA vaccina*.—*E. vaccinium exsudativum*. A form of e. following vaccination and having the appearance of e. exsudativum multiforme.—*E. variolosum*. See *ROSEOLA variolosa*.—*E. venenatum*. E. due to the direct action of acrid or poisonous substances on the skin.—*E. vesiculare*, *E. vesiculosum*. E. multiforme attended with vesiculation. Cf. *HERPES iris*.—*E. volans*. E. fugax, particularly in hysterical subjects.—*E. volaticum*. See *E. fugax*.—*E. volaticum genarum*. "A sudden and transitory rubor of the cheeks and face observed either in connection with verminous or hysterical affections or with approaching menstruation, from shame, or, in sucking infants, in consequence of anger of the nurse."—*Idiopathic e.* See *E. essentielle*.—*Infectious e.* Fr., *érythème infectieux*. A term employed for e. multiforme, implying a theory that the disease is of an infectious nature.—*Menstrual e.* An erythematous exanthem that is sometimes associated with menstruation.—*Papular e.* See *E. papulatum*.—*Papulotubercular e.* See *E. papulatum*.—*Polymorphous e.* See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—*Recurrent exfoliative e.* Of G. H. Fox, a form of skin disease characterized by recurrent attacks of general hyperæmia of the surface, attended with desquamation of the cuticle.—*Relapsing desquamative scarlatiniform e.* A form of recurrent e. in which the efflorescence resembles that of scarlet fever and is followed by desquamation.—*Syphilitic e.* See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—*Syphilitic e. nodosum*. Fr., *érythème noueux syphilitique*. Of Mauriac, a form of e. closely resembling e. nodosum in appearance and location, and occurring at about the fourth month in the course of syphilis.—*Tubercular e.* See *E. papulatum*.

ERYTHEMAT'IC, ERYTHEMATOUS. Lat., *erythematicus*, *erythematosus*, *erythematodes*. Fr., *érythémateux*, *érythématique*. Ger., *erythematös*. Pertaining to or characterized by erythema.

ERYTHE'MOID. See *ERYTHEMATOUS*.

ERYTHRÆ'A, f. From ἐρυθραίος, red. Fr., *érythrée*. Ger., *Erythræe*. Blushwort; a genus of the *Gentianeæ*.—*E. angustifolia*. *E. linarifolia*.—*E. cachanlahuen*. *E. chilensis*.—*E. centaurium*. Fr., *petite centauree*. Ger., *gemeine Erythræe*. Common European centaury. The herb contains a peculiar principle called by Méhu *erythrocentaurin*, and a waxlike substance, also saline matter. It is used as a tonic and in dyspepsia, and was once thought a febrifuge. It resembles gentian in its properties, and was one of the ingredients of the Portland powder; it also furnishes a dye.—*E. chilensis*. Fr., *chironia du Chili*. Ger., *chilesische Erythræe*. A species indigenous to Chile, having the properties of *E. centaurium*. It is used there as a mild tonic and febrifuge.—*E. compressa*, *E. conferta*. *E. linarifolia*.—*E. jorullensis*. *E. chilensis*.—*E. linarifolia*, *E. lipifolia*, *E. littoralis*. A species often found in commerce with *E. centaurium* and having similar properties.—*E. pulchella*, *E. ramosissima*. A species often found in the

shops with *E. centaurium* and having similar bitter properties.—*E. Roxburghii*. A species found in the East Indies, very bitter and considered an excellent tonic.—*E. stricta*. A species constituting one of the sources of the canchalagua of the Mex. Ph.—*E. uliginosa*. *E. linarifolia*.—*E. venusta*. A variety found in California, said to be identical with *E. chilensis*.

ERYTHRÆMIA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *érythrémie*. The aeration of the blood in the lungs.

ERYTHRAM'YLUM, *n.* From *ἐρυθραῖος*, red, and *αμύλον*, starch. The "red" modification of starch produced by treating with iodine the intermediate residue of granulose which has been submitted to the action of acids.

ERYTHRAN'CHE, *f.* -*ran'ches*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄγχειν*, to strangle. See *Erysipelatous* ANGINA and *Erythematous* ANGINA.

ERYTHRAS'SIN. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἀρσενικόν* (see ARSENIC). Fr., *érythrarsine*. Of Bunsen, an uncrystallizable, inodorous red substance, apparently containing $C_4H_{12}AsO_3$, produced by the incomplete combustion of cacodyl.

ERYTHRAS'MA, *n.* -*thras'matos* (-is). A contagious parasitic disease of the skin occurring especially in the groins and axillæ, in the form of sharply defined, brownish red, desquamating patches, bordered by a fringe of broken and partly detached epidermis. According to Bärensprung, it is due to the presence of the *Microsporon minutissimum* of Burchardt. Others regard the affection as identical with *eczema marginatum*.

ERYTHRATE. A salt of erythric acid.

ERYTHRE'MA, *n.* -*threm'atos* (-is). See ERYTHEMA.

ERYTHREMEL'GIA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, *μέλος*, a part, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Ger., *Erythremelgie*. Of Woodnut, the appearance of red, painful spots on the back and limbs in alcoholism, hysteria, and certain spinal affections. Cf. ERYTHROMELALGIA.

ERYTHRENT'ERIA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἐντερον*, an intestine. Intestinal hyperæmia.

ERYTH'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide érythrique*. Of Brugnatelli, alloxan.

ERYTHRIN. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *E*. A compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, derived from *Rocella tinctoria*; considered also as erythric acid.—*E. bitter*. See PICOERYTHRIN.

ERYTHRI'NA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, from the color of the flower. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *Korallenbaum*. The coral tree.—*E. corallodendron*. Fr., *arbre de corail*. Ger., *ächter Korallenbaum*. The West Indian coral tree. Its root is sudorific, the whole plant is sedative and vermifuge, the flowers are pectoral, and the leaves are applied to buboes.—*E. fusca* [Loureiro]. Fr., *érythrine brune*. Ger., *brauner Korallenbaum*. A species found in Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the bark and leaves are used as discutients to wounds, the root in rheumatism, and the wood in kidney and bladder diseases.—*E. indica*. Fr., *érythrine des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Korallenbaum*. An East Indian species. The leaves and bark are considered febrifuge, and are used as an emmenagogue and in syphilis.—*E. Mulungu*. A Brazilian species. The bark is used as a febrifuge and emmenagogue.—*E. orientalis*. *E. indica*.—*E. spinosa*. *E. corallodendron*.—*E. stricta*. A species used in Malabar like *E. indica*.—*E. velutina*. Fr., *érythrine veloutée*. A species found in Caracas, where an infusion of the flowers is given as a febrifuge.

ERYTH'RION, *n.* Gr., *ἐρυθρίον*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a malagma.

ERYTHRITE. Fr., *érythrite*. Ger., *Erythrit*. A tetrahydric alcohol, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, obtained from *Protococcus vulgaris* and by decomposing erythrin obtained from several species of *Rocella*, etc.—*Monorsellie* e. See PICOERYTHRIN.

ERYTHRIT'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5O_5$, obtained by the oxidation of erythrite.

ERYTHROBEN'ZENE. Fr., *érythrobenzine*. Ger., *Erythrobenzol*. A red coloring matter obtained by treating nitrobenzene with iron filings and hydrochloric acid.

ER'YTHROBLAST. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *érythroblaste*. The rudimentary red corpuscle of the blood.

ERYTHROCEN'TAU'RIN. Fr., *érythrocentaurine*. A neutral substance, $C_{27}H_{24}O_8$, analogous to santonin, found in *Erythraea centaurium*.

ERYTHROCEPHAE'LIN, *n.* Ger., *E*. Of Podwysotszki, the coloring principle of ipecacuanha; so called because it acquires a deep purple-red color with alkalies.

ERYTHROCHLORO'PIA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Ger., *Blaugelbblindheit*. Inability to distinguish other colors than red and green.

ERYTHROCO'NIA, *f.* See SARCINA.

ERYTHROCRU'ORIN. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *cruor*, blood. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

ER'YTHROCYTE. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *κύτος*, a cell. See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLE*.

ERYTHROCYTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Excessive production of red blood corpuscles.

ERYTHROD'ANUM, *n.* Gr., *ἐρυθρόδανον*. Fr., *érythro-dane*. Ger., *Erythrodanin*. 1. Of Döbereiner, the coloring principle of madder. 2. The genus *Netera*.

ERYTHRODER'MA, *n.* See ERYTHRODERMIA.—*E. squamosum*. An affection of the skin characterized by redness and epidermic desquamation, chronic in course and idiopathic. It is not secondary as a result of previous affections of the skin, but begins as such with diffused redness of the skin, which is covered with thin epidermic scales. It is usually of a mild nature and unaccompanied by general symptoms. It has been called *érythrodermie pityriasique en plaques disséminées* by Brocq and White, and *érythrodermie exfoliante* by Besnier. [A. Ravogli.]

ERYTHRODER'MIA, *f.* From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Ger., *Röt(h)ung der Haut*. Of Besnier, morbid reddening of the skin.—*E. chronica scarlatiniformis*. Of Hallopeau, *lichen ruber*.

ERYTHRO'DES. See ERYTHROID.

ERYTHRODEX'TRIN. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *dextrin* (*q. v.*). Ger., *E*. Of Brücke, a variety of dextrin (probably a mixture of achroodextrin and soluble starch) which gives a red coloration with iodine and is readily converted into glucose.

ERYTH'ROGEN. Lat., *erythrogenium* (from *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce). Fr., *érythrogène*. Ger., *E*. 1. Of Bizio, an undetermined green compound obtained by treating with alcohol a fatty substance extracted from putrid blood; also a crystalline fatty substance found in diseased bile. 2. The red coloring principle of certain flowers.

ERYTHROGLU'IC ACID. See ERYTHRITIC ACID.

ERYTHROGLU'CIN. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *γλυκός*, sweet. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROGLY'COL. Ger., *E*. A thick liquid, $C_4H_6(OH)_2$, derived from erythrite.

ERYTHROGRAN'ULOSE. Ger., *E*. Of Brücke, a body occurring in starch, distinguished from granulose by the red color which it gives with iodine.

ER'YTHROID. Gr., *ἐρυθροειδής* (from *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *érythroïde*. Ger., *röt(h)lich*. Reddish, ruddy.

ERYTHROI'DES. 1. See ERYTHROID. 2. As a *n.*, in the *f.* (*tunica* understood), the red coat of the testicle, consisting chiefly of fibres of the cremaster muscle.

ERYTH'ROIS, *f.* See ERYTHROIDES (2d def.).

ER'YTHROL. Ger., *E*. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROLE'IC ACID. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *oleum*, oil. A red, oily acid obtained from archil.

ERYTHRO'LEIN. Fr., *érythroléine*. Of Kane (1841), a purplish red, fatty liquid, $C_{26}H_{22}O_4$, obtained from barley, *Corona solis*, and litmus.

ERYTHROLIT' MIN. Fr., *érythrolitmine*. Of Kane (1841), a red crystalline coloring matter, $C_{26}H_{23}O_{13}$, obtained from *Corona solis*.

ERYTHROMAN'NITE. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROMELAL'GIA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, μέλος, a limb, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *érythromélangie*. Ger., *Erythromelalgie*. Erythromelalgia; of S. W. Mitchell, a nervous disease (thought by him to be a disease of the spinal cord, but by J. E. Morgan to be a perineuritis) characterized by the appearance of a persistent patch of congestion (often on the sole of the foot), with swelling and pain. P. and H. Berbez attribute the name to Straus.

ERYTHRO'NIUM, n. Gr., *έρυθρόνιον*. Fr., *érythronie*. Ger., *Zahnliele*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*.—**E. americanum.** Fr., *érythronie d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Zahnliele*. Adder's tongue. The bulb is emetic; a decoction of the leaves is considered antiscorbutic.—**E. dens canis.** Fr., *dent de chien*. Ger., *gemeine Zahnliele*. Dogtooth violet. The bulb was formerly considered aphrodisiac. It is now used as an emetic and vermifuge.—**E. flavesceus, E. flavum, E. lanceolatum, E. longifolium.** *E. americanum*.—**E. maculatum.** *E. dens canis*.

ERYTHROPH'ILOUS. From *έρυθρός*, red, and φιλέιν, to love. Ger., *erythrophil*. Lit., fond of red; in microscopy, combining with red in preference to other coloring matters.

ERYTHROPHLE'IN(E). An alkaloid said to have been extracted from *haya*, or *hayab* (an ordeal poison of Guinea, prepared from the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*); proposed as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine. It is said to cause vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis of the heart in large doses.

ERYTHROPHLE'UM, n. From *έρυθρός*, red, and φλοιός, bark. A genus of leguminous trees.—**E. coumunga.** A species having the same poisonous properties as *E. guineense*.—**E. guineense, E. judiciaire.** The greegree, sassy tree of Sierra Leone, ordeal bark tree. The bark (mancona, or sassy bark) is used by the natives as an ordeal poison. It is emetic, narcotic, and astringent, and in a strong infusion causes coma and death. It has been given with benefit in intermittent fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.—**E. koumunga.** *E. coumunga*.

ERYTHROPHLOGO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *έρυθρός*, red, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *érythrophlogose*. Of C. H. Schultz, inflammation with decided redness.

ERYTHROPHO'BIA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, and φόβος, fear. Intolerance of the red color in the spectrum; an occasional symptom after extraction of cataract.

ERYTHROPTHAL'MIA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *Augenröt(h)e*. Inflammation of the eye with decided redness.

ERYTHRO'PIA, f. See ERYTHRPIA.

ERYTHROPITYRI'ASIS, f. -ia'seos (-i'asis). From *έρυθρός*, red, and πιτυρίασις, pityriasis. See PITYRIASIS *rubra*.

ERYTHROPLAST. From *έρυθρός*, red, and πλάσσειν, to form. See ERYTHROBLAST.

ERYTHROPRO'TID. Fr., *érythroprotide*. Ger., *E.* A product, $C_{13}H_{15}NO_5$, of the action of a boiling concentrated solution of potash on protein.

ERYTHROPS'IA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *érythropsie, vue rouge*. Ger., *Erythropsie*. A visual disorder which causes all objects to appear red. It often follows after dazzling by light reflected from snow; it also occurs in aphakia.

ERYTHROP'SIN. See Visual PURPLE.

ERYTHROP'YRA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *érythropyre*. An old term for erysipelas; also for any fever with great redness of the surface.—**E. aphthosa.** See APHTHA *febrilis*.

ERYTHRORRHÉTIN. From *έρυθρός*, red, and ῥήτιν, resin. Fr., *érythrorrhétine*. A powder, $C_{35}H_{36}O_{14}$, found in rhubarb.

ERYTHROSCLER'OTIN. See SCLERERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROSE. Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *E.* A red coloring matter extracted from rhubarb.

ERYTH'ROSIN(E). Fr., *érythrosine*. A compound, $C_{30}H_{18}N_2O_6$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on tyrosine.

ERYTHRO'SIS, f. -thro'seos (-is). Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *arterielle Vollblutigkeit*. Arterial hyperæmia.

ERYTHROTAN'NIN. Kinotannic acid.

ERYTHROX''YANTHRAQUIN'ONE. One of the isomeric varieties, $C_{14}H_8O_3$, of monoxanthraquinone.

ERYTHROX'YLIN(E). Cocaine.

ERYTHROX'YLOX, ERYTHROX'YLOM, n. From *έρυθρός*, red, and ἔλκω, wood. Fr., *érythroxyloX*. Ger., *Rot(h)-holz*. A genus of linaceous trees.—**E. anguifugum.** A species substituted in Brazil for caïna.—**E. areolatum.** Fr., *érythroxyloX de Carthagine*. Ger., *riellblüt(h)iges Rot(h)holz*. A species found in Colombia. The young sprouts, mixed with oil, are used as a liniment, the berries as a hydragogue; the fruit is considered diuretic, and, made into a salve, is used in cutaneous diseases; and the bark has tonic properties.—**E. campestris.** A species found in Brazil, where it is used as an evacuant.—**E. carthagenense, E. carthaginense.** *E. areolatum*.—**E. coca.** Fr., *érythroxyloX du Pérou, coca*. Ger., *peruanisches Rot(h)holz*. A species indigenous to Peru, furnishing the official coca leaves (Lat., *coca* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *feuilles de coca*; Ger., *Cocablätter*). When chewed, the leaves produce a sense of warmth, and have a pleasant pungent taste. In Peru the Indians carry a pouch (*chuspa*) for the leaves, and a supply of unslaked lime, or the ashes of the quinoa plant (*Chenopodium quinoa*), called *Ulipta* or *Ulluta*. The leaves are chewed into a ball (*acullicor*), and a small quantity of the lime is then added, 2 or 3 oz. being used daily as a masticatory, which they assert enables them to labor and climb heights without fatigue or sense of hunger. It has been thus used from ancient times by the Peruvian Indians and is now used by the natives of South America to the number of 8,000,000. The leaves are considered useful in dyspepsia, constipation, colic, hypochondriasis, asthma, and diarrhœa. Cf. COCA and COCAINE.—**E. hondense.** Fr., *érythroxyloX de la Nouvelle Grenade*. A species found in Colombia; used like *E. coca*.—**E. indicum, E. monogynum.** Red cedar. A small species found in the East Indies. The young shoots are considered refrigerant, and are applied, with oil, to the head. The bark is a tonic, and the wood furnishes a fragrant oil used instead of sandal wood oil.—**E. novagranatense.** A variety of *E. coca* growing in Colombia.—**E. peruvianum.** *E. coca*.—**E. pulchrum.** A species growing in abundance near Rio de Janeiro, containing a very small percentage of cocaine.—**E. suberosum.** Fr., *érythroxyloX à écorce subéreuse*. A species found in Brazil. The bark is astringent.—**E. tortuosum.** A variety found in Brazil, having an astringent bark.—**E. utile.** The *arco de pipa* of Brazil; perhaps a variety of *E. coca*.—**Extractum erythroxyli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de coca*. Ger., *flüssiges Cocaextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum cocæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. A fluid extract of the leaves of *E. coca*.

ERYTHROZYME. From *έρυθρός*, red, and ζυμοίν, to ferment. Fr., *érythrozyme*. A peculiar nitrogenous ferment obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctorum*. It induces vinous fermentation in solutions of sugar.

ERYTHRU'RIA, f. From *έρυθρός*, red, and οὔρον, urine. Fr., *érythrurie*. A condition in which the urine is red.

ES'APHE, f. *Es'aphes*. Gr., ἐσαφή (from εἰσαφάσσειν, to handle). Ger., *Hineinfühlen*. Of Hippocrates, a digital examination of the os uteri.

ESCALLO'NIA, f. Fr., *escalloine*. Ger., *Eskallonie*. A genus of plants.—**E. myrtilloides.** Fr., *escallonie à feuilles de myrte*. A species found in the Andes, New Granada, and Peru. The leaves are used in cataplasms

on wounds and as a tonic.—**E. resinosa**. Fr., *escallonia résineux*. A species found in Colombia and Peru; used as a tonic.—**E. rubra**. A species found in Chile; used as a tonic.

ES'CARA, *f.* See **ESCHAR**.

ES'CHAR. Gr., *ἐσχάρα*. Lat., *eschara*. Fr., *eschare*. Ger., *Brandschorf*. A slough; the disorganized matter arising from mortification or cauterization of a part.

ES'CHARA, *f.* 1. See **ESCHAR**. 2. The vulva.

ESCHARIFICATION. See **ESCHAROSIS**.

ESCHARODERMITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ἐσχάρα*, an eschar, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *escharodermite*. Ger., *brandschorfartige Hautentzündung*. Inflammation of the skin with the formation of an eschar.

ES'CHAROPÆDOPH'LYSIS, *f.* -*phly'seos* (-*oph'lysis*). From *ἐσχάρα*, an eschar, *παῖς*, a child, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Fr., *escharopédophlyse*. Ger., *brandschorfartigen Blattern*. Escharodermitis in children.

ESCHARO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἐσχάρωσις*. The formation of an eschar.

ESCHAROTIC. Gr., *ἐσχαρωτικός*. Lat., *escharoticus*. Fr., *escharotique*. Ger., *ätzend*. Having active caustic properties; producing an eschar.

ESCHA'TIÆ, *f. pl.* Gr., *ἐσχατιαί* (from *ἐσχατος*, last). Of Hippocrates, the extremities of the limbs.

ESCHHOME'LIA, *f.* A form of monstrosity in which a limb is defective.

ESCHSHOLT'ZIA, *f.* From *Eschscholtz*, a German zoologist. Fr., *eschscholtzie*. A genus of papaveraceous plants.—**E. californica**. California poppy. A hypnotic and anodyne extract has been made from it.—**E. ocy-moides**. A species employed at Pondichery as a febrifuge.

ES'CUSUS, *f.* See **ÆSCULUS**.

ESENBECK'IA, *f.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Esenbeckie*. 1. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*. 2. The genus *Garoraglia*. 3. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*.—**E. altissima**. Fr., *e. très élevée*. A species found in Java; employed as a diuretic.—**E. febrifuga**. Ger., *fiberwidrige Esenbeckie*. A species found in Brazil, which furnishes the *Brazilian angostura bark*, called in Brazil *tres folhas vermelhas*, or *l'ar-anjerio do mato*. It is highly esteemed as a febrifuge and stimulant tonic, and is used in bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, and intermittent fever.

ESENBECK'IC ACID. Fr., *acide esenbeckique*. An acid analogous to quinic acid, found in the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

ESENBECK'IN(E). Fr., *ésenbeckine*. An alkaloid, C₆H₁₅NO₆, obtained from *Exostema souzanium*.

ESER'IA, *f.* See **ESERINE**.

ESER'IDIN(E). An alkaloid, C₁₅H₂₃N₃O₃, or eserine plus a molecule of water, occurring in the calabar bean, and of one sixth the medicinal strength of eserine.

ES'ERIN(E). Lat., *eserina*, *eserinum*. Fr., *ésérine*. Ger., *Eserin*. The Physostigmine; a highly poisonous alkaloid, C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₂, obtained from *Physostigma venenosum*. A small quantity powerfully contracts the pupil, and is employed to relieve blepharospasm, to produce meiosis after undue mydriasis, and in incipient glaucoma.—**E. pilocarpin(e)**. A compound of *e.* and pilocarpine; used in veterinary practice as a cathartic. **ESERI'NUM**, *n.* See **ESERINE**.

ESMYRNIS'MENOS. Gr., *ἐσμυρνιαμένος* (from *σμυρνίζειν*, to flavor with myrrh). Containing myrrh.

ES'OCHAS, **ES'OCHE**, *f.* -*och'ados* (-*is*), *es'oches*. Gr., *εἰσοχή*. Fr., *ésoche*. Ger., *innerer Afterknoten*. An internal hæmorrhoid.

ESOCOLI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *εἶσω*, within, and *κώλον*, the colon. Dysentery.

ESOD'IC. From *εἶσω*, within, and *ὅδος*, a way. See **AFFERENT** (2d def.).

ESOENTERITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *εἶσω*, within, and *ἐντερον*, the intestine. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESOETHMOIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Ethmoidendosteitis. **ESOGASTRI'TIS**, *f.* -*rit'idos* (-*is*). From *εἶσω*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOPHO'RIA, *f.* From *εἶσω*, inward, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Of G. T. Stevens, that condition of the eyes in which the visual axes tend to converge and are maintained parallel only by constant muscular effort.—**E. in accommodation**. A tendency of the eyes to deviate inward during accommodative action; i. e., a tendency to convergence in excess of the amount required for binocular single vision at near points.

ESOP'TROCENAPHAL'ON, *n.* From *εἰσopτρον*, a mirror, and *κνέφαλλον*, wool. Ger., *Speculum-Kissen*. The plug of a vaginal speculum.

ESOP'TRON, *n.* Gr., *εἰσopτρον*. A speculum.

ESORHI'NUS. From *εἶσω*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Ger., *esorhin*. Having an angle of between -20° and 0°, formed by the intersection, at the punctum nasofrontale, of two lines, the one drawn from the punctum præmaxillare and the other from the punctum foraminis incisivi to the first-named point.

ESO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *εἰσωσις* (from *εἰς*, into, and *ὠθεῖν*, to push). Ger., *Einbiegung*. An indentation.

ESOSMOMET'NUM, *n.* From *εἰς*, into, *ὥσμός*, a thrusting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

ESOSMO'SIS, *f.*, **ESOS'MUS**, *m.* -*mo'seos* (-*is*), -*os'mi*. From *εἰσωθεῖν*, to thrust into. See **ENDOSMOSE**.

ESOSPHENOIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Endosteitis of the sphenoid bone.

ESOTER'IC. Gr., *ἐσωτερικός*. Lat., *esotericus*. Ger., *esoterisch*. Originating within the organism.

ESOTH'ESIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-*oth'esis*). See **ESOSIS**.

ESOTRO'PIA, *f.* From *εἶσω*, inward, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Convergent strabismus.

ES'PHLASIS, *f.* -*phla'seos* (*es'phlasis*). Gr., *ἐσφλασις*. Fr., *esphlase*. Ger., *Schüdeleindruck*. A crushing in (of the skull).

ESPNO'IC. From *ἐσπνοή*, inhalation. 1. Inspiratory. 2. As said to have been sometimes used, iatraliptic.

ESSA'TUM, *n.* The essential constituent of a medicinal substance.—**E. vinum**. See **TINCTURE**.

ES'SENCE. Lat., *essentia*. Fr., *e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Essenz*. Of the Br. Ph., a solution of a volatile oil in four parts of rectified spirit; of the Fr. Cod., a volatile vegetable oil; of other pharmacopœias, a strong tincture or solution of a volatile oil.

ESSEN'TIA, *f.* See **ESSENCE**.

ESSENTIAL. Lat., *essentialis*. Fr., *essentièl*. Ger., *wesentlich*. 1. Of or pertaining to an essence (see **E. OIL**). 2. Indispensable. 3. Of diseases, specific in nature, not dependent on a local morbid process.

ESSENTIALISM. Fr., *essentialisme*. The doctrine that diseases are specific entities, and not the results of a local morbid process, and are to be cured only with specifics.

ESSENTIAL'ITY. Fr., *essentialité*. Ger., *Wesentlichkeit*. The essential (specific) nature of a disease, as opposed to its dependence upon a local morbid process.

ES'SERA, *f.* Fr., *essère*. Ger., *Porcellanfeber*, *Porcellankrankheit*. A term originally used by the Arabian physicians for urticaria or some one of its varieties. Sauvages and Plenck distinguish *e.* from urticaria. According to Plenck, *e.* consists of discrete, smooth, shining, hot, itching spots, of a red color, not elevated, most commonly affecting the hands and face.—**E. nocturna**. See **EPINXYCTIS**.—**E. Vogeli**. Roseola.

ESTHIOM'ENOS, **ESTHIOM'ENUS**. Gr., *ἐσθιόμενος* (from *εσθιειν*, to eat). Fr., *esthiomène*. Ger., *fressend*. Eating greedily, devouring, phagedenic; as a *n. m.*, lupus exedens; also, of Fuchs, a disease said to be identical with the impetigo rodens of Willan, occurring mostly on the face in old people, and beginning with

"a group of large, acuminate vesicles" upon which adherent crusts form, overlying an ulcerative process. See EPITHELIOMA and Rodent ULCER.—**E. ambulans.** Fr., *esthiomène ambulant*. Lupus serpinosus attended with decided ulceration.—**E. perforans.** See *E. terebrans*.—**E. serpens, E. serpinosus.** See *E. ambulans*.—**E. terebrans.** Fr., *esthiomène térébrant*. Lupus exedens attended with very deep ulceration.—**E. vulvæ.** Fr., *esthiomène de la vulve*. Of Huguier, a chronic affection of the anovular region "characterized by a leaden or violaceous hue of the parts and their simultaneous alteration of shape, induration, thickening, ulceration, destruction, hypertrophy, and infiltration, so that the orifices and canals of the vulvoanal region may be at the same time ulcerated, enlarged, and constricted, and its grooves and cutaneous and mucous folds exaggerated, thickened, and the seat of more or less extensive and deep ulcerations and cicatrices; without pain, without directly threatening life, and for a long time without affecting the constitution." Most writers use the term simply as a synonym of lupus of the vulva, while others make it include lupus, epithelioma, elephantiasis, and the lupuslike lesions of syphilis and scrofula.

ESURI'GO, f. -ri'ginis. Morbid hunger.

ESURI'NUS. From *esurire*, to be hungry. Causing hunger.

ESURI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *esuries*, hunger. Fr., *ésurite*. Ulceration of the stomach due to inanition.

ETE'SIUS. Gr., *έτισιος*. Annual; as a n., in the f. pl., *etesie* (Fr., *étésiens*; Ger., *Jahrwinde, Passatwinde*), winds (said to be purifying) that blow through the summer months in countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

ESTESICULA'TION. See CASTRATION.

ETHACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthacétique*. Normal butyric acid.

ETH'AL. Fr., *éthyl*. Ger., *Aethyl*. Cetyl alcohol.

ETHAL'DEHYD(E). Fr., *éthaldéhyde*. Cetylaldehyde.

ETHAL'IC ACID. Palmitic acid.

ETH'AMID(E), ETH'AMIN(E). See ETHYLAMINE.

ETH'ANE. Fr., *éthane*. Ger., *Aethan*. 1. A paraffin, C_2H_6 . 2. Any saturated hydrocarbon. See PARAFFIN.

ETH'ENE. See ETHYLENE.

ETH'ENYL. Ger., *Aethenyl*. A trivalent radicle, $(C_2H_3)''' = CH_2 - CH$.

ETHER. Lat., *æther*. Fr., *éter*. Ger., *Äther, Ester* (2d and 3d def's). 1. Primarily, any medium of extreme tenuity. 2. In physics, a supposititious medium of extreme tenuity pervading all space, whose vibrations serve, according to the undulatory theory, for the transmission of luminous, thermal, and electrical impulses. 3. In chemistry (primarily), the substance called variously ethylic or sulphuric e., $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (see ETHYL E.), which was also, at the time of its discovery, called ethereal spirit of wine, vitriolic e., naphtha, etc. The term has since been extended to all bodies of similar constitution to ethyle' (i. e., to all oxides of the monatomic hydrocarbons). E's in this sense consist of two univalent hydrocarbons united with one atom of oxygen. Their general formula, therefore, is $C_nH_{2n} + 1.O$. If the two hydrocarbons are the same, the compound is called a *simple e.*; if they are dissimilar, the compound is a *mixed e.* A still further extension of the term is now made, so that it includes all compounds of the alcoholic radicles with an acid radicle, these being denominated *compound e's*. Compound e's formed by the union of the alcoholic radicles with one of the halogens are called *haloid e's*. The term e. is frequently restricted, especially when the word is coupled with an adjective, to the compound e's of ethyl. See *Acetic e.*, etc. The e. of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *éter à 758*) is ethyl e.—**Absolute e.** E. which does not contain water. It is a colorless, limpid, per-

manent liquid of a strong refractive power, having a specific gravity of 0.710 at 20°C., a peculiar penetrating odor, and a sweetish, pungent taste. It is explosive, easily ignited, and burns with a bright flame, yielding water and carbonic acid.—**Acetic e.** See *ÆTHER ACETICUS*.—**Alcoholic nitrous e.** Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.—**Aldehyd(e) e.** Crotonic aldehyde.—**Allophanic e.** Ethyl allophanate.—**Anæsthetic e., Aran's e.** See *ÆTHER anæstheticus Aranii*.—**Bichloric e.** See *DICHLORETHER*.—**Compound anæsthetic e.** Of B. W. Richardson, a mixture of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl e., employed by him in the form of spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing.—**Compound e.** Fr., *éter composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Äther, Ester*. A salt of an alcohol radicle; a compound of the latter with an acid radicle.—**Compound spirit of (sulphuric) e.** See *Spiritus ÆTHERIS compositus* (under *ÆTHER*).—**Cyanic e.** Ethyl allophanate.—**E. effect.** Of F. H. Hooper, paralysis of the muscles that close the glottis, observed in animals profoundly narcotized with sulphuric e.—**Halogen e., Halogenic e., Haloid e.** A compound of an alcohol radicle (methyl, ethyl, etc.) with a halogen (iodine, bromine, etc.).—**Hylostyptic e.** Styptic collodion.—**Luminiferous e.** The medium supposed to pervade all space and serving to transmit the impulses of light.—**Methylated e.** See *Methylic ethylic e.*—**Methylic e.** A colorless inflammable gas $(CH_3)_2O$, heavier than air, of an ethereal odor and aromatic taste.—**Methylic ethylic e.** Of Richardson, a saturated solution of methylic e. at 0° C. (32° F. in e.).—**Mixed e.** Ger., *gemischter Äther*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with two dissimilar hydrocarbons.—**Monochlorinated hydrochloric e.** Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle monochloré*. A colorless, transparent, limpid liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, isomeric with bichloride of ethylene, which it resembles in odor, but differs from it in density.—**Official pure e.** See *Stronger e.*—**Oxye', Oxygen e.** An oxide of a hydrocarbon.—**Ozonic e., Ozonized e.** An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide.—**Perchlorinated e.** Perchloroethyl e.—**Petroleum e.** See *BENZIN* (2d def.).—**Phosphorated e.** A preparation made by macerating for 5 or 6 days in 100 parts of e. from 2 to 3 parts of finely divided phosphorus, and straining through glass wool.—**Pure e.** See under *ETHYL E.*—**Rectified commercial e.** Fr., *éter rectifié du commerce*. E. purified by repeated distillation.—**Simple e.** Ger., *einfacher Äther*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with 2 molecules of a single hydrocarbon.—**Spirit of e.** See *Spiritus ÆTHERIS* (under *ÆTHER*).—**Spirit of nitrous e.** See *Spiritus ÆTHERIS NITROSI* (under *ÆTHER NITROSUS*).—**Spirit of sulphuric e.** See *Spiritus ÆTHERIS* (under *ÆTHER*).—**Stronger e.** Lat., *æther fortior*. Fr., *éter hydrique pur, éther officinal*. Ethyl e. containing no alcohol or water [Br. Ph.], or containing 6 per cent. of alcohol [U. S. Ph.].—**Sulphurated e.** A mixture of 1 part of sulphur and 10 parts of e.; used in cholera.—**Sulphuric e.** See *ETHYL E.*—**Terebinthinated e.** A mixture of e. and oil of turpentine; used as a remedy for gall stones.—**Thio e.** Fr., *thio-éter*. Ger., *Thioäther*. A sulphide of a hydrocarbon radicle; a simple ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen. See *MERCAPTAN*.—**Three-carbon e.** Of Williamson, methylethyl e.—**Xylostyptic e.** See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.

ETHEREAL. Lat., *æthereus*. Fr., *éthéré*. Ger., *ätherisch*. Pertaining to, resembling, or made with ether.

ETHERENE. See ETHYLENE.

ETHEREOUS. See ETHEREAL.

ETHER'IC ACID. Acetylous acid.

ETHERID(E). A generic name for any compound of formyl with a haloid.

ETHERIFICA'TION. From *æther*, ether, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *éthérification*. Ger., *Aetherification*. The formation of an ether from an alcohol.

ETH'ERIN. Fr., *éthérine*. Ger., *Aetherin*. A solid crystalline body, probably $C_{16}H_{32}$, isomeric with cetylene.

ETHERIOSCOPE. From *æther*, ether, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Aetherprob(e)cyllinder*. An instrument for measuring the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution.

ETHERISM. Lat., *etherismus*. Fr., *éthérisme*. Ger., *Aetherismus*. 1. The state of being affected with ether. 2. The administration of ether.

ETHERIST. One who administers ether.

ETHERIZA'TION. Lat., *etherisatio*. Fr., *éthérisation*. Ger., *Aetherisi(e)rung*. The administration of ether for the purpose of producing anæsthesia.—**Local e.** Fr., *éthérisation locale*. An application of ether spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing.—**Rectal e.** Fr., *éthérisation (par la voie) rectale*. Ger., *Aetherisation durch den Mastdarm*. The induction of general anæsthesia by conveying ether vapor into the rectum; now generally abandoned as dangerous.

ETHERIZE. Fr., *éthériser*. Ger., *ätherisi(e)ren*. To put under the influence of ether.

ETHERIZED. Lat., *etherisatus*. Fr., *éthérisé*. Ger., *ätherisi(e)rt*. Anæsthetized with ether.

ETHEROL. Fr., *éthérol*. Ger., *Aetheröl*. A polymeride of ethylene, probably $C_{16}H_{32}$.

ETHEROMA'NIA, f. From *æther*, ether, and *μανία*, madness. Addiction to the habit of taking ether.

ETH'ERONE. Fr., *éthérone*. Ger., *Aetheron*. A limpid, light, very volatile liquid formed in the dry distillation of the sulphovinates.

ETHEROPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthéro-phosphorique (ou phosphovinique)*. Ethylphosphoric acid.

ETHEROSULPHU'RIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide éthéro-sulphurique*. Ethylsulphuric acid.

ETHEROXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthéroxalique*. Ethyloxalic acid.

ETH'ERYL. Fr., *éthéryle*. Ger., *Aetheryl*. Ethylene.

ETH'ID(E). Fr., *éthylure*. A direct addition compound of ethyl with an element or radicle.

ETH'IDENE. See ETHYLIDENE.—**E'lactic acid.** Fr., *acide éthidène-lactique*. Ethylidene-lactic acid.—**E'sulphurous acid.** See ISETHIONIC ACID.

ETHIMOPEM'PHIGUS, m. From *ἔθιμος*, accustomed, and *πέμψις*, a pustule. Habitual pemphigus.

ETH'IN(E). See ACETYLENE.

ETH'INYL. Ger., *Aethinyl*. A quinquivalent radicle, $C_2H:CH:C\equiv$.

ETH'IONATE. Ger., *Aethionat*. A salt of ethionic acid.

ETHION'IC. From *ethylene (q. v.)*, and *θειον*, sulphur. Fr., *éthionique*. Compounded of ethylene and a sulphur compound.—**E. acid.** Ger., *Aethionsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4S_2O_7H_2$, known only in aqueous solution, obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol.—**E. anhydride.** Ger., *Aethionsäureanhydrid*. The compound, $C_2H_4O_2S_2O_4$, or c . acid deprived of the elements of water; a colorless, crystalline substance.

ETH'IOPS, m. See ÆTHIOPS.

ETHMETHACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Methyläthyllessigsäure*. Acetic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 molecule each of ethyl and methyl.

ETHMETHOXAL'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethomethoxalsäure*. An isomeric variety of hydroxyvaleric acid, or oxalic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 1 molecule each of methyl and ethyl.

ETHMOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of G. St-Hilaire, a form of acephalous monstrosity in which the eyes are distinct but very near together, and a rudimentary trumpet-shaped nose appears above the orbits.

ETHMOCEPH'ALUS, m. From *ἥθμοειδής*, ethmoid, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *ethmocephale*. A monster of the sort described under ethmocephalia.

ETH'MOCRA'NIAL. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and the other portions of the cranium.

ETH'MOFRON'TAL. See ETHMOIDOFRONTAL.

ETH'MOID. Gr., *ἥθμωδης* (from *ἥθμός*, a sieve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *ethmoides*. Fr., *ethmoïde*. Ger., *siebförmig*. Sievelike (see E. BONE).

ETHMOI'DAL. Lat., *ethmoidalis*. Fr., *ethmoïdal*, *ethmoïdien*. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOI'DES, ETHMOID'EUS. See ETHMOID.

ETHMOIDI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the soft parts immediately beneath it.—**Anterior e.** Inflammation of the anterior portion of the ethmoid.—**Necrosing e.** Of E. Woakes, a disease characterized by "inflammation of the nasal tributaries of the ethmoid bone, including its mucoperiosteal lining," with enlargement of the lower turbinated process and the presence of scales or spiculæ of necrosed bone concealed in the depths of the tumor.

ETHMOI'DOFRON'TAL. Pertaining to the ethmoid and the frontal bones (see E. SUTURE).

ETH'MOLAC'RYMAL. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrymal bones.

ETH'MOPAL'ATINE. Relating to or connected with the ethmoid and palatal bones, cartilages, or regions.

ETH'MOSPHENOI'DAL. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

ETH'MOVO'MERINE. Pertaining to or connected with the ethmoid bone and the vomer.

ETH'MYPHE, f. *Eth'myphes*. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, and *ὑφή*, a web. Of Hippocrates, connective tissue.

ETHMYPHI'TIS, ETHMYPHLOGO'SIS, f. *-it'idis, -o'seos (-is)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue.

ETHMYPHOTYLO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, *ὑφή*, a web, and *τύλωσις*, a making callous. Ger., *Verhärtung des Zellgewebes*. Induration of the connective tissue; formerly sclerema neonatorum.

ETHMYPHYPERPHLOGO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ἥθμός*, a sieve, *ὑφή*, a web, *ὑπέρ*, beyond measure, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. Excessive inflammation of the connective tissue.

ETH'NIC. From *ἔθνος*, a race. Fr., *ethnique*. Ger., *ethnisch*. Pertaining to race.

ETHNOG'RAPHY, ETHNOLOGY. From *ἔθνος*, a race, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *ethnographie, ethnologie*. Ger., *Ethnographie, Ethnologie*. The science of the characteristics of different races.

ETHOCHLO'RIN. A green coloring matter extracted from ox gall stones by ether.

ETHOMETHOXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthométhoxalique*. See ETHMETHOXALIC ACID.

ETHOX'ID(E). Ger., *Aethyloxyd*. An ethylate.

ETHOXYACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethoxacetsäure*. Ethylglycollic acid, $CH_2-(O.C_2H_5)-CO.OH$.

ETHOXYBUTYR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyxy-butyrique*. Ger., *Aethoxybuttersäure*. Hydroxyethylbutyric acid.

ETHOXYCAF'FEIN(E). Fr., *éthoxy-caféine*. Ger., *Aethoxykaffein*. A crystalline body, $C_8H_9(O.C_2H_5)N_4O_2$, obtained by boiling bromocaffeine with 2 parts of potassium hydrate and 10 parts of alcohol. It is said to be narcotic, and has been used in migraine.

ETHOX'YL. Ger., *Aethozyl*. The radicle $(C_2H_5).O'$.

ETHOX'YLCINCHONIN'IC ACID. See under ETHOXYQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID.

ETHOX'YLPAPERIDIN(E). Fr., *éthoxyl-pipéridine*. Ger., *Aethozylpiperidin*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_7H_{15}NO$.

ETHOX'YLQUINOLIN(E)CARBON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthoxyl-quinoléine-carbonique*. Ger., *Aethoxychinolinecarbon-säure*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_5(O.C_2H_5)(CO.OH)N$.

ETHOXYQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *éthoxy-quinoléine*. Ger., *Aethoxychinolin*. A substitution compound, $C_9H_6(O.C_2H_5)N$, of quinoline.

ETH'ULE. Of Berzelius, ethyl.

ETH'YDENE. See ETHYLIDENE.

ETH'YL. Lat., *æthyl*, *æthylum* (from *αἶθρ*, ether, and *ὑλ*, material). Fr., *éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl*. The hypothetical radicle, C_2H_5 , of ordinary alcohol. See E'AMYL ether.—**E'acetamide.** A syrup, $N(C_2H_5)(C_2H_3O)H$, boiling at $200^\circ C$., obtained by decomposing ethyl acetate with ethylamine.—**E. acetate.** Lat., *æther aceticus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acetæ æthylicus*. Fr., *ether acétique* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylacetat*, *Essigsäther*, *Essigsäureäthylester* (oder *Ester*). A colorless, limpid, volatile liquid, $C_2H_5.C_2H_3O_2 = C_4H_5O_2$, with an agreeable, refreshing, ethereal, and somewhat acetous odor and taste.—**E'acetoacetate.** Ger., *Acetäthyllessigsäure*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which a molecule of e. replaces an atom of hydrogen.—**E. aceto-citrate.** Ger., *Acetacitronensäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid, $C_4H_{12}O_8$.—**E. acetoglycolate.** Ger., *Acetoglycolsäureäthylester*. An oily liquid, of agreeable odor, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, isomeric with ethylglycollic acid.—**E. acetolactate.** Fr., *acetolactate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Acetatmilchsäure-Aethyl ester*. A substitution product of lactic acid; a neutral, colorless, mobile, and aromatic liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_4$.—**E'acetylene.** See BUTINE.—**E. acid phosphate.** See under *E. phosphate*.—**E. acid sulphate.** See under *E. sulphate*.—**E. aconitate.** Ger., *Aconitsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid of aromatic odor, $C_{12}H_{18}O_6$.—**E. acrylate.** Ger., *Acrylsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid of pungent odor, $C_5H_8O_2$.—**E. alcohol.** See the major list.—**E. allophanate.** Fr., *allophanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylallophanat*, *Allophansäure-Aethyl ester*. A substance, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, forming prismatic, acicular, lustrous crystals, devoid of odor and taste.—**E. allylacetacetate.** Fr., *allyl-acétacétate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Allylacetessigester*, *Allylacetessigsäure-Aethyl ester*. A substitution product, $C_9H_{14}O_3$, of acetoacetic acid.—**E. amidoacetate.** Fr., *éthylglycoole*. A substitution compound, $CH_2(NH_2)CO_2$, C_2H_5 , prepared by treating the corresponding chloride with water and silver oxide.—**E. amidocyanurate.** Ger., *Amidocyanursäure-Aethyl ester*, *Ammelid-Aethyl ester*. A substitution compound of e. cyanurate in which the molecule NH_2 replaces the molecule OC_2H_5 .—**E. amin(e)s.** See ETHYLAMINE, DIETHYLAMINE, and TRIETHYLAMINE.—**E. ammelide.** Ger., *Aethylammelid*. A form of e. amidocyanurate.—**E'amyl.** See the major list.—**E. and calcium sulphate.** The compound $(C_2H_5)_2Ca$, $(SO_4)_2 + H_2O$.—**E. and hydrogen carbonate.** Fr., *acide carbonique* (ou *éthyl-carbonique*). A body, $C_2H_5.H.CO_3$, known only by its potassium salt.—**E. and methyl silicate.** A salt resulting from the action of silicic acid on e. and methyl. Various silicates containing different proportions of e. and methyl are known.—**E. and potassium oxalate.** Ger., *Kaliumäthylloxalat*. The compound $C_4H_5KO_4$.—**E. and potassium sulphate.** The compound $C_2H_5KSO_4$.—**E. and sodium lactate.** See *E. sodiolactate*.—**E. angelate.** Ger., *Angelicasäure-Aethyl ester*. A salt of e. and angelic acid.—**E'anilin(e).** See the major list.—**E. anisate.** A salt of e. and anisic acid.—**E. antimonide.** A compound of e. and antimony.—**E. arachidate.** Ger., *Arachinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A waxy substance, $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, isomeric with behenic acid.—**E'arsen.** See ARSENETHYL.—**E. arsenate.** Ger., *Aethylarseniat*. A salt of e. and arsenic acid. Triethyl arsenate, $(C_2H_5)_3.AsO_4$, is a colorless liquid boiling at about $235^\circ C$.—**E. arsenite.** Ger., *Aethylarsenit*. A salt of e. and arsenious acid. Triethyl arsenite, $(C_2H_5)_3.AsO_3$, is a colorless liquid.—**E. azotate.** See *E. nitrate*.—**E. azotite.** See *E. nitrite*.—**E. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Benzoesäure-Aethyl ester*. The compound $C_6H_5 - CO.OC_2H_5$, obtained by heating together for 9 hours, at 360° to $400^\circ C$., ordinary ether and benzoic acid.—**E. benzylate.** A substitution product, $C_7H_7.O.C_2H_5$, of benzyl alcohol.—**E. bichlorid(e).** Monochlorinated hydrochloric ether.—**E. borate.** Ger.,

Aethylborat. A salt of boric acid and e. Three such compounds are known: *e. orthoborate* (triethyl borate), $(C_2H_5)_3.BO_3$, a colorless, aromatic, inflammable fluid of bitter taste; *e. metaborate*, $(C_2H_5)_2.B_2O_4$, a thick, colorless liquid; and *e. triborate*, $C_2H_5.B_3O_5$, a gummy substance.—**E. bromanilate.** Ger., *Bromanissäure-Aethyl ester*. A crystalline salt of e. and bromanistic acid, $C_8H_6(C_2H_5)BrO_3$.—**E. bromid(e).** Fr., *bromure d'éthyle*, *éthyl-bromide*, *ether hydrobromique*. Ger., *Aethylbromür*. An inflammable, volatile liquid, C_2H_5Br , having an odor and taste like those of chloroform. It is an anæsthetic.—**E. butyrate.** Ger., *Buttersäureäthylester*, *Aethylbutyrat*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid; an oily liquid having the odor of anise. The isomeric e. isobutyrate boils at $113^\circ C$.—**E'cacodyl.** Ger., *Aethylkakodyl*. See DIETHYLARSINE.—**E. caproate.** Ger., *Aethylkakodyl*. See DIETHYLARSINE.—**E. caproate.** Ger., *Aethylcapronat*. The compound $C_8H_{16}O_2$.—**E. caprylate.** Ger., *Caprylsäure-Aethyl ester*. The compound $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$.—**E. carbamate.** Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Aethyl ester*. Urethane.—**E. carbamid(e).** See ETHYLUREA.—**E. carbanilate.** Phenylurethane, $C_6H_5.NO_2$.—**E. carbimid(e).** Ger., *Aethylcarbid*. E. isocyanate (see under *E. cyanate*).—**E. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate d'éthyle*, *ether carbonique*. Ger., *Aethylcarbonat*. A salt of carbonic acid and e. The e. carbonates include the *acid carbonate* (hydrogen e'carbonate, e'carbonic acid), $C_2H_5.H.CO_3$, a body known only in its metallic compounds; the e'carbonates, $R'.C_2H_5.CO_3$; the *normal carbonate* (die' carbonate, carbythlic acid), $(C_2H_5)_2.CO_3$, a colorless, inflammable, aromatic liquid, insoluble in water, and forming with chlorine substitution compounds analogous to the chloroethers (chlore' carbonates); and the *ortho carbonate*, $(C_2H_5)_4.CO_4$, an aromatic liquid.—**E. cerotate.** Ger., *Cerotsäure-Aethyl ester*. A waxy body, $C_{29}H_{58}O_2$.—**E. chloracrylate.** A mobile liquid, C_3H_5ClO , C_2H_5 , compounded of e. and chloracrylic acid.—**E'chloralurethane.** See SOMNAL.—**E. chlorid(e).** Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylchlorür*. Monochloroethane, a very volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid, $C_2H_5.Cl$, of aromatic, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, prepared from alcohol by the action of hydrochloric acid gas, soluble in 10 parts of water. It was known to the alchemists, who called its alcoholic solution *spiritus salis et vini*. It is used as a refrigerating local anæsthetic.—**E. chlorocarbonate.** The compound $C_2H_5.CO_2Cl$, a colorless, mobile fluid, giving off irritant suffocating vapors.—**E. cholate.** Fr., *cholate d'éthyle*. A crystallizable salt, $C_{24}H_{39}(C_2H_5)O_5$, of cholic acid, from which it is prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid.—**E. cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Zimmtsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oil, C_9H_7O , $O.C_2H_5$.—**E. citrate.** Fr., *citrate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Citronensäure-Aethyl ester*. A compound of e. and citric acid. *Normal e. citrate*, trie' citrate (Ger., *neutraler Citronensäure-Aethyl ester*), is a thick liquid, $C_6H_5O_7$, $(C_2H_5)_3$, odorless, but of very bitter taste. The *acid e. citrates*, $C_6H_5O_7$, $(C_2H_5)_2$ (die' citric acid), and $C_6H_7O_7$, C_2H_5 (e' citric acid), have not been isolated in the pure state. *Tetrae' citrate*, $C_2H_4.C(OC_2H_5)_4$, $(COO.C_2H_5)_3$, is a basic salt occurring as an oily, aromatic liquid of a bitterish taste.—**E. cyanamid(e).** Ger., *Aethylcyanamid*. A syrupy liquid, $N(C_2H_5).CNH$. By repeated solution and evaporation it is converted into the polymeric, $N_3(C_2H_5)_3$, $C_3N_3H_3$, e. (or trie') tricyanamide, e. cyanuramide, e. melamine, a crystalline body of strongly alkaline reaction and basic properties. The other e. cyanamides are e. dicyanamide (e. dicyandiamide), a solid body, $N_2.C_2H_5.C_2N_2H_3$, and die' cyanamide, $N.(C_2H_5).CNH$, a liquid boiling between 180° and $190^\circ C$.—**E. cyanate.** Fr., *cyanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylcyanat*. A body, $C_2H_5.CNO$. *True e. cyanate*, or cyanetholin (Ger., *ächtes Aethylcyanat*, *Cyanätholin*), $N \equiv C - O.C_2H_5$, is an un-

stable, colorless, oily liquid, of aromatic and ethereal odor and bitter, pungent taste, insoluble in water, and obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride upon a solution of a metallic ethylate in a mixture of ether and alcohol, at a low temperature. It is the normal cyanic ether of Cloez. *E. isocyanate*, *e. pseudocyanate*, *e. carbimide*, *e' carboxylamine* (Ger., *Aethylpseudocyanat*), $O=C=N-C_2H_5$, is a mobile liquid boiling at 60° C., and emitting highly irritating and stifling vapors. It has a polymeric form, *e. tri-isocyanate* or isocyanurate. —**E. cyanid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylcyanür*. Hydrocyanic ether, propionitrile; a colorless liquid, $C_2H_5, CN = (C_3H_5)'''N$, of aromatic ethereal odor like that of hydrocyanic acid, almost insoluble in water, and boiling at 97° C. It is much less poisonous than hydrocyanic acid. —**E. cyanuramid(e)**. See *E. cyanamide*. —**E. cyanuret**. See *E. cyanide*. —**E. diamidocyanurate**. See *E. amidocyanurate*. —**E. dibromacetate**. Ger., *Dibromessigsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, $CHBr_2.CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_4H_6Br_2O_2$. —**E. dichloracetate**. Ger., *Dichloressigsäure-Aethyl ester*. A colorless oil, $CHCl_2.CO.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by saturating alcoholic dichloroacetic acid with hydrochloric acid. —**E. dieyanamid(e)**. See under *E. cyanamide*. —**E. dihydric phosphate**. Mone' phosphate, *e' phosphoric acid*, $H_2(C_2H_5)_2H_2PO_4$. —**E. diiodacetate**. Ger., *Dijodessigsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid, $CHI_2.CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_4H_6I_2O_2$. —**E. dioxithiocarbonate**. Ger., *Aethyldioxithiocarbonat*. A body, $CS(OC_2H_5)_2$, or xanthic acid in which a molecule of hydrogen sulphide has been replaced by a molecule of ethoxyl; an aromatic, strongly refracting liquid converted by ammonia into alcohol and ammonium thiocyanate. —**E. diselenid(e)**. See under *E. selenide*. —**E. disilicate**. See under *E. silicate*. —**E. disulphid(e)**. See under *E. sulphide*. —**E. ether**. See the major list. —**E. fluorid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylfluorür*. A colorless, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5 , having a peculiar taste and an odor like that of horseradish. It corrodes glass. —**E. ferrocyanid(e)**. Fr., *ferrocyanur d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylferrocyanür*. A compound, $(C_2H_5)_5(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2 + KH_2O$, forming pearly crystals. —**E. formate**. Fr., *formiate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylformiat*, *Ameisensäure-Aethyl ester*. Formic ether, $C_3H_6O_2$, isomeric with propionic acid; used as an antiseptic in pulmonary diseases. —**E. fumarate**. Ger., *Fumarsäure-äthylester*. An oily liquid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$. —**E. glycollate**. Ger., *Glycolsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, $C_4H_8O_3$, boiling at 150° C. —**E. hydrate**. E. alcohol. —**E. hydric sulphate**. See under *E. sulphate*. —**E. hydrid(e)**. See ETHANE. —**E. hydrin**. See ETHYLIN. —**E. hydrobromid(e)**. See *E. bromide*. —**E. hydrochlorid(e)**. See under *E. chloride*. —**E. hydroselenid(e)**. See *E. selenomercaptan*. —**E. hydrosulphid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylschwefelwasserstoff*. See *E. mercaptan*. —**E. ioidid(e)**. Fr., *iodeur d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyljodür*. A colorless liquid, C_2H_5I , of high refractive power and a peculiar sweetish and ethereal odor and taste, boiling at 72° C., not readily inflammable; prepared by the simultaneous action of iodine and phosphorous on alcohol; employed by inhalation in bronchitis and dyspnea. —**E. isocyanate**. Fr., *isocyanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylisocyanat*. See under *E. cyanate*. —**E. isocyanid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylisocyanür*. A colorless, oily, slightly alkaline liquid, $C_3H_5N = C \equiv N - C_2H_5$, having a disagreeable penetrating odor, and producing headache and vertigo on inhalation of its vapor. —**E. isocyanurate**. Ger., *Triäthylpseudocyanurat*. A polymeride of *e. isocyanate*, $O_3 - C_3(N.C_2H_5)_3$, forming rhombic prismatic crystals which melt at 85° C. into a thick oily liquid. —**E. isophthalate**. Fr., *isophthalate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Isophthalsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily, 2-molecule substitution compound of isophthalic acid, $C_6H_4(CO.O.C_2H_5)_2$, solidifying at 0° C., and melting at 285° C. —**E. isosulphocyanate**. See *E. thioacetate*. —**E. isothiocyanate**. Ger., *Aethyl-Isouthiocyanat*. See *E. thiocyanate*. —**E. isovalerate**. See *E. valerianate*. —**E.**

kairine. See under KAIRINE. —**E. lactate**. Ger., *Milchsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Lactat*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_5(C_3H_5O_3)$. —**E. laurate**. Ger., *Laurinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A body, $C_2H_5.O.C_{12}H_{23}O = C_{14}O_{26}O_2$, isomeric with myristic acid; crystalline at low temperatures. —**E. meconate**. Ger., *Mekonsäure-Aethyl ester*. A compound of which three varieties are known: (1) acid *e. meconate*, $C_9H_5O_7$, a colorless, crystalline body isomeric with *e' meconic acid*; (2) normal *e. meconate* (Ger., *Diäthylmekonsäure ester*), $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$; and (3) basic *e. meconate*, tri*e' meconate*, a yellow crystalline body, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. —**E. melamin(e)**. See *E. cyanamide*. —**E. mercaptan**. A colorless liquid, C_2H_5, S, H , having the odor of garlic and a disagreeable taste, and boiling at 36° C. —**E. mercaptid(e)**. A compound of *e. mercaptan* and a metal. —**E' methyl ether**. The compound $CH_3.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by the action of *e. iodide* on sodium methylate; an anæsthetic. —**E. mustard oil**. Ger., *Aethylsenföl*. See *E. thiocyanate*. —**E. myristate**. Ger., *Myristinsäure-äthylester*. A colorless, crystalline body, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. —**E. neurostearate**. Of Thudichum, a product, $C_2H_5, C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, having the consistence and color of purified beeswax. It is best obtained by treating phrenosin with alcohol and sulphuric acid. —**E. nitrate**. Ger., *Aethylnitrat*, *Salpetersäure-Aethyl ester*. A colorless, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, $C_2H_5ONO_2$. Its vapor is explosive at high temperatures. —**E. nitrite**. Lat., *æther nitrosus*. Fr., *azotile d'éthyle, éther azoteux*. Ger., *Aethylnitrit*. Nitrous ether; a pale yellow, inflammable, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5.O.NO$, of aromatic, penetrating, and ethereal odor, resembling that of apples, and a peculiar, pungent taste. It is present in spirit of nitrous ether (sweet spirit of nitre), and is said to constitute the active ingredient of that preparation. It has been found useful in angina pectoris and cardiac dyspnea. —**E. nonoate**. Ger., *Aethylnonoat*. A substitution product, $C_9H_{17}O_2(C_2H_5)$, of nonoic acid, obtained by oxidation of the acid contained in oil of rue, and employed in making brandy and wines. It gives the quince its odor. —**E. oenanthate**. Ger., *Oenanthylsäure-Aethyl ester*. Oenanthic ether; an oily liquid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, occurring in old wines and probably one of the sources of their aroma. —**E. orthoacetate**. Ger., *Acetyltriäthylester*. Acetyltri*e' ether*, $C_2H_3.(OC_2H_5)_3$. —**E. orthoformate**. Ger., *Orthoameisensäure-Aethyl ester*. Formyltri*e' ether*, $C_7H_{16}O_3$. See *E. formate*. —**E. orthophosphate**. See under *E. phosphate*. —**E. orthosilicate**. See under *E. silicate*. —**E. oxalate**. A salt of *e. and oxalic acid*. Acid *e. oxalate* is a colorless liquid, $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, of slightly aromatic odor, obtained by heating together anhydrous oxalic acid and absolute alcohol. —**E. oxalurate**. Ger., *Oxalsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Oxalurat*. The compound $C_5O_4N_2H_8$. —**E. oxamate**. Ger., *Oxaminsäure-Aethyl ester*. A crystalline substance, $C_4H_7NO_3$. —**E. oxanilate**. A crystalline compound, $NH(C_6H_5)_2C_2O_4$, of *e. and oxanilic acid*. —**E. oxid(e)**. See *E. ETHER*. —**E. palmitate**. Ger., *Palmitinsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Palmitat*. A waxy solid, $C_{15}H_{36}O_2$, isomeric with stearic acid. —**E. pelargonate**. See *E. nonoate*. —**E. pentasulphid(e)**. Ger., *Aethyl Pentasulfid*. See under *E. sulphide*. —**E. perchlorate**. Fr., *perchlorate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylperchlorat*, *Perchloressäure-Aethyl ester*. Perchloric ether, $C_2H_5ClO_4$; a colorless, aromatic, explosive liquid of sweetish taste, obtained by heating a mixture of *e. sulphate* and potassium perchlorate. —**E. persulphid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylpersulfid*. See under *E. sulphide*. —**E. phenacetin(e)**. See under PHENACETINE. —**E. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Phosphorsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethylphosphat*. A compound of *e. and phosphoric acid*. The *e. phosphates* include the three salts of orthophosphoric acid, and one of pyrophosphoric acid. The former are: *monethylic phosphate*, *e' phosphoric acid* (Ger., *Monäthylphosphat*), $C_2H_5.H_2PO_4$, a dibasic,

oily, strongly acid fluid forming metallic salts (e'phosphates); *diethylic phosphate*, *die'phosphoric acid* (Ger., *Diäthylphosphat*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$, a monobasic, strongly acid, syrupy liquid forming a series of crystalline salts (die'phosphates); and *normal e. phosphate*, triethylic phosphate (Ger., *Triäthylphosphat*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{PO}_4$, a colorless, aromatic liquid having a burning taste. **E. pyrophosphate**, tetrethylic phosphate (Ger., *Teträthylphosphat*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, is an oily liquid of peculiar odor.—**E. phosphite**. Ger., *Aethyl Phosphit*. A salt of e. and phosphorous acid. The e. phosphites are: *acid e. phosphite*, *e'phosphorous acid*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3$, a monobasic, acid, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts (e'phosphites); *normal e. phosphite*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{PO}_3$, a colorless liquid, of unpleasant odor; and *acid e. pyrophosphite*, *e'pyrophosphorous acid*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$, known through its salts (the e'pyrophosphites).—**E. platinocyanid(e)**. Ger., *Aethyl Platincyanür*. An ethylic ether of hydroplatinocyanic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**E. propionate**. Ger., *Aethyl Propionat*, *Propionsäureäthylester*. A liquid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, isomeric with valeric acid.—**E. pseudocyanate**. Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanat*. See under *E. cyanate*.—**E. pseudocyanurate**. Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanurat*. See *E. isocyanurate*.—**E. pyocotinin**. See under *PYCOTANIN*.—**E. pyromucate**. Ger., *Brenzschleimsäure-Aethylester*. A crystalline compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$.—**E. pyrophosphate**. See under *E. phosphate*.—**E. pyrophosphite**. Ger., *Aethyl Pyrophosphit*. See under *E. phosphite*.—**E. pyrotartrate**. A compound, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{O}_4(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, of e. and pyrotartaric acid; an oily liquid of bitter, burning taste, and an odor like that of sweet flag.—**E. quinate**. Fr., *quinat d'éthyle*. Ger., *Chinasäure-Aethylester*. A substance compounded of quinic acid and e.; probably contained in quinic ether.—**E. racemate**. A salt of e. and racemic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, isomeric with e. tartrate.—**E. saccharate**. Ger., *Zuckersäure-Aethylester*. A salt of e. and dibasic saccharic acid; a bitter crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_8$.—**E. salicylate**. Fr., *salicylat d'éthyle*. Ger., *Salicylsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethylsalicylat*. A liquid, $\text{C}_8(\text{H}.\text{H}.\text{H}.\text{H}.\text{OH}.\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)$.—**E. selenid(e)**. Ger., *Aethyl Selenid*. A salt of e. and selenic acid. The e. selenides are: 1. *Diethylic selenide*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Se}$, a colorless, mobile, and heavy oil, of peculiar odor, boiling at 107° to 108°C . obtained by the distillation of potassic salenohydrate with potassic ethylic sulphate. It combines with bromine and iodine to form yellow, oily liquids, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Se}.\text{Br}_2$, and $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Se}.\text{I}_2$. 2. *E. dyselenide* (or *perselenide*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Se}_2$, a heavy, brownish, oily liquid, boiling at 186°C , of exceedingly repulsive odor, and poisonous.—**E. seleno-mercaptan**. A compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SeH}$; a colorless liquid of very disagreeable odor.—**E. silicate**. Ger., *Aethylsilicat*, *Kieselsäure-Aethylester*. A salt of e. and silicic acid. There are known: *e. orthosilicate*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{SiO}_4$, a mobile, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, tasting like peppermint, and forming substitution products with chlorine; *e. disilicate*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$, an oily, inflammable liquid with an odor of peppermint; and *e. metasilicate*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SiO}_3$.—**E. sodiolactate**. Ger., *Natriummilchsäure-Aethylester*. A solid body, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{Na}.\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$.—**E. stearate**. Ger., *Aethyl Stearat*, *Stearinsäure-Aethylester*. A waxy body, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_2$, isomeric with arachidic acid.—**E. suberate**. Fr., *subérat d'éthyle*. Ger., *Korksäure-Aethylester*. A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}(\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, of e. and suberic acid; a liquid of agreeable odor.—**E. succinate**. Fr., *succinat d'éthyle*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäure-Aethylester*. A salt of e. and succinic acid. *Normal e. succinate*, *die' succinate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, is an oily mobile liquid of aromatic odor. *Acid e. succinate*, *mon'e succinate*, *e'succinic acid*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CO}.\text{OH})$, is a syrupy liquid acting as a monobasic acid.—**E. succinolate**. An oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CO}.\text{O} - \text{CH}[\text{CH}_3] - \text{CO} - \text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)$.—**E. succinylsuccinate**. A compound, $[\text{CH}_2.\text{CO}.\text{CH}.\text{CO}.\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5]_2$,

forming light green prismatic crystals which in solution exhibit a blue fluorescence.—**E. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl Sulfat*. A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. The e. sulphates are: *acid* (or *hydric*) *e. sulphate*, *e'sulphuric* (or *sulphovinic*) *acid*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HSO}_4$, a clear, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts, and itself formed in one of the stages of the manufacture of ether from alcohol; and *normal e. sulphate*, *die'sulphate*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_4$, a colorless, oily liquid, having an odor of peppermint, insoluble in water, and prepared by acting on absolute alcohol with sulphuric acid. Both the e. sulphates are found in the oils of wine, the acid sulphate being present in the light oil of wine, and the normal sulphate in conjunction with other bodies occurring in the heavy oil of wine. See under *WINE* and *OLEUM æthereum*.—**E. sulphid(e)**. Fr., *sulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl Sulfid*. A compound of e. and sulphur. The e. sulphides are: *dimethyl sulphide* (or thioether), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}$, a colorless liquid with a strong, garlicky odor. It forms a series of addition compounds with the metallic iodides and chlorides; *e'methyl sulphide* $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_3)\text{S}$, a liquid of disagreeable odor, forming similar addition compounds; the double sulphides of e. and other radicles (see *DIE'SULPHINE*, *TRIE'SULPHINE*, and *DIE'METHYLSULPHINE*); *e. disulphide*, or *persulphide*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}_2$, a colorless liquid having a garlicky odor; *e. trisulphide*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}_3$; *e. tetrasulphide*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}_4$, a colorless oil; and *e. pentasulphide*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}_5$.—**E'sulphinic acid**. A colorless, oily, very acid liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{H}$.—**E. sulphite**. Ger., *Aethylsulfit*. A mobile liquid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_3$, having an odor of peppermint and a sulphurous taste.—**E. sulphocarbonate**. See *E. thiocarbonate*.—**E. sulphocyanate**. See *E. thiocyanate*.—**E. sulphhydrate**. See *E. mercaptan*.—**E. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Weinsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethyltartrat*. A salt of e. and tartaric acid. The e. tartrates are: *acid e. tartrate*, *monethylic tartrate*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$, and *neutral e. tartrate*, diethylic tartrate, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$, a liquid.—**E. tellurid(e)**. Ger., *Aethyl Tellurid*. A salt of e. and telluric acid. The e. tellurides are: (1) *diethyl telluride*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Te}$, a thick, reddish liquid, giving off yellowish, fœtid vapors whose odor is very persistent and which are reputed to be poisonous; it forms addition compounds with oxygen, the halogens, and the acid radicles; and (2) *e. ditelluride*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Te}_2$, a dark, reddish liquid.—**E. tetrasulphid(e)**. Fr., *tetrasulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyltetrasulfid*. See under *E. sulphide*.—**E. thiacetate**. Ger., *Thiacetsäure-Aethylester*. An ethereal, oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{OS}$, of alliaceous odor.—**E. thioalcohol**. See *E. mercaptan*.—**E. thiocarbamid(e)**. See *E'thiourea*.—**E. thiocarbimid(e)**. Ger., *Aethylthiocarbimid*. E. mustard oil, $\text{CS}.\text{N}.\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, or e. isocyanate in which an atom of sulphur replaces one of oxygen; a mobile liquid which produces irritation when inhaled and when applied to the skin.—**E. thiocarbonate**. Ger., *Aethylthiocarbonat*, *thiokohlensaures Aethyl*. A yellow, oily liquid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CS}$, of unpleasant odor.—**E. thiocyanate**. Ger., *Aethyl Thiocyanat*. A colorless, mobile liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{SC} \equiv \text{N}$, of penetrating, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, prepared by heating an alcoholic solution of potassium thiocyanate with e. iodide.—**E. trisulphocarbonate**. See *E. thiocarbonate*.—**E. urethane**. See *URETHANE*.—**E. valerate**. **E. valerianate**. Ger., *Valeriansäure-Aethylester*, *Baldriansäure-Aethylester*. A body, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$, isomeric with cenanthylic acid. *Normal e. valerate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{O}.\text{CO}.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_3$, is a liquid boiling at 145°C . *E. isovalerate*, *e. valerianate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{O}.\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$, is a colorless liquid having a rennetlike and valerianic odor.

ETH'YLAL. See *ALDEHYDE*.

ETH'YL ALCOHOL. Lat., *alcohol*, *spiritus*, *spiritus vini*, *aqua ardens*, *aqua vitæ*. Fr., *alcool*, *alcool éthylique*, *esprit de vin*. Ger., *Alkohol*, *Aethylalkohol*, *Weingeist*. Syn.: *alcohol*, *spirit*, *spirit of wine*. Hydrate or hydrated

oxide of ethyl, $C_2H_5O=C_2H_5.OH$; ordinary alcohol. Locally, e. a., owing to its volatility, acts as a refrigerant, and when its evaporation is prevented, as an irritant and astringent, dehydrating moist surfaces, and coagulating albumin. Internally administered in moderate doses, it acts as a cardiac stimulant, particularly in cases of enfeebled cardiac action, but in excessive doses diminishes both the rapidity and force of the heart beats. Small doses contract the arterioles (particularly in inflammatory conditions) and raise the blood pressure and body temperature; large doses dilate the arterioles, diminish the blood pressure, and lower the body temperature. Small doses likewise act as a stimulant to the gastric mucous membrane, the liver, and the cerebrospinal centres, while large doses interfere with the functions of all of these organs. Applied in excessive or in continued doses, e. a. produces the condition called alcoholism (q. v.). E. a. is mostly eliminated unchanged by the lungs, kidney, and skin, but a small portion is oxidized in the body. E. a. is official in all the pharmacopœias.

ETHYLALIZ'ARIN. Fr., *éthyl-alizarine*. Ger., *Aethylalizarin*. The compound $C_{24}H_{22}O_6$.

ETHYLAL'LYL. Ger., *Aethylallyl*. The compound $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$, an isomeric variety of amylene.—**E'urea.** Ger., *Aethylallyltharnstoff*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_6H_{12}N_2O$.

ETHYLALLYL'AMIN(E). A compound, $N(C_2H_5)(C_2H_5)H$, obtained by heating allylamine with ethyl iodide.

ETHYL'AMID(E). See ETHYLAMINE.

ETH'YLAMIDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyl-amidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Aethylamidobenzoësäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CO.OH$.

ETHYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *éthylamine*, *éthylamide*. Ger., *Aethylamin*. A primary amine of ethyl, NC_2H_5 ; isomeric with dimethylamine.—**E. alum.** Aluminum and e. sulphate.—**E. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate d'éthylamine*. Ger., *Aethylamin Carbonat*. The compound $[N.C_2H_5.H_2].HCO_3$.—**E. hydrochlorid(e).** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylamin*, *Aethylammonium Chlorür*. The compound $N(C_2H_5)H.HCl$.—**E. sulphate.** Ger., *Aethylammonium sulfat*. The compound $(C_2H_5.H_2).H_2SO_4$.

ETHYLAMMO'NIUM, n. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAM'YL. A compound consisting of amyl and ethyl united with the same radicle.—**E. ether.** A liquid, $C_2H_5-O-C_5H_{11}$, of ethereal odor.—**E'oxalic acid.** Fr., *acide éthyl-amyloxalique*. Ger., *Aethylamyl-oxalsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C(C_2H_5)(C_5H_{11})(OH)-CO.OH$.—**E. sulphide.** A liquid, $C_2H_5-S-C_5H_{11}$.

ETHYLAN'ILIN(E). A substitution compound, $C_6H_5.N(C_2H_5)H$, of ethyl and aniline.

ETHYLA'RSEN. See ARSENYETHYL.

ETHYLARSEN'IC ACID, ETHYLARSIN'IC ACID. A dibasic acid, $AsO(C_2H_5)(OH)_2$.

ETH'YLATE. Ger., *Aethylat*. A substitution compound of ethylalcohol in which the hydrogen in the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by a metal.

ETHYLA'TION. Fr., *éthylation*. Ger., *Aethyl(e)rung*. The process of combining or causing to combine with ethyl.

ETHYLBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyl-benzoïque*. Ger., *Aethylbenzoësäure*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution product, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)CO.OH$, of benzoic acid.

ETHYLBRU'GIN(E). A substitution product, $C_{23}H_{25}(C_2H_5)N_2O_4$, of brucine.

ETH'YLCACODYL'IC ACID. Diethylarsinic acid.

ETH'YLCAFFE'IDIN(E). Fr., *éthyl-caféidine*. Ger., *Aethylkoffeidin*. A substitution compound, $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)N_4O$, of ethyl and caffeine.

ETH'YLCAMPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyl-camphorique*. Ger., *Aethylkamphersäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{15}(C_2H_5)O_4$.

ETHYLCAR'BAMIN(E), ETH'YLCARBAMMO'NIUM. Ethyl isocyanide.

ETHYLCAR'BINOL. Primary propyl alcohol.

ETHYLCAR'BONATE. A salt of ethylcarbonic acid.

ETHYLCARBON'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylcarbonensäure* (1st def.). 1. Propionic acid. 2. Acid ethyl carbonate (2d def.).

ETHYLCIN'CHONIN(E). An addition product of cinchonine, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_2H_5$.

ETHYLCIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyleitrique*. Ger., *Aethylcitronensäure*. An acid citrate of ethyl.

ETHYLCONI'IN(E). Fr., *éthylconine*, *éthylconicine*. Ger., *Aethylconiin*. An ethyl substitution product of coniine, $C_{10}H_{19}N$.

ETHYLCROTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyl-crotonique*. Ger., *Aethylcrotonsäure*. A liquid, $CH_3.CH:C(C_2H_5).CO.OH$, of peppermintlike odor.

ETHYLDIACET'IC ACID. See ETHYL acetoacetate.

ETH'YLDICARBOPYRROL'IC ACID. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_2N(C_2H_5)(CO.OH)_2$.

ETH'YLDIMETHYLETH'YLENE. See HEXYLENE.

ETH'YLDISULPHOCARBON'IC ACID. See XANTHIC ACID.

ETH'YLENE. Lat., *æthylum*. Fr., *éthylène*. Ger., *Aethylen*. Olefant gas, C_2H_4 , a colorless, inflammable gas of peculiar odor. In compounds it acts as a bivalent radicle, isomeric with ethylidene.—**E. alcohol.** Ger., *Aethylenalkohol*. Syn.: *glycol*, *e. glycol*, *e. dihydrate*. A diatomic alcohol, $C_2H_6O_2$, formed by the substitution of a molecule of e. for half the hydrogen in 2 molecules of water, or by the substitution of 2 molecules of hydroxyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen in ethane; a colorless, sweetish, syrupy liquid boiling at $197^\circ C$.—**E. bichlorid(e).** See *E. dichloride*.—**E. bromid(e).** Ger., *Bromäthylen*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of agreeable odor and sweet taste. It is isomeric with bromated ethyl bromide and with ethylidene bromide. It has been used in epilepsy.—**E. bromiodid(e).** Ger., *Aethylenbromjodür*. A solid body, $C_2H_4Br.I$.—**E. chlorhydrin.** Fr., *glycol monochlorohydrine*. A colorless, sweet tasting liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.OH$; monochlorethyl alcohol.—**E. chlorid(e).** See *E. dichloride*.—**E. chloriodid(e).** Ger., *Aethylenchlorjodür*. A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.I$, of a sweetish odor.—**E. cyanid(e).** See *E. dicyanide*.—**E'diamin(e).** See the major list.—**E'diamin(e) tricesol.** An antiseptic solution of e. diamine and tricesol.—**E'diammonium.** See ETHYLENEDIAMINE.—**E. dibromid(e).** Ger., *Aethylen dibromür*. A mobile, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of sweetish odor and taste. It is isomeric with ethylidene dibromide.—**E. dicarbonitrile.** Ger., *Aethylendicarbonitril*. See *E. dicyanide*.—**E'dicarboxylic acid.** Ger., *Aethylendicarbonensäure*. Succinic acid.—**E. dichlorid(e).** Lat., *æthylum chloratum*. Ger., *Aethylendichlorür*. Dutch liquid; a colorless, oily, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of sweetish, ethereal odor and taste; isomeric with ethylidene dichloride. It has been used as an anæsthetic and as a local anodyne.—**E. dicyanid(e).** Ger., *Aethylendicyanür*. E. dicarbonitrile, $C_4H_4N_2$.—**E. diethylate.** Ger., *Aethylendiäthylat*. Diethylglycol ether, $C_2H_4(OC_2H_5)_2$.—**E. dihydrate.** See *E. alcohol*.—**E. diiodid(e).** The compound $C_2H_4I_2$.—**E. dinitrate.** Ger., *Aethylendinitrat*. A heavy, colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H_4(ONO_2)_2$, of an unpleasant, sweetish taste, inflammable, decomposing on percussion, and poisonous.—**E. dinitrite.** Ger., *Aethylendinitrit*. A colorless, crystalline body, $C_2H_4.(NO)_2$.—**E. disulphhydrate.** Ger., *Aethylendisulphhydrat*. A colorless, highly refracting, oily liquid, $C_2H_4.(SH)_2$, of peculiar pungent odor; formed by acting on alcoholic potassium hydrosulphide with e. bromide.—**E. disulphocyanate, E. dithiocyanate.** The compound $C_2H_4.(SCN)_2$.—**E'eugenol.** An ether, $(CH_3OC_6H_5O_2)C_2H_4$.—**E. glycol.** See *E. alcohol*.—**E. guaiacol.** See under GUAIACOL.—**E. hydride.** See ETHANE.—**E. hydrocyanate.** A compound, $C_2H_3CN.OH$, formed by heating e. chlorhydrin with potassium cyanide.—**E'imin(e).** See PIPERAZINE.—**E'lactic**

acid. Ger., *Aethylenmilchsäure*. A form of lactic acid, $C_3H_5O_3$, found in a watery extract of human muscle, and formed artificially by the union of e. with carbonic acid. See LACTIC acid.—**E. mercaptan.** See *E. disulphhydrate*.—**E. muriate.** See *E. dichloride*.—**E'naphthalene.** See ACENAPHTHENE.—**E. nitrate, E. nitrite.** See *E. dinitrite*.—**E. oxid(e).** Ger., *Aethylenoxyd*. A liquid, C_2H_4O , isomeric with acetic aldehyde.—**E. perchlorid(e).** See *E. dichloride*.—**E. periodid(e).** See DIODOFORM.—**E. phenylhydrazin(e) succinic acid.** The compound $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_6$; an antipyretic.—**E. sulphate.** A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. *Acid e. sulphate* (ethylenesulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(SO_4H)_2$, is a thick liquid, formed when glycol is allowed to fall drop by drop into chloresulphonic acid cooled with ice. *Basic e. sulphate* (ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(OH)SO_4H$, not known in a pure state, is formed when alcohol and sulphuric acid are heated together at $150^\circ C$.—**E'sulphonic acid.** See ETHIONIC acid.—**E'sulphuric acid.** See under *E. sulphate*.—**E. thiodichlorid(e).** A liquid, $C_2H_4SCl_2$, having a taste and smell like mustard oil, producing blisters on the skin, and attacking the mucous membranes by its vapors; formed by passing e. into well-cooled sulphur dichloride subsequently heated to $100^\circ C$.—**Perchlorinated e. chlorid(e).** Hexachlorethane.

ETH'YLENEDI'AMIN(E). Ger., *Aethylendiamin*. A base, $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$, said to be one of the poisonous ptomaines of fish.

ETH'YL ETHER. Lat., *æther sulphuricus* (seu *vitriolicus*), *spiritus vini æthereus*, *naphtha vitrioli*. Fr., *éther éthilique* (ou *vinique*, ou *sulfurique*, ou *hydrique*). Ger., *Aethyläther*, *Aether*, *Diäthyläther*, *Aethyloxyd*, *Diäthyl-oxyd*, *Schwefeläther*. A compound consisting of an atom of oxygen united with a double molecule of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_2O$; prepared by exposing ethyl alcohol to the action of sulphuric acid, subsequently purifying the product of the reaction by the addition of caustic potash or calcium chloride, and lastly rectifying by distillation. E. e. is a mobile, colorless liquid, of burning taste and peculiar odor, quite volatile, and very inflammable. Sp. gr. at 0° , 0.736. Its vapor mixed with air forms an explosive compound. It is soluble in ethyl alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is a ready solvent of fats, oils and resins, and of many metallic chlorides. It forms substitution products with chlorine (*chlor-ethers*). The stronger ether of the U. S. Ph. is nearly pure e. e., containing about 6 per cent. of alcohol, while the ordinary ether contains 26 per cent. of alcohol.

ETHYLETH'YLENE. See BUTYLENE.

ETHYLEU'GENOL. An aromatic liquid, $C_3H_5.C_6H_3(OCH_3).OC_2H_5$.

ETHYLGlyCOL'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylglycolsäure*. Ethoxyacetic acid; isomeric with ethyl glycolate.

ETHYL'IA, f. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYL'IC. Fr., *éthylique*. Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from ethyl.

ETHYL'IDENE. Fr., *éthylidène*. Ger., *Aethyliden*. A bivalent radicle, C_2H_4 , isomeric with ethylene.—**E. bichloride, E. chloride, E. dichloride.** Ger., *Aethylidendichlorür*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, having an odor resembling that of chloroform, identical with chlorethyl chloride, and resulting from the action of phosphorus perchloride on aldehyde. Under the names of Aran's ether and Wigger's ether, it has been used as an anæsthetic.

ETHYL'IDENELACTAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthylidénelactamique*. Ger., *Aethylidenlactaminsäure*. Alanine.

ETHYL'IDENELAC'TIC ACID. Ger., *Aethylidenmilchsäure*. Ordinary lactic acid.

ETH'YLIN. Ger., *Aethylin*. A body derived from glycerin by the substitution of one or more molecules of the radicle (C_2H_5O) for hydroxyl (OH) .

ETHYLIZA'TION. The administration of ethyl bromide for anæsthetic purposes.

ETH'YLIZE. To anæsthetize with ethyl bromide.

ETHYLMAN'NITE. Fr., *éthyl-mannite*. Ger., *Aethylmannit*. A syrupy liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_5$, obtained by the action of potash, water, and e. bromide upon mannite.

ETHYLNIC'OTIN(E). Ger., *Aethylnicotin*. A body, $C_{10}H_{14}(C_2H_5)_2N_2''$, known only in its compounds.

ETHYLMOR'PHIN(E). Fr., *éthocodéine*. Ger., *Aethylmorphin*. A tertiary base, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2(C_2H_5)(OCH_3)$, an alcoholic morphine derivative obtained from codeine ethyl iodide.

ETHYLPHOS'PHIN(E). Ger., *Aethylphosphin*. A phosphine in which one or more ethyl molecules replace hydrogen atoms in the radicle PH_3 .

ETHYLPHOSPHIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylphosphinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $P_2(C_2H_5)_4O_2(OH)_2$, produced by the oxidation of primary ethylphosphine.

ETHYLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Aethylphosphorsäure*. Monethyl phosphate, $H_2(C_2H_5)PO_4$.

ETHYLPIPER'IDIN(E). Fr., *éthyl-pipéridine*. Ger., *Aethylpiperidin*. An artificial alkaloid; a substitution compound, $C_7H_{15}N$, of piperidine.

ETHYLPRO'PYL. See PENTANE.

ETHYLPRO'PYLENE. See AMYLENE.

ETHYLPYR'IDIN(E). Fr., *éthyl-pyridine*. Ger., *Aethylpyridin*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyridine, C_7H_9N .

ETHYLPYR'ROL. Ger., *Aethylpyrrol*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound, C_6H_9N , of pyrrol.

ETHYLQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *éthyl-quinoléine*. Ger., *Aethylchinolin*. A substitution compound, $C_9H_8(C_2H_5)N$, of quinoline.—**E. hydride.** Kairine less an atom of oxygen.

ETHYLSIL'ICON. A trivalent radicle, $Si(C_2H_5)'''$.

ETHYLSTRYCH'NIN(E). Fr., *éthylstrychnine*. Ger., *Aethylstrychnin*. A substitution compound, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_2$, homologous with strychnine.

ETHYLSUL'FAS, m. -fa'tis. See SULPHOVINATE.

ETHYLSULPHIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylsulfinsäure*. An acid, $C_2H_5.SO.OH$, known through its salts.

ETHYLSULPHON'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylsulfonsäure*, *Aethylschwefelsäure*. The compound $H_2(C_2H_5)_2SO_3$.

ETHYLSULPHU'RIC ACID. Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure*. Sulphovinic acid. See ETHYL sulphate.

ETHYLSUL'PHUROUS ACID. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

ETHYLTARTAR'IC ACID. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of tartaric acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2OC_2H_5)(COOH)$.

ETHYLT'ER'PENE. Fr., *éthyl-terpène*, *éterpène*. A camphorlike, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{20}$.

ETHYLTHAL'LIN(E). Fr., *éthylthalline*. Ger., *Aethylthallin*, *Aethyltetrahydroparachinanisol*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$, a non-toxic febrifuge. Its salts lower the temperature decidedly when administered to healthy animals.

ETH'YLT'HIOCARBAM'IC ACID. Ger., *Aethylthiocarbaminsäure*. Thiocarbamic acid in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen.

ETH'YLT'HIUREA(E). Ger., *Aethylthioharnstoff*. A substitution product of urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen and ethyl replaces hydrogen.

ETHYLTROP'IDIN(E). A quaternary compound derived from tropine.

ETHYLTRO'PIN(E). The compound $C_8H_{15}(C_2H_5)NO$.

ETHYLMUR'AMINE. Ger., *Aethyltharnstoff*. An ethyl substitution compound of urea. Several varieties are known.

ETHYLVANIL'IC ACID. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of vanillic acid.

ETHYLVANIL'LIN. Fr., *éthyl-vanilline*. Ger., *Aethylvanillin*. An ethyl substitution product, $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_3$, of vanillin.

ETHYLVIN'YL. See BUTYLENE.

ETIOLATED. Lat., *albicans*. Fr., *étiolé*. Ger., *weisswerdend, gebleicht*. Blanched, especially by exclusion from sunlight.

ETIOLA'TION. Fr., *étiolément*. Ger., *Bleichung*. The state of being or becoming, or the process of causing to become, etiolated.

ETIOLO'GIC(AL). See **ÆTIOLOGICAL**.

ETIOLOGY. See **ÆTIOLOGY**.

ET'ISIS, f. *-tis'eos, et'isis*. See **PHTHISIS**.

E'TOR, n. *E'toros (-is)*. Gr., *ἤτορ*. The heart.

E'TRON, n. Gr., *ἥτρον*. See **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

ETRON'CUS, n. From *ἥτρον*, the hypogastrium, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Unterleibsgeschwulst*. A tumor in the hypogastrium.

ETROT'OMY. From *ἥτρον*, the hypogastrium, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. The operation of opening the abdomen in the hypogastric region.

EU'E'MIA, f. Gr., *εὐμία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἷμα*, blood). Ger., *Eümie, gute Beschaffenheit des Blutes*. Of Galen, a healthy condition of the blood.

EU'ESTHES'IA, f. Gr., *εὐαισθησία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit der Sinne*. A normal condition of the senses.

EUAL'THES. Gr., *εὐαλθής*. Of Hippocrates, easily healed.

EU'ANALEP'SIS, f. *-lep'seos (-is)*. From *εὖ*, easily, and *ἀνάληψις*, recovery. Rapid recovery from disease.

EU'ANALEP'TOS. Gr., *εὐανάληπτος*. 1. Easy to recover. 2. Of Hippocrates, easily and comfortably suspended (said of fractured limbs).

EU'ANASPHAL'TOS. Gr., *εὐανασφάλτος*. See **EUALTHES**.

EU'AN'THES. Gr., *εὐάνθης* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἄθος*, a flower). Of the blood, red; of the urine, reddish.

EU'APHES. Gr., *εὐαφής* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἄφή*, the sense of touch). Ger., *weich, sanft*. 1. Yielding to the touch, soft, delicate. 2. Touching gently.

EU'APH'IA, f. Gr., *εὐάφεια*. Ger., *Weichheit, Sanftheit*. Softness to the touch.

EU'APHION, n. Gr., *εὐάφιον*. An old preparation for hæmorrhoids.

EU'CAINE. Fr., *eucaïne*. Ger., *Eucaïn*. The methyl ester of a benzoylated oxypiperidine carbonic acid, $C_{19}H_{27}NO_4$; used like cocaine.—**Alpha e.** See **E—Beta e.**, **E. hydrochloride**. A local anæsthetic used as a substitute for cocaine.

EU'CALIN, EU'CALOSE. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_6$, produced by the decomposition of melitose. Its aqueous solution is dextrorotary.

EU'CALYN. Fr., *eucalyne* (1st def.). 1. A saccharine principle, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12} + 2HO$, which remains undecomposed after the fermentation of melitose. 2. See **EU'CALIN**.

EUCALYP'TENE. Fr., *eucalyptène*. A substance obtained by distilling eucalyptol over phosphoric anhydride or by treating it with hydrochloric acid. The hydrochloride is used as an intestinal antiseptic.

EUCALYP'TEOL. An antiseptic, $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on eucalyptol.

EUCALYP'TIN. Of Pereira, a pectinlike substance obtained from a tincture of Botany Bay kino by treating it with ammonia.

EUCALYP'TOL. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* A homologue of camphor, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$; a thin, colorless, or pale yellow liquid of camphoraceous odor, tasting like mint, of the sp. gr. of 0.905, readily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water; obtained by distilling the resin, leaves, or wood of *Eucalyptus globulus*; used internally (inhaled, injected, or swallowed) as an antiseptic, antizymotic, expectorant, antiperiodic, and balsamic remedy, and externally for various rubefacient and antiseptic applications, in the form of a liniment, ointment, or alcoholic or ethereal solution.

EUCALYP'TOLENE. Fr., *eucalyptolène*. Ger., *Eucalyptolen*. A hydrocarbon polymerous with eucalyptene.

EUCALYP'TORESOR'CIN. A compound made by heating together eucalyptol and resorcin; used as an antiseptic inhalation.

EUCALYP'TUS, f. From *εὖ*, well, and *καλύπτειν*, to cover. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Schönmütze*. 1. The Australian gum tree. The trees have been supposed to destroy malaria by taking up from marshy soils and evaporating from their leaves large daily amounts of water, as well as exhaling considerable quantities of a volatile oil from the leaves. For this purpose they have been planted in various marshy localities. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *E. globulus*.—**E. acmenoides.** An oil-yielding species.—**E. amygdalina.** Peppermint tree; a species in high repute as a means of rendering malarious localities habitable. It is one of the chief sources of e. oil.—**E. citriodora.** A species cultivated in the East Indies. Its bark yields a species of kino.—**E. corymbosa.** Victoria bloodwood; a species cultivated in Australia and the East Indies which yields a valuable kino.—**E. dumosa.** A small variety of *E. incrassata*, growing in Australia. The leaves and slender twigs, when punctured or injured, yield an exudation which, when dried, constitutes *e. manna*.—**E. eugenoides.** An oil-yielding species.—**E. globulus.** Fr., *e. globuleux, bois de gommier*. Blue gum tree. The leaves (*e.* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *feuilles d'e.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *E'blät-ter*) are highly camphoraceous, aromatic, bitter, and astringent from the presence of an essential oil (see **EUCALYPTOL** and *Oil of e.*).—**E. gonicalyx.** The white gum tree of Australia, a species yielding e. oil.—**E. gracilis.** A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil.—**E. gum.** Red gum, Australian kino; a gum collected from incisions made into the trunk of several species of *E.*, but especially *E. resinifera*.—**E. gummi.** The Tasmanian cider tree. It yields a cool, refreshing liquid from incisions made into its bark during the spring.—**E. hæmastoma.** A species yielding an oil with a peppermintlike odor.—**E. incrassata.** One of the chief sources of e. oil, the variety which it furnishes being, however, used chiefly in the arts.—**E. kino.** See *E. resinifera*.—**E. leucoxydon.** The iron bark tree of Australia. The leaves yield e. oil.—**E. longifolia.** The woollybutt of Victoria and New South Wales; it yields e. oil.—**E. maculata.** In Queensland, the spotted gum tree; a species yielding Australian kino. A variety of this species is known as *E. citriodora*.—**E. manna.** A variety of manna obtained by puncturing the bark and leaves of *E. mannifera*, said to resemble ordinary manna in medicinal properties.—**E. mannifera.** Fr., *e. à manne*. Ger., *mannabringende Schönmütze*. A species found in Australia, yielding e. manna.—**E. melliodora.** A species poor in oil.—**E. microcorys.** An oil-yielding species.—**E. obliqua.** Fr., *e. oblique*. Stringy bark tree of Australia, a species furnishing a moderate amount of oil.—**E. odorata.** The peppermint tree of South Australia; it furnishes a large amount of e. oil.—**E. oleosa.** The mallee scrub of Victoria; a small species furnishing a volatile oil with a mintlike odor, one of the chief sources of e. oil.—**E. piperita.** Fr., *e. poivrée*. A species furnishing an oil with a peppermintlike odor.—**E. raveretiana.** An oil-yielding species.—**E. resinifera.** Fr., *e. résinifère, arbre à la gomme*. Ger., *harzbringende Schönmütze*. One of the chief sources of Australian kino.—**E. robusta.** Fr., *e. gigantesque*. A species found in Australia; it yields gum.—**E. rostrata.** Fr., *e. à éperon*. A variety, according to some, of *E. robusta*; it is poor in oil, but yields the most important of the e. gum resins, a mucilaginous astringent said to be used as a substitute for kino.—**E. salmonophloia.** An oil-yielding species.—**E. uncinata.** A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil.—**E. viminalis.** A species found in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria; one of the sources of *e. manna*. It is poor in oil.—**Extractum eucalypti fluidum** [U. S.

- Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'e.* Ger., *flüssiges Eukalyptusextrakt*. Fluid extract of the leaves of *E. globulus*.—Oil of e. Lat., *oleum eucalypti* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile d'e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *E'öl, Eukalyptusöl*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the leaves of various species. In Australia it is a domestic remedy for rheumatism, and is used in veterinary practice as an embrocation for swellings, bruises, and stiff joints.—**Oleum aetherum eucalypti globuli rectificatum**. See **EUCALYPTOL**.—**Oleum eucalypti** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Oil of e.**
- EU/CASIN**. A dietetic ammonia preparation of casein.
- EUCHEU/MA**, n. -eum/atos (-is). A genus of sphaerococcoides *Algae*.—**E. gelatinæ**, **E. spinosum**. Species that furnish agar-agar.
- EU/CHININ**. See **EUQUININE**.
- EUCHLORHYD/RIA**, f. From *eû*, well, *χλωρός* (see **CHLORINE**), and *ὑδωρ*, water. The condition in which the amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice is normal.
- EUCHLO/RIN(E)**. Lat., *euchlorinium*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Euchlorin*. Of Davy, a gas produced by treating potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, now known to be a mixture of free chlorine and chlorine peroxide. It is a very powerful oxidizing and disinfecting agent.
- EUCHRES/TA**, f. Fr., *euchreste*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**E. Horsfieldii**. A variety growing in India, where the seeds are used for poisonous bites.
- EUCHROMATOP/SIA**, f. From *eû*, well, *χρώμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. The faculty of distinguishing colors correctly.
- EUCHYL/IA**, f. Gr., *εὐχυλία* (from *eû*, well, and *χυλός*, the chyle). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit des Chylus*. A healthy condition of the chyle.
- EUCHYM/IA**, f. Gr., *εὐχυμία* (from *eû*, well, and *χυμός*, juice). A healthy condition of the juices.
- EUCRA/SIA**, f. Gr., *εὐκρασία* (from *eû*, easily, and *κράσις*, a mixing). Fr., *eucrasie*. Of the humoral pathologists, the state of health resulting from a normal elaboration of the juices.
- EUCRAS/IC**. Fr., *eucasique*. 1. In a state of eucrasia. 2. Capable of ameliorating dyscrasie.
- EUCYC/LOS**. Gr., *εὐκυκλος* (from *eû*, well, and *κύκλος*, a circle). Orbicular, circular.
- EUCYE/SIA, EUCYE/SIS**, f. -e/siæ, -eos (-is). From *eû*, favorably, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Normal pregnancy.
- EUDER/MOL**. A trade name for nicotine salicylate; used topically in certain skin diseases.
- EUDÉS/MOL**. A crystalline camphor allied to eucalyptol, obtained from eucalyptus oil.
- EUDIAPNEUS/TIA**, f. From *eû*, easily, *διά*, through, and *πνεῖν*, to blow. Fr., *eudiapneustie*. A healthy condition of transpiration.
- EUDIOM/ETER**. Lat., *eudiometrum* (from *εὐδία*, fair weather, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *eudiomètre*. Ger., *E., Luftgütemesser* (1st def.). 1. Originally, an instrument for determining the amount of oxygen present in the air, upon which the salubrity of the latter was thought to depend. 2. An instrument for exploding gases by means of an electric spark in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases.
- EUDIOM/ETRY**. See **Gasometric ANALYSIS**.
- EUDOX/IN(E)**. Ger., *Eudoxin*. The trade name of a bismuth compound of nosophene; used in intestinal irritation.
- EUDYNAM/IA**, f. From *eû*, well, and *δύναμις*, power. 1. Of Bartel, the specific vital power. 2. See **EUCRASIA**.
- EUEP/PLYTOS**. Gr., *εὐεππλυτος* (from *eû*, well, and *ἐκπλύνειν*, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, having the property of cleansing or washing (said of ptilans).
- EUEC/TICOS, EUEC/TICUS**. Gr., *εὐεκτικός, εὐέκτης, εὐεκτος*. 1. In good condition, healthy. 2. Conducive to health; as a n., in the f., *euectica*, hygienic gymnastics.
- EVELPID/ION, EUELPID/IUM**, n. Gr., *εὐελπίδιον*. A liquid collyrium.
- EUEM/BOLOS**, m. Gr., *εὐέμβολος* (from *eû*, well, and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert). A surgeon skilled in setting bones.
- EU'EMES, EUEME/TOS**. Gr., *εὐεμής, εὐέμητος* (from *eû*, easily, and *ἐμείν*, to vomit). Vomiting easily or inclined to vomit.
- EUERETHIS/IA**, f. From *eû*, easily, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to excite. Of Bégin, the normal irritability of the muscles.
- EUE'THES**. Gr., *εὐήθης*. Benign.
- EUEX/IA**, f. Gr., *εὐεξία*. Fr., *euexie, euhexie*. Ger., *Euhexie, Euphorie*. Of Galen, a healthy habit of body.
- EUFOR/MOL**. A proprietary antiseptic containing formaldehyde and other drugs in tablet form.
- EUGAL/LOL**. Pyrogallol monacetate; used in psoriasis.
- EU/GENATE**. Fr., *eugénate*. A salt of eugenic acid.
- EUGENI/A**, f. Gr., *εὐγένεια* (from *εὐγενής*, well born). Fr., *eugénia*. Ger., *Eugenie*. West India myrtle.—**E. angustifolia**. A species found in the West Indies and Venezuela; the seeds are used as an antidontalgic, in stomatitis, and, in cataplasms, to relieve after pains.—**E. aromatica**. *E. caryophyllata*.—**E. arrabidaë**. A variety furnishing an aromatic bark, used in India as an astringent.—**E. caryophyllata**. Fr., *girofliear aromatique*. Ger., *Gewürzreicher, Gewürznelken*. Clove tree, indigenous to the Moluccas. The unexpanded flowers or dried flower buds are the cloves of the U. S. and Br. Ph's.—**E. cauliflora**. A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *E. Michelli*.—**E. corymbosa**. A species found in the East Indies. An infusion of the bark is used in ophthalmia.—**E. floribunda**. A species found in the West Indies, resembling *E. Michelli* in properties.—**E. fragrans**. Zebra wood; found in Jamaica; employed in diarrhoea, in dyspepsia, and as a vulnerary.—**E. lineata**. Guava berry; used like *E. Michelli*. The fruit furnishes a cordial.—**E. maire**. A species growing in New Zealand, where the natives call it *whawhako*. The bark contains 16.7 per cent. of tannin.—**E. malaccensis**. Fr., *eugénia de Malacca*. Malay apple. The bark is used in decoction as an astringent. An allied species (or variety) is found in the Sandwich and Fiji Islands, where the fruit is called *Kavika*.—**E. Michelli**. Fr., *eugénia du Brésil*. A species growing in Brazil. The fruits (Fr., *cerises de Cayenne*) are refrigerant.—**E. montana**, **E. paniculata**. *E. fragrans*.—**E. pseudocaryophyllus**. A species found in Brazil, all parts of which have a strong aromatic smell similar to that of cloves, for which the fruits (*cravos da terra*) are used.—**E. spiculata**. A species growing in Chile, called there *Arrayán*; used medicinally like chequen.—**E. uniflora**. *E. Michelli*.—**E. variabilis**. A variety found in Chile and Brazil, used in diarrhoea and rheumatism.—**E. Vellozii**. *E. arrabidaë*.—**E. zeylanica**. A variety used as a stimulant and antispyllitic.
- EUGEN/IC ACID**. See **EUGENOL**.
- EU/GENIN**. Fr., *eugénine*. Ger., *E.* Camphor of cloves, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with eugenol.
- EU/GENOL**. Fr., *eugénol*. Ger., *E.* A colorless, oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, found in essence of cloves, of cinnamon, etc. It has the constitution of a monethylic ether of a diatomic phenol. It has been used as an antiseptic and antipyretic.—**Benzoyl'**. *E. benzoate*, used in phthisis and in neuralgic headache.—**Cinnamyl'**. *E. cinnamate*, used as a substitute for *e.*—**E. acetamide**. The compound $C_6H_3(C_3H_5)(OCH_3)OCH_2.CONH_2$, used as an antiseptic and local anæsthetic.—**Iodized e.**, **Iodoe'**. The compound $C_6H_2I(C_3H_5)(OCH_3)(OH)$, an antiseptic.
- EU''GENOXYCARBON/IC ACID**. Fr., *acide eugénoxy-carbonique*. An acid, $C_{22}H_{12}O_8$, isomeric with eugenol.
- EUGE/OS**. Gr., *εὐγεῖος* (from *eû*, well, and *γῆ*, the earth). Fruitful, fertile; as a n., the uterus, also the hymen.
- EUGET/IC (or EUGETIN/IC) ACID**. Fr., *acide eugetique (ou eugetinique)*. Ger., *Eugetinsäure*. A derivative, $C_{11}H_{12}O_4$, of eugenol.

EUGE'US. See EUGEOS.

EUGI'ON, EUGI'UM, n. Old names for the uterus.

EU'GOFORM. Acetylated methylene diguaiacol; used as an absorbent.

EU'GOL. A proprietary antiseptic said to contain beta naphthol, extract of hamamelis, eucalyptol, salol, menthol, boric acid, and formic aldehyde.

EUKINE'SIA, f. From εὖ, well, and κίνησις, movement. Normal power of movement.

EU'LACHON. The candle fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northern Pacific. Its oil has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil.

EULAC'TOL. A certain concentrated food prepared from milk and eggs.

EULA'LIA, f. A genus of graminaceous plants.—**E. japonica.** A species the root of which yields the Japanese drug *boo-kung*, employed like *Triticum repens*.

EULO'GIUM, n. Of Rhazes, an exanthem.

EULO'PHIA, f. A genus of *Epiphyte*.—**E. campestris, E. herbaea.** The East Indian salep plant.

EULYP'TOL. An antiseptic compound containing salicylic acid, carbolic acid, and eucalyptus oil.

EU'LYSIN. Fr., *eulysine*. 1. A greenish yellow resin found in the bile. 2. A yellow transformation product of decacrylic acid, $C_{24}H_{36}O_5$.

EU'MENOL. Said to be an extract of the root of Chinese tang-kui.

EUNAT'ROL, EUNAT'RON. Trade names for sodium oleate in the form of pills coated with chocolate; used as a cholagogue.

EU'NE, f. Gr., *ἐννή*. 1. A lying down. 2. A couch, a bed. 3. Coitus.

EU'NOL. A preparation of naphthols and eucalyptol, used topically in skin diseases.

EU'NUCH. Gr., *εὐνοῦχος* (from *ἐννή*, a bed, and *ἔχειν*, to hold). Fr., *eunuche*. Ger., *E.* A human male rendered impotent by removal or injury of the genitals.

EUNU'CHION, n. Gr., *εὐνοῦχιον* (from *εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch). Lettuce; so called from its supposed antaphrodisiac effects.

EUNUCHIS'MUS, m. Fr., *eunuchisme*. The state of being a eunuch.

EUNU'CHIUM, n. See EUNUCHION.

EUOD'IC. Gr., *εὐώδης*. Lat., *euodes*. Aromatic.

EUON'IC ACID. A substance obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

EUON'YMIN. Lat., *euonyminum*. Fr., *éonymine*. A bitter substance obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*; used as a cholagogue.

EUONYMI'NA, f. See EUONYMIN.—**Liquor euonyminae et pepsinae compositus.** An English proprietary preparation of euonymin and pepsin.

EUON'YMITE. Fr., *éonymite*. A sugar, $C_7H_8(OH)_8$, obtained from the inner bark of a species of *Euonymus*.

EUON'YMUS, m. From εὖ, well, and ὄνομα, a name. Fr., *éonymus*, *fusain*. Ger., *Spillbaum* (1st def.), *Spindelbaum* (1st def.).

1. A genus of plants of the *Celastrineae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *E. atropurpureus*.

—**E. americanus.** The strawberry bush. The bark is used as a cathartic, diuretic, alterative, tonic, and cholagogue.—**E. atropurpureus.** Wahoo, burning bush.

The bark has been employed as a cholagogue and diuretic.—**E. europæus.** Fr., *fusain d'Europe*. Ger., *gemeiner Spindelbaum*. Ananbeam. The seeds are considered purgative and diuretic. They furnish an oil used as an insecticide and vulnerary, and contain a crystallizable principle probably analogous to mannite.

—**E. tingens.** A species found in India; employed in ophthalmia.—**Extractum euonymi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît d'écorce de fusain*. Ger., *Spillbaumrindenextrakt*. An extract of the bark of *E. atropurpureus*.

EUOS'MITE. An aromatic fossil resin, $C_{34}H_{29}O_2$.

EUPAREU'NIA, f. From *εὐπάρευνος*, well mated as bed fellows. Ability to copulate without pain or difficulty.

EUPATHI'A, f. Gr., *εὐπάθεια*. 1. A condition of high sensibility and receptivity. 2. A high degree of well being.

EUPATO'RIA, f. See AGRIMONIA.

EUPATO'RIN. Lat., *eupatorinum*. Fr., *eupatorine*. Ger., *E.* A crystalline glucoside extracted from *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

EUPATO'RIMUM, n. Fr., *eupatoire*. Ger., *Wasserdosten*, *Abkraut*. 1. Boneset, a genus of composite plants. 2.

Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. ageratoides.** Nettle leaved hemp agrimony.—**E. Arabum.** *E. cannabinum*.—**E. aromaticum.** White snake root; used as an aromatic and antispasmodic.—**E. atriplicifolium.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles d'arroche, herbe au chat, langue de chat.* A West Indian species, employed as an emmenagogue, aperient, and vulnerary.—**E. Avicennae.** *E. cannabinum*.—**E. cannabinum.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de chanvre*. Ger., *hanfartiger Wasserdosten*. Hemp weed; found in Europe and central Asia. The root and herb were formerly used in intestinal complaints, fevers, and dyspepsia.—

E. collinum. A species found in the mountains of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, where the leaves are used in atonic diarrhoea and as an antiperiodic, and fraudulently in making beer.—**E. connatum.** *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. crenatum.** Fr., *eupatoire crénelée*. A species found in Brazil, employed in infusion and locally in snake bites.—**E. dalea.** Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque*. A species found in the West Indies. The leaves are substituted for vanilla for their odor.—**E. fœniculaceum.** Dog fennel. The juice is used for relieving the pain of insects' bites.—**E. glandulosum.** *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. glutinosum.** The *chussalongo*, or *matico*, of South America.—**E. nervosum.** A species found in Jamaica, where it is employed as a stimulant in typhus and typhoid fevers and as a cholagogue.—**E. odoratum.** Ger., *wohlbriechende Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies, Martinique, and Guiana; a bitter tonic.—**E. perfoliatum.** Fr., *eupatoire perfoliée*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriges Wasserdosten*. Boneset, thoroughwort. The leaves and flowery tops are the *e.* of the U. S. Ph. It has tonic, diaphoretic, vermifuge, and, in large doses, emetic and aperient properties. It has also been used as an antiperiodic.

—**E. pilosum, E. pubescens.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de teucrium*. Wild hoarhound. It has been used like *E. perfoliatum*, though it is less bitter and tonic.—**E. purpureum.** Ger., *purpurrot(h)er Wasserdosten*. Purple hemp. Its root, aromatic and bitter, is said to be used in nephritic diseases.—**E. repandum.** Ger., *ausgeschweiffter Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies; used as an emmenagogue and as a vulnerary.—**E. salvia.** A species found in Chile; employed as a nervine.—**E. sanctum.** *E. collinum*.—**E. Soleirolii.** A variety of *E. cannabinum*.—**E. sophiaefolium.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de sophie*. A species indigenous to America. The leaves are considered tonic, aperient, and astringent.—**E. teucrifolium.** *E. pilosum*.—**E. triangulare.** *E. atriplicifolium*.—**E. trifoliatum.** *E. cannabinum*.—**E. truncatum.** *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. verbenæfolium.** *E. pilosum*.—**E. veronicæfolium.** A Mexican species; the leaves are used in baths and fomentations for rheumatic pains.—**E. villosum.** In Jamaica, the bitter bush. A decoction or an extract of the leaves and twigs is used in fevers and as a cardiac stimulant.—**Extractum eupatorii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît liquide d'eupatoire*. Ger., *flüssiges Wasserdostenextrakt*. A fluid extract of the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum*.

EUPE'GES. Gr., *εὐπηγης* (from εὖ, well, and *πηγνύναι*, to fasten together). Of Hippocrates, thick, solid, compact (said of the uterus).

EUPEP'SIA, f. Gr., *εὐπεψία* (from εὖ, well, and *πίπτειν*, to digest). Fr., *eupésie*. 1. Normal digestion. 2. The quality of being easily digestible.

EUPEPTIC. Gr., εὐπεπτος. Lat., *eupeptus*. Fr., *eupeptique*. 1. Pertaining to, having, or promoting good digestion. 2. Easily digested.

EUPERISTAL'SIS, *f.* -istal'seos (-is). Normal, painless peristalsis.

EUPHLOGIA, *f.* From εὖ, well, and φλογία, a flame. Fr., *euphlogie*. Of Rhazes, a benign form of smallpox.

EUPHONIA, *f.* From εὖ, well, and φωνή, the voice. A condition in which the speech is clear and easy.

EUPHORBIA, *f.* Named for Euphorbus, physician to King Juba, of Mauretania. Fr., *euphorbe*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch*. Devil's milk; a genus of plants all species of which have a milky juice.—**E. aleppica**. Ger., *dichtbeblätterte Wolfsmilch*. A species found in southeastern Europe and the East. In the Levant it is used as a purge. Probably the *εὐφώριον δένδρον* of Dioscorides.—**E. amygdaloides**. Ger., *mandelblättrige Wolfsmilch*. 1. *E. esula* (1st def.). 2. A species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *E. cyparissias* and *E. esula*. The root was formerly used in southern France in intermittent fevers.—**E. antiquorum**. Fr., *euphorbe des anciens*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch der Alten*. Triangular spurge; the *εὐφώριον δένδρον* of Dioscorides; a species found in Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies, supposed by some to be the plant from which the ancients derived *euphorbium*. In the East Indies the corrosive juice which flows from the branches is used externally in rheumatism and for toothache; a plaster (also containing asafetida) made from the roots is applied to the abdomen as a vermifuge, the root bark furnishes a purgative, and a decoction of the stems is employed in gout.—**E. apios**. A species the root of which (the *ἄπιος* of Dioscorides) is used in Greece as a purgative.—**E. arborea**. A species indigenous to southern Africa, the milky juice of which is used for poisoning arrows.—**E. Atolo**. A species found in the Maldive Islands, where it is used in baths for gastralgia and as an application to sores.—**E. buxifolia**. A species found in the West Indies. The drastic, milky juice, combined with lemonade or the sap of *Hibiscus sabbdariffa*, is used in constipation, jaundice, dropsy, and intermittent fever.—**E. cajogala**. *E. gerardiana*.—**E. canariensis**. Fr., *euphorbe des Canaries*. Ger., *kanarische Wolfsmilch*. A very poisonous species; supposed to furnish euphorbium.—**E. canescens**. Fr., *euphorbe blanchâtre*. Ger., *grauhaareige Wolfsmilch*. A variety of *E. chamaesyce*. In Spain an infusion is employed in syphilis.—**E. capitata**. *E. pilulifera*.—**E. caput medusæ**. In Ethiopia, a species used to poison arrows.—**E. cattimandoo**. Tel., *cattimandu*. Madras caoutchouc plant; found in the East Indies. The milk which it yields furnishes a cement, and is applied externally in rheumatism. The fresh juice is used as a vesicant.—**E. cerebrina**. A species used to expel tapeworms.—**E. chamaesyce**. Fr., *euphorbe chamaesyce*. A species found in southern Europe, central and southern Asia, and the West Indies, the *χαμαισύκη* of Dioscorides. The herb was formerly used as a purge and as a caustic.—**E. characias**. The *τιθύμαλος* of Hippocrates, the *τιθύμαλος χαράκιος* of Dioscorides; used as a caustic externally, internally in intestinal obstruction, dropsy, and intermittent fevers. The milk is used on the Italian coast to kill fish.—**E. chilensis**. A species found in Chile. The juice is a drastic purgative.—**E. chinensis**. Fr., *euphorbe de Chine*. A variety of *E. neriifolia*.—**E. corollata**. Fr., *euphorbe à corolles* (ou *grandes fleurs*). White-flowered spurge. The root is purgative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and, when fresh, caustic.—**E. cotonifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de fustet*. In the Antilles and South America, a species reputed to be a violent poison, and used in Brazil to kill fish.—**E. cyparissia**, **E. cyparissias**, **E. cyparissus**. Fr., *euphorbe* (ou *petit*) *cypres*. Ger., *Cypressenwolfsmilch*. Cypress spurge, a species

found throughout Europe. The herb, and especially the root and its bark, were formerly in use as a purgative.—**E. Dalechampii**. *E. esula*.—**E. dendroides**. A species found in southern Europe; the *τιθύμαλος μέγας* of Hippocrates, the *τιθύμαλος δένδροειδής* of Dioscorides. It is extremely poisonous, yet was formerly used as a drastic purge.—**E. depauperata**. A species used as a vermifuge.—**E. dichotoma**. *E. pepilis*.—**E. divaricata**. *E. dendroides*.—**E. Drummondii**. A species indigenous to western Australia, yielding drumme.—**E. emarginata**. See *E. myrtifolia*.—**E. esula**. Fr., *grande esule*. Ger., *gemeine Wolfsmilch*. 1. Wood spurge found in Europe. The sap is emetic and purgative, though now but little used. 2. *E. gerardiana*.—**E. filicina**. *E. villosa*.—**E. flavicoma**. *E. verrucosa*.—**E. genistoides**. A species found in southern Africa, said to be distinguished from the other acrid species by its acting first upon the urinary passages, instead of the stomach.—**E. geniculata**. Fr., *plante au lait*. A poisonous species met with in Egypt, said to have been brought from South America.—**E. gerardiana**, **E. glaucescens**. Fr., *euphorbe de Gérard*. A species used like *E. esula*.—**E. gum**. See EUPHORBUM.—**E. helioscopia**. Fr., *réveille-matin*. Ger., *sonnenwendige Wolfsmilch*. Cat's milk, the *τιθύμαλος ἡλιοσκοπίος* of Dioscorides; used as a caustic for warts.—**E. heptagona**. Fr., *euphorbe heptagone*. A species the milk of which is a violent poison, used in Ethiopia to poison arrows.—**E. heterodoxa**. A Brazilian species furnishing alveloz (*q. v.*).—**E. hiberna**. Fr., *euphorbe d'Irlande*. Irish spurge; formerly used in Ireland for syphilis, etc.—**E. hirta**. Fr., *euphorbe velue*. A species found in the Antilles, where it is used for snake bites.—**E. hondonkkonk**. A species employed as a vermifuge.—**E. hypericifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles d'hypericum*. Large-spotted spurge; astringent and mildly narcotic, and used in dysentery, diarrhœa, colic, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa, and as an application to warts.—**E. icterodoxa**. *E. heterodoxa*.—**E. ipecacuanha**. Fr., *euphorbe émétique*. American ipecacuanha. The root is purgative, somewhat milder than *E. corollata*, but in overdoses apt to produce nausea and vomiting; in small doses it is diaphoretic. It is an unfit substitute for ipecacuanha, because of its tendency in overdoses to produce general prostration and hypercatharsis.—**E. læta**. *E. dendroides*.—**E. lanuginosa**. *E. platyphyllos*.—**E. lathyris**. Fr., *épurge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kreuzblättrige Wolfsmilch*. Caper bush. The seed was formerly used as an emetic and purgative; the oil is still used.—**E. ligularia**. An East Indian species. The root, mixed with black pepper, is used both internally and externally in snake bites, and the milky juice is employed as a caustic application to warts and skin eruptions and internally as a purgative.—**E. linearifolia**. *E. gerardiana*.—**E. linearis**. Fr., *euphorbe linéaire*. A species found in the Antilles and South America. In Brazil its milky juice is applied to syphilitic ulcers.—**E. literata**. *E. platyphyllos*.—**E. maculata**. Fr., *euphorbe tachetée*. Milk purslane. In Mexico the juice is used to remove spots from the cornea, and the decoction as a lotion in skin diseases. The plant is sometimes substituted for *Chelidonium majus*, and is said to possess properties similar to those of *E. hypericifolia*.—**E. myrsinitis**. A species supposed to be the *τιθύμαλος θήλυς* or the *μυρσινίτης* of Dioscorides. It has similar properties to those of *E. paralias*.—**E. myrtifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de myrte* (2d def.), *pantouffier des nègres* (2d def.). 1. *Pendilanthus tithymaloïdes*. 2. Negro's slippers; a poisonous species found in Jamaica.—**E. neriifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de nérum*. 1. *E. ligularia*. 2. *E. nivulica*.—**E. nivulica**. A species very much like *E. ligularia*. The juice of the leaves is employed as a purgative, and, mixed with marga oil, as an external application in rheumatism. The pulp of the stem, mixed

with green ginger, is used to prevent hydrophobia. The juice of the leaves, warmed, is used for earache, and is sometimes rubbed over the eyes to remove dimness of sight; the leaves, warmed and applied externally, are said to promote the flow of urine.—*E. nodosa*. A variety of *E. thymifolia*.—*E. officinarum*. Fr., *euphorbe des boutiques*. Ger., *officinelle Wolfsmilch*. Poisonous gum thistle, the *εὐφώριον δένδρον* of Dioscorides, which affords euphorbium. The capsules are used to poison predatory animals.—*E. oil*. See *Oil of e.*—*E. oil plant*. *E. lathyris*.—*E. palustris*. Fr., *euphorbe des marais, turbith noir*. Ger., *Sumpf-Wolfsmilch*. Marsh spurge; the root and root bark were formerly in use as a drastic purgative. The plant is still sometimes used instead of pellitory in toothache.—*E. papillosa*. Fr., *euphorbe chargée de papilles*. A species found in Brazil, where the root is used as a purgative.—*E. paralias*. Seaside spurge, the *τιθύμαλος παράλιος* of Dioscorides, the root, herb, and seed of which were formerly used as an emetic and as a caustic application to warts, skin eruptions, etc.—*E. parviflora*. A species used like *E. hirta*.—*E. peplis*. Fr., *euphorbe péplis*. Hyssop spurge, the *πεπλῖς* of Dioscorides, the *πέπλιον* of Hippocrates; anciently used as an expectorant and cholagogue.—*E. peploides*. A species having the properties of, and perhaps identical with, *E. peplus*.—*E. peplus*. Fr., *euphorbe péplus*. Ger., *Gastewolfsmilch*. Petty spurge. The herb was formerly in use as a purgative. The juice, applied to the skin, causes heat, swelling, erysipelatos inflammation, and vesication.—*E. petiolaris*. Fr., *petit mancenillier*. A very poisonous species growing in the Antilles.—*E. pilosa*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. villosa*.—*E. pilulifera*. Fr., *euphorbe à globules*. A species found in the Antilles and in Australia. The active principle is an acrid resin. It contains one or more glucosides, but no alkaloids or volatile principles. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. It is used as a remedy for poisonous bites, combined with magnesia in syphilis, and in infusion (of the leaves) in asthma, and in dysentery and colic. The milky juice is used to destroy warts. In toxic doses the plant is said to arrest respiration.—*E. pinifolia*. *E. esula* (1st def.).—*E. piscatoria*. A species indigenous to South America; used for poisoning arrows and destroying fish.—*E. pithyusa*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de genévrier*. The *πιτυῦσα* of Dioscorides. The root is emetic.—*E. platyphyllos* (*obtusifolia*). The *τιθύμαλος πλατύφυλλος* of Dioscorides; one of the milder species in its properties.—*E. polycarpa*. A species (called *golondrina* in Mexico) used in decoction in Arizona and Southern California as a remedy for snake bites.—*E. portulacoides*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de pourpier*. A species found in South America. In Chile the milk, the root, and the leaves in decoction are used as a purgative and emetic.—*E. prostrata*. Trailing red spurge; emetic and cathartic; believed to be the *golondrina* of the Mexicans, who use it as an antidote to the poison of serpents. It is said to have no injurious effects on the system unless used in large quantities.—*E. pulcherrima*. A species growing in Mexico, where it is called *flor de noche buena*. The bracts are used as a galactagogue, and a decoction is employed as a resolvent.—*E. pungens*. *E. spinosa*.—*E. punicea*. Fr., *euphorbe de Carthage*. Scarlet-flowered spurge; a species yielding caoutchouc. The juice is poisonous, and is used by the negro women as a depilatory. In the Antilles the seed and leaves are used to kill fish.—*E. resinifera* [Ger. Ph.]. Euphorbium gum plant; according to Baillon, the true source of euphorbium.—*E. rotundifolia*. *E. peploides*.—*E. schimperiana*. A species used as a vermifuge.—*E. serpyllifolia*. A species used like *E. portulacoides*.—*E. silvatica*. *E. amygdaloides*.—*E. spinosa*. Fr., *euphorbe épineuse*. The *ἰπποφαές* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates. The herb is used as a

purgative, the root as an emetic and purgative.—*E. subciliata*. *E. platyphyllos*.—*E. terracina*. A species growing in Africa. The dried root, called *waskiza*, is exported from Morocco, and used as an emetic.—*E. tetragona*. A species said to furnish euphorbium.—*E. thymifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de thym*. A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and seeds, which are slightly aromatic and astringent, are used as a vermifuge.—*E. tirucalli*. Fr., *euphorbe tirucalli*. Indian tree spurge; a tree found in the East Indies, where the fresh acrid juice is employed as a vesicatory, and the root in decoction internally for gastralgia. On the Malabar coast the milky juice is said to be given, mixed with butter, as a purgative. It is said to be employed internally, combined with milk, in syphilis.—*E. tortilis*. Fr., *euphorbe tortillée*. A species found in the East Indies. The juice is used as a cathartic, externally as a vesicant, and, combined with castor oil, as a liniment in rheumatism and paralysis.—*E. tribuloides*. Fr., *euphorbe tribuloïde*. A species found in the Canaries, where the juice is employed as a sudorific.—*E. trigona*. A species very similar to *E. antiquorum*; indigenous to the East Indies, and said to furnish euphorbium.—*E. veneta*. *E. characias*.—*E. verrucosa*. Fr., *euphorbe verruqueuse*. Hairy spurge. In France the root is used in intermittent fevers.—*E. verticillata*. *E. petiolaris*.—*E. villosa*. Fr., *euphorbe velue*. A species found in Russia. Used in decoction as a cathartic and emetic. According to Andrejewsky, in Russia and Galicia the root is used in hydrophobia.—*E. virgata*. A species used like *E. esula*.—*E. virosa*. A species found in South America; used as an arrow poison.—*E. vulgaris*. Go quick, growing in Michigan; the root is a strong purgative.—*Oil of e.* Fr., *huile d'euphorbe*. A fixed, colorless, inodorous, and, when fresh, nearly insipid oil, obtained from the seeds of *E. lathyris*. It is a powerful but uncertain and nauseating purgative.

EUPHORBIC ACID. Fr., *acide euphorbique*. A substance obtained by the action of dilute acids on euphorbium.

EUPHORBIN. Fr., *euphorbine*. Ger., *E.* A bitter, acrid substance obtained from euphorbium.

EUPHORBIVUM, *n.* Fr., *gomme d'euphorbe*. Ger., *E. Euphorbiengummi*, *Euphorbienharz*, *E'harz*. Gum e., the concrete resinous juice of certain species of *Euphorbia*. It is violently emetic and cathartic. Largely diluted with wheat flour or starch, it is employed as an errhine in amaurosis, deafness, and other obstinate affections of the head. It is a vesicant, and is employed as such especially in veterinary practice.

EUPHORBONE. Ger., *Euphorbon*. A principle, C₂₀ H₂₂O₂, found in euphorbium and thought to be its drastic principle.

EUPHORIA, *f.* Gr., *εὐφορία*. Fr., *bien-être*. Ger., *Euphorie*. A state of general bodily well being.

EUPHORIN. Carbonate of ethyl and phenyl, phenyl ethylic urethane; antipyretic, analgetic, and antiseptic.

EUPHORY. See EUPHORIA.

EUPHRA'GIA, *f.* See EUPHRASIA.

EUPHRA'SIA, *f.* From *εὐφρασία*, cheerfulness. Fr., *euphrase*. Ger., *Augentrost*. A genus of the *Scrophularinæ*.—*E. alpestris*. A variety of *E. officinalis*.—*E. imbricata*. A variety of *E. officinalis*.—*E. micrantha*, *E. neglecta*, *E. nemorosa*. Varieties of *E. officinalis*.—*E. officinalis*. Fr., *euphrase officinale*. Euphrasy, eyebright; a species common in heaths and dry meadows, formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues. Its use was recommended by the old herbalists both outwardly and inwardly, in powder and in decoction, for diseases of the eyes. It is still a domestic remedy, and has been recommended for colds in the head.—*E. pratensis*, *E. rostkoviana*. Varieties of *E. officinalis*.

EUPHRASY. The genus *Euphrasia*, especially *Euphrasia officinalis*.

EUPHTHALMIN(E). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Euphthalmin*. A synthetical alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}NO_3$. The hydrochloride is used as a mydriatic.

EUP'ION, n. *Eup'ionos (-is)*. From εὖ, well, and πίων, fat. Fr., *eupione*. Ger., *Feinfett*. Of Reichenbach, a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, which form oily liquids.—**Amber e.** See *Oleum SUCCINI* (under *SUCCINUM*).—**Animal e.** Of Becker, an oil obtained by distillation and repeated rectification of Dippel's animal oil.

EUPLA'SIA, f. Normal formation.

EUPLASTIC. Lat., *euplasticus* (from εὖ, well, and πλάσσειν, to fashion). Fr., *euplastique*. 1. Readily undergoing organization; the opposite of *cacoplastic*. 2. Promoting euplasia.

EUPNE'A, f. Gr., *eupnoia* (from εὖ, well, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *respiration facile* (3d def.). Ger., *Eupnoë*. 1. A condition in which the amounts of oxygen and of carbon dioxide in the blood are normal, and the respiratory centre is moderately active, thus producing normal respiratory movements. 2. A condition midway between apnea and dyspnea. 3. Normal breathing.

EUPNO'ICUS, EUP'NOUS, EUP'NUS. In a state of or conducing to eupnea.

EUQUIN'IN(E). Ger., *Euchinin*. An ethylcarbonic ester of quinine. The hydrochloride and the tannate are used like quinine.

EURES'OL. Resorcin monacetate, used topically in skin diseases.

EURHYTH'MIA, f. Gr., *eurhythmia*. Fr., *eurhythmie*. Regularity (as of the pulse).

EURO'BIN. A derivative of chrysarobin, used topically in skin diseases.

EURO'DES. Gr., *eurōdēs* (from εὐρός, decay, and εἶδος, resemblance). Carious.

EURODON'TICUS. From εὐρός, decay, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Affected with dental caries.

EUROMESOCEPH'ALUS. From εὐρύς, broad, μέσος, the middle, and κεφαλή, the head. Of Mayer, having the bitemporal diameter long.

EU'ROPHEN(E). Ger., *Europhen*. Iododisobutylthioresol; used like iodoform.

EUROPISOCEPH'ALUS. From εὐρύς, broad, ὀπίσω, behind, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *europisocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the occipital region.

EUROPROCEPH'ALUS. From εὐρύς, broad, πρό, in front, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *europrocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the frontal region.

EU'ROS, m. *-ro'tos (-is)*. Gr., *eurōs*. Rottenness, putrefaction.

EUROTIA, f. A genus of the *Atriplicaceæ*.—**E. lanata.** A species said to be useful in malarial affections.

EUROTIN. A variety of diastase found in *Eurotium oryzeæ*.

EUROT'ium, n. From εὐρός, mold. A genus of *Fungi*.—**E. aspergillus flavus.** A species found in the auditory canal, having a yellow fructification that, when luxuriantly developed, gives the entire fungus a yellowish hue. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus flavus* (see *flavescens*). Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus*.

EURY'ALE, f. *-ry'ales*. From εὐρύαλος, wide. A genus of the *Nymphææ*.—**E. ferox.** A species used in India as a tonic.

EURYCEPH'ALOUS. From εὐρύς, broad, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *eurycéphale*. Having the head broad.

EURYCHAS'MUS. From εὐρύς, broad, and χάσμα, a chasm. Ger., *eurychasm*. Having an angle of between 153° and 154°, formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris, and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris.

EURYCHO'RIA, f. Gr., *euruchoria* (from εὐρύς, broad, and χωρίον, a region). An internal sinus or cavity.

EU'RYCLES, m. From Εὐρυκλῆς, the name of a soothsayer who was a ventriloquist. 1. A ventriloquist. 2. A genus of the *Amaryllææ*.—**E. amboinensis, E. silvestris.** Ger., *amboinische Röhrenlilie*. A species the bulb of which acts like *Scilla maritima*, only more powerfully. In the Moluccas the leaves are applied externally to carbuncles and boils.

EURYC'OMA, f. From εὐρύς, broad, and κόμη, the hair. A genus of Sumatran shrubs of the *Simarubaceæ*.—**E. longifolia.** A species said to be a valuable febrifuge.

EURYGNATHIS'MUS, m. The condition of being eurygnathous.

EURYGNATHOUS. From εὐρύς, broad, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *eurygnathe*. Having the upper jaws broad.

EURYN'TER, m. *-té'ros (-is)*. From εὐρύνειν, to make broad. Fr., *euryntère*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. A dilating instrument.

EURYPROC'TOS. Gr., *eurýprokτος* (from εὐρύς, broad, and προκτός, the rump or the anus). Having broad buttocks or a dilated anus.

EURYS'MA, n. *-rys'matos (-is)*. From εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *eury sme*. Ger., *Erweiterung*. 1. Dilatation. 2. A dilated structure.

EURYSMAT'ICUS. Pertaining to or affected with dilatation.

EURYTHA'LIA, f. The genus *Gentiana*.

EURYTHMY. See *EURHYTHMIA*.

EURYTH'ROL. An extract of the spleen of the ox, used in anæmia.

EUSAR'CIA, f. Gr., *Eusarkie*. Plumpness.

EUSCAPHIS, f. *-scaph'idōs (-is)*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a small genus of sapindaceous plants found in Japan.—**E. staphyleoides.** A species the internal bark of which is bitter and astringent, and in Japan is given in infusion, in dysentery and chronic diarrhœa.

EUSE'MIA, f. Gr., *eusēmia* (from εὖ, well, and σῆμα, a sign). Fr., *eusémie*. A favorable sign.

EUSIT'IA, f. Gr., *eusitia*. A good appetite.

EUSOM'PHALUS, m. From εὖ, good, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *eusomphalien*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster of which each individual performs its vital functions independently of the other and has its own umbilicus.

EUSPLANCH'NIA, f. Gr., *eusplanchnia* (from εὖ, well, and σπλάγχνα, the entrails). A healthy condition of the internal organs.

EUSPLANCH'NOS. Gr., *eusplanchnos*. Having healthy viscera.

EUSTACH'IAN. Fr., *d'Eustache*. Ger., *Eustachisch*. 1. Discovered or described by Bartolomeo Eustachio. 2. Pertaining to the E. tube.

EUSTHENI'A, f. Gr., *eústhēnia*. Robustness.

EUSTOM'ACHUS. Gr., *eústomachos*. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having good digestion. 3. Promoting digestion.

EUSTRON'GYLUS, m. From εὖ, well, and στρογγύλος, round. A genus of the *Strongylidæ*.—**E. gigas.** Fr., *strongle géant* (ou *des reïns*). A species found in the kidney of many of the lower animals, and rarely in man. The male is about a foot, the female from 2 to 3 feet in length, and from ¼ to ½ inch in breadth, with a blunt head, a single oral aperture, and six papillæform nodules. It is probably viviparous. On the tail of the male there is a cup-shaped bursa, while that of the female is blunt. The vaginal orifice is on the ventral surface, near the head.

EUTAX'IA, f. Gr., *eutaxia* (from εὖ, well, and τάττειν, to arrange). Fr., *eutaxie*. Ger., *Eutaxie*. A normal state of the organism as to the arrangement and action of its various parts.

EUTEC'TIC. From εὖ, well, and τίκτειν, to produce. Of stable structure, solidly combined (said of mixtures

which, in passing from a liquid to a solid state, behave like a simple body, the temperature remaining constant and the constituent substances forming the mixture remaining associated during the process of solidification).

EUTEX'IA, f. The state of being eutectic.

EUTHANA'SIA, f. Gr., *εὐθανασία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *θάνατος*, death). Fr., *euthanasie*. Ger., *Euthanasie*. An easy, peaceful, or painless death.

EUTHEN'IA, Gr., εὐθηρία. Vigor, health.

EUTHYCOR'YPHUS. From *εὐθύς*, straight, and *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. Ger., *euthycoryph*. Having an angle of from 142° to 151° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated.

EUTHYEN'TERON, n. From *εὐθύς*, straight, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Of Aristotle, the rectum.

EUTHYEN'TEROPOL'YPUS, m. Ger., *Mastdarmpolyyp*. A rectal polypus.

EUTHYEN'TEROSTENO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *εὐθύς*, straight, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *στενών*, to contract. Ger., *Mastdarmverengerung*. Stricture of the rectum.

EUTHYMETO'PUS. From *εὐθύς*, straight, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Having a frontal angle of 141° or more.

EUTHYM'IA, f. Gr., *εὐθυμία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *θυμός*, the soul). Fr., *euthymie*. Ger., *guter Gemüth(h)szustand*. Of Hippocrates, tranquillity of mind, gladness.

EUTHY'MOL. A certain proprietary antiseptic containing thymol.

EUTHYOPIS'THOCRA'NIUS. From *εὐθύς*, straight, *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Ger., *euthyopisthokran*. Having an angle of between 154° and 172° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane.

EUTHYP'NOE, EUTHYPNO'E'A, f. From *εὐθύς*, straight-forward, and *πνεῖν*, to breathe. The state of being euthypnous.

EUTHYP'NOUS. Gr., *εὐθύπνοος*. Lat., *e*. Of Galen, breathing easily.

EUTHYURA'NUS. From *εὐθύς*, straight, and *οὐρανός*, heaven. Ger., *euthyuran*. Having an angle of from 163.5° to 180° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. Cf. HOMALURANUS and CYRTURANUS.

EUTO'CIA, f. Gr., *εὐτοκία* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *τίκτειν*, to bring forth). Fr., *eutocie*. Ger., *Eutokie, gesundheitsgemässe Geburt*. An easy parturition, unattended with any deviation from the natural course of events.

EUTOC'OUS. Gr., *εὐτοκος*. Lat., *eutocos*. 1. Having easy labors. 2. Prolific.

EUTOL'MIA, f. Gr., *εὐτολμία* (from *εὐτολμειν*, to be resolute). Fr., *eutolie*. Ger., *Eutolie*. Courage, confidence of recovery (in patients).

EUTO'NIA, f. Gr., *εὐτονία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *eutonie*. Ger., *gehörige Kraft*. Strength, tone, vigor.

EUTONOS. Gr., *εὐτονος*. Possessed of eutonia.

EUTROPH'IA, f. Gr., *εὐτροφία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *eutrophie*. Ger., *Wohlgenährtheit*. Good and abundant nutrition.

EUTROPH'IC. Gr., *εὐτροφος*. Lat., *eutrophos*. 1. Nutritious. 2. Well nourished.

EUTROP'ION. Inversion.—**E. partiale.** An inversion of the ciliary margin of the eyelid, so that the edge of the lid as well as the cilia rubs against the eyeball.—**E. totale.** Inversion of the entire length of the ciliary margin of the lid from internal to external canthus.

EUXAN'THATE. A salt of euxanthic acid.

EUXAN'THIC ACID. Fr., *acide euxanthique*. Ger., *Euxanthinsäure*. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$, occurring in East Indian yellow (*purree*). By some it is considered a vegetable substance, by others it is thought to be derived from the intestinal or urinary excretion of the camel, elephant, or buffalo.

EUXAN'THIN. Fr., *euxanthine*. Ger., *E*. The principal constituent, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$, of East Indian yellow purree.

EUXAN'THONE. Fr., *euxanthone, purréon*. Ger., *Euxanthon*. Porphyric acid, $C_{20}H_{12}O_6$.

EUXANTHON'IC ACID. See EUXANTHIC ACID.

EUZOODYNAM'IA, f. From *εὖ*, well, *ζών*, a living being, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *euzyodynamie*. Of Gilbert, integrity of the vital forces and perfect functional regularity.

EVAC'UANT. Lat., *evacuans*. Fr., *évacuant, évacuateur*. Ger., *abführend*. Causing evacuation, purgative or cathartic; as a n., an e. remedy.

EVACUA'TION. Gr., *κένωσις*. Lat., *evacuatio*. Fr., *évacuation*. Ger., *Abgang, Abgehen, Ausleerung, Entleerung*. 1. The act of removal of the contents of a cavity. It is often used to signify the emptying of the rectum, and in this sense is synonymous with *alvine e*. 2. Matter discharged from the rectum.

EVAC'UATIVE. See EVACUANT.

EVAC'UATOR. A mechanical device for washing calculus *débris* out of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. See LITHOLAPAXY.

EVACUATO'RIMUM, n. An excretory duct.—**E. seminis.** See *Vas deferens*.

EVAPORATE. Lat., *evaporare*. Fr., *évaporer*. Ger., *abdampfen, abdunsten*. 1. To convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous, by means of slow artificial or natural heat. 2. To undergo such a conversion. 3. To thicken a mixture by driving off more or less of its volatile constituents by means of heat.

EVAPORA'TION. Lat., *evaporatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vapor*, steam). Fr., *évaporation*. Ger., *abdampfung*. The act or process of evaporating.—**E. in vacuo.** Fr., *évaporation dans le vide*. A process of evaporating extracts in an exhausted receiver, which may be accomplished more rapidly and at a lower temperature than by the ordinary process.

EVAPORATO'RIMUM, n. An evaporating apparatus.

EVAPOROM'ETER. From *evaporare*, to evaporate, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See ATMIDOMETER.

EVENTRA'TION. Lat., *eventratio* (from *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly). Fr., *éventration*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. 1. A partial protrusion of the contents of the abdomen between the two recti muscles, in consequence of their separation. 2. A hernia appearing at any point of the anterior or lateral surfaces of the abdomen, outside of the recti muscles. 3. See EXENTERATION.—**Diaphragmatic e.** E. by encroachment of abdominal contents on the thoracic space with attenuation but not perforation of the diaphragm.

EVEN'TUS, m. The termination (of a disease).

EVERNES'IC ACID. A substance, $C_8H_{10}O_4$, either extracted from lichens or formed by treating evernic acid with milk of baryta.

EVER'NIA, f. From *εὐερίης*, sprouting well, flourishing. A genus of lichens.—**E. furfuracea.** A species found in France, considered a febrifuge.

EVER'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide évernique*. Ger., *Evernia-säure*. A homologue, $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$, of lecanoric acid, extracted from *Evernia prunastri*.

EVERNIN'IC ACID. See EVERNESIC ACID.

EVERNIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide évernitique*. An acid, $C_9H_5(NO_2)_3H_2O_4$, prepared by treating everninic acid with nitric acid.

EVERRIC'ULUM, n. Fr., *éverricule*. A scoop for cleaning out fragments of stone or other foreign bodies from the bladder.

EVER/SIBLE. Capable of being everted.

EVER'SION. Gr., *ἀνατροπή*. Lat., *eversio*. Fr., *éversion*. Ger., *Ausstülpung*. A turning outward.

EVERTIC'ULUM, m. See EVERRICULUM.

E'VIL. A popular term for certain diseases.—**Aleppo e.** Lat., *febris aleppensis*. See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Fox e.** Baldness. See *ALOPECIA*.—**Joint e.** In the West Indies, mutilating leprosy.—**King's e.** See *SCROFULA*.

EVIRA'TION. Lat., *eviratio* (from *e. priv.*, and *vir*, a man). Fr., *éviration*. 1. Castration. 2. The premature loss of sexual power in men.

EVISCERA'TION. Lat., *evisceratio* (from *ex*, out, and *viscera*, the viscera). Fr., *éviscération*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Ausweidung*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in removing the contents of the thorax and abdomen.—**E. of the eyeball.** Fr., *éviscération de l'œil*. Ger., *E. des Auges*. An operation which consists in first excising the anterior portion of the eyeball and then completely evacuating its contents, leaving nothing behind but the sclerotic.

EVO'DIA, f. Fr., *évodie*. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*.—**E. fraxinifolia.** A species furnishing a pale yellow oil said to have the power of masking the odor of iodoform.—**E. hortensis.** A species found in the New Hebrides, where it is used as a vulnerary, and internally for headache.—**E. longifolia.** A species found in the Fiji Islands. The leaves, steeped in the milk of the cocconut, are used to prevent abortion.—**E. rutæcarpa.** A Japanese shrub. The fruit and stalks are purgative and emmenagogue.

EV'ODIN(E). See *ESENBECKINE*.

EVOLUTIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See *EVOLUTION*.—**E. conductivato corpore.** Of Röderer, that form of spontaneous evolution of the fœtus in which the presenting shoulder is forced downward and imprisoned under the symphysis pubis. "The trunk having been enormously flexed, the head and thorax simultaneously enter the pelvic cavity, the former being deeply imbedded in the latter. The second arm and shoulder lie between the breech and thorax on the one hand, and the head on the other. The presenting shoulder having been expelled, the head and thorax are born together, and these are followed by the breech and the legs."—**E. ex omnibus partibus.** A term formerly applied in embryology to that form of development in which there is no germinal streak.—**E. ex una parte.** A term in embryology formerly applied to that form of development in which a germinal streak is formed.—**E. spontanea.** See *Spontaneous EVOLUTION*.

EVOLU'TION. Lat., *evolutio* (from *evolvere*, to unroll). Fr., *évolution*. Ger., *Entwickelung*. 1. The gradual development of an organism or of one or more of its parts. 2. Of Darwin and others, the supposed process of gradual change by which new species arise and low organisms are converted into higher ones in the course of long periods of time. 3. Of the uterus, its growth and development during pregnancy (the opposite of *involution*). 4. In chemistry, the gradual liberation of a substance (e. g., a gas) from a compound. 5. In obstetrics, see *Spontaneous e.*—**Cephalic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée céphalique*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the cephalic pole descends.—**Doctrine of e.** Ger., *Evolutionstheorie*. 1. The theory of the origin of species by the operation of internal agencies, as distinguished from environment. 2. That theory in embryology which held that the formation of the embryo began in the ovarian ovum, as opposed to epigenesis (*q. v.*).—**Hypothesis of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Pelvic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée pelvienne*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the pelvic pole descends.—**Spontaneous e.** Lat., *evolutio spontanea*. Fr., *évolution spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstentwicklung*. The natural expulsion of a fœtus that presents transversely without the oc-

currence of spontaneous version. "The presenting shoulder is forced into the depths of the true pelvis by the violence of the uterine contractions, instead of being diverted laterally, as is the case in spontaneous version, and becomes firmly fixed beneath the symphysis, while the corresponding arm protrudes through the vulva. The body of the fœtus is then so forcibly flexed that the breech and the head lie in close proximity to each other. The former is in contact with the sacroiliac synchondrosis, while the latter is immovably held between the breech and the upper border of the symphysis. The neck and shoulder, which rest against the lower border of the symphysis, now become the pivot upon which the fœtus rotates. The trunk of the fœtus is driven beyond the shoulder, and the thorax, breech, and legs are born in the order named. The other shoulder then follows, and the head is finally expelled." This is the variety described by Douglas; for the other, see *EVOLUTIO conductivato corpore*. Although the term "spontaneous expulsion" has been attributed to Douglas, he expressly says: "I wish to retain the appellation 'spontaneous evolution,' given by Dr. Denman to the event of a delivery, in arm presentation, unaided by the accoucheur; both because the fact is known by the term, and because it appears to me more suitable than that of expulsion." See also *Cephalic and Pelvic spontaneous e.* and *cf. Spontaneous VERSION*.—**Theory of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*

EVOL'VULUS, m. A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*.—**E. alsinoides, E. hirsutus.** Fr., *tiserotte à feuilles d'alsine*. Ger., *mierenartige Kriechwinde*. A species found in India; given in decoction as a tonic febrifuge and in intestinal affections.

EVUL'SION. Lat., *evulsio*. Fr., *évulsion*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Ausreissung*. forcible extraction.

EVUL'SIVE. Fr., *évuilsif*. Pertaining to or serving for evulsion.

EXACERBA'TION. From *acerbus*, harsh. Gr., *παλιγκόττος*. Fr., *e. Ger., Verstärkung, Steigerung*. A temporary aggravation of the symptoms of a disease.

EX'ACUM, n. Fr., *centaurelle, gentianelle*. Ger., *Kugelhöhre*. A genus of the *Gentianeæ*.—**E. bicolor.** A small plant found in the East Indies, where it is sold under the name of country *kariyât*. It is powerfully bitter, and is a substitute for gentian as a stomachic.—**E. pedunculatum.** An East Indian species, used as a febrifuge.—**E. tenuifolium.** Fr., *centaurelle violet*. A Guiana species, used as a febrifuge.—**E. tetragonum.** An East Indian species having properties similar to those of *E. bicolor*.—**E. verticillatum.** Fr., *gentiane verticillée*. A West Indian species furnishing a bitter tonic and febrifuge.—**E. violaceum.** *E. tenuifolium*.

EXÆMATO'SIS, f. *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ex*, out, and *αἷμα*, blood. 1. See *HÆMATOSIS*. 2. A wounding sufficient to draw blood.

EXÆ'MIA, f. See *ANÆMIA*.

EXÆ'MOS. Gr., *ἐξαιμος*. See *ANÆMIC*.

EXÆR'ESIS, f. *-e'seos, -æ'r'esis*. Gr., *ἐξάιρεσις*. Fr., *exérèse*. Ger., *Herausnehmen*. One of the general divisions of surgery according to the ancients, including all operations by which parts of the body were removed; such as amputation, excision, ablation, etc.

EXAGO'GE, f. *-go'ges*. Gr., *ἐξαγωγή*. 1. A departure, evacuation, excretion. 2. Death.

EXAGO'GIS, f. Gr., *ἐξαγωγίς*. An excretory channel.

EXAL'GIN(E). From *ex*, priv., and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *e. Ger., Exalgin*. Methyl acetanilide, C_6H_7NO , a derivative of the aromatic series, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on sodium acetanilide. It is closely allied to antipyrine in its physiological action, but said to have less power as an antipyretic and more as an analgetic. It is eliminated with the urine, and is said to decrease the amount of sugar in the urine in dia-

betes. In poisonous doses it causes convulsions, cyanosis, and dyspnœa.

EXALIP'SIS, *f.* -*ip'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάλειψις. Ger., *Verschwindenmachen*. A blotting out, obliteration (as of a blemish by something smeared over it, of an ulcer by healing it).

EXAL'LAGE, **EXALLAX'IS**, *f.* -*al'lages*, -*lax'eos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάλλαγή, ἐξάλλaxis. Alteration (as of tissues).

EXAL'MA, *n.*, **EXAL'SIS**, *f.* -*al'matos* (-*is*), -*seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάλμα, ἐξάλσις (from ἐξ, out, and ἄλλεσθαι, to leap). Ger., *Ausspringen*. Dislocation of one of the vertebræ or of one of the carpal or tarsal bones.

EXALTATION. Gr., ὕψωσις. Lat., *exaltatio* (from *exaltare*, to lift up). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Erhöhung* (2d def.). *Aberwitz*, *Grössenwahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. Anciently, sublimation. 2. An increase of a function. 3. An insane state characterized by delusions of grandeur.

EXAMBLO'MA, *n.*, **EXAMBLO'SIS**, *f.* -*blom'atos* (-*is*), -*blo'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάμβλωμα, ἐξάμβλωσις (from ἐξαμβλῶν, to make to miscarry). Fr., *exambloime*, *examblose*. Ger., *Fehlgeburt*. Abortion.

EXAMINATION. Lat., *examinatio* (from *examinare*, to examine). Fr., *examen*, *exploration*. Ger., *Untersuchung*. The process of ascertaining the properties, condition, etc., of a substance or an organism by means of the senses or, in the case of a person, by asking questions.—**Bimanual e.**, **Combined e.**, **Conjoined e.** Fr., *exploration combinée*. Ger., *gemischte* (oder *mehrseitige*) *Untersuchung*. The e. of a part (e. g., the uterus) with both hands, each hand approaching it by a different route.—**Digital e.** An e. with the finger.—**External e.** Fr., *examen extérieur*, *vue* (2d def.). Ger., *äussere Untersuchung*. 1. Physical e. from without. 2. See **INSPECTION**.—**Instrumental e.** Ger., *instrumentelle Untersuchung*. An e. by means of instruments.—**Internal e.** Fr., *exploration interne*. Ger., *innere Untersuchung*. An e. of the interior or of a part by means of the finger or an instrument inserted within the body.—**Manual e.** Fr., *exploration manuelle*. Ger., *manuelle Untersuchung*. An e. with the hand.—**Microscopical e.** E. with the microscope.—**Oral e.** Fr., *examen oral*. Ger., *mündliches Examen*. The e. of a patient by interrogation, as opposed to physical e.—**Physicale.** Fr., *exploration physique*. Ger., *physikalische Untersuchung*. E. by means of sight, hearing, smell, touch, etc., as distinguished from interrogation.—**Postmortem e.** The e. of a dead body, especially with the object of ascertaining the cause of death.

EXANASTOMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξαναστόμωσις. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

EXANAS'TROPHE, *f.* Gr., ἐξαναστροφή. Convalescence.

EXANGEI'A. From ἐξ, out, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. Dilation of a blood vessel; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraphymata*.—**E. aneurysma**. See **ANEURYSM**.—**E. intermedia**. Aneurysm by anastomosis.—**E. mixta**. Varicose aneurysm.—**E. varix**. See **VARIX**.

EXA'NIA, *f.* See **PROCTOCELE**.

EXANIMA'TION. Lat., *exanimatio* (from *ex*, priv., and *anima*, the soul). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Entseelung* (1st def.), *Tödtung* (2d def.). 1. Swooning. 2. Death.

EXAN'THALOSE. From ἐξανθεῖν, to effloresce. Fr., *e.* Of Beudant, efflorescent hydrated sodium sulphate.

EXANTHEM. Gr., ἐξάνθημα (from ἐξ, out, and ἄνθος, a blossom). Lat., *exanthema*. Fr., *exanthème*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausschlag*. 1. A superficial and commonly inflammatory disease or eruption of the skin consisting either of a uniform rash or of discrete efflorescences distributed more or less generally over the surface of the body. 2. In a restricted sense, an exanthematous fever.—**Acute e.** Lat., *exanthema acutum*. An acute infectious disease arising from a specific contagion, characterized by a regular succession of individual stages and by special morbid manifestations on the skin.—**Anomalous e.** See

RUBEOLA.—**Carbuncular e.** An e. characterized by the formation of swellings, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and for the most part a sanious core.—**Ichorous e.** See **EMPHYLISIS**.—**Pustulous e.** See **EMPHYESIS**.—**Rash e.** See **EXANTHESIS** (2d def.).

EXANTHE'MA, *n.* -*them'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάνθημα (from ἐξανθεῖν, to effloresce). See **EXANTHEM**; in the pl., *exanthemata*, the eruptive fevers.—**E. antivariolosum**. See **VACCINIA**.—**E. Autenriethi**. Syn.: *ecthyma antimoniale*. The pustular eruption produced by the action of antimony on the skin; first described by Autenrieth.—**E. balsamicum**. A form of e. characterized by erythematous and roseola spots, which sometimes occurs after the use of copaiba.—**E. cæruleum**. See **MACULÆ cæruleæ** (under **MACULA**).—**E. labiale**. See **HERPES labialis**.—**E. maculosum syphiliticum**. See **SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA**.—**E. internum**. See **EXANTHEMA**.—**E. iodicum**. A toxic exanthem due to iodine; more particularly an erythema papulatum due to internal use of iodine or its compound.—**E. miliare**. See **MILIARIA**.—**E. pestis**. 1. An exanthem associated with the plague. 2. The exanthem of variola.—**E. serosum**. See **PEMPHIGUS**.—**E. strophulus**. See **STROPHULUS**.—**E. subaxillare**. Of Plenck, an eruption in one or both axillæ of vesicles which break and often secrete a great abundance of viscid fluid, and leave thin crusts; probably eczema.—**E. syphiliticum**. A syphilitic eruption.—**E. urticatum**. Urticaria.—**E. vaccina**. See **VACCINIA**.—**Exanthemata vaccinalia**. Cutaneous diseases incident to vaccination; embracing local affections, such as phlegmonous inflammation at the site of the vaccination, erysipelas, eczema, and the like, as well as such general affections as erythema, and eczematous, herpetic, pustular, and gangrenous eruptions.—**Major exanthemata**. The exanthematous fevers.—**Minor exanthemata**. Cutaneous diseases, such as erythema, urticaria, and herpes, accompanied with fever not of an essential nature.—**Sine exanthemate**. Not accompanied by a rash (said of irregular cases of the exanthematous fevers).

EXANTHEMATIC. Lat., *exanthematicus*. See **EXANTHEMATOUS**.

EXANTHEMATIS/CHESIS, *f.* -*sche'seos* (-*is*/ch*esis*). From ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and ἵσχειν, to hold. The suppression of an exanthem.

EXANTHEMATOL'OGY. Lat., *exanthematologia* (from ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *exanthématologie*. The science of exanthematous diseases.

EXANTHEMATOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. An obsolete term for an inflammation of the conjunctiva and eyelids and sometimes of the eyeball following a cutaneous eruption (especially a febrile exanthema).

EXANTHEMATOS/CHESIS, *f.* See **EXANTHEMATIS/CHESIS**.

EXANTHEM'ATOUS. Lat., *exanthematus*, *exanthematicus*. Fr., *exanthématique*. Ger., *exanthematisch*. Pertaining to or attended with an exanthem.

EXANTHE'SIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάνθησις. Fr., *exanthèse*. 1. An exanthem, or, more properly, the breaking out of an exanthem. 2. Of Good, an order of skin diseases (a genus of the *Exanthenatica*) characterized by "simple cutaneous, rose-colored efflorescences in circumscribed plots, with little or no elevation," and comprising rosalia (scarlatina), rubeola, and urticaria.—**E. arthrosia**. See **DENGUE**.—**E. rosalia**. See **SCARLATINA**.—**E. rosalia arthrodynia**. See **DENGUE**.

EXANTHIS'MA, *n.* -*this'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάνθησμα. 1. Anciently, a pustule or boil. 2. A non-acuminated rash; in Young's classification of skin diseases, a genus of the *Epiphygmata*.

EXAP'SIS, *f.* -*ap'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξαψις (from ἐξ, from, and ἄπτειν, to fasten). See **PYROSIS**.

EXARAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάρημα (from ἐξαρᾶσθαι, to dash out). Fr., *exaragme*. Ger., *Splitterbruch*. Of Galen, a comminuted fracture.

EXAR'MA, *n.* -*ar'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ἔαρμα (from ἐξάειν, to raise). Fr., *exarme*. Ger., *Erhebung, vörstehende Geschwulst*. A projecting tumor.

EXAR'SIO, *f.* -*sio'nis*. From *ex*, out, and *ardere*, to burn. A high temperature.

EXARTERI(I)'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *exartérite*. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

EXARTHRE'MA, **EXARTHRO'MA**, *n.* -*rem'atos* (-*is*), -*throm'atos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάρθρημα, ἐξάρθρωμα (from ἐξ, out, and ἄρθρον, a joint). See **LUXATION**.

EXARTHROS. From ἐξ, out, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Of Hippocrates, having large, prominent joints.

EXARTHROS'IS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ἐξάρθρωσις. See **LUXATION**.

EXARTICULA'TION. Lat., *exarticulatio* (from *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a joint). Ger., *Exartikulation*. 1. Dislocation of a bone. 2. Amputation through a joint.

EXAR'YSIS, *f.* -*rys'eos* (-*ar'ysis*). Gr., ἐξάρυσις. Exhaustion.

EXASPERA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. Roughening (as of the skin).

EXATMOSCO'PIUM, *n.* See **ATMIDOMETER**.

EXBIBI'TION. From *ex*, out, and *bibere*, to drink. Fr., *e., suintement*. The passage of fluids out of a body, as opposed to imbibition.

EXCECA'RIA, *f.* From *excæcare*, to blind. Fr., *excæcarie*. Ger., *Blindenbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**E. agallocha**. Fr., *excæcarie agalloche*. Ger., *Agalloch-Blindenbaum*. A small tree found in the East Indies. The wood was once considered the true aloes wood. The juice, which is acrid and vesicant, is applied to ulcers, and is considered antisyphilitic. An oil obtained from the wood is used in rheumatism. See **AGALLOCHUM** and **ALOES WOOD**.—**E. camettia**. A small tree found in the East Indies having an acrid, milky juice, containing caoutchouc, and having vesicant properties. An infusion of the leaves is used externally in syphilis and for indolent ulcers.—**E. cochinchinensis**. A species found in Cochin-China, which yields a spurious species of aloes wood. The leaves are astringent, and are used in epilepsy. The gum resin is purgative.—**E. hibernica**. A species having similar properties to those of *E. agallocha*.—**E. spinosa**. A species the juice of which has sudorific and depurative properties, and is employed in syphilis.—**E. silvatica**. Queen's delight; a species growing in Virginia, Florida, and Texas. The juice is sudorific, and the bitter root (yaw root) is used in syphilis.

EXCANDESCEN'TIA, *f.* From *excandescere*, to glow. Gr., ἐξουονία. Morbid irascibility.

EXCARNA'TION, **EXCARNIFICA'TION**. From *ex*, priv., and *caro*, flesh. Fr., *e.* The process of freeing an anatomical preparation from superfluous material.

EXCASTRAT'US. Castrated.

EXCATHIS'MA, *n.* -*is'matos* (-*is*). A semicupium.

EXCAVA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. See **EXCAVATION**.—**E. Douglasii**. See **DOUGLAS'S POUCH**.—**E. ischiorectalis**, **E. perinæi**, **E. recto-ischiadica**. See **ISCHIORECTAL FOSSA**.—**E. rectouterina** (*peritonæi*). Douglas's pouch in the female.—**E. rectovaginalis fasciæ pelvis**. The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the vagina and the rectum.—**E. rectovesicalis** (*peritonæi*). See **RECTOVESICAL POUCH**.—**E. vesicouterina** (*peritonæi*). See **VESICOUTERINE POUCH**.—**E. vesicovaginalis fasciæ pelvis**. The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the bladder and the vagina.

EXCAVA'TION. Lat., *excavatio* (from *ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Aushöhlung*. 1. The act of making a hollow. 2. A hollow.—**Pelvic e.** See **PELVIC CAVITY**.

EXCAVATOR. Fr., *excavateur*. Ger., *E.* An instrument for excavating.

EXCEREBRA'TION. Lat., *excerebratio* (from *ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *excérébration*. Ger., *Ent-hirnung*. The operation of removing the brain of the fetus, in order to diminish the size of the head, and thus render delivery possible, in cases of great disproportion.

EXCEREBRA'TUS. See **ANENCEPHALOUS**.

EXCERN'ENT. Lat., *excernens* (from *excernere*, to sift out). See **EXCRETORY**.

EXCERNIC'ULUM, *n.* Lit., a little sieve; of the old writers, a secretory organ.

EXCIDEN'TIA, *f.* From *excidere*, to fall down or out. See **PROLAPSE** and **PROCIDENTIA**.

EXCIP'IENT. Lat., *excipiens* (from *excipere*, to receive). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* Any indifferent substance serving to give form, consistence, etc., to a medicinal substance blended with or dissolved in it.

EXCIS'ION. Lat., *excisio* (from *ex*, out, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausschneidung*. The cutting out of a part.—**Intermediate e.** An e. performed in the intermediate period between the commencement of an inflammation and the complete establishment of suppuration.—**Primary e.** An e. performed before the period of inflammation.—**Secondary e.** An e. performed after suppuration has been fully established.—**Subperiosteal e.** The removal of a portion of a bone leaving the periosteum in position.—**Supratrochanteric e.** of the hip. *E.* of the head and neck of the femur.

EXCI'SOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Fr., *exciseur, emporte-pièce*. Ger., *Ausschneider*. An instrument for cutting out a portion of tissue.—**E. prostatae**. An instrument devised for the purpose of removing a portion of the prostate.

EXCISU'RA, *f.* Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A notch.—**E. calami scriptorii**. The cleft of the calamus scriptorius.

EXCITABIL'ITY. Lat., *excitabilitas*. Fr., *excitabilité*. Ger., *Reizbarkeit, Erregbarkeit*. Capability of being excited; sensitiveness to stimulation.—**Cell e.** The character or property of a cell which makes it capable of responding to a stimulus or excitation.—**Independent e.** Ger., *unabhängige Erregbarkeit*. The power possessed by a muscle of responding to a stimulus applied directly to its substance (without the intervention of its motor nerves).—**Reflex e.** Sensitiveness to reflex irritation.—**Specific muscular e.** See **Independent e.**

EXCITANT. Lat., *excitans* (from *excitare*, to rouse). Fr., *e.* Ger., *reizend, erregend*. Stimulating the action of any of the organs, especially that of the nervous system; as a *n.* (Ger., *Reizmittel*), a remedy so acting.

EXCITA'TION. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Erregung*. The production of excitement, also a state of excitement, especially of the nervous system.

EXCITA'TOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. See **EXCITOR**.

EXCITE'MENT. Lat., *excitatio*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Reizung*. 1. In general, the state of being excited. 2. Of Cullen, the re-establishment of the normal activity of the brain on waking or on emerging from any pathological state of the cerebral functions.

EXCIT'ING. 1. Causing excitement. 2. Of the causes of disease, acting immediately, as opposed to remotely (see **Proximate CAUSE**).

EXCI'TOMO'TOR(Y). Fr., *excito-moteur*. Exciting muscular action (said of drugs and of particular portions of the nervous system).

EXCI'TONU'TRIENT. Excited by impressions reflected from some other region of the body, especially the centre nervous system (said of a condition of nutrition in some parts).

EXCI'TOR. Lat., *excitator*. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Erreger*. 1. See **EXCITANT**. 2. See **DISCHARGER**. 3. An electrode to be placed in contact with a nerve to produce excitation.

EXCI'TORYMO'TOR. See **EXCITOMOTOR**.

EXCI'TOSE'CRETORY. Tending to produce secretions, especially by impressions reflected from some other part of the body, as the secretion of tears excited by mental emotions.

EXCI'TOVASOMOTOR. Allowing stimuli to reach the vasomotor centres and thus give rise to a constriction of the blood vessels and consequently an increased arterial blood pressure (said especially of an afferent nerve).

EXCLUS'ION. Lat., *exclusio* (from *excludere*, to shut out). Fr., *e. Ger., E.* 1. A shutting out (as of germs from a wound). 2. A dismissing from further consideration (see **DIAGNOSIS** *by e.*).—**E. of the pupil.** A condition in which the pupil can neither dilate nor contract, owing to the entire sphincter margin being adherent to the capsule of the lens as the result of repeated attacks of iritis.

EXCLUSO'R'IUM, n. An oxytocic or abortifacient.

EXOCHLEA'TION. Lat., *exochleatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *cochlear*, a spoon). Ger., *E.* The operation of cutting a cavity (e. g., that of the uterus).

EXCECA'RIA, f. See **EXCÆCARIA.**

EXCORIAB'ILIS, f. From *ex*, from, and *corium*, leather. Of Spigelius, the dartos.

EXCORIA'TION. Lat., *excoriatio*, *excoriatura* (from *ex*, out, and *corium*, bark). See **ABRASION.**

EXCORTICA'TION. Lat., *excorticatio* (from *ex*, away from, and *cortex*, bark). See **DECORTICATION.**

EXCREMENTI'TIAL, EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. Lat., *excrementitius*. Of the nature of excrement.

EXCREMEN'TUM, n. Excrement.—**Excrementa cerebri.** Syn.: *purgamenta cerebri*. The nasal discharge.—**Mensium e., Menstruum e.** The menstrual discharge.

EXCRES'CENCE. Lat., *exrescentia* (from *ex*, out, and *crecere*, to grow). Fr., *excroissance*. Ger., *Exrescenz, Auswuchs*. A morbid outgrowth from a cutaneous or mucous surface; in botany, a nodule or embryo bud on the surface of a stem, a gall, etc.—**Cauliflower e.** Fr., *choux-fleurs, néoplasme en forme de chou-fleur*. Ger., *Blumenkohlgeschwulst*. Soft cancer of the cervix uteri.

—**Fungating (or Fungous) e. of the umbilicus.** Fr., *excroissance fongueuse de l'ombilic, végétations de l'ombilic chez les nouveau-nés, fungus de l'ombilic des nouveau-nés, bourgeonnement de l'ombilic, végétation ombilicale, fongosité de la région ombilicale, adénome (ou granulome) de l'ombilic*. Syn.: *granuloma of the umbilicus, warty tumor of the umbilicus, vascular polypus of the umbilicus*. An exuberant nipplelike fungous growth springing from the umbilicus after the separation of the umbilical cord.—**Horny e.** See **CORNU cutaneum**.—**Papillary e's of the membrana tympani.** Fr., *excroissances papillaires de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *warzige Auswüchse des Trommelfells*. Light red papillæ, of varying size, occurring singly or in groups, or in great numbers spread over the whole surface of the tympanic membrane. They are a somewhat uncommon result of chronic myringitis.—**Warty e.** See **CONDYLOMA**.

EXCRES'CENT. Lat., *exrescens*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *auswachsend*. Having the form of an excrescence.

EXCRES'CENTIA, f. See **EXCRESCECE**.—**E. carnos.** See **SARCOMA**.—**E. gingivæ.** See **EPULIS**.—**Exorescentia quercus infectoria.** The galls on the oak.—**E. vesicæ urinariæ.** See **CYSTHYPERA** **SARCOSIS**.

EXCRE'TA, n. pl. From *excernere*, to discharge. Matters voided from the body, especially the urine and feces.

EXCRE'TIN. Fr., *excrétine*. Ger., *E.* A non-nitrogenous, crystalline body, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, resembling cholesterol, obtained from human feces by exhausting with alcohol and precipitating with milk of lime.

EXCRE'TION. Gr., *ἐκκρίσις, διαχώρησις*. Lat., *excretio*. Fr., *excrétion*. Ger., *Aussonderung*. The separation from the economy of those things which are not necessary to it; also any substance so rejected.

EXCRETOLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide excrétoïque*. Ger., *excretoleische Säure*. An acid found in the feces. Its formula is unknown.

EX'CRETORY. Lat., *excretorius*. Fr., *excrétoire*. Ger., *excretorisch, absondernd*. Pertaining to or performing excretion.

EXCRE'TUM, n. Excrement.

EXCUR'RENT. Lat., *excurrens* (from *excurrere*, to run out). Fr., *excourant*. Ger., *auslaufend*. Leading outward (said of canals).

EXCUR'SION. Lat., *excursio* (from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run). Outward movement (as of the ribs in inspiration), movement away from a given point.

EXCURVA'TION. Lat., *excurvatio*. Fr., *e.* Outward curvature.

EXCUS'SIO, EXCU'TIO, f. -*sio'nis, -tio'nis*. From *excussere*, to remove. 1. The action of a distant irritation on an organ. 2. An instrument for removing foreign bodies.—**E. ventriculi.** Ger., *Magenbürste*. An old instrument in the form of a brush for removing foreign bodies from the upper part of the alimentary canal.

EXDERMOPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos (-is)*. From *ἐξ*, out, and *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *e.* Of Huguier, an hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retained secretion. Probably the same lesion as that of molluscum contagiosum (*q. v.*).

EX'EDENS. From *exedere*, to eat up. Ger., *fressend*. Devouring, corroding, phagedænic.

EXELCO'SIS, f. -*co'seos (-is)*. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. See **EXULCERATION**.

EXELCYS'MUS, m. Gr., *ἐξελευσμός* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἐλκεν*, to draw). The raising or replacement of depressed bone in fractures of the skull.

EXENCEPHAL'IA. Fr., *exencéphalie*. Ger., *Exenkephalie*. From *ἐξ*, without, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Larger, a generic term for meningocele, encephalocoele, hydrancephalocoele, and synencephalocoele; a malformation in which a portion of the cranial contents lies outside the skull.—**Complete e.** Fr., *exencéphalie complète*. That form in which there is no proper tumor, but the skull is wholly or in great part membranous.

EXENCEPH'ALUS, m. Fr., *exencéphale, exencéphalien*. A monster characterized by exencephalia.

EXENTERA'TIO, f. -*tio'nis*. See **EXENTERATION**.—**E. bulbi.** Removal of the contents of the eyeball, leaving the sclera and the optic nerve.—**E. orbitæ.** Fr., *exentération de l'orbite*. Ger., *Ausweidung des Augenhöhle*. The removal of the entire contents of the orbit, including sometimes the periosteum.

EXENTERA'TION. From *ἐξ*, out of, and *ἐντερα*, the entrails. Fr., *exentération*. Ger., *E.* 1. See **EVISCERATION**. 2. The removal of the contents of any cavity.—**E. of the eyeball.** See **EXENTERATIO bulbi**.—**E. of the orbit.** See **EXENTERATIO orbitæ**.

EXENTER'ICUS. Situated outside the intestine.

EXENTER'ISIS, f., EXENTERIS'MUS, m. See **EXENTERATION**.

EXERA'MA, n. -*am'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξέραμα* (from *ἐξέραν*, to cast off). Fr., *exerame*. Ger., *Ausgeleerte*. Of Hippocrates, vomited matter.

EXERA'SIS, f., EXERAS'MUS, m. The expulsion of matter by defecation, vomiting, expectoration, etc.

EX'ERCISE. Gr., *ἄσκησις, γυμνασία*. Lat., *exercitatio*. Fr., *exercice*. Ger., *Uebung*. The voluntary use of any power or faculty; as commonly used, systematic muscular exertion for the benefit of the health.—**Active e.** E. by voluntary muscular movements.—**Cumulative e.** E. which is augmented from day to day.—**Double concentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by the patient are resisted by the assistant.—**Double eccentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by an assistant are resisted by the patient.—**E. bone.** See under **BONE**.—**Passive e.** E. in which the body is subjected to

movements imparted from without, the only voluntary exertion made being such as is required to maintain the balance and posture.

EXERCITATIO, f., EXERCITIUM, n. -tio'nis, -ci'tii. See EXERCISE.

EXERRHO'SIS, f. From ἐξέρρῳσις. -rho'seos (-is). Fr., *exerrhose*. Evaporation of insensible transpiration.

EXFLAGELLATION. From *ex*, out, and *flagellum*, a switch. The extrusion from the body of the male malarial parasite of actively motile threads of chromatin, one of which enters and fertilizes the female form. [J. Ewing.]

EXFOLIATION. See *Ectopic* GESTATION.

EXFOLIATIO, f. -tio'nis. See EXFOLIATION.—**E. areata linguae.** Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Zunge*, *flüchtige gutartige Plaques der Zungenschleimhaut*, *Landkartenzunge*, *geographische Zunge*. A disease of the mucous membrane of the tongue characterized by round or gyrate patches of a reddish color denuded of epithelium, and surrounded by a narrow border of yellowish, apparently thickened epithelium. The disease has been most commonly observed in children, but occurs also in adults. It differs from leucoplakia buccalis chiefly in the tendency of patches to change rapidly from place to place and to disappear suddenly.—**E. areata palmæ manus.** Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Hohlhand*. A disease of the palms and palmar surfaces of the fingers described by Unna, characterized by circular patches denuded of cuticle which were regarded by Unna as allied to *e. areata linguae*.

EXFOLIATION. Lat., *exfoliatio* (from *exfoliare*, to strip off leaves). Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Abblätterung*. The separation of dead tissue (e. g., the epidermis or a superficial portion of bone) in the form of flakes or sheets.—**Insensible e.** E. in pieces too small to attract attention (e. g., that of the uterine mucosa in menstruation).

EXFOLIATIVE. Lat., *exfoliativus*. Fr., *exfoliatif*. Ger., *exfoliativ*, *abblättern*. Pertaining to or producing exfoliation.

EXFOLIATIVUM, n. An old name for an instrument for scaling off layers of dead bone.

EX'HALANT. Lat., *exhalans*. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *ausdünstend*. Serving for exhalation.

EXHALATION. Gr., ἀναθυμίασις. Lat., *exhalatio* (from *exhalare*, to breathe out). Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Ausdünstung*. 1. The giving off of finely divided or vaporous substances, as of water and carbon dioxide, from the lungs, from the skin, etc. 2. Expiration. 3. An escape of some of the constituents of the blood through unbroken capillaries.—**Areolar e.** Lat., *exhalatio areolaris*. Fr., *e. aréolaire*. 1. A secretion of fluid within the interstices of tissues. 2. The fluids of the eye (aqueous and vitreous).—**Pulmonary e.** Fr., *e. pulmonaire*, *haleine*. 1. Air expired from the lungs. 2. The watery vapor excreted by the lungs and sent out with the expired air.

EXHAUS'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *exhaurire*, to draw out. See EXHAUSTION.—**E. uteri.** Extreme weakness of the uterus in labor.

EXHAUSTION. Lat., *exhaustio*. Fr., *e.* (1st def.), *épuisement* (2d def.). Ger., *E.* (1st def.), *Erschöpfung* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, the process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by maceration or percolation. 2. A state of prostration of the vital forces.—**Heat e., Solar e.** See INSOLATION.

EXHIBITION. Lat., *exhibitio* (from *exhibere*, to display). The administration or employment of a particular remedy.

EXHIBITIONISM. Fr., *exhibitionisme*. A form of perversion of the sexual instinct characterized by a propensity to display the genitals in the presence of other persons.

EXHIBITIONIST. Fr., *exhibitionniste*. A victim of exhibitionism.

EXHIL'ARANT. Lat., *exhilarans*. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *erheitend*. Causing exhilaration.

EXHILARATION. Lat., *exhilaratio* (from *exhilarare*, to gladden). Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Heiterkeit*. 1. A condition of moderate exaltation of the mental and bodily powers, accompanied with a feeling of content and often with a tendency to boisterousness; often seen in the first stage of the action of alcohol and after a refreshing bath, etc. 2. The production of such a condition.

EXHUMATION. From *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the soil. Fr., *e. Ger., E.* The digging up of a buried corpse or parts of a corpse.

EXHYS'TEROPEXY. See HYSTEREXOPEXY.

EXID'IA, f. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Ohrpülz*. A genus of parasitic *Hymenomyces*.—**E. auricula Judæ.** Fr., *e. à oreille*, *auriculaire*, *oreille de Judas*. Ger., *Judasohr*. Judas's ear; a fungus that is considered an astringent and has been used in diseases of the throat, in dropsy, and in ophthalmia.

EXINANI'TION. Lat., *exinanitio*. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *völlige Erschöpfung*. Extreme exhaustion.

EXIPOT'ICOS. Gr., ἐξιπωτικός. Cleansing, digestive.

EXI'RIS, f. See IRIDOPTOSIS.

EXIS'CHIOS, EXIS'CHIUS. Gr., ἐξιςχιος. Having broad hips, as from dislocation of the femur.

EXITIA'LIS. From *exitium*, ruin. Pernicious, deadly.

EXITU'RA, f. 1. An old name for an abscess. 2. Of Paracelsus, a purulent or putrid discharge.

EX'ITUS, m. Gr., ἐξόδος. 1. A termination. 2. An outlet.—**E. let(h)alis.** Ger., *töd(t)licher Ausgang*. A fatal termination.

EXOARTERI(I)'TIS, f. See EXARTERITIS.

EXOCAR'DIAC, EXOCAR'DIAL. From ἐξω, without, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *exocardiaque*. Situated or originating outside the heart.

EXOCARDI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the outer surface of the heart or of the visceral pericardium.

EXOCCIP'ITAL. Lat., *exoccipitalis* (from *ex*, away from, and *occiput* [q. v.]). Fr., *e.* Occipital and situated externally. See *E. BONE*.

EX'OCHAS, EX'OCHE, f. Gr., ἐξοχας, ἐξοχή. Fr., *exoché*. Ger., *Affenbeule*. Lit., a prominence; of the old writers, a condyloma.

EXOCHO'RION, n. From ἐξω, without, and χόριον (see CHORION). Fr., *e. Ger., E.* 1. Of Dutrochet, the decidua vera. 2. Of Velpeau, the outer layer of the chorion at an early stage of development.

EXOCHORRHYP'IA, f. From ἐξοχος, elevated, and ῥύπος (see RUPIA). Rupia prominens.

EXOCOLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ἐξω, without, and κώλον, the colon. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

EXOCULA'TION. Lat., *exoculatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *oculus*, the eye). 1. Removal of the eyeball. 2. Destruction of sight.

EXOCYS'TIS, f. From ἐξω, without, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *exocyste*. Ger., *Blasenvorfall*. Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

EXOD'IC. Lat., *exodicus* (from ἐξ, away from, and ὁδός, a path). See EFFERENT.

EXED'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From ἐξειδαίνειν, to swell. Fr., *exœdèse*. Ger., *Ausschwellung*. Swelling.

EX'ODYNE. A proprietary antipyretic and analgetic said to be composed of acetanilide and sodium salicylate and carbonate.

EXOGASTRITIS, f. -rit'idis. From ἐξω, without, and γαστήρ, the belly. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

EXOGENET'IC. Arising from external causes.

EXOGENA'THION, n. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla.

EXOGENO'SIS, f. -no'seos (-is). From ἐξ, out of, from, and γινώσκειν, to learn, to know. Of C. H. Leonard, diagnosis by exclusion.

EXOGONYAN'CON, *m.* From *ἐξω*, outward, *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἄγκων*, an angle. Bowleggedness.

EX'OL. A certain local anæsthetic used by dentists.

EXOL'CE, *f.* -ol'ces. Gr., *ἐξολκή*. Extraction.

EXOL'CEUS, *m.* Ger., *Beinheber*. A bone elevator.

EXOLCYS'MUS, *m.* See **EXELCYSMUS**.

EXOMET'RA, *f.* From *ἐξω*, outward, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *exomètre*. Ger., *Umstürzung der Gebärmutter*. Inversion or prolapse of the uterus.

EXOMETRI'TIS, *f.* -rit'idis. Fr., *exométrite*. Perimetritis; of Hervieux, parametritis.—**Ang(e)ioleucitic e.** Fr., *exométrite angioleucitique*. Parametritis originating in inflammation or thrombosis of the lymphatics.

EXOMPHA'LIA, *f.* Fr., *exomphalie*. Protrusion of the navel.

EXOMPHALOCELE, *f.* $E^2x-o^2m-fa^3-lo(1o^2)-se(ka)^1le(la)$; in Eng., $e^2x-o^2m-fa^2l-o-sel$. From *ἐξ*, out of, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **UMBILICAL HERNIA**.

EXOM'PHALON, *n.* Gr., *ἐξόμφαλον*. Fr., *exomphalie*. Prominence or protrusion of the navel.

EXOM'PHALOS, *m.* Gr., *ἐξόμφαλος*. Properly, a person having an umbilical hernia or a prominent navel; as commonly used, an umbilical hernia.—**E. aquosus**. See **HYDROMPHALON**.

EXONCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *ἐξόγκωμα*. Ger., *hervorragende Geschwulst*. A prominent tumor.

EXONCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐξόγκωσις*. The formation or growth of an exoncoma.

EXONEIROG'MOS, *m.*, **EXONEIRO'SIS**, *f.* From *ἐξ*, out of, and *νείρος*, a dream. Fr., *exonirose*. Ger., *nächtliche Samenergiessung*. A nocturnal involuntary emission of semen.

EXOPH'ACIN. From *ἐξω*, without, and *φακή*, a lentil. A liquid uncoagulable albuminous principle found in the cortical layers of the crystalline lens.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *ἐξ*, out, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *exophthalmie*. Ger., *Exophthalmie, Augenvorfall*. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.—**E. cachectica**. See **EXOPHTHALMIC GOÎTRE**.—**E. fungosa**. Fr., *exophthalmie fungueuse*. Ger., *schwammiger Bulbusvorfall*. A late stage of glioma retinae, after the malignant growth has filled the eyeball and caused a perforation of the cornea or anterior portion of the sclera. The growth then protrudes, proliferates very rapidly, and gives a fungous appearance to the front of the eyeball.

EXOPHTHAL'MIC. Lat., *exophthalmicus*. Fr., *exophthalmique*. Ger., *exophthalmisch*. Pertaining to or accompanied with exophthalmia.

EXOPHTHALMI'TIS, *f.* -mit'idis. An obsolete term for exophthalmia accompanied by inflammation of the contents of the orbit or of the capsule of Tenon.

EXOPHTHALMOM'ETER. From *ἐξόφθαλμος*, having prominent eyes, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *exophthalmomètre*. Ger., *E.* See **OPHTHALMOPROSTATOMETER**.

EXOPHTHAL'MOS, **EXOPHTHAL'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἐξόφθαλμος*. Fr., *exophthalme*. Ger., *E.* Properly, a person affected with exophthalmia; as commonly used, exophthalmia.—**E. anæmicus**, **E. cachecticus**. See **EXOPHTHALMIC GOÎTRE**.—**E. paralyticus**. Exophthalmia resulting from total or partial paralysis of the oculomotor or other muscles of the eye.—**E. simplex**. Of the older authors, that form of exophthalmia in which the cause is unknown.—**Pulsating e.** Fr., *exophthalmie pulsatile*. Ger., *pulsi(e)rendes Glotzenauge*. A disease of the orbit characterized by protrusion of the eyeball, subjective noises over the region of the orbit and the cranial bones in the vicinity, and visible pulsation in the eyeball or the anterior portion of the orbital aperture; due either to a disease of the blood vessels in the orbit or in the cranial cavity, which may be either a true aneurysm, or a spurious traumatic aneurysm; an arteriovenous aneurysm or varix aneurysmaticus; an aneurysm by anastomosis; or finally in rare instances

some obstruction to the venous current through the cavernous sinus.

EXOPROSO'PUS, *m.* From *ἐξω*, without, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. See **EPIGNATHUS**.

EXORBITIS'MUS, *m.* Fr., *exorbitisme*. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

EXORESCEN'TIA, *f.* From *exoriri*, to appear. See **EXACERBATION**.

EXOR'MIA, *f.* From *ἐξορμᾶν*, to send forth. Ger., *Ausbruch* (1st def.), *Hautgries* (2d def.), *Wahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. An outbreak or attack of disease. 2. In Good's classification of skin diseases, an order characterized by small acuminate elevations of the cuticle, not containing fluid or tending to suppuration, commonly terminating in a scurf. It corresponds to the *Papulæ* of Willan. 3. Of Pausanias, dementia.

EXOR'TUS, *n.* -or'tus. From *exoriri*, to come forth. An appearance, a springing up.—**E. unguium**. See **LUNULA**.

EXO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσις*. Protrusion, dislocation.

EXOS'MA, *n.* -os'matos (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσμα*. A protruded part.

EXOS'MIC. Fr., *exosmique*. See **EXOSMOTIC**.

EXOSMOM'ETER. Lat., *exosmometrum*. See **ENDOSMOMETER**.

EX'OSMOSE. Lat., *exosmosis* (from *ἐξω*, outside, and *ὠσμός*, a thrusting). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Aushauchung*. In osmosis, the passage of a current outward.

EXOSMOT'IC. Lat., *exosmoticus*. Fr., *exosmotique*. Ger., *exosmotisch*. Pertaining to exosmose.

EXOSMUS, *m.* See **EXOSIS**.

EXOSTE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *ἐξω*, without, and *στήμα*, a stamen. Fr., *exostème*. Ger., *Exostemme, Exosteme*. A genus of tree resembling the cinchona tree.—**E. angustifolium**. Fr., *exostème à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmalblättrige Exostemme*. A species found in Santo Domingo, where the bark is used.—**E. australe**. Fr., *e. austral*. Ger., *südliche Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil. The bark (*quina do mato*) is used as a febrifuge.—**E. brachycarpum**. Fr., *e. de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *kurzfrüchtige Exostemme*. A species found in Jamaica. The bark has the bitter taste of the cinchona barks, but is not astringent.—**E. caribæum**. Fr., *e. caraïbe, bois-chandelle*. Ger., *caribäische Exostemme*. Seaside beech. The bark is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge (in the Bahamas, in intestinal affections). It is one of the false barks that have sometimes been sold for cinchona.—**E. coriæceum**. Fr., *e. coriace*. A species found in the Antilles. Its bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge.—**E. corymbosum**. Fr., *e. encorymbe*. A species found in Peru; tonic and febrifuge.—**E. cuspidatum**. Fr., *e. cuspidé*. Ger., *feinspitzige Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil, where the bark (*quina do mato*) is used like that of *E. australe*.—**E. dissimiliflorum**. Fr., *e. à fleurs dissemblables*. A species found in Peru, resembling in properties *E. floribundum*.—**E. floribundum**. Fr., *e. à fleurs nombreuses*. Ger., *reichblüt(h)ige Exostemme*. A species found in the West Indies. The bark is febrifuge, emetic, and tonic, and is the best known of the false cinchona barks.—**E. lineatum**. Fr., *e. linéaire*. A species found in Santo Domingo. The bark is very like that of *E. floribundum*, with which it is often mixed.—**E. longiflorum**. Fr., *e. à longues fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as those of *E. dissimiliflorum*.—**E. parviflorum**. Fr., *e. à petites fleurs*. A species found in the Antilles; used as a tonic and febrifuge.—**E. peruvianum**. Fr., *e. du Pérou*. A species found in the Colombian Andes, with a bitter bark; used as a febrifuge.—**E. philippicum**. Fr., *e. de Philipps*. A species found in Peru, having the properties of the other species.—**E. souzanum**. Ger., *Sonza's Exostemme*. A species found especially in the Province of Piahy, Brazil. The bark (*quina do Piahy*) has a

very bitter, somewhat slimy taste, resembling that of true cinchona.—**E. triflorum**. A species found in Peru, where its bark is used as a febrifuge.

EXOSTOMA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). See **EXOSTOSIS**.

EXOSTOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., ἐξόστωσις (from ἐξ, out, and ὀστέον, a bone). Fr., *exostose*. Ger., *Exostose*. A morbid bony outgrowth or enlargement; an osseous tumor.—**Buttonlike e.** See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**Cancellous e.** See *Parenchymatous e.*—**Cartilaginous e.** Lat., *e. cartilaginea*. Fr., *exostose cartilagineuse*. A bony tumor in which the amounts of bone and cartilage are nearly equal.—**Cauliflower e.**, **Cellular e.** See *Spongy e.*—**Compact e.** See *Ivory e.*—**Dental e.** See **ODONTOMA**.—**Epiphyseal e.** An e. formed on an epiphysis of a bone.—**E. apophytic**. An e. consisting of an enlargement of a normal bony prominence at the point of insertion of a tendon or fascia.—**E. bursata**. An e. springing from an articular surface and inclosed in a cartilaginous or synovial capsule, together sometimes with free cartilaginous bodies.—**E. cartilaginea**. See *Cartilaginous e.*—**E. clavata**. See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**E. eburnea**. See *Ivory e.*—**E. eburnea clavata**. E. characterized by little round, flat growths on the cranium, which look like ivory buttons.—**E. maligna**. See **OSTEOMYELITIS**.—**E. medullosa**. E. characterized by a large collection of medullary tissue corresponding to the medullary canal in the large bones.—**E. multiplex**. See *Multiple e.*—**E. spongiosa**. See *Spongy e.*—**E. steatomatodes**. See **OSTEOSARCOMA**.—**E. subunguealis**. See *Subungual e.*—**False e.** Fr., *exostose fausse*. An appendix developed upon a bone which has not the nature of bone or has not the same constitution.—**Hyponychial e.** See *Subungual e.*—**Ivory e.** Fr., *exostose (ou ostéome) éburnée*. A tumor composed of compact bone, peculiar to the cranial bones.—**Laminar e.** Fr., *exostose lamine*. An e. formed of superposed laminae.—**Medullary e.** See *E. medullosa*.—**Multiple e.** Lat., *e. multiplex*. The occurrence of a number of exostoses in the same subject.—**Parenchymatous e.** A bony tumor developed from the cancellous structure.—**Parosteal e.** An e. originating in the connective tissue.—**Periosteal e.** An e. originating from the periosteum. Cf. **HYPEROSTOSIS**.—**Scorbutic e.** An e. of scorbutic origin.—**Scrofulous e.** An e. of scrofulous origin.—**Spongy e.** Fr., *exostose spongieuse*. Lat., *e. spongiosa*. Ger., *spongiöse Exostose*. An e. consisting almost wholly of spongy bone tissue.—**Subungual e.** Fr., *exostose sous-unguëale*. A form of e. found beneath the nail, generally of the great toe.—**Symptomatic e.** An e. by traumatic or non-traumatic inflammation, or by syphilis.—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *exostose syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Exostose*. An e. due to syphilis, usually a hyperostosis.—**True e.** See *E. EXOSTOTIC*. Lat., *exostoticus*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an exostosis.

EXOTERIC. Gr., ἐξωτερικός. Lat., *exotericus*. Fr., *exotérique*. Ger., *exoterisch*. Resulting from causes external to the organism.

EXOTHERMIC. From ἐξω, without, and θερμός, hot. Fr., *exothermique*. Of light, determining chemical action.

EXOTHE'SIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-is). Gr., ἐξώθησις (from ἐξωθεῖν, to expel). See **DISLOCATION**.

EXOTIC. Gr., ἐξωτικός. Lat., *exoticus*. Fr., *exotique*. Ger., *ausländisch*. Not indigenous; of foreign origin.

EXOTICHÆMAT'ICUS. From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and αἷμα, blood. Pertaining to the transfusion of blood.

EXOTICHÆMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Ger., *Bluttransfusion*. Transfusion of blood.

EXOTICOSYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-sym'physis). From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *exoticosymphyse*. The union of a substance with the organism (e. g., the adhesion of a flap in plastic surgery).

EX'OTOSPORE. Of E. R. Lankester, the needle-shaped form of the spore of the malaria parasite which has been "formed outside the human body" and is introduced by the agency of the mosquito.

EXPA'N'SION. Lat., *expansio* (from *expandere*, to spread out). Fr., *e. Ger., E., Ausdehnung*. A spreading out, increase of volume.—**Coefficient of e.** Ger., *Ausdehnungskoeffizient*. The increase in length or volume of one of the equal parts of a substance when its temperature is raised one degree C. from zero.—**Linear e.** Ger., *Längenausdehnung*. Elongation by e.—**Muscle e.** Ger., *Muskel-Ausdehnung*. The degree to which a muscle is stretched by an attached weight.

EXPEC'TANT. Lat., *expectans*. Fr., *e. Ger., expect(e)rend, expectativ*. Characterized by non-interference in the absence of clear indications (said of the treatment of disease).

EXPECTA'TION. Lat., *expectatio*. Fr., *e., expectantisme*. Ger., *Abwarten*. The expectant method of treating disease.—**E. of life**. In life insurance, the length of time that a person of a given age and in good health may be expected to live.

EXPEC'TORANT. Lat., *pectorans* (from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the chest). Fr., *e. Ger., auswurfbefördernd*. Promotive of expectoration.

EXPECTORA'TION. Lat., *expectoratio*. Fr., *e. Ger., Ausspeien* (1st def.), *Speichel* (2d def.). 1. The act of expelling from the mouth matter which has been brought to it from the lungs or from the passages which lead to them. 2. See **SPUTUM**.—**Prune juice e.** The peculiar sputum of pneumonia, especially when the disease is hastening to a fatal termination. It is less abundant, less tenacious, and darker in color than the ordinary rusty sputa of pneumonia.

EXPEC'TORATIVE. See **EXPECTORANT**.

EXPEL'LENT. Lat., *expellens*. Ger., *austreibend*. Facilitating the expulsion of noxious material from the system.

EXPER'IMENT. Gr., ἐμπειρία. Lat., *experimentum* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr., *expérience, épreuve*. Ger., *E., Probe, Versuch*. A trial, test; the careful and methodical observation of what takes place under conditions that have been arranged for the purpose of eliminating all sources of error in deduction so far as possible.—**Active e.** An e. in which the observer determines or controls the conditions.—**Archimedes's e.** An e. for demonstrating the principle that when a body is plunged into a liquid, a part of its weight, equal to the weight of the displaced liquid, is lost. A cylindrical weight is suspended from the pan of a hydrostatic balance by means of a tube of the same volume as itself. If when the weight is plunged into water the hollow is filled with the same, the equilibrium is exactly maintained.—**Check e.**, **Control e.** An e. consisting in the repetition of a previous e., the conditions being changed in some particular so as to prove the validity of the inference drawn from the first e.—**Croaking e.** Ger., *Quarrversuch*. The production of a croak in a male frog deprived of its brain by gently pinching the dorsal integument.—**Crucial e.** See **CRUCIAL TEST**.—**Dropping e.** Fr., *épreuve tombante*. Ger., *Falleersuch*. A simple e. devised by Hering to show whether there is a normal binocular act of vision. A cylindrical tube, 25 cm. long and wide enough to be looked through with both eyes, has at one end, and fastened on its outside, two long needles, which must be so bent outward that they can not be seen on looking through the tube. A fine silken thread connects the point of one needle with that of the other. Midway between the needles is a knot in the thread, or a small bead, which then lies in the centre of the field of vision of the tube. The tube is held close before the face, with the thread horizontal, and the patient looks through the tube with both eyes; the bead in the middle serves as a fixa-

tion point. Small balls of different sizes are allowed to fall about twelve times, one after the other, some before and some behind the bead. One who sees binocularly can tell with certainty whether a ball falls within or beyond the fixation point, while one who perceives the retinal image of one eye only is frequently deceived.—**Embrace e.** Ger., *Umarmungsversuch*. Stimulation of the skin overlying the sternum of a male frog deprived of its brain, so as to cause it to embrace reflexively the object used to produce the irritation.—**Fechner's paradoxical e.** Fr., *épreuve paradoxale de Fechner*. Ger., *Fechner's paradoxer Versuch*. An e. introduced by Fechner in the domain of the color sense for the determination of binocular light perception. In the case of most observers, when one eye is closed, Fechner found that at first there was a slight clouding of the common visual field, but this was quickly followed by an equal clearing up of the field. If the visual field of one eye is darkened by a gray glass held before the eye, and then the common visual field or a white object in it be regarded, the latter appears darker than when the eye behind the gray glass is entirely closed.—**Gellé's e.** An e. by which Gellé professes that a diagnosis can be made between affections of the middle ear and of the labyrinth. If the air in the meatus is condensed by means of a rarefying apparatus, the tone of a tuning fork, brought into contact with the india rubber tube or the bones of the head, will be decidedly weakened. If an obstacle to the conduction of sound exists, as in ankylosis of the stapes, according to Gellé, the tone remains unchanged during the e.; if, however, the labyrinth is affected and the stapes movable, at every condensation there will be a feeling of giddiness and noises in the ear, symptoms of an increase of pressure in the labyrinth.—**Hering's e.** See *Dropping e.*—**Kühne's e.** An e. to demonstrate the contractility of plasmodium by means of electricity.—**Passive e.** An e. in which nature determines the conditions, the observer simply taking cognizance of what goes on.—**Rinne's e.** An e. consisting in setting a tuning fork (pitched in the bass C) on the vertex or mastoid process, and allowing it to vibrate till the note is no longer heard; the prongs of the fork are then brought close to the ear, and in normal circumstances the tone will be heard again. When this e. turns out positive, according to Lucae, there is an affection of the internal ear. When it turns out negative, there is disturbance in the sound-conducting apparatus, though there may be a simultaneous affection of the nervous apparatus.—**Scheiner's e.** An e. for proving that the eye can not accommodate for a near and a distant object at the same time. It consists in fixing the gaze upon a small object, and then looking beyond it at some distant point. The image of the former then appears to be double and blurred.—**Torricelli's e.** An e. designed to demonstrate the amount of atmospheric pressure by means of a cistern barometer.—**Valsalvian e.** The condensation of the air in the nasopharynx by a strong act of expiration, performed with closed mouth and nostrils, thus driving the air up through the Eustachian tubes into the tympanic cavities and forcing the drum membranes outward.

EXPERIMENTAL. Lat., *experimentalis*. Fr., *expérimental*. Ger., *e.* Pertaining to or derived from experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTATION. Fr., *expérimentation*. Ger., *E.* The performance of experiments.

EXPERIMENTUM, n. See EXPERIMENT.—**E. crucis.** See *Crucial TEST*.

EXPERT. Lat., *expertus* (from *experiri*, to be experienced). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Fachmann*. A person reputed to have special knowledge of a particular subject.

EXPIRATION. Gr., *ἐκπνοή*. Lat., *expiratio* (from *ex*, out, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausat(h)-*

mung. Breathing out, exhalation. The act of expelling the air from the lungs. In ordinary tranquil breathing, *e.* is accomplished (a) by gravity and the elasticity of the thorax, both of which tend to bring the ribs back to the position occupied before inspiration; (b) by the elasticity of the lungs; (c) by the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera which arch the relaxed diaphragm back into the thorax. In this way the thorax is narrowed in its three diameters and the air is forced from the lungs.—**Forced e.**, **Forceible e.**, **Labored e.** Fr., *e. forcée*. Ger., *forcierte E.* Expiratory movements in which the ordinary expiratory efforts due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, and abdomen are assisted and increased by the so called expiratory auxiliaries, i. e., the abdominal and part of the thoracic muscles. If the respiratory movements become excessively labored there is brought into coordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly, or indirectly, by giving fixed support to other muscles, lessen the cavity of the thorax, and thus force the air from the lungs.—**Prolonged e.** Fr., *e. prolongée*. A prolonged expiratory sound heard on auscultation; one of the physical signs, in many cases, of certain pulmonary diseases. Heard over a limited area in the upper part of the chest, it often indicates tuberculosis; heard over the middle region of the lungs, it may indicate emphysema.—**Systolic e.** An e. due to the filling of the pulmonary arteries and consequent pressure upon the lungs (said of the slight e. at the beginning of the cardiac systole).

EXPIRATORY. Fr., *expirateur*. Ger., *expiratorisch*. Pertaining to expiration.

EXPIRED'. Lat., *expiratus*. Fr., *expiré*. Breathed out, given off from the lungs.

EXPLETIVE. Lat., *expletivus* (from *explere*, to fill up). Fr., *expletif*. Serving to complete a connection (said of nerve fibres).

EXPLORATORIUM, n. See EXPLORER.

EXPLOR'ER. Lat., *exploratorium*. Fr., *explorateur*. Ger., *Untersuchungsinstrument*. Any instrument for exploring.

EXPLOSION. Gr., *ἐξέλασις*. Lat., *explosio* (from *explodere*, to drive away). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Verpuffung*. 1. A noisy and violent commotion from the bursting of a receptacle containing gas or liquid under pressure or from the sudden evolution of gas in consequence of chemical action precipitated by ignition or concussion. 2. In pathology, the sudden occurrence of symptoms (e. g., convulsions).

EXPOSURE. Lat., *expositio* (from *exponere*, to lay bare). Fr., *exposition*. Ger., *Blossstellung*. 1. A laying bare to view, to the sun, to the action of cold, etc.; a divesting of the ordinary clothing so as to lay a part open to observation. 2. Subjection to the danger of infection.

EXPRESSED'. Lat., *expressus*. Fr., *exprimé*. Ger., *ausgedrückt*. Pressed out.

EXPRES'SION. Lat., *expressio* (from *exprimere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausdrücken* (1st def.), *Herausdrängen* (1st def.), *Ausdruck* (2d def.). 1. A squeezing out (as of a juice, of the fœtus or placenta from the uterus, etc.). 2. The recognizable manifestation of a condition (physical, bodily, mental, or emotional).—**Credé's method of e.** Fr., *méthode d'e. de Credé*. See *E. of the placenta*.—**E. of the fœtus.** Fr., *e. artificielle du fœtus, e. utérine*. Ger., *Kristeller'sche E'smethode*. A method of hastening the expulsion of the fœtus during labor by rubbing, squeezing, and pressing upon the uterus. With the woman lying on her back, the obstetrician tries to displace any coils of intestine that may lie in front of the uterus; then he grasps the fundus in both hands, with the thumbs in front and the rest of the hands behind. Gentle friction is practised at first, increasing its force and directing it from above

downward. This is continued from five to eight seconds, diminishing gradually, after the manner of the natural contractions. After an interval, varying from half a minute to three minutes, the manipulation is renewed, a fresh portion of the uterus being seized; and this is repeated ten, twenty, or forty times if necessary.

—**E. of the placenta.** See *Placental e.*—**Kristeller's method of e.** See *E. of the fetus*.—**Placental e.** Lat., *expressio placentæ*. Fr., *délivrance par e.* Ger., *Credé'scher Handgriff, Herausdrängen der Placenta*. The procedure of pressing out the placenta from the uterus after the expulsion of the fœtus. The uterus is grasped between the two hands, and they are forced together slowly and equably, so as to stimulate and aid uterine contraction.

—**Rectal e.** A method of hastening the birth of the fœtal head by pressing forward upon it with two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin.—**Uterine e.** Fr., *e. utérine*. See *E. of the fœtus*.—**Vesical e.** A procedure proposed by J. Heddaeus for retention of urine where there is no mechanical impediment. With the femoral muscles relaxed, the bladder is grasped with both outspread hands through the abdominal wall, and gentle and steady compression made in the direction of its neck.

EXPULSION. See **EXSPUITION**.

EXPULSION. Gr., Lat., *expulsio* (from *expellere*, to expel). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausstossung*. The process by which anything is expelled; as used by some old French writers, an abortion at a later period of gestation than that denoted by *écoulement* and *effluxion* (*q. v.*).—**Spontaneous e.** In obstetrics, the e. of the fœtus in an abnormal attitude (as when it is doubled upon itself by uterine contraction in a transverse presentation). Cf. *Spontaneous EVOLUTION* and *Spontaneous VERSION*.

EXPULSIVE. Lat., *expellens*. Fr., *expulsif*. Ger., *ausstreibend*. Causing expulsion; in obstetrics, serving to expel the uterine contents (said of the pains of labor); in pharmacology, diaphoretic.

EXPULSORIUM, n. An expulsive agent or channel.—**E. seminis.** See *VAS deferens*.

EXPULTRIX, f. *-trix*. Fr., *expultrice*. Ger., *Treibkraft*. Expulsive force.

EXPURGANS. *-gant*. Fr., *expurgant*. Serving to facilitate the discharge of excrementitious matter.

EXPURGATION. See **PURGATION**.

EXSANGUINATED. See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSANGUINATION. From *ex*, out, and *sanguis*, blood. Deprivation of blood (as in the process of squeezing the blood from a limb toward the trunk by bandaging).

EXSANGUINE, EXSANGUINEOUS. Fr., *exsangue*. Ger., *blutarm*. Deprived of or destitute of blood.

EXSANGUINITY. Lat., *exsanguinitas*. Fr., *exsanguinité*. The state of being exsanguine.

EXSANGUIN(US). See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSARCOMA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. See **SARCOMA**.

EXSCREATION, f. *-tio'nis*. Fr., *excrétation, crachement*. Ger., *Räusperrn*. The act of spitting out mucus, etc., from the mouth and the upper air passages.

EXSCULPTUS. From *exsculpere*, to dig out. Ger., *ausgegraben, ausgestochen*. Scrobiculate, but with very regularly formed hollows.

EXSECTION, f. From *ex*, out, and *secare*, to cut. The cutting out of a part. Cf. **EXCISION** and **RESECTION**.

EXSECTOR, m. *-to'ris*. A muscle serving to protrude a part.—**E. linguæ.** The genioglossus.

EXSICCATION. See **DESICCATION**.

EXSICCATIVE. See **DESICCANT**.

EXSICCATOR, m. See **DESICCATOR**.

EXSPIRATION, f. *-tio'nis*. See **EXPIRATION**.

EXSPIRATOR. A large flask with a stopcock devised by Vierordt to receive expired air for analysis.

EXSPUITION. Lat., *exspuitio* (from *ex*, out, and *spuere*, to spit). Fr., *expuition*. The act of spitting.

EXSTASIS, f. *-stas'eos (ex'stasis)*. See **ECSTASY**.

EXSTILLATION. See **DISTILLATION**.

EXTINC'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See **EXTINCTION**.

EXSTIRPATIO, f. *-tio'nis*. See **EXTIRPATION**.

EXSTROPHY. Lat., *exstrophia* (from *ēg*, outward, and *στροφή*, a turning). Fr., *exstrophie, renversement* (1st def.). Ger., *Exstrophie*. 1. That state of a hollow organ in which it is turned inside out. 2. A malformation in which the interior of a hollow organ (e. g., the bladder) is exposed by a defect of the abdominal wall. 3. Of the eyelid, see **ECTROPIOSIS**.

EXSUCCATIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *ex*, and *succus*, juice. See **ECCHYMOA** and **ECCHYMOSIS**.

EXSUCCOUS. Lat., *exsuccus* (from *ex*, priv., and *succus*, juice). Ger., *saftlos, saftleer*. Without juice.

EXSUCTION. From *exsugere*, to suck out. Fr., *exsuction*. Ger., *Aussaugung*. A sucking out (as of poison from a wound).

EXSUDATIO, -tio'nis. 1. Sweating. 2. See **EXUDATION**.

EXSUDATORIOUS. See **EXUDATIVE**.

EXSUFFLATIO, f. *-tio'nis*. Forcible expiration.

EX'TA, n. pl. The viscera.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. From *ex*, without, and *tempus*, time. Fr., *extemporané*. Ger., *unvorbereitet*. Of a prescription, devised for the occasion, and not according to a standing formula.

EXTENDED. Lat., *extensus*. Fr., *étendu*. Ger., *angestreckt*. Held at full length (said of the limbs).

EXTENSIO, f. *-sio'nis*. See **TETANUS** and **EXTENSION**.

EXTENSION. Gr., *ἐκτασις*. Lat., *extensio* (from *extendere*, to stretch out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausdehnung*. A straightening (as of the limbs). 2. A stretching (as of a limb for reducing a fracture or dislocation). See **E. APPARATUS**.—**Countere'.** See the major list.—**Elastic e.** *E.* (2d def.) by means of a weight and pulley or by the interposition of a piece of elastic material in some other form of e. apparatus.—**E. of the fœtal head.** A backward inclination of the head, by which the chin is thrown away from the sternum.

EXTENSOR, m. *-so'ris*. Fr., *extenseur*. Ger., *Strecker*. A muscle that acts to extend a part.—**Anterior e. of the phalanges.** See **FEMOROPRÆPHALANGEUS** and **EPICONDYLOPRÆPHALANGEUS**.—**Anterior e. of the radius.** See *E. metacarpus magnus*.—**Common e. of the fingers, Digitorum e. primus.** See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. annularis.** An anomalous e. of the ring finger.—**E. antibrachii.** See *Triceps e. cubiti*.—**E. brevibrachialis.** See *E. carpi radialis brevior*.—**E. brevis digiti quinti.** See **PERONEUS**.—**E. brevis digitorum manus.** The short e. of the fingers.—**E. brevis digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. carpi intermedius.** An anomalous bundle of fibres extending between the e. carpi radialis brevis and the e. carpi radialis longus.—**E. carpi radialis accessorius.** An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the e. digitorum communis, or is given off from it, and is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb or into the trapezium.—**E. carpi radialis brevior (seu brevis).** Ger., *kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, the sæpta between it and the adjacent muscles, and the external lateral ligament of the elbow joint. In the middle of the forearm its muscular fibres terminate in a flat tendon which is closely connected with that of the e. carpi radialis longus, in company with which it passes through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It is an e. of the wrist and of the forearm upon the arm.—**E. carpi radialis intermedius.** See *E. carpi intermedius*.—**E. carpi radialis longior (seu longus).** Ger., *langer äusserer Speichenmuskel*. A flat, long muscle which arises from the lower portion of the external condyloid ridge of the humerus, the external condyle,

and the external intermuscular septum. It becomes tendinous about the middle of the forearm, its tendon passing down in company with that of the *e. carpi radialis brevis* along the outer side of the radius to the annular ligament, through which it passes and is inserted into the radial side of the base of the metacarpal bone of the index finger. Its action is the same as that of the *e. carpi radialis brevis*.—**E. carpi ulnaris.** Ger., *äusserer Ellenbogenmuskel, Ellenbogenstrecker der Hand*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the intermuscular septa, the capsular ligament of the elbow joint, the middle third of the posterior border of the ulna, and the antibrachial fascia. It is the most internal of the muscles on the ulnar side of the back of the forearm, it becomes tendinous shortly above the annular ligament, through which it passes in a separate compartment, and is inserted into the tuberosity upon the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It has the same action as the *e. carpi ulnaris brevis*.—**E. coccygis.** See *Coccygeus* (2d def.).—**E. communis digitorum.** See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. communis digitorum brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. communis digitorum manus.** See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. communis digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. communis indicis et medii.** An anomalous *e.* inserted into the first and middle fingers; or the *e. digitorum manus communis* when the tendons to the ring and little fingers are lacking.—**E. communis indicis medii et annularis.** The *e. digitorum manus communis* when the tendon to the little finger is lacking.—**E. communis longus digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. communis pollicis et indicis.** See *E. pollicis indicis*.—**E. cruris.** See *E. quadriceps femoris*.—**E. cruris externus.** See *VASTUS externus*.—**E. cruris medialis superficialis.** See *RECTUS femoris*.—**E. cruris quadriceps.** Ger., *vierköpfiger Unterschenkelstrecker*. A collective term for the *rectus femoris*, *vastus medius* (Cravæus), *vastus internus*, *vastus externus*, and *subcrureus* muscles regarded as one muscle.—**E. cruris vastus.** See *VASTUS externus*.—**E. cubiti.** The *triceps e. cubiti*.—**E. cubiti longus.** See *ANCONÆUS longus*.—**E. digiti medii manus proprius.** A rare *e.* muscle of the middle finger observed by Müller and Hartmann.—**E. digiti minimi proprius.** Fr., *extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Ger., *eigener Strecker des kleinen Fingers*. A long, spindle shaped muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus by a tendon common to it and the *e. digitorum communis*, between which and the *e. carpi ulnaris* it is placed. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, behind the inferior radioulnar articulation, and upon the back of the hand divides into two portions, the outermost of which is blended with the fourth tendon of the *e. digitorum communis*. The two portions expand into a broad aponeurosis, upon the dorsum of the little finger, which is inserted into the second and third phalanges in the same manner as the tendons of the *e. digitorum communis*. It is an *e.* of the little finger, and of the wrist upon the forearm. The number of tendons which are given off is uncertain.—**E. digiti quinti brevis.** See *PERONEUS*.—**E. digitorum.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. digitorum brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. digitorum communis.** See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. digitorum communis brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. digitorum communis longus.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. digitorum manus communis.** Fr., *extenseur commun des doigts*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Fingerstrecker*. A long, flattish, round muscle which arises in a point from the external condyle of the humerus, the deep fascia and the adjacent intermuscular septa, and in the middle of the dorsum of the forearm divides into four bellies which become tendinous in the lower third of the forearm.

The tendons pass through a compartment of the annular ligament on the back of the radius, and upon the carpus diverge to reach the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. Opposite each metacarpophalangeal articulation a thin slip is given off from each side. These form the posterior ligament of the joint, and are reinforced by fasciculi from the *lumbricales* and *interossei* muscles, which make a fibrous expansion upon the dorsal surfaces of the first phalanges. The tendon divides into three slips, the middle one being inserted into the base of the second phalanx, the two lateral ones being continued along the sides of the second phalanx to unite into one tendon which is inserted upon the dorsum of the distal phalanx. The tendons of the index and little fingers are joined by those of their special *e.*s before their division. Upon the dorsum of the hand the tendons are united to each other by cross slips, that between the index and middle fingers being loose, while those on each side of the ring finger are more closely united, so that any great degree of independent motion of the middle or ring finger is prohibited.—**E. digitorum pedis.** Ger., *Streckmuskel der Zehen*. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. digitorum pedis brevis.** Fr., *extenseur court des orteils*. A muscle which arises from the outer side of the os calcis, the anterior annular, and the calcaneoastragaloid ligaments and terminates in four tendons, the innermost of which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe, and the others into the outer sides of the tendons of the *e. digitorum longus*, going to the second, third, and fourth toes. Cf. *E. hallucis brevis*.—**E. digitorum pedis longus.** Fr., *long extenseur des orteils*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehenstrecker*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the external tuberosity of the tibia, the head and upper three fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula, the septa between itself and the adjacent muscles, the upper portion of the interosseous membrane, and the deep fascia. It divides into a varying number of tendons (three, four, or five) either just above the annular ligament or upon the dorsum of the foot, which, after subdividing into four tendons when the original number is less than four, are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the four outer toes. The fifth tendon, when it exists, is inserted upon the dorsal surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. The tendons become expanded over the first phalanges, being joined by tendinous processes from the *lumbricales* and *interossei* muscles, and divide into three portions, the central ones being inserted into the bases of the second phalanges, and the lateral ones, after uniting into one, into the bases of the third phalanges. The three inner tendons are each joined on the outer side by a tendon from the *e. digitorum brevis*. It extends the phalanges, and, after extension is executed, flexes the tarsus upon the leg.—**E. digitorum primus.** See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. dorsi communis.** See *ERECTOR spine*.—**E. hallucis.** See *E. hallucis longus*.—**E. hallucis brevis.** Fr., *court extenseur du gros orteil*. Ger., *kurzer Strecker der grossen Zehe*. The tendon of the *e. digitorum pedis brevis* which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe.—**E. hallucis longus.** Fr., *long extenseur du gros orteil*. Ger., *langer Strecker der grossen Zehe*. A thin, flat muscle which arises from the middle two fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula and the corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament and along the dorsum of the foot, to be inserted into the base of the last phalanx of the great toe. Opposite the metatarsophalangeal articulation it gives off a broad process on each side, which covers the surface of the joint.—**E. hallucis longus accessorius.** See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*.—**E. hallucis minor.** See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*.—**E. hallucis proprius.** See *E. hallucis*

longus.—**E. indicis (proprius)**. Fr., *extenseur propre de l'index*. Ger., *eigener Strecker des Zeigefingers*. Syn.: *indicator, abductor indicis*. A long, thin, and flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, just below the origin of the *e. secundi internodii pollicis*, and from the lower part of the interosseous muscle. Its tendon passes through the annular ligament in common with those of the *e. digitorum communis*, and unites with the tendon of that muscle destined for the index finger at a point about opposite the lower end of the corresponding metacarpal bone.—**E. longiradialis**. See *E. carpi radialis longior*.—**E. longus digitorum pedis**. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. longus hallucis**. See *E. hallucis longus*.—**E. longus hallucis tricaudatus**. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**E. longus pollicis**. See *E. pollicis longus*.—**E. longus pollicis pedis**. See *E. hallucis longus*.—**E. magnus**. See GASTROCNEMIUS.—**E. major pollicis manus**. *E. pollicis longus*.—**E. manus radialis brevis**. See *E. carpi radialis brevis*.—**E. manus radialis longus**. See *E. carpi radialis longus*.—**E. manus ulnaris**. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—**E. medii digiti**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower posterior portion of the ulna, or from the annular ligament, and is united with the tendon of the *e. digitorum communis* of the middle finger, or with an anomalous tendon given off from the *e. indicis*.—**E. metacarpi magnus**. Fr., *extenseur antérieur du métacarpe, épicondilo-prémétacarpien*. Ger., *Armschienenmuskel, langer (oder gerader) Schienbestrecker, Strecker des Schienbeins*. A muscle of the solipeds which represents the *e. carpi radialis brevis* and the *e. carpi radialis longior* of man.—**E. metapollicis**. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**E. minimi digiti**. See *E. digiti minimi proprius*.—**E. minor pollicis manus**. See *E. pollicis brevis*.—**E. obliquus metacarpi (seu parvus)**. Fr., *cubito- (ou radio-) prémétacarpien, extenseur oblique du métacarpe*. Ger., *Vorarmschienenmuskel*. The analogue of the *e. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and the *e. pollicis brevis* of man, found in lower mammals.—**E. ossis metacarpi pollicis**. Fr., *cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce*. Ger., *grosser (oder langer) Daumenstrecker*. Syn.: *abductor longus pollicis*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the ulna, between the insertion of the anconeus muscle and the *e. secundi internodii pollicis*, the middle third of the posterior surface of the radius and the interosseous membrane, and after becoming tendinous, passes, together with the tendon of the *e. primi internodii pollicis*, through a groove on the outer side of the lower extremity of the radius to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**E. ossis metatarsi hallucis**. An anomalous muscle given off from the tibialis anticus, the *e. digitorum communis*, the *e. hallucis proprius*, or arising close to the latter, and inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe.—**E. parvus antibrachii**. See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**E. pedis**. Fr., *extenseur du pied*. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles regarded as one.—**E. pedis digitorum brevis**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. pedis minor**. See PLANTARIS.—**E. pollicis brevis**. Fr., *court extenseur du pouce*. Ger., *kurzer Daumenstrecker*. 1. A small, flat muscle which arises from the interosseous ligament and a portion of the posterior surface of the lower part of the radius and becomes tendinous close to the upper border of the annular ligament. Its tendon accompanies that of the *e. ossis metacarpi pollicis* through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the posterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the thumb. 2. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. pollicis indicisque**. The *e. pollicis longus* when, as is often the case, it sends a tendon to the index finger.—**E. pollicis longus (seu major)**. Fr., *long extenseur (ou cubito-sus-phalangeétien) du pouce*. Ger., *langer Daumenstrecker*. A muscle which arises from the posterior aspect of about the middle third of

the ulna and the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, lying in a groove upon the posterior surface of the lower end of the radius, and is inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. It extends and abducts the thumb.—**E. pollicis minor**. See *E. pollicis brevis*.—**E. pollicis primus**. See *E. primus pollicis*.—**E. pollicis secundus** [Winslow]. See *E. pollicis longus*.—**E. primi internodii**. See *E. pollicis brevis* (1st def.) and *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**E. primi internodii hallucis (longus)**. An anomalous bundle of fibres given off from the *e. hallucis longus*, and inserted into the metacarpal bone of the great toe, or into its proximal phalanx, or into the tendon of the *e. hallucis brevis*.—**E. primi internodii pollicis**. See *E. primi internodii*.—**E. primi pollicis**. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**E. primus pollicis**. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—**E. proprius hallucis**. See *E. hallucis longus*.—**E. proprius indicis**. See *E. indicis*.—**E. proprius minimi**. See *E. digiti minimi proprius*.—**E. proprius pollicis pedis**. See *E. hallucis longus*.—**E. proprius quinti digiti**. See PERONEUS quinti digiti.—**E. quadriceps cruris (seu femoris)**. See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—**E. radialis externus brevis (seu secundus)**. See *E. carpi radialis brevis*.—**E. radialis externus longus (seu primus)**. See *E. carpi radialis longus*.—**E. secundi internodii**. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—**E. secundi internodii indicis proprius**. See *E. indicis*.—**E. secundi internodii pollicis**. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—**E. spinæ**. See ERECTOR spinæ.—**E. suffraginis**. See CUBITOPRÆPHALANGÆUS.—**E. tarsi**. See TIBIALIS posticus.—**E. tarsi magnus**. See TRICEPS suræ.—**E. tarsi minor**. See PLANTARIS.—**E. tarsi suralis**. See TRICEPS suræ.—**E. tertii internodii**. See *E. pollicis longus*.—**E. tertii internodii indicis**. See *E. indicis*.—**E. tertii internodii minimi digiti**. See ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus.—**E. triceps**. See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—**E. triceps anti-brachii (seu cubiti)**. See *Triceps e. cubiti*.—**E. triceps suræ**. See TRICEPS suræ.—**E. ulnaris**. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—**Lateral e. of the phalanges**. See CUBITOPRÆPHALANGÆUS.—**Long e. of the forearm**. See SCAPULOOLECRANIUS.—**Magnus e. digitorum**. See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**Quadriceps e. cruris**. See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—**Short e. of the forearm**. See HUMEROOLECRANIUS externus.—**Short e. of the toes**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**Small e. of the forearm**. See HUMEROOLECRANIUS minor.—**Triceps e. cubiti**. Ger., *Dreiköpfiger Armmuskel, Vorderarmstrecker*. A muscle arising by three heads or portions, which occupies nearly the whole of the posterior portion of the arm. Its long or middle head (the anconeus longus) arises as a flat tendon from the infraglenoid tubercle and contiguous portions of the axillary border of the scapula, its external head (the anconeus brevis) is fleshy and tendinous and arises from the upper and outer part of the posterior surface of the humerus between the insertion of the teres minor and the groove for the musculospiral nerve, and from the external intermuscular septum, where it forms an arch over the upper portion of the groove, and its internal or deep head (the anconeus internus) arises from the posterior surface of the humerus, between the groove for the musculospiral nerve and a point about an inch above the trochlear surface and the internal and external intermuscular septa. It is inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon by the common tendon which commences at about the middle of the arm as two aponeurotic layers, the one subcutaneous and the other situated in the substance of the muscle. The muscular fibres of the different heads are inserted into these layers, which unite just above the olecranon to form a single tendon. It extends the forearm upon the arm and renders the fascia of the forearm tense.

EXTENUA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *extenuare*, to make thin. Emaciation.

EXTER'GENT. Lat., *extergens*. See DETERGENT.

EXTERIORA'TION. Fr., *extérioration*. 1. The mental faculty by which the image of an object seen is referred to the actual situation of the object. 2. (Fr., *extérioration des amputés*.) The physiological process by which a painful impression on a nerve coming from a stump is referred to the amputated part.

EXTERIOR'ITY. Fr., *extériorité*. The mental perception resulting from exterioration (1st def.).

EX'TERN. Fr., *externe*. 1. A person treated as an out patient. 2. A member of the house staff of a hospital not residing in the hospital.

EXTER'NA, *f.* An external tunic.—**E. oculi**. See SCLERA.

EXTERNE (Fr.). E²x-te'rn. In the French hospitals, a medical student who, after an examination, is appointed to serve under an *interne*.

EXTER'NUS. Fr., *externe*. Ger., *äusserlich*. External; as a n., a muscle situated externally to another muscle.—**E. auris**, **E. mallei**. See LAXATOR *tympani*.

EXTESTICULA'TUS. From *ex*, priv., and *testis*, the testicle. Castrated.

EX'TIMA, *f.* The outermost coat, as of an artery.

EXTINC'TION. Lat., *extinctio* (from *extinguere*, to extinguish). Ger., *Auslöschung*. 1. The eradication or destruction of anything. 2. The act or process of extinguishing mercury by reducing it by trituration with a powder or a fatty substance to such a fine state of subdivision that the globules are no longer visible to the naked eye and have no tendency to run together. 3. Of lime, the process of slaking. 4. The state or condition of being extinguished.

EXTIRPA'TION. Lat., *extirpatio* (from *extirpare*, to root out). Ger., *Auslöschung*. The complete removal of a part. See also ABSCISSION and EXCISION.

EXTOZO'A, **EXTOZOA'RIA**, *n. pl.* From *ἐξ*, without, and *ζῶον*, an animal. See ECTOZOON.

EXTRAAMNIOT'IC. Outside the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion.

EXTRABUC'CAL. Not involving the mouth; of feeding, accomplished through some other channel than the mouth.

EXTRACAPS'ULAR. Fr., *extra-capsulaire*. Situated outside a capsule, especially an articular capsule.

EXTRACAR'DIAL. External to the heart.

EXTRACEL'LULAR. Fr., *eccellulaire*. Pertaining to a physiological process going on, or a part existing outside the cells of the organism in contradistinction to what goes on within cells or what is composed of cells (e. g., e. digestion, in contradistinction from intracellular digestion).

EXTRACOSTA'LES, *m. pl.* From *extra*, without, and *costa*, a rib. The external intercostal muscles.

EXTRACRA'NIAL. Situated outside the cranial cavity.

EXTRACRURÆ'US, *m.* See VASTUS *externus*.

EX'TRACT. Lat., *extractum* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *extrait*. Ger., *E.*, *Extrakt*, *Absud*. A preparation, soft, hard, or dry, obtained by the evaporation of either the natural juice pressed out of fresh herbs or other parts of plants, or of a solution obtained by treating vegetable or animal substances with a liquid, such as water, alcohol, or ether, which can be evaporated. E's are made by maceration, digestion, or infusion with hot or boiling water, and sometimes by boiling in water with repeated stirring, pressing the liquid out between strong tin plates, and then evaporating it, generally over a water bath, to one third or one fourth the original volume, according to the consistence prescribed. Sometimes the evaporation is conducted *in vacuo*.—**Acetic a.** Lat., *extractum aceticum*. Fr., *extrait acétique*. An e. prepared by exhausting the

drug with an acetic solution.—**Alcoholic e.** Lat., *extractum alcoholicum* (seu *spirituosum*). Fr., *extrait alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches* (oder *geistiges*) *E.* An extract obtained by exhausting the powdered drug with strong or diluted alcohol.—**Aqueous alcoholic e.** Ger., *spirituöswässeriges E.* An e. made by exhaustion with a mixture of water and alcohol.—**Aqueous e.** Lat., *extractum aquosum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux*. Ger., *wässeriges Extract*. An e. formerly made by boiling the drug with water and expressing, but more recently, according to nearly all the pharmacopœias, by infusing or percolating with water.—**Compound e.** Lat., *extractum compositum*. Fr., *extrait composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes E.* An e. made from more than one drug or an e. with the addition of other ingredients.—**Dry e.** See *EXTRACTUM siccum*.—**Ethereal e.** [Br. Ph.]. See *OLEORESIN*.—**Fluid e.** Lat., *extractum fluidum* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges E.* An e. consisting, according to the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., of permanent concentrated solutions of vegetable drugs made of such a strength that, in the U. S. Ph., 1 cubic centimetre contains the medicinal principles and represents the virtues of 1 gramme of the drug.—**Gelatinous e.** An e. containing gelatin.—**Green e.** An e. prepared from the plant while it is green.—**Gummy e.** An e. containing gum.—**Gum resinous e.** An e. of which gum and resin form the principal constituents.—**Hard e.** Fr., *extrait solide*. An e. evaporated to dryness.—**Hydroalcoholic e.** An e. made with both alcohol and water.—**Liquid e.** See *Fluid e.*—**Mucilaginous e.** An e. the chief constituent of which is mucilage.—**Mucous e.** An e. of which the principal constituent is gum or mucilage.—**Orchitic e.** A glycerin e. of the testicles of an animal removed immediately after its slaughter, the spermatic cords having previously been tied to retain some of the venous blood in the organs; used as a remedy in premature senility and various diseases characterized by debility.—**Organic e.** A glycerin e. of an organ, especially of a gland supposed to elaborate an "internal secretion," e. g., the spleen, the suprarenal capsule, the testicle, the ovary, the thyroid gland, the thymus, the pancreas, and the mammary gland.—**Parotid e.** An e. obtained from the parotid gland; used in dysmenorrhœa.—**Resinous e.** Lat., *extractum resinosum*. Fr., *extrait résineux*. An e. of which the base is resin.—**Saccharated e.** Of Hallberg, an e. made by triturating the dry extractive matter of a drug with enough milk sugar to give it the same weight as that of the drug employed.—**Saponaceous e.** Fr., *extrait savonneux*. An e. containing resinous matter so combined with other substances that it can not be separated from them.—**Solid alcoholic e.** A solid e. made by employing alcohol as a menstruum.—**Spirituos e.** See *Alcoholic e.*—**Thick e.** See *EXTRACTUM spissum*.—**Thin e.** See *EXTRACTUM tenue*.—**Vinous e.** Fr., *extrait vineux*. Ger., *weiniges E.* An e. obtained by exhausting the drug with an alcohol solution.—**Watery e.** See *Aqueous e.*

EXTRACT'ED. Lat., *extractus*. Fr., *extrait*. 1. Drawn out. 2. Prepared by extraction. 3. Subjected to extraction.

EXTRACT'IFORM. From *extractum*, an extract, and *forma*, form. Fr., *extractiforme*. Resembling or of the nature of an extract.

EXTRACT'IO, *f.* -tio'nis. See EXTRACTION and EXTRACT.

EXTRAC'TION. Gr., *ἐξελκυσμός*, *ἐξαγωγή*. Lat., *extractio* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausziehen*. A drawing out, as of a tooth, a hair, the crystalline lens, a foreign body, etc.; in obstetrics, the manual or instrumental removal of the fœtus, especially by the pelvic pole; in pharmacy, the process of making an extract.—**Cataract e.** The operation of ex-

tracting a cataract.—**E. per vias naturales.** Fr., *accouchement artificiel par les voies naturelles*. E. of the fœtus through the parturient canal, as distinguished from delivery by the Cæsarean operation (generally used in speaking of artificial delivery after the death of the mother).—**Flap e.** Fr., *e. à lambeau*. E. of a cataract by making a flap in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE. Fr., *extractif*. Ger., *Extractivstoff*. 1. A name given in a chemical analysis of an organic substance to matters present in small quantity and of indeterminate composition which can be extracted or removed by solvents. 2. A substance (also called *extract* and *e. matter*) present in most vegetable extracts, and either occurring already formed in the vegetable tissues, or else produced at the time of preparation of the extract by the interaction of the other ingredients. It is at first soluble in water and alcohol, but by evaporation, and by heating in the presence of air, it becomes insoluble, and then constitutes *oxidized e.*—**Oxidized e.** A name erroneously given to the insoluble modifications of an e. produced by heating or evaporation, under the idea that the change was due to a combination with oxygen.

EXTRACTOR, m. -*o'ris*. Fr., *extracteur*. Ger., *Auszieher*. An instrument for extracting; of W. Gifford, who died in 1731, an obstetrical forceps devised by himself; of Dease, the *vectis*.—**Nerve e.** A piece of fine wire with one edge toothed like a saw for introducing into a tooth and drawing out the nerve.—**Obstetrical e.** Of Evans, an instrument devised by him for extracting the fœtus, to be used instead of the forceps; consisting of a band to be placed around the head above its largest circumference, and secured there, with two straps passing down from it, by which to make traction.—**Tissue e.** See HARPOON.

EXTRACTORES'INOUS. Fr., *extracto-résineux*. Consisting of an extract and resembling resin.

EXTRACTORIUM, n. An extractor; of Kiwisch, an instrument for extracting the head of the fœtus after its separation from the trunk.

EXTRACTUM, n. See EXTRACT.—**E. aceticum.** See *Acetic EXTRACT*.—**E. æthereum, E. æthericum.** See *OLEORESIN*.—**E. alcoholicum.** See *Alcoholic EXTRACT*.—**E. aquosum.** See *Aqueous EXTRACT*.—**E. aromaticum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide des aromates*. Ger., *flüssiges Gewürzextrakt*. An extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder with alcohol sufficient to yield 24 fl. oz. of extract.—**Extractum fluidum.** See *Fluid EXTRACT*.—**Extractum gradus.** See *E. tenue*.—**E. gummosum.** See *Gummy EXTRACT*.—**E. liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Fluid EXTRACT*.—**Extractum molle.** See *E. tenue*.—**Extractum ordinarium.** See *E. spissum*.—**E. siccum.** A dry extract; an extract which can be reduced to a powder.—**Extractum spirituosum.** See *Alcoholic EXTRACT*.—**Extractum spissum** [Ger. Ph.]. An extract so thick that it will not run.—**Extractum subspissum.** An extract having a consistence intermediate between that of a thick and that of a thin extract.—**E. tenue.** An extract of the consistence of honey.—**E. vinosum.** See *Vinous EXTRACT*.

EXTRADURAL. Situated outside the dura mater.

EXTRAEMBRYONIC. Fr., *extra-embryonnaire*. Of certain structures of the ovum, lying without, or not forming a part of, the embryo.

EXTRAEPITHELIAL. Occurring or situated outside an epithelium.

EXTRAGENITAL. Situated elsewhere than on the genitals (said of chancres).

EXTRALOBULAR. Situated outside a lobule, in contradistinction to that which is within it.

EXTRANEURAL. Situated outside a nerve or the nervous system.

EXTRANUCLEAR. Situated outside a nucleus.

EXTRAOCULAR. Lat., *extraocularis*. Fr., *extra-oculaire*. External to the eye.

EXTRAORBITAL. External to the orbit or eye.

EXTRAORGANISMAL. Occurring outside the organism.

EXTRAPELVIC. Situated outside the pelvic cavity.

EXTRAPERITONEAL. Outside the peritonæum.

EXTRAPOULAR. Situated, in general, outside instead of between poles; in particular, the poles or electrodes of a battery.

EXTRARECTUS, m. 1. See *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*. 2. The external rectus muscle of the eye.

EXTRARADICAL. From *extra*, without, and *radix*, a root. In chemistry, replaceable by a base, i. e., not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radicle (said of hydrogen atoms).

EXTRARENAL. From *extra*, without, and *ren*, the kidney. Situated externally to the kidney.

EXTRASCAPULAR. Lat., *extrascapularis*. From *extra*, without, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. Unconnected with, but close to the scapula.

EXTRASTAPEDIAL. From *extra*, without, and *stapes*, a stirrup. External to the stapes.

EXTRASTOMACHAL. From *extra*, without, and *στόμαχος*, the gullet. Taking place elsewhere than in the stomach (said of digestion).

EXTRATHORACIC. Situated outside the thorax.

EXTRATRACHEAL. Situated or occurring outside the trachea.

EXTRATRICEPS, m. The outer head of the triceps muscle of the arm.

EXTRAUTERINE. Fr., *extra-utérin*. Situated outside the cavity of the uterus.

EXTRAU'GINAL. Situated or occurring outside the vagina.

EXTRAU'ASATED. Lat., *extravasatus*. Fr., *extravasé*. Having escaped from its proper receptacle (said of liquids, etc., poured out from the blood vessels, etc.).

EXTRAVASATION. Lat., *extravasatio* (from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel), *suffusio* (from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Extravasat* (2d def.). 1. The escape of blood or a juice or excretion from the proper receptacle. 2. The material that has so escaped.

EXTRAVASATUM, n. See *EXTRAVASATION* (2d def.).

EXTRAVASCULAR. Situated outside the vascular system.

EXTRAVENTRICULAR. Situated outside a ventricle (especially of the heart).

EXTRAVERSION. From *extra*, outside, and *vertere*, to turn. Ger., *Auswärtswendung*. 1. A turning outward. 2. See *EXCRETION*.

EXTRAVILLOUS. Situated outside a villus.

EXTRAVIS'ERAL. Situated externally to the visceral arches.

EXTREM'ITAS, f. -*ta'tis*. See *EXTREMITY*.—**Extremities abdominales.** The lower limbs.—**E. occipitalis.** Of Pansch, see *Occipital POLE*.—**Extremities pectorales** (seu superiores, seu thoracicæ). The upper limbs.—**E. sæpti.** Of Massa, the fornix cerebri, supposed to be continuous with the septum lucidum.

EXTREM'ITY. Lat., *extremitas*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. 1. The terminal portion of anything. 2. Of the animal organism, a limb.

EXTRIN'SIC. Lat., *extrinsecus*. Fr., *extrinsèque*. Ger., *äusserlich*. Situated or coming from without; of muscles, attached partly to the trunk and partly to a limb.

EXTROBLIQUUS. See *OBLIQUUS abdominis descendens*.

EXTRODUC'TION. From *extra*, outward, and *ducere*, to lead. Gentle extraction.

EX'TROPHY, EXTROVER'SION. See *EXSTROPHY*.

EXTRU'SION. Lat., *extrusio* (from *extrudere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* A forcing out, expulsion.

EXTUBA'TION. The removal of an intubation tube.

EXTU'BERANCE. Lat., *extuberantia*. See PROTUBERANCE.

EXTU'BERANT. Protruding.

EXTUBERA'TION. See PROTUBERANCE and PROTRUSION.

EXTUMEFAC'TION, EXTUMES'CENCE. Lat., *extumefactio* (from *ex*, out, *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *extumescence*. Tumidity.

EXU'BER. From *ex*, away from, and *uber*, the breast. See ABLACTATUS.

EX'UPDATE. See EXUDATION (2d def.).

EXUDA'TION. Lat., *exsudatio* (from *exsudare*, to sweat out. Fr., *exsudation*. Ger., *Eksudation*, *Eksudat* (2d def.). 1. An oozing out; in pathology, one of the phenomena of inflammation, in which serum, liquor sanguinis, or corpuscular elements permeate the walls of the blood vessels of the part, without rupture, into the surrounding tissue or upon the free surface of the inflamed structure. 2. Material that has so exuded.

EX'UDATIVE. 1. Having the property of exuding. 2. Accompanied with or giving rise to exudation (said of inflammation).

EXULCERA'TION. Lat., *exulceratio*. Fr., *exulcération*. Superficial ulceration.

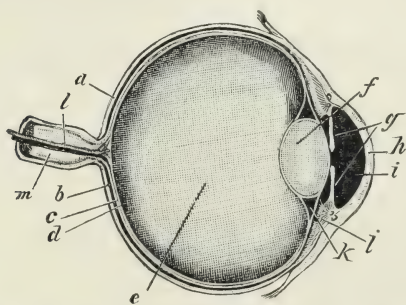
EXUMBILICA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *ex*, out from, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Protrusion of the navel.

EXUS'TIO, f. -tio'nis. From *exurere*, to burn. Fr., *exustion*. See CAUTERIZATION.

EXUTO'RIMUM, n. From *exuere*, to draw out. See ISSUE.

EXYTHA'NA, f. A genus of leguminous plants.—**E. ovalifolia.** The *dralakaka* of the Fijians, among whom an infusion of the leaves is used by puerperal women to prevent subsequent conception.

EYE. Gr., ὄμμα ὤψ. Lat., *oculus*. Fr., *œil*. Ger., *Auge*. 1. The organ of vision, situated in the orbit. It consists of the eyeball, bulb or globe of the eye, the prolongation of the optic nerves, and the six extrinsic muscles, four straight and two oblique. It is a spherical body, and consists of three tunics. 1st. Cornea and sclera. 2d. Iris, ciliary processes, and chorioid. 3d. Retina. Within these tunics are contained three refracting media, the aqueous humor, lens and capsule,



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE EYE, SHOWING A LONGITUDINAL SECTION. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the sclerotic; b, the chorioid; c, the retina; d, the hyaloid membrane; e, the cavity of the eyeball; f, the lens; g, the iris; h, the cornea; i, the anterior chamber; j, the ciliary muscle and ligament; k, the canal of Petit; l, the central retinal vessels; m, the optic nerve.

and vitreous humor. The cornea and sclera are fibrous in structure and form the outer coat; the middle coat, formed of iris, ciliary processes, and chorioid, is mainly a muscular, vascular, and pigmented coat, while the retina is mainly a nervous structure, being an expansion of the optic nerve fibres. 2. The genus *Dianthus*. 3. The bud of a tuber. 4. A perforation (e. g., the e. of a needle).—**Amaurotic cat's e.** See AMAUROSIS.—**Artificial e.** Fr., *œil artificiel*. Ger., *künstliches Auge*. An e. usually made of glass or porcelain, but sometimes of hard rubber or celluloid. It is inserted in the orbit

from which the eyeball has been removed, or, in cases where the stump still remains, for purely cosmetic purposes.—**Cat's e.** Fr., *œil de chat*. Ger., *Katzenauge*. 1. Obliquity of the palpebral apertures. See **ELUROPISIS**. 2. An obsolete term under which several

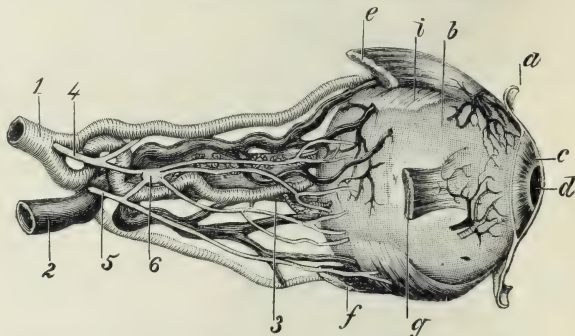


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE WITH ITS NERVES AND BLOOD VESSELS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the conjunctiva; b, the sclerotic; c, the cornea; d, the pupil; e, section of the superior rectus muscle; f, the inferior rectus muscle; g, the external rectus muscle; h, the superior oblique muscle; i, the ophthalmic artery; j, the ophthalmic vein; k, the optic nerve; l, the ophthalmic nerve; m, the motor nerve of the eye; n, the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion.

morbid conditions of the eye were confounded; all agreeing, however, in presenting an opalescent appearance of the pupil or of the fundus of the eye, which was more or less intense according to the direction in which the eye is turned. This appearance was compared by Beer to the reflection from the tapetum of the eye of the cat.—**Compound e's.** The e's of insects, etc., which consist of a large number of simple e's coalesced into one mass.—**Crab's e.** See **ASTACOLITH**.—**Cylindrical e.** That defective refraction of one or more meridians of the e. which requires correction by cylindrical lenses.—**Devil's e's.** *Stellaria holostea*.—**Diagrammatic e.** Fr., *œil diagrammatique*. Ger., *diagrammatisches Auge*. An ideal e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the passage of rays of light. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis.—**E'ball.** Fr., *globe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. The eye proper, as distinguished from its accessories.—**E. glass.** 1. A lens for improving the vision. 2. A small cup for applying liquids to the open e.—**E. ground.** See **FUNDUS oculi**.—**E. lash.** See **CILIUM**.—**E. lid.** The palpebra. See **LID**.—**E. piece.** See **OCULAR**.—**E. point.** See **E. POINT**.—**E. preservers, E. protectors.** Fr., *conserveurs des yeux*. Ger., *Schutzbrillen*. Very weak convex glasses which exercise no effect upon the refraction, or neutral glasses of a tint designed to modify the quality and quantity of the light.—**E. speck.** See **OCCELLUS**.—**E. stone.** A small shelly operculum used in domestic practice to remove foreign particles from the e. It is placed within the lids at one canthus, and allowed to work its way out at the other, carrying the mote with it.—**E. strain.** Excessive use of the e., especially of the accommodative mechanism, also any morbid condition attributed to it.—**E'winker.** See **CILIUM**.—**Luminous e.** A condition occasionally observed in the lower animals and more rarely in man, notably the negro, in which the eyes glow in the dark.—**Pink e.** See **PINK EYE**.—**Reduced e.** Fr., *l'œil réduit*. Ger., *reducirtes Auge*. An imaginary e. in which the compound dioptric system of the human eye is reduced to a single refracting surface, bounded anteriorly by air and posteriorly by aqueous or vitreous humor. Where very great accuracy is not required, this reduced eye may be made the basis of a number of

considerations and calculations.—**Schematic e.** Fr., *œil schématique*. Ger., *Schematisches Auge*. The reduced e. of Donders. It is supposed to contain only one refracting medium, whose index of refraction is to that of air as 4 to 3, and to have only one refracting surface, the cornea. The radius of curvature of the cornea is 5 mm., and its centre of curvature coincides with the optical centre of the eye. The length of the eye from cornea to posterior pole is 20 mm. Listing's schematic e. is a diagrammatic e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the rays of light through the eye. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis, viz., two foci, two principal points, and two nodal points. According to Listing, the first or anterior focus lies 12'8326 mm. in front of the cornea, and the second or posterior focus lies 14'6470 mm. behind the posterior surface of the lens; the first principal point lies 2'1746 mm. and the second principal point 2'5724 mm. behind the anterior surface of the cornea; the first nodal point lies 0'7580 mm. and the second nodal point 0'3602 mm.

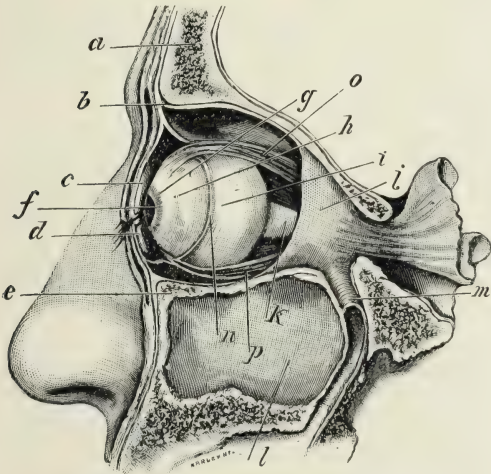


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE IN SITU. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the frontal bone; b, section of the periosteum of the orbit; c, section of the cartilage of the upper eyelid; d, section of the cartilage of the lower eyelid; e, section of the superior maxillary bone; f, the pupil; g, the iris; h, the sclerotic coat; i, the globe of the eye; j, the periosteum of the orbit; k, the optic nerve; l, the maxillary sinus; m, the prolongation of the dura in the posterior palatine canal; n, section of the orbitoocular aponeurosis; o, the superior rectus muscle; p, the inferior rectus muscle.

in front of the posterior surface of the lens.—**Simple e.** A single e.—**Tabetic e.** An e. showing changes due to tabes dorsalis.—**Tea leaf e.** A morbid state of the e. produced by tea leaf poultices.—**Third e.** See **Pineal GLAND.**—**Watery e.** See **EPIPHORA.**

EYTH'YOPISTHOCRA'NIUS. See **HOMATOPISTHOCRA'NIUS.**

F

FA'BA, f. 1. A bean. 2. A genus of plants, referred by most authors to *Vicia*.—**Extractum fabæ calabar-ensis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS.**—**F. ægyptiaca.** The achænia of *Nelumbium speciosum* and the seed of *Lupinus albus*.—**Fabæ arabicæ.** Coffee beans.—**F. bengalensis.** A gall produced by the sting of an insect on the leaves of *Terminalia chebula*.—**Fabæ cacao.** Cacao beans (the seed of *Theobroma cacao*).—**F. calabarica** [Ger. Ph.]. The calabar bean. See **PHYSOSTIGMA.**—**F. carica.** The

common fig.—**F. cathartica.** The seed of *Jatropha curcas*.—**Fabæ coffææ.** Coffee beans.—**Fabæ de Tonca.** The seeds of *Dipteryx odorato*.—**F. febrifuga.** *Strychnos Ignatii*.—**Fabæ Ignatii.** St. Ignatius's bean.—**F. indica.** See *F. febrifuga*.—**F. mexicana.** The seed of *Theobroma cacao*.—**F. porcina.** *Hyoscyamus niger*.—**F. purgatrix.** *Entada scandens*.—**F. Sancti Ignatii.** St. Ignatius's bean. See **IGNATIA.**—**F. suilla.** *Hyoscyamus niger*.

FABEL'LA, f. A sesamoid bone.

FABIA'NA, f. Fr., *fabiane, fabienne*. A genus of South American solanaceous plants.—**F. imbricata.** A species indigenous to Chile, where it is called *piñi*. The branches contain fabianine, a volatile oil, and a bitter resin, and are used in calculous, dropsical, and urinary affections and as a stomachic and tonic.

FAB'IANIN(E). A supposed alkaloid contained in the stalks of *Fabiana imbricata*; more probably a fluorescent glucoside resembling æsculin.

FAB'IN(E). Fr., *f.* An alkaloid obtained in the distillation of beans.

FACALDINA (It.). Fa³-ka³l-de'na³. Fr., *facaldine*. Of Zecchinelli, an epidemic disease of a syphilitic nature and tabetic character which was prevalent about the beginning of the present century in Facalde, Austria, characterized by ulcers and osteocopic pains.

FACE. Gr., πρόσωπον. Lat., *facies, vultus*. Fr., *f., visage*. Ger., *Gesicht, Ansehen*. A particular surface of a solid body; of an animal, the anterior and lower part of the head; of a stump, the cervix uteri, etc., the free extremity.—**Hippocratic f.** See **FACIES hippocratica.**—**Myopathic f.** Fr., *f. myopathique*. Of Landouzy, a peculiar state of the countenance associated with progressive muscular atrophy. The f. lacks animation, and the subject can not whistle, blow, make grimaces, or kiss, owing to atrophy of the orbicularis oris.—**Ovarian f.** See **FACIES ovariana.**—**Pneumonic f.** See **Pneumonic FACIES.**—**Spencer Wells's f.** See **FACIES ovariana.**

FACET'. Lat., *faciécula*. Fr., *facette*. Ger., *Facette*. A small flattened surface.—**Articular f.** Fr., *facette articulaire*. 1. A small articular surface. 2. A particular portion of an articular surface, differing in direction or contour from the rest of the surface.—**Auricular f.** Fr., *facette auriculaire*. The superficies auricularis of the sacrum or of the innominate bone.—**Capitular f's.** The f's on the vertebræ by which they articulate with the ribs.—**Corneal f's.** Fr., *facettes de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfacetten*. Circumscribed, flattened areas on the surface of the cornea where small phlyctenulæ or ulcers have existed. They represent a peculiar reparative process, and may be slightly cloudy or entirely transparent.—**Costocentral f's.** The surfaces upon the ribs which articulate with the bodies of two adjoining vertebræ.—**Jugular f.** A small irregular surface on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, internal to the stylomastoid foramen.

FA'CIAL. Lat., *facialis*. Fr., Ger., *f.* Pertaining to the face.

FACIEC'ULA, f. See **FACET.**

FA'CIES, f. -ie'i. Fr., *f. Ger., Aussenfläche* (1st def.), *Ange-sicht* (2d def.). 1. The general exterior appearance of anything. 2. The face, particularly with reference to its general appearance as indicative of health or of some special form of disease.—**Cardiac f., Corvisart's f.** Fr., *f. cardiaque*. Of Corvisart, an apathetic or anxious expression, which may or may not be accompanied with cyanosis or œdema, sometimes seen in the early stages of chronic disease of the heart.—**F. articularis.** An articular surface.—**F. auricularis.** See **Auricular FACET.**—**F. cadaverica.** See *F. hippocratica*.—**F. can-cerosa.** The facial appearance characteristic of cancerous disease.—**F. cholericæ, F. cholericæ.** Fr., *f. cholérique*. Ger., *Cholera-gesicht*. The peculiar f. of

malignant cholera. The eyes are sunken, red, and congested, the cornea is flattened, the spaces beneath the orbits are livid, the features are pinched and rigid, the lips and tongue are purple, and the complexion is thick and muddy.—**F. gastrica**. The f. of patients suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach; characterized by deeply marked labial and nasal lines, pallor, and emaciation.—**F. hippocratica**. Fr., *f. hippocratique*. Ger., *Hippokratisches Gesicht*. A peculiar f. first described by Hippocrates as an indication of approaching death, but which may result from long-continued diarrhœa. It consists in a sharp nose, hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold, contracted ears, the lobes being turned outward, the skin of the forehead rough, distended, and parched, and the color of the face green, black, livid, or lead colored.—**F. hysterica**. The f. characteristic of hysteria. It consists mainly in a restless and unsettled expression, the facial muscles being in active contraction.—**F. leontina**, **F. leprosa**. See **LEONTIASIS**.—**F. ovariana**, **F. ovarica**. Of Spencer Wells, the f. of women suffering from ovarian cysts; characterized, according to Winckel, by very prominent cheek bones, a sharp nose, sharply defined nostrils, compressed lips, depressed corners of the mouth, deep wrinkles in the vicinity of the mouth, and a furrowed forehead.—**F. progenæa**. Ger., *progenæe Schädelbildung*. A deformity of the skull associated with idiocy and due to arrested development of the base of the skull in childhood. It is characterized by a very prominent inferior maxilla, a narrow face, depressed below the chin and forehead, a much developed crown, and a slightly developed posterior part of the head.—**F. rubra**. See **ROSACEA**.—**F. tetanica**. The facial and bodily appearance characteristic of tetanus.—**F. tubercularis**. The appearance characteristic of tubercular disease.—**F. tortualis**. See *F. hippocratica*.—**F. uterina**. Fr., *f. utérin*. 1. The uterine surface of the placenta. 2. A peculiar change in the appearance of the face, described by Aran as seen in cases of suppuration within the pelvis; the face becomes pale, but of a shade intermediate between the dead white of anæmia and the yellowish dead leaf tint of cancer.—**F. vara**. A more or less pronounced depression of the outline of the inferior maxilla resulting chiefly from contracture of the external pterygoid muscle.—**Hutchinson's f.** A f. observed in ophthalmoplegia, characterized by immobility of the eyeballs and drooping of the upper lids.—**Pneumonic f.** Fr., *f. pneumonique*. The f. of pneumonia; characterized by general suffusion and animation, and by marked dilatation of the nostrils with each inspiratory effort.—**Wells's f.** See *F. ovarica*.

FACTITIOUS. Lat., *factitiuus* (from *facere*, to make). Fr., *factice*. Ger., *künstlich*. Artificial; made in imitation of what is natural.

FACTITIUM, *n.* An artificial product.

FACULTAS, *f.* *-tātis*. See **FACULTY**.—**F. attractrix**. Ger., *anziehende Facultät*. The psychical power of attraction.—**F. auctrix**, **F. formatrix**, **F. nutrix**, **F. vegetativa**. The ability to originate, form, nourish, or animate.—**Facultates naturales**. Natural capacity for certain classes of mental or psychical activity.

FACULTATIVE. Fr., *facultatif*. Ger., *facultativ*. 1. Of hypermetropia, characterized by objects very remote being distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses, i. e., with the assistance of the accommodation. 2. In bacteriology, capable of carrying on life as a parasite, though ordinarily living on dead material (said of microorganisms).

FACULTY. Gr., *δύναμις* (1st def.). Lat., *facultas* (from *facere*, to do). Fr., *faculté*. Ger., *Vermögen* (1st def.), *Fähigkeit* (1st def.), *Facultät*. 1. The inherent quality or power of performing a certain physiological act; in the pl., *faculties*, the senses together with the mental attributes. 2. A collective term for the teachers in a

university or in any department of a university; in popular language, the members of a profession.—**Affective faculties**. Capacity for emotional activities.—**Germinative f.** Fr., *faculté germinative*. The intrinsic power of a germ to develop into a plant.

FÆ'CAL. Lat., *fæcalis*. Fr., *fécal*. Ger., *fäcal*, *kothig*. Of or pertaining to fæces.

FÆ'CES, *f.*, pl of *fæx*. Fr., *fèces*. Ger., *Füces*, *Bodensatz* (1st def.), *Kot(h)* (2d def.). 1. A sediment. 2. Intestinal excrement.—**F. vini**. The sediment deposited in urine.

FÆC'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *fæx*. Fr., *fécule*. Ger., *Bodennmehl* (1st def.), *Stärkemehl* (2d def.). 1. Solid matter suspended in or precipitated from an expressed juice. 2. Starch.

FÆCULENT'IA, *f.* See **FÆCULENCE**.

FÆCULENT'IA, *f.* See **FÆCULENT**.

FÆNUGRÆ'CUM, *n.* See **FÆNUGREEK**.—**Semen fænugræci** [Ger. Ph.]. See **FÆNUGREEK**.

FÆX, *f.* *Fæ'cis*. See **FÆCULA**; in the pl., see **FÆCES**.—**F. sacchari**, **Sacchari f.** Treacle.

FAG'ARA. Fr., *fagarie*, *fagarier*. The genus *Xanthoxylon*.

FAG'IN(E). Lat., *fagina*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fagin*, *Bucheckernstoff*. An alkaloid of unknown composition, discovered by Buchner in the fruit of the beech tree; by some considered identical with pyremetine.

FAGITRIT'ICUM, *n.* See **FAGOPYRUM**.

FAGO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *fagonie*. A genus of fagonieous plants.—**F. myrsoriensis**. A species found in India. Its leaves are succulent, bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic. In decoction or infusion, it is used as a tonic, astringent, and diuretic.

FAGOP'YRUM. From *fagus*, the beech, and *πυρός*, wheat. 1. A genus of polygonaceous herbs. 2. The genus *Polygonum*.—**F. esculentum**. Fr., *sarrasin*. Ger., *gemeiner Buckweizen*. Buckwheat. The seeds furnish a meal used in cataplasms.

FAGOP'YRUS, *m.* See **FAGOPYRUM**.

FAGOTRIT'ICUM, *n.* See **FAGOPYRUM**.—**Semen fagotritici**. The seed of *Fagopyrum esculentum*.

FAGRÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *fagré*, *fagrée*. A genus of loganiaceous trees.—**F. auriculata**, **F. malabarica**, **F. peregrina**. Species used medicinally in Asia.

FA'GUS, *f.* Fr., *hêtre*. Ger., *Buche*. The beech; a genus of cupuliferous trees.—**Bitumen fagi**. Ger., *Buchent(h)eer*. Beech tar.—**F. ferruginea**. Fr., *hêtre ferrugineux*. A species having properties similar to those of *F. silvatica*. In Michigan the leaves are used in cataplasms for burns and scalds.—**F. heterophylla**. Fr., *hêtre hétérophylle*. A variety of *F. silvatica*.—**F. purpurea**. *F. silvatica*.—**F. rubra**. Fr., *hêtre rouge*. A variety of *F. silvatica*.—**F. silvatica**, **F. silvestris**. Fr., *hêtre des bois*. Ger., *gemeine Buche*. A species found in Europe and North America. The nuts yield a mild, pleasant oil.—**Nuces fagi**. Fr., *fame*. Ger., *Buchekeln*. Beech nuts (obtained from *F. silvatica*).—**Oleum fagi**. Fr., *huile de fame*. Ger., *Buchekelhöl*. Beech nut oil (obtained from the fruit of *F. silvatica*).—**Sapo piceus e bitumine fagi**. Ger., *Buchent(h)eerseife*. A soap made by heating together 4 parts each of tallow, beech tar, and solution of caustic soda, and adding 1 part of oil of cedar.

FAINTS. The latter portions of the distillate obtained on rectifying crude spirit of wine.

FALCA'RIA, *f.* A genus of ammineous herbs.—**F. Rivini**. Ger., *Sichelkrant*. A species growing throughout Europe and the East. The herb was formerly in use as a diuretic and stimulant. In some parts of Europe the juice of the fresh herb is used for wounds of domestic animals.

FAL'CATE(D). Lat., *falcatus* (from *falx*, a sickle). Fr., *falqué*. Ger., *sichelig*. Scythe-shaped or sickle-shaped.

FAL'CIAL. Connected with or in the vicinity of the *falx cerebri*.

FAL'CIFORM. Lat., *falciformis* (from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *falciforme*. Ger., *sichelförmig*. Sickie-shaped.

FALDEL'LA, f. Of Martius, twisted lint, used for compresses, etc.

FALLA'CIA, f. Ger., *Täuschung*. An illusion.—**F. optica.** Ger., *optische Täuschung*. An optical illusion.

FALL'ING. Lat., *lapsus*. Fr., *chute*. Ger., *F.* See **PROLAPSE**.—**F. of the belly.** A popular term for the partial subsidence of the enlargement of the abdomen that takes place as a premonitory symptom of labor.—**F. of the body, F. of the bowel.** See **PROLAPSUS recti**.

FALLO'PIAN. See **FALLOPPIAN**.

FALLOP'PIAN. Described by Gabriello Falloppio.

FALSE. Lat., *falsus* (from *fallere*, to deceive). Fr., *faux*. Ger., *falsch*. 1. Not genuine. 2. Unnatural (see **F. ARTICULATION**).

FALSET'TO. Fr., *fausset*. Ger., *Kopfstimme*. The head register of a man's voice, resembling the voice of a woman; produced by relaxation of the vocal bands.

FALSIFICA'TION. From *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to do. Fr., *f.* Ger., *verfälschung*. See **ADULTERATION**.

FALX, f. *Fal'cis*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Sichel*. Lit., a sickle or scythe; any structure of that shape.—**F. cerebelli.** Fr., *f. du cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirnsichel*. A vertical partition formed by the duplication of the inner layer of the dura which passes down between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. It is continuous with the middle of the posterior border of the tentorium, and is attached to the internal occipital crest of the occipital bone, as far as the foramen magnum, where it divides into two folds.—**F. cerebri.** Fr., *f. du cerveau*. Ger., *Grosshirnsichel*. The falciform process of the dura which separates the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is attached anteriorly to the crista galli, posteriorly to the surface of the tentorium. At its upper margin it divides so as to form part of the wall of the superior longitudinal sinus, and at its free border it divides to inclose the inferior longitudinal sinus.—**F. magna (cerebri), F. major, F. messoria.** See **F. cerebri**.—**F. minor, F. parva.** See **F. cerebelli**.—**F. peritonæi maxima.** Fr., *grande faux du péritoine* (ou de la veine ombilicale). The broad, falciform, or suspensory ligaments of the liver.—**F. transversalis.** See **TENTORIUM cerebelli**.—**Great longitudinal f., Large f.** See **F. cerebri**.—**Lesser f. of the peritonæum.** Fr., *petites faux du péritoine*. The lateral ligaments of the liver and the peritoneal folds covering the umbilical arteries.—**Lesser longitudinal f.** See **F. cerebelli**.

FAMEL'ICUS. From *fames*, hunger. Gr., *βουλιμῶν*. Ger., *hungerleidend*. Famished, affected with bulimia; as a n., in the *f.*, *famelica* (*febris* understood), an old name for a form of fever characterized by excessive hunger.

FA'MES, f. *Fa'mis*. See **HUNGER**.—**F. bovina, F. canina, F. lupina.** See **BULIMIA**.

FAN. Lat., *vannus*. Fr., *éventail* (1st def.). Ger., *Fächer* (1st def.). 1. An implement for cooling the person by creating currents of air by its motion. 2. *Fagus sylvatica*.—**Astigmatic f.** Fr., *éventail astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatischer Fächer*. A semicircular plane figure with lines radiating from the centre of the base line like the ribs of a fan; used in testing for astigmatism.

FANG. Ger., *F.* 1. A sharp-pointed tooth. 2. The root of a tooth.—**Poison f's.** Fr., *dents* (ou *crochets*) à *venin*. In venomous serpents, two teeth in the upper jaw, one on each side, usually of considerable length, curved backward, and having their bases over or adjacent to the poison glands. They contain the excretory ducts of these glands, either in canals or longitudinal

fiissures, which terminate near the f's' points.—**Reserve f's.** The rudimentary or developed f's found in the mucous sheath of the poison f's of serpents, which take the place of the latter when they are shed.—**Venom f's.** See **Poison f's**.

FANGO (It.). *Fa'n'go*. A variety of clay from the hot springs of Battaglio; used topically in rheumatism and gout.

FAR'AD. From the name *Faraday*. The unit of electrical capacity. Symbol ϕ .

FARADA'IC. Fr., *faradique*. Discovered by or relating to Faraday; pertaining to the induced electrical current.

FAR'ADAISM. See **FARADISM**.

FARADAY'IN. An oily liquid; according to Gregory, a camphene found in caoutchouc.

FAR'ADIC. See **FARADAIC**.

FARADIM'ETER. An instrument for measuring farads of electricity.

FAR'ADISM. Fr., *faradisme*. Ger., *Faradismus*. 1. The induced electrical current. 2. See **FARADIZATION**.

FARADIZA'TION. Fr., *faradisation*. Ger., *Faradisation*. The employment of the induced electrical current.—**General f.** Fr., *faradisation généralisée*. The methodical f. of the general surface of the body, beginning with the back and ending with the neck and head, one electrode being usually applied to the feet.

FAR'ADOPUNC'TURE. Puncture with a needle included in a faradaic current.

FARA'RIA, f. The genus *Scrophularia*.—**Radix farariae.** The root of *Scrophularia nodosa*.

FA'RA-UFARFA'RA. A species of *Acacia* cultivated in Egypt. The wood is employed for fumigation in certain diseases.

FARCIMINA'LIS. From *farcire*, to stuff. See **ALLANTOID**.

FARCIMINO'SUS. Pertaining to or affected with farcy.

FARCIM'INUM, n. See **FARCY**.

FARCINO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Properly, a farcy bud;

as commonly used, farcy and glanders.

FAR'CINOUS. Lat., *farcinosus*. Fr., *farcineux*. Pertaining to or affected with farcy.

FARC'TATE. Lat., *fartus, fartus*. Stuffed, impacted.

FARC'TUS. See **FARC'TATE**.

FAR'CY. Gr., *μᾶλις*. Lat., *farcimum, malleus*. Fr., *farcin, morve farcineuse*. Ger., *Wurm*. A chronic form of glanders in which the lymphatic system and the skin are chiefly affected.—**F. buds.** The tumors which occur in different parts of the body in *f.*, which contain the poison of the disease.—**F. buttons.** *F.* buds consisting of enlarged subcutaneous glands without involvement of the surrounding connective tissue.—**F. cord, F. pipe.** An enlargement of a lymph vessel due to *f.*

FAR'DEL BOUND. Distention of the omasum of ruminants with undigested food, accompanied by inflammation of the abomasum.

FARD'ING BAG. See **RUMEN**.

FA'REOL. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

FARI'NA, f. Gr., *ἄλφειον*. Fr., *farine*. Ger., *Mehlstaub*. 1. Meal, flour, or any like powder. 2. Of Marsitius, the spores of *Fungi*.—**Calined f.** See **DEXTRIN**.—**F. avenacea.** See **AVENÆ f.** (under **AVENA**).—**F. fecundus.** Pollen.—**F. fossilis.** Mineral agaric.—**F. lactea.** Fr., *farine lactie*. A powder made of condensed and desiccated milk, bread dried by heat, and sugar.—**Fossil f.** Mineral agaric.

FARINA'CEOUS. Gr., *ἀλφειώδης*. Lat., *farinaceus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farinacé*. Ger., *mehlartig, mehlstaubartig*. 1. Containing or consisting of farina, mealy. 2. Of desquamation, having a mealy appearance.

FAR'INOSE. Starch cellulose, the material composing the wall of the starch granule.

FAR'INOSE, FAR'INOUS. Lat., *farinosus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farineux*. Ger., *mehlig, mehlstaubig*. Mealy, farinaceous.

FAR'REUS. From *far*, meal. Fr., *teigneux*. Scurfy (said of the urine when it deposits a branny sediment).

FAR'RIER. A veterinary surgeon.

FAR'RIERY. The veterinary art.

FARSE'TIA, f. A genus of cruciferous plants.—**F. clypeata.** An Eastern species considered as the *ἀλυσσον* of Dioscorides, which was used in the treatment of hydrophobia and in skin diseases.

FAS'CIA, f. Gr., *δεσμός*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fascie, Binde*. 1. A bandage. 2. A ligature. 3. A sheet of dense connective tissue, especially one serving as an investment for a muscle or a group of muscles. 4. A tapeworm. 5. In cerebral anatomy, the *tения hippocampi*.—**Abdominal fasciæ.** The fasciæ in the walls of the abdomen.—

Anal f. Lat., *f. analis*. A layer of connective tissue situated upon the levator ani muscle, continuous anteriorly with the posterior layer of the deep perineal f.—**Antibrachial f.** See *Antibrachial APONEUROSIS*.—

Aponeurotic f. See *Deep f.*—**Axillary f.** Lat., *f. axillaris*. Ger., *Fascie der Achselgrube*. A stout, fibrous membrane which commences at the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle and passes outward and backward across the axilla to its posterior border, where it unites with the sheaths of the latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles. Below, it is continuous with the sheath of the brachial vessels and the brachial f.—

Bicipital f. See *Semilunar f.*—**Brachial f.** Lat., *f. brachialis, f. brachii*. See *Brachial APONEUROSIS*.—**Broad f.** See *F. lata*.—**Buccal f.** Lat., *f. buccalis*. Ger., *Fascie der Backengegend*. 1. The buccopharyngeal f. 2. The buccopharyngeal f. and the parotid f. taken as one structure and regarded as forming a deep and a superficial layer.

—**Buccinator f.** Lat., *f. buccinatoria*. That portion of the buccopharyngeal f. which covers the buccinator muscle.—**Buccopharyngeal f.** Lat., *f. buccopharyngea*. Fr., *aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne*. A f. which covers the external surface of the buccinator muscle, and is prolonged backward beneath the masseter muscle to the pterygomaxillary ligament, from whence it extends over the lateral wall of the pharynx and joins with the deep cervical f. Anteriorly, it unites at the angle of the mouth with the superficial cervical f., and above and laterally with the masseteric and parotid fasciæ.—

Cephalopharyngeal f. A strong fibroelastic submucous membrane surrounding the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—**Cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis, f. colli*. Ger., *Halsfascie*. The deep and superficial fasciæ of the neck regarded as one structure; or, in a more restricted sense, the deep cervical f.—**Claviopectoral f.** A layer of f. continuous above with the superficial cervical f. and below with the pectoral f.—**Colles's f.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**Cooper's f.** See *F. propria of the scrotum*.—

Coracoacromioclavicular f., Costocoracoid f. Lat., *f. coraco-clavicularis*. Fr., *aponévrose coraco-claviculaire*. A strong f. which begins at the clavicle and first rib, being continuous with the cervical f. It covers the subclavius muscle, fills up the infraclavicular fossa, passes out on the arm, ending above at the coracoid process of the scapular, and is united below with the brachial aponeurosis on a level with the insertion of the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles.—

Cremasteric f. Lat., *f. cremasterica*. The layer of fibrous tissue which unites the loops of the cremaster muscle.—**Cribriform f.** Lat., *f. cribriformis*. The portion of the superficial f. of the thigh which overlies the saphenous opening of the f. lata. It is attached to the edge of the saphenous opening, and has a number of openings for blood vessels and lymphatics.—

Crural f. Lat., *f. cruralis*. Ger., *Beinfascie*. See *APONEUROSIS of the leg*.—**Deep cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis profunda, f. profunda colli*. Ger., *tiefe Halsfascie*. The deep layer of the cervical f.,

or, according to some authorities, an independent structure; a strong layer of fibrous tissue which lies beneath the platysma myoides and gives off a number of processes which invest the muscles and vessels of the neck. It is attached posteriorly to the ligamentum nuchæ and the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae, and passes forward to the posterior edge of the sternomastoid muscle, where it divides into two layers (between which the muscle lies), which unite at the anterior border and join in the middle line with the f. of the other side. The most superficial of these layers is continuous above with the parotid and masseteric fasciæ, and below is attached to the clavicle, in the posterior triangle of the neck. Below the thyroid gland the united layers again separate into two sheets, which are attached respectively to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the upper border of the sternum and the interclavicular ligament, the deeper of the two closely investing the sternohyoid and the sternothyroid muscles. From the layer beneath the sternomastoid muscle are given off: (1) a process which covers the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle, binding it down to the clavicle and to the cartilage of the first rib, (2) the dense portion termed the stylomaxillary ligament, (3) an offshoot which forms the carotid sheath, (4) a thin layer which passes in front of the trachea and thyroid gland, and (5) a process which is continuous with the fibrous portion of the pericardium. Posteriorly, it passes back to form the prevertebral f.—

Deep f. Lat., *f. aponeurotica*. A membranous covering of muscles, also furnishing sheaths for the deep vessels and surfaces from which other muscles arise.—**Deep f. of the back.** A dense fibrous layer of f. which covers the superficial muscles of the back, and furnishes sheaths for them.—

Deep f. of the pectoral region. See *Coracoacromioclavicular f.*—**Deep f. of the sole.** See *Plantar f.*—**Deep f. of the thigh.** See *F. lata*.—**Deep perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinei profunda* (seu *media, seu propria*). Fr., *aponévrose périméale profonde*. Ger., *mittlere Mittelfleischaponeurose*. The deep layer of the perineal f., a triangular, two-layered f. (the triangular ligament of the urethra) which fills in the front part of the outlet of the pelvis, lying on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and bulb of the urethra. Between the two layers are found the membranous portion of the urethra, the dorsal vein of the penis, Cowper's glands and their ducts, the subpubic ligament, the pudic vessels and nerves, and the artery and nerve of the bulb. The inferior (anterior) layer is attached on each side to the rami of the ischium and pubes; below, its base is continuous with the superior layer and the edge of the superficial perineal f., being connected to the central point of the perinæum; and above, its apex is attached to the lower surface of the symphysis pubis and the subpubic ligament. The superior (posterior) is separated into two halves by the urethra, just in front of the prostate gland. It unites below with the inferior layer, is continuous on each side with the pelvic and anal f., and covers the outer portion of the prostate gland. In the female this last layer is divided by the vagina.—

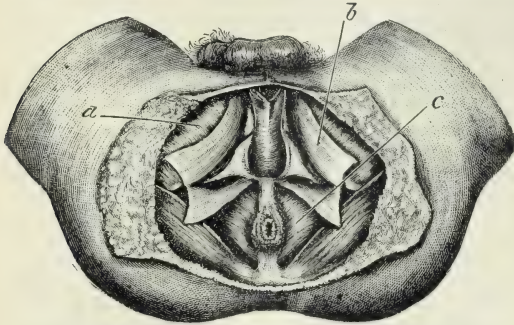
Diopthalmic f. See *BINOCULUS*.—**Dorsal f.** The f. of the back.—**Dorsal f. of the foot.** Lat., *f. dorsalis pedis*. A thin f. which passes down upon the dorsum of the foot. It commences at the lower margin of the anterior annular ligament, extends out upon the toes, and at the sides of the tarsus is continuous with the plantar f., but is attached to the internal and external metatarsal bones.—

Dorsal f. of the hand. Lat., *f. dorsalis manus*. See *Dorsal APONEUROSIS of the metacarpus*.—**Epiceranial f.** See *Epiceranial APONEUROSIS*.—**External spermatic f.** See *Intercolumnar f.*—**F. abdominalis subcutanea, F. abdominalis superficialis.** The subcutaneous cellular tissue on the anterior surface of the abdomen.—**F. abdominalis transversalis.** See *F. transversalis*.—**F.**

adiposa renum. The adipose areolar tissue which surrounds the kidney and holds it in place.—**F. analis.** **F. ani.** **F. anoperinæalis.** **F. anoperinæalis propria.** See *Anal f.*—**F. antibrachii.** See *Antibrachial APONEUROSIS.*—**F. aponeurotica.** See *Deep f.*—**F. aponeurotica femoris.** See *F. lata.*—**F. axillaris.** See *Axillary f.*—**F. brachialis.** **F. brachii.** See *Brachial APONEUROSIS.*—**F. buccalis.** See *Buccal f.*—**F. buccinatoria.** See *Buccinator f.*—**F. buccopharyngea.** See *Buccopharyngeal f.*—**F. bulbi (oculi).** See *Tenon's CAPSULE.*—**F. capitalis.** See *Capeline BANDAGE.*—**F. capitis.** 1. In anatomy, a fibrocellular layer in the scalp. 2. In surgery, the occipitofrontal aponeurosis.—**F. cervicalis.** See *Deep cervical f.* and *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. clavicularis.** The clavicular portion of the coracoclavicular f.—**F. clavipectoralis.** See *Clavipectoral f.*—**Fasciæ coli.** See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—**F. colli.** See *Cervical f.*—**F. colli profunda (media, seu propria).** See *Deep cervical f.*—**F. colli superficialis.** See *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. Cooperi.** See *F. propria of the scrotum.*—**F. coracoclavico-stalis.** **F. coracoclavicularis.** See *Coracoclavicular f.*—**F. coracocostalis.** That portion of the coracoclavicular f. covering the pectoralis minor muscle.—**F. coracopectoralis.** See *Coracoclavicular f.*—**F. costocoracoidea.** See *Costocoracoid f.*—**F. cremasterica.** See *Cremasteric f.*—**F. cribriformis.** **F. cribrrosa.** See *Cribriform f.*—**F. cruralis.** **F. cruris.** See *APONEUROSIS of the leg.*—**F. deltoidea.** See *Deltoid APONEUROSIS.*—**F. dentata (hippocampi, seu Tarini).** Ger., *gekürmsette graue Leiste.* A band of gray matter seen on the outer wall of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, beneath the corpus fimbriatum. It corresponds to the edge of the dentate convolution.—**F. dentata cinerea.** **F. denticulata.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. digitalis.** **F. digitorum.** See *Finger BANDAGE.*—**F. dividers.** See *Dividing BANDAGE.*—**F. dors(u)alis.** See *Dorsal f.*—**F. dors(u)alis manus.** See *Dorsal APONEUROSIS of the metacarpus.*—**F. dors(u)alis pedis.** See *Dorsal f. of the foot.*—**F. endoabdominalis.** **F. endogastrica.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. endothoracica.** The layer of dense connective tissue which unites the costal pleura with the walls of the thorax.—**F. epicrania.** See *Epicranial APONEUROSIS.*—**F. fasciolis separatim dispositis.** See *Many tailed BANDAGE.*—**F. femoris.** See *F. lata.*—**F. glutæa.** See *Gluteal BANDAGE.*—**F. gypsea.** See *Plaster of Paris BANDAGE.*—**F. Heliodori.** See *Heliodorus's BANDAGE.*—**F. humeri.** See *Brachial APONEUROSIS.*—**F. hypogastrica.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. iliaca.** See *Iliac f.*—**F. infraspinata.** A strong, tendinous f. which covers the infrapinatus and teres minor muscles where they are not covered by the deltoid muscle.—**F. infundibuliformis.** See *Infundibuliform f.*—**F. ischioprostatica.** The transverse ligament of the pelvis. Cf. *Deep perineal f.*—**F. lata (cruris, seu femoris).** Ger., *Oberschenkel-fascie.* The stout fibrous tissue which invests the free surfaces of the muscles of the thigh. It is attached above to the back part of the coccyx and sacrum, the outer lip of the crest of the ilium, Poupert's ligament, the body and ramus of the pubes, the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium, and the great sacrosciatic ligament; and below to the head of the tibia, the margins of the patella and the head of the fibula, being continuous with the f. of the leg. At the upper edge of the glutæus maximus it divides into two layers, between which the muscle is included, and which unite at the lower edge of the latter. It gives off from its inner surface numerous intermuscular septa, the two most important being attached to the linea aspera of the femur, and separating respectively the vastus externus muscle from the short head of the biceps muscle, and the vastus internus muscle from the adductor muscles. At the upper and inner part of the thigh, close to Poupert's ligament, is found the saphenous

opening for the transmission of the internal saphenous vein. The f. lata is usually divided into two portions—the iliac, external to, and the pubic, internal to, the saphenous opening, below which the two unite. The upper part of the pubic portion passes behind the femoral vessels, and is continuous with the iliopectineal muscle and the capsule of the hip joint.—**F. levatoris ani.** See *Anal f.*—**Fasciæ ligamentosæ coli.** See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—**F. linguæ.** The dense connective tissue which unites the muscles of the tongue with the mucous membrane.—**F. longa (seu longitudinalis) anterior (seu antica) vertebralis.** See *Anterior common spinal (or vertebral) LIGAMENT.*—**F. lumbalis.** **F. lumbaris.** **F. lumbodors(u)alis.** **F. lumborum.** See *Lumbar f.*—**F. masseterica.** See *Masseteric f.*—**F. medullaris.** A pyramid of the medulla oblongata.—**F. multiceps.** See *Many tailed BANDAGE.*—**F. musculi transversi.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. nodosa.** See *Knotted BANDAGE.*—**F. nuchæ.** A thin layer of f. immediately underlying the trapezius and rhomboidei muscles. It is attached above to the middle curved lines of the occipital bone, and laterally is continuous at the edges of the trapezius muscles. In the middle line it blends with the ligamentum nuchæ.—**F. obturatoria.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ocularis (seu oculi) simplex.** See *Eye BANDAGE.*—**F. ocularis (seu oculi) duplex.** See *BINOCULUS.*—**F. of Colles.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**Fasciæ of origin.** Ger., *Ursprungsehnen.* The fasciæ which serve for the origin of muscles.—**F. of Scarpa.** Lat., *f. Scarpe.* A portion of the superficial f. which overlies the external abdominal ring.—**F. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE.*—**F. orbitæ.** See *Orbital f.*—**F. palmaris.** See *Palmar f.*—**F. palpebralis.** The subconjunctival tissue of the eyelids.—**F. parotidea.** See *Parotid f.*—**F. parotidomasseterica.** The parotid and masseteric fasciæ, regarded as one structure.—**F. pectinea.** The pubic portion of the f. lata.—**F. pectoralis profunda.** The deep layer of the pectoral f., which is continuous with the fibrous sheath of the recti muscles.—**F. pectoralis superficialis.** The superficial layer of the pectoral f., from which fibres of the platysma arise.—**F. pelveos.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelveos externa.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. pelveos interna.** The internal layer of the pelvic f.—**F. pelvica.** **F. pelvina.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelvi-prostatica.** A process of the rectovesical f. which forms the capsule of the prostate.—**F. pelvis.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. penis.** The layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the penis. It is continuous with the dartos, the superficial f. in the groin, and the perineal f., and extends forward as far as the collum penis.—**F. perinæalis.** **F. perinæi.** See *Perineal f.*—**F. perinæi media.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perinæi profunda.** See *Deep perineal f.* and *F. ischioprostatica.*—**F. perinæi propria.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perinæi superficialis.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. perinæi transversa.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. pharyngis.** The pharyngeal portion of the buccopharyngeal f. (q. v.).—**F. pharyngis interna.** The fibroelastic layer beneath the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—**F. pharyngobasilaris.** The fibrous membrane which fills in, on each side, the space between the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the inferior surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**F. plantaris.** See *Plantar f.*—**F. prævertebralis.** See *Prævertebral f.*—**F. profunda abdominis.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. profunda colli.**—See *Deep cervical f.*—**F. profunda cruris (seu femoris).** See *F. lata.*—**F. propria.** **F. propria of the scrotum.** Of Sir Astley Cooper, the infundibuliform f., together with the areolar tissue immediately underlying it.—**F. propria of the spermatic cord.** See *Infundibuliform f.*—**F. recta abdominis.** **F. rectoabdominalis.** See *APONEUROSIS of the internal oblique muscle.*—**F. rectovesicalis.**—See *Rectovesical f.*—**F. renalis.** **F. renis.** See *CAPSULE of the kid-*

ney.—*F. repens*. See *Open spiral BANDAGE*.—*F. salpingopharyngea*. An offshoot of the buccopharyngeal f. which covers the tensor palati muscle.—*F. scapularis*. See *Scapulary BANDAGE*.—*F. Scarpæ*. See *F. of Scarpa*.—*F. Sculteti*. See *Many tailed BANDAGE*.—*F. semicircularis*. See *TENIA semicircularis*.—*F. semilunaris*. See *Semilunar f.*—*F. serrata*. See *F. dentata*.—*F. solaris*. See *Knotted BANDAGE*.—*F. spiralis*. See *Spiral BANDAGE*.—*F. stellata*. See *Knotted BANDAGE*.—*F. subcutanea*. See *Subcutaneous f.*—*F. subpubica*. See *Deep perineal f.*—*F. subscapularis*. See *Subscapular f.*—*F. superficialis*. See *Subcutaneous f.*—*F. superficialis abdominis*. The superficial f. of the abdominal



THE PELVIC FASCIA. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)
a, the fascia lata; b, the perineal fascia; c, the levator ani.

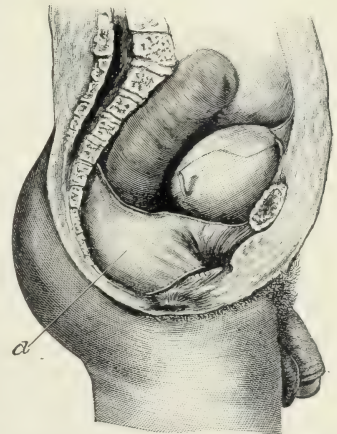
region.—*F. superficialis colli*. See *Superficial cervical f.*—*F. superficialis perinæi*. See *Superficial perineal f.*—*F. suprahyoidea*. The portion of the superficial cervical f. above the hyoid bone.—*F. supraspinata*. See *Supraspinous f.*—*F. Tarini*. See *F. dentata*.—*F. tarso-orbitalis*. See *Tarsoorbital f.*—*F. temporalis*. See *Temporal f.*—*F. temporalis profunda*. The deep layer of the temporal f.—*F. temporalis superficialis*. The superficial layer of the temporal f.—*F. Tenonis*. See *Tenon's CAPSULE*.—*F. T. formis*. See *T BANDAGE*.—*F. thoracica*. See *Pectoral f.*—*F. thoracica interna*. See *F. endothoracica*.—*F. thyreolaryngea*. Of Hueter, that portion of the capsule of the thyroid gland which is inserted into the cricoid cartilage.—*F. tortilis*. See *Spiral BANDAGE* and *TOURNIQUET*.—*F. transversa*, *F. transversalis (abdominis)*. See *Transversalis f.*—*F. transversalis umbilicalis*. A portion of the transversalis f. lying immediately behind the umbilicus.—*F. triangularis*. See *Triangular LIGAMENT*.—*F. umbilicalis*. See *F. transversalis umbilicalis*.—*F. uncinata*. See *F. dentata*.—*F. vaginalis bulbi*. See *Tenon's CAPSULE*.—*F. volaris*. See *Palmar f.*—*Fibroareolar f.* See *Superficial f.*—*Iliac f.* Lat., *f. iliaca*. 1. An aponeurotic layer of f. which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles. It is blended above with the internal arcuate ligament, and, as it descends upon the psoas muscles, is attached to the intervertebral cartilages, the bodies of the vertebrae, the fibrous arches through which the lumbar arteries pass, and the sacrum. Externally it is attached to the inner lip of the crest of the ilium, and internally to the brim of the pelvis, where it blends with the periosteum. Below, it is prolonged down into the thigh, forming, in part, the femoral sheath. On the outer side of the femoral vessels it unites with the transversalis f. and the f. lata, and is attached to Poupart's ligament. Internally to the vessels, it is attached to the iliopectineal line, and joins with the f. lata. 2. The iliac portion of the f. lata.—*Iliopectineal f.* See *Obturator f.*—*Infra-spinous f.* See *F. infraspinata*.—*Infundibuliform f.* Lat., *f. infundibuliformis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Scheidenhaut des Samenstrangs und Hodens*. An offshoot of the transversalis f. which passes down through the

inguinal canal and forms one of the coats of the spermatic cord, lying beneath the cremasteric f., and fused with the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.—*Intercolumnar f.* A thin f. derived from the margins of the external abdominal ring, and prolonged downward, lying external to the cremasteric f., and covering the outer surfaces of the spermatic cord and the testicle.—*Intercostal f.* A term applied indifferently to a layer of f. which covers the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, to one lining the inner surface of the internal intercostal muscles, or to one separating the same muscles.—*Intermuscular fasciæ*. The processes of fasciæ that separate muscles.—*Ischiorectal f.* See *Anal f.*—*Laryngo-thyr(e)oid f.* See *F. thyreolaryngea*.—*Lingual f.* See *F. linguæ*.—*Lumbar f.*, *Lumbodorsal f.* Lat., *f. lumbalis*, *f. lumbodorsalis*. Fr., *aponévrose lumbodorsale*. A dense fibrous structure from which a portion of the transversalis abdominis muscle arises. At the posterior margin of the latter it divides into three layers, the anterior, middle, and posterior. The anterior is attached to the iliolumbar ligament, to the crest of the ilium, and to the front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, along the inner border of the quadratus lumborum muscle. Superiorly it forms the internal arched ligament of the diaphragm, and at its outer border it unites with the middle layer. The middle layer (posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle) is attached above to the lower border of the last rib, to the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and to the iliolumbar ligament and the crest of the ilium. In front it unites with the anterior layer, and behind, at the outer edge of the erector spinæ, with the posterior layer. The superficial or posterior layer is attached to the tips of the spinous processes of all the lumbar vertebrae and of a varying number of the lower dorsal vertebrae, and is united in front with the latissimus dorsi and serratus posticus inferior muscles. Between the anterior and middle layers is the quadratus lumborum muscle, and between the middle and posterior is the erector spinæ muscle.—*Masseteric f.* Lat., *f. masseterica*. Fr., *aponévrose masséterine*. A layer of f. continuous with the deep cervical, the parotid, and the buccopharyngeal fasciæ, and attached above to the zygoma. It lies upon the outer surface of the masseter muscle, with which it is closely united.—*Middle perineal f.* See *Deep perineal f.*—*Obturator f.* Lat., *f. obturatoria*. The parietal layer of the pelvic f. It is attached above to the iliopectineal line, in front to the lower margin of the body of the pubes, behind to the anterior margin of the great sciatic notch and to the great sacrosciatic ligament, and below to the falciform process of the sacrosciatic ligament. It unites with the upper end of the thyroid membrane, passing beneath the obturator vessels. Below the pubes it unites with its fellow of the opposite side and with the posterior layer of the triangular ligament. At the posterior border of the obturator foramen it gives off the f. of the pyriformis muscle.—*Orbital f.* A fibrous layer covering in part the eyeball and reflected at the junction of the cornea and sclera to the margin of the orbit.—*Palmar f.* Lat., *f. palmaris*, *f. volaris*. Ger., *Handsehne*, *Hohlhandsehne*, *Hohlhandfascie*, *Palmarfascie*. A stout f. consisting largely of longitudinal fibres lying beneath the skin of the palm of the hand. It consists of two lateral portions, and a central portion to which the term palmar f. is by some restricted. The lateral portions are thin; they cover the muscles of the ball of the thumb and of the little finger, and are united with the central portion. The latter is thick, and is derived from the expansion of the palmaris longus muscle and the anterior annular ligament. It becomes broader and thinner as it passes down in the hand, and divides at the heads of the metacarpal bones into four parts, each of which passes to one of the fin-

gers. Each one of these again divides into two parts (between which are situated the flexor tendons), which are inserted, one on each side, into the sides of the first phalanx.—**Parotid f.** Lat., *f. parotideæ*. A prolongation backward of the masseteric f., which closely invests the parotid gland.—**Parotideomasseteric f.** Fr., *aponévrose parotidéo-massétérière*. The masseteric and parotid fasciæ, regarded as one structure.—**Pectoral f.** The superficial covering of the pectoral region.—**Pelvic f.** Lat., *f. pelveos*, *f. pelvis*, *f. pelvina*. Ger., *Beckenfascie*, *obere Mittelfleischaponeurose*. The fibrous structure which lines the interior of the pelvic cavity, covering the muscles and supporting the viscera. It is attached to the lower border of the symphysis pubis, to a portion of the lateral brim of the pelvis, to the anterior surface of the coccyx, and to the inner surface of the innominate bone around the attachment of the obturator internus. It divides on each side at the level of a line extending between the lower margin of the symphysis pubis and the spine of the ischium into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ, the line of division being indicated by a thickened white band, the arcus tendineus fasciæ pelveos.—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinealis*. Fr., *aponévrose périnéale*. Ger., *Mittelfleischaponeurose*. 1. The deep and superficial perineal fasciæ, regarded as one structure. 2. See *Deep perineal f.*—**Plantar f.** Lat., *f. plantaris*. Fr., *aponévrose plantaire*. Ger., *Plantarfascie*. The deep f. of the sole of the foot. It is a dense, white structure consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, and is divided into two lateral portions and one central portion, the lines of division being indicated by two vertical intermuscular septa which include between them the flexor brevis digitorum muscle, separating it on one side from the abductor hallucis, and on the other from the abductor minimi digiti. The central portion is attached posteriorly to the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, and becomes broader as it passes down upon the foot to a point opposite the middle of the metatarsal bones, where it divides into five slips, one for each toe. Each slip divides into two others near the heads of the metatarsal bones, between which the flexor tendons pass, and which are inserted into the sides of the metatarsal bones, the transverse metatarsal ligament, the sheaths of the tendons, and the integument. The lateral portions are thinner than the central, are continuous with the dorsal f. of the foot, and envelop the abductor minimi digiti muscle on one side, and the abductor pollicis muscle on the other.—**Prevertebral f.** Lat., *f. prævertebralis*. A portion of the deep cervical f. which separates the prevertebral muscles from the œsophagus and pharynx. It assists in forming the carotid sheath, and descends upon the subclavian vessels and the brachial plexus, forming the axillary sheath.—**Rectoabdominal f.** Lat., *f. rectoabdominalis*. Ger., *gerade Bauchmuskelscheide*. See *APONEUROSIS of the internal oblique muscle*.—**Rectovesical f.** Lat., *f. rectovesicalis*. The visceral layer of the pelvic f. It arises from the body of the pubes, being separated from the obturator f. by the origin of the levator ani muscle, and from the inner (peritoneal) surface of the obturator f., and posteriorly is continuous with the f. of the pyriformis. It passes down upon the surface of the levator ani muscle, to the prostate gland, the bladder, and the rectum, and, passing between the two latter, invests the vesiculæ seminales and unites with its fellow of the opposite side, covering, in part, the upper surface of the rectum. Behind the symphysis pubis it forms a thickened band which passes down upon the upper surface of the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder, forming the puboprostatic ligament. Laterally it forms the lateral true ligaments of the bladder. In the female the vagina is covered in part by that portion which in the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate

gland.—**Renal f.** Lat., *f. renalis*, *f. renis*. See *CAPSULE of the kidney*.—**Retrorenal f.** Fr., *f. rétro-rénal*. Of Zuckerkandl, the posterior layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney.—**Semilunar f.** Lat., *f. semilunaris*. A flat, fibrous band of f. which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the biceps humeri and its tendon, and unites with the f. covering the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus.—**Spermatic f.** See *Intercolumnar f.*—**Subcutaneous f.** Lat., *f. subcutanea*, *f. superficialis*. Ger., *Hautbinde*, *Unterhautfascie*. The layer of loose connective tissue lying immediately beneath the skin.—**Subpubic f.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**Subscapular f.** Lat., *f. subscapularis*. A thin layer of f. covering the subscapularis muscle.—**Superficial cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis superficialis*, *f. superficialis colli*. A thin layer of f. lying immediately beneath the integument of the cervical region.—**Superficial f.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**Superficial f. of the abdomen.** Lat., *f. abdominalis superficialis*. A two-layered f. lying beneath the integument of the abdomen, and continuous behind with the dorsal f.

The external layer is thin, and contains in its meshes a considerable quantity of fat. In the inguinal region it is separated from the deep layer by the circumflex iliac and superficial epigastric arteries and by lymphatic glands. The deep layer is loosely connected with the subjacent muscles. Along the linea alba and at the umbilicus it is closely united with the aponeurosis beneath it. Below, it gives off the suspensory



THE VISCERAL LAYER (a) OF THE PELVIC FASCIA. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

ligament of the penis, passes over Poupart's ligament, and unites with the f. lata, except over the external abdominal ring, where it descends over the spermatic cord and forms the dartos.—**Superficial perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinei superficialis*. Fr., *aponévrose périnéale superficielle*. Ger., *untere Mittelfleischaponeurose*. A two-layered f. which lies beneath the integument of the perineal region. Its superficial layer is thin and loose, and is continuous with the dartos and the superficial fasciæ of the adjoining parts. The deep layer (the one to which the term is usually restricted) is continuous with the dartos, is attached to the rami of the pubes and ischium as far back as the tuberosity, and at the posterior margin of the transversus perinei muscle passes back to unite with the deep perineal f. In the middle line it sends off a vertical septum toward the urethra, and continues forward into the middle line of the scrotum.—**Superior pelvic f.** See *Pelvic f.*—**Suprahyoid f.** See *F. suprahyoidea*.—**Suprascapular f.** An offshoot from the brachial f. running to the suprascapular region.—**Supraspinous f.** Lat., *f. supraspinata*. An offshoot of the brachial f. which covers the infraspinatus and teretes muscles.—**T. f.** See *T BANDAGE*.—**Tarsoorbital f.** Lat., *f. tarsoorbitalis*, *septum orbitale*. Fr., *f. tarso-orbitaire*. A sheet or membrane of fibrous tissue which connects the lids with the margin of the orbits and shuts off communication between the connective tissue space of the lids and the orbital cavity.

It is attached to the orbital margin, usually to its inner lip, especially on the upper and lower margin, and is intimately connected with the periosteum on the one hand and the capsule of the eyeball on the other; also, at the canthi, with the internal and external or canthal ligaments, extending behind the latter to the canthi. It is prolonged to the upper border of the tarsi of the upper lids and the lower border of the tarsi of the lower lids, where it is firmly united.—**Temporal f.** Lat., *f. temporalis*. Ger., *Schläfenfascie*. A white and shining f. which overlies the temporal muscle. It is attached above to the temporal crest of the frontal bone and the uppermost of the lines on the parietal bone, and below, after dividing into two layers, to the inner and outer surfaces of the zygomatic arch.—**Transversalis f.** Lat., *f. transversa*, *f. transversalis*, *f. musculi transversi*. Ger., *quere Bauchbinde*. The f. situated upon the posterior surface of the transversalis abdominis muscle. It is continuous above with a thin aponeurotic layer upon the lower surface of the diaphragm. Below, on the outer side of the femoral vessels, it is attached to Poupart's ligament, where it is continuous with the iliac f. and the periosteum of the crest of the ilium; on their inner side to the pubes and the iliopectineal line. It furnishes a prolongation which forms the anterior portion of the crural sheath. About half way between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the spine of the pubes, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament, is an opening, the internal abdominal ring, to the margin of which is attached the infundibuliform f.—**Triangular f.** See **Triangular LIGAMENT**.

FASCIAL. Lat., *fascialis*. Fr., *f.* Belonging to or of the nature of a fascia.

FASCIANS. From *fasciare*, to swathe. Separating into filaments or layers (see **Interstitial NEURITIS**).

FASCIA'TION. Lat., *fasciatio* (from *fasciare*, to swathe). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Bänderung*, *F.* The binding up of a diseased or wounded part.

FASCICLE. Gr., *φάκελος*. Lat., *fasciculus* (from *fascia*, a bundle). Fr., *fascicule*, *faisceau*. Ger., *Büschel*, *Blüthenbüschel*, *Fascikel*. A little bundle or cluster.—**Crossed pyramidal f.** See **Anterior COLUMNS of the medulla oblongata**.—**Cuneiform f.** See **FASCICULUS cuneatus**.

FASCICLED, FASCIC'ULAR. Lat., *fascicularis*. Fr., *fasciculaire*. Ger., *fasciculär*. 1. Pertaining to or separated into fascicles. 2. See **FASCULATE**.

FASCIC'ULATE(D). Lat., *fasciculatus*. Fr., *fasciculé*. Ger., *büschelig*, *bündelig*. United into bundles.

FASCIOLA'TION. Lat., *fasciculatio*. Separation into fascicles.

FASCIC'ULUS, m. Fr., *faisceau*, *fascicule*. Ger., *Bündel*, *Bündelchen*, *Faserbündel*, *Fascikel*, *Fibrillenbündel*. 1. A collection of fibres or fibrillæ in a more or less distinct bundle. 2. In pharmacy, a handful.—**Ascending cerebellar f.** The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord.—**Cerebellar fasciculi.** Bundles of fibres originating in the cerebellum.—**Direct pyramidal fasciculi.** See **Anterolateral COLUMN**.—**Dorsal crossed f.** **Dorsal direct f.** One of the four components of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden.—**F. accessorius internus musculi pharyngopalatini.** An anomalous bundle of the palatopharyngeus muscle which passes along the inferior posterior margin of the choana.—**F. accessorius musculi tragi.** An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the tragiæ muscle and the spine of the helix.—**F. arciformis olivæ.** Superficial and deep transverse and curved fibres crossing the lower portion of the olivary bodies, continuous with the fibres of the restiform bodies.—**F. arcuatus, F. arcus.** A f. sent from the middle part of the corpus callosum into the cerebral hemisphere of the same side.—**F. basios internus.** Ger., *inneres Grundbündel*. Of Burdach, a bundle of nerve fibres which extend from the lower surface of the occipital lobe, beneath the

cuneate lobule, to unite with the corpus callosum.—**F. basilaris internus.** Of Burdach, a f. composed of arched bundles which lie in the axis of the gyrus glossiformis and tend toward the gyrus uncinatus.—**F. bigeminogenicularis.** A bundle of fibres which unites the corpus bigeminum and the corpus geniculatum.—**F. cerebialis.** The anterolateral column of the spinal cord.—**Fasciculi corticales.** The bundles of nerve fibres leading to and from the cortical substance.—**F. corticobulbaris.** The innermost fibres of the pedunculi cerebri.—**F. cuneatus.** Syn.: *funiculus cuneatus*. A prolongation of the posterior lateral column in the medulla oblongata, which expands into a wedgelike form as it ascends.—**F. descendens.** A bundle of white fibres in the genu of the corpus callosum which passes downward, describing an arc looking inward and forward, to the inferior lobe, and partly to the intermediate lobe.—**F. exilis.** A bundle of muscle fibres which arise from the internal condyle of the humerus or the coronoid process of the ulna and, passing between the ulnar artery and the median nerve, unite with the flexor pollicis longus muscle.—**F. fastigialis.** See **F. tegmenti**.—**Fasciculi frontocaudothalamici.** Bundles of nerve fibres which extend from the caudate nucleus and optic thalamus to the frontal lobe.—**F. gangliosis hypogastricus.** A flattened trunk of nerve fibres which forms the commencement of the lateral hypogastric plexus.—**Fasciculi graciles.** The posterior pyramids.—**F. inferior.** Of Burdach, a thin bundle of gray matter which forms the floor of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**F. infrapinatodeltoideus.** See **BASIODELTOIDEUS**.—**F. longitudinalis.** Of Arnold, a bundle of gray matter which extends from the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe anteriorly to the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, beneath which it dips to form a portion of the floor.—**Fasciculi longitudinales coli.** The longitudinal bands of the colon.—**F. longitudinalis inferior.** Ger., *unteres Längenbündel*. Of Burdach, a bundle of nerve fibres which extends from the extremity of the occipital lobe to the anterior portion of the frontal lobe at the base of the corona radiata.—**F. longitudinalis posterior.** See **Posterior longitudinal f.**—**F. longitudinalis superior.** Of Carpenter, Meynert's system of arciform fibres which pass from the summit of one gyrus to that of another, connecting all parts of the same hemisphere by a vast system of commissures.—**Fasciculi marginales aquæductus.** Bundles of fibres which form a convex swelling along the anterior margin of the aqueduct of Sylvius.—**Fasciculi medullæ spinalis.** The columns of the spinal cord.—**Fasciculi musculares coli.** The bundles of muscular fibres in the walls of the colon.—**F. nuclei olivæ.** A small bundle of fibres extending backward from the side of the olivary body.—**F. obliquus.** Of Schwalbe, a well-marked bundle of nerve fibres which arises near the basilar sulcus of the pons Varolii behind the origin of the fifth cranial nerve, and extends obliquely backward to the point of emergence of the facial and auditory nerves.—**Fasciculi occipitothalamici.** The bundles of nerve fibres which connect the optic thalamus with the occipital lobe of the brain.—**F. of Goll.** The column of Goll.—**F. of reinforcement.** Of Cruveilhier, the lateral column of the spinal cord.—**F. of Türk.** The anterolateral column of the spinal cord.—**F. olivaris, F. olivarum.** See **Olivary PEDUNCLE**.—**Fasciculi ovals.** See **Olivary BODIES**.—**Fasciculi pyramidales.** See **Medullary RADII** (under **RADIUS**).—**F. radorum.** See **CORONA radiata**.—**F. restiformis.** See **Restiform BODY**.—**F. solitarius.** See **FUNICULUS gracilis**.—**F. retroflexus.** A band of white fibres extending from the ganglion habenulæ to the ganglion interpedunculare.—**F. superficialis musculi tragi.** See **F. accessorius musculi tragi**.—**F. tegmenti.** Ger., *Haubenfascikel*. Of Forel, a bundle of longitudinal nerve fibres found in

the tegmentum of the dog's brain.—**F. temporothalamici**. A bundle of nerve fibres which extends from the optic thalamus to the temporal lobe.—**F. teres**. An eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle. It is near the lower angle of the ventricle, being bounded on the median side by the median groove, and above by the striæ medullares. It represents the base of the anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, and is seen on section to contain a number of large ganglion cells, which give origin to the hypoglossal nerve. See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**F. teres pontis**, **Fasciculi teretes**. A band of white fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle formed by the middle fibres of the lateral tract, together with fibres from the restiform body.—**Fasciculi teretes cordis**. See *COLUMNÆ carneæ*.—**F. trineuralis**. See *Solitary f.*—**Fasciculi tubulosi**. See *PYRAMIDS of Ferrein*.—**F. unciniformis**. A band of white substance within the fissure of Sylvius, which connects the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes.—**F. uncinatus**. See *F. unciniformis*.—**Gratiolet's f.** A tract of nerve fibres extending between the cerebellum and the occipital lobe.—**Habenal f.** A bundle of fibres extending between the ganglion of the habenula and the interpeduncular ganglion.—**Inferior longitudinal f.** A set of fibres lying along the outer wall of the lateral ventricle, uniting the temporosphenoidal and occipital lobes.—**Inferior parietal f.** That portion of the corona radiata which extends into the upper part of the parietal lobe.—**Inferior pediculoparietal f.** Those fibres of the corona radiata which extend from the crus cerebri to the lower portion of the parietal lobe.—**Lateral bulbular f.** See *Olivary f.*—**Median posterior fasciculi of the medulla oblongata**. See *Posterior PYRAMIDS*.—**Middle parietal f.** The bundle of nerve fibres which extends in the corona radiata to the middle of the parietal lobe.—**Middle pediculofrontal f.** The portion of the corona radiata which extends from the crus cerebri to the middle of the frontal lobe.—**Olivary f.** Of Tiedemann, a bundle of nerve fibres subjacent to the olivary body.—**Pedolemniscal f.** A bundle of white fibres which connect the pes pedunculi cerebri with the lemniscus.—**Posterior longitudinal f.** Lat., *f. longitudinalis posterior*. Of Spitzka, a bundle of nerve fibres originating in the gray matter of the anterior corpora quadrigemina and running beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle to terminate in the cervical cord. It communicates with the trochlearis and abduccens nuclei.—**Primitive f.** See *Muscular FIBRE*.—**Respiratory f.**, **Solitary f.** Ger., *Respirationsbündel*. Of Meynert and Stilling, a sensitive bundle of fibres found in the posterior part of the internal capsule, which curve upon themselves in the posterior part of the lenticular body to extend backward into the occipital lobe.—**Sphenoidal f.** Of Allen, a tract of nerve fibres representing the portion of the corona radiata which enters the temporosphenoidal lobe.—**Superior parietal f.** That portion of the corona radiata which extends into the upper part of the parietal lobe.—**Superior pediculofrontal fasciculi**. The bundle of nerve fibres in the corona radiata which enter the superior part of the frontal lobe.—**Tegmental f.** See *F. tegmenti*.—**Trineural f.** Lat., *f. trineuralis*. See *Solitary f.*—**Uncrossed pyramidal f.** See *Anterolateral COLUMN*.—**Ventral crossed f.** Of Seguin, the radix descendens fornicis of Meynert, one of the four constituents of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden.—**Ventral direct f.** Of Seguin, one of the four components of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden.

FASCINO'SUS. From *fascinum* (q. v.). Endowed with a large penis.

FAS'CINUM, *n.* 1. Fascination. 2. The penis.

FASCI'OLA, *f.* Fr., *fasciole*. 1. A small bandage (e. g., a separate strip of the many tailed bandage). 2. Of B. G. Wilder, the *fascia dentata*. 3. See *DISTOMA*.—**F. cinerea cinguli**. A continuation of the fascia dentata

in the lower surface of the great commissure.—**F. dentata**. See *FASCIA dentata*.—**F. hepatica**. See *DISTOMA lanceolatum*.—**F. heterophyes**. See *DISTOMA heterophyes*.—**F. humana**. See *DISTOMA lanceolatum*.

FAS'CIOLATE. See *FASCICULATE*.

FAS'CIS, *m.* *Fas'cis*. See *FASCICULUS*.

FASCI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of a fascia.

FASE'LUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *φάσηλος*. The marsh bean (*Vicia faba*).

FASTID'IUM, *n.* From *fastidire*, to loathe. A loathing.—**F. cibi**, **F. ciborum**. See *ANOREXIA*.—**F. potus**. Aversion to drink.

FASTI'GIUM, *n.* Fr., *faîte* (1st def.), *acmé* (2d def.). Ger., *Giebel* (1st def.), *Zelt* (1st def.), *Gipfelpunkt* (2d def.). 1. The angle formed at the point of junction of the velum medullare anterius and the inferior vermiciform process. 2. Of a disease, see *ACME*.

FAT. Gr., *στέαρ*. Lat., *adeps*. Fr., *graisse*. Ger., *Fett*. 1. A solid oil; an oily concrete substance. 2. See *ADIPOSE TISSUE*.—**Corpse f.** See *ADIPOCERE*.—**Neutral f's**, **Saponifiable f's**. Normal propenyl ethers of fatty acids.—**Physiological f.** Of Virchow, the product of the fatty liquefaction of superfluous tissue, as in uterine involution.

FAT'NIA, *f.* See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).

FAU'CAL. See *FAUCIAL*.

FAU'CES, *f.*, pl. of *faux*. Fr., *gosier*. Ger., *Rachen*, *Schlund*. The posterior part of the cavity of the mouth, behind the palate.

FAU'CIAL. Pertaining to the fauces.

FAUCITIS, *f.* -it'idis (-is). See *ISTHMITIS*.

FAU'NA, *f.* From *Faunus*, a Faun. Fr., *faune*. Ger., *F.* The assemblage of animals peculiar to any particular country or region.

FAU'NAL. Pertaining to a fauna.

FAU'NIST. A student of a fauna.

FAUX, *f.*, sing. of *fauces* (q. v.). *Fau'cis*.

FAVA'GINOUS. See *FAVOUS*.

FAVIFOR'MIS. From *favus*, a honeycomb, and *forma*, form. Of ulcers, honeycombed.

FA'VOSE. See *FAVOUS*.

FAVO'SUS. See *FAVOUS*.

FA'VOUS. Lat., *favosus*. Fr., *faveux*, *favique*. Relating or belonging to favus.

FA'VUS, *m.* Gr., *κρίβιον*. Fr., *teigne faveuse* (ou à rayon de miel), *coton*. Ger., *Erbgrind*, *Honigwabengrind*, *ansteckender Grindkopf*. Lit., a honeycomb. 1. Honeycomb ringworm (or scall); an old term for various skin diseases, usually pustular and attended with the formation of yellow, honeycomblike crusts. 2. Of Alibert and Fuchs, a term for both f. (3d def.) and ringworm. 3. In modern dermatology, a contagious and parasitic skin disease in man and other animals produced by the *Achorion Schönleini* (q. v.). In its most usual form it is characterized by yellow, rounded, musty smelling crusts within and upon the skin, varying in size from that of a pin head to that of the finger nail, each of which presents a concave surface above and a corresponding convexity of the surface beneath. The disease may affect the skin, the hair, or the nails. Its most usual situation is the scalp, where it is attended with loss of the hair, which, when the disease is long continued, may be permanent in consequence of cicatrization or atrophy of the affected skin. Sometimes, especially when occurring elsewhere than upon the hairy scalp, it appears in the form of spreading, vesicular rings, or scaly, rounded patches, resembling the vesicular or macular form of ringworm, but which are usually followed by the formation, at certain points, of the characteristic yellow crusts.—**Epidemic f.** F. affecting the epidermis, as distinguished from f. of the hairs.—**F. achatinus**. Lit., agatelike f.; f. (2d def.) marked with lines and rings of varying color. See *F. urceolaris*.—**F. confertus**. F. with the crusts closely aggregated

together.—**F. crustosus**. *F.* attended with the formation of thick crusts.—**F. cup**. See under **CUP**.—**F. dispersus**, **F. disseminatus**. *Fr.*, *f. disséminé*. *F.* in which the crusts are usually of small size with a hair perforating the centre of each, and separated from each other by considerable intervals.—**F. eczematodes**. *F.* associated with eczematous inflammation.—**F. fungus**. See **ACHORION Schönleini**.—**F. granulatus**. *Fr.*, *teigne favense squarreuse*. *F.* in which the crusts are irregular, usually thick, and more or less broken or granular; a form resulting commonly from the intersection and coalescence of adjacent scutula.—**F. herpeticus**. Of *H. Quincke*, a form of *f.* resembling herpes and generally affecting the parts that are not hairy; caused, according to him, by his variety *a* of the *f. fungus*.—**F. lupinosus**. See *F.*—**F. scutiformis**. *Fr.*, *f. scutiforme*. Ringworm of the scalp. See **MYCOSIS trichophytina**.—**F. scutulatis**. See *F. urceolaris*.—**F. scutulum**. See under **SCUTULUM**.—**F. sparsus**. See *F. dispersus*.—**F. squamosus**. *F.* usually without crusts and showing simply a desquamating surface, as in ringworm. It is generally followed by the production of characteristic scutula at one or more points.—**F. squarrosus**. See *F. crustosus*.—**F. suberinus**. *Lit.*, corklike *f.*; *f.* with thick crusts that resemble cork.—**F. turiformis**. *F.* with thick, elevated crusts.—**F. unguium**. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS favosa**.—**F. urceolaris**. *Fr.*, *teigne favense urcéolaire*. *Lit.*, *f.* like a little pitcher or dish; a variety affecting either the hairy scalp or other parts of the body, which begins in circumscribed, reddened, scaly patches, sometimes with a vesicular border, followed by the development of the characteristic *f. crusts*. Cf. *F. squamosus*.—**F. vulgaris**. See *F.* (3d def.).—**Ungual f.** See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS favosa**.

FEBRI/CITANS. *Fr.*, *fébricitant*. Feverish.

FEBRI/CITY. *Lat.*, *febricitatio*. Feverishness.

FEBRICO/SUS. Feverish.

FEBRIC/ULA, *f.* *Dim.* of *febris*, a fever. *Fr.*, *fébricule*, *petite fièvre*. *Ger.*, *leichtes Fieber*. Slight and brief fever.—**Septic f.** A mild form of septicæmia.

FEBRIC/ULOSE. Slightly feverish.

FEBRICULOS/ITY. Slight feverishness.

FEBRICUS, **FEB'RINES**. Feverish.

FEBRIFA/CIENT. From *febris*, a fever, and *facere*, to make. *Fr.*, *febrifique*, *febrigène*. Causing or producing fever; an *a n.*, an agent or agency so acting.

FEBRIF'EROUS. From *febris*, a fever, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or producing fever.

FEBRIF'IC. From *febris*, a fever, and *facere*, to make. See **FEBRIFACIENT**.

FEBRIFUGAL, **FEB'RIFUGE**. *Gr.*, *ληξιπύρετος*. *Lat.*, *febrifugus*. *Fr.*, *fébrifuge*. *Ger.*, *ieberheilend*. Preventing or reducing fever; an *a n.* (*Lat.*, *febrifugum*; *Ger.*, *Fiebermittel*), a remedy so acting. Cf. **ANTI-PYRETIC**.

FEBRIFUGUM, *n.* See **FEBRIFUGE**.

FEBRILE. *Gr.*, *πυρετώδης*. *Lat.*, *febrilis*. *Fr.*, *fébrile*. *Ger.*, *ieberhaft*, *ieberisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or accompanied by fever.

FEBRILINE. "Tasteless quinine"; a proprietary preparation said to be a solution of quinidine in lemon syrup.

FEBRIL/ITY. See **FEBRICITY**.

FEBRIS, *f.* For *febris* (from *fervere*, to be hot). See **FEVER**.—**F. ab ascensione lactis**. Milk fever.—**F. ab emotione**. *Fr.*, *courbature fébrile par émotion*. Fever due to excessive emotion.—**F. ab empyemate**. Of Darwin, fever from empyema.—**F. a calore**. See **Thermic FEVER**.—**F. acmatica**. See **Continued FEVER**.—**F. acuta**. Of Plouquet, simple continued fever.—**F. acuta benigna**. See **Benign FEVER**.—**F. acuta continua**. See **Continued FEVER**.—**F. acuta intestinalis**. Enteric fever.—**F. acuta neurica** (seu *nervosa*). Of Selle, typhus fever.—**F. acuta sanguinea**. Of Hoff-

mann, simple continued fever.—**F. acuta simplex**. Of Stoerk, simple continued fever.—**F. acuta stomachica aut intestinalis**. Of Heister, enteric fever.—**F. adeno-meningea**. Of Pinel, a fever in which the symptoms indicate irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal.—**F. adenonervosa**. *Fr.*, *fièvre adéno-nerveuse*. Of Pinel, a general term for the different forms of the plague.—**F. adenonervosa continua**. Of Pinel, the plague.—**F. adynamica**. See **Adynamic FEVER**.—**F. adynamica continua**. *Fr.*, *fièvre adynamique*. Of Pinel, a general term for the adynamic fevers.—**F. adynamica continua simplex**. Of Pinel, a simple adynamic fever.—**F. adynamica intermittens**. Of Pinel, an intermittent adynamic fever.—**F. adynamica remittens**. Of Pinel, a remittent adynamic fever.—**F. adynamicoatactica**, **F. adynamicoataxica** [Bégin]. Typhus fever.—**F. æstatis**. Of Stoll, thermic fever.—**F. æstiva**. *Fr.*, *fièvre estivale*. Intermittent fever appearing in summer.—**F. a fame**. See **Famine FEVER**.—**F. a fatigatione**. See **Fatigue FEVER**.—**F. africana**. See **African FEVER**.—**F. a frigore**. Fever due to exposure to cold.—**F. agrypnodes**. *Fr.*, *fièvre agrypnodé*. A fever with sleeplessness.—**F. alba**. *Fr.*, *fièvre blanche*. An old term for chlorosis.—**F. alba miliaris**. See **MILIARIA**.—**F. alba virginum** (seu *virginea*). See **CHLOROSIS**.—**F. aleppensis**. See **Aleppo BOIL**.—**F. algida**. See **AMPHEMERINA phricodes** and **Algid FEVER**.—**F. amatoria**. See **CHLOROSIS**.—**F. americana**. See **Yellow FEVER**.—**F. amphemera**, **F. amphemerina**. See **AMPHEMERINA**.—**F. amphemerina hectica**. See **Hectic FEVER**.—**F. amphemerina latica**. See **AMPHEMERINA latica**.—**F. ampullacea**, **F. ampullosa**. See **PEMPHIGUS acutus**.—**F. anabatica**. *Fr.*, *fièvre anabatique*. A fever that increases steadily until the crisis is reached.—**F. ang(e)lostenica**. See **SYNOCHA**.—**F. ang(e)listenica**. Of Pinel, continued fever.—**F. anginosa**. See **Febrile ANGINA**.—**F. ang(e)iothenica**. *Fr.*, *fièvre angioténique*. Of Pinel, a genus including simple inflammatory fever and febricula. It is divided into inflammatory fever and continued fever.—**F. annua**. *Fr.*, *fièvre annuelle*. A fever returning annually at the same season.—**F. anomala**. See **Anomalous FEVER**.—**F. anomala bataviensis**. *Fr.*, *fièvre endémique de Batavie*. Pernicious malarial fever of the island of Java.—**F. anxiosa**. See under **ASODES**.—**F. aphonica**. See **Aphonic FEVER**.—**F. a phthisi**. Of Darwin, fever from consumption.—**F. aphthosa**. See **APHTHÆ epizooticæ** (under **APHTHA**).—**F. a pure aerato**. Of Darwin, fever from exposure of a suppurating surface to the air.—**F. a pure contagiosa**. Of Darwin, fever from contagious pus.—**F. a pure clauso**. Of Darwin, septicæmia.—**F. apoplectica**. See **Comatose FEVER**.—**F. a putredine orta**. Of Trallianus, enteric fever.—**F. ardens**. See **Ardent FEVER**.—**F. ardens æstiva**. Of Rouppe, yellow fever.—**F. ardens periodica**. See **Ardent FEVER**.—**F. arte promota**. See *F. artificialis*.—**F. arthritica**. See **Arthritic FEVER**.—**F. arthropodica**. Of Darwin, fever from disease of the joints.—**F. artificialis**. *Fr.*, *fièvre artificielle*. A fever produced by the physician to increase the action of the vital forces in certain chronic diseases.—**F. a sanie putrida**. Of Darwin, fever from interstitial putrid matter.—**F. a sanie contagiosa**. Of Darwin, fever from contagious matter.—**F. asodes**. See under **ASODES**.—**F. a sphacelo**. Of Darwin, fever from gangrene.—**F. assidua**. See **Continued FEVER**.—**F. asthenica**. See **Asthenic FEVER**.—**F. asthenica gravis**. Typhus fever.—**F. asthmatica**. See **Asthmatic FEVER**.—**F. atacta**. See **Atactic FEVER**.—**F. atacta acuta**. Of Huskin, typhus fever.—**F. atactoadynamic**. See **Ataxo-dynamic FEVER**.—**F. atacta biliosa**. Probably pernicious malarial fever.—**F. atacta cerebialis**. Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever.—**F. atacta continua**. Of Pinel, typhus fever.—**F. atacta continua sporadica**. Of Pinel, prob-

ably typhoid fever.—*F. atacta inflammatoria*. Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever.—*F. atacta intermittens*. Fr., *fièvre ataxique intermittente*. Of Pinel, a general term for quotidian, tertian, and double tertian fevers.—*F. atacta intermittens quartana*. Fr., *fièvre ataxique intermittente quarte*. Of Pinel, a variety of quartan fever.—*F. atacta intermittens tertiana*. Of Pinel, a variety of tertian fever.—*F. atacta mucosa*. Of Pinel, probably typhoid fever.—*F. atacta putrida*. Fr., *fièvre ataxique putride*. Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever.—*F. atacta remittens*. Of Pinel, a general term for tritaëphyia and tetartophyia.—*F. atacta remittens quartana*. Of Pinel, see *TETARTOPHYIA*.—*F. atacta remittens tertiana*. Of Pinel, see *TRITAEPHYIA*.—*F. atacta sporadica*. Fr., *fièvre ataxique sporadique*. Of Pinel, typhoid fever.—*F. ataxo-dynamica*. See *Ataxo-dynamic FEVER*.—*F. atrabilaria*. See *Atrabiliary FEVER*.—*F. auriginosa*. Of Vogel, jaundice.—*F. autumnalis incipiens*. Fr., *fièvre automnale*. Intermittent fevers appearing in the autumn.—*F. a vomica*. Of Darwin, fever from a vomica.—*F. benigna imputris*. Benign fever.—*F. biliosa*. See *Bilious FEVER*.—*F. biliosa æstatis*. Of Rouppe, pernicious malarial fever.—*F. biliosa ardens letalis*. Of Acoulth, pernicious malarial fever.—*F. biliosa continua*. Of Pinel, see *Bilious FEVER*.—*F. biliosa cum exanthematibus* [Stoll]. A form of remittent fever with an erysipelatous eruption on the chest, neck, arms, and thighs; possibly ergotism.—*F. biliosa inflammatoria*. A simple continued fever with symptoms of gastrohepatic irritation.—*F. biliosa lausanensis*. See *F. biliosa cum exanthematibus*.—*F. biliosa neglecta*. Of Stoll, gastrohepatitis.—*F. biliosa pernicioxa*. Fr., *fièvre bilieuse perniciose*. Pernicious malarial fever.—*F. bilioso-putrida*. 1. Of Pinel, a variety of gastric fever. 2. Of Selle, typhoid fever.—*F. brevis*. Diary fever.—*F. bullosa*. See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—*F. cacatoria*. Fr., *fièvre cacatoire*. Ger., *Purjelrfeieber*, *Scheissfieber*. Of Sylvio, an intermittent fever accompanied by diarrhœa.—*F. caco-chymica*. Fr., *fièvre caco-chymique*. Fever with a depraved state of the humors.—*F. cacœthes*. Of Bellini, typhus fever.—*F. calida*. See *Ardent FEVER* and *MENINGITIS*.—*F. caput impetens*. See *F. tertiana lethargica soporosa*.—*F. campestris*. Paludal fever.—*F. carbuncularis*, *F. carbunculosa*. Contagious anthrax.—*F. carceraria*, *F. carceris*, *F. carcerum*. See *Jail FEVER*.—*F. carcinomatosa*. Of Darwin, fever from cancer.—*F. cardiaca*. Fever with cardiac pains.—*F. cardialgica*. See *Cardialgic FEVER*.—*F. carditica*. See *Carditic FEVER*.—*F. carotica*. See *Comatose FEVER*.—*F. castrensis*. 1. Typhus fever. 2. Of Pringle, remittent fever.—*F. castrensis epidemica*. Of Lancisi, pernicious malarial and typhoid fevers.—*F. castrensis Gallorum in Bohemia*. Typhus fever.—*F. castrensis petechialis epidemica*. Of Brandhorst and Haller, typhus and typhoid fever.—*F. catartica*. See *F. cacatoria*.—*F. catarrhalis*. See *Catarrhal FEVER* and *AM-PHEMERINA catarrhalis*.—*F. catarrhalis epidemica*. See *INFLUENZA*.—*F. catarrhalis benigna Germanorum*. Of Selle, see *F. adenomeningea*.—*F. catarrhalis maligna*. See *AM-PHEMERINA hungarica*.—*F. catarrhalis maligna petechizans*. Of Juncker, typhus fever.—*F. catarrhalis putrida*. Of De Mertens, probably typhoid fever.—*F. cathemerinus*. Fr., *fièvre cathémérine*. Quotidian fever.—*F. caumatodes*, *F. causodes*. See *Ardent FEVER* (3d and 4th def's).—*F. cephalalgica*. See *Cephalalgic FEVER*.—*F. cephalica*. 1. Meningitis. 2. Brow ague.—*F. cerebralis*. See *Cerebral FEVER*.—*F. cerebrosplanialis*. See *Cerebrospinal FEVER*.—*F. chinica*. See *Quinine FEVER*.—*F. cholepyretica*. See *Bilious FEVER*.—*F. cholericæ*. Fr., *fièvre cholérique*. Intermittent fever with watery stools.—*F. cholericæ minus acuta*. Of Hoffmann, intermittent fever.—*F. chronica*. See *Hectic FEVER*.—*F. coalterna*. A double

intermittent fever.—*F. coccinia*. See *SCARLATINA*.—*F. cærulea*. Ger., *blaues Fieber*. Of Goelii, fever in children from four to twelve months old with cardiac complications causing cyanosis.—*F. colliquativa*. See *Colliquative FEVER*.—*F. colliquativa essentialis*, *F. colliquativa primaria*. Of Burserius, a continued fever with diarrhœa; probably typhoid fever.—*F. colliquativa putrefaciens*. Of Quesnay, probably typhoid fever.—*F. comatosa*, *F. comatodes*. See *Comatose FEVER*.—*F. comitata*. An intermittent or relapsing fever.—*Febres communicantes*. Two intermittent fevers which attack a patient simultaneously, the exacerbations of one immediately succeeding those of the other.—*F. communis continua*. A name formerly applied to any fever not distinctly paroxysmal.—*F. complicata*. See *Complicated FEVER*.—*F. composita*. Of Forestus, see *Intermittent FEVER*.—*F. composita ex acuto periodo*. Of Juncker, intermittent fever.—*Febres confusæ*. Intermittent fevers with irregular paroxysms.—*F. contagiosa*. Of Lind, typhus fever.—*F. contagiosa in carceribus genita*. See *F. putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita*.—*F. continens* (non *putrida* [Selle]). Continued fever.—*F. continens inflammatoria simplex*. Of Selle, simple continued fever.—*F. continens putrida*. Of Selle, typhus fever.—*F. continua*. See *Continued FEVER*.—*F. continua asodes*. See *F. tertiana cardiaca*.—*F. continua benigna sporadica*. Of Le Roy, typhoid fever.—*F. continua composita inflammatoria*. Of Vogel, inflammatory fever.—*F. continua continens*. Fr., *fièvre continente*. A fever in which the temperature remains elevated for some time.—*F. continua defæcatoria* (seu *depuratoria*). Of Quesnay, see *F. acuta simplex*.—*F. continua elodes*. See *F. tertiana diaphoretica*.—*F. continua epiala et leipyria*. See *AM-PHEMERINA epiala*.—*F. continua epidemica*. Of Sydenham, synocha followed by typhus fever.—*F. continua inflammatoria*. Of Hoffmann, inflammatory fever.—*F. continua lymphatica*. Of Ettmüller, lymphatic fever.—*F. continua lyngodes*. Of Vogel, singultous fever.—*F. continua non putris*. The *f. acuta* of Boerhaave.—*F. continua non putrida*. Of Lemnius, *f. acuta simplex*.—*F. continua periodica*. Of Sennert, intermittent fever.—*F. continua putrida*. See *Typhus FEVER*.—*F. continua putrida icterodes caroliniensis*. Of Macbride, yellow fever.—*F. continua remittens*. A form of continued fever in which there is a regular alternation in the beginnings of exacerbations and remissions, with marked differences each day.—*F. continua remittens proportionata*. Of Torti, intermittent fever.—*F. continua sanguinea*, *F. continua simplex*. Simple continued fever.—*F. continua syncopalis*. Tertian fever with syncope.—*F. convulsiva*. See *Convulsive FEVER*.—*F. critica*. Fr., *fièvre critique*. 1. Of Rouppe, remittent fever. 2. Of Linnæus, a general term for ephemeral and intermittent fevers.—*F. critica simplex*. Of Quesnay, typhus fever.—*F. crymodes*. See *F. leipyria*.—*F. culicaris*, *F. culicularis*. See *MILIARIA*.—*F. cum angina*. See *GANGRENOUS ANGINA*.—*F. cum delirio*. Fr., *fièvre délirante*. Fever with delirium.—*F. cum nigro vomito*. Yellow fever.—*F. decimana*. Of Sauvages, see *Decimal FEVER*.—*F. dejectoria*. See *F. cacatoria*.—*F. depuratoria*. See *Depuratory FEVER*.—*F. deurens*. Continued fever.—*F. diaphoretica*. See *Sweating FEVER*.—*F. diaria*. See *FEBRICULA* and *EPHEMERA*.—*F. diphtheroides*. A fever, in China, accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membranes with diphtheritic exudation. Anorexia, high temperature, general muscular soreness, pronounced abdominal tenderness, and local paralyses are the prominent symptoms. The disease lasts from one to two weeks, usually terminating favorably.—*F. duodecimana*. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the twelfth day.—*F. duplex tertiana anom-*

ala. Of Pinel, an irregular tertian fever.—**F. duplex tertiana regularis.** Of Pinel, tertian intermittent fever.—**F. duplicata.** A double tertian fever.—**F. dysenterica.** See *Dysenteric FEVER*.—**F. ectymatica.** See *SCARLATINA*.—**F. elodes.** See *HELODES*.—**F. endemica.** Fr., *fièvre endémique*. 1. A fever endemic to a country. 2. Typhoid fever.—**F. endemica Bataviæ.** See *F. anomala bataviensis*.—**F. endemica et epidemica.** Of Rogers, typhus fever.—**F. enterica.** See *Enteric FEVER* and *Typhoid FEVER*.—**F. enteromesenterica.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**F. epacmastica, F. epanadidusa.** See *F. anabatica*.—**F. ephemera.** See *EPIHEMERA* and *FEBRICULA*.—**F. ephemera infantum.** Simple fever in children.—**F. epiala.** See *EPIALOS*.—**F. epidemica.** Fr., *fièvre épidémique*. An epidemic fever.—**F. epidemica autumnii.** Of Willis, probably typhomalarial fever.—**F. epidemica contagiosa.** See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—**F. epidemica cum angina ulcusculosa.** Of Douglas, see *DIPHThERIA*.—**F. epidemica leidensis.** Of Koker, intermittent fever.—**F. epidemica Lipsiæ.** Typhus fever.—**F. epidemica maligna a Coutances.** Typhus fever.—**F. epidemica putrida.** Of Gattenhof, typhus fever.—**F. epidemica urbevetana.** See *F. tertiana lethargica*.—**F. epileptica.** See *Epileptic FEVER*.—**F. erotica.** See *Erotic FEVER*.—**F. errana.** Of Linneus, see *F. erratica*.—**F. errans ex mensibus.** A fever accompanying menstruation.—**F. erratica.** Of Sauvages, irregular forms of tertian or quartan fevers. See *Erratic FEVER*.—**F. erratica decimana.** Of Lusitanus, decimal fever.—**F. erratica nona.** Of Sauvages, a nonal fever.—**F. erratica octana.** Of Sauvages, an octan fever.—**F. erratica quintana.** Of Sauvages, a quintan fever.—**F. erratica septana.** Of Sauvages, a septan fever.—**F. erratica vaga.** Of Sauvages, an irregular quartan fever.—**F. erronea.** See *F. erratica*.—**F. erysipelacea, F. erysipelatos.** See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**F. erythematosa.** See *ROSEOLA febrilis*.—**F. essentialis.** See *Essential FEVER*.—**F. esseroia.** See *MILIARIA*.—**F. exacerbens tymorensis.** See *AMPHEMERINA mimosa*.—**F. exanthematica.** See *Eruptive FEVER*.—**F. exanthematica articularis.** See *DENGUE*.—**F. exanthematica maligna** (seu *perniciosa*, seu *venenosa*). Of Fortunat and Bianchi, typhus fever.—**F. exanthematosa orientalis.** Of N. Chevers, beriberi.—**F. exquisita.** Of Pinel, a quotidian fever.—**F. famelica.** See under *FAMELICUS*.—**F. ferne-liana.** Of Raymond Fortis, a remittent fever accompanied by some affection of the viscera.—**F. fixa.** Continued fever.—**F. flava** (*Americanorum*), **F. flava Hispaniæ, F. flava Indiæ occidentalis, F. flava regionum calidarum** [Fisher]. Yellow fever.—**F. gangrænodes, F. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous FEVER*.—**F. gastrica.** See *Gastric FEVER*.—**F. gastrica acuta.** Of Burserius, enteric fever.—**F. gastrica atacta.** Typhoid fever.—**F. gastrica putrida.** Of Born, typhus fever.—**F. gastricoinflammatoria.** Acute gastritis.—**F. gastriconervosa.** Typhus fever.—**F. gastroadynamica.** Of Pinel, typhoid fever.—**F. glutinosa gastrica.** Typhoid fever.—**F. gravidarum et parturientium.** An old term for a form of puerperal fever that shows itself almost immediately after or even before delivery.—**F. habitualis.** Of Porro, a division of fevers including inflammation of the solids of the body.—**F. hæmoptoica.** Fr., *fièvre hémoptoïque*. 1. Symptomatic fever accompanying hæmoptysis. 2. Periodical hæmoptysis due to malaria.—**F. hæmorrhoidalis.** Of Haën, fever supposed to be due to piles.—**F. hebdomadana, F. hebdomadaria.** See *Hebdomadal FEVER*.—**F. hectica.** See *Hectic FEVER*.—**F. hectica a scabie.** Hectic fever from scabies.—**F. hectica calculis.** Hectic fever from calculus.—**F. hectica chlorotica.** Hectic fever from chlorosis.—**F. hectica fluxum** (a vomitu). Hectic fever from gastric or intestinal catarrh.—**F. hectica hydropum.** Hectic fever with dropsy.—**F. hectica in-**

fantum. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**F. hectica lymphatica.** Hectic fever with inflammation of the lymphatics.—**F. hectica maligna nervosa, F. hectica nervea.** Typhus fever.—**F. hectica nostalgica.** Hectic fever from nostalgia.—**F. hectica pestilens.** Of Forestus, typhus fever.—**F. hectica scrofulosa.** Hectic fever from scrofula.—**F. hectica syphilitica.** Hectic fever from syphilis.—**F. hectica verminosa.** Hectic fever from helminthiasis.—**F. hectica vespertina.** Of Sauvages, irregular fever occurring in the evening.—**F. helodes.** See *HELODES*.—**F. helodes icterodes.** See *Yellow FEVER*.—**F. helodes sudatoria.** Malarial fever with diaphoresis.—**F. hemerisia.** A quotidian intermittent fever.—**F. hemitritæa.** See *AMPHEMERINA hemitritæa*.—**F. hemitritæa pestilens.** Of Schenck, probably pernicious malarial fever.—**F. hepatica.** See *Hepatic FEVER*.—**F. hepatica inflammatoria.** See *HEPATITIS*.—**F. hermeticus.** A fever supposedly caused by nitrosulphurous impurities.—**F. herpetica.** Fr., *fièvre herpétique*. A transitory catarrhal fever terminating in a few days in an eruption of herpes facialis, especially herpes labialis.—**F. hiemalis.** Fr., *fièvre hiemale*. Intermittent fever appearing in winter.—**F. horrida, F. horriffica.** See *AMPHEMERINA phricodes*.—**F. humoralis.** Of Porro: 1. A general term for inflammation of the four humors, sanguineus, phlegmatic, bilious, and melancholic. 2. See *Humoral FEVER*.—**F. hungarica.** Fr., *fièvre hongroise* (ou de Hongrie). Typhoid fever.—**F. hydrocephalica.** See *Acute internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**F. hydrodes.** See *HYDRODEOPYRA*.—**F. hydrophobica.** A fever with fear of liquids.—**F. hyperthénica.** An ephemeral fever with overaction of the heart.—**F. hysterica.** See *Hysterical FEVER*.—**F. icterica.** Fr., *fièvre icterique*. Malarial hæmaturia.—**F. icterodes.** See *Yellow FEVER*.—**F. iliaca inflammatoria.** Typhoid fever.—**F. implacida.** An asthenic continued fever.—**F. impura.** See *Complicated FEVER*.—**F. infana.** A fever with an eruption.—**F. infantum remittens.** See *Infantile remittent FEVER*.—**F. inflammatoria (simplex).** See *SYNOCHA*.—**F. inflammatoria universalis.** See *F. acuta simplex*.—**F. inirritativa.** See *Typhus FEVER*.—**F. intercurrents.** Fr., *fièvre intercurrente*. A fever that occurs unexpectedly during the course of another fever.—**F. intermittens.** See *Intermittent FEVER*.—**F. intermittens anadiplotica.** A double intermittent fever.—**F. intermittens anomala et mali moris.** Pernicious malarial fever.—**F. intermittens aphonica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente aphonique*. Intermittent fever with aphonia.—**F. intermittens apoplectica.** Pernicious congestive malarial fever.—**F. intermittens asthmatica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente asthmaticque*. Intermittent fever with respiratory spasms.—**F. intermittens cardialgica.** Of Spitzer, an intermittent fever with severe burning and darting pains in the gastric region, and nausea, retching, and vomiting.—**F. intermittens cephalalgica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente céphalalgique*. Intermittent fever with cephalalgia.—**F. intermittens cephalica larvata.** Fr., *fièvre larvée céphalalgique*. Cephalalgia recurring at regular periods, with masked febrile symptoms.—**F. intermittens comitata.** Of Frost, intermittent fever accompanied by some other disease.—**F. intermittens convulsiva.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente convulsive*. Intermittent fever with convulsions.—**F. intermittens cum delirio.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente délirante*. Intermittent fever with delirium.—**F. intermittens dysenterica.** Intermittent fever with dysentery.—**F. intermittens eclamptica.** Intermittent fever with loss of consciousness and sensibility.—**F. intermittens epidemica.** Of von Brunn, epidemic intermittent fever.—**F. intermittens epileptica.** Intermittent fever with epileptoid spasms.—**F. intermittens hydrophobica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente hydrophobique*. Intermittent fever during which the patient has a horror of liquids.

—*F. intermittens irregularis* Tolosæ. Intermittent fever epidemic at Toulouse in 1772.—*F. intermittens larvata*. Fr., *fièvre intermittente larvée* (ou *masquée*). A masked intermittent fever.—*F. intermittens larvata* in cute. See DERMATOTYPOSIS.—*F. intermittens maligna*. Pernicious malarial fever.—*F. intermittens pernicioso comitata tetanica*. An atypical malarial fever with tetanic rigidity and soreness of the muscles of the neck and occasional mental disturbances.—*F. intermittens soporosa*. Fr., *fièvre intermittente soporeuse*. Intermittent fever with great sleepiness.—*F. intermittens syncopalis*. Fr., *fièvre intermittente syncopale*. Intermittent fever with syncope.—*F. intermittens tertiana typhodes*. Of Cless, pernicious malarial fever.—*F. intermittens tetanica*. Intermittent fever with tetanic spasms.—*F. intermittens urticata*. Intermittent fever associated with urticaria, the latter appearing usually during the paroxysm and disappearing during the apyrexia.—*F. intestinalis (ulcerosa)*. See *Typhoid fever*.—*F. intestinalis*. Of Riedel, typhoid fever.—*F. intestinorum inflammatoria exmesenterico*. Of Hoffmann, enteritis.—*F. irregularis*. See *Anomalous fever*.—*F. ischiadica*. Of Darwin, fever from abscess in the muscles of the pelvis.—*F. italica*. The plague.—*F. lactantium, F. lactea*. See *Milk fever*.—*F. lactea protracta*. An old term for a state of fever prolonged beyond what was considered the proper duration of "milk fever."—*F. larvata*. See *Masked ague*.—*F. leipyria*. Fr., *fièvre lippyrine*. Fever with coldness of the extremities.—*F. lenta*. 1. Of Juncker, hectic fever. 2. Slow fever.—*F. lenta nervosa*. Typhoid fever.—*F. lenta nervosa maligna*. Typhus fever.—*F. lenticularis*. 1. See *Typhus fever*. 2. See *MILIARIA*.—*F. lethargica*. Fr., *fièvre léthargique*. Of Torti, intermittent fever with apoplectoid symptoms.—*F. levis*. See *FEBRICULA*.—*F. localis*. A fever from a local inflammation.—*F. lochialis*. See *Lochial fever*.—*F. lochialis inflammatoria*. A mild puerperal fever.—*F. lygmodes*. Singultous fever.—*F. lymphatica*. See *Lymphatic fever*.—*F. lymphatica continua*. See *AMPHEMERINA laticia*.—*F. lyngodes*. Singultous fever.—*F. maculosa*. Typhus fever.—*F. maligna*. Fr., *fièvre maligne*. An old generic term for a number of malignant fevers, especially typhus.—*F. maligna barbadensis, F. maligna biliosa* (Americæ). Yellow fever.—*F. maligna cacoethes, F. maligna cum peticulis* [Fonseca], *F. maligna cum sopore*. Typhus fever.—*F. maligna flava Indiæ occidentalis*. Yellow fever.—*F. maligna hectica, F. maligna lenta, F. maligna pestilens, F. maligna petechizans, F. maligna petechialis Rintelli* [Fürstenau], *F. maligna pulicularis, F. maligna puncticularis* [Petrus a Castro], *F. mali moris*. Typhus fever.—*F. marasmodes*. Hectic fever.—*F. mediterranea*. Yellow fever; probably also applied to a pernicious malarial fever of the Mediterranean shores.—*F. melancholia*. Quartan fever.—*F. meningogastrica*. Fr., *fièvre méningo-gastrique*. Of Pinel, a general term for febriculae due to gastric or intestinal irritation.—*F. menstrua*. A fever occurring monthly.—*F. mesaraica, F. mesenterica, F. mesenterica acuta* [Burchard], *F. mesenterica maligna* [Baglivi and Hoffmann]. Typhoid fever.—*F. meseraica*. Tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands.—*F. methemerina*. Quotidian intermittent fever.—*F. methystica*. Fever accompanying alcoholic intoxication.—*F. miliaria, F. miliaris*. See *MILIARIA*.—*F. miliaris rubra* [Huxham]. See *SCARLATINA*.—*F. militaris*. Typhus fever.—*F. minuta*. Syncopal fever.—*F. mixta*. Complicated fever.—*F. monoleptica*. A fever consisting of a single attack or paroxysm.—*F. morbillosa*. See *MEASLES*.—*F. mucosa*. Fr., *fièvre muqueuse*. Verminous, inflammatory, and bilious fever and epidemic influenza. It is divided into

simple and continued fever according to the febrile curve.—*F. mucosa adynamica*. Adynamic fever.—*F. mucosa atacta*. Fr., *fièvre muqueuse atactique*. Mucous fever with nervous symptoms.—*F. mucosa gastrica*. Fr., *fièvre muqueuse gastrique*. A complicated form of *f. mucosa*.—*F. mucosa hemitritæa*. The *f. mucosa remittens* of Pinel.—*F. mucosa intermittens quotidiana*. Of Pinel, quotidian intermittent fever.—*F. mucosa intermittens quartana*. Of Pinel, quartan intermittent fever.—*F. mucosa putrida*. Of Pinel, probably typhoid fever.—*F. mucosa remittens*. Of Pinel, *f. hemitritæa*.—*F. mucosa semitertiana*. Of Pinel, see *F. mucosa remittens*.—*F. mucosa verminosa*. Of Pinel, verminous fever.—*F. nautica pestilentialis*. Of Huxham, typhus fever.—*F. nephritica*. See *Nephritic fever*.—*F. nervosa*. Ger., *Nervenfieber*. An old term for typhus fever; so called on account of the usual manifestation of serious derangement of the nervous system.—*F. nervosa acuta cum vi nervorum acuta*. Of Stark, typhus fever.—*F. nervosa acuta sporadica*. Of Daniel, typhus fever.—*F. nervosa artificialis* (seu *factitia*). Ger., *Pseudonervenfieber*. Of Hufeland, a simple fever with irritability of the nervous system.—*F. nervosa contagiosa*. Of Campbell, typhus fever.—*F. nervosa cum tabe intestinale, F. nervosa enterica*. Typhoid fever.—*F. nervosa epidemica*. See *Typhus fever*.—*F. nervosa epigastrica* (seu *præcordialis*). Of Gorden, typhoid fever.—*F. nervosa erethica*. Of Hanegraaff, typhus fever.—*F. nervosa exanthematica* (seu *gastrica*). See *Typhus fever*.—*F. nervosa mesenterica*. Typhoid fever.—*F. nervosa petechialis*. See *Typhus fever*.—*F. nervosa inflammatoria*. Of Paulus, enteric fever.—*F. nervosa stupida*. An old term for the typhoid condition; fever with somnolence or coma.—*F. nervosa versatilis*. Fever characterized by psychical excitation.—*F. neurodes*. See *Nervous fever*.—*F. nigra*. See *Cerebrospinal meningitis*.—*F. nocturna*. A fever occurring at night.—*F. nonana*. See *Nonan intermittent fever*.—*F. non pestilens*. Of Forestus, typhoid fever.—*F. nosocomialis, F. nosocomiorum*. Fr., *fièvre nosocomiale*. Typhus fever.—*F. notha*. Tertian fever with paroxysms lasting longer than twelve hours.—*F. nova anni 1685*. Of Sydenham, typhus fever.—*F. nycterina*. See *F. nocturna*.—*F. octana*. See *Octan (intermittent) fever*.—*F. oscitans*. Fr., *fièvre oscitante*. A fever in which there is yawning.—*F. paludosa, F. paludum*. Malarial fever.—*F. pannonica*. See *Hungarian fever*.—*F. paracastica*. Fr., *fièvre paracastique*. A continued fever that decreases in intensity during its course.—*F. paralytica*. See *Comatose fever*.—*F. pemphigodes, F. pemphigosa*. See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—*F. pempta*. See *Quintan intermittent fever*.—*F. periodica*. See *Periodical fever*.—*F. permaligna*. An excessively malignant fever, such as the plague.—*F. pernicioso*. Pernicious (malarial) fever.—*F. pernicioso algida*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse algide*. Of Alibert, algid pernicious intermittent fever.—*F. pernicioso aphonica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse aphonique*. Of Alibert, a comatose pernicious intermittent fever.—*F. pernicioso apoplectica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse apoplectiforme*. A comatose form of pernicious intermittent fever.—*F. pernicioso atrabilaria*. See *F. pernicioso hepatica*.—*F. pernicioso cardialgica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse cardialgique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with gastric symptoms.—*F. pernicioso catarrhalis*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse catarrhale*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with catarrh.—*F. pernicioso cephalalgica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse céphalalgique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with cephalalgia.—*F. pernicioso choleric*. See *F. pernicioso dysenterica*.—*F. pernicioso convulsiva*. Of Alibert, *f. pernicioso epileptica*.—*F. pernicioso cum delirio*. Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse délirante*.

Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with delirium.—*F. perniciosa diaphoretica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne diaphorétique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with profuse sweating.—*F. perniciosa dysenterica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne dysentérique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with dysentery.—*F. perniciosa dyspnœica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne dyspnœique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with respiratory spasms.—*F. perniciosa epileptica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne épileptique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with epileptoid spasms.—*F. perniciosa exanthematica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne exanthématique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with an eruption of the skin.—*F. perniciosa gastralgica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne gastralgique*. Pernicious intermittent fever with gastralgia.—*F. perniciosa hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne hémorrhagique*. Pernicious intermittent fever with hæmorrhages.—*F. perniciosa hepatica*. Pernicious fever with hepatitis.—*F. perniciosa hydrophobica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne hydrophobique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with aversion to water.—*F. perniciosa ictérica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne ictérique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with jaundice.—*F. perniciosa lethargica*. See *F. perniciosa soporosa*.—*F. perniciosa maniacalis*. Pernicious malarial fever with delirium.—*F. perniciosa nephritica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne néphrétique*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with renal symptoms.—*F. perniciosa pleuritica*. Intermittent fever with pleuritic friction sounds during the paroxysms.—*F. perniciosa pneumonica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne péripneumonique*. Of Alibert, intermittent fever with pneumonic symptoms during the paroxysms.—*F. perniciosa rheumatica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne rhumatismale*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with rheumatism.—*F. perniciosa scorbutica*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne scorbutique*. Pernicious intermittent fever with scurvy.—*F. perniciosa soporosa*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne soporeuse*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with marked lethargy.—*F. perniciosa syncopealis*. Fr., *fièvre pernicienne syncopeale*. Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with syncope.—*F. perniciosa tetanica*. See *F. perniciosa epileptica*.—*F. pessimi moris*. Of Morgagni, typhus fever.—*F. pestilens*, *F. pestilentialis*. Fr., *fièvre pestilentielle*. Pestilential fever.—*F. pestilentialis Europæ*. See *PLAGUE*.—*F. pestilens Ægypti*, *F. pestilens maligna* [Sennertus], *F. pestilens sine characterē veneni*, *F. pestilentialis nautica*. Typhus fever.—*F. petechialis*. Fr., *fièvre pétéchiāle*. An old term for various malignant fevers accompanied by the appearance of petechial spots.—*F. petechialis contagiosa*, *F. petechialis epidemica* (Coloniæ, 1672, seu Cremonæ, 1734, seu Lipsiæ, 1757, seu Mutinæ, 1692, seu Posonii, 1683, seu Silesiæ, 1741, seu variis Germaniæ locis, ab anno 1755 ad 1761, seu Viennæ, 1757, seu Vigornia), *F. petechialis nervosa* a Dijon (1760), *F. petechialis vera*, *F. petechialis Wratislaviæ* (1699), *F. petechizans epidemica*, *F. petechizans Petropoli* (1735), *F. peticularis*, *F. peticularis Tridenti* (1591). Typhus fever.—*F. phlegmatica*. Of Petrus, quotidian fever.—*F. phlogistica*. Fr., *fièvre phlogistique*. Of Linnæus, a division including inflammations of the muscles, nerves, and viscera.—*F. phricodes*. See *AMPHEMERINA phricodes*.—*F. phthisica*. See *Hectic* FEVER.—*F. pituitaria*, *F. pituitosa*. See *Pituitary* FEVER.—*F. pituitosa nervosa*. Typhoid fever.—*F. pleuritica*. See *PLEURISY*.—*F. pneumonica*. See *PNEUMONIA*.—*F. podagrica*. See *GOUT*.—*F. polycholica*. See *Bilious* FEVER.—*F. polyleptica*. A fever consisting of several attacks or paroxysms.—*F. præfoans*. Ger., *Stickfieber*. A fever with the sensation of suffocation.—*F. primaria*. See *Essential* FEVER.—*F. puerpera*, *F. puerperalis*. See *Puerperal* FEVER.—*F. puerperalis biliosa*. Of Stahl, a variety of puerperal fever.—*F.*

puerperalis complicata. Fr., *fièvre puerpérale compliquée*. Of Doublet, puerperal fever complicated with other symptoms.—*F. puerperalis inflammatoria*. Fr., *fièvre puerpérale inflammatoire*. Puerperal fever supposed to be due to lacteal matter being diverted to the uterus or the brain, or infiltrated in the chest.—*F. puerperalis putrida*. Puerperal fever with adynamia.—*F. puerperarum*. See *Puerperal* FEVER.—*F. pulicularis*. See *Typhus* FEVER and *Cerebrospinal* MENINGITIS.—*F. punctularis*. See *Typhus* FEVER.—*F. pura*. See *F. simplex*.—*F. purpurata*. 1. See *Typhus* FEVER. 2. Of Carl, cerebrospinal fever.—*F. purpurata miliaris*. See *MILIARIA*.—*F. purpurata rubra et alba miliaris*. Of Hoffmann, miliary fever.—*F. purpurea*. Miliary fever.—*F. purpurea epidemica*. Of Thæus, typhus fever.—*F. purpurea pestifera*. Cerebrospinal meningitis.—*F. purulenta*. See *SEPTICEMIA*.—*F. putrida*. See *Putrid* FEVER.—*F. putrida biliosa*. 1. Of De Martens, a form of typhus fever. 2. Of Hillary, yellow fever.—*F. putrida colliquativa*. Of Rouppe, yellow fever.—*F. putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita*. Of Huxham, typhus fever.—*F. putrida epidemica*. Of Huxham, probably typhoid fever.—*F. putrida inflammatoria*, *F. putrida maligna petechialis*, *F. putrida nervosa*. Typhus fever.—*F. putrida quæ vulgo lenta appellatur*. Of Willis, typhoid fever.—*F. putrida sanguinea*. Of Vogel, typhus fever.—*F. pythogenes*. See *Pythogenic* FEVER.—*F. quæ lenticularis, puncticala, aut peticulas vocant*. Of Fracastor, typhus fever.—*F. quartana*. See *Quartan* FEVER.—*F. quartana amens*. Of Sydenham, quartan fever with delirium.—*F. quartana arthritica*. Quartan fever with inflammation of the joints.—*F. quartana cataleptica*, *F. quartana comatosa* [Werlhof]. Pernicious malarial fever.—*F. quartana contumacia*. Of Pechlin, prolonged quartan fever.—*F. quartana duplex*. A quartan fever in which there is fever daily except on the third day.—*F. quartana duplicata*. Of Bonetus, quartan fever with two paroxysms every fourth day.—*F. quartana epileptica*. Of Scholzius, quartan fever with epileptoid spasms.—*F. quartana hepatica*. Of Macbride, quartan fever with inflammation of the liver.—*F. quartana hysterica*. Of Morton, quartan fever with hysteria.—*F. quartana legitima*. Of Sydenham, quartan fever.—*F. quartana maniaca*. The *f. quartana hysterica* of Spangenberg.—*F. quartana metastatica*. Quartan fever with metastatic symptoms.—*F. quartana nephralgica*. Quartan fever with nephralgic symptoms.—*F. quartana remittens*. See *TETARTOPHYIA*.—*F. quartana scorbutica* [Bartholini]. Quartan fever with scurvy.—*F. quartana splanchnica*. Quartan intermittent fever.—*F. quartana splenetica*. Fr., *fièvre quarte splénique*. Of Ettmüller, quartan fever with inflammation of the spleen.—*F. quartana syphilitica*. Quartan fever with syphilis.—*F. quartana triplex*. Of Bartholin, quartan fever with daily paroxysms; those of every fourth day alike.—*F. quartana triplicata*. Quartan fever with three paroxysms every fourth day.—*F. querquera*. See *AMPHEMERINA phricodes*.—*F. quinta*, *F. quintana*. See *Quintan* FEVER.—*F. quotidiana*. See *Quotidian* FEVER.—*F. quotidiana anomala*. See *F. quotidiana spuria*.—*F. quotidiana catarrhalis*. Quotidian fever with catarrh.—*F. quotidiana cephalalgica*. Of Morton, quotidian fever with cephalalgia.—*F. quotidiana continua*. See *AMPHEMERINA*.—*F. quotidiana deceptiva*. See *Tertian intermittent* FEVER.—*F. quotidiana duplicata*. Quotidian fever with two paroxysms daily.—*F. quotidiana epileptica*. Quotidian fever with epileptoid spasms.—*F. quotidiana erratica*. See *F. quotidiana spuria*.—*F. quotidiana hysterica*. See *F. quotidiana epileptica*.—*F. quotidiana ischiadica*. Quotidian fever with sciatica.—*F. quotidiana legitima*. Of Sennertus, quotidian intermittent fever.—*F. quotidiana nephralgica*. Of Morton, quotidian fever with

nephralgia.—*F. quotidiana ophthalmica*. Of Morton, quotidian fever with ophthalmia.—*F. quotidiana partialis*. A quotidian fever with paroxysms returning at different hours.—*F. quotidiana postponens*. Of Puchelt, the *f. quotidiana spuria*.—*F. quotidiana remittens*. See *AMPHEMERINA latice*.—*F. quotidiana simplex*. See *Quotidian intermittent fever*.—*F. quotidiana soporosa*. Quotidian fever attended with drowsiness.—*F. quotidiana spuria*. Of Pinel, irregular quotidian fever.—*F. quotidiana stranguriosa*. See *Hæmaturic bilious fever*.—*F. quotidiana ureticospudatoria*. Of B. Scharf, quotidian fever with frequent micturition.—*F. quotidiana vera*. Quotidian intermittent fever.—*F. recidiva*. See *Relapsing fever*.—*F. recidiva de variolis*. See *AMPHEMERINA variolosa*.—*F. recurrens*. See *Relapsing fever*.—*F. regularis*. See *Regular fever*.—*F. remittens*. See *Remittent fever*.—*F. remittens ardens sive causus* [Macbride]. Remittent fever.—*F. remittens a l'Isle-en-Jourdain*. Remittent fever of Isle-en-Jourdain.—*F. remittens biliosa*. Remittent fever.—*F. remittens catarrhalis*. Remittent fever with catarrh.—*F. remittens choleroidea*. Pernicious remittent fever of a choleroïd character; the same as Malwa sweating sickness.—*F. remittens gastroinflammatoria*, *F. remittens gastrica simplex* [Pinel]. Remittent fever.—*F. remittens gravior cum ictero*. See *Yellow fever*.—*F. remittens hæmorrhagica*. Hæmorrhagic malarial fever.—*F. remittens Indiæ Orientalis*. Of Lind, remittent fever of the East Indies.—*F. remittens infantum*. See *Infantile remittent fever*.—*F. remittens mucosa simplex*. Remittent fever.—*F. remittens regionum calidarum*. Of Lind, probably typhomalarial fever.—*F. resolutoria*. A benign fever.—*F. rheumatica (inflammatoria)*, *F. rheumatodes*. See *Rheumatic fever*.—*F. rubra*. See *SCARLATINA*.—*F. rubra pruriginosa*. See *URTICARIA*.—*F. sanguinea*. Fr., *fièvre sanguine*. Of Avicenna, fever supposed to be due to inflammation of the blood; probably simple continued fever.—*F. saprophyta*. See *Typhus fever*.—*F. scarlatina*. See *SCARLATINA*.—*F. scarlatina miliaris*. Scarlet fever with miliaria.—*F. scarlatinomiliaris anginosa*. Scarlet fever with a miliary eruption.—*F. scarlatinosa*. See *SCARLATINA*.—*F. scarlatinosa sine exanthemate*. Fever in which the efflorescence is confined to the throat and mouth.—*F. scorbutica*. See *Lymphatic fever*.—*F. scrofulosa*. Fever with scrofula.—*F. secundaria*. Fr., *fièvre secondaire*. A fever secondary to general or local irritation.—*F. semitertiana*. 1. A tertian fever with two paroxysms one day, and a single paroxysm the next. 2. Enteric fever.—*F. semitertiana primi ordinis*. Of Galen, semitertiana.—*F. semitertiana secundi ordinis*. See *AMPHEMERINA hemitritæus*.—*F. senegallensis*. Typhomalarial fever.—*F. sensitiva*. Of Darwin, a fever attended with little diminution of the sensorial power of irritation, such as pulmonary consumption.—*F. sensitiva irritata*. Of Darwin, a combination of the sensitive and irritative fevers; typhus gravior, etc.—*F. sensitiva irritata*. Of Darwin, irritative fever accompanied with pain.—*F. septana*. See *Septan fever*.—*F. septenaria*, *F. septimana*, *F. septimaria*. See *SYNOCHA*.—*F. sesquialtera*. See *F. semitertiana*.—*F. sextana*. See *Sextan fever*.—*F. siamensis*. Fr., *fièvre de Siam*. Yellow fever; so called because it was supposed to have originated in Siam.—*F. simplex*. See *Simple fever*.—*F. singultuosa*. See *Singultous fever*.—*F. soporosa*. See *F. tertiana lethargica*.—*F. spiritalis*. Of Porro, one of his three divisions of fever; consisting of inflammation of the so called animal spirit.—*F. sporadica*. Fr., *fièvre sporadique*. A fever that attacks a few persons in a place.—*F. spuria*. Of Hoffmann, see *F. notha*.—*F. stationaria*. Fr., *fièvre stationnaire*. Of Sydenham, a fever prevalent in one locality many

years.—*F. stercoralis*. Fr., *fièvre stercorale*. Ger., *Kothfieber*. 1. Gastric fever; supposed to be due to the accumulation of stercoral matter in the intestine. 2. Of Quesnay, probably typhoid fever.—*F. sthenica*. Fr., *fièvre sthénique*. 1. An ideal fever of J. Brown in which he supposed that all of the vital forces were exalted. 2. See *Inflammatory fever*.—*F. stigmatica*. Typhus fever.—*F. stomachica (inflammatoria)*. Of Hoffmann, see *GASTRITIS*.—*F. stomachica intestinalis*. Of Schenckbecker, enteric fever.—*F. subcontinua*. See *Subcontinuous fever*.—*F. subintrans*. Fr., *fièvre subintrans*. An intermittent fever in which a second paroxysm commences before the first is completed.—*F. sudatoria*. See *Sweating fever*.—*F. sudoralis*. Of Tomaselli, Malta fever.—*F. sympathetica*, *F. symptomatica*. See *Inflammatory fever*.—*F. syncopalis*. See *AMPHEMERINA syncopalis*.—*F. syncopalis humerosa*. See *AMPHEMERINA cardiaca*.—*F. syncopalis reptionalis*. See *AMPHEMERINA humerosa*.—*F. synocha*, *F. synochalis*. See *SYNOCHA*.—*F. synochus*. Synochal fever.—*F. syphilitica*. See *Syphilitic fever*.—*F. tabida*. See *Colliquative fever*.—*F. tertiana*. See *Tertian fever*.—*F. tertiana accidentalis*. Of Sydenham, tertian fever supposed to be due to traumatism.—*F. tertiana apoplectica*. Of Morton, see *F. tertiana lethargica*.—*F. tertiana arthritica*. Tertian fever with inflammation of the joints.—*F. tertiana a scabie*. Tertian fever accompanied with scabies.—*F. tertiana asthmatica*. Of Bonetus, tertian fever attended with respiratory spasms.—*F. tertiana atrabiliaris*. See *F. tertiana subcruenta*.—*F. tertiana cardiaca*. Of Torti, intermittent fever with cardiac complications.—*F. tertiana carotica*. Of Werlhof, tertian fever with drowsiness.—*F. tertiana cholericæ*. Of Torti, tertian fever with cholera nostras.—*F. tertiana continua*. See *Tertian intermittent fever*.—*F. tertiana diaphoretica*. Of Torti, intermittent fever with pronounced diaphoresis.—*F. tertiana duplicata*. Of Jones, a tertian fever returning every second day, with two paroxysms in the same day.—*F. tertiana duplex*. See *F. duplicana*.—*F. tertiana dysenterica* [Torti]. Tertian fever with dysentery.—*F. tertiana epidemica*. Of Bartholin, probably typhomalarial fever.—*F. tertiana epileptica*. Tertian fever with epileptoid spasms.—*F. tertiana hemiplegica*. See *F. tertiana carotica*.—*F. tertiana hysterica*. Tertian fever with hysterical paroxysms.—*F. tertiana legitima*. Tertian fever with paroxysms not lasting over twelve hours.—*F. tertiana leipypria*. See *AMPHEMERINA epiala*.—*F. tertiana lethargica*. Intermittent fever with marked lethargy.—*F. tertiana maligna pestilens*. Of Riverius, pernicious malarial fever.—*F. tertiana miliaris*. Tertian fever with miliaria.—*F. tertiana notha sive spuria*. Of Sennertus, tertian fever with paroxysms lasting more than twelve hours.—*F. tertiana pernicioza*. See *Pernicious malarial fever*.—*F. tertiana pernicioza et pestilenta*. Pernicious malarial fever.—*F. tertiana pestilens*. Pernicious malarial fever.—*F. tertiana petechialis*. Of Donatus, tertian fever with efflorescence.—*F. tertiana pleuritica*. Of Valesius, see *PLEURITIS periodica*.—*F. tertiana proportionata*. Tertian intermittent fever.—*F. tertiana remittens*. Tertian intermittent fever.—*F. tertiana scorbutica*. Of Etmüller, tertian fever accompanied with scurvy.—*F. tertiana subcontinua* [Torti]. Tertian intermittent fever.—*F. tertiana subcruenta* [Torti]. Intermittent fever accompanied with hæmorrhage.—*F. tertiana subintrans*. Tertian intermittent fever.—*F. tertiana syncopalis* [Torti]. See *F. continua syncopalis*.—*F. tertiana syphilitica*. Of Deidier, tertian fever accompanied with syphilis.—*F. tertiana tetanodes*. Tertian fever with tetanoid spasms.—*F. tertiana triplex*. See *F. semitertiana*.—*F. tertiana urtica*. Of Planchon, tertian fever with urticaria.—*F. tertiana vera*. See *F. tertiana legitima*.—

F. tertiana verminosa. Tertian fever accompanied with worms.—**F. tetartophya.** See TETARTOPHYA.—**F. tonica.** See SYNOCHA.—**F. topica.** Facial neuralgia.—**F. torminalis.** Fever with tormina.—**F. torpida.** See *Enteric fever*.—**F. toxica.** Yellow fever.—**F. traumatica.** See *Traumatic fever*.—**F. traumatica secundaria.** A febrile movement occurring after the cessation of a primary traumatic fever, generally due to the retention or metastasis of pus.—**F. tritæophya.** See TRITÆOPHYA.—**F. tritæus.** See *Intermittent fever*.—**F. tropicalis.** See *Yellow fever*.—**F. tusculosa.** Ger., *Hustenfieber*. A fever with coughing.—**F. tympanica.** Typhoid fever.—**F. typhodes.** 1. Of the old writers, "inflammations of the skin, liver, stomach, or uterus, that induce fever associated with mental anxiety, chills, and exhausting sweats." 2. See *Typhus* and *Typhoid fever*.—**F. typhoides.** 1. See *Typhoid fever*. 2. Of German writers, a form of fever of the same type as typhoid fever, but in which the symptoms are all less intense.—**F. typhica** (seu *typhosa*). Typhus fever.—**F. typhosa infantum.** Enteric fever in children.—**F. typhus iterodes.** Yellow fever.—**F. typica.** A fever that follows a definite course.—**F. typo inverso.** A fever characterized by a rise of temperature in the morning and a fall in the evening.—**F. urethralis.** See *Urethral fever*.—**F. uretica.** A fever with increased micturition.—**F. urinosa.** See URÆMIA.—**F. urticata.** Fr., *fièvre ortiée*. Ger., *Nesselfieber*. Febrile urticaria.—**F. urticata intermittens.** See *F. intermittens urticata*.—**F. uterina.** See METRITIS.—**F. vaga.** See *F. erratica*.—**F. variolosa.** See VARIOLA.—**F. variolosa secundaria.** Of Darwin, the secondary fever of smallpox.—**F. vasculosa.** See ANGEIOPYRA.—**F. vasorum.** See *Typhus fever*.—**F. venenosa.** Of Fortunat and Bianchi, typhus fever.—**F. venerea.** Of Darwin, fever from venereal disease.—**F. vere pestilens.** The plague.—**F. verminosa.** See *Verminous fever*.—**F. vernalis.** Fr., *fièvre vernale*. An intermittent fever appearing in the spring.—**F. vesicatoria.** See PEMPHIGUS acutus.—**F. vesicularis.** Fr., *fièvre vésiculeuse*. 1. Miliaria. 2. Pemphigus acutus.—**F. vesiculosa.** Erysipelas.—**F. vesicularis catarrhalis.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**F. virginea.** *F. virginum.* Chlorosis.—**F. visinocha.** Synochus.—**F. vomitoria.** Ger., *Brechfieber*. A fever with vomiting.—**F. vulneraria.** See *Traumatic fever*.—**Secunda f. variolarum confluentium.** Of Mead, the secondary fever of smallpox.

FÆCAL. See FÆCAL.

FÆCALA, f. See FÆCULA (1st def.).

FÆCULA, f. See FÆCULA.

FÆCULENCE. Lat., *fæculentia*. Fr., *féculence, féculité*. Ger., *Hefen, Bodensatz*. 1. The condition of being feculent. 2. See FÆCULA (1st def.).

FÆCULENT. Lat., *fæculentus*. Fr., *féculent*. Ger., *hefig, fäculent*. 1. Containing or consisting of fæcula; of the humors, dense and muddy. 2. In physiology, fecal, excrementitious.

FÆCULITE. Fr., *féculite*. A generic term for pulverulent, odorless, and tasteless vegetable proximate principles.

FÆCULOID. From *fæcula* (q. v.), and εἶδος, resemblance. See FÆCULENT.

FÆCULOMETER. From *fæcula* (q. v.), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *féculomètre*. An instrument for determining the amount of water in commercial starch.

FÆCUND. Gr., γόνιμος. Lat., *fecundus*. Fr., *fécond*. Ger., *fruchtbar, befruchtungsfähig*. Fruitful, prolific, susceptible of fecundation.

FÆCUNDATING. Fr., *fécondant, fécondateur*. Ger., *befruchtend*. Serving to effect fecundation.

FÆCUNDATION. Lat., *fecundatio*. Fr., *fécondation*. Ger., *Befruchtung*. The union of the male and female generative cells, whereby the ovum acquires the power

of becoming developed into a separate individual.—**Artificial f.** Fr., *fécondation artificielle*. Ger., *künstliche Befruchtung*. F. by the artificial application of the seminal fluid to extruded ova or its injection into the uterine canal.

FEEDER. Of M. Sims, a forked instrument used for directing the traction in tightening sutures so that they shall not cut into the tissues.

FEED'ING. See ALIMENTATION (1st def.).

FEEL'ING. Of Herbert Spencer, the conscious side of nervous activity; one of the states of consciousness produced by the action of the nerve centres. The f's are divided into two great groups: (a) the emotions, or centrally initiated f's; and (b) the sensations, or peripherally initiated f's, arising from the excitation of peripheral nerves (including the nerves and nerve endings of special sense), and comprising the general, auditory, visual, olfactory, gustatory, and tactual f's, etc.—**Entoperipheral f's.** Sensations arising from the stimulation or excitation of peripheral nerves distributed to the interior of the body and viscera. See *Epi-peripheral f's*.—**Epiperipheral f's.** Sensations arising from excitation or stimulation of peripheral nerves distributed to the surface of the body, including all the nerves of special sense.—**Presentative f's.** Sensations; primary f's produced by direct excitation.—**Representative f's.** Revived f's; ideas; f's produced by indirect excitation.

FEL, n. *Fellis*. See BILE.—**F. bovinum purificatum** [Br. Ph.]. See *F. bovis purificatum*.—**F. bovis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *bile de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.], *fiel de bœuf*. Ger., *Ochsengalle, Rindsgalle*. Syn.: *f. bovinum, tauri f., f. tauri, bilis bubula*. The fresh bile of *Bos taurus*; a somewhat viscid, brownish yellow or dark green liquid, having a peculiar, disagreeable smell and a very bitter, unpleasant taste, and having, according to the U. S. Ph., a neutral or weakly alkaline reaction and a sp. gr. of from 1.018 to 1.028.—**F. bovis inspissatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de fiel de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.]; *extrait de bile de bœuf, fiel épais*. Ger., *eingedickte Rindsgalle*. Syn.: *f. tauri inspissatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; *extractum fellis bovini*. A preparation made by straining 100 parts of fresh ox bile through muslin, either when taken directly from the gall bladder or after a moderate heating (to a temperature not exceeding 80° C. [U. S. Ph.]), and evaporating on the water bath to 15 parts.—**F. bovis purificatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fiel de bœuf purifié, bile purifiée*. Ger., *gereinigte Ochsengalle*. Syn.: *f. bovinum purificatum* [Br. Ph.], *bilis bovina depurata, fel tauri depuratum*. Purified ox gall; made by evaporating 3 parts of fresh ox gall in a porcelain capsule on the water bath to 1 part, adding 1 part of alcohol, agitating the mixture thoroughly, allowing it to stand well covered for 24 hours, decanting the clear solution, filtering the remainder, and, having mixed the liquids and distilled off the alcohol, evaporating to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by precipitating 1 pint of fresh ox bile with 2 pints of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.].—**F. tauri.** See *F. bovis*.—**F. tauri depuratum.** See *F. bovis purificatum*.—**F. tauri depuratum siccum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *f. bovinum depuratum, bilis bovina depurata, f. tauri depuratum*. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of fresh ox bile and alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.832, allowing the mixture to stand, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and treating the remainder with moist animal charcoal, purified by hydrochloric acid, until the test filtrate appears pale yellow, then filtering, and evaporating to dryness.—**F. tauri inspissatum.** See *F. bovis inspissatum*.—**F. taurinum.** See *F. bovis*.

FELLAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide fellanique*. Ger., *Fellansäure*. An acid of the empirical formula $C_{56}H_{72}O_6 + 3H_2O$, obtained by treating putrescent bile with hydrochloric acid.

FEL'LEUS. Pertaining to or resembling bile.

FEL'LIC ACID. See FELLINIC ACID.

FELLIDU'CUS. From *fel*, the gall, and *ducere*, to lead. See CHOLAGOGUE.

FELLIF'LUUS. From *fel*, bile, and *fluere*, to flow. Flowing with or discharging bile.

FELLIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide fellinique*. Ger., *Fellin-säure*. Of Berzelius, an acid of the empirical composition $C_{50}H_{72}O_6 + 4H_2O$, obtained by treating bile with hydrochloric acid. Subsequent observers have failed to confirm this discovery.

FEL'LITIN. A trade name for a preparation of ox gall to be used for frostbite.

FE'LO DE SE', *m.* In medical jurisprudence, one who commits felony by attempting suicide.

FEL'ON. See PARONYCHIA.

FELT. Gr., *πίλος*. Lat., *lana coacta*. Fr., *feutre*. Ger., *Filz*. A fabric made of wool or hair tangled and pressed together.

FEL'TED. Lat., *coactus*. Tangled like the elements of felt.

FE'MEN, *n.* *Fem'inis*. See FEMUR.

FEMIN'EUS. Lat., *femineus*, *femineus* (from *femina*, a woman). Female.

FEMOR'E'US, *m.* See CRUR'EUS.

FEM'ORAL. Lat., *femoralis* (from *femur*, the thigh). Fr., *fémoral*. Ger., *Zum Schenkel gehörig*. Pertaining to or connected with the femur or the thigh.

FEMORA'LIS. See FEMORAL; as a *n. m.*, see EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps*.

FEM'OREN. See FEMORAL.

FEMORE'US, *m.* See CRUR'EUS.

FEM'OROARTIC'ULAR. Articulating with the femur.

FEM'OROCALCA'NEUS. Fr., *fémoro-calcanien*. Pertaining to or connected with the femur and the calcaneum.

FEMOROCELE, *f.* $Fe^2m-o^2r-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $fe^2m-o^2r-o-sel.-ce'les$. From *femur*, the thigh, and *κύλη* a tumor. See FEMORAL HERNIA.

FEM'OROCOCCY'GEUS. Pertaining to or connected with the femur and the coccyx.

FEM'OROCUTA'NEOUS. From *femur*, the thigh, and *cutis*, the skin. Fr., *fémoro-cutané*. Belonging to the integument of the thigh.

FEM'OROGEN'ITAL. Belonging to the thigh and the pudenda.

FEM'OROPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* From *femur*, the thigh, and *phalanx*, a phalanx. Fr., *fémoro-phalangien*, *échisseur superficiel des phalanges*. Ger., *Backkrombeinmuskul*. The analogue in lower animals of the plantaris and flexor digitorum brevis muscles of man.

FEM'OROPOPLITE'AL. Lat., *femoro-popliteus* (from *femur*, the thigh, and *popes*, the hough). Fr., *fémoropoplité*. 1. Pertaining to, or situated in, the thigh and the popliteal space. 2. Pertaining to the posterior surface of the thigh.

FEM'OROPOPLITEOTIB'IAL. Lat., *femoro-popliti-tibialis* (from *femur*, the thigh, *popes*, the hough, and *tibia*, the tibia). Fr., *fémoro-popliti-tibial*. Pertaining to the femur, popliteal space, and tibia.


FEM'OROPR'EPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *extenseur antérieur des phalanges, fémoro-pré-phalangien*. Ger., *Backbeinmuskul* (oder *vorderer Strecker, oder langer Strecker*) *des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins*. The analogue in lower animals of the extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle of man.

FEM'OROPRETIB'IAL. From *femur*, the thigh, *præ*, in front of, and *tibia*, the tibia. Fr., *fémoro-prétibial*. Pertaining to the thigh and the anterior portion of the leg.

FEM'OROTIB'IAL. Lat., *femorotibialis* (from *femur*, the thigh, and *tibia*, the tibia). Fr., *fémoro-tibial*. Pertaining to the femur and tibia.

FEM'OROVAS'ULAR. From *femur*, the thigh, and *vasculum*, a little vase). Fr., *fémoro- (ou fémoral)-vasculaire*. Pertaining to the femoral canal.

FE'MUR, *n.* *Fem'oris*. Fr., *fémur*. Ger., *F., Schenkelknochen*. The largest, longest, and strongest bone in the body situated between the hip bone and the tibia. The upper extremity presents a head, which forms two fifths of a sphere and articulates with the acetabulum, joined to the shaft by a neck which extends outward at an angle varying at different periods of life. At the outer side of the neck at its junction with the shaft is a large, rough, quadrilateral eminence, the great trochanter, which serves for the insertion of the external rotators of the thigh. The lesser trochanter, a conical eminence at the base of the neck, posteriorly, serves for the insertion of the internal rotators of the thigh. The shaft is nearly cylindrical, slightly arched, strengthened behind by a longitudinal ridge, the *linea aspera*. The lower extremity is cuboidal and divided into the external and internal condyles by the intercondyloid notch behind and the trochlea in front. The external condyle is the broader and more prominent in front, the internal is the longer and more prominent inferiorly. The trochlea articulates with the patella. Both condyles articulate with the tibia.



THE FEMUR.
a, the anterior surface; *b*, the posterior surface.

FENCE. An abbreviation of *defence*. Of A. Seibert, a line of cross scarifications of the skin made around an erysipelatous area, to which a germicide is applied; designed to prevent the spread of the disease.

FENES'TRA, *f.* Fr., *fenêtre*. Ger., *Fenster*. A window-like opening.—**F. cochleæ**, **F. cochlearis**. See *F. rotunda*.—**F. oculi**. An obsolete term for the pupil of the eye.—**F. ovalis**. Fr., *fenêtre ovale*. Ger., *ovales (oder eirundes) Fenster, Vorhofsfenster*. The oval window of the tympanic cavity; an oval or bean-shaped opening which leads to the vestibule of the labyrinth, and is situated at the extremity of a deep niche on the inner wall of the tympanum. It receives the foot plate of the stapes, the edge of which is fastened to the margin of the opening by means of a fibroelastic annular ligament. The longest diameter of the window, 4 mm., extends from before backward and downward; the height from without inward and downward is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

—**F. rotunda**. Fr., *fenêtre ronde*. Ger., *rundes Fenster, Schenckelfenster, Schneckenfenster, Schneckenfenster*. A round aperture situated upon the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, from 3 to 4 mm. below the *f. ovalis*. It lies at the bottom of a small niche which is directed backward. It is the opening between the tympanic cavity and the canal of the cochlea.—**F. semiovalis** (ossis temporis). See *F. ovalis*.—**F. triquetra**. See *F. rotunda*.—**F. vestibularis**, **F. vestibuli**. See *F. ovalis*.

FENES'TRAL, **FENES'TRATE**(D). Lat., *fenestratus*. Fr., *fenêtré*. Ger., *gefenstert*. Provided with a fenestra.

FENESTRIFOR'MIS. From *fenestra*, a window, and *forma*, form. Ger., *fensterförmig*. Window-shaped.

FENIC'ULUM, *n.* See FENICULUM.

FEN'NEL. Lat., *feniculum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fenouil doux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchel*. 1. *Feniculum vulgare*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., its fruit.

FEN'THOZONE. A proprietary disinfectant containing acetic acid, phenol, menthol, camphor, and oils of eucalyptus, lavender, and verbena.

FENUGRÆ'CUM, *n.* See FENUGREEK.

FEN'UGREEK. Lat., *fenumgræcum* (from *fœnum*, hay, and *græcus*, Greek). Fr., *fenugrec*. Ger., *Bockshorn*. The *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. The seeds (*semen fœnugræci* [Ger. Ph.]) are used in medicine.

FERACON'ITIN(E). An alkaloid contained in Nepal aconite, at first supposed to be identical with aconitine, but afterward described under various names—acraconitine (Ludwig, 1869), napelline (Wiggers, 1857), and nepalline (Flückiger, 1869). According to Groves (1870-1874), it exists in two modifications—one crystalline, but yielding uncrySTALLIZABLE salts, the other amorphous.

FERAL'DOID. A peptonized iron albuminate.

FERA'LIS. 1. See CADAVERIC. 2. Deadly, dangerous.

FER'CREMOL. A proprietary compound of hæmoglobin and iron.

FER'INE. Gr., *θριώδης*. Lat., *ferinus*. Fr., *férin*. Ger., *wild, heftig, hartnäckig*. Severe, obstinate (said of diseases). Cf. TUSSES *ferina*.

FER'MENT. Gr., *ζύμη*. Lat., *fermentum* (from *fervere*, to ferment). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Gährungsstoff*. An organic body, capable, in small quantities, of decomposing other organic bodies without yielding any of its own substance to the product of the fermentation. The f's are divided into two great classes, the organized f's and the soluble f's (*q. v.*).—**Acetic f., Acetous f.** See *Vinegar f.*—**Albuminosic f.** Ger., *eiweisspaltendes F.* A f. (such as pepsin) that decomposes albumin or other proteids.—**Alcoholic f.** Any one of the several species of *Saccharomyces* which produce alcoholic fermentation. See also *BACILLUS fitzianus* and *BACILLUS caucasicus*.—**Alterative f.** A soluble f. contained in yeast, having the power of splitting cane sugar (saccharose) into glucose and levulose by hydration.—**Ammoniacal f.** Of *Musculus*, a soluble f. supposed by him to be the cause of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine, which, however, has been since shown to be due to an organized f. (the *Bacillus ureæ*).—**Amylolytic f.** Fr., *f. amyolytique, f. glycosique, f. diastasique*. Ger., *diastatisches F., Stärkeferment, amyolytischer Gährungsstoff*. A soluble f. (e. g., diastase and glycogen f.) which converts starch and other amylaceous substances (glycogen, etc.) into sugar or glucose.—**Animal f.** Fr., *f. animal*. Ger., *thierischer Gährungsstoff*. 1. Of Hoffmann, see *Morbific f.* 2. An f. secreted by the animal organism. Cf. *Vegetable f's.*—**Apiculated f.** The *Saccharomyces apiculatus*.—**Bacterium f.** The diastatic ferment of bacteria. It converts wheat starch, canna, and other varieties, except potato starch, into a soluble modification which under favorable circumstances is transformed into sugar.—**Bee f's.** Soluble f's contained in the head, thorax, and abdomen of working bees. They completely invert cane sugar, and convert starch into dextrin and sugar.—**Beer f.** The *Saccharomyces cerevisie*.—**Blood f's.** See *F's of the blood*.—**Butyric f.** Lat., *fermentum butyricum*. The f. producing butyric fermentation. See *BACILLUS butyricus*, *BACILLUS amylobacter*, *BACILLUS butylicus*, and *BACTERIUM of butyric acid fermentation*.—**Cellulosic f.** The *Bacillus amylobacter*.—**Chemical f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Diastatic f.** See *Amylolytic f.*—**Digestive f.** Fr., *f. digestif*. Ger., *VerdaunungsF.* A soluble f. of either animal or vegetable origin, which acts upon a special kind of food. The digestive f's are the amylolytic or diastatic f., the proteolytic or albuminosic f., the alterative or inverse f., the emulsive and saponifying f., and the milk curdling f.—**Emulsive f.** A soluble f. found in pancreatic

juice, having the property of emulsifying fats.—**Fat decomposing f., Fat digesting f., Fat f., Fat splitting f.** Ger., *fettzerlegendes F.* A f. supposed to exist in the pancreatic juice, which is capable of splitting up the fats into glycerin and fatty acids. See *STEAPSIN*.—**F. of beer.** See *Beer f.*—**F. of bread.** The *Saccharomyces minor*.—**F. of carnivorous plants.** An unorganized f. found in the secretion of the glands of the sundew (*Drosera*), Venus flytrap (*Drosera*), and other insectivorous plants. It is similar to, if not identical with, pepsin, and has the power to transform proteid matters into peptone.—**F. of chyle.** A diastatic f. found in chyle.—**F. of fruit.** The *Saccharomyces apiculatus*.—**F. of milk.** A diastatic f. found in the milk.—**F's of the blood.** These include a diastatic f. and a fibrin forming f. See also *BACILLI of the blood* (under *BACILLUS*).—**F's of the intestine.** These include invertin and a proteolytic f., a diastatic f., and a milk curdling f.—**F. of the liver.** See *Glycogen f.*—**F's of the pancreas.** These include amylopsin, trypsin, an emulsive f., steapsin, and a milk curdling f.—**F. of the saliva.** See *PTYALIN*.—**F's of the stomach.** Lat., *fermenta ventriculi*. These include pepsin, the milk curdling f., the lactic acid f., and the fat decomposing f.—**F. of the urine.** See *Ammoniacal f.*—**F. of wine.** The *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*, *Saccharomyces pastorianus*, and *Saccharomyces conglomeratus*.—**Fibrin f., Fibrin forming f.** Ger., *Fibrin'*. Of Schmidt, a body existing in blood plasma which promotes the combination of fibrinogen and paraglobulin, and thus brings about the coagulation of the blood.—**Formed f.** See *Organized f's*.—**Gastric f's.** See *F's of the stomach*.—**Glycogen f.** Fr., *f. glycogénique*. Ger., *glycogenischer Gährungsstoff*. A f. existing in the hepatic cells which converts glycogen into glucose.—**Hepatic f.** See *Glycogen f.*—**Hydrolytic f.** Fr., *f. hydrolytique*. Ger., *hydrolytischer Gährungsstoff*. Syn.: *enzyme*. A f., such as the amylolytic f., which acts only in the presence of water, causing the addition of 1 or more molecules of water to the molecule of the substance acted upon.—**Hydrophobic f.** The hypothetical substance that, inoculated in an animal organism, produces rabies. Cf. *BACILLUS lyssæ*.—**Indirect f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Insoluble f.** See *Organized f.*—**Intestinal f's.** See *F's of the intestine*.—**Inverse f., Inverting f.** Fr., *f. inversif*. A f. that converts cane sugar into grape sugar. See *Alterative f.* and *INVERTIN*.—**Lactic f.** See *BACILLI of lactic acid fermentation*.—**Liver f.** See *Glycogen f.*—**Living f.** See *Organized f.*—**Milk curdling f.** Ger., *Labf.* 1. A soluble animal f. existing in the gastric and pancreatic juices, and supposed to exist in the juice of the small intestine, having the property of coagulating milk. 2. A soluble vegetable f. having the power of coagulating milk, such as that found in the seeds of the *Withania coagulans*. 3. An organized f. (e. g., the *Bacillus amylobacter*, *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*, etc.) capable of coagulating casein.—**Milk f.** See *F. of milk*.—**Morbific f's.** Those organized f's that, introduced into the animal organism, produce disease.—**Non-living f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Organized f.** Fr., *f. organisé*. Ger., *organisirtes F.* A f. which owes its activity to a living organism present in it, and becomes inert with the death of that body (e. g., yeast).—**Pancreatic f's.** See *F's of the pancreas*.—**Peptic f., Peptone forming f.** See *PEPSIN*. *F. of carnivorous plants*, *PAPAYOTIN*, and *FICOIN*.—**Physiological f.** See *Organized f.*—**Piarolytic f.** See *Fat decomposing f.*—**Proteolytic f.** See *Albuminosic f.*—**Putrefactive f's, Putrid f's.** F's producing putrefaction. See *BACILLI of putrefaction* (under *BACILLUS*).—**Rennet f.** See *Milk curdling f.*—**Salivary f.** See *PTYALIN*.—**Septic f.** A substance obtained by chemical processes from putrid animal tissues, that produces septic infection when introduced into the blood of animals. It was called sepsin

by Bergmann. Under this name are probably grouped the products of the action of a number of septogenic *Bacilli*. See PTOMAINÉ.—**Soluble f.** Fr., *f. soluble*, *f. inorganique*, *f. non figuré*, *zymase*. Ger., *auflöslisches F.*, *unorganischer Gährungsstoff*, *ungeformtes F.* Syn.: *enzyme*. A soluble, neutral, nitrogenous principle, resembling the albuminoids in composition, and originating in living organisms (probably from the physiological splitting up of proteids), but having none of the properties of living matter. In a dry state the soluble f's occur as amorphous, colorless, pulverulent bodies, precipitated from their aqueous solutions by alcohol, corrosive sublimate, etc. They act catalytically by a process of hydration on organic substances, converting very large quantities of matter in proportion to their own bulk. They are soluble in water and in glycerin, but insoluble in alcohol, and are destroyed at from 70° to 100° C., but not by freezing.—**Spirituos f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Starch transforming f.** See *Amylolytic f.*—**Sugar forming f.** See *Amylolytic f.*—**Sulphydic f.** *Algae* of the family *Oscillatoria* and of the genera *Oscillaria* and *Beggiatoa* found in natural mineral waters and constituting glairine (*q. v.*).—**Unformed f.** **Unorganized f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Urinary f.** See *Ammoniacal f.*—**Vegetable f.** Fr., *f. végétal*. Ger., *pflanzlicher Gährungsstoff*. A f. obtained from a vegetable; as diastase, papayotin, quejirity, etc.—**Vinegar f.** See *SACCHAROMYCES mycoderma*, *BACILLUS aceti*, *BACTERIUM aceti*, and *BACTERIUM xylinum*.—**Vinous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Viscous f.** The f. causing viscous fermentation (*q. v.*).

FERMENTABLE. Ger., *gährungsfähig*. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. Having power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION. Ger., *ζύμωσις*. Lat., *fermentatio*. Fr., *f. Ger.*, *Gährung*. 1. The process of decomposition, or of conversion, effected by a ferment. 2. A subjecting to the action of a ferment. 3. In ancient medicine, a peculiar disturbance of the animal fluids thought to be analogous to the f. of wine, etc.—**Acetic acid f.**, **Acetic f.**, **Acetous f.** Fr., *f. acétique*. Ger., *Essigsäuregährung*. The f. by which alcohol is converted into acetic acid. It consists essentially in a process of oxidation and dehydration as shown in the equation $C_2H_6O + O_2 = C_2H_4O_2 + H_2O$, and is produced by various organized ferments, especially by the *Bacillus aceti*, the *Bacterium aceti*, and the *Bacterium xylinum*. Acetic acid is also developed by fermentative processes in the course of putrefaction and as a result of the fermentative decomposition of citric, mucic, quinic, tartaric, and glyceric acids, effected by various *Bacilli*.—**Alcoholic f.** Fr., *f. alcoolique*, *f. vineuse*. Ger., *alkoholische Gährung*. A f. by which saccharine and other substances are converted into alcohol, occurring in the formation of all fermented alcoholic beverages. It consists essentially in a transformation of glucose into alcohol and carbon dioxide according to the equation $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2C_2H_6O + 2CO_2$. In the f. of sugar cane, beet sugar, dextrin, starch, etc., these substances are first transformed into glucose by a process of hydration, effected either by the agency of a ferment (as diastase in the case of starch), or by ordinary chemical action. The further conversion of the glucose into alcohol is accomplished by the action of various species of *Saccharomyces* which require for their development a temperature of 0° C to 35° C. and the presence of phosphates and certain nitrogenous substances. The whole of the glucose is not converted into alcohol, about 5 per cent. being converted into glycerin and succinic acid, while some of the higher alcohols, and certain fatty acids and compound ethers, are also developed, constituting the fusel oils. A peculiar form of alcoholic f. is that by which glycerin is converted into alcohol by the action of the *Bacillus fitzianus*.—**Alkaline f.** See *Urinary f.*—**Am-**

moniacal f. Fr., *f. de l'ammoniaque* (2d def.), *f. ammoniacale*. Ger., *Ammoniakgährung*. 1. See *Urinary f.* 2. The formation by f. of ammonia, nitrates, and nitrogen, as a result of the decomposition of nitrates; occurring in the soil and effected by various microbes. 3. See *Nitrous f.*—**Amygdalous f.**, **Benzoic f.** The decomposition of amygdalin into glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds, consisting essentially in a process of hydration according to the equation $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 2H_2O = C_7H_6O + HCN + 2C_6H_{12}O_6$; due to the presence of emulsin (*q. v.*).—**Butyric acid f.**, **Butyric f.**, **Butyrous f.** Fr., *f. butyrique*. Ger., *Buttersäuregährung*. A f. by which butyric acid is developed from the decomposition of inulin, starch, dextrin, saccharose, lactose, glucose, glycerin, and the lactates. It is effected by the agency of various microbes (see under *Butyric FERMENT*).—**Caseous f.** Fr., *f. caséuse*. A f. by which the conversion of milk into cheese is effected; consisting essentially in a coagulation of the casein which, after being compressed, constitutes the essential part of cheese. The f. is effected by the milk curdling f. (*q. v.*).—**Cellulosic f.** Fr., *f. cellulosique*. 1. Of E. Durin, a peculiar variety of f. occurring in beet juice, and resulting in the formation of a white, hard substance resembling cellulose. The same effect is also produced by the action of the organisms deposited from beet juice upon a solution of beet molasses. 2. See *F. of cellulose*.—**Dextran f.** Ger., *Dextrangährung*. A f. produced by the *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, by which glucose is transformed first into invertin and then into dextran. It is formed in the course of the viscous and lactic f's.—**Dextrinic f.** A f. by which starch is converted into dextrin; effected by diastase, emulsin, ptyalin, etc.—**Direct f.** Fr., *f. vraie*, *f. à ferments organisés*. Ger., *Gährung durch organisirte (geformte) Fermente*. F. produced by the direct action of a living organism (organized ferment) which lives and develops among the products of fermentation.—**Elective alcoholic f.** Fr., *f. alcoolique élective*. The unequal action of a ferment on different forms of sugar mixed in solution; attributed to an elective property in the ferment.—**Fæcal f.** A decomposition of fecal matter retained in the body.—**Fat f.** Fr., *f. des corps gras*. Ger., *Fettgährung*. A f. causing the decomposition of fats; effected by the fat ferments (*q. v.*).—**F. of cellulose.** Ger., *Cellulosevergährung*. 1. See *Marsh gas f.* 2. A f. of cellulose, the chief products of which are carbon dioxide and hydrogen, with by products consisting of hydrogen, sulphide, aldehyde, and isobutyric and acetic acids; occurring when cellulose is infused in an alkaline extract of meat.—**F. of glycerin.** Ger., *Glycerinvergährung*. A f. by which glycerin is decomposed into (a) alcohol with caproic, butyric, and acetic acids by the action of the *Bacillus fitzianus*; (b) alcohol with formic and succinic acids by the action of small, slender, rod-shaped organisms; (c) butyl alcohol by the action of a motile sporophorous *Bacillus* upon a mixture of glycerin and a hay infusion; (d) butyric acid with alcohol and succinic acid by the action of the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.—**F. of the blood, F. of the humors.** Fr., *f. du sang*, *f. des humeurs*. A hypothetical condition of the blood or of the humors compared to that produced by f.—**Formic acid f.** Ger., *Ameisensäuregährung*. A f. by which formic acid is generated; produced by the decomposition of calcium glycerate by certain *Bacilli*, and also as an accompaniment of putrefactive processes.—**Gallie acid f.** A form of f. occurring in vegetable tissues, under the influence of which tannic acid is converted into gallic acid. The conversion is a process of hydration, as represented by the formula $C_{14}H_{16}O_9 + H_2O = 2C_7H_6O_5$. It is effected by the presence of a ferment probably identical with pectose.—**Glairy f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Gluconic acid f.** Ger., *Gluconsäuregährung*. A f. by which gluconic acid is

produced from the decomposition of lactose; effected by a microbe resembling the *Mycoderma aceti*.—**Glucosic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Glycerin f.** Ger., *Glycerin-gährung* (1st def.), *Glycerinver-gährung* (2d def.). 1. The f. by which glycerin is formed from fats. See *Fat f.* and *Fat FERMENT*. 2. A f. by which glycerin is decomposed. See *F. of glycerin*.—**Gummic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Indirect f.** Fr., *fausse f.*, *f. à ferments solubles* (ou non organisés). Ger., *Gährung durch lösliche* (oder *chemische*, oder *ungeformte*) *Fermente*. F. produced as the indirect result of the action of living organisms; i. e., f. produced by certain soluble nitrogenous principles (unorganized ferments) which are themselves the products of the physiological activity of a living organism.—**Lactic (acid) f.**, **Lactous f.** Fr., *f. lactique*. Ger., *Milch-säuregährung*. The f. by which lactic acid is developed from glucose, lactose, alcohol, etc.; effected by the agency of the lactic ferments (*q. v.*), in the presence of nitrogenous matters. It consists in a decomposition of 1 molecule of glucose (either occurring ready formed or formed from the lactose, etc., by hydration) into 2 molecules of lactic acid according to the equation $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2C_3H_6O_3$.—**Mannitic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Marsh gas f.** Ger., *Sumpfgasgährung*. A f. by which cellulose is converted into marsh gas and carbon dioxide, with by products consisting of hydrogen sulphide, aldehyde, and acetic and isobutyric acids. It occurs in the intestinal canal of ruminants and in the soil of marshes, fields, and forests; and may be produced artificially by infusing cellulose in a neutral extract of meat.—**Mucic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Mucor f.** Alcoholic f. set up in a saccharine solution by the presence of *Mucor mucedo* (ordinary mold). Such a f. has its optimum T. at 25° to 28° C., and is terminated very soon after the first formation of alcohol.—**Mucous f.** Fr., *f. muqueuse*. Ger., *schleimige Gährung*. See *Viscous f.*—**Nitrous f.** Fr., *f. nitreuse*. A f. by which ammonia is oxidized to nitrous acid; occurring in the soil and effected by various microbes.—**Pancreatic f.** Fr., *f. pancréatique*. The digestive changes in the food effected by the three active elements of the pancreatic juice.—**Pathological f.** The transformations effected in the physiology and chemistry of the animal organism by living organic ferments (microorganisms).—**Pectic f.**, **Pectous f.** Fr., *f. pectique*. A f. causing the transformation of pectose into pectin, parapectin, and metapectin, with subsequent change to pectosic and pectic acids.—**Physiological f.** Fr., *f. physiologique*. A f. that is produced in an animal organism by the soluble ferments; it includes the transformation of starches into maltose, of maltose into glucose, of proteids into peptones, etc.—**Propionic acid f.** Fr., *f. propionique*. Ger., *Propion-säuregährung*. A f. by which propionic acid is developed; effected by the decomposition of glucose by the *Bacillus cavidus*, of lactic acid by a special *Bacillus*, and of tartaric acid.—**Putrefactive f.**, **Putrid f.** See *PUTREFACTION*.—**Saccharine f.**, **Saccharous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Salivary f.** Fr., *f. salivaire*. The f. by which starch is converted into sugar by ptyalin. It is most active at the temperature of the body, and ceases at 70° C.—**Sinapic f.**, **Sinapous f.** Fr., *f. sinapique*. The f. by which the myronate contained in mustard is converted by myrosin into grape sugar, mustard oil, and an acid sulphate according to the equation $C_{10}H_{18}NKS_2O_{10} = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_3H_5NCS + KHSO_4$.—**Spiritous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Succinic f.** Fr., *f. succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäuregährung*. A f. by which succinic acid is developed. This occurs regularly as an accompaniment of alcoholic f. by decomposition of a part of the glucose; and succinic acid is also formed as a result of putrefactive processes and by the direct f. of many organic acids, especially malic acid.—**Tannic f.**, **Tannous f.** See *Gallic acid f.*—**True f.** See *Direct f.*—**Urinary f.**, **Urinous f.** Fr., *f. urinaire*. Ger., *Harn-*

gährung. A f. occurring in the alkaline decomposition of urine, by which urea is split up into ammonia and carbon dioxide according to the equation $CON_2H_4 + H_2O = 2NH_3 + CO_2$. This f. is produced by the *Bacillus ureæ*.—**Vinous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Viscous f.** Fr., *f. visqueuse*, *f. glaireuse*. Ger., *schleimige Gährung*, *Mannitgährung*. A f. by which glucose is converted into mannite, carbon dioxide, and dextran. It renders saccharine liquids viscid. A similar f. occurs in wine, causing the latter to become ropy. It is due to the *Micrococcus viscosus*.
FERMENTESCENT. Becoming fermented.
FERMENTESCIBLE. Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTO/LEUM, n. From *fermentum*, a ferment, and *oleum*, oil. An obsolete term for amyl alcohol.
FERMENT'UM, n. 1. See *FERMENT*. 2. See *Beer YEAST*.—**Cataplasma fermenti** (*cerevisiæ*). Fr., *cataplasme avec la levûre de bière*. Ger., *Hefenumschlag*. A yeast poultice; made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of beer yeast with 6 fl. oz. of water heated to 100° F., stirring in 14 ounces of flour, and placing the mass near the fire to ferment; applied to unhealthy and gangrenous ulcers.
FERN. A.-S., *fearn*. Lat., *filix*. Fr., *fougère*. Ger., *Farn*, *Farnkraut*. A general name for plants of the order *Filices*.—**Male f.** See *ASPIDIUM filix mas*.
FERO/LIA. Fr., *férolie*, *férole*. A genus of artocarpaceous trees found in Guiana.—**F. guianensis**, **F. variegata**. Fr., *férole de la Guiane*. Atlas wood; found in Guiana. The inner bark is used in ptisans and baths.
FERO/NIA, f. Fr., *féronie*. An East Indian genus of aurantiaaceous trees.—**F. asinifolia**, **F. elephantum**. Fr., *f. géant*. Ger., *Elephantenapfel*. Elephant wood (or apple). A gum obtained from the stem is used in dysentery and diarrhœa. The leaves smell like anise, and are used as a carminative for children.
FERRAL/BUMOSE. A dried and powdered precipitate thrown down on adding ferric chloride to an albumose prepared by the action of artificial gastric juice; used as a food.
FERRAMEN'TUM, n. From *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *ferrament*. Ger., *Eisenwerk*. Any instrument made of iron or steel, especially an obstetrical or surgical instrument.
FERRA'RIA, f. Fr., *ferrarie*. 1. Of the old pharmacists, *Scrophularia aquatica*. 2. A genus of the *Iridiææ*.—**F. cathartica**, **F. purgans**. Fr., *f. cathartique*. Port., *batatinha do campo*. Species of *F.* (2d def.) found in Brazil. The bulbs are used as a purgative.
FERRA'RIOUS. See *CHALYBEATE*.
FERRATE. A salt of ferric acid.
FERRATED. Lat., *ferratus*. Fr., *ferré*. Ger., *eisenhaltig*. Containing or combined with iron.
FERRATIN. An organic iron compound, said to be obtained from the liver of the pig; a proprietary preparation.
FERRA'TUS. 1. See *FERRATED*. 2. Armed or fortified with iron or steel (said of instruments).
FERREI'REA, f. A genus of leguminous trees.—**F. spectabilis**. Port., *angelim pedra*. A Brazilian tree which exudes angelin resin. It has been used in intermittent fevers.
FERREOBORUS/SICUS. See *FERROSHYDROCYANICUS*.
FER'REUS. See *CHALYBEATE*.
FERRIC. Lat., *ferricus*. Fr., *ferrique*. Of, belonging to, or containing iron as a trivalent radicle. When so considered, iron has been given the name *ferricum*, *Fe'''*. In reality, however, it is probably quadrivalent in these compounds, the structural formula of f. chloride, for example, being $Cl_3 \equiv Fe - Fe \equiv Cl_3$.—**F. acid.** Lat., *acidum ferricum*. Fr., *acide ferrique* (ou *de fer*). A dibasic acid, H_2FeO_4 , known only through its salts, the ferrates.—**F. salts.** Fr., *sels ferriques*. Ger., *Eisenoxydsalze*, *Ferridsalz*. Salts having the general formula Fe_2R_4 , in which R_4 is a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. See under *IRON*.

- FER''RICOPOTAS'SIC.** Fr., *ferrico-potassique*. Containing both iron and potassium as basic radicles.
- FER''RICOTAR'TRAS, m.** *-tra'tis*. Ferrous tartrate.
- FER''RICUS.** Ferric; as a n., in the n., *ferricum*, a distinct variety of iron imagined to exist in ferric salts.
- FERRICY'ANID(E).** Lat., *ferricyanidum*. Fr., *ferricyanure*. Ger., *Eisencyanid*, *Ferridcyan*. A salt of hydroferricyanic acid; a salt having the general formula $R_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$.—**Ferrous f.** Lat., *ferricyanidum ferrosus*. A dark blue salt, $Fe_3(FeCn_6)_2$, precipitated from even dilute solutions of ferric salts by the f's.
- FERRICYAN'OGEN.** Fr., *ferricyanogène*. The hexatomic radicle $Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, found in the ferricyanides.
- FERRIF'EROUS.** From *ferrum*, iron, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ferrifère*. Ger., *eisenträgend*. Containing or yielding iron.
- FER''RIOXYCHLO'RID(E)S.** Fr., *oxychlorures de fer*. Ger., *ferrioxychloride*. Compounds of ferric chloride with variable quantities of ferric oxide.
- FER'RIPTONE.** A certain proprietary preparation of iron.
- FERRIP'YRIN(E).** See FERROPYRINE.
- FERRISALIP'YRIN(E).** Antipyrine ferrous salicylate.
- FER''ROALBU'MINATE.** See IRON albuminate.
- FER''ROAMMO'NIA, f.** See FERROAMMONIUM.—F. hydrochlorata. Iron and ammonium chloride.
- FER''ROAMMONIACA'LIS.** Containing iron and ammonium.
- FER''ROAMMO'NIUM, n.** A supposed base consisting of a compound of iron and ammonium.—F. chloratum. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—F. citricum. See IRON and ammonium citrate.
- FERRUCHIN'ICUS.** Containing both iron and quinine.
- FERRUCHLO'RID(E).** Ger., *Eisenchlorür*. A compound of a radicle with ferrous chloride.
- FERRUCIT'RICUS.** Citric, or in the state of citrate, and containing iron.
- FERRUCY'ANATE.** Lat., *ferrucyanas*. See FERROCYANIDE.
- FERROCYANA'TUS.** Containing or combined with iron and cyanogen.
- FERROCYANHY'DRATE.** See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.
- FERROCYANHY'DRIC.** See HYDROFERROCYANIC.
- FERROCYAN'IC.** Fr., *ferru-cyanique*. Containing or composed of iron and cyanogen.—F. acid. See HYDROFERROCYANIC ACID.
- FERROCY'ANID(E).** Lat., *ferricyanidum*, *ferricyanuretum*. Fr., *ferricyanure*, *ferricyane*. Ger., *Eisencyanür*. A salt of hydroferricyanic acid.
- FERROCYAN'OGEN.** Fr., *ferru-cyanogène*. The tetra-tonic radicle, $Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, found in the ferrocyanides.
- FERROCYAN'URET.** See FERROCYANIDE.
- FERROFER'RIC.** Containing iron in both its ferrous and ferric combinations.
- FERROHÆM'OL.** Lat., *hæmolum ferratum*. Ger., *Eisenhämol*. A preparation said to contain iron in two states, one of which is that of a stable organic combination. Cf. HÆMOL.
- FERROHYDRI'ODAS, f.** *-oda'tis*. Ferrous iodide.
- FERROHYDROCY'ANAS, f.** *-anat'is*. Ferrous cyanide.
- FERROKA'LI, FERROKA'LIUM, n.** A compound of iron (as a ferrous radicle) and potassium.
- FERROMAGNE'SIUM SUL'PHATE.** The compound $FeSO_4.MgSO_4.6H_2O$; used in anæmia and chlorosis.
- FERROMAGNET'IC.** Containing iron and having magnetic properties.
- FERROMAN'GANUM LAC'TICUM, n.** Iron and manganese lactate.
- FERRIPOTAS'SIC.** Lat., *ferroso-potassicus*. Pertaining to the alloy of iron and potassium or to one of their double salts.
- FERROPROTOCAR'BONAS, m., f., and n.** *-a'tis*. Ferrous carbonate.
- FERROPROTOSUL'PHAS VIR'IDIS, f.** Green vitriol, ferrous sulphate.
- FERROPRUS'SIATE.** See FERROCYANIDE.
- FERROPRUS'SIC.** See FERROCYANIC.
- FERROP'YRIN(E).** A hæmostatic compound of iron perchloride and antipyrine.
- FERROSAL'INE.** Containing a salt of iron.
- FERROSOALUMIN'IC.** Ferrous and containing aluminium.
- FERROSO'DIUM CITROALBU'MINATE.** A preparation said to contain 30 per cent. of ferric oxide.
- FERRO''SOFER'RIC.** Lat., *ferrosoferricus*. Fr., *ferroso-ferrique*. Containing iron both as a bivalent (ferrous) and a trivalent (ferric) radicle.
- FERRO''SOFER'ROUS.** Of a salt, compounded of two ferrous salts.
- FERRO''SOHYDROCYAN'ICUS.** Containing iron and cyanogen; with the name of a base, the ferrocyanide of the base.
- FER'ROSOL.** Saccharate of ferrous oxide and sodium chloride.
- FERROSO'MATOSE.** A mixture of somatose and an organic compound of iron; said not to injure the teeth.
- FERRO''SOPOTAS'SICUS.** Fr., *ferroso-potassique*. Ferropotassic.
- FERRO''SOQUIN'ICUS.** Containing iron and quinine.
- FERRO''SOSO'DICUS.** Fr., *ferroso-sodique*. Pertaining to the alloy of iron and sodium.
- FERROSTYP'TIN.** An antiseptic and hæmostatic preparation of iron and formaldehyde.
- FERRO'SUS.** Ferrous; as a n., in the n., *ferrosus*, a distinct allotropic variety of iron imagined to exist in ferrous compounds.
- FERROTAR'TRATE.** Lat., *ferrico-* (seu *ferro-*) *tartras*. Ferrous tartrate.
- FER'ROUS.** Lat., *ferrosus*. Fr., *ferreux*. Of, belonging to, or containing iron (*ferrosus*) as a bivalent radicle. There is some reason to believe, however, that iron is quadrivalent in the f. compounds.
- FERRU'GINATED.** Containing or having the properties of iron.
- FERRUGIN'EOUS.** See CHALYBEATE.
- FERRUGINO''SOHYDROCYAN'ICUS.** Ferruginous and containing, or derived from, hydrocyanic acid.
- FERRU'GINOUS.** Lat., *ferrugineus* (from *ferrugo*, iron rust). See CHALYBEATE.
- FERRU'GO, f.** *-ru'ginis*. Iron rust (ferric hydroxide).
- FER'RULE.** A metal band used to permanently bind broken or decayed teeth; or, in connection with a lever, to turn displaced teeth.
- FER'RULING.** In dentistry, the process of attaching an artificial crown to a natural root by means of a gold ferrule.
- FER'RU'M, n.** Fr., *fer métallique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisen*. Iron in the massive or metallic state.—**Acetas ferri.** See IRON acetate.—**Emplastrum ferri** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de Canet* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenpflaster*. A preparation consisting of 1 part of dried ferric hydroxide added to a molten mixture of 1 part each of Canada turpentine and Burgundy pitch and 7 parts of lead plaster [U. S. Ph.]; of 1 part of hydrated iron peroxide added to a molten mixture of 2 parts of Burgundy pitch and 8 of lead plaster [Br. Ph.].—**Extractum ferri pomati** (seu *pomatum* [Ger. Ph.]), **Extractum malatis ferri.** Syn.: *extractum pomi ferratum* (seu *pomorum ferratum*, *succus pomorum ferrarius inspissatus*). Impure iron (ferrous and ferric) malate, made by digesting the pulp or the expressed juice of sour apples with varying quantities of iron filings, iron powder, or iron wire, until the reaction has ceased, filtering, and evaporating.—**Ferri acetas.** See IRON acetate.—**Ferri albuminas.** See IRON albuminate and F. albuminatum siccum.—**Ferri ammoniocitras.** See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**Ferri ammoniosulphas.** See IRON and

ammonium sulphate.—**Ferri ammoniotartras**. See IRON and ammonium tartrate.—**Ferri arsenas**. See IRON arsenate.—**Ferri benzoas**. See IRON benzoate.—**Ferri bromidum**. Iron bromide.—**Ferri carbonas**. See IRON carbonate.—**Ferri carbonas saccharata** [Br. Ph.] (seu *saccharatus* [U. S. Ph.]). Saccharated iron carbonate, consisting of extemporaneously prepared ferrous carbonate mixed with sugar to preserve it from oxidation. The former is obtained, in the process of the U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph., by adding an aqueous solution of 10 parts of ferrous sulphate to an aqueous solution of 7 parts of sodium bicarbonate, and separating the precipitated ferrous carbonate from the dissolved sodium sulphate by repeated decantation. The precipitate is then mixed with 16 parts of cane sugar [U. S. Ph.], or with 2 of milk sugar and 8 of cane sugar [Ger. Ph.]. In the process of the Br. Ph., the ferrous carbonate is made by precipitating an aqueous solution of 10 parts of ferrous sulphate with a solution of $6\frac{1}{2}$ of ammonium carbonate, and mixing with 5 of sugar.—**Ferri chloridum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure ferrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *ferri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.], *f. sesquichloratum* [Ger. Ph.], *chloruretum ferricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride (of the U. S. Ph., the hydrated salt, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; of the Fr. Cod., the anhydrous, Fe_2Cl_6). See IRON chloride (2d var.).—**Ferri citras** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de sesquioxyde de fer*. Ger., *citronensaures Eisenoxyd*. Iron (ferric) citrate, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2\text{Fe}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. See IRON citrate.—**Ferri deutoxidum nigrum**. Magnetic iron oxide.—**Ferri et aluminæ sulphas**. Aluminum and iron sulphate.—**Ferri et ammonii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**Ferri et ammonii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium sulphate.—**Ferri et ammonii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium tartrate.—**Ferri et magnesi citras**. See IRON and magnesium citrate.—**Ferri et potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**Ferri et quiniæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1870] citras. See IRON and quinine citrate.—**Ferri et sodæ pyrophosphas**, **Ferri et sodii pyrophosphas**. Pyrophosphate of iron and sodium, made by adding to a solution of 50 parts of sodium pyrophosphate in 100 of water sufficient ferric chloride in aqueous solution so that a permanent precipitate is not produced, then adding 250 parts of alcohol and collecting the precipitate.—**Ferri et sodii citrophosphas**. See *Ferri phosphas* (2d def.).—**Ferri et strychninæ citras** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON and strychnine citrate.—**Ferri ferri cyanidum**. See IRON ferri cyanide.—**Ferri ferrocyanas** (seu *ferrocyanidum*, seu *ferrocyanuretum*). See IRON ferrocyanide.—**Ferri filum** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Iron wire.—**Ferri hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON hypophosphite.—**Ferri iodidum** [Br. Ph.]. Iron (ferrous) iodide.—**Ferri iodidum saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodeisensaccharat*. Syn.: *f. iodatum* (seu *iodatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *saccharatum*, *jodetum ferrosium saccharatum*. Saccharated iron iodide, consisting of 1 part of ferrous iodide and 4 parts of milk sugar. The ferrous iodide is prepared extemporaneously by treating 6 parts of iron wire with 17 of iodine and 20 of distilled water, and filtering. The filtrate is mixed with the sugar, and evaporated.—**Ferri lactas** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON lactate.—**Ferri lamina**. Sheets or plates of iron.—**Ferri limatura purificata**. Iron filings.—**Ferri malas**. See IRON malate.—**Ferri nitras**. See IRON nitrate.—**Ferri oxalas** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON oxalate.—**Ferri oxidati citras**. Ferric citrate.—**Ferri oxidum**. See IRON oxide.—**Ferri oxidum fuscum**, **Ferri oxidum hydratum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sesquioxyde de fer bihydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenoxydhüssigkeit*. Syn.: *f. oxydatum fuscum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *ferri peroxidum hydratum* [Br. Ph.], *f. oxydatum*, *f. oxydatum hydratum*, *hydras ferricus* [Norweg. Ph.]. Hydrated oxide of iron; freshly prepared ferric hydroxide (or a hydrated ferric oxide containing 1, 2, or 3 molecules of water),

prepared by precipitating a solution of ferric sulphate with ammonia. It is a reddish brown magma, used as an antidote to arsenic, for which purpose it should always be freshly prepared.—**Ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *antidotum arsenici* [Ger. Ph.], *f. oxydatum hydricum in aqua, hydras ferrico-magneticus, mixtura hydratis ferrici et magnesi*. A preparation made by precipitating 20 parts of the solution of ferric sulphate (*liquor ferri tersulphatis* [U. S. Ph.]), diluted with twice its weight of water, with 3 parts of magnesia, or, according to some pharmacopœias, by precipitating the solution of ferric chloride with magnesia. It consists of ferric hydroxide mixed with magnesium sulphate and hydroxide.—**Ferri oxidum magneticum** [Br. Ph.], **Ferri oxidum nigrum**. Magnetic iron oxide.—**Ferri oxidum rubrum**. Red iron oxide, iron sesquioxide, or its hydrate, hydrated iron peroxide.—**Ferri perchloridum** [Br. Ph.]. Iron perchloride, ferric chloride. See IRON chloride.—**Ferri percyanidum**. See IRON ferrocyanide.—**Ferri pernitras**. Ferric nitrate.—**Ferri peroxidum**. Iron sesquioxide.—**Ferri peroxidum humidum** (seu *hydratum*). See *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.—**Ferri persulphas**. Ferric sulphate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.—**Ferri phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. phosphoricum oxydulatum* (seu *oxydatum cum natrio citrico*). Iron phosphate, soluble ferric (or sodioferric citro-) phosphate. 1. Of the Br. Ph., ferrous phosphate precipitated from a solution of iron sulphate by the addition of sodium phosphate and acetate. It is a white powder which in time becomes slate-colored, owing to a conversion of a portion of the ferrous phosphate into ferric phosphate. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by adding 6 parts of sodium phosphate to a solution of 5 of ferric citrate in 10 of water, and evaporating. It forms bright green, transparent scales, having an acidulous taste, and dissolving readily in water. It is a mixture of phosphate and citrate of iron and sodium. It is used as a chalybeate.—**Ferri phosphas albus**. Ferric phosphate. See IRON phosphate.—**Ferri potassiotartras**. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**Ferri pulvis**. See *Reduced IRON*.—**Ferri pyrophosphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON pyrophosphate.—**Ferri ramenta**. Iron filings.—**Ferri rubigo**. See *Rubigo ferri* and *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**Ferri scobs**. Iron filings.—**Ferri sesquichloridum**. Ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6 .—**Ferri sesquinitras**. Ferric nitrate.—**Ferri sesquioxidum**. Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 .—**Ferri squamæ**. Scales of iron; made by washing the scales from a blacksmith's anvil with water, separating the iron from its impurities by means of a magnet, and pulverizing. It consists of a mixture of metallic iron and its oxides.—**Ferri subcarbonas**. Fr., *safran de Mars apéritif* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *f. carbonicum*, *f. hydricum*, *f. subcarbonicum*, *carbonas ferri, hydras ferricus, crocus Martis*. An amorphous, brownish, odorless, and tasteless powder, consisting mainly of ferric hydroxide, made by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with sodium carbonate, washing the precipitate, and drying with exposure to the air. Under a great variety of names this preparation has been official in numerous pharmacopœias.—**Ferri subsulphas**. See IRON subsulphate.—**Ferri succinas**. See IRON succinate.—**Ferri sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ferrosulfat*. Ferrous sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The Ger. Ph. distinguishes as special varieties *commercial ferrous sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferreux du commerce* [Fr. Cod.], *f. sulfuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]), and *pure ferrous sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferreux officinal* [Fr. Cod.], *f. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]). The latter is prepared by dissolving iron wire in sulphuric acid. See also *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**Ferri sulphas calcinatus**, **Ferri sulphas exsiccata** [Br. Ph.] (seu *exsiccatus* [U. S. Ph.]). Ger., *entwässertes Ferrosulfat*. Syn.: *f. sulfuricum siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *f. vitro-*

latum (seu *vitriolicum*) *exsiccatum*, *sulphas ferri exsiccat* (seu *siccatus*, seu *siccus*). Iron (ferrous) sulphate deprived of all but one of its molecules of water of crystallization, and reduced to a white powder.—**Ferri sulphas granulata** (seu *præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.]). Ferrous sulphate obtained in the form of an efflorescent, green, crystalline powder by precipitating it with alcohol from a solution in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The salt may be taken already formed and dissolved in the acid liquid [U. S. Ph.], or it may be prepared extemporaneously by the action of sulphuric acid and water upon metallic iron.—**Ferri sulphidum** (seu *sulphuretum*). See IRON sulphide.—**Ferri tannas**, **Ferri tannicum**. See IRON tannate.—**Ferri tartarum**. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**Ferri valerianas** [U. S. Ph.]. See IRON valerianate.—**F. aceticum**. See IRON acetate.—**F. aceticum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri acetatis*.—**F. aceticum oxydatum** [solubile]. See IRON acetate.—**F. aceticum solum**. See *Liquor ferri acetatis*.—**F. albuminatum siccum** (solubile). A golden yellow or reddish substance, transparent, hygroscopic, and tasting like licorice, obtained by evaporating liquor ferri albuminati to the consistence of syrup, and drying on glass plates. See also IRON albuminate.—**F. albuminatum solum**. See *Liquor ferri albuminatis*.—**F. alcoholisatum**. See *F. præparatum*.—**F. ammoniacale** (seu *ammoniacatum*). See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**F. ammoniacocitricum**. See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**F. ammoniatum**. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**F. ammonio-sulphuricum**. See IRON and ammonium sulphate.—**F. arseniatum**, **F. arsenicicum**, **F. arsenicicum oxydatum**, **F. arsenicum**. See IRON arsenate.—**F. borussicum**. See IRON ferrocyanide.—**F. bromatum**, **F. bromuretum**. See IRON bromide.—**F. calcinatum nigrum**. Black iron oxide.—**F. candens**. A heated caustery iron.—**F. carbonatum**, **F. carbonicum**. See IRON carbonate and *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**F. carbonicum oxydatum**. See *F. hydricum*.—**F. carbonicum saccharatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Ferri carbonas saccharatus*.—**F. caseinatum**. A compound of iron, nuclein, and albumin.—**F. catalysatum**. See *Dialyzed IRON* and *Liquor ferri dialysatus*.—**F. catalyticum**. See *Liquor ferri oxychlorati*.—**F. chloratum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See IRON chloride (2d var.).—**F. citricum**. See IRON citrate.—**F. citricum ammoniatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *cum ammonio citrico*). See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**F. citricum cum magnesia**. See *F. oxydatum citricum cum magnesia*.—**F. citricum cum strychnino**. See IRON and strychnine citrate.—**F. citricum effervescent**. A granulated mixture of iron and sodium pyrophosphate, sodium carbonate, and citric and tartaric acids, containing about 7 per cent. of iron.—**F. citricum oxydatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See IRON citrate.—**F. citricum oxydatum ammoniatum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**F. cyanatum**, **F. cyanogenatum**. See IRON ferrocyanide.—**F. dialysatum**. See *Dialyzed IRON* and *Liquor ferri dialysati*.—**F. et natrium pyrophosphoricum**. Iron and sodium pyrophosphate.—**F. ferrocyanatum**. See IRON ferrocyanide.—**F. hydraticum**. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**F. hydrico-aceticum in aqua**. A mixture of 2 parts of the *ferri oxydum hydratum* and 1 part of *liquor ferri acetatis*.—**F. hydricum**. 1. See *Ferri oxydum hydratum*. 2. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**F. hydricum in aqua**. See *Ferri oxydum hydratum*.—**F. hydriodatum**. See IRON iodide.—**F. hydrocyanicum**. See IRON ferrocyanide.—**F. hydrogenio reductum**. See *Reduced IRON*.—**F. hydrojodicum oxydatum**. See IRON iodide.—**F. hydroxydatum dialysatum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri dialysati*.—**F. hypophosphorosum**. See IRON hypophosphate.—**F. imperfecte calcinatum**. Black iron oxide.—**F. in filis**, **F. in filo tractum**. Ger., *Eisendraht*. Iron wire.—**F. iodatum**. Iron (ferrous) iodide.—**F. iodatum**

saccharatum [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.—**F. ioduretum**, **F. jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See IRON iodide.—**F. jodatum saccharatum**. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.—**F. jodicum oxydatum**. Ferric iodate.—**F. kalitartaricum**. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**F. lacticum** [Ger. Ph.] (*oxydulatum*). See IRON lactate.—**F. limatum** (*præparatum*). See *F. pulveratum*.—**F. magnes attractorium**. See MAGNETITE.—**F. metallicum**. Fr., *fer métallique*. Iron in the metallic state, usually in the form of fine powder obtained either by filing, often followed by porphyzation, or by reducing the peroxide by means of hydrogen.—**F. muriaticum**. Ferric chloride.—**F. muriaticum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**F. muriaticum oxydatum**. Ferric chloride.—**F. muriaticum oxydatum crystallisatum**. Crystallized iron chloride.—**F. muriaticum oxydatum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**F. muriaticum oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Ferrous chloride. See IRON chloride.—**F. muriaticum sublimatum**. Ferrous chloride.—**F. nigrum oxydatum**. Black iron oxide.—**F. nitricum** (*oxydatum*). See IRON nitrate.—**F. ope hydrogenii paratum**. See *Reduced IRON*.—**F. oxalicum**. See IRON oxalate.—**F. oxychloratum**. Iron oxychloride; the form of iron existing in the solution of dialyzed iron.—**F. oxydatum**. Syn.: *f. oxydatum rubrum*. Iron oxide. See *Ferri oxydum hydratum*.—**F. oxydatum aceticum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri acetatis*.—**F. oxydatum arsenicicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See IRON arsenate.—**F. oxydatum carbonicum fuscum**. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**F. oxydatum citricum cum ammonia**. See IRON and ammonium citrate.—**F. oxydatum citricum cum magnesia**. Syn.: *f. citricum cum magnesia*. A preparation occurring in shining, brown, hygroscopic laminæ, and obtained by dissolving the hydroxide obtained from 25 parts of iron sulphate in 23 of citric acid, saturating the fluid with magnesium carbonate, filtering, evaporating, and drying on glass plates.—**F. oxydatum dialysatum** (solum). See *Dialyzed IRON* and *Liquor ferri dialysati*.—**F. oxydatum fuscum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *hydratum*). See *Ferri oxydum hydratum*.—**F. oxydatum hydratum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri dialysati*.—**F. oxydatum hydricum in aqua**. See *Ferri oxydum hydratum cum magnesia*.—**F. oxydatum hydrochlorinum**. Ferric chloride.—**F. oxydatum magneticum**. See *ÆTHIOPS martialis*.—**F. oxydatum muriaticum**. 1. Ferrous chloride. 2. Ferric chloride.—**F. oxydatum pultaceum contra intoxicationem arsenici**. See *Ferri oxydum hydratum*.—**F. oxydatum rubrum**. See *F. oxydatum*.—**F. oxydatum rubrum nativum**. Hæmatite.—**F. oxydatum saccharatum solubile** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisenoxydsaccharat*, *Eisenzucker*. A preparation of doubtful composition, obtained as a brownish red powder of a very agreeable, sweet taste, by decomposing a mixture of a solution of ferric chloride and syrup with sodium carbonate and caustic soda, mixing the precipitate with powdered sugar, and drying. It contains about 3 per cent. of metallic iron (in the form of ferric oxide), and is soluble in 20 times its bulk of boiling water and in 5 parts of cold water.—**F. oxydatum salitum**. 1. Ferric chloride. 2. Ferrous chloride.—**F. oxydatum solubile in saccharo et glycerino**. A dull red, gelatinous mixture of ferric hydroxide, sugar, and glycerin; soluble in syrup and in glycerin, but not in water.—**F. oxydulatum**. Black iron oxide.—**F. oxydulatum lacticum**. Ferrous lactate.—**F. oxydulatum nigrum**. Black iron oxide.—**F. peptonatum**. See IRON peptonate.—**F. phosphoricum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Ferrous phosphate.—**F. phosphoricum oxydatum**. Ferric phosphate.—**F. phosphoricum oxydatum cum natrio citrico** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Ferri phosphas* (2d def.).—**F. phosphoricum oxydulatum**. Ferrous phosphate.—**F. porphyrisatum**. See *F. pulveratum*.—**F. potabile** (Willisii). See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**F. præcipitatum**. See *Ferri sulphas præcipitatus*.—**F. præpara-**

tum, F. pulveratum [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *limaille de fer porphyrisée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gepulvertes Eisen*. Syn.: *limatura ferri*, *alcoholisata* (seu *porphyrisata*), *f. limatum præparatum*, *f. alcoholisatum*, *pulvis ferri alcoholisatus*. A preparation made by filing soft iron, rubbing it fine in small quantities [Fr. Cod.] in an iron mortar, at the same time moistening it with alcohol and sifting it.—**F. purissimum**. See *Reduced IRON*.—**F. pyrophosphoricum**. Ferric pyrophosphate.—**F. pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures Eisen mit Ammoncitrat* (oder *Natrium citrat*). The so called iron pyrophosphate, prepared, as in the process of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, by dissolving ferric pyrophosphate in a solution of ammonium (or sodium) citrate.—**F. pyrophosphoricum cum natrio citrico**. See *IRON pyrophosphate*.—**F. pyrophosphoricum natronatum**. Iron and sodium pyrophosphate.—**F. pyrophosphoricum oxydatum** (seu *oxydulatum*). Ferric pyrophosphate.—**F. redactum** [Br. Ph.], **F. reductum** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. See *Reduced IRON*.—**F. salitum**. Ferric chloride.—**F. salitum liquidum**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**F. sesquichloratum** [Ger. Ph.] (anhydrous, seu *crystallisatum*). Ferric chloride. See *IRON chloride* (2d var.).—**F. sesquichloratum basicum solum**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**F. sesquichloratum cum ammonio chlorato**. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**F. sesquichloratum solum**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**F. subcarbonicum**. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**F. succinicum**. See *IRON succinate*.—**F. sulfuratum**. See *IRON sulphide*.—**F. sulfuratum hydratum cum magnesia**. Of Duflos, a preparation made by adding a solution of 6 parts of crystallized ferrous sulphate to a mixture of 4 of ammonia water of a sp. gr. of 0.97 and 6 of hydrosulphuric ammonium sulphate, and, when dispensing, mixing with 2 parts of calcined magnesia; used as an antidote for hydrocyanic acid.—**F. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Iron (ferrous) sulphate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a test solution of 1 part of ferrous sulphate in 2 parts of water.—**F. sulfuricum alcoholisatum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. sulfuricum ammoniatum**. See *IRON and ammonium sulphate*.—**F. sulfuricum calcinatum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. sulfuricum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate ferreux du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial ferrous sulphate; green vitriol.—**F. sulfuricum crystallisatum**. Pure ferrous sulphate.—**F. sulfuricum dehydratum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. sulfuricum granulatum**. See *Ferri sulphas præcipitatus*.—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum**. Ferric sulphate.—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum ammoniatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *IRON and ammonium sulphate*.—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum liquidum** (seu *solum*). See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum**. Ferrous sulphate.—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum ammoniatum**. A compound, $\text{FeSO}_4 + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, of ferrous sulphate and ammonium sulphate, prepared by mixing these two salts in solution and evaporating the mixture.—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum crudum**. See *F. sulfuricum crudum*.—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum purum**. See *Ferri sulphas*.—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum sicum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. sulfuricum venale**. Commercial ferrous sulphate.—**F. sulphuratum**. Iron sulphide.—**F. sulphuricum**, **F. sulphuricum calcanthum**. Ferrous sulphate.—**F. sulphuricum crudum**. See *F. sulfuricum crudum*.—**F. sulphuricum oxydatum ammoniatum**. See *IRON and ammonium sulphate*.—**F. sulphuricum oxydulatum**. Crystallized ferrous sulphate.—**F. sulphuricum sicum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. tannicum**. See *IRON tannate*.—**F. tartaratum**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**F. tartaricum**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**F. tartaricum ammoniatum**, **F. tartaricum cum ammonio**. See *IRON and am-*

monium tartrate.—**F. tartarisatum**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**F. valerianicum**. See *IRON valerianate*.—**F. vitriolatum**. Ferrous sulphate.—**F. vitriolatum exsiccatum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. vitriolatum purum**. Pure ferrous sulphate.—**F. vitriolicum**. See *IRON sulphate*.—**F. vitriolicum exsiccatum**. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**F. zooticum**. Iron ferrocyanide.—**Gelatina ferri oxidi**. A jellylike preparation, of agreeable taste, of iron oxychloride, gelatin, syrup of orange flowers, ammonia water and solution of soda [Ger. Ph.].—**Hydrochloretum ammonii cum bichlorato ferri**. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**Hydrochlorinas ferri**. Ferric chloride.—**Hydrocyanas ferri**. Iron ferrocyanide.—**Joduretum ferri**. See *IRON iodide*.—**Lactas ferri**. See *IRON lactate*.—**Limatura ferri alcoholisata**, **Limatura ferri porphyrisata**. See *F. pulveratum*.—**Linimentum ferri nitrici**. Fr., *baume d'acier*. A liniment composed of a solution of iron nitrate and olive oil.—**Liquor ferri acetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *acetici* [Ger. Ph.], seu *acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]). A reddish brown aqueous solution of neutral [U. S. Ph.] ferric acetate, or of a basic [Ger. Ph.] ferric acetate, prepared by the decomposition of ferric chloride [Ger. Ph.], or of ferric sulphate with acetic acid. It is also [U. S. Ph.] obtained by forming ferric hydroxide by precipitating 100 parts of solution of ferric sulphate (containing 29 of the salt) with ammonia water, dissolving the precipitate in 26 of glacial acetic acid, and adding enough water to bring the whole up to 100 parts. A process in the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) is almost identical. The liquor ferri acetatis [Br. Ph.] is prepared by diluting 1 vol. of the liquor ferri acetatis fortior (prepared as above described) with 4 vols. of water. The preparation has the sp. gr. of 1.031 [Br. Ph.], 1.081 to 1.083 [Ger. Ph.], 1.127 (*liquor ferri acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]), and 1.160 [U. S. Ph.]. It contains $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of iron [Br. Ph.], 4.8 to 5 [Ger. Ph.], $6\frac{1}{2}$ (*liquor ferri acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]), and about 8 [U. S. Ph.]. The U. S. preparation contains 33 per cent. of anhydrous ferric acetate.—**Liquor ferri albuminati** [Drees]. Ger., *Eisenalbuminatflüssigkeit*. A German liquid preparation of iron in which all acid is said to be replaced by albumin; neutral, having no metallic or astringent taste, and readily absorbable; recommended in the treatment of round ulcer of the stomach.—**Liquor ferri chlorati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An aqueous solution of ferrous chloride of sp. gr. 1.226 to 1.230 and containing 19.2 per cent. of the iron salt.—**Liquor ferri chloridi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure ferrique dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous solution of ferric chloride, made either by directly dissolving the salt in water [most of the pharmacopœias], by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid [Ger. Ph.], by treating a solution of ferrous chloride with chlorine [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], by subjecting ferrous chloride [U. S. Ph. (*liquor ferri perchloridi fortior* [Br. Ph.])] or its solution [Ger. Ph.] to the combined action of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, or [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] by the successive action of aqueous hydrochloric acid and nitric acid on iron wire. In this last process the iron is first converted into a ferrous chloride, and this by the action of the nitric acid into the ferric salt; the solution so prepared contains an excess of hydrochloric acid, imparting to it a slight chlorinous odor; it is reddish brown, and has a strong styptic, acid taste and acid reaction. The ordinary preparation is a clear, yellowish brown liquid.—**Liquor ferri citratis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *citrici*). Fr., *citrate de fer liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges Eisencitrat*. An aqueous solution of ferric citrate, a dark brown liquid of slight chalybeate taste, containing about 35.5 per cent. of the anhydrous salt; made by precipitating iron oxide from 105 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate (previously diluted with 1,000 of water) by means of a

solution of 84 of water of ammonia in 200 of water; the precipitate is repeatedly washed with water, and mixed with 30 of citric acid till solution takes place, filtered and evaporated down to 100 parts by weight.—**Liquor ferri dialysatus**. Dialyzed iron; solution of dialyzed iron. A solution of strongly basic iron oxychloride from which the greater part of the acid has been removed by dialysis, made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of liquor ferri perchloridi fortior with 40 oz. of distilled water, stirring in diluted ammonia, straining through linen, washing the precipitate of ferric hydroxide with distilled water, expressing the moisture, mixing with 1 fl. oz. of liquor ferri perchloridi fortior, stirring at a gentle heat until it becomes quite or nearly liquid, filtering, placing in a covered dialyzer, treating it in the same manner with water until the solution is nearly tasteless; it should measure 28 fl. oz., be of a clear, dark brownish red, free from any perceptible ferruginous taste, and have a neutral reaction and a specific gravity of about 1.407. The formulæ of the other pharmacopœias differ but slightly from that of the British. Dialyzed iron is used as a ferruginous tonic and as an antidote to arsenic.—**Liquor ferri et chinini citrici**, **Liquor ferri et quiniæ citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Ferrichinincitratlösung*. Fr., *citrate de fer et de quinine liquide*, *soluté de citrate de fer et de quinine*. A preparation made by adding successively 28 parts of citric acid and 12 of dried quinine to a solution of 65 of iron and ammonium citrate in 200 of water, evaporating to 160, cooling, adding 30 of alcohol, and water up to 200 parts. It is a dark yellow fluid, having a greenish or brownish tinge, devoid of odor, and has a bitter taste. It contains 50 per cent. of iron and quinine citrate and 6 per cent. of quinine.—**Liquor ferri nitratis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *nitrici*). Syn.: *liquor ferri pernitratis* [Br. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of extemporaneously prepared ferric nitrate. In the U. S. preparation, ferric hydroxide is first made by precipitating with ammonia water 18 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate, previously diluted with water. To the hydroxide so formed, 7 parts of nitric acid are added, with water up to 100 parts. In the Br. preparation 19½ parts of nitric acid diluted with water are added to 3 of metallic iron, and, after solution of the latter, the whole is brought up to 100 parts by the addition of water. The U. S. preparation, which is a clear amber or reddish liquid, of styptic taste and acid reaction, contains 6 per cent. of anhydrous ferric nitrate. The Br. preparation contains 13 per cent. of the anhydrous salt.—**Liquor ferri oxychlorati** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *oxydati dialysati*). A preparation similar to the liquor ferri dialysati, made by mixing a solution of 35 parts of solution of ferric chloride in 160 of distilled water with 35 parts of ammonia water and 320 of distilled water, washing the precipitate, redissolving by the aid of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid, and adding water to a sp. gr. 1.050.—**Liquor ferri perchlorati**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**Liquor ferri perchloridi**. A preparation consisting of the liquor ferri perchloridi fortior (*liquor ferri chloridi* of the U. S. Ph.) diluted with 3 parts by volume (=2½ parts by weight) of distilled water. It contains about 11 per cent. of anhydrous ferric chloride.—**Liquor ferri perchloridi fortis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**Liquor ferri pernitratis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri nitratis*.—**Liquor ferri persulphatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to the liquor ferri tersulphatis of the U. S. Ph. It is sometimes improperly considered as equivalent to the liquor ferri subsulphatis.—**Liquor ferri sesquichlorati** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—**Liquor ferri subsulphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati basici*. Solution of iron subsulphate, solution of basic ferric sulphate, Monse's solution. An aqueous solution of iron subsulphate (often erroneously called the persulphate); prepared by treat-

ing 77 parts of hydrated ferrous sulphate with a mixture of 7 of sulphuric acid, 11 of nitric acid, and 50 of water, adding nitric acid, if necessary, till nitrous vapors cease to be given off, and bringing the whole amount up to 114 parts by the addition of water. The solution is a dark red or brownish liquid, of thick, almost syrupy consistence, having a very styptic taste and an acid reaction. Its sp. gr. is 1.555, and it contains 43.7 per cent. of iron subsulphate. It is much used externally as a styptic.—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati basici**. See *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydulati**. A solution of ferrous sulphate.—**Liquor ferri tersulphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Solution of iron tersulphate (persulphate), solution of normal ferric sulphate. A solution of ferric sulphate, made by dissolving ferrous sulphate in water with the addition of sulphuric acid, heating the mixture with nitric acid till nitrous fumes are no longer evolved, and adding water up to the required amount. The U. S. preparation is made with 40 parts per hundred of the hydrated ferrous sulphate, corresponding to 8 of iron, which by this process are converted into 28.7 parts of ferric sulphate. The Br. preparation contains originally 50 parts of the ferrous sulphate, corresponding to 10 of iron, which are converted into 36 of ferric sulphate. The Ger. preparation is of the same strength as the Br. The solution is a clear, dark reddish or yellowish brown, strongly astringent liquid, of acid reaction. It is not itself used medicinally, but is employed as a source of other ferruginous preparations, and especially ferri oxidum hydratum.—**Malas ferri**. Iron malate.—**Massa ferri carbonatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de carbonate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Mass or pill of iron carbonate, Vallet's mass; a preparation consisting of ferrous carbonate mixed with saccharine material to preserve it from oxidation. The process of Vallet is followed in the Fr. Cod. and the U. S. Ph. In this process the ferrous carbonate is freshly prepared by precipitating a saccharine aqueous solution of ferrous sulphate with a solution of sodium carbonate. The precipitate is freed from the supernatant liquid by decantation, is repeatedly washed with saccharine water, is then freed from water by expression, and made into a pill mass with honey and sugar. The mass contains about half its weight of ferrous carbonate. The Br. preparation is made by mixing 4 parts of saccharated iron carbonate with 1 part of confection of rose. It has about the same amount of iron as the U. S. preparation, but part of the ferrous carbonate is replaced by ferric oxide. The Ger. preparation resembles the U. S. preparation, but sodium bicarbonate is employed instead of the carbonate, is made up with honey, sugar, and marsh mallow (*Althæa*) root into pills each of which contains 2½ centigrammes of iron (i. e., about 5 centigrammes [$\frac{1}{3}$ grain] of ferrous carbonate).—**Mistura ferri aromatica** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. (av.) of pale cinchona bark, ¼ oz. (av.) of cloves, 1½ oz. of powdered calumba root, and ½ oz. (av.) of iron wire in 12 fl. oz. of peppermint water, filtering, adding peppermint water up to 12½ fl. oz., together with 3 fl. oz. of compound tincture of cardamoms and half an ounce of tincture of orange peel.—**Mistura ferri composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Griffith's mixture; a mixture of 6 parts of ferrous sulphate, 8 of potassium carbonate, 18 each of sugar and myrrh, 50 of spirit of lavender, and rose water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation has almost the same strength, the proportions being 5½ parts of ferrous sulphate, 6½ of potassium carbonate, 13 each of sugar and myrrh, and about 44 of spirit of nutmeg, with rose water up to 1,000 parts. In both, the ferrous sulphate is decomposed with the

formation of ferrous carbonate, and the addition of the myrrh and sugar is made to prevent further chemical change.—*Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *acetici*). Basham's mixture; a preparation made by mixing 2 parts of tincture of iron chloride with 20 of solution of ammonium acetate and 3 of dilute acetic acid, and adding 10 parts of elixir of orange, 15 of syrup, and 50 of water. It forms a clear, bright red liquid, consisting essentially of a solution of iron and ammonium acetate.—*Murias ammoniæ et ferri*. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—*Murias ferri*. Ferric chloride.—*Murias ferri liquidus*. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—*Murias ferri sublimatus* (seu *viridis*). Ferrous chloride.—*Oxidum ferri rubrum*. Red iron oxide.—*Oxodes ferri*. Black iron oxide.—*Oxydulum ferri fuscum*. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—*Oxydulum ferri muriaticum*. Ferrous chloride.—*Oxydulum ferri nigrum*. Black iron oxide.—*Oxydum ferri muriaticum*. Ferric chloride.—*Oxydum ferri nigrum*. Black iron oxide.—*Oxydum ferri rubrum*. Red iron oxide; iron sesquioxide.—*Oxydum ferri rubrum per præcipationem*. See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—*Percarburetum ferri*. Graphite.—*Pilulæ ferri antichlorotice Bland*. Fr., *pilules ferrugineuses de Bland* [Fr. Cod.]. Bland's pills; composed of 10 grammes each of iron sulphate and potassium carbonate, 5 grammes of sugar, and a quantity of *Althæa* root sufficient to make 150 pills. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. consists of pills containing 15 centigrammes each of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate, made up with acacia and syrup. Cf. *Massa ferri carbonatis*.—*Pilulæ ferri carbonici* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Massa ferri carbonatis*.—*Pilulæ ferri carbonici Bland*. See *Pilulæ ferri antichlorotice Bland* (under *PILULA*).—*Pilulæ ferri compositæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Griffith's pills; each pill contains $\frac{2}{3}$ grain each of sodium carbonate and ferrous sulphate, rubbed up with $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of myrrh, and made into a pilular mass with syrup. In this preparation the iron sulphate is decomposed with the formation of ferrous carbonate, which is kept from oxidation by the myrrh and syrup.—*Pilulæ* (seu *Pilula*) *ferri iodidi* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'iode ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulæ cum iodureto ferroso* [Fr. Cod.]. Blancard's pills; pills containing ferrous iodide with an excess of metallic iron, and sufficient saccharine matter to act as a preservative against oxidation. In the U. S. preparation the ferrous iodide is formed by the action of iodine (60 parts) upon an excess of reduced iron (40 parts) in the presence of water, and the pills are made up with 50 parts each of sugar and licorice powder and 12 each of extract of licorice and gum arabic, and are coated with balsam of Tolu. Each pill contains about 1 grain of ferrous iodide and $\frac{2}{3}$ grain of reduced iron. In the Fr. preparation 41 parts of iodine and 20 of iron filings are used, and are made into pills with 50 of honey. The pills are rolled in powdered iron filings and coated with mastic and balsam of Tolu. Each pill contains 5 centigrammes ($\frac{3}{4}$ grain) of ferrous iodide and about 1 centigramme ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) of metallic iron. The Br. preparation is a pill mass consisting of 4 parts of metallic iron, 8 of iodine, 7 of sugar, and 14 of powdered licorice root. It contains about 30 per cent. of ferrous iodide and about 6 per cent. of metallic iron.—*Protosulphas ferri*. Ferrous sulphate.—*Pulvis ferri alcoholisatus*. See *F. præparatum*.—*Pyrites ferri artificialis*. See *IRON sulphide*.—*Pyrophosphas ferri citroammoniacalis*. See *F. pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico*.—*Pyrophosphas ferri et sodæ*. Iron and sodium pyrophosphate.—*Rubigo ferri*. Iron rust; formerly official in the *Dubl. Ph.*, and mentioned as an ingredient of the *cerevisia ad melancholiam*.—*Sal ferri muriaticum sublimatum*. Ferrous chloride.—*Scobs ferri*. Iron filings.—*Solutio muriatis ferri*. 1. See

Liquor ferri chloridi. 2. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati*.—*Spiritus ferri chlorati* (seu *sesquichlorati*) *æthereus*. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea*.—*Squama ferri*. Iron scale; iron rust.—*Sulfas ferri*. See *Ferri sulphas*.—*Sulfuretum ferri*. Iron sulphide (monosulphide), obtained by precipitation.—*Sulphas ferri*. See *IRON sulphate*.—*Sulphas ferri calcinatus* (seu *exsiccat*, seu *siccatus*, seu *siccus*). See *Ferri sulphas exsiccat*.—*Sulphas ferri viridis* (seu *oxyduli ferri*). See *Ferri sulphas*.—*Sulphuretum ferri*. See *IRON sulphide*.—*Supercarburetum ferri*. Graphite.—*Syrupus ferri bromidi* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 30 parts of iron wire with a mixture of 75 of bromine and 200 of water. By this process a green, aqueous solution of ferrous bromide is formed. This is then filtered and added to 600 parts of sugar, and the whole is brought by the addition of distilled water up to 1,000 parts. It contains 10 per cent. of ferrous bromide.—*Syrupus ferri iodidi* [U. S. Ph.]. (seu *jodati* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *sirop d'iode de fer* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of iodide of iron; a preparation consisting of ferrous iodide, extemporaneously prepared by the action of iodine on an excess of metallic iron in the presence of water, dissolved in a saccharine menstruum. The U. S. preparation contains 10 per cent. of ferrous iodide made up with 60 parts of sugar and 30 of water. It is a transparent, pale green solution, having a sweet chalybeate taste. The Br. preparation contains 5·6 per cent. of ferrous iodide, made up with 63·4 parts of sugar and 30 of water. That of the Ger. Ph. contains 5 per cent. of ferrous iodide, made up with sugar and water in about the same proportions as the Br. Ph. The Fr. preparation contains only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ferrous iodide, the rest being made up of 1 part of distilled water, 78½ parts of syrup of gum arabic (*sirop de gomme*), and 20 of syrup of orange flower (*sirop de fleur d'oranger*). This preparation is much used as an alterative in scrofulous conditions, as well as a chalybeate tonic for children.—*Syrupus ferri oxydati subulibis* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisensyrup*. A mixture of equal parts of ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile, water, and syrup. It contains 1 per cent. of iron.—*Syrupus ferri phosphatis* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de phosphate de fer*. Ger., *Eisenphosphatsirup*. A preparation consisting of ferrous phosphate (extemporaneously prepared by precipitation from a solution of ferrous sulphate by the action of sodium acetate and phosphate), dissolved in dilute phosphoric acid, and mixed with sugar. Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate.—*Syrupus ferri phosphatis cum quina et strychnina* [Br. Ph.], *Syrupus ferri phosphorici cum chinino et strychnino*, *Syrupus ferri, quiniæ et strychninæ phosphatum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop tonique d'Eaton*. Ger., *Eaton's Syrup*. A syrup composed of 133 parts each of iron phosphate (*ferri phosphas* [U. S. Ph.]) and quinine, 4 of strychnine, 800 of phosphoric acid, 6,000 of coarsely powdered sugar, and a quantity of distilled water sufficient to yield 10,000 parts.—*Tartarus ferri*, *Tartras lixivæ* (seu *potassæ*) *et ferri*. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—*Tinctura ætherea ferri muriatici*, *Tinctura chlorureti ferri ætherea*. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea*.—*Tinctura ferri acetatis*. Fr., *teinture d'acétate de fer*. Ger., *ätherische Eisenacetattinctur*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 50 parts of liquor ferri acetatis, 20 of acetic ether, and 30 of alcohol, and containing about 4 per cent. of iron. 2. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts by volume of the liquor ferri acetatis fortior, 1 part of acetic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, and 9 of distilled water, and, after shaking, bringing the mixture up to 20 parts by the addition of water.—*Tinctura ferri acetici*. See *Tinctura ferri acetatis* (2d def.).—*Tinctura ferri acetici ætherea* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri acetatis* (1st def.).—*Tinctura ferri acetici Rademacheri*.

A preparation made by triturating 23 parts of pure ferrous sulphate with 24 of lead acetate, boiling the mixture with 48 parts of distilled water and 96 of vinegar, adding, after cooling, 80 of alcohol, macerating the resultant liquid till it has acquired a red color, and filtering. It is a clear liquid of the color and odor of Malaga wine.—*Tinctura ferri ammoniati* (seu *aperitiva*). Fr., *teinture de Mars de Mynsicht*. A solution of iron and ammonium chloride; of official in varying degrees of strength in several old pharmacopœias.—*Tinctura ferri chlorati* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. A solution of ferrous chloride in alcohol with or without the addition of a little hydrochloric acid. It is a greenish or yellowish liquid (the color becoming more pronounced with age), containing from 10 to 12½ per cent. of ferrous chloride. Similar preparations, in which usually the ferrous chloride was made extemporaneously, were formerly official under a great variety of names.—*Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea* [Ger. Ph.]. Ethereal tincture of ferric chloride; a preparation made up of ferric chloride (or solution of ferric chloride), ether, and alcohol in varying proportions. It is a colorless or yellowish liquid, of ethereal odor and burning styptic taste, containing 1 [Ger. Ph.] or more parts of iron in 100 parts.—*Tinctura ferri chloridi* [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of chloride of iron; a preparation made by dissolving 35 parts [U. S. Ph.] of the liquor ferri chloridi in 65 parts [U. S. Ph.] of alcohol; or by dissolving 25 volumes of the liquor ferri perchloridi in 25 volumes of alcohol and 50 volumes of distilled water [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs that it should be kept in a tightly closed vessel at least three months. It is a clear, yellowish, or, as prepared according to the U. S. Ph., a brownish liquid of styptic taste. It is considered a very valuable chalybeate tonic, and, as prepared by the method of the U. S. Ph., contains also certain ethers, due to the decomposition of the alcohol, which are said to impart diuretic and stimulant properties, making it a useful remedy in erysipelas, diphtheria, rheumatism, and nephritis.—*Tinctura ferri cydoniata*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of pulverized iron with 30 of fresh quince juice, boiling down to one half, straining, and adding 1 part of spirit of cinnamon.—*Tinctura ferri muriata*, *Tinctura ferri muriatici*. 1. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati*. 2. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.—*Tinctura ferri muriatici oxydulati*, *Tinctura ferri muriatis*. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati*.—*Tinctura ferri nitrosulphatis*. A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1 pound each of ferri sulphas exsiccatus and nitric acid, and adding 1 scruple of diluted alcohol.—*Tinctura ferri perchloridi* [Br. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.—*Tinctura ferri pomata* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *pomati* [Swiss Ph.]). Ger., *äpfelsaure Eisentinctur*. A preparation made up of 1 part of extractum ferri pomatum and 5 to 9 parts of cinnamon water or 3 of cinnamon water and 2 of dilute alcohol.—*Tinctura ferri sesquichlorati*. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.—*Tinctura ferri sesquichlorati ætherea*. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea*.—*Tinctura ferri tartarici*, *Tinctura ferri tartarisata*. Fr., *teinture de Mars apéritive*. Syn.: *tinctura martis aperiens* (seu *tartarisata*). A filtered mixture of 2 parts of iron and potassium tartrate, 2 of dilute alcohol, and 16 of distilled water. Similar preparations, in which the iron and potassium tartrate was, as a rule, extemporaneously prepared, were formerly official in several pharmacopœias.—*Tinctura malatis ferri*. See *Tinctura ferri pomata*.—*Tinctura muriatis ferri*. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi* and *Tinctura ferri chlorati*.—*Tritoxydum ferri*. Iron sesquioxide.—*Trochisci ferri* [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *trochisci ferri subcarbonatis*. Troches each containing 5 grains of ferric hydroxide (hydrated iron oxide), $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of vanilla, and 15 grains of sugar, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth.—*Tro-*

chisci ferri redacti [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisenpastillen*. Troches each containing 1 grain of reduced iron, 15 grains of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of gum arabic, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage and water.—*Trochisci ferri subcarbonatis*. See *Trochisci ferri*.—*Vinum ferri* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 30 days 1 oz. of fine iron wire in a pint of sherry wine, and filtering. It contains an uncertain amount of iron and potassium tartrate, derived from the action of the acid potassium tartrate present in the wine on the oxidized iron.—*Vinum ferri amarum* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made of 8 parts of solution of iron and quinine citrate, 12 of tincture of sweet orange peel, 36 of syrup, and 44 of stronger white wine. It contains 4 per cent. of iron and quinine citrate. A somewhat similar preparation is the Fr., *vin de quinquina ferrugineux*.—*Vinum ferri citratis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *vin chalybé* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vinum chalybeatum*. A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 12 each of tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup and 72 of stronger white wine [U. S. Ph.], or by dissolving about 2 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 98 of orange wine [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation is much weaker, containing only 5 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of wine.—*Vitriolum ferri*. See *IRON sulphate*.

FERRURET (TED. Fr., *ferruré*. Containing or combined with iron.

FERRSÆ, *f. pl.* An old name for measles.

FERR/SAN. A food preparation said to be an organic compound of iron and phosphorus with acid albumin from the blood of the ox.

FERTILIZATION. Lat., *fertilisatio*. See **FECUNDATION**.

FER/ULA, *f.* Fr., *férule*. Ger., *Schiene* (1st def.), *Steckenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An iron band used as a splint. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**F. alliacea**. A species found in China, Persia, and India; the root yields a sort of asafetida called *hing* or *hinga*, which is used as an antispasmodic, carminative, aphrodisiac, and hypnotic.—**F. asafetida**. Fr., *cyrène*. 1. *F. scorodosma*. 2. *F. narthex*. 3. *F. alliacea*.—**F. communis**. Fr., *férule commune*. Ger., *gemeines Steckenkraut*. Giant fennel; the *ῥάβδος* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The fruits were formerly used as a stomachic, the pith of the fresh stem as a styptic, and the roots as a remedy for snake bites. In Sicily the pith of the stem is used as a substitute for amadou.—**F. erubescens**. *F. rubricaulis*.—**F. femina**. *F. communis*.—**F. ferulago**. A species once supposed to be the source of galbanum. The roots yield a milky juice which has been used in intermittent fevers.—**F. fetida**. A species yielding a variety of asafetida.—**F. fœtidissima**. A species yielding asafetida.—**F. galbanifera**, *F. galbaniflua*. A Persian species, the principal source of galbanum (*g. v.*).—**F. gummosa**. *F. rubricaulis*.—**F. hooshee**. A species said to furnish some of the opopanax of commerce.—**F. narthex**. Fr., *férule asafetida*, *laser cyrenaique*. Ger., *stinkendes Steckenkraut*. A species which yields asafetida.—**F. nodifera**, *F. nodiflora*. *F. ferulago*.—**F. orientalis**. A species indigenous to Greece and the East. The root yields a variety of gum ammoniac.—**F. persica**. Fr., *férule de Perse*. Ger., *persisches Steckenkraut*. A species formerly recognized as yielding asafetida. According to Holmes, it is one of the principal sources of the drug.—**F. rubricaulis**. A species found in Persia, either a variety of, or identical with, *F. galbanifera*. It yields galbanum.—**F. sagapenum**. The *F. persica*.—**F. scorodosma**. A Persian species resembling *F. narthex*, but smaller; it yields asafetida.—**F. silvatica**. A species growing in Podolia, where it is used as a remedy for gout and serofula.—**F. suaveolens**. A species found in Afghanistan. It also yields a gum resin.—**F. sulcata**. A species found in

southern and eastern Europe; it was formerly supposed to be one of the sources of galbanum.—**F. sumbul.** A species indigenous to the mountains between Russian Turkestan and Bucharia. Its root furnishes sumbul (*g. v.*).—**F. szowitziana.** One of the Persian species supposed to be sources of sagapenum.—**F. teterima.** A Persian species, yielding asafetida.—**F. tingitana.** A species yielding a gum supposed to be the ammoniacum of the ancients; the *μαγύδαρις* of Dioscorides.

FERULA'IC ACID. See FERULIC ACID.

FERULIC ACID. Fr., *acide férulique*. Ger., *Ferulsäure*. The compound $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from asafetida.

FER/VIN. A certain extract of meat containing iron.

FER/VOR, m. -*vo'ris*. From *fervere*, to be hot. A violent and scorching heat.

FESE. A form of elephantiasis peculiar to inhabitants of the islands of the South Pacific.

FESTINA'TION. Lat., *festinatio, festinantia*. Fr., *hâte, précipitation*. Ger., *Eile*. A morbid tendency to make haste, symptomatic of certain nervous diseases.

FESTUCA'RIA, f. See DISTOMA.—**F. lentis.** See DISTOMA *ophthalmobium*.

FET'AL. See FETAL.

FETA'TION. See FETATION.

FET'ICIDE. See FETICIDE.

FET'ID. See FETID.

FETIF'EROUS. See FETIFEROUS.

FET'OR, m. See FETOR.

FET'US, m. See FETUS.

FE'VER. Gr., *πυρερός*. Lat., *febris* (from *fervere*, to glow). Fr., *fièvre*. Ger., *Fieber*. A morbid condition characterized by a more or less enduring elevation of the bodily temperature, usually with acceleration of the heart's action, often associated with chills or chilly sensations, pains in various parts of the body, loss of appetite, and restlessness, and, when severe or long continued, with delirium and progressive feebleness and emaciation.—**Abdominal f.** See *Enteric f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Abdominal typhus f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Abortive typhoid f.** Typhoid f. that begins suddenly, the temperature being high from seven to twelve days, and defervescence occurring by the sixteenth day. The usual symptoms are present.—**Acclimation f.** Fr., *fièvre d'acclimatement*. A f. occurring among recent immigrants and due to change of climate.—**Acclimatization f. of the West Indies.** 1. Typhomalarial f. 2. Mild yellow fever.—**Acute continual f.** Simple continued f.—**Acute infantile remittent f.** See *Infantile gastric remittent f.*—**Adenomeningeal f.** Lat., *febris adenomeningialis*. Fr., *fièvre adéno-méningée*. Ger., *adenomeningisches Fieber*. 1. Of Gardien, a form of puerperal f. characterized by "slow f. with cerebral disturbance." 2. See *Typhoid f.* 3. See *Catarrhal f.*—**Adenonervous (or neurotic) f.** Lat., *febris adenonervosa*. Fr., *fièvre adéno-nerveuse*. Ger., *adenoneurotisches Fieber*. Of Pinel, the plague of the Levant; so called because of the nervous symptoms and the engorgement of the lymphatic glands.—**Adynamic f.** Lat., *febris adynamica*. Fr., *fièvre adynamique*. Ger., *adynamisches Fieber*. A term formerly applied indiscriminately to typhus and typhoid f's, and at the present time to any f. characterized by marked prostration.—**Adynamic remittent f.** See *Aquamalarial f.*—**Adynamoataxic f.** See *Ataxo-adynamic f.*—**Æstivomalarial f.** Malarial remittent f., due to the *Plasmodium præcox*.—**African f.** Lat., *febris africana*. An intermittent, remittent, or pernicious malarial f. occurring on the African coast.—**Agrypnoid f.** See AGRYPNODES.—**Albumose f.** Of Ott. f. produced by injecting protalbumose or deutoalbumose into the circulation of a rabbit.—**Algid congestive f.** A variety of congestive f. characterized by a persistent chill, and sometimes accompanied by vom-

iting and choleraic diarrhoea.—**Algid f.** Lat., *febris algida*. Fr., *fièvre algide* (ou *hypothermie*), *hypothermie* (3d def.). Gr., *kaltos Fieber*. 1. A f. in which the extremities, face, and trunk rapidly become cold; the heart's action is slow, feeble, and struggling; the skin is livid, and the general appearance is that of impending dissolution. 2. An intermittent f. in which the cold stage is exaggerated. 3. An abnormal lowering of the bodily temperature.—**Algid yellow f.** A variety of yellow f. presenting the most rapid course of all and the earliest and most intense prostration.—**Alterdian f.** A term proposed for tertian intermittent f.—**Ambulatory typhoid f.** Fr., *fièvre typhoïde ambulatoire*. Typhoid f. in which the usual symptoms are slight or absent, and the patient is able to walk about until sudden prostration occurs.—**Amphemerine f.** See AMPHEMERINA.—**Ang(e)iocardiac f.** Fr., *fièvre angiocardique*. The fever of endocarditis.—**Ang(e)iothenic f.** See FEBRIS *angeiothenica*.—**Anginous scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina anginosa*. Fr., *fièvre rouge*. A severe form of scarlet f., with angina, often of a phlegmonous sort.—**Anomalous f.** Lat., *febris anomala*. Fr., *fièvre anormale*. Ger., *anomalisches Fieber*. A remittent or intermittent f. accompanied by nervous or other phenomena rendering its classification uncertain.—**Anomalous scarlet f.** Scarlet f. presenting certain anomalous symptoms, particularly as to the eruption, the desquamation alone being similar to that occurring in ordinary scarlet f.—**Anticipating intermittent f.** Lat., *febris anticipans*. Ger., *anticipirendes* (oder *vorsetzendes*) *Fieber*. An intermittent f. in which each paroxysm occurs earlier in the day than the preceding paroxysm did.—**Aphonic f.** Lat., *febris aphonica*. Fr., *fièvre aphonique*. A form of pernicious intermittent f. in which aphonia is a prominent symptom.—**Aphthous f.** Lat., *febris aphthosa*. Fr., *fièvre* (ou *stomatite*) *aphtheuse, cocotte*. Ger., *Aphthenfieber*. See APHTHE *epizooticæ*.—**Apoplectic cerebral typhus f.** See Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS.—**Apoplectic f.** See *Comatose f.*—**Aquamalarial f.** A malarial remittent f. due to the drinking of water containing the malarial poison.—**Ardent continued f.** See *Continued f.*—**Ardent f.** Lat., *febris ardens*. Fr., *fièvre ardente*. Ger., *Brennfieber*. 1. A f. with symptoms like those of typhoid f. 2. Of Boerhaave, an intensified remittent f. 3. Thermic f. 4. Of Burnett, simple continued f. 5. Of Gillespie, yellow f.—**Army f.** Typhus f. epidemic in an army.—**Arracan f.** Various forms of malarial f.—**Arterial f.** Of Marcus, a f. proceeding from the arterial system.—**Arthritic f.** Lat., *febris arthritica*. Fr., *fièvre arthritique*. 1. A f. with inflammation of the joints. 2. The symptomatic f. of gout.—**Articular f.** Of Thaly, dengue.—**Artificial f.** F. produced by the use of some exciting agent by malingerers.—**Aseptic f.** Ger., *aseptisches Fieber*. A traumatic f. not due to sepsis.—**Asodic f.** Asodes.—**Asthenic f.** Lat., *febris asthenica*. Fr., *fièvre asthénique*. Ger., *asthenisches Fieber*. A term applied to any continued f., but particularly typhus, characterized by increasing feebleness, with great cardiac depression, a pinched expression of the face, and cold perspiration.—**Asthenic simple f.** A simple continued f. in which there are, besides slight elevation of temperature and rapidity of pulse, anorexia, debility, headache, insomnia, furred tongue, and an asthenic condition for fourteen days or more.—**Asthmatic f.** Lat., *febris asthmatica*. Fr., *fièvre asthmatique*. A form of pernicious malarial f. accompanied by asthmatic breathing.—**Ataxic f.** Lat., *febris atacta*. Fr., *fièvre ataxique*. Of Pinel, a general term for pernicious, malignant, typhus, and nervous f's.—**Ataxo-adynamic f.** Lat., *febris atactoadynamica*. Fr., *fièvre ataxo-adynamique*. Of Pinel, a febrile disorder that probably was typhoid f.—**Atrabiliary f.** Lat., *febris atrabiliaria*. Fr., *fièvre atrabilaire*. Ger., *atrabiliarisches* (oder *schwarzgalliges*) *Fieber*. Hæmorrhagic malarial f.

—**Atrabilius hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica atrabiliaria*. F. produced by chronic congestion or obstruction of the liver.—**Atypical f.** Ger., *atypisches Fieber*. See *Anomalous f.*—**Atypical typhoid f.** 1. Of Greenley, typhomalarial f. 2. Typhoid f. with symptoms that do not conform to those usually present in that disease.—**Auric f.** A febrile condition due to the taking of remedies containing gold.—**Auriginous f.** See *FEBRIS auriginosa*.—**Autumnal f.** Fr., *fièvre automnale*. A f. that prevails largely in the autumn, such as typhoid, typhomalarial, and malarial f's.—**Awal f.** A form of malarial or climatic f. of an intermittent or remittent character, which prevails in the Kumaon hill ranges in northwestern Bengal.—**Ballast f.** F. from emanations from foul ballast.—**Barbadoes f.**, **Barcelona f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bastard f.** See *Anomalous f.*—**Bath f.** Ger., *Badsturm*. A febrile condition due to a too prolonged use of warm baths.—**Bengal f.** The remittent f. of Bengal.—**Benign f.** Lat., *febris benigna*. Ger., *gut-artiges Fieber*. A f. that pursues a mild course.—**Benign scarlet f.** See *Simple scarlet f.*—**Besika Bay f.** The pernicious malarial f. of Besika Bay.—**Bight of Benin f.** The remittent f. of the Bight of Benin.—**Biliary f.** Relapsing f. with jaundice.—**Biliogastric f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Bilioinflammatory f.** See *FEBRIS biliosa inflammatoria*.—**Bilious continued f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Bilious f.** Lat., *febris cholepyretica*. Fr., *fièvre bilieuse*. 1. Of Tissot, see *Typhoid f.* 2. Remittent f. supposed to be caused by biliary troubles. 3. Simple gastritis.—**Bilious hæmaturic f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse hæmaturique*. Hæmorrhagic malarial f. with hæmaturia.—**Bilious relapsing f.** Relapsing f. with jaundice.—**Bilious remittent f.** A remittent f. with vomiting of bile, jaundice, and pronounced mental and physical prostration, but without hæmaturia or albuminuria.—**Bilious remittent yellow f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bilious typhoid f.** Lat., *typhus biliosus*. Fr., *fièvre bilieuse typhoïde*. Ger., *biliöser Typhus*. Relapsing f. with jaundice.—**Black f.** Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Black water f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse mélanurique* (ou *hématurique*). Ger., *Schwarzwasserfieber*. A form of tropical f. attacking persons already suffering from malarial f., and occurring on the western coast of Africa; characterized by a sudden onset of melanuria, vomiting of a clear green fluid, icterus, and an irregular febrile movement.—**Bladdery f.** See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—**Boa Vista f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bona f.** Pernicious malarious f. of Bona, Algeria.—**Bone f.** Septic f. from wounds of the fingers in workers in bone.—**Boo Khar f.** The thermic f. of India.—**Borras f.** A disease described as occurring in Cuba. Probably yellow f., malarial f., and typhoid f. have all been included under the term.—**Bouquet f.** Dengue.—**Brain f.** Any febrile disease with inflammation of the brain or its membranes or with severe cerebral disturbance.—**Brain water f.** F. accompanying hydrocephalus.—**Breakbone f.** Fr., *fièvre brisant les os*. See *DENGUE*.—**Breslau f.** Lat., *tritaphyria vrsislaviensis* [Sauvages]. An epidemic f. which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslau in the middle of the last century.—**Broken wing f.** See *DENGUE*.—**Bubble f.** See *PEMPHIGUS*.—**Bubonic typhus f.** Typhus f. with inflammatory swellings in the parotid, submaxillary, axillary, mammary, or inguinal region. The swellings may appear in the first week of the f. or during defervescence; they usually suppurate rapidly.—**Bucket f.** Dengue.—**Bukowina f.** The pernicious malarial f. of Bukowina.—**Bulam f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bullous f.** See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—**Bullous scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina pemphigoides* (seu *pustulosa*). Scarlet f. attended with a bullous or pustular eruption.—**Burdwan f.** 1. Of Roy, the typhomalarial f. of lower Bengal. 2. Relapsing f.—**Burning f.** A f. in which the skin is very hot to the touch.—**Cacoehymic f.** See *FEBRIS cacoehymica*.—**Caisson f.** See *Caisson DISEASE*.—**Calving f.** Puerperal f. in cows.—**Camp f.** Lat.,

febris castrensis. Fr., *fièvre des camps*. A general term for typhoid and typhomalarial f's occurring during a campaign.—**Carbuncular f.** See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**Cardialgic f.** Lat., *febris cardialgica*. Fr., *fièvre cardialgique*. A f. that is accompanied by paroxysms of cardialgia.—**Carditic f.** Fr., *fièvre carditique*. A severe intermittent f. with acute pain in the præcordium, great palpitation, extreme feebleness of the pulse, and syncope.—**Cataleptic f.** Fr., *fièvre cataleptique*. A form of pernicious malarial f. marked by the occurrence of convulsions.—**Catamenial f.** The chill, pallor, and mild f. that sometimes precede the first menstruation, and may occur at the change of life. Occurring during regularly established menstruation, it may be due to inflammation of the oviducts or ovaries.—**Catarrhal f.** Lat., *febris catarrhalis*. Fr., *fièvre catarrhale* (ou *catarrheuse*). Ger., *Schleimfieber*. 1. F. caused by catarrh, especially of the nose, larynx, or bronchi. 2. Influenza.—**Catarrhal typhus f.** Typhus f. complicated with bronchitis and hypostatic consolidation.—**Cathemerine f.** See *Quotidian intermittent f.*—**Catheter f.** Of Sir A. Clark, a form of urethral f. due to the introduction of a catheter.—**Cattle plague f.** F. occurring where rinderpest exists; the incubation period varies from seven to twenty-one days; the initial symptoms are a sensation of fullness over the eyebrows, oppression of the chest, listlessness, anxiety, staggering gait, trembling, anorexia, and rigors with spinal tenderness. The pulse is small and frequent; the tongue swollen and furred; the urine scanty; dysenteric stools of a putrid odor occur by the third day; the skin is wrinkled and covered with purpuric blotches followed by an herpetic eruption; in convalescence there is desquamation; there are arthritic pains; and vision is impaired. In favorable cases the eruption disappears and the f. ceases between the seventh and twenty-first days. In fatal cases a necropsy has shown lesions similar to those found in cattle that died of rinderpest.—**Cavité f.** A disease endemic in the Philippines, characterized by a sudden onset, high temperature, severe muscular pain, and extreme pain and tenderness of the eyeballs; distinguished from dengue by lacking the apyretic period and the rash.—**Cephalalgic f.** Lat., *febris cephalalgica*. Fr., *fièvre céphalalgique*. A f. accompanied by severe cephalalgia.—**Cephalic f.** See *FEBRIS cephalica*.—**Cerebral f.** Fr., *fièvre cérébrale*. 1. An ataxic typhus f. 2. Brain f.—**Cerebrospinal f.** See *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**Cesspool f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Chagres f.** A severe form of malarial f. acquired on the Isthmus of Panama, often developing into the pernicious or hæmorrhagic form of malarial f.—**Chickahominy f.** A severe and peculiar form of typhomalarial f. which prevailed extensively among the soldiers of the United States army during the Peninsular campaign of the civil war when they were stationed for a long period in the Chickahominy swamps.—**Childbed f.** Ger., *Kindbetterinfieber*. See *Puerperal f.*—**Chlorotic f.** See *CHLOROSIS*.—**Choleric f.** Lat., *febris choleric*. Fr., *fièvre cholérique*. A malarial f. in which the paroxysms are accompanied by choleraic symptoms.—**Choleric f. of infants.** See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**Chronic f.** Lat., *febris chronica*. Fr., *fièvre chronique*. A f. which lasts for weeks or months. It is usually of an intermittent or a remittent form, as in pulmonary phthisis.—**Chronic infantile remittent f.** Typhoid f. in children.—**Chronic remittent f.** Remittent f. that is protracted for six or eight weeks.—**Climate f.** See *Acclimation f.*—**Colliquative f.** Lat., *febris colliquativa*. Fr., *fièvre colliquative*. A f. attended with rapid and excessive emaciation, either from the intensity of the f. itself or from exhaustive diarrhœa and sweating.—**Colonial f.** Of Hunt, the pernicious malarial f. of Australia.—**Colotyphus f.** A variety of typhoid f. in which the solitary glands of the colon undergo the same

changes as those of the small intestine.—**Comatose f.** Lat., *febris apoplectica* (seu *comatosa*). Fr., *fièvre comateuse*. A pernicious malarial f. with coma.—**Common continued f.** Simple continued, ephemeral, or irritative f.—**Complicated f.** Lat., *febris complicata*. Fr., *fièvre compliquée*. Ger., *Mischfieber*. 1. A f. in which there are disturbances of other nervous centres besides the thermic centre. 2. Of the old nosologists, a mixed f.—**Congestive continued f.** A f. of the tropics ushered in by dryness of the skin and epigastric oppression for a few days, when suddenly there are headache, acceleration of the pulse and respiration, anorexia, restlessness, and afterward delirium, jaundice, and cerebral or visceral congestion that may end fatally.—**Congestive f.** 1. A form of malarial f. that may begin as either an intermittent or a remittent f.; during the course of the disease there are a rigor, with coldness of the body and limbs, a deathlike hue of the face, and sometimes vomiting and purging. The respiration is accelerated and superficial, the pulse is rapid and thready, and a clammy sweat often appears. Sometimes with stimulating treatment, these symptoms disappear, though usually coma rapidly supervenes, ending in death. 2. Of Squire, cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Congestive puerperal f.** Of Copland, puerperal f. caused by inflammation of the uterus or its appendages or of the blood vessels or lymphatic vessels.—**Congestive typhus f.** Of Armstrong, typhus f. with symptoms of cerebral cardiac or pulmonary congestion.—**Contagious f.** Lat., *febris contagiosa*. Fr., *fièvre contagieuse*. Of Bateman, see *Typhus f.*—**Contagious nervous f.** Typhus f.—**Continent f.** **Continual f.** **Continued f.** Lat., *febris continua* (seu *acnestica*). Fr., *fièvre continuée* (ou *continue*). Ger., *anhaltendes Fieber*. A f. in which the daily variations of temperature are slight and the f. continues seven days or more.—**Continued thermic f.** Of Guitéras, see *Thermic f.* (1st def.).—**Convulsive f.** Lat., *febris convulsiva*. Fr., *fièvre convulsive*. Intermittent or remittent f. with convulsions.—**Country f.** An endemic malarial f., usually of long duration.—**Creole yellow f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Crete f.** The malarial f. of the island of Crete.—**Critical f.** See *FEBRIS critica*.—**Cutaneous f.** Of Bailly, an exanthematous f.—**Cutaneous hectic f.** Of Broussais, a gastric hectic f. with cutaneous erythema, or urticaria, consequent on indigestion.—**Cyprus f.** A pernicious malarial f. of Cyprus, with apoplectoid, epileptoid, or comatose symptoms.—**Dandy f.** Dengue; so called on account of the stiffness of the joints of the lower limbs, with consequent peculiarity of gait which accompanies it.—**Date f.** A form of f. (supposed to be dengue) occurring in Egypt about the time of the date harvest.—**Day f.** The sweating sickness; so called because it proves fatal in a few hours.—**Decan f.** Pernicious malarious f.—**Decimal f.** **Deciman f.** Lat., *febris decimana*. Fr., *fièvre décimale* (ou *décimane*). A f. in which an exacerbation occurs every ninth day.—**Delirious f.** Lat., *febris cum delirio*. Fr., *fièvre délirante*. F. accompanied with delirium.—**Dengue f.** See *DENGUE*.—**Dental f.** Fr., *fièvre dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnfieber*. A f., fleeting in character, with irregular crises, that may develop severe meningeal congestion; it appears during the first dentition, and seems to be of reflex nervous origin.—**Depurative f.** **Depuratory f.** Lat., *febris depuratoria* (seu *depurativa*). Fr., *fièvre dépuratoire*. Ger., *reinigendes Fieber*. An old term for a f. lasting from fourteen to twenty-one days, with considerable prostration, and often associated with diarrhœa; probably typhoid f.—**Diamond field f.** A typhomalarial f. occurring among laborers in the South African diamond fields.—**Diaphoretic f.** Lat., *febris diaphoretica*. Fr., *fièvre diaphorétique*. Malarial f. with profuse sweating during the exacerbations.—**Diary f.** Fr., *fièvre diaire*. Ger., *Eintags fieber*. See *Ephemeral f.*—**Diathetic f.** Fr., *fièvre dia-*

thésale. A f. that results from some diathesis.—**Digestive f.** A f. due to indigestion, presenting symptoms similar to those of gastritis.—**Diphtheritic f.** Fr., *fièvre diphthérique*. F. accompanying diphtheria.—**Diphtheroid f.** See *FEBRIS diphtheroides*.—**Divergent enteric f.** Typhoid f. with pronounced symptoms of affection of the nerve centres or of the gastro-intestinal, hepatic, respiratory, renal, or integumentary systems.—**Double quartan intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double quarte* (ou *quarte doublée*). Ger., *doppeltviertägiges Fieber*. Intermittent f. in which two paroxysms occur every fourth day.—**Double quotidian intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double quotidienne*. Malarial f. with two paroxysms each day.—**Double tertian intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double tierce* (ou *terce doublée*). Ger., *doppelt-dreitägiges Fieber*. 1. A malarial f. having two paroxysms every second day, and none on the intervening day. 2. A malarial f. having a daily paroxysm, in which that on the first and third and the second and fourth days are at the same hour.—**Double unequal tertian intermittent f.** A double tertian f. in which one set of paroxysms has a more perfect intermission than the other.—**Duodecimane f.** See *FEBRIS duodecimana*.—**Duplicated quartan intermittent f.** See *Double quartan intermittent f.*—**Dynamic f.** 1. A sthenic f. 2. Of Stoker, relapsing f.—**Dysenteric f.** Lat., *febris dysenterica*. Fr., *fièvre dysentérique*. The f. associated with dysentery.—**Dysenteric typhus f.** Typhus f. complicated by dysentery; in fatal cases no lesions of the ileum are found.—**Emotional f.** A f. with no distinct prodromes, occasionally ushered in by a chill, with photophobia and hysterical symptoms during the pyrexia. It is due to excessive emotion.—**Endemial f.** **Endemic f.** See *ENDEMIC*.—**Endemicoepidemic f.** Of W. M. Wood, a sickness observed in twenty-two men of the garrison at Indian Keys, who were attacked suddenly, after eating spoiled beef, with high f., delirium, and pulmonary congestion.—**Endemic remittent f.** Of Craigie, a form of remittent f. chiefly met with in tropical climates.—**Enteric f.** Lat., *febris enterica*. Fr., *fièvre entérique* (ou *intestinale*). 1. The f. of enteritis, also any f. with prominent enteric symptoms. 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Enteritic f.** [Mills]. Typhoid f.—**Enteromalarial f.** A f. in which the *Plasmodium malarie* of Laveran is found in the blood, and the typhoid bacillus in the stools.—**Enteromesenteric f.** Fr., *fièvre entéromésentérique*, *entéro-mésentérite typhoïde*. See *Typhoid f.*—**Ephemeral arthritic f.** Of J. A. Ore, a form of f. observed on shipboard after leaving India; probably dengue.—**Ephemeral f.** Lat., *febris ephemera*. Fr., *fièvre éphémère*. A f. of very brief duration, usually completing its course within twenty-four hours.—**Epidemic epidemic f.** [Rogers]. See *Typhus f.*—**Epidemic eruptive rheumatic f.** Dengue.—**Epidemic erysipelatous f.** A f. accompanied by sore throat and enlarged tonsils, pain in the back and joints, nausea, constipation, and chills at the end of twenty-four hours. The cervical lymphatic glands are enlarged, and there is occasionally an erysipelatous eruption on the face or body, with subsequent subcutaneous suppuration. The danger of the disease depends upon the formation of sloughs in the throat or exhaustion from suppuration and gangrene elsewhere in the body.—**Epidemic f.** Fr., *fièvre épidémique*. Of the old writers, typhus, typhoid, or relapsing f.—**Epidemic f. of Edinburgh.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Epidemic f. of Gibraltar.** See *Gibraltar f.*—**Epidemic f. of Ireland.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Epidemic gastric f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Epidemic gastrorheumatic f.** Ger., *epidemisches gastrisch-rheumatische Fieber*. An epidemic f. that prevailed at Blankenburg from 1859 to 1862, characterized by gastroenteritis and œdema of the subcutaneous tissue and muscles.—**Epidemic inflammatory f. of Calcutta.** See *DENGUE*.—**Epidemic petechial f.** Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale épidémique*. Of Fracastor (1505

to 1528), typhus f.—**Epidemic remittent f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Epigastralgic f.** A pernicious intermittent fever with severe epigastric pains due to gastroenteritis.—**Epileptic f.** Lat., *febris epileptica*. Fr., *fièvre épileptique*. A malarial f. with epileptic symptoms during the paroxysms.—**Epithelial f.** Of Bailly, f. supposed to originate from disease of the epithelial surfaces.—**Equine relapsing (or spirillum) f.** An epizootic f. affecting horses, camels, and mules in India; it may be caused by a fusiform organism, flagellated at either end, similar to the *Hæmatomonas* of fishes, that is found in the blood of affected animals.—**Erethetic f.** Of Schönlein, irritative f.—**Erethitic scarlet f.** Ger., *erethisches Scharlach*. Ordinary mild scarlet f.—**Erotic f.** Lat., *febris erotica*. Fr., *fièvre érotique*. A slow f. that sometimes accompanies erotomania.—**Erratic f.** Lat., *febris erratica*. Fr., *fièvre erratique*. A f. with irregular paroxysms; properly septan, octan, nonan, or deciman.—**Eruptive articular f.** **Eruptive epidemic f. of India.** See DENGUE.—**Eruptive f.** Fr., *fièvre éruptive*. Ger., *Eruptionsfieber*. A f. following a period of incubation varying from a few hours to a few days, pursuing a definite course, with an associated eruption on the skin or mucous membrane or both; usually infectious.—**Erysipelatous f.** Fr., *fièvre érysipélateuse*. Of Hall and Dexter, see *Epidemic erysipelatous f.*—**Essential f.** Lat., *febris essentialis*. Fr., *fièvre essentielle*. Ger., *essentielle Fieber*. A f. constituting a disease by itself, as distinguished from a symptomatic f.—**Exacerbating f.** Remittent f.—**Exanthematic f.** See *Eruptive f.*—**Exanthematic typhus f.** Lat., *typhus exanthematicus*. Ger., *exanthematisches Nervenfieber*. Typhus f. in which the petechiæ are well marked.—**Exanthematous f.** See *Eruptive f.*—**Exotic red f.** Of Bornier, dengue.—**Facomalarial f.** See *Malta f.*—**Fainting f. of Persia.** A f. initiated by a chill, with early appearance of coma and the symptoms attending congestive f.—**Fall f.** See *Autumnal f.*—**Famine f.** Lat., *febris a fame*. Fr., *fièvre de famine*. Ger., *Hungerpest*. See *Relapsing f.* and *Typhus f.*—**Fatigue f.** Lat., *febris a fatigatione*. Fr., *courbature fébrile de fatigue*. F. following protracted and unusual exertion. It is first manifested by a feeling of fatigue, with a chill subsequently if the patient exposes himself, and a f. attaining 103° or 104° F., with loss of appetite and general febrile symptoms. A few days' rest mitigates the severer symptoms, but if work is begun again the pulse remains quickened, there is f. each evening, and there are constipation and loss of appetite. The strength fails, and the patient is obliged to remain in bed. If there is pulmonary weakness, phthisical symptoms commence. The patient is usually obliged to keep his bed during the winter, in the spring grows weaker, and dies in the fall.—**Feigned f.** A semblance of f. produced by accelerating the heart's action by striking the elbow against a wall, artificially coloring the tongue, etc., by malingerers.—**Fermentation f.** See SAPRÆMIA.—**Fernando Po f.** The malarial f. of Fernando Po.—**F. bush.** See *BENZOIN odoriferum*.—**F. gum tree.** *Eucalyptus globulus*.—**F. of convalescence.** A febrile paroxysm of variable duration, occurring during convalescence from an infectious or exanthematic f.—**F. of dentition.** See *Dental f.*—**F. of overexertion.** See *Fatigue f.*—**F. of the New Constitution.** See *Relapsing f.*—**F. of the spirits.** Grave typhus f.—**F. plant.** The *Datura arborea*, *Pæderia fetida*, and *Ocimum viride*.—**F. poison.** Of authors, the principle that causes infection; now known to be microbic.—**F. root.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum* and the *Pterospora andromeda*.—**F. tree.** The *Eucalyptus globulus*.—**F. twig.** The *Celastrus scandens*.—**F. weed.** The *Gerardia pedicularia*.—**Fifteen day f.** Relapsing f. in which there is a relapse on that day.—**Five day f.** Of Ruddy, relapsing f.—**Fulminating urethral f.** Urethral f. initiated by a chill, followed by a high temperature

within a few hours after the introduction of an urethral instrument.—**Gall f.** Ger., *Gallenfieber*. In the Netherlands, remittent f.—**Ganglionic f.** See *Glandular f.*—**Gangrenous f.** Lat., *febris gangrenosa*. Fr., *fièvre gangréneuse*. 1. A f. accompanied by local gangrene, as in some cases of typhoid f. 2. Pernicious malarial f. with gangrene during convalescence.—**Gaol f.** See *Jail f.*—**Gastralgic f.** Intermittent f. with gastralgia.—**Gastric f.** Lat., *febris gastrica*. Fr., *fièvre gastrique*. Ger., *gastrisches Fieber*. 1. See *Abortive typhoid f.* 2. Acute dyspepsia. 3. See *Simple continued f.*—**Gastric hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique gastrique*. Of Broussais, a f. from chronic irritation of the stomach; there are thirst, dryness of the mouth, a coated tongue, heartburn, acid eructations, and constipation, with moderate elevation of temperature.—**Gastric intermittent f.** Of A. E. Beresford, intermittent f. with grave gastrointestinal disorder.—**Gastric remittent f.** Of Craigie and Marston, a f. occurring in and about the Mediterranean, having characteristics in common with some of the forms of continued f.—**Gastrodynamic f.** See *FEBRIS gastrodynamica*.—**Gastroang(e)iotonic f.** An acute form of bilious f.—**Gastroataxic f.** A form of ataxic f. with dryness of the tongue, excessive thirst, vomiting, diarrhœa, or constipation; actually, typhoid f.—**Gastrobilious f.** Gastric f.—**Gastrocephalic f.** Fr., *fièvre gastro-céphalique*. See *Simple continued f.*—**Gastroenteric f.** 1. A variety of congestive f. prevalent in the southwestern United States, characterized by vomiting, dysentery, thirst, dyspnoea, restlessness, burning heat in the stomach, a weak pulse, and cold extremities. 2. Of Craigie, typhoid f.—**Gastrohepatic f.** Of Ritchie, relapsing f.—**Gastrosplenic f.** Of Craigie, typhoid f.—**Genital hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique génitale*. Of Broussais, f. with debility, from excessive sexual indulgence or masturbation.—**Georgia f. tree.** The *Pinckneya pubens*.—**Gibraltar f.** An infectious epidemic f. prevalent in Gibraltar in the early autumn, that presented symptoms similar to those of yellow f., and was so called, though the disease resembled hæmorrhagic malarial f.—**Glandular f.** Fr., *fièvre ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Drüsenfieber*. An acute f. accompanied by a swollen condition of the cervical or submaxillary lymphatic glands generally on one side only, with uneasiness, anorexia, and nausea, most common among children. There is dysphagia or diarrhœa, according to the glands affected. The glands sometimes suppurate. It has been attributed to undiscovered mouth, nose, or ear lesions.—**Gouty f.** Fr., *fièvre goutteuse*. Ger., *Gichtfieber*. The f. of acute gout.—**Grain gaugers' f.** Fr., *fièvre des jaugeurs de blé*. A disease with malarial symptoms, affecting individuals charged with measuring foreign grain in the docks of Marseilles; attributed to a fine dust that rises from the grain during the process of handling.—**Grave anginose scarlet f.** Of Meigs and Pepper, a variety of scarlet f. characterized by pseudomembranous, ulcerative, or gangrenous angina.—**Grave cerebral scarlet f.** Of Meigs and Pepper, a variety of scarlet f. in which acute cerebral symptoms appear early.—**Growing f.** Fr., *fièvre de croissance*. Febricula occurring occasionally during rapid growth in youth.—**Hæmatemesic paludal f.** Of Faget, hæmorrhagic malarial f. with hæmatemesis.—**Hæmaturic bilious (or malarial) f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse hématurique*. A form of pernicious malarial f., of rapid onset, in which the chill may be moderate but the subsequent pyrexia is very high, and on the second day the urine is reddish brown or black, and icterus appears. The urine is albuminous, and, microscopically, crenated red corpuscles and crystals of hæmoglobin are found; the presence of the latter seems to be due to the rapid destruction of the red corpuscles by the malarial microorganism. The disease is of brief duration; energetic treatment may stop the destruction of the red cor-

puscles and the microbial ptomaine formation; otherwise death ensues a few days after the appearance of the hæmaturia.—**Hæmogastric f.** Yellow f.—**Hæmoglobinuric f.** An acute f., probably malarial, with hæmoglobinuria.—**Hæmoptoic f.** See FEBRIS hæmoptoica.—**Hæmorrhagic hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique hémorrhagique*. Of Broussais, a f. that results from hæmorrhage.—**Hæmorrhagic malarial f.** Pernicious malarial f. in which there is hæmorrhage from the nose, stomach, or kidneys. That from the stomach is similar to the black vomit of yellow fever.—**Hæmorrhagic putrid f.** Typhoid f. with hæmorrhage from a mucous membrane.—**Hæmorrhagic yellow f.** A variety of yellow f. characterized by early, profuse, and generally fatal hæmorrhages from various tissues and organs.—**Harvest f.** Gastric f. occurring in harvesters.—**Hay f.** Fr., *fièvre de foin* (ou des foins), *coryza idiosyncrasique*. Ger., *Heufieber*. A periodical hyperæsthetic rhinitis, due to pollen or other exciting agents. It occurs principally in neurotic individuals, usually in the spring or in the middle of August; there is constant discharge from the nose, with malaise, injected conjunctivæ, moderate f., and often asthmatic symptoms.—**Heat f.** See INSOLATION.—**Hebdomadal (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris hebdomadana*. Fr., *fièvre hebdomadaire*. 1. An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every seven days. 2. Seven day f.; simple continued f.—**Hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica*. Fr., *fièvre hectique*. Ger., *hektisches Fieber*. A type of f. associated with prolonged suppuration or some analogous condition involving an undue drain on the system. It is distinguished by its remarkable intermissions, which are usually periodical, a remission and an exacerbation occurring once, and sometimes twice, in the twenty-four hours; by excessive wasting of the tissues; and by the exhausting sweats that attend the paroxysms. It is generally of long duration.—**Hepatic f.** Lat., *febris hepatica*. Fr., *fièvre hépatique*. 1. A form of pernicious intermittent f. in which hepatic disorder is a prominent symptom. 2. A f. due to inflammation of the liver, manifested by chills, pyrexia, jaundice, and hepatic tenderness.—**Hepatic intermitting f.** A f. occurring in cases of obstruction of the bile ducts; caused by the absorption of ptomaines contained in the bile.—**Herpetic f.** A continued f., lasting a few days, in which defervescence is accompanied by herpes on the nose or lips.—**Hidrotid f.** See HIDROSIS.—**Hill f.** The pernicious and continued malarial f. of the hilly regions of India.—**Homotonic f.** Simple continued f.—**Horrific f.** Lat., *febris horrida*. Fr., *fièvre horifique*. See *Algid (congestive) f.*—**Hospital f.** Fr., *fièvre des hôpitaux* (ou d'hôpital). See *Typhus f.*—**Humoral f.** Lat., *febris humoralis*. Fr., *fièvre humorale*. A f. supposed to be due to a corruption of the humors.—**Hungarian f.** Lat., *febris hungarica*. Fr., *fièvre hongroise* (ou de Hongrie). Ger., *ungarisches* (oder *hungerisches*) *Fieber*. A typhus f. that devastated the army of Maximilian II in Hungary in 1556.—**Hybrid typhoid f.** See *Typhomalarial f.*—**Hydrophobic f.** A form of malarial f. in which there is an aversion that may become a horror for fluids.—**Hyperpyretic f.** **Hyperthermic f.** Fr., *fièvre hyperthermique*. Fever with excessive elevation of the bodily temperature.—**Hysterical f.** Lat., *febris hysterica*. Fr., *fièvre hystérique*. Real or apparent f. that depends upon the hysterical neurosis.—**Icteric f.** F. accompanied by jaundice.—**Icteroide pernicious f.** **Icterohæmaturic f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Idiopathic f.** A f. that is not dependent upon infectious material, or visceral inflammation, or traumatism, but is apparently due to reflex action on the thermic centres.—**Ileotyphus f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Illegitimate f.** Fr., *fièvre illégitime*. Irregular malarial f.—**Imputrid continent f.** See *Continued f.*—**Infantile f.** The tubercular meningitis of children.—**Infantile gastric f.** Typhoid f. in chil-

dren.—**Infantile gastric remittent f.** Gastric or typhoid f. in children.—**Infantile hectic f.** Typhoid f. in infants.—**Infantile remittent f.** 1. Of Evanson, typhoid f. occurring in children. 2. Gastroenteritis in infants from food fermentation or worms.—**Infection f.** **Infectious f.** Fr., *fièvre d'infection*. Ger., *Infectionsfieber*. 1. A f. due to the entrance of infectious matter into the system. 2. See *Typhus f.*—**Infectious ship f.** [Blaine]. See *Typhus f.*—**Inflammatory f.** Lat., *febris symptomata* (seu *continua inflammatoria*). Fr., *fièvre inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliches Fieber*, *Entzündungsfieber*. A f. symptomatic of inflammation.—**Inflammatory intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente inflammatoire*. Intermittent f. marked by a short chill, a long period of f., elevated temperature, headache, somnolence, and a hard and full pulse.—**Inflammatory remittent f.** Of Copland, an adynamic remittent f. usually classed as bilious remittent f. or hæmorrhagic malarial f.—**Inflammatory seasoning f.** See *Acclimation f.*—**Inirritative f.** Lat., *febris inirritativa*. See *Typhus f.*—**Insidious f.** Ambulatory typhus f.—**Inter-current f.** See FEBRIS *intercurrents*.—**Intermittent ataxic f.** Pernicious malarial f.—**Intermittent f.** Lat., *febris intermittens*. Fr., *fièvre intermittente* (ou *d'accès*, ou *récurrente*). Ger., *kaltet Fieber*, *Intermittens*, *Wechselfieber*. Syn.: *ague*. A form of malarial f. in which the premonitory symptoms are a feeling of malaise and restlessness with yawning and finally facial pallor, blue lips, cold skin, and a chill that is more or less pronounced in conformity with the physical character of the person affected. Succeeding the chill there are high f., a rapid pulse, and muscular pains, especially severe in the loins and the calves of the legs; this condition continues for some hours, when defervescence occurs and perspiration indicates a return of the system to an apparently normal condition. In cases that are not treated there is a return of the febrile paroxysm in one day (quotidian f.), two days (tertian f.), three days (quartan f.), four days (quintan f.), five days (sextan f.), six days (septan f.), seven days (octan f.), eight days (nonan f.), or nine days (deciman f.); and irregular types occur in which there are double paroxysms on certain days. There is also a masked form, in which, instead of a chill, there is a neuralgia, as of the supraorbital nerve in brow ague, or of the intercostal nerve in pleurodynia, or of the sacral nerves in lumbago; or there is some other manifestation of periodical irritation, such as vomiting, the f. following these paroxysms as usual; or in some cases, with malarial intermittent neuralgia, f. is either mild or absent. The f. lasts a variable time, in proportion to the thoroughness of quinine medication. Many supposed cases of reinvasion of the malarial poison are manifestations of increased activity of the malarial organism that has not been destroyed in the blood.—**Intermittent f. from morphine.** An intermitting pyrexia, of quotidian or tertian type, that occurs occasionally in morphine eaters. Though the spleen is enlarged and neuralgias (supraorbital, intercostal, etc.) are present, quinine does not cure the patient; the disease persists until the use of morphine is discontinued.—**Intestinal f.** 1. Of R. U. West, a state of f. with diarrhœa in a lying-in woman. 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Irish f.** 1. Typhus f. 2. Probably an asthenic variety of relapsing f.—**Irish immigrants' f.** A typhoid condition developed in a case of relapsing f.—**Irregular low nervous f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Irritative f.** Fr., *fièvre d'irritation*. 1. A form of continued f. resulting from exposure, change of climate, or mental strain. 2. A symptomatic f., also called *constitutional irritation*, in which the nervous system is much affected.—**Irritative f. of the puerperal state.** A form of puerperal f. characterized by: "1. An excited state of the heart and arteries for an uncertain period before the accession of labor. 2. An unusual ap-

prehension of danger, or rather the confident belief of an approaching fatal event, also entertained for an uncertain period of several weeks before the declaration of the process of parturition. 3. An obstinate continuance of the same symptoms, both during labor and subsequent to that result. 4. Proofs of much morbid determination of blood to the head both before and after delivery, but without delirium. 5. Perfect vigilance. 6. A disease of about eight or ten days' duration subsequent to the delivery, but with full possession of the intellectual powers throughout the whole course of the malady. 7. A fatal termination, with rare, if with any, exceptions."—**Jail f.** Lat., *febris carceraria* (seu *carceris*). Fr., *fièvre des prisons*. Typhus f. occurring among the inmates of jails or prisons.—**Jungle f.** Fr., *fièvre des jungles*. The pernicious malarial f. of the East Indian jungles.—**Kendal f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Lake f.** In the lake region of the United States, remittent f.—**Latent scarlet f.** A mild form of scarlet f., marked by the absence of the characteristic exanthem and angina.—**Latent typhoid f.** See *Ambulatory typhoid f.*—**Lazaret f.** Typhus and typhoid f.'s occurring among persons confined in a lazaretto.—**Leghorn f.** Fr., *fièvre de Livourne*. See *Yellow f.*—**Lent f.** Of Strother, typhoid f.—**Lenticular f.** See *Miliary f.*—**Levant f.** [Irvine]. A severe malarial f. of the Levant.—**Lipryan f.** See *FEBRIS leipryria*.—**Littoral f.** Malarial f. that occurs on a coast.—**Local f.** See *FEBRIS localis*.—**Lochial f.** Lat., *febris lochialis*. Fr., *fièvre lochiale*. A febricula accompanying the lochial discharge.—**Low continued f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Low f.** See *Asthenic f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Low f. of the puerperal state.** An old term for an adynamic type of puerperal f.—**Low nervous f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Lung f.** Acute pneumonia.—**Lying-in f.** See *Puerperal f.*—**Lymphatic f.** Lat., *febris lymphatica*. Fr., *fièvre lymphatique*. A f. due to deficient or abnormal secretion from the "conglomerate (secreting) glands" (e. g., the parotid gland and pancreas).—**Maculated f.** See *Typhus f.*—**Malarial f.** Fr., *fièvre palustre* (ou *paludienne*, ou *paludique*). Ger., *Malariafieber*. A f. due to malaria. See *Intermittent f.* and *Remittent f.*—**Malarial typhoid f.**, **Malariotyphoid f.** See *Typhomalarial f.*—**Malarious f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Malarious yellow f.** A variety of malarial f. in which there is decided yellowness of the skin.—**Malignant bilious f. of America.** See *Yellow f.*—**Malignant bilious typhus f.** Of Russeger, a form of f. peculiar to Nubia.—**Malignant f.** Lat., *febris maligna*. Fr., *fièvre maligne*. Typhus f.; also a f. resembling in symptoms the severer forms of that disease.—**Malignant f. of hospitals.** Of Pringle, typhus f.—**Malignant f. of ships.** See *Ship f.*—**Malignant f. of the tropics.** Pernicious malarial f.—**Malignant intermittent f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Malignant nervous f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne nerveuse*. Of Huxham, typhoid f.—**Malignant pestilent f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne pestilentielle*. 1. One of the complications of the plague. 2. Of Chisholm, yellow f.—**Malignant puerperal f.** Puerperal f. with adynamia.—**Malignant purple f.**, **Malignant purpurio f.** Fr., *fièvre purpurine* (ou *pourprée maligne*). Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Malignant putrid f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne putride*. Of Buchan, typhus f.—**Malignant remittent f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Malignant scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina maligna* (seu *gravior*). A severe form of scarlet f. in which the throat tends to slough, the exanthem is scarcely developed, petechiæ often appear, and the f. is adynamic.—**Malta f.** A specific continued endemic f. of the island of Malta, apparently due to a microorganism; characterized by profuse perspiration and sudamina, constipation, swelling of the joints, and usually an enlarged spleen. In fatal cases no affection of Peyer's glands is found.—**Marsh f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Martinique f.** Fr., *fièvre de la Martinique*. Of Hubert,

a pernicious malarial f. observed at Martinique.—**Masked (malarial) f.** See *Masked AGUE*.—**Masked scarlet f.** Scarlet f. with a lack of prominence of the usual symptoms; commonly the anginous symptoms are most prominent and desquamation suggests the real nature of the disease.—**Mediterranean f.** [Burnett]. Fr., *fièvre méditerranée* (ou *méditerranéenne*). Pernicious malarial f. occurring on the Mediterranean coast, presenting either continued or icterohæmaturic symptoms.—**Mediterranean gastric remittent f.** [Chartres]. See *Mediterranean f.*—**Melanious f.** Of Jones, typhoid f.—**Melanuric (remittent) f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Membranous f.** Fr., *fièvre membraneuse*. F. from inflammation of a serous or mucous membrane.—**Meningogastric f.** Fr., *fièvre méningogastrique*. 1. Of Gardien, a form of puerperal f. accompanied with biliary derangement. 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Menorrhagic f.** Fr., *fièvre ménorrhagique*. A febricula sometimes accompanying menstruation.—**Mental hectic f.** See *Moral hectic f.*—**Mercurial f.** Fr., *fièvre mercurielle*. A febricula that results from irritation caused by mercury poisoning.—**Mesenteric f.** Lat., *febris mesenterica*. Fr., *fièvre mésentérique*. See *Typhoid f.*—**Miasmatic f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Miasmatic typhoid f.** [Levick]. Typhomalarial f.—**Mild yellow f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Miliary f.** Lat., *febris miliaris*. Fr., *fièvre miliaire*. Of the old authors, a f. in which miliaria appeared on the body; indiscriminately applied to contagious and non-contagious f.'s.—**Military f.** Typhus f.—**Milk f.** Lat., *febricula puerperalis*, *febris lactea*. Fr., *fièvre* (ou *montée*) *de lait* (ou *laiteuse*). Ger., *Milchfieber*. An old term for a febricula sometimes accompanying the establishment of the secretion of milk in lying-in women; now thought to be only a mild form of septic f.—**Mixed continued f.** Typhoid f.—**Mixed f.** Ger., *Mischfieber*. A f. in which there is a complication of diseases, such as enteromalarial f.—**Moral hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique morale*. Of old authors, a f. with pallor, emaciation, anorexia, insomnia, dyspnœa, and general malaise, dependent upon profound mental emotion.—**Morbilious f.** Of Sydenham, a f. occurring during an epidemic of measles but with no associated eruption.—**Mountain f.** 1. Of Wise, a mild f. with cardiac and respiratory irritability, lasting about a week; it is supposably due to sudden exposure to diminished atmospheric pressure and consequent rarefaction of the air. 2. Malarial, typhomalarial, or typhoid f. occurring in mountainous regions. The cases present no symptoms that are unusual in lower localities.—**Mucous epithelial f.**, **Mucous f.** Lat., *febris mucosa*. Fr., *fièvre muqueuse*. Ger., *Schleimfieber*. 1. Of Roederer, see *Typhoid f.* 2. See *Catarrhal f.*—**Mysore f.** Various forms of malarial f. at Mysore, India.—**Nagpore f.** Various forms of malarial f. at Nagpore, India.—**Nautical f.** Lat., *febris nautica*. See *Ship f.*—**Neapolitan f.** A f. observed in Naples, corresponding in its symptoms with typhomalarial f.—**Neerosial f.** Of Simon, f. symptomatic of necrosis of bone.—**Nephritic f.** Lat., *febris nephritica*. Fr., *fièvre néphritique* (ou *néphrétique*). A variety of pernicious malarial f. in which nephritis is a prominent symptom.—**Nervous f.** Lat., *febris nervosa*. Fr., *fièvre nerveuse*, *courbature fébrile par émotion* (2d def.). 1. Any f. characterized by decided derangement of the nervous system, especially typhus f. and typhoid f. 2. A febricula due to emotional excitement.—**Nervous hectic f.** See *Hysterical f.*—**Neuralgic f.** See *Dengue*.—**Neuropurpuric f.** Of Mapother, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Neurotic f.** A f. of neurotic origin (e. g., according to some writers, urethral f.).—**New f.** See *Malta f.*—**Niger f.** Pernicious malarial f. affecting Europeans on the River Niger.—**Night soil f.** Typhoid f.—**Nonan intermittent f.** Lat., *febris nonana*. Fr., *fièvre nonane*. Intermittent f. in which the ex-

acerbations recur every eighth day.—**Non-contagious nervous f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Non-infective f.** A f. produced by local inflammation, such as some forms of traumatic f.—**Nosocomial f.** Lat., *febris nosocomialis*. Fr., *fièvre nosocomiale*. Typhus f. occurring in hospitals.—**Nudden f.** An adynamic intermittent f. of Nudden, Lower Bengal.—**Ochlotic f.** Typhus f.—**Octan intermittent f.** Lat., *febris octana*. Fr., *fièvre octane*. Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every seventh day.—**Oroya f.** A febrile stage of verruga.—**Oyster f.** 1. Typhoid f. attributed to eating oysters infected with the germ of that disease. 2. An acute or chronic febrile condition caused by eating decayed oysters. The acute form is characterized by the sudden occurrence of nausea, vomiting, and purging, and lasts only a few hours. The chronic form, which lasts from a week to two weeks, begins with chills and may cause death by coma, convulsions, peritonitis, or heart failure.—**Paludal f.** Fr., *fièvre paludéenne* (ou *paludique*). See *Malarial f.*—**Paludal f. of Mauritius.** A pernicious f. of the island of Mauritius.—**Panama f.** See *Chagres f.*—**Paratyphoid f.** See *PARATYPHOID*.—**Paroxysmal f.** A f. in which there are varying intervals of apyrexia between the different febrile paroxysms; the latter consists of three stages, "cold," "hot," and "sweating." The f. may be from malaria, from ulcerative endocarditis, from lymphadenoma, etc.—**Pectoral hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hecticque pectorale*. Of Broussais, hectic f. from inflammation of the larynx, bronchi, lungs, or pleura.—**Peculiar f.** Of Armstrong, f. with certain peculiar effects, such as the efflorescence of scarlet f., the rash of measles, etc.—**Peptone f.** Of Ott, f. produced by injecting antipeptone or amphopeptone into the blood of an animal.—**Periodical f.** A f. in which there is a periodicity in the recurrence of the paroxysms.—**Peripneumonic f.** See *Pneumonic f.* (1st def.).—**Peritoneal f.** Puerperal peritonitis.—**Pernicious cardialgic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse cardialgique*. Pernicious malarial f. characterized by intense pain in the precordial region.—**Pernicious catarrhal intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse catarrhale*. Of Torti and Morton, see *Pernicious peripneumonic intermittent f.*—**Pernicious comatose f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse comateuse* (ou *soporeuse*). Pernicious malarial f. in which profound or fatal coma occurs during an exacerbation.—**Pernicious convulsive intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse convulsive* (ou *tétanique*). Pernicious malarial f. characterized by tonic or clonic convulsions.—**Pernicious delirious intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse délirante*. Pernicious malarial f. characterized by delirium, preceded perhaps by hallucinations, beginning in the cold stage, increasing in intensity during the f., and finally disappearing after the sweating period has ended.—**Pernicious dysenteric intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse dysentérique*. Pernicious malarial f. with complications of a dysenteric character.—**Pernicious epileptic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse épileptique*. Pernicious malarial f. characterized by epileptoid convulsions.—**Pernicious f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Pernicious gastralgic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse gastralgique*. Pernicious malarial f. in which a most painful gastralgia occurs during the paroxysms. The pain may be followed by the vomiting of mucous or bilious matter.—**Pernicious hæmorrhagic intermittent f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Pernicious icteric f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse icterique*. Of Daulle, pernicious icteric remittent f. as occurring in Madagascar.—**Pernicious intermittent f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Pernicious lethargic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse léthargique*. Pernicious malarial f. accompanied by lethargy. Cf. *Pernicious comatose intermittent f.*—**Pernicious malarial f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse*. A form of malarial f. in which the rapid destruction of the red corpuscles and the accumulation

of ptomaines, in consequence of the presence of the malarial parasite, produce a profound impression on the central nervous system. The attacks begin as usual in malarial f's, when suddenly a chill is succeeded by coma (the old *febris comatosa*, seu *apoplectica*), or delirium (*febris epileptica*, *convulsiva*, etc.), or difficulty of respiration (*febris asthmatica*), or hæmorrhage; it is not unusual, in marshy countries in hot latitudes, to see several of the varieties combined, the algid passing into the comatose form, for instance. The disease usually occurs in persons that have had previous attacks of malarial f., and it has a high rate of mortality.—**Pernicious peripneumonic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse péripneumonique*. Pernicious malarial f. in which the paroxysms are marked by severe dyspnea and catarrhal bronchitis or bronchopneumonia.—**Pernicious pleuritic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse pleurétique*. Pernicious malarial f. characterized by severe pain in the pleura.—**Pernicious scorbutic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse scorbutique*. An old variety of pernicious malarial f. associated with scorbutic symptoms.—**Pernicious syncopal intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre perniciëuse syncope*. Pernicious malarial f. in the exacerbations of which dangerous attacks of syncope are apt to occur.—**Pernicious yellow f.** An epidemic f. of great virulence which occurred in Nauplia, Greece (where it was called "yellow typhus"). The skin became of a deep yellow, changing to black soon after death.—**Peshawur f.** Typhomalarial f. of Peshawur, India.—**Pestilential f.** Lat., *febris pestilens*. Fr., *fièvre pestilentielle*. 1. Of Stoker, typhus fever. 2. The plague.—**Pestilential yellow f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Petechial contagious f.** Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale contagieuse*. Of Chauffard (1856), typhus f.—**Petechial f.** Lat., *febris petechialis*. See *Typhus f.* and *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**Peyerian f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Pharyngeal f.** Of Flint and H. E. Brown, a f. of brief duration, accompanied with pharyngitis; probably an epidemic erysipelatos f.—**Phlogistic f.** See *FEBRIS localis*.—**Phlyctænoid scarlet f.** A form of scarlet f. in which the exanthem is accompanied by the formation of vesicles filled with serum, or a cloudy, yellow liquid.—**Phthical f.** Lat., *febris phthisica*. Fr., *fièvre phthisique*. Ger., *phthisisches Fieber*. The hectic f. produced by tuberculosis; it appears early in the disease, the height of the temperature depending upon the extent of the tuberculous deposit.—**Pituitary f.** [Ettmüller], *Pituitous f.* Lat., *febris pituitosa*. Fr., *fièvre pituiteuse*. Of Ettmüller, a slow f. supposed to be due to obstruction "in the pituitous glands."—**Pituitous hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica pituitosa*. Of Broussais, a gastric hectic f. with mucous diarrhœa.—**Pleuritic f.** The f. of pleurisy.—**Pleuropneumonic f.** An infectious disease characterized by a sudden chill, pyrexia, pain in the side, vomiting or diarrhœa, or both; with delirium usually on the second or third day, and a cough with "prune juice" expectoration. The physical signs of pleuropneumonia are usually quickly developed; the pleuropneumonia may affect one or both sides, and relapses may sometimes occur. The crisis usually occurs on the seventh day. Klein has found a specific bacillus in fatal cases.—**Pneumonic f.** Fr., *fièvre pneumonique* (ou *péripneumonique* [Cayol], ou *synoque pneumonique* [Marrotte]), *érysipèle du poulmon* [Marrotte]. 1. The fever of pneumonia. 2. A form of pernicious malarial f. in which pneumonia is a prominent symptom.—**Polka f.** Ger., *Polkafeber*. See *DENGUE*.—**Postponing intermittent f.** Ger., *nachsetzendes Fieber*. An intermittent f. in which each paroxysm occurs later in the day than the preceding paroxysm did.—**Pretoria f.** A form of non-malarial remittent f. affecting Europeans in South Africa.—**Primary f.** 1. See *Idiopathic f.* 2. The f. accompanying the onset of an acute disease.—**Primary**

suppurative f. F. occurring in the course of ordinary acute suppuration.—**Prison f.** See *Typhus f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Prolonged ephemeral f.** Fr., *fièvre éphémère prolongée*. A febricula lasting three days or longer.—**Protracted intermittent f.** An intermittent f. that usually returns on the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, or twenty-eighth day.—**Pseudocontinued f.** Fr., *fièvre pseudo-continué*. A remittent f. in which the remissions are not pronounced in character.—**Pseudohay f.** Symptoms simulating those of hay f. produced by definite hypertrophic changes in the nasal mucous membrane.—**Pseudotyphoid f.** Of McNutt, remittent bilious f.—**Puerperal f.** Lat., *febris puerperalis*. Fr., *fièvre puerpérale*. Ger., *Puerperalfieber, Kindbettfieber, Kindbettersinfieber*. Syn.: *childbed f., puerperal septicæmia*. A f., formerly supposed to be specific, appearing in puerperal women between the second and sixth days after delivery. It is now known that the disease is due to septic infection.—**Puerperal hectic f.** See *Milk f.*—**Puerperal intermittent f.** A form of puerperal f. with paroxysms recurring at intervals of from fifteen to thirty hours; "always," says D. D. Davis, "accompanied and followed by severe inflammation and suppuration of membranotendinous tissues."—**Puerperal malarial f.** Malarial f. that attacks women after delivery, and may be considered to be a form of puerperal f. It usually appears about the fifth day after confinement. The temperature is quite high, the malaise is pronounced, and the remissions are marked. Occasionally secondary uterine hæmorrhage occurs during its course.—**Puerperal scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina puerperalis*. Fr., *scarlatine puerpérale*. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. Scarlet f. occurring during the puerperal period; according to some authors, a form of true puerperal f. due to the infection of scarlet f. The term has been applied to cases that were doubtless not scarlet f. at all, but only a dermatitis symptomatic of septicæmia.—**Puka f.** In the East Indies, remittent f.—**Puking f.** See *FEBRIS vomitoria*.—**Pulicular f., Puncticular f., Punctulated f.** See *Typhus f.* and *Cerebrospinal meningitis*.—**Purple f., Purpurio f.** Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Purpuric yellow f.** Of Lyons, a form of yellow f. characterized by purpuric patches, surrounded in some cases by œdema.—**Purulent f.** See *Pyogenic f.*—**Putrid adynamic typhoid f.** See *Putrodynamic f.*—**Putrid continued f.** Fr., *fièvre continuée putride*. Of Macbride, typhus f.—**Putrid f.** Lat., *febris putrida*. Fr., *fièvre putride*. Ger., *fauliges Fieber*. Formerly, a f. that lasted from fifteen to twenty-one days, with offensive smelling sweat, urine, and stools. The symptoms described by the old nosologists under this term closely resemble those of typhoid f.—**Putrid hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica putrida*. Of Hildenbrand, a f. produced by unwholesome food or by scurvy.—**Putrid malignant f.** Of Huxham, typhus f.—**Putrodynamic f.** 1. Typhoid f. in which the petechiæ are numerous, and very dark, local gangrene occurs, the temperature may be subnormal, and there are hæmorrhages from mucous surfaces. 2. Relapsing f.—**Putrodynamic puerperal f.** See *Malignant puerperal f.*—**Putrodynamic typhoid f.** Of the old authors, typhoid f. exhibiting symptoms of decomposition of the fluids and tissue of the body.—**Pyæmic f.** F. associated with pyæmia.—**Pyogenic f.** Fr., *fièvre pyogénique*. Of Sir W. Jenner, a febrile disorder resembling pyæmia, particularly in the formation of multiple abscesses.—**Pythogenetic f., Pythogenic f.** Lat., *febris pythogenes*. Of Murchison, typhoid f.—**Quartan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quartana* (seu *quarta*). Fr., *fièvre quarte* (ou *quatre*). Ger., *Quartanfieber, viertägiges Fieber*. An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every third day.—**Quinine f.** Lat., *febris chinica*. Fr., *fièvre quinique*. Syn.: *Tommaselli's disease*. Pyrexia caused by the administration of quinine; the urine becomes

black (*hæmaturia*) and is passed with difficulty, the face presents a cadaveric appearance, there are chills, cold sweats, and difficulty of respiration. All the symptoms cease when the use of quinine is discontinued.—**Quintan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quintana*. Fr., *fièvre quintane*. Ger., *Quintanfieber, fünftägiges Fieber*. An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day.—**Quotidian (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quotidiana*. Fr., *fièvre (intermittente) quotidienne*. Ger., *Quotidianfieber, tägliches Fieber*. An intermittent f. in which a paroxysm occurs every day.—**Recurrent f., Recurring f.** Fr., *fièvre récurrente*. See *Relapsing f.*—**Red tongued f.** In Kentucky, typhoid fever.—**Red water f.** See *RED WATER*.—**Regular intermittent f.** Lat., *febris regularis*. Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms return at a regular time.—**Relapsing f.** Lat., *febris recidiva* (seu *recurrens*). Fr., *fièvre à rechutes* (ou *de famine*). Ger., *recidives Fieber, Rückfallfieber*. An infectious f., produced by the *Spirillum Obermeieri*, that occurs epidemically in overcrowded and underfed communities. The stage of incubation lasts about five days, a chill ushering in a f., with violent headache, pain in the loins and extremities, anorexia, nausea, and general malaise. The f. is high, reaching 106° F.; the skin is dry and becomes of a dirty yellow color, and patches of purpura may form in severe cases. The tongue is dry and thickly coated; the liver and spleen enlarge. These symptoms persist for from five to seven days, when the temperature falls, perspiration is free, and the patient feels well. But in an interval of about a week a second attack occurs, lasting about five days, and subsequent relapses may occur several times. In the severe form, known as bilious typhoid f., the icterus is more intense, and petechiæ are found on the skin. In ordinary cases the disease is benign; fatal cases seem due to bad hygienic surroundings, lack of treatment, or pulmonic or renal complications.—**Relapsing intermittent f.** An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms cease as a result of treatment, but slight exposure or excitement causes a recurrence of the f.—**Relapsing remittent f.** Remittent f. that returns within a few weeks of the first attack.—**Remittent African f.** See *African f.*—**Remittent f.** Lat., *febris remittens*. Fr., *fièvre rémittente* (ou *bilieuse des climats intertropicaux*). Ger., *remittirendes* (oder *nachlassendes*, oder *bösartiges endemisches* [oder *locales*]) *Fieber*. A form of malarial f. ushered in by a chill, succeeded by a f. of high temperature, with rapid pulse and respiration, pain in the head and muscles, injection of the capillaries of the cheeks and of the conjunctiva, a tongue coated grayish white, great thirst and vomiting of any liquid shortly after drinking, and general mental and physical malaise. This condition persists as long as sixteen hours, when defervescence gives a few hours' relief from the more active symptoms, to be succeeded by their recurrence. In the progress of the f. the remissions may be so brief that the f. resembles continued f., or they may become so long that it simulates intermittent f. Besides the interference with the functions of the stomach, the liver is congested, and there may be vomiting of biliary matter, or bile pigment in the urine, or jaundice. The spleen is enlarged and tender on percussion. The urine is decreased in quantity, but increased in specific gravity. In the early stages of the disease there is usually constipation; but, especially in marshy regions, diarrhœa and subsequently dysentery from an acute enterocolitis may supervene. Without the slightest intimation, and not infrequently, in paludal localities the disease passes into congestive or pernicious malarial f., or into hæmorrhagic or hæmaturic malarial f., and malarial cachexia may follow in any case. The average duration of the f. in ordinary cases under treatment is from ten to fifteen days, though some uncomplicated cases may last over

thirty days. There is a susceptibility to frequent recurrences of the f. in those that have once had it and remain exposed to the same influences.—**Remitting icteric f.** Relapsing f. with jaundice.—**Remittent marsh f.** See *Remittent f.*—**Remittotyphous f.** Of Drake, typhoid symptoms developing in the second week of an autumnal f. The morning remission shortens, the moist, white tongue becomes dry and brown, the cheeks are dusky, there is subsultus tendinum, a low delirium begins, and the passages become watery; the jaundiced hue characteristic of the remittent f. may increase. The description of the f. corresponds to that of typhomalarial f.—**Retarding intermittent f.** See *Postponing intermittent f.*—**Rheumatic f.** Lat., *febris rheumatica inflammatoria*. Fr., *fièvre rhumatique* (ou *rhumatisme*, ou *rhumatoïde*). Ger., *Flussfieber*, *rheumatisches Fieber*. Febrile symptoms which are developed in connection with acute rheumatism. No well-defined type of f. is indicated by the term. A marked feature of this condition is a systolic apex heart murmur which is usually developed early in the disease.—**River Congo f.** Of Hunter, the pernicious malarial f. of the Congo River.—**Rock f.** A typhomalarial f. said to be very common at Gibraltar and along the Mediterranean. See *Malta f.* and *FEBRIS comitata*.—**Rocky Mountain f.** A continued f. of one or two weeks' duration, presenting occasionally symptoms resembling typhomalarial f. The term has been applied to several varieties of f.—**Roman f.** A pernicious malarious, possibly enteromalarial, f. that occurs in the Roman Campagna.—**Rose f.** A form of hay f. occurring in the late spring or early summer, commonly associated with the flowering period of roses.—**Rubeoloid f.** Of the Middlesex Hospital, typhus f. in which the rash resembles that of measles.—**Sailor's f.** See *Yellow f.* and *Typhus f.*—**Sanguineous continued f.** Of Hoffmann, continued f.—**Sapremic f.** F. associated with sapræmia.—**Scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina*, *febris rubra*. Fr., *fièvre rouge scarlatine*. Ger., *Scharlachfieber*. One of the eruptive or exanthematous f's that is contagious, the vitality of the organic ferment having been preserved for several years in packed-up clothing or toys, though so far the microorganism that causes the disease has not been isolated. The period of incubation rarely exceeds a week, the pyrexia is high, the pulse is very rapid, the skin is dry and rough, and there is nausea. On the second day there is a red eruption appearing first on the breast and spreading rapidly over the entire body; it is most intense about the joints. There are considerable irritation and circumscribed tumefaction of the skin. With the cutaneous eruption there are redness of the pharyngeal region and pain on swallowing, and a diphtheroid membrane with superficial ulcerations may be observed in the fauces; the membrane may extend into the larynx. The tongue, at first thickly coated, becomes very red, with prominent papillæ; in severe cases it becomes dry, and eventually brownish. There may be delirium and convulsions from the beginning of the f. The eruption grows fainter on the fourth or fifth day, desquamation ensuing shortly; in some cases the eruption may be absent, only congested fauces occurring with the f., though desquamation will occur as usual. With desquamation there are great physical prostration and often diarrhoea that lasts for some time. The cervical lymphatic glands enlarge during the pharyngeal inflammation, and they may suppurate during desquamation. The extension of the false membrane from the throat into the Eustachian tube may result in otitis media or mastoiditis. Edema of the glottis, pleurisy, and renal complications are not unusual. Convalescence is slow and the complications of the disease may affect the patient for life. The contagiousness is greatest during desquamation.—**Scinde f.** Both the pernicious malarial

and typhomalarial f. of Scinde.—**Scorbutic f.** Lat., *febris scorbutica*. See *Lymphatic f.*—**Scorbutic typhus f.** Typhus f. with extensive subcutaneous hæmorrhages, epistaxis, hæmorrhage from the gums, hæmatemesis, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, or hæmaturia; it occurs in those having scurvy.—**Scrofulous secondary f.** Of Graves, a fatal f. that begins when inflammatory, nervous, bilious, or typhoid f. should cease and convalescence begin.—**Seasoning f.** See *Acclimation f.*—**Secondary f.** 1. See *Inflammatory f.* 2. A f. occurring after the subsidence of the initial f. of a febrile disease. 3. See *Suppurative f.* (2d def.).—**Secondary suppurative f.** Hectic f., as in caries of vertebrae, etc.—**Secondary traumatic f.** See *Traumatic f.*—**Secondary typhus f.** See *Remittotyphous f.*—**Secundan f.** A term proposed for tertian intermittent f. [Schauffler].—**Semiterian (intermittent) f.** See *FEBRIS semiteriana*.—**Septan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris septana*. Fr., *fièvre septane*. Ger., *siebentätiges Fieber*. Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every sixth day.—**Septicæmic f.** F. associated with septicæmia.—**Septic f.** A f. due to septicæmia.—**Septic scarlet f.** Ger., *septisches Scharlach*. A grave form of scarlet f. in which the eruption is usually absent, gangrene of the mouth often occurs, and internal hæmorrhages and death quickly supervene.—**Serous epithelial f.** Of Bailly, f. accompanying inflammation of serous epithelial surfaces, such as rheumatism, meningitis, etc.—**Seven day f.** See *Relapsing f.* and *Septan (intermittent) f.*—**Seventeen day f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Sewage farm f.** Of Seaton, a f. that commences suddenly with rigors, frontal headaches, vomiting, and scantiness of urine, with absence of the chlorides. The fatal cases terminated in twenty-four hours; in other cases defervescence usually occurred in from two to five days. Otorrhœa or pneumonia might occur as a complication. The disease was observed among boys only in a school of six hundred pupils in which the earth closet system was employed for fertilizing six acres of land.—**Sextan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris sextana*. Fr., *fièvre sextane*. Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every fifth day.—**Ship f.** Lat., *febris nautica*. Fr., *fièvre des vaisseaux*. Of Lind, typhus f., formerly very prevalent on shipboard.—**Short f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Siam f.** Fr., *fièvre de Siam*. Yellow f.; so called because it was supposed to have originated in Siam.—**Sierra Leone f.** The remittent f. of Sierra Leone.—**Silesian f. (of 1847).** Relapsing f.—**Simple asthenic f.** **Simple continued (or inflammatory) f.** Lat., *febris continua simplex*. Fr., *fièvre continue simple*, *f. continue aigue simple* (ou *inflammatoire simple*). Ger., *Fieber von unbestimmtem Character*. A continued f. having no specific character.—**Simple f.** Lat., *febris simplex*. Fr., *fièvre simple*. See *FEBRICULA*.—**Simple scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina simplex*. Scarlet f. in which the exanthem and redness, but no ulceration, of the throat are present.—**Simple traumatic f.** Pyrexia occurring soon after an injury.—**Singultous f.** Lat., *febris singultuosa*. Fr., *fièvre singultueuse*. A f. accompanied with hiccough.—**Slow f.** Lat., *febris lenta*. Fr., *fièvre lente*. 1. Any f. of long duration. 2. An old term for typhoid f.—**Slow nervous f.** Of Hilary and Huxham, probably typhoid f.—**Smyrna f.** The malarial f. of Smyrna.—**Solar f.** See *DENGUE*.—**Soporose f.** Lat., *febris soporosa*. See *Comatose f.*—**Specific enteric f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Specific f.** See *Essential f.*—**Specific yellow f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Spirillum f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Splenic f.** Contagious anthrax.—**Spotted f.** Lat., *febris petechialis*. See *Typhus f.* and *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**Spring f.** See *FEBRIS vernalis*.—**Spurious worm f.** See *Infantile remittent f.*—**Spurious yellow f.** A f. with articular pains, with occasionally an eruption of but a few days' duration, occurring during an epidemic of yellow f. It has been supposed to be

dengue, but is probably a malarial f.—**Starvation f.** Of Da Costa, continued f. due to want and starvation.—**Station f.** Malarial f. affecting British troops on colonial stations.—**Stercoral f.** See *FEBRIS stercoralis*.—**Sthenic f.** See *FEBRIS sthenica*.—**Sthenic yellow f.** Of Lyons, a variety of yellow f. in which the f. is intense. It occurs in persons of full muscular development.—**Stiffnecked f.** See DENGUE.—**Stomachic f.** See *Gastric f.*—**Strangers' f.** A f. affecting an immigrant; either malarial or yellow f.—**Subcontinuous f.** Lat., *febris subcontinua*. A f. having slight intermissions.—**Subintrans f.** See *FEBRIS subintrans*.—**Sudatory f.** Sudoral f. Lat., *febris sudatoria*. See *Sweating f.*—**Summer and autumn remittent f.** Of Craigie, the form of intermittent f. chiefly met with in warm countries.—**Summer f.** See *Hay f.*—**Sun f.** 1. In Burmah and India, a febricula. 2. See DENGUE. 3. See INSOLATION.—**Suppurative f.** Fr., *fièvre suppurative* (ou de suppuration). 1. Of Braidwood, pyæmia. 2. A f. associated with suppuration, as in smallpox.—**Surgical f.** The pyrexia consequent upon a surgical operation; there may be rigors or chilliness, with the usual signs of f., or simply a slight elevation of temperature.—**Sweating f.** Lat., *febris diaphoretica*. Fr., *fièvre sudorale*. Ger., *Schweißfieber*. 1. A form of intermittent f. in which the sweating stage of the paroxysms is very pronounced. 2. See MILIARIA.—**Swine f.** Fr., *rouget*. Ger., *Schweinseuche*, *Schweinsepticämie*. A fatal infectious epidemic prevailing among hogs; due to a microbe and characterized by extensive lesions of the intestines and lungs.—**Sympathetic f.** Symptomatic f. See *Inflammatory f.*—**Syncope f.** Lat., *febris syncoalis*. Fr., *fièvre syncoale*. A f. characterized by fainting spells.—**Synochal f.** See *Simple continued f.*—**Synochal scarlet f.** Ger., *synochales Scharlach*. A form of scarlet f. distinguished by the rapidity of the invasion and the intensity of the f., eruption, angina, and cerebral symptoms.—**Synochoid f.** Common continued f.—**Synochoid puerperal f.** See *Congestive puerperal f.*—**Syphilitic f.** Fr., *fièvre syphilitique*. The fever that may occur as the result of constitutional syphilis, especially in its early stages. It often precedes the first appearance of general symptoms by a week or ten days. It may be either continuous, remittent, or sometimes intermittent, the exacerbations usually occurring toward night.—**Terai f.** A form of remittent f. of great intensity which prevails in India.—**Tertian (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris tertiana*. Fr., *fièvre tierce*. Ger., *Tertianfieber*, *dreitägiges Fieber*. Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms occur every second day.—**Tetanic intermittent f.** See *FEBRIS intermittens tetanica*.—**Tetanaid f.** Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Thermic f.** Fr., *fièvre thermal* (ou *thermique*). 1. A f. produced by excitation of the thermic nervous centres, or possibly by paralysis of the heart inhibiting centres in consequence of prolonged exposure to the influence of continued atmospheric heat; it is seen in semitropical or tropical climates. The face is red, the conjunctivæ are often injected, the pupils are dilated, and there is a temperature of 104° F.; gastric irritability may be present or absent; sometimes there is diarrhœa, and often delirium. Adynamia often occurs, and the patient dies within a few days or about the second week. 2. See INSOLATION.—**Third day (intermittent) f.** See *Tertian (intermittent) f.*—**Three day f.** In India, dengue.—**Thoracic (congestive) f.** A variety of congestive f. characterized by intense pulmonary congestion and by dyspnoea.—**Tonio f.** Lat., *febris tonica*. See *FEBRIS sthenica*.—**Tonkin f.** The bilious remittent f. of Tonkin.—**Torpid scarlet f.** Ger., *torpides Scharlach*. That form of scarlet f. in which the phenomena of nervous disturbance are most prominent. The angina accompanying it is prone to take on a diphtheritic form, and the eruption comes out imperfectly. Death often occurs, and, when it does

not, the sequelæ are apt to be severe.—**Toxæmic malarial f.** Hæmorrhagic malarial f.—**Traumatic f.** Lat., *febris traumatica*. Fr., *fièvre traumatique*. Ger., *Wundfieber*. According to some writers, any febrile state due to an injury; according to others, a f. due to traumatism, but exclusive of puerperal, urethral, septicæmic, and pyæmic f's.—**Trembling f.** Malarial f. in which the ague is severe.—**Triple quartan intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre triple-quarte*. Quartan intermittent f. in which the paroxysms are repeated daily, or in which, in addition to the regular attack, there is a mild one on each intervening day. Sometimes the three paroxysms recur on the same, sometimes on different days; in that case the first corresponds to the fourth, the second to the fifth, and the third to the sixth.—**Triple quotidian (intermittent) f.** Fr., *fièvre triple-quotidienne*. An intermittent f. in which there are three paroxysms every day.—**Triple tertian (intermittent) f.** An intermittent f. in which two paroxysms occur on alternate days, and one on the intermediate days.—**Triplified quartan (intermittent) f.** A quartan intermittent f. in which three paroxysms occur on the appropriate day, with a normal interval.—**Tropical enteric f.** A form of typhoid f. met with in the tropics; characterized by suddenness of onset, high evening temperature, and the general absence of rose spots and of pea soup evacuations, the latter being often of a bright orange color.—**Tropical f.** Lat., *febris tropicalis*. See *Yellow f.*—**Tuberculous f.** See *Phthisical f.*—**Type f.** Of R. Chambers, typhus and typhoid f's.—**Typhoid f.** Lat., *febris typhodes*. Fr., *fièvre typhoïde*. Ger., *Abdominaltyphus*. 1. Any f. characterized by adynamic symptoms. 2. A continued infectious f. due to the introduction into the organism, by the respiratory passages or by food or drink, of the typhoid bacillus. The multiplication of this organic ferment produces in susceptible individuals, of any age or social station, an initial stage of languor, anorexia, and general nervous depression, culminating in a chill followed by f., which gradually increases during the first week (stage of increase), then remains at about the same height for a week or more (stage of acme), and then begins gradually to decline (stage of decrease [or defervescence]). The f. shows a morning remission and evening exacerbation. Shortly after the seventh day of the f. a red macular eruption resembling flea bites usually appears on the abdomen, there is tympanites, and pressure over the right iliac region produces pain and a gurgling sound. The anorexia may be associated with nausea, the intestinal evacuations become watery and assume the appearance of pea soup, and there is great debility. There are stupor and mental dullness and confusion; occasionally asthmatic, apoplectic, or epileptoid symptoms are present, the entire nervous system manifesting the toxic influence of the ptomaines that are formed. There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, stomach, or bowels. The spleen is enlarged. At about the twenty-first day of the disease the pyrexia has disappeared in favorable cases, and an improvement in the nervous and gastrointestinal symptoms begins. In some cases the f. is protracted for some weeks, while in others there seems to be no resistance, and a fatal termination occurs early. Before the discovery of the typhoid bacillus, typhoid f., as an entity, rested on definite lesions of the closed follicles of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the ileum. The bacilli seem to have a special affinity for these lymphatic structures, producing cell infiltration, necrobiosis of tissue, and eventually the production of ulcers, that may, instead of cicatrizing, perforate the peritoneal coat of the intestine and produce fatal peritonitis. During the third or fourth week abscesses and even gangrene may appear, and albuminuria and cardiac and pulmonary affections

are occasional sequelæ.—**Typhoid f. of India.** Asiatic cholera.—**Typhoid f. of the tropics.** Pernicious malarial f. in tropical latitudes in which there is inflammation of Peyer's glands.—**Typhoid malarial f.** See *Typhomalarial f.*—**Typhomalarial f.** Fr., *fièvre typhoïde palustre* (ou *des tropiques*, ou *thermique continue*), *typhus malarique*. 1. Of J. J. Woodward, a f. initiated by a chill that is succeeded by pyrexia remittent in character at first, but gradually becoming continuous toward the end of the first week; there are nausea, bilious vomiting, diarrhœa, and mental lethargy present at an early date. The face becomes pale, sallow, jaundiced, and emaciated; the tongue is moist, sometimes dry; the spleen is enlarged; the debility increases, and toward the end of the third week the patient enters upon a protracted convalescence, unless death from exhaustion has terminated the case earlier. The rose-colored eruption of typhoid f. is not present, and in fatal cases the usual lesions present in malarial cases are found, while the solitary and agminated glands of the ileum are simply enlarged. It was believed that the microorganisms of typhoid and malarial f's were present in the same individual, and recent bacteriological research seems to confirm the correctness of this supposition. The disease was described by Drake and others (see *Remittent typhus f.*). 2. An asthenic form of remittent f. in which the typhoid bacillus is not present in the blood.—**Typhotyphus f.** Mild typhus f., presenting such typhoid symptoms as looseness of the bowels, tympanites, epistaxis, and some bronchial irritation. The eruption appears on the fourth day, and the crisis occurs from the tenth to the fourteenth day.—**Typhous f.** See *Typhus f.*—**Typhous yellow f.** Of Lyons, yellow f. in which some of the symptoms of typhoid f. are present, and internal hæmorrhages sometimes occur.—**Typhus f.** Lat., *febris typhus*. Fr., *typhus*, *fièvre carcéraire*. Ger., *exanthematischer Typhus*, *Fleckfieber*. A contagious, continued f.; formerly epidemically prevalent in camps, hospitals, jails, and a crowded population. The symptoms are a brief prodromal stage with lassitude, dejection, and occasional chilliness; at the invasion the f. is high, the pulse full at first but afterward frequent and compressible, the skin dry; the tongue is furred, subsequently brown and dry, the face flushed; the patient is drowsy and in a state of mental hebetude, and there is a very unpleasant odor from the body. A red eruption appears on the skin between the fourth and seventh day, the spots at first disappearing on pressure, but subsequently being persistent until the fourteenth day. The flushed face, injected conjunctivæ, contracted pupils, mental obtuseness with a tendency to coma, tremors, subsultus, and general physical and mental prostration, indicate the profound impression the materies morbi makes upon the organism. The duration of the f. is from ten to twenty-one days, the temperature usually ranging above 104° F., with but little difference between the morning and evening temperature until defervescence is reached. The latter occurs suddenly (by crisis). The f. is not infrequently complicated with other diseases. In the dead body no specific lesions are found. From the eruption the f. derived its old names of spotted f., lenticular f., puliclar f., etc.; and the constant affection of the nervous system gave it the name of nervous f., low nervous f., etc.—**Uniform f.** *Simple continued f.*—**Uræmic f.** Fr., *fièvre urémique*. Of Malherbe, an acute or prolonged f. occurring in diseases of, or after operations on, the urinary passages. It is caused by poisoning from retention of urinary ptomaines.—**Urethral f.** Lat., *febris urethralis*. Ger., *Urethralfieber*. F. due to an operation upon the urethra; usually the result of septic infection, but occasionally due to reflex action of the sympathetic system on the thermic centres.—**Urinary in-**

termittent f., Urinous f. A f. that occurs in persons having obstruction of the urethra from an hypertrophied prostate or a stricture, or from a calculus obstructing a ureter, or from extravasation of urine. The pyrexia is caused by the absorption of products of excretion or by septic material introduced into the urine.—**Uterine f.** Lat., *febris uterina*. Fr., *fièvre utérine*. The f. of uterine inflammation.—**Vaccinal f.** The symptomatic f. of vaccinia.—**Variellar f.** The f. that occurs during variella.—**Varioloid f.** A continued f. preceded by a chill, that occurs during varioloid.—**Variolous f.** Lat., *febris variolosa*. Fr., *fièvre varioleuse*. Of Sydenham, a febrile disease prevailing during an epidemic of variola, and regarded by him as a form of *variola sine eruptione*.—**Venous f.** Lat., *febris venosa*. Ger., *venöses Fieber*. Of Marcus, a f. which proceeds from the venous system.—**Vermineous f.** Lat., *febris verminosa*. Fr., *fièvre vermineuse*. Ger., *Wurm-fieber*. 1. See *Worm f.* 2. Typhoid f.—**Vermineous hectic f.** See *FEBRIS hecticæ verminosa*.—**Vernal f.** See *FEBRIS vernalis*.—**Vesicular f.** See *PEMPHIGUS acutus*.—**Vesicular scarlet f.** See *Phlyctenoid scarlet f.*—**Vittoria f.** Typhus f. epidemic among the British troops at Vittoria, Spain.—**Vitular f., Vitulary f.** Fr., *fièvre vitulaire*. Syn.: *parturient apoplexy*. A disease of cows, analogous to the puerperal f. of women.—**Walcheren f.** Ger., *Fieber zu Walcheren*. A malarial f. affecting the British troops in the island of Walcheren; it was often associated with enterocolitis.—**Walking typhoid f.** See *Ambulatory typhoid f.*—**Water brain f.** See *Brain water f.*—**White f.** Lat., *febris alba*. Fr., *fièvre blanche*. Ger., *Bleichsucht*. A febricula accompanying chlorosis, to which it was attributed.—**Winter f.** In southern Illinois and other malarious parts of the United States, pneumonia.—**Winter malarial f.** Malarial f. occurring in winter.—**Worm f.** Syn.: *verminous f.* A continued f., with symptoms of gastrointestinal irritation, that is produced by worms in the intestinal canal.—**Wound f.** See *Traumatic f.*—**Yellow f.** Lat., *febris flava* (seu *icterodes*). Fr., *fièvre jaune* (ou *d'Amérique*, ou *bilieuse d'Amérique*). Ger., *Gelbfieber*, *gelbes* (oder *amerikanisches*) *Fieber*. An acute infectious f. occurring endemically in the West India islands and Central and South America during the warm months, although sporadic cases may appear at any time during the year. It appears to be due to a specific organism that is transmitted by mosquitoes. The active manifestation of the disease is preceded by malaise of brief duration; the initial chill is rarely severe, and the temperature subsequently rises to about 104° F.; as a rule, the pulse is slow and not commensurate with the pyrexia, there are headache and lumbago, the tongue is usually clean, the stomach is irritable, and the vomited matter, at first mucous, becomes black, resembling coffee grounds. The urine early in the disease becomes albuminous. As the f. progresses, there may be hæmorrhage from the eyes, nose, gums, bowels, kidneys, or uterus. Jaundice comes on, and there is decided physical prostration. Suppression of urine occurs in severe cases, with the usual uræmic convulsions; where these and free black vomit are observed, the result is apt to be fatal. Convalescence is slow, and indiscretion in diet, exposure, or gratification of the exaggerated sexual desire that is sometimes present in adults, will bring on a serious relapse. One attack of the disease does not always prevent a second.—**Yellow remittent f.** See *Bilious remittent f.*

FE'VE'ISH. Lat., *febrilis*. Fr., *fiévreux*, *fébricitant*. Ger., *fieberisch*, *fieberhaft*. Suffering from fever; febrile.

FE'VE'ISHNESS. The state of being feverish.

FEVIL'LEA, f. Fr., *f.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**F. cordifolia.** Fr., *f. à feuilles en cœur*. The

cacoon. The fruit (Fr., *antidote cacoon*) yields a seed containing an emetic and purgative oil, which is used externally as a vulnerary, internally as an antidote in snake bites and for vegetable poisons, and as a vermifuge.—*F. hederacea*. *F. trilobata*.—*F. javilla*. A species used as a febrifuge.—*F. monosperma*. A species found in Brazil, where the seeds are used as a cathartic.—*F. trilobata*. Fr., *f. à feuilles de lierre*. A species found in Brazil. The seed, *nhandiroba* seed, yields an oil used externally in rheumatism and gout.

FIBER. See **FIBRE**.

FIBER, *m.* *Fib'ri*. See **CASTOR**.

FIBRA, *f.* 1. A fibre. 2. A lobe.—*Fibræ accelerantes*. See *Augmentor FIBRES*.—*Fibræ accessorie*. See *Accessory FIBRES*.—*Fibræ adamantinæ*. See *Enamel FIBRES*.—*Fibræ ad nervum facialem accessorie*. The fibres forming the accessory root of the facial nerve.—*Fibræ arciformes*. See *Arciform FIBRES*.—*Fibræ arciformes cerebelli*. Curved or arching fibres in the cerebellum.—*Fibræ arciformes externæ*. See *External arciform FIBRES*.—*Fibræ arciformes horizontales*. See *Arciform FIBRES*.—*Fibræ arciformes internæ olivares*. The internal arciform fibres which pass through the olivary bodies.—*Fibræ arciformes transversæ*. Of Arnold, the transverse fibres of the stratum zonale.—*Fibræ arcuatæ*, *Fibræ arcuatæ gyrorum cerebri*. See *Arciform FIBRES*.—*Fibræ arcuatæ internæ*. Bundles of transverse fibres in the tegmental region of the crus cerebri, which, together with the longitudinal fibres, compose the formatio reticularis.—*Fibræ arcuatæ orbitales nervi optici*. The fibres which lie with their concavity forward in the anterior angle of the chiasm of the optic nerve.—*Fibræ arcuatæ tegmenti*. See *Arcuate FIBRES of the tegmentum*.—*Fibræ arcuatæ transversales*. See *Fibræ arcuatæ internæ*.—*F. aurea*. See *FIBRAUREA*.—*F. auriculæ*. The lobe of the ear.—*Fibræ circulares*. The median layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach.—*Fibræ circulares iridis externæ*. A band of muscular fibres near the ciliary border of the iris, described by Pappenheim and Valentin.—*Fibræ circulares iridis internæ*. The sphincter pupillæ.—*Fibræ collaterales*. See *Intercolumnar FIBRES*.—*Fibræ decussatæ*. The fibres of the pyramids which decussate.—*Fibræ dentales*. See *Denticulated FIBRES*.—*Fibræ elasticæ*. See *Elastic FIBRES*.—*Fibræ elasticæ longitudinales tracheæ*. Fibres of elastic tissue found running longitudinally in and beneath the mucous membrane of the trachea.—*Fibræ explementoræ*. Fibres which pass from one cerebral lobe to the other.—*Fibræ heterodesmoticæ*. Of Obersteiner, nerve fibres connecting primary nerve centres with peripheral organs or with secondary centres.—*Fibræ homodesmoticæ*. Of Obersteiner, nerve fibres connecting nerve centres or ganglia of the same rank, such as different convolutions of the cerebrum. Cf. *Association FIBRES*.—*Fibræ horizontales*. The rhaps of the medulla oblongata.—*Fibræ intercolumnares*. See *Intercolumnar FIBRES*.—*Fibræ lentis*. See *Lens FIBRES*.—*Fibræ longitudinales iridis*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris.—*Fibræ longitudinales*. The external layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach.—*Fibræ mediæ ventriculi*. The circular fibres in the muscular coat of the stomach.—*Fibræ medullares*. See *STRIA acusticæ* (under *STRIA*).—*Fibræ motoræ*. Motor nerves.—*F. muscularis (primaria)*. See *Muscle FIBRE*.—*Fibræ nasi* [Fallopian]. The pinnae of the nose.—*Fibræ nervæ*. See *NERVE FIBRES*.—*Fibræ nervosæ organicæ*. See *Non-medullated NERVE FIBRES*.—*Fibræ nervosæ primitivæ*. See *NERVE FIBRES*.—*Fibræ nervosæ varicosæ*. See *Varicose NERVE FIBRES*.—*Fibræ nervosæ vegetativæ*. See *Non-medullated NERVE FIBRES*.—*Fibræ obliquæ*. The innermost layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach.—*Fibræ pallidæ*. The ciliary processes.—*Fibræ periphericæ cerebri et me-*

dullæ spinalis. Cerebrospinal nerve fibres outside the central nervous system.—*F. primitiva*. See *AXIS cylinder*.—*Fibræ primitivæ pyramidum*. Of Burdach, the fibres of the pyramids in the medulla oblongata which do not decussate.—*Fibræ propriæ*. Of Meynert, the fibres in the cortex cerebri belonging to the association system (*corona radiata*).—*Fibræ propriæ cerebelli*. Of Burdach, Arnold, and Stilling, those bundles of nerve fibres in the cortex cerebelli which extend from one convolution to another. Other *fibræ propriæ* connect distant parts of the cerebellum, such as the vermiform process, and different convolutions (median fasciculi). Meynert also speaks of commissural fibres which unite the hemispheres.—*Fibræ propriæ gyrorum cerebri*. See *Arciform FIBRES*.—*Fibræ pulmonum*. The lobes of the lungs.—*Fibræ pyramidum decussantes*. See *DECUSSATION of the pyramids*.—*Fibræ pyramidum primitivæ*. Those fibres of the pyramids which form the posterior wall of the anterior median fissure of the cord.—*Fibræ radiatæ iridis*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris.—*Fibræ rectæ*. Fibres which extend directly from one point to another.—*Fibræ rectæ mediales pedunculi*. The middle tract of direct fibres in the crus cerebri.—*Fibræ rectæ of the rhaps*, *Fibræ rectæ rhaps* (seu *septi mediani tegmenti*). The vertical fibres in the rhaps of the medulla oblongata. They are continuous posteriorly with the funiculi graciles, and have in their meshes numerous multipolar nerve cells.—*F. sanguinis*. See **FIBRIN**.—*Fibræ semicirculares cerebelli*. See *Semicircular FIBRES of the cerebellum*.—*Fibræ sensitivæ*. Sensory nerve fibres.—*Fibræ spirales*. Fibres which follow a spiral direction.—*Fibræ tendinæ*. The white shining fibres of which tendons are composed.—*Fibræ transversæ arciformes*. The fibres which form the stratum zonale medullæ oblongatæ.—*Fibræ transversæ externæ*. See *STRATUM transversale*.—*Fibræ transversæ* (seu *transversales*) *pontis* (seu *strati zonalis*). The transverse fibres of the pons Varolii.

FIBRAUREA, *f.* Fr., *fibraurée*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, tribe *Pachygonææ*.—*F. tinctoria*. Cocculus f. **FIBRE**. Gr., *ἴς*. Lat., *fibra*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fiber*, *Faser*, *Fädchen*. A filament or a filamentous structure; in particular, an anatomical element greatly elongated, and usually having its cellular character or origin obscured.—*Accelerans f's*, *Accelerating f's*. See *Augmentor f's*.—*Accessory f's*. Ligamentous f's which extend from the posterior ligament of the wrist joint to the dorsal surfaces of several of the carpal bones.—*Achromatic f's*. See *Achromatic FIBRILS*.—*Albugineous f's*. Fr., *f's albuginées*. Bundles of fibrous tissue.—*Anastomosing f's*. Lat., *fibræ anastomotice*. Fr., *f's anastomotiques*. Ger., *anastomosi(ende) Fasern*. F's of any kind (e. g., nerve, muscle, or connective tissue f's) which anastomose.—*Annular f's*. Ger., *Ringfasern*. F's forming a ring around an organ or part, such as the annular f's of the heart.—*Annular f's of the heart*. Those muscle f's which encircle the auricular appendages, also the fossa ovalis.—*Arciform f's*, *Arcuate f's*. Lat., *fibræ arciformes* (seu *arcuatæ*). Fr., *f's (ou faisceaux) arciformes, couche des f's arciformes*. Ger., *Bogenfasern, Gürtelfasern, bogenförmige Fibern*. A collection of nerve f's, occurring in curved bundles, situated at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, and divided into superficial and deep sets. The superficial f's emerge from the anterior median fissure of the medulla, and cross the olivary bodies and pyramids to reach and mostly end in the restiform bodies. The deep f's come from the rhaps (probably originating in the formatio reticularis), cross through the rhaps to the opposite half of the medulla, and reach (or extend toward) the olivary and restiform bodies. Those deep f's which extend anterior to the olivary bodies are joined by the superficial arciform f's.—*Arcuate f's of the tegmen-*

tum. Lat., *fibrae arcuatae tegmenti*. Fr., *f's arciformes de la coiffe*. Ger., *Bogenfasern der Haube*. Certain decussating f's derived from the peduncles of the cerebellum, together with a few from the fillet. According to Quain, some of the f's may come from the Sylvian aqueduct.—**Arnold's spiral f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Arterial muscular f's.** Muscular f's or f. cells in the arteries.—**Ascending f's of the cerebrum.** See *Peduncular f's of the cerebrum*.—**Association f's.** Fr., *f's d'association*. White nerve f's connecting adjacent cerebral convolutions; described as situated just beneath the cortical substance. Cf. *Longitudinal f's of the cerebrum*.—**Augmentor f's.** Lat., *fibrae accelerantes*. Fr., *f's accélératrices*. Ger., *acceler(e)rende (oder beschleunigende) Fasern*. Nerve f's conveying impulses which accelerate the rapidity and augment the force of the heart beat. They leave the central nervous system through the ventral or motor roots of the 2d and 3d (perhaps also the 4th and 5th) thoracic nerves, join the sympathetic ganglia, where they lose their myeline, and then pass to the heart as non-medullated f's, in one or more of the nerve branches from the annulus of Vieussens, or from the lower and middle cervical sympathetic ganglia.—**Auxiliary f's.** See *Secondary f's*.—**Axial f. of a nerve f.** See *AXIS cylinder*.—**Bast f.** Lat., *sclerenchyma*. Ger., *Bastfaser*. The variety of vegetable f. found in the inner layer of bark, and in other situations where toughness and flexibility are required.—**Beale's spiral f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Bone f's.** Sharpey's f's.—**Bühlmann's f's.** Ger., *Bühlmannischen Fasern*. Lines found in the carious parts of teeth, formed by rows of a bean-shaped microorganism, the *Bacterium lineola*, lying upon one another.—**Cardiac f's.** F's, as of muscle or nerve, belonging to the heart.—**Cardiac muscular f's.** Fr., *f's du cœur (ou du myocarde)*, *f's musculaires cardiaques (ou du cœur)*. Ger., *Herzmuskelfasern*. The striated involuntary f's forming the muscular substance of the heart. They have the general appearance, and seem to possess the structure, of ordinary striated muscle, with these differences: There has been no sarcolemma demonstrated; the nuclei are more numerous and are imbedded in the muscular substance; the f's branch and anastomose so as to form a network; finally, the f's are composed of quadrangular cells (cardiac muscular f. cells) placed end to end, and often branched or forked at one extremity.—**Cardioinhibitory f's.** Inhibitory nerve f's from the vagus to the heart.—**Carneous f.** See *Muscular f's*.—**Central f.** Ger., *Centralfaden, Centralfaser*. 1. In general, a f. surrounded by other f's or tissues. 2. The nerve f. within a Pacinian corpuscle.—**Centripetal f's.** 1. Afferent nerve f's. 2. Nerve f's serving to connect ganglia or nerve centres of a lower order with those of a higher order.—**Cerebral f's.** Nerve f's of the cerebrum.—**Cerebrospinal f's.** Nerve f's from the brain or spinal cord in contradistinction to those from the sympathetic system.—**Coiled f., Coil f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Collateral f's of the cerebrum.** See *Association f's and Longitudinal f's of the cerebrum*.—**Commissural f's.** Nerve f's in or forming a commissure.—**Connecting f's.** F's serving to connect other f's or parts.—**Connective tissue f's.** Fr., *faisceaux conjonctifs*. Ger., *Bindegewebsbündel, Bindegewebsfasern*. Syn.: *connective tissue bundle (or fasciculus)*. The f's forming the principal part of the ordinary soft connective tissues. They may be elastic, as in elastic tissue, or may be glue yielding, and composed of fine fibrillae, as seen especially well in fascia and tendon. Cf. *Connective tissue*.—**Corticomuscular f's.** Ger., *Rindenmuskelfasern*. Those nerve f's which extend from the cerebral cortex and convey voluntary motor impulses.—**Corti's f's.** Fr., *f's de Corti*. The rods or pillars of Corti.—**Crystalline f's.** See *Lens f's*.—**Dartoid f's.** The muscular f. cells or plain muscular f's in the dartos.—**Decussating f's.** Of Sharpey, minute

bundles, apparently of the nature of white fibrous tissue, which form a considerable part of the lamellae of bone. They extend in a direction parallel with the surface of the lamellae, and cross each other in such a way as to form a delicate network with fine meshes, the meshes being in some cases square, in others diamond-shaped. These f's are supposed to remain uncalcified, the deposit of calcified matter being limited to the matrix in which they are imbedded.—**Dental f's.** Fr., *f's dentaires (ou de la dentine)*. Ger., *Dentinfortsatz, Zahnfasern*. Of Tomes, the minute protoplasmic processes extending into the dentinal canals from the odontoblasts.—**Denticulated f's.** Lens f's with serrated edges.—**Dentin f's.** See *Dental f's*.—**Depressor f's.** Ger., *depressorische Fasern*. F's of a depressor nerve whose stimulation has an inhibitory action on the vasomotor nerve centre, with a consequent dilatation of some part of the vascular system.—**Diverging f's.** The radiating f's of the corona radiata.—**Double contour f's.** Fr., *f's à double contour*. See *Medullated NERVE f's*.—**Elastic f's.** Fr., *f's élastiques*. Ger., *elastische Fasern*. Branched and anastomosing f's of elastic tissue, found in nearly every part of the body, forming networks, as between the bundles of white fibrous tissue, in the corium of the skin, and mucous membranes. They form an essential part of areolar tissue and of the blood vessels, and appear as ligaments in the ligamenta subflava of man and the ligamentum nuchæ of the ox. See also *Elastic tissue*.—**Elementary f.** Ger., *Elementarfiber*. 1. One of the anatomical elements of a tissue composed mainly of f's. 2. Imaginary fibrous elements supposed by the ancients to make up the entire body.—**Elementary cardiac muscular f.** A cardiac muscular f. consisting of a single row of united cardiac muscle cells.—**Elementary muscular f.** See *Muscular f.*—**Enamel f's.** Lat., *fibrae (seu fibrillae) adamantinae*. Ger., *Schmelzfaser*. Syn.: *enamel prisms*. The hexagonal rods of which the dental enamel is composed. See *ENAMEL*.—**Excitovasomotor f's.** See *Pressor f's*.—**External arciform f's.** Lat., *fibrae arciformes externae*. A set of nerve f's which emerge from the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, extend outward, crossing the olivary body and anterior pyramid, and finally terminate at the restiform body.—**External transverse f's.** F's which form the outer muscular tunic in the *Entozoa*.—**Extrinsic f's of the uterus.** Fr., *f's extrinsèques*. A loose network (in some of the lower animals a complete investment) of muscular f's described by Rouget as surrounding the uterus and extending between the layers of the broad ligament to the round ligament, the ovarian ligament, the oviduct, etc.—**Fasciculated muscular f.** Striated muscular tissue.—**F's of Purkinje.** Fr., *f's de Purkinje*, *f's cardiaques embryonnaires*. Ger., *Purkinje'sche Fäden (oder Fasern)*. Syn.: *Purkinje's filaments*. Thin, transversely striped muscular f's, having a centre of protoplasm with regularly disposed nuclei found in the subendocardial areolar tissue of birds and some mammals. The periphery of the f's appears like striated muscular tissue, but the central part consists of clear nucleated cells placed end to end. These are thought to be cardiac muscular f's in an embryonic condition.—**F's of Remak.** Non-medullated nerve f's.—**F's of Tomes.** See *Dentinal f's*.—**Fibrillated f's.** F's as in connective tissue, evidently composed of a bundle of fibrils.—**Figure of eight f's.** F's arranged in the form of the figure eight, like some of the muscular f's or fascicles of the heart.—**Fleshy f.** See *Muscular f.*—**Ganglionic f's.** Fr., *f's ganglionnaires*. Non-medullated nerve f's, especially those of the sympathetic nervous system.—**Gelatiniform (or Gelatinous) nerve f's.** Non-medullated nerve f's.—**Gottstein's external radiatory f's.** The external ciliated cells, and the fine, knotty nerve f's connected with them, which constitute a portion of the expansion of the auditory

nerve in the cochlea. See under ORGAN of Corti.—**Hair f's.** Fr., *f's pileuses*. Ger., *Haarfasern*. Fibrous masses composed of flattened spindle shaped cells, into which the principal or cortical portion of a hair may be separated.—**Henle's nucleated f's.** Fr., *f's nucléés de Henle*. Ger., *Henle'sche kernhaltige Fasern*. Elastic, nucleated f's in the embryonic state. Each f. is supposed to be developed from a single cell. According to Virchow, Ranvier, and others, elastic f's are not developed directly from cells, but by a deposition in the ground substance.—**Homogeneous f.** A f. having a uniform structure throughout.—**Incoming f's.** Afferent nerve f's.—**Inhibitory f's.** Fr., *f's arrestatrices*. Ger., *hemmende Fasern*. Nerve f's which convey inhibitory or depressor impulses (e. g., to the vasomotor or respiratory centre or to the heart).—**Intercellular f's.** Fr., *f's intercellulaires*. Ger., *Intercellularfasern*. The f's between the cells (in connective and other tissues, composed of cells and f's).—**Intercolumnar f's.** Lat., *fibræ intercolumnares*. Slender bundles of cross f's on the surface of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which bind the pillars of the external abdominal ring together.—**Internal arcuate f's.** See *Fibræ arcuatae internæ* and *Arciform f's*.—**Intracellular f's.** Ger., *Wurzelfasern, Wimperwurzeln*. Syn.: *rootlets of cilia*. Double refracting f's traversing the body of a ciliated cell, and connected through intermediate portions with the cilia. They unite toward the attached end to form the originating f.—**Intrinsic f's of the uterus.** Fr., *f's intrinsèques*. The muscular structure of the uterus proper, as distinguished from the extrinsic f's.—**Involuntary muscular f's.** See *Muscular f. CELLS*.—**Lamellar f's, Laminar f's.** Fr., *f's lamineuses*. The f's of white fibrous tissue.—**Lens f's.** Lat., *fibræ lentis*. Fr., *f's cristallines*. Ger., *Linsenfasern*. Syn.: *crystalline f's*. The greatly elongated, bandlike f's making up the major part of the crystalline lens of the eye. They are mostly hexagonal in section, and originate from the columnar cells forming the back or ental part of the embryonic lens follicle or vesicle; the cells at the front or ectal part retain their cellular character, but become somewhat flattened, and are often spoken of as the epithelium of the lens capsule. At the point of transition these cells gradually merge into the lens f's, which at the surface of the lens are mostly nucleated and have smooth edges, while the deeper f's are mostly devoid of a nucleus, and have dentated or serrated edges which join neighboring f's.—**Longitudinal f's of the cerebrum.** Those groups of association f's in the brain which have an anteroposterior direction.—**Looped f's.** F's forming a loop, such as the muscular f's or fascicles of the heart passing over the entire auricle and becoming attached by both extremities to the auriculoventricular rings.—**Medullary f's.** Fr., *f's médullaires*. Of De Candolle, circular f's disposed in the medulla of plants upon the exterior of the central canal (e. g., in the genus *Fernula*).—**Medullated nerve f's.** See under NERVE f.—**Motor f.** A motor nerve f.—**Müller's f's.** Finely striated f's whose bases form the internal limiting membrane of the retina, and which pass vertically to the external limiting membrane, and give off numerous small branches which by their anastomosis form a matrix for the retinal elements.—**Muscle f., Muscular f.** Lat., *fibra muscularis (primaria)*. Fr., *f. musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelfaser, muskulöse Fiber, Muskelfaser, Muskelfaden*. Any elongated anatomical element composed of muscular substance. See *Voluntary muscular f.* and *Muscular f. CELL*.—**Muscular f. cells, Muscular f's of organic life.** See *Muscular f. CELLS*.—**Neuroglia f's.** Ger., *Neurogliafasern*. F's of the supporting tissue of the central nervous system. See NEUROGLIA.—**Neuromuscular f's.** Ger., *Neuromuskelfasern*. See *Muscle* EPITHELIUM.—**Non-striated (or -striped) mus-**

cular f. See *Muscular f. CELL*.—**Nuclear f's, Nucleated f's, Nucleoplasmic f's.** See *Nuclear FIBRILS*.—**Nucleus f's.** Ger., *Kernfasern*. F's of connective tissue supposed to be formed by the elongation and fibrillation of nuclei.—**Organic muscular f.** See *Muscular f. CELL*.—**Origin f's.** Ger., *Ursprungsfasern*. Of Daae, the minute branches of a nerve f. joining a spinal ganglion, all within the capsule of the cell.—**Originating f.** Ger., *Stammfaser*. Syn.: *trunk f.* A structure formed by the union of the intracellular fibrils of a ciliated cell; it extends toward the attached end of the cell.—**Osteogenic f's.** Fr., *f's arciformes*. The soft, pliant bundles of fibrils which form the termination of the growing osseous rays in developing periosteal bone. With the advance of ossification they and the ground substance connecting them become calcified.—**Outgoing f's.** Efferent nerve f's.—**Parietal f.** A f. in the wall or side of an organ or structure.—**Peduncular f's of the cerebrum.** Those f's which connect the cerebrum with the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii.—**Penniform f's.** F's arranged in a penniform manner (said especially of the f's of a penniform muscle).—**Perforating f's.** See *Sharpey's f's*.—**Perivascular f's.** Fr., *f's périvasculaires*. Ger., *perivasculare Fasern*. F's surrounding a blood vessel, but not forming a part of it (e. g., the network of neuroglia f's surrounding the blood vessels in the central nervous system).—**Pressor f's.** Ger., *pressorische Fasern*. Syn.: *excito-vasomotor f's*. F's of a pressor nerve (i. e., nerve f's conveying impulses to the vasomotor centre which increase its activity).—**Primary chromatic (or chromatin) f's, Primary (nuclear) f's.** Ger., *Hauptfäden*. The larger and more persistent chromatin fibrils in the nucleus.—**Primitive f.** One of the anatomical elements of a tissue composed of f's, such as a muscular f.—**Psalterial f's [Owen].** Those f's "which connect the posterior genu of the corpus callosum with the tænia hippocampi." Cf. LYRA.—**Psychomotor f's.** See *Corticomuscular f's*.—**Pulmonary f's.** Ger., *Lungenfasern*. Nerve f's, especially from the vagus supplying the lungs.—**Radial f's, Radiating f's.** Ger., *Radiärfasern*. F's arranged in the form of radii.—**Recurrent f.** Fr., *f. récurrente*. Ger., *zurücklaufende Faser*. A nerve f. arising from a ganglion, and joining a nerve of a character opposite to its own (e. g., the fourth cranial nerve, which is purely motor, but receives recurrent or sensory twigs from the fifth cranial nerve).—**Reticulate f., Reticulation f.** A f. or fascicle forming, with others, a reticulation or network; one of the f's of a network.—**Secondary chromatic (or chromatin, or nuclear) f's.** Ger., *Nebenfäden*. The smaller anastomosing chromatin fibrils in a nucleus. They connect the primary nuclear f's by a kind of network.—**Secondary f's.** F's of secondary importance or size in a fibrous structure.—**Secretory f's.** Fr., *f's sécrétoires*. Those f's of the sympathetic nerve which enter glands, and are supposed to influence their secretion.—**Semicircular f's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *fibræ semicirculares cerebelli*. A semicircular layer of f's, 2 to 3 mm. thick, between the upper border of the nucleus cerebelli and the outer branches of the arbor medullaris. They form a part of the anterior peduncles, and become mingled with intranuclear f's which come from within the nuclei cerebelli.—**Sharpey's f's.** Fr., *f's perforantes (ou de Sharpey)*. Ger., *durchbohrende (oder Sharpey'sche) Fasern*. Syn.: *perforating f's*. Bundles of connective tissue f's in bone, either branched or simple, agreeing in character with bundles of white fibrous tissue, and serving to bind the various lamellæ together. They originate either at the surface or in the substance of the bone, perforate a variable number of lamellæ obliquely or at right angles, and finally taper to a point. They are usually calcified, but may remain uncalcified, or may consist of elastic tissue. They were

described by Sharpey in 1856, and, according to Heitzmann, by Troja in 1814.—**Silicious f's.** Ger., *Kiesel-fasern*. The f.-like spicules in the skeletal framework, as in sponges.—**Skeleton f's.** The f's in a skeletal framework, as in sponges.—**Smooth muscular f.** See *Muscular f. CELL.*—**Soft f's.** Non-medullated nerve f's.—**Spiculo f's.** The f's mixed with spicules making up the skeletal framework of some sponges.—**Spindle f's.** See *Achromatic FIBRILS.*—**Spiral f.** Fr., *f. spirale*, *f. annulaire*. Ger., *Spiralfaser*, *Spiralfaser*, *Schrauben-faser*, *Schraubenfaden*. 1. The comparatively small or thin f. or process of nervous substance arising in the substance of a sympathetic ganglion cell, and winding spirally around the thicker straight process for a considerable distance. On leaving the latter, it becomes ensheathed with myelin, and is continued as a medullated nerve, while the straight process is continued as a non-medullated nerve. By Rawitz the appearance presented by a spiral f. is attributed to an optical phenomenon arising from a folding of the sheath. It was first found by Beale (1865) in the sympathetic ganglia of the frog, and has since been found in the sympathetic ganglia of mammals. 2. The annular or spiral constriction sometimes seen in bundles of connective tissue, especially after subjection to the action of acetic acid, or in cases of oedema; thought to be caused by an elastic f. that surrounds the bundle.—**Straight f.** Fr., *f. droite*. Ger., *gerade Faser*. The large, straight f. of a spiral f. nerve cell around which the small or spiral f. is wound.—**Striated (or striped) muscular f.** See *Voluntary muscular f.*—**Sympathetic f's.** Fr., *f's sympathiques*. Ger., *Sympathicusfasern*. F's of the sympathetic nerve.—**Terminal f's.** Ger., *Terminalfasern*. F's at their termination, especially naked axis cylinders at their termination in a nerve end organ.—**Trophic nerve f's.** See *Trophic NERVE f's.*—**Trunk f.** See *Originating f.*—**Ultimate f.** See *Primitive f.*—**Unstriated (or unstriped) muscular f.** See *Muscular f. CELL.*—**Vagus f's.** Ger., *Vagusfasern*. F's of the vagus nerve.—**Vasoconstrictor f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-constrictrices* (ou *contractrices*). Ger., *constrictorische* (oder *vaso-constrictorische*, oder *gefässverengende*) *Fasern*. F's of a vasoconstrictor nerve conveying impulses that produce a constriction or narrowing of some part of the vascular channel. Cf. *Vasodilator f's.*—**Vasodilator f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-dilatrices*. Ger., *dilatir(e)rende Fasern*, *vaso-dilatatorische Fasern*. Nerve f's of a vasodilator nerve conveying impulses which produce dilatation or widening of some part of the vascular channel.—**Vasomotor f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-motrices*. Ger., *vaso-motorische Fasern*. The f's of a vasomotor nerve conveying impulses from a vasomotor centre to the blood vessels and causing either constriction with consequent narrowing, or dilatation with consequent widening of the vascular channel. With many German writers the expression is synonymous with vasoconstrictor f's.—**Voluntary muscular f.** A cylindrical, striated anatomical element, forming the contractile substance of voluntary or striated muscular tissue.—**White f's of connective tissue.** Exceedingly fine, transparent, and apparently homogeneous filaments which run in small waves or bundles through connective tissue.—**Yellow elastic f.** One of the f's of yellow or elastic tissue.

FIBRIFORM. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *forma*, shape. Fibre-shaped.

FIBRIL. Lat., *fibrilla* (dim. of *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibrille*. Ger., *Fibrille*, *Fäserchen*, *Primitivefibrille*. One of the ultimate fibre-like divisions composing a fibre or bundle; also any very minute fibre.—**Achromatic f's.** Fr., *fibrilles de noyaux*, *fil's achromatiques* (ou *connectifs*), *filaments bipolaires* (ou *intranucléaires*). Ger., *Cytoplasma* (oder *Kernspindel*), *oder Spindel*) *fasern*, *achromatische* (oder *blasse*, oder *intranucléaire*) *Fäden*, *Zell-fäden*. Syn.: *cell threads*, *interstellate lines*. F's of

achromatic nuclear or cell substance, forming lines which extend from pole to pole in a dividing nucleus, in such a way as to form a spindle-shaped or barrel-shaped figure. The latter incloses partly or wholly the chromatic nuclear f's which are separating to form the daughter nuclei. In the diaster stage these achromatic f's form a kind of bridge between the daughter nuclei. It has been suggested that the achromatic f's serve as lines along which the chromatic f's travel, and that the poles or ends of the achromatic f's represent the position of the fully developed daughter nuclei.—**Chromatic f's, Chromatin f's.** See *Nuclear f's.*—**Connective tissue f's.** Fr., *fibrilles du tissu conjonctif*. Ger., *Binde-gewebsfibrillen*. F's which, being collected in bundles, form the fibres or fasciculi of white fibrous connective tissue.—**Elementary f's.** See *Primitive f's.*—**Intermuscular f's.** Small branches of the intermediate plexus of nerve fibres in unstriated muscular tissue which run between the muscle cells.—**Intracellular f's.** The delicate, threadlike masses composing the more solid part of the protoplasm of the cell body.—**Intranuclear f.** See *Nuclear fibril.*—**Moniliform f.** See *Varicose NERVE FIBRIL.*—**Nuclear f's, Nucleoplasmic f's.** Fr., *boyaux* (ou *filaments*) *nucléiniens*, *réseaux nucléines*, *reticulum nucléaire* (ou *de chromatine*), *fibrilles nucléaires*. Ger., *intranucléares Gerüst* (oder *Netz*), *Kern-Fäden* (-*Fasern*, -*Gerüst*, oder *Netz*). The threadlike fibres consisting of the more solid substance or chromatin in a cell nucleus. According to some authors, they are all connected so that in reality there is but one long complexly coiled filament. According to others, there are many closely intertwined f's forming a network. There seems to be reason for believing also that the nuclear f's are of two kinds: coarse f's, forming a comparatively wide meshwork, and very fine f's, forming an exceedingly fine network in the meshes of the coarse network. To distinguish these two forms of nuclear network the term primary nuclear f's is sometimes restricted to the coarse, and secondary nuclear f's to the fine network. Cf. *CARYOCINESIS*, *Primary FIBRES*, and *Secondary chromatic FIBRES.*—**Primitive f's.** Lat., *axis-fibrillæ*. Fr., *fibrilles primitives* (ou *élémentaires*, ou *nerveuses*). Ger., *Axenfibrillen*, *Primitivefibrillen*. 1. The ultimate or elementary f's of which the axis cylinder is composed. 2. Of the older anatomists, an expression frequently employed for that which is now only designated as a fibre.—**Protoplasmic f.** A f. or thread of protoplasm.—**Ultimate f's.** See *Primitive f's.*

FIBRILE. See *FIBRILLAR*.

FIBRIL'LA, f. See *FIBRIL.*—**Axis (or elementary) fibrillæ.** See *Primitive FIBRILS.*—**Fibrillæ adamantinæ.** See *Enamel FIBRES.*—**Fibrillæ elasticæ.** Fibrils of elastic tissue.—**Fibrillæ musculares.** The fibrils composing a muscular fibre.—**Fibrillæ tendinæ.** The connective tissue fibrils forming the fibres or bundles of a tendon.—**Gelatiniferous fibrillæ.** Connective tissue fibrils which are changed to gelatin on boiling.—**Primitive (or ultimate) fibrillæ.** See *Primitive FIBRILS.*

FIBRILLAR. Lat., *fibrillaris*. Fr., *fibrillaire*. Ger., *fibrillär*. Pertaining to or consisting of fibrils.

FIBRILLA'RIA, n. pl. From *fibrilla*, a fibril. Of Perisperm, the mycelia of various *Fungi*.

FIBRILLARY. 1. See *FIBRILLAR*. 2. Of muscular contraction, confined to certain fasciculi.

FIBRILLATED. See *FIBROUS* and *FIBRILLOUS*.

FIBRILLATION. Lat., *fibrillatio* (from *fibrilla*, a fibril). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fäserung*. 1. The formation of, or the division into, fibres or fibrillæ. 2. The tendency of the so called periplastic substance to break up into certain definite lines.—**Muscular f.** See *FIBROMYITIS*.

FIBRILLOSE, FIBRILLOUS. Lat., *fibrillosus* (from *fibrilla*). Fr., *fibrillaire*, *fibrillé*, *fibrilleux*. Pertaining to, composed of, or furnished with fibrils.

FI'BRIN. Lat., *fibrinum*, *fibrina*, *fibra sanguinis*, *materia fibrosa*, *lymphæ plastica*. Fr., *fibrine*, *matière fibreuse du sang*. Ger., *F.*, *Faserstoff*. A body obtainable from several of the natural fluids of the system and in inflammatory exudations by the process of coagulation. It is filamentous in character, is insoluble in water, and may be best obtained from the blood by whipping that fluid with a bundle of twigs.—**F. factor.** A term for substances in the blood supposed to yield f. by coagulation. See **FIBRINOGEN** and **PARAGLOBULIN**.—**Plate f.** Of Löwit, a form of f. produced by the transformation of blood plates.—**Vegetable f.** See **GLUTEN**.

FIBRIN'OGEN. From *fibrin*, and γεννάω, to produce. Fr., *fibrinogène*. Ger., *F.* A proteid substance existing in blood serum and serous transudations, and by its union with paraglobulin, under the influence of the fibrin ferment, forming fibrin.

FIBRINOGEN'IC, FIBRINO'GENOUS, FIBRINO-PLAS'TIC. Producing fibrin.

FIBRINOPLAS'TIN. See **PARAGLOBULIN**.

FI'BRINOSUS. Lat., *fibrinosus* (from *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibrineux*. Ger., *fibrinös*. Of or pertaining to fibrin.

FIBRINU'RIA, f. From *fibra*, a fibre, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Fibrinurie*. Chyluria in which the urine coagulates spontaneously.

FI'BROARE'OLAR. Lat., *fibroareolaris* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *areola*, a small open space), *fibro-cellularis*. Fr., *fibrocellulaire*. Pertaining to a tissue composed of white fibrous and areolar tissue.

FI'BROBLAST. From *fibra*, a fibre, and βλαστός, a germ. A cell or corpuscle giving rise to connective tissue.

FIBROBLAS'TIC. Pertaining to or developed from fibroblasts.

FIBROBRONCHI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See **Croupous BRONCHITIS**.

FIBROCALCA'REOUS. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *calx*, lime. Fibrous and having undergone calcareous degeneration (said of tumors).

FIBROCARCINO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Fr., *fibrocarcinome*. A carcinoma in which the trabeculæ are thick and resistant, with more or less granular degeneration of the cells in the trabeculæ.—**F. cysticum.** A f. (scirrhous) with inclosed cysts.

FIBROCAR'TILAGE. Lat., *fibrocartilago*. Fr., *f.-c. cartilage fibreux*. Ger., *Faserknorpel*, *Fibro-Knorpel*. Cartilage in which the matrix or intercellular substance contains a greater or less number of fibres of elastic or white fibrous connective tissue. See **Elastic CARTILAGE** and **White f.**—**Acromioclavicular f.** See **CARTILAGE of Weitbrecht**.—**Basilar f.** A f. which occupies the larger part of the foramen lacerum medium.—**Central f. of the heart.** A f. found in the heart in certain animals, situated in the angle between the aortic and the two auriculoventricular openings. From it processes pass in various directions to form the basis of the fibrous or tendinous rings of the cardiac orifices.—**Circumferential f's.** F's which surround the margins of certain of the articular cavities.—**Connecting f.** A f. interposed between osseous surfaces where there is but little motion (e. g., the interpubic f.).—**External semilunar f.** Lat., *meniscus lateralis*. See **Semilunar f's.**—**Falciform f's.** See **Semilunar f's.**—**F's of Wrisberg.** See **Cuneiform CARTILAGES**.—**Interarticular f's of the knee.** See **Semilunar f's.**—**Interarticular f. of the temporomaxillary articulation.** A thin oval plate of f. interposed between the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone.—**Intercoccygean f's.** Ringlike f's between the segments of the coccyx.—**Intermediary f., Intermediate f.** A f. situated between the radius and ulna at the carpal end, binding them firmly together.—**Internal semilunar f.** Lat., *meniscus medialis*. See under **Semilunar f's.**—**Interosseous f.** See **Connecting f.**—**Interpubic f.** A layer of f. or cartilage attached to the surface of each pubic

bone, and united by a layer of fibrous tissue and f. At the upper and back part of the intermediate layer is a fissure in the median line which is larger in the female than in the male.—**Intervertebral f's.** See **Intervertebral CARTILAGES**.—**Marginal f.** See **Circumferential f.**—**Navicular f.** A fibrocartilaginous structure connected with the inferior calcaneoscapoid ligament, over which the tendon of the tibialis posticus glides.—**Pubic f.** See **Interpubic f.**—**Radioulnar f.** Lat., *fibrocartilago (intermedia) triangularis*. A triangular f. attached by its apex at the base of the styloid process of the ulna, by its base to the edge of the radius, its upper surface resting on the head of the ulna, and its lower on the cuneiform bone.—**Sacrococcygean f.** A f. interposed between the contiguous surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx. It is thinner than the other intervertebral f's, and its central part is firmer in texture.—**Scapuloclavicular f.** See **CARTILAGE of Weitbrecht**.—**Semilunar f's.** Lat., *fibrocartilagine semilunares menisci*. Two crescent-shaped interarticular f's interposed between the head of the tibia and the condyles of the femur. Their convex outer borders are thick, while the concave inner borders are thin. Each covers about the outer two thirds of the surface on either side of the spine of the tibia, and is invested on both surfaces by a synovial membrane. They are attached by their convex margins to the head of the tibia. Their upper surfaces are concave, the lower being flat. Their circumferences are continuous with the capsular ligament of the joint. They are termed internal and external according to their situation.—**Sesamoid f's.** See **Sesamoid CARTILAGES**.—**Sternoclavicular f.** Lat., *fibrocartilago sternoclavicularis*. A flat disc of f. between the sternum and the clavicle.—**Stratiform f's.** F's lining the grooves in bones in which the tendons of some muscles play.—**Tarsal f's.** See **Tarsal CARTILAGES**.—**Triangular (interarticular) f.** See **Radioulnar f.**—**White f.** Ger., *Bindegewebeknorpel*, *faseriger Knorpel*. Cartilage in which the matrix or intercellular substance is composed largely of white fibrous tissue arranged mostly in bundles of parallel fibres. The hyaline chondrogenous substance is relatively small in amount and directly surrounds the cells. This form of cartilage is found between the vertebrae and in amphiarthrodial joints generally. It yields both chondrin and gelatin upon boiling.—**Yellow f.** The variety that constitutes the cartilaginous structure of the ear, the epiglottis, etc., being of a yellow color and very elastic, and having its intercellular substance made up of long, interlacing, wavy fibres.

FIBROCAR'TILAGINOUS. Fr., *fibro-cartilagineux*. Ger., *faserknorpelig*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing fibrocartilage.

FIBROCAR'TILAG'GO, f. -a'ginis. See **FIBROCAR'TILAGE**.

—**F. basilaris.** The fibrocartilage which fills in the foramen lacerum anterius.—**Fibrocartilagine falcate (seu falciformes).** See **Semilunar FIBROCAR'TILAGES**.—**F. intermedia triangularis (carpi).** See **Radioulnar FIBROCAR'TILAGE**.—**Fibrocartilagine lunatæ.** See **Semilunar FIBROCAR'TILAGES**.—**F. navicularis.** See **Navicular FIBROCAR'TILAGE**.

FIBROCEL'LULAR. Lat., *fibrocellularis* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *cellular*, a little cell). 1. See **FIBROAREOLAR**. 2. Of a tissue, composed in part of fibres and in part of cells.

FIBROCHONDRI'TIS, f. -rit'idis. From *fibra*, a fibre, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *fibro-chondrite*. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

FIBROCHONDROS'TEAL. From *fibra*, a fibre, χόνδρος, cartilage, and ὀστέον, a bone. Consisting of or pertaining to a mixture of fibrous tissue, cartilage, and bone.

FIBROCONNEC'TIVE. Connecting and of fibrous structure.

FIBROCYST. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *κύστις*, a cyst. Fr., *fibro-cyste*. Syn.: *mucoid fibroma*. A fibrous tumor that has undergone cystic degeneration, or one in which fluid has accumulated in the interspaces.

FIBROCYS'TIC. Fr., *fibro-cystique* (ou *kystique*). 1. Fibrous, and having undergone cystic degeneration. 2. Consisting of fibrocysts.

FIBROCYS'TOID. Having the formation of a fibrocyst.

FIBROELAS'TIC. Fr., *fibro-élastique*. Ger., *fibrös elastisch*. 1. Composed in part of white fibrous tissue and in part of elastic tissue. 2. Containing elastic fibres.

FIBROENCHONDRO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *fibra*, a fibre, *ἐν*, in, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. An enchondroma partially composed of strong and broad bands of fibrous tissue.

FIBROFAT'TY. Composed of fibrous tissue and fat.

FIBROGEN. See FIBRINOGEN.

FIBROGLIO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). Fr., *fibro-gliôme*. Ger., *Fibrogliom*. A tumor of mixed form, partly fibroma and partly glioma.

FIBROID. From *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *fibroïde*. Resembling fibrous tissue; as a n., a tumor composed of fibrous tissue.—**Interstitial f.** A f. developing within the parietes of an organ.—**Pedunculated f.** A f. attached by a pedicle.—**Submucous f.** A f. developed beneath a mucous membrane.

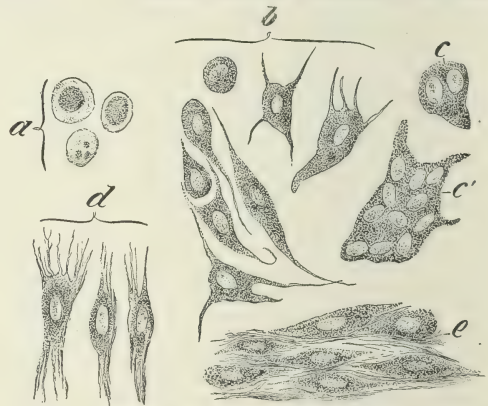
FIBROIN. Fr., *fibroïne*. Ger., *Fibroïn*. A nitrogenous substance which constitutes the essential principle of silk and of spider's web.

FIBROLAM'INAR. Lat., *fibrolaminaris* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *lamina*, a thin piece of metal). Fr., *fibrolaminaire*. Fibrous and laminar. Pertaining to a fibrous lamina.

FIBROLIPO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). A lipoma in which connective tissue is very abundant.

FIBRO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *fibrome*. Ger., *Fibrom*. A generic term for fibrous tumors developed from proliferous connective tissue cells. Hence they are found in the skin, nerves, fasciæ, periosteum, and glandular organs. Though multiple, they do not give rise to metastatic tumors.—**Adult f.** Fr., *fibromes adultes*. Of Lancereaux, a tumor in which there is a complete development of ordinary connective tissue in the new formation.—**Amorphous f.** A f. in which there is but moderate fibrillation.—**Areolar f.** See *F. molluscum*.—**Corneal f.**, **Corneous f.** See *Lamellar f.*—**Cystic f.** A f. that has undergone cystic degeneration.—**Diffuse f.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**Embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome embryonnaire*. Ger., *Fibro-blastome*. A tumor composed of round or spindle-shaped cells, united by an intermediate substance. It was supposed to be due to an incomplete development of the embryonal globular into fusiform cells, and thence into connective tissue fibres.—**Fasciculated f.** Fr., *fibrome fasciculé*. A f. formed of bundles of intersecting connective tissue, with young connective tissue cells in the interfascicular spaces.—**F. areolare.** See *F. molluscum*.—**F. congenitum.** See *NEVUS verrucosus*.—**F. cutis.** F. of the skin. It may occur either as a hard or as a soft tumor, depending on the compactness of the fibrous structure. The soft variety is known as *f. molluscum* (*q. v.*). The hard variety may develop either from the connective tissue layer of the skin or from the fibrous sheaths of muscles or of nerves (see *NEUROMA cutis*). It is of very slow growth, varies greatly in size, and usually occurs as a solitary tumor. Cf. *KELOID*.—**F. densum.** Fr., *fibrome dur*. Ger., *festes Fibrom*. A f. with dense fibrous structure like that of a tendon.—**F. disseminatum.** See *F. molluscum*.—**F. dolorosum.** Of Dupuytren, fibro-neuroma.—**F. endothelioideum.** Of Bozzolo, f. of the dura mater with cells resembling endothelial cells.—**F. fungoides.** See *GRANULOMA fungoides*.—**F. keloides.** See *KELOID*.—**F. lipomatodes.** See *XANTHOMA*.—**F. molluscum.** Fr., *verruë charnue*. Ger., *weiches Fibrom*.

A soft, flaccid, painless tumor of the skin, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of a loose network of connective tissue containing more or less serous fluid in its meshes, and covered by epidermis of normal appearance. It is most commonly situated on the face, scalp, or scrotum (in females, the labia pudendi), although the tumors may be disseminated over the whole cutaneous surface. The disease is often congenital.—**F. molluscum congenitum.** See *NEVUS mollusciformis*.—**F. molluscum planum.** A variety of *f. molluscum* characterized by a flat elevation or thickening of the skin.—**F. ossificum.** Fr., *fibrome ossifié*. F. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**F. papillare conjunctivæ.** Fr., *fibrome papillaire de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautpapillarfibrom*. A true conjunctival growth occurring almost always near the corneal margin and overlapping the cornea. These tumors are rare, are typical specimens of the papillary f., and are apt to recur when removed.—**F. periarticulare diffusum.** See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**F. sclerotica.** Fr., *fibrome de la sclérotique*. Ger., *Skleralfibrom*. A fibromatous tumor of the sclerotic proper, in which the normal fibrous structure of the latter is hypertrophied, sometimes enormously.—**F. sublinguale.** A disease of infants characterized by the formation of a globular, elongated, or membranous neoplasm under the point of the tongue. It is accompanied by adynamia, and followed by hydræmia and cachexia.—**F. teleang(e)iectaticum.** A highly vascular f. with wide and dilated blood vessels.—**Firm f.** See *EPULIS*.—**Fusocellular embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome fusocellulaire*. Of Lancereaux, a tumor composed of spindle cells united by an intermediate embryonal substance. The fibroplastic tumor of Liebert.—**Fusocellular melanotic f.** Fr., *fibrome-cellulaire mélanique*. Of Lance-



FIBROMA TISSUE ELEMENTS. (FROM WOODHEAD, AFTER ZIEGLER.)

a, leucocytes; b, formative cells of various shapes; c, connective tissue cells, with two nuclei; c', the same, with giant cells; d, formative cells with developing fibrillar periplast; e, developed connective or fibrous tissue.

reaux, a fusocellular f. with black pigmentation of the intercellular substance, the color of the cells being less intense. These f's are often found in white or white-spotted horses.—**Globe cellular embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome embryonnaire globo-cellulaire*. Of Lancereaux, a tumor composed of small globular cells, united by a soft and amorphous (embryonal) connective tissue and supplied by blood vessels. It is the round celled sarcoma of Billroth, the embryoplastic tumor of Robin, or the encephaloid sarcoma of Cornil and Ranvier.—**Lacunar f.** Fr., *fibrome lacunaire*. A f. that is formed in the lacuna of the mamma; a nearly solidified proliferous cyst.—**Lamellar f.** Fr., *fibrome lamelleux*. A flattened or lobular tumor formed on serous membranes, and composed of cells with flat nuclei. Microscopic sections resemble perpendicular sections of the cornea.

—**Molluscoid f.** Fr., *fibrome molluscöide*. A fasciculated f. in which the connective tissue bundles are infiltrated with serous fluid.—**Mucoid f.**, **Mucous f.** Fr., *fibrome muqueux*. A fasciculated f. in which the fibres have undergone mucoid degeneration.—**Papillary f.** A fibrous hyperplasia of the cutaneous papillæ. See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Soft f.** See *F. molluscum* and **WEN**.

FIBROMATO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is)*. See **FIBROSIS**.

FIBROM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

FIBROMEM'BRANOUS. Fibrous and membranous.

FIBROMU'COUS. Fr., *fibro-muqueux*. Composed in part of a mucous membrane and in part of fibrous tissue.

FIBROMUS'CLAR. Composed of connective tissue and muscle.

FIBROMYI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. An inflammation of the muscular system that is followed by atrophy and fibrous degeneration of the muscular fibres, with consequent diminution of motility of the muscle.

FIBROMYO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *fibro-myome*. Strictly, a tumor (as of the uterus) composed of fibrous and unstriped muscular tissue; as commonly used, it is synonymous with *fibrous tumor*, *fibroma*, *myoma*, *leiomyoma*, and *fibroid*.

—**Lymphang(e)iectatic f.** A f. with enlargement and free formation of lymphatic vessels.—**Malignant f.** Lat., *f. malignum*. Fr., *fibro-myome malin*. Of Jürgens, a f. in which the lymphatic glands in connection with the part affected become the seat of fibromyomatous degeneration.

FIBROMYOMOT'OMY. A cutting operation for the removal of a fibromyoma.

FIBROMYXO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. A fibroma that has partially undergone myxoid degeneration.

FI'BROMYXOSARCO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *fibra*, a fibre, *μύξα*, mucus, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence. 1. A fasciculated sarcoma that has undergone mucoid degeneration. 2. A tumor in which sarcomatous and myxoid tissue are found combined.

FIBRONEURO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Ger., *Fibroneurom*. See under **NEUROMA**.

FIBRONU'CLEAR, **FIBRONU'CLEATED**. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *nucleus*, a kernel. Of a tissue, showing many nuclei and fibres.

FIBROPERICARDI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Fibrinous pericarditis.

FIBROPLAS'TIC. Lat., *fibroplasticus* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *fibroplastique*. Ger., *fibroplastisch*. Characterized by the formation of fibres (said of neoplasms); of Lebert, fibrosarcomatous. According to Ziegler, the term was formerly applied erroneously to actinomycotic tumors.

FIBRORETIC'ULATE. Marked with interlacing fibres, or composed of a fibrous network.

FIBROSARCO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *σάρκωμα* (see **SARCOMA**). Fr., *fibro-sarcome*. Ger., *Fibrosarkom*, *Fasersarkom*. The fibroplastic tumor of Lebert; a fasciculated or spindle celled sarcoma in which the embryonic tissue has attempted the evolution of connective tissue, the cell processes apparently starting from the nuclei and producing a fibrillated structure resembling that of fibroma.—**F. endothelioideum**. See **FIBROMA endothelioideum**.

FIBROSARCOM'ATOUS. Of the nature of a fibrosarcoma.

FIBROSE. See **FIBROUS**.

FIBRORE'ROUS. Fr., *fibro-séreux*. Made up of a serous membrane resting upon a fibrous stratum.

FIBRO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is)*. Fibroid degeneration or proliferation. Cf. *Arterio-capillary f.*—**Arterio-capillary f.** Ger., *Arteriosclerose*. A primary and general fibroid degeneration of the arterioles and capillaries that develops about the middle of life; characterized by dimin-

ished calibre and elasticity of the diseased vessels, atrophy of the adjacent tissue (especially in the kidneys), and hypertrophy of the heart.

FIB'ROUS. Lat., *fibrosus*, *fibrillatus* (from *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibreux*. Ger., *faserig*. Containing or composed of fibres; in pathology, due to or characterized by the formation of adventitious f. tissue.

FIB'ULA, *f.* Gr., *περόνη*. Fr., *fibule*. Ger., *Wadenbein*. 1. The smaller of the bones of the leg, lying on its outer side, and of nearly the same length as the tibia. Its upper extremity or head articulates with the external tuberosity of the tibia. The shaft or portion intermediate between the upper and lower extremities is triangular and twisted. The lower extremity, larger than the upper, constitutes the external malleolus, and articulates with the astragalus. 2. A clasp used for uniting the lips of wounds or the opening of a canal, as of the vagina. Cf. **INFIBULATION**.

FIB'ULAD. Toward the fibular aspect.

FIBULÆ'US, *m.* The peroneus longus muscle.

FIB'ULAR. Lat., *fibularis*, *peroneus*.

Fr., *péronier*. Ger., *wadenbeinähnlich*.

Syn.: *peroneal*. Relating to or situated near the fibula.

FIBULA'RE, *n.* Of Gegenbaur, see **CALCANEUM**.

FIBULA'RIS. See **FIBULAR**; as a n., a peroneal muscle.—**F. brevis**. The peroneus brevis muscle.—**F. longus**, **F. primus**. The peroneus longus muscle.—**F. secundus**. The peroneus brevis muscle.

FIBULATION. See **INFIBULATION**.

FIB'ULOCALCA'NEAL. Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum.

FICAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ficarique*. A volatile acid obtained from *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FIC'ARIN. Fr., *ficarine*. A neutral light yellow substance, obtained from *Ranunculus ficaria*; employed internally and externally for hæmorrhoids.

FICA'TIO, *f. -io'nis*. See **FICUS** and **SYCOSIS**.

FICOID, **FICOI'DAL**. Lat., *ficoides*, *ficoides*, *ficoideus* (from *ficus*, a fig, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *ficoïde*, *ficoïdé*. Ger., *feigenähnlich*. 1. Fig-shaped. 2. Resembling the genus *Ficus*.

FIC'OIN. Fr., *ficoïne*. A form of papayin derived from plants of the genus *Ficus*.

FICO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is)*. See **SYCOSIS**.

FI'COUS. Lat., *ficosus*. Pertaining to the disease ficus.

FI'CUS, *m.* (1st def.) and *f. FI'ci (-us)*. Gr., *συκία* (2d def.), *κράδη* (2d def.). Fr., *fic* (1st def.), *figue* (2d def.), *figuier* (3d def.). Ger., *Feige* (2d def.), *Feigenbaum* (3d def.). 1. Of the old writers, a tumor having the form, volume, and consistence of a fig; of Paracelsus, a hæmorrhoidal tumor; of later writers, a condyloma. 2. The fig. 3. The fig tree.—**F. amboinensis**. A Molucca Island species. The milky sap is used as an expectorant, and the bark as an astringent and febrifuge.—**F. ampelas**. A species found in the East Indies, where the root, infused in vinegar, is given in cholera.—**F. anthelminthica**. Fr., *f. anthelminthique*. A species yielding caoutchouc. The acid juice is used as a vermifuge.—**F. arbutifolia**. Fr., *figuier à petit fruit*. A species found in India and Mexico. The juice of the branches is applied to poisoned wounds, and is used as a resolvent.—**F. atrox**. A species said to furnish one of the ingredients of curare.—**F. bengalensis**. Fr., *arbre des banians* (ou des pagodes), *figuier du Bengal*. The common banyan tree, a very large and spreading species, furnishing East Indian lac. The seeds are considered cooling and tonic; the juice is used as an odon-



THE FIBULA.

talgie, and the bark as a tonic and diuretic.—**F. benjamina**. *F. arbutifolia*.—**F. carica**. Fr., *figuier commun* (ou *cultivé*). Ger., *gemeiner Feigenbaum*. The fig tree. The dried figs (Lat., *caricæ*; Fr., *figues*; Ger., *Feigen*) are official in the U. S. and Br. Ph's. They are nutritious and laxative, and are used externally in cataplasms.—**F. citrifolia**. A species found in the East and West Indies and in Mexico. The root is used in fevers and pectoral complaints, and in large doses as an emetic and purgative. An infusion of the bark is used in aphthous affections, and externally in leprosy.—**F. communis**. *F. carica*.—**F. complicata**. A species growing in Mexico. The milky juice is used as a resolvent.—**F. conglomerata**. A species the fruit of which is used in the East Indies in aphthous complaints and, boiled in milk, in visceral obstruction. A bath made from the fruit or bark is considered useful in elephantiasis.—**F. cunia**. *E. conglomerata*.—**F. cyprica**. *F. sycomorus*.—**F. daemon**. *F. oppositifolia*.—**F. elastica**. Fr., *figuier élastique*. Indian caoutchouc tree.—**F. elliptica**. Fr., *figuier elliptique*. A species growing in Colombia, yielding caoutchouc.—**F. excelsa**. A species found in the East Indies. A decoction of the root is used in hepatic and aphthous complaints, and an infusion of the leaves in fever and diarrhœa.—**F. glomerata**. Cluster fig. The root is used in pectoral complaints and in dysentery; the bark is applied to ulcers; the fruit is edible, but insipid.—**F. gonia**. A species growing in the East Indies. A decoction of the bark is used in aphthæ and toothache, and in nephritic and vesical complaints. The root and bark are used in baths.—**F. heterophylla**. A species found in the East Indies. The juice of the root is used in colic and, mixed with milk, in dysentery. The bark of the root mixed with aromatics is used in asthma and pectoral complaints.—**F. hispida**. A species yielding caoutchouc, used in hepatic, aphthous, and cutaneous diseases.—**F. indica**. Fr., *figuier de l'Inde*. 1. *F. bengalensis*. 2. *F. tsjela*.—**F. lancifolia**. *F. bengalensis*.—**F. lutea**. A variety of *F. carica*, yielding the angelic, or oily, figs of commerce.—**F. microcarpa**. *F. arbutifolia*.—**F. nitida**. A species found in the East Indies. A decoction of the rind of the fruit is used as a vulnerary, and in aphthæ and scrofulous affections.—**F. oppositifolia**. A species growing in the East Indian peninsula and Bengal. The fruit, seeds, and bark are used as emetics, and the bark is also antiperiodic and tonic. The milky juice is poisonous.—**F. padana**. Fr., *figuier vénéneux*. A species yielding caoutchouc. The fruit is poisonous.—**F. pandana**. *F. padana*.—**F. passæ**. See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. populnea**. A species yielding caoutchouc.—**F. prinoides**. A species yielding caoutchouc.—**F. racemosa**. Fr., *figuier rameux*. Redwooded (or country) fig tree. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a tonic, and in hematuria and menorrhagia. An infusion of the bark is used in diabetes and as a cholagogue.—**F. radula**. See *F. anthelminthica*.—**F. religiosa**. Fr., *figuier des pagodes*. Ger., *religiöser Feigenbaum*. Sacred fig, yielding Indian lac. The seeds are cooling and alterative, the leaves are astringent and purgative, and an infusion of the bark is used in scabies.—**F. rubescens**. *F. heterophylla*.—**F. Rumphii**. A species found in the islands of southeastern Asia. The bark and leaves are used in infusion in pectoral complaints and in catarrhs, and the bark and fruits in skin diseases.—**F. septica**. Fr., *figuier septique*. A species used as a diuretic and vulnerary. The leaves are employed as a vermifuge, and the fruit as an expectorant and purgative.—**F. sycomora**. *F. sycomorus*. Gr., *σύνκομος*. Fr., *figuier sycomore*. Egyptian fig. The juice of the fruit is used as an application to abscesses and ulcers.—**F. toka**. Fr., *figuier toka*. A species found in Arabia. It yields caoutchouc.—**F. tomentosa**. The *conti-pela* of the East Indians, who use the

root bark as a medicine.—**F. toxicaria**. *F. padana*.—**F. tsjela**. A species found in the East Indies. It is used, mixed with pepper, in pectoral complaints, and the juice of the fruit is employed in ophthalmia.—**F. undulata**. A species found in the East Indies. The astringent bark is employed in aphthæ and as a vulnerary, and an infusion of the root in baths.—**F. vasta**. *F. bengalensis*.—**F. venenata**. A species growing in Guiana, containing a poisonous juice.—**F. venerea**. See *CONDYLOMA*.—**F. venosa**. An East Indian species used like *F. glomerata*.—**F. verrucosa**. Fr., *figuier verruqueux*. A species found in India, yielding caoutchouc.—**F. vulgaris**. See *F.* (2d def.).

FIDICINA'LES, *m. pl.* The lumbricales muscles of the hand.

FIDISPINA'LIS, *f.* Of E. Coues, see *MULTIFIDUS spinæ*.

FIELD. Gr., *κῆπος*. Lat., *campus*. Fr., *champ*. Ger., *Feld*. Any definite circumscribed area.—**Antipole f.** Ger., *gegenpolseite*. The parts of a dividing cell nearest the equator, and away from which the daughter nuclei move.—**Auditory f.** That portion of the space surrounding the ear in every part of which a given sound is audible by the ear. The *binaural auditory f.* is that portion of space in which a given sound is audible when both ears are used.—**Binocular f. of vision**. That portion of space in which the f's of vision of the two eyes overlap, i. e., in which binocular vision is possible.—**Cohnheim's f's**. See *Cohnheim's AREAS*.—**Deaf f's of the ear**. Fr., *champs sourds de l'oreille*. Ger., *Taubfelde des Ohres*. Two small triangles, the first of which lies in front and above, the other behind and above the ear. The apex of the anterior triangle lies at the lower end of the tragus, from which point the sides diverge gradually toward the frontal and parietal bones. The apex of the second triangle is at the lobule of the auricle, or near the lower part of the helix, and the sides diverge in the direction of the lateral surface of the parietal and occipital bones. A sonorous object, when entering either of these regions, is heard much less distinctly than outside of them.—**F. of a lens**. Fr., *champ d'une lentille*. The area from which rays coming to a lens are brought to a focus by the latter; the range of surface distinct through a lens.—**F. of a microscope**. See *F. of view*.—**F. of audition**. See *Auditory f.*—**F. of fixation**, **F. of regard**. See *Visual f.*—**F. of view**. Ger., *Gesichtsfeld des Mikroskops*. The area visible through the microscope when it is in focus. When properly lighted and there is no object under the microscope, the f. appears as a circle of light. When examining an object it appears in a part or the whole of the light circle, and by moving the object, if of sufficient size, different parts are brought into the f. of view. In general, the greater the magnification of the entire microscope, whether the magnification is produced mainly by the objective, the ocular, or the lengthening of the tube of the microscope, or by a combination of these, the smaller is the f. The exact size of the f. of view may be determined directly by the use of a stage micrometer.—**F. of vision**. See *Visual f.*—**Magnetic f.** The range of influence of a magnet.—**Pole f.** Ger., *Polfeld*. The part of a dividing cell nearest the pole toward which the daughter nuclei move.—**Unilateral (or unioocular) f. of vision**. The visual f. taken for one eye only.—**Visual f.** Fr., *champ visuel* (ou *de fixation*). Ger., *Sehfeld*, *Gesichtsfeld*. The entire surface from which, at a given distance, light reaches the retina, the eye being fixed. It is usually measured upon a spherical surface, of which the eye occupies the centre of curvature, the limits of the f. being expressed in degrees, which measure the extent of the arc that the f. includes upon each meridian. The ordinary limits of the visual f. for white light are, internally, 55° to 60°; externally, 90° to 100°; upward, 55°; downward, 60°. The visual f. for colors is smaller

than that for white light, that for blue having the widest limits, and then in succession the f's for yellow, orange, red, green, and violet.

FIGURA, f. See **FIGURE**.—**F. venosa.** See **SINUS terminalis**.

FIGURATE. Lat., *figuratus* (from *figere*, to shape). Fr., *figuré* [Buffon]. Ger., *ausgebildet*. Having a definite and fixed shape which is always the same in the same species of plant or animal (said of anatomical elements); of a cutaneous eruption, arranged in a definite shape.

FIGURE. Gr., *σχῆμα*. Lat., *figura* (from *figere*, to touch, shape, fashion). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Figur*. The outline of an organ or part.—**Achromatic (spindle) f.**, **Achromatin f.** Ger., *achromatische Figur* (oder *Kernfigur*). A spindle-shaped or cylindrical f. formed by achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. The filaments traverse the nucleus, and the daughter nuclei are finally formed at the outer or polar ends of the filaments. Cf. **Nuclear SPINDLE** and **Achromatic FIBRILS**.—**Bistellate f.** See **AMPHIASTER**.—**Chromatic (nuclear) f.**, **Chromatin f.** Fr., *f. chromatique*. Ger., *chromatische Figur*, *chromatinhaltige Fadenfigur*. Of Flemming, any one of the various forms or f's assumed by the chromatic fibrils of a nucleus during caryocinetic division. Cf. **Nuclear f.** and **Nuclear SPINDLE**.—**Coiled f.** See **CONVOLUTION**.—**Division f.** See **Nuclear f.**—**Kinetic f.** See **Nuclear (spindle) f.**—**Lichtenberg's f's.** F's produced on a resinous or vulcanite cake which is charged in succession with the knob and with the outer coating of a positively electrified Leyden jar. The f's are rendered evident by throwing upon the cake a mixture of red lead and sulphur, when the latter will attach itself to the positively electrified and the former to the negatively electrified lines traced upon the plate.—**Magnetic f's.** The f's produced in a layer of iron filings held in the vicinity of a magnet.—**Mitotic f.** See **Nuclear (spindle) f.**—**Nuclear (spindle, or division) f.** Fr., *f. cinétique*. Ger., *Kernfigur*, *mitotische* (oder *karyokinetiche*), *Kernfigur*, *Kerntheilungsfigur*, *T(h)eilungsfigur*, *Kernspindelfigur*. 1. Of Flemming, any one of the phases which a nucleus assumes during indirect or caryocinetic division. The set of appearances produced by the achromatic fibrils is known as the achromatic f., and by the chromatin as the chromatic f. 2. Of Strassburger, the middle or spindle stage of indirect nuclear division. Cf. **Nuclear SPINDLE**.—**Polar f.** Ger., *Kernpol*, *Polstrahlung*, *Sonnenfigur*, *Asterfigur*, *Strahlenfigur*, *Polarstrahlung*. The points or poles in the dividing cell which are ultimately occupied by the daughter nuclei. The achromatic fibrils converge at these poles, and in ova there is often a radiate appearance (polar sun) around them. See **CYTASTER**.—**Primary nuclear f.** See **SPIREM**.—**Purkinje's (cross cobweb) f.** Fr., *arbre vasculaire* (ou *f. croisée à toile d'araignée*) de *Purkinje*. Ger., *Purkinje's Kreuzspinnengewebefigur*, *Purkinje'sche Aderfigur*. The image (shadow) of the retinal blood vessels of one's own eye, perceived when a concentrated light is directed obliquely into the eye and the source of the light is moved.—**Radiating f.**, **Ray f.** See **Polar f.**—**Star f.**, **Stellate f.** See **ASTER** (1st def.). and **AMPHIASTER**.—**Thread f.** See **Chromatic f.** and **Nuclear f.**—**Ypsiliform f.**, **Y-shaped f.** Fr., *f. ypsiliforme*. Ger., *Y-Figur*. Of Van Beneden, the peculiar form acquired by the germinal vesicle of *Ascaris megalocephala* preparatory to throwing off the extrusion globule. It is supposed by some authors to be only a special form of the nuclear spindle (i. e., a division at the upper pole).

FIK'ULAX. A proprietary laxative confection coated with chocolate.

FILAMENT. Lat., *filamentum* (from *filum*, a thread). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fäserchen*. Any threadlike body or slender fibre.—**Achromatic f's.** See **Achromatic FIBRILS**.—

Appendiculate f. A f. (2d def.) having scaly appendages at its base.—**Bipolar f's.** Fr., *f's bipolaires* (ou *reunissants*), *fil. connectifs*. Ger., *Verbindungsfäden*, *Spindelfasern*. Fibrils of achromatic substance extending between the two poles of the nuclear spindle and forming the achromatic figure. When the daughter nuclei are separating, the remnants of these fibrils serve for a while to bridge the space between them. Cf. **Achromatic FIBRILS**.—**Chromatic f's.** See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**Cleft nuclear f's.** Ger., *Zwillungsfäden*, *Zwillungssegmente*. The longitudinally divided nuclear fibrils seen in caryocinesis just before the fibrils are arranged into sets to form the daughter nuclei.—**F's of Müller.** See **Müller's FIBRES**.—**Nuclear f's**, **Nucleoplasmic f's.** See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**Olfactory f's.** See **Olfactory HAIRS**.—**Protoplasmic f.** A f. or fibril of protoplasm; a fibril in the cell body, in contradistinction to one in the nucleus.—**Purkinje's f's.** See **FIBRES of Purkinje**.—**Seminal f.**, **Spermatic f.** See **SPERMATOZOOID**.—**Terminal f.** Lat., *filum terminale*. Fr., *fil (ou filet) terminal*. Syn.: *central ligament* just before the spinal cord. The delicate process which forms the inferior termination of the spinal cord. Its upper half consists of gray matter covered by pia. At its lower end it is made up of a bundle of connective tissue fibres, inclosing blood vessels, and fine medullary nerve fibres. It is attached to the back of the coccyx.—**Unipolar f's.** Fr., *f's unipolaires*. Ger., *Polstrahlung*. Syn.: *polar rays*, *cytaster*. The radiating, starlike or sunlike rays of achromatin or specialized cell protoplasm, extending from the poles of a nuclear spindle or amphiaster.

FILAMENTARY. See **FILAMENTOUS**.

FILAMENTO'SA, f. From *filamentum*, a filament. See **ENAMEL**.

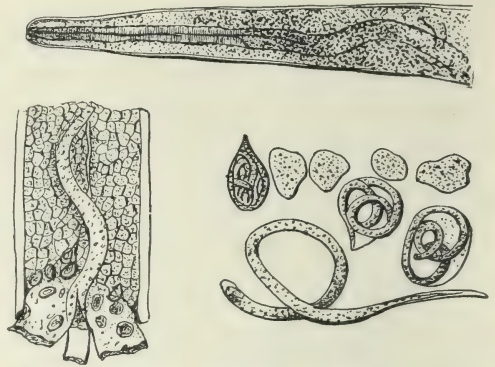
FILAMEN'TOSE, FILAMEN'TOUS. Lat., *filamentosus* (from *filamentum*, a filament). Fr., *filamenteux*. Ger., *fädig*, *faserig*. 1. Filiform. 2. Composed of filaments.

FILAMENTUM, n. From *filum*, a thread. 1. A filament. 2. A filiform and viscid urinary deposit. 3. In the pl., *filamenta*, of Marsili, the mycelium of *Fungi*.—**Filamenta fibrosa.** Of Bergmann, the superficial fibres in the recess between the middle and anterior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Filamenta lateralia cerebelli.** The fibrous appearance in the prepuduncular fossa, between the anterior and middle peduncles.—**Filamenta nervea foveæ acusticæ inferioris.** Delicate medullary fibres sometimes seen in the inferior acoustic fovea.—**F. nerveum.** See **NERVE FIBRES**.—**Filamenta noduli perpendicularia.** Of Bergmann, the fibrous appearance at the sides of the nodulus of the cerebellum.—**Filamenta pontis lateralia.** See **TÆNIA pontis**.—**F. terminale.** See **Terminal FILAMENT**.

FILA'RIA, f. From *filum*, a thread. Fr., *filaire*. Ger., *F.* A genus of parasitic nematoid worms.—**F. ægyptiaca.** See **BILHARZIA hæmatobia**.—**F. Bancrofti.** *F. medinensis*.—**F. bronchialis.** Fr., *filaire bronchial*. A species about 27 mm. long, of a dark brown color spotted with white, and having a semitransparent posterior end; found in the enlarged bronchial glands of a patient dead of phthisis.—**F. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *filaire sous-conjonctivale* (ou *de l'œil*). Ger., *Fadenwurm des Augapfels*. A species found under the conjunctivæ of negroes in Africa, and possibly in America. It is about 30 mm. in length, and of the diameter of a small violin string. It resembles a varicose vein, and sometimes causes intense pain.—**F. cystica.** The sexually immature *Eustrongylus gigas*.—**F. dermatemica.** A species probably identical with *F. medinensis*.—**F. Ditiscei marginalis.** See **GORDIUS aquaticus**.—**F. draconculus.** *F. medinensis*.—**F. equi.** *F. papillosa*.—**F. Evansi.** A species discovered in the camel by Griffith Evans; the brood in the general circulation, and the parental form in the vessels of the lungs and mesentery. The embryonal form is indistinguishable from that of the *F.*

sanguinis hominis, but the mature form differs from the human parasite in size and structure.—*F. Grylli*. See *GORDIUS aquaticus*.—*F. hominis bronchialis*. *F. bronchialis*.—*F. hominis oris*. A species found in the mouth of a child; probably accidental, and an immature form of some known species.—*F. immitis*. Fr., *filaire hématique*. A viviparous species found frequently in the right ventricle of the dogs of eastern Asia. It passes into the blood, where its development is arrested.—*F. labialis*. A threadlike, cylindrical species 30 mm. long, with four papillæ surrounding the mouth in a crucial form, a slender head, a blunt tail, and the vaginal aperture near the anal. Males are not known. Found in one case (in Naples) in a pustule of the upper lip.—*F. lacrimalis*. See *F. conjunctivæ*.—*F. lentis*. Fr., *filaire du cristallin*. Ger., *F. der Linse*. A species the female of which has been found in several instances in cataractous lenses. It is from 1 to 3 mm. long, is coiled spirally, and is probably the immature form of some known species. The term has also been applied to a nematode found in a similar location, but which is probably a species of *Trichosoma*.—*F. Loa*. *F. conjunctivæ*.—*F. locustæ*. See *GORDIUS aquaticus*.—*F. lymphatica*. See *STRONGYLUS bronchialis*.—*F. medinensis*. Fr., *filaire (ou veine) de Médine (ou de Guinée), ver de Guinée (ou cutané des marchais), dragonneau*. Ger., *Medinawurm, Fadenwurm, Hautwurm, Beinwurm, Pharaohswurm, Guineawurm, medinensischer (oder guineischer) Fadenwurm*. 1. The Guinea worm; an animal parasite of the human body indigenous to the western coast of Africa, to Guinea, Senegal, India, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, and occasionally elsewhere. The female alone is known, and is from 1 to 12 feet in length, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, cylindrical throughout its length, with a flat head, a blunt tail, and an oral aperture surrounded by four crucially placed papillæ. Its seat is in the subcutaneous cellular tissue in various parts of the body, most commonly of the feet or legs. Formerly it was supposed that it gained entrance to the skin by boring from without; but, according to late authorities, the parasite is introduced into the system probably by drinking impure water containing minute *Crustacea*, in which the embryos of the filaria pass through the larval state. From the alimentary canal the young worm is supposed to make its way to the cellular tissue. By some its parasitism is regarded as accidental. The presence of the worm in the skin manifests itself by the production of a painful tumor, blister, or furuncle. Sometimes severe inflammation, with ulceration or gangrene, occurs, accompanied with constitutional disturbance. 2. The disease caused by the *F. medinensis*.—*F. oculi*. Fr., *filaire de l'œil*. Ger., *F. des Auges*. 1. Of Van Beneden, see *F. conjunctivæ*; of Owen, see *F. lentis*. 2. A species found in the aqueous humor in horses. Cf. *F. papillosa*.—*F. oculi humani*. *F. lentis*.—*F. papillosa*. Fr., *filaire du cheval*. A species found in the peritonæum of the horse, donkey, mule, ox, and buffalo, and also in their thoracic cavity and aqueous humor. It is frequently epidemic, and is accompanied by meningitis and paralysis of the posterior legs.—*F. peritonæi hominis*. A variety about 14 ctm. long, found, in one instance, in the gastrosplenic ligament.—*F. perstans*. See *F. sanguinis hominis perstans*.—*F. piscium*. See *SPIROPTERA hominis*.—*F. Salisburyi*, *F. sanguinis (hominis)*. A species indigenous to Brazil, India, eastern and southern Africa, Australia, China, the West Indies, and the Southern States. The adult female and the embryos are alone known. The former is 5 to 6 ctm. in length, the body hairlike and of uniform diameter, the neck narrow, the head with a circular oral aperture, and the vulva near the head. They have been found, in several instances, in glandular swellings and in water. The embryos are less than 0.35 mm. long, with a rounded head and sharp tail, and

are found in the urine and blood of patients affected with chyluria and hæmaturia. They are said to occur in the blood only at night. Their development is not clear, but it is believed that mosquitoes, in extracting blood from man, ingest at the same time these embryos,



FILARIA SANGUINIS (HOMINIS).

which, after becoming somewhat developed, escape into water at the time the mosquitoes deposit their eggs; and then, again entering the alimentary canal of man with the water, pass into the circulation, and thence escape into the connective tissue, where they attain their adult form.—*F. sanguinis hominis ægyptiaca*. Of Sorsino, the *F. sanguinis hominis* met with in Egypt, afterward considered by him to be identical with the *F. sanguinis hominis*.—*F. sanguinis hominis diurna*. Of Manson, an African variety, probably the free embryo of *F. sanguinis*, that is found in the blood by day only.—*F. sanguinis hominis perstans*. An African variety constantly present in the blood of those infested with it, perhaps connected with the "sleeping sickness."—*F. trachealis*. A parasite, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, found in the trachea and larynx in one case; possibly a species of *Ascaris*.—*F. Wuchereri*. A species found by Wucherer in Brazil, in 1818, in the urine of persons suffering from hæmaturia, and believed by Lewis to be identical with the *F. sanguinis hominis* described by him.—*F. zebra*. A supposititious species found in the saphena vein; ascertained to be a blood clot.

FILARIAL. From *filaria*. Fr., *filarien*. Pertaining to or caused by *Filarie*.

FILARIASIS, *f. -a'seos (-i'asis)*. A chronic disease, often terminating in spontaneous recovery, caused by the presence in the system of the *Filaria sanguinis*; characterized by soft tumefaction of the inguinal glands, hæmaturia or chyluria, and the periodical presence of the parasites in the blood.

FIL'EA, *f.* See **FILARIA**.—*F. dermatemica*. Probably *Filaria medinensis*.

FILETUM, *n.* From *filum*, a thread. See **FRENUM**.

FILIA'TION. From *filius*, a son. A regular succession, as from father to son; the establishment of a series of conditions each of which, after the first, is rendered possible by the occurrence of one or more of the preceding ones.

FILI'CIC ACID. From *filix*, a fern. Fr., *acide filicique*. Ger., *Filicesäure*. A crystalline powder, $C_{26}H_{36}O_8$, obtained from ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*.

FIL'ICIN. From *filix*, a fern. Fr., *filicine*. Ger., *F.* 1. The active principle of the root of *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. Of Tromsdorf, filicic acid.

FILICIN'IC ACID. See **FILICIC ACID**.

FILICITAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide filicitannique*. Ger., *Filixgerbsäure*. A variety of tannin found in *Aspidium filix mas*.

FILIFEROUS. Lat., *filiferus* (from *filum*, a thread, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *filifère*. Bearing filaments.

FILIFORM. Lat., *filiformis* (from *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form). Fr., *filiforme*. Ger., *fadenförmig*, *fadenähnlich*, *fadenartig*. Threadlike.

FILI'GERUS. From *filum*, a thread, and *gerere*, to bear. See **FILIFEROUS**.

FILIMINIL'IC ACID. Of Luck, an amorphous product of earthy appearance, obtained by treating filicinic acid with weak ammonia water.

FILIPUNCTURE. From *filum*, a thread, and *punctura*, a pricking. Fr., *f.* [Verneuil]. The operation of inserting into an aneurysmal sac fine wire, catgut, horse-hair, or the like, and leaving it there coiled up, in order to cause coagulation of the blood in the sac.

FILITAN'NIC ACID. See **FILICITANNIC ACID**.

FIL'IX, f. *Fil'icis*. Gr., *πρίεις*. Fr., *fougère*. Ger., *Farnkraut*. A fern.—**Extractum filicis** [Ger. Ph.] (et *æthereum*, seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.], seu *maris* [Fr. Cod.], seu *maris æthereum*). See *Oleo-resina ASPIDII* (under **ASPIDIUM**).—**F. acid.** See **FILICIC ACID**.—**F. fœminea.** See **ASPENIUM f. fœmina**.—**F. mas** [Br. Ph.]. See **ASPIDIUM f. mas**.

FILIX'OID ACID. A liquid fatty acid obtained by the saponification of ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*.

FILIX'OLIN. A glyceride found in the residue of ethereal extract of the rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas* after the filicic acid has been separated.

FILIXOLIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide filixolinique*. An acid obtained by the saponification of the ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*.

FIL'LET. From *filum*, a thread. Fr., *filet*, *lacs* (1st def.), *lemnisc* (2d def.). Ger., *Wendungsschlinge* (1st def.), *Zangenband* (1st def.), *Schlinge* (1st def.), *Schnur* (1st def.), *Schleife* (2d def.). 1. A bandage in the form



TARNIER'S FILLET. (MODIFIED BY OLIVIER.)

of a loop; in obstetrics, a noose or snare for passing around some part of the fetus for the purpose of making traction. 2. See **LEMNISCUS**.—**F. of the corpus callosum.** Lat., *cingula*, *cingulum*. Of Mayo, the fibres forming the white substance of the gyrus fornicatus, extending from the anterior perforated space to the tip of the temporosphenoidal lobe, and passing around the splenium of the corpus callosum.—**Lemniscus f.** See **LEMNISCUS**.—**Lower f.** See **Inferior LEMNISCUS**.—**Superior f.** **Upper f.** See **Superior LEMNISCUS**.

FILL'ING. The thorough removal of disorganized substances from a carious tooth, disinfection of the cavity, and placing therein of a substance that restores the normal contour of the tooth and prevents the access of microorganisms to the healthy dentin.—**Permanent f.** A material used to close a tooth cavity permanently, such as gold and amalgam.—**Root canal f.** A f., preferably of tin foil, for occluding the canals in teeth roots.—**Temporary f.** A material used to close a tooth cavity temporarily, such as gum mastic on cotton, gutta percha, and oxychloride of zinc.

FILMOGEN. A solution of pyroxylin in acetone; used like collodion.

FIL'LOID. From *filum*, a thread, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a fibril or thread.

FIL'LOPRESSURE. The occlusion of an artery by a ligature.

FIL'LOSE. From *filum*, a thread. Ending in a thread-like process.

FILOSMYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide filosmytique*. A volatile acid derived from *Aspidium filix mas* by the saponification of its ethereal extract.

FILOVARICO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *filum*, a thread, and *varix* (q. v.). Of Adamkiewicz, a thickening of the axis cylindroid of nerves.

FIL'TER. From *filtrum*, *feltrum*, fulled wool. Gr., *ἰθμός*. Fr., *filtre*. Ger., *Filtriermaschine*. An apparatus containing some porous substance (unsized paper, sand, charcoal, etc.) through which a liquid is passed, in order to separate the substances held in suspension, which can not pass through the interspaces of the f., from the dissolved substances which pass through with the liquid.—**Asbestos f.** Ger., *Asbestf.*, *Glaswollenf.* 1. Of C. Bovet, a f. consisting of equal parts of powdered asbestos and glass wool. 2. Of K. Trobach, a f. having in the neck or top a perforated cone lined with asbestos.—**Chamberland-Pasteur f.**, **Chamberland's microbe f.** Fr., *bougie Chamberland*. A f. designed to remove the most minute organisms from drinking water. It consists of a candle-shaped vessel of biscuit ware fastened into the lower part of a metallic receiver filled with water under pressure, and supplied from a pipe. The water passes through the pores of the vessel from without inward and escapes inferiorly from the orifice of the vessel.—**Chanoit's f.** A f. in which ground slag is the straining medium, a pressure of 5 atm. being necessary to force a liquid through it.—**Compressed charcoal f.** A cake of compressed charcoal filling the bottom of a suitable vessel; used to deodorize and clarify.—**Ephemeral f.** A porous surface or medium, suitable for filtration, that can easily be disposed of without physically or chemically affecting the precipitate, deposit, or separated substance it has collected. Cellulose and camphorated naphthalene are of this class.—**F. bed.** A f. on a large scale for purifying a water supply, consisting of a bed of sand or porous masonry, either constructed in the bank or bed of a river or in connection with artificial reservoirs.—**F. pulp.** See *Paper pulp f.*—**Finely divided charcoal f.** Powdered charcoal poured on asbestos cloth and placed in a suitable vessel.—**Folded f.** Ger., *Faltenf.*, *Sternf.* A f. composed of folded paper. It is preferable to the ordinary f. for filtering large masses of liquid, because it has a larger filtering surface, and the liquid must pass through one thickness only.—**Fonvielle's f.** An hermetically closed wooden cylinder, 2'2 metres high and one metre in diameter, containing nine compartments; in the first and second is sponge divided into fragments of variable size; in the third, gravel, then sand, and thus alternately until the ninth layer. Between the adjacent layers of sand and gravel is a perforated diaphragm of zinc and wood. The water is filtered from either the top or the bottom.—**Glass f.** Ger., *Glaswollenf.* A f. consisting of glass wool (fine threads of glass, felted).—**Maignen's f.** Asbestos cloth stretched over a frame or a perforated porcelain cone.—**Paper pulp f.** Unsized paper beaten into a pulp with water, strained, mixed with the filtering fluid, and poured on an asbestos cloth placed in a suitable filtering vessel.—**Platinum f.** A funnel made of platinum foil with radial, linear, or punctiform perforations.—**Porous stone f.** A piece of sandstone, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, fitted as the bottom of a cylinder.—**Pressure f.**—Of Bunsen, the neck of a funnel containing a f. passed through a caoutchouc stopper in a two-necked flask; a bent tube, connected with a glass water pump or any exhausting apparatus, passes through a stopper in the second neck. The air is exhausted from the bottle, and the pressure of the external air on the fluid in the filter hastens filtration. *Réal's pressure f.* consists of two metallic cylindrical vessels end to end, one above the other, separated by a perforated diaphragm. The lower vessel contains a water cock; the upper one is closed, the cover containing a tube 10 to 13 metres high, terminating in a reservoir. The diaphragm is covered with a filtering layer of cotton, sponge, charcoal, and

sand. The weight of the fluid in the tube and f. hastens the filtration.—**Respiratory f.** See **RESPIRATOR**.—**Silicated carbon f.** A f. composed of 75 per cent. of charcoal, 22 per cent. of silica, and a little iron oxide and alumina; these materials are compressed in suitable shapes, dried and heated.—**Spongy iron f.** A vessel on the perforated bottom of which a layer of coarse gravel is placed, on this a layer of fine quartz sand, then a layer of pyrolusite as thick as the first two layers, and, finally, a layer of spongy iron as deep as all the other layers. The spongy iron removes organic matter, and the dissolved iron is oxidized in the pyrolusite and deposited in the sand.—**Souchon's f.** A wooden case containing bars of galvanized iron on which layers of felt are placed; a galvanized iron frame rests on the latter.—**Steam exhaust f.** A f. consisting of a wide tube drawn to a small opening and closed by a cork, and, passing through the cork, a tube terminating in a fine opening. When steam under pressure is passed through, the air is exhausted if the openings of the tubes are properly adjusted. By means of the tube the f. can be applied to a double necked f. bottle.—**Taylor's f.** A long bag of drilling placed in a narrow and high cylindrical vessel of tinned copper; used for filtering syrups.

FILTRATE. Ger., *Filtrat*. In filtration, that portion of the fluid which passes through the filter, opposed to the precipitate, which is left behind.

FILTRATION. Lat., *filtratio*. Fr., *f. filtrage*. Ger., *F., Filtri(e)rung*. The process of passing fluids through porous media (filters), to separate the insoluble suspended contents from the substances held in solution.—**Automatic f.** A process occurring when liquid is put into a bottle closed by a twice perforated cork, into one opening of which a siphon is inserted, the outer arm being much longer than the inner, and ending in a funnel lined with the filtering material. A straight tube open at both ends is inserted through the second opening, and its lower end placed on a level with the height of the liquid to be reached in the funnel. The siphon is filled by carefully blowing through the straight tube, after which f. proceeds without further attention.—**Elective f.** Fr., *f. électif*. The f. of the serum of the blood through organic membranes, due to the fact that the power of adhesion of the capillary cavities of organic membranes to adjacent substances is greater for material charged with saline matter than for albuminoid substances mixed with the water or salts in the serum.

FILTRUM, m. See **FILTER**.—**F. laryngis.** Of Merkel, a groove lying between two small ridges which run parallel to each other on the posterior part of the lateral wall of the upper portion of the larynx.

FILUM, n. Fr., *fil.* Ger., *Faden*. A thread, wire, cord, filament, fibre, or fibril.—**F. carneum.** See **MUSCULAR FIBRE**.—**F. duræ matris externum.** The dura covering the terminal filament of the spinal cord.—**F. musculare.** See **MUSCULAR FIBRE**.—**Fila nervæ.** Nerve fibres.—**Fila olfactoria.** See **PROCESSUS bulbi olfactorii**.—**Fila pontis lateralia.** The lateral fibres of the pons Varolii.—**F. spermaticum.** See **SPERMATOZOOID**.—**F. tæniaforme.** Any bandlike fibre.—**F. terminale.** See **Terminal FILAMENT**.—**F. terminale exterius** (seu **externum**). See **F. duræ matris externum**.—**F. terminale medullæ spinalis.** See **Terminal FILAMENT**.

FIMBRIA, f. Fr., *frange*. Ger., *Franse*, *Fimbrie*. 1. A border. 2. A fringe. 3. A fibre. 4. See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Fimbriæ carnosæ coli.** See **APPENDICES epiploicæ** (under **APPENDIX**).—**Fimbriæ linguæ.** See **PAPILLÆ foliatæ**.—**F. cornu Ammonis, F. fornicis.** See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**F. medullaris hippocampi** (seu **transparens**). See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Fimbriæ of the oviduct.** Ger., *Fimbrien des Eileiters*. Syn.: *morsus diaboli*. A number of ragged, fringelike proc-

esses which surround the abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**F. ovarica.** That one of the fimbriæ of the oviduct which extends along the infundibulo-ovarian ligament to the ovary.—**Fimbriæ synoviales.** See **Synovial FRINGES**.—**Fimbriæ tubarum** (Fallop[p]ii). See **Fimbriæ of the oviduct**.

FIM'BRIATE(D). Lat., *fimbriatus*, *craspedodes*. Fr., *fimbrié*, *frangé*. Ger., *gefranst*, *fransig*. Fringed; provided with fimbriæ.

FIMBRIL'LA, f. Dim. of *fimbria*. Fr., *fimbrille*. Ger., *Spreuborste*, *Spreuhaar*. A little fringe.

FIM'BRILLATE, FIMBRILLIF'EROUS, FIM'BRILLOSE. Lat., *fimbrillatus*, *fimbrillifer*, *fimbrilliferus* (from *fimbrilla*, a little fringe, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *fimbrillifère*. Ger., *spreuborstentragend*. Finely fringed.

FIMBRIOCELE, f. Fi^mm-bri²-o(o)²-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., fi^mm'bri²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *fimbria*, a border, fringe, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A hernia containing fimbriæ of the oviduct.

FIND'ER. Ger., *F.* In microscopy, any device enabling one to find easily some object or part in a microscopical preparation. It may consist simply of a ring painted around the object, of verniers on the stage of the microscope, or of a glass slide ruled in squares for registering the position of the microscopical specimen when the object is in the field. Then by putting the slide back in the same position on the stage of the microscope the object will be in the field. Frequently, as with a telescope, an objective of low power is used to find the object and get it into the middle of the field, where it can be found easily by the high objective.

FIN'GER. Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Lat., *dactylus*, *digitus manus*. Fr., *doigt*. Ger., *F.* Any one of the prehensile members (except, in common parlance, the thumb) forming the termination of the hand.—**Annular f.** See **Ring f.**—**Clubbed f.** Fr., *doigt hippocratique*. Ger., *trommelschlägelförmige Fingerendphalangen*. A knoblike deformity of the ends of the f's attended with curvature of the nails, and associated usually with pulmonary phthisis, or cardiac disease, probably in connection with the chronic congestion produced by these diseases, and not merely resulting from emaciation.—**Contracted f's.** See **DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTION**.—**Dead f's.** See **ASPHYXIA localis cum gangræna symmetrica**.—**Ear f.** See **Little f.**—**Fifth f.** See **Little f.**—**F. protector.** A metallic shield for the finger, to protect it against injury in operations about the mouth. It is sometimes jointed.—**F. stall.** See **DACTYLOTHECA** (1st def.).

First f. 1. The index f. 2. The thumb.—**Fourth f.** 1. The little f. 2. The ring f.—**Glossy f's.** A red, moist, and glossy state of the f's due to injury or disease of a nerve.—**Hippocratic f.** See **Clubbed f.**—**Index f.** Lat., *index*. Fr., *indicateur*. Ger., *Zeigef'*. The f. nearest the thumb; so called from its use in pointing.—**Jerk f.** See **Trigger f.**—**Little f.** Lat., *digitus minimus manus* (seu *auricularis*). Fr., *doigt auriculaire*. Ger., *Ohrf'*, *Kleinf'*, *kleinster F.*, *letzer F.* The fifth f. in five-fingered animals; the f. on the extreme ulnar side of the hand.—**Middle f.** Lat., *digitus medius*. Fr., *doigt médius*. Ger., *Mittelf'*. The f. on the ulnar side of the index f.—**Ring f.** Lat., *digitus annularis*. Fr., *doigt annulaire*. Ger., *Ringf'*, *vierter F.* The f. on the ulnar side of the middle f.—**Second f.** 1. The middle f. 2. The index f.—**Snap f.**, **Spring f.** See **Trigger f.**—**Third f.** 1. The ring f. 2. The middle f.—**Trigger f.**, **Unbending f.** Fr., *doigt à ressort*. Ger., *schnellender* (oder *federnder*) *F.* Syn.: *jerk f.*, *snap f.*, *spring f.* A disease of a f. characterized by occasional obstruction to its flexion or extension, followed by a sudden, jerky completion of the movement. See **Clubbed f's**.

FIN'NIS, f. Fi'nis. Fr., *fin*. An end.—**F. asperæ arteriæ.** The larynx.

FIN'NA, f. See **CYSTICERCUS**.—**F. humana.** See **CYSTICERCUS cellulose**.

FIR'ING. Of the veterinarians, the application of the actual cautery.

FIR WOOL. Ger., *Fichtenwolle*. The leaves of *Pinus silvestris* and other European firs and pines converted into a fibrous substance by pounding; used in Germany as a local application in chronic rheumatism. It is sometimes made into clothing for rheumatic persons.—**F. w. extract.** An extract made from the leaves of *Pinus silvestris*.—**F. w. oil.** See **PINE needle oil**.

FISET'IC ACID, FIS'ETIN. Fr., *acide fisétique, fisétine*. Ger., *Fisetinsäure, Fisetin*. Of Chevreul, quercitin (obtained from *Rhus cotinus*).

FISH POISONING. Fr., *intoxication par des poissons*. Ger., *Fischvergiftung*. 1. A local irritation produced by a wound from certain fishes, such as the sting ray, etc.; this is septic from slime, etc., on the f. In other fishes (*Thalassophryne*) a projecting spine is associated with a poison-secreting gland, and the contents of the latter are forced into any wound made by the spine. 2. Poisoning by eating the flesh of some fishes in certain localities and seasons of the year. 3. The toxic effects of certain ptomaines formed in decomposing f. The symptoms are choleraic, paralytic, or exanthematic. With the first there are vertigo, headache, pallor, thirst, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and anuria; with the second the preceding symptoms are present, as well as mydriasis, ptosis, decrease of body temperature, weakness of the heart's action, and eventually coma and death. In the exanthematic form there are fever and an erysipelatous eruption, followed by desquamation.

FIS/SILE. Lat., *fissilis* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f. Ger., spaltig*. Susceptible of cleavage or of fissiparity.

FIS'SION. Lat., *fissio* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f. Ger., Zweit(h)eilung*. A mode of generation or of cell division in which the organism separates into two or more equal parts, each of which becomes developed to the size and form of the original.—**Binary f.** F. into two parts.

FISSIP'ARISM, FISSIPAR'ITY. From *findere*, to cleave, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fissiparous generation.

FISSIP'AROUS. Lat., *fissiparus*. Fr., *fissipare*. Multiplying or propagating by fission.

FISSIPA'TION. See **FISSION**.

FISSU'RA, f. See **FISSURE**.—**F. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchspalte*. A congenital deficiency in the abdominal wall through which the contents of the abdomen protrude.—**F. abdominalis completa.** Ger., *vollständige Bauchspalte*. A congenital deficiency in the anterior abdominal wall from the thorax to the pelvis.—**F. ani.** See **FISSURE of the anus**.—**F. anterior.** See **Anterior FISSURE**.—**F. anterior cerebri, F. anterior inferior et externa.** See **FISSURE of Sylvius and Anterior FISSURE**.—**F. anterior mediana medullæ oblongatæ.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata**.—**F. anti-tragohelicina.** A f. in the cartilage of the external ear between the processus helices caudatus and the antitragus.—**F. Bichatii.** See **Transverse cerebral FISSURE**.—**Fissuræ branchiales.** See **Visceral CLEFTS**.—**F. calcarina.** See **Calcarine FISSURE**.—**F. callosomarginalis.** See **Callosomarginal FISSURE**.—**F. canalis Fallop(p)ii.** See **HIATUS Falloppii**.—**F. capillaris.** A condition in which the hairs become cleft at their free extremities.—**F. centralis.** 1. See **Central FISSURE**. 2. See **FISSURE of Sylvius**. 3. See **Medial FISSURE**. 4. See **Pre-central FISSURE**.—**F. centralis cerebelli.** See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**F. cerebelli longitudinalis.** A broad, shallow groove on the inferior surface of the cerebellum separating the hemispheres.—**F. cerebelli transversa.** See **Inferior transverse FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri.** See **FISSURE of the cerebrum**.—**F. (cerebri) centralis.** See **Central FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri collateralis.** See **Collateral FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri horizontalis.** See **Calcarine FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri longitudinalis.** See **Inter-**

cerebral FISSURE.—**F. cerebri inferior, F. cerebri inferior externa, F. cerebri lateralis.** See **FISSURE of Sylvius**.—**F. cerebri lateralis anterior.** The anterior or ascending branch of the fissure of Sylvius.—**F. cerebri lateralis posterior.** The posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius.—**F. cerebri magna.** See **Transverse cerebral FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri parieto-occipitalis.** See **Occipital FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri parva.** See **Inferior transverse FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri posterior.** See **Occipital FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri superior.** See **FISSURE of Sylvius**.—**F. cerebri transversa.** See **Transverse FISSURE of the brain**.—**F. cerebri transversa anterior (seu magna).** See **Transverse FISSURE of the brain**.—**F. cerebri transversa parva.** See **Inferior transverse FISSURE**.—**F. cerebri transversa posterior [Schwalbe].** See **Transverse cerebral FISSURE**.—**F. chor(i)oidea.** See **RIMA and Transverse cerebral FISSURE**.—**F. collateralis.** See **Collateral FISSURE**.—**F. contrajacens.** See **CONTRAFISSURA**.—**F. cruciata of the præcuneus.** See **Pre-cuneal FISSURE**.—**F. dorsi mesalis.** In teratology, a fissure in the middle line of the back.—**F. endomesognathica.** A fissure occasionally found in the superior maxilla between the endognathion and the mesognathion.—**F. ethmoidalis.** See **Ethmoidal FISSURE**.—**F. fimbriæ.** See **Fimbrial FISSURE**.—**F. fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.** A slight median groove in the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**F. fossæ Sylvii anterior (seu ascendens).** See **Presylvian FISSURE**.—**F. fossæ Sylvii horizontalis (seu posterior).** The posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius.—**F. foveæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis (seu media).** See **F. fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media**.—**F. frontalis primus.** See **Superfrontal FISSURE**.—**F. frontalis secundus.** See **Inferior frontal FISSURE**.—**F. frontalis tertius.** See **Subfrontal FISSURE**.—**F. genitalis.** 1. The cleft of the vulva. 2. A fissure of the male genitals, producing when complete a form of hermaphroditism.—**F. genualis.** A fissure on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum of Ungulates, near the genu of the callosum, and homologized by Krause with his sulcus fornicatus superior (the callosal fissure of Wilder).—**F. Glaseri.** See **Glaserian FISSURE**.—**F. hippocampi.** See **Hippocampal FISSURE**.—**F. horizontalis cerebri.** See **Calcarine FISSURE**.—**F. incisiva.** See **Incisor FISSURE**.—**F. incisiva facialis.** A fissure sometimes found on the outer surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the incisor fissure.—**F. incisiva intermedia.** See **F. endomesognathica**.—**F. incisiva lateralis.** See **F. mesoexognathica**.—**F. incisiva medialis.** See **F. endomesognathica**.—**F. incisiva palatina.** See **Incisor FISSURE**.—**F. inferior (cerebri).** See **Basisylvian FISSURE**.—**F. infraorbitalis.** See **Suborbital FISSURE and Sphenomaxillary FISSURE**.—**F. interinsularis.** See **Transinsular FISSURE**.—**Fissuræ interlobulares hepatis.** Fissures which separate the lobes of the liver.—**F. interparietalis.** See **Parietal FISSURE**.—**F. intervertebrales.** See **FORAMEN intervertebrale posterius**.—**F. iridis.** See **COLOBOMA iridis**.—**F. laryngea pharyngis.** The pharyngeal opening of the larynx.—**F. lateralis.** The fissure of Sylvius.—**F. lateralis anterior (cerebri).** See **Presylvian FISSURE**.—**F. lateralis posterior (cerebri).** The posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius.—**F. limbica.** Fr., *scissure limbique*. Of Broca, the supercallosal, preuncal, and collateral fissures surrounding his *grand lobe limbique*.—**F. longitudinalis anterior.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord**.—**F. longitudinalis anterior cerebri.** See **Intercerebral FISSURE**.—**F. longitudinalis anterior medullæ spinalis.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord**.—**F. longitudinalis cerebri.** See **Intercerebral FISSURE**.—**F. longitudinalis dorsalis.** See **Dorsal mesal FISSURE of the spinal cord**.—**F. longitudinalis fossæ rhomboideæ.** See **F. fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media**.—**Fissura longitudinalis major.** See **Intercerebral FISSURE**.—**F. longitudinalis posterior**

medullæ spinalis. See **Dorsal FISSURE.**—**F. longitudinalis superior.** See **Superior longitudinal FISSURE.**—**F. longitudinalis ventralis medullæ oblongatæ.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata.**—**F. magna (cerebri).** See **Intercerebral FISSURE.**—**F. magna posterior.** See **Transverse FISSURE of the brain.**—**F. magna Sylvii.** See **Fissure of Sylvius.**—**F. marsupialis.** See **INCISURA marsupialis.**—**F. mastoidea squamosa.** A small fissure in the line of junction of the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone.—**F. media fossæ rhomboideæ.** See **Dorsal FISSURE.**—**F. mediana anterior medullæ spinalis.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord.**—**F. mediana posterior medullæ spinalis.** See **Dorsal FISSURE.**—**F. medullæ oblongatæ longitudinalis anterior.** The ventral mesal fissure of the oblongata.—**F. medullæ oblongatæ longitudinalis posterior.** The dorsal mesal fissure of the oblongata.—**F. medullæ spinalis (longitudinalis) [seu mediana] anterior.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord.**—**F. medullæ spinalis (longitudinalis) [seu mediana] posterior.** See **Posterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata.**—**F. mesoexognathica.** A fissure occasionally found in the superior maxilla between the exognathion and the mesognathion.—**F. occipitalis.** See **Occipital FISSURE.**—**F. occipitalis externa.** See **Exoccipital FISSURE.**—**F. occipitalis horizontalis.** See **Hippocampal FISSURE.**—**F. occipitalis interna.** See **Occipital FISSURE.**—**F. occipitalis minor.** See **Inferior occipital FISSURE.**—**F. occipitalis perpendicularis externa.** **F. occipitalis perpendicularis interior.** **F. occipitalis posterior.** See **Occipital FISSURE.**—**F. olfactoria.** See **Olfactory FISSURE.**—**F. orbitalis.** See **Orbital FISSURE.**—**F. orbitalis inferior.** See **Sphenomaxillary FISSURE** and **Infraorbital FISSURE.**—**F. orbitalis superior.** See **Sphenoidal FISSURE.**—**F. oris.** The mouth in its restricted sense.—**F. ossium.** A traumatic fissure of a bone.—**F. palatina.** See **Cleft PALATE.**—**F. pallii.** See **Intercerebral FISSURE.**—**F. palpebrarum.** The cleft between the eyelids.—**F. parallela.** See **Supertemporal FISSURE.**—**F. parietooccipitalis.** **F. parietooccipitalis interior.** See **Occipital FISSURE.**—**F. perpendicularis externa.** The lateral part of the occipital fissure.—**F. perpendicularis interna.** The mesal part of the occipital fissure.—**F. petrobasilaris.** A fissure, partly filled by connective tissue or ossicles, between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital and sphenoid bones. It unites the foramen lacerum medium and the jugular foramen.—**F. petrosa superficialis.** See **HIATUS Falloppii.**—**F. petrosoangularis.** A fissure between the apex of the pyramidal part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone.—**F. petrosomastoidea.** See **F. tympanicomastoidea.**—**F. petrososquamosa.** **F. petrosquamosa (ossis temporis).** See **Petrosquamous FISSURE.**—**F. petrotympanica (ossis temporis).** See **Glaserian FISSURE.**—**F. pilaris.** See **F. capillaris.**—**F. posterior.** Ger., **Hinterspalte.** The occipital surface of the cerebral hemisphere, nearly corresponding to the calcarine fissure.—**F. posterior cerebri.** See **Occipital FISSURE.**—**F. pterygoidea.** **F. pterygopalatina.** The space between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the ethmoid bone, into which the pterygoid process of the palate bone fits.—**F. pudendi.** The cleft of the vulva.—**F. Ronaldi.** See **Central FISSURE.**—**F. rostralis.** A fissure on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum of Ungulates, near the rostrum of the callosum.—**F. semilunaris.** See **Calcarine f.**—**F. sphenoidalis (superior).** See **Sphenoidal FISSURE.**—**F. sphenomaxillaris.** See **Sphenomaxillary FISSURE.**—**F. sphenopetrosa.** See **F. petrosoangularis.**—**F. spinalis.** See **SPINA BIFIDA.**—**F. sterni.** **F. sterni congenita.** See **Congenital FISSURE of the sternum.**—**F. superior (cerebri).** Ger., **Oberspalte.** Of Burdach, the space between the lateral surface of the insula and the ental surface of

the operculum.—**F. Sylvii.** See **FISSURE of Sylvius.**—**F. tegmenti tympani.** A fissure occurring occasionally in the temporal bone between the petrososquamous fissure and the hiatus Falloppii.—**F. temporalis inferior.** See **Collateral FISSURE.**—**F. temporalis superior.** See **Supertemporal FISSURE.**—**F. thoracis.** In teratology, a congenital deficiency in the chest wall.—**F. transversa anterior (cerebri).** See **Transverse FISSURE of the brain.**—**F. transversa cerebelli.** See **Peduncular SULCUS.**—**F. transversa cerebri.** See **Transverse FISSURE of the brain.**—**F. transversa magna.** See **Transverse cerebral FISSURE.**—**F. transversa parva.** See **Peduncular SULCUS.**—**F. tympanico mastoidea.** A small fissure between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the posterior margin of the external auditory meatus, in which are the openings of the canalis mastoideus.—**F. tympanosquamosa.** See **Glaserian FISSURE.**—**F. urethræ completa.** See **EPISPADIAS penis.**—**F. urethræ incompleta.** See **EPISPADIAS glandis.**—**F. urethræ superior.** See **EPISPADIAS.**—**F. urethræ superior cum inversione.** See **EPISPADIAS.**—**F. ventralis.** See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord.**—**F. ventri lateralis.** In teratology, a fissure on the side of the abdomen.—**F. ventri mesalis.** In teratology, a fissure in the median line of the belly.—**F. vesicæ congenita.** See **Congenital FISSURE of the bladder.**—**F. vesicogenitalis.** Fissure of the bladder and genitals.—**F. vulvæ.** The cleft of the vulva.—**F. zygomaticosphenoidalis.** A space sometimes found between the orbital surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone and that of the malar bone.

FIS/SURAL. Pertaining to a fissure.

FISSURA'TION. Fr., *f.*, *fendillement.* Ger., *Spaltung.* The formation of a fissure.

FIS/SURE. Gr., *ράγας, ῥήγμα.* Lat., *fissura* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f.*, *scissure, sillon, gercure.* Ger., *Fissur, Spalte, Einriss, Furche.* A cleft or narrow slit, made by the parting or division of a structure or by a narrow infolding of its surface.—**Abdominal f.** Lat., *fissura abdominalis.* Ger., *Nabelschnurbruch, Bauchfurche.* A separation of the recti abdominales above and below the umbilicus, with separation of the cutaneous edges and exposure of the peritonæum. Actually a large umbilical hernia.—**Accessory f.** Fr., *f. accessoire.* Ger., *Hilfsspalte.* The inferior end of the canal of the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube.—**Adoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. inconstant, but deep when present, across the caudal part of the præcuneus, forming an acute angle with the occipital f., and sometimes concealed within its depths.—**Ammon's f.** A pyriform f. or opening in the lower portion of the sclerotic during the early foetal period, with its broader extremity toward the optic nerve and its smaller extremity directed forward. When this f. becomes closed, the globe is supposed to execute a movement of rotation from within outward and to retain for some time, on the outer side of its posterior pole, a protuberance covered by a thin membrane which closes the sclerotic f.—**Amygdaline f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. on the mesal aspect of the tip of the temporal lobe, collocated with the amygdala; it probably represents the relatively more extensive basirhinal f. in animals, part of Broca's *scissure limbique.*—**Anal f.** See **F. of the anus.**—**Anterior cerebral f.** See **Presylvian f.**—**Anterior f.** Lat., *fissura anterior.* Ger., *Vorderspalte.* Of Burdach, a cerebral f. vaguely indicated, probably the presylvian f.—**Anterior (longitudinal) f. of the spinal cord.** See **Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.**—**Anterior lateral f. of the spinal cord.** See **Anterolateral GROOVE.**—**Anterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *fissura anterior mediana (seu longitudinalis ventralis) medullæ oblongatæ.* Fr., *scissure médiane antérieure de la moelle allongée.* The continuation of the anterior median f. of the spinal cord upward on the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata, where

it terminates at the pons Varolii in the foramen cæcum. It is partly interrupted below by the decussating bundles of the pyramids.—**Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura longitudinalis anterior medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *scissure longitudinale antérieure de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere Medianspalte* (oder *mittlere Spalte*)

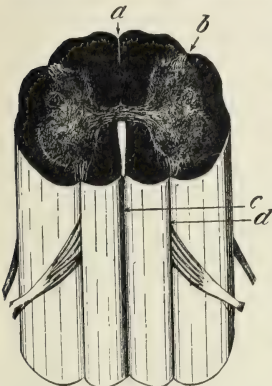


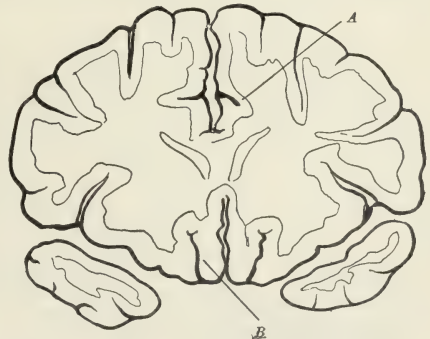
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FISSURES OF THE SPINAL CORD.

a, the posterior median fissure; b, the posterior lateral fissure; c, the anterior median fissure; d, the anterior lateral fissure.

des Rückenmarks. A deep longitudinal groove which occupies the median line of the ventral aspect of the spinal cord. It is broad and shallow, its depth is one third that of the cord, and it is lined by a fold of pia.—**Anterior occipital f.** See *INCISURA præoccipitalis*.—**Anterior orbital f.** The sphenomaxillary f.—**Anterolateral f.** A slightly marked depression along the ventrolateral column of the spinal cord, which separates it into the ventral and lateral columns.—**Anteromedian f.** See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord*.—**Anteroparietal f.** See *Precentral f.*—**Antorbital f.** Of Owen, a transverse f. on the orbital surface of the

frontal lobe, near its cephalic margin.—**Ape f.** Ger., *Affenpalte*. Under this name have been included at least three different human f's or fissural combinations, in addition to the pomatic f. of apes, which they superficially resemble, viz.: 1. The dorsal outcrop of an unusually deep occipital f. 2. An independent f. on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum between the occipital and temporal regions (the *vordere Occipitalfurche* of Wernicke; the exoccipital f. of Wilder). 3. The combination of these on account of a superygy which covers the adjacent ends of the occipital and exoccipital f's, so as to connect them superficially, as in a mulatto's brain.—**Auricular f.** An opening on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, situated between the vaginal and mastoid processes, through which passes the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.—**Basirrhinal f.** Of Owen, a short f. near the tip of the temporal lobe, constituting the continuation of the olfactory f. beyond the basisylvian f.; it probably represents the amygdaline f.—**Basisylvian f.** Of Wilder, the basal or stem portion of the Sylvian f. on the ventral aspect of the cerebrum.—**Branchial f.** See *Visceral clefts*.—**Calcarine f.** Lat., *fissura calcarina* (seu *horizontalis cerebri*). Fr., *f. calcarine*. Ger., *grosse horizontale Furche*. A f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum extending from near the occipital end and joining the occipital f. It forms the ventral boundary of the cuneus, and is collocated with the calcar.—**Callosal f.** Fr., *sinus du corps calleux*. Of Owen, the interspace between the dorsal surface of the callosum and the overhanging cortex; it differs from most cerebral f's in having only one wall of gray matter, the other wall, the callosum, consisting of white matter, originally continuous with the hippocampal f.; it is demarcated therefrom in the adult mammal by the splenium.—**Callosomarginal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *callosomarginalis* (seu *medialis frontoparietalis*). Fr., *scissure sous-frontale, grand sillon du lobe fronto-pariétal*. A f. on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts, but turning dorsad opposite the splenium. It constitutes the longer part of Broca's limbic f., but, according to Wilder, itself represents two fissural integers, the supercallosal and the paracentral.

—**Central f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *centralis, sulcus rolandica*. Fr., *scissure* (ou *sillon*) *rolandique*. Ger., *Centralfurche* *Rolando'sche Furche*. A deep and constant f. which crosses the lateral aspect of the cerebrum at about the middle of its length. It begins at or near the dorsal margin and extends ventrocephalad at an angle of about 67° with the median plane; it extends upon the operculum, and sometimes enters the Sylvian f.—**Cervical f.** Fr., *f. cervicale*. A cleft, or fistula, produced by a failure of union of the respiratory or visceral clefts that appears in the cervical region.—**Chor(i)oidal f.** See *RIMA* and *Transverse cerebral f.*—**Circuminsular f.** Of Wilder, the furrow surrounding the base of the insula and, like it, concealed within the Sylvian f.—**Collateral f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *collateralis*. Fr., *scissure collatérale*. Ger., *Collateral-furche*. A f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum ventrad of the calcarine f., between the subcalcarine (lingual) and subcollateral (fusiform) gyri; it extends upon the temporal lobe, and was named by Huxley from its collocation with the entocœlian (intraventricular) elevation, *eminentia collateralis*.—**Congenital f.** A defect of development usually manifested by a solution of continuity, or cleft, in an organ or part of the body.—**Congenital f. of the bladder.** Lat., *fissura vesicæ congenita*. Fr., *bifurcation de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenspalte*. A bladder divided into two pouches, such as is found in large land turtles.—**Congenital f. of the cheek.** Fr., *f. congénitale des joues*. A single or double cleft of the cheek, that may be short or may extend from the orbit to the commissure of the lips. It depends upon a failure of union between that upper portion of the first visceral arch from which the superior maxilla is developed. Operative interference is usually successful in the second or third year.—**Congenital f. of the sternum.** Lat., *fissura sterni congenita*. Fr., *f. sternale*. Ger., *Brustbeinspalte*. A congenital defect of ossification, in which the sternum is completely or partially divided into halves. The partial division may be in the superior portion, more frequently inferiorly, or an opening in the length of the bone. When the division is complete there may be two sternums with a membranous interval; or the division may be large enough to expose the pericardium.—**Constant f.** Of Wilder, any f. of the adult cerebrum that is always present in a given species or group. The human constant



A, the callosomarginal fissure; B, the olfactory fissure.

f's are the calcarine, callosal, central, collateral, circuminsular, olfactory, hippocampal, Sylvian (including the basisylvian and presylvian, and perhaps the subylvian), transinsular, occipital, orbital, parietal, postcentral, precentral, subfrontal, supertemporal, and perhaps a few others.—**Coronal f.** Lat., *fissura coronalis*. Of Owen, the frontal portion of the third (upper) arched f. on the lateral aspect of the fox's cerebrum, separate in dogs and cats; homologized also with the human

central f. by Owen, Meynert, and Pansch, but not by most other anatomists.—**Dentate f.** See *Hippocampal f.*—**Dorsal f.** In embryology, the posterior median f. of the spinal cord.—**Ectoccipital f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined transverse f. near the tip of the occipital lobe.—**Ectofrontal f.** Of Owen, a f. which corresponds in position with the anterior limb of the f. of Sylvius.—**Ectorrhinal f.** Of Owen, the furrow just laterad of the base of the olfactory crus, uniting cephalad with the entorrhinal f. at the mesal side to constitute the olfactory f. See also *Rhinal f.*—**Ectosylvian f.** Of Owen, the first or lowest arched f. in the *Carnivora*, continuous in the fox and most dogs, but interrupted in the cat.—**Ectotentorial f.** The outer f. on the ventral surface of the occipital lobe. By either this name or *entotentorial* or *tentorial* Owen designated what is commonly called the collateral f., but by which the figures and descriptions do not make clear.—**Entoccipital f.** Of Owen, an ill defined f. on the occipital lobe.—**Entolambda f.** See *Adoccipital f.*—**Entorbital f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. between the olfactory and orbital f's.—**Entorrhinal f.** See *Ectorrhinal f.*—**Entotentorial f.** See *Ectotentorial f.*—**Episylvian f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant dorsal branch of the Sylvian f.—**Ethmoidal f.** The superior meatus of the nares.—**Exoccipital f.** Of Wilder, the ape f.; the *ordere Occipital-fissur* of Wernicke.—**External parietoccipital f. of the cerebrum**, **External perpendicular f.** The lateral portion of the occipital f.—**Falcial f.** Of Owen, a f. on the mesial surface of the frontal lobe, sometimes continuous with the supercallosal f.—**Fimbrial f.** Lat., *fissura fimbriæ*. A small and constant depression between the fasciola and the fimbria.—**First frontal f.** See *Superfrontal f.*—**First temporal (or temporosphenoidal) f.** See *Supertemporal f.*—**F. for the gall bladder.** Lat., *fossa cystidis felleæ*. A shallow depression on the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver which contains the gall bladder.—**F. in the enamel.** A solution of continuity in the enamel of a tooth, that is usually filled with the modification of cementum that constitutes Nasmith's membrane.—**F. of Bichat.** See *RIMA* and *Transverse cerebral f.*—**F. of bone.** Fr., *f. des os*. Ger., *Knochenfurche*. A forcible separation of the osseous fibres that may extend through the entire thickness of the bone through the outer table, or only the compact and areolar tissues, but not passing completely through

are of importance from their favoring the straightening of the meatus during examination of the membrana tympani.—**F. of Sylvius.** Lat., *fissura Sylvii* (seu *anterior cerebri*, seu *anterior inferior et externa*). Fr., *scissure de Sylvius*. Ger., *sylvische Spalte*. A deep f. of the brain which begins on the outer side of the anterior perforated space, extends outward to the surface of the hemisphere, and divides into a short anterior limb, which ascends to terminate in the lower frontal convolution, and a long posterior one, which forms the boundary between the parietal and temporosphenoidal lobes. The island of Reil is situated between the two divisions.—**F. of the anus.** Lat., *fissura ani*. Ger., *Afterfissur*, *Mastdarmspalte*. A solution of continuity involving the skin and mucous membrane of the anus, forming inflamed edges and a suppurating groove; it may extend to the sphincter muscle; the irritation of the peripheral nerves often causes excruciating pain, with spasm of the sphincters.—**F. of the bladder.** Lat., *fissura vesicæ*. 1. A faulty development of the bladder, in which the anterior wall is more or less completely lacking, and the posterior wall is continuous with the skin of the abdomen. The ureters are exposed, as may be the neck of the uterus. There is usually f. or faulty development of the genitals. 2. A superficial ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bladder that may involve the fibrous and muscular coat.—**F. of the calamus scriptorius.** Lat., *fissura calami scriptorii*. Fr., *scissure de la plume à écrire*. Ger., *Furche der Schreibfeder*. The termination of the mesal f. of the fourth ventricle, at the point corresponding to the apex of the calamus.—**F. of the cerebrum.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus cerebri*. Fr., *scissure cérébrale*. Ger., *Hirnspalte*. Any one of the linear depressions of the surface of the cerebrum circumscribing the convolutions more or less completely. They vary in depth from 1 to 30 mm., and in length from 1 to 10 ctm. An adult brain seldom presents an unfissured area more than 22 mm. wide.—**F. of the chor(i)oid.** A congenital cleft of the choroid.—See *COLOBOMA chorioideæ*.—**F. of the clitoris.** Fr., *f. du clitoris*. A cleft of the clitoris, resembling f. of the penis.—**F. of the cranium.** A cleft that may involve the skin, cranium, and meninges, exposing the brain in a more or less atrophied condition; or involve the cranial bones alone, forming a hernia cerebri when the cleft is large.—**F. of the ductus venosus.** Lat., *fossa ductus venosi*. The posterior portion of the longitudinal f. of the liver. It lies between the lobus Spigelii and the left lobe, and lodges the ductus venosus of the foetus and its remains in the adult.—**F. of the ear.** A cleft in the lobe of the ear, as from an earring being torn out.—**F. of the eyelid.** Fr., *f. palpébrale*. A congenital cleft of the eyelid.—**F. of the helix.** A slit in the helix of the external ear, above the insertion of the attrahens aurem.—**F. of the iris.** Fr., *f. iridienne*. A congenital cleft of the iris. See *COLOBOMA iridis*.—**F. of the lip.** See *HARE LIP*.—**F's of the liver.** Clefts in the tissue of the liver which divide that organ into lobes.—**F's of the lungs.** Clefts which divide the lungs into lobes.—**F's of the medulla oblongata.** Continuations of the ventral and dorsal mesal f's of the spinal cord, the former ending at the pons Varolii, and the latter terminating in the fourth ventricle.—**F. of the neck.** See *Cervical f.*—**F. of the nipple.** Fr., *f. du mamelon*. The formation of f's radiating from the nipple to the breast during lactation. It may be superficial or deep, according to the extent of the ulcerative process.—**F. of the palate.** Fr., *f. palatine*, *f. de la voûte du palais*. 1. In the embryo, the cleft existing in the hard palate before the union of the two superior maxillæ. 2. See *Cleft PALATE*.—**F. of the penis.** Fr., *division de la verge*. Ger., *Spaltung des Penis*. A more or less complete cleft from that of the glans to that of the entire organ. In the latter case it is called double



A, the fissure of Rolando; B, the parietal fissure; C, the transverse occipital fissure; D, the fissure of Sylvius.

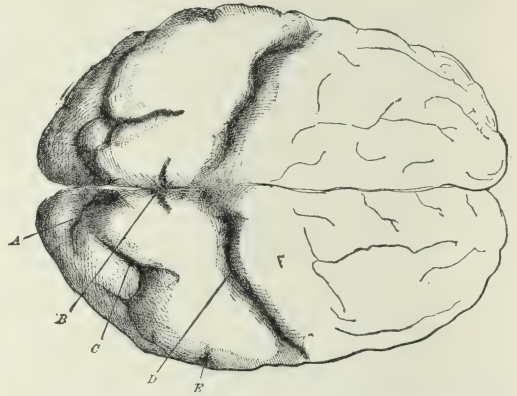
them. It may be straight, curved, or angular.—**F. of Glaser.** F. of Glaserius. See *Glaserian f.*—**F. of Monro.** See *SULCUS Monroi*.—**F. of Rolando.** See *Central f.*—**F's of Santorini.** F's, usually two in number, which traverse the cartilaginous meatus auditorius transversely. They are filled up by a fibrous tissue, and

penis.—**F. of the prepuce.** Fr., *f. du prépuce*. Ger., *Vorhautspaltung*. A cleft of the prepuce extending from the corona to the preputial meatus.—**F. of the rectum.** Lat., *fissura recti*. See **F. of the anus**.—**F. of the scrotum.** Fr., *f. du scrotum*. A cleft of the scrotum that may divide it into two distinct pouches, or may extend so far into the perineum as to produce the appearance of labia majora and a vagina or hermaphroditism.—**F. of the soft palate.** Fr., *f. du voile du palais*. A cleft of the soft palate; it may be partial or complete, and is usually associated with f. of the hard palate.—**F. of the spleen.** See **HILUM of the spleen**.—**F's of the spinal cord.** See **Anterior median f. of the spinal cord**, **Anterolateral GROOVE**, and **Posterior median f. of the spinal cord**.—**F. of the thorax.** Lat., *fissura thoracis*. A defective development in which there is a median cleft of the sternum. The ribs on one side are widely separated from the sternum; the defective ribs may be free or connected.—**F. of the tongue.** Fr., *f. de la langue*. 1. A rare cleft of the tongue resembling that of serpents. 2. A f. of the dorsum or side of the tongue reaching into the tissue of that organ; it may be caused by syphilis.—**F. of the urethra.** See **EPISPADIAS** and **HYPOSPADIAS**.—**F. of the uterus.** Fr., *division de la matrice*. A more or less complete cleft of the uterus.—**F. of the uvula.** Ger., *Spaltung der Uvula*. A cleft of the uvula more or less complete; if the latter, the condition is called double uvula.—**F. of the vena cava.** Lat., *fossa venæ cavae*. A short f. upon the posterior surface of the liver between the Spigelian and right lobes, which contains the inferior vena cava.—**F. of the vertebrae.** See **SPINA BIFIDA**.—**F. of the vulva.** A solution of continuity of the nymphæ or fourchette.—**Fœtal ocular f.** Fr., *f. oculaire fœtale*. Ger., *fötale Augenspalte*. A cleft or interruption in the thick wall which surrounds the lens in the embryonic eye and which consists of the two leaves or laminae of the secondary ocular vesicle. This f. varies in depth at different periods and in different animals, and reaches sometimes as far as the margin of the lens. When it is not closed in the process of development, it gives rise to a coloboma.—**Glaserian f.**, **Glenoid f.** Lat., *fissura Glaseri* (seu *tympanosquamosa*). Fr., *f. de Glaser*. Ger., *Glaser'sche Fissur* (oder *Ritze*). A small f. in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity, opening into the glenoid fossa. It lodges the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmits the laxator tympani muscle and the anterior tympanic artery.—**Great cerebral f.** See **RIMA** and **Transverse cerebral f.**—**Great horizontal f. of the brain.** See **Calcarine f.**—**Great horizontal f. of the cerebellum.** See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**Great interlobular f.** See **Sylvian f.**—**Great longitudinal f. of the brain.** Lat., *fissura longitudinalis* (seu *dorsalis*, seu *magna*, seu *anterior*) *cerebri*. Fr., *grande scissure longitudinale*. Ger., *grosse Längespalte*, *längliche Furche*. The deep mesal f. which divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres.—**Great transverse f. of the brain.** Lat., *fissura cerebri transversa magna*. See **Transverse cerebral f.**—**Hippocampal f.** Lat., *fissura hippocampi* (seu *occipitalis horizontalis*). Fr., *scissure (ou partie antérieure de la scissure) de l'hippocampe*. Ger., *Hippocampalfurche*, *Bogenfurche*, *Ammonsfurche*, *Ammonshornspalte*, *gezähnte Spalte*. The cerebral f. which extends from the splenium to near the tip of the temporal lobe and is collocated with the hippocampus major in the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. It is constant in mammals, exists in some, if not all, birds and reptiles, and appears very early, being originally continuous with the callosal f.—**Horizontal f.** See **Calcarine f.**—**Horizontal f. of the cerebellum.** See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**Hyposylvian f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant ventral branch of the Sylvian f.—**Incisor f.** Lat., *fissura incisiva* (*palatina*). Syn.: *sutura incisiva*. A f. separating the intermaxillary portion from the remainder of the superior

maxillary bone.—**Inconstant f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. which is not always present in a given species or group, e. g., the subcentral f.—**Inferior cerebral f.** Lat., *fissura cerebri transversa parva*. See **Inferior transverse f.**—**Inferior collateral f.** In the lower animals, the very slight depression at the emergence of the ventral roots of the spinal nerves, which corresponds to the ventrolateral groove in man.—**Inferior frontal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *frontalis inferior*. Fr., *scissure frontale inférieure*. Ger., *untere Frontalfurche* (oder *Stirnspalte*). The subfrontal f.—**Inferior occipital f.** Lat., *fissura occipitalis minor*. Of Clevenger, a small f. which lies between the second and third occipital convolutions.—**Inferior temporal** (or **temporosphenoidal**) **f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *temporalis inferior*. The subtemporal f.—**Inferior transverse f.** A f. between the cerebellum and the oblongata through which a fold of the pia enters the fourth ventricle.—**Inferolateral f.** See **Calcarine f.**—**Inflected f.** Lat., *fissura inflecta*. A nearly constant f., described by Lausana and Lemoigne, indenting the margin of the cerebrum a little cephalad of the central f.—**Infraorbital f.** Lat., *fissura infraorbitalis* (seu *orbitalis inferior* [2d def.]). Fr., *f. sous-orbitaire* (1st def.). Ger., *untere Fissur der Augenhöhle* (2d def.), *Infraorbitalspalte* (1st def.). 1. See **Suborbital f.** 2. See **Sphenomaxillary f.**—**Insular f.** Of Wilder, any of the f's crossing the insula. See **Transinsular f.**—**Intercerebral f.** Of Wilder, the great longitudinal f. of the brain.—**Intergyrals f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. demarcating two convolutions.—**Interhemispheric f.**, **Interhemispheric f.** See **Great longitudinal f. of the brain**.—**Interlamellar f.** One of the sulci which separate the lamellæ of the cerebellum.—**Interlobar f.** Of Wilder, one of the f's that demarcate the cerebral lobes: they are the central, Sylvian, callosal, hippocampal, occipital, and circuminsular f's.—**Interlobular f.** See **Great longitudinal f. of the brain**.—**Interlobular f. of the cerebellum.** The great longitudinal f. of the cerebellum.—**Intermedial f.** Lat., *fissura intermedia*. Of Jensen, an inconstant f. near the end of the Sylvian f. Perhaps homologous with the f. described under the same name in the *Carnivora* by Krueg.—**Internal parietooccipital f.** See **Occipital f.**—**Internal perpendicular f.** The portion of the occipital f. which is to be found on the mesal surface of the hemisphere.—**Interpalpebral f.** See **Palpebral f.**—**Interparietal f.** See **Parietal f.**—**Interpeduncular f.** The depression between the crura cerebri, including the posterior perforated space.—**Intragyrals f.** Of Wilder, one of the smaller cerebral f's that are sometimes developed between the larger f's.—**Intraparacentral f.** Of Wilder, a nearly constant depression in the paracentral convolution or lobule.—**Intraparietal f.** See **Parietal f.**—**Lambdoidal f.** 1. Of Owen, the occipital f. 2. Of Wilder, a perhaps transitory, but sharply defined, depression near the occipital end of the cerebrum of three to seven months' fetuses collocated accurately with the lambdoidal suture.—**Lateral f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. crossing the mesal surface of the frontal lobe between its margin and the supercallosal or frontomarginal f.; regarded by Owen as the homologue of a constant f. on the lateral surface of the cerebrum in the dog and cat, near the margin.—**Lateral f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura lateralis medullæ spinalis*. See **Anterolateral GROOVE**.—**Longitudinal f. of the brain.** See **Great longitudinal f. of the brain**.—**Longitudinal f. of the liver.** Lat., *fossa longitudinalis sinistra*. Ger., *linke Sagittalfurche*. A deep groove upon the lower surface of the liver, separating its right and left lobes. At about one third the distance from its posterior extremity it is joined, nearly at a right angle, by the transverse f. The portion anterior to the junction of the transverse f. is called the umbilical f., and that posterior the f. of the ductus venosus.—**Marginal f.** Lat.,

sulcus paracentralis. Of Owen, a f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum parallel with the callosum in most animals, but in man nearly at right angles thereto, and forming the cephalic boundary of the paracentral convolutions, these representing part of the paracentral f. of Wilder.—**Maxillary f.** A f. on the internal surface of the superior maxilla which runs from the lower part of the orifice of the antrum obliquely downward and forward, and receives the maxillary process of the palate bone.—**Medial f.** A sulcus parallel with and posterior to the f. of Rolando. It is said by Owen to be well marked in the *Carnivora*.—**Medifrontal f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. subdividing the medifrontal convolutions.—**Medilateral longitudinal f.** See *Inter-cerebral f.*—**Meditemporal f.** Of Wilder, the inconstant and irregular f.'s ventrad of the supertemporal f.; included by Ecker under the *sulcus temporalis* and *sulcus temporalis inferior*.—**Midfrontal f.** See *Medifrontal f.*—**Midoccipital f.**, **Midorbital f.** See *Orbital f.* (1st def.).—**Occalcarine f.** Of Wilder, the common stem of which the occipital and calcarine f.'s are, as it were, branches. In different foetal brains this stem seems to be formed sometimes from one f. and sometimes from the other, and sometimes from both, but the recent observations of Turner indicate that the calcarine f. is primary and more constant.—**Occipital f.**, **Occipitoparietal f.** 1. Of Owen, the midoccipital f., an ill-defined and inconstant small f. on the dorso-caudal slope of the occipital lobe. In this sense the term has not been used by other anatomists. 2. Of Pansch, the constant and deep interlobar f., more commonly called *occipitoparietal*, *parietooccipital*, or *internal or external perpendicular f.*, situated between the occipital and parietal lobes of the cerebrum, mainly on the mesal aspect, where it forms an acute angle with the calcarine f. so as to include the cuneus, but extends also for a greater or lesser distance upon the dorsal aspect, whence the common but undesirable names *external* and *internal perpendicular*, etc. (Cf. *Ape f.* and *Occalcarine f.*) In the fœtus (as shown by Wilder), the occipital is a total f., its entocœlian correlative being the *occipital eminence* just dorsad of the calcar; much less distinct in the adult, it has been described by Henle as the *bulbus postcornu*, and by Wilder as the *eminencia splenialis*.—**Occipitotemporal f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Ocular f.** See *Ocular CLEFT*.—**Olfactory f.** Lat., *fissura olfactoria*. The linear depression on the ventral aspect of the frontal lobe in which rest the olfactory bulb and its crus. Its diverging roots at the origin of the crus are called by Owen the *entorrhinal* and the *ectorrhinal f.'s*; the latter also the *rhinal f.*—**Orbital f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *orbitalis*. Fr., *scissure orbitaire*, *sillon de face orbitaire du lobe frontal*. A triradiate or quadrifurcate f. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe laterad of the olfactory f. It includes Owen's orbital or postorbital f. and midorbital f.—**Palpebral f.** The opening between the upper and lower lids extending from the internal to the external canthus. This f. is closed by an approximation of the ciliary margin of the lids. In the foetal state it does not exist in the early stages, the lids being united.—**Paracentral f.** Of Wilder, the f. on the mesal surface of the cerebrum more or less completely circumscribing the paracentral lobule. It represents the caudal part of the callosomarginal f. of most writers, together with the *sulcus paracentralis* of Schwalbe (the *marginal f.* of Owen), and is less complete in the ape than in man.—**Parallel f.** Lat., *sulcus temporalis superior*. Fr., *scissure parallèle*. Ger., *Parallelfurche*. A constant f. of the temporal lobe which has a general direction parallel to the Sylvian f. It separates the superior from the middle temporosphenoidal convolution.—**Parietal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *parietalis*. Fr., *scissure pariétale*. Ger., *Parietalfurche*. 1. Of Pansch and Dalton, the interparietal or intrapa-

rietal f. which begins near the ventral end of the central f., often connected there with the postcentral f., and extends as a gentle curve dorsocaudal to near the tip of the occipital lobe, joining the occipital f. of Ecker. 2. Of Wilder, the parietal portion of the f. indicated in the 1st def., the occipital portion, together with the "transverse occipital," constituting another fissural integer, the paroccipital f.—**Parietooccipital f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Paroccipital f.** Of Wilder, the occipital



A, the parietooccipital fissure; B, the callosomarginal fissure; C, the parietal fissure; D, the fissure of Rolando; E, the upper end of the fissure of Sylvius.

portion of the intraparietal f. with the transverse occipital f.—**Partial f.'s.** Ger., *Rindenfurchen*. The cerebral f.'s that do not involve the entire thickness of the parietes so as to be collocated with entocœlian elevations; some, however, have other structural correlatives, e. g., the olfactory f. with the olfactory crus and bulb.—**Peduncular f.** See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—**Peritoneal f.** Ger., *Peritonealspalte*. A f. or cleft, of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo, constituting the rudiment of the great visceral cavity of the abdomen.—**Permanent f.'s.** The cerebral f.'s that persist, as distinguished from the *transitory f.'s*.—**Perpendicular f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Petrosquamosal f.**, **Petrosquamous f.** Lat., *fissura petro(so)squamosa*. A narrow f. between the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the internal surface of its squamous portion.—**Petrotympanic f.** Lat., *fissura petrotympanica*. Fr., *f. pétrotympanique*, *scissure glénoïdale*. Ger., *pérotympanische Spalte*. A groove or f. in the tympanic ring for the reception of the long process, or processus foliaris, of the malleus, and for transmitting various soft parts. See under *Glaserian f.*—**Pomatic f.** Of Wilder, the f. in apes and monkeys that crosses the cerebrum opposite the dorsal end of the occipital f., with which it is sometimes continuous. It represents the free margin of the poma, or occipital operculum.—**Portal f.** See *Transverse f. of the liver*.—**Postcalcarine f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant, usually vertical f. at the occipital end of the cerebrum, sometimes joined by the calcarine f. and often branched at each end so as to be a zygial f. It may represent the postseptal f. of Owen.—**Postcentral f.** Lat., *fissura centralis* (seu *retrocentralis*, seu *postrolandica*). A f. just caudad of the central f., nearly parallel to it, and often united with the parietal f.—**Posterior cerebral f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Posterior lateral f. of the spinal cord.** See *Posterolateral GROOVE*.—**Posterior longitudinal (or median) f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura medullæ spinalis mediana* (seu *longitudinalis*) *posterior*. Fr., *scissure médiane postérieure de la moelle allongée*. Ger., *hintere Längsspalte* (oder *Rückenmarksspalte*). An apparently deep, narrow sulcus

which extends the whole length of the cord, occupying the middle of its dorsal surface. On cross section it is seen to be not a true f., but merely a connective tissue septum prolonged from the pia mater.—**Posterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Ger., *hintere Mittelspalte des verlängerten Marks*. The prolongation of the posterior longitudinal f. of the spinal cord upward on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata.—**Posterior orbital f.** The sphenoidal f.—**Posterior transverse f. of the brain.** See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Posterior intermediary f.** A slight depression in the dorsal column of the cervical portion of the spinal cord. It extends from the lower part of the cervical enlargement to the oblongata. Between this f. and the posteromedian f. is included the dorsal median column.—**Posterolateral f.** See *Posterolateral GROOVE*.—**Postero-medial f. of the spinal cord.** See *Posterior median f. of the spinal cord*.—**Postfrontal f.** Of Owen, his frontal f.—**Posthippocampal f.** Of Owen, see *Calcarine f.*—**Postoccipital f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. which forms the anterior boundary of the superior occipital convolution. Its direction is mainly vertical.—**Post-orbital f.** Lat., *fissura orbitalis*. Of Owen, a part of the orbital f.—**Postparoccipital f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant f. in the occipital part of the paroccipital convolution.—**Postsæptal f.** A small vertical f. in the posterior part of the occipital lobe on its mesal surface. It may be identical with the postcalcarine f. of Wilder.—**Postsylvian f.** Of Owen, the supertemporal or parallel f.—**Precentral f.** Lat., *sulcus præcentralis inferior*. Fr., *scissure précentrale (ou prérolandique)*. Ger., *Präcentralfurche*. A f. running parallel with the ventral part of the central f. and often joined by the subfrontal f.—**Precuneal f.** Lat., *fissura præcuneæ (seu subparietalis)*. A f. in the præcuneus, consisting usually of one part parallel with the cerebral margin and of a second at right angles to it.—**Preorbital f.** Lat., *fissura preorbitalis (seu orbitofrontalis)*. A transverse f. on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe cephalad of the orbital f.; the antorbital f. of Owen.—**Preparoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a f. in the parietal part of the paroccipital convolution.—**Presylvian f.** Lat., *fissura præsylviana*. Of Wilder, the anterior limb of the Sylvian f. forming the frontal boundary of the operculum. It may represent the superorbital f. of the *Carnivora*, which was formerly called presylvian f. by Wilder, and is still named *fissura præsylvii* by Meynert.—**Primary f's, Primitive f's, Principal f's.** Ger., *Totalfurchen* (2d def.). 1. Of Owen, the more regular, or symmetrical, sulci of the brain, as distinguished from the irregular or secondary ones. 2. Of His and Pansch, the true cerebral f's (i. e., those developed before the sixth month of fetal life). Cf. *F's of the cerebrum, Secondary f.*, and *Cerebral SULCUS*.—**Pterygomaxillary f.** A vertical slit in the zygomatic fossa. Superiorly it opens into the sphenomaxillary fossa, but is closed internally by the vertical plate of the palate bone.—**Purselike f.** Of Reil, the vallicula.—**Reticular f.** See *Postcentral f.*—**Rhinal f.** Lat., *fissura rhinalis*. Of Owen (by whom, however, it is more commonly called ectorrhinal), the f. demarcating the olfactory crus and tract from the cerebrum proper, or pallium. Great morphological significance is ascribed to it by Turner; the temporal extension of it in man is probably the amygdaline f. of Wilder.—**Rolando's f.** See *Central f.*—**Sæptal f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. in the cuneus just dorsad of the calcarine f.—**Sagittal f.** See *Intercerebral f.*—**Secondary f's.** Ger., *Rindenfurchen* (2d def.). 1. Of Owen, the asymmetrical, or inconstant, sulci of the brain. 2. Of His and Pansch, the cerebral sulci (i. e., the so called f's which are not developed until after the sixth month of fetal life). Cf. *F's of the cerebrum, Primary f.*, and *Cerebral SULCUS*.—**Semilunar f.** See *Calcarine f.*—**Septal f.** See *Sæptal f.*—

Small cerebral f. Lat., *fissura cerebri parva*. See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Sphenoidal f.** Lat., *fissura sphenoidalis (seu orbitalis superior)*, *foramen lacerum anterius*. Fr., *f. sphenoidale*. Ger., *obere Fissur der Augenhöhle*. A triangular f. bounded internally by the body of the sphenoid bone, superiorly by its lesser wing, and inferiorly by the orbital surface of its greater wing. It transmits the two divisions of the third, the fourth, sixth, and the three main branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein.—**Sphenomaxillary f.** Lat., *fissura sphenomaxillaris (seu orbitalis inferior)*. Ger., *Keilbeinkiefer-spalte*. A f. between the lateral margin of the superior maxilla and the orbital plate of the sphenoid bone.—**Spinal f.** See *SPINA BIFIDA*.—**Splénial f.** A f. found in the brain of the dog which Turner homologizes with the collateral and callosomarginal f's of the monkey.—**Subcentral f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant f. at the ventral end of the postcentral f.—**Subfalcial f.** Of Owen, a small f. on the mesal surface of the frontal lobe.—**Subfrontal f.** A f. between the middle and inferior frontal convolutions.—**Suborbital f.** Fr., *fissure sousorbitaire*. Ger., *Infraorbitalspalte*. A f. in the floor of the orbit in the superior maxillary bone, forming the upper or posterior end of the infraorbital canal.—**Subsæptal f.** A f. on the cuneus, between the calcarine and collateral f's.—**Subsylvian f.** 1. Of Owen, an inconstant f. on the ventral aspect of the temporal lobe. 2. Of Wilder (overlooking its prior application), the constant, or nearly constant, "horizontal branch" of the Sylvian f., sometimes so short and so completely covered by the postoperculum as to be ignored and homologized with what is probably a branch of the presylvian f.—**Supercallosal f.** Lat., *fissura supercallosalis*. 1. Of Owen, the callosomarginal f. of most writers. 2. Of Wilder, the callosomarginal f. less the portions ventrad and caudad of the paracentral convolution.—**Supercentral f.** Lat., *fissura (seu sulcus) supercentralis*. Ger., *obere Centralfurchen*. Of Schwalbe, the f. cephalad of the dorsal portion of the central f. and parallel therewith; often joined by the superfrontal f.—**Superfrontal f.** Lat., *fissura superfrontalis, sulcus frontalis superior*. The f. on the lateral aspect of the frontal lobe not far from the dorsal margin, parallel therewith, and demarcating the second frontal convolution.—**Superior collateral f.** In the lower vertebrates, the groove in the spinal cord at the emergence of the dorsal nerve roots corresponding to the posterolateral groove in man.—**Superior frontal f.** See *Superfrontal f.*—**Superior longitudinal f.** See *Intercerebral f.*—**Superior temporosphenoidal f.** See *Superfrontal f.*—**Superior transverse f.** See *Transverse f. of the brain*.—**Superoccipital f.** An irregular f. in the upper part of the occipital surface of the posterior lobe of the cerebrum.—**Supersæptal f.** A f. situated in the cuneus, nearly parallel with the occipital f.—**Supertemporal f.** Lat., *fissura supertemporalis (seu temporalis, seu temporosphenoidalis superior)*. Ger., *Parallel-furche*. The constant f. caudad of and parallel with the Sylvian f.; very deep and long in most apes and monkeys.—**Sylvian f.** See *F. of Sylvius*.—**Temporary f's.** See *Transtemporal f's.*—**Temporooccipital f., Temporal f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Transinsular f.** Of Wilder, the deepest and earliest of the f's crossing the insula.—**Transitory f's.** Ger., *vorübergehende Rinnen, temporäre Furchen*. The cerebral depressions during the earlier months of fetal life which represent corrugations of the entire thickness of the thin parietes, and are supposed to disappear at the sixth or seventh month. Sometimes they occur on one hemisphere and not on the other.—**Transtemporal f's.** Inconstant, short f's on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, perhaps representing a mediotemporal f.—**Transverse cerebral f., Transverse f. of the brain.**

Lat., *fissura transversa anterior* (seu magna) *cerebri*, *fissura chorioidea* (seu magna posterior). Fr., *scissure transverse du cerveau*, *grande fente de Bichat*. Ger., *grosse quere* (oder *vordere*) *Hirnspalte*, *Querspalte*. The transverse cleft separating the anterior from the posterior and middle portions of the brain, and transmitting the folds of pia which are prolonged into the lateral ventricles and form the chorioid plexuses. By detaching these folds, an opening is made limited above by the corpus callosum and fornix, laterally by the corpora fimbriata, and below by the corpora quadrigemina (in the median line), and the posterior extremities of the thalami (laterally). See RIMA.—**Transverse f. of the cerebellum**. Lat., *fissura transversa cerebelli*. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—**Transverse f. of the cerebrum**. See *Transverse cerebral f.*—**Transverse f. of the liver**. Lat., *fossa transversa hepatis*. A f. about two inches in length, which passes transversely across the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, joining the longitudinal f. at nearly a right angle. In it are found the portal vein, hepatic artery and nerves, and hepatic duct.—**Transverse occipital f.** Lat., *sulcus occipitalis transversus*. Of Ecker, a f. on the dorsal aspect of the occipital lobe, which Wilder regards as the occipital portion of the paroccipital f.—**Triradiate f.** The orbital f.—**Tympanicomastoid f.** See *Fissura tympanicomastoidica*.—**Umbilical f. of the liver**. Lat., *fossa umbilicalis*. Fr., *f. ombilicale*. Ger., *Nabelfurche*. The anterior portion of the longitudinal f. of the liver. It is situated between the left lobe and the lobus quadratus, and contains the umbilical vein in the fœtus (the round ligament in the adult).—**Uncinate f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Ventral median f. of the spinal cord**. See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord*.—**Vertical frontal f.** See *Central f.*—**Wernicke's f.** An inconstant f. on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum, having in general a vertical direction, about midway between the end of the Sylvian f. and the occipital end of the cerebrum; the ape f. of many authorities; the occipital of Wilder.—**Zygial f's**. Lat., *fissuræ zygoales*. Of Wilder, f's which present a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar.

FISTULA, *f.* Gr., *σῦνγξ*. Fr., *fistule*. Ger., *Fistel*. 1. A pipe, a tube; of the pharmacists, a bottle. 2. An unnatural channel leading from a cutaneous or mucous surface to another free surface or terminating blindly in the substance of an organ or part. Cf. SINUS. 3. See CASSIA *f.*—**Abdominal f.** A f. of the abdominal wall.—**Aerial f.** Fr., *fistule aérienne*. Ger., *Lufttröhren-fistel*. A f. of the air passages.—**Alveolar f.** Lat., *f. dentis*, *f. maxillaris*. Fr., *fistule alvéolaire* (ou *maxillo-dentaire*). A f. produced by necrosis of an alveolus in consequence of septic infection from the mouth or from decayed teeth.—**Anal f.** See *F. in ano*.—**Biliary f.** Lat., *f. biliaris*. Fr., *fistule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenfistel*. A f. involving the biliary passages. See *Internal biliary f.* and *Cutaneobiliary f.*—**Bimucous f.** Lat., *f. bimucosa*. A complete f. leading from one mucous surface to another.—**Blind f.** See *Incomplete f.*—**Branchial f.** Lat., *f. branchialis*. Fr., *fistule branchiale*. Ger., *Halssklemmf*, *Kiemenfistel*. A congenital f. of the neck, usually communicating with the pharynx; due to imperfect closure of one of the visceral clefts of the embryo.—**Branchial f.** Fr., *fistule branchiale*. Ger., *Branchial-fistel*. A fistulous opening into a bronchus, especially a fistulous communication between the bronchus and the skin.—**Bronchointestinal f.** A f. leading from a bronchus to the intestine.—**Canaliform f.** A long, narrow f.—**Cervical f.** Lat., *f. colli*. Fr., *fistule cervicale*. Ger., *Halssistel*. 1. A f. opening on the surface of the neck (usually a branchial f.). 2. A f. opening into the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Cervicopulmonary f.** Fr., *fistule cervico-pulmonaire*. A f. leading from the surface of the neck into the pulmonary bronchial tubes or into

a pulmonary cavity.—**Cervicovaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Cicatricial f.** A f. lined with a cicatricial membrane.—**Coccygeal f.** See *FOVEOLA coccygea*.—**Complete f.** Lat., *f. completa*. Fr., *fistule complète*. Ger., *vollkommene Fistel*. A f. by which one internal cavity communicates with another or with the external surface.—**Congenital cervical f.** Lat., *f. colli congenita*. Fr., *fistule cervicale congénitale*. Ger., *angeborene Halsfistel*. A branchial f. opening on the neck.—**Congenital f. of the ear**. Lat., *f. auris congenita*. Fr., *fistule congénitale de l'oreille*. Ger., *angeborene Ohrenfistel*. A rare form of malformation or arrested development in the ear, consisting of a small fistulous opening close in front of the tragus, which may extend as far as the tympanic cavity. It may be symmetrical. Its cause is considered to be an arrest of development in the first visceral cleft.—**Congenital lumbosacral f.** See *FOVEOLA coccygea*.—**Corneal f.** Lat., *f. corneæ*. A small opening through the cornea, usually the result of a perforating ulcer, establishing a communication with the anterior chamber.—**Cutaneobiliary f.** A f. leading from the external surface into the gall bladder or a bile duct.—**Cutaneopharyngeal f.** A f. (usually branchial) leading from the cutaneous surface of the neck into the pharynx.—**Cysticocolic f.** A f. leading from the gall bladder to the colon.—**Cysticocutaneous f.** A f. leading from the external surface into the gall bladder.—**Cysticoduodenal f.** A f. leading from the gall bladder to the duodenum.—**Cysticogastric f.** A f. leading from the gall bladder to the stomach.—**Cysticointestinal f.** A fistulous opening between the gall bladder and an intestine.—**Cysticourinary f.** A fistulous communication between the gall bladder and the urinary tract.—**Dental f.** See *Alveolar f.*—**Diabetic f.** A f. in a diabetic person, supposed to be caused by that disease.—**Diverticular enteroumbilical f.** Fr., *fistule entéro-ombilicale diverticulaire*. A fistulous communication between an intestinal diverticulum and the umbilicus.—**Dorsal f.** Lat., *f. dorsalis*. A f. opening in the dorsal region, due to empyema or spinal caries.—**Duodenal f.** A f. leading into the duodenum.—**Duodenocolic f.** Of Sanderson, a fistulous communication between the duodenum and the colon.—**Enteroumbilical f.** Lat., *f. enteroumbilicalis*. A fistulous communication between the umbilicus and an intestine.—**Enterovaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the intestine and the vagina.—**Enterovesical f.** A f. leading from the vagina to the intestine.—**External biliary f.** See *Cutaneobiliary f.*—**External blind f.** See *External incomplete f.*—**External complete f.** A complete f. leading from a cutaneous surface.—**External f.** A f. opening on the external surface of the body.—**External incomplete f.** An incomplete f. opening on the cutaneous surface.—**Fæcal f.** Fr., *fistule stercorale*. Ger., *Kot(h)fistel*. A fistulous communication between the intestinal canal and the outer surface of the body, or the connective tissue, or an abscess cavity.—**F. ani**. See *F. in ano*.—**F. ani completa**. A complete f. in ano.—**F. ani incompleta**. An incomplete f. in ano.—**F. ani et vesicæ**. F. of the anus and of the urinary bladder.—**F. ani, vesicæ et vaginæ**. F. of the anus, bladder, and vagina.—**F. antri Highmori**. A fistulous communication between the antrum of Highmore and the mouth, following an operation on the maxillary sinus, or in consequence of a diseased tooth.—**F. armata**. A clyster pipe.—**F. auris congenita**. See *Congenital f. of the ear*.—**Fistulæ bellinianæ**. See *Excretory TUBULES of the kidney*.—**F. biliaris**. See *Biliary f.*—**F. bimucosa**. See *Bimucous f.*—**F. canaliculi lacrimalis**. See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. cibalis**. The œsophagus.—**F. colli congenita**. See *Congenital cervical f.*—**F. completa**. See *Complete f.*—**F. corneæ**. See *Corneal f.*—**F. dentis**. See *Alveolar f.*—**F. ductus stenoniani**. A f. from Stenson's duct to the skin.—**F.**

fissuræ branchialis primæ congenita. See *Congenital f. of the ear.*—**F. frontalis.** See *Frontal f.*—**F. gastrico-abdominalis.** See *Gastric f.*—**F. gingivalis.** See *Alveolar f.*—**F. glandulæ lacrimalis.** A f. opening into the lacrymal gland.—**F. hepaticobronchialis.** A f. leading from the biliary passages to a bronchus.—**F. in ano.** Fr., *fistule à l'anus.* Ger., *Afterfistel, Mastdarmfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum or the anal canal to the cutaneous surface (complete f.), or into the substance of the surrounding tissue (internal incomplete), or from the skin near the anus into the substance of the tissue (external incomplete).—**F. incompleta.** See *Incomplete f.*—**F. incompleta externa.** See *External incomplete f.*—**F. incompleta interna.** See *Internal incomplete f.*—**F. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. lactea.** See *Milk f.*—**F. laryngis congenita.** A congenital (branchial) f. leading into the larynx.—**F. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic f.*—**F. mammae.** See *Milk f.*—**F. nephrogastrica.** See *Nephrogastic f.*—**F. perinaei.** See *Perineal f.*—**F. pharyngis.** See *Pharyngeal f.*—**F. pulmonalis.** Fr., *trachée-artère* (1st def.). Ger., *Lufttröhre* (1st def.). 1. The trachea. 2. See *Pulmonary f.*—**F. recti.** See *F. in ano.*—**F. rectourethralis.** See *Rectourethral f.*—**F. rectovaginalis.** See *Rectovaginal f.*—**F. rectovesicalis.** See *Rectovesical f.*—**F. renalis.** See *Renal f.*—**F. sacci lacrimalis.** Fr., *fistule du sac lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränensackfistel.* A passage through the skin of the face leading into the lacrymal sac; the result of an abscess of the sac, which began as a phlegmonous inflammation, and opened externally upon the cheek.—**F. sacra.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius.*—**F. salivialis.** See *Salivary f.*—**F. spiritalis.** See *F. pulmonalis.*—**F. stercoralis.** See *Fæcal f.*—**F. thoracis periodica.** Of Panarolus, a thoracic f. opening and closing at irregular intervals; due to empyema.—**F. trachealis.** See *Tracheal f.*—**F. tuberculosa pulmonalis.** Of Lidell, a thoracic f. caused by tuberculous empyema.—**F. urachi.** See *Urachal f.*—**F. ureterica.** See *Ureteric f.*—**F. urethralis.** See *Urethral f.*—**F. urethrocutanea penis.** See *Urethrocutaneous f. of the penis.*—**F. urethrovaginalis.** See *Urethrovaginal f.*—**F. urinaria** [Celsus]. See *URETHRA.*—**F. ventriculi.** See *Gastric f.*—**F. vesicalis.** See *Vesical f.*—**F. vesicocervicalis.** See *Vesicocervical f.*—**F. vesicovaginalis.** See *Vesicovaginal f.*—**Frontal f.** Lat., *f. frontalis.* Ger., *Stirnhöhlenfistel.* A f. leading into the frontal sinus.—**Gastric f.** Lat., *f. ventriculi.* Fr., *fistule stomacale* (ou *gastrique*). Ger., *Magenfistel.* A f. of the stomach that opens on the skin of the abdomen.—**Gastrocolic f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the colon.—**Gastrocutaneous f.** A f. leading from the stomach to the exterior of the abdominal wall.—**Gastroduodenal f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the duodenum.—**Gastrointestinal f.** A f. leading from the stomach into an intestine.—**Gastropulmonary f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the lung.—**Gastrovaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the vagina, a large abdominal abscess, and the stomach.—**Genitourinary f.** See *Urogenital f.*—**Hepatic f.** See *Biliary f.*—**Hepaticobronchial f.** Ger., *Leberlungefistel.* A fistulous communication between the liver and the lung, produced by abscess of the former.—**Horseshoe f.** An anal f. that has a cutaneous opening on one side of the median line, while the mucous opening is on the opposite side, the passage surrounding the anus.—**Hypogastric f.** A f. having the external aperture in the hypogastric region.—**Incomplete f.** Lat., *f. incompleta.* Fr., *fistule incomplète.* Ger., *unvollkommene Fistel.* Syn.: *blind f.* A f. having only one opening.—**Inferior paravertebral f.** See *FOVEOLA coccygea.*—**Inguinal f.** A f. in the inguinal region.—**Internal f.** A f. having no cutaneous opening.—**Internal biliary f.** A f. leading from the gall bladder or a bile duct into the cavity of another organ, such as the stomach or an intestine.—**Internal blind** (or incom-

plete) f. An incomplete f. opening on an internal surface.—**Intestinal f.** A f. opening into the intestine.—**Intestinal cholecystic f.** A f. leading from the gall bladder into the intestine.—**Intestinetubal f.** A f. leading from the oviduct into the intestine.—**Intestouterine f.** A f. leading from the uterus into the intestine.—**Intestinovaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the intestine.—**Intestinovesical f.** A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the intestine.—**Labiiform f.** A f. with protruding lips at the outer margin.—**Lacrymal f.** Lat., *f. lacrimalis.* Fr., *fistule lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränenfistel.* A f. of the lacrymal passages. See *F. glandulæ lacrimalis* and *F. sacci lacrimalis.*—**Lacteal f.** See *Milk f.*—**Laryngeal f.** A f. of the larynx.—**Laryngopharyngeal f.** A f. leading from the larynx into the pharynx.—**Lipped f.** See *Labiform f.*—**Lymphatic f.** Lat., *f. lymphatica.* Fr., *fistule lymphatique.* Ger., *Lymphfistel.* A f. leading into a lymphatic vessel.—**Mammary f.** See *Milk f.*—**Mastoid f.** A fistulous communication between the skin covering the mastoid process and the cells of the mastoid, which may communicate with the cavity of the tympanum. The result of suppurative and caries of the bone.—**Metroperitoneal f.** Of Tait, a persistent communication between the cavity of the uterus and the peritonæum, diagnosed by the passage of a sound through the uterine canal for some seven inches.—**Milk f.** Lat., *f. lactea.* Fr., *fistule galactophore.* Ger., *Milchfistel.* A f. communicating with a milk duct.—**Mucocutaneous f.** A f. leading from a mucous to a cutaneous surface.—**Muscular f.** Fr., *fistule musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelfistel.* A f. remaining after an abscess in a muscle.—**Nephroabdominal f.** A f. of the abdominal wall communicating with the kidney.—**Nephrogastic f.** Lat., *f. nephrogastrica.* A f. leading from the pelvis of the kidney into the stomach.—**Non-urinary urethral f.** Fr., *fistule uréthrale non-urinaire.* A rectourethral or a urethrocutaneous f. through which urine does not escape.—**Œsophageal f.** A f. of the œsophagus.—**Œsophago-tracheal f.** A f. leading from the œsophagus into the trachea.—**Omphaloenteric f.** Ger., *Nabeldarmfistel.* A f. leading from the navel to the interior of an intestine.—**Ostial f.** See *Labiform f.*—**Pancreatic f.** A f. of the pancreatic duct.—**Penile f.** A urethral f. opening on the penis.—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinaei.* A f. leading from the skin of the perineum into the rectum, the anal canal, the vagina, the urethra, or the bladder.—**Perineovaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina to the outer surface of the perineum.—**Peritoneal f.** See *Metroperitoneal f.*—**Peritoneovaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the vagina and the peritonæum.—**Pharyngeal f.** Lat., *f. pharyngis.* Ger., *Schlundfistel.* A f. (usually branchial) leading into the pharynx.—**Phthisical f.** An anal f. in tuberculous patients.—**Pleurocutaneous f.** A f. leading from the pleural cavity to the external surface.—**Pleuropulmonary f.** Of McSherry, thoracic f. in empyema.—**Pulmonary f.** Lat., *f. pulmonalis.* Fr., *fistule pulmonaire.* Ger., *Lungenfistel.* Adhesion of the pulmonary and costal pleura, with fistulous communication between the surface of the chest and the lung.—**Purulent f.** A f. that discharges pus only.—**Rectal f.** A f. of the rectum.—**Rectolabial f.** A f. leading from the rectum to the surface of a labium pudendi.—**Rectourethral f.** Lat., *f. rectourethralis.* Fr., *fistule recto-uréthrale.* Ger., *Mastdarmharnröhrenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the urethra.—**Rectovaginal f.** Lat., *rectovaginalis.* Fr., *fistule recto-vaginale.* Ger., *Mastdarmmutter-scheidenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the vagina.—**Rectovesical f.** Lat., *f. rectovesicalis.* Fr., *fistule recto-vaginale.* Ger., *Mastdarmharnblasenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the urinary bladder.—**Rectovesicovaginal f.** Ger., *Mastdarmharnblasenmutter-scheidenfistel.* A double f. giving rise to communica-

tion of the rectum, the vagina, and the urinary bladder.—**Rectovestibular f.** A f. leading from the rectum to the vestibule of the vulva.—**Rectovulvar f.** A rectal f. opening at the vulva.—**Renal f.** Lat., *f. renalis*. Fr., *fistule rénale*. Ger., *Nierenfistel*. A f. communicating with the pelvis of the kidney.—**Sacral f.** Lat., *f. sacralis*. Fr., *fistule sacrale*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinfistel*. A congenital f. or fissure occurring in the lumbosacral region. Cf. *FOVEOLA coccygea*.—**Salivary f.** Lat., *f. salivaris*. Fr., *fistule salivaire*. Ger., *Speichelfistel*. A f. of a salivary duct.—**Scrotal f.** A urethral f. opening on the scrotum.—**Spermatic f.** A sinus resulting from chronic orchitis and discharging semen with the pus.—**Stercoraceous f., Stercoral f.** See *Fæcal f.*—**Superficial f.** Fr., *f. superficielle*. A f. that does not penetrate to great depth, and that is either subcutaneous or submucous.—**Synovial f.** A f. communicating with a joint.—**Thiry's f.** Ger., *Thiry'sche Fistel*, *Darmfistel*. A f. of the intestine, especially of the small intestine (suggested by Thiry, 1864), for obtaining the intestinal juices unmixed with the other digestive fluids. It is made by opening the abdomen and cutting out a segment of the intestine from 10 to 40 cm. long, leaving its mesenteric vascular and nervous connections intact. The upper or cephalic end of the isolated segment is stitched to the wound in the abdomen so that it will remain open; the other end is closed. The two ends of the intestine from which the segment were cut are sutured together, thus making a continuous alimentary tube again. The intestinal juices flow spontaneously from such a f. and are increased during digestion.—**Thoracic f.** Lat., *f. thoracis*. Fr., *fistule thoracique*. Ger., *Thoraxfistel*, *Brustfistel*. A fistulous communication between the cavity and parietes of the thorax; often spontaneously formed in neglected cases of empyema, or remaining after operative measures for the relief of that disease.—**Thyr(e)ohyoid f.** Fr., *fistule thyro-hyoïdienne*. A f. extending from the hyoid bone to the skin over the thyreoid cartilage.—**Tracheal f.** Lat., *f. trachealis*. Fr., *fistule trachéale*. Ger., *Luft-röhrenfistel*. A f. between the trachea and the skin.—**Tracheoœsophageal f.** Fr., *fistule œsophago-trachéale*. Ger., *Oesophagotrachealfistel*. A congenital or acquired fistulous communication between the trachea and the œsophagus.—**True f.** A f. that communicates with a gland or duct, discharging a natural product, such as a biliary f.—**Umbilical f.** Fr., *fistule ombilicale*. Ger., *Nabelfistel*. A fistulous communication having the external opening at the umbilicus; it may be congenital from a patent urachus, or inflammatory from adhesion and supuration of the abdominal viscera in the retro-umbilical region.—**Umbilicoovarian f.** A f. communicating between the umbilicus and the ovary.—**Urachal f.** Lat., *f. urachi*. A f. at the umbilicus communicating with an open urachus. The term *incomplete urachal f.* has been applied to a distended state of the umbilicus due to accumulation of urine in the urachus, there being no external opening.—**Ureteral f., Ureteric f.** Lat., *f. ureterica*. Ger., *Harnleiterfistel*. A f. of the ureter.—**Ureterorectal f.** A fistulous communication between the ureter and the rectum.—**Ureterouterine f.** A f. leading from the ureter into the uterus.—**Ureterovaginal f.** Fr., *fistule urétéro-vaginale*. Ger., *Harnleiterschcheidenfistel*. A fistulous communication between the ureter and the vagina.—**Urethral f.** Lat., *f. urethralis*. Fr., *fistule uréthrale*. Ger., *Harnröhrenfistel*. A f. opening into the urethra.—**Urethrocutaneous f. of the penis, Urethropenile f.** Lat., *f. urethrocutanea penis*. Fr., *fistule uréthro-pénienne*. A f. leading from the urethra to the skin of the penis.—**Urethroperineal f.** Fr., *fistule uréthro-périnéale*. A f. leading from the urethra to the outer surface of the perineum.—**Urethrorectal f.** See *Rectourethral f.*—**Urethrosacrotal f.** See *Scrotal f.*—**Urethrovaginal f.** Lat., *f. urethrovaginalis*.

Fr., *fistule uréthro-vaginale*. Ger., *Harnröhrenmutter-scheidenfistel*. A f. leading from the urethra into the vagina.—**Urinary f.** A f. of the urinary tract. Some writers apply the term only to those fistule that actually give passage to urine. See *Non-urinary urethral f.*—**Urogenital f.** A f. leading from the urinary to the genital tract.—**Uterine f.** A f. of the uterus.—**Uteroperitoneal f.** See *Metropéritoneal f.*—**Vaginal f.** A f. of the vagina.—**Vaginointestinal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the intestine.—**Vascular biliary f.** A f. of a bile duct.—**Vella's f.** A modification of Thiry's f. in which the isolated segment of intestine has both ends stitched to the abdominal wound so that both ends shall remain open instead of but one end.—**Vesical f.** Lat., *f. vesicalis*. Fr., *fistule vésicale*. Ger., *Harnblasenfistel*. A f. of the urinary bladder.—**Vesicoabdominal f.** A f. leading from the exterior of the abdomen into the urinary bladder.—**Vesicocervical f., Vesicocervico-uterine f.** Lat., *f. vesicocervicalis*. A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Vesicoovarian f.** A fistulous communication established by the adhesive inflammation of a suppurating ovary to the vesical peritonæum, with destruction of the intervening tissue.—**Vesicorectal f.** A fistulous communication between the urinary bladder and the rectum.—**Vesicourethrovaginal f.** A f. establishing a communication between the urinary bladder, the urethra, and the vagina.—**Vesicouterine f.** A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the uterus.—**Vesicourethrovaginal f.** Fr., *fistule vésico-urétéro-vaginale*. Ger., *Blasengebärmutter-scheidenfistel*. A f. involving the urinary bladder, the uterus, and the vagina.—**Vesicovaginal f.** Lat., *f. vesicovaginalis*. Fr., *fistule vésico-vaginale*. Ger., *Blasenscheidenfistel*. A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the vagina.—**Vesicovisceral f.** A fistulous communication between the urinary bladder and the interior of another organ.—**Vulvar f.** A f. opening at the vulva.—**Vulvoretal f.** See *Rectovulvar f.*

FISTULAR. Lat., *fistularis*. Fr., *fistulaire*. Ger., *röh-rig*. Tubular.

FISTULATOME. See SYRINGOTOME.

FISTULIFORM. See FISTULOUS.

FISTULIN'A, f. Fr., *fistuline*. Of Bulliard, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, of the *Polyporeæ*.—**F. buglosoides, F. hepatica.** Fr., *glu de chêne*. An edible species growing on old tree trunks, especially of oaks.

FISTULOSE, FISTULOUS. Lat., *fistulosus*. Fr., *fistuleux*. Ger., *fistulös*. Pertaining to or resembling a fistula.

FIX'ATIVE. Fixing; in microscopy and histology, serving to fix tissues in the structural condition and form found in life (said of reagents), or to fasten microscopic sections or preparations to a slide or cover glass so that they will not be disturbed either wholly or in part during washing, staining, mounting, etc.; as a n., a substance or agent serving such purposes.

FIX'ATION. Lat., *fixatio* (from *figere*, to fasten). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fixi(e)ren*. 1. The state of being fixed. 2. The act of fixing. 3. Of a displaced or floating organ, the operation of rendering it fixed by means of sutures. See HYSTERORRHAPHY, NEPHRORRHAPHY, etc.—**Vaginof'.** Of Péan, the operation of fixing the uterus to the side of the vagina.—**Ventrof'.** The operation of fixing an organ to the abdominal wall.

FIXA'TOR, m. -to'ris. Fr., *fixateur*. 1. An immobilizer. 2. A muscle that serves to fix a movable part, such as the diaphragm, which holds the abdominal contents fixed (i. e., prevents their ascent), and thus enables the abdominal muscles to exert an expulsive action. 3. See IMMUNE BODY.—**F. baseos stapedis.** A structure on the tympanic surface of the stapes, first described by Rüdinger. It consists of unstripped muscular fibres arising from a small bony ridge, about

1 mm. from the upper and posterior border of the oval window, and inserted into the angle formed by the leg of the stapes and its somewhat projecting foot plate. It is supposed to be an antagonist of the voluntary muscle, the stapedius.—**F. labii superioris**. See **DEPRESSOR alæ nasi**.

FIXED. Lat., *fixus* (from *figere*, to fasten). Fr., *fixe*. Ger., *fixiert*, *fest*. 1. Fastened, motionless, immovable. 2. Insusceptible of volatilization. See **F. OIL**.

FIX'US. See **FIXED**.

FLABELL'. Of B. G. Wilder, see **FLABELLUM**.

FLABELLA'TION. Lat., *flabellatio* (from *flabellare*, to fan). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Anfächeln*. The process of keeping wounds cool by causing a free circulation of air around them.

FLABEL'LUM, *n.* Gr., *ῥηπίδιον*. Lit., a fan; any fan-shaped organ.

FLACOUR'TIA, *f.* A genus of bixineous plants.—**F. cataphracta**. A species found in India. The bitter and astringent leaves and young shoots are given in diarrhœa, dysentery, in fevers, and sometimes in phthisis. The bark, in infusion, is employed as a remedy for hoarseness.—**F. Ramontchi**. The Mauritius plum; a species similar in its properties to *F. sapida*.—**F. sapida**. An East Indian species. Its thorns are used to open the pustules of smallpox on the ninth or tenth day.—**F. sepiaria**. A very common species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and roots are given in infusion for snake bites, and the bark, fried in oil, is used externally in rheumatism. On the Malabar coast the bark is rubbed with oil, and used as a liniment in gout.

FLA'GELLANT. From *flagellare*, to scourge. Ger., *Geisseler*. A maniac given to scourging himself.

FLAGELLA'TION. Gr., *μαστιγισμός*. Lat., *flagellatio* (1st def.). Ger., *Geisselung* (1st def.). 1. The process of scourging; used formerly to improve the nutrition and as a local stimulant or counterirritant, and recommended by I. E. Taylor to check post partum hæmorrhage, the hypogastrium being scourged with a damp towel. 2. The formation of flagella, as in the *Plasmodium malarie*.

FLAGEL'LUM, *n.* From *flagellare*, to scourge. Fr., *f.*, *coulant*. Ger., *Ausläufer*. A whiplike protoplasmic process attached to some cells and serving as an organ of locomotion; especially a long vibratile filament which serves as an organ of locomotion.

FLAM'MA, *f.* A flame.—**F. cordis**, **F. vitalis**. The vital principle.—**F. volans**. See **ERYTHEMA volaticum**.

FLAM'MULA, *f.* Dim. of *flamma*, a flame. Fr., *flammeule*. Ger., *Flämmchen*. 1. A little flame. 2. A subgenus of *Agaricus*. 3. A section of the genus *Clematis*.—**F. cordis**, **F. vitalis**. See **FLAMMA vitalis**.

FLANK. Probably from *flaccus*, flabby. Gr., *λαγών*. Lat., *ilium*, *latus*. Fr., *flanc*. Ger., *Flanke*, *Seite*. The lateral part of the trunk between the lower ribs and the pelvis.

FLAP. Lat., *panniculus*, *pars pendula*. Fr., *lambeau* (1st def.), *lèvre* (1st def.). Ger., *Lappen* (1st def.). 1. A more or less sheetlike pendulous mass of tissue detached in great part from the adjacent tissue; in the pl., *f's*, *Agaricus arvensis* and *Peziza cochleata*. 2. A disease of horses characterized by flabbiness of the lips.—**Amputation f.** A f. made by the incision through the soft parts in amputating.—**Anaplastic f.** Fr., *lambeau anaplastique*. A skin f. made to assist in the restoration of a neighboring part.—**Autoplastic f.** Fr., *lambeau autoplastique*. A f. that is made to replace a destroyed part.—**Corneal f.** A f. consisting of the cornea, made in the course of a cataract extraction.—**Cutaneous f.** A f. that includes only the skin and fascia.—**F. amputation**, **F. extraction**, **F. operation**. See under **AMPUTATION**, **EXTRACTION**, and **OPERATION**.—**F. splitting**. Splitting, with the knife, the margin of a fistula all round so as to form f's that may be brought together and

sutured.—**Periosteal f.** An amputation f. consisting of periosteum, as in subperiosteal amputations.—**Rectangular f.** A f. of rectangular shape, which is made by cutting parallel to the long axis of a limb.—**Skin f.** See **Cutaneous f.**—**Solid f.** An amputation f. consisting of both skin and muscle.—**Tegumentary f.** See **Cutaneous f.**

FLASK. Fr., *flacon*. Ger., *Flasche*. A small bottle, especially one that is larger about the middle than at the bottom.—**Culture f's**. Sterilized f's used in bacteriological research for the reception of culture liquids, etc.—**Pasteur's f.** A glass f. the neck of which is drawn out into a long, variously bent tube used for the reception of culture fluids in the study of microbes.—**Specific gravity f.** A f. for determining the specific gravity of liquids. The f., which is of known weight capacity, is filled with the liquid to be examined and weighed. The ascertained weight, less the weight of the f., gives the weight of a known volume of the liquid, and hence gives the specific gravity.—**Sterilized f.** A glass f. used in bacteriological research, with its neck drawn out so as to form a long capillary tube which is bent in various directions, and exhausted of air by the application of heat.

FLAT' FOOT. Lat., *pes planus*. Fr., *piéd plat*. Ger., *Plattfuss*. A spurious valgus in which there is a depression of the inner half of the plantar arch without eversion of the sole. It may be due to defective osseous development, to the weight of the child's body in walking, flattening the arch, or to rheumatism or gout.

FLAT'ULENCE. Gr., *πνευμάτωσις*. Lat., *flatulentia* (from *flatus* [q. v.]). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Blähung*, *Blähsucht*, *Flatulenz*. The state of being flatulent.—**Convulsive f.** F. associated with respiratory difficulty and loss of consciousness.

FLAT'ULENT. Gr., *ἐρρυματώδης*. Lat., *flatulentus* (1st def.), *inflans* (2d def.). Fr., *f.*, *flatueux* (2d def.). Ger., *blähend*, *blähsüchtig*. 1. Affected with or subject to accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal. 2. Tending to cause such a condition (said of food).

FLATUOS'ITY. See **FLATULENCE**.

FLA'TUS, *m.* *Flatus*. From *flare*, to blow. Gr., *πνέυμα*. Ger., *Blähung*, *Wind*. Gas within the body, especially in the alimentary canal.—**F. furiosus**. See **AMBULO**.—**F. spinæ**. See **SPINA ventosa**.—**F. vaginalis**. Gas in the vagina.

FLAVE'DO, *f.* -*ed'inis*. From *flavere*, to be yellow. Yellowness.—**F. a sugillatione**. See **SUGILLATION**.—**F. icteritia**. The yellow coloration caused by jaundice.—**F. nativa**. The normal yellow complexion of certain races of Africa.

FLAVE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *flavérie*. A genus of composite herbs.—**F. angustifolia**, **F. chilensis**. Fr., *flavérie à feuilles étroites*. A species found in Chile, where it is used as a vermifuge.—**F. contrayerba**, **F. contrayerva**. Fr., *flavérie contrayerba*. A species found in Peru; used as a remedy in snake bites.—**F. dauda**. A species found in Victoria, Chile; used like *F. angustifolia*.—**F. peruviana**. *F. contrayerba*.

FLAVES'CIN. A transparent, light-brown substance, obtained by the distillation of oak, and forming with the alkalies yellow compounds, which are decolorized by acids.

FLA'VIN. An extract containing quercetin and quercitrin, obtained from quercitron bark.

FLA'VIN(E). Diphenylurea.

FLAVOPH'ENIN(E). Fr., *flavophénine*. Gr., *Flavophénin*. A yellow coloring matter, C₂₆H₁₈N₄O₆.

FLAVOPUR'PURIN. From *flavus*, yellow, and *purpura*, the purple fish. The compound C₁₄H₈O₈, or trioxanthraquinone, prepared from anthraflavic acid.

FLAX'SEED. Lat., *linum* [U. S. Ph.], *lini semina* [Br. Ph.], *semen lini* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *grains* (ou *semence*) *de lin*. Ger., *Leinsamen*, *Flachssamen*. The seed of *Linum*

usitatissimum; linseed.—**F. meal.** See *LINI farina* (under *LINUM*).—**F. oil.** See *Oleum LINI* (under *LINUM*).—**F. poultice.** See *Cataplasma LINI* (under *LINUM*).
FLEAM. Dutch, *flym.* Lat., *phlebotomum*. Fr., *flamme, flammette*. Ger., *Lasseisen. Fliete*. 1. A spring lancet used for venesection. 2. Of the veterinarians, a phlebotome shaped like a gum lancet.
FLECTENS. From *flectere*, to bend. Effecting flexion; as a n., a flexor muscle.—**Carpum flectentium interior.** The flexor carpi ulnaris.—**F. par lumborum.** See *QUADRATUS lumborum*.—**Primus cubitum f.** See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.—**Secundus cubitum f.** See *BRACHIALIS anticus*.
FLECTION. See *FLEXION*.
FLECTOR, m. -o'ris. See *FLEXOR*.
FLEECE. Ger., *Vliess*. Of Stilling, the periphery of the corpus dentatum cerebelli, so called from its woolly aspect.
FLEMEN, n. *Flem'inis*. From *φλέγμα*, a burning. 1. A swelling of the foot due to overexertion. Cf. *CEDMA*. 2. Congestion of the lower limbs. 3. A callous furrow of the hand or foot.
FLESH. A.-S., *flæsc*. Gr., *σάρξ*. Lat., *caro*. Fr., *chair*. Ger., *Fleisch*. Of the animal organism, the bulky soft parts, especially the muscular tissue.—**Goose f.** See *CUTIS anserina*.—**Proud f.** A popular term for exuberant granulations in a wound or ulcer.
FLETUS, m. *Fletus*. See *LACRYMATION*.
FLEXIBILITAS, f. -ta'tis. Flexibility.—**F. cerea.** Ger., *wächserne Biegsamkeit*. Waxlike flexibility; a condition observed in catalepsy, in which the limbs may be placed by an experimenter in any possible attitude without any perceptible resistance, and maintain that attitude for a long time.
FLEXIBILITY. Lat., *flexibilitas* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *flexibilité*. Ger., *Biegsamkeit*. The property of being flexible.—**Waxen f.** See *FLEXIBILITAS cerea*.
FLEXILE. Lat., *flexilis*. Flexible.
FLEXION. Lat., *flexio* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Beugung*. A bending; also the state of being bent; the opposite of extension.—**Dorsal f.** Ger., *Ueberstreckung*. The bending backward of the hand at the wrist joint so as to form an angle between the dorsal surfaces of the hand and forearm.—**F. of the foetal head.** Ger., *Heruntersteigen des Schädels*. A forward inclination of the head by which it is approximated to the sternum.—**Forced f., forcible f.** Fr., *f. forcée*. Ger., *forcirte F.* Extreme f. of a limb at a joint for the purpose of checking the flow of blood through its arteries (to restrain hæmorrhage or to promote coagulation in an aneurysm), to stretch a nerve on the extensor aspect, or to break up false ankylosis.
FLEX'OR, m. -o'ris. From *flectere*, to bend. Fr., *fléchisseur*. Ger., *Beuger, Beugemuskel*. A muscle that by its contraction produces flexion.—**Accessory f. of the foot.** See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**Biceps f. brachii** (seu *cubiti*). Ger., *zweiköpfiger Armmuskel, Beuger des Vorderarmes*. The large muscle which occupies the anterior surface of the arm. It arises by two tendons, the one (the short, or inner, head) from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, and the other (the long, or outer, head) from the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the glenoid ligament, passing through the joint inclosed in a sheath of synovial membrane, and perforating the capsular ligament to descend in the bicipital groove. The two muscular prolongations of the tendons unite about the middle of the arm to form a fleshy fusiform mass, which terminates above the elbow in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the posterior portion of the tuberosity of the radius. Opposite the elbow a flat fibrous process is given off, which unites with the fascia of the forearm. By some anatomists it is regarded as being made up of four distinct muscles—the coraco-

radialis, the coracoulnaris, the glenoradialis, and the glenoulnaris.—**Biceps f. cruris.** Fr., *fléchisseur de la cuisse*. The f. of the knee which has for its origin two heads, one of which, the long head, arises from the upper part of the ischial tuberosity, and the other, or short head, from the linea aspera and upper portion of the external supracondylar line. It terminates in a tendon which is inserted into the outer side of the head of the fibula and the outer tuberosity of the tibia.—**Deep f. of the phalanges.** See *TIBIOPHALANGEUS*.—**External f. of the metacarpus.** See *EPICONDYLOSUPRACARPEUS*.—**F. accessorius.** See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**F. accessorius a cauda ad tibiam tendens.** A muscle of some of the lower animals arising from the transverse processes of the anterior caudal vertebrae and inserted into the tibia.—**F. accessorius digitorum longus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius*.—**F. accessorius digitorum pedis.** See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**F. accessorius longus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius*.—**F. accessorius pedis.** See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**F. accessorius plantæ.** See *F. accessorius digitorum pedis*.—**F. antibrachii radialis.** See *Biceps f. cubiti*.—**F. antibrachii ulnaris.** The brachialis anticus muscle.—**F. brachii.** See *CORACORADIALIS*.—**F. brachii longus.** The long f. of the fore leg in the horse, corresponding to the biceps f. cubiti in man.—**F. brevis capitis.** See *ATLOIDOSUBOCCIPITALIS*.—**F. brevis digitorum, F. brevis digitorum pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. brevis digiti quinti.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis*.—**F. brevis hallucis.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**F. brevis minimi digiti accessorius.** An anomalous muscle lying beneath the f. digiti minimi brevis.—**F. brevis minimi digiti manus.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis*.—**F. brevis minimi digiti pedis.** See *F. digiti minimi pedis brevis*.—**F. brevis pollicis manus.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. brevis pollicis pedis.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**F. capitis.** The rectus capitis anticus major.—**F. capitis brevis.** See *ATLOIDOSUBOCCIPITALIS*.—**F. carpi exterior.** See *F. carpi radialis*.—**F. carpi interior.** See *F. carpi ulnaris*.—**F. carpi radialis.** Ger., *innerer Speichenmuskel, Speichenbeuger der Hand*. A spindle-shaped muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, and the intermuscular septa between it and the pronator radii teres, the palmaris longus, and the f. digitorum sublimis. A little below the middle of the forearm it ends in a flat tendon, which passes through a separate compartment in the anterior annular ligament of the wrist to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, and occasionally into that of the middle finger. It flexes the wrist and assists in pronation of the hand.—**F. carpi radialis brevis, F. carpi radialis profundus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the radius between the insertion of the pronator radii teres and the supinator longus muscles and inserted into the trapezium.—**F. carpi ulnaris.** Ger., *innerer Ellenbogenmuskel, innerer Ellenbogenbeuger*. The innermost f. of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It arises by two heads, the one from the inner condyle of the humerus, the other from the inner margin of the olecranon; from the upper two thirds of the posterior surface of the ulna, by means of a dense aponeurosis, and from the intermuscular septum, between it and the f. digitorum sublimis. The two heads are separated by a tendinous arch, beneath which are the ulnar nerve and the posterior ulnar recurrent artery. Upon the lower third of its anterior surface the muscular fibres are inserted into its tendon, which is inserted into the pisiform bone, the anterior annular ligament, and the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. The ulnar artery is situated upon the outer side of the tendon in the lower two thirds of the

forearm. It flexes the wrist and aids in its adduction.—**F. carpi ulnaris brevis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the ulna and inserted into the uncinat bone.—**F. cruris biceps, F. cruris externus, F. cruris fibularis.** See *Biceps f. cruris*.—**F. cubiti.** See *Biceps f. cubiti*.—**F. digiti minimi accessorius.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower surface of the tendon of the *f. digitorum pedis longus* and is inserted into the little toe.—**F. digiti minimi brevis, F. digiti minimi manus brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du petit doigt*. Ger., *kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers*. A small muscle which arises from the processus hamatus of the unciform bone and the front of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the little finger, in common with the tendon of the abductor minimi digiti. Between it and this muscle are found the deep palmar branches of the ulnar nerve and artery. It flexes and abducts the first phalanx of the little finger.—**F. digiti minimi pedis accessorius.** An occasional slip from the lower surface of the tendon of the *f. digitorum pedis longus*, behind its joint of division, inserted into the little toe, at which point it is perforated by the tendon of the *f. digitorum brevis*.—**F. digiti minimi pedis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du petit orteil*. Ger., *kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe*. 1. A small muscle which arises from the base of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, the plantar tarsocalcaneal ligament, and the sheath of the peroneus longus, and is inserted by a tendon into the base of the first phalanx of the little toe of which it is a *f.* 2. The preceding muscle and the opponens digiti minimi regarded as one, each considered, respectively, as its outer and inner heads.—**F. digiti parvus minimi.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis*.—**F. digiti secundi pedis proprius.** Of Bahnsen, a muscular slip arising from the back of the tibia and inserted into the terminal phalanx of the second toe.—**F. digiti secundi proprius.** An anomalous muscle formed by the separation from the *f. digitorum pedis longus* of the portion connected with the tendon of the second toe.—**F. digitorum.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**Flexores digitorum brevis, Flexores digitorum interossei.** The interossei muscles.—**F. digitorum fibularis.** See *F. hallucis longus*.—**F. digitorum manus communis profundus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. digitorum manus communis sublimis.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. digitorum manus perforans.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. digitorum manus perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. digitorum manus profundus.** Fr., *fléchisseur profond des doigts*. Ger., *tiefer Fingerbeuger*. A thick muscle lying beneath the *f. carpi ulnaris* and the *f. digitorum sublimis* muscles. It arises from the coronoid process of the ulna, the upper two thirds or three fourths of the inner and anterior surface of the ulna, the interosseous membrane, and the aponeurosis of origin of the *f. carpi ulnaris*. It divides into four bellies which shortly become tendinous; the tendons pass through the same compartment of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist in company with and beneath those of the *f. digitorum sublimis*. Opposite the first phalanges the tendons perforate those of the *f. digitorum sublimis* and are inserted into the bases of the last phalanges of the fingers. It flexes the distal phalanges of the fingers.—**F. digitorum manus profundus accessorius.** An occasional muscle which arises from the radius and joins one or more of the tendons of the *f. digitorum profundus*.—**F. digitorum manus sublimis.** Fr., *fléchisseur superficiel des doigts*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Fingerbeuger, durchbohrter Fingerbeuger*. A broad, flat muscle situated in the middle of the forearm beneath the *f. carpi ulnaris*, *f. carpi radialis*, and the *f. palmaris longus* and pronator radii teres. It arises by three heads, the one from the internal condyle of the hume-

rus, the internal lateral ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular septa; the second arises from the inner margin of the coronoid process of the ulna; and the third from the oblique line of the radius above the pronator radii teres. By some authorities the radial origin is regarded as one head, and the others as a second. About the middle of the forearm it divides into four tendons which are arranged in pairs, the most anterior going to the middle and ring fingers, and the posterior to the index and little fingers. They pass through the same compartment of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, with and above the tendons of the *f. digitorum manus profundus*. Upon the palm of the hand they diverge to pass to their appropriate insertions, each being contained together with the corresponding tendon of the *f. digitorum profundus* in a fibrous sheath. Opposite the first phalanges each divides into two parts, which embrace the corresponding tendon of the *f. digitorum profundus* and unite posterior to it. Shortly after their union they again separate and are inserted on each side into the margins of the second phalanges. It is a *f.* of the second phalanges.—**F. digitorum pedis brevis, F. digitorum pedis communis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court des orteils*. Ger., *kurzer Zehenbeuger*. A flat, thin muscle of the sole of the foot lying immediately beneath the plantar fascia. It arises from the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, the deep surface of the plantar fascia, and the septa between it and the adjacent muscles. About opposite the middle of the sole of the foot it divides into four bellies which shortly become tendinous. Opposite the middle of the first phalanges each tendon is pierced by the tendon of the *f. digitorum pedis longus* going to the same toe; it then divides into two slips, which are inserted into the sides of the second phalanges of the four smaller toes. It is a *f.* of the second phalanges of the toe.—**F. digitorum pedis communis longus, F. digitorum pedis longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur tibial, fléchisseur long des orteils*. Ger., *langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehenbeuger*. A *f.* muscle of the toes and an extensor of the foot upon the leg. It arises from the middle two fourths of the posterior surface of the tibia internal to the tibial origin of the tibialis posticus and from the septum between it and the last muscle, becoming tendinous at the lower part of the leg. Its tendon passes behind the internal malleolus in common with that of the tibialis posticus and crosses the sole of the foot in a forward and outward direction, to divide into four tendons which pierce those of the *f. digitorum brevis* and are inserted into the bases of the distal phalanges of the four smaller toes.—**F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius.** An anomalous muscle of the foot which may arise from any portion of the lower part of the leg and is inserted into the tendons of the *f. digitorum pedis longus* or in common with them.—**F. digitorum pedis perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis communis longus*.—**F. digitorum pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. digitorum pedis profundus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. digitorum pedis sublimis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. digitorum perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. digitorum profundus accessorius.** An anomalous offshoot from the muscular portion of the *f. digitorum manus profundus* which sends a tendon or tendons inserted into one or more of the fingers.—**F. digitorum superficialis.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. digitorum tibialis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. femoris.** See *Biceps f. cruris*.—**F. femoris magnus.** See *ILIACUS*.—**F. hallucis.** See *F. hallucis longus*.—**F. hallucis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du gros orteil*. Ger., *kurzer Beuger der grossen Zehe*. A *f.* muscle of the great toe situated between the adductor and abductor hallucis muscles. It arises from the inner border of the cuboid bone, the external cuneiform bone, the plantar tarsocalcaneal ligament and

the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle, and is inserted by two tendons into the inner and outer sides of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, being blended with the insertions of the adductor and abductor hallucis respectively. By some authorities the outer portion of the muscle is regarded as a portion of the abductor hallucis, the name being restricted to the inner head.—**F. hallucis longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur long du gros orteil*. Ger., *langer Beuger der grossen Zehe*. A long muscle which arises from the lower two thirds of the posterior surface and lateral angle of the fibula, from the septum between it and the peronei muscles, from the fascia covering the tibialis posticus muscle, and the lower part of the interosseous membrane. Its fibres extend downward and backward and terminate in a tendon which passes through a groove upon the posterior surface of the tibia external to the one occupied by the tibialis posticus and f. digitorum pedis longus, out upon the sole of the foot to the interval between the two portions of the f. hallucis brevis, between which it passes, to be inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the great toe. In the sole of the foot it gives off a tendon to the f. digitorum pedis longus. It flexes the distal phalanx of the great toe and extends the foot upon the leg.—**F. internodii primi digitorum.** See LUMBRICALIS manus.—**F. internodii primi pollicis manus.** Of Douglas, the opponens pollicis.—**F. internodii primi et secundi pollicis.** The f. pollicis manus brevis.—**F. internodii secundi digitorum manus.** The f. digitorum manus sublimis.—**F. internodii secundi pollicis manus.** The f. pollicis manus brevis.—**F. internodii tertii digitorum manus.** The f. digitorum manus profundus.—**F. internodii tertii pollicis.** The f. pollicis manus longus.—**F. longus colli.** See LONGUS colli.—**F. longus digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans accessorius.** See ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis.—**F. longissimus pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. longus digitorum pedis, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. longus pollicis.** See *F. pollicis manus longus*.—**F. longus pollicis manus.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. longus pollicis pedis.** See *F. hallucis longus*.—**F. manus medius.** See PALMARIS longus.—**F. manus radialis.** See *F. carpi radialis*.—**F. manus ulnaris.** See *F. carpi ulnaris*.—**F. metacarpi externus.** See EPICONDYLOSUPRACARPEUS.—**F. metacarpi medius.** See HUMEROSUPRACARPEUS.—**F. metatarsi.** See PERONEUS tertius.—**F. metatarsi parvus.** See TARSO-PREPHALANGÆUS.—**F. minimi digiti manus parvus, F. minimi digiti parvus.** See *F. digiti minimi brevis*.—**F. ossis metacarpi pollicis.** See OPPONENS pollicis.—**F. palmaris.** See PALMARIS longus.—**F. pedis.** See TIBIOPHALANGÆUS.—**F. pedis accessorius.** See PERONEOPHALANGÆUS.—**F. pedis perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforans, F. perforans digitorum.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus* and *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforans digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. perforans tertii internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis* and *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforatus digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. perforatus digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. perforatus pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. phalangæus profundus.** See HUMERORADIOPHALANGÆUS.—**F. plantæ accessorius.** See ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis.—**F. pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. pollicis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du pouce*. Ger., *kurzer Daumenbeuger*. 1. A two-headed muscle of the ball of the thumb. Its superficial head arises from the outer two thirds of the annular ligament and the trapezium, the deep head from the trapezium, the trape-

zoid, cuneiform, and uncinatæ bones, and the first and second metacarpal bones. The two portions unite, after allowing the tendon of the f. pollicis longus to pass between them, into one which again divides into two, which are inserted one on either side of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb, blending, respectively, with the adductor and abductor pollicis. 2. By some authorities the term is restricted to the two small slips on each side of the tendon of the f. pollicis longus, the more internal and external being regarded, respectively, as portions of the adductor and abductor pollicis.—**F. pollicis longissimus, F. pollicis longus, F. pollicis manus longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur long du pouce*. Ger., *langer Daumenbeuger*. A deeply seated muscle in the anterior part of the forearm. It arises from the anterior surface of the radius between the oblique line and the attachment of the pronator quadratus, from the adjacent part of the interosseous membrane and occasionally from the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, and terminates in a round tendon which passes beneath the annular ligament and through the palm of the hand between the two heads of the f. brevis pollicis, to be inserted into the terminal phalanx of the thumb.—**F. pollicis pedis brevis.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**F. pollicis pedis longus.** See *F. hallucis longus*.—**F. primi et secundi pollicis.** See *F. pollicis brevis*.—**F. primi internodii.** See OPPONENS pollicis.—**F. primi internodii digitorum pedis.** See LUMBRICALIS pedis.—**F. primi internodii minimi digiti.** See OPPONENS minimi digiti.—**F. primus secundi internodii pollicis.** See ADDUCTOR pollicis manus.—**F. profundus digitorum, F. profundus perforans.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. radialis.** See *F. carpi radialis*.—**F. radii.** See *Biceps f. cubiti*.—**F. secundi internodii.** See *F. pollicis brevis*.—**F. secundi internodii digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. secundi internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. sublimis digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. sublimis digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. superficialis.** See HUMEROPHALANGÆUS.—**F. tarsi.** See TIBIALIS anticus.—**F. tertii internodii.** The f. pollicis longus.—**F. tertii internodii digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. tertii internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. tertii internodii pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. ulnaris.** See *F. carpi ulnaris*.—**Long f. of the great toe.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**Long f. of the head.** See TRACHELOOCCIPITALIS.—**Oblique f. of the forearm.** See HUMEROSUPRACARPEUS.—**Oblique f. of the phalanges.** See PERONEOPHALANGÆUS.—**Short f. of the forearm.** See HUMERORADIALIS.—**Short f. of the great toe.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**Superficial f. of the phalanges.** See FEMOROPHALANGÆUS.

FLEXURA, f. See FLEXURE.—**Flexura cephalicæ.** See Cranial FLEXURES (of the embryo).—**F. coli dextra** (seu hepatica). See Hepatic FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. coli iliaca.** See Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. coli inferior.** See Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. coli lienalis.** See Splenic FLEXURE of the descending colon.—**F. coli prima.** See Hepatic FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. coli secunda.** See Splenic FLEXURE of the descending colon.—**F. coli sigmoidea.** See Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. coli sinistra** (seu splenica). See Splenic FLEXURE of the descending colon.—**F. duodeni inferior.** See *F. duodeni secunda*.—**F. duodeni prima.** The curve described at the junction of the ascending and descending portions of the duodenum.—**F. duodeni secunda.** The curve described at the junction of the descending and transverse portions of the duodenum.—**F. duodeni superior.** See *F. duodeni prima*.—**F. duodeni tertia, F. duodenojejunalis.** The curve described at the junction of the duodenum and the jejunum.—**F. iliaca coli.** See Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon.—**F. ossis.** A bending of

a bone forming an incomplete (greenstick) fracture.—**F. sigmoidea**. See *Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon*.—**Flexuræ transversæ**. Of Purkinje, the transverse arches formed by the rows of papillæ on the pulps of the fingers.

FLEX'URE. Lat., *flexura*, *flexio* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Krümmung*. A bending, a curve.—**Anterior f. of the corpus callosum**. See *GENU of the corpus callosum*.—**Basiscranial f.** The forward f. of the embryo at the base of the skull.—**Caudal f.** The forward f. of the embryo at the caudal portion.—**Cephalic f's, Cranial f's, Encephalic f's**. Lat., *flexuræ* (seu *flexiones*) *cephalicæ*. Fr., *f's craniennes*. Ger., *Kopfkrümmungen*, *Hirnkrümmungen*. Certain f's of the cranial portion of the embryo which take place at an early period of development, the earliest and most important of which is the one that occurs at the anterior extremity of the notochord, at which place the medullary tube, and especially the substance forming the wall of the cranium, undergo a decided bending forward, so as to cause a marked projection of the thickened cranial base posteriorly. To this mesencephalic f. alone is the name *cranial* applied by H. F. Osborn.—**Diencephalic f.** Of Wilder, the change in the level of the encephalic segments by which the mesal division of the prosencephalic cavity comes to lie dorsal of the diencephalic cavity, instead of cephalad of it.—**Hepatic f. of the colon**. Lat., *flexura coli dextra* (seu *hepatica*, seu *prima*). An abrupt bend in the ascending colon, situated at the under surface of the liver, on the right of the gall bladder, where it passes inward and to the left, to become the transverse colon.—**Neck f.** Of H. F. Osborn, the angle between the spinal cord and the oblongata, strongly marked at certain stages of development, but nearly obliterated in the adult.—**Pons f.** Of H. F. Osborn, the sharp ventral angle in the embryo corresponding nearly with the caudal margin of the pons.—**Posterior f. of the corpus callosum**. See *SPLENIUM*.—**Principal cephalic f.** A decided angular flexion of the cranial cavity of the embryo in a ventral, or downward, direction in the region of the midbrain and sella turcica; the cranial f. of H. F. Osborn.—**Sigmoid f. of the colon**. Lat., *flexura (coli) sigmoidea* (seu *iliaca*), *curvatura sigmoidea*. Fr., *Siliâque*. An S-shaped f. of the colon (the curve passing at first upward, then vertically downward, and to one or the other side) situated in the left iliac fossa. It begins at the termination of the descending colon, at the margin of the crest of the ilium, and ends at the beginning of the rectum, opposite the left sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Splenic f. of the descending colon**. Lat., *flexura coli lienalis* (seu *secunda*, seu *sinistra*). An abrupt bend connecting the transverse with the descending colon, and situated beneath the lower end of the spleen.—**Suprasternal f.** A f. in the colon of a horse which rests upon the abdominal prolongation of the sternum.

FLOATERS, *pl.* Ger., *Tripperfaden*. Filaments, flakes, or granules found in the urine in gonorrhœa.

FLOCCILLATION, FLOCCITATION. Lat., *flocillatio*, *flocitatio* (from *flocus*, a flock of wool), *flocilegium*. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

FLOCCULAR. 1. See *FLOCCULENT*. 2. Pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum.

FLOCCULENCE. The state of being flocculent.

FLOCCULENT, FLOCCULOSE. From *flocus*, a flock of wool. Fr., *cotonneux*. Ger., *flockig*. Consisting of or containing flocculi; flaky.

FLOCCULUS, *m.* From *flocus*, a flock of wool. Fr., *floccon*, *touffe*. Ger., *Flöckchen*. A little flockus.—**Flocculi retinæ**. The ciliary processes of the retina.—**F. cerebelli**. See *F.* (2d def.).—**Associated f.** Lat., *f. secundarius*. Ger., *Nebenflockchen*. Of Henle, a smaller foliated lobule dorsocephalad of the f.; the para^f of Wilder.—**F. secundarius, F. sucenturiatus**. See *Associated f.*

FLOC'CUS, *m.* Gr., *κροκίς*, *κροκίς*. Fr., *floccon*. Ger., *Flocke*. Lit., a flock of wool. A tuft of filaments. Cf. *VILLUS*.—**Flocci volitantes**. See *MUSCÆ volitantes* (under *MUSCA*).—**Floccorum venatio**. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

FLOOD'ING. Fr., *ménorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterblutfluss*. Profuse uterine hæmorrhage.

FLO'RA, *f.* Fr., *flore*. Lit., the goddess of flowers (from *flos*, a flower); the botany of a given geographical division.—**F. medica**. Fr., *flore médicale*. A f. restricted to medicinal plants.

FLO'RAL. Gr., *ανθώδης*. Lat., *floralis* (from *flos*, a flower). Fr., *f. Ger., zur Blüthe gehörig*, *blüthenständig*. Pertaining to a flower.

FLO'RENS. From *florere*, to bloom. 1. Blooming. 2. Adolescent.

FLOR'ID. Lat., *floridus* (from *flos*, a flower). Fr., *floride*. Ger., *blühend*. Of a disease, in the stage of full development.

FLORI'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *florere*, to blossom. 1. A blossom; a flowering. 2. The full development of an eruption. See *STADIUM floritionis*.

FLOS, *m.* Flo'ris. 1. A flower. 2. In chemistry, a term for various pulverulent substances obtained by sublimation.

FLOSS. 1. Silk that has not been twisted. 2. *Phalaris arundinacea*.

FLOTO'VIA, *f.* A genus of composite plants.—**F. diacanthoides**. A species found in southern Chile, where it is called *palo mato* or *fallu*. A decoction of the bark is employed as an antispasmodic.

FLOUREN'SIA, *f.* 1. The genus *Thylacospermum*. 2. A genus of resiniferous composite plants.—**F. thurifera**. The *tealpopolotl* of the Mex. Ph.; found in Chile, where it is also called *maravilla* (or *matavilla*) *del campo*. The root is pectoral and vulnerary, and the resin is used as a substitute for frankincense.

FLOW. Gr., *ῥέυμα, ἀπορροή*. Lat., *fluxus*. Fr., *écoulement*. Ger., *Fluss, Ausfluss*. Motion of a liquid (as of the blood in the vessels or away from the body), a free discharge of liquid, also the liquid so discharged.—**Menstrual f.** Fr., *flux menstruel, flux, écoulement, cataménial, menstrues, règles, mois, époques, hémorrhagie* (ou *perte*, ou *évacuation*) *menstruelle, éruption des règles*. Ger., *Menstrualfluss, Menstrualblutung*. A menstrual discharge of blood.

FLOX. From *φλόξ*, a flame. 1. An old English name for hæmorrhagic smallpox. 2. Flax.

FLU'ATE. A fluoride.

FLU'AVIL. Fr., *fluavile*. The compound $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, obtained from gutta percha by boiling with absolute alcohol.—**Madar f.** A substance obtained from the juice of *madar* (*Calotropis gigantea*), resembling f. in physical properties, but not in chemical composition.

FLUCTIC'ULI, *m. pl.* Ger., *Wellen*. Of Bergmann, the fine undulations in the surface of the lateral wall of the third ventricle just ventrad of the anterior commissure.

FLUCTUATE. Lat., *fluctuare* (from *fluctus*, a wave). Fr., *fluctuer*. Ger., *schwanken*. 1. To move in the waves. 2. To vary between certain limits. 3. To communicate to an examiner the sensation of fluctuation.

FLUCTUA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See *FLUCTUATION*.—**F. aurium**. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

FLUCTUA'TION. Lat., *fluctuatio* (from *fluctuare*, to move in the manner of waves). Fr., *f., ondulation*. Ger., *Schwanken, Schwankung*. 1. The act or process of fluctuating. 2. A wavelike movement communicated to a pent-up liquid by tapping upon some point of the parts overlying it, felt in the form of an impulse by the fingers held tightly against another point.—**False f.** Fr., *fausse f.* Undulation obtained by palpation in certain tumors, such as lipomata, in which the contents are found to be but partially fluid when an incision is made.—**F. by succession**. The undulation of fluid obtained by shaking the body.—**Gastric f.** Undulation

of fluid in the stomach.—**Pericardial f.** The motion of fluid in the pericardial sac.—**Pleural f.** The oscillation of pleural fluid felt on palpating an intercostal space.—**Rhonchal f.** A fremitus produced by respiration where there are cavernous rhonchi.—**Simple f.** The undulation of an inclosed fluid appreciated by placing a finger against one side of the swelling or cavity and pressing upon the opposite side for a moment with another finger.—**Thoracic f.** See *Pleural f.*—**Visible f.** F. perceptible to sight, as in ascites.

FLUG'GEA, *f.* Fr., *f.* 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs. 2. The genus *Ophiopogon*.—**F. leucopyrus**. Fr., *f. à flamme blanche*. A species found in the East Indies, where the root is employed as an astringent.—**F. viriosus**. A species the bark of which is highly astringent, and is said to be used as a fish poison.

FLUID. Lat., *fluidus* (adj.), *fluidum* (n. [from *fluere*, to flow]). Fr., *fluide*. Ger., *flüssig* (adj.), *Flüssigkeit* (n.). Having the property of fluidity; as a n., a body whose molecules move easily among themselves, and change their relative positions without loss of cohesion or mutual attraction and repulsion, so that the mass immediately takes the form of a vessel containing it.—**Aeriform f.** See *GAS*.—**Albuminous f.** An old term for the serum of the blood.—**Allantoic f.** See under *ALLANTOIC*.—**Amniotic f.** See *Liquor AMNII* (under *AMNION*).—**Aqueous f.** See *Aqueous HUMOR*.—**Burnett's disinfecting f.** See *Burnett's DISINFECTANT*.—**Cellular f's.** Fr., *fluides cellulaires*. Ger., *Flüssigkeiten des Zellengewebes*. Of Bichat, the lymph and fat of connective tissue.—**Cerebrospinal f.** Lat., *fluidum cerebrospinale*, *liquor cerebrospinalis*. Fr., *liquide céphalo-rachidien* (ou *cérébrospinal*), *liquide arachnoïdien*. Ger., *Cerebrospinal-Flüssigkeit*. The liquid in the subarachnoid space and in the coëles or ventricles and central canal of the central nervous system.—**Cælian f.** The cerebrospinal f. in the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain.—**Cælotomic f.** The f. or lymph in the cælotomic or pleuroperitoneal space.—**Cohn's f.** A solution of 0.5 gramme each of potassium phosphate, crystallized magnesium sulphate, and tribasic calcium phosphate, and 1 gramme of ammonium tartrate, in 100 c. c. of distilled water.—**Coley's f.** A product of *Bacillus erysipellatos* and *Bacillus prodigioides*, used in the treatment of sarcoma and carcinoma.—**Colostrie f.** See *COLOSTRUM*.—**Condy's f.** See *Condy's DISINFECTANT*.—**Cotunnian f.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**Darby's prophylactic f.** A solution of potassium hypochlorite similar to the liquor sodii chlorati of the Br. Ph.—**Electric f.** Lat., *fluidum electricum*. See under *ELECTRICITY*.—**Enteric f.** See *Enteric JUICE*.—**Exudation f.** See *Coagulable LYMPH*.—**F. of Cotunnian**. See *PERILYMPH*.—**Formative f.** See *CYTOBLASTEMA*.—**Galvanic f.** Lat., *fluidum galvanicum*. See under *ELECTRICITY*.—**Imponderable f.**, **Interstellar f.** See *ETHER* (2d def.).—**Intestinal f.** See *Intestinal JUICE*.—**Intracellular f.** See *CELL f.*—**Labyrinthine f.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**Lacteal f.** Any white fluid of the body (e. g., the milk, the secretion of the prostate and thymus glands, or the chyle).—**Ledoyen's disinfecting f.** See *Ledoyen's DISINFECTANT*.—**Lymphatic f.** See *LYMPH*.—**Magnetic f.** Lat., *fluidum magneticum*. Fr., *fluide magnétique*. A supposititious imponderable f. by whose agency the phenomena of magnetism manifest themselves.—**Müller's f.** A solution of 1 part of sodium sulphate and 2 parts of potassium bichromate in 100 of distilled water; used in hardening objects for examination under the microscope.—**Nervous f.** Lat., *fluidum nervum*. Fr., *fluide nerveux*. Ger., *Nervenfluidum*. The supposed f. which circulates throughout the nervous system, and is concerned in motion and sensation. It is entirely hypothetical.—**Nuclear f.** See *ACHROMATIN*.—**Nutritive f.** See *BLOOD*, *LYMPH*, and *CHYLE*.—**Oleous f.** The oily element of adipose tissue.—**Ovarian f.** The liquid contained in an ovarian cyst.

toma.—**Parenchymatous f.** See *Tissue LYMPH*.—**Pasteur's f.** A culture solution of 1 gramme of ammonium tartrate and 10 grammes of sugar candy in 100 c. c. of distilled water, the ash of 1 gramme of yeast being added.—**Periaxial f.** Ger., *periaxiale Flüssigkeit*. Of Klebs, the f. immediately surrounding the axis cylinder of nerve fibres.—**Respiratory f.** See *BLOOD* and *LYMPH*.—**Scarpa's f.** See *ENDOLYMPH*.—**Seminal f.**, **Spermatic f.** See *SEMEN*.—**Stagnant f.** In the body, a f., partially or wholly excrementitious, which remains stationary for a time in a hollow viscus.—**Subarachnoid f.** See *Cerebrospinal f.*—**Transudative f.** The lymph which is derived from the blood vessels.—**Universal f.** See *ETHER* (2d def.).

FLUIDIFI'ANT. Fr., *f.*, *fluidificateur*. 1. Causing liquefaction. 2. Producing an eschar which is soft and moist (said of alkaline caustics, in contradistinction to acids, which are said to be coagulant).

FLUIDIFICA'TION. From *fluidus*, flowing, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Verflüssigung*. The reduction of a substance to a state of fluidity.

FLUIDITY. Lat., *fluiditas*. Fr., *fluidité*. Ger., *Fluidität*. A fluid condition.

FLUIDUM, *n.* See *FLUID*.—**F. cerebrospinale**. See *Cerebrospinal FLUID*.—**Fluida majoris usus**. Lit., fluids of greater utility; a term among the ancients for the air, the blood, the animal spirit (see *SPIRIT*), and *Nervous FLUID*.—**F. nerveum**. See *Nervous FLUID*.

FLUIDUN'CIA, *f.* A fluid ounce.

FLUKE. See *DISTOMA*.—**F. worm**, **Liver f.** See *DISTOMA hepaticum*.

FLU'MEN, *n.* *Flu'minis*. 1. A flow. 2. Of Duret, a principal fissure of the brain.—**F. dysentericum**. A copious dysenteric discharge.—**Flumina rolandiana**. The fissure of Rolando.—**Flumina sylviana**. The fissure of Sylvius.

FLUOBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Fluobenzol*. A crystalline substance, C₆H₅F, compounded of benzene and fluorine.

FLUOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide fluobenzoi'ique*. A monobasic acid, C₇H₅FO₂, forming colorless, prismatic crystals, and much resembling benzoic acid.

FLUOBO'RATE. Fr., *f.* Ger., *flusborazsaures Salz*. A salt of fluoboric acid.

FLUOBO'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide fluoborhydrique*. Ger., *Fluorwasserstoffboraxsäure*. A monobasic acid, HBF₄.

FLUOBO'RID(E). Fr., *fluoborure*. A salt of fluoboric acid.

FLUOCHRO'MATE. A salt of fluochromic acid.

FLUOCHRO'MIC ACID. 1. A monobasic acid, HCrOF, formed by replacing a molecule of hydroxyl in chromic acid by an atom of fluorine. 2. Of Unverderben, a volatile compound obtained as a fuming gas (which is condensed by cold to a blood-red liquid) by distilling a mixture of an anhydrous chromate and calcium fluoride with fuming sulphuric acid.

FLUOHY'DRIC ACID. See *HYDROFLUORIC ACID*.

FLU'OR, *m.* *-o'ris*. From *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *fluor* (1st def.), *fluide* (2d def.), *f.* (3d def.). Ger., *Fluss* (1st def.), *Flüssigkeit* (2d def.), *F.* (3d def.). 1. A flow. 2. A liquid. 3. See *FLUORINE*.—**F. albus** (anterior, seu benignus). Leucorrhœa.—**F. albus intestinorum**. See *Cæliac FLUX*.—**F. albus malignus**. Gonorrhœa in women.—**F. albus posterior**. Ger., *Afterfluss*. A mucopurulent discharge from the anus.—**F. anthene**. A compound, C₁₅H₁₀, obtained from coal tar.—**F. metricalis**. Uterine leucorrhœa.—**F. muliebris**. Leucorrhœa.—**F. muliebris gallicus**. Gonorrhœa in women.—**F. muliebris non-gallicus**. Leucorrhœa.—**F. sanguinis pulmonum**. See *BRONCHORRHAGIA* and *HÆMOPYSIS*.—**F. sanguinis vesicæ**. See *CYSTORRHAGIA*.—**FLUORA'TUM**, *n.* See *FLUORIDE*.—**F. calcareatum**. Calcium fluoride.—**FLUORA'TUS**. Fr., *fluoré*. Combined with, or containing, fluorine.

FLUORENE. From *fluor*, a flowing. Fr., *fluorène*. Ger., *Fluoren*. Orthodiphenylenemethane, $C_{13}H_{10}$, obtained from coal tar and the tar oils.—**F. alcohol.** Diphenylene carbinol.

FLUORENIC ACID. Ger., *Fluorensäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_6H_4-CH_2-C_6H_3-CO.OH$, derived from fluorene.

FLUORESCEIN. Fr., *fluorescéine*. Ger., *F. Resorcinphthalein*.

FLUORESCENCE. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fluorescenz*. The property possessed by some transparent bodies of giving surface reflections of light differing in color from that of their own mass.

FLUORESCEIN. From *fluor*, a flowing. Fr., *f.* Ger., *fluoresci(e)rend*. Having the property of fluorescence.

FLUORESCEIN. A reduction product of fluorescein, $C_{20}H_{14}O_5$.

FLUORESCOPE. Ger., *Fluoreskop*. Of Kerner, an instrument for determining the presence of quinine in the urine by observing the fluorescence produced by this substance in solution.

FLUORHYDRIC. See HYDROFLUORIC.

FLUORIC ACID. Lat., *acidum fluoricum*. Fr., *acide fluorique*. Ger., *Fluorsäure*, *Spathsäure*. Hydrofluoric acid in aqueous solution.

FLUORID(E). Lat., *fluoratum* (from *fluor*, a flowing), *fluoruretum*, *fluoridum*. Fr., *fluorure*, *fluorhydrate*. Ger., *Fluorür*, *Fluorid*. A compound of fluorine with an element or radicle.

FLUORIN(E). Lat., *fluorinum* (from *fluor*, a flowing), *fluorum*. Fr., *fluore*. Ger., *Fluor*. A non-metallic element which has never been perfectly isolated, but is conjectured to be a colorless gas. It occurs in nature in composition in the form of fluor spar and other minerals, and in minute quantities in the bones, blood, brain, and enamel of the teeth. According to F. Schwyzer, some beers are contaminated with a f. compound, and may give rise to chronic poisoning characterized by oedema due to thrombosis induced by increased coagulability of the blood, general pain in the bones, greatly increased excretion of calcium compounds in the urine and feces, and uninuclear leucocytosis.

FLUOROL. Sodium fluoride; used in solution in the topical treatment of dacryocystitis.

FLUOROSCOPE. From *fluor* (see FLUORINE), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument for making visual examinations by the aid of rays. It resembles a stereoscope save that a diaphragm covered with a fluorescent salt, such as a platinocyanide or a tungstate, is substituted for the lenses. The observer interposes the object between a Crookes's tube and the f., when the shadow of the objects impermeable to the rays is shown on the screen. [T. J. Keenan.]

FLUOROX'YL, n. A preparation of mucilage of acacia, white wax, and glycerin; used as a protective.

FLUORPHEN'ETOL. Difluoridiphenyl.

FLUORRHEU'MIN. An analgetic ointment containing 5 per cent. of fluorphenetol.

FLUOR'URET. See FLUORIDE.

FLUOSIL'ICATE. Fr., *f.* A silicofluoride.

FLUOSIL'ICIC. Fr., *fluosilicié*, *fluosilicique*. Containing both fluorine and silicon in combination.—**F. acid.** Hydrofluosilicic acid.

FLUSH. Gr., *ἐρυθρότης*. Lat., *rubescencia*, *rubor*. Fr., *rougeur*. Ger., *Erröth(h)ung*. A reddening of the surface, a state of temporary redness.—**Hectic f.** The congestion of the capillaries, due to vasomotor paresis, that is seen in a protracted disease, such as consumption.

FLUX. Lat., *fluxus* (from *fluere*, to flow). Fr., *f.*, *fondant* (2d def.). Ger., *Fluss*. 1. An old term for a profuse morbid flow or discharge. 2. An easily fusible substance which, added to an infusible substance or one difficult to melt, renders it easy of fusion.—**Bilious f.**

See *Bilious* DIARRHŒA.—**Bloody f.** See DYSENTERY.—**Bronchial f.** See BRONCHORRHŒA.—**Cardiac f.** Watery diarrhœa occurring in cases of heart disease.—**Catamenial f.** Fr., *f. cataménial*. The menstrual flow.—**Chemical f.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Celiac f.** Lat., *fluxus chylosus*. 1. An old term for chronic dysentery. 2. See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA and CHYLORRHŒA (2d def.).—**F. of the belly.** See DIARRHŒA.—**Gastric f.** See GASTRORRHŒA.—**Hæmorrhoidal f.** Fr., *f. hémorrhoidal*. The flow of blood induced by hæmorrhoids.—**Hepatic f.** See HEPATORRHŒA.—**Menstrual f.** Fr., *f. menstruel*. The menses.—**Mucous f.** Fr., *f. muqueux*. Diarrhœa with abundant mucous discharges.—**Palpebral f.** Fr., *f. palpébral*. Ger., *Augenlidfluss*. An old term for the discharge from inflamed Meibomian glands.—**Passive f.** A watery diarrhœa apparently independent of any organic disease.—**Sebaceous f.** Lat., *fluxus sebaceus*. See SEBORRHŒA.

FLUX'IO, f. -io'nis. See FLUXION.—**F. alba.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**F. arthritica.** An accumulation of fluid in a joint.—**F. lunaris.** The menstrual flow.—**F. matricis, F. vulvæ.** See LEUCORRHŒA.

FLUX'ION. Gr., *ῥίσις*. Lat., *fluxio*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fluss*. 1. A determination of blood to a part; active congestion. 2. Of the French, a popular term for the engorgement of the gums and adjacent parts consequent on dental inflammation.

FLUX'US, m. *Flux'us*. See FLUX and FLOW.—**F. albus.** See FLUXIO *alba*.—**F. alvinus.** See DIARRHŒA.—**F. capillorum.** See ALOPECIA.—**F. chylosus, F. celiacus.** See *Celiac* FLUX.—**F. celiacus per renes.** See CHYLURIA.—**F. colliquativus.** See *Colliquative* DIARRHŒA.—**F. cruentus, F. dysentericus.** See DYSENTERY.—**F. hepaticus.** See HEPATORRHŒA.—**F. lientericus.** See *Lienteric* DIARRHŒA.—**F. lunaris.** The menstrual flow.—**F. matricis.** Leucorrhœa.—**F. menstrualis.** The menstrual flow.—**F. muliebris.** Leucorrhœa.—**F. pilorum.** See ALOPECIA.—**F. salinus.** Ger., *Salzfluss*. Salt rheum (moist eczema).—**F. salivæ.** See SALIVATION.—**F. sebaceus.** See SEBORRHŒA.—**F. splenicus.** Fr., *flux splénique*. A purosanguinolent intestinal discharge occurring in persons with hypertrophied spleen.—**F. venereus.** See GONORRHŒA.—**F. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHŒA.

FO'CAL. From *focus*, a fireplace. Pertaining to a focus.

FO'CILE, n. -is. From *foecillare*, to revive. Fr., *f.* An old term for any bone of the forearm or the leg.—**F. inferius.** See TIBIA.—**F. majus.** See ULNA.—**F. majus cruris.** See TIBIA.—**F. minus.** See RADIUS.—**F. minus cruris.** See FIBULA.

FO'CUS, m. Gr., *ἐστία*. Fr., *f.*, *foyer*. Ger., *F.*, *Brennpunkt* (1st def.). 1. The point at which rays (especially of light) are collected or converged by a lens or mirror. When used without qualification, the principal f. (*q. v.*) is always meant. 2. A central point, or point of departure; a nucleus; a point at which a process is manifested in great intensity.—**Acoustic f.** The point of meeting of sound waves reflected from a concave surface with reference to the ear.—**Anterior f.** Fr., *foyer antérieur*. Ger., *vorderer Brennpunkt*. That point in front of a system of refracting surfaces at which parallel rays impinging upon this system from behind are united; the anterior principal f. of a compound dioptric system.—**Anterior f. of the eye.** Fr., *foyer antérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *vorderer Brennpunkt des Auges*. That point in front of the eye at which rays coming from the retina and parallel in the vitreous humor are united.—**Anterior principal f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Apoplectic f.** Lat., *f. apoplecticus*. The cavity resulting from a hæmorrhage into the brain or its membranes after the absorption of the blood.—**Apparent f.** Ger., *scheinbarer Brennpunkt*. See *Virtual f.*—**Caloric f.** The point at which rays of heat (the red and ultra-red rays of the spectrum) are collected by a lens or mirror.—**Chemical f.** The point

at which the luminous rays of greatest chemical intensity (i. e., the violet rays) are brought together by a simple lens.—**Conjugate foci.** Fr., *foyers conjugués*. Ger., *conjugierte* (oder *zusammengehörige*) Brennpunkte. Two points of such a position that light rays, heat rays, or sonorous vibrations emanating from one are collected by a mirror or lens at the other. Conjugate foci are mutually convertible, i. e., either one may be taken as the point of emanation of the rays or vibrations, and also as the point of collection of the latter.—**Depth of f.** The distance through which an image formed at the f. of a lens may be shifted without materially impairing the definition of the image.—**First f.** See *Anterior f.*—**F. apoplectic.** See *Apoplectic f.*—**F. of a lens, F. of a mirror.** See *Principal f.*—**F. of a prism.** The point to which all the rays emanating from one point of an object are projected by a prism. In general, the distance of this f. from the prism is different from that of the object, but in the position of minimum deviation of the prism it is the same.—**F. of the eye.** See *Anterior f. of the eye* and *Principal f. of the eye*.—**Hæmorrhagic f.** Ger., *hämorrhagischer F.* A large effusion of blood, accompanied by destruction of tissue. To be distinguished clinically from *apoplexy* (q. v.).—**Imaginary f., Negative f.** See *Virtual f.*—**Posterior f.** Fr., *foyer postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Brennpunkt*. That point posterior to a system of refracting surfaces at which rays impinging in a parallel direction upon the anterior surface of the system are united.—**Posterior f. of the eye.** See *Principal f. of the eye*.—**Posterior principal f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Primary f., Principal f.** Fr., *foyer principal*. Ger., *Hauptbrennpunkt*. The point at which parallel rays falling on a lens or mirror are collected, or toward which they tend to converge. In the case of a spherical mirror the principal f. is at a distance of one half the radius of curvature from the centre of the mirror; in the case of a spherical lens it is situated at the centre of curvature. The principal f. of a concave lens or of a convex mirror is virtual; of a convex lens or concave mirror, real. According to the laws of conjugate foci, rays emanating from the principal f. are reflected or refracted in parallel directions.—**Principal f. of the eye, Principal posterior f.** Fr., *foyer principal de l'œil*. Ger., *Hauptbrennpunkt des Auges*. That point posterior to the dioptric media of the eye at which rays impinging upon the cornea in a direction parallel to the optic axis are united. In emmetropic eyes the principal f. is upon the retina; in myopic eyes, in front of it; in hypermetropic eyes, behind it.—**Prismatic f.** See *F. of a prism*.—**Real f.** Fr., *foyer réel*. Ger., *reeller* (oder *nahrer*) Brennpunkt. A point in front of a mirror or behind a lens at which rays made convergent by reflection or refraction meet.—**Second f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Sonorous f.** The point at which vibrations of sound are collected by a mirror or by a lens composed of such material as to refract them.—**Thermal f.** See *Calorific f.*—**Virtual f.** Fr., *foyer virtuel*. Ger., *virtueller Brennpunkt*. A point behind a mirror or in front of a lens at which rays made divergent by reflection or refraction would meet if prolonged.—**Visual f.** The point at which the rays of the greatest luminous intensity (i. e., the yellow rays) are brought together by a single lens.

FOCUS. Ger., *fokusi* (e)ren. To adjust a lens or mirror in such a way that the image produced at its focus is brought to the place most suitable for distinct vision.

FODI'NA, f. From *fodere*, to dig. The labyrinth of the ear.

FECUNDA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *FECUNDATION*.

FEMIN'EUS. See *FEMINEOUS*.

FENIC'ULUM, n. From *fenum*, fenugreek. Fr., *fenouil*. Ger., *Fenchel*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. 2. Fennel (the fruit of *F. vulgare*).—**Aqua fœniculi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de*

fenouil [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchelwasser*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of oil of fennel in 1,000 parts of water [U. S. Ph.]; or by distilling one part of fennel fruit with 20 parts of water until the distillate equals 10 parts [Br. Ph.] (or 4 parts [Fr. Cod.]) or 30 parts [Gr. Ph.].—**Fœniculi fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Fœniculi semen.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. capense.** A species growing in South Africa, similar to the common fennel.—**F. creticum, F. dulce.** Sweet fennel; a variety of the common fennel.—**F. germanicum, F. officinale, F. ovale, F. vulgare.**—**F. panmori.** Ger., *indischer Fenchel*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it is cultivated. Its fruits are used like those of common fennel.—**F. sativum.** A variety of *F. vulgare*.—**F. vulgare.** Fr., *fenouil commun, fenouil doux, anis de France, anis de Paris*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Fenchel*. Common fennel, the source of the fennel seed (or fruits) of the pharmacopœias; a species indigenous to Europe, and also abundant in Asia, extending perhaps as far as China. The fruits are aromatic and carminative, and are much used as a corrigent, especially with senna and rhubarb. In infusion they are employed as an enema for the expulsion of flatus in infants, and they yield a galactagogue oil.—**Fructus fœniculi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *F.* (2d def.).—**Oleum fœniculi** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Oil of fennel.—**Syrupus fœniculi** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *sirupus fœniculi*. A syrup made by mixing a filtered decoction of fruit of *F. vulgare* with sugar, 18 parts of the syrup representing 2 of fennel fruit.

FŒN'UGREEK. See *FENUM græcum*.

FŒ'NUM, n. From *φύειν*, to produce. 1. Hay. 2. See *F. græcum*.—**F. græcum.** The genus *Trigonella*.

FŒTAB'ULUM, n. From *fœtere*, to have an ill smell. An encysted abscess.

FŒ'TAL. Lat., *fœtalis*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *fœtal*. Pertaining to or in the state of a fœtus.

FŒTA'TION. Lat., *fœtatio*. See *GESTATION*.

FŒ''TEOMENORRHŒ'A. Fœtor of the menstrual discharge.

FŒT'ICIDE. From *fœtus* (q. v.), and *cædere*, to kill. See *Criminal ABORTION*.

FŒTIF'EROUS. From *fœtus* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to carry. Pregnant.

FŒ'TOR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *f.*, *fatidité*. Ger., *Gestank, übler Geruch*. A fœtid odor.—**F. alarum.** F. of the armpits.—**F. oris.** F. of the breath.

FŒ'TUS, m. *Fœtus*. From *ferre*, to bring forth. Gr., *ἐμβρυον*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fötus, Frucht, Leibesfrucht*. An animal organism so far advanced in its development as to show its main future characteristics plainly, but not yet existing independently of the maternal organism. In the human subject the term is commonly applied to the embryo only after the third month of its development.

—**Abdominal f.** Lat., *f. ventralis*. The f. of an abdominal gestation.—**Alligator f.** See *Harlequin f.*

—**Extrauterine f.** The f. of an extrauterine gestation.—**F. compressus.** Fr., *f. de papier* (ou *aplati, ou momifié aplati*).

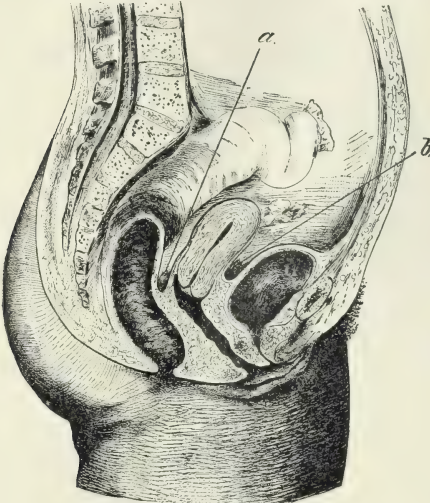
A f. which, having died at an early stage of gestation, has undergone mummification and been compressed into the form of a sheet by the growth of a twin.—**F. conduplicatus.** Fr., *enfant plié en deux*. A doubling of the body of the f. upon itself during its expulsion in a case of transverse presentation.—**F. inclusus, F. in fœtu.** A form of double monstrosity in which one f. ceases to be developed, and its remains are wholly or partially buried within the substance of the other f.—**F. ovaricus, F. ovarius.** See *Ovarian f.*—**F. papyraceus.** See *F. compressus*.—**F. sanguinolentus.** Of Martin and Ruge, a macerated f.; so called from its reddish brown color.—**F. septimestris.** A seven months' f.—**F. sireniformis.** A f. with fusion of the lower extremities.—**F. tubarius.** See *Tubal f.*—**F. ventralis.** See *Abdominal f.*—**F. vitalis.** See *Viable f.*—**F. vivus sed non vitalis.** See *Non-viable f.*—**F.**

zephyrius. A mole.—**Harlequin f.** A f. affected with diffuse keratosis.—**Hemiteratic f.** See **HEMITERATA**.—**Hermaphroditic f.** See **HERMAPHRODITISM**.—**Heterotaxic f.** See **HETEROTAXIS**.—**Included f.** See **F. inclusus**.—**Monstrous f.** Fr., *f. monstrueux*. A fetal monstrosity.—**Mummified f.** Fr., *f. momifié*. Ger., *mumifiziert*. Fötus. See **F. compressus**.—**Non-viable f.** Lat., *f. vivus sed non vitalis*. Ger., *lebensunfähige Frucht*. A f. that has not reached a stage of development at which it is capable of surviving apart from the maternal organism.—**Ovarian f.** Lat., *f. ovaricus*. The f. of an ovarian gestation.—**Secondary f.** See **F. compressus**.—**Tubal f.** Lat., *f. tubarius*. The f. of a tubal gestation.—**Viable f.** Lat., *f. vitalis*. Ger., *lebensfähige Frucht*. A f. far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism. See **VIABILITY**.

FOLD. Gr., πλῆκος. Lat., *plica*. Fr., *pli*, *repli*. Ger., *Falte*. A doubling of anything upon itself.—**Amniotic f.** Ger., *Amnionfalte*. A folded edge of the double amniotic membrane, where it rises over and finally incloses the embryo. See **Cephalic f.**, **Lateral amniotic f.**, and **Caudal f.**—**Anterior amniotic f.**, **Anterior f. of the blastoderm**. See **Cephalic f.**—**Antorbital f.** See **Anterior orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**Ary(tæno)epiglottic**, **Ary(tæno)epiglottidean f's**. Two f's of mucous membrane which inclose a few ligamentous and muscular fibres and the arytenoid cartilages, extending from the tops of the latter and of the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis.—**Basirrhinal f.** See **Basirrhinal GYRUS**.—**Callosal f.** See **Callosal GYRUS**.—**Caudal f.** Fr., *repli caudal*. Ger., *Schwanzfalte*. That f. of the blastoderm which incloses the caudal and primitive cloacal parts of the alimentary canal of the embryo.—**Cephalic f.** Fr., *repli céphalique*. Ger., *Kopffalte*. A f. of all the layers of the blastoderm, including also a part of the alimentary canal and the rudimentary heart. It passes ventrad and caudad on each side.—**Cerebral f's**. The convolutions of the cerebrum.—**Chor(i)oidal f.** See **RIMA** and **Transverse cerebral fissure**.—**Ectofrontal f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined region between his ectofrontal fissure and the orbital fissure.—**Ectorbital f.** See **Posterior orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**Ectorrhinal f.** Of Owen, the area just laterad of the olfactory fissure.—**Entolambdoidal f.** Of Owen, the area of the cuneus between the occipital and superseptal fissures.—**Entorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital interne*. See **Internal orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**Entorrhinal f.** Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal*. See **GYRUS rectus**.—**Entosylvian f.** See **INSULA**.—**Exoccipital f.** The tip of the occipital lobe.—**Falcial f.** Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal*. The portion of the callosal gyrus that lies ventrad of the genu of the callosum.—**F's of Douglas**. See **Rectouterine f's**.—**F's of the amnion**. See **Cephalic f.**, **Lateral amniotic f.**, and **Caudal f.**—**F's of the axilla**. The anterior and posterior walls of the axilla.—**F's of the broad ligament**. Fr., *aîlons du ligament large*. The layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**F. of the buttock**. The cutaneous f. marking the junction of the buttock with the thigh.—**F. of the groin**. Fr., *pli de l'aîne*. The cutaneous f. marking the junction of the thigh with the trunk in front.—**F's of the rectum**. F's of a semilunar form in the mucous membrane of the rectum. They are usually three in number, one near the commencement of the rectum on the right side, another opposite the middle of the sacrum extending inward from the left side, and the largest and most constant one opposite the base of the bladder, running backward from the fore part of the rectum. A fourth is sometimes present half an inch above the anus on the back of the rectum. They are about half an inch wide and overlap each other where the organ is empty.—**Frontal f.** See **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Genital f's**. The two f.-like structures of the

embryo which are converted into the lateral halves of the scrotum or into the labia pudendi majora.—**Genitoenteric f.** Lat., *plica genitoenterica*. An anomalous f. of the peritonæum extending between the broad ligament and the base of the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Glossoepiglottic f's**. Three f's in the mucosa of the tongue which extend from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis.—**Gluteal f.** See **F. of the buttock**.—**Head f.** See **Cephalic f.**—**Hippocampal f.** See **Hippocampal GYRUS**.—**Hypoblastic f.** A fold in the hypoblast, especially the dorsally extending f. which comes in contact with the rudiment of the central nervous system and ultimately gives rise to the notochord.—**Intestinal f. (of the blastoderm)**. See **SPANCHNOLEURE**.—**Lambdoidal f.** Of Owen, the occipital portion of the paroccipital gyrus.—**Lateral amniotic f.** The f's of somatopleure rising on the sides of the embryo, and, with the cephalic and caudal amniotic f's, finally forming the complete amniotic sac.—**Marginal f.** See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**Medial f.** See **Postcentral GYRUS**.—**Medilateral f.** The parietal portion of the paroccipital gyrus.—**Medullary f's**. See **Medullary RIDGES**.—**Mesenteric f's**. In the *Actinozoa*, vertical partitions that divide the gastrovascular cavity into a number of compartments.—**Midfrontal f.** See **Mediofrontal GYRUS**.—**Midoccipital f.** See **Superior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Midorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital moyen*. Ger., *mittlere Orbital- (oder Augenhöhlen-) falte*. Of Owen, a narrow area on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe, between his midorbital and ectorbital fissures.—**Occipital f.** See **Superior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Opercular f.** See **Branchiostegal MEMBRANE**.—**Posterior amniotic f.** Ger., *hintere Amnionsfalte*. The f. of the somatopleure rising at the caudal end of the embryo and with the lateral and cephalic amniotic f's finally completely inclosing the embryo in the amniotic sac.—**Posthippocampal f.** See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**Postmarginal f.** See **PRECUNEUS**.—**Postoccipital f.** See **Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Postorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital postérieur*. Ger., *hintere Orbitalfalte*. Of Owen, the area of the orbital surface of the frontal lobe which intervenes between the basisylvian and orbital fissures.—**Postsæptal f.** Of Owen, the narrow strip on the mesal surface of the occipital lobe just caudad of the postsæptal fissure.—**Postsylvian f.** See **Mediofrontal GYRUS**.—**Prefrontal f.** Of Owen, that part of the superfrontal gyrus which forms the frontal extremity of the cerebrum.—**Presylvian f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined area at the ventral end of the central fissure of the cerebrum.—**Primary f.** A cerebral convolution formed by primary fissures.—**Rectouterine f's**. Lat., *plicæ rectouterinæ* (seu *uterorectales*, seu *semilunares Douglasii*), *ligamenta rectouterina* (seu *uterorectalia*), *retractores uteri* [Luschka]. Fr., *plis de Douglas*. Ger., *Douglas'sche Falten*. Syn.: f's of Douglas, *uterosacral ligaments*. Two folds of peritonæum, one on each side, containing muscular tissue derived from the uterus, passing from the upper part of the cervix uteri to the neighborhood of the second sacral vertebra, and inclosing the rectum between them.—**Rectovaginal f.** See **Douglas's POUCH**.—**Rectovesical f.** A f. formed by the peritonæum as it passes from the anterior wall of the rectum to the posterior wall of the bladder.—**Sæptal f.** Of Owen, the area of the cuneus which lies between his posthippocampal (calcarine) and sæptal fissures.—**Secondary f.** Of Owen, see **Secondary CONVOLUTION**.—**Subfalcial f.** Of Owen, the mesal surface of his ectorrhinal f. (*gyrus rectus*).—**Subfrontal f.** See **Subfrontal GYRUS**.—**Suboccipital f.** See **Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Subsæptal f.** See **Subcollateral GYRUS**.—**Supercallosal f.** Of Owen, so much of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum as is bounded by the supercallosal and lateral fissures, excluding his marginal f. which is the dorsal part of the paracentral gyrus.—**Superfrontal f.** See **Super-**

frontal GYRUS.—**Supersæptal f.** Of Owen, a portion of the cuneus between his septal and supersæptal fissures. —**Supersylvian f.** See *Angular GYRUS.*—**Suroccipital f.** Fr., *pli occipital moyen, second pli de passage externe.* Of Owen, a small annectant convolution lying posterior to



THE UTERINE FOLDS OF THE PERITONÆUM.
a, the rectovaginal fold; b, the vesicouterine fold.

the superior occipital. —**Sylvian f.** See *Supertemporal GYRUS.*—**Tail f.** See *Caudal f.*—**Tentorial f.** See *Subcalcarine GYRUS.*—**Umbilical f. of the blastoderm.** The umbilical constriction; a folding in of the blastoderm along the sides of the axile embryo, continuous with the cephalic f. above and the caudal below. —**Vesicouterine f's.** Lat., *plíce vesicouterinæ.* Fr., *replis vésicouterins.* Two anteroposterior f's, one on each side, containing a few contractile fibres derived from the muscular tissue of the uterus, extending from that organ to the bladder. —**Vestigial f. of the pericardium.** Of Marshall, a small f. of the serous membrane of the pericardium lying in front of the root of the left lung, marking the course of the left duct of Cuvier in the fœtus. —**Visceral f's.** Thick f's in the throat of the embryo separated by the visceral or branchial clefts.

FOLIUM, *n.* Gr., φύλλον. Fr., *feuille.* Ger., *Blatt.* 1. A leaf or sheet. 2. The anterior fontanelle. 3. Of Arnoldus de Villanova, the relaxed uvula. 4. Of Wilder, a lamina of the cerebellum. —**F. accessorium.** Of Swartz, the amphigastrum (stipules) of the *Hepaticæ.* —**F. cacuminis (cerebelli).** A small lamina at the posterior extremity of the superior vermiform process. —**F. centrale (cerebelli).** The central lobe of the cerebellum. —**Folia cerebelli, Folia of the cerebellar lobes.** See *LAMINÆ of the cerebellum (under LAMINA).* —**F. supralunare (cerebelli).** See *Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum.* —**Folia vermis.** See *LAMINÆ of the cerebellum (under LAMINA).*

FOLLICLE. Gr., φύσμάτιον. Lat., *folliculus* (dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows). Fr., *follicule.* Ger., *Follikel, Balg, Schlauch.* A simple sacciform crypt or gland. —**Aggregate f's.** Lat., *folliculi aggregati.* See *Aggregate GLANDS.*—**Agminate f's, Agminated f's.** Lat., *folliculi agminati.* See *Peyer's GLANDS.*—**Ciliary f's.** See *Meibomian GLANDS.*—**Closed f's.** Fr., *follicules clos.* The solitary and agminated glands of the small intestine. —**Dental f.** Lat., *folliculus dentium.* Fr., *follicule dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnsäckchen.* 1. The connective tissue, blood, and lymph vessels which surround and form a kind of sac for a developing tooth. 2. An embryonic tooth, with all its parts. —**F. of De Graaf.** See *Graafian*

VESICLE.—**F's of Lieberkühn.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn.*—**F's of Littre.** See *GLANDS of Littre.*—**F's of Peyer.** See *Peyer's GLANDS.*—**Gastric f's.** See *Gastric GLANDS.*—**Glandular f's of the urethra.** Clusters of minute f's opening on the free surface of the mucous membrane of the urethra or into the sinuses of Morgagni. —**Glomerular f's.** Fr., *follicules enroulés.* F's the ducts of which follow a spiral course. —**Graafian f.** See *Graafian VESICLE.*—**Hair f.** Lat., *folliculus pili.* Fr., *follicule pileux.* Ger., *Haarfollikel, Haarbalg, Haartasche.* A recess or cavity in the skin which contains the root or implanted part of a hair. In the case of coarse hairs it extends through all the layers of the skin into the subcutaneous tissue. —**Lenticular f's.** Isolated or agminate lymphatic f's in the mucous membrane of the stomach resembling those of the intestine. —**Lieberkühnian f's, Lieberkühn's f's.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn.*—**Lymphatic f's, Lymph f's.** See *Lymphatic GLANDS.*—**Malpighian f's.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (1st and 2d def's). —**Meibomian f's.** See *Meibomian GLANDS (under GLAND).*—**Mucous f's.** Small glands which secrete mucus, situated in mucous membranes. —**Nabothian f's.** Lat., *ovula Nabothi.* Fr., *glandes de Naboth.* Pathological vesicles of various sizes, but visible to the naked eye, imbedded in the mucous membrane of the canal of the cervix uteri, perhaps arising from closed and distended f's. —**Nail f.** The fold of the matrix which embraces the root of the nail. —**Ovarian f.** See *Graafian VESICLE.*—**Palpebral f's.** See *Meibomian GLANDS.*—**Peyerian f's, Peyer's f's.** See *Peyer's GLANDS.*—**Secreting f.** A f. producing a distinct fluid, such as a gastric f. as distinguished from one giving rise to some structures, such as the dental or hair f. —**Sebaceous f's.** See *Sebaceous GLANDS.*—**Simple f.** The solitary glands of the small intestine. —**Solitary f's.** See *Solitary lymphatic GLANDS.*—**Splenic f's.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.). —**Sudoriparous f's.** See *Sudoriparous GLANDS.*—**Synovial f.** See *BURSA mucosa.*—**Tooth f.** See *Dental f.* **FOLLICULAR.** Lat., *follicularis, folliculosus.* Fr., *folliculaire, folliculeux.* Ger., *follikulär.* Pertaining to follicles or their contents. Cf. *ADENOID.*

FOLLICULATE(D). Possessing follicles.

FOLLICULITIS, *f.* -itidis. From *folliculus*, a small bag (see also -itis*). Fr., *folliculite.* Ger., *Follikelentzündung.* Inflammation of a follicle or of the follicles of a part. —**Chancrous f.** Fr., *folliculite chancreuse.* Infection of the mouth of a follicle by syphilitic virus, with submucous inflammation and suppuration. —**F. abscedens infantum.** The follicular furunculosis of children. —**F. barbæ.** See *SYCOSSIS.*—**F. blennorrhagica.** Ger., *blennorrhagische Follikelentzündung.* An extension of gonorrhœal inflammation from the mucous membrane of the urethra to the cavities of the follicles of Morgagni; it is characterized by a persistent gleet discharge and occasional suppuration of the follicles. —**F. decalvans, F. epilatoria.** Fr., *folliculite décalvante (ou épilante), alopecie innommée* [Besnier], *acné décalvante* [Lailler]. An inflammatory disease of the hair follicles attended with destruction of the hairs and atrophy or cicatrization of the skin. Brocq describes four forms: 1. *Pseudopelade*, in which the inflammation is very slight, the hairs are easily pulled out, and the skin becomes atrophic. 2. The *folliculite des régions velues* of Quinquand, in which little pustules form at the bases of the hairs, which are destroyed, and the skin becomes atrophic. The disease occurs in patches. According to Quinquand, it is due to the presence of micrococci in both the follicles and the blood vessels of the affected parts. Lailler calls this form *acné décalvante*. 3. The *syccosis lupoïde* of Brocq; a form similar to the second, but severer, with more pustulation and cicatrization. 4. The dermatitis papillaris capillitii of Kaposi. —**F. epilatoria.** See *F.*—**F. of the beard.** See

SYCOISIS.—**F. sebacea.** Acne.—**Syphilitic f.** Inflammation of mucous follicles caused by syphilitic infection; the symptoms are the same as those of ordinary f.—**Vulvar f.** Fr., *folliculite vulvaire* [Huguier]. An inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the vulva occurring during pregnancy, apparently in consequence of venous stasis, characterized by granular elevations of the enlarged follicles. There are itching, burning, and a thin mucopurulent discharge.—**Urethral f.** Fr., *folliculite uréthrale*. A rare affection caused by an inflammation of the follicles of Morgagni, in consequence of urethral irritation from sexual or local excitement. The follicles enlarge, and a thin mucopurulent discharge occurs.

FOLLICULO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). A follicular disease.

FOLLICULOUS. Lat., *folliculosus*. Fr., *folliculeux*. See FOLLICULAR.

FOLLIC'ULUS, n. See FOLLICLE.—**Folliculi aeris.** See Air CELLS.—**Folliculi aggregati.** See Aggregate GLANDS.—**Folliculi agminati.** See Peyer's GLANDS.—**Folliculi ciliares.** A term sometimes used to designate the Meibomian ducts or glands in the eyelids.—**F. dentis.** See Dental FOLLICLE.—**F. fellis.** The gall bladder.—**F. graafianus, F. Graafii, F. ovarius.** See Graafian VESICLE.—**Folliculi mucosi.** See Mucous FOLLICLES.—**F. pili.** See Hair FOLLICLE.—**Folliculi sanguinis.** See BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**Folliculi sebacei.** See Sebaceous GLANDS.—**Folliculi solitarii** (seu *sporades*). See Peyer's GLANDS.

FOMENTA'RIMUM, n. From *fomentare*, to foment. A tribe of the *Lycopodaceæ*, the species of which furnish a kind of amadou.

FOMENTA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See FOMENTATION.

FOMENTA'TION. Lat., *fomentatio* (from *fomentare*, to foment), *fomentum, fots* (2d def.) (from *fovere*, to keep warm). Fr., f. Ger., *Umschlag, Bähungsmittel* (2d def.). 1. The application of a liquid, usually warmed, to the surface of the body, either on sponges or on cloths. 2. A liquid designed for application in this way.—**Common f.** See FOMENTUM *discutiens*.—**Dry f.** Fr., *f. sèche*. See FOMENTUM *siccum*.

FOMEN'TUM, n. See FOMENTATION.—**F. commune, F. discutiens.** Syn.: *liquor discutiens*. A preparation of the old pharmacopœias, containing vinegar, alcohol, camphor, and honey.—**F. nitricum.** Fr., *fomentation nitrique*. A solution of 1 part of nitric acid in 96 parts of distilled water; used in the treatment of putrid ulcers and scabies.—**F. siccum.** A solid medicinal substance designed for external application; usually inclosed in a sacculus.

FO'MES, m. *Fo'mitis*. From *fovere*, to keep warm. Gr., *ἐναυσμα, ζῶπυρον*. Fr., *foyer d'infection*. Ger., *Heerd*. Lit., fuel; any inanimate substance (e. g., clothing or an article of merchandise) to which contagious or infectious matter has adhered. Generally used in the pl., *fomites*.—**F. morbi.** The exciting cause of disease.—**F. ventriculi.** Hypochondriasis or nervous irritability due to dyspepsia.

FONS, m. *Fon'tis*. Gr., *χεῦμα, πηγή*. Fr., *source*. Ger., *Quelle*. A fountain, spring, well, or source.—**F. lacrimarum.** The inner canthus of the eye.—**F. chirurgicus.** A stock of surgical supplies.—**F. chymiae.** An old name for mercury.—**F. diæticus.** A stock of nutritive supplies.—**F. medicatus.** A medicinal spring.—**F. pharmaceuticalus.** A stock of drugs.—**F. pulsans, F. pulsatilis.** The anterior fontanelle.—**F. salutaris.** See *F. medicatus*.—**Fontes signorum.** An old term for the data on which the signs of health and of disease were founded.—**F. soteris, F. soteris.** See *F. medicatus*.—**F. vitalis.** See Respiratory CENTRE.

FONTAI'NEA, f. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**F. Pancheri.** A small tree found only in New Caledonia. The seeds contain a drastic purgative oil, without emetic properties, used externally as a vesicant.

FONTANEL'. See FONTANELLE.

FONTANELLE'. Lat., *fontanella* (from *fons*, a fountain). Fr., f. Ger., *Fontanell*. 1. A membranous interspace between the bones of the fetal skull at a point where three or more bones meet. 2. See ISSUE.—**Anterior f.** Lat., *fonticulus anterior* (seu *major, seu quadrangularis, seu frontalis*). Fr., *grande f., f. antérieure* (ou *bregmatique, ou fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *vierseitige* (oder *vordere, oder grosse*) *F., Medianf'*. Syn.: *great* (or *large*) *f., bregmatic space, bregma*. The lozenge-shaped f., situated at the junction of the two parietal with the two frontal bones.—**Anterior lateral f.** See *Sphenoidal f.*—**Anterior median f., Bregmatic f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Great f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Lateral f's.** Fr., *f's latérales, f's de Casser*. Ger., *Seitenfontanellen*. Ordinarily, the mastoid f's; also the sphenoidal f's.—**Mastoid f.** Lat., *fonticulus mastoideus* (seu *lateralis Casseri* [seu *posterior*]). Fr., *f. postéro-latérale* (ou *de Casser*). Ger., *Warzenf', hintere Seitenf', Casser'sche F.* The f. at the point of union of the occipital, temporal, and parietal bones.—**Median f's.** The anterior and posterior f's.—**Median occipital f.** In certain birds, a membranous space over the foramen magnum.—**Occipital f., Posterior f.** Lat., *fonticulus posterior* (seu *occipitalis, seu minor, seu triangularis*). Fr., *petite f., f. postérieure* (ou *occipitale, ou occipito-pariétale*). Ger., *hintere* (oder *kleine*) *F., Hinterhauptf'*. Syn.: *small f.* The triangular f. situated at the junction of the occipital with the two parietal bones.—**Posterior lateral f.** See *Mastoid f.*—**Posterior median f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Pulsatile f., Sincipital f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Small f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Sphenoidal f.** Lat., *fonticulus sphenoidalis* (seu *lateralis anterior*). Ger., *Keilbeinf', vordere Seitenf'*. The f. at the junction of the parietal, temporal, sphenoid, and frontal bones.

FONTES, m., pl. of *fons* (q. v.).

FONTIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *fons*, a fountain. See FONTANELLE.

FONTINA'LIS, f. From *fons*, a fountain. Fr., *fontinal* (adj.), *fontinale* (n.). Ger., *quellenbewohnend* (adj.), *Quellmoos* (n). 1. (Adj.) furnished by a fountain (said of water). 2. (Adj.) growing near springs. 3. (N.) a genus of aquatic mosses.—**F. antipyretica, F. triangularis, F. trifaria.** Fr., *fontinale antipyrétique*. Ger., *gemeines Quellmoos*. A species found in Europe; used in baths for fever.

FOOD. A.-S., *foda*. See ALIMENT.—**Accessory f.** A f. employed in small quantities to supply an element or elements of nutriment wanting in the f. chiefly relied upon.—**Azotized f.** See *Nitrogenous f.*—**Brain f.** A f. supposed to be specially nourishing to the brain. Such f's include fish and various preparations rich in nitrogenous elements or in phosphorus.—**Chemical f.** See *Syrupus PHOSPHATUM compositus* (under PHOSPHAS).—**Combustible f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Diabetic f.** A f. destitute of sugar. See ALMOND bread.—**Dynamogenous f.** A f. which generates power.—**Gelatinous f.** F. of which gelatin is the principal constituent.—**Flesh-forming f.** A f. the elements of which are caused to unite into new combinations to form muscular tissue.—**Heat-producing f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Inorganic f.** Any inorganic substance used for the nutriment of the body.—**Kinesogenous f.** A f. which generates motion.—**Mixed f.** F. containing both nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous elements.—**Muscle f.** A f. which produces muscular tissue; according to Liebig's theory, nitrogenous f.—**Nitrogenous f.** F. containing nitrogen, such as the proteids. According to Liebig's theory, the function of nitrogenous f. is to build up the tissue, hence it was called plastic f.—**Non-azotized f., Non-nitrogenous f.** Fats and carbohydrates. According to Liebig's theory, the function of non-nitrogenous f. is to produce heat, and to be used up in respiration, being either oxidized immediately or stored

up as fat and glycogen to be used up subsequently.—**Organic f.** Any organic substance used for the nutriment of the body.—**Peptonized f.** A f. in which the albuminoids are digested by pepsin.—**Plastic f.** See *Nitrogenous f.*—**Respiratory f's.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Thermogenous f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*

FOOT. A.-S., *fōt*. Gr., *πούς*. Lat., *pes*. Fr., *piéd*. Ger., *Fuss*. That portion of the lower extremity which is situated beyond the ankle.—**Flat f.** See the major list.—**F. halt.** A disease of sheep which is caused by the presence of a worm between the hoofs.—**F. lock.** See *FETLOCK*.—**F. of the corona radiata.** The place where the converging fibres of the corona radiata become parallel.—**F. of the peduncle.** Lat., *pes pedunculi*. See *CRUS cerebri*.—**F. rot.** An ulcer in the feet of sheep.—**Fungous f.** See *Madura f.*—**Griffon's f.** A cannula containing tenacula for removing uterine moles.—**Madura f.** Fr., *piéd du Madure* (ou de *Madura*). Ger., *Madurafuss*. A slow and gradual increase in the volume of the f. in consequence of a fibrofatty hypertrophy and degeneration of the bones, with cutaneous sinuses forming in all directions. There is a seropurulent discharge containing white, pink, yellow, or black granules, like fish roe. Microscopically, the black granules contain a fungus (*Chionophye Carteri*). The f. slowly becomes disorganized, the bones disappear or remain as shells, the arch of the foot is lost, the muscles and tendons undergo fatty degeneration, and exhaustive suppuration or gangrene may terminate the life of the patient. The disease is endemic in hot climates, and usually occurs after puberty, and there seems to be a causal relation between the fungus and the disease.—**Protoplasmic f.** Ger., *Protoplasmafuss*. 1. Of Pflüger, a form of medullated nerve termination in the salivary glands, in which the nerve undergoes frequent division, enlarges, and contains a considerable amount of finely granular protoplasm and many nuclei. 2. The end of a cylindrical epithelial cell resting on the basement membrane.—**Splay f.** See *TALIPES vulgus*.—**Tabetic f.** Fr., *piéd tabétique*. 1. Of Charcot, an affection of the f. commencing in the preataxic stage of tabes, with heaviness, numbness, and formication in the affected member; in from six weeks to two months there is swelling on the dorsum of the f. from hypertrophy of the head of the astragalus, scaphoid, cuneiform and metatarsal bones; the internal border of the f. is thickened, but the skin is unchanged. Osteophytes are formed on the internal border of the bones of the tarsometatarsal articulation. There may be elevation of temperature, trophic troubles, and absorption of the phalanges. 2. Of Joffroy, an exaggerated extension of the f. noticed in the beginning of tabes when the patient is lying down; as the tabes progresses, the contraction of the tendo Achillis may produce talipes equinus.

FOOT'LING. Of a foot or the feet (said of a presentation of the fœtus in parturition).

FORA'MEN, *n.* -am'inis. From *forare*, to bore. Gr., *τρήμα, ὅπη*. Fr., *f., trou, foveé*. Ger., *F., Loch, Oeffnung*. 1. An opening, a perforation, a pit. 2. See *CANAL*.—**Anterior condylar f., Anterior condyloid f.** Lat., *f. condyloideum anterius*. A f. to the front and to the inner side of each occipital condyle, passing downward, outward, and forward through the basilar process and transmitting the hypoglossal nerve.—**Anterior ethmoidal f., Anterior internal orbital f.** Lat., *f. ethmoidale anterius*. See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**Anterior palatine f.** Lat., *f. palatinum anterius*. See *Incisor CANAL* (1st and 2d def's).—**Anterior sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia anteriora*. Fr., *trous sacrés antérieurs*. Ger., *vordere Heiligbeinlöcher*. Foramina on the anterior surface of the sacrum, four on each side, which connect with the sacral canal, and transmit the anterior branches of the sacral nerves.—**Aortic f.** Lat., *f.*

aorticum. Ger., *Aortenschlitz*. The opening in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta.—**Bichat's f.** See *F. Bichatii*.—**Botallo's f.** See *F. of Botallo*.—**Carotic f.** The inferior aperture of the carotid canal.—**Cervical f.** See *Vertebrarterial foramina*.—**Costotransverse f.** Lat., *f. costotransversarium*. The space between the transverse process of a vertebra and the neck of its corresponding rib.—**Dental f.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**Ethmoidal foramina.** Lat., *foramina ethmoidea* (seu *ethmoidalia*). See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL* and *Posterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**External carotid f.** Lat., *f. caroticum externum*. The external aperture of the carotid canal.—**F. acusticum.** The meatus auditorius internus.—**F. alveolare anterius, F. alveolare inferius.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**Foramina alveolaria posteriora** (ossis maxillæ). See *Posterior dental CANALS*.—**F. amplum pelveos.** Of Bartholin, the obturator f.—**F. anonymum Ferreini.** The hiatus Fallopii.—**F. anterius canalis cruropoplitei.** An aperture in the upper part of the tibiofibular interosseous membrane which gives passage to the anterior tibial vessels.—**F. aorticum.** See *Aortic f.*—**F. aqueductus Fallop(p)ii.** See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius*.—**F. arachnoideum.** See *F. of Magendie*.—**F. atrioventriculare commune.** An auriculoventricular opening common to both auricles and ventricles found in the hearts of some of the lower animals.—**F. auditorium externum.** See *External auditory CANAL*.—**F. auditorium internum.** See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**F. Bichatii.** A supposed communication between the subarachnoid space and the cavity of the third ventricle. Its existence is denied by Schwalbe.—**Foramina cæca of Vicq d'Azyr.** See *F. cæcum anterius* and *F. cæcum posticum*.—**F. cæcum.** Fr., *trou borgne*. Ger., *vorderes blindes Loch*. A cryptlike depression.—**F. cæcum anterius.** Syn.; *preopontine fossa*. The depression at the cephalic margin of the pons.—**F. cæcum lingue** (seu *Meibomii*, seu *Morgagni*). See *F. cæcum of the tongue*.—**F. cæcum of the frontal bone.** Lat., *f. cæcum ossis frontalis*. A small f. situated at the base of the frontal crest of the front bone.—**F. cæcum of the medulla oblongata.** See *F. cæcum anterius*.—**F. cæcum of the pharynx.** Fr., *f. cæcum du pharynx*. A depression in the mucosa of the posterior wall of the pharynx, in the median line, a little below the level of the orifices of the Eustachian tubes; replaced by the orifice of the bursa of the pharynx when that structure is present.—**F. cæcum of the retina.** See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. cæcum of the superior maxillary bone.** Lat., *f. cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Incisor f.* (1st def.).—**F. cæcum of the tongue.** Lat., *f. cæcum lingue* (seu *Meibomii*), *f. Meibomii*, *f. Morgagni*. A small cul-de-sac about an inch from the base of the dorsum of the tongue, at the posterior termination of the median raphe, into which a number of small glands open.—**F. cæcum ossis frontalis** (seu *frontis*). See *F. cæcum of the frontal bone*.—**F. cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Incisor f.* (1st def.).—**F. cæcum posterius** (seu *posticum*). Of Vicq d'Azyr, a depression just below the pons Varolii, in which the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord terminates.—**F. cæcum retroanale.** See *FOVEOLA coccygea*.—**F. caroticoocloideum.** An occasional f. formed by the union of the apices of the anterior and middle clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**F. carotico tympanicum.** See *CANALIS carotico tympanicus*.—**F. carotieum externum.** See *External carotid f.*—**F. carotieum internum.** See *Internal carotid f.*—**F. cavernosum** (ossis sphenoidalis). A small passage in the sphenoid bone through which the median vertebral vein communicates with the cavernous sinus.—**F. centrale.** See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. centrale cochleæ.** See *F. cochleæ centrale*.—**F. centrale of Soemmer(r)ing, F. centrale retinae** (seu *Soemmer[r]ingii*). See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. clinoideocaroticum.** See *F. caroticoocloideum*.—**F. cochleæ centrale.** The largest

of several openings in the base of the modiolus.—**F. conarii**. Of Wilder, the orifice of the conarial recess.—**Foramina condyloidea accessoria**. Small foramina near the anterior condylar f.—**Foramina condyloidea posteriora**. See *Posterior condylar foramina*.—**F. condyloideum anterius**. See *Anterior condylar f.*—**Foramina conjugationis**. Fr., *trous de conjugaison*. The intervertebral foramina.—**F. costotransversarium**. See *Costotransverse f.*—**Foramina cribrosa (ossis cribrosi)**. Small openings in the lamina cribrosa of the ethmoid bone which transmit the filament of the olfactory nerves.—**F. dextrum (diaphragmatis)**. See *F. quadratum*.—**Foramina diploica**. Small openings in the inner plate of the cranial bones leading from the cranial cavity into the diploe.—**F. Duverneyi**. See *F. of Winslow*.—**Foramina emissaria**. Foramina in the skull transmitting the emissary veins.—**F. epiploicum**. See *F. of Winslow*.—**F. ethmoidale anticum**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**F. ethmoidale posticum**. See *Posterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**Foramina ethmoidalia (seu ethmoidea)**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL* and *Posterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**F. ethmoideum anterius**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**F. ethmoideum posterius (seu posticum)**. See *Posterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**F. frontale**. See *Supraorbital CANAL*.—**F. glandulosum Morgagni**. See *F. cæcum of the tongue*.—**F. incisivum**. See *Incisor f.*—**F. inframaxillare**. The inferior dental canal.—**F. infraorbitale**, **F. infraorbitarium**. See *Infraorbital f.*—**F. infrapubianum**. See *Obturator f.*—**F. infundibuli**. See *LYRA*.—**F. interclinoideum**. A canal formed by an anomalous process connecting the middle and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**F. interclinoideum commune**. A canal formed by an anomalous process extending between the anterior and posterior and middle clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**F. intermaxillare**. See *Incisor f.*—**F. intervertebrale posterius**. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelspalte*. The space between the articular processes of the vertebrae except the first cervical.—**Foramina intervertebralia**. See *Intervertebral foramina*.—**F. ischiadicum majus**. See *Great sacrosciatic f.*—**F. ischiadicum medium**. An open space left between an anomalous and the normal sacrospinal ligament.—**F. ischiadicum minus**. See *Small sacrosciatic f.*—**F. ischiopubicum**. See *Obturator f.*—**F. jugulare**. See *F. lacerum posterius*.—**F. jugulare spurium**. An anomalous opening in the squamous portion of the temporal bone, which transmits a vessel uniting the external jugular vein with an intracranial vessel.—**F. lacerum**. Fr., *trou déchiré*. Ger., *zerrissenes Loch*. A ragged hole.—**F. lacerum anterius (baseos cranii)**. See *Sphenoidal FISSURE*.—**F. lacerum inferius**. The sphenomaxillary fissure.—**F. lacerum jugulare**. See *F. lacerum posterius*.—**F. lacerum medium**. An irregular aperture between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the body and great wing of the sphenoid. In the recent state it is closed below by a mass of fibrous tissue. The carotid canal opens on its external wall, the Vidian canal anteriorly. By the inner part the carotid artery enters the cranial cavity and through the external, the large superficial petrosal nerve coming from the Vidian, reaches the hiatus Fallopii.—**F. lacerum orbitale**. The sphenoidal fissure.—**F. lacerum posterius**. Fr., *trou déchiré postérieur*. Ger., *Drosseladerloch, Drosselloch*. The space formed by the jugular notches of the occipital and temporal bones. It is divided into two portions, sometimes separated by a spiculum of bone, the one roundish, situated externally and posteriorly, and transmitting the jugular vein; the other narrow, anterior, and internal, and serving as an exit for the 9th, 10, and 11th cranial nerves, and for the inferior petrosal sinus.—**F. lacerum superius**. See *Sphenoidal FISSURE*.—**F. Magendii**. See *F. of Magendie*.—**F. magnum ischii**. The obturator f.—**F. magnum (occipitale, seu occipitis)**. Ger., *Hinter-*

hauptsloch. A large oval aperture, centrally placed, in the lower and anterior part of the occipital bone. It transmits the spinal cord and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerves, and the vertebral arteries.—**F. mandibulare**. See *Inferior dental f.*—**F. mandibulare anterius**. See *Mental f.*—**F. mandibulare posterius**. See *Inferior dental f.*—**F. mastoideum, F. mastoideum posterius**. See *Mastoid f.*—**F. maxillare anterius**. See *Mental f.*—**F. maxillare inferius, F. maxillare posterius**. See *Inferior dental f.*—**Foramina maxillaria superiora**. See *Posterior dental CANALS*.—**F. medullæ spinalis**. See *Vertebral f.*—**F. medullare**. See *Nutrient f.*—**F. medullare columnæ vertebralis**. See *Vertebral f.*—**F. Meibomii**. See *F. cæcum of the tongue*.—**F. meningeum**. An anomalous opening in the squamous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of a branch of the middle meningeal artery.—**F. mentale**. See *Mental f.*—**F. Monroi (anterius), F. monroianum**. See *F. of Monro*.—**F. Monroi primitivum**. The primitive f. which connects the third with the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**F. Morgagni**. See *F. cæcum of the tongue*.—**Foramina nasalia**. Small canals which perforate the nasal bone.—**Foramina nutritia (seu nutritia) ossium**. See *Nutrient f.*—**F. nutritium ossis femorii**. The aperture near the upper part of the linea aspera of the femur which transmits its nutrient artery.—**F. nutritium ossis humeri**. The aperture slightly below the middle of the shaft of the humerus which transmits its nutrient artery.—**F. nutritium radii**. The aperture on the anterior surface of the radius for its nutrient artery.—**F. nutritium ulnæ**. The aperture on the anterior surface of the ulna for its nutrient artery.—**F. obturator, F. obturatorium, F. obturatum**. See *Obturator f.*—**F. occipitale (magnum)**. See *F. magnum*.—**F. occipitale superius**. See *F. magnum*.—**F. oculi**. The pupil.—**F. œsophageum**. Ger., *Speiseröhrenöffnung, Speiseröhrenschlitz*. The aperture in the diaphragm which transmits the œsophagus.—**F. of Bichat**. See *F. Bichatii*.—**F. of Botallo**. The opening which establishes communication between the two auricles of the heart in the fœtus.—**F. of Magendie**. Lat., *F. Magendii*. Fr., *f. de Magendie*. Ger., *F. von Magendie*. A small opening through the layer of pia mater which forms a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle.—**F. of Monro**. Lat., *f. monroianum, f. Monroi anterius*. Fr., *f. de Monro*. Ger., *F. von Monro, Monroisches F.* An opening behind the anterior pillars of the fornix, through which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate with the third ventricle.—**F. of Rivini**. Lat., *f. rivinianum, f. Rivinii, f. Rivini*. An opening in the tympanum the existence of which is disputed.—**Foramina of Scarpa**. Lat., *foramina Scarpæ*. Bony canals opening into the incisor canal and transmitting the naso-palatine nerves.—**F. of Soemmer(r)ing**. See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. of Stenson**. See *Incisor CANAL* (2d def.).—**F. of Tarinus**. The hiatus Fallopii.—**F. of Winslow**. Lat., *f. Winslovii, f. omenti minoris*. Ger., *Winslow'sches Loch*. An aperture formed by the folds of the peritonæum, and establishing communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritonæum. It is situated between the liver and the stomach and is bounded in front by the portal vein, hepatic artery, and duct, behind by the inferior vena cava, below by the hepatic artery, and above by the liver.—**F. omenti majoris**. The communication between the cavities of the greater and lesser omentum.—**F. omenti minoris**. See *F. of Winslow*.—**F. oodes**. See *Obturator f.*—**F. opticum chor(i)oidæ**. The hole in the chorioid through which the optic nerve fibres pass to their expansion in the retina.—**F. opticum scleroticæ**. The space left in the sclerotic for the passage of the optic nerve.—**F. orbitarium internum**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL*.—**F. orbitarium superius**. See *Supraorbital f.*—**F. ossis pubis**. See *Obturator f.*—**F.**

ovale. Ger., *eirundes* (oder *eiförmiges*) *Loch*. 1. An ovoid aperture near the posterior margin of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, which transmits the inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve. 2. See *F. of Botallo*. 3. See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale cordis.** See *F. of Botallo*.—**F. ovale coxæ.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale of the heart.** See *F. of Botallo*.—**F. ovale of the hip bone.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale of the sphenoid bone.** See *F. ovale* (1st def.).—**F. ovale ossis pelveos.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale ossis sphenoidalis** (seu *sphenoides*). See *F. ovale* (1st def.).—**Foramina Pacchionii.** The depressions on the inner surface of the skull for the Pacchionian bodies.—**Foramina palatina posteriora.** See *Posterior palatine foramina*.—**F. palatinum anterius.** See *Incisor CANAL* (1st def.).—**F. palatinum posterius magnum.** The posterior palatine canal.—**Foramina papillaria.** Ger., *Harnporen*. The opening of the uriniferous tubules upon the apices of the pyramids of Malpighi.—**F. parietale.** See *Parietal f.*—**F. pneumaticum.** See *Pneumatic f.*—**F. profundum.** See *ITER ad infundibulum*.—**F. pro sinu petroso inferiore.** An anomalous, roundish opening formed by adjacent portions of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, which transmits the inferior petrosal sinus.—**F. pterygopalatinum.** See *Pterygopalatine f.*—**F. quadratum, F. quadrilaterum.** The aperture in the diaphragm for the passage of the inferior vena cava.—**F. retinæ centrale.** See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. Rivini, F. Rivinianum, F. Rivinii.** See *F. of Rivini*.—**F. rotundum.** Fr., *trou rond*. Ger., *rundes Loch*. A roundish opening in the great wing of the sphenoid bone, which transmits the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve.—**Foramina sacralia anteriora.** See *Anterior sacral foramina*.—**Foramina sacralia posteriora.** See *Posterior sacral foramina*.—**F. saphenæ.** See *Saphenous OPENING*.—**F. scapulare.** The suprascapular notch when it is converted into a f. by a ligamentous or osseous structure.—**Foramina scarpæ.** See *Foramina of Scarpa*.—**F. scleroticæ anticum.** The opening in the sclerotic which is filled in by the cornea.—**F. scleroticæ posticum.** See *F. opticum scleroticæ*.—**F. sinistrum inferius diaphragmatos.** See *Aortic f.*—**F. sinistrum superius diaphragmatos.** See *F. æsophageum*.—**F. Soemmerringi.** See *FOVEA centralis*.—**F. sphenofrontale.** Of Spöndli, an opening found in the cartilaginous basis of the skull between the labyrinths of the ethmoid and the alæ parvæ of the sphenoid and the anterior sphenoid.—**F. sphenoidale anterius.** A rare anomalous opening in the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone which transmits the internal maxillary artery.—**F. sphenopalatinum.** See *Sphenopalatine f.*—**F. sphenospinosum.** See *F. spinosum*.—**F. spinale.** See *Vertebral f.*—**F. spinosum.** Ger., *Dornenloch*. A small f. piercing the great wing of the sphenoid bone near its posterior angle. It transmits the middle meningeal artery.—**F. Stenonis, F. Stenisoni.** See *Incisor CANAL*.—**F. sternale(e).** A f. found occasionally near the inferior termination of the sternum.—**F. stylomastoideum.** See *Stylomastoid f.*—**F. supraorbitale, F. supraorbitarium.** See *Supraorbital f.*—**F. suturæ petrosalis anomala.** See *F. pro sinu petroso inferiori*.—**F. Tarini.** See *F. of Tarinus*.—**Foramina Thebesii.** Small depressions in the inner surface of the heart, especially in the right ventricle, some of which are cul-de-sacs, while others are the mouths of the venæ minimæ cordis.—**F. thyreoideum.** See *Obturator f.*—**Foramina transversaria accessoria.** Anomalous foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae which transmit an anomalous and accessory vertebral artery.—**F. transversarium.** See *Vertebralarterial f.*—**F. venæ cavæ.** See *F. quadratum*.—**F. venæ saphenæ.** See *Saphenous OPENING*.—**F. venosum.** See *F. quadratum*.—**F. vertebrale.** Ger., *Rückenmarksloch*. See *Vertebral f.*—**F. vomeris.** Ger., *Pflugscharloch*. The posterior aper-

ture of the canalis vomeris.—**F. Winslowii.** See *F. of Winslow*.—**F. zygomaticofaciale.** The aperture of the malar canal on the facial surface of the malar bone.—**F. zygomaticotemporale.** The external aperture of the malar canal on the temporal surface of the malar bone.—**F. zygomaticum anterius** (seu *externum*, seu *faciale*). See *F. zygomaticofaciale*.—**F. zygomaticum internum** (seu *posterius*, seu *superius*, seu *temporale*). See *F. zygomaticotemporale*.—**Frontal f.** Lat., *f. frontale*. The supraorbital notch (*q. v.*) when it is converted into a canal by an overlying process of bone.—**Frontoethmoid f.** Fr., *trou ethmoïdal*. The f. cæcum in the suture between the frontal and ethmoid bones.—**Great sacrosciatic f.** Lat., *f. ischiadicum majus*. The oval space between the lesser sacrosciatic ligament and the innominate bone. It transmits the pyriformis muscle, and the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves.—**Incisive f., Incisor f.** Lat., *f. incisivum*. Ger., *vorderes Gaumenloch, Zwischenkieferloch*. 1. The oval aperture of the incisor canal. 2. See *Incisor canal* (1st and 2d def's).—**Inferior dental f.** Lat., *f. mandibulare* (seu *maxillare*) *posterius, f. alveolare inferius*. The external aperture of the inferior dental canal.—**Infraorbital f.** Lat., *f. infraorbital*. Ger., *Unteraugenhöhlenloch*. The external aperture of the infraorbital canal.—**Internal carotid f.** Lat., *f. caroticum internum*. The internal aperture of the carotid canal.—**Intervertebral foramina.** Lat., *foramina intervertebralia*. Ger., *Zwischenwirbellocher*. The aperture formed by the notches opposite to each other in the laminae of adjacent vertebrae, which transmit the spinal nerves and blood vessels.—**Jugular f.** See *F. lacerum posterius*.—**Mastoid f.** Fr., *trou mastoïdien*. Ger., *Warzenloch*. A small f. situated behind the mastoid process, which gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.—**Medullary f.** See *Nutrient f.*—**Mental f.** Lat., *f. mentale, f. mandibulaire* (seu *maxillare*) *anterius*. Ger., *Kinnloch*. A f. in the inferior maxilla external to the incisor fossa, midway between the upper and lower border of the bone, and under the interval between the two bicuspid teeth. It transmits the mental nerve and vessels.—**Monro's f.** See *F. of Monro*.—**Neural f.** See *Vertebral f.*—**Neural foramina.** See *Intervertebral foramina*.—**Nutrient f.** Lat., *f. nutriens* (seu *nutritum ossium*). Ger., *Ernährungsloch*. The canal communicating between the medullary cavity of a bone and its exterior surface, and transmitting the nutrient vessels.—**Obturator f.** Lat., *f. obturatorium, f. odes, f. ovale coxæ* (seu *ossis pelvis*). Fr., *fosse obturatrice, trou souspubien* (ou *obturateur*). Ger., *Hüftbeinloch, Verstopfungsloch*. The large ovoid opening in the innominate bone, internal and inferior to the acetabulum. It is closed in by a fibrous membrane, except near its outer and upper edge, where an aperture is left for the passage of the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Occipital f.** See *F. magnum*.—**Æsophageal f.** See *F. æsophageum*.—**Optic f.** Lat., *f. opticum*. Fr., *f. (ou trou) optique*. Ger., *optisches Loch, optische Höhle* (oder *Lücke*). The hole at the apex of the orbit, the anterior termination of the optic groove, for the passage, from the cavity of the skull into the orbit, of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. It lies in the sphenoid bone just beneath the lesser wing.—**Orbital foramina.** Small holes or canals in the walls of the orbit for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**Oval f. of the sphenoid bone.** See *F. ovale*.—**Palatomaxillary f.** See *Palatomaxillary CANAL*.—**Parietal f.** Lat., *f. parietale*. Fr., *trou pariétal*. Ger., *Scheitelbeinloch*. A f. of varying size, and not always constant, near the posterior superior angle of the parietal bone, which contains an emissary vein of the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Pneumatic f.** Lat., *f. pneumaticum*. A large aperture near one end of the long pneumatic bones of birds, communicating with the interior, allowing the entrance

of air.—**Posterior condylar foramina.** Lat., *foramina condyloidea posteriora*. Foramina behind the condyles of the occipital bones, giving passage to veins, and opening externally into the occipital fossa.—**Posterior ethmoidal f.** Lat., *f. ethmoidale* (seu *ethmoidum*) *posticum*. See **Posterior ethmoidal CANAL**.—**Posterior palatine foramina.** Lat., *foramina palatina posteriora*. The external apertures of the palatomaxillary and pterygopalatine canals.—**Posterior sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia posteriora*. Fr., *trous sacrés postérieurs*. The openings (four on each side) on the posterior surface of the sacrum, external to the articular processes which transmit the posterior branches of the sacral nerves.—**Postglenal f., Postglenoid f.** In comparative anatomy, an opening immediately posterior to the root of the zygoma.—**Postpalatine foramina.** See **Posterior palatine foramina**.—**Pterygopalatine f.** Lat., *f. pterygopalatinum*. The external aperture of the pterygopalatine canal.—**Sacral anterior foramina.** See **Anterior sacral foramina**.—**Sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinlöcher*. See **Anterior sacral foramina** and **Posterior sacral foramina**.—**Small sacrosciatic f.** Lat., *f. ischiadicum minus*. The space included between the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments and the portion of the innominate bone between the spine and tuberosity of the ischium. It transmits the internal obturator muscle, and the pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sphenopalatine f.** Lat., *f. sphenopalatinum*. Ger., *Flügelgaumenloch*. The space included between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate and the sphenoidal spongy bone. It opens into the nasal cavity, and transmits branches from Meckel's ganglion and the nasal branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Spinal f.** See **Vertebral f.**—**Stylomastoid f.** Lat., *f. stylomastoideum*. Ger., *Griffelzitzenloch*. A f. between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone, constituting the external aperture of the aqueduct of Fallopius.—**Suborbital f.** Fr., *trou sous-orbitaire*. Ger., *Infraorbitalf.* The orifice at the anterior end of the infraorbital canal, transmitting the infraorbital artery and nerve.—**Subsacral foramina.** See **Anterior sacral foramina**.—**Supersacral f.** See **Posterior sacral foramina**.—**Supraorbital f.** Lat., *f. supraorbitarium*. Fr., *f. (ou trou) orbitaire supérieur*. Ger., *oberes Orbitalf.* A notch in the superior orbital margin, at the junction of the middle with the inner third, sometimes converted into a f. by a bony process, or a ligamentous band. It is the orifice of a groove in the upper wall of the orbit, which transmits the supraorbital artery, veins, and nerve.—**Supratrochlear f.** A f. which sometimes perforates the thin plate of bone between the olecranon and the coronoid fossa of the humerus.—**Thyr(e)oid f.** Lat., *f. thyreoideum*. 1. A f. in the ala of the thyroid cartilage, more or less completely covered by perichondrium. 2. See **Obturator f.**—**Trachelian f.** See **Vertebralarterial f.**—**Vertebral f.** Lat., *f. vertebrale*, *f. medullæ spinalis*, *f. medullare columnæ vertebralis*. Ger., *Wirbelloch*. The space included between the body and arch of a vertebra, which transmits the spinal cord and appendages.—**Vertebralarterial foramina.** The foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae which transmit the vertebral artery and vein.

FORAMINATED. Lat., *foriminatus*. Fr., *foraminé*. Ger., *löcherig*. Having small perforations.

FORAMINIFEROUS. From *foramen*, an opening, and *ferre*, to bear. Containing foramina.

FORAMINOUS. See **FORAMINATED**.

FORAMINULATE, FORAMINULOSE, FORAMINULOUS. Lat., *foraminulatus*, *foraminulosus*, *foraminulentus*. Fr., *foraminuleux*. Ger., *feinlöcherig*. Provided with foraminula.

FORAMINULUM, n. Dim. of *foramen*, an opening. Fr., *foraminule*. Ger., *Löchelchen*. A minute foramen.

—**F. caroticotympanicum.** See **CANALIS caroticotympanicus**.

FORA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *forare*, to pierce. See **PERFORATION**.

FORCE. Gr., *σθένος, δύναμις, κάτος*. Lat., *vis*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Kraft*. 1. Capability of action. 2. Any cause that induces, hinders, or modifies action, movement, growth, etc. 3. Violence.—**Absolute f.** Ger., *absolute Kraft*. The f. of a muscular contraction referred to units of diameter of the muscle.—**Accelerating f.** Fr., *f. accélératrice*. A f. which, acting upon a moving body, produces an acceleration of its motion; in particular, a f. of such degree as to produce upon the unit of mass a definite acceleration of velocity in the unit of time. The accelerating f. is measured by the acceleration of velocity thus produced. Any f. which acts continuously (as distinguished from an impulsive f.) is an accelerating f.—**Active f.** See **KINETIC ENERGY**.—**Adhesive f.** See **ADHESION**.—**Assimilative f.** The power by means of which an organism maintains the process of assimilation.—**Atomic f.** See **AFFINITY** (1st def.).—**Attractive f.** See **ATTRACTION**.—**Capillary f.** See **CAPILLARY ATTRACTION** and **Capillary REPULSION**.—**Catalytic f.** See **CATALYSIS**.—**Cell f.** The power of development inherent in a cell.—**Centrifugal f.** Fr., *f. centrifuge*. Ger., *Centrifugalkraft*, *Tangentialkraft*, *Seitenkraft*. That f. which impels a body moving in a curve to fly off from the axis of motion in a direction tangential to its path.—**Centripetal f.** Fr., *f. centripète*. Ger., *Centripetalkraft*. That f. which impels a body toward a given central point, especially that f. which keeps a revolving body in its orbit and resists the action of the centrifugal f.—**Chemical f.** See **AFFINITY**.—**Coercitive f., Coercive f.** A f. resident in magnetic bodies, which offers resistance to their magnetization when they are unmagnetized, and to their demagnetization when they are magnetized.—**Cohesive f.** See **COHESION**.—**Conservation of f.** See **CONSERVATION of energy**.—**Continuously acting f.** See **Accelerating f.**—**Contractile f.** The f. by means of which muscle tissue shortens.—**Dynamic f.** See **KINETIC ENERGY**.—**Elastic f.** See **ELASTICITY**.—**Elastic f. of gases.** See **Expansive f. of gases**.—**Electric f.** See **ELECTRICITY**.—**Electromotive f.** Fr., *f. électromotrice*. Ger., *elektromotorische Kraft*. That property of electricity that enables it to produce mechanical effects.—**Endosmotic f.** The f. of endosmosis.—**Epipolic f.** The f. of epipolasis.—**Excitomotive f.** Fr., *f. excito-motrice volitionnelle*. The power of the will to produce muscular action.—**Expansive f.** The f. by which expansion is produced.—**Expansive f. of gases.** The f. by which gases tend constantly to expand; consisting in a f. of repulsion existing between the gaseous molecules.—**Expellent f., Expulsive f.** Lat., *vis expultrix*. Fr., *f. expulsatrice*. Ger., *Austreibungskraft*. The f. by which a hollow organ acts to expel its contents.—**F. of crystallization.** See **ATTRACTION of crystallization**.—**Formative f.** See **Plastic f.**—**Germ f.** The power of development or reproduction seated in a germ.—**Impulsive f., Instantaneous f.** A f. which acts upon a body for a moment only, but which imparts to it a sensible velocity or change of velocity.—**Kinetic f.** See **KINETIC ENERGY**.—**Latent f.** See **LATENT ENERGY**.—**Living f.** Lat., *vis viva*. Fr., *f. vivante*. Ger., *lebendige Kraft*. The capacity for work contained in a moving body; measured by one half the product of its mass by the square of its velocity.—**Magnetic f.** The f. of magnetism.—**Mass f.** Ger., *Massenkraft*. The f. which acts upon bodies in mass; especially gravitation and electrical and magnetic attraction and repulsion.—**Mechanical f.** A f. which produces mechanical effects only. The chief mechanical f's are gravitation, adhesion, cohesion (of which capillary f. and elasticity are special forms), and the centrifugal f.—**Medicative f.** See **Vis medicatrix**.—**Metabolic f.** The f. of metabolism.

—**Molar f.** See *Mass f.*—**Molecular f's.** Fr., *f's moléculaires*. Ger., *Molekularkräfte*. The f's governing the relations of molecules; i. e., adhesion, cohesion, and the f's which produce the undulating molecular movements resulting in the phenomena of heat, light, and sound.—**Motive f., Moving f.** A f. that produces motion.—**Muscular f.** The f. of muscular contraction.—**Nutritive f.** See *Plastic f.*—**Osmotic f.** The f. of osmosis.—**Passive f.** See *Potential ENERGY.*—**Plastic f.** Lat., *nisus formativus*. Fr., *f. plastique*. Ger., *Bildungskraft*. The f. supposed to direct the nutrition of living bodies; the power of an organism to form its own tissues.—**Polar f.** The f. by which the poles of two magnets attract or repel each other.—**Portative f.** The capacity for sustaining weights, resident in a magnet.—**Potential f.** See *Potential ENERGY.*—**Psychic f.** A f. by which the mind of one person is thought to influence the mind of another person, or even inanimate objects, without the intervention of the bodily functions. See *TELEPATHY and Thought TRANSFER.*—**Repulsive f.** See *REPULSION.*—**Resultant f.** A f. which represents the sum of the action (both in respect to intensity and direction) of two or more other f's.—**Static f.** See *Potential ENERGY.*—**Twisting f.** See *TORSION.*—**Vegetative f.** Fr., *f. végétative*. Ger., *vegetative Kraft*. The energy exhibited by plants in their various processes of growth and movement.

FORCED. Fr., *forcé*. Ger., *forci(e)rt*. Accomplished, hastened, or intensified by force.

FORCE-DELIVERED. Delivered forcibly.

FORCEPS, m. and f. *For'cipis*; pl., *-es*. From *formum*, anything hot, and *capere*, to seize. Gr., *πυράρα*. Fr., *f. Ger., Zange*. 1. Any instrument for seizing an object; originally a pair of tongs. Used as an English word, it is always singular unless more than one instrument is meant; hence it is proper to say a f. (not a pair of f.). 2. Of Reil (of Burdach, *forcipes*), certain bundles of fibres extending from the splenium backward into the occipital lobes.—**Advancement f.** A clamp f. for seizing the severed tendon in the operation of advancement.—**Alligator (-jaw) f.** A delicate f., straight or curved, with wide-opening jaws, for use in narrow canals.—**Anastomosis f.** A disarticulable f. for holding the divided intestine while the sutures are being inserted in intestinal anastomosis.—**Angular f.** A f. bent at an angle, for introduction into fistulae, etc.—**Anteligature f.** A spring, cross-action f. for closing an artery.—**Anterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See *F. minor corporis callosi.*—**Artery f.** A spring catch or slide catch spring f., or single-jointed pinion catch f. for holding an artery.—**Audibert's obstetrical f.** A f. having long oval handles with obstetrical data engraved on their inner faces.—**Auricular f.** An instrument with long, thin blades terminating in a small ring and attached to the handles at an obtuse angle. It is used for removing small foreign bodies from the auditory canal.—**Avulsion f.** A f., usually serrated, for grasping and pulling away small outgrowths.—**Axial polypus f.** A bent-handled f. having long blades that open widely with but moderate expansion of the handles.—**Axis traction f.** Fr., *f. à traction axiale, f. à traction dans l'axe*. Ger., *Axen-traktionszange*. An obstetrical f. so fashioned as to cause the traction exerted with it to coincide with the axis of the parturient canal.—**Beaumer's obstetrical f.** A modification of Chamberlen's f., curved on the flat so that one blade is concave and the other convex.—**Bedford's obstetric f.** A short-handled, movable-jointed f., having long, curved, fenestrated blades.—**Bent iris f.** The ordinary iris f. with curved ends to the blades.—**Bodenhamer's curvilinear f.** A curved f. for facilitating the ligation of hæmorrhoids.—**Bone cutting f.** A f. having strong handles, and short jaws that are beveled to a cutting edge.—**Bone f.** Ger., *Knochenzange*. 1. See *Bone cut-*

ting f., Bone-gnawing f., and Bone-holding f. 2. An old obstetrical instrument employed by Stein and Boër as a craniotomy f.—**Bone-gnawing f.** A double jointed f. with short, concave blades that have sharpened edges.—**Bone-holding f.** A f. having long, strong handles, and short, straight, or curved jaws serrated on their internal faces; for holding a bone that is to be sawed through.—**Bow f.** A f. with handles terminating in rings like those of scissors.—**Breech f.** Ger., *Steisszange*. An obstetrical f. adapted to application to the breech.—**Brünninghausen's f.** An obstetrical f. with a lock like that of von Siebold's, except that the pivot was replaced by a flat headed pin.—**Budd's placenta f.** A long, slender, single jointed f. with blades fenestrated and expanded at the end, the expansions being concave on their internal surface.—**Bulldog f.** A spring, sliding catch f., with concave, expanded, fenestrated extremities and at the tips fine teeth.—**Bullet f.** Fr., *tire-balle*. A single jointed f. with long delicate blades, the tips being expanded and concave on their internal face to correspond to the spherical shape of a bullet; or the tips are hooked so that they may be forced into the bullet.—**Bumstead's ear f.** A spring f. with secondary blades set at right angles; one of these blades is a rod terminating in double spring blades with expanded oval extremities; the second blade, by the compression of the f., acts as a sliding compressor for the double spring blades.—**Burge's throat f.** A single jointed, scissor handled f., with the shaft turned at right angles shortly beyond the handles; the blades are slender, moderately curved toward the extremity, and roughened on their internal face.—**Buttles's speculum uterine f.** A spring, sliding catch, long, mouse tooth f.—**Campbell's f.** An obstetrical f. furnished with a sliding lock, so that the relative length of the two blades can be altered.—**Can(n)ula f.** Fr., *f. à canule*. Ger., *Cannula-F., Röhrenf.* A f. used to remove shreds of opaque capsule or of false membrane from the pupillary space. A single handle may be fitted with blades of different lengths and different widths of opening, some with lateral and some with terminal teeth. By pressing the trigger on the handle, the cannula is pushed forward, the blades are closed, and the instrument may be introduced through a very small puncture in the cornea. When the pressure on the trigger is relaxed, the cannula recedes and the blades expand, to be again closed on anything which is presented to their grasp.—**Capsule f.** A delicate serrated spring f. for seizing the capsule in cataract extraction.—**Catch f.** A f. that closes with a catch in the handles.—**Cerumen f.** A f. for removing cerumen, etc., from the external auditory canal.—**Chalazion f.** A f. with an annular blade for compressing the tissue around a chalazion during its removal.—**Chamberlen's f.** The original obstetrical f. invented by Hugh Chamberlen; a short instrument with only the cephalic curve.—**Charière's traction and lever f.** A strong f. with blades like a fork. A strap of soft leather is stretched between the prongs of each fork, enabling them to keep a strong but painless hold upon the phalanx which is seized; used for traction in dislocations of the phalanges.—**Chassagny's f.** Fr., *f. de Chassagny à tractions soutenues*. An axis traction obstetrical f., the blades of which are straight, except for a slight curve near the tip, and which do not lock, but are held apart for the purpose of allowing the elongation of the fetal head; provided with concealed hooks which may be made to grasp the head after craniotomy, and with an apparatus for making continuous traction.—**Cilia f., Ciliary f.** Fr., *f. ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarf.* A stout epilation f. with the opposing smooth or roughened surfaces accurately fitted; used to extract individual cilia.—**Circumcision f.** A f. for clamping the prepuce and serving as a guide to the line

of incision in the operation of circumcision.—**Clamp f.** A spring f. with sliding catch and long, slender blades, the inner surface of one blade having numerous pivots that fit into cavities on the opposite blade.—**Clay's ovariectomy clamp f.** A strong wooden handled f. with blades armed on their inner surface with thick plates of ivory, for compressing the pedicle in ovariectomy.—**Cleborn's artery f.** A double spring f., with a spring catch at either end, one end being used for holding an artery, the other for a needle.—**Clitoridectomy f.** A tenaculum pointed f. for holding the clitoris in clitoridectomy.—**Condensing f.** A form of dental f. used in filling teeth.—**Conjunctival f.** Any f. used in seizing and lifting up a fold of conjunctiva.—**Corey's ovum placenta f.** A long, slender, single jointed f., the blades having broad, expanded, fenestrated ends that are concave on their internal surfaces.—**Coxeter's artery f.** An artery f. without a spring, like an ordinary dissecting f.—**Coxeter's f.** 1. A dissecting f. with the blades decidedly bellied at the point where the finger and thumb rest, so that light pressure brings the points together firmly. 2. A f. consisting of a scoop for one blade and a sharp rod for the other, the latter intended to pierce a bullet and hold it in the grasp of the former.—**Crocodile f.** See *Alligator f.*—**Craniotomy f.** Fr., *tire-tête, f. (ou pince) à craniotomie*. Ger., *Excerebrationspincette, Knochenzange, Kopfzieher*. A long f. having blades shaped in various fashions, used to remove the foetal skull after perforation.—**Cross action f.** **Cross spring f.** A small artery f. with handles which cross each other.—**Cusco's throat f.** A single jointed f. with decidedly curved jaws, one blade moving a short secondary blade; the extremities of the blades are ovoid, fenestrated, and roughened on their internal surface.—**Cusco's tongue-holding f.** A f. with two expanded blades at right angles with the handles, one blade fitting under the tongue and split for the frenum, the other fitting over the tongue and fenestrated.—**Cutting f.** Ger., *Schneidezange*. A f. for cutting; of Ritgen, an instrument for dividing the foetal head to facilitate delivery.—**Dental f.** A double-jointed f. having long handles of various curves, and short jaws either straight or set at various angles. They are made of particular shapes for different teeth in the upper and lower jaw.—**Depilating f.** A f. for removing hairs.—**Desmarre's entropion f.** A spring f. with the extremity of one blade ovoid and flattened, the other blade being fenestrated and corresponding in shape to the opposite blade.—**Dilating f.** A f. with long, slender blades for dilating the cervix uteri.—**Dislocation f.** A f. having a U-shaped extremity carrying a piece of webbing, for seizing the last phalanx in reducing a dislocation of a finger or toe.—**Dissecting f.** Fr., *pince à dissection*. A spring f. having blades roughened externally to allow a firm hold, the internal surface of the extremities being serrated to retain tissue; it may have a spring catch in the blades.—**Dobell's tongue-holding f.** A thumb f. with a sliding catch and widely expanded, roughened blades, for holding the tongue.—**Double-curved f.** See *Long f.*—**Dressing f.** A scissor-handled f. serrated on the internal face of the extremities of its blades, for removing dressings from wounds, etc.—**Durham's laryngeal f.** A flexible cannula containing two short blades that open when protruded.—**Dynamometric obstetrical f.** An obstetrical f. with a dynamometer attached, for measuring the tractive or compressive force exerted.—**Ear f.** Fr., *f. d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrpincette, Ohrenzange*. An instrument of metal, usually steel, with long, slender blades and a spring back or handle, used for removing scales of epidermis, membraniform strings, or other foreign bodies from the external auditory canal. The blades may be straight or bent, crossed or uncrossed, and their extremities may be straight and provided

with teeth or spoon-shaped and grooved on their inner surfaces.—**Electric f.** A compression f. so constructed that an electric current may be passed through it while it grasps a divided artery, the current being such as to desiccate the tissue of the artery sufficiently to prevent hæmorrhage, but not strong enough to cauterize it.—**Elliot's obstetric f.** A long-handled, movable-jointed f., having moderately long, fenestrated, curved blades, also a screw mechanism for adjusting the degree to which the handles can be approximated.—**Emmet's curette f.** A long, single-jointed f., the extremities of the blades being fenestrated and the internal faces being shaped like a curette.—**Endolaryngeal f.** A curved or angular f. for removing intralaryngeal growths.—**Enterotomy f.** A long f. having broad, expanded blades, for holding the intestine during enterotomy.—**Entropion f.** A f. with curved, broad blades, by which the skin parallel to the edge of the lid is seized and raised in the operation of excising a piece of the skin of the lids in the operation for the relief of entropion.—**Epilation f.** See *Depilating f.*—**Excerebration f.** Ger., *Excerebrationspincette*. Of Boër, a f. for removing the separate bones of the skull in craniotomy.—**Farabeuf's f.** A grasping f. with strong teeth all along the inner surface of each blade.—**Fauvel's throat f.** A slender, single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with blades curved in the arc of a circle; the extremities of the blades are ovoid, concave on their internal face, and roughened.—**Fenestrated f.** Fr., *f. fenêtré*. A f. with a fenestra in each blade.—**Fenestrated artery f.** A slide or spring-catch spring f., the tips being expanded and fenestrated and having mouse teeth.—**Fergusson's lion-jaw bone f.** A very heavy f. with a double row of teeth on each blade, for holding bone.—**Fergusson's sequestrum f.** A long-handled, metal, double-jointed f., with conical jaws serrated internally, set at an angle.—**Fixation f.** Fr., *f. à fixation*. Ger., *F. zum Fixir(e)ren, Fixir(e)rf.*, *Fixationspincette*. A conjunctival f. having a flat, blunt extremity when closed, and one blade with two small teeth, which are received between three corresponding teeth in the other blade.—**F. anterior corporis callosi.** Ger., *vordere Zange*. See *F. minor corporis callosi*.—**F. corporis callosi.** See *F. (2d def.)*.—**F. corporis callosi anterior.** See *F. minor corporis callosi*.—**F. corporis callosi major.** See *F. major corporis callosi*.—**F. corporis callosi minor.** See *F. minor corporis callosi*.—**F. corporis callosi posterior.** See *F. major corporis callosi*.—**F. crenata.** Ger., *Kornzange*. An assayer's tongs.—**F. dentaria.** 1. A dental f. 2. A toothed f. recommended by Aetius and Avicenna for the extraction of the foetus by the breech.—**F. longa et tersa.** Of Rueff, a long pair of pinchers, not unlike a rather broad-bladed lithotomy f.; used for grasping and extracting the foetus after the operation of embryulcia.—**F. major corporis callosi.** Fr., *f. majeur*. Ger., *grössere Zange*. A band of white matter extending from the splenium of the corpus callosum backward to the occipital lobe, and appearing in the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.—**F. minor corporis callosi.** Fr., *f. mineur*. Ger., *kleinere Zange*. Of Arnold, certain nerve fibres which radiate from the corpus callosum into the hemispheres.—**F. obstetrica.** See *Obstetrical f.*—**F. saw.** See *FORCEPS SAW*.—**Forci-pressure f.** See *Hæmostatic f.*—**French f.** Fr., *f. classique*. An old term for the long obstetrical f. used in France, distinguished chiefly by the pelvic curve which was given to the instrument by Levret.—**Galvanio f.** An obstetrical f. with the blades made of different metals, with the idea of exciting the uterus to increased contraction by galvanic action.—**Gouge f.** A cutting f. having gouge-shaped blades that approximate on their sharpened edges.—**Gross's bullet f.** A bullet f. with one blade hooked, and the other fenestrated and toothed.—**Gross's nasal polypus f.** A single-

jointed scissor-handled f. with long, slender blades, curving slightly at their extremities; the latter are flattened, fenestrated, and grooved on their inner face.—**Gross's sequestrum f.** A double-jointed f., with long, straight, or curved jaws.—**Gross's tracheal f.** A scissor-handled f. made of ductile metal, that may be bent into any shape.—**Guye's fenestrated ear f.** Fr., *f. d'oreille fenêtrée de Guye*. Ger., *Guye's gefensterter Ohrpincette*. An instrument of metal with fenestrated blades; used formerly for removing foreign bodies from the ear.—**Hæmostatic f.** A f. having notched handles that catch on one another, and the blades expanded at the extremities and serrated on their internal faces; used for clamping arteries.—**Hartmann's f.** An axis traction obstetrical f. invented by Hartmann, in 1870, in which backward pressure is made as the instrument rises over the vulva.—**Hermann's f.** An axis traction obstetrical f., invented by Hermann, of Berne, about 1844.—**Hewson's torsion f.** An artery f. and a curved dressing f. connected with each other at the middle by a rivet passing through both.—**Hinton's (angular) polypus f., Hinton's ear f.** Fr., *f. de polype*. Ger., *Polypenzange, Polypenpincette*. An angular, curved f. with jointed angular blades and spoon ends, for the removal of polypi from the middle ear and external auditory canal.—**Hoffman's gouge f.** A heavy bone f. the large blade of which is rectangular and open, the smaller blade fitting completely within it when the handles are closed.—**Hook f.** Ger., *Hakenzange*. Of Davis, a craniotomy f. consisting of two hooks articulated like an obstetrical f.—**Hubert's f.** An axis traction obstetrical f. invented by Hubert, of Louvain, in 1860; consisting at first of a long, hooklike backward prolongation of each handle; afterward modified by the omission of the hooks and the substitution of a long steel bar to be caught between the handles.—**Hutchinson's hare lip f.** A thumb f. with a screw for closing and opening, and blades bent at a right angle to the shaft, which is also bent at a right angle. The blades are expanded, and shaped like the arm piece of a crutch.—**Intracisor f.** A form of f. devised to supersede the ligature.—**Iridectomy f., Iris f.** Fr., *f. de l'iris*. Ger., *Irisf.* A very delicate f. with the blades sometimes straight, sometimes curved near their extremities to form a right or obtuse angle with the rest of the instrument, so that it can be introduced through an incision at any part of the corneal margin. The little teeth are not terminal but lateral, and on the convex side of the curve, so that the iris tends to rise between the blades when they are separated.—**Isaac's bone-cutting f.** A large double-jointed f., the blades being long and having cutting edges, shaped like a bayonet.—**Knapp's entropion f.** A spring f., fastened by a screw nut, the extremities of the f. being curved; one blade is flattened into a semioval, while the other is curved to correspond in contour to the opposite blade. The f. is made for either the right or left eyelid.—**Langenbeck's artery f.** A f. with wider and heavier ends than those of the American pattern, and a sliding catch.—**Lever ring f.** Of Toynbee, an instrument for the removal of aural polypi.—**Levret's f.** See *French f.* and *Long f.*—**Lid f.** A f. for seizing and holding or everting a lid.—**Liston's artery f.** A f. with very fine points and a spring catch.—**Lithotomy f.** Fr., *f. à lithotomie*. Ger., *Blasensteinzange, Blasensteinzüngelchen*. A strong f. for seizing and removing vesical calculi in the operation of lithotomy.—**Lithotripsy f.** A f. having scoop-shaped extremities for seizing fragments of crushed calculi.—**Living f.** Of Aitken, an obstetrical f. invented by him in 1784, the chief feature of which consisted in the addition of a screw between the handles, to prevent undue compression of the child's head.—**Long f.** Fr., *f. classique*. Ger., *grosse Zange*. Syn.: *double-curved f., French f.* That

form of the obstetrical f. in which the blades are long and have a pelvic curve, fitting the instrument for use when the fetal head is situated high in the pelvis. Essentially the same instrument was invented by Levret in 1747, and by Smellie in 1752.—**Loomis's placenta f.** A single-jointed f. having long blades, expanded and fenestrated at their ends, and concave on their internal surfaces.—**Löwenberg's postnasal f.** A f. with long, slender, downward-curved handles, and short upward-curved blades. The extremities of the latter are concave on their internal faces, with sharpened edges.—**Lüer's polypus f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a hinge-jointed catch on the handles. The blades are narrow, curved, and expanded into broad fenestrated tips.—**Mackenzie's punch f.** A bent-handled f. having slender blades with a projecting punch at the extremity of one blade that fits into a fenestra in the opposite blade.—**Mattei's f.** An obstetrical f. with a movable lock so constructed that the blades need not be inserted to the same depth, nor be exactly opposite or even parallel.—**Mathieu's ear f.** A long spring f. with a sliding catch; the extremities of the blades are oval, concave on their inner face, and serrated about the margin.—**Mathieu's throat f.** A long, curved, slender, scissor-handled f. having a pivoted bar near the handles, a double joint near the jaws, and one jaw mobile; the jaws are long, concave on their inner face, and serrated along the edges.—**McFerran's f.** An obstetrical f. in which the blades are hinged at their junction with the shafts so as to allow of axis traction.—**McLane's obstetrical f.** A wooden-handled f. in which the blades are broad, concave on their internal face, and without fenestræ.—**McClintock's polypus f.** A movable-jointed, scissor-handled f. having long, slender handles and blades; the ends of the blades are expanded into round, flat plates.—**Meigs's craniotomy f.** A double-jointed f. having long handles and short, angular jaws, that are grooved transversely on their internal surface.—**Meunier's f.** A cross spring f. with slender blades curved toward the extremity, near which the blades cross; the extremities are flattened and concave on their internal face.—**Microscope f.** A delicate f., either curved or straight, for handling cover glasses or microscopic objects.—**Midwifery f.** See *Obstetrical f.*—**Milne's artery compression f.** A serre-fine bent at a right angle.—**Moralès's f.** 1. An obstetrical f. designed to prevent injury of the perinaeum. 2. An axis traction obstetrical f. acting as such by reason of its shape, and not by any mechanical addition.—**Morsellement f.** A strong f. for seizing and holding a uterine myoma in the operation of morcellement.—**Myomec-tomy f.** A strong toothed f. for seizing a uterine myoma in the operation of excision.—**Noeggerath's f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a grooved catch on the handles. The blades are long, curved, and roughened to seize hold of the vaginal walls.—**Nägele's f.** An obstetrical f. like Brünninghausen's essentially, but with a winglike projection of the handles at their junction with the shanks.—**Nélaton's ovarian cyst f.** A long f. having circular expanded tips, dentated on their internal faces; used for holding the cyst after it has been opened.—**North's ear f.** A double-jointed, scissor-handled f. with curved blades, one of which is concave at the extremity and containing a perforation to receive a tooth set in the opposite blade.—**Nott's uterine tenaculum f.** A spring cross action f. in which the tips of the blades form hooks.—**Nunneley's clip f.** A self-closing f. for holding bleeding vessels.—**Obstetric f., Obstetrical f.** Lat., *f. obstetricia*. Fr., *f. obstétrical, tire-tête*. Ger., *Geburtszange, Kopfzange, Kopfzieher*. A f. for extracting the fetus (generally by the head) during parturition. See *Short f., Long f., Axis traction f.*, etc.—**Esophageal f.** A single- or double-jointed f. with a long shaft and quite long

blades; the latter may work on cross pivots, the extremities being roughened or fenestrated.—**Ovum f.** Ger., *Abortuszange*. A f. for removing the ovum, or retained portions thereof, from the uterus in cases of abortion.—**Packing f.** A long, narrow f. for packing a sinus, etc.—**Pajot's f.** 1. A short obstetrical f. with the pelvic curve. 2. A long obstetrical f., not materially different from Levret's, except that the blades were jointed, making the instrument more portable.—**Palfyn's f.** An obstetrical f. invented by Palfyn, of Gand, about 1713, consisting of two highly curved blades, which were not fenestrated and did not articulate with each other.—**Pedicle f.** A f. for seizing the pedicle of a tumor (e. g., an ovarian cyst).—**Perforating f.** An instrument invented by the brothers Lolini, of Bologna, for the extraction of the fœtus after craniotomy. It is a strong f. with a movable perforator attached to it. After the vault of the cranium has been opened the perforator is brought to bear upon the base, boring into it in several places and so weakening it as to enable the f. to crush it.—**Petit's f.** An obstetrical f. with a contrivance between the handles for limiting the compression of the fetal head.—**Phimosisis f.** A f. for holding the prepuce in the operation for phimosis.—**Placenta f.** A f. having blades slightly expanded at the extremity, and concave on the internal face, for removing portions of the adherent placenta.—**Politzer's ear f.** A spring f. with angular, fine blades that are ovoid at their extremity, concave on their inner face, with serrated edges.—**Politzer's f.** A spring f. with blades set at an angle to the shaft, the extremities of the blades being fine and roughened to hold eyelets introduced into perforations of the membrana tympani.—**Polypus f.** A single-jointed, ring-handled f. having long, slender blades that terminate in ovoid ends flattened on the internal surface.—**Polypus dressing f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with ovoid tips roughened on their internal face.—**Posterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See *F. major corporis callosi*.—**Punch f.** A f. for punching an opening in the nasal septum.—**Rau's f.** See *Spectacle f.*—**Reisinger's double hook f.** Fr., *f. à double crochet de Reisinger*. Ger., *Reisinger'sche F. mit doppelten Haken, doppelte Hakenf.* An instrument devised for detachment of the iris from natural or acquired adhesions. Each branch of the f. has a hook upon its end, which, being turned in the same direction, acts as one hook when the blades are closed.—**Robinson's f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a grooved catch on the handles; and long, slender, moderately curved blades, the inner face of each concave toward the extremity and the edge serrated.—**Sac f.** A f. for seizing the sac of an ovarian cyst.—**Satterlee's bone cutting f.** A double-jointed f., the blades being concave internally and sharpened at their free extremities.—**Saw f.** See *FORCEPS SAW*.—**Self-closing artery f.** A spring f. with the blades crossed so that compression of the spring opens the blades.—**Serre-fine f.** See *SERRE-FINE*.—**Seyfert's bone f.** Ger., *Seyfert'sche Knochenzange*. A f. for making traction on the bony structures of the fœtus after craniotomy, decapitation, or embryulcia.—**Short f.** Ger., *kleine Zange*. Syn.: *single-curved f.* That variety of the obstetrical f. in which, the instrument being short, the blades have only the cephalic curve.—**Shot compressing f.** A f. for compressing a perforated shot.—**Shot perforating f.** A f. for perforating shot.—**Shoulder entropion f.** A spring f., one for each eye, with a screw and nut in the middle to keep the blades compressed. The lower blade is thin, broad, and curved, so as to fit the inner surface of the lid, and may be made of steel, rubber, shell, or bone. The upper blade is a slender wire rim forming three sides of a square with rounded angles adapted to the outer edge of the lower blade. Used in the operation for entropion.

—**Shouldering f.** A bent f. for spreading the loop of a wire suture after it has been tightened.—**Shrimp-ton's f.** A strong f. for bending Smith's anterior splint while *in situ*, to adapt it to the limb.—**Siebold's f.** See *Von Siebold's f.*—**Simpson's obstetrical f.** A short-handled f., with long or short curved, fenestrated blades.—**Simrock's nasal polypus f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with the handles angled and the blades thin and expanded at the extremities; the latter are fenestrated and the edges sharply serrated.—**Sims's caustic f.** A long spring f. with slender blades that expand at the end into a narrow, concave holder for caustic.—**Single curved f.** See *Short f.*—**Slide catch entropion f.** A spring f. with the extremities of the blades fenestrated, curved, and roughened on the internal face; the f. is kept closed by a slide catch.—**Slide f.** A f. which closes with a sliding catch in the handles.—**Smellie's f.** 1. A short obstetrical f. with a lock. 2. A long obstetrical f. not materially different from Levret's f. except in the lock.—**Smith's hemorrhoid clamp f.** A scissor-handled f. having broad, flat blades. The internal face on one side is concave and on the other convex and serrated. Ivory plates are riveted to the blades to prevent burning of the skin when the cautery is used. The f. is compressed by a nut and screw on the handles.—**Smith's harelip f.** A thumb f. with a sliding catch and nearly semicircular blades.—**Snare f.** A cannulated f. for placing a snare around a growth.—**Snellen's clamp f.** A f. for holding the lid in the operation for entropion.—**Spectacle f.** Fr., *f. à lunettes*. Ger., *Brillenf.* Of Rau, an instrument for retaining the Eustachian catheter in place. It consists of a spectacle frame with a f. attached which may be fastened in any position desired by means of a screw and slide.—**Speculum f.** A long, straight or curved f. to be used with a speculum.—**Splinter f.** A narrow but strong thumb f. for removing splinters, etc.—**Spring f.** A f. formed of two flattened or concave blades riveted together at one end, the blades being always separated unless caught by a catch or other compressing agent.—**Stage f.** A f. on a pivot with a spring or screw to close it, attached to the stage of a microscope to hold delicate objects while they are being observed.—**Stimson's needle holder and cutting f.** A double-jointed f. with long, curved handles and short jaws; the latter are flattened on their internal face to hold a needle, and have a short knife edge inserted for cutting.—**Stoltz's f.** An obstetrical f. with large fenestræ and with hinged lateral projections at the junction of the handles with the shanks, to be grasped in making traction.—**Strabismus f.** An instrument used for picking up the tendon of one of the ocular muscles and putting it on the stretch previous to division of the tendon with scissors in the operation for the cure of squint. It is of various shapes.—**Straight midwifery (or obstetrical) f.** See *Short f.*—**Tarnier's f.** An axis traction obstetrical f. invented (in more than thirty different patterns) by Tarnier, of Paris, between 1877 and 1879.—**Tarsitani's f.** An obstetrical f. with a pivot back so constructed (the pivot playing back and forth) that the second blade introduced may be placed either above or below the first one.—**Teevan's lithotomy f.** A long lithotomy f. with fenestrated blades.—**Tenaculum f.** See *VOLSELLA*.—**Thomas's craniotomy f.** A single-jointed f. having long, firm metallic handles, and short, curved blades the inner surfaces of which are grooved transversely; there are three sharp pointed teeth on one blade fitting into excavations on the opposite blade.—**Thomas's uterine dressing f.** A spring, sliding catch, long mouse tooth f.—**Thompson's urethral f.** A long, slender, scissor-handled, single-jointed f. with the tips of the blades expanded and roughened on their internal faces.—**Thompson's vesical f.** A long, slender, scissor-handled,

single-jointed f. with narrow expanded blades, roughened on their internal face.—**Toe nail extracting f.** A narrow-jawed, double-jointed f. for extracting toe nails.—**Tongue f.** A f. in which the blades terminate in fenestrated oval or circular extremities; used for seizing the tongue.—**Tooth f.** See *Dental f.*—**Torsion f.** A f. in which the extremities of the blades are slightly expanded and serrated on their internal faces so as to firmly hold an artery for torsion.—**Toynbee's ear f.** A double-jointed, scissor-handled f. with blades at a right angle to the shaft.—**Tracheal f.** A long, slender f. having the blades curved at various angles to facilitate its introduction within the trachea.—**Trachoma f.** A curette like f. for stripping away trachomatous tissue.—**Trelat's f.** A slender and yielding obstetrical f. with handles like those of a tooth f., perforated near their proximal end for the insertion of a peg for making traction.—**Trephining f.** A f. in which the extremities of the blades have a circular outline (used to remove the button of bone removed by a trephine).—**Twisting f.** A long spring, sliding catch f., the tips of the blade being expanded and grooved on their internal faces, for holding a wire ligature while twisting it.—**Tympanum f.** An instrument sometimes employed for the introduction of pellets or rolls of cotton into the tympanic cavity. It is a delicate instrument with a spring f. at one end and a probe at the other.—**Van Buren's f.** A double-jointed f. with angular, conical jaws.—**Vesical f.** A f. having long, slender blades with the extremities shaped in different fashions, for removing calculi or tumors from the bladder.—**Volsella f.** See *VOLSELLA*.—**Von Siebold's f.** An obstetrical f. in which the lock was a modification of that of Levret's, the slot being placed at the side, so that the pivot entered it on simply approximating the blades.—**Von Tröltzsch's ear f.** A single-jointed f. with scissor handles, the extremities of the blades being oval and serrated; the handle is straight or may have a bayonet curve.—**Vulsella f.** See *VOLSELLA*.—**Walton's iris f.** A fenestrated cross spring f. with fine, thin blades toothed at their extremities.—**Wells's artery pressure f.** A scissor-handled f. having catches on the handles, the blades thin and serrated on the internal faces of their extremities.—**Wells's pedicle f.** A f. for seizing the pedicle in ovariectomy.—**Whitehead's seizing f.** A crossed spring f., one blade being curved toward the extremity and terminating in two sharp points; the second blade is truncated, and on a pivot at its extremity is a blade, fastened by a screw to the first blade, the extremity being pointed and coaptating with the points of the first blade.—**Wilde's cannulated f.** A small spring f. set in a cannula, worked by a ratchet in the handle of the cannula.—**Wilde's ear f.** A spring f. with tapering blades set at an angle to the handle.—**Wire shouldering f.** See *Shouldering f.*

FORCEPS SAW. Fr., *f.-scie*. Ger., *Zangensäge*. Of Van Huevel, an instrument for sawing through the fetal head to facilitate delivery. It consists of a combination of the obstetrical forceps with a chain saw.

FORCIPAL. Pertaining to a forceps.

FORCIPATE(D). Lat., *forcipatus* (from *forceps*). Ger., *zangenförmig*. Forceps-shaped.

FORCIPRESSURE. From *forceps* (*q. v.*), and *pressura*, pressure. Fr., *f.* A method of arresting hæmorrhage by applying a spring forceps to the divided vessel and allowing it to remain in place for a number of hours.

FORCIP'ULA, f. Dim. of *forceps*. Fr., *forcipule*. Ger., *Zänglein*. A little forceps.

FORE'ARM. Lat., *antibrachium*. Fr., *avantbras*. Ger., *Vorderarm*. That portion of the upper limb that extends from the elbow to the wrist.

FORE'GUT. Ger., *Vorderdarm*. The anterior portion of the primitive alimentary canal of the embryo, com-

prising the rudiments of the pharynx, the œsophagus, the stomach, and the duodenum.

FORE'IGN. Gr., *ἀλλότριος*. Lat., *alienus*. Fr., *étranger*. Ger., *fremd*. 1. Existing in or brought from another country, not native. 2. Lodged in a part, but derived from some other part or from without the organism (see *F. BODY*).

FORE'MILK. See *COLOSTRUM*.

FORE'NSIC. Lat., *forensis* (from *forum*, a market place). Fr., *légal*. Ger., *forensisch*. Pertaining to judicial inquiries (see *F. ANALYSIS, F. MEDICINE*, etc.).

FORE'SKIN. See *PREPUCE*.

FORE'TYPE. See *ARCHETYPE*.

FOR'FEX, f. *For'fexis*. From *forus*, what is out of doors, and *facere*, to make. Gr., *φαλῖς*. 1. A pair of scissors. 2. A forceps.

FORK. Gr., *δίκρανον*. Lat., *furca*. Fr., *fourche, fourchette*. Ger., *Gabel*. 1. See *BIFURCATION*. 2. An instrument having two slender, slightly divergent blades.—**F. for sutures.** Two short, blunt prongs on a steel shaft, to hold wire in suturing.—**Stimson's f. for fracture of the patella.** A f. having two prongs an inch long bent on the flat at an angle of 45° with a shaft three inches long. On the shaft, at the base of the prongs, is a ring for attaching an India rubber cord; another ring at the base of the shaft is for a bandage around the thigh.—**Tuning f.** An instrument, usually of steel, consisting of a heavy two-pronged f. which, when made to vibrate, emits a musical note of a definite pitch. It is used in the diagnosis of ear diseases in testing the bone conduction of sounds, for which purpose the tuning f. is placed upon any desired part of the head and set in vibration, when, if sounds are conducted to the internal ear through the cranial bones, the note emitted will be audible, and will be the louder and longer the more perfect the bone conduction is.

FOR'MAL. Ger., *F.* Methylal, methylene dimethylate, $\text{CH}_2(\text{O}.\text{CH}_3)_2$, a colorless liquid.

FORMAL'DEHYD(E). See *FORMIC aldehyde*.—**F. casein.** An antiseptic compound of formaldehyde and casein.—**F. tannin albuminate.** A product of the action of formic aldehyde on tannin albumin; an intestinal astringent and antiseptic.

FOR'MALIN. An antiseptic 40-per-cent. aqueous solution of formic aldehyde.

FOR'MAMID(E). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Formamid*. Amide of formyl ($\text{NH}_2.\text{CHO}$).

FOR'MAN. An oily chlorine compound of methyl ether, used topically in catarrh.

FORMAN'ILID(E). The compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}$; a local anæsthetic.

FOR'MATE. Lat., *formias*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Formiat, ameisen-saures Salz*. A salt of formic acid.

FORMA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *forma*, form. A formation.—**F. granulosa.** See *MEMBRANA granulosa*.—**F. reticularis.** See *Reticular FORMATION*.—**F. reticularis alba.** Ger., *weisse reticuläre Substanz*. A tract of white nerve substance, poor in ganglion cells, situated in the medulla oblongata between the roots of the hypoglossal nerves.—**F. reticularis gangliosa** (seu *grisea*).—A tract of gray matter, rich in multipolar ganglion cells, which is traversed by numerous capillary vessels. It is situated in the anterior portion of the medulla oblongata in close proximity to the decussation of the pyramids.

FORMA'TION. Gr., *πλάσις, μόρφωσις*. Lat., *formatio* (from *formare*, to form). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Gestaltung, Bildung*. 1. The process by which anything is formed. 2. The thing formed.—**Cell f.** Fr., *f. cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellenf'*. 1. See *CELL genesis*. 2. A tissue or mass composed of cells.—**Claustral f., Claustrum f.** Ger., *Vormauerf., Spindelzellenf'*. Of Meynert, the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, from its containing so many fusiform cells similar to those in the claustrum.—**F. of the**

cornu Ammonis. Ger., *Ammonshornf.* 1. Of Meynert, the cerebral cortex of the cornu Ammonis, in which the nerve cells are almost exclusively of the large pyramidal form. 2. The third stratum of the five strata type of the cerebral cortex, as it is likewise characterized by the large pyramidal nerve cells.—**Granular f.** See *Granulelike f.*—**Granule f.** See *Granule* MASSES.—**Granulelike f.** Ger., *Körnerartige F.* Of Meynert, the thin layer of small, irregular, closely packed ganglion cells forming the fourth stratum in the five-strata type of the cerebral cortex.—**New f.** See *NEOPLASM*.—**Reticular f.** Lat., *formatio reticularis*. Fr., *f. reticulée*. Ger., *Reticulärf.* The dorsal portion of the medulla oblongata, below the nuclei of the tenth and twelfth cranial nerves, so called from its microscopic appearance, due to the interlacing of numerous transverse and longitudinal white nerve fibres, among which are scattered nerve cells.—**Spindle cell f.** See *Claustal f.*

FORMATIVE. Gr., *πλαστικός*. Lat., *formativus*. Fr., *formateur*. Ger., *bildend*. Pertaining to or taking part in a process of formation.

FORMATOL. A proprietary disinfectant containing formic aldehyde.

FORMAZOL. A mixture of formic aldehyde solution with iodoform, chloral hydrate, terpene hydrate, and menthol.

FORMENE. See *METHANE*.

FORMIATE. See *FORMATE*.

FORMIC. From *formica*, an ant. Fr., *formique*. Ger., *Ameisen-*. 1. Belonging to or derived from an ant. 2. Related or pertaining to f. acid.—**F. acid.** Lat., *acidum formicum* (seu *formicicum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *acide formique* (ou *hydrocarbonique*). Ger., *Ameisensäure*, *Formylsäure*. A substitution compound of methyl alcohol, a colorless, mobile liquid, HCHO_2 . It occurs in nature in the venom of ants, in some species of caterpillars, and in various prickly plants. It is also derived from the decomposition of a variety of vegetable matters, and may be prepared artificially by decomposing tartaric acid, or by heating oxalic acid and glycerin. It acts as a monobasic acid, forming a series of salts called formates or formiates. It has been used as an antiseptic.—**F. aldehyd(e).** Syn.: *methylene oxide* (or *aldehyde*), *aldehyde of formic acid*. An oxide, CH_2O , of methylene, bearing the same relation to methyl alcohol and formic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid. It is known only in the gaseous state, or in solution in water. It is prepared by decomposing methyl alcohol by the action of incandescent heat. The gas has an irritant odor. On evaporation of the solution it forms a polymeric modification, *paramethyl aldehyde*, trimethene oxide, paraformaldehyde, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, occurring as a solid mass, devoid of odor, and subliming at 100°C .—**F. ether.** Ethyl formate.

FORMICA, f. Gr., *μύρμηξ*. Fr., *fourmi*. Ger., *Ameise*. 1. The ant, a genus of the *Formicidæ*. 2. A term sometimes applied to a variety of wart (the *verruca gregalis* of Sauvages) the excision of which is followed by a sensation like that produced by ants.—**Spiritus formicarum** [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of formic acid in 70 of alcohol and 26 of water [Ger. Ph.].—**Tinctura formicarum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *alcoolé (teinture) de fourmis*. A tincture made by digesting or macerating 2 parts of red ants in 3 of alcohol.

FORMICANT. From *formica*, an ant. Gr., *μυρμηκώδης*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *kriebelnd*. Of the pulse, small, weak, and frequent, producing a tingling sensation under the finger.

FORMICARIUS. From *formica*, an ant. Fr., *formicaire*. Resembling ants.

FORMICATE. From *formica*, an ant. Resembling an ant.

FORMICA'TION. Lat., *formicatio* (from *formica*, an ant). Fr., *f. fourmillement*. Ger., *F., Kribbeln, Ameisenkriechen*. A form of paræsthesia rising in part from pressure upon the sensory nerves, and in part from vascular spasm in the extremities; characterized by a sensation as of insects or worms crawling over the skin.

FORMICIC. See *FORMIC*.

FORMIFAC'TION. Lat., *formificatio* (from *forma*, form, and *facere*, to make). The conversion into a definite condition.

FORMILUM, n. See *FORMYL*.

FORMIN(E). See *UROTROPINE*.—**F. salicylate.** See *SALIFORMINE*.

FORMIX, m. *For'micis*. An old term for lupus.

FORMOBENZOLIC ACID. Fr., *acide formo-benzoïque*. The compound, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, formed by the action of nascent formic acid on extract of bitter almonds.

FORMOBROMID(E), n. See *BROMOFORM*.

FORMOCHLOR. A disinfectant solution containing formic aldehyde and calcium chloride.

FORMOCHLORID(E). See *CHLOROFORM*.

FORMOFORIN, FORMOFORM. A mixture of formic aldehyde, zinc oxide, and starch; a dusting powder for hyperidrosis of the feet.

FORMOGUANAMIN(E). See *GUANAMINE*.

FORMIODID(E). See *IODOFORM*.

FORMOL. A trade name for formic aldehyde.

FORMOMETHYLAL. Fr., *formo-méthylal*. An ethereal oil, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$, obtained by distilling a mixture of methyl alcohol, sulphuric acid, and manganese peroxide.

FORMONAPHTHALID(E). See *FORMAMIDE*.

FORMONITRIL(E). Ger., *Formonitril*. See *HYDROCYANIC ACID*.

FORMOPYRIN(E). A compound formed by the action of formic aldehyde on antipyrine.

FORMOX'YL. See *FORMYL* (1st def.).—**F. hydrate.** See *FORMIC ACID*.

FORMULA, f. Dim. of *forma*. Fr., *formule*. Ger., *Formel*. 1. In chemistry, an expression by symbols of the elementary constitution of the molecule of a substance. It consists essentially of letters, each denoting one atom of one of the elementary substances, with figures appended denoting the number of atoms present. Collections of atoms which constitute a group by themselves (radicle) are often separated by periods or parentheses from the rest of the f.; and in this case figures prefixed or appended to the parenthesis or placed before an expression contained within periods, are understood to apply to all the symbols embraced by the parenthesis or periods. In all other cases, a figure prefixed to a symbolical expression for a molecule is understood, like a coefficient in an algebraical f., to be a multiplier of all the symbols which follow until a + or - sign is reached. The sign of addition (+) is used in chemical formulæ to show that the substances whose symbols it connects are placed together under such circumstances as to produce a chemical reaction; and the sign of subtraction (—) denotes that a chemical reaction is produced by the removal from one substance of the atoms which, if combined, would be designated by the symbols following the (—) sign. 2. A prescription. 3. An enumeration of the ingredients of a pharmaceutical preparation, with precise directions for making it. 4. In general, a set form for recording observations, etc.—**Abbreviated f.** In chemistry, a number of expressions for the more frequently recurring molecules, abbreviated so as to do away with the necessity of parentheses in uniting chemical equations. The most frequent abbreviations are: Am (ammonium), NH_4 ; A, the acetic acid radicle ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$); Cfg, the acid radicle of hydroferrocyanic acid and hydroferriocyanic acid, $=\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_2$; Cy, cyanogen, CN; Ho for hydroxyl, HO [although by some this symbol has been appro-

priated for H_2O when it signifies a molecule of water of crystallization; O for the oxalic acid radicle, " C_2O_4 "; and T , the tartaric acid radicle, " $C_4H_4O_6$." [Clowes (B)]. In some systems of notation other abbreviated symbols are employed. Thus an initial letter designative of an element with dots placed above it denotes that element combined with as many equivalents of oxygen as there are dots, $\dot{S}O = SO_3$; if commas are superimposed, the symbol designates an element combined with sulphur, $\bar{F}e = FeS_2$. If a dash is drawn through the letter designative of the element, the equivalents of the latter are represented thus: $\bar{F}e = Fe_2O_3$. $A +$ sign super-

imposed designates a base or alkaloid, thus $M^+ = morphine$; while a $-$ sign placed above an initial letter denotes an acid; thus $A^-, acetic acid$, $C^-, citric acid$. But this latter sign is usually employed, as above mentioned, to denote the acid radicle and not the acid itself.

—**Binary f.** See *Dualistic f.* —**Brenner's f.** The expression of a relation observed in the healthy ear when a galvanic current is passed through it, consisting in the fact that a certain tone is heard at the cathode on closure, which becomes feebler at the anode on closing the current. —**Chemical f.** See *F.* (1st def.). —**Constitutional f.** Fr., *formule de constitution*. Ger., *Constitutionsformel*. In chemistry, a rational f. which expresses by chemical symbols the order of arrangement and method of interconnection of the atoms which go to make up a molecule. A complete constitutional f., expressive of the relations of all the atoms in a molecule, is called a *structural f.* —**Decomposition f.** Ger., *Umsetzungsformel*, *Reactionsformel*. A rational f. in which the symbols expressive of the constitution of a molecule are so arranged as to represent the way in which the molecule decomposes when taking part in a chemical reaction. The same molecule may, therefore, have different decomposition formulæ, according to the different ways in which it splits upon being subjected to the action of various chemical reagents. Thus of ethyl alcohol the decomposition f. may be $C_2H_5.O.H$, $C_2H_4.O.H_2$, and $C_2H_5.OH$. —**Dental f.** Fr., *formule dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnformel*. A f. used to indicate the arrangement and number of teeth. That of the adult dentition of

man is: incisor, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; canine, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; premolar, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; molar, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ (i. e., $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ = two incisor teeth on each

side of the middle line in the upper and lower jaws). —**Dualistic f.** Fr., *formule dualistique*. A chemical f. showing the composition of salts according to the dualistic hypothesis. Thus the dualistic f. for potassium sulphate is $K_2O.SO_3$, expressive of the hypothesis that this salt is made up of potassic oxide combined with sulphuric anhydride (the sulphuric acid of the old nomenclature). The dualistic formulæ are still retained in some pharmacopœias, and in others, e. g., the Fr. Codex, are given as alternates to the more modern unitary formulæ adopted in the U. S. Ph., the Fr. Codex, the Ger. Ph., and other recent formularies. —**Electrical f.** An abbreviated expression which represents by means of symbols the reactions of muscles and nerves to electrical stimuli. Thus $CaCl$, denoting the clonic contraction occurring at the cathode on the closure of the electric circuit, is an example of such a f. —**Empirical f.** Fr., *formule brute (ou empirique)*. Ger., *empirische Formel*. A f. which expresses the simplest possible combination of atoms that would represent the percentage composition of the substance. —**Extemporaneous f.** A f. (2d def.) composed on the spur of the moment. —**Fechner's f.** See *F. of difference*, *F. of measurement*, and *Fundamental f.* (2d def.). —**F. magistralis.** An extemporaneous prescription. —**F. medica.** See *PRESCRIPTION*. —**F. of constitution.** See *Constitutional f.* —**F. of difference.** Of Fechner, a f. expressing the difference

in magnitude of two sensations, S and S' , produced, respectively, by two stimuli, T and T' . The f. is $S - S' = C(\log T - \log T')$, where C is a constant. —**F. officialis.** See *Official f.* —**F. of measurement.** Of Fechner, a f. expressive of the magnitude of sensation S , produced by a stimulus T , which differs from a second stimulus T_0 by an increment which corresponds to a just observable increase of sensation ΔS , T_0 itself being a stimulus which is just below that adequate to produce any sensation at all. The f. is $S = C \log \frac{T}{T_0} = C$

$(\log T - \log T_0)$, where C is a constant. This f. is only a special case of the f. of difference. —**Fundamental f.** 1. An elementary f. from which other formulæ are derived. 2. Of Fechner, a f. expressive of the so-called psychophysical law (*q. v.*). It is $S = C \log T$, where S is the magnitude of sensation produced, C is a constant, and T the magnitude of the stimulus producing the sensation. —**General f.** A chemical f. expressive of the constitution of a series of related bodies, and containing one or more letters which, like the symbols for unknown quantities in an algebraic f., are capable of indefinite replacement. Thus the f. $Cn - H - 2n + 2$ is the general f. of the paraffins, n being capable of replacement by any whole number, and $R'SO_4$ is the general f. for the normal sulphates, R' being capable of replacement by any bivalent radicle. —**Glyptic f.** A geometrical representation intended to display the spatial interrelations existing between the atoms forming a molecule. —**Graphic f.** Fr., *formule graphique*. Ger., *graphische Formel*. A structural f. in which the symbols denoting the elements are so connected by lines or other conventional signs as to afford graphically a representation of the mode in which the atoms constituting a molecule are connected, the combining power of each, and the degree to which the combining power is satisfied. Thus the graphic f. of potassium cyanide is $K - C \equiv N$; which shows that carbon (C) is quadrivalent (denoted by the four lines in connection with it); that it is connected by three bonds of union with nitrogen (N), which is trivalent, and by one bond with potassium (K), which is univalent; and that, therefore, all the combining capacities are satisfied, and the molecule is saturated (denoted by the absence of free bonds). —**Irrational f.** See *Empirical f.* —**Magistral f.** See *F. magistralis*. —**Medical f.** See *PRESCRIPTION*. —**Molecular f.** In chemistry, an expression which represents the ultimate atomic composition of a molecule (i. e., the kind and number of atoms which it contains) without indicating the way in which these atoms are connected or the manner in which they are arranged. The molecular f. is always somewhat multiple of the empirical f. —**Normal acoustic f.** See *Brenner's f.* —**Official f.** A f. (3d def.) given in a pharmacopœia or some other official publication. —**Official f.** A pharmaceutical f. which, although not official, is commonly followed by pharmacists. —**Pharmaceutical f.** See *F.* (3d def.). —**Rameau's cardiac f.** Fr., *formule (cardiaque) de Rameau*. A f. assumed to show the relation between the number of cardiac pulsations in two persons: $n \sqrt{d} = n' \sqrt{d'}$, in which n = the number of pulsations in a given individual; d = his height; n' = the number of pulsations in the second individual; and d' his height. —**Rational f.** Fr., *formule rationnelle*. Ger., *rationelle Formel*. A chemical f. in which the symbols are so arranged as to express the relations to one another of the separate atoms of which the molecule is made up, either as regards the order and mode of interconnection of the atoms in the molecule (*constitutional f.*), or as regards the different methods into which they arrange themselves when the molecule suffers decomposition (*decomposition f.*). —**Reaction f.** See *Decomposition f.* —**Structural f.** See *Constitutional f.* —**Typical f.** A chemical f. which is so arranged as to exhibit the type

upon which the substance is supposed to be built, e. g., $\begin{matrix} K \\ \{ \\ O, \text{ or } H-O-K, \end{matrix}$ is the typical f. of potassium hydrate, indicating its formation upon the type of water, $\begin{matrix} H \\ \{ \\ O, \text{ or } H-O-H. \end{matrix}$ —**Unitary f.** Fr., *formule unitaire*.

A chemical f. expressive of the constitution of a salt according to the hypothesis that each molecule is a unit, built up by the successive aggregation of its constituent atoms, and not formed by the coalescence of an acid and base. Thus the unitary f. of potassium sulphate is K_2SO_4 , indicative of the fact that the salt is made up by the aggregation of two atoms of potassium, one atom of sulphur, and four atoms of oxygen. Used in opposition to dualistic f.—**Vertebral f.** A f. used to indicate the number and position of the vertebrae. That of man would be C. 7 : d. 12 : l. 5 : s. 5 : c. 5, denoting, respectively, the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal (in the lower vertebrates, caudal) vertebrae.

FOR/MULARY. From *formula*, a rule. Fr., *formulaire*. Ger., *Formular*. A collection of formulæ.

FORMYL. Lat., *formylum* (from *formica*, the ant, and *ῥαλν*, matter). Fr., *formyle*. Ger., *F*, *Formoxyl* (1st def.). 1. The radicle, CHO, of formic acid; also called formoxyl. 2. The trivalent radicle CH^{'''}.—**F. aldehyde**(e). See **FORMIC aldehyde**.—**F. amid**(e). See **FORMAMIDE**.—**F. bromid**(e). See **BROMOFORM**.—**F. chlorid**(e). See **CHLOROFORM**.—**F. diamin**(e). Ger., *F'diamin*. A base, $CH_4N_2 = CH.NH.NH_2$, occurring only in combination with acids, the acid radicle replacing the hydrogen in its molecular formula.—**F. dichloroiodid**(e). See **DICHLORODOFORM**.—**F. ethylate**. See **ETHYL orthoformate**.—**F. imidamid**(e). See *F'diamine*.—**F. paraamidophenyl ether**. An alleged antidote to strychnine, obtained by melting together para-amidophenyl ether hydrochloride, sodium formate, and formic acid, extracting with boiling water, and crystallizing.—**F. perchlorid**(e). See **CHLOROFORM**.—**F. sulphid**(e). See **SULPHOFORM**.—**F. tribromid**(e). See **BROMOFORM**.—**F. trichlorid**(e). See **CHLOROFORM**.—**F. triethylether**. See **ETHYL orthoformate**.—**F. triiodid**(e). See **IODOFORM**.

FORMYLENE. See **FORMYL** (2d def.).

FORMYL'IAC. A base, $N.(CH)_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on ethylene bromide.

FORMYLIC ACID. See **FORMIC acid**.

FORMYLUM, n. See **FORMYL**.—**F. chloratum**. See **CHLOROFORM**.—**F. iodatum**, **F. jodatum**. See **IODOFORM**.—**F. perchloratum**, **F. trichloratum**. See **CHLOROFORM**.

FOR/NICAL. Of or pertaining to the fornix, as the f. fusion.

FOR/NICATE(D). Lat., *fornicatus* (from *fornix*, a vault). Fr., *voûte*. Ger., *gewölbt*. Vaulted. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.

FORNICOL'UMN. See **FORNIX ascendens**.

FOR/NIX, m. *For'nix*. Fr., *voûte*. Ger., *F*, *Gewölbe*, *Bogen*. Lit., a vault or arch. 1. An arched body or surface; a concavity or cul-de-sac. 2. See *F. cerebri*.—**F. ascendens**. The columna fornicis, or ascending root of the f. arising in the corpus albicans and passing dorsocephalad in the wall of the third ventricle.—**F. centralis**, **F. cerebri**. Fr., *voûte à trois piliers*, *trigone cérébral*. Ger., *Gewölbe*, *Bogen*. An arched, triangular lamina lying between the corpus callosum and the thalami, being separated from the latter by the velum interpositum. It consists of a body formed by the union of two symmetrical halves, and anterior and posterior curra (see *Anterior* and *Posterior* PILLARS of the f.). The apex of the triangle is anterior, and connected with the septum lucidum, while the base is continuous with the splenium of the corpus callosum; its edges touch the lateral chorioid plexuses.—**F. conjunctivæ**. The cul-

de-sac at the point where the bulbar conjunctiva is reflected upon the lid.—**F. cranii**. Ger., *Schädelgewölbe*. The vault of the skull, situated between the curved lines on the temporal bones, the upper margins of the orbits, and the superior curved lines on the occipital bone.—**F. descendens**. See **BUNDLE of Vicq d'Azyr**.—**F. of the vagina**. Lat., *f. vaginæ*. See **VAULT of the vagina**.—**F. periphericus**. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**F. tricuspidalis**. See *F. cerebri*.—**F. vaginæ**. See **VAULT of the vagina**.—**Fornices vasculosi renum**. Arches formed at the bases of the pyramids of Malpighi by the anastomoses of the minute branches of the renal artery. From them vessels are given off that supply the cortical substance of the kidney, the Malpighian corpuscles, and the capillary plexuses around the uriniferous tubules.—**F. verus**. Of Viessens, the corpus callosum.

FOR/PEX, f. *For'pexis*. See **FORFEX**.

FORSKAL'LEA, f. From *Forsköl*, the botanist. Written also *Forskælea*, *Forskælea*, *Forskæhlea*, *Forskolea*, *Forskohlea*, and *Forskolia*. A genus of urticaceous plants found in various parts of Africa, the Mediterranean region, Arabia, and India.—**F. angustifolia**. Fr., *f. à feuilles étroites*. A Canary Islands species, employed as a sudorific.

FORSYTH'IA, f. Of Vahl, a genus of the *Oleaceæ*.—**F. suspensa**. A species found in China and Japan, where the fruit is used as an antispasmodic and sedative. It contains a glucoside, $C_{26}H_{32}O_{11}$, resembling philyrin, employed as a febrifuge.

FOR/TIOR. Comp. of *fortis*. Stronger (see **ÆTHER f.**, etc.).

FOR/TOIN. A substance formed by the action of formic aldehyde on cotoin; employed in diarrhœa.

FOSRESIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide fosrésinique*. An amorphous acid obtained by treating a fossil resin with nitric acid.

FOS'SA, f. From *fodere*, to dig. Gr., *σκάμμα*, *τάφρος*. Fr., *fosse*. Ger., *Grube*, *Rinne*. A pit or excavation that is widest at its mouth.—**Acetabular f.** See *F. acetabuli*.—**Amygdaloid f.** The recess or excavation between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces which contains the tonsil.—**Anconeal f.** See *Olecranon f.*—**Anterior f. of the skull**. Lat., *f. cranii anterior*. Ger., *vordere Schädelgrube*. One of the three fossæ on the internal surface of the skull. It is formed by the orbital plates of the frontal bones, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and the small wing and part of the body of the sphenoid bone. It supports the frontal lobes of the brain.—**Anterior ileocæcal f.** See *F. ileocæcalis anterior*.—**Axillary f.** Lat., *f. axillaris*. See *AXILLA* (1st def.).—**Buccal f.** Fr., *fosse buccale*. A f. in the embryo which is bounded by the superior and inferior branches of the facial arches, and terminates in a cul-de-sac which does not connect with the intestinal canal.—**Cæcal f.** See *F. cæcalis*.—**Canine f.** Lat., *f. canina*. Fr., *fosse canine*. A f. on the facial surface of the superior maxilla between the canine and malar processes.—**Cerebellar f.** See *Inferior occipital f.*—**Cerebral f.** See *Superior occipital f.*—**Coronal f.** See *Anterior f. of the skull*.—**Coronoid f.** Lat., *f. coronoidæ*. A small f. at the inferior end of the anterior surface of the humerus, which receives the coronoid process of the ulna when the arm is flexed.—**Costal fossæ**. Lat., *fossæ costales*. The facets on the bodies of the vertebrae for articulation with the heads of the ribs.—**Digastric f.** Lat., *f. digastrica*. A deep f. on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, from which the digastric muscle arises.—**Digital f. of the femur**. See *Trochanteric f.*—**Duodenojejunal f.** Lat., *f. duodenojejunalis*. Ger., *Duodenaltasche*. A pouch of the mesentery close to the union of the duodenum and jejunum and on its right side, which often forms the sack of an internal hernia.—**Epencephalic f.** In comparative anatomy, a depression upon the internal surface of the

skull for the reception of the epencephalon.—**External iliac f.** Lat., *f. iliaca externa*. Fr., *fosse iliaque externe*. Ger., *äussere Darmbeingrube*. The depression on the outer surface of the innominate bone from which the gluteal muscles arise.—**F. acetabuli**. The depression in the centre of the acetabulum.—**F. Amyntæ**. Gr., *Ἀμύντου χάραξ*. Fr., *fosse d'Amyntas*. An ancient crossed bandage for the nose, invented by Amyntas of Rhodes.—**F. anonyma**. See *F. antheliciis*.—**F. anterior major (humeri)**. See *Coronoid f.*—**F. anterior minima (humeri)**. A slight depression upon the anterior surface of the humerus into which the head of the radius enters when the arm is flexed.—**F. antheliciis**. Fr., *fosse de l'anthélix*. Ger., *Grube der Anthelix*. The depression at the upper and anterior end of the anthelix, between its crura.—**F. arcuata**. See *F. subarcuata*.—**F. articularis maxillæ inferioris** (seu *ossis temporalis*). See *Glenoid f.*—**F. axillaris**. See *AXILLA* (1st def.).—**F. basilaris**. Fr., *fosse basilaire*. The depression occupying the superior surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**F. bulbi urethræ**. See *SINUS bulbi*.—**F. cæca**. See *FORAMEN cæcum*.—**F. cæcalis**. A pouch upon the surface of the right iliopsoas muscle formed by a fold of the peritonæum and extending to the apex of the cæcum.—**F. canina**. See *Canine f.*—**F. capitis (femoris)**. The depression in the head of the femur in which the ligamentum teres is attached.—**F. capituli radii**. See *F. anterior minimi humeri*.—**F. carotidea**. See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*.—**F. cerebelli**. See *Inferior occipital f.*—**F. cerebelli superior**. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—**F. cerebrales**. See *Anterior, Middle, and Posterior fossæ of the skull*.—**F. cerebrealis anterior**. See *Anterior f. of the skull*.—**F. cerebrealis media**. See *Middle f. of the skull*.—**F. cerebrealis posterior**. See *Posterior f. of the skull*.—**F. cerebri (posterior)**. See *Superior occipital f.*—**F. cochleæ**. See *F. cochlearis*.—**F. cochleariformis**. See *CANALIS pro tensore tympani*.—**F. cochlearis**. A slight excavation in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in which the basis modioli rests.—**Fossæ condyloideæ**. Depressions behind the condyloid processes of the occipital bone into which the posterior condylar canals open.—**F. coronalis**. See *Anterior f. of the skull*.—**F. coronoida**. See *Coronoid f.*—**Fossæ costales**. See *Costal fossæ*.—**F. costalis inferior**. See *Inferior costal f.*—**F. costalis superior**. See *Superior costal f.*—**Fossæ costotransversariæ**. Depressions on each side, usually three in number, upon the posterior surface of the three upper segments of the sacrum.—**F. cotyloidea**. See *ACETABULUM*.—**F. cranii anterior**. See *Anterior f. of the skull*.—**F. cranii media**. See *Middle f. of the skull*.—**F. cranii posterior**. See *Posterior f. of the skull*.—**F. cruris heliciis**, **F. crurum antheliciis inferior**. See *F. antheliciis*.—**F. crurum antheliciis superior**. A depression on the dorsum of the auricle of the ear which corresponds to the upper crus of the anthelix.—**F. cubiti**. Ger., *Ellenbogengrube*. The depression in the arm on the palmar side of the elbow joint.—**F. cystica**, **F. cystidis felleæ**. See *FISSURE for the gall bladder*.—**F. digastrica**. See *Digastric f.*—**F. Douglasii**. See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**F. ductus venosi**. See *FISSURE of the ductus venosus*.—**F. duodenojejunalis**. See *Duodenojejunal f.*—**F. elliptica**. See *RECESSUS ellipticus*.—**F. eminentiæ olivaris**. See *Subolivary f.*—**F. glandulæ lacrimalis**, **F. glandularis**. See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. glenoidalis**, **F. glenoidea**. See *Glenoid f.*—**F. glossoepiglottica**. A slight excavation upon the tongue, between the folds of the epiglottis where they are strongly marked.—**F. heliciis**. See *Scaphoid f.*—**F. hemielliptica**, **F. hemisphærica**. See *RECESSUS ellipticus*.—**Fossæ hepatis**. The fissures of the liver.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis dextra anterior**. See *FISSURE for the gall bladder*.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis dextra posterior**. See *FISSURE of the vena cava*.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra**. The left

longitudinal fissure of the liver.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra anterior**. See *Umbilical FISSURE of the liver*.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra posterior**. See *FISSURE of the ductus venosus*.—**F. hepatis transversa**. See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver*.—**F. hyaloidea**. See *Lenticular f.*—**F. hypophyseos**. See *SELLA turcica*.—**F. ileocæcalis**. See *F. subcæcalis*.—**F. ileocæcalis anterior**. An anomalous pouch of the peritonæum upon the upper margin of the ileocæcal valve. It is bounded behind by the ileum, in front by the plica ileocæcalis anterior, on the right by the cæcum, while on the left and above it is open.—**F. ileocæcalis inferior**. See *F. subcæcalis*.—**F. ileocæcalis superior**. See *F. ileocæcalis anterior*.—**F. iliaca externa**. See *External iliac f.*—**F. iliaca interna**. See *Internal iliac f.*—**F. iliacosubfacialis**. A pouch, formed by the turning in of the tendinous insertion of the psoas minor muscle, lined with peritonæum and in some instances containing a portion of the descending colon.—**F. iliopectinea**. See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.—**F. incisiva**. An incisor f.—**F. incudis**. A depression in the posterior wall of the upper part of the tympanic cavity which receives the short process of the incus.—**F. inferior cartilaginis arytenoideæ**. See *F. obliqua*.—**F. infraclavicularis**. See *Infraclavicular f.*—**F. infraspinata**. See *Infraspinous f.*—**F. infratemporalis**. See *Zygomatic f.*—**F. inguinalis interna peritonæi**. See *Internal inguinal POUCH*.—**F. inguinalis lateralis peritonæi**. See *External inguinal POUCH*.—**F. inguinalis media** (seu *medialis*) **peritonæi**. See *Internal inguinal POUCH*.—**F. inguinalis peritonæi**, **F. inguinalis peritonæi externa**. See *External inguinal POUCH*.—**F. inguinalis peritonæi interna**. See *Internal inguinal POUCH*.—**F. innominata**. See *Scaphoid f.*—**F. intercondylica**. See *Intercondylar f.*—**F. intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior**. Syn.: *Sinus condylo-rum anterior*. A slight depression upon the anterior surface of the femur just above the articular surface.—**F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior**. A deep depression upon the posterior surface of the femur separating the condyles.—**F. intercondyloidea tibia anterior**. A depression upon the upper extremity of the tibia in front of the crucial spine.—**F. intercondyloidea tibiæ posterior**. A depression upon the upper surface of the tibia behind the crucial spine.—**F. intercruralis**. See *Intercrural SPACE*.—**F. intersigmoidea** [Treitz]. An anomalous pouch in the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, forming in one case the sack of an internal hernia.—**F. interpeduncularis**. See *Intercrural SPACE*.—**F. ischiorectalis**. See *Ischio-rectal f.*—**F. jugularis**. See *Suprasternal f.*—**F. jugularis colli**. See *F. jugularis superior*.—**F. jugularis inferior**. The depression immediately below either clavicle.—**F. jugularis superior**. The depression immediately above either clavicle.—**F. jugularis thoracis**. See *F. jugularis inferior*.—**F. lacrimalis**. See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. laryngopharyngea**. A depression, one on each side, external to the arytenoepiglottic fold.—**F. lenticularis**. See *Lenticular f.*—**F. ligamenti venosi**. See *FISSURE of the ductus venosus*.—**F. longitudinalis anterior dextra hepatica**. See *FISSURE for the gall bladder*.—**F. longitudinalis anterior sinistra hepatica**. See *Umbilical FISSURE of the liver*.—**F. longitudinalis dextra**. Ger., *rechte Sagittalfurche*. The fissure for the vena cava and that for the gall bladder, regarded as one continuous f.—**F. longitudinalis dextra anterior**. See *FISSURE for the gall bladder*.—**F. longitudinalis dextra hepatica**. See *F. longitudinalis dextra*.—**F. longitudinalis dextra posterior (hepatica)**. See *FISSURE of the vena cava*.—**F. longitudinalis sinistra (hepatica)**. See *Longitudinal FISSURE of the liver*.—**F. longitudinalis sinistra posterior hepatica**. See *FISSURE of the ductus venosus*.—**F. magna**. See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. magna muliebris**. The pudendum muliebre.—**F. mandibularis**. See *Glenoid f.*—**F. mastoidea**. See *Mastoid f.*—**F. max-**

illaris. See *Canine f.*—**F. maxima.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. mediana.** Of Gordon, the posterior part of the vallecule. Cf. *F. spinalis.*—**F. medullæ oblongatæ.** See *CLIVUS Blumenbachii.*—**Fossæ mentales** (mandibulæ), **F. mentalis.** See *Mental f.*—**F. Mohrenheimii.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**F. Morgagni.** See *F. navicularis urethræ.*—**F. muscularis major.** A depression on the inner wall of the tympanum above the promontory, in which the tensor tympani muscle arises.—**F. mylohyoidea** [M. J. Weber]. A shallow depression, one on each side, close to the internal mental spine in which the anterior extremity of the sublingual gland rests.—**F. navicularis.** Fr., *fosse naviculaire*. Ger., *kahnförmige Grube*. 1. A depression of the soft parts at the posterior extremity of the vulva, between the posterior commissure and the orifice of the vagina; so called from its fancied resemblance to the cavity of a boat. 2. See *Scaphoid f.* and cf. *Navicular f.*—**F. navicularis auriculæ** (seu *auris*). See *F. anthellicis.*—**F. navicularis frenuli labiorum.** See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. navicularis laryngea** (seu *laryngis*). See *F. laryngopharyngea.*—**F. navicularis Morgagni** (seu *urethræ*). The dilated portion of the urethra, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, situated in the glans penis.—**F. navicularis vestibuli vaginæ** (seu *vulvæ*). See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. obliqua** [Tourtual]. A shallow depression in the triangular space beneath the inferior spine of the arytenoid cartilage.—**F. occipitalis inferior.** See *Inferior occipital f.*—**F. occipitalis mediana.** A f. rarely observed in the median portion of the occipital bone.—**F. occipitalis superior.** See *Superior occipital f.*—**F. oculi.** See *ORBIT.*—**F. of Rosenmüller.** See *RECESSUS pharyngeus.*—**F. of Sylvius.** Lat., *f. Sylvia*. See *FISSURE of Sylvius.*—**F. of the anthelix.** See *F. anthellicis.*—**F. of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue.** A depression in the mucous membrane of the tongue, which surrounds the papillæ.—**F. of the fourth ventricle.** See *SUPERIOR FOVEA* and *INFERIOR FOVEA.*—**F. of the gall bladder.** See *FISSURE for the gall bladder.*—**F. of the helix.** Lat., *f. helicis*. See *Scaphoid f.*—**Fossæ of the nose.** See *Nasal CAVITIES.*—**F. of the vena cava.** See *FISSURE of the vena cava.*—**F. olecranii.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. orbicularis.** See *RECESSUS ellipticus* and *RECESSUS hemisphæricus.*—**F. ossis maxillæ.** See *Canine f.*—**F. ovalis.** See *RECESSUS ellipticus.*—**F. ovalis (atrium cordis, seu septi atriorum).** See *FOVEA of the right auricle of the heart.*—**F. ovalis auris.** See *RECESSUS ellipticus.*—**F. ovarii** (peritonæi). A shallow depression just below the brim of the pelvis for the reception of the ovary.—**F. palatina.** A depression in the palatine process of the superior maxilla at the mouth of the anterior palatine canal.—**F. paracæcalis.** A rare pouch of the peritonæum behind and to one side of the cæcum.—**F. pararectalis.** See *F. paruterina.*—**F. paravesicalis.** A pouch of the peritonæum in front of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**F. parietalis.** See *Parietal f.*—**F. paruterina.** The space between the posterior surface of the broad ligament of the uterus and the surface of the true pelvis.—**F. patellæ, F. patellaris.** See *F. intercondyloidea anterior.*—**F. patellaris.** See *Lenticular f.*—**F. peduncularis.** See *Peduncular SULCUS.*—**F. perinæi.** See *Ischiorectal f.*—**F. petrosa.** See *FOSSULA petrosa.*—**F. phrenicohepatica.** A pouch of the peritonæum between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the end of the left lobe.—**F. pituitaria.** See *SELLA turcica.*—**F. poplitea.** See *Popliteal f.* and *F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior.*—**F. posterior (humeri), F. posterior cubitus.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. præauricularis.** Syn.: *sulcus præauricularis*. A depression occasionally found, especially in Javanese women, in front of the sacroiliac articulation, indicating the position of the anterior sacroiliac articulation.—**F. processus coronoidei (humeri).** See *F. anterior minima humeri.*—**F. pro ductu venoso.** See *FISSURE*

of the ductus venosus.—**F. pro glandula pituitaria.** See *SELLA turcica.*—**F. pro ligamento terete.** See *F. acetabuli.*—**F. pro medulla oblongata.** See *Basilar GROOVE.*—**F. pro vena cava.** See *FISSURE of the vena cava.*—**F. pterygoidea.** See *Pterygoid f.*—**F. pterygomaxillaris, F. pterygopalatina.** See *Sphenomaxillary f.*—**F. pubovesicalis.** The space between the levatores vesicæ, the pubes, and anterior surface of the urinary bladder.—**F. rectouterina.** See *Douglas's POUCH.*—**F. rhomboidalis, F. rhomboidea.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE.*—**F. Rolandi.** See *Central FISSURE.*—**F. Rosenmuelleri.** See *RECESSUS pharyngeus.*—**F. rotunda.** See *RECESSUS hemisphæricus.*—**F. sacci lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. sagittalis dextra.** The right longitudinal fissure of the liver.—**F. sagittalis sinistra.** The left longitudinal fissure of the liver.—**F. scaphoidea.** See *Scaphoid f.*—**F. sellæ turcicæ.** See *SELLA turcica.*—**F. semielliptica.** See *RECESSUS ellipticus.*—**F. semilunaris.** A transverse depression at the anterior part of the superior vermiform process.—**F. semilunaris major (ulnæ).** See *Greater sigmoid CAVITY.*—**F. semilunaris minor (ulnæ).** See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY.*—**F. semiovalis.** See *RECESSUS ellipticus.*—**F. sigmoidea cubitus, F. sigmoidea major.** See *Greater sigmoid CAVITY.*—**F. sigmoidea minor.** See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY.*—**F. sigmoidea ossis temporalis.** A depression upon the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in which the mastoid foramina open.—**F. sinistra anterior.** See *Umbilical FISSURE of the liver.*—**F. sinistra posterior.** See *FISSURE of the ductus venosus.*—**F. sphenomaxillaris, F. sphenopalatina.** See *Sphenomaxillary f.*—**F. spinalis.** Of Gordon, the anterior portion of the vallecule. Cf. *F. mediana.*—**F. stylostypanomastoidea.** See *Glenoid f.*—**F. subarcuata.** Of von Tröltsch, a deep depression found under the eminentia arcuata, and produced in the embryonic cartilago petrosa by the upper semicircular canal. It runs through the whole bony pars petrosa, and opens behind the concha of the ear with a large opening on the outer surface of what afterward becomes the mastoid process.—**F. subauricularis.** The depression immediately beneath the external ear.—**F. subcæcalis.** A pouch of the peritonæum between the lower end of the ileum, the cæcum, and the vermiform appendix.—**F. subinguinalis.** See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE.*—**F. subrotunda.** See *RECESSUS hemisphæricus.*—**F. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular f.*—**F. sulciformis.** See *FOSSULA sulciformis.*—**F. superior cartilaginis arytenoideæ.** See *F. anthellicis.*—**F. superior cerebelli.** The fissure which separates the anterior and posterior lobes of the cerebellum.—**F. supraclavicularis, F. supraclavicularis major.** See *Posterior triangular SPACE.*—**F. supraclavicularis minor.** The space between the sternal and clavicular origins of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**F. supracondyloidea (femoris).** A depression upon the posterior surface of the femur just above the internal condyle and a little to the middle line of the bone.—**F. suprascapularis.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. suprasphenoidalis.** See *SELLA turcica.*—**F. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. suprasternalis.** See *Suprasternal f.*—**F. supratrochlearis anterior (humeri).** See *F. anterior major.*—**F. supratrochlearis posterior (humeri).** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. Sylvi.** See *FISSURE of Sylvius.*—**F. temporalis, F. temporum.** See *Temporal f.*—**F. tensoris palati.** The depression in which the tensor palati arises.—**F. tonsillaris.** See *Amygdaloid f.*—**F. tragica.** See *INCISURA tragohelicina.*—**F. transversa hepatica.** See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver.*—**Fossæ transversales.** Ger., *Querfortsatzpfannen*. The depressions upon the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae for articulation with the tubercles on the ribs.—**F. triangularis (auriculæ).** See *F. anthellicis.*—**F. triangularis (cartilaginis arytenoideæ).** Of Tourtual, a deep depression in the quadrangular space between the supe-

rior and inferior spines of the arytaenoid cartilage.—**F. triangularis colli.** See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*.—**F. triangularis medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**F. triquetra.** See *F. antethicis*.—**F. trochanterica.** See *Trochanteric f.*—**F. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear f.*—**F. tubæ Eustachii.** An inconstant depression in the pterygoid process which receives the cartilaginous edge of the Eustachian tube.—**F. umbilicalis, F. umbilicalis hepatis.** See *Umbilical FISSURE of the liver*.—**F. uterorectalis.** See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**F. uterovesicalis.** See *Vesicouterine f.*—**F. venæ cavæ.** See *FISSURE of the vena cava*.—**F. vesicæ fellæ, F. vesicalis, F. vesiculæ fellæ.** See *FISSURE for the gall bladder*.—**F. vesicorectalis.** See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**Glenoid f.** Lat., *f. glenoidalis, f. glenoidæ.* Fr., *fosse glénoïdale*. A f. on the temporal bone, between the two roots of the zygoma, for articulation with the head of the inferior maxilla.—**Guttural f.** Lat., *f. gutturalis.* Fr., *fosse gutturale.* Ger., *Schlundgrube*. 1. The central portion of the middle division of the external base of the skull. 2. See *FOVEA pharyngis*.—**Hyaloid f.** Lat., *f. hyaloidea.* See *Lenticular f.*—**Iliac fossæ.** See *External iliac f.* and *Internal iliac f.*—**Iliopectineal f.** Lat., *f. iliopectinea.*—See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.—**Incisor f. of the inferior costal f.** Lat., *f. costalis inferior.* The facet on the lower portion of the body of a vertebra for articulation with the rib.—**Inferior occipital f.** Lat., *f. occipitalis inferior.*—The broad, shallow depression on the central aspect of the occipital bone which lodges either lateral lobe of the cerebellum.—**Infraclavicular f.** Lat., *f. infraclavicularis.* Ger., *Unterschlüsselbeingrube*. A flattened triangular depression just beneath the clavicle, between it and the mamma.—**Infraspinous f.** Lat., *f. infraspinata.* Ger., *Untergrätengrube*. The posterior surface of the scapula below its spine.—**Infratemporal f.** See *Zygomatic f.*—**Intercondylar f., intercondyloid f.** Lat., *f. intercondylia, f. intercondyloidea.* See *F. intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior, F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior, F. intercondyloidea (tibiæ) anterior, and F. intercondyloidea (tibiæ) posterior*.—**Internal iliac f.** Lat., *f. iliaca interna.* Fr., *fosse iliaque interne.* Ger., *innere Darmbeingrube*. The anterior portion of the internal surface of the ilium occupied largely by the iliacus muscle.—**Ischiorectal f.** Lat., *f. ischiorectalis.* Fr., *fosse ischio-rectale, creux ischio-rectal.* Ger., *Mittelfleischgrube*. The space between the obturator fascia, glutæus maximus muscle and the great sacrosacral ligament, and the rectovesical fascia.—**Jugular f.** Lat., *f. jugularis.* Fr., *fosse jugulaire.* Ger., *Drosseladergrube*. A deep, smooth depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, anterior to the jugular facet. It forms with the jugular notch of the occipital bone the jugular foramen.—**Lacrymal f.** Lat., *f. glandulæ (seu sacci) lacrimalis, f. glandularis.* Fr., *fosse lacrymale.* Ger., *Lachrymalgrube, Thränengrube*. A slight depression in the upper and outer part of the root of the orbit, just beneath and behind the superior orbital margin, in which lies the lacrymal gland.—**Lenticular f.** Lat., *f. lenticularis.* Fr., *fosse lenticulaire.* Ger., *Linsengrube*. An indentation or depression in the anterior surface of the vitreous formed by the membrana hyaloidea, for the reception of the crystalline lens.—**Mastoid f.** Lat., *f. mastoidea.* Fr., *gouttière mastoïdienne.* Ger., *Warzenrinne*. A depression on the inner surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.—**Maxillary f.** Lat., *f. maxillaris, f. ossis maxillæ.* See *Canine f.*—**Mental fossæ.** Lat., *fossæ mentales*. Two flat depressions, one on each side, of the mental protuberance of the mandible.—**Middle f. of the skull.** Lat., *f. cranii media.* Fr., *fosse médiane du crâne.* Ger., *mittlere*

Schädelgrube. One of the three fossæ into which the internal base of the skull is divided. It is on a lower level than the anterior, and presents a mesal and two lateral parts. The mesal part is small, being formed by the olivary eminence and pituitary f. (*sella turcica*) of the sphenoid, and limited behind by the dorsum sellæ. The lateral part on each side is formed by the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion and the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bones. It lodges the temporal lobes of the brain.—**Mohrenheim's f.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**Morgagni's f.** See *F. navicularis urethræ*.—**Myrtiform f.** A slight depression in the facial surface of the superior maxilla, just to the inner side of the canine eminence.—**Nasal fossæ.** See *Nasal CAVITIES*.—**Navicular f.** A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. Cf. *F. navicularis*.—**Olecranon f.** Lat., *f. olecranii.* A large, deep pit in the humerus above the trochlea which receives the olecranon process of the ulna.—**Orbital f.** That surface of the frontal bone which forms part of the orbit.—**Pacchionian fossæ.** The depressions upon the inner surface of the skull in which the Pacchionian bodies are lodged.—**Parietal f.** Lat., *f. parietalis.* Fr., *fosse pariétale*. The most concave part of the inner surface of the parietal bone, opposite the parietal eminence.—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinæi.* See *Ischiorectal f.*—**Peritoneal fossæ.** Various pouches of the peritonæum (e. g., the *rectovesical*).—**Pituitary f.** Lat., *f. pituitaria.* See *SELLA turcica*.—**Popliteal f.** Lat., *f. poplitea.* Ger., *Kniekehle*. The depression behind the knee lying between the hamstring tendons above and the heads of the gastrocnemius below.—**Portal f.** See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver*.—**Posterior f. of the skull.** Lat., *f. cranii posterior.* Ger., *hintere Schädelgrube*. The depression of the base of the skull extending between the dorsum sellæ in front and the occipital protuberance behind, which lodges the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.—**Prepontine f.** See *FORAMEN cæcum anterius*.—**Pterygoid f.** Lat., *f. pterygoidea.* Fr., *fosse pterygoïdienne*. The cavity bounded by the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone.—**Pterygomaxillary f., Pterygopalatine f.** See *Sphenomaxillary f.*—**Rectovesical f.** Lat., *f. rectovesicalis.* See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**Scaphoid f.** Lat., *f. helicis, f. scaphoidea, f. innominata.* Fr., *fosse scaphoïde.* Ger., *kahnförmige (oder schiff förmige) Grube*. 1. The narrow, curved depression in the cartilage of the auricle, between the helix and the anthelix. 2. A small, oval, shallow depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, from which the tensor palati arises.—**Sphenomaxillary f., Sphenopalatine f.** Lat., *f. sphenomaxillaris.* Fr., *fosse sphéno-maxillaire.* Ger., *Sphenomaxillargrube, Kiefer-Keilbeingrube*. The space which lies in the angle between the pterygomaxillary and the sphenomaxillary fissures.—**Subclavicular f.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**Subolivary f.** Fr., *fosse (ou fossette) sous-olivaire (ou de l'éminence olivaire, ou de Vicq d'Azyr)*. A small groove below the olivary body.—**Suborbital f., Suborbital f.** See *Canine f.*—**Subpyramidal f.** Fr., *fossette sous-pyramidale*. A depression just below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda of the middle ear.—**Subscapular f.** Lat., *f. subscapularis.* Fr., *fosse sous-scapulaire.* Ger., *Unterschulterblattgrube*. The concave portion of the costal surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapular muscle.—**Superior costal f.** Lat., *f. costalis superior.* The facet for articulation with a rib on the upper portion of the body of a vertebra.—**Superior occipital f.** Lat., *f. occipitalis superior.* A depression in the superior part of the interior of the occipital bone. It lodges the occipital end of the cerebellum.—**Supraclavicular f.** Lat., *f. supraclavicularis.* Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeingrube*. A f. just above the clavicle, between the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles.—**Supraspinous f.** Lat., *f. supraspinata.* Ger.,

Obergrätengrube. That portion of the dorsal surface of the scapular superior to the spine.—**Suprasternal f.** Lat., *f. suprasternalis*. Ger., *Kehlgrube*. The space included between the ventral margins of the sternocleidomastoid muscles, the interscapular ligament, the lower margin of the mandible, and lines extending between the angles of the jaw and the mastoid processes of the temporal bones.—**Temporal f.** Lat., *f. temporalis*, *f. temporis*. Fr., *fosse temporale*. Ger., *Schläfengrube*. The f. occupied by the temporal muscle. The squamous part of the temporal and the parietal, frontal, sphenoid, and malar bones take part in its formation.—**Triangular f.** See **FISSURE** of *Sylvius*.—**Trochanteric f.** Lat., *f. trochanterica*. A f. in the femur behind its neck for the insertion of the obturator externus muscle.—**Trochlear f.** A small depression in the frontal bone, beneath the internal angular process. It affords attachment to the pulley of the superior oblique muscle.—**Tympanicoostylomastoid f.** Fr., *fosse tympanico-stylo-mastoidienne*. A very small f. situated behind the glenoid f., bounded in front by the tympanic tubercle, behind by the mastoid process, and internally by the styloid process; said to be larger in women than in men.—**Urachal f.** See **PREVESICAL SPACE**.—**Vesicouterine f.** Fr., *cul-de-sac vésico-utérin*. Ger., *Blasengebärmuttergrube*. The space between the posterior surface of the uterus and the rectum.—**Zygomatic f.** Lat., *f. zygomatica*. Syn.: *f. infratemporalis*. Fr., *fosse zygomatique*, *fosse malaire*. Ger., *Jochbeingrube*. An irregular hollow in the side of the skull, covered in part by the ramus of the lower jaw. Its wall is formed internally by the external pterygoid plate, superiorly by the lower part of the great wing of the sphenoid and by a small part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, anteriorly by the zygomatic surface of the maxilla, and inferiorly by the external pterygoid plate and the mandible.

FOS'SILIN. See **VASELINE**.

FOS'SULA, *f.* Dim. of *fossa* (q. v.). Fr., *fossette*. Ger., *Grübchen*. A little fossa.—**F. cochleæ**, **F. cochlearis**. See **FOSSA cochlearis**.—**F. cornæ**. See **F. of the cornea**.—**Fossulæ costales**. See **COSTAL FOSSÆ**.—**F. fenestræ ovalis**. Fr., *fossette de la fenêtre ovale*. Ger., *Grübchen des ovalen Fensters*. A depression in the inner wall of the tympanum above the promontory, in which is situated the oval window for the reception of the foot plate of the stapes.—**F. fenestræ rotundæ**. A funnel-shaped depression on the inner wall of the tympanum, having the fenestra rotunda at its bottom.—**F. inferior**. A depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus below the crista falciformis. It presents in its anterior part the lamina cribrosa anterior inferior, and posteriorly the foramen singulare.—**F. mentalis**. See **MENTAL FOSSA**.—**F. of the cornea**. Lat., *f. cornæ*. Fr., *fossette de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautgrübchen*. A deep ulcer of the cornea with a clear base in process of healing.—**Fossulæ olfactoriæ**. See **FORAMINA cribrosa**.—**F. petrosa (ossis temporis)**. A slight depression upon the temporal bone in which is situated the inferior aperture of the tympanic canal.—**F. sulciformis**. A slight furrow on the posterior border of the hemielliptical fossa which leads from the inner opening of the aqueductus vestibuli directly toward the crista vestibuli.—**F. superior**. A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in which is situated the internal aperture of the aqueduct of Fallopius.—**F. trochlearis**. See **TROCHLEAR FOSSA**.—**F. velaris**. See **AUDITORY DEPRESSION**.

FOS'SULATE. From *fossula*, a little ditch. See **FOVEOLATE**.

FO'TUS [Fr. Cod.], *m.* From *fovere*, to warm. See **FOIMENTATION**.

FOUL'BROOD. Ger., *Faulbrut*. A virulent epizootic disease of bees, especially affecting the larvæ, which

degenerate into a fœtid and stringy, yellowish black material at the bottom of the cell, the "foulbroody matter." It also affects the working bees and the ovaries of the queen bee. It is common in Europe, but very rare in the United States. It is said to be produced by *Bacillus alvei* (q. v.).

FOUL'BROODY. Pertaining to foulbrood.

FOUN'DER. From *fundus*, the bottom of anything. To subject an animal, especially a horse, to strain, excessive feeding, drinking too much water when overheated, etc., causing an inflammation of the sensitive portions of the foot, the laminae, etc.

FOUN'DER. Fr., *fourbure*. Ger., *Rehe*. The condition of a foundered animal.

FOUN'DERED. Fr., *fourbu*. Ger., *rehe*, *steif*. Injured by foundering.

FOUN'DERING. See **FOUNDER**, *n.*

FOURCHETTE (Fr.). Fur-she't. A fork or a forklike instrument or structure; of the vulva, a delicate transverse band of mucous membrane that stretches across its cleft, behind the ostium vaginæ, when the labia majora are drawn apart; of the sternum, its semilunar notch, also the notch of the ensiform cartilage when it is cleft; of a horse's foot, the frog.

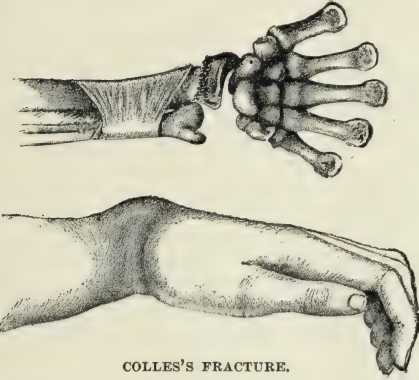
FO'VEA. From *fodere*, to dig. Gr., βόθος. Fr., *fové*, *fovéole*, *fosselle*. Ger., *Grube*, *Grübchen*. 1. A dimple, a slight depression or pit. See **FOSSA**. 2. An old term for the vulva, also for the space between the mammary glands. 3. Of J. C. Claudinus, a form of vapor bath or sweating apparatus for the lower limbs.—**Anterior f.** See **SUPERIOR f.**—**F. acetabuli**. See **FOSSA acetabuli**.—**F. acustica inferior**. Fr., *fosselle acoustique inférieure*. The interval between the pons and the olive and pyramid, in which lie the filaments of the auditory nerve.

—**F. anterior**. See **SUPERIOR f.**—**Fovæ anteriores fossæ rhomboidalis**. Two slight depressions on the anterior wall of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**F. anterior major humeri**. See **FOSSA anterior major humeri**.—**F. anterior minor humeri**. See **FOSSA anterior minima humeri**.—**Fovæ articulares laterales**. Depressions upon the under surface of the transverse processes of the third to the sixth cervical vertebræ into which elevations (the eminentiæ costariæ) upon the adjacent vertebræ fit.—**Fovæ articulares transversales**. See **COSTAL FOSSÆ**.—**F. articularis condyli**. A shallow triangular depression on the posterior surface of the condyle of the inferior maxilla.—**F. aspera**. A depression on the sphenoid bone between the posterior border of the inner wing of the pterygoid process and the vaginal process.—**F. axillaris**. See **AXILLA** (1st def.).—**F. bursæ pharyngææ**. A depression on the ventral surface of the basioccipital bone in front of the pharyngeal tubercle.—**F. calcanei**. See **SULCUS calcaneus**.—**F. canina**. See **CANINE FOSSA**.—**F. capitis femoris**. See **FOSSA capitis femoris**.—**F. capituli radii**. See **FOSSA anterior minima humeri**.—**F. cardiaca**. Ger., *vordere Darmforte* (1st def.). 1. An opening between the mesogaster and prosogaster. 2. See **SCROBICULUS cordis**.—**F. carotidea**. See **SUPERIOR carotid TRIANGLE**.—**F. centralis laryngis** [Merkel]. A slight depression upon the ventral surface of the larynx at the basal end of the epiglottis.—**F. centralis retinæ**. A small red disc in the centre of the macula lutea on the fundus of the eye, the centre of which often appears as a whitish, round, or hook-shaped spot. The red color is due to the blood of the chorioid. It is a circumscribed depression in the retina, at the bottom of which the retina is much thinner than upon the immediately adjoining portions of the yellow spot.—**F. cochleæ**. See **FOSSA cochlearis**.—**F. commissuræ mollis posterior**. A slight depression in the third ventricle of the brain just behind the commissura mollis.—**F. coronoidæ**. See **FOSSA anterior major humeri**.—**Fovæ costales**. See **COSTAL FOSSÆ**.—**F. cotyloideæ**. A depression at the bot-

tom of the acetabulum for the attachment of the round ligament.—**F. cribrosa inferior et posterior.** The posterior portion of the fossula inferior which presents the opening of the passage of the ramus ampullæ posterioris of the auditory nerve.—**F. cruralis (peritonæi).** A depression in or slight pouch of the peritonæum over Gimbernat's ligament and the crural ring.—**F. cubitalis, F. cubiti.** See **FOSSA cubiti**.—**F. digitata.** See **Posterior HORN** of the lateral ventricle.—**F. elliptica.** See **RECESSUS ellipticus**.—**F. glandulæ lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal FOSSA**.—**F. glenoidea ossis temporalis.** See **Glenoid FOSSA**.—**F. glenoidea scapulæ.** See **Glenoid CAVITY**.—**F. hemielliptica.** See **RECESSUS ellipticus**.—**F. hemisphærica.** See **RECESSUS hemisphæricus**.—**F. hyaloidea.** See **Lenticular FOSSA**.—**F. iliaca.** See **External iliac FOSSA** and **Internal iliac FOSSA**.—**F. inferior.** See **Inferior f.**—**F. infraclavicularis.** See **Infraclavicular FOSSA**.—**F. interclavicularis.** See **Interclavicular NOTCH**.—**F. jugularis.** See **Suprasternal FOSSA**.—**F. lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal FOSSA**.—**Fossæ laminæ cartilaginæ cricoideæ.** The depressions on each side of the ridge in the middle line of the anterior surface of the cricoid cartilage.—**F. lenticularis.** See **Lenticular FOSSA**.—**F. limbica.** A f. separating the olfactory region of the brain from the mantle.—**F. malleoli lateralis.** A slight depression upon the distal end of the fibula just in front of the groove for the peroneal tendons.—**F. maxillaris.** See **Canine FOSSA**.—**Foveæ medullæ oblongatæ transversa externa.** A fissure running transversely across the medulla oblongata below the pons.—**Foveæ medullæ spinalis transversa interna anterior.** See **FORAMEN cæcum**.—**F. Mohrenheimii.** See **Infraclavicular FOSSA**.—**F. navicularis.** See **FOSSA navicularis**.—**F. nervi olfactorii.** A depression on the surface of the anterior lobe of the brain in which the optic nerve lies.—**F. nuchæ.** Ger., *Genickgrube*. A slight mesal depression which begins just below the external occipital protuberance, and descends over the ligamentum nuchæ between the prominences formed by the complexus and trapezius muscles of the two sides.—**F. oblonga.** The lower facet on the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage.—**F. oculi.** See **ORBIT**.—**F. of the right auricle of the heart.** Lat., *f. ovalis cordis*. An oval depression at the lower part of the septum auriculorum and to the left of the orifice of the inferior vena cava. It represents the foramen ovale of the fetal heart.—**F. olecranii.** See **Olecranon FOSSA**.—**F. ovalis (cordis).** See *F. of the right auricle of the heart*.—**F. ovalis fasciæ latæ.** See **Saphenous OPENING**.—**F. ovalis vestibuli.** See **RECESSUS ellipticus**.—**F. palatina.** See **FOSSA palatina**.—**F. parva maxillæ inferioris.** See **Mental FOSSA**.—**F. patellaris (oculi).** See **Lenticular FOSSA**.—**F. pharyngis.** Fr., *fosse (ou fossette) gutturale*. Ger., *Schlundgrube*. A depression at the opening of the Eustachian tube into the pharynx.—**F. posterior.** See **Olecranon FOSSA**.—**F. posterior commissuræ mollis.** A depression sometimes observed on the posterior aspect of the middle commissure of the brain.—**F. posterior sinus rhomboidæi.** See **Inferior f.**—**F. processus condyloidei.** A shallow excavation upon the anterior surface of the neck of the condyloid process of the mandible.—**F. quarti ventriculi anterior.** See **Superior f.**—**F. quarti ventriculi posterior.** See **Inferior f.**—**F. quarti ventriculi superior.** See **Superior f.**—**F. retinæ (centralis).** See *F. centralis retinæ*.—**F. retromaxillaris.** A depression in the retromaxillary cavity for the reception of the parotid gland.—**F. rhomboidalis, F. rhomboidea.** See **Fourth VENTRICLE**.—**F. rotunda (vestibuli).** See **RECESSUS hemisphæricus**.—**F. semielliptica.** See **RECESSUS ellipticus**.—**F. subscapularis.** See **Subscapular FOSSA**.—**F. sulciformis.** See **FOSSULA sulciformis**.—**F. superior.** See **Superior f.**—**F. supraclavicularis.** See **Supraclavicular FOSSA**.—**F. supra-**

trochlearis anterior. See **FOSSA anterior major humeri**.—**F. supratrochlearis posterior.** See **Olecranon FOSSA**.—**F. triquetra auriculæ.** See **FOSSA anthelictis**.—**Foveæ transversocostariæ.** See **FOSSÆ costotransversariæ** (under **FOSSA**).—**F. trochlearis.** See **Trochlear FOSSA**.—**F. ventriculi quarti.** See **Fourth VENTRICLE**.—**F. ventriculi quarti inferior.** See **Inferior f.**—**Inferior f., Posterior f.** Lat., *f. inferior (seu posterior)*. Fr., *fossette inférieure (ou postérieure)*. A small depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near its apex, at either side of the mesal groove.—**Postoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a depression at the occipital end of the cerebrum corresponding with the longitudinal sinus.—**Preoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a depression on the ventral margin of the cerebrum corresponding with the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Superior f.** Lat., *f. fossette supérieure (ou antérieure) du sinus rhomboidæi*. A depression in either lateral half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, at its upper part.—**Terete f.** See **Inferior f.**
FOVEATE. From *fovea*, a small pit. Pitted.
FOVEOLA, f. Dim. of *fovea*. Gr., *βοθριον*. 1. A little fovea. 2. Of Laurentinus, the anterior fontanelle.—**F. capitis femoris.** See **FOSSA capitis femoris**.—**F. coccygea.** Fr., *dépression coccygienne, fistule lombo-sacrée congénitale*. Ger., *Steissbeinhautgrube*. Syn.: *pilonidal sinus, congenital lumbosacral (or inferior) paravertebral fistula, foramen cæcum retroanale*. Of Ecker, a little depression, or pit, sometimes found at a point about half or two thirds of an inch behind the anus, and just at the apex of the coccyx, due to a defect of development. It sometimes resembles a fistula in appearance. It occurs more commonly in women than in men.—**Foveolæ howshipianæ, Foveolæ of bone.** Small, shallow pits which are excavated by the osteoclasts of Kölliker in that part of a bone which is undergoing resorption.—**Foveolæ of the kidney, Foveolæ papillarum renaliū.** Depressions in the ends of the renal papillæ, into each of which several uriniferous tubules empty.—**F. radialis.** Fr., *tabatière anatomique*. The "anatomist's snuffbox"; a hollow formed on the radial border of the wrist between the tendons of the extensors of the thumb when those muscles are contracted.—**F. retinæ.** A very small, dark spot in the f. centralis retinæ where the hexagonal pigment shows, owing to the thinness of the retina at this point.—**F. retroanalis.** See *F. coccygea*.—**F. triangularis seriata.** Of Bergman, the triangular recess between the columns of the fornix just dorsad of the anterior commissure.—**F. ventriculi quarti.** See **Fourth VENTRICLE**.
FOVEOLATE(D). Lat., *foveolatus*. Fr., *fovéolé*. Ger., *kleinrübzig*. Marked with foveolæ.
FOVEOLE. See **FOVEOLA**.
FRACTIONAL. Fr., *fractionné*. Divided (said of doses). Cf. *F. DISTILLATION*.
FRACTURA, f. See **FRACTURE**.—**F. assularis, F. commutiva.** See **Comminuted FRACTURE**.—**F. complicata.** See **Complicated FRACTURE**.—**F. imperfecta.** See **Incomplete FRACTURE**.—**F. multiplex.** See **Multiple FRACTURE**.—**F. partialis.** See **Incomplete FRACTURE**.—**F. penetrativa, F. perforans.** See **Perforating FRACTURE**.—**F. simplex.** See **Simple FRACTURE**.
FRACTURE. Gr., *ρήγμα, κλάσις, ἄγμα*. Lat., *fractura* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Knochenbruch, Beinbruch*. 1. A breaking. 2. A surface made by breaking an object. 3. A solution of the continuity of an object, especially a bone.—**Barton's f.** A f. of the lower end of the radius, involving the articular surface.—**Bennett's f.** F. of the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Bent f.** See *Green stick f.*—**Buttonhole f.** See *Perforating f.*—**Camered f.** See **CAMAROMA**.—**Capillary f.** Fr., *f. capillaire*. See *Linear f.*—**Colles's f.** An oblique f. of the distal end of the radius with dorsal displacement of the lower fragment.—**Comminuted f.** Lat., *fractura comminutiva*. Fr., *f. comminutive*. A f. in which

the bone is broken into several small fragments.—**Complete f.** Lat., *fractura completa*. Fr., *f. complète*. A f. extending quite through the bone.—**Complicated f.** Lat., *fractura complicata*. Fr., *f. compliquée*. 1. A f. combined with some other injury (e. g., rupture of a vessel or dislocation at a joint). 2. A compound f.—**Composite f.** Fr., *f. composée*. See **Multiple f.**—**Compound f.** Fr., *f. compliquée de plaie*. Ger., *offener*



COLLES'S FRACTURE.

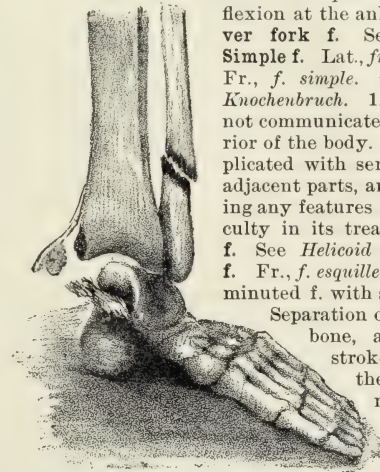
Knochenbruch. A f. which communicates with the air by means of a wound of the soft parts.—**Cuneated f.**, **Cuneiform f.** See **V-shaped f.**—**Dentate f.** A f. in which the ends of each fragment are irregularly toothed and so interlocked that displacement does not occur.—**Depressed f.** A f. (generally of the skull) in which a fragment is driven below the surrounding surface.—**Direct f.** Fr., *f. directe*. A f. at the very point of contact with the object that produces the injury.—**Double f.** F. in two places in the same bone.—**Dupuytren's f.** F. of the lower end of the fibula with outward and backward dislocation of the foot.—**Epiphyseal f.** See **DIASTASIS**.—**Extracapsular f.** Fr., *f. extracapsulaire*. A f. of the neck of the femur or humerus outside the capsular ligament.—**Fissured f.** 1. See **Linear f.** 2. Any f. with fissuring of one or more fragments.—**F. bed.** See under **BED**.—**F. box.** A box for holding a fractured leg in position. It consists of four pieces—a floor, two sides, each attached to the floor by hinges,



A GREEN STICK FRACTURE.

and a foot piece, also attached to the floor by hinges, so that the box may be thrown open on both sides and at the end. The leg is placed in the box, after suitably protecting it with cushions, and the box is closed with cords or bandages.—**Gosselin's f.** A V-shaped f. of the lower end of the tibia extending into the ankle joint.—**Green stick f.** A f. in which a long bone is bent, but not broken through, although it may be splintered on the convexity.—**Gunshot f.** A f. produced by a gunshot wound.—**Hair f.** See **Linear f.**—**Helicoid f.** A f. of spiral form resulting from twisting of the long bones.—**Hickory stick f.** See **Green stick f.**—**Impacted f.** Fr., *f. par enfoncement*. A f. in which one end of a broken bone is driven into and fixed in the other.—**Imperfect f.** See **Incomplete f.**—**Incised f.** A f. produced by a cutting instrument, such as a sabre.—**Incomplete f.** Lat., *fractura imperfecta*. Fr., *f. incomplète*. A f. in which the bone is not broken completely through.—**Indirect f.** A f. at some other point than that of actual contact with the object that causes the injury.—**Intertrochlear f.** Fr., *f. intertrochléenne*. A rare vertical f. through

the trochlea.—**Intraarticular f.** Fr., *f. intra-articulaire*. A f. extending into a joint.—**Intracapsular f.** Fr., *f. intracapsulaire*. A f. of the neck of the femur or humerus within the capsular ligament.—**Intrauterine f.** Fr., *f. intra-utérine*. A f. occurring in the fetus.—**Linear f.** Fr., *f. linéaire*. A f. resembling a line, without separation of the fragments.—**Longitudinal f.** Fr., *f. longitudinale*. A f. parallel with the long axis of a bone.—**Multiple f.** Lat., *fractura multiplex*. Fr., *f. multiple*. Ger., *mehrfacher Knochenbruch*. F. of a bone in more than one place, or of two or more bones.—**Oblique f.** Lat., *fractura obliqua*. Fr., *f. oblique*. Ger., *Schrägfractur*. A f. of a long bone running obliquely through it.—**Oblique spiroid f.** See **V-shaped f.**—**Open f.** See **Compound f.**—**Partial f.** See **Incomplete f.**—**Penetrating f.**, **Perforating f.** Lat., *fractura penetrativa* (seu *perforans*). Fr., *f. pénétrative, f. perforante*. Ger., *Perforationsfractur*. Perforation of a bone, as by a bullet.—**Pott's f.** A f. of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation of the foot outward.—**Punctured f.** A traumatic perforation of a bone.—**Radish f.** Fr., *f. en rave*. See **Transverse f.**—**Resecting f.** A f. in which the traumatic cause carries away a portion of a long bone.—**Secondary f.** Fr., *f. secondaire*. A f. consecutive to some other lesion of the bone.—**Shepherd's f. of the astragalus.** A f. of the outer projecting edge of the groove on the astragalus for the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, probably produced by a twisting of the foot outward



POTT'S FRACTURE.

while in a position of extreme flexion at the ankle joint.—**Silver fork f.** See **Colles's f.**—**Simple f.** Lat., *fractura simplex*. Fr., *f. simple*. Ger., *einfacher Knochenbruch*. 1. A f. that does not communicate with the exterior of the body. 2. A f. uncomplicated with serious injury of adjacent parts, and not presenting any features of special difficulty in its treatment.—**Spiral f.** See **Helicoid f.**—**Splintered f.** Fr., *f. esquilleuse*. 1. A comminuted f. with splintering. 2. Separation of a splinter of bone, as by a sabre stroke, without f. of the whole thickness of the bone.

—**Spontaneous f.** Fr., *f. spontanée*. F. occurring not as the result of a degree of violence ordinarily required to produce such an injury, but from trivial violence, in consequence of a diseased state of the bone.—**Sprain f.** A f. in which a small portion of bone is pulled away by strain upon the ligaments attached to it.—**Starred f.**, **Stellate f.** Fr., *f. par irradiation*. A f. in which several fissures radiate from a single point.—**Subcutaneous f.** See **Simple f.** (1st def.).—**Torsion f.** See **Helicoid f.**—**Transverse f.** Fr., *f. en rare* (ou *transversale*). Ger., *Querbruch*. A f. directly across the shaft of a long bone.—**Ununited f.** Fr., *f. nonconsolidée*. A f. which, at the end of the period commonly required for the repair of such an injury, has not united by bone.—**V-shaped f.**, **Wedge-shaped f.** Fr., *f. en V* [Gosselin], *f. en coin*, *f. cunéenne*, *f. oblique spiroïde* [Gerdy]. A f., generally at the articular end of a long bone, in which the line of f. has the shape of a V, with or without its point being prolonged by a fissure leading into the joint.—**Willow f.** See **Green stick f.**

FRÆNA'TOR, m. See **FRENATOR**.

FRÆN'ULUM, n. See **FRENULUM**.

FRÆNUM, *n.* See **FRENUM**.

FRAGA, *n. pl.* 1. Strawberries. 2. Condylomata acuminata.

FRAGARIA, *f.* From *fraga*, strawberries. *Fr., fraisier, fraison.* Ger., *Erdbeere*. 1. The strawberry plant. 2. Of the pharmacists, *F. vesca*.—**F. indica**. *Fr., fraisier (ou fraison) des Indes.* A species supposed to be indigenous to the East Indies, but now naturalized everywhere. The root and leaves are astringent and diuretic.—**F. monophylla**. *Fr., fraisier à une feuille (ou de Versailles).* Ger., *einblättrige gemeine Erdbeere*. A variety of *F. vesca*.—**F. nigra**. *Fr., fraisier noire*. A variety of *F. vesca*.—**F. silvestris**, **F. vesca**. *Fr., fraisier des bois.* Ger., *Walderdbeere, wilde (oder gemeine) Erdbeere*. Alpine, wood, or English strawberry, the common strawberry plant; a species found in Great Britain and the United States, and one of the parent stocks of the cultivated varieties. Its fruit and leaves have been employed in medicine.

FRAGILITAS, *f. -ta'tis*. From *fragilis*, fragile. *Fr., fragilité.* Fragility.—**F. crinium**. A disease of the hair in which the shaft becomes extremely brittle; often accompanied by trichorrhæxis nodosa and distrix, and sometimes by splitting of the hair within the hair follicle, beginning at the bulb.—**F. ossium**. *Fr., fragilité des os.* Unnatural brittleness of the bones.

FRAGMENTATION. From *fragmen*, a fracture. *Fr., f.* Ger., *Fragmenti(e)rung, Zerstückelung*. Division into fragments or separate parts: (1) Of Van Beneden, direct cell division; (2) of Flemming, disintegration of the nucleus; (3) division of the nucleus by a kind of budding in which irregular portions appear as if nipped off, either without caryocinetic phenomena (direct *f.*) or with caryocinetic phenomena (indirect *f.*). There is no regular arrangement of the chromatic threads and no equatorial plate formed. *F.* is especially common in pathological new formations.—**Direct f.**, **Indirect f.** See under *F.* (3d def.).

FRAGUM, *n.* The strawberry; in pharmacy, the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*.

FRAMBEZIA, *f.* *Fr., framboisie* (from *framboise*, the raspberry). Ger., *Frambösie, Himbeerwarzensucht*. 1. An old term for papillary, corneous growths, such as occur in syphilis, lupus, many forms of syphilis, exuberant granulations, etc. It is now used only for *F. tropica* and *F. non-syphilitica*. 2. Pian, epian, yaws; a chronic, contagious disease, endemic on the west coast of Africa, in India, in the Indian Archipelago, and in the West Indies. The disease begins, after a period of incubation of from three to six months, with fever and an eruption of the skin, which appears in the form of little red spots or papules, showing a yellowish point in the centre. The papules gradually increase in size, become surrounded with red areolæ, and are sensitive or painful. Some of them soon disappear, while others continue to grow, both in circumference and in elevation, till they assume a protuberant funguslike shape (commonly compared to a raspberry) covered with a yellow, loosely adherent crust, and sometimes attended with ulceration. The largest tubercles (sometimes one or two inches in diameter) occur on the lips, pudendum, perineum, and toes, and around the anus. See **YAWS** and cf. **SIBBENS** and **DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii**.—**F. americana**. See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. guineensis**. The form of *f.* (*q. v.*, 2d def.) occurring on the coast of Guinea; yaws.—**F. illyrica**. See **SCHERLIEVO**.—**F. non-syphilitica**. *Syn.: dermatitis papillomatosa capillitii* [Kaposi]. A form of *f.* observed in Europe, characterized by the formation of large or small, furrowed, and lobulated tumors, having a thick epidermis, and situated in the hairy parts of the back of the head and on the borders of the nape of the neck.—**F. scotica**. See **SIBBENS**.—**F. syphilitica**. See **PEMPHIGUS foliaceus**.—**F. tropica**. The endemic *f.* of the tropics.

FRANCISCEIN(E). An alkaloid, probably identical with manacine, found in the root of *Franciscea* (*Brunfelsia uniflora*); said to be decidedly purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

FRANCOA, *f.* A genus of the *Saxifragææ*.—**F. appendiculata**. *Fr., f. à feuilles de laiteron*. A species found in Chile. The astringent juice is applied to hæmorrhoids.—**F. sonchifolia**. A species the juice of which is sedative and is applied to hæmorrhoids; probably identical with the *F. appendiculata*.

FRANGULA, *f.* *Fr., bourdaine* (2d def.), *bourgène* (2d def.). Ger., *Faulbaumrinde* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Rhamnus*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Rhamnus f.*—**Cortex frangulæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *F.* (2d def.).—**Extractum frangulæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. *Fr., extrait liquide d'écorce de bourdaine.* Ger., *flüssiges Faulbaumrindenextrakt*. *Syn.: extractum rhamni frangulæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. A fluid extract of the bark of *Rhamnus f.*

FRANGULIC ACID. *Fr., acide frangulique.* Ger., *Frangulinsäure*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone, and so isomeric with alizarin.

FRANGULIN. *Fr., franguline.* Ger., *F.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$, isolated from the bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.—**FRANGULINIC ACID**. See **FRANGULIC ACID**.

FRANKINCENSE. *Lat., thus.* *Fr., encens* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Weihrauch*. See **OLIBANUM**.

FRANKLINIC. Of electricity, statical.

FRANKLINISM. Named for Benjamin Franklin. See **Static ELECTRICITY**.

FRANKLINIZATION. *Fr., franklinisation.* The use of static electricity for medical purposes; especially the act of charging an organism with static electricity.

FRASERA, *f.* Named for John Fraser, an American cultivator of exotics. *Fr., frasère*. 1. A genus of North American gentianaceous herbs. 2. American calumba; of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the root of *F. Walteri*.—**F. carolinensis** (seu *caroliniana*). See *F. Walteri*.—**F. verticillata**, **F. Walteri**. *Fr., frasère de Walter, colombo d'Amérique (ou de Mariette), faux colombo.* American calumba, growing in the western and southern United States, especially in Arkansas and Missouri. The dried root has tonic properties and is sometimes used as a substitute for calumba. The fresh root is said to be emetic and cathartic.

FRAXETIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_5$, or $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$, formed by the decomposition of fraxin.

FRAXIN. *Fr., fraxine.* Ger., *F.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$, or $C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$, found in the bark of various species of *Fraxinus* and *Esculus*.

FRAXININ. *Fr., fraxinine.* Ger., *F.* A bitter, crystalline principle, $C_{42}H_{72}O_{27}$, found in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*.

FRAXINITE. An extractlike substance derived from the leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior*, said to be purgative.

FRAXINUS, *f.* *Fr., frêne, fresne.* Ger., *Esche*. 1. The ash; a genus of the *Oleaceæ*. 2. The inner bark of *F. excelsior*, formerly used in malarial fevers.—**F. acuminata**. 1. The white ash of Michigan; used like *F. excelsior*. 2. Of Wood, *F. americana*.—**F. americana**. *Fr., frêne d'Amérique (ou blanc).* The white ash; a North American species resembling in properties and uses *F. excelsior*. The bark is also used in dysmenorrhœa.—**F. apetalæ**. See *F. excelsior*.—**F. argentea**. *Fr., frêne argenté.* A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. atrovirens**. *F. excelsior*, var. *crispa*.—**F. aurea**. *Fr., frêne doré.* A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. caroliniana**. *F. juglandifolia*.—**F. chinensis**. The wax tree of China; a species cultivated for the China wax, or *pela* (*q. v.*) furnished by an insect (coccus) infesting this tree.—**F. crispa**. Ger., *krause Esche*. A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. discolor**. The *F. americana*.—**F. europæa**, **F. excelsa**, **F. excelsior**. *Fr., frêne* [Fr. Cod.], *frêne commun*. Ger., *gemeine Esche*. The European ash. The bark was formerly used in intermittent fevers under

the name of German cinchona (*deutsche China*), and also in dropsy and as a vermifuge. It yields *fraxin* (*q. v.*). The leaves have been used in snake bites, and in scrofulous, rheumatic, and gouty affections. The wood yields an acid, known in Sweden as *sarnetärva*, used as a sudorific. The fruits were formerly official in Europe and were used as a vermifuge and for nephritic disorders and incipient dropsy.—**F. florifera.** *F. ornus.*—**F. heterophylla.** A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. horizontalis.** Fr., *frêne horizontal*. A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. juglandifolia.** Fr., *frêne à feuilles de noyer*. The green ash; a species found in North America. The bark and fruit are used as a diuretic and in syphilis.—**F. latifolia.** Fr., *frêne à larges feuilles*. A variety of *F. ornus*.—**F. macedonica.** Of Theophrastus, *F. excelsior*.—**F. mannifera.** *F. rotundifolia*.—**F. monophylla.** Fr., *frêne à une feuille*. A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. ornus.** Fr., *ornier*. Ger., *europäische Blumenesche*. The flowering or manna ash; a species found in southern and middle Europe. It is the chief source of manna.—**F. paniculata.** *F. ornus.*—**F. pendula.** Fr., *frêne pleureur*. The weeping ash; a variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. rotundifolia.** Fr., *frêne à feuilles rondes*. The round-leaved manna ash; a species found in Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia. It supplies part of the manna of commerce.—**F. simplicifolia.** A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. subintegerrima.** *F. subserata*. Fr., *frêne sous-denté*. A variety of *F. juglandifolia*.—**F. Theophrasti.** Fr., *frêne de Théophraste*. A variety of *F. ornus*.—**F. verrucosa.** Fr., *frêne verruqueux*. A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. viridis.** *F. juglandifolia*.

FRA'ZERA, f. See FRASERA.

FRECK'LE. O. E., *frecken*, *freken*. Fr., *rousseur*. Ger., *Fleck*, *Sprosse*. An efflorescence of lentigo (*q. v.*).—**Sun f.** See LENTIGO.

FREE. Gr., *ἐλεύθερος*. Lat., *liber*. Fr., *libre*. Ger., *frei*, *unverbunden*. Exposed, external, not adherent to another organ or body; uncombined.

FREE-MARTIN. In Scotland, a barren or hermaphrodite twin of the bovine species, the other twin being a perfect male.

FREM'ITUS, m. *Frem'itus*. Fr., *frémissement*. Ger., *Knirschen*, *Schüttern*. In physical diagnosis, the sensation appreciated through the hand when placed over a part that is in vibration.—**Aneurysmal f.** An aneurysmal thrill.—**Bronchial f.** A vibration caused by a bronchial râle and transmitted to the chest walls.—**Cavernous f.** The vibration of fluid in a pulmonary cavity, which is appreciable upon the chest wall.—**Endocardial f.** The endocardial thrill.—**F. dentium.** Ger., *Zähneknirschen*. A gnashing of the teeth.—**F. felinus.** Fr., *frémissement cataire*. See Purring THRILL.—**Friction f.** A form of f. which is appreciated when two surfaces slightly roughened glide over each other (e. g., when the two pleural surfaces glide over each other in the beginning of a pleuritis).—**Hepatic f.** **Hydatid f.** See Hydatid THRILL.—**Pectoral f.** Lat., *f. pectoralis*. A f. appreciated in the region of the chest.—**Pericardial f.** Pericardial thrill.—**Pleural f.** A pleural friction sound which may be appreciated upon the chest wall.—**Respiratory f.** A f. caused by an obstruction in air passages (e. g., by laryngeal stenosis).—**Rhonal f.** F. produced by a rhonchus. See Bronchial f.—**Tactile f.** See F.—**Vocal f.** The sensation of vibration which is communicated to the hand when it is placed upon the chest of a person who is talking. It varies in intensity with the elasticity of the lung tissue and the pressure of the air in the bronchial tubes and air vesicles. The resistance within and without the lung is also a determining element as to its force. The increase of vocal f. is a sign of thickening of the lung tissue (as in phthisis and pneumonia), while its diminution or cessation is a sign of pleuritic exudations.

FREMON'TIA, f. A genus of malvaceous shrubs.—**F. californica.** California slippery elm. The bark is said to have the same properties as that of *Ulmus fulva*.

FRENA'TOR, m. -to'ris. From *frenare*, to curb. Fr., *fréateur*. Of Dupré, any one of the muscles that move the head on the atlas and axis.

FRENET'IC. See PHRENETIC.

FREN'GA. In Servia, a disease of the same character as *schlerlievo*.

FRENJAK. A Scandinavian name for epidemic syphilis.

FREN'ULE. See FRENULUM.

FREN'ULUM, n. Dim. of *frenum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *f.*, *frein* (1st def.), *freins de la valvule de Vieussens* (2d def.). Ger., *Bändchen*. 1. A little bridgelike restraining band or fold. 2. A small ridge on the dorsal surface of the valvula of Vieussens, connected superiorly, on each side, with the corpora quadrigemina.—**Frenula ary(tæno)epiglottica.** The ary(tæno)epiglottidean folds.—**F. cerebri.** See F. (2d def.).—**F. clitoridis.** See FRENUM clitoridis.—**F. epiglottidis.** See FRENUM of the epiglottis.—**F. glandis.** See FRENUM glandis.—**F. glandis clitoridis.** See FRENUM clitoridis.—**F. glandis clitoridis dextrum.** The right half of the frenum clitoridis.—**F. glandis clitoridis sinistrum.** The left half of the frenum clitoridis.—**F. labii inferioris.** Fr., *frein de la lèvre inférieure*. The fold of mucous membrane that attaches the lower lip to the gum in the median line.—**F. labii superioris.** Fr., *frein de la lèvre supérieure*. A similar, but longer, fold for the upper lip.—**Frenula labiorum oris.** See F. labii inferioris and F. labii superioris.—**F. labiorum pudendi.** Fr., *frein des lèvres vulvaires*. Ger., *Schamlippenbändchen*. The fourchette of the vulva.—**F. linguae.** See FRENUM of the tongue.—**F. linguae posterioris** (seu posterius). See FRENUM of the epiglottis.—**F. lingulae.** See F. (2d def.).—**F. novum membranae cornæ oculi ad instar pellucidum.** Of Tarin, the tænia semicircularis.—**F. novum pellucidum.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the tænia corporis striati.—**F. novum Tarini.** See F. novum membranae cornæ oculi ad instar pellucidum.—**Frenula of the lip.** See F. labii inferioris and F. labii superioris.—**Frenula of the tongue.** See Glossoepiglottic FOLDS.—**F. of Vieussens's valve.** See F. (2d def.).—**F. præputii.** See FRENUM glandis.—**F. pudendi.** See F. labiorum pudendi.—**F. Tarini.** See F. novum membranae cornæ oculi ad instar pellucidum.—**Frenula valvulae.** See F. (2d def.).—**Frenula valvulae coli.** See FRENA of the ileo-cæcal valve (under FRENUM).—**F. veli medullaris.** See F. (2d def.).—**F. vulvæ.** See F. labiorum pudendi.—**Glossoepiglottic frenula.** See Glossoepiglottic FOLDS.

FRE'NUM, n. Gr., *χαλινός*. Fr., *frein*. Ger., *Band*, *Bändchen*, *Zaum*. A bridgelike fold connecting parts and restricting their separation.—**F. clitoridis.** Fr., *frein du clitoris*. Ger., *Kitzlerbändchen*. A stringlike structure formed by the convergence of the two labia minora at the lower border of the two layers forming the præputium clitoridis; inserted along the lower portion of the clitoris as far forward as the border of the glans.—**F. epiglottidis.** See F. of the epiglottis.—**F. glandis.** Fr., *frein du prépuce* (ou de la verge). Ger., *Vorhautbändchen*, *Eichelbändchen*. The median folds which connect the lower surface of the glans penis with the skin of the body of the organ.—**F. labii inferioris.** See FRENULUM labii inferioris.—**F. labii superioris.** See FRENULUM labii superioris.—**F. linguae.** See F. of the tongue.—**F. linguae posterioris** (seu posterius). See F. of the epiglottis.—**F. of the clitoris.** See F. clitoridis.—**F. of the epiglottis.** Lat., *f. epiglottidis*. The largest of the three glossoepiglottic folds which pass from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis.—**Frena of the ileo-cæcal valve.** Lat., *frenula valvulae coli*. The ridges upon the ental surface of the colon formed by the coalescence of the two folds which form the ileo-cæcal valve.—**Frena of the lips.** See FRENULUM labii in-

ferioris and **FRENULUM** *labii superioris*.—**F.** of the tongue. Lat., *f. linguae*. Fr., *frein de la langue*. Ger., *Zungenbändchen*. A fold in the median line of the mucous membrane of the lower side of the tongue which attaches it to the gum.—**Frena oris**. See **FRENULA labiorum oris** (under **FRENULUM**).—**F. præputii**. See *F. glandis*.

FREN'ZY. Gr., *φρένσις*. Lat., *phrenesis*. Fr., *phrénésie*. Ger., *Wahnsinn*. 1. Furious mental agitation. 2. See **PHRENITIS**.—**Melancholic f.** Lat., *raptus melancholicus*. The acute stage or paroxysm of melancholia. It differs from maniacal fury chiefly in that the delirium is never expansive, and the acts of violence are apt to be directed toward the patient himself.—**Transitory f.** A condition in which there is impaired consciousness, with which is associated either intense maniacal fury or confused hallucinatory delirium.

FRE'QUENCY. Lat., *frequentia* (from *frequens*, assembled in great numbers). Fr., *fréquence*. Ger., *Frequenz*. 1. The degree of rapidity with which an occurrence is repeated. 2. The state of recurring in rapid succession. As applied to the pulse and the breathing, *f.* is rapid recurrence as distinguished from quickness of each individual pulsation or breath.

FRET. From A.-S. *fretan*, to chafe. Ger., *Fratt*. 1. Chafing; intertrigo. 2. Tetter. See **HERPES** (1st def.).

FRETUM, *n.* A constricted channel.—**F. Halleri**. A constriction described by the older embryologists as marking the boundary between the aortic bulb of the embryo and the right ventricle of the heart.—**F. oris**. Of N. Stenson, the isthmus of the fauces.

FRICA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. See **FRIC'TION**.

FRIC'ATIVE. From *fricare*, to rub. Characterized by friction or a friction sound; as a *n.*, a consonant sound, such as that of *f*, *v*, *s*, or *z*, made by the friction of the expired air against the teeth, the lips, etc.

FRICA'TOR, *m.* *-to'ris*. From *fricare*, to rub. One who rubs.

FRICAT'RIX, *f.* *-at'ricis*. A female rubber.

FRIC'TIO, *f.* *-io'nis*. See **FRIC'TION**.—**Frictiones apotherapeuticæ**. See **APOTHEAPEIA** (2d def.).—**F. humida**. See **Moist FRIC'TION**.—**F. sicca**. See **Dry FRIC'TION**.

FRIC'TION. Gr., *τρίβις*. Lat., *fricatio*, *frictio* (from *fricare*, to rub). Fr., *frottement*, *f.* Ger., *Reibung*. The act of rubbing while exerting more or less pressure.—**Apotherapeutic f's**. Lat., *frictiones apotherapeutica*. See **APOTHEAPEIA** (2d def.).—**Dry f.** Lat., *frictio sicca*. Fr., *f. sèche*. *F.* without the use of a liquid, as with the dry hand, a brush, etc.—**Ganglionic f.** Of Romanes, an interference in the interaction of nerve ganglia, producing mental distraction or inattentiveness.—**Irritant f.** Fr., *f. irritante*. *F.* with an irritant.—**Moist f.** Lat., *frictio humida*. Fr., *f. humide*. *F.* with a liquid or oily substance.—**Purgative f.** Fr., *f. purgative*. The external application of a purgative (e. g., croton oil) by *f.*

FRIC'TIONAL. Pertaining to or caused by friction.

FRIC'TION SOUND. Fr., *bruit de froissement*. The sound produced by the rubbing of two serous surfaces together, caused by resistance to motion in consequence of inflammation.—**Creaking f. s.** The *f. s.* of pleuritis.—**Pericardial f. s.** Fr., *frottement péricardial*. The *f. s.* produced by pericarditis.—**Peritoneal f. s.** Fr., *frottement péritonéal*. The *f. s.* produced by peritonitis.—**Pleural f. s.** Fr., *frottement pleurétique*. The *f. s.* produced by pleuritis.—**Pulsatile f. s.** A *f. s.* produced by cardiac pulsations.—**Shoulder blade f. s.** A *f. s.* produced by movements of the ribs and the scapula.—**Shoulder joint f. s.** A *f. s.* at the shoulder joint that is sometimes heard in the supraspinous fossa during respiration.

FRIC'TRIX, *f.* *Fric'tricis*. From *fricare*, to rub. See **FRICATRIX** and **CONFRICATRIX**.

FRIGEFA'CIENT. Lat., *frigefaciens* (from *frigus*, cold, and *facere*, to make). See **REFRIGERANT**.

FRIGHT. Gr., *φόβος*. Lat., *pavor*. Fr., *peur*. Ger., *Furcht*. Nervous agitation with loss of mental balance, caused by sudden danger or fear.—**Precordial f.** The anxious precordial sensations immediately preceding an attack of melancholic frenzy; supposed to be due to some disturbance of the pneumogastric and sympathetic centres.

FRIG'ID. Gr., *ψυχρός*. Lat., *frigidus* (from *frigere*, to be cold). Fr., *frigide*. Ger., *frostig*, *kalt*. Cold, especially in a metaphorical sense.

FRIGID'ITY. Gr., *ψυχρότης*. Lat., *frigiditas*. Fr., *frigidité*. Ger., *Kälte*. 1. Coldness. 2. Apathy, want of sexual appetite or power.—**F. of the stomach**. Lat., *frigiditas stomachi*. See **ANOREXIA exhaustorum**.

FRIG'ORIC, **FRIGORIFA'CIENT**, **FRIGORIF'IC**. Lat., *frigorificus* (from *frigus*, cold, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *frigorifique*. Ger., *kältend*, *Kälte erzeugend*. Having power to make cold, especially to cause freezing.

FRIGOTHER'APY. From *frigus*, cold, and *θεραπεία*, treatment. A method of treating dyspepsia by wrapping the patient in blankets and furs and subjecting him to extreme cold for a few minutes daily in a "frigorific well."

FRIG'US, *n.* *Fri'goris*. Gr., *ῥίγος*. 1. Cold. 2. A chill or chilling.—**F. febrium**. Ger., *Fieberfrost*. The chill of a fever.

FRINGE. Lat., *fimbria*. Fr., *frange*. Ger., *Fransé*. 1. An irregular or filamentous border; a marginal membrane; a fimbria.—**Haversian f's of a synovial membrane**, **Synovial f's**. Highly vascular *f.*-like processes projecting from a synovial membrane into the cavity of a joint. They consist of connective tissue covered with epithelium, and contain some fat cells and sometimes isolated cartilage cells. They were formerly regarded as glandular structures secreting the synovia.

FRITILLA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *fritillaire*. Ger., *Schachblume*. A genus of liliaceous herbs.—**F. (coronaria) imperialis**. Fr., *fritillaire impérial*. Ger., *Kaiserkrone*. The crown imperial; found in Persia and cultivated in gardens. The bulb is very acrid and even poisonous. The nectar of the flower is said to be emetic. The plant yields an alkaloid termed *imperialine*.—**F. meleagris**. Fr., *fritillaire pintade*. Ger., *Kibitzel*. The checkered daffodil; a species having the same properties as those of *F. imperialis*.

FROG. A.-S., *frogga* (1st def.). Gr., *βάρπαχος* (1st def.). Lat., *rana* (1st def.). Fr., *grenouille* (1st def.), *fourette* (2d def.). Ger., *Frosch* (1st def.), *Strahl* (2d def.). 1. An animal of the genus *Rana*. 2. A sort of horny bifurcation on the inferior surface of a horse's hoof. 3. See **APHTHE**.—**F. tongue**. See **RANULA**. The *Ranunculus hederaceus*.—**Galvanoscopic f.**, **Rheoscopic f.** See **Physiological RHEOSCOPE**.

FRONS, *f.* *Fron'tis* (2d def.). The forehead.—**F. quadrata**. The square and prominent forehead of rachitic persons.

FRON'TAD. Toward the forehead.

FRON'TAL. Lat., *frontalis* (from *frons*, the forehead). Fr., *f.* Ger., *f.* Pertaining to, or situated on, the forehead; as a *n.*, see **FRONTALE**.

FRONTA'LE, *n.* 1. A medicinal application for the forehead. 2. The frontal bone.

FRONTA'LIS. From *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *muscle frontal* (2d def.), *fronto-sourcilier* (2d def.). Ger., *Stirn-muskel* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see **FRONTAL**. 2. (N.) the frontal portion of the occipito-*f.* muscle.—**F. et occipitalis**. See **OCCIPITOF'**.

FRON'TEN. Relating to, or connected with, the frontal aspect, or frontal bones.

FRON'TOALVE'OLAR. Pertaining to, or connected with, the frontal and alveolar regions.

FRON'TOANTERIOR. Fr., *fronto-antérieur*. See **OCCIPITOPOSTERIOR**.

FRON''TOAURIC'ULAR. From *frons*, the forehead, and *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the forehead and to the external ear.

FRON''TOCERE'BEL'LAR. Situated between the cerebellum and the cortex of the frontal region of the cerebrum (applied to fibre trails).

FRON''TOCOT'YLOID. Having the forehead in relation with the acetabulum. See *F. PRESENTATION*.

FRONTODYM'IA, f. From *frons*, the forehead, and *δύμειναι*, to mingle with. See *CEPHALOPAGY*.

FRON''TOETH'MOID, FRON''TOETHMOID'AL. From *frons*, the forehead, and *ἠθμοειδής*, like a sieve. Fr., *fronto-ethmoïdal*. Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones.

FRON''TOGLABEL'LAR. Pertaining to the forehead and to the glabella. See *F. ANGLE*.

FRON''TOGO'NIAL. Pertaining to or connected with the gonion and the frontal region.

FRON''TOLAC'RYMAL. From *frons*, the forehead, and *lacrima*, a tear. Belonging to the forehead and to the lacrymal bone.

FRON''TOLAT'ERAL. Pertaining to the front and to the sides.

FRON''TOMA'LAR. From *frons*, the forehead, and *mala*, the cheek bone. Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bones.

FRON''TOMAR'GINAL. Situated between the frontal margin of the hemisphere and the callosomarginal fissure (applied by Wilder to an inconstant fissure).

FRON''TOMAX'ILLARY. Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bones.

FRON''TOMEN'TAL. From *frons*, the forehead, and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *fronto-mentonnier*. Extending from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin, or pertaining to those regions. See *F. DIAMETER*.

FRON''TONA'SAL. From *frons*, the forehead, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *f.* Pertaining to the frontal bone and to the nose; as a n., of Chaussier, the pyramidalis nasi muscle.

FRON''TONASOMAX'ILLARY. Relating to the frontal, nasal, and maxillary bones.

FRON''TONU'CHAL. Pertaining to the forehead and to the nucha.

FRON''TOOCCIP'ITAL. See *OCCIPITOFONTAL*.

FRON''TOOR'BITAL. Pertaining to the forehead and to the orbit.

FRON''TOPARI'ETAL. Lat., *frontoparietalis*. Fr., *fronto-pariétal*. Pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bones or regions.

FRON''TOPOSTE'RIOR. Fr., *fronto-postérieur*. See *OCCIPITOANTERIOR*.

FRON''TOSPHENOID'AL. Fr., *fronto-sphénoïdal*. Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bones.

FRON''TOTEM'PORAL. Fr., *f.-t.* Pertaining to the frontal and to the temporal bones.

FRON''TOZYGOMAT'IC. Pertaining to the zygomatic and frontal regions.

FRUCTIFICA'TION. Lat., *fructificatio* (from *fructificare*, to bear fruit). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Befruchtung*. The series of changes by which an ovule becomes developed into an independent being.

FRUCTUA'TION. See *FRUCTIFICATION*.

FRUC'TUS, m. *Fructus*. A fruit.—*F. immaturus*. 1. An unripe fruit. 2. See *ABORTION* (2d def.).

FRU'MEN, n. *Fru'minis*. From *frui*, to enjoy. An old name for the pharynx or the esophagus.

FRUMEN'TUM, n. From *frui*, to enjoy. Corn, grain; in the pl., *frumenta*, the small seeds or grains of figs.—*Spiritus frumenti* [U. S. Ph.], *Spiritus vinosus frumenti*. Ger., *Kornbranntwein*. Whisky.

FUCH'SIA, f. Named for *Fuchs*, a German botanist. Fr., *fuchsia*. Ger., *F.* 1. A genus of the *Onagraceæ*. 2. The genus *Schradera*.—*Edible-fruited f.* *F. racemosa*.—*F. coccinea*. Fr., *fuchsia écarlate*. A species found

in Chile and Peru. The twigs and leaves are used in decoction as a febrifuge, and the bark is used in Santo Domingo as a tonic and febrifuge.—*F. excorticata*. A species growing in New Zealand; the *kotukutuku* of the Maoris. The bark is astringent.—*F. macrostemma*. A species found in Chile, resembling *F. coccinea* in properties and uses.—*F. magellanica*. *F. coccinea*.—*F. multiflora*. Fr., *fuchsia multiflora*. A South American species all parts of which are considered astringent.—*F. racemosa*. Fr., *fuchsia racémeux*. A species found in the Antilles; used in scrofula, dyspepsia, and adynamic fevers.—*Fuegian f.*, *Scarlet f.* *F. coccinea*.

FUCHS'IAMIN(E). See *FUCHSINE*.

FUCH'SIN(E). Lat., *fuchsin*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fuchsin*. A commercial name for any monacid salt of rosaniline, especially a mixture of rosaniline hydrochloride and pararosaniline hydrochloride. It is used in solution in various liquids as a dye for microscopic sections. Therapeutically, it has been employed in albuminuria, but its remedial value is uncertain. On account of its correcting defective color sense when a color blind person looks through a f. solution, Delbeuf has suggested its use in such cases.—*Acid f.* Ger., *Säurefuchsin*. A coloring matter consisting of a mixture of rosaniline-disulphonic and rosanilinetrisulphonic acids. It has been used for coloring wines and is said to be innocuous.—*English f.* Syn.: *roseine*. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.C_2H_4O_2$.—*German f.* Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.HCl$.

FUCHSIN'OPHILE. A cell or other anatomical element that is fuchsinophilous.

FUCHSINOPH'ILOUS. Fr., *fuchsinophile*. Ger., *fuchsinophil*. Readily stained with fuchsin.

FU'CIN. From *fucus*, a rock lichen. Fr., *fucine*. A mucilaginous substance derived from plants of the genus *Fucus*.

FU'CUS, m. Gr., *φύκος*. Fr., *f.*, *varech*. Ger., *Tang*. Seaweed.—*Bladder f.* *F. vesiculosus*.—*F. ceranoides*. Ger., *kornfrüchtiger Tang*. A species found in the northern seas of Europe and America. It furnishes a kelp containing sodium and iodine.—*F. digitatus*. See *LAMINARIA digitata*.—*F. dulcis*. Fr., *f. doux*. A species containing iodine; employed as a sudorific and febrifuge and as a remedy for obesity. In Ireland, Sweden, and Siberia it is eaten, and smoked like tobacco.—*F. edulis*. The *Halymenia edulis*.—*F. inflatus*. *F. vesiculosus*.—*F. iodiferus*. A species found near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and employed for feeding llamas, the milk of which is said to cure phthisis.—*F. marinus*. *F. vesiculosus*.—*F. serratus*. Fr., *f. dentelé*. Ger., *gesägter Tang*. Crabby ore, cut leaf, serrated wrack; a species found in the Atlantic, especially abundant in the North and Baltic seas; it yields kelp and possibly iodine, and is applied to scrofulous swellings.—*F. Sherardi*. *F. vesiculosus*, var. *Sherardi*.—*F. spiralis*. 1. The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *acutus*. 2. *F. vesiculosus*, var. *spiralis*.—*F. vesicularis*. *F. vesiculosus*.—*F. vesiculosus*. Fr., *f. vésiculeux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Blasentang*. Sea (or bladder) wrack; a species found on the rocky shores of Europe and America, of peculiar odor and taste, and containing much iodine and sodium. The charcoal (*Ethiops vegetabilis*) has been employed in goitre, scrofula, and obesity. The whole plant is also given in decoction and extract.

FUCU'SAMID(E). A crystalline base, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3N_2$, isomeric with furfuramide, derived from fucosol.

FU'CUSIN(E). A crystalline base isomeric with fucosamide, and derived from the latter by boiling with caustic potash.

FUCUSO'IC ACID. Syn.: β -pyromucic acid. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, isomeric with pyromucic acid, and derived from fucosol.

FU'CUSOL. Ger., *Ängöl*. An oily liquid, $C_5H_4O_2$, isomeric with furfurol, and resembling the latter in many

of its properties, obtained by distilling *Algæ* of the genus *Fucus*, peat moss (*Sphagnum*), and lichens (*Usnea*, *Cetraria*), with sulphuric acid.

FUGAX. -a'cis. Fugacious.

FUGILE, *f.*, **FUGILATIVUM**, *n.*, **FUGIL'LA**, *f.* Old terms applied variously to cerumen, a waxlike substance in the urine, a glandular abscess, and a swelling of the parotid gland.

FULGURANT, **FULGURATING**. Lat., *fulgurans* (from *fulgurare*, to lighten). Fr., *fulgurant*. Ger., *fulguri(e)-rend*, *blitzend*. Lightninglike in suddenness (said of the pains of locomotor ataxia).

FULGURA'TION. Lat., *fulguratio* (from *fulgurare*, to lighten). Fr., *f.* The occurrence of fulgurant pains.

FULGINOSITY. From *fuligo*, soot. See **SORDES**.

FUL'GINOUS. Lat., *fuliginosus* (from *fuligo*, soot). Fr., *fuligineux*. Ger., *russig*. 1. Of the nature of soot. 2. Of a brownish, smoky (or sooty) brown color.

FUL'GO, *f.* -li'ginis. Gr., *λυγνός ἀσβολός*. Fr., *suie*. Ger., *Russ*. 1. Soot. 2. Sordes. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Myxomycetes*.—**F. dentium**. See **SORDES**.—**Fuligines sanguinis**. An old name for impurities in the blood.—**F. varians**. Fr., *fleur du tan*. A species of *F.* (3d def.) found on oak bark.

FULL'ING. A variety of massage in which the muscles are compressed laterally (and so thickened) between the hand of the masseur and the bone.

FUL'MAR OIL. An oil obtained on the island of St. Kilda, off the northern coast of Great Britain, from a species of petrel (*Procellaria glacialis*). The oil seems to possess properties analogous to those of cod liver oil.

FUL'MINANT. See **FULMINATING**.

FUL'MINATE. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fulminat*, *Knallsaures Salz*. A salt of the supposititious fulminic acid.

FUL'MINATING. Lat., *fulminans* (from *fulminare*, to strike with lightning). Fr., *fulminant*. Ger., *knallend*. 1. Capable of detonation. 2. Of diseases, developing suddenly and running on very rapidly (usually in a few hours) to a fatal issue.

FULMINA'TION. Lat., *fulminatio*. See **DETONATION**.

FULMIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide fulminique*. Ger., *Knallsäure*, *Fulminsäure*, *Paracyansäure*. Nitroacetonitrile, a dibasic acid not yet isolated, $C_2H_2N_2O_2$.

FULMIN'OGEN. From *fulmen*, lightning, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *fulminogène*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical radicle, C_4N_2 , containing the same elements as cyanogen.

FUL'MINOSE. From *fulmen*, lightning. See **Parchment PAPER**.

FULMINU'RATE. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fulminurat*. A salt of fulminuric acid.

FULMINU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide fulminurique*. Ger., *Fulminursäure*. A crystalline body, $C_3N_3H_3O_3$, acting as a monobasic acid.

FUMA'LIS. From *fumare*, to smoke. Smoking.

FU'MANS. From *fumare*, to smoke. Fuming.

FUMAR'AMID(E). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fumaramid*. An amide of fumaric acid, $C_4H_5O_2N_2$.

FUMARATE. Fr., *f.* A salt of fumaric acid.

FUMARIA, *f.* From *fumus*, smoke. Fr., *fumeterre*. Ger., *Erdrauch*. 1. Fumitory. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, *F. officinalis*.—**F. capreolata**. A species used in southern France like *F. officinalis*.—**F. media**. A variety of *F. officinalis*.—**F. officinalis**. Fr., *fumeterre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Erdrauch*. Common fumitory, a small European species naturalized in the United States. It is sedative, gently tonic and alterative, and in large doses laxative and diuretic; used in visceral obstructions, and in scorbutic and eruptive diseases. According to Hannon, its prolonged use diminishes plethora. It contains *fumarine* (*q. v.*).—**F. parviflora**. Fr., *fumeterre à petites fleurs*. Ger., *kleinblüthiger Erdrauch*. A species found in southern and western Europe, and acclimatized in the East Indies. It has properties similar

to those of *F. officinalis*. Combined with black pepper, it is used in the East Indies for malarial fevers. It is also employed as an anthelmintic, and internally in skin diseases.—**F. spicata**. Fr., *fumeterre à epis*. A species used in southern France like *F. officinalis*.—**F. tenuifolia**. *F. parviflora*.—**F. Vaillantii**. Fr., *fumeterre de Vaillant*. Ger., *Vaillants Erdrauch*. A species resembling *F. officinalis* in habitat, appearance, and properties.

FUMAR'IC. Belonging to, or derived from, the genus *Fumaria*.—**Dibromide of f. acid**. Ger., *Fumarsäuredibromür*. See **DIBROMSUCCINIC ACID**.—**F. acid**. Fr., *acide fumarique*. Ger., *Fumarsäure*, *Paramalealsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, derived from *Fumaria officinalis*, *Cetraria islandica*, and several varieties of *Fungi*.—**F. aldehyde**. An oxidation product of pyromucic acid, $C_4H_4O_3$.

FUMAR'IMID(E). From *fumaria*, fumitory. Fr., *f.* A substance ($C_4H_2O_2$) N_2H_2 , obtained by heating acid ammonium malate to 200° C.

FU'MARIN(E). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fumarin*. An alkaloid found in *Fumaria officinalis*; a powerful antiphlogistic.

FU'MARYL. Fr., *fumaryle*. Ger., *F.* The dibasic radicle of fumaric acid, $C_2H_2<\begin{smallmatrix} CO' \\ CO'' \end{smallmatrix}$

FU'MIFIER. A fumigating apparatus.

FU'MIGATE. Lat., *fumigare*. To subject to the action of fumes.

FUMIGA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *fumigare*, to smoke. See **FUMIGATION**.

FUMIGA'TION. Lat., *fumigatio* (from *fumigare*, to fumigate), *suffumigatio* (from *suffumigare*, to fumigate from below). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Beräuchern*, *Beräucherung*, *Räucherung*. 1. The act or process of filling a closed space with gas or vapors, either with the purpose of destroying noxious products, or as a means of applying volatile medicines to the surface of the body. 2. A class of medicinal preparations to be used in fumigating.—**Dry f.** Fr., *f. sèche*. A f. consisting of the fumes of a medicinal substance unmixed with steam; obtained by burning such a substance on a hot platter in the f. box.—**Mercurial f.** Fr., *f. mercurielle*, *f. de cinabre*. A f. obtained by strewing powdered red sulphide of mercury upon hot coals; used in syphilis.—**Moist f's**. Fr., *f's à vapeur humides*. F. obtained by subjecting aromatic plants, resinous substances moistened with turpentine, an aqueous or alcoholic solution of a sulphurous, arsenical, iodureted, or mercurial compound, etc., to the action of jet of vapor so that the fumes of the substance are mixed with the latter.—**Nitrous f.** A f. containing nitre.—**Sulphurous f.** Fr., *f. sulfureuse*. A f. made by conducting to the affected parts the vapor produced by burning sulphur; employed in eczema, scabies, and other cutaneous diseases, and also for disinfecting purposes.—**Terebinthinated f.** A f. consisting of turpentine vapor; formerly applied at a high temperature as a bath in chronic rheumatism.

FU'MIGATOR, **FU'MIGATORY**. Lat., *fumigator*, *fumigatorium*. Fr., *fumigatoire*. An apparatus for fumigation.

FU'MING. Lat., *fumans* (from *fumare*, to smoke). Fr., *fumant*. Ger., *rauchend*. Giving off fumes.

FUMITER'RA, *f.* From *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, earth. See **FUMARIA officinalis**.

FU'MUS, *m.* Fr., *fumée*. Ger., *Rauch*. Smoke.—**F. virosus**. A volatile virus.

FUNA'LIS. From *funis*, a rope. Formed of coarse cord-like fibres.

FUNC'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See **FUNCTION**.—**F. læsa**. Injured or impaired function.

FUNC'TION. Gr., *ἐνέργεια*. Lat., *functio* (from *fungi*, to be busy). Fr., *fonction*. Ger., *F.*, *Verrichtung*. The special act, work, or office of any organ.—**Animal f's**. The f's of animal life.—**Correlative f's**. The f's by

virtue of which one part of an organism exerts a direct influence on another part. See **PHYSIOLOGY**.—**Vegetative f's.** The f's of vegetative life.—**Vital f's.** The f's essential to the continuance of life.

FUNCTIONAL. Lat., *functionalis* (from *functio*, a performing). Fr., *fonctionnel*. Ger., *functionell*. Pertaining to function, not organic.

FUN'DA, *f.* Gr., *σφενδόνη*. Ger., *Kopfschleuder* (1st def.), *vierköpfige Binde* (2d def.). 1. An old device for extracting the head of the fœtus after its detachment from the trunk. 2. A four-tailed bandage.—**F. Galeni**, **F. maxillæ**, **F. maxillaris**. See *Four-tailed BANDAGE*.—**F. nasalis**. Ger., *Nasenschleuder*. A four-tailed bandage for the nose.—**F. Retzii**. See **LIGAMENTUM fundiforme Retzii**.—**F. superficialis vesicæ**. The sling-like bundles of muscular fibres near the attachment of the urachus to the urinary bladder.

FUN'DAL. Pertaining to the fundus of an organ.

FUN'DAMENT. Lat., *fundamentum*. See **ANUS**.

FUNDAMENTUM, *n.* From *fundare*, to lay the bottom of. A foundation, groundwork, basis.—**F. cellulare**. See **STROMA**.

FUN'DUS, *m.* Gr., *πυθμῖν, πύναξ*. Fr., *fond*. Ger., *Grund*. The bottom of a hollow structure; that portion of its interior which is farthest from the point of observation or access.—**F. oculi**. Fr., *fond de l'œil*. Ger., *Augengrund, Augenhintergrund*. The bottom or background of the eye as seen with the ophthalmoscope.—**F. of a gland**. The bottom or that portion of the cavity of a gland most distant from its excretory duct.—**F. of the bladder**. See *F. vesicæ urinariæ*.—**F. of the eye**. See *F. oculi*.—**F. of the gall bladder**. Lat., *f. vesicæ* (seu *vesiculæ*) *felleæ*. The body of the gall bladder.—**F. of the stomach**. Lat., *f. ventriculi*. The greater curvature of the stomach.—**F. of the urinary bladder**. See **BASIS vesicæ urinariæ**.—**F. of the vagina**. See **VAULT of the vagina**.—**F. of the womb**. See *F. uteri*.—**F. sacci lacrimonalis**. The upper end of the lacrymal sac.—**F. uteri**. Fr., *fond de l'utérus*. Ger., *Grund des Uterus, Uterusgrund*. That portion of the organ which is situated above the uterine orifices of the oviducts.—**F. vaginæ**. See **VAULT of the vagina**.—**F. ventriculi**. See *F. of the stomach*.—**F. vesicæ felleæ**. See *F. of the gall bladder*.—**F. vesicæ of Vesalius**. See *Superior f. of the urinary bladder*.—**F. vesicæ seminalis**. The bottom of the upper portion of a vesicula seminalis.—**F. vesicæ urinariæ**. See **BASIS vesicæ urinariæ**.—**F. vesiculæ felleæ**. See *F. of the gall bladder*.—**Inferior f. of the urinary bladder**. See **BASIS vesicæ urinariæ**.—**Superior f. of the urinary bladder**. The superior ovoid portion of the bladder.

FUN'GATE. Fr., *f.* A salt of fungic acid.

FUN'GATING. Assuming a fungous appearance (said of ulcers, etc.).

FUNGEL'LUS, *m.* Dim. of *fungus*, a mushroom. A name given by classic authors to different *Fungi*, generally epiphytic.

FUN'GI, *m.*, pl. of *fungus* (*q. v.*).

FUN'GIATE. See **FUNGATE**.

FUN'GIC. Pertaining to or derived from *Fungi*.—**F. acid.** Fr., *acide fungique*. Ger., *Fungussäure*. An acid said to be found in certain *Fungi*.

FUN'GICIDE. From *fungus* (*q. v.*), and *cædere*, to kill. An agent that destroys fungi.

FUN'GIFORM. Lat., *fungiformis* (from *fungus*, a mushroom, and *forma*, form). Fr., *fungiforme, fungiforme*. Ger., *keulenförmig, pilzförmig*. Fungus-shaped, having the form of a mushroom.

FUN'GIN. From *fungus*, a mushroom. Fr., *fungine*. Ger., *F., Schwammstoff*. The solid tissue which forms the basis of *Fungi*; now known to be a variety of cellulose.

FUN'GOLD. From *fungus*, a mushroom, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *fongoïde, fungiacæ*. Ger., *schwammartig*. See **MYCETOID**.

FUNGOS'ITY. Lat., *fungositas* (from *fungus*, a mushroom). Fr., *fongosité*. Ger., *Fungosität* (1st def.), *schwammartiger Auswuchs* (2d def.). 1. The state of being fungous. 2. An exuberant outgrowth.—**Urethral f.** See **URETHRAL PAPILLOMA**.

FUN'GOUS. Lat., *fungosus* (from *fungus*, a mushroom). Fr., *fongueux*. Ger., *schwammig, schwammartig*. Like a fungus; soft, spongy, exuberant.

FUN'GUS, *m.* Gr., *μύκης*. Fr., *fongus, champignon*. Ger., *Schwamm, Pilz*. 1. A mushroom or a similar plant. 2. An exuberant, soft, spongy outgrowth.—**Cleft fungi.** The *Schizomycetes* or fission *Fungi*; so called because they increase by fission. The term is also applicable to the earth stars (*Geaster*), the peridium of which splits ultimately into several divisions.—**Filamentous fungi.** A term reserved by some for the *Hyphomycetes*, but in the sense of *Fungi* in which the vegetative body or thallus consists of filiform elements (*hyphæ*) it includes all the larger groups of *Fungi* except the *Myxomycetes* (placed by De Bary among amoeboid animal organisms) and certain degenerate higher forms, such as the yeast plant.—**Fission fungi.** The *Schizomycetes*.—**F. articuli**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**F. benignus testiculi**. See *F. testis benignus*.—**F. bovista**. See **LYCOPERDON**.—**F. canerosus hæmatodes**. See *F. hæmatodes*.—**F. canerosus medullaris**. See **MEDULLARY SARCOMA**.—**F. cerebri**. See **MEDULLARY SARCOMA**.—**F. cerebri**. Fr., *hernie du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnschwamm*. A fungous outgrowth from the brain through an opening in the skull. Cf. **HERNIA cerebri**.—**F. chirurgorum** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. See **AMADOU**. 2. *Lycoperdon bovista*.—**F. cranii**. Ger., *Hirnschädelschwamm*. A fungous growth of the cranial bones.—**F. duræ matris**. See *F. of the dura mater*.—**F. hæmatodes**. See **MEDULLARY SARCOMA**.—**F. ignarius præparatus** [Ger. Ph.]. See **AMADOU**.—**Fungi imperfecti**. Those *Fungi* which were formerly regarded as forming distinct genera and orders, but which are now known to be only forms of various *Ascomycetes* in a certain stage of development.—**F. lariois** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **POLYPORUS officinalis**.—**F. mammæ**. Ger., *Brustkrebs*. Cancer of the breast.—**F. medullaris**. See **MEDULLARY SARCOMA**.—**F. medullaris oculi** (seu *retinæ*). See **GLIOMA retinæ**.—**F. melanodes**. See **Melanotic CANCER**.—**F. of the dura mater**. Ger., *Hirnhautschwamm*. A tumor (usually medullary sarcoma) springing from the dura mater and perforating the skull and its integuments.—**F. of the testicle**. See *F. testis benignus* and *F. testis malignus*.—**F. of thrush**. See **OIDIUM albicans**.—**F. porriginis**. See **ACHORION Schönleini**.—**F. secalis**. See **ERGOT**.—**F. stypticus**. See **AMADOU**.—**F. testis**. See *F. testis benignus* and *F. testis malignus*.—**F. testis benignus**. A non-malignant fungous outgrowth from the testicle appearing through an opening in the scrotum.—**F. testis malignus**. A malignant fungous outgrowth from the testicle.—**F. testis profundus**. A f. of the testicle that protrudes through the albuginea.—**F. testis superficialis**. A f. of the testicle that is covered by the albuginea.—**F. typhoides**. See **CYNOMORIUM coccineum**.—**F. umbilicalis**. Ger., *Nabelschwamm*. A fungous state of the stump of the umbilical cord in newborn infants.—**Fungi utri**. Of Nees, a regnum of *Fungi*, including *Ciculi*, *Fungi pistillares* (the genera *Batarrea*, *Hymenophallus*, *Phallus*, and *Clathrus*), and *Fungi calycinii* (the genera *Peziza* and *Ascobotus*).—**F. vasculosus**. See **NÆVUS vascularis**.—**Germ fungi**. See **BLASTOMYCETES**.—**Split fungi**. The *Schizomycetes*.—**Thrush f.** See **OIDIUM albicans**.—**Yeast fungi**, **Yeast plant fungi**. The *Saccharomycetes*.

FUN'IC. From *funis*, a rope. See **FUNICULAR**.

FUN'ICLE. Lat., *funiculus* (from *funis*, a rope). Fr., *funicle*. Ger., *Faden, Strang*. A slender cord.

FUNIC'ULAR. Lat., *funicularis* (from *funiculus*, a slender rope). Fr., *funiculaire*. Ger., *strangförmig* (1st

def.), *dem Nabelstrang angehörig* (3d def.). 1. Funis-shaped. 2. Of or pertaining to a funiculus or a funis. 3. Pertaining to the umbilical cord.

FUNICULATE. Lat., *funiculatus*. Fr., *funiculé*. Ger., *nabelsträngig*. Furnished with a funiculus.

FUNICULITIS, *f.* Fr., *funiculite*. Ger., *Samenstrangentzündung*. Inflammation of the spermatic cord; usually of gonorrhœal origin.

FUNICULOSE. See **FUNICULAR**.

FUNICULUS, *m.* Dim. of *funis*, a rope. Fr., *funicule*, *funicle*, *faisceau nerveux* (1st def.), *cordon ombilical* (ou *placentaire*) (3d def.). Ger., *Strang*, *Nervenfaserbündel* (1st def.), *secundäres Nervenbündel* (1st def.), *Nabelstrang* (3d def.), *Keimgang* (3d def.), *Nabelschnur* (3d def.). A cord or fasciculus. 1. A variable number of nerve fibres united into a bundle and surrounded by a tubular connective tissue sheath (perineurium). A nerve usually consists of several such funiculi. 2. A column of the spinal cord. 3. The umbilical cord.—**Anterior funiculi.** See **Anterior COLUMNS of the spinal cord.**—**Anterior lateral f.** See **Anterolateral COLUMN.**—**Burdach's f. cuneatus**, **Cuneate f.** Lat., *f. cuneatus*. Fr., *cordon cunéiforme*. Ger., *Keilstrang*. The wedge-shaped expansion of a dorsal lateral column of the spinal cord at its termination in the oblongata.—**Funiculi anteriores medullæ spinalis.** See **Anterior COLUMNS of the spinal cord.**—**F. anterolateralis.** See **Anterolateral COLUMN.**—**Funiculi arciformes olivæ.** See **Arciform FIBRES.**—**F. centralis.** A central column composed of cellular tissue prolonged into the stripes of the tunica exterior in mosses.—**Funiculi cerebrales.** See **Anterior COLUMNS of the spinal cord.**—**F. cuneatus.** See **Cuneate f.**—**F. cuneatus lateralis.** Henle's name for the part of the oblongata commonly called *f. of Rolando*.—**F. cuneatus medialis**, **F. cuneiformis.** See **Cuneate f.**—**F. dorsalis.** See **Spinal CORD.**—**Funiculi funis umbilicalis.** An old term for the septima of the umbilical cord.—**Funiculi graciles cerebelli.** Fr., *funicules* (ou *cordons*) *grêles*. Ger., *zarte Stränge*, *solitäre Bündel*. The prolongations of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord in the oblongata. They diverge to form the lower lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle.—**F. griseus anterior.** See **Anterior gray CORNU.**—**F. griseus posterior.** See **Posterior CORNU of the spinal cord.**—**Funiculi innominati.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**F. lateralis.** See **Lateral COLUMN.**—**Funiculi lateralis cerebelli.** The lateral fibres of the restiform body.—**F. lateralis medullæ oblongatæ.** The continuation of the lateral column of the spinal cord into the oblongata.—**F. lateralis medullæ spinalis.** See **Lateral COLUMN.**—**F. ligamentosus.** The ligamentum carpi ulnare of Arnold.—**Funiculi longitudinales.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**F. medius medullæ spinalis.** See **Lateral COLUMN.**—**F. nervosus.** See **F.** (1st def.).—**F. nuclei olivæ.** A tract of nerve fibres in the oblongata which enters the hilum of the corpus dentatum olivæ.—**F. of a nerve.** See **F.** (1st def.).—**F. of Rolando.** Lat., *f. rolandicus*. Fr., *cordon de Rolando*. Ger., *Rolando'scher Strang*. Of Schwalbe, a prominence which forms the continuation of the dorsal lateral column of the spinal cord, and terminates in the tubercle of Rolando (*q. v.*).—**F. olivæ**, **F. olivaris**, **F. ovalis.** See **Lateral COLUMN.**—**F. pontis inferior.** The more ventral (lower or superficial) transverse fibres of the pons Varolii.—**F. pontis superior.** The more dorsal (upper or deeper) transverse fibres of the pons Varolii.—**F. posterior**, **Funiculi posteriores medullæ spinalis.** The posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**F. pyramidalis.** See **PYRAMID of the spinal cord.**—**F. pyramidis** (seu *pyramidum*). A column or tract of fibres in one of the pyramids of the oblongata.—**F. restiformis.** See **Restiform BODY.**—**F. sacralis.** The pelvic portion of the sympathetic nerve.

—**F. scleræ**, **F. scleroticæ.** Of Hannover, a bundle of connective tissue fibres piercing the sclerotic at a point corresponding to the fovea centralis, which he supposed to be a remnant of the fetal ocular cleft.—**Funiculi siliquæ.** Ger., *Hülsenstränge*. Of Burdach, certain fibres of the lateral tract of the spinal cord which make a circuit around the olivary bodies.—**F. siliquæ externus.** A tract of longitudinal nerve fibres lying immediately to the outer side of the olivary body.—**F. siliquæ internus.** Of Burdach, a tract of longitudinal nerve fibres which lies in the groove that separates the restiform from the olivary body and surrounds the base of the latter, lying to its mesal side.—**F. solitarius.** See **Respiratory FASCICULUS.**—**F. spermaticus.** See **Spermatic CORD.**—**F. spinalis.** See **Spinal CORD.**—**Funiculi teretes.** See **FASCICULI teretes** (under **FASCICULUS**).—**F. thoracicus nervi sympathici.** The thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve.—**F. transversus.** See **Anterior cerebral COMMISSURE.**—**F. tubercis.** See **INFUNDIBULUM.**—**F. tympani.** See **CHORDA tympani.**—**F. umbilicalis**, **F. umbilicaris.** See **Umbilical CORD.**—**F. uteri.** The round ligament of the uterus.—**F. varicosus.** See **CIRSOCELE.**—**Lateral cuneate f.** See **F. of Rolando**.

FUNIS, *m.* *Funis*. Gr., *πῆσμα*, *σχοινίον*. 1. A rope, line, or cord. 2. See **Umbilical CORD.**—**F. brachii.** Of the Arabians, the median vein of the arm.—**Funes cordis.** See **COLUMNÆ carneæ** (under **COLUMNA**).—**F. furcalis.** Fr., *cordon en fourche*. A form of marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in which the vessels diverge and enter the placenta at different points. See also **Velamentous INSERTION**, of which this condition is a lesser degree.—**Funes semicirculares.** See **Semicircular CANALS.**—**F. umbilicalis.** See **Umbilical CORD.**
FUNK'IA, *f.* Fr., *funkie*. The white day-lily; a genus of liliaceous plants found in Japan and China.—**F. japonica.** A species the flowers of which are used to make a liquor said to be digestive.

FUNNEL. Probably from *infundibulum*, a funnel. Fr., *entonnoir*. Ger., *Frichter*. 1. See **INFUNDIBULUM**. 2. A tube flaring at the upper end and narrow at the lower, for pouring liquids into bottles, etc.—**F.-formed**, **F.-shaped.** See **INFUNDIBULIFORM.**—**Nephridial f.** Ger., *Wimpertrichter*. The f.-like beginning of a renal tubule. In vertebrates it begins in a glomerulus or Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Peritoneal f.** See **NEPHROSTOMA.**—**Pial f's.** The loose f.-shaped adventitia extending from the pia into the cerebral substance with the blood vessels, and forming a part of the cerebral lymphatic system.

FUR. Lat., *furra*. Fr., *fourrure* (1st def.), *saburre* (2d def.). Ger., *Pelz*. 1. The short, soft hair of an animal. 2. A coating on the tongue.

FURCA, *f.* Fr., *fourche*. Ger., *Gabel*. A fork-shaped structure.—**F. orbitalis.** Of von Ammon, the first trace of the orbit in the embryo. It consists of a small disc of bone at the apex of the subsequent orbit, which embraces the optic nerve from above downward, like the prongs of a fork.

FURCAL. Lat., *furcalis* (from *furca*, a fork). Bifurcate; two-pronged.

FURCATE(D). Lat., *furcatus* (from *furca*, a two-pronged fork). Fr., *fourchu*, *bifurqué*. Ger., *gabelspaltig*. Forked, forficat, divided into two equal branches.

FURCATION. The state of being or becoming furcate.
FURCEL/LA, *f.* See **FURCULA**.

FURCELLATE. See **FURCILLATE**.

FURCIFERA, *f.* The penis.

FURCIL/LA, *f.* See **FURCULA**.

FURCILLATE. Lat., *furcillatus*. Forked.

FURCULA, *f.* Dim. of *furca*. 1. A furcate process or projection. 2. The clavicle. 3. The upper end of the sternum.—**F. superior.** See **F.** (2d and 3d def's).

FUR'ULAR. Lat., *furcularis* (from *furca*, a fork). Fr., *furculaire*. 1. Having the form of a small fork. 2. Of or pertaining to a furcula. 3. Pertaining to the clavicle.

FUR'ULOTRACHE'AL. From *furca*, a fork, and *trachea*, the windpipe. Situated in the region of the trachea and of the furcula.

FUR'CULUM, n. See FURCULA.

FUR'FUR, m. *Fur'furis*. 1. Bran. 2. Scurf. 3. The radicle, $(C_4H_3O)'$, of the furfuryl compounds.—**Furfures capitis.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. triticeus.** See *F. TRITICI* (under TRITICUM).

FUR'FURA, f. See FURFUR.

FURFURA'CEOUS. Lat., *furfuraceus* (from *furfur*, bran). Fr., *furfuracé*. Ger., *kleinig, kleienartig*. Made of bran, branny; of eruptions, attended with a bran-like desquamation.

FURFURACRO'LEIN. A crystalline compound, $C_7H_6O_2$, of furfural and acrolein.

FURFURACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide furfuracrylique*. A crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_3$, isomeric with salicylic acid, derived from the oxidation of furfuracrolein.

FUR'FURAL, FURFURAL'DEHYD(E). See FURFUROL.

FURFU'RAMID(E). An amide of the radicle of furfuryl alcohol, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$.

FUR'FURAN. See TETROL.

FURFURANGEL'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$.

FURFURA'TION. Lat., *furfuratio* (from *furfur*, bran). Fr., *furfure*. Ger., *Schuppengrind*. A branny cutaneous desquamation; the falling of dandruff from the head.

FURFURBU'TYLENE. A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_3O . CH_7 , of peculiar odor.

FUR'FURIN(E). Fr., *furfurine*. A crystalline base, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, isomeric with furfuramide, prepared from the latter by the action of heat or of caustic potash.

FURFURIS'CA, f. See PITYRIASIS.

FUR'FUROL. Pyromucic aldehyde, an oily liquid, $C_5H_4O_2$, prepared by the distillation of bran, flour, sawdust, sugar, etc.

FURFUROL'AMID(E). See FURFURAMIDE.

FUR'FUROUS. See FURFURACEOUS.

FURFURPROPION'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_3$.

FURFURVALER'IC ACID. An oily liquid of disagreeable odor, $C_9H_{12}O_3$.

FUR'FURYL. The radicle, $C_4H_3O-CH_2'$, of f. alcohol.—**F. alcohol.** The alcohol, $C_4H_3O.CH_2.OH$, of which furfural is the aldehyde.

FURFURYL'AMIN(E). A liquid, C_5H_7N , with an odor resembling that of coniine.

FUR'RIA, f. From *furere*, to rage. Violent passion, rage, madness, fury.—**F. infernalis.** Fr., *furie infernale*. Of Linnæus, a supposititious venomous worm or vermiform insect supposed to exist in marshy places in Finland and Sweden, and to be the cause of a malignant variety of anthrax. See *ANTHRAX malignus bothnicus*.—**F. medinensis.** See *FILARIA medinensis*.

FURIBUN'DUS, FURIO'SUS. From *furere*, to rage. Raging, mad, furious.

FUR'IOIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, derived from furfural, a double molecule of furfural.

FURON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide furonique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_7$, derived from furfuracrylic acid.

FU'ROR, m. *-ro'ris*. Fr., *fureur*. Ger., *F.*, *Wuth*. Fury, frenzy; acute mania.—**F. amatorius.** See EROTOMANIA.—**F. brevis.** See *F. transitorius*.—**F. genitalis.** See EROTOMANIA.—**F. mania.** See MANIA.—**F. melancholicus.** Lypomania.—**F. poeticus.** A mania for writing poetry.—**F. transitorius.** Transitory mental aberration.—**F. uterinus.** See NYMPHOMANIA.—**Maniacal f.** The frenzied condition of acute mania.

FURRED. Coated with a furry deposit (said of the tongue).

FUR'ROW. A.-S., *furh*. Gr., *αὐλαξ, ὀλκός*. Lat., *sulcus*. Fr., *sillon*. Ger., *Furche, Rinne*. See GROOVE and SULCUS.—**Auriculoventricular f.** See *Auriculoventricular GROOVE*.—**Dorsal f.** Fr., *sillon dorsal*. Ger., *Rückenfurche, Rückengrube*. 1. The hollow in the middle line of the back at the bottom of which is a number of slight elevations caused by the spinous processes of the vertebrae. 2. In embryology, the primitive groove after it has become clearly defined.—**Equatorial f.** Ger., *Aequatorialfurche*. In the segmentation of the ovum, a f. through, or parallel to, the equator of the ovum.—**F. of Rolando.** See FISSURE of Rolando.—**Genital f.** An anteroposterior groove formed on the lower aspect of the genital tubercle of the embryo. In the male it closes, forming the spongy portion of the urethra; in the female it remains open, except that it unites with the perineum posteriorly, and its lips are converted into the labia minora.—**Inguinal f.** Lat., *sulcus inguinalis*. Ger., *Leistenfurche*. The fold of the groin.—**Interventricular f's, Longitudinal f's of the heart.** Two longitudinal f's, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior surface of the heart, extending from base to apex of the latter, and marking the separation of the right from the left ventricle.—**Mentolabial f.** Lat., *sulcus mentolabialis*. The transverse depression between the chin and the lower lip.—**Meridian f.** See *Vertical f.*—**Oculomotor f.** A slight groove on the inner edge of the crus cerebri which lodges the third nerve.—**Æsophageal f.** See *Æsophageal GROOVE*.—**Radial f's.** See *Vertical f's*.—**Ring f.** See *Equatorial f.*—**Spinal f.** See *Dorsal f.* (1st def.).—**Sternal f.** See *Sternal GROOVE*.—**Vertical f's.** Ger., *Meridian-Furchen*. In the segmentation of the ovum, f's which pass through the germinal and nutritive poles of the ovum.—**Vitelline f., Yolk f.** Fr., *sillon vitellin*. Ger., *Dotterfurche, Dotterrinne*. A groove on the surface of an ovum indicating its division into segments.

FUR'UNCLE. Gr., *δοτήρ*. Lat., *furunculus* (dim. of *fur*, a thief), a petty thief, a burning sore, a boil. See BOIL.—**Anthracoid f.** Lat., *furunculus anthracoides*. Fr., *furuncle anthracôide*. A small carbuncle.—**Interdigital f.** Fr., *furuncle interdigité*. A form of f. occurring in animals having digitate feet, due to irritation by foreign bodies lodged in the digital clefts.—**Wasp's nest f.** See *FURUNCULUS vespaus*.

FURUNCULAR. Lat., *furuncularis, furunculosus*. Fr., *furunculeux*. Ger., *furunkulös, schwärenartig*. Relating to or of the character of a furuncle.

FURUNCULOID. From *furunculus*, a furuncle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a furuncle.

FURUNCULO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *furunculose*. Ger., *Furunkulose*. A morbid condition characterized by the formation of boils.—**F. neuritica.** See PHLEGMONE neuritica.

FURUNCULOUS. Lat., *furunculosus*. See FURUNCULAR. In Wilson's clinical classification of skin diseases, f. affections form the fourth group, and include ecthyma, hordeolum, furunculus, and anthrax. Cf. PHLOGOSES.

FURUNCULUS, m. See FURUNCLE.—**F. anthracoides.** See *Anthracoid FURUNCLE*.—**Furunculi atonici,** Fr., *furuncles atoniques*. An old term for ecythma.—**F. benignus.** See FURUNCLE.—**F. delhinus.** See *Delhi BOIL*.—**F. dothien.** See *F. minor*.—**F. follicularis.** Ger., *Talgdrüsenfurunkel, Follicularfurunkel*. A superficial furuncle that develops about a sebaceous gland.—**F. gangrænescens, F. gangænosus.** See *ANTHRAX*.—**F. major.** A furuncle of large size, involving the subcutaneous connective tissue.—**F. malignus.** See *ANTHRAX*.—**F. minor.** A furuncle of small size, usually developing from a sebaceous follicle. See *F. follicularis*.—**Furunculi neuritici.** A variety of erythranthema neuriticum. See under *ERYTHRANTHEMA*.—**F. panulatus.** Fr., *furuncle panulé*. Of Alibert, some form of

inflammatory tumor or tubercle of the skin the precise nature of which is uncertain; described as of very slow development and, after some months, a year, or even longer, forming an oblong opening resembling a weaver's shuttle in shape. See PANULATUS and PHYGETHOLON.—**F. phygethlon**. See *F. major*.—**F. suppuratorius**. See BOIL.—**F. terminthus**. See TERMINTHUS.—**F. verus**. See BOIL.—**F. vespajus**. Fr., *furuncle guépier* (ou *malin*, ou *des vieillards*). Of Alibert, an indolent variety of furuncle of large size, in which a number of openings are formed through which the product of supuration escapes, thus bearing a fancied resemblance to a wasp's nest. See VESPAJO and ANTHRAX.—**F. vulgaris**. Fr., *furuncle vulgaire*. An ordinary boil.

FUSANUS, *m.* From *fusus*, a spindle. Fr., *fusan*, *fusane*. A genus of sandalworts.—**F. lanceolatus**, **F. persicarius**, **F. spicatus**. Species found in Australia, from which oil of sandal wood is obtained.

FUSARIA, *f.* From *fusus*, a spindle. A genus (in part) of the *Filaridæ*.—**F. lumbricoides**. See ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**F. mystax**. See ASCARIS *mystax*.—**F. renalis**. The *Eustrongylus gigas*.—**F. vermicularis**. The *Oxyuris vermicularis*.—**F. visceralis**. The *Eustrongylus gigas*.—**F. Werneri**. The *Ascaris marginata*.

FUSCEDO, *f.* —*ced'nis*. From *fuscare*, to become dark. Gr., *σνροκελaviais*. Swarthy.—**F. ætatis**. Of Plenck, the deepening of the complexion which succeeds the whiteness of the skin peculiar to infancy.—**F. cutis**. See MELASMA *cutis*.—**F. nativa**. Of Plenck, any of the various shades of complexion observed in the progeny of mixed white and black races.—**F. solaris**. See CHLOASMA *caloricum*.

FUSCIN. Lat., *fuscinum*, *fuscina*. Fr., *fuscine*. Ger., *F.* A brownish or dark-colored substance obtained from empyreumatic animal oil.

FUSCOSCLEROTINIC ACID. Fr., *acide fusco-sclérotinique*. Ger., *Fuscosclerotinsäure*. A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{24}O_7$, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of sclererythrin with limewater.

FUSEL OIL. See AMYL ALCOHOL.

FUSIBILITY. Lat., *fusibilitas* (from *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *fusibilité*. Ger., *Schmelzbarkeit*. The quality of being fusible.

FUSIFORM. Lat., *fusiformis* (from *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form). Fr., *fusiforme*. Ger., *spindelförmig*. Spindle-shaped; tapering toward both ends, but often rather more abruptly toward one end.

FUSION. Gr., *χύσις*. Lat., *fusio* (from *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Schmelzung*. 1. The act or process of melting or fusing; the passage from a solid to a liquid state through the agency of heat. 2. An intimate blending of separate structures, a growing together.—**Aqueous f.** Fr., *f. aqueuse*. A false f. of salts in their water of crystallization; in reality, a solution.—**Cell f.** See under CELL.—**Igneous f.** Fr., *f. ignée*. F. properly speaking; the transformation of the matter of a solid body into liquid under the influence of heat.—**Watery f.** See *Aqueous f.*

FUSOCELLULAR. Fr., *fuso-cellulaire*. From *fusus*, a spindle, and *cellula*, a cell. Spindle celled.

FUSOID. From *fusus*, a spindle, and *εἶδος*, form. See FUSIFORM.

FUSTIC. Fr., *f.*, *fustiche* (2d def.), *fustet* (1st def.). Ger., *Fustik*. 1. *Morus tinctoria*. 2. *Rhus cotinus*. 3. *Machora aurantiaca*. 4. A term for various species of *Xanthoxylum*. 5. In the Antilles, the genus *Pictetia*. 6. In Kentucky, *Cladrastis tinctoria*.—**Hungarian f.** The wood of *Rhus cotinus*.—**Old f.** Ger., *alter Fustik*. In England, the wood of *Morus tinctoria*. Cf. *Young f.*—**Young f.** The wood of *Rhus cotinus*.

FUSTIGATION. From *fustigare*, to cudgel. See FLAGELLATION.—**Electric f.** Of Duchenne, the application of the faradaic current by interruptedly tapping the locality affected.

FUSTIN. Fr., *fustine*. The coloring matter of *Aspidium filix mas*.

FUTUTIO, *f.* —*tio'nis*. Copulation.

G

GADIC ACID. Fr., *acide gadinique*. Ger., *Gadinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{28}H_{58}O_4$, obtained from light brown cod liver oil. See also MORRHUIC ACID.

GADINIC. Fr., *gadinique*. Pertaining to the genus *Gadus*.—**G. acid.** See GADIC ACID.

GADININ(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gadinin*. A ptomaine, $C_{35}H_{46}N_5O_9$, $C_7H_{11}NO_2$, found in putrefying fish, especially *Gadus callarias*. It is not poisonous.

GADOID. From γάδος, the whiting, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *gadoide*. Resembling or related to *Gadus merlangus*.

GADUIN. Fr., *gaduine*. Ger., *G.* Of De Jongh, a bile derivative, $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$, obtained from cod liver oil.

GADUOL. See MORRHUOL.

GADUS, *m.* From γάδος, the whiting. Fr., *gade*. The codfish.—**G. ægliflus**. Fr., *aigrefin*, *hadot*. Ger., *Schell-fisch*. The haddock, a species found on the Atlantic coast of North America, sometimes used medicinally like *G. morrhua*.—**G. callarias**. Ger., *Dorsch*. The dorse or dorsch; in reality the young of *G. morrhua*. It furnishes a variety of cod liver oil.—**G. carbonarius**. Fr., *charbonnier*, *grelin*, *colin*. Ger., *Köhler*, *Kohlfisch*. The coalfish, a species yielding cod liver oil.—**G. ciliaris**. *G. callarias*.—**G. merlangus**. Fr., *merlan*. Ger., *Wittling*, *Merlang*. The whiting, a species found on the coasts of northern Europe; used like *G. morrhua*.—**G. molva**. Ger., *Leng*. The ling; a species especially abundant in the North Sea and Baltic; nearly the exclusive source of Bergen cod liver oil.—**G. morrhua**. Fr., *morue*. Ger., *Kabeljau*. The cod; the source of official cod liver oil.—**G. pollachius**. Ger., *Pollack*. The pollack or pollock; a species used like *G. morrhua*.—**Oleum gadi**, *Pinguoleum jecoris gadorum*. Cod liver oil.

GÆOPHAGIA, *f.* See GÆOPHAGIA.

GÆOPHAGUS, *m.* See GÆOPHAGUS.

GÆIDIC (or **GÆIDINIC**) **ACID**. From γαία, earth. Fr., *acide gaidique*. Ger., *Gaidinsäure*, *Gaidinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, isomeric with hypogæic acid and homologous with elaidic acid.

GÆIN. From γαία, the earth. Fr., *géine*. 1. A substance resulting from the putrefaction of vegetable matter in the upper layers of the soil under the influence of air and humidity. 2. A bitter substance extracted from the root of *Geum urbanum*.

GÆINIC ACID. Fr., *acide géinique*. An acid, $C_{40}H_{12}O_{14}$, found in humus and obtained by treating ammonium humate with an acid.

GÆODES, *f.* —*od'is*. Gr., γαῶδες. A species of ætite formerly supposed to act as an astringent and exsiccant in mastitis and orchitis.

GÆOPHAGIA, *f.* Fr., *géophagie*. Ger., *Erdessen*, *Erd-fressen*. 1. The practice of eating earth. 2. A morbid propensity to eat earthy substances.

GÆOPHAGUS, *m.* From γαία, earth, and φαγεῖν, to eat. A dirt eater.

GAG. From gaggare, to choke. Fr., *bâillon*. Ger., *Knebel*, *Mundsperrer*. An instrument for holding the jaws apart.

GAG. 1. (Tr.) to apply a g. 2. (Tr.) to cause retching. 3. (Intr.) to retch.

GAGATES, *m.* —*a'te*. Gr., γαγῆς. Ger., *Gagat*. See AMBRA *nigra*.

GA'GEA, *f.* Ger., *Gelbstern* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Zygodon*. 2. A genus of liliaceous herbs.—**G. arvensis**. Ger., *Acker-Gelbstern*. A species found in Europe. The

tuber is emetic; used as an antispasmodic and as an application to ulcers.—**G. lutea**. Ger., *gemeiner Gelbsterne*, *gemeine Vogelmilch*. Our Lady's cowslip; a species found in Europe, and formerly used like *G. arvensis*.—**G. pratensis**, **G. stenopetala**. A species found throughout Europe; its tuber was formerly used like that of *G. arvensis*.

GAIT. Fr., *marche* (of persons), *allure* (of horses, etc.). Ger., *Gang*. Any distinctive manner of walking or running.—**Ataxic g.** The g. of posterior spinal sclerosis, in which steps are taken slowly and deliberately at regular intervals with the eyes fixed on the ground; but there are irregular movements of the legs, the feet are jerked outward, making a swinging circular movement, and the heels are brought to the ground with a stamp, the toes following with a peculiar flapping sound. As the disease progresses, locomotion can only be made with the assistance of canes or crutches.—**Cerebellar g.** A staggering and unsteady g. which is the result of cerebellar disease, the normal cerebellar influence upon co-ordination being removed.—**Equine g.** See *G. of peroneal paralysis*.—**Frog g.** The g. of infantile diplegia, in which the adductor paralysis and the contractures of the adductors and flexors of the thighs produce a peculiar hopping g.—**G. of cerebrosplinal sclerosis**. A g. in which the patient moves with an effort to keep the neck stiff and the head steady; the muscles of the trunk seem to be involved rather than those of the legs; the patient does not walk in a straight line, as in the ataxic g., but shoots suddenly forward to one side, sometimes losing muscular control and coming into violent contact with surrounding objects.—**G. of chronic lead poisoning**. A peculiar stooping, uncertain, and tottering g. caused by paralysis of the dorsal muscles.—**G. of diffuse sclerosis**. See *Paraparetic g.*—**G. of locomotor ataxia**. See *Ataxic g.*—**G. of paralysis agitans**. A g. in which there is hesitation before beginning to walk; a few steps are made slowly, and then the g. becomes rapid on account of the tendency to fall forward (propulsion). In some cases, if a garment is pulled from behind, the patient runs backward (retropulsion).—**G. of paraplegia with flaccidity**. A g. in which the feet are trailed with difficulty after each other, the knees do not interlock, the back is not arched, and there is no tendency to cross the legs.—**G. of peroneal paralysis**. A g. in which the foot can not be flexed, abducted, or completely adducted, and hangs down with the toes trailing on the ground. The foot is raised by flexing the thigh on the abdomen, and then placed on the ground with the outer border of the toes touching first.—**G. of sciatic paralysis**. A limping g., with a tendency of the toes to drag.—**G. of tetanoid paraplegia**. See *Spastic g.*—**Hemiplegic g.** In hemiplegia, locomotion by means of a support on the affected side; the body leans toward the healthy side, the pelvis and hip joint of the affected side being elevated by contraction of the abductor of the opposite thigh; the affected limb is partly swung and partly dragged forward; the heel is elevated and the toes on the ground.—**High action g.** See *G. of peroneal paralysis*.—**Hopping g.** See *Spastic g.*—**Paralytic g.** See *Paretic g.*, *G. of peroneal paralysis*, and *G. of sciatic paralysis*.—**Paraparetic g.** A g. in which locomotion is slow, the steps are short, and the feet are dragged along, as the patient is unable to lift them. It is seen in chronic myelitis.—**Paretic g.** A g. in which the steps are shorter than normal, the feet are not raised, the legs are kept more or less wide apart, and, later in the disease, there are staggering, shuffling, and more uncertain movements.—**Spasmodic g.**, **Spastic g.** A g. characteristic of spastic paraplegia, in which each step is made with effort, as the feet seem to cling to the ground, and are raised by elevating the pelvis and the entire limb. The back is arched and the chest thrown forward, the patient

assisting in the elevation of the trunk by leaning first on one arm, then on the other. The toes drag on the ground, the knees may interlock, and the legs may cross during locomotion.

GA'LA, *n.* -*lac'tos* (-*is*), *ga'latus* (-*is*). Gr., γάλα. 1. See MILK. 2. The genus *Laserpitium*.

GALACTACRA'SIA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, *a* priv., and κράσις, *a* mixing. Fr., *galactacrasie*. A defective composition of the milk.

GALACTACRAT'I'A, *f.* From γάλα, milk, and ἀκράτεια, lack of strength. Incontinence of milk.

GALACTE'MIA, *f.* See GALACTHÆMIA.

GALAC'TAGOGUE. Lat., *galactagogus* (from γάλα, milk, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *g., galactophore*. Ger., *milch-machend*, *milchfördernd*. Promoting the secretion of milk; as a *n.*, a g. drug or remedy.

GALACTAI'COHOL. See GALACTOKO'HOL.

GALACTANG(E)IOLEUCI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From γάλα, milk, ἀγγείον, a vessel, and λευκός, white. Fr., *galactangioloëcie*. Inflammation of the lymphatics attendant upon lactation.

GALACTAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*stem'atos* (-*is*). From γάλα, milk, and ἀπόστημα, a deep-seated abscess. See MILK ABSCESS.

GALACTHÆ'MIA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, and αἷμα, blood. A condition in which the mammary secretion is bloody.

GALAC'TIA, *f.* From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galactie*. 1. In Good's classification of diseases, a genus including erratic, defective, excessive, and morbid lactation. 2. See GALACTORRHEA.

GALAC'TIC. Gr., γαλακτικός (from γάλα, milk). Lat., *galacticus*. See GALACTAGOGUE and LACTIC.

GALACTIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*ros'eos* (-*is*). From γάλα, milk, and ἰδρωσις, sweating. Fr., *épidrose lactée* (ou *laitense*). Ger., *Milchschwitzen*. Syn.: *sudor lacteus*, *epidrosis lactea*. A term now rarely used, but formerly applied either to profuse sweating during the lying-in period, or to the excretion of a milklike fluid by the skin during lactation; according to Fuchs, smelling, tasting, and looking like milk.

GALACTIF'EROUS. From γάλα, milk, and *ferre*, to bear. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

GALAC'TIN. From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galactine*. Ger., *G.* 1. Casein. 2. A waxlike substance obtained from the sap of *Galactodendron utile*, extracting with ether, and evaporating. 3. A dextrorotary carbohydrate, C₅H₁₀O₅, extracted from leguminous seeds; resembling gum arabic.

GALAC'TIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Galaktin*. An alkaloid, C₅₄H₇₈N₄O₄₅, obtained from milk.

GALACTINIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*dro'seos* (-*is*). See GALACTIDROSIS.

GALACTINOM'YCES, *m.* -*ce'tos* (-*is*). See GALACTOMYCES.

GALAC'TINOUS. Gr., γαλακτινος. Lat., *galactinus*. 1. See LACTIC. 2. Containing or made with milk.

GALACTIRRHE'IA, *f.* See GALACTORRHEA.

GALACTIS'CHESIS, *f.* -*sche'seos* (-*is*/chesis). From γάλα, milk, and ἵσχειν, to hold. Ger., *Milchverhaltung*. Retention or suppression of milk.

GALAC'TOBLASTS. From γάλα, milk, and βλαστός, a sprout. Of Rauber, bodies containing fat globules, found in the mammary acini; considered to be exuded leucocytes undergoing fatty metamorphosis.

GALACTOCATARAC'TA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, and καταρρεῖν, to flow down. Ger., *Milchstaar*. An old name for a milky cataract.

GALACTOCELE, *f.* Ga²l(ga¹l)-a²kt(a³kt)-o(o²)-se(ka¹)-le(la); in Eng., ga²l-a²k'to-sel. From γάλα, milk, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *galactocèle*. Ger., *G., Milchgeschwulst*. 1. A cystlike swelling due to the accumulation of milk in an obstructed lactiferous duct. 2. See (HY)LOCELE.—**G. testis**. A form of hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis in which the liquid is milky.

GALACTOCHLO'RAL. A compound, $C_8H_4Cl_3O_6$, obtained by heating galactose and chloral with hydrochloric acid.

GALACTOCH'ROUS. Gr., γαλακτόχρους (from γάλα, milk, and χρώς, a color). Ger., milchfarbig. Milk-colored.

GALACTODEN'DRON, GALACTODEN'DRUM. From γάλα, milk, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., g. Ger., Milchbaum. The genus *Brosimum*.—**G. utile**. Fr., arbre à la vache. Ger., amerikanischer Kuhbaum. The cow tree, indigenous to Venezuela. The milky sap yields a cheeselike substance. It contains galactin (q. v.).

GALACTODENSIM'ETER. From γάλα, milk, densus, thick, and μέτρον, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

GALACTO'DES. Gr., γαλακτώδης (from γάλα, milk, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., galactöide. Ger., milchähnlich, milchfarbig. Milky.

GALACTODIE'TA, f. From γάλα, milk, and διαίτα, a way of living. See Milk DIET.

GALACTODIARRHÆ'A, f. From γάλα, milk, and διαρρεῖν, to flow through. Ger., milchähnlicher Durchfall. Diarrhoea with stools of a milky color.

GALACTE'DE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). From γάλα, milk, and οἴδημα, a tumefaction. Ger., ödematöse Milchgeschwulst. Of Schmalz, an oedematous galactoele.

GALACTO'FEROUS. From γάλα, milk, and ferre, to bear. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

GALACTOGAN'GLION, n. The indurated ganglionlike swelling produced by a distended lacteal duct.

GALACTO'GENOUS. From γάλα, milk, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., galactogène. Favoring the production of milk.

GALAC''TOGLYCOSU'RIA, f. From γάλα, milk, γλυκύς, sweet, and οὔρον, urine. Glycosuria occurring during lactation.

GALACTOHÆ'MIA, f. See GALACTHÆMIA.

GALACTO'ID. See GALACTODES.

GALACTOK'OHOL. Lat., spiritus lactis. Ger., Milchgeist. The kumys of the Tartars.

GALACTO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). See GALACTOCELE.

GALACTOMAPOSTE'MA, GALACTOMASTAPOSTE'MA, GALACTOMASTOPAREC'TAMA. -stem'atos (-is), -stem'atos (-is), -tam'atos (-is). From γάλα, milk, μαστός, the breast, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess, or πρέκταμα, distention. See Milk ABSCESS.

GALACTOMETAS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From γάλα, milk, and μετάστασις (see METASTASIS). Ger., Milchversetzung. A metastasis of the milk.

GALACTOM'ETER. Lat., galactometrum (from γάλα, milk, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., galactomètre. Ger., Milchgütemesser, Milchprüfer. An instrument for measuring the amount of cream in milk by ascertaining its specific gravity or the degree of its opacity. Cf. CREMOMETER.—**Centesimalg.** Of Dinocourt, the hydrometer with two graduated scales, one for skimmed milk, the other for pure milk.

GALACTOM'YCES, m. -ce'tos (-is). From γάλα, milk, and μύκης, a fungus. Lat., fungus medullarum (seu cerebriformis). See Medullary SARCOMA and Medullary CARCINOMA.

GALACTON'CUS, m. From γάλα, milk, and ὄγκος, a swelling. See GALACTOCELE.

GALACTOPHA'GIA, f. From γάλα, milk, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., galactophagie. Ger., Milchessen, Milchnahrung. The habit or regimen of subsisting upon milk.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS. From γάλα, milk, and φαγεῖν, to devour. Fr., galactophage. Ger., milchessend. Subsisting on milk.

GALAC''TOPHLEBI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From γάλα, milk, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., galactophlébite. Phlebitis in newly born children.

GALACTOPH'LYSIS, f. -phlys'eos (-oph'lysis). From γάλα, milk, and φλύσις, a vesicular eruption. Of Fuchs, an eruption of vesicles which contain milk, occurring in connection with suppression of lactation.

GALACTOPHORI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From γάλα, milk, and φερεῖν, to bear. Fr., galactophorite. Ger., Galactophoritis. 1. Of Bouchut, inflammation of the mouths of the milk ducts. 2. Of Duval, inflammation of the milk ducts, beginning as an engorgement and soon becoming a parenchymatous inflammation.

GALACTOPH'OROUS. Gr., γαλακτοφόρος (from γάλα, milk, and φερεῖν, to bear). Lat., galactophorus. Fr., galactophore. 1. Giving milk. 2. Milk-conveying (said of the ducts of the mammary gland). 3. See GALACTAGOGUE.

GALACTOPH'ORUS, m. 1. (Adj.) see GALACTOPHOROUS. 2. (N.) a nipple shield. 3. (N.) a galactophorous duct.

GALACTOPH'THISIS, f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From γάλα, milk, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., galactophthisic. Ger., Milchauszehrung. Syn.: tabes lactea. Emaciation due to excessive lactation.

GALACTOPH'YGOUS. Lat., galactophygus (from γάλα, milk, and φυγή, banishment). Ger., milchvertreibend. Tending to arrest or prevent the secretion of milk.

GALACTOPIOM'ETER. Lat., galactopiometrum (from γάλα, milk, πῶον fat, and μέτρον, a measure). See GALACTOMETER and CREMOMETER.

GALACTOPLA'NTIA. From γάλα, milk, and πλάνη, a wandering. Ger., Galactoplanie, Austreten der Milch. Any disease consequent on suppressed or disordered lactation, formerly supposed to be due to metastasis. In the pl., galactoplanie, a generic term applied by Fuchs to galactidrosis and galactophlysis.

GALACTOPLERO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From γάλα, milk, and πλήρωσις, a filling up. See GALACTORRHÆA.

GALACTOPE'IA, GALACTOPOE'SIS, GALACTOPOET'ICA, GALACTOPOIE'SIS, f. From γάλα, milk, and ποιεῖν, to make. See GALACTOSIS.

GALACTOPOIET'IC. From γάλα, milk, and ποιεῖν, to make. See GALACTAGOGUE and GALACTOGENOUS.

GALACTOPO'SIA, f. From γάλα, milk, and πόσις, a drinking. See Milk DIET.

GALACTOP'OTES, m. -op'otu (-æ). From γάλα, milk, and πότης, a drinker. A milk drinker.

GALACTOP'OTUS. From γάλα, milk, and ποτός, for drinking. Fr., galactopote. Ger., milchtrinkend. Milk drinking, galactophagous; as a n., a galactophagist.

GALAC''TOPYCNOM'ETER. Lat., galactopycnometrum (from γάλα, milk, πυκνός, dense, and μέτρον, a measure). See GALACTOMETER.

GALACTOP'YRA, f. From γάλα, milk, and πῦρ, fire. See Milk FEVER.

GALACTOPYRET'IC. Lat., galactopyreticus (from γάλα, milk, and πυρετικός, feverish). Pertaining to milk fever.

GALACTOPYR'ETOS, m. From γάλα, milk, and πυρετός, burning heat. See Milk FEVER.

GALACTORRHÆ'A, f. From γάλα, milk, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., galactorrhée, galactirrhée, galactophorrhée [Duval], suintement par le mamelon. Ger., Galactorrhœe, übermässiger Milchfluss. A persistent and debilitating secretion of milk after weaning. To be distinguished from polygalactia, for which, however, it is often used.—**G. erronea**. Excretion of milk from an unusual locality.—**G. saccharata**. The secretion of milk unusually rich in sugar.

GALACTORRHÆ'IC. Lat., galactorrhœicus. Fr., galactorrhéique. Ger., galactorrhöisch. Pertaining to galactorrhœa.

GALACTOSAC'CHARUM, n. From γάλα, milk, and σάκχαρ, sugar. See LACTOSE.

GALACTOS'CHESIS, f. -sche'seos (-os'chesis). From γάλα, milk, and σχέσις, condition. See GALACTISCHESIS.

GALACTOSCOPE. From γάλα, milk, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., Galaktoskop. An instrument for estimating the quality of milk by the degree of its opacity.

GALACTOSE. From γάλα, milk. Fr., g. Ger., Galaktose. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from milk

sugar (lactose) by fermentation, or by boiling with a mineral acid. Its aqueous solution rotates the plane of polarization to the right more strongly than glucose. In chemical constitution it is at once a pentatomic alcohol and an aldehyde of the hexatomic alcohol dulcitol. According to Granswindt, it is identical with arabinose. **GALACTO'SIS**, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From γάλα, milk. Ger., *Milchabsonderung*, *Milchbereitung*. The process of secretion of milk.

GALACTOSPON'GUS, *m.* From γάλα, milk, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See *Medullary SARCOMA* and *Medullary CARCINOMA*.

GALACTOS'TASIS, *f.* -*sta'seos* (-*os'tasis*). From γάλα, milk, and στάσις, stagnation. Fr., *galactostase*. Ger., *Milchansammlung*. A metastatic collection of milk.

GALACTOSYR'INX, *f.* -*rin'gos*. From γάλα, milk, and σῦριγξ, a tube. A lacteal fistula.

GALACTOTHER'APY. From γάλα, milk, and θεραπεία, a waiting on. The treatment of disease in the nursing infant by means of drugs administered to the mother to be excreted in her milk.

GALACTOT'ROPHY. Gr., γαλακτοτροφία (from γάλα, milk, and τροφή, nourishment). Lat., *galactotrophia*. Ger., *Milchnahrung*. Alimentation with milk alone.

GALACTOZE'MIA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *galactozémie*. Ger., *Milchverlust*. Failure or diminution of the secretion of milk.

GALAC'TOZYME. From γάλα, milk, and ζύμη, leaven. See *KUMYSS*.

GALACTU'CHIA, *f.* Gr., γαλακτουχία (from γαλακτουχεῖν, to suckle). See *LACTATION*.

GALACTU'CHOS. Gr., γαλακτοῦχος. See *LACTANS*.

GALACTU'RIA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. See *CHYLURIA*.

GALAN'GA, *f.* Fr., *g.* See *GALANGAL* (1st def.).

GALAN'GAL. Chin., *Kaw-liang kiang* (meaning *Kaw-liang ginger*). Lat., *galanga*. Fr., *galanga*, *galangale*. Ger., *G.*, *Galgant*, *Galgantwurz*. 1. The rhizome of various species of *Alpinia*. 2. *Cyperus longus*.

GALAN'GIN. A glucoside, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, obtained from the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*.

GALAN'GOL. A pungent principle found in the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*.

GALAN'THUS, *m.* From γάλα, milk, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *galanthine*. A genus of amaryllidaceous plants.—*G. nivalis*. Fr., *galanthine d'hiver*. Ger., *Schneeglöckchen*. A species found in central and northern Europe. The bulbs are emetic, have been used as a febrifuge, and are still in use for emollient cataplasms. The flowers yield a water by distillation, employed for removing freckles, tan, etc.

GA'LAX, *n.* -*lac'tos* (-*is*). Gr., γαλάξ. 1. See *GALA*. 2. An ancient name for a certain plant having a milky juice. 3. See *GLAUX*.

GALAX'IAE, *f. pl.* An old name for certain cranial porosities, also for chyle vessels.

GALAX'IAS, *m.* Gr., γαλαξίας. Mineral agaric.

GAL'AZYME. From γάλα, milk, and ζύμη, leaven. See *KUMYSS*.

GALBANIF'ERUS. From *galbanum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *galbanifère*. Producing galbanum.

GALBANIF'LUUS. From *galbanum* (*q. v.*), and *fluere*, to flow. Flowing with (yielding) galbanum.

GAL'BANUM, *n.* Heb., *khelbenah* (lit., white milk or gum). Gr., χαλβάνη, γάλβανον. Fr., *g.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.*, *Galbankraut* (1st def.), *Galbansilge* (1st def.), *Galban* (2d def.), *Galbanharz* (2d def.), *Mutterharz* (2d def.). Syn.: *gummi-resina g.* 1. An undetermined genus of umbelliferous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Fr. Cod., a gum resin, obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* and *Ferula rubricaulis* (of Persia), and probably other allied species, occurring in commerce in masses of compact drops or tears having a peculiar aromatic odor and an unpleasant, bitter, allia-

ceous taste; employed as a stimulating expectorant and antispasmodic, and externally in the form of a plaster on indolent swellings.—**Emplastrum galbani** [U. S. Ph.], **Emplastrum galbani compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *emplâtre de g.* Ger., *Galbanpflaster*, *Mutterharzpflaster*, *Gummipflaster*, *Zugpflaster*. A plaster made by melting together 16 parts of *g.* and 2 of Canada turpentine, straining, adding 6 of Burgundy pitch and 76 of lead plaster, and mixing thoroughly.—**Emplastrum galbani crocatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *emplastrum oxidi plumbi* (seu *de galbano*) *crocatum*. A plaster made by melting together 24 parts of emplastrum lithargyri and 8 of yellow wax, adding when half cold a solution of 24 parts of clarified *g.* in 6 of turpentine and 1 part of powdered saffron moistened with alcohol.—**Pilulæ galbani compositæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de g. composées*. Ger., *G.-Pillen*. Syn.: *pilula asafetidæ composita*. Pills containing 3 parts each of *g.* and myrrh and 1 part of asafetida beaten together with a sufficiency of syrup [U. S. Ph.], or 2 parts each of *g.*, myrrh, and asafetida, and 1 part of treacle by weight [Br. Ph.].—**Unguentum galbani compositum**. A preparation known commonly under the name of *breast plaster*, made by melting together 2 parts each of yellow wax and *g.* and 3 parts each of olive and linseed oils.

GA'LEA, *f.* Gr., γαλέα. Fr., *calotte* (1st and 2d def's), *casque* (4th def.), *galète* (5th def.). Ger., *Helm* (4th def.), *Haube*, *Kinnladdenhelm* (5th def.). Lit., a helmet, or headpiece. 1. An old name for a child's caul (*q. v.*). 2. A kind of head bandage. 3. Headache extending all over the head. 4. An alembic.—**G. (aponeurotica) capitis**, **G. tendinea** Santorini. Ger., *aponeurotische Haube*, *Schmenhaube des Schädels*. The aponeurosis of the occipitofrontalis muscle.

GALEAMAURO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From γαλή, the cat, and ἀμαύρωσις (see *AMAUROSIS*). See *Cat's eye AMAUROSIS*.

GALEAN'CON, *m.* -*co'nis*. From γαλήν, a polecat, and ἄγκων, the bend of the arm. Ger., *Katzenarm*, *Wieselarm*. 1. A shortening of the arm produced by a luxation of the shoulder. 2. A short-armed person.

GALEAN'THROPY. Lat., *galeanthropia* (from γαλήν, the polecat, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *galéanthropie*. Ger., *Katzensucht*. A maniacal affection in which the patient believes himself to have been transformed into a cat.

GAL'EATE(D). Lat., *galeatus* (from *galea*, a helmet). Ger., *gehelmt* (2d def.), *behelmt* (2d def.), *helmförmig* (1st def.), *helmartig* (1st def.). 1. Shaped like a helmet. 2. Arched (see *FORNICATE*). 3. Forming a caplike crust over the head (said of cutaneous lesions).

GALE'GA, *f.* From γάλα, milk, because goats eating it have been thought to give more milk. Fr., *galéga*. Ger., *Geisraute* (1st def.), *G.* (2d def.). 1. A genus of perennial herbaceous leguminous plants. 2. The leaves of *G. officinalis*.—**G. litoralis**. Fr., *galéga des pêcheurs*, *arbre à enivrer*, *mort à poisson*. A poisonous plant found in the West Indies, probably not a true *G.*; used in killing fish and as a vermifuge. The juice of the leaves is purgative, and that of the root caustic.—**G. officinalis**. Fr., *galéga officinal*. Ger., *gemeine Geisraute*. Goat's rue; formerly used as a febrifuge, antispasmodic, and diuretic. It is said to be galactagogue.—**G. piscatoria**. *G. litoralis*.—**G. sericea**. *G. litoralis*.—**G. vulgaris**. *G. officinalis*.

GALE'IFORM. Lat., *galeiformis* (from *galea*, a helmet, and *forma*, form). See *GALEATE* (1st def.).

GALE'NA, *f.* Fr., *galène*. Ger., *Bleiglanz*. Native lead sulphide.

GALEN'ICA, *n. pl.* Galenical remedies; remedies made according to the formulas of Galen and the Galenists.

GALEN'ICAL. Fr., *galénical*, *galénique*. Of or pertaining to the preparation of remedies or pertaining to remedies that are prepared according to an official

formula, especially of or pertaining to the preparation of remedies used for human beings (as opposed to veterinary remedies).

GA'LENISM. Fr., *galénisme*. Galen's doctrine of the part played by his four humors in the production of disease.

GA'LENIST. Fr., *galéniste*. An adherent of galenism.

GALEO'CORE, f. -oc'ores. From γαλή, the polecat, and κόρη, the eyeball. See *Cat's eye AMAUROSIS*.

GALEO'DES. Fr., *galéode*. A genus of spiders.—**G. araneoides.** Fr., *galéode aranéide*. The *Phalangium araneoidum* of Pallas; found north of the Caspian Sea and in Persia; its bite is said to be poisonous.

GALEO'P'SIS, f. -op'sidos (-is), -op'sis. From γαλή, the weasel, and ὤψις, appearance. Fr., *g.*, *galéopsis* (1st def.). Ger., *Hohlzahn*. 1. An old name for *Lamium album*. 2. The genus *Stachys*. 3. The hemp nettles; a genus of labiate plants.—**G. acuminata.** *G. tetrahit*, var. *parviflora*.—**G. angustifolia.** A variety of *G. ladanum*.—**G. bifida.** *G. tetrahit*, var. *parviflora*.—**G. canescens.** A variety of *G. ladanum*.—**G. cannabina.** 1. *G. ochroleuca*. 2. *G. tetrahit*, var. *grandiflora*.—**G. dubia.** *G. angustifolia*.—**G. grandiflora.** Fr., *galéopé à grandes fleurs*. 1. *G. ochroleuca*. 2. A variety of the *G. tetrahit*.—**G. intermedia.** Fr., *galéopé à petites fleurs*. A variety of *G. ladanum*.—**G. ladanum.** Fr., *galéopé à fleurs rouges*. Ger., *Ackerhohlzahn*. A species found in fields throughout Europe. It has properties similar to those of *G. ochroleuca*, and is used like it.—**G. latifolia.** 1. A variety of the *G. ladanum*. 2. *G. ladanum*.—**G. maculata.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**G. ochroleuca.** Ger., *gelblichweisser Hohlzahn*. A species growing in sandy places. The inflorescence has a mild, aromatic odor, and a bitter, salty taste; employed as a pectoral remedy.—**G. parviflora.** 1. *G. intermedia*. 2. A variety of *G. tetrahit*.—**G. prostrata.** *G. angustifolia*.—**G. pubescens.** *G. tetrahit*, var. *pubescens*.—**G. segetum.** *G. angustifolia*.—**G. tetrahit.** Fr., *galéopé tétrahit*. Ger., *gemeiner Hohlzahn*. A species of which the herb has the properties of *G. ochroleuca*, but is milder in its action; formerly official.—**G. versicolor.** *G. tetrahit*, var. *grandiflora*.—**G. villosa.** *G. ochroleuca*.—**G. walterina.** *G. pubescens*.

GALEP'PUS, m. See JALAP.

GALERIC'ULUM, n., GALERIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *galerus*, a helmet. Gr., *πυλίδιον*. A wig.—**Galericulus aponeuroticum capitis.** See *GALEA (aponeurotica) capitis*.—**Galericulus monachi.** *Agaricus naucinus*.

GALERO'PIA, GALEROP'SIA, f. From γαλέρός, cheerful, and ὤψις, sight. Ger., *Heitersehen*. Syn.: *pseudopia exclarans*. A form of pseudopia in which objects appear clearer and of lighter color than in normal vision.

GALHU'MIC (or GALHUMIN'IC) ACID. Metagallic acid.

GALIAN'CONISM. From γαλή, the weasel, and ἀγκών, the elbow. Lat., *galiancones*. Fr., *galianconisme*. Ger., *Wieselarm*. Atrophy and shortening of the arm.

GALIO'P'SIS, f. See GALEOPSIS.

GALIPE'A, GALIPE'A, f. Fr., *galipier, galipé*. Ger., *Galipee*. A genus of rutaceous shrubs or trees.—**G. cusparia.** Ger., *Cuspabum*. *G. officinalis*.—**G. febrifuga.** *G. officinalis*. Fr., *g. officinal*. Ger., *ächter Angosturabaum*. A South American species, furnishing cusparia bark.

GALIPE'IN(E). An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₁NO₃, forming white acicular crystals, extracted from cusparia bark.

GALITAN'NIC ACID. A variety of tannic acid obtained from *Galium aparine*.

GAL'LIUM, n. Gr., γάλλον. Fr., *caille-lait galiet*. Ger., *Labkraut*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**G. africanum.** A species of which the leaves and flowers are used in diarrhoea.—**G. agreste,** var. *α echinospermum*. The *G. aparine*, var. *β Vaillantii*.—**G. album.** *G. mollugo*.—**G. aparine.** Fr., *grateron*. Ger., *haftendes Labkraut*. Goose grass, cleavers; a species found in Europe and the United States. The herb was formerly

official. The juice is said to be aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, and has been employed in dropsical and scrofulous affections, scorbutic eruptions, and lepra, and externally and internally in psoriasis.—**G. brachycarpus.** *G. aparine*.—**G. caucasicum.** *G. verum*.—**G. circæzans.** Wild licorice; a species found in the United States, especially in Kansas. It is diuretic.—**G. cruciatum.** Fr., *croisette velue*. Ger., *kreuzblättriges Labkraut*. Crosswort, a species found throughout Europe and northern Asia. The herb is used as a tonic and stomachic, and externally as a styptic.—**G. græcum.** Ger., *griechisches Labkraut*. A species found in Candia and Greece, where the root is used in hæmorrhage and dysentery.—**G. infestum.** *G. aparine*, var. *β Vaillantii*.—**G. luteum.** *G. verum*.—**G. mollugo.** Fr., *galiet blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses Labkraut*. Wild madder, sticky grass, great bedstraw; a species the herb of which, with the flowers, was formerly used like that of *G. verum*, and the juice of the flowers in epilepsy.—**G. palustre.** Fr., *caille-lait des marais*. Ger., *Sumpflabkraut*. A species used in France for epilepsy.—**G. pilosum.** Hairy bedstraw, flux weed; of Aiton, a species growing in the Southern States, said to be a specific in venomous bites.—**G. rigidum.** Fr., *caille-lait roide*. A species used in France as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic.—**G. rotundifolium.** Ger., *rundblättriges Labkraut*. A rather uncommon European species, found in thickets and mountain forests. The herb was formerly used like that of other species.—**G. scaberrium.** *G. aparine*.—**G. scabrum.** A variety of *G. mollugo*.—**G. spurium.** 1. *G. aparine*, var. *spurium*. 2. *G. uliginosum*.—**G. supinum.** *G. uliginosum*.—**G. trifidum.** Small cleavers; a species abundant in the Western States, especially Kansas and Michigan, closely allied in properties to *G. verum*, and recommended in skin diseases.—**G. triflorum.** A species found in North America in moist woods. It contains coumarin.—**G. tuberculatum.** *G. verum*.—**G. tyrolense.** *G. mollugo*.—**G. uliginosum.** Fr., *caille-lait uligineux*. A species having properties similar to those of *G. verum*.—**G. Vaillantii.** *G. aparine*, var. *Vaillantii*.—**G. verum.** Fr., *galiet jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gelbes Labkraut*. Yellow bedstraw; a species found in Europe, where the flowering parts of the plant were formerly employed in epilepsy and hysteria, and as an application for skin eruptions. The flowers have been used as an antispasmodic. The plant is said to have the property of coagulating milk. If eaten by animals, it colors the bones like madder.

GALL. Gr., *χολή* (1st def.), *κηκίς* (2d def.). Lat., *fel* (1st def.), *galla* (2d def.). Fr., *fiel* (1st def.), *galle* (2d def.). Ger., *Galle* (1st def.), *Gallapfel* (2d def.). 1. See BILE and FEL. 2. See NUTGALL. 3. *Myrica gale*. 4. See INTERTRIGO and ABRASION.—**Acid of g's.** Gallic acid.—**G. stone.** See BILIARY CALCULUS.—**Inspissated ox g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See FEL *bovis inspissatum*.—**Nut g.** See NUTGALL.—**Ox g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See FEL *bovis*.—**Purified ox g.** [U. S. Ph.], **Refined ox g.** See FEL *bovis purificatum*.

GAL'LA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *f.* 1. See NUTGALL. 2. An ancient name for an inferior, bitter wine.—**Acidum gallæ** (seu *gallarum*). Gallic acid.—**Tinctura gallæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *gallarum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *teinture de noix de galle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galläpfeltinctur*. A tincture made with 20 parts of powdered nutgall, 10 of glycerin, and diluted alcohol sufficient to yield 100 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.], or by prolonged maceration or digestion of nutgall in 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph.].—**Unguentum gallæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *gallarum*). Fr., *pommade de noix de galle*. An ointment made by mixing 1 part of powdered nutgalls with 9 [U. S. Ph.], or 5·5 [Br. Ph.] parts of benzoated lard.—**Unguentum gallæ cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 32 grains of powdered opium with 1 oz. of unguentum gallæ.

GALLABRO'MOL. See GALLOBROMOL.

GALLACETOPH'ENONE. An acetyl substitution derivative of pyrogallol; used topically in skin diseases.

GAL'LAL. Aluminum gallate; used as an antiseptic dusting powder.

GALLAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gallamique*. An acid prepared by treating tannin with a mixture of ammonia and ammonium sulphate.

GALLAN'ILID(E). See GALLANOL.

GAL'LANOL. A powder prepared by heating tannin with aniline; used topically in psoriasis and chronic eczema.

GAL'LEIN. Fr., *galléine*. Ger., *Gallein*. A body, $C_{18}H_{14}O_7$, obtained by heating pyrogallie acid with phthalic anhydride.

GALLERYTHRON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gallérythronique*. Ger., *Blaugallussäure*. An acid produced by the action of calcium bicarbonate or other carbonates of the alkaline earths on gallic acid.

GALLHU'MIC ACID. Ger., *Gallhuminsäure*. Metagallic acid.

GAL'LIC. 1. See GALLICUS. 2. Of or pertaining to galls. 3. Of or pertaining to gallium.—**G. acid.** See the major list.

GAL'LIC ACID. Lat., *acidum gallicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *sal essentielle galliarum*. Fr., *acide galique*. Ger., *Gallussäure*, *Gallapfelsäure*. Trihydroxybenzoic (trioxybenzoic) acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, a monobasic, aromatic acid, found in nutgalls, mangoes, the fruit of *Cæsalpina coriaria*, and other vegetable substances. See also ACIDUM GALLICUM. It is astringent, but does not coagulate albumin.—**G. a. anilide.** See GALLANOL.

GAL'LICIN. A methyl ether of gallic acid, $C_6H_2<(OH)_3<COOCH_3$; used as an antiseptic dusting powder.

GAL'LICUS. From *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls. Fr., *français*. Ger., *französisch*. French (see MORBUS g., SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI, etc.).

GAL'LIN. A substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_6$, formed by the action of reducing agents on gallein.

GALLINA'GO, f. -a'ginis. From *gallina*, the hen. Gr., *σκόλας*. Fr., *coq de bruyère*. Ger., *Schnepfe*. The woodcock.—**Caput gallinaginis.** See under CAPUT.

GALLINATED. Of wines, having been subjected to Gall's process (the addition of glucose before their fermentation).

GALL'LINOL. See GALLANOL.

GAL'LIPOT. A small glazed earthen pot for holding ointments, etc.

GAL'LISIN. An unfermentable, amorphous, highly hygroscopic substance, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{10}$, remaining after the fermentation of commercial glucose in "gallinated" wines.

GAL'LIUM. A metallic element discovered in 1875 by Lecoq de Boisbaudran.

GALLIZA'TION. The process of making "gallinated" wine (see GALLINATED).

GALLOBRO'MOL. Dibromogallie acid, $C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$; used instead of the alkaline bromides, also, by irrigation, in gonorrhœa, cystitis, and epididymitis.

GALLOFOR'MIN. A compound of formic aldehyde and gallic acid; used as an antiseptic.

GAL'LOGEN. Ellagic acid. [T. J. Keenan.]

GAL'LOL. See GALLANOL.

GAL'LOPING. Fr., *galopant*. Ger., *Gallopirend*. Pursuing a rapid course (said of acute miliary tuberculosis).

GALLOTAN'NIC ACID. See TANNIN.

GALLUL'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide gallulmique*. Metagallic acid.

GAL'LUS, m. Gr., *ἀλέκτωρ* (1st def.), *γάλλος* (2d def.). Fr., *coq* (1st def.). Ger., *Hahn* (1st def.). 1. The domestic cock. 2. A eunuch, especially a self-made eunuch or one who has submitted to castration voluntarily.

GALVAN'IC. From *Galvani* (*Luigi*), a celebrated Bolognese physician. Fr., *galvanique*. Ger., *galvanisch*. Pertaining to galvanism.

GAL'VANISM. Lat., *galvanismus*. Fr., *galvanisme*. Ger., *Galvanismus*. Electricity developed by chemical action.

GAL'VANIST. One who employs galvanism.

GALVANIZA'TION. Lat., *galvanisatio*. Fr., *galvanisation*. Ger., *Galvanisirung*. The employment of a galvanic current, especially in diagnosis or therapeutics. For subheadings not here given, see under ELECTRIZATION.—**Central g.** G. in which the anode is passed over the forehead and vertex, along the inner border of the sternocleidomastoid to the clavicle, and down the spine, so as to successively stimulate the brain, sympathetic system, and spinal cord; the cathode is kept on the epigastrium.—**General galvanization.** 1. General electrization by means of a galvanic current. 2. See General GALVANO-FARADIZATION.—**Labile g.** G. in which one or both rheophores are moved from place to place.—**Localized g.** G. limited in its application to a circumscribed part of the body.—**Neuromuscular g.** Ordinary galvanization.—**Polar g.** G. in which one rheophore is placed over the part to be affected, while the other rheophore is applied to an indifferent (usually mesially located) part.—**Stabile g.** G. in which both rheophores are kept on the same place during the séance.—**Unipolar g.** See *Polar g.*

GAL'VANIZED. Lat., *galvanisatus*. Fr., *galvanisé*. Ger., *galvanisi(e)rt*. 1. Subjected to the effects of galvanism. 2. Electroplated.

GALVANOCAUS'TIC. Fr., *galvano-caustique*. Ger., *galvanokaustisch* (adj.), *Galvanokaustik* (n.). 1. (Adj.) acting as a galvanic cautery. 2. (N.) see *Galvanic CAUTERY*.

GALVANOCAUS'TICS. Fr., *galvano-caustique*. Ger., *Galvanokaustik*. The science of the caustic action of galvanism.

GALVANOCAUS'TY. See *Galvanic CAUTERY*.

GAL'VANOCAUTERIZA'TION. Cauterization by means of galvanism.—**Chemical g.** The chemical decomposition of tissue by the galvanic current in electrolysis.—**Thermic g.** The destruction of tissue by the heat generated by a galvanocautery.

GALVANOCAUT'ERY. See *Galvanic CAUTERY*.

GAL'VANOCONTRACTIL'ITY. Capability of undergoing contraction under the influence of galvanism.

GALVANODES'MUS, m. From *Galvani*, and *δεσμός*, a chain. A galvanic battery.

GAL'VANOEM'ESIS, f. -es'eos (-em'esis). Emesis produced by applying one pole of a battery to the pharynx and to the epigastrium.

GAL'VANOFARADA'IC, GAL'VANOFARAD'IC. Pertaining to both galvanism and faradism.

GAL'VANOFARADIZA'TION. Syn.: *combined current*. The simultaneous employment of the galvanic and faradaic currents conveyed through a single set of conductors.—**General g.** The combined application of galvanic and faradaic currents to the whole surface of the body; a simultaneous combination of general faradization and general galvanization.

GAL'VANOHYP'NOTISM. A hypnotic condition that has been produced by the passage of a galvanic current through the brain.

GALVANOL'OGY. From *Galvani*, and *λογός*, understanding. The science of galvanism.

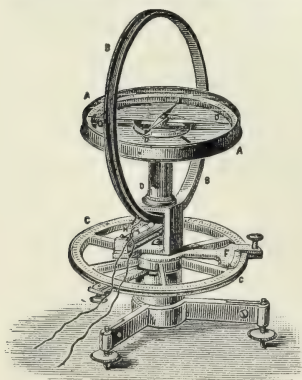
GALVANOL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). See ELECTROLYSIS.

GAL'VANOMAG'NETISM. Lat., *galvanomagnetismus*. See ELECTROMAGNETISM.

GALVANOM'ETER. From *Galvani*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *galvanomètre*. Ger., *G.* Of Schweigger, an instrument for measuring the force of an electric current, consisting essentially of a magnetic needle, which

is caused to deviate by the action of the current. Ruhmkorff's instrument is an astatic g., the lower needle of which is surrounded by a great number of coils of insulated copper wire, whose two ends communicate by means of binding screws with any given source of electricity. The feeblest current causes a deviation of the needles, whose extent can be read from a graduated circle placed beneath the upper needle. The entire apparatus, which is also called a multiplier, is inclosed by a glass cylinder supported on a copper stand.—**Absolute g.** A variety of mirror g. in which the current strength is measured by the amount of torsion required to bring two electromagnets, which are mutually repelled by the action of the current, back to within a certain distance of each other.—**Astatic g.** A g. in which, instead of a single needle, two needles are used, placed parallel to each other and in the same vertical plane, but with their poles turned in opposite directions. In such a combination the action of terrestrial magnetism is almost neutralized by the opposition of the poles of the two needles, and hence the two needles swing freely under the influence of a galvanic current.—**Differential g.** A g. in which there is a double coil of wire surrounding the needle, so that two separate currents can be sent through the coils, and either in the same or in an opposite direction. In the latter case the degree of deflection of the needle measures the difference of intensity of the two currents.—**Dead beat g.** A g. in which the vibrations of the needle come to rest quickly.—**Double g.** See *Helmholtz's g.*—**Gaugain's g.** A modification of the tangent g., in which the magnetic needle is suspended not at the centre of the vertical coil or band, but on a horizontal axis passing through the centre and at a distance from the latter equal to one half the radius of the vertical coil.—**G. of two coils, Helmholtz's g.** A modification of Gaugain's g., in which the magnetic needle is suspended at a point equidistant between two equal and vertical coils.—**Hirschmann's g.** A variety of vertical g. employed in medical electricity.—**Intensity g.** See *Tension g.*—**Mirror g.** See *Reflecting g.*—**Quantity g.** See *Short coil g.*

Reflecting g. Of Sir William Thomson, a g. the needle of which is very short, and is fastened to a silvered glass mirror, suspended by a silk thread in the midst of a coil of wire. A current passing through the latter causes deflection of the needle, and hence of the mirror, which latter casts on a graduated arc a luminous reflection. The amount of movement of this reflected spot of light is a very delicate measure of the deflection of the needle, and hence of the strength of the current.—**Short coil g.** A g. with a short coil of wire; used to measure currents passing through circuits of small resistance.—**Sine g.** Of Pouillet, a g. consisting of a vertical circle which can be placed at will in any meridian, and which bears a coil of wire, a horizontal graduated circle rigidly clamped to the former, and a magnetic needle revolving in a horizontal plane about an axis situated at the common centre of the two circles. A current sent through the wire coil, when the



THE SINE GALVANOMETER.

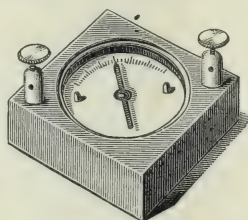
A, A, graduated dial; B, B, circular frame supporting a coil of wire; D, D, magnetic needle carrying a long pointer, O, O; C, C, graduated circle; F, index; H, spirit level.

latter is placed in the magnetic meridian, causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc, the sine of which is proportional to the strength of the current.—**Tangent g.** Ger., *Tangentenbusssole*. A g. consisting of a very short and thick magnetic needle suspended by a thread so as to occupy the centre of a vertical ribbon of wire placed in the magnetic meridian. A current passing through the latter causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc (measured on a horizontal circle), the tangent of which is proportional to the strength of the current.—**Tension g.** A g. in which there is a long wire coil; used to measure currents passing through circuits of great resistance.—**Thomson's g.** See *Mirror g.*

GALVANOPLASTY. Fr., *galvanoplastie*. Ger., *Galvanoplastik*. The art of electroplating or electrolysis.

GALVANOPUNCTURE. Fr., *g.-p.* Ger., *Galvanopunktur*. See *ELECTROPUNCTURE* and *ELECTROLYSIS*.

GALVANOSCOPE. From *Galvani*, and *σκοπεῖν* to examine. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Galvanoskop*. An apparatus for indicating the occurrence and direction of a galvanic current; differing from a galvanometer in not showing the strength of the current.



THE GALVANOSCOPE.

GALVANOSCOPIC. Fr., *galvanoscopique*. Ger., *galvanoskopisch*. 1. Pertaining to the galvanoscope or to galvanoscopy. 2. Serving as a galvanoscope (see *Physiological RHEOSCOPE*).

GALVANOSCOPY. Fr., *galvanoscopie*. Ger., *Galvanoskopie*. 1. The use of the galvanoscope. 2. Physiological or clinical examination by the application of galvanism.

GALVANOSURGERY. From *galvanism* and *surgery*.

The application of galvanism for surgical purposes.

GALVANOSUSCEPTIBILITY. From *galvanism* and *susceptibility*. Susceptibility to the galvanic current.

GALVANOTHERAPEUTICS, GALVANOTHERAPY, n's. See *ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS*.

GALVANOTONIC. See *ELECTROTONIC*.

GALVANOTONUS, m. From *Galvani* (see *GALVANISM*), and *τόνος*, tension. 1. See *ELECTROTONUS*. 2. Of Pflüger, the condition of tetanic contraction in which a muscle remains for some time after a galvanic current applied to its motor nerve is closed.

GALVÉSIA, f. Fr., *galvézie*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*.—**G. punctata.** Fr., *galvézie ponctuée*. A species found in Peru; the leaves are aromatic, carminative, and stomachic.

GAMAN'DRÆ, f. pl. Gamboge.—**Gummi g.** See *G.*

GAM'BEER. See *CATECHU* (2d def.).

GAM'BICUS, m. An old name for various species of *Garcinia* yielding gamboge.—**Succus gambicci.** See *GAMBOGE*.

GAMBODIC ACID. Fr., *acide gambodique*. An acid, $C_{65}H_{35}O_{12}$, obtained from gamboge and resembling camboic acid.

GAMBOGE'. Lat., *cambogia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gambogia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *gambogium, gutti* [Ger. Ph.], *gummi-resina gutti* (seu gutta), *gummi guttæ*. Fr., *gomme-gutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummigutt, Gummiharz, Gutti* [Ger. Ph.]. A gum resin consisting of the hardened juice of *Garcinia Hanburii*, also of *Garcinia morella* and *Garcinia pictoria*. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic and has been used as a diuretic.—**American g.** The product of *Vismia guianensis*.

GAMBO'GIA, f. See *CAMBOGIA* and *GAMBOGE*.

GAMBO'GIC ACID. See *GAMBOGIC ACID*.

GAMBO'GIUM, n. See *GAMBOGE*.—**G. verum.** The product of *Garcinia Hanburii*.

GAMBO'SUS. From *gamba*, a hoof. Having a swelling near the hoof.

GAMENOMA'NIA, f. See GAMOMANIA.

GAM'ETA, f. See GAMETE.

GAM'ETE. Lat., *gameta* (from γαμέτης, a spouse). Fr., g. Ger., *G.* One of the two reproductive cells, which by their fusion produce a new organism.—**Aplanog'**. A g. without cilia; a non-motile g.—**Female g., Macro-**g'. See OVULE.—**Male g., Microg'**. See SPERMATOZOID.—**Planog'**. A g. with cilia; a motile g.

GAM'IC. From γάμος, a wedding. Sexual, as opposed to parthenogenic.

GAMMACIS'MUS. Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k*.

GAMMA'TUS. Shaped like the Greek letter γ.

GAMOGEN'ESIS, f. -es'eos (-gen'esis). From γάμος, a wedding, and γένεσις, an origin. The process of sexual reproduction; sexual generation; that mode of generation in which the development of the germ into an independent organism is brought about by the influence of living matter different from the germ, and, in the animal kingdom, proceeding from another individual.

GAMOGENET'IC, GAMOGEN'IC. From γάμος, a wedding, and γένεσις, an origin. Pertaining to gamogenesis.

GAMOMA'NIA, f. From γάμος, a wedding, and μανία, frenzy. Fr., *gamananie*. Ger., *Ehewuth*. An insane desire to marry.

GAMOMOR'PHISM. From γάμος, a wedding, and μορφή, form. Sexual maturity; puberty.

GAM'PHÆ, GAMPHE'LE, f. pl. Gr., γαμφαί, γαμφηλαί. Ger., *Kinnbachen*. The jawbones or the cheeks (mostly of the lower animals).

GANDABERO'ZA. 1. The gum resin of *Boswellia serrata*. 2. The oleoresin (Hind., *gandha-biroza*) of *Pinus longifolia*.

GANASUR. In Bombay, the root bark of *Croton oblongifolia*.

GAN'GAME, f., GAN'GAMON, n. Gr., γαγγάμη, γάγγαμον. 1. The umbilical region. 2. An old name for the omentum.

GAN'GLIAC, GAN'GLIAL, GAN'GLIAR. Lat., *gangliaris*. Constituting, pertaining to, or resembling a ganglion.

GANGLIASTHENI'A, f. From γάγγλιον (see GANGLION), and ἀσθένεια, weakness. A diminution of the power of the ganglia over the nutrition of the sympathetic nerve.

GAN'GLIATED. 1. Provided with ganglia. 2. Intermixed or intertwined.

GAN'GLIFORM. Lat., *gangliiformis*. See GANGLIOID.

GANGLII'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *ganglélite*. Ger., *Ganglienentzündung*. Inflammation of a nervous or lymphatic ganglion.—**G. centralis, G. medullaris**. Of W. Nissen, cholera of a severe form; supposed by him to be due to inflammation of the inner portion of the ganglia of the solar plexus, and especially of the hepatic plexus.—**G. neurilemmatos, G. peripherica**. Of W. Nissen, mild cholera; supposed by him to be due to inflammation of the sheaths of the nervous structures mentioned under *g. medullaris*.

GANGLIO'CYTIN. See NUCLEIN.

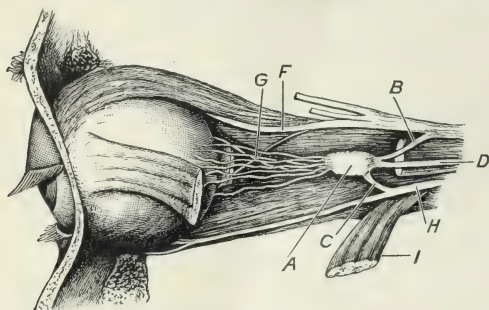
GAN'GLIOID. Gr., γαγγλιώδης (from γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *ganglioides*. Fr., *gangliôide*. Ger., *ganglienähnlich*. Resembling or pertaining to a ganglion.

GANGLI'OLUM, n. A little ganglion.—**G. coccygeum**. See COCCYGEAL GLAND.—**Gangliola intermedia trunci cervicalis nervi sympathici**. See GANGLIA intermedia trunci cervicalis (under GANGLION).—**Gangliola plexum vesicularum seminalium**. Swellings, possibly ganglionic, in the plexuses of the seminal vesicles.—**G. tympanicum**. See TYMPANIC GLAND.—**G. tympanicum superius**. An anomalous g. on the small superficial petrosal nerve.

GANGLIO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). A tumor of a lymphatic gland.

GAN'GLION, n. Gr., γάγγλιον. Fr., g. Ger., *Ueberbein* (1st def.), *Schneckenbalg* (1st def.), *Ganglion* (pl., *Ganglien* [2d def.]), *Nervenknoten* (2d def.). 1. An indolent, cyst-like enlargement of the sheath of a tendon, most commonly observed at the wrist; also an enlarged bursa mucosa. 2. A mass of nervous tissue which receives, records, sends out, or originates nervous impulses, or gives rise to psychical activity, or combines all these functions. 3. A lymphatic node.—**Abdominal ganglia**. Lat., *ganglia abdominalia*. Ger., *Bauchganglien*. 1. See SEMILUNAR ganglia. 2. All the ganglia contained in the abdominal cavity.—**Adenoid g.** A glandlike body, such as the spleen, thyroid, etc. Cf. BLOOD GLANDS.—**Andersch's g.** See PETROUS g.—**Annular g.** See ANNULUS gangliiformis tunicae chor(i)oideæ.—**Anterior cerebral g.** Lat., *g. cerebrale (seu cerebri) anterius (seu anticum), g. cerebri magnum anticum*. 1. The corpus striatum. 2. The corpus striatum and the corpus lenticularis regarded as a whole.—**Anterior g. (of the optic thalamus)**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus.—**Arnold's (auricular) g.** See OTIC g.—**Auditory g.** See TUBERCULUM acusticum.—**Auerbach's ganglia**. See GANGLIA of Auerbach.—**Auricular g.** See OTIC g.—**Axillary ganglia**. See AXILLARY GLANDS.—**Azygous g.** 1. A g. which exists singly, not as one of a pair. 2. The g. opposite the coccyx, in which the two portions of the sympathetic nerve are united.—**Basal g.** See Great basal ganglia of the brain.—**Basal optic g.** Lat., *g. basale opticum, g. post optici*. Ger., *basales Opticusg'*. Of Meynert, a collection of gray matter below the third ventricle, which begins above the optic commissure and extends over the optic tract to the posterior border of the tuber cinereum.—**Bidder's ganglia**. See GANGLIA of Bidder.—**Bochdalek's g.** Lat., *g. Bochdalekii*. See SUPRAMAXILLARY PLEXUS.—**Branchial ganglia**. In the true molluscan type, the third and most persistent pair of ganglia.—**Cardiac g. (of Wrisberg)**. Lat., *g. cardiacum (Wrisbergii) [seu magnum]*. Fr., *g. cardiaque*. Ger., *Hertzg'*. A small g. to which the fibres of the superficial cardiac plexus converge. It is sometimes absent and often is represented by two or more smaller ganglia. Cf. *Inferior and Superior cardiac ganglia*.—**Carotid g.** Lat., *g. caroticum, g. cavernosum*. Ger., *carotisches G.* A small ganglioid swelling beneath the carotid artery, in the lower part of the cavernous sinus; formed by filaments from the carotid plexus.—**Cephalic ganglia**. Fr., *g. céphalique*. See *G. of Ribes*.—**Cephalic ganglia of the sympathetic**. The ophthalmic, otic, sphenopalatine, and submaxillary ganglia.—**Cerebral ganglia**. Lat., *g. cerebri*. Fr., *g's cérébraux*. Ger., *Ganglien des Gehirns*. The great cerebral centres.—**Cervical ganglia**. Lat., *ganglia cervicalia*. See *Inferior cervical g., Middle cervical g., and Superior cervical g.*—**Cervical g. of the pneumogastric nerve**. See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**Cervical g. of the uterus**. Lat., *g. cervicale uteri*. A large plexus of nerves formed by filaments from the hypogastric plexus, the three upper sacral ganglia, and the first, second, and third sacral nerves. It sends branches to the whole uterus, but especially to the cervix.—**Cervicouterine g.** The cervical g. of the uterus.—**Ciliary g.** See Ophthalmic g.—**Cloquet's g.** Lat., *g. Cloquetii*. See NASOPALATINE PLEXUS.—**Coccygeal g.** See COCCYGEAL GLANDS.—**Cochlear g.** See *G. spirale*.—**Cœliac g.** Lat., *g. cœliacum*. See Cœliac PLEXUS and SEMILUNAR ganglia.—**Compound g.** A swelling produced by dilatation and partial or complete obliteration of the sheaths of several tendons, forming a thickened sac that contains colloid material and white bodies like melon seeds or grains of rice.—**Compound palmar g.** A compound g. connected with the flexor tendons as they pass under the annular ligament at the wrist.—**Corti's g.** Lat., *g. Cortii*. See

G. spirale.—**Diaphragmatic g.** Lat., *g. diaphragmaticum*. Fr., *g. diaphragmatique*. 1. A small g. connected with the semilunar g. at the point where the latter joins the phrenic nerve. It occurs on the right side only, and on the lower surface of the diaphragm. It sends branches to the vena cava, the suprarenal body, and the hepatic plexus. 2. See *Phrenic g.*—**Diffuse g.**

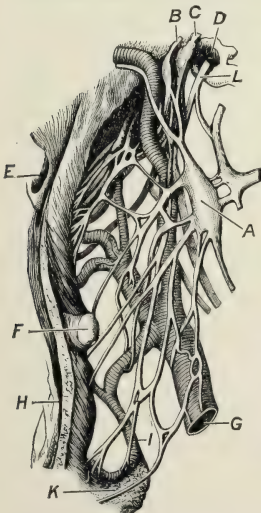


A, the ciliary ganglion; B, its long root; C, its short root; D, the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve; F, the nasal nerve; G, the ciliary nerves; H, the third nerve; I, the external rectus muscle.

See **Compound g.**—**Dorsal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia dorsalia*. See *Thoracic ganglia*.—**Ehrenritter's g.** Lat., *g. Ehrenritterii*. See *Jugular g.*—**Extraventricular g.** See **Lenticular NUCLEUS**.—**First cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Formative ganglia.** See *Nervous ganglia*.—**Frontal g.** In invertebrates, a g. from which the pharyngeal nerve springs.—**Fusiform g.** Lat., *g. fusiforme*. See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. abdominale centrale.** See *Celiac PLEXUS*.—**Ganglia abdominalia.** See *Abdominal GANGLIA*.—**G. abdominale maximum.** See *Semilunar g.*—**Ganglia aberrantia.** Ger., *Schaltganglien*. Small nodules or ganglia found occasionally on the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves.—**Ganglia accessoria.** See *Ganglia intermedia*.—**G. accessoria trunci cervicalis.** Ganglia accessory to the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve.—**G. acusticofaciale.** Ger., *Acusticofacialg.* See *G. vestibulare*.—**G. acusticum.** A g. which in certain insects, such as the grasshopper, forms the termination of the acoustic nerve.—**Ganglia adposita.** See *G's par apposition*.—**G. Anderschii.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. Arnoldi, G. auriculare (Arnoldi).** See *Otic g.*—**G. auriculare posterius.** See *Temporal g.*—**G. basale opticum.** See *Basal optic g.*—**G. Bochdalekii.** See *Supramaxillary PLEXUS*.—**G. cardiacum.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum inferius.** See *Inferior cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum magnum.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum minus (seu superius).** See *Superior cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum Wrisbergii.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. caroticum.** See *Carotid g.*—**G. caroticum accessorium inferius.** An anomalous g. in the internal carotid plexus.—**G. caroticum accessorium superius.** An occasional g. found in the internal carotid plexus.—**G. caroticum inferius.** Fr., *g. carotidien inférieur*. A g. in the lower part of the carotid plexus.—**G. caroticum internum (seu superius).** A g. in the upper portion of the carotid plexus.—**Ganglia caudicis encephali.** Ger., *Hirnstammganglien*. The thalami and the corpora striata.—**G. cavernosum.** See *Carotid g.*—**G. centrale.** See *Celiac PLEXUS*.—**G. cerebelli.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**G. cerebrale anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior cerebral g.*—**G. cerebrealis.** See *Cerebral g.*—**Ganglia cerebri magna inferiora.** See *Great basal ganglia of the brain*.—**G. cerebri magnum anticum.** See *Anterior cerebral g.*—**G. cerebri magnum inferius.** Of Goll, the optic thalamus.—**G. cerebri magnum superius.** See *CORPUS striatum*.—**Ganglia cerebri media.** The optic thalami.—**G. cerebri posterius (seu posticum).** See *THALAMUS*.—**G. cervicale fusiforme.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale inferius (seu infi-**

um). See *Inferior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale magnum.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale medium.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale ovale.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale primum.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale stellatum.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale superius (seu supremum).** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale tertium.** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale thyroideum.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale uteri.** See *Cervical g. of the uterus*.—**G. cervicale vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**Ganglia cervicalia.** See *Inferior cervical g.*, *Middle cervical g.*, and *Superior cervical g.*—**G. chordæ tympani.** In some invertebrates, a g. on the chorda tympani just above its exit from the Glaserian fissure.—**G. ciliare.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. ciliare accessorium inferius.** An anomalous g. connected with the ciliary branches of the ophthalmic nerve.—**G. ciliare accessorium superius.** An anomalous g. connected with the ciliary branches of the ophthalmic g.—**G. Cloquetii.** See *Nasopalatine PLEXUS*.—**Ganglia coccygea.** See *Coccygeal GLANDS*.—**G. cochleare.** See *G. spirale*.—**G. celiacum.** See *Celiac g.*—**G. celiacum dextrum.** The right semilunar g.—**G. celiacum laterale.** A small g. of the splenic plexus.—**G. celiacum medium.** A g. on the anterior aspect of the aorta above the origin of the celiac trunk, belonging to the hepatic plexus.—**G. celiacum sinistrum.** The left semilunar g.—**G. Cortii.** See *G. spirale*.—**G. cranio-cervicale.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. crochu.** Of Hirschfeld, the hippocampal convolution.—**Ganglia cubitalia.** See *Brachial GLANDS*.—**G. de Remak.** See *G. of the sinus of the vena cava*.—**G. diaphragmaticum.** See *Diaphragmatic g.* and *Phrenic g.*—**Ganglia dorsalia.** See *Thoracic ganglia*.—**G. Ehrenritterii.** See *Jugular g. (1st def.)*.—**Ganglia encephali.** See *Cerebral ganglia*.—**Ganglia explemanti.** The gray matter of the cortical portions of the cerebral hemispheres, as distinguished from the great basal ganglia.—**G. fusiforme.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. Gasserii.** See *Gasserian g.*—**G. geniculare, G. geniculatum.** See *Geniculate g.*—**G. geniculatum mediale.** A small projection sometimes observed in the posterior brachium.—**G. geniculi.** See *Geniculate g.*—**Ganglia genitalia.** See *Spermatic ganglia*.—**G. habenulæ.** See *G. of the habenula*.—**Ganglia hæmorrhoidalia minora.** Fr., *petits g's hæmorrhoidaux*. Ganglia connected with the hæmorrhoidal PLEXUS.—**G. hemisphæricum.** See *Lenticular NUCLEUS*.—**Ganglia hepatica.** Fr., *g's hépatique*. Small gray or reddish ganglia on the hepatic branches of the semilunar g. about the hepatic artery.—**Ganglia hordeiformia.** See *Thoracic ganglia*.—**G. hypogastriacum.** See *Cervical g. of the uterus*.—**Ganglia illusoria.** Microscopical enlargements in the course of nerves not caused by the addition of nerve corpuscles, but by the interlacement of nerve fibres with their sheaths.—**G. impar.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**G. incisivum.** See *Nasopalatine PLEXUS*.—**G. inferius glossopharyngei.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. inferius vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**G. infimum nervi sympathici.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**G. inframaxillare anterius.** An enlargement of the inferior maxillary nerve, or one of its branches, near the incisor teeth.—**G. inframaxillare posterius.** An enlargement of the inferior maxillary nerve or one of its branches near the last molar tooth.—**Ganglia intercalaria.** See *Ganglia intermedia*.—**G. intercaroticum, G. intercarotidicum.** See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**Ganglia intermedia.** Ger., *intermediäre Ganglien*. Anomalous ganglia, or those which are accessory to others, as in the case where a constant g. is represented by several smaller ganglia.—**Ganglia intermedia trunci cervicalis.** Anomalous ganglia connected with the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve.—**G. interpedunculare.** See *Intercervical g.*—**G. intervertebrale capitis anterius.** See *Gasserian g.*—**G. intervertebrale capitis**

posterius. An embryonic structure from which the upper ganglia of the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves develop.—**G. jugulare (glossopharyngei)**. See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare inferius**. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**G. jugulare Müllerii**. See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare nervi vagi**. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**G. jugulare superius (seu supremum)**. See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare vagi**. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**Ganglia lateralia**. Small accessory ganglia on the branches of the inferior cervical g. which embrace the subclavian artery.—**G. lenticulare**. See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. linguale**. See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. linguale molle**. Fr., *g. lingual mou*. A small g. connected with the pharyngeal plexus and lying adjacent to the lingual artery.—**Ganglia lumbaria**. See *Lumbar ganglia*.—**G. lymphaticum**. See *Lymphatic GLAND*.—**G. magnum**. See *Superior cardiac g.*—**Ganglia majora**. Ganglia large enough to be seen with the naked eye.—**G. maxillare**. See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. Meckelii**. See *Meckel's g.*—**G. Meckelii minus**. See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. medium nervi sympathici**. See *Middle cervical g.*—**Ganglia mesenterica**. See *Mesenteric ganglia*.—**G. mesentericum inferius**. An almost microscopic g. connected with the inferior mesenteric plexus and lying adjacent to the inferior mesenteric artery.—**G. mesentericum laterale**. A g. of the superior mesenteric plexus situated on the left side.—**G. mesentericum medium dextrum**. See *G. meseraicum medium dextrum*.—**G. mesentericum superius**. A g. connected with the solar plexus immediately beneath the origin of the superior mesenteric artery.—**Ganglia meseraica**. See *Mesenteric ganglia*.—**Ganglia meseraica dextra inferiora**. A number of small ganglia belonging to the superior mesenteric plexus, which are situated above the renal artery and below the suprarenal capsule on the right side.—**Ganglia meseraica dextra superiora**. Two or three small ganglia in the upper part of the superior mesenteric plexus on the right side.—**G. meseraicoaortium dextrum superius**. A small ob-



A SYMPATHETIC GANGLION.

A, the superior cervical ganglion; B, the eleventh nerve; C, the tenth nerve; D, the sphenoidal sinus; E, the uvula; F, the great horn of the hyoid bone; G, the common carotid artery; H, the oesophagus; I, the superior thyroid artery; K, the thyroid gland.

Ger., *Riechg.* See *Olfactory BULB*.—**G. nervi optici**. The ganglionic layer of the retina.—**G. nervi splanchnici**. See *Semilunar g.*—**G. nervi splanchnici minus**.

long g. at the anastomosis of branches of the renal plexus with branches of the superior mesenteric plexus.—**G. meseraicoaortium inferius**. An oblong, flat, somewhat convex g. at the anastomosis of the external lateral branch of the aortic plexus and the lumbar portion of the sympathetic nerve.—**G. meseraicum medium dextrum**. A g. of the superior mesenteric plexus situated on the right side between the superior and inferior mesenteric ganglia.—**G. Müllerii**. See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. nasale**. See *Meckel's g.* Small ganglia at the points of anastomosis between the branches of the lumbar and the spermatic nerves.—**G. nervi auditorii**. The auditory nucleus.—**G. nervi glossopharyngei inferius**. See *Petrous g.*—**G. nervi glossopharyngei superius**. See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. nervi olfactorii**.

A small g. on the smaller splanchnic nerve, close to its union with the coeliac plexus.—**G. nervi vagi inferius**. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**G. nervi vagi radialis superius**. See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. nervi vagi trunci**. See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. nervi vestibuli**. See *G. vestibulare*.—**G. of Anderssch**. Lat., *g. Anderschii*. See *Petrous g.*—**G. of Arnold**. See *Otic g.*—**Ganglia of Auerbach**. Ger., *Auerbach'sche Ganglienknotten*. Minute nerve ganglia in Auerbach's plexus.—**Ganglia of Bidder**. Fr., *g's auriculo-ventriculaires, g's de Bidder*. The two groups of nerve cells at the termination of the two cardiac branches of the vagi in the auricular sæptum of the frog's heart.—**G. of Cloquet**. See *Nasopalatine PLEXUS*.—**G. of Corti**. See *G. spirale*.—**G. of Frankenhäuser**. Lat., *g. Frankenhäuseri*. The cervicouterine g.—**G. of Gasser**. See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia of increase**. See *Nervous ganglia*.—**G. of interruption**. Ger., *Unterbrechungsg.* Of Meynert, one of the basal ganglionic masses of the brain, so called because they interrupt the direct course of the nerve fibres in the projection system.—**G. of life**. See *Respiratory CENTRE*.—**G. of Meckel**. See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia of Meissner**. See *Meissner's ganglia*.—**G. of origin of the tegmentum**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**G. of Ribes**. A small g. found on the anterior communicating artery of the brain; formed by the union of branches, from both sides, of the superior cervical g.—**G. of Scarpa**. Lat., *g. Scarpæ*. See *INTUMESCENCIA gangliiformis of Scarpa*.—**G. of the auditory nerve**. See *Auditory NUCLEUS*.—**G. of the cerebrum**. See *Cerebral g.*—**G. of the circumflex nerve**. A gangliform enlargement upon the branch of the circumflex nerve to the teres minor muscle.—**G. of the corpus bigeminum inferius**. See *NUCLEUS of the lower quadrigeminal body*.—**Ganglia of the crusta**. The masses of gray matter between the bundles of white fibres in the crusta.—**G. of the facial nerve**. See *Geniculate g.*—**G. of the fifth nerve**. See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia of the glossopharyngeal nerve**. See *Petrous g.*—**G. of the habenula**. Lat., *g. habenule*. Fr., *g. de l'habénule*. Syn.: *nucleus pedunculi conarii*. Of Meynert, a collection of nerve cells in the trigonum habenulae, connected by white fibres with the intercruaral g.—**G. of the interosseous nerve**. An enlargement of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm on the back of the carpus, from which branches to the adjoining structures are given off.—**Ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve**. See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve* and *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. of the portio dura**. See *Geniculate g.*—**G. of the posterior interosseous nerve**. A ganglioid enlargement of the posterior interosseous nerve on the back of the carpus, whence filaments are distributed to the ligaments and articulations of the carpus.—**G. of the root of the pneumogastric (or vagus) nerve**. Lat., *g. nervi vagi radialis*. See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. of the sinus of the vena cava**. A small g. of the cardiac plexus at the mouth of the vena cava.—**G. of the superior corpus bigeminum**. The central gray matter of the anterior corpora quadrigemina.—**Ganglia of the sympathetic nerve**. A series of ganglia on each side of the vertebral column which are connected together and form, together with the intervening cords, the sympathetic nerve.—**Ganglia of the tegmentum**. Ger., *Ganglie der Haube*. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**G. of the trigeminus**. Ger., *G. des dreieiget/heilten Nerven*. See *Gasserian g.*—**G. of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve**. See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. of the vagus root**. See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. of Wrisberg**. See *Cardiac g.* and *Superior cardiac g.*—**G. olivæ**. See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**G. olivare**. See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. ophthalmicum**. See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. ophthalmicum secundarium inferius**. See *G. ciliare accessorium inferius*.—**G. ophthalmicum**

secundarium superius. See *G. ciliare accessorium superius*.—**G. optici, G. opticum.** See *Optic g.*—**G. opticum basale.** See *Basal optic g.*—**G. oticum.** See *Otic g.*—**G. petrosus (Anderschii).** See *Petrous g.*—**G. pharyngeum.** See *Pharyngeal g.*—**G. pharyngeum molle.** A small g. close to the pharyngeal g. from which issue branches which form a plexus upon the lingual artery.—**G. pharyngeum nervi vagi.** See *Pharyngeal g.*—**Ganglia phrenicohepatica.** A number of small ganglia on the lower surface of the diaphragm which belong to the phrenic plexus.—**G. phrenicum.** See *Diaphragmatic g.* and *Phrenic g.*—**G. phrenicum majus.** A small g. at the junction of the phrenic nerves of the spinal and sympathetic systems.—**G. phrenicum secundarium.** A g. belonging to the anterior superior transverse plexus formed by the hepatic branches of the celiac plexus.—**Ganglia posteriora.** See *Ganglia lateralia*.—**G. posticum (Galli).** See *Optic THALAMUS*.—**G. postopticum.** See *Basal optic g.*—**Ganglia prostatica.** Small ganglia connected with the prostatic plexus.—**G. pterygopalatinum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia pudenda feminarium.** See *Vesicovaginal ganglia*.—**Ganglia pudenda marium.** See *Ganglia prostatica*.—**G. radialis nervi vagi.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. renale aorticum sinistrum.** A flat, oblong, or triangular g. of the renal plexus at the origin of the renal artery.—**G. renale commune anterius.** A g. of the renal plexus situated on the anterior aspect of the nasal artery.—**G. renale commune posterius.** An oblong or semilunar g. belonging to the renal plexus, found on the posterior aspect of the renal artery.—**Ganglia renalia (aortica).** See *Renal ganglia*.—**Ganglia renalia dispersa.** A number of small ganglia on the anterior aspect of the renal artery connected with the renal plexus.—**Ganglia renalia interna.** A number of small ganglia on the branches of the renal plexus which enter the kidney.—**G. reticulare.** See *Reticulate g.*—**G. rhinicum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia sacralia.** See *Sacral ganglia*.—**Ganglia sacralia accessoria.** Four small accessory ganglia along the course of the median artery of the sacrum.—**G. semilunare.** See *Semilunar g.* and *Gasserian g.*—**G. semilunare abdominale (seu abdominis).** See *Semilunar g.*—**G. semilunare Gasserii (seu nervi trigemini).** See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia spermatica.** See *Spermatic ganglia*.—**G. spermaticorenale.** A small round or oblong g. found at the commencement of a small plexus formed by the inferior branches of the renal plexus.—**G. spermaticum inferius.** The inferior and smaller of the ganglionic enlargements in the inferior spermatic plexus.—**G. spermaticum primum.** The superior and larger of the two ganglionic enlargements in the inferior spermatic plexus.—**G. sphenopalatinum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**G. spinale.** See *Intervertebral g.*—**G. spinale infimum.** The ganglionic enlargement on the coccygeal nerve, usually contained within the cavity of the dura mater.—**G. spirale.** Syn.: *g. cochlear.* Fr., *g. de Corti*. A spiral cordlike aggregation of bipolar g. cells in the spiral canal of the modiolus, through which the cochlear nerve passes.—**Ganglia splanchnica.** See *Semilunar ganglia*.—**G. splanchnicosuprarenale.** See *G. nervi splanchnici minus*.—**G. stellatum.** Fr., *g. stellaire*. See *Inferior cervical g.* and *Middle cervical g.*—**G. submaxillare.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. superius vagi.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. supramaxillare.** Fr., *g. sus-maxillaire*. 1. See *Supramaxillary PLEXUS*. 2. See *Supramaxillary g.*—**Ganglia supramaxillaria posteriora.** Fr., *g's sus-maxillaires postérieurs*. Small ganglia upon the superior posterior dental nerves.—**Ganglia sympathetica accessoria (seu intercalaria, seu intermedia).** See *Ganglia intermedia*.—**G. Tarini.** See *PONS Tarini*.—**G. temporale.** See *Temporal g.*—**Ganglia thoracica.** See *Thoracic ganglia*.—**Ganglia thyr(e)oidea inferiora, anteriora et poste-**

riora. Fr., *g's thyroïdiens, inférieurs et postérieurs*. Small ganglia in the inferior thyroid plexus.—**G. thyr(e)oideum inferius.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. thyr(e)oideum superius.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. transversum.** See *Semilunar ganglia*.—**G. trunci nervi vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**G. trunci nodosum.** See *PLEXUS gangliiformis*.—**G. tympanicum.** Fr., *g. tympanique*. A small ganglioid swelling in the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve in the canal between the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the tympanum.—**G. unciforme.** The uncinat fasciculus.—**G. uterina.** G. contained in the uterine plexus, by the side of the cervical portion of the uterus.—**Ganglia vascularia.** See *Blood GLANDS* and *Vasomotor CENTRES*.—**G. vertebrale.** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**Ganglia vesicalia minora.** Small ganglioid swellings on the branches of the middle vesical plexus.—**G. vestibulare.** Syn.: *intumescentia ganglionaris (seu ganglioniformis)*. Lat., *g. nervi vestibuli*. Fr., *g. vestibulaire*. Ger., *Vestibularg'*. A small g. connected with the vestibular nerve which receives small fibres from the geniculate g.—**G. Walteri.** See *Coccygeal GLANDS*.—**G. Wisbergii.** See *Inferior cardiac g.*—**Gasserian g.** Lat., *g. (semilunare) Gasserii (seu nervi trigemini)*. Fr., *g. de Gasser, g. semilunaire du trijumeau*. Ger., *gasserisches G., G. Gasserii*. A large crescent-shaped g. lodged in a shallow depression on the anterior (superior) surface, and near the apex, of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; formed by the union of fibres from the larger root of the fifth cranial nerve with filaments from the carotid plexus. From its anterior convex border are given off the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves.—**Gastroepiploic ganglia.** See *Gastroepiploic GLANDS*.—**Geniculate g.** Lat., *g. geniculatum, g. geniculare, g. geniculi, intumescentia gangliiformis*. Fr., *g. géniculé*. Ger., *Knief'*. A ganglioid enlargement of the facial nerve in the aqueduct of Falloppius, which receives the large superficial petrosal nerve and a branch of the small superficial petrosal nerve.—**Genitospinal g.** See *Genitospinal CENTRE*.—**Great basal ganglia of the brain.** Lat., *ganglia cerebri magna inferiora*. Of Spitzka, the striata and thalami.—**Great cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum magnum*. See *Cardiac g.*—**Hemispherical ganglia.** See *Cerebral HEMISPHERE*.—**Hypogastric g.** Lat., *g. hypogastricum*. See *Cervical g. of the uterus*.—**Hypoglossal g.** See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**Inferior cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum inferius*. Fr., *g. cardiaque inférieur*. The lower of the two ganglia which sometimes take the place of the cardiac g.—**Inferior cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale inferius (seu infimum), g. thoracicum primum*. Fr., *g. cervical inférieur*. Ger., *unteres Halsg', unterer Halsknoten*. A g. of irregular shape situated between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib, behind and to the outer side of the root of the vertebral artery. It is connected with the three lower cervical nerves, sometimes with the first dorsal, and gives off numerous branches, the most important being the inferior cardiac nerve. From its situation it is by some regarded as the first dorsal g.—**Inferior ganglia of the cerebrum.** See *Great basal ganglia of the brain*.—**Inferior g. of the pneumogastric (or vagus) nerve.** Lat., *g. inferius (seu cervicale) vagi, g. trunci (seu jugulare) nervi vagi*. A reddish, somewhat cylindroid enlargement of the pneumogastric nerve, placed at a short distance from its exit from the jugular foramen. All of the fibres of the nerve are not included in it, and it is connected with the hypoglossal and cervical nerves and the various plexuses in its vicinity.—**Inferior optic g.** See *Basal optic g.*—**Inguinal ganglia.** See *Inguinal GLANDS*.—**Intercalar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia intercalaria*. See *Ganglia intermedia*.—**Intercarotid g.** Lat., *g. inter-*

caroticum, *g. intercarotidicum*. Fr., *g. intercarotidien*. See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**Intercrural g.** Lat., *g. intercrurale*. A small mass of gray matter between the crura cerebri.—**Internodial g.**, **Interrupting g.** See *G. of interruption*.—**Interoptic g.** The gray matter of the interoptic lobes.—**Interpeduncular g.** See *Intercrural g.*—**Intervertebral g.** Lat., *g. intervertebrale*. The enlargement upon the posterior root of a spinal nerve near the intervertebral foramen.—**Intraventricular g.** See *Caudate NUCLEUS*.—**Jugular g.** Lat., *g. jugulare* (*glossopharyngei*, seu *Mulleri*, seu *superius*, seu *supremum*) (1st def.), *g. jugulare inferius* (seu *nervi vagi*) (2d def.). Fr., *g. jugulaire*. 1. The g. of the glossopharyngeal nerve in the upper part of the jugular foramen. It is connected with only a portion of the nerve, a small bundle of fibres passing around it to unite with the nerve beyond it. 2. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**Labial ganglia.** See *Labial GLANDS*.—**Lenticular g.** Lat., *g. lenticulare*. See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Lesser cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum minus*. See *Superior cardiac g.*—**Lingual g.** Lat., *g. linguale*. Fr., *g. lingual*. See *Submaxillary g.*—**Lower cervical g.** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**Lower g. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**Ludwig's g.** A g. in the right auricle of the heart.—**Lumbar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia lumbaria*. Fr., *g's lombaires*. Ger., *Lendenknoten*, *Lumbalganglien*. The ganglia of the sympathetic system in the lumbar region. They are four or five in number on each side and lie along the inner muscles behind the abdominal aorta.—**Lymphatic g.** Lat., *g. lymphaticum*. See *Lymphatic GLAND*.—**Marginal g.** Fr., *g. marginal*. Ger., *Grenzg.* A g. of the great sympathetic chain in the trunk or the head.—**Maxillary g.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**Meckel's g.** Lat., *g. Meckelii* (seu *rhinicum*, seu *nasale*, seu *pterygopalatinum*). Fr., *g. de Meckel*. Ger., *Gaumenkeilbeinknoten*. A g. situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa near the sphenopalatine foramen. It receives the two sphenopalatine branches of the superior maxillary nerve, and sends branches to the periosteum of the orbit and the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses [Luschka]. Its branches are the anterior posterior and external palatine, the upper nasal, and the nasopalatine, Vidian, and pharyngeal nerves (*q. v.*).—**Meckel's lesser g.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**Medial g.**, **Median g.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**Meissner's ganglia.** Ger., *Meissner'sche Ganglien* (oder *Knoten*). The ganglia of Meissner's plexus.—**Mesenteric ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia mesenterica* (seu *meseraica*). Fr., *g's mésentériques*. Sympathetic ganglia near the root of the superior mesenteric artery; formed by filaments from the superior mesenteric plexus.—**Middle cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale medium* (seu *stellatum*, seu *thyroideum*). Fr., *g. cervical moyen* (ou *intermédiaire*). Ger., *mittleres Halsg.*, *mittlerer Halsknoten*. The smaller of the three cervical ganglia, situated close to the inferior thyroid artery. It usually receives branches from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves, and gives branches to the thyroid gland and parts adjacent, and to the middle cardiac nerve.—**Middle g.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**Müller's g.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**Nasal g.** Lat., *g. nasale*, *g. rhinicum*. See *Meckel's g.*—**Nasopalatine g.** See *Nasopalatine PLEXUS*.—**Nerve g.**, **Nervous g.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**Olfactory g.** See *Olfactory BULB*.—**Ophthalmic g.**, **Optic g.** Lat., *g. ophthalmicum*, *g. optici*, *g. opticum*. Fr., *g. ophthalmique* (ou *ciliaire*, ou *orbitaire*), *g. optique* (*d'Arnold*). Ger., *ophthalmisches* (oder *linsen-förmiges*) *G.*, *Ciliarg.* A small quadrangular, flattened g., of a reddish-gray color and about the size of a pin's head, situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle, generally lying on the outer side of the ophthalmic artery. It has three roots, all of which enter its posterior border. The long root comes from the nasal branch of the oph-

thalmic nerve. The short root, occasionally divided into two parts, comes from that branch of the third nerve which supplies the inferior oblique muscle. The third or sympathetic root comes from the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic. It also sometimes receives a root from Meckel's g. Its branches of distribution are the short ciliary nerves, which run forward, pierce the sclerotic around the entrance of the optic nerve, and are distributed to the chorioid, ciliary body, and the iris.—**Optostriate g.** Fr., *g. opto-strié*. Of Luys, the gray substance of the corpus striatum and optic thalamus.—**Orbital g.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Otic g.** Lat., *g. oticum*. Fr., *g. d'Arnold*, *g. otique*, *g. maxillo-tympanique*. Ger., *otisches G.*, *Ohrknoten*. A small, oval, flattened g., of a reddish-gray color, situated immediately below the foramen ovale, on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, and near the origin of the internal pterygoid nerve. It is in relation externally with the trunk of the inferior maxillary nerve at the point where the motor root joins the sensory portion; internally with the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube and the origin of the tensor palati muscle; and posteriorly with the middle meningeal artery. It is connected with the inferior maxillary, auriculotemporal, sympathetic, glossopharyngeal, and facial nerves. Its branches of distribution are a filament to the tensor tympani, and one to the tensor palati.—**Palmar bursal g.** See *Compound palmar g.*—**Parietospianchnic ganglia.** See *Branchial ganglia*.—**Periosteal g.** See *PERIOSTITIS albuminosa*.—**Peritracheo-laryngeal ganglia.** Fr., *g's pèritrachéo-laryngiens*. Of Gouguenheim and Leval-Picquechef, the deep-seated lymphatic glands of the neck, situated about the upper segments of the air passages, toward the lower and posterior part of the larynx, and in the neighborhood of the recurrent nerve.—**Petrosal g.**, **Petrous g.** Lat., *g. petrosum* (*Anderschii*). Fr., *g. pétreux*. Ger., *Felseng.* A g. situated in a small groove (the fossula petrosa) on the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It includes all the fibres of the nerve, and gives off the tympanic nerve and branches to the sympathetic and vagus nerves.—**Pharyngeal g.** Lat., *g. pharyngeum*. A g., often multiple, connected with the pharyngeal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Phrenic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia phrenica*. Ger., *Zwerchfellganglien*, *phrenische Ganglien*. 1. A number of small ganglia connected with the phrenic plexus. 2. See *Diaphragmatic g.*—**Plexiform g.** 1. The Gasserian g. 2. The g. inferior of the vagus nerve.—**Pneumogastric ganglia.** See *Inferior and Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**Post-optic ganglia.** Of Spitzka, the posterior corpora quadrigemina.—**Præesophageal ganglia.** See *Cephalic ganglia*.—**Remak's g.** A g. in the tissue of the heart near the entrance of the superior vena cava.—**Renal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia renalia* (*aortica*). Fr., *g's rénaux*, *g's néphro-aortiques*. Numerous small ganglia connected with the renal plexus.—**Respiratory ganglia.** The respiratory centres.—**Reticular g.** Lat., *g. reticulare*. The scattered gray matter of the oblongata.—**Sacral ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia sacralia*. Fr., *g's sacrés*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinknoten*, *Sacralganglien*. Sympathetic ganglia, four or five in number, on the ventral surface of the sacrum.—**Second cervical g.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**Semilunar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia semilunaria*. Ger., *halbmondförmige Ganglien*. Two ganglionic masses in the solar plexus. They are situated, one on each side, at the upper part of the plexus, close to the suprarenal bodies, and receive the great splanchnic nerves.—**Sensory ganglia.** Fr., *g's d'organes sensoriels*. Ger., *Empfindungsganglien*. Ganglia, such as the thalami, connected with sensory nerves, especially the nerves of special sense. Cf. *Sensory CENTRE*.—**Simple g.** A smooth, globular, semifluctuating swelling connected with a tendon and varying in size from a shot

to a pigeon's egg. It is a sac of fibrous tissue and contains colloid material, and does not communicate with the interior of the sheath of the tendon.—**Solar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia solaria*. See *Semilunar ganglia*.—**Spermatic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia spermatica*. Fr., *g's spermaticques*. Small ganglia connected with the internal spermatic plexuses.—**Sphenoidal g., Sphenopalatine g.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Spinal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia spinalia*. Ger., *Spinalganglien*. The roundish, gray enlargements of the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves.—**Spinal g.** Lat., *g. spinale*. See *Intervertebral g.*—**Splanchnic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia splanchnica*. See *Semilunar ganglia*.—**Stomatogastric ganglia.** Fr., *g's stomato-gastriques*. In molluscs, small ganglia situated on the superior surface of the stomach or in the frontal region, united by a median trunk, and communicating with the general ganglionic chain by means of anastomotic branches.—**Subintestinal ganglia.** See *Meissner's ganglia*.—**Sublingual g., Submaxillary g.** Lat., *g. sublinguale, g. submaxillare*. Fr., *g. sous-maxillaire*. Ger., *Unterkieferknoten, Kieferknoten, Zungenknoten*. A g. situated above the deep portion of the submaxillary gland. It is connected with the lingual nerve, the chorda tympani, and the submaxillary nerve; also with the sympathetic plexus on the facial artery. It sends branches to the submaxillary gland, to the mucosa of the mouth, and to Wharton's duct, and sometimes communicates with the hypoglossal nerve.—**Sub-oesophageal g.** See *Intraoesophageal g.*—**Superior cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum superius*. Fr., *g. cardiaque supérieur*. Syn.: *g. of Wrisberg*. The uppermost of the two ganglia, when two exist, connected with the superficial cardiac plexus.—**Superior cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale superius* (seu *supremum*, seu *fusiforme*, seu *magnum*, seu *ovale*). Fr., *g. cervical supérieur*. Ger., *oberes Halsg'*. The largest of the three cervical ganglia. It is situated on the rectus capitis anticus major muscle, behind the internal carotid artery, and opposite the second and third cervical vertebrae. It is connected with the four upper cervical and the vagus, glossopharyngeal, and hypoglossal nerves, and gives off numerous branches to adjacent structures, the most important being those to the pharynx and to the superior cardiac nerve.—**Superior ganglia of the cerebrum.** See *CORPUS striatum*.—**Superior g. of the pneumogastric (or vagus) nerve.** Lat., *g. nervi vagi superius* (seu *radicis*). A g. situated in the jugular foramen which receives fibres from the superior cervical g. of the sympathetic system, from the spinal accessory nerve, and from the petrous g. of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Supramaxillary g.** Lat., *g. supramaxillare*. Fr., *g. sus-maxillaire*. A small g. on the anterior superior dental nerve, above the root of the canine tooth.—**Suprarenal ganglia.** Ganglia in the suprarenal plexus.—**Temporal g.** Lat., *g. temporale (molle)*. Fr., *g. temporal (mou)*. A small g. connected with the anterior branches of the superior cervical g. which is normally situated on the external carotid artery, near the posterior auricular artery, but is occasionally found on the parotid gland.—**Third cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Thoracic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia thoracica*. Fr., *g's thoraciques*. Ger., *thoracische Ganglien, Brustknoten, Dorsalganglien*. The ganglia, twelve in number, of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve. They are situated between the heads of the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebrae. They give rise to the splanchnic nerves, and send off branches to the spinal nerves and plexuses and to the adjacent tissues.—**Thyr(e)oid g.** Lat., *g. thyreoideum*. See *Middle cervical g.*—**Upper cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Upper g. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Superior g. of the vagus nerve*.—**Vascular ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia vascularia*. See *Blood GLANDS and Vasomotor CENTRES*.—**Ventricular ganglia.** See *Ganglia of Bidder*.—**Vesicovaginal ganglia.** Fr., *g's*

vésico-vaginaux. Ganglionic swellings found in the vesicovaginal plexus.

GAN'GLIONARY. Lat., *ganglionarius*. See *GANGLIONIC*. **GANGLION'IC.** Lat., *ganglionicus, ganglionaris*. Fr., *ganglionique, ganglionnaire*. Ger., *nervenknotig, mit Ganglien versehen*. 1. Pertaining to a ganglion. 2. Provided with ganglia. 3. Acting upon the g. nervous system (said of drugs).

GANGLIONI'TIS, f. -it'idis. 1. See *GANGLIITIS*. 2. Of Piorry, see *LYMPHADENITIS*.

GANGLIOP'ATHY. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *ganglionérvie*. Disease of the nervous ganglia.

GANGLIO'SUS. Ger., *gangliös*. See *GANGLIONIC*.

GAN'GLIUM, n. See *GANGLION*.

GANGRÆ'NA, f. See *GANGRENE*.—**G. a decubitu.** See *Bed SORE*.—**G. alopecia.** See *ALOPECIA* (1st def.).—**G. atrophica.** Gangrene from thrombosis or embolism.—**G. caries.** See *CARIES*.—**G. circumscripta.** Fr., *gangrène circonscrite*. Circumscribed gangrene.—**G. diabetica bullosa serpigiosa.** Of Kaposi, a cutaneous disease observed in a diabetic patient, and characterized by an eruption of bullæ on the lower extremities, followed by gangrene. The gangrenous spots tended to heal in one direction, while in another the process continued to advance, preceded by a wall of flaccid bullæ.—**G. diffusa.** Progressive gangrene.—**G. emphysematosa.** Fr., *gangrène emphysemateuse*. Gangrene characterized by the development and collection of gas in the disintegrating tissues.—**G. Græcorum.** See *Dry GANGRENE*.—**G. humida.** See *Humid GANGRENE*.—**G. idiopathica.** See *Senile GANGRENE*.—**G. neurotica.** See *ASPHYXIA localis cum g. symmetrica*.—**G. nosocomialis, G. nosocomiorum.** See *Hospital GANGRENE*.—**G. oris.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**G. ossis.** See *SPINA ventosa*.—**G. ossium.** See *CARIES*.—**G. per decubitu.** See *Bed SORE*.—**G. Pottii.** Of Pott, senile gangrene.—**G. senilis.** See *Senile GANGRENE*.—**G. septica.** See *Septic GANGRENE*.—**G. sicca.** See *Dry GANGRENE*.—**G. sphacelus, G. spontanea.** See *SPHACELUS*.—**G. symmetrica (Raynaudii).** See *ASPHYXIA localis cum g. symmetrica*.—**G. ustilaginea.** See *Gangrenous ERGOTISM*.—**G. uteri partialis post partum.** See *METRITIS dissecans*.—**G. venostasis.** Gangrene due to venous stasis.

GANGRÆNAN'CHONE, f. -an'chones (-æ). From γάγγραινα, gangrene, and ἀγχόνη, a strangling. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.

GANGRÆNES'CENS. See *GANGRENESENT*.

GANGRÆNESENT'IA, f. From γάγγραινα, an eating sore. Fr., *gangrénescence*. 1. The formation of gangrene. 2. An inclination to the development of gangrene.

GANGRÆN'IC. Lat., *gangrænicus*. See *GANGRENOUS*. **GANGRÆNO'DES.** See *GANGRENOID*.

GANGRÆ'NODYSPNŒ'A, f. For deriv., see *GANGRENE* and *DYSPNŒA*. Dyspnœa occasioned by gangrene of the respiratory organs.

GANGRÆNO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., γάγγραινωμα. A gangrenous part.

GANGRÆNOP'SIS, f. -op'seos (-is). From γάγγραινα, gangrene, and ὤψις, the face. Gangrenous erosion of the cheek.

GANGRÆNO'SIS, f. -os'eos (-is). Gr., γάγγραινωσις. The state of being or becoming gangrenous.

GANGRÆNO'SUS. See *GANGRENOUS*.

GAN'GRENE. Gr., γάγγραινα (from γρᾶν, to gnaw). Lat., *gangræna*. Fr., *gangrène, asphyxie des parties*. Ger., *Gangrän, Brand*. Death of a portion of the living organism, followed by putrefaction or desiccation; due to its direct chemical or mechanical injury, to impairment of its supply of blood, or to certain impaired conditions of the general health. Formerly the term was applied more particularly to a state in which the

affected part was not yet actually dead, complete death of a part being called *spacelus*.—**Acute g.** G. that pursues an acute course.—**Acute inflammatory g.** **Acute septic g.** **Acute spreading g.** Fr., *gangrène foudroyante*. Of Cripps, g. following acute septic inflammation.—**Anæmic g.** **Arterial g.** G. from arterial obstruction.—**Aseptic g.** Of Duncan, the death and absorption of necrosed tissue without the presence of microzymes.—**Caseous g.** See CASEATION.—**Cerebral g.** See G. by colligation.—**Chronic g.** G. that pursues a chronic course.—**Circumscribed g.** A local necrosis caused by traumatic disorganization of the tissue elements or occlusion of a blood vessel.—**Cold g.** Fr., *gangrène froide*. G. without fever or pronounced constitutional disturbance.—**Congenital g.** A circumscribed g. occurring during uterine life, and existing when the child is born.—**Constitutional g.** G. caused by some constitutional disease, such as diabetes, atheroma, etc.—**Contagious g.** See *Hospital g.*—**Cutaneous g.** G. affecting the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue only, as in erysipelas.—**Decubital g.** See *Bed sores*.—**Diabetic g.** Fr., *gangrène diabétique*. G. caused by the disturbances of vascular and tissue nutrition in diabetes.—**Diffuse g.** Of Cohnheim, g. in which there is the tendency to extend and rapidly involve tissues adjacent to those first affected.—**Diphtheritic g.** Fr., *gangrène diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtheritisches Gangrän*. G. due to diphtheria.—**Direct traumatic g.** G. due directly to an injury.—**Dry g.** Fr., *gangrène sèche*. Ger., *trockenes Gangrän*. A variety of anæmic g. in which the dead part is dry and shriveled.—**Embolie g.** Fr., *gangrène embolique*. G. due to embolism.—**Emphysematous g.** Lat., *gangrena emphysematosa*. See *Gaseous g.*—**Ergotic g.** See *Gangrenous ERGOTISM*.—**Fulminant g.** See *Acute inflammatory g.*—**G. by cadaverization.** Fr., *gangrène par cadavérisation*. Of Cruveilhier, g. preceding general somatic death in which the affected portions are cold and cadaverous.—**G. by coagulation.** See *Coagulation NECROSIS*.—**G. by colligation.** **G. by liquefaction.** Fr., *gangrène par colligation*. G. that is actually a softening, as in the brain.—**Gaseous g.** Fr., *gangrène gazeuse*. G. in which gases, such as ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and volatile fatty acids, are formed in the subcutaneous tissues, as in malignant œdema.—**Glycæmic g.** Fr., *gangrène glycoémique* (ou *glycohémique*). Of Marchal, diabetic g.—**Hospital g.** Lat., *gangrena nosocomialis* (seu *nosocomiorum*). Fr., *gangrène d'hôpital*. Ger., *Hospitalbrand*. A serpiginous, phagedenic, traumatic diphtheria consisting in a serpiginous necrosis arising from specific causes (probably from bacteria which do not appear to be identical with diphtheritic fungi) and spreading over fresh or granulating wounds, the surfaces of which, together with the neighboring skin, are transformed into a slimy, yellow pulp, or into craterlike depressions penetrating deep into the tissue.—**Hot g.** Fr., *gangrène chaude*. True g. (i. e., that accompanied by inflammation, as distinguished from cold g., or *spacelus*).—**Humid g.** Lat., *gangrena humida*. Fr., *gangrène humide*. That form of g. in which the affected part contains more or less decomposed blood or other fluids.—**Idiopathic g.** G. not traceable to any injury to the affected parts or to impairment of its blood supply.—**Indirect traumatic g.** A variety seen in children or old people after the application of a mild irritant to the skin, such as a blister.—**Infantile g.** Spontaneous g. occurring in children.—**Inflammatory g.** See *Acute g.*—**Inodorous g.** See *Odorless g.*—**Local g.** A circumscribed g. produced by trauma or thrombosis.—**Metastatic g.** G. occurring in a metastatic inflammation.—**Mixed g.** G. in which there are both dry and moist patches.—**Molecular g.** Fr., *gangrène moléculaire*. Necrosis of molecules of tissue, as in ulceration.—**Moist g.** See *Humid g.*—**Multiple g. of the skin in infants.** See

ECTHYMA gangrænosum.—**Mummified g.** See *Dry g.*—**Odorless g.** Fr., *gangrène sans odeur*. G. in which there is no odor, as in g. by colligation.—**Potato g.** Potato murrain; a disease of the *Solanum tuberosum*, characterized by the rapid putrescence of the leaves and stems, and by the softening and rotting of the tubers. Its ravages have produced several famines in Ireland. It is caused by a microscopic fungus (*Peronospora infestans*).—**Pressure g.** Fr., *gangrène par compression*. Ger., *Druckgangrän*. G. due to prolonged pressure upon the affected part.—**Primary g.** G. in which the death of the affected part occurs primarily, as in a burn.—**Puerperal g.** Arterial g. occurring in a puerpera.—**Pulpy g.** See *Hospital g.*—**Purpuric g.** See *Scorbutic g.*—**Raynaud's symmetrical g.** See *ASPHYXIA localis cum gangræna symmetrica*.—**Scorbutic g.** G. caused by scurvy.—**Secondary g.** Fr., *gangrène secondaire*. G. following an acute inflammation.—**Senile g.** Lat., *gangræna senilis*. Fr., *gangrène sénile*. Ger., *Altersbrand*. A variety of dry g. of the toes or feet, arising in the aged from diminished power of the heart's action, together with atheromatous degeneration of the arteries.—**Senile g. of the brain.** Necrotic softening of the brain from arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, or embolism in aged persons.—**Septic g.** Lat., *gangræna septica*. Fr., *gangrène septique*. Ger., *septisches Gangrän*. 1. G. with putrefaction of the affected tissue. 2. G. due to septic poisoning.—**Sloughing hospital g.** A form of hospital g. in which the tissues die *en masse*, forming pale, ash-colored, pulsatous, and highly offensive sloughs. To be distinguished from ulcerous hospital g.—**Soft g.** See G. by colligation.—**Specific septic g.** Of H. Cripps, g. caused by a specific septic infection, as in hospital g., etc.—**Splenic g.** Acute splenitis in which softening has occurred.—**Spontaneous g.** Lat., *gangræna spontanea*. Fr., *gangrène spontanée*. G. not due to injury.—**Spreading g.** See *Acute inflammatory g.*—**Static g.** G. due to circulatory obstruction, as in strangulated hernia.—**Symmetrical g.** See *ASPHYXIA localis cum gangræna symmetrica*.—**Sympathetic g.** See *Spontaneous g.*—**Tachetic g.** Fr., *gangrène tachetée*. A form of g. attended by the appearance of spots on various parts of the body. The eruption is generally ecchymotic, and of greater or less extent. The disease is supposed to be due to some unknown blood poisoning.—**Syphilitic g.** G. caused by arterial degeneration due to syphilis.—**Thrombotic g.** G. due to thrombosis.—**Traumatic g.** Fr., *gangrène traumatique*. G. caused by direct violence, mechanical or chemical.—**Trophic g.** G. caused by the disturbances of nutrition following lesions of the trophic nerves.—**Ulcerous g.** The phagedæna gangrænosa of Boggie.—**Ulcerous hospital g.** A form of hospital g. attended by violent ulcerative action, the wound attacked rapidly spreading, and the skin and the subcutaneous and connective tissues rapidly ulcerating and disappearing.—**Venous g.** See *Static g.*—**Visceral g.** Fr., *gangrène viscérale*. G. of a viscus, usually secondary to a constitutional infection.—**White g.** Fr., *gangrène blanche*. A peculiar and very rare form of g. marked by a dull-white color. It usually appears as a circumscribed spot on the foot or leg, and runs a slow course. It is a disease of early adult life, due probably to a constitutional cause of which little is known.

GANGRENES/CENCE. See *GANGRÆNESCENTIA*.

GANGRENES/CENT. Lat., *gangrænescens*. Becoming gangrenous.

GAN'GRENOLD. Lat., *gangrænoides* (from γάγγραινα, an eating sore, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling gangrene.

GANGRENOP/SIS, f. See *GANGRÆNOPSIS*.

GANGRENO/SIS, f. See *GANGRÆNOSIS*.

GAN'GRENOS. Gr., γάγγραινός. Lat., *gangrænusus*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or in a state of gangrene.

GAPES. A disease of young graminivorous birds attended with much gaping, caused in fowls by the *Sclerostoma syngamus* and in grouse by the *Strongylus pergracilis trachealis*.—**G. worm.** *Sclerostoma syngamus* or *Strongylus pergracilis*.

GAR'ANCIN. Fr., *garancine*. Ger., *G.*, *Krappkohle*. The coloring principle of madder; or a preparation containing in a concentrated form the coloring principles of madder, obtained by carbonizing the latter with sulphuric acid.

GAR'BLED. From O. Fr., *grabeler*, to examine closely. Freed from worthless material, selected for the market (said of crude drugs).

GARCIN'IA, *f.* Fr., *garcinie*, *g.* Ger., *Garcinie*. A genus of the *Guttiferae*.—**G. acuminata.** *G. morella*.—**G. cambogia.** *G. cambogioides.* Fr., *garcinie de Ceylan*. Ger., *guttabringende Garcinie*. A species growing in the East Indies, especially in Malabar and Travancore. It yields a semitransparent, very adhesive pigment, formerly known as Ceylon or Cinghalese gamboge, though this is now known to be the product of another tree.—**G. celebica.** A species found in the Moluccas and the East Indies, and cultivated in the West Indies and Mascarene Islands. The fruits are edible, and are used as a febrifuge. The tree yields a colorless gum or resin.—**G. cochinchinensis.** Fr., *garcinie de Cochinchine*. Ger., *Birnformige Garcinie*. A species found in Cochin China and the Moluccas. It yields Siamese gamboge.—**G. cowa.** A species growing in Chittagong and yielding an inferior sort of gamboge.—**G. elliptica.** A species perhaps identical with *G. cowa*.—**G. gambogia.** *G. cambogia*.—**G. Gaudichaudi.** *G. gutta.* *G. morella.*—**G. Hanburii.** *G. Hanburyi.* Dom rond; the species (according to some, *G. morella*, var. *pedicellata*) recognized by the pharmacopœias as the source of the official gamboge. It is a tree growing in Cambodia, Siam, and in the southern parts of Cochin-China.—**G. indica.** Fr., *g. de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to the coast region of western India. The seeds yield an oil much used in India in cases of chapped skin, and also a concrete oil or whitish fat, known as kokum butter (*garciniæ purpureæ oleum* [Ind. Ph.]), which is employed by the natives as a healing application, and is well suited as a vehicle for some pharmaceutical preparations. The fresh fruit is acid and is used as an ingredient in curries, and by the apothecaries of Goa for preparing a fine purple syrup.—**G. kola.** A tree growing in tropical Africa, closely resembling *G. morella*. The seeds, which are the *male kola* or *bitter kola* of the Africans, have a very bitter, astringent, and aromatic taste, and are said to be slightly stimulant and aphrodisiac.—**G. kydia.** Ger., *genabelle Garcinie*. A species found in India and Farther India. The fruits have a sharp, pleasant, acid taste, and are used medicinally like lemons. The tree affords an inferior kind of gamboge.—**G. lateriflora.** *G. lobulosa.* *G. morella*.—**G. malabarica.** Fr., *garcinie de Malabar*. A species yielding a purgative resin.—**G. mangostana.** Fr., *mangoustan*. Ger., *Mangostangarcinie*. A species indigenous to the Molucca Islands and the Indian Archipelago, and cultivated in India. The pericarp is astringent, and is used in dysentery, in chronic diarrhœa, and as a febrifuge. The bark of the stem and the leaves are used also in diarrhœa, and as a gargle for sore mouth and throat. In England they are sometimes substituted for bael. The decoction of the peeled fruit (*extractum antidyentericum aquosum*) is used in the Philippine Islands in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in chronic affections of the uterus, bladder, and urethra.—**G. morella.** Darambo; a species found in India and Ceylon, yielding pipe gamboge. It has, according to some, two varieties, the var. *pedicellata* and the var. *sessilis*, though by Sir Joseph Hooker the former is considered a distinct species. The latter also yields gam-

boge of good quality.—**G. morella**, var. *pedicellata.* *G. Hanburii*.—**G. morella**, var. *sessilis*. See under *G. morella*.—**G. papilla.** *G. cambogia*.—**G. pedicellata.** *G. Hanburii*.—**G. purpurea.** *G. indica*.—**G. travancorica.** A species found in Travancore and the Tinnevely Ghats, yielding much bright yellow gamboge, which is not, however, exported.—**G. zeylanica.** *G. cambogia*.
GARDE'NIA, *f.* From *Garden*, an American botanist. Fr., *gardène*, *gardénie*. Ger., *Gardenie*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**G. aculeata.** See *RANDIA aculeata*.—**G. arborea.** A tree found in the East Indies, yielding a sort of elemi; by some regarded as identical with *G. gummifera*.—**G. campanulata.** Ger., *glockenförmige Gardenie*. A Bengal species. The berries are used by the natives as an emetic, purgative, and vermifuge.—**G. florida.** Fr., *gardène à larges fleurs*. Ger., *jasmin-artige Gardenie*. A species found in Japan or China and cultivated in southern Asia. The fruits are used in China as a cooling and soothing remedy in phthisis, fever, inflamed eyes, and skin diseases.—**G. grandiflora.** Fr., *gardène à grandes fleurs*. Ger., *grossblüthige Gardenie*. A species found in China, where it is used like *G. florida*.—**G. gummifera.** Fr., *gardène gommifère*. Ger., *harzbringende Gardenie*. A species found in Ceylon and Coromandel. It yields a yellow resin, similar to gum elemi, and is the source of East Indian elemi.—**G. lucida.** Ger., *glänzende Gardenie*. An East Indian species, resembling *G. gummifera*. It yields a fragrant resin known in Canara and Mysore as *Dikamali* resin, said to be used in hospitals to keep flies away from sores.—**G. medicinalis.** Ger., *heilsame Gardenie*. A species found in Guinea, where it is used medicinally.—**G. pavetta.** A plant found in the East Indies, not well defined. According to Ainslie, the bark is acrid and astringent.—**G. resinifera.** *G. lucida*.—**G. suaveolens.** A species growing in Brazil, where it is known as *laranja do mato*. The leaves and inner husk of the fruit are used as a tonic.

GARDEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gardénique*. The compound, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, obtained by treating gardenin with nitric acid; rather a quinone in character than an acid.

GAR'DENIN. A compound, $C_{23}H_{30}O_{10}$, or $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by dissolving in alcohol the resin of *Gardenia lucida*.

GAR'GALE, *f.*, **GARGALIS'MUS**, **GAR'GALOS**, *m.* Gr., *γαργαλισμός*, *γάργαλος*. Ger., *Kitzeln*. Titillation, especially of a libidinous sort.

GARGA'REON, *m.* -on'os (-is). Gr., *γαργαρεύω*. 1. The uvula. 2. The throat.

GAR'GARISM. Gr., *γαργάρισμα*. Lat., *gargarisma*. Fr., *gargarisme*. Ger., *Gurgelwasser*, *Gurgelmittel*. A gargle.
GARGARIS'MA, *n.* -is'matos (-is). See GARGARISM.
GARGARIS'MUS, *n.* See GARGARISM.

GARGARIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *γαργαρισμός*. 1. The act of gargling. 2. An erroneous term for a gargle.

GARGARIZA'TION. Lat., *gargarisatio* (from *γαργαρίσσειν*, to gargle). See GARGARISMUS.

GARGA'THUM, *n.* An old name for a bed for the confinement of lunatics.

GAR'GET. 1. *Phytolacca decandra*. 2. Mammitis in the cow.

GAR'GLE. Lat., *gargarisma* (from *γαργαρίσειν*, to wash the throat). Fr., *gargarisme*. Ger., *Gurgelmittel*. A liquid for washing the back part of the mouth and the throat by throwing the head back and expiring through the liquid.

GAR'GLE. Gr., *γαργαρίσειν*. Fr., *gargouiller*. Ger., *gurgeln*. To wash (the throat) with a g.

GAR'GLING. Lat., *gargarismus*. Ger., *Gurgelung*. The act of using a gargle.

GAR'GOL. See GARGET.

GAR'LIC. A.-S., *gárleac* (from *gai*, a spear, and *leak*, the leek). See *ALLIUM sativum*.

GARROT'. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Drehstock* (1st def.), *Widerriß* (2d def.). 1. A form of tourniquet devised by Morel in 1674, which was tightened by twisting it with a stick inserted beneath it. 2. The withers of the horse.

GARRU'LITAS, *f. -ta'tis*. From *garrire*, to prattle. Loquacity.—**Ganni g.**, **G. vulvæ**. An audible discharge of gas from the vagina.

GAR'RYA, *f.* From *Garry*, secretary of the Hudson Bay Company. Fr., *garrye*. A genus of corneaceous plants.—**G. Fremontii**. Skunk- (or quinine-) bush, found in California, where the leaves are used as a tonic in malarial disease.

GAR'RYIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Garryin*. A bitter, astringent principle, found by Ross in the leaves of *Garrya Fremontii*, and by him considered an alkaloid.

GAR'TER. Lat., *tæniola*. Fr., *garretière*. Ger., *Strumpfband*. A band to encircle the leg to hold the stocking up.—**Lithotomy g's**. A bandage employed to tie the hands and feet together in the lithotomy posture.

GARU'GA, **GARU'JA**, *f.* A genus of the *Burseraceæ*.—**G. pinnata**. A species found in India. In Malabar the leaves are used both internally and externally in hepatic complaints.

GARULEUM, *n.* A genus of composite plants.—**G. bipinnatum**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, the root of which is used for snake bites.

GAS. Probably related to Ger., *Geist*, spirit. Fr., *gaz*. Ger., *G*. An aeriform fluid whose particles tend continually to diverge from each other, so that the body itself tends constantly to increase in volume in all directions, and fills the whole of the vessel in which it is contained. The term was first employed by Van Helmont, who applied it to the exhalation arising from fermenting vegetable substances. The term without qualification denotes in common parlance illuminating g.—**Acid g.** See *Calcareous g.*—**Air g.** Illuminating g. made by charging air with a combustible g., e. g., with the vapor of certain hydrocarbons.—**Alcoholic g.** Alcohol volatilized into the state of vapor.—**Alkaligen g.** A name originally proposed for nitrogen.—**Ammoniacal g.** Ammonia.—**Aqueous g.** The vapor of water.—**Azotic g.** Nitrogen.—**Calcareous g.**, **Chalk g.** An old name for carbon dioxide.—**Coal g.** See *COAL g.*—**Coercible g.** See *Liquefiable g.*—**Dephlogisticated marine acid g.** [Scheele]. Chlorine.—**Ethereal g.** Ether vaporized.—**Ethereal nitrous g.** An old term for a mixture of various g'es resulting from the action of strong nitric acid on ethyl alcohol.—**G. ammoniacale** (Lat.). Ammonia.—**G. acida** (Lat.). Acid gases; gaseous acids.—**G. animale sanguinis**. See *G. of the blood*.—**G. azoticum** (Lat.). Fr., *gaz azotique*. Ger., *azotisches G*. Nitrogen protoxide.—**G. battery**. See under *BATTERY*.—**G. carbon**. See *G. CARBON*.—**G. chamber**. See under *CHAMBER*.—**G. enema**. Ger., *G'klystier*. An enema of carbon dioxide.—**G. fructuum**. Water.—**G. hepaticum**. Gaseous hydrogen sulphide.—**G. hydrogenicum**. Ger., *wassererzeugendes G*. Hydrogen.—**G. hydrogenium sulphuratum**. See *G. hepaticum*.—**G. interchange**. Fr., *échange gazeux* (ou *respiratoire*). Ger., *G'wechsel*, *G'aus-tausch*, *G'verkehr*. The exchange, by diffusion through a respiratory membrane, of carbon dioxide for oxygen. The oxygen may be taken from the atmospheric air, as in aerial respiration, or from the air dissolved in water, as in aquatic respiration.—**G. of the lungs**. See *Ex-pired AIR* and *Inspired AIR*.—**G. of the blood**. Lat., *vapor sanguinis*. Fr., *gaz du sang*. Ger., *Blutg'*. 1. The vapor arising from fresh blood. 2. The gaseous matter extracted from the blood in an air pump. It consists of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide.—**G. of the intestines**. See *Intestinal g.*—**G. pingue sulphureum**. An exhalation arising in caves and mines and producing sudden death; probably carbon dioxide.—**G. salium**. Water.—**G. sanguinis**. See *G. of the blood*.—**G. siccum**. A sublimate.—**G. silves-**

tre. Fr., *gaz silvestre*. Carbon dioxide.—**G. tar**. See *Coal TAR*.—**G. trap**. See *TRAP*.—**G. ventosum** (Lat.). Common air.—**G. vitale**. The vital animal spirit; "the light and the balsam which preserves from corruption."

—**Illuminating g.** See *COAL g.*, *Water g.*, and *Oil g.*—**Incoercible g.** See *Permanent g.*—**Inflammable g.** Hydrogen.—**Intestinal g.** Fr., *gaz intestinal*. Ger., *Darmg'*. The g'es present in the alimentary canal. They are in part due to swallowed air, in part to carbon dioxide exhaled from the blood, and in part to fermentative changes due to microorganisms. The amount and character of the g. varies with the food and the health of the individual. The chief constituents are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide; methane and hydrogen sulphide are frequently present in varying quantities. The carbon dioxide is supposed to be largely derived from the blood (cf. *Intestinal RESPIRATION*).—**Intoxicating g.** See *Laughing g.*—**Laughing g.** Fr., *gaz hilarant*. Ger., *Lachg'*, *Lustg'*. Nitrogen monoxide; so called on account of its exhilarating effects when inhaled.—**Liquefiable g.** A g. capable of reduction to the liquid state. Cf. *Permanent g.*—**Marsh g.** Methane.—**Natural g.** Illuminating g. occurring naturally in coal strata and emitted from wells, etc.; occurring especially in western Pennsylvania and other regions rich in coal and petroleum.—**Non-condensable g.**, **Non-liquefiable g.** See *Permanent g.*—**Oil g.** Ger., *Oelg'*. 1. The mixture of g'es obtained by distilling oil; used for illuminating on a small scale. It contains nearly 50 per cent. of methane, 10 of carbon monoxide, 3 each of hydrogen and nitrogen. 2. See *Water g.*—**Olefiant g.** See *ETHYLENE*.—**Oxygenated muriatic acid g.**, **Oxymuriatic acid g.** See *CHLORINE*.—**Peat g.** Ger., *Torfg'*. A g. obtained by the dry distillation of peat.—**Permanent g.** Fr., *gaz permanent*. Ger., *permanentes G*. A name given to certain of the g'es which, up to 1878, had not been liquefied. These were oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, atmospheric air, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and methane.—**Petroleum g.** G. obtained by the distillation of petroleum. See *Oil g.*—**Pyroligneous g.** Ger., *Holzg'*. Illuminating g. obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; containing chiefly carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and methane.—**Resin g.** Ger., *Harzg'*. An illuminating g. obtained by the dry distillation of resin.—**Sewer g.** Fr., *gaz d'égout*. Ger., *Kanalg'*. A mixture of g'es consisting chiefly of methane and carbon dioxide, and of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, ammonia, acetic, lactic, and butyric acids, hydrogen sulphide, and various mercaptans and sulphur ethers in small quantities. It may contain pathogenic microorganisms. See *Peat g.*—**Water g.** Ger., *Wasserg'*. An illuminating g., consisting chiefly of hydrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide, made by blowing steam through glowing coal or coke and afterward adding a hydrocarbon and again subjecting the mixture to heat to render it more stable.—**Wood g.** 1. See *G. silvestre*. 2. See *Pyroligneous g.*

GAS'EOUS. Lat., *gasiformis*. Fr., *gazeux*. Ger., *gasförmig*, *gasig*. In the form of a gas.

GASIFICA'TION. The process of transforming into a gas.

GAS'IFORM. Lat., *gasiformis*. Ger., *gasförmig*. See *GASEOUS*.

GAS'KINS. 1. *Prunus avium*. 2. *Ribes grossularia*. 3. The *Primula veris*. 4. In the pl., the inner parts of a horse's thighs.

GAS'OLINE. A commercial name for a light grade of benzin (*q. v.*, 2d def.), or petroleum ether. It has been used as a detergent.

GASOM'ETER. From *gas* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *gasomètre*. Ger., *G.*, *Gasmesser* (2d def.). An instrument for measuring the quantity of a gas present.

GASOMET'RIC. Fr., *gazométrique*. Ger., *gasometrisch*. Syn.: *eudiometric*. Relating to the measurement of gases.

GASOM'ETRY. See *Gasometric ANALYSIS*.

GASP. A convulsive inspiration, especially through the mouth. See *GASPING*.

GASP'ING. Lat., *anhelatio* (from *anhelare*, to move about for breath). Fr., *anhélation*, *essoufflement*. Ger., *Keuchen*, *schweres At(h)men*. Convulsive inspiration, mostly through the mouth, accompanied by drawing of the face and dilatation of the nostrils. Cf. *ANHELATION*.

GASSE'RIAN. Fr., *gassérien*. Ger., *Gasserisch*. Described by Gasser. See *G. GANGLION*.

GAS'TER, f. *Gast'eros (-is)*, *gastri*. Gr., *γαστήρ*. 1. The belly. 2. The stomach. 3. Of some old writers, the uterus.—*G. musculi*. The belly of a muscle.

GASTERAL'GIA, f. See *GASTRALGIA*.

GASTERANG(E)IEMPHRAX'IS, f. *-phrax'eos (-phrax'-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ἀγγεῖων*, a vessel, and *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *gastérangiemphraxie*. Ger., *Mageninfurct*. 1. Obstruction of the pylorus. 2. A congested state of the blood vessels of the stomach.

GASTERASTHENIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Weakness of the stomach.

GASTERATAX'IA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἀταξία*, a want of discipline. Fr., *gastérataxie*. Ger., *Gasterataxie*, *Störung der Magenthätigkeit*. A relaxed and otherwise disordered state of the coats of the stomach.—*G. aquosa*. Softening of the coats of the stomach, with thickening, suppuration, etc., in places.

GASTERECH'EMA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἤχημα*, a sound. Fr., *gastérechème*. Ger., *Magentaut*. A sound in the stomach heard on auscultation.

GASTEREMPHRAX'IS, f. *-phrax'eos (-phrax'is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping. Fr., *gastéremphraxie*. 1. Overdistention of the stomach. 2. See *GASTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS*.

GAS'TERIN(E). Fr., *gastérine*. A digestive ferment said to be prepared from the gastric juice of the dog obtained through a fistula; used like pepsin.

GAS'TEROHYSTERO'OTOMIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ὕστερα*, the uterus, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *LAPAROHYSTERO'OTOMY*.

GASTERYSTEROT'OMY. Lat., *gasterysterotomia* (from *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ὕστερα*, the uterus, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). See *LAPAROHYSTERO'OTOMY*.

GASTRADENIT'IS, f. *-it'idis*. See *GASTROADENITIS*.

GASTRE'EMIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *αἷμα*, the blood. Fr., *gastrémie*. Ger., *Blutcongestion zum Magen*. Congestion of the stomach.

GAS'TRAL. From *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *GASTRIC*.

GASTRAL'GIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See *GASTRODY'NIA* and *CARDIALGIA*.

GASTRANAB'OLE, f. *-ab'oles*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἀναβολή*, that which is thrown up. Ger., *Magenauswurf*. Ejection of the contents of the stomach, either by vomiting or in rumination.

GASTRANEU'RIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, a priv., and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Defective action of the nerves of the stomach.

GASTRANEURY'S'MA, n. *-rys'matos (-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, a dilatation. See *GASTRECTASIS*.

GASTRANGEMPHRAX'IS, f. *-phrax'eos (-is)*. See *GASTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS*.

GASTRASTHENIA, f. See *GASTERASTHENIA*.

GASTRATAX'IA, f. See *GASTERATAXIA*.

GASTRATRO'PHIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the stomach.

GASTRECH'EMA, n., GASTRE'CHOS, m., GASTRE'CHUS, m. See *GASTERECHEMA*.

GASTRECPHLO'GIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ἐκφλογῶσθαι*, to blaze up. See *VARIOLA gastrica*.

GASTREC'TASIS, f. *-ta'seos, -ec'tasis*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. Fr., *gastrectasie*. Ger., *Magenausdehnung*. Dilatation of the stomach.

GASTREC'TOMY. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *ἐκ*, out of, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *gastrectomie*. Ger., *Gastrektomie*. The operation of excising the whole or a diseased portion of the stomach.

GASTRELCOBRO'SIS, f. *-bro'seos (-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *ἔλκος*, a wound, and *βρώσις*, an eating. Fr., *gastrelcobrose*, *gastrelcie* [Piorry], *gastrelcosie*. Ger., *geschwürige Magenzerfressung*. Ulceration of the stomach.

GASTRELCO'SIS, f. *-co'seos (-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. See *GASTRELCOBROSIS*.

GASTRELYTRO'OTOMIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ἐλντρον*, a sheath, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *LAPAROLY'TRO'OTOMY*.

GASTREMPHRAX'IS, f. *-phrax'eos (-is)*. See *GASTEREMPHRAXIS*.

GASTRENCEPHALO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *GASTROMYELOMA*.

GASTREN'CHYTA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ἐχχυτος*, poured in. See *Stomach PUMP*.

GASTRENTERAL'GIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the stomach and intestine.

GASTRENTER'IC. See *GASTROENTERIC*.

GASTRENTERI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See *GASTROENTERITIS*.

GASTRENTEROMALA'GIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *gastrentéromalacie*. Ger., *Magendarmerweichung*. Softening of the stomach and intestines.

GASTREPAT'ICUS. See *GASTROHEPATIC*.

GASTREPATI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See *GASTROHEPATITIS*.

GASTREPILO'IC. See *GASTROEPIPLOIC*.

GASTRERETHIS'IA, f., GASTRERETHIS'MUS, m. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to rouse to anger. Fr., *gastrérèthisme*. Erethism of the stomach.

GASTREUPEP'TIC. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *εύπεπτος*, easy of digestion. Ger., *magenstärkend*. Promoting digestion.

GAS'TRIC. Lat., *gastricus* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *gastrique*. Ger., *gastrisch*. Pertaining to or occurring in the stomach.

GAS'TRICISM. Lat., *gastricismus*. Fr., *gastricisme*. Ger., *Gastricismus*. 1. The doctrine that most diseases are primarily due to gastric derangements. 2. Functional disturbance of the stomach, indigestion.

GASTRI'CITY. Lat., *gastricitas*. Fr., *gastricité*. Ger., *Gastricität*. Gastric disturbance, dyspepsia.

GASTRIC'OLUS. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *gastricole*. Parasitic in the stomach.

GAS'TRICUS. See *GASTRIC*.

GASTRIS'MUS, m. Gr., *γαστρίσμος*. Gluttony.

GASTRIT'IC. Lat., *gastriticus*. Pertaining to gastritis. **GASTRIT'IS, f.** *-it'idis*. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see also *-itis**). Fr., *gastrite*. Ger., *Magenentzündung*. 1.

Inflammation of the stomach, especially of its mucous membrane. It may be of various forms and degrees of intensity, and tends to exudation, with destruction or condensation of the tissue affected, especially near the pylorus. 2. Of Broussais, inflammation of any part of the digestive apparatus.—*Acute g., Acute catarrhal g.* Lat., *g. acuta*. Fr., *gastrite aiguë*. Ger., *akute G.* G. running a short, sharp course; usually, unless caused by mechanical or chemical injury, limited to the mucosa.—*Catarrhal g.* Lat., *catarrhus gastricus, g. catarrhalis*. Fr., *gastrite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische G.* Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Hyperæmia is a prominent feature at the

beginning of the disease or during exacerbations; but an abundant secretion of tenacious mucus is a more constant characteristic. It may be either acute or chronic.

—**Chronic g.** Lat., *g. chronica*. Fr., *gastrite chronique*. Ger., *chronische G.* A form of g. arising from the same causes that produce acute catarrh of the stomach in case they are lasting or repeated. Dyspepsia, vomiting, and flatulence constitute the chief symptoms. The pathological changes pertain more especially to the pylorus. The color of the mucous membrane is bluish red or pale, with pigment spots (from old ecchymoses), the mucous membrane is thickened, and in cases of long standing the whole gastric wall becomes thickened.—**Chronic interstitial g.** See *Chronic sclerosing g.*

—**Chronic intertubular g.** Of Fenwick, a form of g. in which the gastric tubes are firmly adherent to each other, the spaces between them being occupied by an increased amount of connective tissue. The tubes may eventually undergo fatty degeneration.—**Chronic sclerosing g.** Ger., *chronische/sclerosirende G.* A round and spindle-celled fibrous hyperplasia of the gastric mucous membrane and submucosa, with compression and atrophy of the muscular coat.—**Chronic tubular g.** Of Fenwick, a form of chronic g. in which the tubes are lessened in calibre, the basement membrane is wrinkled, and the tubes contain only a few cells or some granular matter.—**Chronic ulcerous g.** Fr., *gastrite chronique ulcéreuse*. Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane with cellular infiltration, epithelial desquamation, and circumscribed destruction of fibrous tissue, forming separate ulcers. The glandular structure of the mucosa may be infiltrated with leucocytes, though it is frequently destroyed; the muscular structure may be infiltrated with cells, and the submucosa is thickened by fibrous hyperplasia.—**Croupous g., Diphtheritic g.** Lat., *g. diphtherica, g. membranacea*. A rare form of g. characterized by the formation of a false membrane and necrotic hyaline products on the mucous membrane, occurring by extension from pharyngeal diphtheria and secondarily in other infectious diseases and in cases of extreme debility.—**Erythematous g.** Lat., *g. erythematica*. Of Cullen, capillary congestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach found post mortem, though no ante mortem symptoms of g. existed.—**Favous g.** Lat., *g. favosa*. Fr., *gastrite faveuse*. A g. caused by the introduction of the *Achorion Schönleini* into the stomach, this fungus being detected by stomach washing or in the evacuations from the bowels.—**Follicular g.** See *Glandular g.*—**Gangrenous g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. acuta.** See *Acute g.*—**G. adhesiva.** Of Good, g. with high fever and severe gastrodynia.—**G. arthritica.** See *Rheumatic g.*—**G. bacillaris.** Of Klebs, g. produced by bacilli.—**G. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal g.*—**G. catarrhalis chronica cystica proliferans.** Fibrous hyperplasia of the gastric mucous membrane with dilatation and degeneration of the glands into cysts of various sizes; there is colloid degeneration of the epithelium, and many of the cylindrical cells have the appearance of typical goblet cells.—**G. chronica.** See *Chronic g.*—**G. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic g.*—**G. erythematica.** See *Erythematous g.*—**G. favosa.** See *Favous g.*—**G. glandularis.** Of Klebs, that condition of the gastric mucous membrane in senile marasmus in which groups of glands, containing fat and presenting the appearance of small yellow spots, are to be found.—**G. glandularis acuta simplex.** See *Acute g.*—**G. glandularis chronica.** See *Chronic g.*—**G. glandulosa degenerativa.** G. from degeneration of the glands caused by phosphorus poisoning, the abuse of alcoholic liquors, etc.—**G. membranacea.** See *Diphtheritic g.*—**G. mycetica.** G. due to the introduction of fungi into the stomach.—**G. parasitaria.** G. caused by the presence of parasites, such as the larvæ of flies, intestinal worms, etc., in the stomach.—**G. parenchymatosa.** See

Glandular g.—**G. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. polyposa.** A very advanced stage of g. prolifera in which the circumscribed hypertrophies are converted into polypoid growths.—**G. prolifera.** A form of g. in which there are circumscribed hypertrophies of the entire mucous membrane; often a result of chronic alcoholism.—**G. purulenta, G. submucosa.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. sympathica acuta.** G. occurring during the course of diphtheria, dysentery, pyæmia, or puerperal fever.—**G. toxica.** See *Toxic g.*—**G. verrucosa.** An advanced stage of g. prolifera in which the circumscribed hypertrophies of that condition are developed into warty projections.—**Glandular g.** A form of acute gastric catarrh limited to the glands. Cf. *G. glandularis*.—**Idiopathic g.** An extremely rare form of g., for which no cause can be assigned. Some of the best observers have never seen it.—**Mamillated g.** A chronic g. in which the mucous membrane of the stomach presents a mamillated appearance, in consequence of dilatation and fatty degeneration of a few glands that form a prominence, while the adjacent glands are atrophied and the submucous connective tissue is thickened, thus forming a groove.—**Pemphigous g.** A condition characterized by blackish, superficial ulcerations of the gastric mucous membrane that sometimes occur during the course of general pemphigus.—**Phlegmonous g.** Lat., *g. phlegmonosa (diffusa), g. purulenta, g. submucosa*. Acute g. with fibrinous exudation and superficial circumscribed ulceration of the mucous membrane, and submucous suppuration; the symptoms are severe pain, vomiting, fever, and eventual collapse. It occurs in septicæmia, typhus fever, etc.—**Primary g.** See *Idiopathic g.*—**Purulent g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**Rheumatic g.** Gastralgia and gastric irritability in a person affected with rheumatism or gout.—**Secondary g.** G. caused by some general physical disorder.—**Suppurative g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**Toxic g.** Lat., *g. toxica*. Ger., *toxische G.* G. produced by the ingestion of corrosive or irritant poisons into the stomach.

GASTROADENITIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the gastric glands; especially mamillated gastritis.

GASTROADYNAM'IC. Fr., *gastro-adyamique*. Characterized by gastric or intestinal symptoms and by prostration. See G. FEVER.

GASTROARC'TIA, f. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *arctare*, to constrict. See GASTROSTENOSIS.

GASTROARTHRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-arthritis*. A simultaneous inflammation of a joint and the stomach.

GASTROATAX'IA, f. See GASTERATAXIA.

GASTROATAX'IC. Accompanied by gastric or intestinal symptoms and by ataxia.

GASTROATO'NIA, f. See *Atonic* DYSPEPSIA.

GASTROBLENNOZE'MIA, f. An excessive formation of gastric mucus.

GASTROBRONCHI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *gastrobronchite*. 1. Gastritis complicated with bronchitis. 2. The distemper (2d def.) of young dogs.

GASTROBRO'SIS, f. -bro'seos (-is). See *Perforating* ULCER of the stomach.

GASTROCATHAR'SIS, f. -ar'seos (-is). See GASTRANABOLE.

GASTROCELE, f. Ga²s(ga³s)'tro(tro²)-se(ka'le(la); in Eng., ga²s'tro-sel. -ce'les. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hernie de l'estomac*. Ger., *Magenbruch*. A hernia of the stomach.—**Scrotal g.** Fr., *gastrocèle scrotal*. A scrotal hernia containing the stomach or a part of it.

GASTROCEPHALI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-céphalite*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the brain.

GAS'TROCHOLECYSTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-cholécystite*. Gastritis complicated with cholecystitis.

GASTROCHO'LIA, f. Fr., *gastrocholie*. Ger., *gallichtes Magenleiden*. A bilious disorder of the stomach.

GASTROCHOLOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *gastrocholose*. Ger., *gallichtes gastrisches Fieber*. Gastric bilious fever. **GASTROCNEMIA**, *f.*, **GASTROCNEMIA**, *f.*, **GASTROCNEMIUM**, *n.* Gr., *γαστροκνημία*. Fr., *mollet*. Ger., *Wade*. The calf of the leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS, *m.* Fr., *gastrocnémien*. Ger., *Wadenmuskel*. The most superficial of the muscles forming the calf of the leg. It arises by two tendons, the outer being attached to the outer, upper, and back portions of the external condyle of the femur, and the inner to the back part of the femur above the internal condyle. Muscular fibres spring from the tendons, which are united in part in the middle line to a fibrous septum. Slightly below the middle of the calf the whole muscle blends with the tendo Achillis. The two heads form the lower boundary of the popliteal space.—**G. externus**. 1. See *G.* 2. Of Riolan, the external head of the *g.*—**G. internus**. 1. See *SOLEUS*. 2. Of Riolan, the internal head of the *g.*—**G. lateralis**. See *G. externus* (2d def.).—**G. medialis**. See *G. internus* (2d def.).—**G. tertius**. An anomalous head of the *g.* which may arise from the posterior surface of the femur, the fascia lata, the fibula, the long head of the biceps femoris, or almost any of the structures near the knee joint.

GASTROCELIAC. Lat., *gastroceliaque*. See *CELIAC*.

GASTROCOLIC. Lat., *gastrocolicus* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *κῶλον*, the colon). Fr., *gastrocolique*. Relating to the stomach and to the colon.

GASTROCOLICA, *f.* See *COLIC* of the stomach.

GASTROCOLITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *gastrocolite*. Ger., *Magenkolontzündung*, *G.* Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

GASTROCOLOSTOMY. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *κῶλον*, the colon, and *στόμα*, an opening. The operation of establishing a permanent communication between the stomach and the colon.

GASTROCOLPOTOMY. Lat., *gastrocolpotomia*. See *LAPAROELYTROTOMY*.

GASTROCYSTIS, *f.* -*cys'teos*, -*ios*, -*is*. See *BLASTOSPHERE*.

GASTROCYSTITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *gastro-cystite*. Ger., *Harnblasenmagenentzündung*. Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the bladder.

GASTRODERMATITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. An old term for an exanthem associated with a gastric disease.

GASTRODERMIS, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Ger., *G.* Of Haeckel, the epithelium of the alimentary canal and its glands, exclusive of the mouth.

GASTRODERMITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *GASTRODERMATITIS*.

GASTRODIABROSIS, *f.* -*bro'seos* (-*is*). See *Perforating ULCER* of the stomach.

GASTRODIALYSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). Fr., *gastro-dialyse*. Ger., *G.* A solution of continuity involving the whole thickness of the wall of the stomach.

GASTRODIAPHANE. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *διαφανής*, diaphanous. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gastrodiaphan*. A device for rendering the wall of the stomach translucent for diagnostic purposes; an electric light introduced into the organ, with the rheophores insulated by a soft rubber tube.

GASTRODIAPHANOSCOPY. Ger., *Gastrodiaphanie*. Diaphanoscopy of the stomach.

GASTRODIATREMA, *n.* -*trem'atos* (-*is*). From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *διά*, through, and *τρήμα*, a perforation. A perforation of the wall of the stomach.

GASTRODIATRESIS, *f.* -*tre'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Magendurchlöcherung*. The formation of a perforation of the stomach.

GASTRODIDYMUS, *m.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *gastro-didyme*. A double monster having but one abdominal cavity.

GASTRODISC. Lat., *gastrodiscus* (from *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *δίσκος*, a round plate). See *Embryonic AREA*.

GASTRODODECADACTYLOPYRA, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *δωδεκάδακτυλον*, the duodenum, and *πύρ*, feverish heat. A term suggested by L. A. Kraus for the *gastroduodenopyra* of Eisenmann.

GASTRODODECADACTYLOTYPHUS, *m.* A term suggested by L. A. Kraus for the *gastroduodenotyphus* of Eisenmann.

GASTRODUODENAL. Lat., *gastroduodenalis* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *duodenum* [q. v.]). Fr., *gastro-duodénal*. Ger., *Magen und Zwölffingerdarm betreffend*. Pertaining to the stomach and to the duodenum.

GASTRODUODENITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *gastro-duodénite*. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmmagenentzündung*. Inflammation of the stomach and of the duodenum.

GASTRODUODENOCHOLECYSTITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *gastroduodéno-cholecystite*. Inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall bladder.

GASTRODUODENOPYRA, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *duodenum* (q. v.), and *πύρ*, feverish heat. See *Pituitary FEVER*.

GASTRODUODENOSTOMY. The operation of establishing a gastroduodenal fistula.

GASTRODUODENOTYPHUS, *m.* Petechial (typhus) fever.

GASTRODYNE, **GASTRODYNIA**, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *gastro-dynie*. Ger., *Magenschmerz*, *Gastrodynie*. An affection characterized by severe cramps or paroxysms of pain referred to the epigastrium. They may or may not be an accompaniment of organic disease of the stomach. In some cases they are associated with a general tendency to neuralgic pains; in others they may be attributed to faults in digestion. See *CARDIALGIA*.—**G. flatulenta**. Of Szerlecki, *g.* caused by flatus.—**G. neuralgica**. Of Romberg, *g.* caused by hyperesthesia of the pneumogastric nerve.—**Uterine g.** Of Fosbroke, *g.* associated with uterine or ovarian disease, probably due to anæmia.

GASTRODYSNEURIA, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *δύς* [see *Dys-*], and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Ger., *Magennervenleiden*. Nervous derangement of the stomach.

GASTROECTASIA, *f.* See *GASTRECTASIS*.

GASTROELECTRIZATION. Electrization of the stomach.

GASTROELYTROTOMY. Lat., *gastroelytrotomia*. See *LAPAROELYTROTOMY*.

GASTROENCEPHALITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *gastro-encéphalite*. Inflammation of the stomach accompanied by brain symptoms.

GASTROENCEPHALOMA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *GASTROMYELOMA*.

GASTROENTERALGIA, *f.* Fr., *gastro-entéralgie*. Neuralgia of the stomach and of the intestines.

GASTROENTERIC. Fr., *gastro-entérique*. Ger., *gastro-enterisch*. Pertaining to the stomach and the intestine or to a condition involving both.

GASTROENTERITIC. Lat., *gastroenteriticus*. Fr., *gastro-entéritique*. Ger., *gastro-enteritisch*. Of or pertaining to gastroenteritis.

GASTROENTERITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. For deriv., see *GASTROENTERITIS*. Fr., *gastro-entérite*. Ger., *Magen-darmentzündung*. 1. Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and intestine. Broussais taught that the essential fevers were due to such an affection. 2. Of the veterinarians, membranous enteritis.—**Follicular g.** Fr., *gastro-entérite folliculeuse*. See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**G. carbunculosa**. Inflammation and suppuration of the gastric and enteric follicles with circumfollicular infiltration.—**G. favosa**. Of Klebs, a *g.* produced by the *Achorion Schönleini* developing in the gastrointestinal tract.—**G. mucosa**. Syn.: *English cholera*. In-

flammation of the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. Its most prominent symptoms are nausea, pain in and dilatation of the stomach and intestines, vomiting, and the discharge of feculent and mucous stools.—**G. nervosa**. See *Typhoid fever*.—**G. venosa**. A g. caused by congestion of the gastric and enteric veins; a term founded on Broussais's theory.

GASTROENTEROCOLITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κόλον*, the colon. Fr., *gastro-entéro-colite*. Inflammation of the stomach, the small intestine, and the colon.

GASTROENTEROLO'GIC(AL). Pertaining to the stomach and to the intestines.

GASTROENTEROL'OGY. The pathology, etc., of the stomach and intestines.

GASTROENTEROMENINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *μήνιγξ*, a membrane of the brain. Fr., *gastro-entéro-meningite*. Of Levillain, gastroenteritis and meningitis associated with inflammation of the veins and the heart, probably of bacterial origin.

GASTROENTEROSTOMY. Fr., *gastro-entérostomie*. Ger., *Gastroenterostomie*. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the stomach and the small intestine.

GASTROENTEROT'OMY. Enterotomy through the anterior abdominal wall.

GASTROEPIPLO'IC. Lat., *gastroepiploicus* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum). Fr., *gastro-épiploïque*. Ger., *gastro-epiploisch*. Of or pertaining to the stomach and the omentum.

GASTROFARADIZA'TION. Faradization of the stomach.

GASTROGALVANIZA'TION. Galvanization of the stomach.

GASTROGEN'ITAL. Pertaining to the abdomen and to the genital apparatus.

GASTROGRAPH, *m.* Einhorn's apparatus for registering the muscular action of the stomach during digestion.

GASTROHÆMORRHA'GIA, *f.* See *GASTRORRHAGIA*.

GASTROHELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). Ulceration of the stomach.

GASTROHEPAT'IC. Lat., *gastrohepaticus*. Fr., *gastro-hépatique*. Ger., *gastrohepatisch*. Of, pertaining to, or under the influence of the stomach and the liver.

GASTROHEPATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-hépatite*. Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

GASTROHYSTEREC'TOMY. Removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision.

GASTROHYSTEROPEX'IA, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Of Pozzi, hysteropexy.

GASTROHYSTEROR'RHAPHY, **GASTROHYSTERO-SYNAPHY**. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *ράφή*, a suture, or *συναφή*, union. Of Sänger, hysteropexy.

GASTROHYSTEROT'OMY. See *LAPAROHYSTEROTOMY*.

GASTROINTES'TINAL. Lat., *gastrointestinalis*. See *GASTROENTERIC*.

GASTROJEJUNOS'TOMY. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *jejunum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, an aperture. See *GASTRO-NESTEOS'TOMY*.

GASTROLARYNGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-laryngite*. Gastritis complicated with laryngitis.

GASTROLIE'NAL. Lat., *gastrolienalis* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *lien*, the spleen). See *GASTROSPLENIC*.

GASTROLITH. Lat., *gastrolithus* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *λίθος*, a stone). See *GASTRIC CALCULUS*.

GASTROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Fr., *gastro-lithiase*. A morbid condition due to or characterized by gastric concretions.

GASTROL'OBIN. A glucoside obtained from the leaves and young branches of *Gastrolobium bilobum*.

GASTROLO'BIUM, *n.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *λόβιον*, the lower part of the ear. Fr., *gastrolobe*. The poison plant of western Australia. The leaves of a number of the species have been supposed to be poisonous, cattle in large numbers being annually lost by eating them; but by Fraas this effect is considered more likely to be due to poisonous *Fungi* parasitic on the leaves, for the latter have been found free from toxic ingredients.

GASTROL'OGY. Lat., *gastrologia* (from *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *gastrologie*. Ger., *Magenlehre*. The physiology, etc., of the stomach.

GASTROMALAC'IA, **GASTROMALACO'SIS**, **GASTROMALAX'IA**, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *μαλακί-ζεσθαι*, to be softened. Fr., *gastromalacie*, *gastromalacose*. Ger., *Magenerweichung*. Softening of the stomach; thought by some to be purely a post mortem condition, by others to exist during life.—**G. cadaverosa**. Ger., *cadaveröse Gastromalacie*. A post mortem digestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, in which it is changed into a soft, slimy, transparent mass. It occurs when the contents of the viscera are acid.

GASTROMELE'NA, *f.* See *MELÆNA*.

GASTROME'LIA, *f.* Fr., *gastromélie*. The form of monstrosity described under *GASTROMELUS*.

GASTROM'ELUS, *m.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *μέλος*, a limb. A monster having one or more accessory limbs attached to the abdomen.

GASTROME'NIA, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *gastro-menstrues*. Vicarious menstruation by the stomach.

GASTROMENINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-ménin-gite*. Inflammation of the stomach and of the meninges of the brain.

GASTROMETRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-métrite*. Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the uterus.

GASTROMETROT'OMY. Lat., *gastrometrotomia*. See *LAPAROHYSTEROTOMY*.

GASTROMU'COUS. Lat., *gastromucosus*. Fr., *gastro-muqueux*. Involving irritation of the stomach and accompanied by a mucous secretion.

GASTROMYCOD'ERA, *n.*, **GASTROMYCOD'ERIS**, *f.* -der'atos (-is), -od'eris. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *μύκος*, mucus, and *δέρας* or *δέρis*, a skin. The mucous membrane of the stomach.

GASTROMYCODERITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

GASTROMYELO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *gastro-myélo-me*. Ger., *Gastromyelom*. Medullary sarcoma of the stomach.

GASTROMYX'IN, *n.* A certain preparation of pepsin.

GASTRONEPHRITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Fr., *gastro-néphrite*. Ger., *Magen und Nierenentzündung*. Gastritis complicated with nephritis.

GASTRONESTEOS'TOMY. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, *νήστις*, the jejunum, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the stomach and the jejunum.

GASTRONEU'RIA, *n. pl.* From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. The nervous action of the stomach.

GASTRON'OSOS, **GASTRON'OSUS**, *f.* From *γαστήρ*, the belly or stomach, and *νόσος*, a sickness. Ger., *Magenkrankheit*, *Unterleibskrankheit*. A disorder of the stomach or of the abdomen.

GASTROESOPHAGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. Fr., *gastro-œsophagite*. Inflammation of the stomach and of the œsophagus.

GASTROOMEN'TAL. See *GASTROEPILOIC*.

GASTROPANCREAT'IC. Pertaining to the stomach and to the pancreas.

GASTROPANCREATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *gastro-pancréatite*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and pancreas.

GASTROPARALYSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-al'ysis). From γαστήρ, the belly, and παράλυσις, a loosening. Fr., *gastro-paralyse*. Ger., *Magenlähmung*. Paralysis of the stomach.

GASTROPARI'ETAL. From γαστήρ, the belly, and *paries*, a wall. 1. Pertaining to the wall of the stomach. 2. Pertaining to the stomach and to the abdominal wall.

GASTROP'ATHY. Lat., *gastropathia* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *gastropathie*. Ger., *Magenkrankheit*, *Magenleiden*. Any disease of the stomach.

GASTROPERICARDITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From γαστήρ, the belly, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Fr., *gastro-péricardite*. Ger., *Magenherzbeutelentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the pericardium.

GASTROPERIODYN'IA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the belly, περιος, a period, and δόνη, pain. A disease, said to be peculiar to India, attended with severe periodical gastralgia.

GASTROPERITONITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Ger., *Magenbauchfellenentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the peritoneum.

GASTROPHARYNGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From γαστήρ, the belly, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Fr., *gastro-pharyngite*. Ger., *Magenschlundkopfentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the pharynx.

GASTROPH'ILUS, *m.* See (ESTRUS.—*G. equi*. The gadfly, a species causing the "bots."—*G. hæmorrhoidalis*. Ger., *Mastdarmbremse*. A species which inhabits the stomach and intestines of the horse; so called because formerly supposed to enter by the anus.

GASTROPHREN'IC. Lat., *gastrophrenicus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and φρήν, the diaphragm. Fr., *gastro-phrénique*. Of or pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm.

GASTROPH'THAL'MIA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the belly, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See OPHTHALMIA gastrica.

GASTROPH'THISIS, **GASTROPH'THOE**, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and φθίσις, or φθῆνη, consumption. Fr., *gastro-phthisis*. Ger., *Magenschwindsucht*, *Bauchschwind-sucht*. An emaciated and hectic state due to abdominal disease.

GASTROPLE'GIA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πλῆγη, a blow. See GASTROPARALYSIS.

GASTROPLETHO'RA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πληθώρα, fullness. Fr., *gastro-pléthore*. Congestion of the stomach.

GASTROPLEURI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πλευρόν, the side. Fr., *gastro-pleurésie*. Concurrent gastritis and pleurisy.

GASTROPLICA'TION. Lat., *gastroplicatio* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and *plicare*, to fold). The operation of folding the wall of the stomach and securing the fold with sutures, to diminish the capacity of the organ in cases of dilatation.

GASTROPNEUMON'IA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *gastro-pneumonie*. Ger., *Magenlungenentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and lungs.

GASTROPNEUMON'IC. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

GAS'TROPORPHYROTYP'US, *m.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, πορφύρος, dark-gleaming, and τύφος, typhus. See PORPHYROTYPUS anginosus.

GASTROPTO'SIA, **GASTROPTO'SIS**, *f.* -to'siæ, -pto'seos (-is). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *gastroptose*. A sinking down of the stomach.

GASTROPTYG'MA, **GASTROP'TYX**, *f.* -ptyg'matos (-is), -or'ptychos (-is). From γαστήρ, the belly, and πτύγμα, anything folded, or πτύξ, a fold. Ger., *Bauchfalte*. One of the plicæ abdominales (seu ventrales).

GASTROPUL'MONARY. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and pulmo, the lung. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

GASTROPYLOR'IC. Lat., *gastropyloricus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and πυλωρός [see PYLORUS]). Fr., *gastro-pylorique*. Pertaining to the stomach and to the pylorus.

GASTROP'YRA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πῦρ, fire. Of Eisenmann, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

GASTROPYR'ETOS, **GASTROPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πυρετός, fever. See GASTRIC FEVER.

GASTRORRHA'GIA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ρηγνύναι, to break. Fr., *gastrorrhagie*, *gastrorrhémie*. Ger., *Gastrorrhagie*, *Magenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the stomach.

GASTROR'HAPHY. Lat., *gastrorrhaphia*, *gastrorrhaphie* (from γαστήρ, the belly or stomach, and ραφή, a seam). Fr., *gastrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Gastrorrhaphie*, *Bauchnaht* (1st def.), *Magennaht* (2d def.). 1. The operation of closing a penetrating wound of the abdomen with sutures. 2. More precisely, the same operation applied to a wound of the stomach or to a gastric fistula.

GASTRORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥήξις, a breaking. Ger., *Magenzerreissung*. Rupture of the stomach.

GASTRORRHE'IA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach or belly, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *gastrorrhée*. Ger., *Magenfluss* (1st def.), *Bauchfluss* (2d def.). 1. An excessive secretion of gastric mucus. 2. See *Celiac FLUX.—G. acida*. Ger., *Magensaftfluss*. An excessive secretion of the gastric juice.

GASTROS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-os'chisis). From γαστήρ, the belly, and σχίσις, a cleaving. See CELIOSCHISIS.

GASTROSCIR'RHUS, *m.* Scirrhus of the stomach.

GASTROSCOPE. From γαστήρ, the belly, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the interior of the stomach in the living subject.

GASTROS'COPY. Lat., *gastroscopia*. Ger., *Bauchschau*. Visual examination of the interior of the stomach.

GASTROSE'ISIS, *f.* -sei'seos (-is). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σείσις, a shaking. Ger., *Magenschütterung*. Concussion of the stomach.

GASTRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *gastrose*. Ger., *Bauchkrankheit* (1st def.), *Magenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Of Baumes, any disease of the abdomen. 2. Of Alibert, any disease of the stomach.

GASTROSOL'VENS. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and solvere, to dissolve. See DIGESTIVE.

GASTROSPAS'MA, *n.*, **GASTROSPAS'MUS**, *m.* -spas'matos (-is), -i. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σπάσμα, a spasm, or σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Magenkrampf*. A spasmodic contraction or cramp of the stomach.

GASTROSPHONGIOM'ATA, *n. pl.* From γαστήρ, the belly, and σπογγιον, a little sponge. Ger., *Magenschwammknoten*. Fungosities of the stomach.

GASTROSPLEN'IC. Lat., *gastrosplenicus*. Fr., *gastro-splénique*. Of or pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen.

GASTROSPLENITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σπλήν, the spleen. Fr., *gastro-splénite*. Ger., *Milzmagenentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the spleen.

GASTROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and στένωσις, constriction. Ger., *Magenverengerung*. A pathological contracted state of the stomach.—*G. cardiaca*. Stenosis of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.—*G. pylorica*. Stenosis of the pylorus.

GASTROSTOMY. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making a fistulous opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall.

GASTROUCCORRHE'IA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, succus, juice, and ρεῖν, to flow. See GASTRORRHŒA acida.

GAS'TROTHORACODID'YMUS, *m.* From γαστήρ, the belly, θώραξ, the thorax, and δίδυμος, a twin. A monster formed of two individuals united by fusion of the thorax and abdomen of each with those of the other.

GASTROT'OMY. Lat., *gastrotomia* (from γαστήρ, the belly or stomach, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *gastrotomie*. Ger., *Bauchschnitt* (1st def.), *Magenschnitt* (2d def.). 1. Properly, the opening of the abdominal cavity by a cutting operation, but sometimes applied to the accomplishment of the same thing by means of caustics. Cf. LAPAROTOMY. 2. An incision into the stomach.—**Subchondral g.** Of Reeves, lateral g. with the incision made beneath the costal cartilages.—**Ventrog'**. Of Reeves, g. in which the incision is made through the linea alba.

GASTROTON'ICUS. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and τονικός, tonic. Acting as a stomachic tonic.

GASTROTRACHELOT'OMY. From γαστήρ, the belly, τράχηλος, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Gastrotrachelotomie*. Of Physick, an operation for accomplishing delivery through the abdomen; differing from the ordinary Cæsarean operation by the fact that the opening into the uterus was made by a transverse incision of the cervix.

GASTROTUBER'CUA, *n. pl.* See GASTROSPHONGIOMATA.

GASTROTUBOT'OMY. From γαστήρ, the belly, tuba, a tube, and τέμνειν, to cut. Laparosalpingotomy for removing the ovum from a tubal gestation sac.

GASTROTYMPANI'TES, *m. -it'æ*. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and τυμπανίτης, tympanites. Fr., *gastro-tympanite*. Ger., *Magentrommelsucht*. Excessive distention of the stomach with gas.

GASTROURETHRI'TIS. *-it'idis*. From γαστήρ, the belly, and ούρηθρα, the urethra. Fr., *gastro-urétrite*. Ger., *Magenharnröhrenentzündung*. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the urethra.

GASTROVAS'CLULAR. From γαστήρ, the belly, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Fr., *gastro-vasculaire*. Belonging to the digestive tube.

GASTROX'IA, **GASTROXYN'SIS**, **GASTROXYTES**, *f. -ox'ia*, *-yn'seos (-is)*, *-yt'etos (-is)*. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ὄξύς, acid. Fr., *gastroxie*. Ger., *Magen-säure*. Acidity of the stomach.—**Nervous g.** Ger., *nervöse G.* Of Rossbach, a form of nervous dyspepsia affecting adults who are the subjects of severe mental strain; periodical in its attacks, sometimes cerebral and sometimes gastric symptoms predominating; due to an overproduction of acid in the stomach as the result of nervous action.

GAS'TRULA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the belly. Of Haeckel, the blastoderm at that period of its development when it consists of a double-walled bag formed by its invagination, so that its cavity is the primitive alimentary canal.—**Archæostomatous g.** A g. in which the blastopore persists, forming the oral aperture.—**Bell g.** See ARCHIGASTRULA.—**Bilaminar g.** See *G.*—**Bladder g.** See PERIGASTRULA.—**Deuterostomatous g.** A g. in which the oral aperture is formed secondarily, the blastopore closing.—**Disc g.** See DISCOGASTRULA.—**Hood g.** See AMPHIGASTRULA.

GASTRULA'TION. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* The process of development of the gastrula.

GASTRU'RIA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and οὖρον, urine. An old term for a supposed discharge of urine through the stomach.

GAS'TRUS, *m.* See ŒSTRUS.

GASTRYPAL'GIA, *f.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *gastrypalgie*. Slight gastralgia.

GASTRYPECTA'SIA, **GASTRYPEC'TASIS**, *f. -ta'sia*, *-ta'seos (-ec'tasis)*. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ἔκτασις extension. Moderate distention of the stomach.

GASTRYSTEROTO'MIA, *f.* See LAPAROHYSTEROTOMY.

GAUGE. An instrument for measuring the volume of a material or the intensity, rapidity, etc., of a process.—**Catheter g.** Fr., *filière*. Ger., *Maasstab*. A plate pierced with numerous circular apertures of graduated diameters.

GAULTHER'IA, *f.* From Gaultier, a Canadian botanist. Fr., *gaulthérie*. Ger., *Bergthee*, *canadischer Thee*, *G.*, *Gaultherie*. 1. A genus of Ericaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *G. procumbens*.—**Folia gaultheriæ**. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. fragrans**, **G. fragrantissima**. Indian wintergreen; a species growing on the Nilgherry hills in India, and in Japan. It furnishes a variety of oil of g. like that of *G. procumbens*, consisting of almost pure methyl salicylate, and available for the same purposes. It is used as a stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic.—**G. hispidula**. A species the roots and stems of which have the flavor of oil of wintergreen.—**G. humilis**. *G. procumbens*.—**G. Leschenaultii**. *G. fragrans*.—**G. leucocarpa**. A species found in Japan, furnishing oil of wintergreen and quinic acid.—**G. ovalifolia**. *G. fragrans*.—**G. procumbens**. Fr., *gaulthérie du Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *niedergestreckte Gaultherie*. Wintergreen, partridge berry, checkerberry; found in woods and pastures from Canada to Kentucky. Its leaves in infusion are used as a stimulant (called Canada, or mountain, tea). Its chief use is as a source of oil of wintergreen. The leaves [U. S. Ph.] and the entire plant [Fr. Cod.] are official.—**G. punctata**. *G. fragrans*.—**Oil of g.** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum gaultheriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Oil of WINTERGREEN*.—**Spirit of g.**, **Spiritus gaultheriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 3 parts of oil of wintergreen in 97 of alcohol.

GAULTHER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gaulthérique*. Ger., *Gaultheriasäure*. An acid, isomeric with methylsalicylic acid, said to be contained in oil of wintergreen; really methyl salicylate.

GAULTHER'ILENE. Fr., *gaulthéridène*. Ger., *Gaultherilen*. A constituent, C₁₀H₁₆, of oil of wintergreen.

GAUL'THERIN. Fr., *gaulthérine*. Ger., *G.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of *Betula lenta*; treated with an alkali, it yields a volatile oil said to be identical with oil of wintergreen.

GAULTHER'IA, **GAULTIER'IA**, *f.* See GAULTHERIA.

GAUTIE'RA, *f.* See GAULTHERIA.

GAUZE. From Gaza, a town of Syria. Lat., *carbassis*. Fr., *gaze*. Ger., *Gaze*. A light, loose-woven fabric.—**Absorbent g.** G. made absorbent by removing all oily matter and sizing.—**Antiseptic g.** A g. containing antiseptic material and used in surgical dressings.

GA'YACUM, *n.* See GUAIACUM.

GE, *f. Ges.* Gr., γῆ, γαῖα. See EARTH and TERRA.

GED'ANITE. A fossil resin, formerly known as unripe amber.

GEENO, *n.* In Bombay, a medicinal root furnished by a species of plant called by the Portuguese of Goa *ratanha*, to which it bears considerable resemblance. It is astringent, and is used in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.

GEHUF. An undetermined tree of Sumatra which yields a medicinal gum and an oil. The latter is employed in diseases of the liver and spleen.

GE'IC ACID. From γῆ, earth. See ULMIC ACID.

GEI'SION, *m.* Gr., γείσιον, dim. of γείσον, an overhanging part. See GEISON.

GEISO'MA, **GEI'SON**, *n. -som'atos (-is)*, *-su(-si)*. Gr., γείσωμα, γείσον. Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen*. The superciliary ridge of the frontal bone.

GEIS'SIN(E), **GEISSOSPER'MIN(E)**. Fr., *géissine*, *géissospermine*. Ger., *Geissin*, *Geissospermin*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂ + H₂O, obtained from the bark of *Geissospermum laeve*. It has slightly toxic properties, causing paralysis in frogs, and in man acting as a cardiac and respiratory sedative.

GEISSOSPERMUM, *n.* From γείσσον (= γείον), an overhanging projection, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *geissosperme*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**G. læve**. One of the species furnishing Pao-Pereira bark, which is used in Brazil as a tonic, febrifuge, and astringent, and contains geissospermine (*q. v.*).—**G. Vellosii**. A species furnishing Pao-Pereira bark.

GEISUM, *n.* Gr., γείσιν. See GEISON.

GELANTH'. Lat., *gelanthum*. Ger., *G.* Of Unna, a mixture of gelatin, tragacanth, and water; used as a basis for medicinal pastes.

GELASINUS, *m.* Gr., γελασίνος. Ger., *Lachgrüben* (1st def.), *Lachzahn* (2d def.). 1. Of Suidas, a dimple produced in laughing. 2. Of Martial, an incisor tooth.

GELASMA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). Gr., γελασμα. A laugh.

GELASMUS, *m.* Ger., *Krampfzucken* (2d def.). 1. See GELASMA. 2. Morbid convulsive laughter.

GELATIFICATION. The production of gelatin.

GELATIGENOUS. From *gelare*, to congeal, and *gignere*, to produce. Producing gelatin.

GELATIN. Lat., *gelatina* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *colla, gelatina alba*. Fr., *gelatine animale* [Fr. Cod.] *grénétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leim, Gallerte*. 1. A substance obtained from white connective tissue fibrils by prolonged boiling or by the action of very dilute acids upon collagen. Commercial *g.* (Flemish *g.*) is obtained by the prolonged boiling under pressure of hoofs, bones, cartilage, leather, and the skins of various animals, etc. Pure *g.* is obtained by repeated maceration of commercial *g.* in water, with subsequent heating, followed by filtration. It then consists of white fibrils, devoid of taste and odor, which are insoluble in cold water, but swell up in the latter into a mass which dissolves in water into a colorless liquid that, on cooling, forms a tremulous, translucent jelly. Its composition is $C_7H_{12}N_2O_{29}$, or $C_{102}H_{151}N_{31}O_{39}$. *G.* is official in several pharmacopœias, being used for the preparation of baths, for which the commercial *g.* is used, and for the preparation of capsules, pearls, etc., for which purified *g.* is used. The latter is the only kind official in the Ger. Ph. *G.* is also used as a hæmostatic and in microscopy as a culture medium for microorganisms. 2. Any jelly-like structure. See *G. of Wharton*.—**Animal g.** See *G.*—**Bone g.** Fr., *gelatine des os*. Ger., *Knochenleim*. *G.* obtained from bones.—**Calabazized g.** A preparation made by dissolving 30 grains of *g.* and 20 drops of glycerin in 2 fl. oz. of distilled water, adding 100 minims of fluid extract of physostigma, drying on plates, and cutting into 100 equal squares or discs; used in ophthalmic practice.—**Chinese g.** See *Vegetable g.* (1st def.).—**Chromatized g.** Ger., *Chromleim*. A mixture of 1 part of potassium bichromate and 5 parts of a 10 per cent. solution of *g.*—**Cologne g.** See *Flemish g.*—**Cooper's g.** Probably the dried froth of a solution of pure bone glue; used as a substitute for isinglass.—**Cox's g.** A commercial variety similar to Cooper's *g.*—**Culture g.** Ger., *Nährgelatin*. *G.* used as a culture medium for microorganisms. It consists either of ordinary *g.*, glycerin *g.*, or the gelatinous principle of agar-agar.—**Deane's g.** A mixture of *g.* and honey devised by Deane for mounting microscopic objects. It is now replaced by glycerin jelly.—**Elastic g.** A preparation made by dissolving *g.* in a water bath, evaporating till it becomes quite thick, and then adding the same weight of thick glycerin as of the dry *g.* used. Cf. *Glycerin g.*—**Flemish g.** Fr., *colle de Flandre, colette*. Ger., *Kölner Leim*. Bright yellow, translucent *g.*—**G. of Wharton**. Lat., *gelatina Whartoni*. Fr., *gelatine (ou gélée) de Wharton*. Syn.: *Wharton's jelly*. The gelatinous connective tissue of the umbilical cord.—**G. peptone**. See under PEPTONE.—**Japanese g.** See *Vegetable g.* (1st def.).—**Liquid g.** *G.* dissolved in acetic or some other acid, frequently used as mucilage.—**Mayence g.** Fr., *colle de Mayence*. A factitious isinglass used in solution

as a soothing lotion in enteritis and as an injection in vesical irritation. It is also employed in making court plaster.—**Medicated g.** Lat., *gelatina medicata in lamellis*. Ger., *medicamentöse Leimblättchen*. A form of internal medicament made by adding the drug to a solution of *g.* and glycerin, drying in a thin layer, and dividing into small tablets. An elastic dressing is made by dissolving the tablets in warm water, and applying with a brush.—**Metag'**. *G.* that has been so altered by boiling with water that it does not gelatinize on cooling.—**Nutrient g.** See *Culture g.*—**Patent g.** Ger., *Patentleim*. A variety of bone *g.* which usually has a milky appearance from the presence of calcium phosphate.—**Purified g.** Lat., *gelatina, gelatina alba (seu albissima)*. Fr., *grénétine* [Fr. Cod.], *colle de Flandres purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. *G.* so purified as to be almost colorless and odorless, occurring in thin, nearly transparent sheets.—**Russian g.** See *White g.*—**Salicylated g.** A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of *g.* and 1 part of glycerin in 30 parts of hot water, and adding 1 part of salicylic acid; recommended by Schwimmer in vesicular eczema.—**Silk g.** Sericin.—**Solution of g.** See *Test solution of g.*—**Sugar of g.** Fr., *sucre de gélatine*. Ger., *Leimzucker*. Of Braconnot, amidoacetic acid (glycocol); so called from its being a sweet substance derived from the action of sulphuric acid on glue.—**Test solution of g.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by mixing and digesting for half an hour on a water bath, with repeated shakings, 50 grains of isinglass, in shreds, with 5 fl. oz. of warm distilled water, and filtering through clean tow moistened with distilled water.—**Vegetable g.** Lat., *pseudogelatina*. Fr., *gelatine de Chine (ou du Japon) colle de Chine (ou du Japon, ou de poisson de Bengale)* [all of 1st def.]. Ger., *falsche (oder vegetabilische) Gallerte*. Syn.: *Chinese g.*, *Japanese g.*, *phyccoll, gliadin* (2d def.). Any gelatinous substance obtained from vegetable tissues especially: 1. A substance resembling *g.* obtained from the agar-agar of the Celebes. 2. A tenacious mass, insoluble in water, left on evaporation of the strong alcoholic mother liquor of gluten.—**White g.** Ger., *weisser (oder russischer) Leim*. *G.* rendered opaque by the action of lead sulphate or other chemical reagents.

GELATINA, *f.* Fr., *gêlée* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Gallerte*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., gelatin. 2. Jelly; a gelatinous pharmaceutical preparation resembling a mucilage, and containing gelatin, ichthyocolla, pectin, or starch.—**G. Whartoni**. See GELATIN of Wharton.

GELATINATION. See GELATINIZATION.

GELATINIFORM. From *gelatina*, gelatin, and *forma*, form. Fr., *gelatiniforme*. Resembling, or having the form of, gelatin.

GELATINIZATION. From *gelatina*, gelatin. Fr., *gélatinisation*. Ger., *Gelatini(e) rung*. Transformation into a gelatinous mass.

GELATINIZED. From *gelatina*, gelatin. Fr., *gélatinifié*. Ger., *gelatini(e)rt*. Converted into a gelatinous mass.

GELATINOID. From *gelatina*, gelatin, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling gelatin; colloid; as a *n.*, one of a class of nitrogenous substances, comprising gelatin, collagen, chondrin, elastin, keratin, and mucin.

GELATINOUS. Lat., *gelatinosus*. Fr., *gélatineux*. Ger., *gallertig, gallertartig*. Containing gelatin, or of the consistence of jelly.

GELATION. Lat., *gelatio* (from *gelare*, to freeze). See CONGELATIO (2d and 3d def's).

GELATOL. A mixture of oil, glycerin, gelatin, and water; a vehicle for medicinal applications.

GELD'ING. 1. Castration (of the domestic animals). 2. A castrated animal, especially a castrated horse.

GEL'ONE. A mixture of glycerin and glue; used as a basis for plasters.

GELSEMIN(E). Lat., *gelsemina, gelseminum, gelseminia*. Fr., *gelsemine*. Ger., *Gelsemin*. An amorphous, poison-

ous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{19}NO_2$, $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2$, $C_{54}H_{69}N_4O_{12}$, or $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

GELSEMININ(E). Of F. A. Thompson, an alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, differing greatly from gelsemine in physical and chemical properties.

GELSEMINUM, *n.* 1. See GELSEMIUM. 2. See GELSEMINE.

GELSEMIUM, *n.* Fr., *gelsémiu*m. Ger., *Gelsemie*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *G. sempervirens*. 2. A genus of loganiaceous plants. —**Extractum gelsemii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de gelsémiu*m. Ger., *flüssiges Gelsemienextrakt*. A fluid extract of the rhizome of *G. sempervirens*. —**Gelsemii radix** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *G'wurzel*. The rhizome and rootlets of *G. sempervirens*. —**G. elegans**. A species growing in China, differing widely from the other known species. The rhizome, known as *humuan-chiang*, is extensively used in Chinese medicine. It contains an alkaloid differing in action from gelsemine, and belonging to the tetanus-producing alkaloids. —**G. lucidum**, **G. nitidum**. *G. sempervirens*. —**G. sempervirens**. Yellow (or Carolina) jasmine, or jessamine; common to the banks of streams from Virginia to Florida. The rhizome (g. [U. S. Ph.]) contains gelsemine, gelsemic (or gelseminic) acid, and gelseminine. G. is a depressant of nervous reflex action, and has been used in a variety of diseases, but is best adapted to spasmodic and neuralgic affections. It is also by some considered an antiperiodic and an adjuvant to quinine. The honey made from its flowers is said to be poisonous. —**Tinctura gelsemii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de gelsémiu*m. Ger., *Gelsemientinktur*. A tincture made by exhausting the rhizome of *G. sempervirens* with alcohol, 100 parts of tincture representing 15 parts of powdered rhizome [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint imperial representing 2½ oz. [Br. Ph.].

GELSEMPERIN. A concentration obtained from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

GEMELLARY. Lat., *gemellus*. Fr., *gémellaire*. Pertaining to or resembling twins.

GEMELLI, *m. pl.* Pl. of *gemellus* (q. v.).

GEMELLIFERUS. From *gemellus*, a twin, and *ferre*, to bear. 1. Twin-bearing. 2. Consisting of twin germs.

GEMELLIFORMIS, *m.* From *gemellus*, a twin, and *forma*, form. See GEMELLUS superior.

GEMELLIPAROUS. Lat., *gemelliparus* (from *gemellus*, a twin, and *parere*, to bring forth). Producing twins. **GEMELLITY**. From *gemellus*, a twin. Fr., *gémellité*. The state of being geminate.

GEMELIUS, *m.* Dim. of *geminus*. Gr., *διδυμος*. Fr., *géminé* (adj.), *jumeau* (n.). Ger., *gepaart* (adj.), *Zwilling* (n.). 1. (Adj.) born as a twin. 2. (N.) a twin; in anatomy, one of a pair of similar muscles, also the gastrocnemius muscle, from its having two heads; in the pl., *gemelli*, the testicles. —**Gemelli coaliti**. The individuals constituting a double monster. —**Gemelli femoris**. See *G. inferior* and *G. superior*. —**G. inferior**. Ger., *unterer Zwillingmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the upper back portion of the tuberosity of the ischium and passes along the lower border of the extrapelvic portion of the obturator internus muscle to be inserted into its tendon, acting as a rotator of the thigh outward. —**Gemelli of the tibia**. See BIFEMOROCALCANEUS. —**G. superior**. Ger., *oberer Zwillingmuskel*. The smaller of the gemelli muscles. It arises from the spine of the ischium, and, after passing along the upper margin of the extrapelvic portion of the obturator internus, is blended with its tendon. —**Gemelli suræ**. See GASTROCNEMIUS.

GEMINATION. Lat., *geminatio* (from *gemmare*, to double). Fr., *gémination*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*, *Paarung*. 1. See DUPLICATION. 2. The process of rendering or becoming, or the state of being, gemellary.

GEM'INI, *m. pl.* Pl. of *geminus* (see GEMELLUS).

GEMINIFORMIS, *m.* See GEMELLUS inferior.

GEM'INOUS. See GEMELLARY.

GEM'INUM, *n.* A name proposed by B. G. Wilder for either pair of mesencephalic (optic) lobes.

GEM'INUS, *m.* See GEMELLUS.

GEMITUS, *m.* Gr., *στεναγμός*. Fr., *gémissement*. Ger., *Seufzen*. A sighing or groaning.

GEM'MA, *f.* Gr., *λίθος* (1st def.), *βλάστη* (2d def.). Fr., *gemme*, *bourgeon* (2d def.). Ger., *Gemme* (1st def.), *Edelstein* (1st def.), *Auge* (2d def.), *Knospe* (2d def.). 1. A gem, a precious stone. 2. See BUD. —**G. oculi**. An old term for the crystalline lens.

GEMMA'TION. Lat., *gemma'tio* (from *gemmare*, to bud). Fr., *g.*, *bourgeonnement*. Ger., *Knospung*, *Knospenbildung*. Syn.: *budding*. 1. A variety of generation in which only a small part of the parent organism is detached and becomes developed into a similar organism. 2. In botany, the production and development of buds; also cell division in cryptogams. 3. In zoology, the reproduction of a lost part (e. g., the claw of a crustacean).

GEMMIFICATION. Lat., *gemma'ficatio* (from *gemma*, a bud, and *facere*, to make). See GEMMATION.

GEMMIPAR'ITY. From *gemma* (q. v.), and *parere*, to bring forth. See *Gemmiparous* GENERATION.

GEM'MULA, *f.* Dim. of *gemma*. See GEMMULE. —**Gemmulae Hobokenii**. Syn.: *genicula* (Schulz and Trew), *cellulae Ruyschii*, *varices arteriarum* (Brendel), *aneurysmata* (Eysson), *noduli* (Hoboken), *cochleæ* (Hebenstreit), *tubercula* (Böhmer), *elevationes arcuatae*, *eminentiae laeves* (Wrisberg). Of Hyrtl, the spaces between the valves of the umbilical arteries; so called in honor of Hoboken, the discoverer of those valves.

GEM'MULE. Lat., *gemma*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Knöspchen*. 1. The ovule. 2. In the pl., *g's*, of Darwin, the minute particles or granules which were supposed to be given off by the different cells of the body to form the sexual elements (ova and spermatozooids).

GEMMULIF'EROUS. From *gemma*, a little bud, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing gemmules.

GEMUR'SA, *f.* An old term for a small swelling between the toes, probably a corn. See CLAVUS.

GE'NA, *f.* Gr., *γενν*. Fr., *joue*. Ger., *Backe*, *Wange*. The side of the face, the cheek.

GE'NEA, *f.* Gr., *γενεά*. 1. Generation. 2. Birth. 3. Descent.

GENEAGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*es'eos* (-*gen'esis*). From *γενεά*, a race, and *γένεσις*, an origin. See Alternate GENERATION.

GENEAN'THROPY. See ANTHROPOGENY.

GENEI'AS, *f.* -*ei'ados* (-*is*). Gr., *γενεάς*. 1. The beard. 2. The chin. 3. Of Galen, a certain bandage for the chin.

GENEI'ON, *n.* Gr., *γένειον*. See GENEIAS (1st and 2d def's).

GENEPIS'TASIS, *f.* -*sta'seos* (-*is'tasis*). From *γεννάν*, to produce, and *ἐπιστάναι*, to place upon. The separation of organic forms into species.

GENERALIZA'TION. From *genus*, an origin. Fr., *généralisation*. Ger., *Verallgemeinerung*. 1. The process of rendering or becoming, or the state of being, general or diffused; the spread of a local morbid process through the system or over the general surface. 2. The deduction and promulgation of broad principles from the observation of concrete phenomena.

GEN'ERALIZED. Fr., *généralisé*. Ger., *verallgemeinert*. Showing generalization (1st def.).

GEN'ERANT. From *generare*, to beget. See GENERATIVE.

GENERA'TIO, *f.* -*tio'nis*. See GENERATION. —**G. æquivoca**. See Spontaneous GENERATION. —**G. alterna**. See Alternate GENERATION. —**G. homogenea**. See Univocal GENERATION. —**Generatium vicissitudo**. See Alter-

nation of GENERATION.—**G. originaria**. See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.—**G. ovovivipara**. See *Ovoviviparous GENERATION*.—**G. primigena**, **G. primitiva**. See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.—**G. sexualis**. See *GAMOGENESIS*.—**G. spontanea**. See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.

GENERATION. Gr., γένεσις, γονή. Lat., *generatio* (from *generare*, to beget). Fr., *génération*. Ger., *Zeugung*, *G.* 1. Reproduction; the act or function of begetting or forming a new organism. 2. The assemblage of individuals constituting the entire immediate progeny of given parents.—**Accrementital g.** See *ACCREMENTITION*.—**Alternate g.**, **Alternation of g's**. Lat., *generatio alterna*. Fr., *génération alternante*. Ger., *Abwechselnde Zeugung*. An alternation of agamogenesis with gamogenesis; in the same type, one or several sexless g's intervening between the sexual g's.—**Asexual g.** See *AGAMOGENESIS*.—**Changeable g.** See *Alternate g.*—**Endogenous g.** Fr., *génération endogène*. In botany, reproduction by the multiplication of the nucleus in the formation of pollen in the embryo sac, etc.—**Equivocal g.** Lat., *generatio æquivoca*. See *Spontaneous g.*—**Fissiparous g.** See *FISSION*.—**Gemmiparous g.** See *GEMMATION* (1st def.).—**G. by fecundation**. See *FECDATION*.—**G. by fission**. See *FISSION*.—**G. by gemmation**. See *GEMMATION* (1st def.).—**Heteromorphous g.** See *Alternation of g's*.—**Interstitial g.** See *ACCREMENTITION*.—**Non-sexual g.** See *AGAMOGENESIS*.—**Oviparous g.** Fr., *oviparité*. Ger., *Eierlegende Zeugung*. A mode of g. in which the new animal is hatched from an egg.—**Ovoviviparous g.** Lat., *generatio ovovivipara*. Fr., *ovoviviparité*. G. in which the young of an animal are hatched from the egg before it has left the body of the mother. Cf. *Oviparous g.*—**Regular g.** See *Univocal g.*—**Sexual g.** Lat., *generatio sexualis*. See *GAMOGENESIS*.—**Spontaneous g.** Lat., *generatio spontanea* (seu *æquivoca*, seu *primitiva*). Fr., *génération spontanée*. Ger., *spontane* (willkürliche) *Erzeugung*. Syn.: *abiogenesis*. The formation of a living organism from inanimate matter, such organism having no parent. The theory has been held, but has never been proved to be true.—**Univocal g.** Lat., *generatio homogenea*. 1. Of ancient writers, viviparous g. 2. The production of an organism by parents of the g. (2d def.) next preceding.—**Virginal g.** See *PARTHENOGENESIS*.—**Viviparous g.** Fr., *oviparité*. Ger., *lebendige Zeugung*. The ordinary mode of g. among the higher animals, in which the young are brought forth free and alive.

GENERATIVE. Lat., *generativus* (from *generare*, to beget). Fr., *générateur*, *génératif*. Ger., *Erzeugungs-, generativ*. Concerned in or effecting generation.

GENER'IC. Lat., *genericus* (from *genus* [q. v.]). Fr., *générique*. Ger., *generisch*. 1. Pertaining to a genus. 2. See *HEREDITARY*.

GENER'EROUS. Lat., *generosus*. Fr., *généreux*. Ger., *geistreich*, *edel*. Of wine, containing a large proportion of alcohol.

GENE'SIAC, **GENE'SIAL**. Pertaining to or concerned in procreation.

GENE'SIC. Lat., *genesicus*. See *GENETIC*.

GENESIOL'OGY. Lat., *genesiology* (from γένεσις, generation, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Erzeugungslehre*. The science of generation.

GEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (gen'esis). Gr., γένεσις (from γεν-ν-ν, to engender). Fr., *genèse*, *génésie*. Ger., *Zeugung*, *Erzeugung*. 1. The act, mode, or condition of reproduction; generation. 2. A mode or process of production.

GENES'TRA, *f.* See *GENISTA*.

GENETA'LIS. See *GENITAL* and *GENITALIS*.

GENET'IC(AL). Lat., *geneticus* (from γίγνεσθαι, to come into being). Fr., *génétiq.* Ger., *genetisch*. 1. Of the older writers, pertaining to reproduction or to the reproductive organs; of drugs, acting on the genital or-

gans; of diseases, affecting those organs. 2. Causative, formative.

GENE'VA. See *GIN*.

GEN'IAL, **GEN'IAN**. Lat., *genianus* (from γένειον, the chin). Fr., *génien*. Of or pertaining to the chin.

GEN'ICA, *n. pl.* Remedies affecting the sexual organs; e. g., aphrodisiacs, emmenagogues, parturificients, etc.

GENIC'ULAR. Of or pertaining to a geniculum.

GENICULA'RIS, *f.* An old name for *Valeriana officinalis*.

GENIC'ULATE. Gr., γονατώδης. Lat., *geniculatus* (from *geniculum*, a knot in the stalk of a plant). Fr., *généculé*. Ger., *knieförmig*. Bent like a knee.

GENICULA'TUM, *n.* From *geniculum*, a little knee. See *Geniculate BODY*.—**G. externum**. See *External geniculate BODY*.—**G. internum**. See *Internal geniculate BODY*.

GENIC'ULUM, *n.* Dim. of *genu*, the knee. Ger., *Genlenk*. Of Wilder, see *Geniculate BODY*.—**G. canalis facialis**. See *GENU aqueductus Falloppii*.

GENI''OEPIGLOT'TICUS, *m.* From γένειον, the chin, and ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis. Syn.: *retractor glottidis*, *levator glottidis*. An anomalous bundle of fibres from the genioglossus muscle inserted into the epiglottis.

GENIOGLOS'SUS, *m.* From γένειον, the chin, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *génio-glosse*. Ger., *Kinnzungensmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the superior genial tubercle of the inferior maxilla and diverges like a fan to be inserted into the septum linguæ, the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue, the root of the tongue, some of the latter fibres (the genioepiglotticus) extending to the apex of the epiglottis, the side of the pharynx, and the body of the hyoid bone. It lies close to the median vertical plane of the tongue and is separated from its fellow by the septum linguæ and connective tissue.—**G. accessorius**. A bundle of fibres separated from the inner side of the geniohyoglossus muscle.

GENIOHYOGLOS'SUS, *m.* See *GENIOGLOSSUS*.

GENIOHY'OID. Lat., *geniohyoideus* (from γένειον, the chin, and ὑοειδής, the hyoid bone). Fr., *génio-hyoïde*. Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone; as a *n.*, see *GENIOHYOIDEUS*.

GENIOHYOID'EUS, *m.* Lat., *geniohyoideus*. Fr., *génio-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Kinnzungensbeinmuskel*. The geniohyoid muscle; in the soliped, a muscle arising from the genial surface of the inferior maxilla, and attached to the free extremity of the appendix of the hyoid bone. It draws the hyoid bone toward the anterior part of the intermaxillary space.—**G. superior** [Ferrein]. Certain of the transverse fibres of the tongue connected with the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

GENI'ON, *n.* See *GENEIAS* (1st and 2d def's).

GENIOPHARYNG'EUS, *m.* From γένειον, the chin, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. See *MYLOPHARYNGEUS* and *Superior CONstrictor of the pharynx*.

GENIOPLASTY. Lat., *genioplastice* (from γένειον, the chin, and πλαστική, plastic art). The plastic surgery of the chin.

GENIOS'PORUM, *n.* An East Indian genus of labiate plants.—**G. prostratum**. A species growing on the Comorand coast and in Ceylon; said to be a febrifuge.

GEN'IPA, *f.* Fr., *génipayer*, *génipape*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**G. americana**. Fr., *génipayer d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanischer G'baum*. A South American species. The unripe fruit is used in cataplasms.—**G. caruto**. Fr., *génipayer caruto*. A species found on the Orinoco. The juice of the fruit is used by the Indians as a cosmetic.

GENIS'TA, *f.* Fr., *genêt*. Ger., *Ginster*. Dyer's-broom, wood-waxen; a genus of leguminous plants.—**G. horrida**. Large-spined broom; a species found in southern Europe, formerly used as a tonic and astringent.—**G. inermis**. *G. tinctoria*.—**G. latifolia**. Fr., *genêt*

à large feuilles. A variety of *G. tinctoria*.—**G. monosperma**. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The Arabs use the root in hepatic complaints and in hypochondriasis. The leaves, macerated in water, are applied to sores.—**G. nervata**, **G. ovata**. Species found in Hungary and Italy, used like *G. tinctoria*.—**G. pratensis**, **G. pubescens**. Varieties of *G. tinctoria*.—**G. purgans**. Fr., *genêt griot*. A species found in southern France; purgative, and said to be poisonous.—**G. sagittalis**. Ger., *geflügelter Ginster*. A species found in southern and middle Europe. The herb and tops are used like those of *G. tinctoria*.—**G. scorpius**. Ger., *Scorpionen-Ginster*. The *ἡκασία ἐτέρα* of Dioscorides, a species found in southern Europe, in northern Africa, and in Asia. In Spain, the flowers, sweetened, are used as a stomachic.—**G. sibirica**. A species very like *G. tinctoria*; perhaps a variety of it.—**G. spiniflora**. *G. scorpius*.—**G. tinctoria**. Fr., *genêt destinturiers*. Ger., *färbender Ginster*. Base (or green) broom, dyer's broom, dye weed, Kendal green, woad waxen; a species found in central and southern Europe, but naturalized in America and elsewhere. It has been used in Russia for rabies, is considered purgative and diuretic, and in Michigan is used as an astringent.

GENISTEL'LA, *f.* See **GENISTA sagittalis**.

GENISTOI'DES, *f.* From *genista*, the broom plant, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A genus of leguminous plants allied to *Genista*.—**G. hirsuta**, **G. tinctoria**. See **GENISTA tinctoria**.

GEN'ITAL. Gr., *γεννητικός*. Lat., *genitalis*. Fr., *génital*. Ger., *geschlechtlich Zeugungs-*. Pertaining to generation; as a n., in the pl., *g's* (Lat., *genitalia*; Fr., *parties honteuses*; Ger., *Zeugungsglieder*), the organs of generation.—**External g's**.—Lat., *genitalia externa*. Fr., *organes génitaux externes*. Ger., *äussere Genitalien*. Those organs of generation that are visible on external inspection. According to some writers, they include, in the female, the mammary glands.—**Internal g's**. Lat., *genitalia interna*. Fr., *organes génitaux internes*. Ger., *innere Genitalien*. Those g. organs that are situated in the interior of the body.

GENITA'LIS. Genital; as a n., an old name for the genus *Gladiolus*; as a n., in the n. pl., *genitalia* (*membra* understood), the genital organs.—**Genitalia externa**. See **External GENITALS**.—**Genitalia interna**. See **Internal GENITALS**.—**Genitalia muliebrica**. The genitals of the human female.—**Genitalia thoracica**. The mammary glands of the human female.—**Genitalia viri**. The genitals of the human male.

GENITAL'ITY. Fr., *génitalité*. Ger., *Zeugungsfähigkeit*. Capability of taking part in generation.

GENITOCRU'RAL. Lat., *genitocruralis* (from *genitalis*, genital, and *crus*, the leg). Fr., *génito-crural*. Ger., *Schamschenkel-*. Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh.

GENITOENTER'IC. From *genitalis*, genital, and *ἐντέρον*, an intestine. Pertaining to the genitals and to the intestines (said of a fold of peritonæum).

GENITOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *gignere*, to beget. Gr., *γενετήρ*. Fr., *généteur*. A parent, father; in the lower animals, a male selected for breeding purposes.

GENITOSPI'NAL. From *genitalis*, genital, and *spina*, the spinal column. Fr., *génito-spinal*. Ger., *Schamrückenmarks-*. Pertaining to the genitals and to the spinal cord (see **G. CENTRE**).

GENITOU'RINARY. Fr., *génito-urinaire*. Ger., *Harn und Geschlechts-*. Pertaining to the genitals and to the urinary organs.

GENITU'RA, *f.* From *gignere*, to beget. See **SEMEN**, **GENITALS**, and **GENERATION**.

GENI'UM, *n.* See **GENEAS** (1st and 2d def's).

GE'NIUS, *m.* From *gignere*, to beget. Fr., *génie*. Ger., *Genie*. Some distinctive dominant quality, as of a dis-

ease, of the atmosphere, etc.—**G. epidemicus**. See **Epidemic CONSTITUTION**.—**G. morbi**. Fr., *génie morbide*. Ger., *Krankheitscharacter*. Any special feature characteristic of a disease, especially as occurring in a particular epidemic.

GENNE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., *γέννησις*. See **GENESIS**, and for other words in *Genn-* not here given see the corresponding words in *Gen-*.

GEN'OBLAST. From *γένος*, race, and *βλαστός*, a sprout, or germ. A sexual product, ovum or spermatozoid.

GENOCATACHRE'SIA, *f.* From *γένος*, sex, and *κατάχρησις*, misuse. Of C. E. Warren, masturbation.

GENOMETAB'OLE, *f.* -*es* (-æ). From *γένος*, sex, and *μεταβολή*, a change. Ger., *Geschlechtsumwandlung*. The change of sex formerly supposed to occur in women after the menopause.

GENON'USI, *f. pl.* From *γένος*, sex, and *νόσος* (= *νόσος*), a disease. Diseases of the sexual organs.

GEN'OPLASTY. See **GENIOPLASTY** and **MELOPLASTY**.

GEN'TIA, *f.* See **GENTIANIC ACID**.

GEN'TIAN. 1. See **GENTIANA**. 2. *Erythræa centaureum*.—**G. root**. Lat., *gentiana* [U. S. Ph.], *gentianæ radix* [Br. Ph.], *radix gentiane* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine de gentiane jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzianwurzel*, *Bitterwurzel*. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., and Ger. Ph., the root of *Gentiana lutea*; also, of the Ger. Ph., the root of *Gentiana major* (see also **GENTIANA purpurea**, **GENTIANA punctata**, **GENTIANA pannonica**, **GENTIANA macrophylla**, and **GENTIANA Catesbæi**). It is a superior stomachic bitter, and is used in all diseases associated with atonic dyspepsia. The powder has been applied to malignant ulcers.

GENTIA'NA, *f.* From *Gentius*, an Illyrian king. Gr., *γεντιανή*, *γεντιάς*. Fr., *gentiane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzian*, *Entzian*. Gentian, felwort.—**Extractum gentianæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de gentiane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzianextrakt*, *Enzianwurzelextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum gentianæ luteæ*. A thick extract made by exhausting powdered gentian root with water, and evaporating.—**Extractum gentianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de gentiane*. Ger., *flüssiges Enzianextrakt*. A fluid extract of gentian root.—**G. acaulis**. Fr., *gentiane grandiflore* (ou sans tige). Ger., *stengelloser Enzian*. Gentianella, stemless gentian, indigenous to the Alpine regions of Europe and Asia. The root and leaves are employed in jaundice, chlorosis, and indigestion.—**G. asclepiadea**. Ger., *schwalbenwur-zartiger Enzian*. Milkweed (or willow) gentian, the dragon's gall plant of the Chinese; found in the Alpine regions of Europe. Its root is used as a tonic.—**G. auriculata**. Ger., *gehörter Enzian*. A species found in Siberia, Kamtchatka, and the Aleutian Islands, where it is used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in scurvy.—**G. barbata**. *G. serrata*.—**G. cærulea**. *G. pneumonanthe*.—**G. calycina**. 1. A variety of *G. obtusifolia*. 2. A species now referred to *Sabbatia*.—**G. Catesbæi**. Fr., *gentiane de Catesby*. 1. Samson's snake root, blue gentian. Of Walter, see *G. saponaria*. 2. Of Elliott, see *G. Elliotti*.—**G. cruciata**. Fr., (*gentiane*) *croisette*. Ger., *Kreuz-Enzian*. Crossworts gentian; a species with leaves growing in the form of a cross, from which fact unusual medicinal virtues have been superstitiously attributed to it. It is found in pastures and on mountains throughout middle Europe and Siberia. The root and herb were formerly official.—**G. detonsa**. *G. serrata*.—**G. Elliotti**. A species found in Florida, closely related to *G. saponaria*.—**G. erythræa**. A species growing in the province of Kiang-Su, China, where it is used as a cooling and arthritic remedy in eye complaints, and as an aperient.—**G. Fremontii**. *G. humilis*.—**G. germanica**. Fr., *gentiane d'Allemagne*. Ger., *deutscher Enzian*. A species found in Great Britain, southern France, southern Germany, northern Italy, Dalmatia, and Hungary. It is very like *G. amarella*.—**G. grandis-**

flora. *G. acaulis*.—*G. humilis*. Ger., *niedriger Enzian*. A species growing in Asia and in the Rocky Mountains. The bitter herb is used as a domestic remedy in Siberia. —*G. kurroo*. A species found in the Himalayas; the *kurroo* of the Indian Ph.—*G. linearifolia*. *G. pneumonanthe*.—*G. lutea*. Fr., *gentiane jaune*, *grande gentiane*. Ger., *gelber* (oder *gemeiner*, oder *gebräuchlicher*, oder *grosser*, oder *edler*) *Enzian*, *Bitterwurz*. A species found in the Alpine and mountainous regions of middle and southern Europe, including Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Apennines and Pyrenees, but not the mountains of Germany. Its root is the official gentian of the pharmacopœias.—*G. macrophylla*. Fr., *gentiane à feuilles épaisses*. A species found in Siberia, where it is used in convulsions and delirium.—*G. major*. *G. lutea*. —*G. minor*. *G. cruciata*.—*G. obtusifolia*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger Enzian*. 1. A species found in the Tyrolese Alps. Its herb was formerly official. 2. *G. amarella*. —*G. ochroleuca*. The Sampson snake root; a species found in the United States from Pennsylvania to Florida; used as a tonic.—*G. pannonica*. Ger., *ungarischer Enzian*. A species found in the Pyrenees, Austrian Bohemia, and Hungary. The root has the bitter and tonic properties of that of *G. lutea*, with which it is often found mixed in the shops.—*G. parviflora*. A variety of *G. quinqueflora* growing in the western United States.—*G. pneumonanthe*. Fr., *gentiane pneumonanthe*. Ger., *gemeiner Enzian*. Marsh gentian; found throughout Europe to northern Asia. The root, herb, and flowers have the bitter properties of the other species, and were formerly used in pectoral complaints. In Russia it is employed in epilepsy. —*G. pratensis*. *G. amarella*.—*G. punctata*. Fr., *gentiane ponctuée*. Ger., *punktirter Enzian*. 1. A species found in the Alps of southeastern France, Savoy, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, having yellow flowers spotted with violet. The root is considered equal in medicinal value to that of *G. lutea*, and is often sold with it. 2. *G. pannonica*.—*G. punicea*. *G. purpurea* (1st def.).—*G. purpurea*. Fr., *gentiane pourprée*. Ger., *purpurrot(h)er Enzian*. 1. A species found in Norway, Switzerland, the Pyrenees, and Kamchatka. The root is considered equal to and even better than that of *G. lutea*, and is often found in commerce with it. 2. *G. pannonica*. 3. *G. punctata*.—*G. quinqueflora*. Gall of the earth; a species growing in woods and pastures in the United States and Canada. The root is employed like that of *G. lutea*.—*Gentianæ radix* [Br. Ph.]. Gentian root.—*G. rubra*. 1. In pharmacy, the root of several species of *G.*, especially *G. purpurea* and *G. lutea*. 2. A purple flowered species of *G.* that De Candolle considers a hybrid between *G. lutea* and another plant.—*G. saponaria*. Ger., *seifenkrautblättriger Enzian*. The soapwort (or barrel flowered) gentian; a species found in the United States from Virginia to Louisiana. It is used as a bitter tonic, and, as *G. Catesbaei*, was formerly recognized in the U. S. Ph.—*G. scandens*. A plant found in China and Cochinchina, having a bitter root and leaves which are used as a tonic in dyspepsia. Its botanical place is not well known.—*G. serrata*. Syn.: *G. barbata*, *G. detonsa*. A variety found extensively throughout the northern and western parts of North America, Greenland, northern Europe, and Siberia. It is used as a bitter tonic.—*G. spathulata*. *G. obtusifolia* (1st def.).—*G. squarrosa*. A variety of *G. asclepiadea* growing in Manchuria; used in ophthalmia and hæmaturia and as an antiphlogistic.—*G. uliginosa*. *G. amarella*; of De Candolle, a variety of that species.—*G. uniflora*. A variety of *G. germanica*.—*G. veterum*. *G. lutea*.—*G. villosa*, *G. virginiana*. *G. ochroleuca*.—*G. vulgaris*. *G. lutea*.—*Infusum gentianæ compositum* [Br. Ph.]. An infusion made with 1 part of gentian root, 1 part of orange peel, 2 parts of lemon peel, and 80 parts of boil-

ing water.—*Mistura gentianæ* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 30 grains each of bitter orange peel, cut small, and bruised coriander seed, in 2 fl. oz. of proof spirit, adding 8 fl. oz. of distilled water, and macerating again.—*Radix gentianæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Gentian root.—*Tinctura gentianæ* [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé*) *de gentiane*. Ger., *Enziantinktur*. Syn.: *essentia gentianæ*, *tinctura* (seu *essentia*) *gentianæ rubræ*. A tincture of gentian root.—*Tinctura gentianæ composita* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture amère* (ou *de gentiane composée*), *élixir stomachique amer*. Syn.: *tinctura amara*, *élixir stomachicum*. A preparation made by exhausting 8 parts of coarsely powdered gentian root, 4 of bitter orange peel, and 2 of cardamom, with diluted alcohol sufficient to give 100 parts of tincture.

GENTIANATE. A salt of gentianic acid.

GENTIANE/IN. Lat., *gentianeina*. See GENTIANIN.

GENTIANEL/LA, f. Dim. of *gentiana*. A name for several plants of the genera *Gentiana*, *Endotricha*, and *Crossopetalum*.—*G. autumnalis*. The autumn gentian, *Gentiana amarella*.—*G. cruciata*. *Gentiana cruciata*.

GENTIANIA, f. 1. A name for certain plants of the genus *Erythraea*. 2. See GENTIANIN.

GENTIANIC ACID. Fr., *acide gentianique* (ou *gentisque*). Ger., *Gentiansäure*. A substance, $C_4H_{10}O_5$, said to act as an acid, forming compounds (gentianates) with bases.

GENTIANIN. Lat., *gentianinum*, *gentiania*, *gentianeina*. Fr., *g.*, *gentianine*. Ger., *G.* A name given to various substances extracted from gentian root, either identical with gentianic acid (*q. v.*) or consisting of a mixture of the latter and gentiopicrin.

GENTIANITE, GENTIANOSE. A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{56}O_{33}$, found in the roots of different species of gentian (*Gentiana lutea*, etc.).

GENTILITIOUS. Lat., *gentillicius*. Peculiar to a race or to a family.

GENTIOGENIN. Fr., *gentiogénine*. Ger., *G.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, of gentiopicrin.

GENTIOPICRIN. Fr., *gentiopicrine*. Ger., *Enzianbitter*. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, constituting the bitter principle of gentian root.

GENTIOTANNIC ACID, GENTIOTANNIN. Fr., *acide gentio-tannique*. Ger., *Gentiotannin*, *Enziangerbstoff*. A tannin said to exist in gentian root, constituting either in whole or in part gentianic acid.

GENTISATE. See GENTIANATE.

GENTISIC ACID. See GENTIANIC ACID.

GENTISIN. See GENTIANIC ACID.

GENTISINIC ACID. See GENTIANIC ACID.

GE'NU, n., usually not declined in the sing.; pl., *genua*. Gr., γόνα. Fr., *genou*. Ger., *Knie*. See KNEE.—**G. aquæductus Fallopp(p)ii.** The abrupt bend in the aqueduct of Falloppius close to the hiatus Falloppii.—**Genua arcuata.** See *G. varum*.—**G. capsulæ internæ.** Ger., *Knie der inneren Kapsel*. Of Schwalbe, a bend in the course of the fibres forming the internal capsule of the brain by which the latter is divided into two portions, the anterior of which is included between the caudate and lenticular nuclei, the posterior between the thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.—**G. corporis callosi.** See *G. of the corpus callosum*.—**G. eversum, G. excurvatum, G. extorsum.** See *G. varum*.—**G. facialis.** See *G. nervi facialis*.—**G. introrsum flexum, G. inversum** See *G. valgum*.—**G. nervi facialis.** Fr., *genou du (nerf) facial*. Ger., *Facialsknie*. 1. A bend in the root of the facial nerve as it turns around the abducens nucleus and passes cephalad and laterad to the caudal margin of the pons. 2. The curvature of the facial nerve at the *G. aquæductus Falloppii*.—**G. of the corpus callosum.** The rounded cephalic margin of the corpus callosum.—**G. of the internal capsule.** See *G. capsulæ internæ*.—**G. recurvatum.** Fr., *genou recourbé paralytique*. Ger.,

Hohlbein, Hohlknie. A deformity of the knee joint, the rarest form of curvature of the knee, consisting in a superextension (curving backward) of the articulation due to paresis of the muscles of the thigh and leg, having either an idiopathic or traumatic origin, and associated with weakening of the posterior wall of the capsular ligament and of the crucial ligaments.—**G. valgum.** Fr., *genou valgus* (ou *cagneux*, ou *en dedans*). Ger., *Bückerbein*, *Knickbein*, *Knieeng*, *Ziegenbein*, *Schemelbein*. A deformity in which the leg is deflected outward abnormally from the general axis of the lower limb, so that the feet can not be brought together side by side with both legs extended.—**G. valgum adolescentium.** A form of *g. valgum* arising at the age of puberty in weak male persons.—**G. valgum infantum.** A rare form of *g. valgum* occurring in early years in connection with a rachitic softening of the knee and less frequently in connection with a deformity resulting from a fracture in the neighborhood of the knee.—**G. varum.** Fr., *genou en dehors*. Ger., *Säbelbein*, *O-Bein*, *Sichelbein*. Syn.: *entogonyancon*, *varum*, *g. ex-torsum* (*curvatum*), *bow-legs*, *bandy-legs*. An outward bending of the legs, opposed to *g. valgum*, arising sometimes from caries of the joints and sometimes from a rachitic bending of the bones; generally on both sides, but sometimes unilateral and associated with valgum on the other side.—**Posterior g. of the corpus callosum.** See SPLENIUM.

GEN'UCLAST. From *genu*, the knee, and *κλάν*, to break. An apparatus consisting of two parts, one fitted to the lower part of the thigh, the other to the upper part of the leg and united by strong joints, and acted upon by powerful levers, by which great force can be brought to bear on the knee joint in order to break up adhesion and reduce deformity.

GENUCU'BITAL. From *genu*, the knee, and *cubitus*, the forearm. Of a posture, characterized by the subject's resting on the elbows and knees.

GENUFLEXED'. From *genu*, the knee, and *flectere*, to bend. See GENICULATE.

GENUFLEX'ION. Lat., *genuflexio* (from *genu*, the knee, and *flexio*, a bending). Fr., *genuflexion*. Ger., *Knienbeugung*. Flexion of the knee.

GENUPEC'TORAL. From *genu*, the knee, and *pectus*, the breast. Pertaining to the knees and to the anterior part of the chest. See *G. POSTURE*.

GEN'US, n. *Gen'esis*. Gr., *γένος*. Fr., *genre*. Ger., *Geschlecht*, *Gattung*. An assemblage of species, or a single species, having in common important characteristics distinct from those of other species.

GENYANTRAL'GIA, f. From *γένυς*, the lower jaw, *άντρον*, a cavern, and *άλγος*, pain. Pain in the maxillary antrum.

GENYAN'TRIC. Lat., *genyantricus* (from *γένυς*, the lower jaw, and *άντρον*, a cavern). Pertaining to the maxillary antrum.

GENYANTRI'TIS, f. -rit'idis. From *γένυς*, the lower jaw, and *άντρον*, a cavern). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum.

GENYAN'TRON, GENYAN'TRUM, n. See Maxillary ANTRUM.

GENYOCYNAN'CHE, f. -an'ches (-æ). From *γένυς*, the lower jaw, and *κυνάγχη*, cynanche. See CYNANCHE parotidea.

GEN'YOPLASTY. See GENIOPLASTY.

GEN'YS, f. Gen'ydos (-is). Gr., *γένυς*. See GENEIAS (1st and 2d def's).

GEOCERIN'IC ACID. From *γη*, earth, and *κηρός*, wax. Fr., *acide géocérinique*. A substance, $C_{28}H_{56}O_2$, obtained from lignite and homologous with cerotic acid.

GEOCER'INONE (Fr.), n. Fr., *géocérinone*. A crystalline product, $C_{55}H_{110}O = (C_{27}H_{55})_2$; CO, of the dry distillation of lignite, bearing chemically the same relation to geocerinic acid that acetone does to acetic acid.

GEOCHO'SIA, f. From *γη*, earth, and *χῶσις*, a heaping up. An earth bath.

GEOFFRÆ'A, f. From *Geoffroy*, a French savant. Fr., *geoffrée*, *geoffréa*, *g.* A small genus of leguminous trees growing in tropical America, closely allied to the genus *Andira*.—**G. spinulosa.** A species indigenous to Brazil, furnishing angelim seed, used as a vermifuge.

GEOFFRÆ'A, GEOFFRØY'A, f. See GEOFFRÆA.

GE'OFORM. A compound formed by the interaction of guaiacol and formic aldehyde; said to be odorless, tasteless, unirritating, and non-poisonous.

GEOG'RAPHY. Gr., *γεωγραφία*. Lat., *geographia*. Fr., *géographie*. Ger., *Erdbeschreibung*. The science of the natural and political divisions of the earth's surface with reference to their physical characters, products, etc.—**Medical g.** Fr., *géographie médicale*. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases.

GE'OLINE. From *γη*, the earth, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *goline*. A petroleum product, similar to vaseline, melting at 105° F.

GEOPH'AGISM. See GÆOPHAGIA.

GEOPH'AGIST. See GÆOPHAGUS.

GEOPH'ILA, f. From *γη*, the earth, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**G. diversifolia.** A species found in Java and the East Indies. In Malabar, boiled with whey, it is employed in diarrhœa, and, with oil, as an external application in eye diseases.—**G. reniformis.** A West Indian and South American species having emetic properties.

GEORGOPATHI'A, f. From *γεωργός*, a husbandman, and *πάθος*, disease. See PELLAGRA.

GEORRHETIN'IC ACID. From *γη*, the earth, and *ρῆτιν*, resin. Fr., *acide géorrhétinique*. A resin, $C_{25}H_{40}O_{31}$, obtained from certain varieties of lignite.

GE'OSOTE. Ger., *Geosot*. Guaiacol valerate, the guaiacol ester of valeric acid; used in tuberculous diseases.

GEREOL'OGY. From *γεραιός*, old, and *λόγος*, understanding. See GERATOLOGY.

GER'ANENE. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by distilling geraniol with zinc chloride or phosphoric anhydride.

GERA'NIIN. Fr., *gérarine*, *gérarine*. A bitter, astringent substance, extracted from the rhizome of various species of *Geranium*.

GER'ANIN. A substance (apparently different from *geraniin*) obtained from various species of *Geranium* and of *Cinchona*; used in diabetes.

GERA'NIOL. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, obtained from Indian geranium oil; isomeric with borneol.

GER'ANIS, f. -an'idós (-is). Gr., *γερανίς*. Of Galen, a certain bandage for fracture of the clavicle, dislocation of the shoulder, etc.

GERA'NIUM, n. Gr., *γεράνιον*. Fr., *gérarium*, *géraïne*, *géraniér*, *géraniön* (1st def.), *racine de bec-de-grue tacheté*, *racine de pied-de-corneille* (2d def.). Ger., *Storchschnabel* (1st def.), *Fleckstorchschnabelwurzel* (2d def.). 1. An extensive genus of geraniaceous plants, the species of which grow chiefly in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *G. maculatum*.—**Australian g.** *G. dissectum*.—**Bassin** *g. silvaticum*.—**Cut-leaved g.** *G. dissectum*.—**Dove's-foot g.** *G. molle*.—**Extractum geranii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de gérarium maculé*. Ger., *flüssiges Fleckstorchschnabel-Extrakt*. A fluid extract of the rhizome of *G. maculatum*.—**G. argenteum** Fr., *gérarium argenté*. A variety of *G. silvaticum*.—**G. batrachoides.** Fr., *gérarium à feuilles de renoncule*. A variety of *G. silvaticum* or of *G. pratense*.—**G. carolinianum.** The Carolina crane's bill; doubtfully identified with *G. dissectum*.—**G. columbinum.** Fr., *pied de pigeon*. Core core, long-stalked g.; a species found in dry and stony places throughout Europe. Its herb was formerly employed like that of *G. robertianum*.—**G. dissectum.** Australian g., cut-leaved g. A species growing in Australia and Europe, formerly used in med-

icine, especially as a vulnerary.—*G. foetidum*. *G. robertianum*.—*G. Hernandezii*. A species indigenous to Mexico; very similar to *G. mexicanum*, which it resembles in properties and uses.—*G. lancastricense*. Fr., *géranium couché*. A variety of *G. sanguineum*.—*G. macrorrhizum*. Fr., *géranium à grosses racines*. Long-rooted crane's bill; indigenous to southern Europe. Its root is astringent.—*G. maculatum*. Fr., *géranium maculé*. Ger., *gefleckter Storchschnabel*. Spotted crane's bill; growing throughout the United States. Its rhizome is a mild and delicate astringent, used internally in diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and hæmorrhage, and externally as an application to indolent ulcers.—*G. malvaceum*. *G. rotundifolium*.—*G. malvæfolium*. *G. pusillum*.—*G. mexicanum*. Ger., *mexikanischer Storchschnabel*. A species found in Mexico, where its root is employed as an astringent in diarrhoea and dysentery and in eye diseases.—*G. molle*. Fr., *géranium pied-de-pigeon*. Ger., *weicher Storchschnabel*. Dove's-foot g.; a European species having properties similar to those of *G. robertianum*.—*G. nodosum*. Ger., *knolliger Storchschnabel*. A species found in southern Germany and Europe. Its roots are astringent, and in Italy are often substituted for *radix tormentillæ*.—*G. noveboracense*. *G. maculatum*.—*G. oil*. 1. In Europe, the volatile oil of *Andropogon schenanthus*; used to adulterate attar of roses. 2. The fragrant oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and other species of *Pelargonium*.—*G. parviflorum*. *G. pusillum*.—*G. pratense*. Fr., *géranium des prés*. Ger., *Wiesen-Storchschnabel*. Crane's bill crowfoot, wild g., meadow g.; a species found in central and northern Europe. The herb was formerly used as a vulnerary.—*G. prostratum*. *G. lancastricense*.—*G. purpureum*. Fr., *géranium pourpré*. A variety of *G. robertianum*.—*G. pusillum*. Ger., *kleiner Storchschnabel*. Small-flowered g.; found throughout Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *G. robertianum*.—*G. robertianum*. Fr., *herbe à Robert*. Ger., *Roberts-Storchschnabel*. Herb Robert, fox g., wild g.; growing wild in Europe and the United States. It has been employed in intermittent fever, hæmorrhage, consumption, nephritic complaints, etc., as a gargle in throat affections, and externally as an application to swollen breasts and other swellings.—*G. rotundifolium*. Fr., *géranium à feuilles rondes*. Ger., *rundblättriger Storchschnabel*. 1. Round-leaved g., a species found in Europe, the herb of which was formerly used like those of *G. columbinum* and *G. robertianum*. 2. *G. pusillum*.—*G. sanguineum*. Blood-red flowered g., a species rich in tannin; formerly used as an astringent and styptic.—*G. silvaticum*. Fr., *géranium des bois*. Crow flower, bassine g., wood g.; an Alpine species of which the flowers and roots are astringent.—*G. striatum*. Ger., *gestreifter Storchschnabel*. Striped crane's bill, found in southern Europe. The root is astringent, and is often sold in the Italian shops for *radix tormentillæ*.—*G. tuberosum*. Ger., *knolliger Storchschnabel*. Tuberous-rooted crane's bill, a species of which the tuberous roots were formerly used as a tonic and stimulant, and, infused in wine, as a lotion in inflammation of the puerperia.

GER'ANYL. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{17}$, found in geraniol.

GERAR'DIA, *f.* From *Gérard (Louis)*, a botanist. Fr., *gérardie*. False foxglove.—*G. quercifolia*. The golden oak; growing in Michigan, also in Mississippi, where its root is used in snake bites.—*G. tuberosa*. Fr., *gérardie tubéreuse, herbe au charpentier*. A species the flowers of which are employed at Martinique in pectoral complaints, and the leaves as a discutient.

GE'RAS, *n.* *Ge'raos (-is)*. Gr., *γῆρας*. 1. Old age, senility. 2. An old man.

GERATIC. Lat., *geraticus* (from *γῆρας*, old age). Of or pertaining to senility. The *Geratici* are an order of diseases of the aged.

GERATOL'OGY. From *γῆρας*, old age, and *λόγος*, understanding. The pathology, hygiene, etc., of old age.

GER'BERA, *f.* From *Gerber*. A genus of composite plants.—*G. anandria*. A species of which the pollen is used by the Chinese as an antiseptic application to wounds.

GEREM'MA, *f.* *Acacia jurema*.

GERIC'TERUS, *m.* From *γῆρας*, old age, and *ἰκτερος*, the jaundice. Ger., *Greisengelbsucht*. Senile jaundice.

GERM. Gr., *βλαστός*. Lat., *germen*. Fr., *germe*. Ger., *Keim* (1st def.), *Fruchtknoten* (2d def.), *Fruchtknopf*. 1.

The primitive rudiment of an animal or vegetable organism, of a particular part of such organism, or of anything (material or of the nature of a process) that may be developed. 2. In botany, the ovary, the embryo, or the bud.—**Common enamel g.** See under *Enamel g.*—**Dental g.** Lat., *germen dentale*. Fr., *germe dentaire*.

Ger., *Zahnkeim*. An embryonic tooth. See *Dental FOLLICLE*.—**Disease g's.** Microorganisms to which, or to certain products of their processes of growth, various infectious diseases are attributed.—**Enamel g.** Fr., *germe de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzkeim*. Of Kölliker (1863),

the invagination or downward growth of the Malpighian layer of the oral epithelium along the line of the jaws. By special growth at various points it appears to become divided into segments, each of which becomes the enamel of a tooth. The entire downward growth of epithelium before it has divided into segments is sometimes known as the *common enamel g.* After it has divided into segments, each segment is known as a *special enamel g.* See also *Enamel ORGAN*.

—**Flesh g.** See *SARCOPHYTE*.—**G. disc.** **G. hill.** See *DISCUS proligerus*.—**Special enamel g.** See under *Enamel g.*

GERMA'NIUM, *n.* Ger., *G.* An element which, as obtained by reduction of its oxide and subsequent fusion, is a grayish, lustrous metal crystallizing in regular octahedra, of the sp. gr. of 5.469 at 20° 4' C., and melting at 900° C.

GERMA'RIMUM, *n.* From *germen*, a germ. The portion of the female generative apparatus in which ova are developed.

GER'MEN, *n.* *Ger'minis*. See *GERM* and *SEMEN*.—*G. dentale*. See *Dental GERM*.—*G. falsum*. A blighted ovum.—*G. fœmineum*. Of Purkinje, see *Germinal VESICLE*.—*G. spurium*. See *G. falsum*.

GERMICID'AL. Fr., *germicide*. Destructive of germs, intended to kill germs (said of treatment).

GERMICIDE. From *germen*, a germ, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *g.* An agent that kills germs.

GER'MICULTURE. From *germen*, a germ, and *cultura*, culture. The cultivation of germs.

GER'MIDUCT. From *germen*, a germ, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *germiducte*. The efferent canal of the germigene.

GER'MIFUGE, *adj.* and *n.* From *germen*, a germ, and *fugare*, to banish. Fr., *g.* Having the power of expelling germs; as a *n.*, an agent having that power.

GER'MIGENE. From *germen*, a germ, and *genere* (= *gignere*), to engender. Fr., *germigène*. In tapeworms, that portion of the female genital apparatus which is considered formative of the germinal vesicles.

GER'MINAL. Lat., *germinalis* (from *germen*, a germ), *germinativus*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *keimartig*, *keimbar*. Pertaining to germination or to a germ; capable of germinating.

GERMINATING. In process of germination.

GERMINA'TION. Gr., *βλάστησις*. Lat., *germinatio* (from *germinare*, to sprout forth). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Keimen*, *Keimung*. The process of sprouting of a seed or spore.

GER'MINATIVE. Lat., *germinativus*. Fr., *germinatif*. Ger., *germinativ*. 1. Germinating. 2. Capable of germination. 3. Representing a germ.

GER'MITOX. A germicide.

GER'MOGEN. From *germen*, a germ, and *genere*, to engender. 1. Of Balfour, a nucleated mass of protoplasm (syncytium) in which cell outlines are apparently absent, but which ultimately divides into ova. 2. Of Jigima, one of the masses of more or less distinct cells which ultimately become ova.

GER'MOL. A certain proprietary antiseptic used like cresol.

GER'MULE. A minute germ.

GEROCOME'UM, n. See GEROCOMIUM.

GEROCO'MIA, GEROCOM'ICA, GEROCOM'ICE, f. Gr., *γηροκομία, γηροκομική* (from *γῆρας*, old age, and *κομείν*, to take care of). Fr., *gérocomie*. Ger., *Gerokomie, Alterspflege*. The hygienic, dietetic, and medical care of the aged.

GEROCOMI'UM, n. Gr., *γηροκομείον*. Fr., *gérontocômium*. Ger., *Altersspital*. A hospital for the aged.

GEROC'OMY. See GEROCOMIA.

GEROMARAS'MUS, m. From *γῆρας*, old age, and *μαρasmus*, marasmus. Ger., *Altersschwäche*. Syn.: *marasmus senilis*. A high degree of senile weakness and emaciation.

GEROMENINGU'RIA, f. From *γέρων*, an old man, *μνήμη*, a membrane, and *οὖρον*, urine. A condition of the aged in which membranous shreds are voided with the urine.

GEROMOR'PHISM. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *μορφή*, form. The false appearance of old age (as in a syphilitic fœtus).—**Cutaneous g.** G. manifested by wrinkling of the skin.

GERONTAT'ROPHY. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. See GEROMARASMUS.

GERONT'IC. Gr., *γεροντικός*. Lat., *geronticus*. Pertaining to old age.

GERONTOCOM'ICA, GERONTOCOM'ICE, GERONTOCO'MIA, f. See GEROCOMIA.

GERONTOCOMI'UM, n. Gr., *γεροντοκομείον*. See GEROCOMIUM.

GERONTOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eye. See OPTHALMIA *senilis*.

GERONTO'PIA, f. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὄψις*, sight. See PRESBYOPIA.

GERONTOPITYRI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). See PITYRIASIS *senilis*.

GERONTOTOX'ON, GERONTOX'ON, n. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *τόξον*, a bow or arch. See ARCUS *senilis*. —**G. corneæ.** See ARCUS *senilis corneæ*. —**G. lentis.** See ARCUS *senilis lentis*.

GEROPITYRI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). See PITYRIASIS *senilis*.

GEROTOX'ON, n. See GERONTOTOXON.

GEROTROPHE'UM, n. Gr., *γηροτροφεῖον* (from *γῆρας*, old age, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). See GEROCOMIUM.

GEROTRO'PHIA, f. Gr., *γηροτροφία*. See GEROCOMIA.

GERYDROCEPH'ALUS, m. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὑδροκέφαλος*, hydrocephalus. See HYDROCEPHALUS *senilis*.

GESTA, n. pl. From *gerere*, to accomplish. Fr., *choses faites*. Of certain writers on hygiene, the various states of the body, such as waking, sleeping, etc.

GESTA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See GESTATION.—**G. extrauterina.** See Ectopic GESTATION.—**G. ovaria.** See Ovarian GESTATION.

GESTA'TION. Gr., *φόρησις, φορά*. Lat., *gestatio* (from *gestare*, to bear). Fr., *g.*, *grossesse* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwangerschaft* (2d def.) (in the lower animals, *Trächtigkeit*). 1. A carrying; that form of passive exercise in which the person is carried, as on horseback, in a vehicle, etc. 2. Of a female viviparous animal, the function of carrying the product of conception within the body from the time of fecundation to that of delivery. Cf. PREGNANCY.—**Abdominal g.** Lat., *eccyesis abdominalis*. Fr., *g. abdominale*. Ger., *Abdominalschwanger-*

erschaft. That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the peritoneal cavity.—**Cervical g.** Lat., *graviditas cervicalis*. Fr., *g. cervicale*. Ger., *Cervicalschwangerschaft*. The temporary retention of the ovum within the canal of the cervix uteri after its expulsion from the body of the uterus in a case of abortion. Cf. Incomplete ABORTION.—**Cornual g.** G. in an ill developed cornu of a bicornate uterus.—**Double g.** Fr., *grossesse double* (1st def.), *grossesse gémellaire* (2d def.). 1. The coexistence of uterine and extrauterine g. 2. See *Twin g.*—**Ectopic g.** Lat., *eccyesis, gestatio ectopica*. Fr., *g. ectopique*. Ger., *ectopische Schwangerschaft*. G. (2d def.) in which the product of conception is carried elsewhere than within the cavity of the body of the uterus.—**Extraabdominal g.** An extrauterine g. in which the ovum is situated within a hernial sac.—**Extraperitoneal g.** Fr., *grossesse extra-péritonéale*. Ger., *Extraperitonäalschwangerschaft*. 1. See *Subperitoneopelvic g.* 2. A form of ectopic g. described by Dezeimeris, and admitted by some other authors, in which the ovum is said to be developed primarily in the connective tissue between the folds of the broad ligament.—**Extrauterine g.** Lat., *gestatio extrauterina*. See Ectopic g.—**Fallop(pian) g.** See *Tubal g.*—**Hydatid g.** G. in which the product of conception has become a vesicular mole.—**Interstitial (tubouterine) g., Intramural g.** Lat., *graviditas interstitialis*. Fr., *grossesse (tubo-utérine) interstitielle*. Ger., *Interstitiellschwangerschaft*. The sixth of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; a variety of tubal g. in which the ovum is developed in that portion of the oviduct that traverses the wall of the uterus. Cf. *Uterointerstitial g.*—**Intraovarian g.** See *Ovarian g.*—**Intraperitoneal g.** See *Abdominal g.*—**Multiple g.** See *Plural g.*—**Mural g.** See *Interstitial g.*—**Ovarian g.** Lat., *eccyesis (seu gestatio) ovaria, graviditas ovarica*. Fr., *g. ovarique*. Ger., *Ovarialschwangerschaft*. That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the ovary.—**Parietal g.** Of Ramsbotham, interstitial g.—**Peritoneal g.** See *Abdominal g.*—**Plural g.** Fr., *grossesse composée*. Ger., *mehrfache Schwangerschaft*. G. (2d def.) with more than one embryo.—**Primary g.** Lat., *graviditas primaria*. Fr., *grossesse abdominale (ou péritonéale) primitive*. Ger., *ursprüngliche Schwangerschaft*. That variety of abdominal g. in which the fecundated ovum does not enter the oviduct, but becomes attached primarily to the peritonæum. Cf. *Secondary abdominal g.*—**Prolonged g., Protracted g.** Lat., *graviditas diuturna (seu prolongata, seu perennis)*. Fr., *grossesse prolongée*. G. (2d def.) prolonged beyond the usual period.—**Quadruple g.** Fr., *grossesse quadri-gémellaire*. G. (2d def.) with four embryos.—**Quintuple g.** Fr., *grossesse quinti-gémellaire*. G. (2d def.) with five embryos.—**Secondary abdominal g.** Fr., *grossesse abdominale (ou péritonéale) secondaire*. Ger., *secundäre Bauchschwangerschaft*. That variety of extrauterine g. in which the fœtus, originally situated in the oviduct or elsewhere, has become lodged in the abdominal cavity in consequence of the rupture of the fetal sac.—**Secondary g.** Lat., *graviditas secundaria*. Ger., *zufällige Schwangerschaft*. G. in which the ovum has become dislodged from its original seat of implantation, and continues to develop in a new situation.—**Serotine g.** See *Protracted g.*—**Subperitoneopelvic g.** Fr., *grossesse sous-péritonéo-pelvienne*. The second of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g., in which the ovum is developed in the space between the two layers of the broad ligament; probably the terminal stage of a tubal g. in which rupture of the sac has allowed the ovum to take this extraperitoneal situation.—**Triple g.** Fr., *grossesse tri-gémellaire*. G. (2d def.) with three embryos.—**Tubal g., Tubarian g.** Lat., *eccyesis tubalis*. Fr., *g. tubaire*. Ger., *Tubarschwangerschaft*. That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the oviduct.—**Tuboabdominal**

g. Lat., *graviditas tuboabdominalis*. Fr., *grossesse tuboabdominale*. That form of extrauterine g. in which the foetal sac is formed partly of the abdominal extremity of the oviduct and partly of plastic exudation in the neighborhood.—**Tubointerstitial g.** A term sometimes applied to interstitial g.—**Tuboovarian g.** Lat., *graviditas tubo-ovaria*. Fr., *grossesse tubo-ovarique*. That form of extrauterine g. in which the foetal sac is made up of the ovary and the abdominal end of the oviduct.—**Tubouterine g.** Lat., *graviditas tubouterina*. See *Interstitial g.*—**Tubular g.** See *Tubal g.*—**Twing g.** Fr., *grossesse gémellaire*. G. (2d def.) with two embryos.—**Uterog.** See G. (2d def.).—**Uterointerstitial g.** Lat., *graviditas uterinointerstitialis*. The seventh of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; g. in that part of the oviduct which traverses the uterine wall, terminating in rupture of the sac and the escape of the ovum into the uterine tissue.—**Uterotubal g.** The eighth of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; one in which the ovum is developed partly in the uterine portion of the oviduct and partly within the cavity of the uterus.—**Uterotuboabdominal g.** Lat., *graviditas uterotuboabdominalis*. Ger., *Gebärmuttertubenbauchhöhlenschwangerschaft*. That form of extrauterine g., admitted by some authors to be possible, in which the placenta is implanted within the uterine cavity, the umbilical cord runs through the oviduct, and the whole or a part of the foetus is lodged in the abdominal cavity.—**Vaginal g.** Fr., *grossesse vaginale*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschwangerschaft*. A supposed form of ectopic g. in which the ovum is developed in the vagina. Its occurrence is very doubtful.—**Ventral g.** Fr., *grossesse ventrale*. See *Abdominal g.*

GES'TATIVE. Lat., *gestatorius*. Fr., *gestateur*. Pertaining or adapted to gestation.

GE'UM, *n.* Fr., *benoîte*. Ger., *Nelkenwurz*. 1. The avens; a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Potentilleæ*. 2. The genus *Saxifraga*. 3. Of Pliny, *G. urbanum*.—**G. album**, *G. aleppicum*. Ger., *weisse Nelkenwurz*. Water avens; a species found in Canada and the United States; used in gastric irritation and in headache.—**G. alpinum**. Fr., *benoîte des Alpes*. A variety of *G. montanum*.—**G. aquaticum**. *G. rivale*.—**G. canadense**. *G. album*.—**G. caryophyllatum**. *G. urbanum*.—**G. chilense**, *G. coccineum*. A species found in Chile, where it is used in decoction for amenorrhœa.—**G. hybridum**. A variety of *G. rivale*.—**G. intermedium**. Fr., *benoîte moyenne*. A species having the same properties as *G. urbanum*.—**G. montanum**. Fr., *benoîte de montagne*. Ger., *Bergnelkenwurz*, *Bergbenediktswurz*. An Alpine species. The root has the medicinal properties of *G. urbanum*, but in a higher degree, and is used as an astringent, tonic, and febrifuge.—**G. nutans**, *G. palustre*. *G. rivale*.—**G. Plinii**. *G. urbanum*.—**G. quellyon**. *G. chilense*.—**G. reptans**. An Alpine species. The root is used like that of *G. montanum*.—**G. rivale**. Fr., *benoîte aquatique*. Ger., *Wassernelkenwurz*. The water avens; found in Europe and in the northern and middle United States. The rhizome, formerly official in the U. S. Ph., is tonic and astringent, and is used in passive hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, and diarrhœa; also in phthisis and dyspepsia.—**G. strictum**. *G. album*.—**G. urbanum**. Fr., *benoîte officinale*. Ger., *ächte Nelkenwurz*. Common avens; found in Europe. Its rhizome yields a volatile oil, besides tannin, resin, gum, bassorin, and lignin. It has been much used in Europe as an astringent in hæmorrhages, chronic dysentery, and diarrhœa, and in intermittent fever.—**G. virginianum**. *G. album*.

GEU'MA, *n.* *Gen'matos* (-is). Gr., *γεῦμα*. A sample of food or drink to be tasted.

GEUSIODYSPHO'RIA, *f.* From *γεῦσις*, a tasting, and *δυσφορία* (see *DYSPHORIA*). A severe pain in the organs of taste produced by the stimulus of contact with food; due to soreness of the mouth.

GEUSION'OSI, *f. pl.* From *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *Geschmackskrankheiten*. Affections of the organs of taste.

GEU'SIS, *f.* *Geu'seos* (-is). Gr., *γεῦσις*. 1. A tasting. 2. The sense of taste. 3. Of Pollux, the root of the tongue.

GEUSTE'RION, *n.* Gr., *γευστήριον*. 1. The point where taste is felt; the organ of taste. 2. A goblet or small vase for tasting.

GEUS'TICA, **GEUS'TICE**, *f.* Gr., *γευστική* (*f.* of adj. *γευστικός*, pertaining to the sense of taste). Of Zenek, the science of the sense of taste.

GEU'STODYSPHO'RIA, *f.* See *GEUSIODYSPHORIA*.

GEUSTON'USI, *f. pl.* See *GEUSIONOSI*.

GEUTH'MOS, *m.* Gr., *γευθμός*. See *GEUSIS*.

GHATTI. A sort of gum derived from India, furnishing a very adhesive, odorless, and tasteless mucilage and having marked emulsive power.

GHEE. Butter clarified by slow boiling, forming an oil used in the East Indies by pharmacists as a basis for ointments, etc., and as an addition to food.

GI'ANT. Gr., *γίγας*. Lat., *gigas*. Fr., *géant*. Ger., *Riese*. An individual notably larger than the usual size of individuals of the same species and the same stage of growth. See *G. CELL*.

GI'ANTISM. Fr., *géantisme*. Ger., *Riesenhaftigkeit*. The state of being gigantic.

GIAOUR'DI. A Greek milk food thus prepared: "Milk is boiled for an hour, being constantly stirred meanwhile. When it has reached a certain consistence, a fig ferment is added, and the temperature of the milk reduced to 45° C. To make the ferment, a dry fig is soaked overnight in 25 drachms of water, and the next morning a slight trace of rennet and a few drops of lemon juice are added." Said to be useful in gastric ulcer.

GIB'BA, *f.* Gr., *ὑβωμα, ὑβωσις*. See *BOSS* and *GIBBOSITY*.

GIB'BER, *m.* *Gib'beris*. A pouchlike enlargement (e. g., of the base of a calyx or corolla).—**G. inferior thalami**. See *PULVINAR*.—**G. ulnæ**. See *OLECRANON*.

GIB'BEROSE. See *GIBBOS*.

GIBBEROS'ITY. Lat., *gibberositas* (from *gibber*, a hunch). See *GIBBOSITY*.

GIB'BIFORM. Lat., *gibbiformis*. Fr., *gibbiforme*. Ger., *höckerförmig*. Humplike.

GIB'BOSE. See *GIBBOS*.

GIBBOS'ITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. See *GIBBOSITY*.—**G. cariosa**. See *Pott's DISEASE*.—**G. renis**. See *GIBBUS renis*.—**G. ulnæ**. See *OLECRANON*.

GIBBOS'ITY. Gr., *ὑβωμα, ὑβωσις*. Lat., *gibbositas* (from *gibber*, a hump). Fr., *gibbosité*. Ger., *Gibbosität*, *Höcker* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A protuberant swelling, a boss. 2. The hump caused by curvature of the spine in kyphosis (*q. v.*). 3. The state of being gibbous.—**Angular g.** Fr., *gibbosité angulaire*. Ger., *anguläre Gibbosität*. A g. due to angular curvature of the spine.

GIB'BOUS. Gr., *ὑβός, κῑφος*. Lat., *gibbosus*. Fr., *gibbeux*. Ger., *höckerig*. Humped; hump-backed.

GIB'BOUSNESS. See *GIBBOSITY* (3d def.).

GIB'BUS, *m.* See *BOSS*, *GIBBOSITY*, and *KYPHOSIS*.—**G. Pottii**. See *Pott's DISEASE*.—**G. renis**. The lateral convex margin of the kidney.

GID. Lat., *hydatis*. Ger., *Drehkrankheit*. A disease of sheep caused by *Cenurus cerebralis* in the brain; so called because vertigo is a prominent symptom.

GID'DA, *n.* A commercial name for gum arabic shipped from G., Arabia.

GID'DINESS. See *VERTIGO*.—**Galvanic g.** G. produced in susceptible individuals by sending a continuous galvanic current through the head.

GID'DY. Fr., *étourdi*. Ger., *schwindelig*. Syn.: *dizzy*. Having the sensation of whirling or reeling about, with imperfect power of preserving the balance of the body.

GIGANTISM. See GIANTISM.

GIGANTOBLAST. From *γίγας*, a giant, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *gigantoblaste*. Ger., *G.* Syn.: *megaloblast*. Of Ehrlich, a form of germ found in the blood of persons having progressive pernicious anæmia.

GIGANTOLOGYY. Lat., *gigantologia* (from *γίγας*, a giant, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *gigantologie*. Ger., *Riesenlehre*. The teratology of giants.

GIGANTOSTEOLOGIA, f. From *γίγας*, a giant, *ὄστέον*, a bone, and *λόγος*, understanding. Ger., *Riesenknochenlehre*. The osteology of giants.

GIGARTINA, f. A genus of *Algæ*.—*G. acicularis, G. aciculosa*. A species found on the coast of France and Spain, and often sold in France as carrageen.—*G. Griffithsia*. Fr., *gigartine plûe*. A species found in Corsican moss.—*G. lichenoides*. A light purple or greenish seaweed found on the coasts of Ceylon, Burma, and the Malay Islands. It is used as a demulcent and, by the Chinese, for making jelly.—*G. mamilliosa*. A species found on the shores of the Atlantic; collected with *Chondrus crispus* and having the same properties.—*G. plicata*. *G. Griffithsia*.—*G. sphaerococcus*. A species frequently used to adulterate Corsican moss.

GIGAS, m. -*gan'tos* (-is). See GIANT.

GIGERIUM, n. See GIZZARD.

GIGGER, n. See CHIGOE.

GILLENIA, f. From *Gillen*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *gillénie*. Ger., *Gillénie*. Indian physic, American ipecacuanha; a genus of rosaceous plants allied to *Spiræa*. 2. The root of *G. trifoliata* and *G. stipulata*, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph.—*G. stipulacea*. Ger., *nebenblättrige Gillénie*. Bowman's root; found from western New York to Alabama, having the properties of *G. trifoliata*.—*G. trifoliata*. Fr., *ipecacuanha de Virginie*. Ger., *dreiblättrige Gillénie*. A species growing in Canada and in the United States from New York to Florida; sometimes used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

GILLENIN, Fr., gillénim. Ger., *G.* The active principle of *Gillénia*.

GILVOR, m. -*vo'ris*. From *gilvus*, pale yellow. The earthy complexion of certain cachexiæ and dyscrasiæ.

GIN. Lat., *spiritus juniperi compositus*. Fr., *eau-de-vie de genievre*. An alcoholic beverage distilled usually from rye or barley and flavored with juniper berries and sometimes other aromatics. It is employed especially in domestic practice as a diuretic and carminative. In regular practice it is replaced by the official spiritus juniperi compositus.—**English g.** A drink consisting of the impure products obtained in the distillation of Scotch and English whisky, rectified and flavored with oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, etc.—**Holland g.** Syn.: *hollands*. A variety made in Holland, consisting of a spirit distilled from a mixture of rye and barley fermented by yeast and flavored with juniper berries.

GINGE. The seed of *Abrus precatorius*.

GINGE'LI, GINGE'LY. Fr., *gingili, gengéli*. Ar., *chulchuldân*. The *Sesamum orientale*.—**G. oil.** Fr., *huile de gingili*. The oil of *Sesamum orientale*.

GINGER. Gr., *ζιγγίβερι* (1st def.). Lat., *gingiber* (1st def.), *zingiber* (1st def.), *zingiberi* (1st def.). Fr., *gingembre* (1st def.). Ger., *Inguer* (1st def.). 1. The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* and other allied species of *Zingiber*, also of some species of *Alpinia*, *Asarum*, etc. (see ZINGIBER). 2. *Sedum acre*.

GINGEROL. A principle derived from ginger, apparently isomeric with capsein.

GINGIBER, n. -*gib'eris*. See ZINGIBER.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM, n. From *gingiva*, the gum, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Snoy, a form of scurvy affecting the gums and arms.

GINGIPE'DIUM, n. From *gingiva*, the gum, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *scorbut*. Ger., *Scharbock*. Of Snoy, a form of scurvy attacking the gums and the feet.

GINGI'VA, f. Fr., *gencive*. Ger., *Zahnfleisch*. The gum of a tooth.—*G. cærulea*. The bluish line on the gums indicative of chronic lead poisoning.

GIN'GIVAL. Fr., *g.* Pertaining to the gums.

GINGIVAL'GIA, f. From *gingiva*, a gum, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the gums.

GINGIVA'RIUM, n. From *gingiva*, the gum. A mouth wash.

GINGIVI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *gingiva*, the gum (see also -itis*). See ULITIS.—**Expulsive g.** Fr., *gingivite expulsive*. Syn.: *recession of the gums*. A form of ulitis accompanied by alveolar osteoperiostitis and the gradual expulsion of the tooth from its socket.—*G. blennorrhœica*. Of Federn, pyorrhœa alveolaris.

GINGIV'ULA, f. Dim. of *gingiva*. A little gum.

GINGKO'IC (or **GINGKOS'IC**) **ACID.** See GINKGOSIC ACID.

GINGLYMARTHRO'DIA, GINGLYMOARTHRO'DIA, f. A variety of ginglymus in which in certain positions of the joint motion besides that of ginglymus is permitted.

GIN'GLYMOID, GINGLYMOI'DAL. From *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *ginglymoïde*. Ger., *charniergelenkig*. Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN'GLYMUS, m. Gr., *γίγγλυμος, γίγγλυμός*. Fr., *ginglyme, charnière, articulation en charnière*. Ger., *Charniergelenk*. The variety of diarthrosis in which the motion is to and fro only, like that of a hinge; e. g., the knee joint and the elbow joint.—**Angular g.** Fr., *ginglyme angulaire*. See *G.*—**Double g. of the knee joint.** A congenital malformation of the knee joint, attended by absence of the patella, in which the leg can be folded forward upon the thigh till the toes touch the groin.—**Lateral g.** See DIARTHROSIS *rotatorius*.—**Trochoid g.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.

GINGKOS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ginkgoïque* (ou *ginkgosique*). An organic acid, C₂₄H₄₈O₂, extracted from the fleshy part of the fruit of *Ginkgo biloba*.

GINO'EA, f. A genus of the *Lythraceæ*.—*G. americana, G. syphilitica*. Fr., *g. d'Amérique*. The only species. Its juice is diuretic and sudorific, and is used in Mexico in venereal diseases.

GIN'SENG. From Chin., *gin-sen*, a panacea. The root of *Aralia* (*Panax*) *g.* and *Aralia quinquefolia*. The Chinese attribute wonderful virtues to it in maintaining health and prolonging life, and consider it a remedy for almost all diseases, though actually it is nothing more than a demulcent.

GIR'DLE. A.-S., *gyrdel*. Gr., *ζωστήρ*. Lat., *cingulum*. Fr., *ceinture*. Ger., *Gürtel*. A belt or any beltlike structure.—**Limb g's.** See *Pectoral ARCH* and *Pelvic ARCH*.—**Mercurial g.** See *CINGULUM mercuriale*.—**Pelvic g.** See *Pelvic ARCH*.—**Shoulder g.** See *Pectoral ARCH*.

GISE'KIA, f. Fr., *gisèque*. A genus of tropical or sub-tropical phytolaccaceous herbs found in Asia and Africa.—*G. pharmaceoides*. A species common in India, where the fresh plant, including leaves, stalks, and capsules, is reduced to a powder and given in water as a tæniacuge.

GIZ'ZARD. Lat., *gigerium, ventriculus bulbosus*. Fr., *gésier*. Ger., *Fleischmagen*. The muscular division of a bird's stomach. It consists of a sac or cavity with powerful muscular walls, with a tough horny or bony lining, and in graminivorous birds usually contains small pebbles which have been swallowed to assist in triturating the food.—**Fowl's g.** The dried lining membrane of the g. of the common fowl, used in Chinese medicine for dyspepsia and diarrhœa, and also in spermatorrhœa and urinary disorders, in which latter diseases the g. of male birds is used for female patients, and *vice versa*.—**South American ostrich's g.** The dried and powdered inner coating of the g. of the ostrich; used in Buenos Aires for dyspepsia, being sup-

posed to contain an unusually large proportion of pepsin.

GLABEL'LA, *f.* From *glabellus*, without hair. Fr., *glabelle*. Ger., *Stirnglatze*. The protuberant (but occasionally depressed) surface between the two superciliary ridges.—**G. coccygea**. See *FOVEOLA coccygea*.

GLABEL'LAD. Toward the glabellar aspect.

GLABEL'LAR. Pertaining to the glabella.—**G. aspect**. Of Barclay, the region or direction of the glabella.—**G. length**. See *Anteroposterior DIAMETER of the skull*.

GLABEL'LEN. See *GLABELLAR*.

GLABELLOM'IAL. See *GLABELLOOCCIPITAL*.

GLABEL'LOOBE'LIAC. Fr., *glabello-obélique*. Pertaining to or extending between the glabella and the obelion.

GLABEL'LOOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to or extending between the glabella and the occipital point or region.

GLABEL'LUM, *n.* See *GLABELLA*.

GLABEL'LUS. Destitute of hair.

GLAB'ROUS. Gr., *μαδρός*. Lat., *glaber*. Ger., *kahl*, *unbehaart*. Smooth, destitute of hairs or protuberances.

GLA'CIAL. Gr., *κρυσταλλώδης, παγετώδης*. Lat., *glacialis*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Eis-, eisartig*. 1. Icy cold. 2. Icelike, crystalline, vitreous. 3. Of plants, growing near the snow line.

GLA'CIALIN. An antiseptic preparation consisting chiefly of a mixture of borax, boric acid, and sugar.

GLA'CIES, *f.* -*e'i*. Ice.

GLA'CIOUS. See *GLACIAL*.

GLAD'IATE. Lat., *gladiatus*. Fr., *gladié*. Ger., *schwertförmig*. Sword-shaped.

GLADI'OLUS, *m.* Dim. of *gladius*, a sword. Fr., *gladiole* (2d def.), *glaiéul* (2d def.). 1. See *KNIFE*. 2. A genus of irislike plants. 3. The middle segment of the sternum.—**G. segetum**. Fr., *courtélassa*. Ger., *Saaten-Siegwurz*. Corn flag, European corn flag; found in southern Europe, probably the *ξείριον* of Dioscorides; formerly used as a vulnerary, as an aphrodisiac, and in amenorrhœa.—**G. sternalis**. See *G.* (3d def.).—**G. tenuis**. See *G. imbricatus*.—**G. triphyllus**. Fr., *glaiéul à trois feuilles*. A variety of *G. plicatus*.

GLADIUS, *m.* Gr., *ξίφος*. Fr., *glaiue*. Ger., *Schwert*. 1. A sword. 2. See *BISTOURY*.—**G. pistoriensis**. A Pistorian sword knife; a bistoury.

GLE'SUM, *n.* See *AMBRA flava*.

GLA'GOS, *n.* *Gl'a'geos (-is)*. Gr., *γλάγος*. Milk.

GLAIR. See *ALBUMEN*.

GLA'MA, *f.* Gr., *γλάμα*. See under *LIPPITUDO*.

GLANCE. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glanz*. A mineral having a metallic lustre.

GLAND. Gr., *ἀδήν*. Lat., *glandula*. Fr., *glande*. Ger., *Drüse*. 1. In the animal organism, an organ having for its function the separation or elaboration of some particular substance or substances from the blood, either (as in excretion) for mere elimination or (as in secretion) to serve a physiological purpose within the organism, or, as in the case of the testicles, the mammary g's, and poison g's, a special purpose in another organism. A g. may be either a simple cellular sac or crypt or a collection of such structures together with a connective tissue framework, nerves, blood vessels, ducts, etc., inclosed in a capsule. 2. An organ which, while it has (like the testicles and the ovaries) or has not the functions mentioned, is or has been supposed to exert a physiological action upon the blood passing through it, or to take part in the formation of the blood, or in some way to affect the character of the organism. 3. An organ having the general appearance of a g., but not assumed to have glandular functions (e. g., the pineal g.). 4. As improperly used, see *GLANS penis* and *GLANS clitoridis*.—**Abdominal salivary g.** Lat., *glandula salivaris abdominalis*. See *PANCREAS*.—**Absorbent g's**. See *Lymphatic g's*.—**Accessory g's**. Lat., *glandulæ accessorie*.

Fr., *glandes accessoire*. Ger., *Nebendrüsén* (1st def.).

1. G's having functions accessory to those of other g's.

2. See *Méry's g's*.—**Accessory g's of the pancreas**. See *Brunner's g's*.—**Accessory g. of the parotid**. See *Accessory parotid g.*—**Accessory lacrimal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ lacrimales accessorie*. See *G's of Krause*.—**Accessory lactiferous g's**. See *Montgomery's g's*.—**Accessory parotid g.** Lat., *glandula parotis accessoria (glandula) socia parotidis*. Fr., *glande accessoire de la parotide*. Ger., *Nebenspeicheldrüse*. A small collection of glandular tissue close to the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, opening into the parotid duct and secreting saliva.—**Accessory suprarenal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ suprarenales accessorie*. Ger., *Nebennebennieren*. Small bodies occasionally found connected with the suprarenal capsules and closely resembling them in structure.—**Accessory thyr(e)oid g's**. Lat., *glandulæ thyreoidæ accessorie*. Ger., *Nebenschilddrüsen*. Small collections of glandular tissue similar to the thyreoid g. and termed *glandulæ thyreoidæ accessorie inferiores, laterales, posteriores, and superiores*, according to their position relative to the thyreoid g.—**Acinotubular g.** Ger., *tubulo-acinöse Drüse*. A g. intermediate in structure between a racemose and a tubular g.—**Acinous g.** Lat., *glandula acinosa*. See *Racemose g.*—**Acinous tarsoconjunctival g's**. See *Meibomian g's*.—**Adventitious g.** An enlarged lymphatic g.—**Aggregate g's, Aggregated g's**. Lat., *glandulæ aggregatæ*. Ger., *aggregirte Drüsen*. 1. See *Méry's g's*. 2. See *Peyer's g's*.—**Aggregated g's of Bruch**. Syn.: *trachoma g's of Henle*. Lymph follicles of the conjunctiva at the junction of the palpebral and sclerotic portions. Interpreted as pathological conditions.—**Agminated g's (of the small intestine)**. Lat., *glandulæ agminate (Peyeri)*. See *Peyer's g's*.—**Albumin g.** Ger., *Albumindrüse, Eiweissdrüse, Dotterstock*. In certain invertebrates (e. g., the *Cestoda*) the g. which secretes the albuminous covering of the ovum.—**Albuminous g's**. Fr., *glandes albumineuses*. Ger., *Eiweissdrüsen*. G's whose secretion contains albumin (e. g., the parotid g.). See also *Albumin g.*—**Amygdalous g.** See *TONSIL*.—**Anal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ anales*. Ger., *Analdrüsen*. The lymphatic and odoriferous g's of the anal region.—**Angular g.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**Anomalous g's**. See *Ductless g's*.—**Anteprostatic g.** Lat., *glandula prostata anterior* (1st def.). 1. See *Anterior PROSTATE*. 2. In the pl., see *Méry's g's*.—**Anterior auricular g's**. Lat., *glandulæ auriculares anteriores (seu faciales superficiales)*. Ger., *oberflächliche Antiltdrüsen*. Three or four small lymphatic g's situated in front of the external ear.—**Anterior iliac g's**. Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ anteriores (seu externæ)*. Fr., *glandes iliaques externes*. Ger., *äussere Hüftdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated in front of the iliac arteries, between the fifth lumbar vertebra and the femoral ring.—**Anterior lingual g's**. Lat., *glandulæ linguales anteriores (seu apicis lingue)*. Ger., *vordere Zungendrüsen*. Syn.: *Nuhn's g's, Nuck's g's*. Acinous g's situated on each side of the apex of the tongue close to the median plane.—**Anterior mediastinal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ mediastinice (seu mediastinæ) anteriores*. Fr., *glandes médiastines antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Mittelfeldrüsen*. Two or three small lymphatic g's situated in the lower part of the anterior mediastinum.—**Anterior prostatic g.** See *Anterior PROSTATE*.—**Anterior tibial g.** Lat., *glandula tibialis antica*. Ger., *vordere Schienbeindrüse*. A lymphatic g. lying on the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament of the leg.—**Aporic g's**. See *Ductless g's*.—**Arterial g's**. Small g.-like bodies connected with the arterial system. They consist of a fibrous capsule and internal fibrous septa, including polyedral epithelial cells, with spherical nuclei, arranged in spherical or cylindrical masses, each of which contains a highly convoluted capillary. See *Coccygeal g.* and *In-*

tercarotid g.—**Arytænoïd g's.** Lat., *glandulæ arytænoideæ*. Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytænoïd cartilages. Cf. **GLANDULÆ arytænoideæ laterales** (under GLANDULA) and **Posterior laryngeal g's.**—**Associate g.** See **Accessory g.**—**Associate parotid g.** See **Accessory parotid g.**—**Auricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ auriculares*. The lymphatic g's of the region of the external ear. See **Anterior auricular g's** and **Subauricular g's.**—**Axillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ axillares*. Fr., *glandes axillaires*. Ger., *Achseldrüsen*. The lymphatic g's of the axilla. —**Bartholin's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bartholinianæ* (seu *Bartholini*). See *Méry's g's*, *Sublingual g's*, and *Vulvovaginal g's.*—**Bauhin's g's.** See **Anterior lingual g's.**—**Blandin's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ Blandini*. See **Anterior lingual g's.**—**Blind g's.** **Blood g's.** See **Closed g's**, **Ductless g's**, and **Hæmatopoietic g's.**—**Bowman's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bowmanianæ*. Fr., *glandes olfactives*. Ger., *Bowmann'sche Drüsen*. Of Kolliker, the simple tubular mucous g's of the mucous membrane in the olfactory region of the nose. —**Brachial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ brachiales* (seu *cubitales et humerariæ*). The lymphatic g's of the forearm and arm. —**Branchio-tympanic g.** See **Tympanic g.**—**Bronchial g.** See **Thyreoid g.**—**Bronchial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bronchiales* (seu *vesalianæ*). Ger., *Bronchialdrüsen*, *Lufttröhrendrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated on the bronchi and the lower part of the trachea. Cf. **Pulmonary g's.**—**Brunner's g's** (of the small intestine). Lat., *glandulæ*



BRUNNER'S GLANDS. (AFTER FREY.)

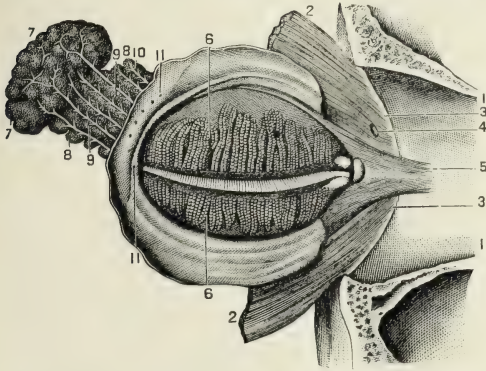
Brunneri (seu *brunnerianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Brunner*. Ger., *Brunner'sche Drüsen*. Minute acinotubular or racemose g's in the submucosa of the duodenum. They open by a special duct in the lumen of the intestine, at the base of the villi. The structure is quite similar to that of the pyloric g's of the stomach. The secretion digests starch and uncoagulated albumin. —**Buccal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ buccales* (seu *buccinales*, seu *buccinatoriæ*). Fr., *glandes gènes* (ou *généennes*). Ger., *Backendrüsen*, *Wangendrüsen*, *Backenschleimdrüsen*. Small mucous g's which lie between the mucous membrane of the cheek and the buccinator muscle. See **Molar g's.** —**Bulbocavernous g's**, **Bulbourethral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bulbo-urethrales*. See *Méry's g's.*—**Cæcal g's.** The lymphatic g's of the cæcum. —**Cardiac gastric g's**, **Cardiac g's of the stomach.** See *Oxyntic g's.*—**Cardiac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cardiacæ* (seu *cardiales*). Ger., *Cardialdrüsen*. Acinous g's in the mucous membrane at the lower end of the œsophagus. —**Cardiac lymphatic g's.** See **Superior mediastinal g's.**—**Carotic g.**, **Carotid g.** Lat., *glandula carotica*. Ger., *Carotisdrüse*. See **Intercarotid g.**—**Ceruminous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ ceruminosæ*. Fr., *glandes cérumineuses*. Ger., *Ohrenschmalzdrüsen*. Tubular convoluted g's in the external

auditory canal which secrete the cerumen. —**Cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales*. Fr., *glandes cervicales*. Ger., *Halsdrüsen*. The lymphatic g's of the neck. See **Deep cervical g's**, **Inferior deep cervical g's**, **Median cervical g's**, **Superficial cervical g's**, and **Superior deep cervical g's.**—**Circumanal g's.** Ger., *Circumanaldrüsen*. See **Anal g's.**—**Closed g's.** Fr., *glandes closes*. True g's which have no excretory duct, and from which the secretion escapes by osmosis, or by the dehiscence of the capsule. Cf. **Ductless g's.**—**Coccygeal g.** Lat., *glandula coccygea*. Fr., *glande coccygienne*. Ger., *Steissdrüse*. Syn.: *Luschka's g.* A gland, about as large as a pea, discovered by Luschka; situated on the ventral aspect of the tip of the coccyx above the coccygeal insertion tendons of the sphincter ani muscles. —**Cœliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ celiacæ*. Ger., *obere Eingeweidedrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated in front of the abdominal aorta above the superior mesenteric artery. They connect with the lymph vessels from the stomach, spleen, pancreas, and liver. Their efferent vessels empty into the thoracic duct. —**Compound gastric g's.** G's in which two or more tubules open into a common duct, which in turn opens into the cavity of the stomach. —**Compound g.** Lat., *glandula composita*. Fr., *glande composée*. A g. in which the extent of secreting surface is augmented both by recession of the membrane into a pouch and by a subdivision of the walls of the latter into other smaller pouches. —**Compound racemose g.** See **Racemose g.**—**Compound tubular g.** A g. made up of a multitude of small tubules ending in a single duct. —**Concatenate g's.** Lat., *glandulæ concatenate*. See **Deep cervical g's.**—**Conglobate g's.** Lat., *glandulæ conglobatæ*. See **Lymphatic g's.**—**Conglomerate g.** Lat., *glandula conglomerata*. See **Racemose g.**—**Convoluted g.** Ger., *Knaueldrüse*. A tubular g. the blind end of which is highly convoluted. —**Cowper's g's.** See *Méry's g's* and *Vulvovaginal g's.*—**Cubital g's.** The lymphatic g's of the region of the elbow. See **Deep cubital g's** and **Superficial cubital g's.**—**Cutaneous g's.** See **Hair g's**, **Sudoriparous g's**, and **Sebaceous g's.**—**Decidual g's.** Uterine g's forming part of the decidua. —**Deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales profundæ*, *glandulæ jugulares internæ*. Ger., *tiefe Halsdrüsen*. Twenty or thirty deep-seated lymphatic g's in the neck, divided into a superior and an inferior set. The superior extend from the division of the common carotid artery to the base of the skull, along the internal jugular vein, receiving the lymph from the various deep organs of the neck. The inferior are placed around the lower part of the internal jugular vein. They all form the jugular lymphatic duct, which ends in the thoracic or right lymphatic duct, or one of the large veins of the neck. —**Deep cubital g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cubitales profundæ*. Fr., *glandes cubitales profondes*. Ger., *tiefe Ellenbogendrüsen*. Several lymphatic g's deeply placed over the elbow joint. —**Deep facial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ faciales profundæ*. Fr., *glandes faciales profondes*. Several lymphatic g's posterior to the buccinator muscle. —**Deep inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales profundæ*. Ger., *tiefe Leistendrüsen* (oder *Inguinaldrüsen*). Lymphatic g's which surround the femoral artery and vein, one always being situated in the crural ring. —**Deep thoracic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ thoracicæ profundæ*. Fr., *glandes thoraciques profondes*. Lymphatic g's upon the external surface of the serratus magnus muscle. —**Dental g's.** Of Serres, small white bodies situated on the mucous membrane of the jaw over the point where the teeth are to emerge. They are composed of epithelial cells, and it was suggested by Sharpey that they were parts of the enamel germ which escape obliteration. —**Diapnogenous g's.** See **Sudoriparous g's.**—**Digestive g's.** Lat., *glandulæ digestive*. Ger., *Digestionsdrüsen*. The g's upon the leaves or other part of certain insectivorous plants, the secretion

of which contains an unorganized ferment which has the power of dissolving albuminoids substantially as the gastric juice of animals does.—**Dorsal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ dorsales*. See *Scapular g's.*—**Ductless g's.** Fr., *glandes sans conduits excréteurs*. G's having no duct for discharging their secretion. See *Closed g's* and *Hæmatopoietic g's.*—**Duodenal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ duodenales*. 1. See *Brunner's g's.* 2. The lymphatic g's of the mesentery of the duodenum.—**Duverney's g's.** Ger., *Duverney'sche Drüsen*. See *Vulvovaginal g's.*—**Epiglottic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ epiglotticæ*. Acinous g's of the posterior surface of the apex of the epiglottis.—**Excretory g's.** G's which secrete the excrementitious fluids of the organism; of the older writers, any soft organs or structures roundish in shape and highly vascular.—**External iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ externæ*. See *Anterior iliac g's.*—**External salivary g.** Lat., *glandula salivaris externa*. See *Parotid g.*—**Facial g's.** The lymphatic g's of the face. See *Anterior auricular g's* and *Deep facial g's.*—**Femoral g's.** See *Inguinal g's.*—**Follicular g.** Lat., *glandula follicularis*. See *FOLLICLE.*—**Follicular g's of the tongue.** The lymphoid masses in the mucosa of the base of the tongue.—**Fundus g's.** Lat., *glandulæ fundi*. See *Oxyntic g's.*—**Gastric g's.** Fr., *follicules gastriques*, *glandes de l'estomac*. Ger., *Magens- (oder Magenschleim-) drüsen*, *Pepsinschläuche*. Syn.: *gastric follicles* (or *tubules*), *pepsin g's*, *peptic tubes*. Tubular depressions extending through the entire thickness of the gastric mucous membrane, and lined with a continuation of the gastric epithelium. They are frequently branched, especially in the cardiac region, the branches being nearly parallel, and opening into a common chamber or duct, which in turn opens into the cavity of the stomach. The cells lining the fundus or deeper portion of the g's are the true glandular elements giving rise to the peptic and mucous secretions of the stomach, and are larger and more cuboidal in form than those covering the free surface of the gastric mucosa and the ducts of the g's. See *Compound gastric g's*, *Lymphatic gastric g's*, *Oxyntic g's*, and *Simple gastric g's.*—**Gastroepiploic g's.** See *Inferior gastroepiploic g's* and *Superior gastroepiploic g's.*—**Genal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ genales*. See *Buccal g's.*—**Genital g's.** See *Sexual g's.*—**G's of Bartholin.** See *Méry's g's*, *Sublingual g's*, and *Vulvovaginal g's.*—**G's of Brunner.** See *Brunner's g's.*—**G's of Duverney.** See *Vulvovaginal g's.*—**G's of Galeati.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn.*—**G's of Havers.** See *Synovial FRINGES.*—**G's of Krause.** Lat., *glandulæ lacrimales accessorie*, *glandulæ mucosæ palpebrarum*. Fr., *glandes sous-conjonctivales*. Ger., *accessorische Thränen-drüsen*. Acinous g's in the orbital portion of the conjunctiva.—**G's of Lieberkühn.** Lat., *glandulæ lieberkühnianæ*. See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn.*—**G's of Littre.** Lat., *glandulæ Littre*. Ger., *Littre'sche Drüsen*. The small racemose mucous g's in the mucous membrane of the cavernous portion of the urethra.—**G's of Morgagni.** Ger., *Morgagni'sche Drüsen*. See *G's of Littre*, and cf. *GLANDULÆ aryttenoidæ laterales* (under *GLANDULA*).—**G's of Naboth.** Lat., *glandulæ Nabothi*. See *Nabothian FOLLICLES.*—**G's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian BODIES.*—**G's of Peeklin,** **G's of Peyer.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**G's of the biliary ducts.** Lat., *glandulæ hepaticæ*. Ger., *Gallengangdrüsen*. Small acinous g's in the walls of the cystic and hepatic ducts and of the gall bladder.—**G's of the cheeks.** See *Buccal g's.*—**G's of the colon.** 1. The crypts of Lieberkühn. 2. Lymphoid nodules of the colon resembling the solitary glands of the small intestine.—**G's of the skin.** See *Hair g's*, *Sudoriparous g's*, and *Sebaceous g's.*—**G's of the small intestine.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*, *Brunner's g's*, and *Peyer's g's.*—**G's of the stomach.** See *Gastric g's.*—**G's of the vestibule.** See *GLANDULÆ vestibulares.*—**G's of Tyson.** See *Preputial g's.*—**G's of waste.** The excretory g's.—**Globate g's.** See *Lym-*

phatic g's.—**Glomerate g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Guérin's g's.** Of E. Ödmannsson, Skene's g's.—**Guttural g's.** See *Pharyngeal g's.*—**Hæmatopoietic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vasculares* (seu *vasculosæ*). Fr., *glandes sanguines* (ou *vasculaires*). Ger., *Blutdrüsen*, *Blutgefäßdrüsen*. Certain structures which are supposed to affect the constitution of the blood in its passage through the large number of vessels they usually contain. The coccygeal, intercarotid, thymus, and thyreoid g's, and the spleen, pituitary body, suprarenal capsules, and tonsils are those most commonly included under the name.—**Hæmolymph g's.** Certain modified lymphatic g's having blood sinuses as well as lymph sinuses, supposed to be partly hæmatopoietic and partly hæmatolytic in function.—**Hair g's.** One or two sebaceous g's which open into the hair follicle near its mouth.—**Harderian g., Harder g.** Lat., *glandula harderiana*. Ger., *Harder'sche Drüse*. A small g. found in many mammals at the inner canthus of the eye.—**Haversian g's.** See *Synovial FRINGES.*—**Hepatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ hepaticæ*. Ger., *Leberdrüsen*. 1. Lymphatic g's in the hepaticoduodenal ligament in front of the portal vein. 2. See *G's of the biliary ducts.*—**Honeycomb g's.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**Hydrophorous g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Hypogastric g's.** See *Internal iliac g's.*—**Iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ*. See *Anterior iliac g's*, *Internal iliac g's*, and *Superior iliac g's.*—**Inferior buccal g's.** See *Molar g's.*—**Inferior deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares* (seu *cervicales profundæ*) *inferiores*, *glandulæ claviculares*. Ger., *tiefe untere Halsdrüsen*. The inferior group of the deep cervical g's, situated in the supraclavicular fossa and in the angle formed by the common jugular and subclavian veins.—**Inferior gastroepiploic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ gastricæ* (seu *gastroepiploicæ*) *inferiores*. Fr., *glandes gastro-épiploïques inférieures*. Ger., *Magennetzdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated along the greater curvature of the stomach, between the folds of the gastrocolic omentum.—**Inferior jugular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares inferiores*. See *Inferior deep cervical g's.*—**Inferior lacrymal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimonalis* (seu *palpebralis*) *inferior*, *glandula concreta* (seu *congregata*) *Monroii*. Ger., *untere Thränen-drüse*. The lower of the two portions of the lacrymal g.—**Infraclavicular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ infraclaviculares*. One or two lymphatic g's lying below the clavicle, between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles.—**Inframaxillary g's.** See *Submaxillary g's.*—**Infundibular g.** The infundibulum of the brain.—**Inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales*. Ger., *Geistendrüsen*. The deep and the superficial lymphatic g's of the groin.—**Innominate g.** See *GLANDULÆ innominate Galeni.*—**Integumentary g's.** See *Hair g's*, *Sudoriparous g's*, and *Sebaceous g's.*—**Intercarotid g.** Lat., *glandula intercarotica*. Ger., *Carotisdrüse*, *intercarotischer Knoten*. A small body lying close to the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. It consists of a number of arterial glomeruli, surrounded by nerve plexuses and ganglion cells. Its function is unknown.—**Intercostal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ intercostales*. Ger., *Zwischenrippendrüsen*. Lymphatic g's, situated in the posterior portions of the intercostal spaces.—**Inter marginal g's of Zeiss.** See *Zeiss's g's.*—**Internal iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ hypogastricæ* (seu *iliacæ*) *internæ*. Fr., *glandes hypogastriques* (ou *iliacques*) *internes*. Ger., *innere Hüftdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's, situated on the internal lateral walls of the pelvis, along the hypogastric artery and vein.—**Internal maxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ maxillares internæ*. See *Deep facial g's.*—**Interungulate g.** Lat., *canalis biflexus*. In sheep, a g. situated between the hoofs, which furnishes a viscid secretion.—**Intestinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ intestinales*. 1. The glandular structures in the intestines. See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*, *Brunner's g's*, *Solitary intestinal g's*, and *Peyer's g's*. 2. See *Mesenteric g's.*—**Jugular g's.** See *Cervical g's.*—**Krause's g's.** See *G's of Krause.*

—**Labial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ labiales*. Ger., *Lippendrösen*, *Lippenschleimdrüsen*. Numerous racemose g's situated between the labial mucous membrane and the orbicularis oris muscle, which open on the inner surface of the lip near the oral aperture.—**Lacrimal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimalis* (seu *orbitaria*, seu *tristitiæ*). Fr., *glande lacrymale*. Ger., *thränendrüse*. A compound racemose g. secreting the tears, situated in the upper and outer part of the orbit in a slight depression in the frontal bone (*fossa glandularis*) close to the ante-

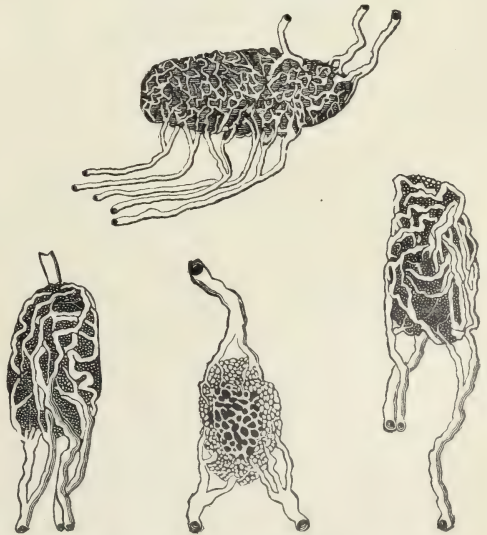


LACRYMAL AND MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, internal wall of the orbit; 2, 2, internal portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum; 3, 3, attachment of this muscle to the orbit; 4, orifice for the passage of the nasal artery; 5, muscle of Horner; 6, 6, posterior surface of the eyelids, with the Meibomian glands; 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, lacrimal gland and ducts; 11, 11, openings of the lacrimal ducts.

rior margin of the orbit. It is of the size and shape of a small almond, and is divided by a layer of fascia into two parts, the inferior and superior lacrimal g's. The excretory ducts are from ten to fourteen in number, and open separately by minute orifices at the upper and outer part of the fornix conjunctivæ. See *Inferior lacrimal g.* and *Superior lacrimal g.*—**Lactiferous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lactiferæ*. See *Mammary g's* and *Montgomery's g's*.—**Laryngeal g's.** The lymphatic g's situated about the larynx. See *Posterior laryngeal g's* and *Prelaryngeal g.*—**Lateral lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ linguales laterales* (seu *intermusculares linguæ*). Ger., *seitliche Zungendrüsen*, *Randdrüsen der Zungenwurzel*. Acinous g's imbedded along the margins of the tongue.—**Lenticular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lenticulares*. Fr., *glandes lenticulaires*. Ger., *lenticuläre Drüsen*. The conglobate g's of the mucous membrane of the stomach.—**Lieberkühnian g's**, **Lieberkühn's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lieberkühnianæ*. See **CRYPTS of Lieberkühn**.—**Lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ (mucosæ) linguales*, *glandulæ folliculares linguæ*. See *Anterior lingual g's*, *Lateral lingual g's*, and *Posterior lingual g's*.—**Lingual lymphatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lymphaticæ linguales*. Ger., *Zungenlymphdrüsen*. Two or three small g's lying on the outer surface of the hyoglossus muscle which connect with the lymphatics of the tongue.—**Littre's g's.** See *G's of Littre*.—**Lobulated g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Lower deep cervical g's.** See *Inferior deep cervical g's*.—**Lumbar g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lumbales* (seu *lumbares*). Ger., *Lendendrüsen*. Lymphatic g's, twenty to twenty-five in number, situated behind the peritonæum, on the psoas major and quadratus lumborum muscles and on the lower portion of the posterior part of the diaphragm. See *GLANDULÆ lumbales aortice, inferiores, superiores, and transverse* (under *GLANDULA*).—**Luschka's g.** See *Coccygeal g.*—**Lymphatic gastric g's.** The inferior and superior gastroepiploic g's.—**Lymphatic g., Lymph g.** Lat., *glandula lymphatica*. Fr., *glande lymphatique*, *ganglion*. Ger., *Lymphdrüse*. A lymphatic nodule; a collection of specially arranged lymphoid tissue in the

course of a lymphatic vessel. It is believed that no lymph reaches the blood vessels without having traversed one or more lymphatic g's. The g's vary from a few mm. to several cm. in diameter. Their number in man is estimated to be between 500 and 600, but they are less numerous in most animals; many are solitary, but oftener they are in groups or chains, forming, with the lymphatic vessels, the so called lymphatic plexuses. They are in most cases near blood vessels, and, for the avoidance of undue pressure, loosely connected to the surrounding tissues. In the limbs, pressure is further avoided by their situation, which is mostly in the flexures of the joints. The afferent trunks usually divide into several small vessels before entering the g. The efferent trunk is usually the larger and less divided. Lymphatic g's are well supplied with blood vessels, which ramify in the medullary cords or proper lymphoid tissue bordering the lymph path. In some cases the blood vessels and efferent lymphatics enter and leave the g. at a small depression, which, in analogy with the kidney, has been called the hilum, but this depression is frequently absent and rarely a marked feature.—**Mammary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mammales* (seu *lactiferæ*). Fr., *glandes mammaires*. Ger., *Brustdrüsen*, *Saugdrüsen*, *Milchdrüsen*, *Briesel*. G's accessory to the generative system, which secrete milk, and are characteristic of the class of vertebrata known as *Mammalia*. The g. structure is composed of lobes, lobules, and acini, which constitute the secretory apparatus. The acini consist of clusters of rounded vesicles, which form the commencement of canaliculi. These unite to form the canals of the lobules, and these by their anastomoses form the lactiferous ducts, which are from 15 to 20 in number, and terminate in the nipple by openings which vary in size from one sixteenth to one fortieth of an inch. The lobes are bound together by fibrous or areolar tissue, and their interspaces are filled with adipose tissue. These g's are developed in the female, but found only in a rudimentary state in the male.—**Mastoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mastoidæ*. See



LYMPHATIC GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

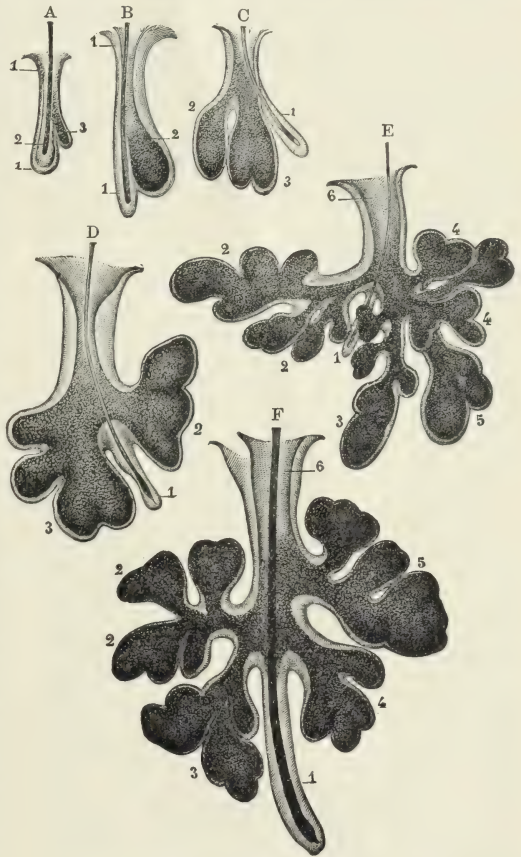
Subauricular g's.—**Maxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ maxillares*. See *Submaxillary g.* and *Deep facial g's*.—**Median cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales medię*. Ger., *mittlere Halsdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's in the neck lying on a level with the lower part of the larynx.—**Mediastinal g's.** The lymphatic g's of the mediastinum. See

Anterior mediastinal g's, *Posterior mediastinal g's*, and *Superior mediastinal g's*.—**Meibomian g's**. Lat., *glandulæ meibomianæ* (seu *Meibomii*, seu *tarsales*), *folliculi ciliares*. Fr., *glandes meibomiennes* (ou de *Meibomius*). Ger., *Meibom'sche Drüsen*. A series of g's imbedded in the tarsus of the eyelid. They are about thirty in number in the upper lid, and somewhat fewer in the lower. They correspond in length with the breadth of each tarsus. Their ducts open on the free margin of the lids by minute foramina. These g's are a variety of the cutaneous sebaceous g's, each consisting of a single straight tube or follicle, having a blind termination into which a number of small secondary follicles open. They are lined by a mucous membrane covered by squamous epithelium. They secrete a sebaceous material which prevents adhesion of the lids.—**Méry's g's**. Fr., *glandes de Méry*. Syn.: *Cowper's g's*. In the male, two small acinous g's situated above the bulb, behind the membranous portion of the urethra, between the two layers of the triangular ligament. They are of about the size of a pea. The epithelium of the ducts is columnar, with reticular protoplasm. The ducts are also lined with cubical epithelium. The two ducts unite and terminate in the floor of the bulb of the urethra. Their secretion is yellowish, translucent, and filamentous. These g's, commonly called Cowper's, were demonstrated and described orally by Jean Méry before the French Academy of Medicine in 1684, fifteen years before Cowper's description was published.—**Mesenteric g's**, **Meseraic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ mesentericæ* (seu *meseraicæ*). Ger., *Mesenterialdrüsen*, *Gekrörsdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's, about 150 in number, situated between the layers of the mesentery. The larger ones are situated around the superior mesenteric artery, but most of them lie in the spaces between the vessels.—**Mesocolic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ mesocolicæ*. Fr., *glandes méso-coliques*. The lymphatic g's in the mesentery of the colon.—**Middle cervical g's**. See *Median cervical g's*.—**Miliary g's**. Lat., *glandulæ miliares*. Fr., *glandes miliaires*. 1. The sebaceous g's. 2. Of Boerhaave, the sudoriparous g's.—**Molar g's**. Lat., *glandulæ molares*. Ger., *Backzahndrüsen*. Two or three large buccal g's found between the masseter and buccinator muscles, opening by separate ducts near the molar teeth.—**Moll's g's**. Modified sweat g's found at the free margin of the eyelids and emptying into Zeiss's g's.—**Montgomery's g's**. Lat., *glandulæ lactiferæ aberrantes* (seu *accessoriæ*). Fr., *glandes lactifères* (ou *auréolaires*). Ger., *Montgomery'sche Drüsen*, *accessorische Milchdrüsen*. Certain microscopical subcutaneous g's of the areola of the breast, first described by Sappey, many of which open by ducts common to them and to the sebaceous g's of the areola. Their structure is the same as that of the glandular apparatus of the breast in general. Their secretion, according to some, is lacteous; according to others, sebaceous.—**Morgagni's g's**. See *G's of Littre* and *GLANDULÆ arytænoideæ laterales* (under *GLANDULA*).—**Moriiform g**. See *Racemose g*.—**Mucilaginous g's** (of a synovial membrane). Lat., *glandulæ mucilaginosæ*. See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**Muciparous g's**. See *Mucous g's* (1st def.).—**Mucous g's**. 1. The g's which secrete mucus. 2. G's in connection with mucous membranes.—**Mucous salivary g's**. Fr., *glandes salivaires muqueuses*. Ger., *Schleimspeicheldrüsen*. Salivary g's in which the characteristic part of the secretion is mucin, such as the submaxillary of man and of the dog. Structurally the loaded or secreting cells appear clear, and stain lightly with carmin; the discharged or unloaded cells are smaller, and stain deeply.—**Nabothian g's**, **Naboth's g's**. See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**Nasal g**. 1. See *External nasal g*. and *Supra-orbital g*. 2. Of Rathke, see *Jacobson's ORGAN*.—**Nerve g's**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Nervous g**. of the pelvis. See *Coccygeal g*.—**Nuck's g's**, **Nuhn's g's**. See

Anterior lingual g's.—**Occipital g's**. Lat., *glandulæ occipitales*. Fr., *glandes occipitales*. Ger., *Hinterhauptsdrüsen*. One or two lymphatic g's situated over the insertion of the trapezius muscle.—**Odoriferous g's**. Lat., *glandulæ odoriferæ*. G's secreting odoriferous substances (e. g., the cutaneous g's surrounding the anus and the preputial g's).—**Œsophageal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ œsophageæ*. Fr., *glandes œsophagiennes*. Acinous or tubular g's found in the submucous layer of the œsophagus.—**Orbital g**. See *Lacrymal g*.—**Oxyntic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ fundi*. Fr., *glandes à suc gastrique*. Ger., *Lab- (oder Magensaft-) drüsen*. Gastric g's lined with two kinds of cells, found in the greatest abundance in the cardiac region of the stomach. The mouth and duct of the g's are short, and are lined with columnar epithelium like that of the general surface of the stomach, while the fundus is usually composed of two or more comparatively long tubules, lined with delomorphous and adelomorphous cells. They are supposed to secrete the acid part of the gastric juice.—**Pacchionian g's**. Lat., *glandulæ Pacchioni* (seu *pacchioniæ*, seu *pacchionianæ*). See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Palatal g's**, **Palatine g's**. Lat., *glandulæ palatinæ*. Ger., *Gaumendrüsen*. Acinous mucous g's in the submucous portion of the tissues covering the hard palate.—**Palpebral g's**. See *Meibomian g's*.—**Palpebral lacrymal g**. See *Inferior lacrymal g*.—**Pancreatic g**. See *PANCREAS*.—**Pancreaticosplenic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ splenicopancreaticæ* (seu *pancreatico-lienales*). Fr., *glandes splénico-pancréatiques*. Ger., *Milzpancreasdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's in the folds of the gastrosplenic ligament, along the course of the splenic artery and vein.—**Parotic g**, **Parotid g**. Lat., *glandula parotis* (seu *parotidis*, seu *parotidea*, seu *ad aurem*). Fr., *glande parotide*. Ger., *Ohrendrüse*, *Ohrspeicheldrüse*. The largest of the salivary g's. It is of an irregular, triangular shape, with a convex outer surface. It is situated in front of the ear, the upper margin being slightly above a line drawn between the external auditory meatus and the lower margin of the ala nasi, its anterior edge being over the middle of the masseter muscle. Posteriorly it is bounded by the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and the external auditory meatus, and inferiorly by a line tangent to the lower margin of the inferior maxilla when the jaws are closed. The ectal surface is covered by the skin, fascia, and, in part, the platysma myoides. The ental surface is somewhat deeply situated, and overlies the digastric muscle, the styloid process of the temporal bone and its attached muscles, the internal pterygoid muscle, the internal jugular vein, and the carotid artery. Cf. *Stenson's DUCT* and *Accessory parotid g*.—**Parotid lymphatic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ parotidæ lymphaticæ*. See *Anterior auricular g's*.—**Pecklin's g's**. See *Peyer's g's*.—**Pectoral g's**. Lat., *glandulæ pectorales*. A few lymphatic g's on the lower part of the ectal surface of the pectoralis major muscle.—**Pepsin g's**, **Pepsin forming g's**, **Peptic g's**. See *Oxyntic g's*.—**Perspiratory g's**. See *Sudoriparous g's*.—**Peyer's g's**. Lat., *glandulæ Peyerii* (seu *peyerianæ*, seu *aggregatæ*, seu *agminatæ*, seu *plexiformes*, seu *sociæ* [*Peyeri*]). Ger., *Peyer'sche Drüsen*, *aggreg(e)rt(e) (oder agmini[e]rte) Drüsen*, *Handfendrüsen*, *Peyer'sche Drüsengruppen*. From three to sixty or more groups of lymphoid follicles, usually of an oblong shape, found at the free side of the intestines. They are most common in the ileum, although a few are situated in the jejunum and colon.—**Pharyngeal g's**. Lat., *glandulæ pharyngææ*. Ger., *Schlunddrüsen*. Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—**Phrenic g's**. Lat., *glandulæ diaphragmaticæ*. A few lymphatic g's in the anterior mediastinal space resting upon the diaphragm.—**Pilous g's**. See *Hair g's*.—**Pineal g**. Lat., *glandula pinealis*. Fr., *glande pinéal*. Ger., *Zirbel*, *Zirbeldrüse*, *sandfüh-*

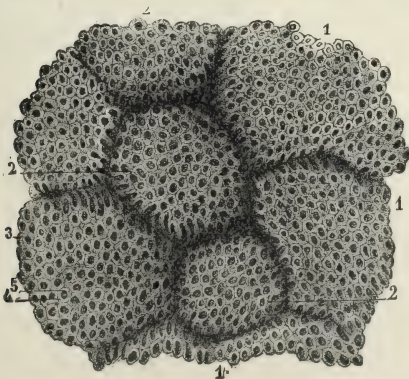
rende Drüse. Syn.: *conarium*, *epiphysis cerebri*. A sub-spherical body about as large as a pea, a dorsal outgrowth of the diencephalon, the cavity of which extends slightly into it (recessus conarii). Its nervous nature is doubtful, and its function in man obscure or absent, but it is constant among vertebrates, and in several, especially lizards, it is connected with a more or less rudimentary eye in the middle of the top of the head.—**Pituitary g.** Lat., *glandula pituitaria* (*potior*, seu *sphenoides*). See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Plexiform g's.** See *Peyer's g's*.—**Popliteal g's.** Lat., *glandulae popliteae*. Ger., *Kniekehldrüsen*. Four or five lymphatic g's situated around the popliteal vessels, which receive the lymphatics of the leg and send efferent vessels to the groin.—**Posterior auricular g's.** Lat., *glandulae auriculares posteriores*. See *Subauricular g's*.—**Posterior laryngeal g's.** Lat., *glandulae interarytænoidæ* (seu *laryngis*) *posteriores*. Ger., *hintere Kehlkopfdrüsen*. Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the larynx, behind the arytenoid cartilages and above the crossing of the arytenoidei obliqui muscles.—**Posterior lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulae linguales posteriores*. Ger., *hintere Zungendrüsen*. Acinous g's on the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue, in the vicinity of the foramen cæcum.—**Posterior mediastinal g's.** Lat., *glandulae mediastinæ* (seu *thoracicæ*) *posteriores*. Ger., *hintere Mittelfeldrüsen*. Lymphatic g's lying on the thoracic aorta and the œsophagus, and receiving lymph also from the pericardium and diaphragm.—**Preauricular g's.** In the horse, lymphatic g's along the course of the circumflex iliac artery, into which empty the afferent vessels of the anterior and inner parts of the thigh.—**Prehyoid g.** Lat., *glandula præhyoides*. See *GLANDULA thyreoidea accessoria suprathyroidea*.—**Prelaryngeal g.** A lymphatic g. found frequently on the cricothyroid membrane, in the interval between the cricothyroid muscles.—**Prepectoral g's.** In the horse, a number of lymphatic g's on each side of the lower end of the jugular vein, into which empty the afferent vessels from the anterior portion of the body.—**Preputial g's.** Lat., *glandulae* (seu *cryptæ*) *præputiales* (seu *odoriferæ*), *glandulae coronæ penis*, *glandulae odoriferæ* (seu *sebaceæ*), *glandis* (seu *Tysoni*), *cryptæ Littrii*. Fr., *glandes préputiales*. Ger., *Tyson'sche Drüsen*. Syn.: *Tyson's g's*. Sebaceous g's that are found upon the corona and cervix of the glans penis and also upon the prepuce. It was formerly erroneously supposed that they alone produced the smegma præputii.—**Prescapular g's.** Lymphatic g's in the horse beneath the elevator humeri muscle into which

pulmonares, seu *pulmonicæ*, seu *vesalianæ*). Ger., *Lungendrüsen*. Lymphatic g's in the substance of the lungs, situated along the larger bronchi.—**Pyloric (gastric) g's.** Fr., *glandes gastriques muqueuses* (ou *mucipares*), *glandules muqueuses de l'estomac*. Ger., *pylorische Drüsen*, *Magenschleimdrüsen*. Gastric g's lined with one kind of cells, found in the greatest abundance in the



SEBACEOUS GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

- A, a gland in its most rudimentary form. 1, a rudimentary hair follicle; 2, downy hair; 3, a simple sebaceous follicle.
B, a gland more developed. 1, a hair follicle; 2, a simple sebaceous follicle.
C, a gland with two follicles. 1, a hair follicle; 2, a simple follicle; 3, a follicle imperfectly divided.
D, a compound gland. 1, a hair follicle; 2, a lobule with three follicles; 3, a lobule with four follicles.
E, a gland with four lobules; 1, a hair follicle; 2, 2, first lobule; 3, second lobule, 4, 4, third lobule; 5, fourth lobule; 6, excretory duct with a hair passing through it.
F, a gland with four lobules. 1, a hair follicle; 2, 2, first lobule; 3, second lobule; 4, third lobule; 5, fourth lobule; 6, excretory duct.



PYLORIC GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

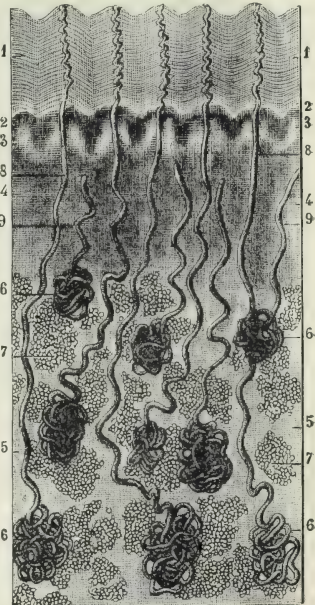
1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, pits of different sizes; 4, 5, orifices of the gastric glands.

the afferent vessels of the neck, breast, and shoulder empty.—**Prostate g.**, **Prostatic g.** Lat., *glandula prostata* (seu *prostática*). See *PROSTATE* and *Anterior PROSTATE*.—**Pulmonary g's.** Lat., *glandulae pulmonales* (seu

pyloric region of the stomach. Their mouth and duct extend about half the length of the g. and, as in the cardiac g's, are lined with columnar epithelium like that of the free mucous surface of the stomach. The fundus of the g. often consists of but a single unbranched tubule, and the lining epithelium is composed of but one kind of cell, which seems to agree in character with the central or adelmorphous cells of the cardiac g's.—**Racemose g.** Lat., *glandula moriformis* (seu *acinosa*). Fr., *glande racémeuse* (ou *en grappe*). Ger., *traubenförmige Drüse*. A compound g. which contains a multitude of acini opening into a common tube or duct.—**Renal g's.** Lat., *glandulae renales*. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Reticulate g.** A g. containing

reticular or adenoid tissue; a lymph g.—**Retroperitoneal g's.** Ger., *Retroperitonealdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated behind the peritoneum.—**Rivini's g.** Lat., *glandulæ riviniæ*. See *Sublingual g's*.—**Rosenmüller's g.** Ger., *Rosenmüller'sche Drüse*. 1. The lymphatic g. found in the crural ring. 2. See *Inferior lacrimal g.*—**Saccular g.** A g. formed by a saccular recession of a mucous or serous membrane, lined with glandular epithelium.—**Sacral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sacrales*. Ger., *Kreuzbeindrüsen*, *Heiligbeindrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated on the anterior surface of the sacrum.—**Salival g's, Salivary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ salivales*. Fr., *glandes salivaires*. Ger., *Speicheldrüsen*. G's which secrete saliva (e. g., the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual g's) or a juice having to some extent similar properties (e. g., the pancreas).—**Scapular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ scapulares* (seu *dorsales*). Three or four lymphatic g's situated beneath the scapula, and close to the posterior border of the axilla.—**Sebaceous g's, Sebiferous g's, Sebiparous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ* (seu *cryptæ*) *sebaceæ*. Fr., *glandes sébacées* (ou *sébiſſiques*). Ger., *Talgdrüsen*, *Schmierhöhlen*. Pyriform acinous g's, secreting sebum, situated in the corium of the skin wherever there are hair follicles, into which their ducts empty. Similar g's are the Meibomian, preputial, and labial g's, and those of the labia minora of the vulva.—**Secreting g's, Secretary g's.** Fr., *glandes sécrétantes*. Those g's which furnish the secretions of the body.—**Seminal g's.** The testicles.—**Serous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ serosæ*. Fr., *glandes séreuses*. Ger., *seröse Drüsen*, *Eiweißdrüsen*. Syn.: *albuminous g's*. A g. in which the secretion contains a characteristic albuminous substance, such as the parotid of man and most animals. Cf. *Mucous g.*—**Serous salivary g's.** Fr., *glandes salivaires séreuses*. Ger., *seröse Speicheldrüsen*, *Eiweißspeicheldrüsen*. Salivary g's in which mucin is mostly or entirely absent but there is present in the secretion a characteristic albuminous substance. The structural differences between the loaded and discharged g's are marked, but not so marked as with mucous salivary g's.—**Sexual g's.** 1. A collective term for the testicles and the ovaries. 2. In the embryo, the rudimentary structures that subsequently become either testicles or ovaries.—**Simple g.** Lat., *glandula simplex*. Ger., *einfache Drüse*. A g. consisting of a single tube or recess lined with a secreting surface.—**Simple racemose g.** One of the small and less complicated racemose g's.—**Skene's g's.** Two tubules found one on each side of the floor of the urethra of the human female which extend from the meatus urinarius upward from three eighths to three quarters of an inch. They are situated beneath the mucous membrane in the muscular wall of the urethra, and open upon the free surface of the mucous membrane of the urethra, within the labia of the meatus urinarius.—**Solitary intestinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ solitariae* (seu *lenticulares*). Fr., *glandes solitaires*. Ger., *Solitärdrüsen*. Soft, white bodies as large as a millet seed forming slight prominences in the mucosa of the whole intestine and extending into the submucosa. They consist of lumps of dense retiform tissue, with numerous lymph corpuscles and capillaries in the meshes, and are surrounded by a rich plexus of lymphatics.—**Solitary lymphatic g's.** Lat., *folliculi solitarii*. Ger., *solitärstehende Lymphfollikeln*. The small nodules of dense adenoid tissue situated in various parts of the body, especially in the submucosa and mucosa of the alimentary canal.—**Staphyline g's.** See *Palatine g's*.—**Sternal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sternales*. Ger., *Brustbeindrüsen*. Lymphatic g's on the inner surface of the cartilages of the first seven ribs.—**Subauricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ subauriculares* (seu *auriculares posteriores*). Fr., *glandes auriculaires postérieures*. Ger., *untere Ohrdrüsen*. Three or four small lymphatic g's situated below and behind the ear, over the insertion of the ster-

nocleidomastoid muscle.—**Subconjunctival g's.** See *Meibomian g's*.—**Sublingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sublinguales*. Ger., *Unterzungenspeicheldrüsen*. The smallest of the salivary g's. They are situated, one on each side, between the tongue and the inferior maxilla, forming slight ridges. They are in contact with each other anteriorly, extend backward and outward for a little more than 1½ inch, rest on the genioglossus and mylohyoid muscles, are covered by mucous membrane only, and discharge their secretion into the mouth through the ducts of Rivini and Bartholin.—**Submaxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ submaxillares*. Fr., *glandes (salivaires) sous-maxillaires*. Ger., *Unterkieferspeicheldrüsen*. Spheroidal salivary g's of about half the size of the parotid g., situated one in each submaxillary triangle, covered by the skin, fascia, and platysma myoides, and resting on the hyoglossus, mylohyoid, and styloglossus muscles. Each g. is separated from the parotid g. by the stylomaxillary ligament, and is grooved in its posterior and upper portion by the facial artery. It discharges into the mouth through Wharton's duct.—**Submaxillary lymphatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ submaxillares*. Ger., *Unterkieferlymphdrüsen*. Lymphatic g's situated beneath the superficial fascia in the submaxillary triangle, near the facial vein and the external maxillary artery.—**Suboccipital g's.** See *Occipital g's*.—**Substernal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ substernales*. See *Sternal g's*.—**Sudoriferous g's, Sudoriparous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sudoriparæ* (seu *sudoriferæ*, seu *cutis spirales*), *glomeruli sudoripari*, *organa sudoripara*. Fr., *glandes sudorifères* (ou *sudoripares*). Ger., *Schweißdrüsen*. G's situated in the subcutaneous connective tissue, which secrete the perspiration. They consist of a continuous slender tube, contorted so as to form a ball, usually situated in the corium. The free end of the tube passes in a somewhat spiral manner to the surface of the skin, where it terminates by a funnel-shaped orifice (pore) in a slight enlargement. The interior is lined with cubical columnar epithelium which is continuous with that of the skin.—**Superficial cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales superficiales*. Fr., *glandes cervicales superficielles*. Ger., *oberflächliche Halsdrüsen*. Superficial lymphatic g's situated in the upper portion of the side of the neck, on the outer surface of the sternocleidomastoid and sternohyoid muscles.—**Superficial cubital g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cubitales superficiales*. Ger., *oberflächliche Ellenbogendrüsen*. One or two superficial lymphatic g's situated over the inner condyle of the humerus, near the basilic vein.—**Superficial facial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ faciales superficiales*. Fr., *glandes faciales superficielles*. See *Anterior auricular g's*.—**Superficial inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales superficiales*.



SUDORIPAROUS GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, epidermis; 2, 2, mucous layer; 3, 3, papillæ; 4, 4, derma; 5, 5, subcutaneous areolar tissue; 6, 6, 6, 6, sudoriparous glands; 7, 7, adipose vesicles; 8, 8, excretory ducts in the derma; 9, 9, excretory ducts divided.

Ger., *oberflächliche Leistenrüsen* (oder *Inguinaldrüsen*). A number of lymphatic g's situated immediately beneath the superficial fascia, in the vicinity of Poupart's ligament and the saphenous opening of the fascia lata. They sometimes extend as far down on the thigh as the point where the sartorius crosses the adductor longus muscle.—**Superficial jugular g's.** See *Superficial cervical g's.*—**Superficial thoracic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ thoracice superficiales*. Syn.: *pectoral g's*. One or two lymphatic g's upon the lower margin of the pectoralis major muscle.—**Superior deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares* (seu *cervicales*) *profundæ superiores*. Ger., *obere tiefe Halsdrüsen*. The superior group of the deep cervical lymphatic g's. They are situated around this internal jugular vein, the bifurcation of the common carotid artery and the lateral walls of the pharynx.—**Superior gastroepiploic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ (gastro-) epiploicæ superiores*. Fr., *glandes gastro-épiploïques supérieures*. Ger., *obere Magenetzdrüsen*. Four or five lymphatic g's situated between the layers of the gastroepiploic ligament.—**Superior iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliace superiores*. Fr., *glandes iliaques supérieures*. Two or three lymphatic g's lying close to the crest of the ilium.—**Superior jugular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares superiores*. See *Superior deep cervical g's.*—**Superior lacrymal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimalis superior*, *glandula innominata Galeni*. Ger., *obere Thränenrüse*. The upper of the two portions of the lacrymal g.—**Superior mediastinal g's.** Fr., *glandes médiastinales supérieures*. Syn.: *Cardiac lymphatic g's*. The lymphatic g's of the upper part of the mediastinum.—**Supraclavicular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ supraclaviculares*. See *Inferior deep cervical g's.*—**Suprahyoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ suprahyoidæ*. Of Sappey, one or two small lymphatic g's lying in the centre of the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, and connecting with the lymphatics of the lower lip.—**Supraorbital g.** A g. lodged in a depression of the frontal vein of the orbit of birds, and communicating with the nasal passages, which it lubricates.—**Suprarenal g's.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES.*—**Sweat g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Synovial g's.** See *Synovial FRINGES.*—**Tarsal g's, Tarsoconjunctival g's.** See *Meibomian g's.*—**Tartar g's.** Lat., *glandulæ tartaricæ*. Fr., *glandes tartariques*. Ger., *solitäre Zähnfleischdrüsenbläschen*. Hypothetical g's described as situated in the gums, formerly supposed to secrete the "tartar" that collects on the teeth.—**Temporary g.** A term sometimes applied to the Graafian follicle and single g. cells as they partly or wholly disappear after performing their function.—**Thymus g.** Lat., *glandula thymus*, *glandium*. Fr., *thymus*. Ger., *Thymusdrüse*, *Milchfleisch*, *Briesel*, (*innere*) *Brustdrüse*. A glandular body of uncertain function, existing only in early life, reaching its maximum size at about the second year of life, and afterward decreasing until, at about puberty, merely its rudiments remain. It is of a grayish-pink color, is about 2 inches in length, an inch and a half wide at its lower end, and from a quarter to half an inch thick, and is situated in front of the trachea, the pericardium, and the large vessels of the thorax. It extends between the lower margin of the thyroid cartilage and the fourth rib. Below, it is in contact with the pleura, and is behind the sternum; above it rest the trachea and carotid sheath, and it is covered by the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles. It consists of two lateral lobes in contact along the middle line. Occasionally a thin intermediate lobe is found, or the two lobes are united into one.—**Thyr(e)oid g.** Lat., *glandula thyroidea*. Fr., *corps thyroïde*. Ger., *Schilddrüse*. Syn.: *bronchial g.* A ductless g. situated in the front of the neck, and covered by the sternohyoid, omohyoid, sternothyroid, and sternocleidomastoid muscles. It rests on the trachea and lower part of the larynx, and lies close to the carotid sheath. It is somewhat arcuate in shape,

and consists of a transverse portion, the isthmus, which overlies the upper three or four rings of the trachea and connects the lower ends of the lateral portions or lobes. These are somewhat pyramidal in shape, and extend from between the fifth and sixth rings of the trachea nearly to the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage, the side of which they cover. The whole g. is covered by a layer of connective tissue from which partitions pass inward, separating it partially into lobules. Its parenchyma is made up of a large number of small closed vesicles containing a colloid substance in which are found epithelia and white and more or less decolorized red blood corpuscles. In fetal and early life it is relatively much larger than in adults.—**Tracheal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ tracheales*. The acinous g's of the mucous membrane of the trachea.—**Trachoma g's of Bruch.** See *Aggregated g's of Bruch.*—**Tubular g.** Lat., *glandula tubulosa*. Fr., *glande en tube*. A g. in which the secreting surface consists of a long tube.—**Tubular g's of the uterus.** See *Utricular g's.*—**Tympanic g.** Lat., *glandula tympanica*. Ger., *Paukendrüse*. A small spindle-shaped enlargement on the tympanic nerve, just outside of or within the tympanic canal. It is highly vascular and, sometimes containing ganglion cells, is regarded as similar to the carotid and coccygeal g's.—**Tyson's g's.** See *Preputial g's.*—**Uncicellar g.** Fr., *glande unicellulaire*. Ger., *einzellige Drüse*. 1. A cell with a prolongation which serves as an excretory canal, as in the skin of some insects and crustaceans. 2. A goblet cell. 3. An individual cell of an excreting or secreting epithelium (e. g., the intestinal epithelia). 4. A fat cell. 5. A lymph corpuscle.—**Upper deep cervical g's.** See *Superior deep cervical g's.*—**Urethral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ urethrales*. See *G's of Littre.*—**Urethral g's of Skene.** See *Skene's g's.*—**Uterine g's, Utricular g's of the uterus.** Lat., *glandulæ uterinæ* (seu *utriculares*). Fr., *glandes utérines* (ou *utriculaires*). Ger., *Uterindrüsen*, *Uterusdrüsen*, *Utriculardrüsen*, *Gebärmutterdrüsen*. Sinuous, branching, tubular g's opening upon the surface of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus, generally penetrating its entire thickness, and in some instances extending into the muscular tissue of the organ. They secrete the so called "uterine milk."—**Vaginal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vaginales*. Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the vagina.—**Vascular g's.** See *Hæmatopoietic g's.*—**Vegetable g's, Vesalius's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vesalianæ*. See *Pulmonary g's* and *Bronchial g's.*—**Vitellarian g's, Vitelligenous g's.** See *VITELLARIUM.*—**Vulvovaginal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vulvovaginales* (seu *vestibulares majores*, seu *Bartholini*, seu *Cowperi fœminæ*). Fr., *glandes vulvo-vaginales* (ou *de Bartholin*, ou *de Duverney*). Ger., *Bartholin'sche Drüsen*. Mucous g's situated one on either side of the ostium vaginæ, behind the posterior extremity of the bulb of the vestibule. Their ducts open in front of the hymen, in the neighborhood of the posterior end of the labium minus.—**Yolk g.** See *VITELLARIUM.*—**Zeiss's g's.** Small sebaceous g's which open into follicles of the eyelashes, and which serve to lubricate the latter.—**Zygomatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ zygomaticæ*. See *Anterior auricular g's.*

GLANDARIUS. From *glans*, an acorn. Fr., *glandaire*. Pertaining to acorns or to the glans penis.

GLANDEB'ALÆ, f. pl. Ger., *Achselgrubenhaare*. The axillary hairs.

GLAN'DERED. Affected with glanders.

GLAN'DEROUS. Of the nature of glanders.

GLAN'DERS. Gr., *μᾶλς*. Lat., *maleus*, *equinia glandulosa*. Fr., *morve*. Ger., *Rotz*. A contagious, malignant disease of the horse, ass, and mule, occasionally transmitted to man; characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane and swelling of the neighboring lymphatic glands (whence the name). Cf. FARCY.—**Acute g.** Fr., *morve aiguë*. In this disease

the period of incubation is uncertain; the first symptom is a nasal catarrh, usually unilateral. The discharge, clear at first, becomes turbid, sanguineous, and purulent, and is expelled in solid masses; the nasal mucous membrane is swollen, and ulcers and tubercles appear on its surface. There is marked febrile disturbance, with prostration. There are lymphangitis, lymphadenitis, and oedematous swelling of the extremities, the lower portion of the abdomen, and the breast. With the extension of the specific inflammation to the mucous membrane of the larynx and bronchi, there are cough and other symptoms of laryngeal irritation, and a physical examination of the chest reveals bronchitis or pneumonia. A bacteriological examination shows the presence of *Bacillus mallei*. The animal rapidly loses flesh, and death ensues in from eight to twenty-one days. In man, the initial symptoms are malaise, prostration, chills, and pain in the head, muscles, and joints. Fever, either remittent or continued, appears, the appetite fails, there is gastric disturbance, and eventually there is a papular eruption; the papules rapidly suppurate, forming craterlike ulcers covered with a white deposit, and discharging thick mucopurulent matter. Similar lesions may form on the mucous membranes, in the muscular tissue, and elsewhere, and the lymphatic vessels and nodules become indurated and enlarged. Respiratory complications often ensue. There are great prostration, delirium, and stupor, and death from collapse may result. Usually there is a definite history of contagion; lacking this, bacteriological methods will decide the character of the disease, the clinical features of which vary with the extent of the local deposit of *Bacillus mallei* and the ptomaine formation.—**Chronic g.** Fr., *morve chronique*. G. that persists for months or years, but little constitutional disturbance being excited. Cicatrization may take place in the ulcers on the mucous membrane, and calcification or fibroid degeneration occur in the tubercles. Hard and painful nodules and abscesses appear on the extremities, head, and neck; these suppurate, forming deeply excavated ulcers that discharge a foul, sanguineo-purulent matter. The connective tissue surrounding these "farcy sores" is swollen and indurated, and the neighboring lymphatic vessels and glands are affected in like manner. Emaciation progresses more or less slowly, and death from exhaustion eventually occurs. In the human subject, the initial symptoms are the same as in acute human g. The external cutaneous ulcers develop more slowly, and the mucous membranes may escape or be but slightly affected. The ulcers eventually cicatrize and the gastric and respiratory symptoms disappear, but the patient rallies slowly and is liable to a recurrence of the active symptoms.—**Diffuse g.** Of Röhl, g. in which there is a diffused deposit of round cellular elements in the cavities and interstices of the connective tissue; there are ulcers of the mucous and cutaneous surfaces that are of a cloudy or grayish-white color, and present an eroded appearance. The ulcers heal slowly, forming indurated cicatrices, the disease appearing in some other part of the organism.—**Latent g.** Fr., *morve latente*. G. in the horse in which the active processes of the disease temporarily cease, but eventually reappear and proceed to a fatal issue.—**Pulmonary g.** A form of g. in which the animal loses flesh, sweating on the least exertion, diarrhoea is easily induced, there is paroxysmal glycosuria, the appetite is capricious, the hair is easily removed from the mane and tail, and there is a persistent dry, dull, soft cough. The animal may remain in this condition for weeks or months, eventually dying of marasmus, or all the active symptoms of g. may appear. A post mortem examination will reveal the lungs studded with nodules varying in size from that of a mustard seed to that of a pigeon's egg, and the deep lymphatic glands may be affected.

GLAN'DIFORM. Lat., *glandiformis* (from *glans*, an acorn or gland, and *forma*, form). Fr., *glandiforme*. Ger., *eichelförmig* (1st def.), *drüsenförmig* (2d def.). 1. (Properly) acorn-shaped. 2. See **ADENOID**.
GLANDILEM'MA, *n.* -*lem'matos* (-is). From *glans*, an acorn or gland, and *λέμμα*, a skin. Ger., *Drüsenmembran*. The capsule of a gland.
GLANDIUM, *n.* See **THYMUS GLAND**.
GLANDOSUM, *n.* Of Vesalius, the prostate.—**G. ad-sistens** [Falloppius]. See **G.**
GLAN'DULA, *f.* Dim. of *glans*. 1. See **GLAND** and **GLANDULE**. 2. See **MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLE**. 3. See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**. 4. Of the old Arabic writers, a ganglion (in the pathological sense).—**G. acinosa**. See **RACEMOSE GLAND**.—**Glandulæ acinosæ aggregatæ**. Glands formed of many flask-shaped acini.—**Glandulæ acinosæ subconjunctivalis**. See **MEIBOMIAN GLANDS**.—**G. ad aurem**. See **PAROTID GLAND**.—**Glandulæ aggregatæ**. See **AGGREGATED GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ agminatæ** (Peyer). See **PEYER'S GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ anales**. See **ANAL GLANDS**.—**G. angularis**. See **SUBMAXILLARY GLAND**.—**Glandulæ antibrachiales** (seu *antibrachii*). Lymphatic glands occasionally found along the ulnar and radial arteries.—**Glandulæ antiprostatæ**. See **MÉRY'S GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ apicis linguae**. See **ANTERIOR LINGUAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ areolares**. See **MONTGOMERY'S GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ**. See **ARYTÆNOID GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ impares**. See **POSTERIOR LARYNGEAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ laterales**. Ger., *Morgagni'sche Drüsen*. Acinous glands situated in the posterior portion of the arytænoepiglottic folds.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ mediæ** (seu *salivales*). See **POSTERIOR LARYNGEAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ assistentes**. See **ASSISTENTES**.—**Glandulæ atrabiliares**. See **SUPRARENAL CAPSULES**.—**Glandulæ auriculares**. See **AURICULAR GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ auriculares anteriores**. See **ANTERIOR AURICULAR GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ auriculares posteriores**. See **SUBAURICULAR GLANDS**.—**G. Avicennæ**. See **G.** (4th def.).—**Glandulæ axillares**. See **AXILLARY GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ Bartholini** (seu *bartholinianæ*). See **MÉRY'S GLANDS**, **SUBLINGUAL GLANDS**, and **VULVO-VAGINAL GLANDS**.—**G. basilaris**. See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**.—**Glandulæ Blandini**. See **ANTERIOR LINGUAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ bowmanianæ**. See **BOWMAN'S GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ brachiales**. See **BRACHIAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ brachiales superficiales**. Superficial lymphatic glands of the arm.—**Glandulæ bronchiales**. See **BRONCHIAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ Brunneri** (seu *brunnerianæ*). See **BRUNNER'S GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ buccales** (seu *buccinales*, seu *buccinatoriæ*). See **BUCCAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ bulbo-urethrales**. See **MÉRY'S GLANDS**.—**G. candidans**. See **CORPUS albicans**.—**Glandulæ cardiacæ** (seu *cardiales*). See **CARDIAC GLANDS**.—**G. carotica**. See **INTERCAROTID GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cartilaginis arytænoideæ** [Morgagni]. See **Glandulæ arytænoideæ laterales**.—**Glandulæ cellulares**. Fr., *glandes cellulaires*. Glands formed in the cellular tissue of plants.—**Glandulæ ceruminosæ**. See **CERUMINOUS GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales**. See **CERVICAL GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales mediæ**. See **Median cervical GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ**. See **Deep cervical GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ inferiores**. See **Inferior deep cervical GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales superficiales**. See **Superficial cervical GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ superiores**. See **Superior deep cervical GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ cervicis uteri**. See **Nabothian FOLLICLES**.—**Glandulæ ciliares**. See **Zeiss's GLANDS**.—**Glandulæ olivulares**. See **Inferior deep cervical GLANDS**.—**G. coccygeæ**. See **Coccygeal GLAND**.—**Glandulæ celiacæ**. See **Celiac GLANDS**.—**G. colli**. See **TONSIL**.—**G. composita**. See **Compound GLAND**.—**Glandulæ compositæ agminatæ**. Groups of racemose tubular glands.—**Glandulæ concatenate**. See **Deep cervical GLANDS**.—**G. concreta Monroi**. See **Inferior lacrymal GLAND**.—

Glandulæ conglobatæ. See *Lymphatic GLANDS*.—**G. conglomeratæ.** See *Racemose GLAND*.—**Glandulæ conglomeratæ intestinorum.** See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ coronæ penis.** See *Preputial GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ Cowperi.** See *Méry's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ Cowperi fœminæ.** See *Vulvovaginal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ cubitales.** See *Cubital GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ cubitales profundæ.** See *Deep cubital GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ cubitales superficiales.** See *Superficial cubital GLANDS*.—**G. cunearis** [Wharton]. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Glandulæ cutis spirales.** See *Sudoriparous GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ diaphragmaticæ.** See *Phrenic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ digestivæ.** See *Gastric GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ dorsales.** See *Scapular GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ duodenales.** See *Duodenal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ duræ matris** (seu meningis). See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Glandulæ Duverneyi.** See *Vulvovaginal GLANDS*.—**G. epigastrica.** A lymphatic g. situated over the rectus abdominis muscle, about on a level with the second inscriptio tendineæ.—**Glandulæ epiglotticæ.** See *Epiglottic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ epiploicæ inferiores.** See *Inferior gastroepiploic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ epiploicæ superiores.** See *Superior gastroepiploic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ faciales profundæ.** See *Deep facial GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ faciales superficiales.** See *Anterior auricular GLANDS*.—**G. follicularis.** See *FOLLICLE*.—**Glandulæ folliculares linguæ.** See *Lingual GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ folliculi ciliares.** See *Zeiss's GLANDS*.—**G. foraminis obturatorii.** A lymphatic gland situated at the inner aperture of the obturator canal.—**Glandulæ fundi.** See *Oxyntic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ gastricæ** [Cruveilhier] (seu gastroepiploicæ inferiores). See *Inferior gastroepiploic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ gastroepiploicæ superiores.** See *Superior gastroepiploic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ genales.** See *Buccal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ glomiformes.** See *Sudoriparous GLANDS*.—**G. Guidonis.** An old name for an acornlike tumor, soft, movable upon the adjacent structures and sharply defined from them, situated especially in an excretory duct or about a joint.—**G. harderiana.** See *Harderian GLAND*.—**G. Haversii.** See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**Glandulæ hepaticæ.** See *Hepatic GLANDS* and *GLANDS of the biliary ducts*.—**Glandulæ humerariæ.** See *Brachial GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ hypogastricæ.** See *Internal iliac GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ iliace.** See *Iliac GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ iliace anteriores** (seu externæ). See *Anterior iliac GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ iliace internæ.** See *Internal iliac GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ iliace superiores.** See *Superior iliac GLANDS*.—**G. inferior.** Of Stenson, the hypophysis cerebri, as distinguished from the pineal gland.—**Glandulæ infraclaviculares.** See *Infraclavicular GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ inguinales.** See *Inguinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ inguinales profundæ.** See *Deep inguinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ inguinales superficiales.** See *Superficial inguinal GLANDS*.—**G. innominata Galeni.** 1. Of Wharton, see *Lacrimal GLAND*. 2. See *Superior lacrimal GLAND*.—**G. in spheenoïdis sella posita.** See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Glandulæ interarytenoideæ.** See *Posterior laryngeal GLANDS*.—**G. intercarotica.** See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**Glandulæ intercostales.** See *Intercostal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ interiores renales.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—**Glandulæ intestinales.** See *Intestinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ intramusculares linguæ.** See *Lateral lingual GLANDS*.—**G. jugulares inferiores.** See *Inferior deep cervical GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ jugulares internæ.** See *Deep cervical GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ jugulares superiores.** See *Superior deep cervical GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ labiales.** See *Labial GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lacrimales accessorie.** See *GLANDS of Krause*.—**G. lacimalis.** See *Lacrimal GLAND*.—**G. lacimalis hydatoidæ.** An old term for a hydatid cyst of the lacrimal gland.—**G. lacimalis inferior** (seu palpebrarum). See *Inferior lacrimal GLAND*.—**G. lacimalis superior.** See *Superior lacrimal GLAND*.—**Glandulæ lactiferæ.** See *Mammary GLANDS*.—**Glan-**

dulæ lactiferæ aberrantes (seu accessorie). See *Montgomery's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ laryngis posteriores.** See *Posterior laryngeal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lenticulares.** 1. See *Solitary intestinal GLANDS*. 2. See *Lenticular GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lieberkühniæ.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*.—**Glandulæ linguales.** See *Lingual GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ linguales anteriores.** See *Anterior lingual GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ linguales Ebneri.** Acinous glands of the tongue.—**Glandulæ linguales laterales.** See *Lateral lingual GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ linguales posteriores.** See *Posterior lingual GLANDS*.—**G. lingualis** (batholiniana). See *Sublingual GLAND*.—**Glandulæ Littrii.** See *GLANDS of Littré*.—**Glandulæ lumbales aorticæ** [Cruveilhier]. The lumbar glands over the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta.—**Glandulæ lumbales inferiores.** The lower group of the lumbar glands.—**Glandulæ lumbales superiores.** The superior group of the lumbar glands.—**Glandulæ lumbales transversariæ.** The lumbar glands situated between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebra.—**Glandulæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ.** See *Lymphatic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ cervicales.** See *Cervical GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ linguales.** See *Lingual lymphatic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ lumbales.** See *Lumbar GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ malpighianæ (lienis).** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**Glandulæ mammæ.** See *Montgomery's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mammales** (seu mammarie). See *Mammary GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mastoideæ.** See *Subauricular GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ maxillares internæ.** See *Deep facial GLANDS*.—**G. maxillaris.** See *Submaxillary GLAND*.—**Glandulæ mediastinæ anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mediastinæ posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mediastinicæ.** See *Mediastinal GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ meibomianæ** (seu Meibomii). See *Meibomian GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mesentericæ** (seu meseraicæ). See *Mesenteric GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mesocolicæ.** See *Mesocolic GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ minimæ.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*.—**Glandulæ molares.** See *Molar GLANDS*.—**G. moriformis.** See *Racemose GLAND*.—**Glandulæ mucilaginosæ.** See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**Glandulæ muciparæ.** See *Mucous GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mucosæ.** See *Mucous GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mucosæ aggregatæ.** **Glandulæ mucosæ coagminatæ intestinorum.** See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mucosæ linguales.** See *Lingual GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ mucosæ palpebrarum.** See *GLANDS of Krause*.—**Glandulæ mucosæ simplices vestibuli.** The simple muciparous glands of the vulva, principally about the orifice of the urethra.—**Glandulæ myrtiformes.** See *CARUNCULÆ myrtiformes* (under *CARUNCULA*).—**Glandulæ Nabothi.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**Glandulæ occipitales.** See *Occipital GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ odoriferæ.** See *Preputial GLANDS* and *Odoriferous GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ odoriferæ glandis** (seu Tysoni). See *Preputial GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ œsophageæ.** See *Esophageal GLANDS*.—**G. orbitaria.** See *Lacrimal GLAND*.—**Glandulæ Pacchioni** (seu pacchionie, seu pacchionianæ). See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Glandulæ palatinæ.** See *Palatine GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ palpebrales sebaceæ.** See *Meibomian GLANDS* and *Zeiss's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ pancreatocolicæ.** See *Pancreaticocolic GLANDS*.—**G. parotidea, G. parotidis, G. parotis.** See *Parotid GLAND*.—**G. parotis accessoria.** See *Accessory parotid GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ pelvinæ.** See *Internal iliac GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ Peyerii** (seu peyerianæ aggregatæ, seu agminatæ). See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ pharyngææ.** See *Pharyngeal GLANDS*.—**G. pinealis.** See *Pineal GLAND*.—**G. pituitaria** (potior, seu sphenoides). See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Glandulæ plexiformes.** See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—**Glandulæ popliteæ.** See *Popliteal GLANDS*.—**G. præhyoidea.** See *G. thyreoidea accessoria suprathyoidea*.—**Glandulæ præputiales.** See *Preputial GLANDS*.—**G.**

prostata. See PROSTATE.—*G. prostata anterior*. See *Anterior PROSTATE*.—*Glandulæ prostatae inferiores*. See *Méry's GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ prostatae muliebres*. See *Vulvovaginal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ pulmonales* (seu *pulmonares*, seu *pulmonicæ*). See *Pulmonary GLANDS*.—*G. rationis*. See *GNOMADEN*.—*Glandulæ renales*. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—*Glandulæ renales internæ*. See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—*Glandulæ rivinianæ*. See *Sublingual GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sacrales*. See *Sacral GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ salivales*. See *Salivary GLANDS*.—*G. salivalis abdominis*. See *PANCREAS*.—*G. salivalis externa*. See *Parotid GLAND*.—*G. salivalis interna*. The submaxillary and sublingual g's regarded as one on account of the union of their ducts.—*Glandulæ scapulares*. See *Scapular GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ*. Ger., *Talgdrüsen*. See *Sebaceous GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ ciliares*. Fr., *glandes ciliaires sébacées*. Ger., *Talgdrüsen der Lider*. 1. An old term for the Meibomian glands. 2. See *Zeiss's GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ cutis*. See *Sebaceous GLANDS* (1st def.).—*Glandulæ sebaceæ glandis*. See *Preputial GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ labiorum pudendi*. The sebaceous glands of the labia pudendi.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ palpebrarum*. See *Meibomian GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sebaceæ pudendi*. See *Glandulæ vestibulares*.—*G. simplex*. See *Simple GLAND* and *IDIOLASTS*.—*Glandulæ simplices agminatæ*. See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ simplices vestibuli*. See *Glandulæ vestibulares*.—*Glandulæ sociæ*. See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—*G. socia parotidis*. See *Accessory parotid GLAND*.—*Glandulæ splenicopancreaticæ*. See *Pancreaticosplenic GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sporades intestinorum*. The solitary glands of the intestines.—*Glandulæ spurie*. See *Ductless GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sternales*. See *Sternal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ subauriculares*. See *Subauricular GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ subinfundibulo*. See *CORPORA albicantia* (under *CORPUS*).—*Glandulæ sublinguales*. See *Sublingual GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sublinguales minores*. Small glands on the floor of the mouth, beneath the tongue.—*Glandulæ submaxillares*. See *Submaxillary GLANDS* and *Submaxillary lymphatic GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ subscapulares*. See *Scapular GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ substernales*. See *Sternal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ sudoriferæ* (seu *sudoriparæ*). See *Sudoriparous GLANDS*.—*G. supergeminialis*. See *EPIDYMYIS*.—*G. superior*. Of Stenson, the pineal gland.—*Glandulæ supraclaviculares*. See *Inferior deep cervical GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ suprahyoideæ*. See *Suprahyoid GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ suprarenales*. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—*Glandulæ suprarenales accessoriæ*. See *Accessory suprarenal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ tarsales*. See *Meibomian GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ tartariæ*. See *Tartar GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ thoracicæ posteriores*. See *Posterior mediastinal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ thoracicæ profundæ*. See *Deep thoracic GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ thoracicæ superficiales*. See *Superficial thoracic GLANDS*.—*G. thymi*, *G. thymus*. See *Thymus GLAND*.—*G. thyreoidea*. See *Thyreoid GLAND*.—*Glandulæ thyreoidea accessoriæ* (inferiores, laterales, posteriores, et superiores). See *Accessory thyreoid GLANDS*.—*G. thyreoidea accessoria suprahyoidea*. An accessory thyreoid gland situated in front of or above the body of the hyoid bone.—*G. tibialis antica*. See *Anterior tibial GLAND*.—*Glandulæ tracheales*. See *Tracheal GLANDS*.—*G. tristicæ*. See *Lacrimal GLAND*.—*G. tubulosa*. See *Tubular GLAND*.—*G. tubulosa glomerata*. A tubular gland which has a single secretory tubulus.—*G. turbinata*. Of Galen, the pineal gland.—*G. tympanica*. See *Tympanic GLAND*.—*Glandulæ tysonianæ*. See *Preputial GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ urethrales*. See *GLANDS of Littre*.—*Glandulæ uterinæ* (seu *utriculares*). See *Uterine GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ vaginales*. See *Vaginal GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ vasculares* (seu *vasculosæ*). See *Hæmatopoeitic GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ ventriculorum*. Acinous glands situated in the ventricles of the larynx.

—*Glandulæ vesalianæ*. See *Bronchial GLANDS* and *Pulmonary GLANDS*.—*Glandulæ vestibulares*. Ger., *Vestibulärdrüsen*. The mucous glands of the vulva. The smaller ones (*glandulæ vestibulares minores*), from five to seven in number, are situated about the meatus urinarius, being small, compound, racemose glands, with wide, open ducts. The larger ones (*glandulæ vestibulares majores*) are the vulvovaginal g's.—*Glandulæ vulvovaginales*. See *Vulvovaginal GLANDS*.

GLANDULA'CEOUS. See **GLANDULOSE**.

GLAND'ULAR. Gr., ἀδενώδης. Lat., *glandularis*, *glandulosus*. Fr., *glandulaire*, *glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsig*, *adenös*, *drüsenartig*, *glandulös*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affecting glands. 2. See **GLANDULOSE**.

GLAND'DULE. Lat., *glandula*. Fr., *g*. A small gland.—*G's of Malpighi*. See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.

GLAND'ULENE. Ger., *Glandulen*. An extract of the bronchial glands of the sheep. It has been used in tuberculous disease.

GLANDULIF'EROUS. Lat., *glandulifer*, *glanduliferus* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *glandulifère*, *glanduligère*. Ger., *drüsentragend*. Bearing glands.

GLANDU'LIFORM. Lat., *glanduliformis* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *forma*, form). Fr., *glanduliforme*. Ger., *drüsenförmig*. Gland-shaped.

GLAND'ULOSE. Lat., *glandulosus*. Fr., *glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsig*. Abounding in glands. See also **GLANDULAR**, **GLANDULIFEROUS**, and **GLANDULIFORM**.

GLANDULOS'ITY. The quality of being glandulous.

GLANDULO'SOCAR'NEOUS. Lat., *glandulosocarnæus* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *caro*, flesh). Of Ruysch, glandular and fleshy (said of excrescences).

GLANDULO'SUS. See **GLANDULAR** and **GLANDULOSE**.

GLANS, *f. Glan'dis*. Gr., βάλανος. Fr., *gland*. Ger., *Eichel*. 1. An acorn or any similar fruit, also any fruit having a kernel; a dry, indehiscent fruit with a hardened pericarp containing only one seed. 2. Any object bearing a fancied resemblance to a nut, such as the head of the penis or of the clitoris; a suppository, a globular pessary, or a goitre.—*G. clitoridis*. Fr., *gland du clitoris*. Ger., *Eichel des Kitzlers*. The head of the clitoris; its free rounded extremity.—*G. nucis pineæ similis*. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—*G. penis*, *G. phallii*. Fr., *gland de la verge*. Ger., *Eichel der Rut(h)e*. The bulbous end of the penis. It is slightly compressed above and below, and has a vertical fissure at its extremity for the external orifice of the urethra. It is hollowed on its attached surface for the reception of the corpora cavernosa. It is truncated from above downward and forward, and its free border, the corona glandis, overhangs the body of the penis. Beneath the meatus urinarius, the prepuce is attached to it by the frenum præputii.—*G. pituitam excipiens*, *G. subinfundibulo*. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—*G. ulnæ*. See **OLECRANON**.

GLAREA'LIS. See **SABULOUS**.

GLASE'RIAN. Described by Johann Heinrich Glaser.

GLASS. From Sanser., *kelasa*, through Lat., *glacies*. Gr., ὕαλος. Lat., *vitrum*. Fr., *verre*. Ger., *Glas* (1st and 2d def's), *Brillen* (3d def.). 1. A hard, brittle, homogeneous, transparent material made by melting sand, etc., and consisting essentially of a metallic silicate with free silicic acid and metallic oxides. 2. A lens, mirror, or other implement having its essential parts made of that material. 3. In the pl., *g'es*, spectacles; lenses, prisms, or plane, usually oval sheets of g. mounted to be worn before the eyes for the correction of visual defects or for purposes of protection.—**Binocular g.** An optical instrument for use with both eyes simultaneously.—**Burning-g.** Ger., *Brennglas*. A large convex lens used to produce an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus.—**Cover g.** Fr., *couvre-objet*. Ger., *Deckglas*. A thin sheet of g. for

covering a microscopical specimen on a slide.—**Cupping g.** See CUP (2d def.).—**Eye g'es.** Fr., *lunettes*. G'es (3d def.) so mounted as to rest on the nose (usually grasping it by means of a spring) without other support. Cf. SPECTACLES.—**Focusing g.** Ger., *Einstelllupe*. A simple microscope for determining when the image in a photographic or microphotographic camera is sharply focused on the ground g. The focusing g. is so adjusted that when its mounting is placed against the front or smooth side of the ground g. or focusing screen of the camera an object or real image on the ground side, i. e., in the plane occupied by the film of the sensitive plate, will be in the sharpest focus possible.—**Franklin g.** A bifocal lens; i. e., a lens composed of two portions, an upper and lower, of different focus, such that distant objects can be viewed through the upper portion and near objects through the lower.—**G. pox.** See VARICELLA.—**G. wool.** Ger., *Glaswolle*. G. obtained in the form of elastic fibres by reeling off molten g. It is used in filtering, and has been employed as a drainage material for wounds.—**Leech g.** Fr., *bdellépathique*. A vessel made to hold a leech for application to the body.—**Magnifying g.** Ger., *Vergrößerungsglas*. A convex g. used for magnifying objects; a simple microscope.—**Periscopic g'es.** Fr., *lunettes périscopiques*. Ger., *periskopische Brillen*. Positive or negative menisci or lenses having one concave and one convex surface of different curvature so as to diminish spherical aberration.—**Potash water g.** See under *Water g.*—**Protective g'es.** Ger., *Schutzbrillen*. Spectacle frames surrounding the orbit, and containing plain or colored glass; used to protect the eyes from the entrance of foreign material or strong light in certain trades.—**Soda water g.** See under *Water g.*—**Soluble g.** See *Water g.* and SODIUM.—**Soluble g. of Fuchs.** Potassium tetrasilicate.—**Spun g.** See *G. wool*.—**Toughened g.** G. rendered less brittle by immersion while very hot in heated oil or by being allowed to cool slowly by being placed between sheets of heated metal.—**Water g.** Ger., *Wasserglas*. A solution of sodium tetrasilicate ("soda water g."), or of potassium tetrasilicate ("potash water g."). The former is the more usually employed, and is understood to be the one designated when the term water g. is used without qualification. It is a thick, viscid liquid, which on evaporation hardens to a smooth vitreous mass.

GLAUCE'DO, f. -ce'dinis. See GLAUCOMA.

GLAU'CENE. Fr., *glauène*. Ger., *Glaucen*. A decomposition product, C_4N_3H , of ammonium thiocyanide.

GLAU'CIC ACID. 1. See VERDIC ACID. 2. See FUMARIC acid.

GLAU'CIN(E). Lat., *glauцина* (from *γλαυκός*, sea-green). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glaucin* (1st def.). 1. An alkaloid found in the sap of *Glaucium luteum*. 2. Natural cowpox; so called from the grayish-blue tint of the pocks.

GLAU'CIN'IC ACID. An acid present in the thallus of some lichens.

GLAU'CIUM, n. Fr., *glauicière*. Ger., *Hornmohn*. The horn poppy; a genus of papaveraceous plants.—**G. corniculatum.** Ger., *rother Hornmohn*. The red horn poppy. Its uses are similar to those of *G. luteum*.—**G. flavum.** See *G. luteum*.—**G. glaucum, G. luteum.** Fr., *pavot cornu*. Ger., *gelber Hornmohn*. The yellow horn poppy; a poisonous species. The herb has properties similar to those of *Chelidonium majus*, but is stronger as a diuretic, and the root is often substituted for that of the latter as a mild laxative. The milky juice of the plant, according to Dioscorides, was once used to adulterate opium. The juice of the leaves has been used as a vulnerary and antiphlogistic.—**G. phœniceum.** *G. corniculatum*.—**G. tricolor.** A variety of *G. corniculatum*.

GLAUCO'MA, n. -com'atos (-is). Gr., *γλαῖκωμα* (from *γλαυκός*, sea-green). Fr., *glaucome*. Ger., *Glaukom*, grü-

ner Staar. A disease of the eye characterized by the following group of symptoms: Increased tension or hardness of the eyeball, failing vision, contraction of the visual field, more or less pronounced photopsic manifestations, cloudiness of the media, excavation of the optic disc, and pain. Many of these are often absent or but slightly marked. The disease may be primary or secondary, acute, subacute or chronic, simple, inflammatory, or fulminating. The pathology and causation of the disease are still vexed questions. On the condition of increased tension all the other phenomena depend.—**Absolute g.** See *G. absolutum*.—**Acute g., Acute inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium acutum*.—**Angleoneurotic g.** G. dependent upon deranged action of the motor nerves of the blood vessels.—**Atrophic g.** See *G. absolutum*.—**Auricular g.** Fr., *glaucome auriculaire*. Of Morisset, a disease of the ear characterized by an exaggeration of the intralabyrinthine pressure.—**Chronic g.** See *G. simplex*.—**Chronic inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium chronicum*.—**Congestive g.** G. accompanied by congestive or inflammatory symptoms.—**Consecutive g.** See *G. secundarium*.—**Donders's g.** Simple atrophic g.—**Fulminating g.** See *G. fulminans*.—**G. absolutum.** Fr., *glaucome absolu*. Ger., *absolutes* (oder *abgelaufenes*) *Glaukom*. That condition of the eyeball in which all vision is lost from the effects of glaucomatous disease, and in which it can not be restored by any operative procedure. All quantitative perception of light is destroyed. The eye is stony hard, there is no anterior chamber, or a very shallow one, the pupil is widely dilated, and, if the lens is sufficiently transparent, the optic papilla is seen to be white and atrophic.—**G. complicatum.** Fr., *glaucome compliqué*. Ger., *complicirtes Glaukom*. A form of secondary g. complicated by some other disease of the eye; the most frequent complications are detachment of the retina, retinitis pigmentosa, and atrophy of the optic nerve of cerebral origin.—**G. confirmatum.** See *G. evolutum*.—**G. consummatum.** See *G. absolutum*.—**G. diabeticum.** G. which occurs in diabetic subjects.—**G. evolutum.** Fr., *glaucome évolu*. Ger., *entwickeltes Glaukom*. G. fully developed, in which all the symptoms are well marked, there being increased tension, pulsation of the central artery of the retina, dilatation and sluggishness of the pupil, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, and abrupt excavation of the optic disc.—**G. fulminans.** Fr., *glaucome fulminant*. Ger., *fulminirendes Glaukom*. That form of acute inflammatory g. in which all the symptoms appear with extreme suddenness, and vision is destroyed in a few hours; most frequently observed among elderly persons.—**G. hæmorrhagicum.** Fr., *glaucome hémorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagisches Glaukom*. That form of secondary g. which is preceded or accompanied by retinal hæmorrhages.—**G. imminens.** Fr., *glaucome imminent*. Ger., *prodromales Glaukom*. A preliminary or warning stage of g., characterized by symptoms more or less transient, such as recession of the near point, diminution of the refraction, colored photopsia, periodical obscurations of vision, ciliary neuralgia, transient increase of tension, arterial pulsation, hyperæmia of the retinal veins, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, and sluggishness of the pupil. Any or all of these symptoms may be present.—**G. inflammatorium.** G. accompanied by inflammatory symptoms. According to the appearance and duration of the inflammation, it may be classified as acute, chronic, or intermittent.—**G. inflammatorium acutum.** Fr., *glaucome inflammatoire aigu*. Ger., *akutes entzündliches Glaukom*. G. characterized by marked inflammatory symptoms, excessive pain in the head and eyes, fever, vomiting, a discharge from the eye, swelling and injection of the eyelids and of the subconjunctival vessels, œdema of the conjunctiva, opacity of the cornea, discolored iris, sluggish and dilated pupil, diminished vision, and hard-

ness of the eyeball. The cloudy media prevent an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**G. inflammatorium chronicum**. Fr., *glaucome inflammatoire chronique*. Ger., *chronisches entzündliches Glaukom*. That form of inflammatory g. in which the inflammation is not severe and in which the symptoms all develop gradually, the earliest being annular photopsic manifestations and transient failure of vision. The most pronounced symptoms are the engorgement of the anterior ciliary vessels and the shallowness of the anterior chamber.—**G. malignum**. Fr., *glaucome malin*. Ger., *bösartiges Glaukom*. A form of g. in which the symptoms are very severe in their character and rapid in their progress and in which the course of the disease is but little or at all affected by any therapeutic or operative measures.—**G. myopicum**. G. which occurs in myopic eyes.—**G. periodicum**. G. characterized by periodic variations in tension.—**G. secundarium**. Fr., *glaucome secondaire*. Ger., *Secundärglaukom*. That form of g. which is induced by or consequent upon some chronic pathological process in the eye, such as cicatricial ectasia of the cornea, anterior or posterior synechia, iritis and iridochorioiditis serosa, traumatic cataract, dislocation of the lens, intraocular tumors, hæmorrhagic processes in the retina, sclerochorioiditis posterior, etc.—**G. simplex**. Fr., *glaucome simple*. Ger., *einfaches Glaukom*. The typical form of g. characterized by slight signs of inflammation with an almost normal external appearance of the eye. The main symptoms are increase of the intraocular tension, excavation of the optic disc, either slight dilatation of the pupil or none, and diminution of vision. The tension may increase at times suddenly and then diminish, but always remains to a slight degree above the normal. The subjective symptoms are all slight.—**G. simplex cum inflammatione intermittente**. Fr., *glaucome simple avec inflammation intermittente*. Ger., *einfaches Glaukom mit intermittirenden Entzündungen*. A form of g. characterized by slight signs of inflammation, circumcorneal injection, shallow anterior chamber, cloudy aqueous and vitreous, dilatation of the pupil, spontaneous arterial pulsation, and perhaps excavation of the disc, with pain in the eye and forehead, indistinct vision, and photopsia. All these symptoms are transient and slight.—**G. subacutum**. Fr., *glaucome sous-aigu*. Ger., *subakutes Glaukom*. That form of inflammatory g. in which the inflammatory symptoms are less violent, the cloudiness of the media is slighter, and the pain more endurable.—**G. Woulhousi**. A cataract.—**Inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium*.—**Mechanical g.** G. dependent on mechanical causes.—**Nervous g.** G. dependent on an affection of the nerves in or about the eye.—**Primary g.** G. that appears in an eye which is apparently healthy or is subject to a disease that has no influence in producing g.—**Prodromic g.** See *G. imminens*.—**Secondary g.** See *G. secundarium*.

GLAUCOMAT'IC, GLAUCOM'ATOSE, GLAUCOM'A-TOUS. Lat., *glaucomaticus, glaucomatosus*. Fr., *glaucomateux*. Ger., *glaukomatös, glaukomartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of glaucoma.

GLAUCOMELAN'IC ACID. From γλαυκός, gleaming, and μέλας, black. An acid, C₁₂H₂O₆, derived from elagic acid.

GLAUCOPIC'RIN(E). From γλαυκός, sea-green, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., g. Ger., *Glaukopikrin*. An alkaloid found in the root of *Glauicum luteum* and also in *Chelidonium majus*.

GLAUCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., γλαύκωσις. Blindness from glaucoma; the formation of glaucoma.

GLAUCOSU'RIA, f. From γλαυκός, sea-green, and οὔρον, urine. A condition characterized by a greenish tint of the urine.

GLAU'COTIN. Fr., *glaucotine*. Ger., G. A decomposition product of chelerythrine.

GLAUX, f. *Glau'cos* (-is). Gr., γλαύξ. Fr., *glauce*. Ger., *Milchkraut*. Black saltwort; a genus of primulaceous maritime plants.—**G. maritima**. Fr., *glauce* (ou g.) *maritime, herbe au lait*. Ger., *Meerstrandmilchkraut*. A plant found occasionally on the seacoast of North America in California, and from Canada to New Jersey. It is eaten to increase the flow of milk.

GLECHO'MA, n. and f. -om'atos (-is), -o'mæ. From γλήχων, the *Mentha pulegium*. Fr., *glécome*. Ger., *Gundelrebe*. A section of the genus *Nepeta*.

GLEDITSCH'IA, f. Named in honor of J. S. Gleditsch, a German botanist. Fr., *févier*. Ger., *Gleditschie*. The honey locust; a genus of leguminous plants.—**G. brachycarpa**. Ger., *kurzhülsige Gleditschie*. A species found in North America; the legumes are used like those of *G. triacanthos*.—**G. carolinensis**. *G. monosperma*.—**G. chinensis**. A species growing in China, where the spines are used as an anthelmintic, expectorant, and purgative.—**G. ferox**. Flat-spined honey locust; one of the North American species resembling *G. triacanthos*.—**G. inermis**, **G. lævis**. Fr., *févier lisse*. A variety of *G. triacanthos*.—**G. melliloba**. *G. triacanthos*.—**G. monosperma**. Ger., *einsamige Gleditschie*. The water locust of the southern United States, closely resembling *G. triacanthos*.—**G. spinosa**, **G. triacanthos**. Fr., *févier à trois pointes, acacia à trois épines, carouge à miel*. Ger., *dreidornige Gleditschie*. The three-thorned acacia, or common honey locust tree. The pods are used in catarrhal affections, and a sweet beverage is prepared from their pulp. The plant was once thought to contain an alkaloid, *gleditschine* (q. v.).

GLED'ITSCHE. Fr., g. Ger., *Gleditschin*. 1. An alkaloid derived from several species of *Gleditschia*. 2. An alkaloid alleged to have been found in the leaves of *Gleditschia triacanthos*, having anæsthetic and mydriatic properties. It was at first called *stenocarpine*. It is suspected to have been a mixture of cocaine and atropine.

GLEET. Lat., *blennorrhagia chronica* (seu *torpida*), *blennorrhæa*, *blennorrhæa chronica*, *gonorrhæa chronica* (seu *longa*, seu *mucosa*), *urethritis chronica*. Fr., *blennorrhée, goutte militaire*. Ger., *chronischer Harnröhrentripper, Nachtripper*. A chronic urethritis attended with a scanty mucous or mucopurulent discharge and very commonly associated with stricture of the urethra.

GLEET'Y. Pertaining to or like gleet.

GLEICHE'NIA, f. Ger., *Gleichenie*. A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns.—**G. Hermannii**. Ger., *gabelth'eilige Gleichenie*. A species growing in the East Indies, Japan, Australia, and the Moluccas, having a bitter aromatic stipes which is used in Japan in diarrhæa. The ashes of the entire plant are employed in aphthæ.

GLE'ME, f. *Gle'mes*. See under LIPPIDUDO.

GLE'NE, f. *Glen'es* (-æ). Gr., γλήνη. Fr., *glène*. 1. See *Glenoid cavity*. 2. The pupil, the anterior part of the eye, the eyeball, or the crystalline lens.

GLENI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From γλήνη, the pupil of the eye. An old term for phakitis.

GLENOBRACHIA'LIS, m. From γλήνη, the socket of a joint, and βραχίον, the arm. A rare muscle inserted into the humerus below the lesser tuberosity and arising from the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula in company with the long head of the biceps [Gruber].

GLENOHU'MERAL. Lat., *glenohumeralis*. Connected with the glenoid cavity of the scapula and with the humerus.

GLENOID, GLENOID'AL. Gr., γληνοειδής (from γλήνη [see GLENE], and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *glenoides*. Fr., *glénoïde, glénoïdal*. Ger., *glenoidal*. 1. Pertaining to the socket of the eye. 2. Pertaining to a shallow articular cavity.

GLENORADIA'LIS, m. 1. That portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the tendon attached to the radius. 2. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti.

GLENOULNA'RIS, *m.* Of Krause, that portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the deep fascia of the forearm.

GLE'SUM, **GLE'SUM**, *n.* See *AMBRA flava*.

GLEU'COS, *n.* *Gleu'ceos* (-eis). Gr., γλεῦκος. Must or sweet wine.

GLEU'COSE. See **GLUCOSE**.

GLEUX'IS, *f.* *Gleux'eos* (-is). Gr., γλῦξις, γλεῦξις. See **GLEUCOS**.

GLI'A, *f.* *Gl'as* (-æ). Gr., γλία. 1. Glue. 2. See **NEUROGLIA**.

GLIABACTE'RIA, *n. pl.* From γλία, glue, and βακτήριον (see **BACTERIUM**). Of Billroth, rod-shaped microorganisms which are surrounded by a zoogloea.

GLIACOC'CUS, *m.* From γλία, glue, and κόκκος, a berry. A coccus having a slimy envelope.

GLI'ADIN. From γλία, glue. Lat., *phytocollo*. Fr., *gliadine*. Ger., *G.* Vegetable gelatin; left as a tenacious mass after the separation of gluten fibrin and mucedin from an alcoholic solution of gluten.

GLI'DING. A.-S., *glidan*. Gr., δίσθησις. Lat., *lapsus*. Fr., *glissement*. Ger., *Gleiten*. 1. A kind of motion in which the surfaces of adjacent bones are displaced without any accompanying angular or rotatory motion, as in the movement of advance and retreat of the lower jaw. 2. In plastic surgery, the process of sliding a flap laterally.

GLIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From γλία, glue. Fr., *gliome*. Ger., *Gliom*. Of Virchow, a colloid neoplasm of the central nervous system, formed by the proliferation of neuroglia cells.—**G. fibrosum retinæ**. See *G. retinæ*.—**G. medullare**. See **SYRINGOMYELIA**.—**G. myxomatodes**. See **GLIOMYXOMA**.—**G. retinæ**. Fr., *gliome de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautgliom*, *Markschwamm der Netzhaut*. A tumor closely resembling cerebral g., histologically identical with the small round celled sarcoma. It is characterized by very rapid growth and a great tendency to spread and to develop metastatic tumors in distant organs. The sight is lost, the pupil is more or less widely dilated, and there is a bright yellow, glistening reflex from the fundus. It is pre-eminently a disease of childhood and early youth.—**G. sarcomatodes**. See **GLIOSARCOMA**.—**G. tel(e)angiectaticum**. Ger., *teleangiectatisches Gliom*. A g. in which the blood vessels are numerous and dilated.—**Retinal g.** See *G. retinæ*.

GLIOMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From γλία, glue. Fr., *gliomatose*. The formation of a glioma.—**Medullary g.** See **SYRINGOMYELIA**.

GLIOMYXO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From γλία, glue, and μύξα, mucus. Ger., *Gliomyxom*. A glioma in which mucoid matter surrounds the small round cells.

GLIOSARCO'MA, *n.* -com'atos (-is). From γλία, glue, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *glio-sarcome*. Ger., *Gliosarcom*. A malignant tumor partaking of the qualities of a glioma and of a sarcoma.—**G. retinæ**. See **GLIOMA retinæ**.

GLIO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *gliose*. Ger., *Gliose*. A cerebral disease characterized anatomically by sclerosed or cirrhotic foci in the gray matter, with the formation of lacunar spaces. There is usually a neurotic ancestry, and the disease not infrequently begins in childhood. It is difficult to diagnose from general paralysis, but may be distinguished from diffuse sclerosis by the absence of trembling, nystagmus, and hesitating speech.

GLISCHROBACTE'RIMUM, *n.* Ger., *Glischrobakterium*. A bacterium obtained from a pure culture, said to be the cause of mucous degeneration of the urine.

GLISCHRO'GENUS. From γλίσχρος, viscid, and γεννάν, to engender. Giving rise to viscosity (said of microorganisms).

GLIS'CHRON, *n.* Gr., γλίσχρον. 1. Any viscid substance. 2. Gluten.

GLIS'CHROSE. See **GLISCHROUS**.

GLIS'CHROTES, *f.* -te'tos (-is). Gr., γλίσχρότης. Tenacity; viscosity.

GLISCHROTIC. Lat., *glischroticus*. Fr., *glischrotique*. Of or pertaining to gluten.

GLIS'CHROUS. Gr., γλίσχρος. Lat., *glischrus*. Gluey, sticky, glutinous.

GLIS'CHRUM, *n.* See **GLISCHRON**.

GLISCHRU'RIA, *f.* From γλίσχρος, glutinous, and οὔρον, urine. See **MUCINURIA**.

GLO'BATE. See **CONGLOBATE**.

GLOB'BA, *f.* Fr., *globbée*. A genus of zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia.—**G. nutans**. Fr., *globbée penchée*. 1. An East Indian species the decoction of the root of which is astringent. 2. *Alpinia nutans*.—**G. silvestris**. *G. nutans*.—**G. uniformis**. Fr., *globbée uniforme*. A species the root of which is employed in decoction for diarrhœa, and the fruit in colic.—**G. uviformis**. Fr., *globbée uviforme*. A species found in the East Indies, resembling *G. nutans*.

GLOBE. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *globus*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Kugel*. 1. A spherical object. Cf. **BALL**. 2. In the pl. (Lat., *globi*), of Leballif, the round bodies seen under the microscope in the circulation of *Chara hispida*.—**G. of segmentation**. See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.—**G. of the eye**. See **EYEBALL**.—**Hysterical g.** See **GLOBUS hystericus**.—**Ocular g.** See **EYEBALL**.—**Organic g.** See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.—**Uterine g.** Lat., *globus uterinus*. Fr., *g. utérin*. The hard globular mass formed by the contracted uterus soon after delivery.—**Vitelline g.** See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.

GLOBINU'RIA, *f.* See **HÆMAGLOBINURIA**.

GLOBOCEL'LULAR. Formed of round cells.

GLO'BON. A certain food preparation said to be obtained "by the decomposition of phosphorus-containing paraneucleoproteids."

GLOBULARES'IN. A resin, C₂₀H₃₆O₈, obtained from *Globularia alypum*.

GLOBULARE'TIN. See **GLOBULARRHETIN**.

GLOBULA'RIA, *f.* From *globulus*, a little ball. Fr., *globulaire*. Ger., *Globulblume*. The blue daisy; a genus of the *Scelaginæ*.—**G. alypum**. Fr., *globulaire alypum*. Ger., *dreizählige Kugelblume*. The *ἀλυπον* of Dioscorides, the wild senna of Europe; growing on the shores of the Mediterranean. The leaves are considered a mild cathartic. It contains *globularin*. In southern Europe it is used in diarrhœa, dropsy, etc.—**G. fruticosa**, **G. Monspeliensum**. *G. alypum*.—**G. nudicaulis**. Fr., *globulaire à tige nue*. Ger., *nackstengliche Kugelblume*. A species found in Alpine and southern Europe, having the medicinal properties of *G. alypum*.—**G. turbit**. *G. alypum*.—**G. vulgaris**. Fr., *globulaire commune*. Ger., *gemeine (oder blaue) Kugelblume*. A species found in central and southern Europe. The leaves are bitter, are considered tonic and mildly purgative, and were formerly used as a vulnerary.

GLOBU'LARIN. Fr., *globularine*. Ger., *G.* A glucoside, C₃₀H₄₄O₁₄, or C₁₅H₂₂O₈, found in the leaves of different species of *Globularia*. It is said to resemble caffeine in physiological action.

GLOBULARITAN'NIC ACID. Ger., *Globularitansäure*. Of Walz, a substance found in *Globularia alypum*; by Hæckel considered as only a mixture of tannin, coloring matter, and cellulose.

GLOBULARRHETIN. From *globulus* a globule, and ῥήτινη, resin. Fr., *globularrhétine*. A product, C₉H₆O, or C₁₂H₁₄O₃, of the decomposition of globularin, said to be cholagogue.

GLOB'ULE. Gr., σφαῖριδιον. Lat., *globulus* (dim. of *globus*, a ball). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Kügelchen*. 1. A small spherical body. 2. In pharmacy, a small pill; also a globular gelatin capsule for the administration of volatile liquids; a pearl. Cf. **GLOBULUS** (2d def.).—**Blood g's**. See **Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES**.—**Chyle g's**. See **LYMPHATIC CORPUSCLES**.—**Cleavage g.** See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.—**Colloid g's**. See **AMYLACEOUS CORPUSCLES**.—**Colostrum g's**. See **Colostrum CORPUSCLES**.—**Cytoid g's**.

See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*, *Lymphatic CORPUSCLES*, and *LEUCOCYTES*.—**Dentin g's**. Ger., *Zahnbeinkugeln*. Of Kölliker, small globular masses of dentin between the interglobular spaces of the peripheral dentin. The appearance of g's is also given by the calcification of the contents of interglobular spaces in compact dentin.—**Directing g.**, **Directive g.**, **Extrusion g.** Lat., *vesicula directrix*. Fr., *vésicule directrice, corpuscule excréte* (ou *hyalin*), *cellule antipode*, *g. polaire* (ou *salaire*, ou *muqueux*, ou *huileux*, ou *transparent*). Ger., *Richtungsblase, Richtungsbläschen, Richtungskörper, Richtungskörperchen, Polarkörperchen, Polzelle, Polkörner*. Syn.: *apoblast, arcal corpuscle, preseminal outcast cell, directing* (or *directive*) *body* (or *corpuscle*, or *g.*), *polar body* (or *cell*, or *vesicle*, or *g.*). A minute globular or rounded, transparent mass, consisting of a part of the germinal vesicle and a small amount of vitellus that is extruded or expelled from a maturing ovum into the lacuna (in nearly every case before impregnation), and lying within the zona pellucida, near the segmentation spheres, in the early stage of the process of total segmentation of the vitellus. This body is of the morphological value of a cell, and may subdivide after extrusion. In most cases the part of the germinal vesicle remaining in the ovum again divides, and a second polar body or g. is extruded, making normally three in all. These remain between the ovum and the vitelline membrane, and, so far as known, take no part in the formation of the embryo; they finally disappear, and in some rare cases have been observed to be reabsorbed into the vitellus. The part of the germinal vesicle not extruded becomes the female pronucleus (*g. v.*).—**Fibrinous g's**. See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Ganglion g.** See *Nerve CELL*.—**G. of direction**. See *Extrusion g.*—**G's of Morgagni, G's of the crystalline lens**. Fr., *g's de l'humeur de Morgagni*. The cells of the soft layer of the crystalline lens.—**Hæmatic g's**. See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Investing g.** Of Kölliker, the cell body formed by free cell development.—**Lymph g's**. See *Lymphatic CORPUSCLES*.—**Milk g's**. See *Milk CORPUSCLES*.—**Mucous g.**, **Mucus g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**Organoplastic g's**. See *Embryonic CELLS*.—**Pale blood g's**. See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Polar g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**Pus g.**, **Pyoid g.** See *Pus CELL*.—**Red blood g's**. See *Red BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Salivary g's**. See *Salivary CORPUSCLES*.—**Transparent g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**White blood g's**. See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**GLOBULICIDAL**. From *globulus*, a globule, and *cædere*, to kill. Destructive of blood corpuscles.—**GLOBULIMETER**. From *globulus*, a globule, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *globulimètre*. Ger., *G.* 1. An instrument for measuring the number of globules suspended in a liquid (e. g., the corpuscles of blood, or the fat globules of milk). 2. See *Globulimetric SCALE*.—**GLOBULIMETRIC**. Fr., *globulimétrique*. Serving as or pertaining to the use of a globulimeter.—**GLOBULIN**. Lat., *globulinum*. Fr., *globuline*. Ger., *G.* A proteid substance differing from albumin in its insolubility in water. It occurs in the form of vitellin, myosin, fibrinogen, paraglobulin, and the g. of the crystalline lens. See also *GLOBULINS*.—**Acid g.** See *SYNTONIN*.—**Crystalline g.**, **Crystallized g.** Syn.: *crystalline vitellin*. A pure crystallized proteid obtained from various seeds, such as those of the squash or pumpkin.—**Fibrinoplastic g.**, **Serum g.** See *PARAGLOBULIN*.—**GLOBULINS**. Fr., *g.* 1. The various forms of globulin. 2. Of Donné, blood plates. 3. Of Milne-Edwards, fatty particles found in blood after taking food. 4. Of Robin, the smallest leucocytes.—**GLOBULINURIA**, *f.* From *globulin* (*g. v.*), and *ούρον*, urine. Ger., *Globulinurie*. The excretion of globulin in the urine. It may be detected by neutralizing from 2 to 4 oz. of urine by adding aqua ammoniæ, filtering if necessary, and then mixing this with an equal volume

of a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate. The deposit of globulin that is formed may be easily distinguished from a deposit of phosphate or urates. The presence of globulin has neither diagnostic nor prognostic value; its presence is in most cases apparently due to a mixture of blood with the histological elements of urine.

GLOBULISM. See *HOMŒOPATHY*.

GLOBULOLYSIS, *f.* See *HÆMATOLYSIS*.

GLOBULOLYTIC. See *HÆMATOLYTIC*.

GLOBULOSE. Ger., *G.* The variety of hemialbumose produced by digesting globulin with pepsin. There are three varieties: 1. *Protoglobulose*, C. 51'57; H 6'98; N 16'99; S 2'2; O 23'16, distinguished by being soluble in both hot and cold water, and precipitated by the addition of solid sodium chloride in excess. 2. *Deutoglobulose*, C 51'52; H 6'95; N 15'94; S 1'86; O 23'73, soluble in water, and precipitable by the addition of sodium chloride and acids. 3. *Heteroglobulose*, C 52'1; H 6.98; N 16'08; S 2'16; O 22'68, insoluble in hot and cold water, soluble in dilute solutions of sodium chloride, but precipitated by an excess of the latter.

GLOBULUS, *m.* Dim. of *globus*, a globe. 1. See *GLOBULE*. 2. A suppository. 3. See *CORPUS albicans*.—**Globuli albi**. See *White BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**Globuli Arantii**. See *CORPORA Arantii* (under *CORPUS*).—**Globuli arteriarum termini**. Of Nitchal, the smallest pulmonary lobules.—**G. ganglii**. See *Nerve CELL*.—**G. hystericus**. See *GLOBUS hystericus*.—**Globuli lentis**. See *GLOBULES of the crystalline lens*.—**Globuli lymphatici**. See *Lymphatic CORPUSCLES*.—**Globuli mamillares**. See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**Globuli medullares**. See *CORPUS albicans*.—**Globuli minutissimi renum** [Morgagni]. The glomeruli of the kidney.—**G. nasi**. Ger., *Nasenspitze*. The tip of the nose.—**Globuli nervosi nucleati**. See *Nerve CELLS*.—**G. pallidus**. See *GLOBUS pallidus*.—**Globuli sancti**, **Globuli sanguinis**. See *BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.—**G. vaginalis**. A spherical vaginal suppository.

GLOBUS, *m.* 1. See *GLOBE*. 2. One of the forms of epileptic aura. 3. See *G. hystericus*.—**G. hystericus**. Fr., *globe* (ou *boule*) *hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Kugel*. A "rising," "winding arrow"; an obscure sensation as of a globular body rising from the lower part of the trunk to the throat, where it appears to be arrested, causing a sense of constriction and suffocation; a symptom of the onset of an hysterical paroxysm.—**G. major of the epididymis**. Lat., *caput epididymus*. Fr., *tête de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhodenskopf*. The upper and larger extremity of the epididymis.—**G. minor of the epididymis**. Lat., *cauda epididymis*. Fr., *queue de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhodenschwanz*. The lower enlargement of the epididymis.—**G. pallidus**. Of Burdach, the inner zones of the lenticular nucleus.—**G. uterinus**. See *Uterine GLOBE*.—**G. vitellarius**. Fr., *globe jaune*. Of Velpeau, the vitellus together with its enveloping membrane (the *cuticula vitelli*).

GLOE'A, *f.* From *γλοιός*, viscid. See *GLUE*.

GLOIOPEL'TIS, *f.* A genus of *Alga*.—**G. tenax**. A species furnishing some of the agar agar of commerce.

GLOMERATE(D). From *glomus*, a ball of yarn. Fr., *gloméré*. Ger., *geknäuel*. Gathered into dense globular masses or glomerules.

GLOMERATION. From *glomerare*, to wind into a ball. The process of making or the state of being glomerate.

GLOMEROSE. See *GLOMERATE*.

GLOMERULE. Lat., *glomerulus* (dim. of *glomus*, a ball of yarn). Fr., *glomérule*. Ger., *Knäuel, Blütenknäuel* (2d def.). 1. A ball-like coil of blood vessels or nerve fibres. See *GLOMERULUS of Malpighi* and *GLOMERULUS olfactorius*. 2. The inflammation corpuscle of Gluge.—**Geber's g's**. Coils of nerve fibres or their terminal filaments in the oral epithelium.—**G's of Malpighi**, **G's of Ruysch**. Fr., *glomérules de Malpighi*. See

Malpighian CORPUSCLES.—**G's of the periodontium.** Of Wedl, coils of blood vessels in the periodontium.—**G's of the pronephros.** A coil or ball of blood vessels connected with the pronephros.—**G's of the spleen.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**G's of the sweat glands.** The convoluted portion of the sweat glands.

GLOMER/ULONEPHRITIS, f. -it'idis. A form of interstitial nephritis in which the connective tissue of the glomeruli is the seat of the disease.

GLOMER/ULUS, m. See *GLOMERULE*.—**External g.** See *Peritoneal g.*—**G. arteriococcygeus.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**G. arteriosi intercarotici.** See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**G. arteriosus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**G. caudalis.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**G. chor(i)odeus.** A thickening, or cystic degeneration, of the chorioid plexus, generally found in the lateral ventricles at the beginning of the descending cornua; regarded by Henle as a purely pathological condition.

—**Glomeruli Malpighii.** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (1st and 2d def's).—**G. nervi olfactorii.** See *G. olfactorius*.—**G. of Malpighi, G. of the kidney.** Lat., *glomerulus Malpighii* (seu *renal*is, seu *renum*). See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (1st and 2d def's).

—**G. of the Wolffian body.** See *Peritoneal g.*—**G. olfactorius.** A knot or ball formed by a coil of an olfactory nerve fibre, the coil usually containing many cell-like bodies. These nerve glomeruli are very numerous in the stratum glomerulosum of the olfactory bulb.—**Glomeruli renales** (seu *renum*). See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (1st and 2d def's).—**Peritoneal g.** A g. formed in a Wolffian tubule by the growth of a coil of blood vessels which finally extend through the peritoneal funnels into the body. They are soon absorbed.

GLOMES. Two rounded, elastic eminences separated by a median lacuna, which constitute the backward prolongations of the frog of a horse's foot.

GLOM/ULUS, m. Dim. of *glomus*. See *GLOMERULE*.

GLO/MUS, m. *Glom'eris*. A ball of lint. Of Wenzels, that portion of the chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle which covers the optic thalamus.—**G. chorioideum.** See *Chorioid PLEXUS*.

GLON/OIN. Lat., *glonoinum*. Fr., *glonoïne*. Ger., *Glon-oïn*. Nitroglycerin; so called from the letters constituting a formula of the body, GLONO_3 , in which Gl represents the radicle glyceryl, C_3H_5 .

GLORIO/SA, f. of adj. *gloriosus*, proud. Fr., *glorieuse*. Ger., *Prachtlihe*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**G. cœrulea, G. simplex.** Fr., *glorieuse simple*. A species found in Senegal. The bulb is poisonous.—**G. superba.** Fr., *glorieuse superbe de Malabar*. Ger., *ostindische Prachtlihe*. Wild aconite; found in Malabar. The root is thought to be poisonous, but in medicinal doses is alterative, tonic, and antiperiodic. The starch, mixed with honey, is used in hæmorrhoids, and, in the form of a paste, is applied by the natives to the hands, abdomen, and feet as an ecboic. It contains superbine, and also a neutral and two acid resins, salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, and a fluorescent principle.

GLOS/SA, f. Gr., *γλῶσσα*. Fr., *glosse*. See *TONGUE*.

GLOS/SAGRA, f. From *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. See *GLOSSALGIA*.

GLOS/SAL. See *LINGUAL*.

GLOSSAL/GIA, f. Gr., *γλωσσαλγία* (from *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *ἀλγος*, pain). Fr., *glossalgie*. Ger., *Glossalgie, Zungenschmerz*. Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the tongue. Cf. *GLOSSODYNIA*.

GLOSSAL/GIC. Fr., *glossalgique*. Pertaining to glossalgia.

GLOSSEC/TOMY. From *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Excision of the tongue.

GLOSSEPIGLOT/TIC. Lat., *glossepiglotticus*. See *GLOSSEPIGLOTTIC*.

GLOSSIA/NUS. Fr., *glossien*. See *LINGUAL*; as a n. m., see *LINGUALIS*.

GLOSSI'NA, f. From *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *glossine*. A genus of flies having short antennæ and one or two joints to the palpi. The typical species is found in Guinea and the Congo Free State.—**G. morsitans.** A species found in Central Africa, where it is called *zimb* or *tsetse*. Its attacks upon man are said to be so dreaded as to prevent exploration of regions in which it occurs, and it is reputed fatal to the horse and ox.

GLOSSIT'IC. Lat., *glossiticus*. Fr., *glossitique*. Pertaining to glossitis.

GLOSSI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *glossite*. Ger., *Zungenentzündung*. Inflammation of the tongue. Acute g. is characterized by fever, rapid and excessive swelling of the tongue, salivation, pain on motion of the organ, dysphagia, and often dyspnoea; chronic g., by a ragged appearance of the organ, due to fissures, ulceration, and excoriations.—**Acute hæmorrhagic g.** Lat., *g. hæmorrhagica acuta*. An acute g. with hæmorrhagic extravasation in the connective tissue of the superior and inferior surfaces of the organ; probably due to alcoholic arteriofibrocappillary sclerosis.—**Apthous g.** See *APHTHÆ*.—**Chronic superficial g.** A form of g. affecting the whole or a large area of the dorsum, and characterized by disappearance of the papillæ; a glossy surface marked by smooth and elevated patches, by numerous transverse furrows, or by excoriations and superficial ulcers; thinning of the epithelium, and thickening and vascularization of the corium.—**Dissecting g.** Of Wunderlich, a form of g. in which the mucosa is red, free from papillæ, and crossed by numerous interlacing furrows that are often ulcerated at the bottom.—**Epidemic g.** Of Weber, a variety of g. occurring in the wet and cold seasons of the year, and probably due to epidemic catarrh.—**Erectile g.** G. in which the rapid hypertrophy makes the tongue stiff and hard.—**Follicular g.** A form of g. usually associated with acute follicular laryngitis and affecting the follicles on one or both sides of the base of the tongue; characterized by white or yellowish white elevations which eventually ulcerate.—**General g.** Lat., *g. diffusa universalis*. Acute g. affecting the entire tongue.—**G. circumscripta partialis.** See *Hemig'*.—**G. diffusa universalis.** See *General g.*—**G. hæmorrhagica acuta.** See *Acute hæmorrhagic g.*—**G. metastatica.** A g. supposed to be due to a metastatic process in some general disease (e. g., smallpox).—**G. mucosa.** See *Mucous g.*—**G. papillaris.** See *Papillary g.*—**G. parenchymatosa, G. profunda.** See *Parenchymatous g.*—**Gummatous g.** Syphilitic g. in which, besides the hyperplasia of the connective and muscular tissues, there are gummatous deposits.—**Hemig'**. A unilateral parenchymatous g.—**Hemig' phlegmonosa.** A unilateral phlegmonous g. characterized by the usual symptoms of acute g. and terminating in suppuration of the affected half.—**Mercurial g.** Fr., *glossite mercurielle*. An acute form of g., with ulitis, caused by the ingestion of mercury.—**Mucous g.** Lat., *g. mucosa*. A superficial, non-ulcerative form of g. affecting the mucosa. Cf. *STOMATITIS*.—**Papillary g.** Lat., *g. papillaris*. A circumscribed or general inflammation of the papillæ of the tongue.—**Parenchymatous g.** Lat., *g. parenchymatosa, g. profunda*. A painful, hard exudation in the parenchyma of the tongue, somewhat inclined to purulent degeneration, either circumscribed or diffuse, causing a high degree of swelling, and sometimes becoming epidemic.—**Septic g.** G. due to septic infection of the tongue.—**Sclerosing g., Sclerous g.** A fibroplastic cellular infiltration of the tongue that produces sclerosis. It is divided into the superficial, or cortical, and deep, or parenchymatous, varieties.—**Superficial non-ulcerative g.** See *Mucous g.*—**Syphilitic g.** G. occurring as one of the lesions of syphilis. See *Dissecting g., Sclerous g., and Gummatous g.*—**Ulcerative g.** Mucous or follicular g. in which ulceration occurs.

GLOS''SOBLENNOTHE'CA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, βλέννα, mucus, and θήκη, a sheath. See *BURSA mucosa sublingualis*.

GLOSSOC'ACE, *f.* -oc'aces (-cæ). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κακός, evil. See *CACOGLOSSIA*.

GLOSSOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and καρκίνωμα, an eating sore. Ger., *Zungenkrebs*. Cancer of the tongue.

GLOSSOCAR'DIA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *glossocardie*. A genus of composite plants.—*G. bosvallea*, *G. linearifolia*. A species found in the East Indies, known in Bombay as *thatarasua*. The root is employed as an aromatic and emmenagogue.

GLOSSOCAT'OCHE, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κατοχή, the act of holding firmly. Depression of the tongue.

GLOSSOCAT'CHUS, *m.* See *Tongue DEPRESSOR*.

GLOSSOCELE, *f.* Glo's(glos)-so(so')-se(ka')le(la); in Eng., glo's'o-sel. -ce'les. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *glossocèle*. Ger., *Zungenbruch*, *Zungenvorfall*. Protrusion of the tongue due to disease or malformation.

GLOSSOCO'MION, **GLOSSOC'OMON**, **GLOSSO'COMUM**, *n.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κομείν, to guard. Fr., *glossocome*. Ger., *Beinlade*. Originally a case for guarding the tongue piece of wind instruments; hence a box or cradle for a fractured limb.

GLOSSO'DES. See *GLOSSOID*.

GLOSSODES'MUS, *m.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and δεσμός, a fetter. Fr., *glossodesme*. Ger., *Zungenbändchen* (1st def.), *Zungenverband* (2d def.). 1. The frenum linguae. 2. A bandage used in lesions of the tongue.

GLOSSODYN'IA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ὀδυνή, pain. Fr., *glossodynie*. Rheumatic or neuralgic pain in the tongue.—*G. exfoliativa*. Fr., *glossodynie exfoliatrice*. Of Kaposi, g. associated with nervous irritability and caused by swelling of the papillæ foliatae. The pain is persistent, spontaneous, and uninfluenced by external irritation.

GLOS''SOEPIGLOT'TIC, **GLOS'SOEPIGLOTTID'IAN**, *adj's.* Lat., *glossa-epiglotticus*. Fr., *glossa-épiglottique*. Of or pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis.

GLOSSOFA'CIAL. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and faciēs, the face. Pertaining to the tongue and to the face.

GLOSSOFRENULI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the tongue and its frenum.—**Membranous g.** See *FIBROMA sublinguale*.

GLOS'SOGRAPH. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γραφείν, to write. An automatic machine, invented by Gentili, for recording stenographically the words of a speaker who holds it in his mouth.

GLOSSOGRAP'HY. Lat., *glossographia*. Fr., *glossographie*. Ger., *Glossographie*. 1. The anatomy, etc., of the tongue. 2. The use of the glossograph.

GLOSSO'GYNE, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *g.* A genus of composite plants.—*G. chinensis*. A species found in the Moluccas. The root is employed in cough and odontalgia, and the leaves are used in burns.

GLOS''SOHY'AL. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and υοειδής, hyoid. Connected with or pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

GLOS'SOID. Gr., γλωσσοειδής (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *glossodes*, *glossoides*, *glossoides*. Fr., *glossode*. Ger., *Zungenförmig*. Tongue-shaped.

GLOSSOLA'BIAL. Pertaining to the tongue and lips.

GLOS''SOLABIOLARYN'GEAL. Fr., *glossa-labio-laryngé*. Pertaining to the tongue, lips, and larynx.

GLOS''SOLABIOPHARYN'GEAL. Fr., *glossa-labio-pharyngé*. Pertaining to the tongue, lips, and pharynx.

GLOS''SOLARYN'GEAL. Fr., *glossa-laryngé*. Pertaining to the tongue and to the larynx.

GLOSSOL'OGY. Lat., *glossologia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *glossologie*. 1. See *GLOSSOGRAPHY* (1st def.). 2. Of B. Ridge, the study of the tongue as a means of diagnosis. 3. That part of a science which deals with its technical terms.

GLOSSOL'YSIS, *f.* -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λύσις, a losing. Ger., *Zungenlähmung*. Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANT(E)'IA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and μαντεία, divination. Prognosis based on the state of the tongue.

GLOSSOMEGIS'TUS, *m.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and μεγιστός, greatest. Extreme enlargement or protrusion of the tongue.

GLOSSON'CUS, *m.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Zungengeschwulst*. A swelling of the tongue.—*G. inflammatorius*. See *GLOSSITIS*.

GLOSSOPAL'ATINE. Lat., *glossa-palatinus* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and palatum, the palate). Fr., *glossopalatin*. Pertaining to the tongue and to the palate.

GLOSSOPALATI'NUS, *m.* Fr., *glossa-palatin*. Ger., *Zungengaukenmuskel* (2d def.). 1. See *GLOSSOPALATINE*. 2. As a n., a small, roundish muscle which constitutes the larger portion of the anterior pillar of the fauces. It is continuous at the upper part of the velum palati with the levator palati and its fellow of the opposite side, and below blends with the transverse muscular fibres of the root of the tongue. By its action the fauces are constricted.

GLOSSOP'ATHY, *n.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *glossopathie*. Any disease of the tongue.

GLOS''SOPHARYN'GEAL. Lat., *glossopharyngeus*. Fr., *glossa-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the tongue and to the pharynx.

GLOSSOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *glossa-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenschlundnerv* (3d def.), *Schlundkopfschnüres* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see *GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL*. 2. (N.) that portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the side of the tongue. 3. (N.) the glossopharyngeal nerve.

GLOSSOPHYT'IA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *langue noire*. 1. Black tongue; a dark discoloration of the tongue produced by accumulations of spores, dead epithelia, etc. 2. Contagious anthrax in cattle, affecting the tongue.

GLOSSOPLE'GIA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πηγή, a stroke. Fr., *glossoplégie*. Ger., *Glossoplegie*, *Zungenlähmung*. Paralysis of the tongue, usually unilateral and resulting from cerebral hæmorrhage, softening, embolism, paresis, tumors pressing upon the hypoglossal nerve roots, or traumatism of that nerve.

GLOSSOPTO'SIS, *f.* -to'seos (-is). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πτώσις, a falling. See *GLOSSOCELE*.

GLOSSORRHA'GIA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ῥήγνιναι, to break forth. Ger., *Zungenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the tongue.

GLOSSOR'RHAPHY. Lat., *glossorrhaphia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ῥαφή, a stitching). Ger., *Zungenath*. The operation of suturing the tongue.

GLOSSOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* See *GLOSSOCARCINOMA*.

GLOSSOS'COPY. Lat., *glossoscopia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Examination of the tongue for diagnostic purposes.

GLOSSOSEMEIOT'ICS. Lat., *glossosemeiotica* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σημεῖον, a mark). The symptomatology of the tongue.

GLOSSOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Zungenkrampf*. Spasm of the tongue.

GLOSSOSPA'THA, *f.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σπάθη, any broad blade. Ger., *Zungenspatel*. A tongue depressor.

GLOSSOSTAPHYL'INUS, *m.* See *GLOSSOPALATINUS*.

GLOSSOSTERE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From γλώσσα, the tongue, and στέρησις, a deprivation. Ger., *Ausschneidung der Zunge*. Excision of the tongue.

GLOS'SOTILT. A lever designed to hold the tongue forward and raise the epiglottis while artificial respiration is being made; designed by Foulis.

GLOSSOT'OMY. Lat., *glossotomia*. Fr., *glossotomie*. Ger., *Glossotomie*. 1. The anatomy or dissection of the tongue. 2. Partial or complete excision of the tongue or in incision into it.

GLOSSYPER'TROPHY. Lat., *glossypertrophia*. Fr., *glossypertrophie*. Hypertrophy of the tongue.

GLOT'TA, *f.* *Glot'tes*. Gr. (Att.), γλώττα. See **GLOSSA**.

GLOT'TAGRA, *f.* See **GLOSSALGIA**.

GLOTTAL'GIA, *f.* See **GLOSSALGIA**.

GLOT'TIC. Gr., γλωττικός. Lat., *glotticus*. Fr., *glottique*. 1. Of or pertaining to the tongue. 2. Of or pertaining to the glottis.

GLOT'TIDOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From γλωττίς, the glottis, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Stimmritzenkrampf*. Spasm of the glottis.

GLOT'TIS, *f.* *Glot'tidos* (-is). Gr., γλωττίς. Fr., *glotte*. Ger., *G.*, *Stimmritze*. The aperture of the larynx bounded by the vocal bands and the arytenoid cartilages.—**Cartilaginous g.** See *Respiratory g.*—**False g.** Lat., *g. spuria* (seu *superior*). Syn.: *aditus glottidis superior*. The space above the g. between the superior thyreoarytenoid ligaments.—**G. ligamentosa**. See *Vocal g.*—**G. respiratoria**. See *Respiratory g.*—**G. spuria**, *G. superior*. See *False g.*—**G. vera**. See *True g.*—**Respiratory g.** Lat., *g. respiratoria*. Fr., *glotte intercartilagineuse*. Ger., *Athemritze*. The posterior quadrangular portion of the g. bounded laterally by the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.—**True g.** Lat., *g. vera*. Ger., *Stimmritze*. The space between the true vocal bands. It is divided into two portions, the respiratory g. and vocal g.—**Vocal g.** Lat., *g. vocalis*. Fr., *glotte vocale* (ou *interligamenteuse*). Ger., *eigentliche Stimmritze*. The triangular portion of the g. anterior to the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.

GLOT'TISCOPE. From γλωττίς, the glottis, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Glottiskop*. Of Babington, a mirror for introduction into the mouth for examining the glottis and adjacent parts.

GLOTTI'TIS, *f.* See **GLOSSITIS**.

GLOU'TIUS, *m.* See **GLUTEUS**.

GLUCÆ'MIA, *f.* See **GLYCÆMIA**.

GLU'CATE. A salt of glucic acid.

GLU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide glucique*. Ger., *Glucinsäure*, *Kalzeuckersäure*. A hexabasic solid acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$, or $C_{12}H_{16}O_9 + 3H_2O$, formed by decomposing glucose with acids or alkalis.

GLU'CIN. A certain sweetening agent, inferior to saccharin, but much superior to sugar.

GLUCI'NA, *f.* From γλυκός, sweet. Syn.: *beryllia*. Of French authors, oxide of beryllium (glucinum).

GLUCIN'IC ACID. See **GLUCIC ACID**.

GLUCI'NUM, *n.* See **BERYLLIUM**.

GLUCOCHLO'RAL. See **CHLORALOSE**.

GLU'COGEN. See **GLYCOGEN**.

GLUCOGEN'ESIS, *f.* See **GLYCOGENESIS**.

GLUCOHÆ'MIA, *f.* See **GLYCÆMIA**.

GLUCOLIG'NOSE. See **GLYCOLIGNOSE**.

GLUCON'IC ACID. Ger., *Glucosäure*. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, derived from glucose by oxidation with chlorine. It is isomeric with mannitic acid.

GLUCOPHENET'IDIN(E). A condensation product of parphenetidine and glucose.

GLUCOPRO'TEIN. Fr., *glucoprotéine*. A body, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_4$, which on decomposition forms an acid, $C_4H_7NO_3$.

GLUCOS'AMID(E). A glucoside.

GLU'COSAN(E). Fr., *glucosane*. Ger., *Glykosan*. A colorless body, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a dehydration product obtained from glucose by long heating.

GLU'COSATE. Fr., *glycosate*. Ger., *Glycosat*. A combination of glucose with a base.

GLU'COSE. Lat., *glucosum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *g.*, *glycose*. Ger., *Glykose*, *Traubenzucker*. Syn.: *grape* (or *liver*, or *diabetic*) *sugar*, *dextrose*. 1. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, belonging to the class of carbohydrates occurring in the juices of most sweet fruits, in honey, and, in minute proportions, in the healthy animal organism, in the blood, liver, heart, thymus gland, lungs, bile, and urine. Its presence in the latter fluids is denied by some (and by more recent) observers, but acknowledged by others. In certain pathological conditions (e. g., diabetes mellitus) it is found in considerable quantity in the blood and urine (constituting glycosuria), and may also be present in other secretions and excretions of the body. It is also produced by the action of ferments or of chemical agents on other members of the carbohydrate group (cane sugar, starch, cellulose, etc.) and on glucosides.—**Syrup of g.** Lat., *syrupus glucosi* [Br. Ph.]. A syrup made by mixing, with the aid of gentle heat, 1 oz. of liquid g. of commerce and 2 oz. of syrup.

GLUCOS'IC. Fr., *glycosique*. Of or pertaining to glucose.

GLU'COSID(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle which is readily decomposable by the action of ferments or dilute acids into glucose and another substance capable of still further decomposition.

GLUCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-is). See **GLYCOSURIA**.

GLUCO'SOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide glucosophosphorique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{13}PO_9$.

GLUCO'SUM, *n.* See **GLUCOSE**.—**Syrupus glucosi** [Br. Ph.], see *Syrup of GLUCOSE*.

GLUCOSU'RIA, *f.* See **GLYCOSURIA**.

GLUCOVANIL'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{15}O_9 + H_2O$, formed by treating coniferin with potassium permanganate.

GLUCOVANIL'IN. Syn.: *vanillin glucoside*. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{15}O_8 + 2H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of coniferin.

GLUCOVANIL'LYL. The univalent radicle, $C_6H_3(OC_6H_3)(OC_6H_5H_1)CH'$, occurring in glucovanillic acid and glucovanillin.—**G. alcohol**. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OC_6H_3)(OC_6H_5H_1O)CH_2.OH + H_2O$, formed from glucovanillin by the action of sodium amalgam.

GLUCUS'IMID(E). See **SACCHARIN**.

GLUE. Gr., κόλλα. Lat., *colla*, *glutinum*. Fr., *colle*, *colle forte*. Ger., *Leim*. An impure variety of gelatin, obtained from the offal of slaughter houses and from tanneries.—**Bone g.** Artificial isinglass.—**Cartilage g.** See **CHONDRIN**.—**Chin-chin g.** A Chinese g., said to be composed chiefly of the birds' nests made from the fronds of the glue plant, *Plocaria tenax*.—**Fish g.** See **ICHTHYOCOLLA**.—**Gilbacker g.** In British Guiana, the ichthyocolla obtained from *Silurus Parkerii*.—**G. plant.** 1. See *Chin-chin g.* 2. The genus *Silene* (Ger., *Leimkraut*) and several species of *Combretum*.—**Liquid g.** A solution of gelatin in acetic acid or in a dilute mineral acid.—**Marine g.** Fr., *colle marine*, *glumarine*. A water-proof g. made by mixing caoutchouc, tar oil, and lac, or by adding a solution of 3 parts of shellac in pure ether to a solution of 1 part of caoutchouc in naphthalene or ether.—**Vegetable g.** A gummy matter which exudes from the cut bark of *Combretum quaya*.

GLU'SID(E). Lat., *glusidum* [Br. Ph.]. See **SACCHARIN**.

GLU'TA, *f.* Fr., *glute*. An East Indian genus of the *Anacardiæ*.—**G. benghas**. Malay, *kaya rangas*. A species furnishing an acid and vesicant juice.

GLUTÆ'AL. See **GLUTEAL**.

GLUTÆ'OPERINÆ'ALIS, *m.* An anomalous offshoot of the transversus perinei superficialis muscle which arises from the fascia covering the glutæus maximus.

GLUTÆ'US. See **GLUTEAL**; as a *n.*, a glutal muscle.—**G. accessorius**. A fasciculus separated from the inner side of the g. medius muscle having a tendinous

insertion close to that of the larger portion of the muscle.—**G. externus**, **G. internus**. See **ILIOTROCHANTERICUS parvus**.—**G. magnus**, **G. major**, **G. maximus**. Fr., *grand fessier*. Ger., *grosser Gesässmuskel*. A somewhat quadrilateral muscle largely made up of bundles of coarse fibres. It arises from the dorsal portion of the external tip of the crest of the ilium, the dorsal surface of the lower portion of the sacrum, the side of the coccyx, the great sacrosciatic and posterior sacroiliac ligaments, and the lower part of the aponeurosis covering the lower dorsal muscles. Its fibres pass caudad and laterad, the upper and larger portion of them being inserted into the portion of the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh, the lower and smaller portion being inserted between the vastus externus and adductor magnus muscles into the line extending between the great trochanter and the linea aspera. The lower surface of the muscle is separated from the great trochanter and the tuberosity of the ischium by synovial bursæ, and one is situated between it and the vastus externus. It abducts and rotates the thigh outward, extends the femur, renders the fascia lata tense, and aids in erecting the body when inclined forward.—**G. medius**. Fr., *moyen fessier*. Ger., *mittlerer Gesässmuskel*. 1. A broad, thick muscle covered posteriorly by the *g. maximus* and anteriorly by the fascia lata. It arises from the dorsum of the ilium above the superior curved line and the adjacent portion of the outer tip of the crest of the ilium. Its fibres converge to form a fan-shaped tendon, separated from the upper part of the great trochanter by a small bursa, which is inserted into the oblique line on the outer surface of the trochanter major. It abducts and rotates the thigh and assists in erecting the body.—**G. minimus**. Fr., *petit fessier*. Ger., *kleiner Gesässmuskel*. A somewhat fan-shaped muscle situated entad of the *g. medius*. It arises from the superior curved line of the ilium and the dorsum of the ilium as far as the inferior curved line. Its fibres converge into a tendon which is inserted into the anterior border of the great trochanter of the femur, from which it is separated by a synovial bursa. It abducts the thigh and assists in rotating the thigh inward and drawing it forward.—**G. minimus accessorius**. See *G. quartus* (1st def.).—**G. minor**. See *G. minimus*.—**G. primus**. See *G. magnus*.—**G. quartus**. 1. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. 2. See **ILIACUS minor**.—**G. secundus**. See *G. medius*.—**G. tertius**. See *G. minimus*.—Middle *g.* See *G. medius*.

GLUTAM'IC ACID, **GLUTAMIN'IC ACID**, **GLUTAN'IC ACID**. See **AMIDOGlutARIC ACID**.

GLUTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide glutarique*. Ger., *Glutarsäure*. A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_5H_8O_4$, said to have been discovered in decomposed pus, and also to be obtainable artificially.

GLUTEAL. Gr., *γλουταῖος, πυγαῖος*. Lat., *glutæus*. Fr., *fessier*. Ger., *zum Gesäss gehörig*. Pertaining to the buttocks. For the *g. muscles*, see under **GLUTÆUS**.

GLUTEN, *n.* *Glutinis*. Fr., *g.*, *glutine*, *triticine*, *fibrine*, *colle végétale*. Ger., *Kleber*, *Pflanzenleim*. 1. A mixture of at least four different protein substances (according to Ritthausen, of *g. fibrin*, *g. casein*, *gliadin*, and *mucedin*), obtained as a gray, sticky, tenacious mass by kneading wheat flour in a linen bag in constantly renewed water. It forms friable, yellow laminae when dry. It occurs in a few other cereals. 2. A glutinous material (e. g., the blood plasma). 3. See **SYNOVIA**.—**Animal g.** Fr., *g. animal*. Fibrin.—**Cooked g.** A commercial term for the crude gluten of wheat perfectly cooked and subsequently transformed into a dry flour or meal.—**G. alkanak**. See **ICHTHYOCOLLA**.—**G. articulerum**. See **SYNOVIA**.—**G. biscuit**, **G. bread**. Ger., *Kleberbrot*. A bread made from flour that is in large measure de-

prived of starch (as by washing with water); used in diabetes as a substitute for ordinary bread.—**G. carnis**. See **SARCOCOLLA**.—**G. casein**. See **Vegetable CASEIN**.—**G. fabrile**. Ger., *Tischlerleim*. Common glue.—**G. fibrin**. A brownish yellow mass, $C_{37}H_{59}N_{10}O_{11}$, derived from *g.* by extraction with alcohol and separated from mucedin and gliadin by precipitation with water.—**G. romanum**. Mastic.—**G. soap**. A commercial term applied to a mixture of pure, bland, vegetable oils with white wheat *g.* saponified by a peculiar process.—**Purified g.** A commercial term for the crude *g.* of wheat deprived of the sacs of cellulose.

GLUTE''OFAS'CIAL. Lat., *gluteofascialis*. Connected with or pertaining to the fascia of the gluteal region.

GLUTE''OFEM'ORAL. Lat., *gluteofemorialis*. Pertaining to or connected with the femoral and gluteal regions.

GLUTE''OTROCHANTER'IC. Pertaining to or connected with a trochanter of the femur and a glutæus muscle (said of a bursa over the greater trochanter beneath the glutæus maximus muscle).

GLUTE'US. See **GLUTÆUS**.

GLU'TIA, *n. pl.* Gr., *γλουτία*. See **NATES**.

GLU'TIN. See **GELATIN**.

GLU'TINANT. Lat., *glutinans*. See **AGGLUTINANT**.

GLUTINA'RIA, *f.* *Salvia officinalis*.

GLUTINA'TION. Lat., *glutinatio* (from *glutinare*, to glue together). See **AGGLUTINATION**.

GLU'TINATIVE. See **AGGLUTINATIVE**.

GLUTIN'IUM, *n.* From *gluten*, glue. The viscid flesh of certain *Fungi*.

GLU'TINOSE. See **GLUTINOUS**.

GLUTINOS'ITY. The quality of being glutinous.

GLUTINO'SUM, *n.* Anything glutinous.—**G. spontaneum**. Ger., *Schleimsucht*. The state of being subject to a copious formation of viscid mucus.

GLU'TINOUS. Lat., *glutinosus*. Fr., *glutineux, visqueux*. Ger., *klebrig, schmierig*. 1. Sticky, viscid, glue-like. 2. Covered with a sticky exudation.

GLU'TINUM, *n.* See **GLUE** and **GLUTEN**.

GLUTI'TION. From *glutire*, to swallow. See **DEGLUTITION**.

GLUTI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Ger., *Gesässmuskellentzündung*. Inflammation of the gluteal muscles.

GLU'TOFORM. See **GLUTOL**.

GLU'TOID. Made of gelatin hardened with formic aldehyde.

GLU'TOL. Glutoform; an antiseptic dusting powder made of gelatin and formic aldehyde.

GLU'TON. A food preparation made by the prolonged boiling of gelatin.

GLUTOPH'THISIS, *f.* *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. Fr., *glutophthisie*. Ger., *Gesässvereiterungsschwindsucht*. Emaciation due to suppuration of the gluteal muscles.

GLUTOPYO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *γλουτός*, the buttock, and *πύωσις*, suppuration. Ger., *Gesässmuskelvereiterung*. Suppuration of the gluteal muscles.

GLU'TOS, *m.* See **GLUTUS**.

GLUT'TUS, **GLU'TUS**, *m.* Gr., *γλουτός* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) tenacious, well-tempered, soft. 2. (N.) the buttock. 3. (N.) the gullet. 4. (N.) a trochanter of the femur.

GLYB'OLID, **GLYB'RID**. An antiseptic paste made of boric acid, acetanilide, and glycerin.

GLYCÆ'MIA, *f.* From *γλυκύς*, sweet, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *glycémie*. The presence of sugar in the blood.

Alimentary g. *G.* due to excessive consumption of farinaceous or saccharine food.

GLYCÆM'IC. Fr., *glycémique*. Ger., *glykämisch*. Pertaining to or affected with glycæmia.

GLYC'AMYL. See *Glyceritum AMYLI* (under **AMYLUM**).

GLYCAN'SIS, *f.* *-an'seos (-is)*. Gr., *γλύκανις*. See **EDULCORATION**.

GLYCAR'ATON, *n.* *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

GLYC'AROME. From γλυκός, sweet, and ἄρωμα, aroma. Of R. Rothier, an aromatic liquor prepared by mixing 3 parts of alcarome and 1 part of glycerin; used in making elixirs, not being liable to fermentation.

GLYCAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). Gr., γλύκασμα. 1. Anything sweetened. 2. Sweetness. 3. A sweet wine prepared from must.

GLYCELÆ'UM, *n.* From γλυκός, sweet, and ελαιον, oil. 1. A basis for ointments consisting of 1 part of almond meal from oil cake, 2 parts of glycerin, and 6 of olive oil. 2. Of Groves, an emulsifying agent made by mixing 3 parts of powdered bitter almond cake, 4 of glycerin, and 2 of water.

GLYC'ERALS. A generic name for a class of compounds analogous to the acetals; formed from the aldehydes by the addition of the elements of glycerin and the abstraction of one molecule of water.

GLYCER'AMIN(E). Fr., *glycéramine*. Ger., *Glyceramin*. An amine of glycerin, $C_3H_9NO_2$.

GLYCERATE. Lat., *glyceratum* (3d def.). Fr., *glycérate*, *glycéré*. Ger., *Glyceroloryd* (1st def.). 1. A glycerin ether, or compound of glycerin with a metallic oxide. 2. A salt of glyceric acid. 3. See GLYCERITE.

GLYCERAT'UM, *n.* See GLYCERITE.—**G. piceum.** See *Glyceritum PICIS liquidæ* (under PIX).

GLYCERE'IN. A compound, $C_9H_{16}O_2$, formed by the combination of equal parts of glycerin, phenol, and sulphuric acid.

GLYCE'RIA, *f.* From γλυκός, sweet. Fr., *glycérie*, *glycéré*. Ger., *Süssgras*. Sweet grass.—**G. fluitans.** Fr., *chiendent flottant*. Ger., *fluthendes Süßgras*. Manna grass. In northern Scotland it is one of the sources of ergot.

GLYCER'IC. Fr., *glycérique*. Belonging to or derived from glycerin or glyceryl.—**G. acid.** See DIHYDROXY-PROPIONIC ACID.—**G. anhydride.** See GLYCID.

GLY'CERID(E). Fr., *glycéride*. Ger., *Glycerid*. 1. A compound ether made by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation made with glycerin. (See GLYCERITE.)—**Medullary g.** Of A. McL. Hamilton, a preparation made by macerating the marrow of calves' ribs in glycerin; used in anæmia.

GLY'CERIN. Lat., *glycerinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *glycerina* (from γλυκός, sweet). Fr., *glycérine*, *glycérine officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G*. The name given to a series of triatomic alcohols derived from the paraffins by the substitution of 3 molecules of (OH) for 3 atoms of O. There are but two members of the series known: *propenyl g.*, or propenyl alcohol, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, and *quintenyl g.*, or quintenyl (or pentenyl) alcohol, $C_5H_9(OH)_3$. The latter, called also amyl g., is a thick, colorless liquid, having a sweet, aromatic taste. The former is common g., a sweet, viscid, colorless, odorless liquid of sp. gr. 1.267 and boiling at 240° C., obtained in the saponification of fats, also called *glycerol*. As derived from glyceryl, it has the formula $CH_2OH-CHOH-CH_2OH$, and so is not, properly speaking, propenyl alcohol, in which case it would have the formula $CH_3-CH(OH)CH(OH)_2$. It has considerable solvent power and forms a series of compounds, the glycerides or glycerites. Pure g. has a great affinity for water, and, by reason of this property, it is used in chemistry as a desiccant and in medicine as a derivative (chiefly by means of wads of absorbent cotton saturated with it and inserted in the vagina, which act by causing a watery discharge in cases of chronic pelvic inflammations) and as a purgative (in the form of rectal suppositories). On account of the same property, it is largely used in pharmacy as an ingredient of preparations that would be injured by becoming hard and dry. Undiluted, it is a mild irritant; properly diluted, it is a cleansing and emollient application. Taken by the stomach, it is laxative, antizymotic, and nutrient, and in large

doses a stimulant. G. is official in all pharmacopœias. It always contains a little water, which should not exceed 5 percent. [U. S. Ph.].—**Absolute g.** G. absolutely free from water.—**Amyl g.** Ger., *Amylg'*. Quindenyl alcohol.—**Creosoted g.** Fr., *glycérine créosotée*. Of Guibert, a preparation composed of 125 grammes of g. and 12 drops of creosote.—**Condensed g.** Fr., *glycérine condensée*. A substance composed of 2 or more molecules of g. which unite with the loss of 1 or more molecules of water; e. g., triglycerol.—**Distilled g.** Syn.: *Price's g.* Of Wilson and Payne, a pure g. obtained by passing a current of steam at 100° to 110° C. through g. which has been concentrated at as low a temperature as possible to a sp. gr. of 1.15. The temperature of the steam is subsequently raised to 170° to 180° C., and the vapors of g. and water are collected in a series of condensers.—**G'chloral camphor.** A solution of chloral hydrate and camphor in glycerin; used topically in chancreoid.—**G'disulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'disulfonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_3H_5O_4(HSO_3)_2$, derived from g. by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle (HSO₃) for 2 molecules of hydroxyl (OH).—**G'ditartronic acid.** Fr., *acide glycéro-ditartrique*. A heptatomic, dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_{13}$.—**G'ditartronic anhydride.** Syn.: *epiglycerinditartronic acid*. A monobasic and pentatomic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_{12}$, which chemically is the first anhydride of g'ditartronic acid.—**G. elaidate.** See ELAIDIN.—**G. ether.** See GLYCERIDE (1st def.).—**G. gelatin, G. jelly.** Ger., *G'gelatine*. A mixture of g. with a solution of gelatin in distilled water; a clear gelatinous substance which solidifies on standing, but which is readily melted by the aid of heat. It is much used as a preservative material for microscopical preparations and also as a material for the preparation of bougies and other gelatinous vehicles for drugs employed externally.—**G. lactocarbolate.** A solution of lactic and carbolic acids in diphtheria; used topically in laryngeal tuberculous disease.—**G. lemonade.** Of O. Schultze, a mixture of 1 part of citric acid and from 4 to 10 parts of pure g. with 200 of water; used in diabetes mellitus.—**G. lymph.** A mixture of vaccine lymph and g.—**G'monosulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'monosulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2HSO_3$, derived from g. by the substitution of one molecule of the radicle (HSO₃) for a molecule of hydroxyl (OH).—**G. ointment.** See *Glycerinum AMYLI* (under AMYLUM).—**G'phosphoric acid.** Fr., *acide glycérine-phosphorique*. Ger., *G'phosphorsäure*. A product obtained during the decomposition of lecithin; a dibasic acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2H_2PO_4 = C_3H_9PO_6$, occurring as a syrupy liquid. It is found principally in nerve tissue, but has not been isolated in the pure state. According to Foster, it may be prepared synthetically by heating together g. and glacial phosphoric acid.—**G. plug.** See *G. tampon*.—**G'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'sulfonsäure*. An acid derived from g. by the substitution of 1 or more of the molecules of the radicle (HSO₃) of sulphurous acid for 1 or more molecules of hydroxyl. See *G'monosulphonic acid*, *G'disulphonic acid*, and *G'trisulphonic acid*.—**G'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *G'schwefelsäure*. Syn.: *sulphoglyceric acid*. A monobasic body, $C_3H_5(OH)_2OSO_3H = C_3H_9SO_6$. It forms a series of salts called glycerosulphates.—**G. tampon.** A tampon made up of wads of absorbent cotton or other like material saturated with g.—**G'tartaric acid.** Fr., *acide glycéro-tartrique*. An acid formed by the action of tartaric acid upon g. Four such acids are known.—**G. tribromide.** Ger., *Glyceryltribromür*. Tribromhydrin.—**G. trichloride.** Ger., *Glyceryltrichlorür*. Trichlorhydrin.—**G'trisulphonic acid.** Ger., *Glyceryltrisulfonsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_3H_5S_3O_9$, derived from g. by the replacement of 3 molecules of the radicle (HSO₃); or derived from glyceryl by the combination of the latter with 3 molecules of (HSO₃).—**G'tritartaric acid.** Fr., *acide glycérin-tritartrique*. An enneatomic, tetrabasic

acid, $C_{15}H_{22}O_{19} + H_2O$.—**Iodized g.** Hebra's iodine caustic.—**Sulphurated g.** A 5-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid in g.; used topically in diphtheria.

GLYCERINA, *f.* 1. See GLYCERIN. 2. See GLYCERITE.

—**Balsamum glycerinæ.** See *Balsamum GLYCERINI* (under GLYCERINUM).

GLYCERINATED. Mixed with glycerin; of vaccine, subjected to the bactericidal action of glycerin.

GLYCERINE. 1. See GLYCERITE. 2. See GLYCERIN.

GLYCERINIZED. See GLYCERINATED.

GLYCERINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], (*Lat.*), *n.* Syn.: *glycerina*. 1. Chemically pure glycerin having the sp. gr. of from 1.225 to 1.235 [Ger. Ph.], united with a small amount of water (not more than five per cent. [U. S. Ph.]). 2. Of the Br. Ph., also a glycerite.

—**Balsamum glycerini.** A mixture of white wax, spermaceti, almond oil, and glycerin, flavored with balsam of Peru or oil of rose; used as an emollient for the skin.—**Ceratum glycerini.** A preparation made by melting together 1 part of white wax and 4 parts of almond oil, stirring the mass continuously in a stone mortar till nearly cold, and adding and thoroughly mixing 2 parts of glycerin.—**Gelatina glycerini.** Glycerin jelly; prepared by mixing in a mortar 140 parts of Castile soap and 210 of glycerin, adding gradually 1.680 of expressed oil of almonds, and scenting with 4 parts of oil of thyme, 8 of oil of bergamot, and 2 of oil of roses.—**G. amydatum.** Glycerite of starch.—**G. jodatum causticum Hebra.** A solution of 1 part each of iodine and potassium iodide in 2 parts of glycerin.—**G. nitrosus.** See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G. sulfurosum Schottin.** A compound prepared by saturating glycerin with sulphurous acid; used as an application in diphtheria.—**G. tannicum.** Glycerite of tannin.—**Unguentum glycerini** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. An ointment consisting of 1 part of powdered甘草, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 of glycerin. 2. See *G. AMYLI* (under AMYLUM).

GLYCERITE. *Lat.*, *glyceritum* [U. S. Ph.], *glycerinum* [Br. Ph.], *glyceratum.* Fr., *glycérolé.* Ger., *Glycerit.* A combination of a medicinal substance with glycerin.

GLYCERITUM, *n.* See GLYCERITE.

GLYCEROBORATE. Fr., *glycéroborate.* A compound made by heating together equal parts of glycerin and a borate. Cf. BOROGLYCERIDE.

GLYCEROL. See GLYCERIN and GLYCERITE.—**G'phosphoric acid.** See GLYCERINphosphoric acid.

GLYCEROLATE. *Lat.*, *glycerolatum.* See GLYCERITE.

GLYCEROLE. *Lat.*, *glyceroleum.* Fr., *glycérole.* See GLYCERITE.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE. A salt of glycerinphosphoric acid.

GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID. See GLYCERINphosphoric acid.

GLYCEROSULPHURIC ACID. See GLYCERINSulphuric acid.

GLYCEROTARTARIC ACID. See GLYCERINTartaric acid.

GLYCEROTRITARTARIC ACID. See GLYCERINTritartaric acid.

GLYCERYL. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ἔλη, material. Fr., *glycéryle.* Ger., *G.* The triatomic radicle, $(C_3H_5)'$, of glycerin. The symbol Gl is sometimes assigned to it.

—**G. alcohol.** See GLYCERIN.—**G. borate.** Of James, boroglyceride.—**G. hydroxide.** See GLYCERIN.—**G. nitrate.** See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G'phosphoric acid.** See GLYCERINphosphoric acid.—**G'trimethylammonium.** An artificial alkaloid, $N(CH_3)(C_3H_5)$, producing toxic symptoms like those of muscarine.

GLYCHIRRIZA, *f.* See GLYCYRRHIZA.

GLY'IC ACID. See GLUCIC ACID.

GLY'ICOLL. See GLYCOCOLL.

GLYCID(E). From γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycid.* The first anhydride of glycerin known in a series of compounds or ethers.

GLYCID'IC. Of or pertaining to glycide.—**G. ethers.** Etheral salts derived from glycide.

GLYCIDYL. The bivalent radicle C_3H_4'' , supposed to exist in the glycidic ethers.

GLY'IN. Fr., *glycine.* Ger., *G.* 1. A sweet crystalline substance extracted from the liquid of the fresh cocoon, apparently identical with mannite. 2. Beryllium. 3. Glycocol. 4. Glycyrrhizin.

GLYCI'NE, *f.* -ci'nes (-æ). From γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Rohrblume.* A genus of leguminous tropical plants.

—**G. triloba.** Fr., *g. trilobée.* A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves are used as a purgative.

GLY'CION, *n.* See GLYCYRRHIZIN.

GLYCIPIC'ROS. Gr., γλυκύπικρος (from γλυκύς, sweet, and πικρός, bitter). Sweet and at the same time bitter.

GLYCIRRH'ZA, *f.* See GLYCYRRHIZA.

GLY'CIUM, *n.* See GLYCYRRHIZIN.

GLYCOBLAS'TOL. A certain preparation for the hair; thought to consist of glycerin, capsin, and alcohol.

GLY'OCENE. See GLYCOGEN.

GLYCOCHO'ULATE. A salt of glycocholic acid.

GLYCOCHO'LIC ACID. From γλυκύς, sweet, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide glycocholique.* Ger., *Glykcholsäure.* A dextrorotary constituent of the bile and excrements of the *Herbivora* and, pathologically, of human urine. Formula, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$.

GLYC'OCIN. See GLYCOCOLL.—**Benzoic g.** See HIPURIC ACID.

GLYC'OCOLL. From γλυκύς, sweet, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *glycocolle, sucre de gélatine.* Ger., *Glykokoll, Leimsüss.* 1. Glycocin: a colorless, crystalline, sweetish substance, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2$, so called because derived from gelatin by boiling with acids or alkalies. It is a monobasic acid. 2. As a generic term, any compound formed from a fatty acid by the replacement of part of the radical hydrogen by amidogen.

GLYCOCROM'YDA, *f.* Gr., γλυκοκρόμυδα. Of the modern Greeks, a sweetish onion, growing to the weight of a pound on the island of Tenos. Eaten moderately, it is said to be wholesome, but if immoderately used, it is said to weaken the sight and the genitals.

GLYCOCYAM'IDIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycocyamidin.* A crystalline base, $C_3H_6N_3O$.

GLYCOCY'AMIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycocyamin.* A crystalline base formed by the action of cyanamide on glycocol.

GLYCODRU'POSE. From γλυκύς, sweet, and δρύππα, a drupe. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* A yellowish-red substance, $C_{24}H_{36}O_{16}$, found in the hard concretions of pears, quinces, etc.

GLYCODYS'LYSIN. A white amorphous substance, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_4$, prepared by heating glycoecine with cholic acid.

GLYCOFOR'MAL, *n.* A mixture of glycerin and an aqueous solution of formic aldehyde; used as a disinfectant.

GLYCOGEL'ATIN, *n.* An ointment basis made of glycerin and gelatin.

GLYC'OGEN. From γλυκύς, sweet, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *glycogène.* Ger., *G.*, *Glykogen.* A carbohydrate discovered by Claude Bernard, having the same percentage composition as starch, $(n.C_6H_{10}O_5)$, occurring in the liver, especially during and after digestion, in muscular tissue, in the brain and testes, in the placenta, and in great abundance in the embryonic tissues, especially in the early stages of development, before the liver is formed, and in the yolks and white of eggs, also in new cartilage cells and in leucocytes. It is said to be present in the spleen, pancreas, and kidney. It is converted by dilute acids and by amylolytic ferments into one or more carbohydrates, and this change is continually taking place in the body.—**G. dextrin.** Dextrin produced in the body by post mortem transformation of g.—**Hepatic g.** Fr., *glycogène*

- hépatique*. Ger., *Leberg'*. G. formed in the liver, as distinguished from that found in the hepatic vein.—**Muscle g.** Ger., *Muskeltg'*. The variety of g. found in muscles.
- GLYCO'GENAL**. A glycogen derivative obtained from the animal organism; said to be antidotal to nicotine. [T. J. Keenan.]
- GLYCOGEN'ESIS**, *f.* -*gene'seos* (-*gen'esis*). Fr., *glycogénèse*, *glycogénie*. Ger., *Glykogenese*, *Zuckerbildung*. The formation of sugar or of glycogen in the organism, especially of glycogen in the liver.
- GLYCOGEN'IC**. Fr., *glycogénique*. Ger., *glykogenisch*. Pertaining to glycogen or to glycogenesis.—**C. acid**. An acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, derived from glycogen by the action of bromine.
- GLYCO'GENOUS**. Fr., *glycogénique*. 1. Derived from or containing glycogen. 2. Capable of forming glucose.
- GLYCO'GENY**. See GLYCOGENESIS.
- GLYCOL'COL'LIC ACID**. See GLYCOLLIC *anhydride*.
- GLYCOHÆ'MIA**, *f.* See GLYCÆMIA.
- GLYCOHÆM'IC**. See GLYCÆMIC.
- GLYCOL**. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* 1. Ethylene alcohol. 2. As a generic term, any diatomic alcohol derived from hydrocarbons of the fatty series.
- GLYCOL'AMIN(E)**. See GLYCOLL.
- GLYCOL'IC**. See GLYCOLLIC.
- GLYCOLID(E)**. See GLYCOLLIDE.
- GLYCOLIG'NOSE**. From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *lignum*, wood. A body, $C_{36}H_{46}O_{21}$, regarded by Erdmann as the chief constituent of pine wood.
- GLYCOLINE**. "A purified petroleum oil, for use in atomizers."
- GLYCOLIN'IC ACID**. An acid, $C_2H_4O_4$, formed, according to Friedländer, by the action of amalgam on ethyl oxalate.
- GLYCOL'LAMID(E)**. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycolamid*. An amide of glycollic acid, $C_2H_5NO_2$.
- GLYCOL'LLATE**. A salt of glycollic acid.
- GLYCOL'LIC**. Of or derived from glycol.—**G. acid**. Fr., *acide glycolique*. Ger., *Glykolsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_2H_4O_3$.—**G. anhydride**. A white pulverulent compound, $CH_2(OH)CO_2.CH_2.CO.OH$, at the same time an acid, an alcohol, and an ether, formed on heating g. acid.
- GLYCOL'LLID(E)**. Fr., *glycolide*. Ger., *Glycolid*. An anhydride of glycollic acid, $C_4H_4O_4$.
- GLYCOLOX'YL**. See GLYCOLYL (1st def.).
- GLYCOLYL**. Fr., *glycolyle*. Ger., *G.*, *Glycoloxyl* (1st def.). 1. A radicle, $CH_2.CO$, found in glycollic acid. 2. The tetratomic radicle, C_2H_2 .
- GLYCOMA'LIC ACID**. Fr., *acide glycomalique*. A reduction product of oxalic ether, $C_5H_8O_6$.
- GLYCONIN**. Fr., *glyconine*. An emulsion of yolk of eggs and glycerin; used as a cosmetic.
- GLYCORRHÆ'A**, *f.* See GLYCYRRHÆA.
- GLYCO'SAL**. A glycerin ester of monosalicylic acid; antiseptic and antirheumatic.
- GLYCO'SAN**. See GLUCOSAN.
- GLYCO'SIN(E)**. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycosin*. A basic body, $C_6H_6N_4$.
- GLYCOSOL'VOL**. A preparation of uncertain composition, said to be of benefit in diabetes.
- GLYCOSOM'ETER**. From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Gerrard, an instrument for finding the percentage of grape sugar in urine.
- GLYCOSU'RIA**, *f.* From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *οὖρον*, urine. Fr., *glycosurie*. Ger., *Glykosurie*, *Zuckerharnen*, *Zuckerharnruhr*. The excretion of an abnormal quantity of glucose with the urine. Cf. DIABETES.—**Alimentary g.** Fr., *glycosurie alimentaire*. Of Bernard, g. produced by the excessive consumption of starchy or saccharine food.—**Artificial g.** See Artificial DIABETES.—**G. e saccharo**. Of Naunyn, a form of alimentary g. produced by saccharine articles of food.—**G. in lactation**. A temporary form of g. occurring during lactation.—**G. in pregnancy**. Transitory g. occurring in the later months of pregnancy, about the time the breasts begin to enlarge.—**Menstrual g.** A form of g. occurring in women during the menstrual epoch, that runs a certain definite course; found by Tait to be very common in Jewish women, especially at the climacteric.—**Permanent g.**, **Persistent g.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**Phosphatic g.** See Phosphatic DIABETES.—**Physiological g.** Fr., *glycosurie physiologique*. 1. Of Blot, the g. of lactation. 2. See Alimentary g.—**Suprarenal g.** G. attributed to suprarenal disease.—**Symptomatic g.** Fr., *glycosurie symptomatique*. See Symptomatic DIABETES.—**Temporary g.**, **Transitory g.** Fr., *glycosurie temporaire* (ou *passagère*, ou *éphémère*). G. existing for only a short time; it may be produced by certain foods, alcoholic beverages, or drugs, or occur during the course of certain diseases.
- GLYCOSU'RIC**. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of glycosuria.
- GLYCOTARTAR'IC ACID**. An inactive tartaric acid, $C_4H_6O_6$, similar to but not identical with racemic acid, obtained from oxalaldehyde (glyoxal).
- GLYCOU'RIL**. See GLYCOLURIL.
- GLYC'OZONE**. From *glycerine* and *ozone*. A proprietary remedy asserted to act both internally and locally as a germicide and remedy in bacterial diseases; a clear, colorless liquid which is said to owe its efficacy to ozone which is developed.
- GLYCURON'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide glycuronique*. Ger., *Glykuronsäure*. A substance excreted in the urine in combination with various aromatic principles and other organic compounds when the latter have been introduced into the body in large amount. The principal organic compounds which are excreted in combination with g. a. are carbolic acid, camphor, hydroquinone, resorcin, thymol, oil of turpentine, nitrotoluene, chloral, and butylchloral. Most of these excretion products are laxoratory, and reduce Fehling's solution.
- GLYCYCHY'MUS**, *m.* From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *χυμός*, chyme. Insipid or oversweet chyme (i. e., when not properly mixed with bile).
- GLYCYL**. Glyceryl.—**G. hydrate**. Glycerin.
- GLYCYM'ETER**. Lat., *glycymetrum* (from *γλυκός*, sweet, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *glycymètre*. Ger., *Glykymeter*, *Süssigkeitsmesser*. An apparatus for ascertaining the proportion of sugar in a liquid.
- GLYCYPHA'GIA**, *f.* From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *φαγεῖν*, to devour. Ger., *Süssessen*. The habit of eating of sweets, candy, etc.
- GLYCYPHYL'LIN**. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{24}O_9$, of sweetish taste, obtained from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*.
- GLYCYPIC'RON**, *n.*, **GLYCYPIC'ROS**, *m.* Gr., *γλυκύπικρον*, *γλυκύπικρος* (from *γλυκός*, sweet, and *πικρός*, bitter). The bitter sweet of ancient writers, perhaps *Solanum dulcamara*.
- GLYCYRRHAM'ARIN**. From *glycyrrhiza* and *amarus*, bitter. A bitter substance, $C_{36}H_{57}NO_{13}$, obtained in the purification of ammoniated glycyrrhizin.
- GLYCYRRHE'TIN**. From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρητίνη*, resin. Fr., *glycirrhétine*. Ger., *G.* A bitter, resinous substance, $C_{18}H_{26}O_4$, produced by the decomposition of glycyrrhizic acid by means of diluted acids.
- GLYCYRRHI'ZA**, *f.* Gr., *γλυκύριζα* (from *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, a root). Fr., *réglisse*, *bois de réglisse* (2d def.). Ger., *Süssholz* (1st def.), *Lakritzwurzel* (2d def.), *spanisches Süssholz* (2d def.), *spanische Süssholzwurzel* (2d def.). Syn.: *glycyrrhizæ radix* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *radix liquoritizæ glabræ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of papilionaceous plants, two species of which yield licorice root. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the root of *G. glabra*, used as a demulcent and as a flavoring in-

gredient.—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ**. Fr., *suc* (ou *jus*) de réglisse, *sucré noir*. Ger., *Lakritzensaft*, *Süssholzex-tract*. Syns.: *extractum glycyrrhizæ crudum*, *extractum liquiritiæ (radicis)*, *succus liquiritiæ* [Ger. Ph.] (*venalis*), *liquiritiæ succus inspissatus crudus*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the commercial extract of the root of *G. glabra*, or licorice. 2. Of the Br. Ph., see *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum*.—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (*seu liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de réglisse*. Ger., *flüssiges Süssholzex-tract*. A fluid extract of the root of *G. glabra*.—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait deréglisse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Süssholzex-tract*. Syn.: *extractum glycyrrhizæ* [Br. Ph.] (*seu liquiritiæ*, *seu liquiritiæ radicis* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). A solid extract of the root of *G. glabra*.—**G. aspera**, **G. asperrima**. Fr., *réglisse rude*. A species found in southern Siberia, where the root is used like that of *G. glabra*.—**G. echinata**. Fr., *réglisse hérissée*. Ger., *igelfruchtiges Süssholz*, *stacheliges Süssholz*. A species found in southern and southeastern Europe and southern Siberia, having properties similar to those of *G. glabra*, and furnishing Russian licorice and probably some of the official g.—**Glycyrrhizæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. glabra**. Fr., *réglisse glabre* (ou *des boutiques*) *bois doux*. Ger., *gemeines* (oder *kahlfruchtiges*, oder *spanisches*, oder *deutsches*) *Süssholz*. The chief source of licorice; a species growing in the warmer regions of Europe and central Asia. It is a good demulcent, and is used in catarrhal or in irritated conditions of the bowels or urinary passages. It is much employed to mask the taste of bitter or acrid drugs, to sweeten tobacco, and to give an apparent body to inferior porter.—**G. glandulifera**. *G. glabra*, var. γ . According to some, it is the *γλυκύριζα* of Dioscorides.—**G. hirsuta**. Fr., *réglisse velue*. An Asiatic species. In Tartary, the root is used like that of *G. glabra*.—**G. hispida**. *G. aspera*.—**G. italica**. *G. echinata*.—**G. lævis**. *G. glabra*.—**G. lepidota**. A species abundant in Missouri. Its root has the taste of licorice.—**Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mixture de réglisse*. Ger., *Lakritzenmixture*. A mixture, also called brown mixture, containing 3 parts each of extractum glycyrrhizæ purum, sugar, and powdered acacia, 12 parts of camphorated tincture of opium, 6 of wine of antimony, and 3 of spirit of nitrous ether.—**Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre pectorale* (ou *de réglisse composée*). Ger., *Kurella'sches Brustpulver*. Syn.: *pulvis liquiritiæ compositus* [Ger. Ph.], *pulvis pectoralis Kurellæ*. A preparation made by powdering and mixing 8 parts each of washed sulphur and fennel, 16 of g., 18 (16 in the other Ph's) of fennel, and 50 (or 48 or 50 in the other Ph's) of sugar.—**Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pastilles d'opium* (ou *de réglisse opiacées*). Ger., *Opiumpastillen*. Syn.: *trochisci opii* [Br. Ph.] (*seu glycyrrhizæ thebaici*). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., troches containing 2 grains each of licorice and gum arabic, 3 of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of extract of opium, all well powdered and incorporated with a little oil of anise (3 grains to 100 troches). 2. Of the Br. Ph., troches containing each 0.1 grain of extract of opium, 0.3 grain of tincture of balsam of Tolu, 3.6 grains of extract of licorice, 0.6 grain of gum arabic, and 9.6 grains of sugar.

GLYCYRRHIZATE. A salt of glycyrrhizic acid.

GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID. Fr., *glycyrrhizine*, *saccogom-mite*. Ger., *Glycyrrhizinsäure*. A glucoside, $C_4H_8NO_6$, found in the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and also of *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*.

GLYCYRRHIZIN. Lat., *glycyrrhizinum*, *glycyrrhizina*. Fr., *glycyrrhizine*. Ger., *G.* Acid ammonium glycyrrhizate.—**Ammoniated g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See **GLYCYRRHIZINUM ammoniatum**.

GLYCYRRHIZINA, *f.* See **GLYCYRRHIZIN**.—**G. ammoniacalis**. See **GLYCYRRHIZINUM ammoniatum**.

GLYCYRRHIZINUM, *n.* See **GLYCYRRHIZIN**.—**G. ammoniacale**, **G. ammoniatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *glycyrrhizine ammoniacale* [Fr. Cod.], *glyzine* [Fr. Cod.]. A precipitate obtained from an ammoniated percolate of licorice.

GLYCYRRHŒA, *f.* From *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. An habitual discharge of saccharine matter from the organism.—**G. urinosa**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.

GLYMOL, *n.* A proprietary lubricating oil derived from petroleum.

GLYOXAL, *g.* Ger., *G.* An amorphous, deliquescent substance, $C_2H_2O_2$, formed by the oxidation of ethylene glycol.

GLYOXALIC ACID. See **GLYOXYLIC ACID**.

GLYOXALIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glyoxalin*. A basic derivative of glyoxal, $C_3H_4N_2$.

GLYOXYLATE. Fr., *g.* A salt of glyoxylic acid.

GLYOXYLIC ACID. Ger., *Glyoxylsäure*. A syrupy liquid, $C_2H_2O_3$.

GLYOXYLIN. Fr., *glyoxyline*. Ger., *G.* An explosive compound of nitroglycerin, saltpetre, and gun cotton.

GLYPHANON, *n.* Gr., *γλύφανον*. Ger., *Schaber*, *Schabeisen*. An ancient surgical instrument for scraping (e. g., bones).

GLYPHENOL. Fr., *glyphénol*. A substance imagined to exist which has the structure and properties of a glycol and a phenol, and contains 3 molecules of replaceable hydroxyl.

GLYPHEUM, *n.* Gr., *γλυφεῖον*. See **GLYPHANON**.

GLYSTER. See **ENEMA**.

GLYZINA, *f.* See **GLYCYRRHIZINUM ammoniatum**.

GMELINIA, *f.* From *Gmelin*, a German naturalist. Fr., *gméline*, *gmélinie*. Ger., *Gmeline*. A genus of verbenaceous trees or shrubs.—**G. arborea**. Ger., *baumartige Gmeline*. A species found in the Paulghaut jungles, and abundant in Malabar, where the root, which is a bitter tonic, stomachic, and galactagogue, is used in decoction in acute gout, indigestion, and anasarca, and as a demulcent in gonorrhœa, the leaves in intermittent fevers and in flatulent and other colics. The fruits are employed in fevers.—**G. asiatica**. Fr., *gméline d'Asie*. Ger., *dreizählige Gmeline*. An East Indian species having a demulcent and mucilaginous root. The leaves are used as an emollient application.—**G. coromandelina**, **G. indica**. *G. parvifolia*.—**G. lobata**. *G. asiatica*.—**G. parvifolia**. Fr., *gméline à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleinblättrige Gmeline*. An East Indian species having similar properties to those of *G. asiatica*. An infusion is employed as a soothing injection in gonorrhœa.—**G. Rheedii**. A species found in Ceylon; the bark and roots are used in medicine by the Cingalese.—**G. villosa**. Ger., *zottige Gmeline*. A species found in the East Indies and the Moluccas. The root is somewhat astringent, and is used in snake bites, diarrhœa, skin diseases, low fevers, etc.

GMELINIA, *f.* See **GMELINIA**.

GNAMP'IS, *f.* *Gnamp'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κάμψις*. See **CURVATURE**.

GNAPHALIUM, *n.* Gr., *γναφάλιον*. Fr., *gnaphale*. Ger., *Ruhrpflanze*, *Ruhrkraut*. 1. Cudweed, petty cotton, everlasting; a genus of composite herbs. 2. *Antennaria dioica*.—**G. californicum**. A species growing in California; used as an astringent.—**G. canescens**. A species found on the Mexican plateau. The flowers have astringent properties, and are used instead of mullein as an emollient and pectoral.—**G. conglobatum**. Fr., *immortelle jaune-blanche*. A species found in Europe. The tops are used in pectoral complaints.—**G. decurrens**. *G. polyccephalum*.—**G. luteoalbum**. *G. conglobatum*.—**G. macrocephalum**. The California white balsam plant, or everlasting life; anodyne, diuretic, soporific, and sudorific.—**G. minimum**, **G. polyccephalum**. The common American everlasting flower; used empirically in

the form of tea in diseases of the chest and of the bowels and in hæmorrhage, and as an external application to bruises and indolent tumors. In the Southern States it is used as a diaphoretic and as a poultice in tympanites. According to Shoepf, it is anodyne.—**G. roseum**. A species employed as a bitter tonic.—**G. Sprengelii**. A species growing in California; used as an astringent.—**G. vira-vira**. Fr., *immortelle*, *vira-vira*. A species used in Chile as a sudorific and febrifuge.

GNATHAL'GIA, *f.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *άλγος* pain. Ger., *Wangenschmerz*. Neuralgia of the jaw.

GNATHANKYLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *ἀγκύλωσις*, ankylosis of the jaw.

GNATHANTROPOL'YPUS, *m.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw, *άντρον*, a cave, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. A polypus in the maxillary antrum.

GNATHAN'TRUM, *n.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *άντρον* (see ANTRUM). See *Maxillary ANTRUM*.

GNATH'IC. Lat., *gnathicus*. Fr., *gnathique*. Ger., *wangenbetreffend*. Of or pertaining to the cheek or jaw.

GNATH'ION. Of von Török, the most prominent point in the middle line of the inferior maxilla on its anterior inferior margin.

GNATHITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *γνάθος*, the jaw. Ger., *Wangenentzündung*. Inflammation of the jaw or of the adjacent soft parts.

GNATH'MOS, **GNATH'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *γνάθος*. See GNATHOS.

GNATHOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *gnathocéphale*. A monster having no other part of the head than very large jaws.

GNATHOCYAN'CHE, *f.* See *CYNANCHE parotidæa*.

GNATHOGRAM'MA, *n.* -*gram'matos* (-*is*). From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *γράμμα*, a line. Fr., *trait génal*. Ger., *Wangenzug*. Syn.: *tractus genalis*. Of Jadelot, a furrow of the face running from the middle of the cheek toward the nose; said by him to indicate disorder of the bowels in children.

GNATHONEURAL'GIA, *f.* See GNATHALGIA.

GNATHOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. See GNATHOPLEGIA.

GNATHOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. See *Superior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx*.

GNATHOPLAS'TINX, *f.* -*ting'gos* (-*is*). From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *πλάστιγξ*, a splint. Ger., *Kinnbackenschiene*. Of Späth, a surgical appliance or splint to hold the jaw in place.

GNATHOPLASTY. Lat., *gnathoplastice* (from *γνάθος*, the cheek, and *πλάσσειν*, to form). Fr., *gnathoplastie*. Ger., *Wangenbildung*. The plastic surgery of the cheek.

GNATHOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *γνάθος*, the cheek, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *gnathoplégie*. Paralysis of the cheek.

GNATHORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *γνάθος*, the cheek, and *ῥήγνιναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *gnathorrhagie*. Ger., *Wangenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the inner surface of the cheek.

GNATH'OS, *m.* Gr., *γνάθος*. Fr., *mâchoire* (1st def.), *joue* (2d def.). Ger., *Kiefer* (1st def.), *Wange* (2d def.). 1. The jaw. 2. The cheek.

GNATHOS'CHISIS, *f.* -*schis'eos* (-*os'chisis*). From *γνάθος*, the jaw, and *σχίζειν*, to split. See *Cleft PALATE*.

GNATHOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *γνάθος*, the jaw or cheek, and *σπασμός* spasm. See TRISMUS.

GNATH'US, *m.* See GNATHOS.

GNE'MON, *f.* -*on'is*. See GNETUM.

GNETUM, *n.* Fr., *gnet*, *gnétum*. A genus of joint firs found chiefly in tropical Asia and Guiana.—**G. funiculare**. Fr., *gnet funiculé*. A species said to be used in India as an alterative and febrifuge.

GNID'IA, *f.* From *Κνίδος*, a Doric city in Caria. Fr., *gnidie*. Ger., *Gnidie*. A genus of the *Thymelæaceæ*.—**G. imberbis**. Ger., *bartlose Gnidie*. A species found in South Africa, having the same uses as *G. pinifolia*.—**G.**

pinifolia. Ger., *fichtenblättrige Gnidie* (2d def.). 1. *G. imberbis*. 2. A species found in South Africa, where it is used as a purgative.—**G. simplex**. Ger., *einfache Gnidie*. 1. *G. imberbis*. 2. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, used like *G. pinifolia*.

GNID'IUM, *n.* From *Κνίδος*, a Doric city in Caria. 1. A section of the genus *Daphne*. 2. *Daphne g.*

GNOM'ADEN, *m.* and *f.* -*ad'enos* (-*is*). From *γνωμη*, reason, intellect, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Ger., *Vernunft-drüse*. Syn.: *glandula rationis*. The brain considered as an organ for "secreting" thought, imagination, etc.

GNO'MIUM, *n.* Of Krüss, a metal discovered by him, combined with nickel and cobalt.

GNO'MON, *m.* *Gnom'onos* (-*is*). Gr., *γνώμων*. 1. A judge. 2. The index of a sundial. 3. Of the veterinarians, a tooth serving as an indication of the age of a horse.

GNOS'COPI(NE). Of T. and H. Smith, an opium alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, found in the mother liquor after the purification of narceine.

GO'A POWDER. See CHRYSAROBIN.

GOBAURA (Port.). $Go-ba^3u^4-ra^3$. In Brazil, an unclassified plant the ashes of which are used to keep sores open.

GO'EMIN. Fr., *goëmine* (from *goëmon*, seaweed). Of Blondeau, a substance resembling ichthyocolla, obtained from carrageen.

GOGO. A plant of the west coast of Africa, the stems of which, triturated with brine and boiling water, are said to be a powerful purgative and anthelmintic; according to Baillon, *Entada pusætha*.

GOÏTRE. Gr., *βρογχοκήλη*. Lat., *gossium*, *gotium*, *guttur tumidum* (seu *turgidum*), *gongona*, *struma*, *thyreophracia*, *tracheocele*. Fr., *g.*, *goître*, *gouëtre*, *grosse gorge*, *groscoeu*. Ger., *Kropf*. Syn.: *Derbysline* (or *Nithsdale*) neck, (*English*) *bronchocele*. 1. A tumor consisting of an enlargement of a portion or the whole of the thyroid gland, generally with dilatation of its blood vessels, induration of its tissue, and the formation of cysts, and sometimes osseous or calcareous deposits. 2. Of De Candolle, the swollen side of certain plants.—**Accessory g.** G. of an accessory thyroid gland.—**Acute g.** Fr., *g. aigu*. A g. that develops rapidly, producing dyspnea, etc., in a few weeks.—**Aerial g.** Fr., *g. aérien* (ou *flatulent*, ou *venteux*). 1. A tumor consisting of the thyroid region formed by a sac communicating with the trachea. It is generally produced after prolonged exertion. 2. See *Vesicular g.*—**Amyloid g.** Fr., *g. amyloïde*. Of Beckmann, a form of g. in which there is amyloid degeneration of the small arteries, capillaries, and follicles.—**Anæmic g.** See *Exophthalmic g.*—**Aneurysmal g.**, **Aneurysmatic g.** Fr., *g. aneurysmatique*. A pulsating g. in which there is a dilatation of the capillaries that project into the follicles, and of the small arteries, with a cirsioid condition of the larger arteries.—**Apoplectic g.** Fr., *g. apoplectique*. A g. that gives rise to symptoms of apoplexy.—**Aqueous g.** See *Cystic g.*—**Bilateral g.** A g. in which both lobes of the gland are affected.—**Calcareous g.** A g. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Cancerous g.**, **Carcinomatous g.** Fr., *g. cancéreux*, *g. carcinomateux*. Cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Colloid g.** Fr., *g. colloïde*. A cystic g. that contains a colloid substance secreted by the acini that are produced by the multiplication of the interfollicular glandular cells.—**Cystic g.** Fr., *g. cystique*, *g. kystique*. A g. in which one or more cysts containing liquid or colloid substance form in the gland.—**Emphysematous g.** Fr., *g. emphysemateux*. A g.-like swelling in the thyroid region produced by emphysema.—**Encysted glandular g.** Fr., *g. glandulaire enkysté*. Of Stromeyer, a form of g. that, on section, shows the glandular cells as small round or ovoid sacs, elongated, sinuous, or ramifying, and very often full of a viscid fluid.—**Endemic g.** Fr., *g. endémique*. G. prevalent in certain places, as in the

Alps.—**Epidemic g.** Fr., *g. épidémique*. A form of g. that may develop among soldiers in a garrison, etc., due to undetermined causes. It is formed by a great transudation of liquid and accumulation of serous fluid in the follicles; it nearly always terminates by resolution.—**Exophthalmic g.** Lat., *cardiognus strumosis*. Fr., *g. exophthalmique, ataxie cardio-vasculaire* [Férol]. Ger., *Glotzenaugenkropf*. Syn.: Basedow's (or Graves's) disease. A peculiar disease of supposed nervous or psychic origin, characterized by palpitation of the heart and increased pulsation of the larger arteries and veins of the neck; enlargement of the thyroid gland, in whole or in part; protrusion of both eyes or, very rarely, of only one eye; and inability to fully expand the chest in forced respiration; also, occasionally, by retraction of the upper eyelid, paresis of the capillaries, a sensation of heat, excessive perspiration, tremor, gastric disturbances, diminished electrical resistance, pigmentation of the skin, etc. The motility of the eyes is not usually interfered with. The vision may or may not be affected. Usually the ophthalmoscope affords no evidence of disease. It is much more common in women than in men. It is more frequent between the period of puberty and the climacteric period than before or after. A majority of the persons attacked show signs of anæmia or chlorosis. Heredity may be considered as a predisposing cause. It is also caused by reflex neuroses. The pathological anatomy of the disease consists in cardiac dilatation, with or without hypertrophy; dilatation of the veins of the neck and of the thyroid gland; hyperplasia of the tissue of the thyroid gland; hypertrophy of the fatty tissue of the orbit; and dilatation of the orbital veins. In some cases enlargement, hardness, redness, granular degeneration, and round-celled or spindle-celled infiltration of the cervical ganglia have been found post mortem. In others, lesions have been found in the neighborhood of the vagus nucleus.—**Fibroareolar g.** Fr., *g. fibro-aréolaire*. See *Fibrous g.*—**Fibrocystic g.** A fibrous g. in which there are cyst formations.—**Fibroid g.**, **Fibrous g.**, **Fleshy g.** Fr., *g. fibreux, g. charnu*. A g. in which there is hyperplasia of the interstitial connective tissue with consequent compression and obliteration of the glandular follicles.—**Follicular g.** A g. in which there is a proliferation of the cell elements of the follicles and of the circumfollicular connective tissue.—**Ganglionic g.** Fr., *g. ganglionnaire*. Of Alibert, a small circumscribed tumor that may be found between the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage, apparently independent of the rest of the g. or that may develop from the superior portion of the thyroid gland.—**Gelatinoid g.**, **Gelatinous g.** Fr., *g. gélatineux*. See *Colloid g.*—**Glandular g.** Fr., *g. glandulaire*. See *Follicular g.*—**Hæmorrhagic g.** Fr., *g. hémorrhagique*. A cystic g. in which there is extravasation of blood.—**Hereditary g.** Fr., *g. héréditaire*. G. that is apparently inherited. It has been observed where no known endemic influence existed.—**Hyperplastic follicular g.** Fr., *g. hyperplasique folliculaire*. See *Follicular g.*—**Hypertrophic g.** Fr., *g. hypertrophique*. Of Virchow, a g. in which there is an increase in the volume not only of the follicles but also of their vesicular appendices.—**Inflammatory g.** Fr., *g. inflammatoire, g. hyperémique*. A dilatation of the blood vessels that ramify on the surface and penetrate into the interior of the thyroid gland, producing a temporary hypertrophy. This may be due to a general transformation in the organism, as in the sexual life of women, or to the emotions.—**Lunar g.** See *Menstrual g.*—**Lymphatic g.** Fr., *g. lymphatique*. A g. supposed to be due to a deposit of plastic lymph in the thyroid gland.—**Malignant g.** Cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Menstrual g.** A temporary increase in size of the thyroid gland that may precede the establishment of menstruation, or occur during this function. Suffo-

cation has been reported from this sudden enlargement.—**Osseous g.** See *Calcareous g.*—**Parenchymatous g.** See *Follicular g.*—**Pituitary g.** Fr., *g. pituitaire*. Of Virchow, cystic and follicular degeneration in the pituitary gland analogous to that occurring in the thyroid, the histological formation of the former gland being analogous to that of the latter.—**Pneumoguttural g.** See *Aerial g.*—**Puerperal g.** A slow enlargement of the thyroid gland, without pain, respiratory disturbance, or pulsation, that occurs during pregnancy; after delivery, it gradually disappears, or in rare cases may decrease slightly in size, enlarging at each subsequent pregnancy. Another variety of this g. has been observed in which the enlargement is rapid and respiratory difficulties may occur.—**Pulsating g.** 1. Exophthalmic g. 2. A g. in which there is perceptible pulsation of the dilated arteries.—**Retropharyngeal g.** Hypertrophy of an isolated portion of the thyroid gland situated behind the pharynx.—**Scirrhus g.** See *Fibrous g.*—**Serous g.** See *Cystic g.*—**Simple g.** A simple hypertrophy of the thyroid gland.—**Soft glandular g.** See *Follicular g.*—**Soft g.** A g. in which small cysts are formed, giving the gland a feeling of softness.—**Sporadic g.** Fr., *g. sporadique*. G. that is not endemic or epidemic.—**Stony g.** See *Calcareous g.*—**Submaxillary g.** A g. in which the thyroid gland is situated above its normal position.—**Substernal g.** Fr., *g. sous-sternal, g. en dedans, g. plongeant*. A form of g. in which the hypertrophied middle lobe of the thyroid gland sinks below the manubrium sterni. It may produce difficulty of respiration without the cause being immediately apparent.—**Suffocating g.**, **Suffocative g.** Fr., *g. suffocant, g. asphyctique*. A g. the pressure of which on the trachea causes dyspnoea.—**Unilateral g.** Fr., *g. latéral*. A g. limited to a single lateral lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Unilocular g.** Fr., *g. uniloculaire*. Of Virchow, a proliferation of the cells of the follicles of the suprarenal capsules with tumefaction of the affected portions similar to the pathological changes occurring in g. of the thyroid gland. Small tumors or cysts may be formed.—**Varicose g.** Fr., *g. variqueux*. A g. in which there is varicosity of the veins on the surface and in the interior of the gland.—**Vascular g.** Fr., *g. vasculaire*. An aneurysmatic or varicose g.—**Vesicular g.** Fr., *g. vésiculaire*. Of Larrey, a g.-like swelling compared to the submaxillary pouches of the monkey, due apparently to a circumscribed emphysema of the neck; observed in persons who habitually strain their voices.

GOÏTRIFEROUS. From *goître* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Giving rise to goitre (said of the supposed principle in drinking water that causes goitre).

GOÏTROUS. Lat., *gutturousus*. Fr., *goîtreux*. Ger., *kropfig*. Pertaining to or affected with goitre.

GO'LA. See *KOLA*.

GOLD. Gr., χρυσός. Lat., *aurum*. Fr., or [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.* A metallic element known from the earliest times. It is a soft, bright yellow, lustrous substance, and is exceedingly tenacious, malleable, and ductile. It is not oxidized at any temperature by contact with water or oxygen, and is not attacked by any acids except selenic acid and a mixture which, like nitrohydrochloric acid, contains nascent chlorine. It is also attacked by alkalis. Symbol, Au (from *aurum*); atomic weight, 196.2. It is employed in medicine in the form of g. leaf and of g. ashes, and also as the base of various salts, as an alterative, aphrodisiac, antisyphilitic, and antiscorbutic, and in urinary diseases, phthisis, etc.—**Figuer's g. salt.** See *G.* and *sodium chloride*.—**Fulminating g.** Lat., *aurum fulminans, auri ammoniuretum, auridum ammoniacæ*. Fr., or *fulminant*. Ger., *Knallg.*, *G'safran*, *G'oxydammoniak*. A compound of g. and ammonium, Au₂O₃(NH₄)₄. It was formerly employed as a diaphoretic. It is a greenish or brownish

powder, exploding readily and with great violence on either heating or percussion.—**G. ammoniate.** See *Fulminating g.*—**G. and ammonium chloride.** Lat., *aurei et ammonii chloridum*. See AMMONIUM chloroaurate.—**G. and sodium chloride** (or *chloruret*). Lat., *aurei et sodii chloridum* [U. S. Ph.], *auro-natrium chloratum* [Ger. Ph.], *chloruretum auricosodicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *aurei et sodii*), *chloretum auriconatricum* et *chloretum natrium*, *aureum muriaticum cum natro muriatico*. Fr., *chlorure d'or et de sodium*, *chloro-aurate de soude*. Ger., *Natriumg'chlorid*, *G'natriumchlorid*. Sodium chloraurate, Chrestien's (or Figuiet's) g. salt, $\text{NaAuCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming bright yellow prismatic crystals, of saline taste, readily soluble in water. It is used in tertiary syphilis, diseases of the ovaries and uterus, and dipsomania.—**G. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'or*. Ger., *arsensaures G.* A compound of g. and arsenic acid. Under this name is known a preparation made by mixing 1·8 gramme of g. and sodium chloride [Ger. Ph.] with 0·55 gramme of neutral sodium arsenate, rubbing the mixture with 1 gramme of water, and drying again at moderate temperature. It is used in triturations by the homœopaths, and extraordinary powers have lately been attributed to it as a remedy in nervous affections.—**G. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'or*. Ger., *Bromg'*. A compound of g. and bromine. See *G. monobromide*, *G. tribromide*, and *BROMAURATE*.—**C. chloride.** Lat., *aurei chloridum*, *chloruretum auricum*. Fr., *chlorure d'or* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorg'*, *G'chlorid*. A compound of g. and chlorine. See *G. monochloride*, *G. dichloride*, and *G. trichloride* (which is the g. chloride of the pharmacopœias).—**G. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure* (ou *dichlorure*) *d'or*. Ger., *G'dichlorid*. A reddish crystalline powder, AuCl_2 , decomposed by contact with water.—**G. foil.** See *G. leaf*. See ORPIMENT.—**G. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'or*. Ger., *Jodg'*. A compound of g. and iodine. See *G. monoiodide* and *G. triiodide* (which is the g. iodide used in medicine).—**G. leaf.** Lat., *aureum foliatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *feuille d'or*. Ger., *Blattg'*, *G'blatt*, *G'platte*. Metallic g. in the form of very thin laminæ.—**G. monobromide.** Fr., *monobromure d'or*, *bromure aureux*. Ger., *G'bromür*. Aurous bromide, AuBr , a greenish yellow, micaceous powder, insoluble in water, used in syphilis and epilepsy.—**G. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure d'or*. Ger., *G'chlorür*. Aurous chloride, AuCl , an unstable yellowish powder.—**G. monoiodide.** Fr., *monoiodure d'or*. Ger., *G'jodür*. Aurous iodide, AuI , a lemon-yellow crystalline body, which turns green on exposure to the air, at the same time decomposing with the deposition of metallic gold.—**G. perchloride.** See *G. trichloride*.—**G. sponge.** Fr., or *spongieux*. Ger., *G'schwamm*. A porous and spongy form of metallic g. used by dentists; obtained by adding oxalic acid to a solution of g. chloride, heating, washing the deposit with hot water, drying on filtering paper, and then heating below redness till the particles cohere slightly.—**G. terchloride.** See *G. trichloride*.—**G. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'or*. Ger., *G'bromid*. Auric bromide; a black crystalline mass, AuBr_3 , soluble in water. It forms with the bromine compounds of other metals double bromides called *bromaurates*, used like the monobromide.—**G. trichloride.** Lat., *aurei chloridum* (seu *terchloridum*), *aureum chloratum*. Fr., *trichlorure d'or*, *chlorure d'or* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G'chlorid*. Auric chloride, AuCl_3 ; formed by dissolving g. in nitrohydrochloric acid, or by the action of chlorine on g. leaf. The anhydrous salts form reddish crystals. When combined with two molecules of water, $\text{AuCl}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, it forms deliquescent and efflorescent, dark yellowish-red crystals, the *chlorure d'or* of the Fr. Cod. *G. trichloride* occurs in combination with other chlorides, forming the *chloraurates*.—**G. tricyanide.** Fr., *tricyanure d'or*. Ger., *G'cyanid*, *Dreifachcyanig'*. Auric cyanide, $\text{Au}(\text{CN})_3$; an unstable substance, forming large crystalline tables readily soluble in water

and alcohol. According to some writers, it occurs only in combination with hydrocyanic acid and other cyanides.—**G. triiodide.** Fr., *triiodure d'or*. Ger., *G'jodid*. Auric iodide; an unstable, greenish colored substance, AuI_3 , formed by precipitating a solution of g. trichloride with potassium iodide. It is occasionally used in medicine. It forms double salts with the iodides of other elements or radicles, called *iodaurates*.—**G. trioxide.** Lat., *aurei oxidum*, *aureum oxydatum*. Fr., *trioxyde d'or*. Ger., *G'oxyd*. Auric oxide (or anhydride), Au_2O_3 , sometimes improperly called auric acid; a blackish brown powder occasionally used in medicine.—**G. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure d'or*. Ger., *G'sulfid*. Auric sulphide, Au_2S_3 ; according to Watts, a yellow precipitate formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a cold solution of g. trichloride. According to others, the precipitate produced under these conditions is the black disulphide.—**Leaf g.** See *G. leaf*.—**Potentized g. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'or dynamisé*. Of Addison, some compound of g. and arsenic alleged to have remarkable medicinal virtues, recommended by Regourdin in nervous affections, cachexia, many skin diseases, and syphilis.—**Solution of g. chloride** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test-solution of g. chloride*.—**Sponge g.** See *G. sponge*.—**Staining solution of chloride of g.** Syn.: *aureichloride staining*. A $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. aqueous solution of g. trichloride, introduced into histology for staining by Cohnheim. It is allowed to act in the dark upon fresh or hardened tissues till they become straw color. The g. is then reduced by exposure in acidulated water to light or in the dark by placing the tissue in some organic acid like formic acid of a strength of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. The double chlorides of g. and sodium or potassium answer as well as the pure g. chloride. The g. stains something like nuclear stains, and gives positive images in contradistinction to the negative images given by silver nitrate, which stains the ground substance.—**Test solution of g. chloride** [Br. Ph.]. A test solution made by dissolving 60 grains of thin laminated g. in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (Imp.) of nitric acid and 6 fl. oz. of hydrochloric acid, diluted with 4 fl. oz. of distilled water, adding subsequently 1 fl. oz. more of hydrochloric acid, evaporating at a heat not exceeding 100°C ., until acid vapors cease to be given off, and dissolving the g. trichloride thus obtained in 5 fl. oz. of distilled water.

GOMORTE'GA, GOMORTE'GIA, f. Fr., *gomortégue*. A genus of trees consisting of only one species.—**G. keale, G. nitida.** The only species; an aromatic tree known in Chile as *hualhual*. The leaves are astringent.

GOM'PHIA, f. From γόμφος, a nail. Fr., *g.*, *gomphie*. Ger., *Nagelbeere*. The button flower.—**G. angustifolia.** Ger., *schmalblättrige Nagelbeere*. A species found in the East Indies. The root is bitter and aromatic, and in Malabar is used as an antemetic; the leaves are employed in cardialgia and, with the flowers and fruits, as a mouth wash.—**G. hexasperma.** Fr., *g. à six graines*. Ger., *sechssamige Nagelbeere*. A species found in Brazil, where the astringent bark is used in decoction in insect bites, and to promote healing of the wounds of domestic animals.—**G. malabarica.** Ger., *malabarische Nagelbeere*. A species growing in the mountainous parts of Malabar, where the leaves are applied to sores and are used internally in intermittent fevers, and the bitter root and bark, made into a salve with oil, are used in skin diseases.—**G. obtusifolia.** The obtuse-leaved button flower; found in Jamaica, where a decoction of the roots and leaves is used as a tonic and antemetic.—**G. ovalis.** Fr., *gomphie ovale*. A species found in Brazil, where a decoction of the root is used in odontalgia.

GOMPHI'ASIS, f., GOMPHIAS'MUS, m. -ia'seos (-i'asis), -as'mi. Gr., γομφίασις, γομφιασμός. 1. Odontalgia. 2. An unpleasant sensation in the teeth, as after taking an acid into the mouth. 3. Of Dioscorides, looseness of the teeth.

GOM'PHIOS, GOM'PHIUS. Gr., γομφίος. Ger., *nagelartig*. Nail-shaped; as a n., a molar tooth.

GOMPHOCAR'PUS, m. From γόμφος, a bolt, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *gomphocarpe*. Ger., *Zahnfrucht*. A genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*.—**G. crispus.** Ger., *krause Zahnfrucht*. A species found in southern Africa, where the root is used as a diuretic.—**G. fruticosus.** Cape cotton shrub (or plant), wild Australian cotton plant, the *arghel* of Syria; indigenous to southern Africa, but found as far north as Egypt and in western Asia. The leaves are employed to adulterate senna.—**G. pedunculatus.** A species having medicinal qualities similar to those of *G. crispus*.

GOMPHOLO'BIVM, n. From γόμφος, a bolt, and λόβιον, a little pod. Fr., *gompholobe*. A genus of leguminous undershrubs.—**G. uncinatum.** A species growing in southern Australia. It is poisonous to sheep.

GOMPHO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., γόμφωμα. See GOMPHOSIS.

GOMPHO'SIS, f. -pho'seos (-is). Gr., γόμφωσις. Fr., *gomphose, articulation par implantation* (1st def.). Ger., *Gomphose, Nagelfügung* (1st def.). 1. The variety of synarthrosis in which one of the articular elements is set firmly in a socket in the other, like a nail driven into a board. The only example is the articulation of the teeth with the maxillæ. 2. A wedging, or impaction, of the child's head in the pelvis.

GOMPHRÆ'NA, GOMPHRE'NA, f. Fr., *gomphrène, amaranthine*. Ger., *Kugelamarant*. The globe amaranth.—**G. globosa.** Fr., *amaranthine globuleuse, immortelle*. Ger., *gemeiner Kugelamarant, rot(h)e Immortelle*. A species the herb of which is used in the East and West Indies as a pectoral.—**G. hispida.** Ger., *hackriger Kugelamarant*. A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in mental diseases.—**G. macrocephala.** Fr., *amaranthine à grosse tête*. Ger., *grossköpfiger Kugelamarant*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used like *G. officinalis*.—**G. officinalis.** Fr., *amaranthine officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Kugelamarant*. A species found in Brazil, where the root (Port. [raiz] *paratudo*) is considered a panacea, and is used in indigestion, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, intermittent fevers, and snake bites.—**G. procumbens.** A species of which the leaves are used in Mexico, in cataplasms and in decoction, as a vulnerary, and in cancerous ulcers. The root is employed as a tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic.—**G. prostata.** *G. globosa*.

GOM'PHUS, m. Gr., γόμφος. Lit., a nail. 1. See CLAVUS. 2. *Psathyrella gomphodes*.

GONACRATI'A, f. From γονή, semen, and ἀκράτεια, incontinence. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

GON'ADS. Of Lankester, the sexual organs of invertebrates; of Parker, the sexual glands of all living beings. An ovary is called a female gonad, and a spermary a male gonad.

GO'NÆ, f. Gr., γοναί. Of Hippocrates, the genitals.

GON'AGRA, f. From γόνυ, the knee, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *gonagre*. Ger., *Kniegicht, Knieschmerz*. Gout in the knee.

GONAL'GIA, f. From γόνυ, the knee, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *gonalgie*. Ger., *Gonalgie*. Pain in the knee.

GONARTHRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From γόνυ, the knee, and ἀρθρίτις, arthritis. Fr., *gonarthrite*. Ger., *Kniegicht* (1st def.), *Kniegelenkentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Gout of the knee joint. 2. Inflammation of the knee joint.

GONARTHROC'ACE, f. -throc'aces (-is). From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *g. Ger., Kniegelenkkrebs*. Fungous arthritis of the knee.

GONAR'THROMENING'ITIS, f. -it'idis. From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. An inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee.

GONARTHROT'OMY. From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Gonarthrotomie*. The operation of cutting into the knee joint.

GONATAL'GIA, f. See GONALGIA.

GONATAN'COS, n. -an'ceos (-is). See GONYANCON.

GONATOCELE, f. Go'n-a't'e(a't)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go²n'a't-o-sel. -ce'les (-is). See GONOCELE.

GONATORRHEU'MA, n. -rheu'matos (-is). See GONAGRA.

GONA'U'RA, f. From γονή, semen, and αὔρα, an aura. See AURA seminalis.

GO'NE, f. Go'nes. Gr., γονή. 1. Offspring. 2. The semen. 3. The generative parts, especially the uterus. 4. Generation; childbirth; birth.

GON'ECYST. See GONECYSTIS.

GONECYS'TIC. Lat., *gonecysticus*. Fr., *gonécystique*. Ger., *das Samenbläschen betreffend*. Of or pertaining to the seminal vesicles.

GONECYS'TIS, f. -cys'teos (-is). From γονή, semen, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *gonécyste*. Ger., *Samenbläschen*. A seminal vesicle.

GONECYSTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From γονή, semen, and κύστις, a bag. Ger., *Samenbläschenentzündung*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

GONECYS'TOLITH. From γονή, semen, κύστις, a bag, and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *Samenbläschenconcrement*. A gonecystic calculus.

GONECYSTON'CUS, m. From γονή, semen, κύστις, a bag, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *gonécystoncus*. Ger., *Samenbläschengeschwulst*. Enlargement of a seminal vesicle.

GONECYS'TOPYO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From γονή, semen, κύστις, a bag, and πύσις, suppuration. Fr., *gonécystopyose*. Ger., *Samenbläschenentzündung*. Suppuration of a seminal vesicle.

GONEPŒ'US. See GONEPOIETIC.

GONEPO(I)'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From γονή, semen, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *gonépœse*. Ger., *Samenbereitung*. The elaboration of the semen.

GONEPO(I)'ET'IC. Lat., *gonepoieticus*. Fr., *gonépœtique*. Ger., *samenmachend*. Of or pertaining to gonepoiesis.

GONGRO'NA, f. Gr., γογγρώνη. 1. A ganglion, especially a goitre. 2. Of Knaur, a surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the œsophagus.

GONGROPH'THISIS, f. -phthi'seos (-oph'thisis). From γόγγρος, an excrescence on trees, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *gongrophthisie*. Tuberculous phthisis.

GON'GYLE, f. Gon'gyles. Gr., γογγύλη. A round turnip, also any small round object; of Hippocrates, a small pill.

GONGYLID'ION, n., GONGYL'ION, n., GON'GYLIS, f., GONGYL'IUM, n. Gr., γογγυλίδιον, γογγύλιον, γογγυλῖς. See GONGYLE.

GON'GYLOID. Lat., *gongylodes* (from γογγυλῖς, a turnip, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of an irregular round form.

GON'IC. Gr., γονικός. Lat., *gonicus*. Fr., *gonique*. Of or pertaining to generation or to the semen.

GON'IMOS. Gr., γόνιμος. Critical; of days, odd (i. e., when diseases reach their crisis).

GON'IMOUS. Gr., γόνιμος. Lat., *gonimus*. Fr., *gonimeux*. Ger., *zeugungsfähig*. Capable of procreation, prolific.

GONIOCATH'ETER, m. -e'ros (-is). From γωνία, an angle, and καθετήρ, a catheter. An angular catheter.

GONIOME'LE, f. -me'les (-æ). From γωνία, an angle, and μέλη, a probe. Ger., *Kniesonde*. An angular probe or sound.

GONIOM'ETER. Lat., *goniometrum* (from γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *goniomètre*. Ger., *Winkelmesser*. An apparatus for measuring angles; especially one for measuring the angles of crystals.—

Ankylosis g. A g. consisting of two hinged pieces having a graduated arc by which any angle can be measured; used for determining the angle of ankylosis.—**Articular g.** An instrument devised by M. J. Roberts for measuring angular deformities.—**Broca's g.**

A graduated square with a sliding graduated bar on the long arm, that is parallel to the short arm; both the latter and the sliding bar have screws to fasten them to the auditory canals. Placed perpendicularly to the flat surface of the short arm at the angle is a quadrant, and hinged to the long arm at the angle is a graduated bar with a movable bar at right angles to its axis, used for measuring cranial angles.—**Facial g. of Broca.** Fr., *goniometre faciale*. Ger., *Gesichtswinkelmesser*. This consists of two pieces; one a metal band 50 ctm. long, 7 mm. wide, and 0.5 mm. thick, with a perpendicular point near each free extremity and in the centre on one face, while from the centre of the opposite face projects a vertical rod 6 ctm. long supporting a graduated arc. The second piece (indicator) is a metal rod with a handle, the free extremity of the rod being fastened to the centre of a needle that is placed at right angles, a second needle, exactly equal in length to the former, sliding along the rod. The indicator may be made with an oblique needle at the extremity. The first piece is placed with the points at the nasal septum and each ear, and the movable rod of the indicator on the bregma, and the index records the facial angle on the arc.—**Facial g. of Jaquet.** A modification of Morton's g., the horizontal bars being provided with screws so that the instrument may be leveled, the perpendicular bars being attached at the top, and the quadrant being differently arranged.—**Flexible g.** Of Broca, two slender pieces of metal, 18 ctm. long and 4 mm. wide, fastened together by a pivot 6 ctm. from their extremities. They may be immobilized by a nut and screw.—**Hand g.** An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.—**Harmand's g.** A graduated square on the long arm of which is a slide marked as a quadrant on the broad side; on the narrow side of the slide is a hinged arm that also projects as an index for the quadrant. The free extremity of the arm is graduated and a plumb swings from it at right angles to the long arm of the square, and two rods project from it for taking the length of the facial line and facial angle.—**Morton's g.** An instrument consisting of two thin lateral bars attached at right angles to a sliding bar, the lateral bars having projections on their internal faces to fit into the auditory canals. Attached perpendicularly near the angle of one of the lateral bars is a graduated metal quadrant that passes through an upright hinged bar perpendicular to the sliding bar. Parallel with the hinged bar, and attached to the same surface of the sliding bar, is a second bar that slides so as to fit over the nasal bones; passing at right angles across this bar is a small transverse sliding bar from the upper portion of the hinged bar.—**Occipital g.** Of Broca, a metal arc attached to a quadrant, the former sufficiently large to include in its concavity the base of the skull and the face; the anterior end of the arc holds a stylet that rests on the nasal bones; the occipital end of the arc is bent at right angles, forming a needle that is the index of the quadrant attached at the occipital extremity.—**Parietal g. of Quatrefages.** An instrument shaped like a pair of compasses, each branch being hinged. Across the upper portion of one branch is a protractor having parallel graduated arms extending from the centre across the opposite branch.—**Reflecting g.** Ger., *Reflexionsg'*. An instrument for measuring the angle between two faces of a crystal by determining the angle through which the latter has to be revolved in order that the image of an object reflected from the two faces may be made to occupy the same place.—**Topinard's g.** Fr., *goniometre facial median de Topinard*. A slight modification of the facial g. of Broca.

GONIOM'ETRY. Fr., *goniometrie*. Ger., *Winkelmessung*. The measurement of angles.

GON'ION, n. The region of the angle of the lower jaw.

GONIO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *γωνίσις*. Of Arthrogenes, the flagging pulse of exhaustion.

GON'IOZYGOMAT'IC. Fr., *gonio-zygomatique*. Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma.

GONI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *γόνυ*, the knee. Ger., *Kniegelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the knee joint.

GONOBOL'IA, f. **GONOBOLIS'MUS, m.** From *γονή*, semen, and *βολή*, a throw. Fr., *gonobolie, gonobolisme*. Ger., *Ausspritzung des Samens*. Ejaculation of the semen; of Ploucquet and others, a diurnal pollution.

GONOC'ACE, f. -*oc'aces*. From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *κακός*, evil. Ger., *Kniegliedschwamm*. Fungous arthritis of the knee.

GONOCELE, f. *Go'n-o(o')-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *go'n'-o-sel. -ce'les*. From *γόνυ*, semen (1st and 2d def's), or *γόνυ*, the knee (3d def.), and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *gonocèle*. Ger., *Samenbruch* (1st and 2d def's). 1. See SPERMATOCELE. 2. A swelling of the testicles and the spermatic cord ascribed to retention of the semen. 3. Swelling of the knee, as from hydrarthrosis.

GONOCOR'ISIS, f. **GONOCORIS'MUS, m.** -*is'eos* (-is), -*is'mi*. From *γόνος*, progeny, and *χωρίς* or *χωρισμός*, separation. Fr., *gonochorise, gonochorisme*. Ger., *Gonochorismus*. Lit., separation of the sexes; in botany, the production or existence of that state in which the individual plant is unisexual; in biology, the process by which an hermaphroditic type develops into the sexual; in embryology, the conversion of the early and apparently hermaphroditic sexual organs into those proper to one sex.

GONOCORIS'TUS, m. From *γόνος*, offspring, and *χωριστός*, separate. An individual of one sex, as opposed to an hermaphrodite.

GONOCOC'CIC. Pertaining to the gonococcus.

GONOCOC'CIC'DAL, GONOCOC'CICIDE. Destructive of the gonococcus.

GONOCOC'CUS, m. From *γόνος*, semen, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Of Neisser, a micrococcus found in gonorrhœal discharges, the specific agent in producing the disease.

GON'OCOL. Refined oil of santalum; used in gonorrhœa.

GONOCYST'IC. See GONECYSTIC, and for other words in *Gono-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Gone-* or *Gony-*.

GON'OCYTE. From *γόνος*, seed, and *κύτος*, a cell. Of Van Beneden, the ovum containing only a female pronucleus, the male part having been expelled as the extrusion globules.—**Male g.** Of Van Beneden, a spermatozoid which is supposed to have lost the female part of its nucleus in the course of its development.

GON'ODES. See GONOID.

GONODIS'CUS, m. From *γόνος*, offspring, and *δίσκος*, a disc. See DISCUS *proligerus*.

GON'OID. Gr., *γωνώδης*. Lat., *gonodes, gonoides*. Fr., *gonôide*. Semenlike.

GONOLO'BIOUS, n. See GONOLOBUS.—**G. hirsutum.** See GONOLOBUS *obliquus*.

GONOL'OBUS, m. From *γωνία*, an angle, and *λοβός*, a pod. Fr., *gonolobe, g.* A genus of American twining or trailing herbs or shrubs.—**G. carolinensis.** A species growing in the southern United States; its juice is said to be poisonous, and to have been used by the Indians as an arrow poison.—**G. discolor.** *G. obliquus*.—**G. hirsutus.** 1. A species growing throughout the central and southern United States, resembling *G. obliquus*. 2. *G. carolinensis*. 3. *G. obliquus*.—**G. lævis.** A smooth-leaved species growing in the southern United States. A broad-leaved variety (*G. lævis*, var. *macrophyllus*) furnishes an acid, milky juice, said to be used as an arrow poison by the Indians.—**G. macrophyllus.** 1. *G. suberosus*. 2. *G. lævis*, var. *macrophyllus*. 3. A species in great part referable to *G. obliquus*.—**G. Nuttallii.** *G. lævis*, var. *macrophyllus*.—**G. obliquus.** A species growing in the central United States. The acrid juice is

purgative and emetic.—**G. suberosus**. A species growing in both North and South America, akin to *G. levis*.—**G. tetragonus**. A species growing in South America, furnishing the *condurango de paloma*.—**G. tiliaefolius**, *G. viridiflorus*. *G. levis*, var. *macrophyllus*.

GONON'CUS, *m.* See GONYNCUS.

GONOPEP'SIN. A preparation said to contain boric acid, pepsin, and infusion of cranberries; intended for urethral injection in gonorrhœa.

GONOPHYSE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From γόνυ, the knee, and φύσις, inflation. Distention of the knee joint.

GONOPOE'SIS, *f.* -es'eos (-is). See GONEPOIESIS.

GONOPOET'IC, **GONOPOIET'IC**. See GONEPOIETIC.

GONOPÆ'US. See GONEPOIETIC. The gonopœa are remedies alleged to increase the formation of semen.

GON'OROL. A preparation said to contain the active principles of sandalwood oil; for use in gonorrhœa.

GONORRHEU'MA, *n.* -rheum'atos (-is). See GONORRHEA.

GONORRHOBLEPHARRHÆ'A, *f.* From γονόρροια (see GONORRHÆA), βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ρεῖν, to flow. See Gonorrhœal OPHTHALMIA and Gonorrhœal CONJUNCTIVITIS.

GONORRHÆ'A, *f.* Gr., γονόρροια (from γόνος, semen, and ρεῖν, to flow, because it was formerly supposed that the discharge characteristic of the disease was seminal). Fr., gonorrhée chaude-pisse, blennorrhagie. Ger., Gonorrhœ, Tripper, unreiner Fluss, französische Krankheit. The disease commonly called clap; an acute, specific, contagious inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially that of the urethra or the vagina, due to the invasion of a microorganism (see GONOCOCCUS). The disease in the male is characterized by a more or less copious mucopurulent discharge, with pain on urination, painful erections, and chordee. It is sometimes complicated with epididymitis or cystitis. In its chronic form (gleet) it is prone to give rise to urethral stricture. In the female, the symptoms in the acute stage are usually less severe, but the remote sequelæ, extending to the oviducts, are quite as serious. A form of rheumatism (see Gonorrhœal RHEUMATISM) sometimes results from g.—**Abortive g.** Urethritis of transitory duration.—**Benignant g.**, **Benign g.** Lat., *g. benigna*. Fr., gonorrhée bénigne. 1. An old term for leucorrhœa. 2. See *Non-virulent g.*—**Catarrhal g.** See *Pseudog*.—**Chronic g.** Lat., *g. chronica*. See GLEET.—**External g.** Lat., *g. externa*. G. affecting the paraurethral follicles and glands in the male, and corresponding to the gonorrhœal inflammation of the accessory glands (more particularly the glands of Bartholin) in the female genitals.—**G. balani**. See Gonorrhœal BALANITIS.—**G. benigna**. See *Benignant g.*—**G. chordata**. A painful symptom occurring in g. consisting of a downward deflection of the penis (see CHORDEE).—**G. chronica**. See GLEET.—**G. contagiosa**. See *G.*—**G. cordata**. See CHORDEE.—**G. dormientium**. See SPERMATORRHÆA.—**G. externa**. See *External g.*—**G. fœminarum**. G. in women.—**G. impura**. See *Virulent g.*—**G. insontium**. G. contracted innocently.—**G. laxorum**, **G. libidiosa**. A transient mucous discharge from the urethra excited by libidinous thoughts.—**G. longa**. See GLEET.—**G. maligna**. See *Virulent g.*—**G. marium**. G. in men.—**G. mucosa**. See GLEET.—**G. muliebris**. See *G. fœminarum*.—**G. præputialis**. Gonorrhœal inflammation affecting the prepuce.—**G. pura**. See *Non-virulent g.*—**G. sicca**. A urethritis attended with sensations of pain, heat, etc., without discharge.—**G. spuria**. See BALANITIS.—**G. syphilis**. See under SYPHILIS.—**G. syphilitica**. See GONORRHOSYPHILIS.—**G. venerea**. See *Virulent g.*—**G. vera**. See SPERMATORRHÆA.—**G. virulenta**. See *Virulent g.*—**G. vulvæ**. G. of the vulva.—**Irritative g.** See *Non-virulent g.*—**Latent g.** Fr., gonorrhée latente. Ger., latente Gonorrhœ. Of E. Noeggerath, that state of a person who has had g. in

which, while there are none of the signs of ordinary g., an infectious principle still lurks in the genital passages, so that the person is capable of infecting one of the opposite sex and is subject to attacks of the various sequelæ of g. This doctrine is founded on the proposition that g. "persists for life in certain sections of the organs of generation." Latent g. is held to cause barrenness and, in women, various inflammatory affections of the pelvic organs.—**Non-malignant g.**, **Non-virulent g.** Lat., *g. pura*. Fr., uréthrorrhée, échauffement, échauffure. A disease closely resembling g. but not arising from contact with gonorrhœal virus and usually attended with less severe inflammation.—**Pseudog**. Ger., pseudo-gonorrhöische Urethritis, nicht virulenter Harnröhrenkatarrh. Urethritis due to infection with morbid vaginal secretions not gonorrhœal; i. e., not containing gonococci.—**Subacute g.** Simple urethritis or a mild form of g.—**Uterine g.** G. of the uterus.—**Vaginal g.** G. of the vagina.—**Virulent g.** Lat., *g. virulenta*, *g. maligna*. Fr., gonorrhée virulente. 1. An old term for g. 2. A severe and highly contagious form of g. regarded as arising only by contact with a peculiar venereal (i. e., gonorrhœal) virus. Cf. *Non-virulent g.* **GONORRHÆ'AL**, **GONORRHŌ'IC**. Gr., γονόρροιος. Lat., gonorrhœicus, blennorrhagicus. Fr., gonorrhéal, gonorrhéique, blennorrhagique. Ger., gonorrhöisch, tripperartig. Pertaining to gonorrhœa.

GON''ORRHOPROSTATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Prostatitis resulting from gonorrhœa.

GONORRHORCHITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Ger., Tripperhodenentzündung. Orchitis caused by gonorrhœa.

GON''ORRHORRHINORRHÆ'A, *f.* Ger., Trippernasenfluss. Gonorrhœa of the nose.

GONORRHOSYPH'ILIS, *f.* -syp'h'ilis. Ger., syphilitischer Tripper. Syphilis acquired through the medium of a urethral or vaginal discharge in the person of an individual suffering from secondary syphilis.

GO'NOS, *m.* Gr., γόνος. 1. See GONE. 2. Of Hippocrates, the penis.

GONOSCHEOCELE, *f.* Go'n-o'sk(o'sch²)-e²-o(o²)-se(ka)²-le(la); in Eng., go'n-o'sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From γονή, semen, ὄσχεος, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. See SPERMATOCELE.

GONOSTRO'MA, *n.* -strom'atos (-is). From γόνος, offspring, and στρώμα, a layer. Fr., gonostrome. Ger., Keimschicht. The germinal layer of the mammalian ovule.

GON''OSTROMATODIS'CUS, *m.* See DISCUS proligerus.

GONOSTROM'ATOSORE. Lat., gonostromatosorus (from γόνος, offspring, στρώμα, a layer, and σωπός, a heap). Fr., gonostromatosore. Ger., Keimschichthügel. The cumulus (see under DISCUS proligerus).

GON''OSTROME. See GONOSTROMA.

GON''OSTROMODIS'CUS, *m.* See DISCUS proligerus.

GON''OSTROMOSOR'US, *m.* See GONOSTROMATOSORE.

GON'OTOME. Ger., Gonotom. Of Van Wyhe, one of the series of segments in the embryo into which it is assumed the sexual glands (ovary and testis) are divided.

GONOZE'MIA, *f.* From γονή, semen, and ζημία, loss. See SPERMATORRHÆA.

GO'NU, *n.* Gr., γόνυ. See GENU.

GONU'AGRA, *f.* See GONAGRA.

GO'NY, *n.* Gon'yos (-atos). Gr., γόνυ. See GENU.

GONY'AGRA, *f.* See GONAGRA.

GONYAL'GIA, *f.* See GONALGIA.

GONYAN'CON, *m.* -co'nos (-is). Gr., γονναγκών (from γόνυ, the knee, and ἀγκών, a bend). 1. The bend of the knee. 2. A morbid curvature or contracture of the knee.

GONYBATI'A, *f.* From γόνυ, the knee, and βαίνειν, to go. Ger., Knierutschen. The process of walking on the knees.

GONYCAMP'SIS, *f.* -camp'seos (-is). From γόνυ, the knee, and κάμψις, a curvature. See GONYANCON (2d def.).

GONYC'LINES. -*clin'eos* (-*yc'linis*). Gr., γονυκλινής (from γόνυ, the knee, and κλίνειν, the bend). Having the knees bent habitually.

GONYC'ROTUS. Gr., γονύκροτος (from γόνυ, the knee, and κροτείν, to strike). Knock-kneed.

GONYECTYPO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From γόνυ, the knee, and ἐκτυπών, to make prominent. See *GENU varum*.

GONYOCAMP'SIS, f. -*camp'seos* (-*is*). See *GONYANCON* (2d def.).

GONYOCELE, f., **GONYONCUS,** f. and m. Go²n-i²(u⁶)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go²n'i²-o-sel; -o²n²k'u³s-(u's). -*ce'les*, -*on'ci*. From γόνυ, the knee, and κήλη or ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Kniesgeschwulst*. A tumor of the knee.

GONYORRHEU'MA, n. -*rheum'atos* (-*is*). See *GONAGRA*.

GONYTY'LE, f. -*ty'les*. From γόνυ, the knee, and τύλη, a protuberance. Ger., *Knieschwiele*. A protuberant induration of the skin over the knee.

GOR'DIUS, m. Named for the Phrygian king, Γόρδιος, the inventor of the Gordian knot. The (horse-) hair worms; a genus of threadlike nematoid worms found in running waters, and are so named in allusion to the complex knots into which they twist their bodies.—**G. aquaticus.** Fr., *g. aquatique*. A species found parasitic in insects and their larvæ at first, subsequently existing free in water; popularly supposed to be capable of transforming itself into a serpent; also, when ingested, of causing inflammation of the parotid gland.—**G. equinus.** See *FILARIA papillosa*.—**G. marinus.** See *SPIROPTERA hominis*.—**G. medinensis.** See *FILARIA medinensis*.

GORDO'NIA, f. From *Gordon*, a proper name. Fr., *gordonie*. The loblolly bay tree.—**G. lasianthus.** Fr., *gordonie lasianthe*. A tree found in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida. The bark is astringent.

GOR'GET. Lat., *ductor canaliculatus* (1st def.). Fr., *gorgeret* (from *gorge*, the throat). Ger., *Conductor*, *Leit-rinne* (1st def.), *Wegweiser* (1st def.). 1. A long and wide-grooved director, sometimes provided with a cutting edge, used as a guide for the knife in the operation for fistula in ano, for dividing the neck of the bladder and prostate in the operation of lithotomy, and in intravaginal operations. Cf. *ITINERARIUM*. 2. In birds, a throat patch of feathers of peculiar color or texture.—**Blunt g.** A broad, grooved director, with a probe point and a handle, used in the operation of lithotomy. It is passed into the bladder along the staff, and serves as a guide for the forceps.—**Bush's g.** A g. having a broad, rectangular blade with a probe point.—**Cutting g.** See *Lithotomy g.*—**Dowell's g. and staff.** A curved sound, grooved for carrying the probe point of a triangular knife.—**Fistula g., G. for fistula in ano.** A semicircular wooden or metal staff adapted for introduction into the rectum and for receiving the cutting point of the knife in the incision for fistula. Marchetti's is of metal, 11 ctm. long, and convex on one side; Runge's has the handle at an obtuse angle with the body of the instrument; Percy's is of wood, and is less curved than Runge's; and Larrey's is of wood with an opening near the end for a stylet to be introduced into the fistula.—**Hooked g.** Fr., *gorgeret suspenseur*. A g. with a blunt, broad hook at the end; used for holding the bladder in place and serving as a guide for the finger in the operation of suprapubic lithotomy.—**Lithotomy g.** Fr., *gorgeret lithotome*. The g. used for cutting the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**Physick's g.** A lithotomy g. with a blade gradually increasing in width from the handle to the end, the end being shovel-shaped, and the blade having a heavy back and a short, strong handle.

GOS'SUM, n. See *GOÏTRE*.

GOS'SYPIN. Fr., *g.* A fibrous substance, similar to cellulose, extracted from cotton.

GOSSYP'IUM. Fr., *cotonnier* (1st def.), *coton* (2d def.). Ger., *Baumwollenstaude* (1st def.). 1. A genus of malvaceous plants. 2. See *COTTON*.—**Extractum gossypii radiceis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de cotonnier*. Ger., *flüssiges Baumwollwurzel-Extrakt*. A fluid extract of the root of *G. herbaceum*.—**Gossypii lana.** See *COTTON*.—**Gossypii radiceis cortex** [U. S. Ph.]. See *COTTON root bark*.—**G. absorbens.** See *Absorbent COTTON*.—**G. acerifolium.** Fr., *cotonnier à feuilles d'érable*. A variety of *G. punctatum*.—**G. arboreum.** Fr., *cotonnier arborescent* (ou en arbre). Ger., *baumartige Baumwollenstaude*. Tree cotton plant, Indian cotton tree; found in India. It is naturalized in the West Indies and South America, where a decoction of its leaves is used as a demulcent in cough.—**G. barbadense.** Fr., *cotonnier des Barbades* (ou de la Barbade). Ger., *westindische Baumwollenstaude*. A species indigenous to the West Indies, and cultivated near the southern coasts of the United States and in Africa and the East Indies. In Jamaica, an infusion of the leaves is used as a galactagogue.—**G. depuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Absorbent COTTON*.—**G. frutescens.** *G. herbaceum*.—**G. fulminans** [Ger. Ph.]. See *PYROXYLIN*.—**G. hæmostaticum.** See *Hæmostatic COTTON*.—**G. herbaceum.** Fr., *cotonnier herbacé* (ou de Malte). Ger., *krautartige* (oder indische) *Baumwollenstaude*, *Baumwollpflanze*. Indian (or American) cotton plant, a species indigenous to Asia, where it has been known from the earliest ages. It is the chief source of India cotton, and furnishes the numerous varieties brought from India and the East, which are known in commerce as surats. It is cultivated also in the southern United States, where it often grows wild. The leaves are used as a demulcent, the seeds furnish cotton seed oil, and, after expression of the latter, are sold as oil cake (used for fattening cattle and as a manure). The root, in decoction, is used as an emmenagogue, abortifacient, and parturient.—**G. hydrophilum.** See *Absorbent COTTON*.—**G. indicum.** Fr., *cotonnier de l'Inde* (ou des Indes). Ger., *indische Baumwollenstaude*. Indian cotton, a plant having the same uses and properties as *G. herbaceum*, and now regarded as identical with it.—**G. iodatum, G. jodatum.** See *Iodized COTTON*.—**G. latifolium.** A species having uses similar to those of *G. herbaceum*.—**G. nigrum.** A species with black seeds; according to A. W. Chapman, one of the two species to which all the varieties of cotton plant may be referred. It yields the long staple or Sea Island cotton.—**G. peruvianum.** Fr., *cotonnier du Pérou*. A species found in South America, supposed to produce all the cotton of South America.—**G. prostratum.** See *G. herbaceum*.—**G. punctatum.** Fr., *cotonnier ponctué* (ou tacheté). A species growing in Senegal, having the medicinal properties of *G. herbaceum*.—**G. purificatum.** See *Absorbent COTTON*.—**G. salicylatum.** See *Salicylated COTTON*.—**G. stypticum.** 1. Of the Nat. Form., absorbent cotton impregnated with a solution of 1 part of iron chloride in 2 parts of water. 2. See *Hæmostatic COTTON*.—**G. usitatissimum.** *G. herbaceum*.—**Lana** (seu lanugo) *gossypii*. See *COTTON*.—**Oleum gossypii seminis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *COTTON SEED oil*.—**Pili gossypii.** See *COTTON*.—**Semen gossypii.** Cotton seed.

GOÏTIUM, n. See *GOÏTRE*.

GOUA'NIA, f. From *Gouan*, a French botanist. Fr., *gouane*, *gouanie*. A genus of the *Rhamnææ*.—**G. dominicensis, G. glabra.** Chawstick; a climbing species found in the West Indies, where the juice is used as a tonic, and the wood, which is thought to be antiseptic, for tooth brushes, the end of a short piece of a twig being frayed out for the purpose.—**G. leptostachya.** A species growing in the Himalayas. The leaves are used in British Sikkim to make poultices for sores.

GOUGE. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Hohlmeissel*. A surgical chisel having a curved edge.

GROUNDU (Fr.). Gun-du. A disease observed in Africa, characterized by a tumor on each side of the nose springing from the superior maxilla.

GOUPIA, *f.* Fr., *goupie*. The only genus of the *Goupiæ*.—**G. glabra**. Fr., *goupie glabre*. A species employed in ophthalmia.—**G. tomentosa**. A species found in Guiana. The sap is used in ophthalmia.

GOUT. Gr., *ἀρθρίτις*. Lat., *arthritis, podagra*. Fr., *goutte*. Ger., *Gicht*. An acute or chronic diathetic disease, manifested by localized inflammation with intense pain in the former and often without either of these symptoms in the latter division. It may be inherited or acquired; the digestive system is largely involved, the attacks being associated with an increase of uric acid in the organism and usually with a deposit of urate of sodium (tophi) on the articular cartilages and in fibrous structures. The nervous system is also involved, but it is not yet decided whether primarily or secondarily. This excess of uric acid in the blood may begin after excessive gormandizing, the plentiful use of wines, fatigue, worry, defective excretion, or exposure.—**Abarticular g.** G. affecting other organs than the joints.—**Acute g.** Lat., *podagra acuta*. Fr., *goutte aiguë*. Ger., *acute Gicht*. A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation of certain joints, chiefly of the hands and feet, and, especially in the first attack, of the great toe, and attended by excess of uric acid in the blood and probably also of phosphoric acid. The constitutional affection tends to culminate in a paroxysm or "fit" at longer or shorter intervals, when various joints or parts of the body are apt to become affected.—**Anomalous g.** Fr., *goutte anormale*. G. that presents unusual symptoms or appears to affect unusual localities primarily.—**Articular g.** G. in which the articulations are affected.—**Asthenic g., Atonic g.** Fr., *goutte asthénique (ou atonique)*. A form of chronic g. in which the joints enlarge, the tissues and ligaments are thickened and distended, and dislocation of the bones sometimes occurs.—**Cardiac g.** See *G. of the heart*.—**Cerebral g.** See *G. of the encephalon*.—**Chronic g.** Lat., *podagra longa*. Fr., *goutte chronique*. Ger., *chronische Gicht*. A persistent constitutional affection, characterized by stiffness and swelling of various joints, with deposits of sodium urate.—**Diaphragmatic g.** See **ANGINA PECTORIS**.—**Extraarticular g.** See **Abarticular g.**—**Flying g.** See **Retrocedent g.**—**Gastroenteric g.** Gastralgia, vomiting, and symptoms of gastroenteritis occurring metastatically in g.—**G. in the stomach.** The form of g. which has left the joints and attacked the stomach or intestines. It may be either spasmodic or inflammatory.—**G. of the encephalon.** A metastatic form of g. which may present the phenomena of apoplexy, or may be indicated by severe circumscribed headache, giddiness, and vomiting.—**G. of the heart.** A metastatic form of g. in which there are irregular and feeble action of the heart, disturbed circulation, dyspnoea, and fainting.—**G. of the spinal canal.** A metastatic form of g. which may induce sudden paraplegia.—**G. of the uterus.** Of Simpson, "inflammation of the uterus, or rather of the uterine region, of the nature of simple g. or rheumatic g., coexisting with, or following immediately upon, the presence of undoubted g. in other parts."—**Guanin g.** A disease of swine described by Virchow in which deposits of guanin are found in the muscles, in the cartilages and ligaments of the joints, and in the liver.—**Inflammatory g.** Fr., *goutte inflammatoire*. That form of g. in which the local inflammation is intense and the fever active.—**Inveterate g.** See **Chronic g.**—**Irregular g.** See **Retrocedent g.**—**Larval g., Masked g.** Lat., *arthritis larvata*. Fr., *goutte larvée*. A condition due to a gouty diathesis, characterized by painful symptoms (e. g., migraine) differing from those which are present in an ordinary attack of g.—**Metastatic g., Migrating g., Misplaced g.**

See **Retrocedent g.**—**Nervous g., Neuralgic g.** Nervous disorders caused by the "arthritic poison"; usually neuralgias, but occasionally grave cerebral diseases, result from the so-called "gouty blood."—**Edematous g.** Fr., *goutte adémateuse*. A form of g. in which the swelling is accompanied by neither heat, redness, nor severe pain.—**Primary articular g.** G. in which the joints are first affected, the kidneys possibly becoming involved secondarily.—**Primary renal g.** G. in which the kidneys are primarily affected, the other organs being involved secondarily and to a lesser degree.—**Prostatic g.** Temporary hardness and great tenderness of the prostate gland in gouty persons.—**Quiet g.** See **Masked g.**—**Recedent g.** See **Retrocedent g.**—**Regular g.** See **Acute g.**—**Retrocedent g., Retrograde g.** Lat., *arthritis (metastatica) retrograda*. Fr., *goutte rétro-cédée (ou remontée, ou répercutée)*. A form of g. in which the pain in the joints is trifling or has subsided, but in which a metastasis to the stomach, brain, heart, or some other part has occurred.—**Rheumatic g.** See **CHRONIC OSTEOARTHRITIS and Rheumatic ARTHRITIS**.—**Saturnine g.** Fr., *goutte saturnine*. Gouty symptoms produced by the defective elimination of uric acid in some cases of lead poisoning.—**Spinal g.** See **Vertebral g.**—**Sthenic g.** See **Acute g.**—**Suppressed g.** See **Masked g. and Retrocedent g.**—**Tophaceous g.** G. in which exostoses or echondroses form beneath the synovial membrane and around the heads of bones; there is usually a deposit of urate of sodium on the articular cartilages, and the synovia, or tophi, may be formed under the skin.—**Transferred g.** See **Retrocedent g.**—**Undeclared g.** See **Masked g.**—**Uterine g.** See *G. of the uterus*.—**Vertebral g.** A chronic deforming vertebral inflammation which causes difficulty in the movements of the articulations involved, combined with peripheral pains. Thickening and nodosities are sometimes observed.—**Vesical g.** Metastatic cystitis in g.

GOUT'Y. Lat., *podagrus*. Fr., *goutteux*. Ger., *gichtisch*. Of, pertaining to, or affected with gout.

GRAAF'IAN. Described by Reinier De Graaf. See **G. VESICLE**.

GRACILIS. Fr., *grêle* (1st def.), *droit interne de la cuisse* (3d def.). Ger., *dünn* (1st def.), *schlanker Schenkelmuskel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) slender; in botany, exile. 2. (N. m.) of Percivall, see **SHORT ADDUCTOR of the leg**. 3. (N. m.) a thin, long muscle, broad above and tapering, and narrow below, arising by a broad aponeurosis from the inner margin of the ramus of the ischium and pubes, and descending to terminate in a rounded tendon which passes behind the internal condyle of the femur, curves around the inner tuberosity of the tibia, becomes flattened, and is inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the shaft of the tibia, below the tuberosity.—**G. biceps**. A rare form of the g. (3d def.) in which it arises by two heads.—**Parvus g.** [Sérapion]. See **OXYURIS vermicularis**.

GRACILLIDUCTOR, *m.* -to'ris. See **GRACILIS** (3d def.). **GRACIL'IMUS**, *m.* A very slender muscle.—**G. oculi**, **G. orbitæ**. See **COMES obliqui superioris**.—**G. suræ**. See **PLANTARIS**.

GRAD'UATE. In pharmacy, a graduated glass vessel.

GRAD'UATED. Lat., *gradatus*. Fr., *graduë*. Ger., *gradu(e)rt*. Divided into degrees; of a vessel, marked with a scale showing the amount of liquid it holds when the surface of the liquid is at a certain point.—**G. for delivery**. Fr., *graduë à l'écoulement*. Of a vessel, g. so as to indicate directly the amount of liquid discharged from it, when its contents are allowed to run out.—**G. for the contents**. Of a vessel, g. so as to indicate the volume of the contents when it is filled up to the level of any given one of the lines on its circumference.

GRADUA'TION. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gradiren*. The process of marking a vessel or tube with a graduated scale; also any individual mark in such a scale.—**G. of salt**

waters. Ger., *Gradi(e) rung*. The concentration of brines by freezing, boiling, or by evaporating without the aid of heat.

GRÆ'A, *f.* Gr., γράια. Lit., an old woman; the wrinkled pellicle which forms on milk and other liquids as they cool after boiling; also the wrinkled skin about the navel in old age.

GRAFT. Lat., *insertio*. Fr., *greffe*. Ger., *Pfropf*. In surgery, a portion of tissue removed from a part and inserted elsewhere with the intention of its becoming attached organically.—**Animal g.** Fr., *greffe animale*. A portion of tissue removed from an animal for transplantation to another animal or to man.—**Conjunctival g.** Fr., *greffe conjonctivale*. A portion of conjunctiva used to replace destroyed conjunctiva in the human eye.—**Corneal g.** Fr., *greffe cornéale*. A portion of cornea removed from an animal's eye by a delicate circular knife, and transferred to an aperture of similar size cut in an opaque cornea.—**Cutaneous g.**, **Epidermic g.** Fr., *greffe dermique*. Ger., *Hautgreffe*. A skin g.—**Frog skin g's.** Pieces of the skin of the abdomen of an ordinary water frog that has had the lower portion of the body immersed in a sublimate solution (1 to 1,000) for five minutes; they are applied to chronic ulcers.—**Omentum g.** Of Senn, small strips of omentum about two inches in width and long enough to go round the gut to cover the line of an enterorrhaphy.—**Periosteal g.** A piece of periosteum transplanted to cover denuded bone, or to be placed where bone has been removed, so that a new formation of bone may occur.—**Zooplastic g.** Fr., *greffe zooplastique*. A portion of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue that is free from fat, removed from an animal for transplantation to granulating surfaces.

GRAFTING. Fr., *greffe*. Ger., *Pfropfung*. The operation of inserting a graft.—**Bone g.** Fr., *greffe de l'os*. The insertion of a portion of bone between the ends of a broken bone to facilitate union and supply deficiency of substance.—**Brain g.** The process of transplanting portions of the brain from one animal to another; there is union of connective tissue elements, but degeneration of the cerebral substances.—**Epidermic g.** Skin grafting.—**Nerve g.** The insertion of a portion of a nerve, taken from a lower animal or from an amputated human extremity to fill a gap in the continuity of some nerve; the operation must be antiseptic and the ends of the injured nerve freed and freshened.—**Skin g.** The process of placing small pieces of epidermis upon granulating wounds to facilitate healing.—**Sponge g.** Fr., *greffe éponge*. Ger., *Einheilung von Schwämmen*, *Schwammereinheilung*. The experiment of inducing the capillary loops of a granulating surface to grow into the substance of a piece of sponge previously rendered aseptic, so that the latter forms a part of the material that fills up the solution of continuity.—**Tendon g.** Fr., *greffe tendineuse*. The removal, under strictest antiseptic precautions, of a portion of tendon from a lower animal and the insertion and suture of this portion between the divided ends of a contracted tendon.—**Thyroid g.** An operation first proposed by Horsley for myxœdema; it consists in removing, under strict antiseptic precautions, a piece of the thyroid gland of a sheep and implanting it subcutaneously.—**Tooth g.** The transplantation of a living tooth with the expectation of a membranous connection forming between it and the socket.—**Zooplastic g.** The transplantation of zooplastic grafts.

GRAIN. Ger., σίτος (1st def.). Lat., *granum* (1st and 2d def's), *semen* (1st def.). Fr., *g.*, *graine*. Ger., *Same* (1st def.), *Körnchen* (1st def.). 1. A seed; a fruit, especially of the cereals; a fecundated ovule; a kernel; a granule; the spore of a *Fungus*. 2. The sixtieth part of a drachm. 3. The direction of the fibres or layers of a solid substance. 4. See **GRANULE**.—**Chromatin g's.**

See **Chromatic GRANULES**.—**G's of Paradise**, Guinea g's. See **GRANA Paradisi** (under **GRANUM**).—**Spirit of g.** Whisky.

GRAM. See **GRAMME**.

GRAM'EN, *n.* *Graminis*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gras*. 1. A grass. 2. *Triticum repens*.—**Extractum graminis** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chiendent* [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract of thick consistence, made from the root of *Triticum repens* by the evaporation of an infusion or decoction of it.—**G. album**, **G. arvense**, **G. caninum**. *Triticum repens*.—**G. avenaceum**. Oat grass.—**Graminis radix** [Ger. Ph.], **Radix** (seu **Rhizoma** [Ger. Ph.]) **graminis**. The rhizome of *Triticum repens*.

GRAMIA, *f.* See **LIPPITUDO**.

GRAMINA'CEOUS, **GRAMIN'EAL**, **GRAMIN'EOUS**. Lat., *graminaceus*, *gramineus*. Fr., *graminé*. Belonging to or resembling the grasses.

GRAMIN'IFORM. Lat., *graminiformis* (from *gramen*, grass, and *forma*, form). Fr., *graminiforme*. Ger., *grasähnlich*. Resembling grass.

GRAMINIV'OROUS. Lat., *graminivorus* (from *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *graminivore*. Ger., *grasfressend*. Grass-eating.

GRAM'MA, *n.* *Gram'matos (-is)*. Gr., γράμμα. See **SCRUPLE**.

GRAM'ME, *f.* *Gram'mes*. Gr., γράμμῃ. A line; of the old authors, the margin of the cornea.

GRAMME. From γράμμα, a small Greek weight. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gram*. The unit of weight of the metric system, equal to the weight of 1 c. c. of water at 4° C. (=39.2° F.), *in vacuo*. It is equivalent to 15.433 grains (Troy) or $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. (av.).

GRANA'NA, *f.* See **HEMICRANIA**.

GRANA'NA, *n. pl.* of *granum* (*q. v.*).

GRANA'TIM. Ger., *grauweise*. By grains (said of medicines given in doses of one or more grains).

GRAN'ATIN. Fr., *granatine*. Ger., *G.* 1. A sweetish crystalline substance, similar to mannite, found in the root bark of *Punica granatum*. 2. A crystalline substance found in the rind of the unripe fruit of the pomegranate.

GRAN'ATOMAN'NITE. See **GRANATIN** (1st def.).

GRANATOTAN'NIC ACID. Ger., *Granatgerbsäure*. An amorphous substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O_{13}$, contained in the root-bark of *Punica granatum*.

GRANATRIS'TUM, *n.* See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.).

GRANA'TUM [U. S. Ph.], *n.* From *granum*, a grain. Fr., *grenadier* (1st def.), *écorce de grenade* (ou de la racine de grenadier [ou de balaustier]) (2d def.). Ger., *Granatwurzelrinde* (2d def.). Syn.: *cortex granati radicis*, *granati radicis cortex* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *cortex radicis granati* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants now referred to *Punica*, especially *Punica g.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of the root of *Punica g.*—**Cortex fructus granati** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *grenadier (épicarpe)*, *écorce de grenade* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *g.*, *cortex fructuum*. The rind of the fruit of *Punica g.*—**Cortex granati** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *granati radicis*). The root bark (see *G.* [2d def.]) and also the bark of the stem and branches of *Punica g.*—**Decoctum corticis radicis granati**, **Decoctum granati corticis** [Br. Ph.] (seu *radicis granati*). Fr., *tisane* (ou *décocte*, ou *apozème*) *d'écorce de la racine de grenadier*. Ger., *Granatwurzelrinden-Absud*. A decoction made from the root bark of *Punica g.*—**Granati cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. (cortex fructuum)**. See *Cortex fructus granati*.

GRANA'TUS, *m.* See **CARBUNCLE** (2d def.).

GRANDEB'ALÆ, *f. pl.* The axillary hairs.

GRANDIFLO'RIN(E). A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the fruit of *Solanum grandiflorum*, var. *pulverulentum*.

GRAN'DINESE, *f. pl.* of *grando* (*q. v.*).

GRAN'DINOSE. Lat., *grandinosus* (from *grando* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *grandineux*. Ger., *hagelkornartig*. Hailstonelike. See *Os grandinosum*.

GRAN'DO, *f.* *Gran'dinis*. Lit., a hailstone (see CHALAZION and CHALAZA); in the pl., *grandines*, of Wesser, large tubercles.

GRAN'GEA, *f.* Fr., *g.*, *grangée*, *grangelle*. A genus of composite plants.—*G. Adansonii*, *G. maderaspatana*. A species found in the East Indies, having acrid properties. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used as a stomachic, antispasmodic, and deobstruent.

GRANTRIS'TUM, *n.* See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

GRAN'ULAR, **GRAN'ULATE** (*D.*) Lat., *granulosus*, *granulatus* (from *granum*, a grain). Fr., *granuleux*, *granulé*. Ger., *granulig* (*e*)rt, *gekörnt*. Containing, bearing, or composed of granules; roughened by small prominences.

GRANULA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. See GRANULATION.—*G'nes cruposæ* (seu *diphthericæ*). See *Croupous GRANULATIONS*.—*G'nes erethicæ*. See *Erethitic GRANULATIONS*.—*G'nes fungosæ*. See *Fungous GRANULATIONS*.

GRANULA'TION. Lat., *granulatio* (from *granulum*, a small grain). Fr., *g.* (1st def.), *bourgeon* (2d def.). Ger., *G.* (1st def.), *Körnerbildung* (1st def.), *Wärzchenbildung* (1st def.). 1. The process of reducing a substance to a granular state or of forming it into granules, also the formation of *g's* (2d def.). 2. In the pl., *g's*, the mass of vascular, luxuriant embryonic connective tissue that forms in the process of healing of an open wound or an ulcer; so called from its granular surface. 3. In the pl., *g's*, pathological granular masses.—**Catarrhal g's**. Fr., *g's catarrhales*. *G's* in which there are hypertrophy of the papilla and serous infiltration of the submucous tissue.—**Cerebral g's**. See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Conjunctival g's**. Bodies resembling *g's* occurring in the conjunctiva, as in trachoma.—**Croupous g's**. Lat., *granulationes cruposæ* (seu *diphthericæ*). *G's* covered with a grayish yellow film composed of indifferent cells held together by fibrinous material. The condition is probably a purely local one, having no analogy with croup except in the appearance.—**Erethistic g's**, **Erethitic g's**. Lat., *granulationes erethicæ*. Ger., *erethische G'en*. *G's* (2d def.) in which hæmorrhage and great pain are caused by slight irritation.—**Exuberant g's**. See *Fungous g's*.—**Fatty g's**. Fr., *g's graisseuses*. *G's* that have undergone fatty degeneration.—**Fibroid g's**. See *Milk SPOTS*.—**Fungous g's**. Lat., *granulationes fungosæ*. Large, pale, gelatinous, exuberant *g's* (2d def.) secreting a thin mucopurulent matter; due either to local oedema, or to excessive formative activity and deficient organizing power.—**G's of Bayle**. Miliary tubercles.—**G's of Bright**. Of Rayer, the yellowish white granules in granular nephritis.—**G's of Pacchioni**. See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**G. tissue**. A form of tissue made up of *g's* (2d def.), or of bodies related to *g's* in appearance and character.—**Gray g's**. Fr., *g's grises*. Miliary tubercles.—**Melanic g.** Fr., *g. melanique*. The proliferation of melanosis between the connective-tissue fibres and cells.—**Meningeal g's**. See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Miliary g's**. Fr., *g's miliaires*. Miliary tubercles.—**Molecular g.** See *GRANULE* (1st def.).—**Pacchionian g's**. See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**Spongy g's**. A form of fungous *g's* presenting macroscopically a spongy appearance.—**Trachoma g's**. Ger., *Trachomkörner*. 1. A name often given to the papillary growths in trachoma from their resemblance to *g's* (2d def.). In reality they are localized hypertrophies of the conjunctiva and are covered with epithelium. 2. The accumulation of lymphoid cells, found in the conjunctiva, especially in the fold of transition in trachoma.—**Vitelline g's**. See *Vitelline GRANULES*.

GRAN'ULE. Gr., *κοκκίον*. Lat., *granulum* (dim. of *granum*). Fr., *g.*, *gram*, *granulation* (*moléculaire*) (1st def.). Ger., *Körnchen*. A small grain. 1. In histology, (*a*) a minute mass in a cell, or in ground substance, which has a determinate outline, but no apparent structure; (*b*) any minute mass (e. g., the small cell-like bodies in

the so called granular layer of the cerebellar cortex, the acini of the thymus gland, lymph corpuscles, etc.); (*c*) the nodal or crossing points of a nuclear or intracellular reticulum or the fibrils of such a reticulum seen endwise. 2. In pharmacy, a small globule, generally composed of sugar and gum tragacanth, combined with a medicinal substance.—**Aggregated g's**. Of Sir E. Wilson, an aggregation or collection of primitive *g's*.—**Agminated g's**. Small round or angular protoplasm particles found in the blood; supposed to be disintegrated red blood corpuscles.—**Bütschli's g's**. Certain swellings which form on the bipolar rays of the amphister in the ovum.—**Carbohydrate g's**. Particles of carbohydrate substance in the cells or fluids of the body in course of assimilation or disassimilation.—**Chromatic g's**. Fr., *grains chromatins*. Ger., *Chromatinkörnchen*, *Chromatinkörner*. *G's* of chromatin, whether within cells or nuclei or free in some liquid. See also *Seminal g's* and *MICROSOMATA*.—**Elastin g's**. Fr., *grains élastiques*. *G's* of elastic substance, sometimes fused so as to form fibres or membranes.—**Elementary g's**. Fr., *g's élémentaires*. Ger., *Elementarkörnchen*. Small, irregular masses of protoplasm in the blood; probably derived from disintegrated white blood corpuscles.—**Fatty g's**. Particles of a fatty nature. When in cells they may be in course of assimilation or they may be produced by the cell in process of forming a fat cell, or finally they may appear in cells undergoing fatty degeneration.—**Gland g.**, **Glandular g.** See *ACINUS*.—**Gustatory g's**. Minute nuclear masses found in the gustatory papillæ at the termination of the filaments of the nerve of taste.—**Lymph g's**. See *LYMPH CORPUSCLES*.—**Molecular g's**. Minute particles, especially those in the various liquids of the body.—**Nucleated g's**, **Nucleolated g's**. Of Sir E. Wilson, in the development of an epithelium, a collection of primitive *g's* serving as a nucleus and surrounded by other primitive *g's* serving as a nucleus to the finally appearing cell.—**Osseous g's**. The minute *g's* of inorganic matter that are deposited in the animal matrix of the bones.—**Pigment g's**. Ger., *Pigmentkörnchen*. Particles of coloring matter found especially in pigment cells.—**Primitive g's**. Of Sir E. Wilson, the first formed solid particles produced by a sort of coagulation in the blastema derived from the blood at the seat of a developing epidermis or epithelium. According to modern views, these *g's* have no existence.—**Proteid g's**. Minute particles of proteid substance in the liquids or cells of the body, either on the way to assimilation or to disassimilation.—**Seminal g's**. Minute particles found in semen. They average about 6 μ in diameter, stain deeply, and are supposed by some to be derived from the disintegrated nuclei of the nutritive cells of the seminiferous tubules. According to Brown, they are eliminated from the spermatozooids in their maturation, and correspond to the extrusion globules of ova.—**Starch g's**. The separate *g's* of which starch is composed. They differ widely in shape and size in different kinds of starch (see *AMYLUM*), and consist of a series of more or less concentric layers disposed about a nucleus or hilum.—**Vitelline g's**, **Yolk g's**. Fr., *g's vitellius*. Ger., *Dotterkörner*, *Dotterkugeln*. Albuminous *g's* or spherules found in the vitellus, and collectively forming the nutritive yolk. They are also, especially the larger ones, called vitelline corpuscles. See *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—**Zymogen g's**. *G's* in the cells of the pancreas which are supposed to give rise to the pancreatic ferments.

GRAN'ULIA, *f.* Of Bastian, tuberculous disease.

GRANULIF'EROUS. Lat., *granuliferus* (from *granulum*, a granule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *granulifère*. Bearing granular bodies.

GRANULIFORM. From *granulum*, a small grain, and *forma*, form. Fr., *granuliforme*. Resembling little grains.

GRANULI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See GRANULIA.

GRAN''ULOAD'IPOSE, **GRAN''ULOFAT'TY**. Fr., *granulo-graisseux*. Containing or composed of fat granules in tissues undergoing fatty degeneration; the cells that contain more or less numerous fat granules are called *g.*

GRANULO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *granulum*, a small grain. Fr., *granulome*. Ger., *Granulom*. A tumor consisting of granulation tissue. See GRANULATION (2d def.) and AKESTOMA.—**G. fungoides**. See MYCOSIS *fungoides*.—**G. iridis**. A small non-malignant tumor of the iris, composed of a highly vascular, small-celled, fibrillar (sarcomalike) tissue. According to Wecker, this disease may be subdivided into simple, spontaneous, teleangiectatic, and traumatic forms.—**G. of the cornea**. Fr., *granulome de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautgranulom*. A very rare and exceedingly vascular tumor described by a few of the older writers as growing from the limbus, and of late considered as perhaps similar to a leucosarcoma.—**G'ta of the skin**. Ger., *Granulom der Haut*. Syn.: *chronic infectious dermatoses*. Granulation growths of the skin; in Auspitz's classification, a family of the *Paradesmoses* (*q. v.*), including the various forms of *lupus*, *scrofuloderma*, *tuberculosis cutis*, *lepra*, *syphiloderma*, *rhinoscleroma*, and *g. fungoides*.—**G. of the umbilicus**. See *Fungous EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus*.—**G. simplex iridis**. Fr., *granulome simple de l'iris*. Ger., *einfaches Granulom der Rogenbogenhaut*. A comparatively rare tumor occurring almost exclusively in children, and mainly during the first years of life. It appears as a small, yellowish white growth, somewhat resembling a gumma. There may be several isolated growths which coalesce and fill more or less of the anterior chamber; the cornea ulcerates, with the symptoms of glaucomatous tension, and a spongeliike growth projects. In favorable cases this gradually disappears, accompanied by shrinking of the eyeball.—**Infective g.** A term for that form of infectious disease in which there is a neoplastic formation of unstable granulation tissue that spreads from a centre into the surrounding connective tissue, the central portion eventually suppurating. To this class belong tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, lupus, glanders, and actinomycosis.—**Palpebral g.** See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic g.** See SYPHILOMA.

GRAN'ULOSE. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* Of Naegeli, a carbohydrate forming that portion of the starch granule which is soluble in water.

GRANULOS'ITY. Lat., *granulositas* (from *granulum*, a small grain). Fr., *granulosité*. A mass of granular tubercles.

GRANULO'SUS. See GRANULAR.

GRAN'ULOUS. See GRANULAR.

GRAN'ULUM, *n.* Dim. of *granum*. See GRANULE.—**Granula sanguinis**. See BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—**Granula seminis**. See *Seminal GRANULES*.

GRAN'UM, *n.* A grain, seed, or berry.—**Grana Paradisi**. Fr., *graines de paradis*, *manigette*. Ger., *Paradieskörner*. The unripe seeds of *Anomum granum Paradisi* and of *Anomum Melegueta*. They are feebly aromatic, and very pungent in taste. They contain resin and a faintly yellowish aromatic essential oil, not acrid. They are used chiefly in veterinary medicine and to give pungency to liquors, but occasionally, in the form of a paste, powder, or decoction, as a stimulant, masticatory, aromatic, diuretic, and carminative.—**Imperial g.** A proprietary food in which a large part of the starch of wheat flour is converted into dextrin.

GRAPH'IC. Gr., *γραφικός* (from *γράφειν*, to write). Lat., *graphicus*. Fr., *graphique*. Ger., *graphisch*. 1. Of or pertaining to writing or recording, especially to the art or process of making automatic tracings or other marks showing the degree, rhythm, etc., of phenomena (*e. g.*, a sphygmogram). 2. Having the quality of presenting a thing to the perception with great clearness.

GRAPHIDIOT'ES, **GRAPHIDO'DES**. From *γραφίς*, a stylus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See STYLOID.

GRAPHIS'COS, **GRAPHIS'CUS**, *m.* Gr., *γραφίσκος*. Of Diocles, an instrument for extracting darts, etc.

GRAPH'ITE. Lat., *graphites* (from *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *g.*, *crayon noir*, *percarbure de fer*. Ger., *Graphit*, *Reissblei*. Black lead; an allotropic form of carbon occurring in nature in the form of nodules, or of large compact masses.—**G. bath**. A substitute for the sand bath in pharmaceutical operations, in which *g.* takes the place of sand, recommended by Kristalta as being a better conductor of heat than sand.

GRAPHI'TES, *m.* -it'æ. See GRAPHITE.—**G. depuratus** [Ger. Ph.]. Graphite purified by being reduced to a very fine powder, then boiled with water and digested with nitrohydrochloric acid, and lastly washed with water and dried.

GRAPHIT'IC. Lat., *graphiticus*. Fr., *graphitique*. Of or pertaining to graphite.—**G. acid**. Fr., *acide graphitique*. Ger., *Graphitsäure*. An acid, $H_4C_{11}O_5$, derived from graphite.

GRAPH'TUM, *n.* From *γράφειν*, to write. 1. Of the ancients, a stylus. 2. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* of the *Aspergillini*.—**G. penicilloides**. Of Hassenstein and Hallier, a species found in the external auditory canal.

GRAPHOL'OGY. From *γραφή*, handwriting, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *graphologie*. The science of diagnosing diseases, such as aphasia, locomotor ataxia, etc., by the person's handwriting.

GRAPHOMA'NIA, *f.* From *γραφή*, handwriting, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *graphomanie*. Ger., *Schreibwuth*. A mania for writing.

GRAPH'ON. Of Brodie, a radicle which he imagined to exist in graphite.

GRAPH'OSCOPE. From *γράφειν*, to write, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Graphoskop*. Of Giraud-Teulon, a convex lens of 2 dioptres refractive power, 50 ctm. focal length, and 10 or 12 ctm. aperture, mounted in a plane parallel to the plane of the surface, which occupies the focal point. It was recommended for the treatment of asthenopia due to esophonia and of progressive myopia.

GRAPH'OSPASM. Lat., *graphospasmus* (from *γράφειν*, to write, and *σπασμός*, spasm). See *Writers' CRAMP*.

GRAPTOPHYL'LUM, *n.* From *γραπτός*, painted, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A genus of acanthaceous shrubs.—**G. hortense**. The caricature plant; found in China and southern Asia. The bark and leaves are used in India for maturing or dispersing glandular inflammations.

GRASCILES'CIO, *f.* -o'nis. See ETIOLATION.

GRA'SUS, *m.* Gr., *γράφος*. See HIRCUS (2d def.) and BROMIDROSIS.

GRATELOU'PIA, *f.* From *Grateloup*, a French naturalist. A genus of *Algæ*.—**G. filicina**. A widely dispersed species found on submarine rocks. It is very abundant in the Mediterranean, and is said to be one of the constituents of Corsican moss.

GRA'TING. Lat., *radens* (1st def.), *crepitus* (2d def.). Fr., *rude* (adj.), *rudesse* (*n.*, 2d def.). Ger., *knirschend* (adj.), *Knirschen* (2d def.), *Gitterwerk* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) of sounds, harsh, as when two hard, rough objects are moved upon each other. 2. (*N.*) a sound of that sort. 3. (*N.*) a latticework; in optics, a glass minutely furrowed with fine parallel rulings, acting to produce dispersion of chromatic rays.

GRATI'OLA, *f.* Dim. of *gratia*, grace. Fr., *gratiolle*. Ger., *Gnadenkraut*. Hedge hyssop; a genus of the *Scrophularinæ*.—**Extractum gratiolæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An extract of the herb of *G. officinalis*.—**G. acuminata**. *G. carolinensis*.—**G. carolinensis**. Ger., *Carolina'sches Gnadenkraut*. A species growing in the Western States and in the Carolinas and Florida, resembling *G. officinalis*; used as a purgative.—**G. centauroides**. *G. officinalis*.—**G. fat**. Ger., *G'fett*. A fatty substance, the glyceride of gratiolic acid, contained

in the herb of *G. officinalis*.—*G. linifolia*. Ger., *leinblättriges Gnadenkraut*. A species growing in Portugal, where it is used in place of *G. officinalis*.—*G. officinalis*. Fr., *gratiolæ* [Fr. Cod.] (*officinale*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Gnadenkraut*. 1. The common hedge hyssop. The herb contains gratioline, gratiosolin, gratiocrin, gratioleic acid, g. fat, and a brown resin. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, and also a derivative, astringent, and diuretic, and in Europe is used internally in dropsy, jaundice, helminthiasis, hepatic disorders, and scrofulous and other diseases, and externally as an application to tumors, etc. In the United States it is rarely used. The seed is used in Turkestan (where it is called *kisil jousuruk*) in nausea and vomiting and as a purgative. 2. *G. carolinensis*. 3. *G. linifolia*.—*G. peruviana*. Fr., *gratiolæ du Pérou*. Ger., *peruanisches Gnadenkraut*. A species found in Peru, having properties similar to those of *G. officinalis* (1st def.). In Chile it is used in infusion as a vermifuge.—*G. virginiana*, *G. virginica*. Ger., *virginisches Gnadenkraut*. A species growing in the United States and Canada, having properties similar to those of *G. officinalis* (1st def.).—*Herba gratioliæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. The herb of *G. officinalis*.

GRATIOLAC'RIN. Fr., *gratiolacrine*. A mixture of resin, gratioleic acid, and the glyceride of the latter; formerly considered to be a simple substance of the constitution $C_{31}H_{28}O_4$.

GRATIOLARE'TIN. See **GRATIOLIRRHETIN**.

GRATIOLE'RE'TIN. See **GRATIOLIRRHETIN**.

GRATIOLE'TIN. Fr., *gratioléline*. Ger., *G.* A decomposition product of gratioline, $C_{17}H_{28}O_5$.

GRATY'OLIN. Fr., *gratioline*. A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$, or $C_{20}H_{34}O_{14}$, discovered in *Gratiola officinalis*.

GRATIOLIRRHE'TIN. From *gratiola* (*q. v.*), and *ῥήτινῆς*, resin. Fr., *gratiolirrêthine*. Ger., *G.* The compound $C_{17}H_{28}O_{31}$, a decomposition product of gratioline.

GRATIOLO'IC (or **GRATIOLOIN'IC**) **ACID**. Fr., *acide gratioleinnique*. Ger., *Gratiolöinsäure*. A body, $C_{28}H_{56}O_4$, obtained from the ethereal extract of *Gratiola officinalis*.

GRATIOSOLERE'TIN, *n.* See **GRATIOSOLIRRHETIN**.

GRATIOSOLE'TIN. Fr., *gratiosoléline*. Ger., *G.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{38}O_{17}$, a decomposition product of gratiosolin.

GRATIOSO'LIN. Fr., *gratiosoline*. Ger., *G.* A bitter glucoside, $C_{16}H_{34}O_{25}$, obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*. It is said to have drastic properties.

GRATIOSOLIRRHE'TIN. Fr., *gratiosolirrêthine*. Ger., *G.* A derivative, $C_{70}H_{55}O_{22}$, of gratiosolin.

GRAV'ATIVE. Lat., *gravativus* (from *gravis*, heavy). Fr., *gravatif*. Accompanied by a feeling of weight.

GRAVE'DO, *f.* *-red'nis*. Fr., *rhumatisme épïcrañien* (1st def.). 1. Rheumatism of the muscles of the scalp. 2. Coryza.—*G. neonatorum*. Coryza in newborn infants.

GRAVEL. Gr., *φρεβίς*. Lat., *glarea*. Fr., *gravelle*. Ger., *Gries*. A collection of small stony fragments; a sandlike deposit, especially in the urine; in popular language, the assemblage of symptoms due to such a deposit in the urine before its passage.—**Biliary g.** See **CHOLELITHIASIS**.—**Catarrhal g.** Fr., *gravelle catarrhale*. *G.* of ammonium phosphate and of ammonium and magnesium phosphate produced in catarrhal cystitis.—**Cystine g.** See **Cystine CALCULUS**.—*G. plant.* See **EPIGÆA repens**.—**Hairy g.** Fr., *gravelle pileuse*. Hair with phosphatic deposit passed by the urinary passages; it was formerly supposed to originate in the urinary tract, but it is now established that the hairs were introduced into the bladder by the patient.—**Phosphatic g.** Fr., *gravelle phosphatique*. See **Phosphatic CALCULUS**.—**Red g.** Uric acid g.—**Silicious g.** *G.* containing, besides calcium oxalate, fine granules of silicious matter. Cf. **Silicious CALCULUS**.—**Uric acid g.** Fr., *gravelle urique*. See **Uric acid CALCULUS**.—**White g.** See **Phosphatic g.**

GRAV'ID. Gr., *ἐμφορτος*. Lat., *gravidus* (from *gravis*, heavy). Fr., *gravide*, *gravidique*. Ger., *schwanger*. In the state of pregnancy.

GRAV'IDIN. Fr., *gravidine*. Ger., *Schwangerschafts-stoff*. Of Stark, a proximate principle described by him as forming a connecting link between the gelatinous and the albuminous principles, and considered to be characteristic of the urine of pregnant women, occurring in the form of whitish, transparent, opalescent globules.

GRAVIDISM. From *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *gravidisme*. The assemblage of phenomena produced by pregnancy.

GRAVID'ITAS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. From *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *gravidité*. Ger., *Gravidität*. Pregnancy.—*G. abdominalis*. See **Abdominal GESTATION**.—*G. cervicalis*. See **Cervical GESTATION**.—*G. diuturna prolongata*. See **Prolonged GESTATION**.—*G. extrauterina*. See **Ectopic GESTATION**.—*G. extrauterina secundaria*. See **METACYESIS**.—*G. in substantia uteri*, *G. interstitialis*, *G. intramuralis*. See **Interstitial GESTATION**.—*G. ovaria*, *G. ovarialis*, *G. ovarica*. See **Ovarian GESTATION**.—*G. perennis*. See **Prolonged GESTATION**.—*G. præcox*. See **Precocious PREGNANCY**.—*G. primaria*. See **Primary GESTATION**.—*G. secundaria*. See **Secondary GESTATION**.—*G. serotina*. See **Prolonged GESTATION**.—*G. spuria*. See **False PREGNANCY**.—*G. tubaria*. See **Tubal GESTATION**.—*G. tuboabdominalis*. See **Tuboabdominal GESTATION**.—*G. tuboovaria*. See **Tuboovarian GESTATION**.—*G. tubouterina*. See **Interstitial GESTATION**.—*G. uterina*. Uterine, as distinguished from extrauterine, gestation.—*G. uterinointestinalis*. See **Uterointestinal GESTATION**.—*G. uteri substantiæ*. See **Interstitial GESTATION**.—*G. uterotuboabdominalis*. See **Uterotuboabdominal GESTATION**.

GRAVID'ITY. Pregnancy.

GRAV'IDOCAR'DIAC. Fr., *gravido-cardiaque*. Due to pregnancy, and affecting the heart.

GRAVIM'ETER. From *gravis*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *gravimètre*. Ger., *Schweremesser*, *Sinkwaage*. An instrument for determining specific gravities; particularly a modification of Nicholson's hydrometer, devised by Guyton-Morveau.

GRAVIMET'RIC. From *gravis*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of specific gravities or weights. Cf. *G. ANALYSIS*.

GRAVIM'ETRY. From *gravis*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of weights or specific gravities.

GRA'VITAS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. See **GRAVITY**.—*G. oris*. Factor of the mouth.

GRAVITA'TION. From *gravitas*, weight. Fr., *g.*, *attraction universelle*. Ger., *G.*, *allgemeine Schwere* (oder *Schwerkraft*). 1. The force by virtue of which every particle of matter attracts every other particle of matter with an intensity directly proportionate to the mass of the attracting particles and inversely proportional to the square of the distance of the body attracted. It is sometimes called the mass force, because it operates between masses and not between molecules. Weight is one of the forms in which *g.* is manifested. See **WEIGHT**. 2. Movement in accordance with gravity (e. g., the sinking downward of a collection of pus).—**Terrestrial g.** The force of *g.* as limited to the action of the earth; the force by virtue of which all bodies tend to fall toward the earth.—**Universal g.** See *G.*

GRAVITY. Gr., *βαρύτης*. Lat., *gravitas* (from *gravis*, heavy). Fr., *pesanteur*, *gravité*. Ger., *Schwere*. 1. The state of being heavy. 2. The state of being grave. 3. See **GRAVITATION**.—**Specific g.** Fr., *poids spécifique*. Ger., *spezifisches Gewicht*. The ratio of the weight of any body to the weight of the same volume of some other body taken as a unit or standard. In the case of solids, the body used as a unit of comparison is distilled

water at a temperature of 4° C.; in the case of gases, air (sometimes hydrogen) at a temperature of 0° C. and a barometric pressure of 760 mm. (30 inches) of mercury.

GRAY. Lat., *canus, cinereus, griseus*. Fr., *gris*. Ger., *grau*. Having the color of black or brown mixed with white; ash-colored; as a n., that color or a substance possessing it.—**Deep g. of the optic lobe.** See STRATUM opticum.—**Diaœlian g.** The g. matter lining the third ventricle.—**Infraventricular g.** Of Spitzka, the gray nervous substance in the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**Intermediate g.** Of Spitzka, that portion of the g. matter of the spinal cord which lies between the anterior and posterior cornua.—**Pons g.** Of Spitzka, the g. matter of the pons Varolii.—**Reticular g.** Of Spitzka, the network or gray nervous substance in the oblongata especially.—**Spinal g.** The g. matter of the spinal cord.—**Superficial g. of the optic lobe.** See STRATUM cinereum.—**Ventricular g.** Of Spitzka, the ventricular g. matter.

GREASE. From *crassus*, fat. Fr., *gras* (1st def.), *eaux aux jambes* (2d def.). Ger., *Fett* (1st def.), *Mauke* (2d def.). 1. Fat. 2. In horses, properly an eczema of the feet, formerly confounded with horsepox.—**Pustular g.** See HORSEPOX.

GREEN. Gr., *χλωρός* (1st def.), *χλωρός* (2d def.). Lat., *viridis* (1st def.), *reucus* (2d def.). Fr., *vert* (1st def.), *fraîs* (2d def.). Ger., *grün* (1st def.), *frisch* (2d def.), *Grün* (4th def.). 1. Having a color properly regarded as a mixture of blue and yellow, but in reality one of the primary colors of the spectrum absorbed by rays of wave length between '000491 and '000535 mm. 2. Recent, fresh. 3. Unripe. 4. As a n., a g. color or pigment, also anything of a g. color; as a n., in the pl., *g's*, fresh vegetables.—**Visual g.** Ger., *Sehgrün*. A greenish pigment found in rods in the retina of frogs and other reptiles. It resembles visual purple in the higher animals, and is similar in its properties.

GREF'FOTOME. From *greffe*, a graft, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A lance-shaped knife, concave on one face, with cutting edges for removing grafts.

GREGARINA, f. From *grega*, a herd. Fr., *grégarine*. Ger., *Gregarin*. A genus of parasitic Protozoa.—**G. fusca, G. pulmonalis, G. pulmonum.** See DISTOMA Ringeri.

GREGARINO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Infection with *gregarinae*; also any morbid condition produced thereby.—**G. pulmonum.** See PARASITICAL HEMOPTYSIS.

GREMIUM, n. 1. The lap. 2. The bosom.

GRENA'DIA, f. See GRENADINE.

GREN'ADIN(E). Fr., *g.* 1. A variety of mannite obtained from the root bark of *Punica granatum*. 2. A syrup made from pomegranates. 3. Impure fuchsine.

GRESSU'RA, f. Gr., *πλυχάς*. The region of the upper part of the inner side of the thigh and the area in front of the anus.

GRES'SUS, m. *Gres'sus*. From *gradi*, to walk. A stepping, course, way. See GAIT.

GREW'IA, f. From *Grew*, an English naturalist. Fr., *g., grevier, grewie*. Ger., *Grewie*. A genus of the *Tiliaceæ*.—**G. columnaris.** A species found in the East Indies, resembling *G. orientalis*.—**G. microcos.** Fr., *g. microcos*. Syn.: *Microcos paniculata*. A species growing in Ceylon. It is bitter, aromatic, and astringent, and is used in low fevers, in diarrhœa, as a gargle in throat diseases, and externally in skin affections.—**G. oppositifolia.** A species found in the East Indies. The leaves, used as fodder, are said to increase the quantity of milk in cows.—**G. orientalis.** Fr., *g. d'Orient*. 1. A species found in the East Indies (in Malabar called *couradi*), where the aromatic and bitter root, leaves, and fruit are used in gout. 2. *G. columnaris*.—**G. prunifolia.** A species used in the Fiji Islands as an abortifacient and in colic.

GREY. See GRAY.

GRINDELIA, f. Fr., *grindélia, grindélia*. 1. The gum plant or tar weed of North America. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and flowering tops of *G. robusta*.—**Extractum grindeliæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de grindélia*. Ger., *flüssiges Grindelienextrakt*. An extract of *g.* (2d def.).—**G. hirsutula.** A species growing in California; used externally, either bruised or in decoction, as an antidote to poisoning by *Rhus diversiloba*.—**G. integrifolia.** A Californian species, used like *G. hirsutula*.—**G. robusta.** An herbaceous species. Its activity depends on its resinous exudation. It contains an oil smelling like turpentine, a resin, and an alkaloid. It is used as an antispasmodic in asthma and bronchitis with dyspœa, and in bronchorrhœa. It has been used also in whooping cough and chronic cystitis and, externally, in burns, etc.—**G. rubricaulis.** *G. hirsutula*.—**G. squarrosa.** The snake head *g.* of Kansas. It has the same properties as *G. robusta*. It is also highly recommended in various malarial disorders, and in enlargement of the spleen.

GRIN'DELIN(E). A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Grindelia robusta*.

GRIN'DER. See MOLAR (n.).

GRIN'DING. Fr., *grincement* (2d def.). 1. The process of reducing a substance to powder by attrition. 2. The act of rubbing two surfaces (e. g., those of the opposing teeth) together.

GRIN'DING. Giving the sensation of parts being pressed and rubbed upon each other (said of pain).

GRIP. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIPLE. A severe pinching, and usually spasmodic, pain, especially in the abdomen; in the pl., *g's*, tormina.—**Cutting on the g.** See APPARATUS minor.—**Dry g's.** See METALLIC COLIC.—**G. stick.** See TOURNIQUET.—**Watery g's.** An exhausting and often fatal form of diarrhœa in infants, similar to diarrhœa alba (*q. v.*).

GRIPHOM'ENOS. Gr., *γριφόμενος*. Obscure, puzzling (said by Hippocrates of certain præcordial pains).

GRIPHOSIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See GRYPOSIS.

GRIP'ING. Fr., *tormineux*. Of a severe, paroxysmal character, as in colic (said of pain); as a n., colicky pain.—**G. in the guts.** An old term for Asiatic cholera.

GRIP'PAL. Fr., *g.* Pertaining to influenza.

GRIPPE (Fr.). Gri'p. 1. The *Lappa major*, *Galium aparine*, *Geum urbanum*, and certain species of *Myosotis*. 2. See INFLUENZA.

GRIS'LEA, f. Fr., *grislée*. A genus of the lytharieous plants.—**G. tomentosa.** An East Indian shrub or small tree. In India, an infusion of its leaves is used as tea. The dried flowers, known in northern India as *dhouiri* or *dhawa*, are used internally as an astringent and stimulant, and externally, in powder, as an application to foul ulcers.

GROG. Fr., *g.* Any spirituous liquor diluted with water and unsweetened.—**G. blossom.** A vulgar term for a lesion of rosacea.

GROIN. Gr., *βουβών*. Lat., *inquen*. Fr., *aine*. Ger., *Schambeiste, Schambug*. The region of the junction of the anterior abdominal wall with the thigh.

GRONO'VIA, f. From *Gronov*, a Dutch naturalist. Fr., *gronove*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**G. scandens.** Fr., *gronove grimpant*. A species growing in South America. The root is used in chronic syphilis.

GROOVE. Gr., *ὄλκός*. Lat., *sulcus*. Fr., *gouttière, sillon, rainure, cannelure*. Ger., *Furche, Rinne*. A linear depression or excavation; a long superficial furrow, or narrow channel.—**Anal g.** A g.-like depression in the embryo at the point where the anus is afterward situated.—**Anterolateral g.** Lat., *sulcus lateralis anterior*. Fr., *scissure latérale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Seitenfurche*. A longitudinal furrow on the side of the spinal

cord, sometimes described as corresponding to the line of origin of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Its existence is denied by Quain.—**Auriculoventricular g.** Lat., *sulcus atrio-ventricularis* (seu *circularis*, seu *coronalis*). Ger., *Atrioventricularfurche*. A transverse g. upon the external surface of the heart, nearer the base than the apex, except at the root of the pulmonary artery, which indicates the separation into auricular and ventricular portions.—**Basilar g. (of the occipital bone)**. A shallow g., sloping upward and forward, on the internal surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, which supports the pons Varolii and the medulla oblongata.—**Bicipital g.** Lat., *sulcus bicipitalis*. A g., narrow and deep above, shallower and broader below, in the superior part of the anterior aspect of the humerus, beginning above between the two tuberosities, and terminating where the upper joins the middle third of the bone. It is covered by a thin layer of cartilage, is lined by synovial membrane, and lodges the long tendon of the biceps muscle and part of the tendon of insertion of the latissimus dorsi.—**Carotid g.**, **Cavernous g.** Lat., *sulcus caroticus* (seu *sigmoideus*). Ger., *carotische Furche*. A broad, shallow depression upon the lateral surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. It is shaped somewhat like the Italic letter *f*, and lodges the internal carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. It begins behind at the foramen lacerum medium, and terminates on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process.—**Cervical g.** In the *Crustacea*, a transverse g. which separates the cephalic and thoracic portions of the cephalothorax.—**Dental g.** Fr., *gouttière dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnfurche*. A minute g. along the middle line of the free surface of the jaw which gives rise to the common enamel organ. It is formed either by a sinking of the oral epithelium into the jaw, or by the comparatively rapid growth of the edges of the jaw, which leaves a depression along the middle line.—**Dorsal g.** See *Medullary g.*—**G. for the inferior petrosal sinus**. A g. on the inner surface of the skull formed partly at the side of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and partly along the inner half of the posterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**G. for the Eustachian tube**. Lat., *sulcus tubæ Eustachii*. A g. formed by the margins of the sphenoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone.—**G. for the internal carotid artery**. See *Cavernous g.*—**G's for the lateral sinuses**. Deep transverse g's on the inner surface of the skull which lodge the lateral sinuses, and furnish attachment by their prominent margins to the tentorium cerebelli. They begin at the internal occipital protuberance, pass outward on the occipital bone, cross the posterior inferior angles of the parietal bones, descend on the mastoid portions of the temporal bones, run inward again on the occipital bone, and turn forward to terminate in the jugular foramen.—**G. for the middle meningeal artery**. A g. on the inner surface of the skull, beginning at the outer side of the foramen spinosum, and dividing into anterior and posterior branches that pass upward and forward and upward and backward, and ramify principally on the squamous portion of the temporal bone and on the parietal bone.—**G. for the superior longitudinal sinus**. Lat., *sulcus petrosus superior*. A g. along the middle line of the inner surface of the skull, the edges of which furnish attachment to the falx cerebri. It commences where its joined edges form the frontal crest of the frontal bone, passes backward along the superior borders of the parietal bones, and terminates at the internal occipital protuberance, in the torcular Herophili.—**G. for the superior petrosal sinus**. A g. in the inner surface of the skull, extending along the superior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**G. of Sylvius**. See *FISSURE of Sylvius*.—**Horizontal g. of the cere-**

bellum. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—**Infraorbital g.** Lat., *sulcus infraorbitalis*. A deep g. traversing the middle line of the orbital surface of the superior maxilla and lodging the infraorbital nerve and artery. Anteriorly it terminates in the infraorbital canal.—**Intermediate g.** See *Intermedial FISSURE*.—**Interventricular g's**. See *Interventricular FURROWS*.—**Intestinal g. (of the hypoblast)**. Ger., *Darmrinne*. A g. or furrow in the median plane of the embryo formed by an approximation of the two lateral folds of the splanchnopleure. The ventrally open enteron before the union of the lateral folds of splanchnopleure to form a canal.—**Lacrymal g.** Lat., *sulcus lacrimalis*. Fr., *gouttière lacrymale*. Ger., *Tränenfurche*, *Tränenrinne*. The bony channel in which lies the lacrymal sac, situated at the inner and anterior part of the orbit, and formed by the lacrymal bone, and the nasal or ascending process of the superior maxillary bone.—**Longitudinal g's of the heart**. Lat., *sulci longitudinales cordis, cræne cordis*. Ger., *Verticalherzfurchen*. Two furrows, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior surface of the heart, which indicate the interventricular septum. They begin at the base of the ventricular portion of the organ and unite with each other a little to the right of its apex.—**Lophophoral g.** A g. between the inner and outer row of tentacles in the molluscoid *Phoronis*.—**Mastoid g.** See *Digastric fossa*.—**Medullary g.** Fr., *gouttière (ou sillon) médullaire, gouttière nerveuse*. Ger., *Rückenfurche*. Syn.: *dorsal g.* A deep longitudinal g. on the dorsal surface of the embryo at an early stage of development, bounded laterally by the dorsal ridges. It takes the place of the primitive g., and is subsequently converted into the medullary tube.—**Musculospiral g.** A shallow, oblique depression about the middle of the shaft of the humerus, which lodges the musculospiral nerve, and the superior profunda vessels. It passes along the external surface of the bone and traverses its external border, being directed forward and downward.—**Mylohyoid g.**, **Mylohyoid g.** Lat., *sulcus mylohyoideus*. A g. on the inner surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla which lodges the mylohyoid vessels and nerve. It begins in a notch at the lower and back part of the inferior dental foramen, and slants downward to the posterior border of the submaxillary fossa.—**Nasal g's**. Ger., *Nasenfurche*. In the embryo, g's leading from the mouth to the nasal pits. Also a g. (sometimes a canal) upon the inner surface of the nasal bone for the reception of a branch of the nasal nerve.—**Nephric g.** A g. or furrow in the embryo finally converted into the nephric canal or segmental duct.—**Neural g.** Fr., *sillon médullaire*. See *Medullary g.*—**Obturator g.** Fr., *gouttière obturatrice*. The gutterlike depression at the upper and outer border of the obturator foramen in which the subpubic vessels and nerves are lodged on their emergence from the pelvic cavity.—**Occipital g.** A g. on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, internal to the digastric fossa, which lodges the occipital artery. It passes backward and a little outward.—**Œsophageal g.** In ruminants, a g. on the interior surface of the rumen and reticulum, the larger portion being in the latter, which leads the food from the œsophagus to the omasum. It appears to be a continuation of the œsophagus, and is composed of mucous membrane and subjacent muscular fibres.—**Olfactory g.** A deep depression in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on either side of the crista galli, lodging the olfactory bulb.—**Optic g.** Fr., *gouttière optique*. Lat., *sulcus chiasmatis* (seu *opticus*). The shallow g. upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in front of the dorsum sellæ and terminating anteriorly in the optic foramina. The optic chiasma rests in it.—**Posterolateral g.** Lat., *fissura lateralis posterior*. Fr., *scissure latérale postérieure*.

Ger., *hintere Seitenfurche*. A furrow on each side of the spinal cord corresponding with the line of attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, and dividing the posterior from the anterolateral column of the cord.

—**Primary** (or **primitive**) **dental g.** See *Dental g.*—**Primitive g.** Fr., *sillon germinatif, gouttière primitive*. In embryology, a g. that forms in the primitive streak of the blastoderm as the first step in the formation of the embryo, being the precursor of the medullary g.—**Sacral g's.** G's on the anterior surface of the sacrum which lodge the anterior sacral nerves.—**Scapular g.** See *Scapular NOTCH*.—**Sigmoid g.** See *Carotid g.*—**Spiral g.** (of the humerus). See *Musculospiral g.*—**Sternal g.** A g. between the sternum (which forms its floor) and the pectoral muscles.—**Subclavian g's.** Two shallow depressions on the superior surface of the shaft of the first rib, separated by the ridge (terminating internally in a tubercle) to which the scalenus anticus muscle is attached. The more anterior and internal of these g's lodges the subclavian vein, and the other the subclavian artery.—**Subcostal g.** A deep g. passing along the inferior border and internal surface of a rib, lodging the intercostal vessels and nerves. To its rounded superior margin the internal intercostal muscle is attached, and to its inferior edge the external intercostal muscle.—**Superior g. of the cerebellum.** See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—**Ventricular g.** See *Longitudinal g's of the heart*.—**Vertebral g.** See *Medullary g.*

GROSS. Gr., *παχύς* (1st def.). Lat., *crassus* (1st def.). Fr., *gros*. Ger., *groß, g.* Pertaining to a thing as a whole, without regard to minutiae (as in the expressions *g. anatomy, g. appearances*, etc.).

GROWTH. Gr., *αὔξησις* (1st def.). Lat., *crescientia* (1st def.), *incrementum* (1st def.). Fr., *croissance*. Ger., *Wachsthum* (1st def.), *Wucherung* (2d def.). 1. The process of increase in size and development. 2. An adventitious structure (e. g., a tumor).—**G. form.** A vegetative structure marked by some easily recognized feature of g. characterizing individuals, or stages in the life cycles of types which have no necessary genetic affinity. Thus trees, shrubs, sprouts, and fungi are g. forms.—**Pearly g's on the membrana tympani.** Fr., *boules perlées de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *perlenartige Auswüchse des Trommelfells*. Certain rare epithelial formations, either single or multiple, on the membrana tympani, consisting of little round protuberances developing in the course of chronic inflammations, and disappearing again spontaneously. They consist of epithelial cells, cholesterol crystals, and molecular debris.—**Warty g's in the chor(i)oid.** Fr., *excroissances verruqueuses de la choroïde*. Ger., *warzige Auswüchse der Aderhaut*. Circumscribed, isolated spots of thickening on the lamina vitrea of the chorioid, which project toward the retina. These projections are sometimes round, sometimes oval, and press in between the hexagonal pigment cells, thrust them aside, and eventually cause their atrophy. They usually occur in old age.

GRUB. See *COMEDO*.

GRU'EL. Lat., *pulicula, pulmentum*. Fr., *bouillie*. Ger., *Brei*. A sort of thin porridge, made by boiling the meal of various cereals in milk or water.

GRUFF. That portion of a mass which, after trituration in a mortar, remains unground.

GRU'MOUS. Lat., *grumosus*. Fr., *grumelé, grumeleux*. See *CLOTTY*.

GRU'MUS, m. See *CLOT* and *THROMBUS*.

GRUP'TA, f. See *CRYPT*.

GRU'TUM, n. 1. See *AVENA excorticata*. 2. See *MILIUM*.

GRYL'LUS, m. Gr., *γρύλλος*. Fr., *grillon*. Ger., *Grabschrecke*. A genus of insects, including the burrowing grasshoppers and crickets.—**G. vermicivorus.** Fr., *sauterelle tachetée*. A green species, about an inch and

a half long, having brown or blackish spots upon the wing covers. It is said that Swedish peasants allow these insects to bite the warts on their hands and that the black liquid that they disgorge into the wound causes the warts to dry up and disappear.

GRYPALO'PEX, f. -*lo'pecos* (-is). Gr., *γρυπαλώπηξ*. Ger., *Greiffuchs*. Of Hippocrates, a person debilitated by excessive venery; so called because such persons were said to stoop in the back and in the lower limbs, like a fox.

GRYP(H)O'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *γρύπωσις*. Fr., *grypose*. Ger., *Grümmung*. A curvature; of the nails, see *ONYCHOGRYPOSIS*.

GRYP'OTES, f. -*te'tos* (-is). Gr., *γρυπότης*. A curvature, especially of the nose.

GUACAM'PHOR. The camphoric acid ester of guaiacol; used in the night sweats and diarrhoea of tuberculous disease.

GUA'CETIN. See *GUAIACETIN*.

GUACHAMA'CIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from guachamacá, possibly identical with curarine.

GUA'CIN. Fr., *guacine*. Ger., *G.* A bitter, resinous substance extracted from the leaves and young shoots of *Mikania guaco*. In doses of 6 centigrammes it causes vomiting, acceleration of the pulse, and diaphoresis. It is isomeric (perhaps identical) with eupatorin.

GUA'ETHOL. See *GUAIETHOL*.

GUAI'AC. Lat., *guaiacum, guajacum*. Fr., *gaïac, gayac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guajak*. The genus *Guaiacum*, especially *Guaiacum officinale*; also g. resin.—**G. resin.**

Lat., *guaiaci resina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *resina guajaci* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *gummiresina guajaci, guajacum (resina), guajacum (succus resinosus)*. Fr., *résine de gayac* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de gaïac). Ger., *Guajakharz*. The resin of the wood of *G. officinale*. It is a reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is used in gout and rheumatism, as an emmenagogue, in secondary syphilis, in scrofula, and in cutaneous eruptions. It is purgative in large doses, and is said to promote the action of the kidneys, if the patient is kept cool during its administration.—**G're'sinic acid.** Ger., *Guajakharzsäure*. A crystalline acid, C₂₀H₂₆O₄, forming about 10 per cent. of g. resin.—**G. wood.** Lat., *guaiaci* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *guajaci*)

lignum, lignum guaiaci (seu *guajaci* [Ger. Ph.], [sancti], seu *sanctum, seu benedictum, seu vite*). Fr., *bois de gayac* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de gaïac). Ger., *Guajakholz, Franzosenholz, Pockenholz*. The heart wood of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*. Medicinally it is a stimulant diaphoretic, and is used to palliate the symptoms of syphilis or to assist the operation of more efficient remedies. It has also been recommended in chronic rheumatism and gout, scrofula, and other chronic diseases dependent on a vitiated condition of the system, and in acute amygdalitis and pharyngitis. It is commonly used in decoction.—**G. yellow.** Ger., *Guajakgelb*. The coloring matter of g. resin, forming pale yellow, octaedral crystals of a bitter taste. It is not a glucoside.—**Gum g.** See *G. resin*.—**Oil of g.** See *GUAIACENE*.—**Tincture of g.** See *Tinctura GUAIACI* (under *GUAIACUM*).

GUAIACAM'PHOL. See *GUACAMPHOR*.

GUAI'ACENE. Lat., *oleum ligni sancti*. Fr., *guaiacène, gaïacène*. Ger., *Guajacen*. Tiglic aldehyde, C₈H₈O; obtained by the distillation of guaiac wood or resin.

GUAI'A'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide gaïacique*. Ger., *Guajak-säure*. An acid, C₆H₅O₃, or C₁₂H₁₀O₆, derived from guaiac resin.

GUAIACI'NUS. Of, pertaining to, or made with guaiac.

GUAIACO'CAIN(E). A mixture of guaiacol and cocaine hydrochloride, used by cataphoresis as a local anæsthetic.

GUAI'ACOL. Fr., *gaïacol*. Ger., *Guajakol*. Methylpyrocatechin, C₇H₈O₂, found in beech-tar creosote. It has been recommended as a remedy for pulmonary consumption.—**G. benzoate.** See *BENZOSOL*.—**G'carbonic**

acid, *G'carboxylic acid*. Fr., *acide guaiacolcarboxylique*. Ger., *Guajakolcarbonsäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_4$, said to possess antipyretic and antiseptic properties.—*G. salicylate*, *G. salol*. A *g.* compound analogous to salol; an intestinal antiseptic.—*G. terpine*. A mixture of *g.*, terpinol, and eucalyptol.—*G. terpine chlorichthylol*. A mixture of *g.*, terpinol, eucalyptol, chloroform, and ichthyl ammoniosulphonate.—*G. valerate*, *G. valerinate*. See GEOSOTE.

GUAIAC'OLATE. A compound of guaiacol with a base. **GUAI'ACON**, *n.* See GUAIACUM.

GUAIACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gaïaconique*. Ger., *Guajakonsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_5$, or $C_{18}H_{40}O_{10}$, or $C_{19}H_{22}O_6$, derived from guaiac resin.

GUAI'ACUM, *n.* Fr., *gaïac, gayac, guaiac, guayac*. Ger., *Pockenholz, Guajak*. 1. A genus of resinous trees or shrubs. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, *G. officinale*, also guaiac resin.—*Guaiaci lignum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See GUAIAC wood.—*Guaiaci resina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See GUAIAC resin.—*G. americanum*. See *G. officinale*.—*G. arboreum*. A species said to furnish some of the guaiac wood of commerce.—*G. jamaicense*. A species found in the West Indies resembling *G. officinale* and having the same properties.—*G. officinale*. Fr., *gaïac* (ou *gayac*) *officinal*, *jasmin d'Afrique* (ou *d'Amérique*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Pockenholz, Franzosenholz, Guajakbaum*. A tree growing in the West Indies and on the northern coast of South America. It is one of the sources of guaiac wood, and the chief, if not the sole, source of guaiac resin.—*G. officinale* β . *G. jamaicense*.—*G. resin*. See GUAIAC resin.—*G. sanctum*. Fr., *gaïac* (ou *gayac*) *saint* (ou *à fruit tétragone*), *bois saint* (ou *de vie*). Ger., *mastixblättriges Pockenholz*. A species much resembling *G. officinale*, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. It yields the excellent guaiac wood imported from the Bahamas, and also some of the official guaiac resin.—*Mistura guaiaci* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion de résine de gaïac, lait de gaïac*. Ger., *Guajakemulsion*. Syn.: *emulsio guaiacina* (seu *resinæ guaiaci*, seu *guajaci*), *solutio guaiaci gummosa*. A mixture of 2 parts of guaiac resin, 1 part of gum arabic and 2 of sugar with 80 parts of cinnamon water.—*Tinctura guaiaci*. Fr., *teinture de gayac* (2d def.) (ou *de résine de gayac* [ou *gaïac*]) (1st def.) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guajakinctur, Guajakharztinctur*. Syn.: *essentia guajaci* (1st def.), *tinctura* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *resinæ guajaci*, seu *guajaci resinæ* (1st def.)). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a solution of guaiac resin in alcohol, of the sp. gr. of 0.820, sufficient to make 5 parts of the tincture.—*Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de gayac ammoniacale*. Ger., *ammoniakalische Guajakinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura guajaci ammoniata* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *ammoniata*, seu *volatilis*), *tinctura guajaci resinæ ammoniata*, *ammoniumretum guaiaci*, *essentia guaiaci volatil*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part [U. S. Ph.] (or 4 oz. [av.] [Br. Ph.]) of guaiac resin in sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 7 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by adding aqua ammonie to an extemporaneously made tincture of guaiac resin.—*Tinctura guaiaci composita* [Nat. Form.]. Of Dewees, a preparation made by thoroughly triturating 2 oz. (Troy) of guaiacum and 45 grains of potassium carbonate with 240 grains of pimenta in moderately fine powder, and 1 oz. (Troy) of pumice stone in fine powder, and afterward gradually with 7 fl. oz. of alcohol, adding next slowly 8 fl. oz. of cold water, triturating the mixture thoroughly, filtering, and passing enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make 16 fl. oz.—*Trochiscus guaiaci resinæ* [Br. Ph.]. Lozenges made with 3 grains of *g.* resin mixed with the fruit basis.

GUAI'ACYL. A calcium compound of guaiacolsulphonic acid; a local anæsthetic.

GUAI'AMAR. Guaiacolglyceryl ether; used in pulmonary tuberculous disease and as an intestinal antiseptic.

GUAIAP'EROL. Piperidine guaiacolate.

GUAI'AQUIN. Quinine guaiacolbisulphonate, an odorless substitute for guaiacol.

GUAIETH'OL. An ethyl substitution product of guaiacol; an analgetic.

GUAI'OL. See GUAIACENE.

GUAI'JACUM, *n.* See GUAIACUM.

GUAN'AMID(E). A crystalline base, $C_4H_5N_3O_2$.

GUAN'AMIN(E). 1. Formoguanamine, $C_3H_5N_5$, derived from guanidine formate by heating. 2. A generic term for any one of a series of bases formed from *g.* (1st def.) by the substitution of an alcohol radicle for hydrogen, e. g., methylg', amylg', etc.

GUAN'ID(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanid*. A base, $C_4H_5N_4O$, derived from methylguanamine.

GUAN'IDIN(E). Lat., *guanidina, guanidinum*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanidin*. Carbondiamide imide, a monacid base, CN_3H_5 .

GUAN'IDOACET'IC ACID. Glycocyanine; so called because it may be regarded as a compound of guanidine and acetic acid.

GUAN'IDOPROPION'IC ACID. Ger., *Guanidopropionsäure*. Alacreatine.

GUAN'IN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanin*. A diacid base, $C_5H_5N_5O$, or imidoxanthine, found in guano, in the excrement of the spider, in the scales of a variety of fishes, and occasionally in the human liver, pancreas, and spleen.

GUAN'NO. Sp., from the old Peruvian *huanu*, dung. A substance found on the islands off the western coast of South America, consisting chiefly of the excrement of birds mixed with feathers, bones, and various other organic remains. It has been used internally and externally in the different forms of lepra; and in skin diseases, especially eczema, ecthyma, and tinea capitis.

GUARA'NA [U. S. Ph.], *f.* Fr., *g.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.* Syn.: *pasta g.* [Ger. Ph.]. Brazilian cocoa, *g.* bread; a dried paste made from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. The Guaranis of South America mix the seeds with cassava root (manihot) meal and water, forming the paste into small cones, which are dried and preserved for use; these are scraped, when needed, into boiling water or milk, or into cold water. They consider it remedial in intestinal disorders. For exportation the seeds are roasted and kneaded with a little water into a mass like dough, but are not adulterated, as is generally believed. It has been employed in various diseases, but is now chiefly used in migraine.—**Elixir of g.** 1. Of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1875, an elixir made by percolating 4 oz. (Troy) of powdered *g.* with diluted alcohol until 8 fl. oz. of tincture are obtained, and adding 2 fluidrachms of spirit of orange, 10 minims of spirit of cinnamon, 6 fl. oz. of syrup, and 2 fl. oz. of water. 2. Of the Nat. Form., a mixture of 3 parts each of fluid extract of *g.* [U. S. Ph.] and of aromatic elixir with 10 parts of compound elixir of taraxacum, filtered after 48 hours.—**Extractum guaranæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de g.* Ger., *flüssiges G'extrakt*. Fluid extract of *g.*

GUARA'NIN(E). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guaranin*. Caffeine derived from guarana.

GUARD. A protective appliance (e. g., for limiting the depth to which a cutting instrument can penetrate).

GUARE'A, *f.* Fr., *guarée, gouarée*. Ger., *Guaree*. A genus of tropical American meliaceous trees or shrubs.—*G. Aubletii*. An emmenagogue and abortifacient species.—*G. cernua*. A species growing in Brazil, by some identified doubtfully with *G. spicifolia*.—*G. grandifolia*. *G. trichilioides* (1st def.).—*G. purgans*. A species found in Brazil. The bark is a powerful purgative.—*G. spiciflora*. A species used as an astringent.—*G. Swartzii*. Ger., *Moschusbaum*. A species growing in the West Indies. The bark is an active emetic and

purgative.—**G. trichilioides**. Fr., *gouaré trichiliôide*. 1. A species growing in the West Indies. The juice of the bark is purgative and emetic. 2. *G. Swartzii*.

GUATTE'RIA, *f.* From *Guatteria*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *guattérie*. Ger., *Guatterie*. 1. A genus of anacaeous trees. 2. The genus *Polyalthia*.—**G. veneficiorum**. A species said to furnish curare.

GUA'VA. The fruit of several species of *Psidium*, especially *Psidium guajava*.

GUA'VACIN. A crystalline principle, $C_6H_9NO_2$; an anthelmintic.

GUA'ZA. See HASHEESH.

GUAZU'MA, *f.* Fr., *g.*, *guazume*. Ger., *Guazume*. A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*.—**G. polybothra**, **G. tomentosa**, **G. ulmifolia**. Fr., *g. à feuilles d'orme*. Ger., *ulmenblättrige Guazume*. Bastard cedar. The inner bark is used in infusion, both internally and externally, in syphilitic and other skin diseases, including leprosy; and the older bark as a sudorific.

GUBERNAC'ULAR. Of or pertaining to a gubernaculum. See *G. CORD* and *G. SAC*.

GUBERNAC'ULUM, *n.* From *gubernare*, to steer. Lit., a rudder; a guiding structure. A common saclike membrane which surrounds the generative buds within the gonangeium, and aids in directing them or their contents toward its orifice.—**G. dentis**. Fr., *cordon adamantin*. A bundle of dense fibrous tissue extending from the apex of a permanent tooth sac to the gum. It was supposed by the older anatomists to be important as a guide to the growing tooth.—**G. Hunteri**, **G. testis**. Ger., *Leitband des Wolffschen Körpers (oder des Hodens)*. A general term for those structures which are supposed to guide the testicle from the abdomen into the scrotum, comprising the plica gubernatrix and the gubernacular cord, and from which, in the female, the round ligament of the uterus develops.

GUETTAR'DA, *f.* From *Guettard*, a French naturalist. Fr., *guettarde*. Ger., *G.* A genus of rubiaceous shrubs or trees, natives chiefly of tropical America.—**G. ambigua**. A species found in the island of Guadeloupe and in Jamaica, where the bark is used as a tonic.—**G. angelica**. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in veterinary practice.—**G. argentea**. The black guava; a species found in Guiana, the bark of which is employed as a tonic.—**G. sempervirens**. Fr., *g. toujours vert*. A species found in Malabar, where the leaves are employed for rheumatic pains.—**G. speciosa**. A species found in India. In Travancore the natives distill from the corollas an odoriferous water very much like rose water. The leaves, in decoction, are used as a drink to promote delivery, and the powdered astringent bark is reputed vulnerary.—**G. suberosa**. Fr., *g. à liège*. A species the bark of which is used as a substitute for cork.

GUEV'INA, **GUEVIN'IA**. Fr., *guévina*, *guévinie*. A genus of protaceous trees found in South America.—**G. avellana**. Fr., *guévina du Chili*. The evergreen hazel; the only known species, a native of Chile, where the peel is used like pomegranate peel.

GUGGUL. Bengalese elemi.—**G. tree**. The *Balsamodendron agallocha*; also the *Balsamodendron mukul*.

GUIDO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *guidonie*. The genus *Casearia*.

GUILANDI'NA, *f.* Fr., *guilandine*, *queniquier*. Ger., *Guilandine*. A section of the genus *Cæsalpinia*.—**G. gemina**. A plant, probably not belonging to this genus, found in Cochinchina, resembling in its properties *Cæsalpinia bonduc*.—**G. microphylla**. A plant found on the Molucca Islands, the root of which is used in lithiasis and kidney diseases.

GUIL'LOTINE. Ger., *Fallheil*. A surgical instrument like a decapitating machine cutting off protuberant parts, chiefly enlarged tonsils.—**Tonsil g.** See *AMYGDALOTOME*.

GUIN'ORAL. See *QUINOCHLORAL*.

GUIZO'TIA, *f.* From *Guizot*, a French statesman. Fr., *guizotie*. A genus of composite plants.—**G. abyssinica**, **G. oleifera**. A species indigenous to Abyssinia, and cultivated in the Deccan and near Bombay. The oil expressed from the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism.

GU'LA, *f.* 1. An old name for the neck, the œsophagus, and the pharynx. 2. Voracity.

GUL'LA, *f.* See *GULA*.

GUM. Gr., *κόμμι* (1st def.), *οὔλον* (3d def.). Lat., *gummi* (1st def.), *gingiva* (3d def.). Fr., *gomme* (1st def.), *gencive* (3d def.). Ger., *Gummi* (1st def.), *Zahnfleisch* (3d def.). 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious exudation from the stems, branches, or fruits of plants, which hardens on exposure to the air into a transparent, amorphous, vitreous mass, is converted into glucose by dilute sulphuric acid, is insoluble in alcohol, and is distinguished from a resin by being soluble in water, forming with it a mucilage, or at least being softened by it (cf. *G. resin*). 2. Caoutchouc; used in this sense especially in composition. 3. The tissue overlying the alveolar processes of the maxillary bones (to the periosteum of which it is closely adherent) and surrounding the bases of the teeth.—**Acaroid g.** See *ACAROID RESIN*.—**African g.** Lat., *gummi africanum*. Fr., *gomme d'Afrique*. Ger., *afrikanisches Gummi*. See *Kordofan g.*, *Senegal g.*, and *Cape g.*—**Amrad g.** A substitute for g. arabic introduced into England from the East Indies in three qualities—common red, glassy, and pale.—**Animal g.** Ger., *thierisches Gummi*. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + 2H_2O$, found in the salivary glands, lungs, and other organs and tissues of the body, moderately soluble in water, not colored by iodine, and unfermentable. According to Landwehr, it is identical with the carbohydrate found by Ponchet in tuberculous lungs.—**Artificial g.** See *DEXTRIN*.—**Australian g.** Lat., *gummi australe*. Fr., *gomme d'Australie*. Ger., *australisches Gummi*, *Wattlegummi*. 1. A variety of g. arabic derived from *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia homalophylla*, and *Acacia pycnantha*. It forms rough globular or oblong fragments of light or dark yellowish color. It is entirely soluble in water, and makes a very strong mucilage. 2. Acaroid resin.—**Babool g.** See *G. arabic*.—**Barbary g.** Lat., *gummi barbaricum*. Fr., *gomme de Maroc* (ou de Barbarie, ou du Soudan). Ger., *barbarisches* (oder *marokkanisches*) *Gummi*. A variety of g. arabic produced by *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia gummiifera*.—**Bassora g.** Lat., *gummi Bassora* (seu *torridense*). Fr., *gomme de Bassora* (ou *Bagdad*, ou *Torre*), *myrrhe d'Abyssinie*. Ger., *Bassoragummi*. A g. brought from Bassora, or Bussorah, on the Gulf of Persia, said to be derived from almond and plum trees; by others, from the *Acacia leucophlœa*; by others, from a species of *Mesembryanthemum*; and, according to Guibourt, from the *Astragalus gummiifer*. It is often used to adulterate g. tragacanth, and is then called *caramania g.* (*q. v.*).—**Bauhinia g.** An Australian g. produced by different species of *Bauhinia*.—**Benjamin g.** See *BENZOIN*.—**Black boy g.** Acaroid resin.—**Black g.** *Nyssa multiflora*.—**Blue g.** Fr., *gommier bleu de Tasmanie* (2d def.). 1. The blue line which borders the g's in plumbism, and is one of its chief symptoms; first noticed by Burton, of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. 2. See *EUCALYPTUS globulus*.—**Botany Bay g.** See *Australian KINO* and *ACAROID RESIN*.—**British g.** See *DEXTRIN*.—**Brittle g.** Ger., *Salabreda-Gommi*. A variety of g. arabic derived, it is supposed, from *Acacia albidia*.—**Brown Barbary g.** See *Barbary g.*—**Butea g.** Bengal kino.—**Cape g.** Ger., *Cap-* (oder *süd-afrikanisches*) *Gummi*. A variety of g. arabic derived from the Cape of Good Hope; the spontaneous exudation of *Acacia horrida*.—**Caramania g.** A substance used for adulterating tragacanth. According to Hanbury, it appears identical with Bassora g.—**Cattimandoo g.**

The milky resinous juice from the cut surface of *Euphorbia cattimandoo*.—**Cedar g.** The g. resin of *Widdringtonia juniperoides*.—**Chagual g.** A g. obtained from Santiago, Chile, resembling g. senegal, derived from *Puya coarctata*.—**Chewing g.** A name for various g's used as masticatories (e. g., spruce g., balsam of Tolu, etc.).—**Cistus g.** See LADANUM.—**Doctor g., Doctor's g.** The purgative resin obtained from *Rhus metopium*, found in Jamaica; used in hepatic disorders, jaundice, dropsy, urinary affections, and syphilis; also externally as an application to wounds and abscesses. According to some, it is the hog g. of Jamaica.—**Dragon g.** 1. The g. resin of *Pterocarpus draco*. 2. See TRAGACANTH.—**East Indian g.** Ger., *ostindisches Gummi*. 1. The g. of *Feronia elephantum* (q. v.). It contains much bassorin, and occurs in commerce mixed with g. arabic. 2. A variety of g. arabic imported from the East Indies, but produced in Africa.—**Elastic g.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Elephantine g.** See *East India g.* (1st def.).—**Embavi g.** Ger., *Embavigummi*. An inferior variety of g. arabic.—**Feronia g.** Ger., *Feroniagummi*. See *East India g.* (1st def.).—**Floated g.** In Australia, *Eucalyptus decipiens*.—**Flooded g.** In Australia, *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *Eucalyptus rudis*.—**Floated g.** See *Floated g.*—**Galam g.** Fr., *gomme de Galame*. Ger., *Galamgummi*. A variety of Senegal g. obtained from Galam and other towns on the upper part of the Senegal River. Cf. *Senegal g.*—**Gedda g.** Ar., *sarmagh hejazi*. Fr., *gomme de Gedda*. Ger., *Geddahgummi*. An inferior variety of g. arabic brought from Jidda, Arabia, but originally from the Somali coast of eastern Africa.—**Gezireh g.** See *Jeziroh g.*—**Gonakié g.** A red variety of Galam g. derived from *Acacia Adansonii*, too bitter for medicinal use.—**Grass tree g.** Acaroid resin.—**Gray g.** *Eucalyptus sturtiana*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, and *Eucalyptus resinifera*.—**Green g.** *Eucalyptus stellulata*.—**G. acacia.** See *G. arabic*.—**G. acaroides, G. acroides.** Acaroid resin.—**G. adragant.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. ammoniac.** See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).—**G. angico.** Fr., *gomme angico*. A g. produced by *Acacia angico*; used in Brazil instead of Senegal g.—**G. anime.** See ANIME.—**G. arabic.** Lat., *acacia* [U. S. Ph.], *acaciæ* (seu *mimosæ*) *gummi* [Br. Ph.], *gummi arabicum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *acanthinum*, seu *babylonicum*). Fr., *gomme arabique* (vraie [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *arabisches Gummi*, *Acaciengummi*, *Frisirgummi*, *Dintengummi*, *Tintengummi*. The concrete juice of *Acacia verek*, and other species of *Acacia*; usually limited to that variety imported from Arabia or neighboring portions of Africa (true g. arabic). It is used as a demulcent and vehicle.—**G. Benjamin.** See BENZOIN.—**G. dragon.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. elastic.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**G. gedda.** See *Gedda g.*—**G. gettania.** See GUTTA PERCHA.—**G. guaiac.** See GUAIAC resin.—**G. Kuteera, G. Kutura.** Fr., *gomme de Bassora vraie*.—Ger., *Gummi-Kuteera* (oder *Kutura*, oder *Kutira*), *Kutiragummi*. The g. of *Sterculia urens* or of *Cochlospermum gossypium* and *Acacia leucophlæa*; used to adulterate g. arabic and Senegal g. It resembles tragacanth.—**G. lac.** See LAC.—**G. Mogador.** See *Barbary g.*—**G. maguey.** See *Chagual g.*—**G. of the eye.** Mucus secreted by the Meibomian glands and mixed with particles of dust, dried on the eyelids.—**G. opocalpasum.** G. arabic said to be derived from *Acacia gummiifera*.—**G. resin.** Lat., *gummi-resina*. Fr., *gomme-résine*. Ger., *Gummiharz*. A solid vegetable principle consisting of a mixture of a g. and a resin (often united with a volatile oil), contained in the milky juice of plants. The g. resins are medicinally important, comprising various antispasmodics, cathartics, etc., such as galbanum, ammoniac, asafetida, myrrh, gamboge, olibanum, etc.—**G. Sandarach.** See SANDARACH.—**G. sassa.** See *Sassa g.*—**G. savakin.** See *Suakin g.*—**G. Senegal.** See *Senegal g.*—**G. succory.** The juice of *Chondrilla juncea*.—**G. top.** *Eucalyptus*

sieberiana (seu *virgata*).—**G. Tor.** See *Turic g.*—**G. tragacanth.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. tuno.** See BALATA (2d def.).—**G. turic.** See *Turic g.*—**G. wood.** The wood of the g. tree (*Eucalyptus*).—**Hog g.** The g. of *Moronebia coccinea*, employed in Jamaica, mixed with lard, wax, and rosin, for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch. It derives its name from the fact of hogs rubbing their wounds against the tree, so as to cover them with the g.—**India g.** A commercial name for a variety of g. arabic exported from India.—**Indigenous g.** Lat., *gummi nostras*. Ger., *einheimisches Gummi*. The g. of the cherry tree.—**Jeziroh g.** Ger., *Geziroh-gummi*. A variety of g. arabic closely resembling pure Kordofan g., imported from Jeziroh, in Nubia.—**Jidda g., Jiddah g.** See *Gedda g.*—**Karoo-vailum g.** G. arabic derived from *Acacia arabica*.—**Kauri g.** Australian dammar.—**Kordofan g.** Ger., *Kordofangummi*, *kordofanisches Gummi*. The best sort of g. arabic, collected west of the White Nile in Kordofan, Africa, and imported by way of Cairo and Trieste. At present extremely rare and very dear.—**Kutera g.** See *G. Kuteera*.—**Kuteera g. plant.** See under *G. Kuteera*.—**Kutika g.** See *G. Kuteera*.—**Leaf g.** Flake tragacanth.—**Lecca g., Lucca g.** The olive tree g.—**Maguey g.** See *Chagual g.*—**Mesquite g.** The product of *Prosopis juliflora* (seu *glandulosa*), found in New Mexico, Texas, and other neighboring regions.—**Mineral g.** Ger., *Mineralgummi*. A solution of aluminum phosphate in sulphuric or phosphoric acid; used as a substitute for g. arabic.—**Mogador g., Morocco g.** See *Barbary g.*—**Mucilage of g. (arabic).** See *Mucilago ACACIÆ*.—**New Holland g.** See *Australian g.*—**Orenburg g.** Lat., *gummi orenburgense*. Fr., *gomme d'Orenbourg*. Ger., *Orenburg-gummi*, *Gummi von Orenburg*. A reddish g., resembling g. arabic that exudes from the green stems of *Larix europæa* when they are burned.—**Pinnary g.** The resin of *Calophyllum inophyllum*.—**Pure g.** 1. See ARABIN. 2. Caoutchouc.—**Rank red g.** See STROPHULUS confertus.—**Red g.** Lat., *gummi rubrum* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). Fr., *gomme rouge*. Ger., *rot(h)es Gummi* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). 1. A variety of Australian kino, derived probably from *Eucalyptus corymbosa*. 2. See *Gedda g.* 3. See *Yellow g.* (2d def.). 4. An obsolete term for various transitory eruptions in teething children. Cf. STROPHULUS.—**Red g. of Australia.** See *Red g.* (1st def.).—**Salabreda g.** See *Brittle g.*—**Sassa g.** Lat., *gummi pseudo-adragante* (seu *pseudo-tragacanthæ*). Fr., *gomme du Sassa*. An exudation resembling a g. in appearance obtained from some undetermined African tree.—**Savakim g.** See *Suakim g.*—**Senegal g.** Lat., *gummi senegalense* (seu *e Senegambia*, seu *Seneca*, seu *Seneca*, seu *Senegal*). Fr., *gomme du Sénégal* [Fr. Cod.]. A generic name for the different g's resembling true g. arabic, derived from *Acacia verek* and *Acacia Adansonii*, and exported from Senegambia.—**Sennaar g., Sennari g.** Ger., *Sennaargummi*. An excellent variety of g. arabic obtained from places between Sennaar and the Red Sea.—**Seraphic g.** Fr., *gomme sérapihique*. Segapenum.—**Somali g.** A variety of Arabian g. arabic obtained from the Somali coast.—**Soudan g.** Fr., *gomme du Soudan*. A variety of g. arabic.—**Sour g.** *Nyssa multiflora*.—**Spongy g.** A condition characterized by dilatation of the capillary vessels of the g's with interstitial infiltration and thickening, occurring in scurvy and analogous conditions.—**Spotted g.** The g. of *Eucalyptus maculata*.—**Spruce g.** The g. of the spruce tree.—**Suakim g., Suakin g.** Ger., *Suakim-Gummi*, *Talk-gummi*. A variety of g. arabic exported from Alexandria, derived from *Acacia stenocarpa* and *Acacia Seyal*.—**Sweet g.** The resin of *Liquidambar styraciflua*.—**Talba g., Talca g., Talea g., Talha g., Talka g.** See *Suakim g.*—**Tuno g.** See BALATA (2d def.).—**Turic g.** Lat., *gummi turicum*. Fr., *gomme turique*. Ger., *Tor* (oder *turisches*) *Gummi*. A commercial name for a va-

- riety of Turkey g. arabic formerly supposed to be derived from Tor, on the Red Sea.—**TURKEY g.** Fr., *gomme de Turquie*. Arabian g. arabic imported by way of Turkey or other Mediterranean countries. See *G. arabic*.—**Velam pisinie g.** See *East Indian g.* (1st def.).—**Wadalee g.** See *CATECHU* (1st def.).—**Wattle g.** See *Australian g.* (1st def.).—**White g.** 1. *Eucalyptus resinifera*. 2. See *STROPHULUS albidus*.—**Wood g.** A variety of g. found in woody fibre; feebly soluble in boiling water, readily soluble in a solution of caustic soda.—**Yellow g.** 1. *Icterus neonatorum*. 2. The oleoresin of *Copaifera guibourtiana*. 3. *Nyssa villosa*. 4. Acaroid resin.
- GUM'MA**, *n.* *Gum'matos* (-atis). Fr., *gomme*. Ger., *Gummigeschwulst*. See *SYPHILOMA*.—**G. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *gomme de la conjunctive*. Ger., *Gummigeschwulst der Bindehaut*. A gummy nodule developed in the conjunctiva of syphilitic patients. It may exist for a long while without exciting any special irritation.—**G. gallium**. See *SYPHILOMA*.—**G. iridis**. See *IRITIS gummosa*.—**Scrofulotuberculous g.**, **Scrofulous g.** A circumscribed swelling of scrofulous origin that resembles syphilitic g.—**G. syphiliticum**, *Syphilitic g.* See *SYPHILOMA*.
- GUM'MATE**. Fr., *gommate*. A salt of gummic acid.
- GUM'MATOUS**. Lat., *gummatos*. Fr., *gommateux*, *gommeux*. Ger., *gummatös*. Of the nature of a syphiloma.
- GUMMA'TUS**. 1. See *GUMMATOUS*. 2. Combined or made with gum.
- GUM'MI**, *n.*, *indecl.* Gum, especially gum arabic, and, in German writings, also caoutchouc. African gum.—**G. acanthinum**. Gum arabic.—**G. acaroides**. Acaroid resin.—**G. ad podagram**. See *GAMBOGE*.—**G. adstringens Fothergilli** (seu *gambiense*). Kino.—**G. africanum**. See *African GUM*.—**G. ammoniacum**. See *AMMONIACUM*.—**G. arabicum**. See *GUM arabic*.—**G. asphaltum**. Bitumen.—**G. australe**. See *Australian GUM*.—**G. babylonicum**. Gum arabic.—**G. barbaricum**. See *Barbary GUM*.—**G. Bassora**. See *Bassora GUM*.—**G. belzoinum**, **G. benzoës**. See *BENZOIN*.—**G. citrinum**. Acaroid resin.—**G. couthuc**. Caoutchouc.—**G. draconis**. See *DRAGON'S BLOOD*.—**G. dragant**. See *TRAGACANTH*.—**G. elasticum**. See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—**G. e Senegambia**. See *Senegal GUM*.—**G. flavum**. Acaroid resin.—**G. funerum**. Bitumen.—**G. Galda**. Fr., *gomme de Galda*. A gum resin resembling elemi, derived from some undetermined tree. It has been used as an expectorant.—**G. gamandra**. See *GAMBOGE*.—**G. gambæ**. Kino.—**G. Gambeer**. See *CATECHU* (2d def.).—**G. gambiense**. Kino.—**G. Gedda**. See *Gedda GUM*.—**G. gettania**. See *GUTTA PERCHA*.—**G. Goa**, **G. gotta**. See *GAMBOGE*.—**G. gutta**, **G. guttæ**. See *GAMBOGE*.—**G. gutta (siamicum) verum**. The best variety of gamboge.—**G. gutti**. Gamboge.—**G. Judæorum**. Bitumen.—**G. Kuteera**, **G. Kutera**, **G. Kutira**. See *GUM Kuteera*.—**G. ladanum**, **G. laudanum**. See *LADANUM*.—**G. lentisci**. See *MASTIC*.—**G. ligni sancti**. See *GUALIAC resin*.—**G. lycium**. See *CATECHU*.—**G. mastiche**, **G. mastix**. See *MASTIC*.—**G. metopium**. See *GALBANUM*.—**G. mimosæ**. See *GUM arabic*.—**G. myrrhæ**. See *MYRRH*.—**G. nostras**. Cherry tree gum.—**G. olibani**, **G. olibanum**. See *OLIBANUM*.—**G. opoponacis**. See *OPOPANAX* (2d def.).—**G. orenburgense**. See *Orenburg GUM*.—**G. panacis**. See *OPOPANAX* (2d def.).—**G. plasticum**. See *GUTTA PERCHA*.—**G. pseudoadragante**, **G. pseudotragacanthæ**. See *Sassa GUM*.—**G. resina**. See *Gum resin*.—**G. rubrum**. See *Red GUM* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's) and *KINO*.—**G. rubrum (astringens) gambiense**. See *African KINO*.—**G. sanctum**. See *GUALIAC resin*.—**G. sanguineum**. See *DRAGON'S BLOOD*.—**G. saracenicum**. Gum arabic.—**G. Seneca**, **G. Senegal**, **G. senegalense**, **G. Seneka**. See *Senegal GUM*.—**G. serapinum**. See *SAGAPENUM*.—**G. Serapionis**. Gum arabic.—**G. Smyrnæ**. Myrrh.—**G. Sodomæ**. Bitumen.—**G. tacamahaca**. See
- TACAMAHAC**.—**G. thebaicum**. Gum arabic.—**G. torridense**. See *Bassora GUM*.—**G. tragacanthæ**. See *TRAGACANTH*.—**G. turicum**. See *Turic GUM*.—**G. uralense**. See *Orenburg GUM*.
- GUM'MI AMMONI'ACUM**, *n.* See *AMMONIACUM*.
- GUM'MI ARAB'ICUM**, *n.* See *GUM arabic*.—**Mucilago g. arabici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Mucilago ACACIÆ*.
- GUM'MIC ACID**. See *ARABIN*.
- GUM'MID(E)**. Of Hlasiwetz, the name of such compounds as yield glucose on treatment with acids or alkalies, including perhaps tannic acid and caffeic acid.
- GUMMIF'EROUS**. Lat., *gummiferus* (from *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *gommifère*. Ger., *gummitragend*. Producing gum.
- GUMMIRE'SINOSUS**. Containing gum resin or gum and resin.
- GUM'MIS**, *f.* *Gum'meos* (-is). See *GUMMI*.
- GUMMOS'ITAS**, *f.* -*ta'tis*. See *SYPHILOMA*.
- GUMMOSORE'SINOSUS**. Gum resinous.
- GUM'MOUS**. Lat., *gummosus*. Fr., *gommeux*. Ger., *gummiartig*. 1. Containing, abounding in, or of the nature of gum. 2. See *GUMMY* (1st def.).
- GUM'MY**. Lat., *gummatus* (1st def.), *gummeus* (2d def.). Fr., *gommeux*. Ger., *gummatös* (1st def.), *gummiartig* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a syphiloma. 2. See *GUMMOUS* (1st def.).
- GUNAL'GES**. Gr., *γουνάλλης* (from *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἄλγος*, pain). Affected with pain in the knee.
- GUNDE'LIA**, *f.* Fr., *gundélie*. A genus of composite plants.—**G. hacub**, **G. tournefortia**. A species with long and spiny leaves, growing in Syria; the root is used by the natives as a purgative and emetic.
- GUN'NERA**, *f.* From *Gunner*, a proper name. Fr., *gunnière*. A genus of plants allied to the nettles.—**G. chilensis**. Fr., *gunnière du Chili*. A species found in Peru and Chile; the juice is drank as a refrigerant, and the root used as an astringent and hæmostatic.—**G. macrocephala**. A species growing in Java, where the fruits are considered a stimulant.—**G. scabra**. See *G. chilensis*.
- GUN'POWDER**. Lat., *pulvis fulminans* (seu *pyrius*, seu *nitratu*s). Fr., *poudre à canon* (ou à tirer, ou de chasse). Ger., *Schiesspulver*. A granulated explosive mixture of about 2 parts of charcoal, 3 of sulphur, and 15 of potassium nitrate; used as a domestic remedy for malarial poisoning, occasionally in medical practice as an antidyseptic and disinfectant, and, externally, mixed with lemon juice, for ringworm.
- GUN'SHOT**. Lat., *sclopeticus*. Fr., *d'armes à feu, par coup de feu*. Ger., *Schuss-*. Produced by the discharge of a gun (said of injuries).
- GUR'GES**, *m.* *Gur'gitis*. From *gula*, the throat. The throat.
- GUR'GLE**, **GUR'GLING**. Fr., *gargouillement*. Ger., *Gegurgel*, *Gurgelung*. The dull sound or succession of sounds produced by the passage of large bubbles of gas through a liquid, as when the liquid is poured from a bottle; in auscultation, a like sound in the bronchial tubes, in the intestines, etc.—**Ileo-cæcal g.** Fr., *gargouillement iléo-cæcal*. A g. produced by the passage of gas through the ileo-cæcal valve.
- GUR'GLING**. Fr., *faisant glouglou*. Ger., *gurgelnd*. Having the qualities of a gurgle (said of sounds).
- GURGU'LIO**, *f.* -*o'nis*. 1. The pharynx or the œsophagus. 2. The uvula. 3. The penis.
- GUR'JUN**. See *G. BALSAM*.
- GURJU'NIC ACID**. Fr., *acide gurgunique*. A resinous acid obtained by treating gurgjun balsam with alcohol.
- GUSTATION**. Lat., *gustatio* (from *gustare*, to taste). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Schmecken*. The act or the faculty of tasting.
- GUS'TATIVE**, **GUS'TATORY**. Lat., *gustatorius*, *gustativus*. Fr., *gustatif*. Ger., *Schmeck-*. Pertaining to the sense of taste.

GUSTA'VIA, *f.* From *Gustavus III*, King of Sweden. Of Linnæus, a genus of myrtaceous plants.—**G. angusta**. Fr., *pirigare à quatre pétales*. A species found in Cayenne. The fruit is refrigerant and laxative, and the leaves are applied externally in hepatic and intestinal obstructions.—**G. fastuosa**, **G. hexapetala**. Fr., *pirigare à six pétales*. A species found in Guiana and Brazil; used like *G. angusta*.—**G. meizocarpa**. *G. angusta*.—**G. speciosa**. The *chupa* of New Granada. The fruits, when eaten, are said to cause a temporary yellowness of the skin.—**G. tetrapetala**. *G. angusta*.

GUS'TUS, *m.* *Gus'tus*. Gr., γεύσις. See TASTE.—**G. deficiens**. See AGEUSIA.

GUT. See INTESTINE.—**Blind g.** See CÆCUM.—**Bum g.** See RECTUM.—**Foreg'**. See PROSOGASTER.—**Hinder g.**, **Hind g.** Ger., *Hinterdarm*. Syn.: *epigaster*. That portion of the embryonic alimentary canal from which the colon, cæcum, vermiform appendix, rectum, and anus are developed. It corresponds closely to the cloacal portion of the mesenteron.—**Midg'**. See MESOGASTER.—**Postanal g.**, **Subcaudal g.** In embryology, the prolongation of the alimentary canal into the tail for a considerable distance posterior to the anus. It atrophies at an early stage in embryonic life.

GUT'TA, *f.* 1. See DROP (1st def.). 2. See ROS. 3. A catarrhal flux. 4. See STILLICIDIUM. 5. An old name for apoplexy. 6. Podagra. 7. See GAMBOGE. 8. Of Baumhaur, pure *g.* percha as it issues from the tree; a body C₁₀H₁₆, by the oxidation of which the different bodies constituting *g.* percha are produced.—**Gummi guttæ**. See GAMBOGE.—**Gummi guttæ americanum**. See *American* GAMBOGE.—**Gummi guttæ ceilanicum**. Ceylon gamboge.—**Gummi guttæ siamicum verum**. See *Gummi guttæ verum*.—**Gummi guttæ spurium**. See *Gummi guttæ ceilanicum*.—**Gummi guttæ verum**. True (Siamese) gamboge.—**Gummi guttæ zeylonicum**. See *Gummi guttæ ceilanicum*.—**Gummi resina g.** See GAMBOGE.—**G. bambong**. A variety of *g.* percha derived from Farther India, probably identical with that produced by *Ficus indica*.—**G. cadens**. A metallic tinkling heard in pneumothorax upon succussion; due to the splashing or dripping of fluid in the gas distended pleural cavity. It may also be produced by the reverberation of bronchial râles or of the cardiac sounds.—**G. cadiva** (seu *caduca*). Epilepsy.—**G. cambo**. Bengal catechu.—**G. estranguria**. Strangury.—**G. gamandrar**, **G. gamba**. See GAMBOGE.—**G. gamber**, **G. gambir**. See CATECHU (2d def.).—**G. gamboida**, **G. garna**, **G. gemmu**, **G. gemou**. See GAMBOGE.—**G. gireck**. The dried milky sap of *Achras sapota*. It resembles *g.* percha.—**Guttæ gummi**. See GAMBOGE.—**G. infantum**. Ger., *Flechtengrind*. Infantile eczema.—**G. opaca**. See CATARACT.—**G. percha**. See the major list.—**G. rosacea**. See ROSACEA.—**G. rosacea febrilis**. See *G. rosea febrilis*.—**G. rosacea herpetica**. Rosacea (eczema?) accompanied with itching, vesiculation, and desquamation.—**G. rosacea hydropotatorum** [Plenck]. A variety of rosacea observed in water drinkers, or in which a cure was effected by the patient's drinking wine.—**G. rosacea hypertrophica**. Syn.: *acne* (seu *rosacea*) *hypertrophica*. Rosacea attended with hyperplasia; rhinophyma.—**G. rosacea lactantium**. Of Plenck, certain red spots observed about the cheeks and lips of nursing infants, which "sometimes lead to crusta lactea."—**G. rosacea œnopotatorum**. A variety due to wine drinking; rosacea hypertrophica.—**G. rosacea pernionalis**. Of Plenck, "a chronic redness of the nose, due to cold."—**G. rosacea simplex**. See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**G. rosacea syphilitica**. A papular syphilide of the nose.—**G. rosacea variolosa**. The red spots remaining on the cheeks after the eruption of smallpox has run its course.—**G. rosea**. Rosacea and certain affections resembling it.—**G. rosea febrilis**. A condition described by Sauvages as occurring in malignant fevers,

in which the nose became purple or livid, swollen, and pustular, and was considered prognostic of death.—**G. rosacea herpetica**. See *G. rosacea herpetica*.—**G. rosacea insons**. See ROSACEA.—**G. rosea insons glabra**. See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**G. rosea insons variosa**. See ROSACEA *pustulosa*.—**G. rosea insons vasculosa**. Rosacea with marked angeiectasis.—**G. rosea insons verrucosa**. See RHINOPHYMA.—**G. rosea leprosa**. Cutaneous leprosy of the face.—**G. rosea leprosa condylomatosa**. Tubercular leprosy of the face.—**G. rosea leprosa glabra**. Leprous erythema of the face.—**G. rosea leprosa variosa**. Pustular efflorescences of the face due to leprosy.—**G. rosea leprosa vasculosa**. Cutaneous leprosy of the face associated with dilated veins.—**G. rosacea lichenosa**. Rosacea of the forehead.—**G. rosacea simplex**. See ROSACEA.—**G. rosacea syphilitica**. See CORONA *Veneris*.—**G. rubra**. See ROSACEA.—**G. serena**. Fr., *goutte serène* (ou *seréine*). An old term for amaurosis; the "drop serene" of Milton.—**G. shea**. A hydrocarbon contained in the milky sap of *Butyrospermum Parkii*, which has all the appearance and all the properties of *g. percha*.—**G. sundek**. A variety of *g. percha* furnished by *Payena Leerii*.—**G. taban**. An inferior white variety of *g. percha*; furnished perhaps by *Dichopsis macrophylla*.—**G. trap**. The glutinous inspissated juice of *Artocarpus incisa*.—**G. tuban**. See *G. taban*.

GUT'TA PER'CHA, *f.* From Mal., *gutah*, *gatta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree furnishing *g. p.* Fr., *g. p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guttapercha*. The concrete juice of the *Sapotaceæ*, especially that of *Isonandra gutta*. It is employed in surgery for splints, catheters, etc., in solution, to furnish a protective covering or abrasions of the skin; and in dentistry for plugging cavities in the teeth, etc. Chemically, it consists of a hydrocarbon, alban, fluavil, a volatile oil, coloring matter, and fat.—**G. p. paper**, **G. p. tissue**. Ger., *Guttaperchapapier*. *G. p.* rolled into thin, translucent, very flexible sheets; used as a protective against evaporation, and a waterproof covering in surgical dressings.—**Liquor gutta perchæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *traumaticinum*. A solution of *g. p.* chloroform (commercial chloroform [U. S. Ph.]), 100 parts of the solution containing 9 [U. S. Ph.], or 8 parts [Br. Ph.].

GUTTATE. Lat., *guttatus* (from *gutta*, a drop). Fr., *maculé*. Ger., *getropft*, *tropffleckig*. Having rounded, drop-shaped spots.

GUTTA'TIM. From *gutta*, a drop. By drops.

GUTTA'TUS. See GUTTATE.

GUTTERED. Fr., *en gouttière*. Hollowed in the form of a gutter (said of splints).

GUT'TI [Ger. Ph.], *n. indecl.* See GAMBOGE.

GUTTIFEROUS. See GUMMIFEROUS.

GUTTIFORM. From *gutta*, a drop, and *forma*, form. Fr., *guttiforme*. Drop-shaped.

GUT'TULA, *f.* Dim. of *gutta*. A little drop.

GUT'TUR, *n.* *Gut'turis*. The gullet, the throat.—**G. globosum**, **G. tumidum**. See GOITRE.

GUTTURAL. Lat., *gutturalis*. Fr., *g.* 1. Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. 2. As a *n.*, a letter denoting a sound formed in the throat.

GUTTURINE. Pertaining to the throat.

GUTTURNALIS, **GUTTURNIFORMIS**, **GUTTURNI'NUS**, **GUTTURNIUS**. See ARYTÆNOID.

GUT'TUROMAX'ILLARY. From *guttur*, the throat, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *gutturo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the pharynx and to the jaw.

GUT'TUROPALATINE. From *guttur*, the throat, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *gutturo-palatin*. Pertaining to the pharynx and to the palate.

GUT'TUROTETAN'IC. From *guttur*, the throat, and *tetanus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *gutturo-tétanique*. Tetanic and affecting the throat.

GYM'NA, *n. pl.* Gr., γυμνά. See PUDENDA.

GYMNADE'NIA, *f.* From γυμνός, naked, and ἀήν, a gland. Fr., *gymnadénie*. Ger., *Nacktdrüse*. A genus of orchids.—**G. conopsea**. Ger., *langspornige Nacktdrüse*. A European species, formerly used as a nervous sedative. Its tubers furnish a salep formerly official under the name of *radix palmatæ*, or *radix palmæ Christi majoris*.—**G. odoratissima**. Ger., *sehr wohlriechende Nacktdrüse*. A species formerly known as *palma Christi minor*. A distilled water was prepared from it, especially from the flowers, and was employed as a tonic in diarrhœa. The seeds, in decoction, were used in epilepsy, and the entire plant in intermittent fevers. It furnishes but little of the salep of the shops.

GYMNA'SIUM, *n.* Gr., γυμνάσιον. Fr., *gymnase*. Ger., *G.* 1. A place furnished with apparatus for systematic muscular exercise. 2. Also, of the ancients, gymnastics.

GYMNAST'IC. Gr., γυμναστικός. Lat., *gymnasticus*. Ger., *gymnastisch*. Pertaining to gymnastics.

GYMNAST'ICS. Gr., γυμναστική, γυμνασία. Lat., *gymnastica*. Fr., *gymnastique*. Ger., *Gymnastik*. The science or art of systematic bodily exercise.—**Active g.** Gymnastic exercise by the patient himself without an assistant.—**Antagonistic g.** Fr., *gymnastique de l'opposant*. G. consisting of movements by two persons, one of whom resists the other.—**Medical g.** Fr., *gymnastique médicale*. Ger., *Kinesitherapie*. The treatment of disease by g.—**Ocular g.** G. applied to the ocular muscles, e. g., by means of prisms.—**Passive g.** Passive exercise by the patient's submission to the manipulations of a gymnast.—**Self-restraining g.** Ger., *Selbsthemmungsgymnastik*. Exercise with self-imposed resistance.—**Swedish g.** A system of g. devised by Ling, of Sweden, in which there is an effort to aid the recovery of paretic parts by bringing the muscles into methodical exercise. The patient makes systematic voluntary efforts to move the paralyzed muscles while an assistant assists or antagonizes such efforts.—**Voluntary g.** See *Active g.*

GYMNE'MA, *n.* -nem'atos (-atis). From γυμνός, naked, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *gymnème*. 1. A genus of twining asclepiadaceous shrubs or undershrubs. 2. The genus *Pluchea*.—**G. lactiferum**. The Ceylon cow plant; a species furnishing a white, pleasant juice, used as a substitute for cows' milk.—**G. malayanum**. A variety of *G. lactiferum* growing in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo.—**G. melicidum**. *G. silvestre*.—**G. nitens**. *G. malayanum*.—**G. silvestre**. A species found in Ceylon and the Indian Peninsula, where the bitter root is used in snake bites. The leaves are bitterish, astringent, and acidulous, contain gymnemic acid, and, when chewed, temporarily destroy the power of tasting sweet or bitter substances.—**G. zeylanicum**. See *G. lactiferum*.

GYMNE'MIC ACID. An acid derived from the leaves of *Gymnema silvestre*.

GYMNOAS'CUS, *m.* From γυμνός, naked, and ἄσκος, a leathern bag. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, growing on horse dung or sheep dung.—**G. uncinatus** [Eidam]. A species found by Vogel in the excrement in a case of dysenteroid diarrhœa, and regarded by him as a cause of the morbid process.

GYM'NOBLAST. From γυμνός, naked, and βλαστός, a sprout. See *Naked CELL*.

GYMNOCLADUS, *f.* From γυμνός, naked, and κλάδος, a young shoot. Fr., *gymnoclade*. A genus of leguminous trees.—**G. canadensis**, *G. dioica*. Fr., *gymnoclade du Canada*, *gros févier*. The Kentucky coffee tree (in Canada, the *chicot*). The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee, and, in aqueous extract, according to Bartholow, possess toxic properties like those of *Physostigma*. They contain a glucoside of peculiar odor, and have an acid, burning taste. The bark is very bitter, and contains saponin. An oil expressed from the seeds is said to be purgative.

GYM'NOCYTE. Lat., *gymnocytos*, *gymnocytum* (from γυμνός, naked, and κύτος, a cell). Of Haeckel, see *Naked CELL*.

GYMNOMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From γυμνός, naked, and μύκης, a mushroom. A group or order of *Fungi* including genera belonging, some to the *Uredinei*, and some to the *Tuberculariei*.

GYM'NOPLAST, GYMNOPLAS'TID. From γυμνός, naked, and πλαστός, fashioned. See *Naked CELL*.

GYMNOP'TERIS, *f.* -ter'idōs (-is). From γυμνός, naked, and πτέρις, a fern. See *ASPLENIUM*.

GYMNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). Gr., γύμνωσις. 1. Nakedness. 2. See *DENUDATION*.

GYMNOTEN'IDA, *n. pl.* From γυμνός, naked, and ταΐνια, a fillet. Ger., *nacktköpfige Bandwürmer*. Of Van Beneden, a division of bald-headed *Tæniida* without rostellum or hooks; found in all herbivorous *Mammalia*, in man, in the *Batrachia*, and in the *Ostraciontidae*.

GYNÆC'ANER, *m.* -an'dros (-is). Gr., γυναικάνηρ (from γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ, a man). Ger., *Weichling*. An effeminate man.

GYNÆC'ARION, GYNÆC'ARIUM, *n.* Gr., γυναικάριον (dim. of γυνή). Ger., *Weibchen* (1st def.). 1. A female dwarf. 2. An effeminate male dwarf.

GYNÆCEI'A, *n. pl.* Gr., γυναικεία. 1. The female generative organs. 2. The menses. 3. The liquor amnii. 4. The lochia.

GYNÆ'CEOUS. Gr., γυναικείος. Lat., *gynæceius*. Fr., *gynécé*. Ger., *weiblich*. 1. Of, resembling, or befitting women. 2. Effeminate.

GYNÆCE'UM, *n.* Gr., γυναικείον. Ger., *Frauengemach* (1st def.). A woman's apartment; a lying-in room.

GYNÆCI'A, *f.* From γυναικός, pertaining to women. An old term for gynæcology.

GYNÆ'CIC. See *GYNÆCOLOGICAL*.

GYNÆCI'UM, *n.* See *GYNÆCEUM*.

GYNÆCOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *gynæcologicus*. Fr., *gynécologique*. Ger., *gynäkologisch*. Of or pertaining to gynæcology.

GYNÆCOL'OGIST. Lat., *gynæcologus*. Fr., *gynécologue*. Ger., *Gynäkolog*. A practitioner of gynæcology.

GYNÆCOL'OGY. Lat., *gynæcologia* (from γυνή, a woman, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *gynécologie*. Ger., *Gynäkologie*. The science of women with respect to their physical condition, and especially their sexual diseases.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA, *f.* Gr., γυναικομανία (from γυνή, a woman, and μανία, madness). 1. Nymphomania. 2. Madness for women.

GYNÆCOMAS'THON, GYNÆCOMAS'THUM, *n.* See *GYNÆCOMASTON*.

GYNÆCOMAS'TIA, *f.* Fr., *gynécomastie*. Ger., *Gynäkomastie*. The state of being affected with gynæcomaston.

GYNÆCOMAS'TON, *n.* Gr., γυναικομαστόν. 1. Any unnatural enlargement or prominence of the mammary gland in a woman. 2. An unnatural development of the mammary gland in a man, so that it resembles a woman's breast; sometimes accompanied by imperfect development or atrophy of the genitals.

GYNÆCOMAS'TOS, *m.* Gr., γυναικόμαστος. Fr., *gynécomaste*. A man having large breasts resembling those of a woman.

GYNÆCOMAS'TUM, *n.* See *GYNÆCOMASTON*.

GYNÆCOMAS'TUS, *m.* See *GYNÆCOMASTOS*.

GYNÆCOMA'ZIA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and μαστός, the breast. See *GYNÆCOMASTIA*.

GYNÆCOMOR'PHOUS. Lat., *gynæcomorphus* (from γυνή, a woman, and μορφή, form). Fr., *gynécomorphe*. Ger., *gynäkomorphisch*. Having the form or appearance of a woman.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX, *m.* -mys'tacos (-is). Gr., γυναικομύσταξ (from γυνή, a woman, and μύσταξ, the beard).

Ger., *Weiberbart*. 1. A beard on a woman. 2. Of Rol-fink, the pubic hair of a woman.

GYNÆCOPATHI'A, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and πάθος, suffering. See GYNÆCOLOGY.

GYNÆCOPATH'IC. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNÆCOPHO'BIA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and φόβος, fear. Of Müller, morbid dread of women.

GYN'ÆCOPHORE. From γυνή, a woman, and φέρειν, to carry. The gynæcophoric canal of the male *Bilharzia*.

GYNÆCOPHOR'IC. Containing a female (said of a canal in the male *Bilharzia* which contains the female during copulation).

GYNÆCOPH'ORUS, *m.* The genus *Bilharzia*.—*G. hæmatobius*, *G. magnus*. See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.

GYNÆCOPLAS'TICS, *sing.* From γυνή, a woman, and πλαστικός, plastic. Fr., *gynécoplastique*. Ger., *Gynäko-plastik*. Gynæcological plastic surgery.

GYNÆMA'NIA, *f.* See GYNÆCOMANIA.

GYNÆOLO'GIA, *f.* See GYNÆCOLOGY.

GYNÆPATH'IC. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNAI'A, *f.* From γυνή, a woman. Of Steinerkopf, "the simulated existence of feminine moral qualities" in a man.

GYNANDROMOR'PHOUS. From γυνή, a woman, ἀνήρ, a man, and μορφή, form. Having male and female characteristics; hermaphrodite.

GYNANDROP'SIS, *f.* -*op'seos* (-*is*). From γυνή, a woman, ἀνήρ, a man, and ὄψις, appearance. A genus of capperidaceous plants.—*G. pentaphylla*. The spider flower of Kansas; found in the East Indies and North America. The bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a rubefacient, the seeds are given internally, in the form of a paste, as a febrifuge and in bilious affections, and the juice of the leaves, beaten up with salt, is used in earache. The entire plant, made into an ointment with oil, is applied to pustular eruptions of the skin, and, boiled in oil, is said to be of benefit in leprosy. In India the seeds are used in place of mustard. The juice of this plant, known in Bombay as *kanphootee*, is used there in purulent discharges from the ear.—*G. triphylla*. A plant found in Guinea, Senegambia, and the West Indies; perhaps a variety of *G. pentaphylla*. The herb and seed are used medicinally like mustard.

GYNAN'DROS, GYNAN'DRUS. See GYNANTHROPUS.

GYNANTHRO'PUS, *m.* Gr., γυνάνθρωπος (from γυνή, a woman, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *gynanthrope*. Of Riolan, an hermaphrodite with the male characteristics predominant.

GYNATRE'SIA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and ἀτρησία, atresia. Atresia of the vagina.

GYN'ECAN. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNECH'OSCOPE. Lat., *gynechoscopon, gynechoscopium, gynechoscopum* (from γυνή, a woman, ἤχῳ, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *échoscope* (ou *stéthoscope*) *aux femmes*. Ger., *Gynechoskop, Frauenechoskop*. A form of stethoscope specially adapted for use without removing the clothing from the part to be examined; designed for use with women.

GYNE'CIA, *f.* See GYNÆCIA; and for other words in *Gynec-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Gynec-*.

GYNEPHO'BIA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and φόβος, fear. See GYNÆCOPHOBIA.

GYNI'ACUS. Gr., γυναικίος. Pertaining to women; as a n., any disease peculiar to women.

GYNIAT'RICS, *sing.* From γυνή, a woman, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. 1. Gynæcological therapeutics. 2. Of E. Van de Warker, gynæcology in the sense that excludes obstetrics.

GYNOA'RION, GYNOA'RIMUM, *n.* From γυνή, a woman, and ὠάριον, an ovule. See OVARY.

GYNOCAR'DIA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *gynocardie, gynocarde*. A genus of bixaceous trees.—*G. lancifoliata*. A species said to

furnish gyncocyanauridzarin.—*G. odorata*. An East Indian species the seeds of which yield chaulmoogra oil.—*G. oil*. Lat., *oleum gynocardiae*. See CHAULMOOGRA oil.

GYNOCAR'DIC ACID. Fr., *acide gynocardique*. Ger., *Gynokardsäure*. An acid constituting about 12 per cent. of the oil of *Gynocardia odorata* and, according to Moss, forming the active principle of the oil.

GYN'OCYANAURID'ZARIN. A crystalline principle found in *Gynocardia lancifoliata*; used in leprosy.

GYNOPLAS'TICS, *sing.* From γυνή, a woman, and πλαστικός, plastic. See GYNÆCOPLASTICS.

GYNU'RA, *f.* From γυνή, a woman, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *gynure*. A genus of plants allied to *Senecio*.—*G. pseudochina*. A species found in the East Indies and China. In Madras the root is used as a sudorific and diuretic.

GYP'SEUS. From γύψος, gypsum. Fr., *gypseux*. Containing or resembling gypsum.

GYPSOPH'ILA, *f.* From γύψος, gypsum, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *gypsophile*. Ger., *Gypskraut*. A genus of cloveworts.—*G. arenaria*. *G. fastigiata*.—*G. cretica*. Ger., *cretisches Gypskraut*. A species growing in Crete. The root is reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.—*G. fastigiata*. Ger., *gleichhochblüthiges Gypskraut*. A species found in central and southern Europe, the East, and Siberia. The root resembles that of *G. struthium* in appearance and properties.—*G. rokejaka*. A species furnishing saponin.—*G. saxifraga*. Fr., *gypsophile brise-pierre, œillet d'amour*. European species considered lithontriptic.—*G. struthium*. Fr., *gypsophile struthium*. Ger., *seifenkrautartiges Gypskraut*. The στρούθιον of the ancients. The leaves were formerly employed, as they are still in Spain, as a substitute for soap. The root contains saponin, and in its medicinal properties resembles the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, but is more irritating; it is more like senega in its effects.

GYP'SUM, *n.* Gr., γύψος. Fr., *gypse*. Ger., *Gyps, Gips*. A hydrated form of calcium sulphate.

GY'RAL. From γύρος, a circle. Of or pertaining to a gyrus.

GY'RATE. Lat., *gyratus*. Ger., *beringt, radartig, berüdet*. Curved inward like a crozier; having a circular course. Cf. CIRCINATE.

GY'RATING. From *gyrare*, to wheel around. Fr., *gyratoire*. Moving in a circle.

GYRA'TION. From *gyrare*, to wheel round. Fr., *g. Rotary movement*.

GYRE. See GYRUS.

GY'RIS, *f.* *Gy'reos* (-*is*). Gr., γύρις. Fine flour, pollen, starch.

GYROCAUTE'RIMUM, *n.* From γύρος, a circle, and καυτήριον, a branding iron. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

GYRO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). See GYRUS.

GYROMELE, *f.* Ji(gu⁶)-ro²-me(ma)'le(la); in Eng., ji'-ro-mel. From γύρος, a circle, and μέλη, a probe. Of F. B. Turck, a probang to be introduced into the stomach and rotated for the purpose of gathering the gastric secretions for examination.

GYROPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide gyrophorique*. Ger., *Gyrophorsäure*. An acid, C₃₆H₃₆O₁₅, obtained from *Gyrophora pustulata* and *Lecanora tartarea*, said to be isomeric with evernic acid, and has the formula C₁₇H₁₆O₇.

GYROPSORI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From γύρος, a circle, and ψωρίασις, a being itchy. Syn.: *psoriasis gyrata*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *geringelte Krätze*. Gyrate psoriasis.

GY''ROSYPHILIDOC'H'THUS. See CYCLOSYPHILIDOC'H'THUS.

GY'ROTROPE. Lat., *gyrotropium* (from γύρος, a circle, and τρέπειν, to turn). See RHEOTROPE.

GY'RUS, *m.* Gr., γύρος. Fr., *gyre*. Ger., *G., Ring, Windung*. Lit., a ring or circle. 1. The scala tympani and scala vestibuli. 2. See CONVOLUTION (2d def.).

3. One turn in a spiral structure. See *G. cochleæ*.—**Angular g.** Lat., *g. angularis*, *g. parietalis secundus*. Fr., *gyre angulaire*, *circonvolution courbe*. Ger., *oberer Scheitelbogen*. The g. about the dorsal end of the supertemporal fissure, connecting the supertemporal and mediotemporal gyri. It is more distinct in monkeys than in man. See also **Angular CONVOLUTION**.—**Annectant gyri.** Lat., *gyri annectantes*. See **Annectant CONVOLUTIONS** and **Gyral ISTHMUS**.—**Anteroparietal g.** See **Precentral g.** and **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Anterotemporal g.** Of Huxley, the supertemporal g. See also **Superior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Basirrhinal g.** Of Wilder, the g. at or near the tip of the temporal lobe, between the hippocampal and amygdaloid fissures; the basirrhinal fold or tract of Owen.—**Bridging g.** See **Gyral ISTHMUS**.—**Callosal g.** Lat., *g. callosalis*, *g. callosus*. Of Owen and Huxley, see *G. fornicatus*.—**Dentate g.** See **Dentate CONVOLUTION**.—**External annectant g., First connecting g.** See **Paroccipital g.** and **First annectant CONVOLUTION**.—**Gyri abrupti.** Of Valentin, the small gyri at the extremity of the occipital lobe.—**G. anguiformis anterior.** Of Valentin, probably the subfrontal g.—**G. anguiformis posterior inferior.** Of Valentin, the temporal gyri.—**G. angularis.** See **Angular g.**—**Gyri annectantes.** See **Annectant CONVOLUTIONS** and **Gyral ISTHMUS**.—**G. arcuatus.** See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**G. basilaris internus.** Fr., *circonvolution basilaire interne*. Of Valentin, a region on the orbital face of the frontal lobe, perhaps the g. rectus.—**Gyri breves, Gyri breves insulæ.** Fr., *circonvolutions courtes de l'île*. Of Valentin, the larger number of the insular gyri, as distinguished from the g. longus insulæ.—**G. callosalis, G. callosus.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. centralis anterior.** See **Precentral g.** and **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**G. centralis posterior.** See **Postcentral g.**—**Gyri cerebelli.** The laminae of the cerebellum.—**Gyrus cerebri.** A cerebral convolution.—**G. chor(i)oides** (seu chor[i]oides) **anterior.** In the embryo, the convexity of the parietes of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle.—**G. chor(i)oides** (seu chor[i]oides) **inferior** (seu posterior). Ger., *hinterer G. chorioides*. In the embryo, a second convexity of the parietes of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, just behind the g. chorioides anterior.—**G. chor(i)oides** (seu chor[i]oides) **superior.** See *G. chorioides anterior*.—**G. cinguli.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**Gyri cochleæ.** The gyri (4th def.) of the cochlea of the internal ear.—**Gyri colici medii.** Fr., *circonvolutions intermédiaires inférieures*. Of Valentin, the gyri at the top of the temporal lobe.—**G. corporis callosi.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. cranii.** See **CONVOLUTION** (3d def.).—**G. cristatus linguiformis.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. cruciati** [Valentin]. See **Orbital gyri**.—**G. cunei.** See **Gyral ISTHMUS**.—**Gyri cuneiformes.** See *Gyri abrupti*.—**G. dentatus.** See **Dentate CONVOLUTION**.—**G. descendens.** Ger., *Endläppen*. The narrow area at the extremity of the occipital lobe, just caudad of the postcalcarine fissure.—**G. divisus.** See **Precentral g.** and **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**G. epitheliaris.** Of Rauber, one of the folds of a chorioid plexus.—**G. fascioli arcuati** [Reil]. The temporosphenoidal convolutions.—**G. fornicatus** (externus, seu hippocampi). Fr., *circonvolution d'ourlet* (ou de la grande fente), *grande circonvolution* (ou pli) *du corps calleux*. Ger., *Zwingenwindung*. The g. which borders the callosum, beginning ventrad of the genu, joined dorsad in most of its course by the callosal fissure, and continuous around the splenium with the hippocampal g., with which it constitutes the *grande lobe limbique* of Broca, the lobus falciformis of Schwalbe.—**G. fornicatus internus.** See *G. marginalis internus*.—**G. frontalis.** See **Precentral g.** and **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**G. frontalis inferior.** See **Subfrontal g.**—**G. frontalis internus primus.** That

portion of the superfrontal g. which appears on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum.—**G. frontalis medius.** See **Medifrontal g.**—**G. frontalis primus.** See **Superfrontal g.** and **Superior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**G. frontalis rectus.** See *G. rectus*.—**G. frontalis secundus.** See **Medifrontal g.**—**G. frontalis superior.** See **Superfrontal g.**—**G. frontalis tertius.** See **Subfrontal g.**—**G. frontoparietalis medialis.** The mesal aspect of the superfrontal g.—**G. fusiformis.** See **Subcollateral g.**—**G. geniculi.** A g. consisting of "thin strands of gray matter passing from the anterior extremity of the g. fornicatus over the upper surface of the corpus callosum, becoming the striæ mediales et laterales of Lancisi.—**G. glossiformis.** See **Subcalcarine g.**—**Gyri hemisphæriorum.** The cerebral convolutions.—**G. hippocampi** (magni). See **Uncinate g.**—**G. impositus anterior** (et posterior), **G. incisus internus.** Of Valentin, certain ill-defined regions of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum.—**Gyri inferiores.** See *Gyri colici medii*.—**G. inflectus.** See *Inflected g.*—**G. infra-marginalis.** The supertemporal g.—**G. insulæ Reillii** [Lamdl]. See *Gyri breves*.—**G. intercentralis.** See **Intercentral g.**—**Gyri intermedii inferiores.** Of Valentin, the gyri just caudad of the tip of the temporal lobe.—**Gyri intestinales.** See **Intestinal CONVOLUTIONS**.—**G. lingualis.** See **Subcollateral g.** and **Subcalcarine g.**—**G. longitudinalis superior internus.** Fr., *circonvolution longitudinale supérieure interne*. Of Valentin, the region of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum between the marginal and the supercallosal fissures.—**G. longus insulæ.** Fr., *longue circonvolution de l'île*. Of Valentin, a division of the insula sometimes recognizable from its greater length and approximately horizontal direction.—**G. marginalis.** Of Huxley, the part of the superfrontal g. which appears upon the mesal aspect. See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**G. marginalis externus.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. marginalis inferior.** See **Super-temporal g.**—**G. marginalis internus.** Ger., *innere Bogenwindung*, *embryonaler Randbogen*. Of Schwalbe, the lamina septi lucidi and dentate convolution regarded as together forming a g. below or at the inner side of the g. fornicatus.—**G. medialis frontoparietalis.** See **Superfrontal g.**—**G. medialis occipitalis.** See **Middle occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. mediotemporalis.** See **Mediotemporal g.**—**G. nuclearis.** Of Rauber, a fold of the gray matter of the olivary body or dentatum cerebelli.—**G. occipitalis extremus.** See *G. descendens*.—**G. occipitalis inferior.** See **Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. occipitalis** (longitudinalis) **medius.** See **Middle occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. occipitalis longitudinalis superior.** See **Superior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. occipitalis medius** (seu secundus). See **Middle occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. occipitalis superior.** See **Superior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. occipitalis temporalis medialis.** See **Subcalcarine g.**—**G. occipitalis tertius.** See **Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Gyri occipitotemporales.** The gyri of the occipitotemporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**G. occipitotemporalis inferior** (seu lateralis, seu medialis). See **Subcalcarine g.**—**G. occipitotemporalis superior.** See **Subcollateral g.**—**G. olfactorius.** See **Olfactory LOBE**.—**G. olfactorius externus.** 1. An inappropriate term for the lateral root of the olfactory tract. 2. See **External olfactory CONVOLUTION**.—**G. olfactorius internus.** 1. The internal or mesal root of the olfactory tract. 2. See **Internal olfactory CONVOLUTION**.—**G. opercularis.** Of Mendel, that part of the subfrontal g. which also enters into the composition of the operculum.—**Gyri operii.** See *Gyri breves insulæ*.—**Gyri orbitales.** See **Orbital gyri** and **Orbital CONVOLUTIONS**.—**G. orbitalis anterior.** See **Anterior orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. orbitalis externus.** See **Posterior orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**G. orbitalis lateralis.** The ventral or orbital portion of the subfrontal g.—**G. orbitalis medialis.** Of Pansch, the g. rectus.

Cf. *Midorbital FOLD*.—**G. orbitalis medius**. See *Internal orbital CONVOLUTION*.—**G. orbitalis posterior**. See *Posterior orbital CONVOLUTION*.—**G. orbitalis transversus**. See *Postorbital FOLD*.—**G. paracentralis**. See *Paracentral g.*—**G. parietalis inferior**. 1. See *Subparietal g.* 2. See *Inferior parietal LOBULE*.—**G. parietalis medius**. See *Angular g.*—**G. parietalis primus**. See *Parietal g.*—**G. parietalis secundus**. See *Angular g.* and *Subparietal g.*—**G. parietalis superior**. See *Parietal g.*—**G. parietalis tertius** [Wagner]. See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**G. parietooccipitalis lateralis**. See *Middle occipital CONVOLUTION*.—**G. parietooccipitalis medialis**. Of Schwalbe, the dorsal surface of the superior occipital convolution.—**G. paroccipitalis**. See *Paroccipital g.*—**G. postcentralis**. See *Postcentral g.*—**G. posterocuiatus**. The posterior portion of the sigmoid g.—**Gyri posteriores inferiores**. Of Arnold, gyri on the ventral or tentorial aspect of the occipitotemporal lobe.—**G. postfrontalis**. See *G. posterocuiatus*.—**G. postrolandicus**. See *Postcentral g.*—**G. præcentralis**. See *Precentral g.*—**G. præcuiatus**, **G. præfrontalis**. A g. in the dog's brain which lies in front of the cruciate fissure.—**G. prærolandicus**. See *Precentral g.*—**G. primitivus permanens**. A primary g. that persists in the adult brain.—**G. rectus**. Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal*. The entorhinal fold of Owen; the narrow g. on the orbital aspect of the frontal lobe, between the mesal margin and the olfactory fissure; by Turner regarded as merely the orbital portion of the superfrontal or marginal g.—**G. retrocentralis**. See *Postcentral g.*—**G. rolandicus anterior**. See *Precentral g.*—**G. rolandicus posterior**. See *Postcentral g.*—**G. sigmoideus**. See *Sigmoid g.*—**Gyri striæformes**. See *Gyri posteriores inferiores*.—**G. subcalcarinus**. See *Subcalcarine g.*—**G. subcallosus**. Of Zuckerkandl, a ridge on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum extending dorsad from the chiasma to the rostrum.—**G. subfrontalis**. See *Subfrontal g.*—**G. subparietalis**. See *Subparietal g.*—**G. supramarginalis**. See *Supramarginal CONVOLUTION*.—**G. supraorbitalis**. See *Supraorbital CONVOLUTION*.—**G. temporalis inferior**. See *Subtemporal g.* and *Inferior temporal CONVOLUTION*.—**G. temporalis inframarginalis**. See *Superior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION*.—**G. temporalis lateralis inferior**. See *Subtemporal g.* and *Inferior temporal CONVOLUTION*.—**G. temporalis medius**. See *Meditemporal g.*—**G. temporalis primus**. See *Supertemporal g.*—**G. temporalis secundus**. See *Meditemporal g.*—**G. temporalis superior**. See *Supertemporal g.*—**G. temporalis tertius**. See *Subtemporal g.*—**Gyri temporales transversi**. Fr., *plis de passage temporo-pariétal profonds*. Ger., *quere Schläfenwindungen*. The two, three, or four short gyri on the ental surface of the temporal lobe near its extremity; the one most anterior and nearest the top is most constant.—**G. temporalis transversus anterior**. See under *Gyri temporales transversi*.—**G. temporooccipitalis**. See *Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION*.—**G. transeundus**, **G. transitionis**. A small g. forming the posterior boundary of the ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Gyri transitivi**. See *Gyral ISTHUS*.—**G. transitorius**. A temporary g. in the primitive brain.—**G. triangularis**. A g. situated in front of the g. opercularis.—**Gyri uniceiformes**. See *Gyri breves insulæ*.—**G. uncinatus**. See *Uncinate g.*—**Hippocampal g.** The g. between the hippocampal and collateral fissures, extending from the splenium to the uncinatus g. According to some, it includes this; according to others, it is continuous with the callosal g., constituting, with it, the great limbic lobe of Broca.—**Inferior frontal g.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**Inferior temporosphenoidal g.** See *Subtemporal g.*—**Inferofrontal g.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**Inflected g.** Lat., *g. inflectus*. Of Wilder, the V-shaped g. about the inflected fissure.—**Insular gyri**. See *Gyri breves insulæ*.—**Intercentral g.** Lat., *g. intercentralis*.

The g. between the two parallel central fissures in the rare cases when two coexist.—**Lingual g.** Lat., *g. lingualis*. See *Subcalcarine g.*—**Lower frontal g.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**Lower occipital g.** [Spitzka]. See *Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION*.—**Lower temporal g.** See *Inferior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION*.—**Marginal g.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**Medifrontal g.**, **Mediofrontal g.** Lat., *g. medifrontalis*, *g. frontalis medius* (seu *secundus*). Ger., *mittlerer G. frontalis*. The g. between the superfrontal and subfrontal fissures, sometimes subdivided by a medifrontal fissure. See also *Middle frontal CONVOLUTION*.—**Mediotemporal g.**, **Meditemporal g.** Lat., *g. meditemporalis*, *g. temporalis medius* (seu *secundus*). The g. between the supertemporal or mediotemporal fissures. The frequent irregularity of the latter often renders its ventral boundary indistinct. See *Middle temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION*.—**Middle occipital g.** [Spitzka]. See *Middle occipital CONVOLUTION*.—**Middle temporal g.** See *Meditemporal g.*—**Orbital gyri**. The divisions of the orbital or ventral surface of the frontal lobe, as yet not well defined from the frontal gyri, with which they are continuous. See also *Orbital CONVOLUTIONS*.—**Paracentral g.** Lat., *g. (seu lobulus) paracentralis*, *g. pararolandicus*, *lobus centralis*. Fr., *lobule centrale (ou ovale)*. The oval or quadrilateral area on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum just cephalad of the præcuneus, and regarded as constituting the caudad part of the marginal g. until 1874, when Betz called attention to the abundance of giant cells in that region. It seems to be a motor area for some part of the leg. Its dorsal margin is commonly indented by the central fissure, and it often presents a depression, the intraparietal fissure. See also *Supercallosal FOLD*.—**Parietal g.** Lat., *g. parietalis* (*primus*, seu *superior*), *g. posteroparietalis*. Fr., *lobule du deuxième pli ascendant*. Ger., *oberer Scheitelbeinappen*, *obere innere Scheitelgruppe*. Of Wilder, the subtriangular area between the postcentral and parietal fissures, continuous over the margin of the cerebrum with the præcuneus.—**Paroccipital g.** Lat., *g. paroccipitalis*. Fr., *pli de passage supérieure externe*. Ger., *obere innere Scheitelbogenwindung*. Of Wilder, the U-shaped g. which curves about the dorsal end of the occipital fissure, and is bounded laterally by the paroccipital fissure. Its more or less complete concealment by the poma in some apes and monkeys has occasioned some obscurity respecting its existence and relations.—**Postcentral g.** Lat., *g. (seu convolutio) postcentralis*, *g. retrocentralis*, *g. postrolandicus*, *g. centralis posterior*. Fr., *circonvolution postrolandique*. Ger., *hintere Centralwindung*. Syn.: *medial fold*. The g. between the central and postcentral fissures.—**Precentral g.** Lat., *g. præcentralis*, *g. prærolandicus*, *g. centralis anterior*, *g. divisus*, *g. frontalis*. Fr., *circonvolution prérolandique*. Ger., *vordere Centralwindung*. The g. between the central fissure and the precentral and supercentral fissures.—**Preorbital g.** Of Wilder, the g. at the junction of the frontal and orbital aspects of the cerebrum, bounded caudad by the preorbital (orbitofrontal) fissure. It is the antorbital fold of Owen.—**Primary gyri**. Lat., *gyri primitivi*. Areas of the fetal cerebrum demarcated by the primary fissures.—**Second annectant g.** A small g. in the posterior part of the occipital lobe which connects the angular and middle occipital convolutions.—**Secondary g.** See *Secondary CONVOLUTION*.—**Sigmoid g.** Lat., *g. sigmoideus*. A term in common use, especially with English writers, for the U-shaped g. about the cruciate (Owen's frontal) fissure in the *Carnivora*. The term is attributed to Flower, who, however, referred to more than is generally embraced under it. Important motor areas are located in the sigmoid g., and its cephalic and caudal arms are sometimes distinguished as the præcuneate and posterocuiate gyri.—**Straight g.** See *G. rectus*.—**Subcalcarine g.** Lat., *g. subcalcarinus*, *g. (seu*

lobulus) *lingualis*, *g. glossiformis*, *g. occipitotemporalis medialis* (seu *superior*). Fr., *seconde circonvolution temporo-occipitale*. Ger., *Zungenwindung*, *Zungenwulst*, *Zungenläppchen*, *hintere innere Hinterhauptswindung*. Of Wilder, the narrow area just ventrad of the cuneus, bounded by the calcarine and collateral fissures.—**Subcollateral g.** Lat., *g. subcollateralis*, *g. occipitalis temporalis medialis*, *g. (seu lobulus) fusiformis*, *g. occipitotemporalis inferior* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *première circonvolution temporo-occipitale*, *quatrième circonvolution temporale*. Ger., *Spindelwindung*, *Spindelwulst*, *Spindeläppchen*. Of Wilder, the g. between the collateral and subtemporal fissures.—**Subfrontal g.** Lat., *g. subfrontalis*, *g. frontalis inferior*, *g. frontalis tertius*, *g. primus*. Of Owen, the U-shaped g. which curves about the presylvian fissure, and is bounded dorsad by the subfrontal fissure. Its caudal end forms part of the operculum, and its upper extremity is continuous with the orbital gyri. See also *Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION*.—**Subparietal g.** Lat., *g. subparietalis*. Of Wilder, the area just ventrad of the parietal and paroccipital fissures, in so far as not already included within the marginal and angular gyri.—**Subtemporal g.** Of Wilder, the g. between the medietemporal and subtemporal fissures. See also *Inferior temporal CONVOLUTION*.—**Superfrontal g.**, **Superior frontal g.**, **Superofrontal g.** Lat., *g. frontalis primus*, *g. medialis frontoparietalis*. Ger., *oberster G. frontalis*. Of Owen, the g. along the margin of the cerebrum between the precentral fissure and the orbital surface; of Wilder, the same, including the corresponding area on the mesal aspect; the marginal g. of Owen. By most writers the superfrontal g. is enumerated as the first of the series of three frontal gyri, but Meynert reverses the order, making it the third. See also *Superior frontal CONVOLUTION*.—**Superior annectant g.** See *Paroccipital g.*—**Superior temporosphenoidal g.**, **Supertemporal g.** Lat., *g. supertemporalis*, *g. temporalis superior* (seu *primus*). Of Wilder, the g. between the Sylvian and the supertemporal or parallel fissures. See also *Superior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION*.—**Supramarginal g.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**Unciform gyri.** See *Gyri breves insulæ*.—**Uncinate g.** Lat., *g. uncinatus*. A term used very differently by different writers, so as to include either (1) the uncus and a corresponding part of the hippocampal g., or (2) the hippocampal and the uncinate gyri as above limited, or (3) in addition, the subcalcarine g. Not to be confounded with Valentin's gyri unciformes. See also *Uncinate CONVOLUTION*.—**Upper frontal g.** See *Superfrontal g.*—**Upper occipital g.** See *Superior occipital CONVOLUTION*.—**Upper temporal g.** See *Supertemporal g.*

H

HABE'NA, *f.* From *habere*, to hold. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Zügel*, *Zaum*, *Zaumbinde* (1st def.). Lit., a thong. 1. A bandage used instead of sutures for closing a wound. 2. One of the peduncles of the pineal gland. See also *FRENUM* and *RETINACULUM*.—**H. cartilaginis semilunaris externa.** The anterior margin of the opening between the bursa patellaris and the cavity of the knee joint.

HABENA'RIA, *f.* From *habena*, a thong. Fr., *habenaire*. Ger., *Breitbeutel*. The genus *Platanthera*.—**H. bifolia.** Ger., *weissblüthiger Breitbeutel*. The small butterfly orchid; a European species. The tubers were formerly used as a diuretic, and were also considered aphrodisiac.—**H. chlorantha.** Ger., *grünblüthiger Breitbeutel*. A species very similar to *H. bifolia*, and formerly used like it.

HABEN'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *habena*. A name for various portions of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea.—**H.**

arcuata. Of Deiters, the h. tecta.—**H. canalis vaginalis.** The portion of the pouch of peritonæum that invests the testis in its descent, and is afterward obliterated.—**H. conarii.** See *HABENA* (2d def.).—**H. denticulata.** See *Auditory TEETH of HUSCKE*.—**H. externa.** See *H. pectinata*.—**H. ganglionaris** [Corti]. See *GANGLION spirale*.—**H. Halleri.** The remains of the embryonic processus vaginalis peritonæi.—**H. interna.** See *H. tecta*.—**H. of the pineal gland.** See *HABENA* (2d def.).—**H. pectinata** [Hensen]. The section of the membrana basilaris between the outer wall of the cochlea and the organ of Corti.—**H. perforata**, **H. perforativa.** A region on the inferior surface of the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti, situated internally to the inner attachment of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea. It exhibits foramina or channels in spiral lines which pass obliquely upward and outward to transmit nerve fibres going to the ductus cochlearis.—**H. tecta.** Of Kölliker, the section of the membrana basilaris which supports the organ of Corti.

HABEN'ULAR. Fr., *habenulaire*. Pertaining to the habenula.

HABER'LIA, *f.* From *Haberle*, a botanist. A genus of plants growing in Malabar.—**H. grandis.** A tree indigenous to Malabar. In India a salve prepared from the bark is used in apthæ and as an antispasmodic and vulnerary, and the bark is used internally in diarrhœa and dysentery and, combined with the bark of the gamboge tree, as a purgative.

HAB'IT. Lat., *habitus*. Fr., *habitude*, *porte*. Ger., *Gewohnheit*, *Haltung*, *Tracht*, *Beschaffenheit*. 1. The involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition. 2. The external expression of the bodily constitution. 3. The external evidence of latent morbid action, as seen in the phthisical h., etc. 4. A particular constitutional tendency.—**Apoplectic h.** Lat., *habitus apoplecticus*. See *Apoplectic CONSTITUTION*.—**Full h.** See *Plethoric CONSTITUTION*.

HAB'ITAT. From *habitare*, to inhabit. Fr., *h.*, *station*. Ger., *Vorkommen*, *Standort*. The particular kind of locality (field, marsh, mountain, etc.) where plants or animals of a certain species are usually found.

HABITATIVITY. From *habitare*, to inhabit. Fr., *habitativité*. Of Spurzheim, the instinct which impels a person to choose a permanent home.

HAB'ITUDE. Gr., *ἔξῃς*. Lat., *habitudo*. Fr., *h.* See *HABIT*.

HAB'ITUS, *m.* *Hab'itus*. See *HABIT* and *HABITAT*.—**H. apoplecticus.** See *Apoplectic CONSTITUTION*.—**H. arthriticus.** Ger., *arthritischer H.* A tendency toward arthritic disease.—**H. cachecticus.** Ger., *cachectischer H.* The general appearance of a cachectic person.—**H. cardiacus.** The general appearance of a person affected with heart disease.—**H. cerebialis.** The *delirious type* of the cerebral h., characterized by incessant agitation, extreme loquacity, cutaneous redness and perspiration, a more or less complete loss of intelligence, and an excited facial appearance. The *comatose type* is characterized by stupor, anæsthesia, and mydriasis. The *paralytic type* is characterized by a sad expression, with occasional facial distortion; the upper and lower extremities hang helplessly, and there are generally ocular symptoms.—**H. corporis.** See *HABIT* (4th def.).—**H. externus.** Ger., *äusserer H.* The external appearance of the body.—**H. fœtus.** The attitude of the fœtus in relation to the long axis of the uterus.—**H. hepaticus.** A pronounced tendency to liver disease.—**H. phthisicus.** Ger., *phthisischer H.* A habit predisposing to phthisis (especially a rachitic thorax).—**H. pulmonalis.** The general appearance of a person with pulmonary disease. In many diseases of the lungs there are dilatation of the *alæ nasi*, an open state of the mouth, and labored action of the inspira-

tory muscles of the face and neck; the skin of the face may be red, blue, or grayish white; the decubitus is lateral or dorsal, or it may be impossible for the patient to lie down.—**H. quadratus.** A squarely built development of the body.—**H. scrophulosus.** See **SCROFULOSIS**.—**H. torosus.** A fleshy development of the body.—**H. uterinus.** The general appearance of a person with uterine disease. In some varieties of the disease there may be obesity or emaciation; the face is pale and has an earthy appearance, the physiognomy is expressionless, the flesh soft, and the walk is slow and indicative of suffering.

HABROMA'NIA, f. From *ἄβρος*, gay, and *μανία*, madness. See **AMENOMANIA**.

HABZE'LIA, f. From *Ar.* *hab-el-zelin*. *Fr.* *habzéli*. *Ger.* *Habzelie*. A genus of anonaceous plants.—**H. æthiopica.** *Fr.* *poivre d'Éthiopie* (ou *de singe*, ou *des Maures*). *Ger.* *äthiopischer Pfeffer*. Guinea or Ethiopian pepper, the *Piper æthiopicum* of old authors; a species found in central and western Africa, where its fruits are dried and used instead of pepper and also as a medicine.—**H. aromatica.** *Fr.* *poivre des nègres*, *manigette*. *Ger.* *Neger-Pfeffer*. A species found in Guiana and the Antilles, where the fruit is used as a condiment and aromatic.—**H. undulata.** *Fr.* *xylophia ondulée*. *Ger.* *wellige Habzelie*. A species found in Guinea, where the fruits are used like those of *H. æthiopica*.

HACK'ING. Of a cough, shallow, of frequent occurrence, and accompanied by little or no expectoration.

HACK'ING. *Fr.* *hachure*. *Ger.* *Hackung*. A form of massage of the large groups of muscles of the neck, back, buttocks, upper or lower extremities. It is performed with the edge of the extended fingers or hand; with the former the motion is from the wrist joint, while with the latter it is from the elbow or shoulder.

HAD'ROME. From *αδρός*, stout. See **XYLENE**.

HÆ'MA, n. *Hæm'atos* (-is). *Gr.* *αἷμα*. 1. See **BLOOD**. 2. Of Lankester, a red blood corpuscle.

HÆMABAROM'ETER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *βαρύς*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining the specific gravity of blood.

HÆMACELINO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *κηλίς*, a spot. *Fr.* *hémacélinose*. Of Rayer, purpura simplex.

HÆMACHRO'IN. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶμα*, color. See **HÆMATOSIN**.

HÆM'ACHROME. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶμα*, color. See **HÆMATIN**.

HÆMACHRO'SES, f. pl. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Diseases in which the color of the blood is changed, as in those causing cyanosis.

HÆMAC'TOUS. *Gr.* *αἰμακτός* (from *αἰμάσσειν*, to stain with blood). Mingled with or pertaining to blood.

HÆMACY'ANIN. See **HÆMATOCYANIN**.

HÆMACYTOT'ETER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *κύτος*, a cell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See **HÆMATOCYTOTEMETER**.

HÆMACYTOTMET'RIC. From *αἷμα*, blood, *κύτος*, a cell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Pertaining to the use of the hæmacytometer.

HÆM'AD. From *αἷμα*, blood. In man, forward; in beasts, downward.

HÆM'AD. From *αἷμα*, blood. A blood corpuscle.

HÆMADIC'TYON, n. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *δίκτυον*, a net. The genus *Prestonia*.—**H. suberecta.** A species found in the West Indies and South America. Its milky exudation is used by the Indians as an arrow poison.

HÆMADON'OSOS, HÆMADON'OSUS, f. From *αἷμάς*, a stream of blood, and *νόσος*, a disease. *Fr.* *hémadonose*. *Ger.* *Blutgefäßkrankheit*. A disease of the blood or blood vessels.

HÆMADOSTENO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμάς*, a stream of blood, and *στένωσις*, a constriction. *Fr.*

hémadosténose. *Ger.* *Blutgefäßverengung*. Contraction or obliteration of blood vessels.

HÆMADOST(E)O'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμάς*, a stream of blood, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. *Fr.* *hémadostéose*. *Ger.* *Blutgefäßverknöcherung*. Ossification of blood vessels.

HÆMADROM'ETER. *Fr.* *hémadromètre*. From *αἷμα*, the blood, *δρόμος*, a course, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See **HÆMADROMOGRAPH** and **HÆMADROMOMETER**.

HÆMADROM'OGRAPH. From *αἷμα*, blood, *δρόμος*, a course, and *γράφειν*, to write. *Fr.* *hémadromomètre*, *hémadromographe*. *Ger.* *Dromograph*. An instrument, devised by Chauveau and perfected by Lortet, for determining the velocity and fluctuations in velocity of the blood current.

HÆMADROMOGRAPH'IC. *Ger.* *dromographisch*. Pertaining to the hæmadromograph or to its use.

HÆMADROMOM'ETER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *δρόμος*, a course, and *μέτρον*, a measure. *Fr.* *hémadromomètre*. *Ger.* *Hæmadromometer*. A U-shaped tube, devised by Volkmann, for measuring the rapidity of the circulation.

HÆMADYNAM'ETER. *Fr.* *hémadynamètre*. See **HÆMADYNAMOMETER**.

HÆMADYNAM'IC. Pertaining to hæmadynamics.

HÆMADYNAM'ICS, sing. *Fr.* *hémadynamique*. *Ger.* *Hæmadynamik*. The dynamics of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMADYNAMOM'ETER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure. *Fr.* *hémodynamomètre*, *hémodynamomètre*, *hémomètre*. *Ger.* *Hæmadynamometer*. An instrument for measuring the force of the blood current. It consists of a U-shaped tube, one arm of which contains mercury, the other and longer arm being graduated. The shorter arm is inserted into an artery. The height to which the mercury rises in the other arm represents the blood pressure.

HÆMAGAS'TER, m. See **HÆMATOGASTER**.

HÆMAGLO'BIC. See **HÆMOGLOBIC**.

HÆM'AGOGUE. *Gr.* *αἰμαγωγός* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἄγωγη*, a carrying away). *Lat.* *hæmagogus*. *Fr.* *hémagogue*. *Ger.* *bluttreibend*. Promoting the catamenial or hæmorrhoidal flux.

HÆMAGO'GUM, n. 1. A hæmagogue remedy. 2. Of ancient authors, *Pæonia officinalis*.

HÆMAHYSTER'IA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὑστέρα*, the uterus. Menorrhagia.

HÆM'AL. From *αἷμα*, blood. Pertaining to the blood, connected with the blood vessels or the heart.

HÆMALBU'MIN. *Ger.* *Hæmalbumin*. A certain medicinal preparation said to contain all the salts and albuminoids of blood.

HÆMALEU'CIN. *Lat.* *hæmaleucina* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *λευκός*, white). *Fr.* *hæmaleucine*. Of Hatin, the purely fibrinous element in a blood clot.

HÆMALEUCOCYTES, pl. See **HÆMOLEUCOCYTES**.

HÆMALEUCO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *λευκός*, white. *Fr.* *hæmaleucose*. Of Hatin, the production of the buffy coat on the surface of clotting blood.

HÆMALO'PIA, f., HÆMALO'PIS, f., HÆM'ALOPS, m. From *αἰμάλωψ*, a mass of blood. *Fr.* *hémalopie*. *Ger.* *Blutunterlaufung*. 1. An old term for an extravasation of blood into the eye. 2. A condition in which every object appears of a blood-red color.—**Hæmalops externus.** An extravasation of blood outside the eyeball, beneath the conjunctiva.—**Hæmalops internus.** See **HÆMOPHTHALMIA**.

HÆMAMÆ'BA, f. See **HÆMATAMCEBA**.

HÆMAMCEB'IDE, f. pl. See **HÆMATAMCEBIDE**.

HÆMANG'EIO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἄγγειον*, a vessel. See **ANGEIOMA**.

HÆMAN'THIN(EM). *Fr.* *hëmanthine*. *Ger.* *Hëmanthin*. An alkaloid resembling atropine, obtained from *Hëmanthus toxicarius*.

HÆMAN'THUS, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *hémante*. Ger., *Blutblume*. The blood flower; a genus of amaryllideous plants.—**H. coccineus**. Fr., *hémante écarlate*. Ger., *scharlachrot(h)e Blutblume*. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, used as a diuretic and antasthmatic.—**H. puniceus**. Fr., *amaryllis écarlate*. An American species the bulb of which furnishes an arrow poison.

HÆMANT'LION, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἀντλίων, a bucket. A syringe for withdrawing blood from the body for examination.

HÆMANU'TRID(E). Ger., *Hämanutrid*. A liquid form of sanguino.

HÆM'APERITONORRHA'GIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, περιτόναιος, the peritonæum, and ῥήγνυναι, to break. Hæmorrhage into the peritoneal cavity.

HÆMAPH'EIC. Fr., *hémaphéique*. Pertaining to hæmaphæin.

HÆMAPH'ËIN. From αἷμα, blood, and φαῖός, dusky. Fr., *hémaphéine*. Ger., *Hämaphäin*. A brown coloring matter discovered by Simon in the blood, especially in the alcoholic extract; probably a decomposition product of hæmatin.

HÆMAPH'ËISM. From αἷμα, blood, and φαῖός, dusky. Fr., *hémaphéisme*. A condition characterized by a reddish amber color of the urine, associated with certain hepatic disorders in which the red blood corpuscles are destroyed and the bile is altered in composition.

HÆMAPHOB'IA, *f.* See HÆMATOPHOBIA.

HÆMAPHOB'ICUS. Fr., *hémaphobe*. Ger., *blutfürchtend*. Painfully affected at the sight of blood.

HÆMAPO(I)ET'IC. Gr., αἱματοποιητικός (from αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *hæmatopoieticus*. Fr., *hématopoétique, hemopoétique*. Ger., *blutbildend, hämatoblastisch, hämatopoëtisch, hämatogen*. Syn.: *vasoformative* (2d def.). 1. Of a cell or tissue, producing or giving rise to blood; blood-making. 2. Giving origin to both blood and capillary vessels (said of the connective tissue corpuscles in the embryo).

HÆMAPOPHYS'EAL. Lat., *hæmapophysealis* (from αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot). Fr., *hæmapophysial*. Of or pertaining to a hæmapophysis.

HÆMAPOPH'YSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-oph'ysis). From αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. The portion of a typical vertebra which forms the anterolateral portion of the hæmal arch. It is represented in a dorsal vertebra by the costal cartilages, in a lumbar vertebra by the lineæ transversæ of the abdomen, in a sacral vertebra by the pubes and ischium, in the occipital vertebra by the coracoid process of the scapula, in a parietal vertebra by the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, in a frontal vertebra by the lower jaw, in the nasal vertebra by the superior maxillary bones. Elsewhere in man it is unrepresented. The clavicles are the displaced hæmapophyses of the atlas bone.

HÆMAPO'RIA, *f.* See HÆMATAPORIA.

HÆMAP'TYSIS, *f.* -pty'seos (-ap'tysis). See HÆMOP'TYSIS.

HÆMARRHU'MASCOPE, **HÆMARRHY'MASCOPE**. From αἷμα, blood, ῥύμα, a stream, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A sphygmometer consisting of a graduated glass tube of small calibre having a bell-shaped expansion at one end, over which a membrane is stretched, for application over an artery, and containing a solution of rosaniline.

HÆMARTH'RON, *n.*, **HÆMARTH'ROS**, *m.*, **HÆMARTHRO'SIS**, *f.*, **HÆMARTH'RUS**, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἄρθρον, a joint. -thro'seos (-is). Ger., *Hämarthros*. An effusion of blood into an articular synovial cavity.

HÆMARUM'ASCOPE. See HÆMARRHYMASCOPE.

HÆMAS, *f.* *Hæm'ados* (-is). Gr., αἱμάς. A gush or stream of blood.

HÆMASTAT'IC. From αἷμα, the blood, and στατικός, stationary. See HÆMOSTATIC.

HÆMASTHENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *hémasthénose*. Ger., *Blutschwächung* (1st def.), *Blutstockung* (2d def.). 1. Deterioration of the blood. 2. Of Schultz, an interruption of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMATACHOM'ETER. See HÆMOTACHOMETER.

HÆM'ATAL. See HÆMAL.

HÆMATALLOS'COPY. From αἷμα, blood, ἄλλος, other (than normal), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Taddei, examination of the blood for medicolegal purposes.

HÆM(AT)AME'BA, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, and ἀμοιβή (see AMŒBA). A supposititious genus of *Protozoa*.—**H. cruentata**. A red blood corpuscle.—**H. immaculata**. A supposed variety of *H. præcox*.—**H. præcox**. A parasite supposed to cause malignant quotidian malarial fever.

HÆM(AT)AMEB'IDÆ, *f. pl.* A general term for the minute parasites that live in the blood corpuscles and cause malarial fevers.

HÆMATANAGO'GE, *f.* See HÆMATEMESIS.

HÆMATANG(E)I'ON, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. See LION VESSEL.

HÆMATANG(E)I'ON'OSOS, **HÆMATANG(E)I'ON'OS-US**, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, ἄγγειον, a vessel, and νόσος, disease. See ANGEIONOSOS.

HÆMATANG(E)I'O'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *hématan-giose*. 1. Angeionosis. 2. Of Alibert, a dyscrasia.

HÆMATAPOR'IA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἀπορία, distress. Fr., *hématoporie*. Ger., *Blutmangel*. 1. Originally, a difficulty or trouble in the blood. 2. Anæmia.

HÆMATAPORRHO'SIS, *f.* -rho'seos (-is). For deriv., see HÆMA and APORRHOSIS. Fr., *hémataporrhose*. Ger., *Vermolkung des Bluts*. Separation of the serum from the blood.

HÆMATAPOS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-os'tasis). For deriv., see HÆMA and APOSTASIS. Fr., *hématapostase*. Ger., *Versetzung des Blutes in ungehörige Theile*. An irregular or unequal distribution of the blood; a congestion or effusion of blood.

HÆMATAPOS'TEM. Lat., *hæmatapostema* (from αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόστημα [see APOSTEMA]). Fr., *hématapostème*. Ger., *Blutabscess*. 1. An abscess containing blood. 2. An hæmatocele.

HÆMATARTHRO'SIS, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἄρθρον, a joint. A collection of blood in a joint.

HÆMATAU'CHEN, *m.* -au'chenos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and αἰχρὴν, the neck. Of M. Duncan, distention of the cervix uteri by retained menstrual blood.

HÆMATAUL'ICA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and αὐλός, a tube. Fr., *hémataulique*. Ger., *Blutgefäßsystem*. Of Magendie and others, the blood vascular system.

HÆMATAU'RIS, *f.* -au'ris. From αἷμα, blood, and auris, the ear. Fr., *hématoreille*. Ger., *Blutohr*. Hæmorrhage into the internal ear.

HÆMATEC'LYSIS, *f.* -clys'eos (-ec'lysis). From αἷμα, blood, and ἐκλύσις, a loosing. Fr., *hématéclysis*. Ger., *Auflösung des Blutes*. Dissolution of the corpuscular elements of the blood.

HÆMAT'EIN. Fr., *hématéine*. Ger., *Hämäteïn*. A substance, C₁₆H₁₂O₆, formed from hæmatoxylin by treating successively with ammonia and acetic acid; forming brownish red crystals which appear dark green by reflected light. By reducing agents it is reconverted into hæmatoxylin.

HÆMATELE'UM, *n.* Fr., *huile de sang*. Ger., *Blutöl*. Of Babington, a dark yellow semifluid oil obtained by the dry distillation of blood.

HÆMATELYTROMET'RA, *f.* A collection of menstrual blood in the vagina and uterus.

HÆMATEM'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-em'esis). From αἷμα, blood, and ἐμεῖν, to vomit. Fr., *hématémèse*. Ger.,

Blutbrechen. Literally, a vomiting of blood. Hæmorrhage from the stomach.—**H. lusoria.** Of Tott, recurrent h.—**H. neonatorum.** H. occurring in a newborn child, with the passage of little or no blood by the bowels. It sets in soon after birth, and often causes death. Multiple ulcers of the gastric mucous membrane have been found, but in many cases there is no perceptible lesion. A condition akin to purpura has been suggested, also the disturbance of balance in the circulatory system which supervenes on the separation of the infant from the placenta.—**Hysterical h.** Lat., *h. hysterica*. H. sometimes chronic and very copious, occurring in and due to hysteria. It is accompanied by bloody stools, and may induce acute exhaustion, but is usually distinguishable from h. due to gastric lesions by its benign course.—**Idiopathic h.** H. independent of any change in the gastric membranes.—**Menstrual h.** See under *Vicarious h.*—**Periodical h.** H. occurring at regular intervals.—**Recurrent h.** Fr., *hémâtémèse répétée*. H. apparently of neurotic origin, recurring at intervals.—**Vicarious h.** H. occurring in place of a hæmorrhagic discharge from another part (as in amenorrhæa). See also *Vicarious MENSTRUATION*.

HÆMATIM'ETER. Fr., *hématimètre*. Of Hayem and Nachet, a glass slide with a cell of known depth, used with an ocular micrometer ruled in squares, for determining the number of blood corpuscles in a cubic millimetre of blood.

HÆMATEMETIC'IC. Lat., *hæmatemeticus*. Fr., *hémâtémétique*. Ger., *Blutbrechen betreffend*. Pertaining to or in connection with hæmatemesis.

HÆMATENCEPHAL'IC. Lat., *hæmatencephalicus*. Fr., *hémâtencéphalique*. Ger., *Hirnblutung betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatencephalon.

HÆMATENCEPH'ALON, HÆMATENCEPH'ALUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Hirnblutung*. Cerebral hæmorrhage.

HÆMATEPAGO'GE, *f.* -go'ges. Fr., *hémâtépagoge*. Ger., *Blutcongestion*. Sanguineous congestion.

HÆMATEPIGAS'TRIUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach. A hæmorrhage into the tissue between the peritonæum and the abdominal muscles.

HÆMATEPIS'CHESIS, *f.* -sche'seos (-is'chesis). Fr., *hémâtépischèse*. Ger., *krankhafte Verhaltung des Blutes*. Stagnation of the blood.

HÆMATE'RA, *n. pl.* Gr., αἱματηρά. Of Galen, bloody stools.

HÆMATERETH'ICA, *n. pl.* Ger., *Blutregungen*. Of Schultz, a division of his *Erethismata*, comprising erythrosis, chlorosis, cyanosis, hæmorrhage, and hæmatepischesis.

HÆMATE'ROUS. Lat., *hæmaterus*. Fr., *hémâtère*. Ger., *blutig*. Sanguinolent.

HÆMATER'YTHRIN. See **HÆMATIN** (1st def.).

HÆMATEXOSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). 1. An exostosis with visible blood vessels. 2. Osteosarcoma.

HÆMATHIDRO'SIS, *f.* See **HÆMATIDROSIS**.

HÆM''ATHORACOGRAPH'ION, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, θώραξ, the thorax, and γράφειν, to write. See **CARDIO-PNEUMOGRAPH**.

HÆMATHRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ρέειν, to flow. Fr., *hémathrose*. Extravasation of blood.

HÆMATI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Of Thomson, an hæmatonosis.

HÆMAT'IC. Lat., *hæmaticus* (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hématique*. Ger., *hämatisch*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or present in the blood; of medicines, acting upon or through the blood.—**H. acid.** Fr., *acideématique*. A yellow crystalline substance of undetermined composition, obtained by Treviranus from carbonized red blood corpuscles treated with sodium carbonate, and washed with alcohol.

HÆMAT'ICA, *f.* Ger., *Hämätik* (1st def.), *Blutzeichenlehre* (2d def.). 1. Hæmatology. 2. Semeiotics and diagnosis from a study of the blood.

HÆMAT'ICA, *n. pl.* 1. Of Good, a class of hereditary dyscrasæ. 2. Hæmatic remedies.

HÆMATIDRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ἰδρωσις, a sweating. Fr., *hémâtidrose*, *sueurs de sang*. Ger., *Blutschwitzen*, *Blutschweiss*, *Hämâtidrosis*. Lit., bloody sweating, bloody sweat; more properly, a form of cutaneous hæmorrhage in which blood escapes through the pores of the skin.—**Blepharoh'**. See the major list.—**H. menstrualis.** See **MENIDROSIS**.

HÆMATIM'ETRY. The numeration of blood corpuscles.

HÆM'ATIN. From αἷμα, the blood. Fr., *hématine*. Ger., *Hämatin*, *Blutstoff*. 1. A dark-brown, amorphous substance, $C_{68}H_{70}N_8FeO_{10}$, or, according to Nencki and Sieber, $C_{32}H_{32}N_4FeO_4$, obtained by treating a solution of hæmoglobin with acetic acid. Its composition is the same in all animals. Compounded with various albuminoids, it is believed to constitute the different varieties of hæmoglobin, and with chlorine, iodine, and bromine it forms hæmin crystals. 2. Of Chevreul, see **HÆMATOXYLIN**.—**Acid h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Actinio h.** Of MacMunn, the intrinsic coloring matter of the tissues of the *Actinia*.—**Alkali h.** The mahogany-brown fluid obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of hæmoglobin; add ammonia or caustic soda and heat gently; the fluid becomes dichroic, showing a greenish tinge, and alkali h. is formed.—**Entero-h.** The heliocorubin of Krukenberg; of MacMunn, the histo-h. forming the intrinsic coloring matter of the alimentary canal and the other viscera.—**H. albumin.** A preparation made by drying the fibrin of blood; used in anæmia.—**H. bromide, H. chloride, H. hydriodide, H. hydrobromide, H. hydrochlorate, H. hydrochloride, H. iodide.** See **HÆMIN**.—**Histo-h's.** Of MacMunn, pigments found in the tissues of both vertebrates and invertebrates. They are allied to the hæmochromogens, and, as the characteristic absorption bands of their spectra are intensified by alkalis and enfeebled by acids, they appear to be capable of oxidation and reduction; hence it is presumed that they are respiratory in function and are concerned in tissue respiration.

—**Iron-free h.** See **HÆMATOPORPHYRIN**.—**Myo-h.** Of MacMunn, the intrinsic coloring matter of tissue; one of the histohæmatins supposed to take part in the respiration of the muscles. In some cases it is replaced by hæmoglobin.—**Oxyalkali h.** Obtained by mixing air thoroughly with a solution of alkali.—**Reduced h.** See **HÆMOCHROMOGEN**.—**Uro-h.** A bright red, non-crystallizable organic compound highly soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, and alkalies; insoluble in acids. It is obtained from fresh urine.

HÆMATIN'IC. Lat., *hæmatinicus* (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hémâtinique*. Ger., *hämatinisch*. 1. Pertaining to hæmatin. 2. Increasing the coloring matter of the blood (formerly said of various agents [Lat., *hæmatinica*]).

HÆMATINOM'ETER. From *hæmatin* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus, consisting of a vessel with parallel glass faces 1 cm. apart, for estimating the amount of the hæmoglobin in the blood by comparing a specimen with a test solution of known strength contained in a vessel (the h.).

HÆMATINOMET'RIC. Of or pertaining to a hæmatinometer.

HÆMATINONI'TRIC ACID. Rubininotric acid.

HÆMATINOP'TYSIS, *f.* -pty'seos (-op'tysis). From αἷμα, blood, and πύσις, a spitting. Fr., *hémâtinoptysie*. The ejection of spu'ta of a yellow color, verging on brown or orange, in which rhomboidal prisms of hæmatoidin are found microscopically, also amorphous granules, but no blood corpuscles.

HÆMAT'INOUS. See **HÆMATINIC**.

HÆMATI'NUM, *n.* See **HÆMATIN**.

HÆMATINU'RIA, *f.* From *hæmatin* (*q. v.*), and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *hématurie*. Ger., *Hämaturie*. That diseased condition in which there is a direct passage of coloring matters from the blood into the urine. It may occur in connection with scurvy, purpura, scarlatina, etc.—**Intermittent h.**, **Paroxysmal h.** H. occurring at intervals. It is sometimes confounded with hæmorrhagic malarial fever.—**Recurrent h.** H. recurring at intervals, probably due to vasomotor disturbance.

HÆMATIS'CHESIS, *f.* -*sché'seos* (-*is'chesis*). From *αἷμα*, the blood, and *ἵσχειν*, to check. Fr., *hématischèse*. Ger., *Blutflussverhaltung*, *H.* The stopping of a hæmorrhage or of a hæmorrhagic discharge.

HÆMATISCHET'IC. Lat., *hæmatischeticus* (from *αἷμα*, the blood, and *ἵσχειν*, to check). Fr., *hématischétique*. Pertaining to hæmatischesis.

HÆMATISM. Lat., *hæmatismus* (from *αἱματίζειν*, to stain with blood). Fr., *hématisme*. Ger., *Blutung*. Hæmorrhage.

HÆMATISTH'MIC. Lat., *hæmatisthmicus* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἱσθμός* [see **ISTHMUS**]). Fr., *hématissthmique*. Ger., *Hæmatisthmus betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatisthmus.

HÆMATISTH'MUS, *m.* *hæmatisthme*. Ger., *Blutergussung im Rachen*. Hæmorrhage from the fauces.

HÆMATI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. Gr., *αἱματίτις* (φλεψ understood). An old name for a vein.

HÆMATOS, **HÆMAT'MUS**, *m.* From *αἷμα*, the blood, and *ἀτμός*, vapor. Ger., *Bluthauch*, *Blutdunst*. Any gas contained in the blood, especially oxygen.

HÆMATO'BIMUM, *n.* From *αἷμα*, the blood, and *βίος*, life. Fr., *hématoë*. Ger., *Bluthier*. A living organism in the blood (see **FILARIA**); of Reichenbach, a blood corpuscle.

HÆMATO'BIUS. Living in the blood (said of parasites).

HÆMATOBLAST. From *αἷμα*, the blood, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *hématoblaste*, *plaquelette*, *vésicule élémentaire*, *corpuscule de Bizzozero*. Ger., *Hämatoblaste*, *Blutplättchen*, *Blutplatte*, *Elementärkörperchen von Zimmermann*. Syn.: *corpuscle of Zimmermann*, *elementary or invisible corpuscle*, *lymph disc*, *microcyte*, *third corpuscular element of the blood*. 1. An immature red blood corpuscle; one of the minute protoplasmic masses in the marrow of bones, in adenoid tissue, and in hæmopoietic, vasofactive, or hæmatoblastic tissue in any part of the body, which are faintly colored with hæmoglobin, and are supposed to finally become red blood corpuscles. 2. Of Wissozky, an hæmopoietic cell. 3. One of the small, colorless, circular or ovoid bodies, of one half to one sixth the size of red blood corpuscles, and circulating freely in the blood of mammals. They tend to adhere and form clumps or masses (granule masses) when withdrawn from the blood vessels. It is probably identical with the *h.* (1st def.) of Hayem and the blood plate (*q. v.*) of Osler. 4. One of the invisible or third corpuscles of Norris, supposed to be young red blood corpuscles agreeing with ordinary red corpuscles in every way except that they lack color, and that the similarity of density with the blood plasma makes them invisible; by many regarded as ordinary red blood corpuscles which have been decolorized.

HÆMATOBLAS'TIC. Ger., *hæmatoblastisch*. Pertaining to a tissue or part giving rise to hæmatoblasts and capillaries.

HÆMATOCATHAR'TIC. Lat., *hæmatocatharticus* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *καθαρτικός*, cleansing). Fr., *hématocathartique*. Ger., *blutreinigend*. Blood-purifying.

HÆMATOCAU'SIS, *f.* -*cau'seos* (-*is*). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *καίειν*, to burn. The oxidation of the blood in the organism.

HÆMATOCELE, *f.* $\text{He}^2\text{m}(\text{ha}^3\text{e}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se-}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{he}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{-o-sel}$. -*ce'les* (-*æ*). From

αἷμα, the blood, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hématoë*. Ger., *Hämatocèle*, *Blutgeschwulst*. A hæmorrhagic collection in a serous sac, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis. To be distinguished from *hæmatoma* (*q. v.*).—**Abdominal h.** A funicular h. in which the extravasation of blood extends to the hypogastric region.—**Anteuterine h.** Lat., *h. anteuterina*. A h. in the peritoneal pouch between the uterus and the bladder.—**Arterial h.** Lat., *h. arteriosa*. See **ANEURYSM**.—**Catalysmic pelvic h.** Of Barnes, an intraperitoneal h. in which the hæmorrhage is so great that it threatens life.—**Catamenial h.** A pelvic h. produced by obstruction of the menstrual flow.—**Cephalic h.** 1. A h. beneath the scalp. 2. A vascular tumor of the pia mater.—**Circumuterine h.** A h. or hæmatoma surrounding the uterus.—**Diffuse h.** Lat., *h. diffusa*. A hæmatoma in loose tissue.—**Diffuse h. of the spermatic cord.** A condition in which, on account of rupture of one or more of the spermatic veins, blood is extravasated into the spermatic cord.—**Ectopic h.** Fr., *hématoë ectopique*. Of Monod, a h. of an ectopic testicle.—**Encysted h. of the spermatic cord.** A rare form of h. in which the collection of blood is circumscribed and becomes encysted.—**Encysted h. of the testicle.** A cyst developed from the epididymis and containing a bloody effusion.—**Encysted pelvic h.** A pelvic h. in which the effusion is encysted by inflammatory exudation.—**Extraperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. extraperitonealis*. A subperitoneal hæmatoma.—**Funicular h.** H. of the spermatic cord.—**H. anteuterina.** See **Anteuterine h.**—**H. anteuterina extraperitonealis.** A hæmatoma situated in front of the uterus.—**H. arteriosa.** See **ANEURYSM**.—**H. circumscripta.** A h. or a hæmatoma in a sharply defined cavity.—**H. consecutiva.** Fr., *hématoë consécutive*. Of Longet, a h. secondary to a hydrocele.—**H. diffusa.** See **Diffuse h.**—**H. diffusa subcutanea.** A hæmatoma generally resulting from a hæmorrhage in the deeper layers of the areolar tissue of the scrotum.—**H. extraperitonealis, H. extraperitoneum.** See **Extraperitoneal h.**—**H. extrauterina.** A pelvic h. external to the uterus.—**H. funiculi spermatici.** H. of the spermatic cord.—**H. intraperitonealis, H. intraperitoneum.** See **Intraperitoneal h.**—**H. intravaginalis.** See *H. of the tunica vaginalis testis*.—**H. of the neck.** A tumor in the cervical region containing blood; it may be caused by injury, or may be a cyst communicating with a blood vessel.—**H. of the tunica vaginalis testis.** A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis testis in consequence of hæmorrhage from the vessels on the exterior of the vaginal sac or from those supplying the testicle.—**H. processus vaginalis peritonæi.** A h. of the canal of Nuck.—**H. retrouterina.** See **Retrouterine h.**—**H. traumatica.** See **Traumatic h.**—**Hydroh'.** Fr., *hydro-hématoë*. A h. complicating hydrocele. Usually it occurs as the result of traumatism in connection with a preexisting hydrocele, blood having effused into the sac of the hydrocele.—**Intracellular h.** An extraperitoneal h.—**Intrapelvic h.** See **Pelvic h.**—**Intraperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. intraperitonealis*. Fr., *hématoë intra-péritonéal*. A h. situated within the peritoneum.—**Intratesticular h.** A parenchymatous h. of the testicle.—**Menstrual h.** See **Catamenial h.**—**Orbital h.** Fr., *hématoë de l'orbite*. Ger., *Hämatocèle der Augenhöhle*. Hæmatoma of the orbit.—**Parametric h.** A subperitoneal pelvic h.—**Parenchymatous h. of the testicles.** Fr., *hématoë parenchymateus*. An interstitial hæmorrhage in the testicle produced by rupture of the vessels of the tunica albuginea.—**Parietal scrotal h.** Fr., *hématoë pariétale du scrotum*. A collection of blood in the connective tissue of the scrotum.—**Pelvic h.** Fr., *hématoë pelvienne*. A h. situated wholly or partly within the true pelvis.—**Peritoneal h.** Lat., *h. peritonealis*. See **Intraperitoneal h.**—**Periuterine h.** See **Circumuterine h.**—**Perivaginal h.** A collection

of blood in the connective tissue surrounding the vagina.—**Primitive h.** A spontaneous h.—**Pudendal h.** A collection of blood in the connective tissue of one of the labia pudendi.—**Puerperal h.** Pelvic, vaginal, or pudendal h. produced during parturition.—**Retrorectal h.** A h. situated behind the rectum.—**Retrouterine h.** Lat., *h. retrouterina*, *h. intraperitonæalis*. A h. situated behind the uterus.—**Scrotal h.** An infusion of blood into the scrotum.—**Secondary h.** A h. that supervenes upon some other pathological state of the region affected (e. g., a hydrohæmatocele).—**Spontaneous h.** Lat., *h. spontanea*. Fr., *hématocele spontanée*. H. not caused by injury or by any recognized disease of the parts affected.—**Subperitoneal h.** A subperitoneal hæmatoma.—**Symptomatic h.** A h. that is an accessory phenomenon in certain diseases of the testicle, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, malignant tumors, etc.—**Traumatic h.** Lat., *h. traumatica*. Fr., *hématocele traumatique*. A hæmatoma developed from a hydrocele as a result of traumatism.—**Traumatic h. of the tunica vaginalis.** A h. of the tunica produced by injury.—**Uterine h.** Lat., *h. uterina*. See *Pelvic h.*—**Vaginal h., Vaginal scrotal h.** Fr., *hématocele vaginale*. H. of the tunica vaginalis testis.

HÆMATOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From αἷμα, the blood, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hématocephale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a foetal monster in which a cephalic hæmatocele has produced a marked deformity.

HÆMATOCEREB'RIFORM. From αἷμα, the blood, cerebrum, the brain, and forma, form. See *ENCEPHALOID*.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and χέζειν, to go to stool. Fr., *hématochésie*. Ger., *blutiger Stuhlgang*. A bloody stool.

HÆMATOCHLO'RIN(E). From αἷμα, blood, and χλωρός, green. Of H. Meckel, a certain green coloring matter seen on the free borders of the placenta in some of the lower animals.

HÆMATOCH'ROIN, HÆMATOCH'ROITE. See *HÆMATIN* (1st def.).

HÆMATOCHRO'SIS, *f.* -chro'seos (-is). From αἷμα, the blood, and χρώσις, a coloring. Ger., *Hämatochrose*, *Blut-sucht*. 1. Discoloration of the skin by the escape of the coloring matter of the blood from the vessels, without hyperæmia or hæmorrhage. 2. According to Fuchs, a skin disease which is associated with alteration in the color of the blood. In Fuchs's classification, the hæmatochroses are a family of the order dermatopostases (*q. v.*), including cyanosis, pneumatelectasis, purpura, scorbutus, and sclerosis.

HÆMATOCHYLUR'IA, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, χυλός, chyle, and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *hématochylurie*. A morbid state characterized by the discharge of urine containing blood and chyle (or fat globules giving it a chylous appearance); due to *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

HÆMATOCH'YSIS, *f.* -chys'eos (och'ysis). From αἷμα, the blood, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *hématochyse*. Ger., *Blutung*. Of Willis, hæmorrhage.

HÆMATOCE'LIA, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *hématocele*. Ger., *Blutergiessung in die Bauchhöhle*. Effusion of blood into the peritonæum.

HÆMATOCE'LIAC. Lat., *hæmatoceliacus* (from αἷμα, blood, and κοιλία, the hollow of the belly). Of or pertaining to an effusion of blood from the abdominal cavity.

HÆMATOCO'LICA. From αἷμα, the blood, and κολικός, suffering in the colon. Fr., *hématocolique*. Ger., *Blut-kolik*. Colic with bloody stools.

HÆMATOCOL'PUS, *m.* From αἷμα, the blood, and κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *hémato-colpe*. Ger., *Hämatokolpos*. A collection of blood in the vagina.—**H. hymenalis.** An accumulation of blood in the vagina in consequence of an imperforate hymen.—**H. lateralis.** An accumulation of blood in one half of a double vagina.

HÆMATOCRIT(E). From αἷμα, the blood, and κριτής, a judge. Ger., *Hämatokrit*. Of Hedin, an instrument

for measuring the volume of blood corpuscles present in a given example of blood.

HÆMATOCRYS'TALLIN. From αἷμα, the blood, and κρύσταλλος, crystal. See *HÆMOGLOBIN*.

HÆMATOCY'ANIN. From αἷμα, the blood, and κῆανος, blue. Fr., *hématoctyanine*. Ger., *Hämatokyanin*, *Blut-blaustoff*. A colloid, non-crystallizable substance existing in the liquor sanguinis of the *Octopus*, consisting of a proteid compound with a blue coloring matter. On exposure to the air, it takes up oxygen, forming oxyh', and turns of a deep blue, and this change takes place in the blood of the living *Octopus* during respiration. The blue coloring matter contains copper.

HÆM'ATOCYANOPATHI'A, HÆMATOCYANO'SIS, *f.* See *CYANOSIS*.

HÆM'ATOCYST. Lat., *hæmatocystis* (from αἷμα, blood, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *hématozyste*. Ger., *Blasen-blutung* (1st def.), *Blutbalg* (2d def.). 1. Hæmorrhage into the urinary bladder or the gall bladder. 2. See *Sanguineous CYST* (2d def.) and cf. *HÆMATOMA*.

HÆM'ATOCYTE. From αἷμα, blood, and κύτος, a cell. See *BLOOD CORPUSCLES*.

HÆMATOCYTOM'ETER. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hématoctymètre*. An instrument for measuring the number of corpuscles present in the blood. The h. of Malassez consists of a cell in a microscope slide, which can be made to contain a precise amount of the blood which before examination is diluted with a specified amount of water. The surface of the cell is divided into squares, each of which corresponds to a certain volume of the diluted blood. The number of corpuscles present in each square is found by counting under the microscope.

HÆMATO'DES. See *HÆMATOID*.

HÆMATODIARRHÆ'A, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, διά, through, and ρέιν, to flow. See *DIARRHŒA cruenta*.

HÆMATODYNAM'ICS, *sing.* From αἷμα, blood, and δύναμις, power. See *HÆMADYNAMICS*.

HÆMATODYNAMOM'ETER. From αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. See *HÆMADYNAMOMETER*.

HÆMATODE'MA, *n.* -em'atos. From αἷμα, blood, and οἶδημα, œdema. Fr., *hématoedème*. Ger., *Blutödem*. A swelling due to effused liquid blood.

HÆMATOGAS'TER, *f.* -gas'teros (-is), -gas'tros (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *hémato-gaster*. Ger., *Blutergiessung in den Magen*. An accumulation of blood in the stomach.

HÆM'ATOGEN. Fr., *hématogène*. Ger., *Hämatogen*. 1. Of Bunge, a yellow amorphous substance, containing iron, sulphur, and phosphorus, obtained by digesting the ethereal extract of yolk of eggs with artificial gastric juice. 2. Of Marfori, a powder made by adding iron citrate and acetic acid to an alkaline solution of albumin; used in rickets. 3. Of Hommel, a preparation made from defibrinated blood; used in rickets and anæmia.

HÆMATOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From αἷμα, blood, and γένεσις, a production. Fr., *hématopoïèse*. The development of the blood corpuscles. This takes place only in tissues derived from the mesoblast. 1. The first red blood corpuscles of the embryo are derived from a division of the nuclei of hæmatopoietic cells. They are colored, nucleated, and capable of amœboid movement and of multiplication by division. The non-nucleated, dislike red corpuscles, like those of the adult, are formed from hæmatopoietic cells, the protoplasm of which divides into masses of nearly equal size after becoming colored with hæmoglobin. In the adult, the red corpuscles are derived by a transformation and coloration of the white corpuscles; by a transformation of the cells of red marrow into blood corpuscles (Neuman and Bizzozero, 1868-'69); by a division and transformation of cartilage corpuscles at the border of ossify-

ing cartilage; and by division, or budding and transformation, of the cells in adenoid tissue and the spleen. 2. White blood corpuscles or lymph corpuscles are developed by division or budding of the cells in adenoid tissue, the spleen and the thymus gland, and perhaps also by a division of the white corpuscles in the blood or lymph.

HÆMATOGENET'ICS. From αἷμα, the blood, and γενήτης, a parent. Ger., *Blutbildner*. Of Liebig, substances containing albumin; so called because they contribute to hæmatogenesis.

HÆMATOGEN'IC. See HÆMAPOIETIC and HÆMATOGENOUS.

HÆMATO'GENOUS. From αἷμα, blood, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *hématogène*. Ger., *hämato-genisch*. 1. See HÆMAPOIETIC. 2. Dependent upon a peculiarity of the blood.

HÆMATOGLO'BIN. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMATOGLOBIN'URIA, f. See HÆMOGLOBINURIA.

HÆMATOGLOB'ULIN. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMATO'GRAPHY. Lat., *hæmatographia* (from αἷμα, the blood, and γράφειν, to write). See HÆMATOLOGY.

HÆMATOHIDRO'SIS, f. -ο'seos (-is). See HÆMATIDROSIS.

HÆM'ATOHYDRONEPHROURETERO'SIS, f. From αἷμα, blood, ὕδωρ, water, νεφρός, the kidney, and οὐρητήρ, the ureter. Of J. H. Summers, Jr., distention of the kidney and ureter with a bloody and watery liquid.

HÆM'ATOID. Gr., αἱματώδης (from αἷμα, blood, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hæmatodes*. Fr., *hématoïde*. Ger., *blutähnlich*. Having the appearance of blood.

HÆMATOID'IN. Fr., *hématoïdine*. Ger., *Hämatoïdin*. An amorphous substance (sometimes occurring in rhombic crystals) found in old blood clots, and identical in composition with bilirubin (*q. v.*), perhaps with the lutein of Thudichum and, according to Jaffe, with bilifulin.

HÆMATO'IN. See HÆMATOPORPHYRIN.

HÆMATOKELIDO'SIS, f. -ο'seos (-is). Contamination of the blood.

HÆMATOKOP'RISIS, f. -pris'eos (-kop'risis). From αἷμα, blood, and κόπρις, defecation. Of Brinton, hæmorrhage with the evacuations from the bowels.

HÆM'ATOKRIT. See HÆMATOCRITE.

HÆMATOLIN. Lat., *hæmatolinum*. Fr., *hématoline*. Ger., *Hämatolin*. A substance the constitution of which is not perfectly known, formed, along with hæmatoporphyrin, by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmatin.

HÆMATOL'OGY. Lat., *hæmatologia* (from αἷμα, the blood, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hématologie*. Ger., *Hämatologie*, *Blutlehre*. The chemistry, physiology, etc., of the blood.—**Pathological h.** Fr., *hématologie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Hämatologie*. The pathology of the blood.

HÆMATOL'YSIS, f. -lysis'eos (-ol'ysis). From αἷμα, blood, and λύσις, dissolution. 1. Decomposition of the blood or destruction of its corpuscular elements. 2. Undue fluidity or non-coagulability of the blood.

HÆMATOLYT'IC. Pertaining to or producing hæmatolysis.

HÆMATO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hématome*. Ger., *Blutbeule*, *Blutgeschwulst*, *Hämatom*. A swelling or tumorlike mass due to an extravasation of blood. Cf. HÆMATOCELE.—**Cystic h.** See *Encysted h.* and HÆMATOCYST.—**Double h.** A h. situated bilaterally.—**Encysted h.** Lat., *h. saccatum*. Fr., *hématome enkysté*. Ger., *cystisches Hämatom*. A h. that has become surrounded with an adventitious wall.—**H. auriculae, H. auris, H. aurium.** Ger., *Ohrblutgeschwulst*, *Othämatom*. "Asylum ear," "insane ear"; a h. caused by contusion, in the upper part of the concha auriculæ, between the cartilage and its perichondrium. It occurs mostly in lunatics.—**H. durae matris.** See *H. of the dura (mater)*.—**H. funiculi spermatici.** See HÆM-

ATOCELE *funiculi spermatici*.—**H. intravaginale.** See HÆMATOCELE *of the tunica vaginalis testis*.—**H. labii.** See *Pudendal HÆMATOCELE*.—**H. neonatorum.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA (1st def.).—**H. of the auricle.** See *H. auris*.—**H. of the dura (mater).** Lat., *h. durae matris*. Fr., *hématome de la dure-mère*. A form of meningeal hæmorrhage in which the blood is effused under the dura. Instead of being diffused, it is collected in sacs which consist of false membranes formed in the course of chronic meningitis preceding the hæmorrhage. The sacs are usually at the vertex, involving both hemispheres and producing bilateral paralysis.—**H. of the ear, H. of the pinna.** See *H. auris*.—**H. of the scalp.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**H. of the uterus.** See HÆMATOMETRA.—**H. ovarii.** A hæmorrhage into the tissue of the ovary or into a Graafian vesicle.—**H. periuterinum.** See *Extraperitoneal HÆMATOCELE*.—**H. retro-uterinum.** See *Retrouterine HÆMATOCELE*.—**H. saccatum.** See *Encysted h.*—**H. scarlatinum** [Huber]. A h. due to hæmorrhagic inflammation of the cellular tissue of the face and neck, usually on one side only, and forming enormous reddish or livid protuberances containing nearly clear blood.—**H. tunica vaginalis testis.** See HÆMATOCELE *of the tunica vaginalis testis*.—**H. uteri.** See HÆMATOMETRA.—**H. uteri polypus.** An intrauterine mass composed of portions of retained placenta and blood clots.—**H. vaginae, H. vulvæ.** A h. of the vagina, rarely of the labium pudendi, usually caused by rupture of a vessel during parturition.—**Pelvic h.** An extraperitoneal effusion of blood into the pelvic tissue.—**Periuterine h.** See *Extraperitoneal HÆMATOCELE*.

HÆMATOMANTI'A, f. From αἷμα, blood, and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *hématomantie*. Diagnosis by examining the condition of the blood.

HÆMATOM'ATOUS. Lat., *hæmatomatosus*. Fr., *hématomateux*. Pertaining to or resembling hæmatoma.

HÆMATOMEDIAS'TI'NUM, n. Ger., *Blutergieungung ins Mittelfell*. An effusion of blood into the mediastinum.

HÆMATOMETACH'YSIS, f. -chys'eos (-ach'ysis). From αἷμα, blood, μεταί, into the midst of, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *hématométachyse*. Transfusion of blood.

HÆMATOM'ETER. 1. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER. 2. A more correct form of *hæmometer* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOMET'RA, f. From αἷμα, blood, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *hématomètre*. Ger., *Hämatometra*. A collection of blood in the cavity of the uterus.—**H. lateralis.** H. of one horn of a double uterus.—**H. vetularum.** H. occurring during or after the climacteric.—**Unilateral h.** See *H. lateralis*.

HÆMATOM'ETRY. Lat., *hæmatometria* (from αἷμα, the blood, and μετρέω, to measure). Fr., *hématométrie*. Ger., *Blutmessen*, *Blutmesskunst*. The art or process of measuring blood.

HÆMATOM'MA, n. -om'matos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ὄμμα, the eye. Ger., *Blutauge*. A hæmatoma of the eye.

HÆMATOM'ONAS, n. -mon'ados (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and μονάς, a unit. A genus of low organisms of the *Proterioimnadae*.—**H. Evansii.** Syn.: *surra parasite*. A microorganism causing a disease known as *surra*, occurring in India among horses, mules, and camels.—**H. malariae.** See *PLASMODIUM malariae*.

HÆMATOMPHALOC'ELE, f. He²m(ha³-e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o²m'fa²l(fa²l)-o²-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he²m-a²t-o²m'-fa²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From αἷμα, the blood, ὄμφαλος, the navel, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *hématomphale*. Ger., *Nabelblutbruch*, *Blutnabelbruch*. A protrusion or hernia at the navel containing blood.

HÆMATOM'PHALON, n. **HÆMATOM'PHALUM, n.** **HÆMATOM'PHALUS, m.** From αἷμα, the blood, and ὄμφαλος, the navel. See HÆMATOPHALOC'ELE.

HÆMATOM'YCES, m. -ce'tos (-is). From αἷμα, the blood, and μύκης, a fungus. See *Medullary SARCOMA*.

HÆMATOMYELIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *hématomyélie*. Ger., *Hämatomyelie*, *Medullarapoplexie*. Syn.: *spinal apoplexy*. Hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord.

HÆMATOMYELITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From αἷμα, blood, and μυελός, marrow. Myelitis causing or caused by hæmorrhage into the spinal cord.

HÆMATON'CIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *hématoncie*. Ger., *Bildung des Blutschwammes* (1st def.). 1. The formation of a medullary sarcoma. 2. Of Maréchal, an incorrect term for hæmatoneus.

HÆMATON'CUS, *m.* Fr., *hématoncie*. Ger., *Blutschwamm*. A name for several varieties of angioma (e. g., nævi, varicose tumors, etc.).

HÆMATON'OSOS, **HÆMATON'OSUS**, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and νόσος, a disease. Fr., *hématonose* (3d def.). Ger., *Blutkrankheit*, *Hämatonose*. 1. Any disease of the blood. 2. In the pl., *hæmatonosi* (Ger., *Hämatonosen der Haut*), in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, his second order of the *Dermatonosi*, including affections involving morphological changes in the skin and attended with vascular disturbance, comprising the *Ecze-matoses*, *Phlogoses*, *Typhoides*, and *Neuronosi*. 3. A disease caused by an internal effusion of blood.

HÆMATOPATHI'A, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and πάθος, a disease. A more correct form of *hæmatopathia* (q. v.).

HÆMATOPEDE'SIS, *f.* -de'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and πηδῆσις, a leaping. See **HÆMATIDROSIS**.

HÆMATOPERICARDIUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Fr., *hématopéricarde*. An effusion of blood into the pericardium.

HÆMATOPHÆ'ON, **HÆMATOPHÆ'UM**, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and φαῖός, dusky. See **HÆMAPHÆIN**.

HÆMATOPH'AGOUS. Lat., *hæmatophagus* (from αἷμα, blood, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *hématophage*. Ger., *blutfressend*. Subsisting on the blood of living animals (said of insects).

HÆMATOPHIL'IA, *f.* A more correct form of *hæmophilia* (q. v.).

HÆMATOPHLEBES'TASIS, **HÆMATOPHLEBOS'TASIS**, *f.* -sta'seos (-æ's'tasis), -sta'seos (-os'tasis). Gr., αἱματοφλεβοστάσις (from αἷμα, blood, φλέψ, a vein, and στάσις, a stilling). Fr., *hématophlébectase*. Of Galen, the overcoming of venous distention.

HÆMATOPHO'BIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *hématophobie*. Ger., *Blutscheu* (1st def.). *Aderlasssscheu* (2d def.). 1. Dread of the sight of blood. 2. Aversion to bloodletting.

HÆMATOPHORE. From αἷμα, blood, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *hématophore*. An instrument for transfusion consisting of two small cannulæ connected with a glass tube by a small rubber tube and worked by a piston.

HÆMATOPH'OROUS. Of a vessel or cell, carrying or containing blood.

HÆMATOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. A more correct form of *hæmophthalmia* (q. v.).

HÆMATOPH'THORES, *f. pl.* From αἷμα, blood, and φθορά, corruption. Of Fuchs, diseases of the blood.

HÆMATOPHYSAL'LIS, *f.* -al'lidos (-is). A more correct form of *hæmophysallitis* (q. v.).

HÆMATOPHYTE. From αἷμα, blood, and φυτόν, a plant. Any vegetable organism existing in the blood.

HÆMATOP'ISY. From αἷμα, blood, and πίνειν, to drink. Fr., *hématopisie*. 1. The practice of drinking blood. 2. A collection of blood.—**Uterine h.** Fr., *hématopisie utérine*. Of Capuron, a collection of blood in the uterus.

HÆMATOPLANE'SIS. -e'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάνησις, a wandering. Fr., *hématoplanèse*. Ger., *Verirung des Blutes*. A deviation of the blood from its normal course.

HÆMATOPLA'NIA, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *hématoplanie*. 1. See **HÆMA-**

TOPLANESIS. 2. A vicarious hæmorrhage.—**H. men-strualis**. See **VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION**.

HÆMATOPLAS'MA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσμα (see **PLASMA**). See **Blood PLASMA**.

HÆMATOPLAST. From αἷμα, the blood, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See **HÆMATOBLAST**.

HÆMATOPLAS'TIC. Fr., *hématoplastique*. Ger., *hämato-plastisch*. Forming blood (said of certain cells in the embryo which form the first blood corpuscles).

HÆMATOPLETHO'RA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and πληθώρα, fullness. See **PLETHORA**.

HÆM'ATOPNEUMOTHO'RAX, *m.* -tho'racos (-is). A more correct form of *hæmopneumothorax* (q. v.).

HÆMATOPCE'A, *n. pl.* From αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make. Ger., *blutmachende Mittel*. Remedies supposed to make blood.

HÆMATOPO(I)E'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From αἷμα, the blood, and ποιέω, a making. See **HÆMATOGENESIS**.

HÆMATOPO(I)ET'IC. Lat., *hæmatopoieticus* (from αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make). Promoting or concerned in hæmatogenesis.

HÆMATOPO'RIA, *f.* See **HÆMATAPORIA**.

HÆMATOPOR'PHYRIN. From αἷμα, blood, and πόρφυρος, purple. The compound, C₆₈H₇₄N₈O₁₂, or C₃₂H₃₂N₄O₈, resembling, but not identical with, urobilin. It has been discovered in the urine.

HÆMATOPORPHYROID'IN. Ger., *Hæmatoporphyröidin*. A substance formed by the reduction of hæmatin. Under certain pathological conditions, it occurs in the urine.

HÆMATOPO'SIA, *f.* Gr., αἱματοποσία (from αἷμα, blood, and πόσις, a drinking). Ger., *Bluttrinken*. The drinking of blood as a remedy.

HÆM'ATOPS, *m.* Ger., *Hæmatops*. A person affected with hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOP'SIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὄψις, sight. See **HÆMOPHTHALMIA**.

HÆMATOPTYS'IA, **HÆMATOPTYSIS**, *f.* -pty's'ie, -pty's'eos (-op'tysis). More correct forms of *hæmoptysis* (q. v.).

HÆMATOR'RHACHIS, *f.* -rhach'eos (-ios), -or'rhachis. From αἷμα, blood, and ράχις, the spine. Fr., *hématorrhachie*. Any effusion of blood within, about, or between the spinal membranes.

HÆMATORRHA'GIA, *f.* See **HÆMORRHAGE**.

HÆMATORRHÆ'A, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hématorrhée*. Passive hæmorrhage.

HÆMATORRHOPHE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ρόφῃσις, a supping up. Fr., *hématorrhophésie*. Ger., *Blutausfangung*. Absorption of blood.

HÆMATORRHO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥρός, serum. Fr., *hématorrhose*. Ger., *Blutvermolkung*. Separation of the blood serum, as in cholera.

HÆMATOR'RHYSIS, *f.* -rhys'eos (-or'rhysis). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥύσις, a flowing. See **HÆMORRHAGE**.

HÆMATOSAL'PINX, *f.* -ping'gos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Ger., *Hämatosalpinx*. A morbid collection of blood in the oviduct.

HÆMATOSCHECELE, **HÆMATOSCHEON**, **HÆMATOSCHEUM**, *f., n., and n.* He^{2m}(ha³-e^{2m})-a^{2t}(a^{3t})-o^{2s}-ke²(che²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he^{2m}-a^{2t}-o^{2s}-ke-o-sel; he^{2m}(ha³-e^{2m})-a^{2t}(a^{3t})-o^{2s}-ke²(che²)-o²ⁿ, -u^{3m}(u^{4m}). From αἷμα, blood, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and κύλη, a tumor. More correct forms of *hæmoschecele* (q. v.).

HÆM'ATOSCOPE. From αἷμα, blood, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *hématoscope*. Ger., *Hämatoskop*. An instrument for observing the spectroscopic properties of the blood.

HÆMATOS'COPY. Fr., *hématoscopie*. Ger., *Blutschau*, *Blutbeschauung*. Examination of the blood with the hæmatoscope.

HÆMATOSEP'SIS, *f.* -sep'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and σήψις, putrefaction. See **SEPTICÆMIA**.

HÆMATO'SIC. Lat., *hæmatosicus*, *hæmatoticus*. See **HÆMATOPOIETIC**.

HÆMAT'OSIN. Fr., *hématosine*. Ger., *Blutrot(h)*. A term commonly used for hæmatin; but, according to Tabourin, h. is an independent body. It is said to contain 10 per cent. of iron, and has been proposed as a hæmatopoietic remedy.

HÆMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., αἱμάτωσις (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hématoze*. Ger., *Blutlüftung* (1st def.), *Blutbereitung* (2d def.). 1. See ARTERIALIZATION. 2. See SANGUIFICATION. 3. See HÆMATOGENESIS.

HÆMATOSPEC'TROGRAM. From αἷμα, blood, *spectrum*, an image, and γράμμα, something written. A curve showing the oxygenation of hæmoglobin when *Spirogyra* or some other green plant is confined in defibrinated venous blood and illuminated with the various spectral colors.

HÆMATOSPEC'TROSCOPE. From αἷμα, the blood, *spectrum*, an image, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of hæmoglobin in the blood by spectroscopy.

HÆMATOSPECTROSCOP'IC. From αἷμα, the blood, *spectrum*, an image, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Pertaining to the hæmatospectroscope.

HÆMATOSPER'MIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and σπέρμα, seed. A condition in which the semen is bloody.

HÆMATOSPI'LIA, *f.*, **HÆMATOSPI'LUS**, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and σπῖλος, a spot. Fr., *hématospilie*. Of Alibert, purpura.

HÆMATOSPONGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and σπῆγγος, a sponge. Fr., *hématospongose*. Ger., *Bildung des Blutschwamms*. The development of a medullary sarcoma.

HÆMATOSPON'GUS, *m.* See MEDULLARY SARCOMA.

HÆMATOSTAT'ICS, *sing.* See HÆMOSTATICS.

HÆMATOS'TEON, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὀστέον, a bone. An effusion of blood into the cavity or tissue of a bone.

HÆMATOSTYP'TICUS. From αἷμα, blood, and στυπτικός, styptic. See HÆMOSTATIC.

HÆMATOSYMPHORE'SIS, **HÆMATOSYNA'GO'GE**, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -go'ges. From αἷμα, blood, and συναγωγή, a bringing together. See CONGESTION (1st def.).

HÆMATOTELANG(E)IO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, τέλα, a web, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See TELANGEIECTASIS.

HÆMATOTHORA'CIC. Lat., *hæmatothoracicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and θώραξ, the thorax). Fr., *hæmatothoracique*. Pertaining to hæmatothorax.

HÆMATOTHO'RAX, *m.* -thor'acos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *hæmothorax*. Ger., *Hæmatothorax*. Hæmorrhage into the pleural cavity.

HÆMATOT'IC. Lat., *hæmatoticus*. Fr., *hématotique*. Ger., *Hæmatisis betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatisis or hæmogenesis.

HÆMATOTOX'IC. Lat., *hæmato-toxicus*, *hæmatotoxicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and τοξικόν, poison). Fr., *hématotoxique*, *hémotoxique*. Ger., *hämatoxisch*. Pertaining to, causing, or depending on poisoning of the blood.

HÆM'ATOUS. From αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hémateux*. Pertaining to the blood.

HÆMATOX'IC. See HÆMATOTOXIC.

HÆMATOX'IN. See HÆMATOXYLIN.

HÆMATOXYLIC ACID, **HÆMATOXY'LIN.** Lat., *hæmatoxylinum*. Fr., *hæmatoxyline*. Ger., *Hæmatoxylin*. A coloring principle, C₁₆H₁₄O₆, obtained from the wood of *Hæmatoxylin campechianum*, forming yellow crystals. It is used extensively as a staining agent in microscopy and as a reagent for alkalies, by which it is turned blue, and for ammonia, by which it is turned red.

HÆMATOX'YLON, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *h.* (1st def.), *bois de Campêche* (2d def.). Ger., *Hæmatoxylin, Campecheholz*. 1. A genus of trees of the *Cæsalpinezæ*. 2. Logwood, Campeachy wood; of

the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the wood of *H. campechianum* cut into chips or rasped into a powder.—**Decoctum hæmatoxyli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de bois de Campêche*. Ger., *Blauholzabsud*. A decoction made by boiling h. in water with the addition of cinnamon.—**Extractum hæmatoxyli** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de bois de Campêche*. Ger., *Campecheholzextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum ligni campechiani* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. A dry extract of h.—**H. campechianum**. Fr., *campêche commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Campecheholzbaum*, *westindisches Blutholz*. A tree indigenous to Campeachy and other parts of tropical America, and naturalized in Jamaica. The heart wood (h. [U. S. Ph.], or logwood) is used as a mild astringent in intestinal disorders.—**Hæmatoxyli lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *H.* (2d def.).

HÆMATOX'YLLUM, *n.* See HÆMATOXYLON.

HÆMATOZE'MIA, *f.* From αἷμα, the blood, and ζημία, a loss. Fr., *hématozémie*. Ger., *Hämatozemie*. A slow, habitual, or periodical discharge of blood.

HÆMATOZEM'IC. Lat., *hæmatozemicus*. Fr., *hématozémique*. Ger., *Hämatozemie betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatozemia.

HÆMATOZO'A, **HÆMATOZO'A'RIA**, *n. pl.* From αἷμα, blood, and ζῷον, an animal, or ζῳάριον, a little animal. Fr., *hématozoaires*. Ger., *Hämatozoën*, *Blutt(h)ierchen*. The animal parasites of the blood.

HÆMATOZO'ON, *n.*, *sing.* of *hæmatozoa* (q. v.).

HÆMATOZYMO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ζύωσις, fermentation. Fr., *hématozymose*. Ger., *Blutgährung*. Fermentation of the blood.

HÆMATOZYMO'TIC. Lat., *hæmatozymoticus*. Fr., *hématozymotique*. Pertaining to hæmatozymosis.

HÆMAT'ROPIN. A liquid preparation of hæmoglobin.

HÆMATURE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMATU'RIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hématurie*. Ger., *Hämaturie*, *Blutharnen*. Hæmorrhage from the urinary organs or passages.—**Chylous h.** See HÆMATOCHYLURIA.—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cystica*. See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**Endemic h.** A form of h. occurring in certain parts of the West Indies, Egypt, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, etc., due to parasites peculiar to those localities (e. g., *Bilharzia hæmatobia*). It may be associated with chyluria.—**False h.** Fr., *hématurie simulée*. The passage of red urine after taking certain food or drugs, such as prickly pears, beet roots, some species of strawberries, and drinks made of sorrel, madder, hæmatoxylin, rhubarb, or senna.—**Filarial h.** H. produced by various forms of *filaria*.—**H. ægyptiaca.** See *Endemic h.*—**H. cystica.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**H. ejaculatoria.** See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.—**H. intertropica.** See *Endemic h.*—**H. neonatorum.** H. in newborn children.—**H. renalis.** Hæmorrhage from, or the presence of extravasated blood in, the kidneys.—**H. seminalis.** See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.—**H. stillaticia.** H. with stillicidium.—**H. vesicalis.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**Idiopathic h.** H. independent of any appreciable cause. Its existence has been denied.—**Intermittent h.** 1. Of Rayer and Elliotson, h. occurring during each paroxysm of intermittent fever. 2. See PAROXYSMAL HÆMOGLOBINURIA.—**Intertropical h.** Lat., *h. intertropica*. See *Endemic h.*—**Malarial h.** See Hæmorrhagic malarial fever.—**Nervous h.** H. apparently due to nervous influence.—**Paroxysmal h.** See PAROXYSMAL HÆMOGLOBINURIA.—**Periodic(al) h.** H. that occurs at more or less regular periods.—**Prostatic h.** H. produced by injury or disease of the prostate.—**Renal h.** See *H. renalis*.—**Renal tubal h.** A variety of h. peculiar to infants; accompanied by accumulation of the red blood corpuscles in the tubules of the kidneys, bronzing of the skin, and cerebral disturbances.—**Supplementary h.** A vicarious h.—**Symptomatic h.** H. caused by some constitutional disease, such as yellow

fever.—**Syphilitic h.** H. due to syphilitic disease of the kidneys.—**Terminal h.** Fr., *hématurie terminale*. H. occurring at the close of micturition.—**Toxic h.** H. due to the ingestion of a poison.—**Traumatic h.** H. due to traumatism affecting the kidneys, bladder, or urethra.—**Urethral h.** H. in which the blood comes from the urethra.—**Uro-h.** H. in which the urine contains a large amount of urohæmatin. The condition has been observed in nervous diseases.—**Vesical h.** Lat., *h. vesicalis*. See **CYSTORRHAGIA**.

HÆMATU'RIC. Lat., *hæmaturicus*. Fr., *hématurique*. Ger., *Blutharnen betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmaturia.
HÆMAT'US, m. -*to'tos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *οὖς*, the ear. Ger., *Blutohr*. An effusion of blood into the internal ear.

HÆMATYSTER'IC. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὑστέρη*, the uterus. Relating to an effusion of blood into the uterus.

HÆMAU'LICA, f. See **HÆMATAULICA**.

HÆMAUT'OGRAPH. From *αἷμα*, blood, *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφειν*, to write. The curve or tracing obtained in hæmaturgraphy.

HÆMAUTOG'RAPHY. The process of obtaining curves or traces corresponding with the pulse by allowing the stream of blood from a cut artery to impinge on a moving plate or paper.

HÆMAX'IS, f. -*ax'eos* (-is). Gr., *αἱμαξίς* (from *αἱμάσσειν*, to make bloody). See **BLOODLETTING**.

HÆMELYTROMET'RA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, *ἐλντρον*, a cavity, and *μήτρα*, the matrix. A collection of blood in the cavity of the uterus and vagina.

HÆMEN'TERA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See **MELÆNA**.

HÆMENTE'RIA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *héméntérie*. A genus of the *Rhyncobellidæ*, characterized by an anterior bifid sucker and one pair of eyes on the second ring.—**H. costata.** A reddish variety found in Crimea, Russia, with dorsal transverse yellow bands spotted with black warts; used locally in medicine.—**H. Ghilianii.** Of Filippi, a species found in the Amazon; it is sometimes a foot long, and will attach itself to man.—**H. mexicana.** A Mexican variety, of a dark coffee color, with a bluish-green belly, and two longitudinal rows of black and clear brown spots along the back. Its bites give rise to an acute dermatitis.—**H. officinalis.** A species found in the lagoons of Mexico; employed medicinally as a leech.

HÆM'IC. Lat., *hæmicus* (from *αἷμα*, blood). Fr., *hémique*. Ger., *hämisch*. Pertaining to or (of a disease) due to the state of the blood.

HÆM'IDIN. Fr., *hémidine*. Ger., *Hämidin*. A crystalline substance obtained by Dannelberg from the blood; now known to be simply sulphur.

HÆMIDRO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). See **HÆMATIDROSIS**.

HÆM'IN. Fr., *hémine*. Ger., *Hämin*. 1. A compound of hæmatin (1st def.) or, according to Nencki and Sieber, of h. (2d def.) with hydrochloric acid, formed by treating blood with sodium chloride, boiling with glacial acetic acid, and evaporating; occurring as rhombic tabular crystals, which are bluish-red by reflected light, brownish-red by transmitted light; of the composition $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}.2HCl$, or, according to Nencki and Sieber (who call it h. hydrochloride), $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3.HCl$. Varieties of h. in which hydrobromic or hydriodic acid replace hydrochloric acid, and which are very similar to ordinary h., are known. 2. Of Nencki and Sieber, the body, $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3$, of which h. (1st def.) is the hydrochloride. It is hæmatin less the elements of a molecule of water.

HÆMIS'CHESIS, f. -*e'seos* (-is'chesis). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ισχεσις*, a condition. See **HÆMATISCHESIS**.

HÆMI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hémite*. The supposed inflammatory condition of the blood during the course of an inflammation.

HÆMOALKALIM'ETER. An apparatus for ascertaining the degree of alkalinity of the blood.

HÆMOARTHRI'TIS, f. -*thrit'idis*. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Acute rheumatism.

HÆMO'BIUM, n. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *βίος*, life. See **HÆMATOBIUM**.

HÆM'OBLAST. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See **PARABLAST**.

HÆMOCARDIORRHA'GIA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, *καρδία*, the heart, and *ρήγνύναι*, to break forth. Fr., *hémocardiorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the cardiac blood vessels.

HÆMOCELIDO'SIS, f. See **HÆMATOKELIDOSIS**.

HÆMOCERCH'NON, m., HÆMOCERCH'NOS, m., HÆMOCERCH'NUS, m. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *κέρχνος*, rough, hoarse. Fr., *hémocerche*. Ger., *Bluträuspern*. Blood raised from the fauces with a rattling noise, or a bloody phlegm discharged with a dry hemming.

HÆMOCHRO'IN, n. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χροιά*, color. See **HÆMATIN**.

HÆMOCHROMO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρώμα*, color. Pathological pigmentation with some substance derived from blood.

HÆM'OCHROME. See **HÆMATIN**.

HÆMOCHRO'MOGEN. From *αἷμα*, blood, *χρώμα*, color, and *γεννάν*, to produce. A hypothetical substance of unknown composition, produced, according to Hoppe-Seyler, by decomposing hæmoglobin with acids or alkalis in the absence of oxygen. It is converted into hæmatoporphyrin by the action of acids, losing its iron in the process. It is identical with the reduced hæmatin of Stokes, obtained by the action of ammonium sulphide upon an alkaline solution of hæmatin (1st def.).

HÆMOCHROMO'METER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *χρώμα*, color, and *μετρέειν*, to measure. An instrument for determining the exact tint of the blood, and hence for inferring its richness in hæmoglobin.

HÆMOCHRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *χροιά*, color. See **HÆMATOCHROSIS**.

HÆMOCC'E'LIAC. See **HÆMATOCCELIAC**.

HÆMOCO'LICA. See **HÆMATOCOLICA**.

HÆMOCRYPH'IA, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *κρυφίον*, hidden. Of Van der Linden, see **HÆMATISCHESIS**.

HÆMOCY'ANIN. From *αἷμά*, blood, and *κύνανος*, blue. See **HÆMATOCYANIN**.

HÆMOCYANO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *κύνανσις*, a dark blue color. See **CYANOSIS**.

HÆM'OCYTE. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *κύτος*, a cell. See **BLOOD CORPUSCLE**.

HÆMOCYTOL'YSIS, f. -*lys'eos* (-ol'ysis). From *αἷμα*, blood, *κύτος*, a cell, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Ger., *Hämo-kytolys*. A breaking down of the red blood corpuscles.

HÆMOCYTOM'ETER. See **HÆMATOCYTOTOMETER**.

HÆMOCYTOTRYP'SIS, f. -*tryp'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, *κύτος*, a vessel, and *τρίψις*, a rubbing. Ger., *Hämo-cytotrypsie*. The destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood by a high degree of heat.

HÆMOCYTOZO'ON, n. From *αἷμα*, blood, *κύτος*, a cell, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Of Danilewsky, a transparent spherical corpuscle containing pigment granules, found in the red blood corpuscles in paludal fever.

HÆMODAC'RYSIS, f. -*crys'eos* (-ac'rysis). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *δάκρυ*, a tear. Ger., *Blutweinen*. Bloody lachrymation.

HÆMO'DES. See **HÆMATOID**.

HÆMO'DIA, f. Gr., *αἰμωδία* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *δοός*, a tooth). Fr., *hémodie*. 1. Extreme sensitiveness of the teeth. 2. The teething of children. 3. A scorbutic affection of the gums.

HÆMODIAPEDE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *διαπήδησις*, an oozing through the tissues. See **DIAPEDESIS**.

HÆMODIARRHE'A, f. See **DIARRHŒA cruenta**.

HÆMODIAS'MUS, m. See **HÆMODIA**.

HÆMODIP'SA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and δίψα, thirst. Ger., *Blutentziehungslust*. A predilection for excessive bloodletting.

HÆMODROMOM'ETER. See HÆMADROMOMETER.

HÆMODROM'OGRAPH. From αἷμα, blood, δρόμος, a course, and γράφειν, to write. See HÆMOTACHOMETER.

HÆMODYNAM'ICS, *sing.* See HÆMADYNAMICS.

HÆMODYNAMOM'ETER. Lat., *hæmodynamometrum* (from αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, power, and μετρεῖν, to measure). See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

HÆMODYSCRA'SIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and δυσκράσια, dyscrasia. Fr., *hémodyscrasie*. A disease caused by alteration in the character of the blood.

HÆMEDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). See HÆMATCEDEMA.

HÆMOFER'ROGEN. A form of dried hæmatogen, used in chlorosis and anæmia.

HÆMOFUS'CIN. Ger., *Hämofuscin*. Of von Recklinghausen, a pathological blood pigment, generally associated with cirrhosis of the liver.

HÆMOGAL'LOL. A ferruginous preparation made by the oxidation of hæmoglobin; used in anæmia.

HÆMOGAS'TRIC. Lat., *hæmogastricus* (from αἷμα, blood, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *hémogastrique*. Pertaining to blood in the stomach.

HÆMOGEN'ESIS, *f.* See HÆMATOPOIESIS.

HÆMOGLO'BIC. Containing or producing hæmoglobin (said of cells).

HÆMOGLO'BIN. Fr., *hémoglobine*. Ger., *Hämoglobin*, *Blutkugelchenstoff*. A crystalline compound, C₇₇₂H₁₁₃₀N₂₂₄S₂FeO₂₄₅, of hæmatin and globulin, forming the principal part of the solid constituents of the red blood corpuscles. It is obtained by repeated freezing and thawing. In man it forms prismatic or rhombic crystals of a blood-red color, readily soluble in water; in some animals the crystals are hexagonal or tetrahedral, and are much less soluble. Under ordinary conditions it occurs loosely combined with oxygen (*oxyhæmoglobin*); when deprived of this, it constitutes *reduced h.* (*q. v.*). It is the agent by which the respiratory processes are effected, as it takes up the oxygen from the inspired air and carries it in the blood to the tissues to which it gives up the oxygen being thus transformed to reduced h. *Oxyhæmoglobin* has a distinctive absorption spectrum consisting of two bands between the lines D and E.—**Carbonic monoxide (or oxide) h.** See CARBOXY-HÆMOGLOBIN.—**Insoluble h.** See METHÆMOGLOBIN.—**Nitric oxide h.** A stable, bluish-violet compound formed by adding nitric oxide to h. Its spectrum gives two absorption bands.—**Oxygenated h.** *Oxyhæmoglobin*. See *H.*—**Reduced h.** *H.* which has parted with all of its loosely combined oxygen; the ordinary h. of many authors. It is of a brownish color and its spectrum shows only one absorption band instead of two.

HÆMOGLOBINÆ'MIA, *f.* From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hémoglobinémie*. Ger., *Hämoglobinämie*. The presence of hæmoglobin in the blood in a state of solution.

HÆMOGLOBINOM'ETER. An apparatus devised by Gowers for estimating the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

HÆMOGLOBINORRHE'A, *f.* From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and ρεῖν, to flow. An escape of hæmoglobin from the blood vessels.—**H. cutis**. The escape of hæmoglobin into the skin in consequence of venous engorgement.

HÆMOGLOBINU'RIA, *f.* From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hémoglobinurie*. Ger., *Hämoglobinurie*. A disease characterized by the presence in the urine of dissolved hæmoglobin, the result, it is believed, of hæmorrhage from vessels larger than the capillaries.—**Epidemic h.** A fatal disease of infants observed by Winckel, characterized by cyanosis, jaundice, h., and a petechial eruption.—**Intermittent h.** *Paroxysmal h.*, **Periodic h.** Fr., *hémoglobinurie paroxystique*.

H. which recurs at regular or irregular intervals. Especially a peculiar disease occurring in periodically recurring paroxysms which are said to be excited by exposure to cold and which are characterized by mild febrile symptoms and by the discharge of reddish or blackish urine, containing free hæmoglobin, but no uninjured blood corpuscles.

HÆMOGLOBINU'RIC. Pertaining to hæmoglobinuria.

HÆMOGLOB'ULIN. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMOGRAPH'ION, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hémographie*. A hæmodynamometer in connection with a kymograph for obtaining curves or tracings of the blood pressure.

HÆMOGREGARI'NA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and grex, a flock. Of Danilewsky, the gregarinellike organism found in the blood of malarial persons.

HÆM'OHYDRONEPHRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, the kidney. A cystic tumor of the kidney containing blood and urine.

HÆM'OID. See HÆMATOID.

HÆMOKELIDO'SIS, *f.* See HÆMATOKELIDOSIS.

HÆM'OL. See HÆMOGALLOL.—**H. arsenic**. See ARSENHEMOL.

HÆMOLEU'COCYTES. From αἷμα, blood, λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *hémoleucocytes*. Ger., *Hämoleucocyten*. Of Obrowsky, the cells of bone marrow giving rise to red blood corpuscles.

HÆM'OLYMPH. From αἷμα, blood, and *lympa*, lymph. Ger., *Hæmoblasten*. Of Lankester, the red and white blood corpuscles and the lymph corpuscles.

HÆMOL'YSIN. From αἷμα, blood, and λύειν, to loose. A blood-dissolving principle found in serum and in filtrates of various bacterial cultures.

HÆMOMANOM'ETER. Fr., *hémomanomètre*. A manometer used for determining blood pressure.

HÆMOMEDIASTI'NUM, *n.* Ger., *Hämomediastinum*. Hæmorrhage into the mediastinum.

HÆM'OMERE. From αἷμα, blood, and μέρος, a part. The portion of a metamere taking part in the formation of, or derived from, the vascular system.

HÆMOMETACH'YSIS, *f.* -chy'seos (-ach'ysis). From αἷμα, blood, μετά, through, and χύσις, a pouring. See TRANSFUSION.

HÆMOM'ETER. From αἷμα, blood, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hémomètre*. Ger., *Hämometer*. 1. See HÆMODYNAMOMETER. 2. Of Fleischl, an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

HÆMOMET'RA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and μήτρα, the uterus. See HÆMATOMETRA.

HÆMOMETRECTA'SIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐκτασις, an extension. Fr., *hémomètrectasie*. Dilatation of the uterus from hæmorrhage into it.

HÆMON'CIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See HÆMATONCIA.

HÆMON'CUS, *m.* See HÆMATONCUS.

HÆMO'NEIN. A certain extract of beef with the addition of the salts contained in normal blood.

HÆMONEPHRORRHA'GIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. See NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA.

HÆMOOPHORI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From αἷμα, blood, ὄν, an egg, and φερεῖν, to bear. Ger., *Eierstockentzündung mit Blutergruss*. Hæmorrhagic oophoritis.

HÆMOPATHI'A, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *hémopathie*. Ger., *Krankheit des Blutes*. Any disease of the blood.

HÆMOPATHOL'OGY. From αἷμα, blood, πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology of the blood.

HÆMOPERICAR'DIUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Ger., *Bluterguss im Herzbeutel*. Fr., *hémopéricarde*. An effusion of blood into the pericardial cavity.

HÆMOPERITONÆUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. An effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

HÆMOPEX(I)Æ, *f. pl.* From αἷμα, blood, and πήξις, congelation. Those diseases in which there is a great tendency of the blood to coagulate.

HÆMOPHAGOCYTES. From αἷμα, blood, φαγεῖν, to eat, and κύτος, a cell. Of Metchnikoff, the white blood corpuscles; the phagocytes of the blood, in contradistinction to those of connective tissue.

HÆMOPHILIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hémophilie*. Ger., *Bluterkrankheit, Blutsucht, Blutungssucht*. A congenital condition characterized by defective coagulability of the blood, so that hæmorrhage, even from trivial injuries, is severe and difficult to check.—**H. neonatorum**. Purpura in newborn children.—**Hereditary h.** H. that is inherited from one or both parents.—**Sporadic h.** Spontaneous hæmorrhage from different organs in a person having no hæmophilic ancestry.

HÆMOPHILIC. Pertaining to or affected with hæmophilia.

HÆMOPHOBIA, *f.* See HÆMATOPHOBIA.

HÆMOPHOBICUS, HÆMOPHOBUS. Gr., αἱμοφόβος (from αἷμα, blood, and φόβος, dread). Of Galen, timid in the matter of bloodletting.

HÆMOPHOSCOL. A glycerophosphoric acid preparation of hæmoglobin with extract of kola.

HÆMOPHTHALMIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes. Fr., *hémophthalmie, apoplexie de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenblutung, Augenhämorrhagie, Blutaugenentzündung*. 1. Originally, an effusion of blood into the interior of the eye, either into the anterior chamber, into the vitreous, or between the coats of the eyeball. 2. A hæmorrhage outside of the eyeball, beneath the conjunctiva, vulgarly termed a blood-shot eye.—**H. externa**. See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. interna**. See *H.* (1st def.).

HÆMOPHTHALMUS, *m.* Properly, a person affected with hæmophthalmia; as commonly used, hæmophthalmia.

HÆMOPHYSALIS, *f.* -all'idis (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and φυσάλλις, a bladder. Ger., *Blutblase*. A vesicle or bleb filled with blood.

HÆMOPIS, *f.* -op'idōs (-is). Said to be from αἷμα, blood, and ὀπίσκειν, to suck out. A genus of leechlike worms.—**H. nigra**. See *HIRUDO obscura*.—**H. sanguisorba**, *H. sanguisuga*. See *AULOSTOMA gulo*.—**H. vorax**. Ger., *Rosslutegel*. A species found in Europe, and especially in northern Africa, where it attaches itself to the interior of the pharynx of horses, cattle, and man.

HÆMOPLANE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-e'sis). See HÆMATOPLANESIS.

HÆMOPLASMA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσμα, anything formed. See *Blood PLASMA*.

HÆMOPLASMODIUM, *n.* From αἷμα, blood, πλάσμα, anything molded, and μέδος, a dry measure. See *PLASMODIUM malarie*.

HÆMOPLASTIC. From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See HÆMATOPLASTIC.

HÆMOPLETHORÆA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and πληθώρα, a fullness. See *PLETHORA*.

HÆMOPNEUMOTHORAX, *m.* -thor'acos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, πνεῦμα, air, and θώραξ, the thorax. Ger., *Hämopneumothorax*. A collection of blood and gas in the pleural cavity.

HÆMOPO(I)E'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ποίησις, a making. Fr., *hémopoèse*. See HÆMATOPOIESIS and HÆMATOGENESIS.

HÆMOPO(I)ETIC. From HÆMAPOIETIC.

HÆMOPOSIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and πόσις, a drinking. See HÆMATOPOSIA.

HÆMOPROC'TIA, *f.*, **HÆMOPROC'TOS**, *m.*, **HÆMOPROC'TUS**, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *hémoproctie*. Ger., *Mastdarmblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the rectum.

HÆMOP'TIC. Lat., *hæmopticus*. See HÆMOPTOIC.

HÆMOP'TOE, *f.* -op'toes. See HÆMOP'TYSIS.

HÆMOP'TOIC. Lat., *hæmoptoicus*. Fr., *hémoptoïque*. Pertaining to or accompanied by hæmoptysis.

HÆMOP'TYIC, HÆMOP'TYSIC. Lat., *hæmoptylicus, hæmoptysicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting). See HÆMOP'TOIC.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, *f.* -tys'eos (-op'tysis). From αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *hémoptysie*. Ger., *Hämoptöe, Hämoptysis, Blutsucken, Bluthusten*. Lit., a spitting of blood; hæmorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs, discharged upward through the trachea and mouth. The blood usually is bright red and frothy.—**Cardiac h.** Fr., *hémoptysie cardiaque*. H. produced by disturbances of arterial tension in patients having heart disease.—**Endemic h.** H. caused by the presence of the *Distoma Ringeri*, endemic in certain localities.—**Feigned h.** Expectoration of blood-colored fluid by malingerers.—**H. calculosa**. Expectoration of blood and small masses of tissue that have undergone calcareous degeneration.—**H. interna**. An extravasation of blood from the lung into the pleural cavity.—**H. laryngea**. H. in which the blood comes from the larynx.—**H. neonatorum**. H. in a newborn child.—**H. phthisica**. H. due to tuberculosis of the lungs.—**H. spleneticæ**. H. due to splenic obstruction.—**H. trachealis**. H. in which the blood comes from the trachea.—**Hysterical h.** See *Hysterical HÆMORRHAGE*.—**Nervous h.** H. occurring with nervous crises due to vasomotor disturbances or pulmonary disease.—**Parasitic h.** H. produced by the presence of parasites in the lungs. Cf. *Endemic h.*—**Recurrent h.** H. persisting for a short time and recurring at intervals.—**Vicarious h.** H. immediately preceding a scanty menstruation or occurring at regular intervals instead of menstruation.

HÆMOP'TYSMUS, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting. The entire course of hæmoptysis with its consequences, viz., spitting of pus, phthisis, and death.

HÆMORME'SIS, *f.* -me'seos (-is). From αἷμα, blood, and ὄρμησις, rapid motion. Ger., *Blutcongestion*. Sanguineous congestion.

HÆMORRHACHIS, *f.* See HÆMATORRHACHIS.

HÆMORRHAGE. Gr., αἱμορραγία (from αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύειν, to break through). Lat., *hæmorrhagia*. Fr., *hémorrhagie*. Ger., *Bluterguss, Blutergiessung, Blutung*. An escape of blood from the heart or the blood vessels, either externally or into or between the tissues.

—**Accidental h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie accidentelle*. Ger., *accidentelle Metrorrhagie*. Of Rigby, a uterine h. due to the accidental separation of the placenta, i. e., to such separation as is not due to a cervical implantation of the organ (placenta prævia). Cf. *Unavoidable h.*—**Active h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia activa*. H. in which there is free bleeding.—**Adynamic h.** H. occurring as the result of adynamic condition of the organism.—**Alveolar h.** H. from an alveolus after tooth extraction.—**Ante partum h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia antecedens*. Uterine h. occurring before parturition has begun. Cf. *Post partum h.*—**Arterial h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie artérielle*. Ger., *arterielle Blutung*. H. directly from an artery; a flow of arterial blood.—**Asthenic h.**, **Atonic h.** H. occurring as a manifestation of an asthenic condition.—**Bronchial h.** See *BRONCHORRHAGIA*.—**Capillary h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia capillaris*. Fr., *hémorrhagie capillaire*. H. from the capillaries.—**Capillary h. of the lungs**. A h. from ruptured pulmonary capillaries supposed to be antecedent to hæmoptysis.—**Cerebral h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia cerebri*. Fr., *hémorrhagie cérébrale*. Ger., *Hirnblutung*. An escape of blood upon the surface or into the substance of the brain. See *APOPLEXY*.

—**Chor(i)oidal h.** See *Chorioidal APOPLEXY*.—**Climacteric h.** Uterine h. occurring at the climacteric.—**Cohabitation h.** A h. occurring during and caused by coition.—**Complementary h.** A h. succeeding a previous one, and occurring in another locality.—**Concealed (accidental) h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie (ou perte) interne de l'utérus*. Of A. C. Baudelocque, that form of accidental uterine h. in which the blood does not flow out from the uterus, but collects between the wall of that organ and the ovum.—**Consecutive h.** See *Secondary h.*—**Constitutional h.** H. due to a constitutional condition, as in scurvy.—**Critical h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie critique*. 1. A h. that occurs at the crisis of an acute disease. 2. A h. in which the loss of blood is so great that the individual is left in a critical condition.—**Cutaneous h., Cuticular h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia cutis*. H. from the skin, especially one due to venous engorgement.—**Devious h.** A vicarious h.—**Dyscrasic h.** A h. occurring as a manifestation of a dyscrasia.—**Essential h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie essentielle*. Ger., *essentielle Hämorrhagie*. H. not due to injury. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the essential h's of the skin (a family of the "hæmorrhagic dermatoses") include purpura simplex, purpura papulosa, morbus maculosus, and purpura scorbutica.—**Extrameningeal h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie extraménigienne*. A h. immediately external to the cerebral or spinal meninges.—**Febrile h.** H. occurring as a manifestation of a fever.—**Fortuitous h.** An accidental h.—**Funicular h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie par vaisseaux du cordon (ou par le cordon) ombilical*. Ger., *Nabelstrangblutung*. H. from the umbilical cord.—**Gastro h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia gastrica*. See *GASTRORRHAGIA*.—**Gastrointestinal h.** H. from the stomach and intestines.—**Habitual h.** H. occurring with a certain periodicity, as from the nose or bronchi, or in hæmophilia.—**H. by anastomosis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per anastomosin*. Ger., *Hämorrhagie per anastomosin*. H. occurring without visible breach of continuity in the walls of the vessels.—**H. by diabrosis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diabrosin*. Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diabrosin*, *Blutung durch Anfressung*. H. through an opening in the wall of a vessel due to ulceration.—**H. by diæresis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diæresin*. Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diæresin*. H. which follows a wound or rupture of a vessel.—**H. by diapedesis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diapedesin*. Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diapedesin*, *Blutung durch Durchsickerung*. H. from the smallest capillaries and veins, sometimes occurring without visible traumatic lesions.—**H. by exhalation.** See *EXHALATION* (3d def.).—**H. by exudation.** See *H. by diapedesis*.—**H. by rhexis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per rhexin*. Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Rhexin*, *Blutung durch Zerreißung*. H. through a rupture of a blood vessel.—**H's of the skin.** See *Hæmorrhagic DERMATOSES*.—**H. paulo post partum.** Uterine h. occurring shortly after delivery.—**H. plant.** See *ASPILIA latifolia*.—**Hæmorrhoidal h.** H. from piles.—**Hepatic h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia hepatica* (seu *hepatis*). Fr., *hémorrhagie du foie*. H. from the liver.—**Hysterical h.** H. due to hysteria, usually occurring during an hysterical paroxysm and in consequence of vasomotor disturbance.—**Idiopathic h.** H. not produced by any appreciable disease or injury.—**Inevitable h.** See *Unavoidable h.*—**Intermediary h.** A h. occurring subsequent to the arrest of primary traumatic h. and before the establishment of suppuration.—**Intermittent h.** H. in which the bleeding ceases for a variable period and begins again without apparent exciting cause.—**Internal h.** H. into a cavity, beneath the capsule of an organ, or into the connective tissue.—**Interstitial h.** H. into the connective tissue of an organ or region.—**Intestinal h.** See *ENTERORRHAGIA*.—**Intraamniotic h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie intra-amniotique*. H. within the amniotic cavity, due to laceration of the umbilical cord.—**Intracranial h.** H. within the skull.

—**Intramuscular h.** An interstitial h. into a muscle.—**Intraocular h.** H. into the interior of the eye.—**Intrarrachidian h., Intraspinal h.** See *HÆMATORRHACHIS*.—**Lightning h.** A severe h. that causes death in a very short time.—**Malarial h.** H. occurring from the nose, stomach, intestines, kidneys, or uterus, as a manifestation of malarial fever.—**Mechanical h.** H. produced by active or passive capillary congestion.—**Mediate h.** A traumatic h. occurring not immediately after the injury, but as the person begins to rally from the shock.—**Meningeal h.** H. from a meningeal artery.—**Menstrual h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie menstruelle*. See *Menstrual flow*.—**Mixed h.** Combined arterial and venous h.—**Nasal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia nasi* (seu *narium*). See *EPISTAXIS*.—**Natural h.** A h. not due to disease or injury (e. g., the menstrual flow).—**Neuralgic h.** See *HÆMORRHAGIA neuralgica*.—**Non-critical h.** Of Willis, a h. that may occur in the course of a disease, but exercises no influence on the eventual result.—**Ocular h.** H. into or around the eye.—**Organic h.** H. produced by an organic disease.—**Paralytic cerebral h.** Of Hammond, that form of cerebral h. in which paralysis follows the attack. The mind may be impaired, but is not suspended in its action.—**Parenchymatous h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia parenchymatosa*. Fr., *hémorrhagie parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Blutung*. H. which proceeds from numerous small arterial and venous branches and from capillaries; a general oozing from the capillaries of a wounded surface.—**Parenchymatous secondary h.** Ger., *parenchymatöse Nachblutung*. A variety of secondary h. depending partly on the great brittleness of the granulation vessels and partly upon extended thrombosis of the surrounding veins.—**Passive h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie passive*. H. produced by venous congestion, as in some forms of cardiac and pulmonary disease.—**Pericardial h.** H. into the pericardium.—**Periodical h.** An habitual h.—**Physiological h.** See *Natural h.*—**Plethoric h.** H. caused by plethora.—**Post mortem h.** Exudation of blood from a vessel after death in consequence of gravitation of pressure from decomposition.—**Post partum h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie après l'accouchement (ou de la délivrance)*. Ger., *Nachgeburtblutung*. The h. that follows the birth of the fetus, especially that which proceeds from the body of the uterus, as distinguished from that due to laceration.—**Primary h.** The h. that takes place immediately on the occurrence of an injury.—**Primary post partum h.** Post partum h. occurring before the permanent contraction of the uterus that sets in after the expulsion of the placenta.—**Primitive h.** See *Primary h.*—**Puerperal h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie puerpérale*. 1. Any h. from the genital tract connected with the process of parturition. 2. Any uterine h. occurring between the time of conception and that of the first menstruation after delivery. 3. As more commonly employed, uterine h. occurring after the first day following labor.—**Pulmonary h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia pulmonis* (seu *pulmonum*, seu *pulmonalis*). Fr., *hémorrhagie pulmonaire (ou des poumons)*. Ger., *Lungenblutung*. H. from the lungs.—**Punctiform h.** Small circumscribed hæmorrhagic foci, produced by rupture of capillary vessels.—**Recurrent h., Recurring h.** 1. H. that occurs repeatedly. 2. See *Secondary h.*—**Retarded h.** See *Secondary h.*—**Retinal h.** See *RETINAL APOPLEXY*.—**Scorbutic h.** H. occurring in a person affected with scurvy.—**Secondary h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie secondaire*. Ger., *Nachblutung*. 1. H. occurring after a considerable interval from the cessation of the primary h. from a wound. 2. In obstetrics, of M'Clintock and Hardy, uterine h. "some days after delivery."—**Secondary post partum (or puerperal) h.** See *Secondary h.* (2d def.).—**Septic h.** H. caused by a septic organism in the blood, as in malarial fever.—**Spinal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia spinalis*. See *HÆMATORRHACHIS*.—**Spontane-**

ous h. Lat., *hæmorrhagia spontanea*. H. occurring without ascertained exciting cause.—**Sthenic h.** An active h.—**Supplementary h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie supplémentaire*. A vicarious h.—**Surgical h.** A traumatic h.—**Symptomatic h.** A h. that is indicative of a disease.—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie traumatique*. H. caused by traumatism.—**Ulcerous h.** H. in consequence of erosion of the wall of a blood vessel.—**Unavoidable h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie inévitable* (ou *fatale*). Ger., *unvermeidliche Metrorrhagie*. Of Levret and Rigby, the uterine h. that occurs as a result of placenta prævia, from its being the unavoidable consequence of the separation of more or less of the placenta as the cervix dilates. Cf. *Accidental h.*—**Uterine h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia uteri* (seu *uterina*). See METRORRHAGIA.—**Uteroplacental h.** Ger., *utero-placentäre Blutung*. A h. from the uteroplacental vessels.—**Venous h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie veineuse*. Ger., *Venenblutung*. H. from a vein.—**Ventricular h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia ventriculi*. See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**Vesical h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia vesicæ*. See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**Vicarious h.** 1. A h. from some other part of the body than the uterus in lieu of menstruation. 2. A critical h.—**White h.** See *Hæmorrhagic INFARCTION*.

HÆMORRHA'GIA, *f.* See HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. activa.** See Active HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. antecedens.** See *Ante partum* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. atonica.** See *Atonic* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. bronchica.** See BRONCHORRHAGIA.—**H. capillaris.** See *Capillary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* HÆMORRHAGE.—**Hæmorrhagia cutanea.** See *Cutaneous* HÆMORRHAGE.—**Hæmorrhagiæ cutaneæ.** Cutaneous hæmorrhages; in Hebra's classification, the fifth class. See *Hæmorrhagic DERMATOSES*.—**H. cutis.** See *Cuticular* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. entonica.** H. caused by increased vascular action.—**H. mucosa.** A mucosanguinolent discharge (e. g., the *h. Nabothi*).—**H. Nabothi.** A mucosanguinolent discharge that takes place from the canal of the cervix uteri a few days before labor begins.—**H. narinea, H. narium, H. nasi.** See EPISTAXIS.—**H. neonatorum.** H. from the thoracic or abdominal viscera, or the skin, in newborn children.—**H. neuralgica.** Of English, a possibly infectious disease beginning with a severe neuralgia in the region of the sciatic nerve, with high fever, and in three or four days extravasations of blood in the lower extremities, particularly in the calf of the leg and the popliteal space. Microscopical examination shows fatty degeneration and atrophy of the muscle.—**H. parenchymatosa.** See *Parenchymatous* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. per anastomosin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by anastomosis*.—**H. per cutem.** See *Cuticular* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. per diabrosin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diabrosis*.—**H. per diæresin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diæresis*.—**H. per diapedesin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diapedesis*.—**H. per rhexin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by rhexis*.—**H. proctica.** Rectal hæmorrhage.—**H. pulmonalis, H. pulmonis, H. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. spinalis.** See HÆMATORRHACHIS.—**H. suppuratoria.** A sanguinopurulent discharge from a suppurating surface.—**H. traumatica, H. vulneratoria.** See *Traumatic* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. uteri, H. uterina.** See METRORRHAGIA.—**H. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**H. vesicæ.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.

HÆMORRHA'GIC. Gr., *αιμορραγικός*. Lat., *hæmorrhagicus*. Fr., *hémorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagisch*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHA'GICUS. Gr., *αιμορραγικός*. 1. See HÆMORRHAGIC. 2. Of Hippocrates, subject to hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHAGIF'EROUS. From *hæmorrhagia*, hæmorrhage, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *hémorrhagifère*. Of Rochoux, accompanied by an effusion of blood.

HÆMORRHAGIP'AROUS. From *hæmorrhagia*, hæmorrhage, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *hémorrhagipare*. Giving rise to hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHAGO'DES. Gr., *αιμορραγῶδης* (from *αιμορραγία*, hæmorrhage, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Of Hippocrates, resembling a hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHAGOPH'THISIS, *f.* *-this'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From *αιμορραγία*, hæmorrhage, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Phthisis resulting from excessive hæmorrhage.

HÆM'ORRHAGY. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÆMORRHAPHIL'IA, *f.* See HÆMOPHILIA.

HÆMORRHELCO'MA, *n.* *-com'atos* (*-is*). From *αιμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid, and *ἔλκωμα*, an ulcer. Fr., *hémorrhelcome*. Ger., *Hämorrhoidalgeschwür*. An ulcer on a hæmorrhoid.

HÆMORRHELCO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos* (*-is*). From *αιμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid, and *ἔλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *hémorrhelcose*. 1. The formation of a hæmorrhoidal ulcer. 2. See HÆMORRHELCOMA.

HÆM'ORRHENTORRRHÆ'A, *f.* From *αιμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *hémorrhenterorrhée*. Diarrhœa accompanied or caused by hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHIN'IA, *f.* From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρίς*, the nose. See EPISTAXIS.

HÆM'ORRHOBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* Ger., *Schleimhaut-hämorrhoidalblennorrhöe*. Blennorrhœa accompanied or caused by hæmorrhoids.

HÆM'ORRHOBRONCHORRHÆ'A. Ger., *Bronchial-schleimhautblennorrhöe*. Bronchorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHOCRYPH'IA, *f.* From *αιμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid, and *κρύφιος*, hidden. Fr., *hémorrhocryphie*. Ger., *Hämorrhoidalblutflussverhaltung*. A suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

HÆM'ORRHOCYSTORRHÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *hémorrhocystorrhée*. Ger., *Blasenschleimhaut-Hämorrhoidalblennorrhöe*. Cystorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids.

HÆM'ORRHODIARRHÆ'A, *f.* From *αιμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid, and *διάρροια*, diarrhœa. Ger., *hämorrhoidale Darmblennorrhöe*. A mild form of hæmorrhenterorrhœa.

HÆMORRHOPHIL'IA, *f.* See HÆMOPHILIA.

HÆMORRHÆ'A, *f.* Gr., *αιμόρροια* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρεῖν*, to flow). See HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. intestinalis.** See ENTEORRHAGIA.—**H. petechialis.** Fr., *hémorrhée pétéchiâle*. Of Adams, Bateman, and others, see PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**H. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. uterina.** See *Uterine* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. vasorum hæmorrhoidalium.** Bleeding from the hæmorrhoidal vessels.—**H. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**H. viarum urinarium.** See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMORRHO'IC. Gr., *αιμορροικός*. Lat., *hæmorrhœicus*. See HÆMORRHAGIC.

HÆM'ORRHOID. Gr., *αιμορροῖς*. Lat., *hæmorrhoids*. Fr., *hémorrhöide*. Ger., *güldene Ader, Hämorrhöide*. A tumor situated beneath the mucous membrane of the rectum at its lower extremity, or externally at the verge of the anus; a pile.—**Accidental h's.** H's that are produced by some extraneous agency.—**Arterial h.** A h. composed chiefly of arteries.—**Bleeding h.** Lat., *hæmorrhoids cruenta* (seu *fluens*, seu *aperta*). Ger., *fließende Hämorrhöide*. A h. which causes loss of blood.—**Blind h.** Lat., *hæmorrhoids cæca* (seu *non fluens*). Ger., *blinde Hämorrhöide*. A h. that does not cause bleeding.—**Capillary h.** A h. resembling a strawberry and composed of small blood vessels.—**Dry h.** See *Blind h.*—**External h.** Lat., *hæmorrhoids externa*. Fr., *hémorrhöide externe*. Ger., *äussere Hämorrhöide*. 1. A h. located at the anal margin. 2. A cutaneous tag in the same location.—**Fleshy h.** A h. in which there is a preponderance of skin and connective tissue, the vascular elements being insignificant.—**Internal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhoids interna*. Fr., *hémorrhöide interne*. Ger., *innere Hämorrhöide*. A h. springing from within the anus.—**Interoexternal h.** A h. that develops at the

junction of the skin and mucous membrane, and is partly external and partly internal.—**Symptomatic h.** A h. caused by a general obstructed return of the venous blood from the rectum.—**Urethral h.** See *Urethral PAPILLOMA*.—**Uterine h's.** Lat., *hæmorrhoides uteri*. Fr., *hémorrhôides de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterhämorrhoiden*. Of Simpson, a "roughened and highly injected" state of the "os uteri" (cavity of the cervix), "like the mucous surface of an internal rectal h.," and apt to bleed when touched.—**Venous h.** A h. composed chiefly of veins.—**Vesical h's.** 1. Dilated veins about the neck of the bladder. 2. A vicarious h. from the bladder where a regularly recurring rectal h. has temporarily ceased.—**White h's.** Lat., *hæmorrhoides albæ*. Fr., *hémorrhôides blanches*. Of Richet, h's which are formed by hypertrophy of the papillary bodies of the mucous membrane, and discharge a seromucous fluid instead of blood.

HÆMORRHOID'AL. Lat., *hæmorrhoidalis*, *hæmorrhoides* (from *αιμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid). Ger., *afterblutflüssig*, *hämorrhoidalisch*. 1. Pertaining to hæmorrhoids. 2. Belonging to the fundament (said of blood vessels and nerves).

HÆMORRHODA'RIOUS, m. Fr., *hémorrhôidaire*. Ger., *Hämorrhöiden-* (oder *Güldenader-*) *Kranker*. A sufferer from piles.

HÆMORRHOID'EUS. See *HÆMORRHOIDAL*.

HÆMORRHOI'DES, f. pl. of *Hæmorrhôis* (q. v.).

HÆMORRHOI'DOCAUS'TES, m. Gr., *αιμορροδοκαύστης*. A cautery for hæmostasis.

HÆMOR'RHOIS, f. *-rho'idos* (-is). Gr., *αιμορροΐς*. 1. See *HÆMORRHOID*. 2. See *HÆMORRHUS*.—**H. ab externa.** See *PROLAPSE of the anus*.—**Hæmorrhoides albæ.** See *White HÆMORRHIDS*.—**H. aperta.** See *Bleeding HÆMORRHOID*.—**H. cæca.** See *Blind HÆMORRHOID*.—**Hæmorrhoides cristatæ.** See *Fleshy HÆMORRHIDS*.—**H. cruenta.** See *Bleeding HÆMORRHOID*.—**H. cutanea, H. externa.** See *External HÆMORRHOID*.—**H. fluens.** See *Bleeding HÆMORRHOID*.—**Hæmorrhoides gravidarum.** See *Hæmorrhoides puerperarum*.—**Hæmorrhoides mariscosæ.** Large bluish-purple piles resembling a fig in color and shape.—**H. menstruæ.** See *Hæmorrhoides periodicæ*.—**H. mucosæ.** See *White HÆMORRHIDS*.—**H. non fluens.** See *Blind HÆMORRHOID*.—**Hæmorrhoides oris.** Fr., *hémorrhôides de la bouche*. A distention of the veins of the fauces, etc., that sometimes occurs in plethoric persons.—**Hæmorrhoides periodicæ.** Piles that become congested at regular periods, sometimes contemporaneously with menstruation.—**H. procedens.** See *PROLAPSE of the anus*.—**Hæmorrhoides puerperarum.** Piles in puerperal women, caused by the pressure of the gravid uterus on the hæmorrhoidal veins.—**Hæmorrhoides uteri.** See *Uterine HÆMORRHIDS*.—**Hæmorrhoides vesicæ.** See *Vesical HÆMORRHIDS*.

HÆMORRHOS'CHESIS, f. *-sche'seos* (-is'*chesis*). From *αιμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid, and *σχέσις*, retention. Suppression of a hæmorrhoidal discharge.

HÆM'ORRHOMETRORRHÆ'A, f. Fr., *hémorrhométrorrhée*. Ger., *hämorrhoidale Gebärmutterblennorrhöe*. Uterine blennorrhæa accompanied by hæmorrhoids.

HÆM'ORRHONEPHRORRHÆ'A, f. From *αιμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid, *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Ger., *hämorrhoidale Nierenblennorrhöe*. Renal blennorrhæa with hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHOPHE'SIS, f. *-e'seos* (-is). See *HÆMORRHOPHESIS*.

HÆMORRHOPHIL'IA, HÆMORRHOPH'ILIS, f. From *αιμορροΐα*, hæmorrhage, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. See *HÆMOPHILIA*.

HÆM'ORRHOPROCTORRHÆ'A, f. From *αιμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid, *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Hæmorrhoidal blennorrhæa.

HÆMORRHOSCO'PIA, f. From *αιμορροΐα*, hæmorrhage, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *HÆMATOSCOPY*.

HÆMOR'RHOUS, m. *-or'rhou* (-oi). Gr., *αιμορροός*. Ger., *Blutschlange* (1st def.). 1. A venomous snake found in Africa; according to Sprengel the *Coluber cerastes*, whose bite causes death by hæmorrhage. 2. Of ancient writers, menorrhagia or metrorrhagia.

HÆM'ORRHURETHRORRHÆ'A, f. From *αιμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid, *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *hémorrhurétrorrhée*. Ger., *hämorrhoidale Harnröhrenblennorrhöe*. Urethral blennorrhæa accompanied by hæmorrhoids.

HÆMOR'RHYSIS, f. *-rhys'eos* (-or'*rhysis*). Gr., *αιμορῖνσις*. See *HÆMORRHAGE*.

HÆMORU'BIN. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *ruber*, red. Of Letort, a constituent of the blood containing iron, sulphur, carbon, a little arsenic, and a great deal of oxygen; used as a nutritive and tonic.

HÆMOSCHEOCELE, f. He'm(ha³-e²m)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he'm-o²sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). From *αἷμα*, blood, *δσχη*, the scrotum, and *κλήη*, a tumor. Distention of the scrotum with blood.

HÆM'OSCHISTOCEPH'ALUS, m. From *αἷμα*, blood, *σχίστος*, cleft, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A monster with a hernial protrusion through a cleft of the skull.

HÆM'OSCOPE. See *HÆMATOSCOPE*.

HÆMOSCO'PIA, f. See *HÆMATOSCOPY*.

HÆMOSIALEM'ESIS, f. From *αἷμα*, blood, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἔμεσις*, vomiting. Vomiting of bloody saliva. [S. M. Brickner.]

HÆMOSIDE'IN. From *αἷμα*, blood, and *σίδηρος*, iron. Fr., *hémosidérine*. Ger., *Hämosiderin*. A pigment containing iron, formed on the outside of extravasated blood by the decomposition of hæmoglobin under the action of the living tissues, while hæmatoidin is formed in the interior of the mass of blood.

HÆMOSPA'SIA, f. See *HÆMOSPASIS*.

HÆMOSPA'SIC. Pertaining to hæmospasms.

HÆMOS'PASIS, f. *-spa'seos* (-os'*pasis*). From *αἷμα*, blood, and *σπᾶσις*, a sucking. Fr., *hémospasie*. Ger., *Hämospasie*. The drawing of blood to a part, as by means of Junod's boot.

HÆM'OSPAST. A spring needle lancet for drawing blood for examination.

HÆMOSPAS'TIC. See *HÆMOSPASIC*.

HÆMOSPER'MATISM. Lat., *hæmospermatus* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *σπέρμα*, semen), *hæmospermatorrhæa*, *hæmospermia*. See *HÆMATOSPERMIA*.

HÆMOSPHÆRINU'RIA, f. See *HÆMATURIA*.

HÆMOSTA'SIA, HÆMOS'TASIS, f. *-sta'siæ*, *-sta'seos* (-os'*tasis*). Gr., *αἰμόστασις* (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *στάσις*, a stagnation). Fr., *hémostasie*. Ger., *Blutstockung* (1st def.), *Blutstillung* (2d def.). 1. A stasis of blood. 2. The arrest of hæmorrhage or of the circulation in a part.

HÆM'OSTAT. 1. A hæmostatic forceps or other appliance. 2. A certain mixture of tannin, quinine sulphate, and benzoated fat; used in epistaxis.

HÆMOSTAT'IC. Lat., *hæmostaticus*. Fr., *hémostatique*. Ger., *blutstillend*, *hämostatisch*. Capable of arresting hæmorrhage; as a n., a drug having that property.

HÆMOST'EROL. A certain compound said to be obtained from fresh blood.

HÆMOTACHOM'ETER. From *αἷμα*, blood, *ταχύς*, fast, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *hémotachomètre*. Ger., *Hämotachometer*. Of Vierordt, an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current.

HÆMOTACHOM'ETRY. Measurement of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMOTELANG(E)IO'SIS, f. *-o'seos* (-is). From *αἷμα*, blood, *τελῶ*, a web, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. 1. Of Lobstein, a disease of the finest capillaries. 2. See *TELEANGELECTASIS*.

HÆMOTEX'IS, *f.* *-tex'ios (-is)*. From αἷμα, blood, and τήξις, a melting. *Fr.*, *hemotexie*. Of Van der Linden, the dissolution of putrid or corrupted blood.

HÆMOTHOR'AX, *m.* *-thor'acos (-acis)*. See **HÆMATOTHORAX**.

HÆMOTOX'IC. See **HÆMATOTOXIC**.

HÆMOTROPHY. *Lat.*, *hæmotrophia* (from αἷμα, blood, and τροφή, nourishment). *Fr.*, *hæmotrophie*. Excess of the blood, plethora.

HÆMOTUS, *m.* From αἷμα, blood, and οὖς, the ear. See **HÆMATOMA auris**.

HÆMOTYPHENTERITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. *Fr.*, *hémotyphentérite, entérite typhohémique*. *Ger.*, *Darmbluttyphus*. Typhous enteritis with hæmorrhage.

HÆMURE'SIS, **HÆMUR'IA**, *f.* *-e'seos (-is), -u'riæ*. See **HÆMATURIA**.

HÆMYDOR, *n.* *-yd'atos (-is)*. From αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. See **SERUM**.

HÆMYD'RIA, *f.* From αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. See **HYDRÆMIA**.

HEREDITARIUS. From *hæres*, an heir. See **HEREDITARY**.

HÆREDIT'AS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. See **HEREDITY**.

HESITANT'IA, **HESITA'TIO**. *-tan'tiæ, -tio'nis*. From *hesitare*, to be uncertain. See **HESITATION**.

HAGIOSPERMUM, *n.* From ἅγιος, devoted to the gods, and σπέρμα, a seed. *Artemisia santonica*.

HAI'MOSE. A nutrient preparation made from blood.

HAIR. *A. S.*, *hær*. *Gr.*, ῥοπή. *Lat.*, *pilus, crinis, capillus*. *Fr.*, *poil, crin, cheveu* (1st def.), *chevelure* (2d and 3d def's). *Ger.*, *Haar*. 1. A corneous outgrowth from the epidermis, consisting of a long, fine, tubular, elastic body, growing from a follicle of the skin (see **H. FOLLICLE**), and projecting a variable distance beyond the cutaneous surface. It consists of a fibrous cortical substance containing air spaces and (in colored h's) pigment granules and of a medullary substance (the h. pith), filling a narrow, irregular cavity in the centre of the h. and consisting of cells that contain fat granules and air globules. Its shaft and a portion of its root are covered by an epidermis consisting of a thin lamella of flattened horny cells, overlapping each other distally. See *H. bed*, *H. bulb*, *H. root*, *H. sheath*, and *H. shaft*. 2. A collection of many such bodies, either growing from the integument or when detached from it. 3. See **CAPILLITUM** (1st def.).—**Aerated h.** *H.* containing air bubbles in its shaft; sometimes said to cause sudden canities.—**Auditory h's**. The fine fibrillæ forming prolongations of the spindle-shaped nerve cells connected with the termination of the vestibular nerve.—**Body of a h.** See *H. shaft*.—**Cuticle of h.** See *H. CUTICLE*.—**Downy h.** See **LANUGO**.—**Electric h's**. *Fr.*, *cils électriques*. *Ger.*, *elektrische Cilien*. Of Ranvier, peculiar fingerlike processes, arranged like a palisade, characterizing the deeper portion of the nervous layer of an electric plate of the torpedo.—**Epidermis of the h.** See *H. CUTICLE*.—**Extraneous h.** *H.* growing in unusual places.—**Falling of the h.** See **ALOPECIA**.—**Forked h.** *H.* splitting at the ends.—**Grayness of the h.** See **CANITIES**.—**H. balls**. *Ger.*, *Haarballen*. See **ÆGAGROPILUS**.—**H. bed**. *Ger.*, *Haarbett*. Of Unna, a part of the sheath of the h. which he thinks nourishes the old h. after a new one has begun to form.—**H. bulb**. *Fr.*, *bulbe pileux*. *Ger.*, *Haarbalg*. The bulbous end of a h. root lodged within the h. follicle and containing the h. papilla.—**H. cell**. See under **CELL**.—**H. follicle**. A cavity of the skin which contains the root or implanted part of a h.—**H. germ**. See *H. PAPILLA*.—**H. knob**. Of Henle, a hollow hair root.—**H. pith**. The medulla of the h.—**H. pointed**. Ending in a very fine point.—**H. root**. *Ger.*, *Haarwurzel*. That portion of the h. which is concealed in the follicle lying below the orifice of the sebaceous gland, where it is united with the so called root sheaths.

—**H. shaft**. *Ger.*, *Haarschaft*. The free part of a h., as opposed to the root.—**H. sheath**. The h. root sheath.

—**Horse h.** The bristly appendages (mane and tail) of the horse; used for drains in wounds.—**Hypertrophy of the h.** See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.—**Matted h.** See **PLICA polonica**.—**Olfactory h's**. The cilialike projections from the olfactory cells in *Amphibia*.—**Papillary h's**. *Fr.*, *poils papillaires*. *Ger.*, *Papillenhaare*. H's in the first stage of growth, according to the theory of S. Mayer, when the h. has its capillary roots exclusively in the h. papilla, provided with nerves and nutritious elements, but seldom with blood vessels. In the process of transformation it is slowly detached from the papilla, receiving blood vessels, and when fully developed has its root exclusively in the h. bulb.—**Peltate h's**. Shieldlike hairs, as in many cruciferous plants.—**Pubic h.** *Lat.*, *pili pudendorum*. *Ger.*, *Schamhaar*. The h. of the pubic region.

HALAT'INUS. *Gr.*, ἁλάντος. *Ger.*, *salzig*. Salty.

HALCHEM'IA, *f.* From ἅλς, a salt, and χημία, chemistry. *Fr.*, *halchémie*. *Ger.*, *Salzchemie*. An old name for the chemistry of salts.

HALEL'EON, **HALEL'EUM**, *n.* *Gr.*, ἁλέλαιον (from ἅλς, salt, and ἔλαιον, oil). *Ger.*, *Salzöl*. Of Galen, salted oil; employed as an application to tumors.

HALIG'RAPHY. *Lat.*, *haligraphia* (from ἅλς, salt, and γράφειν, to write). *Fr.*, *haligraphie*. The science of salts.

HALIMET'RIC. *Fr.*, *halimétrique, halométrique*. Pertaining to halimetry.

HALIM'ETRY. From ἅλς, salt, and μετρέειν, to measure. The process of determining the amount of salts in a mixture.

HALINAT'RUM, **HALINIT'RUM**, *n.* See **HALONITRUM**.

HALIS'ERIS, *f.* *-er'idios (-is'eris)*. From ἅλς, the sea, and σῆρις, chicory. *Fr.*, *haliséride*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**H. polypodioides**. *Ger.*, *halpelfarnartige Endivienlang*. A species found in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Its ashes furnish kelp, and are used in the preparation of iodine.

HAL'ISM. *Lat.*, *halismus* (from ἅλς, salt). *Fr.*, *halisme*. *Ger.*, *Salzbildung*. The formation of a salt.

HALISTERE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. From ἅλς, salt, and στέρησις, privation. Of Kilian, osteomalacia.—**H. os-sium**. See *H.*

HALISTERET'IC. *Ger.*, *halisteretisch*. Osteomalacic.

HALIT'UOUS. *Lat.*, *halitosus* (from *halitus*, breath). *Fr.*, *halitueux*. *Ger.*, *dunstig*. Covered or filled with vapor or moisture.

HAL'ITUS, *m.* *Hal'itus*. *Gr.*, ἀτμός, ἐκπνοή. *Fr.*, *haleine*. *Ger.*, *Hauch, Dunst*. 1. Breath, exhalation, steam, vapor. 2. Of Bennet, the exhalation from burning drugs, used for therapeutical inhalation.—**H. oris fœtidus** (seu *gravis*). A fœtid breath.—**H. sanguinis**. The odor of the blood.—**H. vitalis**. *Ger.*, *Lebenshauch*. The vital spirit.

HAL'LE, *f.* Of Hippocrates, recession of the blood from the surface.

HAL'LEX, *f.* *Hall'licis*. See **HALLUX**.

HAL'LUCAL. From *hallux*, the great toe. Pertaining to the great toe.

HALLUCINA'TIO, *f.* *-tio'nis*. See **HALLUCINATION**.—**H. hypochondriasis**. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.—**H. vertigo**. See **VERTIGO**.

HALLUCINA'TION. *Gr.*, ἄλη. *Lat.*, *alucinatio, hallucinatio* (from *alucinari*, to wander in mind). *Fr.*, *h. Ger.*, *Sinnestäuschung*. An erroneous mental or sensory impression which is considered as the product of direct perception without any external object actually existing to give rise to the impression.—**Bilateral h's**. *Fr.*, *h's bilatérales*. H's of different character in the two cerebral hemispheres (e. g., one ear hearing pleasant and the other disagreeable sounds).—**Divided h.** See *Unilateral h.*—**Hearing h's**. *Fr.*, *h's de l'audition, h's*

auditives. Ger., *Sinnesäuschung des Gehörs, Gehörsh'en*. Imaginary sounds heard as coming from the external world, and as distinct from subjective noises or sensations.—**HYPNAGOGIC** *h.* Fr., *h. hypnagogique*. An *h.* that occurs in an intermediate state between sleeping and waking.—**HYPNOTIC** *h.* An *h.* in a person under hypnotic influence, suggested by the hypnotizer.—**INSANE** *h.* An *h.* of such a character that in itself it evinces unsoundness of mind (e. g., the idea that one is being pursued by thieves or murderers when there is no foundation in fact for such an idea).—**MUSCULAR** *h.* Fr., *h. musculaire*. An *h.* of taking muscular exercise, sometimes associated with great fatigue.—**NEGATIVE** *h.* Fr., *h. négative*. Of Bernheim, a hypnotic *h.* in which all objects are seen except the one that has been suggested as invisible.—**POST HYPNOTIC** *h.* An *h.* that has been suggested during the hypnotic state and is felt on awakening.—**PSYCHIC** *h.* Fr., *h. psychique*. An *h.* that occurs usually in an advance period of mental alienation, in which a voice is heard coming from the interior of the body.—**PSYCHOSENSORIAL** *h.* An *h.* that results from the combined action of the imagination and the sensory organs.—**SIMPLE** *h.* An *h.* which may occur to any one of sound mind and which is without pathological significance.—**SUGGESTED** *h.* In a hypnotized subject, an *h.* that is suggested by the hypnotizer.—**UNILATERAL** *h.* Ger., *einseitige Illusion*. Of W. A. Hammond, an *h.* that is perceived by one visual or auditory centre only.

HALLUCINATORY. From *alucinari*, to wander in mind. Fr., *hallucinoire*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of hallucinations.

HAL'LUX, *m.* *Hal'luxis*. The great toe.—**H. flexus**, **H. malleus**, **H. rigidus**. A condition of the great toe in which the first phalanx is flexed at an angle of from 30° to 60°, with extension of the second phalanx and some swelling and stiffness of the metatarsophalangeal joint.—**H. valgus**. A deformity consisting in an outward deviation of the great toe, so that it encroaches on the other toes.—**H. varus**. Pigeon toe; a deformity consisting in an inward deviation of the great toe, away from the other toes.

HALMYRO'DES. Gr., *ἀλμυρώδης* (from *ἀλμυρίς*, anything salt, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *halmyrode*. Briny, acid.

HAL'MYRUS. Gr., *ἀλμυρός*. Lat., *halmyros, halmyrus*. Fr., *halmyre*. Ger., *salzhaltig, salzig*. Saline.

HA'LO. Gr., *ἅλως*. Lat., *halos*. 1. See AREOLA. 2. Of Pander, the appearance of concentric zones or circles in the fowl's blastoderm.—**GLAUCOMATOUS** *h.* The peculiar iridescent ring seen about a flame by a patient suffering from incipient glaucoma.—**H. round the macula.** Fr., *h. (ou auréole) autour de la tache jaune*. Ger., *Hofring um den gelben Fleck*. A glittering ring or *h.* seen round the macula lutea with the inverted ophthalmoscopic image.

HALOCHEMI'A, HALOCHYMI'A, f. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *χημία*, or *χυμεία*, chemistry. Fr., *halochémie*. Ger., *Salzchemie*. The chemistry of salts.

HALOCNE'MON, HALOCNE'MUM, n. From *ἅλς*, the sea, and *κνήμη*, a stem. Fr., *halocnème*. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants.—**H. arabicum.** A plant used in Egypt in the preparation of soda.—**H. fruticosum.** A species growing on the European shores of the Mediterranean, used in the manufacture of soda and medicinally in urinary diseases, also, in decoction, as a vermifuge.—**H. nodulosum, H. strobilaceum.** Two plants used in Egypt like *H. arabicum*.

HALODERÆ'UM, n. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *δέραςιον*, a collar. Fr., *haloderée*. Ger., *Salzhalsband*. Of Kirby, a kind of bandage or collar containing hot salt, to be worn as a remedy for croup.

HAL'OGEN. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *halogène*. Ger., *Salzbilder*. One of a group of non-

metallic elements so called from the fact that their saline combinations with the alkaline metals resemble in appearance and chemical structure ordinary sea salt. They are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

HALOGEN'IUM, n. Fr., *halogène*. Ger., *Salzerzeuger, Salzbilder*. Chlorine.

HAL'OGENIZED. Combined with one of the halogen elements.

HALO'GENOUS. Fr., *halogène*. Having the property of producing a haloid compound.

HALOGRAPHY. Lat., *halographia* (from *ἅλς*, salt, and *γραφειν*, to write). See HALOLOGY.

HAL'OID. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *εἶδος*, appearance. Fr., *haloïde*. Ger., *haloid*. Belonging to or derived from the halogens; as a *n.*, a halogen.

HALOID'UM, n. A haloid body.

HALOL'OGY. Lat., *halologia* (from *ἅλς*, salt, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *halologie*. Ger., *Salzlehre*. The chemistry of salts.

HALOM'ETER. Lat., *halometrum* (from *ἅλς*, salt, and *μετρεῖν*, to measure). Fr., *halomètre*. Ger., *Salzmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, etc., of salts. 2. See HALYMETETER.

HALONII'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *halonium* (*q. v.*). See CELLULITIS.

HALONIOL'ITHUS, m. A cellular concretion.

HALONIT'RON, HALONIT'RUM, n. From *ἅλς*, rock salt, and *νίτρον*, sodium carbonate. Fr., *halonitre*. Ger., *Mauersalpeter*. The saline efflorescence found on damp walls.

HOLO'NIUM, n. Dim. of *halos*. See AREOLA.

HALOPE'GÆ, f. pl. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *πηγή*, a spring. Ger., *Halopegen*. Saline springs.

HAL'OPHIL. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *halophile*. A supposed extractive matter of urine; a mixture of various principles.

HA'LOS, f. -o'nis. Gr., *ἅλως*. See HALO.

HAL'OTECHNY. Lat., *halotechnia* (from *ἅλς*, salt, and *τέχνη*, art). Fr., *halotechnie*. Ger., *Salzbereitung*. The chemistry of the manufacture of commercial salts.

HALOT'YLE, f. -ot'yles (-æ). From *ἅλς*, salt, and *τύλη*, a cushion. Fr., *h. Ger., Salzpöster*. A salt cushion, used as a remedy for croup and other diseases. See also HALODERÆUM.

HALS, m. *Ha'los (-is)*. Gr., *ἅλς*. Salt.

HALUCINA'TIO, f. -tio'nis. See HALLUCINATION.

HALUR'GIA, f. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *ἔργον*, work. Fr., *halurgie*. Ger., *Halurgie*. The art of making salts.

HAL'YCOUS. Gr., *ἀλκυώδης* (from *ἅλς*, salt, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *halycodes*. Fr., *halycoides*. Ger., *salzig*. Full of salt; saltish.

HALYGRAPH'IA, f. See HALOLOGY.

HAL'YLS. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *ύλη*, material. Of Graham, the acid-forming radicles.

HALYME'NIA, f. From *ἅλς*, the sea, and *ὑμήν*, a membrane. Fr., *halyménie*. Ger., *Hautalge*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**H. edulis.** Ger., *essbare Hautalge*. A species eaten in Ireland and Scotland, and used on the island of Skye as a diuretic and purgative in fevers.—**H. palmata.** Fr., *halyménie palmée*. Ger., *handtheilige Hautalge*. A species found in the Atlantic, and especially in the North Sea; used as food and as a vermifuge.

HALYM'ETER. From *ἅλς*, salt, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Fuchs, an instrument consisting of a closed tube the lower portion of which is of a smaller diameter than the upper. The lower portion is graduated; finely pulverized salt of known weight is placed in the lower part, a weighed quantity of milk and a known quantity of salt are mixed and poured into the apparatus, and the amount of undissolved salt read off. As 100 parts of water dissolve 36 of salt, the amount undissolved by the milk will give the quantity of water.

HALYMET'RIC. Ger., *halymetrisch*. Pertaining to the use of the halymeter.—**H. beer test.** Ger., *halymetrische*

Bierprobe. A process for determining the quantities of alcohol and extractive matter in beer by the quantity of common salt which it is capable of dissolving.

HAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos*, *hal'ysis*. Gr., ἅλσις. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.—**H. caprina**. See PENTASTOMA *tænioides*.—**H. elliptica**. See *TÆNIA elliptica*.—**H. latus**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**H. marginata**. See *TÆNIA marginata*.—**H. membranacea**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**H. ovina**. See *TÆNIA expansa*.—**H. solium**. See *TÆNIA solium*.

HAM Lat., *poples*. Fr., *jarret*. Ger., *Schenkel*. The posterior aspect of the lower limb at the knee.—**H'strings**. The prominent tendons of the muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh, forming the side walls of the hollow of the knee.

HAMAMEL'IDIN, **HAMAM'ELIN**. An extract or concentration made from the bark of *Hamamelis virginica*.

HAMAME'LIS, *f.* -*el'idis* (-*is*). Gr., ἡμαμηλίδις. Fr., *hamamélis*, *hamamélide*. Ger., *H.*, *Zauberstrauch*. 1. The witch hazel; a genus of plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fresh leaves of *H. virginica*.—**Aqua hamamelidis** [Nat. Form.]. Witch hazel water; prepared by macerating the fresh young twigs and shoots of *H. virginica* with alcohol and water, and distilling.—**Extractum hamamelidis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de hamamélis*. Ger., *flüssiges H'extrakt*. A fluid extract of *H.* (2d def.).—**H. androgyna**, **H. caroliniana**, **H. corylifolia**. See *H. virginica*.—**H. macrophylla**, **H. parvifolia**. American species used like *H. virginica*, of which they are perhaps varieties.—**H. virginiana**, **H. virginica**. Fr., *hamamélis de Virginie*. A species indigenous to the United States. The bark is used as a vulnerary, astringent, and tonic, also as an application in hæmorrhoids.—**H. water**. See *Aqua hamamelidis*.—**Liquor hamamelidis** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of *H.* containing 50 oz. of fresh *H.* leaves, 100 fl. oz. of water, and 10 fl. oz. of 90 per cent. alcohol; macerate for 24 hours; distill one half.

HAMARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ἅμα, at once, and ἄρθρις, gout. Gout affecting all the joints at the same time.

HAM'ATE. Lat., *hamatus*. See HAMOSE.

HAMATHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hamathionique*. Ger., *Hamathionsäure*. Of Tollhausen, euxanthic acid. Of Erdmann, a double acid derived from euxanthic acid by the action of sulphuric acid.

HAMA'TUM, *n.* From *hamus*, a hook. See *Unciform BONE*.

HAMA'TUS. See HAMOSE.

HAME'LIA, *f.* From *Duhamel*, a French savant. Fr., *hamélie*, *hamel*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**H. coccinea**. Fr., *hamel ouvert*. A species having acid, edible fruits, used in infusion in itch, and in making a syrup (employed in dysentery and scurvy) and a fermented beverage.—**H. erecta**. A variety of *H. coccinea*.—**H. patens**. *H. coccinea*.

HAM'IFORM. From *hamus*, a hook, and *forma*, form. See HAMOSE.

HAMI'GEROUS. From *hamus*, a hook, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing hooks.

HAM'MA, *n.* *Ham'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ἅμμα. Ger., *Bruchband* (1st def.), *Band* (2d def.). 1. A truss. 2. A knot for retaining a bandage.

HAMMA'TION, *n.* Gr., ἡμματίων. Of Galen, a small bandage.

HAMMATIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἡμματισμός. Of Oribasius, bandaging.

HAM'MER. A.-S., *hamer*. Gr., σφύρα. Lat., *marcus*, *malleus*. Fr., *marteau*. Ger., *II.* 1. An implement for delivering blows upon a part. 2. See **MALLEUS**.—**H. cramp**. See **Hammermen's CRAMP**.—**H. of Mayor**. Fr., *marteau Mayor*. A h. having rounded faces. It is heated in boiling water and applied to the skin to produce counterirritation.—**Percussion h.** See **PLESSOR**.

—**Thermal h.** A cautery in which the button is bent at an angle to the axis of the instrument, giving it a h-shape.

HAM'MOCK. Fr., *hamac*. Ger., *Hängematte*. An oblong net or piece of cloth suspended by each end; used to convey an injured person in a vessel, railway car, or other vehicle, as it decreases jolting. It is also used in applying a plaster bandage in injuries or disease of the spinal column.—**Dry cold bath h.** An arrangement of cold water pipes in the form of a h., in which a fever patient is placed to reduce the temperature.—**Scoutetten's h.** An apparatus consisting of four semicircular iron rods the extremities of which are fastened in strong wooden strips, similar strips placed laterally and midway in the curve giving stability to the framework. From the lateral bars is suspended a strong cloth the free extremities of which are sewed to form a casing for holding rods of iron or wood. The h. is used for fracture of the leg.

HAM'OSE. Lat., *hamosus* (from *hamus*, a hook). Fr., *hamegonné*. Ger., *hakenförmig*, *hakig*. Hooked at the tip.

HAM'STRING. See under **HAM**.

HAM'ULAR. From *hamus*, a hook. Lat., *hamularis*. Hook-shaped.

HAMULA'RIA, *f.* From *hamulus*, a little hook. Fr., *hamulaire*. A genus of the *Flaridae*.—**H. lymphatica**, **H. subcompressa**. See **STRONGYLUS bronchialis**.

HAM'ULATE, **HAM'ULOSE**. From *hamulus*, a little hook. 1. Having a little hook at the tip. 2. Covered with little hooks.

HAM'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *hamus*. Ger., *Hükchen*. 1. A small hook or hook-shaped structure. 2. See **PROCESSUS cochleariformis**.—**H. frontalis**, **H. frontalis ossis ethmoidalis**. The ala of the ethmoid bone.—**H. lacrimalis**. A small hooklike process at the lower end of the crest of the lacrymal bone.—**H. laminae spiralis**. A hook-shaped process at the upper end of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea, which forms a part of the boundary of the helicotrema.—**H. membranaceus cochleæ**. See *H. Scarpæ*.—**H. of the cochleæ**, **H. osseus cochleæ**. See *H. laminae spiralis*.—**H. ossis hamati**. See *H. ossis uncinati*.—**H. ossis lacrimalis**. See *H. lacrimalis*.—**H. ossis uncinati**. The unciform process of the unciform bone.—**H. palatinus conchæ inferioris**. The posterior end of the inferior turbinated bone.—**H. pterygoideus**. See *HAMULAR PROCESS of the pterygoid bone*.—**H. Scarpæ**. The extremity of the lamina spiralis membranacea which helps to form the helicotrema.—**H. trochlearis**. The tubercle on the orbital plate of the frontal bone for the attachment of the fibrocartilaginous pulley of the superior oblique muscle.—**H. unciniformis**. See *H. ossis uncinati*.—**H. uncinatus**. The unciform process of the ethmoid bone.—**H. uncinatus major**. A hook-shaped process of bone from the ethmoid, situated in front of and internally to the unciform process, between the anterior end of the middle turbinated bone and the lamina papyracea.

HA'MUS, *m.* Fr., *hameçon*. Ger., *Haken*. A hook or barb.—**H. anatomicus**. Ger., *anatomischer Haken*. A tenaculum used in dissecting.—**H. pterygoideus**. See *HAMULAR PROCESS*.—**H. simplex**. Ger., *einfacher Haken*. A tenaculum.

HANCOR'NIA, *n. f.* Fr., *hancornie*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**H. pubescens**. Fr., *hancornie pubescente*. A species found in Brazil. The sap is used in hepatic and in chronic cutaneous diseases.

HAND. A.-S., *h.*, *hand*. Gr., χεῖρ. Lat., *manus*. Fr., *main*. Ger., *H.* That portion of the upper limb which is distal to the wrist joint.—**Ape h.**, **Claw h.**, **Clawed h.**, **Claw-shaped h.** Fr., *main en griffe*. Ger., *Kralenstellung*, *Klauehand*, *Affenhand*. Of Charcot, a state of slight flexion of the hand with flexion of the last two fingers, adduction of the thumb, and extension and abduction of the fore and middle fingers, or pronation

of the forearm with flexion of the fingers and opposition of the thumb.—**Club h.** See **TALIPOMANUS**.—**Convulsive h.** A state of forcible and violent adduction of the thumb with the fingers pressed closely together and semiflexed over the thumb, the palm of the h. being hollowed by the approximation of its outer and inner margins, giving the h. a conical shape.—**Dropped h.** See **Wrist-drop**.—**Half-h.** Two or three fingers.

HANG'NAIL. Fr., *envie*. Ger., *Nietnagel*. A small, partially detached piece of epidermis near the border of the finger nail, producing a little flaw or abrasion of the skin.

HAPANTIS'MUS, *m.* From *ἅπας*, all. Fr., *hapantisme*. A fusion of parts.

HAPHALGE'SIA, *f.* From *ἅψῃ*, a touch, and *ἄλγησις*, a sense of pain. Of Pitres, a condition characterized by intense pain on a simple touch.

HAPHEMET'RIC. From *ἅψῃ*, touch, and *μετρέειν*, to measure. Fr., *haphémétrique*. Ger., *haphemetrisch*. Pertaining to aesthesiometry.

HAPHEPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ἅψῃ*, contact, and *φόβος*, dread. Morbid dread of being touched.

HAPHON'OSUS, *f.* From *ἅψῃ*, touch, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Gefühlskrankheit*. Any disorder of the tactile sense.

HAPLAC'NE, *f.* *-lac'nes*. See **HAPLOACNE**.

HAPLANCYLOBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *ἀγκυλοβλέφαρος*, a cohesion of the eyelids. Fr., *haplankylobépharon*. Ger., *Augenliderverschliessung*. Simple ankyloblepharon.

HAPLERYTHRAN'CHE, *f.* *-an'ches*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *erythranche* (*q. v.*). Ger., *einfach entzündliche Bräune*. Simple erythranche, caused by swallowing hot or irritating food.

HAPLOAC'NE, *f.* *-ac'nes*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *acne* (*q. v.*). Fr., *haplacné*. Ger., *einfache Finne*. 1. Of Bateman, acne simplex. 2. Of Alibert, herpes pustulosus miliaris.

HAP'LOBLEPHAROCLEI'SIS, *f.* *-clei'seos (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid, and *κλείσις*, a closing. See **ANKYLOBLEPHARON**.

HAP'LOCHRONIONEPHRI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, *χρόνιος*, chronic, and *νεφρίτις*, nephritis. Ger., *einfach chronische Nierenentzündung*. Simple chronic inflammation of the kidneys.

HAPLOCOC'CUS, *m.* From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A genus of myxomycetous *Fungi*.—**H. reticulatus.** A species found in Germany in the carcasses of hogs.

HAPLODERMI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *δέρμα*, skin. Fr., *haplodermite*. Ger., *einfache Hautentzündung*. Simple dermatitis.

HAPLOERYTHRAN'CHE, *f.* *-thran'ches*. See **HAPLERYTHRANCHE**.

HAPLOLI'CHEN, *m.* *-e'nos (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *λεχίη*, a tree moss. Fr., *h.* Ger., *einfache Flechte*. See **LICHEN simplex**.

HAPLOMELAS'MA, *n.* *-as'matos (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *μέλασμα*, a livid spot. Fr., *haplomélasme*. Ger., *einfache Schwarzfleckenkrankheit*. Simple melasma.

HAPLOPAP'PUS, *m.* From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *πάππος*, a pappus. Fr., *haplorappe*. An American genus of composite plants.—**H. bailahuen.** A species abundant in Chile, where the bruised leaves and young shoots are used for the wounds of horses and other animals, and an infusion of the bark of the branches against colic.

HAPLOP'ATHES. Gr., *ἀποπαθής* (from *ἅπλός*, simple, and *πάθος*, disease). Having a simple disease without complications.

HAPLOPATH'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀποπάθεια* (from *ἅπλός*, simple, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *haplopathie*. Ger., *einfache Krankheit*. A simple uncomplicated disease.

HAPLOPATH'IC. Lat., *haplopathicus*. Fr., *haplopathique*. Pertaining to haplopathia.

HAPLOPHY'MA, *n.* *-phym'atos (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Ger., *einfache Geschwulst*. A simple tumor.

HAPLOPITYRI'ASIS, *f.* *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *πιτυρίασις*, pityriasis. Fr., *haplopytriase*. Ger., *einfache Kleinflechte*. Simple pityriasis.

HAP'LOSIALORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *ἅπλός*, simple, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Ger., *einfacher Speichelfluss*. Simple sialorrhœa.

HAPLOSYPHILOL'EPIS, *f.* *-lep'idios (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *λεπίς*, a scale. Ger., *einfach venerische Schuppenkrankheit*. A simple squamous syphiloderm.

HAPLOTAX'IS, *f.* *-tax'eos (-is)*. From *ἅπλός*, simple, and *τάξις*, an arrangement. A genus of composite plants.—**H. auricula.** A species found in Cashmere, the root of which was the costus of the ancients, and is used by the Chinese as an aphrodisiac and as incense.

HAPLOTOM'IA, *f.* Gr., *ἀπλοτομία* (from *ἅπλός*, simple, and *τομή*, a cutting). Ger., *einfacher Einschnitt*. A simple incision.

HAPSICO'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ἄψικωρία*. Fr., *hapsicorie*. Ger., *Ekkel, Widerwille*. A loathing of food.

HAP'SIS, *f.* *Hap'seos*. Gr., *ἅψις*. Fr., *tacte*. Ger., *Gefühl, Ergreifen*. 1. The sense of touch. 2. The application of bandages. 3. Of Hippocrates, madness, delirium.

HAP'SUS. Fr., *compresse*. Ger., *Compreesse*. A round wad of tow or lint.

HAP'TICS, *sing.* From *ἅπτειν*, to touch. Fr., *haptique*. Ger., *Haptik*. The physiology, etc., of the sense of touch.

HAP'TICUS. Gr., *ἅπτικός* (from *ἅψις*, the sense of touch). Lat., *hapticus*. See **TACTILE**.

HAPTODYSPHO'RIA, *f.* From *ἅπτω*, tactile, and *δυσφορία* (see **DYSPHORIA**). A disagreeable feeling caused by touching repulsive objects.

HAPTOGEN'IC, HAPTO'GENOUS. From *ἅπτειν*, to fasten upon, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *haptogène*. Formed around fatty matter when brought into contact with albumin (said of a pellicle).

HAPTOT'ICA, *f.* From *ἅψις*, touch. Fr., *haptotique*. Of Zenneck, the science of the phenomena of touch.

HARAMA'TISM. The assemblage of evils incident to the custom of "child marriage" in India, especially the infliction of physical injury in cohabitation with a young girl; so called from Hara Mohan Maiti, a man charged with such an offense.

HARD. A.-S., *heard*. Gr., *σκληρός* (1st def.). Lat., *durus* (1st def.). Fr., *dur*. Ger., *hart*. 1. Solid, firm, difficult to cut, break, or bend. 2. Of water, not readily forming a lather with soap. 3. Of the pulse, unyielding.

HARDE'RIAN. Described by J. Harder. See **H. GLAND**.

HARDWICK'IA, *f.* From *Hardwick*, an English botanist. Fr., *hardwickie*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**Balsamum hardwickæ.** A balsam obtained from *H. pinnata*.—**H. pinnata.** A species found among the Southern Ghauts of India, from which the natives obtain an oleoresin resembling copaiba and used like it in gonorrhœa.

HARELIP'. Gr., *λαγωστόμα* (from *λαγός*, a hare, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Lat., *labium* (seu *labrum*) *leporinum, leporinum rostrum*. Fr., *bec-de-lièvre*. Ger., *Hasenscharte*. A fissure or cleft in the lip, occurring normally in the hare and various fishes, and as a congenital deformity in children, due in the latter case to an imperfect local development of the tissues. It usually occurs in the upper lip, and is generally dependent on a defective or delayed union of the superior maxilla, or a deficient development of the premaxillary bones. The cleft has rounded borders; is lined by a continua-

tion of the buccal mucous membrane, the skin terminating abruptly; and may be unilateral, median, or bilateral.—**Accidental h.** One resulting from an unhealed wound, as distinguished from one that is congenital.—**Complicated h.** Fr., *bec-de-lièvre compliqué*. H. associated with a cleft of the superior maxilla and palate. When there is also a projection of the intermaxillary bone and teeth into the fissure of the lip the condition is known as *cleft* (or *fissured*) *palate*, *wolf's jaw*, or *rectus lupinus*.—**Double h.** H. with two fissures.—**Median h.** A form in which the fissure is in the median line.—**Simple h.** A form in which there is a single fissure without complication.—**Single h.** H. with a single fissure.

HARMA'LIA, *f.* Gr., ἁρμαλία. Fr., *harmalie*. Aliment, food.

HAR'MALIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Harmalin*. 1. A base, $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$, obtained from *Peganum harmala*. 2. See MAUVEINE.—**H. sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide h.-sulfurique*. Ger., *Harmalinschwefelsäure*. An acid obtained in solution by dissolving h. in sulphuric acid until the addition of soda no longer produces a precipitate.

HAR'MALOL. A body having the properties of a phenol and bearing the same relations to harmaline that harmal bears to harmine; obtained by treating harmaline with fuming hydrochloric acid under pressure.

HARMAT'TAN. A wind of the Guinea coast which blows three or four times a year and continues for a few days. Its temperature is about 85° F. in the shade and 104° in the sun. Its presence is said to cause the cessation of endemic fevers and contagious diseases.

HAR'MIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Harmine*. A base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained by oxidizing harmaline with nitric acid. Its colorless salts show an indigo-blue fluorescence in dilute solutions.

HARMIN'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of harmine with chromic acid.

HAR'MOL. A base, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$, having the properties of a phenol, derived from harmine.

HARMO'NIA, *f.* See HARMONY.

HARMON'IC. From *harmonia*, an agreement of sounds. Fr., *harmonique*. Pertaining to harmony.

HARMONOM'ETER. From ἁρμονία, an agreement of sounds, and μέτρον, a measure. A portion of the upper wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

HAR'MONY. Gr., ἁρμονία (from ἄρειν, to join, to fit together, or from the intermediate noun, ἁμός, a fitting or joining, a joint, or, according to Littré, an assemblage). Lat., *harmonia*, *armus*, *harmus*, *compages ossium per lineam simplicem*, *sutura ossium spuria*. Fr., *harmonie*. Ger., *Harmonie*. False (or superficial) suture, suture by h.; that variety of articulation by false suture in which the elevations and depressions on the opposed surfaces are scarcely perceptible, so that the bones seem to lie in simple contact, as in the articulation of the two superior maxillary bones.

HAR'MOS, HAR'MUS, *m.* Gr., ἁρμός. 1. A joint, a suture; of Hippocrates, the shoulder joint. 2. Of other ancient authors, the gum that lies between the teeth.

HAR'PA, *f.* See HARPYA.

HAR'PAGA, *f.* Gr., ἁρπάγη. 1. Amber. 2. A forceps.

HAR'PAX, *m.* *Har'pagos* (-is). Gr., ἁρπαξ. Amber; also, a mixture of quicklime and sulphur.

HARPOON'. From ἄρπη, a hook. Lat., *harpago*. Fr., *harpon*. Ger., *Harpune*. An instrument to be thrust into a part for the purpose of removing a bit of tissue on its withdrawal, for microscopical examination.

HARPY'IA, *f.* Gr., ἁρπυία. 1. The harpy, a fabulous bird of prey. 2. Of some authors, a particularly ugly monstrous foetus.

HARTIGH'SEA, *f.* From *Hartighs*, an English naturalist. Fr., *hartighsée*. A genus of meliaceous trees.—**H. spectabilis**. A species found in New Zealand. Its leaves are used, in spirituous infusion, as a stomachic.

HART'IN(E). A substance of the supposed formula C_{20}

$H_{34}O_4$, found in fossil pine wood and several lignites.
HART'ITE, *n.* From *Oberhart*, the name of the place where h. was discovered. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hartit*. A hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_{10})_n$, found together with hartine.

HARTS'HORN. See CORNU CERVI.

HARUN'DO, *f.* -un'dinis. See ARUNDO.

HASHEESH'. Also written *hashish* and *haschisch*. Fr., *haschisch* [Fr. Cod.]. Hind., *bhang*, *siddhi*, *sabgi*. Arab., *quinnaq*. The dried leaves and small stalks of *Cannabis sativa* mixed with a few fruits. In India it is smoked, with or without tobacco, and made up with flour and various additions into a sweetmeat (mayun).

HASHISCH'IN, HASHIS'CIN. Of Gastinelli, an alcoholic extract which he obtained from Indian hemp in the form of a greenish resin containing the active principle. The Arabs extract it by boiling the tops with butter and water, stirring the mixture assiduously; on cooling, the butter separates upon the surface, and is of a green color.

HAS'TA, *f.* 1. An obstetrical perforator. 2. The penis.—**H. nuptialis**. **H. virilis**. See *H.* (2d def.).

HAS'TATE, HAS'TIFORM. Lat., *hastatus*, *hastiformis* (from *hasta*, a spear, and *forma*, form). Fr., *hasté*. Ger., *spießförmig*, *spontonförmig*. Shaped like the head of a halberd.

HAUS'TRUM, *n.* Gr., ἅντλιον. A machine for drawing water.—**Haustra coli**. See CELLULÆ coli (under CELLULA).

HAUS'TUS, *n.* *Haus'tus*. From *haurire*, to drink. Gr., ἅντλησις. Ger., *Arzneitränkchen*. A liquid medicinal preparation the whole of which is to be taken at once.

HAVER'SIAN. Lat., *haversianus*. Fr., *haversien*. Ger., *haversisch*. Described by or named in honor of Clopton Havers. See *H. CANALS*, *H. LAMELLÆ*, etc.

HA'ZELINE. An English proprietary preparation of witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*).

HEAD. A.-S., *heafud*, *heafod*, *heafed*, *heafd*. Gr., κεφαλή. Lat., *caput*. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. 1. Of an animal, the upper or anterior portion, consisting of the cranium and the face. 2. A similar extremity of any organ, part, or thing; of a muscle, the portion springing immediately from the point of origin; of a bone, a knob-like extremity; of a roller bandage, the rolled portion as distinguished from the free extremity or tail. 3. Of liquids, the height of the surface above the point of outflow.—**After-coming h.** Fr., *tête dernière*, *tête retenue* (ou *restée*) *la dernière*. Ger., *folgender* (oder *nachfolgender*, oder *zuletztkommender*) *Kopf*. The fetal h. when, in parturition, it is the last portion of the foetus to be expelled.—**Articular h.** Ger., *Gelenkkopf*. A h. of a bone by which it is articulated with another bone.—**Big h.** A popular term for osteoporosis of the maxillary bones in horses.—**Black h's.** A vulgar term for comedones and for acne punctata.—**Burma h.** A form of insomnia observed in tropical Asia.—**External h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the humerus, between the insertion of the teres minor and the upper part of the musculospiral groove, from the external border of the humerus and the external intermuscular septum.—**Fœtal h.** Fr., *tête du fœtus*. Ger., *Kindskopf*. The head of the foetus.—**Gelatinous h.** See CAPUT gelatinosum.—**H. birth.** A birth in which the h. is the first part of the foetus to be expelled.—**H. drop.** A disease occurring in Japan in the early summer, and supposed to be a miasmatic affection of the central nervous system. After slight prodromes, the h. "becomes so heavy that it can not be held upright, and so hangs forward," the gait becomes uncertain, the tongue stiff, the speech slow and deglutition difficult, the legs become weak, or even paralyzed on one side, and there may be optical derangement. An attack lasts from a few hours to sev-

eral weeks, and predisposes to a second. The disease is not contagious, and the general health is not affected in the intervals between the attacks.—**H. knocking.** A morbid propensity sometimes observed in children to knock the h. violently against some hard object.—**H. of the astragalus.** The smooth, oval prominence which forms the anterior surface of the astragalus.—**H. of the clitoris.** See *GLANS clitoridis*.—**H. of the epididymis.** The upper enlarged extremity of the epididymis, which projects forward on the upper end of the testis.—**H. of the femur.** A globular process at the extremity of the femur which articulates with the acetabulum. It is connected to the rest of the bone by means of a constricted portion, called the neck.—**H. of the fibula.** The upper extremity of the fibula.—**H. of the malleus.** The large upper extremity of the malleus. It articulates posteriorly with the crown of the incus.—**H. of the optic nerve.** See *Optic disc*.—**H. of the pancreas.** Lat., *caput pancreatis*. The right and larger end of the pancreas.—**H. of the penis.** See *GLANS penis*.—**H. of the posterior cornu.** See *CAPUT cornu posterioris*.—**H. of the radius.** The cylindrical enlargement of the upper end of the radius. It presents a shallow depression on its upper surface for articulation, with the radial head of the humerus during flexion of the elbow joint. It is surrounded by the orbicular ligament, except internally, where it articulates with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. It is separated from the rest of the radius by a constricted portion called the neck.—**H. of the scapula.** Lat., *caput scapulae*. The thick external portion of the scapula at its external angle, which bears the articular surface.—**H. of the tibia.** The upper extremity of the tibia.—**H. of the ulna.** A rounded eminence on the outer aspect of the upper extremity of the ulna. It articulates with the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the triangular fibrocartilage.—**H. pan.** See *BRAIN case*.—**Internal h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the humerus below the groove for the musculospiral nerve, from the internal border of the humerus and the internal intermuscular septum.—**Long h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises by a flattened tendon from a rough triangular depression on the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity.—**Presenting h.** Ger., *vorliegender Kopf*. The fetal h. when it presents in labor.—**Punjab h.** See *Burma h.*—**Scald h., Scall'd h., Scalled h.** A scabby or scurfy disease (eczema, seborrhea, or pityriasis) of the scalp.—**Swell h.** See *ACTINOMYCOSIS*.

HEAD/ACHE. Gr., *κεφαλαλγία* (1st def.). Lat., *cephalalgia* (1st def.). Fr., *mal de tête* (1st def.). Ger., *Kopfschmerz* (1st def.), *Kopfweh* (1st def.). 1. Pain in the head. See *CEPHALALGIA*. 2. The *Papaver rhæas* and other species of *Papaver*; also the *Stellaria holostea* and the *Cardamine pratensis*.—**Anæmic h.** A h. of a dull character in the temples, brow, and vertex, and along the sagittal suture, due to anæmia. There may be associated with it faintness, pallor, palpitation, and uterine disturbances. It is aggravated by all causes which exhaust the nervous system. See also *CEPHALALGIA anæmica*.—**Arthritic h.** See *Gouty h.*—**Bilious h.** H. produced by an accumulation of biliary products in the system.—**Catarrhal h.** H. produced by congestion of the frontal sinuses in catarrh.—**Choleric h.** H. attended with very acute pain and burning heat.—**Congestive h.** H. produced by fullness of the cerebral vessels. The pain, extending from the forehead to the occiput, is associated with hebetude and stupor.—**Contagious h.** H. developing in an unaffected person associating with an individual having h.—**Dyspeptic h.** H. caused by imperfect gastric or duodenal digestion; there are flushing, arterial throbbing, general pain in the

head, and nausea.—**Epileptic h.** A congestive h. preceding or succeeding an epileptic paroxysm.—**Febrile h.** A h. caused by cerebral hyperæmia in fever.—**Frontal h.** H. localized in the forehead.—**Functional h.** H. caused by some disordered function.—**Gastric h.**—A sympathetic h. often observed in children, caused by errors in diet, overfeeding, intestinal worms, etc.—**Gouty h.** H. due to gout; usually a dull pain in the forehead, which is associated with depression of spirits, pain in the right hypochondrium, and high-colored urine containing an abundance of urates.—**Hyperæmic h.** H. due to cephalic hyperæmia. It usually affects the entire head, and is accompanied with flushed face and throbbing, and full temporal arteries.—**Hyperæsthetic h.** Of H. Jones, h. due to hyperæsthesia of the head.—**Hysterical h.** Lat., *cephalalgia hysterica*. H. accompanying and due to hysteria, and often associated with clavus (see *CLAVUS hystericus*). It is allied to trigeminal neuralgia and migraine, and is aggravated by menstruation and by anxiety.—**Idiopathic h.** A h. independent of disease or systemic derangement.—**Inflammatory h.** See *Congestive h.*—**Intermittent h.** See *Periodical h.*—**Irritable h.** Lat., *cephalalgia irritabilis*. See *Hysterical h.*—**Malarial h.** H. due to paludal poisoning.—**Nervohyperæmic h.** Of Day, h. in which the nervous element is concerned, and the cerebral blood vessels are congested. It occurs in neurasthenia from overwork, and is associated with dyspepsia and lithæmia.—**Nervous h.** Lat., *cephalalgia nervosa*. Fr., *céphalalgie nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöser Kopfschmerz*. A h. occurring in persons having a highly developed nervous temperament; a very slight exciting cause will produce it. It has been properly classed among the paroxysmal neuroses.—**Neuralgic h.** Pain in the course of a nerve of the scalp, generally the superior branch of the fifth nerve. It is often associated with other neuralgias.—**Neurasthenic h.** See *CEPHALALGIA neurasthenica*.—**Occipital h.** H. localized in the occipital portion of the head.—**Ocular h.** A sympathetic h. caused by some ocular defect.—**Optical h.** H. preceded by or associated with flashes of light, muscæ volitantes, hemiopia, and other ocular phenomena.—**Organic h.** The severe pain associated with structural intracranial disease. See also *CEPHALALGIA organica*.—**Periodic(al) h.** Lat., *cephalalgia periodica*. Fr., *céphalalgie périodique*. H. that recurs with more or less regularity. It is neuralgic in character, and dependent upon toxæmia, disordered function, or reflex irritation from eye strain.—**Periostitic h.** Pain produced by an acute or subacute inflammation of the cranial periosteum.—**Phlegmatic h.** H. characterized by a dull, heavy pain, mental hebetude, and languor.—**Pyrexial h.** H. occurring in fevers and acute inflammatory diseases; often associated with or followed by delirium.—**Rheumatic h.** Ger., *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz*. Rheumatic pain in the muscles of the head or in the fascia of the occipitofrontalis; usually due to exposure to cold.—**Sick h.** Lat., *cephalalgia spasmodica* (seu *stomachica*). See *MIGRAINE*.—**Structural h.** See *Organic h.*—**Sympathetic h.** H. caused by reflex nervous irritation.—**Syphilitic h.** Fr., *céphalée vérolique*, *céphalalgie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Kopfschmerz*. The deep-seated and severe pain in the head, with a feeling of weight in the vertex, or a sense of intense constriction, which is due to syphilis. It is especially severe at night.—**Throbbing h.** See *CEPHALALGIA pulsatilis*.—**Toxæmic h., Toxic h.** H. due to toxæmia (e. g., the h. following alcoholic intoxication). See also *CEPHALALGIA toxica*.—**Uræmic h.** H. produced by deficient renal excretion, with consequent accumulation of toxic product in the blood. The pain is persistent and general in the head.—**Uterine h.** A sympathetic h. occurring at the catamenial period or in cases of disease of the uterus or its appendages.—**Vertical h.** A h. localized in the vertex.

HEAD'Y. Fr., *capiteux*. Of alcoholic drinks, acting quickly and decidedly on the brain.

HEAL'ING. Gr., *θεραπεύων*. Lat., *curans*. Fr., *guérissant*. Ger., *heilend* *heilksam*. Making or becoming sound; as a n., the process of cure.—**H. by adhesive inflammation, H. by first intention.** See *First INTENTION*.—**H. by granulation.** See *GRANULATION*.—**H. by immediate union, H. by primary adhesion.** See *Primary UNION*.—**H. by secondary adhesion, H. by second intention.** See *Second INTENTION*.—**H. by scab.** The absorption of the watery element from the blood and serum that exude on a wounded surface, leaving a dry crust that protects the surface beneath. Under the scab h. proceeds as in the ordinary granulation process.—**H. by third intention.** See *Third INTENTION*.

HEAR'ING. Gr., *ἀκοή*. Lat., *auditus*. See *AUDITION*.—**Abnormal h.** See *DIPLACUSIS*, *HYPERACUSIS*, and *PARACUSIS*.—**Acrid h.** See *PARACUSIS acris*.—**Colored h., Color h.** Fr., *audition colorée*. A condition in which a sensation as of color is perceived when a certain sound strikes the ear.—**Direct h.** H. in which the sound waves reach the ear directly.—**Double h.** See *DIPLACUSIS*.—**Exalted h.** See *HYPERACUSIS*.—**False h.** See *PSEUDACUSMA*.—**H. by touch.** The appreciation of sonorous undulations by the nerves of ordinary sensation.—**Illusory h.** The illusion of hearing where there is no external sound.—**Impaired h.** More or less complete deafness.—**Indirect h.** H. in which sound waves reach the ear only after one or more reflection.—**Mixed h.** H. in which the sound waves reach the ear both with and without reflection.—**Monaural h.** See *Uniaural h.*—**Morbid h., Perverse h., Perverted h.** See *PARACUSIS*.—**Uniaural h.** H. in which the sound waves are recognized by one ear only.

HEART. A.-S., *heorte*. Gr., *καρδία*. Lat., *cor*. Fr., *cœur*. Ger., *Herz*. 1. The pulsating organ which propels the blood through the vascular system of all vertebrates and the higher invertebrates. In its simplest form it consists of a specialized pulsating portion of the vascular system, and in its most complex form of an organ with four distinct chambers, each provided with a set of valves. Cf. *AURICLE*, *VENTRICLE*, *CIRCULATION*, *PULSE*, *GROOVE*, *SÆPTUM*, and *Cardiac VALVES*. 2. The central (figuratively, the essential) part of anything.—**Body h.** See *Left h.*—**Bovine h., Bullock's h.** See *COR bovinum*.—**Dicelious h.** A h. in which there are two cavities, a single auricle and ventricle; this is normal in fishes, but in man is rare.—**Fatty h.** Lat., *cor adiposum*. Ger., *Fettherz*. 1. A condition (also called fatty infiltration of the h.) in which the subpericardial and intermuscular connective tissue, together with the perimysium between the muscular fibres, is converted into fat. 2. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the h.—**Fetal h.** Ger., *Föthalherz*. The h. as it exists in the fœtus. In its earliest condition the h. of a mammal consists of two tubes, one on each side of the body, formed in the visceral layer of the mesoblast. These soon coalesce in the median line and form a central tube, which receives two veins from below, and gives off an arterial trunk from its upper extremity. This tube becomes elongated, bent so that its middle portion projects forward and to the right and twisted on itself. It is then divided by two transverse constrictions into three parts. In the middle one of these divisions a partition rises from the lower part of the right wall and gradually grows until it forms a complete separation of the two rudimentary ventricular cavities. At the same time a cleft appears on the outside of the heart, corresponding to the sæptum, the trace of which persists in adult life as the interventricular groove. The anterior portion of the tubular h. is divided to form the origin of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery. Above this

division these vessels are united by the ductus arteriosus. The posterior portion is also divided to form the auricle, but the partition is incomplete until birth, having an opening known as the foramen ovale, which is partially closed during the latter part of fetal life by a valve, which gradually becomes adherent to the interauricular sæptum. During early fetal life the auricular portion is larger than the ventricular, and the ventricular walls are about equal in thickness; but toward the time of birth the ventricular portion becomes the larger, and the thickness of the left ventricle is much increased. Cf. *Fœtal CIRCULATION*.—**Gouty h.** See *GOUT of the heart*.—**Hairy h.** See *COR hirsutum*.—**H'burn.** See *CARDIALGIA*.—**H.-shaped.** See *CORDATE*.—**H. skirts.** See *DIAPHRAGM*.—**H. strain.** Overaction, or increased activity of the h., such as occurs in those whose occupations require continuous or often repeated severe muscular effort. It is likely to lead to various forms of organic h. disease.—**Hill h.** An affection of the h. occurring in residents of hilly districts and ascribed to hill climbing; characterized by hypertrophy with a great tendency to apoplectoid attacks.—**Irritable h.** A functional disorder of the h. from muscular exhaustion. It is especially common among soldiers, and with them may be attributed to forced marches, fever, and camp diarrhœa.—**Left h.** The left chambers of the h.—**Little h.** An organ supposed by the Chinese to be situated in the pubic region, its function being to carry on the circulation of the "vital aura."—**Pulmonary h., Right h.** Lat., *cor dextrum*. The right cavities of the h.—**Single h.** Of A. Clark, a dicelious h.—**Smoker's h.** See *Tobacco h.*—**Spasm of the h.** 1. Angina pectoris. 2. Palpitation of the h.—**Starved h.** A h. in which the impulse is feeble and the sounds are weak and ill-defined, occurring in conditions in which the assimilative powers are defective.—**Systemic h.** Ger., *Körperherz*. 1. See *Left h.* 2. The h. of an animal having a true pulmonary circulation.—**Tobacco h.** A condition of the h. characterized by very irritable and forcible action, due to the excessive use of tobacco.—**Tricelious h., Tripartite h.** A h. having only three cavities, two auricles and one ventricle; it is normal in the *Batrachia*.—**Trotting h.** Palpitation of the h.—**Univentricular h.** See *Tricelious h.*

HEAT. A.-S., *hæte*, *hæto*, *hætu*. Gr., *καίμα*, *θέρμη*, *θερμότης*. Lat., *calor* (1st def.), *ardor* (a sense of burning). Fr., *chaleur* (1st def.), *chaleur des animaux* (2d def.). Ger., *Wärme* (1st def.), *Hitze* (1st def.). 1. A quality or form of force possessed in varying degree by all substances, by virtue of which, when it is present to a certain degree, they are burned, melted, boiled, or volatilized. H. is derived from the sun, and may be set free artificially by friction or by electrical or chemical action. 2. The rut of animals; the period of sexual excitement.—**Absolute h.** The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body.—**Acrid h.** Fr., *chaleur âcre et mordicante*. H. which produces on the hand a disagreeable itching or pricking.—**Animal h.** Lat., *calor animalis*. Fr., *chaleur animale*. Ger., *thierische Wärme*. H. developed by the processes of a living organism.—**Atomic h.** Fr., *chaleur atomique*. Ger., *Atomwärme*. Theoretically, the quantity of h. required to raise the temperature of an atom 1° C. The atomic h. of any element compared with that of hydrogen is the product of its specific h. by its atomic weight.—**H. of combination.** Fr., *chaleur de combinaison*. H. produced by chemical combination.—**H. of combustion.** Fr., *chaleur de combustion*. H. produced by chemical combination sufficiently energetic to be associated with combustion.—**H. stiffening.** See *H. RIGOR*.—**H. stroke.** See *SUNSTROKE*.—**Hectic h.** Fr., *chaleur hectique*. The h. of hectic fever.—**Latent h.** H. not apparent to the senses, h. temporarily converted into other forms of energy, such as the force required to produce molecular or atomic dissociation, and

capable of reconversion into perceptible h. when the molecules or atoms are recombined. See *Latent h. of fusion* and *Latent h. of vaporization*.—**Latent h. of fusion.** Fr., *chaleur latente de fusion*. The surplus h. communicated to a body after it has once begun to fuse, which, being consumed in molecular disintegration, does not give rise to a further elevation of temperature until fusion is nearly or quite complete.—**Latent h. of vaporization.** Fr., *chaleur latente de vaporisation*. Ger., *Verdampfungswärme, gebundene Verdampfungswärme*. The h. that is used up during the evaporation of a volatile body; apparently consumed in the mechanical work of transforming matter from one state to the other.—**Molecular h.** Ger., *Molekularwärme*. H. attributed to the movement or friction of different spherical particles or molecules upon each other. This theory was first presented by Democritus, in opposition to the idea that h. was an original element, but in the last century was elaborated by John Dalton and confirmed by Rumford and Davy, and is now generally accepted.—**Prickly h.** See *LICHEN tropicus*.—**Pungent h.** 1. A sharp, burning sensation, as when capsicum is tasted. 2. That form of febrile h. that causes a sensation of pungency in the hand of an observer when applied to the patient's body.—**Radiant h., Radiated h.** Fr., *chaleur rayonnante*. Ger., *strahlende Wärme*. H. emitted by radiation from a warm body (as distinguished from h. transmitted by conduction or convection).—**Red h.** Fr., *rouge de fer*. Ger., *Rot(h)glühen*. The degree of h. at which iron becomes red.—**Sensible h.** Fr., *chaleur sensible (ou apparente)*. Ger., *wahrnehmbare Wärme*. H. which can be appreciated by the senses or the thermometer.—**Solar h.** Fr., *chaleur solaire*. The heat of the sun.—**Specific h.** Fr., *chaleur spécifique*. Ger., *spezifische Wärme*. The quantity of h. consumed in raising the temperature of a substance 1° C., the amount of h. required to raise the same weight of water 1° C. being assumed as unity.—**Vital h.** See *ANIMAL h.*—**White h.** Fr., *blanc de fer*. Ger., *Weissglühen*. The degree of h. at which iron becomes white.

HEAUTOPHONICS, *sing.* From *ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself, and *φωνή*, the voice. See *AUTOPHONY*.

HEAVES. Asthma in horses.

HEAVING. Fr., *gonflant*. Accompanied by pronounced swelling movements of the chest (said of the breathing); as a n., the occurrence of such movements; colloquially, vomiting.

HEAVY. A.-S., *hefig*, *häftig*. Gr., *βαρύς*. Lat., *gravis*. Fr., *pesant* (1st def.), *lourd* (2d def.), *gravide* (3d def.). Ger., *schwer* (1st and 2d def's), *schwanger* (3d def.). 1. Possessed of notable weight as compared with other bodies. 2. Drowsy, stupid, apathetic; of odors, oppressive. 3. Pregnant.

HEBDOMADAL. Gr., *ἑβδομαδικός*. Lat., *hebdomadalis*. Fr., *hebdomadaire*. Ger., *allwöchentlich*. Occurring once a week.

HEBDOMADARIA, *f.* From *ἑβδομάς*, the number seven. See *Septan (intermittent) FEVER*.

HE'BE, *f.* *He'bes*. Gr., *ἡβη*. 1. Of Hippocrates, the pubic hair or pubic region. 2. The age of puberty.

HEBELO'MA, *f.* A subgenus of *Agaricus*.—**H. crustuliniformis.** A poisonous species formed of tufts or large rings.

HEBEPHREN'IA, *f.* From *ἡβη*, puberty, and *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *hébéphrénie*. Ger., *Hebephrenie*. Of Kahlbaum and Hecker, see *INSANITY of pubescence*.

HEBET'IC. Gr., *ἡβητικός* (from *ἡβη*, puberty). Lat., *hebeticus*. Fr., *hébétique*. Ger., *jugendlich*. 1. Youthful. 2. Pertaining to puberty.

HEB'ETUDE. Lat., *hebetudo* (from *hebetare*, to make blunt). Fr., *hébétude*. Ger., *Stumpfheit, Dummheit*. Dullness or impairment of the mental faculties. It may be either congenital or the result of disease.

HEBETU'DO, *f.* *-tu'dinis*. See *HEBETUDE*.—**H. animi.** See *H. mentis*.—**H. auris.** See *BARYECEA*.—**H. dentium.** See *HÆMODIA*.—**H. mentis.** Ger., *Stumpfsinn*. Mental dullness.—**H. sensuum.** H. of the senses.—**H. visus.** See *ASTHENOPIA*.—**H. vocis.** Vocal weakness in singers or persons who use their voices excessively.

HEBOT'OMY. From *ἡβη*, the pubes, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Hebotomie*. The operation of cutting through the pubic bone (not the symphysis) to facilitate parturition.

HEC'DECANE. From *ἑκδεκα*, sixteen. See *CETANE*.

HECDEC'ATYL. See *CETYL*.

HEC'TIC. Gr., *ἐκτικός* (adj.) (from *ἐξίς*, a habit of body). Lat., *hecticus* (adj.). Fr., *hectique* (adj.), *étique* (adj.). Ger., *hektisch* (adj.), *Hektik* (n.). Pertaining to or affected with h. fever; as a n., h. fever.

HEC'TICA, *f.* See *HECTIC FEVER*.

HEC'TICAL. See *HECTIC*.

HECTICOP'YRA, *f.*, **HECTICOPYR'ETOS**, *m.* From *ἐκτικός*, hectic, and *πῦρ*, or *πυρετός*, fever. See *Hectic FEVER*.

HECU''SIAPOCAU'SIS, *f.* *-cau'seos (-is)*. From *ἐκούσιος*, willing, and *ἀποκαύσις*, a burning. See *IDIAPOCALUSIS*.

HECUSIEMPRE'SIS, *f.*, **HECUSIEMPRES'MA**, *n.* *-re'seos (-is)*, *-res'matos (-is)*. From *ἐκούσιος*, willing, and *ἐμπρησις*, a conflagration. See *IDIEMPRESIS*.

HEDEO'MA, *f.* From *ἡδύς*, sweet, and *ὄσμή*, an odor. Fr., *herbe de poultier américaine* (2d def.). Ger., *amerikanischer Poley* (2d def.). 1. American pennyroyal. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the herb of *H. pulegioides*.—**H. pulegioides.** An annual herb growing throughout Canada and the eastern part of the United States, the source of the h. of the U. S. Ph., which is used in flatulence and nausea as a mild aromatic stimulant, and, in warm infusion, as a sudorific and a popular remedy for colds. It is cultivated in Michigan for the manufacture of essential oil of pennyroyal.—**Oil of h., Oleum hedeomæ.** Oil of pennyroyal; a colorless or yellowish volatile oil distilled from *H. pulegioides* of an aromatic penetrating odor and taste.

HED'ERA, *f.* From *ἑζεσθαι*, to sit. Fr., *hédéra, lierre*. Ger., *Epheu*. A genus of araliaceous plants.—**H. arborea**, **H. communis**. *H. helix*.—**H. Drummondii.** A species common from Texas to Arizona, and northward to the plains of Colorado. It has the aromatic properties of the genus.—**H. glucoside.** A glucoside, C₃₂H₅₂O₁₀+2H₂O, nearly analogous to saponin, found in the leaves of *H. helix*.—**H. helix**, **H. major**. Fr., *lierre commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Epheu*. The ivy. The leaves when fresh have a balsamic odor and a bitter, unpleasant taste, and, in decoction, have been used in sanious ulcers and skin eruptions, and, in the form of a dry powder, in pulmonary diseases and infantile atrophy. The berries are said to be purgative and mildly emetic. The seeds contain hederine (*g. v.*). The wood is sometimes used for making issue peas. The leaves contain h. glucoside.—**H. piperita.** A species referred doubtfully to *H. thymoides*.—**H. poetica.** Poet's ivy; a variety of *H. helix* growing in woods in Great Britain.—**H. scandens.** Ger., *handblättriger Epheu*. A species indigenous to China. The bark is purgative, and is used in dropsy and chronic skin diseases.—**H'tannic acid.** An acid obtained by exhausting with water the seeds of *H. helix* after the hederic acid has been extracted.—**H. thymoides.** A species growing in eastern New Mexico, having the aromatic properties of the genus.—**H. umbellifera.** Fr., *lierre en ombelle*. Ger., *amboinischer Epheu*. A species growing in Amboina and the Moluccas. Its wood, when dried, has a strong odor like that of oil of rosemary or lavender, and the bark of the stems yields an aromatic resin, used in India for fumigation.—**H. vegeta.** Irish ivy; a variety of *H. helix*.

HEDERIA, *f.* See **HEDERINE**.

HEDERIC ACID. Fr., *acide hédérique*. Ger., *Hederinsäure*. An acid, $C_{15}H_{26}O_4$, found in the seeds of *Hedera helix*.

HEDERIN(E). Fr., *hédérine*. Ger., *Hederin*. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Hedera helix*.

HEDERINIC ACID. See **HEDERIC ACID**.

HEDONAL. A derivative of urethane, used as a hypnotic.

HEDONE, *f.* *Hed'ones* (-æ). Gr., ἡδονή. In ancient pharmacy, certain troches containing opium.

HEDONIA, *f.* From ἡδονή, pleasure. See **AMENOMANIA**.

HEDRA, *f.* Gr., ἔδρα. Fr., *hédra*. 1. The breech or anus. 2. The base of a column. 3. A facet of a crystal. 4. A superficial wound of the head caused by a cutting weapon, also the resultant scar. 5. Of Hippocrates, the rectum, also suppurating swellings near it. 6. Of Hippocrates, fæces.

HEDREUS, *m.* Gr., ἑδραῖος (from ἔδρα, a seat). A person of sedentary habits.

HEDRICOS, **HEDRICUS**. Gr., ἑδρικός (from ἔδρα, a seat). Fr., *hédrique*. Ger., *sitzend*. 1. Sitting. 2. Pertaining to the rectum. 3. Pertaining to the stools. 4. Of medicines, acting on the rectum or altering the character of the stools.

HEDROCELE, *f.* He'd-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he'd'ro-sel. -e'les. From ἔδρα, the fundament, and κύλη, a tumor. See **PROCTOCELE** and **Rectal HERNIA**.

HEDROSYRINX, *f.* -ing'gos (-is). From ἔδρα, the fundament, and σῦριγξ, a tube. 1. An anal fistula. 2. An enema syringe.

HEDWIGIA, *f.* From *Hedwig*, a German savant. Fr., *hedwigie*. 1. A genus of resinous, amyridaceous trees found in the West Indies. 2. The genus *Anectangium*. 3. The genus *Commelyna*.—**H. balsamifera**. Fr., *gommier de montagne*. A species of *H.* (1st def.) growing in Brazil and the West Indies. It yields a resin, known as *baume de sucrier*, which is used like copaiba, especially in bilious and nephritic disorders and chronic catarrhs. The bark is employed in intermittent fevers, and the seed furnishes a fatty oil used like almond oil. According to Gaucher, Combemale, and Mareslany, the extract from the roots and from the stems contains a resin, also an alkaloid which, taken internally, causes a marked and rapid fall of temperature, progressive paralysis, general convulsions, dilatation of the pupils and of the capillaries, disturbed respiration, and finally cardiac paralysis. The resin acts more as a paralyzer, and the alkaloid to cause convulsive action.

HEDYOSMON, *n.* From ἡδύς, sweet, and ὁσμή, odor. Fr., *hédysme*. A genus of fragrant, resinous aromatic chloranthaceous trees or shrubs.—**H. arborescens**. A species growing on the mountains of Jamaica; it is used as a remedy for dyspepsia, and the leaves and flowers furnish a perfume.—**H. granizo**. A species used as a sudorific in syphilis.—**H. nutans**. Headache weed, tobacco bush; growing in Jamaica. An infusion of the leaves and small branches is used as a stomachic, tonic, and antispasmodic. The green leaves contain a fragrant volatile oil, and are applied to the head in cephalalgia.—**H. bonplandianum**. A species employed in Colombia as an analeptic.

HEDYOSMUS. Lat., *hedyosmus* (from ἡδύς, sweet, and ὁσμή, odor). Fr., *hédysme*. Ger., *wohlriechend*. Of agreeable odor.

HEDYOSMUM, *n.* See **HEDYOSMON**.

HEDYOTIS, *f.* From ἡδύς, sweet, and ὄς, the ear. Fr., *hédyoté*. 1. A genus of rubiaceous plants. 2. The genus *Pentodon*.—**H. americana**. The *tlacaxochitl* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as an astringent.—**H. auricularia**. Fr., *h. auriculaire*. Ger., *wahres Ohrkraut*. A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in deafness. The leaves are employed as an emollient ap-

plication to abscesses and, in a salve, for wounds.—**H. oratægonum**. A species found in the Moluccas; used in Chinese medicine.—**H. nervosa**. *H. auricularia*.—**H. umbellata**. Fr., *h. à ombelle*. Indian madder; much cultivated on the Coromandel coast. The leaves are considered expectorant, and, in dry powder, are made into cakes with flour and used in asthma and phthisis.

HEDYPHARYNX, *f.* -yn'gos (-is). From ἡδύς, sweet, and φάρυγξ, the throat. A medicine agreeable to swallow.

HEDYPHONIA, *f.* From ἡδύς, sweet, and φωνή, the voice. The state of having an agreeable voice.

HEDYPHONUS. Fr., *hedyphone*. Having an agreeable voice.

HEDYPNEUSTUS. Gr., ἡδύπνευστος (from ἡδύς, sweet, and πνοή, the breath). Having a pleasant odor or breath.

HEDYSARUM, *n.* Gr., ἡδύσαρον. Fr., *sainfoin*. Ger., *Hahnenkopf*. A genus of papilionaceous plants.—**H. alpinum**. Fr., *sainfoin des Alpes*. A species the root of which is used in Siberia as an appetizer, and in northern China in dysentery and hæmatemesis.—**H. hamatum**. Fr., *sainfoin recourbé*. A species found in Jamaica; used in colic.—**H. lineare**. Fr., *sainfoin linéaire*. A species found in Cochín-China, where the roots are considered stomachic and emmenagogue.

HEDYSMA, *n.* -dys'matos (-is). Gr., ἡδύσμα. Ger., *Versüßungsmittel*. A sweetening or flavoring material.

HEGEMONIC. Fr., *hégémonique*. Ger., *hauptsächlich*. Pertaining to or of the nature of hegemony.

HEGEMONY. Gr., ἡγεμονία (from ἡγεμῶν, a leader). Lat., *hegemonia*. Fr., *hégémonie*. Ger., *Hauptsache*, *Hauptleitung*. The condition of being chief (said of functions).

HEGOVIA. An alleged remedy for nocturnal incontinence of urine; said to contain lithium salicylate and salol.

HEIMIA, *f.* From *Heim*, a German savant. Fr., *heimie*. A genus of lythrarious plants.—**H. grandiflora**. A species found in Buenos Aires, where the twigs are strewn on floors to drive away fleas.—**H. salicifolia**, **H. syphilitica**. A shrub, common to Texas, Mexico, and Buenos Aires. The leaves contain a bitter principle (nessin) and a resin, which is said to be the active constituent, also extractive, tannin, etc. The decoction, said to be sudorific, is used in Mexico as an antisiphilitic and as an application to ulcers, the alcoholic extract as a hæmostatic, and nessim as a febrifuge.

HELCECEPHALUS, *m.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ulceration of the brain.

HELCENTERITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See **DOTHIENENTERITIS**.

HELCHYDRION, **HELCIDRION**, *n.* See **HELICYDRION**.

HELCOACE, *f.* -coe'aces (-æ). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and κακός, evil. See **CACHELCOMA**.

HELCODES, *adj.* See **HELCOID**.

HELCEDEMA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and οἰδημα, oedema. Fr., *helcedème*. Ger., *Verschwürungsgeschwulst*. Ulcerative oedema.

HELCOID. Gr., ἐλκώδης (from ἑλκος, an ulcer, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *helcodes*. Fr., *helcoïde*. Ger., *geschwürartig*. Ulcerous.

HELCOLOGY. Lat., *helcologia* (from ἑλκος, an ulcer, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *helcologie*. Ger., *Helkologie*. The pathology, etc., of ulcers and ulceration.

HELCOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., ἑλκωμα. An ulcer.—**H. yemense**. See *Cochin-China* **ULCER**.

HELCOMATICUS. Gr., ἐλκωματικός. 1. Ulcerating. 2. Causing ulcers.

HELCOMENIA, *f.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and μήν, a month. Vicarious menstrual hemorrhage from an ulcer.

HELCOPTHALMIA, *f.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. An old term for ulcerative inflammation of the eyelids, conjunctiva, or cornea.

HELCOPTHALMU'RIA, *f.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *helcophthalmurie*. Ger., *Helcophthalmurie*. A chronic ulcerative disease of the eye with a urinelike discharge.

HELCOPLASTY. From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The transplantation of skin upon an ulcer.

HELCOPO(I)E'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and ποίησις, a making. The formation of an issue.

HEL'COS, *n.* *Hel'ceos*. Gr., ἑλκος. An ulcer.

HELCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἑλκωσις. Fr., *helcose*. Ulceration.

HEL'COSOL. Bismuth pyrogallate.

HELCOSTAPHYLO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Ger., *Augentraubengeschwür*. Ulcerative staphyloma.

HELCOSTOMATU'RIA, *f.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, στόμα, the mouth, and οὖρον, urine. Ulceration of the mouth with a urinous discharge.

HELCOSYPHILIDOC'H'THUS, *m.* From ἑλκος, an ulcer, syphilis (*q. v.*), and ὄχος, a swelling. Fr., *h.* Ger., *verschwürendes Knotensyphilid*. A suppurating syphilitic tubercle.

HELCOSYPHILOL'EPIS, *f.* -ep'idōs (-ol'epis). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, syphilis (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *helcosyphilolépīs*. Ger., *verschwürendes Schuppensyphilid*. An ulcerating squamous syphilide.

HELCO'T'IC. Gr., ἑλκωτικός. Lat., *helcoticus*. Fr., *helcotique*. Ulcerative.

HELCOTRAU'MA, *n.* -trau'matos (-is). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *helcotraume*. Ger., *Wundverschwärung*. A traumatic ulcer.

HELCOXERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ἑλκος, an ulcer, and ξηρόσις, a drying up. Fr., *helcoxérose*. Ger., *Trockengeschwür*. The drying of an old ulcer.

HEL'C'TICUS. Gr., ἑλκτικός (from ἔλκειν, to draw). Attracting, drawing, epispastic; as a *n.*, in the *f.*, *helctica* (*vis* understood), attractive force.

HEL'CUS, *n.* *Hel'ceos*. Gr., ἑλκος. See **HELCO**.

HELICYD'RION, **HELICYD'RUM**, *n.* Gr., ἑλκῦδριον. Fr., *helcydriou*. A small ulcer, especially one on the cornea.

HEL'CYSIS, *f.* -cys'eos, *hel'cysis*. Gr., ἑλκυσίς (from ἔλκειν, to draw). Fr., *helcyse*. Ger., *Ziehen*. 1. A drawing in, absorption. 2. Traction, attraction.

HEL'CYS'TER, *m.* -e'stos (-is). Gr., ἑλκυστήρ. An ancient crotchet for extracting the foetus after embryotomy.

HEL'CYS'TICOS. Gr., ἑλκυστικός (from ἔλκειν, to draw). 1. Of drugs, drawing. 2. Attractive.

HEL'ENEN(E). Fr., *hélénène*. Ger., *Helenen*. A liquid, C₁₉H₂₆, obtained by distilling crude helenin with phosphoric acid.

HELE'NIA, *f.* Fr., *hélénie*. The genus *Helenium*.

HEL'ENIN. Lat., *heleninum*. Fr., *hélénine*, *camphre d'année*. Ger., *H.*, *Alantkampfer*. A principle obtained from the root of *Inula helenium*. What was formerly known as *h.*, crude *h.*, C₂₁H₂₈O₃₁, is now known to consist of alantanic anhydride, alantol, alantamphor, and true *h.* The latter is a yellow crystalline, bitter, and odorless body, C₆H₈O, melting at 72° C., boiling at 146° C., and insoluble in water, soluble in ether and in alcohol. It has powerful antiseptic and germicide properties and some action as a stomachic, and has been used internally in diphtheria, in tuberculosis, in chronic bronchopneumonia, and in whooping cough, also as an application in diphtheria, dissolved in almond oil.

HELENI'NA, *f.* Of Rose, inulin.

HELE'NIUM, *n.* Gr., ἑλένιον. Fr., *année* (2d def.). Ger., *Alant* (2d def.). 1. American sneezewort; a genus of composite plants. 2. *Inula h.*—**Extractum helenii** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'année* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Alantextract*. A thick alcoholic extract of the root of *Inula h.*—**Helenii radix** [Ger. Ph.]. The root of *Inula h.*—**H. autumnale**. False sunflower; found in North America. It has been used as a febrifuge. The leaves, flowers, and fruit are used as an errhine

and as a substitute for arnica.—**H. Bolanderi**. A species used like *H. autumnale*.—**H. canaliculatum**. A variety of *H. autumnale*.—**H. nudiflorum**. Naked-flowered sneezewort; having properties similar to those of *H. autumnale*, and used in the southern United States as an errhine.—**H. puberulum**. Bitterweed; used as an errhine, tonic, and alterative.—**H. tenuifolium**. A species said to be very poisonous, producing convulsions with loss of consciousness, and also killing a great number of cattle, especially those imported into Mississippi and Louisiana, as the native cattle seldom eat it.—**Radix helenii** [Ger. Ph.]. The root *Inula h.*

HELIANTHEMUM, *n.* From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *hélianthème*. Ger., *Sonnenröschen*. 1. Rock rose; a genus of cistineous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1871, the herb of *H. canadense*.—**H. apenninum**. A variety of *H. vulgare*.—**H. canadense**. Frostwort; the herb was included in the U. S. Ph., 1871, secondary list. It has been used as a diuretic in uterine diseases, in scrofula, diarrhoea, and secondary syphilis, as a gargle in scarlatina, and as a wash in prurigo.—**H. chamæcistus**. *H. vulgare*.—**H. corymbosum**. A species used like *H. canadense*.—**H. fumana**. Fr., *hélianthème fumana*. A European species. The leaves and roots are astringent and vulnerary, but are little used.—**H. grandiflorum**. A variety of *H. vulgare*.—**H. guttatum**. Fr., *hélianthème maculé*. A species having the same properties as those of *H. fumana*.—**H. luteum**. *H. vulgare*.—**H. obscurum**, **H. pulverulentum**, **H. serpyllifolium**, **H. surrejanum**. Varieties of *H. vulgare*.—**H. vulgare**. Fr., *hélianthème commun*. Ger., *gemeines Sonnenröschen*. 1. Common rock rose. The herb was formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary and in phthisis. 2. A variety of *H. vulgare*.—**H. vulgare latifolium**. Fr., *hélianthème à larges feuilles*. A variety of *H. vulgare*.

HELIANTHIC ACID. Fr., *acide hélianthique*. Ger., *Helianthsiäure*. An acid, C₁₄H₉O₈, obtained from the seeds of *Helianthus annuus*.

HELIANTHIN. Methyl orange, produced by the action of dimethylaniline on diazobenzenesulphonic acid.

HELIANTHOTHOTAN'NIC ACID. See **HELIANTHIC ACID**.

HELIANTHUS, *m.* From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *hélianthe*. Ger., *Sonnenblume*. A genus of composite plants.—**H. annuus**. Fr., *soleil cultivé*. Ger., *gemeine Sonnenblume*. The common sunflower. The plant has been cultivated as a protective against marsh miasm, and is used in infusion in intermittent fever.—**H. orgyalis**. The Kansas sunflower, the oil of which is used medicinally.—**H. perennis**. A species the seeds of which yield an oil like that of *H. annuus*.—**H. platycephalus**. *H. annuus*.

HELI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Gr., ἡλίας. See **HELIOSIS**.

HEL'ICAL. Lat., *helicis*, *helicæus* (from ἑλεῖν, the outer ear). Fr., *héli cien*. Of or pertaining to the helix.

HELICHRYSUM, *n.* From ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold. Fr., *hélichryse*. Ger., *Immortelle*. A genus of composite plants.—**H. angustifolium**. Ger., *schmalblättrige Immortelle*. A species found in southern Europe. The flowers were formerly used like those of *H. arenarium*.—**H. arenarium**. Fr., *immortelle des sables*. Ger., *gelbes Immerschön*. Common yellow everlasting. The flowers were formerly used in constipation, bilious complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and as a vermifuge, but are now rarely employed except in domestic practice.—**H. auriculatum**. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope; used like *H. imbricatum*.—**H. imbricatum**. A species growing on the downs of the Cape of Good Hope, where an infusion, called *Duinen-Thee*, is used as a pectoral remedy.—**H. nudiflorum**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, one of the so called African tea plants, employed like *H. serpyllifolium*.—**H. pedunculare**. A species the

leaves of which on their white (lower) sides are used as a healing plaster, and on their green sides as a drawing plaster.—**H. sanguineum**. Ger., *blutrothe Immortelle*. The *βάκκαρις* of Dioscorides. The root was formerly used in chronic coughs, asthma, and dysuria, and as an emmenagogue. The leaves were applied externally in eye diseases.—**H. serpyllifolium**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, which furnishes Hottentot tea. It is emollient and demulcent, and is used in phthisis, catarrh, etc.—**H. stœchas**. Fr., *immortelle stœchas*. Ger., *italienische Immortelle*. A species found in the Mediterranean regions of southern Europe. The flowers are used like those of *H. arenarium*.

HELICIA, *f.* Gr., *ἡλικία*. 1. Age, time of life. 2. The prime of life, manhood or womanhood. 3. A generation. 4. Growth of body, stature.

HELICIFORM. Lat., *heliciformis* (from *ἐλῖξ*, a spiral, and *forma*, form). Fr., *schraubenförmig*. Having the form of a snail's shell.

HELICIN. Lat., *helicinum*. Fr., *helicine*. Ger., *H.* A glucoside, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, produced by the action of nitric acid on salicin.

HELICINE. See **HELICOID**.

HELICIO'DES. From *ἡλικία*, youth, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Plouquet, pertaining to youth.

HELICO'DES. See **HELICOID**.

HEL'ICOID, **HELICOID'AL**. Lat., *helicoides*, *helicodes*, *elicoïdes* (from *ἐλῖξ*, a spiral, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *hélécioïde*. Resembling a helix.

HELICOID'IN. A substance, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$, produced by the action of nitric acid on salicin.

HELICOM'ONAS, *f.* *-mon'ados (-is)*. From *ἐλῖξ*, a spiral, and *μόνας*, a monad. Fr., *helicomonade*. Of Klebs, the microorganism of syphilis.

HELICO'NIA, *f.* From *Helicon*, a mountain of Greece. Fr., *hélécionia*. A genus of musaceous plants.—**H. bihai**, **H. caribæa**. Fr., *hélécionia bihai* (ou des Antilles), *bananier-marron*. A species found in the West Indies, the *barouloû* of the Caribs. The roots are used as a diuretic.—**H. luteofusca**. *H. bihai*.

HELICOTRE'MA, *n.* *-trem'atos (-is)*. From *ἐλῖξ*, spiral, and *τρήμα*, a hole. Fr., *hélécotreme*. A canal or aperture at the apex of the cochlea by which the scala tympani communicates with the scala vestibuli.

HELICTE'RES, *f.* From *ἐλίκτήρ*, anything twisted. Fr., *hélécère*. Ger., *Schraubenbaum*. A genus of helictereous plants.—**H. corylifolia**, **H. isora**. Ger., *haselnußblättriger Schraubenbaum*. A species found in the East Indies. In Turkestan the fruit is used in arthritic affections and in diarrhœa. A liniment made from the powdered capsule and castor oil is applied to sore ears. In Jamaica the juice of the root is used in gastric affections, and the leaves are employed in constipation. In combination with other medicines, the seed vessels are used in hepatic complaints.—**H. jamaicensis**. Ger., *jamaikanischer Schraubenbaum*. 1. A species the root, leaves, and flowers of which are used in the West Indies like those of *Althæa officinalis*. 2. *H. isora*.—**H. sacarolha**. A species the root of which is used in Brazil as an astringent and in syphilis.

HELIENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *ἐγκεφάλος*, the brain. Fr., *héliencéphalite*. Ger., *Sonnenstich*. Encephalitis due to insolation.

HELIG'MA, *n.* *-ig'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐλῖγμα* (from *ἐλίσσειν*, to roll). 1. A fold or wrapping. 2. A bending of a bone without fracture. 3. Of Illiger, the eminence of the helix of the ear. 4. A linetus.

HELIG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ἐλῖγμός*. Fr., *hélégme* (2d def.). Ger., *Windung* (1st def.). 1. Of Erasistratus, a cerebral convulsion. 2. A genus of the *Ascaridæ*.

HE'LIOD. From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *εἶδος*, appearance. Fr., *héliôide*. Having rays like the sun; having radiating shining cilia.

HELIOMYELI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *héliomyélite*. Ger., *Rückenmarkssonnenstich*. Myelitis caused by insolation.

HELION'OSUS, *f.* From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *νόσος*, disease. See **SUNSTROKE**.

HE'LIOPHOBE. Lat., *heliophobus*. One who is sensitive to the light or heat of the sun.

HELIOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *héliophobie*. Ger., *Sonnenscheu*. Morbid dread of the sun's light or heat.

HELIOPSYDRA'Cium, *n.* From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *ψυδράκιον*, a little blister. Fr., *héliopsydracie*. Ger., *Sonnenfriesel*. A pustule produced by the heat of the sun.

HELIO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἡλιώσις*. 1. A sun bath. 2. Insolation.

HE'LIOSTAT. From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *στατός*, standing. An instrument provided with clockwork by which sunbeams may be steadily directed to one spot during the whole day.

HELIOOTHER'APY. From *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Ger., *Heliotherapie*. The therapeutic use of the light and heat of the sun.

HELIO'TROPIN. A crystalline substance obtained from *Heliotropium peruvianum* and *Heliotropium grandiflorum*; antiseptic and antipyretic. See also **PIPERONAL**.

HELIO'TROPIN(E). A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Heliotropium europæum*.

HELIO'TRO'PIUM, *n.* Gr., *ἡλιότροπιον* (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *τροπή*, a turning). Heliotrope, turnsole; a genus of boragineous plants.—**H. canescens**. *H. europæum*.—**H. cordifolium**. *H. indicum*.—**H. elongatum**. A Brazilian species very like *H. indicum*. The leaves are used as an emollient and antiseptic.—**H. erectum**, **H. europæum**. Fr., *héliotrope d'Europe*. Ger., *gemeine Sonnenwende*. A species common in Europe, containing heliotropine. The herb was formerly applied to ulcers, warts, and nasal polypi, and the fruits were also employed.—**H. fœtidum**, **H. hispidum**, **H. indicum**. Fr., *héliotrope des Indes*. Erysipelas plant; an astringent and antiphlogistic tropical species; used in gum boils, pimples, ophthalmia, and venomous bites.—**H. majus**. *H. europæum*.—**H. odoratum**, **H. peruvianum**. Fr., *héliotrope odorant*. A species found in Peru. The flowers are said to be cephalic and cordial.—**H. supinum**. *H. europæum*.

HELISOM'ENOS, *m.* Gr., *ἐλισσόμενος*. Violent colic.

HE'LIUM. From *ἥλιος*, the sun. A chemically inactive gas found imprisoned in certain minerals.

HELIUS'TRUS, *m.* Gum ammoniac.

HE'LIX, *f.* *Hel'icos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐλῖξ*. Fr., *héllice*, *limacon* (2d def.). Ger., *H., Ohrenleiste* (2d def.), *Schnecke* (2d def.). 1. Any twisted or spiral structure. 2. The external border or rim of the external ear. It begins at the crista helices, extends thence along the margin of the auricle upward and backward, and ends above the posterior margin of the lobe of the ear.—**Dental h.** Of Flagg, an instrument used in dentistry; it consists of a h. with wires connected with insulated handles of tooth forceps, and the current running through the tooth has been supposed to produce anesthesia.—**Helicis major**. Ger., *grösserer Muskel der Leiste*. A narrow, vertical band of muscular fibres situated on the anterior margin of the h. It arises from the tubercle of the h., and is inserted into the anterior border of the h. at a point where it curves backward.—**Helicis minor**. Ger., *kleiner Muskel der Leiste*. An oblique fasciculus of muscular fibres, firmly attached to that part of the h. which arises from the bottom of the concha.—**H. auriculæ**, **H. of the ear**. See *H.* (2d def.).

HEL'LEBORE. Fr., *hellébore*. See **HELLEBORUS**.—**American h.** Fr., *hellébore américaine*. Ger., *amerikanische Weisswurz*. *Veratrum viride*.—**Bastard h.** *Adonis vernalis*. See also **HELLEBORUS viridis**.—**Bear's foot h.**

The *Helleborus fatidus*.—**Black h.** 1. *Helleborus niger*. 2. *Astrantia major*. See HELLEBORUS (2d and 3d def's).—**Black h. of the ancients.** See HELLEBORUS (3d def.).—**East Indian black h.** *Helleborus orientalis* (*officinalis*).—**False h.** The genus *Veratrum*.—**Fœtid h.** *Helleborus fatidus*.—**Green h.** 1. *Helleborus viridis*. 2. *Veratrum viride*.—**Holly-leaved h.** *Helleborus angustifolius*.—**Stinking h.** See HELLEBORUS *fatidus*.—**Swamp h.** *Veratrum viride*.—**White h.** *Veratrum album*.—**Winter h.** Fr., *hellébore d'hiver*. *Eranthis hiemalis*.

HELLEBORE'IN. From ἡλέβορος, hellebore. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{52}H_{44}O_{15}$, obtained from *Helleborus niger*. It is a powerful cardiac poison, and, applied in very dilute solution, produces anæsthesia of the cornea without irritation.

HELLEBORES'IN. From *helleborus*, hellebore, and *resina*, resin. A decomposition product, $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$, of helleborin.

HELLEBORE'TIN. See HELLEBORRHETIN.

HELLEB'ORIN. A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6 + 4H_2O$, obtained from *Helleborus viridis*; very poisonous.

HEL'LEBORISM. Gr., ἡλλεβορισμός (from ἡλέβορος, a plant resembling). Lat., *helleborismus*. The treatment of disease with hellebore exclusively.

HELLEBORRHE'TIN. From ἡλλεβορος, hellebore, and ρητίνη, resin. A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$, of helleborein.

HELLEB'ORUS, m. Gr., ἡλέβορος. Fr., *hellébore* (*hellébore noir* [2d def.]). Ger., *Nieswurz*. 1. A genus of ranunculaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. (16th ed.), the root of *H. niger*. 3. Of the ancients, various species of *H.*, especially *H. niger* and *H. orientalis*.—**H. albus.** *Veratrum album*.—**H. altifolius.** A variety of *H. niger*.—**H. americanus.** *Veratrum viride*.—**H. angustifolius.** *H. Bocconi*.—**H. atropurpureus, H. atrorubens.** A species having properties similar to those of *H. viridis*; according to Koch, a variety of *H. odorus*.—**H. Bocconi.** A species found in the Dalmatian mountains. It has properties like those of *H. viridis*.—**H. cupreus.** A species found in the mountains of Slavonia. Its properties resemble those of *H. viridis*.—**H. dumetorum.** A species growing in middle and southern Europe; probably a variety of *H. viridis*.—**H. fetidus.** Fr., *hellébore fétide*. Ger., *stinkende Nieswurz*. Bear's foot; a species containing the active principles of *H. niger*, and being, according to Allioni, the most energetic and active species. It is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and in very large doses is said to be poisonous. The root and herb were formerly used as a drastic purgative, and especially as a vermifuge. The leaves are used in England as an anthelmintic and in asthma, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. In Somersetshire, England, the drug is largely used to inoculate cattle against anthrax. —**H. grandiflorus.** *H. niger*.—**H. humilifolius.** A variety of *H. niger*.—**H. laxus.** A species growing in Krain and in the forests of the Slavonian mountains. Its properties are similar to those of *H. viridis*.—**H. multifidus.** *H. Bocconi*.—**H. niger.** Fr., *hellébore noire*. Ger., *schwarze Nieswurz*. Black hellebore. The root contains helleborein and helleborin, is a drastic purgative, and in excess causes violent vomiting and convulsions. When fresh it acts on the skin as a vesicant. It was employed anciently in insanity, amenorrhœa, epilepsy, and skin diseases, and, in more recent years, has been used in dropsy. It is now mainly used by the veterinarians. —**H. niger foliis dissectis.** *H. Bocconi*.—**H. niger tenuifolius.** See *ADONIS vernalis*.—**H. odorus.** A species found in temperate Europe, having properties similar to those of *H. viridis*.—**H. officinalis, H. orientalis.** Fr., *hellébore d'orient*. Ger., *orientalische Nieswurz*. A species indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor; according to many authorities, its root was the ἡλέβορος (black hellebore) of the ancients.

It has properties similar to those of *H. niger*.—**H. purpurascens.** A species found in Hungary having properties similar to those of *H. viridis*.—**H. viridis.** Fr., *hellébore vert.* Ger., *Nieswurz*. A species found in central and western Europe. The root is used like digitalis.

HEL'MINTH. Gr., ἑλμινς. Lat., *helmins*. Fr., *helminthe*. Ger., *Eingeweidewurm*. A worm, especially an intestinal worm.

HELMINTH'AGOGUE. Lat., *helminthagogus* (from ἑλμινς, a worm, and ἀγωγή, a leading). See ANTHELMINTHIC.

HELMINTH'IA, n. pl. Gr., ἑλμινθία. Little worms.—**H. alvi.** Worms existing in the stomach or alimentary canal.—**H. erratica.** Worms introduced into the body by accident.—**H. podicis.** Anal worms.

HELMINTH'IASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). From ἑλμινς, a worm. Gr., ἑλμινθίασις (from ἑλμινθιᾶν, to suffer from worms). Fr., *helminthiase*. Ger., *Wurmkrankheit*. 1. The state of being infested with intestinal worms. 2. The condition of the system which favors the development of entoparasitic worms. The term was used when all intestinal worms were believed to be produced by spontaneous generation.—**H. Wucheri.** The symptoms produced by *Bilharzia hæmatobia* in the organism; first described by Wucherer.

HELMINTH'THIC. Lat., *helminthicus*. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

HELMINTHICIDE. From ἑλμινς, a worm, and *cædere*, to slay. See VERMICIDE.

HELMINTH'ION, HELMIN'THIUM, n. Gr., ἑλμινθιον. Ger., *Würmchen*. A small worm. See also ASCARIS.

HELMINT(H)OCHOR'TON, n. From ἑλμινς, a worm, and χορτος, grass. Fr., *mousse de Corse*. Ger., *corsikanisches Moos*. A mixture of various *Algæ*, including the *Absidium* (*Gigartina*) *h.* and other species of the *Ceramieæ*, *Confervaceæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*, and also frequently remains of small animals derived from the Mediterranean coast and especially from Corsica, and hence called Corsican moss. It has been used as a febrifuge, vermifuge, and alterative.

HELMINTHOCHOR'TOS, m., HELMINTHOCHORTUM, n. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

HELMINTHOCOL'IC. Lat., *helminthocolica* (from ἑλμινς, a worm, and κωλικός, suffering from the colic). Worm colic.

HELMINTHOCOR'TON, HELMINTHOCOR'TUM, n. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

HELMINTHO'DES. See HELMINTHOID.

HELMINTHOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From ἑλμινς, a worm, and γένεσις, generation. See HELMINTHIASIS (2d def.).

HELMIN'THOID. Gr., ἑλμινθοειδής (from ἑλμινς, a worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *helminthodes*. Fr., *helminthoïde*. Ger., *wurmförmig*. Worm-shaped, vermiform.

HELMINTHOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *helminthologicus*. Fr., *helminthologique*. Ger., *helminthologisch*. Pertaining to helminthology.

HELMINTHOL'OGY. Lat., *helminthologia* (from ἑλμινς, a worm, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *helminthologie*. Ger., *Helminthologie, Wurmlehre*. The science of intestinal worms, of their effects, etc.

HELMINTHO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ἑλμινς, a worm. See HELMINTHONCUS.—**H. elasticum.** An elastic tumor caused by *Filaria medinensis*.

HELMINTHON'CUS, m. From ἑλμινς, a worm, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A term formerly used for a disease of the skin due to the presence of animal parasites, at a time when it was supposed that such parasites originated by spontaneous generation in vesicles, boils, or tumors in the skin.—**H. medinensis.** A cutaneous swelling produced by *Filaria medinensis*.

HELMINTHOPHO'BIA, f. Morbid dread of worms.

HELMINTHOPH'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From ἑλμινς, a worm, and φθίσις, a wasting. Ger., *Wurmschwindsucht*. Emaciation from helminthiasis.

HELMINTHOP'YRA, *f.*, **HELMINTHOPYR'ETOS**, *m.*, **HELMINTHOPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From ἑλμινς, a worm, and πῦρ, a burning fever. See *Verminous FEVER*.

HELMINTHOS'TACHYS, *m.* -stach'yos. From ἑλμινς, a worm, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *helminthastachyde*. Ger., *Wurmähre*. A genus of ophioglosseous plants.—*H. dulcis*, *H. zeylanica*. Ger., *süsse Wurmähre*. A species found in the East Indies and the Molucca Islands, where the whole plant is used as a refrigerant and laxative, and the root in spasmodic cough.

HELMINTOCHOR'TON, *n.* See *HELMINTHOCHORTON*.

HELM'YNS, *f.* -my'n'thos (-is). See *HELMINTH*.

HELOBACTE'RIUM, *n.* From ἥλος, a nail head, and βακτήριον, a little staff. Fr., *héllobactérie*. See *BACTERIUM capitatum*.

HELO'DES. Gr., ἐλώδης (from ἔλος, a marsh). Fr., *hélode*. Produced by marshy exhalations; as a *n.*, a fever with profuse sweating, a miasmatic fever.

HELO'NIAS, *f.* From ἔλος, a marsh. Ger., *Schwindblume*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—*H. bullata*. Ger., *breitblättrige Schwindblume*. A species found from New Jersey to Virginia. A decoction of the root is used in constipation and diseases of the bowels.—*H. viridis*. See *VERATRUM viride*.

HELO'NIN. See *VERATRIN*.

HELOP'YRA, *f.*, **HELOPYR'ETOS**, *m.*, **HELOPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From ἔλος, a marsh, and πῦρ, a burning fever. See *Malarial FEVER*.

HE'LOS, *m.* Gr., ἥλος. 1. The tumor formed by prolapsus iridis, supposed to resemble a nail. 2. A corn.

HELOSCIADI'UM, *n.* From ἔλος, a marsh, and σκιάδειον, anything that affords shade. Fr., *hélosciadié*. Of Koch, a genus of umbelliferous plants.—*H. lateriflorum*, *H. leptophyllum*. Fr., *sison ammi*. Ger., *kretisches Ammey*. A species found in North America in hot places in the Southern States. Its fruits are aromatic, carminative, and diuretic.—*H. nodiflorum*. Fr., *hélosciadié nodiflore*. Ger., *kleiner Eppig*. Cow cress; found in South Carolina. It is considered poisonous. The root has been employed in skin diseases, and the herb as a diuretic in calculous diseases and, in decoction, in disorders of menstruation.

HELO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ἐλίσσειν, to turn around. 1. An obsolete term for inversion of the eyelids, convulsive action of the ocular muscles, and strabismus. 2. A genus of balanophoreous plants.—*H. brasiliensis*. The *espíja do sangue* of Brazil; probably one of the species used as a styptic.—*H. cayennensis*. A species found in Cayenne, and having the same properties as *H. jamaicensis*.—*H. jamaicensis*. An astringent species found in Jamaica, used in hæmorrhage, in cough, and externally in wounds and abscesses.

HELOT'IC. Lat., *heloticus* (from ἥλος, a nail). Fr., *hélotique*. Ger., *Hühneraugen betreffend*. Pertaining to corns; as a *n.*, a vesicant.

HELO'TIS, *f.* -o'tis. From ἐλίσσειν, to turn round. 1. See *HELOSIS*. 2. Of *Sennertus*, *plica polonica*.

HE'LUS, *m.* See *HELOS*.

HELVEL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide helvelique*. Ger., *Helvellsäure*. An acid, C₁₂H₂₀O₇, obtained from fresh *beladonna*.

HELX'IS, *f.* *Helx'eos* (-is). Gr., ἑλξίς. See *TRACTION*.

HEM. Fr., *h.* A sort of dry cough, caused by a tickling in the throat. For words in *Hem-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Hæm-*.

HEMERALOP'IA, *f.* From ἡμέρα, a day, and ὄψ, sight. Fr., *héméralopie*. Ger., *Nachtblindheit*. Syn.: *cæcitas nocturna*, *acies diurna*, *amblyopia crepuscularis*, *nocturnal amblyopia*. 1. Day vision, night blindness; an idiopathic, congenital, or symptomatic affection of the retina and optic nerve, supposed to be due to prolonged

exposure to bright light, together with insufficient or improper food, and consisting of insensitiveness to low degrees of light, so that vision is lost during the dark hours or when the light is insufficient. There is usually no ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but there is sometimes limitation of the visual field. 2. Of some authors, nyctalopia.—**Epidemic h.** H. such as that occurring in soldiers marching under strong sunlight, travelers in the tropics, glass blowers, and workers before furnaces.

HEMER'ALOPS, *m.* -o'pos (-is). Gr., ἡμεράλωψ (from ἡμέρα, a day, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *héméralope*. Ger., *Nachtblinder*. A person affected with hemeralopia.

HEMERAPHO'NIA, *f.* From ἡμέρα, a day, and ἀφωνία, loss of voice. Ger., *Tagsstimmlosigkeit*. Loss of voice during the day.

HEMERATYPHLO'SIS, *f.* See *HEMEROTYPHLOSIS*.

HEM'ERINE. Gr., ἡμερινός (from ἡμέρα, a day). Lat., *hemerinus*. Fr., *hémérine*. Ger., *täglich*. 1. Of Hippocrates, occurring by day and not by night (said of fevers). 2. Daily.

HEMEROCAL'LIS, *f.* -cal'lidos (-is). Gr., ἡμεροκαλλίς (from ἡμέρα, day, and κάλλος, beauty). Fr., *hémérocalle*. Ger., *Taglilie*. The day lily.—*H. flava*. Fr., *hémérocalle jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Taglilie*. A species found in Siberia and southern Europe. The flowers were formerly used as a cardiac tonic.—*H. graminea*. A species the dried flowers of which are used in China in pulmonary affections, as a tonic, and as a condiment.

HEMEROD'ROMA, *f.* From ἡμέρα, a day, and δρόμος, a course. A fever lasting not more than a day.

HEMEROD'ROMAL. Lat., *hemerodromus*. Fr., *hémérodrome*. Ger., *eintägig*. Of a fever, running its course in a day.

HEMEROPATHI'A, *f.* From ἡμέρα, a day, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *héméropathie*. Ger., *eine am Tage erscheinende (oder zunehmende) Krankheit*. 1. Any disease that lasts only a day. 2. A disease that increases in severity by day.

HEMEROTYPHLO'SIS, *f.* -lo'seos (-is). From ἡμέρα, day, and τύφλωσις, blindness. Ger., *Tagblindheit*. An old term for nyctalopia.

HEMIACEPHA'LIA, *f.* From ἡμι-, half, a, priv., and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hémiacephalie*. Ger., *Kolzenkopf*, *Katzenkopf*, *Krötenkopf*. Syn.: *hypacephalia*, *acephalia spuria*. A monstrosity in which portions of the encephalon are contained in a shapeless tumor representing the head.

HEMIACEPH'ALUS, *m.* Fr., *hémiacephale*. A monster characterized by hemiacephalia.

HEMIACHROMATOP'SIA, *f.* Achromatopsia in one lateral half of the visual field.

HEMIALBU'MIN. From ἡμι-, half, and *albumin* (*q. v.*). A substance thought to be one of two original constituents of ordinary albumin; converted on digestion into hemialbumose.

HEMIAL'BUMOSE. Fr., *hémialbumose*. Ger., *H.*, *Hemialbuminose*. Of Kühne, a crystalline product of the pancreatic peptonization of albumin, probably an antecedent of hemipeptone. It appears in the urine in osteomalacia, fevers, diphtheria, and phosphorus poisoning, and during styra medication.

HEMIALBUMOSU'RIA, *f.* See *PROPEPTONURIA*.

HEMIAL'GIA, *f.* From ἡμι-, half, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hémialgie*. Unilateral pain.

HEMIAMAURO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ἡμι-, half, and ἀμαύρωσις, amaurosis. Fr., *hémiamaurose*. Ger., *Halbblindheit*. 1. Of Hiort and Otto, a form of temporary blindness in which hemiopia is associated with amblyopia in the other half of the field. 2. See *HEMI- OPIA*.

HEMIANÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* From ἡμι-, half, and ἀναισθησία, anæsthesia. Fr., *hémianesthésie*. Ger., *Hemianästhesie*. Anæsthesia of greater or less extent on one side

of the body. When strictly limited, it is usually due to a disease of the white substance of the brain on the opposite side, in the posterior portion of the internal capsule, just outside the optic thalamus.—**Alternate h.** Fr., *hémianesthésie alterne*. H. of one side of the face and of the opposite side of the body.—**Bulbar h.** H. produced by disease of the medulla oblongata; the special senses are not involved.—**Cerebral h.** Ger., *cerebrale Hemianästhesie*. H. involving a total loss of sensation in the entire side of the body opposite to a lesion in one of the cerebral hemispheres (in the portion of the internal capsule between the optic thalamus and the posterior portion of the lenticular nucleus).—**Crossed h.** H. associated with motor paralysis of the opposite side of the body.—**Functional h.** H. of functional rather than cerebral or spinal origin, as in hysterical h.—**Hysterical h.** H. both tactile and thermal, and sometimes of some or all of the special senses on the affected side. The left side is usually affected, the h. being sudden or gradual, and of variable duration; it is often associated with hysterical hemiplegia, and is most frequently seen in hysterical subjects.—**Organic h.** H. produced by a positive lesion in the central nervous system.—**Saturnine h.** Fr., *hémi-anesthésie saturnine*. H. due to lead poisoning.—**Sensorial h.** H. of the special senses.—**Spinal h.** Fr., *hémianesthésie médullaire*. H. produced by a lesion of the spinal cord.

HEMIANALGE'SIA. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *ἀναλγησία*, analgesia. Analgesia of one lateral half of the body.

HEMIAN'DROS, HEMIAN'DRUS, m. Gr., *ἡμιάνδρος* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *άνήρ*, a man). 1. Of Hippoxas, a eunuch. 2. Of Lucianus, an hermaphrodite.

HEMIANO'PIA, HEMIANOP'SIA, f. See HEMIOPIA.

—**Altitudinal h.** See *Homonymous superior h.*—**Bilateral h.** 1. Of some writers, obscuration of the entire field of an eye. 2. See *H. temporalis*.—**Binasal h.** See *Nasal h.*—**Binocular h.** H. which affects both eyes.—**Bitemporal h.** See *H. temporalis*.—**Complicated h.** H. associated with disease of the eye or of the general system which is not directly productive of the condition.—**Crossed h.** H. in which either both nasal or both temporal halves of the retina are blind. See *Nasal h.* and *H. temporalis*.—**Double nasal h., Double temporal h.** See *Nasal h.* and *H. temporalis*.—**Equilateral h.** See *Lateral h.*—**H. dextra.** Right-sided h.—**H. heteronyma lateralis temporalis.** See *H. temporalis*.—**H. heteronyma medialis (seu nasalis).** See *Nasal h.*—**H. inferior.** A form of h. in which the lower half of the visual field in one or both eyes is absent, the limits being irregularly defined.—**H. lateralis.** See *Lateral h.*—**H. medialis, H. nasalis.** See *Nasal h.*—**H. superior.** Fr., *hémianopsie supérieure*. Ger., *Hemianopsie nach oben*. A form of h. in which the superior half of the field of vision is absent, the limits of the defect being irregularly defined. It may occur in one or both eyes.—**H. temporalis.** Fr., *hémianopsie temporale*. Ger., *temporale Hemianopsie*. A form of h. in which the temporal halves of both visual fields are absent, the defect being usually, but not always, sharply defined by a vertical line passing through the centre of vision.—**H. temporaria.** Fr., *hémianopsie temporaire*. Ger., *vorübergehende Hemianopsie*. A form of h. characterized by the sudden appearance of the defect in the visual field, its indefinite and usually short duration, and its sudden disappearance. Very little is known of the cause of its appearance. See also AMAUROSIS *partialis fugax*.—**Heteronymous h.** H. in which the obscured portions of the eyes do not correspond. See *Crossed h.*—**Homonymous h.** H. in which the non-seeing portions of the two eyes correspond. See *Lateral h.*—**Homonymous lateral h.** H. in which both right or both left half-fields of vision are obscured.—**Homonymous superior h.** A defect in the upper part of the field of vision in both eyes.—**Horizontal h.** H. in which the field of

vision is limited by a horizontal line passing through the centre. See *H. inferior* and *Superior h.*—**Incomplete h.** H. in which less than one half of each visual field is obscured.—**Lateral h.** Lat., *h. lateralis*. Fr., *hémianopsie latérale (ou interne)*. Ger., *laterale Hemianopsie*. A form of h. in which the temporal half of one visual field and the nasal half of the other visual field are absent, the defect being sharply defined by a vertical line passing through the centre of vision.—**Left lateral h.** Lateral h. in which the temporal half of the left field of vision and the nasal half of the right field are wanting.—**Monocular h., Monolateral h.** See *Unilateral h.*—**Nasal h.** Lat., *h. nasalis*. Fr., *hémianopsie nasale*. Ger., *nasale Hemianopsie*. A form of h. in which the nasal half of each visual field is absent and the vertical line of demarcation is sharply defined.—**Oblique h.** H. in which the field of vision is limited by an oblique line passing through the centre.—**Quadrantal h.** A form of incomplete h. in which the obscuration is limited to one quadrant of the field of vision.—**Right lateral h.** Lateral h. in which the temporal half of the right field of vision and the nasal half of the left field are wanting.—**Superior h.** A defect in the upper part of the field of vision in one or both eyes.—**Temporary h.** See AMAUROSIS *partialis fugax*.—**Unilateral h., Unocular h.** H. affecting but one eye.—**Vertical h.** H. in which the field of vision is limited by a vertical line passing through the centre. See *Crossed h.* and *Lateral h.*

HEMI'ANOR, m. -*an'oros (-is)*. Gr., *ἡμιάνωρ*. See HEMIANDROS (2d def.).

HEMIANTHRO'PIA, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *άνθρωπος*, a man. Insanity.

HEMIANTHRO'POS, HEMIANTHRO'PUS. Gr., *ἡμιάνθρωπος*. 1. (Adj.) suffering from hemianthropsia. 2. (N.) a maniac. 3. (N. m.) a eunuch.

HEMIARTHRO'SIS, f. -*thro'seos (-is)*. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *άρθρωσις*, a jointing. See SYMPHYSIS.

HEMIAT'AXY. Lat., *hemiataxia* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *ἀταξία*, a lack of discipline). Ger., *Hemiataxie*. Loss of coordination, in one side of the body.

HEMIATHETO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *ἄθετος*, without a fixed position. Fr., *hémiaithétose*. Ger., *Hemiathetotose*. Athetosis of one side of the body.—**H. methemiplegica, H. posthemiplegica.** H. following cerebral paralysis.

HEMIATRO'PHIA, f. See HEMIATROPHY.—**H. facialis (progressiva), H. progressiva faciei.** See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.—**H. neurotica partialis.** Atrophy of one or more of the nerves supplying a portion of one half of the body.

HEMIAT'ROPHY. Lat., *hemiatrophia* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Fr., *hémiathropie*. Atrophy of more or less of the tissues on one side of the body.—**Progressive h. of the face.** See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.

HEMIAZ'YGOS. Lat., *hemiazygæus, hemiazyges, hemiazygos* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *ἄζυγος*, unwedded). Ger., *halbgepaart, halbungepaart*. Semipaired; partially doubled (said of parts that are usually paired).

HEMICAT'ALEPSY. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *κατάληψις*, catalepsy. Fr., *hémicatalepsie*. Catalepsy affecting only one lateral half of the body.

HEMICEPHAL'E'A, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See HEMICRANIA.

HEMICEPHAL'E'ON, HEMICEPHAL'E'UM, n. Gr., *ἡμικεφάλαιον* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The fore part of the head.

HEMICEPHA'LIA, f. See HEMICEPHALIA and ACRA-NIA.

HEMICEPHAL'IC. Lat., *hemicephalicus* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head). 1. Pertaining to the fore part of the head. 2. Pertaining to or originating with hemicephalia.

HEMICEPHAL'ION, *n.* See **HEMICEPHAL'ÆON**.

HEMICEPH'ALISM. From *ἡμι*-, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See **ANENCEPHALISM**.

HEMICEPH'ALON, **HEMICEPH'ALUM**, *n.* See **HEMICEPHAL'ÆON**.

HEMICEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *ἡμι*-, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See **ANENCEPHALUS**.

HEMICERAU'NIOS, *m.* Gr., *ἡμικεραύνιος* (from *ἡμι*-, half, and *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt). Ger., *blitzförmige Binde*. A certain ancient bandage for the back and neck.

HEMICER'EBRUM, *m.* Of Wilder, a cerebral hemisphere.

HEMICHORE'A. From *ἡμι*-, half, and *χορεία*, a dancing. Fr., *hémichorée*. Ger., *H. Chorea* affecting one side of the body only.—**Anthemiplegic h.**, **H. præhemiplegica**. See **Prehemiplegic h.**—**H. rheumatica**. H. occurring during rheumatism; possibly caused by small particles of fibrin being carried to certain nerve centres.—**Hysterical h.** H. due to hysteria.—**Paralytic h.** Fr., *hémichorée paralytique*. H. associated with hemiplegia.—**Posthemiplegic h.** Ger., *post-hemiplegische H.* H. following an attack of hemiplegia.—**Prehemiplegic h.**, **Preparalytic h.** Fr., *hémichorée préparalytique*. Ger., *prähemiplegische H.* A condition in which unilateral choreic movements precede an attack of hemiplegia.—**Syphilitic h.** H. due to syphilis.

HEMICRA'NIA, *f.* Gr., *ἡμικρανία* (from *ἡμι*-, half, and *κράνιον*, the cranium). Fr., *hémicranie*. Ger., *Hemikranie*. 1. See **MIGRAINE**. 2. A form of monstrosity in which one half of the brain is absent or imperfectly developed.—**Alternating h.** See *H. alternans*.—**Angio-paralytic h.** See *Sympathicoparalytic h.*—**Angiospastic h.** See *Sympathicotonic h.*—**H. alternans**. H. appearing by turns on opposite sides of the head, probably associated with vasomotor disturbances. One side is apt to be attacked oftener and with greater severity than the other.—**H. minor**, **H. mitior**. H. that is imperfectly developed and mild.—**H. octavana**. H. occurring every eighth day and of paludal origin.—**H. odontalgia**. H. caused by irritation of the trigeminal nerve from dental caries.—**H. ophthalmica**. See *Ophthalmic MIGRAINE*.—**H. sinus**. Of Sauvages, h. due to obstruction of the frontal sinus.—**H. spastica** [Eulenburg], **H. sympathicotonica**. See *Sympathicotonic h.*—**H. vasomotoria**. H. associated with vasomotor disturbances.—**Neuroparalytic h.** See *Sympathicoparalytic h.*—**Spasmodic h.** See *Sympathicotonic h.*—**Sympathicoparalytic h.** Lat., *h. sympathicoparalytica*. Fr., *hémicranie sympathicoparalytique*. H. characterized mainly by phenomena attributable to paralytic dilatation of the cerebral blood vessels.—**Sympathicotonic h.** Lat., *h. sympathicotonica*, *h. spastica*. Fr., *hémicranie sympathico-tonique*. Of Eulenburg and Du Bois-Reymond, h. mainly characterized by vascular contraction, and presenting phenomena similar to those which are produced by traumatic or experimental excitation of the cervical sympathetic.—**Syphilitic h.** H. caused by syphilitic inflammation of one half of the cranial periosteum or in a cerebral hemisphere.

HEMICRA'NIAL, **HEMICRA'NIC**. Lat., *hemicranicus*. Fr., *hémicranique*. Ger., *hemikranisch*. Pertaining to hemicrania.

HEMICRA'NION, **HEMICRA'NIUM**, *n.* See **HEMICRANIA**.

HEMICR'ANY. See **HEMICRANIA**.

HEMIDESMIC ACID. Fr., *acide hémidesmique*. An acid found in *Hemidesmus indicus*.

HEMIDESMUS, *m.* From *ἡμι*-, half, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Halbfaden*. The typical genus of the *Hemidesmeæ*, which are a tribe of periploceous plants.—**Hemidesmi radix** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Hemidesmuswurzel*. Syn.: *radix nannari* (see *sarsaparilla indicæ*). The dried root of *H. indicus*.—**H. indicus**. Fr., *periploca des Indes*. A species growing in Hindustan. The root, also called In-

dian sarsaparilla (with which it was once confounded), is used as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, anti-syphilitic, and demulcent.—**H. pubescens**. A variety of *H. indicus*.—**H. Wallichii**. *H. indicus*.—**Syrupus hemidesmi** [Br. Ph.]. A syrup of bruised h. root.

HEMIDIAL'YSIS, *f.* *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From *ἡμι*-, half, and *διάλυσις*, a loosing. See **HEMIPLEGIA**.

HEMIDIAPHORE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos* (*-is*). From *ἡμι*-, half, and *διαφύρεσις*, perspiration. Ger., *einseitiges Schwitzen*. Unilateral sweating.

HEMIDIARTHRO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (*-is*). From *ἡμι*-, half, and *διάρθρωσις*, articulation. See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.

HEMIDRO'SIS, *f.* *-ro'seos* (*-is*). From *ἡμι*-, half, and *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration. See **HYPERIDROSIS unilateralis**.

HEMIDYSÆSTHESIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *δυσ* (see *dys*), and *αἰσθησις*, perception. Fr., *hémidysesthésie*. Dullness or obtuseness of feeling confined to one lateral half of the body.

HEMIELAS'TIN. One of the products obtained in the digestion of elastin by pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

HEMIELLIP'TIC. Lat., *hemiellipticus*. Fr., *hémieллиptique*. Ger., *halbelliptisch*. Half elliptic. See *Fossa hemielliptica* and *RECESSUS hemiellipticus*.

HEMIENCEPHALIA, *f.* See **HEMIACEPHALIA** and **ACRANIA**.

HEMIENCEPH'ALON, *n.* From *ἡμι*-, half, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Wilder, either half of the brain.

HEMIENCEPH'ALUS. From *ἡμι*-, half, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *hémiencephale*. Ger., *Halbkopf*. Having but half a brain; as a *n.*, a half-developed brain; of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters having a nearly normal cranium and brain, but merely rudimentary organs of sense.

HEMIENCEPH'ALY. See **HEMIENCEPHALIA**.

HEMIEP'ILEPSY. From *ἡμι*-, half, and *epilepsy* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Hemiepilepsie*. Epilepsy in which the convulsions are limited to one half of the body, and consciousness is either not lost or lost only late in the attack.

HEMIFA'CIAL. Pertaining to one lateral half of the face.

HEMIGLOSSI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ἡμι*-, half, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *hémiglossite*. Inflammation of one lateral half of the tongue. See **GLOSSITIS**.

HEMIHY'DRATE, **HEMIHYDROX'ID(E)**. A compound of hydroxyl with an element or radicle in the proportion of 1 molecule of the former to 2 molecules of the latter.

HEMIHYPÆSTHESIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *υπό*, under, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. Fr., *hémihypæsthésie*. Impaired sensibility limited to one side of the body.

HEMIHYPERÆSTHESIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *υπέρ*, beyond measure, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. Fr., *hémihyperæsthésie*. Hyperæsthesia limited to one side of the body.

HEMIHYPERTROPHIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *υπέρ*, above measure, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Hypertrophy limited to one side.—**H. facialis**. Hypertrophy of one half of the face.

HEMIHYPOTHER'MIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *υπό*, under, and *θερμη*, heat. Fr., *hémihypothermie*. A fall of the temperature of one side of the body.

HEMILARYNGOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, *λάρυγξ*, the larynx, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Unilateral paralysis of the larynx.

HEMIME'LIA, *f.* From *ἡμι*-, half, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *hémimélie*. A form of monstrosity in which some or all of the extremities are curved and stunted.

HEMIMELLIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hémimellitique*. Ger., *Hemimellithsäure*. A crystalline tribasic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$, isomeric with trimelic acid.

HEMIM'ELUS, *m.* Fr., *hémimèle*. A monster characterized by hemimelia.

HEMIM'ELY. See **HEMIMELIA**.

HEMIM'ERIS, *f.* -*mer'idos* (-*is*). From *ἡμιμερής*, halved. *Ger.*, *Halbbtume*. 1. The genus *Alonsoa*. 2. A genus of scrophularineous plants.—**H. caulialata**. A species found in Peru; used as a stomachic and sedative.

HEMIMYASTHENIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Weakness of the muscles of one half of the body.

HEMIMYOC'ONUS, *m.* From *ἡμι-*, half, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κλόνος*, a violent motion. A clonic convulsion in one side of the body.

HEMINEURASTHENIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Of Beard, neurasthenia affecting only one half of the body.

HEMIO'LIOS, **HEMIO'LIVUS**, **HEMIO'LOS**, **HEMIO'LUS**. *Gr.*, *ἡμιόλιος*. *Ger.*, *anderthalb*. In pharmacy, in the proportion of one and a half.

HEMIOPAL'GIA. From *ἡμι-*, half, *ὤψ*, the eye, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See *Ophthalmic MIGRAINE*.

HEMIO'PIA, *f.* Written, also, *hemiopiasis*, *hemiopsia*, and *hemiopsis*. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *ὄψις*, sight. *Fr.*, *hémiopie*. *Ger.*, *Hemiopie*, *Halbsehen*, *Halbsichtigkeit*. Loss of vision over one half of the retina. It causes a loss of half the visual field (*hemianopsia*). The defect when confined to one eye is seldom quite regular, and generally depends on detachment of the retina or a large retinal hæmorrhage; it is usually binocular, and in the great majority of cases the lateral half of each field is lost, and is due to some intracranial lesion, usually a tumor, at or behind the optic chiasm, or to disease of the cuneus and angular gyrus.—**Binasal h.** See *Nasal HEMIANOPSIA*.—**Bitemporal h.** See *HEMIANOPSIA temporalis*.—**Central h.** *Fr.*, *hemianopsie centrale*. H. due to cerebral lesion, or to impairment of cerebral function.—**H. bilateralis homonyma**. See *HEMIANOPSIA temporalis*.—**Homonymous h.** See *Lateral HEMIANOPSIA*.—**Homonymous unilateral h.** H. which affects the right or left side of each retina.—**Horizontal h.** See *Horizontal HEMIANOPSIA*.

HEMIOPI'ASIS, **HEMIOPI'SIA**, **HEMIOP'SIS**, *f.* See *HEMIOPIA*.

HEMIOX'ID(E). A combination of two or more atoms of a radicle with half the number of atoms of oxygen.

HEMIPA'GIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *hémipagie*. See *HEMICRANIA*.

HEMIP'AGUS, *m.* *Fr.*, *hémipage*. A monster having a double head and extremities, joined to a single trunk.

HEMIPAR'ESTHESIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, *παρά*, along-side of, and *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses. Paresis or numbness on one side of the face and body.

HEMIPARAPLE'GIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, and *παράπληγία*, paraplegia. *Fr.*, *hémiparaplégie*. *Ger.*, *Hemiparaplegie*. Paraplegia confined to one of the lower extremities.—**H. spinalis**. See *H.*

HEMIPAR'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*par'esis*). From *ἡμι-*, half, and *πάρεσις*, paralysis. *Ger.*, *Hemiparese*. 1. Paresis confined to one lateral half of the body. 2. A condition of muscular exhaustion verging on paresis.—**H. uteri**. Of Braun, uterine atony in which contraction can be induced only by strong stimulation.—**Orolingual h.** [Ferrier]. See *Ataxic APHASIA*.

HEMIPARET'IC. Affected with hemiparesis.

HEMIPATHIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, and *πάθος*, disease. *Fr.*, *hémipathie*. *Ger.*, *halbseitiges Leiden des Körpers*. 1. Any disease affecting one half of the body. 2. See *HEMICRANIA*.

HEMIPET'TONE. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *πέπτος*, cooked. *Fr.*, *hémipeptone*. *Ger.*, *Hemipepton*. A variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process by which the latter is formed from albumin.

HEMIPHALACRO'SIS, *f.* -*cro'seos* (-*is*). From *ἡμι-*, half, and *φαλάκρσις*, baldness. Alopecia affecting only one side.

HEMIPHO'NIA, *f.* From *ἡμι-*, half, and *φωνή*, the voice. Extreme weakness of the voice, such as occurs in severe cases of Asiatic cholera.

HEMIPH'ONUS. *Gr.*, *ἡμιφωνος* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *φωνή*, the voice). Having a very weak voice; as a *n.*, a semivowel.

HEMIPH'ONY. See *HEMIPHONIA*.

HEMIPIN'IC ACID. *Fr.*, *acide hémipinique*. *Ger.*, *Hemipinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$.

HEMIPLEC'TIC. *Gr.*, *ἡμιπλεκτικός* (from *ἡμιπληγία*, hemiplegia). *Lat.*, *hemiplecticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hemiplegia.

HEMIPLE'GIA, *f.* *Gr.*, *ἡμιπληγία*, *ἡμιπληξία* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *πληγή*, a blow). *Fr.*, *hémiplégie*. *Ger.*, *Hemiplegie*, *Halbschlag*, *Halbseitenlähmung*. Motor paralysis of one lateral half of the body. It is usually limited to the muscles of the arm, leg, and face. Some of the muscles may not be affected at all, or may be only temporarily weakened.—**Acquired spastic h. of infancy**. A form of h. which dates from childhood, is ushered in by convulsions and profound unconsciousness, and is not accompanied by hemianæsthesia. Epilepsy or idiocy is also likely to be developed at a subsequent period.—**Alternate h.** *Lat.*, *h. alternans*. See *Crossed h.*—**Anomalous h.** See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**Bilateral h.** *Syn.*: *paraplegia*. Paralysis involving both upper and lower extremities, on both sides, and due to cerebral disease.—**Centric** (or *cerebral*) **facial h.** Unilateral facial paralysis due to a cerebral or central lesion; in contradistinction to peripheral facial h. (*q. v.*).—**Cerebral h.** *Lat.*, *h. cerebialis*. *Fr.*, *hémiplegie cérébrale*. Motor paralysis of one lateral half of the body produced by a cerebral lesion on the opposite side of the body, and above the decussation of the pyramids, in either the upper part of the medulla oblongata, the crura cerebri, the cerebral ganglia, or the hemispheres. If the lesion affects the posterior third of the internal capsule, in addition to other portions of the same side of the brain, there will be loss of both sensation and motion.—**Choreic h.** See *Metaparetic CHOREA*.—**Congenital spastic h. of infancy**. H. due to intrauterine disease or arrested cerebral development; usually associated with idiocy or imbecility.—**Cortical h.** H. produced by a lesion of the cerebral cortical centres.—**Crossed h.** *Lat.*, *h. cruciata*, *h. alternans*. Motor paralysis of the facial muscles on one side (together with trigeminal anæsthesia), and of the hypoglossal nerve and the extremities on the opposite side.—**Dimidiata h.** See *Crossed h.*—**Double h.** H. affecting first one half of the body and, after subsequent recovery, the opposite side.—**Double transverse h.** H. affecting first the upper extremity of one side and the lower extremity of the opposite side, and subsequently the upper extremity of the other side and the remaining lower extremity.—**Embolie h.** H. produced by embolism of a cerebral artery.—**Epileptic h.** *Lat.*, *h. epileptica*. A transient form of h. occurring after an epileptic seizure; by some writers considered due to the cerebral congestion which exists during the fit; by Hughlings Jackson, to the exhaustion of the nerve tissue, following the excessive cortical discharge of the convulsion.—**Facial h.** *Fr.*, *hémiplegie faciale*. *Ger.*, *halbseitige Gesichtslähmung*. Paralysis affecting only one side of the face. See *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**Feigned h.** An imitation of h. Electricity will reveal the fraud as to sensibility. Hughlings Jackson suggests, also, that when the malingering stoops his arms do not fall forward, as in true h.—**Functional h.** H. due to functional disturbance of the cerebrospinal system. The existence of such a variety is doubted.—**Hæmorrhagic h.** *Ger.*, *hämorrhagische Hemiplegie*. H. caused by cerebral or spinal hæmorrhage.—**H. alternans**. See *Crossed h.*—**H. cerebialis**. See *Cerebral h.*—**H. cerebialis spastica**. See *Spastic cerebral h.*—**H.**

facialis. See *Facial h.*—**H. laryngis.** Paralysis of the muscles on one side of the larynx. It produces a modified voice without complete aphonia.—**H. spastica infantilis** (seu *infantum*). Fr., *hémiplegie cérébrale* (ou *spasmodique*) *infantile*. Ger., *Cerebralparalyse im Kindesalter, cerebrale Kinderlähmung*. H. in young children associated with fever, convulsions, etc., probably most often due to acute encephalitis in the cortical motor area, and usually resulting in a permanent h., together with muscular contractures and atrophy, shortened extremities, and symptoms of irritation in the motor area (e. g., hemiathetosis, hemichorea, or epilepsy).—**H. spinalis.** See *Spinal h.*—**Hephæstic h.** See *Hammermen's CRAMP.*—**Hysteric(al) h.** Fr., *hémiplegie hystérique*. The simulation of h. by an hysterical patient. It is associated with marked disorders of sensibility, absence of facial or lingual paralysis or muscular atrophy, and usually a more helpless condition of the leg than of the arm. The gait and expression indicate rather the self-consciousness of hysteria than the helplessness of paralysis.—**Intermittent h.** H. that lasts for a few hours, passes away, and recurs at regular or irregular intervals.—**Malarial h.** H. due to paludal poisoning. Cases have been reported showing both a cerebral and a spinal origin for the disease. [Collamore.]—**Motor h.** See *H.*—**Peripheral facial h.** See *Bell's PARALYSIS.*—**Peripheral h.** A form of h. which begins with pricking sensations in the fingers or toes, and progresses until the extremities are involved to a greater or less extent.—**Puerperal h.** H. occurring after labor. It may be hysterical or due to toxæmic inflammation of one half the spinal cord.—**Rheumatic h.** Fr., *hémiplegie rhumatismale*. H. associated with rheumatism or the rheumatic diathesis.—**Saturnine h.** H. of cerebral or spinal origin, due to lead poisoning.—**Spastic cerebral h.** Of Heine, infantile paralysis.—**Spastic h.** H. associated with spasmodic movements over a more or less extended area.—**Spastic infantile h.** See *H. spastica infantilis.*—**Spinal h.** Lat., *h. spinalis*. Fr., *hémiplegie spinale*. Ger., *spinale Hemiplegie* (oder *Halbseitenlähmung*). H. due to a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord. Cf. *HEMPARAPLEGIA* and *MONO- PLEGIA.*—**Symptomatic h.** H. due to reflex irritation and symptomatic of some disease, such as intestinal worms.—**Syphilitic h.** Fr., *hémiplegie syphilitique*. H. of cerebral or spinal origin caused by syphilitic inflammation or degeneration.—**Transitory h.** Fr., *hémiplegie transitoire* (ou *passagère*). H. that is usually transient in character, and is not followed by contractures. Fränkel records a case in a child which was coincident with an attack of indigestion.

HEMPLE'GIAC. A person affected with hemiplegia.

HEMPLE'GIC. Lat., *hemiplegicus*. See *HEMIPLECTIC.* **HEMP'IPLEGY.** See *HEMIPLEGIA.*

HEMPLEX'IA, f. Gr., *ἡμιπληξία* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *πληγή*, a blow). See *HEMIPLEGIA.*

HEMPLEX'ICUS. From *ἡμιπληξία*, hemiplegia. See *HEMIPLECTIC.*

HEM'IPOLE. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *πόλος*, a pole. Ger., *Hemipol*. The part of a spiral fibre nerve cell joined by either the straight or the spiral fibre.

HEMPROSOPLE'GIA, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Paralysis of one side of the face.

HEMPRO'TEIN. Fr., *hémiprotéine*. Ger., *Hemiprotéin*. A decomposition product of albumin formed in the process of digestion. Cf. *DYSPEPTONE.*

HEMIRRHACHIAL'GIA, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, *ράχια*, the spine, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *hémirrhachialgie*. Ger., *einseitiger Rückgratsschmerz*. Pain on one side of the spine.

HEMIRRHOM'BION, n. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *ρόμβος*, a rhomb. See *HEMITOMON.*

HEMISÆP'TUM, n. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *septum*, a fence. A partial septum.—**H. cerebri.** Of Wilder, either half of the septum lucidum.

HEMISPASM. Lat., *hemispasmus* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Ger., *einseitiger Krampf*. Spasm, or spasmodic movements confined to the muscles of one lateral half of the body, or a portion thereof.

HEMISPHE'RA, f. See *HEMISPHERE.*—**Hemisphæra cerebri.** See *Cerebral HEMISPHERES.*

HEMISPHE'RIMUM, n. Gr., *ἡμισφαίριον*. See *HEMISPHERE.*—**Hemisphæria cerebri.** See *Cerebral HEMISPHERES.*

HEM'ISPHERE. Gr., *ἡμισφαῖρα* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere). Lat., *hemisphæra*. Fr., *hémisphère*. Ger., *Halbkugel, Hemisphäre*. Half of a sphere, also any object so shaped.—**Cerebellar h's.** Fr., *hémisphères cérébelleux* (ou *du cervelet*), *corps du cervelet latéral*. Ger., *Hemisphären des kleinen Gehirns, Kleinhirnhemisphären*. The two lateral masses of the cerebellum.—**Cerebral h's.** Lat., *hemisphæria* (seu *hemisphæræ*) *cerebri*. Fr., *hémisphères cérébraux*. Ger., *Hemisphären des Hirns, Hirnhemisphären, Halbkugeln des grossen Gehirns, Hirnhälften*. The two lateral masses of the cerebrum.—**H's of the brain.** See *Cerebral h's.*—**H's of the bulb (of the urethra).** Lat., *hemisphæriæ bulbi urethræ*. The lateral halves of the posterior portion of the bulb of the urethra.—**Magdeburg h's.** A pair of hollow metallic h's so arranged as to fit tightly together to admit of the exhaustion of the interposed air, when the h's adhere together so firmly from atmospheric pressure as to require very great force for their separation.

HEMISYS'TOLE, f. -*sys'toles*. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *συστολή*, a systole. Fr., *hémisystolie*. Systole of one lateral half of the heart supposed to occur independently of systole of the other half.

HEMITE'RIA, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *τέρας*, a monster. Fr., *hémitérie*. Ger., *Hemiterie*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a general term for malformations that do not amount to monstrosity.

HEMIT'OMON, HEMIT'OMUM, n. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *τόμος*, a piece cut off. Of Hippocrates, a bandage cut half through.

HEMITRITE'US. Gr., *ἡμιτριταῖος* (from *ἡμι-*, half, and *τρεις*, three). Fr., *hémित्रité*. Ger., *halbdreitägig* (1st def.), *halbdreitägiges Fieber* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) semitarian. 2. (N.) see *AMPHEMERINA hemitritea*.—**H. legitimus.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. minor, H. nothus.** See *AMPHEMERINA pseudohemitritea*.

HEMIVER'TEBRA, f. From *ἡμι-*, half, and *vertebra* (q. v.). See *SEMIVERTEBRA.*

HEM'LOCK, n. A.-S., *hæmlæc, hemylic, hymlice*. Gr., *κάνειον* (1st def.). Lat., *conium* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, *Conium maculatum*. 2. A name for several species of *Cicuta*, *Enanthe*, etc. 3. A name for various species of fir, especially the *Abies* (*Tsuga*) *canadensis*.—**American water h.** *Cicuta maculata*.—**Bastard h.** *Anthriscus cerefolium*.—**Common h.** *Conium maculatum*.—**Ground h.** *Taxus canadensis*.—**Mountain h.** *Levisticum officinale*.—**Poison h.** 1. See *CONIUM* (1st def.). 2. *Enanthe crocata* and some other species of *Enanthe*.—**Small h.** In Kansas, *Ethusa cynapium*.—**Spotted h.** See *CONIUM maculatum*.—**Water h.** 1. *Cicuta virosa* and *Cicuta maculata*. 2. *Enanthe crocata* and *Enanthe phellandrium*.

HEMOALKALIM'ETER. See *HEMOALKALIMETER.*

HEMOL'YSIN. See *HEMOLYSIN.*

HEM'ORRHAGE. See *HEMORRHAGE.*

HEMP. Gr., *κάνναβις*. Lat., *cannabis*. Fr., *chanvre*. Ger., *Hanf*. 1. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*. 2. The bast fibres or fibrous bundles, used for textile purposes, from various plants, such as those of the genera *Crotalaria*, *Hibiscus*, *Corchorus*, *Musa*, and *Agave*, and especially from *Cannabis sativa*.—**American h.** The American variety of *Cannabis sativa*.—**Brown Indian h.** *Hibis-*

cus cannabinus.—Canada h., Canadian h. *Apocynum cannabinum*.—Carl h. The male hemp plant.—Common h. *Cannabis sativa*.

HEN'BANE. See *HYOSCYAMUS*.

HENDEC'ATYL. From *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *ὑλη*, material. A monatomic hydrocarbon or alkyl containing 11 carbon atoms, $C_{11}H_{23}$.—**H. alcohol**. A monatomic alcohol containing 11 atoms of carbon, $C_{11}H_{23}OH$.

HEN'NA. Copt., *khenna*. Ar., *khanna*. Fr., *henné*. The leaves of *Lawsonia alba* powdered and made into a paste. It is the *camphère* (camphor) of the Scriptures. It contains tannic acid, and has been used internally and locally in leprosy and skin diseases.

HENNOTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide hennotannique*. A substance extracted by an Algerian physician, Abdel-Aziz-Herraony, from the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*.

HENOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). Fr., *hénogénie*. From *εἷς*, one, and *γένεσις*, production. The production of the individual. See *ONTOGENY* and *PHYLOGENY*.

HENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἔνωσις*. Fr., *hénose*. Ger., *Vereinigung*. 1. Symphysis. 2. Ankyloblepharion.

HENOTAN'NIC ACID. See *HENNOTANNIC ACID*.

HENPUYE. See *GROUNDY*.

HENRIETTEA, *f.* Fr., *henriettée*. A genus of melastomaceous plants.—**H. succosa**. A species found in Guiana, where a decoction of the twigs and leaves is used as a detergent for wounds and abscesses.

HE'PAR, *n.* *Hep'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἥπαρ*. 1. The liver. 2. An old term for an alkaline sulphide.—**H. accessorium**. Ger., *Nebenleber*. A small nodule of hepatic tissue distinct from the liver; occasionally found upon its surface.—**H. adiposum**. See *Fatty LIVER*.—**H. antimoniatum**, **H. antimonii**. See *THIOANTIMONITE* and *ANTIMONY trisulphide*.—**H. induratum**. An affection occurring after long continued intermittent fevers, frequently in connection with melanæmic, pigmentary deposits in and near the capillaries; consisting in hyperplasia of the interacinous connective tissue of the liver.—**H. martiale**. A compound of potassium sulphide and iron oxide.—**H. migrans**, **H. mobile**. See *Floating LIVER*.—**H. moschatiforme**, **H. moschatiforme atrophicum**. See *Nutmeg LIVER*.—**H. sanguinis**. See *CLOT*.—**H. sinistrum**. See *SPLEEN*.—**H. siccatum**. The dried and powdered liver of the pig; used in cirrhosis of the liver.—**H. succenturiatum**. An accessory liver; a supernumerary hepatic lobe separate from the general mass of the organ.—**H. sulphuris**. Potassium sulphide (so called on account of its liver color); also, generically, a sulphide of any alkali or alkaline earth.—**H. sulphuris alkalinum**. Potassium (or sometimes sodium) sulphide.—**H. sulphuris volatile**. Ammonium hydrosulphide. See *PLACENTA*.—**H. volatile**. Ammonium sulphide.—**H. variegatum**. See *Nutmeg LIVER*.

HEPARA'DEN. A mixture of fresh liver and sugar of milk; used in jaundice.

HEPAT'EMORRHA'GIA, *f.* See *HEPATH'EMORRHA-GIA*.

HEPATAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *hépatalgie*. Ger., *Leberschmerz*. 1. Pain in the liver. 2. See *Biliary COLIC*.—**H. æruginosa**. H. supposed to be caused by copper poisoning.—**H. apostematosa**. Pain from the hepatic abscess.—**H. calculosa**. See *Gall stone COLIC*.—**H. infarctus**. Pain in the hepatic region from inflammation of the liver.—**H. intercus**. Pain in the hepatic region due to abscess in the abdominal parietes.—**H. petitiانا**. Of Petit, pain caused by distention of the gall bladder.—**H. phlegmonodes**. See *H. infarctus*.—**H. sarcomatosa**. H. produced by cancer of the liver.—**H. scirrhusa**. Fr., *hépatalgie scirrheuse*. H. associated with the other symptoms of hepatic cirrhosis.

HEPATAL'GIC. Lat., *hepatalgicus*. Fr., *hépatalgique*. Ger., *Leberschmerz betreffend*. Of or pertaining to hepatalgia.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. Fr., *hépatapostème*. Ger., *Leberabscess*. An abscess of the liver.

HEPATAPOSTEMAT'IC. Lat., *hepatapostematicus*. Fr., *hépatapostématique*. Ger., *hepatapostematisch*. Pertaining to abscess of the liver.

HEPATA'RIOUS. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver. See *HEPATIC*. **HEPATATRO'PHIA**, *f.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the liver.

HEPATAUX'E, **HEPATAUXE'SIS**, *f.* -*aux'es*, -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *αὔξη*, or *αὔξησις*, an enlargement. Fr., *accroissement de foie*. Ger., *Vergrößerung der Leber*. Enlargement of the liver.

HEPATECHE'MA, *n.*, **HEPATE'CHOS**, *m.* -*chem'atos* (-*is*), -*e'chu* (-*i*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἤχημα*, a sound. Fr., *hépatechème*. Ger., *Leberlaut*. A sound heard on percussion of the region of the liver.

HEPATEC'TOMY. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Ger., *Leberausschneidung*. Excision of a portion of the liver.

HEPATELCO'SIS, *f.* See *HEPATELICOSIS*.

HEPATEMPHRAC'TIC. Lat., *hepatemphracticus* (from *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐμφρακτικός*, obstructive). Fr., *hépatemphractique*. Ger., *Leberverstopfung betreffend*. Pertaining to hepatemphraxis.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐμφραξις*, an obstruction. Ger., *Leberverstopfung*. Obstruction of the liver.

HEPATENCEPHALO'MA, *n.*, **HEPATENCEPHALO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *HEPATOMYELOSIS*.

HEPATE'RIOUS, **HEPATE'RUS**. See *HEPATIC*.

HEPATH'EMIA, *f.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hépatohémie*. Sanguineous congestion of the liver.

HEPATH'EMORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *αἱμορραγία*, hæmorrhage. Fr., *hépathémorrhagie*. Ger., *Leberblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the liver.

HEPATHELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Lebergeschwür*. Ulceration of the liver.

HEPATHYD'EROS, **HEPATHYD'ERUS**, *m.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ὕδρος*, dropsy. Ger., *Leberwassersucht*. Partial or general dropsy caused by disease of the liver.

HEPATHYDROCYS'TIS, *f.* -*cys'teos* (-*is*). From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *hépathydrrocyste*. Ger., *Leberwasserbläschen*. A cyst of the liver.

HEPA'TIAS, *m.* -*a'tiu* (-*æ*). Gr., *ἡπατίας* (from *ἥπαρ*, the liver). Ger., *Leberkranker*. A person suffering from disease of the liver.

HEPAT'IC. Gr., *ἡπατικός*, *ἡπατίτης*, *ἡπατικός* (from *ἥπαρ*, the liver). Lat., *hepaticus*, *hepativus*, *hepatites*. Fr., *hépatique*. Ger., *hepatisch*. Pertaining to, resembling, affecting, proceeding from, or distributed to the liver.

HEPAT'ICA, *f.* See under *HEPATICUS*.

HEPAT'ICINE. A certain proprietary "liver regulator."

HEPAT'ICOCO'LIC. See *HEPATOCOLIC*.

HEPAT'ICODIAPHRAGMAT'ICUS, *m.* An anomalous muscle arising by two heads from the lower surface of the diaphragm. One head has been found attached to the peritoneum and the other to the liver in the fissure for the ductus venosus.

HEPAT'ICODUCTY'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ductus*, a duct. Biliary remittent fever; supposed to be due to an inflammation of the mucous lining of the biliary ducts.

HEPAT'ICOGAS'TRIC. Lat., *hepaticogastricus*. See *HEPATOGASTRIC*.

HEPAT'ICOPANCREAT'IC. From *ἥπατικός*, of the liver, and *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Pertaining to the liver and the pancreas.

HEPAT'ICOERE'NAL. See HEPATORENAL.

HEPAT'ICOUS. See HEPATIC.

HEPATIC'ULA, f. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver. 1. A small liver. 2. Of Rush, a mild form of hepatitis.

HEPAT'ICUS. Hepatic; as a n., in the f., *hepatica* (Fr., *hépatique*; Ger., *Leberkraut*), a section of the genus *Anemone* (of the U. S. Ph., 1870, *Anemone hepatica*), also a genus of the *Hepaticæ*; as a n., in the n., *hepaticum*, a remedy supposed to act on the liver, also (Fr., *mal hépatique*; Ger., *Leberleiden*) a disease of the liver.—**Hepatica acutiloba.** Sharp-lobed liver leaf, having the same properties as *H. triloba* (*Anemone hepatica*), of which it has been regarded as a variety.—**Hepatica americana.** The kidney liver leaf of Michigan; a species of *Anemone* used as an alternative.

HEPATIFAC'TION. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATIFICA'TIO, f. *-tio'nis*. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *facere*, to make. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATIN. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *hépatine*. See GLYCOGEN.

HEPATIRRHAGIA, f. See HEPATORRHAGIA.

HEPATIRRHŒ'A, f. See HEPATORRHŒA.

HEPATISA'TIO, f. *-tion'is*. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATISAT'US. See HEPATIZED.

HEPATIS'CENT. From *ἡπατίζειν*, to be like the liver. Becoming liverlike; said of salts which, under the blowpipe, melt to a yellowish or reddish mass and emit an odor of hydrogen sulphide.

HEPAT'ISIS, f. *-is'eos (-at'isis)*. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATISM. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *hépatisme*. Of Verneuil, the general derangement of the organism produced by disease of the liver.

HEPATI'TES. Gr., *ἡπατίτης* (from *ἥπαρ*, the liver). See HEPATIC.

HEPATIT'IC. Lat., *hepatiticus*. Fr., *hépatitique*. Ger., *Leberentzündung betreffend*. Pertaining to hepatitis.

HEPATI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Gr., *ἡπατίτις*. Fr., *hépatite*. Ger., *H., Leberentzündung*. Inflammation of the tissues of the liver; according to Frerichs, in temperate climates two forms are found, one of which has a distinct clinical history, and terminates in simple or granular induration, while the other is associated with jaundice and phenomena of a malignant typhoid character and terminates in softening and atrophy of the organ. Budd and others describe a third form, which is common in tropical climates, in which there is a tendency to suppuration (see *Suppurative h.*). 2. Of ancient authors, the *Eupatorium cannabinum*.—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acuta*. Fr., *hépatite aiguë*. Ger., *akute Leberentzündung*. An acute inflammation of the liver. There is a sensation of fullness, with more or less pain, in the hepatic region, which is tender on percussion, and its area of dullness is increased. The skin and conjunctivæ are yellow; there is pyrexia preceded by chilliness or rigors; the pulse is rapid; the urine has a yellow color from bile pigment, and is of higher specific gravity than usual; the stools are light in color; the tongue is coated, and there is nausea with bilious vomiting.—**Artificial h.** H. produced intentionally in animals by ligation of the common bile duct.—**Biliary h.** Lat., *h. biliaris*. Inflammation of the liver which begins in the bile ducts, usually in connection with retention of bile and engorgement of the biliary canals. The inflammation may be plastic or purulent, and is at first confined to circumscribed patches which are either in the interlobular tissue or within the lobules. These patches are usually round and infiltrated with bile pigment.—**Chronic h.** Cirrhosis of the liver.—**Circumscribed syphilitic h.** See *Gummatous h.*—**Diffuse chronic indurative h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Gummatous h.** A variety of syphilitic inflammation of the liver. It may

be either miliary or nodose. The miliary gummata have their seat partly in the interlobular tissue and partly in the lobules, in the form of an inflammatory infiltration. The nodose gummata form irregular white patches with serrated margins, which may become caseous and contract with the formation of irregularities on the surface of the liver.—**Epidemic h.** Bilious remittent fever.—**Hæmatogenous h.** H. due to disease of the blood.—**H. apostematosa.** Hepatic abscess.—**H. chronica diffusa adhæsiva.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. cyptophthora.** Acute atrophy of the liver.—**H. cystica.** See *CHOLECYSTITIS*.—**H. enzootica porcellorum.** H. in swine, produced by a bacillus identical with that of hog cholera.—**H. erysipelatos.** Fr., *hépatite érysipélateuse*. Of Amatus, erysipelatos inflammation of the liver.—**H. externa.** Perihepatitis.—**H. fibrosa.** See *Indurative h.*—**H. gummosa.** See *Gummatous h.*—**H. interstitialis chronica.** See *Interstitial h.*—**H. longa.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. metastatica.** Metastatic hepatitis.—**H. muscularis.** Of Etmüller, hepatic abscess with adhesion to the muscular abdominal parietes.—**H. parenchymatosa (diffusa) acuta.** See *Acute yellow ATROPHY of the liver.*—**H. purulenta.** See *Suppurative h.*—**H. sequestrans.** Of Schüffell and Teuffel, h. in which parts of the liver are separated or isolated. It is a form of biliary h. which terminates in abscess.—**H. suppurativa.** See *Suppurative h.*—**H. syphilitica.** See *Gummatous h.*—**H. traumatica.** Traumatic hepatitis.—**H. velamentosa.** Perihepatitis.—**H. vera.** See *Suppurative h.*—**Indurative h.** H. in which there is an infiltration of new cells extending from the interlobular connective tissue into the lobules. Fibrous tissue is gradually elaborated from these cells, and the liver cells are compressed and become atrophied. The hyperplastic connective tissue is dense, hence the name.—**Interstitial h.** Lat., *h. interstitialis*. Fr., *hépatite interstitielle*. Ger., *interstitielle H.* Inflammation of the connective tissue framework of the liver. It may be circumscribed or diffuse, usually leading in the former case to the formation of abscesses, and in the latter to rapid destruction of the glandular elements with softening and atrophy, or in other cases to induration and cirrhosis.—**Purulent h.** Lat., *h. purulenta*. See *Suppurative h.*—**Scrofulous h.** Fr., *hépatite scrofuleuse*. A form of h. described by Budd, and by him believed to be associated with or dependent on scrofulous disease. His theory is no longer accepted.—**Specific h.** H. produced by a specific disease, such as syphilis.—**Subacute h.** See *Suppurative h.*—**Suppurative h.** Lat., *h. suppurativa*. Abscess of the liver.—**Sympathetic h.** H. occurring during the progress of another disease.—**Syphilitic h.** Lat., *h. syphilitica*. See *Gummatous h.*—**Tuberculous h.** A chronic h. in which there is an eruption of tubercle nodules within the liver, together with diffuse fibrous hyperplasia.

HEPATIZATE. See HEPATIZED.

HEPATIZA'TION. Lat., *hepatisatio, hepatitis* (from *ἡπατίζειν*, to be like liver). Fr., *hépatisation*. Ger., *Verleberung*. 1. That condition (especially of the lung) in which the tissue is consolidated and resembles liver tissue. It is the result of inflammation, an exudate being poured out which causes *red h.* and in a few days, after degenerative changes have occurred, *gray h.* 2. The process by which this change is effected.—**Granular h.** Of some authors, the granular condition of the matter found in the air vesicles in the second and third stages of pneumonia. In the aged, the granulations are larger than in younger persons.—**Gray h.** Ger., *graue Hepatisation*. The condition of the lung tissue in the third stage of pneumonia or the stage of decomposition. The lung is solid and impermeable to air, is infiltrated with pus, showing red and gray points upon a cut section, and is very pliable, being easily broken into a pulp.—**Non-granular h.** That form of h. in which the

ordinary granulations are absent, only a gray, smooth surface being found.—**Red h.** Ger., *rot(h)e Hepatisation*. The condition of the lung tissue in the second stage of pneumonia. It is soft and reddish and contains no air, but is gorged with blood and serum.—**White h.** A congenital syphilitic affection of the lungs, which present on section a white color. It is produced by a round-celled infiltration of the interstitial substance.—**Yellow h.** A stage following the gray h. of pneumonia, in which there is fatty degeneration of the cells and fibrin in the air vesicles, and on section the lung is yellow in color.

HEP'ATIZED. Lat., *hepatisatus*. Fr., *hépatisé*. Ger., *hepatisi(e)rt*. In a state of hepatization; changed so as to resemble liver in color or texture.

HEPATI'ZON, n. Gr., *ηπατίζον* (from *ηπατίζειν*, to be like liver). See CHLOASMA.

HEPATOC'ACE, f. -oc'aces. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *κακός*, evil. Gangrene of the liver.

HEPATOCELE, f. He²p(hap)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he²p-a²t-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hépatocèle*. Ger., *Leberbruch*. Hernia of the liver.

HEPATOCOLORRHŒ'A, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, *χολή*, bile, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *hépatocolorrhée*. Ger., *Lebergallenfluss*. A profuse flow of bile from the liver.

HEPATOCOL'IC. Lat., *hepatocolicus* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *κόλον*, the colon). Pertaining to the liver and to the colon.

HEPATOCYST'IC. Lat., *hepatocysticus*. Fr., *hépatocystique*. Pertaining to the liver and to the gall bladder.

HEPATOCYS'TIS, f. -cys'tidos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Gallenblase*. The gall bladder.

HEPATOD'ES. Gr., *ηπατοειδής* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Liverlike.

HEPATODID'YMUS, m. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *hépatodyme*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster fœtus with a double head.

HEP'ATODUODENAL'IS. Pertaining to the liver and to the duodenum.

HEPATODYN'IA, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *hépatodynie*. Ger., *chronischer Leberschmerz*. Chronic pain in the liver.

HEPATODYS'ENTERY. Lat., *hepatodysenteria* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *hépatodysentérie*. Ger., *Leberruhr*. See Hepatic DYSENTERY.

HEPATOGAS'TRIC. Lat., *hepatogastricus* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *hépatogastrique*. Pertaining to the liver and to the stomach (said of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach).

HEP'ATOGASTROCHOLOS'IS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and *χολή*, bile. Bilious fever.

HEPATOGEN'IC, HEPATO'GENOUS. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Originating in the liver.

HEPATOG'RAPHY. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *γράφειν*, to write. See HEPATOLOGY.

HEPATOHÆ'MIA, f. See HEPATHÆMIA.

HEP'ATOID. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See HEPATODES.

HEP'ATOLITH. Lat., *hepatolithus* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *λίθος*, a stone). 1. See Biliary CALCULUS. 2. A stone resembling liver. 3. See HEPAR (2d def.).

HEPATOLITHI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *λιθίασις*, lithiasis. Biliary lithiasis.

HEPATOLITH'IC. Lat., *hepatolithicus*. Fr., *hépatolithique*. Ger., *Hepatolithus betreffend*, *hepatolithisch*. Pertaining to or affected with biliary calculus.

HEPATOL'OGY. Lat., *hepatologia* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *hépatologie*. Ger., *Leberlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the liver.

HEPATOMALA'CIA, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *μαλακία*, softness. Softening of the liver.

HEPATO'MIA, f. See HEPATOTOMY.

HEPATOMPHALOCÉLE, f. He²p(hap)-a²t(a³t)-o²m-fa²l-(fa³l)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he²p-a²t-o²m-fa²l-o-sel. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hépatomphale*. Ger., *Lebernabelbruch*. Hernia of the liver at the navel.

HEPATOMYELO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *hépatomyélocome*. Ger., *Lebermarkschwamm*. Medullary cancer of the liver.

HEPATOMYELO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *hépatomyélose*. Ger., *Bildung des Hepatomyeloms*. 1. The growth of hepatomyeloma. 2. Of some authors, hepatomyeloma.

HEPATON'CUS, m. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *hépatoncic*. Ger., *Lebergeschwulst*. Enlargement of the liver.

HEPATOPAREC'TAMA, n. -tam'atos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, *παρά*, beyond, and *εκταμα*, extent. Ger., *übermässige Leberausdehnung*. Excessive enlargement of the liver.

HEPATOP'ATHY. Lat., *hepatopathia* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *hépatopathie*. Ger., *Leberleiden*. Any disease of the liver.

HEPATOPERITONI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver.

HEPATOPEX'IA, f., HEP'ATOPEXY. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Fixation of a displaced or floating liver by suturing it to the costal perichondrium.

HEP'ATOPHAGE. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. A semilunar giant cell, containing from three to fifty nuclei; found in the liver under certain conditions. The h's absorb hepatic cells, hence the name.

HEPATOPHLEBI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation of the hepatic veins.

HEPATOPHLEG'MON, n. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *φλεγμονή*, fiery heat. See HEPATITIS.

HEPATOPH'THISIS, HEPATOPH'THOE, f. -is'eos (-oph'thisis), -oph'thoes. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Fr., *hépatisie*, *hépatophthisie*. Ger., *Leberschwindsucht*. Emaciation due to disease of the liver.

HEPATOPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *hépatophymie*. A tumor of the liver.

HEPATOPTO'SIS, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. See Floating LIVER.

HEPATORE'NAL. Lat., *hepatorenalis* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ren*, the kidney). Pertaining to the liver and to the kidney.

HEPATORRHA'GIA, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to break forth. Ger., *Leberblutausfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the liver.

HEPATOR'RHAPHY. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. Suture of the liver to an adjacent structure or of a wound of the liver.

HEPATORRHEC'TIC. Lat., *hepatorrhæcticus*. Fr., *hépatorrhéctique*. Ger., *Hepatorrhæxis betreffend*. Pertaining to hepatorrhæxis.

HEPATORRHEX'IS, f. -rhex'eos (-is). From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ῥήξις*, a rending. Fr., *hépatorrhéxie*. Ger., *Leberzerreissung*. Rupture of the liver.

HEPATORRHŒ'A, f. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Ger., *Hepatorrhœe*. A discharge from the liver.

HEPATORRHŒO'IC. Lat., *hepatorrhœicus*. Fr., *hépatorrhœïque*. Ger., *hepatorrhœisch*. Pertaining to hepatorrhœa.

HEPATOSCIR'RHUS, m. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *σκιρῶς*, an induration. Fr., *hépatoscirrhe*. Ger., *Leberscirrhus*, *Leberverhärtung*. Induration or hard cancer of the liver.

HEPATOS'COPY. Lat., *hepatoscopia* (from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *hépatoscopie*. Ger.,

Leberuntersuchung. The art or process of examining the liver.

HEPATOSPONGIOM'ATA, *n. pl.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *σφόνγος*, a sponge. Ger., *Leberschwammknoten*, *Lebertuberkeln*. Tubercles in the liver.

HEPATOSPLENIT'IC. Lat., *hepatospleniticus*. Fr., *hépatosplénitique*. Ger., *Hepatosplenitis betreffend*. Pertaining to hepatosplenitis.

HEPATOSPLENIT'IS, *f. -it'idis*. From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *hépatosplénite*. Ger., *Leber- und Milzentzündung*. Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

HEPATOT'OMY. Lat., *hepatotomia* (from *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *hépatotomie*. Ger., *Lebereinschnitt* (1st def.), *Leberanatomie* (2d def.). 1. Incision of the liver. 2. The dissection of the liver.

HEP'ATOTUBER'CUA, *n. pl.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *tuberculum*, a small swelling. See **HEPATOSPONGIOMATA**.

HEP'ATUS, *n.* From *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *hépate*. An edible liver-colored sea fish. Its liver has been used as a resolvent application to gouty swellings.

HEPATYD'ERUS, *m.* See **HEPATHYDERUS**.

HEPHÆS'TIC. From *Ἥφαιστος*, the son of Zeus and Hera. Prevailing among hammerers (see *Hammermen's CRAMP*).

HEPHÆSTIOR'RHAPHY. From *Ἥφαιστος*, the son of Zeus and Hera, and *ράφή*, a seam. Of Gaillard, the application of the actual cautery to the lips and commissures of a wound so as to produce adhesion.

HEPI'ALA, *f.* See **EPHIALTES**.

HEPSE'MA, *n. -em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἥψημα* (from *ἥψειν*, to boil). Fr., *hepsème*. Ger., *Decoct*, *Abkochung* (1st def.), *Brei* (2d def.). 1. A decoction. 2. Gruel, pap.

HEPSE'SIS, *f. -e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ἥψισις*. Fr., *hepsèse*. Ger., *Kochen*. The process of boiling.

HEPTABRO'MID(E). Fr., *heptabromure*. Ger., *Heptabromür*. A compound of bromine united directly to an element or radicle in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity (usually 1 atom) of the latter, assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEPTA'CETYLAMYG'DALIN. The compound $C_{20}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)_7NO_{11}$.

HEPTACHLO'RID(E). Fr., *heptachlorure*. Ger., *Heptachlorür*. A compound of chlorine united directly to an element or radicle, in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity of the latter (usually one atom), assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEP'TAD. From *ἑπτά*, seven. Septivalent; as a *n.*, a septivalent element or radicle.

HEPTADI'CITY. From *ἑπτά*, seven. Septivalence.

HEPTAHY'DRATE. See **HEPTAHYDROXIDE**.

HEPTAHY'DRATED. Combined with 7 molecules of water or hydroxyl.

HEPTAHYDROX'ID(E), *n.* A hydroxide each molecule of which contains 7 molecules of hydroxyl.

HEPTA'ODATE. See **PERIODATE**.

HEPTAIOD'IC ACID. See **PERIODIC ACID**.

HEPTAL'DEHYD(E). See **ENANTHOL**.

HEPTAL'ON, *n.* A section of the genus *Croton*.—*H. graveolens*. Bear fright, hogwort; a North American species said to be diuretic and cathartic.

HEP'TAMID(E). See **ENANTHYLAMIDE**.

HEP'TANE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Heptan*. Syn.: *heptyl hydride*. A paraffin, C_7H_{16} , of which the following isomeric varieties are known: (1) *Normal h.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH_3$, derived from petroleum and in the distillation products of menhaden oil, and occurring among the products of distillation of the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*. In its crude form, as obtained from the latter source, it constitutes *abietene* (*aurantin*, *theolin*), a liquid having the odor of oranges and emitting a vapor said to possess anæsthetic properties.

HEPTAPHAR'MACUM, *n.* Gr., *ἑπταφάρμακον* (from *ἑπτά*, seven, and *φάρμακον*, a drug). An old relaxing medicine; so called from its seven ingredients, cerussa, litharge, wax, pitch, colophony, bull's fat, and frankincense.

HEPTASUL'PHID(E). From *ἑπτά*, seven, and *sulphur*, sulphur. Fr., *heptasulfure*. Ger., *Heptasulfür*. A compound of sulphur with an element or radicle in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity of the latter assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEPTATOM'IC. From *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ἄτομος*, an atom. 1. Containing 7 atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with 7 atoms of hydrogen.

HEP'TENE, **HEP'TIDENE**. Fr., *heptène*. Ger., *Hepten*. A hydrocarbon obtained by repeated fractional distillation of colophony.

HEP'TIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Heptin*. A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{12} .

HEPTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide heptinique*. Ger., *Heptinsäure*. An acid, perhaps $C_7H_{10}O_2$ or $(C_7H_{10}O_2)_3 \cdot H_2O$.

HEP'TOATE. A salt of heptoic acid.

HEPTO'IC ACID. See **ENANTHYLIC acid**.

HEPTOLAC'TONE. From *ἑπτά*, seven, and *lac*, milk. A

colorless liquid, $C_6H_2 \begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ | \\ \text{O} \end{array}$.

HEPTONI'TRIL. See **ENANTHONITRIL**.

HEP'TOYL. See **ENANTHOYL**.

HEP'TYL. From *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ῥήλη*, material. Fr., *heptyle*. Ger., *H.* The univalent radicle, C_7H_{15} , of which eight isomeric varieties are known.

HEP'TYL ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool heptylique*. Ger., *Heptylalkohol*. Heptyl hydrate, $C_7H_{15}OH$, of which three primary, four secondary, and five tertiary isomeric varieties are known.

HEP'TYLATE. Fr., *h.* A salt of heptylic acid.

HEP'TYLENE. Fr., *heptylène*. Ger., *Heptylen*. A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14} , occurring in six isomeric forms.

HEPTYL'IC. Fr., *heptylique*. Of or pertaining to heptyl.—*H. acid*. See **ENANTHYLIC acid**.—*H. alcohol*. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—*H. aldehyde*. See **ENANTHOL**.

HEPTYL'IDENE. See **HEPTINE**.

HERACLEI'OS. Gr., *Ἡράκλειος*, *Ἡρακλῆϊος* (from *Ἡρακλῆς* [or *Ἡρακλῆς*], the son of Zeus and Alcmæna). Fr., *heracleïd*. Ger., *herkulisch*. Herculean; of a disease, severe (said of epilepsy and elephantiasis; also of the magnet from its power of attraction).

HERACLEI'US. See **HERACLEIOS**.

HERACLE'UM, *n.* From *Ἡράκλειος*, pertaining to Hercules (or Herakles). Fr., *berce*. Ger., *Bärenklau*. Cow parsnip, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Peucedaneæ*.—*H. alpinum*. A species having properties like those of *H. sphondylium*.—*H. angustifolium*. Yellow cow parsnip, a variety of *H. sibiricum*.—*H. asperum*, *H. austriacum*. Species having properties like those of *H. sphondylium*.—*H. branca*. *H. sphondylium*.—*H. cordatum*. A species (probably *H. panaces*) yielding the *radix angelicæ* of Sicilian druggists.—*H. elegans*. Rough-leaved cow parsnip, a variety of *H. sphondylium*.—*H. flavescens*. *H. angustifolium*.—*H. giganteum*. Giant cow parsnip, a species indigenous to Siberia. Its oil consists mainly of hexylbutyrate and octyl acetate.—*H. gummiferum*. A species indigenous to the Pyrenees, formerly adopted by the British colleges and the U. S. Ph. as a source of ammoniacum. It does not yield gum.—*H. lanatum*. Fr., *berce laineuse*. Masterwort. American cow parsnip; a species indigenous to North America, growing in meadows and along fences and hedges from Canada to Pennsylvania. According to some writers, the plant is poisonous. The root as well as the leaves and seeds is mildly stimulant and

carminative; used in epilepsy accompanied by flatulence and in gastric disorders.—**H. longifolium**. *H. angustifolium*.—**H. montanum**. *H. asperum*.—**H. pubescens**. 1. Downy-leaved cow parsnip, probably identical with *H. gummiferum*. 2. *H. lanatum*.—**H. sibiricum**. Fr., *berce de Sibérie*. A species having properties like those of *H. spondylium*, probably one of the plants known to Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον.—**H. spondylium**, **H. tauricum**. Fr., *berce des prés*. Common cow parsnip; species known to Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον. The root was formerly reputed stimulating and laxative, and was used especially in constipation, indigestion, catarrh, and nervous disorders, especially epilepsy. The herb, milder in its effects, is said to be used in passive menorrhagia. The fruits have been employed in convulsions.

HERACLE'US. See HERACLEIOS.

HER'ACLIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the unripe fruit of *Heracleum giganteum*.

HER'APATHITE. From *Herapath*, an English physician and chemist. Fr., *iodure d'iodhydrate de quinine*. A compound of quinine sulphate and iodine, formerly used in scrofula.

HERBA'CEOUS. Gr., βοτανώδης (from βοτάνη, grass, and εἶδος, resemblance), ποιώδης (from πῶα, grass, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *herbaceus*. Fr., *herbacé*. Ger., *krautig*, *krautartig*. Having the character of an herb.

HER'BAL. From *herba*, an herb. 1. See HERBARIUM. 2. A treatise on plants, with special reference to their virtues or medicinal properties.

HER'BALIST. Lat., *herbarius*. Ger., *Pflanzensammler*. One who collects or deals in plants and herbs; also a practitioner who uses herbs only.

HERBA'RIMUM, *n*. From *herba*, an herb. Fr., *herbier*. Ger., *Pflanzensammlung*. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged.

HERBA'RIOUS, *m*. See HERBALIST.

HERBICARNIV'OROUS. Lat., *herbivornivorus* (from *herba*, an herb, *caro*, meat, and *vorare*, to devour). See OMNIVOROUS.

HERBIV'OROUS. Lat., *herbivorus* (from *herba*, an herb, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *herbivore*. Ger., *krautfressend*. Subsisting on herbs or grass.

HERBORA'RIOUS, *m*. From *herba*, an herb. See HERBALIST.

HERCULE'US. See HERACLEIOS.

HERED'ITY. Gr., κληρονομία (from κληρονομέιν, to inherit). Lat., *hereditas* (from *heres*, an heir). Fr., *hérédité*. Ger., *Vererbung*. The inheritance of certain qualities or tendencies.—**Collateral h**. The appearance of physical or moral characteristics of an uncle, grand-uncle, aunt, or grandaunt in a nephew or a niece.—**Direct h**. Fr., *hérédité directe*. The transmission of paternal or maternal physical or moral characteristics to the children.—**Evolutionary h**. The transmission of physical or moral characteristics to the fœtus during its development by some extraneous mental or physical impression acting on the mother.—**H. through influence**. See INDIRECT ATAVISM.—**Homonymous h**. See *Direct h*.—**Indirect h**. See *Collateral h*.—**Morbid h**. The transmission of a disease or the tendency to disease from a parent to a child, such as various neuroses and constitutional diseases.—**Morbid psychological h**. The inheritance of abnormal psychological tendencies.—**Normal h**. The transmission of ordinary moral or physical characteristics from an ancestor to a descendant.—**Original h**. The normal transmission of physical and moral characteristics from an ancestor to a descendant.—**Social h**. Fr., *hérédité sociale*. *H*. occurring in the evolution of civilization, by which peoples acquire aptitudes, tastes, and inclinations that prevent a relapse to barbarism.

HERE'MIA, *f*. Gr., ἡρεμία (from ἡρεμείν, to be still). See ATREMIA.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODIS'IA, *f*. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPH'RODISM. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPH'RODITE. Gr., ἐρμαφρόδιτος (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Lat., *hermaphroditus*. Fr., *h*. Ger., *zwitterig* (adj.), *Zwitter* (*n*.), *Hermaphrodit* (*n*.), *Mannweib* (*n*.). Bisexual; as a *n*., a bisexual animal or plant, or one that appears to be bisexual.

HERMAPHRODIT'IC(AL). Gr., ἀνδρόγυνος. Lat., *androgynus*. Fr., *androgynaire*. Ger., *zwitterhaft*, *Hermaphroditen* (oder *Hermaphroditis*) *betreffend*. Syn.: *androgynal*, *bisexual*. Pertaining to, or like, an hermaphrodite.

HERMAPH'RODITISM. Lat., *hermaphroditismus*. Fr., *hermaphroditisme*. Ger., *Zwitterbildung*. The bisexual development of one individual.—**Abnormal h**. *H*. in a species in which the sexes are normally differentiated in the individuals.—**Absolute h**, **Adequate h**. See *Normal h*.—**Alternate h**. Of Perls, lateral *h*.—**Apparent h**. See *Spurious h*.—**Bilateral h**. Lat., *hermaphroditismus bilateralis*. Ger., *doppelseitige Zwitterbildung*. *H*. in which both male and female sexual glandular organs are present.—**Bisexual h**. See *True h*.—**Complex h**. That variety of true *h*. in which either (1) ovaries and an imperfect uterus coexist with seminal vesicles and rudiments of the vasa deferentia, or (2) testicles, vasa deferentia, and seminal vesicles coexist with an imperfect uterus and its appendages, or (3) ovaries and testicles coexist on one or both sides.—**Crossed h**. A rare form of *h*. in which the deep organs of one side and the superficial organs of the opposite side belong to the same sex, while the other organs belong to the opposite sex.—**Double h**. See *Complex h*.—**False h**. See *Spurious h*.—**Female h**. *H*. in which the ensemble of the reproductive apparatus is essentially female.—**H. with excess**. Fr., *hermaphroditisme avec excès*. *H*. in which the sexual apparatus is essentially that of one sex, but presents in some portion the characteristics of the male and in another those of the female.—**H. without excess**. Fr., *hermaphroditisme sans excès*. *H*. in which the ensemble of the genitalia is essentially either male or female.—**Imperfect bisexual h**. A form of *h*. with excess in which there are incomplete male and female genitalia, or in which only one variety of genitalia is incomplete.—**Insufficient h**. See under *Normal h*.—**Lateral h**. That variety of true *h*. in which there is a testicle on one side and an ovary on the other.—**Male h**. *H*. in which the ensemble of the reproductive apparatus is essentially masculine.—**Neuter h**. *H*. in which the genitals present the appearance neither of those of the male nor of those of the female.—**Normal h**. *H*. in certain plants and lower forms of animal life, in which the individual possesses both male and female organs. It is said to be *sufficient* when an individual can fecundate itself, and *insufficient* when the organs are so disposed that a sort of reciprocal conjunction of two individuals is necessary for fecundation.—**Perfect h**. A possible form of *h*. in which the genitalia of each sex are perfect in one individual.—**Semilateral h**. *H*. in which the genitalia on one side are all proper to one sex, and those on the other side either proper to the opposite sex or mixed.—**Spurious h**. Lat., *hermaphroditismus spurius*. Ger., *Scheinzwitterbildung*. That variety in which the genital organs of an individual appear more or less like those of the other sex.—**Sterile h**. See *Neuter h*.—**Sufficient h**. See under *Normal h*.—**Transverse h**. That variety of true *h*. in which the external genital organs are those of one sex and the internal those of the other.—**True h**. That variety in which more or fewer of both the male and female organs of generation coexist in a single individual.—**Unilateral h**. Ger., *einseitige Zwitterbildung*. Of Klebs, *h*. in which there are a testicle and an ovary

on one side, and on the other side a single genital gland (testicle or ovary).—**Vertical h.** See *Complex h.*

HERMAPHRODITIS' MUS, *m.* See **HERMAPHRODITISM**.

—**H. androgynus bisexualis**. That form of h. in which both ovary and testicles occur on each side.—**H. externus**, **H. spurius fœmineus**. See *Spurious HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**H. transversus**. See *Transverse HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**H. verus**. See *True HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**H. verus bilateralis**. See *Bilateral HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**H. verus lateralis**. See *Lateral HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**H. verus unilateralis**. See *Unilateral HERMAPHRODITISM*.

HERMAPHRODITUS, *m.* See **HERMAPHRODITE**.

HERMAS, *f.* Gr., Ἑρμάς. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**H. gigantea**. Fr., *h. gigantesque*. A species the leaves of which are used to make amadou and moxa.

HERMESIA, *f.* From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes. Chemistry.

HERMETIC(AL). Lat., *hermeticus* (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes). Fr., *hermétique*. Ger., *hermetisch*. 1. Pertaining to chemistry or alchemy. 2. Air tight.

HERMETICALLY. Lat., *hermetice*. Fr., *hermétiquement*. After the manner of chemists, impenetrably (said of methods of sealing).

HERMETISM. Fr., *hermétisme*. Chemistry.

HERMITINE. A certain antiseptic said to be made by electrolyzing sea water.

HERMODACTYL. Lat., *hermodactylus* (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Fr., *doigt d'Hermès*. Ger., *Hermodacteln*. The surinjan of the Indian bazaars; the root or bulb of an uncertain plant, probably *Colchicum variegatum*, *Iris tuberosa*, or *Colchicum autumnale*. The bulbs are almost inert as found in the shops, though the h. of the ancients was a powerful medicine and used like colchicum in gout and rheumatism, as the corms of two varieties, the tasteless and the bitter h., are still used by native physicians in India.—**Bitter h.** A bulb from the East Indies, apparently more active medicinally than the other h's.—**Sweet h.** Of Dioscorides, the bulb of an undetermined species of *Colchicum*.

HERMODACTYLOS, **HERMODACTYLUS**, *m.* See **HERMODACTYL**.

—**H. officinalis** (seu *officinarum*). The hermodactyl of the ancients; the bulb of a species of *Colchicum*, probably *Colchicum variegatum*.—**H. spurius**, **H. tuberosus**, **H. verus**. *Iris tuberosa*.

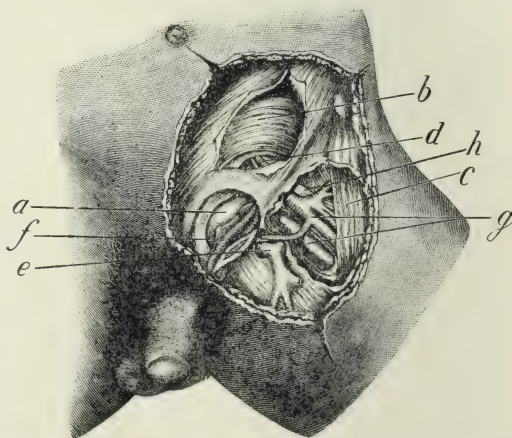
HERMOPHEN'YL. Mercuric sodium phenylsulphonate; antiseptic.

HERMOPHIL'IA, *f.* From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and φιλεῖν, to love. A predilection for the use of mercurial remedies.

HERNAN'DIA, *f.* From Hernandez, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *hernandie*. A genus of laurineous plants.—**H. guianensis**. Fr., *hernandie de la Guinée*. A species found in the Mascarene Isles and Guiana. The seeds and fruit are purgative.—**H. ovigera**. Fr., *hernandie porte-œuf*. A species found in the Indian Archipelago. All parts of the plant are purgative, and are given in jaundice and dropsy.—**H. sonora**. Fr., *hernandie sonore*, *myrobolanier bîtard*. A species found in the East and West Indies and the Molucca Islands. All parts of the tree are purgative, and are given in decoction in abdominal diseases and in dropsy. Its roots are esteemed an antidote to the Macassar poison, and its juice is employed as a depilatory.

HERNIA, *f.* Probably from ἕρως, a young shoot. Gr., κῆλη. Fr., *hernie*. Ger., *Hernie*, *Bruch*. A protrusion of a part, especially of the whole or a portion of an internal organ, through a potential opening or "weak point" in one or more of the layers forming the wall of the cavity in which it is normally contained (usually the abdomen).—**Abdominal h.** Lat., *h. abdominalis*, *h. ventralis*. Fr., *hernie abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. Syn.: *laparocœle*. An intestinal h. through the separated fibres of an aponeurosis (e. g., the linea alba) or

through a distended natural opening (e. g., the canal of Nuck, or the inguinal canal in the abdominal wall).—**Acquired congenital h.** A h. in which the acquired hernial sac is pushed into a congenital opening in the tunica vaginalis.—**Acquired h.** Lat., *h. acquisita*. A h. that originates after the birth of the individual.—**Aneurysmal h.** See **CAPUT Medusæ**.—**Anterior femoral h.** A femoral h. that lies in front of the femoral vessels.—**Anterior retroperitoneal h.** Of Treves, a subperitoneal h. in which the sac has made its way upward from the internal inguinal ring along the ilio-psoas muscle, or inward toward the pelvis.—**Ascending h.** An interstitial h.—**Astley Cooper's h.** See *Cooper's h.*—**Béclard's h.** H. through the saphenous opening.—**Birkett's h.** See *H. into the vaginal process of the peritonæum*.—**Bursal h.** A synovial h.—**Cæcal h.** A h. containing the whole or a part of the cæcum.—**Cerebral h.** See **ENCEPHALOCÊLE**.—**Chronic h.** Fr., *hernie chronique*. A h. that has existed for years, producing changes in the anatomical relations of its site as well as in the component tissues.—**Cloquet's h.** Pectineal h.—**Complete h.** Lat., *h. completa*. A h. in which the sac and contents have passed beyond the aperture by which they escaped from the abdominal cavity.—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenita*. Fr., *hernie congénitale*. A h. that exists at birth, especially a h. into the vaginal process of the peritonæum. Cf. *Infantile inguinal h.*—**Congenital h. of the bladder**. Exstrophy of the bladder.—**Cooper's h.** Femoral h. with a multilobular sac.—**Crural h.** Lat., *h. cruralis*. See *Femoral h.*—**Cruroproperitoneal h.** Of Krönlein, a femoral h. in which there is also a properitoneal h.—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cystica*. See **CYSTOCÊLE**.—**Diaphragmatic h.** Lat., *h. diaphragmatica*. Fr., *hernie diaphragmatique*. Ger., *Zwerchfellbruch*. A h. through the diaphragm.—**Direct inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis directa*. A h. making



DIRECT INGUINAL HERNIA, SHOWING THE RELATIONS TO THE EPIGASTRIC VESSELS AND THE SPERMATIC CORD.

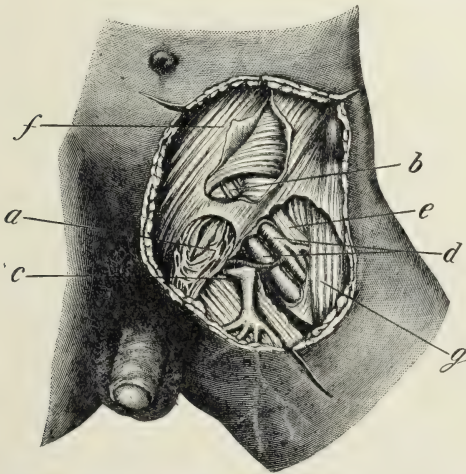
a, the hernial tumor; b, the external oblique muscle; c, the sartorius muscle; d, the epigastric vessels in front of and external to the neck of the tumor; e, the saphenous opening and vein; f, the spermatic vessels; g, the femoral vessels; h, the crural nerve.

its way directly through the external abdominal ring without having passed through the inguinal canal.—**Displaced h.** A h. that has been forced out of the scrotum into the subperitoneal connective tissue of the abdomen, often while strangulated (e. g., a h. reduced *en masse*).—**Diverticular h.** Fr., *hernie diverticulâire*. 1. A h. containing an intestinal diverticulum. 2. Protrapse of a portion of the abdominal contents through an opening bounded partly by such a diverticulum.—

laire. Ger., *Muskelhernie*. A protrusion of a portion of a muscle through an aperture in its sheath.—**H. obturatoria**. See *Obturator h.*—**H. oculi**. Fr., *hernie de l'œil*. Ger., *Hernie des Augapfels*. An old term for exophthalmia.—**H. œsophagi**. See **PHARYNGOCELE**.—**H. of a tunic**. Of Cruveilhier, the displacement of a membrane (tunic) through another structure that covers it (e. g., a hernial diverticulum of the bladder or intestine).—**H. of muscle**. See *H. muscularis*.—**H. of the bladder**. Lat., *h. cystica* (seu *vesicæ urinariæ*). See **CYSTOCELE**.—**H. of the brain**. See *H. cerebri* and **ENCEPHALOCELE**.—**H. of the canal of Nuck**. See *Inguinolabial h.*—**H. of the cerebral membranes**. See **MENINGOCELE**.—**H. of the cornea**. See *H. corneæ*.—**H. of the diaphragm**. See *Diaphragmatic h.*—**H. of the foramen ovale**. See *Obturator h.*—**H. of the heart**. A displacement of the heart of such a form as to encroach on the diaphragm or the mediastinal wall.—**H. of the iris**. See *H. iridis*.—**H. of the kidney**. Lat., *h. renalis*. See **NEPHROCELE**.—**H. of the lacrymal sac**. See *Lacrymal h.*—**H. of the liver**. Lat., *h. hepatica*. See **HEPATOCELE**.—**H. of the lung**. See **PNEUMONOCELE**.—**H. of the ovary**. Lat., *h. ovarialis*. Fr., *hernie ovarique*. A h. containing the ovary, usually with a portion of the oviduct.—**H. of the pleura**. Lat., *h. pleurica*. See **PLEUROCELE**.—**H. of the rectum**. See **PROCTOCELE**.—**H. of the spleen**. See **SPLENOCELE**.—**H. of the stomach**. See **GASTROCELE**.—**H. of the testicle**. Lat., *h. testiculi*, *h. testis*. See **ORCHIOCELE**.—**H. of the tongue**. See **GLOSSOCELE**.—**H. of the tunica vaginalis testis**. See *Congenital h.*—**H. of the umbilical cord**. See *Funicular h.*—**H. of the umbilical ring**. See *Umbilical h.*—**H. of the uterus**. Lat., *h. uteri*. See **HYSTEROCELE**.—**H. of the vagina**. See *Vaginal h.*—**H. of the womb**. See **HYSTEROCELE**.—**H. omentalis**. See **EPILOCELE**.—**H. oschealis**. See *Scrotal h.*—**H. ovarialis**, **H. ovarii**. See *H. of the ovary*.—**H. ovarii inguinalis**. A congenital form of h. in which the ovary (usually accompanied by the oviduct and sometimes by other structures) descends through the canal of Nuck.—**H. parorchioenterica**. A scrotal enterocele with displacement of the testicle.—**H. partialis**. See *Partial h.*—**H. perinæalis**. See *Perineal h.*—**H. pharyngis**. See **PHARYNGOCELE**.—**H. pinguedinosæ**. A sarcocele.—**H. pleurica**. See **PLEUROCELE**.—**H. pudendalis**. See *Labial h.*—**H. pulmonalis**, **H. pulmonis**. See **PNEUMONOCELE**.—**H. purulenta**. See **EMPYOCELE**.—**H. purulenta scroti**. Suppurative orchitis.—**H. rectalis**, **H. recti**. See **PROCTOCELE**.—**H. renalis**. See **NEPHROCELE**.—**H. retroperitonæalis anterior**. A properitoneal h.—**H. retrovascularis**. A pectineal femoral h.—**H. rupta**. A h. with the sac ruptured.—**H. sacci lacrimonalis**. See *Lacrymal h.*—**H. sacrorectalis**. See *Perineal h.*—**H. sacrosaciatica**. An ischiadic h.—**H. sanguinea**. A hæmatocele.—**H. sanguinea umbilici**. See **HÆMATOMPHALOCELE**.—**H. scrotalis**, **H. scroti**. See *Scrotal h.* and **OSCHEOCELE**.—**H. seminalis** (*scroti*). See **SPERMATOCELE**.—**H. sphacelosa**. A gangrenous h.—**H. spina**. See **HYDRORHACHIS**.—**H. splenis**. See **SPLENOCELE**.—**H. subcæcalis**. See *Retrocæcal h.*—**H. synovialis**. See *Synovial h.*—**H. testiculi**, **H. testis**. See **ORCHIOCELE**.—**H. thoracica**. See **CARDIOCELE** and **PNEUMONOCELE**.—**H. through the foramen of Winslow**. See *H. foraminalis Winslowii*.—**H. through the foramen ovale**, **H. through the obturator canal** (or *thyreoid foramen*). See *Obturator h.*—**H. tunica vaginalis testis**. A congenital inguinal h.—**H. umbilicalis**. See *Umbilical h.*—**H. umbilici aquosa**. See **HYDROMPHALON**.—**H. urachi**. A congenital protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus.—**H. urinosa**. Distention of the scrotum or adjacent parts with urine in consequence of rupture of the bladder or urethra.—**H. uteri**. See **HYSTEROCELE**.—**H. uvæ**. Fr., *hernie de l'uvée*. Ger., *Uveahernie*. An old term for prolapsus iridis and for staphyloma

iridis.—**H. vaginalis**. See *Vaginal h.*—**H. vaginolabialis**. See *H. labialis posterior*.—**H. varicosa**. See **CIRSOCELE**.—**H. venarum**. See **VARIX**.—**H. Veneris**. See **ORCHITIS**.—**H. ventosa**. See **PHYSOCELE**.—**H. ventralis**. See *Ventral h.*—**H. ventralis lateralis**. An abdominal h. occurring on one side of the median line or of the recti muscles.—**H. ventralis mediana**. A ventral h. through the linea alba.—**H. ventriculi**. See **GASTROCELE**.—**H. vesicæ** (*urinariæ*), **H. vesicalis**. See **CYSTOCELE**.—**H. vulvæ**. See *Inguinolabial h.*—**H. zirbalis**. See **EPILOCELE**.—**Heselsbach's h.** See *Cooper's h.*—**Hourglass h.** Fr., *hernie en bissac*. 1. A properitoneal h. 2. Of Cruveilhier, a h. in which there are two superposed sacs communicating by a narrow neck.—**Incarcerated h.** Lat., *h. incarcerata*. Ger., *incarcerirte Hernie, eingeklemmter Bruch*. A h. constricted sufficiently to prevent the return of the contents of the protruded viscera. The term is used indefinitely for both strangulated and irreducible h.—**Hypogastric h.** An infraumbilical h.—**Immediate strangulated h.** Of Wyeth, a h. in which strangulation occurs at the time of its formation.—**Incomplete h.** Lat., *h. incompleta*. See *Interstitial h.*—**Incomplete inguinal h.** An inguinal h. in which the sac does not protrude beyond the external abdominal ring.—**Infantile inguinal h.** Lat., *h. infantilis*. 1. H. caused by the upper or abdominal portion of the vaginal process remaining open while the lower portion, near the external ring, is closed. 2. Of Hey, see *Acquired congenital h.*—**Inflamed h.** A h. (generally irreducible, but not strangulated) which has become inflamed as the result of injury.—**Infrapubic h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne*. An obturator h.—**Infraumbilical h.** A h. in the linea alba below the umbilicus.—**Inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis*. A h. through the inguinal canal.—**Inguinointerstitial h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis interstitialis*. Fr., *hernie inguino-interstitielle*. An inguinal h. which has not passed beyond the external abdominal ring.—**Inguinolabial h.** An inguinal h. that has descended into the labium pudendi.—**Inguinoovarian h.** An inguinal h. containing the ovary.—**Inguinoproperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. inguinoproperitonæalis*. A h. having two sacs—one peritoneal, the other inguinal.—**Inguinoscrotal h.** Fr., *hernie inguino-scrotale*. An inguinal h. that has descended into the scrotum.—**Intercostal h.** Fr., *hernie intercostale*. A h. produced by an intercostal wound permitting of a protrusion through the last costal interspaces.—**Intermittent inguinal h.** Fr., *hernie inguinale intermittente*. Of the veterinarians, a scrotal tumor that appears during exertion and disappears during repose.—**Intermuscular h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Internal h.** A protrusion of viscera through an aperture in the interior of the body.—**Internal inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis interna*. Fr., *hernie oblique interne*. An inguinal h. that passes to the inner side of the epigastric artery.—**Intersigmoid h.** A h. in which the protrusion is at the intersigmoid fossa in the sigmoid mesocolon.—**Interstitial h.** Lat., *h. interstitialis*. Fr., *hernie interstitielle*. A variety of displaced h. in which the sac has formed a place for itself between the layers of the abdominal wall.—**Interstitial inguinal h.** See *Inguinointerstitial h.*—**Intestinal h.** Lat., *h. intestinalis*, *h. intestinorum*. See **ENTEROCELE**.—**Intrailiac h.** A h. by the iliac fascia in the internal iliac fossa. The sac begins about the internal inguinal ring and makes its way upward along the iliopsoas muscle.—**Intrainguinal h.** See *Inguinointerstitial h.*—**Intraparietal h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Irreducible h.** A h. which can not be returned out of its sac.—**Ischiadic h.** Lat., *h. ischiadica*. See **ISCHIOCELE**.—**Ischioectal h.** Lat., *h. ischioectalis*. See *Perineal h.*—**Kronlein's h.** Inguinoproperitoneal h.—**Labial h.** Lat., *h. labialis*. Ger., *Schamlefenbruch*. A variety of perineal h. in which the h. descends outside the vagina along the ramus of the ischium and into

the labium. Cf. *H. labialis posterior*.—**Lacrymal h.** Lat., *h. lacrimalis*. Fr., *hernie lacrymale*, *hernie du sac lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränensackvorfall*, *Thränensackbruch*. Prolapse or protrusion of the mucous membrane lining the lacrymal sac through a fistulous opening in its anterior wall. Formerly this term was incorrectly applied to a prolapse or protrusion of the lacrymal gland.—**Lateral h.** Lat., *h. lateralis*. 1. A diverticular h. 2. A h. on one side of the body.—**Lateral ventricle h.** A ventral h. occurring on one side of the abdomen.—**Laugier's h.** H. through Gimbernat's ligament.—**Littre's h.** Lat., *h. littreana*, *h. littriana*, *h. littrica*. See *Diverticular h.* (2d def.).—**Lumbar h.** Lat., *h. lumbalis*. A h. emerging from the back of the abdomen between the pelvis and the last rib.—**Malgaigne's h. of infancy.** See *Congenital h.*—**Median ventral h.** A ventral h. in the median line.—**Mesenteric h.** [Cooper]. See *H. duodenojejunalis*.—**Mesocolic h.** Lat., *h. mesocolica*. A h. held between the two layers of the descending mesocolon.—**Middle crural (or femoral) h.** A femoral h. in which the mouth of the sac is at the inner side of the epigastric artery.—**Muscular h.** See *H. muscularis*.—**Oblique inguinal h.** A h. which enters the internal abdominal ring and passes through the inguinal canal and out of the external abdominal ring.—**Obstructed**



OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA, SHOWING THE RELATIONS.

a, the hernial tumor covered by the cremasteric fascia; b, the epigastric vessels behind and to the inner side of the neck of the tumor; c, the saphenous vein; d, the femoral vessels; e, the crural nerve; f, the external oblique muscle; g, the sartorius muscle.

h. A h. in which there is an obstruction to the passage of the contents of the bowel, not necessarily a strangulated h.—**Obturator h.** Lat., *h. obturatoria*. A h. that passes from the interior of the pelvis through the opening in the thyreoid membrane for the obturator artery, vein, and nerve. The contents of the sac may be intestine or peritonæum. The coverings consist of skin, connective tissue, fascia, and the pectinæus and adductor longus muscles.—**Omental h.** Lat., *h. omentalis*. See *EPIPOCELE*.—**Parainguinal h.** Of Bruggiser, a properitoneal h.—**Partial h.** Ger., *Halbbruch*. An incomplete h.—**Partridge's h.** A femoral h. in front of or external to the femoral vessels.—**Pectineal (crural femoral) h.** A h. that, as soon as it traverses the femoral ring, passes to the inner side of and behind the femoral vessels, resting on the pectinæus muscle.—**Perineal h.** Lat., *h. perinealis*. Fr., *hernie périnéale* (ou *du périnée*). An intestinal or omental h. that has descended so as to rest upon or distend the floor of the pelvis. It may pass in front of the rectum or between the levator ani muscle and the adjacent

bone.—**Peritoneovaginal h.** Either a congenital or an infantile h.—**Petit's h.** See *Lumbar h.*—**Pharyngeal h.** See *PHARYNGOCELE*.—**Phrenic h.** See *Diaphragmatic h.*—**Pleural h.** See *PLEUROCELE*.—**Posterior femoral h.** See *Cloquet's h.*—**Preinguinal h.** Fr., *hernie pré-inguinale*. An interstitial inguinal h. in which the sac protrudes externally to the inguinal canal, the mouth being situated near the internal abdominal ring.—**Properitoneal h.** Lat., *h. properitonæalis*. Of Krönlein, an interstitial h. in which the sac extends beneath the abdominal parietes in front of the peritonæum.—**Pudendal h.** Lat., *h. pudendalis*. See *Labial h.*—**Purulent h.** See *EMPYOCELE*.—**Rectal h.** Lat., *h. rectalis*, *h. intestini recti*, *archocele*, *hedrocele*. Fr., *hédrocèle*. Ger., *Mastdarmbruch*, *Mastdarmvorfall*. 1. A protrusion of a portion of the abdominal or pelvic contents through the anus, included in a pouch formed by eversion and prolapse of the rectum, the innermost covering of the h. being the peritoneal coat of the rectum. 2. See *PROCTOCELE*.—**Rectovaginal h.** See *Vaginal PROCTOCELE*.—**Reducible h.** Lat., *h. mobilis*. Fr., *hernie reducible*. A h. capable of being returned from its sac by manipulation.—**Retrocæcal h.** A protrusion of bowel occupying a fossa occasionally found behind the cæcum.—**Retroperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. peritonæalis*. A h. into a peritoneal sac that extends into the iliac fossa behind the peritonæum.—**Retroperitoneoparietal h.** Of Linhart, a properitoneal h.—**Sacrorectal h.** Posterior proctocoele due to defective ossification of the sacrum. It may be distinguished from spina bifida by its reductibility and by the gurgling sound as it is restored into the pelvis.—**Sciatic h.** An ischiadic h.—**Serotal h.** Lat., *h. scroti*, *h. scrotalis*, *h. oschealis*. Fr., *hernie scrotale*. An inguinal h. that has descended into the scrotum.—**Splenic h.** See *SPLENOCELE*.—**Strangulated h.** Lat., *h. strangulata*. Fr., *hernie étranglée*. Ger., *eingeklemmter Bruch*. A h. that is so constricted at its neck that its reduction is difficult, and its circulation is so interfered with as to cause pain, nausea, and ultimately gangrene unless relief is afforded from the constriction.—**Subpubic femoral h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne*. An obturator h.—**Supraclavicular h. of the lung.** Of Chorea, a reducible soft tumor appearing immediately behind the clavicle, extending into the space between the scaleni. The tympanic resonance and vesicular murmur heard over the tumor indicate its character.—**Suprapubic h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne*. An inguinal h.—**Synovial h.** Lat., *h. synovialis*. A protrusion of the synovial membrane through a rupture in the capsular ligament of a joint.—**Thoracic h.** See *Diaphragmatic h.* and *Inter-costal h.*—**Thyr(e)oid h.** See *Obturator h.*—**Tracheal h.** A diverticulum of the trachea.—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hernie traumatique*. A h. due to an opening made by traumatism. It may be recent or in consequence of the yielding of a cicatrix.—**Umbilical h.** Lat., *h. umbilicalis*, *h. umbilici*. Fr., *hernie ombilicale* (ou *du nombril*). Ger., *Bruch des Nabels*, *Nabelbruch*. A h. protruding through the umbilical ring.—**Umbilicovesical h.** A h. of the bladder through the umbilicus.—**Uterine h.** See *HYSTEROCELE*.—**Uveal h.** See *H. uvæ*.—**Vaginal h.** Lat., *h. vaginalis*. Fr., *hernie vaginale* (ou *du vagin*). Ger., *Hernie der Scheide* (oder *des Mutterganges*), *Vaginalhernie*, *Scheidenbruch*. A h. that has forced its way down by the side of the vagina and encroaches upon that canal.—**Vaginolabial h.** Lat., *h. vaginolabialis*. Fr., *hernie vagino-labiale* (ou *des grandes lèvres*). Ger., *Scheidenschamlippenbruch*, *Schamlippencheidenbruch*. A h. which has descended by the side of the vagina into the substance of the labium majus.—**Vaginoperitoneal h.** A congenital or an infantile h.—**Velpeau's h.** A femoral h. emerging in front of the vessels.—**Ventral h.** Lat., *h. ventralis*. Fr., *hernie ventrale*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. Any h. through the anterior abdominal wall at

some other point than either abdominal ring or the umbilicus.—**Ventreingual h.** A direct inguinal h.—**Vesical h.** See CYSTOCELE.—**Vesicovaginal h.** See CYSTOCELE (3d def.).—**Visceral h.** Fr., *hernie viscérale*. The dislocation of a viscus from its usual site into the cavity of a sac or pouch (e. g., a splenic or hepatic h.).—**Vulvar h.** Lat., *h. vulvæ*. See *Inguinoblabial h.* and *H. labialis posterior*.

HER'NIAL. Lat., *herniarius* (from *hernia*, a rupture). Fr., *herniaire*. Ger., *bruchig*. Pertaining to, constituting, or resembling a hernia.

HERNIA'RIA, f. From *hernia*, a rupture. Fr., *herniaire*, *herniaire*. Ger., *Bruchkraut*. A genus of illecebraceous plants.—**H. alpestris.** Fr., *herbe aux hernies*, *herniole*. Ger., *kabhes Bruchkraut*. A species found in Europe. The herb was formerly used in hernia, dropsy, bladder and kidney diseases, and ophthalmia. It is recommended by Zeissl, combined with *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, in vesical catarrh.—**H. annua, H. cinerea.** A species growing in Spain and other countries of Europe; by some erroneously identified with the *H. glabra*.—**H. fruticosa, H. glabra. H. alpestris.**—**H. hirsuta, H. latifolia.** Fr., *herniaire velu*. Ger., *rauhes Bruchkraut*. A species having the properties of *H. alpestris*.—**H. payco.** Fr., *herniaire payco*. A species indigenous to South America, where it is used as a stomachic and in pleurisy.—**H. vulgaris. H. alpestris.**

HERNIA'RIN. A neutral crystalline principle resembling coumarin, obtained by Gobley from *Herniaria alpestris*.

HER'NIATED. Fr., *hernié*. Contained in a hernial sac.

HERNIEMPHRAG'MUS, m., HERNIEMPHRAXIS, f. -phrag'mi, -phrax'eos (-is). From *hernia*, a rupture, and *ἐμφραγμός*, or *ἐμφραξίς*, a stoppage. Mechanical closure of a hernial canal to cure a hernia.

HER'NIOCELIOT'OMY. See HERNIOLAPAROTOMY.

HERNIENCOLEO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *hernia*, a rupture, *ἐν*, in, and *κολέος*, a sheath. The invagination of the integument into the inguinal canal in cases of reducible inguinal hernia.

HER'NIOENTEROTO'MIA, f. From *hernia* (q. v.), *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting. Kelotomy combined with enterotomy, by which the return of the intestine is facilitated by reduction in its size.

HERNIOG'RAPHY, HERNIOL'OGY. See KELOLOGY.

HER'NIOLAPAROT'OMY. From *hernia*, a rupture, *λαπάρα*, the loins, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Herniolarotomie*. Laparotomy for the cure of hernia.

HER'NIO PUNCTURE. From *hernia*, a rupture, and *punctura*, a pricking. Of Morton, the puncture of a hernia with a trocar.

HERNIO SCHON'CUS, m. From *hernia*, a rupture, *δσχη*, the scrotum, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See *Scrotal HERNIA*.

HER'NIOTOME. See *Hernia KNIFE*.

HERNIOT'OMY. See KELOTOMY.

HER'NIOSUS. See HERNIAL.

HERO'IC. Gr., *ἥρωϊκός* (from *ἥρως*, a hero). Lat., *heroicus*. Fr., *héroïque*. Ger., *heröisch*, *heftig wirkend*. Of remedial measures, unusually severe or risky.

HERO'IN(E). Ger., *Heroin*. An acetic ester of morphine, C₁₇H₁₇; (O.OC.CH₃)₂; NO, used as a remedy for cough and dyspnoea.

HERPE'DON, f., HER'PEN, m. -cd'onos (-onis), -e'nos (-is). Gr., *ἐρπηδών*, *ἐρπηρ*. See HERPES.

HER'PES, m. -pe'tos (-is). Gr., *ἐρπης*. Fr., *herpès*, *dartre*, *dartre ordinaire* (1st def.), *olophlyctide* (2d def.). Ger., *H., Flechte* (1st def.), *Bläschenflechte* (2d def.). 1. A cutaneous eruption that spreads or creeps. In this sense the word was formerly used, being made to include a great number of different affections of the skin, both superficial diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, lichen, impetigo, seborrhoea, and zoster, and also diseases attended with more or less extensive destruction of

tissue, such as cancer and lupus. 2. According to Willan's definition, now generally adopted, an acute inflammatory, vesicular disease of the skin that "passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline in ten, twelve, or fourteen days." The vesicles are situated upon inflamed bases, and tend to form indistinct but irregular clusters occupying certain special regions of the body.—**Arsenical h.** Zoster due to the internal use of arsenic.—**Black h.** See *Hæmorrhagic h.*—**Confluent h.** A form of h. progenitalis described by Bruneau, characterized by the extensive distribution and confluence of the eruption, together with neuralgia and constitutional disturbance; regarded by Unna as a form of zoster (zoster genitalis).—**Hæmorrhagic h.** Fr., *herpès hémorrhagique*. A sanguineous exudate in the vesicles, giving them a red or black color; it indicates a grave systemic condition.—**H. æsthiomenes.** See *H. esthiomenos*.—**H. areolæ papillæ.** A chronic eczema of the areola of the nipple, of an intractable sort, characterized by thick yellow crusts limited to the areola.—**H. a tactu toxicodendri.** The dermatitis produced by *Rhus toxicodendron*.—**H. auricularis.** Zoster auricularis.—**H. bilateralis.** Double zoster, i. e., affecting both sides of the body symmetrically.—**H. buccalis.** H. of the buccal mucosa, resulting from disease of the second division of the fifth nerve.—**H. brachialis.** H. of the arm following the distribution of the brachial plexus.—**H. cerdonum.** H. (1st def.) or eczema of handicraftsmen; a form of eczema or inflammation of the skin due to dirt.—**H. chronicus.** See *LICHEN planus*.—**H. cervicalis.** H. following the lines of distribution of the cervical nerves.—**H. cervicis.** Fr., *herpès du col utérin*. Any vesicular eruption of the cervix of the uterus; it has been reported as existing with h. vulvaris.—**H. circinatus.** Fr., *herpès circiné* (arthritique [1st def.], ou *parasitaire* [2d def.]). 1. An acute vesicular eruption of the skin in which groups of vesicles occur in rings. 2. Tinea circinata (q. v.). 3. See *Annular ERYTHEMA*. 4. See *ECZEMA impetiginosum*. 5. See *TINEA tonsurans*.—**H. circinatus bullosus.** See *H. gestationis*.—**H. collaris.** Fr., *dartre en collier*. An inflammation of the skin of the neck (probably eczema) observed among ecclesiastics; said to be due to the dye in certain vestments worn about the neck.—**H. conjunctivæ.** Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa.—**H. contagiosus varioliformis.** See *IMPETIGO contagiosa*.—**H. corneæ.** Fr., *herpès de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhauth'*. 1. A superficial keratitis, usually preceded by heat and itching in the eyelids, and soon followed by photophobia, lachrymation, conjunctival injection, and ciliary neuralgia, and then by an eruption of little vesicles on the cornea. These ulcerate and then heal up, but have a marked tendency to relapse. 2. Of Stellwag, keratitis tænulosa.—**H. coronalis.** Crown scab; a vesicular eruption of the skin surrounding the hoof of an animal. There is local inflammation of the skin where the vesicles appear.—**H. cruralis.** H. following the lines of distribution of the crural nerves.—**H. crustaceus.** See *ECZEMA impetiginosum*.—**H. crustaceus flavescens.** Fr., *herpès crustacé flavescens*, *dartre crustacée flavescens*. Impetiginous eczema attended with the formation of yellow crusts.—**H. crustaceus stalactiformis procumbens.** Fr., *herpès crustacé stalactiforme*, *dartre (crustacée) stalactiforme*. Impetiginous eczema attended with the formation of thick projecting crusts resembling stalactites.—**H. depascens.** See *LUPUS*.—**H. desquamans.** See *APHTHA epizootica*.—**H. erodens.** Of Larrey, a herpetoid eruption with destruction of the skin of the affected region.—**H. esthiomenos.** Gr., *ἐρπης ἐσθιόμενος*. A term for various ulcerating diseases of the skin, such as lupus and cancer.—**H. exedens.** See *LUPUS*.—**H. facialis.** Facial h.; an acute vesicular eruption of the skin occurring about the mouth or nostrils, commonly

associated with a state of fever.—**H. farinosus**. According to Sauvages, a cutaneous eruption; probably eczema.—**H. faucialis**. A vesicular eruption on the soft palate and uvula. See *H. of the pharynx*.—**H. febrilis**. Fr., *herpès fébrile*. See *H. facialis*.—**H. ferox**, **H. ferus**. Lupus.—**H. frontalis**. H. following the distribution of the frontal nerve. [Crocker.]—**H. furfuraceus**. Fr., *herpès furfureux*, *dartre furfuracée*. Of Alibert, a term probably including pityriasis, psoriasis, and seborrhœa.—**H. furfuraceus volatilis**. Fr., *dartre furfuracée volante*. Pityriasis or seborrhœa.—**H. genitalium**. See *H. progenitalis*.—**H. gestationis**. Of L. D. Bulkley, a chronic eruption of the skin, of a polymorphous character, said to be peculiar to the state of gestation. Beginning usually in the latter months of pregnancy, it continues until after parturition. It consists of papules, vesicles, and bullæ (the vesicles predominating), and is attended with intense itching. Cf. **IMPETIGO herpeticiformis**.—**H. gonorrhœicus**. H. progenitalis occurring as the result of gonorrhœa.—**H. gutturalis**. See *H. of the pharynx*.—**H. impetiginiformis**, **H. impetiginosus**. See **IMPETIGO herpeticiformis**.—**H. indicus**. See **ECZEMA impetiginosum**.—**H. iris**. Fr., *herpès iris*, *hydrao vesiculæ*. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by groups of vesicles arranged in concentric rings, and attended usually by a display of varied colors. This affection and *h. circinatus* (1st def.) are varieties of one disease, and are regarded by many authors as closely related to erythema multiforme.—**H. labialis**. See *H. facialis*.—**H. localis**. Of Fuchs, a generic term for *h. facialis* and *h. progenitalis*.—**H. maculosus**. Of Hebra, a form of *h.* characterized by loss of hair. See **TINEA tonsurans** and *H. tonsurans maculosus*.—**H. malignus**. Lupus.—**H. menstrualis**. See *Menstrual h.*—**H. miliaris**. Gr., *έρπης κεφαλίας* (1st def.). 1. See *H.* (2d def.). 2. Miliaria.—**H. mordax**. Lupus.—**H. neutriticus**. See **ZOSTER**.—**H. of the lungs**. Zoster occurring during an attack of pneumonia.—**H. of the pharynx**, **H. of the throat**. Fr., *herpès du pharynx*, *herpès guttural*. A disease ushered in by rigor or chilliness, fever, pain in the throat, congestion of the pharynx, and a scattered vesicular eruption on the fauces, tonsils, and pharynx. The vesicles may dry up, or they may suppurate and ulcerate.—**H. of the tongue**. A vesicular eruption usually affecting the tip or border of the tongue; it may be accompanied by fever.—**H. oris**. An eruption on the buccal mucous membrane; it is painful and accompanied by local swelling.—**H. palpebralis**. An eruption of globular vesicles on the upper eyelid; its progress is similar to that of *h. labialis*.—**H. periscelis**. Fr., *dartre en jarretière*. Eczema of that portion of the leg which is covered by the garter.—**H. phagedænicus**. Lupus exedens.—**H. phlyctænoides**. Gr., *έρπης φλυκτανώδης*. Fr., *herpès phlycténoïde* (2d def.), *dartre phlycténoïde*. 1. Of Galen, a superficial form of serpiginous ulceration of the skin. 2. Of Willan and Bateman, a form of *h.* (2d def.) in which "the eruption has no certain seat," groups of vesicles occurring indiscriminately over the head, trunk, or extremities, "new clusters appearing successively for nearly the space of a week."—**H. post coitum**. H. progenitalis produced by coitus.—**H. præputialis**, **H. progenitalis**. Fr., *herpès du prépuce*. An acute herpetic (2d def.) eruption on the genitals, affecting the glans penis, the corona glandis, and the prepuce.—**H. pseudoeanthematia**. Of Guibourt, herpetic fever.—**H. pseudosyphilis**. See *H. præputialis*.—**H. pudendalis**. An affection similar to *h. præputialis*, affecting the præputium clitoridis, the nymphæ, and the adjacent portions of the labia majora.—**H. pustulosus**. Fr., *dartre boutonée* (1st def.). 1. Of Sauvages, a papular eczema. 2. Of Plenck, impetigo. 3. Of Alibert, certain pustular diseases of the skin.—**H. pustulosus mentagra**. See **SYCOSIS**.—**H.**

pyæmicus. Of Neumann, impetigo herpeticiformis.—**H. rodens**. Lupus.—**H. serpiginosus**. Lupus.—**H. serpigo**. See **ECZEMA impetiginosum**.—**H. siccus**. See *H. furfuraceus*.—**H. simplex**. Fr., *dartre farineuse* (ou sèche, ou poussée). Of Sauvages, a term probably used to denote certain of the simpler forms of eczema siccum.—**H. spurius**. Of Plenck, a term, nearly equivalent to eczema artificiale (*q. v.*), for *h. periscelis*, *h. collaris*, *h. cerdonum*, and *h. a tactu toxicodendri*.—**H. squamosus**. Fr., *herpès squameux*, *dartre squameuse*. Eczema squamosum and psoriasis.—**H. squamosus centrifugus**. Fr., *herpès squameux centrifuge*, *dartre squameuse centrifuge*. A squamous eruption of the palms; psoriasis palmaris.—**H. squamosus lichenoides**. 1. Psoriasis. 2. Inveterate eczema.—**H. squamosus maddidans**. See **ECZEMA rubrum**.—**H. squamosus orbicularis**. Fr., *herpès squameux orbiculaire*, *dartre squameuse orbiculaire*. A circumscribed dry eczema, usually affecting the cheeks.—**H. squamosus scabioides**. Fr., *herpès squameux scabiöide*. A squamous eczema in which the itching is severe, resembling that of scabies.—**H. stalactiformis procumbens**. See *H. crustaceus stalactiformis procumbens*.—**H. syphiliticus**. Fr., *dartre vérolique*. Syn., *h. venerus*. A name for several forms of cutaneous syphilis (e. g., herpetoid and lichenoid).—**H. tonsdens**, **H. tonsurans**. Ger., *Haarschwinde*. 1. Ringworm, mycosis trichophytina. 2. Tinea tonsurans and tinea trichophytina.—**H. tonsurans capillitii**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS capillitii**.—**H. tonsurans circumscriptus**. Tinea tonsurans occurring in circumscribed patches.—**H. tonsurans dispersus**. Tinea tonsurans occurring in a disseminated form, diseased hairs appearing here and there over the scalp.—**H. tonsurans maculosus**. Of Vienna dermatologists, the dry or macular form of ringworm, in contradistinction to the vesicular form, or *h. tonsurans vesiculosus* (*q. v.*). When it occupies the greater portions of the skin it is called *h. tonsurans maculosus universalis*. See **TRICHOPHYTOSIS** and **TINEA circinata**.—**H. tonsurans squamosus**. *H. tonsurans maculosus* in its later stages, when loose scales are found upon the surface.—**H. tonsurans unguium**. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS trichophytina**.—**H. tonsurans vesiculosus**. Of Vienna dermatologists, ringworm when it shows ring-shaped groups of vesicles. See, also, **TINEA circinata** and **DERMATOMYCOSIS trichophytina**.—**H. unilateralis**. Zoster.—**H. vegetans**. Impetigo herpeticiformis; so called because of certain vegetations or exuberant growths which sometimes form on excoriated spots. See **PEMPHIGUS foliaceus**.—**H. venerus**. See *H. syphiliticus*.—**H. vesiculosus**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**H. vorax**. Lupus vorax.—**H. vulvaris**. See *H. pudendalis*.—**H. zoster**. See **ZOSTER**.—**H. zoster graviditatis**. See *H. gestationis*.—**Menstrual h.** Fr., *bouton de règle*. A variety of *h. progenitalis* that occurs habitually with some women in connection with menstruation.—**Syphilitic h.** See *H. syphiliticus*.—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *herpès traumatique*. 1. *H.* appearing in the course of a wounded nerve. 2. *H.* of a part the nervous supply of which has been destroyed, as in an amputation flap. 3. *H.* with fever of a distant locality from that injured.—**Uterine h.** Fr., *herpès utérin*. See *H. cervicis*.—**Vaginal h.** A rare form of *h.* in which the vesicles are situated in the vault of the vagina.

HERPES/TES, f. See **HERPESTIS**.

HERPESTHIOM'ENUS, m. From *έρπης*, herpes, and *ἐσθίειν*, to eat. See **LUPUS exedens**.

HERPES/TICON, n. Gr., *έρπηστικόν* (from *έρπειν*, to creep). See **HERPETON**.

HERPES/TIS, f. -es'tis. From *έρπησις*, a creeping thing. Fr., *h.* A genus of scrophularineous plants.—**H. Brownii**. *H. monniera*.—**H. colubrina**. Fr., *h. à serpent*. A species used in Peru as an antidote in venomous bites.—**H. cuneifolia**, **H. monieria**, **H. mon-**

niera. A species used in India as a febrifuge, diuretic, aperient, and nerve.

HERPETESTHIOM'ENUS, m. From ἑρπης, herpes, and ἐσθίειν, to eat. See LUPUS *exedens*.

HERPET'IC. Gr., ἐρπητικός (from ἔρπειν, to creep). Lat., *herpeticus, herpetus*. Fr., *herpétique*. Ger., *herpetisch, flechtenartig*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of herpes. 2. Pertaining to herpetism.

HER'PETIDE. Fr., *herpétide*. Of Bazin, see DARTRE (1st def.). His *h's* are skin diseases especially characterized by each having but a single primary lesion; by the absence of marked congestion or dilatation of blood vessels; by intense pruritus; sometimes by copious exudation, or abundant desquamation; and by a tendency to appear simultaneously at several symmetrical points from which they spread rapidly, often becoming confluent.

HERPET'IFORM. Lat., *herpetiformis* (from ἑρπης, herpes, and *forma*, form). See HERPETOID.

HER'PETISM. Lat., *herpetismus* (from ἑρπης, herpes). Fr., *herpétisme, herpétisme*. The herptic or dartrous diathesis; a constitutional condition which has been supposed to be the source of a certain class of affections, more particularly of the skin. According to Hardy, the cutaneous affections of this class have the following characteristics: Polymorphous elementary lesions, non-contagiousness, transmissibility through heredity, tendency to spread extensively over the surface, disposition to pruritus, and healing without leaving cicatrices.

HERPETOG'RAPHY. Lat., *herpetographia* (from ἑρπης, herpes, and γράφειν, to write). See HERPETOLOGY.

HER'PETOID. From ἑρπης, herpes, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling herpes in lesions or distribution.

HERPETOL'OGY. Lat., *herpetologia* (from ἑρπης, herpes, or ἑρπετόν, a reptile, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *herpétologie*. Ger., *Reptilienlehre* (1st def.), *Flechtenlehre* (2d def.). 1. The natural history of reptiles. 2. The pathology, etc., of herpes.

HER'PETON, n. Gr., ἑρπετόν (from ἔρπειν, to creep). An old name for a creeping ulcer or pustular eruption.

HER'POSYPHILIDOGH'THUS, HER'POSYPHILODOCH'THUS, m. From ἑρπης, herpes, *syphilis*, syphilis, and ὄχθος, a tumor. Fr., *herposyphilidochthus*. Ger., *kriechendes Knotensyphilid*. A serpiginous tubercular syphilide.

HERRE'RIA. From Herrera, a Mexican savant. Fr., *herrérie*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**H. salsaparilha.** A species found in Brazil, where the root is used like sarsaparilla as an antisyphilitic.—**H. stellata.** Fr., *herrérie étoilée*. A species indigenous to Chile, where the root is used like that of *H. salsaparilha*.

HESITA'TION. Lat., *hesitatio*. Fr., *hésitation*. Ger., *Stocken*. 1. Mental uncertainty, indecision. 2. Delay in the performance of a function (e. g., speaking and urination).

HESPERET'IC ACID. See HESPERRHETIC ACID.

HESPER'ETIN. See HESPERRHETIN.

HESPER'IDENE. A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained by distilling oil of orange over sodium.

HESPER'IDIN. Fr., *hespéridine*. 1. A glucoside, C₁₈H₂₁O₉, obtained from bitter orange rind. 2. The substance C₂₂H₂₆O₁₂, obtained from *Citrus decumana*. 3. See NARINGIN.

HES'PERIS, f. -er'idos (-is). Gr., ἑσπερίς. Fr., *julianne, julienne*. Ger., *Nachtriöle*. The rocket; a genus of the *Crucifere*.—**H. inodora.** Fr., *julianne des bois*. A variety of *H. matronalis*. It is sudorific.—**H. matronalis.** Fr., *giroflée des dames*. Ger., *gemeine Nachtriöle*. The common garden rocket. Its herb and root are used in domestic practice as a sudorific in colds, etc.—**H. silvestris.** *H. inodora*.—**H. tertia.** *H. matronalis*.

HESPERRHET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hespérrhétique*. A monobasic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, derived from hesperrhethin by the action of potassa.

HESPERRHE'TIN. From ἑσπερίς, western, and ῥήτινη, resin. Fr., *hespérrhétine*. Ger., *H*. A crystalline substance, C₁₆H₁₄O₆, derived from hesperidin.

HETEROCO'LICA, f. From ἑταῖρα, a prostitute, and κωλικός, suffering in the colon. See COLIC of prostitutes.

HETERACEPH'ALUS. From ἑτερος, the other, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hétéracéphale*. Having two heads unequally developed; as a n. m., a monster so characterized.

HETERADEL'PHIA, f. From ἑτερος, the other, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *hétéradelphie*. A double monstrosity in which one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth, while the other remains undeveloped.

HETERADEL'PHUS, m. Fr., *hétéradelphe*. A monster characterized by heteradelphia.

HETERADE'NIA, f. From ἑτερος, the other, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *hétéradénie*. A heterologous formation of glandular tissue.

HETERADEN'IC. Fr., *hétéradénique*. Pertaining to or caused by heteradenia.

HETERAD'ENOID. From ἑτερος, the other, ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. See HETERADENIC.

HETERADENO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ἑτερος, the other, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *hétéradénome*. A tumor formed by heteradenia.

HETEREM'EROS. Gr., ἑτερήμερος. Of a fever, occurring on alternate days.

HET'EROAU'TOPLASTY. From ἑτερος, the other, αὐτός, self, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *hétéroautoplastie*. Autoplasty by transplantation of tissue from another part.

HETEROBLAS'TIC. From ἑτερος, the other, and βλαστός, a sprout. Of a tissue, derived from a tissue which usually gives rise to another form of tissue (said of cartilage developed from periosteal cells).

HETEROCELE, f. He²e²r-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he²e²r-o-sel. From ἑτερος, another, and κήλη, a hernia. A hernia contained in a prolapsed portion of an organ, such as the rectum.

HETEROCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *heterocephalus* (from ἑτερος, the other, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hétérocéphale*. Having two dissimilar heads (said of a double monster).

HETEROCHROMATO'SES, f. pl. From ἑτερος, different, and χρώμα, color. Cutaneous discolorations due to the presence of substances foreign to the body.

HETEROCHRO'MIA, f. From ἑτερος, the other, and χρώμα, a color. The state of being different in color (said of paired organs).—**H. iridium.** 1. A difference in the color of the irides of the two eyes. 2. A condition in which part of the iris is of one color and part of another [Berry].

HETEROCHRO'NIA, f. From ἑτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Lat., *morbus heterochronica*. See HETEROCHRONISM.

HETEROCHRON'IC. Lat., *heterochronicus, heterochronus*. Fr., *hétérochrone*. Ger., *heterochronisch*. 1. Occurring at abnormal times (said of general morbid processes which would be called normal if they took place at the right time). 2. Of the pulse, irregular.

HETEROCH'RONISM. From ἑτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Lat., *heterochronismus*. Of Haeckel, in evolution, the appearance of organs at a time different from that which was expected (e. g., the earlier appearance of the heart in man than in other divisions of the same tribe).

HETEROCH'RONY. From ἑτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Ger., *Zeitverschiebung*. 1. See HETEROCHRONISM. 2. Of Haeckel, the premature development of organs in the course of embryological development.

HETEROCH'ROUS. Gr., ἑτερόχρους (from ἑτερος, the other, and χρώς, color). Ger., *verschiedenfarbig* (1st def.), *fremdfarbig* (2d def.). 1. Variegated. 2. Having a strange or unnatural color.

HETEROCH'THONOUS. From ἕτερος, the other, and χθών, a country. Originating from without the organism. Cf. AUTOCHTHONOUS.

HETEROCHYL'IA, f. From ἕτερος, the other, and χυλός, juice. Of Hemmeter, any abnormal composition of the gastric juice.

HETEROCHYMEU'SIS, f. -meu'seos (-is). From ἕτερος, the other, and χύμεισις, a mixing. Fr., *hétérochyméusie*. Ger., *qualitative Veränderung des Blutes*. That state of the blood in which a substance is present that does not exist in the normal fluids.

HETEROCE'LOUS. From ἕτερος, the other, and κοῖλος, hollow. Concave in one direction and convex in the other.

HETEROCRANIA. Gr., *ἐτεροκρανία* (from ἕτερος, the other, and κρανίον, the upper part of the head). Fr., *hétérocranie*. Ger., *halbseitiges Kopfweh*. Headache on one side only.

HETEROCRAS'IA, f. From ἕτερος, the other, and κράσις, a mixing. Fr., *hétérocrasie*. Ger., *fremdartige Mischung*. An abnormal mixing of fluids or juices.

HETEROCRAS'IC. Lat., *heterocrasicus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and κράσις, a mixing). Fr., *hétérocrasique*. Pertaining to heterocrasia.

HETEROC'RISIS, f. -cris'eos (-oc'risis). From ἕτερος, another, and κρίσις, a crisis. Fr., *hétérocrisie*. An abnormal crisis.

HETERODESMOT'IC. Lat., *heterodesmoticus*. From ἕτερος, the other, and δεσμός, a bond. Having connecting centres of unequal value, or having a centre with an end organ (said of nerve fibres).

HET'ERODYME. A heteradelphous individual.

HETERODIDYM'IA, f. From ἕτερος, the other, and δίδυμος, a twin. See HETERADELPHIA.

HETERODYM'IA, f. The form of monstrosity exemplified by a heterodyme.

HETERODYM'IC. Fr., *hétérodymien*. Having the characteristics of a heterodyme.

HETEROG'AMY. 1. A variety of generation in which differently organized sexual forms alternate with parthenogenic forms. 2. The state of being heterogamous. —Incomplete h. An alternation of sexual and parthenogenic generations.

HETEROGANGLION'IC. Sympathetic; said of the sympathetic nervous system.

HETEROGENE'ITY. From ἕτερος, different, and γένος, race. Fr., *hétérogénéité*. Ger., *Fremdartigkeit, Heterogenität*. The quality of being heterogeneous.

HETEROGENE'OUS. Gr., *ἐτερογενής* (from ἕτερος, different, and γένος, race). Lat., *heterogenes*. Fr., *hétérogène*. Ger., *heterogen*. Differing in nature or origin, of a mixed or a miscellaneous character; of a growth (e. g., a dermoid tumor), containing elements derived from different blastodermic layers; of plants, not uniform in kind, abnormal. —H'ness. See HETEROGENEITY.

HETEROGENE'SIA, f. Fr., *hétérogénéisie*. The development of parts that are abnormal as to situation, color, etc.

HETEROGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From ἕτερος, different, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *hétérogénèse, hétérogénie*. Ger., *Heterogenese*. 1. Of Burdach, spontaneous generation. 2. Alternate generation.

HETEROGENET'IC. From ἕτερος, different, and γεννητικός, generative. Fr., *hétérogénique*. 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Of infectious diseases, due to infection from without the organism.

HETEROGEN'IA, f. See HETEROGENESIS.

HETERO'GENOUS. See HETEROGENEOUS.

HETERO'GENY. See HETEROGENESIS.

HETEROGLAU'CIA, f. From ἕτερος, different, and γλαυκός, bluish green. Fr., *hétéroglaucie*. Of Wallroth, the anomalous production of greenish or glaucous spots.

HETEROGLAU'CIS. Of Wallroth, suffering from glaucoma.

HETEROGLAU'COUS. Lat., *heteroglaucus*. Fr., *hétéroglauque*. 1. Having one eye blue and the other black or gray. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteroglaucia.

HETEROG'NATHOUS. Gr., *ἐτερόγναθος* (from ἕτερος, different, and γνάθος, the jaw). Fr., *hétérognathe*. Having the jaws dissimilar or unequal.

HET'EROINFECTION. From ἕτερος, different, and *inficere*, to infect. Fr., *hétéro-infection*. Infection of the organism with a poison not generated within itself.

HET'EROINOCULATION. From ἕτερος, different, and *inoculatio*, an ingrafting. Inoculation from one individual to another.

HETEROLA'LIA, f. From ἕτερος, different, and λαλιά, a talking. Ger., *unrichtiges Sprechen, Versprechen*. 1. A defect of speech in which other words are spoken than those intended. 2. See HETEROPHONIA.

HETEROL'GICAL. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Of or pertaining to heterology.

HETEROL'OGOUS. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hétérologue*. Ger., *heterolog, heterologisch, fremdartig*. Different from or opposed to some standard which has been set up; of a tissue, without an analogue in the other tissues; of a tumor, composed of elements that differ from the normal elements of the part.

HETEROL'OGY. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hétérologie*. Ger., *Heterologie*. 1. The science of heterologous formations. 2. The state of being heterologous.

HETEROL'OPY. From ἕτερος, different, and λωπός, bark. Fr., *hétérolopie*. The production of scales or crusts.

HETEROM'ETRY. Lat., *heterometria* (from ἕτερος, different, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *hétérométrie*. A variation from the normal condition of a part with respect to the quantity of material that it contains.

HETEROMOR'PHE, f. -mor'phes. From ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form. See PSEUDOMORPHOSIS.

HETEROMOR'PHIC. See HETEROMORPHOUS.

HETEROMOR'PHISM, m. From ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form. Diversity of form.

HETEROMORPHO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ἕτερος, different, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. A malformation. The *heteromorphoses* (Ger., *Heteromorphosen*) in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases are a genus of the *teratoses*, including *naevus*, *ochthiasis*, *polytrichia*, and *polonychia*.

HETEROMOR'PHOUS. Gr., *ἐτερόμορφος* (from ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form). Lat., *heteromorphus*. Fr., *hétéromorphe*. Ger., *heteromorph*. 1. Differing in form or shape. 2. See HETEROLOGOUS. 3. See POLYMORPHOUS.

HET'EROMORPHY. See HETEROMORPHISM.

HETERON'OMOUS. 1. Characterized by heteronomy. 2. Formed upon the same original type, but differentiated in structure.

HETERON'OMY. Lat., *heteronomia* (from ἕτερος, different, and νόμος, law). Fr., *hétéronomie*. Ger., *Heteronomie, Unselbstständigkeit*. The state of being dependent on laws proper to other organisms.

HETERON'YMOUS. From ἕτερος, different, and ὄνυμα, a name. See CROSSED.

HET'EROOS'TEOPLASTY. Osteoplasty by the employment of bony material from another organism, especially from one of a different species.

HETEROP'AGUS, m. From ἕτερος, different, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. Fr., *hétéropage*. A double monster in which the accessory individual has a distinct but imperfect head and lower extremities, and is implanted in the anterior aspect of the principal individual.

HETEROPATH'IC. Lat., *heteropathicus*. Of or pertaining to heteropathy.

HETEROP'ATHY. Lat., *heteropathia* (from ἕτερος, different, and πάθος, a condition). Fr., *hétéropathie*. 1.

Of Dioscorides, counterirritation. 2. Morbid sensibility to stimuli. 3. See ALLOPATHY.

HETEROPHASIA, HETEROPHEMIA, *f.* From ἕτερος, different, and φάσις, an assertion, or φάναι, to say. See HETEROLALIA.

HETEROPHLEGMA'SIC. From ἕτερος, different, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. *Fr.*, *hétérophlegmasique*. Counterirritant.

HETEROPHONIA, *f.* From ἕτερος, different, and φωνή, the voice. *Fr.*, *hétérophonie*. *Ger.*, *abnorme Stimme*. 1. An abnormality of voice or tone. 2. Unnatural or altered vocalization.

HETEROPHONIC. *Gr.*, ἑτερόφωνος. *Lat.*, *heterophonus*. Pertaining to or suffering from heterophonia.

HETEROPHORAL'GIA, *f.* Pain due to heterophoria.

HETEROPHO'RIA. Of G. T. Stevens, a tendency of the visual lines away from parallelism.

HETEROPHRAG'MA, *n.* -phrag'matos (-is). From ἕτερος, different, and φράγμα, a fence. A genus of bignoniaceous trees.—**H. Roxburghii**. A species growing in India. The wood yields a thick fluid of the color and consistence of Stockholm tar, which has a local reputation in cutaneous eruptions.

HETEROPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* *Gr.*, ἑτεροφθαλμία (from ἕτερος, different, and ὄφθαλμία, ophthalmia). *Fr.*, *hétérophthalmie*. *Ger.*, *Heterophthalmie*. A difference, either of color, position, or size, between the two eyes.

HETEROPHTHAL'MUS. *Gr.*, ἑτερόφθαλμος. Affected with heterophthalmia.

HETEROPHTHON'GIA, *f.* *Gr.*, ἑτεροφθογγία (from ἕτερος, abnormal, and φθόγγος, a distinct sound). *Fr.*, *hétérophthongie*. *Ger.*, *Fremdsprechen*. 1. An abnormal or irregular mode of speech. 2. See VENTRILOQUISM.

HETEROPLA'SIA, HETEROP'LASIS, *f.* -pla'siæ, -pla'seos (-op'lasis). From ἕτερος, different, and πλάσις, a molding. *Fr.*, *hétéroplasie*. *Ger.*, *Heteroplasie, krankhafte (oder fremdartige, oder regelwidrige) organische Bildung*. 1. A form of progressive metamorphosis in which the new formation is composed of elements which differ from those of the part upon which it was ingrafted. 2. An irregular or abnormal organic development.

HETEROPLASM. From ἕτερος, the other, and πλάσμα, anything formed. *Fr.*, *hétéroplasma*. Heteroplastic material.—**Archiblastic h.** A tumor having its origin in the tegumentary or glandular epithelium.

HETEROPLAS'TIC. *Lat.*, *heteroplasticus* (from ἕτερος, different, and πλάσσειν, to mold). *Fr.*, *hétéroplastique*. *Ger.*, *heteroplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of heteroplasia.

HETEROPLAS'TID. An organ in which a part of the cells are devoted to the life of the individual and a part to the reproduction of the species.

HETEROPLASTY. Plastic surgery by the transplantation of portions from another organism, especially one of a different species.

HETEROPROSO'PUS, *m.* From ἕτερος, the other, and πρόσωπον, the face. A monster having two faces.

HETEROREX'IA, *f.* From ἕτερος, different, and ὄρεξις, a desire. *Fr.*, *hétérorexie*. Depravity of the appetite.

HETERORHEX'IA, *f.* See HETEROREXIA.

HETEROR'RHEPES. *Gr.*, ἑτερορρέπης. See HETERORRHOPOS.

HETERORRHEX'IA, *f.* See HETEROREXIA.

HETERORRHIN'OPLASTY. From ἕτερος, another, ῥίς, the nose, and πλάσσειν, to form. The Indian form of rhinoplasty, in which the flap is taken from another person.

HETEROR'RHOPOS, HETEROR'RHOPUS. *Gr.*, ἑτερορρόπος (from ἕτερος, different, and ῥέπειν, to incline downward). Of Hippocrates, inclining as much in one direction as in the other; of patients in the crisis of a disease, at times gaining and again losing ground.

HETERORRRHYTH'MOUS. *Gr.*, ἑτερορρυθμός (from ἕτερος, different, and ρυθμός, rhythm). *Lat.*, *heterorrrhythmus*. See ARRHYTHMIC.

HETEROSARCO'SES, *f. pl.* From ἕτερος, the other, and σὰρξ, flesh. That class of diseases in which there is the formation of heterologous tissues.

HETEROS'COPY. *Lat.*, *heteroscopia* (from ἕτερος, different, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). *Ger.*, *Fremdgesicht, Fremdschen*. 1. Any visual defect. 2. See DEUTEROSCOPY.

HETEROS'TICHUS. From ἕτερος, the other, and στίχος, a row. *Fr.*, *hétérostique*. See UNILATERAL.

HETEROTAX'IA, *f.* See HETEROTAXIS.

HETEROTAX'IC. Pertaining to heterotaxis.

HETEROTAX'IS, *f.* -tax'eos (-is). From ἕτερος, different, and τάξις, order. *Fr.*, *hétérotaxie*. *Ger.*, *Heterotaxie*. Lateral transposition of the viscera.

HETEROTO'PIA, *f.* From ἕτερος, different, and τόπος, a place. *Fr.*, *hétérotopie*. *Ger.*, *Heterotopie*. An anomaly of situation; misplacement of an organ, the occurrence of a particular tissue in an abnormal situation, etc.; of Haeckel, in evolution, the appearance of an organ in an abnormal position or its development from a part different from that in which it develops in members of the same division.—**Cerebral h.** See *H. of the brain*.—**Consecutive h.** *Fr.*, *hétérotopie consécutive*. The development of masses of morbid tissue consecutive to a more or less ancient lesion of the normal tissues.—**Heteradenic h.** *Fr.*, *hétérotopie hétéradénique*. The formation of glandular tissue in a locality where it does not occur normally.—**H. of the brain.** *Ger.*, *Heterotopie der grauen Hirnsubstanz*. Of Virchow, hypertrophy of the brain associated with a new formation of cerebral gray substance within the white substance of the brain.

—**Objective h.** Of Gueniot, an actual displacement of an organ or of tissue.—**Plastic h.** *Fr.*, *hétérotopie plastique*. Of Lebert, the formation of simple or complex tissues in localities in the body, where such tissues do not occur normally, as in dermoid cysts.—**Subjective h.** *Fr.*, *hétérotopie subjective*. Of Gueniot, a sensation of displacement or of approximation, as in an amputated limb.—**Trophic h.** See HETEROPLASIA.

HETEROTOP'IC, HETEROT'OPOUS. *Fr.*, *hétérotopique*. *Ger.*, *heterotopisch*. Of or pertaining to heterotopia.

HETEROT'OPY. See HETEROTOPIA.

HETEROT'RICHUM, *n.* From ἕτερος, different, and θρίξ, a hair. A genus of melastomaceous plants.—**H. angustifolium**. A species found in the West Indies, where the acid juice of the fruit, mixed with lemon juice, is used as a refreshing drink in fevers, bilious diseases, and diarrhea.

HETEROT'ROPA, *f.* From ἕτερος, different, and τροπή, a turn. A genus of aristolochiaceae plants; of Duchartre, the genus *Asarum*.—**H. asaroides**. A species growing in Manchuria, where it is used as a carminative, stimulant, emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and in rheumatism and apoplexy.

HETEROTRO'PHIA, *f.* From ἕτερος, the other, and τροφή, nourishment. *Fr.*, *hétérotrophie*. A disease of nutrition.

HETEROT'ROPHY. See HETEROTROPHIA.

HETEROTYP'IC(AL). From ἕτερος, different, and τύπος, a type. *Fr.*, *hétérotypien*. *Ger.*, *heterotyp*. Of a double monster, having the parasitic individual suspended from the anterior aspect of the principal individual.

HETEROXAN'THIN(E). From ἕτερος, the other, and ξανθός, yellow. *Fr.*, *hétéroxanthine*. *Ger.*, *Heteroxanthin*. A base, C₆H₆N₄O₂, probably methylxanthine, obtained from urine.

HETEROX'ENY. *Lat.*, *heteroxenia* (from ἕτερος, different, and ξένος, a guest). Of parasites, the capability of living in or upon different hosts.

HETOCRES'OL. A metacresol ester of cinnamic acid; used in tuberculous disease.

HET'OFORM. Bismuth cinnamate.

HET'OL. Sodium cinnamate; used in tuberculous disease.

HETEM'OTES, f. -e'tos (-is). Gr., ἐτοιμότης. Ger., *Krankheitsgeneigtheit*. Inclination to disease.

HETTOCYRTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ἥττων, less, and κύρτωσις, a curvature. Fr., *hettocytrose*. A slight curvature.

HEU'CHERA, f. From *Heucher*, a German botanist. Fr., *heuchère*. A genus of saxifragous plants.—**H. acerifolia.** A species not well known; perhaps *H. americana*. Its root has the properties of *H. americana*.—**H. americana.** Fr., *heuchère d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Sanikel*. Alum root. The root (Ger., *Alaunwurzel*) is highly styptic, containing from 18 to 20 per cent. of tannin.—**H. caulescens.** A species having the properties of *H. americana*.—**H. cortusa.** *H. americana*.—**H. cylindrica.** A species used in the West in diarrhea due to the drinking of alkaline water.—**H. micrantha.** An astringent species found in California.—**H. parvifolia.** An astringent species especially common in northern Montana, used like *H. cylindrica*.—**H. pilosissima.** An astringent species growing in California.—**H. pubescens.** A species indigenous to Michigan, Virginia, and Kentucky, having an astringent root.—**H. Richardsoni.** A species growing in the United States as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Its root is astringent.—**H. scapifera.** *H. americana*.—**H. villosa.** Fr., *heuchère villose*. A species found in the mountains of North Carolina, Maryland, and Kentucky, and having the properties of *H. americana*.—**H. viscidula.** *H. americana*.

HEUDELO'TA, HEUDELO'TIA, f. From *Heudelot*, a French savant. The genus *Balsamodendron*.

HE'VEA, f. Fr., *hévée*. Ger., *Federharzbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees yielding caoutchouc. The *Heveæ* of Baillon are a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**H. brasiliensis.** Ger., *brasilianischer Federharzbaum*. A tree common in Para. It furnishes the bulk of the caoutchouc known in commerce as Para rubber.—**H. guianensis.** Fr., *hévée de la Guiane*. Ger., *eigentlicher Federharzbaum*. A caoutchouc-yielding species found in French Guiana.—**H. lutea.** One of the species yielding the Para rubber brought down from the upper Amazon and Rio Negro.—**H. paucifolia.** The species from which rubber is obtained in British Guiana.—**H. spruceana.** A species furnishing caoutchouc.

HEVE'ENE. Fr., *hévène*, *hévène*. Ger., *Heveen*. A camphene derived from caoutchouc.

HEXABA'SIC. From ἕξ, six, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *hexabasique*. Ger., *sechsbasisch*. 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing six atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. 2. Of salts, formed from a h. acid by the replacement of all six atoms of hydrogen.

HEXABROMBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hexabromobenzine*. Ger., *Hexabrombenzol*. A 6-atom bromine substitution derivative, C₆Br₆, of benzene.

HEXABROMETH'ANE. Fr., *hexabrométhane*. Ger., *Hexbromäthan*. The compound C₂Br₆.

HEXABRO'MID(E). Fr., *hexabromure*. Ger., *Hexabromür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle, united directly with bromine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEXABROMOBEN'ZENE. A substance, C₆Br₆, crystallizing from toluene.

HEXABROMOMEL'ITENE. Fr., *hexabromomellitène*. Ger., *Hexabromomelliten*. The compound C₆(CH₂Br)₆.

HEXA'CETATE. Fr., *hexacétate*. Ger., *Hexacetat*. A compound consisting of a base united with six molecules of acetic acid.

HEXA''CETOAM'YLUM, n. A derivative C₁₂H₁₄(C₂H₃O₂)₆O₄, of amylum.

HEXA''CETODEX'TRIN. Fr., *hexacétodextrine*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₄(C₂H₃O₂)₆O₄, isomeric with hexacetoamylum.

HEXA''CETODUL'CITE. Fr., *hexacétodulcite*. Ger., *Hexacetodulcit*. The compound C₆H₈(OC₂H₃O)₆.

HEXA'CETYLES'ULIN. A derivative, C₁₅H₁₀(C₂H₃O)₆O₉, of æsculin.

HEXA''CETYL GAL'LISIN. The compound C₁₂H₁₈O₁₀(C₂H₃O)₆.

HEXACHLORA'CETONE. See CHLORACETONE.

HEXACHLORBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hexachlorobenzine*. Ger., *Hexachlorbenzol*. A derivative, C₆Cl₆, of benzene.

HEXACHLO'RID(E). Fr., *hexachlorure*. Ger., *Hexachlorür*. A compound consisting of an element or iodide united with chlorine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite proportion of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEXACHLO''ROMEL'ITENE. Fr., *hexachloromellitène*. Ger., *Hexachlormelliten*. The compound C₆(CH₂Cl)₆.

HEXACHRO'MATE. Ger., *Hexachromat*. A salt of the supposititious hexachromic acid.

HEXACHRO'MIC. From ἕξ, six, and χρώμα, color. Fr., *hexachromique*. Containing six atoms of chromium.—**H. acid.** Fr., *acide hexachromique*. Ger., *Hexachromsäure*. A dibasic acid, 6CrO₃ + H₂O, inferred to exist from the occurrence of the hexachromates.

HEXA'CID. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen (said of alcohols and acid salts).

HEXACRO'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide hexacrolique*. Ger., *Hexacrolsäure*. An acid having the molecular formula C₁₈H₂₄O₆.

HEX'AD. From ἕξ, six. Sexvalent; as a n., a sexvalent element.

HEXADAC'TYLISM. The state of being hexadactylous.

HEXADAC'TYLOUS. Lat., *hexadactylus* (from ἕξ, six, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *hexadactyle*. Ger., *sechsfingerig*. Having six fingers or toes.

HEXADEC'ANE. A paraffin, C₁₆H₃₄.

HEXADE'CYL. See CETYL.

HEXAED'RAL. Gr., ἑξάεδρος. Fr., *hexaédral*. Ger., *sechsfüchig*. Six-sided, cubical.

HEXAED'RON, n. Gr., ἑξάεδρον (from ἕξ, six, and ἔδρα, a base). Fr., *hexaèdre*. Ger., *Hexaèder*. A solid figure having six equal sides; a cube.

HEXAETHYLBEN'ZENE, HEXAETH'YLENE. See HEXETHYLBENZENE, HEXETHYLENE, etc.

HEXAGLYOX'AL HYDRATE. The compound C₁₂H₁₄O₁₃.

HEX'AGON. From ἕξ, six, and γωνία, an angle. A plane figure having six sides and six angles.—**Arterial h. of Willis.** See CIRCLE of Willis.

HEXAHED'RAL. See HEXAEDRAL.

HEXAHED'RON, n. See HEXAEDRON.

HEXAHY'DRIC. See HEXHYDRIC.

HEXAHY'DRID(E). See HEXHYDRIDE.

HEX''AMETAPHOS'PHATE. Fr., *hexamétaphosphate*. Ger., *Hexametaphosphat*. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate in which the radicles may be replaced by one or more radicles whose united combining power is six or twelve.

HEX''AMETHYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hexaméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Hexamethylbenzol*. A derivative, C₆(CH₃)₆, of benzene.

HEX''AMETHYLEN'AMIN(E). A monacid amine, (C H₂)₆N₄, having an alkaline reaction.

HEXAMETH''YLENETET'RAMIN(E). See UROTROPINE.

HEXAM''IDEOALBUMINSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexamido-albuminsulfonique*. Ger., *Hexamidoalbuminsulfonsäure*. A substance formed by treating hexanitroalbuminsulphuric acid with ammonium sulphide.

HEX'ANE. From ἕξ, six. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hexan*. A paraffin, C₆H₁₄. The following isomeric varieties are

known: 1. Normal h., dipropyl, butylethyl, methylamyl. 2. α -isohexane, ethylisobutyl, dimethylpropylmethane. 3. β -isohexane, diethylmethylmethane, methyl-diethylmethane. 4. Tetramethylethane, diisopropyl. 5. Trimethylethylmethane.

HEXANI'TRATE. A compound which contains six molecules of the nitric acid radicle (nitroxyl).

HEXANI'TROALBUMINSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexanitroalbuminsulfonique*. Ger., *Hexanitroalbuminsulfonsäure*. A compound obtained by the action of a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids on dried albumin.

HEXANI'TRODIPHENYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *hexanitrodiphénylamine*. Ger., *Hexanitrodiphenylamin*. The compound, $N[C_6H_5(NO_2)_3]_2H$.

HEXANI'TROPHENYL'AMIN(E). A yellow coloring matter said to have 14 times the strength of color of picric acid, or 20 times that of saffron.

HEXANI'TROXYIN'OSITE. The compound, $C_6H_6(NO_3)_6$.

HEXAPHAR'MACON, n. From $\xi\varsigma$, six, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu$, a drug. An ancient plaster for ulcers due to frostbite, composed of six ingredients.

HEXAPROPYLENE. Fr., *hexapropylène*. Ger., *Hexapropylen*. A sextuple molecule of propylene, $6(C_3H_6)$.

HEXASUL'PHATE. Fr., *hexasulfate*. Ger., *Hexasulfat*. A salt formed by the combination of a base with six molecules of sulphuric acid.

HEXATHYRID'IUM, n. From $\xi\varsigma$, six, and $\theta\upsilon\rho\iota\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, a small door. A doubtful genus of *Entozoa*, class *Trematoda*, having six pores near the cephalic end.—**H. pinguicola.** Fr., *polystome de la femme*. A species found by Treutler in a tumor of the ovary of a woman. It is about eight lines in length, shaped somewhat like an hourglass, and provided with six suckers.—**H. venarum.** Fr., *polystome des veines*. A species found in the blood and sputa. It is about three lines in length and cylindricolanceolate in shape. By some it is regarded as a pseudelmint, probably *Pisciola geometra*.

HEXATOM'IC. Fr., *hexatomique*. Ger., *hexatomisch*, *sechsatomisch*. 1. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Of an ether, derived from a h. alcohol by the substitution of oxygen for hydroxyl. 3. Of a radicle, capable of combining with six atoms of hydrogen or of another univalent radicle; sexvalent. 4. Containing six atoms to the molecule; said of an element. The only h. element is sulphur (q. v.).

HEXAV'ALENT. See SEXVALENT.

HEXBAS'IC. See HEXABASIC.

HEXCHLORETH'ANE. See PERCHLORETHANE.

HEXCHLO'RID(E). See HEXACHLORIDE.

HEXDECAMOL'YBDATE. Fr., *hexdécamolybdate*. A molybdate containing sixteen atoms of molybdenum.

HEXDE'CYL. See CETYL.

HEX'ENE. See HEXYLENE.

HEX'ENYL. Fr., *hexényle*. Ger., *H.* A radicle, C_6H_{11} .—**H. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool hexényle*. A triatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{11}(OH)_3$.—**H'tricarboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide hexényl-tricarboxylique*. Ger., *Hexényltricarboxylsäure*. Suberocarboxylic acid.

HEXER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexérique*. A homologue, $C_6H_{12}O_4$, of glyceric acid.

HEXETHYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hexéthylbenzine*. Ger., *Hexäthylbenzol*. A derivative, $C_6(C_2H_5)_6$, of benzene.

HEXETH'YLENE. Fr., *hexéthylène*. Ger., *Hexäthylen*. A sextuple molecule of ethylene, $6(C_2H_4)$.—**H. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool hexéthylénique*. Ger., *Hexäthylenalkohol*. A diatomic alcohol, $(C_2H_4)_6O_5(OH)_2$.

HEXHY'DRIC. From $\xi\varsigma$, six, and $\delta\omega\rho$, water. Fr., *hexahydrique*. Ger., *hexahydrisch*. 1. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Containing six molecules of water.

HEXHY'DRID(E). Fr., *hexahydrure*. Ger., *Hexahydrür*. A compound of an element or radicle with six atoms of hydrogen.

HEXHYDROCU'MENE. Fr., *hexahydrocumène*. Ger., *Hexahydrocumol*. A hydrocarbon, C_9H_{18} , occurring in resin spirit.

HEXHYDROCY'MENE. Fr., *hexahydrocymène*. Ger., *Hexhydrocymol*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$, occurring, according to Renard, in essence of resin.

HEXHY'DROHÆMATOPOR'PHYRIN. Fr., *hexahydrohématoporphyrine*. Ger., *Hexhydrohämatorporphyrin*. A substance, $C_{32}H_{38}N_4O_8$, prepared from hæmatin by the action of reducing agents.

HEXHYDROMECON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexahydro-méconique*. Ger., *Hexhydromekonsäure*. A non-crystallizable acid, $C_7H_{10}O_7$.

HEXHYDROMESIT'YLENE. Fr., *hexhydro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Hexhydromesitylen*. The compound $C_6H_9(CH_3)_3 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_3H_6$.

HEXHYDROPH'THAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexahydroph-talique*. Ger., *Hexahydrophthalsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}(CO.OH)_2$.

HEXHY'DROXYANTHRAQUIN'ONE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hexhydroxyanthrachinon*. Anthraquinone in which six molecules of hydroxyl replace six atoms of hydrogen.

HEXHYDROX'YDIPHEN'YL. Fr., *hexahydroxydiphé-nyle*. Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, probably dipyrrogallol.

HEX'IN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hexin*. A hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10} ; in the free state it constitutes diallyl.

HEXIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hexinique*. Ger., *Hexin-säure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, probably $C_7H_{10}O_3$.

HEX'I'ODID(E). Fr., *hexiodure*. Ger., *Hexjodür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison.

HEX'IS, f. *Hex'eos (-is)*. Gr., $\xi\varsigma\iota\varsigma$. See HABIT.

HEXMETHYLBEN'ZENE. See HEXAMETHYLBEN-ZENE.

HEXO'IC ACID. See CAPROIC ACID.

HEX'ONE. Diallylene.—**H. alcohol.** A hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, known under two isomeric varieties, mannite and dulcite.

HEXON'IC ALCOHOL. See HEXONE alcohol.

HEX'ONYL. Fr., *hexonyle*. Ger., *H.* A quivalent radicle, C_6H_7 .—**H. alcohol.** See HEXONE alcohol.

HEXOX'YANTHRAQUIN'ONE. See HEXHYDROXY-ANTHRAQUINONE.

HEXOX'YDIPHEN'YL. See HEXHYDROXYDIPHENYL.
HEX'OYLENE. Fr., *hexoylène*. Ger., *Hexoylen*. A liquid, C_6H_{10} , obtained from the hexane of petroleum oil.

HEXVAN'ADATE. A vanadate containing six atoms of vanadium.

HEX'YL. From $\xi\varsigma$, six, and $\psi\lambda\gamma$, material. Fr., *hexyle*. Ger., *H.* A univalent radicle, C_6H_{13} . Various isomeric forms are possible, many of which are represented in the varieties of h. alcohol.—**H. alcohol.** See the major list.—**H. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde d'hexyle*. Ger., *H'aldehyd*. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_{12}O$.—**H'amine.** An alkaloid, $C_6H_{15}N$, found in cod liver oil.

HEX'YL ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool hexylique*. Ger., *H'al-kohol*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O$, having sixteen possible isomeric modifications, of which eight are known: (1) *Amylcarbinol*, normal primary h. a. (2) *Methylbutylcarbinol*, first normal secondary h. a. (3) *Ethylpropylcarbinol*, second normal secondary h. a. (4) *Dimethylpropylcarbinol*. (5) *Dimethylisopropylcarbinol*. (6) *Diethylmethylcarbinol*. (7) *Fermentation h. a.*, caproyl alcohol. (8) *Methyltrimethylcarbinol*, pinacolic alcohol.—**Normal h. a.** The normal h. a's include the primary variety, amylcarbinol, and the secondary varieties, methylbutylcarbinol and ethylpropylcarbinol.—**Primary h. a.** Amylcarbinol.—**Secondary h. a's.** The first and second normal secondary h. a's (methylbutylcarbinol and ethylpropylcarbinol), and methyltrimeth-

ylcarbincarbinol.—**Tertiary h. a's.** Dimethylpropylcarbinol, dimethylisopropylcarbinol, and diethylmethylcarbinol.

HEXYLENE. Fr., *hexylène*. Ger., *Hexylen*. A bivalent radicle, C_6H_{12} .

HEXYLENIC ACID. Fr., *acide hexylénique*. Ger., *Hexylensäure*. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_2$.

HEXYLIC. Of or pertaining to hexyl.—**H. alcohol.** See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

HEYDIA, f. From *Heyder*, a proper name. A genus of Malabar trees.—**H. horrida.** A tree the seeds of which are employed in mania, etc., the bark in chronic intestinal troubles, jaundice, and dropsy, and the root bark as a poultice for inflammatory swellings.

HIA'ANT. Lat., *hians* (from *hiare*, to be open). Fr., *entr'ouvert*. Ger., *klaffend*. Gaping, yawning.

HIA'TION. Yawning.

HIA'TUS, m. -*atus*. From *hiare*, to gap. Gr., *χάσμα*, *χάσμα*, *χασμός*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Kluft*, *Spaltung*. An opening, aperture, cleft, gap. Cf. COLOBOMA.—**H. ad infundibulum.** Of Viessens, see *ITER ad infundibulum*.—**H. aorticus** (diaphragmatis). See AORTIC FORAMEN.

—**H. canalis facialis** (seu Fallopp[i]æ, seu Fallopp[i]ii). See *H. Falloppii*.—**H. canalis sacralis.** The opening at the lower end of the sacral canal on the posterior surface of the sacrum.—**H. diaphragmatis aorticus.** See AORTIC FORAMEN.—**H. Fallopp** (p)ii. A small groove on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone into which the aqueduct of Falloppius opens.—**H. femoralis.** The crural ring.—**H. interosseus** (antibrachii). An open space above the superior border of the interosseous ligament of the forearm, below the tubercle of the radius, through which the posterior interosseous vessels pass.—**H. Magendii.** See FORAMEN of *Magen-die*.—**H. maxillaris.** The opening in the inner surface of the nasal portion of the superior maxilla which establishes connection between the nose and the antrum of Highmore.—**H. obturatorius.** See OBTURATOR CANAL.—**H. occipitopetrosus.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius*.—**H. œsophageus.** See FORAMEN *œsophageum*.—**H. of Fallopp** (p)ius. See *H. Falloppii*.—**H. of Scarpa, H. of Winslow.** See FORAMEN of Winslow.—**H. pro vena basilica.** See *H. semilunaris fasciæ brachialis*.—**H. pro vena cephalica.** The opening in the fascia covering the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles which transmits the cephalic vein.—**C. pro vena mediana.** An aperture in the fascia of the foramen which transmits the median vein.—**H. sacralis.** See *H. canalis sacralis*.—**H. sacrococcygeus.** The opening between the sacrum and coccyx posteriorly through which the fifth posterior sacral nerve passes.—**H. semilunaris.** See *H. semilunaris fasciæ brachii* and *H. maxillaris*.—**H. semilunaris fasciæ brachialis** (seu brachii). An opening in the brachial fascia which transmits the basilic vein and the middle cutaneous nerve.—**H. sphenopetrosus.** Fr., *h. sphéno-pétreux*. See FORAMEN *lacerum medius*.—**H. spinalis congenitus.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**H. subarcuatus.** A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, above and external to the internal auditory meatus, which lodges the flocculus.—**H. supramaxillaris.** See *H. maxillaris*.—**H. Winslowii.** See FORAMEN of Winslow.

HIBISCUS, m. See HIBISCUS.

HIBISCUS, m. Gr., *ἱβίσκος*. Fr., *kettmie*. Ger., *Kettmie*, *Eibisch*. The rose mallows; herbs, shrubs, or trees indigenous to the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres.—**H. corniculatus.** Ger., *langblättriger Abelmösch*. A species similar to *H. esculentus*, found in tropical America and cultivated in the East Indies, where it is used as a food and medicine.—**H. digitatus.** Ger., *gefingertblättrige Sabdariffa*. A species indigenous to tropical Africa, but growing in warm regions elsewhere. Its uses are the same as those of *H. sabdariffa*. In the West Indies it is called *oseille de Guinée blanche*.

—**H. elatus.** Fr., *kettmie élevée*. A species found in the East and West Indies and in South America. The young leaves are used like those of *Althæa officinalis*.—**H. ficulneus.** Ger., *feigenartiger Abelmösch*. A species found in the East Indies, where the mucilaginous leaves and unripe fruits are used medicinally.—**H. furcatus.** A species found in the East Indies; having the mucilaginous properties of the other species.—**H. javanicus.** *H. rosa sinensis*.—**H. maculatus.** Ger., *gefleckte Kettmie*. A species found in Hayti, where the flowers, which are mucilaginous, are used like those of other *Malvaceæ*. A cooling drink made from the leaves and sweetened is used as a febrifuge.—**H. mutabilis.** Ger., *veränderliche Kettmie*. A species indigenous to China, but cultivated elsewhere. In China, the East Indies, and West Indies the flowers are used like those of *Althæa rosea*.—**H. obtusifolius.** Ger., *stumpfbültrige Kettmie*. A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves are used as a mucilaginous medicine.—**H. palustris.** Marsh h.; a species indigenous to Michigan, where the root is employed in medicine.—**H. pentacarpus.** A species used as an emollient and as an emmenagogue.—**H. radiatus.** An East Indian species having the properties of *H. furcatus*.—**H. rosa sinensis.** Fr., *rose de Chine*. Ger., *rosenartige Kettmie*. Blacking-plant, shoe-flower plant, China rose; a plant employed in infusion and mucilage. In Cochinchina the leaves are considered emollient and somewhat aperient, and are employed by the natives in smallpox. The flowers are considered demulcent, refrigerant, emollient, and aphrodisiac. They are also used in seminal weakness and cystitis. The root is used for coughs, and the leaves in gonorrhœa. The expressed juice of the petals has been used as a substitute for litmus.—**H. sabdariffa.** Fr., *oseille rouge de Guinée*. Ger., *rothe Sabdariffa*. Roselle, red sorrel; a species common in most warm countries. The flower is used in infusion as a refrigerant. The root is a mild purgative.—**H. sabdariffa alba.** Fr., *oseille blanche de Guinée*. A variety of *H. sabdariffa* having the same properties.—**H. senegalensis.** Ger., *senegalische Kettmie*. A species used in Senegal as a vermifuge.—**H. similis.** An East Indian species having the same uses as those of *H. tiliaceus*.—**H. sinensis.** *H. mutabilis*.—**H. sinuatus.** *H. ficulneus*.—**H. surrattensis.** Fr., *kettmie de Suratte*. An East Indian species having similar properties to those of *H. furcatus*.—**H. syriacus.** Fr., *kettmie de Syrie*, *mauve en arbre*. The Syrian rose; rose of Sharon. The leaves and flowers are emollient.—**H. tiliaceus.** *H. tiliæfolius*. Beng., *bola*. Fr., *kettmie à feuilles de tilleul*. Cork wood. It abounds in mucilage, and the flowers and root are emollient.—**H. trilobus.** Ger., *dreilappige Kettmie*. A species indigenous to Hayti. The root and flowers are used like those of *Althæa officinalis*.—**H. trionum.** Fr., *kettmie vésiculeuse*. Venice mallow. It has the mucilaginous properties of the mallow family; its leaves are employed as emollients.—**H. unilateralis.** Ger., *einseitige Kettmie*. A species found in Hayti. The flowers and root are used like those of *Althæa officinalis*.—**H. venustus.** A species very like *H. mutabilis*, indigenous to China; used as a mucilaginous medicine.—**H. virgatus.** A species indigenous to Java; used like other *Malvaceæ* elsewhere.—**H. vitifolius.** Fr., *kettmie à feuilles de vigne*. Ger., *weinblättrige Kettmie*. An East Indian species the leaves and flowers of which are employed like those of *Althæa officinalis*.

HIC'COUGH, HIC'CUP. Fr., *hoquet*. Ger., *Schlucken*, *Schlucken*. An interrupted inspiration produced by the sudden and spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and the closure of the glottis in the midst of the inspiration. The reflex afferent impulse indirectly giving rise to this contraction is conveyed by the gas-

tric branches of the vagus, while the stimulus giving rise to the closure of the glottis is conveyed by the laryngeus superior.

HICE'SIA, *f.* Gr., *ikeeria* (from *ikein*, to come). Of old authors, a resolvent plaster.

HIDE'BOUND. Having the skin tight and hard, as in scleroderma.

HIDRADENITIS, *f.* -it'idis. See **HIDROSADENITIS**.

HIDRIS/CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). See **ANIDROSIS**.

HIDRO'A, *n. pl.* Gr., *ιδρωα*, *ιδρωα*. Ger., *Hitzblattern*, *Schwitzblattern*. A term applied by the Greeks to papules, vesicles, and even pustules, observed to develop in connection with sweating in the hot season; corresponding to sudamina. See **HYDROA**.

HIDROADENITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *ἀδην*, a gland. See **HIDROSADENITIS**.

HIDROAN'CHONE, *f.* -an'chones. From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *ἀγχώνη*, a throttling. See **MILIARIA anginosa**.

HIDROCRYPTO'SES, *f. pl.* From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *κρύπτη*, a crypt. Anomalies of the sweat follicles or of their functions.

HIDROCYSTOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). A swelling due to retained perspiration.

HID'DROID. Gr., *ιδρώδης* (from *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *hidrodes*. Fr., *hidroïde*. Ger., *schweissartig*. Resembling or pertaining to sweat.

HID'DROMANCY. Lat., *hidromanteia* (from *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *μαντεία*, divination). Fr., *hidromantie*. Ger., *Schweissvorhersage*. Prognosis by examination of the perspiration.

HIDRON'OSOS, **HIDRON'OSUS**, **HIDRONU'SUS**, *f.* From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *νόσος*, or *νοῦσος*, disease. Fr., *hidronose*. Ger., *Schweisskrankheit*. 1. Any disease of the perspiratory apparatus. 2. See **SUDOR anglicus**.

HIDROPEDE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *πήδησις*, a leaping. Fr., *hydropédèse*. Profuse perspiration.

HIDROPH'ORUS. From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *φορεῖν*, to carry. See **SUDORIFEROUS**.

HIDROPLA'NIA, *f.* From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *hidroplanie*. Ger., *Schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen Stellen*. Of Swediaur, sweating in an unusual part.

HIDROPO(I)ET'IC. From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *ποιητικός*, productive. See **SUDORIPAROUS**.

HIDROP'YRA, *f.*, **HIDROPYR'ETOS**, *m.*, **HIDROPYR'ETUS**, *m.* From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *πῦρ*, or *πυρετός*, fever. See **Sweating FEVER** and **SUDOR anglicus**.

HIDRORRHÆ'A, *f.* From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *hidrorrhée*. Ger., *Hidrorrhöe*, *Schweissfluss*. Profuse sweating.

HID'DROS, *m.* -ro'tos (-is). Gr., *ιδρώς*. See **PERSPIRATION**.

HIDROSADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *ἀδην*, a gland. Fr., *hidrosadénite*. An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, occurring most commonly in the axillæ, at the margin of the anus, or about the nipples, characterized by the formation of little inflammatory tumors, of about the size of a pea, or sometimes larger, which tend to form abscesses seated deep in the skin. See **ABCESSUS sudoriparus**.—**H. axillaris**. H. of the axilla.—**H. phlegmonosa**. H. attended with sudoriparous abscesses.

HIDROS/CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-os'chesis). From *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *σχέσις*, a condition. See **ANIDROSIS**.

HIDROSCHET'IC. Lat., *hidroscheticus*. Fr., *hidroschétique*. Pertaining to hydroschesis.

HIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ros'eos (-is). Gr., *ιδρωσις*. Fr., *hidrose*. Ger., *Schwitzen*. 1. Profuse sweating. The *Hidroses*, in Bronson's classification of skin diseases, are a sub-order of the *Hidrocryptoses* (q. v.), equivalent to the *Idroses* of Auspitz. 2. Of Blundell, a grave form of

puerperal disease characterized by a chill, followed by fever and profuse sweating.—**H. maligna**. See **MILIARIA**.—**H. simplex**. See **HYPERIDROSIS**.

HIDROTE'RION, **HIDROTE'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., *ιδρωτήριον* (from *ιδρώς*, perspiration). A sweating bath.

HIDROT'IC. Gr., *ιδρωτικός* (from *ιδρώς*, perspiration). Lat., *hidroticus*. See **DIAPHORETIC**.—**H. acid**. Fr., *acide hidrotique* (ou *hydrotique*). Ger., *Hidrotsäure*. An uncrySTALLIZABLE acid, C₅H₉NO₇, found in the perspiration.

HIDRO'TION, **HIDRO'TIUM**, *n.* Gr., *ιδρώτιον* (dim. of *ιδρώς*, perspiration). Ger., *kleiner Schweiss*, *Schweisslein*. Moderate sweating.

HIDROTOPE'IA, **HIDROTOPOIE'SIS**, *f.* -pe'ie, -poie'seos (-is). Gr., *ιδρωτοποιία*, *ιδρωτοποιήσις* (from *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *ποίησις*, a making). The formation of sweat.

HIDROTOPO(I)ET'IC. Gr., *ιδρωτοποιητικός*, *ιδρωτοποιός* (from *ιδρώς*, perspiration, and *ποιεῖν*, to make). Lat., *hidrotopoieticus*. Fr., *hidrotopoiétique*. Ger., *schweissmachend*, *schweissstreibend*. Pertaining to hidrotopœia.

HIDROTOPE'US. See **DIAPHORETIC**.

HIDRO'TUS. From *ιδρώς*, sweat. See **DIAPHORETIC**.

HI'EMAL. Lat., *hiemalis* (from *hiems*, winter). Fr., *hiémal*. Of or pertaining to winter.

HI'ERA, *f.* Gr., *ιερά*. A name for many ancient medicines.—**H. picra**. An old preparation of aloes and cannella.

HIERACI'UM, *n.* Gr., *ιεράκειον* (from *ιεράς*, a hawk). Fr., *épervière*. Ger., *Habichtskraut*. Hawkweed; a genus of chicorylike plants.—**H. auricula**. Fr., *épervière douteuse*. Orange mouse ear, a European species occasionally used as a vulnerary and laxative.—**H. bulbosum**. Fr., *épervière bulbeuse*. A species having an anodyne root.—**H. dubium**. *H. auricula*.—**H. Gronovii**. Ger., *Gronov's Habichtskraut*. Hairy hawkweed, growing on dry hills in Canada and the United States. The root is used for toothache, and the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied to warts.—**H. hoppeanum**. *H. pilosella*.—**H. lachenalis**. A variety of *H. sabaudum*.—**H. lactucella**. *H. auricula*.—**H. murorum**. Fr., *herbe à l'épervier*. Ger., *Mauer-Habichtskraut*. Golden or French lungwort, wall hawkweed, a species found in Europe and Asia. The whole plant is mildly astringent, and was formerly used as a vulnerary, and internally in pectoral complaints.—**H. pelletierianum**, **H. pilosella**, **H. pilosellæforme**. Fr., *piloselle*. Ger., *gemeines Habichtskraut*. (Creeping) mouse ear, mouse-ear hawkweed, a dwarf plant growing on heaths and in dry pastures in Europe. The herb and flowers were formerly used in pectoral complaints, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and the root in intermittent fevers.—**H. rotundatum**. *H. murorum*.—**H. sabaudum**. Fr., *épervière de Savoie*. Savoy hawkweed; a vulnerary and aperient species but little used.—**H. silvaticum**. *H. sabaudum*.—**H. velutinum**. A variety of *H. pilosella*.—**H. venosum**. Ger., *rot(h)aderiges Habichtskraut*. Rattlesnake weed; found in dry places and open woods in most of the eastern and northern United States. The leaves and root are considered astringent, and were formerly used in hæmorrhage and in snake bites. The juice is said to cure warts.

HIERAC'ULUM, *n.* See **HIERACIUM**.

HIERAN'OSOS, **HIERANU'SOS**, *f.* From *ιερός*, holy, and *νόσος*, or *νοῦσος*, disease. Fr., *hiéranose*. Chorea.

HIERAT'ICUM, *n.* Gr., *ιερατικόν* (from *ιερατικός*, sacerdotal). Of Galen, a certain cataplasm used in hepatic and intestinal complaints.

HIEROLOGAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. From *ιερολόγος*, one who gives the blessing, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to strangle. Fr., *hiérolganche*. Ger., *wunder Hals der Prediger*. Clergy-men's sore throat.

HIERAN'OSUS, **HIERONU'SUS**, *f.* From *ιερός*, sacred, and *νόσος*, or *νοῦσος*, disease. See **HIERANOSOS**.

HIER'OPYR, *n.* Written also *hieropyra* and *hieropyrus*. -*op'ynos* (-*yris*). From *ιερός*, sacred, *πῦρ*, fire. Fr., *hiéropyre*. Ger., *heiliges Feuer*. An old term for erysipelas.

HIGH-TONED'. An old term for sthenic, acute, or severe, as applied to inflammations.

HY'LAR. Of or pertaining to a hilum.

HILARIANT. Lat., *hilarans*. Exhilarating.

HILL. A.-S., *hyll*. Mid. E., *hül*. Lat., *collis*. Fr., *colline*. Ger., *Hügel*. An elevated portion of a surface.

—**Germ h.** See *DISCUS proligerus*.—**Nerve h.** See *Motiorial nerve* END PLATE.

HY'LUM, *n.* Fr., *hile*. Ger., *H.*, *Narbe*, *Nabel*, *Keimgrube* (1st def.). Originally, a trifle. 1. In anatomy, the point, whether depressed or elevated, of an organ at which its vessels and nerves enter it, and its excretory duct leaves it. 2. An old term for a little elevation of the cornea due to prolapse of the iris. 3. See *CLAVUS* (2d def.).—**H. cartilaginis thyreoidæ**. The notch in the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage, in the median line and in front.—**H. dentati**. See *H. nuclei dentati*.—**H. glandulæ suprarenalis**. See *H. of the suprarenal capsule*.—**H. hepatis**. Fr., *hile du foie*. Ger., *Leberpforte*. The transverse fissure of the liver.

—**H. lienale**, **H. lienis**. See *H. of the spleen*.—**H. nuclei dentati**. The h. of the olivary body.—**H. of a lymphatic gland**. A depression in the surface of a gland where the larger blood vessels and the efferent lymphatics pass into and out of the organ.—**H. of the adrenal**. See *H. of the suprarenal capsule*.—**H. of the kidney**. Lat., *h. renale*. Ger., *Nierenausschnitt*. A longitudinal fissure in the internal border of the kidney, transmitting its vessels, ducts, and nerves.—**H. of the lung**. See *H. pulmonis*.—**H. of the olivary body**. See under *Olivary BODY*.—**H. of the ovary**. A longitudinal depression of variable depth along the inferior margin of the ovary, for the entrance of blood vessels.—**H. of the spleen**. Lat., *h. lienale*. A vertical fissure on the internal surface of the spleen, which divides the organ unequally into an anterior and posterior portion. It is pierced by several irregular apertures for the entrance and exit of vessels and nerves.—**H. of the suprarenal capsule**. Lat., *h. glandulæ suprarenalis*. An irregular fissure on the anterior surface of the capsule, where the vessels and nerves enter.—**H. olivæ**. See under *Olivary BODY*.—**H. ovarii**. See *H. of the ovary*.—**H. placentæ**. The depression where the umbilical cord joins the placenta.—**H. pulmonale**, **H. pulmonis**, **H. pulmonum**. Ger., *Lungenh.* A deep fissure on the inner surface of the lung which gives attachment to the root of the lung.—**H. renale**. See *H. of the kidney*.

HY'LUS, *m.* An improper form of *hilum* (*q. v.*).

HIMANT'ION, *n.* Gr., *ιμάντιον*. See *STAPHYLCEDEMA*.

HIMANTOGLOS'SUM, *n.* From *ιμάς*, a thong, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A genus of orchids.—**H. hircinum**. A European species. The root tubers were formerly used as an aphrodisiac.

HIMANTO'MA, *n.*, **HIMANTO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ιμάντωμα*, *ιμάντωσις*. See *STAPHYLCEDEMA*.

HIM'AS, *m.* -*an'tos* (-*is*). Gr., *ιμάς*. See *UVULA* and *STAPHYLCEDEMA*.

HIMERAN'THUS, *m.* From *ἡμερος*, love, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. A genus of solanaceous plants allied to *Mandragora*.—**H. runcinatus**. A South American species, reputed aphrodisiac.

HIM'EROS, *m.* Gr., *ἡμερος*. Longing, desire; especially the sexual impulse.

HIND'BRAIN. See *EPEENCEPHALON*.

HIND'GUT. See under *GUT*.

HIND'HEAD. Gr., *κοττίς*, *κοτίς*. See *OCCIPUT*.

HIP. Gr., *ἵπχιον*. Lat., *coxa*. Fr., *hanche*. Ger., *Hüfte*. The region of the junction of the trunk with the lower limb, especially the projection of the femoral trochanter

above the h. joint.—**H. disease**. See *MORBUS coxarius*.—**H. pestilence**. See *QUEBRABUNDA*.

HIPPAN'THROPY. Lat., *hippanthropia* (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man). Fr., *hippanthropie*. An insane belief that one is a horse.

HIPPAR'AFFIN. Lat., *hipparaffinum*. Fr., *hipparaffine*. Ger., *H.* An oxidation product, C_8H_7NO , of hippuric acid.

HIP'PARIN. Fr., *hipparine*. Ger., *H.* An oxidation product, $C_8H_9NO_2$, of hippuric acid.

HIPPA'SIA, *f.* Gr., *ἵππασία*. Horseback exercise.

HIPPEAS'TRUM, *n.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ἀστήρ*, a star. The knight's star lily; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants found in South America and the West Indies.

—**H. equestre**. The Barbadoes lily; the bulb is used in the West Indies in decoction as an antispasmodic, and, in the form of a syrup, in dysentery.

HIPPEU'SIS, *f.* -*peu'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἵππευσις* (from *ἵππευς*, a horseman). See *HIPPASIA*.

HIPPIA'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ιατῆρ*, a surgeon. A veterinarian.

HIPPIATRIA, **HIPPIAT'RICA**, **HIPPIAT'RICE**, *f.* -*atri'æ*, -*at'rice*, -*at'rices*. Gr., *ἵππιατρία*, *ἵππιατρικα* (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ιατρός*, a surgeon). Fr., *hippiatrique*. Ger., *Rosshelkunde* (1st def.), *Pferdeheilkunde* (1st def.), *T(h)ierheilkunde* (2d def.). 1. Medicine as applied to horses. 2. Veterinary medicine in general.

HIPPIAT'ROS, **HIPPIAT'RUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἵππιατρος* (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ιατρος*, a surgeon). Fr., *hippiatre*. Ger., *Veterinärarzt*. A veterinarian.

HIP'PICUS. Gr., *ἵππικός* (from *ἵππος*, a horse). Fr., *hippique*. 1. Pertaining to horses. 2. As a *n.*, the tibialis anticus muscle, because it is used in mounting a horse.

HIPPI'NA, *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse. See *GREASE* (2d def.).

HIP'PO, *n.* An arrow poison said to be employed by the Lakaye and Somang tribes in Africa, causing vomiting, tetanic convulsions, and death by simultaneous arrest of the respiration and cardiac action; probably made from a species of *Strychnos*.

HIPPOBOS'CUS, *m.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *βόσκειν*, to feed. A fly that attaches itself to horses and cattle, especially in the neighborhood of the tail.—**H. equinus**. The horse tick. It infests horses, cattle, and dogs.

HIP'POCAMP. See *HIPPOCAMPUS*.

HIPPOCAM'PAL. Pertaining to a hippocampus.

HIPPOCAM'PUS, *m.* Gr., *ἵπποκαμπος* (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κάμπος*, a sea monster). See *H. major* (which is usually meant when the word is used alone) and *H. minor*.—**Great h.**, **H. major**. Fr., *grande hippocampe*, *corps de l'hippocampe*. Ger., *grosses Seepferd*, *Ammons-horn*. A curved projection of white matter occupying nearly the entire floor of the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. At its ventral end there is a peculiar enlargement (the pes hippocampi). The h. major corresponds with the hippocampal or dentate fissure externally.—**H. minor**, **Lesser h.** Fr., *petit hippocampe*, *ergot*. Ger., *kleines Seepferd*. The calcar, a projection at the mesal side of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, formed by the extension of the calcarine fissure.

HIPPOCAS'TANUM, *n.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κάστανος*, a chestnut. Ger., *Rosskastanie*, *Pferdekastanie*. The genus *Æsculus*.

HIPPOCORY'ZA, *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κόρυζα*, coryza. Ger., *Pferderotz*. Coryza in horses, such as occurs in farcy or glanders.

HIPPOCORYZO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Ger., *Hippokoryzom*. A swelling consequent on hippocoryza.

HIPPOCORYZO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Hippokoryzose*. See *GLANDERS*.

HIPPOCRA'TEA, *f.* Fr., *hippocraté*, *h.* A genus of celastreneous plants chiefly natives of the tropics of the Western Hemisphere.—**H. comosa**. Fr., *h. multi-*

flore, amandier des bois. A West Indian species having flowers that are used as a febrifuge.—*H. multiflora.* Fr., *h. multijlore.* *H. comosa.*—*H. obcordata.* A species the bark and leaves of which are used in the West Indies and Colombia as a demulcent and expectorant.—*H. ovata.* *H. volubilis.*—*H. scandens.* *H. obcordata.*—*H. velutina.* A species found in Sierra Leone, where the leaves are used as a poultice for febrile heat and headache.—*H. verticillata.* *H. senegalensis.*—*H. volubilis.* Fr., *h. grimpant.* A species found in the West Indies, used as an expectorant. Alexeteric virtues have been ascribed to it. Cf. *H. obcordata.*

HIPPOCRATIC. Lat., *hippocraticus.* Fr., *hippocratique.* Ger., *hippokratisch.* Described or inculcated by Hippocrates.

HIPPOCRATISM. Lat., *hippocratismus.* Ger., *Hippokratismus.* The doctrine that was taught by Hippocrates of imitating nature in the treatment of disease by studying the spontaneous efforts toward recovery and the crises that occur in the course of many diseases.

HIPPOCRATIST. Fr., *hippocratiste.* One who practises hippocraticism.

HIPPOCREPIFORM, HIPPOCREPIMORPHOUS. From *ἵππος*, a horse, *κρηπίς*, a shoe, and *forma*, or *μορφή*, form. Fr., *hippocrépiforme.* Ger., *hufeisenförmig.* Horseshoe-shaped.

HIPPOCREPIS. *f. -crep'idus (-is).* Fr., *hippocrèpe, hippocrèpie, fer à cheval.* Ger., *Hufeisenpflanze, Hufeisenklee.* The horseshoe vetch.—*H. comosa, H. perennis.* Fr., *hippocrèpie des champs.* A species found in Europe; astringent and vulnerary, but now little used.—*H. unisiliquosa.* The single-legged horseshoe vetch, a native of southern Europe, formerly used as an ingredient in vulnerary remedies, and the juice as a salve.

HIPPOLOGY. From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *hippologie.* Ger., *Hippologie.* The anatomy, etc., of the horse.

HIPPOMANE. *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Manschinnenbaum.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—*H. mancinella, H. manzanillo.* Fr., *mancinelle.* Ger., *wahrer Manschinellenbaum.* The manchineel tree, the celebrated poison tree of Central America. It is one of the sources of caoutchouc. Its juice is very acrid and poisonous, and is used as an arrow poison. It has caused blindness by the hands coming in contact with the eyes after handling the plant. It is used externally to remove fungous growths, especially those of syphilis, and the leaves yield an extract used in skin diseases, including leprosy.—*H. spinosa.* Fr., *h. épineux.* Ger., *dorniger Manschinellenbaum.* A species having the same properties as *H. mancinella.* In the West Indies, an extract from its leaves is employed in intermittent fevers. The fruit, called *pomme zombi*, is said to be very poisonous.

HIPPOMANES. *n. -ma'neos (-om'anis).* Gr., *ἵππομανές.* Fr., *hippomane.* Ger., *Rosbrunst.* 1. A term applied by veterinarians to certain olive-green or brownish bodies found in the allantoic fluid, or attached by slender pedicles to the inner surface of the sac of the allantois, in the ovum of the horse. 2. The discharge from the genitals of a mare in heat. 3. A supposed black, fleshy substance on the forehead of a newborn foal. Procured before it was eaten off by the dam, it was considered by the ancients a potent philtre. 4. An ancient name for a variety of spurge.

HIPPOMANICA. *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, fury. Fr., *h.* A genus of South American plants of uncertain position.—*H. insana.* Fr., *h. vénéneux.* A plant found in Chile, said to be hurtful to beasts.

HIPPOMELANIN. See MELANIN.

HIPPOMYXA. *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μύξα*, mucus. See HIPPOCORYZA.

HIPPOMYXOMA. *n. -om'atos (-is).* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μύξα*, mucus. See HIPPOCORYZOMA.

HIPPOMYXOSIS. *f. -o'seos (-is).* See GLANDERS.

HIPPOPATHOLOGY, HIPPONOSOL'OGY. From *ἵππος*, a horse, *πάθος*, or *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the diseases of horses.

HIPPOPH'ÆS. *n. -pop'hæos.* Gr., *ἵπποφαές.* Fr., *argousier.* Ger., *Haftdorn.* A genus of elæagnaceous plants.—*H. rhamnoides.* Fr., *argousier, rhamnoïde.* Ger., *gemeiner Sanddorn.* The sea buckthorn. The fruit is poisonous. In Norway the young branches, leaves, and flowers are used in decoction in rheumatism and gout and as a sudorific in skin diseases.

HIPPOPH'AGOUS. Fr., *hippophage.* Accustomed to hippophagy.

HIPPOPH'AGY. From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *φαγεῖν*, to devour. Fr., *hippophagie.* Ger., *Hippophagie.* The use of horseflesh as food.

HIPPOPODONOMIA. *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, *πούς*, the foot, and *νόμος*, a law. Of B. Clark, the science of the structure, etc., of the horse's foot.

HIPPOPUS. *m.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *πούς*, the foot. See TALIPES equinus.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY. Lat., *hipposteologia* (from *ἵππος*, a horse, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *hipposteologie.* Ger., *Rososteologie.* The osteology of the horse.

HIPPU'RAMID(E). A substance, C₉H₁₀N₂O₂, obtained by the prolonged action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of methylic hippurate.

HIPPU'RATE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *hippursaures Salz.* A salt of hippuric acid.

HIPPU'RIA. *f.* From *ἵππος*, a horse, and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *hippurie.* An excess of hippuric acid in the urine, as after the ingestion of benzoic acid.

HIPPU'RIC ACID. Lat., *acidum hippuricum.* Fr., *acide hippurique.* Ger., *Hippursäure, Harnbenzolsäure.* A substance having the chemical constitution of benzoyl

glycocine, $\text{CH}_2 \begin{smallmatrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO})\text{H} \\ \text{COOH} \end{smallmatrix} = \text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$. It occurs in large quantities in the urine of the *Herbivora*, and in small quantities in human urine, especially after the ingestion of benzoic acid and other substances of the aromatic series. It has been used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

HIPPU'RIS. *f. -pu'ridos (-is).* Gr., *ἵππουρίς.* Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schafthalm, Tannenwedel.* A genus of aquatic herbaceous plants.—*H. communis, H. fluitans, H. vulgaris.* Fr., *h. commune.* Ger., *Kannenkraut.* The common mare's tail; said to be astringent.

HIP'PUS. *m.* Gr., *ἵππος.* An old term for a rapid alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil; subsequently confounded with nictation.

HIP'SHOT. Having the hip dislocated.

HIR. *n. indecl.* Also written *ir.* From *χείρ*, the hand. Fr., *paume.* Ger., *Handfläche.* The palm of the hand.

HIR'Æ. *f.* Gr., *ῥήστis.* An old name for the jejunum, also for the intestines as a whole.

HIR'CATE. Lat., *hircas.* Fr., *h.* A salt of hircic acid.

HIR'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide hircique.* Ger., *Hircinsäure.* An acid existing, according to Chevreul, in goat's butter and mutton suet; probably a mixture of caproic and capric acids or an impure form of caproic acid.

HIR'CIN. Fr., *hircine.* Ger., *H.* The glyceryl compound of hircic acid, a colorless oil, soluble in alcohol and possessing a goatlike smell and strong acid reaction.

HIRCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hircinique.* Hircic acid.

HIR'CUS. *m.* Gr., *τράγος.* 1. The goat (*Capra h.*). 2. A goatish smell. 3. See *Inner CANTHUS.* 4. See *TRAGUS.*—*H. alarum.* Ger., *Achselgestank.* The goatlike smell of the armpit.

HIRNE'OLA. *f.* From *hirnea*, a jug. Fr., *hirnéole.* A genus of *Fungi.*—*H. polytricha.* A species found in New Zealand; used in decoction as an alternative.

HIRQUITAL'ITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. From *hirquus* (= *hircus*), a he-goat. See **ÆGOPHONY** and **PARAPHONIA pubescentium**.

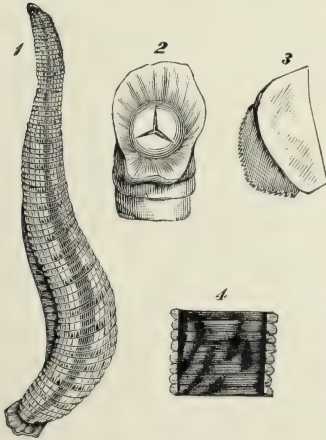
HIRQUUS, *m.* See **HIRCUS**.

HIRSU'TIES, *f.* -*tie'i*. From *hirsutus*, hairy. *Fr.*, *hirsutie*. *Ger.*, *Rauhhaarigkeit*, *Struppigkeit*. 1. Hairiness. 2. Hypertrichosis.—**H. adnata**. *H.* of newborn children. Cf. **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.—**H. gestationis**. Hypertrichosis occurring during the period of gestation and usually disappearing after parturition.

HIRU'DINICULTURE. From *hirudo*, a leech, and *cultura*, cultivation. *Fr.*, *h.* The art of breeding and maintaining leeches.

HIRU'DO, *f.* -*u'dinis*. Perhaps from *hære*, to cling. *Gr.*, βέλλα. *Fr.*, *sangsue*. *Ger.*, *Blutegel* (1st def.). 1. The speckled and the green leech (see *H. medicinalis* and *H. officinalis*). 2. A genus of the *Gnathobdellidæ*.—**H. chinensis**. A small species used by the Chinese.—**H. decora**. A species found in North America, usually from 2 to 3 inches long, of a bluish or greenish color, and having about 22 reddish points on both the dorsum and sides; used like *H. medicinalis*.—**H. flava**. A species, common in Spain, having twenty-eight rings; its bite often produces an erysipelatous inflammation.—**H. granulosa**. *Ger.*, *gekörnelter Blutegel*. A species having a brownish green body and 98 granular rings, inter-

perspersed with tubercles or slight elevations; used in India, and in the Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius.—**H. grisea**. *H. medicinalis*.—**H. javanica**. A species used in Java.—**H. mechanica**. See **Artificial LEECH**.—**H. medicinalis**. *Fr.*, *sangsue médicinale* (ou grise). *Ger.*, *medizinischer* (oder deutscher) *Blutegel*. The speckled leech; an aquatic species found throughout Europe, but especially in the northern parts. It has an olive-green back,



HIRUDO MEDICINALIS.

1, the leech; 2, anterior extremity, magnified; 3, jaw detached, magnified; 4, part of belly, magnified.

with 6 dorsal stripes interrupted with black spots, and a belly yellowish-green or spotted with black, and 86 teeth.—**H. officinalis** [Br. Ph.], **H. provincialis**. *Fr.*, *sangsue verte*. *Ger.*, *ungarischer Blutegel*. 1. The green leech; a species found especially in southern Europe, having a greenish or blackish green back, 6 dorsal stripes, an olive-green belly, and 2 lateral stripes formed of black spots situated close together; by many considered a variety of *H. medicinalis*. 2. Of the Br. Ph., *H. medicinalis*.—**H. quinquestrata**. A 5-striped species, with 40 to 50 teeth, used in Australia and largely exported to Europe.—**H. sanguisorba**, **H. sanguisuga**. See **AULOSTOMA gulo**.—**H. tristriata**. *H. quinquestrata*.—**H. troctina**. *Fr.*, *sangsue dragon*. Trout leech; a species used in Algeria, having an orange or reddish border, tipped with black, the abdomen marked with a zig-zag band.—**H. viridis**. *Fr.*, *sangsue verte*. *H. officinalis*. **Hirudines vivæ**. Medicinal leeches.—**H. wiffonia**. A Japanese variety used, dried and powdered, internally, to alleviate the pains caused by broken bones.

HISPID'ITAS, *f.* -*a'tis*. *Gr.*, λασιότης. *Fr.*, *hispidité*. *Ger.*, *Stiefhaarigkeit* (1st def.). 1. The condition of

having bristly hairs. 2. An old term for irregularity of the eyelashes.

HIS'TIC. From *ιστός*, a web. *Fr.*, *histique*. Pertaining to tissue.

HIS'TIN. See **FIBRIN**.

HISTIOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*ne'seos* (-*gen'esis*). *Fr.*, *histiogenèse*. See **HISTOGENESIS**, and for other words in *Histio-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Histo-*.

HISTIO'MATA, *n. pl.* Of C. P. White, "tissue tumors," including desmoma, lymphoma, myoma, neuroma, and epithelioma.

HIS'TOBLAST. From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. A cell taking part in tissue formation.

HISTOCHEM'ISTRY. *Lat.*, *histochemia* (from *ιστός*, a tissue, and *χημεία*, chemistry). *Fr.*, *histochimie*. *Ger.*, *Histochemie*. The chemistry of tissues.

HISTODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *δάλωσις*, a loosening. *Fr.*, *histodialyse*. *Ger.*, *Histodialyse*. In pathology, a dissolution or melting away of tissue.

HISTODIALYT'IC. *Lat.*, *histodialyticus*. Pertaining to histodialysis.

HISTOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *γένεσις*, a productive cause. *Fr.*, *histogenèse*. *histogénie*. *Ger.*, *Histogenese*. The origin and development of the tissues.

HISTOGENET'IC. *Lat.*, *histogeneticus*. *Fr.*, *histogénétique*. *Ger.*, *gewebmachend* (1st def.), *histogenetisch*. 1. Tissue-forming (said of foods). 2. Pertaining to histogenesis.

HISTO'GENY. See **HISTOGENESIS**.

HISTOGRAPH'IC. *Lat.*, *histographicus* (from *ιστός*, a tissue, and *γράφειν*, to write). See **HISTOLOGICAL**.

HISTOGRAP'HY. See **HISTOLOGY**.

HISTOHÆM'ATIN. From *ιστός*, the tissue, and *αἷμα*, blood. Pigments found in the tissues of vertebrates and invertebrates. They are allied to the hæmochromogens, and, as the characteristic absorption bands of their spectra are intensified by alkalis and enfeebled by acids, appear to be capable of oxidation and reduction; hence it is presumed that they are respiratory in function and are concerned in tissue respiration.

HIS'TOID. From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of tumors, composed of tissues like those normally present in the body.

HISTOLO'GIC(AL). *Lat.*, *histologicus*, *histiologicus* (from *ιστός*, a tissue, and *λόγος*, understanding). *Fr.*, *histologique*, *histiologique*. Pertaining to histology; intimate, minute, or microscopic.

HISTOL'OGIST. *Fr.*, *histologiste*. An investigator in histology.

HISTOL'OGY. *Lat.*, *histologia*, *histiologia* (from *ιστός*, or *ιστίον*, a tissue, and *λόγος*, understanding). *Fr.*, *histologie*, *histiologie*. *Ger.*, *Gewebelehre*, *Histologie*. *Syn.*: *histiology*, *histiological anatomy*, *micranatomia*, *microscopic* (or *microscopical*) *morphology*, *minute* (or *textural*, or *general*) *anatomy*. The science of the tissues and anatomical or structural elements which form organized beings, together with the origin, development, and growth of the elements and tissues. It is thus, on the one hand, a branch of anatomy, as it elucidates structure, and, on the other, a branch of physiology, as it elucidates physiological processes. The term was probably introduced by A. F. Mayer in 1820.

HISTOL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *λύσις*, a loosing. *Fr.*, *évolution régressive*, *histolysie*. *Lit.*, a dissolving of tissue. Of Lyons, (a) the processes of dissolution and decay of tissues; (b) the retrograde metamorphosis or atrophy of tissues in the living body.

HISTOLYT'IC. Pertaining to histolysis.

HISTOMARMA'RYGÆ, *f. pl.* From *ιστός*, a tissue, and *μαρμαρυγή*, a flashing. Dazzling subjective appearances before the eyes, as of lines or fibres.

HISTON, *n.* From ἱστός, a tissue. See NUCLEUS.

HISTON'OMY. Lat., *histonomia* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *histonomie*. Of Heusinger, the aggregate of laws presiding over the production and arrangement of tissues.

HISTOPH'YLY. From ἱστός, a tissue, and φυλή, the union of persons in a regular community. Of Haeckel, the tribal history of cells.

HISTOPHYSIOL'OGY. From ἱστός, a tissue, φύσις, nature, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *histophysiologie*. Histology as applied to the elucidation of the physiological processes taking place in the tissues.

HIST'ORY. Gr., ἱστορία. Lat., *historia*. Fr., *histoire*. Ger., *Geschichte*. A narrative or record of events.—**Clinical h.** The h. of a particular case of disease; in a wider sense, the h. usually to be elicited in cases of a particular disease.—**Family h.** The h. of a patient's parents and other relatives as bearing upon questions of morbid heredity.

HIS'TOTOME. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τομή, a cutting. See MICROTOME.

HISTOT'OMY. Lat., *histotomia* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *histotomie*. The dissection of tissues.

HIS'TOTRIPSY. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρίψις, a crushing. The crushing of tissue.

HISTOT'ROMY. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρόμος, a trembling. See *Fibrillary CONTRACTIONS*.

HISTOTROPH'IC. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *histotrophique*. Ger., *histotrophisch*. Nourishing the tissues (said of foods).

HIS'TOZYME. From ἱστός, a tissue, and ζύμη, a leaven. Fr., *histozyme*. Ger., *Histozym*. Of Schmiedeberg, a soluble ferment which originates many of the decompositions within the body (e. g., the transformation of benzoic acid into hippuric acid in the kidney).

HISTRION'IC. From *Histrion*, an actor. Pertaining to or affecting the muscles concerned in the expression of the countenance.

HIS'TRIX, *f.* *His'tricis*. See HYSTRIX.

HIVES. 1. Croup. 2. Varicella globularis. 3. In Scotland, any eruption of the skin proceeding from an internal cause. 4. A popular term usually signifying urticaria.—**Bold h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Eating h.** *Rupia escharotica*.—**White h.** The vesicles or bullæ sometimes found interspersed among the pustules of small-pox.

HOANG-NAN (Chin.), *n.* In Cambodia, the bark of *Strychnos gaultheriana*; said by Planchon to be identical with false Angustura bark. It contains strychnine and brucine. It is used in Indo-China as a remedy in rabies, leprosy, scrofula, and paralysis, and in the Paris hospitals as a tonic, stimulant, and antiparasitic.

HOB'NAIL. Ger., *Hufnagel*. A nail with a lumplike head; as an adj. (properly, *hobnailed*), having lumpy projections, as if studded with such nails (see *H. LIVER*).

HO'BUS. A tree found in the East Indies, having a tonic and laxative fruit.

HO'DOGRAPH. From ὁδός, a path, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *odographe*. Of Marey, an instrument devised to register the motion of men or animals, and of vehicles of all sorts, especially railway cars.

HODOPLANE'SIS, **HODOPLA'NIA**, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -pla'nie. From ὁδός, a road, and πλάνησις, a wandering. See ABERRATION.

HOE. A scraping instrument consisting of a blade running crosswise of the handle; one having a cutting edge is used to divide the tissues along the edges of a cleft palate, or to incise the insertions of the palate muscles along the posterior border of the bones in cleft palate.

HOITZ'IA, *f.* From *Hoitz*, a proper name. Fr., *h.* A genus of polemoniaceous plants growing in tropical America.—*H. coccinea*, *H. mexicana*. A species found

in Mexico; used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic.

HO'LAGOGUE. Lat., *holagogus* (from ὅλος, whole, and ἄγωγος, leading). Fr., *h.* Evacuating the whole (of morbid humors).

HOLANENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From ὅλος, whole, *a*, priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See PANTANENCEPHALIA.

HOLARRHE'NA, *f.* From ὅλος, whole, and ἄρρην, male. Fr., *holarrhène*. A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees or shrubs.—*H. africana*. A species growing in tropical Africa. The bark is used like that of *H. antidysenterica*, and contains an alkaloid, C₁₂H₂₀N.—*H. antidysenterica*. An East Indian species, formerly known as *Wrightia antidysenterica*. It contains an alkaloid. Its bark is tonic and astringent, and was formerly used in dysentery and as an antiperiodic. The seeds are used by the natives as a lithontriptic, anthelmintic, and aphrodisiac, and in dysentery and chronic pulmonary affections, and, toasted, are given in infusion to allay the vomiting of cholera. Pessaries composed of the bark and seeds are supposed to favor conception, and are used after delivery to give tone to the soft parts.—*H. pubescens*. A variety of *H. antidysenterica*. The seeds are used in India in dysentery and diarrhœa, and the bark as a febrifuge.

HOLARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὅλος, whole, and ἄρθριτις, arthritis. See HAMARTHROSIS.

HOL'CE, *f.* *Hol'ces*. Gr., ὀλκή (from ἔλκειν, to drag). 1. A dragging, tugging, attraction. 2. A drachm weight.

HOL'CIMOS, **HOL'CIMUS**. Gr., ὀλκιμος (from ἔλκειν, to draw). 1. Capable of being drawn out, ductile, sticky. 2. Of a cupping glass, drawing well.

HOLE. A-S., *hol*. Gr., τρήσις. Lat., *foramen*. Fr., *trou*. Ger., *Loch*. An opening into or through anything.—*Botal's h.* See FORAMEN OVALE.—*Burnt h's*. See NOMA and PEMPHIGUS gangrenosus.

HOLENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From ὅλος, whole, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See PANTANENCEPHALIA.

HOL'ERA, *f.* An old term for cholera.

HOL'GIN. A preservative preparation said to contain menthol, formic aldehyde, and methyl alcohol.

HOLIGAR'NA, *f.* A genus of East Indian trees of the *Anacardiææ*.—*H. longifolia*. A species which yields by incision a very acrid juice, used by the natives as a varnish. The juice of the plant is applied to foul sores, warts, etc., and the fruits, cooked with milk, are used in chronic skin diseases and intestinal obstructions, but are apt to produce dangerous symptoms.

HOLMIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., ὀλμίσκος (from ὀλμος, any bowl-shaped body). See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

HOL'MIUM, *n.* From ὀλμος, a round, smooth stone. An element discovered by Cleve in 1879 in a mixture of yttrium and erbium earths.

HOL'MOS, **HOL'MUS**, *m.* Gr., ὀλμος. Of Fallopius, the trunk of the body.

HOLOBLAST'IC. From ὅλος, whole, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *holoblastique*. Ger., *holoblastisch*, *ganzfurchend*. A term applied by Remak to certain ova, such as those of mammals, to indicate that the whole yolk takes part primarily in the formative changes that result in the production of an embryo. Cf. SEGMENTATION.

HO'LOCAIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Holocain*. Hydrochloride of paradiethoxyethenyl diphenylamidine; used as a substitute for cocaine.

HOLOGANGLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὅλος, whole, and γάγγλιον, a tumor. Of W. Nissen, Asiatic cholera.

HOLOGAS'TRULA, *f.* From ὅλος, whole, and γαστήρ, the belly. A gastrula in which there is no nutritive yolk.

HOLONARCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ὅλος, whole, and νάρκωσις, a numbing. Complete stupor.

HOLONTET'ANUS, *m.*, **HOLONTO'NIA**, *f.*, **HOLON-TON'ICUS**, *m.* From ὅλος, whole, and τέτανος, tetanus, or τόνος, that which stretches. See TETANUS.

HOLOPATH'IC. Pertaining to holopathy.

HOLOPATHY. From ὅλος, whole, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *holopathie*. Of de Calvi, the doctrine that diseases are only manifestations of a constitutional disorder.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES, *f. pl.* Gr., ὁλοφλυκτίδες. Vesicles scattered over the whole body.

HOL'OPOLE. From ὅλος, complete, and πόλος, a pole. Ger., *Holopol*, *Zwillingspol*. Syn.: *twin pole*. Of Courvoisier, the part of a spiral fibre nerve cell whence start both the straight and the spiral fibres.

HOLOS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-os'chisis). From ὅλος, whole, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Indirect cell division.

HOLOSTEM'MA, *n.* -stem'matos (-is). From ὅλος, whole, and στέμμα, a wreath. A genus of the *Cynancheæ*.—**H. adakodien**, **H. brunonianum**, **H. fragrans**, **H. rheedianum**, **H. Rheedii**. An Asiatic species used as an ointment in ophthalmia.

HOLOS'TEOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ὅλος, whole, ὀστέον, a bone, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *holostéoscлерose*. Ger., *vollständige Osteosklerose*. Sclerosis of the whole of a bone.

HOLOS'TOMUM, *n.* From ὅλος, whole, and στόμα, the mouth. See **AMPHISTOMA**.—**H. alatum**. An entozoon found in the intestine of the dog.

HOLOSYPHYSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-sym'physis). From ὅλος, whole, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *holosymphyse*. Ger., *gänzliche Verwachsung*. Entire coalescence.

HOLOTET'ANUS, *m.* From ὅλος, whole, and τέτανος, tetanus. Ger., *allgemeiner Starrkrampf*. General tetanus.

HOLOT'OMY. Lat., *holotomia* (from ὅλος, entire, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *vollkommene Zergliederung*. Complete excision of a part.

HOLOTON'IA, *f.* From ὅλος, whole, and τόνος, that by which anything is stretched. See **HOLOTETANUS**.

HOLOTON'IC. Lat., *holotonicus*. Of or pertaining to holotetanus.

HOLOT'ONY. Lat., *holotonia*. See **HOLOTETANUS**.

HOL'ZINOL. A disinfectant said to contain formic aldehyde, menthol, and methyl alcohol.

HOM'AGRA, *f.* See **OMAGRA**.

HOMALERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* -el'atos (-is). From ὁμαλός, level, and ἐρύσιπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *homalérysipèle*. Ger., *platte Rose*. Erysipelas without elevation.

HOMALIUM, *n.* From ὁμαλός, level. Fr., *homalium*, *h.* A genus of samydaceous trees or shrubs.—**H. racemosum**. Fr., *bois d'acouma*. Ger., *traubiger Akomasbaum*. A species found in the West Indies. The root is used as an astringent in diarrhœa.—**H. racoubea**, **H. spicatum**. Fr., *h. à épis*. A species found in Guiana, where it is known as *manéné*, *acomat*, or *acomat*. The root is astringent, and is used in gonorrhœa.

HOMALOCOR'YPHUS. From ὁμαλός, flat, and κορυφή, the head. Ger., *homalokoryph*. Having an angle of from 132° to 142° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from these points respectively and meeting at the point indicated.

HOMALOGRAPH'IC. From ὁμαλός, level, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *homalographique*. Delineated by level lines (applied to a method of studying anatomy by the aid of charts and diagrams showing the organs as they appear in section).

HOMALOMETO'PUS. From ὁμαλός, flat, and μέτωπον, the space between the eyes. Ger., *homalometop*. Of Lissauer, having a frontal angle between 130° 5' to 141°.

HOMALOPISTHOCRA'NIUS. From ὁμαλός, even, ὀπίσθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *homalopisthocran*. Having an angle of between 140° and 154° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane. Cf. **EUTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS**.

HOMALURA'NUS. From ὁμαλός, flat, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *homalure*. Ger., *homalur*. Having an angle of from 147° 5' to 163° 5' formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from these points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. Cf. **CYRTURANUS** and **EUTHYURANUS**.

HOMATROPI'NA, *f.* See **HOMATROPINE**.—**Homatropinæ hydrobromidum** [Br. Ph.]. See **HOMATROPINE hydrobromide**.—**Lamellæ homatropinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Gelatin discs each containing 0.01 of a grain of homatropine hydrobromide.

HOMATROPIN(E). Lat., *homatropina*, *homatropinum* (from ὁμός, like, and ἄτροπος [see **ATROPA**]). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Homatropin*. An alkaloid, C₁₆H₂₁NO₃, obtained from atropine. As a mydriatic, it is usually employed in the form of the hydrobromide. It paralyzes the accommodation as well as dilates the pupil, the effect on both being transient. By some it is preferred to atropine for both these purposes preparatory to determining the refraction, but as a therapeutic agent it is inferior to atropine.—**H. hydrobromide**, **H. hydrobromide**, **Homatropinæ hydrobromidum** [Br. Ph.]. A substance, C₁₆H₂₁NO₃.HBr, forming in large wartlike aggregations of crystals or rhombic prisms with irregularly developed pyramidal surfaces. The salt is not hygroscopic and dissolves in ten parts of water, and the solutions do not readily undergo changes.

HOMATROPIN'UM, *n.* See **HOMATROPINE**.—**H. hydrobromicum**. See **HOMATROPINE hydrobromide**.

HOMAXO'NIAL, **HOMAXON'IC.** From ὁμός, like, and ἄξων, an axis. Having the axes all equal.

HOMED'ROUS. Lat., *homedrus*. Of diseases, affecting the same part of the organism.

HOMEOP'ATHY. See **HOMŒOPATHY**.

HOME'SICKNESS. See **NOSTALGIA**.

HOMIL'IA, *f.* Gr., ὁμιλία (from ὁμιλεῖν, to be together with). Sexual intercourse.

HOM'INAL. From *homo*, a human being. Fr., *h.*, *hominien*. Human.

HOMINISECT'ION. From *homo*, man, and *secare*, to cut. The dissection of man.

HOMINIV'OROUS. From *homo*, a human being, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *hominivore*. 1. Man-eating; preying upon man. 2. Parasitic on or in man.

HO'MO, *m.* *Hom'inis*. Man; a zoological classification name.—**H. alatus**. A person having scapulae that project from the body like wings.—**H. fatuus**. An idiot.—**H. hirsutus**, **H. pilosus**. A person affected with hypertrichosis universalis.—**H. sapiens**. The species *man*, having reason, articulate speech, upright gait, hands, and broad-soled, short-toed feet.—**H. silvestris**. A wild man.

HOMOANIS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide homoanisique*. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₃.

HOMOAREC'OLIN(E). A derivative, C₇H₁₀(C₂H₅)NO₂, of arecoline.

HOMOCEN'TRIC. From ὁμός, common, and κέντρον, a centre. Fr., *homocentrique*. Having the same centre.

HOMOCER'EBRIN. Fr., *homocérébrine*. Ger., *H.* A substance analogous to cerebrin and differing from it chiefly in being more soluble in alcohol, obtained from brain tissue.

HOMOCINCHO'NIA, *f.* See **HOMOCINCHONINE**.

HOMOCINCHON'ICIN(E). Lat., *homocinchonicina*. An amorphous alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₂N₂O, obtained by heating sulphate of homocinchonidine.

HOMOCINCHON'IDIN(E). Lat., *homocinchonidinina*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₂N₂O, obtained from cinchona.

HOMOCIN'CHONIN(E). From ὁμός, like, and *Cinchona* (*q. v.*). A substance, C₁₉H₂₂N₂O (the *cinchonidine* of Koch), obtained from the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta*; probably identical with Skraup's cinchonina.

HOMOCOUMARIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, obtained from the volatile oil of the tonka bean.

HOMOCRE'ATIN. A substance, $C_3H_{11}N_5O_2$, formed by the action of chloropropionic ether on methylamine.

HOMOCU'MINATE. From ὁμός, common, and κύμινον, cumin. A salt of homocuminic acid.

HOMOCUMIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide homocuminique*. Ger., *Homocuminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, derived from propylethylbenzene.

HOMODESMOT'IC. From ὁμός, common, and δεσμός, a bond. Connecting or associating nerve centres of equal rank (said of nerve fibres).

HOMODIMETH'YLPOTOCATECHU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide homoveratrique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$.

HOMODYN'AMOUS. From ὁμός, common, and δύναμις, power. Serially homologous (like the carpus and tarsus).

HOMŒAN'THA, n. pl. From ὁμοιος, like, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Schultz, the second division of homœoses; diseases arising from disordered digestion.

HOMŒOBIOT'IC. Lat., *homœobioticus* (from ὁμοιος, like, and βίος, life). Fr., *homœobiotique*. Ger., *homœobiotisch*. 1. Related as to habits of life; of diet, suitable to a certain position in life. 2. See HOMOLOGOUS.

HOMŒOCHY'LA, n. pl. From ὁμοιος, like, and χυλός, chyle. Of C. H. Schultz, diseases arising from a faulty condition of the chyle.

HOMŒOGENE'SIA, HOMŒOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'siæ, -e'seos (-gen'esis). Fr., *homœogénésie*. The faculty that two germs of opposite sexes possess in different individuals of becoming reciprocally prolific, however great their zoological difference may be.

HOMŒOM'ERES. Gr., ὁμοιομερής (from ὁμοιος, like, and μέρος, a part). Consisting of like parts.

HOMŒOMERIA'f, f. The doctrine or theory of likeness or identity of parts.

HOMŒOMOR'PHIA, f. From ὁμοιος, like, and μορφή, form. Similarity of formation.

HOMŒOMOR'PHOUS. Gr., ὁμοιόμορφος (from ὁμοιος, like, and μορφή, form). Lat., *homœomorphus*. Having a similar form.

HOMŒOPATH. See HOMŒOPATHIST.

HOMŒOPATH'IC. Gr., ὁμοιοπαθής (from ὁμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition). Lat., *homœopathicus*. Fr., *homœopathique*. Ger., *homœopathisch*. 1. Suffering from the same disease. 2. Of or pertaining to homœopathy (2d def.).

HOMŒOPATHI'CITY. From ὁμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition. An instance of the applicability of homœopathy; an explanation of the homœopathic action of a drug.

HOMŒOP'ATHIST. Fr., *homœopathe*. Ger., *Homœopath*. A believer in homœopathy.

HOMŒOP'ATHY. Gr., ὁμοιοπάθεια (from ὁμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition). Lat., *homœopathia*. Fr., *homœopathie*. Ger., *Homœopathie*. 1. A similarity of morbid conditions. 2. The therapeutical doctrine that certain morbid conditions may be corrected by the use of drugs that, in health, produce similar conditions; of S. Hahnemann, a system of medical practice based on the dogma that such a doctrine is the only one to be followed in therapeutics (involving also, in most instances, the use of minute doses of "potentized" drugs and the avoidance of all doses large enough to have an appreciable effect other than that of curing the disease).

HOMŒOPLA'SIA, f. From ὁμοιος, like, and πλάσις, a conformation. Ger., *Homöoplasie*. A formation of tissues resembling the normal tissues in form and function.

HOMŒOPLAS'TIC. From ὁμοιος, like, and πλαστικός, plastic. Fr., *homœoplastique*. Ger., *homœoplastisch*. Pertaining to homœoplasia.

HOMŒOSE'MOUS. Gr., ὁμοίοσημος (from ὁμοιος, like, and σμῆμα, a sign from the gods). Lat., *homœosemus*. Having a similar import (said of signs).

HOMŒO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., ὁμοίωσις (from ὁμοιοῦν, to make or become like). 1. Assimilation. 2. In the pl., *Homœoses*. See HOMOTOSIS.

HOMŒOTHER'MIC. From ὁμοιος, like, and θερμη, heat. Fr., *homœothermique*. Ger., *homœothermisch*. Having the temperature unaffected by the surroundings.

HOMŒOTHERMY. From ὁμοιος, like, and θερμη, heat. The state of being homœothermic.

HOMŒOZ'YGY. From ὁμοιος, like, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Of Serres, in teratology, the law of association or union of homologous organs in the formation of monstrosities.

HOMOETH'NES. Gr., ὁμοεθνής (from ὁμοιος, like, and ἔθνος, a race). Fr., *homoethné*. Of the same race.

HOMOETH'NIA, f. Gr., ὁμοεθρία. 1. Descent from the same stock. 2. Of Hippocrates, the connection and sympathy of parts.

HOMOFERU'LIC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5(OH)(OCH_3)CH : C(CH_3)O.OH$.

HOMOFLUORES'CEIN(E). A crystalline substance, $C_{25}H_{18}O_5$, prepared from orcin.

HOMOGE'NEAL. See HOMOGENEOUS.

HOMOGENE'ITY, n. Fr., *homogénéité*. Ger., *Gleichartigkeit, Homogenität*. The state of being homogeneous.

HOMOGE'NEOUS. Gr., ὁμογενής (from ὁμός, common, and γένος, a race). Lat., *homogeneous*. Fr., *homogène*. Ger., *gleichartig, homogen*. 1. Of the same kind or nature throughout. 2. Derived from the same ancestral source.

HOMOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From ὁμός, common, and γένεσις, generation. See Univocal GENERATION.

HOMOGENET'IC. Pertaining to homogenesis.

HOMOGE'NIA, f. See Univocal GENERATION.

HOMO'GENY. Lat., *homogenia*. See Univocal GENERATION.

HOMO'GYNE, f. -o'gynes. A genus of the *Senecionideæ*.—*H. alpina*. An Alpine species, employed as an expectorant.

HOMOHYDROX'YISOPHTHAL'IC ACID. An acid formed by heating β -sulphoxylic acid to 220° C. with hydrochloric acid.

HOMOIOPATHI'A, f. From ὁμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition. See HOMŒOPATHY (1st def.).

HOMOIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., ὁμοίωσις (from ὁμοιος, like). Of C. H. Schultz, a class of diseases that arise from disordered assimilation.

HOMOIOTHER'MAL. See HOMŒOTHERMIC.

HOMOLAC'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide homolactique*. Ger., *Homolaktinsäure*. An acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, an inferior homologue of lactic acid.

HOMOLI'NON, HOMOLI'NUM, n. From ὁμός, common, and λινum, flax. Coarse, crude lint.

HOMOLO'GICAL. 1. Pertaining to homology. 2. See HOMOLOGOUS.

HOMOLO'GOUS. Lat., *homologus* (from ὁμός, common, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *homologue, homologique*. Ger., *homolog*. 1. Like a given standard or object; having one name or type; constructed on the same fundamental plan. 2. In botany, corresponding morphologically (said of parts). 3. In chemistry, arranged in a series, each member of which bears to the preceding member a constant, definite relation as regards either atomic composition, molecular weight, or some other well-marked chemical property. Such a series is called an h. series and is to be found especially among the hydrocarbons and their derivatives, each member in this case differing from the preceding member by the constant increment CH_2 . 4. In zoology, structurally related; having structural affinity. Opposed to *analogous*, which implies similarity of appearance, purpose, or use without corresponding affinity. 5. Of neoplasms, composed of tissue resembling some normal tissue of the body, or, in a narrower sense, the normal tissue of the part affected.

HOMOLOGUE. Fr., *h.* An organ that is homologous to another.

HOMOLOGY. Lat., *homologia*. Fr., *homologie*. Ger., *Homologie*. The state of being homologous.—**General h.** H. in respect to the position which a part of an anatomical structure bears to the whole structure.—**Serial h.** The representation of the same anatomical element in different parts of the same animal.—**Special h.** The representation of the same anatomical element in different animals.

HOMOMETH'YLUMBELLIF'ERONE. A substance,

$$\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})\begin{array}{c} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3):\text{CH} \\ \diagdown \quad | \\ \text{O} \text{---} \text{CO}, \end{array}$$
 obtained from orcinol and acetoacetic ether.

HOMOMORPHISM. From *ὁμός*, common, and *μορφή*, form. Similarity of form among the component zooids of a colony.

HOMOMORPHOUS. Lat., *homomorphus*. Fr., *homomorphe*. Ger., *gleichförmig*. Having the same form. **HOMONOPA'GIA**, *f.* Headache.

HOMONYM. That which is homonymous.

HOMONYMOUS. From *ὁμός*, common, and *ὄνυμα*, a name. Fr., *homonyme*. Lit., falling under the same designation; as commonly employed, manifested on the same side of the body.

HOMOORTHOPHTHALAM'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CO.NH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{CO}_2\text{H} \end{array}$

HOMOORTHOPHTHAL'IC ACID. Isuitic acid.

HOMOORTHOPH'THALONI'TRILE. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$.

HOMOP'ATHY. See HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMOPHYL'IC. From *ὁμός*, common, and *φυλή*, a race. Of or possessed of homophyly.

HOMOPHY'LY. Identity of origin, as distinguished from identity in structure and function.

HOMOPIPER'IDIN(E). Amidovaleric acid.

HOMOPLAST. From *ὁμός*, common, and *πλάστης*, a molder. 1. Of Haeckel, one of the elements forming a simple tissue. 2. Of Lankester, an organ or part of the same structure as another, but not of the same origin.

HOMOPLAS'TIC. From *ὁμός*, common, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. 1. Of Haeckel, pertaining to homoplasts or a tissue or organ composed of homoplasts. 2. Of Lankester, similarity in structure, although not necessarily in origin.

HOMOPLAS'TID. From *ὁμός*, common, and *πλάστις*, a molder. Ger., *h.* An organism in which each cell is capable of reproducing the species.

HOMOPLASY. From *ὁμός*, common, and *πλάσις*, a conformation. The state of being homoplastic.

HOMOP'LATA, *f.* See SCAPULA.

HOMOPTEROCAR'PIN. Fr., *homoptérocarpine*. Ger., *H.* A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$, found in red sandal wood.

HOMOPYROCAT'ECHIN. Fr., *homopyrocatechine*. Ger., *H.*, *Homobrenzcatechin*. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, a homologue of pyrocatechin, and isomeric with orcin and isorocin, derived from beechwood tar.

HOMOPYR'ROL. A basic substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}$, obtained by the dry distillation of bones.

HOMOQUIN'IN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Homochinin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, or $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, found in cuprea bark.

HOMO'ORGAN. See HOMOPLAST (2d def.).

HOMOTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide homotartrique*. Ger., *Homoweinsäure*. The compound, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$, being tartaric acid with the addition of a molecule of CH_2 .

HOMOTEREPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide homotéréphthalique*. An acid obtained by oxidizing propylisopropylbenzene with dilute nitric acid.

HOMOTHER'MAL. From *ὁμός*, common, and *θερμή*, heat. In physics, having the same temperature.

HOMOTHER'MIC. See HOMŒOTHERMIC.

HOMOTOLU'IC ACID. See HYDROCINNAMIC ACID.

HOMOTO'MIA, *f.* Incision of an inflamed tonsil.

HOMOTON'IC, HOMOT'ONOUS. Gr., *ὁμοτόνος* (from *ὁμός*, equal, and *τόνος*, tension). Lat., *homotonicus*, *homotonos*, *homotonus*. Having the same tension; of diseases, remaining the same, or increasing and decreasing uniformly, throughout their whole course.

HOMOTROPH'IC. From *ὁμός*, common, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Standing in nutritional relation to one another (said of organs, such as eyes and ears, etc.).

HOMOTROPHY. Correlation of nutrition and growth.

HOMOTYPAL. Constituting a homotype.

HOM'OTYPE. From *ὁμός*, common, and *τύπος*, a type. A homologue; also a part which has a symmetrically disposed similar part on the other side of the body.

HOMOTYP'IC(AL). Of the same type of structure.

HOMOTYPY. The state of being homotypical.

HOMOUMBELLIF'ERONE. A substance formed when orcinol and malic acid are heated with sulphuric acid.

HOMUN'CIO, *m.* -*o'nis*. Dim. of *homo*. The human foetus.

HOMUN'CLUS, *m.* Dim. of *homo*. Gr., *ἀνθρώπισκος*. A little weakly man; a manikin.

HON'EY. A.-S., *hunig*. Gr., *μέλι*. Lat., *mel*. Fr., *miel*. Ger., *Honig*. A saccharine secretion obtained especially by the bee from flowers.

HON'OR CAP'ITIS, *m.* The hair of the head.

HON'THIN. A certain preparation containing tannin, used as an astringent.

HOOD. A.-S., *hód*. See CAUL.—**Caudal h.** Fr., *capuchon caudal*. The caudal or tail fold of the embryo.—**Cephalic h.** Fr., *capuchon céphalique*. The cephalic or head fold of the embryo.

HOOF. A.-S., *hóf*. Lat., *ungula* (from *unguis*, a nail). Fr., *ongle*. Ger., *Huf*. The horny appendage which terminates the feet of the *Ungulata*.—**H. bound.** Ger., *hufzwängig*. Suffering from dryness and contraction of the h., with consequent pain and lameness.

HOOK. A.-S., *hóc*. Fr., *crochet*, *griffe*. Ger., *Haken*. 1. An instrument for seizing and holding anything by means of a curve near its point. See also TENACULUM.

2. See HAMUS, HAMULUS, and UNCUS.—**Blunt h.** Ger., *stumpfer Haken*. 1. An angular or curved h. that is blunt at the extremity. 2. A strong steel rod curved near the blunt extremity; used in embryotomy.—**Bone h.** A h. having a strong shaft and handle for seizing bone.

—**Braun's blunt h.** A decapitating h.—**Braun's sharp needle h.** A decapitating h.—**Burnett's polypus h.** Fr., *crochet de polype de Burnett*. Ger., *Burnett'scher Polypenhaken*. A small steel h. fitted into a tenotome holder, for the removal of small aural polypi without touching the wall of the auditory canal.—**Calvaria h.** A very strong h. for tearing off the calvaria in autopsies.—**Chain h.** A number of connected lengths of chain, usually of steel, with a h. at each free end; used in dissection for fixation of yielding or partly detached parts of the subject.—**Cleft palate h.** A short curved h. on a long handle; used to draw the thread through the flap in staphylorrhaphy.—**Decapitating h.** See DECAPITATOR, *Key h.*, and *Sharp h.*—**Dissecting h.** See *Chain h.*—**Double h.** A h. in which the extremity of the shaft is expanded and divided into dull or sharp points. It is made in different sizes for ophthalmic and gynecological uses.—**Emmet's counterpressure h.** A Sims's blunt h. with a curve like a shoe buttoner.—**Fistula h.** Ger., *Fistelhaken*. A tenaculum used for holding the edges of a fistula or sinus apart for medication or exploration.—**Fixation h.** Fr., *crochet de fixation*. Ger., *fixirender Haken*. An instrument for holding the eyeball steady in operations; consisting of a long shaft or handle on the end of which are two h's curved in opposite directions. It is placed lightly on the conjunctiva, near the corneal margin, and rotated between

the thumb and index finger until the tissues are twisted into a little rope by which the eyeball is held.—**Grappling h.** A dissecting instrument composed of a small shaft of metal with two sharp h's at each end.—**Key h.** Fr., *crochet boutoné* (ou *claviforme*). Ger., *Schlüsselhaken*. An instrument devised by C. Braun von Fernwald for performing decapitation of the fœtus.—**Knife-edged h.** A h. with a cutting edge, e. g., the curved knife introduced by Agnew for incising certain forms of stricture of the inferior lacrymal canaliculus.—**Lens h.** A small h. occasionally employed to assist in the extraction of cataract.—**Malgaigne's h's.** Fr., *griffes de Malgaigne*. An apparatus for approximating the fragments in fracture of the patella; consisting of two sliding plates, each terminating in two sharp h's, which pierce to the bone above and below, and are then drawn together by a screw.—**Merriam's counter-pressure h.** An Emmet's counterpressure h. with slightly larger curve and metal handle.—**Obstetric h.** See *Blunt h.* (2d def.).—**Palate h.** Fr., *crochet palatin*. See *Uvula h.*—**Ramsbotham's decapitating h.** A h. with a cutting edge on its concavity; used for decapitation of the fœtus.—**Sharp h.** See DECAPITATOR.—**Sims's blunt h.** A solid piece of metal forming a handle, a slender shaft that is slightly curved and rounded toward the extremity, the latter being blunt. It is used to press down the tissues and engage the needle in the operation for vesicovaginal fistula.—**Sims's volsella h.** A double h. with a sliding rod that is expanded at its extremity so as to be brought into opposition with the h's. It is used for fixation of the uterus.—**Sinus h.** See *Fistula h.*—**Squint h.** Ger., *Schielenhaken*. A blunt h., usually with a slightly bulbous extremity, for holding and making traction upon the tendon in squint operations.—**Tonsil h.** Ger., *Tonsillenhäkchen*. A long, slender, single or double h. for seizing the tonsil.—**Tracheotomy h.** An instrument for seizing and fixing the trachea in tracheotomy. It has a tenaculumlike blade in a handle. *Langenbeck's tenaculum double h.* is a tenaculum with a second blade, affixed near the handle by a single joint, and expanding into a broad thumb-piece that is held open by a spring.—**Tumor h.** A single or double h. having a strong shaft and sharp prongs for seizing and holding tumors.—**Tyrrell's h.** Fr., *crochet de Tyrrell*. Ger., *Tyrrell'scher Haken*. A blunt h. at the end of a shank, originally devised for drawing out the iris through a small hole in the cornea.—**Uterine h.** A long, slender steel rod the extremity of which is an angular or curved h. It is used to seize and hold the uterus.—**Uvula h.** An instrument for retracting the uvula. *Voltolini's u. h.* is a long shaft flattened toward the extremity with a moderate curve at the end, near which on each side is a flange to hold the uvula in place. *Fraenkel's u. h.* is a long shaft flattened, curved, and fenestrated near the extremity. *Roe's u. h.* has a long metal shaft curved at the free extremity and terminating in a globular point.—**Vertebral h.** Ger., *Vertebralhaken*. A h. devised by Oldham, to be inserted into the vertebral canal for extracting the fœtus after craniotomy.

HOOP'ING COUGH. See WHOOPING COUGH.

HOOSE. Bronchial irritation caused by the presence of *Strongylus filaria* in the bronchial tubes and lung substance of lambs and in the parenchyma of the sheep's lung. The presence of the parasites is indicated by a cough, rubbing the nose on the ground, and accelerated respiratory movements.

HOP. Fr., *houblon*. Ger., *Hopfen*. See HUMULUS lupulus.

HO'PEA, f. Fr., *hopée* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Dipterocarpaceæ*. 2. A genus of the *Styracaceæ*. 3. A section of the genus *Symplocos*.—**H. aspera.** A species which furnishes the same fatty substance as *H. splendida*.—**H. micrantha.** A tall tree indigenous to Bor-

neo. It yields rock dammar.—**H. splendida.** A species of which the seeds furnish a fatty substance which has been suggested as a basis for ointments and suppositories. It also yields Indian dammar.

HO'PEIN(E). Fr., *hopéine*. Ger., *Hopeïn*. The alleged active principle of hops; a factitious mixture of alkaloids, principally morphine.

HOPLOCHRIS'MA, n. -*chris'matos* (-is). From ὅπλον, an implement, and χρῖσμα, an ointment. Fr., *hoplo-chrisme*. Ger., *Waffensalbe*. An ancient ointment esteemed a remedy for wounds when applied to the weapon with which they had been inflicted.

HOPLOMOCH'LION, n. Gr., ὀπλομόχλιον. Of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, a certain surgical instrument applicable to any part of the body.

HO'RA, f. Gr., ὥρα. Of Aretæus, the age of puberty.

HORÆ'A, n. pl. Gr., ὥραια. The menses.

HORÆ'OTAS, HORÆ'OTES, f. Gr., ὥραιότης. 1. Puberty. 2. The maturity of the body.

HORÆ'US. Gr., ὥραιος. 1. Timely. 2. Mature, adult. 3. Occurring in summer.

HORA'RIOUS. Lat., *horarius* (from *hora*, an hour). Fr., *horaire*. Lasting for but an hour or two.

HORA'SIS, f. -*a'seos* (-is). Gr., ὥρασις (from ὥρην, to see). Fr., *horase*. Ger., *Beobachten, Sehen*. A seeing or observing.

HORDEA'TUM, n. From *hordeum*, barley. Decoction of barley.

HORDE'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, C₁₂H₂₄O₂, isomeric or identical with lauric acid, obtained by distilling barley with dilute sulphuric acid.

HOR'DEIN. From *hordeum*, barley. Fr., *hordéine*. Ger., *H.* An insoluble powder remaining when barley starch is heated with acidulated water; a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and a nitrogenous principle.

HORDEIN'IC ACID. 1. An acid, probably identical with lauric acid, obtained by distilling barley with sulphuric acid. 2. See HORDEIC ACID.

HORDEOLA'RIS. From *hordeum*, barley. Arranged in a line, like grains of barley (see ACNE h.).

HORDE'OLUM, n. From *hordeum*, barley. Gr., κριθιον, κριθιδιον. Fr., *orgelet, orgeolet*. Ger., *Gerstenkorn*. A styte; a phlegmonous or suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue, or of one of the sebaceous glands in the eyelid.—**H. externum.** A h. in which the inflamed glands are external or in the intermarginal edges.—**H. hydatidosum.** A hydatid form of h.—**H. internum.** A h. in which the inflamed glands (Meibomian glands) are in the conjunctival sac.—**H. meibomianum.** A Meibomian styte.—**H. zeissianum.** A Zeissian or ordinary styte; a h. externum in which the intermarginal glands of Zeiss are inflamed.

HORDEOZY'MOSE. From *hordeum*, barley, and ζύμωσις, fermentation. See DIASTASE.

HOR'DEUM, n. Gr., κριθή. Fr., *orge*. Ger., *Gerste*. 1. Barley. 2. A germ. 3. The seed of *H. vulgare* and *H. hexastichon*. 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, pearled barley. 5. In the pl., *hordea*, of E. C. Spitzka, small rounded elevations in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, sometimes apparently connected with the striæ acusticæ.—**Decoction hordei** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'orge* [Fr. Cod.], *tisane* (ou *eau*) *d'orge perlé*. Ger., *Gerstenschleim, Gerstendecoct.* Barley water; a preparation made by washing 2 parts of pearl barley in cold water, then boiling in 30 parts of water and straining [Br. Ph.].—**Farina hordei præparata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *h. præparatum*. A preparation made by exposing barley meal in a closed vessel to the heat of a steam bath or boiling water for 12 to 30 hours, then removing the top or outside part of the mass, and drying and triturating the remainder.—**H. decorticatum, H. denudatum.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., pearled barley. 2. Hulled barley.—**H. distichon, H. distichum.** Fr., *orge à deux rangs* (ou *à long épis, ou anglaise*), *baillarge*,

paumelle. Ger., *zweizeilige Gerste*. A species which is the chief source of pearly barley, and is probably indigenous to western Asia.—*H. excorticatum*. Pearled barley.—*H. præparatum*. See *Farina hordei præparata*.—*H. sativum*. *H. vulgare*.—*H. vulgare*. Fr., *orge commune*, *béchetle*, *épeautre*, *épeute*, *grosse orge*. Ger., *gemeine Gerste*. Bere, bigg, four-rowed barley, the common species.

HORIS''TOCACPNEUMO'NIA, HORIS''TOPNEUMONOSAPRO'SIS, HORIS''TOPNEUMONOSEP'SIS, *f.* -*mo'nia*, -*ro'seos* (-is), -*sep'seos* (-is). From *ὁριστός*, circumscribed, *κακός*, evil, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia, or *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *σάπρουν*, to putrefy, or *σῆψις*, putrefaction. Ger., *begrenzte Lungenfäule*. Circumscribed gangrene of the lung.

HORIZOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *ὁρίζων*, the horizon, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ger., *Horizocardie*. Of Alvarenga, the horizontal position of the heart on the diaphragm in the middle of the thoracic cavity, occurring especially in pronounced eccentric hypertrophy or in simple dilatation of both ventricles, and usually associated with rotation (trochiorizocardia).

HORKE'LIA, *f.* From *Horkel*, a German botanist. Fr., *horkélie*. 1. A genus of rosaceous plants. 2. A section of the genus *Wolffia*.—*H. cuneata*, *H. fusca*, *H. tenuiloba*. Medicinal species growing in California.

HORM'NUM, *n.* Gr., *ὁρμινον*. Fr., *hormin*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of labiates, of the *Satureinæ*. 2. Of Mönch, a section of *Salarea* (a subgenus of *Salvia*), so called because said to be aphrodisiac.

HOR'MION, *n.* See **PUNCTUM** *alæ vomeris*.

HORMIS'CUM, *n.* From *ὁρμίσκος*, a small necklace. A genus of fungous ferments.—*H. cerevisiæ*. 1. *Saccharomyces mycoderma*. 2. See **SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiæ**.—*H. vini*. *H. cerevisiæ* (1st def.).

HOR'MON, *n.* Gr., *ὁρμῶν*. See **ENORMON**.

HORN. A.-S., *h.* Gr., *κέρας*. Lat., *cornu*. Fr., *corne*. Ger., *H.* 1. One of the hard, pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds and serve them for weapons. 2. A feeler of a snail. 3. Any h.-shaped structure.—**Anterior h. of the lateral ventricle**. Lat., *cornu anterius cerebri*. Fr., *corne antérieure*. Ger., *vorderes H. des Ventriculus lateralis*. The short cephalad prolongation of the lateral ventricle which extends into the frontal lobe. Its mesal boundary is formed by the septum lucidum, its roof by the corpus callosum.—**Anterior h. (of the spinal cord)**. See **Anterior gray CORNU**.—**Cutaneous h.** See **CORNU cutaneum**.—**Descending h. of the lateral ventricle**. Lat., *cornu descendens*. Fr., *corne postérieure (descendante)*. Ger., *unteres (oder absteigendes) H.* A portion of the lateral ventricle having a direction successively caudad, laterad, ventrad, cephalad, and mesad. Its floor is largely formed by the hippocampus major.—**External h.** See **Posterior CORNU of the medulla oblongata**.—**H's of the uterus**. See **CORNUA of the uterus** (under **CORNU**).—**H. of the ventricles of the brain**. See **Anterior and Descending h. of the lateral ventricle**, and **CORNU laterale**.—**Internal h.** The gray matter in the oblongata which corresponds to the lateral h. of the spinal cord.—**Lateral h. of the lateral ventricle**. See **CORNU laterale**.—**Occipital h. of the lateral ventricle**. The posterior h. of the lateral ventricle.—**Papillary h.** *Cornu cutaneum*, as associated with marked hypertrophy of the papilla.—**Posterior gray h.** See **Posterior CORNU of the spinal cord**.—**Posterior h. of the lateral ventricle**. Lat., *cornu posterius (seu posticum) ventriculi lateralis, fovea digitata*. Fr., *corne postérieure*. Ger., *hinteres H., Hinterhauptsh'*. A portion of the lateral ventricle directed caudad, laterad, and then mesad into the occipital lobe. On its mesal wall is the projection known as the calcar, or hippocampus minor.—**Posterior h. of the spinal cord**. See under **CORNU**.

HORN'POX. Ger., *Hornpocke*. See **VARIOLA verrucosa**.

HORON'OSOS, HORON'OSUS, *f.* From *ὥρα*, a season, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *horonose*. Ger., *Jahreszeitenkrankheit*. A disease especially prevalent at a certain time of the year.

HOROP'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-is). From *ὅρος*, a boundary, and *ὀπτήρ*, one who sees. Fr., *horoptère*. Ger., *H., Sehziel, Schachsenkreuzung*. The surface of single vision, corresponding to any given binocular position; that region of external space the different points of which are imaged on identical spots.—**Horizontal h.** Fr., *horoptère horizontale*. Ger., *Horizontalh'*. A line h. for all lines which appear to run parallel to the horizontal plane of the retina in both visual fields.—**Line h.** Fr., *horoptère à ligne*. Ger., *Linienh'*. The surface or plane in which straight lines of a certain direction must lie in order to produce two corresponding images.—**Point h.** Fr., *horoptère à point*. Ger., *Punkth'*. That portion of the h. curve which is seen distinctly and singly.—**Vertical h.** Fr., *horoptère verticale*. Ger., *Verticalh'*. A line h. for all lines which appear to run normal to the horizontal plane of the retina in both visual fields.

HOROPTER'IC. From *ὅρος*, a boundary, and *ὀπτήρ*, one who sees. Fr., *horoptérique*. Pertaining to the horopter.

HORREN'TIA, *f.* See **HORRIPILATION**.

HOR'RIDUS. From *horrire*, to shiver. 1. Attended with shivering (said of fevers). 2. Horrid, dreadful (e. g., *Crotalus h.*).

HOR'RIFER, HORRIF'ICUS. From *horror*, shivering, and *ferre*, or *facere*, to produce. See **HORRIDUS** (2d def.).

HORRIPILA'TION. Lat., *horripilatio* (from *horripilare*, to bristle with hairs). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schauern, Haarsträuben*. The erection of the hairs on the body produced by fear, pain, or chilliness; also the sensation of such an occurrence.

HORRIPILATO'RES, *m. pl.* See **ARRECTORES pilorum** (under **ARRECTOR**).

HOR'ROR, *m.* -*ro'ris*. From *horrire*, to shiver. Fr., *horreur*. A shivering.—**H. ciborum**. Distaste for food.

HORSE'POX. Lat., *equinia*. Fr., *h.-p.* Ger., *Schutzmauke, Pferdepocken*. A contagious disease of the horse characterized by a general eruption of pocks. Inoculation of man or the cow with the virus from the pocks gives rise to the vaccinal lesion and confers immunity from smallpox.

HOR'TULUS CUPID'INIS, *m.* Lit., Cupid's little garden; an old name for the vulva.

HOSACK'IA, *f.* From *Hosack*, an American physician. Fr., *hosackie*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**H. purshiana**. A species found in Arizona; said to produce the disease called *loco* in animals feeding upon it.

HOS'PITAL. Lat., *hospitale, hospitium* (from *hospes*, a host). Fr., *hôpital*. Ger., *H. Krankenhaus*. A place designed for the shelter and treatment of the sick and wounded.—**Cottage h.** A small detached building containing a few rooms holding a few beds each, with rooms for offices, etc. These h's were formerly thought to afford better results in treating surgical cases.—**Field h.** Fr., *ambulance, hôpital ambulant (ou sous tente), baraque hospitalière*. Ger., *Feldh', bewegliches H.* A h. consisting of separate large tents for necessary offices and wards; or of woodwork that can be easily and quickly screwed and bolted together, or taken apart, for use with an army in the field.—**Floating h., H. boat**. A barge fitted with berths, a surgeon's office and a pharmacy, a kitchen, and bunks for attendants; used at quarantine stations and on waterways for the reception and treatment of sick and injured persons.—**H. knapsack**. A case of wood, or wicker-work covered with enameled cloth, weighing, when packed, from sixteen to twenty pounds; it is carried by an orderly in the field, and contains anæsthetics, styptics, stimulants, anodynes, and material for primary dressings.—**H. railway car**. A

freight or passenger car fitted for transporting sick and wounded persons.—**H. steamer.** A steamer or steamship fitted with berths arranged as in a ward, with necessary offices, attendants' quarters, kitchens, etc.; used for the transportation of the sick and wounded.—**H. train.** A train composed of h. railway cars.—**Lock h.** In Great Britain, a h. for the treatment of venereal diseases.

HOSPITALISM. Of Sir J. Y. Simpson, the unfavorable influence of a crowded hospital on its inmates.

HOSPITALIZATION. Fr., *hospitalisation*. Subjection of a person to treatment or isolation in a hospital.

HOST. Lat., *hospes*. Fr., *hôte*. Ger., *Wirth*. An organism on or in which another lives as a parasite.

HOSTARIUS, m. See PYLORUS.

HOTTENTOTIS'MUS, m. An intense form of congenital stammering, sometimes due to a deformity of the mouth.

HOUTTUY'NIA, HOUTUY'NIA, f. From *Houttuyn*, a Dutch physician. 1. A genus of the *Piperaceæ*. 2. A genus of the *Iridææ*.—**H. cochinchinensis, H. cordata, H. foetida.** The *doku-dame* of the Japanese. In Cochinchina the leaves and other parts of the plant are used as a laxative and emmenagogue.

HOV'EN. In cattle and sheep, tympanites arising from the retention of food in the rumen.

HOYA, f. From *Hoy*, an English horticulturist. Fr., *h.* A genus of the *Asclepidaceæ*.—**H. alba.** A species having properties like those of *H. coronaria*.—**H. coronaria.** A species found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It yields a thick, viscous milk used as a remedy in gonorrhœa, and externally in wounds from the stings of poisonous fish.—**H. diversifolia.** A species having the properties of *H. coronaria*.—**H. elegans.** A species having the appearance and properties of *H. Rumphii*.—**H. lutea.** A species having the appearance and properties of *H. coronaria*.—**H. opposita.** *H. Rumphii*.—**H. orbiculata.** *H. diversifolia*.—**H. pendula.** A species found in the East Indies; emetic and alexipharmac.—**H. Rheedii.** *H. pendula*.—**H. Rumphii.** A species used like *H. coronaria*.—**H. velutina.** *H. coronaria*.—**H. Wightii.** See *H. pendula*.

HUAN'OKIN(E). Fr., *huanoquine*. Ger., *Huanokin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{12}NO$, or $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, obtained from a variety of cinchona collected near Huánuco, probably *Cinchona nitida*. It is said to be a powerful febrifuge.

HUE'CHYS, f. A genus of coleopterous insects.—**H. sanguinea.** An insect constituting a variety of Chinese cantharides.

HUGO'NIA, f. From *Hugon*, a German physician. Fr., *hugonie, hugone*. A genus of lineous plants.—**H. myrtax.** Fr., *cerisier de Ceylan*. A tree found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The root is used as a tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge, and externally as an antidote in snake bites.

HUM. Fr., *bourdonnement*. Ger., *Hummen*. A soft, monotonous sound.—**Amphoric h.** A sound like that made by blowing into a large empty bottle, heard in auscultation over a cavity in the lung, or over the cardiac region when the stomach is distended with gas.—**Venous h.** A h. heard on auscultation over a vein.

HUMANIZATION. Fr., *humanisation*. Ger., *Humanis(i)erung*. Of a virus (e. g., vaccine), a supposed modification of its properties by transmission through a series of human beings.

HU'MANIZED. Fr., *humanisé*. Ger., *humanis(i)ert*. 1. Modified by humanization (q. v.). 2. Of milk, rendered similar to human milk in its constituents.

HU'MATE. From *humus*, the earth. A salt of humic acid.

HUMEC'TANT. Lat., *humectans* (from *humectare*, to moisten). Fr., *h.* Ger., *anfruchtend*. Serving to impart moisture.

HUMECTA'TION. Lat., *humectatio*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Anfeuchtung*. A moistening.

HU'MERAL. Lat., *humeralis* (from *humerus* [q. v.]). Fr., *huméral*. Of or pertaining to the humerus or to the upper arm.

HUMERA'LIS. See HUMERAL; as a n. m., see DELTOTOID.

HU'MEREN. See HUMERAL.

HUMERIUS. See HUMERAL.

HU'MEROBICIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the humerus and to the biceps flexor cubiti.

HU'MEROCUBITA'LIS, m. Fr., *huméro-cubital* [Chausier]. Pertaining to the humerus and to the forearm; as a n., the brachialis anticus muscle.

HU'MEROMETACAR'PAL. Of or pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus.

HU'MEROMETACAR'PEUS, m. In the horse, a muscle representing the extensores carpi radialis longus et brevis.

HU'MEROOLEC'RAL. Pertaining to the humerus and to the olecranon.

HU'MEROPHALAN'GEUS, m. In the horse, the analogue of the flexor perforatus of man.

HU'MEROPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, m. See EPICONDYLOPRÆPHALANGEUS.

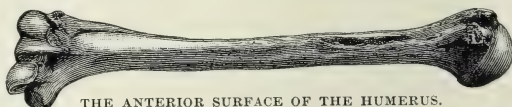
HU'MERORADIOPHALAN'GEUS. Connected with the humerus, the radius, and the phalanges; as a n., a muscle in the horse which is the analogue of the flexor perforans in man.

HU'MEROSCAP'ULAR. Pertaining to the humerus and to the scapula.

HU'MEROSUPRARADIA'LIS, m. See SUPINATOR longus.

HU'MEROUL'NAR. Pertaining to the humerus and to the ulna.

HU'MERUS, m. More properly written *umerus*. Gr., ὤμος. Fr., *humérus*. Ger., *Oberarmbein* (1st def.), *Arm-knochen* (1st def.). Syn.: *os brachii* (1st def.), *os humeri* (1st def.). 1. (Obs.) the shoulder. 2. The bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula above and the ulna and radius below. Its upper part embraces the



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HUMERUS.



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HUMERUS.

surgical neck, the anatomical neck, the greater and lesser tuberosities, and the head of the bone; below, it terminates in the outer and inner condyles and the trochlea.—**Humeri alati.** The shoulder blades of consumptives, from their standing out like wings.

HU'MIC ACID. From *humus* (q. v.). Fr., *acide humique*. Ger., *Huminsäure*. An amorphous colloidal substance, $C_{60}H_{54}O_{27}$, contained in humus.

HUMID'ITY. From *humidus*, moist. Fr., *humidité*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeit*. The state of being moist.—**Absolute h.** Ger., *absolute Feuchtigkeit*. As applied to the atmosphere, the actual weight of vapor of water in a given bulk; usually reckoned in grains to the cubic foot.—**Relative h.** Ger., *relative Feuchtigkeit*. As applied to the atmosphere, the proportion of its actual amount of moisture to what it would contain if saturated; saturation being 100, the relative h. is expressed in hundredths.

HU'MIDUM, n. From *humere*, to be moist. A humor.—**H. nativum articuloꝝ.** The synovial fluid.—**H. primigenium, H. radiale.** A name given by the hu-

moralists to the fluid which was supposed to give consistency and flexibility to different parts of the body.—**H. seminale**. The seminal fluid.—**H. vitreum**. See **CORPUS vitreum**.

HU'MILIS, *m.* From *humus*, the ground. The rectus inferior oculi muscle, because its action gives the impression of humility.

HU'MILUS, *m.* See **HUMULUS**.

HU'MIN. See **HUMIC ACID**.

HU'MINAL. An extract of peat.

HU'MIRI, *n.*, **HUMIR'IA**, *f.*, **HUMIR'IUM**, *n.* Fr., *humirie*. Ger., *Humiribaum*. A genus of balsamiferous trees or shrubs. The *Humiriaz* of Reichenbach are the same.—**Humiria balsamifera**. Ger., *guyanischer Humiribaum*. A tree growing in Guiana, yielding, when the bark is incised, a reddish juice which concretes and resembles storax. It is burned as a perfume, and is used internally as a stimulating expectorant in rheumatism and in tapeworm, and externally as an ingredient in salves and ointments.—**Humiria floribunda**. Ger., *reichblüthiger Humiribaum*. A species growing in Brazil, where its balsam is called *umire*, and is used like copaiba in gonorrhœa and diarrhœa.

HUM'MING. See **HUM**.

HUMOPIC ACID. An acid, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, formed when narcotine is heated to 220° C.

HU'MOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. Fr., *humeur*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeit*, *Soft*. 1. Any fluid of the body. 2. Of the old writers, a fluid supposed to be present in the body which by its excess gave the type to a certain disease. According to their ideas there were four h's, yellow and black bile, blood, and phlegm. 3. In popular language, a chronic skin disease attributed to disorder of the blood.—**Aqueous h.** Lat., *h.*, *aqueosus*. Fr., *humeur aqueuse*. Ger., *Kammerwasser*. The fluid which fills the anterior chamber, between the cornea anteriorly and the lens and suspensory ligament posteriorly; in weight, 5 or 6 grains; specific gravity, 1.0003; coefficient of refraction, 1.3366. It contains albumin, sodium chloride, and calcium phosphate in small quantities.—**Cardinal h's**. The blood, mucus, bile, and black bile, constituting the h's of the ancients.—**Catholic h's**. Those h's common to all parts of the body, e. g., the blood and lymph.—**Cold h's**. See **SCROFULA**.—**Constituent h's**. See *H. alimentarius*.—**Corroding h.** See **ATRABILIS**.—**Crystalline h.** See **Crystalline LENS**.—**Dartrous h.** A h. supposed to give rise to dartrous diseases or to herpeticism.—**Glacial h.** See *H. glacialis*.—**H. albugineus (oculi)**, **H. albuginosus**. 1. Of James, the aqueous h. 2. Of Paré, the vitreous h.—**H. albugineus**. See *Aqueous h.*—**H. alimentarius**. Those fluids which build up or produce the tissues of the human body, e. g., the blood, chyle, or lymph.—**H. amnii**. The liquor amnii.—**H. aqueus**, **H. aqueosus**. See *Aqueous h.*—**H. articularis**. See **SYNOVIA**.—**H. ceruminosus**. The cerumen of the ear.—**H. Cotugnii**. See **PERILYMPH**.—**H. crystallinus**. See **Crystalline LENS**.—**H. Evagaidos**. See *Aqueous h.*—**H. genitalis**. The semen.—**H. glacialis**. See *H. crystallinus* and *Aqueous h.*—**H. glarealis**. See **SYNOVIA**.—**H. hyalinus**, **H. hyaloides**. See **CORPUS vitreum**.—**Humores in secundis**. The liquor amnii.—**Humores inutiles**. Ger., *unnützliche Feuchtigkeiten*. The purely excremental fluids of the body, such as the urine, the moisture of expiration, insensible perspiration, and the secretions of the large intestine.—**H. lacrimalis**. The lacrymal secretion.—**H. lacteus**. See **MILK**.—**H. Meibomii**. The secretion of the Meibomian glands.—**H. melancholicus**, **H. mercurialis**. A fluid supposed by the humoralists to exist in the blood and to be the cause of melancholia.—**H. morgagnianus**, **H. Morgagnii**. See **LIQUOR Morgagnii**.—**H. mucilaginosus**. **Synovia**.—**H. of Cotugno**. See **PERILYMPH**.—**H. of Morgagni**. See **LIQUOR Morgagnii**.—**H. of Scarpa**. See **ENDOLYMPH**.—**H's of the eye**. Lat., *humores ocu-*

lares. See *Aqueous h.*, **CORPUS vitreum**, and **Crystalline LENS**.—**Humores oleosi**. Ger., *ölichte Feuchtigkeiten*. The secretions of the human body having fatty constituents.—**H. ovatus**, **H. oviformis**. An old term for the aqueous h.—**H. pericardii**. The normal pericardial fluid.—**H. purulentus**. See **PUS**.—**H. Scarpæ**. See **ENDOLYMPH**.—**H. seminalis**. See *H. genitalis*.—**Humores utiles**. Ger., *nützliche Feuchtigkeiten*. The constituent and recremental h's, embracing in the latter class the serous and mucous secretions, the bile, the pancreatic and intestinal juices, etc.—**H. venereus**. See *H. genitalis*.—**H. vitreus**, **Hyaloid h.** See **CORPUS vitreum**.—**Milky h.** Of Wharton and Haller, the uterine milk (*q. v.*).—**Ocular h's**. See *H's of the eye*.—**Secreted h.** See **SECRETION**.—**Vitreous h.** See **CORPUS vitreum**.—**Vitreous h. of the ear**. See **ENDOLYMPH**.

HU'MORAL. Lat., *humoralis* (from *humor*, a fluid). Fr., *h.* Ger., *h.*, *humoralisch*. Of Harvey, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors. See *H. PATHOLOGY*.

HU'MORALISM. See *Humoral PATHOLOGY*.

HU'MORALIST. Fr., *humoraliste*. Ger., *Humoralpatholog*. A follower of or believer in the humoral pathology.

HUMORA'RIOUS. See **HUMORIC**.

HUMOR'IC. Lat., *humoricus*, *humorarius*. Fr., *humorique*. Due to or arising from a liquid. See *H. SOUND*.

HU'MORISM. See *Humoral PATHOLOGY*.

HU'MORIST. Lat., *humorista* (from *humor*, a fluid). See **HUMORALIST**.

HU''MOROVITALISM. From *humor*, a fluid, and *vita*, life. Fr., *humoro-vitalisme*. The doctrine that the seat of life is in the humors.

HU'MOUR. See **HUMOR**.

HUMP. Fr., *bosse*. Ger., *Höcker*. A protuberance.—**H. back**. See **KYPHOSIS**.—**H. backed**. Affected with kyphosis.—**Visceral h.** In the *mollusca*, the thin-walled dorsal or antipodal region formed by the soft viscera.

HU'MULIN. From *humulus*, the hop. See **LUPULIN**.

HU'MULINE. From *humulus*, hops. A mixture of tincture of hops and infusion of hops, previously evaporated separately.

HU'MULUS, *m.* From *humus*, the earth. 1. The hop plant, a genus of urticaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the dried strobiles of *H. lupulus*.—**H. lupulus**. Fr., *houblon*, *salsepareille nationale*, *vigne du Nord*. Ger., (*gemeiner*) *Hopfen*. The common hop, indigenous to North America (where it is found growing wild) and to Europe. The calyx and scales in the fruit are covered with reddish atoms (see **LUPULIN**) containing the active principle of the plant. Hops are tonic and slightly narcotic, and have been used, combined with capsicum, in the dyspepsia of alcoholism as a substitute for alcoholic stimulants. According to Bartholow, hops increase the action of the heart, excite the cutaneous circulation, and cause diaphoresis. They are also considered anaphrodisiac. They are used empirically in the form of a pillow for sleeplessness, and, placed in a bag and dipped in hot water, as an anodyne fomentation.—**Tinctura humili** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture of hop strobiles.

HU'MUS, *m.* Gr., *χῆμα*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Ackererde*, *Erboden*. The brown or black substances found in vegetable mold, peat, and decayed wood; produced by the action of mineral acids or of alkalis upon carbohydrates.

HUNCH. See **HUMP**.—**H'back**. See **KYPHOSIS**.

HUN'GER. A. S., *hungur*, *hungor*, *h.* Gr., *δρεξις*. Lat., *fames*. Fr., *faim*. Ger., *h.* The desire for food.—**Air h.** See **BESOIN de respirer**.

HUNTE'RIAN. From *Hunter*, an English anatomist. Described by John Hunter (see *H. CHANCER*).

HUNTEROTOME. An instrument for excising the initial lesion of syphilis.

HUNYADI JÁNOS WATER. Hu⁴n¹ya⁴-di² Ya³no³s. 1. A mineral water obtained in Buda-Pest, Hungary, containing free carbonic acid and about 157 parts each of sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate, with 11 parts of sodium chloride, 6 of calcium carbonate, a little potassium sulphate and strontium carbonate, and a very little iron and alumina. 2. An artificial substitute made by dissolving magnesium sulphate 514·92 grains, sodium sulphate 519·54 grains, potassium sulphate 2·76 grains, sodium chloride 39·15 grains, in 16 oz. of water.

HU'RA, *f.* Fr., *sablier*. Ger., *Sandbüchsenbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees found in tropical America.—**H. brasiliensis**. Fr., *sablier du Brésil*. Ger., *brasilianischer Sandbüchsenbaum*. The *assacou* or *ussacu* of the Brazilians. All parts of the tree contain an acrid and very poisonous principle. The juice, used by the Brazilians in preparing poisonous drinks, acts as an emetic and produces ulcerating pustules on the skin. The milky juice of the plant and a decoction of the bark have been used as a remedy for elephantiasis.—**H. crepitans**. Fr., *sablier élastique, arbre du diable, buis de sable, pet du diable*. Ger., *gemeiner Sandbüchsenbaum*. The sand box tree, indigenous to tropical America; known in Panama as *javilla*, and in New Granada as *ocupa* and *habille*. Its properties are similar to those of *H. brasiliensis*. The seeds contain 50 per cent. of fixed oil, and this oil, when extracted, is used as a purgative. The seeds are employed in Mexico as a severe drastic cathartic, one seed sufficing to purge violently, and even to produce emesis frequently. Instances have been known of the juice of the plant causing destructive injury to the eyes.—**H. strepens**. Ger., *prasselnder Sandbüchsenbaum*. A species having the same properties as those of *H. brasiliensis*.

HU'RIN. Fr., *hurine*. Ger., *H*. A crystallizable, acrid principle obtained from the sap of *Hura crepitans*.

HU'SA. An alleged plant of the everglades of Florida, vaunted for a time as a remedy for the opium habit.

HUT'TONING. Of the bone setters, the system of manipulation for replacing dislocated bones practised by Hutton.

HYÆNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. From *ὑαίνα*, the hyena, and *ἄγειν*, to strangle. Fr., *h*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**H. capensis**, **H. globosa**. Fr., *h. globuleux*. A species the fruit of which is used in South Africa to poison hyenas.

HYÆNAN'CHIN. Ger., *Hyänanchin*. A neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Hyænanche globosa*, resembling strychnine in its action.

HY'AL. See HYOID.

HYAL'EUS. Gr., *ὑαλόεις* (from *ὑαλος*, glass). See HYALINE.

HY'ALIN. From *ὑαλος*, glass. 1. Of Hoppe-Seyler, a translucent substance, soluble in hot water, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming the chief constituent of an echinococcus cyst wall. 2. Of von Recklinghausen, the substance deposited in tissues undergoing amyloid degeneration.

HY'ALINE. Gr., *ὑαλοῖς*, *ὑαλος* (from *ὑαλος*, glass). Lat., *hyalinus*. Fr., *hyalin*. Ger., *durchsichtig, wasserklar*. Glassy, crystalline, transparent.—**H. fibroid**. Of Gull and Sutton, *h* and fibroid (said of a substance observed in chronic Bright's disease, with contracted kidney, found between the tubules and around the Malpighian bodies and the walls of minute arteries).

HYALINO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑάλινος*, of crystal or glass. Ger., *Hyalinose*. Waxy degeneration.

HYALIS'TOS, **HYALIS'TUS**, *m.* From *ὑαλος*, glass, and *ιστός*, a tissue. See CORPUS vitreum.

HYALI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Gr., *ὑαλίτις* (from *ὑαλος*, glass). Fr., *hyalite, hyaloidéite*. Ger., *H.*, *Glaskörperentzündung*. Inflammation of the vitreous humor, characterized mainly by failing vision and floating or fixed opacities

in the vitreous, seen with the ophthalmoscope, and consisting of wandering lymphoid cells. It rarely occurs as a primary disease, but is usually secondary to some ciliary or choroidal disease.—**H. chronica**. *H.* in which thickening of the vitreous results from organization of the wandering cells into connective tissue.—**H. plastica**. *H.* characterized by a delicate and vascular plastic formation.—**H. punctata**. Of Benson, a condition marked by a number of punctate opacities on or in the neighborhood of the anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane.—**H. purulenta**. Fr., *hyalite purulente*. Ger., *citrige H.* (oder *Glaskörperentzündung*). An inflammation characterized by the infiltration of the vitreous by large numbers of lymphoid cells, so that the vitreous consists practically of a large abscess. It may be circumscribed or diffuse, idiopathic or traumatic. It may accompany a general panophthalmitis, or be the result of an intraocular thrombus.—**H. serosa**. Fr., *hyalite séreuse*. Ger., *seröse H.* (oder *Glaskörperentzündung*). A low grade of *h.* characterized by opacities, and fluidity of the vitreous, and failing vision. It is usually due to choroiditis or cyclitis.—**Suppurating h.** Lat., *h. suppurativa*. See *H. purulenta*.

HYALODEI'TIS, *f.* See HYALITIS.

HYALO'DEOGLIS'CHROTES, *f.* -te'tos (-is). From *ὑαλοειδής*, vitreous, and *γλαυχρότης*, viscosity. Viscidity of the corpus vitreum.

HYALO'DEOMALA'CIA, **HYALO'DEOMALACO'SIS**, *f.* -a'ciæ, -co'seos (-is). From *ὑαλοειδής*, glassy, and *μαλακία*, softness. Softening of the corpus vitreum.

HYALO'DEONYX'IS, *f.* -nyx'eos (-is). See HYALONYXIS.

HYALO'DEOPROPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From *θαλοειδής*, glassy, and *πρόπτωσις*, a falling forward. Fr., *hyalodéopropiose*. Ger., *Glaskörpervorfall*. Prolapse of the corpus vitreum.

HYALO'DES. Gr., *ὑαλοειδής* (from *ὑαλος*, glass, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *hyaloïde*. Ger., *glasähnlich*. See HYALOID; as a n. n. (Ger., *Glaskörper*), the corpus vitreum.

HY'ALOGEN. From *ὑαλος*, glass, and *γεννάν*, to engender. An albuminous substance found in cartilage; so called because it is readily reduced to hyalin.

HY'ALOID. Gr., *ὑαλώδης* (from *ὑαλος*, glass, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *hyalodes*, *hyaloides*, *hyaloïdeus*. Fr., *hyaloïde*, *hyaloïdien*. Ger., *glasähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Pertaining to the corpus vitreum; as a n. (Lat., *hyaloïdea*), the *h.* membrane. 2. As a n., of Eimer, a clear zone surrounding the nucleolus of a cell.

HYALOID'EA, *f.* See under HYALOID.—**H. propria**. See *Hyaloid MEMBRANE*.

HYALOIDEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See HYALITIS.

HYALOID'TOPROPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). See HYALODEPROPTOSIS.

HYALOIDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See HYALITIS.

HYALO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὑαλος*, glass. Fr., *hyalome*. Ger., *Hyalom*. A conversion of the eye into a glasslike mass.

HYALOME'NINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From *ὑαλος*, glass, and *μῆνιξ*, a membrane. A hyaloid membrane, especially that of the eye.

HYALONYX'IS, *f.* -nyx'eos (-is). From *ὑαλος*, glass, and *νίξις*, a pricking. Puncture of the corpus vitreum, as in keratonyxis.

HYALOPHA'GIA, *f.* From *ὑαλος*, glass, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Ger., *Glasfressen*. A mania for, or a vicious habit of, eating glass.

HY'ALOPASM. -plasm'atos (-atis). Lat., *hyaloplasma* (from *ὑαλος*, glass, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed). Fr., *hyaloplasme*. 1. Of Hanstein, the fundamental hyaline substance of cells. 2. Of Strasburger, the more homogeneous and fluid part of the protoplasm of the formative cell.—**Nuclear h.** Fr., *hyaloplasme nucléaire*. Of Strasburger, the reduplicated filament of the nucleus,

more dense than the hyaline substance (Ger., *Kernsaft*) of the nucleus itself.

HYAN'CHE, *f.* -*an'ches*. Gr., *ὑαχη* (from *ὑς*, a swine, and *ἀχειν*, to strangle). See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.

HYBO'MA, *n.* -*bom'atos* (-is). Gr., *ὕβωμα*. See *GIBBOSITY*.—*H. scoliosis*. Lateral curvature of the spine.

HYBOM'ETER, *n.* From *ὑβος*, a hump, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *hybomètre*. An instrument for measuring a pathological projection.

HYBO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *ὕβωσις*. See *GIBBOSITY*.

HY'BRID. Lat., *hybridus* (from *ὑβρις*, wanton violence). Fr., *hybride*. Ger., *h.* 1. Of mixed origin, cross-bred, mongrel (said of animals and plants). 2. Of a disease, due to more than one kind of poison.—*H. of measles* and *scarlet fever*. See *RÖTHELN*.

HYBRIDA'TION. Fr., *h.* See *HYBRIDIZATION*.

HY'BRIDISM. From *ὑβρις*, wanton violence. The act of making or becoming hybrid.—*Syphilitic h.* Of Verneuil, a condition in which the effects of syphilis and some other diseases (such as alcoholism, malarial diseases, neoplasms, varicose ulcers, etc.) are combined. It is maintained that this combination produces affections that are unlike either of the diseases concerned, though most resembling syphilis, and also that the resulting affection is entirely unaffected by antisymphilitic treatment.

HYBRID'ITY. From *ὑβρις*, wanton violence. Fr., *hybridité*. The state of being hybrid.

HYBRIDIZA'TION. From *ὕβριζειν*, to wax wanton. The process, or the fact, of the formation of a hybrid (disease, animal, or plant).

HYDA'LEOUS. Gr., *ὕδαλεός* (from *ὕδωρ*, water). Watery, dropsical.

HYDANTO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydantoïque*. Ger., *Hydantoinsäure*. Glycoluramic or glycoluric acid, $C_3H_6N_2O_3$, derived from hydantoin.

HYDAN'TOIN. Fr., *hydantoïne*. Ger., *Hydantoin*. Glycolyl urea, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$.

HYDAR'THROS, *m.* See *HYDRARTHROS*.

HYDARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-is). Fr., *hydarthrose*. See *HYDRARTHROSIS*.

HYDAR'THRUS, *m.* See *HYDRARTHROS*.

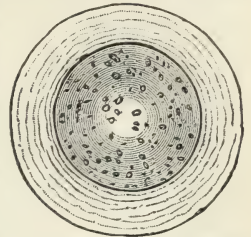
HYDATENOM'ENOUS. Gr., *ὕδαταινόμενος*. Lat., *hydatenomenus*. 1. Dropsical. 2. Hydræmic. 3. Having watery menses.

HYDATENTEROCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-a't(a't)-e'n-te'r-o-(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-da't-e'nt'e'r-o-sel. -*cel'es*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *κήλη*, a tumor. See *HYDENTEROCELE*.

HYDAT'IC. Containing hydatids.

HY'DATID. Written also *hydatide*. Gr., *ὕδατις*. Lat., *hydatis*. Ger., *H.*, *Hydatide*, *Wasserblase*. 1. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*. 2. The vesicle containing an echinococcus. 3. In anatomy, a name for certain bulbous cystlike remnants of atrophied embryonic structures, one of which, the h. of Morgagni, hangs by a pedicle from the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct, and another from the epiphoron.—*Alveolar h's*. The nerve sacs at the roots of the teeth.—*Barren h.* A h. (2d def.) in which there are no echinococcus heads developed upon the endocyst, but fluid alone is contained within it. See *ACEPHALOCYSTS*.—*Carcinomatous h.* Fr., *hydatide carcinomateuse*. A name given in the 18th century, by Adams, to the animal supposed to constitute the morbid tissue of cancer.—*Fertile h.* An h. the endocyst of which is supplied with minute buds or gemmæ, which develop into scolices or echinococcus heads that eventually break loose from their attachments and form secondary and tertiary cysts. These cysts are not cured by tapping.—*Gid h.* See *CENURUS cerebralis*.—*H. cyst.* See *H.* (2d def.).—*H's of Morgagni*. Lat., *corpora Morgagni*, *corpacula sacciformia* [Rosenmüller]. Fr., *hydatides pédiculées*. Syn.: *hyaloid bodies* [Simpson]. The terminal bulbs of the ves-

tiges of the Müllerian duct, which hang from the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct by a pedicle in the female, and in the male are situated between the body of the testicle and the upper globe of the epididymis.—*H. of the conjunctiva*. An ancient name for a phlyctenule of the conjunctiva.—*H. of the epididymis*, *H. of the Fallopian tube*, *H. of the oviduct*. See under *H's of Morgagni*.—*H. of the eyelid*. See *HYDATIS* (2d def.).—*H's of the uterus*. An old term for a vesicular mole.—*Pillbox h.* A hydatid cyst which, owing to its endogenous character, is made up of several smaller h's, one within the other.—*Multilocular h.* See *ECHINOCOCCUS multilocularis*.—*Sterile h.* See *Barren h.*—*Uterine h's*. See *H's of the uterus*.



A HYDATID OF FOUR WEEKS' GROWTH, SHOWING THE ECTOCYST AND ENDOCYST. (FROM COBBOLD.)

HYDATIDEPATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὕδατις*, a drop of water, and *ἥπατις*, pertaining to the liver. Fr., *hydatidépâtitte*. Hepatitis associated with hydatids.

HYDATID'IC. Lat., *hydatidicus* (from *ὕδατις*, a drop of water). Fr., *hydatidique*. Pertaining to hydatids.

HYDATID'IFORM. See *HYDATIDOID*.

HYDATIDOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-a't(a't)-i'd-o-(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-a't-ti'd'o-sel. -*cel'es*. From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserblasenbruch*. An oscheoce containing hydatids.

HYDATIDOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See *GID*.

HYDATIDO'DES. See *HYDATIDOID*.

HYDATIDO'GENOUS. See *HYDATIGENOUS*.

HYDATID'OID. Lat., *hydatidoides*, *hydatidoïdes* (from *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *hydatidoïde*. Ger., *hydatidenähnlich*. Resembling hydatids.

HYDATIDO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid. Ger., *Blasenruhrgeschwulst*. A hydatidic tumor.

HYDATIDOSCHEOCELE. Hid(hu'd)-a't(a't)-i'd-o's-ke'-(ch'e'z)-o-(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi'd-a't-i'd-o's'ke'z-o-sel. -*cel'es*. From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, *σχεον*, the scrotum, and *κήλη*, a tumor. See *HYDATIDOCELE*.

HYDATIDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid. Fr., *hydatidose*. Ger., *Hydatidenkrankheit*. The state of being affected with hydatids.

HYDAT'IDOUS. Lat., *hydatidosus*. Fr., *hydatideux*. Affected with hydatids.

HYDAT'IFORM. See *HYDATIDOID*.

HYDATI'GENA, *f.* From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, and *γένος*, a genus. A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state.—*H. granulosa*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*.—*H. orbicularis*, *H. oblonga*. See *CYSTICERCUS tenuicollis*.

HYDATI'GENOUS. From *ὕδατις*, a hydatid, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *hydatigène*. Causing, or bearing, or caused by hydatids.

HYDATIN'IFORM. See *HYDATIDOID*.

HYD'ATIS, *f.* -*at'idos* (-is). Gr., *ὕδατις* (from *ὕδωρ*, water). Fr., *hydatide*. Ger., *H.*, *Hydatide*, *Wasserbläschen*. Lit., a particle of water (Lat., *aquula*), a drop. 1. A hydatid, or a hydatid cyst. 2. A rounded vesicle, as large as a pea, with pellucid contents, usually solitary, met with often on the eyelids.—*H. acephalocystis*. See *ACEPHALOCYST*.—*H. cellulosa*. Cystic degeneration in cellular tissue.—*H. cœnurus*. See *CENURUS cerebralis*.—*H. conjunctiva*, *H. cuticularis*. See *H.* (2d def.).—*H. ditrachyceras*. A supposed faecal entozoon.—*H. echinococcus*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—*H. erratica*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*.—*H. glandulæ lacrimalis*. An old term for a hydatid cyst of the lacrimal gland.—*H. globosa*. See *CYSTICERCUS tenui-*

collis.—**Hydatides Morgagni**. See **HYDATIDS of Morgagni**.—**H. palpebræ**. See **H.** (2d def.).—**H. tunica vaginalis testiculi**. The hydatid of Morgagni in the male. A small cystic mass about 3 lines in diameter situated at the junction of the testicle and the epididymis, attached to the tunica vaginalis.—**Tænia h.** An old term for the vesicular mole.

HYDATISM. Gr., *υδατισμός*. Lat., *hydatismus*. Fr., *hydatisme*. Ger., *Wassergeräusch, Flüssigkeitsschall*. 1. Of Cælius Aurelianus, the sound produced by moving a liquid contained in a cavity, especially that of the thorax. 2. The percussion note elicited in hydrothorax.

HYDATOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu⁶d)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹-le-(la); in Eng., hi²d'a²t-o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). See **HYDATID-OCLE** and **HYDROCELE**.

HYDATOCH'OLOS, HYDATOCH'OLUS. Gr., *υδατόχολος* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *χολος*, bile). Ger., *wässrig-gallicht*. Of Hippocrates, watery and containing bile (said of the stools).

HYDATOCH'ROOS. Gr., *υδατόχρους* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *χρός*, color). Ger., *wasserfarbig*. Of the color of water; of Hippocrates, pale as water.

HYDATODEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *υδατώδης*, watery. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYDATO'DES. Gr., *υδατώδης* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *hydatöide*. Ger., *wässrig*. 1. Watery; of urine, limpid; of a person, dropsical. 2. Diluted with water. 3. As a n., the aqueous humor.

HYDATOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *υδωρ*, water, and *γενεσις*, a production. Fr., *hydatogénèse*. Ger., *Wasserbildung*. The formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body.

HY'DATOID. Gr., *υδατοειδής, υδατοειδής, υδατώδης* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *hydatoides*. Fr., *hydatöide*. Ger., *wasserähnlich* (1st def.), *blasenwurm-ähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Waterlike. 2. Resembling a hydatid. 3. As a n., the aqueous humor and its supposititious investment.

HYDATON'CUS, *m.* From *υδωρ*, water, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Wassergeschwulst*. A swelling with watery contents.

HYDATOPHTHON'GOS, HYDATOPHTHON'GUS, *m.* From *υδωρ*, water, and *φθόγγος*, the voice. Fr., *hydatophthongue*. Of Piorry, hydatism.

HYDATOPO'SIA, *f.* Gr., *υδατοποσία* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *ποσις*, a drinking). Fr., *hydatoposie*. Ger., *Wassertrinken*. The drinking of water.

HYDATOP'OTA, HYDATOP'OTES, *m.* -op'otæ, -op'otu (-æ). From *υδωρ*, water, and *ποτείν*, to drink. A water drinker.

HYDATORRHÆ'A, *f.* Gr., *υδατορροία* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *ροία*, a flow). See **HYDORRHŒA**.

HYDATOSCHEOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu⁶d)-a²t(a³t)-o²s-ke²-(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hid-a²t-o²s'ke²-o-sel. -ce'les. See **HYDATIDOCLE**.

HYDATO'SIS, *f.* -os'eos (-is). From *υδατοῦν*, to make watery. See **HYDATOGENESIS**.

HYDATOTHERAPI'A, *f.* See **HYDROTHERAPY**.

HYDAT'ULA, *f.* From *υδαρίς*, a drop of water. A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state.—**H. cerebralis**. See **CENURUS cerebralis**.—**H. solitaria**. See **CYSTICERCUS tenuicollis**.

HYDERI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Gr., *υδερίασις*. See **HYDROPS**.

HYDER'ICUS, HYDERO'DES. Hid(hu⁶d)-e²r'i²k-u²s-(u¹s), -e²r-od'ez(as). Gr., *υδερικός, υδερώδης*. Dropsical.

HYDERON'CUS, *m.* From *υδερως*, the dropsy, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See **HYDATONCUS**.

HYD'EROS, HYD'ERUS, *m.* Gr., *υδερως* (from *υδωρ*, water). 1. Of the old Greek writers, diabetes, also dropsy. 2. Of later writers, ascites and anasarca. 3. Of Paulus Ægineta, hepaticus.

HYDNOCAR'PUS, *m.* From *υδρον*, an edible fungus, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *hydnocarpe*. A genus of bixaceous plants.—**H. anthelminticus**. A tree growing in Cochinchina, not generally recognized by botanists, but from the structure of the seed probably a species of *Gynocardia*. The seed, known in Siam as *lukrabo*, and in China as *ta-fung-tsze*, is used in a variety of skin diseases, and is said to be sometimes substituted for St. Ignatius's beans.—**H. inebrians**. A species found in Ceylon, where it is called *makooloo*, and on the Malabar coast. The fruit is extremely poisonous, and is used in New Zealand as a fish poison. An oil obtained from the seed is used in India in leprosy and skin diseases.—**H. venenatus**. *H. inebrians*.—**H. wightianus**. A species found in India. An infusion of the seeds is used as a detergent douche after delivery, and an oil obtained from them is used like chaulmoogra oil.

HYDORRHÆ'A, *f.* See **HYDORRHŒA**.

HY'DRA, *f.* Gr., *υδρα*. A genus of tapeworms in the larval state.—**H. hydatula**. See **CYSTICERCUS tenuicollis**.

HYDRABIET'IC ACID, HYDRABIETIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrabiétique*. A crystalline acid, C₄H₆SO₅.

HYDRACET'AMID(E). Fr., *hydracétamide*. An amorphous body, C₆H₁₂N₂, formed by exposing aldehyde ammonia for some time to moisture or to alcohol.

HYDRA'CETIN. From *υδρα*, a water-serpent. Fr., *hydracétine, pyrodine, acétyl-phényl-hydrazine*. Of Guttman, pure acetphenylhydrazide, C₆H₅NH—NH.C₂H₃O, formerly used in an impure state under the name of pyrodine. It is decidedly antipyretic and antirheumatic. It has been used in the form of an ointment in psoriasis.

HYDRACH'NE, *f.* -rach'nes. From *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄχνη*, anything shaved off. Fr., *hydrachne*. Ger., *frieselartige Wasserblase*. A small watery vesicle of the skin or the mucous membrane of the mouth.

HYDRACH'NIDES, *f. pl.* From *υδωρ*, water, *ἄχνη*, anything shaved off, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *Wasserpocken, Lymphpocken*. Vesicles with watery contents.

HYDRA'CID. Lat., *hydracidum*. Hydrogen acid.

HYDRACRYLAM'IC ACID. See **LACTAMIC ACID**.

HYDRAC'RYLATE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydracrylat*. A salt of hydracrylic acid.

HYDRACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydracrylique* (ou *lactique nonal*). Ger., *Hydracrylsäure*. A syrupy, acid liquid, CH₂OH.(CH.CH)O.OH (probably), isomeric with lactic acid.

HYD'RADEN, *m.* and *f.* -ad'enos (-is). From *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄδην*, a gland. See **LYMPHATIC GLAND**.

HYDRADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄδην*, a gland. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.—**H. axillaris**. See **HIDROSADENITIS**.

HYDRA'DENYPERTRO'PHIA, *f.* From *υδωρ*, water, *ἄδην*, a gland, *υπερ*, beyond measure, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland.

HYDRÆ'DOS, *f.* -ræ'doos (-ous). From *υδωρ*, water, and *αἰδώς*, shame. A swelling of the female pudendum.

HYDRÆMATOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu⁶d)-re²m(ræ³-e²m)-a²t-(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hid-re²m'a²t-o-sel. Fr., *hydrohématocele*. A hæmatocele consecutive to a hydrocele.

HYDRÆ'MIA. From *υδωρ*, water, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hydrémie, hydrohémie*. Ger., *Hydrämie, Wasserigkeit des Blutes*. A condition in which the watery constituent of the blood is abnormally increased; due to hæmorrhage, albuminuria, deficient excretion of water from the kidneys or skin, and possibly extensive burns.

HYDRÆM'IC. Fr., *hydroémique*. Ger., *hydrämisch*. Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydræmia.

HYDRAGO'GIA. Gr., *υδραγωγία* (from *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄγειν*, to lead). 1. (F. sing.) hydragogue action. 2. (N. pl.) the lymphatics.

HYDRAGO'GON, *n.* From *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄγειν*, to conduct. A hydragogue.

HY'DRAGOGUE. Gr., *ὑδραγωγός* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἄγειν*, to conduct). Lat., *hydragogus*. Fr., *h. Ger.*, *wassertreibend*. Causing copious watery evacuations, especially by the bowels.

HYDRAGO'GUM. *n.* A hydragogue remedy.

HYDRAL'COHOL. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *alcohol*. Fr., *hydraulicol*. Of Béal, brandy or spirit containing 22 per cent. of alcohol.

HYDRALIZ'ARIN. A dihydroxydihydranthraquinone, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, occurring when an alkaline alizarin solution is warmed with tin and treated with acid.

HYDRAL'LAS, *m.* *-lan'tos (-is)*. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἀλλὰς* (see *ALLANTOIS*). Fr., *hydrallante*. Ger., *Metzhydrorrhoe*. Of Dugès, excess of the allantoic fluid.

HYDRAL'MA, HYDRAL'ME, *f.* *-al'mæ, -al'mes*. Gr., *ὑδράλμη* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἄλμη*, brine). Fr., *hydraulicme, eau de mer*. Ger., *Salzwasser*. Sea water; in the pl., *hydraulicme* (Fr., *hydraulicmes*), salt, or sea water, baths.

HYDRAL'OGEN. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *ἄλς*, salt, and *γεν-νᾶν*, to engender. Hydrochloric acid.

HYDRAMID(E). 1. An amide produced by the action of ammonia on an aromatic aldehyde (e. g., hydrobenzamide). 2. An old name for ammonia, from the supposition that it was a compound of amidogen and hydrogen.

HYDRAM'NION, n., HYDRAM'NIOS, m. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἄμνιον*, the amnion. Fr., *hydramnios*. Ger., *Anhäufung der Amnionflüssigkeit*. Dropsy of the amnion (see under *AMNION*).—*Acute* *h.* Fr., *h. aigu* [Charpentier]. *H.* of rapid formation, accompanied with great pain, vomiting, emaciation, and high fever, and threatening abortion or the life of the patient.

HYDRAM'YL. Amyl hydride; used as an antiseptic.—*H. ether.* A local anæsthetic made by mixing equal parts of *h.* and ether.

HYDRAN'GEA, f. Fr., *hydrangée, hydrangelle*. A genus of saxifrageous shrubs.—*H. arborescens*. Seven-barks, the common *h.* of North America. The root contains *hydrangin* (*q. v.*), is diuretic, and has been used for vesical calculi. In large doses it produces vertigo.—*H. azazai*. A species found in Japan, where it was formerly much used as an antiperiodic and tonic.—*H. vulgaris*. *H. arborescens*.—*Lithiated h.* A proprietary preparation reputed to be made from a species of *H.* (probably *H. arborescens*) and to contain lithium; used as a lithontriptic and in gouty and rheumatic affections.

HYDRANG(E)I'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἄγγειον*, a vessel. See *LYMPHANGEITIS*.

HYDRANG(E)IOG'RAPHY, HYDRANG(E)IOL'OGY. Lat., *hydrangeiographia, hijdrangeiologia* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, *ἄγγειον*, a vessel, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *hydrangéiologie*. Ger., *Lehre von den Lymphgefässen*. The anatomy, etc., of the lymphatic vessels.

HYDRANG(E)I'ON, n. A lymphatic vessel.

HYDRANG(E)IOT'OMY. Lat., *hydrangeiotomia* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, *ἄγγειον*, a vessel, and *τομή*, a cutting). Ger., *Zergliederung der Lymphgefässe*. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

HYDRANG(E)I'UM, n. See *HYDRANGEION*.

HYDRAN'GIN. A crystalline glucoside obtained from the root of *Hydrangea arborescens*.

HYDRANG'IUM, n. See *HYDRANGEION*.

HYDRANIS'OIN. Fr., *hydranisoïne*. A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$, resembling cholesterol, obtained by treating anisole aldehyde with sodium amalgam.

HYDRAN'OSOS, HYDRAN'OSUS, f. *-o'seos, -dran'osi*. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *hydranose*. Ger., *seröse Ausschwitzung*. 1. Of Lobstein, a serous exudation. 2. Of some modern pathologists, hydatosis.

HYDRANTO'IC ACID. See *HYDANTOIC ACID*.

HYDRAN'ZOTHIN. A white crystalline powder, S_2 $(CS.NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating ammonium thiocyanate with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride.

anate with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride.

HYDRAPOR'IA, f. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἀπορία*, want of resource. Fr., *hydraporie*. Ger., *Mangel an Wasser*. An insufficiency of water.

HYDRAR'GICUS. Mercurial.

HYDRAR'GISM. See *HYDRARGYRIASIS*.

HYDRAR''GOCHLO'RID(E). A compound of mercury bichloride with another chloride.

HYDRAR'GOTIN. Mercuric tannate.

HYDRAR''GYRANATRIP'SIS, f. *-trip'seos (-is)*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, and *τρίψις*, friction. Fr., *hydrargyranatripsie*. Ger., *Quecksilbereinreibung*. Mercurial friction.

HYDRAR'GYRATE. Lat., *hydrargyratus, hydrargyricus* (from *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver). Fr., *hydrargyride*. Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury.

HYDRAR''GYRENTEROPH'THISIS, f. *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Fr., *hydrargyrenterophthisie*. Ger., *Quecksilberdarmschwindsucht*. A wasting disease of the intestines produced by mercury.

HYDRAR''GYRENTRIP'SIS, f. *-trip'seos (-is)*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, and *τρίψις*, friction. Ger., *Quecksilberschmierkur*. A system of treatment consisting in the use of mercurial frictions.

HYDRARGY'RIA, f. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver artificially prepared from cinnabar ore. Fr., *hydrargyrie*. Ger., *Hydrargyrie, Quecksilberausschlag*. 1. See *ECZEMA mercuriale*. 2. Chronic mercurial poisoning.—*H. febrilis*. Fr., *hydrargyrie fébrile*. A variety of *h.* accompanied by fever.—*H. maligna*. Fr., *hydrargyrie maligne*. A very severe (sometimes fatal) form of *h.* or mercurial eczema.—*H. mitis*. Fr., *hydrargyrie bénigne*. See *ECZEMA mercuriale*.

HYDRARGYRI'ASIS, f. *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver. Fr., *hydrargyrosc*. Ger., *Quecksilberkrankheit*. Mercurialism, mercurial poisoning.

HYDRARGYR'IC. Lat., *hydrargyricus*. Fr., *hydrargyrique*. Mercuric, pertaining to mercury.

HYDRAR'GYRIS, f. *-gyr'idis*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver. 1. Of Bonnsdorf, an amalgam. 2. In the pl., *hydrargyrides*, of Beudant, a family of ponderable bodies having mercury as their type.

HYDRAR'GYRISM. Lat., *hydrargyrismus*. See *HYDRARGYRIASIS*.

HYDRARGYR'IUM, n. See *ECZEMA mercuriale*.

HYDRAR''GYROCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrargyrocyanique*. An acid produced by the combination of hydrogen with mercury cyanide.

HYDRAR''GYROKA'LIUM, n. A compound of mercury and potassium.

HYDRAR'GYROL. Mercury paraphenylthionate; an antiseptic.

HYDRAR''GYROMA'NIA, f. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *hydrargyromanie*. Insanity attributed to the excessive use of mercury.

HYDRAR''GYROPERICARDI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *hydrargyropéricardite*. Mercurial pericarditis.

HYDRARGYROPHO'BIA, f. From *ὑδράργυρος*, mercury, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid dread of the medicinal use of mercury.

HYDRAR''GYROPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *hydrargyrophthalmie*. Mercurial ophthalmia.

HYDRAR''GYROPLUMB'UM, n. From *hydrargyrum*, quicksilver, and *plumbum*, lead. A compound of mercury and lead.

HYDRAR''GYROPNEUMAT'IC. From *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver, and *πνεῦμα*, air. Fr., *hydrargyropneumatique*. Pertaining to mercury and to a gas.

HYDRAR''GYROPSYDRA'CIA, *f.* From *ὕδραργυρος*, quicksilver, and *ψύδραξ*, a blister. *Fr.*, *hydrargyropsydracie*. *Ger.*, *mercurielle Wasserkrätze*. An eruption of mercurial pustules.

HYDRAR'GYROS, *m. Gr.*, *ὕδραργυρος*. See **HYDRAR'GYRUM**.

HYDRARGYROSEPTOL. The compound $C_6H_6N.O$. $SO_2Hg + 2NaCl$, used in syphilis.

HYDRAR'GYROSIALORRHŒA, *f.* From *ὕδραργυρος*, quicksilver, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ροία*, a flowing. *Fr.*, *hydrargyrosialorrhée*. Mercurial salivation.

HYDRARGYRO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὕδραργυρος*, quicksilver. *Fr.*, *hydrargyroise*. 1. Hydrargyriasis. 2. The use of mercurial frictions or fumigations.

HYDRARGYRO'SOAMMONI'CUS. Containing both ammonium and mercury.

HYDRAR''GYROSTOMATI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ὕδραργυρος*, quicksilver, and *στόμα*, the mouth. 1. Mercurial stomatitis. 2. Of Trenile, mercurial salivation.

HYDRARGYRO'SUS. Mercurous.

HYDRAR''GYROTRIP'SIS, *f.* *-trip'seos (-is)*. See **HYDRARGYRANATRIPSIS**.

HYDRAR'GYRUM, *n. Gr.*, *ὕδραργυρος* (from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ἀργυρος*, silver). *Fr.*, *mercure du commerce* [*Fr. Cod.*] (2d def.), *mercure purifié* [*Fr. Cod.*] (3d def.). *Ger.*, *Quecksilber*. 1. Of Pliny, mercury artificially prepared by roasting cinnabar with charcoal. 2. Crude mercury. 3. Mercury purified by distillation for medicinal use.—**Emplastrum ex hydrargyro** (seu *hydrargyri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., *Ger. Ph.*, etc.]). *Fr.*, *emplâtre (et sparadrap)* [*Fr. Cod.*] (2d def.) *mercuriel*. *Ger.*, *Quecksilberpflaster*. A preparation consisting of metallic mercury triturated with some fatty matter till the separate globules of the metal cease to be visible, and incorporated with lead plaster. The amount of mercury in the different preparations is 40 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], 33 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 20 per cent. [*Ger. Ph.*].—**Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum** [U. S. Ph.]. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Hydrargyri chloridum mite** [U. S. Ph.]. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Hydrargyri cyanidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cyanuretum*). See **MERCURY cyanide**.—**Hydrargyri iodidum chloridum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **MERCURY chloriodide**.—**Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum**. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**Hydrargyri iodidum viride** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **MERCURY protiodide**.—**Hydrargyri oxidum flavum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **Yellow MERCURY oxide**.—**Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum**. See **Black MERCURY oxide**.—**Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *oxodes rubrum*). See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—**Hydrargyri oxymurias** (seu *perchloridum* [Br. Ph.]). See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Hydrargyri periodidum**. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**Hydrargyri subchloridum** [Br. Ph.]. Mercurous chloride. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Hydrargyri subiodidum**. See **MERCURY protiodide**.—**Hydrargyri submuriat.** Calomel. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus** [U. S. Ph.]. See **MERCURY subsulphate**.—**Hydrargyri sulphas (flava, seu flavus)**. See **MERCURY sulphate**.—**Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum** [U. S. Ph.]. Red mercurous sulphide. — **Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Black mercurous sulphide.—**Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See **Red MERCURY sulphide**.—**H. auratum**. A homeopathic trituration of gold amalgam.—**H. bichloratum**. 1. See **MERCURY bichloride**. 2. Of the *Ger. Ph.*, also a test solution made by dissolving 1 part of mercuric chloride in 9 parts of water.—**H. bichloratum albuminatum**. A compound of corrosive sublimate and albumin used for hypodermic injection, and made by mixing 20 parts of water with 5 of the white of hen's eggs, straining, and adding a solution of 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 30 of water, washing and filtering the precipitate obtained, then dissolving in a

solution of 6 parts of common salt and 100 parts of water, and diluting so that a cubic centimetre of the liquid shall contain a centigramme of corrosive sublimate.—**H. bichloratum carbamidatum solum**. A preparation made by dissolving a gramme of corrosive sublimate in enough hot water to make 100 cubic ctm. of solution, cooling, then adding 50 centigrammes of carbamide and filtering. Recommended for hypodermic injection in syphilis.—**H. biiodatum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**H. biiodatum rubrum**, **H. bijodatum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**H. chloratum** [*Ger. Ph.*] (dulce, seu mite, seu mite lævigatum, seu mite præcipitatione paratum, seu mite sublimatione paratum). See **MERCURY chloride**.—**H. chloratum vapore paratum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**H. cum creta** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *Fr.*, *mercure avec la craie*. *Ger.*, *Quecksilber mit Kreide*. Mercury with chalk; gray powder. The U. S. preparation is made by triturating 38 parts of mercury with 12 of milk sugar and 50 parts of prepared chalk (moistened with a mixture of equal parts of ether and alcohol), and continuing the process until the whole has been reduced to a powder of a uniform gray color, in which the separate globules of mercury are no longer visible with a magnifying power of 10 diameters. The British preparation is made by triturating together 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of prepared chalk until the mercury is extinguished and the mixture has a uniform gray color. The proportion of mercury is 38 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], and 33½ per cent. [Br. Ph.]. Used as a laxative, especially for children.—**H. cyanatum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. See **MERCURY cyanide**.—**H. extinctum**. *Fr.*, *mercure éteinte*. *Ger.*, *gelöschtes Quecksilber*. Extinguished mercury; metallic mercury triturated with some fatty substance until no globules of the metal can be discovered with a weak magnifying glass.—**H. formamidatum solum**. A solution of mercuric formamide, $(CHO.NH)_2Hg$, made by treating 10 grammes of corrosive sublimate with caustic soda, washing the precipitate, and then dissolving in formamide and a little water at 30° or 40° C., diluting with water, so as to make 1,000 grammes of the liquid, and filtering.—**H. iodatum flavum** [*Ger. Ph.* (1st ed.)]. See **MERCURY protiodide**.—**H. iodatum rubrum**. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**H. jodatum viride**. See **MERCURY protiodide**.—**H. kalium hyposulfurosium**. Mercury and potassium hyposulphite; used subcutaneously in syphilis.—**H. muriaticum**. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**H. muriaticum corrosivum**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**H. muriaticum dulce** (seu mite, seu mite oxydatum). See **MERCURY chloride**.—**H. muriaticum præcipitatum**. See **Ammoniated MERCURY**.—**H. muriatum**. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**H. muriatum ammoniacale**. See **ALEMEROOTH**.—**H. muriatum corrosivum**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**H. nitricum oxydatum** [*Ger. Ph.* (1st ed.)]. See **MERCURY protonitrate**.—**H. oxydatum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—**H. oxydatum flavum (hydratum)**. See **Yellow MERCURY oxide**.—**H. oxydatum nigrum** [Weigert]. See **MERCURY and ammonium nitrate**.—**H. oxydatum rubrum**. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—**H. oxydatum via humida paratum** [*Ger. Ph.*]. Mercuric oxide prepared in the wet way. See **Yellow MERCURY oxide**.—**H. peptonatum**. *Ger.*, *Quecksilberpepton*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of dry peptone in 10 parts of water and stirring into this mixture a solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 20 parts of water, then filtering the resulting precipitate and dissolving in 3 of common salt and 50 of water. The final solution is diluted so that 1 cubic ctm. shall contain 1 centigramme of corrosive sublimate, and is used for hypodermic injection.—**H. sulfoichthyolicum**. Of Unna, a mixture of 10 parts of sodium sulphichthyolate

and 3 of corrosive sublimate.—**H. sulfuratum nigrum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Black MERCURY sulphide*.—**Linimentum hydrargyri** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment mercuriel*. Ger., *Quecksilberliniment*. Liniment of mercury; made by melting 1 av. oz. of mercurial ointment in 1 fl. oz. of camphor liniment and adding 1 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia.—**Liquor hydrargyri nitratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur d'azotate de mercure*. Syn.: *liquor hydrargyri nitrici* (*oxydati*, *h. nitricum oxydatum liquidum*, *nitras hydrargyri liquidus*, *solutio nitratis hydrargyri*, *liquor nitratis hydrargyri*). A preparation made by dissolving 40 parts of red mercury oxide (mercuric oxide), corresponding to 37 of mercury, in a mixture of 45 of nitric acid and 15 of water.—**Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate mercurique liquide*, *nitrate acide de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati acidus*. A colorless, very strongly acid and caustic preparation of mercuric nitrate, $Hg(NO_3)_2$, dissolved in water with nitric acid in excess, made by dissolving 4 parts of pure mercury in 71 of nitric acid and 15 of water.—**Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *h. nitricum oxydulatum liquidum* (seu *solutum*), *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *nitratis hydrargyrosi*. Solution of mercurous nitrate; a clear, colorless liquid of acid reaction, made by dissolving mercurous nitrate crystals in nitric acid and water.—**Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor mercurialis Van Swieten*, *liquor sublimati corrosivi*, *liquor hydrargyri ammoniati* (seu *bichlorati corrosivi*), *liquor Van Swieten*. Fr., *soluté de bichlorure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 875 parts of water and 1 part of ammonium chloride.—**Lotio hydrargyri**. 1. See *Lotio hydrargyri nigra*. 2. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 288 parts of distilled water, with or without the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid. *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**Lotio hydrargyri flava** [Br. Ph.] (seu *lutea*). Fr., *eau phagédénique*, *hydrolé mercuriel calcaire*. Syn.: *aqua phagedénica* [Fr. Cod.]. Yellow lotion of mercury, yellow wash; made by adding 36 grains (1 part) of corrosive sublimate to an imp. pint (243 parts) of limewater.—**Lotio hydrargyri nigra** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau phagédénique noire*. Syn.: *aqua phagedénica nigra*, *aqua hydrargyri muriatici mitis nigra*. Black lotion of mercury, black wash; made by adding a drachm of calomel to an imp. pint of lime water (= 1 part of calomel to 146 parts of limewater).—**Massa hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules mercurielles simples* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulæ hydrargyri* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870] (seu *hydrargyricæ*, seu *mercuriales cæruleæ*, seu *cum hydrargyro* [Fr. Cod.]). Mass of mercury, blue mass, blue pill, a preparation consisting of mercury incorporated into a pilular mass in a state of such fine subdivision that no metallic globules can be discovered with a glass of low magnifying power. The U. S. preparation contains 33 parts of mercury, 3 of glycerin, and 34 of honey of rose, triturated together and gradually incorporated with 5 parts of licorice root and 25 of marsh mallow in No. 60 powder. The Br. Ph. directs that pills of from 3 to 8 grains be made of the mass.—**Oleatum hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph.]. See *MERCURY oleate*.—**Pilulæ hydrargyri** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Massa hydrargyri*.—**Pilulæ hydrargyri subchloridi compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ ANTIMONII compositæ*.—**Unguentum hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade mercurielle faible* (ou à parties égales [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *graue Quecksilbersalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum hydrargyri cinereum* [Ger. Ph.], *pomatum cum hydrargyro* (*simplex*) [Fr. Cod.]. Mercurial (or blue) ointment; consisting of metallic mercury intimately mixed with fatty matter so that the separate mercurial globules are no longer visible to the naked eye, or under a weak magnifying power. In the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and the Fr. Cod., the proportion of fatty matter to mercury is as

one to one; in the Ger. Ph. as two to one.—**Unguentum hydrargyri album** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *amidoatobichlorati*, seu *ammoniati* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Ger., *weisse Quecksilbersalbe*. White precipitate ointment; consisting of 1 part of ammoniated mercury mixed with 9 parts of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.], or of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or vaseline [Ger. Ph.].—**Unguentum hydrargyri cinereum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri*.—**Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de biiodure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation consisting of 1 part of mercuric iodide and 28 parts of simple ointment. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation for veterinary use, consisting of 1 part of mercuric iodide and 11½ parts of lard.—**Unguentum hydrargyri nitrati** (seu *nitratis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Fr., *pommade citrine* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent citrin*. A preparation consisting of mercury dissolved in nitric acid, and mixed with some fatty matter. The U. S. Ph. preparation is made by adding 7 parts of nitric acid to 76 of warmed lard oil, and mixing with a solution of 7 parts of mercury in 10 of nitric acid; the Br. Ph. preparation by melting 3½ parts of lard in 7½ of olive oil, and adding a solution of 1 part of mercury in 426 parts of nitric acid; the Fr. Cod. preparation by melting 1 part of lard in 1 of olive oil, and adding a solution of 1 part of mercury dissolved in 2 parts of nitric acid.—**Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by mixing 1 part of unguentum hydrargyri nitratis with 2 parts of vaseline.—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde jaune* (ou avec *l'oxyde jaune*) *de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of yellow mercury oxide mixed with 9 parts of ointment [U. S. Ph.], or with 15 parts of vaseline [Fr. Cod.].—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde rouge de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rot(h)e Quecksilbersalbe*. Red precipitate ointment; consisting of 1 part of red mercury oxide mixed with 9 parts of ointment [U. S. Ph.], with 7 of a mixture of vaseline and solid paraffin [Br. Ph.], with 9 [Ger. Ph.] or [Fr. Cod.] 15 of vaseline. The Fr. Cod. has also the *pommade de Régent*, which contains 1 part in 20 of the red mercury oxide.—**Unguentum hydrargyri rubrum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*.—**Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de calomel* (ou *de chlorure mercurieux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ointment of calomel; consisting of 1 part of calomel mixed with 5½ [Br. Ph.] or 9 parts [Fr. Cod.] of benzoinated lard.

HYDRAR'GYRUS, *m.* Gr., *ὕδραργυρος* (from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ἀργυρος*, silver). See *HYDRARGYRUM*.—**H. biiodatus**, **H. bijodatus**. See *MERCURY biniodide*.—**H. calcinatus**. See *Red MERCURY oxide*.—**H. chloratus mitis**. See *CALOMEL*.—**H. cum creta**. See *HYDRARGYRUM cum creta*.—**H. iodatus (flavus)**. Mercury protoiodide.—**H. iodatus ruber**. Mercury biniodide.—**H. muriaticus mitis**. Calomel. See *MERCURY chloride*.—**H. muriatus**. Mercury bichloride.—**H. muriatus mitis**. Calomel. See *MERCURY chloride*.—**H. nitratus ruber**. Red mercury oxide.—**H. periodatus**. See *MERCURY bichloride*.—**H. phosphoratus**. Mercury phosphide.—**H. purificatus**. See *HYDRARGYRUM* (3d def.).—**H. sulphuratus ruber**. See *Red MERCURY sulphide*.—**H. vitriolatus**. See *MERCURY subsulphate*.

HYDRAR'THRICUS. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Gelenkwassersuchtbetreffend*. Of or pertaining to hydrarthron.

HYDRAR'THRON, *n.*, **HYDRAR'THROS**, *m.*, **HYDRARTHRO'SIS**, *f.*, **HYDRAR'THRUS**, *m.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *hydarthrose*. Ger., *Gelenkwassersucht*. Dropsy of an articular cavity.

HY'DRAS, *m.* -*ra'tis*. From *ὕδωρ*, water. See *HYDRATE*.

HYDRAS'TIN(E). Lat., *hydrastina*, *hydrastinum*. Fr., h. Ger., *Hydrastin*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_6$, contained in the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. In small doses it causes vasoconstriction, diminution in the size of the kidneys, and heightening of blood pressure; in large doses, vasoparesis and diminution of blood pressure. In the voluntary muscles it produces convulsions like those of strychnine poisoning. It is applied to inflamed mucous membranes.—**H. hydrochloride**. A compound of h. and hydrochloric acid; used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.

HYDRAS'TININ(E). Fr., h. Ger., *Hydrastinin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, obtained by oxidizing hydrastine with nitric acid. It exerts a paralyzing action on the voluntary muscles, but stimulates the vasoconstrictor nerves, causing contraction of the vessels, heightened cardiac systole, and increase of blood pressure. As a substitute for ergot, it is more prompt and sustained in action, produces no irritation when injected subcutaneously, and occasions no subsequent discomfort. It has been used in metrorrhagia, congestive dysmenorrhœa, and the hæmorrhage of uterine myoma.—**H. hydrochloride**. A compound of h. and hydrochloric acid; readily soluble in water, and preferred to the uncombined base for medicinal use.

HYDRAS'TINUM, *n*. See HYDRASTINE.

HYDRAS'TIS, *f*. -*ras'tidos* (-is), -*ras'tis*. From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., h. (1st def.), *hydraste* (1st def.), *hydrastide* (1st def.), *racine d'h. du Canada* (2d def.). Ger., *H. Wasserkraut* (1st def.), *Gelberwurz* (2d def.). Syn.: *h. rhizome*, *rhizoma h.* (see *hydrastidis* [2d def.]). 1. Indian turmeric; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *H. canadensis*.—**Extractum h. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de h.* Ger., *flüssiges H'extrakt*. A fluid extract of the rhizome of *H. canadensis*.—**H. canadensis**. Fr., *h. de Canada*. Ger., *canadisches Wasserkraut*, *Gelbsuchtwurzel*. Golden seal; a small herb found in bog meadows from Canada to Carolina and Kentucky. Its rhizome contains hydrastine, berberine, and xanthopucine, and is considered a tonic, alterative, and aperient. It has been used in diseases of the mucous membranes (enteritis, leucorrhœa, etc.) and in uterine hæmorrhage. By some it is substituted for quinine in intermittent fevers, and at one time it was considered a remedy for cancer.—**Tinctura h.** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture of the rhizome of *H. canadensis*.

HYDRAS'TOL. A certain proprietary preparation of hydrastis.

HY'DRATABLE. Fr., h. Capable of being hydrated or converted into a hydrate.

HYDRATA'TION. See HYDRATION.

HY'DRATE. Lat., *hydras*, *hydratum* (from ὕδωρ, water).

Fr., h. Ger., *Hydrat*. 1. Originally, a compound of an element or radicle with water. The term is still used in this sense in speaking of crystalline substances in which water (water of crystallization) forms a part of the chemical or physical organization. 2. In the usual sense of the term, a compound of a metal or radicle with hydroxyl (OH).—**Haloid h.** Ger., *Haloidhydrat*. A h., or compound of a radicle with two or more molecules of hydroxyl, in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is replaced by a haloid element.

HY'DRATED. Fr., *hydraté*. 1. Compounded with or containing water, either simply admixed or as an essential part (e. g., a h. crystal is one containing water of crystallization). 2. Containing hydroxyl (OH); forming a hydrate (hydroxide), or combined with a hydrate (e. g., h. iron oxide).

HYDRAT'IC. Fr., *hydratique*. Ger., *hydratisch*. Having the character of a hydrate.

HYDRATA'TION. From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., h. The act or process of mixing or combining with water; conversion

into a hydrate; also the state of being thus mixed, combined, or converted.

HYDRA''TOCARBO'NAS, *m*. -*onat'is*. See HYDROCARBONATE.

HYDRATROP'IC ACID. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄτροπος (see ATROPA). See PHENYLPROPIONIC ACID.

HYDRA'TUM, *n*. See HYDRATE.

HYDRA'TUS. See HYDRATED.

HY'DRAZIN(E). Syn.: *diamide*. 1. An imaginary compound, N_2H_4 . 2. A derivative of this compound, formed by substituting an alcohol radicle for 1 or 2 atoms of hydrogen (primary and secondary h's).

HYDRAZOBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hydrazobenzine*. Ger., *Hydrazobenzol*. A compound of benzene with nitrogen and hydrogen, $C_{12}N_2H_{12}$, isomeric with benzidine.

HYDRAZOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrazobenzoiqûe*. Ger., *Hydrazobenzoesäure*. A weak dibasic acid, $C_6H_4N_2O_4$, formed by boiling azobenzoic acid with a ferrous salt and sodic hydrate.

HYDRAZONAPH'THOL. The compound, $C_{10}H_8N_2O$.

HYDRAZUL'MIN(E). Fr., h. Ger., *Hydrazulmin*. A substance, $C_4H_6N_6$, said to be closely related to uric acid.

HYDRAZULMOX'IN. Fr., *hydrazulmoxine*. Ger., *H.* An acid substance, $C_4H_5N_5O$.

HYDREC'TASIS, *f*. -*a'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔκτασις, extension. Distention by a liquid.

HYDRELEC'TRIC. Lat., *hydrelectricus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber). Pertaining to hydrelectricity.

HYDRELECTRI'CITY. Lat., *hydrelectricitas* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber). Fr., *hydreélectricité*. Galvanism.

HYDREL'YTRON, **HYDREL'YTRUM**, *n*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄλντρον, a sheath. 1. Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. 2. A watery collection in the vagina.

HYDREM'ESIS, *f*. -*e'seos* (-*em'esis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔμεσις, a vomiting. Fr., *vomissement aqueux*. Ger., *Wasserbrechen*. Watery vomiting.

HYDRENCEPHAL'IC. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALIC.

HYDRENCEPHA'LION, *n*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDRENCEPHALI'TIS, *f*. -*it'idis*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *hydrencéphalite*. Ger., *entzündliche Hirnwassersucht*. Hydrocephalus with inflammation.

HYDRENCEPHA'LIUM, *n*. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDRENCEPHALOCÉLE, *f*. Hid(hu'd)-re²n(re²n)-se²f(kē²)-a²l(a²l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre'n-se²f'a²l-o-sel. -*ce'les* (-æ). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrencéphalocèle*. Ger., *Hirnwasserbruch*. An encephalocèle which, in addition to brain substance, contains a portion of one or both ventricles filled with fluid. See also MENINGOCÉLE, ENCEPHALOCÉLE, and HERNIA cerebri.—**Orbital h.** See Orbital ENCEPHALOCÉLE.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID. See HYDROCEPHALOID.

HYDRENCEPH'ALON, *n*., **HYDRENCEPH'ALUS**, *m*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDRENTEREPILOCELE, *f*. Hid(hu'd)-re²n-te²r-e²p-i²-plo(plō²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-te²r-e²p-i²p'-lo-sel. -*celes* (-æ). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐντερον, an intestine, ἐπίπλοον, the membrane inclosing the entrails, and κύλη, a tumor. An enteroepiplocele with serous fluid in the sac.

HYDRENTEROCELE Hid(hu'd)-re²n-te²r-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-te²r-o-sel. -*cel'es* (-æ). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐντερον, an intestine, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrentéroccèle*. Ger., *Wasserdarmbruch*. Intestinal hernia with fluid in the sac.

HYDREN'TEROEPIPLOM'PHALUM, *n*. From ὕδωρ, water, ἐντερον, an intestine, ἐπίπλοον, the membrane

inclosing the entrails, and *ομφαλός*, the navel. An umbilical hernia which contains intestine, serum, and omentum.

HYDRENTEROMPHALOCLE, f., HYDRENTEROMPHALUS, m. Hid(hu'd)-re²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l-o-sel; hid(hu'd)-re²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u³s). -ce'les, -om'phali. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *έντερον*, an intestine, *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hydrentéromphale*. Ger., *Darmwassernabelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing intestine and water.

HYDREPIGAS'TRIUM. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the abdomen. Fr., *hydrépigastre*. Ger., *äussere Bauchwassersucht*. A supposed collection of fluid between the abdominal muscles and the peritonæum.

HYDREPIPOCLE, f. Hid(hu'd)-re²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-re²p-i²-plo-sel. -ce'les (-æ). From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἐπίπλοον*, the membrane inclosing the entrails, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hydrépiplocèle*. Ger., *Netzwasserbruch*. An omental hernia with water in the sac.

HYDREPILOMPHALOCLE, f., HYDREPILOMPHALUS, m. Hid(hu'd)-re²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-re²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l-o-sel; hid(hu'd)-re²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u³s). -ce'les (-æ), -plom'phali. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hydrépiplomphale*. Ger., *Wassernabelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum and serum.

HYDREPIP'LOON, n. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum. Fr., *hydrépiploon*. Ger., *Netzwassersucht*. Omental dropsy.

HYDRET'RON, HYDRET'RUM, n. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ῥέτρον*, the abdomen. See ASCITES.

HYDREXOSTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἔξ*, outside of, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *hydrexostose*. Ger., *wässriger Knochenauswuchs*. An exostosis complicated with a collection of water.

HYDRI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ιασις*, a mode of healing. Fr., *hydriase*. Ger., *Wasserheilkraft*. The curative action of cold water.

HYDRIAT'IC. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ιατρικός*, healing. Fr., *hydriatique*. Ger., *hydriatisch*. Hydrotherapeutic.

HYDRIAT'ICS, sing. See HYDRIATRICES.

HYDRIAT'RIC. Pertaining to hydriatics.

HYDRIAT'RICS, sing. Lat., *hydriatrica* (from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ιατρικός*, healing). Fr., *hydriatrie*. Ger., *Hydriatrik, Wassercurmethode*. The systematic treatment of diseases with cold water.

HYDRIAT'ROS, HYDRIAT'RUS, m. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ιατρός*, a surgeon. Fr., *hydriatre*. Ger., *Hydriatriker, Wasserarzt*. A practitioner of hydriatics.

HYDRIATRY. See HYDRIATRICES.

HYDRIC. Lat., *hydricus* (from water). Fr., *hydrique*. Ger., *hydrisch*. 1. Containing water. 2. Combined with hydrogen; a term applied especially to names of the hydrogen acids considered as salts of hydrogen (e. g., h. chloride = hydrochloric acid); also applied especially to acid salts, because all the hydrogen of the acid characteristic is not replaced by the basic element. See also DIHYDRIC, MONOHYDRIC, and TRIHYDRIC.

HYDRICOCARBON'ICUS. 1. Hydrocarbonic. 2. United with water, or hydroxyl, and carbonic acid (e. g., plumbum hydrocarbonicum = lead hydrocarbonate).

HYDRID(E). Lat., *hydridum* (from *ὕδωρ*, water). Fr., *hydrure*. Ger., *Hydrür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with hydrogen.

HYDRIN. From *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *hydrine*. Ger., *H.* 1. A generic name for a compound of glyceryl with hydroxyl, either alone or associated with other radicles. 2. A general term for a class of bodies analogous to glycerine h's, but derived from other alcohols than glycerin (e. g., erythrite dibromhydrin).

HYDRIN'DIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrindique*. Ger., *Hydrindinsäure*. Dioxindol, C₈H₇NO₂.

HYDRIN'DIN. Fr., *hydrindine*. Ger., *H.* The compound, C₃₂H₂₂N₄O₄.H₂O.

HYDRI'ODAS, m. -a'tis. See HYDRIODATE.—**H. kalicius.** Potassium iodide.

HYDRI'ODATE. Lat., *hydriodas*. Fr., *iodhydrate, h.* A compound of an element or radicle with hydriodic acid. The term is sometimes used in the same sense as iodide, but usually signifies an addition compound of hydriodic acid with ammonia, an ammonia derivative, or a radicle acting in the same manner.

HYDRIOD'IC. Lat., *hydriodicus*. Fr., *hydriodique, iodhydrique*. Compounded of hydrogen and iodine.—

Aqueous (solution of) h. acid. See under *H. acid*.—**Dilute h. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydriodicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., 1860]. A preparation having a sour taste, and, when fresh, colorless; made by dissolving 1 oz. (Troy) of powdered iodine in distilled water, and treating with hydrosulphuric acid gas until the iodine color disappears, then boiling till the odor of the acid is no longer perceptible, filtering through paper, and adding sufficient distilled water to make 6 fl. oz.—**H. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydriodicum*. Fr., *acide iodhydrique* (ou *hydriodique*). Ger., *Hydridsäure, Jodwasserstoffsäure*. A colorless, fuming, heavy gas, HI, having a suffocating odor and a strongly acid reaction. Ordinary h. acid, aqueous (solution of) h. acid, is formed by dissolving gaseous h. acid in water.—**H. ether.** Ethyl iodide.

HYDRIODID(E). Lat., *hydriodas, iodhydras*. Fr., *iodhydrate*. A compound of hydrogen and iodine with an element or radicle. The term is now applied only to compounds of bases (e. g., alkaloids) with hydriodic acid, in which the former are (apparently) combined directly with the latter. Cf. HYDRIODATE.

HYDRIOD'URET. See HYDRIODIDE.

HYDRIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ὕδωρ*, water. See HYDRIATRICES.

HYDRO'A, f. sing. and n. pl. Written also *hidroa*. From *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *h., hidroa*. Ger., *Schwitzblätchen* (1st def.), *Hitzbläschen* (1st def.). 1. Of ancient writers, a term for various cutaneous eruptions associated with profuse sweating, especially in summer. 2. In modern dermatology, a name for various vesicular diseases of uncertain nosological relations. 3. A cysticercus. 4. Of Quincy, a symptomatic military fever.—**Arthritic h.** See *Vacciniform h.* and *Bullous h.*—**Bullous h.** Fr., *h. bulleux*. Syn.: *pemphigus à petits bulles*. Of Bazin, an eruption of vesicles or small blebs, varying in size from that of a lentil to that of a pea, occupying the trunk, the arms, and the inner surfaces of the thighs, and attended with itching. The vesicles soon dry up, but successive crops appear, and the duration of the disease is from five to six months.—**Herpetiform h.** H. characterized by vesicles, occurring in groups.—**H. alba.** See *MILIARIA alba*.—**H. febrilis.** See *HERPES facialis*.—**H. gestationis.** Impetigo herpetiformis.—**H. herpetiformis.** See *Herpetiform h.*—**H. pemphigoides.** See *DERMATITIS herpetiformis*.—**H. pruriginosa.** H. characterized by successive crops of vesicles or small bullæ, which, clear at first, gradually become clouded, and, on drying up, leave crusts and finally pigmented spots. The eruption is attended with severe pruritus. Cf. *Bullous h.*—**H. simplex.** Of T. Fox, h. in which the vesicles are few in number and do not occur in groups.—**H. sudamen.** See *ECZEMA sudorale*.—**H. symptomatica.** H. associated with some general disease. The skin affection is described as consisting of red pimples, accompanied with itching.—**Vacciniform h.** Fr., *h. vacciniforme*. Of Bazin, a vesicular eruption occurring usually upon the nose, cheeks, wrists, hands, and buccal mucous membrane, consisting of transparent vesicles, which, on the second or third day, are umbilicated, and, their contents becoming cloudy, soon dry up, form-

ing little crusts, which finally drop off and leave depressed cicatrices.—**Vesicular h.** Fr., *h. vésiculeux*. Of Bazin, a vesicular eruption of both cutaneous and mucous surfaces, most commonly affecting the backs of the hands, the wrists, and the anterior surfaces of the knees. Toward the second or third day the buccal mucous membrane becomes affected. The vesicles are preceded and accompanied by small, sharply defined patches of erythema, in the centres of which the vesicles make their appearance. The latter soon dry up, forming little dark-colored crusts surrounded by a whitish border of detached epidermis. By most recent writers the disease is regarded as identical with herpes iris.

HYDROABDO'MEN, *n.* -dom'inis. From ὑδωρ, water, and abdomen, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDROAC'RIDIN(E), Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydroacridin*. An addition compound of acridine and hydrogen.

HYDROADENITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὑδωρ, water, and ἀδην, a gland. See HIDRADENITIS.

HYDROADIP'SIA, *f.* From ὑδωρ, water, *a* priv., and δίψα, thirst. Of McElroy, a lack of desire for water.

HYDROÆ'MIA, *f.* From ὑδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. See HYDREMIA.

HYDROA'ERIC. From ὑδωρ, water, and ἀήρ, air. Fr., *hydroaérique*. Of a sound, due to the collision of gas and liquid (in a cavity).

HYDROARGEN'TIC. From ὑδωρ, water, and argentum, silver. Containing both hydrogen and silver.

HYDROAR'IC. From ὑδωρ, water, and ὄαρον, a small egg. Lat., *hydroaricus*. Fr., *hydroarique*. Ger., *Eierstockwassersucht betreffend*. Pertaining to ovarian dropsy.

HYDROA'RION, *n.* From ὑδωρ, water, and ὄαριον, a small egg. Fr., *h.* Ger., *hydrovaire*. Ger., *Eierstockwassersucht*. Ovarian cystoma.

HYDROATROP'IC ACID. Phenylpropionic acid.

HYDROBEN'ZAMID(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrobenzamid*. Azobenzoyl hydride, C₂₁H₁₅N₂.

HYDROBENZILU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrobenzylurique*. Ger., *Hydrobenzylursäure*. The compound, C₁₆H₂₁NO₄.

HYDROBENZO'IC ACID. See BENZOLEIC ACID.

HYDROBEN'ZOIN. Fr., *hydro-benzoïne*. Ger., *Hydrobenzoïn*. A compound, C₁₄H₁₄O₂, obtained by treating benzoïn with nascent hydrogen.

HYDROBENZU'RIC ACID. The compound, C₁₈H₂₄N₂O₆.

HYDROBENZYLU'RIC ACID. An oily liquid, C₁₆H₂₁NO₄.

HYDROBER'BERIN(E). Fr., *hydro-berbéline*. Ger., *Hydroberberin*. A base, C₂₀H₂₁NO₄, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on berberine.

HYDROBICAR'BURET. Fr., *hydrobicarebure*. A compound of bicarbureted hydrogen with a simple body.

HYDROBILIRU'BIN. Fr., *hydrobilirubine*. Ger., *H.* A reddish brown, amorphous substance, C₃₂H₄₀N₄O₇, found in the feces and (especially in fever) in the urine.

HYDROBISUL'PHATE. Fr., *hydrobisulfate*. A hydro-sulphate containing twice as much sulphur as hydrogen.

HYDROBLEPHARIS'MUS, *m.*, **HYDROBLEPH'ARON**, *n.*, **HYDROBLEPH'ARUM**, *n.* From ὑδωρ, water, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See BLEPHARÆDEMA.

HYDROBRO'MATE. Lat., *hydrobromas*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrobromat*. A salt of hydrobromic acid. The term is occasionally used in the same sense as bromide, but generally denotes an addition compound of hydrobromic acid with a radicle of the ammonia type (e. g., an alkaloid). Such compounds are more appropriately called hydrobromides.

HYDROBROMETH'YL. Ger., *Hydrobromäthyl*. Ethyl bromide.

HYDROBRO'MIC. Lat., *hydrobromicus*. Fr., *hydrobromique*, *bromhydrique*. Compounded of or containing

hydrogen and bromine.—**H. acid**. Lat., *acidum hydrobromicum* (seu *bromhydricum*). Fr., *acide bromhydrique* (*gazeux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Bromwasserstoffsäure*. A colorless, fuming gas, HBr, having an irritating odor and a strong acid reaction. The ordinary h. acid, or aqueous solution of h. acid (Fr., *solution aqueuse d'acide bromhydrique*), consists of h. acid dissolved in water. The saturated solution emits pungent, irritating fumes. The official (or dilute) h. acid (Lat., *acidum hydrobromicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *acide bromhydrique dissous* [Fr. Cod.]) contains 10 per cent. of h. acid gas, and is a limpid, colorless, odorless liquid of strongly acid taste and reaction. H. acid has been used to prevent the unpleasant sensations in the head caused by quinine, to relieve tinnitus, and to mitigate the "hot flashes" of the menopause.—**H. ether**. Ethyl bromide.

HYDROBRO'MID(E). Fr., *hydrobromure*. Ger., *Hydrobromür*, *-bromwasserstoff*. A compound of an element or radicle with hydrogen and bromine; a hydrobromate in the modern sense of that term, and used in preference to the latter, as being more precise.

HYDROBROMI'ODID(E). A compound of hydrogen, bromine, and iodine with the same base.

HYDROCACHEX'IA, *f.* From ὑδωρ, water, and καχεξία, a bad habit of body. Fr., *hydrocachexie*. Ger., *Wasserkachexie*. See CACHEXIA aquosa.

HYDROCAMPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocamphorique*. An acid, C₁₀H₁₆O₄, formed by heating camphoric acid with hydriodic acid.

HYDROCAR'BON. From ὑδωρ, water, and carbo, a coal. Fr., *hydrocarbure*. Ger., *Kohlenwasserstoff*. A compound of carbon and hydrogen. The h's constitute a number of homologous series, each member of each series being formed from the preceding member by the addition of the common difference CH₂. Consequently, in each series, the relation between the number of hydrogen and the number of carbon atoms in each member is the same; and this relation may accordingly be expressed by a general formula which will represent every member of that particular series.—**Normal h.** A h. the carbon nuclei of which are imagined to be arranged in a chain, so that no one nucleus is connected with more than two adjacent nuclei.

HYDROCARBO'NAS, *m.* -a'tis. See HYDROCARBONATE.

HYDROCAR'BONATE. Lat., *hydrocarbonas*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocarbonat*. 1. A hydrated carbonate. 2. A compound of a carbonate and a hydrate. 3. An acid carbonate.

HYDROCARBON'IC. Lat., *hydricocarboicus*. Fr., *hydrocarbonique*. Containing both hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCAR'BURET. Lat., *hydrocarburetum*. See HYDROCARBON.

HYDROCAR'DIA, *f.* From ὑδωρ, water, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydrocardie*. Ger., *Herzbeutelwassersucht*. Serous effusion into the pericardium.

HYDROCAR'OTIN. Fr., *hydrocarotine*. Ger., *H.* A crystalline principle, C₁₈H₃₀O, found in the carrot; said to be identical with cholesterol.

HYD'ROCATARRHOPHE'SIS, **HYDROCATARRHO'PHIA**, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -rho'phiæ. From ὑδωρ, water, κατά, entirely, and ῥόφησις, a sipping up. Fr., *hydrocatarrhophèse*. Ger., *Wassereinsaugung*. The absorption of water.

HYDROCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro's)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid'ro-sel. -ce'les (-æ). Gr., ὑδροκύλη (from ὑδωρ, water, and κύλη, a tumor). Fr., *hydrocèle*. Ger., *Wasserbruch*. A collection of clear, watery fluid, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis, the vaginal process of the spermatic cord, or the canal of Nuck.—**Abdominal h.** An accumulation of fluid in the tunica vaginalis communis with its greatest distention beneath the fascia transversalis.—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acuta*. 1. Of Velpeau, the effusion of serum into the tunica vaginalis during acute orchitis. 2. A h. developing from traumatism.—

Anasarca h. Edema of the scrotum.—**Chylous** h. See **CHYLOCELE**.—**Congenital** h. of the neck. See *H. of the neck*.—**Congenital** h. of the spermatic cord. A h. due to the fact that the communication between the cavities of the peritonæum and of the tunica vaginalis has never been obliterated.—**Diffused** h. of the spermatic cord. Lat., *h. diffusa funiculī spermatici*. A disease of the nature of edema, a watery fluid being diffused throughout the loose tissue connecting the vessels of the spermatic cord and inclosed in a sheath of condensed tissue.—**Dupuytren's** h. Fr., *hydrocèle en bissac*. A h. having a constriction, so that it is more or less completely divided into two masses.—**Encysted** h. A cystic tumor of the spermatic cord. It rarely exceeds the size of a hen's egg and is always of slow growth.—**Encysted** h. of the epididymis. The same as encysted h. of the testicle, except that the cyst is connected with the epididymis.—**Encysted** h. of the spermatic cord. Lat., *h. funiculī spermatici saccata* (1st def.). Fr., *hydrocèle enkystée du cordon spermatique*. 1. A tumor caused by the development of a cyst containing fluid in the loose connective tissue of the spermatic cord. 2. A h. of the vaginal process of the peritonæum, a portion of which has remained open.—**Encysted** h. of the testicle (or testis). Lat., *h. saccata testis*. Fr., *hydrocèle enkystée du testicule*. A form of h. in which fluid is effused into an adventitious cyst or cysts distinct from the sac of the tunica vaginalis.—**Encysted** h. of the tunica vaginalis. A h. due to the formation of an adventitious cyst in the tunica vaginalis. See *Encysted h. of the testicle*.—**Endemic** h. of Malabar. See **ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum**.—**External** h. Lat., *h. adematodes*. Fr., *hydrocèle par infiltration*. A serous infiltration of the areolar tissue of the scrotum.—**Funicular** h. See *H. of the spermatic cord*.—**Gibbon's** h. A h. coexisting with a large hernia.—**H. acuta**. See *Acute h.*—**Hydatid** h. A tumor of the tunica vaginalis composed of numerous small cysts.—**H. bilocularis**. A h. consisting of two cysts.—**H. bilocularis abdominalis**. A h. of the tunica vaginalis communis, with distention above and below, connected by a narrow canal through which the fluid can be pressed from one lobe to the other.—**H. by effusion**. 1. The ordinary h. of the tunica vaginalis. 2. Accidental cysts distended by serum.—**H. by infiltration**. General edema of the scrotum.—**H. colli**. See *H. of the neck*.—**H. communicans**. A h. communicating with the peritoneal cavity.—**H. complicata**. A h. complicated with hernia.—**H. diffusa funiculī spermatici**. See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord*.—**H. fœminæ**, **H. fœminea**. See *H. of the labium pudendi majus*.—**H. funiculī spermatici**. See *H. of the spermatic cord*.—**H. funiculī spermatici diffusa**. See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord*.—**H. funiculī spermatici saccata**. See *Encysted h. of the spermatic cord* (1st def.).—**H. hernialis**. See *H. of the hernial sac*.—**H. ingenta**. See *H. of the neck*.—**H. in the female**. Lat., *h. fœminæ*, *h. fœminea*, *h. muliebris*. See *H. of the labium pudendi majus*.—**H. intraabdominalis**. A h. of the upper portion of the inguinal canal connected with the peritoneal cavity by a small neck.—**H. ischiadica congenita**. A congenital accumulation of fluid in a serous sac passing out through the sacro-ischiadic space. It is connected by a narrow neck with the peritoneal cavity and is reducible.—**H. muliebris**. See *H. of the labium pudendi majus*.—**H. multilocularis**. See *Multilocular h.*—**H. multiplex**. See *Multiple h.*—**H. œdematodes**. See *External h.*—**H. of the canal of Nuck**. See *H. of the labium pudendi majus*.—**H. of the cells of the tunica communis**. See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord*.—**H. of the femoral canal**. An accumulation of serous fluid in a femoral sac the neck of which has been obliterated.—**H. of the hernial sac**. Lat., *h. hernialis*. Fr., *hydrocèle du sac herniaire*. Ger., *H. des Bruchsackes*. An accumulation of fluid in a hernial sac, due to obstruction at its neck.—**H. of the labium pudendi majus**.

A h. occupying the pouch of peritonæum which sometimes remains in the canal of Nuck.—**H. of the neck**. Lat., *h. colli*. Fr., *hydrocèle du cou*. Syn.: *hygroma of the neck*. A serous cyst of the neck, especially one of congenital origin.—**H. of the round ligament**. See *H. of the labium pudendi majus*.—**H. of the spermatic cord**. Lat., *h. funiculī spermatici*. Fr., *hydrocèle du cordon spermatique*. Ger., *H. des Samenstranges*. See *Congenital h. (of the spermatic cord)* and *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord*.—**H. of the spermatic cord by infiltration**. A condition in which multiple serous cysts occupy more or less of the length of the spermatic cord from the epididymis to the iliac fossa.—**H. of the tunica vaginalis**. See *H. tunicæ vaginalis*.—**H. peritonæi**. Ger., *H. des Bauchsackes*. Ascites.—**H. saccata testis**. See *Encysted h. of the testicle*.—**H. simplex**. A simple h.—**H. spinalis**. Hydrorrhachis.—**H. testis**. A small encysted tumor beneath the tunica albuginea, probably due to a parenchymatous hæmatocele.—**H. tunicæ vaginalis (testis)**. A h. occupying the space between the tunica vaginalis and the testicle.—**H. unilocularis**. A h. consisting of one cyst.—**Infantile** h. A vaginal h. involving more or less of the process of peritonæum in front of the spermatic cord, but shut off from the peritoneal cavity by obliteration of the canal at or near the internal abdominal ring.—**Inguinal** h. An accumulation of fluid in a closed serous sac surrounding an undescended testicle lodged in the inguinal region.—**Internal** h. See *H. tunicæ vaginalis*.—**Milky** h. See **CHYLOCELE**.—**Multilocular** h. Lat., *h. multilocularis*. A sacculated condition of a h. produced by adhesions in the sac and resulting in several distinct cysts which may not communicate with each other.—**Multiple** h. Lat., *h. multiplex*. H. of the tunica vaginalis and the spermatic cord, or both, with cysts.—**Edematous** h. See *External h.*—**Oscheo**-h. An accumulation of serous fluid in a hernial sac the neck of which has been obliterated.—**Parenchymatous** h. of the epididymis. A cyst of the epididymis not in the tunica vaginalis, globular in outline and rarely of considerable size. It consists of a delicate fibrous membrane lined by a tessellated epithelium. When it is small the fluid is clear and colorless, but when it is large it becomes opaque and milky and contains spermatozooids.—**Rectovaginal** h. A cystic tumor, filled with serous fluid, situated between the rectum and vagina and communicating with the peritoneal cavity by a small circular orifice.—**Spermatic** h. See *Encysted h.*—**Spurious** h. of the hernial sac. A scrotal hernia attended with marked serous effusion. The term covers all cases of hernia with effusion, whether the communication with the abdominal cavity is open or closed.—**Vaginal** h. A h. of the tunica vaginalis. —**Water bottle** h. A h. of the tunica vaginalis which is distended below and connected by a narrow canal above with the peritoneal cavity.

HYDROCE/LIC. Gr., ὑδροκηλικός (from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor). Of or pertaining to hydrocele.

HYDROCEL/TULOSE. A body, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, formed when cellulose is moistened with any dilute mineral acid, and then dried.

HYDROCELO'DES, *m.* From ὑδροκήλη, hydrocele, and εἶδος, resemblance. A swelling of the scrotum resembling a hydrocele.

HYDROCENO'SIS, *f.* -ο'σος (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, and κένωσις, a discharge. Fr., *hydrocénoïse*. Ger., *Wasserentleerung*. The reduction of a dropsical accumulation, either by hydragogues or by paracentesis.

HYDROCENOT'IC. Lat., *hydrocenoticius*. Fr., *hydrocénotique*. Pertaining to hydrocenosis.

HYDROCEPHAL'IC. Lat., *hydrocephalicus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hydrocéphalique*. Ger., *hydrocephalisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPHALITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head. See **HYDRENCEPHALITIS**.

HYDROCEPHAL'LIUM, *n.* See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

HYDROCEPHALOC'LE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro'z)-se'f-(ke'f)-a'2l(a'3)-o(o'2)-se(ka')le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-se'f'-a'2l-o-sel. -cel'es (-æ). See **HYDRENCEPHALOC'LE**.

HYDROCEPH'ALOCENTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head, and κέντησις, a puncturing. Fr., *hydrocéphalocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechung des Wasserkopfs*. The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPH'ALOID. From ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling hydrocephalus; as a *n.*, of M. Hall, a form of cerebral anæmia occurring in young children; so called on account of its resemblance to tuberculous meningitis (from which it differs in presenting a depression of the fontanelles).

HYDROCEPH'ALON, **HYDROCEPH'ALUM**, *n.* See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Gr., ὑδροκέφαλον (from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hydrocéphalie*. Ger., *Wasserkopf*. Dropsy of the brain. An accumulation of serous fluid in undue amount within the cavity of the cranium.—**Acquired h.** See *H. acquisitus*.—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acutus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale aiguë*. Ger., *acuter H.* (oder *Wasserkopf*). See **Tubercular MENINGITIS** and **LEPTOMENINGITIS** *infantum* and cf. *Acute internal h.*—**Acute internal (or tuberculous) h.** Lat., *h. acutus internus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale aiguë (ou interne, ou ventriculaire)*. Ger., *acuter (oder hitziger) Wasserkopf*. As ordinarily understood, tuberculous meningitis, i. e., a marked increase in the fluid contents of the ventricles of the brain, together with a softening of the surrounding portions of the brain substance, produced by miliary tubercles, in the arachnoid, at the base of the brain, acting as an irritant.—**Anencephalous h.** Fr., *hydrocéphalie anencéphalique*. H. in which there is little or no development of the brain, the space it should occupy in the calvaria being filled by hydrocephalic fluid.—**Arachnoid h.** H. in which the effusion takes place into the arachnoid cavity.—**Chronic (internal) h.** Lat., *h. chronicus internus*, *h. longus*, *hydrops ventriculorum chronicus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale chronique*. Ger., *chronischer H.*, *chronische Hydrocephalie* (oder *Gehirnwassersucht*), *Wasserkopf*. An intracranial dropsy, usually occurring in childhood, characterized by an effusion of a serous or albuminous fluid into the ventricles, ordinarily, but sometimes into the subarachnoid space, into a cyst between the hemispheres, or between the membranes. When the quantity of fluid is large and the pressure, consequently, is great, the membranes and the brain may become infiltrated and softened. The cranium is enlarged in proportion to the quantity of fluid and the pressure. It may present a symmetrical balloon shape, being fullest at the occiput, or at the vertex; or the enlargement may be irregular. The cranial bones are usually thin and soft, but are sometimes unusually thick. In addition to the ordinary or internal form of the disease, there is also the external, in which the membranes of the brain protrude through openings between the cranial bones. Cf. *External h.*—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenitus*. Fr., *hydrocéphalie congénitale*. Ger., *angeborene Hydrocephalie*. A congenital form of chronic h.—**External h.** Lat., *h. externus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale externe*. H. in which the effusion collects within the meshes of the pia mater, or in the subarachnoid spaces.—**Fœtal h.** See under *Congenital h.*—**H. acquisitus**. Fr., *hydrocéphalie acquise*. H. developed after birth.—**H. acutus**. See *Acute h.*—**H. acutus internus**. See *Acute internal h.*—**H. centralis**. See *Internal h.*—**H. chronicus**. See *Chronic h.*—**H. chronicus externus**. H. in which the effusion collects between the cerebral surface and the cranial wall.—**H. chronicus internus**. See *Chronic h.*

—**H. congenitus**. See *Congenital h.*—**H. externus**. See *External h.*—**H. ex vacuo**. H. in which the ventricles and arachnoid space are distended with fluid in consequence of cerebral atrophy. Cf. **HYDROCEPHALOID**.—**H. herniosus**. The external form of chronic h. (*q. v.*).—**H. internus**. See *Internal h.*—**H. internus chronicus**. See *Chronic h.*—**H. longus**. See *Chronic h.*—**H. meningens**. The h. of tuberculous meningitis.—**H. of adults**. H. due to simple basilar meningitis.—**H. of childhood**. See **LEPTOMENINGITIS** *infantum*.—**H. of the insane**, **H. senilis**. The h. which occurs in senile atrophy of the brain. The fluid is chiefly in the ventricles and the sulci between the atrophied convolution.—**H. sine tuberculis**. H. unaccompanied by tuberculous deposit. See **LEPTOMENINGITIS** *infantum*.—**H. ventricularis**, **H. verus**, **Internal h.** Lat., *h. internus*, *h. centralis*. Fr., *hydrocéphale interne*. Ger., *Gehirnhöhlenwassersucht*. H. in which there is a serous effusion into the ventricles of the brain.—**Secondary h.** The h. recurring in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided.—**Spurious h.** See **HYDROCEPHALOID**.—**Tuberculous h.** See **Tuberculous MENINGITIS**.

HYDROCE'RI'N. From ὕδωρ, water, and κηρός, wax. A waxy paste containing vaseline and water, used like lanolin.

HYDROCHEM'ISTRY. Lat., *hydrochemia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and χημεία, chemistry). The chemistry of water and other liquids.

HYDROCHE'ZIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, and χεῖν, to defecate. Fr., *hydrochésie*. Ger., *wässeriger Durchfall*. Watery diarrhœa.

HYDROCHIN'IN. See **HYDROQUININE**.

HYDROCHIN'ON. Lat., *hydrochinonum*. See **HYDROQUINONE**.

HYDROCHLORANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrochloranilique*. Ger., *Hydrochloranilsäure*. A 2-atom addition compound of chloranilic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2$.

HYDROCHLO'BAS, *m.* -a'tis. See **HYDROCHLORATE**.

HYDROCHLO'RATE. Lat., *hydrochloras*. Fr., *chlorhydrate*. A compound of hydrochloric acid. It is occasionally used in the sense of chloride, but generally denotes an addition compound of hydrochloric acid with a radicle of the ammonia type, an alkaloid, for instance.

HYDROCHLORA'TUS. Containing hydrochloric acid; muriated; with the name of a base, the hydrochlorate or the chloride of that base.

HYDROCHLO'RIC. Lat., *hydrochloricus*. Fr., *hydrochlorique*, *chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Hydrochlor-*. 1. Composed of chlorine and hydrogen, chlorhydric, muriatic. On the continent of Europe, chlorhydric is the more common term. 2. Prepared with h. acid (e. g., h. solution of arsenic).—**Aqueous h. acid**. See *H. acid* (2d def.).—**Chlorinated h. ether**. Ethylidene dichloride.—**Crude h. acid**. The h. acid of commerce. It is official in the Ger. Ph. as *acidum hydrochloricum crudum*, and in the Fr. Cod. as *acide chlorhydrique du commerce*. It contains numerous impurities, prominent among which are sulphuric acid, chlorine, iron, and arsenic.—**Dilute h. acid**. Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum muriaticum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. An aqueous solution of h. acid diluted with water. The U. S. Ph. preparation contains 10 per cent. of h. acid gas and has a sp. gr. of 1.049; the Br. preparation contains 10.58 per cent. of h. acid gas and has a sp. gr. of 1.052. The Ger. preparation contains 12½ per cent. of h. acid gas.—**Heavy h. ether**. An old name for a mixture of h. acid, acetic aldehyde, acetal, acetic acid, ethyl acetate, and chloral, produced by treating alcohol with chlorine and washing in water.—**H. acid**. Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum* (seu *hydrochloratum*, *muriaticum*, seu *marinum*). Fr., *acide chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoff*. Syn.: *chlorhydric* (or *muriatic*) *acid*.

1. A colorless, fuming gas, HCl, of strongly acid reaction and suffocating odor, formed by the union of hydrogen and chlorine. It is often called h. acid gas, to distinguish it from its aqueous solution, to which the name h. acid is usually applied. 2. Ordinary h. acid, aqueous solution of h. acid gas, commonly called h. acid; a solution of h. acid in water. Official h. acid (Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum muriaticum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *acidum chlorhydricum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *acide chlorhydrique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]) contains 25 per cent. of the gas [Ger. Ph.], 31.8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 31.9 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], and 34.4 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]. It is a liquid of corrosive taste and properties, and emitting suffocating, irritant, white fumes of h. acid gas.—**H. acid gas.** See *H. acid* (1st def.).—**H. ether.** Ethyl chloride.—**Liquid h. acid.** A name applied sometimes, but improperly, to the aqueous solution of h. acid gas. It should be restricted to the liquid form which the latter assumes under the combined effect of cold and pressure.

HYDROCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *hydrochlorure*. Ger., *-chlorwasserstoff*. A compound of an element or radicle with both hydrogen and chlorine. It is used instead of hydrochlorate, as being less ambiguous.

HYDROCHLORIN'AS, m. *-a'tis*. See HYDROCHLORIDE and CHLORIDE.

HY'DROCHLORONI'TRIC ACID. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.

HY'DROCHLOROCYAN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum hydrochlorocyanicum*. Fr., *acide hydrochlorocyanique*. An acid composed of hydrochloric acid and cyanogen.

HY'DROCHOLECYS'TIS, f. *-cys'teos (-is)*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *hydrocholecystite*. Ger., *Gallenblasenwassersucht*. Dropsy of the gall bladder.

HY'DROCHOLECYSTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Ger., *entzündliche Gallenblasenwassersucht*. So called inflammatory dropsy of the gall bladder.

HYDROCH'YSIS, f. *-chys'eos (-roch'ysis)*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *χύσις*, a pouring. See DROPSY.—**H. cutanea.** See ANASARCA.

HYDROCINCHON'IDIN(E). Lat., *hydrocinchonina*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, found in commercial cinchonidine.

HYDROCIN'CHONIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocinchonin*. A cinchona alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, or $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$, obtainable artificially by the action of permanganate of potassium on cinchonine.

HYDROCINNAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocinnamique*. Ger., *Hydrozimmtsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, C_9H_8O , or $C_9H_{10}O_2$, isomeric with hydratropic acid.

HYDROCIN'NAMID(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocinnamid*. The compound $(C_6H_5.CH : CH.CH)_3N_2$.

HYDROCIN'NAMYL. Cinnamyl hydride, C_9H_8O .

HYDROCIRSOCELE, f. Hid (hu'd) "ro (ro')-su'rs-(ki'rs)'''(o')-se(ka')le(la); in Eng., hi'dro-su'rs'o-sel.-ce'les. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κίρσοκλη*, cirsocele. Fr., *hydrocirsocele*. Ger., *Wasserkrampfaderbruch*. Hydrocele associated with varicocele.

HYDROCIT'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydro-citrique*. A 2-atom addition compound of citric acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$.

HYDROCLEP'SIS, f. *-clep'seos (-is)*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κλέψις*, theft. Fr., *hydroclepsie*. A gradual and almost imperceptible decrease of watery liquid.

HY'DROCOBALTICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocobaltocyanique*. Ger., *Kobaltcyanwasserstoffsäure*. An acid, $H_2Co_2(CN)_{12} + H_2O$.

HYDROCE'LIA, f. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κοιλία*, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDROCOL'LIDIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocollidin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{13}N = C_8H_{11}N + H_2$, found among the products of putrefaction of albumin.

HYDROCOMEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocoménique*. The compound, $C_6H_8O_5$.

HYDROCON'CHININ(E). Ger., *Hydroconchinin*. An alkaloid obtained from the mother liquor from which quinidine sulphate (conchine) has separated; probably identical with the hydroquinidine of Forst and Böhrringer.

HYDROCO'NION, HYDROCO'NIUM, n. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κόινος*, dusty. Fr., *bain de pluie*. Ger., *Wasserstaubbad*, *Regenbad*. A shower bath.

HYDROCO'RIDIN(E). The compound, $C_{10}H_{17}N$. The ptomaine produced by *Bacterium allii* is probably h.

HYDROCOTAR'NIN(E). Lat., *hydrocotarnina*. Ger., *Hydrocotarnin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3 + \frac{1}{2} H_2O$, obtained from opium.

HYDROCO'TOIN. A substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from coto bark.

HYDROCOT'YLE, f. *-cot'yles*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κοτύλη*, a cup. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Wassernabel*. Pennywort; a genus of umbelliferous plants.—**H. asiatica.** Fr., *h. d'Asie, h.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *asiatischer Wassernabel*. Asiatic water pennywort. The leaves are toasted and given in infusion in the bowel complaints of children.

They are also applied externally in bruises, etc. In Java they are considered diuretic, and in Malabar they are used in leprosy. The plant is valuable as an internal and external remedy in cutaneous diseases. The legume has been used in elephantiasis Graecorum and in syphilitic ulcers and serofula.—**H. bonariensis.** Ger., *Bonares'cher Wassernabel*. A species found in Peru and Brazil, of which there are two varieties—*multiflora* and *tribotrys*. Both are employed as vulneraries, and their root is used in kidney and liver diseases.—**H. bupleurifolia.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It has the medicinal properties of the other species.—**H. montana.** A species growing in South Africa, where it is used medicinally.—**H. multiflora.** *H. bonariensis*.—**H. nummularioides.**

A species growing in the Mascarene Islands, identified by some authors with *H. asiatica*.—**H. plantaginea.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, erroneously identified with *H. asiatica*.—**H. rotundifolia.** A species common in India and sometimes substituted for *H. asiatica*, from which it may be distinguished by its much smaller fruits.—**H. schkuhriana.** *H. vulgaris*.—**H. tribotrys.** *H. bonariensis*.—**H. umbellata.** Fr., *h. en ombelle*. Ger., *doldiger Wassernabel*. An American species. The juice is emetic, and the leaves are used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

The plant is supposed to have the properties of *H. asiatica*.—**H. vulgaris.** Fr., *h. vulgaire*. Ger., *gemeiner Wassernabel*. Flowkwort; found in Europe, where it was once used in liver and bowel complaints and as a vulnerary. It is erroneously considered a cause of rot in sheep.

HYDROCOUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocoumarique*. Ger., *Hydrocoumarsäure*. 1. Melilotic acid; a monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$ found in *Melilotus officinalis*, and also obtained by treating coumarin or coumaric acid with sodium amalgam. 2. An anhydrous crystalline acid, apparently not the same as melilotic acid, but having the molecular formula, $C_{18}H_{18}O_6$.

HYDROCOU'MARIN. Fr., *hydrocoumarine*. A body, $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$, obtained by melting hydrocoumaric acid, when a portion of the acid sublimes.

HYDROCR'A'NIA, f., HYDROCR'A'NIUM, n. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROCRI'THE, f. *-cri'thes*. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κριθή*, barley. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Gerstenwasser*. Barley water.

HYDROCROCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocroconique*. Ger., *Hydrokrokonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_4O_8$, derived from croconic acid.

HYDROCUMAR'IC ACID. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.

HY''DROCUPROCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocuprocyanique*. Ger., *Cuprocyanwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen acid, $H_2Cu_2(CN)_4$, of unstable character.

HYDROCYANAL'DIN(E). The compound, $C_9H_{12}N_4$.

HYDROCY'ANAS, m. -a'tis. See HYDROCYANATE and CYANIDE.

HYDROCY'ANATE. Lat., *hydrocyanas*. Fr., *h., cyanhydrate*. A salt of hydrocyanic acid.

HYDROCY'ANATED. Lat., *hydrocyanatus*. Combined with hydrocyanic acid; forming a cyanide.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum hydrocyanicum* (seu *borussicum*). Fr., *acide cyanhydrique*. Ger., *Cyanwasserstoffsäure*. Prussic acid; consisting of a direct compound of hydrogen with true cyanogen, $H-C\equiv N$. It is produced, along with sugar and oil of bitter almonds, by the fermentation of amygdalin induced by the action of emulsion, which is found with the former in almonds, laurel leaves, peach stones, etc. Artificially, it is prepared in various ways from the cyanides and ferrocyanides. It is extremely poisonous, whether taken by the mouth or inhaled in the form of vapor, exerting a direct toxic action on the red corpuscles of the blood. The h. a. of the U. S. Ph. of 1880, *acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum*, is a solution of the strength of 2 per cent. in dilute alcohol.—**Anhydrous h. a.** Ger., *wasserfreie Blausäure*. Aqueous h. a. deprived of its water.—**Aqueous h. a.** Ger., *wässrige Blausäure*. H. a. obtained by distillation and containing a certain amount of water, which is removed by subsequent fractional distillation and desiccation. It is very unstable.—**Dilute h. a., Diluted h. a.** Lat., *acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acidum hydrocyanicum, acidum hydrocyanicum medicinale, acidum cyanhydricum, acidum hydrocyanatum*. Fr., *acide cyanhydrique dissous au 100°* [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of h. a. prepared by treating potassium ferrocyanide with sulphuric acid and water and taking up the product in diluted alcohol [U. S. Ph.] or in water, and in other ways. The U. S. and Br. preparations contain 2 per cent. of h. a.—**Scheele's h. a.** A solution of h. a. containing 5 per cent. of the anhydrous acid.

HYDROCY'ANIZED. See HYDROCYANATED.

HYDROCY''ANOFER'RAS, m. -ra'tis. See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

HYDROCY''ANOFER'RIC. Lat., *hydrocyanoferricus*. See HYDROFERROCYANIC.

HYDROCY''ANOFERRO'SUS. See HYDROFERROCYANOUS.

HYDROCYAN'OGEN. Hydrocyanic acid.

HYDROCY''ANOROSAN'ILIN(E). A white, crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{20}N_4$, formed by the action of potassium cyanide on a salt of rosaniline.

HY'DROCYST. Lat., *hydrocystis* (from $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, a cyst). Fr., *hydrocyste*. Ger., *Wasserblase*. A cyst containing water.

HYDROCYS'TIS, f. -cys'teos (-is). See HYDROCYST and HYDATID.

HYDRODEOP'YRA, f., HYDRO''DEOPYR'ETOS, m. From $\psi\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, watery, and $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho$, or $\pi\upsilon\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, fever. Fr., *hydrodépouyre*. A fever attended with watery effusion or discharges.

HYDRODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. See ANASARCA.

HYDRO'DES. Gr., $\psi\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Watery.

HY''DRODIARRH'E'A, f. Fr., *hydrodiarrhée*. Ger., *wässriger Durchfall*. Watery diarrhoea.

HYDRODIFFU'SION, n. Ger., *H.* The physical mingling of two miscible fluids having no chemical affinity, occurring without difference of pressure and sometimes in opposition to gravity.

HYDRODYNAM'IC. From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power. Pertaining to hydrodynamics.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS, sing. The mechanics of fluids (especially liquids) in a state of motion.

HYDREDE'MA, n. -dem'atos (-is). From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\alpha$, a swelling. See (EDEMA).

HYDROELAT'ERIN. An amorphous substance obtained from *Ecballium elaterium*.

HYDROELEC'TRIC. Of or pertaining to electricity evolved by the action of water or steam.

HYDROELECTRI'CITY. From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\eta\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\nu$, amber. Electricity generated by water or steam.

HYDROELECTRIZA'TION. Electrization in which water is employed as an electrode.

HYDROENCEPHAL'ION, n. HYDROENCEPH'ALUS, m. From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROENTEROCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²n-te²r-o(o³)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e²n'te²r-o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). See HYDENTEROCELE.

HYDROENTEROEPIPLOCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²n-te²r-o(o²)-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e²n-te²r-o-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -ce'les (-æ). See HYDENTEREPIPLOCELE.

HYDROEN''TEROEPILOM'PHALUM, n. See HYDENTEREPILOM'PHALUM.

HYDROENTEROMPHALOCELE, f., HYDROENTER-OMPHALUM, n., HYDROENTEROMPHALUS, m. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l'o-sel; hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-u³m(u⁴m), -u³s(u⁴s). See HYDENTEROMPHALOCELE.

HYDROEPIGAS'TRIUM, n. See HYDREPIGASTRIUM.

HYDROEPIPLOCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -ce'les. See HYDREPIPLOCELE.

HYDROEPILOM'PHALOCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-e²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l'o-sel. -ce'les. See HYDREPILOM'PHALOCELE.

HYDROEPILOM'PHALUM, n. See HYDREPILOM'PHALUS.

HYDROEPIP'LOON, n. See HYDREPIPLOON.

HY''DROETHYLCROTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroéthyl-crotonique*. A fatty acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with diethacetic acid.

HYDROET'RON, n. From $\psi\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\eta\tau\rho\nu$, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDROEXOSTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See HYDREX-OSTOSIS.

HY''DROFERRICYANHY'DRIC ACID. See HYDROFERRICYANIC ACID.

HY''DROFERRICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroferricyanhydrique*. Ger., *Ferridecyanwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen acid, $H_4Fe(C_3N_3)_4$; actively poisonous.

HY''DROFERROCY'ANAS, m. -a'tis. See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

HY''DROFERROCY'ANATE. Fr., *h.* See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

HY''DROFERROCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrocyanoferrique*. Ger., *Ferrocyanwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen acid, $H_4FeC_6N_6$.

HY''DROFERROCY'ANID(E). Also written *hydroferrocyanate* and *ferrocyanhydrate*. Fr., *hydroferrocyanure*. Ger., *Hydroferrocyanür*. A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid.

HY''DROFERROCY'ANOUS. See FERROSOHYDROCYANICUS.

HYDROFLUOR'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum fluoris*. Fr., *acide fluorhydrique*. Ger., *Fluorwasserstoffsäure*. A compound of hydrogen and fluorine, HF. The anhydrous acid is a volatile, colorless liquid, emitting irritant, poisonous vapors and causing great irritation on coming in contact with the skin. It corrodes glass and porcelain. It has been used as an antiseptic.

HY'DROFLUOSIL'ICATE. A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid.

HY'DROFLUOSILI'CIC ACID. Ger., *Kieselflusssäure*, *Kieselfluorwasserstoffsäure*. A dibasic acid, H_2SiF_6 .

HYDROG'ALA, f. -ac'tos (-is). From $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, milk. A preparation consisting of 250 parts of cow's milk and 750 of spring water, sweetened with syrup or syrup of currants. It was used by the ancients in fevers and diseases of the throat and stomach.

HYDROGALVAN'IC. Of or pertaining to galvanism generated by the action of fluids.

HYDROGARDEN'IC ACID. The compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$, or $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$.

HYDROGAS'TER, f. -gas'teros (-is), -gast'ri. Gr., $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$ - $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\rho$ (from $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, the belly). Ger., *Bauchwassersucht*. Ascites.

HYDROGAS'TOR. -to'ros (-is). Gr., $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\omega\rho$. Dropsical; as a n., a person affected with ascites.

HYDROGAS'TRIA, f. From $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, the stomach. Fr., *hydrogastric*. A disturbance of the stomach by fluid due to constriction of the pyloric and œsophageal orifices, described by Rivière and Rhodius.

HYDROGEN. Lat., *hydrogenium* (from $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to engender). Fr., *hydrogène*. Ger., *Wasserstoff*. A non-metallic element discovered by Cavendish in 1766. It is one of the components of water and of many other inorganic substances, and is a nearly constant constituent of organic compounds. It is a colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable gas, and is the lightest substance known, its sp. gr., in relation to that of air, being as 1 to 14'435, and to water as 1 to 11'160. Its density is, accordingly, selected as the unity of density for gases. Under a very low temperature (-140°C .), combined with the application of very great pressure (650 atmospheres \approx nearly 5 tons to the square inch), it is liquefied, forming a bluish, opaque liquid. By some, h. is considered a metal. In composition, it forms the essential element in the class of compounds called acids, which are hence denominated salts of h., and, united with carbon, it forms the important class of organic compounds called hydrocarbons. In compounds it never replaces more than one atom of another element, and hence its combining power is regarded as a unit, to which that of other elements is referred, and their quantivalence is measured by the number of atoms of h. which they can replace. Its atomic weight is assumed as the unit of atomic weights in general, and is hence denoted by 1. Its symbol is H.—**Antimonet(t)ed h.**, **Antimoniuret(t)ed h.** See *H. antimonide*.—**Arsenet(t)ed h.** See *H. arsenide*.—**Azoturet(t)ed h.** Ammonia.—**Bicarburet(t)ed h.** Of Faraday, benzene.—**Carburet(t)ed h.** See *ETHYLENE* and *METHANE*.—**Ethereal solution of h. peroxide.** A preparation made by adding impure h. peroxide to a mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid and 24 parts of water at a low temperature, and then agitating a number of times with ether.—**Gaseous h. phosphide.** See *Phosphoreted h.*—**Heavy carburet(t)ed h.** See *ETHYLENE*.—**H. acetate.** Acetic acid. For other salts of hydrogen not here described, see the corresponding acid in the major list; and for compound salts of h. and another base (the so called acid salts, e. g., h. disodium orthophosphate), see under the name of the other base.—**H. amid(e).** Ammonia.—**H. ammonium**, and **sodium phosphate.** See *SODIUM ammonium and h. phosphate*.—**H. amylate.** Amyl alcohol.—**H. antimonid(e).** Lat., *hydrogenium antimoniatum*, *stibonia*. Antimoniureted h.; a colorless, odorless, combustible gas, SbH_3 , produced by the action of nascent h. on reducible compounds of antimony, but not yet obtained pure.—**H. arsenid(e).** Lat., *arsenia*. Fr., *hydrogène arsénié*. Syn.: *arsenamine*, *arsine*. Arseniureted or arseneted h.: a compound of arsenic and h. Two varieties are known—a solid, As_2H_2 ; and a colorless, very poisonous gas, AsH_3 , having a garliclike odor and a neutral re-

action, burning with a greenish flame, and soluble in water free from air.—**H. binoxid(e).** See *H. peroxide*.—**H. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'hydrogène*. See *HYDROBROMIC acid*.—**H. butylate.** See *BUTYL alcohol*.—**H. caproylate.** See *HEXYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. caprylate.** 1. See *OCTYL alcohol*. 2. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.—**H. cerylate.** See *CERYL alcohol*.—**H. chlorid(e).** Fr., *chlorure d'hydrogène*. See *HYDROCHLORIC acid*.—**H. chloroamid(e).** A name for ammonium chloride, on the supposition that its formula is $\text{H.NH}_2.\text{HCl}$.—**H. cyanid(e).** See *HYDROCYANIC acid*.—**H. deutoxid(e).** See *H. peroxide*.—**H. deutylate.** See *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. dioxid(e).** See *H. peroxide*.—**H. disulphid(e).** See *H. persulphide*.—**H. ethylate.** See *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. fluorid(e).** See *HYDROFLUORIC acid*.—**H. heptylate.** See *HEPTYL alcohol*.—**H. hexylate.** See *HEXYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. iodid(e).** See *HYDRIODIC acid*.—**H. methylate.** See *METHYL alcohol*.—**H. monosulphid(e).** See *Sulphureted h.*—**H. monoxid(e).** Water.—**H. nitrate.** See *NITRIC acid*.—**H. octylate.** See *OCTYL alcohol*.—**H. œnanthylate.** See *HEPTYL alcohol*.—**H. oxid(e).** Lat., *oxidum hydrogenicum*. See *H. monoxide* and *H. peroxide*.—**H. pentylate.** See *AMYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. peroxid(e).** Lat., *hydrogenium peroxizatum* (seu *hyperoxizatum*) *solutum*, *hydrogenii peroxidum*, *liquor hydrogenii peroxidi* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *peroxyde d'hydrogène*. Ger., *Wasserstoffperoxyd*. H. dioxide, oxygenized water; a colorless, oily liquid, H_2O_2 , devoid of odor, and having an astringent and bitter taste. It is soluble in water and in ether, the latter solution being called ozonic ether. H. peroxide is readily decomposed, and, owing to the facility with which it gives up one of its atoms of oxygen, it acts as a strong oxidizing, bleaching, and disinfectant agent. It is used as an antiseptic.—**H. persulphid(e).** Fr., *persulfure d'hydrogène*. Ger., *Wasserstoffpersulfur*. A yellow, oily liquid, H_2S_2 , of disagreeable, acid taste, and giving off irritant vapors of a pungent, repulsive odor, resembling that of sulphureted h. According to Alberto, it is the most powerfully antiseptic of the sulphur compounds.—**H. phosphid(e).** Fr., *phosphure d'hydrogène*. Ger., *Phosphorwasserstoff*. 1. Gaseous h. phosphide, or phosphureted h. 2. Liquid h. phosphide. 3. Solid h. phosphide.—**H. propylate.** See *PROPYL alcohol*.—**H. protylate.** See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.—**H. selenide.** See *Seleniureted h.*—**H. suboxid(e).** Water.—**H. sulphate.** Sulphuric acid.—**H. sulphid(e).** Fr., *sulfure d'hydrogène*, *acide hydrothionique*, *gaz hépatique*. Ger., *Wasserstoffsulfid*. 1. H. monosulphide, or sulphureted h. 2. H. persulphide.—**H. tellurid(e).** Tellureted h.—**H. tetrylate.** See *BUTYL alcohol*.—**H. tritylate.** See *PROPYL alcohol*.—**Light carburet(t)ed h.** Marsh gas, or methane, CH_4 , so called in opposition to the denser olefant gas, or heavy carbureted h.—**Liquid h. phosphid(e)** (or **phosphuret[t]ed h.**). An unstable substance, P_2H_4 , forming a colorless, highly refracting liquid, which burns with a bright flame as soon as it is exposed to the air.—**Ocluded h.** Lat., *hydrogenium*. H. absorbed by palladium or other metals. By some, h. is held under these circumstances to act as a metal, and to form an alloy with the palladium.—**Olefant h.** Ethylene.—**Phosphoret(t)ed h.** Fr., *hydrogène phosphoré*. Phosphine, gaseous h., phosphide; a colorless gas, PH_3 , having an odor like that of rotten fish. It dissolves in water, is very inflammable, and acts as a powerful poison when inhaled.—**Seleniuret(t)ed h.** H. selenide. SeH_2 ; a colorless, inflammable gas, of intensely disagreeable, irritant odor. Inhaled, it causes inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction, and is often called hydroselenic or selenhydric acid.—**Solid h. arsenid(e).** A polymeric modification of arseniureted h., As_2H_2 , a brownish solid.—**Solid h. phosphid(e).** A yellow powder, P_4H_2 .—**Sulphuret(t)ed h.** Fr., *hydrogène sulfuré*. Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoff*. H. monosulphide, sulphur hydride, sulphydric acid, hy-

drosulphuric acid; a colorless gas, H_2S , having a strong, disagreeable odor of rotten eggs, and a sweetish taste, condensing under pressure into a colorless liquid, which freezes at -85°C . and boils at -61.8°C . It is inflammable. Water dissolves 3 or 4 times its volume of the gas, forming a solution of acid reaction, and an odor like that of the gas. Both the gas and its solution are much employed as chemical reagents. It has been used by rectal injection as a remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis. —**Telluret(t)ed h.** Tellurium hydride, h. telluride; a colorless, inflammable gas, TeH_2 , of fœtid odor, and soluble in water, the solution being sometimes called hydrotelluric or tellurhydric acid.

HYDROGENATED. Lat., *hydrogenatus*. Fr., *hydrogéné*. Containing hydrogen in combination.

HYDROGENATION. The act or process of causing to combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGENESIS, f. *-e'seos (-gen'esis)*. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to engender. The formation or collection of a watery fluid.

HYDROGENICUM, HYDROGEN'ICUM. See HYDROGEN oxide.—**H. oxydatum.** See HYDROGEN peroxide.

HYDRO'GENID(E). See HYDRIDE.

HYDROGENIFEROUS. Lat., *hydrogeniferus* (from $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to engender, and *ferre*, to bear). See HYDROGENATED.

HYDROGENIUM, n. 1. See HYDROGEN. 2. See *Ocluded* HYDROGEN.—**Gas h. sulphuratum.** Gaseous hydrogen sulphide.—**Hydrogenii peroxidum.** See HYDROGEN peroxide.—**H. antimoniatum.** See HYDROGEN antimonide.—**H. hyperoxydatum (solutum), H. peroxydatum, Liquor hydrogenii peroxidi** [Br. Ph.]. See HYDROGEN peroxide.

HYDRO'GENOSULPHURETUM, n. A hydrosulphide. **HYDRO'GENOUS.** From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to engender. Pertaining to hydrogen.

HYDRO'GEROUS. Lat., *hydrogerus* (from $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *hydrogère*. Containing or carrying water.

HYDROGLOS'SA, f. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. See RANULA.

HY'DROGOL. A watery solution of colloid silver.

HYDROG'URET. See HYDRIDE.

HYDROG'URET(T)ED. See HYDROGENATED.

HYDROHÆMATOCELE, f. Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro³)-he²m-(ha³e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-he²m'-a²t-o-sel. *-ce'les*. See HYDREMATOCÉLE.

HYDROHÆ'MIA, n. f. See HYDREMIA.

HYDROHÆM'IC. See HYDREMIC.

HYDROHÆM'OSTAT. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood, and $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$, to make to stand. An instrument for arresting hemorrhage by hydrostatic pressure.

HY'DROHÆMOTHORAX, m. *-tho'racos (-is)*. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood, and $\theta\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, the chest, Fr., *hydro-hémithorax*. A condition in which hydrothorax and hemothorax are associated.

HY'DROHYDRAS'TIN(E). A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$, analogous in composition to hydroberberine.

HY'DROHYMENITIS, f. *-it'idis*. See HYDRYMENTIS.

HYDROHYS'TERA, f. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\upsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, the womb. See HYDROMETRA.

HYDRO'ICUS. From $\tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\omega\alpha$, heat spots. Fr., *hydroïque*. Relating to or partaking of the character of hydroa.

HY'DROID. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Fr., *hydroïde*. Ger., *wasserähnlich*. Resembling water.

HYDROID'ICUS. See HYDRIDIC.

HYDROJO'DAS, m. *-a'tis*. See HYDRIDATE.

HYDROJO'DICUS. Hydridiac; with the name of a base, the hydriodate (iodide) of the base.

HYDROK'ALI, n. A supposititious compound of hydrogen and potassium.—**H. carbonicum.** Acid potassium carbonate.—**H. tartaricum.** Acid potassium tartrate.

HYDROKEPH'ALUS, m. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROKINET'ICS, sing. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\kappa\iota\eta\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, for putting in motion. The science of the motions of fluids and the forces acting upon fluids.

HYDROKIN'ON(E). See HYDROQUINONE.

HYDROKO'NION, n. See HYDROCONION.

HY'DROLACTOM'ETER. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, *lac*, milk, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount of water present in milk.

HYDROLATU'RA, f. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water. Fr., *hydrolature*. Ger., *Wasserauszug*. Of Béal, an aqueous medicinal preparation.

HYDRO'LEATE. Fr., *hydroléate*. A salt of hydroleic acid.

HYDROLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroléique*. Ger., *Hydroleinsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$, obtained by the action of boiling water on sulpholeic or sulphomargaric acid.

HYDRO'LEIN(E). From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and *oleum*, oil. A proprietary emulsion of cod liver oil, borax, and pancreatin.

HYDROLE'ROS, HYDROLE'RUS, m. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, chatter. Fr., *hydrolère*. Ger., *unruhiger Wahnsinn*. A form of mania characterized by restlessness.

HYDROL'ICUM, n. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water. 1. Of Béal, a watery medicinal preparation. 2. Lemonade.

HYDROL'OGY. Lat., *hydrologia* (from $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *hydrologie*. Ger., *Hydrologie*. That department or division of medical science which treats of the use of waters, especially mineral waters, for therapeutic purposes.

HYDROL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos (-ol'ysis)*. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$, to loose. Chemical decomposition undergone by a substance in consequence of the assumption of the elements of one or more molecules of water.

HY'DROLYTE. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\lambda\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, soluble. 1. A solution in water prepared without distillation. It corresponds to the liquor of the U. S., Br., and Ger. Ph's, and the *soluté* of the Fr. Cod. 2. One of the few mineral substances which are nearly or quite soluble in water.

HYDROLYT'IC. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, that which loosens. 1. Causing the elimination of water. 2. Of ferments, acting only in the presence of water and producing fermentation by hydration.

HYDRO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Gr., $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\rho\omega\mu\alpha$ (from $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water). Fr., *hydrome*. Ger., *Wasserbalg*. Of Ritgen, a morbid growth containing water.

HYDROMA'NIA, f. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, madness. Fr., *hydromanie*. Ger., *Hydromanie*. 1. Insatiable thirst. 2. Diabetes insipidus, from the excessive thirst characterizing it. 3. A mania for suicide by drowning.

HYDROMAR'GARATE. A salt of hydromargaric acid.

HYDROMARGAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydromargarique*. Ger., *Hydromargarinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDROMARGAR'ITATE. A salt of hydromargaritic acid.

HYDROMARGARIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydromargaritique*. Ger., *Hydromargaritinsäure*. The compound, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{70}\text{O}_5$; a decomposition product of margaritic acid.

HYDROMECHAN'ICS, sing. The mechanics of liquids.

HYDROMECON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroméconique*. Ger., *Hydromeconsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_7$, formed by the addition of 6 atoms of hydrogen to meconic acid through the agency of sodium amalgam and water.

HY'DROMEDIASTIN'UM, n. From $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and *mediastinum* (q. v.). Fr., *hydromédiastine*. Ger., *Mittelfellwassersucht*. Dropsy of the mediastinum.

HY'DROMEL. Gr., $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$ (from $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, honey). Lat., *hydromeli*. Fr., h. Ger., *H. Honigwasser* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a fermented bev-

erage made of honey and water. 2. Any medicinal liquid mixture containing honey. 3. A beverage consisting of 6 parts of white honey in 10 of water.

HYDROM'ELI, *n. indecl.* See **HYDROMEL**.

HYDROMEL'LIC ACID. See **HYDROMELLITIC ACID**.

HYDROMELLIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydromellitique*. Ger., *Hydromellithsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_6(CO.OH)_6$, formed when plumbic mellitate is decomposed with sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROMEL'LONE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydromellon*. The compound, $C_6N_9H_3$, isomeric and perhaps identical with dicyanuramide.

HYDROMELLON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydromellonique*. Ger., *Mellonwasserstoffsäure*. The compound, $C_9H_{13}H_{31}$.

HYDROMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *hydromeningite*. Ger., *Hirnhautwassersucht* (1st def.). 1. Hydrocephalus. 2. An old term for serous iritis.

HYDROMENINGOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro²)me²n-(man)-i²n²-go(go²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-me²n-i²n²-go-sel. -ce'les (-æ). 1. See **ENCEPHALOCELE**. 2. That form of spina bifida in which the sac is composed of skin and the membranes of the cord, but not of the cord itself.

HYDROME'NINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *hydroméninge*. Ger., *Hirnhautwassersucht*. Dropsy of the meninges.

HYDROMEN'THENE. The compound, $C_{10}H_{18}$.

HYDROM'ETER. Lat., *hydrometrum* (from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *aréomètre*. Ger., *H.* An instrument for measuring the density, etc., of fluids.—**Baumé's h.** A glass tube with a bulb blown in its end and loaded with mercury so as to float upright in a liquid. For determining the densities of liquids lighter than water the stem of the h. is so graduated that 10° mark the level to which it sinks in distilled water, and 0° the level to which it sinks in a solution of 10 parts of salt in 90 of water; the graduation being continued upon the same scale up to the top of the instrument. For liquids heavier than water, the h. is so made that the point marked 0° is at the top of the stem and indicates the level to which it sinks in distilled water; the lower part of the stem is then so graduated that 15° represents the level to which it sinks in a mixture of 15 parts of salt, and 85 of water.—**Fahrenheit's h.** A glass tube loaded with mercury like Baumé's h., and having a standard mark on the stem and a scale pan on the top. The h. is floated in the liquid to be examined, the specific gravity of which can then be deduced from the weight of the load that has to be placed in the scale pan in order to sink the stem to the mark.—**H. of constant volume**. Ger., *Gewichtsaräometer*. A h. in which, like Nicholson's h. and Fahrenheit's h., the stem is always immersed to the same extent, while the load which the h. carries varies in each case and by the amount of its variation indicates the specific gravity.—**H. of constant weight**. Ger., *Scalen-Aräometer*. A h., such as Baumé's, in which the load remains constant and the amount to which the stem is immersed varies, the amount of the variation indicating the specific gravity sought.—**H. of variable volume**. See *H. of constant weight*.—**H. of variable weight**. See *H. of constant volume*.—**Nicholson's h.** A hollow metal cylinder loaded with lead so as to float upright in water, and having a standard mark on its stem and a scale pan at the top of the stem, and also one at the bottom of the cylinder. The body whose specific gravity is to be determined is placed first in the upper and then in the lower (or submerged) pan, and the weight of the additional load that has to be placed in the upper in each case in order to sink the h. to the level of the standard mark is ascertained. From a comparison of these weights and of the weight required to sink the h. to

the same level when no substance is added, the specific gravity can be determined.

HYDROMET'RA, *f.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *hydromètre*. Ger., *Gebärmutterwassersucht*. A collection of watery liquid in the uterine cavity.—**Ascitic h.** Lat., *h. ascitica*. H. proper, as distinguished from oedema of the uterus.—**Essential h.** Fr., *hydromètre essentielle*. A h. that is not necessarily amniotic.—**H. gravidarum**. Dropsy of the amnion.—**Hydatid h.** Fr., *hydromètre hydatique*. An accumulation of serum in one or more cysts attached to the endometrium. It is doubtful if they are ever true accephalocysts.—**Lateral h.** A h. of one horn of a double uterus.—**H. vetularum**. H. characterized by a frequent spontaneous opening of the os uteri internum and the evacuation of the uterine contents.—**Oedematous h.** Lat., *h. œdematosa*. (Oedema of the uterus).

HYDROMET'RIC. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μετρέειν*, to measure. Of or pertaining to the hydrometer or to its employment.

HYDROM'ETRY. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *hydrométrie*. The measurement of specific gravities by means of the hydrometer.

HY'DROMICRENEPH'ALY. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *μικρός*, small, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A disease consisting first of microcephalus, succeeded by atrophy of the brain, and this in turn by effusion of serum into the cavities and subarachnoid spaces.

HY'DROMICROCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, *μικρός*, small, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The accumulation of serum in the ventricles and other portions of the brain following cerebral atrophy in the microcephalic.

HYDROMPHALOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro²m'fa²l-o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. A cystic tumor formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of an umbilical hernia the neck of which has been obliterated.

HYDROM'PHALON, *n.*, **HYDROM'PHALUM**, *n.*, **HYDROM'PHALUS**, *m.* Gr., *ὕδρόμφαλον*, *ὕδρόμφαλος* (from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *hydromphale*. Ger., *Nabelwassergeschwulst*. A tumor at the umbilicus containing serum.

HYDROMUCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydromucanique*. Ger., *Hydromucinsäure*. The compound, $C_6H_8O_4$.

HYDROM'YCA, *f.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *hydromyee*. Ger., *Wasserschwamm*. A watery fungous growth.

HYDROMYE'LIA, *f.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μυελός*, the marrow. See **HYDRORRHACHIS interna** and **Excavating MYELITIS**.

HYDROMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μυελός*, marrow. See **HYDRORRHACHIS interna**.

HYDROMYELOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro²)-mi(mu²)-e'l-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-mi'e'l-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *μυελός*, the marrow, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. 1. Spina bifida in which the tumor is covered by the remnants of the spinal cord. To be distinguished from hydromeningocele. 2. An excessive collection of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord.

HYDROMY'ELUS, *m.* From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *μυελός*, marrow. See **HYDRORRHACHIS interna**.—**H. acquisitus**. Acquired dilatation of the central spinal canal.—**H. congenitus**. See **HYDRORRHACHIS interna**.

HYDROMYRIN'GA, **HYDROMY'RINX**, *f.* -in'gæ, -in'gos (-is). From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *myrinx*, the membrana tympani. Ger., *Paukenhöhlenwassersucht* (2d def.). 1. Dropsy of the membrana tympani, i. e., that condition of the membrane in which it is distended with fluid and forms bullæ, as is often the case in acute and chronic myringitis. 2. Dropsy of the tympanum.

HYDRONAPH'THOL. An antiseptic preparation apparently identical with isonaphthol (β -naphthol).

HYDRON'CUS, *m.* From ὕδωρ, water, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See ANASARCA and OEDEMA.

HY'DRONEPHRECTA'SIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, νεφρός, the kidney, and ἑκτασις, distention. Fr., *hydronephrectasie*. Dropsical distention of the kidney.

HYDRONEPH'ROS, *m.* From ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, a kidney. Ger., *Wasserniere* (1st def.). 1. A dropsical kidney. 2. Hydronephrectasia.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, a kidney. Fr., *hydronephrose*. Ger., *Hydronephrose*. A badly formed word (*nephrydrosis* is better) purporting to denote a morbid accumulation of the urine in the pelvis of the kidney, due to obstruction or occlusion of the lumen of the ureter, causing dilatation of the renal pelvis and calices, and giving rise to pyelitis, suppurative nephritis, or renal atrophy.—**H. paraplegica**. H. associated with paraplegia.—**Intermittent h.** Ger., *intermittirende Hydronephrose*. Of Landau, a h. due to flexion of the ureter, this in turn being due to a movable kidney.—**Partial h.** H. in which there is dilatation of only one or a few of the calices.

HYDRONEPH'RUS, *m.* See HYDRONEPHROS.

HYDRON'OSOS, **HYDRONU'SOS**, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, and νόσος, or νοῦσος, a disease. Any disease attended with dropsy or watery effusion.

HY'DROOLIGOCYTHÆMIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, ὀλίγος, few, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. A certain form of secondary anæmia in which the proportion of the serum to the corpuscular elements in the blood is much increased. It is commonly found after mineral poisoning, especially with lead or mercury.

HYDROPHO'RIA, *f.*, **HYDROOPH'ORON**, *n.*, **HYDROOPH'ORUM**, *n.* From ὕδωρ, water, ῥών, an egg, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *hydrophorie*. See HYDROARION.

HY'DROORTHOCOUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydro-orthocoumarique*. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₅, or C₁₈H₁₈O₆, occurring in *Melilotus officinalis*.

HYDROOVA'RIMUM, *n.* From ὕδωρ, water, and ὠάριον, a small egg. See HYDROARION.

HYDROOX'ID(E). See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROOXIDA'TUS. Combined with hydrogen and oxygen; with the name of a base, the hydroxide of that base.

HY'DROPARACOUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydropara-coumarique*. Ger., *Hydroparacoumarinsäure*. An acid, C₆H₄(OH)C₂H₄.CO.OH (or C₁₈H₁₈O₆), found in normal human urine, and among the products of putrefaction of flesh.

HYDROPARAS'TATES, *m.* -*as'tatu* (-*æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, and παραστάτης, one who stands by. Ger., *Wasseransammlung im Nebenhoden*. A watery effusion in or about the epididymis.

HYDROPARO'TIS, *f.* -*ot'idis*. From ὕδωρ, water, and παρωτίς, the parotid gland. Fr., *hydroparotidie*. Ger., *Ohdrüsenwassersucht*. 1. Oedema of the parotid gland. 2. A watery cyst of the parotid gland.

HYDROPATH'IC. Pertaining to hydropathy.

HYDROPA'THIST. An adherent or practitioner of hydropathy (2d def.).

HYDROPA'THY. Lat., *hydropathia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *hydropathie*. 1. Originally, a disease caused by water; dropsy. 2. Of Oertel, hydriatries.

HYDROPEDE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). See HIDROPEDESIS.

HYDROPE'GE, *f.* -*e'ges* (-*æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, and πηγή, a spring. Fr., *hydropège*. Ger., *Wasserquell*. 1. A spring. 2. Spring water.

HYDROPEL'TIS, *f.* -*pel'tis*. From ὕδωρ, water, and πέλτη, a small shield. Fr., *h.*, *hydropeltide*. The water buckler.—**H. purpurea**. Purple water buckler. The leaves are astringent, and have been used in phthisis and dysentery.

HY'DROPERICARDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydropéricardite*. Ger., *entzündliche Herzbeutelwassersucht*. Inflammation and dropsy of the pericardium.

HY'DROPERICAR'DIUM, *n.* From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydropéricarde*. Ger., *Herzbeutelwassersucht*. A non-inflammatory accumulation of serous fluid in the pericardium.—**Active h.** Of Walshe, dropsy of the pericardium without dropsy elsewhere.—**Mechanical h.** H. due to pressure on the great veins occasionally found in aortic aneurysm and carcinoma.—**Passive h.** H. occurring with general dropsy.

HYDROPER'IONE. From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and ἵεναι, to go. Fr., *hydropérione*. Ger., *H.* Of Breschet, a liquid described as contained between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa; designed, he thought, to nourish the embryo at an early period of gestation.

HYDROPERION'IC. Pertaining to the hydroperione.

HY'DROPERIPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and πνεύμων, a lung. Fr., *hydropéripneumonie*. Ger., *Lungenentzündung mit wässerigen Ausschwitzungen*. Pneumonia resulting in pleuritic effusion or hydrothorax.

HYDROPERITONE'UM, *n.* See ASCITES.

HYDROPERITONI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ὕδωρ, water, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Fr., *hydropéritonite*. Ger., *entzündliche Bauchfellwassersucht*. Peritonitis with watery effusion.

HYDROPERISUL'PHOCYAN'IC ACID. Perthiodicyanic acid.

HYDROPHAL'TUS, *m.* From ὕδωρ, water, and φάλλος, the penis. Oedema of the penis.

HYDROPHEN'YL. See BENZENE.

HYDROPH'ILOUS. Lat., *hydrophilus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and φίλος, loving). Fr., *hydrophile*. Ger., *hydrophil*. 1. Aquatic. 2. Bibulous, absorbent, hygroscopic.

HYDROPHIMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and φίμωσις, phimosis. Phimosis with oedema.

HY'DROPHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Of Rayer, an acute inflammation in which the cellular tissue is infiltrated with serum.—**H. textus cellularis**. Serous effusion into the cellular tissue due to inflammation of the tissue itself, in distinction from that due to mechanical causes or diseases of other portions of the body.

HYDROPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *hydrophlogose*. An inflammatory process associated with an accumulation of watery fluid.—**H. ventriculorum cerebri**. Acute internal hydrocephalus.

HYDROPHLO'NONE. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrophloron*. A crystalline substance, C₈H₁₀O₂, bearing the same relation to phlorone that hydroquinone bears to quinone.

HYDROPHO'BIA. Gr., ὑδροφοβία (from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear). Fr., *hydrophobie* (*rabique*). Ger., *H.*, *Hydrophobie*, *Wasserscheu*. 1. Morbid horror of water or of drinking, especially when due to rabies. 2. Rabies canina.—**H. hysterica**. See *Hysterical h.*—**H. simplex** [Cullen]. H. without rage or inclination to bite.—**Hysterical h.**, **Nervous h.** Lat., *h. hysterica*. A transitory form of h., not dependent on rabies; generally connected with other hysterical phenomena.—**Phantom h.** A disturbed condition, due to dread of h., which may be prolonged, accompanied by imitations of the disease, until it is ultimately fatal.—**Spontaneous h.** See *Hysterical h.*

HYDROPHO'BIC. Gr., ὑδροφοβικός (from ὕδωρ, water, and φοβεῖν, to fear). Lat., *hydrophobicus*. Fr., *hydrophobique*. Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling hydrophobia.

HYDROPHO'BOPHO'BIA, *f.* From ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobia, and φόβος, fear. See *Phantom HYDROPHOBIA*.

HYDROPH'OBOS, HYDROPH'OBUS. Affected with hydrophobia.

HY'DROPHONE. From ὕδωρ, water, and φωνή, the voice. An instrument invented by Allison and modified by Cammann, similar to a binaural stethoscope in shape, but in which the sound is transmitted through a solid column of water; used in auscultatory percussion.

HYDROPH'OROUS. Of Riviére, hygroscopic.

HYDROPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrophthalique*. Ger., *Hydrophthalsäure*. See DIHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *hydrophthalmie*. Ger., *Hydrophthalmus, Augenwassersucht*. 1. A disease characterized by a uniform, spherical bulging of the anterior part of the eye. It is generally congenital, and seems to be due to a thinning and diminution in the power of resistance of the cornea, generally secondary to a severe inflammation. The cornea may be either transparent or opaque. 2. An enlargement of the eye due to an increase in the quantity of the vitreous.—**Conical h.** Lat., *h. conica*. 1. Anterior staphyloma of the cornea. 2. Conical cornea.—**H. anterior.** See KERATOglobus.—**H. congenita.** H. caused by intrauterine iridochorioiditis, and involving the whole eyeball. The tension of the eye is abnormal, normal, or subnormal.—**H. congenita anterior.** See H., KERATOglobus, and BUPHTHALMIA.—**H. cruenta.** See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.—**H. postica.** See H. (2d def.).—**H. totalis.** H. which involves both the anterior and posterior portions of the eye.—**H. totalis congenita.** A congenital form of h. totalis.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIC. Lat., *hydrophthalmicus*. Fr., *hydrophthalmique*. Pertaining to or affected with hydrophthalmia.

HYDROPHTHAL'MION, HYDROPHTHAL'MIUM, n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμίον, a little eye. An old term for an edematous swelling of the conjunctiva.

HYDROPHTHAL'MOS, HYDROPHTHAL'MUS. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμός, an eye. See HYDROPHTHALMIA.

HYDROPH'THORA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, and φθορά, decay. Of Pelletan, hydrofluoric acid.

HYDROPHTHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrophthorique*. Hydrofluoric acid.

HYDROPHYL'LUM, n. From ὕδωρ, water, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *hydrophyllé*. Ger., *Wasserblatt*. Water leaf, bur flower.—**H. canadense, H. verum.** Ger., *canadische Rinnenblume*. A species the root and herb of which are used in decoction in snake bites and in poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*.

HYDROPHYSOCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-fi(fu⁶)-so(so²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-fi²s'o-sel. -ce'les. From ὕδωρ, water, φῦσα, wind, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserwindbruch*. A hernia containing gas and serum.

HY'DROPHYSOMET'RA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, φῦσα, wind, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *hydrophysomètre*. An accumulation of serum and gas in the uterus.

HYDROPI'IC. Gr., ὑδρωπικός. Lat., *hydropicus*. See DROPSICAL.

HYDROPI'CA, f. sing. and n. pl. 1. (Sing.) *Menyanthes trifoliata*. 2. (Pl.) diuretic medicines.

HYDROPI'CAL. See DROPSICAL.

HYDROPI'CUS. Gr., ὑδρωπικός (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy). Dropsical; as a n., a dropsical person.

HYDROPIO'DES. Gr., ὑδρωπιώδης (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydropieux*. Dropsical.

HYDROPIPER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydropipérique*. The compound, C₁₂H₁₂O₄.

HYDROPI'SIA, f. Fr., *hydropisie*. See DROPSY.

HYDROPI'SIS, f., HYDROPI'S'MUS, m. -is'eos (-op'isis), -is'mi. See DROPSY and HYDROPS.

HYDROPLATIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroplatinique*. An acid compounded of hydrogen and platinum.

HYDROPLAT'INOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroplatinocyanique*. Ger., *Platincyanwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen acid, H₂PtC₄N₄.

HYDROPLEU'RIA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, and πλευρά, the side. See HYDROTHORAX.

HYDROPLEURI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ὕδωρ, water, and πλευρά, a rib. Fr., *hydropleurite*. Ger., *entzündliche Brustfellwassersucht*. Pleurisy with effusion.

HYDROPNEUMAT'IC. Lat., *hydro-pneumaticus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and πνεῦμα, air). Fr., *hydropneumatique*. Pertaining to water and gas; employed in the collection of gases (said of a vessel of water or other fluid used in chemical experiments).

HYDROPNEUMATOCELE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-nu²-(pnu²)-ma²t(ma³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-nu²-ma²t-o-sel. -ce'les. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDROPHYSOCELE.

HYDROPNEUMATOMPHALOCLE, f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-nu²-(pnu²)-ma²t(ma³t)-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-nu²-ma²-o²m-fa²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserluftnabelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing serum and gas.

HYDROPNEUMATO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, and πνεῦμα, air. 1. Any morbid collection of water and gas. 2. Pulmonary oedema.

HYDROPNEU'MON, m., HYDROPNEUMO'NIA, f. -pneum'onos (-is), -mo'niæ. From ὕδωρ, water, and πνεῦμων, the lung. Fr., *hydropneumonie*. Ger., *wässrige Lungenentzündung*. Pulmonary oedema.

HYDROPNEU'MONYPOS'TASIS, f. -a'seos (-pos'tasis). From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, hypostasis. Fr., *hydropneumonyppostase*. Ger., *Lungenwassersenkung*. (Edematous hypostatic pneumonia.)

HYDROPNEU'MOPERICAR'DIA, f., HYDROPNEU'MOPERICAR'DIUM, n. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydropneumopéricarde*. An accumulation of liquid and gas in the pericardium.

HY'DROPNEUMOSAR'CA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *hydropneumosarque*. An abscess containing water, air, and fleshy detritus.

HY'DROPNEUMOTHO'RAX, m. -tho'racos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., h. A collection of air and fluid in the pleural cavity.—**Closed h.** A condition in which there is a combination of serous effusion and air in the pleural cavity without any opening into it, either external or internal.—**Fistulous h.** A h. having a larger or smaller orifice between the pleural cavity and the lung itself.

HYDROPE'IA, f. From ὕδωρ, water, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *hydropéie*. Ger., *Wassermachen*. 1. The formation of water. 2. The manufacture of mineral waters.

HY'DROPOID. Gr., ὑδροποιεῖδης. Lat., *hydropoides* (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydropoïde*. Resembling dropsy, dropsical.

HYDROPO(I)E'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, and ποίησις, a making. See HYDROPEIA.

HYDROPO'SIA, f. Gr., ὑδροποσία (from ὕδωρ, water, and πόσις, a drinking). Ger., *Wassertrinken*. The drinking of water.

HYDROP'OTA, HYDROP'OTES, m. Gr., ὑδροπότης (from ὕδωρ, water, and πότης, a drinker). A water drinker.

HY'DROPREHNIT'IC ACID. Ger., *Hydroprehnitinsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, C₆H₆(CO.OH)₄, obtained by treating an aqueous solution of prehnitic acid with sodium amalgam.

HY'DROPS, m. -ro'pos (-is). Gr., ὕδρωψ. 1. See DROPSY. 2. (Obs.) any watery discharge. 3. (Obs.) a dropsical person. [Hippocrates.] 4. (Obs.) diabetes. 5. In Young's nosology, a genus of the *Paraphymata*.—**H. abdominis.** Ascites.—**H. abdominis aerius.** See TYMPANITES.—**H. abdominis saccatus.** See *H. ascites saccatus*.—**H. acutus.** Acute serous synovitis.—**H. adipo-**

sus. 1. Dropsy in which the transuded fluid contains fatty elements derived from fatty degeneration of cell walls. 2. See *H. chylosus*.—**H. ad matulam.** An old name for diabetes mellitus.—**H. anasarca.** See ANASARCA.—**H. anasarca acutus.** The sudden effusion of serum into the superficial cellular tissue of the body.—**H. antri (Highmori).** See DROPSY of the *antrum*.—**H. arachnoideæ.** See ARACHNOID DROPSY.—**H. articularis chronicus.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**H. articuli.** See ARTHROEDEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—**H. articuli (seu articulorum) acutus.** The effusion of serum in acute synovitis.—**H. articuli (seu articulorum) chronicus.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**H. articuli (seu articulorum) intermittens.** A painful swelling of a joint, intermittent in character, but without regular periodicity, the attacks coming on with lightninglike suddenness, and subsiding gradually. It has been regarded as a vasomotor neurosis.—**H. articuli (seu articulorum) tuberculosus.** A primary tuberculosis of the synovial membrane with serous effusion.—**H. ascites.** See ASCITES.—**H. ascites adiposus, H. ascites chylosus.** *H. chylosus* of the peritonæum.—**H. ascites diffusus.** Ascites.—**H. ascites saccatus.** Ascites in which the effusion is encapsulated by peritoneal adhesions.—**H. asthmaticus.** See BERIBERI.—**H. bronchialis.** A collection of water in the bronchial passages during narcotism and disease. It is usually regarded as a sign of the near approach of death, but is not necessarily fatal. Its symptoms are loud watery râles, obstructed breathing, and coldness beginning at the feet and extending over the whole body.—**H. bulla [Cullen].** A serous vesicle formed upon the cutaneous or mucocutaneous surface, commonly called a fever blister.—**H. bursæ mucosæ.** See *Synovial BURSA*.—**H. bursæ præpatellaris.** See *HYGROMA præpatellare*.—**H. cachecticus, H. cacotrophicus.** See *Cachectic DROPSY*.—**H. calidus.** See *H. irritativus*.—**H. cameræ anterioris.** Fr., *hydropisie de la chambre antérieure*. Ger., *Hydropisie der vorderen Kammer*. An old term for keratoglobus.—**H. capitis.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**H. cardiacus.** See HYDROPERICARDIUM and *Cardiac DROPSY*.—**H. cavitatis columnæ vertebralis.** An hydrorrhachis in which there is no deficiency in the vertebral laminae.—**H. cellularis.** See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. cellularis artuum.** General œdema.—**H. cellularis totius corporis, H. cellulosis.** See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. cerebri.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**H. chor(i)ideæ externus.** See *SUBLATIO chorioideæ*.—**H. chor(i)ideæ internus.** See *SUBLATIO retinæ*.—**H. chylosus.** Dropsy in which the transuded fluid is of a chylous appearance and character, the contained chyle being the result of pressure upon or rupture of chylophorous ducts, especially the thoracic duct.—**H. cutaneus.** Anasarca.—**H. cysticus.** See *Encysted DROPSY*.—**H. cystidis fellæ.** See *DROPSY of the gall bladder*.—**H. ductuum biliarium saccatus.** Encysted dropsy of the bile ducts.—**H. e (seu ex) vacuo.** See *ŒDEMA ex vacuo*.—**H. fibrinosus.** See *Fibrinous DROPSY*.—**H. flatulentus.** See *TYMPANITES*.—**H. folliculi (seu folliculorum) Graafii.** The effusion of serum into the remains of an old Graafian follicle.—**H. frigidus.** See *Passive DROPSY*.—**H. glottidis.** See *ŒDEMA of the glottis*.—**H. gravitativus, H. gravitivus.** A form of œdema of the lower extremities especially apt to appear in convalescence from acute diseases of long duration; due to innutrition, or anæmia, especially if aided by gravitation (e. g., in sitting and standing).—**H. hepaticus.** See *Hepatic DROPSY*.—**H. hypodermaticus.** See ANASARCA.—**H. hystericus.** 1. An œdema of certain portions of the body, notably the eyes and vulva, consequent upon the non-appearance of the menstrual flow at its proper period. 2. In hysterical cases, œdema occurring in connection with suppressed urinary secretion.—**H. incarcerationatus.** See *Encysted*

DROPSY.—**H. inflammatorius.** See *Inflammatory DROPSY*.—**H. intercus.** See ANASARCA (1st and 2d def's).—**H. irritationis calidus.** The accumulation of serum in vesicles as the result of burns.—**H. irritativus.** An effusion of serum into the cellular tissue due to local irritation of the parts. It is rapid in development.—**H. lacteus.** See *H. chylosus*.—**H. leucophlegmatia.** See *LEUCOPHLEGMASIA*.—**H. matellæ.** See *H. ad matulam*.—**H. mediastini.** Mediastinitis with effusion.—**H. medullæ spinalis.** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**H. nervi optici.** See *DROPSY of the optic sheath*.—**H. oculi.** See *HYDROPTHALMIA*.—**H. ovarii.** See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**H. ovarii profluens.** An ovarian cyst which is connected by inflammatory adhesion to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube through which the serum of the cyst is discharged through the vagina.—**H. palpebræ.** See *BLEPHAREDEMA*.—**H. paralyticus.** Œdema of the paralyzed half of the body in hemiplegia.—**H. pectoris.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**H. pericardii.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**H. periosteal.** An accumulation of serum beneath the periosteum.—**H. peritonæi.** See *ASCITES*.—**H. placentæ.** A serous infiltration of the whole placenta, observed in cases when a dead fetus has been retained for some time.—**H. pleuræ.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**H. processus vermiformis.** An accumulation of mucus in the appendix vermiformis, its caecal orifice being almost or altogether closed.—**H. pulmonis (seu pulmonum).** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**H. pulmonis (seu pulmonum) cellulosis.** See *Pulmonary ŒDEMA*.—**H. pulmonum cysticus (seu saccatus).** Encysted hydrothorax.—**H. renalis, H. renum.** See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*.—**H. saccatus.** See *Encysted DROPSY*.—**H. saccatus pectoris.** See *H. pulmonum cysticus*.—**H. sacculi lacrimalis.** See *DROPSY of the lacrymal sac*.—**H. scarlatinosis.** See *Scarlatinal ANASARCA*.—**H. scroti.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**H. serosus.** See *H. frigidus*.—**H. siccus.** See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**H. spasticus.** See *H. hystericus*.—**H. spinæ (vertebralis).** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**H. spurius.** See *False DROPSY*.—**H. subchor(i)oidalis.** See *Subchorioid DROPSY*.—**H. subcutaneus.** See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. subretinalis.** A collection of serous fluid between the retina and chorioid.—**H. sub-scleroticalis.** See *Subchorioid DROPSY*.—**H. telæ cellulosa.** See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. testiculi, H. testiculorum.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**H. thoracis.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**H. torpidus.** See *Passive DROPSY* (1st def.).—**H. tubæ.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**H. tubæ cysticus.** An encysted hydrosalpinx.—**H. tubæ Fallop(p)ii.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**H. tubæ Fallop(p)ii apertæ.** See *H. tubæ profluens*.—**H. tubæ Fallop(p)ii oclusæ.** See *H. tubæ cysticus*.—**H. tubæ profluens.** An accumulation of serum in a Fallopian tube the uterine orifice of which is not closed and thus allows a more or less constant discharge of the serous fluid through the vagina.—**H. tubæ saccatus.** Of Rokitsansky, a hydrosalpinx in which the tube is flexed or constricted at several points so as to form separate collections of fluid.—**H. tubalis, H. tubarum.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**H. tuberculosus.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a joint in consequence of tubercular disease.—**H. tympani.** See *HYDROMYRINX*.—**H. tympanites.** See *TYMPANITES*.—**H. umbilicalis.** See *HYDROMPHALON*.—**H. universalis.** See ANASARCA (1st def.) and *General DROPSY* (1st def.).—**H. uteri.** See *HYDROMETRA*.—**H. uteri vesicularis.** See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**H. vaginæ nervi optici.** See *DROPSY of the optic sheath*.—**H. vaginæ tendinis.** Serous effusion within the sheath of a tendon.—**H. velamentorum herniarum.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a hernial sac.—**H. ventriculi (seu ventriculorum) cerebri.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**H. ventriculorum chronicus.** See *Chronic HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**H. verus.** See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. vesicæ fellæ.** See *DROPSY of the gall bladder*.

HYDROP'SIA, *f.* From *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy. See DROPSY.—**H. articularis**. See ARTHREDEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—**H. bursæ præpatellaris**. See HYGROMA *præpatellare*.—**H. e** (seu **ex**) **vacuo**. See (EDEMA *ex vacuo*).—**H. interca**. See ANASARCA (1st def.).—**H. renalis**. See HYDRONEPHRECTASIA.—**H. spuria**. See *False DROPSY*.—**H. tendovaginalis**. See TENDOVAGINITIS *serosa*.

HYDROPSY. Lat., *hydropsis* (from *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy). See DROPSY.

HYDROPTIS'ANA, *f.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *πιτάνη*, peeled barley. See HYDROCRITHE.

HY''DROPYOPNEUMOTHOR'AX, *m.* -*thor'acos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, *πύον*, pus, *πνεῦμα*, air, and *θώραξ*, the chest. A disease in which inflammation or injury of the pleura produces first a hydrothorax; the absorption or removal of the serum is followed by an escape of air from the lung into the pleural cavity, and this in turn is followed by a collection of pus in the cavity, more or less of which may be discharged through the lung by expectoration.

HY''DROPYOSAL'PINX, *f.* -*pin'gos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, *πύον*, pus, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. A collection of watery and purulent fluid in the oviduct.

HYDROPYR'ETOS, *m.* Gr., *ὑδρόπυρετος* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *πυρετός*, burning heat). See SWEATING FEVER.

HY''DROPYROCINCHON'IC ACID. A triatomic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_7$.

HY''DROPYROMELLIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydropyromellitique*. A tetrabasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_8$.

HY''DROQUADRISUL'PHATE. Fr., *hydroquadrissulfate*. A hydrosulphate containing three times as much sulphur as hydrogen.

HY''DROQUIN'IDIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrochinidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, probably identical with hydroconchine.

HYDROQUIN'IN(E). A cinchona alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$, said to be an antipyretic superior to salicylic acid and kairine, reducing the pulse and temperature with abundant transpiration, without disagreeable effect by continued use.

HYDROQUIN'ON(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrochinon*. Syn.: *hydrochinone*, *hydrokinone*. A substance having the composition of quinone with hydrogen added, $C_6H_4O_2 H_2$. It is isomeric with resorcin and pyrocatechin. It acts rapidly in typhoid fever, acute rheumatism, and erysipelas, as an antiseptic and antiferment. It lowers both the pulse and temperature and acts on the respiration and the arterial pressure.—**H. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Hydrochinonschwefelsäure*. The form under which arbutin is excreted in the urine.

HYDROR'CHIS, *m.* -*or'chios* (-*is*), -*or'cheos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. See HYDROCELE.

HYDRORE'NAL. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ren*, the kidney. Pertaining to dropsy of the kidney.

HYDRORRHA'CHIA, *f.* See HYDRORRHACHIS.

HYDRORRHA'CHIOCENTE'SIS, *f.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, *ράχης*, the spine, and *κέντησις*, a pricking. -*e'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *hydrorrhachiocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechen der Rückgratswassersucht*. Puncture for spina bifida.

HYDROR'RHACHIS, *f.* -*rha'cheos*, -*rha'chios* (-*or'rha-chis*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ράχης*, the spine. Fr., *hydrorrhachis*. Ger., *Rückgratswassersucht*, *Hydrorrhachie*. A dropsical condition of the spinal cord or its membranes.—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenita*. See SPINA *bifida*.—**External h.** Lat., *h. externa*. An exaggeration of *h. interna* in which the canal of the spinal cord communicates freely with the cavity of the spinal arachnoid. This condition frequently occurs in spina bifida.—**H. dehiscens**. See SPINA *bifida*.—**H. externa anterior**. That form of anterior spina bifida in which the spinal cord and nerves enter the sac and blend with its walls.—**H. externa posterior**. That form of posterior spina bifida in which the spinal cord does not pass

within the sac, and is not attached to it.—**H. in columnis**. See *HYDROPS cavitatis columnæ vertebralis*.—**H. interna**. Dropsy of the central canal of the spinal cord.

HYDRORRHACHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ράχης*, the spine. Of Franck, inflammatory hydrorrhachis.

HY''DRORRHODEORRHE'TIN. An amorphous substance, $C_{42}H_{52}O_{21}$, obtained by combining *rhodeorrhetin* (from jalap resin) with basic oxides.

HYDRORRHO'E'A, *f.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ροία*, a discharge. Fr., *hydrorrhée*. Ger., *Wasserfluss*. A watery discharge.—**H. gravidarum**, **H. puerperarum**, **H. uteri gravidi**. Fr., *hydrorrhée des femmes enceintes, métrorrhée, fausses eaux*. Ger., *Hydrorrhöe Schwangerer*. A discharge of serous fluid from the gravid uterus.—**Non-gravid h.** Ger., *Hydrorrhöe Nichtschwangerer*. Of J. Oliver, a copious watery discharge from the non-gravid uterus in sudden gushes.

HYDRORRHO'IC. Lat., *hydrorrhoeicus* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ροία*, a discharge). Fr., *hydrorrhöique*. Pertaining to hydrorrhoea.

HYDRORTHOPN'E'A, *f.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, upright breathing. Fr., *hydrorthopnée*. Ger., *Schwerat(h)men von Brustwassersucht*. Orthopnœa occurring in hydrothorax.

HYDRORUBIAN'IC ACID. See THIOOXAMIDE.

HYDROSAC'CHARUM, *n.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. Of Forestus, sweetened water, syrup.

HYDROSADENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See HIDROSADENITIS.

HY''DROSALICYL'AMID(E). The compound, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_3$.

HYDROSAL'PINX, *f.* -*pin'gos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Fr., *hydrosalpingite*. Ger., *Eileiterwassersucht*. A collection of watery fluid in the oviduct, causing distention.

HYDROSANTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrosantonique*. The compound, $C_{15}H_{22}O_4$.

HYDROSAR'CA, *f.*, **HYDROSARCID'IUM**, *n.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *hydrosarque*. 1. See ANASARCA (1st def.). 2. A tumor containing water and fleshy tissue.

HYDROSARCOCELE, *f.* Hid(hu'd)-ro(ro'2)-sa'srk-o(o'2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-sa'srk-o'sel. -*ce'les*. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hydrosarcocele*. Ger., *Fleischwasserbruch*. Sarcocœle complicated with hydrocele.

HYDROSCHEOCELE, *f.*, **HYDROS'CHEON**, *n.*, **HYDROS'CHEUM**, *n.* Hid(hu'd)-ro'2s-ke'2(ch'2e'2)-o(o'2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro'2s'ke'2-o-sel; hid(hu'd)-ro'2s'-ke'2(ch'2e'2)-o'2n, -u'm(u'm). Lat., *hydroscœum*, the scrotum, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *hydroscœocèle*, *hydroscœonie*. Ger., *Hodensackswasserbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing watery fluid.

HYDROSCON'CUS, *m.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, *σσχνη*, the scrotum, and *όγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Wasseransammlung im Hodensack*. A collection of water in the scrotum.

HYDROSCOP'IC. Gr., *ὑδροσκοπικός* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Lat., *hydroscopicus*. Fr., *hydroscopique*. Pertaining to hydrosocopy.

HYDROS'COPY. Gr., *ὑδροσκοπία* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σκοπία*, a lookout). Lat., *hydroscopia*. Fr., *hydroscopie*. Ger., *Wasseruntersuchung*. Inspection of water, or hydrometry.

HYDROSELEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrosélénique*. Ger., *Hydroselen*. Hydrogen selenide or its aqueous solution.

HYDROSEP'SIS, *f.* -*sep'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σῆψις*, decay. Fr., *hydrosepsie*. Ger., *Wasserfäule*. A foul or turbid condition of water.

HYDROSIDE'RUM, *n.* From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σίδηρον*, iron. Iron phosphide.

HYDROSIL'ICATE. Fr., *h.* A hydrated silicate.

HYDROSIL'ICEOUS. Containing water and silica.

HYDRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water. See **HYDROSIS**.

HYDROSOR'BIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrosorbique*. Ger., *Hydrosorbinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_2$.

HYDROSPERMAT'IC. Lat., *hydrospermaticus* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *hydrospermatique*. Pertaining to a watery state of the semen.

HYDROSPER'MATOCYST. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a cyst. See **Parenchymatous HYDROCELE of the epididymis**.

HYDROSPHYG'MOGRAPH. Lat., *hydrospHYgmographus*. Fr., *hydrospHYgmographe*. Ger., *H.* Of François-Franck and Mosso, an instrument for inclosing an entire organ or part of an entire limb. It is then filled with water, and by means of a registering apparatus the fluctuation in the volume of the inclosed organ due to the arterial diastole and systole is registered.

HYDROSPIROM'ETER. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *spirare*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised to take the place of the more expensive compressed air spirometers. It consists of a small jar fitted with three tubes through one of which air is admitted and through another water, and through the third the patient breathes. The resistance to expiration is produced by the lifting of the column of water into a vessel on a higher level.

HYDROSPIROYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrospiroylique*. Volatile oil of *Ulmaria*.

HYDROSTAT'IC. Fr., *hydrostatique*. Ger., *hydrostatisch*. Pertaining to hydrostatics or to liquid in a condition of equilibrium.

HYDROSTAT'ICS, sing. Lat., *hydrostatica* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *στατική*, statics). Fr., *hydrostatique*. Ger., *Hydrostatik*. The physics of liquids in a state of equilibrium.

HYDROS'TEON, HYDROS'TEUM, n. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Knochenwassersucht*. A deposit of serum in and around the extremities of the long bones, occurring in dropsy of the joints.

HYDROSUDOP'ATHY. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *sudor*, sweat, and *πάθος*, a condition. Ger., *Hydrosudopathie*. The treatment of diseases by the internal and external use of water, and by sweating.

HYDROSUL'PHAS, m. -*a'tis*. See **HYDROSULPHATE**.

HYDROSUL'PHATE. Lat., *hydrosulphas*. Fr., *hydrosulfate*. 1. A salt of hydrosulphuric acid. 2. A hydrated sulphate.

HYDROSUL'PHID(E). Lat., *sulphohydras*, *sulphydras*, *hydrosulfuratus* (agreeing with the name of the base). Fr., *sulphhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with hydrogen and sulphur.

HY'DROSULPHOCARBON'IC ACID, n. See **THIOCARBONIC ACID**.

HY'DROSULPHOCYAN'IC ACID. See **THIOCYANIC ACID**.

HYDROSULPHURA'TUS. Combined with hydrogen and sulphur.

HYDROSUL'PHURET. See **HYDROSULPHIDE**.

HYDROSUL'PHURET(T)ED. Fr., *hydrosulfuré*. Combined with hydrogen and sulphur.

HYDROSULPHURET'ICOACID'ULUS. Acidulous and containing hydrogen sulphide.

HYDROSULPHURET'ICUS. Containing hydrogen sulphide.

HYDROSULPHURE'TUM, n. See **HYDROSULPHIDE**.

HYDROSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrosulfurique*. Ger., *Hydrothionsäure*. Sulphureted hydrogen or its aqueous solution.—**Test solution of h. a.** [U. S. Ph.]. Distilled water freshly saturated with h. a. gas obtained by treating ferrous sulphide with dilute sulphuric acid.

HYDROSUL'PHUROUS ACID. Fr., *acide hydrosulfureux*. An acid, H_2SO_2 , supposed to be formed from an-

hydrous sulphurous acid (dioxide of sulphur) by combination with hydrogen; true hyposulphurous acid.

HYDROSUL'PHYL. The univalent radicle, SH' ; also this radicle occurring in the free state with the double molecular formula, S_2H_2 (hydrogen persulphide).

HYDROTEL'LURATE. A salt of hydrotelluric acid.

HYDROTELLU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrotellurique*. Ger., *Hydrotellursäure*. Tellurhydric or telenhydric acid; tellureted hydrogen or its aqueous solution.

HYDROTEL'LUROCYAN'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum hydrotellurocyanicum*. Fr., *acide hydrotellurocyanique*. An acid in which hydrogen, tellurium, and cyanogen are united.

HYDROTHEION'IC ACID. See **HYDROTHIONIC ACID**.

HYDROTHERAPEU'SIS, f. -*eu'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See **HYDROTHERAPY**.

HYDROTHERAPEU'TIC. Fr., *hydrothérapique*. Of or pertaining to hydrotherapy.

HYDROTHERAPEU'TICS, sing. See **HYDROTHERAPY**.

HYDROTHERAP'I'A, f. See **HYDROTHERAPY**.

HYDROTHER'APY. Lat., *hydrotherapia* (from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). Fr., *hydrothérapie*. Ger., *Hydrotherapie*. The systematic use of water as a curative agent.

HYDROTHER'MAL. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θερμή*, heat. Of or pertaining to hot water.

HY''DROTHIOBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Hydrothiobenzol*. Phenyl mercaptan.

HY''DROTHIOCAR'BONATE. Fr., *h.* A thiocarbonate.

HY''DROTHIOCROCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrothio-croconique*. The compound, $C_5H_4SO_4$.

HYDROTH'ON, n. From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θεῖον*, sulphur. Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoff*. Sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROTHIONÆ'MIA, f. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *θεῖον*, sulphur, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Hydrothionämie*. A condition in which sulphureted hydrogen or hydrosulphide (*hydrothionammonæmia*) of ammonium enters the blood. These substances are produced in the stomach and intestines, or in the peritoneal cavity after perforation of the bowel. The symptoms are those which are produced by poisoning by these gases—viz., collapse, dizziness, frequent respirations, and small pulse. The disease is not infrequently fatal.

HYDROTH'ONAMMONÆ'MIA, f. See under **HYDROTHIONÆMIA**.

HYDROTH'ONATE. Fr., *h.* A salt of hydrothionic acid.

HYDROTHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydrothionique*. Ger., *Hydrothionsäure*. Hydrosulphuric acid.

HYDROTHIONU'RIA, f. From *ὑδωρ*, water, *θεῖον*, sulphur, and *οὖρον*, urine. Fr., *hydrothionurie*. The presence of sulphureted hydrogen in the urine.

HYDROTH'UM, n. See **HYDROTHION**.

HYDROTHORA'CIC. Pertaining to hydrothorax.

HYDROTHO'RAX, m. -*th'o'racos* (-*is*). From *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θώραξ*, the chest. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Brustwassersucht*. Dropsy of one or both pleural cavities; to be distinguished from pleuritic effusion.—**H. chylosus.** H. due to the establishment of a communication between the pleural cavity and the thoracic duct or the ductus lymphaticus dextra.—**H. purulentus.** Pleural empyema.—**H. torpidus.** Chronic h.

HYDROT'IC ACID. See **HIDROTIC acid**.

HYDROT'ICUS. Gr., *ὑδρωτικός*. See **HYDRAGOGUE**.

HYDROTIME'SIA, f. See **HYDROTIMETRY**.

HYDROTIM'ETER. Fr., *hydrotimètre*. An apparatus used in hydrotimetry.

HYDROTIMET'RIC. Fr., *hydrotimétrique*. Pertaining to hydrotimetry.

HYDROTIM'ETRY. From *ὑδρότης*, moisture, and *μετρέιν*, to measure. Fr., *hydrotimétrie*. The determination, by means of soap, of the proportion of calcareous salts contained in water.

HYDROTIS, *f.* -ot'idos (-is). From $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, the ear. Fr., *hydrote*, *hydropisie de la caisse du tympane*. Ger., *Wassersucht des Mittelohres*. Dropsy of the ear; an accumulation of fluid, usually mucus or mucopus, in the tympanic cavity.

HYDROTIT'ANE, *f.* -tit'anes. From $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\tau\iota\tau\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$, probably gypsum. Fr., *hydrotitane*. Ger., *Kalkwasser*. Limewater; of Hippocrates, a watery lime paste.

HYDROT'OMY. Lat., *hydrotomia* (from $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting). Fr., *hydrotomie*. A method of dissection which consisted in injecting water under pressure into the principal artery of the part to be examined, the infiltration increasing the transparency of the loose connective tissue and separating the resisting parts, such as the nerves, glands, etc.

HY'DROTRISUL'PHATE. Fr., *hydrotrisulfate*. A hydrated trisulphate.

HY'DROTRISUL'PHURET. Fr., *hydrotrisulfure*. A sulphide containing three times as much sulphur as hydrogen.

HYDROTROP'IC. Fr., *hydrotrophique*. Ger., *hydrotropisch*. Exhibiting hydrotropism.

HYDROT'ROPISM. From $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$, to turn. Fr., *hydrotropisme*. A tendency to movement in the particles of protoplasm induced by the presence of water in its vicinity. It is either *positive* or *negative*, according as the protoplasm tends to move toward or away from the source of moisture.

HYDROT'YMPANUM, *n.* From $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\tau\upsilon\mu\pi\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$, a drum. Mucous or serous exudation into the tympanic cavity.

HYDROUS. From $\psi\delta\omega\mu$, water. Containing water.

HYDROVARECTA'SIA, *f.*, **HYDROVA'R'IUM**, *n.* See HYDROARION.

HYDROXAN'THATE. Fr., *h.* A salt of hydroxanthic acid.

HYDROXETHYL'IDENETRIMETHYLLAMMO'NIUM. See NEURINE.

HYDROX'ID(E). Lat., *hydroxydum*. Ger., *Hydroxyd*. A compound of hydroxyl with a metal or an alcohol radicle. In recent chemical nomenclature this word replaces hydrate, except for compounds supposed to contain water of combination or crystallization.

HYDROXYA'CETAL. The compound, $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.

HYDROXYACET'IC ACID. Ger., *Hydroxyessigsäure*. Glycollic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$.

HYDROXYADIP'IC ACID. Fr., *acides hydroxyadipiques*. An acid formed from adipic acid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4)$, by the substitution of hydroxyl.

HYDROX''YANTHRAQUIN'ON(E). Ger., *Hydroxyanthochinon*. The compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$.

HYDROX''YAZOBEN'ZENE. The compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{OH}$.—**H'**sulphonic acid. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{H})\cdot\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{OH}$, known in four varieties.

HYDROXYBEN'ZENE. Fr., *hydroxybenzine*. Ger., *Hydroxybenzol*. Carboic acid.—**H'**tricarboxylic acid. A tribasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})(\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH})_3$.

HYDROXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Hydroxybenzoesäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\cdot\text{COOH}$.

HYDROXYBEN'ZYL ALCOHOL. Ger., *Hydroxybenzylalkohol*. Benzyl alcohol in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen.

HYDROX''YBENZYLUR'IC ACID. The compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_5$.

HYDROX''YBUTYR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxybutyrique*. Ger., *Hydroxybuttersäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$.

HYDROXYCAFF'EIN(E). A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, derived from caffeine.

HYDROXYCAM'PHOR. A liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$, having a turpentinelike odor.

HYDROX''YCAMPHORON'IC ACID. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$.

HYDROX''YCAPRO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxycaproïque*. Ger., *Hydroxycapronsäure*. Syn.: *oxycaproic acid*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$.

HYDROX''YCAPRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxycaprylique*. Ger., *Hydroxycaprylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$.

HYDROXYCHO'LIN(E). See MUSCARINE.

HYDROX''YCINNAM'IC ACID. See COUMARIC ACID, CAFFEIC ACID, and CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

HYDROX''YCOM'POUND. A chemical substance formed by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen.

HYDROXYCOU'MARIN. A hydroxyl substitution compound, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$, of coumarin.

HYDROX''YCUMIN'IC ACID. An acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$.

HYDROX''YDIETHACET'IC ACID. Diethoxalic acid.

HYDROX''YDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). A hydroxyl substitution compound of diphenylamine.

HYDROX''YDUM, *n.* See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROX''YETHYLACET'IC ACID. Ethylglycollic acid.

HYDROX''YISOCAM'PHOR. The compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}$ (OH).

HYDROX''YL. Fr., *hydroxyle*. Ger., *H.* Syn.: *oxyhydril*. A univalent radicle, —O.H, being water deprived of one atom of hydrogen. It enters into the composition of all hydrates (hydroxides), including the alcohols, phenols, and oxygen acids, and of all other bodies formed upon the water type. Occurring in the free state as a double molecule, $\text{HO}—\text{OH}$, it constitutes a peroxide.

HYDROXYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydroxylamin*. A hydroxyl substitution compound, $\text{N}(\text{OH})\text{H}_2$, of ammonia. It is used as a remedy in lupus vulgaris, trichophytosis capitis, and psoriasis.—**H'**disulphonic acid. Fr., *acide h'disulfonique*. Sulphazotic acid, $\text{NH}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$.—**H.** hydrochlorid(e). A compound of *h.* and hydrochloric acid; recommended as a substitute for pyrogallic acid and chrysarobin in skin diseases, having the advantage of not staining the skin or linen.—**H'**monosulphonic acid. Fr., *acide h. monosulfonique*. The compound, $\text{NH}(\text{OH})\cdot(\text{HSO}_3)$.

HYDROX''YLATED. Fr., *hydroxylé*. Containing hydroxyl, forming a hydroxyl compound.

HYDROXYL'IC. Containing hydroxyl; also of, pertaining to, or contained in hydroxyl.

HYDROX''YMARGAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxymargarique*. The compound, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{11}$.

HYDROX''YMETHYLPHENYLFORM'IC ACID. See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.

HYDROX''YNAPHTHO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxynaphtoïque*. The compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$.

HYDROX''YOCTO'IC ACID. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.

HYDROX''YENANTHO'IC ACID, **HYDROX''YENANTHYL'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide hydroxyenanthoïque*, *hydroxyenanthylïque*. A 1-molecule hydroxyl substitution compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$ of enanthic acid.

HYDROX''YOLE'IC ACID. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

HYDROX''YPHENYLACET'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\cdot(\text{CH}_2—\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH})$.

HYDROX''YPHENYLAMIDOPROPION'IC ACID. Tyrosine.

HYDROX''YPIC'OLIN(E). Fr., *h.* An artificial alkaloid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{NO}$, homologous with pelletierine.

HYDROX''YPIC'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxypicrique*. Ger., *Hydroxypikrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin.

HYDROX''YPROPION'IC ACID. See LACTIC ACID.

HYDROX''YPYROCIT'RIC ACID. The compound, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$.

HYDROXYQUIN'OL. The compound, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$.

HYDROX''YSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxysalicylique*. Ger., *Hydroxysalicylsäure*. Oxysalicylic acid;

a 1-molecule hydroxyl substitution compound of salicylic acid, $C_7H_6O_4$.

HYDROX''YTOLUENE. Fr., *hydroxytoluène*. Ger., *Hydroxytoluol*. Toluene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. See CRESOL and DIHYDROXYTOLUENE.

HYDROX''YTOLUIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxy-toluique*. Ger., *Hydroxytoluylsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_5(OH) \cdot CH_3 \cdot CO.OH$.

HYDROX''YVALERIANIC ACID. Fr., *acide hydroxy-valérianique*. Oxyvalerianic acid, a 1-molecule hydroxyl substitution compound of valerianic acid, homologous with lactic acid.

HYDRURE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, and οὐρησις, urination. See HYDRURIA.

HYDRURET. See HYDRIDE.

HYDRURIA, *f.* From ὕδωρ, water, and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *hydrurie*. Ger., *Hydrurie*. Wateriness of the urine.

HYDR'ALOS, *m.* From ὕδωρ, water, and ἅλος, glass. See *Water GLASS*.

HYDRYMENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *hydyménite*. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDURIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hydurilique*. Ger., *Hydurilsäure*. The compound, $C_8H_6N_4O_6$.

HYEPIGLOT'TIC. See HYOEPIGLOTTIC.

HYETOG'RAPHY. Lat., *hyetographia* (from ὑετός, rain, and γραφή, a writing). 1. The climatology of rain. 2. The practice of recording facts about rainfall.

HYGIA'MA. A dietetic preparation said to be a condensed mixture of milk, cereals, and cocoa.

HYGIAN'SIS, **HYGI'ASIS**, *f.* -an'seos (-is), -a'seos (-i'asis). Gr., ὑγίανσις (from ὑγίαινειν, to be in health). Ger., *Genesung*. Convalescence.

HYGIAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). Gr., ὑγίασμα (from ὑγίεια, health). Fr., *hygiasme*. Ger., *Heilmittel*. A means of cure.

HYGIAS'TIC. Gr., ὑγιαστικός. Lat., *hygiasticus*. Curative.

HYGIAS'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *hygiastica*. See *HYGIENE*.

HY'GID. From ὑγής, healthy. Fr., *hygide*. Pertaining to health.

HYGIE'A, *f.* Gr., ὑγίεια. Fr., *santé* (1st def.). Ger., *Gesundheit* (1st def.). 1. Health. 2. A medicine. 3. The ancient goddess of health.

HYGIEAS'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *hygiastica* (from ὑγίεια, health). See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIEI'A, *f.* See *HYGIEA*.

HYGIEIOCO'MIUM, *n.* From ὑγίεια, health, and κομῆν, to take care of. A residence for convalescents or for the preservation of health.

HYGIEIOL'OGY. See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIENE'. From ὑγιεινός, good for the health. Fr., *hygiène*. Ger., *H., Hygiène*. The science and art of the preservation of health.

HYGIEN'IC. Fr., *hygiénique*. Ger., *hygienisch*. 1. Pertaining to health or to hygiene. 2. In a wholesome state, calculated to preserve the health.

HYGIEN'ICS, *sing.* See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIEN'ISM. See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIEN'IST. One who makes a business or a study of hygiene.

HYGIEN'OUS. Gr., ὑγιεινός (from ὑγίεια, health). Healthy.

HYGIEOL'OGY. From ὑγίεια, health, and λόγος, understanding. See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIOCO'MIUM, *n.* See *HYGIEIOCOMIUM*.

HYGIODYNAM'ICS, *sing.*, **HYGIOL'OGY**. From ὑγίεια, health, and δύναμις, power, or λόγος, understanding. See *HYGIENE*.

HYGIOSTAT'ICS, *sing.* From ὑγίεια, health, and ἰσθάναι, to cause to stand. See *HYGIENE*.

HYGRAN'SIS, *f.* -ran'seos (-is). Gr., ὑγρᾶσις (from ὑγρᾶζειν, to be wet). Ger., *Feuchwerden*, *Feuchtmachen*. A moistening or becoming moist.

HYGRECHE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From ὑγρός, moist, and ἤχημα, sound. Fr., *hygréchème*. Ger., *Flüssigkeitslaut*. A sound indicative of the presence of fluid, as in the chest.

HYGRE'DON, *f.* -red'onos (-is). Gr., ὑγρηδών. See *HUMOR*.

HY'GRIN(E). From ὑγρός, wet. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hygrin*. A volatile alkaloid found in *Erythroxylon coca*.

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICI, *m. pl.* From ὑγρός, moist, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. An old term for the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland.

HYGROBLEPHARIS'MUS, *m.* See *EPIPHORA* (2d def.).

HYGROBLEPH'ARON, **HYGROBLEPH'ARUM**, *n.* 1. A moist state of the eyelids. 2. *Hydroblepharon*.

HY''GROBRONCHIOERRHON'CHUS, *m.* From ὑγρός, moist, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ρόγχος, rhonchus. Fr., *râle bronchial humide*. Ger., *feuchtes Bronchialrasselgeräusch*. A humid bronchial rhonchus.

HYGROCATARAC'TA, *f.* From ὑγρός, moist, and καταράκτης, a cataract. Ger., *flüssiger Staar*. An old term for a fluid cataract.

HYGROCELE, *f.* Hig(hu⁶g)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi'gro-sel. -ce'les. From ὑγρός, moist, and κήλη, a tumor. See *HYDROCELE* and *HYDROCIRSOCELE*.

HYGROCIRSOCELE, *f.* Hig(hu⁶g)-ro(ro²)-su⁵rs(ki²rs)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hig-ro-su⁵rs'-o-sel. -ce'les. From ὑγρός, wet, κίρσις, a varix, and κήλη, a tumor. See *HYDROCIRSOCELE*.

HY''GROCNISSORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From ὑγρός, wet, κνίσσᾶν, to crackle like burning fat, and ρόγχος, a snoring sound. Fr., *râle crépissant humide*. A humid, crackling rhonchus.

HYGROCOLLYR'IUM, *n.* Gr., ὑδροκολλύριον, ὑδροκολούριον. Fr., *hydrocollyre*. A liquid collyrium.

HYGROCYS'TIS, *f.* -cys'teos (-is). From ὑγρός, wet, and κύστις, a bladder. See *HYDROCYST*.

HY'GROCYSTORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From ὑγρός, wet, κύστις, a bladder, and ρόγχος, a snoring sound. Fr., *râle vésiculaire humide*. Ger., *feuchtes Blasenrasselgeräusch*. A humid vesicular rhonchus.

HYGRODER'MIA, *f.* From ὑγρός, wet, and δέρμα, the skin. Morbid moisture of the skin.

HY'GROGRAPH. From ὑγρός, wet, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric humidity.

HYGROHÆMATOCELE, *f.* Hig(hu⁶g)-ro(ro³)-he²m-(ha³e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-gro-he²m-a²t-o-sel. From ὑγρός, wet, αἷμα, blood, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hygrohématocele*. A hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis propria around and communicating with which a hæmatocele has formed.

HY'GROL. Colloid mercury.

HYGROL'OGY. Lat., *hygrologia* (from ὑγρός, wet, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hygrologie*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeitslehre*. The science of the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ὑγρός, wet. Fr., *h., hygrome*. Ger., *H., Hygrom*, *Wassergeschwulst*, *wässrige Balggeschwulst*. 1. A serous effusion into a bursa mucosa. 2. A cystic tumor containing usually a serous fluid. 3. A genus of the *Bothriocephalidae*.—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cysticum*. A tumor composed of a more or less dense fibrous sac lined by epithelium and filled with serous fluid.—**H. cellulocysticum congenitale**. A congenital cystoid h., of rapid growth, occurring in the neck, axilla, perineum, or sacral region.—**H. colli cysticum congenitum**. See *HYDROCELE* of the neck.—**H. cysticum**. See *Cystic h.*—**H. duræ matris**. See *MENINGOCELE*.—**H. gangliodes**. A serous cyst formed between the layers of the sheaths of tendons which may or may not communicate with the cavity of the sheath.—**H. gastrocnemii**. A h. situated on the inner

side of the popliteal space.—**H. iliacum posterius.** Of Chassaignac, a h. situated between the posterior superior spine of the ilium and the fascia.—**H. infrapatellare profundum.** An elastic tumor anterior to the ligamentum patellæ, which may interfere with bending of the knee.—**H. of the neck.** See **HYDROCELE** of the neck.—**H. of the orbit.** Fr., *hygrome de l'orbite*. Ger., *Hygrom der Augenhöhle*. A variety of exudation cyst, first described by Hyrtl, consisting in dropsy of the bursa of the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye or of the bursa sometimes found between the levator palpebræ superioris and the rectus superior muscle.—**H. olecrani.** A flat, roll-shaped, soft, elastic tumor, occurring on the inner side of the olecranon, sometimes containing, besides the synovial fluid, bodies like grains of rice.—**H. poplitei.** See *H. bursæ mucosæ tendinis poplitei*.—**H. præpatellare.** Fr., *h. prérotulien*. A painful tumor in front of the patella, consisting of a subcutaneous, subfascial, or subaponeurotic enlarged bursa mucosa.—**H. prætibiale.** A h. of the bursa prætibialis.—**H. serratus-subscapulare.** A h. formed between the subscapularis and the serratus magnus muscles.—**H. subacromiale.** A cystic tumor developed by supersecretion or inflammation of the subacromial bursa. It lies between the acromion process, the coracoacromial ligament, and the capsule of the joint.—**H. subiliacum.** A bursal h., situated between the anterior surface of the pubic bone and the hip joint.—**H. supragenuale.** A bursal h. situated just above the patella.—**H. trochantericum.** A little subcutaneous or a large subaponeurotic bursal h. situated over the great trochanter of the femur.—**Sacral h.** Fr., *hygrome sacré*. A cystic tumor developed by supersecretion of the sacrococcygeal bursa, usually congenital.—**Subhyoid h.** A bursal tumor situated just above the cricoid cartilage and varying in size from that of a small hazelnut to that of a hen's egg.—**Thyr(e)ohyoid h.** Fr., *h. thyro-hyoidien, kyste de Boyer*. A serous cyst formed by the distention of the bursa of the ligament of the thyreohyoid muscle.

HYGROM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or affected with hygroma.

HYGROM'ETER. Lat., *hygrometrum* (from *ύγρός*, wet, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *hygromètre*. Ger., *H.* An instrument for measuring the amount of moisture in the air.

HYGROMETRIC. Lat., *hygrometricus*. Pertaining to hygrometry.

HYGROMETRICITY. Fr., *hygrométrie*. The state of being hygrometric.

HYGROM'ETRY. Fr., *hygrométrie*. Measurement of the moisture of the air.

HYGROPÆDOPH'LYSIS, f. *-lysis* (*-oph'lysis*). From *ύγρός*, moist, *παῖς*, a child, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Ger., *feuchtende Kinderhitzeblattern*. Moist eczema in children.

HYGROPH'ILA, f. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *hygrophile*. A genus of acanthaceous plants.—**H. longifolia.** *H. spinosa*.—**H. obovata.** A species found in the East Indies. The leaves are used to reduce oedematous swellings.—**H. ringens.** A species found in Malabar, where the leaves are used, together with salt, as a depurative.—**H. spinosa.** Ger., *langblättriger Stern-dorn*. A prickly species found in the East Indies and Ceylon, where the root and leaves are considered tonic and diuretic, and the seeds diuretic and aphrodisiac.

HYGROPH'ILUS. From *ύγρός*, moisture, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *hygrophile*. Absorbing moisture with avidity.

HYGROPHO'BIA, f. From *ύγρόν*, moisture, and *φόβος*, fear. See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

HYGROPHTHAL'MIA, f. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Ger., *feuchte Ophthalmie*. An old term for irritation or inflammation of the eyeball or eyelids, accompanied by profuse lachrymation.

HYGROPHTHAL'MIC. Pertaining to hygrophthalmia; as a n., a person affected with hygrophthalmia.

HYGROPIS'SA, f., HYGROPIS'SON, n. Gr., *ύγρόπισσα, ύγρόπισσον*. Liquid pitch.

HYGROPLAS'MA, n. *-plas'matos (-is)*. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. Of Naegeli, the fluid part of protoplasm.

HYGROREHON'CHUS, m. From *ύγρός*, moist, and *ρόγχος*, a rattle. Fr., *rále humide*. Ger., *feuchtes Rasselergeräusch*. A moist rhonchus.

HY'GROS. Gr., *ύγρός*. Moist, watery, liquid; of the bowels, loose.

HYGROSAR'CA, f. Fr., *hygrosarque*. (Edema.

HYGROSAR'CUS. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Pertaining to a soft or flabby condition of the flesh.

HY'GROSCOPE. Lat., *hygroskopium* (from *ύγρός*, wet, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). See **HYGROMETER**.

HYGROSCOP'IC. Lat., *hygrosopicus*. Fr., *hygrosopique*. Ger., *hygroskopisch*. Fit or adapted for giving evidence of moisture; hence, capable of readily absorbing moisture.

HYGROSCOP'ICITY, n. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. The property of being hygroscopic.

HYGROS'COPY. See **HYGROMETRY**.

HY'GROSYPHILODOCH'THUS, m. Ger., *feuchtes Knottensyphilid*. A moist tubercular syphilide.

HYG'ROTES, f. *-e'tos (-is)*. Gr., *ύγροτης*. Fr., *hygrote*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeit*. 1. Humidity. 2. A humor.

HYGRUSI'NA, f. From *ύγρός*, wet, and *οὐσία*, an essence. Fr., *hygrusine*. The fine part of essential oils which remains liquid at a zero temperature.

HY'LE, f. *Hy'les*. Gr., *ὑλη*. The primal matter, mass, or body in nature.—**H. iatrice.** Any medicinal substance.

HYL'ISIS, f., HYLIS'MUS, m. *-is'eos (hyl'isis), -is'mi*. Gr., *ὑλισις, ὕλισμος*. Filtering, percolation.

HYLIST'ER, m., HYLISTE'RION, n., HYLIS'TRION, n., HYLIS'TRIUM, n. Gr., *ὑλιστήρ, ὑλιστήριον, ὕλιστριον*. Ger., *Durchseier*. A strainer or filter.

HYLOGEN'ESIS, f. *-e'seos (-gen'esis)*. From *ὑλη*, matter, and *γενᾶν*, to produce. Ger., *Stoffbildung, Massenbildung*. The origin or formation of matter.

HYLOGNO'SIA, f. From *ὑλη*, matter, and *γνώσις*, knowledge. See **HYLOLOGY**.

HYLOLO'OGY. From *ὑλη*, matter, and *λόγος*, understanding. Ger., *Stofflehre, Elementenkunde*. The science of elementary bodies or crude material.

HYLOP'ATHISM. Lat., *hylopathismus*. From *ὑλη*, matter, and *πάθος*, disease. 1. The theory of the sentiency of matter. 2. Any disease due to excess, deficiency, or defective constitution of matter.

HYLOTRO'PIA, f. From *ὑλη*, matter, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Fr., *hylotropie*. Ger., *Stoffwandel*. In chemistry, a conversion of matter.

HYLOZO'ISM. Lat., *hylozoismus* (from *ὑλη*, matter, and *ζωή*, life). Fr., *hylozoïsme*. A theory attributing to matter both primal existence and life as one of its original properties.

HY'LUM, n., HY'LUS, m. See **HILUM**.

HY'MEN, m. *Hym'enos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑμήν*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *H., Scheidenklappe* (2d def.), *Jungfernhäutchen* (2d def.). 1. Any membrane. 2. A thin fold of mucous membrane, of varying shape, but usually crescentic, which, in the virgin, closes the ostium vaginae more or less completely. It is commonly attached to the posterior portion of the vulvovaginal ring.—**Acetabular h.** The remnants of the capsule of the hip joint in cases of dislocation of the head of the femur.—**Annular h.** See *H. annularis*.—**Bifenestrate h.** See *H. biperforatus*.—**Bilabiate h., Bilobate h.** Fr., *h. bilobé*. A h. separated into two parts by a slit.—**Bridled h.** See *H. columnatus*.—**Capsular h.** See *Acetabular h.*—**Cribriform h.** See *H. cribriformis*.—**Double h.** See *H. multiplex*.—**Fringed h.** See *H. fimbriatus*.—**Horseshoe h.** Fr., *h.*

en fer à cheval. A h. which is disposed on three sides of the orifice of the vagina so as to be shaped like a horseshoe.—**H. annularis**. Fr., *h. (de forme) annulaire*. Ger., *ringförmiger H.* That form which is attached to the whole circumference of the ostium vaginae, with an opening in the central portion.—**H. biperforatus**. A h. which presents two openings.—**H. columnatus**. Fr., *h. en bride*. That form in which the h. is divided by a median fleshy bridge which extends into the vagina, and is apparently the remains of the median septum between the two Müllerian ducts.—**H. cribriformis**. Fr., *h. criblé*. Ger., *siebformiger H.* A h. with a number of small openings in it.—**H. denticulatus**. Fr., *h. à bords déchiquetés*. That form in which the free border is serrated.—**H. diaphragmaton**. Gr., *ὕμην διαφράττων*. A mediastinal membrane.—**H. fimbriatus**. That variety in which the free border and often the two surfaces are shaggy with delicate papillary outgrowths.—**H. hypertrophicus**. A hypertrophic state of the hymen, rarely affecting the whole structure, but affecting especially the part nearest the meatus urinarius.—**H. imperforatus**. See *Imperforate h.*—**H. infundibuliformis**. A h. which projects in the form of a funnel.—**H. linguiformis**. That malformation of the h. in which a polypoid outgrowth from its posterior portion projects between the labia majora.—**H. multiplex**. Syn.: *double h.* The condition in which there is a membranous constriction of the vagina, resembling the h., above the latter.—**H. septus**. A form in which the opening is divided by a vertical median vaginal partition consisting of an extension of the posterior columna. Cf. *H. columnatus*.—**H. semilunaris**. Fr., *h. (de forme) semi-lunaire*. That form of h. annularis in which the preponderance of the posterior portion is shown to an unusual degree.—**H. septus**. See *H. septus*.—**H. subseptus**. A variety of h. septus in which two median partitionlike structures, from the anterior and posterior columna, respectively, approach each other, but do not unite.—**H. subseptus**. See *H. subseptus*.—**Imperforate h.** Lat., *h. imperforatus*. Fr., *h. imperforé*. That form in which there is no opening, so that the ostium vaginae is wholly occluded.—**Semilunar h.** See *H. semilunaris*.

HYMENÆA, *f.* Fr., *hyménée*. Ger., *Lokustbaum, Heuschreckenbaum*. A genus of leguminous trees.—**H. candolliana**, **H. confertiflora**. Species found in Mexico and Brazil, having properties like those of *H. courbaril*.—**H. courbaril**. Fr., (*hyménée*) *courbaril*. Ger., *gemeiner Lokustbaum*. The West Indian locust tree. It furnishes a variety of copal which is used in Brazil in pectoral disorders. The leaves are used as a vermifuge, and the inner bark is a mild purgative.—**H. latifolia**. A species found in Brazil. It yields a copal like that of *H. courbaril*.

HYMENAL. Lat., *hymenicus*. Fr., *hyménal*. Pertaining to the hymen (2d def.).

HYMEN'IC. See **HYMENAL**.

HYMEN'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὑμήν, a membrane. Inflammation of a free membrane, especially of the hymen (2d def.).

HYMENOCAL' LIS, *f.* Ger., *Hautlilie*. Of Salisbury, a genus of amaryllidaceous plants.—**H. amœna**, **H. caribæa**. Species found in the West Indies. The bulbs are used as an emollient application to inflammatory swellings.—**H. mexicana**. A species found in South America and Central America. The bulbs are used like squill.—**H. ovata**, **H. patens**. A species found in the West Indies having the same properties as *H. amœna*.—**H. rotata**. A species found throughout the southern United States. Its bulb is used like squill.

HYMENOC'HONDRO'DES. From ὑμήν, a membrane, χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hyménochondroïde*. Ger., *Hautknorpelgewebe*. Of Heusinger, partly membranous and partly cartilaginous.

HYMENO'DES. Gr., ὑμενώδης (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hyménoïde*. Resembling a membrane; membranous in texture; as a n., of Hippocrates, a substance, such as the blood in certain fevers and the urine in hectic states, which easily forms membranous deposits.

HYMENODICT'YON, *n.* From ὑμήν, a membrane, and δίκτυον, a net. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**H. excelsum**. A species found in Ceylon and the East Indies. The inner bark, when fresh, is more bitter and astringent than cinchona bark, for which it is locally substituted.—**H. flaccidum**. A species found in the East Indies, said to furnish the cinchona of Sheopore.—**H. horsfieldianum**. *H. excelsum*.—**H. obovatum**. A species known as *suffed kurwah* in Bombay, where the bark is used by the natives as a tonic.—**H. thyrsiflorum**. *H. excelsum*.—**H. utile**. A species common in the Paulghat jungles, India, and in Malabar. By some it is identified with *H. excelsum*.

HYMENODICT'YONIN(E). An alkaloid allied to quinioidine, berberine, and paricine, found in the bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

HY'MENOGANGLI'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γαγγλίον, a ganglion. A mild form of sporadic cholera.

HYMENO'GENY. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *hyménogénie*. The production of a pellicle by the simple contact of two liquids, as when a drop of liquid albumin falls into a liquid fat.

HYMENOG'RAPHY. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γράφειν, to describe. See **HYMENOLOGY**.

HY'MENOID. See **HYMENODES**.

HYMENOL'OGY. Lat., *hymenologia* (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hyménologie*. The anatomy, etc., of membranes.

HYMENOL'OPIS, *f.* -op'idis (-is). A genus of tape-worms in the larval state.—**H. flavopuncta**. See **TÆNIA flavopuncta**.

HYMENOMALA'CIA, *f.* From ὑμήν, a membrane, and μαλακία, softness. Ger., *Hauterweichung*. Softening of a membrane.

HYMENONE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *hyménonème*. A genus of cichoriaceous plants.—**H. græcum**, **H. Tournefortii**. Probably the *εράκιον μικρόν* of Dioscorides; used in gastric disorders, and externally to reduce inflammation.

HYMENOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From ὑμήν, a membrane, and ὀφθαλμία, *ophthalmia*. Membranous conjunctivitis.

HYMENOPOL'YPUS, *m.* From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πολύπους, a polypus. A polypus of the hymen.

HY'MENOPTERY'GIUM, *n.* From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πτερύγιον (see **PTERYGIUM**). A membranous or cellular pterygium.

HYMENOR'RAPHY. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and ράπτειν, to sew. Colporrhaphy at the situation of the hymen.

HYMENOSTE'ATIS, *f.* -at'idis (-is). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and στέαρ, fat. Of Heusinger, a membranous web containing fat in its cells. His hymenoste-atides (Ger., *Hautspeckzellen*) are the cellules of the cutaneous adipose tissue.

HY'MENOTOME. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *hyménotome*. An instrument for incising membranes.

HYMENOT'OMY. Lat., *hymenotomia*. Fr., *hyménotomie*. Ger., *Häutezerlegung*. 1. Dissection of the membranes. 2. Section of the hymen.

HY'OBASIOGLOS'SUS, *m.* Of Albinus, see **BASIOGLOS-SUS**.

HY'OCERATOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From ὠδής, hyoid, and φάρυγξ, the throat. See **HYOPHARYNGEUS**.

HY'OCERVICA'LIS, *m.* From ὠδής, hyoid, and cervice, the neck. See **HYOFASCIALIS**.

- HYOCHO'LIC ACID.** From ν , upsilon, and $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, bile. Fr., *acide hyocholalique* (ou *hyocholique*). Ger., *Hyocholsäure*. An acid, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, obtained from pig's bile.
- HY''OCHONDROGLOS'SUS**, *m.* From ν , upsilon, $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. See **HYOGLOSSUS**.
- HYO'DEOGLOS'SUS**, *m.* From ν , upsilon, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. A more correct form of *hyoglossus* (*q. v.*).
- HYODEPIGLOT'TIC.** Lat., *hyodepiglotticus* (from $\iota\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, hyoid, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$, upon, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue). A more correct form of *hyoepiglottic* (*q. v.*).
- HYO'DES.** Gr., $\iota\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from ν , upsilon, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). See **HYOID**.
- HYODYS'LYSIN.** From ν , upsilon, and *dyslysin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *hyodyslysine*. Ger., *H.* The compound, $C_{25}H_{38}O_3$.
- HYOEPIGLOT'TIC, HYOEPIGLOTTID'EAN.** Lat., *hyoepiglotticus* (from ν , upsilon, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$, upon, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue). Fr., *hyo-épiglottique*. Ger., *Zungenbein und Stimmritze betreffend*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the epiglottis.
- HYOEPIGLOTTID'EUS.** See **HYOEPIGLOTTIC**; as a *n. m.*, an anomalous muscle in man (constant in other mammals) arising from the body of the hyoid bone and inserted into the epiglottis.
- HYOFASCIA'LIS.** An anomalous offshoot from the omohyoid muscle inserted into the cervical fascia.
- HYOGLOS'SAL.** From ν , upsilon, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue.
- HYOGLOS'SIAN.** From ν , upsilon, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. Fr., *hyoglossien*. Pertaining to, connected with, or lying adjacent to the hyoid bone and the tongue.
- HYOGLOS'SUS**, *m.* From ν , upsilon, and $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. Fr., *hyo(chondro)glosse*. Ger., *Zungenbein-muskel*. A flat, quadrangular muscle arising from the greater cornu, the anterior surface, and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the side of the tongue. Its action is to depress the tongue and elevate the hyoid bone. It was formerly regarded as consisting of three distinct muscles, the basioglossus, ceratoglossus, and chondroglossus.—Great *h.*, *H. brevis*. See **BASIOGLOSSUS**.—*H. longus*. See **STYLOGLOSSUS**.—*H. magnus*. See **BASIOGLOSSUS**.—*H. parvus*, Small *h.* Fr., *petit hyo-glosse*. The analogue of the lingualis superior muscle of man, found in the lower animals.
- HY''OGLYCOCHO'LATE.** Fr., *h.* A salt of hyoglycolcholic acid.
- HY''OGLYCOCHO'LIC ACID.** From $\iota\varsigma$, the swine, $\gamma\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, sweet, and $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, bile. Fr., *acide hyoglycolcholique* (ou *hyocholalique*, ou *hyoglycolcholalique*, ou *hyocholoidique*). Ger., *Hyoglykocholsäure*. An amorphous resinous substance, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$, obtained from pig's bile.
- HYOID, HYOID'EAL, HYOID'EAN.** Gr., $\iota\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from ν , upsilon, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Lat., *hyoides*, *hyoides*. Fr., *hyoïde*, *hyoïdien*. Shaped like the Greek letter ν ; pertaining or adjacent to the hyoid bone or to the tissues adjoining it; as a *n.*, the *h.* bone.
- HYOI'DES.** See **HYOID**.—*H. primus*. Of Columbus, the sternohyoid muscle.
- HYOID'EUS.** See **HYOID**; as a *n. m.*, a muscle connected with the hyoid bone.—*H. magnus*. See **STYLOHYOIDEUS**.—*H. parvus*. See **KERATOHYOIDEUS**.
- HY''OMANDIB'ULAR.** Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the inferior maxilla.
- HYOMEN'TAL.** Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the chin or lower jaw.
- HYOPHARYN'GEUS**, *m.* From $\iota\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, hyoid, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$, the throat. Fr., *hyo-pharyngien* (1st def.). 1. The middle constrictor of the pharynx. 2. Of Douglas, the first middle constrictor (i. e., that portion of the muscle arising from the cornua of the hyoid bone). By Winslow this muscle was divided into the *basiopharyngens* and the *keratopharyngens major* and *minor*.
- HYOSCI'AMUS**, *m.* See **HYOSCYAMUS**.
- HYOSCI'NA**, *f.* See **HYOSCINE**.—**Hyoscinae hydrobromidum** [Br. Ph.]. See **HYOSCINE hydrobromide**.
- HY'OSCIN(E).** Lat., *hyoscina*, *hyoscinum*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hyoscin*. A semifluid, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, discovered by Ladenburg, isomeric with hyoscyamine and atropine, obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in cold water. It is said to occur in *duboisia*, *belladonna*, *stramonium*, and the alcoholic extract of *Scopolia atropoides*. According to Schmidt, it is a different alkaloid that occurs in these drugs, and commercial *h.* is not of constant composition or properties. *H.* is a good soporific for the insane, and may be used instead of morphine when the latter is contraindicated. It is also employed in nymphomania and allied affections, and controls excessive seminal emissions. Beneficial results have been obtained with it in the treatment of whooping cough, asthma, and epilepsy, but its special value consists in its mydriatic effect.—*H. bromhydrate*. See *H. hydrobromide*.—*H. hydriodate*, *H. hydriodid(e)*. Lat., *hyoscinum hydriodatum* (seu *hydrojodicum*). A crystalline salt having at 100° C. the composition $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HI + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, and occurring as small, slightly yellow, hemiedral prisms.—*H. hydrobromate*, *H. hydrobromid(e)*. Lat., *hyoscinum hydrobromicum*, *hyoscinae hydrobromidum* [Br. Ph.]. A crystalline salt having, when dried at 100° C., the formula $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HBr + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, and occurring as large, colorless, transparent prisms, very soluble in water.—*H. hydrochlorid(e)*. A crystalline compound formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on *h.* It is of the mydriatic type, and similar in physiological action to hyoscyamine. It dilates the pupil more rapidly, but less permanently, than atropine, and is free from the disagreeable dryness of the throat produced by the latter. Its sedative power over the insane is said to be great and its toxic properties slight.
- HYOSCIN'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide hyoscinique*. Ger., *Hyoscinäure*. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, obtained when hyoscyamine is treated with boiling baryta water.
- HYOSCI'NUM**, *n.* See **HYOSCINE**.—*H. hydriodatum*. See **HYOSCINE hydriodide**.—*H. hydrobromicum*. See **HYOSCINE hydrobromide**.—*H. hydrojodicum*. See **HYOSCINE hydriodide**.
- HYOSCIPIC'RIN.** From $\iota\omicron\sigma\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$, hyoscyamus, and $\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter. Fr., *hyoscipecrine*. Ger., *H.* A bitter glucoside obtained from hyoscyamus.
- HYOSCYA'MIA**, *f.* See **HYOSCYAMINE**.
- HYOSCYAMI'NA**, *f.* See **HYOSCYAMINE**.—**Hyoscyaminae sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **HYOSCYAMINE sulphate**.
- HYOSCY'AMIN(E).** Lat., *hyoscyamina*, *hyoscyaminum*. Fr., *h.*, *jusquiamine*. Ger., *Hyoscyamin*. 1. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, isomeric with hyoscine and atropine, obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and also from *Atropa belladonna* and *Datura stramonium*; identical with the *duboisine* found in *Duboisia myoporoides*. It is a soporific, and is used where opium is contraindicated. Its action on the nervous system resembles that of atropine, and Ringer thinks it is equal to hyoscine in mania. As a mydriatic it is employed less frequently than any of the others. It is preferable to *duboisine*, since the tendency to systemic poisoning is not so great. Its effects are shorter in duration than those of atropine. 2. An American concentration from *Hyoscyamus niger*.—**Amorphous h.** Fr., *h. amorphe*. Hyoscine.—*H. sulphate*. Lat., *hyoscyamine sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *hyoscyaminum sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate d'h.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Hyoscyamin*. A tasteless substance, $C_{34}H_{23}NO_6SO_3HO$, having a sharp, bitter taste, and occurring as small yellow or yellowish crystals or as a yellowish white amorphous powder.
- HYOSCYAMIN'UM**, *n.* See **HYOSCYAMINE**.—*H. sulfuricum*. See **HYOSCYAMINE sulphate**.

HYOSCYAMUS, *m.* Gr., ὑοσκάμος (from ὑς, a pig, and κάμος, a bean). Fr., *jusquiame*. Ger., *Bilsenkraut*. 1. Henbane; a genus of solanaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *H. niger*.—**Emplastrum hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. H. plaster; consisting of 16 parts of yellow wax, 4 each of olive oil and turpentine, and 8 of powdered leaves of h.—**Extractum hyoscyami**. Fr., *extrait de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Bilsenkrautextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami viride* [Br. Ph.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating the juice of *H. niger* to a pilular consistence. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*.—**Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jusquiame alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches Bilsenkrautextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting the dried leaves of *H. niger* with alcohol and evaporating to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.] or the consistence of a thick extract. According to the U. S. Ph., the plant should be of the second year's growth.—**Extractum hyoscyami fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de jusquiame*. Ger., *flüssiges Bilsenkrautextrakt*. A fluid extract of the leaves of *H. niger*.—**Herba hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *H. niger*.—**Hyoscyami folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves, flowers, and branches of *H. niger*.—**H. agrestis**. A variety of *H. niger*.—**H. albus**. Fr., *jusquiame blanche*, *fève de porc*. Ger., *weisses Bilsenkraut*. The ὑοσκάμος of Dioscorides; a species found in southern Europe, with somewhat milder properties than those of *H. niger*. In Malta, where it is called *mamma teiga*, it is used, mixed with bread, as a poultice in tumors of the breasts.—**H. aureus**. Fr., *jusquiame jaune* (ou dorée). Ger., *goldgelbes Bilsenkraut*. A species found in the Mediterranean region, resembling *H. niger* in its properties.—**H. betæfolius**. Fr., *jusquiame à feuilles de bette*. A species found in Egypt, resembling *H. niger*. It is used as a soporific for children.—**H. bohemicus**. *H. agrestis*.—**H. canariensis**. A species growing in the Canaries, very like *H. albus*.—**H. datura**. *H. insanus*.—**H. indicus**. Tobacco.—**H. insanus**. A species common in Beloochistan, where it is called *kohibung* (mountain hemp). It is smoked in small quantities and employed as a poison.—**H. muticus**. *H. insanus*.—**H. niger**. Fr., *jusquiame noir* (ou commune). Ger., *schwarzes* (oder *gemeines*) *Bilsenkraut*. A coarse, erect herb found throughout Europe, Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, Siberia, and Northern India. It grows wild in waste places throughout the United States, and especially around Detroit, Michigan. It exists under two varieties: the biennial, mostly used for medicinal purposes, and the annual (*H. niger*, var. *β-agrestis*), a smaller plant coming to maturity in a single season. The biennial variety is cultivated in England and India. The foliage and green tops of the last variety are most esteemed, and are official in the pharmacopœias of Europe and America (see *H. leaves*). Its active properties are dependent on two alkaloids, hyoscyamine and hyoscyne (*q. v.*). Both are used as sedatives, hypnotics, and mydriatics.—**H. palidus**. A variety of *H. niger*.—**H. peruvianus**. Tobacco leaves.—**H. physaloides**. Fr., *jusquiame physaloïde*. Ger., *schlottenartiges Bilsenkraut*. Kite flower, purple-flowered henbane; a species found in northern Asia, where the herb and root are used as an opiate and deliriant. They have been employed in syphilis, typhus fever, lung diseases, and dysentery, and the root is considered valuable in hæmorrhoids and hæmaturia.—**H. pusillus**, **H. pygmæus**. Dog henbane, a variety of *H. niger*.—**H. reticulatus**. Egyptian henbane; a species found in southern Europe, resembling *H. albus* and *H. niger* and having like properties.—**H. senecionis**. A species found in Egypt, resembling *H. reticulatus*.—**Infusum hyoscyami**. An infusion made by steeping the leaves of *H. niger* in boiling water and

straining, 1 oz. of the colature representing 3 grains of the leaves.—**Infusum hyoscyami oleosum**. Fr., *huile de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *oleum hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting for some hours fresh or freshly dried leaves of h., generally with alcohol, adding olive oil, then freeing from the spirit or from all the moisture and filtering. The Ger. preparation takes 100 parts of herb of h., 75 of alcohol, and 1,000 of olive oil.—**Oleum hyoscyami**. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Infusum hyoscyami oleosum*.—**Semina hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *jusquiame noire* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *H. niger*. They have the odor of the plant, and are ten times as strong as the leaves.—**Succus hyoscyami** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing in a mortar the fresh leaves, flower tops, and young branches of *H. niger*, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol for every 3 parts of juice, and, after a week, filtering.—**Tinctura hyoscyami** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the leaves of *H. niger* in sufficient dilute alcohol to make 6½ [U. S. Ph.] or 4½ [Br. Ph.] parts of filtrate, and percolating.

HYOSCYPIC'IN. See HYOSCIPICRIN.

HYOSPONDYLOT'OMY. From ὑοειδής, hyoid, σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *hyospondylotomie*. Of the veterinarians, puncture of the guttural sac.

HYOSTER'NAL. From ὑοειδής, hyoid, and στέρον, the sternum. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the sternum.

HY'OTAUROCHO'LIC ACID. From ὕς, the swine, ταῦρος, the bull, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide hyotaurocholique* (seu *hyotaurocholique*). Ger., *Hyotaurocholsäure*. An unstable acid, C₂₇H₄₅NSO₆, occurring in pig's bile.

HYOTHYR'(E)OID, HYOTHYR(E)OID'EAN. See THYREOHYOIDEUS.

HYO VERTEBROT'OMY. See HYOSPONDYLOTOMY.

HYPACT'IC. Gr., ὑπακτικός (from ὑπάγειν, to carry downward). Lat., *hypacticos*, *hypacticus*. Fr., *hypactique*. Ger., *unterwegführend*. Slightly purgative.

HYPACU'SIA, HYPACU'SIS, *f.* -u'siæ, -u'seos (-is). From ὑπό, in small degree, and ἀκούη, hearing. Ger., *Hypakusie*. Impaired hearing.

HYPE'MIA, *f.* See HYPHEMIA.—**H. oculi**. See under HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HYPÆSTHÆ'SIA, *f.* From ὑπό, in small degree, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Fr., *hypæsthésie*. Ger., *Hypæsthesie*. Partial anesthesia.

HYPÆSTHET'IC. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and αἰσθητικός, perceptive. Pertaining to hypæsthesia.

HYPAGO'GE, *f.* -o'ges. Gr., ὑπαγωγή, a leading on gradually. Ger., *geline* *Abführen*. Gentle purgation.

HYP'AGOGUE. Gr., ὑπαγωγός. See HYPACTIC.

HYPALBUMINO'SIS, *f.* From ὑπό, in a slight degree, and *albumen*, the white of an egg. -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Hypalbuminose*. Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

HYPALEIM'MA, *n.* -eim'matos (-is). Gr., ὑπάλειμμα. 1. An ointment, liniment. 2. See HYPALIPSIS.

HYPALEIP'SIS, *f.* -leip'seos (-is). Gr., ὑπάλειψις (from ὑπαλείφειν, to anoint). An anointing.

HYPALEIP'TON, HYPALEIP'TUM, *n.* Gr., ὑπάλειπτον. Of Hippocrates, a liniment.

HYPALEIP'TRIS, *f.*, **HYPALEIP'TRON**, *n.*, **HYPALEIP'TRUM**, *n.* -eip'tridos (-is), -eip'tri. Gr., ὑπαλειπρίς, ὑπάλειπτρον. An ointment applicator.

HYPALGE'SIA, *f.* From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀλγος, sensibility to pain. Ger., *Hypalgésie*. Of Eulenburg, diminished sensitiveness to painful impressions.

HYPAL'GIA, *f.* From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀλγος, pain. Slight pain.

HYPAL'GIC. Pertaining to hypalgia.

HYPALIM'MA, *n.* See HYPALIMMA.

HYPALIP'TON, *n.*, **HYPALIP'TRIS**, *f.*, **HYPALIP'TRON**, *n.* See HYPALIPTON.

HYPAMAURO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀμαύρωσις*, amauros. Partial amaurosis.

HYPAMAUROTIC. Pertaining to hypamaurosis.

HYPAMBLYO'PIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀμβλυωπία*, amblyopia. Slight amblyopia.

HYPAMBLYOPIC. Pertaining to hypamblyopia.

HYPANCO'NION, **HYPANCO'NIUM**, *n.* Gr., *ὑπαγκώνιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἀγκών*, the elbow). Of Galen, a cushion for supporting the elbow.

HYPANTHE'RUS. Gr., *ὑπανθηρός* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ανθηρός*, blooming). Of Hippocrates, florid (said of sputa streaked with blood).

HYPANTIM'ONITE. See HYPOANTIMONITE.

HYPAPHO'NOS, **HYPAPHO'NUS**. From *ὑπό*, somewhat, and *ἄφρων*, dumb. Of Hippocrates, partially dumb.

HYPAPOPLEC'TIC. Lat., *hypapoplecticus* (from *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀποπληγία*, apoplexy). Pertaining to hypapoplexy.

HYPAPOPLEX'IA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. A slight form of apoplexy.

HYPARTE'RIAL. From *ὑπό*, under, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Situated below the pulmonary artery.

HYPASTHENI'A, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Weakness, slight loss of strength.

HYPAT'MISM. Gr., *ὑπατισμός*. Lat., *hypatmismus*. Ger., *Räucherung*. Fumigation.

HYPAT'MOS, *m.* Gr., *ὑπατός*. Ger., *Rauch*. The vapor produced in a fumigation.

HYPATO'NIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἀτονία*, languor. Slight atony.

HYPAU'CHE'NION, **HYPAU'CHE'NIUM**, *n.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *αὐχὴν*, the neck. Ger., *Nackenkissen*. Of Galen, a pillow for the neck.

HYECCA'U'MA, *n.* -*cau'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑπέκκαυμα* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἐκκαυμα*, wood for lighting fires). Ger., *Lebensnahrung*. Of Hippocrates, the pabulum vitæ.

HYECCHORE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, down, and *ἐκχωρησις*, a going out. Of Hippocrates, a moderate alvine dejection.

HYECCHORETIC. Gr., *ὑπεκχωρητικός*. Lat., *hyecchoreticus*. Pertaining to or producing hyecchoreis.

HYEC'OUM, *n.* Gr., *ὑπήκοον*. Fr., *hyécoum*, *hyécouon*. Ger., *Luppenblume*. A genus of poppylike plants. The juice of the seed is said to have similar properties to those of opium.—**H. littorale**. A species having the same properties as those of *H. procumbens*.—**H. procumbens**. Fr., *hyécouon couché*. A species the juice of which is said to furnish opium.

HYECTA'SIA, **HYEC'TASIS**, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in a slight degree, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Moderate distention.

HYELE'ON, **HYELE'UM**, *n.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *ἐλαιον*, oil. Ger., *Oelhefen*, *Oelsatz*. The dregs of oil.

HYEMPHRAC'TIC. Pertaining to hypemphraxis.

HYEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*ax'eos (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, in slight degree, and *ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage. An incomplete obstruction, especially constipation.

HYPENANTIO'MA, *n.* **HYPENANTIO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos (-is)*, -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑπεναντίωμα* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἐναντίος*, opposite). See ALLOPATHY.

HYENCEPH'ALIS, *f.* -*al'idōs (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, under, and *ἐγκεφαλός*, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

HYPERABDUC'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *abducere*, to abduct. See SUPERABDUCTION.

HYPERACANTHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn. Ger., *Hyperakanthose*. Hyperplasia of the prickle cell layer of the epidermis. The *hyperacanthoses* (Ger., *Hyperakanthosen*, *einfache Akanthome*) in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases are a family of the *Acanthoses*, including *Verruca*, *Condyloma acuminatum*, and *Idrotadenoma*.

HYPERACID'ITY. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *acidus*, acid. Fr., *hyperacidité*. Ger., *Hyperacidität*. Excessive acidity; said especially of the gastric juice.

HYPERAC'OE, *f.* -*ac'oes*. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *ἀκοή*, the sense of hearing. See HYPERACUSIS.

HYPERAC'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *actio*, action. Excessive activity of a part or organ, which may or may not be pathological.

HYPERACU'SIA, **HYPERACU'SIS**, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *ἀκουσις*, hearing. Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.—**H. willisiana**. Abnormally acute hearing.

HYPERACUTE'. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *acutus*, sharp. Excessively acute.

HYPERADENO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. An enlarged gland.

HYPERADENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Drüsenwucherung*. Hypertrophy of a gland.

HYPERÆMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. See HYPERÆMOSIS.

HYPERÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hyperhémie*, *hyperhémie*. Ger., *Hyperämie*. A superabundance of blood in any part of the body.—**Accumulation h.** Ger., *Stauungshyperämie*. See *Passive local h.* and *Engorgement h.*—**Active h.** Lat., *h. activa*. See *Acute active h.*—**Active local h.** Ger., *active Hyperämie*. An increased and accelerated flow of blood into the arteries of a part, because either the blood pressure of that part is increased, or the resistance of the part in proportion to the force of the blood is diminished.—**Acute active h.** A rapidly developed h. of a part due to irritation. It consists in a relaxation of the muscular fibres of the arterioles consequent upon paresis of the vasomotors, stimulation of the vasodilators, or paralysis of the muscular fibres themselves.—**Acute passive h.** An abnormal distention of the venous capillaries of a part rapidly appearing and due to obstruction of the return flow of blood from the part.—**Arterial h.** Lat., *h. arterialis* (seu *activa*). Ger., *arterielle Hyperämie*. The active local h. arising from a relaxed condition of the coats of the arteries.—**Asthenic h.** See *Relaxative h.*—**Atonic h.** Active local h.; so called with reference to the condition of the arteries resulting in h.—**Cerebral h.** Ger., *Gehirnhyperämie*. Of Hammond, the first stage in active cerebral congestion. See CEPHALEMIA.—**Chronic passive h.** Ger., *chronische passive Hyperämie*. A distention of the capillaries of a part by venous blood coming on gradually and without inclination to disappear; due to external or internal interference with the venous circulation of the part.—**Collateral h.**, **Compensatory h.** Ger., *collaterale* (oder *compensatorische*) *Hyperämie*. That form of h. which is compensatory to an anæmia in a near or distant area, through a transfer of the blood pressure. It may be either arterial or venous.—**Congestive h.** See *Passive local h.*—**Direct neuralgia h.** H. with elevation of temperature and swelling of the affected parts, which appears during a neuralgia or remains after its disappearance.—**Encephalic h.** See *Cerebral h.*—**Engorgement h.** Ger., *Stauungshyperämie*. H. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement h's and anæmias form the family of "engorgement dermatoses," including ischæmia of the skin, cyanosis, and effusions of blood, or of hæmoglobin due to venous engorgement of the skin.—**Follicular h.** 1. A h. of the glandular system. 2. A congestion of the follicles in the pharynx occurring in the early stages of clergyman's sore throat.—**Functional h.** H. due to or occasioning functional activity.—**Gravitative h.** See *Acute passive h.*—**General h.** The h. which occurs over more or less of the whole surface of the body under circumstances such as excitement or the reaction after fright.—**H. abdominis**. See CELELMIA.—**H. activa**. See *Acute active h.*—**H. acuta** of the middle ear. Fr., *hyperémie aiguë de l'oreille*. Ger., *akute Hyperämie des Mittelohres*. Of De Rossi, an acute catarrhal inflammation of the cavity of the middle ear.—**H. arterialis**. See *Arterial h.*—**H. capitis** (seu *cerebri*). See CEPHALEMIA.—**H. collateralis**. See Col-

lateral h.—**Hyperæmiæ cutaneæ.** Cutaneous affections of which the most important feature is *h.*—**H. hepatica.** An abnormal distention of the liver with blood. It may be congestive *h.*, as after a full meal or in the early stages of inflammation, or it may be passive, as in obstructive disorders of the circulatory system.—**H. of fluxion.** Active *h.*—**H. of paralysis.** *H.* due to paralysis or section of the nerves of the part.—**H. of stasis.** Passive *h.*—**H. passiva.** See *Venous h.*—**H. venosa.** See *Venous h.*—**Hypostatic h.** See *Chronic passive h.*—**Hysterical h.** *H.* as it occurs among hysterical subjects. It may lead to profuse and frequent menstruation.—**Inflammatory h.** The increased vascularity which marks the first stage of an inflammatory process.—**Ischæmic h.** Ger., *ischämische Hyperämie*. Of O. Weber, those arrests of the blood in the veins which occur after closure of the arteries supplying them, especially in incomplete collateral circulation.—**Local h.** The increase of the blood contained in more or less dilated, usually lengthened, vessels of any part of the body, so that the normal fluctuations, as to the quantity of blood contained, are exceeded.—**Mechanical h.** See *Passive local h.*—**Neuroparalytic h.** See *H. of paralysis.*—**Paralytic h.** See *H. of paralysis.*—**Partial h.** A *h.* of any single organ or part of an organ in the body.—**Passive local h.** Ger., *passive Hyperämie*. That form of *h.* in which the principal cause is the increase of resistances, often by the interposition of a mechanical force.—**Reflex neuralgic h.** *H.* of a reflex nature, which may arise from a transient or from a continuous cause, perhaps during the progress of a neuralgia.—**Relaxative h.** Ger., *relaxative Hyperämie*. Active local *h.*; so called with reference to the condition of the arteries resulting in *h.*—**Retinal h.** Fr., *hyperémie rétinienne* (ou de la rétine). Ger., *Hyperämie der Netzhaut*. An engorgement or overfilling either of the larger retinal vessels or of the capillary vessels, the latter being most marked on the optic disc.—**Venous h.** Lat., *h. venosa*. The form of *h.* produced by pressure on the veins above.

HYPERÆMIC. Lat., *hyperæmicus*. Fr., *hypérémique*. Ger., *hyperämisch*. Pertaining to hyperæmia.

HYPERÆMO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὑπεραίμωσις* (from *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *αἷμα*, blood). 1. A superabundance of blood. 2. Excessive activity or pressure of the blood.

HYPERÆSTHESIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses. Fr., *hyperesthésie*. Ger., *Hyperästhesie, überspannte Empfindung*. Morbidly acute sensitiveness to external impressions.—**Acoustic h.**, **Auditory h.** See *H. acustica*.—**Cerebral h.** A *h.* of any part of the body due to disease of the brain.—**Cutaneous h.** Lat., *h. cutanea*. *H.* of the skin.—**Cutaneous thermo-h.** Excessive sensibility of the skin to differences in temperature.—**Epileptic chromatic h.** The state of nervous exaltation at the beginning of an attack of epilepsy, in which the subject sees with vividness more or fewer imaginary colors. According to H. Jackson, red is usually seen first, though the other primary colors may quickly follow. See *Epileptic AURA*.—**General h.** *H.* affecting the whole body.—**Genital h.** An hysterical *h.* of the genital organs, especially seen in women, in which there is no excess of sexual desire, but pain in coitus.—**Gustatory h.** Lat., *h. gustatoria*. See *HYPERGEUSIA*.—**H. acustica.** Fr., *hyperesthésie acoustique*. Ger., *akustische Hyperästhesie*. A disorder which consists in an unpleasant, painful sensation in the ear caused by tones or noises.—**H. cutanea.** See *Cutaneous h.*—**H. gustatoria, H. linguæ.** See *HYPERGEUSIA*.—**H. of the cardiac plexus.** Lat., *h. plexus cardiaci*. Of Romberg, angina pectoris.—**H. of the Hypogastric plexus.** Hypogastric neuralgia.—**H. of the mesenteric plexus.** Mesenteric neuralgia.—**H. olfactoria.** See *HYPEROSMIA*.—**H. plexus cardiaci.** See *H. of the car-*

diac plexus.—**H. psychica.** Hypochondriasis.—**Lead h.** An affection incidental to lead poisoning, characterized by pain, especially in the lower limbs and trunk, and in the joints.—**Local h.** *H.* affecting only a portion of the body.—**Muscular h.** Excessive sensitiveness of the muscles to pressure; distinct from cutaneous *h.* It sometimes occurs in spinal paralysis.—**Neural h.** See *NEURALGIA*.—**Olfactory h.** Lat., *h. olfactoria*. See *HYPEROSMIA*.—**Optic h.** Exaggerated sensitiveness of the eye.—**Organic h.** *H.* due to organic diseases of the nerve centres.—**Psychical h.** [Romberg]. Lat., *h. psychica*. Hypochondriasis.—**Pulmonary h.** A morbid sensitiveness to pain or neuralgia of the lung substance not connected with any organic disease of the organ.—**Spinal h.** 1. An excessive sensitiveness of the cutaneous surface over areas supplied by nerves the posterior roots of which are involved in an acute or chronic spinal meningitis. 2. A form of local *h.* found in "spinal irritation" or "spinal anæmia." It consists in an excessively sensitive spot over some portion of the spinal vertebra, usually the dorsal, and is most frequently found in conjunction with general hysteria.—**Thermo-h.** Exalted sensitiveness to impressions of heat and cold.—**Urethral h.** Abnormal sensitiveness of the urethra.—**Visceral h.** An abnormal consciousness of the presence and action of an abdominal or thoracic organ, usually accompanied with pain.

HYPERÆSTHESIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). 1. See *HYPERÆSTHESIA*. 2. Any disease characterized by hyperæsthesia.

HYPERÆSTHET'IC. Lat., *hyperæstheticus*. Fr., *hyperesthétique*. Ger., *hyperästhetisch*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperæsthesia.

HYPERÆSTHETOSPASMUS, m. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *αἴσθησις*, sensation, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Ger., *Gefühlsüberreizungskampf*. A spasm resulting from hyperæsthesia.

HYPERAKANTHO'SIS, f. See *HYPERACANTHOSIS*.

HYPERAKU'SIS, f. See *HYPERACUSIA*.

HYPERALBUMINO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *albumen* (see *ALBUMIN*). Fr., *hyperalbuminose*. Ger., *Hyperalbuminose*. The presence of an excess of albumin in the blood.—**Absolute h.** A condition, not exactly demonstrable, in which there is an increase of the entire quantity of albumin in the blood.—**Relative h.** A transient *h.* brought about by losses of water and salts from the blood that are greatly out of proportion to the losses of albumin during the same time, as in cholera and after taking drastic purgatives.

HYPERALGÆSIA, HYPERAL'GIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἄλγος*, a feeling of pain, or *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *hyperalgésie*. Ger., *Hyperalgesie*. Excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions.—**Acoustic h.**, **Auditory h.** See *HYPERÆSTHESIA acustica*.—**Cutaneous h.**, **H. of the skin, Muscular h.** The sense of fatigue and prostration felt in the muscles in certain diseases.—**Olfactory h.** Painful sensitiveness of the Schneiderian membrane to certain odors.—**Visceral h.** *H.* due to abnormal irritation, or increased irritability of the visceral sensory nerves.

HYPERANARRHOPHÆSIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἀναρρόφωσις*, a gulping down again. Ger., *übermässige Einsaugung*. Excessive absorption.

HYPERANAR'THRIC. Lat., *hyperanarthricus* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, a priv., and *ἀρθρικός*, pertaining to the joints). Having excessive imperfections of the joints and limbs.

HYPERANTHRAX'IS, f. -*ax'eos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἄνθραξ*, a coal. See *Asiatic CHOLERA*.

HYPERA'PHIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἀφή*, a touching. Cutaneous hyperæsthesia.

HYPERAPH'IC. Pertaining to hyperaphia.

HYPERAPHRODIS'IA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἀφροδίσια*, aphrodisia. Ger., *übermässiger Geschlechtstrieb*. An inordinate venereal appetite.

HYPER'APHY. See **HYPERAPHIA.**

HYPERARITH'MOUS. Gr., *ὑπεράριθμος* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἀριθμός*, a number). Supernumerary.

HYPERARTH'RIC. Lat., *hyperarthricus* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint). Having supernumerary limbs or parts.

HYPERARTHRI'TIC. Lat., *hyperarthriticus*. Affected with hyperarthritis.

HYPERARTHRI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἄρθρις*, arthritis. Arthritis of great severity.

HYPERARTHROPATHI'A, f. See **ARTHRYPERTHATIA.**

HYPERARTHRO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *hyperarthrose*. Ger., *Uebergliederung*. The state of having superfluous joints.

HYPERASTHENI'A, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *hyperasthénie*. Ger., *übermässige Schwäche*. Extreme debility.

HYPERASTHEN'IC. Lat., *hyperasthenicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperasthenia.

HYPERAUKE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *αὐξήσις*, increase. An extraordinary increase in the size of a part.—**H. iridis.** H. of the iris by angiectasia, causing it to appear very much darker and resulting in contraction of the pupil.

HYPERAZOTU'RIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, a priv., *ζωή*, life, and *οὔρον*, urine. Azoturia of extreme severity.

HYPERBA'RIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *βαρὺς*, heavy. An abnormally high specific gravity.

HYPERBAR'IC. Lat., *hyperbaricus*. Pertaining to or possessed of hyperbaria.

HYPERBIONAR'CE, f. *-ar'ces*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *βίος*, life, and *νάρκη*, numbness. Excess of vitality with stupidity.

HYPERBOL'IC. Gr., *ὑπερβολικός* (from *ὑπερβάλλειν*, to throw beyond). Lat., *hyperbolicus*. 1. Exaggerated. 2. Having the form of an hyperbola.

HYPERBRACHYCEPHAL'IC. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλικός*, for the head. Lat., *hyperbrachycephalus*. Fr., *hyperbrachycéphale*. Ger., *hyperbrachycephal*. Of Topinard, having a length-breadth index greater than 85° (said of skulls).

HYPERBU'LIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *βουλή*, the will. Ger., *Willensteigerung*. Exaggeration of the faculty of volition (e. g., in the insane).

HYPERBU'LIC. Lat., *hyperbolicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperbulia.

HYPERCAR'BONATE. See **BICARBONATE.**

HYPERCAR'DIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *καρδία*, the heart. Hypertrophy of the heart.

HYPERCARPO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κάρπωσις*, profit. Fr., *hypercarpose*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*. Of F. Simon, an increase in the number of the blood corpuscles with diminution of the amount of fibrin, as in typhus.

HYPERCATAPINO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *καταπίνειν*, to gulp. 1. An excessively developed power of deglutition. 2. See **HYPERANARRHOPHESIS.**

HYPERCATHAR'SIA, f. Fr., *hypercatharsie*. Ger., *Hyperkatharse*. 1. See **HYPERCATHARSIS.** 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, menorrhagia.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS, f. *-ar'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κάθαρσις*, a cleansing. Fr., *hypercatharsie*. Ger., *Hyperkatharse*. Excessive purging.

HYPERCATHART'IC. Lat., *hypercatharticus*. 1. Pertaining to hypercatharsis. 2. Excessively cathartic.

HYPERCEDEMO'NIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κηδεμονία*, solicitude. 1. Extreme care or anxiety. 2. Excessive care of a patient.

HYPERCEDEMON'IC. Lat., *hypercedemonicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypercedemonia.

HYPERCENO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κένωσις*, evacuation. Fr., *hypercénoëse*. A

copious or excessive evacuation (e. g., of the blood, by bleeding, etc.).

HYPERCENOT'IC. Pertaining to, caused by, or causing hypercenosis.

HYPERCERATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-os'is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *hypercératose*. Ger., *Hyperkeratose*, *Hornhautübernährung*. 1. Hypertrophy of the cornea. 2. Conical cornea.

HYPERCHLORHYD'RIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *χλωρός* (see **CHLORINE**), and *ὕδωρ* (see **HYDROGEN**). Fr., *hyperchlorhydrie*. The presence of an excessive amount of hydrochloric acid in the secretions of the stomach.

HYPERCHO'LIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *χολή*, bile. A superabundant secretion of bile.

HYPERCHONDRO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Ger., *Knorpelgewächs*. A cartilaginous tumor or hypertrophic growth.

HYPERCHONDRO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Knorpelwucherung*. The development of a hyperchondroma.

HYPERCHRO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *χρῶμα*, color. 1. An old term for a red fleshy excrescence at the inner angle of the eye, near the caruncle. 2. An incorrect term for the caruncle.

HYPERCHRO'MATISM. A state of unusually increased or intensified coloration.

HYPERCHROMATOP'SIA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, vision. A defect of vision in which faulty ideas of color are attached to objects.

HYPERCHROMATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Hyperchromatose*. An abnormal increase of the coloring matter of any tissue; excessive pigmentation. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the *Hyperchromatoses* are a family of the *Chromatoses*, comprising the various forms of superpigmentation of the skin, both congenital and acquired.—**H. verrucosa maligna.** A term first proposed by Manassei and adopted by Rasori for xeroderma pigmentosum.

HYPERCHRO'MIA, f. See **HYPERCHROMATOSIS.**

HYPERCINE'SIA, HYPERCINE'SIS, f. *-e'sia, -e'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κίνησις*, motion. Fr., *hyperkinésie*. Ger., *Hyperkinésie*. 1. Excessive muscular motion or contraction; hence spasm. 2. An abnormal excitability of certain groups of muscles, with a tendency to strong contractions, observed below the point at which a unilateral section of the spinal cord has been made. 3. An abnormal mobility of any part of the body. 4. A term for hysteria and hypochondriasis, on account of the frequent and abrupt motions of the patient.—**Gastro h.** See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.—**H. cordis.** Palpitation of the heart.—**H. hysterica.** Hysterical convulsions.—**H. nervosa.** Excessive nervous impressibility.—**H. of the facial nerve.** See **Convulsive TIC**.—**H. uterina.** Convulsive hysteria.—**Professional h.** One of a large group of affections in which there are spasmodic movements of certain muscles continuously employed in the exercise of a trade or profession.—**Reflex h.** A disorder of the reflex nervous mechanism indicated by excessive reaction to stimuli.—**Spinal h.** Muscular spasm or convulsions due to disease of the spinal cord.

HYPERCINET'IC. Pertaining to or affected with hypercinesia.

HYPERCLO'MAX, m. *-clom'acos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κλώμαξ*, a heap of stones. See **HYPERCHROMATOSIS.**

HYPERCORYPHO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑπερκορύφωσις* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κορυφή*, a bringing to a point). 1. A protuberance, especially on the head. 2. Of Hippocrates, a projecting point or end.

HYPERCOU'SIA, f. Fr., *hypercouisie*. See **HYPERACUSIA.**

HYPERCRIN'IA, f. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κρίνειν*, to separate. Fr., *hypercrinie*. Ger., *Hyperkrinie*. 1. Of Andral, an incorrect term for *hypercrisis*. 2. An abnormally abundant secretion.

HYPER'CRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*per'crisis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κρίσις*, a crisis. Fr., *hypercrise*. 1. Of Galen, an abnormal and critical discharge. 2. A crisis of extraordinary severity.

HYPERCRIT'ICAL. Fr., *hypercritique*. Of or pertaining to hypercrisis.

HYPERCRO'MA, *n.*, **HYPERCRO'MAX**, *m.* -*crom'atos* (-*is*), -*crom'acos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κρώμας*, a heap of stones. See **HYPERCHROMATOSIS**.

HYPERCU'SIA, *f.* See **HYPERACUSIA**.

HYPERCYE'SIS, *f.* -*ce'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κύησις*, conception. 1. Superfetation. 2. The state in which conceptions follow each other rapidly.

HYPERCYET'IC. Pertaining to hypercyesis.

HYPERCYRTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κύρτωσις*, curvature. Ger., *übermässige Krümmung*. Excessive curvature.

HYPERCYRTOT'IC. Lat., *hypercyrtoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypercyrtosis.

HYPERDACRYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δάκρυ*, a tear. Excessive secretion of tears.

HYPERDACTYL'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. See **POLYDACTYLISM**.—False h. Ger., *falsche Hyperdaktylie*. H. due to the division of one of the digits into two.

HYPERDERMATO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Ger., *übernährte Hautstelle*. A growth consisting of hypertrophied skin.

HYPERDERMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Hautwucherung*. Hypertrophy of the skin.

HYPERDERMO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). See **HYPERDERMATOMA**.

HYPERDERMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **HYPERDERMATOSIS**.

HYPERDESMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Hyperdesmose*. Hypertrophy of connective tissue.

HYPERDIAC'RISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*ac'risis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *διάκρισις*, a separating. See **HYPERCRISIS** (2d def.).

HYPERDICROT'IC. See **HYPERDICROTOUS**.

HYPERDIC'ROTISM. A condition characterized by a hyperdicrotous pulse.

HYPERDIC'ROTOUS. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δίκροτος*, double beating. Fr., *hyperdicrote*. Ger., *hyperdikrotisch*. Of the pulse, affected with retarded dirotism; of a pulse tracing, having the descending dirotic wave deferred until the beginning of the next ascending curve.

HYPERDISTEN'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *distendere*, to distend. See **SUPERDISTENTION**.

HYPERDIURE'SIS. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *διουρεῖν*, to pass urine. See **POLYURIA**.

HYPERDYNAM'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *hyperdynamie*. Ger., *Ueberkraft*. Excess of muscular power; excessive muscular action.—H. uteri. Excessive labor pains.

HYPERDYNAM'IC. Lat., *hyperdynamicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperdynamia.

HYPERDYNATOCRA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *δυνατός*, strong, and *κράσις*, a mixing. Ger., *Mischungs-überkraft*. An overtension of organic fibres, the *strictum* of ancient writers.

HYPEREC'CRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*ec'crisis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐκκρίσις*, a secretion. Ger., *Hyperekkrise*. Excessive secretion or evacuation.

HYPERECCRIT'IC. Lat., *hypereccriticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypereccrisis.

HYPEREC'RISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*ec'risis*). See **HYPERECCRISIS**.

HYPERECRIT'IC. See **HYPERECCRITIC**.

HYPEREME'SIA, **HYPEREM'ESIS**, *f.* -*ce'siæ*, -*ce'seos* (-*em'esis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐμεσις*, vomiting. Fr., *hyperémésie*. Ger., *übermässiges Erbrechen*. Excessive or incessant vomiting.—H. gravidarum. Fr.,

vomissement incoercible des femmes enceintes. H. due to pregnancy.

HYPEREMET'IC. Lat., *hyperemeticus*. Fr., *hyperémétique*. Pertaining to or causing hyperemesis.

HYPERE'MIA, *f.* 1. See **HYPEREMESIS**. 2. See **HYPERÆMIA**.

HYPERENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *hyperencéphalie*. 1. A monstrosity in which a portion of the brain lies outside the skull. 2. The development of a hyperencephalic monster. 3. See **HYPERENCEPHALUS**.

HYPERENCEPHAL'IC. Lat., *hyperencephalus*. Affected with hyperencephalia.

HYPERENCEPH'ALOPATHI'A, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *πάθος*, disease. See **ENCEPHALYPERPATHIA**.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS. Fr., *hyperencéphalie* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see **HYPERENCEPHALIC**. 2. (N.) hypertrophy of the brain.

HYPERENTERO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Ger., *Eingeweidegewächs*. A growth or tumor of the intestines.

HYPERENTEROP'ATHY. See **ENTERYPERPATHIA**.

HYPERENTERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Eingeweide-wucherung*. 1. The development of a hyperenteroma. 2. Intestinal hypertrophy.

HYPEREPHIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ιδρώς*, sweat. See **HYPERIDROSIS**.

HYPEREPID'OSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*id'osis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐπίδοσις*, growth. Fr., *hyperépidose*. Excessive growth or tension of any part of the body.

HYPEREPITHYM'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐπιθυμία*, desire. Fr., *hyperépithymie*. Ger., *übermässiges Verlangen*. Inordinate desire.

HYPERERETHIS'IA, *f.*, **HYPERERETHIS'MUS**, *m.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to excite. Extreme irritability.

HYPERERETHIS'TIC. Lat., *hypererethisticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypererethisia.

HYPERERYTHRÆMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *αἷμα*, blood. An excess of arterial blood.

HYPERESOPHO'RIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, *ἔσω*, into, and *φορός*, bearing. A tending of the right or left visual line in a direction upward and inward, but not sufficient to produce strabismus.

HYPERETHIS'MUS, *m.* From *ὑπό*, below measure, and *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation. Mild erethism.

HYPEREX'ÈSE. A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to consist of alcohol, caramel, and water.

HYPEREXOPHO'RIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, *ἔξω*, outward, and *φορός*, bearing. A tending of the right or left visual line in a direction upward and outward, but not to the extent of strabismus.

HYPEREXTEN'SION. See **SUPEREXTENSION**.

HYPERFECUNDA'TION. See **SUPERFECUNDATION**.

HYPERFIBRINA'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *fibrinum*, fibrin. See **HYPERINOSIS**.

HYPERFLEX'ION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *flectere*, to bend. See **SUPERFLEXION**.

HYPERGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Fr., *gastrite très aiguë* [Piorry]. Very acute gastritis.

HYPERGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*ce'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *hypergénèse*. Excessive development of parts or tissues.

HYPERGENET'IC. Lat., *hypergeneticus*. Pertaining to hypergenesis.

HYPERGEU'SIA, **HYPERGEU'SIS**, **HYPERGEUS'TIA**, *f.* -*geu'siæ*, -*geu'seos* (-*is*), -*geus'tiæ*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *γεῖσις*, the sense of taste. Fr., *hypergeustie*. Ger., *Hypergeustie*. Excessive delicacy or acuteness of the sense of taste; an occasional symptom of hysteria.

HYPERGLOBINURIA, *f.* Excess of hæmoglobin in the blood.

HYPERGLOBULIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *globulus*, a globule. See POLYCYTHÆMIA.

HYPERHÆMATOSIA, **HYPERHÆMATOSIS**, *f.* -*o'sis*, -*o'seos* (-*is*). See HYPERÆMOSIS.

HYPERHÆMIA, *f.* See HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERHEMIA, *f.* See HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERHIDROSIS, *f.* See HYPERIDROSIS.

HYPERHYDRÆMIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *αἷμα*, blood. Excess of serum in the blood.

HYPERHYPNOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, over, and *ὑπνος*, sleep. A condition of excessively prolonged sleep.

HYPER'ICON, **HYPER'ICUM**, *n.* Gr., *ὑπέρικον*, *ὑπέρικον* (from *ὑπὸ*, beneath, and *ἐρεϊκη*, heath). Fr., *millepertuis*. Ger., *Hartheu*. 1. Of the ancient Greek writers, *H. crispum*. 2. St. John's wort.—**H. anagaloides**. A medicinal species found in California.—**H. androsæmum**. Fr., *millepertuis androsème*. Ger., *gebräuchliches Blutheil*. Park leaves; found in southern Europe and England, where the leaves were formerly used as a styptic and in infusion, as a purgative and vermifuge.—**H. bacciferum**. 1. *Vismia guianensis*. 2. *H. androsæmum*.—**H. canadense**. A species found in Illinois, having pectoral, styptic, and vulnerary properties, and used also in diarrhoea, dysentery, mania, hypochondriasis, and croup.—**H. ciliatum**. Hair-fringed St. John's wort, the *ἀνδρόσαυμον* of Dioscorides. The herb was anciently used in burns and wounds, and the seed as a cholagogue.—**H. commutatum**. A variety of *H. perforatum*.—**H. connatum**. Fr., *millepertuis à feuilles connées*. A species found in Brazil, used in decoction in sore throat.—**H. coris**. Fr., *millepertuis verticellé*. Heath-leaved St. John's wort. The seeds were formerly used as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—**H. corymbosum**. Spotted St. John's wort; a species growing in the Indian Territory, where it is used by the Cherokees in diarrhoea and dysentery.—**H. crispum**. A species found in Greece, used in dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and pulmonary complaints.—**H. delphinense**. *H. dubium*. St. Peter's wort; used in Russia in hydrophobia and elsewhere like *H. perforatum*.—**H. hircinum**. Goat-scented St. John's wort; used in dysmenorrhœa, strangury, etc.—**H. humifusum**. A species used in Germany as a vulnerary.—**H. lanceolatum**. Fr., *millepertuis lancéolé*. A species found in the Mascarene Islands and the Isle of Bourbon. At the latter place its gum resin (Fr., *baume de fleurs [jaunes]*) is used in syphilis and as a depurative of the milk in nursing women.—**H. latifolium**. Fr., *millepertuis à larges feuilles*. 1. A variety of *H. perforatum*. 2. *Vismia latifolia*.—**H. laxiusculum**. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in snake bites.—**H. maculatum**. *H. delphinense*.—**H. medium**. A variety of *H. perforatum*.—**H. montanum**. A species found in the mountains of Europe, having properties like those of *H. perforatum*. The flowers were once considered vermifuge.—**H. multicaule**. *H. coris*.—**H. officinale**, *H. officinarum*. *H. perforatum*.—**H. perfoliatum**. 1. A species growing in North Carolina and Kansas; used like *H. perforatum*. 2. *H. ciliatum*.—**H. perforatum**. Fr., *millepertuis* [Fr. Cod.] *officinale*. Ger., *gemeines Hartheu*. St. John's wort. The leaves are balsamic in odor and bitter and astringent in taste. The plant yields a resin and an oil resembling turpentine, and was formerly used as a vulnerary, diuretic, astringent, and vermifuge, and in pectoral complaints and mania.—**H. penticasia**. *H. lanceolatum*.—**H. quadrangulare**. 1. *H. delphinense*. 2. *H. tetrapterum*.—**H. quadrangulum**. *H. delphinense*.—**H. quadrialatum**. *H. tetrapterum*.—**H. sarothra**. Bastard gentian; used as a vulnerary.—**H. saxatile**. Probably *H. coris*.—**H. scabrum**. A variety of *H. montanum*.—**H. Scouleri**. A medicinal species found in California.

—**H. tetrapterum**. A species found in Europe, having milder properties than those of *H. perforatum*.—**H. virginicum**. A species growing in the United States and Canada. A tincture made from the flowers is used as an expectorant and stomachic.—**H. vulgare**. *H. perforatum*.

HYPERIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ιδρώς*, sweat. Fr., *éhidrose spontanée, sudation morbifique*. Ger., *Hyperidrose, Schweissfluss*. 1. Excessive sweating. 2. A cutaneous disease characterized by excessive sweating under conditions in which it is normally absent or very slight.—**Blepharo-h.** See the major list.—**Cerebrospinal h.** Excessive production of cerebrospinal fluid.—**Colliquative h.** Lat., *h. colliquativa*. Exhausting h. associated with fatty degeneration of the epithelia of the sweat glands.—**H. idiopathica**. Idiopathic h. See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. localis**. Syn.: *ephidrosis partialis*. H. affecting a limited portion of the skin.—**H. oleosa capitis**. Probably seborrhœa oleosa of the scalp.—**H. unilateralis**. Ger., *einseitiges Schwitzen*. H. affecting the skin of one lateral half of the body.—**Idiopathic h.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**Local h.** See *H. localis*.—**Unilateral h.** See *H. unilateralis*.—**Universal h.** Lat., *h. universalis*. Ger., *Schweissucht*. H. affecting the entire skin.

HYPERINE'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὑπερίνησις* (from *ὑπερίνᾱν*, to purge violently). Hypercatharsis.

HYPER'INOEPITHELIO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). See SCIRRHOUS CANCER.

HYPER'INOS. Gr., *ὑπέρινος* (from *ὑπερίνᾱν*, to purge violently). Violently purged.

HYPERINOSÆMIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ἷς*, a fibre, and *αἷμα*, blood. See HYPERINOSIS (2d def.).

HYPERINO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ἷς*, a muscle or fibre. Fr., *hypérinose*. Ger., *H., Hyperinose*. 1. Excessive muscular development or activity. 2. An abnormal abundance of fibrin in the blood.

HYPERINOT'IC. Lat., *hyperinoticus*. Fr., *hypérinotique*. Ger., *hyperinotisch*. Pertaining to hyperinosis.

HYPER'INUS. See HYPERINOS.

HYPERINVOLU'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *involvere*, to roll in. An improper term for atrophy of the uterus (which is not excessive involution) after delivery.

HYPERI'ODATE. See PERIODATE.

HYPERIOD'IC ACID. See PERIODIC ACID.

HYPERKERATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *hyperkératose*. Ger., *Hyperkeratose* (2d def.). 1. See KERATOCONUS and KERATOGLOBUS. 2. Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the epidermis.—**H. linguae**. "Hairy tongue"; small round celled infiltration of the corium of the tongue with enlargement of the papillæ.

HYPERKINE'SIA, **HYPERKINE'SIS**, *f.* See HYPERCINESIA.

HYPERKINET'IC. See HYPERCINETIC.

HYPERLACTA'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *lactare*, to give suck. See SUPERLACTATION.

HYPERLEUCOCYTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, in excess, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. An increased formation of leucocytes.

HYPERLO'GIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *λόγος*, speech. Morbid loquacity.

HYPERLYMPHAT'IC. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *lymphaticus*, distracted. Fr., *hyperlymphatique*. Excessively lymphatic.

HYPERLYM'PHIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *lymph*, lymph. Fr., *hyperlymphie*. An increase in the normal amount of lymph.

HYPERMAN'GANAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. A permanganate.

HYPERMAN'GANATE. See PERMANGANATE.

HYPERMANGAN'IC. Lat., *hypermanganicus*. See PERMANGANIC.

HYPERMAS'TIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *μαστός*, the breast. Fr., *hypermastie*. Hypertrophy of the breast.

HYPERMEGA'LIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *hypermégalie*. 1. Excessive increase in the size of a part. 2. Pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.

HYPERMEGASTHEN'IC. From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, *μέγας*, large, and *σθένος*, strength. Of Zoja, unusually strong.

HYPERMEG'ETHUS, *m.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *μέγθος*, greatness. Excessive development of a part.

HYPERMETROP'ATHY. Lat., *hypermetropathia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *πάθος*, disease). See METRYPERPATHIA.

HYPERMETROPE. Fr., *hypermétrope*. A person affected with hypermetropia.

HYPERMETRO'PIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *ὤψ*, vision. Fr., *hypermétropie*. Ger., *Hypermetropie*. Far-sightedness; an ocular affection in which the parallel rays from a distant luminous point are focused (i. e., an image is formed) behind the retina.—

Absolute h. Fr., *hypermétropie absolue*. Ger., *absolute Hypermetropie*. A variety of h. in which the eye, with its greatest power of accommodation, can not adjust itself for parallel light, but only for rays which converge toward a point behind and more or less distant from it. The whole range of its accommodation lies beyond infinity.—**Axial h.** Ger., *Axenhypermetropie*. A form of h. due to a shortening of the anteroposterior axis of the eye. Here the second principal focal distance and the radius of the refracting surface are normal, but the distance of the fovea centralis from the second principal point of the eye is too short. This distinguishes it from curvature h.—**Curvature h.** Fr., *hypermétropie de courbure*. H. due to flattening of the cornea or of the crystalline lens.—**Facultative h.** Fr., *hypermétropie facultative*. Ger., *facultative Hypermetropie*. That form of h. in which the binocular near point lies at a definite distance. Distinct distant vision with parallel visual axes, and near vision with a proper convergence, are both possible.—**Latent h.** Fr., *hypermétropie latente*. Ger., *latente (oder larvi[e]rte) Hypermetropie*. A variety or degree of h. which is masked or concealed under ordinary circumstances. It amounts to the interval between the manifest and the absolute far point of distinct vision.—**Manifest h.** Fr., *hypermétropie manifeste*. Ger., *offenbare (oder manifeste) Hypermetropie*. The degree of h. which is expressed by the strongest convex lens with which distinct vision is possible, without paralyzing the accommodation.—**Relative h.** Fr., *hypermétropie relative*. Ger., *relative Hypermetropie*. A condition in which the eye can adjust itself for parallel and even diverging light, but only when the visual axes converge upon a distance which is less than that upon which the accommodation is adjusted.

HYPERMETROP'IC. Lat., *hypermetropicus*. Fr., *hypermétrope*. Ger., *hypermetropisch*. Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia.

HYPERMNE'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *μνήσιος*, of memory. Fr., *hypermnésie*. Ger., *Hypermnésie*. Abnormal development of the memory.

HYPERMYELOHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *μυελός*, marrow, and *αἷμα*, blood. See MYELPERÆMIA.

HYPERNEPHRO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). A renal tumor derived from suprarenal tissue developed within the kidney in embryonic life.

HYPERNEPHROT'ROPHY. Lat., *hypernephrotrophia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *νέφρος*, the kidney, and *τροφή*, nourishment). See NEPHRYPERTROPHIA.

HYPERNER'VIA, *f.* See HYPERNEURIA.

HYPERNEU'RIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *hypernerve*, *hypernervisme*. Ger., *übermässige Nerventhätigkeit*. Excessive nervous action.

HYPERNEURO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Ger., *Nervenschwamm*. An exuberant or fungous growth of nervous tissue.

HYPERNEURO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Hypertrophy of nervous tissue.

HYPERNIDA'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *nidus*, a nest. More properly, *supernidation*; excessive proliferation of the menstrual decidua, sometimes causing membranous dysmenorrhœa.

HYPERNE'A, HYPERNOI'A, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *νοεῖν*, to perceive. Of Leupoldt, excessive and abnormal mental activity.

HYPERO'A, *f.* Gr., *ὑπερώα*, *ὑπερώη*. The hard palate.

HYPEROARITRO'PHIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ὠάρτιον*, an ovule, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *hyperoaritrophie*. Enlargement of the ovary.

HYPERO'CHA, HYPEROCHE, *f.* Gr., *ὑπεροχή* (from *ὑπερέχειν*, to be above). Ger., *Hervorragung*. A projection, especially that of the cervix uteri.

HYPERO'E, *f.* -o'es. See HYPEROEA.

HYPERO'IC. Lat., *hyperoicus* (from *ὑπερώα*, the palate). Pertaining to the palate.

HYPEROI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὑπερώα*, the palate (see also -itis*). Fr., *inflammation du palais*. Ger., *Gaumenentzündung*. Inflammation of the palate.

HYPERONCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Excessive swelling.—**H. iridis**. See IRIDONCOSIS.

HYPERONYCH'IA, HYPERONYCHO'SIS, *f.* -ych'iæ, -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Hypertrophy of the nails, usually associated with more or less deformity.

HYPEROCHAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From *ὑπερώα*, the palate, and *χάσμα*, a yawning. Ger., *Wolfsrachen*. Fissure of the palate.

HYPEROPHARYN'GEAN. Lat., *hyperopharngæus* (from *ὑπερώα*, the palate, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx). Pertaining to the palate and the pharynx.

HYPERO'PIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὤψ*, vision. Fr., *hypéropie*. 1. Great acuteness of vision. 2. See HYPERMETROPIA.

HYPEROP'IC. Affected with hyperopia.

HYPEROP'SIA, *f.* 1. Exposure of the eyes to too great light. 2. See OXYOPIA.

HYPEROP'TIC. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀπτικός*, for sight. See HYPERMETROPIC.

HYPERORGANE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀργανοῦσθαι*, to be organized. Malformation by redundancy.

HYPERORGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀργάν*, to be in heat. 1. An excessive orgasm. 2. Excessive sexual desire, satyriasis.

HYPERORTHO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, and *ὀρθωσις*, a making straight. 1. Extreme tension or erection. 2. Tetanus.

HYPEROS, *m.* Gr., *ὑπερος*. 1. A pestle. 2. A lever for making traction in cases of dislocation.

HYPEROS'MIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell. Ger., *Hyperosmie*. Increased sensitiveness of the sense of smell.

HYPEROSPHRE'SIA, HYPEROSPHRE'SIS, *f.* -e'siæ, -e'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀσφρησις*, the sense of smell. See HYPEROSMIA.

HYPEROSTEO'GENY. From *ὑπέρ*, above, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Hypertrophy of bone.

HYPEROS'TEON, *n.* See EXOSTOSIS (1st def.).

HYPEROSTEO'PATHY. Lat., *hyperostoeopathia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *hyperostéopathie*. A highly diseased condition of bone.

HYPEROSTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. 1. An exostosis. 2. The product of a hyperostosis (1st def.).

HYPEROSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *hypérostose*. Ger., *Knochenwucherung* (1st def.), *Knochenvergrösserung* (1st

def.), *Ueberbein* (2d def.). 1. An abnormal growth, hyperplasia, or general swelling of a bone. 2. An exostosis (1st def.), especially on the sheath of a tendon.

HYPEROX'ID(E). Lat., *hyperoxydum*. See PEROXIDE.

HYPEROX'YGENATED. Fr., *hyperoxygéné*. Ger., *übersauerstoff*. Containing an excess of oxygen.

HYPER'PATHES. Gr., *ὑπερπαθής* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πάθος*, a disease). Ger., *überempfindlich*. Excessively sensitive.

HYPERPATHI'A, *f.* Ger., *Ueberempfindlichkeit* (1st def.), *Empfindelci* (2d def.). 1. Extreme sensibility. 2. Extreme illness.

HYPERPERITONIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Violent peritonitis.

HYPERPERIT'ROPE, *f.* -it'ropes. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *περιτροπή*, a revolution. Of Grossi, excessive changeableness of the organic actions.

HYPER'PHAES. Gr., *ὑπερφαής* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φάος*, light). 1. Abnormally clear or light. 2. Of some modern authors, produced by excessive light.

HYPERPHA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, and *φάσις*, a saying. The inordinate talking of the insane.

HYPERPHLEBOEC'TASY. Lat., *hyperphleboectasia*. See PHLEBYPERECTASIS.

HYPERPHLEBO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *hyperphlébose*. Ger., *über-grosse Venosität*. An excessive development of the venous system.

HYPERPHLEG'MA, *n.* -phleg'matos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φλέγμα*, phlegm. An excessive secretion of phlegm.

HYPERPHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φλέγμα*, inflammation. Excessive inflammation.

HYPERPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *hyperphlogose*. Violent inflammation, with indurated swelling and fever.

HYPERPHO'RIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, and *φορός*, bearing. Of G. T. Stevens, an upward tendency of the visual axis of one eye, but not to the extent of strabismus.

HYPERPHREN'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *φρῆν*, the mind. Fr., *hyperphrénie*. Ger., *Tobsucht*. Of Guislain, intense mental excitement, mania.

HYPERPIC'ROUS. Gr., *ὑπερπικρός* (from *ὑπέρ*, over, and *πικρός*, pungent). Lat., *hyperpicrus*. Extremely bitter.

HYPERPIGMENTA'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, and *pigmentum*, pigment. Excessive pigmentation.

HYPERPIM'ELE, *f.* -pim'eles. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πυμελής*, fat. Fr., *hyperpimélie*. Obesity.

HYPERPIMEL'IC. Lat., *hyperpimelicus*. Pertaining to hyperpiméle.

HYPERPI'RA, *f.* See BULIMIA.

HYPERPLA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πλάσις*, formation. Fr., *hyperplasie*. Ger., *Hyperplasie*. A form of progressive metamorphosis in which a part becomes enlarged or condensed by a numerical increase of its elements.—**Areolar h. of the uterus**. Of T. G. Thomas, excessive growth of the connective tissue of the uterus with congestion and resulting hyperæsthesia.—**Fibrous (indurative) h. of the lymphatic glands**. H. of the glands from chronic or repeated inflammation.—**Glandular h.** Of Virchow, increase of the cellular elements without increase of the connective tissue of a gland.—**H. cystica vaginæ**. See COLPOHYPERPLASIA *cystica*.—**Inflammatory h.** H. of one or more component elements of a part due to inflammation.—**Large celled (indurative) h. of the lymphatic glands**. H. in which there is a transformation of the gland tissue into a large celled tissue showing none of the characters of the original structure.—**Leucæmic h.** Splenic or lymphatic h. associated with leucæmia.—**Lymphatic h.** H. of more or fewer of the elements of the lymphatic system. It is associated either with leucæmia or with pseudoleucæmia.—**Nodular h. (of the liver)**. A h. of

the liver in which there are hard nodules over the surface and throughout the substance of the organ due to atheroma of the arteries.—**Pseudoleucæmic h.** See *Leucæmic h.*

HYPERPLA'SIC. See HYPERPLASTIC.

HYPERPLAS'MA, *f.* -plas'matos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded. See HYPERINOSIS (2d def.).

HYPERPLAS'TIC. Fr., *hyperplastique*. Ger., *hyperplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperplasia.

HYPERPLASTY. See HYPERPLASIA.

HYPERPLERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πλήρωσις*, a filling up. Fr., *hyperplérose*. Ger., *Ueberfüllung*. Extreme repletion.

HYPERPLEROT'IC. Lat., *hyperpleroticus*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, hyperplerosis.

HYPERPLEXY. Lat., *hyperplexia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πλήξις*, a stroke). Fr., *hyperplexie*. Ecstasy.

HYPERPNEUMOP'ATHY. Lat., *hyperpneumopathia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *hyperpneumopathie*. Any extremely severe pulmonary disease.

HYPERPNEU'SIS, HYPERPNEUS'TIA, *f.* -pneu'seos (-is), -pneus'tiæ. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πνεύσις*, a blowing. Excessive flatulence.—**H. gastrica**. Ger., *Blähsucht*. Gastric flatulence.

HYPERPNEŒ'A, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πνοή*, a blowing. Fr., *hyperpnée*. A condition, between eupnœa and dyspnœa, in which the blood is moderately deficient in oxygen and respiration is correspondingly accelerated.

HYPERPORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ὑπέρπωρωσις*. Of Paulus Ægineta, an excessive formation of callus.

HYPERPRAX'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, and *πρᾶξις*, a doing. Uncontrollable activity observed in certain forms of mania.

HYPERPRESBYO'PIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *ὄψ*, vision. Fr., *hyperpresbyopie*. Extreme presbyopia.

HYPERPRESBY'TIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πρέσβυς*, an old man. Of Gaub, see HYPERPRESBYOPIA.

HYPERPSELAPHE'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *ψηλάφησις*, a feeling. Ger., *Hyperpselaphesie*. Of Eulenburg, abnormal acuteness of tactile sensibility.

HYPERPYRET'IC. Fr., *hyperpyrétique*. Ger., *hyperpyretisch*. Of or pertaining to hyperpyrexia; exceedingly feverish.

HYPERPYREX'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *πυρεξία*, feverishness. Fr., *hyperpyrexie*. Excessively high fever.—**Tropical h.** Sunstroke associated with insensibility, high temperature, and occasionally convulsions.

HYPERPYREX'IAL. See HYPERPYRETIC.

HYPERRES'ONANCE. From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, and *resonare*, to resound. Abnormal resonance over a part.

HYPERRHINENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Hyperrhinenkephalie*. Excessive development of the olfactory bulbs and frontal protuberance of the skull.

HYPERSAR'CIA, *f.* See HYPERSARCOSIS and OBESITY.

HYPERSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See FUNGOSITY.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ὑπερσάρκωσις* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *σὰρξ*, flesh). Fr., *hypersarcose*. Ger., *wildes Fleisch* (1st def.), *übermässiger Fleischansatz* (2d def.). 1. An excessive growth of vascular granulations in wounds or ulcers. 2. Obesity. 3. Muscular hypertrophy.

HYPERSARX'IS, *f.* -sarx'eos (-is). See HYPERSARCOSIS (1st def.).

HYPERSECRE'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *secernere*, to secrete. See SUPERSECRETION.

HYPERSON'NIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *somnium*, a dream. Excessive sleep.

HYPERSPADIÆ'US, HYPERSPA'DIAS, *m.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, and *σπᾶν*, to draw. See EPISPADIAS.

HYPERSPAS'MIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *hyperspasmie*. A convulsion.

HYPERSPLENOMEG'ALY. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *μέγας*, large. Enormous enlargement of the spleen.

HYPERSPLENOT'ROPHY. Lat., *hypersplenotrophia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *τροφή*, nourishment). Fr., *hypersplénotrophie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

HYPERSPON'GIA, **HYPERSPONGO'SIS**, *f.* *-spon'giae*, *-go'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. See **FUNGOSITY** (2d def.).

HYPERSTEATO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *στέαρ*, suet. Ger., *Hypersteatose*. Seborrhœa.

HYPERSTHEN'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *σθένος*, strength. See **HYPERDYNAMIA**. — **Uterine h.** Ger., *Hypersthenie der Gebärmutter*. Of Wigand, abnormally strong and continuous action of the uterus during labor.

HYPERSTHEN'IC. Ger., *hypersthenisch*. Excessively violent (said of a febrile movement).

HYPERSULPHOCY'ANID(E), **HYPERSULPHOCYAN'OGEN**. Lat., *hypersulphocyanidum*. Fr., *hypersulfocyanide*. A compound of cyanogen with an excess of sulphur.

HYPERSULPHU'RICUS. Containing or combined with an excess of sulphuric acid.

HYPERSYNER'GIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *συνεργία*, a working together. Excessive cooperative work; of Grossi, undue activity of the various parts of the body in spreading disease through the system.

HYPERSYST'OLE, *f.* *-sys'toles*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., *hypersystolie*. Ger., *übermässige Zusammenziehung*. An overstrong systole.

HYPERTEN'SION. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *tendere*, to stretch. Excessive tension.

HYPERTHE'LIC. Lat., *hyperthelicus* (from *ὑπέρ*, over, and *θηλή*, the nipple). 1. Situated above the nipple. 2. Situated upon a mucous membrane.

HYPERTHER'MIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *θερμη*, heat. Fr., *hyperthermie*. Excessive rise of the bodily heat.

HYPERTHER'MIC. Fr., *hyperthermique*. Of or pertaining to hyperthermia.

HYPERTHYM'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρθυμος*, vehemently angry. Of Leupoldt, a form of insanity characterized by acts of foolhardy daring.

HYPERTO'NIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Ger., *Hypertonie*. Excessive tonic; irritability. — **H. musculorum pseudo-hypertrophica**. Of Eulenburg, a variety of Thomsen's disease accompanied with hypertrophic rigidity of certain muscles of the limbs.

HYPERTON'IC. Pertaining to hypertonia.

HYPERTONI'CITY. See **HYPERTONIA**.

HYPER'TONUS, *m.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *τόνος*, a straining. Fr., *hypertonie*. Ger., *Hypertonie*. That condition of the eye in which the intraocular tension is increased, sometimes without any organic disease being present; usually accompanied by dilatation of the pupil.

HYPERTRICH'ASIS, **HYPERTRICHO'SIS**, *f.* *-a'seos (-'asis)*, *-o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *τριχίς*, a hair. Fr., *hypertrophie des poils*. Ger., *Hypertrichosis*, *Hypertrophie der Haare*. An excessive growth of hair.

— **H. acquisita**. H. developed after birth as a result of a nervous (or other) disorder of the skin. Cf. *H. neurotica* and *H. irritativa*. — **H. circumscripta**. See *H. localis*. — **H. congenita**. H. that is congenital or due to inherited tendency. — **H. heterotopica localis**. H. affecting a portion of the skin usually free of hair. It may be of idiopathic or neurotic origin, or it may be an h. irritativa. It is sometimes associated with an abnormal arrangement of the teeth. — **H. indoles hereditaria**. See *H. congenita*. — **H. irritativa**. H. caused by

cutaneous irritation. — **H. localis**. H., especially the congenital form, affecting only a limited area of the skin. — **H. neurotica**. H. resulting from neurotic causes. — **H. partialis**. See *H. localis*. — **H. universalis**. H. affecting the entire surface of the body. — **Hypertrophic h.** See under *H. localis*. — **Simple h.** See under *H. localis*.

HYPER'TROMOS, *m.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *τρόμος*, a trembling. Excessive tremor.

HYPERTROPH'ÆMIA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, over, *τροφή*, nourishment, and *αἷμα*, blood. Excessive increase of the fluid elements of the blood.

HYPERTRO'PHIA, *f.* See **HYPERTROPHY**.

HYPERTROPH'IC. Lat., *hypertrophicus*. Fr., *hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophisch*. Pertaining to hypertrophy.

HYPER'TROPHIED, **HYPER'TROPHOUS**. In a state of hypertrophy.

HYPER'TROPHY. Lat., *hypertrophia* (from *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *τροφή*, nutrition). Fr., *hypertrophie*. Ger., *Hypertrophie*, *Uebernährung*. Enlargement of a part brought about by an excess of nutrition. To be distinguished from hyperplasia (*q. v.*). — **Acquired h.** H. induced by overexercise or action of a part or organ. — **Adjunctive h.** See **HYPERPLASIA**. — **Centripetal h.** Concentric h. of the heart. — **Compensatory h.** H. of an organ or part whereby it is enabled to do more work than before, so as to compensate for a defect (e. g., h. of the left ventricle of the heart in consequence of aortic insufficiency, also of one organ of a pair when the other has been lost or rendered functionally inadequate). — **Concentric h. of the heart** [Bouillaud]. Ger., *konzentrische Hypertrophie*. H. of the heart causing contraction of its cavities. — **Condensing h. of bone**. A form of inflammatory h. of bone which consists in the centric deposition of callus in the cancellous tissue and even filling up the medullary canal without increasing the circumference of the bone. — **Congenital h.** Excessive growth of one or more parts of the body beginning in intrauterine life. — **Congestive h.** The enlargement of a part due to a persistent hyperæmia. — **Diathetic h.** H. of certain parts of the body induced by constitutional diathesis, such as the rheumatic, scrofulous, and phthisical diathesis. — **Diffuse h. of bone**. See *Condensing* **OSTEITIS**. — **Diffused h. of the connective tissue of the brain** [Griesinger]. Diffused cerebral sclerosis.

— **Eccentric h.** Ger., *exzentrische Hypertrophie*. H. of the walls of a hollow organ accompanied by dilatation. — **False h.** 1. Hyperplasia. 2. Enlargement with degeneration. — **Fatty muscular h.** Of Bergeron and Lutz, spinal paralysis. — **Follicular h.** Follicular post-nasal catarrh. — **Functional h.** The enlargement of an organ brought about by increased physiological activity. — **Fusiform h.** Hypertrophic cervical pachymeningitis. — **General h.** Fr., *hypertrophie générale*. A condition in which the whole of an organ or part partakes of excessive growth; the term is especially used with reference to the heart and brain. — **Inflammatory h.** H. of a part due to prolonged inflammation. — **Irritative h.** H. of a part produced by hyperæmia due to local irritation of the part. — **Muscular h.** **Muscular pseudo-h.** Fr., *hypertrophie musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelhypertrophie*. Of Griesinger and Wernich, the pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis of Duchenne. — **Neurotic h.** H. of a part due to disorder of its trophic nervous mechanism. — **Numerical h.** See **HYPERPLASIA**. — **Partial h.** H. of some individual portion of a part or organ. — **Physiological h.** H. due to normal physiological functions, such as the enlargement of the liver after a full meal. — **Progressive glandular h.** See **LYMPHADENOSIS**. — **Reflex h.** H. due to hyperæmia induced by nervous irritation or vasomotor paralysis at a distant point. — **Spontaneous h.** H. developing without any observable cause. — **Transparent h. of the gums.** Of Salter, a

slow h. of the extreme edge of the gum, forming a pale pink, semitransparent projection, almost destitute of sensibility and scarcely bleeding when cut.

HYPERURÆSIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *οὐρσις*, urination. Polyuria.—**H. aquosa**. See POLYURIA.—**H. saccharina**. See DIABETES mellitus.

HYPERURORRHÆA, *f.* See POLYURIA.

HYPERVENOS'ITY. From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *hypervénosité*. Prominence or excess of the venous system in the bodily development.

HYPERVENTILA'TION. From *ὑπέρ*, exceeding, and *ventilare*, to fan. The treatment of ulcers, wounds, etc., by exposing them to currents of air. The method has been applied to general diseases.

HYPERYMENOMA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, and *μῆν*, a membrane. A membranous tumor.

HYPERYMENOS'IS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). 1. Hypertrophy of a membrane. 2. The development of a hyperymenoma.

HYPERYTHROCYNTHÆMIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, below measure, *έρυθρός*, red, *κύτος*, a cell, and *αἷμα*, blood. Deficiency of red blood corpuscles.

HYPERZOODYNAM'IA, *f.* From *ὑπέρ*, to excess, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *δύναμις*, power. See HYPERDYNAMIA (1st def.).

HYPEX'ODOS, **HYPEX'ODUS**, *m.* Gr., *ὑπέξοδος* (from *ὑπό*, under, *ἐξ*, out, and *ὁδός*, a way). Of Hippocrates, an involuntary stool.

HYPEZO'COS, *m.* Gr., *ὑπεζωκός*. See PLEURA.

HYPHÆ'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὑφαίμα* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *αἷμα*, blood). 1. Anæmia. 2. An extravasation of blood; a suggillation. 3. See HÆMOPHTHALMIA. 4. See HYPHÆMIA (3d def.).—**H. oculi**. See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HYPHÆMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπό*, short of, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hypho-hématique*. 1. Deficient sanguification. 2. Impaired vascular action or activity. 3. Of Maurel, a morbid condition dependent on defective respiration, allied to anæmia and chlorosis, but distinguished by a diminished susceptibility to the action of poisons and of iron; attributed to congenital narrowness of the chest.

HYPHÆMIA, *f.* Fr., *hyphémie*. Ger., *Hyphæmie*. 1. Oligæmia. 2. Ecchymosis, especially of the conjunctiva. 3. An old term for an extravasation of blood into the anterior chamber of the eye.—**Intertropical h.** Fr., *hyphémie intertropicale*. In Brazil, a peculiar anæmia due to the presence of *Ankylostoma duodenale*.

HYPHÆMORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρηγνύναι*, to burst. Slight hemorrhage.

HYPHÆ'MOS, **HYPHÆ'MUS**. Gr., *ὑφαίμος*. 1. Suggillated. 2. Slightly bloody.

HYPHALO'DUM, **HYPHALO'DUM**, *n.* From *ὑφαλος*, salty, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A subchloride.

HYPHIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπό*, short of, and *ἰδρωσις*, a sweating. Scantiness of the perspiration.

HYPHO'GENOUS. From *ὑφή*, a web, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Of P. G. Unna, due to parasitic hyphæ (said of a form of sycosis).

HYPHOLO'GY. From *ὑφή*, a web, and *λόγος*, understanding. See HISTOLOGY.

HYPHOMYCETES, *m. pl.* From *ὑφή*, a web, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *hyphomycètes*. Ger., *Fadenpilze*, *Hyphomyceten*. Of Martius, a family of *Fungi*, embracing the sections *Mucedines*, *Inomycetes*, and *Mucores*.

HYPHOTOMY. From *ὑφή*, a web, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *hyphotomie*. The dissection of tissues.

HYPHYDRÆMIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, *ἕδωρ*, water, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *hyphydrémie*. 1. Moderate hydræmia. 2. Hydræmia induced experimentally in the lower animals by filling the blood vessels with water.

HYPH'YDROS, **HYPH'YDRUS**. From *ὑφή*, a web, and *ἕδωρ*, water. Dropsical.

HYPINO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπό*, short of, and *ἵς*, a fibre. Fr., *hypinose*. Ger., *Hypinose*. A condition

of the blood in which there is a deficiency of fibrin, and hence of coagulating power (e. g., in hæmophilia). **HYPINOT'IC(AL)**. Lat., *hypnoticus*. Pertaining to hypnosis.

HYPNA'CETIN. Acetophenoneacetylparamidophenol ether; said to be antiseptic and hypnotic.

HYPNÆSTHÆSIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. Ger., *Schläfrigkeit*. Of L. Martini, drowsiness.

HYPNAGO'GIC. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *ἀγειν*, to lead. Fr., *hypnagogique*. Inducing sleep or pertaining to the induction of sleep.

HYPNAL. From *ὑπνος*, sleep. Of Bardet, a compound of 45 per cent. of chloral hydrate and 55 of antipyrine, said to be analgetic and hypnotic.

HYPNAL'GIA, *f.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain which comes on only during sleep.

HYPNE'LOS, **HYPNE'LUS**. Gr., *ὑπνηλός*. Somnolent.

HYPNERGIA, *f.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *ἐνέργεια*, energy. Somnambulism.

HYPNIA'TER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-*is*). From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *ιατῆρ*, a surgeon. Fr., *hypniatre*. See CLAIRVOYANT.

HYPNIC. Gr., *ὑπνικός*. Lat., *hypnicus*. 1. Pertaining to sleep. 2. Inducing sleep.

HYPNOA'CETIN. See HYPNACETIN.

HYPNOB'ADES, *m.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *βαίνειν*, to go. A somnambulist.

HYPNOBAD'ICUS. Pertaining to somnambulism.

HYPNOBAD'ICUS, **HYPNOB'ASIS**, **HYPNOBATE'SIS**, **HYPNOBA'TIA**, *f.* -*is'eos* (-*bad'isis*), -*ba'seos* (-*nob'asis*), -*e'seos* (-*is*), -*ba'tiæ*. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *βαίνειν*, to go. Ger., *Nachtwandeln*. Somnambulism.

HYPNO'DES. Gr., *ὑπνώδης* (from *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Ger., *schläfrig*. Sleepy.

HYPNO'DIA, *f.* Gr., *ὑπνώδια*. Ger., *Schläfrigkeit*. Somnolence, drowsiness.

HYPNOGEN'IC, **HYPNO'GENOUS**. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *hypnogène*. Hypnotic.

HYPNOG'RAPHY. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *γράφειν*, to write. See HYPNOLOGY.

HYP'NOLEPSY. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *λήψις*, a seizure. Ger., *Hypnolepsie*. Morbid sleepiness.

HYPNOL'OGY. Lat., *hypnologia* (from *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *hypnologie*. Ger., *Lehre vom Schlaf*. 1. The doctrine or science of sleep. 2. The science and art of hypnotism.

HYP'NONE. Lat., *hypnonum*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hypnon*. Acetophenone, employed as a hypnotic.

HYPNONERGIA, *f.* See HYPNENERGIA.

HYPNON'UM, *n.* See HYPNONE.

HYPNOP'ATHY. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *πάθος*, disease. See HYPNOLEPSY.

HYPNOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Schlaffurcht*. A fear or dread occurring during sleep; nightmare. Cf. EPHALTES.

HYPNOPHO'BIC. Pertaining to hypnophobia; as a n., a person who dreads going to sleep.

HYPNOPHRENO'SES, *f. pl.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *hypnophrénoses*. Ger., *Schlafirungen*. Morbid conditions characterized by disturbances of sleep.

HYPNOPE'OS, **HYPNOPE'US**. Gr., *ὑπνοποιός* (from *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *ποιεῖν*, to cause). Causing sleep.

HYPNOP'YRIN(E). A preparation said to be hypnotic, analgetic, and feebly antipyretic.

HYPNOS. Gr., *ὑπνος*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schlaf*. Sleep.

HYPNOS'IA, *f.* From *ὑπνος*, sleep. See *Sleeping DROPSY*.—**Biomagnetic h.** Hypnotism.

HYPNOSCOPE. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Hypnoskop*. An instrument used to determine whether or not a patient is hypnotized.

HYPNO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Hypnose*. 1. The induction of sleep. 2. See HYPNOTISM.

HYPNOTHER'APY. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *θεραπεία*, therapeutics. The therapeutic use of hypnotism.

HYPNOTOTHERAPEU'TIC (AL). Pertaining to the therapeutical use of hypnotism.

HYPNOT'IC. Gr., *ὑπνωτικός* (from *ὑπνος*, sleep). Lat., *hypnoticus*. Fr., *hypnotique*. Ger., *hypnotisch*. 1. Pertaining to sleep or to hypnotism. 2. Tending to induce sleep.

HYPNOT'ICON, n. *Hyoscyamus albus*.

HYP'NOTISM. Lat., *hypnotismus* (from *ὑπνος*, sleep). Fr., *hypnotisme*. Ger., *Hypnotismus*. An abnormal state into which some persons may be thrown, either by a voluntary act of their own, such as gazing continuously and with fixed attention on some small bright object held close to the eyes, or by the exercise of another person's will; characterized by suspension of the will and consequent obedience to the promptings of "suggestions" from without. Perfect insensibility to pain may be induced by h., and it has been used as an anæsthetic.—**Galvanic h.** See GALVANO-HYPNOTISM.—**Telepathic h.** Fr., *sommeil à distance*. The production of sleep or other hypnotic phenomena by the will or mental suggestion of a person at a distance from the subject.

HYPNOTIZA'TION. Fr., *hypnotisation*. Ger., *Hypnotis(ierung)*. The induction of hypnotism.

HYP'NOTIZED. In a state of hypnotism.

HYPNOTY'PHUS, m. From *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *τύφος*, stupor. Ger., *Schlaffieber*. Typhus characterized by excessive sleepiness.

HYP'NUM, n. Fr., *hypne*. Ger., *Astmoos*. A genus of mosses.—**H. antipyreticum.** *Fontinalis antipyrretica*.—**H. brevirostre.** Fr., *hypne commun*. A species found in Europe; used like *H. crispum*.—**H. crispum.** Fr., *hypne crépu*. A species used in Europe in lieu of oakum.—**H. loreum.** One of the species formerly used in whooping cough and menstrual disorders.—**H. musaforme.** A species generally forming part of the so called Corsican moss.—**H. rutabulum.** *H. brevirostre*.—**H. Schreberi, H. squarrosus, H. triquetrum.** Species formerly used like *H. loreum*.

HYP'NUS, m. See HYPNOS.

HYPOE'MA, n. -*ēm'atos (-is)*. See HYPHE'MA.

HYPOE'MIA, f. See HYPHE'MIA.

HYPOALBUMINO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *albuminum*, albumin. A deficiency of albuminous constituents of the blood.

HYP(O)ANTIM'ONATE. A compound of antimony tetroxide with the oxide of another element or with a radicle.

HYP(O)ANTIM'ONITE. An antimonite.

HYPOARC'TIA, f. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *arctare*, to constrict. See HYPOSTENOSIS.

HYPOAZ'OTATE. See NITRITE.

HYPOAZOT'IC ACID. Nitrogen tetroxide.

HYPOAZ'OTID(E). Nitryl.

HYPOAZOTU'RIA, f. A deficient quantity of nitrogen in the urine.

HYP'OBlast. From *ὑπό*, under, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *hypoblaste*, *feuillelet blastodermique inférieur*, *feuillelet intestino-glandulaire*. Ger., *Schleimblatt* [Pander], *Darmdrüsenblatt* [Remak]. 1. Of Balfour, the epithelioglandular or mucous layer of the blastoderm; the entoderm; the innermost of the three layers into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa.—**Digestive h., Gut h., Intestinal h.** Ger., *Darmtentoblast*. The hypoblastic or entodermal cells giving rise to the lining of the alimentary canal in the embryo.—**Yolk h.** That portion of the mesoblast which surrounds the yolk.

HYPOBLAS'TIC. Lat., *hypoblasticus*. Fr., *hypoblastique*. Ger., *hypoblastisch*. Of or pertaining to the hypoblast.

HYPOBLEPH'ARON, HYPOBLEPH'ARUM, n. From *ὑπό*, under, and *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid. 1. Swelling under one or both eyelids. 2. An artificial eye.

HYPOBRO'MITE. Lat., *hypobromis*. A salt of hypobromous acid.

HYPOBRO'MOUS ACID. Fr., *acide hypobromeux*. Ger., *Unterbromigsäure*. The compound HBrO.

HYPOBRYCH'IOS. Gr., *ὑποβρύχιος*. 1. Submerged, buried. 2. Deep-seated. 3. Latent, hidden.

HYPOBU'LIA, f. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *βουλή*, will. Morbid weakness of the will.

HYPOCAF'FEIN(E). A crystalline body, $C_6H_7N_3O_3$, derived from caffeine.

HYPOCAPNIS'MA, n. -*nis'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑποκάπνισμα* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *καπνός*, smoke). A preparation used for fumigation.

HYPOCAPNIS'MUS, m. Gr., *ὑποκαπνισμός*. See FUMIGATION.

HYPOCAR'DIA, f. From *ὑπό*, under, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ger., *Hypocardie*. Of Alvarenga, downward dislocation of the heart and the diaphragm.

HYPOCARO'DES. Gr., *ὑποκαρώδης* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *καρῶν*, to stupefy). Ger., *etwas schlafsuchtig*. Somewhat lethargic.

HYPOC'ARUS, m. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *καρῶν*, to stupefy. Ger., *leichte Schlafsucht*. Somnolence.

HYPOCATALEP'SIS, f. -*ep'seos (-is)*. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *κατάληψις*, catalepsy. Ger., *unvollständige Katalepsie*. Slight catalepsy.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS, f. -*ar'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑποκάθαρσις* (from *ὑπό*, down or short of, and *κάθαρσις*, purging). Fr., *hypocatharsie*. Ger., *schwacher Stuhlgang* (1st def.), *Ausleerung nach unten* (2d def.). 1. Slight purging. 2. Purging downward (by the bowels).

HYPOCATHAR'TIC. Lat., *hypocatharticus*. Fr., *hypocathartique*. Ger., *mild abführend*. Slightly purgative.

HYPOCAU'SIS, f. -*cau'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑπόκαυσις*. 1. A burning from beneath. 2. A slight burning.

HYPOCAUST'ICUM, n. See HYPOCAUTERIUM.

HYPOCAUTE'RIUM, n. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *καυτήριον* (see CAUTERY). Ger., *Brennmittel*. A mild and gradually acting caustic.

HYPOCEPHAL'E'ON, HYPOCEPHAL'E'UM, n. Gr., *ὑποκεφάλαιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Ger., *Kopfkissen*. A cushion for the head.

HYPOCERCHNA'LEON, n. Gr., *ὑποκερχναλέον*. Ger., *gelinde Heiserkeit*. Slight hoarseness.

HYPOCH'E'RIS, f. See HYPOCHERIS.

HYPOCHLORHY'DRIA, f. From *ὑπό*, below measure, *χλωρός*, green (see CHLORINE), and *ὕδωρ*, water (see HYDROGEN). Fr., *hypochlorhydrie*. Deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

HYPOCHLO'RIS, m. -*ri'tis*. See HYPOCHLORITE.

HYPOCHLO'RITE. Fr., *h.* A salt of hypochlorous acid. The h's are unstable bodies, which are readily decomposed by acids, giving up their chlorine, and so acting as bleaching agents.

HYPOCHLOROM'ELAS. -*mel'anos (-is)*. Gr., *ὑποχλωρομέλας*. Having a dark and sallow skin.

HYPOCHLO'ROUS ACID. From *ὑπό*, under, and *chlorous* (q. v.). Lat., *acidum hypochlorosum*. Fr., *acide hypochloreux*. Ger., *Unterchlorigsäure*. The compound HClO.

HYPOCHÆ'RIS, f. Fr., *hypochérie*, *porcelle*. Ger., *Ferkelkraut*. A genus of composite plants.—**H. adscendens** (seu *dimorpha*, seu *glabra*). A species found in Europe, formerly thought to be medicinal.—**H. maculata.** Fr., *porcelle tachetée*. A species found in Europe and the Caucasus. The herb and flowers were once official, but are not now used.—**H. radicata.** Fr., *porcelle à longues racines*. Australian cape weed; the herb and flowers were once used like taraxacum.

HYPOCHOLO'DES. Gr., *ὑποχολώδης* (from *ὑπό*, short of, *χολή*, bile, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Slightly bilious.

HYPOCHON'DER, m. See HYPOCHONDRISM.

HYPOCHON'DRIA, f. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**H. verminosa.** H. due to the patient's having, or believing himself to have, a tapeworm.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC. Gr., ὑποχονδριακός (from ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage). Lat., *hypochondriacus*. Fr., *hypochondriaque*. Ger., *hypochondrisch* (adj.), *milz-süchtig* (adj.) (2d def.), *Hypochonder* (n.). 1. Situated beneath the ribs. 2. Pertaining to hypochondriasis; as a n., a person affected with hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. See **HYPOCHONDRIAC**.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.

HYPOCHONDRIAL'GIA, f. From ὑπό, under, χόνδρος, a cartilage, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Milzschmerz*. Pain in the hypochondriac region.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). From ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage. Fr., *hypochondrie*. A mental disorder which does not amount to insanity, and which takes its name from the hypochondriac region, to which feelings of distress and uneasiness are often referred.

HYPOCHON'DRIASM. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.

HYPOCHONDRICIS'MUS, m. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.

HYPOCHON'DRISM. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.

HYPOCHON'DRIUM, n. From ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage. The upper lateral region of the abdomen on either side of the epigastrium.

HY'POCHONDRIY. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.

HYPOCHORE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). Gr., ὑποχώρημα (from ὑπό, under, and χωρεῖν, to withdraw). Of Lindenus, excrement.

HYPOCHORE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., ὑποχώρησις (from ὑπό, under, and χωρεῖν, to withdraw). Defecation.

HYPOCHORET'ICUS. Gr., ὑποχωρητικός. Lat., *hypochoreticus*. Pertaining to hypochoresis.

HYPOCHRO'SIS, f. -chro'seos (-is). From ὑπό, short of, and χρώσις, a coloring. Abnormal paleness (e. g., of the red blood corpuscles).

HYPOCH'YMA, n. -ym'atos (-is). Gr., ὑπόχυμα (from ὑπό, under, and χύμα, a liquid). 1. Of Galen, a cataract. 2. Hæmophthalmia. 3. Glaucoma.

HYPOCH'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-och'ysis). From ὑπό, down, and χύσις, a pouring. An old term for cataract.—**H. hæmatodes.** See **HÆMOPHTHALMIA**.

HYPOCINE'SIA, HYPOCINE'SIS, f. -e'siæ, -e'sos (-is). From ὑπό, less, and κίνησις, motion. Of Eulenburg, diminution of motor reaction to excitation.

HYPOCINET'IC. Pertaining to hypocinesia

HYPOCLEP'SIS, f. -clep'seos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and κλέψις, theft. 1. A gradual and almost imperceptible diminution. 2. Of Hildebrand, transduction.

HYPOCLEP'TICUS. Pertaining to hypocleptosis; as a n., in the n., *hypoclepticum*, see **VITRUM hypoclepticum**.

HYPOC'LYSIS, f., HYPOCLYS'MOS, m. -lys'eos (-oc'lysis), -ys'mi. Gr., ὑποκλυσίς and ὑποκλυσμός. The administration of an enema.

HYPOCÆ'LION, HYPOCÆ'LIUM, n. Gr., ὑποκοίλιον (from ὑπό, under, and κοιλία, the belly). The abdomen.

HYPOCÆ'LIIS, f. -cæl'idōs (-is). Gr., ὑποκοιλίς. An old term for the lower eyelid.

HYPOCÆ'LOX, HYPOCÆ'LUM, n. Gr., ὑποκόλιον. An old term for the hollow under the lower eyelid.

HYPOCOPHOS. See **HYPOCOPHOS**.

HYPOCOPHOS'IS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ὑπό, somewhat, and κώφωσις, deafness. Fr., *hypocophose*. Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit*. Moderate deafness.

HYPOCOPHOS. Gr., ὑπόκωφος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and κωφός, deaf). Lat., *hypocophos*. 1. Slightly deaf. 2. Semivocal.

HYPOCRA'NEOUS. From ὑπό, under, and κρανίον, the upper part of the head. Fr., *hypocranien*. Ger., *unter dem Schädel befindlich*. Situated beneath the cranium.

HYPOCRA'NIUM, n. From ὑπό, under, and κρανίον, the cranium. An abscess or swelling between the dura mater and the cranium.

HYPOC'RATOUS. Lat., *hypocrates* (from ὑπό, short of, and κράτος, strength. Ger., *unterkräftig*. Deficient in strength.

HYPOCRIN'IA, f. From ὑπό, short of, and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *hypocrinie*. Defective secretion.

HYPOCRIN'IC. Fr., *hypocrinique*. Pertaining to hypocrinia.

HYPOCUPHIS'MUS, m. From ὑποκουφίζειν, to feel easier. Ger., *mässige Erleichterung*. Partial relief.

HYPOCUPHOS. Gr., ὑπόκουφος. Slightly relieved.

HYPOCY'PHOS. Gr., ὑπόκυφος. See **HYPOCYRTOS**.

HYPOCYR'TOS. Gr., ὑπόκυρτος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and κυρτός, curved). Slightly humped.

HYPOCYST(E)OT'OMY. From ὑπό, under, κύστις, the bladder, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Hypocystotomie*. Perineal cystotomy.

HYPOD'ERIS, f. -der'idōs (-is). Gr., ὑποδερίς (from ὑπό, under, and δέρσις, the neck). 1. The lower part of the neck. 2. See **CLITORIS**. 3. The præputium clitoridis.

HYPODERM. From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *hypoderme*. The subcutaneous tissue.

HYPODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *hypoderme*. See **CESTRUS**.

HYPODER'MAL, HYPODERMAT'IC. Lat., *hypodermaticus* (from ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin). See **HYPODERMIC**.

HYPODERMATOC'LYSIS, f. See **HYPODERMOCYSIS**.

HYPODERMAT'OMY. From ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and τομή, a cutting. The subcutaneous section of parts.

HYPODER'MIC. Lat., *hypodermicus* (from ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *hypodermique*. Ger., *hypodermatisch*, *unterhäutig*. 1. Subcutaneous; pertaining to subcutaneous parts or tissues. 2. Administered by subcutaneous injection; designed for such injections.

HYPODER'MICALLY. By means of hypodermic injections.

HYPODER'MICUS. See **HYPODERMIC**.

HYPODER'MIS, f. -der'mis. From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. See **CLITORIS** and **PRÆPUTIUM clitoridis**.

HYPODERMOC'LYSIS, f. -lys'eos (-oc'lysis). From ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and κλύσις, a drenching by a clyster. Fr., *hypodermoclysie*. Ger., *Hypodermoklyse*. 1. The employment of a hypodermic injection. 2. See **HYPODERMOCLYSM**.

HYPODERM'OCLYSM. Lat., *hypodermoclyisma*. Ger., *Hypodermoklyisma*. Treatment by large injections of water or saline solutions into the subcutaneous tissue.

HYPODER'RHIS, f. -der'rheos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and δέρρις, a leathern coat. See **HYPODERIS**.

HYPOD'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-od'esis). Gr., ὑπόδεσις (from ὑποδένειν, to fasten under). Ligation or the application of a constricting bandage.

HYPODES'MA, n. -des'matos (-is). See **HYPODESMS**.

HYPODES'MEUS, m. From ὑπό, under, and δεσμεύειν, to fetter. Ger., *Unterbinder*. An instrument for making constriction to restrain hæmorrhage.

HYPODES'MIS, f. -es'midos (-is). Gr., ὑποδεσμίς. Of Galen, a constricting or supporting bandage.

HYPODESMOL'YTER, m. -e'ros (-is). From ὑποδεσμός, footgear, and λυτήρ, a loosener. Ger., *Unterbindungs-löser*. An instrument for loosening a ligature.

HYPODES'MUS, n. See **HYPODESMS**.

HYPODIAPHRAGMAT'IC. From ὑπό, under, and διάφραγμα, the diaphragm. Ger., *hypodiaphragmatisch*. Situated beneath the diaphragm.

HYPODIC'ROTOUS. From ὑπό, short of, and δίκροτος, double-beating. Slightly or barely dicrotous.

HYPOD'YMA, n. -ym'atos (-is). Gr., ὑπόδυμα. Of Cælius Aurelianus, the pleura and mediastinum.

HYPODYNAM'IC. Lat., *hypodynamicus* (from ὑπό, short of, and δυναμικός, efficacious). See **ADYNAMIC**.

HYPODYN'IA, f. From ὑπό, a little, and ὀδύνη, pain. Slight pain.

HYPOECTA'SIA, f. See **HYPECTASIA**.

HYPOENTEROPATH'IA, f. From ὑπό, a little, έντερον, the intestine, and πάθος, disease. See **ENTERYPO-PATHIA**.

HYPOERYTHROCYNTHÆMIA, *f.* See **HYPERYTHROCYNTHÆMIA**.

HYPOES'TES, *f.* -es'tis. A genus of acanthaceous plants.—*H. triflora*. A species growing in the mountains of Arabia; used in coughs and in eye diseases.

HYPOGÆ'IC ACID. From ὑπόγειος, subterranean. *Fr.*, acide hypogéique. *Ger.*, Hypogäasäure. An acid, C₁₆H₃₀O₂, found in peanut oil and in the oil of *Physeter macrocephalus*.

HYPOG'ALA, *n.* -galac'tos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and γάλα, milk. *Ger.*, Milchaugé. *Hypopyon*.

HYPOGAL'LIC ACID. *Fr.*, acide hypogallique. The compound C₇H₆O₄.

HYPOGAS'TER, *f.* -gas'teros (-is), -gas'tri. See **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

HYPOGASTRAL'GIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the belly, and ἄλγος, pain. *Fr.*, hypogastralgie. *Ger.*, Unterleibsschmerz. 1. Pain in the hypogastrium. 2. See **GASTRYPALGIA**.

HYPOGASTRECTA'SIA, **HYPOGASTREC'TASIS**, *f.* -a'sie, -a'seos (-ce'tasis). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the belly, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. *Fr.*, hypogastrectasie. *Ger.*, Unterleibsausdehnung. Distention of the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRIAL'GIA, *f.* See **HYPOGASTRALGIA**.

HYPOGAS'TRIC. *Gr.*, ὑπογάστριος (from ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, the stomach). *Lat.*, hypogastricus. *Fr.*, hypogastrique. *Ger.*, hypogastrisch. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the hypogastrium.

HYPOGAST'RIUM, *n.* See **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

HYPOGASTRIORRHÆX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). See **HYPOGASTRIORRHÆXIS**.

HYPOGASTRIOT'OMY. *Lat.*, hypogastriotome (from ὑπογάστριος, hypogastric, and τομή, a cutting). *Ger.*, Unterbauchschnitt. Hypogastric laparotomy.

HYPOGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὑπό, short of, and γαστήρ, the stomach. *Fr.*, hypogastrite. Of Piorry, slight gastritis.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *n.* *Gr.*, ὑπογάστριον (from ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, the stomach). *Fr.*, hypogastre, bas ventre. *Ger.*, Unterbauchgegend. The lower median portion of the abdomen.

HYPOGAS'TRIUS. *Gr.*, ὑπογάστριος. See **HYPOGASTRIC**.

HYPOGASTROARC'TIA, *f.* From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἀρctare, to constrict. See **GASTROSTENOSIS**.

HYPOGASTROCELE, *f.* Hip(hu'p)-o(o)-ga's(ga's)-tro(-tro')-se(ka)'le(la); in *Eng.*, hi-po-ga's'tro-sel. -ce'les. From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and κήλη, a tumor. Hernia through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYPOGASTRODID'YMUS, *m.* From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and διδύμος, twin. *Fr.*, hypogastrodidyme. A double monster in which the two bodies are joined at the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTROECTA'SIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. See **GASTRYPECTASIA**.

HYPOGASTROPATHI'A, *f.* From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRORRHÆX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥήξις, a breaking. *Ger.*, Bauchfellszerreissung. Rupture of the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and στένωσις, stenosis. *Fr.*, hypogastrosténose. *Ger.*, Unterbauchsverengerung (1st def.). 1. Contraction of the hypogastrium. 2. See **GASTROSTENOSIS**.

HYPOGÆ'IC ACID. See **HYPOGÆ'IC ACID**.

HYPOGENE'SIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, and γένεσις, production. *Fr.*, hypogénésie. Malformation by defect.

HYPOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). *Fr.*, hypogénèse. Insufficient production.

HYPOGEU'SIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. *Fr.*, hypogésie. *Ger.*, Hyporgesie. Diminution of the sense of taste.

HYPOGLOS'SA, *n. pl.* See **HYPOGLOSSIA**.

HYPOGLOS'SAL. *Gr.*, ὑπογλώσσος (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). *Lat.*, hypoglossus. *Fr.*, hypoglosse. Situated in, on, or adjacent to the lower part of the tongue or beneath the tongue.

HYPOGLOS'SIA, *n. pl.* An old term for certain medicated globules to be placed beneath the tongue.

HYPOGLOSSIADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὑπό, under, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἀδὴν, a gland. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

HYPOGLOS'SION, *n.* *Gr.*, ὑπογλώσσιον. The sublingual region.

HYPOGLOS'SIOUS. See **HYPOGLOSSAL**.

HYPOGLOS'SIS, *f.* -glos'sidos (-is). *Gr.*, ὑπογλωσσίς (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). 1. The lower surface of the tongue. 2. See **RANULA**.

HYPOGLOSSI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. *Fr.*, hypoglossite. Inflammation beneath the tongue.

HYPOGLOS'SIUM, *n.* See **HYPOGLOSSION**.

HYPOGLOS'SOCYNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. From ὑπό, under, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. See **ANGINA Ludovici**.

HYPOGLOS'SUM, *n.* *Gr.*, ὑπόγλωσσον (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). See **RANULA**.

HYPOGLOS'SUS. *Gr.*, ὑπόγλωσσος (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). See **HYPOGLOSSAL**; as a *n. m.*, the hypoglossal nerve.

HYPOGLOT'TIS, *f.* -glot'tidos (-is). *Gr.*, ὑπογλωττίς. *Fr.*, hypoglottide. 1. See **RANULA**. 2. A medicine to be held under the tongue until it is dissolved.

HYPOGLU'TIS, *f.* -glu'tidos (-is). *Gr.*, ὑπογλουτίς (from ὑπό, under, and γλουτός, the rump). *Fr.*, hypofesse. The junction of the buttock and the thigh.

HYPOGNATH'ADEN, *m.* -ad'enos (-is). From ὑπό, under, γνάθος, the jaw, and ἀδὴν, a gland. The submaxillary gland.

HYPOGNATHADENI'TIS, *f.* -it-idis. *Ger.*, Unterkinnbackendrüsenezündung. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

HYPOG'NATHOUS. *Lat.*, hypognathus. *Fr.*, hypognathe. Having the lower jaw prominent.

HYPOG'NATHUS. From ὑπό, under, and γνάθος, the jaw. *Fr.*, hypognathe. See **HYPOGNATHOUS**; as a *n. m.*, a rare form of double monster in which a rudimentary head is attached to the inferior maxilla of the principal head. It occurs mostly in calves.

HYPOHÆMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **HYPHÆMATOSIS**.

HYPOHIDRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **HYPHIDROSIS**.

HYPOHY'AL. From ὑπό, under, and ὕωδης, hyoid. Situated beneath the hyoid bone.

HYPOHYDRÆ'MIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. See **ANÆMYDRIA**.

HYPOINOSÆ'MIA, *f.* See **HYPINOSIS**.

HYPOIOD'IC ACID. Iodine tetroxide.

HYPOKINE'SIA, **HYPOKINE'SIS**, *f.* -e'sie, -e'seos (-is). See **HYPOCINESIS**.

HYPOKINET'IC. See **HYPOCINETIC**.

HYPOLAMP'SIA, **HYPOLAMP'SIS**, *f.* -lamp'sie, lamp'seos (-is). *Gr.*, ὑπόλαμψις (from ὑπό, short of, and λάμψις, a shining). 1. A slight degree of contraction or palpitation of the limbs. 2. Of Hippocrates, the slight lustre of the surface observed in dropsical affections.

HYPOLEM'MAL. From ὑπό, under, and λέμμα, a husk. *Ger.*, *H.* Situated on the ental side of a sheath.

HYPOLEPSIOMA'NIA, **HYPOLEP'SIS**, *f.* -ma'niæ, -ep'seos (-is). From ὑπόληψις, a taking up, and μανία, madness. See **MONOMANIA**.

HYPOLEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA, *f.* Deficiency of white blood corpuscles.

HYPOLEUCOCYTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑπό*, under, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. Diminution of the formation of leucocytes.

HYPOLO'GIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *λόγος*, understanding. Mental deterioration of the insane in which the understanding is slow, the ideas are incongruous and devoid of proper association, and words are incorrectly used to express them.

HYPOLYM'PHA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *lymphā*, water. An effusion of plastic lymph into the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOLYM'PHIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *lymphā*, water. *Fr.* *hypolymphie*. Deficiency of lymph.

HYPOL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). *Gr.* *ὑπόλυσις* (from *ὑπό*, a little, and *λύσις*, a loosing). Slight paralysis.

HYPOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, a little, and *μανία*, madness. Of Mendel, a mild form of mania characterized by extravagance, egotism, dissipated habits, and intolerance of reproach, but without furor or hallucinations.

HYPOM'BROUS. *Gr.* *ὑπομβρος* (from *ὑπό*, a little, and *δμβρος*, a storm). Slightly infiltrated with pus.

HYPOMELANCHO'LIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, in a slight degree, and *μελαγχολία*, melancholia. *Syn.* : *melancholia sine delirio*. Reasoning melancholia; mania in which the melancholic character is the only discoverable symptom.

HYPOMERE. From *ὑπό*, under, and *μέρος*, a part. The ventral part of a somite in a developing embryo.

HYPOMETRO'PIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *ὄψ*, vision. Myopia.

HYPOM'IA, *f.* *Gr.* *ὑπωμία* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ῥωμος*, the shoulder). The axilla.

HYPOMNES'TIC. *Gr.* *ὑπομνηστικός* (from *ὑπομνεία*, memory). *Lat.* *hypomnesticus*. Pertaining to or serving to aid the memory.

HYPOMOCH'LION, **HYPOMOCH'LIVM**, *n.* *Gr.* *ὑπομόχλιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *μοχλίων*, a little lever). A fulcrum.

HYPOMO'RIA, *f.* From *ὑπόμωρος*, rather stupid. *Fr.* *hypomorie*. Slight mental weakness or delirium.

HYPOMYS'AROUS. *Gr.* *ὑπομύσαρος* (from *ὑπό*, a little, and *μυσαρός*, dirty). *Lat.* *hypomysaros*. Slightly fetid.

HYPOMYX'ON, *n.* From *ὑπόμυξος*, somewhat charged with mucus. 1. A slightly mucous part. 2. A part covered with mucus.

HYPOMYX'OUS. *Gr.* *ὑπόμυξος* (from *ὑπό*, somewhat, and *μύξα*, phlegm). *Lat.* *hypomyxus*. See *SUBMUCOUS*.

HYPONARTHE'CIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *άρθρηξ*, a splint. *Fr.* *hyponarthécie*. *Ger.* *Unterschienuug*. A method of treating fractures by suspension.

HYPONER'VIA, **HYPONEU'RIA**, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. *Fr.* *hyponervie*. 1. Nervous atony. 2. A partial paralysis.

HYPONITRIC ACID. *Fr.* *acide hypoazotique*. Nitrogen tetroxide, NO_2 .

HYPONITRITE. A salt of hyponitrous acids.

HYPONITROUS. *Fr.* *hyponitreux*. Containing nitrogen combined with less oxygen than in the case of the nitrous compounds.—**H. acid**. A monobasic acid, HNO , known only through its salts.

HYPONOET'ICOKINET'IC. From *ὑπό*, under, *νοητικός*, understanding, and *κινητικός*, moving or acting. Of Ferrier, of nerve centres, functional activity under the dominion of consciousness.

HYPON'OMOUS. *Gr.* *ὑπονομός* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *νομός*, a pasture). *Lat.* *hyponomus*. Spreading beneath the surface.

HYPON'OMUS. See *HYPONOMOUS*; as a *n. m.*, an undermining ulcer or fistula.

HYPONYCH'IAL. From *ὑπό*, under, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Pertaining to the tissues beneath the nail.

HYPONYCH'ION, *n.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *ὄνυχιον*, a little nail. An embryonic human nail in the state in which it appears to be embedded in the cuticle.

HYPON'YCHON, **HYPON'YCHUM**, *n.* A collection of blood or pus under the nail.

HYPOPATHI'A, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πάθος*, disease. *Ger.* *mässiges Leiden*. Any mild disease.

HYPOPE'DIUM, *n.* See *HYPOPODIUM* (2d def.).

HYPOPEP'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πέπτειν*, to digest. Insufficient or incomplete digestion.

HYOPERIPSY'CHON. *Gr.* *ὑποπεριψύχων* (from *ὑποπεριψύχειν*, to shiver a little). Becoming or feeling slightly cold.

HYOPHARYN'GEAL. From *ὑπό*, under, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. Situated beneath the pharynx.

HYOPHA'SIA, **HYOPH'ASIS**, *f.* -*pha'sia*, -*pha'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.* *ὑπόφασις* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *φάσις*, an appearance). *Fr.* *hypophase*. *Ger.* *Hypophasie*. *Lit.*, a being half seen; an old term for an affection of the eyes in which the white sclera only is seen through the opening of the eyelids, which are sometimes nearly closed.

HYOPHAU'LOS. *Gr.* *ὑπόφανλος* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *φαῦλος*, low). Of diet, somewhat low.

HYOPHLEBOARC'TIA, *f.* See *PHLEBYPOSTENOSIS*.

HYOPHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, short of, and *φλεγμασία*, phlegmasia. *Fr.* *hypophlegmasie*. A slight inflammation.

HYOPHLEGMATO'DES. *Gr.* *ὑποφλεγματοδής*. Suffering slightly from phlegm.

HYOPHONE'SIS, *f.* *Gr.* *ὑποφώνησις* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *φωνή*, the voice). Phonation.

HYOPH'ORA, *f.* *Gr.* *ὑποφορά*. *Ger.* *Hohlgeschwür* (1st def.), *Fistel* (1st def.). 1. A fistulous ulcer. 2. Of Hippocrates, a purging.

HYOPH'OROS. *Gr.* *ὑπόφορος*. Fistulous.

HYOPHOS'PHATE. A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

HYOPHOS'PHIS, *m.* -*ph'i'tis*. See *HYOPHOSPHITE*.

—**Syrupus hypophosphitum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 35 parts of calcium hypophosphite, 12 each of potassium hypophosphite and sodium hypophosphite, 1 part of citric acid, 2 parts of spirit of lemon, 500 of sugar, and water up to 1,000 parts.—**Syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of iron lactate and 99 parts of syrupus hypophosphitum.

HYOPHOS'PHITE. *Lat.* *hypophosphis*. *Fr.* *h.* *Ger.* *Hypophosphit*. A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

HYOPHOSPHORO'SUS. Hypophosphorous; with the name of a base, the hypophosphite of that base.

HYOPHOS'PHOROUS. *Lat.* *hypophosphorosus*. *Fr.* *hypophosphoreux*. *Ger.* *unterphosphorig*. Containing phosphorus combined with less oxygen than occurs in the phosphorous compounds.—**H. acid**. *Lat.* *acidum hypophosphorosum*. *Fr.* *acide hypophosphoreux*. *Ger.* *Unterphosphorigsäure*. A monobasic acid, H_3PO_2 .

HYOPHRA'SIA, *f.* From *ὑπό*, under, and *φράσις*, speech. 1. Quietude and unwillingness to speak, as seen in melancholia. 2. Progressive loss of control over the power of speech, as seen in general paresis.

HYOPHRAX'IA, *f.* From *ὑπόφρατειν*, to block up. Inactivity and inclination to sit or lie in one position for a long time, as seen in melancholia.

HYOPHREN'IC. From *ὑπό*, under, and *φρήν*, the diaphragm. *Ger.* *hypophrenisch*. Situated under the diaphragm.

HYOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *ὑποφθάλμιος*, under the eyes. *Fr.* *hypophthalmie*. *Ger.* *Hypophthalmie*. An old term for hypopyon.

HYOPHTHAL'MION, *n.* From *ὑποφθάλμιος*, under the eyes. The parts under the eye where oedema generally begins in some chronic diseases and in cachexiæ.

HYOPHYS'IAL. Pertaining to an hypophysis.

HYOPH'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*oph'ysis*). *Gr.* *ὑπόφυνσις* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *φύσις*, a growing). *Fr.* *hypophyse*. *Ger.* *H.* *Hypophyse*. *Lit.*, an undergrowth. 1. Of Galen, a process (in the anatomical sense). 2. An old term for cataract. 3. Of Wilder, the *h. cerebri*.—

H. cerebialis, H. cerebri, H. diencephali [Spitzka]. Fr., *hypophyse pituitaire*. Ger., *Hirnanhang*. Syn.: *glandula*. The pituitary body. The dried and powdered gland of the ox has been used as a remedy for acromegaly.

HYPOPICROTOX'IC ACID. From *ὑπό*, under, *πικρός*, bitter, and *τοξικόν*, a poison. Fr., *acide hypopicrotoxique*. Ger., *Unterpikrotoxinsäure*. An acid, $C_{11}H_{13}O_4$, obtained from the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.

HYPO'PION, HYPO'PIUM, n. Gr., *ὑπόπιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ὤψ*, the eye). 1. Of Hippocrates, the part of the face below the eye. 2. Of Galen, a subocular bloody effusion or soggillation; an ecchymosis of the lower lid. 3. An erroneous spelling of *hypopyon*.

HYOPLA'SIA, f. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *hypoplasie*. Ger., *Hypoplasie*. 1. A deficient formation of tissue. 2. Incomplete (arrested) development of a part in respect to size and weight.

HYOPLAS'MA, n. -*plas'matos* (-is). From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. See *HYPINOSIS*.

HY'POPLASTY. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *hypoplastie*. A state of diminished formative activity.

HYOPLEU'RIOS, HYOPLEU'RIOUS. From *ὑπό*, under, and *πλευρά*, a rib. 1. Placed beneath the ribs, subcostal. 2. As n's, *hypoplurion, hypopleurium*, n., of Galen, the pleura.

HYOPLEX'IA, f. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πλήξις*, a stroke. Ger., *Hypoplexie*. A slight attack of apoplexy.

HYPOPO'DION, HYPOPO'DIUM, n. Gr., *ὑποπόδιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *πούς*, the foot). 1. The foot rest of a surgical apparatus, especially of a hanging apparatus for fractures of the leg. 2. A cataplasm or other remedy to be applied to the sole of the foot.

HYPOPSARAPHO'NE, f. -*pho'nes*. From *ὑπό*, somewhat, *σαφάρός*, rough, and *φωνή*, the voice. A dry, harsh, somewhat hoarse voice.

HYPOSELAPHE'SIA, HYPOSELAPHE'SIS, f. -*phe'sis*, -*phe'seos* (-is). From *ὑπό*, somewhat, and *ψηλάφησις*, a handling or tickling. Fr., *hyposelaphésie*. Ger., *Hyposelaphesie*. Impaired tactile sensibility.

HYPOSPHE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-is). From *ὑποσφειν*, to make a slight noise. Of Hippocrates, the noise made by liquids passing through the oesophagus.

HYOPTYALIS'MUS, m. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *πτυαλισμός*, profuse spitting. A slight degree of ptyalism.

HYO'PYON, n. Gr., *ὑπόπυον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *h.* Ger., *H., Eiterange*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a purulent infiltration. 2. Of Galen, a collection of pus in the eye. 3. Of some later writers, an incorrect term for onyx (pus in the cornea) and for a collection of pus in the posterior chamber. 4. Properly, a collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, derived from suppuration in the cornea, the iris, or the ciliary body.—**H. intermittens.** A periodical h. due to malaria.

HYO'PYOUS. Gr., *ὑπόπυος*. 1. Suppurating; tending to suppuration. 2. Mixed with pus.

HYO'PYUM, n. See *HYOPYON*.

HYOQUEBRACHIN(E). Lat., *hyoquebrachina*. Fr., *h., hyoquebrachine*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$, found in white quebracho bark.

HYPORIS'MA, n. -*is'matos* (-is). See *ANEURYSM*.

HYPOR'RHACHIS, f. -*rha'chios* (-is). Gr., *ὑπόρραχis* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ράχis*, the back). Of Pollux, the hollow of the back above the hips.

HYPORRHA'GIA, f. From *ὑπό*, under, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. 1. A bursting forth of any fluid from beneath. 2. *Hyp hæmorrhagia*.

HYPORRHIN'ION, HYPORRHIN'IUM, n. Gr., *ὑπόρρινιον* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ρίς*, the nose). 1. Of Hippocrates, the region immediately under the nose. 2. Of Pollux, the mustache.

HYPORRHIN'OS, HYPORRHIN'US. Gr., *ὑπόρρινος*. 1. Situated under the nose. 2. Speaking through the nose; as a n. m., a person so speaking.

HYPORRHE'A, f. Gr., *ὑπόρροια* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow). A slight discharge.

HYPOR'RHYSIS, f. -*rhy'seos* (-or'rhy'sis). Gr., *ὑπόρρυσis* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow). 1. Of Hippocrates, a falling away of flesh. 2. See *PROLAPSUS*. 3. A slight flowing down; a slight prolapse.

HYOSAP'ROUS. Gr., *ὑπόσαπρος* (from *ὑπό*, somewhat, and *σαπρός*, putrid). Lat., *hyosaprus*. Putrescent.

HYOSAR'CA, f. From *ὑπό*, under, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *hyosarque*. Ger., *H.* 1. See *ANASARCA*. 2. A collection of fluid beneath a muscle or between two muscles.—**H. aqua interca.** See *ANASARCA*.

HYOSARCID'IOUS. Gr., *ὑποσαρκιδιος* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *σάρξ*, flesh). Lat., *hyosarcidios*. Situated under the flesh or skin.

HYOSARCID'IUM. See *ANASARCA*.

HYOSARCO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *ὑπό*, somewhat, and *σάρκωσις*, a fleshy excrescence. Ger., *Fleischwärtchen*. Moderate sarcosis.

HYOSCHEOT'OMY. Lat., *hyoscheotomia* (from *ὑπό*, under, *σχεον*, the scrotum, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *hyoschéotomie*. Ger., *Unterhodensackschnitt*. Puncture of a hydrocele at the bottom of the tunica vaginalis.

HYPOSEIS'MA, n. -*is'matos* (-is). Gr., *ὑπόσεισμα*. Sifted matter.

HYPOSEIS'MUS, m. Gr., *ὑποσεισμός* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *σεισμός*, a shaking). Slight concussion.

HYOSIA'GON, f. -*ag'onis* (-is). From *ὑπό*, under, and *σιαγών*, the jawbone. The inferior maxilla.

HYOSIAGONARTHRI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *ὑπό*, under, *σιαγών*, the jawbone, and *ἀρθρίτις*, arthritis. Ger., *Unterkiefergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the temporomaxillary articulation.

HYOSIAL'ADEN, m. and f. -*ad'enos* (-is). From *ὑπό*, under, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Ger., *Unterkinnbäckenspeicheldrüse*. The submaxillary salivary gland.

HYOSIALADENI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Ger., *Unterkinnbäckenspeicheldrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the submaxillary salivary gland.

HYOS'MIA, f. From *ὑπό*, short of, and *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell. Ger., *Hyposmie*. Impaired sense of smell.

HYOSPADIE'OUS. Lat., *hyospadiceos, hyospadiceus*. Affected with hyospadias.

HYOSPA'DIAN. Lat., *hyospadiceos, hyospadiceus*. Fr., *hyospade*. A person affected with hyospadias.

HYOSPA'DIAS, m. Gr., *ὑποσπαδίας* (from *ὑπό*, under, and *σπᾶν*, to draw). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hyospadie*. A congenital deformity of the urethra characterized by its external opening being situated on the lower surface of the penis or on the scrotum or perineum or in the vagina.—**Balanic h., Glandular h.** Lat., *h. balanalis* (seu *glandis*, seu *glandularis*). Fr., *h. balanique*. H. in which the opening is situated on the lower aspect of the glans. See *Penile h.*—**Penile h.** Lat., *h. penialis*. Fr., *h. pénien*. H. in which the opening is situated on the body of the penis.—**Penoscrotal h.** H. in which the opening occupies partly the scrotum and partly the penis.—**Perineo-scrotal h.** Lat., *h. perineoscretalis*. H. in which the opening is partly in the scrotum and partly in the perineum.—**Perineal h.** Lat., *h. perinealis*. Fr., *h. périenal*. H. in which the opening is in the perineum.

HYOSPADI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-i'asis). Hyospadias.

HYOSPA'DIC. Lat., *hyospadiceus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyospadias.

HYOSPADI'CIA, f. See *HYOSPADIAS*.

HY'POSPASM. Lat., *hyospasmus* (from *ὑπό*, short of, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). A slight spasm.

HYOSPATHIS'MOS, HYOSPATHIS'MUS, m. Gr., *ὑποσπαθισμός*. Fr., *hyospathisme*. An ancient operation which consisted in making incisions through the

skin of the forehead and passing a spatula under the skin; used in cases of chronic eye diseases and chronic headache.

HYOSPHAG'MA, *n.* -sphag'matos (-is). Gr., ὑπόσφαγμα. Fr., *hyposphagme*. 1. Blood mixed with other materials, used as a food. 2. An extravasation of blood beneath the ocular conjunctiva.

HYOSPHINX'IS, *f.* -sphinx'eos (-is). Gr., ὑπόσφιγξις (from ὑπό, under, and σφιγξις, a constriction). Ger., *Umschnürung, Unterbindung*. Subligation.

HYOSPLEN'IC. Gr., ὑπόσπληνος. Lat., *hyposplenicus, hyposplenus*. Affected with a splenic disorder.

HYPOSTAPH'YLE, **HYPOSTAPHYLIT'IS**, *f.* -staph'yles (-æ), -it'idis. From ὑπό, under, and σταφυλίς, the uvula. 1. See STAPHYLEDEMA. 2. Slight staphylitis.

HYPOS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-os'tasis). Gr., ὑπόστασις (from ὑπό, under, and στάσις, a placing). Fr., *hypostase*. Ger., *Hypostase, Senkungshyperämie* (4th def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, a suppression of morbid humors (from escape at the surface); an abscess. 2. A sediment. 3. A morbid deposit in any part of the body. 4. Venous hyperæmia due chiefly to the action of gravity.—*Cadaveric h.* H. (4th def.) occurring in a corpse.—*H. pulmonum*. See *Pulmonary h.*—*H. urinæ*. See *H.* (2d def.).—*Pulmonary h.* Lat., *h. pulmonum*. Ger., *Lungenhypostase*. Hypostatic congestion of the lungs.

HYPOSTATH'ME, *f.* -stath'mes (-æ). Gr., ὑποστάθμη. See *HYPOSTASIS* (2d def.).

HYPOSTAT'IC(AL). Gr., ὑποστατικός. Lat., *hypostaticus*. Fr., *hypostatique*. Ger., *hypostatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of hypostasis.

HYPOSTE'MA. -stem'atos (-is). Gr., ὑπόστημα. See *HYPOSTASIS* (2d def.).

HYPOSTENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ὑπό, short of, and στένωμα, a narrow place. A state of moderate contraction.

HYPOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From ὑπό, short of, and στένωσις, constriction. The development or course of hypostenoma.

HYPOSTHENI'A, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, and σθένης, strength. Fr., *hyposthénie*. Ger., *Hyposthenie*. A state of diminished strength.

HYPOSTHEN'IC. Lat., *hyposthenicus*. Fr., *hyposthénique*. Pertaining to hyposthenia.

HYPOSTHEN'IZANT. Fr., *hyposthénisant*. Diminishing the strength.

HYPOSTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and ὀστέον, a bone. An osseous tumor on the lower side of a bone.

HYPOSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). The development or course of an hypostoma.

HYPOSTROPHE, **HYPOSTRO'PHIA**, *f.* -os'trophes, -oph'ie. Gr., ὑποστρόφη (from ὑπό, under, and στρόφη, a turning). 1. Of Hippocrates, a relapse. 2. Restlessness, jactitation. 3. Retroversion (as of the uterus).

HYPOSTROPH'IC. Lat., *hypostrophicus*. Pertaining to hypostrophe.

HYPOSTRYPH'NOS. Gr., ὑπόστρυφνος (from ὑπό, short of, and στρυφνός, astringent). Mildly astringent.

HYPOSTYP'SIS, *f.* -styp'seos (-is). Gr., ὑπόστυψις (from ὑπό, short of, and στυψις, a contracting). Mild astringency.

HYPOSTYP'TIC. Lat., *hypostypticus* (from ὑπό, short of, and στυπτικός, astringent). Slightly astringent.

HYPOSUL'FIS, *m.* See *HYPOSULPHITE*.

HYPOSULFURO'SUS. Hyposulphurous.

HYPOSULPHANTIM'ONITE. Fr., *hyposulfantimonite*. A thioantimonite.

HYPOSULPHAR'SENOUS. Containing arsenic combined directly with 2 atoms of sulphur.—*H. acid*. Arsenic disulphide.

HYPOSUL'PHATE. Fr., *hyposulfate*. A salt of hyposulphuric acid.

HYPOSULPHIN'DIGOTATE. Fr., *hyposulfindigotate*. A salt of hyposulphindigotic acid.

HYPOSULPHINDIGOT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hyposulfindigotique*. An amorphous substance formed by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on indigo.

HYPOSUL'PHIS, *m.* -ph'itis. See *HYPOSULPHITE*.

HYPOSUL'PHITE. Lat., *hyposulphis, hyposulphis*. Fr., *hyposulfite*. Ger., *Hyposulfit*. 1. See *THIOSULPHATE*. 2. A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

HYPOSULPHOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide hyposulfobenzoïque*. An acid formed by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on benzoic acid.

HYPOSULPHU'RIC. Fr., *hyposulfurique*. Containing sulphur combined with a smaller relative amount of oxygen than occurs in the sulphuric compounds.—*H. acid*. 1. Dithionic acid. 2. Thiosulphuric acid.

HYPOSUL'PHUROUS. Lat., *hyposulphureus, hyposulphureus*. Fr., *hyposulfureux*. Ger., *unterschweflig*. Containing sulphur combined with a smaller relative amount of oxygen than is found in the sulphurous compounds.—*H. acid*. Lat., *acidum hyposulphurosum* (seu *hyposulphurosum*, seu *subsulphurosum*). Fr., *acide hyposulfureux*. Ger., *Unterschwefligsäure*. 1. As commonly used, thiosulphuric acid. 2. Properly, an unstable substance, H₂SO₂, known in aqueous solution.

HYPOSYNER'GIA, *f.* From ὑπό, short of, and συνεργία, cooperation. Lit., weak cooperation; deficient co-ordination.

HYPOSYS'TOLE, *f.* Fr., *hyposystolie*. Weakness of the cardiac systole.

HYPOT'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-ot'asis). Gr., ὑπότασις (from ὑποτείνειν, to stretch under). Ger., *Unterspannen*. A spreading out beneath, as of a sheet under a sick person.

HYPOTAU'RIMUM, *n.* Gr., ὑποταύριον. The perineum.

HYPOTHAL'AMUS, *m.* The lower portion of the optic thalamus.

HYPOTH'ENAR, *n.* -then'aros (-is). Gr., ὑπόθεναρ (from ὑπό, under, and θέναρ, the palm of the hand). Fr., *hypothénar*. Ger., *H.* 1. The prominent portion of the palm of the hand running across the hand near the bases of the fingers. 2. The eminence at the ulnar border of the palm of the hand.—*H. auriculare*. See *H. minimi digiti*.—*H. majus*. Ger., *grosses H.* The *h.* (2d def.).—*H. minimi digiti*, *H. minus*. The abductor minimi digiti.—*H. pollicis*. A muscle very briefly described by Heister, probably corresponding to the abductor pollicis.—*H. Riolani*. The mass of muscle on the inner side of the palm of the hand arising from the third and fourth bones of the second row of the carpus. It includes the abductor minimi digiti and portions of the flexor brevis minimi digiti and of the flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti.

HYPOTHER'MAL. Gr., ὑπόθερμος (from ὑπό, short of, and θερμός, hot). Fr., *h.* Moderately warm.

HYPOTHERMAN'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). Gr., ὑποθερμαντήρ. Ger., *Unterwärmer* (1st def.), *Wärmflasche* (2d def.). 1. A means of warming from beneath. 2. A hot water bottle for the bed.

HYPOTHERMANTE'RION, *n.* A small hypothermanter.

HYPOTHER'MIC. See *HYPOThERMAL*.

HYPOTH'ETON, **HYPOTH'ETUM**, *n.* Gr., ὑπόθετον. See *SUPPOSITORY*.

HYPOTHION'IC. From ὑπό, short of, and θείον, sulphur. Ger., *unterschwefelsauer*. Hyposulphuric.

HYPOTHRO'NIA, *f.* See *HYPTIS*.

HYPOTHYMI'A'MA, *n.* -am'atos (-is). From ὑπό, under, and θυμίαμα, a preparation for fumigating. Ger., *Räucherung*. A suffumigation.

HYPOTHYMI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From ὑποθυμιάω, to fumigate. The process of fumigation.

HYPOTHYR(E)OID'IA, *f.* Defective development or functional activity of the thyroid gland.

HYPO'TION, HYPO'TIUM, n. From ὑπό, under, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Ohrpflaster*. A plaster to be applied behind or under the ear.

HYPO'TONUS, m. From ὑπό, short of, and τόνος, tension. Fr., *hypotonie*. Ger., *Hypotonie*. Abnormally low intraocular tension.

HYPO'TONY. See **HYPOTONUS**.

HYPO'TROPE, f. -ot'ropes. From ὑπό, under, and τρέπειν, to turn. Ger., *Rückfall, Rückkehr*. A relapse.

HYPO'TROPHIA, f. From ὑπό, under, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *hypotrophie*. Ger., *schwache Ernährung*. Insufficient nutrition.

HYPO'TROPIAS'MUS, m. Gr., ὑποτροφιασμός (from ὑπό, under, and τρέπειν, to turn). A relapse.

HYPO'TROP'IC. Gr., ὑποτροφικός. Lat., *hypotropicus*. Ger., *rückkehrend*. Relapsing, intermittent.

HYPO'TYMPAN'IC. From ὑπό, under, and τύμπανον, the tympanum. Lying beneath the tympanum.

HYPOVAN'ADATE. Fr., *h.* A compound of vanadium tetroxide (hypovanadic oxide) with a basic oxide.

HYPOVANAD'IC. Containing vanadium as a tetrad radicle.—*H. oxide.* Vanadium tetroxide.

HYPOVANA'DIOUS. Containing vanadium as a bivalent radicle.—*H. oxide.* Vanadium dioxide.

HYPOVENOS'ITY. From ὑπό, under, and *venosus*, venous. Of Gay, a condition in which there is a diminution in the size and number of the veins in a given area, and in which atrophy and fatty degeneration of the muscles are developed.

HYPOXÆ'MIA, f. From ὑπό, short of, δξύς, sharp (see **OXYGEN**), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypoxémie*. A state of defective oxygenation of the blood.

HYPOXAN'THIN(E). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hypo-xanthin*. Syn.: *sarcine*. A leucomaine, C₅H₄N₄O, or C₁₀H₄N₄O₂, occurring in the spleen, in muscular tissue, in the brain, in the thymus gland, in the suprarenal capsules, in bone marrow, and probably in normal blood. Pathologically, it occurs in the blood, liver, and urine in cases of leucocythæmia and probably in other diseases.

HYPOX'IS, f. From ὑπό, under, and δξύς, sharp. Star grass.—*H. erecta*. American star grass. Its roots or bulbs have been used by the Indians in low fevers and applied to ulcers.

HYPOZO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., ὑπόζωμα (from ὑπό, under, and ζωννύναι, to gird). See **DIAPHRAGM**.

HYPSERYSIPE'LAS, n. -el'atos (-is). From ὑψ, high, and *erysipelas* (q. v.). Ger., *erhobene Rose*. Violent erysipelas.

HYPSICRA'NIUM, n. From ὑψ, high, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *crâne en Tourelle*. Of Lissauer, a skull having a high cranial vault, the cerebellar sector of which is from 21° to 27.5°.

HYPSILO'DES. Gr., ὑψιλοειδής (from ὑψιλον, the letter *v*, and εἶδος, resemblance). See **HYOID**.

HYPSILOGLOS'SUS, m. See **HYOGLOSSUS**.

HYP'SILOID. See **HYOID**.

HYPSOCEPHAL'IC, HYP'SOCEPH'ALOUS. From ὑψος, height, and κεφαλή, the head. Affected with hypsocephaly.

HYPSOCEPH'ALY. A deformity of the skull characterized by an elevated vault.

HYPSON'OSUS, HYPSON'OSUS, f. From ὑψος, height, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *hypsonose*. Ger., *Bergkrankheit*. A disease seen in mountainous districts, affecting chiefly those unaccustomed to such elevation. It is characterized by nausea, vomiting, excessive headache, and fullness of the superficial veins.

HYPSOPHO'BIA, f. From ὑψος, height, and φόβος, fear. Excessive fear of being in high places.

HYPSOPHO'NOS, HYP'SOPHO'NUS. Gr., ὑψόφωνος (from ὑψ, on high, and φωνή, the voice). Having a high, clear voice.

HYP'SOPIS'THIUS. From ὑψος, height, and ἐπισθε, behind. In craniometry, having the parietal angle ranging between 33.5° and 41°.

HYP'SOSTENOCEPHAL'IA, f. From ὑψος, height, στενός, narrow, and κεφαλή, the head. Concurrent hypsocephaly and stenoccephaly.

HYPTIAS'MOS, HYPTIAS'MUS, m. Gr., ὑπτίαςμός (from ὑπτιος, bent back). 1. Of Hippocrates, the dorsal decubitus. 2. Of Galen, violent nausea.

HYP'TIS, f. From ὑπτιος, supine. A genus of labiate plants. Several species growing in Brazil and Uruguay, called *orechá-caá*, are used in the treatment of syphilis.

—*H. capitata*. A West Indian species. The flower heads and leaves are employed in infusion like balm and peppermint and externally in aromatic fomentations.—*H. ebracteata*. West Indian spikenard. It is employed medicinally in the West Indies.—*H. radiata*. A species growing in the West Indies and in the United States from the Carolinas southward. In the West Indies the leaves are said to be applied as a detergent to old ulcers.—*H. suaveolens*. *H. ebracteata*.

HYP'ULOS, HYP'ULUS. Gr., ὑπουλος (from ὑπό, under, and οὐλή, a scar). Of Hippocrates, badly cicatrized.

HYPURGE'SIS, HYPUR'GIA, f. Gr., ὑπούργησις, ὑπουργία. Ger., *Hilfsleistung*. Medical service.

HYPUR'GIC, HYPUR'GOUS. Gr., ὑπουργικός, ὑπουργός. Lat., *hyurgicus, hyurgus*. Ger., *helfend*. Adjuvant.

HYR'GOLUM. An allotropic form of mercury, nearly black and highly fluorescent. It has been thought to be superior to ordinary mercurials as a remedy.

HYSGI'NE, f. -gi'nes. From ὑσγινός, scarlet. Scarlet fever.

HYSGINECPHLO'GIOIS, f. From ὑσγινον, a scarlet dye, and *cephlogiois* (q. v.). Ger., *scharlachähnliche Varioloide*. Varioloid resembling scarlatina.

HYS'SOPIN(E). Fr., *h.* A salifiable base said to have been discovered in hyssop.

HYSSO'PUS, m. Gr., ὕσσωπος. Fr., *hysope* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ysop*. A genus of labiate plants.—*H. angustifolius*. A variety of the *H. officinalis*.—*H. myrtifolius*. A variety of *H. officinalis*.—*H. officinalis*. Fr., *hysope* [Fr. Cod.], *hysope officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Ysop*. Hyssop; a native of southern Europe and middle Asia, formerly official and still used domestically as a gentle aromatic stimulant, in elderly subjects, as an expectorant and sudorific, etc.—*H. officinalis decussatus*. *H. myrtifolius*.—*H. officinarum*, *H. orientalis*. *H. officinalis*.—*H. ruber*. *H. myrtifolius*.

HYS'TERA, f. Gr., ὕστερα, ὕστερη. The uterus.—*H. diadelpa*. A double or twin uterus.

HYSTERAL'GES. Gr., ὕστεραλγής. Causing uterine pain.

HYSTERAL'GIA, f. From ὕστερα, the womb, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hystéralgie*. Ger., *Gebärmutter-schmerz*. 1. Uterine pain. 2. Neuralgia of the uterus.—*H. adhesiva*. H. from defective development of the uterus in consequence of adhesions.—*H. calculosa*. H. caused by a concretion in the wall or cavity of the uterus.—*H. canerosa*. The pain of uterine cancer.—*H. catarrhalis*. H. due to endometritis.—*H. ectopica*. H. from displacement of the uterus.—*H. erethistica*. Spasmodic *h.*—*H. febricosa*. H. occurring in the course of intermittent fever and due to the same cause as the fever.—*H. galactica*. See **PHLEGMASIA alba dolens.—*H. hæmorrhoidalis*. H. due to hæmorrhoidal disease.—*H. inflammatoria*. H. due to inflammation in the womb or some nearby associated part.—*H. lactea*. H. caused by nursing.—*H. lochialis*. Dyslochæa.—*H. menstrualis*. See **DYSMENORRHEA**.—*H. parturientium*. The uterine pain of parturition.—*H. physconica*. H. due to abdominal dropsy.—*H. plethorica*. H. due to general plethora.—*H. pruriginosa*. H. due to or associated with severe pruritus vulvæ.—*H. puerperarum*. H. occurring in the gravid uterus.—*H. rheumatica*. Rheumatism of the uterus.—*H. rigida*.**

H. due to abnormal development of connective tissue in the womb.—**H. scirrhusa**. See *H. cancrrosa*.—**H. spasmodica**. See *H. erethistica*.—**H. syphilitica**. H. due to syphilitic disease of the uterus itself or to syphilophobia.—**H. ulcerosa**. H. due to ulceration of the uterine cervix.

HYSTERAL'GIC. Gr., ὑστεραλγής. Lat., *hysteralgicus*. Fr., *hystéralgique*. Pertaining to hysteralgia.

HYSTERAN'ESIS, *f*. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἀνεσις, a relaxing. -e'seos (-an'esis). Ger., *Fruchthaltererschlaflung*. Relaxation of the uterus.

HYSTERAPOPNIX'IS, *f*. -pnix'eos (-is). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἀποπνίγειν, to choke. See **GLOBUS hystericus**.

HYSTERATOME. See **HYSTEROTOME**.

HYSTERATRE'SIA, *f*. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and atresia (*q. v.*). Ger., *Muttermundverschluss*. Atresia of the uterus.

HYSTEREC'TOMOPEX'IA, *f*. From ὑστέρα, the uterus, ἐκτομή, excision, and πῆξις, a fixing. Fixation of the remains of the uterus after excision of a portion of the organ.

HYSTEREC'TOMY. From ὑστέρα, the womb, ἐκ, out, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *hystérectomie*. Ger., *Uterusausschneidung*. Removal of the uterus by a cutting operation.—**Abdominal h.** Fr., *hystérectomie abdominale*. H. through the abdominal wall.—**Cæsarean h.** Fr., *opération de Porro, amputation utéro-ovarienne avec taille césarienne*. Ger., *Kaiserschnitt nach Porro*. A modification of the Cæsarean operation in which the uterus and the ovaries are removed, as well as the contents of the first-mentioned organ. The section is made through the cervix uteri, the stump of which is clamped with an écraseur or some similar constrictor, and treated like a clamped ovariectomy pedicle. See also **Porro-Müller OPERATION**.—**Supravaginal h.** Fr., *hystérectomie supravaginale*. Supravaginal amputation of the uterus.—**Vaginal h.** Fr., *hystérectomie vaginale*. Ger., *vaginale Totalzstirpation des Uterus (oder Hysterektomie)*. H. through the vagina.

HYSTERELCO'SIS, *f*. -o'seos (-is). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Gebärmutterverschwürung*. Ulceration of the womb.

HYSTEREMPHYSE'MA, *n*. -em'atos (-is). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐμφύσημα, an inflation. See **PHYSOMETRA**.

HYSTERER'GIA, *f*. From ὑστερος, later, and ἔργον, work. Ger., *Nachwirkung*. The after-effects of a drug or course of treatment.

HYSTERET'IC. Gr., ὑστερητικός. Lat., *hystereticus*. Of febrile paroxysms, postponing.

HYSTEREX'OPEXY. From ὑστέρα, the womb, ἔξω, outside, and πῆξις, a fixing. Fr., *exhystéropexie*. Fixation of the uterus outside the peritonæum; an operation for uterine tumor by drawing the tumor through an abdominal incision, leaving the pedicle in the wound until adhesion takes place, and then cutting off the tumor.

HYSTER'IA, *f*. From ὑστέρα, the womb. Fr., *hystérie*. Ger., *Hysterie*. A functional affection of the nervous system which is almost limited to women, and more frequently to young, unmarried women who have no settled occupation or aim in life. It was long supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the uterus (hence the name). Competent investigators have referred the source of the trouble to the ovary. The affection consists in a voluntary or involuntary imitation of some pathological condition, and the field covers the entire range of diseases susceptible of imitation. No lesion of the brain, spinal cord, or sympathetic system has ever been found to account for the phenomena. See **Hysterical CONVULSION**.—**Abdominal h.** An hysterical affection characterized by swelling and tenderness of the abdomen and fever. Its relation to men-

struation, the absence of increased pain from continued pressure on the abdomen, the history of the patient, the improvement under appropriate treatment, etc., may be required to diagnosticate it from peritonitis.—**Cerebral h.** Lat., *h. cephalica*. H. which simulates apoplexy or some other form of cerebral disease. Da Costa reports a case which was associated with ovarian disease.—**Epidemic h.** H. or h.-like disturbances apparently acquired by association with hysterical patients.—**Epileptiform h.**, **Epileptoid h.** Hysteroepilepsy.—**Feigned h.** A simulation of the "whims and vagaries" of h. to elicit sympathy or procure compliance with wishes or caprices.—**H. cataleptica**. H. in which the patient, instead of suffering from the ordinary convulsions of h., is seized with catalepsy and remains in the position placed until the attack is relieved.—**H. febricosa**. See **FEBRIS tertiana asthmatica**.—**H. libidinosa**. Of Sauvages, a form of hysteroepilepsy in which the body rapidly alternates between opisthotonos and the ordinary dorsal decubitus.—**H. major**. See **HYSTEROEPILEPSY**.—**H. vaga**. See **H.**—**Intermittent h.** H. associated with the typical phenomena of intermittent fever.—**Masked h.** Fr., *hystérie fruste*. A form of h. occurring principally in men, in which the symptoms so much resemble those of organic diseases, such as tuberculosis and cerebral lesions, that the real cause is very difficult to ascertain.—**Tetanoid h.** See **Hysterical TETANUS**.—**Toxic h.** Fr., *hystérie toxique*. H. due to poisoning, as with carbon disulphide, lead, mercury, etc.—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hystérie traumatique, hystéro-traumatisme*. H. due to traumatism.—**Visceral h.** Fr., *hystérie viscérale*. H. resulting in functional or organic visceral disease in consequence of perverted nervous action.

HYSTER'IAS, *m.*, **HYSTERI'ASIS**, *f*. -i'ados (-is), -a'seos (-i'asis). See **HYSTERIA**.

HYSTER'IC(AL). Gr., ὑστερικός. Lat., *hystericus*. Fr., *hystérique*. Ger., *hysterisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or due to hysteria.

HYSTER'ICISM. Lat., *hystericismus* (from ὑστέρα, the womb). Fr., *hystéricisme*. The hysterical state.

HYST'ERICEDE'MA, *n*. -em'atos (-is). From ὑστερικός, hysterical, and οἰδημα, oedema. Hysterical oedema.

HYSTER'ICS, *sing.* See **HYSTERIA**.

HYSTE'RIENCEPHALI'TIS, *f*. -it'idis. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Hysterical meningitis.

HYSTER'IFORM, **HYSTER'IOID**. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and forma, form, or εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hystérisforme*. Resembling hysteria.

HYSTER(I)ON'ICA, *f*. A genus of composite plants.—**H. baylahuen**. A species indigenous to Chile; said to be valuable in gastrointestinal complaints and diseases of the respiratory passages and in cystitis; also used in collodion as a dressing for varices.

HYSTERIOT'OMY. See **HYSTEROTOMY**.

HYST'ERISM. See **HYSTERICISM**.

HYSTERI'TES, *m*. See **HYDROMETRA**.

HYSTERI'TIS, *f*. -it'idis. From ὑστέρα, the womb. See **METRITIS**.

HYSTEROBUBONOCELE, *f*. Hi'st(hu'st)-e'r-o(o)-bu'2-(bu)-bo'n(bon)-o(o)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi'st-e'r-o-bu'2-bo'n'-o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and βουβωνοκῆλη, an inguinal hernia. See **Inguinal HYSTEROCELE**.

HYST'EROCARCINO'MA, *n*. -om'atos (-is). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and καρκίωμα, a cancer. Carcinoma of the uterus.

HYST'EROCAT'ALEPSY. Lat., *hystero-catapsis* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and κατάληψις, a seizing). See under **CATALEPSY**.

HYST'EROCATAPHRAX'IS, *f*. -phrax'eos (-is). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and καταφράσσειν, to furnish with armor. A method of fixing the uterus to the anterior

abdominal wall by means of wire sutures after laparotomy, done for prolapse of the organ.

HYSTEROCAUTOMY. From *ύστέρα*, the uterus, *καίειν*, to burn, and *τομή*, a cutting. Amputation of the cervix uteri with the cautery.

HYSTEROCELE, *f.* Hi²st(hu⁶st)-e²r-o(o²)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., hi²st'e²r-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ύστέρα*, the uterus, and *κήλη*, a hernia. Fr., *hystérocele*. Ger., *Gebärmutterbruch*. A hernia containing the uterus.—**Crural h.** Lat., *hernia uteri cruralis*. A femoral hernia containing the whole or a portion of the uterus.—**H. nuda**. Procidencia of the uterus.—**H. ventralis**. See *Ventral h.*—**Inguinal h.** Lat., *hernia uteri inguinalis*. Fr., *hystérocele inguinale*. Ger., *Mutterleistenbruch*. An inguinal hernia containing the uterus.—**Ventral h.** Lat., *h. ventralis*, *hernia uteri ventralis*. A ventral h. containing the uterus.

HYS'TEROCHLOAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *χλόασμα*, chloasma. Chloasma due to a uterine disorder.

HYSTEROCLEI'SIS, *f.* -clei'seos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *κλείσις*, a closure. Jobert's method of operating for vesicouterine fistula by sewing together the lips of the womb.

HYSTEROCNES'MUS, *m.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *κνησιός*, itching. Itching of the vulva.

HYSTEROCOLICA. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *κωλική*, colic. See *Uterine COLIC*.

HYSTEROCRAN'ION, **HYSTEROCRAN'NIUM**, *n.* From *ύστρος*, behind, and *κρανίον*, the upper part of the head. Ger., *Hinterkopf*. The occiput.

HYSTEROCYE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *κύσις*, gestation. Ger., *Gebärmutterschwangerschaft*. Uterine pregnancy.

HYSTEROCYST'IC. Lat., *hystercysticus* (from *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *κύστις*, the bladder). Fr., *hystéro-cystique*. Pertaining to the bladder and the uterus.

HYSTEROCYSTOCELE, *f.* Hi²st(hu⁶st)-e²r-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi²s-te²r-o-si²st'o-sel. -ce'les (-æ). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κήλη*, a hernia. Fr., *hystérocyستocèle*. Ger., *Gebärmutterblasenbruch*. A hernia containing the bladder and the uterus.

HYS'TERODEMONOP'ATHY. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *δαίμων*, a demon, and *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *hystéro-démonopathie*. Dæmonopathia of hysterical origin. Cf. *Demonopathic HYSTEROEPILEPSY*.

HYS'TERODYNAMOM'ETER. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A long tube with a spring inclosed in one end attached to a recording dial, to measure the number, intensity, and variations of uterine contractions.

HYSTERO'DYN'IA, *f.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *όδύνη*, pain. Fr., *hystérodynie*. Ger., *Gebärmutter-schmerz*. Pain in the uterus.

HYSTERŒDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *οίδημα*, oedema. Oedema of the substance of the uterus.

HYS'TEROEPILEPSY. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *ἐπίληψις* (see *EPILEPSY*). Fr., *hystéro-épilepsie*, *grande hystérie*. Ger., *Hystero-Epilepsie*. A disease which has been most vividly described by French authors (Charcot, Richer, et al.). During the intervals between its attacks the patient suffers from incomplete hysterical hemianæsthesia, ovarian hyperæsthesia, and other hysterical symptoms. The attack is ushered in with an aura, which is of the nature of a globus hystericus, and seems to proceed from the affected ovary. The patient shrieks and falls insensible, and tonic spasm results; this is quickly followed by clonic spasms, and these are succeeded by muscular relaxation, stertorous respiration, and coma. The second stage (*phase des grands mouvements*) consists of movements which may be rhythmical or disordered and are sometimes violent

and ludicrous. They have been termed "*attaques de clownisme*." The next stage (*phase des attitudes passionnelles*) is marked by a rapid succession of attitudes and gestures which suggest the term *phase of lubricity*. Hallucinations of terror, sorrow, joy, etc., follow, after which the individual recovers consciousness. The paroxysms may recur frequently and may be provoked by slight pressure upon the region of the ovary or upon certain other hyperæsthetic parts. Sudden and firm compression of the ovary will at once arrest a paroxysm.—**Demonopathic h.** H. which develops into mania with destructive or murderous tendencies.

HYS'TEROEPILEPTO'GENOUS. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *ἐπιληψις*, a taking hold, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *hystéro-épileptogène*. Productive of hysteroepilepsy.

HYS'TEROGASTROR'RHAPHY. From *ύστέρα*, the uterus, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ράφή*, a suture. Suture of the fundus uteri to the abdominal wall.

HYSTEROGEN'IC, **HYSTERO'GENOUS**. Gr., *ύστερο-γενής*. Causing an hysterical attack.

HYS'TEROID. See *HYSTEROID*.

HYS'TTEROKATAPHRAX'IS, *f.* See *HYSTEROCATAPHRAXIS*.

HYS'TEROLAPAROT'OMY. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *λαπάρα*, the abdominal wall, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *Abdominal HYSTERCOTOMY*.

HYS'TEROLITH. See *HYSTEROLITHOS* and *Uterine CALCULUS*.

HYSTEROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *hystérolithiase*. Ger., *Steinbildung in der Gebärmutter*. The formation of a uterine calculus.

HYSTEROL'ITHOS, **HYSTEROL'ITHUS**, *m.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *hystérolithe*. Ger., *Mutterstein* (1st def.). 1. See *Uterine CALCULUS*. 2. See *H. hystericus*.—**H. hystericus**, **H. vulvaris**. A fossil shell or, of Schlotheim, the nucleus of *Spirifer speciosus*, formerly suspended between the thighs as an amulet to prevent hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

HYSTEROL'OGY. Lat., *hysterologia* (from *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *hystérologie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the uterus.

HYSTEROLOX'IA, *f.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *λοξός*, slanting. Fr., *hystéroloxie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterumbiegung*. Obliquity of the uterus.

HYS'TEROLYMPHANG(E)ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *lymphā*, water, and *άγγεϊον*, a vessel. Inflammation of the lymphatics of the uterus.

HYSTERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb. Fr., *hystérome*. A fibrous tumor of the uterus.

HYS'TEROMALA'CIA, *f.*, **HYS'TEROMALACO'MA**, *n.* -a'ciæ, -com'atos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *hystéromalacie*. Softening of the uterus.

HYS'TEROMALACO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). The production of hysteromalacia.

HYSTEROMA'NIA, *f.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *μανία*, a madness. Fr., *hystéromanie*. Ger., *Mutterwut(h)*. An old term for nymphomania.

HYSTEROM'ETER. Lat., *hysterometrum* (from *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *hystéromètre*. Ger., *Gebärmuttermesser*. An instrument for measuring the length of the uterine canal.

HYSTEROM'ETRY. Measurement of the uterus or of its canal.

HYSTEROMOCH'LION, **HYSTEROMOCH'LIUM**, *n.* From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *μοχλίον*, a lever. See *VECTIS*.

HYSTEROMYO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *μύς*, a muscle. A myoma of the womb.

HYS'TEROMYOMEC'TOMY. From *ύστέρα*, the womb, *μύς*, a muscle, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. The removal of the whole or the supravaginal portion of the uterus for a myoma of that organ.

HYS'TEROMYOT'OMY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision into the body of the womb for the removal of a tumor.

HYS'TERON, n. Gr., *ὑστερον*. The placenta.

HYSTERON'CUS, m. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*. A swelling or tumor of the uterus.

HYS'TERONEURO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A neurosis due to uterine disease.

HYS'TERO-OOPHOREC'TOMY, HYS'TEROOVARIOT'OMY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *ὠόφορος*, egg-bearing, or *ovarium*, the ovary, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. The operation of removing the uterus and the ovaries.—**Cæsarean h.** See **Cæsarean HYSTERECTOMY**.

HYS'TEROPARAL'YSIS, f. -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Ger., *Gebärmutterlähmung*. Paralysis of the uterus.

HYSTEROP'ATHY. Lat., *hysteropathia* (from *ὑστέρος*, later [1st def.], or *ὑστέρα*, the womb [2d def.], and *πάθος*, a disease). 1. See **DEUTEROPATHY**. 2. Any disease of the womb.

HYSTEROPEX'IA, f. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Fr., *hystéropexie*. An operation for fixing the uterus (e. g., by stitching it to the anterior abdominal wall).—**False h.** Morbid fixation of the body of the uterus.

HYS'TEROPEXY. See **HYSTEROPEXIA**.

HYS'TEROPHORE. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *φορός*, bearing. Ger., *Hysterophor, Gebärmutterträger*. An apparatus for sustaining the uterus in its normal position, used in uterine version and prolapse.

HYSTEROPH'THISIS, HYSTEROPH'THOE, f. -*is'eos* (-*oph'thisis*), -*oph'thoes*. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *φθισις*, a wasting. Ger., *Gebärmutterschwindsucht*. Emaciation due to uterine disease.

HYSTEROPHY'MA, n. -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *φύμα*, a growth. Ger., *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*. A tumor of the uterus.

HYSTEROPHY'SA, f., HYSTEROPHY'SE, f., HYS'TEROPHYSE'MA, n. -*phy'sæ*, -*phy'ses*, -*sem'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *φύμα*, gas. See **PHYSOMETRA**.

HYSTEROPLAS'MA, n. -*plas'matos* (-*is*). A plastic model of the uterus, for use as a phantom in connection with a dried or an artificial pelvis.

HYS'TEROPLEGY. Lat., *hysteroplegia* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *πληγή*, a blow. See **HYSTEROPARALYSIS**).

HYSTEROP'NIX, f. -*pni'gos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *πνίξ*, suffocation. See **GLOBUS HYSTERICUS**.

HYS'TEROPOL'YPUS, m. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. A uterine polypus.

HYS'TEROPSELLIS'MUS, m. From *ὑστέρος*, behind, and *ψαλλισμός*, a stammering. Fr., *dégalement postérieur*. Stammering from spasm of the larynx.

HYSTEROP'SOPHY. Lat., *hysterosophia* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ψόφος*, any inarticulate sound). The sound of an escape of air from the uterus.

HYS'TEROPSYCHO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ψυχή*, the mind. Mental disorder due to uterine disease.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *πτώσις*, a falling. Fr., *hystéroptose*. Ger., *Gebärmuttervorfall* (1st def.), *Gebärmutterumstülpung* (2d def.). 1. Protrusion of the uterus. 2. Inversion of the uterus.

HYSTERORRHA'GIA, f. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst through. See **METORRRHAGIA**.

HYSTEROR'RHAPHY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ράφή*, a seam. Fr., *suture de l'utérus*. Ger., *Hysterorrhaphie, Uterusnaht*. 1. The operation of closing a uterine incision with sutures. 2. See **HYSTEROPEXIA**.

HYS'TERORRH'EX'IS, f. -*rh'ex'eos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. Ger., *Gebärmutterzerreissung*. Rupture of the uterus.

HYSTERORRH'ÆA, f. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *hystérorrhée*. Ger., *Gebärmutterfluss*. A discharge from the uterus.

HYSTERORRH'O'IC. Lat., *hysterorrhoeicus*. Pertaining to hysterorrhœa.

HYS'T'ERORRH'HOIS'CHESIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is'chesis*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *ροία*, a flowing, and *σχέσις*, retention. The suspension of a hysterorrhœa.

HYS'TERORRH'HOISCHET'IC. Lat., *hysterorrhoeischeticus*. Pertaining to hysterorrhoeischesis.

HYSTEROSAL'PINX, f. -*pin'gos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *σάλπιγξ*, a tube. Ger., *Muttertrompete*. The oviduct.

HYSTEROSCIR'RHUS, m. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *σκιρρός*, scirrhus. Cancer of the uterus.

HYS'TEROSCOPE. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *σκορεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *hystéroscope*. Of Colombat, a speculum with a reflector for throwing light into the uterus.

HYSTEROS'COPY. Fr., *hystérocopie*. Ger., *Hysteroskopie*. Visual examination of the uterus.

HYS'TEROSPASM. Lat., *hysterospasmus* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Ger., *Gebärmutterkrampf*. Spasm of the uterus.

HYSTEROS'TOMA, n. -*stom'atos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Muttermund*. The os uteri externum.

HYSTEROSTOM'ATOME. Lat., *hysterostomatome* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *hystérostomatome*. A knife for performing hysterostomatotomy.

HYS'TEROSTOMATOT'OMY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *τομή*, a cutting. The operation of enlarging the os uteri by incision.

HYSTEROSTO'MIUM, n. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *στόμα*, the mouth. See **Os uteri**.

HYS'TEROSYNIZE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *συνίζησις*, a collapse. 1. Occlusion of the uterus. 2. Adhesion of the uterus to some adjacent structure.

HYS'TEROTOKOT'OMY. Lat., *hysterotokotomia, hysterotomatocia* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *τόκος*, a bringing forth, and *τομή*, a cutting). See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.

HYS'TEROTOME. Lat., *hysterotomion, hysterotomium* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *hystérotome*. An instrument for incising the cervix uteri.

HYSTEROTO'MIA, f. See **HYSTEROTOMY**.—**H. vaginalis.** See **HYSTEROSTOMATOTOMY**.

HYSTEROTO'MION, HYSTEROTO'MIUM, n. See **HYSTEROTOME**.

HYS'TEROTOMOTO'CIA, HYS'TEROTOMOTO'KIA, f. Of Rousset, the Cæsarean operation.

HYSTEROT'OMY. Lat., *hysterotomia* (from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *hystérotomie*. Ger., *Hysterotomie, Gebärmutterschnitt*. 1. An incision into the uterus. 2. Dissection of the uterus.—**Abdominal h., Cæsarean h.** See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.—**Cervical h.** Fr., *hystérotomie cervicale*. Uterine tracheotomy.—

Igneous h. Dieulafoy's method for the enucleation of solid tumors of the womb, especially fibroids, with a knife heated to a red heat.—**Laparo-h.** See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.—**Supravaginal h.** Incision into the uterus in Cæsarean section.—**Vaginal h.** Syn.: *dilatation of the cervix by incisions* (2d def.). 1. The operation of making one or more incisions into the lower segment of the uterus by way of the vagina in cases of real or apparent occlusion of the os uteri. 2. The same operation for the purpose of enlarging the mouth of the womb.

HYS'TEROTRACHELOR'RHAPHY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *ράφή*, a seam. Syn.: *trachelorrhaphy*. Of P. F. Mundé, Emmet's operation for the repair of laceration of the cervix uteri.

HYS'TEROTRACHELOT'OMY. From *ὑστέρα*, the womb, *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the neck of the uterus.

HYSTEROTRIS'MUS, *m.* From ἰστέρα, the womb, and τριμός, a chirping. Ger., *Muttermundskrampf*. Spasm of the os uteri.

HYS'TERUM, *n.* Gr., ὕστερον. See **HYSTERON**.

HYSTREMPHYSE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From ὕστέρα, the womb, and ἐμφύσημα, an inflation. See **PHYSOMETRA**.

HYSTRI'ACIS, *f.* From ὕστριξ, the porcupine. Ichthyosis hystrix.

HYSTRICI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From ὕστριξ, the hedgehog. Ger., *Stachelschweinkrankheit*. 1. Ichthyosis hystrix. 2. A disease of the hairs in which they become rigid like the quills of a porcupine. See **TRICHOSIS setosa**.

HYS'TRICISM. Lat., *hystricismus* (from ὕστριξ, the hedgehog). Ichthyosis hystrix.

I

IAL'EMOS, **IAL'EMUS**. Gr., ἰαλεμος (from ἰαλεμίζειν, to bewail). Fr., *ialème*. Ger., *heulend*. Melancholy; as a *n. m.*, hypochondriacal complaining.

IA'MA, *n.* -am'atos (-is). Gr., ἱαμα (from ἰασθαι, to heal). 1. A remedy. 2. See **IASIS**.

IAMATOL'OGY. Lat., *iamatologia* (from ἱαμα, a remedy, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *iamatologie*. Ger., *Heilmittellehre*. The science of materia medica and therapeutics.

IAM'ATOSYNTAXIOLO'GIA, *f.* From ἱαμα, a remedy, σύνταξις, a putting together, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Heilmittelverordnungslehre*. The science of prescribing medicines.

IAM'ATOSYNTAX'IS, *f.* -tax'eos (-is). From ἱαμα, a remedy, and σύνταξις, a putting together. Ger., *Arzneibereitung*. The preparation of medicines.

IAM'ATOTAXIOLO'GIA, *f.* See **IAMATOSYNTAXIOLOGIA**.

I'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos, -i'asis. Gr., ἱασις (from ἰασθαι, to cure). A healing, a mode of treatment, a cure.

IA'TER, *m.* -at'ros (-is). Gr., ἰατήρ. A physician.

IATE'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἰατήρια. Therapeutics.

IATE'RION, *n.* Gr., ἰατήριον. See **IASIS**.

IATE'RIOUS. Gr., ἰατήριος. Lat., *iatერიus*. Healing.

IAT'ICOS. Gr., ἱατικός. Healing.

IATO'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἰατορία. Therapeutics.

IA'TOS. Gr., ἱατός. Curable.

IATRALEIP'TES, *m.* Gr., ἱατραλείπτης. A practitioner of inunction, friction, etc.

IATRALEIP'TIC. See **IATRALIPTIC**.

IATRALEIP'TICE, *f.* -leip'tices (-æ). Gr., ἱατραλειπτική (from ἱατρός, a surgeon, and ἀλείφειν, to anoint with oil). The treatment of disease by inunctions, fomentations, and other external medicinal applications.

IATRALEP'TES, *m.* -lep'tu (-æ). See **IATRALEIPTES**.

IATRALEP'TIC. See **IATRALIPTIC**.

IATRALEP'TICA, *f.* See **IATRALEIPTICE**.

IATRALIP'TA, *m.* See **IATRALEIPTES**.

IATRALIP'TIC. Fr., *iatraliptique*. Pertaining to iatraleiptice.

IATRALIP'TICS, *sing.* See **IATRALEIPTICE**.

IATREI'A, *f.* Gr., ἱατρεία. Medical treatment.

IATREI'ON, **IATREI'UM**, **IATRE'ON**, **IATRE'UM**, *n.* Gr., ἱατρείον. 1. A surgeon's place of business. 2. The expense of medical treatment.

IATREUSIOL'OGY. Lat., *iatreusiologia* (from ἱατρεισσις, medical treatment, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Heilkunst*. The science of therapeutics.

IATREU'SIS, *f.* -eus'eos (-eus'is). Gr., ἱάτρεισις. See **IATREIA**.

IATRI'A, *f.* Gr., ἱατρεία. Medical treatment.

IAT'RIA, *f.* Gr., ἱατρία. A female physician or surgeon.

IAT'RIC. Gr., ἱατρικός. Lat., *iatricus*. Fr., *iatrique*. Of, pertaining to, or for the use of a physician; medical.

IAT'RICA, *f.* See **IATREIA**.

IAT'RICAL. See **IATRIC**.

IAT'RICE, *f.* Gr., ἱατρική. See **IATREIA**.

IAT''ROBULÆOLO'GIA, *f.* From ἱατρός, a surgeon, βουλαίος, advisory, and λόγος, understanding. Of V. D. Hagen, the deduction of a therapeutical indication.

IAT''ROCHEMI'A, *f.* From ἱατρός, a surgeon, and χημεία, chemistry. 1. Medical chemistry. 2. See **CHEMIATRY**.

IATROCHEM'ICUS. See **CHEMIATRIC**; as a *n.*, see **CHEMIATER**.

IATROCHEM'IST. See **CHEMIATER**.

IATROCHYMI'A, *f.* See **CHEMIATRY**.

IATROCHYM'ICUS. See **CHEMIATRIC**; as a *n.*, see **CHEMIATER**.

IATROGNOMON'ICS, *sing.* Lat., *iatrognomica* (from ἱατρός, a surgeon, and γνώμη, understanding). Ger., *Iatrognomik*. The science of the purposes for which remedies are used.

IAT'ROL. An antiseptic powder obtained by the action of iodine on an aniline derivative; intended as a substitute for iodoform.

IATROLEIP'TICS, *sing.* See **IATRALEIPTICE**.

IATROLIPTIC. See **IATRALIPTIC**.

IATROLO'GIA, *f.* Gr., ἱατρολογία (from ἱατρός, a physician, and λόγος, understanding). The science of medicine.

IAT''ROMATHEMAT'ICS, *sing.* From ἱατρός, a surgeon, and μαθηματική, mathematics. Ger., *Iatromathematik*. The theory that physiology and medicine are based on mathematical principles.

IAT''ROMATHEMAT'ICUS, *m.* Gr., ἱατρομαθηματικός. Fr., *iatromathématicien*. 1. A physician and astrologer. 2. A believer in *iatromathematics*.

IAT''ROMECHAN'ICIAN. Lat., *iatromechanicus*. See **IATROMATHEMATICUS**.

IATROMECHAN'ICS, *sing.* See **IATROMATHEMATICS**.

IATROMECHAN'ICUS, *m.* See **IATROMATHEMATICUS**.

IATROMECHAN'ISM. See **IATROMATHEMATICS**.

IATROPHYLAC'TA, **IATROPHYLAC'TES**, *m.* From ἱατρεία, medical treatment, and φυλακτήρ, a sentinel. Ger., *Arzneienfreund*. One who is fond of taking drugs and always thinking of preserving his health.

IATROPHYS'ICS, *sing.* From ἱατρός, a physician, and φυσική, physics. Fr., *iatrophysique*. Ger., *Iatrophysik*. Physics applied to medicine.

IATROPHYS'ICUS, *m.* Fr., *iatrophysicien*. One who believes in iatrophysics.

IAT'ROS, *m.* Gr., ἱατρός. A physician or surgeon.

IATROS'OPHIST. Gr., ἱατροσοφιστής. Lat., *iatrosophista*. A physician expert in the theory of his art or one who also belonged to the sophists.

IATROTECH'NA, **IATROTECH'NES**, *m.* -tech'næ, -tech'-nu (-æ). Ger., ἱατροτέχνης. A practical physician.

IATROTECH'NIC. Lat., *iatrotechnicus*. Fr., *iatrotechnique*. Ger., *heilkünstlerisch*. Pertaining to iatrotechnics.

IATROTECH'NICS, *sing.* Lat., *iatrotechnica*. Fr., *iatrotechnique*. Ger., *praktische Heilkunst*. The art of medicine.

IAT'RUS, *m.* See **IATROS**.

IBE'RIS, *f.* -er'idōs (-is). Gr., ἰβηρίς (2d def.). Fr., *ibéride*. Ger., *Bauernsenf*. 1. Candytuft; a genus of cruciferous plants. 2. The genus *Lepidium*.—**I. amara**. Fr., *ibéride amère*. Bitter candytuft; thought to have been used by the ancients in rheumatism and gout. The leaves, stem, root, and especially the seed, have been used in hypertrophy of the heart, also in asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy.—**I. nudicaulis**. Fr., *ibéride à tige nue*. A species indigenous to Europe, said to have the same properties as those of *I. amara*.—**I. semperflorens**, **I. umbellata**. Fr., *ibéride de Perse*. A species

found in southern Europe. The seeds were formerly used as a diuretic and expectorant.

IBO'GA. In the Gaboon country, Africa, the *Tabernæmontana ventricosa*.

IBO'GAIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Tabernæmontana ventricosa*.

IB'OTIN. A glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Ligustrum ibotu*.

ICAJA, n. An African ordeal poison resembling akazga and containing icajine.

IC'AJIN(E). A toxic alkaloid obtained from icaja. It differs materially from strychnine, and more nearly resembles brucine. Cf. AKAZGIN.

ICE. Gr., κρύσταλλος. Lat., *glacies*. Fr., *glace*. Ger., *Eis*. Frozen water.—**I. bag, I. cap.** A rubber bag shaped to fit the head and partially filled with broken i.—**I. cataplasm, I. compress.** See *I. poultice*.—**I. cradling.** Of P. B. Smith, a method of antipyretic treatment by suspending pails of ice from a cradle under the bedclothes.—**I. pills.** Small pieces of i., to be taken to check nausea or thirst.—**I. poultice.** An i. bag or poultice bound firmly to a part in order to get the joint effect of cold and compression. Used especially in hernias.

ICHNOCAR'PUS, m. From *ἵχνος*, a track, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *ichnocarpe*. A genus of apocynaceous plants.—**I. Afzelli, I. frutescens.** A species common in India; purgative and alterative and sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla.

ICH'NOS, n. *Ich'neos*. Gr., ἵχνος. 1. Lit., a footstep, track, or trace. 2. Of Galen, the sole of the foot; of Hippocrates, that of a shoe. 3. The foot; the lower part or base of a body.

ICH'OR, m. -o'ros (-is). Gr., ἰχώρ. Fr., *i*. Ger., *I. Jauche* (3d def.), *Gauche* (3d def.), *Eiterjauche* (3d def.). 1. Of Greek writers, the watery part of any of the animal juices or fluids; serum; the sap of plants; of Hippocrates, pus. 2. Of Lancisius, a juice or humor supposed to stagnate in the spleen and other glands. 3. Of modern writers, a thin, watery, and acrid discharge from a wound or ulcer; an infected or putrid animal fluid.

ICHORIZ'ATION. From ἰχώρ, ichor. The formation of ichor.

ICH'OROID. Gr., ἰχωροειδής (1st def.) (from ἰχώρ, ichor, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *ichoroides*, *ichorodes*. Fr., *ichoreux*. Ger., *jauchenähnlich*, *ichorähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, serous. 2. Resembling ichor; like pus.

ICH'OROUS. Fr., *ichoreux*. Resembling ichor.

ICHORRHÆ'MIA, f. From ἰχώρ, ichor, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *ichorrhémie*. Ger., *Ichorrhämie*. 1. A constitutional disturbance due to the absorption of septic matters into the blood. 2. Of Virchow, a morbid condition produced by contamination of the blood with ichorous products of phlegmonous inflammation not of a septic character.

ICHORRHÆM'IC. Ger., *ichorrhämisch*, *ichorhämisch*. Pertaining to ichorrhæmia.

ICHORRRHÆ'IA, f. Gr., ἰχωρορροία. An excessive ichorous discharge.

ICHTHAL'BIN. A compound of ichthyol and albumin; used as an intestinal antiseptic.

ICHTHAR'GAN. A compound said to contain 15 per cent. of ichthyol and 30 per cent. of silver; a substitute for mercury bichloride.

ICHTHI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**I. cornigera.** See **ICHTHYOSIS hystrix**.

ICHTHOSIN. An ichthyol compound of eosine; used in skin diseases.

ICHTHY'IASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). See **ICHTHYOSIS**.
ICHTHYOCOL'LA, f. From ἰχθύς, a fish, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *ichthyocolle* [Fr. Cod.], *colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fischleim*. Syn.: *colla piscium* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Isinglass, fish glue, a gelatinous substance

prepared from the swimming bladder of the sturgeon; used to clarify liquors, as a basis for jellies, and for court plaster.

ICH'THYOL. Lat., *ichthyoleum* (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *i*, Ger., *I*. Syn.: *sodium ichthyol-sulphonate* (2d def.). 1. A transparent, yellow-brown oil, of sea-green fluorescence, prepared by distillation from a bituminous shale found in the Tyrol, containing semifossilized remains of fishes; introduced into dermatological practice by Unna in 1882. It has been used externally in rheumatism, and internally in rheumatism, innutrition, eczema, etc., and as a discutient. 2. A sulphureted product of i. (1st def.), C₂₈H₃₆S₃Na₂O₆, the disodic salt of i'sulphonic acid, used as a local application in skin diseases where sulphur is indicated, and regarded as equivalent to a 10 per cent. sulphur ointment; used also as a sorbafacient.

ICHTHY'OLUM, n. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHYOPH'AGIST. Gr., ἰχθυοφάγος (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Lat., *ichthyophagus*. Fr., *ichthyophage*. Ger., *Ichthyophag*. One who subsists largely on fish.

ICHTHYOPH'AGOUS. Gr., ἰχθυοφάγος. Lat., *ichthyophagus*. Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPH'AGY. The habit of subsisting largely on fish.

ICHTHYO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., ἰχθυῶσις (from ἰχθύς, a fish). Fr., *ichthyose*. Ger., *Ichthyose*, *Fischschuppenausschlag*. Fishskin disease; a cutaneous affection, beginning usually shortly after birth, characterized by a partial or general thickening of the epidermis, together with more or less elongation of the papillæ. The surface of the skin may be simply dry, harsh, and more or less scaly, or it may be marked by horny masses of epidermis, which are usually dark colored, and in the form of polygonal areas of varying size and thickness, separated by a network of striations or furrows corresponding to the natural lines of the skin.—**False i.** Lat. *i. spuria*. See *I. sebacea* (1st def.).—**I. alba.** Fr., *ichthyose blanche*. Of Devergie, *i. simplex* in which the scales are not discolored.—**I. brunea.** Fr., *ichthyose brune*. I. cornea in which the scales are of a grayish brown.—**I. circumscripta.** I. affecting limited areas of the skin.—**I. congenita.** Fr., *ichthyose congénitale* (*linéaire*). Ger., *universale diffuse* (oder *congénitale*) *Keratom der menschlichen Haut*. Congenital *i.*; a diffuse keratosis of the skin in newborn infants, due to a malformation of the epidermis during intrauterine life. The skin is covered by thick, horny, firmly adherent plates, usually symmetrically arranged upon the two halves of the body, and separated by furrows or intervals of thin, red, and often fissured epidermis. In all cases the infants thus affected die within a few days after birth. Cf. *I. sebacea*.—**I. cornea.** Fr., *ichthyose cornée*. 1. I. characterized by rough, thick, horny scales, usually discolored from admixture of dirt. Cf. *I. hystrix*. 2. Cornu cutaneum. 3. See *I. hystrix*.—**I. cornea acuminata.** See *I. hystrix*.—**I. cornea verrucosa.** See *I. cornea*.—**I. cyprina.** See *I. serpentina*.—**I. diffusa.** I. affecting the entire skin.—**I. fetalis.** See *I. congenita*.—**I. follicularis.** Fr., *acné sébacée cornée*. I. occurring about the sebaceous follicles in the form of more or less prominent, sometimes spinelike, projections that are firmly adherent, and produce a roughness of the surface compared to that of a nutmeg grater. The disease resembles lichen pilaris, but differs in that the epidermic accumulations are more prominent and more horny in character.—**I. furfuracea.** I. characterized by furfuraceous desquamation, especially on the eyelids and about the mouth, the neck, or the flexures of the joints.—**I. glossæ.** See *I. lingue*.—**I. hystrix.** Fr., *ichthyose porc-épic*. 1. Porcupine disease; a form of *i.* or of *i. cornea* associated with the production of horny excrescences in the form of spines, sometimes

corresponding to the distribution of a cutaneous nerve.
 2. See *I. cornea*.—*I. linguæ*. A morbid condition of the tongue associated with hypertrophy of the papillæ, thickening and often whitening of the epithelium, and the production of deep grooves or fissures; usually the result of prolonged syphilitic or other inflammation. Cf. *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—*I. mitis*, *I. mollis*. See *I. simplex*.—*I. nacreæ*. Fr., *ichthyose nacrée*. See *I. nitida*.—*I. neonatorum*. Of Auspitz, a temporary form of i. observed in newborn infants, and characterized by rough, dark-colored, and easily detached scales. Cf. *I. congenita* and *I. sebacea neonatorum*.—*I. nigra*, *I. nigricans*. *I. cornea* with dark-colored horny plates.—*I. nitida*. Fr., *ichthyose nacrée*. I. attended with the formation of epidermic scales that have a glistening appearance, resembling mother of pearl.—*I. of the tongue*. See *I. linguæ*.—*I. palmarum*. I. of the palms.—*I. palpebrarum*. I. affecting the eyelids.—*I. pellagra*. Fr., *ichthyose pellagre*. Of Alibert, pellagra.—*I. pergmenta*. A cutaneous disease characterized by degeneration of the skin, which becomes stiff, parchmentlike, and devoid of sensation, as though the body were incased in armor.—*I. plantaris*. I. of the soles. Cf. *KERATOMA palmare et plantare hereditarium*.—*I. reticulata*. I. in which the thickened epidermis is marked by a network of deepened lines or furrows.—*I. sauroderma*. See *I. sebacea* (1st def.).—*I. scutellata*, *I. scutulata*. I. characterized by polygonal scales slightly depressed in the centre.—*I. sebacea*. Fr., *ichthyose noire cornée*. 1. A form of seborrhœa in which horny crusts form upon the skin over surfaces of greater or less extent, divided by lines corresponding to the furrows of the skin into separate plates looking like those of true i. 2. Of Wilson, see *I. cornea*.—*I. sebacea neonatorum*. A condition sometimes observed in newborn children in which the skin is incrustated with a firmly adherent layer, chiefly composed of sebaceous matter, which after a few days is exfoliated, leaving the epidermis intact.—*I. sebacea spinosa*. See *I. hystrix*.—*I. sebacea squamosa*. A term applied to a squamous form of i. sebacea, used probably in contradistinction to i. sebacea spinosa.—*I. serpentina*. Fr., *ichthyose serpentine*. I. characterized by small scales or areas of thickened epidermis, usually of a dark color, occurring especially upon the extremities, and bearing some resemblance to the scales of a serpent or of a fish (especially those of the carp).—*I. simplex*. Syn.: *xeroderma ichthyoides*. A mild form of i. characterized by simple roughness of the skin or by thin scales. Cf. *I. cornea*.—*I. spinosa*. See *I. hystrix*.—*I. spuria*. See *I. sebacea*.—*I. vera*. Of E. Wilson, xeroderma ichthyoides.—*I. vulvæ*. See *Elephantiasis vulvæ*.—*I. xeroderma*. See *XERODERMA*.—*Intrauterine i.* See *I. congenita*.—*Spurious i.* Lat., *i. spuria*. See *I. sebacea*.

ICH'THYOSOTE. A mixture said to contain creosotal carbonate and ichthyol; used in tuberculous pulmonary disease.

ICHTHYOTIC. Pertaining to ichthyosis.

ICHTHYS'MUS, *m.* Ger., *Fischvergiftung*. Poisoning by the ingestion of fish.

I'CICA, *f.* Fr., *i.*, *icquier*. Ger., *I.* A genus of burseraceous plants.—*I. abilo*. A tree growing in Luzon, where it is called *åbilo*. It yields elemi.—*I. altissima*. Fr., *icquier très élevé*. Cedar wood of Guiana. It yields Brazilian elemi, or caraña.—*I. ambrosiaca*. A species furnishing coumia resin, perhaps *I. heptaphylla*.—*I. aracouchini*. Ger., *verschiedenblättrige I.* Balsam of acouchi tree; found in Guiana, yielding a sort of elemi called *aracouchini*, or *acouchi balsam*, which is used as a balsamic medicine, and externally as a vulnerary.—*I. caranna*. A species growing in New Granada. It yields an exudation similar to Brazilian elemi, known as American balm of Gilead, or *caranna*.—*I. decandra*. Fr., *i. à*

dix étamines. A species found in Guiana, yielding American olibanum (*q. v.*).—*I. elemigera*. A species abundant in French Guiana, where it is known as the elemi tree.—*I. guianensis*, *I. guyanensis*. Fr., *bois d'encens*. A tree found in South America and the West Indies, furnishing American olibanum, or elemi.—*I. heptaphylla*. Fr., *arbre d'encens*. The incense wood of Guiana; growing in Surinam, furnishing a resin known in Guiana as *ashyana*, and used there in dysentery, coughs, and gonorrhœa. According to the Fr. Cod., it furnishes tacamahac resin; according to other authorities, a form of Brazilian elemi.—*I. heterophylla*. *I. aracouchini*.—*I. icicariba*. Ger., *Elemibaum*. A Brazilian tree, one of the chief sources of elemi.—*I. tacamahaca*. Coumia resin plant; according to some, a species identical with *I. heptaphylla*; according to others, a distinct species. It yields tacamahac resin.—*I. viridiflora*. *I. guianensis*. **I'CICANE**. Fr., *i. bréane*. A crystallizable substance obtained from the resins of *Icica*.

ICMACRATI'A, *f.* From *ικμάς*, moisture, and *ἀκρᾶτια*, impotence. 1. A devitalized (asthenic) condition of the fluids of the body. 2. Inability to retain them in their normal state.

ICMAS'TIC. Lat., *icmasticus* (from *ικμάς*, moisture). Pertaining to the bodily fluids or to the lymph.

ICONOM'ETER. From *εἰκών*, an image, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of R. Grünbaum, an apparatus for recording the contour of the vertebral column in cases of spinal curvature, consisting of a Wollaston's camera lucida and an Epper's dicatopter.

ICONOM'ETRY. The process of recording contours.

ICTERENCEPH'ALOTY'PHUS, *m.* From *ικτερος*, jaundice, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τύφος*, typhus. Ger., *Hirntyphus mit Gelbsucht*. Cerebral typhus with jaundice.

ICTEREPATI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ικτερος*, jaundice, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Inflammation of the liver with jaundice.

ICTER'IC. Gr., *ικτερικός*, *ικτερώδης* (from *ικτερος*, jaundice). Lat., *ictericus*, *icteroides*. Fr., *ictérique*. Ger., *gelbsüchtig*. 1. Jaundiced. 2. Pertaining to or resembling icterus. 3. Good against the jaundice. 4. A remedy for icterus.

ICTER'I'CIA, *f.* See **ICTERUS**.

ICTER'ICUS. See **ICTERIC**.

ICTER'I'TIA, *f.* Fr., *ictéricie*, *ictéritie*. Ger., *Gelbsucht* (1st def.). 1. Jaundice. 2. Any morbid discoloration of the skin.—*I. alba*. See **ICTERUS albus**.—*I. flava*. Jaundice.—*I. laborans*. Troubled with jaundice; icteric.—*I. rubea*. Erysipelas.

ICTERITIOUS, **ICTER'ITOUS**. From *icteritia* (*q. v.*). Yellow; having the color of the skin in jaundice.

IC'TEROID. Gr., *ικτερώδης* (from *ικτερος*, jaundice, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Lat., *icteroides*. Resembling icterus.

ICTEROPH'THISIS, *f.* *-this'eos* (*oph'thisis*). From *ικτερος*, jaundice, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Ger., *Schwindsucht mit Gelbsucht*. Phthisis associated with jaundice.

ICTEROPOR'PHYROTYPHUS, *m.* From *ικτερος*, jaundice, *πόρφυρος*, dark-gleaming, and *τύφος*, typhus. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus mit Gelbsucht*. Scarlatinous typhus associated with jaundice.

IC'TERUS, *m.* Gr., *ικτερος*. Fr., *ictère*, *ictéricie* (1st def.), *ictéritie* (1st def.). Ger., *Gelbsucht* (1st and 2d def's), *gelbe Sucht* (1st and 2d def's), *Königskrankheit* (1st def.), *Hautgallung* (1st def.). Jaundice (so called because *ικτερος* was the name of a certain yellow bird the sight of which, it was anciently thought, would cure the disease); a yellow coloration of the skin, mucous membrane, and sclerótica due to the retention of yellow coloring matter, particularly bile pigment, in the blood. 2. In wheat and some other plants, a yellowness caused by wet and cold weather.—**Black i.** Gr., *μέλας*, *ικτερος*. Lat., *i. niger*, *melas i.*, *melanicterus*, *melanchlorosis*. Fr., *ictère noire*. Ger., *schwarzer I.* 1. Black jaundice;

i. attended with a very dark coloration of the skin. 2. Melæna. 3. Melanæmia.—**Blood i.** Ger., *Blut i.* See *Hæmatogenous i.*—**Catarrhal i.** Lat., *i. catarrhalis*. Ger., *catarrhalischer* (oder *katarrhalischer*) *I.* Jaundice due to catarrhal inflammation of the gall bladder and gall ducts; often developed from a similar process in the stomach or intestines. Its phenomena are intense jaundice, clay-colored stools, and a slow pulse. Among individuals who are in middle or advanced life it is apt to be associated with gout or syphilis.—**Chemical i.** See *Hæmatogenous i.*—**Essential hæmorrhagic i.** Of Monneret, see *I. gravis*.—**Febrile i.** See *Weil's disease*.—**Gastroduodenal i.** I. resulting from closure of the common bile duct by a gastroduodenal catarrh.—**Hæmatogenic i., Hæmatogenous i.** Ger., *hämato-gener* (oder *chemischer*) *I.*, *Blut i.* I. due, not to mechanical hindrance to the escape of bile from the liver (see *Hepatogenous i.*), but either to an abnormal production of bile or its coloring matter in the blood, or else to a morbid accumulation in the blood of bile secreted from the liver and afterward absorbed from the intestine.—**Hepatic i., Hepatogenic i., Hepatogenous i.** Lat., *i. hepatogenous*. Ger., *hepatogener* (oder *mechanischer*) *I.*, *Resorptions i.*, *Stauungs i.* I. due to reabsorption of bile from the liver in consequence of some mechanical hindrance to its escape into the intestine.—**I. albus.** See *CHLOROSIS*.—**I. ataxicus.** See *I. gravis*.—**I. autumnalis.** See *I. vernalis*.—**I. cæruleus.** Blue jaundice. See *CYANOSIS*.—**I. calculosus.** I. due to impaction of gallstones in the biliary passages.—**I. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal i.*—**I. cholicus.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. cum febribus intermittentibus.** I. resulting from congestion of the liver during or due to an attack of malarial intermittent fever.—**I. flavus.** See *JAUNDICE*.—**I. gravidarum.** Fr., *atrophie jaune aiguë du foie des femmes enceintes* (2d def.), *ictère puerpéral* (ou *gravidique*). Syn.: *acute yellow atrophy of the liver* (2d def.). 1. A general term for any form of i. occurring during pregnancy. 2. Malignant jaundice due to puerperal septicæmia. See *I. gravis*.—**I. gravis.** Fr., *ictère grave, typhisation cholémique* [Peter]. A grave form of i., especially marked by severe nervous symptoms and not infrequently fatal; due usually to acute yellow atrophy of the liver. See also *CHOLÆMIA*.—**I. hæmatogenes, I. hæmatogenous, I. hepaticus, I. hepatogenous, I. hepatogenous.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. infantilis, I. infantum.** See *I. neonatorum*.—**I. letalis, I. lethalis.** See *I. gravis*.—**I. malignus.** See *I. gravis*.—**I. mechanicus.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. melas.** See *Black i.*—**I. menstrualis.** I. caused apparently by vicarious hyperæmia of the liver in suppressed or deficient menstruation.—**I. mucosus.** I. without pain, gallstone, or spasm, relieved by the discharge of tough mucus in the stools.—**I. neonatorum.** Fr., *ictère des nouveaux-nés*. A form of i. met with in newborn infants during the first or second weeks. The patient is deeply jaundiced and constipated, the liver enlarged, and the digestion impaired.—**I. niger.** See *Black i.*—**I. of absorption, I. of obstruction.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. of pregnancy.** See *I. gravidarum*.—**I. of retention.** Ger., *Retentions i.* See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. perniciosus.** See *I. gravis*.—**I. saburralis.** See *I. calculosus*.—**I. saturninus.** See *Lead JAUNDICE*.—**I. spasticus.** I. from hypochondriasis or melancholia following vehement mental excitement.—**I. symptomaticus.** I. occurring as a symptom of some general disease.—**I. traumaticus.** I. due to traumatism of the intestinal tract (e. g., wounds or surgical operations).—**I. typhoides.** See *I. gravis*.—**I. verminous.** I. associated with or caused by parasites in the intestine either by reflex spasm or obstruction of the common bile duct, as when a worm finds its way into the mouth of the duct.—**I. vernalis.** A mild form of catarrhal i. occurring more frequently in spring or

fall because the atmospheric changes are greater at those seasons.—**I. verus.** See *JAUNDICE*.—**I. viridis.** See *Green JAUNDICE*.—**Malignant i.** See *I. gravis*.—**Mechanical i.** Lat., *i. mechanicus*. See *Hepatogenous i.*—**Melas i.** See *Black i.*—**Paradoxical(al) i.** Fr., *ictère paradoxal*. Addison's disease.—**Pernicious i.** Lat., *i. perniciosus*. See *I. gravis*.—**Red i.** Erythema.—**Symptomatic catarrhal i.** I. resulting from catarrh of the biliary passages.—**Typhoid i.** Lat., *i. typhoides*. See *I. gravis*.

IC'TUS, m. *Ik'tus*. From *icere*, to strike. Gr., *πληγή*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Schlag*. 1. A blow, a stroke, a sudden attack of disease. 2. A pulsation, especially the pulse beat. 3. A stab. 4. A sting or bite.—**I. arteriæ.** An arterial pulsation.—**I. cordis.** The cardiac impulse.—**I. epilepticus.** An attack of epilepsy.—**I. sanguinis.** Apoplexy.—**I. solis.** Sunstroke.

IDEODYNAM'IC. From *idéa*, an idea, and *δύναμις*, power. See *IDEOMOTOR*.

IDE'OMO'TOR. From *idéa*, an idea, and *movere*, to move. Fr., *idéo-moteur*. Of movements of the body, semiautomatic and resulting from concentration of the mind on one idea.

IDEOPEG'MA, n. -*peg'matos* (-is). From *idéa*, an idea, and *πῆγμα*, anything fastened. A fixed idea.

IDEOPHREN'IA, f. From *idéa*, an idea, and *φρῆν*, the mind. Of Guislain, disorder of the intellect.

IDEOSYN'CHYSIS, f. -*ys'eos* (-syn'chysis). From *idéa*, an idea, and *σύνχυσις*, a mixing together. Fr., *idéosyn-chisie*. Ger., *Wahnwitz*. Delirium.

IDIACOROI'RIS, f. -*ir'idōs* (-is). From *ιδίος*, one's own, *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ίρις*, the iris. Of G. P. Poggi, the formation of an artificial pupil.

IDIAPOCAU'SIS, f. -*cau'seos* (-is). From *ιδίος*, one's own, and *ἀπόκαυσις*, a burning. Ger., *Selbstentzündung*. Spontaneous ignition.

IDIEMPRE'SIS, f. -*pre'seos* (-is). From *ιδίος*, one's own, and *ἐμπρησις*, a conflagration. Spontaneous combustion.

IDIOCRA'SIA, f. Gr., *ιδιοκρασία*. See *IDIOSYNCRASY*.

ID'IOCY. Gr., *ιδιοτισμός, ιδιοτεία* (from *ιδίος*, one's own). Lat., *idiotismus*. Fr., *simplicité, idiotie*. Ger., *Dummheit, Verrücktheit, Blödsinn*. Congenital weak-mindedness; a condition in which mental weakness exists from birth or the earliest years, the psychical development is arrested, and the intelligence is more or less below the average commonly developed at a given age.—**Congenital i.** See *Genetous i.*—**Cretinic i.** I. which obtains with cretins. Its phenomena are those of ordinary i.—**Cretinoid i.** I. in which the cretinic features are marked. Some of the subjects retain a small degree of intelligence.—**Cretinoid i. with pachydermic cachexia.** A form of i. described by Fagge in which the general features resemble those of cretinism.—**Developmental i.** I. due to arrested brain development.

—**Eclampsic i., Eclamptic i.** I. produced by convulsions in early life from teething or injury to the head at birth.—**Emotional i.** Of Shuttleworth, that form of i. resulting from nervous shock or fright at an early age.—**Epileptic i.** I. the cause of which seems to be epilepsy.—**Genetous i.** I. in which the diseased condition entailing deficient mentality is complete at birth.—**Hydrocephalic i.** I. due to congenital or acquired hydrocephalus.—**Hypertrophic i.** One of the forms of inflammatory i. associated with hypertrophy of the brain.—**I. by deprivation.** That condition of mind in a child that has been deprived of two or more special senses (e. g., sight and hearing).—**Inflammatory i.** I. due to inflammation of the brain, either congenital or acquired.—**Kalmuck i.** Of Mitchell and Fraser, i. in which the facial or cranial appearance suggests a reversion to, or imitation of, an ethnic type differing from that to which the patient belongs; e. g., a Caucasian idiot may have features that are strikingly Mon-

golian.—**Microcephalic i.** I. due to or associated with microcephalus.—**Mongollike i.** Kalmuck i.—**Negro-like i.** A form of i. in which the African features are reproduced in those of Caucasian birth.—**Paralytic i.** A form of i. associated with paralysis due to intrauterine brain lesion.—**Plagiocephalic i.** I. associated with or resulting from cranial distortion, the face and parietal bones being twisted entirely out of their normal positions.—**Scaphocephalic i.** A form of i. in which the head is boat-shaped.—**Sensorial i.** I. in which there is deficient appreciation of the special senses.—**Toxic i.** A form of i. resulting from the administration of opium, alcohol, or other toxic drugs in early life.—**Traumatic i.** I. due to direct injury to the brain by traumatism and not to subsequent inflammation.

IDIOELECTRIC. From *idios*, one's own, and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties (said especially of substances that acquire electricity by friction).

IDIOGAMIA, f. From *idios*, one's own, and *γάμος*, a wedding. A form of sexual impotence in which the subject can copulate only with a certain mate.

IDIOGLOSSIA, f. From *idios*, one's own, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A name proposed by White and Bird for extreme cases of defective articulation in which the sounds made are unlike those of any known language, but the same sound is always used to express the same word.

IDIOMETRITIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *idios*, one's own, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Inflammation of the parenchymatous tissue of the uterus.

IDIOMIASM. From *idios*, one's own, and *μῖασμα*, defilement. A miasm proceeding from one's own person.

IDIOMUSCULAR. From *idios*, one's own, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *idio-musculaire*. Ger., *idio-muskulös*. Of Schiff, peculiar to a muscle; of a local contraction, caused in a nearly exhausted muscle by a sharp blow when other irritative agents produce no effect.

IDIONEUROSIS, f. *-ro'seos (-is)*. From *idios*, one's own, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Ger., *Idioneurose*. A neurosis proper; a neurosis pure and simple.

IDIOPATHIC. Gr., *ιδιοπαθής* (from *idios*, one's own, and *πάθος*, a condition). Fr., *idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathisch*. Occurring independently (said of diseases).

IDIOPATHY. Gr., *ιδιοπάθεια* (from *idios*, one's own, and *πάθος*, a condition). Lat., *idiopathia*. Fr., *idiopathie*. Ger., *Idiopathie*. 1. The state of being idiopathic. 2. See IDIOSYNCRASY.

IDIOPHRENIC. From *idios*, one's own, and *φρήν*, the mind. Of insanity, due to disease of the brain itself.

IDIOPLASM. Lat., *idioplasma* (from *idios*, one's own, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed). Ger., *Idioplasma*. Of Nägeli (1884), a substance of peculiar and complex chemical and molecular constitution which he supposes to be present in cells. That of the nucleus (nucleus idioplasma) is supposed to be the controlling and active agent in cell division and in the perpetuation of the species, while that of the cell body (cytoidioplasma) controls the tissue change and nutrition of the cell itself.

IDIOSPASMUS, m. From *idios*, one's own, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. A convulsion occurring in only one part of the body.

IDIOSPASTIC. Lat., *idiospasticus*. Pertaining to idiospasmus.

IDIOSTHENIA, f. From *idios*, one's own, and *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *idiosthénie*. A force having an innate existence, without regard to its origin, such as electricity, nerve force, etc.

IDIOSTHENIC. Fr., *idiosthénique*. Pertaining to or having the quality of idiosthenia.

IDIOSYNCRASIA, f. See IDIOSYNCRASY.—**I. hæmorrhagica.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**I. olfactoria.** Morbid sensitiveness to certain odors.

IDIOSYNCRASY. Gr., *ιδιοσυγκρασία* (from *idios*, one's own, and *σύγκρασις*, a blending). Lat., *idiosyncrasia*. Fr., *idiosyncrasie*, *idiosyncrase*. Ger., *Idiosynkrasie*, *Empfindungseigenheit*. An individual peculiarity which renders one susceptible to certain effects not produced in others.

IDIOSYNCRATIC. Lat., *idiosyncraticus*. Fr., *idiosyncrasique*. Pertaining to an idiosyncrasy.

IDIOSYNCRITICUS. See IDIOSYNCRATIC.

ID'IOT. From *ιδιώτης*, an ignorant person. Lat., *idiotia*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *I*, *Blödsinniger*. A person affected with idiocy.—**Cretinoid i.** A cretin.

ID'IOTCY. See IDIOCY.

ID'IOTIA, f. Gr., *ιδιωτεία*. See IDIOCY.—**I. endemica.** See CRETINISM.

ID'IOTISM. Gr., *ιδιωτισμός*. Lat., *idiotismus*. See IDIOCY.

ID'IOTIS'MUS, m. See IDIOCY.—**I. endemicus.** See CRETINISM.

ID'IOT'ROPHOUS. Gr., *ιδιοτρόφος*. Subsisting on a peculiar kind of food.

ID'IOTROPIA, f. Gr., *ιδιοτροπία* (from *idios*, peculiar, and *τροπή*, a turning). 1. A peculiar manner of existence. 2. See IDIOSYNCRASY.

IDO'LUM, n. Gr., *εἰδωλον*. A spectre, an hallucination.

IDOR'GAN. From *idios*, one's own, and *ὄργανον*, an organ. Of Haeckel, a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock.

I'DOS, n. Gr., *ἰδος*. Sweating.

IDOU-MOULLI. In India, a species of *Bridelia* found on the coast of Malabar. The resin, flowers, and fruit are used, in many preparations, in pleurisy and mania.

ID'RIALIN. Fr., *idrialine*. Ger., *I*. A crystalline substance, $\text{CaO.H}_2\text{SO}_4$, obtained by distillation alone or with naphtha of a brownish black, bituminous schist from Idria, containing 18 per cent. of cinnabar.

IDROSADENITIS, f. *-it'idis*. See HIDROSADENITIS.

IDRO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Idrose*. See HYDROSIS.

IDROTADENO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ιδρώς*, sweat, and *ἀδών*, a gland. An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands. See HIDROSADENITIS.

IDU'NIUM, n. A metal resembling vanadium in several respects.

I'DUS, n. *Id'eos*. Gr., *ἰδος*. Sweat.

IETRE'ON, n. See IATREION.

IGASU'RATE. A salt of igasuric acid.

IGASU'RIA, f. See IGASURINE.

IGASU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide igasurique*. Ger., *Igasursäure*. A special acid with which, according to Pelletier and Caventou, the alkaloids are combined in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. Berzelius considered it lactic acid; Winckler, a variety of gallic acid; but Hölm, a tannic acid that turned iron green.

IGASU'RIN(E). Lat., *igasurina*, *igasurinum*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Igasurin*. An alkaloid found, according to Desnoix, in nux vomica, but the existence of which can not be regarded as definitely established. It is a more active poison than brucine.

IG'AZOL. A certain compound of formic aldehyde with terpene and "an iodine body" (perhaps iodoform); used in tuberculous pulmonary disease.

IGNA'TIA, f. From *Ignatius*, the founder of the Society of Jesus. Fr., *fève de Saint-Ignace* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ignatiusbohne*. Of the U. S. Ph., Saint Ignatius's bean.—*Tinctura ignatiæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de fève de Saint-Ignace*. Ger., *Ignatzbohnen tinktur*. A preparation made by exhausting i. in No. 60 powder with dilute alcohol.

IGNA'VIA, f. From *ignavus*, inactive. Sluggishness.—**I. partium genitalium.** See IMPOTENCE.

IGNIPEDI'TES, m. From *ignis*, fire, and *pes*, the foot. Hot foot; a disease in which the soles of the feet burn excessively.

IG'NIPUNCTURE. From *ignis*, fire, and *puncture*, a puncture. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Ignipunktur*. A method of treatment which consists in making punctures with a cautery.—**Intradermic i.** I. into the thickness of the skin with Paquelin's cautery.

IG'NIS, *m.* *Ig'nis*. Gr., *αἷγλη*, αἰγλαός. Fr., *feu*. Ger., *Feuer*. Fire; of the old writers, anything fiery.—**I. actualis.** See *Actual CAUTERY*.—**I. amoris.** See *ARDOR veneris*.—**I. animalis.** Animal heat.—**I. calidus.** Violent inflammation just preceding the stage of gangrene.—**I. Columellæ.** Erysipelas.—**I. frigidus.** Dry gangrene.—**I. occultus.** Lit., hidden fire; an old term for anthrax.—**I. persicus.** Fr., *feu persique*. Persian fire; an old term the original signification of which is uncertain, having been applied sometimes to herpes zoster and sometimes to different forms of anthrax, especially contagious anthrax.—**I. philosophicus.** An old name for phosphorus.—**I. potentialis.** A potential cautery.—**I. sacer.** Fr., *feu sacré*. 1. Sacred fire; an old term for a variety of diseases of the skin, including zoster, erysipelas, and a gangrenous form of inflammation which prevailed as an epidemic in France during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. Cf. *ERYSIPELAS pestilens*. 2. An old term for aphthæ.—**I. Sancti Antonii.** Fr., *feu de Saint-Antoine*. An old term for anthrax or gangrenous erysipelas, also for a malignant contagious disease which ravaged France in the seventeenth century, being regarded by some as a gangrenous form of erysipelas, and by others as a malignant variety of scarlet fever. The name is said to have arisen from the custom of invoking the aid of St. Anthony for relief from the disease. Cf. *ERYSIPELAS pestilens*.—**I. Sancti Ignatii.** See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**I. silvaticus**, *I. silvestris*. Fr., *feu sauvage* (ou *volage*, ou *volant*), *flamboise*. Ger., *Wiebeln*. Wildfire rash; an old term for certain simple inflammatory skin eruptions, probably of an erythematous or an eczematous character. Cf. *STROPHULUS volaticus*.—**I. vialis.** Animal heat.—**I. volagrus**, *I. volaticus.* See *I. silvaticus*.—**Persicus i.** [Avicenna]. See *I. persicus*.—**Sacer i.** See *I. sacer*. **IG'NYA**, **IG'NYE**, **IG'NYS**, *f.* *Ig'nyæ*, *ig'nyes*, *ig'nyos* (-is). Gr., *ἰγνία*, *ἰγνῆ*, *ἰγνῖς*. See *Popliteal SPACE*.

IKONOM'ETER. See *ICONOMETER*.

IKONOMETRY. See *ICONOMETRY*.

ILEIT'IC. Lat., *ileiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with ileitis.

ILEIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *iléite*. Ger., *Krummdarm-entzündung*. Inflammation of the ileum, often characterized by swelling of the solitary and agminated follicles.—**I. pustulosa.** Typhoid fever.

ILEOCÆ'CAL. Fr., *iléo-cæcal*. Pertaining to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum.

ILEOCHOLÓ'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *χολος*, bile. Of Eisenmann, (1) bilious diarrhœa; (2) cholera morbus.

ILEOCLEI'SIS, *f.* -clei'seos (-is). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *κλείσις*, a closing. Ger., *Krummdarmverschlussung*. Occlusion of the ileum.

ILEOCO'LIC. Fr., *iléo-colique*. Pertaining to the ileum and the colon.

ILEOCOLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Enteritis involving both the ileum and the colon.

ILEOCOLOS'TOMY. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), *κῶλον*, the colon, and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr., *iléo-colostomie*. The operation of making an artificial communication between the ileum and the colon.

ILEODICLIDIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *διελίς*, folding two ways. Fr., *iléo-dichlidite* [Piorry]. Inflammation of the ileum and of the ileocæcal valve.

ILEOG'RAPHY. See *ILEOLOGY*.

IL'EIOLEOS'TOMY. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *iléo-iléostomie*. The operation of making an artificial communication between two segments of the ileum.

ILEOL'OGY. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *iléologie*. The physiology, anatomy, pathology, etc., of the small intestine.

IL'EON, *n.* See *ILEUM*.

IL'EOPARASIT'ICUS. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Parasitic in the ileum.

ILEOPAR'ETAL. Pertaining to the walls of the ileum.

ILEOPECTINE'AL. See *ILIOPECTINEAL*.

IL'EOPOLYME'LUS, *m.* From *ileum* (*q. v.*), *πολύς*, many, and *μέλος*, a limb. A monster having a double or even triple ileum.

IL'EOPROCTOS'TOMY. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), *πρωκτός*, the rectum, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the ileum and the rectum.

ILEOP'YRA, *f.* From *εἰλεός* (see *ILEUM*), and *πῦρ*, fire. Of Eisenmann, typhoid fever.

IL'EORECTOS'TOMY. See *ILEOPROCTOSTOMY*.

ILEO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See *ILEUS*.

ILEOS'TOMY. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, an aperture. The operation of making a communication between the lumen of the small intestine and that of another hollow organ or the external surface.

ILEOTY'PHUS, *m.* From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *τύφος*, typhus. Typhoid fever.

IL'EUM, *n.* From *εἰλεῖν*, to twist, because of its convoluted shape. Fr., *iléon*. Ger., *Krummdarm*. The lower three fifths of the small intestine, between the jejunum and the ileocæcal valve.

IL'EUS, *m.* Gr., *εἰλεός* (from *εἰλεῖν*, to twist). Fr., *iléus*. The condition of severe colic, with or without vomiting, incident to intestinal obstruction.—**I. flavus**, *I. icteroïdes.* See *ICTERUS*.—**I. inflammatorius.** Enteritis limited to the small intestine.—**I. of the Indies.** Of Cullen, a variety of spasmodic colic.—**I. paralyticus.** I. resulting from coprostasis in a portion of the large intestine, and dependent on chronically retarded peristalsis (a condition which may finally become a general paralysis of the intestine).—**I. phryodes.** Of Cullen, one of the varieties of spasmodic colic with marked tympanites.—**I. volvulus.** See *VOLVULUS*.

I'LEX, *f.* *Il'icis*. Fr., *houx* (2d def.). Ger., *I.*, *Hülßen* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *Quercus i.* 2. The holly.—**I. acutangula.** A species used, like *I. paraguayensis*, for making *maté*.—**I. amara.** A species found in Paraguay, used like *I. paraguayensis*.—**I. aquifolia**, *I. aquifolium*. Fr., *houx commun*. Ger., *gemeine Hülßen*. 1. Common holly. The leaves contain ilixanthin, and were formerly used as a diaphoretic, and lately in intermittent fevers, their febrifuge quality depending on the ilicin they contain. 2. *I. opaca*.—**I. cassena**, *I. cassine*. Fr., *houx purgatif*. 1. Cassena tea, the *yaupon* of the American Indians; found along the Atlantic coast of the southern United States. The leaves contain a volatile oil and some caffeine. A decoction of them constituted the *black drink* of the American Indians, used as a medicine and as a drink of etiquette in their councils. 2. *I. dahoon*.—**I. crassifolia.** Fr., *houx à feuilles épaisses*. A variety of *I. aquifolium*.—**I. curitibensis.** A South American species used largely in preparing *maté*.—**I. dahoon.** Dahoon holly, found in Virginia and Florida. The leaves are said to be used, together with those of *I. cassena*, by the Indians in making their *black drink*.—**I. dipysena.** A species the leaves of which are used as tea.—**I. ferox.** Fr., *houx hérissé*. Hedgehog holly; a variety of *I. aquifolium*.—**I. gigantea.** Of Bonpland, one of the species used in South America in preparing *maté*.—**I. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Winterbeere*. Ink berry; a North American shrub. The leaves are used to make tea, and the bark is employed as a tonic and febrifuge.—**I. gongonha.** The *gongonha* of Brazil, where its leaves are used for making tea, and are said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.—**I. humboldtiana.** A South

American species used in preparing *maté*.—*I. laxiflora*. An American species identified by some with *I. opaca* and used like it.—*I. ligustrina*. 1. A variety of *I. dahoon*. 2. *I. vomitoria*.—*I. macoucoua*. A Brazilian species. The unripe fruits are rich in tannin.—*I. maté*. *I. paraguayensis*.—*I. nigropunctata*. A species used in South America to adulterate *maté*.—*I. opaca*. Fr., *houx opaque*. The American holly, having properties like those of *I. aquifolium*. The leaves contain a glucoside not yet fully investigated.—*I. ovalifolia*. A South American species. The leaves form a part of the *maté* of commerce.—*I. paraguayensis*, *I. paraguayensis*. Fr., *herbe de Paraguay*. Ger., *Paraguay-Thee*. Paraguay tea; a small plant cultivated for its leaves, the *maté* (ou *thé*) du Paraguay of the Fr. Cod., which are used (entire or in powder [*cha-maté*]) in infusion as tea. They contain a volatile oil, tannin, and caffeine.—*I. quercifolia*. *I. opaca*.—*I. theezans*. A species used like *I. gongonha*.—*I. variegata*. Fr., *houx panaché*. A variety of *I. aquifolium*.—*I. verticillata*. Ger., *heil-same Winterbeere*. Black alder; a North American species. Its bark, the *prinos* of the U. S. Ph., is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittent fever, in diarrhoea, etc., and both internally and as a wash or poultice in gangrene and in chronic skin eruptions.—*I. vomitoria*. A North American species, generally identified with and used like *I. cassina* (1st def.).

IL'IA, *n. pl.* Fr., *iles*. 1. The two iliac bones. 2. The flanks, the lower lateral portions of the abdomen. 3. Anciently, the viscera, also the pudenda.

IL'IAC. Lat., *iliacus* (from *εἰλεός*, a hole). Fr., *iliaque*, *ilien*. Ger., *iliak*. Pertaining to the ilium.

ILI''ACOFEM'ORAL. Pertaining to the ilium and the femur or the thigh.

ILI''ACOMUS'ULAR. Fr., *iliaco-musculaire*. Pertaining to the iliac muscles.

ILI''ACOPSO'AS, *m.* The iliacus internus and psoas muscles considered as one.

ILI''ACOTROCHANTER'ICUS. Fr., *iliaco-trochantérien*. Pertaining to the iliacus internus muscle; as a *n. m.*, the muscle itself.

ILI'ACUS. See **ILIAC**; as a *n. m.*, the iliac muscle (Ger., *grosser Darmbeinmuskel*).—**I. externus**. 1. See **GLUTEUS medius**. 2. Of Riolan, see **PYRIFORMIS**.—**I. internus**, **I. magnus**. A flat, radiated muscle which arises from the upper half of the iliac fossa, the inner margin of the crest of the ilium, the iliolumbar ligament, the ala of the sacrum, the anterior border of the ilium, and by a few fibres from the capsule of the hip joint. The fibres pass downward and inward, converge, and unite for the most part with the tendon of the psoas, to be inserted into the small trochanter of the femur. A few fibres are inserted separately into a triangular surface in front of and below the small trochanter.—**I. minor**. A small detached portion of the *i.* It arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and is inserted into the lower part of the anterior intertrochanteric line or into the iliofemoral ligament.

ILIAD'ELPHUS. From *εἰλεός* (see **ILIUM**), and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Of monsters, double above and united at and below the pelvis.

IL'IAL. See **ILIAC**.

IL'I'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ilicique*. Ger., *Illexsäure*. A crystalline acid found in the leaves of *Illex aquifolium*.

IL'ICIN. Fr., *ilicine*. Ger., *I*. A principle obtained from holly leaves; used as a substitute for quinine.

ILIN'GOS, **ILIN'GUS**, *m.* Gr., *ἰλιγγος* (from *ἰλλειν*, to roll). Ger., *Schwindel*, *Drehkrankheit*. Vertigo.

ILIOAPONEURO''SIFEMORA' LIS, *m.* See **Tensor vaginæ femoris**.

IL''IOCAPSULA'RIS, **ILIOCAP''SULOTROCHANTER'ICUS**, *m.* See **Obturator internus**.

ILIOCAU'DAL. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *cauda*, the tail. Pertaining to the ilium and to the coccyx.

ILIOCOSTA' LIS, *m.* Fr., *ilio-costal*. 1. See **SACROLUMBA' LIS**. 2. The portion of the quadratus lumborum muscle extending between the crest of the ilium and the 12th rib.—**I. cervicis**. See **CERVICALIS**.—**I. dorsi**. An accessory portion of the sacrolumbalis arising from the angles of the six lower ribs and inserted into the angles of the six upper ribs.—**I. lumborum**. A portion of the sacrolumbalis arising from the lower margin of the 12th rib, and inserted into the 11th to the 4th ribs.

ILICOS''TOCERVICA' LIS, *m.* See **SACROLUMBALIS**.

ILIODOR'SAL. Pertaining to the dorsum of the ilium.

ILIOFEM'ORAL. Lat., *iliofemoralis*. Fr., *ilio-fémoral*. Pertaining to the ilium and the femur.

ILIOFEMORA' LIS. Iliofemoral; as a *n. m.*, a muscle attached to the ilium and to the femur.

IL''IOHYPOGAST'RIC. Lat., *iliohypogastricus*. Fr., *ilio-hypogastrique*. Pertaining to the ilium and the hypogastrium.

IL''IOIN'GUINAL. 1. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin. 2. Occupying partly the iliac and partly the inguinal region.

ILIO LUMBA' LIS. See **ILIO LUMBAR**; as a *n. m.*, see **QUADRATUS lumborum**.

ILIO LUM'BAR. Lat., *iliolumbalis*. Fr., *ilio-lombaire*. Pertaining to the ilium and the lumbar region.

ILIO LUM'BOVER'TEBRAL. Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions and the vertebral column.

IL'ION, *n.* See **ILIUM**.

ILIOPECTINE'AL. Lat., *iliopectinæus*. Fr., *ilio-pectiné*. Pertaining to the ilium and to the pubic bone.

ILIOPEL'VIC. Pertaining to the ilium and to the pelvic cavity.

ILIOPERONE'AL. Lat., *ilioperoneus*. Pertaining to the ilium and to the peroneal region.

IL''IOPRÆTIBIA' LIS, *m.* Fr., *ilio-prétibial*. See **SARTORIUS**.

ILIOPSO'AS, *m.* See **ILIACOPSOAS**.

ILIOPSOI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Fr., *ilio-psyte*. Inflammation of the iliacus internus and psoas muscles.

ILIOPU'BERAL, **ILIOPU'BIC**. Lat., *iliopubicus*. Fr., *ilio-pubien*. Pertaining to the ilium and the pubic region.

ILIOROTU'LEUS, *m.* Fr., *ilio-rotulien*. Of Gerard, the triceps cruris muscle.—**Anterior i.** See *I.*—**Internal i.** See **Long adductor of the leg**.

ILIOSAC'RAL. See **SACROILIAC**.

ILIOSAC''ROFEMORA' LIS, *m.* See **GLUTEUS maximus**.

ILIOSCIAT'IC. Fr., *ilio-sciatique*. Pertaining to or connected with the ilium and the ischium.

ILIOSCRO'TAL. Pertaining to the ilium and the scrotum.

ILIOSPI'NAL. Lat., *iliospinalis*. Pertaining to the ilium and to the spine; as a *n. m.*, the longissimus dorsi muscle.

ILIO TIB'IAL. Pertaining to the ilium and the tibia.

ILIO TROCHANTER'IC. Lat., *iliotrochantericus*. Pertaining to the ilium and the trochanter.

ILIO TROCHANTE'RIOUS, *m.* See **ILIACUS**.—**I. externus**. See *I. medius*.—**I. magnus**. Fr., *grand fessier* (ou *ilio-trochantérien*). Ger., *grosser Kruppenmuskel* (oder *Gesässmuskel*), *grosser* (oder *mittlerer*) *Darmbeinumdreh*. The analogue of the glutæus medius muscle of man, found in the lower animals.—**I. medius**. Fr., *moyen ilio-trochantérien*. Ger., *äusserer Kruppenmuskel*. The analogue of the glutæus maximus muscle of man, found in lower animals.—**I. parvus**. Fr., *moyen ilio-trochantérien*. Ger., *mittlerer Kruppenmuskel*. The deep glutæus, the analogue of the glutæus minimus muscle of man, found in the lower animals.

ILIO TROCHANTIN'EUS, *m.* See **ILIACUS** (2d def.).

ILIOVER'TEBRAL. Pertaining to the ilium and the vertebral column.

IL'IUM, *n.* Fr., *os iliaque* (ou *coxal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Darmbein* (1st def.). Syn.: *os ilii*. 1. Originally the

flank or haunch; hence the haunch bone or superior expanded portion of the innominate bone. 2. An old term for the ileum.

ILLACRIMA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. See **EPIPHORA**.

ILLAQUEA'TIO, *f.* -tio'nis. From *illaqueare*, to ensnare. Of Celsus, an operation for restoring the position and direction of a single cilium in distichiasis by passing a fine needle and thread through the border of the lid and around the misplaced follicle, and drawing it into its normal position through the puncture made by the needle.

ILLI'CIUM, *n.* From *illicere*, to entice. Fr., *badiane*. Ger., *Sternanis*. 1. Star anise; a genus of magnoliaceae plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the fruit of *I. anisatum* (1st def.).—**I. anisatum**. Fr., *anis étoilé*. Ger., *wahrer Sternanis*. 1. Yellow-flowered aniseed tree, star anise, a highly aromatic species, indigenous to Cochinchina, where it is used as a condiment, stomachic, and carminative. In Europe it is used to flavor liquors, and in medicine. It contains a volatile oil having anethol as its chief constituent. It is said to be poisonous in large doses, its action resembling that of *I. religiosum*. The bark resembles cinnamon, has the taste and odor of the fruit, and was formerly used like it. 2. *I. parviflorum*.—**I. floridanum**. Fr., *badiane de la Floride*. Florida stink bush. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The capsules have been proposed as a substitute for star anise.—**I. japonicum**. *I. religiosum*.—**I. parviflorum**. Fr., *badiane à petites fleurs*. A species growing in the southern United States. The bark and leaves are highly aromatic and resemble anise. The root has the odor and properties of sassafras.—**I. religiosum**. A species found in Japan, where it is called *shikimi* or *skimmi*, and the bark is used as incense. The fruit contains a crystalline principle, *sikimin*, which produces vomiting, convulsions, and, in sufficient doses, death; its essential oil, according to Eykman, contains safrol and eugenol.

ILLING'TUS, *m.* -tinc'tus. See **ELEGMA**.

ILL'IS, *f.* *Il'idos* (-is), *illi*. Gr., *ιλλίς*. Of Galen, one who squints.

ILLI'SIO, *f.* -o'nis. See **ENTHLASIS**.

ILLI'TION. Lat., *illitio*. Inunction.

ILL'LOS, *m.* Gr., *ιλλός*. See **ILLIS**.

ILLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ιλλωσις* (from *ιλλειν*, to roll). See **STRABISMUS** and **HELOSIS**.

ILLU'MINISM. A cerebral excitation during which the subject fancies that he sees or converses with supernatural beings.

ILL'US, *m.* See **ILLIS**.

ILLU'SION. Lat., *illusio*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *I. Täuschung*. The misapprehension or false interpretation of external objects which really exist.

ILLU'SIONAL. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with illusions.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM, *n.*, **ILLUTA'TIO**, *f.* -men'ti, -io'nis. From *in*, in, and *lutare*, to besmear with mud. Lit., a besmearing with mud, the external application of mud containing medicinal agents. See **MUD BATH**.

ILO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **STRABISMUS** and **HELOSIS**.

IMASAT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide imasatique*. Ger., *Imasatinsäure*. The compound $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$.

IMAS'ATIN (E). Fr., *imasatine*. Ger., *I*. The compound $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3$.

IM'BEILE. Lat., *imbecillus*. Fr., *imbécile*. Of feeble mind; having only rudimentary intelligence remaining; nearly idiotic; as a *n.*, a person so affected (usually congenitally or as a result of age or cerebral or other disease).

IMBECIL'ITY. Lat., *imbecillitas*. Fr., *imbécilité*. Ger., *Imbecilität*. The state of being imbecile.—**Eclamptic i.** I. due to structural alteration of the brain from convulsions coming on soon after birth and continuing some years.—**Epileptic i.** I. due to epilepsy.—**Hydro-**

cephalic i. I. due to hydrocephalus.—**Hypertrophic i.** I. due to hypertrophy of the brain.—**Inflammatory i.** I. "which has come on after some illness, such as measles, typhoid fever, whooping cough, etc., as a result or complication of which there may be inflammation of the brain or membranes, not sufficiently grave to be fatal, but serious enough to cause mental impairment."—**Intellectual i.** One of the forms of mental abnormality in which only the intellectual faculties are deficient.—**Moral i.** See **MORAL INSANITY**.—**Paralytic i.** I. coming on soon after birth, from repeated fits, infantile paralysis, cerebral apoplexy, or atrophy of the brain.—**Senile i.** General weakness of the mind and body in old age.—**Traumatic i.** I. from an injury to the head.

IMBIBI'TION. Lat., *imbibitio* (from *imbibere*, to drink in). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Durchtränkung, Einsaugung*. The absorption of liquids or gases by solid bodies.—**Cadaveric i.** I. due to post mortem decrease of tension.—**Capillary i.** Ger., *capilläre I.*, *I. ohne Volumzunahme*. I. occurring without increase of volume.—**Double i.** See **ENDOSMOSIS**.—**I. with increase of volume**. Ger., *I. mit Volumzunahme*. I. in which water and watery solutions penetrate not only into the porous cavities, but into the molecular interstices.

IM'BREX, *f.* *Im'bricis*. A tile.—**I. narium**. The sæptum narium.

IMBROCA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See **EMBROCATION**.

IMIDOXAN'THIN (E). See **GUANINE**.

IM'MANENCE. From *immanere*, to remain in. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Immanenz, Imwohnen*. The state of being inherent. According to the theory of *i.*, the vital properties are inherent in organized matter, and the manner and intensity of their manifestations are correlative, but act independently of the intervention of extraneous forces.

IMMED'ICABLE. From *in*, neg., and *medicare*, to cure. Incurable.

IMMER'SION. Lat., *immersio* (from *in*, and *mergere*, to sink). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Eintauchung, I. Untertauchung, Tauchbad* (2d def.). 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed. 2. A kind of bath which consists in plunging the body, or the affected part, into water, usually cold and often salty, for an instant at short intervals. 3. In microscopy, the act of immersing the objective (then called an *i. lens*) in water, oil, etc., which prevents the total reflection of the rays falling obliquely upon the peripheral portions of the objective.—**Homogeneous i.** Ger., *homogene I.* In microscopy, a system of *i.* in which the stratum of air between the objective and the cover glass is replaced by a medium which deflects as little as possible the rays of light passing through the cover glass, *i. e.*, by one which, like oil of cedar wood, has the same refraction and dispersing power as crown glass.—**Oil i.** In microscopy, homogeneous *i.* by means of an oil.

IMMER'SUS. Immersed; as a *n. m.*, see **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

IMMIC'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See **ENURESIS**.

IMMINU'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *in*, intens., and *minuere*, to lessen. Ger., *Verminderung, Verkleinerung*. A diminution, as of flesh.

IMMIS'SIO, *f.* -ion'is. From *in*, in, and *mittere*, to send. Insertion, introduction.—**I. catheteris**. See **CATHERISM**.

IMMIS'SOR, *m.* -o'ris. One who inserts or introduces anything.

IMMISSO'RIMUM, *n.* An instrument to be inserted, especially a catheter.

IMMUNE'. Gr., *ἀτελής*. Lat., *immunis*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *immun*. Endowed with immunity; as a *n.*, a person so endowed.

IMMU'NITY. Fr., *immunité*. Ger., *Immunität*. The property which the organism may acquire of being safe

from attacks of certain infectious diseases, either in consequence of a former attack or from any other cause.

IMMUTANS. From *immutare*, to change. See **ALTERATIVE**.

IMPACT'ED. Lat., *impactus*. Fr., *enclavé*. Ger., *eingekellt*. Driven in and held tight.

IMPAC'TION. Lat., *impactio*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einkeilung*. The state of being impacted or of containing impacted material.—**Fæcal i.** An accumulation of feces in the bowels.

IMPAL'UDISM. From *in*, *in*, and *palus*, a marsh. Fr., *impaludisme*. The state of being poisoned with malaria.

IM'PAR. *Im'paris*. From *in*, *neg.*, and *par*, equal. Fr., *impaire*. Ger., *unpaarig, ungepaart, ungleich*. Unequal, odd; as a n., an azygous part. **I. pharyngis.** See **Middle CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx**.

IMPASTA'TION. Lat., *impastatio* (from *in*, into, and *pasta*, paste). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einknetung*. In pharmacy, the making of a paste.

IMPA'TIENS, f. -en'tis. From *in*, *neg.*, and *pati*, to suffer. Fr., *balsamine*. Ger., *Springkraut*. Touch me not; a genus of geraniaceous herbs so called because the capsules are irritable.—**I. balsamina.** Fr., *herbe impatiente*. Balsamine. The Japanese are said to use the juice of the plant to dye their nails red. It is like the other species in its properties.—**I. fulva.** Orange-flowered balsam. An ointment prepared by boiling the plant in lard has been used in hæmorrhoids. The properties are probably like those of *I. noli me tangere*.—**I. hortensis.** *I. balsamina*.—**I. lutea, I. maculata, I. noli me tangere.** Fr., *noli-me-tangere*. Ger., *gemeines Springkraut*. Touch me not. Its stem and leaves, which are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, were formerly used as a diuretic and as an external application to sores and hæmorrhoids.—**I. pallida.** Pale touch me not; an acrid species employed as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.—**I. palustris.** See *I. noli me tangere*.

IMPATIENT'IA, f. From *impatiens*, impatient. Irritability.—**I. vesicæ.** Irritability of the bladder.

IMPERATO'RIA, f. From *imperare*, to command. Fr., *impératoire*. Ger., *Meisterwurz*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**I. alba, I. major.** See *I. ostruthium*.—**I. nigra.** The *Astrantia major*.—**I. ostruthium.** Fr., *impératoire des Alpes*. Ger., *gemeine Meisterwurz*. False pellitory of Spain. The root proper and the rhizome were once used in a great variety of diseases. The plant is rarely used in American medicine.

IMPERATO'RIN(E). Fr., *impératorine*. Ger., *Imperatorin*. An alkaloid found in *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

IMPERFORA'TION. Lat., *imperfioratio*. See **ATRESIA**.

IMPERIAL. Lat., *imperialis*. Pertaining to an emperor or to an empire; as a n., an acid refrigerant drink made by dissolving cream of tartar in boiling water and adding sugar and fresh lemon peel.

IMPERIALIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{60}NO_4$, obtained from *Fritillaria imperialis*. It acts upon the heart.

IMPETI'GINES, f., pl. of impetigo (q. v.).

IMPETIGINO'DES. See **IMPETIGINOUS**.

IMPETI'GINOID. See **IMPETIGINOUS**.

IMPETIGINOSITAS, f. -ta'tis. See **IMPETIGO**.

IMPETIGINO'SUS. See **IMPETIGINOUS**; as a n. m., a person affected with impetigo.

IMPETI'GINOUS. Lat., *impetiginosus, impetiginodes*. Fr., *impétigineux*. Ger., *impetiginös*. Relating to or resembling impetigo.

IMPETI'GO, f. -i'ginis. From *impetere*, to attack. Gr., *λεῖχιν*. Fr., *impétigo*. Ger., *Krustenflechte*. 1. A dermatological term employed by different writers and at different periods with varying significations. Of the four varieties of the disease described under this name by Celsus, the first, characterized by pimples (*vari*), pustules, vesicles, and scales, may have included, besides eczema, *i.* in the modern sense of the term (*v. infra*); the second, or "red," variety was probably

eczema; the third, or "black," variety, which was "thicker, harder, and more swollen," "produces fissures and corrodes violently," and was attended with the production of a spreading black scale or crust, may have been either impetiginous eczema or a gangrenous affection; the fourth variety, "not curable" and characterized by white scales the removal of which sometimes caused blood to appear, was probably psoriasis. 2. Peter Frank designated as "impetigines" (pl. of *i.*) all chronic forms of skin disease, the acute forms being termed "exanthemata." 3. Schönlein limited the term "impetigines" to those forms of skin disease that were superficial in character, corresponding nearly to the "eczematoses" of Fuchs. 4. Plenck employed the term for a red, dry, itching eruption that tended to become general over the whole body, and terminated with the formation of "furfures," or "light scales." 5. In its modern sense, as first defined by Willan, the term signifies a disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of small, yellow, itching pustules, occurring often in groups, and ending with the production of thin, scaly, yellowish crusts. By Hebra and by many recent writers the term has been discarded as implying a disease *sui generis*, the eruption being regarded simply as a form of pustulation incident to eczema. See **ECZEMA impetiginosum**.—**I. achor.** Fr., *impétigo du cuir chevelu*. Ger., *feuchter Kopfggrind*. Of Fuchs, impetiginous eczema of the scalp.—**I. achor granulatus.** See **ACHOR granulatus** and **ECZEMA impetiginosum**.—**I. achor mucosus.** 1. Impetiginous eczema. 2. See **ACHOR mucifluus** (2d def.).—**I. acneiformis.** Fr., *impétigo acniforme*. A chronic pustular affection of the region of the beard, appearing in successive crops and not forming confluent crusts.—**I. adenos.** Of N. E. Aronstam, "an acute, contagious, febrile affection characterized by the eruption of pustules and accompanied by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands in their various situations."—**I. a pediculis.** *I.* associated with and due to the presence of pediculi, especially pediculi capitis.—**I. capitis.** *I.* of the scalp.—**I. conferta.** See *I. figurata*.—**I. confusus.** Of Fuchs, *i. sparsa*.—**I. contagiosa.** Syn.: *i. parasitaria*. Of T. Fox, an acute, pustular, contagious disease of the skin, often beginning with fever, characterized by vesicopustules appearing first, usually, on the face or hands, and thence extending to other parts, followed by the formation of yellowish, granular crusts.—**I. eczematodes, I. erythematica.** Fr., *impétigo érysipélateux*. *I.* resembling erysipelas; impetiginous eczema of a decidedly inflammatory character.—**I. exedens.** See *I. rodens*.—**I. faciei.** Impetiginous eczema of the face.—**I. faciei lactea.** See **ACHOR in facie**.—**I. favosa.** *I.* attended with favuslike crusts.—**I. figurata.** Syn.: *i. conferta*. Fr., *impétigo figuré*. Figured scall; *i.* in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, forming irregular figures. Cf. *I. sparsa*.—**I. granulata.** Fr., *impétigo granulé*. *I.* characterized by friable and granular crusts, owing to the decidedly purulent character of the secretion.—**I. herpetiformis.** Fr., *impétigo herpétique*. A chronic pustular or vesicopustular disease of the skin occurring in pregnant women during the latter months of gestation, and attended with grave general symptoms, often ending fatally.—**I. larvalis.** Fr., *impétigo larvé*. Impetiginous eczema of the face with crusts covering the skin like a mask.—**I. localis.** *I.* limited to a special region, such as the face.—**I. mercurialis.** Impetiginous eczema due to mercurial poisoning.—**I. parasitaria.** A name given to *i. contagiosa* by Kaposi, who found a fungus in the efflorescences which he regarded as the cause of the disease.—**I. pilaris.** A pustular eruption, occurring usually in men, and most commonly on the legs, each pustule being traversed by a hair; regarded by Devergie as a suppurative form of lichen pilaris.—**I. purifluens.** A form of pustular erup-

tion peculiar to a "pale, opaline, thick, and oily skin" (Devergie), the pustules breaking and leaving a red, uneven, eroded surface, from which a very abundant mucopurulent fluid of a yellowish-white color is discharged.—**I. rodens.** Fr., *impétigo rongéant*. A chronic ulcerative disease of the skin, especially of the face, of uncertain character. According to Devergie there are three varieties. In the first, or "diffuse," form, little efflorescences, varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a lentil, occur at various points on the face, especially the cheeks, characterized by the formation of crusts, beneath which slightly depressed erosions or ulcers form, followed by scars. In the second, or "aggregated" (*ramassée*) form, the little crusts appear upon the nose and near the inner angle of the eye. These fall off and are followed by cicatrices, but the disease extends by the development, at their periphery, of other similar crusts, which pursue a like course (lupus erythematosus). In the third, or "ulcerating" form, the disease affects principally the ala nasi, or the angles of the eye, and is attended with abundant purulent or sanious discharge and with considerable ulceration. Most writers refer *i. rodens* to cancer or syphilis.—**I. rodens syphilitica.** A serpiginous form of *i. syphilitica* attended with ulceration.—**I. scabida.** Fr., *impétigo rupiforme* (ou *scabieux*). I. attended with much crusting. See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**I. scrophulosa.** Fr., *impétigo scrofuleux*. I. associated with scrofula; according to Bazin, one of the etiological divisions of *i.*—**I. simplex.** I. of the common and simple form. Cf. *I. contagiosa*.—**I. sparsa.** Fr., *impétigo épars*. Scattered running scall; *i.* in which the efflorescences (or pustules) are scattered over the surface at comparatively wide intervals, and without determinate arrangement. The pustules afterward break and give rise to a discharge that dries and produces yellowish laminated scales. See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**I. sycoformis.** Fr., *impétigo sycoforme*. A pustular affection (or an impetiginous eczema) of the upper lip, in which the pustules are deeper seated than in ordinary *i.*, but not so deep-seated as those of sycosis. Two varieties are described, one of which occurs as the sequel of a long continued mucopurulent discharge from the nostrils, and is most common in young persons; the other occurs only in men, and is due to the irritation of shaving.—**I. syphilitica.** See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**I. ulcerata.** See *I. rodens*.—**I. variolosa.** An eruption of *i.* pustules occasionally observed during the declining period of variola.

IM'PETUS, m. *Im'petus*. From *impetere*, to attack. Gr., ἐπιδρομή. Ger., *Anfall, Angriff*. 1. An attack, onset, or paroxysm (of a disease). 2. The force with which a body moves.—**I. febris.** Ger., *Fieberanfall*. The onset of a fever.—**I. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutandrang*. Sanguineous congestion.

IMPINGUA'TIO, f. -io'nis. See PINGUEFACTION.

IMPLANTA'TIO, -io'nis. See IMPLANTATION.—**I. oculi.** Fr., *greffe oculaire*. The operation of replacing a lost eye by one taken from an animal.

IMPLANTATION. Lat., *implantatio* (from *in*, in, and *plantare*, to plant). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Einpflanzung, Ansatzstelle*. 1. An attachment or insertion (e. g., of a ligament). 2. The act of inserting, grafting, or introducing anything that is to remain *in situ*. 3. A form of double monstrosity in which one of the individuals is parasitic.—**Crescentic i.** Burn's ligament.—**Crescentic i. of the external oblique muscle.** See *Gimbernat's* LIGAMENT.—**Hypoderm(at)ic i.** Ger., *hypodermatische I.* The introduction of solid medicinal substances into the subcutaneous connective tissue through an incision in the skin. I. (3d def.) in which the parasitic individual is wholly or partly external to the other.—**Internal i.** The form of *i.* (3d def.) in which one individual is wholly included within the other.—**Medica-**

mental i. Ger., *medicamentöse I.* See *Hypodermic i.*—**Parenchymatous i.** Ger., *parenchymatöse I.* The introduction of remedial agents into the body of a new growth for the purpose of destroying it.—**Unequal external i.** A form of *i.* (3d def.) in which the two individuals are united at dissimilar points.

IMPLE'TIO, f. -io'nis. From *implere*, to fill up. Ger., *Anfüllung*. Repletion.

IMPLICA'TIO, f. -io'nis. From *implicare*, to infold. Ger., *Verwicklung*. 1. An entangling. 2. A complication of diseases.

IMPLU'VIUM, n. From *impluere*, to rain into. 1. A shower bath. 2. See EMBROCATION.

IMPONDERABIL'ITY. From *in*, not, and *pondus*, a weight. Fr., *impondérabilité*. Ger., *Imponderabilität, Unwägbarkeit*. The quality of being imponderable.

IMPON'DERABLE. Lat., *imponderabilis*. Fr., *impondérable*. Ger., *unwägar*. Incapable of being weighed; without weight. The *i's* (Lat., *imponderabilia*) of the old authors included heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc.

IMPOS'TEM. See ABSCESS.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. See APOSTASIS (1st def.).

IMPOS'THUME. See ABSCESS.

IM'POTENCE, IM'POTENCY. Gr., ἀδυναμία. Lat., *impotentia*. Fr., *i., impuissance*. Ger., *Impotenz, Unvermögen*. Powerlessness, especially inability to copulate satisfactorily.—**Functional i.** Fr., *i. fonctionnelle*. A general term for certain affections characterized by incapacity for a particular sort of muscular action (such as writer's cramp, etc.).—**Paralytic i.** A form of *i.* resulting from the abolition of the power of erection and sexual desire.—**Psychical i.** Lat., *impotentia psychica*. I. due to a lack of self-confidence, fear, shame, or the like.

IMPOTEN'TIA, f. See IMPOTENCE.—**I. coeundi.** See IMPOTENCE.—**I. concipiendi.** Barrenness in the female.—**I. generandi.** See STERILITY.—**I. gestandi.** Barrenness in the female due to inability to carry the fetus to full term.—**I. parturiendi.** Barrenness in the female resulting from natural deformities which disable her for giving birth to a child.—**I. virilis.** Impotence in the male.

IMPRÆGNA'TIO, f. -io'nis. From *imprægnare*, to impregnate. 1. A moistening. 2. Impregnation.

IMPRÆPUTIA'TUS. From *in*, neg., and *præputiare*, to draw out the foreskin. Ger., *unbeschnitten*. Uncircumcised.

IMPRÆGNA'TION. Lat., *imprægnatio*. Fr., *imprégnation*. Ger., *Schwängerung* (1st def.). 1. In chemistry, the saturation of a substance with another substance without chemical combination. 2. The process by which the female is made to conceive.—**Artificial i.** Fr., *fécondation artificielle*. See *Artificial* FECUNDATION.—**Ovarian i.** Fr., *imprégnation ovarique*. See *Indirect* ATAVISM.

IMPRES'SIO, f. -io'nis. See IMPRESSION.—**I. angularis.** A depression in the surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, corresponding to the projection of the petrous portion of the temporal bone into the cranial cavity.—**I. cardiaca, I. cardis.** The shallow depression on the upper surface of the left lobe of the liver, just below where the apex of the heart abuts against the diaphragm.—**I. carotica.** The anterior portion of the carotid groove in the sphenoid bone.—**I. coli, I. colica.** A depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, receiving the hepatic flexure of the colon.—**I. deltoidea, I. deltoides.** See *Deltoid* IMPRESSION of the humerus.—**I. digastrica.** See *Digastric* FOSSA.—**I'nes digitatæ.** Small, roundish depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones.—**I. duodenalis.** A slight depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, in relation below with the descending portion of the duodenum.—**I. gastrica.** 1. The concavity

in the lower surface of the left lobe of the liver which receives the stomach. 2. The depression in the anterior surface of the left kidney corresponding to the fundus of the stomach.—**I. hepatica**. The depression in the anterior surface of the right kidney where it is in relation with the right lobe of the liver.—**I. jugularis**. A shallow depression in the lower surface of the cerebellum receiving the jugular tubercle of the occipital bone.—**I'nes laterales (phalangium)**. Small foveæ surmounted by tubercles, on either side of the distal ends of the metacarpal bones, receiving the attachments of the lateral ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.—**I. lateralis (ossis metacarpi)**. The lateral surface of the head of a metacarpal bone.—**I'nes metacarpi laterales**. See *I. lateralis ossis metacarpi*.—**I'nes musculares**. The flattened surfaces on the greater tuberosity of the humerus, to which are attached, respectively, the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles.—**I. muscularis**. The depression on the posterior surface of the kidney, where it is in relation with the quadratus lumborum muscle.—**I. nervi trigemini**. The depression upon the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the reception of the Gasserian ganglion.—**I'nes phalangium laterales**. See *I'nes laterales (phalangium)*.—**I. petrosa**. A depression on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, at its junction with the temporal lobe, which corresponds to the prominence formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**I. renalis**. A depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver in relation with the right kidney.—**I'nes semilunares**. Depressions upon the external surface of the retina, corresponding to elevations upon its internal surface, found only in fetal eyes.—**I. suprarenalis**. The depression in the posterior border of the right lobe of the liver, which receives the suprarenal capsule.—**I. trigemini (ossis temporis)**. A depression near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, on its anterior surface, for the reception of the trigeminus nerve and the Gasserian ganglion.—**I. vesicalis**. See FISSURE for the gall bladder.

IMPRESSION. Gr., ἐντύπωσις. Lat., *impressio* (from *imprimere*, to press into). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Eindruck*. 1. A slight depression or hollow in a surface, such as might result from the impact of a finger upon a soft body. 2. A perceptible alteration of, or (passive) change in, the condition or state of anything resulting from the action of an extraneous agency.—**Deltoid i. of the humerus**. Lat., *impressio deltoidea* (seu *deltoidea*). A large, triangular, uneven i. on the external surface of the shaft of the humerus, near its middle, receiving the insertion of the deltoid muscle.—**Digital i.** See IMPRESSIONES *digitate* (under IMPRESSIO).—**Maternal i.** An i. made upon the mind of a pregnant woman and supposed to result in some peculiarity in the offspring.

IMPRESSURA, *f.* 1. See IMPRESSION. 2. Of M. A. Severinus, a mark of contamination (e. g., with syphilis).

IMPU'BERAL. Lat., *impuber*, *impubes*, *impubis* (from *in*, neg., and *pubes* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *impubère*. Ger., *unmannbar* (1st def.). 1. Not having attained puberty. 2. Immature.

IMPU'BERTY. From *in*, not, and *pubertas*, maturity. The state of being impuberal.

IMPU'BES. See IMPUBERAL.

IMPU'DENS, IMPU'DICUS. From *in*, neg., and *pudere*, to be ashamed. Fr., *impudique*. Ger., *schaamlos*. Shameless; as a botanical species name, resembling the penis.

IMPULSE. Gr., ὥσμός. Lat., *impulsus* (from *impellere*, to push). Fr., *impulsion*. Ger., *Antrieb*. Lit., a being driven in a particular direction. 1. Momentum or force, especially when suddenly accelerated; a quick thrust. 2. A sudden access of volition.—**Cardiac i.** See APEX BEAT.—**Emotional morbid i.** An i. to commit an act,

originating in a sentiment or emotion and not from any intellectual source.—**Expiratory i.** Ger., *Expirationserregung*. An i. from the respiratory centre giving rise to expiratory movements, inspiratory movements being at the same time wholly suspended.—**Heart's i.** See APEX BEAT.—**Homicidal i.** An insane i. to kill a fellow being.—**Inspiratory i.** An i. from the respiratory centre, inducing inspiratory movements, expiratory efforts being at the same time suspended.—**Intellectual objective morbid i.** The persistence of an idea in the mind of an individual contrary to his sense of right, urging him to a specific act repugnant to his conscience, the consequences of which are not limited to himself.—**Intellectual subjective morbid i.** The occurrence or recurrence of an idea known to be false, the logical consequences of which are restricted to the individual in whom it occurs.—**Morbid i.** A form of i. in which the patient is moved to commit acts from which he would shrink if sane.—**Suicidal i.** An insane i. to take one's own life.—**Systolic i.** See APEX BEAT.—**Volitional morbid i.** An irresistible i. to the perpetration of acts often motiveless, known to be criminal, and against which the intellect and will are strongly exerted.

IMPURGA'TUS. From *in*, neg., and *purgare*, to make clean. See ACATHARTUS.

IMPUTABIL'ITY. From *imputare*, to charge against. Lat., *imputabilitas*. Fr., *imputabilité*. Ger., *Zurechnungsfähigkeit*. The soundness of mind which renders a person legally chargeable with crime.

INAC'TIVE. Lat., *inactivus*. Fr., *inactif*. Ger., *unthätig*. In a passive state.—**Optically i.** In chemistry, having no action on polarized light.

INAD'EQUACY. From *in*, neg., and *adæquare*, to make equal to. Fr., *insuffisance*. Ger., *Insufficienz*, *Unzulänglichkeit*. Insufficiency.—**Renal i.** Fr., *insuffisance rénale*. Ger., *Niereninsufficienz*. Of Sir Andrew Clark, a condition of the kidney in which it is unable to produce the normal amount of urine containing the proper proportion of solids and of a specific gravity greater than 1.014.

INALIMENT'AL. From *in*, neg., and *alimentum*, food. Of Bacon, not nutritious.

INANAGEN'ESIS, INANAPH'YSIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'-esis), -ys'eos (-aph'ysis). From *is*, a muscle, *ἀνά*, again, and *γένεσις*, generation, or *φύσις*, birth. Ger., *Muskel-fasernwiedererzeugung*. Muscular regeneration; the re-production of muscular fibres.

INA'NIA, *n. pl.* The iliac regions.

INANI'TION. Lat., *inanitio* (from *inanis*, empty). Fr., *i*. Ger., *I*, *Leerheit*. The condition of being inane, emptiness; starvation.

INANTIN'IAL. Pertaining to the inion and to the antinion.

INAPPENDIC'ULATE. Lat., *inappendiculatus* (from *in*, neg., and *appendix*, an appendix). Fr., *inappendiculé*. Ger., *ohne Anhängsel*. Having no appendices.

INAP'PETENCE, INAP'PETENCY. Lat., *inappetentia*. See ANOREXIA.

INAPPETEN'TIA, *f.* See ANOREXIA.—**I. a bile**. See ANOREXIA *biliosa*.

INARTIC'ULATE. Gr., ἄσσημος (2d def.). Lat., *inarticulatus* (from *in*, neg., and *articulare*, to divide into single members or joints). Fr., *inarticulé*. Ger., *ungegliedert*, *gelenklos* (2d def.). 1. Not jointed to another part or organ; without articulations in the bodily structure. 2. Of vocal sounds, or of speech, not formed into distinct syllables, confused, unintelligible.

INARTICULA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *in*, neg., and *articulare*, to divide into single members or joints. 1. See ENARTHROSIS. 2. The state of being inarticulate; the absence of an articulation normally present.

INASSIM'ILABLE. From *in*, neg., and *assimilis*, similar. Fr., *i*. Insusceptible of assimilation.

INCANA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See INCARCERATION.

INCARCERATED. Lat., *incarceratus* (from *incarcerare*, to imprison). Fr., *enchatonné*. Ger., *incarceri(ert)*. Confined, imprisoned; of an organ, abnormally inclosed or shut off from return to its normal position in the body, or from escape through a passage which should be open.

INCARCERATIO, *f.* -*io'nis*. See INCARCERATION.—**I. inflammatoria**. See *Inflammatory* INCARCERATION.—**I. intestinum**. Inclusion of a portion of the intestine in a sac or cavity with a narrow opening, as in hernia.—**I. placenta**. See INCARCERATION of the *placenta*.

INCARCERATION. Lat., *incarceratio* (from *in*, in, and *carcerare*, to imprison). Fr., *incarcération*, *enclavement*, *enchatonnement*. Ger., *Eingeschlossenwerden*, *Einhülsung*, *Einsackung*, *Einklemmung*. 1. The act of incarcerating. 2. The state or process of being incarcerated. 3. Of a medicament administered subcutaneously, its confinement so that its action does not extend too far.—**I. of the gravid uterus**. Ger., *I. (oder Einklemmung) der schwangeren Gebärmutter*. Abnormal retention of the organ in the pelvis after it should have risen.—**I. of the placenta**. Lat., *incarceratio placenta*. Fr., *incarcération (ou enchatonnement, ou chatonnement) du placenta*. Retention of the placenta in consequence of irregular contraction of the uterus.—**Inflammatory i.** I. of the intestine in old inflammatory bands.—**Spasmodic i.** Obstruction of the bowel by spasmodic contraction of its muscular coat.

INCARNANT. Lat., *incarnans*. Forming or producing flesh; promoting granulation.

INCARNATIO, *f.* -*io'nis*. From *incarnare*, to make flesh. 1. Lit., a conversion into flesh; an incarnation. 2. Syssarcosis (*q. v.*).—**I. unguis**, **I. unguium**. See *Growing* NAIL.

INCARNATION. Lat., *incarnatio* (from *incarnare*, to make flesh). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfleischung*, *Fleischbildung*. 1. A formation of, or (more properly) a conversion into, flesh. 2. The production of the germ or embryo within the ovum. 3. The formation of new material in the repair of wounds; granulation.

INCARNATIVE. Lat., *incarnativus*. 1. See INCARNANT. 2. Imbedded in the soft parts.

INCARNIFICATION. From *in*, in, *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, to make. See INCARNATION.

INCASSA POISON. An African ordeal bark said to contain a violent cardiac poison.

IN'CEAL. From *incus*, an anvil. See INCUDAL.

INCENDIUM, *n.* From *incendere*, to set fire to. 1. A phlegmon. 2. A "burning fever." 3. See COMBUSTION.—**I. spontaneum**. See *Spontaneous* COMBUSTION.

INCENSIO, *f.* -*io'nis*. Inflammation.

INCENTI'VUM, *n.* Ger., *Reizmittel*. An irritant.

INCEPTION. Lat., *inceptio*. 1. The beginning of anything. 2. Ingestion. 3. Intussusception.

INCERATION. Lat., *inceratio* (from *incereare*, to smear). Fr., *incération*. Ger., *Einwachsen*. In pharmacy, the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of softened wax by the gradual admixture of a fluid.

INCERNIC'ULUM, *n.* From *incernere*, to sift upon a thing. 1. A sieve or strainer. 2. The pelvis of the kidney.

INCIDENT'IA, *n. pl.* From *incidere*, to cut into. Medicines formerly supposed to consist of sharp particles.

INCID'ING. From *incidere*, to cut into. Incisive, resolvent; of pectoral medicaments, expectorant.

INCID'UUS. From *in*, in, and *cadere*, to fall. Ger., *einfallend, zwischenfallend*. Falling between two others (said of pulsations).

INCI'LE, *n.* -*ci'les*. Of Haller, the fourth ventricle of the brain.

INCINERATION. Lat., *incineratio* (from *in*, into, and *cinis*, ash). Fr., *incinération*. Ger., *Einäschung*. 1. A process employed in analysis to obtain the inorganic constituents of organic matters by heating in red-hot

vessels open to the air, so as to burn off all the organic particles. 2. Cremation.

INCINERATOR. An apparatus (furnace) for effecting incineration.

INCISED'. Lat., *incisus*. Fr., *incisé, découpé*. Ger., *eingeschnitten*. Cut into; of a wound, made with a cutting instrument.

INCI'SIO, *f.* -*io'nis*. See INCISION.—**I. crucialis**. See *Crucial* INCISION.—**I. priori opposita**. See *COUNTER-OPENING*.—**I. simplex**. Fr., *incision simple*. A single cut made at one time and in one direction.

INCISION. Lat., *incisio*, *incisura* (from *in*, into, and *cadere*, to cut). Fr., *i.*, *découper*. Ger., *Einschnitt*. A division of parts with a cutting instrument.—**Crucial i.** Lat., *incisio crucialis*. An i. consisting of two simple i's crossing each other at right angles.—**Dry i.** Fr., *i. sèche*. The wound made by an écraseur.—**Explorative i.**, **Exploratory i.** Fr., *i. exploratrice*. Ger., *Probeincision*. An i. into a cavity for the purpose of examining the contents of the cavity.—**Fergusson's i. for removal of the upper jaw**. The i. usually employed; it passes from the inner canthus of the eye down around the ala of the nose, and through the median line of the lip.—**Gensoul's i. for removal of the upper jaw**. An i. extending across the cheek in the line of Stenson's duct, meeting a vertical one extending upward from the angle of the mouth to the inner canthus of the eye.—**Liston's (or Lizars's) i. for removal of the upper jaw**. An i. extending from in front of the ear downward in a curved line to the angle of the mouth.—**Relief i.** Ger., *Entspannungsschnitt*. An i. made for the purpose of lessening tension.—**Wilde's i. for mastoid disease**. An i. 1 to 1½ inch long, made about a centimetre behind the line of attachment of the external ear and parallel with it, passing through the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and periosteum, down to the bone; recommended in painful and refractory swellings of the tissues overlying the mastoid process, to secure complete drainage and relieve tension.

INCISI'VAL. See INCISIVE (2d def.).

INCISIVE. Lat., *incisivus*. Fr., *incisif*. 1. Anciently, resolvent. 2. In relation with or adjacent to an incisor tooth. 3. Adapted to cutting, incisor.

INCISIVUS. Incisive; as a *n. m.*, an incisor tooth; also a muscle situated near the incisor teeth.—**I. inferior**. See *ACCESSORII orbicularis oris* (under *ACCESSORIUS*).—**I. lateralis**. Of Winslow, the levator labii superioris and the levator labii superioris alæque nasi taken as one muscle.—**I. medius**. See *DEPRESSOR alæ nasi*.

INCISOR. -*o'ris*. Fr., *inciseur*. Ger., *einschneidend* (adj.). *Einschneider* (*n.*). 1. (Adj.) serving to incise; pertaining to or in relation with the i. teeth. 2. (*N. m.*) a cutting instrument or organ, especially an i. tooth.

INCISO'RIMUM, *n.* From *in*, into, and *cadere*, to cut. 1. See *BISTOURY*. 2. An operating table.

INCISO'RIOUS. See INCISIVUS.

INCISURA, *f.* From *in*, into, and *cadere*, to cut. Fr., *échancrure*. Ger., *Einkerbung*, *Incisur*. 1. An incisure. 2. In surgery and botany, an incision.—**Anterior i.** See *I. anterior*.—**I. acetabuli**. See *Acetabular* NOTCH.—**I. anterior**. The anterior notch of the cerebellum.—**I. anthelialis**. A shallow fissure in the cartilage of the ear, between the anthelix and the antitragus.—**I. astragali**. The groove on the posterior aspect of the astragalus for the tendon of the flexor pollicis pedis longus muscle.—**I. auriculæ (intertragica)**. See *I. intertragica*.—**I. auris**. See *I. tragohelecinæ*.—**I. cancanæi**. See *I. astragali*.—**I. cardiaca (pulmonum)**. A deep notch in the anterior border of the left lung which receives the apex of the heart.—**I. cartilaginæ thyr(e)oidæ (superior)**. See *I. thyreoidea superior*.—**I. cerebelli anterior**. A notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum anteriorly.—**Incisuræ cerebelli mar-**

ginales. See *I. cerebelli posterior* and *I. cerebelli anterior*.—*I. cerebelli marsupialis* (seu marsupiiformis, seu posterior). A cleft which intervenes between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum posteriorly.—*I. cerebelli semilunaris*. See *I. cerebelli anterior*.—*I. clavicularis* (manubrii sterni). Ger., *Schlüsselbeineinschnitt*. The depressed surface at the upper end of the sternum which articulates with the clavicle.—**Incisuræ costales**. The notches on each side of the lateral margins of the sternum into which the costal cartilages fit.—*I. crucialis*. See *Crucial incision*.—*I. digastrica*. See *Digastric fossa*.—*I. ethmoidalis*. See *Ethmoidal notch*.—*I. falciformis*. The external crural ring.—*I. fibularis* (tibiæ). Ger., *Fibularincisur*. The depression on the lower end of the tibia into which the fibula fits.—*I. frontalis*. See *Supraorbital foramen*.—*I. habenulæ*. See *Trigonum habenulæ*.—*I. hepatis interlobularis*. The longitudinal fissure of the liver.—*I. iliaca anterior*. See *I. iliaca minor*.—*I. iliaca inferior*. See *Lesser sciatic notch*.—*I. iliaca major*. Fr., *échancrure interépineuse postérieure*. The hollowed out margin between the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the pubic bone.—*I. iliaca minor*. Fr., *échancrure interépineuse antérieure*. The concave margin between the anterior inferior and superior spines of the ilium.—*I. iliaca posterior*. See *I. iliaca major*.—*I. iliaca superior* (ossis coxæ). See *Great sciatic notch*.—*I. incisiva*. The groove on the inner surface of the superior maxilla, which, with a corresponding one on its fellow, forms the anterior palatine canal.—*I. Interarytænoidæ*. The depression in the larynx between the cartilages of Santorini.—*I. interclavicularis*. See *Interclavicular notch*.—*I. interlobaris* (seu interlobularis) hepatis. See *Interlobar notch of the liver*.—**Incisuræ interlobares** (seu interlobulares) pulmonis (seu pulmonum). The fissures dividing the lungs into lobes.—*I. intertragica*. A notch in the cartilage of the auricle which separates the tragus from the antitragus.—*I. ischiadica inferior*. See *Lesser sciatic notch*.—*I. ischiadica major*. See *Great sciatic notch*.—*I. ischiadica minor*. See *Lesser sciatic notch*.—*I. ischiadica superior*. See *Great sciatic notch*.—*I. jugularis*. See *Jugular notch*.—*I. jugularis anterior* (seu lateralis). The anterior of the two portions into which the jugular notch of the temporal bone is divided by the processus infrajugularis partis petrosæ.—*I. jugularis medialis* (seu posterior). The posterior of the two portions into which the jugular notch of the temporal bone is divided by the processus infrajugularis partis petrosæ.—*I. lacrimalis*. See *Sulcus lacrimalis*.—*I. lienalis*. See *Hilum of the spleen*.—*I. longitudinalis* (cerebri). See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—*I. lunata scapulæ*. See *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. mandibulæ*. The sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla.—*I. marginalis anterior*. See *I. cerebelli anterior*.—*I. marginalis posterior*, *I. marsupialis*. See *I. cerebelli posterior*.—*I. mastoidea*. See *Digastric fossa*.—*I. maxillæ inferioris*. See *I. mandibulæ*.—*I. nasalis*. See *Nasal notch of the frontal bone*.—*I. obturatoria*. A notch in the upper lateral edge of the obturator foramen.—*I. palatina*. See *Sphenopalatine notch of the palate bone*.—*I. palii*. Ger., *Manteleinschnitt*. The great longitudinal fissure of the brain.—*I. parietalis*. A notch just at the junction of the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the upper portion of the mastoid process into which the parietal bone fits.—*I. patellaris*. See *Fossa intercondyloidea posterior*.—*I. peronea*. See *I. fibularis*.—*I. petrososquamosa*. See *Petrosquamous fissure*.—*I. posterior cerebelli*. See *I. cerebelli posterior*.—*I. præoccipitalis*. Of Schwalbe (after Meynert), a sulcus which extends between the occipitotemporal and the inferior temporosphenoidal lobes of the brain.—*I. renalis*. See *Hilum of the kidney*.—**Incisuræ sacrococcygeæ**. The notches formed by the upper surface of the coccyx and

the marked depressions of the lateral surfaces of the lower end of the sacrum.—*I. sacroischiadica*. The space between the margins of the ilium and sacrum which is crossed by the great sacrosciatic foramen.—*I. sæpti* (cerebri). The fifth ventricle of the brain.—*I. Santorini*. See *I. santoriniana major* and *I. santoriniana minor*.—*I. santoriniana major*. The larger of the two fissures in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus.—*I. santoriniana minor*. The smaller of the two fissures in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus.—*I. scapulæ*, *I. scapularis*. See *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. semilunaris*. See *I. cerebelli anterior*, *I. fibularis*, *I. mandibulæ*, *Interclavicular notch*, and *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. semilunaris auriculæ*. See *I. intertragica*.—*I. semilunaris cerebelli*. See *I. cerebelli anterior*.—*I. semilunaris lateralis sterni*. See *I. clavicularis*.—*I. semilunaris major* (ilii). See *I. iliaca major*.—*I. semilunaris major* (ulnæ). See *Great sigmoid cavity*.—*I. semilunaris* (mandibulæ). See *I. mandibulæ*.—*I. semilunaris manubrii sterni*. See *Interclavicular notch*.—*I. semilunaris maxillæ inferioris*. See *I. mandibulæ*.—*I. semilunaris minor* (ilii). See *I. iliaca minor*.—*I. semilunaris minor* (ulnæ). See *Lesser sigmoid cavity*.—*I. semilunaris radii*. See *Semilunar cavity of the radius*.—*I. semilunaris scapulæ*. See *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. semilunaris sterni*. See *Interclavicular notch*.—*I. semilunaris superior scapulæ*. See *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. semilunaris superior sterni*. See *Interclavicular notch*.—*I. semilunaris tibiæ*. See *I. fibularis*.—*I. sæpti* (cerebri). See *I. septi* (cerebri).—*I. sigmoidea*. See *I. mandibulæ*.—*I. sigmoidea major*. See *Great sigmoid cavity*.—*I. sigmoidea mandibulæ*. See *I. mandibulæ*.—*I. sigmoidea minor* (ulnæ). See *Lesser sigmoid cavity*.—*I. sphenopalatina*. See *Sphenopalatine notch of the palate bone*.—*I. sternalis*. See *Interclavicular notch*.—*I. supraorbitalis*. See *Supraorbital foramen*.—*I. suprascapularis*. See *Suprascapular notch*.—*I. tali*. See *I. astragali*.—*I. temporalis*. The subtemporal fissure.—*I. tentorii*. See *Inferior transverse fissure*.—*I. tentorii cerebelli*. The oval opening in the tentorium in which the pons and lower portions of the corpora quadrigemina lie.—*I. terminalis* [Schwalbe]. A notch in the cartilage of the pinna at the bottom of the cavity of the concha.—**Incisuræ thyr(e)oideæ inferiores**. Three shallow notches in the lower margin of the thyreoid cartilage, one in the middle and one on each side, the latter separated from the former by the cricoid processes.—*I. thyr(e)oidea inferior media*. The notch in the lower margin in the median line of the thyreoid cartilage.—*I. thyr(e)oidea superior*. The notch in the median line in the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage.—*I. tragica*. See *I. intertragica*.—*I. tragohelicina*. A fissure in the concha of the ear between the tragus and the helix.—**Incisuræ tympanicæ**. See *Notches of Rivinus*.—*I. ulnaris radii*. See *Lesser sigmoid cavity*.—*I. umbilicalis*. See *Umbilical fissure of the liver*.—*I. umbilicalis hepatis*. See *Interlobar notch of the liver*.—**Incisuræ vertebrales**. See *Intervertebral notches*.—*I. vertebralis inferior* (seu major). The intervertebral notch in the lower margin of the articular process of a vertebra.—*I. vertebralis minor* (seu superior). The intervertebral notch in the upper margin of the articular process of a vertebra.—*I. vesicæ felleæ*, *I. vesicalis hepatis*. A notch or depression in the anterior margin of the liver, near the gall bladder.—*I. vomeris*. The depression between the alæ vomeris which receives the rostrum of the sphenoid bone.

INCI/SURE. Lat., *incisura*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Incisur*. A notch, depression, or fissure (see also **INCI/SURA**).—*I*'s of Schmidt. Fr., *i*'s de Schmidt (ou obliques). Ger., *Lanternmann'sche Einkerbungen*. The oblique markings sometimes seen in the medullary sheath of nerves.

INCI/SUS. See **INCISED**; as a n. m., see **INCISION**.

INCITAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *incitare*, to set in rapid motion. See **STIMULUS**.
INCITANT. Lat., *incitans*. See **STIMULANT**.
INCITATION. Lat., *incitatio*. See **STIMULATION**.
INCI'TOMOTOR. See **EXCITOMOTOR**.
INCLAVA'TA, *n. pl.* Of Carnoy, objects contained in cells and formed by the activity of the protoplasm, such as starch, fat, etc.
INCLAVA'TIO, *f. -io'nis*. From *in*, into, and *clavus*, a nail. See **GOMPHOSIS**.
INCLINA'TIO, *f. -io'nis*. See **INCLINATION**.—**I. cœli**. Climate.—**I. pelvis**. See **INCLINATION of the pelvis**.—**I. uteri**. See **INCLINATION of the uterus**.
INCLINATION. Lat., *inclinatio*. Fr., *inclinaison* (1st def.), *i.* (2d def.). Ger., *Neigung*. 1. A leaning, inclining. 2. A propensity.—**Backward i. of the pelvis**. Fr., *inclinaison du bassin en arrière, obliquité postérieure (ou rétroversion) du bassin*. A pathological diminution of the normal forward i. of the pelvis.—**Forward i. of the pelvis**. Fr., *inclinaison du bassin en avant, obliquité antérieure (ou antéversion) du bassin*. A pathological exaggeration of the normal forward i. of the pelvis.—**I. of the brim of the pelvis**. Fr., *inclinaison du détroit supérieur du bassin*. Ger., *Neigung des Beckeneinganges*. The angle formed by the highest anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis with the horizon, the subject standing.—**I. of the outlet of the pelvis**. Fr., *inclinaison du détroit inférieur du bassin*. Ger., *Neigung des Beckenausgangs*. The angle formed by the lowest anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis with the horizon, the subject standing.—**I. of the pelvis**. Lat., *inclinatio pelvis*. Fr., *inclinaison du bassin*. Ger., *Neigung des Beckens, Beckenneigung*. The deviation of any particular plane of the pelvis (generally the plane of the outlet) from the horizon.—**I. of the uterus**. Lat., *inclinatio uteri*. Ger., *Fruchthalterneigung*. Obliquity of the uterus.—**Lateral i. of the pelvis**. Fr., *inclinaison latérale du bassin*. A lateral obliquity of the pelvis.—**Lateral i. of the uterus**. Fr., *inclinaison latérale de l'utérus*. Ger., *Seitwärtslagerung des Uterus*. Lateral obliquity of the uterus.
INCLU'SIO, *f. -io'nis*. See **INCLUSION**.—**I. abdominalis**. A teratoma of the abdomen the sac of which may or may not be intimately connected with the tissues of the abdominal organs.—**I. cerebrealis**. A monstrosity of the brain by inclusion.—**I. foetalis**. See **Fœtal inclusion**.—**I. mediastinalis**. A teratoma of the mediastinum.—**I. ovarii**. A teratoma of the ovary prior to the age of conception.—**I. subcutanea**. Fr., *inclusion sous-cutanée*. A teratoma situated just beneath the skin.—**I. testiculi**. A teratoma encysted in the parenchyma of the testicle or between it and the tunica vaginalis propria.
INCLUSIO. Lat., *inclusio* (from *includere*, to shut up). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einschliessung*. A shutting of one thing within another, also the state of being so shut in; in the pl., of Carnoy, see **INCLAVATA**.—**Fœtal i.** Lat., *inclusio foetalis*. Fr., *i. foetale*. The i. of a more or less rudimentary fœtus within another fœtus (fœtus in fœtu) or within a more developed individual, especially where the included fœtus lies free beneath the skin. See also **FÆTUS inclusus**.
INCOCTUS. From *in*, neg., and *coquere*, to cook. Ger., *ungekocht*. Ill concocted, crude (said of the humors).
INCOERCIBIL'ITY. Fr., *incoercibilité*. Ger., *Unsperrbarkeit*. The state of being incoercible.
INCOER'CIBLE. From *in*, neg., and *coercere*, to restrain. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unsperrbar, unzählbar*. 1. Not capable of coercion (said of certain gases or fluids until recently supposed incapable of being made to take the liquid or solid form). 2. Of vomiting and other disorders, uncontrollable.
INCOLOR. From *in*, neg., and *color*, color. See **ACHROMATISTOUS**.

INCOLORA'TION. Fr., *i.* Colorlessness. Cf. **ACHROMATOSIS**.
INCOL'OROUS. See **ACHROMATISTOUS**.
INCOMPAT'IBLE. From *in*, neg., and *compati*, to suffer in company with. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unverträglich*. Of drugs, having qualities which do not admit of mixture with certain other drugs without rendering the compound inert, injurious, or otherwise objectionable.
INCOM'PETENCE, INCOM'PETENCY. Lat., *incompetentia*. Fr., *insuffisance*. Ger., *Unfähigkeit*. Structural or functional inadequacy.—**Aortic i.** Any condition which prevents complete closure of the aortic valve and permits regurgitation of the blood from the aorta into the left ventricle during the ventricular diastole.—**Mental i.** In law, such mental unsoundness as would disqualify a man for making a testament or managing affairs.—**Mitral i.** See **Mitral INSUFFICIENCY**.
INCONCOCTION. From *in*, neg., and *concoquere*, to cook together. The state of not being duly concocted (in the sense employed by the humoralists).
INCON'GRUENCE, INCONGRU'ITY. From *in*, neg., and *congruere*, to run together. Fr., *incongruité*. Ger., *Incongruenz*. Lack of correspondence or of harmony.—**Copulative i.** See **Relative STERILITY**.—**I. of the retina, Retinal i.** Fr., *incongruité de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautincongruenz*. A supposed condition, assumed to be due to a congenital anomaly, in which that region of the retina of a squinting eye which should see single and simultaneously with the corresponding region of the retina of the centrally fixing eye is situated eccentrically in consequence of the squint.
INCON'SCIENT. From *in*, neg., and *conscire*, to know. Fr., *i.* Done unconsciously or impulsively (said of muscular action, etc.).
INCONTINENCE. Lat., *incontinentia* (from *in*, neg., and *continere*, to hold together). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unenthaltbarkeit, Incontinenz*. Inability to control those conditions which are ordinarily controllable in a condition of health (e. g., the discharge of fæces or of urine).—**I. of fæces**. Lat., *incontinentia alvi*. Fr., *i. du ventre*. Inability to control the discharge of fæces.—**I. of urine**. Lat., *incontinentia urinæ*. Fr., *i. d'urine*. Ger., *Harnfluss*. Uncontrollable micturition.—**True i.** Fr., *i. vraie*. Unconscious, involuntary dribbling of the urine.
INCONTINEN'TIA, *f.* See **INCONTINENCE**.—**I. alvi**. See **INCONTINENCE of fæces**.—**I. seminis**. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.—**I. urinæ**. See **INCONTINENCE of urine**.—**I. urinæ paradoxa**. Fr., *incontinence par regorgement*. Dribbling of urine from overdistention of the bladder.—**I. vulvæ**. See **GARRULITAS vulvæ**.
IN'COORBIC'ULAR. See **INCUDOORBICULAR**.
INCOOR'DINATE. From *in*, neg., *cum*, with, and *ordinare*, to arrange. Not coordinate; wanting in the power of coordination.
INCOORDINATION. Lat., *incoordinatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unzusammenvirkung*. Want of harmony between the action of the mind and will on the one hand, and that of the muscular system on the other; irregularity of muscular action, so that movements designated by the will are made awkwardly and without precision.—**Locomotor i.** I. manifested in the muscles of locomotion, as in drunkenness or locomotor ataxia.
INCORPORA'TION. Lat., *incorporatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einkörperung, Einverleibung, Mischung*. In pharmacy, the process of blending different ingredients into a uniform mass.
INCRAS'SANS. From *incrassare*, to make thick. Fr., *incrassant*. Ger., *verdickend*. Thickening, giving consistence; as a *n.*, a medicine supposed to thicken the animal liquids.
INCREMA'TION. See **CREMATION**.
INCREMENTUM, *n.* Increment.—**Incrementa fibrosa**. The transverse fibres uniting the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

INCRUCIA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *in*, into, and *cruz*, a cross. Ger., *Durchkreuzung*. Decussation.—**I. nervorum optico-rum**. See CHIASM.

INCRUSTA'TION. Lat., *incrustatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Bekruchtung*, *Ueberschorfung*. 1. The act of incrusting; also the state of being incrustrated. 2. The material forming a crust.

INCUBA'TION. Lat., *incubatio* (from *incubare*, to lie upon anything). Fr., *i.*, *couvage*, *couvaison*. Ger., *I.*, *Bebrütung*, *Brüten*. 1. The process of development of a fecundated ovum; usually the process by which birds hatch their eggs by applying to them the heat of their own body. 2. The time from the moment of infection to the outbreak of the first symptoms of an infectious disease.—**External i.** 1. (1st def.) after the expulsion of the egg from the maternal organism, as in the *Ovipara*.—**First i. of syphilis**. The period elapsing between the time of inoculation of the syphilitic virus and the first appearance of the initial lesion, usually from fifteen to twenty days, though not infrequently a month and sometimes longer. Cf. *Second i. of syphilis*.—**I. of syphilis**. See *First i. of syphilis* and *Second i. of syphilis*.—**Internal i.** 1. (1st def.) within the maternal organism, as in the *Vivipara*.—**Period of i.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Second i. of syphilis**. The period elapsing between the first appearance of the primary lesion and the first manifestations of constitutional or secondary syphilis, usually from forty to fifty days.

INCUBATOR. From *incubare*, to hatch. An apparatus for maintaining objects at a uniform temperature, as in the artificial hatching of eggs.—**I. for bacteria**. An i. for bacterial culture, consisting of a rectangular chest, having a glass front, and provided with a water jacket, a lamp or a gas jet, and an automatic thermoregulator for maintaining the desired temperature.

INCUBATORY. Pertaining to incubation or to the period of incubation.

INCUBI'TIO, *f.*, **INCUBITUS**, *m.* -io'nis, -cu'bitus. See INCUBATION.

INCUBO, *m.* -o'nis. See INCUBUS.

INCUBUS, *m.* From *incubare*, to lie upon. Gr., ἐφιάλης. Fr., *cauchemar*. Ger., *Alpdrücken*, *Nachtmännchen*, *Trute*. 1. Originally, a male demon that was supposed to attack women in their sleep, lying on them and causing nightmare. The female demon that attacked men was called Succuba. 2. Nightmare; the assemblage of sensations formerly attributed to an attack by i. (1st def.) or Succuba. It consists of some frightful dream associated with sensations of physical distress, chiefly that of oppression, as from a weight on the chest, and that of inability to escape or cry out. It ends in a loud groan and the recovery of consciousness.—**I. vigilantium**. See DAYMARE.

INCUDAL. Pertaining to the incus.

INCUDEC'TOMY. From *incus* (*q. v.*), and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of the incus.

INCUDEUS, *m.* From *incus*, an anvil. The laxator tympani.

INCUDOMAL'LEAL. Pertaining to the incus and to the malleus.

INCUDORBIT'ULAR. Fr., *incudo-orbitulaire*. Ger., *Amboss-orbicular*. Pertaining to the incus and the orbicular bone.

INCUDOSTAPE'DIAL. Fr., *incudo-stapédial*. Ger., *Amboss-Steigbügel-*. Pertaining to the incus and to the stapes.

INCUDOTYMPAN'IC. Pertaining to the incus and to the tympanum.

INCUMAL'LEAL. See INCUDOMALLEAL.

INCUNAB'ULA, *n. pl.* Fr., *langes*. Ger., *Wickelband*, *Windel*. Swaddling clothes, swathingbands.

INCUNEA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *in*, in, and *cuneare*, to plug. See GOMPHOSIS and IMPACTION.

INCUR'SUS, *m.* -cur'sus. From *incurrere*, to run into. Ger., *Andrang*, *Anlauf*. A sudden impulse.—**I. arteriæ**. An arterial pulsation.

INCURVA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See INCURVATION.—**I. manus**. See CHEIROCYTOSIS.

INCURVA'TION. Lat., *incurvatio* (from *incurvare*, to bend). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einwärtsbiegung*. The production of a curvature, also the state of being curved.

IN'CUS, *f.* -cu'dis. From *incudere*, to forge with the hammer. Fr., *enclume*. Ger., *Amboss*. Lit., an anvil. The second bone in the chain of ossicles of the middle ear.

IN'CUSTAPED'IC. See INCUDOSTAPEDIAL.

IN'CUTYMPAN'IC. See INCUDOTYMPANIC.

INDAGA'TION. Lat., *indagatio* (from *indagare*, to trace out). Ger., *Erforschung*. An investigation, especially a digital examination by the vagina.

INDENTA'TION. Lat., *indentatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verzahnung*. A cut or notch in the margin of an object.

IN'DEX, *com.* *In'dicis*. From *indicare*, to show. Fr., *indice*. Ger., *Anzeiger*. 1. That which points out or indicates. 2. See *I. FINGER*.—**Aveolar i.** Fr., *indice alvéolaire*. See *Gnathic i.*—**Basilar i.** Fr., *indice basilaire*. The ratio of the projection of the portion of the skull on a plane surface anterior to the basion to the projection of the entire skull.—**Breadth-breadth i.** Ger., *Breitenbreiteni*. The ratio between the greatest breadth of the skull and the least distance between two corresponding points in the temporal fossæ measured with calipers.—**Breadth-height i.** The ratio between the maximum breadth and the maximum height of a skull determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{height}}{\text{breadth}}$.—**Ce-**

phalic i. An i. of the cranium, especially the length-breadth i.—**Cephalofacial i.** See *Cerebrofacial i.*—**Cephalonasal i.** See *Rhinocephalic i.*—**Cephaloorbital i.** Fr., *indice céphalo-orbitale* (ou *céphalo-orbitaire*, ou *céphalo-orbitale*). Of Mantegazza, the ratio between the capacity of the orbits and that of the skull.—**Cephalorbitonasal i.** See *Cerebrofacial i.*—**Cephalorrhachidian i.**, **Cephalospinal i.** Fr., *indice céphalo-rhachidien*. Of Mantegazza, the ratio between the area of the occipital foramen, expressed in square millimetres, and the cranial capacity, expressed in cu. cm., the latter having a constant value of 100.—**Cerebral i.** The ratio between the greatest transverse and anteroposterior diameters of the brain.—**Cerebrofacial i.** Fr., *indice cérébro-faciale*. The ratio of the united capacity of the orbits and the nasal fossæ to that of the skull.—**Cubic cranial i.** Fr., *indice cubique du crâne*.—The ratio which the cubic capacity of a skull bears to the cubic contents of a solid having for its diameter the greatest anteroposterior transverse and vertical diameter of the skull.—**Facial i.** Fr., *indice facial*. Ger., *Gesichts i.* The ratio between the greatest breadth and the greatest length of the face.—**Frontal i.** Fr., *indice frontal*. The ratio between the minimum frontal diameter and the maximum transverse diameter of the skull.—**Frontoparietal i.** The ratio of the minimum frontal diameter to the maximum breadth of the skull as determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{minimum frontal diameter}}{\text{breadth}}$.—**Gnathic**

i. The ratio between the basialveolar length and the basinasal length (= 100) of a skull.—**I. of height (of the skull)**. The proportion of the height of the skull (measured from the basion to the bregma) to its length.—**I. of platycnemias**. Fr., *indice de la platycnémie*. The ratio between the anteroposterior diameter and the transverse diameter, the latter having a constant value of 100, of a plane, perpendicular to the long axis of the bone, on a level with the nutrient foramen.—**I. of refraction**. See *Refractive i.*—**I. of the breadth of the cranium**. See *Cephalic i.*—**I. of the ear**. Fr., *indice de l'oreille*. The ratio of the breadth of the ear to its

length, the latter having a constant value of 100.—**I. of the foramen magnum.** Fr., *indice du trou occipital*. The ratio of the greatest breadth of the foramen magnum to its greatest length.—**I. of the head.** Fr., *indice de la tête*. The ratio of the maximum height of the face to its maximum diameter.—**I. of the ramus of the jaw.** Fr., *indice de la branche postérieure de la mandibule*. The ratio of the length of the ramus of the jaw from the gonion to the top of the condyle to the minimum breadth of the ramus measured at right angles to the length.—**Lateralcorono-Rolandic i.** The distance of the lower extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the coronal suture compared with the distance between the anterior and posterior extremities of the cerebral hemisphere measured over its lateral surface, which latter has a constant value of 100.—**Lateral-fronto-Rolandic i.** The distance of the lower extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the anterior end of the cerebrum compared with the distance between the anterior and posterior extremities of the cerebral hemisphere measured over its lateral surface, which latter has a constant value of 100.—**Length-breadth i.** The ratio between the maximum length and the maximum breadth of a skull determined by the formula $100 \times \frac{\text{breadth}}{\text{length}}$.

Length-height i. The ratio between the maximum length and the maximum height of a skull determined by the formula $100 \times \frac{\text{height}}{\text{length}}$.

Mesialcorono-Rolandic i. The distance of the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the coronal suture compared with the length of the upper margin of the cerebral hemisphere, which latter has a constant value of 100.—**Mesialfronto-Rolandic i.** The distance of the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the anterior end of the cerebrum compared with the length of the upper margin of the cerebral hemisphere, which latter has a constant value of 100.—**Nasal i.** Fr., *indice nasal*. The ratio between the vertical and horizontal diameters of the aperture pyriformis narium.

—**Orbital i.** Fr., *indice orbitaire*. The ratio of the vertical height of the base of the orbit to the transverse width, the latter being expressed as 100.—**Palatine i.** The ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the palate to its maximum length.—**Pelvic i.** Fr., *indice pelvien*. The ratio between the anteroposterior and the transverse diameter of the pelvis.—**Refractive i.** Fr., *indice réfractif*. Ger., *Refractionsexponent, Refraktionsanzeiger*. The ratio (constant for the same two media) between the sines of the angle of incidence and of the angle of refraction, when a ray of light passing from one medium to another undergoes deviation. It is usually indicated by the symbol n , and when the i for any one medium is stated without specifying the other, the latter is always understood to be air.—**Rhinocephalic i.** Fr., *indice rhinocéphale* (ou *rhinocéphalique*). Of Mantegazza, the ratio of the capacity of the nasal fossæ to the capacity of the skull, the former being expressed by 100.—**Sacral i.** Fr., *indice sacré*. The ratio of the greatest length of the sacrum to its greatest breadth.—**Scapular i.** The ratio between the greatest length and the greatest breadth of the scapula, determined by the formula $100 \times \frac{\text{breadth}}{\text{length}}$.

—**Thoracic i.** The ratio between the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax measured at the level of the lower extremity of the sternum and the greatest transverse diameter at the same level.

INDICAN. Fr., *indican*. Ger., *Indican, Indikan*. A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_{17}$, or $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_4$, found in *Isatis tinctoria*, and also in blood, urine, sweat, etc., its antecedent here probably being indol. In certain diseases it is present in the urine in considerable quantity, and, decomposing spontaneously, produces a blue tint.

INDICANIN(E). A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_{12}$, formed by the action of alkalis upon indican.

INDICANU'RIA, f. An excess of indican in the urine.

INDICATED. Lat., *indicatus* (from *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *indiqué*. Ger., *angezeigt*. Shown by the signs and symptoms to be proper or necessary to employ (said of therapeutical measures).

INDICA'TIO, f. -io'nis. See INDICATION.—**I. causalis.** See Causal INDICATION.—**I. curativa.** See Curative INDICATION.—**I. febris.** That which indicates what is to be done for a given fever.—**I. hypothetica.** The indication pointing out a course to be pursued upon hypothetical reasoning.—**I. localis.** The i . called for by the local condition as distinguished from that furnished by the underlying general or constitutional condition.—**I. morbi.** See Curative INDICATION.—**I. palliativa.** See Palliative INDICATION.—**I. preservativa.** See Vital INDICATION.—**I. prophylactica.** See Prophylactic INDICATION.—**I. symptomatica.** See Symptomatic INDICATION.—**I. topica.** See $I. localis$.—**I. vitalis.** See Vital i .

INDICA'TION. Gr., *ἔνδειξις, ἐνδειγμα* (2d def.). Lat., *indicatio* (from *indicare*, to point out), *indicatum* (2d def.). Fr., *i., symptome* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzeige, Symptom, Indikation*. 1. A sign or symptom. 2. An inference from a patient's condition, or the grounds for such an inference, as to what is to be done to prevent, cure, or mitigate the disease.—**Accessory i.** See Symptomatic i .—**Causal i.** Lat., *indicatio causalis*. An i . for curing a disease by abolishing the cause of its continuance.—**Curative i.** Lat., *indicatio curativa* (seu *morbi*). An i . of measures likely to cure a disease.—**Essential i.** See Principal i .—**Palliative i.** Lat., *indicatio palliativa*. An i . of measures likely to palliate a disease.—**Preservative i.** Lat., *indicatio preservativa*. See Vital i .—**Principal i.** That symptom which indicates the most important thing to be done under given circumstances.—**Prophylactic i.** Lat., *indicatio prophylactica*. An i . of measures likely to ward off disease, such as removing the causes of infection, isolating the individual, or strengthening his powers of resistance.—**Rational i.** See Principal i .—**Symptomatic i.** Lat., *indicatio symptomatica*. An i . of measures for attacking the most prominent symptoms of a disease.—**Therapeutic i.** See I . (2d def.).—**Vital i.** Lat., *indicatio vitalis*. An urgent indication for the immediate preservation of life.

INDICATOR. From *indicare*, to point out. Fr., *indicateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzeiger*. 1. That which points out; (a) in physics, an apparatus or mechanism which, like the hand of a clock, serves to register the progress of a movement or process; (b) in chemistry, a substance like litmus, which shows when a chemical change is indicated. 2. See EXTENSOR INDICIS (*proprius*).—**Arc i, Thread i.** See AUXOMETER.

INDI'CIIUM, n. See INDEX and INDICATION (2d def.).—**I. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Anzeige*. That which indicates the most obvious course to pursue.—**I. universale.** See Principal INDICATION.

INDIFFERENT. From *indifferens*, in which there is no difference. 1. In embryology, supposed to form some part not specially differentiated; as the ectoderm after the neural plate and the rudiments of the special sense organs have been given off (said of a cell, a cell mass, or cell layer). 2. In chemistry, little or not at all affected by reagents; also reacting equally and in a similar manner to reagents of opposite character. 3. In physics, affected in no way by a force which is usually capable of two opposite kinds of action; e. g., a body which is neither attracted nor repelled by a magnet. Neutral; neither positive nor negative.

INDIFFERENTISM. In embryology, not becoming specially differentiated or capable of differentiating in all directions.

INDIFULVIN. Fr., *indivulvine*. A substance obtained by decomposing indican with dilute acids.

INDIFUSCIN. A substance, $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_9$, obtained by decomposing indican with dilute acids.

INDIGENOUS. Lat., *indigenus* (from *indu*, in, and *gignere*, to beget). Fr., *indigène*. Ger., *einheimisch*. Native to a country; not foreign.

INDIGESTION. Lat., *indigestio* (from *in*, not, and *digerere*, to separate). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unverdaunung* (1st def.). Apepsia or dyspepsia, especially acute dyspepsia. —**Intestinal i.** I. dependent upon derangement of the functions of the small intestine.

INDIGITATION. From *in*, into, and *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfingerung*. Intussusception; so called from the resemblance to intussusception of the finger of a glove.

INDIGLU'CIN, INDIGLY'CIN. Fr., *indiglycine*. Ger., *Indigluclin*. A decomposition product, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, of indican.

INDIGNATO'RIOUS. From *indignari*, to be indignant. Expressive of indignation; as a n. m., the external rectus muscle of the eye, because its action expresses indignation.

INDIGO. Gr., *ινδικόν* (n. of adj. *ινδικός* [*φάρμακον* understood]). Lat., *indicum*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Indig.* 1. A blue dyestuff obtained from the leaves or green stalks of plants of the genus *Indigofera*, from *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, *Galega tinctoria*, *Tephrosia apollinea*, *Tephrosia toxicaria*, *Randia aculeata*, etc.; also prepared artificially. Internally, it is very nauseating and cathartic, discolors the urine, but without producing diuresis, and is a gastrointestinal irritant. It has been used in epilepsy, infantile convulsions, chorea, hysteria, and amenorrhœa. 2. *Indigofera tinctoria* and other i.-bearing plants. —**Bengal i.** A commercial name for i. from Bengal, where the most highly esteemed kinds are prepared. There are many qualities of Bengal i., the best forming a porous, light, and easily pulverized mass, that breaks with a brilliant purple-blue color. —**Chinese i.** *Polygonum tinctorium* and certain other non-leguminous plants, also the dye obtained from them, known in China as *lan*. —**Common dyers' i.** *Indigofera tinctoria*. —**Egyptian i.** Fr., *i. d'Égypte*. Ger., *ägyptischer Indig.* A dye formerly considered the product of *Indigofera argentea*; now thought to be obtained from *Tephrosia apollinea* and *Tephrosia toxicaria*. —**English i.**, **European i.** *Isatis tinctoria*. —**False i.** Fr., *faux i.* The genera *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*, also *Galega officinalis*. —**Gaud i.** In the Punjab, sun-dried cakes of i. consisting of the crude fæcula of *Indigofera tinctoria* or other species of *Indigofera*. —**German i.** Ger., *deutscher Indig.* *Isatis tinctoria*. —**Indian i.** *Indigofera tinctoria* or its dye. —**I. carmin.** Fr., *indigo carmine*. Ger., *Indigocarmin*. Potassium sulphindigotate. —**Palai i.** In southern India, a sort of i. obtained from the leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria*. —**West Indian i.** 1. *Randia aculeata*. 2. *Indigofera anil* or the dye obtained from it. —**White i.** See INDIGOGEN. —**Wild i.** 1. *Baptisia tinctoria*. 2. In India, *Indigofera paucifolia*.

INDIGOF'ERA, f. From *indigo* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *indigotier*. Ger., *Indigopflanze*, *Indigpflanze*. The indigo plant. —**I. angustifolia.** Fr., *indigotier à feuilles étroites*. An East Indian species producing indigo. The root is a bitter tonic and febrifuge. —**I. anil.** Fr., *anil*. Ger., *Anil*. A species indigenous to the West Indies, by some considered a variety of *I. tinctoria*, yielding much of the indigo of commerce. The root is used in the East and West Indies for calculous affections and syphilis, and the leaves are employed as a bitter tonic and febrifuge and as an emollient application. —**Cf. I. tinctoria.** —**I. arcuata.** Fr., *indigotier courbé en arc*. A species found in the East, having properties like those of *I. anil*. —**I. argentea**, **I. articulata.** Fr., *indigotier argenté*. Ger., *silberfarbene Indigpflanze*. A

species indigenous to Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies. In Egypt the seeds are used as a vermifuge, in the East Indies the root and leaves are used like those of *I. anil*, and in the West Indies the root is employed in gonorrhœa and gleet, and a decoction of the whole plant in asthma. —**I. aspalathifolia**, **I. aspalathoides.** Malay, *manneli*. A species found in India, where the leaves, flowers, and tender shoots are used in decoction as a cooling and demulcent drink, and in elephantiasis and cancer. The root is given in toothache and aphthæ, and yields an oil used as an ointment in erysipelas. The ashes of the burnt plant are used for removing dandruff, and the leaves as an application to abscesses. —**I. caroliniana.** Fr., *indigotier de Caroline*. A species found from North Carolina to Florida; said to have the same properties as those of *I. anil*. —**I. enneaphylla.** Fr., *indigotier à neuf feuilles*. Ger., *neunblättrige Indigopflanze*. A species found in the East Indies. The juice is said to be antiscorbutic and alterative, and is used in syphilitic affections. The whole plant is given in infusion as a diuretic in fevers and coughs. —**I. frutescens.** An East Indian species used in decoction in vesical calculus. —**I. glauca**, **I. argentea**. —**I. hedysaroides.** A species used in the East Indies in abdominal and calculous diseases. —**I. hirsuta.** Fr., *indigotier velu*. An indigoferous species used in the East Indies in cerebral disorders. —**I. indica**, **I. tinctoria**. —**I. microcarpa.** A South American species; used in Brazil in poultices. —**I. oblongifolia.** Fr., *indigotier oblong*. A species found in Arabia, where a fresh decoction is used in colic. —**I. paucifolia.** The wild indigo found in the East Indies, where it is used as an antidote to poisons, the root, boiled in milk, as a purgative, and the stem, in decoction, as a gargle in mercurial salivation. —**I. sumatrana**, **I. tinctoria.** Fr., *indigotier des teinturiers* (1st def.). Ger., *Färbe-Indigopflanze*. 1. The common indigo plant, indigenous to the East Indies, but now disseminated throughout the tropics. The leaves are considered alterative, and are used in hepatitis; a decoction of the root is used in calculus; a poultice of the leaves is applied over the bladder to excite micturition, and the juice of the young branches is used in asthma. 2. **I. argentea**. —**I. trifoliata.** A species found in the East. The leaves are used as an alterative, nutritive, tonic, astringent, and demulcent. —**I. uniflora.** Ger., *einblüt(h)ige Indigopflanze*. A species found in the East Indies, used like *I. aspalathifolia*.

INDIGOF'EROUS. Lat., *indigoferus* (from *indigo* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *indigofère*. Ger., *indigtragend*. Yielding indigo.

INDIG'OGEN. From *ινδικόν*, indigo, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *indigo blanc*. Ger., *weisser Indigo*. Reduced, or white, indigo, C_8H_6NO .

INDIGO'GENOUS. Fr., *indigogène*. In chemistry, indigo-producing.

INDIG'OTATE. A salt of indigotic acid.

INDIGOT'IC. Lat., *indigoticus*. Fr., *indigotique*. 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigo. 2. Of the deepest blue. —**I. acid.** Fr., *acide indigotique*. Ger., *Indigosäure*. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. —**I. group.** Fr., *groupe indigotique*. A group of substances containing the radicle indyl or formed from indol by substitution. They are hydroxindol, hydrindic acid, isatic acid, indigo blue, indigo white, etc.

INDIG'OTIN. Fr., *indigotine*. Ger., *I.* The blue coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, of indigo. —**I'disulphonic acid**, **I'monosulphonic acid**, **I'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *Indigsulfonsäure*. An acid obtained from i. by treating it with fuming sulphuric acid.

INDIGOU'RIA, f. From *ινδικόν*, indigo, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *indigourie*. Ger., *Indigourie*. The secretion of urine containing indigo; due to the decomposition of the normal indican.

INDIGUM. See **INDIGO**.

INDIHU'MIN. Fr., *indihumine*. A product of the decomposition of indican by dilute acids, $C_{10}H_9NO_3$.

IND'IN. Fr., *indine*. Ger., *I.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, isomeric with indigotin.—**I'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide i'sulfurique*. Ger., *Indinschwefelsäure*. An oxidation product of hydrindinsulphuric acid, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2S_2O_6$.

INDIRRHÉTIN. From *ινδικόν*, indigo, and *ῥήτινη*, resin. Fr., *indirrhétine*. A product of the decomposition of indican by dilute acids, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$.

INDIRU'BIN. See **INDIGO RED**.

IND'ISIN(E). See **FUCHSINE**.

IND'IDIUM, n. From *ινδικόν*, indigo. A metallic element discovered in 1863 by Reich and Richter. It is very similar to cadmium.—**I. alum, I. and ammonium sulphate.** A compound of the formula $In_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$.

INDOGEN. A bivalent radicle, C_8H_5NO , occurring in indigo and many of its derivatives.

IND'OL. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* A crystalline body, C_8H_7N , to which the peculiar odor of the feces is supposed to be due; a product of pancreatic digestion (e. g., of blood albumin) and an antecedent of indican.—**I'dicarboxylic acid.** A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_8NO_4$.

IND'OLENT. Lat., *indolens* (from *in*, neg., and *dolere*, to feel pain). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unempfindlich, unschmerzhaft, schlaff*. 1. Sluggish. 2. Painless.

IND'OLES, f. *In'dolis* (from *indu*, *in*, and *olere*, to grow). Ger., *Eigent(h)ümlichkeit*. Natural disposition, temperament, character.—**I. morbi.** Ger., *Krankheitsnatur*. The character of a disease.

INDOPH'ENIN. Fr., *indophénine*. Ger., *I.* The compound $C_{13}H_7NOS$.

INDOPH'ENOL. The compound $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O$.

INDOSYN'CLONUS, m. From *ινδικός*, Indian, *σύν*, with, and *κλόνος*, any violent, confused motion. See **BERIBERI**.

INDOX'YL. Fr., *indoxyle*. Ger., *I.* A substance, C_8H_7NO , isomeric with oxindol.—**I'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide indoxylsulfurique*. Ger., *Indoxylschwefelsäure*. A very unstable acid, $C_8H_6N.O.SO_2.OH$, formed by the union of sulphuric acid with *i*; an oxidation product of indol in the body, furnishing the indigo occurring in the urine.

INDOXYLIC ACID. Fr., *acide indoxylique*. An acid, $C_8H_6NO(CO.OH)$, formed by reducing orthonitrophenylpropionic acid.

INDUAR. A name applied at different times to various tuberous roots, supposed to have tonic and alexipharmic properties; in India, to a species of aconite found in the markets of Bombay.

INDUCED'. Fr., induit. Caused to occur. See **I. CURRENT**.

INDUC'ING. From *inducere*, to lead into. See **I. CURRENT**.

INDUC'TIO, f. *-io'nis*. 1. The coating of a surface with a plaster or cataplasm, etc. 2. See **INDUCTION**.

INDUC'TION. Gr., *επαγωγή*. Lat., *inductio* (from *inducere*, to lead into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einleitung, Einführung*. The act or process of inducing, of causing to occur (as of abortion or premature labor).

INDUC'TIVE. Fr., *inductif*. Ger., *einführend, hervorbringend, Induktions-*. Pertaining to induction.

INDUCTO'R'IUM, n. From *inducere*, to spread over. 1. A covering. 2. An induction apparatus.

INDUC'TRIC. See **INDUCED**.

INDU'CULA, f. From *induere*, to put on. Fr., *gilet de force*. Ger., *Zwangsjacke*. A strait-jacket.

INDUMEN'TUM, n. From *induere*, to put on. Ger., *Ueberzug*. The enveloping membrane or capsule of an internal organ.—**I. cordis.** The pericardium.—**I. nervi, I. nervorum.** See **NEURILEMMA** and **PERINEURIUM**.—**I. vitreum.** See **ENAMEL**.

INDURANT. Lat., *indurans* (from *indurare*, to make hard). Fr., *i.*, *endurissant*. Ger., *verhärtend*. Hard-

ening (said of medicines formerly supposed to "condense" or give firmer consistence to the tissues of the body).

INDURATED. Lat., *induratus* (from *indurare*, to make hard). Fr., *induré, endureci*. Ger., *verhärtet*. Hardened; of a lesion, accompanied with induration.

INDURA'TIO, f. *-io'nis*. See **INDURATION**.—**I. adiposa neonatorum.**—See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.—**I. cutis.** See **SCLEREMA cutis**.—**I. glandularum.** Scirrhus of glands.—**I. hepatis.** See **HEPAR induratum**.—**I. Hunteri.** See **Hunterian CHANCRE**.—**I. maligna.** See **SCIRRHUS**.—**I. telæ cellulosa.** See **SCLEREMA** and **DERMATOSCLEROSIS**.—**I. telæ cellulosa adulatorum.** See **SCLEREMA adulatorum**.—**I. telæ cellulosa neonatorum.** See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.—**I. testiculi, I. testis.** Orchitis with induration.—**I. thyreoidæ.** See **GOITRE**.

INDURATION. Gr., *σκληρώσις*. Lat., *induratio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verhärtung, Erhärtung, Härten*. 1. The state of being, or the process of becoming, hardened. 2. An old term for a form of atrophy; also for a number of morbid processes consisting in hypertrophies or new formations, especially of connective tissue.—**Atrophic pigmentary i. (of the stomach).** A pigmentary change in the mucous membrane of the stomach associated with glandular atrophy and fibrous hyperplasia. The pigmentation is usually gray, being due to the presence of small black granules, consisting of extravasated blood. The thinned condition of the mucous membrane indicates the atrophic process, and the fibrous hyperplasia, if slight, is confined to the interglandular connective tissue.—**Brown i. of the lungs.** See **Pigment i. of the lung**.—**Cyanotic i.** Fr., *i.* (ou *endurcissement*) *cyanoétique*. Ger., *cyanotische I. (oder Verhärtung)*. An *i.* resulting from long continued venous hyperæmia, the pressure on the vessels causing transudation of blood and serum and the formation of a dark, hard mass. In the liver, spleen, etc., it leads to the absorption of more or less of the parenchyma and to the formation of new connective tissue.—**Fibrous i. of the lung.** See **Interstitial PNEUMONIA**.—**I. of chancre.** See **Hunterian CHANCRE**.—**I. of the lung.** See **Interstitial PNEUMONIA**.—**Lamellar i. of the syphilitic chancre.** Fr., *i. lamelleuse*. *I.* of the syphilitic chancre occurring as a superficial thickening in the form of a thin plate or disc.—**Mitral i.** Hardening of the mitral valve (e. g., in sclerotic endocarditis). It causes mitral murmurs, usually heard at the apex of the heart and exceptionally in the second intercostal space.—**Parchment i.** Fr., *i. parcheminée*. The *i.* of a syphilitic chancre when it is of slight degree and feeling, when held between the fingers, like a piece of parchment.—**Pigment i. of the lung.** A form of interstitial pneumonia in which, after long continued passive congestion, associated with obstruction at the mitral orifice, pigment from the blood is lodged in the lung tissue, forming red points that can be seen on section of the lung.—**Plastic i's of the penis.** See **SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa**.—**Primitive i.** See **Syphilitic CHANCRE**.—**Scaly i.** Ger., *schiefrige I.* A form of *i.* found within the lungs, characterized by the presence of small masses of dry scales of pigmented connective tissue which have accumulated in the course of a diffuse process of proliferation.—**Specific i.** Ger., *spezifische I.* The *i.* of the initial lesion of syphilis. See **Syphilitic CHANCRE**.

INDURA'TUS. Accompanied with induration.

INDURES'CENT. Lat., *indurescens*. Ger., *hartwerdend*. Gradually becoming indurated.

INDURESCEN'TIA, f. From *indurescere*, to become hard. The process of becoming hardened.

INDU'SIUM, n. From *induere*, to put on. Fr., *indusie*. Ger., *Schleierchen*. A membranous covering.

INE'BRIANT. Lat., *inebrians* (from *inebriare*, to inebriate). Fr., *inébriant, enivrant*. Causing drunkenness; as a *n.*, an agent having that property.

INEBRIA'TION. From *inebriare*, to inebriate. Drunkenness.

INEBRI'ETY. Lat., *inebrietas* (from *inebriare*, to make drunk). Ger., *Trunksucht*. 1. The state of being drunk. 2. Habitual drunkenness.—**Acute impulsive i.** Ger., *akute impulsive Trunksucht*. A form described by Crothers as suddenly attacking persons who have not before been given to drink; occasioned either by heredity or by wasting diseases or mental shock; a forerunner of progressive paralysis or simple dementia.

INE'BRIISM. See INEBRIETY (2d def.).

INE'DIA, f. From *in*, neg., and *edere*, to eat. 1. A fasting. 2. A famine. 3. Anorexia.

INE'IN(E). Fr., *incéine*. Ger., *Incéin*. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the tufts of hairs removed from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

INEMBRYONATE. Lat., *inembryonatus* (from *in*, neg., and *εμβρυον*, the embryo). Fr., *inembryonné*. Ger., *unkeimhaltig*. Not embryonate.

INER'TIA, f. Fr., *inertie*. Ger., *Trägheit*. 1. The tendency of a body to maintain its condition of repose unless acted upon by disturbing forces. 2. Sluggishness, lack of activity.—**Uterine i.** Lat., *i. uteri*. Fr., *inertie (ou paresse) utérine (ou de la matrice)*. Ger., *Trägheit der Gebärmutter*. Inaction or diminished action of the uterus during parturition; especially (according to Wigand) the first of his three degrees of powerless labor, the intervals between the pains being abnormally long. See also ATONY of the uterus and PARALYSIS of the uterus.

INE'SIS, f., INETH'MOS, m. -*e'seos (-is)*, -*eth'mi*. Gr., *ἰνῆσις, ἰνῆμός*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an emptying or purging. 2. An excretion or evacuation.

INFANCY. Lat., *infantia* (from *infans*, speechless). Fr., *enfance*. Ger., *Kindheit*. 1. Early childhood, before the child can talk and walk. 2. In English law, the age of one's minority.

INFAN'CY, m. -*fan'tis*. See INFANT.—**I. recens natus.** See NEONATUS.

INFANT. Lat., *infans* (from *in*, neg., and *fari*, to speak). Fr., *enfant*. Ger., *Kind*. 1. A child not yet old enough to talk and walk. 2. In English law, a person under twenty-one years of age.

INFAN'TIA, f. See INFANCY.

INFAN'TICIDE. From *infans*, an infant, and *cedere*, to slay. Fr., *i. Ger., Kindermord* (1st def.), *Kindes-mörder* (2d def.). 1. Child murder. 2. One who kills an infant.

INFANTILISM. The persistence of infantile characteristics, physical or mental, in youth or adult age.—**Mitral i.** I. attributed to mitral stenosis.

INFARCT. Gr., *ἐμφραγμα*. Lat., *infarctus* (from *infarcire*, to stuff into). Ger., *I., Infarkt*. 1. The lesion of infarction; a plug in a duct or blood vessel, or an extravasation of blood, together with the surrounding engorgement dependent on the obstruction. 2. A nodular deposit of chronic inflammatory products in the substance of a tissue or organ.—**Calcareous i.** Ger., *Kalkinfarkt*. An i. in which the plug consists of calcareous matter.—**Dissecting i.** Ger., *dissecirender I.* A i. which has stellate branches extending out into the inflamed tissue surrounding the main infarction.—**Dry i.** A hæmorrhagic i. in which the moisture has been replaced by fat cells, and, being deprived of the oxygen and moisture necessary for putrefaction, may remain unchanged for an indefinite period.—**Pigment i.** Ger., *Pigmenti*. A form of i. described by Virchow in which large masses of pigment are found in the urinary tubules.—**Pyæmic i.** An i. due to the obstruction of the blood vessel supplying an area by a pyæmic embolus. It is especially seen in the lungs, kidney, and spleen.—**Yellow i.** An opaque, yellowish, white conical patch found beneath the capsule of the spleen or kidney, following the obstruction of a blood

vessel in the organ. It consists of necrosed tissue with some fragments of disorganized and decolorized blood clot.

INFARCTED. 1. Wedged in. 2. Affected with infarction.

INFARCT'ION. Lat., Fr., *infarctus*. Ger., *Infarkt, Infarci(e)rung*. 1. An old term for intestinal obstruction due to hard masses of more or less imperfectly digested food. It is still sometimes used in that sense. 2. The formation of an infarct. 3. The state of being affected with infarcts. 4. An infarct.—**Embolio i.** An i. due to the obstruction of the main blood vessel of a given area by an embolus.—**Fibrinous i.** A form of i. in which, instead of the necrotic process, a fibrous organization of the infarct has taken place.—**Hæmorrhagic i.** Ger., *hämorrhagischer Infarkt*. 1. One of the consequences of embolism. It occurs in the form of a wedge-shaped spot of bloody infiltration in organs in which, between the obstruction and the capillaries, insufficient, inconstant, or no arterial anastomoses exist; also in organs in which the veins are without valves. The lungs, spleen, and kidneys are often affected. 2. A large effusion of blood connected with great separation of the tissues and with little or no destruction of them. See also Pulmonary APOPLEXY.—**Metastatic i.** An i. due to obstruction of the blood vessel supplying a given area by a metastatic embolus.—**Red i.** See Hæmorrhagic i.—**Renal i.** Lat., *infarctus renalis*. Ger., *Harnsäureinfarkt der Neugeborenen*. I. of the kidney in the newly born; characterized by sharply outlined, yellowish striping of the pyramids, especially in the papillæ.—**Uterine i.** Lat., *infarctus uteri*. Ger., *Uterusinfarkt*. A term sometimes applied to subinvolution and to engorgement of the uterus.—**White i. of the placenta.** A hæmorrhagic i. of the placenta in which the coloring matter has been absorbed, leaving a cone-shaped mass of white solid tissue on the maternal side of the placenta.

INFARCTUS, m. Fr., *i.* See INFARCT and INFARCTION.—**I. hæmoptoicus Laennecii.** Ger., *hämoptoischer Lungeninfarkt*. Infarction of the lungs as a result of hæmoptysis, first described by Laennec. It is not infrequently found in autopsies on newborn infants, and may be complicated with pyæmia, etc.—**I. intestinorum.** See INFARCTION (1st def.).—**I. mammar lacteus.** A nodular condition of the mammary gland due to obstruction and accumulation of milk in the galactophorous ducts.—**I. renalis.** See Renal INFARCTION.—**I. uteri.** See Uterine INFARCTION.—**Red i.** See Hæmorrhagic INFARCTION.

INFECTANT. Fr., *i.* Ger., *ansteckend*. Capable of infecting, tainting, or producing disease.

INFECT'IO, f. -*io'nis*. See INFECTION.—**I. per partum.** I. communicated from the mother to her infant at the time of delivery.—**I. purulenta.** See PYÆMIA.

INFECTION. Lat., *infectio* (from *inficere*, to dye). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Ansteckung*. 1. The act or process by which disease is set up in an organism by the implantation of morbid germs from without, or of a part of the organism by the conveyance of such germs from another part. I. differs from contagion (*q. v.*) in the fact that the germs are not necessarily transferred from another organism, and, as used by some writers, in the further fact that, when they are, contact of the two organisms is not requisite. 2. The material by which communicable diseases are propagated.—**Acute septic i.** 1. The infection of the system with septic material from a dead foetus *in utero*. 2. The i. of the system by the absorption of septic germs through a wound.—**Auto-i.** See Self-i.—**Cross i.** I. of a hospital patient with some other disease than that for which he was admitted.—**I. by vicinity.** Of Virchow, the reproduction of a tumor in a neighboring part without any visible connection between it and the original growth.—**Intrauterine i.**

Fr., *i. intra-utérine*. Syphilitic infection of the child in *utero*.—**Latent i.** I. without a pathological result.—**Miasmatic i.** Ger., *miasmatische I.* I. arising from a miasma independently of a diseased organism.—**Parish i.** In England, a common term for a disease which prevails in crowded districts as the result of bad hygiene. It is of the same type with typhus and relapsing fevers.—**Purulent i.** See PYÆMIA.—**Putrid i.** See SEPTICÆMIA.—**Self-i.** Fr., *auto-i.* Ger., *Selbsti.* I. of the organism at large or of a fresh portion of it from a preexisting source within itself.—**Septic i.** Ger., *septische I.* The invasion of a wound by septic germs such as interfere with the normal progress of healing, or induce suppuration. It may or may not be followed by septicæmia.—**Septic i. of the blood.** See SEPTICÆMIA.—**Spermatic i.** The infection of the child with syphilis through the semen of the father.—**Systemic i.** I. of the organism at large with a disease previously only local.—**Telluric i.** The i. of the system by miasma proceeding from the earth.

INFECTIOSITY. Fr., *infectiosité*. Ger., *Infectiosität*. Capability of causing infection.

INFECTIOUS. Fr., *infectieux, infectueux*. Ger., *ansteckend, infectiös*. Pertaining to or of the nature of infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS. Fr., *qualité contagieuse*. Ger., *Ansteckungsfähigkeit*. The quality of being infectious.

INFECTIVE. Lat., *infectivus*. See INFECTIOUS.

INFECTIVITY. The quality or degree of infectiousness.

INFEC'TOCONTA'GION. The reproducing element of infectiomiasmatic diseases, such as typhus, typhoid, and yellow fever. It is supposed to have a telluric origin, but develops in those affected with the diseases a germ or miasm which produces the particular disease in others removed from the influence of the original cause.

INFEC'UND. Lat., *infecundus*. Fr., *infécond*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. Sterile.

INFECUN'DITY. Lat., *infecunditas*. See STERILITY.

INFERENT. From *inferre*, to carry into. See AFFERENT.

INFE'RIOR. Lat., *inferus*. Fr., *inférieur, infère*. Ger., *unterständig*. Situated below.—**I. urethræ.** Of Spigelius, see BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

INFER'NA, n. pl. An old name for the abdomen.

INFERNAL. Lat., *infernalis* (from *infernum*, hell). Fr., *i.* Ger., *höllisch, Höllen-*. Lit., hellish; very disagreeable or harsh (see LAPIS *infernalis*).

INFEROCOS'TAL. From *inferus*, nether, and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the lower border of, or beneath, a rib.

INFEROFRON'TAL. From *inferus*, lower, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the lower portion of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

INFIBULA'TION. Lat., *infibulatio* (from *infibulare*, to clasp together), *fibulatio*. Fr., *i.*, *bouclement*. Ger., *Zusammenheftung*. The passage of a ring (fibula) through the prepuce or through the labia pudendi to prevent sexual intercourse.

INFILATOR. From *in*, in, and *filum*, a thread. An instrument for threading a needle.

INFILATO'RIMUM, n. See INFILATOR.

INFILTRATE. Ger., *Infiltrat*. Material diffused by infiltration.

INFILTRATED. Lat., *infiltratus*. Fr., *infiltré*. Ger., *infiltriert, eingesickert*. 1. Diffused by infiltration. 2. Affected with infiltration.

INFILTRATING. Lat., *infiltrans*. Fr., *infiltrant*. Ger., *infiltrierend*. Extending by infiltration.

INFILTRA'TIO, f. -io'nis. See INFILTRATION.—**I. adiposa hepatis.** Fatty infiltration of the liver.

INFILTRA'TION. Lat., *infiltratio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Durchsickerung*. 1. A process or a condition by virtue of

which foreign substances are deposited in and diffused through a structure (e. g., from the blood into the tissues, the result being often a partial or complete destruction of the tissues). 2. See INFILTRATE.—**Albuminoid i.**, **Albuminous i.**, **Amyloid i.** See AMYLOID DEGENERATION.—**Black i. of the lungs.** Of Gregory, see ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Calcareous i.** See CALCAREOUS DEGENERATION.—**Cellular i.** The effusion of white blood cells into the parenchyma of a tissue about to inflame.—**Circumscribed gummatous i.** A circumscribed gumma developed between the bone and its adjacent membrane, whether dura mater or periosteum.—**Cholesterin i.** See CHOLESTERIN DEGENERATION.—**Colloid i.** See COLLOID DEGENERATION and AMYLOID DEGENERATION.—**Diffuse gummatous i.** A more or less diffuse deposit of gummatous tissue throughout the entire substance of a bone.—**Dropsical i.** See ŒDEMA.—**Fatty i.** Fr., *i. graisseuse*. Ger., *Fetti, fettige I.* The i. of tissues with fatty matter brought to them in the blood.—**Fatty i. of the heart.** Excessive development of the subpericardial fat with which may be associated fatty degeneration of the heart.—**Fibrinous i.** The effusion of the fibrinous elements of the blood into the parenchyma of an inflaming tissue.—**Fibroid i.** I. of an infarct with fibroid tissue.—**Gelatinous i.** Jelly-like tuberculous i. The injection of a gray, semitransparent, gelatinous material into the intervals between miliary tubercles.—**Gummatous i.** The invasion of the cancellous tissue of bone by gummata.—**Hæmorrhagic i.** I. with blood.—**Inflammatory i.** The i. of a part with inflammatory products.—**Medullary i.** An anatomical condition in typhoid fever in which several of the diseased intestinal glands or groups of glands coalesce; considered pathognomonic of the disease.—**Mucous i.** Mucoid softening.—**Myeloid i.** Ger., *markige I.* The i. of bone by the peculiar nucleated cells which go to make up medullary tumors. It is generally but not always benign.—**Œdematous i.** See ŒDEMA.—**Opaque i. of bone.** Of Nélaton, the second stage of tuberculous i. of bone. It is characterized by a dull yellow color of the infiltrated portion, by the absence of blood vessels, and by hypertrophy of the cancellous tissue of the bone, which may extend to the obliteration of its spaces.—**Pigmentary i.** See PIGMENTARY DEGENERATION.—**Plastic i.** I. with plastic material.—**Pneumonic i.** I. of the walls of the air cells or the interstitial pulmonary tissue with material which is either the result of hyperplastic development of the original elements of the parts or is adventitious (e. g., tubercles). The latter is also called tubercular.—**Puriform i. of bone.** See Opaque i. of bone.—**Purulent i.** Fr., *i. purulente*. Ger., *eitrig*. I. Syn.: *purulent œdema* [Pirogoff]. I. with pus, diffuse suppuration.—**Saline i.** See CALCAREOUS DEGENERATION.—**Sanguineous i.** Fr., *i. sanguine*. Ger., *Bluti.* I. with blood.—**Semitransparent i. of bone.** Of Nélaton, the first stage of tubercular i. of bone. It is characterized by the deposit of a gray, opaline material in the spaces of the spongy tissue, resembling brain substance in appearance, which can not be washed out by an ordinary stream of water. It does not modify the density of the bone tissue.—**Serous i.** See ŒDEMA.—**Tuberculous i.** Fr., *infiltration tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberculöse I.* I. with tubercle.—**Uratic i.** See URATIC DEGENERATION.—**Urinary i.** Fr., *i. d'urine*. Ger., *Harni.* I. with extravasated urine.—**Waxy i.** See AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

INFINIT'OVIST. Fr., *infinoviste*. The follower of a doctrine according to which generation is caused by the evolution of germs contained infinitely one within the other.

INFIR'MARY. Lat., *infirmarium*. Fr., *infirmérie*. Ger., *Krankenstube, Krankenhaus*. A hospital or dispensary.

INFIRMITY. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *infirmité*. Ger., *Kränklichkeit*. A general weakness or disease, especially if it produces disability.

INFLAME'. Lat., *inflammare*. Fr., *enflammer*. Ger., *entzünden*. 1. (Tr.) to set on fire; to kindle desire, to excite violently, to affect with inflammation. 2. (Intr.) to take fire; to become affected with inflammation.

INFLAMMABIL'ITY. Fr., *inflammabilité*. Ger., *Entzündbarkeit*. The quality of being inflammable.

INFLAM'MABLE. Fr., *i.* Ger., *entzündbar*. Easily set on fire.

INFLAMMA'TIO, f. -io'nis. From *inflammare*, to set on fire. Inflammation.—**I. adhæsiua.** See *Adhesive INFLAMMATION*.—**I. asthenica.** See *Asthenic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. catarrhalis.** See *CATARRH*.—**I. debilis.** See *Asthenic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. erysipelatos, I. erysipelatos, I. erythema.** See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**I. exanthematica.** An exanthem.—**I. exulcerans.** See *Ulcerative INFLAMMATION*.—**I. interstitialis.** See *Interstitial INFLAMMATION*.—**I. latens.** See *Latent INFLAMMATION*.—**I. neuroparalytica.** See *Neuroparalytic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. occulta.** See *Latent INFLAMMATION*.—**I. œdematosa.** See *Edematous INFLAMMATION*.—**I. parenchymatosa.** See *Parenchymatous INFLAMMATION*.—**I. passiva.** See *Passive INFLAMMATION*.—**I. pectoris.** See *PLEURISY*.—**I. pectoris acuta.** Pneumonia.—**I. per contiguitatem.** See *INFLAMMATION by contiguity*.—**I. per continuitatem.** Inflammation of a part due to the extension of the process from an adjacent part.—**I. periorbitæ.** See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**I. phagedænica.** See *PHAGEDÆNA*.—**I. pharyngea.** See *PHARYNGITIS*.—**I. phlegmonodes.** See *Phlegmonous INFLAMMATION*.—**I. putrida.** See *Putrid INFLAMMATION*.—**I. rheumatica.** See *Inflammatory RHEUMATISM*.—**I. serosa.** See *Serous INFLAMMATION*.—**I. specifica.** See *Specific INFLAMMATION*.—**I. sthenica.** See *Sthenic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. suppurativa.** See *Suppurative INFLAMMATION*.—**I. symptomatica.** See *Symptomatic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. torpida.** See *Asthenic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. traumatica.** See *Traumatic INFLAMMATION*.—**I. ulcerativa.** See *Ulcerative INFLAMMATION*.—**I. ustoria.** Of Cullen, a burn or scald.

INFLAMMA'TION. Lat., *inflammatio* (from *inflammare*, to inflame). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Entzündung*. 1. "A complex morbid process characterized by a suspension of the concurrent exercise of function among the minute elements of the tissue involved by stagnation of the blood and abnormal adhesiveness of the blood discs in the capillary vessels contiguous to the tissue elements whose functions are suspended; by contraction of the minute arteries leading to the capillaries of the affected part, with subsequent dilatation and paralysis of the contractile tissue. The nutritive relations between the blood and the minute component elements of the affected tissue become visibly altered, and, if the disease persists, an appreciably excessive interstitial exudation infiltrates the affected tissue, with a constant tendency to a profusion of growth, to which this interstitial exudation ministers abundant nutrition. This excessive exudation which follows as a result of the inflammatory state is apt to be associated with an unhealthy condition of the blood and of the blood plasma, giving rise to varied forms of *i.*, and associated with varied forms of new growth, according to (1) the elementary structural or local disease with which this complex morbid process may coexist; and (2) the progress of the *i.*, the amount and suddenness of the effusion, the extent of tissue involved, the diminished vascularity, and the powers of absorption of the surrounding parts." 2. In chemistry, combustion or ignition.—**Adhesive i.** Lat., *inflammatio adhesiva*. A form of *i.* accompanied by

plastic exudation and tending to cause adhesion of adjacent surfaces.—**Adynamic i.** Lat., *inflammatio adynamica*. See *Asthenic i.*—**Anthræic i's.** Fr., *i's charbonneuses*. The *i's* of malignant pustule.—**Aplastic i.** An *i.* accompanied by an exudate of aplastic lymph, which will not form embryonic tissue.—**Articular i.** See *ARTHRITIS*.—**Asthenic i.** Lat., *inflammatio asthenica* (seu *debilis*). Fr., *i. asthénique*. Ger., *asthenische Entzündung*. An *i.* which affects parts that are poorly nourished and disposed to degenerations. The asthenic *i's* arise from slight irritations, and include most chronic *i's*.—**Caseous i.** See *Cheesy i.*—**Catarrhal i.** See *CATARRH*.—**Cellular i.** I. of connective tissue.—**Cheesy i.** Fr., *i. caséuse*. Ger., *käsig* *Entzündung*. An *i.* in which the purulent or fibrinopurulent exudation, or desquamated epithelium, has lost so much of its watery elements that a dry, grayish yellow mass remains firmly imbedded in the tissue.—**Chronic i.** Lat., *inflammatio chronica*. Fr., *i. chronique*. Ger., *chronische Entzündung*. I. that follows a protracted course.—**Congestive i.** Fr., *i. congestive*. Ger., *congestive Entzündung*. An *i.* chiefly due to congestive hyperæmia, characterized by redness and swelling, the latter being increased by the accompanying serous, mucous, or seropurulent exudation.—**Contagious i.** Of Hutchinson, *i.* which is propagated by the direct inoculation of its own secretions (e. g., syphilis, gonorrhœa, purulent ophthalmia, etc.).—**Croupous i.** Ger., *croupöse Entzündung*. I. attended by the presence of a croupous exudate.—**Degenerative i.** Fr., *i. dégénérative*. An *i.* which produces in the tissue involved a degenerative action such as fatty degeneration or gangrene.—**Delimiting i.** See *Eliminative i.*—**Desquamative i.** An *i.* of the skin, and sometimes of the mucous membrane, characterized by excessive desquamation of the epithelial cells.—**Destructive i.** Fr., *i. destructive*. See *Ulcerous i.*—**Diffused i.** An *i.* in which the inflammatory process and exudations are more or less diffused throughout the tissues of a part.—**Diphtheritic i.** Ger., *diphtheritische Entzündung*. An *i.* due to diphtheria.—**Dry i.** I. without exudation.—**Dyscrasic i.** Fr., *i. dyscrasique*. Ger., *dyskrasische Entzündung*. Of Perls, a term (not generally accepted among pathologists) based on the theory of the humoral pathology, for an *i.* due to dyscrasia or abnormal mixture of the elements of the blood. It is supposed to be by virtue of this condition that a ready susceptibility to *i.* exists in certain parts or organs in many individuals.—**Eliminative i.** An *i.* set up around a tumor or foreign body for relieving the tissues of its presence.—**Embolie i.** 1. An *i.* due to the presence of a septic embolus. 2. An *i.* produced by the presence of an embolus in the artery supplying an area.—**Erethitic i.** I. in which there is abnormal irritability or sensitiveness to pain in the part.—**Erysipelatous i., Erythematic i.** See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**Exudative i.** Fr., *i. exudative*. An *i.* characterized by an exudation of serous, mucous, fibrinous, or purulent material.—**Fibrinous i.** Fr., *i. fibrineuse*. I. characterized by a large proportion of fibrin in the exudation.—**Gangrenous i.** See *GANGRENE*.—**General i.** Of G. Fordyce, continued fever not dependent upon any localized *i.*—**Gonorrhœal i.** See *GONORRHEA*.—**Gouty i.** I. due to a gouty diathesis.—**Hæmorrhagic i.** An *i.* in which the exudation is infiltrated with blood.—**Healthy i.** Of Hunter, *i.* which progresses to a union of parts without any great destruction of tissue substance.—**Hyperplastic i.** An *i.* chiefly characterized by the formation of new connective tissue.—**Hypersthenic i.** Fr., *i. hypersthenique*. Ger., *hypersthenische Entzündung*. An *i.* in which the local transformation of tissue is so considerable that the part is destroyed by gangrene.—**Hypostatic i.** An *i.* slowly developed from passive hyperæmia, in which the weakened heart's action, or a pressure from without on the skin, or the products of

secretion in the bronchi, lungs, urinary passages, etc., act as an irritant (e. g., a bed sore).—**Indurative i.** An i. which causes excessive induration of the tissues, which may persist indefinitely.—**Infective i.** I. due to infection. See *Cheesy i.*—**I. by contiguity.** Lat., *inflammatio per contiguitatem*. I. that spreads to parts in contact with the seat of the primary i., but not continuous with it.—**I. by continuity.** Lat., *inflammatio per continuitatem*. I. that spreads through a continuous tissue.—**Interstitial i.** Lat., *inflammatio interstitialis*. I. of the connective tissue of an organ.—**Latent i.** Ger., *undeutliche Entzündung*. An i. which exists for a longer or shorter time without manifest symptoms.—**Malignant i.** I. due to the invasion of a part by malignant growths, such as sarcoma, carcinoma, etc.—**Membranous i.** See *Croupous i.*—**Metastatic i.** An i. transferred from an inflamed part to a part more or less distant through the agency of emboli and collateral hyperæmia at the obstructed part, or of an irritant in the blood.—**Mucous i.** Ger., *schleimige Entzündung*. A catarrh accompanied by a copious production of mucus.—**Necrotic i.** An i. in which the inflamed part is destroyed by the process.—**Necrotic reparative i.** An i. (e. g., in a bruised tissue) in which the affected part is partly destroyed, but eventually regains its activity.—**Neuroparalytic i., Neuropathic i.** Lat., *inflammatio neuroparalytica*. An i. in a part due to impairment or loss of its trophic nerve supply. Cf. *Asthenic i.*—**Edematous i.** Lat., *inflammatio edematosa*. I. in which there is such an amount of serum exuded into the tissue that it pits upon pressure.—**Parasitic i.** Fr., *i. parasitique*. Ger., *parasitäre Entzündung*. I. caused by animal or vegetable parasites.—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *inflammatio parenchymatosa*. Fr., *i. parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Entzündung*. 1. I. of the parenchyma of a viscus, accompanied by serous infiltration and the separation of the affected endothelia, which are then discharged or absorbed or undergo cheesy degeneration. 2. Of Virchow, i. of such a kind that the elementary components of the tissues only are involved, without any appreciable exudation in the interstices or on the free surface of a membrane—a process established locally between the capillaries, the blood, and the tissue elements, expressed by a tendency merely to such effusion of plastic material as may eventually take place from the blood vessels.—**Passive i.** Lat., *inflammatio passiva*. An i. running a prolonged inactive course, and seeming to have become in a manner habitual to a part.—**Pellicular i.** See *Diphtheritic i.*—**Pellicular intestinal i.** See *Membranous ENTERITIS*.—**Phagedænic i.** Lat., *inflammatio phagedænica*. See *PHAGEDÆNA*.—**Phlegmonous i.** Cellulitis.—**Plastic i.** A form of i. in which the material produced not only tends to solidify as fibrin, but is loaded with elementary colorless corpuscles, peculiar, for the most part, to serous surfaces and the surfaces of wounds.—**Productive i.** Fr., *i. productive, i. organisatrice*. I. in which new cells or tissue are formed. Cf. *Exudative i.*—**Proliferous i. of the middle ear.** Fr., *i. prolifère de l'oreille moyenne*. Ger., *wuchernde Entzündung des Mittelohrs*. Of Roosa, a chronic i. of the middle ear, characterized by connective tissue formations in the cavity of the tympanum, a dense fibrous tissue covering the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube, hypertrophy of the bony walls of the tube, obstruction of the cavities of the tube and tympanum by fibrous tissue, ankylosis of the ossicula, bands of adhesion in the mastoid cells, and occasionally exostosis and hyperostosis of the bony walls.—**Pseudo-membranous i.** An i. attended with the formation of a false membrane.—**Purulent i.** See *Suppurative i.*—**Putrid i.** Lat., *inflammatio putrida*. A septic i. in which the exudation is foul, putrid, or sanious.—**Reflex i.** I. occurring in one portion of the body as the

result of injury to another.—**Resolving i.** Of James, i. in which the inflamed part returns gradually and without suppuration to the normal state.—**Rheumatic i.** See *Inflammatory RHEUMATISM*.—**Secretory i.** An i. of superficial tissue elements, where an increased escape of fluid takes place from the blood and conveys the new products of growth and altered secretion along with it to the surface.—**Scrofulous i.** I. dependent upon or modified by a scrofulous infection.—**Septic i.** I. caused by the absorption of septic germs.—**Serous i.** Lat., *inflammatio serosa*. Fr., *i. séreuse*. I. associated with profuse serous exudations.—**Simple i.** I. of slight intensity without suppuration or specific characteristics.—**Simple localized i.** I. without suppuration or specific characteristics, and limited to a localized area.—**Specific i.** Lat., *inflammatio specifica*. Fr., *i. spécifique*. I. due to a specific poison, such as that of syphilis, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever.—**Spongoid i.** An old term for medullary sarcoma.—**Sthenic i.** Lat., *inflammatio sthenica*. Fr., *i. sthénique*. A form of i. associated with hyperalbuminosis, and apt to occur in vigorous and well-nourished persons. The local phenomena and the fever are pronounced.—**Strumous i.** See *Scrofulous i.*—**Suppurative i.** Lat., *inflammatio suppurativa* (seu *suppurans*). Fr., *i. suppurative, i. purulente*. Ger., *Eiterungsentzündung, eiterige Entzündung*. I. resulting in the formation of pus.—**Sympathetic i.** See *Reflex i.*—**Symptomatic i.** Lat., *inflammatio symptomática*. I. which is the sign or symptom of another disease.—**Torpid i.** See *Passive i.*—**Toxic i.** Fr., *i. toxique*. Ger., *Intoxikationsentzündung*. An i. due to poisoning of the blood or tissues or to the contact of corrosive substances. Cf. *Parasitic i.* and *Septic i.*—**Traumatic i.** Lat., *inflammatio traumatica*. I. due to an injury.—**Tuberculous i.** Lat., *inflammatio tuberculosa*. Fr., *i. tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberkulöse Entzündung*. Of Virchow, that process in tubercular disease which resembles i. in that an exudate is poured out, which becomes slowly organized, then dies, breaks down, and leaves a node or tubercle.—**Typhoid i.** I. associated with the symptoms of severe typhoid fever, such as low mutterings, involuntary evacuations, etc.—**Ulcerative i., Ulcerous i.** Lat., *inflammatio ulcerativa* (seu *exulcerans*). Fr., *i. ulcéralive, i. ulcéreuse*. Ger., *geschwürige Entzündung, Verschwärungsentzündung*. A form of i. which, eventually approaching a cutaneous or mucous surface, induces a breaking up of the surface and the formation of an ulcer.—**Unhealthy i.** Of John Hunter, i. of great violence and accompanied by great structural change.—**Vascular i.** An i. (usually exudative) in which the vessels of the affected part exhibit the most marked inflammatory changes.

INFLAMMATIUN' CULA, *f.* Dim. of *inflammatio*. A mild inflammation.

INFLAM'MATORY. Lat., *inflammatorius*. Fr., *inflammatoire*. Ger., *inflammatorisch, entzündlich*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of inflammation. 2. In chemistry, capable of producing combustion.

INFLAMMA'TUS. Inflamed.

IN'FLATIN(E). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inflatin*. A secondary alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Lobelia inflata*.

INFLA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. 1. See *INFLATION*. 2. See *Flatulent COLIC*.—**I. abdominis**. See *TYMPANITES*.—**I. parotidum**. See *CYNANCHE parotidæa*.—**I. uteri**. See *PHYSOMETRA*.—**I. ventriculi**. See *TYMPANITES*.

INFLA'TION. Lat., *inflatio* (from *inflare*, to blow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Aufblähung*. 1. The act or process of distending with gas. Cf. *INSUFFLATION*. 2. The state of being inflated.—**Cellular i.** See *Subcutaneous EMPHYSEMA*.—**I. of the tympanum**. The distention of the tympanic membrane of the ear by air blown into the middle ear through the Eustachian tube.—**Tympanitic i.** See *TYMPANITES*.

INFLEX'ION. Lat., *inflexio* (from *inflexere*, to bend). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einknickung*, *Beugung*, *Biegung*. A bending, especially a bending inward.

INFLEX'IOSCOPE. Lat., *inflexioscopium* (from *inflexio*, a bending, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inflexioskop*. An instrument for demonstrating diffraction.

INFLUENS. -en'tis. From *influerē*, to flow into. See AFFERENT.

INFLUEN'TIA, *f.* 1. A flowing in. 2. See INFLUENZA.

INFLUEN'ZA, *f.* An Italianized form of *influentia*, because the disease was ascribed to some mysterious influence. Fr., *grippe*. Ger., *I.*, *Influenz*, *russischer Katarrh*, *Blitzkatarrh*, *epidemisches Katarrhalefieber*, *Schnupfenfieber*. Syn.: *catarrhus epidemicus* (see *a contagio* [Cullen]), *defluxio catarrhus* [Young], *coryza*, *maligna* [Underwood], *rheuma epidemicum* [Sauvages]. 1. An infectious disease characterized by great depression of the vital powers, with or without specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages. After the acute symptoms have subsided there is great debility, which often lasts for many months. 2. In the horse, a disease resembling typhoid fever.—**I. europæa**. See *I.* (1st def.).

INFLUEN'ZAL. Of the nature of or caused by influenza.

INFLUEN'ZIN. A proprietary remedy for influenza, said to contain phenacetine, caffeine, quinine salicylate, and sodium chloride.

INFLUEN'ZOID. From *influenza* (*q. v.*), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling influenza.

IN'FLUX. Lat., *influxus* (from *influerē*, to flow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfließen* (1st def.), *Einwirkung* (2d def.). 1. A flowing into. 2. Influence.

INFOR'MITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. From *informis*, shapeless. See DEFORMITY.

INFORTU'NIUM, *n.* From *in*, neg., and *fortuna*, fortune. See CONTRAFISSURA.

INFRAACRO'MIOHUMERA'LIS, *m.* See DELTOID.

IN'FRAARYGLOTTID'EUS, *m.* From *infra*, below, *ἀρύταινα*, a pitcher, *γλωττίς*, the glottis, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See ARYTENOEPYGLOTTIDEUS *inferior*.

IN'FRAATLOID'EUS, *m.* From *infra*, below, *atlas* (*q. v.*), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. The second cervical nerve.

IN'FRAAX'ILLARY. From *infra*, below, and *axilla*, the armpit. Fr., *sous-axillaire*. Situated below the axilla.

IN'FRAAXOID'EUS, *m.* From *infra*, below, and *axis* (*q. v.*). The third cervical nerve.

INFRACLAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *infraclavicularis*. Situated below the clavicle.

INFRACOM'MISSURE. From *infra*, below, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, see *Inferior COMMISSURE*.

INFRACONSTRIC'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. From *infra*, below, and *constringere*, to draw together. See *Inferior CONSTRUCTOR* of the pharynx.

INFRACOS'TAL. Lat., *infracostalis*. Pertaining to the lower surface of a rib.

INFRACOSTA'LIS, *m.* -a'lis. A fasciculus of aponeurotic and muscular tissue which arises from the inner surface of a rib, passes obliquely downward and backward, and is inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third rib below.

INFRAC'TION. Lat., *infractio* (from *infringere*, to break to pieces). See GREENSTICK FRACTURE.

INFRAC'TOUS. Lat., *infractus* (from *infringere*, to break to pieces). See GENICULATE.

INFRADIAPHRAGMAT'IC. Situated below the diaphragm.

INFRAGEN'UAL. From *infra*, below, and *genu*, the knee. See SUBPATELLAR.

INFRAGLEN'OID. Situated below the glenoid cavity.

INFRAGLOT'TIC. Situated below the glottis.

INFRAHY'OID. Situated below the hyoid bone.

INFRAIN'GUINAL. Of Luschka, situated below the inguinal region.

INFRALEM'NISC. From *infra*, below, and *lemniscus*, a pendant. Of Wilder, the inferior lamina of the lemniscus.

INFRAMAM'MARY. Fr., *sous-mammaire*. Situated beneath the mamma.

INFRAMAX'ILLARY. Lat., *inframaxillaris*. Fr., *sous-maxillaire*. Pertaining or adjacent to the inferior maxilla; as a *n.*, the lower jaw.

INFRAMAX'ILLOSTERNODYM'IA, *f.* From *infra*, below, *maxilla* (*q. v.*), *στέρον*, the sternum, and *δίδυμος*, twin. A form of double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the sternum and the lower jaw.

INFRAOBLI'QUUS, *m.* See OBLIQUUS *inferior*.

INFRAOCCIP'ITAL. Fr., *sous-occipital*. Situated beneath the occiput.

INFRAOR'BITAL, **INFRAOR'BITAR**, **INFRAOR'BITARY.** Lat., *infraorbitalis*, *infraorbitalarius*. Fr., *infraorbitaire*. Ger., *infra-orbital*. Situated in the floor of the orbit or the region below the orbital margin.

INFRAORBITALIS. See INFRAORBITAL; as a *n. m.*, a bundle of muscular fibres, frequently found, which arise from the lower margin of the orbit and are inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxilla.

INFRAPU'BIAN. See SUBPUBIC.

INFRAREC'TUS, *m.* See RECTUS *inferior oculi*.

INFRASCAP'ULAR. Lat., *infrascapularis*. Fr., *sous-scapulaire*. Ger., *Unterschulterblatt*. Situated beneath the scapula.

INFRASCAPULA'RIS. -la'ris. Infrascapular; as a *n. m.*, the subscapularis muscle (of E. Coues, the *teres minor* muscle).

INFRASERRA'TUS. Situated beneath the serratus magnus muscle; as a *n. m.*, of E. Coues, the serratus posticus inferior muscle.

INFRASPI'NAL. Lat., *infraspinalis*. See INFRASPINOUS.

INFRASPINA'LIS. See INFRASPINOUS; as a *n.*, see INFRASPINATUS.

INFRASPINA'TUS. Fr., *sous-épineux*. Infraspinal; as a *n.*, a triangular muscle which occupies the greater part of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. It arises from the fascia covering it, from the lower surface of the spine of the scapula and from the inner two thirds of the infraspinous fossa except at the lower angle and along the external border. The fibres converge to a tendon which is inserted into the middle facet of the great tuberosity of the humerus.—**I. accessorius**, **I. minor**, **I. secundus**. Of certain authors, the upper portion of the infraspinous which arises from the spine of the scapula.

INFRASPI'NOUS. Fr., *sous-épineux*. Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.

INFRATAPE'DIAL. Situated below the stapes.

INFRASTER'NAL. Situated beneath the sternum.

INFRATEMP'ORAL. Fr., *i.* Situated beneath the temple.

INFRATHORA'CIC. Situated below the thorax.

INFRATON'SILLAR. Fr., *infra-tonsillaire*. Ger., *untermandelig*. Situated below the tonsil.

INFRATROCHANTER'IC. Fr., *infra-trochantérique*. Situated below one or both of the trochanters.

INFRATROCH'LEAR. Fr., *infra-trochléaire*. Situated below the trochlea.

INFRAVA'GINAL. Fr., *sous-vaginal*. Situated below the junction of the vault of the vagina with the cervix uteri.

INFRIC'TION. From *infricare*, to rub in. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einreibung*. A rubbing in, as of an ointment.

INFRIGIDA'TION. From *in*, intens., and *frigidus*, cold. See REFRIGERATION.

INFUNDIB'ULAR. From *infundibulum*, a funnel. Like or pertaining to a funnel. See INFUNDIBULIFORM.

INFUNDIBU'LIFORM. Lat., *infundibuliformis* (from *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, form). Fr., *infundibulé*, *infundibuliforme*. Ger., *trichterförmig*. Funnel-shaped.

INFUNDIB'ULOVA'RIAN. Pertaining to the oviduct and to the ovary.

INFUNDIB'ULOPELVIC. Fr., *infundibulopelvien*. Pertaining to the oviduct and to the pelvis.

INFUNDIB'ULUM, n. From *infundere*, to pour in. Fr., *i.*, *entonnoir*, *tige pituitaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Trichter*. Lit., a funnel. 1. A tubular passage more or less closely resembling a funnel. 2. A hollow process that forms the continuation of the tuber cinereum and terminates in the pituitary body.—**I. cerebri.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. cochlēæ.** Ger., *I. der Cochlea*, *Gehörbecher*. An imperfect funnel around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. Its apex is common with that of the modiolus, and its base is covered by the apex of the cochlea (the cupola).—**I. cordis.** See *CONUS arteriosus*.—**I. femoralivascular.** See *Femoral CANAL* (1st def.).—**I. lacrimale.** See *Lacrymal SAC*.—**I. of the brain.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. of the cochlea.** See *I. cochlēæ*.—**I. of the ear.** See *I. cochlēæ*.—**I. of the ethmoid bone.** A long, flexuous cellular canal, which passes from the frontal sinus through the anterior ethmoidal cells to the front part of the middle meatus of the nose.—**I. of the Fallop(p)ian tube.** See *I. tubæ*.—**I. of the frontal sinus.** See *I. of the ethmoid bone*.—**I. of the heart.** See *CONUS arteriosus*.—**I. of the hypophysis.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Infundibula of the kidney.** Lat., *infundibula renis*. Ger., *Nierentrichter*. The three prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney, the subdivisions of which constitute the calices.—**Infundibula of the lungs.** Lat., *infundibulum pulmonum*. Fr., *infundibule des poumons*. Ger., *Lungentrichter*. The extreme enlarged ends of the bronchioles.—**I. of the nasal fossæ.** See *I. of the ethmoid bone*.—**I. of the right ventricle of the heart.** See *CONUS arteriosus*.—**I. ovaricum.** See *I. tubæ*.—**Infundibula pulmonum.** See *Infundibula of the lungs*.—**I. renis.** See *Infundibula of the kidney*.—**I. tubæ (Fallop[p]ii).** Ger., *Franze der Falloppischen Röhre*. The funnel-shaped cavity formed by the fimbriæ of the oviduct.—**I. ventriculi.** See *ESOPHAGUS*.—**I. ventriculi tertii cerebri.** See *I.* (2d def.).

INFUSE'. Lat., *infundere*. Fr., *infuser*. Ger., *infundi(e)ren*. 1. To pour into. 2. To steep.

INFUSED'. Lat., *infusus*. Fr., *infusé*. Ger., *eingeweicht*. Subjected to the process of infusion.

INFUSIBIL'ITY. The quality of being infusible.

INFUS'IBLE. From *in*, neg., and *fundere*, to melt. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unschmelzbar*. Incapable of being melted.

INFU'SION. Gr., *ἔγχυσις* (1st and 2d def's), *ἔγχυμα* (3d def.). Lat., *infusio* (1st and 2d def's), *infusum* (3d def.). Fr., *i.*, *infusé* (3d def.). Ger., *Eingießung* (1st def.), *Einweichen* (2d def.), *Aufguss* (3d def.). 1. A pouring into; as distinguished from transfusion (*q. v.*), the gentle injection of any other liquid than blood into a vein. 2. The process of making an *i.* (3d def.). 3. A solution (generally aqueous) of those portions of a crude drug that are soluble in the menstruum used, without the aid of boiling.—**Cold i.** An *i.* (3d def.) made with cold water.—**Hot i.** An *i.* (3d def.) made with hot water.

INFU'SODECOCTUM, n. From *infundere*, to infuse, and *decoquere*, to boil away. Fr., *infuso-décoction*. Ger., *Infusodecocc*, *Aufguss-Absud*. A mixture of an infusion with a decoction of the same substance.

INFU'SOR. From *infundere*, to pour in. Ger., *Eingiesser*. An instrument for the parenchymatous injection and infusion of medicines.

INFUSO'RIA, n. pl. Fr., *infusoires*. Ger., *Infusorien*, *Infusionst(h)ierchen*. Unicellular animals, so called because often developing in organic infusions.—**Intestinal i.** Microscopic animalcula formed in the intestines, multiplying by gemmation.

INFUSO'RIAL. Pertaining or belonging to the *Infusoria*.

INFUSO'RIOUS. Pertaining to infusion (1st and 3d def's).

INFU'SUM, n. See INFUSION (3d def.).—**Decocto-i.** See INFUSODECOCTUM.—**I. concentratissimum.** Ger., *höchst concentr(i)rtter Aufguss*. An infusion in which 5 parts of colature represent 1 part of the drug.—**I. concentratum.** Ger., *concentri(e)rtter Aufguss*. An infusion in which 20 parts of colature represent 3 of the drug.

IN'GA. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* A genus of tropical or sub-tropical leguminous plants.—**I. Marthæ.** Fr., *i. de Sainte-Marthe*. A species found in Colombia, where the pods (called *algarovilla*) are used as an astringent.—**I. punctata.** Fr., *i. ponctué*. A species found in the Antilles, where the pods are used as a laxative.—**I. vera.** Fr., *i. ailé*. Coco wood; found in Jamaica and Trinidad. The pulp of the pod, called sweet pea (*pois doux*), is purgative, and is used in catarrhal affections. The bark and leaves are astringent and tonic.

INGE'NIUM, n. From *in*, in, and *gignere*, to beget. 1. A congenital quality; a primordial characteristic. 2. Natural intelligence, mentality, or genius.—**I. morbi.** The nature or special character of a disease.

INGEREN'DUM, n. From *ingerere*, to carry into. Ger., *Einzuführende*. Any substance to be ingested.

INGEST'. Lat., *ingerere* (from *in*, into, and *gerere*, to carry). Fr., *ingérer*, *englober*. Ger., *aufnehmen*. To eat, to take up, to perform ingestion (*q. v.*).

INGES'TA, n. pl. From *ingerere*, to carry into. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Eingeführten*. Things taken into the stomach.

INGESTION. Lat., *ingestio* (from *ingerere*, to carry into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Aufnahme*. 1. The introduction of anything into the alimentary canal by the mouth. 2. The act by which a cell takes into its substance particles of foreign matter. 3. See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

INGES'TOL. A certain proprietary remedy for dyspepsia.

INGLU'VIES, f. -*vie'i*. Perhaps from *in*, in, and *gula*, the gullet. 1. The pharynx, especially if it is large. 2. The crop, or craw, of a bird. 3. The first stomach of ruminants. 4. Bulimia.

IN'GLUVIN. A digestive preparation made out of the crops of chickens.

INGRAVES'CENT. Lat., *ingravescent* (from *ingravescere*, to grow heavy). Growing more and more severe.

INGRAVIDA'TION. From *ingravidare*, to make pregnant. See IMPREGNATION.

INGRE'DIENT. Lat., *ingrediens*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Bestandt(h)eil*. A constituent of a mixture.

INGRES'SUS, m. -*gres'sus*. From *ingredi*, to go into. Ger., *Hineingehen*. An entrance or opening (into a cavity).—**I. superior.** See *CARDIA* (2d def.).

IN'GROWING. Growing in an inward direction; as a n., see INGROWTH.—**I. of a nail.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis*. Ger., *Nagel einwachsung*. Onyxia.

IN'GROWN. Having grown in.

IN'GROWTH. A process of growth proceeding inward (e. g., the penetration of vascular shoots from the perichondrium of the embryo into the inclosed cartilage).

IN'GUEN, n. *Inguinis*. 1. See GROIN. 2. See BUBO.—**I. gonorrhœum, I. gonorrhœoic.** See *Gonorrhœal BUBO*.—**I. induratum.** See *Syphilitic BUBO*.—**I. suppurans.** See *Suppurating BUBO*.—**I. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic BUBO*.—**I. virulentum.** See *Virulent BUBO*.

IN'GUINAL. Lat., *inguinalis*. Fr., *inguinaire*. Ger., *Leisten-*. Pertaining to or situated in the groin.

INGUINA'LIS, f. See INGUINAL.

IN''GUINOABDOM'INAL. Fr., *i.-a.* Pertaining to the groin and to the abdomen.

IN''GUINOCRUR'AL. From *inguen*, the groin, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *i.-c.* Pertaining to the groin and to the thigh.

IN''GUINOCUTA'NEOUS. Lat., *inguinocutaneus*. Fr., *inguino-cutané*. Pertaining to the skin of the inguinal region.

IN''GUINODYN'IA, f. From *inguen*, the groin, and *δύνη*, pain. Neurotic pain or tenderness in the inguinal region.

IN''GUINOINTERSTI'TIAL. From *inguen*, the groin, and *interstes*, that is between. Situated in the tissues of the inguinal region.

INGUINOSCROTAL. Pertaining to the groin and to the scrotum.

INGULA'TION. From *in*, into, and *gula*, the throat. The introduction of anything into the throat.

INHAB'ITIVENESS. Of the phrenologists, a propensity to remain in an accustomed habitation.

INHE'RENS. From *inhære*, to stick in. See **INHERENT**.

INHALA'TIO, f. *-io'nis*. See **INHALATION** and **Cutaneous ABSORPTION**.

INHALA'TION. Lat., *inhalatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einathmung, I.* 1. The inspiration of air, of a gas, or of vapor, especially when impregnated with a medicament or of itself physiologically active. 2. Absorption, especially by the lungs. 3. A medicinal preparation the vapor or spray of which is to be inhaled.

INHA'LANT. Serving for inhalation; as a *n.*, see **INHALATION** (3d def.).

INHALA'TOR, m., INHALATO'RIUM, n. See **INHALER**.

INHA'LENT. See **INHALANT**.

INHA'LER. Lat., *inhalatorium* (from *inhalare*, to inhale). Fr., *inhalateur*. Ger., *Inhalateur, Inhalations-apparat, Respirationsapparat*. An apparatus for inhalation (1st def.).

INHE'RENT. Lat., *inhærens*. Fr., *inhérent*. Ger., *inhärent*. Belonging to anything naturally, originally, and not as the result of circumstances; of cauterization, deep.

INHER'ITANCE. Fr., *hérédité*. Ger., *Erbschaft*. 1. The reception of characteristics transmitted from one's ancestors. 2. That which is so derived.—**Abridged i.** Of Haeckel, the fusion or omission of certain characteristics in an offspring which were present and in the ancestors.—**Amphigynous i.** Of Haeckel, in sexual generation, the *i.* of characteristics from both father and mother.—**Homochronous i.** Of Haeckel, *i.* of a characteristic in an offspring at an age corresponding to that in which the characteristic appeared in the parent.—**Homotopic i.** Of Haeckel, the *i.* of acquired characteristics.

INHIBI'TION. Gr., *ἐπισχέσις*. Lat., *inhibitio* (from *inhibere*, to keep back). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Hemmung*. A preventive or restraining action.—**Reflex i.** Lat., *inhibitio reflexa*. Fr., *i. reflexe*. Ger., *reflexische Hemmung, Reflexhemmung*. An *i.* (e. g., of cardiac action) the result of a shock caused by an irritation or an injury to a peripheral tissue, which is carried to the brain, and thence is reflected by an efferent nerve to the inhibited organ.—**Vasomotor i.** A restraint of the nervous mechanism tending to narrow the calibre of the blood vessels. It may be brought about by depressor or vasodilator fibres.—**Voluntary i.** Ger., *willkürliche Hemmung*. The voluntary restraint of reflex actions, such as the arrest of winking when the eyeball is touched.

INHIBI'TOR, m. Fr., *inhibiteur*. Ger., *Verhinderer, Hemmungsagent*. That which causes inhibition.

INHIBI'TORY. Lat., *inhibitorius*. Fr., *inhibitoir*. Ger., *hemmend*. Exercising inhibition.

INHUMA'TION. From *inhumare*, to bury in the ground. Fr., *i., enterrement*. Ger., *Beerdigung*. Burial in the earth.

IN'IAC. From *ivion*, the nape of the neck. Fr., *iniaque*. Pertaining to or connected with the inion.

IN'IAD. Toward the inial aspect.

INIENCEPH'ALUS. From *ivion*, the nape of the neck, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *iniencéphale*. Having the skull fissured posteriorly and inferiorly; as a *n.*, an exencephalic monster in which the cranial anomaly is complicated by a spinal fissure.

INIOD'YMUS, m. From *ivion*, the nape of the neck, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *iniodyme*. A double monster having a single body and two heads united posteriorly.

IN''IOFA'CIAL. Pertaining to the inion and to the face (see **I. ANGLE**).

IN''IOGLABEL'LAR. Pertaining to the inion and to the glabella.

IN''IOME'SIAL. Pertaining to the inion and to the meson.

IN'ION. Gr., *ivion*. 1. The occiput. 2. The back part of the neck. 3. The external occipital protuberance; used in craniometry as a point from which measurements are made.

IN'IOPS. *-o'pos (-is)*. From *ivion*, the nape of the neck, and *ὤψ*, the face. Fr., *iniope*. A double syncephalic monster having two bodies, distinct below the umbilicus, but joined above. The head is incompletely double, presenting on one side a complete face (which distinguishes it from the janiceps), the incomplete face having a single eye and one or two ears.

INIRRITABIL'ITAS, f. *-ta'tis*. From *in*, neg., and *irritabilitas*, irritability. See **ANERETHISIA**.

INI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *is*, a muscle. 1. Inflammation of muscular tissue. 2. Inflammation of a tendon. 3. Of Feuerstein, rheumatism.

INI'TIUM, n. A beginning or entrance; the first portion of anything.—**I. asperæ arteriæ.** See **LARYNX**.—**I. extuberans coli.** The cæcum.

IN'IUM, n. See **INION**.

INJACULA'TIO, f. *-io'nis*. From *in*, into, and *jaculari*, to throw. 1. The propulsion of semen into the vagina. 2. Of Van Helmont, a sudden and violent spasmodic pain in the stomach.

INJECT'ED. Fr., *injecté, engorgé*. Ger., *injectirt*. Filled or distended with fluid; engorged with blood.

INJEC'TIO, f. *-io'nis*. See **INJECTION**.—**I. anatomica.** See **Anatomical INJECTION**.—**I. hypodermica, I. hypodermica.** See **Hypodermic INJECTION**.—**I. liquorum in vasa.** See **Anatomical INJECTION**.—**I. subcutanea.** See **Hypodermic INJECTION**.

INJEC'TION. Lat., *injectio* (from *injacere*, to throw into). Gr., *εἰσβολή* (1st def.). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Einspritzung* (1st def.). 1. The act of injecting. 2. The state of being injected. 3. A substance which is thrown in (*i. e.*, into a cavity, vessel, or tissue of the body) by the use of a syringe or injector. 4. See **ENEMA**.—**Anatomical i.** Lat., *injectio anatomica*. Fr., *i. cadavérique*. Ger., *anatomische Einspritzung*. An *i.* of some suitable substance, usually a liquid capable of solidifying on cooling, into the vessels of a cadaver to facilitate dissection.—**Coarse i.** An anatomical *i.* of some colored material that fills the larger vessels, but which does not traverse the capillaries. Used to facilitate the dissection of vessels.—**Collodion i.** An *i.* in which the mass is colored collodion. It is frequently employed in making corrosion preparations.—**Dry i.** Fr., *i. sèche*. Ger., *trockene Einspritzung*. The insertion of a dry medicinal substance into a diseased part.—**Fine i.** The *i.* of the blood vessels or lymphatic vessels or gland ducts with some substance like colored melted gelatin which will penetrate to the finest ramifications. Fine *i.*'s may be opaque or transparent, depending upon the coloring substance.—**Forced i.** An *i.* used for the purpose of distending a sac or cavity.—**Gelatin i.** An *i.* in which the body of the mass is gelatin or glue. It may be coarse or fine, opaque or transparent, according to

the coloring matter.—**Hypoderm(at)ic i.** Fr., *i. hypodermique*. Ger., *hypodermatische I.* An i. of a medicinal or other agent under the skin.—**Interstitial i.** Fr., *i. interstitielle*. Ger., *interstitielle I.* 1. An i. of water or a medicated fluid into a mucous cavity or canal, or into an abscess, fistula, or wound. 2. See *Parenchymatous i.*—**Intestinal i.** See *ENEMA*.—**Intraarterial i.** An i. into an artery.—**Intrabronchial i.** Bennett's method for i. of medicinal agents in the bronchial tubes through a laryngeal catheter.—**Intradermic i.** Fr., *i. intradermique*. An i. into the substance of the derma.—**Intraparenchymatous i.** See *PARENCHYMATOUS*.—**Intraperitoneal i.** An i. into the cavity of the peritoneum.—**Intrapleural i.** An i. into the pleural cavity.—**Intrapulmonary i.** An i. into the substance of the lung or into a pulmonary cavity.—**Intratracheal i.** Fr., *i. intra-trachéenne*. An i. into the trachea.—**Intrauterine i.** Fr., *i. intra-utérine*. Ger., *Uterus*i*, Einspritzung in die Uterushöhle*. An i. into the cavity of the uterus.—**Intravascular i.** An i. into a blood vessel.—**Intravenous i.** Fr., *i. intraveineuse*. An i. into a vein.—**Muscular i.** The i. of medical agents into the muscular tissue.—**Natural i.** An engorgement of the capillaries and smaller blood vessels with blood, thus simulating a fine i.—**Nutrient i.** 1. See *Nutrient ENEMA*. 2. The i. of a nutrient fluid.—**Opaque i.** An i., either coarse or fine, in which the mass is opaque.—**Parenchymatous i.** Ger., *parenchymatöse I.* An i. of a medicated fluid into the substance of a tissue.—**Percutaneous i.** Fr., *i. percutanée*. An i. in which medicine is introduced into the lung by puncturing the skin and trachea with a hollow needle and then injecting the liquid.—**Plaster i.** A coarse anatomical i. in which the mass is plaster of Paris mixed with about an equal volume of water.—**Preservative i.** The i. of a solution of some antiseptic substance like zinc or mercuric chloride, arsenic, carbolic acid, alcohol, etc., into the blood vessels or body cavities, or both, to prevent decomposition.—**Rectal i.** See *ENEMA*.—**Retro-i.** See *RETRO-INJECTION*.—**Subcutaneous i.** See *Hypodermic i.*—**Submucous i.** Fr., *i. sous-muqueuse*. Ger., *submucöse I.* An i. beneath a mucous membrane.—**Urethral i.** An i. into the urethra.—**Vaginal i.** An i. into the vagina.—**White opaque i.** An i. made by mixing cold saturated solutions of lead acetate and sodium carbonate, allowing the precipitate to settle, washing the latter with warm water, and finally adding to the solution a 5 per cent. solution of gelatin.—**Yellow opaque i.** An i. made like the white opaque i., potassium bichromate being substituted for sodium carbonate.

INJECTOR, *m.* From *injacere*, to throw into. Fr., *injecteur*. Ger., *I.* An apparatus for injecting.

INJECTION, *n.* From *injacere*, to throw into. See *INJECTION* (3d def.).

IN-KNEE. See *GENU valgum*.

IN'LET. Lat., *introitus*. Ger., *Eingang*. An opening of entrance.—**I. of the pelvis**, *Pelvic i.* Lat., *introitus pelvis*. Fr., *détroit supérieur du bassin*. Ger., *Beckeneingang*. The superior strait of the pelvis, corresponding to the boundary between the true pelvis and the false pelvis; so called because the foetus enters the pelvic canal by that orifice in parturition.

INNATA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *innatare*, to float in. See *ANAPLEUSIS*.

INNATE'. Lat., *innatus*. Fr., *inné*. Ger., *angeboren* (1st def.), *einheimisch* (2d def.). 1. Congenital. 2. Indigenous.

INNERVATION. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* The special action of the nervous system on a given organ; also the distribution of nerves to a part.—**Collateral i.** The supply of nervous influence, through an adjacent or surrounding nerve tract, to a part the original nerve supply of which has been injured or destroyed.

INNODA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. From *innodare*, to fasten with a knot. Ger., *Verknötung*. A knotting together, especially of intestines.

INNOM'INATE. Gr., *ἀνώνυμος*. Lat., *innominatus* (from *in*, neg., and *nominare*, to name). Fr., *innomé*, *innominé*. Ger., *unbenannt*. Without a name.

INNUTRI'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See *INNUTRITION*.—**I. os-sium**. See *RHACHITIS*.

INNUTRITION. Lat., *innutritio* (from *in*, neg., and *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., *i.* Ger., *mangelnde Ernährung*. Deficiency of nutrition.

IN'OB'LAST. From *is*, a fibre, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Inoblaste*. A general name for a connective tissue corpuscle or a cell giving rise to connective tissue.

INOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *is*, a fibre, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. See *CROCYDOCARCINOMA*.

INOCAR'PUS, *m.* From *is*, a fibre, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A genus of leguminous trees indigenous to the islands of the Pacific and the Indian Archipelago.—**I. edulis**. Fr., *i. comestible*. South Sea chestnut. The seeds, boiled or roasted, are used by the natives as food, and a decoction of the bark is employed in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

INOCHONDRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *is*, a fibre, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Ger., *Sehnen- und Knorpelentzündung*. Inflammation of the tendons and cartilages.

INOCULABIL'ITY. Fr., *inoculabilité*. Ger., *Uebertragbarkeit, Inoculabilität*. The quality of being inoculable.

INOC'ULABLE. Fr., *i.* Ger., *übertragbar, impfbar*. Capable of being inoculated.

INOC'ULATE. Lat., *inoculare*. Fr., *inoculer*. Ger., *einimpfen, inokulir(e)ren*. To introduce into a living organism matter capable of giving rise to a specific disease.

INOCULA'TIO, *f.* -io'nis. See *INOCULATION*.—**I. vac-cinæ**. See *VACCINATION*.

INOCULATION. Lat., *inoculatio* (from *inoculare*, to ingraft). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einimpfung, Ueberimpfung, Inokulation*. 1. The operation of ingrafting a bud. 2. The process of inoculating, especially (as formerly used) that of inoculating with the virus of smallpox.—**Anti-typhoid i.** I. with a sterilized attenuated peptone broth culture of the typhoid fever bacilli.—**Auto-i.** See *Self-i.*—**Cowpox i.** See *VACCINATION*.—**Endermic i.** The introduction into the system of medicine or specific virus by placing it in contact with scarified skin.—**Hypodermic i.** The introduction of medicine or specific virus into the system through a hollow needle inserted beneath the skin.—**Jennerian i.** See *VACCINATION*.—**Medicinal i.** The introduction of medicinal agents into the system through the skin, whether by scarification or hypodermic injection.—**Pasteur's system of i.** A system of i. for rabies in which a portion of the spinal cord of a rabid dog is used to inoculate a rabbit, which contracts the disease in about thirteen days. The spinal cord of this rabbit is used to inoculate another, and this a third, and so on through a long series of cases. The cords of these are dried and collected, some stale and powerless, others fresh and virulent. The system consists in beginning with the weakest for i. and progressing gradually to those of the greatest intensity, when the patient is supposed to be proof against the disease.—**Preventive i. of rabies**. Fr., *i. (ou vaccination) antirabique*. The i. with a mitigated virus of rabies to induce insusceptibility to the disease or with the view of limiting its intensity when it is already established.—**Self-i.** Fr., *auto-i.* Ger., *Selbstinokulation*. The i. of the organism at large from a diseased part of the same organism.—**Lactovariolici i.**, **Modified i.** The practice of inoculating smallpox virus mixed with cow's milk, founded on a theory that cowpox is the result.

INOC'ULATOR. From *inoculare*, to ingraft. 1. One who practises inoculation. 2. An instrument for performing inoculation.

INOCYS'TIS, *f.* -*cys'teos* (-*ios*). From *is*, a fibre, and *κύστις*, a bag. Fr., *inocyste*. Ger., *Sehnenbalg*. A fibrous cyst.

INODES'MA, *n.* -*des'matos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre, and *δεσμα*, a band. Ger., *Sehnenband*. A fibrous band.

INOD'ULAR. From *ινώδης*, fibrous. Fr., *inodulaire*. Ger., *inodulär*. Fibrous and cicatricial.

INO'GEN. From *is*, a muscle, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *inogène*. A hypothetical substance of muscles, susceptible of being broken up, during contraction and chemical actions, into lactic and sarcolactic acids and myosin.

INOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *is*, a fibre, and *γένεσις*, a begetting. Fr., *inogénésie*. Ger., *Faserbildung*. The formation of fibres.

INO(HY)LO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre, and *ὑλη*, matter. A fibrous tumor.

IN''(OH)YMENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *is*, a fibre, and *ιμὴν*, a membrane. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

IN'OLITH. Lat., *inolithus* (from *is*, a fibre, and *λίθος*, a stone). A fibrous concrement.

INO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre. See **SCRIRHUS** and **FIBROMA**.

INOP'ERABLE. Fr., *inopérable*. Of neoplasms, etc., unsuitable for treatment by operation.

INOPEX'IA. From *is*, a fibre, and *πήξις*, a coagulation. Fr., *inopexie*. Ger., *Inopexie*. Of Vogel, a condition of the blood, observed especially in lying-in women, in which it is prone to coagulate spontaneously.

INOPHLOGIS'MA, *n.* -*gis'matos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre, and *φλόγιμα*, the blister of a burn. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

INOPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). The formation of inophlogisma.

INOPOL'YPUS, *m.* From *is*, a fibre, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. Fr., *inopolype*. Ger., *Faserpolyp*. A fibrous polypus.

INORGAN'IC. Lat., *inorganicus* (from *in*, neg., and *ὄργανον*, an organ). Fr., *inorganique*. Ger., *inorganisch*. 1. In chemistry, not forming a part of an organic compound, hence not containing carbon. 2. Of disease, functional; of morbid phenomena, not dependent on organic disease.

IN'OSATE. Fr., *i.* Ger., *inosinsaures Salz*. A salt of inosic acid.

INOSCLERO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre, and *σκληρώμα*, induration. Ger., *Faserhautgewebsverhärtung*. Induration of fibrous tissue.

INOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Inflammation and hypertrophy of fibrous tissue.

INOS'ULATE. See **ANASTOMOSE**.

INOSCULATE'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.—**I. vasorum**. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

INOSCULA'TION. Lat., *inosculatio*. Ger., *Einnündung*. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

INO'SIC ACID. From *is*, a muscle. Fr., *acide inosique*. Ger., *Inosinsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_{10}HO$, or $C_5H_8N_2O_6$, or $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_{11}$, discovered in the flesh and muscular tissue, together with creatine; a syrupy substance.

IN'OSIN. Fr., *inosine*. Ger., *I.* See **INOSITE**.

INOSIN'IC ACID. See **INOSIC ACID**.

INO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre. See **HYPERINOSIS** and **INOGENESIS**.

IN'OSITE. From *is*, a muscle. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inosit*. Muscle sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$.

IN'OSITOSE. Ger., *I.* Of Scheibler, inosite.

INOSITU'RIA, *f.* See **INOSURIA**.

INOSTEATO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *is*, a fibre, and *στέαρ*, suet. Fr., *inostéatome*. A tumor composed of fibrous tissue and steatomatous matter.

INOSU'RIA, *f.* From *is*, a muscle, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *inosurie*. Ger., *Inosurie*. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of inosite in the urine.

INOTAG'MATA, *n. pl.* From *is*, a muscle, and *τάγμα*, that which has been arranged. Fr., *inotagmes*. Ger., *Inotagmen*. Of Engelmann, the hypothetical contractile elements of contractile protoplasm.

INOX'IDIZABLE. Fr., *inoxydable*. Ger., *inoxydi(e)rbar*. Insusceptible of oxidation.

IN'QUEST. See **INQUISITION**.

IN'QUINATE. Lat., *inquinare*. To pollute, defile.

INQUISITION. Lat., *inquisitio* (from *inquirere*, to inquire into). The inquiry by a jury or commission into the facts of a case, civil or criminal, or into an individual's mental condition or the cause of his death.

INSACCA'TION. Lat., *insaccatio*. Ger., *Einsackung*. An inward pitting or dimpling of the wall of a hollow organ.

INSALIVA'TION. Lat., *insalivatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einspeichelung*. The process by which the saliva is intimately mixed with the food.

INSANAB'ILIS. From *in*, neg., and *sanare*, to cure. Incurable.

INSANE'. Lat., *insanus* (from *in*, neg., and *sanus*, sound). Fr., *fou, aliéné*. Ger., *irrsinnig, toll, wahnsinnig*. Affected with or of the nature of insanity.

INSA'NIA, *f.* See **INSANITY**.—**I. cadiva**. See **EPILEPSY**.—**I. lupina**. A form of delusional insanity in which the patient believes himself transformed into a wolf and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.—**I. puerperarum**. See **Puerperal INSANITY**.

INSANIF'EROUS. From *insanus*, unsound, and *ferre*, to bear. Conducing to or producing insanity.

INSAN'ITARY. From *in*, neg., and *sanitas*, health. Not sanitary, unwholesome.

INSAN'ITY. Gr., *ἀφροσύνη, παραφροσύνη*. Lat., *insanitas* (from *insanus*, unsound). Fr., *insanité, folie*. Ger., *Tolltheit, Wahnsinn, Irrsinn*. According to Hammond, a result of certain forms of disease of the brain in which there is derangement, more or less complete, of the mental faculties, with weakening, perversion, or even destruction of mental freedom. According to Spitzka, inability to correctly register and reproduce impressions, and the resulting conceptions that serve as proper guides to action, and to limit one's self to the registration of impressions transmitted by the peripheral organs of sensation as subjective realities. According to others, imperfect power of coordinating mental impressions and following them to logical ends. This want of power excludes the influence of sleep, trance, and somnambulism, the ordinary phenomena of the general neuroses, also those of febrile delirium, coma, acute intoxications, intense mental preoccupation, also the well-recognized immediate effects of nervous shock and injury.—**Acute confusional i.** See **Primary confusional i.**—**Acute methepileptic (or postepileptic) i.** Fr., *grand (et petit) mal intellectuel*. The acute i. immediately following the convulsive paroxysm of epilepsy; subdivided by Samt into (1) simple stupor, (2) morbid conditions of fever or fright, simple or complicated with reasoning mania or great excitement, and (3) mania.—**Affective i.** Of Maudsley, one of the general divisions of i., including mania *sine delirio*, simple melancholia, and moral alienation proper.—**Alcoholic i.** See **Chronic alcoholic i.**—**Alternating i.** See **Periodical i.**—**Ambitious i.** See **DELIRIUM grandiosum**.—**Amenorrhœal i.** Of Skae, i. in which irregularities in the catamenia are the obviously immediate and essential cause.—**Anæmic i.** Of B. Tuke, i. produced by anæmia.—**Anomalous i.** I. in which the symptoms of several forms are so intimately associated that it can not be positively classified.—**Arthritic i.** I. attributed to rheumatism or gout.—**Asthenic i.** Of Skae, a variety of idiopathic i. characterized by the slight intensity with which the mental derangement is manifested.—**Cataleptoid i.** I. associated with catalepsy, although rarely due to it.—**Catatonic i.** See **CATATONIA**.

—**Choreic i.** Aberration of mind accompanying or resulting from chorea and due to the same causes as the chorea. Emotional, intellectual, and perceptual faculties are all affected by this disease, and it may end in maniacal delirium.—**Chronic alcoholic i.** Chronic i. secondary to an alcoholic neurosis; especially characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and delirious exacerbations.—**Circular i.** Lat., *cyclothymia*. Fr., *folie circulaire* (ou à double forme, ou *paralytique circulaire à double phase*). A variety of periodical i. characterized by alternations of mania and melancholia in regularly recurring periods.—**Climacteric i.** I. occurring in women at the menopause, especially those predisposed to i., the extent to which the mind is influenced by the physiological changes of that period not being exactly known.—**Communicated i.** Fr., *folie communiquée* (ou à deux, ou *épidémique, ou par imitation*). Ger., *induzi(e)rtes Irresein*. I. transferred from one person to another, or depending on some association or special relation between two persons. Tuke includes cases in which a lunatic of relatively stronger mind or will infects another lunatic or a weak-minded or hereditarily predisposed person with the same delusions (see *Imitative i.*); in which a nurse or keeper becomes insane from the shock or strain incidental to his work; in which two persons become insane simultaneously from the same cause; and in which twins become insane contemporaneously, although living apart, from a supposed special sympathy between them.—**Compound i.** Of Hammond, i. in which two or more groups of mental faculties are markedly involved.—**Confusional i.** See *Primary confusional i.*—**Congenital i.** Fr., *folie congénitale* (ou *morphologique*). Of Ball, a division of i. including idiocy, imbecility, and cretinism.—**Congestive i.** I. due to congestion of the brain.—**Consecutive i.** I. succeeding and due to some injury or disease other than of the brain.—**Constitutional i.** Those forms of i. which are the result of a physiological or pathological condition or of some specific morbid influence affecting the general system.—**Cretinic i.** See under **CRETINISM**.—**Cyclic i., Cyclical i.** See *Circular i.*—**Delusional i.** See *Primary delusional i.* and *Secondary delusional i.*—**Demonomaniacal i.** See **DEMONOMANIA**.—**Depressive i.** See **MELANCHOLIA**.—**Diabetic i.** I. associated with or due to diabetes.—**Diathetic i.** An i. brought on by very slight cause in a person of insane diathesis.—**Doubting i.** Fr., *folie du doute*. Ger., *Zweifelsucht*. Insanity, usually of a neurasthenic type, characterized by an inordinate desire to argue, speculate, and question upon ordinary matters, especially the personal concerns of the patient.—**Eggressing i.** I. as a sequel of a previous disease of which it is an exaggeration.—**Emotional i.** Fr., *folie émotive* (ou *impulsive*). I. in which perversion of the emotions is the essential feature, as in mania and melancholia.—**Epidemic i.** See *Communicated i.*—**Epileptic i.** Fr., *folie épileptique*. Ger., *epileptischer Irrsinn*. 1. I. in its various forms, either induced or precipitated by epilepsy. 2. Of Samt, i. resembling one of the forms of meth epileptic i.—**Erotic i.** Satyriasis.—**Exophthalmic i.** I. connected with exophthalmic goitre and due to the same affections of the sympathetic nervous system as the goitre.—**Febrile i.** Mania or protracted delirium due to hyperpyrexia.—**Feigned i.** Fr., *folie simulée*. Ger., *simuli(e)rter Irrsinn*. I. which has no existence in fact, but is simulated for a purpose.—**Furious i.** 1. Homicidal destructive mania. 2. An old Roman division signifying violent and excited i.—**Gastroenteric i.** I. due to some functional or organic disease of the alimentary tract.—**General i.** Of Maudsley, a general term for mania and melancholia.—**Gouty i.** I. due to gout.—**Hepatic i.** An i., usually hypochondriacal, due to real or imaginary disease of the liver.—**Hereditary i.** Fr., *folie des dégénérés* (ou *instinctive*). I. usually ap-

pearing at some physiological crisis, such as puberty or the climacteric and due to hereditary influences [Mann].—**Homicidal i.** Fr., *folie homicide*. A form of impulsive i. in which the patient, though conscious of the criminal nature of the act, is irresistibly impelled to kill, often those nearest or dearest to him. It is associated with mental or physical strain or exhaustion, and there is usually some form of mental degeneration to which the i. can be traced.—**Hypochondriacal i.** Fr., *folie hypochondriaque*. I. manifested by delusions as to bodily sensations or morbid conditions.—**Hysterical(al) i.** Chronic i. secondary to an hysterical neurosis. It preserves the characteristics of hysteria as to simulative tendencies.—**Ideal i.** Arnold's first general division of i. in which he embraces all those forms in which the ideas dependent upon the special senses are perverted.—**Ideational i.** Of Maudsley, a division of i. including (1) general i., comprising mania and melancholia; (2) partial i., comprising monomania and melancholia; (3) dementia, either primary or secondary; (4) general paralysis; and (5) idiocy and imbecility.—**Ideophrenic i.** See *Ideational i.*—**Idiopathic i.** Fr., *folie idiopathique* (ou *essentielle, ou primitive, ou vésanique*). I. depending (1) on conditions said to be *sine materia* (i. e., in which no appreciable lesion is found); (2) on conditions in which there are material lesions; or (3) on alterations of the blood.—**Imitative i.** The second form of communicative i., consisting of an imitation of the insane characteristics of another.—**Imposed i.** Fr., *folie imposée*. An i. in which the lunatic imposes his delirious conceptions on another morally and intellectually weaker than himself.—**Impulsive i.** A term often used in the courts, especially in pleadings in defense for crime, in which it is alleged that i. and consequent non-responsibility existed at the moment when a crime was committed, the subject being rational before and afterward. Hamilton and others deny the existence of such a condition.—**Infantile i.** Of Spitzka, i. of infant life, whether congenital or acquired.—**I. from intoxication.** See *Toxic i.*—**I. of acts.** See *Reasoning MANIA*.—**I. of adolescence.** See *I. of puberty*.—**I. of childbirth.** See *Puerperal i.*—**I. of childhood.** An i. occurring in early life brought on by some patent cause and not due to any congenital defect or hereditary influence.—**I. of delivery.** 1. Puerperal i. 2. Hysterical mania the result of escape from some great peril.—**I. of febrile disorders.** See *Febrile i.*—**I. of gestation.** See *Puerperal i.*—**I. of grandeur.** See *DELIRIUM grandiosum*.—**I. of lactation.** Fr., *folie des nourrices*. The i. of nursing women, a variety of puerperal i.; of Voisin, mania occurring during the first six weeks, or after several months of nursing or at weaning.—**I. of masturbation.** The i. of pubescence when due to masturbation.—**I. of oxaluria.** A form of hypochondriacal i. associated with excess of oxalates in the urine.—**I. of phosphaturia.** Of Skae, a form of i. found in mentally overworked men, and associated with excessive phosphates in the urine.—**I. of pregnancy.** See *Puerperal i.* and *Preparturient i.*—**I. of puberty, I. of pubescence.** Fr., *folie de l'adolescence* (ou *de la puberté, ou pubérale*). Ger., *Hebephrenie*. Of Skae and Maudsley, a form of i. occurring at or soon after the period of puberty and supposed to be due to vital depletion from masturbation, the inception of menstruation, or overstudy, in those predisposed by heredity; characterized by a period of melancholic depression, followed by mental enfeeblement, silliness, delusions, and, finally, complete dementia.—**I. of self-abuse.** See *I. of masturbation*.—**I. of the feelings.** See *Emotional i.*—**I. of the muscles.** Fr., *folie musculaire*. Ger., *muskeliiger Wahnsinn*. Of Watson, the irregular and uncalled-for action of certain muscles, associated with spastic incoordination, tremor, or spasm (e. g., in laryngeal chorea); of Bellingham and Bouillaud, chorea.—**I. of twins.** See under *Com-*

municated i.—**Instinctive i.** See *Hereditary i.*—**Intellectual i.** See *Ideational i.* and *MONOMANIA.*—**Intermittent i.** Recurrent i.—**Intervallary epileptic i.** Of Spitzka, i. occurring between consecutive paroxysms of epilepsy.—**Ischæmic i.** I. due to persistent anæmia of the brain, being usually the result of neurasthenia.—**Katatonie i.** See *CATATONIA.*—**Lucid i.** Moral i.—**Malarial i.** An i. of no distinctive characteristics, due to malarial poisoning.—**Maniacal i.** See *MANIA.*—**Masturbatic i.** See *I. of masturbation.*—**Melancholic i.** See *MELANCHOLIA.*—**Menstrual i.** Fr., *folie menstruelle* (ou *périodique*). I. appearing during the course or with the inception of menstruation or at the menopause (see *Climacteric i.*). In some women there is a periodical i. at each menstrual epoch, not the result, according to Spitzka, of the menstrual condition, but only excited thereby.—**Metastatic i.** I. due to the metastasis of a disease from one part of the body to another, possibly to the brain itself.—**Monomaniacal i.** See *MONOMANIA.*—**Moral i.** Fr., *folie morale*. An uncontrollable violence of impulses, instincts, and emotions, associated with more or less progressive mental impairment and change of character, taste, and disposition.—**Notional i.** Of Arnold, that form of i. in which the patient sees, hears, or otherwise perceives objects as they really exist, yet conceives such notions of them as are obviously and grossly erroneous.—**Onanistic i.** See *I. of masturbation.*—**Opium i.** An acute or chronic i. due to chronic opium poisoning. Its phenomena may resemble those seen in the various types of alcoholic i.—**Organic i.** Fr., *folie organique*. Of Ball, a class of insanities including acute delirium, aphasia, general paralysis, etc.—**Ovarian i.** Of Skae, i. due to ovarian disease, usually of melancholic or hysterical form.—**Paralytic i.** The general paralysis of the insane.—**Paroxysmal i.** A form of recurrent i. in which the patient is seized with paroxysms of mental aberration, hallucinations, delirium, and mania (sometimes epileptic) which are temporary, and the patient remains more or less perfectly well in the interims.—**Partial i.** See *MONOMANIA.*—**Pathetic i.** See *Affective i.*—**Pellagrous i.** Of Spitzka, a form of i. dependent on a primary pellagrous condition.—**Perceptual i.** An i. in which the patient has perceptive sensations when no external object to excite such sensations has impressed the senses.—**Periodic(al) i.** Fr., *folie périodique* (ou *intermittente*). A form of i. which recurs at intervals, with apparent mental soundness between the attacks. It is usually hereditary, but may be due to traumatism, alcoholic excesses, etc. See also *Menstrual i.*—**Phthisical i.** Fr., *folie phthisique*. A form of i. developed in the course of phthisis.—**Postcoenubial i.** Of Skae, an acute mania in men of previously rigid virtue brought on by the first sexual orgasm after marriage.—**Postepileptic i.** See *Acute methepileptic i.*—**Postfebrile i.** A disordered mental condition which occurs in the convalescent period of some acute febrile diseases.—**Postpuerperal i.** Puerperal i. occurring after delivery.—**Preparturient i.** **Prepuerperal i.** Puerperal i. occurring before labor.—**Preepileptic i.** Of Spitzka, a form of mental disturbance preceding an epileptic convulsion (or its equivalent), and increasing in intensity until the onset of the paroxysm.—**Primary confusional i.** Mental derangement characterized by incoherence and confusion of ideas, but with no essential emotional disturbance, or true dementia.—**Primary delusional i.** A form of hereditary i. arising primarily from no preceding psychosis and in which the delusions, though fixed and systematized, are yet limited and associated in its early stages with no great mental enfeeblement.—**Primary i.** A chronic i. not induced by any preceding neuropsychosis.—**Primordial i.** See *Primary i.*—**Protopathic i.** 1. Idiopathic i. 2. I. caused by disorder or developmental changes of the brain.—**Pubescent i.**

See *I. of pubescence.*—**Puerperal i.** Lat., *mania* (seu *melancholia*, seu *vesania*, seu *encephalopathia*) *puerperalis* (seu *puerperarum*, seu *in puerpera*, seu *lactea*). Fr., *folie puerpérale* (ou *des femmes enceintes* [ou *en couches*], *des nouvelles accouchées*, et *des nourrices*). Ger., *Puerperalwahn*, *Manie der Wöchnerinnen*, *Wahnsinn bei Kindbetterinnen*, *Puerperal-Psychose*. Syn.: *puerperal mania*. The i. of pregnancy, childbed, and lactation; commonly of sudden onset and maniacal character, lapsing subsequently into melancholia.—**Reasoning i.** Moral i.—**Recurrent i.** A psychoneurosis in which there are recurrent attacks of mental aberration with intervening periods of mental health.—**Religious i.** A form of i. in which the mental aberration is associated with religious subjects. It embraces religious monomania and theomania, and has at times been epidemic.—**Rheumatic i.**, **Rheumatismal i.** Of Spitzka, a form of i. dependent on a primary rheumatic condition.—**Saturnine i.** The i. resulting from lead poisoning.—**Secondary delusional i.** A chronic, incurable i. characterized by a slow progress from various mental diseases and persistent delusions, to marked dementia and confusion.—**Secondary partial i.** See *Active DEMENTIA.*—**Senile i.** I. conforming to no particular type, occurring in the aged.—**Sensorial i.** I. associated with delusions and hallucinations with regard to objects of the special senses.—**Simulated i.** See *Feigned i.*—**Simultaneous i.** See under *Communicated i.*—**Sthenic i.** Of Skae, a variety of idiopathic i. in which the mental derangement is forcibly expressed. Cf. *Asthenic i.*—**Stuporous i.** Simple impairment or suspension of the mental powers without emotional perversion.—**Suicidal i.** Fr., *folie du suicide*. I. characterized by an impulse to commit suicide.—**Sympathetic i.** Fr., *folie sympathique*. A form of i. due to powerful reflex influences.—**Symptomatic i.** I. which exhibits itself as the symptom or result of some other disease.—**Syphilitic i.** I. due to or associated with syphilis.—**Toxic i.** Fr., *folie toxique* (ou *par intoxication*). Mania due to poisoning by alcohol, absinthe, opium, cannabis indica, etc.—**Transitory i.** Of Krafft-Ebing, a form of mental disease differing from other forms of i. only in its duration, viz., two to six days.—**Transmitted i.** See *Communicated i.*—**Traumatic i.** Of Skae and of Bucknill and Tuke, i. referable to traumatism or analogous causes; characterized by perversity of character, with violent impulses and a tendency to alcoholism, and sometimes by fits of maniacal self-exaltation of short duration. The condition lasts a long time, with occasional remissions, and finally results in dementia.—**Uterine i.** I. due to uterine or ovarian disease.—**Visceral i.** A form of i., usually hypochondriacal or melancholic, due to the actual existence of or the patient's belief in some visceral lesion.—**Volitional i.** I. associated with disturbance of will power, whether excessive activity or inertia.

INSANUS. See *INSANE.*

INSCRIP'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *inscribere*, to write. 1. A religious sign or invocation placed at the head of a prescription; now often replaced by a sign designative of the system of weights employed. 2. A linear impression or marking like the stroke made with a pen.—**Inscriptiones tendinæ.** Ger., *sechsigte Querstreifen*. Syn.: *linæ transversæ*. Transverse or oblique tendinous intersections which cross or partly cross the fibres of the rectus abdominis muscle, and are intimately adherent to its sheath.

INSECTICIDE. From *insectum*, an insect, and *cædere*, to slay. Fr., *i.* Destructive to insects; as a n., a substance having that quality.

INSECTIFUGE. From *insectum*, an insect, and *fugare*, to put to flight. A substance having the property of repelling insects.

INSECT POWDER. Ger., *Insektenpulver*. The flowers of different species of *Pyrethrum*, often adulterated with

the leaves and stem of the plant; used to destroy insects, as a dressing for sores, etc., to prevent the growth of maggots, and to preserve dried insects in cabinets.—**Caucasian i. p.** Fr., *pyrèthre du Caucase* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *Pyrethrum roseum*.—**Dalmatian i. p.** The flowers of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*. It is stronger than the Caucasian i. p.—**Guirila i. p.**, **Persian i. p.** See *Caucasian i. p.*

INSEMINA'TION. Lat., *inseminatio*. Fr., *ensemencement*. Ger., *Einsaat*. The deposit of the semen in copulation. See **DISSEMINATION**.

INSENE'SCENCE. Lat., *insenescentia*. See **AGERASIA**.
INSENSIBIL'ITY. Lat., *insensibilitas*. See **ANÆSTHESIA** and **General ANÆSTHESIA**.

INSERT'ED. Lat., *insertus* (from *inserere*, to ingraft). Fr., *greffé, implanté, inséré*. Ger., *eingefügt, angeheftet*. Attached to, adherent to, or growing out of another organ.

INSERT'IO, f. -o'nis. 1. See **INSERTION**. 2. See **GRAFT**.—**I. eccentrica funis umbilicalis.** Ger., *excentrische Insertion des Nabelstranges*. An insertion of the umbilical cord into some other portion of the placenta than its centre.—**I. funiculi furcata.** Fr., *insertion vélamenteuse en forme de fourche* (ou *en fourche*). Ger., *Gabelinsertion des Nabelstranges*. Of Hyrtl, that mode of insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta in which the vessels of the cord diverge in the form of two branches that are inserted separately. See also **FUNIS furcalis**.—**I. funiculi umbilicalis velamentosa.** See *I. velamentosa funis umbilicalis*.—**I. funis umbilicalis.** Fr., *insertion du cordon ombilical*. The insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta.—**I. furcata.** See *I. funiculi furcata*.—**I. marginalis bifida.** See *I. velamentosa (funis umbilicalis)*.—**I. marginalis (funis umbilicalis).** See *I. eccentrica funis umbilicalis*.—**I. marginalis furcata.** See *I. funiculi furcata*.—**I. nervi.** Ger., *Einfügung eines Nerven in ein Organ*. The termination of a nerve by its filaments in a muscle or other portion of the body.—**I. velamentosa (funis umbilicalis).** Fr., *insertion vélamenteuse du cordon umbilical*. Ger., *velamentöse Insertion des Nabelstranges*. Syn.: *i. marginalis bifida*. That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta in which the vessels of the cord diverge from each other before entering the placenta, and the cord as a whole is really inserted into the chorion, near the margin of the placenta.—**I. velamentosa furcalis.** See *I. funiculi furcata*.

INSERT'ION. Gr., *ἐνσῆσις*. Lat., *insertio* (from *inserere*, to introduce into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfügung, Anheftung*. 1. The act of inserting. 2. The particular way in which anything is inserted; the manner or place of attachment of a body. 3. Of a muscle, the site of its attachment to the part that its action tends to move.—**Marginal i. of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *insertio marginalis*. Fr., *i. marginale*. That form of i. of the cord in which the character of the latter as a whole is maintained up to its i. at the margin of the placenta, giving rise to the formation termed battledore placenta. Cf. *Velamentous i.*—**Vaginal i.** Ger., *Vaginalanheftung*. The line of junction of the upper end of the vagina with the neck of the uterus.—**Velamentous i. (of the umbilical cord).** See *INSERTIO velamentosa (funis umbilicalis)*.

INSES'SIO, f. -o'nis. The use of a sitz bath.

INSES'SUS, m. From *insidere*, to sit in anything. Gr., *ἐγκαθίσταμαι, ἐγκαθισμός* (from *ἐγκαθίζω*, to sit in anything). A sitz bath.—**I. vaporosus.** A steam bath for the hips.

INSIPIEN'TIA, f. From *in*, neg., and *sapientia*, wisdom. Ger., *Albernheit, Thorheit*. 1. Silliness; simplicity. 2. A mild form of insanity.—**I. ingenita.** Imbecility.

INSI'TIENCY. From *in*, neg., and *sitis*, thirst. Freedom from thirst.

INSI'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *inserere*, to ingraft. 1. A putting into place. 2. Grafting or implantation. 3. Inoculation or vaccination.—**I. ciliorum.** An old term

for an operation for the restoration of the eyelashes to their normal position, and indirectly of the eyelid to its proper shape.—**I. dentium.** The implantation of teeth.—**I. variolarum.** Smallpox inoculation.

INSOLA'TION. Lat., *insolatio* (from *insolare*, to expose to the sun), *solis ictus* (2d def.). Fr., *i. coup de soleil* (ou *de chaleur*) (2d def.). Ger., *I., Sonnenstich* (2d def.). 1. Exposure of a person or thing to the direct rays of the sun; a sun bath. 2. Properly, that form of heat fever known as sunstroke; as generally employed, any form of prostration by extreme heat.—**Electric i.** Fr., *coup de soleil électrique*. A morbid condition observed in workmen in arc electric soldering, attributed to the action of the intense light; characterized by smarting in the eyes, with temporary loss of sight, followed by epiphora hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, headache, sleeplessness, and cutaneous painful spots, with subsequent desquamation.—**Local i.** The effect of extreme sun heat upon any localized portion of the body or the nerves contiguous thereto.

INSOM'NIA, f. From *in*, neg., and *somnus*, sleep. Fr., *insomnie*. Ger., *Insomnie, Schlaflosigkeit*. Sleeplessness.—**Alcoholic i.** An i. due to acute alcoholism.—**Con-gestive i.** A persistent form of i. due to congestion of the brain.—**Febrile i.** The i. which attends the evolution of the various specific fevers. It may be due to hyperpyrexia, irritation of the eruption, or exhaustion in the later stages.—**I. of exhaustion.** I. produced by overwork, debilitating discharges, mental strain, parturition, or any cause capable of causing mental and physical exhaustion.—**Lithæmic i.** I. originating in overfeeding, and consisting in an irritation of the brain through the intervening nervous apparatus.

INSOM'NIOUS. From *in*, neg., and *somnus*, sleep. Sleepless.

INSOM'NIUM, n. A dream.

INSPERGA'TION. From *inspergere*, to sprinkle into. The application of a fine powder or spray to a surface, as of the eye, by sprinkling or dusting.

INSPIRA'TION. Gr., *εἰσπνοή*. Lat., *inspiratio* (from *inspirare*, to blow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einat(h)mung, I.* The act of drawing in the breath.—**Crowing i.** The peculiar, noisy i. made in laryngismus stridulus or spasmodic croup.—**Deferred i.** I. which is not audible until shortly after the beginning of the inspiratory act. During this interval the air cells have become distended, and at its close the inspiratory murmur is heard as a short wheeze; observed in emphysema, bronchitis, etc.—**Difficult i.**, **Forced i.**, **Forcible i.** Fr., *i. forcée*. Ger., *forci(e)erte I.* Syn.: *labored i.* I. (2d def.) in which the ordinary muscles of i. are assisted by the so called inspiratory auxiliaries (i. e., the muscles attached to the chest which by their contraction can increase the thoracic cavity directly or indirectly by furnishing fixed support whereby other muscles may act more advantageously). If the movements become excessively labored, there is brought into coordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly or indirectly increase the cavity of the thorax. See **MUSCLES of i.**—**Full i.** Fr., *i. profonde*. Ger., *tiefe At(h)mung*. I. in which the lungs are filled as completely as possible (voluntarily, as in determining the amount of complementary air, or involuntarily, as in cardiac dyspnoea).—**I. of blood.** The increased flow of venous blood into the heart, due to and during the act of i.—**Jerking i.** Ger., *saccadi(e)erte I.* An inspiration the murmur of which, instead of being regular and continuous, is interrupted and wavy. It is associated with incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, and asthma.—**Labored i.** See *Forced i.*—**Non-expansive i.** I. in which the expansile movement of the chest is deficient or altogether absent, owing to emphysema, pleuritic adhesions, or obstruction to the entrance of air into the lung.—**Unfinished i.** I. prematurely and abruptly

stopped; one of the disorders of the respiratory rhythm.

IN'SPIRATORY. Lat., *inspirationi inserviens*. Fr., *inspirateur*. Ger., *inspiratorisch*. Pertaining to, associated with, or subserving inspiration.

INSPIS'SANS. From *inspissare*, to thicken. Fr., *épaississant*. Ger., *verdickend*. Thickening. The *inspissantia* are agents that thicken the blood or other liquids.

IN'SPISSATED. Lat., *inspissatus*. Fr., *épaissi*. Ger., *verdickt*. Made thicker; partially evaporated or dehydrated.

INSPISSA'TION. Lat., *inspissatio* (from *inspissare*, to thicken). Fr., *épaississement*. Ger., *Verdickung*. The act or process of becoming or of making thicker in consistency.

INSPISSA'TUS. See INSPISSATED.

INSTAURA'TION. Lat., *instauratio*. The establishment of a function (e. g., menstruation).

IN'STEP. Fr., *cou-de-pied*. Ger., *Fussbiege*. The convexity of the upper side of the foot near its junction with the leg.

INSTILLA'TION. Lat., *instillatio* (from *instillare*, to drop in). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Eintröpfeln*. The act of pouring in a liquid drop by drop.

IN'STINGT. Lat., *instinctus* (from *instinguere*, to instigate). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Naturtrieb*. A natural propensity independent of reasoning.

IN'STITA, f. From *insistere*, to tread upon. A bandage.

INSTITUTES (or INSTITUTIONS) OF MEDICINE. From *instituere*, to put into place. A collective term for the elementary principles of physiology, general pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene.

INSTRUMENTA'RIVM, n. From *instrumentum*, an instrument. A collection or supply of instruments.

INSTRUMEN'TUM, n. See INSTRUMENT.—**I. chirurgicum.** A surgical instrument.—**I. digestionis** Ger., *Verdaunungsorgan*. An organ of digestion.—**I. instrumentorum.** The hand.

INSUCCA'TION. From *in*, into, and *succus*, juice. Ger., *Insukktion*. A method pursued in making an extract from very hard bodies, like wood or hard fruit rinds, consisting in steeping them for 2 or 3 days in cold water before extracting them with hot water.

INSUCCA'TUS. From *insucare*, to soak in. Dissolved in or treated with vegetable juices.

INSUFFICIENCY. Lat., *insufficiencia*. Fr., *insuffisance*. Ger., *Insufficienz, Unzulänglichkeit*. The state of being insufficient for its purpose.—**Absolute i.** 1. Due to thickening, induration, or other change in the cardiac valves themselves.—**Active i. of a muscle.** A muscular contraction only equal to that usually observed at the beginning of shortening, when the origins and insertions of certain muscles in the neighborhood of joints are brought too near together, the muscles being thus made to contract at a mechanical disadvantage.—**Aortic i.** Fr., *insuffisance aortique*. Ger., *Aortenklappeninsufficienz*. An imperfect closure of the aortic orifice by the aortic valves. It may be due to the rupture of a valve, or to endocarditis, especially to sclerotic endocarditis. See also *Corrigan's DISEASE*.—**Functional mitral i.** Fr., *insuffisance mitrale anorganique (ou fonctionnelle)*. Ger., *anorganische Mitralinufficienz*. Mitral i. due to deficient muscular contractility in the heart itself.—**I. of the ocular muscles.** Fr., *insuffisance des muscles oculaires*. Ger., *Insufficienz der Augenmuskeln*. An absence of dynamical equilibrium of the ocular muscles, due either to an inherent weakness of one set of muscles or to an elastic preponderance of another set of muscles.—**Mitral i.** Fr., *insuffisance mitrale (ou de la valvule mitrale)*. That pathological condition in which the mitral valve inefficiently closes its orifice with the rhythmic action of the heart.—**Muscular i.** Fr., *insuffisance musculaire*. Ger., *Muscularinsufficienz*.

1. A condition in which a muscle (especially one of the ocular muscles) is relatively weak compared with its antagonist, so that an effort on the part of this muscle is required in order to maintain equilibrium. Cf. *I. of the ocular muscles*. 2. See *Active and Passive i. of a muscle*.—**Passive i. of a muscle.** The disabled condition of a muscle in the neighborhood of a joint when so stretched by the action of other muscles that it can not contract perfectly.

INSUFFICIEN'TIA, f. See INSUFFICIENCY.—**I. pylori.** Defective retentive power of the pylorus.

INSUFFLA'TION. Lat., *insufflatio* (from *insufflare*, to blow into or upon). Fr., *i*. Ger., *I., Einblasung*. The act of blowing a gas, a vapor, air (often charged with a finely divided medicament), or a powder into a cavity.—**Pulmonary i.** Fr., *i. pulmonaire*. 1. The act of injecting the lung with air by blowing it into the mouth or nose, or by the use of a bellows inserted into an opening in the trachea, the air being artificially warmed and charged with the proper moisture; used in the asphyxia of newborn children, and in that due to opium, coal gas, submersion, etc. 2. The i. into the trachea and bronchi, and even the ultimate air passages, of air (sometimes compressed or rarefied) charged with medicinal vapors or impalpable powders.—**Relative i.** 1. Due to cardiac dilatation.

IN'SUFFLATOR. Fr., *insufflateur*. Ger., *Insufflateur*. An instrument for performing insufflation.

IN'SULA, f. Gr., *νῆσος*. Fr., *i., i. de Reil* (1st def.). Ger., *Insel, Inselappen* (1st def.), *Stammlappen* (1st def.), *versteckter Lappen* (1st def.), *Zwischenlappen* (1st def.). An island or inlet. 1. A group of convolutions, situated within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It covers the lenticular nucleus, and is itself concealed by the operculum. 2. A lobule of the liver.—**I. fissuræ Sylvii.** See *I.* (1st def.).—**Insulæ griseæ cornu Ammonis.** Patches of gray matter in the cornu Ammonis.—**I. hepatica, i. hepatis.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Insulæ Peyerii.** See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—**I. Reilli.** See *I.* (1st def.).—**I. sanguinis.** An old term for a blood clot.

IN'SULAR. From *insula*, an island. Fr., *insulaire*. Ger., *insularisch*. Pertaining to an insula.

IN'SULATED. Lat., *insulatus* (from *insula*, an island). Fr., *isolé*. Ger., *abgesondert, isoli(e)rt*. 1. Isolated. 2. In electrophysics, protected by a non-conductor.

IN'SULATING. Serving to insulate.

INSULATION. Lat., *insulatio*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Absondern, Isoli(e)rung*. 1. The act or process of insulating. 2. The state of being insulated.

IN'SULATOR. Fr., *insulateur*. Ger., *Isolator*. Any medium or coating by means of which insulation is accomplished.

INSUL'TUS, m. -sul'tus. From *insultare*, to spring upon a thing. 1. An attack, onset, or paroxysm, as of a disease. 2. An injury or lesion.—**I. apoplecticus.** An attack of apoplexy.—**I. eclampticus.** A convulsive attack.—**I. epilepticus.** An attack of epilepsy.—**I. hystericus.** An hysterical paroxysm.—**I. maniacalis.** An attack of mania.

INSUP'PURABLE. Lat., *insuppurabilis* (from *in*, neg., and *suppurare*, to suppurate). See ANECPYETOUS.

INSYMMET'RIC. From *in*, neg., *σύν*, with, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See ASYMMETRICAL.

INTEGRA'TION. Lat., *integratio* (from *integrare*, to make whole). Fr., *intégration*. A fusion of parts previously separate in the embryo.

INTEG'UMENT. Lat., *integumentum*. Fr., *enveloppe, tégument*. Ger., *Decke, Hülle, Deckhaut*. 1. A covering; an envelope. 2. The covering investing the body or any part of it, especially the skin.—**Common i.** Lat., *integumentum commune*. The skin.

INTEGUMEN'TAL, INTEGUMEN'TARY. Belonging to or of the nature of an integument.

INTEGUMENTA'TION. The state of having integuments, or the integuments themselves considered collectively.

INTEGUMEN'TUM, n. See **INTEGUMENT**.—**I. commune.** See *Common* **INTEGUMENT**.—**Integumenta fœtus.** See *Fœtal ENVELOPES* (2d def.).—**I. ventriculorum.** See *VELUM interpositum*.

INTELLEC'TION. Lat., *intellectio*. The action of the intellect.

INTEMPERAN'TIA, f. Intemperance.—**I. edendi.** See *ADEPHAGIA*.

INTEMPE'RIES, f. -ie'i. From *in*, neg., and *temperare*, to moderate, regulate. Fr., *intemperie*. 1. Of the weather, inclemency. 2. A dyscrasia.

INTENS'IVE. From *intendere*, to stretch out or extend. Fr., *intensif*. Ger., *intensiv*. 1. Causing or accompanied by intensification. 2. In Pasteur's prophylactic treatment of rabies, characterized by frequent inoculations of more and more virulent dilutions of the spinal cords of rabbits to which rabies has been communicated artificially.

INTEN'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **INTENTION**.—**Prima i.** See *First INTENTION*.—**Secunda i.** See *Second INTENTION*.

INTEN'TION. Lat., *intentio* (from *intendere*, to stretch forth). The process by which the lips of a wound unite in the healing.—**First i.** Lat., *prima intentio*. Fr., *première i.* Ger., *Heilung per primam intentionem*. An immediate union in which the surfaces of the wound become glued together by an albuminous fluid and the wound heals without further redness or swelling.—**Second i.** Lat., *secunda intentio*. Fr., *seconde i.* Ger., *Heilung per secundam intentionem*. Union by the adhesion of opposed granulating surfaces.—**Third i.** Of the older writers, the union of wounds by the growing together of the granulations on their sides. *Union of granulations* is the more recent term.

INTERACCESSO'RII, m. pl. Short muscles which pass from the accessory process of one lumbar vertebra to the mamillary process of the next one.

INTERAC'INOUS. From *inter*, between, and *ἄκινος*, a grape. Fr., *interacineux*. Ger., *interacinös*. Situated between the acini.

INTERALVE'OLAR. Situated between the alveoli.

INTERA'NEUS. From *inter*, in the midst. Ger., *innerlich, inwendig*. Internal; as a n., in the n. pl., *interna*, the viscera of the abdomen.

INTERAPOPHYS'EAL. Situated between apophyses.

INTERARTIC'ULAR. Lat., *interarticularis*. Fr., *interarticulaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Gelenken liegend, Zwischengelenkig*. 1. Situated between the joints. 2. Situated in the joint between two articulating bones.

INTERARYTÆ'NOID. Lat., *interarytænoideus*. Fr., *interaryténoidien*. Situated between the arytænoid cartilages.

INTERAURIC'ULAR. Fr., *interauriculaire*. Situated between the external ears or between the auricles of the heart.

INTERBRAIN. See *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

INTERCADENCE. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall. A state of the pulse in which a supernumerary pulsation occurs between two regular pulsations.

INTERCADENT. Fr., *i.* Having the character of intercadence (said of the pulse).

INTER'CALAR, INTER'CALARY, INTER'CALATED. Lat., *intercalaris, intercalarius*. Fr., *intercalaire*. Ger., *eingeschaltet, zwischenfallend*. 1. Inserted among others. 2. Intervening between paroxysms of fever; also, as occasionally used, marked by unusually severe fever (said of certain days). 3. Of a staphyloma, situated between the sclerocorneal margin and the ciliary body.

INTERCALA'TION. Lat., *intercalatio* (from *intercalare*, to insert). An interposition.

INTERCAPE'DO, f. -ed'inis. From *inter*, between, and *capere*, to take. Fr., *intervalle*. Ger., *Lücke*. An interval, interstice.

INTERCAP'ILLARY. Fr., *intercapillaire*. Situated among the capillaries.

INTERCAROT'IC, INTERCAROT'ID. Fr., *intercarotidien*. Situated between the two primitive carotid arteries or between the external and internal carotid arteries of one side.

INTERCARTILA'GINOUS. Lat., *intercartilagineus*. Fr., *intercartilagineux*. Ger., *zwischenknorpelig*. Situated between cartilages, especially the arytænoid cartilages.

INTERCAV'ERNOUS. Between caverns (said of a sinus extending from one cavernous sinus to the other).

INTERCEL'LULAR. Lat., *intercellularis*. Fr., *intercellulaire*. Ger., *intercellulär*. 1. Situated between cells, as i. cement, i. spaces. 2. See **INTRACELLULAR**.

INTERCEP'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *intercipere*, to intercept. 1. See **APOLEPSIS**. 2. See **INTERCAPE'DO**. 3. In ancient pharmacy, a medicine supposed to interrupt the course of the blood, etc.—**I. intestinorum.** Ger., *Darmverschlingung*. Intestinal obstruction.

INTERCER'VICALS. Lat., *intercervicales* (from *inter*, between, and *cervix*, the neck). See **INTERTRANSVERSALES** (under **INTERTRANSVERSALIS**).

INTERCHON'DRAL. From *inter*, between, and *χόνδρος*, a cartilage. 1. See **INTERCARTILAGINOUS**. 2. By the interposition of cartilages, as in the i. articulations of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th ribs.

INTER'CIDENCE. See **INTERCADENCE**.

INTER'CIDENT. Lat., *intercidens*. See **INTERCALARY** and **INTERCADENT**.

INTERCIL'IUM, n. From *inter*, between, and *cilium*, an eyebrow. See **GLABELLA**.

INTERCYS'IO, f. -o'nis. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to cut. Gr., *διακοπή*. Ger., *Wegfallen, Ausbleiben*. Intermittence (of the pulse).

INTERCYS'SUS. Intermittent.

INTERCLAVIC'ULAR. Fr., *interclaviculaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Schlüsselbeinen liegend*. Situated between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULA'RIS, f. A muscle not often found, formed by the union of the sternoclavicularis of one side with the corresponding muscle on the other, or with the sternal head of the sternocleidomastoid.—**I. anticus digastricus.** An anomalous muscle described by Dwight as arising from the front of each clavicle by an origin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, the outer end covered by the clavicular portion of the pectoralis major. Its outer muscular parts were united by a median tendon 2 inches long which crossed the sternoclavicular joints and lay in front of the sternum.

INTERCLIN'OID. From *inter*, between, *κλινή*, a bed, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Situated between the clinoid processes.

INTERCLU'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *intercludere*, to shut out. Ger., *Absperrung, Verhaltung*. A suppression, disturbance.—**I. animæ.** A sudden interruption of respiration.

INTERCOLUM'NA, f. From *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column. See **DIAPEGMA**.

INTERCOLUM'NAR. Fr., *intercolumnaire*. Ger., *intercolumnär*. Situated between columns. See **I. FASCIA**.

INTERCON'DYLAR, INTERCONDYL'EAN, INTERCON'DYLOID. Fr., *intercondylien*. Ger., *intercondylär*. Situated between the condyles of a bone.

INTERCORONOID'EAL. Situated between the coronoid processes.

INTERCOST'AL. Lat., *intercostalis*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *i.*, *zwischen den Rippen liegend*. Situated between the ribs.—**Aortic i's.** See **Aortic i. ARTERIES**.

INTERCOSTA'LIS. See **INTERCOSTAL**.—**Intercostales breves.** The intercostal muscles and the intertransversales.—**I. dextra prima.** The branch of the superior

intercostal muscle on the right side.—**Intercoastales externi**. Muscular fibres with tendinous fibres intermixed which pass obliquely downward and forward from one rib to another.—**Intercoastales interni**. Short muscular fibres attached to the inner margins of the ribs and their cartilages from the anterior extremities of the cartilages to a point within the angles of the ribs. The fibres pass downward and backward from one rib to the next below, crossing the fibres of the external intercostals.—**Intercoastales longi**. A generic term embracing the infracostalis, iliocostalis lumborum, iliocostalis dorsi, and scaleni.

INTERCOSTA'RII, *m. pl.* See under **INTERTRANSVERSALIS**.

INTERCOS''TOBRA'CHIAL, **INTERCOS''TOHU'MER-AL**. From *inter*, between, *costa*, a rib, and *βραχίον* or *humerus*, the shoulder. Pertaining to the intercostal spaces and to the arm.

INTERCOTYLED'ONARY. Intervening between the placental cotyledons.

INTERCU'R'AL. From *inter*, between, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *i.* Ger., *zwischen-schenkelig*. Situated between the legs or the crura of a structure.

INTERCU'NEAL, **INTERCU'NEIFORM**. Fr., *intercunéen*. Situated between the cuneiform bones.

INTERCU'RENT. Gr., *παρεμπίπτων*. Lat., *intercurrens* (from *intercurrere*, to run between). Fr., *i.* Ger., *zwischenlaufend*. Of diseases, attacking the patient during the course of another disease.

INTER'CUS, *-ter'cutis*. See **SUBCUTANEOUS**; as a *n.*, see **ANASARCA**.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS. Pertaining to two or more cutaneous edges (see **I. SUTURE**).

INTERDEN'TAL. From *inter*, between, and *dens*, a tooth. Situated between the teeth.

INTERDEN'TIUM, *n.* An interval between teeth of the same order.

INTERDIO'TION. Lat., *interdictio* (from *inter*, between, and *dicere*, to speak). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Interdict*. A judicial decree depriving an insane person of the control of his own or others' affairs, wholly or in part.

INTERDIFFUSE'. From *inter*, between, and *diffundere*, to pour out. Of two neighboring bodies, to pass into one another's substance, so that all parts of one body shall be in contact with some part of the other.

INTERDIFFU'SION. The process of interdiffusing.

INTERDI'GITAL. From *inter*, between, and *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *i.* Ger., *i.*, *Zwischenfinger-*. Situated between the digits.

INTERDI'GITATE. Of two adjacent structures, to connect with each other by alternating tongue-like prolongations and corresponding recesses, after the manner of the fingers of the two hands when those of each are received into the spaces between those of the other.

INTERDIGITA'TION. The process of interdigitating or the state of being interdigitated.

INTERDIGIT'IUM, *n.* A corn between the toes.

INTERERUP'TIVE. Between two developments or outbreaks of eruption.

INTERFASCIC'ULAR. Fr., *interfasciculaire*. Ger., *i.* Situated between the fasciculi of tissue.

INTERFEMIN'IUM, *n.* From *inter*, between, and *femen* (= *femur*), the thigh. An old name for that which lies between the thighs (perinæum, vulva, or vagina).

INTERFEM'ORAL. From *inter*, between, and *femur*, the thigh. Situated between the thighs.

INTERFI'BRILLAR. Fr., *interfibrillaire*. Ger., *interfibrillär*. Pertaining to the substance situated between fibrils or fibrillæ (e. g., the ground substance or the achromatin of cells).

INTERFI'LAR. From *inter*, between, and *filum*, a thread. Situated between the filaments of a network.

INTERFIN'IUM, *n.* From *inter*, between, and *finis*, a limit. See **SEPTUM**.—**I. narium**. See **SEPTUM narium**.

INTERFEMIN'IUM, *n.* See **INTERFEMINIUM**.

INTERFOLLIC'ULAR. Fr., *interfolliculaire*. Situated between follicles.

INTERGANGLION'IC. Fr., *interganglionnaire*. Running from one nervous ganglion to another.

INTERGERI'NUS. From *inter*, between, and *gerere*, to bear. Ger., *zwischengefügt*. Inserted, shoved in, as it were, between two parts.

INTERGLAN'DULAR. Situated between the glands of a part.

INTERGLOB'ULAR. Ger., *i.* Situated between globules.

INTERGO'NIAL. From *inter*, between, and *γωνία*, an angle. Situated or extending between the two angles of the lower jaw.

INTERGRAN'ULAR. Occupying the spaces between granules.

INTERHÆ'MAL. Fr., *interhémal*. Situated between the hæmal processes.

INTERHEMISPHER'IC. Fr., *interhémisphérique*. Situated between the cerebral hemispheres.

INTERHY'AL. Situated between the component parts of the hyoid apparatus.

INTER'ITUS, *m.* *-ter'itus*. Death.

INTERJU'GAL. From *inter*, between, and *jugum*, a yoke. Situated between the zygomatic processes or regions.

INTERJU'GULAR. Situated between the jugular processes or veins.

INTERLAMEL'LAR. Fr., *interlamelleux*. Ger., *i.* Situated between lamellæ.

INTERLAM'INAR. Situated between laminae.

INTERLAT'ERICOSTA'LIS. From *inter*, between, *latus*, the side, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *interlatéricostal*. Of Dumas, an external intercostal muscle.

INTERLIGAMEN'TOUS. Fr., *interligamenteux*. Situated between ligaments.

INTERLO'BAR. Lat., *interlobaris*. Fr., *interlobaire*. Situated between the lobes of a structure.

INTERLOB'ULAR. Lat., *interlobularis*. Fr., *interlobulaire*. Situated between the lobules of a structure.

INTERLU'NIUS. From *inter*, between, and *luna*, the moon. Pertaining to an interval between moons.

INTERMA'LAR. Situated between the malar bones.

INTERMAS'TOID. Situated between the mastoid processes.

INTERMAXIL'LA, *f.* See **Intermaxillary BONE**.

INTERMAX'ILLARY. See **PREMAXILLARY**.

INTERME'DIARY, **INTERME'DIATE**. Lat., *intermedius*. Fr., *intermédiaire*. Ger., *mittelständig*, *zwischenständig*. 1. Situated centrally or in the middle; situated between two bodies. 2. Occurring between two specified periods of time.

INTERME'DIUM, *n.* Fr., *intermède*. Anything having an intermediate situation. In pharmacy, an emulsifying or suspending ingredient.—**Intermedia ligamentalia** (seu *nervea*). The tendinous intersections of the rectus abdominis muscle.

INTERME'DIUS. See **INTERMEDIATE**.

INTERMEM'BRANOUS. Situated or occurring between membranes (see **I. OSSIFICATION**).

INTERMENIN'GEAL. Situated or occurring between the meninges.

INTERMEN'STRUAL. Fr., *intermenstruel*. Occurring between menstruations.

INTERMESENTER'IC. Situated between mesenteries.

INTERMESOBLAS'TIC. Situated between the two layers or between the two lateral plates of the mesoblast.

INTERMETACAR'PAL. Fr., *intermétacarpien*. Situated between the metacarpal bones.

INTERMETATAR'SAL. Fr., *intermétatarsien*. Pertaining to or connecting two or more metatarsal bones.

INTERMIT'TENS. Intermittent; as a *n. f.*, intermittent fever.—**I. anteponeus**. An intermittent form in

which each succeeding paroxysm occurs at an earlier hour in the day than the preceding one.—**I. biliosa.** Intermittent fever due to or associated with gall stones.—**I. duplicata.** A double intermittent fever.—**I. fixa.** Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur at a certain hour each time.—**I. inversa.** An intermittent fever in which the hot or sweating stage precedes the chill.—**I. larvata.** See *Masked AGUE*.—**I. multiplex.** A double tertian or quartan intermittent fever.—**I. multiplex multiplicata.** An intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms on the first day, one on the second, two on the third, and so on, alternating with succeeding days.—**I. non fixa.** Intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur at no special period of the day.—**I. perniciosa.** Malarial fever characterized by a special dangerous local affection in an important organ which more or less obscures the real disease.—**I. postponens.** Intermittent fever in which each paroxysm occurs at a later hour in the day than the preceding one.—**I. quartana.** See *Quartan intermittent fever*.—**I. quotidiana.** See *Quotidian intermittent fever*.—**I. subintrans.** An intermittent fever in which there is a second rise of temperature before the last stage of the first is entirely ended, thus forming a combination of intermittent and remittent fevers.—**I. tertiana.** See *Tertian intermittent fever*.—**I. topica.** An i. in which the febrile changes are limited to a particular part of the body (e. g., the liver, the spleen, or the nervous system).

INTERMURAL. From *inter*, between, and *murus*, a wall. Situated or occurring between the tunics of an organ.

INTERMUSCULAR. Fr., *intermusculaire*. Ger., *i.* Situated between muscles.

INTERN. 1. Treated as a hospital in-patient. 2. See *INTERNE*.

INTERNASAL. Situated between the nasal bones.

INTERNE (Fr.). A²n²te²rn. 1. (Adj.) Internal. 2. (N.) a physician resident in and attached to the medical staff of a hospital.

INTERNEURAL. Situated between the neural processes.

INTERNODAL. Situated between nodes.

INTERNODE. Lat., *internodium* (from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a node). Fr., *entre-nœud*. Ger., *Zwischenknotenstück, Mittelstück*. See *PHALANX*.—**I. of Ranvier.** Fr., *segment interannulaire*. The part of a medullated nerve fibre situated between two nodes of Ranvier.

INTERNO'DIAL. See *INTERNODAL*.

INTERNO'DIUM, n. See *PHALANX*.

INTERNO'DIUS. See *INTERNODAL*.

INTERNUCLEAR. Fr., *internucléaire*. Occupying the spaces between nuclei.

INTERNUNCIOUS, INTERNUNTIOUS. From *internuntiare*, to send messengers. Ger., *zwischenmeldend*. Indicative (said of the days of a fever that precede the crisis and indicate the course to be pursued).

INTERNUS. Internal; as a n. m., an internal muscle.—**I. auris, I. mallei.** See *Tensor tympani*.

INTEROCULAR. Situated between the eyes.

INTEROLIVARY. Situated between the olivary bodies.

INTEROPTICUS. See *INTEROCULAR*.

INTEROBITAL. Fr., *interorbitaire*. Situated between the orbits; pertaining to the space between the orbits.

INTERORGANIC. Fr., *interorganique*. Situated between organs or their elements.

INTEROSCULANT. See *OSCULANT*.

INTEROSSEOUS. Lat., *interosseus* (from *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone). Fr., *interosseux*. Ger., *zwischen Knochen liegend*. Pertaining to two contiguous bones.

INTEROSSEUS. Interosseous; as a n. m., an interosseous muscle, and in the m. pl., *interossei*, muscles occupying the intervals between the metacarpal bones

and between the metatarsal bones.—**Interossei dorsales.** See *Interossei manus dorsales* and *Interossei pedis dorsales*.—**I. internus primus.** Of Albinus, the first dorsal i. of the hand.—**Interossei manus.** See *Interossei palmares*.—**Interossei manus bicipites.** See *I. manus dorsales*.—**Interossei manus dorsales, Interossei manus externi.** Four small muscles which occupy the dorsal portions of the spaces between the metacarpal bones.—**Interossei palmares.** Three small muscles which occupy the palmar portion of the intervals between the metacarpal bones, and lie partially upon the palmar surfaces of the latter. Some authors consider one of the heads of the flexor pollicis brevis as a palmar interosseous belonging to the thumb, thus making the number of palmar interossei four.—**Interossei pedis.** See *Interossei plantares*.—**Interossei pedis bicipites, Interossei pedis dorsales, Interossei pedis externi.** Four small muscles which occupy the dorsal portions of the spaces between the metatarsal bones.—**Interossei plantares.** Three small muscles in the foot which arise from the inner and under surfaces and bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones, and are inserted into the inner sides of the bases of the first phalanges of the same toes and into the aponeurosis of the common extensor tendon.—**Interossei pollicis indicisque.** Of Dursy, one of the heads of the flexor pollicis brevis, together with a portion of the first dorsal interosseous of the hand.—**Interossei pollicis volaris primus.** The portion of the deep head of the flexor pollicis brevis which arises from the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Interossei simplices, Interossei volares.** See *Interossei palmares*.

INTERPALPEBRAL. Situated between the lids.

INTERPAPILLARY. Fr., *interpapillaire*. Situated between papillae.

INTERPARENCHYMATOUS. From *inter*, between, and *παρέγχυμα*, parenchyma. Situated between the proper or functional tissue elements of a part or organ.

INTERPARIETAL. Fr., *interpariétal*. Ger., *i.*, *Zwischenwand*-. Situated between the parietal bones.

INTERPAROXYSMAL. Occurring between paroxysms.

INTERPASSATIO, f. -onis. Fr., *interpassation*. Ger., *Durchnähen*. The process of quilting.

INTERPEDUNCULAR. Fr., *interpédunculaire*. Situated between the peduncles of the brain.

INTERPHALANGEAL. Situated between the phalanges.

INTERPLACENTAL. Ger., *i.* Pertaining to the spaces or lacunæ between the villi of the placenta.

INTERPLEURICOSTAL. Fr., *interplévrícostal*. Situated between the pleura and the ribs. The *interpleurícostales* of Dumas are the internal intercostal muscles.

INTERPOLATED. Lat., *interpolatus*. See *INTERCALARY*.

INTERPOLATION. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einschaltung*. In plastic surgery, the insertion of material from adjacent regions, from a limb, or from another person.

INTERPOSITION. Lat., *interpositio*. Fr., *i.*, *génération interstitielle* (ou *accrementielle*) (2d def.). 1. A placing between. 2. The development of anatomical elements between those which already exist.

INTERPOSITIVE. Lat., *interpositivus*. Fr., *interpositif*. Ger., *dazwischenstehend*. Situated between other parts or organs.

INTERPOTOMETAMERE. From *inter*, between, *πρῶτος*, first, *μετὰ*, among, and *μέρος*, a part. In embryology, the part or parts between the myotomes or primary segments.

INTERPTERYGOID. Situated between the pterygoid processes.

INTERPUBIC. Situated between the pubic bones.

INTERPYRAMIDAL. Situated between the pyramids.

INTERRUPTED. Lat., *interruptus*. Fr., *interrompu*. Ger., *unterbrochen*. Broken, not continuous, broken or discontinued at short intervals.

INTERRUPTIO, *f. -o'nis*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Unterbrechung*. An interruption.—**I. menstrualis**. Arrest of the menstrual flow.

INTERSAC'RAL. Situated between different portions of the sacrum.

INTERSÆP'TUM, *n*. From *intersæpire*, to fence about. See **SÆPTUM**.—**I. narium**. See **SÆPTUM narium**.—**I. virginalis**. See **HYMEN** (2d def.).

INTERSCAP'ULAR. Lat., *interscapularis*. Fr., *interscapulaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Schulterblättern*. Situated between the scapulæ.

INTERSCAPULIUM, *n*. Ger., *Vorderrücken, Schulterblattsgräte* (1st def.). 1. Of Bartholin, the spine of the scapula. 2. The space between the scapulæ. 3. A fossa on the dorsum of the scapula.

INTERSCAP'ULOTHORACIC. Situated or (of an amputation) performed between the scapula and the thorax.

INTERSEC'TIO, *f. -o'nis*. From *intersecare*, to cut asunder. An intersection.—**I. nervorum opticorum**. See **CHIASM**.—**I. nes tendineæ**. See **LINEÆ transversæ** (under **LINEA**).

INTERSEPIMEN'TUM, *n*. From *intersepire*, to fence about. Ger., *Zwischenraum, Scheidewand*. A separation, partition.—**I. thoracis**. See **MEDIASTINUM**.

INTERSEP'TAL. From *intersepire*, to fence about or to hedge up, impede. Situated between the partitions, or sæpta.

INTERSEP'TUM, *n*. 1. See **SÆPTUM**. 2. See **INTERSEPIMENTUM**. 3. The sæptum narium. 4. The diaphragm.

INTERSPACE. From *inter*, between, and *spatium*, a space. A space between two or more things.—**Haversian i's**. The more or less prismatic masses of bone that fill the gaps between adjacent Haversian systems.

INTERSPINAL. See **INTERSPINOUS**.

INTERSPINA' LIS. See **INTERSPINOUS**; as a *n. m.*, one of the short vertical bundles of muscular fibres placed in pairs between the spinous processes of the contiguous vertebræ.—**Interspinales colli**. The interspinales in the cervical region.—**Interspinales dorsi et lumborum**. The interspinales of the dorsal and lumbar regions.

INTERSPINOUS. Lat., *interspinalis*. Fr., *interépineux*. Ger., *Zwischendorn*-. Situated between spinous processes.

INTERSTER'NAL. Situated between different portions of the sternum.

INTERSTICE. Lat., *interstitium*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Zwischenraum, Zwischenstand*. 1. A small gap or interval between two adjacent bodies. 2. An old term for an intermission of twelve hours in the course of a fever.

INTERSTITIAL. Lat., *interstitialis*. Fr., *interstitiel*. Ger., *interstitiell*. 1. Disseminated through the substance of an organ or part; of an inflammation, affecting the connective tissue of an organ. 2. Pertaining to that form of growth which consists in the interposition of new elements between old ones instead of in addition to the surface. Cf. **INTERCALARY**. 3. Of pathological processes, occupying the space between the essential parts of an organ which constitute its proper tissue; opposed to parenchymatous.

INTERSTITIUM, *n*. 1. See **INTERSTICE**. 2. An interposed part or body.—**I. ciliare**. See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—**Interstitia intercostalia**. See **Intercostal SPACES**.—**Interstitia interossea metacarpi**. The spaces between the metacarpal bones.—**Interstitia interossea metatarsi**. The spaces between the metatarsal bones.—**I. interosseum antibrachii**. The space between the radius and ulna.—**I. interosseum cruris**. The space between the tibia and fibula.—**I. jugulare**. See **JUGU-**

LUM.—**I. thyro(e)ohyoepiglotticum**. The space between the hyoepiglottic and the thyroepiglottic and middle thyrohyoid ligaments.

INTERSUPERCIL'IARY. Situated between the superciliary ridges.

INTERTAR'SAL. Situated between adjacent tarsal bones.

INTERTING'TUS. From *inter*, between, and *tinguere*, to wet. See **DISCRETE** (1st def.).

INTERTRABEC'ULA, *f*. A median cartilaginous bar that sometimes connects the trabeculæ of the cranium in front.

INTERTRACHE'LIAN. Lat., *intertrachelianus*. Fr., *intertrachélien*. Situated between the cervical vertebræ.

INTERTRA'GICUS, *m*. From *inter*, between, and *τραγικός*, like a goat. Fr., *dilatateur de la conque*. Of Jung, a muscle on the anterior surface of the anterior wall of the cartilage of the external auditory canal. It passes obliquely over the lateral fissures in the cartilage.

INTERTRANSVERSA' LIS. Intertransverse; as a *n*. (Fr., *intertransversaire du cou*), and in the *m. pl.*, *intertransversales* (Fr., *intercervicaux*; Ger., *obere und untere Quermuskeln des Halses* [*Zwischenquermuskeln*]), the analogues of the intertransversarius muscle of man, found in solipeds.

INTERTRANSVERSA'R IUS. See **INTERTRANSVERSE**; as a *n. m.*, a muscle which passes nearly vertically from the transverse process of one vertebra to the transverse process of the vertebra immediately below.—**Intertransversarii anteriores**. See *Intertransversarii laterales*.—**Intertransversarii breves**. A generic term embracing the intertransversarii colli postici, the intertransversarii dorsi, the interaccessorii, and the rectus capitis lateralis.—**Intertransversarii colli antici**. The anterior fibres of the intertransversarii in the cervical regions.—**Intertransversarii colli postici**. The posterior fibres of the intertransversarii in the cervical region.—**Intertransversarii laterales**. The fibres of the intertransversarii in the lumbar region which lie between the transverse processes and are in series with the levatores costarum.—**Intertransversarii longi**. A generic term embracing the median fasciculi of the longissimus dorsi, transversalis cervicis, and the trachelomastoid.—**Intertransversarii posteriores**. See **INTERACCESSORI**.

INTERTRANSVERSE'. Lat., *intertransversalis*, *intertransversarius*. Fr., *intertransversaire*. Ger., *intertransversal*. Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

INTERTRI'GINOUS. Fr., *intertrigineux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of intertrigo.

INTERTRI'GO, *f. -tri'ginis*. From *inter*, between, and *terere*, to rub. Fr., *écorchure*. Ger., *Fratt*. A chafing of the skin from the friction of two apposed surfaces and the macerating and irritating effect of accumulated sweat. It is attended with erythema and usually with a foul-smelling secretion.

INTERTROCHANTER'IC. Situated between the trochanters.

INTERTROP'ICAL. From *inter*, between, and *τροπικός*, tropical. Fr., *i*. Occurring between the tropics.

INTERTUBULAR. Situated between tubules.

INTERURETER'IC. Situated between the ureters.

INTERU'TEROPLACENT'AL. Situated between the uterus and the placenta.

INTERVA'GINAL. From *inter*, between, and *vagina*, a sheath. Situated between sheaths.

INTERVAL. Lat., *intervallum* (from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a breastwork). Fr., *intervalle*. Ger., *Intervall*. 1. A space between places, an interstice. 2. A remission of a disease.—**Focal i**. Fr., *intervalle focale*. Ger., *focales Intervall*. That i. within which a homocentric beam of light, after refraction by an asymmetric

surface, undergoes its greatest concentration. It is bounded by the anterior and posterior focal lines, which include all the rays.—**Intermesoblastic i.** The space between the two layers of the mesoblast.—**Interorbital i.** The distance between the two dacrya.—**Lucid i.** The i. between two paroxysms, in periodic or recurrent insanity, in which the patient is sane and responsible.—**Orbital i.** See *Interorbital i.*

INTERVAL'LARY. Occurring in the interval between the paroxysms of a disease.

INTERVAL'LUM, n. See *INTERVAL*.—**Intervalla cellularia.** The spaces between constituents of organs or tissues, particularly the spaces in areolar tissue.—**Intervalla intercostalia.** The intercostal spaces.—**I. lucidum.** See *Lucid INTERVAL*.

INTERVAS'ULAR. From *inter*, between, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Occupying the spaces between vessels.

INTERVENTRIC'ULAR. Situated between the ventricles.

INTERVER'SION. From *inter*, between, and *vertere*, to turn. See *EVOLUTION*.

INTERVER'TEBRAL. Situated between adjacent vertebrae.

INTERVIL'LOUS. Ger., *intervillös*. Situated between the villi.

INTESTA'TUS. From *in*, not, and *testari*, to be witness. See *ANORCHUS*.

INTES'TIN. A certain intestinal antiseptic said to consist of bismuth naphthalene benzoate.

INTES'TINAL. Lat., *intestinalis* (from *intestinus*, inward). Fr., *intestinal*. Of or belonging to the intestines.

INTESTINA'LIS. See *INTESTINAL*.

INTES'TINE. Gr., *έντερον*. Lat., *intestinum* (from *intus*, within). Fr., *intestin*. Ger., *Darm*, *Gedärm*. The musculomembranous canal (or any definite portion of it) extending from the stomach to the anus, situated inside the abdominal cavity.—**Large i.** Lat., *intestinum amplum*. Fr., *gros intestin*. Ger., *Dickdarm*. That part of the intestinal canal which extends from the end of the ileum to the anus. It is divided into the cæcum, colon, and rectum.—**Primitive i.** See *PROTOGASTER*.—**Small i.** Lat., *intestinum angustum*. Fr., *intestin grêle*. Ger., *Dünndarm*. That part of the i. which extends from the pyloric orifice to the large i.

INTESTIN'IFORM. From *intestinum*, an intestine, and *forma*, form. Intestine-shaped.

INTES'TINOVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the intestine and to the vagina.

INTES'TINOVES'ICAL. Pertaining to the intestine and to the bladder.

INTESTIN'ULUM, n. Dim. of *intestinum*. 1. A small intestine or a small convoluted body resembling one; of Sömmerring, a cerebral convolution. 2. The umbilical cord.—**Intestinula cerebri.** The cerebral convolutions.—**Intestinula Meibomii.** The Meibomian glands.

INTESTI'NUM, n. See *INTESTINE*.—**I. amplum.** See *Large INTESTINE*.—**I. angustum.** See *Small INTESTINE*.—**I. cæcum.** See *CÆCUM*.—**I. cellulatum.** See *COLON*.—**I. circumvolutum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. colon.** See *COLON*.—**I. contortum, I. convolutum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. crassum.** See *COLON*.—**I. duodenum.** See *DUODENUM*.—**I. glomerulatum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. gracile.** See *Small INTESTINE*.—**I. grande.** See *Large INTESTINE*.—**I. gyratum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. gyratum, I. ileum, I. involutum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. jejunum.** See *JEJUNUM*.—**I. laxum.** See *COLON*.—**I. longum.** See *ILEUM*.—**I. majus.** See *COLON*.—**I. pancreaticum.** See *DUODENUM*.—**I. plenum.** See *COLON*.—**I. rectum.** See *RECTUM*.—**I. tenue.** See *Small INTESTINE*.

IN'TIMA, f. The innermost tunic of any structure.—**I. pia.** Ger., *innere Lage der Pia*. The innermost layer of the pia.—**I. unguis.** The root of the nail.—**I. vasorum.** The lining membrane of blood vessels.

IN'TIMUM, n. The interior part of anything.

INTOL'ERANCE. Lat., *intolerantia*. Inability to endure the effects of an agent (e. g., a drug).

INTONA'TION. From *intonare*, to thunder. 1. The production of a tone. 2. The quality of a tone.—**Intestinal i.** Lat., *intonatio intestinalis*. See *BORBORYG-MUS*.

INTOXICA'TIO, f. -*io'nis*. Intoxication.—**I. hydrothionica.** Poisoning with hydrogen sulphide.

INTOXICA'TION. Lat., *intoxicatio*. Fr., *i., ivresse* (2d def.). Ger., *I., Berausung, Trunkenheit* (2d def.). 1. A condition of systemic poisoning due to the absorption into the blood of any agent which overwhelms the mental or bodily functions. 2. I. (1st def.) produced by alcohol.—**Alcoholic i.** Fr., *i. alcoolique*. See *I.* (2d def.).—**Arsenical i.** Poisoning with arsenic.—**Autoi'.** See major list.—**Cholæmic i.** See *CHOLÆMIA*.—**Chronic alcoholic i.** Of Marcet, chronic alcoholism.—**Chronic tea i.** See *THEISM*.—**Ferment i.** The absorption into the system and consequent toxic effect of the fermenting contents of a cystic tumor.—**Mercurial i.** Fr., *i. mercurielle*. Ger., *Quecksilberi'*. Constitutional poisoning by mercury, salivation. Cf. *Mercurial CACHEXIA*.—**Saturnine i.** Fr., *i. saturnine*. See *Lead POISONING* and *Lead CACHEXIA*.—**Septicæmic i., Septic i.** See *SEPTICÆMIA*.—**Uræmic i.** See *URÆMIA*.

INTRAABDOM'INAL. Lat., *intraabdominalis*. Situated in the abdominal cavity.

INTRAARACH'NOID. Fr., *intra-arachnôïdien*. Situated within the arachnoid cavity.

INTRAARTE'RIAL. Fr., *intra-artériel*. Situated within an artery or within the arterial system.

INTRAARTIC'ULAR. Fr., *intra-articulaire*. Situated within a joint.

INTRABRON'CHIAL. Situated within a bronchus or in the bronchial tubes.

INTRABUC'CAL. Situated within the mouth.

INTRACAP'SULAR. Fr., *intra-capsulaire*. Situated within a capsule, especially of a joint.

INTRACAR'DIAC. Fr., *intra-cardiaque*. Situated or produced within a cavity of the heart.

INTRACARTILA'GINOUS. Fr., *intracartilagineux*. Situated or occurring within the substance of cartilage.

INTRACEL'LULAR. Fr., *intraprotoplasmique*. Ger., *i.* Contained or occurring within a cell.

INTRACER'EBRAL. Situated or occurring within the cerebrum.

INTRACER'VICAL. Situated within the canal of the cervix uteri.

INTRACIL'IARY. Situated within the ciliary region.

INTRACI'SOR, m. -*o'ris*. From *intra*, within, and *cædere*, to cut. A hemostatic forceps with a roughened bite so arranged that the intima of the artery is crushed or cut, thus obviating the necessity of a ligature.

INTRACOSTA'LIS, m. An internal intercostal muscle.

INTRACRA'NIAL. Situated or occurring within the skull.

INTRACRURÆ'US, m. See *VASTUS internus*.

INTRACUTA'NEOUS. Situated, placed, or occurring within the substance of the skin.

INTRACYS'TIC. Fr., *intracystique*. 1. Situated or occurring within a cyst. 2. See *INTRAVESICAL*.

INTRADER'MIC. See *INTRACUTANEOUS*.

INTRADU'RAL. Situated or occurring within the dura.

INTRAEPIDER'MAL, INTRAEPIDER'MIC. Fr., *intra-épidermique*. Ger., *intraëpidermal*. Situated within the substance of the epidermis.

INTRAEPITHE'LIAL. Within an epithelium.

INTRAFASCIC'ULAR. Lat., *intrafascicularis*. Fr., *intrafasciculaire*. Situated within a fascicle.

INTRAFETA'TION. Lat., *intrafetatio* (from *intra*, within, and *fætus* [q. v.]). See *Fœtal INCLUSION*.

INTRAFU'SION. See *INFUSION* (1st def.).

- INTRAHEPAT'IC.** From *intra*, within, and *ἥπατος*, belonging to the liver. Fr., *intra-hépatique*. Situated or occurring within the liver.
- INTRAJU'GULAR.** Fr., *intra-jugulaire*. Situated within or internal to the jugular process, vein, or foramen.
- INTRALARYN'GEAL.** Situated or occurring within the larynx.
- INTRALIGAMEN'TOUS.** Fr., *intra-ligamenteux*. Situated or occurring within a ligament, especially between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus.
- INTRALIN'GUAL.** From *intra*, within, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *i*. Situated in the substance of the tongue.
- INTRALOB'ULAR.** Fr., *intra-lobulaire*. Situated or occurring within a lobule (as of the liver).
- INTRAMED'ULLARY.** Fr., *intra-médullaire*. Situated within the medulla.
- INTRAMEM'BRANOUS.** Fr., *intra-membraneux*. Ger., *intra-membranös*. Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane or between membranes.
- INTRAMENIN'GEAL.** Fr., *intraméningéal*. Situated or occurring within the meninges.
- INTRAMOLEC'ULAR.** Occurring within the molecules.
- INTRAMU'RAL.** From *intra*, within, and *murus*, a wall. 1. Situated or occurring within the wall of a hollow organ. 2. Of interments, occurring within the limits of a municipality.
- INTRAMUS'ULAR.** Fr., *intramusculaire*. Ger., *intramusculär*. Situated or occurring within the substance of a muscle or a muscular fibre.
- INTRANA'SAL.** Situated or occurring in the nasal passages.
- INTRANU'CLEAR.** Fr., *intranucléaire*. Contained within a nucleus.
- INTRAOC'ULAR.** From *intra*, within, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *intra-oculaire*. Ger., *i*. Situated or occurring within the eye.
- INTRAOR'BITAL.** Fr., *intra-orbitaire*. Situated or occurring within the orbit.
- INTRAOS'SEOUS.** From *intra*, within, and *os*, a bone. Fr., *intra-osseux*. Situated or occurring within the substance of bone.
- INTRAOVA'RIAN.** Situated or occurring within the ovary.
- INTRAPARENCHYM'ATOUS.** From *intra*, within, and *παρέχυμα*, anything poured in beside. Fr., *intraparenchymateux*. Ger., *intraparenchymatös*. Situated between the proper elements of a tissue.
- INTRAPARI'ETAL.** See INTRAMURAL (1st def.).
- INTRAPEL'VIC.** Fr., *intra-pelvien*. Ger., *intrapelvisch*. Situated or occurring in the pelvic cavity.
- INTRAPERITONE'AL.** Fr., *intrapéritonéal*. Situated or occurring within the peritoneal cavity.
- INTRAPLACEN'TAL.** Situated within or extending into the placenta.
- INTRAPLEU'RAL.** Situated or occurring within the pleural cavity.
- INTRAPROTOPLAS'MIC.** From *intra*, within, *πρωτος*, first, and *πλάσμα*, plasma. See INTRACELLULAR.
- INTRAPUL'MONARY.** From *intra*, within, and *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *intrapulmonaire*. Situated or occurring within or forced into the lung.
- INTRAREC'TUS, m.** See RECTUS oculi internus.
- INTRARHACHID'IAN.** From *intra*, within, *ράχης*, the spine, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See INTRASPINAL.
- INTRASCRO'TAL.** Situated or occurring within the scrotum.
- INTRASPI'NAL.** Fr., *i*. Situated or occurring within the spinal canal.
- INTRATESTIC'ULAR.** Fr., *intratesticulaire*. Situated or occurring within the testicle.
- INTRATHORA'CIC.** Fr., *intrathoracique*. Situated or occurring within the cavity of the thorax.
- INTRATU'BAL.** Situated or occurring within a tube, especially the oviduct.
- INTRATYMPAN'IC.** Fr., *intratympanique*. Situated, placed, or occurring within the tympanum.
- INTRAURE'THRAL.** Situated or occurring within the urethra.
- INTRAU'TERINE.** Fr., *intra-uterin*. Ger., *intra-uterin*. 1. Situated within or penetrating into the cavity of the body of the uterus. 2. Occurring before birth.
- INTRAVA'GINAL.** Fr., *i*. Situated or occurring within or penetrating into the vagina.
- INTRAVASA'TION.** From *intra*, within, and *vas*, a vessel. The entrance of pus or other foreign matter into the blood vessels through pathological or traumatic openings in their walls.
- INTRAVAS'ULAR.** Fr., *intravasculaire*. Ger., *intravasculär*. Situated or occurring within or forced into the vessels.
- INTRAVE'NOUS.** Fr., *intraveineux*. Ger., *intravenös*. Situated or occurring within or thrown into the veins.
- INTRAVENTRIC'ULAR.** Fr., *intra-ventriculaire*. Situated or occurring within a ventricle.
- INTRAVER'TEBRAL.** See INTRASPINAL.
- INTRAVER'TEBRATED.** Fr., *intravertébré*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, furnished with a vertebral column.
- INTRAVES'ICAL.** From *intra*, within, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated or occurring within or forced into the bladder.
- INTRAVID'LOUS.** Fr., *intravilleux*. Situated within a villus.
- INTRAVI'TAL.** From *intra*, during, and *vita*, life. Ger., *i*. Occurring during life.
- INTRICATU'RA, f.** From *intricare*, to entangle. Ger., *Verwicklung*. 1. An interlacing or interweaving. 2. A matting or entanglement of the hair.—**I. nervorum opticum.** See CHIASMA.
- INTRIN'SECI, m. pl.** Of Linnæus, diseases of the internal organs.
- INTRIN'SIC.** Lat., *intrinsecus*. Fr., *intrinsèque*. Ger., *innerlich*. Springing from within, not of external origin; of a muscle, having both its origin and its insertion in or on a single organ.
- INTRI'TUM, n.** From *interere*, to rub into. A substance rubbed in.
- INTROCES'SION.** From *introcedere*, to enter. A sinking in or depression of a part.
- INTRODUC'TION.** Lat., *introductio*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einführung*. The act of inserting anything.
- INTRO'ITUS, m.** -tro'itus. From *introire*, to go in. The entrance or mouth of a canal or cavity.—**I. canalis sacralis.** The opening at the termination of the spinal canal at the lower end of the sacrum.—**I. laryngis.** The upper opening of the larynx.—**I. pelvis.** See Pelvic INLET.—**I. vaginæ.** Fr., *entrée du vagin*. Ger., *Scheideneingang*. The external orifice of the vagina.
- INTROMIS'SION.** From *intromittere*, to send in. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einschiebung*. An act of insertion, especially of the penis into the vagina.
- INTROMIT'TENT.** Serving for intromission.
- INTROSION (Fr.).** A²n²-tro²-si²-o²n². The act of turning inward; of C. Robin, the invagination of the mesoderm and the endoderm by which follicles, etc., are formed.
- INTROSUSCEPT'IO, f.** -o'nis. From *intro*, inwardly, and *suscipere*, to catch up. Intussusception.
- INTROVER'SION.** From *intro*, inwardly, and *vertere*, to turn. Ger., *Einwärtskehrung*. The process of rendering or becoming or the state of being sunken in or dimpled (said of the wall of a hollow organ).
- INT'SIA, f.** The genus *Afzelia*.—**I. amboinensis.** A species found in the Indian Archipelago. The bark is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and leucorrhœa.
- INTUBA'TION.** From *in*, into, and *tubus*, a tube. Fr., *tubage*. Ger., *I*. See CATHETERISM.—**I. of the larynx.** Fr., *tubage du larynx*. O'Dwyer's method of introducing into the larynx and trachea metallic tubes of suit-

able shape and size, for the relief of obstruction of respiration in this part of the respiratory tract.—**Nasal i.** The introduction of metallic and soft rubber tubes of proper shape and size into the nares for fracture, hæmorrhage, etc.

INTUMESCENCE. Lat., *intumescencia*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Anschwellung*. Swelling, tumefaction.—**Brachial i.** See **Cervical ENLARGEMENT**.—**Lumbosacral i.** See **Lumbar ENLARGEMENT**.

INTUMESCEN'TIA, *f.* Intumescence. The *Intumescencia*, in Cullen's classification of diseases, are an order of the *Cachexie*.—**I. cervicalis.** See **Cervical ENLARGEMENT**.—**I. gangliiformis** (seu **ganglioformis**) **nervi facialis** (seu **vestibuli**) (**Scarpæ**). A small, grayish red swelling containing numerous ganglion cells situated at the point of connection between the facial nerve and the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve, near where the latter enters the internal auditory meatus.—**I. gangliosa nervum tympanicum ambiens.** An enlargement upon the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve, supposed to be the remains of a fetal artery.—**I. lactea mammarum.** Distention of the breasts with milk.—**I. lienis.** Swelling of the spleen.—**I. lumbalis.** See **Lumbar ENLARGEMENT**.—**I. maligna.** See **AGRIOPHYMA**.—**I. medullæ spinalis cervicalis.** See **Cervical ENLARGEMENT**.—**I. medullæ spinalis inferior** (seu **lumbalis**). See **Lumbar ENLARGEMENT**.—**I. medullæ spinalis superior.** See **Cervical ENLARGEMENT**.—**I. plana nervi trigemini, I. semilunaris.** See **Gasserian GANGLION**.

INTUSSUSCEPTION. Lat., *intussusceptio* (from *intus*, within, and *suscipere*, to catch up). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Intussusception*. 1. See **INCEPTION**, **IMBIBITION** and **ABSORPTION**. 2. The growth of cells or of the cell wall by the deposition of molecules between those already existing. 3. The invagination of one portion of an organ, especially the intestine, into a contiguous portion, usually below it. 4. In chemistry, the taking in of new matter into a compound.—**Agonal i.** An *i.* (3d def.) occurring during the death struggle.—**Ascending i.** See **Retrograde i.**—**Descending i.** See **Progressive i.**—**Progressive i.** An *i.* in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated in the lower part.—**Regressive i., Retrograde i.** The form of *i.* in which the lower portion of the intestine is invaginated in the upper portion.—**Uterine i.** Introversion of the uterus.

INTUSSUSCEPTUM, *n.* The segment of intestine which is invaginated in intussusception.

INTUSSUSCIP'IENTS, *n.* *-en'tis*. The invaginating portion of the bowel in intussusception.

IN'ULA, *f.* Gr., *ἐλένιον*. Fr., *aunée*. Ger., *Alant* (1st def.), *Alantwurzel* (2d def.). 1. A genus of composite plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., elecampane root (see also *I. helenium*).—**Common i.** *I. helenium*.—**I. aspera.** A variety of *I. salicina*.—**I. bifrons.** A species found in southern Europe, formerly used in an antidontalgic mixture called *Paraguay-roux*.—**I. britannica, I. britannica.** Ger., *gemeiner Alant*. The *κόνηφα τρίτη*, of Dioscorides; found throughout continental Europe, Persia, and Siberia, but not, according to De Candolle, in Great Britain, its name being derived from *βριτανική* [Dalecham]. Its properties are like those of *I. viscosa*. The flowers have been substituted for those of *Arnica montana*.—**I. canadensis.** *Erigeron canadense*.—**I. canariensis.** *I. crithmoides*.—**I. chinensis.** A species found about China, having stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, sedative, and stomachic properties, and used in hæmoptysis, colic, etc. The juice, or the coarsely powdered herb, is applied to carbuncles, buboes, deaf ears, and sore eyes.—**I. crithmifolia, I. crithmoides.** Ger., *meerfenchelähnlicher Alant*. Golden samphire. It was formerly used as a diuretic.—**I. germanica.** Ger., *deutscher Alant*. A species the herb of which was once official in European medicine.—**I.**

graveolens. Ger., *starkriechender Alant*. A species found in southern Europe, having properties like those of *I. viscosa*.—**I. helenium.** Fr., *aunée*. Ger., *Alant*. Elecampane. The root, the *ἐλένιον* of the Greeks, contains a volatile oil that is powerfully expectorant, also inulin and helenin.—**I. oetteliana.** *I. britannica*; found in the mountainous parts of Europe. The flowers were formerly used like arnica flowers.—**I. viscosa.** Ger., *klebriger Alant*. The *κόνηφα μεγάλη*, of Dioscorides, formerly used in colic, dysmenorrhœa, dysuria, and epilepsy, and as an external application to snake bites and tumors.

INU'LIC ACID. Alantic acid.

IN'ULIN. Fr., *inuline*. Ger., *I.* A carbohydrate, analogous to starch, occurring in the roots of *Inula helenium*, *Arnica montana*, *Taraxacum*, etc.

IN'ULOID. Fr., *inuloïde*. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, allied to inulin; found in the roots of composite plants.

IN'ULOL. Alant camphor.

INUNC'TION. Lat., *inunctio*. Ger., *Einsalbung*. The act of rubbing in ointment; friction with the hand to facilitate the cutaneous absorption of liniments, salves, etc.—**Mercurial i.** I. with a mercurial.

INUS'TION. Lat., *inustio*. 1. A burning in; deep cauterization. 2. A caustic. 3. The heat of inflammation.

INUSTO'RIMUM, *n.* See **CAUTERY**.

INUS'TUM, *n.* See **BURN**.

INVA'GINATE(D). From *in*, into, and *vagina*, a scabbard. Affected with intussusception.

INVAGINATION. Lat., *invaginatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Einscheidung*. A folding in of anything upon itself (see **INTUSSUSCEPTION**); in embryology, that stage of a (mammalian) blastoderm in which it is so folded in upon itself as to form two layers.—**Embolic i.** The process in the segmentation of the ovum which consists in one half of the blastosphere being pushed in toward the other half so as to form a gastrula.—**Epibolic i.** The growth of the epiblast around the hypoblast in the formation of the gastrula of the embryo.—**I. of a hernial sac.** The *i.* of the dependent end of a hernial sac by a tent or compress, with intent to secure inflammatory adhesion and obliteration of the sac.—**Vital i.** I. of the intestine made permanent by inflammatory adhesion of the serous surfaces.

INVA'GINATOR. An instrument for invaginating the sac in operations for the radical cure of hernia.

INVALES'CENCE. Lat., *invalescentia*. See **CONVALESCENCE**.

INVA'SION. Lat., *invasio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Anfall*. 1. The onset of a disease. 2. The process by which a particular organ or part becomes affected with disease or parasites existing elsewhere in the organism.

INVERECUN'DUS. From *in*, neg., and *verecundus*, feeling shame. Fr., *impudent*. See **PUDENDAL**.

INVERMINATION. From *in*, into, and *vermis*, a worm. The acquisition of intestinal worms.

INVER'SIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. Inversion.—**I. palpebrarum.** See **ENTROPION**.—**I. testium.** See **INVERSION of the testicles**.—**I. uteri.** See **INVERSION of the uterus**.—**I. vaginæ.** Prolapse of the vagina.—**I. viscerum.** See **TRANSPOSITION of the viscera**.—**I. vesicæ.** See **CYST-ANASTROPHE**.—**I. vesicæ urinariæ fissæ.** See **EX-STROPHY** (2d def.).

INVER'SION. Gr., *ἀναστροφή*. Lat., *inversio*. Fr., *i., renversement*. Ger., *I., Umstülpung*. 1. A reversal of the natural order of things, especially a turning upside down. 2. In optics, the transformation of a body having a specific rotary action on the plane of polarization into a body or bodies which have a directly opposite rotary action. 3. Of a hollow organ, its partial or complete turning inside out.—**Acute i. of the uterus.** Fr., *i. utérine récente*. The rapid or recent, partial or complete, invagination of the upper portion of the uterus through the lower.—**Chronic i. of the uterus.** Ger.,

veraltete I. der Gebärmutter. I. of the uterus of long standing.—**Complete i. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri completa*. Fr., *prolapsus de l'utérus renversé*. Ger., *vollkommene Umstülpung der Gebärmutter*. That degree of i. of the uterus in which the fundus uteri escapes through the os uteri externum.—**General i.** See **TRANSPOSITION of the viscera**.—**Incomplete i. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri incompleta*. Ger., *unvollkommene Umstülpung der Gebärmutter*. Syn.: *partial i.* Any degree of i. of the uterus short of complete i. (q. v.)—**I. of the bladder.** See **CYSTANASTROPHE**.—**I. of the canal of the cervix uteri.** See **ECTROPION of the cervix** (or *os*) **uteri**.—**I. of the eyelashes.** A malposition of the eyelashes so that they rub against the cornea.—**I. of the testicles.** Lat., *inversio testium*. That change of the attitude of the testicles in which the free edges turn inward instead of forward.—**I. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri*. Fr., *i. utérine, renversement de l'utérus*. Ger., *Umstülpung der Gebärmutter*. A partial or complete turning of the uterus inside out.—**I. of the viscera.** See **TRANSPOSITION of the viscera**.—**I. of the eyelid.** See **ENTROPION**.—**Splanchnic i.** See **TRANSPOSITION of the viscera**.—**Uterine i.** See **I. of the uterus**.—**Vesical i.** See **CYSTANASTROPHE**.
INVERTEBRAL, INVERTEBRATE. Lat., *invertibratus*. Fr., *invertébré*. Ger., *wirbellos*. Having no vertebral column.
INVERT'ED. Lat., *inversus*. Fr., *inverse*. Ger., *umgekehrt*. 1. Turned or situated in the opposite direction to the usual one. 2. Turned inside out.
INVERT'ENS. From *invertere*, to turn upside down. Fr., *invertent*. Ger., *umändernd*. Of remedies, changing the character of disease, also acting as antacids.
INVERTIN. Fr., *invertine*. Ger., *I.* A ferment extracted from yeast by means of alcohol.
INVESTITURE, INVESTMENT. Lat., *investitura*. Ger., *Umkleidung*. A covering or sheath.—**Capsular i.** A capsule or a structure resembling or having the function of a capsule.—**Fibrous i. of the suprarenal capsule.** An i. consisting of an outer loose part and an inner part which is very closely adherent to the capsule. It is made up of connective tissue, the deeper layers of which contain unstripped muscle fibres. It is continuous with the septa which run into and help to form the substance of the organ.—**Myeline i.** See **Medullary SHEATH**.
INVIRIL'ITY. Absence or impairment of virility.
INVISCA'TION. Lat., *inviscatio*. 1. Inspissation. 2. See **INSALIVATION**.
INVOLU'CRAL. Lat., *involucralis*. Pertaining to an involucre.
INVOLU'CRUM, n. The sheath of new bone formed about a sequestrum of necrosed bone.—**Crassum et durum i. oculi.** See **SCLERA**.—**Involucra cerebri.** Ger., *Hirnhäute*. The cerebral meninges.—**I. cordis.** See **PERICARDIUM**.—**I. corporis vitrei.** See **RETINA**.—**I. hepatis.** The outer covering of the liver, by Petréquin separated into two portions, the serosa and the tunica propria or fibrosa.—**I. linguæ.** The mucous membrane of the tongue.—**I. membranaceum.** Fr., *involute membraneux*. Of Albinus, the decidua reflexa.—**I. nativum.** The skin.—**I. nerveum corporis vitrei.** See **RETINA**.—**I. nervorum.** See **PERINEURIUM**.—**I. renis succenturiati.** The fibrous investment of the suprarenal capsule.
INVOLU'TION. Lat., *involutio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Rückbildung*. 1. A condition or process in which nutrition is incomplete, and in which the original form and function are more or less lost. 2. In embryology, a folding in of a membranous structure, as of the epiblast, as a step in the process of the development of the embryo. 3. The process of retrograde development, especially of the uterus in the puerperium or of the organs in general in old age.—**Buccal i.** In the embryo, the folding

in of the epiblast at the angle formed by the cranial flexure which forms the cavity of the mouth.—**I. of the uterus.** Fr., *retrait de l'utérus, i. utérine*. The gradual return of the uterus to its normal size after delivery.—**Pituitary i.** In the embryo, the ingrowth from the epiblast of the mouth cavity which forms the pituitary body.—**Senile i.** Senile atrophy.
INVOL'VENS. From *involvere*, to roll to anything. Fr., *involuant*. Ger., *einwickelnd, einhüllend*. 1. Involving, enveloping. 2. Demulcent.
INYLO'MA, n. A more correct form of *inochyloma* (q. v.).
INYMENI'TIS, f. A more correct form of *inochymenitis* (q. v.).
IODACETAN'ILID(E). A compound of iodine and acetanilide.
IODA'CETATE. A salt of iodoacetic acid.
IODACET'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum iodoaceticum*. Fr., *acide iodoacétique*. Ger., *Jodessigsäure*. 1. An acid derived from acetic acid by the substitution of iodine for hydrogen. 2. A saturated solution of iodine in glacial acetic acid.
IODA'CETONE. The compound C_3H_5IO .
IODA'CETYL. Acetyl iodide.
I'ODAL. Hydride of triiodoacetyl, $C_2I_3O.H$.
IODALBA'CID. A proprietary derivative of iodalbunin; said to act like the thyroid preparations.
IODALBU'MIN. A synthetical compound of iodine and albumin.
IODAL'DEHYD(E). A substitution compound of acetic aldehyde and iodine.
IODAL'LYL ALCOHOL. An alcohol, $C_3H_4I.OH$.
IODAL'YLENE. The compound C_3H_3I ; a liquid of penetrating odor, strongly attacking the eyes and mucous membranes.
IODAMYL'FOR'MOL. A compound of formic aldehyde, starch, thymol, and iodine.
IODAM'YLUM. Iodized starch.
IODAN'ISOL. The compound $C_6H_4(OCH_3)I$, said to be antiseptic.
IODANTIFEB'RI(N)(E). See **IODACETANILIDE**.
IODANTIP'YRIN(E). Iodphenylidimethylpyrazolone; a compound of iodine and antipyrine.
I'ODATE. Lat., *iodas*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *jodsaures Salz*. A salt of iodic acid.
I'ODATED. Fr., *iodé*. Containing iodine.
IODA'TUM, n. See **IODIDE**.
IODA'TUS. Fr., *iodé*. 1. Iodized; combined with iodine; when qualifying the name of an element or radicle, the iodide of that element or radicle. 2. Due to the action of iodine (e. g., *acne iodata*).
IODAU'RATE. From *ἰώδης*, violetlike, and *aurum*, gold. A compound of gold triiodide and the iodide of another element or radicle.
IODEL'AYL. Ethylene diiodide.
IODETH'ANE, IODETH'YL. Ethyl iodide.
IODETH'YLENE. Ger., *Jodäthylen*. An iodine substitution product of ethylene.
IODETHYL'FOR'MIN. The compound $C_6H_{12}N_4(C_2H_5I)_2$; proposed for use instead of the iodides.
IODE'TUM, n. An iodide.
IODHY'DRATE. See **HYDRIODATE** and **HYDRIODIDE**.
IODHY'DRIC. See **HYDRIODIC**.—**I. acid.** See **HYDRIODIC acid**.—**I. ether.** See **IODETHYL**.
IODHY'DRIN. An iodine substitution product of glycerin.
IOD'IC. Lat., *iodicus*. Fr., *iodique*. Ger., *jodhaltig, Jod-*. 1. Due to the use of iodine. 2. Derived from or containing iodine, more particularly, containing iodine in combination with oxygen in greater relative amount than is the case with the iodous compounds. The *iodica* were the old pharmaceutical preparations of iodine, considered as a class.—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide iodique*. Ger., *Jodsäure*. A monobasic acid, HIO_3 .—**I. oxide.** The compound I_2O_5 .

I'ODID(E). Lat., *iodidum*. Fr., *iodure*. Ger., *Jodür*. A compound of iodine with an element or radicle.—**BASIC i**. Fr., *iodure basique*. Ger., *basisches Jodür*. A compound of the iodide of an element or radicle with the oxide or hydroxide of the same element or radicle.

IOD'IDUM, *n*. See **IODIDE**.

IODI'NA, *f*. 1. See **IODINE**. 2. A genus of the *Santalaceæ*.—**I. rhombifolia**. A species growing in the Argentine Republic, where it is called *quebracho flojo*. The wood and bark are astringent.

I'ODIN(E). From *ἰώδης*, violetlike. Lat., *iodum, iodium, iodina, iodium, jodum, jodium, jodina*. Fr., *iode*. Ger., *Jod*. A non-metallic element discovered by Courtois in 1812. Sp. gr., 4.948. Atomic weight, 126.53; symbol, I. It is used medicinally in the form of an ointment and counterirritant in local inflammations, the enlargement of glands, certain skin diseases, and for injecting into cystic and suppurating cavities. It is used also as an inhalant in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, nasopharyngeal catarrh, phthisis, and diphtheria.

IODIODOFOR'MIN. The compound $C_6H_{12}N_4.CHI_3$; introduced as a substitute for iodoform.

IOD'INED. See **IODIZED**.

IODIN'IUM, *n*. See **IODINE**.

IOD'IPIN. A 10-per-cent. organic compound of iodine with oil of sesame; used subcutaneously in syphilis.

I'ODISED. See **IODIZED**.

I'ODISM. Lat., *iodismus*. Fr., *iodisme, cachexie iodée*. The train of symptoms, such as malaise, frontal headache, coryza, lacrymation, pharyngitis, acne, hydroa, etc., which follow the prolonged excessive use of iodine alone or in the form of iodides.—**Constitutional i**. The third form of i., according to Rilliet, produced by the absorption of iodine or iodides in very minute quantities, whether taken as medicine or combined with table salt or inhaled in the form of sea air. It is characterized by nervous palpitations, excessive emaciations (sometimes preceded by increase of flesh), and progressive wasting of the mammae and testes.

I'ODITE. A salt of iodic acid.

IOD'IDIUM, *n*. See **IODINE**.

I'ODIZED. Lat., *iodatus*. Fr., *ioduré, iodé*. Ger., *jod(e)rt*. Combined with or containing iodine.

IODMETH'YL. Methyl iodide.

I'ODOACET'AMID(E). A 1-atom iodine substitution product, $C_2H_3IO.NH_2$, of acetamide.

I'ODOACETAN'ILID(E). See **IODACETANILIDE**.

I'ODOACET'IC ACID. See **IODACETIC ACID**.

I'ODOACET'YLENE. A 1-atom iodine substitution product, C_6H_4I , of acetylene.

I'ODOALBU'MIN. See **IODALBUMIN**.

I'ODOANTIFEB'RIN(E). See **IODACETANILIDE**.

I'ODOAR'GENTATE. Lat., *iodoargentas*. A salt produced by the combination of silver iodide with another metallic iodide.

I'ODOAU'RATE. See **IODAURATE**.

I'ODOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodobenzoïque*. Ger., *Jodbenzoesäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4I.CO.OH$, existing in three isomeric forms.

I'ODOBOR'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum iodoboricum*. Fr., *acide iodoborique*. Ger., *jodsäure Borsäure*. A combination of iodic and boric acids.

I'ODOCAF'FEIN(E). A product of the action of hydrogen sulphide on potassium iodide and caffeine; used in cardiac troubles.

I'ODOCAL'CIC. From *ἰώδης*, violetlike, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *iodocalcaire*. Containing salts of iodine and of calcium. See **I. SYRUP**.

I'ODOCAM'PHOR. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{15}IO$, obtained by treating sodium camphor with cyanogen iodide.

I'ODOCARBOL'IC ACID. See **IODOPHENOL**.

I'ODOCA'SEIN. A compound of iodine and casein; introduced as a substitute for iodoform.

I'ODOCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *iodochloruretum*. Fr., *iodochlorure*. A compound of iodine and chlorine directly united to the same radicle.

IOD'OCIN. A certain proprietary antiseptic, styptic, and analgetic.

I'ODOCIN'CHONIN(E). Fr., *i*. The compound $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O.I_2$.

I'ODOCINNAM'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4I.CO_2H$, occurring in three isomeric forms.

I'ODOCODE'IN(E). Fr., *iodocodéine*. A crystallizable opium alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3I_3$, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of codeine with a solution of iodine.

IOD'OCOL. A combination of iodine and guaiacol.

IOD'OCROL. Carvacrol iodide.

I'ODOCY'ANID(E). Lat., *iodocyanuretum*. A double salt consisting of an iodide and a cyanide of the same base.

IODODER'MA, *n*. Any skin disease due to iodine.—**I. tuberosum fungoides**. Hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis of the skin attributed to iodism.

I'ODODICHLORHY'DRIN. A colorless, oily liquid, $C_3H_5ICl_2$, or glycerin in which an atom of iodine and 2 atoms of chlorine replace all the hydroxyl.

I'ODODIMETHYLDIAL'YLID(E). A compound containing iodine with 2 molecules of methyl and 2 of allyl.

IOD'OFORM. Lat., *iodoformum, iodoformium* [Ger. Ph.], *jodoformium*. Fr., *iodoforme*. Ger., *Jodoform*. The compound, CHI_3 , discovered by Sérullas in 1822. It is used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, healing, and sedative application to wounds, as an application in catarrhs of mucous membranes; in the form of inunctions in meningitis; and internally in cirrhosis of the liver, chronic dysentery, phthisis, diabetes, obesity, etc.

IODOFOR'MAL. A product of the action of ethyl iodide on iodoformin; introduced as a substitute for iodoform.

IODOFOR'MIN. The compound $C_2H_6N_2I_2$; used as a substitute for iodoform.

IOD'OFORMISM. Intoxication with iodoform.

IODOFOR'MIUM, *n*. See **IODOFORM**.

IOD'OFORMIZE. 1. To impregnate (gauze, etc.) with iodoform. 2. To treat a part with applications of iodoform.

IODOFOR'MOGEN. A compound of iodoform and albumin; used instead of iodoform.

IOD''OFORMSAL'OL. An antiseptic mixture of iodoform and salol.

IODOFOR'MUM. See **IODOFORM**.—**Suppositoria iodoformi** [Br. Ph.]. Suppositories each containing 3 grains of iodoform, made by triturating 36 parts of powdered iodoform with 44 of oil of theobroma, then adding 100 parts of melted oil of theobroma, and shaping into the required form.—**Unguentum iodoformi** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment containing 1 part of iodoform to 9 parts of benzoinated lard.

IODOGAL'LICIN. A product of the action of bismuth oxyiodide on gallicin.

IOD'OGENE. A mixture of charcoal and an oxygen compound of iodine; used for fumigation.

IODO'GENOL. A compound of iodine and peptonized albumin; used like the iodides.

I'ODOHYDRAR'GYRATE. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Jodhydrargyrat*. A compound of mercuric iodide with the iodide of another radicle.

I'ODOHY'DRATE. See **HYDRIODATE**.

I'ODOHY'DRIN. See **IODHYDRIN**.

I'ODOL. Lat., *iodolum*. Ger., *Jodol*. Tetraiodopyrrol, C_4I_4NH , obtained by treating pyrrol with iodine in a solution of neutral reaction. As an antiseptic and deodorant it is said to have all the value of iodoform without its occasionally toxic effects, and it is also feebly escharotic and occasionally anæsthetic.

I'ODOLAC'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide iodolactique*. Moniodolactic acid, $C_3H_5IO_3$, a 1-atom iodine substitution compound of lactic acid.

IODOLBA'CID. See IODALBACID.

IOD'OLEN. A substitute for iodoform, said to contain 36 per cent. of iodol.

IOD'OLUM, n. See IODOL.

IODOMEC'ONE. Ger., *Jodomecon*. The compound $C_6H_8I_8O_6$.

IODOMEC'ONIN. The compound $C_{10}H_9IO_4$.

IODOMETH'ANE. Methyl iodide.

IODOM'ETHE, f. -om'ethes. From *ιώδης*, violet (see IODINE), and *μεθη*, drunkenness. Fr., *ivresse iodique*. Ger., *Jodrausch*. Of Lugol, the feeling of drunkenness caused by the ingestion of large doses of iodine.

IODOM'ETRY. From *ιώδης*, violetlike, and *μετρεῖν*, to measure. Fr., *iodométrie*. The volumetric determination of the quantity of iodine in a compound.

IOD'OMUTH. A preparation of bismuth said to contain 25 per cent. of iodine; used as a substitute for iodoform.

I'ODONAF'TAN. See IODONAPHTHAN.

I'ODONAPH'THALENE. A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_7I$.

I'ODONAPH'THAN. A compound of iodine with a naphtha product, said to be antiseptic and a local anodyne.

I'ODONI'TRIC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-nitrique*. An acid formed by the combination of iodic acid and nitric acid.

I'ODONITROBEN'ZENE. Fr., *iodo-nitro-benzine*. Ger., *Jodnitrobenzol*. The compound, $C_6(NO_2)IH_4$, or benzene in which iodine and nitryl replace hydrogen. Three isomers are known.

I'ODONITROPHENOLSULPHON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-nitro-phénol-sulfonique*. The compound $C_6H_2(NO_2)(OH)SO_2.OH$.

I'ODOOR'CIN, I'ODOOR'CINOL. Ger., *Jodorcine*. An iodine substitution compound of orcin.

I'ODOPHENA'CETIN(E). See IODOPHENINE.

IOD'OPHEN(E). See NOSPHERE.

IODOPH'ENIN(E). An iodine substitution compound of phenacetine; an antiseptic.

I'ODOPHEN'OL. Fr., *iodophénol*. Ger., *Jodphenol*. An iodine substitution compound of phenol.

IODOPH'ILOUS. From *ιώδης* (see IODINE), and *φίλος*, loving. Fr., *iodophile*. Ger., *jodophil*. Having an affinity for iodine (said of leucocytes).

I'ODOPHOS'PHID(E). Lat., *iodophosphuretum*. Fr., *iodophosphure*. A compound of an iodide with a phosphide.

I'ODOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-phosphorique*. An acid produced by the combination of iodic and phosphoric acids.

IODOPH'THISIS, f. -phthis'eos (-oph'thisis). From *ιώδης*, violetlike, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Fr., *iodophthisie*. Ger., *Jodschwindsucht*. The emaciation, etc., of severe iodism.

I'ODOPROPION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodopropionique*. Ger., *Jodpropionsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5IO_2$, known in two isomeric forms.

IODOP'YRIN(E). A 1-atom iodine substitution compound of antipyrine; used as an antipyretic.

I'ODOQUIN'IN(E). Fr., *i*. A brown amorphous substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2.I_2$, obtained by the action of iodine on quinine.

I'ODOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-salicylique*. Ger., *Jodsalicylsäure*. An acid formed by treating salicylic acid with iodine in the presence of iodic acid or an alkali.

IOD'OSIN(E). Lat., *iodosinum*. A certain compound of iodine and albumin.

IODO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See IODISM.

IODO'SOBENZO'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_4.OI.CO.OH_2$; a substitute for iodoform.

I'ODOSTEAR'IC ACID, I'ODOSTEARID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-stéarique*. Ger., *Jodstearinsäure*. An acid,

$C_{18}H_{33}IO_2$, formed by the action of iodine, phosphorus, and water on ricinoleic acid.

I'ODOSUCCIN'IMID(E). The compound $C_2H_4(CO)_2NI$.

I'ODOSUL'PHATE. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Jodschwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of iodosulphuric acid.

I'ODOSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide iodo-sulfurique*. Ger., *Jodschwefelsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2SO_3I_2$.

I'ODOTAN'NIN. A solution of iodine and tannic acid.

I'ODOTER'PIN(E). A compound of iodine and terpine;

a substitute for iodoform.

I'ODOTHE'IN(E). Theine hydriodide.

I'ODOTHEOBRO'MIN(E). A compound of theobromine, sodium iodide, and sodium salicylate; used in aortic insufficiency.

I'ODOTHER'APY. From *ιώδης*, violetlike, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *iodothérapie*. The treatment of disease with iodine.

I'ODOTHI'OPHENE. Thiophene diiodide.

I'ODOTHY'MOFORM. An antiseptic compound of iodine, thymol, and formic aldehyde.

I'ODOTHYR'EIN. See THYREOIODININ.

I'ODOTOL'UENE. Ger., *Jodtoluol*. An iodine substitution compound, $C_6H_4I-CH_3$, of toluene.

I'ODOUS ACID. Fr., *acide iodeux*. Ger., *Jodsauerstoffsäure*. An acid formed by the combination of iodine with oxygen.

IOOVAS'OL. A compound of iodine and vasol.

IOD'OZONE. An antiseptic said to be a compound of iodine and ozone.

IO'DUM, n. See IODINE.—*Inhalatio iodi*. See *Vapor iodi*.—*Injectio iodi iodurata*. A solution of 10 grammes each of iodine and potassium iodide in 200 grammes of distilled water to which 100 grammes of 90 per cent. alcohol are added.—*I. purissimum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr.,

iode sublimé [Fr. Cod.]. Iodine purified by sublimation for medicinal use.—*Linimentum iodi*. See *Liquor iodi fortis*.—*Liquor causticus iodi* [Fr. Cod.], *Liquor iodi*

(*causticus*, seu *compositus* [U. S. Ph.], seu *fortis* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *soluté d'iode ioduré* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor iodinii compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870] (*liquor jodi cum kalio jodato*), *solutio superiodeti kalici solutio Lugol*.

Lugol's solution, an aqueous solution containing 4.4 [Br. Ph.], or 5 [U. S. Ph.] per cent. of iodine, and 6.7 [Br. Ph.], or 10 [U. S. Ph.] per cent. of potassium iodide. The Fr. preparation also contains 60 per cent. of alcohol.—*Tinctura iodi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.].

Fr., *teinture d'iode* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodtinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura iodinii* [U. S. Ph., 1870] (seu *jodi* [Ger. Ph.], seu *iodii*, seu *jodii*), *solutio iodi* (seu *iodii*, seu *jodi*) *spirituosa*.

A solution of iodine in alcohol. The different official tinctures contain in 1,000 parts 80 parts of iodine [U. S. Ph.], 28 parts of iodine and 14 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in rectified spirit [Br. Ph.], 91 parts of iodine [Ger. Ph.], and 77 parts of iodine dissolved in 99 per cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.].—*Tinctura iodi fortior*.

A solution of 2 parts of iodine and 1 part of potassium iodide in 9 parts of diluted alcohol and 1 part of distilled water.—*Unguentum iodi*. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodinii (compositum)* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *pomatum cum iodureto potassico iodurato* [Fr. Cod.].

Fr., *pommade d'iodeure de potassium ioduré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodsalbe*. A preparation containing in 1,000 parts 40 parts of iodine and 10 parts of potassium iodide mixed

with 20 parts of water and incorporated with 930 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or 32 parts of iodine and 32 parts of potassium iodide triturated with 51 parts of dilute alcohol (proof spirit), and mixed with 885 parts of prepared lard [Br. Ph.]; or 20 parts of iodine and 100 parts of potassium iodide mixed with water and 800 parts of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.].

The *unguentum iodinii compositum* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made up of 28 parts of iodine and 55 parts of potassium iodide, mixed with 55 parts of water and 862 of lard.—*Vapor iodi* [Br. Ph.]. Inhalation of iodine; a preparation

consisting of a fluid drachm of tincture of iodine mixed with a fl. oz. of water, and slowly evaporated.

IOD'URATED. See IODIZED.

IOD'URET. Lat., *ioduretum*. See IODIDE.

IOD'URET(T)ED. See IODIZED.

IODURE'TUM [Fr. Cod.], *n.* See IODIDE.

IODURE'TUS. Iodated.

I'ON. A compound thought to be generated when a salt dissolves, said to be intermediate between an atom and a molecule and to be charged with electricity. When the charge is negative, the *i.* is an *anion* (*q. v.*); when it is positive, the *i.* is a *cation* (*q. v.*). When sodium chloride dissolves in water, the sodium unites with a portion of the water to form the cation $\text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, and the chlorine unites with another portion of the water to form the anion $\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ [T. J. Keenan].

IONIZA'TION. The dissociation of salts in solution; the process by which a chemical compound, in becoming dissolved, forms with the solvent anions and cations.

I'ONIZE. To undergo or cause to undergo ionization.

IONID'ION, IONID'IUM. *n.* Fr., *ionidie*. Ger., *Brechveichen*. A genus of violaceous plants.—**I. angustifolium.** A Mexican species having a popular repute for the cure of dropsy.—**I. brevicaulis.** A South American species having an emetic root.—**I. calceolaria.** A species growing in Guiana, Colombia, and the Antilles, resembling *I. ipecacuanha*. Its root is used like ipecac.—**I. heterophyllum.** Fr., *i. hétérophylle*. A species growing in China and Ceylon. It probably has emetic properties.—**I. ipecacuanha, I. itobu, I. ituba.** Fr., *ionidie itoubou*. A South American species. Its root is white ipecacuanha.—**I. lanatum.** A Brazilian species. The root is said to be emetic.—**I. Maruccii, I. Marcutii.** A species growing near Quito.—**I. microphyllum.** A species found in South America. The root is used in Brazil like ipecacuanha, and in Ecuador in elephantiasis.—**I. parviflorum.** Fr., *ionidie à petites fleurs*. A South American species with an emetic root termed *huichunchulli*.—**I. poaya.** Fr., *ionidie poaya*. A Brazilian species the root of which is used as an emetic.—**I. strictum.** A species found in the West Indies, where its root is used like ipecac.—**I. suffruticosum.** An East Indian species the root of which is used in infusion in gonorrhoea and diseases of the urinary organs, and the leaves and stalks, mixed with oil, as a cooling liniment for the head.—**I. urticæfolium.** A Brazilian species the root of which is emetic.

ION'TA, n. pl. Gr., *ἰώτα*. Of Hippocrates, excreta.

ION'THOS, ION'THUS, m. Gr., *ἰωνος*. Ger., *Jonthus, Finne*. The root of a hair, a young shooting hair, an eruption on the face which often accompanies the first growth of the beard. According to some, from *ἰσθος*, dirt, because of the dirty appearance of the eruption. 1. Acne, especially acne punctata. 2. A generic term for various diseases of the sebaceous follicles, including comedones, acne, milium, syçosis, and the furuncular affections that originate in these follicles.—**I. acme, i. acne.** See ACNE.—**I. comedo.** See COMEDO.—**I. corymbifer.** See ROSACEA.—**I. furunculul.** See FURUNCULUS.—**I. syçosis.** See SYÇOSIS.—**I. varus.** See ACNE.—**I. varus punctatus.** Acne punctata.—**I. varus simplex.** Acne simplex.

IOTACIS'MUS, m. Gr., *ἰωτακισμός* (from *ἰώτα*, the letter *iota* [= *i*]). An inability, due to defects in the vocal organs, to pronounce distinctly words beginning with the sound of *i*, especially so as to distinguish them from words beginning with a *j*.

IP'ECAC. See IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUAN'HA. Fr., *ipecacuanha*. Ger., *I, Ipeka-kwana, Brechwurzel*. 1. The root of *Cephaelis i.* It contains emetine, upon which its emetic property depends. In small doses it is often given as an expectorant and diaphoretic, and has been used with great benefit in

tropical dysentery. 2. A genus of rubiceous plants now referred to *Cephaelis*.—**American i.** *Euphorbia i.*, *Gillenia stipulacea*, and *Gillenia trifoliata*.—**Bastard i.** Fr., *ipecacuanha bâtard*. *Asclepias curassavica*, *Ruellia tuberosa*, and *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*. See also *False i.*—**Bengal i.** See *Indian i.*—**Carolina i.** Fr., *ipecacuanha de la Caroline*. *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Extractum ipecacuanhæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'ipecacuanha*. Ger., *flüssiges Iextrakt*. Fluid extract of the root of *Cephaelis i.*—**False i.** Fr., *faux ipecacuanha*. Ger., *falsche I. Ionidium i.*, *Euphorbia i.*, and other plants.—**False i. of North America.** The genus *Gillenia* and *Euphorbia i.*—**False i. of South America.** The non-official *i.*'s from South America; the roots of *Psychotria emetica*, *Richardsonia scabra*, etc., various species of *Ionidium* and other plants.—**False i. of the Antilles.** Fr., *ipecacuanha bâtard des Antilles*. The root of *Asclepias curassavica*.—**Indian i.** *Tylophora asthmatica*.—**Ipecacuanhæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *I.* (1st def.).—**Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla** [Br. Ph.]. Pill of *i.* with squill; made by mixing 3 parts of compound powder of *i.* with 1 part each of powdered squill and powdered ammoniacum, and beating into a mass with syrup.—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph.]. See *Pulvis ipecacuanha et opii*.—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'ipecacuanha opiacée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *composée*). Syn.: *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph. (seu *opiatu*) [Ger. Ph.] seu *thebaicus*], *pulvis Doveri*, (seu *opii compositus*). Powder of ipecac and opium, Dover's powder; consisting of 10 parts each of powdered ipecac and powdered opium, with 80 parts of sugar of milk [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]; or with 80 parts of powdered potassium sulphate [Br. Ph.]; or with 40 parts each of powdered potassium sulphate and powdered potassium nitrate [Fr. Cod.]. The U. S. Ph. specially recommends a very fine powder.—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ hydrargyratus.** Fr., *poudre d'ipecacuanha mercurielle*. A powder consisting of 1 part of calomel and 4 parts of ipecac triturated together.—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opiatu** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*.—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ thebaicus.** See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*.—**Radix cephaelidis ipecacuanhæ, Radix ipecacuanhæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *I.* (1st def.).—**Syrupus ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. A mixture of 5 parts of fluid extract of *i.* and 95 of syrup.—**Tinctura ipecacuanhæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *d'ipecacuanha*. Ger., *Tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia ipecacuanhæ*. Tincture of ipecac.—**Tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating 100 parts of deodorized tincture of opium on a water bath to 85 parts, cooling, and adding 10 parts of fluid extract of ipecac, then, after filtering and cooling, dilute alcohol enough to make 100 parts of tincture.—**Trochisci ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *tablettes d'ipecacuanha* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pwurzelkügelchen*. Syn.: *tabellæ ipecacuanhæ* (seu *cum i.* [Fr. Cod.]), *pastilli ipecacuanhæ*). Ipecac lozenges, consisting of 25 parts each of powdered ipecac root and powdered tragacanth, 1,000 parts of powdered sugar, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange [U. S. Ph.]; or of 180 grains of powdered ipecac root, 25 ounces of powdered sugar, 1 ounce of powdered gum arabic, 2 fluid ounces of gum arabic mucilage, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water [Br. Ph.].—**Vinum ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *vin* (ou *œnolé*) *d'ipecacuanha*. Ger., *Pwein* [Ger. Ph.]. Wine of ipecac. The U. S. preparation is made of 7 parts of fluid extract of ipecac and 93 parts of stronger white wine.—**Wild i.** *Asclepias curassavica* and *Euphorbia i.*

IPECACUAN'HIC ACID. Fr., *acide ipecacuanhique*. Ger., *Ipecacuanhasäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_7$, found in the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

IPOMŒA, *f.* From ἰψ, a worm that eats vine buds, and ὄμιος, like. Fr., *ipoméé*. Ger., *Trichterwinde*. False bindweed; a genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*.—**I. acetosæfolia**. Ger., *sauerampferblättrige Trichterwinde*. A South American and West Indian species, used as a bath in dropsy and gout. The sap is purgative.—**I. aniceps**. *I. turpethum*.—**I. aquatica**. See *I. repens*.—**I. arborea**. A species used like *I. muricoides*.—**I. batatas**. Fr., *artichaut des Indes*. Ger., *Bataten-Trichterwinde*. A species supposed by some to be indigenous to India, by others to America; now cultivated throughout all tropical and subtropical regions for its tuberous root, the sweet potato.—**I. batatoides**. A South American species, by some identified with *I. orizabensis*. The root contains a purgative resin.—**I. bicolor**. See *I. nil*.—**I. bifida**. *I. cymosa*.—**I. bona nox**. An East and West Indian species. The natives use the root bark as a purgative.—**I. brasiliensis**. *I. pes capræ*.—**I. cærulea**. A species indigenous to India, having purgative seeds.—**I. caliginosa**. *I. cymosa*.—**I. campanulata**. An East Indian species. The leaves and fruit are used in snake bites.—**I. carnosa**. *I. acetosæfolia*.—**I. cathartica**. A species the juice of which is used in Hayti as a drastic purgative.—**I. cymosa**. A species found in the East Indies and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. The leaves are used in the Moluccas as an emollient application in abscesses and ulcers. Its seeds, with those of *I. sepiaria*, are believed to be the *laldana* (red seed) sold in the Bengal bazaars under the name of *shapussundo*, which yield a mucilage when soaked in water, and are used as a gentle aperient and as an alternative in cutaneous diseases.—**I. denticulata**. An East Indian species used in the preparation of a salve to prevent baldness.—**I. digitata**. A species found in New Holland, India, Java, the Mauritius, West Africa, and South America, and cultivated in western tropical Africa for its long roots, which are not unpleasant to the taste. In the East Indies they are used as a purgative, in menstrual disorders, and in some fevers.—**I. dissecta**. 1. *I. sinuata*. 2. A species found in Trinidad. The juice has a strong prussic acid odor; probably identical with *Convolvulus dissectus*.—**I. eriosperma**. *I. digitata*.—**I. gemella**. A species found in the East Indies, where its mucilaginous leaves, boiled with clarified butter, are used in aphthæ.—**I. gossypifolia**. *I. digitata*.—**I. grandiflora**. 1. *I. bona nox*. 2. A species found in the East Indies, used in snake bites (probably identical with *I. bona nox*).—**I. hederacea**. An American species resembling *I. nil*.—**I. Heynei**. *I. cymosa*.—**I. insignis**. *I. digitata*.—**I. jalapa**, *I. jalappa*. Fr., *méchoacan noir*. Ger., *Jalappengewurzel-Trichterwinde*. 1. A species found in Mexico and the southern United States, yielding Mechoacan root, which was once used in Europe as a purgative, and for a long time erroneously identified with true jalap. 2. *I. purga*.—**I. latiflora**. *I. grandiflora* (2d def.).—**I. littoralis**. *I. acetosæfolia*.—**I. macrorrhiza**. 1. *I. jalapa* (1st def.), or a variety of it. 2. A West Indian species, the root of which is used as a drastic purgative.—**I. magapota mica**. A species growing in southern Brazil and the Argentina. The root serves as jalap.—**I. maritima**. *I. pes capræ*.—**I. mauritiana**. *I. digitata*.—**I. mecho-canna**. *I. jalapa* (1st def.).—**I. mexitlanica**. A plant imperfectly known, and doubtfully referred to this genus. Its root is said to be used as a purgative by the Mexicans.—**I. muricoides**. A species growing in warm regions. A decoction of the branches is used for baths in paralysis.—**I. nil**. Fr., *ipoméa nil*. The blue morning glory. In India its seeds (known as *kaldana*), roasted and pulverized, are used like jalap.—**I. olanda**. *I. cymosa*.—**I. operculata**. Fr., *liseron à opercules*. A species found in Brazil, where the large tuberous roots (called *batata de purga*) are used as a purgative.—**I. pandurata**. Fr., *rhubarbe sauvage*. Ger., *geigenförmige*

Trichterwinde. The *mechameck* of the North American Indians, wild jalap. Its root is said to be as effectual a purgative as jalap, and is sometimes met with in commerce.—**I. paniculata**. 1. *I. digitata*. 2. *Convolvulus parviflorus*.—**I. papiru**. A laxative species found in Peru.—**I. pes capræ**. A species found on the coast of Georgia and common on sandy beaches in India, where it is called *murja devi*. Its boiled leaves are used as an external anodyne, internally in colic, and in decoction in rheumatism.—**I. pes tigridis**. The *arti* of Malabar; indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are used as an emollient application to tumors and the bites of rabid dogs.—**I. plantensis**. *I. digitata*.—**I. platanifolia**. A South American species, cultivated like *I. batatas* for its sweet, edible roots.—**I. purga**. Fr., *ipoméa purgatif*. Ger., *purgi(ende) Trichterwinde*. A species growing in the Mexican Andes. Its roots are the jalap of the pharmacopœias. See **JALAPA**.—**I. quamoclit**. Fr., *ipoméa quamoclit*, *fleur cardinal*. The sweet William of Barbadoes, cypress vine. The juice of the leaves is used as a sternutatory.—**I. reniformis**. A species found in India, where it is used as an alternative, deobstruent, and diuretic and in rheumatism, headache, etc.—**I. repens**. Fr., *ipoméa rampant*. A species found in the East and West Indies and in Arabia; used as a purgative, especially in dropsy, and as a cataplasm in abscesses.—**I. Rothii**. *I. cymosa*.—**I. schiedeana**. *I. purga*.—**I. Sessocsi**. A Mexican species, recommended in rabies.—**I. simulans**. Fr., *faux jalap*. A species closely related to *I. purga*, growing in Mexico. It is the source of Tampico jalap (*q. v.*).—**I. sinuata**. A twining species growing in Georgia and Florida, and found in the West Indies, where it is called "noyau plant." The bruised leaves have a decided bitter almond odor, and were originally used in making the liqueur known as *noyau*.—**I. stans**. A species found in Mexico, having a purgative root.—**I. subtriloba**. A Peruvian species. The root is a drastic purgative.—**I. tridentata**. An East Indian species, used in decoction in gastric fevers, hepatic diseases, and acute gout.—**I. triflora**. A species used in Mexico as a drastic purgative.—**I. triloba**. A species growing in Japan, Florida, and tropical America, used as a purgative; by some identified with *I. nil*.—**I. triquetra**. *I. turpethum*.—**I. tuberosa**. Fr., *ipoméa tubéreuse*. 1. The arbor vine of Jamaica; cultivated for its edible tuberous roots. 2. *I. digitata*.—**I. turpethum**. Fr., *turbith végétal*. Ger., *Turpith-Trichterwinde*. Indian jalap; found in the East Indies. The root furnishes turpethum. The root and stems are in general use in India as a cathartic.—**I. umbellata**. *I. cymosa*.

IPOMŒIC ACID. See **CONVOLVULIC ACID**.

I'QUININE. A certain proprietary remedy for malarial disease.

IRACUN'DUS, *m.* From *ira*, anger. An old term for the rectus externus oculi muscle.

IRAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *iralgie*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautschmerz*. An old term for pain supposed to have its seat in the iris.

IRAR'EO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **IRIDOLEPTYNIS**.

IREAL'GIA, *f.* See **IRALGIA**.

IREANCIS'TRON, **IREANKIS'TRON**, *n.* See **IRIANKIS-TRIUM**.

IREDERE'MIA, *f.* See **IRIDEREMIA**.

IREON'CION, *n.* See **IRIDONCUS**.

IR'EOPERISPHINX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, *περί*, around, and *σφίγγις*, a constriction. Ger., *Regenbogenhautumschnürung*. The operation of drawing the iris in toward a central point, and there fixing it, so as to form an artificial pupil.

IR'IAN. See **IRIDAL**.

IRIANCIS'TRON, **IRIANKIS'TRIUM**, **IRIANKIS'TRON**, *n.* From *ἰρις*, the iris of the eye, and *ἄγκιστρον*, a fishhook. Ger., *Irishaken*. A hook-shaped instru-

ment used in the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

IRIDADENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἀδέν*, a gland. Ger., *Irisdrüsenkrankheit*. A glandular disease of the iris.

IRIDÆ'A, *f.* From *ἰρις*, a bright-colored circle surrounding another body. Fr., *iridée*. A genus of *Algæ*. —**I. edulis**. A species said to be used as a sudorific and febrifuge.

IRIDÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Regenbogenhautblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the iris.

IR'IDAL, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris. Fr., *iridien*. Pertaining to the iris.

IRIDAL'GIA, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *iridalgie*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautschmerz*. The pain and annoyance caused by the presence of isolated synecchiæ in the iris.

IR'IDALLOCHRO'SIS, *f.* -*chro'seos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, *ἄλλος*, different, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Ger., *Irisverfärbung*. A change in the color of the iris.

IRIDARÆO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἀραιώσις*, a becoming thin or porous. See **IRIDOLEPTYNSIS**.

IRIDA'TION. See **IRIDESCENCE**.

IRIDAU'X'E, **IRIDAU'X'E'SIS**, *f.* -*aux'es* (-*æ*), *e'seos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *αὔξη* or *αὔξησης*, growth. Fr., *iridauxiésis*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautverdickung*. An old term for a tumefaction or hypertrophy of the iris.

IRIDAVUL'SION. From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *avulsio*, a plucking off. Avulsion of the iris.

IRIDÆ'A, *f.* See **IRIDÆA**.

IRIDEC'TOMEDIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, and *διάλυσις* a separating. Of I. A. Schmidt, a method of making an artificial pupil which consisted in detaching a portion of the iris at its periphery and excising the portion so detached.

IRIDEC'TOME. From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Ger., *Regenbogenhautausschneider*. A knife used in iridectomy.

IRIDEC'TOMY. Lat., *iridectomy* (from *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *iridectomie*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautausschneidung*. Excision of a piece of the iris involving its entire breadth, from sphincter margin to peripheral attachment, thus forming an artificial pupil.—**Antiphlogistic i.** An i. performed for the purpose of subduing or preventing inflammation.—**Diametric i.** I. performed on opposite sides of the same eye, so that the pupil extends diametrically from one edge of the cornea to the other.—**Optical i.** An i. performed for the improvement of vision.

IRIDECTRO'PIUM, *n.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐκτρόπιον*, an eversion. Ger., *Auswärtswendung der Regenbogenhaut*. An eversion of a portion of the iris.

IRIDELCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the iris.

IRIDENCLEI'SIS, *f.*, **IRIDENCLEIS'MUS**, *m.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*), -*cleis'mi*. From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐγκλείν*, to shut in. Fr., *iridencleisis*. Ger., *Regenbogenhaupteinschleissung*. An operation for artificial pupil, devised by Adams in 1812, and by Himly in 1816, which consists practically in displacement of the pupil.

IRIDENTRO'PIUM, *n.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐντροπία*, a turning inward. Ger., *Einwärtswendung der Regenbogenhaut*. Inversion of a portion of the iris.

IRIDERE'MIA, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ἐρημία*, a want of. Fr., *iridérémie*. Ger., *Irisman gel*, *Irideremie*. Absence or loss of the iris, either partial or entire, acquired or congenital; sometimes intentionally produced by an operation.—**I. partialis**. An interruption in the iridal ring, half or even less of the normal iris being present; a congenital defect.

IR'IDES, *f.* Pl. of *iris* (q. v.).

IRIDES'CENCE. From *iridescere*, to shine with the colors of the rainbow. 1. The property of decomposing light into the colors of the spectrum. 2. The condition or state of being iridescent.

IRIDES'CENT. Lat., *iridescens*. Fr., *iridescente*. Ger., *i.*, *irisi(e)rend*. Glittering with many colors which change in different lights; possessing iridescence.

IRID'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*id'esis*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *δέσις*, a binding together. An operation for artificial pupil which consists in tying off a portion of the iris.

IRID'IAN. Fr., *iridien*. See **IRIDAL**.

IR'IDIBRO'MID(E). A salt of bromiridic acid; a compound of iridium tetrabromide with the bromide of another element or radicle.

IRID'IC. Lat., *iridicus*. Fr., *iridique*. Ger., *iridisch*, *Iridium-*. Pertaining to iridium; containing iridium as a quadrivalent radicle.—**I. acid**. Fr., *acide iridique*. An acid, existing only in combination with bases, formed by treating iridium with potassium nitrate.

IR'IDICHLOR'RID(E). A compound of iridium tetrachloride with the chloride of another element or radicle.

IR'IDICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide iridicyanique*. Ger., *Iridiumcyansäure*. A crystalline substance, $H_6Ir_2(C_3N_3)_4$, acting as a hexabasic acid.

IR'IDICY'ANID(E). A salt of iridicyanic acid.

IR'IDIN. An oleoresin obtained from *Iris versicolor*; used as a cholagogue and to relieve vomiting.

IRID'IOBRO'MID(E). A compound of iridious bromide with the bromide of another element or radicle.

IRID'IOCHLOR'RID(E). A compound of iridious chloride with the chloride of another element or radicle.

IRID'IONI'TRATE. A compound of iridious nitrate with the nitrate of another element or radicle.

IRID'IOUS. Fr., *irideux*. Containing iridium as a bivalent radicle.

IRIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *iridite*. Ger., *I.* A more correct form of *iritis* (q. v.).

IRID'IUM, *n.* From *ἰρις*, the rainbow. A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804. The soluble salts of i. are actively purgative and emetic. Symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 192.7.

IR'IDOALLOCHRO'SIS, *f.* See **IRIDALLOCHROSIS**.

IR'IDOAVUL'SION. See **IRIDAVULSION**.

IRIDOCELE, *f.* $I^2r(er)-i^2d-o(o^2)-se(ka)/le(la)$; in Eng., $i^2r'i^2d-o-sel.$ -*ce'les* (-*æ*). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *iridocèle*. Ger., *Irisvorfall*. Prolapse of the iris through a perforating wound or ulcer in the cornea.

IR'IDOCHOR(I)OI'DAL. From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *χοριοειδής*, chorioid. Pertaining to the iris and to the chorioid.

IR'IDOCHOR(I)OIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *irido-chorioidite*. Ger., *Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut und der Aderhaut*. Inflammation of the uveal tract (i. e., of the iris and chorioid).—**Consecutive i.** Lat., *i. consecutiva*. I. secondary to iritis.—**Gummatous i.** Lat., *i. gummatosa*. A very rare disease, running a course similar to iritis gummatosa, but very often involving the ciliary body, chorioid, and sclera, and leading to perforation of the latter before resolution.—**I. sympathica**. See *Sympathetic i.*—**I. traumatica**. See *Traumatic i.*—**Metastatic i.** Lat., *i. metastatica*. Fr., *irido-chorioidite metastatique*. Ger., *metastatische Iridochorioiditis*. A secondary purulent i. occurring in the puerperal state, pyæmia, cerebrospinal meningitis, or erysipelas.—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *i. parenchymatosa*. See *Purulent i.*—**Plastic i.** Lat., *i. plastica*. The usual form of i., characterized by circumcorneal injection, sensitiveness to pressure, discoloration and sluggishness of the iris, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, opacities in the vitreous, either fixed or floating, and marked failure of vision.—**Purulent i.** Lat., *i. purulenta*. An i. chiefly characterized by the rapid appearance and disappear-

ance of a hypopyon which comes from the ciliary body. There is but little irritation or injection, and the aqueous humor is only slightly cloudy. This variety does not differ in its symptoms or course from the other forms of i., except in the character of the exudation.—**Rheumatic i.** Lat., *i. rheumatica*. A plastic form of i. with a marked tendency to relapses, due to a rheumatic diathesis. It is always chronic and obstinate in resisting treatment, and tends to the destruction of the ocular functions.—**Secondary i.** Any form of i. due to a pre-existing disease.—**Serous i.** Lat., *i. serosa*. See CYCLITIS.—**Simple i.** See *Plastic i.*—**Spontaneous i.** Lat., *i. spontanea*. A primary i.; in its inception merely a cyclitis.—**Suppurative i.** Lat., *i. suppurativa*. See *Purulent i.*—**Sympathetic i.** Lat., *i. sympathica*. Fr., *irido-chorioidite sympathique*. Ger., *sympathische I.* A plastic i. in one eye, secondary to an i. usually traumatic in its fellow. It was until recently regarded as identical with sympathetic ophthalmia. It is always preceded by signs of irritation, and is a very insidious, chronic, and destructive inflammation, having a most unfavorable prognosis. The main seat of the disease is in the iris and ciliary body, and there is more or less serous exudation in addition to the plastic. Treatment is of little avail, but the disease is sometimes self-limited.—**Syphilitic i.** Lat., *i. syphilitica*. See *Gummatous i.*—**Traumatic i.** Lat., *i. traumatica*. I., usually purulent in character, due to perforating wounds of the eyeball.

IRIDOCINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *κίνησις*, movement. Ger., *Regenbogenhautbewegung*. The movement of the iris (contraction and expansion).

IR'IDOCOLOBO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *κολόβωμα*, a part taken away in mutilation. Fr., *iridocolobome*. Ger., *Iriskolobom*, *Regenbogenhautspaltung* (2d def.). 1. The part of the iris removed in an iridectomy. 2. See *COLOBOMA iridis*.

IR'IDOCOR'NEAL. From *iris*, the iris, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the iris and to the cornea.

IRIDOCYCLITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *iris*, the iris, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Fr., *iridocyclite*. Ger., *I.* Inflammation of the iris and ciliary body.—**Fibrinous i.**, **Plastic i.** I. accompanied by marked effusion of plastic lymph which results in firm adhesion between the iris and ciliary body and the capsule of the lens.—**Sympathetic i.** Lat., *i. sympathica*. I. of sympathetic origin.

IR'IDOCYCLOCHOR(O)IDITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *iris*, the iris, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *χοριοειδής*, the chorioid. Inflammation of the entire uveal tract.

IRIDOCYTE. From *iris*, the iris, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr., *i., cellule chatoyante*. Ger., *Interferenzzelle*, *Glanzzeile*. A cell which produces color by reflection or interference of rays of light; due either to its physical structure or to the presence of granules.

IRIDOD'ESIS, *f.* -*de'seos* (-*od'esis*). From *iris*, the iris, and *δέσις*, a binding together. Fr., *iridodèse*. Ger., *I.* 1. An operation for making an artificial pupil for optical purposes only, as in opacity of the cornea or lamellar cataract, the pupil being dislocated toward the periphery of the cornea and iris; devised by Critchett, of London. 2. An operation for lengthening the pupil or changing it into a narrow vertical slit by two small iridectomies at diametrically opposite points on the margin of the cornea; proposed by Bowman. 3. See *IRIDESIS*.

IR'IDODIAL'YSIS. -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *iris*, the iris, and *διάλυσις*, a loosing. Fr., *iridodialyse*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautablösung*. 1. Properly, a detachment of the iris from its peripheral attachments, throughout a greater or less extent, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil; of De Wecker, a modification of iridotomy after cataract extractions, when the pupil is occluded. 2. Any separation of the iris from adhesions either to the cornea or the lens capsule.

IR'IDODONE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *δονεῖν*, to shake. Fr., *iridodonèse*. Ger., *Iriszittern*. Tremulousness of the iris, the iris shaking like a thin veil on the slightest movement of the eyeball.

IR'IDOECTOMY. See *IRIDECTOMY*.

IR'IDOENCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*). See *IRIDENCLEISIS*.

IR'IDORID'IC. Containing iridium as an apparently trivalent (but really quadrivalent) radicle.

IR'IDOKINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). See *IRIDOCINESIS*.

IR'IDOKOLOBO'MA, *n.* See *IRIDOCOLOBOMA*.

IR'IDOL. A hydrocarbon obtained from wood tar.

IR'IDOLEPTYN'SIS, *f.* -*ty'n'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *λέπτυνσις*, attenuation. Ger., *Dünnerwerden der Regenbogenhaut*. Atrophy or attenuation of the iris.

IRID'OLIN(E). A base, $C_{10}H_9N$, found in the thick oils of coal tar.

IR'IDOMALA'CIA. From *iris*, the iris, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *iridomalacie*. Ger., *Iriserweichung*. Softening and degeneration of the iris.

IR'IDOMEDIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). See *IRIDOMESODIALYSIS*.

IR'IDOMELANO'MA, *n.*, **IR'IDOMELANO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *μελάνωμα*, blackness, or *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black. Fr., *iridomélanome*. Ger., *Iridomelanom*. The deposition of black pigment masses in the iris.

IR'IDOMESODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *iris*, the iris, *μέσος*, middle, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. Ger., *Lösung der Verwachsung der inneren Irisränder*. Loosening of adhesions of the central margin of the iris.

IR'IDOMOT'OR. From *iris*, the iris, and *movere*, to move. Subservient motion in the iris.

IRIDONCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *ὄγκωσις*, a puffing out. Fr., *iridoncose*. Ger., *Iridonkosis*. Thickening of the iris, as from plastic exudation.

IRIDON'CUS, *m.* From *iris*, the iris, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Irisgeschwulst*. Tumefaction of the iris.

IRIDOO'DEA, *f.* From *iris*, the iris, *ὄν*, an egg, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. An oval conformation of the iris.

IR'IDOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *iris*, the iris, and *παράλυσις*, a loosening by the side. Paralysis of the iris.

IRIDOPAR'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*par'esis*). From *iris*, the iris, and *πάρεσις*, a letting go, paralysis. Fr., *iridoparèse*. Ger., *t(h)eilweise Lähmung der Iris*. Partial paralysis of the iris.

IR'IDOPERIPHACITIS, **IR'IDOPERIPHAKITIS**, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *iris*, the iris, *περί*, around, and *φακός*, anything shaped like lentils. An incorrect term for an inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

IR'IDOPERIPHRACTIS, *f.* -*phrac'tis*. From *iris*, the iris, *περί*, around, and *φρακτός*, fenced. Ger., *Irisumwulstung*. Of Ammon, iritis postica.

IR'IDOPERISPINK'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, *περί*, around, and *σφιγγής*, a binding tight. A series of circular folds in the iris, near the sphincter margin, observed and described by Ammon.

IR'IDOPHLEBOCOL'POS, *m.* From *iris*, the iris, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *κόλπος*, the bosom. The venous sinus of the iris.

IRIDOPLA'NIA, *f.* From *iris*, the iris, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. 1. See *HIPPUS*. 2. See *IRIDADENOSIS*.

IRIDOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded. Of Gluge, a peculiar degeneration of the eye beginning in the iris.

IRIDOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *iris*, the iris, and *πληγή*, a blow. Fr., *iridoplégie*. Ger., *Irislähmung*. See *IRIDOPARALYSIS*.—**Associative i.** Failure of the iris to respond to the stimulus of light, or the effort of accommodation.—**Photio i.**, **Reflex i.** Fr., *iridoplégie réflexe*. Failure of the iris to respond to the stimulus of light, without implication of its accommodative movements.

IRIDOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From *iris*, the iris, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *iridoptose*. Ger., *Irisvorfall*.

An old term for prolapse of the iris through a perforating wound or ulcer of the cornea.

IRIDORRHAGAS, *n.* -*rhag'ados* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ῥαγᾶς*, a rent. An old term for coloboma iridis.

IRIDORRHÆX'IS, *f.* -*rhæx'eos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* Iridectomy combined with iridovulsion.

IRIDOR'HOGE, IRIDOR'HOX, *f.* -*or'rhoges, -rho'gos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ῥῶξ*, a cleft. See **IRIDORRHAGAS**.

IR'IDORRHYTIDOMA, *n.*, **IR'IDORRHYTIDOSIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-is), -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle. Corrugation of the iris.

IRIDOS'CHISIS, *f.* -*schis'eos* (-os'chisis). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. The formation of an iridoschisma.

IRIDOSCHIS'MA, *n.* -*schis'matos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *σχίσμα*, a cleft. See **COLOBOMA iridis**.

IR'IDOSTERE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *στέρησις*, a deprivation. See **IRIDEREMIA**.

IR'IDOTENCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-is). See **IRIDENCELEISIS**.

IR'IDOTOME. From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *τομή*, a cutting. A cutting instrument for use in iridotomy.

IR'IDOTOMEDIALYSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-al'ysis). Fr., *iridotomédialyse*. See **IRIDOMESODIALYSIS**.

IR'IDOTOMENCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, *τομή*, a cutting, and *ἐγκλείν*, to shut in. See **IRIDENCELEISIS**.

IRIDOTOMIA, *f.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *iridotomie*. Ger., *Irisschnitt, Regenbogenhaut-einschneidung*. 1. Iridotomy. 2. A term now specially applied to the method of forming an artificial pupil by the natural gaping of a simple incision in the iris, or by making a v-shaped incision, and allowing the tongue-shaped piece to retract.

IRIDOTOMY. Lat., *iridotomia* (from *ἰρις*, the iris, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *iridotomie*. Ger., *Iridotomie*. 1. Originally, a division of the sphincter iridis through a corneal incision. 2. As now used, any incision into the iris.—**Extraocular i.** In which the iris is allowed to prolapse or is drawn out through a wound in the cornea before the incision is made and is then replaced.

IRIDOT'ROMOS, IRIDOT'ROMUS, *m.* From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *τρεμός*, a trembling. See **IRIDODONESTIS**.

IR'IDOVALO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *ἰρις*, the iris, and *ovum*, an egg. See **IRIDOODEA**.

I'RING. Lat., *irinum*. Fr., *i.* A substance, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, similar to camphor, distilled from *Iris florentina*.

IRIOD'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-od'esis). See **IRIDODESIS**.

IRIPA. A tree growing in Malabar and producing a purgative resin.

I'RIS, *f.* *I'ridos* (-is), *i'reos* (-is). Gr., *ἰρις*. Fr., *i.*, *rhizome d'i. (varié)* (4th def.), *glaiéul bleu* (4th def.). Ger., *I.*, *Regenbogenhaut* (1st def.), *Schwertel* (3d def.), *Schwertlilie* (3d def.), *verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie* (4th def.). 1. A thin, circular, contractile membrane, hanging vertically like a curtain in the anterior chamber. It is attached at its periphery to the sclerocorneal margin by means of the ligamentum pectinatum, and perforated near its centre by a circular hole called the pupil. It forms the anterior segment of the uveal coat of the eye. Its posterior surface is covered with pigment. It contains a set of circular muscular fibres, the sphincter, which contracts the pupil; and radiating fibres of elastic tissue which dilate the pupil. 2. Any morbid condition of the skin appearing in the form of a circle or of intersecting circles the centres of which are marked by an inflorescence. 3. A genus of iridaceous herbs. 4. Of the U. S. Ph., blue flag, the rhizome and rootlets of *I. versicolor*.—**Bearded i.** *I. germanica*, *I. cristata*, *I. sambucina*, etc.—**Boston i.** *I. virginica*.—**Brown-flowered i.** *I. squalens*.—**Bulbous i.** Any species of *I.* (3d def.) with tuberous roots (i. e., *I.*

xiphium and others belonging to the section *Xiphium*).

—**Chalcedonian i.** *I. susiana*.—**Common English i.** *I. pseudacorus*.—**Common garden i.** *I. germanica* and its varieties.—**Common i.** 1. *I. germanica*. 2. In Great Britain, *I. pseudacorus*.—**Extractum iridis** [U. S. Ph.].

Fr., *extrait d'i. (varié)*. Ger., *verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilienextrakt*. A solid extract of i. (4th def.).—**Extrac-**

tum iridis fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'i. varié*. Ger., *flüssiges verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilienextrakt*. Fluid extract of i. (4th def.).—**Extractum iridis versicoloris**. See **Ex-**

tractum iridis. A preparation made by grating fresh i. root, reducing to a pulp, express-

ing, decanting the liquid part of the juice, and drying the dregs.—**Florentine i.** *I. flo-*

rentina.—**Fluid extract of i.** See **Extractum iridis fluidum**.

—**German i.** *I. germanica*.—**Great spotted i.** *I. susi-*

ana.—**I. alba**. Fr., *i. blanc*. A variety of *I. florentina*.—

I. cærulea. Fr., *i. bleu*. A variety of *I. germanica*.—**I.**

camphor. Ger., *P'öl, P'kamp-*

fer. A substance, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, obtained from the root of *I.*

florentina.—**I. cristata**. Crested i.; a North American species. The root is purgative, and from the flowers is

prepared a syrup, which is said to have the properties of syrup of violets.—**I. dichotoma**. Fr., *i. dichotome*. Blue

curls; found in Siberia, where the root is used for tooth-

ache.—**I. douglasiana**. A medicinal herb growing in California.—**I. florentina**. Fr., *I. de Florence* (1st and

3d def's), *racine d'i.* (2d def.). Ger., *florentiner Schwertel*

(1st def.), *florentinische Schwertlilie* (1st def.), *florentinische*

Violenwurzel (3d def.), *Veilchenwurzel* (3d def.), *P'wurzel* (3d

def.). Syn.: *rhizoma iridis* [Br. Ph.] (3d def.), *radix iridis*

florentinæ (3d def.), *radix ireos* (3d def.). 1. A species

closely allied to *I. pallida*. It is one of the sources of orris

root (see 3d def.). 2. *I. germanica*. 3. In the U. S. Sec-

ondary List, 1870, orris root, obtained from *I. germanica*,

I. pallida, and *I. florentina*, cathartic, and in large doses

emetic; once used as a diuretic in dropsy, but now chiefly

employed, on account of its delicate violet odor, as an in-

gredient in tooth powders and perfumes. It is also used

by the French for making issue peas.—**I. fœtida**, **I. fœ-**

tidissima. Fr., *i. fétide*. Ger., *stinkender Schwertel*. Stinking

gladwyn. Its root was once employed in Eu-

ropean medicine as a cathartic, emetic, and anodyne, but

is now little used.—**I. fœtidissima flavescens**. Fr., *i.*

jaunâtre. A variety of *I. fœtida*.—**I. germanica**. Fr.,

i. d'Allemagne. Ger., *deutscher Schwertel*. One of the chief

sources of orris root (see *I. florentina* [3d def.]). It is

common about Florence and Lucca. It is employed in

the form of a paste and powder. The root is used as a de-

obstruent, aperient, and diuretic, and also externally as

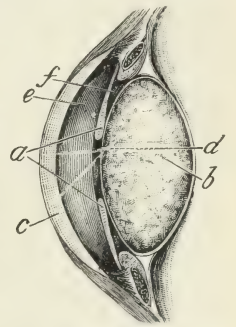


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE
HUMAN IRIS.

a, the iris; b, the crystalline lens; c, the cornea; d, the pupil; e, the anterior chamber; f, the posterior chamber.

official in the London Ph. under the name of *Gladiolus luteus*. Its root has an acrid styptic taste, and has been used as an errhine and sialagogue and in dropsy, dysentery, and various other diseases. It is sometimes mixed with calamus root, from which it may be distinguished by its astringent taste, dark color, and lack of aroma. The seed has been used as a substitute for coffee. A carbohydrate, irisin, has been isolated from this plant.—*I. sibirica*. Fr., *i. des prés*. Ger., *sibirischer Schwertel*. A species found in Europe and North Asia. Its resin is vulnerary and astringent. Its root is emetic and purgative and is used in Siberia in syphilis.—*I. silvestris*. *I. germanica*.—*I. susiana*. Fr., *fleur du diable*. Chalcædonian i.; a species having purgative qualities.—*I. tremulans*. See under IRIDODONESIS.—*I. tuberosa*. Fr., *i. tubéreux*. Ger., *knolliger Schwertel*. A species found in the East, having a purgative root which is said to have been eaten, when grated and mixed with sugar, by the Egyptians to give them strength and reduce obesity.—*I. verna*, *I. vernata*. Fr., *i. printanier*. Vernal i.; a species growing in the southern United States. The root is purgative.—*I. versicolor*. Fr., *i. bigarré*. Ger., *bunter Schwertel*. The larger blue flag of North America, the root of which has cathartic, emetic, and diuretic properties. The flowers give a blue infusion, used as a test for acids and alkalies. Iodidin, a powerful hepatic stimulant, is prepared from the root.—*I. violacea*. Fr., *i. violet*. A variety of *I. germanica*.—*I. virginica*. Boston i., having similar properties to those of *I. versicolor*.—*I. vulgaris*. *I. germanica*.—**Knobby-rooted i.** *I. tuberosa*.—**Rhizoma iridis** [Ger. Ph.] (**florentinæ**). Fr., *i. de Florence (rhizome)* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *i.* [U. S. Ph.]. The rhizome of *I. versicolor* [U. S. Ph.], or *I. germanica* [Ger. Ph.].

IRISA. In the East Indian bazaars, an orris root dried without the removal of the outer peel; supposed to be the product of *Iris germanica*.

IRISA'TION. From *iris*, the rainbow. See IRIDES-CENCE.

I'RISIN. Fr., *irisine*. Ger., *I.* 1. A carbohydrate obtained from the rhizome of *Iris pseudacorus*. It is apparently very closely related to, though not identical with, inulin. 2. An oleoresin obtained by precipitating with water, the tincture of the rhizome of *Iris versicolor*; it is employed in the form of pills, in doses of 0.15 to 0.20 grammes, as an emetic and drastic purgative, and in smaller doses as a diuretic. See IRIDIN.

IRIS'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See IRITIS.

I'RISOL. A proprietary antiseptic said to consist chiefly of iodoform and boric acid.

IRIT'IC. Lat., *iriticus*. Pertaining to iritis.

IRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *iris*, the rainbow. Fr., *i. irite*. Ger., *I. Regenbogenhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the tissue of the iris from whatever cause.—**Arthritic i.** See Gouty i.—**Gelatinous i.** Fr., *i. gélatineuse*. Ger., *gelatinöse Regenbogenhautentzündung*. I. characterized by a spongy or gelatinous exudation in the pupillary space or at the bottom of the anterior chamber and appearing like flocculi. It is fibrous, and consists of a network of fibrillæ, inclosing red and white blood corpuscles and a finely granular substance. It is usually of a gouty or rheumatic nature.—**Gonorrhœal i.** Fr., *i. gonorrhéique*. Ger., *gonorrhöische Regenbogenhautentzündung*. A mixed form of i., partly plastic, partly serous, occurring in patients suffering from gonorrhœa, and usually immediately preceded by an arthritic inflammation.—**Gouty i.** Fr., *i. gouteuse*. Ger., *gichtische Regenbogenhautentzündung*. I. occurring during an attack of gout, or in persons of gouty diathesis, and resembling very closely the rheumatic form, especially in the severity of the pain, the frequent relapses, and the spongy or gelatinous exudation.—**Gummatous i.** Lat., *i. gummata*. Fr., *i. gommeuse*. Ger.,

gummöse I. (oder *Regenbogenhautentzündung*). A variety of syphilitic i. occurring in the latter stages of constitutional syphilis, characterized by the formation of one or more nodules or gummata in the tissue of the iris, with relative integrity of the neighboring tissue. The term is improperly applied to *I. papulosa*. See *Syphilitic i.*—**I. blennorrhagica**. Fr., *i. blennorrhagique*. See *Gonorrhœal i.*—**I. diabetica**. A form of i., usually associated with abundant hypopyon, occurring in diabetes.—**I. innominata**. Fr., *i. innominée*. An old term for certain ill defined forms of i.—**I. intermittens**. The i. of ophthalmia intermittens.—**I. leprosa**. I. characterized by little nodes in the ciliary part of the iris.—**I. medorrhœica**. An improper term for gonorrhœal ophthalmia.—**I. papulosa**. See under *Syphilitic i.*—**I. parenchymatosa**. See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. plastica**, *I. plastique*. See *Plastic i.*—**I. purulenta**. See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. rheumatica**. Fr., *i. rhumatismale (arthritique)*. Ger., *rheumatische Regenbogenhautentzündung*. I. occurring in the course of an attack of articular rheumatism or in rheumatic persons.—**I. scrophulosa**. Fr., *i. scrofuleuse*. Ger., *scrophulöse Regenbogenhautentzündung*. A plastic form of i., said by Arlt to occur in scrofulous children and to be due to scrofula.—**I. serosa**. See *Serous i.*—**I. simplex**. See *Simple i.*—**I. suppurativa**. Fr., *i. suppurative*. See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. syphilitica**. See *Syphilitic i.*—**I. traumatica**. Fr., *i. traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Regenbogenhautentzündung*. I., either plastic or purulent, from an injury.—**I. tuberculosa**. Fr., *i. tuberculeuse*. See *Tuberculous i.*—**I. variolosa**. Fr., *i. varioleuse*. Ger., *variolöse Regenbogenhautentzündung*. A plastic i. occurring in the course of, or consequent on, variola.—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *i. parenchymatosa*, *i. suppurativa*. Fr., *i. parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Regenbogenhautentzündung*. I. characterized by the exudation, usually, of lymphoid or pus cells into the tissue of the iris.—**Plastic i.** Lat., *i. plastica*. Fr., *i. plastique*, *i. simple*. Ger., *plastische Regenbogenhautentzündung*. A simple exudative i. in which the exudation occurs usually on the posterior surface of the iris and along the sphincter margin of the pupil, though it may occur on the anterior surface and even in the tissue of the iris.—**Primary i.** I. which is not the result of an injury or of preexisting disease of another part of the eye.—**Quiet i.** I. not accompanied by the typical features of inflammation.—**Recurrent i.**, **Relapsing i.** Fr., *i. récurrente*. Ger., *recediv(e)rende (oder recurri[e]rende) Regenbogenhautentzündung*. A form of i. characterized by frequent relapses.—**Rheumatic i.** See *I. rheumatica*.—**Scrofulous i.** See *I. scrophulosa*.—**Secondary i.** I. which occurs as a result of previously existing disease of another part of the eye.—**Serous i.** Lat., *i. serosa*. Fr., *i. séreuse*. Ger., *seröse Regenbogenhautentzündung*. An improper term for pure cyclitis.—**Simple i.** Lat., *i. simplex*. Fr., *i. simple*. I. occurring, either in an acute or chronic form, idiopathically or after diseases of the conjunctiva and cornea, characterized by a decoloration and opaque appearance of the iris, the slight thickening or non-thickening of the vitreous humor, and the absence of plastic exudation.—**Specific i.** See *Gummatous i.*—**Spongy i.** See *Gelatinous i.*—**Suppurative i.** See *Parenchymatous i.*—**Syphilitic i.** Lat., *i. syphilitica*. Fr., *i. syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische I.* I. due to syphilis.—**Traumatic i.** See *I. traumatica*.—**Tuberculous i.** Lat., *i. tuberculosa*. Fr., *i. tuberculeuse*. I. following tuberculosis of other organs and appearing in the form of grayish yellow spots, first in the periphery of the iris and afterward in the iris itself.—**Variolous i.** See *I. variolosa*.

IRIT'OMY. See IRIDOTOMY.

IRON. Gr., *σίδνος*. Lat., *ferrum*. Fr., *fer*. Ger., *Eisen*. A metallic element known to the ancients. It occurs in nature both in the uncombined state (chiefly

in the form of meteoric masses) and combined with oxygen and other elements, constituting a variety of minerals. Among these minerals are magnetite (magnetic i. ore, loadstone, the *ferri oxidum magneticum* of the Br. Ph.), franklinite, red and brown hæmatite, siderite, and i. stone. I. is also present to a small extent in certain vegetable tissues, and forms an essential constituent of hæmoglobin. It is employed in medicine as a reconstituent tonic in anæmic conditions however originating, the essential feature in all of them being a deficiency of i. in the blood. The compounds of i. with the mineral acids are used locally as astringents and styptics. Some of the preparations of i. (e. g., the iodide and chloride) appear to have special virtues. When pure, i. is a hard, tenacious, lustrous, grayish white substance, highly ductile and malleable, having a slight astringent taste, and emitting an odor when rubbed. In this form it is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *ferrum*, and in the Fr. Cod. as *fer métallique*. It may also be obtained in the form of a light, soft, dull gray powder, by reduction of an i. oxide or chloride with hydrogen. This constitutes the reduced i. or i. by hydrogen (*ferrum reductum*) [U. S. Ph., 1875, Ger. Ph.], *ferrum reductum* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph.], *fer réduit par l'hydrogène* [Fr. Cod.]. Under the form of i. filings (*limatura ferri*) it is official as the *ferrum pulveratum* of the Ger. Ph. These form a lustrous powder completely soluble in dilute hydrochloric and in sulphuric acids. The sp. gr. of pure i. is 7.84. At a red heat i. becomes soft, and two fragments of the metal at a white heat can be welded together. Exposed to a higher temperature, i. becomes brittle. It is said to melt at a temperature of about 1,500° C.; but this limit is too low, and should be placed at from 1,900° to 2,100° C. I. combines with carbon in different proportions, and in this way the different commercial varieties of the metal are formed. Wrought i. contains the least carbon (from 0.15 to 0.3 per cent.), has a fibrous structure, and is soft and very tenacious. Cast i. contains 5 per cent. of carbon, either in combination as an i. carbide, or under the form of free graphite, is harder and more brittle, and has a crystalline or granular structure. Steel is i., containing 0.6 per cent. or more of carbon. I. also varies in physical properties according as it contains sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, manganese, copper, or arsenic. Symbol Fe.; atomic weight, 55.9. Cf. FERRUM.—**Acid i. arsenate**. See *Monohydric i. arsenate*.—**Acid i. phosphate**. See *Monohydric i. phosphate*.—**Alcoholized i.** An old term for i. oxide over which vapor of alcohol has been passed; now applied to finely powdered metallic i., produced by grinding i. filings with honey, and without the use of alcohol, the specific name being applied to indicate a high grade of refinement or of subtlety. Cf. ALCOHOL.—**Alginoid i.** See *I. alginate*.—**Ammoniated i.** See *I. and ammonium chloride*.—**Aromatic mixture of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Mistura FERRI aromatica* (under FERRUM).—**Basic i. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure basique de fer*. Ger., *basisches Eisenchlorür*. See *I. oxychloride*.—**Basic i. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate basique de fer*. A compound of ferrous or ferric phosphate with an i. oxide or i. hydroxide.—**Basic i. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate basique de fer*. A compound of ferrous or ferric sulphate with an i. oxide or i. hydroxide.—**Black i. oxid(e)**. Fr., *oxyde noir de fer*. Magnetic i. oxide.—**Cast i.** See under *I.*—**Catalytic i.** *Liquor ferri oxychlorati*.—**Citrate of i. sesquioxid(e)**. Fr., *citrate de sesquioxyde de fer*. Ferric citrate.—**Compound i. mixture** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Mistura FERRI composita* (under FERRUM).—**Compound pills of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Pilule FERRI compositæ* (under FERRUM).—**Dialyzed i.** Lat., *ferrum dialysatum*. Fr., *fer dialysé*. Ger., *dialys(e)rtes Eisen*. Soluble i. hydroxide (in reality an oxychloride); a non-astringent chalybeate, often administered in the form of

the solution (called *liquor ferri dialysatus* and *liquor ferri oxychlorati* [q. v.]), obtained by dialysis of a basic ferric salt.—**Hydrated oxid(e) of i.** See *FERRI oxidum hydratum* (under FERRUM) and *I. hydroxide* (2d var.).—**Hydrated oxid(e) of i. with magnesia** [U. S. Ph.]. See *FERRI oxidum hydratum cum magnesia* (under FERRUM).—**Hydrated peroxid(e) of i.** Lat., *ferri peroxidum hydratum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *peroxyde de fer hydraté*. 1. See *FERRI oxidum hydratum cum magnesia* (under FERRUM). 2. A compound, $\text{Fe}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by drying ferrihydroxide; a reddish brown powder insoluble in water.—**Hydrated tritoxid(e) of i.** See *FERRI oxidum hydratum* (under FERRUM).—**I. acetate**. Lat., *ferrum aceticum (oxydatum) [solubile]*. Fr., *acétate de fer*. Ger., *essigsäures Eisen*. The ferrous acetate (Fr., *acétate ferreux*; Ger., *essigsäures Eisenoxydul*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs in greenish white, monoclinic crystals, readily soluble in water. The ferric acetate (Fr., *acétate ferrique*; Ger., *essigsäures Eisenoxyd*), $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Fe}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms dark red crystals.—**I. albuminate**. Lat., *ferri albuminas, ferrum albuminat*. Fr., *albuminate de fer*. Ger., *Eisenalbuminat*. A compound of i. and albumin, variously prepared. Diehl's process consists in mixing a dilute solution of ferric chloride with one of white of egg, and precipitating with sodium chloride. It is a brownish powder, soluble in water, and containing 3.5 per cent. of metallic i.—**I. alginate**. Alginoid i., a salt of i. and alginic acid, tasteless and not astringent.—**I. ammoniochlorid(e)**. See *I. and ammonium chloride*.—**I. ammoniocitrate**. See *I. and ammonium citrate*.—**I. ammoniosulphate**. See *I. and ammonium sulphate*.—**I. ammoniotartrate**. See *I. and ammonium tartrate*.—**I. and ammonium arsenate**. Ammonioferric arsenate, a ruby red, transparent, fissured mass, left by the evaporation of a solution of recently precipitated ferric arsenate in aqueous ammonia.—**I. and ammonium chlorid(e)**. Lat., *ammonium chloratum ferratum* [Ger. Ph.], (seu *muraticum ferruginosum*), *chlorure ferriqueammonicum, chlorurem ferrium et chlorurem ammonicum, chloruretum ferri ammoniacale, ferrum sesquichloratum cum ammonio chlorato*. Fr., *chlorure de fer ammoniacal*. Ger., *Salmiak Eisen*. Ammoniated i. chloride; a double chloride of i. and ammonium. The compound of this nature, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., was probably a mixture of i. chloride and ammonium chloride, and not a chemical combination. It occurs in the form of orange red crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol, and is of a saline, styptic taste. When prepared by sublimation, it was called *flores martiales* and *ens Martis*.—**I. and ammonium citrate**. Lat., *ferri et ammonii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ferrum citricum (oxydatum* [Ger. Ph.]) *ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *citras ammonico-ferricus, citras ferrico-ammonicus, citras ferri, ferrum oxydatum citricum cum ammonia, ferro-ammonium citricum, ferri ammoniocitras*. Fr., *citrate de fer et d'ammoniaque (ou ammoniacal), citrate ferrique ammoniacal*. Ger., *citronensäures Eisenoxydammonium*. Syn.: *i. and ammonia citrate, i. ammoniocitrate, soluble i. citrate*. Ammonioferric citrate, occurring in transparent, garnet colored, deliquescent scales readily soluble in water. Its exact chemical constitution is not known. It is prepared either by evaporating together 3 parts of solution of i. citrate and 1 part of water of ammonia [U. S. Ph.], or by extemporaneously forming i. citrate as in the process of the Br. Ph., which directs that 14 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia diluted with 2 imperial pints of distilled water be added to 8 fl. oz. of solution of i. persulphate, thus forming an i. oxide, the latter to be dissolved in a solution of 4 oz. (av.) of citric acid in distilled water, and heated, thus forming an i. citrate; and to the whole 5½ fl. oz. of solution of ammonia added, and the resulting compound obtained by evaporation.—**I. and ammonium citriphosphate**. A preparation corresponding nearly to the *ferri phos-*

phas of the U. S. Ph., made by dissolving 100 parts of powdered citric acid in 100 of water, adding ammonia enough to make its odor very perceptible, and 100 parts of powdered ferric phosphate, evaporating, and drying. It consists of greenish red, amorphous scales or laminae, readily soluble in water, less soluble in dilute alcohol, insoluble in strong alcohol.—**I. and ammonium cyanid(e).** Ammonium ferrocyanide.—**I. and ammonium sulphate.** Lat., *ferri et ammonii sulphas*. Fr., *sulfate de fer ammoniacal* (ou *et d'ammoniaque*). A double sulphate of i. and ammonium. There are: 1. *Ammonioferrous sulphate* (Lat., *ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum ammoniatum*; Fr., *sulfate ammonio-ferreux*; Ger., *schweifelsaures Eisenoxydul-Ammonium*), $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming hard, greenish crystals, moderately soluble in water, and showing no tendency to efflorescence. 2. *Ammonioferric sulphate* (or *alum*), ammonium, iron alum (Lat., *ferri et ammonii sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]; Fr., *sulfate ammonio-ferrique* (ou *ferrique ammoniacal*), *alum de fer ammoniacal*; Ger., *schweifelsaures Eisenoxydammonium ammoniakalischer Eisenaun*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming pale violet colored, octahedral crystals of acid astringent taste, and slightly acid reaction. It effloresces on exposure to the air, and is more soluble in water than the ammonioferrous salt.—**I. and ammonium tartrate.** Lat., *ferri et ammonii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferri ammoniotartras*, *tartras ferricoammonicus*. Fr., *tartrate ferricoammonique*, *tartrate de fer ammoniacal* (ou *et d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Ammonium*. Ammonioferric tartrate, a double salt of uncertain and probably variable composition, consisting of bright red or yellowish brown scales, soluble in water, and produced by forming a hydrated i. oxide in the usual way, using 90 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate, then making a solution of ammonium tartrate by neutralizing tartaric acid dissolved in water with ammonia, adding an excess of 30 parts of tartaric acid, and mixing in the hydrated oxide.—**I. and bismuth citrate.** Lat., *ferri et bismuthi citras*. A compound of i. and bismuth with citric acid. A solution called the solution of i. and bismuth citrate has been prepared by dissolving bismuth citrate in aqua ammonia, and mixing with i. and ammonium citrate. It is not, however, a compound, but only a mechanical mixture of the ingredients which it contains.—**I. and hydrogen cyanid(e).** See HYDROFERROCYANIC ACID.—**I. and magnesium citrate.** Lat., *ferri et magnesi citras*. A salt occurring in greenish or yellowish scales of acidulous taste, and readily soluble in water; prepared by dissolving 2 parts of freshly precipitated i. hydrate in an aqueous solution of 3 parts of citric acid, and adding magnesium carbonate until all the free acid is neutralized.—**I. and magnesium oxid(e).** A crystalline substance, or a red powder, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{MgO}$, compounded of ferric oxide and magnesia.—**I. and manganese carbonate.** A mixture of ferrous and manganous carbonates, extemporaneously prepared, used, combined with sugar or syrup, in various unofficial preparations.—**I. and manganese iodid(e).** A mixture of the iodides of these two metals, usually extemporaneously prepared, used in various syrups.—**I. and potassium cyanid(e).** Potassium ferrocyanide.—**I. and potassium ferrocyanid(e).** Potassium and i. ferrocyanide.—**I. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *ferri et potassii sulphas*. Fr., *sulfate de fer et de potasse*. Ger., *schweifelsaures Eisenoxydkali*. Potassioferric alum (or sulphate), ordinary i. alum, sometimes used to replace the official ammonioferric sulphate.—**I. and potassium sulphid(e).** Fr., *sulfure de f. et de potassium*. A substance, formerly official, occurring in purple acicular crystals; formed by melting together iron filings, potassium carbonate, and sulphur.—**I. and potassium tartrate.** Lat., *ferri et potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum tartaratum* [Br. Ph.], *tartras ferricopotassicus*, *tar-*

tarus ferratus (seu *ferruginosus*), *tartras ferricocalicus*, *kaliun ferrotartaricum*. Fr., *tartrate ferrico-potassique* (ou *de fer et de potassium*). Ger., *weinsaures Eisenoxydkali*, *Eisen Weinstein*. A double salt, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6(\text{FeO})\text{K}$, produced by the action of potassium bitartrate on freshly made hydrated i. oxide, and occurring as transparent scales of brownish red or garnet red color, and of sweetish taste. It is readily soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol.—**I. and quinine citrate.** Lat., *ferri et quiniæ* (seu *quiniæ* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]) *citras* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum ferrocitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *citras quiniæ et ferri*, *citras ferricus et citras chinini*, *citras ferrochinicus*. Fr., *citrate de fer et de quinine*. Ger., *Eisenchinincitrat*, *citronensaures Eisenchinin*. A salt forming dark-golden scales of a greenish or reddish tinge, having a bitter taste, and completely soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol; prepared by adding to an aqueous solution of 88 parts of i. citrate, 12 parts of dried quinine, and evaporating [U. S. Ph.]; by adding i. oxide (prepared by mixing together 8 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of solution of i. persulphate in 4 pints of water) to a solution of 3 oz. (av.) of citric acid heated over the water bath, thus forming a solution of an i. citrate, to which is then added freshly prepared quinine, precipitated by ammonia water from an acid solution of 1 oz. (av.) of quinine sulphate, 12 fl. drachms of solution of ammonia being finally added, and the whole evaporated [Br. Ph.]; or by adding 1 part of quinine precipitated by caustic soda from a solution of the sulphate to 3 parts of powdered i. (*ferrum pulveratum*), and 6 parts of citric acid in 500 parts of water [Ger. Ph.]. The solution of i. and quinine citrate is the *liquor ferri et quiniæ citratis* of the U. S. Ph.—**I. and quinine cyanid(e).** See QUININE FERROCYNIDE.—**I. and sodium citrophosphate.** FERRI phosphas (under FERRUM).—**I. and sodium disaccharate.** See FERROSOL.—**I. and sodium pyrophosphate.** A solution of i. pyrophosphate in an aqueous solution of sodium pyrophosphate.—**I. and strychnine citrate.** Lat., *ferri et strychninæ* (seu *strychninæ*) *citras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de fer et de strychnine*. Ger., *citronensaures Eisenstrychnin*, *Eisenstrychnincitrat*. A substance prepared by the mutual reaction of 1 part each of citric acid and strychnine, 98 parts of water, and 120 parts of ammonium citrate. It forms red scales, readily soluble in water, and of a very bitter taste. Its exact chemical constitution is not known.—**I. and zinc oxid(e).** A crystalline substance, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{ZnO}$.—**I. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de fer*. 1. Ferrous arsenate (Lat., *ferri arsenias* [Br. Ph.], *arsenias ferrosus* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *arséniate ferreux*; Ger., *arsensaures Eisenoxydul*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$, is prepared by the action of a solution of sodium arsenate, or combined with sodium acetate [Br. Ph.], on a solution of ferrous sulphate. It is a white amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water. Exposed to the air, it turns green, and is converted into a basic *ferrosoferric arsenate*, $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2\cdot 2\text{Fe}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2\cdot\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. 2. Normal ferric arsenate (Fr., *arséniate ferrique*; Ger., *arsensaures Eisenoxyd*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs in nature as a mineral.—**I. arsenid(e).** A compound of arsenic and i. One is known forming a white, brittle substance, FeAs, and another, FeAs₂, occurring in nature as a mineral.—**I. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de fer*. A ferrous arsenite, $\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_5$, formed by the action of a solution of arsenic trioxide upon ferrous sulphate. It is a greenish white precipitate, becoming yellow on drying. Several basic ferric arsenites are known, one of which, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_5\text{As}$, is formed as bulky brown precipitate when ferric hydroxide (hydrated i. oxide) is added to a solution of arsenic trioxide.—**I. benzoate.** A substance, $\text{Fe}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by treating a solution of i. tersulphate with a concentrated solution of sodium benzoate or ammonium benzoate,

and drying the resultant precipitate. It occurs as a brownish orange powder, almost tasteless, and slightly soluble in water and in alcohol.—**I. bromid(e)**. Fr., *bromure de fer*. Ger., *Bromeisen*. A compound of i. and bromine including: 1. *Ferrous bromide* (Lat., *ferri bromidum*; Fr., *bromure ferreux*; Ger., *Eisenbromür*), FeBr_2 , is formed by the action of bromine on i. It may be obtained in the form of yellowish crystals, but usually occurs as a brick-red, deliquescent, and unstable substance that can be preserved by the addition of sugar, as in the *syrupus ferri bromidi* [U. S. Ph.]. The *bromure ferreux* of the Fr. Cod. is an aqueous solution of ferrous bromide containing about one third its weight of the salt. Hydrated ferrous bromide, $\text{FeBr}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms bluish green tubular crystals. It is obtained by dissolving i. in aqueous hydrobromic acid. 2. *Ferric bromide* (Fr., *bromure ferrique*; Ger., *Eisenbromid*), Fe_2Br_6 , is prepared by heating i. with an excess of bromine. It forms dark red, deliquescent crystals.—**I. carbonate**. Lat., *ferri carbonas*. Fr., *carbonate de fer*. The only i. carbonate known is ferrous carbonate (Lat., *carbonas ferrosus*; Fr., *carbonate ferreux*; Ger., *kohlensaures Eisenoxydul*), a substance, FeCO_3 , occurring in the crystalline state in nature, and obtained artificially by precipitation of a soluble ferrous salt with an alkaline carbonate. When so prepared it is a white, flocculent substance, which rapidly undergoes decomposition when exposed to the air, and becomes converted into ferric oxide, its color at the same time changing to a greenish and finally a brownish hue (see *I. subcarbonate*). This decomposition is hindered by mixing the precipitate with sugar, as in the official *massa ferri carbonatis* and *mistura ferri composita*.—**I. caseinate**. See *FERRUM caseinatum*.—**I. by hydrogen**. See *Reduced i.*—**I. chlorid(e)**. Fr., *chlorure de fer*. Ger., *Chloreisen*, *Eisenchlorür*. Three i. chlorides are known: 1. Ferrous chloride (Lat., *chloruretum ferrosium* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *chlorure ferreux*; Ger., *Eisenchlorür*), FeCl_2 , a substance forming colorless glistening scales, deliquescent in the air, and readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It occurs also combined with four molecules of water, $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and then forms bluish, transparent crystals, which become green on exposure to the air. It is official in the latter form in the Fr. Cod. as *chlorure ferreux cristallisé*. 2. Ferric chloride (Lat., *ferri chloridum*, *chloruretum ferricum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *chlorure ferrique*; Ger., *Eisenchlorid*), i. sesquichloride, or i. perchloride, Fe_2Cl_6 , often called simply i. chloride, forms black iridescent laminae, which appear red by transmitted light, and exhibit a greenish metallic lustre by reflected light. It is readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and deliquesces on exposure to the air. In the anhydrous state it constitutes the *chlorure ferrique* of the Fr. Cod. [Lat., *chloruretum ferricum anhydricum*]. Combined with 12 molecules of water, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, it is an orange-colored substance of crystalline structure, constituting the *ferri chloridum* of the U. S. Ph. and the *ferrum sesquichloratum* of the Ger. Ph. It also occurs combined with five molecules of water, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming reddish crystals, or six molecules of water, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming yellowish crystals. This compound is a powerful astringent and styptic. 3. *Ferrosulfuric chloride*, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a yellow, deliquescent, crystalline substance. There are also basic i. chlorides (see *i. oxychloride*), and various compounds of ferrous and ferric chloride with alkaline chlorides, ammonia, nitrosyl chloride, etc. (see *I. and ammonium chloride*).—**I. citrate**. Fr., *citrate de fer*. Ger., *Eisencitrat*, *citronensaures Eisenoxyd*. A salt of i. and citric acid. Ferric citrate (Lat., *ferri citras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum citricum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *citras ferricus*. Fr., *citrate ferrique* [ou de sesquioxyde de fer]; Ger., *citronensaures Eisenoxyd*), $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2\text{Fe}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is obtained by dissolving ferric hydrate in warm citric

acid, and evaporating (a little ammonia first being added in making the pharmaceutical preparation). It occurs in transparent, garnet scales, readily soluble in water.—**I. crenate**. Fr., *crénate de fer*. A soluble compound of i. and crenic acid found in mineral waters.—**I. cyanid(e)**. Lat., *ferri cyanidum*. Fr., *cyanure de fer*. Ger., *Cyaneisen*, *Eisencyanür*. The simple i. cyanides are not definitely known, although it is thought that ferrous cyanide, $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_2$, is formed as a rust-colored precipitate when a ferrous salt is acted on by potassic cyanide.—**I. disulphate**. See *I. pyrosulphate*.—**I. ferricyanid(e)**. A salt of i. and ferricyanic acid. There occur: 1. Ferrous ferricyanide (Ger., *Ferroferridcyanür*), $\text{Fe}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_4 = \text{Fe}_5\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_{12}$ (see under *FERRICYANIDE*). 2. Ferric ferricyanide, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_4 = \text{Fe}_4\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_{12}$, soluble in water. Other i. ferricyanides are known, whose composition is different from either of these given.—**I. ferrocyanid(e)**. A compound of i. and ferrocyanic acid. Of these compounds there are known: 1. *Ferrous ferrocyanide*, or *ferrosoferrous cyanide*, $\text{Fe}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_2$, a white powder insoluble in water. 2. *Potassic ferrous ferrocyanide*. See *POTASSIUM* and *i. ferrocyanide*. 3. *Ferric ferrocyanide*, or *Prussian blue*, $\text{Fe}_3\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{N}_3)_2 = \text{Fe}_4\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_{12}$, a deep blue powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in a solution of oxalic acid or ammonium acetate. Formerly official in the U. S. Ph., and still official in several pharmacopœias.—**I. filings**. See *FERRUM præparatum* and *FERRUM metallicum*.—**I. glycerophosphate**. A salt of i. and glycerophosphoric acid.—**I. hydroxid(e)**. Ger., *Eisenoxyhydrat*. I. hydrate, hydrated oxide of i., a compound of i. with hydroxyl. A variety of such compounds are known: 1. Ferrous hydroxide (Ger., *Eisenoxydulhydrat*), $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$, a body which when pure is white, but which rapidly decomposes on exposure to the air, becoming first green, and then brown. 2. Ferric hydroxide (Ger., *Eisenoxydhydrat*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6$ (or $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_4 = \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [Fr. Cod.]), a body soluble in hydrochloric acid, constituting the *ferri oxidum hydratum* of the U. S. Ph. and the *ferri oxidum humidum* of the Br. Ph. By drying ferric hydroxide, another compound is produced (see *Hydrated peroxide of i.* [2d def.]) which enters into the composition of *i. subcarbonate* (*ferri subcarbonas*, U. S. Ph., 1870). I. rust (Lat., *rubigo ferri*, *ferri rubigo* [Dub. Ph.]) is chiefly ferric hydroxide with a small admixture of ferrous compounds. 3. Ferrosulfuric hydroxide, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6$, the compound formed, according to some authorities, when the so called *magnetic oxide of i.* is prepared according to the process of the Br. Ph.—**I. hypophosphite**. Fr., *hypophosphite de fer*. A salt of i. and hypophosphorous acid. There are known to exist: 1. *Dihydric ferrous hypophosphite* (Ger., *unterphosphorigsaures Eisenoxydul*), $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$, a salt readily converted into the ferric compound. 2. *Dihydric ferric hypophosphite* (Ger., *unterphosphorigsaures Eisenoxyd*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_6$, usually called simply hypophosphite of i., the *ferri hypophosphis* of the U. S. Ph. It is a white or grayish substance, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in hydrochloric and acetic acids.—**I. hyposulphite**. Lat., *ferri hyposulphis*. Fr., *hyposulfite de fer*. Ferrous hyposulphite (Ger., *unterschwefligsaures Eisenoxydul*), FeS_2O_3 , a substance produced along with i. sulphite by the action of sulphurous acid on metallic i.—**I. iodate**. Ger., *jodsaures Eisenoxyd*. Ferric iodate, a salt, $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{IO}_3)_6 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by precipitating a dilute solution of ferric chloride with potassium or (sodium) iodate.—**I. iodid(e)**. Lat., *ferri iodium* [Br. Ph.], *ferrum iodatum* [Ger. Ph.], seu *ioduretum*, *jodetum ferrosium*, *ioduretum ferri*. Fr., *iodure de fer*. Ger., *Jodeisen*, *Eisenjodür*. A salt of i. and iodine, the only one certainly known to exist, being the ferrous iodide, FeI_2 , obtained by the action of iodine on i. in the presence of water. It forms transparent, greenish, tabular crystals, having a metallic, styptic taste. It is

very deliquescent, and is readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It fuses with the formation of an i.-gray mass. It decomposes very readily, with the liberation of iodine, and the formation of i. sesquioxide. This can be prevented by the addition of sugar. It is an astringent compound and a very valuable tonic, particularly in scrofulous conditions, where the iodine which it contains appears to give it special virtue.—**I. lactate.** Lat., *ferri lactas* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum lacticum* [Ger. Ph.] (*oxydulatum*). Fr., *lactate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.], *lactate de fer*. Ger., *milchsäures Eisenoxydul*. Ferrous lactate, $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a body occurring in minute, greenish white crystals. A ferric lactate, $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_3$, is also known, and occasionally used in medicine.—**I. malate.** A compound of i. with malic acid (see *Extractum FERRI pomati* [under FERRUM]). The malates of i., both neutral and acid, are brown, gummy substances, unchanged in air, and very soluble in water and in alcohol.—**I. monosulphid(e).** Fr., *monosulfure de fer*, *sulfure ferreux*. Ferrous (or simply i.) sulphide, FeS , a substance occurring native in meteorites, and obtained artificially either by the direct action of sulphur on metallic i. [the *sulfure ferreux par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod.], or by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with sodium monosulphide [the *sulfure ferreux par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod.]. It imparts a black color to the mud of drains and cesspools, and to faeces during the administration of ferric salts. It is obtained ordinarily as a black, porous mass, insoluble in water, soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid with decomposition and the evolution of sulphureted hydrogen. It may also be obtained in the crystalline form, and is then yellow and exhibits a metallic lustre.—**I. monoxid(e).** Fr., *monoxyde de fer*. Ger., *Eisenoxydul*. Ferrous oxide, a black powder, FeO , obtained by the action of hydrogen on i. sesquioxide, or by the decomposition of ferrous oxalate.—**I. muriate.** Lat., *ferri murias*, *ferrum muriaticum oxydatum*. See *I. chloride* (2d def.).—**I. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de fer*. A salt of i. and nitric acid. 1. Ferrous nitrate (Fr., *azotate ferreux*; Ger., *salpetersäures Eisenoxydul*), $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, a salt very soluble in water, and readily decomposed, forming the ferric salt. 2. Ferric nitrate (Fr., *azotate ferrique*; Ger., *salpetersäures Eisenoxyd*), the nitrate of i. of the U. S. Ph., prepared by the action of nitric acid on the metal, or on ferric hydrate. It forms colorless, deliquescent crystals, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{NO}_3)_6 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (or $\text{Fe}_2[\text{NO}_3]_6 + 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is very soluble in water, its aqueous solution being the *liquor ferri nitratis* of the U. S. Ph. In addition, several basic and amorphous nitrates of i. are known.—**I. nuclealbuminate.** See *FERRUM caseinatum*.—**I. orthophosphate.** See *I. phosphate*.—**I. oxalate.** Lat., *ferrum oxalicum*. Fr., *oxalate de fer*. Ger., *Eisenoxalat*. A salt of i. and oxalic acid. The ferrous oxalate (Lat., *oxalas ferrosus*, *ferri oxalas* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *oxalate ferreux*; Ger., *oxalsäures Eisenoxydul*) is an odorless, yellowish, crystalline powder of feeble taste, soluble in acids, almost insoluble in water.—**I. oxid(e).** Lat., *ferri oxidum*, *ferrum oxydatum*. Fr., *oxyde de fer*. See *I. monoxide*, *I. sesquioxide*, and *Magnetic i. oxide*.—**I. oxychloride.** Lat., *ferrum oxychloratum*. Fr., *oxychlorure de fer*. A compound of ferric chloride with i. oxide or hydroxide. A number of such compounds probably exist. One, containing a very large proportion of i. oxide, constitutes the so called dialyzed i., distinguished by its solubility in water.—**I. oxyhydrate.** A compound of an i. oxide and hydroxide. Some of the so called i. hydroxides appear to have this composition.—**I. peptonate.** Lat., *ferrum peptonatum*. Ger., *Eisenpeptonat*. A compound of i. with a peptone, used for administering i. subcutaneously.—**I. perchlorate.** Fr., *perchlorate de fer*. Ger., *perchlorsäures Eisenoxydul*. Ferrous perchlorate, $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is known, form-

ing light green crystals, readily deliquescent, and at 100°C . losing their water of crystallization.—**I. perchlorid(e).** Lat., *ferri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.]. See *I. chloride* (3d def.).—**I. perhydrate.** See *I. hydroxide* (2d var.).—**I. pernitrate.** See *I. nitrate* (2d var.).—**I. peroxid(e).** Lat., *ferri peroxidum*. Fr., *peroxyde de fer*. Ger., *Eisenoxyd*. I. sesquioxide.—**I. persulphate.** Lat., *ferri persulphas*. See *I. sulphate* (2d var.).—**I. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de fer*. I. orthophosphate. 1. Ferrous phosphate (Lat., *ferri phosphas* [Br. Ph.]; Fr., *phosphate ferreux*; Ger., *phosphorsaures Eisenoxydul*), $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a substance which when pure is colorless, but generally has a bluish tint, owing to partial oxidation. It is insoluble in water, soluble in acids. 2. Ferric phosphate (Fr., *phosphate ferrique*; Ger., *phosphorsaures Eisenoxyd*), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$, a yellowish white substance, soluble in dilute acids. The phosphate of i. of the U. S. Ph. is a mixture of several salts. See also *Monohydric i. phosphate* and *Basic i. phosphate*.—**I. picrate.** Fr., *picrate de fer*. Ger., *pikrinsaures Eisenoxyd*. A compound of i. and picric acid, made by digesting the latter with an excess of i. sesquioxide and water; an amorphous substance of reddish hue, having an astringent and very bitter taste, and readily soluble in water.—**I. protiodid(e).** See *I. iodide*.—**I. protocarbonate.** See *I. carbonate*.—**I. protochlorid(e).** I. protohydrochlorate. See *I. chloride* (1st var.).—**I. protoiodid(e).** See *I. iodide*.—**I. protosulphate.** See *I. sulphate* (1st var.).—**I. protosulphid(e).** Fr., *protosulfure de fer*. I. monosulphide.—**I. pyrolignite.** Fr., *liqueur de ferroille, bouillon noir*. A mixture of the two i. acetates, prepared by treating i. with wood vinegar, in contact with the air.—**I. pyrophosphate.** Lat., *ferri pyrophosphas*. Fr., *pyrophosphate de fer*. Ferric pyrophosphate, $\text{Fe}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$, is prepared as a gelatinous precipitate by adding sodium pyrophosphate to a solution of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate. The so called i. pyrophosphate of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was prepared by dissolving this precipitate in a solution of ammonium citrate, and again evaporating. It consisted probably of a mixture of a compound pyrophosphate of i. and ammonium, citrate of i. and ammonium, and ferric citrate. This preparation is still official in the Fr. Cod. as *pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal*. The i. pyrophosphate of the present Ph. is made by adding 10 parts of sodium pyrophosphate to a solution of 9 parts of ferric citrate in 18 parts of water, and evaporating. The resultant product occurs in light green, transparent scales, having an acidulous taste, and dissolving in water. It consists of a mixture of pyrophosphate of i. and sodium, citrate of i. and sodium, and ferric citrate.—**I. pyrosulphate.** A white, microcrystalline powder, Fe_2SO_7 .—**I. pyrothioarsenate.** 1. *Ferrous pyrothioarsenate*, $\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$, a dark brown substance. 2. *Ferric pyrothioarsenate*, $\text{Fe}_4(\text{As}_2\text{S}_7)_3$, a grayish green precipitate.—**I. pyruvate.** A compound of i. and pyruvic acid. There are two such: 1. *Ferrous pyruvate*, obtained from the action of sodium pyruvate on green vitriol, and separating out, when the air is excluded, as dark red crystals, soluble with difficulty in water. The salt may also be obtained, as an almost black mass, soluble in water, by dissolving i. in warm dilute pyruvic acid, and evaporating. 2. *Ferric pyruvate*, obtained as a red soluble mass by treating ferric hydroxide with pyruvic acid.—**I. saccharate.** A compound said to be present in the *ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile* of the Ger. Ph.—**I. sesquichloride.** Lat., *ferrum sesquichloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. See *I. chloride* (2d var.).—**I. sesquiferrocyanid(e).** Ferric ferrocyanate. See *I. ferrocyanide*.—**I. sesquioxid(e).** Lat., *ferrum oxydatum*, *oxydum ferricum igne paratum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sesquioxide de fer anhydre* [Fr. Cod.], *oxyde rouge de fer*. Ger., *Eisenoxyd*. Ferric oxide, red i. oxide, Fe_2O_3 , a substance occurring in nature as martite and

red hæmatite, and obtained artificially in the form of a crystalline, steel colored powder, or of red translucent scales (*micaceous i.*). When finely powdered, i. sesquioxide is of a brownish red color. It is devoid of taste and odor, and is practically insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid. When obtained by the action of heat on ferrous sulphate, it forms colcothar.—**I. sesquisulphate.** Fr., *sesquisulfate de fer*. See *I. sulphate* (2d var.).—**I. sesquisulphid(e).** Ferric sulphide, a yellow substance, Fe_2S_3 .—**I. subcarbonate.** See *FERRI subcarbonas* (under *FERRUM*).—**I. subsulphate.** Lat., *ferri subsulphas*. Fr., *soussulfate de fer*. Monsel's salt, $\text{Fe}_4\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_5$, formed, by the action on ferrous sulphate, of nitric and sulphuric acids, the latter being in quantity insufficient completely to convert the ferrous salt into the normal ferric salt. It forms light, reddish brown, transparent scales, which readily deliquesce and are soluble in water. It is much used as a styptic. See *Liquor FERRI subsulphatis* (under *FERRUM*).—**I. subtritocarbonate.** See *FERRI subcarbonas* (under *FERRUM*).—**I. succinate.** Ferrous succinate; a grayish green precipitate, oxidizing on contact with the air; used in cholelithiasis. Ferric succinates are also known.—**I. sucrate.** A substance, perhaps $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{FeO}_{11}$, produced by allowing i. to remain a long time in contact with sugar solution in a warm place. Its exact composition is uncertain.—**I. sulpharsenate.** See *I. pyrothioarsenate*.—**I. sulpharsenite.** See *I. thioarsenite*.—**I. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de fer*. Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisen*. A salt of i. and sulphuric acid: 1. *Ferrous sulphate* (Lat., *ferri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ferrum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas ferrosus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas ferri* (seu *ferrosus*); Fr., *sulfate ferreux*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul*), or green vitriol, often called simply i. sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs in light green, monoclinic, prismatic crystals, efflorescing on exposure to the air, and having an astringent saline taste. It is readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; when a solution is evaporated in a vacuum, crystals of the composition $\text{FeSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and afterward those of the composition $\text{FeSO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are deposited. When heated to over 140°C , it forms a white powder, $\text{FeSO}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This constitutes dried i. sulphate, the *ferri sulphas exsiccatus* of the U. S. Ph. and the *ferrum sulfuricum siccum* of the Ger. Ph. If the dried sulphate is still further heated *in vacuo*, the last molecule of water of crystallization may be driven off, and the anhydrous sulphate, FeSO_4 , left behind. 2. *Ferric sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferrique*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd*), also called i. tersulphate or persulphate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, is formed by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids upon ferrous sulphate. It occurs in colorless crystals soluble in water. Its solution is the *liquor ferri tersulphatis* [U. S. Ph.]. The anhydrous salt is a white powder. In addition to these sulphates, various *basio i. sulphates* are known (see *Basic i. sulphate* and *I. subsulphate*), also several ferrosiferrous sulphates, some of which occur in nature as minerals; and finally several compound sulphates. See *I. and ammonium sulphate*, *I. and potassium sulphate*, and *FERRI sulphas* (under *FERRUM*).—**I. sulphid(e).** Fr., *sulfure de fer*. Ger., *Schwefeleisen*. A compound of i. and sulphur. Among the i. sulphides are (1) i. hemisulphide, (2) i. monosulphide, (3) i. sesquisulphide, (4) ferrosiferrous i. sulphide, and (5) a magnetic octoferrous sulphide, Fe_8S , mentioned by some authors.—**I. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de fer*. Ger., *schwefeligs saures Eisenoxyd*. Ferrous sulphite, FeSO_3 , a colorless or greenish crystalline substance.—**I. sulphocyanate.** See *I. thiocyanate*.—**I. tannate.** Lat., *ferri tannas*. Fr., *tannate de fer*. Ger., *Eisentannat*. A preparation made by dissolving 44 parts of precipitated i. subcarbonate in a boiling solution of 9 parts of pure tannic acid, evaporating, and drying. It is thus obtained in flat pieces of crimson color, devoid of taste,

and insoluble in water. It has an astringent and tonic action, and may be given in pill form in chlorosis.—**I. tartrate.** A compound of i. and tartaric acid: 1. *Ferrous tartrate*, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{Fe}$, obtained by boiling together tartaric acid, i. filings, and water, and occurring as a white crystalline powder almost insoluble in water. 2. *Ferric tartrate*, obtained as a brownish green solution by treating freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide with tartaric acid. In the air it is partly reduced to ferrous tartrate, and if warmed decomposes with formation of a basic salt. See also *I. and potassium tartrate*.—**I. tersulphate.** Lat., *ferri tersulphas*. See *I. sulphate* (2d var.).—**I. thioarsenite.** I. sulpharsenite: 1. A body, $\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$; 2. The compound $\text{Fe}_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_9$.—**I. thiocyanate.** Fr., *sulphocyanate de fer*. Ger., *Schwefelcyaneisen*, *Rhodaneisen*. Ferric thiocyanate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SCN})_6$, a dark, deliquescent, amorphous mass, soluble in water and in alcohol, and giving a deep red solution, the formation of which is used as a test for the presence of the sulphocyanates and of the sulphides. See *I. sulphocyanate*.—**I. thiosulphate.** See *I. hyposulphite*.—**I. tree.** 1. An arborescent growth produced by placing ferric chloride in a solution of potassium silicate. The i. salt is decomposed, forming ferric silicate, and basic ferric carbonate, with the evolution of gaseous carbon dioxide, which, bubbling through the thick solution, produces branching filiform processes. 2. See the major list.—**I. valerianate.** Lat., *ferri valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum valerianicum*. Fr., *valériante de fer*. Ger., *baldriansaures Eisen*. A body, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_6$, occurring as a dark red, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, and having a faint odor of valerianic acid. It is usually regarded as a basic compound.—**I. vitellinate.** A preparation of yolk of eggs containing i.—**Magnetic i. oxide(e).** Lat., *ferri oxidum magneticum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *nigrum*), *ferrum oxydatum*, *oxydulatum*, *oxidum ferrosoferricum*, *oxydum ferri nigrum*, *ferrum oxydulatoxydatum*, *æthiops martialis*. Fr., *oxyde de fer magnétique* (ou *noir*), *oxyde ferroso-ferrique*, *éthiops martial*. Ger., *Magnetesein*, *Ferrioxyd*, *Eisenoxydoxydul*. Black i. oxide, ferrosiferrous oxide, triferric tetroxide, Fe_3O_4 , a substance occurring in nature as magnetite, or loadstone. Natural magnets are formed from this mineral. It may be prepared artificially in various ways. The magnetic i. oxide of the Br. Ph. is obtained by precipitating a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates with caustic soda. It is a brownish black powder, devoid of taste, soluble in hydrochloric acid, and exhibiting marked magnetic properties. It consists chiefly of i. hydroxide, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, with a small quantity of i. sesquioxide. According to others, it has the composition of ferrosiferrous hydrate, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{OH})_8$. See also *ÆTHIOPS martialis*.—**Monohydric i. arsenate.** A white substance, $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{HAsO}_4)_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, precipitated from a solution of ferric chloride by the addition of monohydric sodium arsenate.—**Monohydric i. phosphate.** Acid phosphate of i., an i. phosphate in which the latter replaces all but one of the hydrogen atoms of phosphoric acid. Two such salts are known: 1. Monohydric ferrous phosphate, a body, $\text{HFe}(\text{PO}_4) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless, acicular crystals. 2. Monohydric ferric phosphate, $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{HPO}_4)_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a crystalline substance obtained by adding an excess of ammonium phosphate to a solution of ferric sulphate.—**Monsel's i. persulphate.** See *I. subsulphate*.—**Muriated tincture of i.** See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi* (under *FERRUM*).—**Nitrated i., Nitre of i.** I. nitrate.—**Precipitated i. carbonate.** Ferrous carbonate obtained by precipitation of ferrous sulphate by the action of potassium carbonate. On exposure to the air it is transformed into i. sesquioxide and i. subcarbonate.—**Precipitated i. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. See *FERRI sulphas precipitatus* (under *FERRUM*).—**Pulverized i.** See *FERRUM pulveratum*.—**Quevenne's i.** See *Reduced i.*—**Red i. oxide(e).**

See *I. sesquioxide*.—**Reduced i.** Lat., *ferrum (hydrogenio)* [Fr. Cod.], *reductum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (seu *reductum* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *fer réduit (par l'hydrogène)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *reducirtes Eisen*. I. obtained as a fine, soft, grayish powder by reducing a ferric salt by contact with hydrogen.—**Soluble i. hydroxid(e).** A modification of ferric hydroxide, soluble in water, obtained by dialysis of a dilute solution of a basic i. chloride, or other basic i. salt. The colloidal hydroxide remains behind in solution, constituting the so called *dialyzed i.*, or *liquor ferri dialysati*.

IRONC/SOIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See IRIDONCOSIS.

I'ROS, *n.* *I'ru*. Perhaps from *εἶπος*, wool. 1. Of Hippocrates, according to Erotianus, a sort of fever. 2. A species of scirrhous tumor of the spleen. 3. A variety of erysipelas with induration.

IRRADIATION. From *irradiare*, to illumine. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Ausstrahlung*. 1. A passing outward in lines that spread in all directions, as in the case of rays of light, or fractures of a stellate form, etc. 2. In ophthalmology, a series of phenomena in which a limited field, much more brightly illuminated than the background on which it is projected, appears much larger than it really is; and reciprocally a dark limited field, projected on a bright background, appears much smaller than it is in reality.

IRREINOCULABIL'ITY. Fr., *irréinoculabilité*. Of Diday, insusceptibility to the contagion of syphilis due to a previous inoculation with the disease.

IRREP'TION. Lat., *irreptio*. See EISBOLE.

IRRESPIRABLE. Lat., *irrespirabilis*. Fr., *i. non respirable*. Ger., *uneinat(h)menbar*. Of a gas, incapable of supporting life when inspired.

IRRHYTH'MIA, *f.* From *in*, neg., and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm. See ARRHYTHMIA.

IRRIGATION. Lat., *irrigatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Tropfbad*. 1. The act of watering or moistening. 2. The act of letting water or other fluids fall drop by drop on anything; also of cleansing by means of a stream.

IRRIGATOR. Fr., *irrigateur*. Ger., *I*. An apparatus for irrigating.

IRRITAB'ILIS. See IRRITABLE.

IRRITABIL'ITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. See IRRITABILITY.—**I. halleriana**. See *Hallerian* IRRITABILITY.—**I. morbosa**. The condition of being easily irritated which is produced by certain forms of disease.—**I. vesicæ**. Irritability of the urinary bladder.

IRRITABIL'ITY. Lat., *irritabilitas*. Fr., *irritabilité*. Ger., *Reizbarkeit, Muskelfasernthätigkeit* (4th def.), *Irritabilität, Erregbarkeit*. Syn.: *excitability*. 1. Susceptibility to stimulation. 2. A condition of mind which manifests itself by fretfulness, faultfinding, complaining about trifles, or of things which are imaginary; impatience. 3. Susceptibility of the whole or a part of the body to irritating influences. 4. Of Brown, the activity or excitability of the muscular system. 5. In pathology, a morbid state of a part characterized by irritation; also the capability which tissue elements possess of undergoing nutritive and formative changes on the application of a physical or chemical stimulus.—**Faradaic i.** The property of a tissue (e. g., muscle) by which it responds by a characteristic action to the stimulus of a faradaic current.—**Formative i.** Of Virchow, the capacity of a cell to produce new protoplasm when excited by a nutritive irritant.—**Galvanic i.** The property of a tissue or part by which it responds by a characteristic action to the stimulus of a galvanic current.—**Hallerian i.** Lat., *irritabilitas halleriana*. Fr., *irritabilité Hallérienne*. The property of muscular substance by which it responds by a contraction to some stimulus applied directly to itself, and quite independent of the nervous system. This is most strikingly seen in parts where nerves have not been found or where the nerve endings have been paralyzed by cure.—**Muscular i.** Fr., *irritabilité musculaire*. Ger., *Muskel-*

faserneizbarkeit. The property of muscular tissue by which it responds to some stimulus by a contraction. The stimulus may be the result of nervous action or a mechanical, thermal, or electrical action directly on the muscular substance itself. Sometimes, but incorrectly, this term is made synonymous with contractility.—

Nervous i. The property of the nervous system by which it wholly or in part responds by some nervous action to a stimulus.—**Nutritive i.** **Plastic i.** Fr., *irritabilité nutritive*. 1. The property of the tissues by which, under the influence of various stimuli, more or less nutritive material is taken up and transformed. There may result from this simple hypertrophy or inflammation. 2. A stimulation or irritation leading to a special assimilation of nutritive material.

IR'RITABLE. Lat., *irritabilis*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *reizbar, erregbar*. Manifesting or capable of irritation; of an organ or part, in a morbid state characterized by pain, spasm, etc., without inflammation.

IRRITA'MEN, *n.* -am'inis. From *irritare*, to excite. See STIMULUS.

IRRITAMENTUM, *n.* See STIMULUS.

IR'RITANT. Lat., *irritans*. Ger., *irriti(e)rend, reizend*. Causing irritation; as a *n.* (Ger., *Reizmittel*), an agent having that effect.—**Adequate i.** Of the old writers, an i. supposed to be capable of exciting every sensory nerve.—**Chemical i.** A substance which irritates by virtue of its chemical reaction with the elements of the tissue to which it is applied.—**Emetocathartic i.** Those remedies which produce emetocatharsis by local irritation of the intestinal tract.—**Mechanical i.** An i. which produces irritation through its mechanical action (e. g., the seton, scarifier, or artificial leech).—**Nervous i.** That which irritates through the medium of the nervous system.—**Organized i.** An i. consisting of a living organism (e. g., a parasite).—**Sufficient i.** Ger., *genügende Reizmittel*. A stimulus strong enough to cause a strong reflex action in a sensory nerve.

IRRITA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See IRRITATION.—**I. cerebri**. See Cerebral IRRITATION.

IRRITA'TION. Lat., *irritatio* (from *irritare*, to excite). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Reiz. I.* 1. The act or process of irritating. 2. The state of being irritated.—**Atropine i. of the conjunctiva**. See *Atropine* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Cerebral i.** Lat., *irritatio cerebri*. Ger., *Gehirnreiz*. 1. Of Vogel, the assemblage of brain symptoms which occur in consequence of interrupted nutrition and atrophy. They are similar to those seen in hydrocephaloid. 2. Neurasthenia.—**Constitutional i.** See *Irritative* FEVER (2d def.).—**Functional i.** Ger., *functionelle Reizbarkeit*. I. of an organ due to excessive functional activity. The power by which cells tend to reproduce themselves.—**Local i.** Fr., *i. locale*. Ger., *lokale Reizung*. I. of a particular part (often used to denote a local cause of general symptoms).—**Morbid i.** See *Irritative* FEVER (2d def.).—**Peripheral i.** I. of a peripheral part (especially as a cause of symptoms that might be referred to central disease).—**Spinal i.** Syn.: *rhachialgia*. Of Brown, an affection in which pain in the back and breast are the chief symptoms. It occurs principally among women, especially those of a hysterical temperament, between fifteen and thirty years of age. The pain, according to Brown, is immediately caused by spasm of one or more of the spinal muscles, by which means the position of the vertebrae is changed and the spinal nerves are compressed. The origin of the trouble may be local, i. e., consisting of some fault in the muscles, or it may proceed from a disordered state of the vessels of the brain or spinal cord. Other views on this disease are maintained, Valleix holding that hysteria is at the bottom of it, Teale referring it to inflammation, etc.—**Sympathetic i. of the uterus**. Ger., *consensuelle Reizung des Uterus*. Indirect i. of the uterus by manipulation of or applications to the breasts.

IRRORATION. Lat., *irroratio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Beträufeln*. The act of moistening by drops or fine spray of a liquid.

IS, f. *In'os (-is)*. Gr., *is*. See **FIBRE**.

ISADEL'PHIA, f. From *isos*, equal, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *isadelphie*. The state of a double monster consisting of two bodies perfectly developed in all essential organic parts, and only united by soft, unimportant tissues.

ISETHION'IC ACID. See **ISETHIONIC ACID**.

ISAGU'RIC ACID. Ger., *Isagursäure*. An old name for *igasuric acid*.

ISALIZ'ARIN. Fr., *isalizarine*. Ger., *I.* A body, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, having the same composition as alizarin, found in madder.

ISAL'YLENE. Ger., *Isallylen*. A gas, C_3H_4 , isomeric with allylene.

IS'AMATE. A salt of isamic acid.

ISAM'IC ACID. See **IMASATIC ACID**.

IS'AMID(E). A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3$, obtained by heating ammonium isamate.

IS'AMYL. See **AMYL**.

ISAN'IC ACID. A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{20}O_2$, found in oil of isano, a violent purgative.

ISA'NO. An oleaceous tree found in tropical Africa. The oil of the fruit is a violent purgative.

ISAP'IOL. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, isomeric with apiol. Its physiological properties differ very little from those of apiol.

IS'ATATE. Fr., *i.* A salt of isatic acid.

ISAT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isatique*. Ger., *Isatinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(NH) - CO.CO.OH$, or *trioxindol*.

IS'ATIN(E). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Isatin*. A product, $C_8H_5NO_2$, of the oxidation of indigo.

ISATIN'IC ACID. See **ISATIC ACID**.

IS'ATOSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide isatosulfurique*. Ger., *Isatinschwefelsäure*. An acid containing the elements of isatine and sulphuric anhydride.

ISATROP'IC ACID. Ger., *Isatropasäure*. Atropic acid.

ISAT''ROPYLCO'CAIN(E). An alkaloid found associated with cocaine.

ISCHÆ'MIA, f. From *ischēin*, to check, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **HÆMOSTASIS** and **Local ANÆMIA**.

ISCHÆ'M'IC. From *ischēin*, to check, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *ischämisch*. Pertaining to or affected with ischæmia.

ISCHÆ'MON, ISCHÆ'MUM, n. Gr., *ισχαίμων* (from *ischēin*, to check, and *αἷμα*, blood). Fr., *ischème*, *ischémon*. 1. Of the ancients, a hæmostatic, especially *Panicum sanguinale*. 2. A genus of grasses.

ISCHEOCELE, f. $I^2s-ke^2(ch^2e^2)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $i^2s'ke^2-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. See **ISCHIOCELE**.

IS'CHESIS, f. -*che'seos (is'chesis)*. A checking of a flow.

IS'CHIAIC. Gr., *ισχιακός*. Lat., *ischiacus*. See **SCIATIC**.

ISCHIADEL'PHIA, f. The state of being ischiadelphous.

ISCHIADEL'PHOUS. Lat., *ischiadelpus* (from *ischion*, the hip joint, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *ischiadelphe*. Of a double monster, having the bodies united by the pelvis.

ISCHIA'D'IC. Gr., *ισχιαδικός*. Lat., *ischiadicus*. See **SCIATIC**.

ISCHIAOCELE, f. $I^2s-ki^2(ch^2i^2)-a^2d(a^3d)-o(o^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $i^2s-ki^2-a^2d'-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. See **ISCHIOCELE**.

ISCHI'AGRA, f. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure. Fr., *ischiaagre*. Ger., *Hüftgicht*. Gout in the hip.

IS'CHIAL. Lat., *ischialis*. Pertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIAL'GIA, f. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **SCIATICA**.

ISCHIAL'GIC. Lat., *ischialgicus*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of sciatica.

IS'CHIAS, f. -*χ'ados (-is)*. Gr., *ισχιάς*. 1. Sciatica. 2. Gout of the hip.—**I. antica**. Anterior crural neuralgia.—**I. a sparganosi**. Phlegmatia dolens.—**I. infebri-**

cosum. See **COXALGIA**.—**I. intermittens**. See **FEBRIS quotidiana ischiadica**.—**I. nervosa antica**. See **I. antica**.—**I. (nervosa) postica**. See **SCIATICA**.—**I. scoliotica**. See **Scoliotic SCIATICA**.—**I. nervosa Cotunnii**. Sciatica.—**I. nervosa digitalis**. Neuralgia cubitodigitalis.—**I. rheumatica**. Sciatica.

ISCHI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. See **SCIATICA**.

ISCHIAT'IC. Lat., *ischiatricus*. See **SCIATIC**.

ISCHIATY'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *ischion*, the hip joint. Ger., *Lendennerventzündung*. Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.

ISCHIATOCELE, f. $I^2s-ki^2(ch^2i^2)-a^2t(a^3t)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $i^2s-ki^2-a^2t'-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. See **ISCHIOCELE**.

ISCHIDRO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ischēin*, to check, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. Fr., *ischidrose*. Ger., *Schweissunterdrückung*. Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIDROT'ICUS. Pertaining to or causing ischidrosis.

ISCHIGALAC'TIC. From *ischēin*, to check, and *γάλα*, milk. See **ANTIGALACTIC**.

IS'CHIOA'NAL. Lat., *ischioanal*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the anus.

IS'CHIOAPONEUROT'IC. Pertaining to the ischium and to the fascia lata of the thigh.

ISCHIOBLENN'IA, f. See **ISCHIOBLENNIA**.

IS'CHIOBULBO'SUS. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *bulbus*, a bulb. Fr., *ischio-bulbaire*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the bulb of the urethra; as a n. m., a small muscular bundle forming part of the superficial transverse muscle of the perineum.

IS'CHIOCALCA'NEUS. Pertaining to the ischium and to the calcaneum.

IS'CHIOCAP'SULAR. Pertaining to the ischium and to the capsule of the hip joint.

IS'CHIOCAVERNO'SUS, m. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *caverna*, a cavity. Fr., *ischio-caverneux*. Ger., *Sitzbeinschwellkörpermuskel, Rut(h)ensteifer*. A muscle arising from the inner portion of the tuber ischii and the adjacent parts of the crus penis, passing forward and inserted into the outer and lower surface of the crus. It compresses the crus and assists in the erection of the penis.—**I. clitoridis**. See **ISCHIOCLITORIANUS**.—**I. urethræ**. See **BULBOCAVERNOSUS**.

ISCHIOCELE, f. $I^2s-ki^2(ch^2i^2)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $i^2s'ki^2-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *κηλή*, a tumor. Fr., *ischiocele*. Ger., *Gesässbruch*. Hernia through the great sciatic notch.

ISCHIOCHY'MIA, f. From *ischēin*, to detain, and *χυμός*, juice. Abnormally prolonged retention of chyme in the stomach.

IS'CHIOCLITORIA'NUS. Pertaining to the ischium and to the clitoris; as a n. m., the analogue in the female of the ischiocavernosus muscle of the male, assisting in the erection of the clitoris.

IS'CHIOCLITORID'IAN. Fr., *ischioclitoridien*. Pertaining to the ischium and the clitoris.

IS'CHIOCOCCY'GEUS, m. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx. Fr., *ischio-coccygien*. Ger., *Gesässbeinmuskel*. 1. A muscle arising from the sacro-sciatic ligament and the ischiadic crest and inserted into the side of the last sacral vertebra and the first two coccygeal vertebrae. 2. Of Henle, that portion of the levator ani which arises from the obturator fascia.

ISCHIODID'YMUS, m. From *ischion*, the hip joint, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *ischio-didyme*. A double monster with the individuals joined at the hips.

IS'CHIOFEM'ORAL. Lat., *ischiofemoralis*. Fr., *ischio-fémoral*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the femur; as a n., of Chaussier, the adductor magnus of the thigh.

IS'CHIOFEMORA'LIS, m. Fr., *ischio-fémoral*. See **ADDUCTOR femoris magnus**.—**I. magnus**. See **ISCHIO-TIBIALIS internus**.

IS'CHIOFEMOROPERONE'US, m. From *ischion*, the hip joint, *femur* (q. v.), and *πέρονη*, the fibula. Fr., *ischio-fémoro-péronien*. See **Biceps FLEXOR cruris**.

IS''CHIOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See **OSPHYOMYELITIS**.
IS'CHION, *n.* See **ISCHIUM**.
ISCHIONEURAL'GIA, *f.* From *ισχίον*, the hip joint, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **SCIATICA**.
ISCHIOF'AGUS, *m.* From *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *πάγος*, that which has become solid. Fr., *ischiopage*. A double monster in which the bodies are almost completely developed, the pelvis merge together in front, and there is but one navel.—**I. parasiticus**. A double monster having two heads, a common trunk, and two, three, or four legs.—**I. tetrapus**. An i. with four lower extremities.—**I. tripus**. An i. with three lower extremities.
ISCHIOF'AGY. Fr., *ischiopagie*. The monstrosity defined under **ISCHIOPAGUS**.
IS''CHIOPARASIT'ICUS. From *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Pertaining to a parasitic tumor of the ischial region.
ISCHIOFEN'ILE. Fr., *ischio-pénien*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the penis.
IS''CHIOPERINE'AL. Fr., *ischio-périnéal*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the perinæum.
ISCHIOF'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'this). From *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Ger., *Hüftschwindsucht*. Emaciation due to hip disease.
IS''CHIOPOPLITITIBIA'LIS, *m.* See **SEMIMEMBRIANOSUS**.
IS''CHIOPRÆTIBIA'LIS, *m.* See **SEMITENDINOSUS**.
IS''CHIOPROSTAT'IC. Lat., *ischioprostaticus*. Fr., *ischio-prostatique*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the prostate.
IS''CHIOPU'BIC. Lat., *ischiopubicus*. Fr., *ischio-pubien*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the pubic bone.
IS''CHIOPU'BICUS. See **ISCHIOPUBLIC**; as a n. m., see **I. inferior**.—**I. inferior**. A muscle, not infrequently found, which arises from that portion of the great sacrospinous ligament sometimes known as the falciform ligament and is inserted into the lower margin of the symphysis pubis. It is tendinous at each extremity and bridges over a vein connecting the pudendal plexus and the obturator veins.—**I. superior**. A bundle of muscular fibres, about 1 mm. broad, sometimes found in the arcus tendineus of the pelvic fascia.
IS''CHIOFUBIPROSTAT'ICUS, *m.* See **TRANSVERSUS perinæi**.
IS''CHIOREC'TAL. Pertaining to or situated between the ischium and the rectum.
IS''CHIOSAC'RAL. Pertaining to or constituted by the ischium or ischia and the sacrum.
IS''CHIOSCAMBO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Hüftkrümmung*. Distortion of the hip.
IS''CHIOSPINITROCHANTER'ICUS, *m.* See **GEMELLUS** (2d def.).
IS''CHIOSUBCLITORID'IAN. See **ISCHIOCLITORIANUS**.
IS''CHIOSUBTROCHANTER'ICUS. See **QUADRATUS femoris**.
ISCHIOTHLAS'TES, *m.* -th'last'u (-æ). From *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *θάλάσσης*, a crusher. Ger., *Hüftpresser*. An embryothlastes intended for crushing the hips.
IS'CHIOTIB'IAL. Lat., *ischiotibialis*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the tibia.
IS'CHIOTIBIA'LIS. See **ISCHIOFIBIAL**; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the ischium and the tibia.—**I. externus**. In the lower animals, the analogue of the biceps flexor cruris and of a portion of the glutæus maximus in man.—**I. internus**. In the lower animals, the analogue of the semimembranosus muscle in man.—**I. medius**, **I. posticus**. In the lower animals, the analogue of the semitendinosus muscle in man.
IS'CHIOTROCHANTERIA' NUS, **IS'CHIOTROCHANTE'RIOUS**, *m.* Fr., *ischio-trochantérien*. In the lower animals, the analogue of the gemelli muscles of man.

IS''CHIOURETHRA'LIS, *m.* Fr., *ischio-urétral*. See **TRANSVERSUS perinæi**.
IS'CHIUM, *n.* Gr., *ισχίον*. Fr., *ischion*. Ger., *Sitzbein*. The posterior and inferior part of the os innominatum. Superiorly it forms about two fifths of the acetabulum; inferiorly it presents a large, rough eminence, the tuberosity, upon which the body rests in sitting; and extending forward from the tuberosity is the ramus.
ISCHNOGY'RIA, *f.* From *ισχνός*, feeble, and *γύρος*, a circle. Ger., *Ischnogyrie*. A feeble development of the cerebral convolutions.
ISCHNOPHO'NIA, *f.* From *ισχνός*, feeble, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *ischnophonie*. Ger., *Ischnophonie*. 1. Weakness or shrillness of the voice. 2. Stammering.
ISCH'NOTES, *m.*, **ISCHNO'TIA**, *f.*, **ISCHNO'TIS**, *f.* -te'tos (-is), -no'tiæ, *isch'notis*. Gr., *ισχνότης* (from *ισχνός*, lean). Ger., *Hagerkeit* (1st def.), *Schwindsucht* (2d def.). 1. Extreme thinness. 2. Consumption.
ISCH'NOUS. Gr., *ισχνός*. Lat., *ischnos*, *ischnus*. Very thin (said especially of hectic persons).
ISCHOBLEN'NIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *βλέννως*, mucus. Fr., *ischoblennie*. Ger., *Schleimverhaltung*. A suppression of a mucous discharge.
ISCHOCENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ισχειν*, to check, and *κένωσις*, an emptying. A suppression of any normal evacuation.
ISCHOCO'HIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *χολή*, bile. A checking of the flow of bile.
ISCHOCCE'LIA, **ISCHOCO'I'LIA**, **ISCHOCOP'RIA**, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *κοιλία*, the hollow of the belly, or *κόπρος*, excrement. Fr., *ischocoëlie*. Ger., *Unterleibsverstopfung*. Constipation.
ISCHOGALAC'TIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *γάλα*, milk. Fr., *ischogalactie*. Ger., *Milchverhaltung*. Suppression of the milk.
ISCHOLO'CHIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *λόχιος*, pertaining to childbirth. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Kindbettreinungsverhaltung*. Suppression of the lochia.
ISCHOME'NIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *ischoménié*. Ger., *Menstruationsverhaltung*. Suppression of the menses.
ISCHOPHO'NIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *ischnophonie*. Ger., *Stottern*. An impediment in the voice, stammering.
ISCHOPYO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ισχειν*, to check, and *πύον*, pus. Fr., *ischopyosie*. Ger., *Eiterverhaltung*. A suppression of a purulent flow.
ISCHOSPER'MIA, *f.* From *ισχειν*, to check, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Suppression or retention of the seminal fluid.
ISCHURET'IC. Lat., *ischureticus* (from *ισχειν*, to check, and *οὔρον*, urine). Fr., *ischurétique*. Ger., *ischuretisch*. Pertaining to ischuria; as a n., an agent that causes ischuria, also one that relieves it.
ISCHU'RIA, *f.* Gr., *ισχυρία* (from *ισχειν*, to check, and *οὔρον*, urine). Fr., *ischurie*. Ger., *Ischurie Harnverhaltung*. Retention of urine.—**False i.** I due to disease or obstruction in the kidneys or ureters, so that the secretion does not reach the bladder.—**Hysterical i.** I. due to hysteria.—**I acuta**. Retention of urine due to spasmodic stricture being affected by cold.—**I. aspadialis**. I. due to atresia of the meatus urinarius.—**I. atonica**. See **I. paralytica**.—**I. atretarum**. I. due to atresia of the vulva.—**I. carunculosa**. I. due to the presence of a urethral caruncle.—**I. cryptopeica**. I. due to a distended follicle pressing upon the urethra.—**I. cystolithica**. I. due to stone in the bladder.—**I. cystitica**. I. due to inflammation of the bladder.—**I. cystoplegica**. I. due to paralysis of the bladder.—**I. cystophlegmatica**. I. due to catarrh and consequent accumulation of mucus in the bladder.—**I. cystoprocica**. I. due to inflammation and consequent swelling between the bladder and rectum.—**I. cystopyrica**. I. due to accumulation of pus in the bladder.—**I. cysto-**

spastica. I. due to spasm of the bladder.—**I. cystothromboides.** I. due to clots in the bladder.—**I. dysuria.** See **DYSURIA**.—**I. ectopocystica.** I. due to displacement, hernia, or prolapsus of the bladder.—**I. gravidarum, I. hysterocystica.** I. of the state of pregnancy. There are several forms (e. g., *i. gravidarum, i. of labor, and i. of retroversion*).—**I. incompleta.** I. due to a partial obstruction of the urethral canal by stricture.—**I. inflammatoria.** Fr., *ischurie inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Harnverhaltung*. I. due to inflammation.—**I. lunatica.** I. sometimes observed in the insane wherein they may go several days without urinating.—**I. nephrelminthica, I. nephritica, I. nephrolithica, I. nephrophlegmatica, I. nephroplegica, I. nephroplethorica, I. nephropyica, I. nephrospastica, I. nephrothromboides.** See **I. renalis**.—**I. notha.** See *False i.*—**I. organica.** I. caused by some organic trouble, such as stricture of the urethra.—**I. paradoxa, I. paradoxica.** Dribbling of urine from overdistention of the bladder.—**I. paralytica.** Ger., *Lähmung des Detrusor urinae, paralytische Ischurie*. I. from paralysis of the bladder.—**I. peridesmica.** I. due to compression or stricture of the urethra.—**I. perinaealis.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra in the perineal region.—**I. phimosica, I. phimotica.** I. due to phimosis.—**I. polyurica.** I. due to excessive accumulation of urine in the bladder.—**I. renalis.** Suppression of urine.—**I. spasmodica.** See **CYSTOSPASMUS**.—**I. spastica.** I. which is a symptom or result of spastic dysuria.—**I. spuria.** See *False i.*—**I. suppleta.** See **I. renalis**.—**I. ureterica, I. ureteritica, I. ureterolithica, I. ureterophlegmatica, I. ureteropyica, I. ureterostomatica, I. ureterothromboides.** I. due to obstruction in the ureters.—**I. urethralis a phimosi.** I. due to phimosis.—**I. urethrelminthica.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra by a worm or worms.—**I. urethritica.** I. due to inflammation of the urethra.—**I. urethrohymenodes.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra by a membrane resembling or continuous with the hymen or by coagulable lymph.—**I. urethrolithica.** I. due to urethral calculus.—**I. urethrophlegmatica.** I. due to accumulation of mucus in the urethra.—**I. urethrothromboides.** I. due to blood clot in the urethra.—**I. vera, I. vesicalis.** Ger., *Harnsperre, Harnverstopfung, Harnblasenharverhaltung*. Retention of urine in which the obstructing cause is to be found in the bladder.—**Mechanical i.** Lat., *i. mechanica*. Ger., *mechanische, Harnverhaltung*. I. caused by mechanical obstruction, as by the presence of a stone in the bladder.—**Neurotic i.** Of Charcot, a form of i. dependent upon neurotic conditions, such as hysteria, epilepsy, and chorea, unassociated with local disease or deformity.—**Renal i.** See **I. renalis**.—**True i.** See **I. vera**.

ISCHU'RIC. See **ISCHURETIC**.

ISCHU'RIOPTHAL'MIA, f. From *ισχεῖν*, to check, *ὄρον*, urine, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Ophthalmia supposed to result from renal ischuria.

IS'CHURY. See **ISCHURIA**.

IS'CHYOMYELITIS, f. -it'idis. From *ισχύς*, strength, and *μυελός*, marrow. See **OSPHYOMYELITIS**.

ISER'TIA, f. From *Isert*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *i., isertie*. A genus of South American rubiaceous shrubs or trees.—**I. coccinea.** Fr., *i. écarlate*. A species found in Guiana. The leaves are used in decoction as an application to tumors; the bark is employed in the treatment of fevers and in liver affections.

ISETH'IONATE. A salt of isethionic acid.

ISETHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide éthylènehydroxysulfonique*. Ger., *Isäthionsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4SO_2(OH)_2$, derived from ethionic acid.

ISETHIONU'RIC ACID. Taurocarbamic acid.

ISETH'IONYL. The bivalent radicle, $C_2H_4'SO_2'$, of isethionic acid.

I'SINGLASS. Bomb., *áisinglása*. See **ICHTHYOCOLLA**.

IS'LAND. Lat., *insula*. Fr., *île*. Ger., *Insel*. In anatomy, a structure more or less detached from a main mass and surrounded by structures of a different sort.—**Blood i's.** See under **BLOOD**.—**I. of Reil.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).

IS'LET. A small island.—**Hepatic i's.** See **INSULA** (2d def.).

ISME'NE, f. -me'nes. From *Ἰσμήνη*, a daughter of Œdipus. A genus of amaryllideous plants.—**I. amancaes.** Fr., *narcisse de Pérou*. The Peruvian daffodil. The bulbs are used in Peru for promoting suppuration.

ISOACRYL'IC ACID. See **ACRYLIC ACID** (2d def.).

ISOALLOX'AN. An isomeric modification of alloxan, formed by heating the latter to 260° .

ISOALLOX'ANATE. A salt of isoalloxanic acid, isomeric with a corresponding alloxanate.

ISOAL'YLENE. See **ISALLYLENE**.

ISOAM'YL. Fr., *isoamyle*. Ger., *Isamyl*. See **AMYL**.

ISOAM'YLENE. Amylene into the constitution of which an isocarbon radical enters, or one in which the carbon atoms are not disposed in a single chain. See **PENTAL**.

ISOAMYL'IDENE. Ger., *Isoamyliden*. See **AMYLIDENE**.

ISOAP'IOL. See **ISAPIOL**.

ISOBIU'RET. A substance, $C_2H_5N_3O_2 = N_2$, formed by the action of ammonium on tribromacetylene.

ISOBUT'ANE. See **BUTANE**.

ISOBUT'YL. See **BUTYL**.

ISOBUTYLENE. See **BUTYLENE**.

ISOBUTYL'IC. Of or pertaining to isobutyl.

ISOBUTYLIDENE. Ger., *Isobutyliden*. An isomeric form of butylidene (tetrene), C_4H_8 , a bivalent radicle.

ISOBUTYR'AMID(E). See under **BUTYRAMIDE**.

ISOBUTYRATE. A salt of isobutyric acid.

ISOBUTYR'IC. Isomeric with a butyric compound.—**I. acid.** Butyric acid.—**I. aldehyd(e).** Butyric aldehyde.—**I. ether.** Ethyl butyrate.

ISOBUTYRONE. Ger., *Isobutyron*. A liquid $[(CH_3)_2CH]_2CO$, obtained by the dry distillation of calcic isobutyrate or by careful oxidation of diisopropyl oxalic acid.

ISOBUTYRONITRILE. Propyl cyanide.

ISOCAP'UTENE. A liquid obtained from oil of caput, isomeric with caputene.

ISOCAP'RIC. Fr., *isocaprique*. Isomeric with a capric compound.

ISOCAP'ROATE. Ger., *Isocapronat*. A salt of isocapric acid.

ISOCAPRO'IC ACID. See **CAPROIC ACID** (2d def.).

ISOCAP'RYL ALCOHOL. See **DECATYL ALCOHOL**.

ISOCAPRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isocaproïque*. Ger., *Isocaprylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, isomeric with caprylic or octylic acid.

ISOCET'IC ACID. See under **CETIC ACID**.

ISOCHIN'OLIN(E). See **QUINOLINE**.

ISOCHOLAN'IC ACID. An acid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_6$, produced by the oxidation of cholic acid.

ISOCHOLE'STERIN. See under **CHOLESTERIN**.

ISOCHRON, ISOCH'RONAL. See **ISOCRONOUS**.

ISOCH'RONISM. Lat., *isochronismus* (from *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time). The property of being isochronous.

ISOCH'RONOUS. From *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time. Fr., *isochrone*. Ger., *isochron*. 1. Occupying equal periods of time. 2. Recurring at regular intervals.

ISOCIT'RIC ACID. A crystalline acid formed by treating an aqueous solution of citric acid with sodium amalgam, the acid reaction being kept up by dilute sulphuric acid.

ISOCO'CAIN(E). A synthetical alkaloid resembling cocaine; more powerfully anæsthetic, but irritating.

ISOCRE'ATIN(E). See **ALACREATINE**.

ISOCREAT'ININ(E). An isomer of creatine obtained from putrefying flesh.

ISOCROTON'IC ACID. See **CROTONIC ACID**.

ISOCRO'TYL. A univalent radicle, $(C_4H_7)' = (CH_3)_2 : C : CH -$, isomeric with butenyl.

ISOCTO'IC ACID. See ISOCAPRYLIC ACID.

ISOCTYL'IC ACID. See ISOCAPRYLIC ACID.

ISOCU'MOL. See PSEUDOCUMENE.

ISOCTY'ANATE. A salt of isocyanic acid.

ISOCYAN'IC ACID. Pseudocyanic acid.

ISOCTY'ANID(E). See under CYANIDE.

ISOCYANU'RATE. Fr., *i.* A salt of isocyanuric acid.

ISOCYANU'RIC ACID. See FULMINURIC ACID.

ISODIMOR'PHISM. From *isos*, equal, and *διδμορφος*, two-formed. Dimorphism in which a substance crystallizes in two forms that are incompatible, but still sufficiently similar to come within the limits of isomorphism.

ISODIMOR'PHOUS. Fr., *isodimorphe*. Having the property of isodimorphism.

ISOD'ROMOUS. Lat., *isodromus* (from *isos*, equal, and *δρόμος*, a course). See ISOCHRONOUS.

ISODUL'CITAN. Ger., *I.* An amorphous substance, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, isomeric with dulcitan.

ISODUL'CITE. Ger., *Isodulcit*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O_5 + H_2O = C_6H_{14}O_6$, isomeric with mannitan (dulcitan).

ISODULCIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isodulcitique*. The compound $C_6H_{10}O_9$.

ISODURYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isodurilique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_{21}$, having two isomeric forms.

ISODYNAM'IA, f. From *isos*, equal, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *isodynamie*. Ger., *Gleichkräftigkeit*. The property of being isodynamic.

ISODYNAM'IC. Exerting (of foods, giving rise to) an equal amount of force.

ISĒNANTHYL'IC ACID. See ĒNANTHYLIC ACID.

IS'OHÆMATOPOR'PHYRIN. Of C. A. Nobel, a reduction product of hæmatin, formed from hæmatoporphyrin; the urohæmatin of MacMunn.

ISOHEMIP'NIC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2$.

ISOHEPT'ANE. See HEPTANE.

ISOHEPTYLENE. See under HEPTYLENE.

ISOHEPTYL'IC ACID. IsĒnanthylic acid. See ĒNANTHYLIC ACID.

ISOHESPER'IDIN. A crystalline glucoside, isomeric with hesperidin, obtained from the alcoholic extract of bitter orange peel.

ISOHEX'ANE. Syn.: *dimethylpropylmethane, ethylbutyl*. A mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$.

ISOHEXO'IC ACID. Isocaproic acid.

ISOHEX'YL ALCOHOL. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

ISOIN'DOL. The compound $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$.

ISOLAC'TIC ACID. See ETHYLDINELACTIC ACID.

ISOLEU'CIN(E). See under LEUCINE.

ISOLI'CHENIN. A substance found in Iceland moss; distinguished from lichenin by being colored blue by iodine.

IS'OLIN(E). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Isolin*. A base, $C_{14}H_{17}N$, occurring in raw quinoline.

ISOL'OGOUS. From *isos*, equal, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *isologue*. Having an identical chemical constitution.

ISOL'USIN. Fr., *isolusine*. From *isos*, equal, and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Of Peschier, a bitter, acid substance, found in the root of *Polygala virginiana*, so called because it is equally soluble in water and in alcohol.

ISOMA'LIC ACID. See MALIC ACID.

ISOMAN'NIDE. An isomeric derivative, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, of mannite.

IS'OMER. See ISOMERIDE.

ISOMER'IC. From *isos*, equal, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *isomère, isomérique*. Ger., *isomerisch, gleichget(h)eilt*. Of chemical bodies, possessing the same percentage composition, but differing either as regards the number of atoms contained in the molecule, the manner in which the atoms are grouped in the molecule, or the chemical and physical properties which the substances themselves present. See also ISOMERISM.

ISOM'ERID(E). Fr., *isoméride*. Syn.: *isomer, allotrope*. A substance which bears to another the relation of isomerism. The expression includes the terms *polymeride* and *metameride*, and, like these related terms, is applied to the cognate substances which are of less typical or less simple construction than the substance assumed as the primitive type.

ISOM'ERISM. Fr., *isomérisme, isomérie*. Ger., *Isomerie*. Syn.: *allotropism*. The property of being isomeric. It includes (1) *polymerism*, when isomeric bodies, though possessing the same percentage composition, have molecular formulæ which are not identical, but are different simple multiples of one common formula. Polymerism itself may be of different kinds, thus when one polymeric body is formed directly from another by the union of two or more molecules of the latter into one multiple molecule, the polymerism is said to be *genetic*. (2) *Metamerism* when, the percentage composition and molecular formula of isomeric bodies being the same, they yield different products on decomposition, and hence have different rational formulæ, and contain very different radicles. The *reciprocal metamerism* of Tilden exists when the metameric bodies contain each a pair of radicles, united by the same bivalent group, so that the excess of any given element in one radicle of a pair must be made up for by a corresponding deficiency in the second radicle of the same pair. (3) *Allotropism*, when the different varieties of the same elementary body are isomeric. Allotropism may be polymeric (oxygen and ozone), physical, and possibly structural.—**Geometric i.** Ger., *geometrische Isomerie*. See *Physical i.*—**Nucleus i.** Ger., *Kernisomerie*. See under *Structural i.*—**Physical i.** Ger., *physikalische Isomerie*. I. in which the chemical formulæ of two bodies are in all respects identical, but the substances themselves differ in physical properties. It is imagined to be due to differences in the spatial arrangements of atoms, their relations to each other in the molecule being unaltered. It has hence been designated *geometric i.*—**Place i., Structural i.** Ger., *Ortsisomerie Strukturisomerie*. I. in which the structural formulæ of two bodies differ only in the arrangement of the atoms attached to their nuclei (*place i.*), or in the mode of connection of the nuclei themselves (*nucleus i.*).

ISOM'EROMOR'PHISM. From *isos*, equal, *μέρος*, a part, and *μορφή*, form. Isomorphism between substances that are alike in atomic proportions.

ISOM'EROUS. Fr., *isomère*. Ger., *isomerisch, gleichget(h)eilt*. Isomeric.

ISOMET'RIC. From *isos*, equal, and *μετρέιν*, to measure. Fr., *isométrique*. Ger., *isometrisch, gleichmessend*. Having the same dimensions (said of crystals).

ISOMETRO'PIA, f. From *isos*, equal, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *isométropie*. Ger., *Isometropie*. That condition in which the refraction of both eyes is the same in kind and degree.

ISOMĒ'RIA, f. Gr., *ισομορία*. See ISOMERISM.

ISOMĒ'ROUS. Gr., *ισόμοιρος*. See ISOMEROUS.

ISOMOR'PHIA, f. See ISOMORPHISM.

ISOMOR'PHIC. See ISOMORPHOUS.

ISOMOR'PHISM. Lat., *isomorphia* (from *isos*, equal, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *isomorphisme*. Ger., *Isomorphie*. The state of being isomorphous.—**Polymeric i.** Polymerism (see under ISOMERISM).

ISOMOR'PHOUS. Fr., *isomorphe*. Ger., *isomorph*. Of the same form (said of bodies which resemble one another in chemical composition and crystallize in forms either identical or similar).

ISONAPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isonaphtalique*. An acid obtained by the action of chromic acid on isoxylene.

ISONAPH'THOL. A naphthalene hydrate, $C_{10}H_7.OH$, isomeric with naphthol.

ISONICOTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isonicotinique*. Ger., *Isonicotinsäure*. Pyridine carbonic acid.

ISONITRAM'IDIN(E). Isoxyloidin. See XYLOIDIN.

ISONITRILE. See NITRILE.

ISONITRO''SOANTIP'YRIN(E). A compound of nitrous acid and antipyrine; diaphoretic, diuretic, and antipyretic.

ISONONYL'IC ACID. See PELARGONIC ACID.

ISOOR'CIN, ISOOR'CINOL. A substance, $C_7H_8O_2$, isomeric with orcin.

ISOPALMIT'IC ACID. See DIHEPTYLACETIC ACID.

ISOPAR'AFFIN. See PARAFFIN.

ISOPATHES. From *isos*, equal, and *páthos*, disease. Suffering in the same manner, from the same cause.

ISOPATH'IA, ISOPATH'ICA, f. From *isos*, equal, and *páthos*, a condition. Of Lux, isopathotherapy.

ISOPATH'IC. Lat., *isopathicus*. Pertaining to isopathotherapy.

ISOP''ATHOTHER'APY. Lat., *isopathotherapia* (from *isos*, equal, *páthos*, a disease, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). The treatment of a disease by administering (1) some portion of the body of another individual either affected with the same disease or associated with its causation; or (2) a portion of the products of the same disease in another individual (e. g., powdered worms as a vermifuge, the hair of a rabid dog in rabies, or the matter from a pustule in variola).

ISOP'ATHY. Lat., *isopathia*. See ISOPATHOTHERAPY.

ISOPELLETIERIN(E). See PELLETIERINE.

ISOPEN'TANE. See PENTANE.

ISOPENTO'IC ACID. See PENTOIC ACID.

ISOPEP'SIN. From *isos*, equal, and *πέψις*, digestion. Fr., *isopepsine*. Ger., *I*. Of Finkler, parapeptone.

IS''OPHENYLETHYL'AMIN(E). Ger., *Isophenyläthylamin*. A substance found in putrefying gelatin.

ISOPHLORET'IC ACID. Phloretic acid.

IS''OPHLOORGLU'CIN. Fr., *isophloroglucine*. A saccharine principle $C_6H_6O_3$.

ISOPHLOORHE'TIN. Phloretin.

ISOPHLOORRHETIN'IC ACID. See PHLOORRHETINIC ACID.

ISOPHLOORRH(I)'ZIN. See PHLOORRHIZIN.

ISOPHO'RIA, f. A condition in which the tension of the vertical muscles of each eye is equal, so that the visual lines lie in the same horizontal plane.

ISOPH'THALATE. A salt of isophthalic acid.

ISOPHTHAL'IC ACID. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ISOPH'THALYL. Ger., *I*. A radicle, C_6H_4 , isomeric with phthalyl, found in isophthalic acid.

ISOPIAN'IC ACID. See OPIANIC ACID.

ISO'PIC ACID. See OPINIC ACID.

ISOPIMEL'IC ACID. See PIMELIC ACID.

ISOPIN'IC ACID. See OPINIC ACID.

IS'OPRENE. Of Williams, a hydrocarbon, C_5H_8 , polymeric with caoutchouin, found in caoutchoucine.

ISOPRO'PYL. Ger., *I*. See PROPYL.

ISO'PUM, n. Of the old pharmacopœias, the fat contained in lamb's wool. Cf. LANOLIN.

ISOPUR'PURATE. A salt of isopurpuric acid.

ISOPURP'URIC ACID. Fr., *acide isopurpurique*. Ger., *Isopurpursäure*. Picrocyamic acid, $C_8H_5N_3O_6$, isomeric with purpuric acid.

ISOP'YRIN(E). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Isopyrin*. A bitter alkaloid extracted from the root of *Isopyrum thalictroides*.

IS''OPYROMU'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide isopyromucique*. Ger., *Isobrenzschleimsäure*. An acid isomeric with pyromucic acid.

ISOP'YRUM, n. Gr., *ισόπυρον*. Ger., *Muschelblümchen*. 1. False rue anemone; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*. 2. A name for several species of *Helleborus*, so called on account of their sharp and pungent taste.—*I. thalictroides*. A species found especially in the forests of the Pyrenees. The root yields isopyrine and pseudoisopyrine.

ISOR'CIN. See ISOORCIN.

ISORRHO'PIA, f. From *isos*, equal, and *ρόπή*, an inclination downward. Ger., *Gleichgewicht*. Equilibrium.

ISOR'RHOPOUS. Lat., *isorrhopos*, *isorrhopos*. Ger., *von gleichem Gewichte*. Of the same weight.

IS'OSCOPE. From *isos*, equal, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument devised by Helmholtz for determining the position of the vertical and horizontal lines of division in various movements of the eye.

ISOSTEAR'IC ACID. See STEARIC ACID.

ISOSUBER'IC ACID. See SUBERIC ACID.

ISOSUCCIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isosuccinique*. Ger., *Isobernsteinsäure*. A body, isomeric with succinic acid, $C_4H_6O_4$.

ISOSULPHOCY'ANATE. See ISOTHIOCYANATE.

ISOSULPHOCYAN'IC ACID. See ISOTHIOCYANIC ACID.

ISOTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isotartrique*. Ger., *Isotartrinsäure*. See TARTRALIC ACID.

ISOTAR'TRATE. A salt of isotartaric acid.

ISOTEREBEN'THENE. Fr., *isotérébenthène*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in French oil of turpentine from *Pinus maritima*, and also obtained in other ways.

ISOTHERAPEU'TICS, sing. See ISOPATHOTHERAPY.

ISOTHER'MAL. From *isos*, equal, and *θερμῆ*, heat. Fr., *isotherme*. Ger., *gleichwarm*. Of an equal degree of heat (said of imaginary lines on the earth's surface).

ISOTHER'MOUS. See ISOTHERMAL.

IS''OTHIOCY'ANATE. Ger., *Isoschwefelcyanat*. A salt of isothiocyanic acid.

IS''OTHIOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isothiocyannique*. Ger., *Isothiocyansäure*. A monobasic acid, $S : C : N = H$.

ISOT'OMA, f. From *isos*, equal, and *τομή*, a cutting. A genus of lobeliaceous herbs.—*I. longiflora*. A poisonous species found in the West Indies, producing dangerous catharsis.

IS'OTOME. From *isos*, equal, and *τομή*, a cutting. A line dividing anything into equal parts.

ISOTON'IC. From *isos*, equal, and *τόνος*, a tone. Having the same tone or tension; of a muscle, in a condition where there is no change of initial tensions, and stimulation leads merely to the shortening of the muscle, as opposed to the *isometric* condition, where there can be no change in the length of the muscle, and stimulation produces only a change in tension.

ISOTROP'IC. From *isos*, equal, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *isotrope*. Ger., *isotrop*. 1. Equally endowed with a certain quality (e. g., elasticity, radiating power, conductivity of light and heat) in all parts or directions, especially of muscular tissue refracting equally in all directions, and hence singly refractive. See also ANISOTROPIC. 2. Of Pflüger, so constituted that any organ might develop from any part of it (said of an ovum).

ISOT'ROPIN(E). A base produced by the decomposition of ecgonine. It resembles tropine.

ISOT'ROPOUS. See ISOTROPIC.

ISOT'ROPY. The state or quality of being isotropic.—*I. of the ovum*. Fr., *isotropie de l'œuf*. A supposed fusion of the nuclei of the two sexual elements in the process of fecundation.

ISOURE'A. Fr., *isurée*. The compound CH_3N_2O .

ISOU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide iso-urique*. Ger., *Isoharnsäure*. An acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, isomeric with uric acid.

ISOUVIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isovitique*. Ger., *Isuvitinsäure*. An acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, isomeric with xylidic acid.

ISOVAL'ERATE. See VALERIANATE.

ISOVALER'IC. See VALERIC.

ISOVAL'ERONI'TRILE. Butyl cyanide.

ISOVANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide isovanillique*. A substance, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6(H, H, O, CH_3, OH, H, CO, OH)$, one of the isomeric varieties of methylprotocatechuic acid.

ISOXYL'AMID(E). See XYLAMIDE.

ISOXYL'IC ACID. See XYLIC ACID.

ISOXYLID'IC ACID. See XYLIDIC ACID.

ISOXYLO'IDIN. See XYLOIDIN.

ISOXYL'OL. A liquid neutral hydrocarbon, C_8H_{10} , isomeric with xylol and methyltoluol. See **XYLENE**.

ISPAGHUL'. Written also *ispagool* and *ispaghol*. Sponge seeds, the seed of *Plantago decumbens* (*ispaghula*). An infusion of the seeds is employed in Turkistan and China in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery.

ISPAG(H)U'LA, f. From *Ispaghul*, sponge seeds. *Plantago i.*

IS'SUE. Fr., *i.* 1. A coming forth. 2. The mode of termination, the result, of a process. 3. A chronic discharging ulcer, especially one purposely kept open to act as a counterirritant.—**I. pea**. See **I. PEA**.

ISTH'MIAC. Lat., *isthmicus* (from *ισθμός*, a neck or passage). Referring or pertaining to an isthmus.

ISTH'MIC. Lat., *isthmicus*. See **ISTHMIAC**.

ISTH'MION, n. Gr., *ισθμιον* (from *ισθμός*, a neck or any narrow passage or connection). In the pl., *isthmia* (Gr., *τὰ ἰσθμια*), the fauces.

ISTHMI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *ισθμός*, a neck. Ger., *Rachenbräune*. Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTH'MIUM, n. See **ISTHMION**.

ISTHMOCATAR'RHUS, m. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *κατάρρῳς*, a flowing down. Ger., *Rachenkatarrh*. Catarrh of the fauces.

ISTHMOCHOLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *χόλος*, bile. See **ANGINA biliosa**.

ISTHMO'DES. See **ISTHMOID**.

ISTHMODYN'IA, f. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *δύνη*, pain. Ger., *Rachenschmerz*. Pain in the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMOID. Lat., *isthmodēs*. Ger., *zum Rachen gehörig*. Resembling or pertaining to the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMOPATHI'A, f. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *πάθος*, a disease. Ger., *Rachenleiden*. Any disease of the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMOPL'E'GIA, f. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *πληγή*, a blow. Ger., *Rachenlähmung*. Paralysis of the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMOPOL'YPUS, m. Ger., *Rachenpolyp*. A polypus growing from the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMO'YRA, f. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *πῦρ*, fire. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces.

ISTHMORRHA'GIA, f. From *ισθμός*, a neck, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth. Fr., *isthmorrhagie*. Ger., *Blutfluss im Rachen*. Hæmorrhage from the fauces.

ISTH'MOSPASM. Lat., *isthmospasmus* (from *ισθμός*, a neck, and *σπασμός*, spasm). Fr., *isthmospasme*. Ger., *Krampf in der Rachenhöhle*. Spasm of the isthmus faucium.

ISTHMYOTYPUS, m. See **Gangrenous ANGINA**.

ISTH'MUS, m. Gr., *ισθμός*. Fr., *isthme*. Ger., *Hirnstamm* (2d def.), *Rachenhöhle* (1st def.), *I.*, *Verengerung* (1st def.). 1. Any narrow passage, like that of the fauces. 2. The narrow portion of the brain between the cerebrum and the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.—**Anterior i. of the fauces**. Of Tourtual, the anterior part of the i. of the fauces, situated between the velum, the anterior pillars of the fauces, and the back of the tongue.—**Encephalic i.** See **I.** (2d def.).—**Gyral i.** Lat., *i. gyralis*. The union between the precentral and postcentral gyri occasioned in some brains by the complete interruption of the central fissure on each side.—**I. cerebri**. Ger., *Hirnstamm*. See **I.** (2d def.).—**I. cervicis uteri**. See **I. of the uterus**.—**I. encephali**. Fr., *isthme de l'encéphale*. See **I.** (2d def.).—**I. faucium**. Fr., *isthme du gosier*. Ger., *Rachengege, Racheneingang*. The constriction separating the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx; formed by the velum palati, the pillars of the palate, the tonsils, and the base of the tongue.—**I. glandulæ thyr(e)oideæ**. The i. of the thyreoid gland.—**I. gyralis**. See **Gyral i.**—**I. gyri fornicati**. A small constriction at the posterior extremity of the gyrus fornicatus, continuous posteriorly with both the gyrus cuneus and the lingual lobule.—**I. hepat-**

is. See **PONS hepatis**.—**I. nasoralis**. See **Posterior i. of the fauces**.—**I. of Guyon**. See **I. of the uterus**.—**I. of the brain, I. of the encephalon**. See **I.** (2d def.).—**I. of the Eustachian tube**. See **I. tubæ Eustachii**.—**I. of the external auditory meatus**. The line of union of the middle and inner thirds of the osseous portion of the meatus, at which point the calibre of the canal is the narrowest.—**I. of the Fallop(p)ian tube**. See **I. of the oviduct**.—**I. of the fauces**. See **I. faucium**.—**I. of the fossa ovalis**. See **ANNULUS ovalis**.—**I. of the meatus auditorius**. The narrowest portion of the meatus auditorius, at the margin of the inner third of the osseous portion.—**I. of the oviduct**. Ger., *Verengerung der falloppischen Röhre*. The comparatively narrow and straight mesal half of the oviduct.—**I. of the thyr(e)oid body (or gland)**. Fr., *isthme de la thyroïde*. Ger., *Verengerung des schildförmigen Körpers*. A transverse portion of the gland which connects the two lateral lobes near the bottom.—**I. of the uterus**. Lat., *i. cervicis uteri*. Fr., *isthme utérin (ou de l'utérus)*. That moderately constricted part which marks the junction of the body with the neck of the organ.—**I. ossis coxæ**. The constriction about the junction of the ilium and pubischiatic bone.—**I. pharyngonasalis**. Of Luschka, see **Posterior i. of the fauces**.—**I. pharyngooralis**. See **Anterior i. of the fauces**.—**I. prostaticæ**. Of Huschke, the median lobe of the prostate.—**I. tubæ Eustachii**. Fr., *isthme du tube d'Eustache*. Ger., *I. der eustachischen Röhre*. The narrowest part of the tube, situated in the cartilaginous portion in front of its point of union with the osseous portion.—**I. tubæ Fallop(p)ii (seu uterinæ)**. See **I. of the oviduct**.—**I. urethræ**. 1. The membranous portion of the male urethra. 2. In the female, the least dilatable portion of the urethra, situated somewhat above the middle of its course.—**I. uteri**. See **I. of the uterus**.—**I. Vieussenii**. See **ANNULUS ovalis**.—**Müller's i.** Fr., *isthme de Müller*. Of Müller, the os uteri internum. Cf. **Müller's RING**.—**Posterior i. of the fauces**. Of Tourtual, the posterior part of the i. faucium, elliptical in shape, its long diameter vertical, bounded by the velum, the posterior pillars of the fauces, and the epiglottis.

ISU'RET, ISURETIN(E). Formylimide hydroxylamide, $CH.NH.N(OH).H=CON_2H_4$; isomeric with urea.

ISUVIT'IC ACID, ISUVITIN'IC ACID. See **ISOVITIC ACID**.

ITAC'ONATE. A salt of itaconic acid.

ITACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide citrique, acide itaconique*. Ger., *Itaconsäure*. A crystalline body, $C_5H_6O_4$, derived from the dry distillation of citric acid.

ITCH. Gr., *κνησμός* (2d def.). Fr., *gale* (1st def.), *démangeaison* (2d def.). Ger., *Krätze* (1st def.), *Jucken* (2d def.). 1. Scabies. 2. Pruritus.—**Animal i.** The mange.—**Army i.** A form of scabies thought at one time to be peculiar to camp and army life, but now conceded to differ in no respect from ordinary scabies save in extent.—**Bakers' i.** Fr., *gale des boulangers*. Ger., *Bäckerkrätze*. An eczema of the hands in bakers, due to their occupation.—**Barbers' i.** Sycosis, especially sycosis parasitaria.—**Bedouin i.** A form of lichen tropicus in which the papules proceed to vesiculation.—**Bricklayers' i.** Fr., *gale des maçons*. Ger., *Maurerkrätze*. An eczema of the hands, especially of the impetiginous form, in bricklayers, due to exposure of the hands to lime.—**Cat i.**, **Cattle i.** See **SCABIES ferina**.—**Cowpox i.** Of Göllis, a cutaneous eruption consisting of isolated vesicles filled with seropurulent fluid and appearing after the fourteenth day from vaccination.—**Dhabies' i.**, **Dhobies' i.** See **ECZEMA marginatum**.—**Drunkards' i.** An intense itching, attended with a slight papular eruption, seen in old people addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.—**Frost i.** See **PRURITUS hiemalis**.—**Grocers' i.** Fr., *gale des épiciers*. Ger., *Ge-*

würzkrämerkrätze. An eczema of the hands to which grocers are exposed from handling flour, sugar, and the like.—**Ground i.** "Pani-ghao," a cutaneous disease confined to the lower limbs; primarily an intensely itching or burning erythema, followed by vesicles and pustules and sometimes obstinate ulcers or gangrene; endemic in Assam and the West Indies and attributed to the larvæ of *Ankylostoma duodenale*.—**Mangy i.** A desquamative, contagious disease supposed to be produced by contact with animal mange.—**Lumbermen's i.** See *Prairie i.*—**Mad i.** A disease, the pathology of which is unknown, said to occur only in female cattle, and consisting at first of severe itching of the nates and hind feet, which precedes choreic twitching, opisthotonus, paralysis, and death. Elevated temperature, rapid respiration, and feeble pulse accompany the disease.—**Norwegian i.** See *RADEZYGE*.—**Prairie i.** Fr., *gale des prairies*. Syn.: *lumbermen's i.*, *Texas mange*, *Ohio scratches*, *swamp i.* Pruritus hiemalis occurring in the autumn and spring, and due to coarse, cheaply dyed woolen garments such as are worn by farmers, miners, and lumbermen.—**Rabbit i.** See *SCABIES ferina*.—**Rank i.** Scabies papuliformis.—**Rocky i.** Scabies purulenta.—**Scorbutio i.** Scabies cachectica.—**Sheep i.** See *SCABIES pecorina*.—**Sugar bakers' i.** An eczema of the hands, especially of the impetiginous form, occurring in sugar bakers from the action of sugar on the skin.—**Swamp i.** See *Prairie i.*—**Swine i.** See *SCABIES ferina*.—**Warehousemen's i.** See *Grocers' i.*—**Washerwoman's i.** See *ECZEMA lotricum*.—**Water i.** A vesicular or bullous dermatitis of the feet observed among coolies working in tea gardens in the wet months.—**Watery i.** See *SCABIES lymphatica*.

ITCH'OL. A proprietary ointment said to contain iodoform, carbolic acid, oil of eucalyptus, oil of lavender, lanolin, and vaseline.

I'TER, n. *Itin'eris*. From *ire*, to go. A road, way, passage.—**I. ad infundibulum.** A small opening in the floor of the third ventricle of the brain, communicating with the infundibulum.—**I. ad quartum ventriculum.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**I. ad tertium ventriculum.** See *I. ad infundibulum*.—**I. a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**I. a palato ad aurem.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**I. chordæ antieris.** The anterior canal in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity for the exit of the chorda tympani; the canal of Huguier.—**I. chordæ posteris.** The posterior canal in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity, which gives entrance to the chorda tympani.—**I. dentis.** See *GUBERNACULUM dentis*.—**I. femineum.** The perineum in the female.—**I. seminarium.** See *VAS deferens*.—**I. urinæ, I. urinarium.** The urinary passages.

I'TERUM, n. See *ABDOMEN*.

ITHA'GENES. Gr., *ἰθαγενής* (from *ἴθως*, straight, and *γένος*, a race). 1. Of Hippocrates, genuine (said of a product of conception, as distinguished from a mole or other false conception). 2. Autochthonous.

ITHYCY'PHES, ITHYCY'PHOS. Gr., *ἰθυκυφός, ἰθύκυφος* (from *ἴθως*, straight, and *κυφός*, humpbacked). Having a backward angular curvature of the spine.

ITHYLOR'DOS, ITHYLOR'DUS. Gr., *ἰθυλорδος* (from *ἴθως*, straight, and *λорδός*, bent backward). Of Hippocrates, having a forward angular curvature of the spine.

ITHYPHAL'LICUS. Gr., *ἰθυφαλλικός*. Fr., *ithyphalle*. Pertaining to or having an erection of the penis.

ITHYSC'LIOS, ITHYSC'LIUS. Gr., *ἰθυσκόλιος* (from *ἴθως*, straight, and *σκολίος*, crooked). Of Hippocrates, curved anteroposteriorly (said of the spinal column).

ITINERA'RUM, n. From *iter*, a way. See *CONDUCTOR* and *DIRECTOR*.

I'TIO IN PARTES, f. The movement of the majority of the white and red blood corpuscles in different parts of the blood stream in the smallest vessels, the red cor-

puscles being mostly in the centre and the white ones along the walls of the vessel.

ITMOITMOAN. A plant found in the Philippine Islands, used in leprosy.

IT'ROL. Silver citrate; used as an antiseptic.

IT'ROSYL. Concentrated nitrous ether.

ITSHONGWE. A plant growing in South Africa, which is used by the Kafir tribes for various diseases, but especially for the fevers of the country.

IT'TRIUM, n. See *YTTRIUM*.

I'VA, f. Fr., *i., ive*. 1. *Achillea moschata*. 2. Marsh elder, a genus of composite herbs or shrubs.—**I. frutescens.** Fr., *i. arbrisseau*. A shrubby species found in North America on the borders of salt marshes. In Mexico it is considered a febrifuge, and is known as *acapatli* or *quinquina del país*.—**I. oil.** See *IVAOL*.

I'VAIN. Fr., *i., ivaine*. A bitter substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of *Achillea moschata*.

I'VAOL. Ger., *I.* A liquid, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, or $C_{24}H_{40}O_2$, or $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, obtained by distilling oil of *Achillea moschata*.

I'VORY. Gr., *ἐλέφας*. Lat., *ebur*. Fr., *ivoire*. Ger., *Elfenbein*. 1. The dense, white, elastic substance of the tusks of the elephant, etc. 2. See *DENTIN*.—**Decalcified i.** I. which has been deprived of its inorganic constituents by the action of an acid. It shrinks when dried and expands when wet. Used to dilate the cervix uteri.

IWARANCU'SA, f. Ger., *Iwarankusa*. *Andropogon i.* and *Anatherum muricatum*.—**Rhizoma iwarancusæ.** The rhizome of *I.*; employed in India as an antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic in cholera.

IX'IA, f. Gr., *ἰξία*. Fr., *ixie*. 1. The genus *Viscum*. 2. Birdlime. 3. A sticky slime. 4. See *VARIX*. 5. African corn lily; a genus of iridaceous plants.

IXIOMYELI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See *OSPHIOMYELITIS*.

IXO'DES. Gr., *ἰξώδης* (from *ἰξός*, the mistletoe, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Parasitic; as a n. m., a genus of the *Acaridæ* including the ticks.—**I. ægyptius.** An African species parasitic on cattle.—**I. algeriensis.** A species found on cattle in France, and coming from Algeria.—**I. americanus.** A species found in South America, attacking man and beasts.—**I. bovis.** The cattle tick; found in the Western States and in Central America; said to be allied to *I. ricinus*.—**I. nignus.** See *I. americanus*.—**I. reduvius.** A form which resembles *I. ricinus* and occasionally attacks man.—**I. reticulatus.** The *Acarus reduvius* of Schrank; an ash colored, spotted species parasitic on oxen.—**I. ricinus.** Fr., *tique*. Ger., *Hundszecke, Holzbock, Zecke*. The wood tick; a minute oval or egg-shaped creature of a yellowish red color which attaches itself to the human skin by means of a sucking apparatus and becomes distended with blood till it reaches the size of a bean. In this condition it remains hanging to the skin often for several days. If torn away, the head is left sticking in the skin, giving rise to inflammation. See *ACARUS ricinus*.—**I. unipunctatus.** A species of tick found in the United States which attaches itself to the human skin.

IXO'RA, f. Fr., *i., ixore*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**I. bandacca, I. bandhuca.** An East Indian species the root of which has long been used in intermittent fevers and hæmoptysis, and externally in various skin diseases, and has been recommended for diarrhoea and dysentery.—**I. coccinea.** Fr., *bois de pintade*. A species found in the East Indies, China, and Ceylon, having the same properties as those of *I. bandhuca*, with which it is by some identified.—**I. congesta.** A species used like *I. lanceolata*.—**I. fulgens.** *I. lanceolata*.—**I. grandiflora.** *I. coccinea*.—**I. lanceolata.** A species found in the Moluccas, where the root, which has an acrid, unpleasant taste, is used in toothache.—**I. tenuiflora.** A species used like *I. lanceolata*.

IX'US, m., IX'YA, f. The lumbar portion of the body.

IXYOMYELITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ἰξύς*, the waist, and *μυελός*, marrow. See **OSPHYOMYELITIS**.

IX'YS, *m.* *Ἰξ'υος* (-is). Gr., *ἰξίς*. The waist, the loins, the small of the back.

IZ'AL. An oily liquid, a hydrocarbon, obtained by roasting bituminous coal; disinfectant and germicide.

J

JABORAN'DI. Lat., *j.* Fr., Ger., *j.* 1. A name for numerous plants possessing sialagogue and sudorific properties. Originally, of Piso, the *Monniera trifolia*, and in Brazil and elsewhere, the *Serronia j.*, *Piper reticulatum*, *Piper citrifolium*, *Piper nodulosum*, *Artanthe mollicoma*, *Herpestis monniera*, and *Xanthoxylum elegans*. More recently, the *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*. 2. The leaves of several species of *Pilocarpus* (*q. v.* [1st def.]). Of the Fr. Cod., see **PILOCARPUS** (2d def.).—**Tinctura j.** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Tincture of j.** Fr., *teinture de j.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by treating 5 oz. of *j.* leaves, in No. 40 powder, in a percolator, after two days' maceration, with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of tincture [Br. Ph.].

JABORAN'DIN(E). Lat., *jaborandina*. See **PILOCARPINE**.

JABO'RIC ACID. A curdy mass, $C_{19}H_{24}N_3O_5Ag, AgNO_3$, resembling jaborine in appearance, but very soluble in water; prepared from pilocarpidine by precipitating with an excess of silver nitrate.

JABOR'IDIN(E). Ger., *Jaboridin*. An amorphous base, probably $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3 = C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2 - H_2 + O$, an oxidation product of pilocarpidine; said to be identical with the pilocarpine of Parodi and with the base obtained by the oxidation of pilocarpine.

JAB'ORIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_5$, prepared by heating a concentrated acid solution of pilocarpine; having properties much like those of atropine.

JACARAN'DA, *f.* Ger., *Jakaranda*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*.—**J. bahamensis**. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are mildly astringent.—**J. brasiliensis**. A species found in Brazil. The wood (Fr., *bois néphrétique* [noir]) is used as a sudorific; the fruit in pectoral complaints, and in decoction as a digestive tonic; and the pulp of the unripe fruit as a soap.—**J. cærulea**. *J. bahamensis*.—**J. copaia**. *J. procera*.—**J. echinata**. A species found in the West Indies and South America, yielding a spurious (or yellow) sarsaparilla.—**J. lancifolia**. A species growing in Colombia, believed to be identical with *J. procera*. The leaves have been used in gonorrhœa and syphilis, and in purulent cystitis.—**J. procera**. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

JACK'ET. Fr., *jaque, jaquette*. Ger., *Jacke*. A short, close garment extending down to the waist; a corset or cuirass.—**Bark j.** A waistcoat with powdered cinchona quilted between its layers. Used for malarial disease in children.—**Plaster j.**, **Plaster of Paris j.** Fr., *corset plâtré*. Ger., *Gypscorset, Gypsjacke, Gypsmieder*. A *j.* of plaster of Paris applied in spinal diseases to take the weight of the head and shoulders from off the diseased vertebra.—**Strait j.** See **CAMISOLE**.

JACKSO'NIAN. Described by J. Hughlings Jackson (see *J.* **EPILEPSY**).

JACTA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See **JACTATION**.—**J. circulatoria**. See **CHARLATANRY**.

JACTA'TION. Lat., *jaclatio* (from *jactare*, to throw). Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jaktation*. Tossing about from restlessness.

JACTA'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. From *jactare*, to throw. See **VAS DEFERENS**.

JACTITA'TION. See **JACTATION**.

JACTU'RA, *f.* From *jactare*, to throw. 1. A throwing. 2. Detriment.—**J. substantiæ**. A discoloration of the skin or of a tissue resulting from a wound.

JAL'AP. Lat., *jalapa*. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jalape, Jalappe, Jalapenknollen, Jalapenwurzel*. Syn.: *tubera jalapæ* [Ger. Ph.], *radix jalapæ* (seu *jalapii*). 1. True jalap, the tuberous roots of *Ipomœa purga*; used as an active cathartic, especially, combined with other drugs, in dropsy. 2. The genus *Mirabilis*.—**Extractum jalapæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jalap*. Ger., *Jalapenextrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 16 oz. of coarsely powdered jalap seven days with 4 pints (80 fl. oz.) of alcohol, pressing out, filtering, and distilling off the spirit so as to leave a soft extract; macerating the residual jalap four hours in 1 gal. (160 fl. oz.) of water, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, mixing with the other extract, and evaporating to a pilular consistence.—**Pilulæ jalapæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Jalapenpillen* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 3 parts of jalap soap and 1 part of powdered jalap into a mass, and converting this into ½-gramme pills, sprinkling them with lycopodium, and drying well [Ger. Ph.].—**Pulvis jalapæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 35 parts of *j.* in No. 60 powder and 65 parts of cream of tartar [U. S. Ph.]; or 5 of *j.*, 9 of cream of tartar, and 1 part of rhizome of ginger [Br. Ph.].—**Resina jalapæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. A resin obtained by exhausting jalap with alcohol, forming yellowish brown, brittle masses with sweetish odor and somewhat acid taste, readily soluble in alcohol, only partially soluble in ether, the insoluble portion being *convolvulin* (*q. v.*).—**Tinctura jalapæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de jalap* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 2½ oz. of jalap in No. 40 powder 2 days in alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. after percolation, filtering, etc.

JALAP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide jalapique*. Ger., *Jalappinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{62}H_{106}O_{85}$, produced by the action of baryta on jalapin.

JAL'APIN. Lat., *jalapina, jalapium*. Fr., *jalapine*. Ger., *Jalappin*. A resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, derived from *Ipomœa orizabensis*; a drastic purgative.

JALAP'INOL. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jalappinol*. A substance, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$, produced by the decomposition of jalapin.

JALAPIN'OLATE. A salt of jalapinolic acid.

JALAPINOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide jalapinologique*. Ger., *Jalapinolsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_4$, said to be obtained by the decomposition of jalapinol with alcoholic potash.

JALA'PIUM, *n.* See *IPOMœa purga* and **JALAPIN**.

JALAP'PA, *f.* Ger., *J.* See **JALAPA**.

JAMAIC'IN(E). A crystalline alkaloid discovered in Jamaica cabbage tree bark, identical with berberine.

JAM'BOL. See **SYZYGIIUM jambolanum**.

JAMBOLA'NA. The *Syzygium jambolanum*.

JAMBORAN'DI. See **JABORANDI**.

JAMBO'SA, *f.* Fr., *jambosier*. Ger., *Jambuse*. A genus of the *Myrtacæ*.—**J. aquea**. A species found in the East Indies and the Moluccas. The bark is used like that of *J. vulgaris*.—**J. domestica**. Fr., *jambosier domestique*. A species found in the East Indies and the Molucca Islands. The bark is used like that of *J. vulgaris*.—**J. vulgaris**. Fr., *jambosier domestique*. Ger., *gemeine Jambuse*. The rose apple, or *gulab-jamun*, of the East Indies. A very fine rose water is distilled from it. The leaves and bark are astringent, the fruit and withered flowers are used as a febrifuge, and the seeds are used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

JAMBO'SIN. A crystalline principle, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$, contained in jambosa root; used in diabetes.

JANGALI. An Eastern name for various plants.

JAN'NIA, *f.* 1. The genus *Bæometra*. 2. A genus of floridian *Algae*.—**J. rubens.** A species growing along the shores of Europe and South Africa, parasitic on smaller *Algae*. It is said to be a constituent of helminthocorton.

JAN'ICEPS, *m.* From *Janus*, the double-faced god, and *caput*, the head. *Fr.*, *j.* *Ger.*, *Januskopf*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster with the individuals united above a common umbilicus and facing in opposite directions.

JAN'TRIX, *f.* *-tri'cis*. *Lit.*, a female doorkeeper; an old name for the portal vein.

JAN'NUS, *m.* See JANICEPS.

JAPAC'ONIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}N_2O_2$, closely resembling aconine.

JAR. *Fr.*, *jarre*. *Ger.*, *Krug*. A vessel with a wide mouth.—**Leyden j.** *Ger.*, *Leydener Flasche*. A glass j. coated on the inside and outside with tin foil, the inner coating having in contact with it a metallic rod which projects from the mouth of the j. and terminates in a knob. The j. is charged by placing the knob in contact with a static machine and putting the outside coating in communication with the ground by a metallic knob brought near the j. Sparks are thus drawn from the machine to the inner coating and are lodged upon the surface of the glass. The j. is discharged by placing one knob of the discharging rod in contact with the outer coat and turning the other knob close to the inner coating, from which a spark is immediately elicited.

JARGONIUM, *n.* An element discovered in 1869 by Church in the zircon earth from Ceylon.

JASIO'NE, *f.* *-o'nes (-æ)*. *Gr.*, *ιασιώνη*. *Fr.*, *j.* A genus of campanulaceous herbs.—**J. montana**, **J. undulata**. *Fr.*, *j. de montagne*, *herbe à midi*. Common sheep's bit scabious of Europe. It is astringent, and has been used as a vulnerary.

JASMIN'UM, *n.* *Pers.*, *yâsmîn*. *Fr.*, *jasmin*. *Ger.*, *Jasmin*. Jasmine or jessamine; an extensive group of plants constituting the principal genus of the jasmin-worts.—**J. angustifolium**. *Fr.*, *jasmin à feuilles étroites*. Narrow-leaved jasmine. The bitter root, ground fine and combined with lime juice and the root of *Acorus calamus*, is employed in India as a remedy for ringworm and herpes.—**J. aureum**. A variety of *J. officinale*.—**J. chrysanthemum**. *J. revolutum*.—**J. floribundum**. The *habb-ez-zelim* of Abyssinia, where the bitter leaves, mixed with kouso, are employed as an anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm.—**J. fragrans**. *J. sambac*.—**J. hirsutum**. 1. *J. pubescens*. 2. *Guetarda speciosa*.—**J. nervosum**. A species found in Cochinchina, where the leaves and branches are used in decoction to purify the blood.—**J. noctiflorum**. A species found in Sierra Leone, where the leaves are used as a poultice for ulcers.—**J. officinale**. *Fr.*, *jasmin officinal* (ou blanc, ou commun). *Ger.*, *gebräuchlicher Jasmin*. The common white or white-flowered jasmine; a native of India, but acclimatized in central and southern Europe. The flowers, once used in European medicine as a neurotic and emollient remedy, are now valued only for the jasmine oil which they yield. A case of narcotic poisoning from eating the fruit of a jasmine, probably this species, is on record.—**J. pubescens**, **J. pubigerum**. The Nepal downy jasmine. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used in India and China in ophthalmia, and the root is said to be a good antidote to the venom of snakes.—**J. revolutum**. Yellow Nepal jasmine, an East Indian species the flowers of which yield an aromatic oil used as a perfume. The root is considered useful in ringworm.—**J. sambac**. *Fr.*, *jasmin d'Arabie*. *Ger.*, *arabischer Jasmin*. The Zambak, or Arabian, jasmine, white-flowered Indian jasmine. The leaves, boiled in oil, yield a balsam used in the East Indies to anoint

the head in complaints of the eye, and the root and flowers are valued as a lactifuge. In China, the flowers, under the name of *mo-le-hiva*, are used for scenting tea.—**J. triflorum**. *J. angustifolium*.—**J. viminalis**, **J. vimineum**. *J. angustifolium*.—**J. vulgare**. *J. officinale*. **JAT'ROPHA**, *f.* From *ιατρός*, a surgeon, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. *Fr.*, *médiciner*. *Ger.*, *Brechnuss*, *Purg(e)iruss*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**J. curcas**. *Fr.*, *ricin d'Amérique*. *Ger.*, *grosse Purg(e)iruss*. The angular-leaved physic nut; a native of tropical America and domesticated in the East Indies. The seeds, the so called Barbadoes nuts, are emetic and cathartic, though it is said they may be safely eaten, if deprived of their outer coverings. They were once largely used in European medicine. They contain an oil which is a drastic purgative, and is also applied externally in chronic rheumatism and various skin diseases. The leaves are discutient and rubefacient. The milky juice of the plant is said to have remarkable hæmostatic properties, and, when dried, is used by the country people, like collodion, to close cuts or wounds.—**J. divaricata**. A West Indian species said to have properties like those of *J. curcas*.—**J. Forskolei**. An Arabian species used like *J. glauca*.—**J. glandulifera**. *Fr.*, *médiciner glauque*. The *jungli erendi*, a small shrub found in India. In Bombay the juice of the plant is used as a counterirritant to remove opacities of the cornea or thickening of the conjunctiva, and the oil of the seeds as a stimulant embrocation in chronic rheumatism.—**J. glandulosa**. *Fr.*, *médiciner glanduleux*. An Arabian species probably identical with *J. Forskolei*.—**J. glauca**. *J. glandulifera*.—**J. gossypifolia**. *Fr.*, *médiciner à feuilles de cotonnier*. 1. *Adenoropium gossypifolium*, the bellyache bush or *baracayaiau-nambi* of the Guaranis. The leaves are used in decoction, the oily seeds are used in South America and the West Indies as a purgative, and the root, which is covered with a resinous exudation, of sharp aromatic taste, for the same purpose as cascarrilla. 2. *Adenoropium Jacquinii*, a native of the same regions as the preceding, and having similar uses.—**J. multifida**. *Fr.*, *médiciner bâlard*. Coral plant, tyleneberry; a species found in Brazil and the West Indies, having properties similar to those of *J. curcas*. The seeds yield an oil, sometimes mixed with castor oil to increase its purgative properties. The latex, obtained by incision from the plant, is employed as a vulnerary.—**J. officinalis**. See *J. opifera*.—**J. opifera**. *Fr.*, *médiciner utile*. A species found in Brazil, where the root, known as *raiz de tou*, is used as an emetic and purgative in tertian fevers, dropsy, syphilis, and snake bites.—**J. purgans**, **J. curcas**, **J. staphysagriæfolia**. *J. gossypifolia* (1st def.).—**J. umbellata**. *Fr.*, *médiciner à ombelles*. A species found in Surinam, where it is employed as a tonic and emollient.

JAUN'DICE. *O. E.*, *jaunes, jaunis, jawnes*. *O. Fr.*, *jalne*. *Gr.*, *ικτερος*. *Lat.*, *icterus, galbanus, galbinus*, from *galbus*, yellow. *Fr.*, *jaunisse, bile répandue*. *Ger.*, *Gelbsucht, gelbe Sucht, Gallendyschymose, Königskrankheit*. A morbid condition characterized by a yellow hue of the skin, the conjunctiva, and the tissues and fluids of the body; due to an obstruction to the excretion of bile, or to faulty metamorphosis of the biliary pigment absorbed from the intestine.—**Acholuric j.** *J.* without the presence of biliary elements in the urine.—**Autumnal j.** See *ICTERUS vernalis*.—**Black j.** See *Black ICTERUS* (1st def.).—**Blue j.** See *CYANOSIS*.—**Cardiac j.** *Fr.*, *ictère cardiaque*. *J.* due to insufficiency of the tricuspid valves and feebleness in the action of the heart, thus causing venous congestion of the liver and consequent *j.*—**Catarrhal j.** See *Catarrhal ICTERUS*.—**Chronic j.** A protracted *j.* due to persistent mechanical obstruction of the bile ducts.—**Contagious j.** See *Yellow FEVER*.—**Epidemic j.** A disease closely allied to acute yellow atrophy of the liver, if not identical with it, occurring

as an epidemic, and chiefly affecting pregnant women.—**False j.** See *Hæmatogenous j.*—**Febrile j.** See *Weil's DISEASE.*—**Gallstone j.** J. due to the obstruction of the bile ducts by gallstone.—**Grave j.** See *ICTERUS gravis.*—**Green j.** Lat., *icterus viridis*. I. in which the skin is of a green or olive hue.—**Hæmaphæic j.** See *HÆMAPHÆISM.*—**Hæmatogenous j.** J. due to a disorganization of the blood in which the coloring matter is set free.—**Hepatogenous j.** J. produced by the absorption of bile into the blood after it has been formed in the liver, owing to some obstacle to its escape through the proper channels.—**Intermittent j.** See *Malarial j.*—**J. by suppression.** A form of j. the existence of which is no longer credited. It was supposed to be due to the accumulation in the circulation of the biliary constituents which had undergone the necessary chemical or mechanical changes to form bile.—**J. of the newborn.** See *ICTERUS neonatorum.*—**Lead j.** Lat., *icterus saturninus*. The yellowish discoloration of the skin observed in the saturnine cachexia.—**Malarial j.** J. dependent upon hepatic congestion or cirrhosis produced by malarial infection.—**Malignant j.** See *ICTERUS gravis.*—**Mechanical j.** J. dependent upon mechanical obstruction of the bile ducts by calculus or inflammatory deposits within, or by pressure of tumors, etc., from without.—**Menstrual j.** See *ICTERUS menstrualis.*—**Obstructive j.** J. dependent upon an obstruction of the hepatic or common bile duct.—**Paradoxical j.** Addison's disease.—**Red j.** 1. An abnormal redness of the skin. 2. "A cutaneous affection consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever."—**Retention j.** J. due to obstruction of the bile ducts.—**Saturnine j.** See *Lead j.*—**Simple j.** See *Catarrhal ICTERUS.*—**Spasmodic j.** Fr., *ictère spasmodique*. Spasmodic icterus.—**Spring j.** See *ICTERUS vernalis.*—**True j.** J. due to the resorption of bile after it has been secreted by the liver.—**Urobilin j.** A mild form of ordinary j. in which the bilirubin is reabsorbed and deposited in the skin after having been converted into urobilin.—**White j.** See *CHLOROSIS.*—**Yellow j.** See *J.*

JA'VANIN(E). Lat., *javanina*. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Javanin*. A substance obtained from the amorphous bases of Java calisaya bark.

JAW. Gr., *γνάθος*. Lat., *maxilla*. Fr., *mâchoire*. Ger., *Kiefer*, *Kinnbacken*. A bone or a bony structure forming a portion, fixed or movable, of the apparatus by which the teeth are brought together; also, in the lower animals, any structure serving a similar purpose; of an instrument, either one of the opposing parts by which it is made to grasp an object.—**Big j.** A common term in Montana for actinomycosis.—**Locked j.**, *Lock j.* See *TRISMUS.*—**Lumpy j.** A popular term for actinomycosis.—**Wolf's j.** See *Complicated HARELIP.*

JECINERO'SUS. See *JECOROSE.*

JEC'ORAL. From *jecur*, the liver. See *HEPATIC.*

JECORA'RIOUS. From *jecur*, the liver. See *HEPATIC.*

JEC'ORIN. From *jecur*, the liver. 1. A solid substance obtained from the horse's liver, the sodium salt of which has the composition $C_{405}H_{185}N_5SP_3Na_2O_{46}$. 2. A certain proprietary substitute for cod liver oil.

JEC'OROL. A certain proprietary substitute for cod liver oil.

JEC'OROSE. Lat., *jecorosus* (from *jecur*, the liver). See *HEPATIC.*

JECTIGA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *jacere*, to throw. Fr., *jection*. 1. A sort of epilepsy. 2. A spasmodic action of the pulse or heart or of any part (or of the whole) of the body.

JEC'UR, n. *Jec'oris*, *jecin'oris*. The liver.—**J. uterinum.** The placenta.

JEFFERSO'NIA, f. From *Jefferson*, a president of the United States. Twin leaf; a genus of the *Berberidaceæ*.—**J. Bartonis**, **J. binata**, **J. diphylla**. Ground squirrel

pea; a species sometimes substituted for senega. It is emetic in large doses, tonic and expectorant in smaller doses, and has been used in rheumatism and syphilis. It contains an acrid principle like polygalic acid.

JEJU'NAL. From *jejunos*, fasting. Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

JEJUNIO'SUS. Fr., *à jeun*. Fasting.

JEJU'NITAS, f. -ta'tis. From *jejunos*, fasting. 1. Fasting. 2. Meagreness, thinness.

JEJUNI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJU'NIUM, n. A fasting.

JEJU'NOCOLOS'TOMY. From *jejunos* (q. v.), *colon* (q. v.), and *στόμα*, an aperture. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the colon.

JEJU'NOILEOS'TOMY. From *jejunos* (q. v.), *ileum* (q. v.), and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *jéjuno-ileostomie*. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the ileum.

JEJU'NOIL'EUM, n. Of Cruveilhier, the small intestine from the duodenum to the colon.

JEJUNOS'TOMY. From *jejunos* (q. v.) and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *jéjunostomie*. The operation of making a more or less permanent opening into the jejunum.

JEJU'NUM, n. From *jejunos*, fasting. Fr., *jéjunum*. Ger., *Leerdarm*. The upper two fifths of that part of the small intestine below the duodenum; so called because it was formerly supposed to be empty after death.

JEL'LY. Lat., *gelatina*. See *GELATINA* (2d def.).—**J. of the umbilical cord**, *Whartonian j.*, *Wharton's j.* See *GELATIN* of *Wharton*.

JENNE'RIAN. Fr., *jennérien*. Ger., *Jennerisch*. Described by Edward Jenner.

JEQUIRIT'IC. Of, pertaining to, or produced by jequirity.

JEQUIR'ITIN. A soluble immediate principle obtained from germinating jequirity seeds, to which (and not to a microorganism) Bruylants and Venneman attribute the irritant properties of the drug.

JEQUIR'ITY. Fr., *jéquiriti*. Ger., *J. Abrus precatorius*.—**Infusion of j.** An infusion made by macerating 150 grains of the decorticated j. seeds in 16 fl. oz. of cold water; long used, in Brazil, in trachoma and pannus (see also under *ABRUS precatorius*), and introduced to the notice of European surgeons by De Wecker. Three times a day for three days the lids are everted, and the infusion thoroughly applied to the conjunctiva. The result is a purulent inflammation with croupous tendency, which in the course of 8 or 10 days subsides, leaving in some instances the cornea clear and the granulations destroyed.—**J. zymase.** A substance separated from a decoction of j. seeds, and possessing the characteristic physiological property of the drug. It is a slightly yellowish material, entirely soluble in water, and liquefying starch.

JERK. A sudden muscular movement.—**Jaw j.** A phenomenon consisting in a contraction of the muscles of mastication upon an extensile impulse similar to that in patellar tendon reflex. It is produced by a stroke downward on the lower teeth or chin when the mouth is well opened.—**Knee j.** Ger., *Kniestoss*. A phenomenon described by Erb as "patellar tendon reflex." It consists in the spasmodic contraction of the quadriceps femoris produced by a quick stroke upon the patellar tendon when the leg is slightly flexed. Normally it is rarely absent. It is of great diagnostic importance in diseases of the spinal cord.

JER'VATE. A salt of jervic acid.

JER'VIA, f. See *JERVINE*.

JER'VIC ACID. Fr., *acide jervique*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}$, obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*.

JER'VIN(E). Lat., *jervina*. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jervin*. An alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{46}N_2O_3 + 2H_2O$ (or $C_{27}H_{42}N_2O_3$), obtained from *Veratrum album* and other species of *Veratrum*.

JESSAN'ODINE. A certain proprietary antiseptic and analgetic.

JIG'GER. See *PULEX penetrans*.

JINKED. Of the veterinarians, wrenched or sprained in the back (said of horses).

JIRA-NO-PAKHA. In India, a preparation made by soaking cumin in vinegar, drying, baking, and mixing with peppermint and other ingredients; used in constipation, deranged digestion, headache, etc.

JOANNE'SIA, f. From *Johannes*, a proper name. Fr., *joannée, joannésie*. A genus of euphorbiaceae trees.—**J. princeps.** A Brazilian species the bark of which yields a poisonous juice used to stupefy fish. The seeds, called in Brazil *purga dos palistas*, are purgative and contain a medicinal oil.

JOHIM'BIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from an African tree, *johimbehe*; said to be a powerful aphrodisiac.

JOINT. Gr., *ἄρθρον*. Lat., *junctura* (from *ungere*, to join). See ARTICULATION and ARTHROISIS.—**Ball and socket j.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Condyloid j.** A j. allowing of all varieties of angular movements and circumduction (e. g., the wrist and metacarpophalangeal articulations).—**Dovetail j.** See SUTURE.—**False j.** See FALSE ARTICULATION.—**Flail j.** An extremely relaxed j., the distal part of the limb being practically beyond the control of the will.—**Ginglymoid j.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Gliding j.** See ARTHRODIA.—**Hinge j.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Hysterical j.** Pseudarthrosis.—**Irritable j.** Of Agnew, a form of j. trouble generally occurring at the knee. It consists in the sudden and unexpected giving way of the joint with rapid effusion, pain, and tenderness occurring usually weeks or months after an injury to the j.—**Mediotarsal j.** 1. Of most writers, a transverse arthrodial j. extending across the foot formed by the calcaneocuboid j. with the anterior portion of the astragalocalcaneal scaphoid. 2. Of other writers, an enarthrodial j., not transverse and not passing across the foot, between the head of the astragalus and the rest of the tarsus taken as a whole.—**Pivot j.** See Trochoid ARTICULATION.—**Primary j's.** J's that may be considered to be of primary importance from an orthopædic point of view.—**Screw-hinged j.** Ger., *Schraubengelenk*. A form of ginglymus in which the movement takes place in a slightly spiral direction, as at the humeroulnar articulation.—**Secondary j's.** J's that may be considered to be of secondary importance from an orthopædic point of view.—**Spiral j.** See Screw-hinged j.—**Stiff j.** See ANKYLOSIS.—**Synovial j.** A j. where there is motion and the interior of the j. is lubricated with synovia.—**Syphilitic j.** See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—**Transverse tarsal j.** See Mediotarsal j.—**Wheel-and-axle j.** See Trochoid ARTICULATION.

JOINT'ED. See ARTICULATED.

JOVIA'LIS. From *Jupiter*, the god. Containing tin.

JU'GAL. Lat., *jugalis* (from *jugum*, a yoke). See ZYGOMATIC; as a n., the malar bone.

JUGLANDIC ACID. Fr., *acide juglandique*. An acid derived from the bark of *Juglans cinerea*.

JU'GLANS, f. A contraction of *Jovis glans*, i. e., nut of Jupiter. -*glan'dis*. Gr., *Διὸς βάλλανος*. Fr., *noyer* (1st def.), *écorce de noyer gris* (2d def.). Ger., *Wallnussbaum* (1st def.), *Nussbaum* (1st def.), *graue Wallnussrinde* (2d def.). 1. The walnut; a genus of the Juglandaceæ. 2. The butternut root bark; of the U. S. Ph., the inner bark of the root of *J. cinerea*.—**Extractum juglandis.** Ger., *Butternussrindenextrakt*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a solid extract of j. (2d def.). 2. A preparation made by extracting walnut leaves with water or alcohol, and bringing the liquid to the consistence of a thick extract.—**Folia juglandis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de noyer commun* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *J. regia*.—**J. cathartica, J. cinerea.** Fr., *noyer cendré*. Ger., *weisser Wallnussbaum*. Butternut, oil-

nut, white walnut, a species found in North America. The inner root bark (j. [U. S. Ph.]) is a mild cathartic, used in chronic constipation.—**J. fraxinifolia.** A species found in the southern United States and the West Indies. The bark is used in the West Indies as a sudorific, especially in syphilis; the bitter leaves in scrofula, the green husk of the fruit as a laxative, vermifuge, and emetic, and the unripe fruits to prepare a tincture which is used as a stomachic tonic.—**J. nigra.** Fr., *noyer noir*. Black walnut; found in the United States, having properties like those of *J. regia*.—**J. oblonga.** *J. cinerea*.—**J. regia.** Fr., *noyer cultivé, gognier*. Ger., *gemeiner Wallnussbaum* (oder *Nussbaum*), *wälsche Nuss*. The common European walnut tree, indigenous to the regions about the Caspian and eastward through the Himalayas to China and westward through Persia. The unripe fruits and the external layers of the nut have been used as a vermifuge, and in syphilis, gout, chronic skin diseases, and old ulcers. The leaves, which act as an aromatic bitter and astringent, are recommended in scrofula, and as an application in malignant pustule. The thin, yellowish membrane (epispem) embracing the cotyledons has been used in colic, and contains, according to Phipson, a variety of tannic acid named nucitannic acid. The seeds contain a yellow pungent oil equal to olive oil, used internally as a tæniacide and as a laxative injection, and externally in caligation. All parts of the plant contain juglone.—**J. regia fructu angulato.** Fr., *noyer à coque dure et anguleuse, noix bocage*. A variety of *J. regia*.—**J. regia fructu coniforme.** Fr., *noix de Saint-Gilles, noyer de Saint-Cyrille*. A variety of *J. regia*, having the same properties.

JU'GLONE. The active principle of *Juglans regia*; an active sternutatory.

JUGLON'IC ACID. A dibasic acid derived from juglone.

JU'GOMAX'ILLARY. Fr., *jugo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the jugular vein and the maxilla.

JU'GULAR. Lat., *jugularis* (from *jugulum*, the throat). Fr., *jugulaire*. Ger., *j.* Pertaining to the neck or throat.

JUGULA'RIS. Jugular; as a n. f., the jugular vein.

JU'GULATE. Lat., *jugulare*. Lit., to cut the throat; to put a sudden stop to a process.

JUGULA'TION. Lat., *jugulatio*. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Erwürgung*. The act or process of jugulating.

JU'GULOCEPHAL'IC. From *jugulum*, the throat, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Pertaining to the throat and the head (said of veins).

JU'GULUM, n. From *ungere*, to join. 1. The collar bone. 2. The throat.

JU'GUM, n. From *ungere*, to join. Fr., *paire*. Ger., *Joch*. A connecting structure like a yoke.—**Juga alveolaria** (mandibulæ). Ger., *Zahnfächer*. The alveolar eminences.—**Juga cerebralia.** The elevations on the inner surface of the skull which separate the impressiones digitatæ.—**Juga cervicis uteri.** See ARBORE VITÆ uterina.—**Juga crurum medullarium.** An old term for the optic thalami.—**Juga intermedia.** Ger., *Mittelriefen*. The two prominent ridges lying next to the j. carinale.—**Juga lateralia.** Ger., *Seitenriefen*. The ridges lying at the edges of the mericarp.—**Juga penis.** A padded forceps, controlled by a spring or screw, for holding the walls of the urethra together to prevent the dribbling in incontinence of urine.—**J. petrosum.** See EMINENTIA arcuata.

JUICE. Gr., *ζυμός*. Lat., *jus, succus*. Fr., *suc, jus*. Ger., *Saft*. The liquid that exudes or may be expressed from any portion of an organism.—**Alimentary j's.** See Digestive j's.—**Artificial gastric j.** Fr., *suc gastrique artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher Magensaft*. A digestive fluid prepared by adding pepsin or an extract of the gastric mucous membrane to water containing a small amount of hydrochloric acid. To approximate natural gastric j., about 3 parts of pepsin and 2 to 3 parts of hy-

drochloric acid are added to 1,000 parts of water. The action is most energetic at about 40° C.—**Digestive j's.** Fr., *fluides digestifs*. Ger., *Verdauungssäfte*. Fluids secreted by specialized glands and poured into the digestive apparatus of animals or on to the surfaces of the leaves of insectivorous plants. These j's contain digestive ferments, and have weak alkaline or acid reactions. They change the chemical composition of foods, and render them soluble. See SALIVA, BILE, Gastric j., Intestinal j. and Pancreatic j.—**Enteric j.** See Intestinal j.—**Gastric j.** Lat., *jus gastricum*. Fr., *suc gastrique*. Ger., *Magensaft*. A fluid poured into the stomach by the gastric glands during the process of digestion. It consists of water, pepsin, and a little free hydrochloric acid. Its principal action is the dissolution of proteids, which it changes into the diffusible peptones.—**Intestinal j.** Lat., *succus entericus*. Fr., *suc intestinal*. Ger., *Darmsaft*. A clear, yellowish, viscid fluid, having a sp. gr. of 1.010 and a strongly alkaline reaction. It is the mixed secretion of Brunner's and Lieberkühn's crypts, and the total amount obtained from the intestine after one meal was estimated by Bidder and Schmidt at 10½ fl. oz. It converts starch into sugar, exerts a weak digestive action on proteids, and has a slight emulsifying power.—**Italian j.** Licorice extract made in Calabria.—**Joint j.** See SYNOVIA.—**Muscle j.** See Muscle PLASMA.—**Nervous j.** Lat., *succus nervus*. See Nervous FLUID.—**Nuclear j.** See NUCLEOCHYME and PARAPLASM.—**Nutrient j.** Lat., *jus nutriticus*. Fr., *suc nourricier*. Ger., *Nahrungssaft*. The blood plasma, from its conveying nourishment to the tissues.—**Ovarian j.** The expressed j. of the ovary of a freshly killed animal, mixed with glycerin and sterilized; used as a remedy in various ovarian disorders.—**Pancreatic j.** Lat., *lymph pancreatis*. Fr., *suc pancréatique*. Ger., *Bauchspeichel*. The clear, viscid, alkaline digestive j. produced by the pancreas. It contains albumin, a peculiar proteid, like myosin, which gives rise to clotting, a small amount of fats and soaps, and a large amount of sodium carbonate, apparently closely associated with the proteids. Pancreatic j. is a universal digester for all forms of food, starch, proteid, and fat.—**Preserved vegetable j's.** A name sometimes applied in England to tinctures made by adding alcohol to the expressed j's of plants.—**Spanish j.** Licorice extract made in Catalonia.—**Testicle j., Testicular j.** See under *Brown-Séguard's ELIXIR*.

JU'JUBA, f. 1. The genus *Zizyphus*. 2. See JUJUBE.
JU'JUBE. Lat., *jujuba*, *zizyphum*. Fr., j. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *J.*, *Brustbeere*. 1. The fruit of several species of *Zizyphus*, especially *Zizyphus vulgaris*. J's have been used in the form of decoction in pectoral complaints, and a paste—*j. paste*—made with gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of the fruit, is used as a demulcent. Two varieties have been sold. The French or Spanish j's, derived from *Zizyphus vulgaris*, are of about the size of a plum, somewhat flattened at the ends, have a sweet, datelike taste, and are very juicy. The Italian j's are said to be the fruit of *Zizyphus lotus*, and are smaller and less sweet and juicy than the French j's, and rather oblong in shape. 2. A name for various species of *Zizyphus*.—**J. paste.** Lat., *massa de jujubis*. A preparation made by softening on the water bath and then rubbing together 5 parts of the pulp of j's, 30 of gum arabic, 20 of sugar, 35 of distilled water, and 20 of orange flower water.—**Spanish j's.** See under *J.* (1st def.).

JULAPIUM, n. See JULEP.

JU'LEP. Lat., *julepum*, *julapivum*. Fr., j. Ger., *Julap*. A medicated compound liquid demulcent, usually made with distilled water, syrup, tinctures, etc., to which is added opium or some other anodyne.

JU'LEPUM, n. See JULEP.

JULIA'NA, f. 1. A genus of the *Anacardiaceae*. 2. A genus of the *Rutaceae*.—**J. caryophyllata.** A species of

J. (2d def.) found in Mexico. An infusion of the leaves and tops is antispasmodic.
JULOC'ROTON, m. -o'nos (-is). From *ιονλος*, a catkin, and *κροτών*, a tick. Fr., j. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*.—**J. montevidensis.** A species found in the Argentine Republic, called *vellamen*; a somewhat rare herb, used in syphilis and syphilitic rheumatism.
JUM'PERS, JUMPING FRENCHMEN. Fr., *sauteurs français*. Ger., *französische Springer*. A name for certain French Canadians, observed by Beard in Maine and northern New Hampshire, afflicted with a nervous disease which was manifested by their doing or attempting to do, apparently without volition, whatever was commanded, the act being preceded by jumping upward from half a foot to a foot. By Hammond the disease was considered analogous to miryachit (*q. v.*).
JUNCTU'RA, f. From *jungere*, to join. 1. A joint. See ARTICULATION. 2. A commissure of the brain.—**J. serratilis.** A union of bones by suture.
JUN'CUS, m. Fr., *jonc*. Ger., *Binsé*, *Simse*. The rush, a genus of herbaceous, generally grasslike plants.—**J. acutus.** Fr., *jonc aigu*. 1. The great sharp seaside rush, probably the *εχαινος δέψυχαινος* of Dioscorides, the fruit of which was used as a hæmostatic and diuretic. 2. *J. maritimus*.—**J. communis, J. conglomeratus.** Fr., *jonc aggloméré*. Ger., *geknäuelte Simse*. Candle rush. The root stock is diuretic and is used in calculous and renal diseases.—**J. diffusus.** A German species resembling *J. effusus* in properties.—**J. effusus.** Fr., *jonc étalé* (1st def.), *petit jonc creux* (1st def.), *jonc glauque* (ou à lier, ou des jardiniers) (2d def.). Ger., *Flatter-simse* (1st def.), *Flatterbinse* (1st def.). The bulrush. The root stock has properties like those of *J. communis*.—**J. Loureiri.** A Cochinchina species. The root stock is used in decoction as a cooling and diuretic remedy.
JUNGERMAN'NIA, f. From *Jungermann*, a proper name. A genus of liverworts.
JUNIP'ERIN. A resinlike substance obtained from juniper berries.
JUNIP'ERUS, f. Fr., *genévrier* (1st def.), *baies de genèvre* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Wachholder* (1st def.), *Wachholder-Beeren* (2d def.), *Kaddigbeeren* (2d def.). Syn.: *fructus juniperi* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.), *baccæ juniperi* (2d def.). 1. The junipers. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., juniper or juniper berries (fruit of *J. communis*). They have when crushed an aromatic odor and a spicy, sweetish, terebinthinous taste. They are mildly stimulant and diuretic, and are chiefly used as an adjuvant.—**Fructus juniperi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *J.* (2d def.).—**J. arborescens.** *J. virginiana*.—**J. caroliniana.** *J. virginiana*.—**J. communis.** Fr., *genévrier commun*, *cad*, *cade*, *cadé*, *genèvre*, *genièvre*, *pétron*, *pétrot*. Ger., *gemeiner Wachholder*. The common juniper, a very widely distributed species. The wood is aromatic and was formerly used for fumigation. The berries (see *J.* [2d def.]) are used for flavoring gin, and in France a sort of beer is prepared from them called *genévrette*. A powerful diuretic oil is distilled from the unripe berries. The tops of the young branches have a bitter, resinous taste and a balsamic odor, and possess virtues like those of the berries. A terebinthinate juice exudes from the tree, and has been erroneously identified with *sandarach*.—**J. depressa.** An American plant common in New England. The berries form part of the juniper of the shops, but are said to be inferior in strength to the European sort. By some authors it is regarded as a distinct species.—**J. oxycedrus.** Fr., *cade*, *oxycedre*, *petit cèdre*. Ger., *Cedern-Wachholder*, *spanische Ceder*. Brown-berried juniper, cade oil plant, prickly cedar; a small shrub or tree indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. The fruits are used in southern Europe in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and hysteria, and the ethereal oil of the fruits is used as an anthelmintic. Its

wood is one of the principal sources of oil of cade.—**J. sabina**. Ger., *Sade-Wachholder*, *stinkender Wachholder*, *Sadebaum*, *Sevenbaum*. Sabin, cover shame. Savin, its young and tender green shoots, is official. It is highly irritant, and is a powerful uterine stimulant, and hence has been employed, especially by the laity, as an abortifacient. An ointment made with it is used as a stimulating dressing for blisters.—**J. sabina femina**. Fr., *sabine femelle* (ou *stérile*). A variety of *J. sabina*.—**J. sabina mas**. Fr., *sabine mâle*, *savinier*. A variety of *J. sabina*, having the same properties.—**J. virginiana**. Fr., *genévrier* (ou *cèdre*) *de Virginie*, *cèdre rouge*. Ger., *virginischer Wachholder*, *rothe* (oder *virginische*) *Ceder*. Virginia red cedar, savin of North America, a species very similar to, and by some identified with, *J. sabina*. Its wood yields cedar camphor and oil of cedar wood. Its volatile oil acts like oil of savin, though it yields less oil than the latter. Small excrescences (*fungus juniperi virginianæ*) found on the branches, and known as cedar apples, are used as an anthelmintic. The tops of this species were formerly included in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., and are sometimes substituted for true savin.—**Spiritus juniperi** [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 5 parts of *j.* with 15 each of alcohol and water, distilling off 20. Used externally as an irritant.—**Spiritus juniperi compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de genévrier composé*. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of oil of juniper and 1 part each of oil of caraway and oil of fennel in 3,000 parts of alcohol, and adding water enough to make 5,000 parts of liquid. See *Spiritus juniperi*.

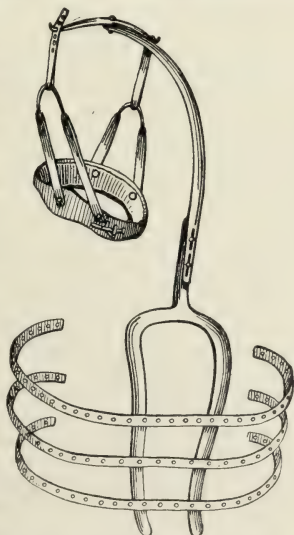
JUNK'ET. A delicate preparation for the sick, made by heating milk lukewarm, adding rennet, sugar, and nutmeg, and allowing it to stand until it becomes firm.

JURINÆ'A, JURINE'A. From *Jurin*, a Swiss anatomist. Fr., *jurinée*. Ger., *Jurinie*. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*.—**J. cyanoides**, **J. Pollicii**, **J. tomentos**. A species found in the Caucasus and Siberia. The leaves have been used in scarlet fever.

JURISPRUDENCE. Lat., *jurisprudentia* (from *jus*, law, and *prudencia*, a foreseeing). Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jurisprudenz*, *Rechtsgelehrsamkeit*. The science or system of law.—**Medical j.** The application of medical science to the discussion and settlement of legal questions.—**Microscopical j.** Of R. H. Ward, the use of the microscope in *j.*—**Pharmaceutical j.** That branch of *j.* which has to do with the legal responsibilities connected with the commercial handling of drugs.

JURUBE'BIN(E). Lat., *jurubebia*. A bitter alkaloid, distinct from solanine, obtained from the berries of *Solanum paniculatum*.

JURY MAST. An apparatus used in the treatment of Pott's disease of the spine above the third dorsal vertebra. It consists of a rigid bar of malleable iron or steel molded to the curve of the spine and occipital protuberance and ending over the centre of the head. It is fastened to the trunk by straps or a plaster jacket, and to the summit of the bar



JURY MAST. (AFTER SAYRE.)

is fixed a sling which supports the head and keeps the spine extended and at rest.

JUS, *n.* *Ju'ris*. Fr., *j.* See BROTH and JUICE.—**J. bovinum**. See BEEF tea.—**J. gastricum**. See Gastric JUICE.—**J. nutriens**. See Nutrient JUICE.

JUS'CULUM, *n.* From *jus*, broth. See BROTH.

JUSSIÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *j. jussié*. 1. Of Forskål, the genus *Corchorus*. 2. A genus of the *Onagraceæ*.—**J. caparossa**. A Brazilian species used as an astringent.—**J. caryophylloides**. Fr., *j. sous-arbrisseau*. The *carambu* of the Malays; a species found in the East Indies, where, ground small and steeped in buttermilk, it is used in dysentery and, in decoction, as a purgative and vermifuge.—**J. peruviana**. Fr., *J. du Pérou*. A species found in Peru, where the leaves are used in emollient and resolutive cataplasms.—**J. repens**. Fr., *j. rampant*. 1. *J. swartziana*. 2. Clove strip, an astringent species sometimes used in diarrhœa, in North America. In southern Asia, the leaves, made into an ointment with castor oil, are considered remedial in porrigo.—**J. scabra**. An astringent species found in Brazil.—**J. swartziana**. A species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a mild astringent and vulnerary, and especially as an application to inflamed eyes.—**J. villosa**. See *J. caryophylloides*.

JUSTI'CIA, *f.* From *Justice*, a Scotch botanist. Fr., *justicie*, *carmantine* (2d def.). Ger., *J.* A genus of acanthaceous herbs, rarely shrubs.—**J. adhatoda**. Fr., *carmantine adhatoda*, *noyer de Ceylan* (ou *des Indes*). The Malabar nut tree (or shrub); an East Indian species having bitterish, slightly aromatic leaves, used by the natives, in conjunction with other remedies, as an anthelmintic, and their juice, combined with that of fresh ginger, in coughs, asthma, and ague. The flowers, leaves, and roots, but especially the flowers, are employed as an antispasmodic in asthma, especially in chronic pulmonary and catarrhal affections unattended with fever. The fresh flowers are applied in ophthalmia.—**J. aldina**. *J. gendarussa*.—**J. betonica**. An East Indian shrub; the root and the leaves are used in fevers, chest complaints, and phthisis, and the leaves as an external application to abscesses.—**J. biflora**. Fr., *carmantine à deux fleurs*. An African species; the leaves are used in Egypt in emollient cataplasms.—**J. bivalvis**. A bitter species (probably *J. adhatoda*) found in Malabar, where it is used in gout, asthma, catarrhs, and phthisis.—**J. comata**. The balsam herb of Jamaica; an aromatic species used as a vulnerary.—**J. ecbolium**. Fr., *carmantine ecbolium*. Ger., *langührike J.* The *canin-corini* of the Malays; a species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in gout and (together with the leaves) as a diuretic. The leaves are also used in coughs, and, in Cochinchina, as a poultice to hangnails. The root is employed in jaundice and menorrhagia.—**J. foliosa**, **J. furcata**. *J. peruviana*.—**J. gendarussa**. Fr., *carmantine gendarussa*. The *caroo-noochie* or *teo* of the Tamils. The root, boiled in milk, is used in China in rheumatism and fevers, and in the East Indies in chronic indigestion and dysentery. The tender stalks and leaves are employed in rheumatism; the leaves (in infusion and in baths) in fevers; their juice in coughs and, mixed with oil, as an application to glandular swellings. In Java the leaves are used as an emetic.—**J. pectoralis**. Fr., *carmantine pectorale*, *herbe aux charpentiers*. An aromatic plant with a taste like that of senega root; the garden balsam of the West Indies, where a bechic syrup is prepared from it, and the leaves are applied to wounds and abscesses.—**J. peruviana**. Fr., *carmantine du Pérou*. A species the leaves of which are used in Peru in emollient cataplasms.—**J. procumbens**. Fr., *carmantine couchée*. A species common on the Coromandel coast, India; considered a remedy for ophthalmia, the juice of the leaves being squeezed into the eye.—**J. pubescens**.

J. peruviana.—**J. reptans**. A West Indian species used in Jamaica in hæmoptysis and diarrhœa, and externally as a vulnerary.—**J. rotundifolia**. An East Indian species having the same uses as those of *J. ecobolium*.—**J. sericea**. A species growing in the Andes about Quito, where it is used in pleurisy.—**J. triflora**. Fr., *carmentine à trois fleurs*. An Arabian species, used in pectoral complaints.—**J. tunicata**. A species found in the interior of Africa, where it is applied to inflammatory swellings.—**J. variabilis**. *J. peruviana*.—**J. viridis**. Fr., *carmentine verte*. A variety of *J. ecobolium*.

JUS'TOMA'JOR. Abnormally large in all dimensions (see *PELVIS æquabiliter j.*).

JUS'TOMI'NOR. Abnormally small in all dimensions (see *PELVIS æquabiliter j.*).

JUTE. Fr., *j.*, *chanvre indien*. The fibre of *Corchorus capsularis*, *Corchorus olitorius*, and other species of *Corchorus*; used as a substitute for both lint and sponges in surgical dressings.

JU'VANS. From *juvare*, to help. See *ADJUVANT*.

JUVEN'TA, JUVEN'TAS, JUVEN'TUS, *f.* -*en'te*, -*a'tis*, -*u'tis*. From *juvenis*, young. See *ADOLESCENCE*.

JUSTAN'GINA, *f.* From *justa*, near, and *angina* (*q. v.*). See *ANGINA* and *LARYNGITIS*.

JUXTAPOS'ITUS. Placed or situated near.

K

K. For words in K not here given, see the corresponding words in C.

KABBAL'IST. See *CABALIST*.

KADSU'RA, *f.* Fr., *k.* A genus of magnoliaceous climbing shrubs.—**K. chinensis**. A species found in China. The seed is used as a tonic and stomachic.—**K. japonica**. Fr., *k. du Japon*. A Japanese species. The branches yield a mucilaginous juice used as a hair dressing and as a substitute for mucilage of rice.

KAEMPFER'IA, *f.* From *Kaempfer*, a proper name. Fr., *k.*, *kaempferie*. Ger., *Kämpferie*. A genus of the *Scitamineæ*.—**K. angustifolia**. *K. roxburghiana*.—**K. galanga**. Fr., *k. galanga*. Ger., *Galgant-Kämpferie*. East Indian galingale, the *kumula* of the Bengalese, who use it in their betel. The aromatic root is used in pectoral complaints, and, boiled in oil, as an external application in obstructions of the nasal passages.—**K. longa**. *K. rotunda*.—**K. pandurata**. Ger., *geigenförmige Kämpferie*. A species found in the East Indies and the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root is aromatic and has been used in European practice.—**K. rotunda**. Fr., *k. rond*. Ger., *runde Kämpferie*. The *melankua* of the Malays. The root, which has a gingerlike taste, is said to be useful in anasarctous swellings, and is supposed by some, though probably erroneously, to be the round zedoary of the shops. Cf. *CURCUMA aromatica*.—**K. roxburghiana**. A species the root of which is used as an aromatic in southern Asia.

KAGENECK'IA, *f.* From *Count von Kagenack*, a German savant. Fr., *kageneckie*. A genus of rosaceous trees found in South America.—**K. oblonga**. The *lyday* of Chile, where the leaves are used in intermittent fever.

KA'IRIN(E). Lat., *kairina*. Fr., *k.* Ger., *Kairin*. An artificial alkaloid derived from quinoline; used as an antipyretic.

KA'IROCOLL. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from quinoline.

KA'IROLIN(E). Ger., *Kairolin*. Methylquinoline hydride, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, or kairine less an atom of oxygen; an antipyretic.

KALA-AZAR. A disease (thought to be malarial) observed in Assam.

KALADA'NA, *f.* In the East Indies, the seed of *Pharbitis* (*Ipomœa*) *nil*; also, the purgative resin obtained from the plant.

KALAN'CHOE, *f.* -*an'choes*. Fr., *kalanchoë*. A genus of the *Crassulacæ*.—**K. brasiliensis**. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *K. laciniata*.—**K. glandulosa**. The *endaholla* of the Abyssinians, who use the fruits, mixed with honey, to expedite labor.—**K. laciniata**. An East Indian species, used in sanious ulcers. In the Molucca Islands its juice is employed as an antipyretic.—**K. pinnata**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a poultice for boils, wounds, and insect bites.

KA'LI, *n. indecl.* Ger., *K.* 1. Potash. For many compounds, see under *KALIUM*. The Germans use the terms indifferently, as in the case of the Latin compounds, and as in our popular use of the words potassium and potash. Thus, *essigsäures K.* and *essigsäures Kalium* are both used, although the latter is the more in accordance with modern chemical nomenclature. 2. *Salicornia herbacea*. 3. A section of the genus *Chenopodium*. 4. A section of the genus *Salsola*.—**Herba k.** The *Salsola k.* and *Salsola tragus*.—**K. causticum fusum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fused caustic potash.—**K. hydricum siccum** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed.]. Caustic potash freed as far as possible from moisture by evaporating the freshly prepared aqueous solution.—**K. stibicum** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Monohydric potassium antimonate.

KA'LICOFERRO'SUS. Containing potassium and iron (as a ferrous radicle).

KA'LICOSTIB'ICUS. Containing potassium and antimony.

KA'LICOTARTAR'ICUS. Containing potassium and combined with tartaric acid.

KA'LICUS. See *POTASSIC*.

KALI'GENOUS. From *kali*, potash, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Producing potash.

KAL'INE. See *ALKALINE*.

KA'LIIUM, *n.* From *kali*, potash. Ger., *K.* See *POTASSIUM*.—**K. acetatum**, **K. aceticum**. Potassium acetate.—**K. bicarbonicum**. Potassium bicarbonate.—**K. bichromicum**. Potassium dichromate.—**K. bijodatum**. See *POTASSIUM biniodide*.—**K'bromatum**. Potassium bromide.—**K. carbonicum**. Potassium carbonate.—**K. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Crude potassium carbonate.—**K. chloricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate.—**K. chromicum flavum** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution made by dissolving 1 part of yellow potassium chromate in 9 parts of water.—**K. ferrocyanatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Potassium ferrocyanide.—**K. hypermanganicum**. Potassium permanganate.—**K. sulfuratum**. Potassium sulphide (trisulphide); of the Ger. Ph., impure liver of sulphur (see *POTASSA sulphurata* [(2d def.)]; of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), pure liver of sulphur (see *POTASSA sulphurata* [1st def.]).—**K. sulfuricum**. Normal potassium sulphate.—**K. tartaricum**. Normal potassium tartrate.—**Liquor kalii acetici** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *kali aceticum liquidum* (seu *solutum*), *k. aceticum solutum*, *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *acetatis kalici*. A clear, colorless solution of potassium acetate, made by neutralizing potassium carbonate or bicarbonate with acetic acid; containing 33.3 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of potassium acetate.—**Liquor kalii arsenicosi** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *arseniosi*). See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis* (under *POTASSIUM*).—**Liquor kalii bromati volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution made by dissolving 5.94 grammes of potassium bromide in water enough to make 1 litre of solution.—**Liquor kalii bromici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution consisting of 1.667 grammes of potassium bromate dissolved in water enough to make 1 litre of solution.—**Liquor kalii carbonici** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *kali* (seu *k.*) *carbonicum solutum*, *kali subcarbonicum liquidum*, *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *carbonatis kalici*. An aqueous solution of pure potassium carbonate containing 33 per cent.

of the salt.—**Liquor kalii hydrici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of pure potassium hydrate free from carbonic acid.—**Liquor kalii permanganici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 1 gramme of potassium permanganate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution.

KALLIPHYL'LON, *n.* From κάλλος, beauty, and φύλλον, a leaf. *Adiantum capillus Veneris*.

KAL'MIA, *f.* From Peter Kalm, a Finnish traveler. Fr., *kalmie*. Ger., *Kalmie*. American laurel; a genus of heathworts.—**K. angustifolia**. Fr., *k. à feuilles étroites*. Sheep laurel; a North American species said to be poisonous to cattle. In North Carolina the infused leaves are used by the negroes as a wash for an ulcerative affection between the toes.—**K. cuneata**. A species found in different parts of the Atlantic States; probably similar in properties to *K. latifolia*.—**K. glauca**. Swamp laurel, the properties of which are similar to, if not identical with, those of *K. latifolia*.—**K. hirsuta**. A species abundant in the southern Atlantic States; similar in properties to *K. latifolia*.—**K. latifolia**. Fr., *k. à large feuilles*. Broad-leaved, sheep-leaved, or mountain laurel, calico bush; common in the United States. It has narcotic and poisonous properties, and cases are on record of death caused by eating the honey from its flowers or the flesh of game fed on the leaves or berries. The leaves are used in skin diseases, and are said to have been employed with advantage in syphilis and in obstinate diarrhoea.—**K. rosmarinifolia**. A variety of *K. glauca*.—**Narrow-leaved k.** See *K. angustifolia*.

KALODEOMET'RIA, *f.* See ALKALIMETRY.

KALODEOMET'RUM, *n.* See ALKALIMETRY.

KAMA'LA, *f.* Fr., *kamalie*. Ger., *K.*, *Kamalie*. Syn.: *glandulæ k.* (seu *rotlære*) (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph., a powder consisting of the glands and hairs from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis*. It is actively cathartic and a very efficient tæniacide. 2. The tree furnishing this powder.

KAME'LA. See KAMALA.

KAMET'TIA, *f.* A doubtful genus of apocynaceous shrubs, by some referred to the tribe *Echitieæ*.—**K. malabarica**. In Malabar, the *kamettivalli*. The branches and leaves yield a milky juice and are used medicinally in various cachexiæ.

KAMI'LA. See KAMALA.

KANA'HIA, *f.* A genus of asclepiadaceous plants.—**K. Forskalii**. A species found in Arabia and Yémen. The milky juice, mixed with butter, is used as an ointment in mange.

KANDE'LIA, *f.* A genus of the *Rhizophorææ*.—**K. Rheedii**. The *tsjeron-kandel* of the Malays, a tree common in Travancore, India, where the bark, mixed with dried ginger or long pepper and rose water, is used in diabetes.

KAOKAO, *n.* An Hawaiian word for syphilis.

KA'OLIN. Lat., *kaolinum* [Br. Ph.]. A claylike native silicate of aluminum, the product of a decomposition of feldspar and quartz. It has been used as a coating for pills and for clarifying wines.

KAP'UTINE. A preparation said to consist of acetanilide colored.

KAR'AKIN. An intensely bitter, white crystalline substance, apparently a glucoside; obtained from the nuts of the karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigata*).

KARYOCHYLE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Of Strassburger, see ACHROMATIN, CARYOPLASM, and NUCLEOPLASM.

KARYOKINE'SIS, *f.*, **KARYOL'YSIS**, *f.* See CARYOCINESIS.

KARYOLYT'IC. See CARYOLYTIC.

KARYOMITO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From κάρνον, a nut, and μίτος, a thread. Ger., *Karyomitose*. See CARYOCINESIS.

KARYOSO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From κάρνον, a nut, and σῶμα, the body. Of Platner, one of the nucleolar-

like bodies of irregular and angular form, developed from the remnant of the germinal vesicle (female pronucleus). They at first stain equally throughout. Afterward they become spherical, and there appears a central pale spherule not staining, and two deeply staining chromatin spherules attached to its poles. The term applies to the body when in this latter stage.

KASAI'LO, *f.* A genus of Malabar plants.—**K. racemosa**.

A species the leaves of which, mixed with honey, are used as a sudorific, especially in cutaneous eruptions.

KASCHIU. The *Cassuvium pomiferum*.

KAS-HI-YU (Jap.). A large, very hard, tuberous root, externally of a blackish brown color and wrinkled, internally of a nut brown color, of a shining resinous fracture, and slightly astringent taste. It has not been identified.

KASKATI. Pegu catechu.

KAS'KIN(E). A substance proclaimed as a complete substitute for quinine, but proved upon investigation to be very finely granulated sugar.

KASSU. A black and very astringent extract obtained from areca nuts.

KATABOL'IC. See CATABOLIC, and for other words in *Kata-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cata-*.

KATH'AROL. Hydrogen peroxide.

KATHETOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the level of liquids, especially in barometers.

KAT'IN(E). An alkaloid extracted from *Catha edulis*.

KAURI. 1. *Dammara australis*. 2. In India, a sort of endemic paraplegia seen in horses.—**K. copal**, **K. gum**, **K. resin**. Fr., *k. résine*. A kind of copal derived from various species of *Dammara* and coming chiefly from Polynesia. It is considered useful as an agreeable deodorizer and disinfectant, either burned or combined with iodine, also as a substitute for collodion.—**K. tahiti**. In New Zealand, a hard, brittle resin, probably *K. copal*.

KA'VA. Written also *Kaua*. See *PIPER methysticum*.—**Alpha k. resin**. Ger., *a K.-Harz*. A resin obtained from *k.* by extracting successively with alcohol and petroleum ether. It contains the active principle of the plant.—**Beta k. resin**. A resinous substance extracted by alcohol from the residue left after extracting alpha *k. resin*.

KA'VAIN. Fr., *kawaïne*. Ger., *Kavahin*. A neutral principle extracted from the root of *Piper methysticum*.

KA'VA-KA'VA. See KAVA.

KEE'PER. See ARMATURE.

KEER'SAL. Catechin obtained from deposits crystallized in fissures of the trunk of *Acacia catechu*; used in India as an expectorant.

KE'FIR, **KE'FYR**. Fr., *képhir*. Ger., *Kefyr*, *Kephyr*, *Milchwein*. A Caucasian alcoholic drink made by fermenting milk and buttermilk; used as a stimulant and nutrient. It is said to be the product of a peculiar ferment (*Bacillus caucasicus*).—**K. seeds**. See *BACILLUS caucasicus*.

KEKU'I, **KEKU'NA OIL**, **KEKU'NE OIL**. Ger., *Kekuneöl*. A mildly purgative oil extracted from the kernel of the nut of *Aleurites triloba*.

KE'LENE. An anæsthetic preparation of ethyl chloride.

KE' LIS, *f.* *Kel'idos* (-is). Gr., *κηλίδς*. 1. See CELIS.

2. See KELOID.—**K. genuina**. See *True KELOID*.—**K. spuria**. See *False KELOID*.—**K. vera**. See *True KELOID*.

KE'LIN. Fr., *kelline*. A principle obtained from *Ammi visnaga*; said to act on the heart and spinal cord.

KE'LOID. From κηλίδς, a scar, or χηλή, a claw, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *chelis*, *cheloides*, *cheloma*, *kelis*, *kelos*, *kelodes*, *caneróis*. Fr., *keloïde*, *cheloïde*, *canéroïde*, *excroissance cancéreuse*, *dartre de graisse*. Ger., *K.*, *Knollenkrebs*. Of Alibert, a neoplastic, fibrous growth of

the skin, occurring in circumscribed, usually isolated patches, forming smooth, rounded, irregularly shaped elevations of a whitish or pale reddish color. At the periphery of the growth prolongations slightly resembling crab's claws usually extend in various directions in surrounding skin. The lesion is more or less sensitive to pressure and is sometimes subject also to spontaneous pain. Cf. *True k.* and *False k.*—**Addison's k.** See MORPHEA (2d def.).—**Alibert's k.** See *K.—Cicatricial k.*, *False k.* Lat., *cheloides*, *kelodes spuria*, *cheloma traumaticum*. Fr., *fausse keloïde*. Ger., *falsches K.*, *Narbenk.* K. that develops from a preexisting cicatrix. Superficially it differs little from true k., and microscopically in the absence of the papillæ of the skin at the site of the original cicatrix, which in true k. remain intact over the entire growth.—**Idiopathic k.** See *True k.*—**K. of cicatrices**, **K. of scars**. See *False k.*—**Spontaneous k.** See *True k.*—**Spurious k.**, **Traumatic k.** See *False k.*—**True k.** Lat., *kelodes genuina*. Fr., *vraie keloïde*, *cheloïde spontanée*. Ger., *wahres (oder spontanes) K.* K. that develops spontaneously and not from a preexisting cicatrix. See *K.*

KELOLOGY. From *κήλη*, a hernia, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *kélogie*. Ger., *Bruchlehre*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of hernias.

KELORRHAPHY. From *κήλη*, a tumor, and *ράφή*, a suture. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

KELOTOMY. Lat., *kelotomia* (from *κήλη*, a hernia, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *kélotomie*. Ger., *Kelotomie*, *Bruchschnitt*. An operation for the relief of strangulated hernia by incision through some of its coverings, and section of the tissues that constrict its neck.—**Direct k.** K. in which the sac and prolapsing omentum are removed with the view of a radical cure.—**External k.** K. in which the sac is not opened.

KELP. Fr., *soude de varec*. Ger., *Wrack- (oder Varec-) Soda*. 1. Burnt seaweed, British barilla. Incinerated sea wrack, an impure alkaline mass, consisting of impure sodium carbonate, sulphate, chloride, and iodide, and potassium sulphate and chloride; formerly used largely in the manufacture of soap and glass, and now a source of iodine, though displaced to a great extent by barilla (*q. v.*, 1st def.). 2. Any large dark-colored seaweed, particularly the *Laminaria*.—**K. ware**. The *Fucus nodosus* and *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**K'wort**. The *Salsola kali*.—**K. wrack**. The *Fucus nodosus* and *Fucus vesiculosus*.

KEMPERID. Fr., *kæmpféride*, *kæmpférine*. A crystallizable, yellowish substance, C₁₆H₁₂O₆, extracted from the resin of *Kaempferia galanga*.

KENOPHOBIA, *f.* From *κενός*, empty, and *φόβος*, fear. See AGORAPHOBIA.

KENOSPU'DIA, *f.* Gr., *κενοσπυνδία*. Somnambulism.

KENTAURI'S, *f.* *-αυρίδος (-is)*. Gr., *κενταυρίς*. See ERYTHREA centaurium.

KENTROKINE'SIS, *f.* *-ε'σεος (-is)*. From *κέντρον*, a spur, and *κίνησις*, movement. Excitomotor action.

KEPH'ALIN. Ger., *K.* See CEPHALINE.

KEPH'ALON, *n.* Of Virchow, in anthropology, a large skull.

KEPHALOTHRYP'TOR, *m.* See CEPHALOTHRYP'TOR.

KE'PHIR. See KEFIR.

KEPLAKEVELA KISGINA GIDA. The *Icora coccinea*.

KERACELE, *f.* Ke'r-a³-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ke'r-a³-sel. *-ce'les*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *kéracèle*. Of the veterinarians, a corneous tumor upon the external surface of the hoof in horses.

KERAPHYLLOCELE, *f.* Ke'r-a³-fi'l²i fu(l)¹-lo(lø)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ke'r-a³-fi'l²i'o-sel. *-ce'les*. From *κέρας*, a horn, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *kéraphyllocèle*. A corneous tumor that forms between the shell of the horse's hoof and the subjacent tissues.

KERAPHYL'LOUS. Fr., *kéraphylleux*. Consisting of horny laminae, like the horse's hoof.

KERATECTA'SIA, *f.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. A vesicular protrusion of the cornea.

KERATEC'TOMY. Lat., *Keratomy* (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *kératectomie*, *cératectomie*. Ger., *Keratectomie*. Properly, excision of a portion of the cornea; as commonly used, the operation of extracting a cataract, also an incision into the anterior chamber for letting out pus or blood.

KERATHY'LE, *f.* *-thy'les*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ῥλη*, matter. Ger., *Hornstoff*. Horny matter.

KERAT'ASIS, *f.* *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *kératiase*. A morbid condition characterized by corneous growths.

KERAT'IC. From *κέρας*, a horn. See CORNEOUS.

KERATICHTHYO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. See ICHTHYOSIS cornea.

KER'ATIN. Lat., *ceratium*, *keratinum* (from *κέρας*, a horn). Fr., *cératine*, *kératine*. Ger., *K.*, *Cornëin*. A substance obtained by boiling the horny parts of animal substance—horns, nails, hair, feathers, epidermis—successively in ether, alcohol, water, and dilute acids.

KERATIN'IAN. Fr., *kératinien*. Pertaining to the cornea or to keratin.

KERATI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *κέρας*, a horn (see also *-itis**). Fr., *kératite*. Ger., *Hornhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the cornea. It may be superficial or deep, acute or chronic. The symptoms are pain, photophobia, lacrymation, more or less opacity of the cornea, ciliary injection, vascularity of the cornea (rarely extending beyond the periphery except in pannus), and diminution of vision.—**Asthenic k.** See *K. phlyctenulosa*.—**Avascular k.** See *Non-vascular k.*—**Band-shaped k.** Fr., *kératite en bandes*. Ger., *bandförmige (oder gürtelförmige) K.* (oder *Hornhautentzündung*), *Bandk.* A non-vascular, chronic, and obstinate k. occupying the middle zone of the cornea and usually extending entirely across it.—**Bullous k.** See *K. bullosa*.—**Cachectic k.** K. of constitutional origin.—**Central parenchymatous k.** Fr., *kératite parenchymateuse centrale*. Ger., *centrale parenchymatöse Hornhautentzündung*. An inflammation of the cornea proper in which there is developed an opacity in the central parts of the cornea, with moderate signs of irritation and inflammation.—**Cicatricial k.** K. caused by the presence of a cicatrix in the cornea.—**Circumscribed k.** Fr., *kératite circonscrite*. K. of a definite portion of the cornea.—**Cretaceous k.** Fr., *kératite crétaée*. A calcareous degeneration of the corneal epithelium which is idiopathic and develops slowly.—**Deep k.** See *K. profunda*.—**Diffuse k.** See *Interstitial k.*—**Diffuse parenchymatous k.** See *K. parenchymatosa diffusa*.—**Dotted k.** See *K. punctata*.—**Fascicular k.** Lat., *k. fasciculosa*. Fr., *kératite fasciculée*. Ger., *fasciculäre (oder büschelförmige) Hornhautentzündung*. A form of k. that develops from a phlyctenular marginal infiltration and gradually advances toward the centre of the cornea, leaving behind it a ribbon-shaped cicatricial stripe caused by the thickly crowded blood vessels.—**Granular k.** See PANNUS.—**Herpetic k.** 1. See HERPES corneæ (1st def.). 2. A destructive k. characterized by a tendency to the formation of pus in the anterior chamber and infiltration of the corneal tissue, with necrosis of this tissue and slough of the cornea.—**Hypopyon k.** K. ulcerosa complicated with the presence of pus in the anterior chamber.—**Interstitial k.** Lat., *k. interstitialis*. Fr., *kératite interstitielle*. K. in which the substantia propria is the part of the cornea primarily involved. The posterior layers, including the endothelium, are often implicated, but there is no impairment of the epithelium except that in some cases it has a dull, finely molecular appearance like the surface of ground glass.—**K. a frigore**. K. due to exposure to cold.—**K. amenorrhœa**. A form of phlyctenular k. in some women who have amenorrhœa or in whom the flow is

retarded or irregular.—**K. bullosa.** Fr., *kératite bulleuse* (ou *bullaire*). Ger., *parenchymatöse Hornhautentzündung mit Blasenbildung*. A parenchymatous infiltration of the cornea accompanied by the development of large blisters on its surface, which shake on motion of the eye, showing that they are not entirely filled with fluid.—**K. contagiosa.** A form of suppurative k. observed in cattle which slowly extends through an entire herd. A microorganism has been found in the tissues.—**K. dendritica exulcerans mycotica.** Fr., *kératite dendritique ulcéreuse de nature mycotique*. K. which begins as a small superficial ulcer and extends in a dendritic or branching form close under the surface of the cornea, making a figure resembling a twig of a tree. The lines are white and the epithelium is shed, leaving ulcerated furrows.—**K. e lagophthalamo.** A form of k. occurring in lagophthalmus and due to desiccation of the cornea. It is associated with infiltration, ulceration, iritis, and hypopyon.—**K. fasciculosa.** See *Fascicular k.*—**K. herpetica.** See *HERPES CORNEÆ* (1st def.).—**K. maculosa.** K. characterized by numerous grayish round spots in the cornea, with ill defined borders, in the superficial or subepithelial layers.—**K. mycotica.** A form of k. supposed to be caused by some particular microbe. It is characterized by a great tendency to a kind of ramifying superficial extension. It is chronic, and the infiltration about the ulcerated lines is so slight as to render the peculiarity of its propagation apt to escape detection, unless on examination with oblique illumination.—**K. neuroparalytica.** Fr., *kératite neuro-paralytique*. Ger., *neuroparalytische Hornhautentzündung*. A chronic k. which comes on after paralysis of the fifth nerve. The eye loses its sensibility, even to the presence of irritants. The cornea becomes opaque, ulcers may form, and suppuration may take place, leading to hypopyon, perforation, and iritis. The epithelium of the cornea and that of the conjunctiva become rough and dry. If the fifth nerve is only partially paralyzed, the cornea is but rarely affected. The affection of the cornea is due to mechanical violence from external irritants, the presence of which it does not feel; to desiccation of the cornea; or most probably to atrophic disturbance due to severance from the trophic centres.—**K. of reapers.** See *Reapers' k.*—**K. pannosa.** Fr., *kératite panneuse*, *pannus*. Ger., *pannöse Hornhautentzündung*. A superficial k., rarely extending deeper than Bowman's membrane, characterized by the development of blood vessels in and beneath the anterior epithelium, hypertrophy of the latter with a tendency to superficial ulceration, and the formation of more or less permanent opacities and changes of curvature, which are generally known as facets.—**K. parenchymatosa.** See *Interstitial k.*—**K. parenchymatosa diffusa.** Fr., *kératite parenchymateuse diffuse*. Ger., *diffuses parenchymatöse Hornhautinfiltrat*. A parenchymatous k. in which the opacity is usually so extensive as to give the cornea the appearance, in whole or in part, of ground glass.—**K. phlyctenulosa.** Fr., *kératite phlycténulaire*. Ger., *phlyctenulöse Hornhautentzündung*. A superficial k. characterized by the appearance of limited, round, sharply defined, superficial gray opacities, which sometimes have a spherical or pointed prominence.—**K. postvariola.** See *K. variolosa*.—**K. profunda.** Fr., *kératite profonde*. Ger., *tiefe Hornhautentzündung*. K. involving the deeper layers of the cornea, or the corneal substance proper, usually idiopathic, though it may be traumatic, and accompanied by ciliary injection, lachrymation, photophobia, more or less pain, and an infiltration in the corneal tissue which renders it opaque. There may also, though rarely, be a development of blood vessels. There are three forms, characterized by ulcers, infiltration, and abscess. By some this term is restricted to the deep non-suppurative form of k.—**K. punctata.** Fr., *kératite ponctuée* (ou en

points). Ger., *punktförmige Hornhauttrübung*. A form of k. observed by Mauthner in syphilitic patients, consisting in circumscribed grayish spots as large as a pin's head, which appear in the corneal tissue at different depths, and are perhaps the cells of gummy nodules. The iris is not involved.—**K. punctata superficialis.** An inflammation of the superficial layer of the cornea characterized by minute gray spots which are often arranged in groups or rows as in herpes corneæ.—**K. purulenta.** See *K. suppurativa*.—**K. pustulosa.** See *K. phlyctenulosa*.—**K. rheumatica.** Fr., *kératite rhumatismale* (ou *rhumatique*). Ger., *rheumatische Hornhautentzündung*. Of Arlt, k. occurring during a rheumatic attack, or caused by a rheumatic diathesis.—**K. scrofulosa.** Fr., *kératite scrofulense*. Ger., *scrofulöse Hornhautentzündung*. Of Arlt, parenchymatous diffuse k.—**K. superficialis.** K. affecting only the outer layers of the cornea.—**K. superficialis avasculosa** (seu *circumscripta*). Fr., *kératite superficielle avasculaire* (ou *non-vasculaire*). Ger., *oberflächliche nicht-vasculäre* (oder *gefässarme*) *Hornhautentzündung*. A superficial k. with subepithelial changes without the constant development of new blood vessels.—**K. superficialis vasculosa.** Fr., *kératite superficielle vasculaire*. Ger., *oberflächliche vasculäre Hornhautentzündung*. An inflammation of the superficial laminae of the cornea, involving the epithelium and Bowman's membrane, accompanied by the development of new vessels.—**K. suppurativa.** Fr., *kératite suppurative*. Ger., *eiternde Hornhautentzündung*. Parenchymatous k. accompanied by the formation of pus, and usually by hypopyon, or, according to Fuchs and some others, any form of k. attended with suppuration.—**K. tænulosa.** Phlyctenular k.—**K. traumatica.** Fr., *kératite traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Hornhautentzündung*. K. produced by injury. This may be a mere superficial ulcer, or a lacerated or incised wound of the cornea, or a wound with perforation.—**K. ulcerosa.** Fr., *kératite ulcéreuse*. K. characterized by the presence of one or more ulcers involving a circumscribed portion or portions of the superficial or of the superficial and deep layers of the cornea.—**K. ulcerosa perforans.** A k. ulcerosa which results in perforation of the cornea.—**K. ulcerosa profunda.** Fr., *kératite ulcéreuse profonde*. Ger., *tiefe Hornhautgeschwür*. A deep ulcerative k. in which the ulcers are funnel-shaped, round, or semicircular, and surrounded by a zone of infiltration.—**K. variolosa.** Fr., *kératite variolense*. Ger., *variolöse Hornhautentzündung*. A purulent k. occurring with variola, and very often developing from a variolous pustule on the cornea.—**K. vasculosa.** A form of secondary k. in which the surface of the cornea is rough with erosions and proliferations of epithelium, has a grayish hue, and is covered in certain portions or entirely with a meshwork of fine blood vessels.—**K. vesiculosa.** Fr., *kératite vésiculeuse*. Ger., *vesiculäre* (oder *vesiculöse*) *Hornhautentzündung*. See *HERPES CORNEÆ* (1st def.).—**K. xerotica.** A peculiar corneal ulceration, preceded by xerosis of the conjunctiva and often by hemeralopia. The conjunctiva is dry and covered with a fine froth and scales. The sensibility of the cornea is diminished, and a small, usually central, portion becomes gray.—**Marginal k.** Fr., *kératite marginale*. Ger., *randständige Hornhautentzündung*. A phlyctenular form of k. occurring on the limbus.—**Necrotic k.** K. which results in the destruction of the cornea.—**Neuroparalytic k., Neuropathic k.** See *K. neuroparalytica*.—**Non-vascular k.** K. which is accompanied by no vascularity except a faint rosy injection around the cornea, but not extending over it.—**Phlegmonous k.** See *K. suppurativa*.—**Phlyctenular k.** See *K. phlyctenulosa*.—**Purulent k.** See *K. suppurativa*.—**Reapers' k.** Fr., *kératite des moissonneurs*. A form of traumatic k. induced by contact of the beards of grain with the cornea.—**Recurrent k.**

See *K. phlyctenulosa*.—**Reflex k.** *K.* resulting from injuries of tissues not directly connected with the cornea.—**Rheumatic k.** See *K. rheumatica*.—**Sclerosing k.** Fr., *scéléro-kératite*, *kératite en sclérose*. Ger., *sclerosi(e)rende K.* A form of *k.* consequent on pathological processes in the episcleral or scleral tissue and characterized by a very insidious course. The opacity occurs at the corneal margin close to the inflamed sclera, and is of a gray color and not vascularized.—**Scrofulous k.** See *K. scrofulosa*.—**Secondary k.** Fr., *kératite secondaire*. Ger., *sekundäre Hornhautentzündung*. *K.* in which the original inflammation is not situated in the cornea.—**Sympathetic k.** *K.* dependent upon the inflammation of the other eye.—**Syphilitic k.** See *Interstitial k.*—**Strumous k.** See *K. scrofulosa*.—**Suppurative k.** See *K. suppurativa*.—**Trachomatous k.** Pannus of the cornea.—**Traumatic k.** See *K. traumatica*.—**Varolious k.** See *K. variolosa*.—**Vesicular k.** See *HERPES corneæ* (1st def.).

KERATOCELE, *f.* $\text{Ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^{\text{l}}\text{e}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{-o-sel. -ce}^{\text{l}}\text{es}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *kératocèle*. Ger., *Hornhautbruch*. A hernia or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet through an ulcer which has penetrated the other layers of the cornea.

KER'ATOCENTE'SIS, *f.* $\text{-te}^{\text{l}}\text{'seos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κέντησις*, perforation. The operation of puncturing the cornea.

KER'ATOCHROMATO'SIS, *f.* $\text{-o}^{\text{l}}\text{'seos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *χρῶμα*, color. A diffuse discoloration of the superficial layers of the cornea.

KER'ATOCONJUNCTIVITIS, *f.* $\text{-it}^{\text{l}}\text{'idis}$. From *κέρας*, a horn (see also *CONJUNCTIVA*). Associated inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.

KERATOCO'NUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κῶνος*, a cone. See *Conical CORNEA*.

KER'ATOCRI'COID. Lat., *keratocricoides* (from *κέρας*, a horn, *κρίκος*, a ring, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). The cricothyreoides muscle.

KERATODEI'TIS, *f.* $\text{-it}^{\text{l}}\text{'idis}$. See *KERATITIS*.

KERATODEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{od-e}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^{\text{l}}\text{e}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{od-e}^2\text{o-sel. -ce}^{\text{l}}\text{es}$. See *KERATOCELE*.

KERATODEONYX'IS, *f.* $\text{-nyx}^{\text{l}}\text{'eos (-is)}$. See *KERATONYXIS*.

KERATODER'MA, *n.* $\text{-der}^{\text{l}}\text{'matos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See *CORNEA*.

KER'ATODERMATITIS, *f.* $\text{-it}^{\text{l}}\text{'idis}$. See *KERATITIS*.

KERATODERMATOCELE (Lat.), *n.* $\text{f. Ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-du}^{\text{r}}(\text{de}^{\text{r}})\text{-ma}^2\text{t}(\text{ma}^3\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^{\text{l}}\text{e}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{ke}^2\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o-du}^{\text{r}}\text{m}^{\text{l}}\text{-a}^2\text{t-o-sel. -ce}^{\text{l}}\text{es}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Hornhautgeschwulst*. See *KERATOCELE*.

KERATODER'MATOMALAC'IA, *f.* From *κέρας*, a horn, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μαλακία*, softening. Ger., *Hornhauterweichung*. Morbid softness of the cornea.

KERATO'DES. Gr., *κερατώδης*. See *CORNEOUS*; as a *n. f.*, see *CORNEA*.

KERATO'GENOUS. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *kératogène*. Producing horny material.

KERATOG'LOBUS, *m.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *globus*, a globe. Fr., *kératoglob*, *kératoglobus*. A disease characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the whole cornea, which generally extends to the neighboring portion of the sclerotic. The term has been used synonymously with *hydrophthalmia* and *buphthalmia*.

KER'ATOHY'ALIN. Ger., *K.* See *ELEIDIN*.

KER'ATOID. Lat., *keratoides* (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See *CERATOIDES*; as a *n.*, in the pl., *k's*, see *Serous CANALICULI* (under *CANALICULUS*).

KER'ATOIRITIS, *f.* $\text{-it}^{\text{l}}\text{'idis}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ιρις*, the iris. Fr., *kérato-iritis*, *kératoirite*. Ger., *Kerato-Iritis*. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

KER''ATOLEUCO'MA, *n.* $\text{-om}^{\text{l}}\text{'atos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *λευκωμα*, anything whitened. See *ALBUGO* and *LEUCOMA*.

KERATOL'YSIS, *f.* $\text{-lys}^{\text{l}}\text{'eos (-ol'ysis)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *λύσις*, a loosening. A loosening or separation of the cuticle of the skin. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the *Keratolyses* (Ger., *Keratolysen*) are a family of the suborder *Keratoses* (*q. v.*), embracing diseases characterized by defective cornification, including *Pityriasis simplex*, *Pityriasis essentialis*, and *Dermatitis exfoliativa infantum*.

KERATOLYT'IC. Fr., *kératolytique*. Ger., *keratolytisch*. Pertaining to keratolysis.

KERATO'MA, *n.* $\text{-om}^{\text{l}}\text{'atos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *kératome*. Ger., *Keratom*. An excessive growth of corneous tissue.—**Congenital diffuse k. of the skin**, *K. diffusum nitraterinum*. Fr., *kératome congénital généralisé diffus de la peau*. Ger., *universales diffuses congenitales Keratom der menschlichen Haut*. Of Kyber, a congenital abnormality in which the epidermis is changed into thick, horny plates, separated by fissures that expose the derma, giving somewhat the appearance of an armadillo; probably the same as the congenital ichthyosis of Simpson.—**K. palmare et plantare hereditarium**. A congenital *k.* limited to the palms and soles.

KERATOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *μαλακία*, a softening. Fr., *kératomalacie*. Ger., *Hornhauterweichung*. A softening and degeneration of the corneal tissue; especially a form of keratitis occurring in children in connection with a severe and frequently fatal general disease, and characterized by hemeralopia, the formation of xerotic spots upon the cornea, and ulceration of the latter, which may be very extensive while the local symptoms of inflammation are usually slight.

KER'ATOME. See *KERATOTOME*.

KER'ATOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* $\text{-it}^{\text{l}}\text{'idis}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *μηνιγξ*, a membrane. Keratitis.

KERATOME'NINX, *f.* $\text{-in}^{\text{l}}\text{'gos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *μηνιγξ*, a membrane. The cornea.

KERATOM'ETER. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring corneal astigmatism.

KERAT'OMUS, *m.* See *KERATOTOME*.

KER'ATOMYCO'SIS, *f.* $\text{-o}^{\text{l}}\text{'seos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *μύκης*, a fungus. See *KERATITIS mycotica*.—**K. aspergillina**. *K.* due to *Aspergillus glaucus*.

KERATONO'SIS, *f.* $\text{-o}^{\text{l}}\text{'seos (-is)}$. See *KERATOSIS*.

KERATON'OSUS, *f.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *νόσος*, disease. A disease of corneous tissue; in the pl., *keratonosi* (Ger., *Keratonosen*, *Anomalien der Horn- und Secretbildung*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the eighth class (see *EPIDERMIDOSIS*), comprising diseases of the corneous layer of the skin, together with the hair and nails, and of the cutaneous secretions. This order includes *Keratoses*, *Trichoses*, *Onychoses*, *Steatoses*, and *Idroses*.

KERATONYX'IS, *f.* $\text{-nyx}^{\text{l}}\text{'eos (-is)}$. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *νύξ*, a pricking. Fr., *kératonyxis*. Ger., *K. Durchstechung der Hornhaut*. The operation of breaking up a soft cataract. A needle is introduced through the cornea, the capsule of the lens freely opened, and the substance of the lens then thoroughly broken up by stirring with the needle. This allows the aqueous humor to come in contact with the lens matter, which hastens its absorption.

KERATOPLA'SIA, *f.* From *κέρας*, a horn, and *πλάσις*, a molding. Ger., *Keratoplasie*. Of Unna, reparative growth of the corneous layer of the epidermis.

KERATOPLAS'TIC. Fr., *kératoplastique*. Ger., *keratoplastisch*. Pertaining to keratoplasia or to keratoplasty.

KER'ATOPLASTY. Lat., *keratoplastica* (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *kératoplastie*, *kératoplastique*. Ger., *Keratoplastik*, *Neubildung der Horn-*

haut. An operation for the formation of a partially or entirely artificial cornea by the transplantation of a strip of corneal tissue, with two side pieces of conjunctiva, from some of the lower animals to the eye of man or from one patient to another.

KERATORRHEX'IS, *f.* *-rhex'eos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. Fr., *kératorrhéxis*. Ger., *Hornhautbruch*. Rupture of the cornea.

KER'ATOSCLERI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *σκληρός*, hard. Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.

KER'ATOSCOPE. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *kératoscope*. Ger., *Keratoskop*. An instrument for observing abnormal curvatures of the cornea, consisting of a disc bearing black and white circles, which, in cases of anomalous curvature, appear to be distorted figures instead of circles.

KERATOS'COPY. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *kératoscopie*. Ger., *Keratoskopie*. An incorrect term for a method of determining the refraction of an eye by inspecting the reflex from the pupil; also called skiascopy, retinoscopy, pupilloscopy, and the shadow test.

KER'ATOSE. From *κέρας*, a horn. See CORNEOUS.

KERATO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *kératose*. Ger., *Keratose*. 1. A physiological transformation into horny tissue. 2. Excessive development of corneous tissue. 3. Disease or anomalous development of the corneous tissue, especially of the epidermis. The *Keratoses* (Ger., *Keratosen*) are: (a) of Hebra and others, diseases characterized by anomalous growth of the stratum corneum, comprising especially tyloma, clavus, cornu cutaneum, verruca, and ichthyosis; (b) (Ger., *Keratosen im engeren Sinne*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of diseases of the epidermis (see EPIDERMIDOSSES) belonging to the order *Keratosis* and including *Hyperkeratoses*, *Parakeratoses*, and *Keratolyses*.—**K. circumscripta**. See CORNU cutaneum.—**K. diffusa epidermica intrauterina**. See ICHTHYOSIS congenita.—**K. follicularis**. See ICHTHYOSIS follicularis.—**K. linguae**. See ICHTHYOSIS linguae and LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis.—**K. obturans**. Of Wreden, a name for masses of horny epithelial scales occasionally met with in the external auditory canal. These constitute a somewhat laminated epithelial plug, formed by gradual accretion from the cutis of the canal, causing great deafness and offering obstinate resistance to removal.—**K. pigmentosa**. See VERRUCA senilis.—**K. pilaris**. See LICHEN pilaris.

KER'ATOTOME. Lat., *keratotomus* (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *kératotome*. Ger., *Keratotom*. 1. A cutting instrument used in incising the cornea. 2. A delicate knife used for making the corneal incision in extraction of cataract.

KERATOT'OMY. Lat., *keratotomia*. Fr., *kératotomie*. Ger., *Keratotomie*, *Hornhauteinschnitt*. Any incision of the cornea, especially for the extraction of cataract.

KERAUNOGRAPH'IC. From *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *kéraunographique*. Ger., *keraunographisch*. Pictorial and produced by lightning (said of impressions produced on bodies struck by lightning, generally bearing the image of a neighboring object).

KERAU'NONEURO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Any nervous affection due to a stroke of lightning.

KERECTA'SIA, *f.* More properly written *keratectasia*. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Bulging of the cornea that has become soft and pliant from keratitis pannosa.

KEREC'TOMY. See KERATECTOMY.

KE'RION, **KE'RIMUM**, *n.* Gr., *κρίον*. Fr., *kérion*, *cérion*. Ger., *Honiggeschwulst*, *Honigwabe*. An inflammatory disease of the scalp, regarded by most author-

ities as a severe form of ringworm and characterized by irregular oedematous swellings perforated by a number of openings corresponding to the hair follicles, from which there commonly exudes a viscid, yellowish secretion. It is usually followed by temporary or permanent loss of hair over the region affected.—**K. Celsi**. See K.

KER'MES. Lat., *grana* (seu *baccæ*) *k.* (seu *tinctorum*) (1st def.). Fr., *kermès*, *graines d'écarlate* (ou de *vermillon*) (1st def.). Ger., *K.*, *Kermeskörner* (oder *-beeren*) (1st def.), *Scharlachbeeren* (1st def.), *Karmesinbeeren* (1st def.).

1. The dried females of *Coccus ilicis*; used as a dyestuff in the East, and said to be the scarlet of the Scriptures.

2. The *Quercus coccifera*.—**Animal k.**, **Baccæ k.** See K. (1st def.).—**German k.** See K. mineral.—**Grana k.** See K. (1st def.).—**K. berry**. 1. See K. (1st def.). 2. The *Phytolacca decandra*.—**K. grains**. See K. (1st def.).—**K.**

igne paratum. See K. mineral.—**K. insect**. See K. (1st def.).—**K. mineral**. Lat., *k. minerale* [Fr. Cod.] (*commune*) *k. mineralis*. Fr., *kermès minérale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mineralk'*. A substance consisting chiefly of the trisulphide and trioxide of antimony, in varying proportions, together with a small proportion of water and of various adventitious ingredients. It occurs under two forms. One, the *kermès par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod. (the *oxysulphuret of antimony* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870), is prepared by boiling in 640 parts of water 64 parts of sodium carbonate and 3 parts of pure antimony trisulphide, filtering, and drying the precipitate. It consists chiefly of antimony trisulphide and antimony trioxide, in the proportion of 7 parts of the former to 3 of the latter. The *kermès par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod., *k. igne paratum*, is made by fusing a mixture of antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and potassium carbonate. It is directed to be used in veterinary practice only.—**K. tinctorum**. See K. (1st def.).—**Mineral k.** See K. mineral.—**Vegetable k.** See K. (1st def.).

KER'MESINE. Lat., *kermesinus*. Fr., *kermésin*. Containing kermes.

KER'MESITE. A native oxysulphide of antimony.

KERMET'ICOAMMONIACALIS. Containing kermes mineral and gum ammoniac.

KERMET'ICUS. Fr., *kermétisé*. Pertaining to kermes.

KER'NEL. Gr., *πυρήν*. Lat., *nucleus*. Fr., *noyau*. Ger., *Kern*. 1. The hard central portion of a structure. 2. In popular language, a chronically enlarged lymphatic gland.—**Wax k.**, **Waxing k.** An old term for slightly enlarged lymphatics, especially in the axilla and groins.

—**Yolk k.** See Yolk NUCLEUS.

KER'ROID. From *κέρας*, a horn, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See CORNEOUS.

KER'OSENE. Fr., *kérosène*. An oil produced from that portion of petroleum which distills above 183° C.

KER'OSOLENE. Fr., *kérosolène*. Ger., *Kerosolen*. A variable mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from coal oil, forming a colorless, volatile liquid boiling at 58° C. It has been used as a topical anæsthetic and as an anodyne in embrocations. It sometimes contains benzene.

KE'TIN(E). Fr., *kétine*. 1. Properly, C₆H₈N₂, an oily liquid, not yet obtained perfectly pure. 2. One of a series of homologous bases formed by the reduction of nitrosoacetone and its homologues.

KE'TONE. Fr., *kétone*. Ger., *Keton*. An oxidation product of a secondary alcohol, thus bearing the same relation to the latter that an aldehyde does to a primary alcohol.

KETON'IC. Of or pertaining to a ketone.

KEY. Gr., *κλεις*. Lat., *clavis*. Fr., *clef* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Schlüssel*. 1. An appliance for locking or unlocking an apparatus (e. g., an extension splint). 2. An apparatus consisting of a knob to be turned with the fingers for making and breaking an electrical circuit. 3. A methodical and precise table of the princi-

pal divisions comprising a system of classification.—**K. of Garegeot.** See *Tooth k.*—**Tetanizing k.** Ger., *tetanisirender Schlüssel*. An apparatus used by Du Bois-Reymond for interrupting an induction current, thus alternately throwing a muscle into a condition of tetanus and shutting off entirely the current which passes through it.—**Tooth k.** An instrument for extracting teeth, consisting of a steel shank having a movable clasp at one end and a cross-bar handle at the other.

KHAJAWAH. A basketlike cot arranged for attachment to each side of a frame carried by a camel. It is about 18 inches wide by 5 feet long, and is used on the Afghan frontier to transport the sick and wounded.

KHA'YA, f. Fr., *k.* A genus of meliaceous trees.—**K. senegalensis.** Ger., *afrikanischer Mahagonybaum*. African mahogany. The bark is used as a febrifuge in Africa and the West Indies, and a decoction of the leaves and branches in the latter place as an astrigent. A resin obtained from the stem is employed as an errhine. Caventou has extracted a neutral bitter substance from the bark, which he recommends as an economical substitute for quinine.

KI'AFAR. See *KEFIR*.

KIB'ISITOME. From *κίβισις*, a pouch, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *CYSTOTOME* (2d def.).

KICK'IA, f. A genus of the *Apocynaceæ*.—**K. arborea.** A species found in Java. The juice is an irritant and drastic purgative; used especially against tapeworm.

KIDINGA PEPO. In Zanzibar, a disease probably of the same nature as dengue (*q. v.*).

KID'NEY. Gr., *νεφρός*. Lat., *ren*. Fr., *rein*. Ger., *Niere*. A gland for the secretion of urine, situated one in each loin at the side of the vertebral column at the back part of the abdominal cavity behind the peritonæum. They are opposite the last dorsal and first two or three lumbar vertebrae. They are supported by their vessels and surrounding connective tissue. In man they are about 4 inches long, 2½ inches broad, and 1½ inch thick. The right is a little lower than the left, the latter being longer and thinner.—**Aching k.** Of Sir M. Duncan, a deep, unvarying pain in the region of the k., extending sometimes in the line of the crural or sciatic nerve, associated with albuminuria, anæmia, and cystic irritability, and always worse at menstrual periods. It is probably due to a mild subacute nephritis.—**Amyloid k.** Fr., *rein amyloïde*. Ger., *Amyloidniere*. See *Lardaceous k.*—**Arteriosclerotic contracted k.** Ger., *arteriosklerotische Schrumpfniere*. That form of contracted k. in which sclerosis of the renal arteries and their branches, with resulting thickening of the intima of the vessels and obliteration of their lumen, produces compression of the glomeruli.—**Branny k.** A k. of the early stages of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, when the fatty infiltration, having occurred in spots, produces a sort of branlike appearance.—**Butter k.** See *Lardaceous k.*—**Chronically contracted k.**, **Cirrhotic k.**, **Coarse k.** See *Granular k.*—**Confluent k.** A single organ formed by congenitally deformed k's.—**Contracted k.** The small red k. seen in chronic interstitial or diffuse nephritis.—**Cystic k.** Fr., *rein kystique*. A k. that has undergone cystic degeneration; it may be congenital.—**Disco-shaped k.** That variety of the horseshoe k. in which the two k's are united at both ends or throughout.—**Embolie contracted k.** That form of contracted k. in which embolic infarction of the renal arterioles produces degeneration of the renal tissue, and hyperplasia of the fibrous tissues results in irregular contraction.—**Fatty inflamed k.** The first stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, in which the connective tissue of the k. is but slightly altered by infiltration and the epithelium of the tubules and glomeruli is highly fatty.—**Fatty k.** A k. affected with fatty infiltration or degeneration of the tubular, glomerular, or capsular epithelium, and sometimes of the

vascular connective tissue. It may be associated with the form of nephritis in which there is found the "large white k." of Bright.—**Floating k.** Fr., *rein flottant*. Ger., *Wandniere*. A displaced and movable k.—**Genuine contracting k.** The third or contracting stage of chronic interstitial nephritis.—**Gouty k.** A k. in which there is necrosis of the renal connective tissue in consequence of uratic deposit.—**Granular k.** Fr., *rein granuleux*. A slow form of chronic nephritis, often associated with an arthritic diathesis, in which the k. diminishes in size, and is of a red color, hard, fibrous, and granular in texture (especially on the surface, after the removal of its capsule). Similar processes are often associated in the liver, spleen, or lungs.—**Head k.** Fr., *rein céphalique*. Of Balfour and Sedgwick, the pronephros.—**Heart k.** Disease of the k. consecutive to cardiac hypertrophy. The lesions are located in the epithelium, especially in that of the convoluted tubes. The cells become swollen and granular, but there is no trace of connective tissue proliferation.—**Hobnail k.** See *Granular k.*—**Horseshoe k.** A congenital malformation in which the superior or inferior extremities of the k's are joined by an isthmus of renal or fibrous tissue, thus forming a horseshoe shape.—**Inguinal k.** Fr., *rein inguinal*. A k. situated in the inguinal region as the result of an error of development.—**Intrapelvic k.** A displaced k. that is situated in the pelvis.—**K-shaped.** See *RENIFORM*.—**K. wort.** 1. *Cotyledon umbilicus*. 2. *Saxifraga stellaris*.—**Lardaceous k.** Syn.: *amyloid disease*, *waxy k.* A form of chronic nephritis, often secondary to syphilis and scrofula, characterized by infiltration with lardaceous (waxy or amyloid) matter, of the Malpighian bodies and arteries, and the tubes, epithelium, and intertubular textures. The disease is consecutive to, or coexistent with, similar disease in the spleen and liver. The organ affected is distinguishable from the large white k. by being harder, tougher, and firmer. It has a waxy appearance, and responds to the iodine test.—**Large granular k.** See *Large smooth (or white) k.*—**Large mottled k.** The second stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, in which the k. is much swollen and mottled with gray and red.—**Large red k.** A k. of the appearance seen in acute parenchymatous nephritis.—**Large smooth (or white) k.** A form of chronic nephritis preceded by and resulting from an acute inflammation. The organ may exceed twelve ounces in weight. Some pathologists consider that this form of k. precedes the fatty k. See also *CHRONIC NEPHRITIS*.—**Movable k.** See *Floating k.*—**Microcystic k.** A k. containing a large number of little cysts.—**Primordial k.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Sacculated k.** A condition of the k. due to nephrydrosis in which the substance of the organ has been largely absorbed and only the irregularly distended capsule remains.—**Scrofulous k.** Tuberculous pyelonephritis.—**Senile k.** Fr., *rein sénile*. A k. in which there is atrophy of the glomeruli and tubules due to old age.—**Sigmoid k.** An anomaly produced by the fusion of the two k's to a greater degree than requisite to form a horseshoe k., but less than complete fusion.—**Small red granular k.** See *Granular k.*—**Small white k.** The form of k. seen in the atrophic variety of chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—**Spotted k.** See *Large mottled k.*—**Surgical k.** Ger., *chirurgische Niere*. An interstitial or intertubular nephritis due either to septic poisoning or to increased tension in the renal tubes and capillaries occurring after operations on the urinary tract.—**Syphilitic k.** A k. so altered by syphilitic disease as to contain fibrous bands running across it, also caseating gummata.—**Torpid k.** A k. in which there is inactivity in the performance of its functions.—**Waxy k.** See *Lardaceous k.*—**Yellow fatty k.** See *Fatty k.*—**White k.** Fatty or amyloid degeneration of the k.

KIELMEY'ERA, *f.* Fr., *kielméyère*. A genus of Brazilian resinous, ternstroemiaceous shrubs or small trees.—**K. rosea**. Fr., *kielméyère à fleurs roses*. A species said to be used like *K. speciosa*.—**K. speciosa**. Fr., *kielméyère élégante*. The *malvo* do campo of the Brazilians, who employ the mucilaginous leaves as an emollient in poultices and baths.

KIEST'EIN, KIES'TIN. See KYESTEIN.

KIE. In Algeria, a spicy mixture containing *Cannabis indica*; also the condition produced by hasheesh.

KIGE'LIA, *f.* A genus of bignoniaceous trees.—**K. abyssinica**. The *meder-deur* of Abyssinia, reputed aphrodisiac.—**K. africana**. The *etna* of the Gold Coast, Africa, where the bark is esteemed by the natives as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery.—**K. pinnata**. A species the fruits of which, slightly roasted, are used by the negroes of Nubia as an external application in rheumatism.

KIKEKUNEMALO. A product of *Bursera gummifera*, probably a sort of chibou resin; said to be relaxing and nervine, and used in tetanus.

KILLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Strabismus.

KI'NA, *f.* Fr., *k.* Ger., *K.* 1. The genus *Cinchona*; also cinchona bark. 2. Cascarella bark.—**K. aromatica**. See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. falsa**. See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. nova**. The bark of *Portlandia grandiflora*.—**K. urens**. *Drimys Winteri*.

KINÆSTHES'IA, KINÆSTHES'IS, *f.* -*e'siæ*, -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *κινεῖν*, to move, and *αἴσθησις*, perception. See *Muscular SENSE*.

KINÆSTHET'IC. Pertaining to the muscular sense.

KI'NA KI'NA, *f.* See CINCHONA.—*Gelatina de lichene cum k. k.* Fr., *gélatine au quinquina*. Ger., *Chinagallerte*. A compound of 16 parts of Iceland moss, 1 part of gelatin, and 48 parts of *syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus*.

KI'NATE. See QUINATE.

KIN'COUGH. See PERTUSSIS.

KINEMAT'IC. Relating to kinematics.

KINEMAT'ICS, *sing.* That division of mechanics which treats of the movements of bodies without reference to the forces which produce the movements.

KINEMAT'OGRAPH. See CINEMATOGRAPH.

KINE'SIA, *f.* See CINESIA.

KINE'SIÆSTHESIOM'ETER. From *κινεῖν*, to move, *αἴσθησις*, perception, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Kinæsiæsthesiometer*. An apparatus for testing the muscular sense.

KINESIAT'RICS, *sing.* From *κινεῖν*, to move, and *ιατρειν*, to treat medically. Ger., *Kinesiatrik*, *Kinesitherapie*. Gymnastic therapeutics.

KINE'SIC. See KINETIC.

KINESIM'ETER, KINESIOM'ETER. From *κινεῖν*, to move, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *kinésiomètre*. An apparatus for measuring movements.

KINE'SSTONEURO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *κίνησις*, movement, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Any nervous disease characterized by abnormality of muscular action.—**External k.** A k. of the muscles of relational life.—**Vascular k.** A k. of the vasomotor system.—**Visceral k.** A k. affecting the muscles of the internal organs.

KINE'SIOTHER'APY. See CINESITHERAPY.

KINESIPATH'IC. Pertaining to cinesionosis.

KINESIP'ATHY. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *πάθος*, a condition. See CINESIONOSUS and CINESITHERAPY.

KINESOD'IC. From *κίνησις*, motion, and *ὁδός*, a way. Fr., *kinésodique*. Ger., *kinesodisch*. Conveying motor impulses.

KINET'IC. Gr., *κίνητικός*. Fr., *kinétique*. Ger., *kinetisch*. Pertaining to motion (see also CARYOCINETIC).

KINET'ICS, *sing.* See KINEMATICS.

KINEU'RIN(E). Fr., *k.* Quinine glycerophosphate.

KING'S E'VIL. See SCROFULA.

KI'NIC ACID. See QUINIC ACID.

KIN'IN(E). Lat., *kininum*. See QUININE.

KINIPI. A plant found in the Province of Santiago, Argentine Republic, used in diseases of the lungs.

KINK. See WHOOP.—**Dumb k.** Whooping cough accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; so called because the exhaustion which follows a paroxysm of coughing often prevents any raising of mucus, etc., from the stomach and lungs.—**K'cough**, **K'host**. See PERTUSSIS.

KINKI'NA, *f.* The genus *Cinchona*.

KI'NO. Lat., *k.* Fr., *k.*, *k. de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *K.* Syn.: *k. malabaricum*. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), the inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, known also as gum k., East Indian k., and Malabar k. In the form of tincture or powder, it is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, diabetes, and passive hæmorrhages, and as a powder is applied to flabby ulcers.—**Australian k.** A species of k. derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera* and other Australian species. Cf. *Red GUM*.—**Bengal k.** Lat., *k. bengalensis*. Ger., *bengalisches K.* The gum of *Butea frondosa*, *Butea superba*, and *Butea parviflora*. Kinotannic acid is said to constitute about half its weight, the remainder consisting of a soluble mucilaginous substance and a little pyrocatechin. Used in India as a substitute for k.—**Pulvis k. compositus** [Br. Ph.], **Pulvis k. cum opio** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Compound powder of k. A preparation consisting of 3½ oz. of powdered k., ¼ oz. of powdered opium, and 1 oz. of powdered cinnamon bark.—**Tinctura k.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], Fr., *teinture de k.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *K'tinktur*. A preparation made by triturating to a smooth paste 10 parts of k. with 30 of a mixture of 15 parts each of glycerin and water and 60 of alcohol, adding the rest of the menstruum, macerating 24 hours, and adding enough of a mixture of 4 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 7 days in a closed vessel 2 oz. (av.) of k. in coarse powder with 1 pint of rectified spirit, and adding enough more spirit to make 1 pint of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.].

KINO'IN. A substance, slightly soluble in ether and water, derived from kino.

KIN'ONE. See QUINONE.

KINOTAN'NIC ACID. A form of tannin apparently related to that of catechu.

KINO'VA. See QUINOVA.—**K. bitter**. See QUINOVIN.

KINO'VATE. See QUINOVATE.

KINO'VIC. Lat., *Kinovicus*. See QUINOVIC.—**K. bitter**. See QUINOVIN.

KINO'VIN. See QUINOVIN.

KIONORRHA'PHIA, *f.* From *κίων*, the uvula, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

KI'OTOME. See CIONOTOMUS.

KIRRHONO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See CIRRHONOSUS.

KITAIBE'LIA, *f.* Fr., *kitaibélie*. A genus of the *Malo-pææ*.—**K. vitifolia**. A species the leaves of which are used in Hungary as a vulnerary.

KLEI'NIA, *f.* 1. A section of the genus *Senecio*. 2. The genus *Jaumea*. 3. The genus *Porophyllum*.—**K. pteroneura**. A species found in Morocco, where it is called *sabardo* or *asbardo*, and is used for pains in the hands and feet.—**K. repens**. See *Senecio repens*.

KLEM'MOLIN. A proprietary remedy for rheumatism, said to be made from pine tops, poplar buds, etc.

KLEPTOMA'NIA, *f.* See CLEPTOMANIA.

KLI'NOL. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

KLOPEMA'NIA, *f.* From *κλοπή*, theft, and *μανία*, mania. See CLEPTOMANIA.

KNEE. Gr., *γόνυ*. Lat., *genu*. Fr., *genou*. Ger., *Knie*. 1. The angle made by the bend of the leg; the femorotibial articulation, together with the surrounding structures. 2. A sharp bend in a structure.—**Chambermaid's k.** See *HYGROMA præpatellare*.—**Hæmophilæo**

k. Bloody effusion into the k. joint due to hæmophilia.—**Housemaid's k.** See *HYGROMA præpatellare*.—**Hysterical k.** The simulation of inflammation of the k. joint, but pain and often contracture are the only symptoms present.—**In-k.** See *GENU valgum*.—**K. cap.** See *PATELLA*.—**K.-jointed.** See *GENICULATE* (1st def.).—**K. of the corpus callosum.** See *GENU of the corpus callosum*.—**K. of the facial nerve.** See *GENU nervi facialis*.—**K. of the internal capsule.** See *GENU capsulæ internæ*.—**K. pan.** See *PATELLA*.—**K. pan shaped.** See *PATELLIFORM*.—**K. phenomenon.** Fr., *phénomène du genou*. Ger., *Kniephänomen*. See *Patellar REFLEX*.—**Knock-k.** See *GENU valgum*.—**Lawn tennis k.** A sprain of the internal semilunar cartilage of the k. joint caused by a violent motion of rotation of the body while the foot is fixed. The symptoms are those usually caused by a sprain, and the affection is liable to recur on slight provocation.—**Out-k.** See *GENU varum*.

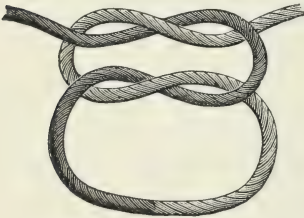
KNEIP'ISM. A form of treatment advocated by a priest named Kneipp, consisting in walking barefooted in grass wet with dew and in various hygienic measures.

KNES'MOS, m. See *CNESMUS*.

KNIT'TING. Ger., *verbindend* (adj.), *Verbindung* (n.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to the process of union of a broken bone. 2. (N.) the process of union of a broken bone.

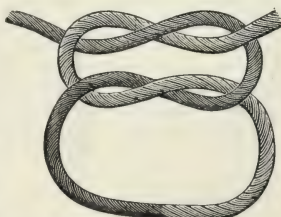
KNOCK-KNEE. See *GENU valgum*.—**Atonic k.-k.** K.-k. due to muscular and ligamentous debility.—**Paralytic k.-k.** K.-k. occurring in consequence of muscular paralysis.—**Rhachitic k.-k.** Lat., *genu valgum rhachiticum*. K.-k. caused by overgrowth of the internal condyles of the femur, with or without curvature in the shaft, and occasionally with changes in the head of the tibia.—**Statical k.-k.** Lat., *genu valgum staticum*. K.-k. occurring during adolescence in consequence of prolonged standing.

KNOT. Gr., *ἄμμα* (from *ἄπτειν*, to fasten). Lat., *nodus*. Fr., *nœud*. Ger., *Knoten*. An intertwining of a cord or of two or more cords in such manner that traction



REEF KNOT. (AFTER WYETH.)

does not readily, if at all, undo the arrangement; also any enlargement resembling such a tangle.—**Clove hitch k.** See *CLOVE HITCH*.—**Double k.** See *FRICTION k.*—**False k.** See *GRANNY k.*—**False k's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi gelatinosi* (seu *spurii*). Fr., *faux nœuds du cordon ombilical*. Ger., *falsche Knoten* (der *Nabelschnur*). Knotlike enlargements of the umbilical cord caused by accumulations of the gelatin of Wharton.—**Friction k.** A k. in which the two ends of the cord are entwined twice before it is drawn tight.—**Gerdy's extension k.** A k. similar in principle and application to the clove hitch, used in making extension of the leg at the ankle.—**Germ k's.** See *LYMPH k's*.—**Granny k.** Ger., *Altweiberknoten*. A double k. in which one end of the cord in the second k. is passed over or under the other in the same relative position as in the first k.—**K's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi umbilici*. Fr., *nœuds du cordon ombilical*. See *False k's of the umbilical cord* and *True k's of the umbilical cord*.—**Life k.** See *Respira-*



GRANNY KNOT. (AFTER WYETH.)

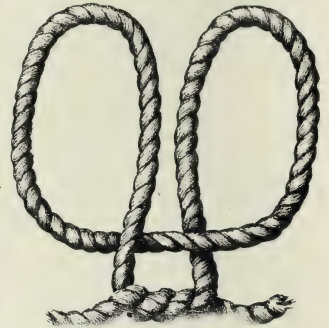
tory CENTRE.—**Ligature k.** See *Square k.*—**Lymph k's.** Spots in lymphatic follicles or glands where the cell multiplication is particularly active.—**Milk k.** Ger., *Milchknoten*. An inflammatory nodule in the mammary gland, due to stasis of milk.

—**Packer's k.** The knotted bandage.—**Net k's.** Ger., *Netzknoten*. Threads or fibrils of a resting nucleus arranged in a netlike mass.—**Reef k., Sailor's k., Square k.** A double k. in which one end of the cord in the second k. is passed over or under the other in the reverse of their relation in the first k.—**Staffordshire k.** A k. formed by carrying a silk ligature through tissue by a needle and withdrawing the latter so as to leave a loop on the distal side; this loop is drawn over the tissue, one of the free ends of the ligature is passed through it, and both ends are made tense and secured by a reef k.; used for tying pedicles.—**Surgeon's k.** Lat., *nodus chirurgicus*. Fr., *nœud du chirurgien*. Ger., *chirurgischer Knoten*. A square k. in which one end of the cord is passed a second time through the loop before the second k. is formed.—**True k's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi veri*. Fr., *vrais nœuds du cordon ombilical*. Ger., *wahre Knoten der Nabelschnur*. K's actually tied in the cord. Cf. *False k's of the umbilical cord*.—**Vital k.** See *Respiratory CENTRE*.



FRICTION KNOT. (AFTER WYETH.)

—**Net k's.** Ger., *Netzknoten*. Threads or fibrils of a resting nucleus arranged in a netlike mass.—**Reef k., Sailor's k., Square k.** A double k. in which one end of the cord in the second k. is passed over or under the other in the reverse of their relation in the first k.—**Staffordshire k.** A k. formed by carrying a silk ligature through tissue by a needle and withdrawing the latter so as to leave a loop on the distal side; this loop is drawn over the tissue, one of the free ends of the ligature is passed through it, and both ends are made tense and secured by a reef k.; used for tying pedicles.—**Surgeon's k.** Lat., *nodus chirurgicus*. Fr., *nœud du chirurgien*. Ger., *chirurgischer Knoten*. A square k. in which one end of the cord is passed a second time through the loop before the second k. is formed.—**True k's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi veri*. Fr., *vrais nœuds du cordon ombilical*. Ger., *wahre Knoten der Nabelschnur*. K's actually tied in the cord. Cf. *False k's of the umbilical cord*.—**Vital k.** See *Respiratory CENTRE*.



THE STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT.

KNOWLTONIA, f. From Knowlton, an English gardener. Fr., *knowltonie*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*.—**K. gracilis.** A species found in southern Africa, having properties like those of *K. rigida*.—**K. rigida.** A species found in South Africa. The leaves and roots contain a caustic juice, used instead of cantharides, especially in gouty and rheumatic affections.—**K. vesicatoria.** A species used like *K. rigida*.

KNUCK'LE. Fr., *articulation* (ou *jointure*) d'un doigt (1st def.). Ger., *Knöchel* (1st def.). The prominence formed by the back of a joint of a finger when it is flexed; also any similar object.

KNUCK'LING. In horses, a form of clubfoot in which the fetlock joint is thrown forward.

KO'CHIA, f. A genus of plants allied to *Chenopodium*.—**K. scoparia.** Fr., *belvédère*. Ger., *Sommercypresse*. Broom goosfoot. Its herb was formerly used in Europe, and is still in Japan, as an anthelmintic.

KO'CHIN. See *TUBERCULIN*.

KOKOO'NA, f. A genus of castrineaceous trees.—**K. zeylanica.** The *kokoon* of Ceylon, the bark of which the Cingalese make into a snuff which they use, mixed with ghee, to relieve headache.

KOKU-BUSHI (Jap.). A species of *Aconitum* found in Japan.

KO'KUM. *Garcinia indica* and *Garcinia celebica*; also the dried fleshy part of the first species, used as an antiscorbutic.—**K. butter.** See under *GARCINIA indica*.

KO'LA. See *COLA acuminata*.

KOL'LA. A malarial disease of Abyssinia.

KOL'LERISM, KOLLERIZA'TION. Anæsthetization by means of cocaine; so called from Koller, who first established the anæsthetic property of cocaine.

KOLLO'DIUM, n. See COLLODIUM.

KOLLONE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From κόλλα, glue, and νῆμα, tissue. See MYXOMA.

KOLOTY'PHUS, m. From κῶλον, the colon, and τῦφος, stupor. Typhoid fever.

KOLPODESMOR'RAPHY. From κόλπος, the vagina, δεσμός, a bond, and ραφή, a seam. Ger., *Kolpodesmorrhaphie*. See COLPORRHAPHY.

KOLTO, KOLTON, KOLTUN. *Plica polonica*.

KOOS'SO, KOO'SOO. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

KOPIO'PIA, f. Fr., *kopiopie*. Ger., *Kopiopie*. See COPOPSIA.—**K. hysterica.** Asthenopia due to hysteria.

KOPYO'PIA, f. See COPOPSIA.

KOROMI'KO. A drug prepared from *Veronica parviflora*, used as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery.

KORONI'KO. See KOROMIKO.

KOROS'COPY. From κόρη, the pupil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See SKIASCOPY and KERATOSCOPY.

KOROWAT'TI. A plant (perhaps *Alpinia exaltata*) the root of which, in decoction, is said to be emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and is used in dropsy, rheumatism, etc. The fruit, leaves, and root are employed as vulneraries.

KO-SAM. An Oriental drug thought to be derived from a simarubaceous plant allied to *Brucea*, used as a hæmotic and as a remedy for dysentery.

KO'SIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, obtained from kusso flowers; used against tapeworm.

KO'SO. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

KOSOTOX'IN(E). Ger., *Kosotozin*. The active principle of brayera.

KOSSA'LA. A remedy against tapeworm used in Abyssinia.

KOS'SEIN. Fr., *kosséine*. A slightly acid, crystalline, styptic principle extracted from kouso.

KOU'MIS, KOU'MISH, KOU'MISS, KOU'MYS. See KUMYSS.

KOUS'SIN. An anthelmintic resin derived from kouso.

KOUS'SO. See BRAYERA (2d def.).

KRAM'ERATE. Lat., *krameras*. Fr., *kramérate*. Ger., *kramersaures Salz*. A salt of krameric acid.

KRAME'RIA, f. Fr., *kramère* (1st def.), *kraméria* (1st def.), *ratanhia* (1st and 2d def.'s), *racine de ratanhia* (2d def.). Ger., *Kramerie* (1st def.), *Ratanhiawurzel* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Polygalææ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., *rhatany*, the root of *K. triandra* and of *K. tomentosa*.—**Extractum krameriz** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ratanhiæxtrakt*. Syn.: *extractum ratanhiz* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], (*depuratum*), *extractum ratanhiz (venale)*. Extract of *rhatany*.—**Extractum krameriz fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de ratanhia*. Ger., *flüssiges Ratanhiæxtrakt*. Fluid extract of *rhatany*.—**Infusum krameriz** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Infusion of *rhatany*.—**K. argentea.** A species furnishing *Pará rhatany*.—**K. cistoides.** A species nearly identical with *K. triandra*; the source of Chile *rhatany*.—**Krameriz radix** (Br. Ph.). *Rhatany root*.—**K. triandra.** Fr., *kramère à trois étamines*. Ger., *dreimünigige Kramerie*. *Rhatany root*; the chief source of the k. of the U. S. Ph.—**Liquor krameriz concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. Concentrated solution of k. containing 10 oz. of k. root in No. 20 powder and 25 fl. oz. of 20 per cent. alcohol.—**Syrupus krameriz** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *syrupus ratanhiz*. Syrup of *rhatany*.—**Tinctura krameriz** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura ratanhiz* [Ger. Ph.] (*seu ratanhiz*). Tincture of *rhatany*.—**Trochisci krameriz** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lozenges consisting of 6.5 grammes of extract of k., 65 of pow-

dered sugar, 1.6 of powdered tragacanth, and a sufficient amount of water of orange flowers to make 100 lozenges.—**Trochisci krameriz et cocainiz** [Br. Ph.]. Lozenges made with 1 grain of extract of k. and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of cocaine hydrochloride mixed with a fruit basis.

KRAMER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide kramérique*. Ger., *Kramersäure*. An acid found in *rhatany root*.

KRAURO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From κραῦρος, dry. A dry and shriveled condition.—**K. pudendi, K. vulvæ.** Ger., *Schrumpfung am Pudendum muliebri*. An atrophic shrinking of the mucous membrane of the vulva.

KREASO'TUM, KREOSO'TUM, n. See CREOSOTE.

KRYANÆSTHE'SIA, f. See CRYANÆSTHESIA.

KRY'OFIN(E). Methylglycollic phenetidine; antipyretic and analgetic.

KRY'OSCOPE. See CRYOSCOPE.

KRYOS'COPY. See CRYOSCOPY.

KRYS'TALLOSE. A form of saccharin.

KUBISGARI. A disease observed in Japan, thought to be similar to the paralytic vertigo of Switzerland.

KUJAWAH. A conveyance used in India for carrying the sick and wounded; it consists of a square or oblong frame with a wooden network, or canvas floor, the sides filled in with network, canework, or canvas. It is carried by camels.

KUKUI OIL. See KEKUNA OIL.

KUMBECEPHAL'IC. See CYMBOCEPHALIC.

KU'MISS. See KUMYSS.

KUMMIRREE, n. An Indian term for a filarial disease of the intestines.

KU'MYSS. Lat., *lac fermentum* (2d def.). Ger., *Milchwein*. 1. A beverage prepared from fermented mare's milk. 2. A beverage prepared by fermenting cow's milk with sugar and yeast, in bottles securely corked, for six hours at a temperature of 75° to 90° F., and then transferring to a cool place; nutrient and antemetic.

KUR'CHISIN(E). See CONESSINE.

KUS'SO. Kouso; brayera.

KYES'TEIN. Fr., *kyestéine*. Ger., *Kyestein*. A whitish pellicle which forms on the surface of the urine of pregnant women a few hours after it has been voided; formerly considered a valuable sign of pregnancy.

KYLLIN'GA, KYLLIN'GIA, f. From *Kylling*, a Danish botanist. A genus of cyperaceous herbs.—**K. monocepala, K. triceps.** Species used in diarrhœa, dysentery, diabetes, and fevers.

KYLOPO'DIA, f. From κυλλός, crooked, and πούς, the foot. Ger., *Kyllopodie*. See CLUB FOOT.

KY'MOGRAPH. From κύμα, a wave, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument for registering the height of the blood pressure, as well as pulsatile and other oscillations.

KY'MOSCOPE. From κύμα, a wave, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *k.* Ger., *Kymoskop*. An apparatus for observing and registering pulsation.—**Circulating k.** An apparatus for demonstrating some of the physical phenomena of the circulation. It is an interference k. with intercalating stopcocks between the vertical tubes and the spirals, and a rubber bulb with valves to resemble the ventricle in connection with the latter.—**Interference k.** An apparatus for demonstrating many of the phenomena of wave motion. It consists of a tube 24 feet long coiled into a spiral of uniform diameter, and a 14 inch vertical glass tube inserted into each turn of the spiral. The spiral is filled with a colored solution, a rubber bulb or double piston pump producing pressure changes in the spiral, causing corresponding changes of fluid levels in the vertical glass tubes.

KY'PHOSCOLIORRHACHIT'IC. From κυφός, bent, σκολιός, oblique, and ράχις, the back. Fr., *cypho-scoliorrhachitique*. Affected with rhachitic kyphoscoliosis.

KYPHOSCOLIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *κυφός*, bent, and *σκολίωσις*, obliquity. Fr., *cypho-scoliose*. Ger., *Kyphoskoliose*. Scoliosis with compensatory kyphosis.

KYPHOSCOLIOT'IC From *κυφός*, bent, and *σκολιός*, oblique. Fr., *cypho-scoliotique*. Pertaining to or affected with kyphoscoliosis.

KYPHO'SIS, *f.* -*os'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *κύφωσις* (from *κυφός*, bent). Fr., *cyphose*, *dos vouté*. Ger., *K.*, *Kyphose*, *Rückwärtsbiegung der Wirbelsäule*. Syn.: *spinal excurvation*. A more or less angular curvature of the spine with the convexity directed backward.—**Angular sacrovertebral k.** Fr., *cyphose angulaire sacro-vertébrale*. Of Didier, a deformity of the vertebral column intermediate between spondylolisthesis and true k., in which, as a result of carious destruction of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra, either alone or together with those of adjacent vertebrae, the whole superjacent spine projects forward, reversing the angle normally formed by the lumbar and sacral vertebrae.

KYPHOT'IC. From *κυφότης*, a being bent. Fr., *cyphotique*. Ger., *kyphotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with kyphosis.

KY'PHOTONE. From *κυφός*, bent, and *τείνειν*, to stretch. A device for straightening spinal curvatures.

KYSTH'I'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis* (-*is*). From *κύσθος*, a hollow. Inflammation of the vagina.

KYSTHOPROPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From *κύσθος*, a hollow, and *πρόπτωσις*, a falling forward. Prolapsus of the vagina.

L

LABA'RIUM, *n.* Looseness of the teeth.

LABDACIS'MUS, *m.* See LAMBDAICISM.

LAB'DAMEN, **LAB'DANUM**, *n.* See LADANUM (1st def.).

LA'BE, *f.* *La'bes*. Gr., *λαβή*. 1. A grip. 2. A handle. 3. The onset of an illness.

LA'BES, *f.* *La'bis*. Gr., *λαβή* (from *λαμβάνειν*, to take). See MACULA.

LA'BIA, *n.*, pl. of *Labium* (*q. v.*).

LA'BIAL. Lat., *labialis* (from *labium*, a lip). Fr., *l.* Ger., *l.* (1st def.), *lippenähnlich* (1st def.), *Lippenbuchstabe* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to the lips. 2. (N) a letter denoting a sound produced chiefly with the lips.—**Aspirate l's**. The letters *f* and *b*.—**Explosive l's**. The letters *b* and *p*.—**Resonant l**. The letter *m*.

LABIA' LIS. See LABIAL.

LA'BIATE. Lat., *labiatus* (from *labium*, a lip). Fr., *labié*. Ger., *lippig*. Lipped, lip-shaped.

LABIDOCLEI'DION, **LABIDOCLEID'ION**, *n.* From *λαβίς*, a forceps, and *κλειδίον*, a little key. The catch of a forceps.

LABIDOM'ETER. Lat., *labidometrum* (from *λαβίς*, a forceps, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *labidomètre*, *labimètre*. Ger., *Zangenmesser*. An instrument for measuring the fetal head within the obstetric forceps.

LABIDOPRI'ON, *m.* -*pri'onos* (-*is*). From *λαβίς*, a forceps, and *πρίων*, a saw. See *Forceps SAW*.

LAB'ILE. Lat., *labilis*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *labil*, *schwebend*. Gliding (said of therapeutic applications of electricity in which one electrode is moved about; the opposite of *stabile* [*q. v.*]).

LABIM'ETER. See LABIDOMETER.

LA''BIOALVE'OLAR. From *labium*, a lip, and *alveolus*, a small hollow. Pertaining to the lip and to the dental alveoli.

LA''BIOCHORE'IC. From *labium*, a lip, and *χορεία* (see CHOREA). Fr., *labio-choréique*. Characterized by choreic movements of the lips (said of stammering).

LA''BIODENT'ALS, *n. pl.* From *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth. Sounds produced like the labials, except that

the upper teeth and the lower lip are the parts approximated.

LA''BIOGLOSSOLARYN'GEAL. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and larynx.

LA''BIOGLOSSOPHARYN'GEAL. Fr., *labio-glossopharyngien*. Pertaining to the lips, the tongue, and the pharynx.

LA''BIOMEN'TAL. From *labium*, the lip, and *mentum*, the chin. Pertaining to the lip and the chin.

LA''BIONA'SAL. Fr., *labio-nasale*. Pertaining to the lip and the nose; of a vocal sound (e. g., that of the letter *m*), produced by the simultaneous agency of the lips and nose.

LA''BIOPAL'ATINE. Pertaining to the lip and to the palate.

LABIOPLAS'TIC. From *labium*, the lip, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. See CHEILOPLASTIC.

LABIOTENAC'ULUM, *n.* From *labium*, the lip, and *tenaculum*, a holder. Fr., *labiotenaille*. Ger., *Lippenhalter*. An instrument used in harelip operations for drawing the lip forward.

LA'BIS, *f.* *Lab'idos* (-*is*). Gr., *λαβίς*. See FORCEPS.

LAB'ITOME. From *λαβίς*, a forceps, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Labitom*, *schneidende Zange*. A cutting forceps; of Ritgen, one especially adapted to cephalotomy.

LAB'BIUM, *n.* See LIP.—**L. antierius**. See *L. inferius*.—**Labia cerebri**. The margins of the cerebral hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum.—**Labia cristæ ossis femoris**. The two lips of the linea aspera of the femur.—**Labia cristæ ossis ilii**. Two longitudinal ridges along the inner and outer margins of the crest of the ilium, separated by an intermediate space.—**Labia cunni**. See *Labia pudendi majora* and *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. duplex**. Ger., *angeborene Doppel-lippe*. A congenital malformation consisting of a longitudinal reduplication of the mucous membrane of the upper lip and sometimes of the lower lip.—**Labia externa** (*pudendi*). See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**L. inferius**. Fr., *lèvre inférieure*. Ger., *Unterlippe*. The lower lip.—**Labia interna** (*pudendi*). See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. laterale cristæ ossis femoris**. The outer lip of the linea aspera of the femur.—**L. leopoldinum**. A large, thick, hanging lower lip; so called after the Emperor Leopold.—**L. leporinum**. See HARELIP.—**Labia majora** (*pudendi*). See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**L. majus** (*pudendi*). One of the labia pudendi majora.—**L. mediale cristæ ossis femoris**. The inner of the two ridges which form the linea aspera of the femur.—**Labia minora** (*pudendi*). See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. minus** (*pudendi*). One of the labia pudendi minora.—**Labia of the cerebrum**. See *Labia cerebri*.—**Labia orificii uteri**. The lips of the neck of the uterus.—**Labia oris**. The lips forming the borders of the opening of the mouth.—**L. posterius**. See *L. superius*.—**Labia pudendi**. Ger., *Schamlippen*, *Schamlepfen*. See *Labia pudendi majora* and *Labia pudendi minora*.—**Labia pudendi majora**. Fr., *grandes lèvres*. Ger., *grosse Schamlippen*. The rounded longitudinal folds of integument, with included adipose tissue, which form the lateral boundaries of the vulva.—**Labia pudendi minora**. Fr., *petites lèvres*. Ger., *kleine Schamlippen*. Syn.: *nymphæ*, *alæ internæ minores clitoridis*. The lesser, inner lips of the vulva; two short longitudinal folds of mucous membrane situated within the labia majora. They meet anteriorly, where they split into two laminae which form the prepuce of the clitoris. Posteriorly they are lost on the inner surface of the labia minora.—**L. superius**. Fr., *lèvre supérieure*. Ger., *Oberlippe*. The upper lip.—**L. tympanicum**. The tympanic or outer edge of the organ of Corti.—**Labia urethræ**. The lateral margins of the meatus urinarius externus.—**Labia uteri**. The lips of the cervix uteri.—**L. vestibulare**. The inner or vestibular edge of

the organ of Corti.—**Labia vulvæ externa.** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**Labia vulvæ interna.** See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**Labia vulvæ majora.** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**Labia vulvæ minora.** See *Labia pudendi minora*.

LA'BOR. Lat., *partus* (from *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *travail*, *accouchement*. Ger., *Geburt*, *Geburtsvorgang*. Parturition; the process by which, in viviparous animals, the product of conception is expelled from the maternal organism.—**Abnormal** l. Fr., *accouchement irrégulier*. Ger., *unregelmässige Geburt*. L. accompanied by any deviation from the natural course.—**Artificial** l. Fr., *accouchement artificiel*. Ger., *künstliche Geburt* (oder *Entbindung*). L. induced, hastened, or completed artificially.—**Artificial premature** l. Lat., *partus arte præmaturus* (seu *præmaturus artificialis*). Fr., *accouchement prématuré artificiel* (ou *provoqué*). Ger., *künstliche Frühgeburt*. L. induced artificially before the completion of the term of gestation. The term is restricted by some authors, in the case of the human subject, to l. induced after the seventh month of gestation.—**Atonic** l. L. rendered tedious or incapable of spontaneous accomplishment by atony of the uterus.—**Breech** l. Lat., *partus agrippinus*. Fr., *accouchement par le siège*. Ger., *Geburt mit dem Steisse*. L. with a breech presentation.—**Completed** l. See *PARTUS perfectus*.—**Complex** l., **Complicated** l. L. accompanied by some extraordinary feature, such as a plurality of fœtuses, prolapse of the umbilical cord, convulsions, excessive hæmorrhage, abnormalities or injuries of the maternal parts, etc.—**Difficult** l. Lat., *partus difficilis* (seu *laboriosus*). Fr., *accouchement difficile*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Geburt*. See *DYSTOCIA*.—**Dry** l. Lat., *partus siccus*. Fr., *accouchement sec*. Ger., *trockene Geburt*. L. in which the liquor amnii escapes prematurely or is very small in amount.—**False** l. Ger., *verstellte* (oder *vorgeschützte*) *Geburt*. An assemblage of phenomena calculated to lead to the mistaken belief that l. is in progress.—**Footling** l. Ger., *Geburt mit den Füßen*. L. with a foot presentation.—**Forced** l. See *ACCOUCHEMENT forcé*.—**Head** l. Lat., *partus capite prævio*. Ger., *Kopfgeburt*. L. in which the head presents.—**Impracticable** l. L. in which the child can not pass through the pelvis, in consequence of pelvic or foetal deformity.—**Induced premature** l. See *Artificial premature* l.—**Inert** l. See *Atonic* l.—**Instrumental** l. Fr., *accouchement instrumental*. Ger., *künstliche geregelte Geburt*. L. aided by means of some instrument, most commonly the forceps.—**Irregular** l. See *Abnormal* l.—**Laborious** l. Fr., *accouchement laborieux*. Ger., *mühsame Geburt*. Of Smellie, l. requiring manual or instrumental assistance. Many writers make the term cover *lingering* l. also.—**Lingering** l. See *Protracted* l.—**Metastatic** l. Lat., *metastasis dolorum ad partum*. Ger., *Wehenversetzung, abspringende Wehen*. A condition in which the pains of l. are said to cease suddenly, and a feeling of recurrent muscular contractions, simulating those of the uterus, takes place in the bladder, the rectum, the muscles of the trunk or the limbs, etc.—**Missed** l. Fr., *travail manqué*. A term used by Oldham to describe cases in which, at the natural term of pregnancy (whether intrauterine or extrauterine), uterine contractions set in, but, proving inadequate to expel the ovum, finally subside, leaving the ovum retained, generally to undergo mummification or some other form of degeneration.—**Morbid** l. See *Abnormal* l.—**Multiparous** l. L. with more than one child.—**Natural** l., **Normal** l. Lat., *eutocia*. Fr., *accouchement naturel*. Ger., *gesundheitsgemässe* (oder *natürliche*, oder *normale*, oder *regelmässige*) *Geburt*. An easy l.; one in which the head presents, and the delivery is completed without artificial aid, without injury to mother or child, or any complication, and, according to some authors, within the space of twenty-four hours.—**Obstructed** l. L. in which prog-

ress is impeded by some mechanical obstruction.—**Perverse** l. L. in which there is a malposition of the child.—**Physiologic(al)** l. Fr., *accouchement physiologique*. See *Natural* l.—**Postponed** l. See *PARTUS serotinus*.—**Powerless** l. See *Atonic* l.—**Precipitate** l. Fr., *accouchement précipité*. Ger., *präcipitierte Geburt*. L. of very short duration.—**Premature** l. Lat., *partus præmaturus*. Fr., *accouchement prématuré*. Ger., *unreife Geburt*. L. considerably before term, but when gestation is sufficiently advanced for the child to be viable, particularly between the 180th and the 270th days.—**Preternatural** l. Lat., *partus præternaturalis*. Fr., *accouchement contre nature*. Ger., *widernatürliche Geburt*. Labor with any other than a head presentation. The term is now seldom used.—**Protracted** l. Fr., *accouchement prolongé*. Ger., *langsame Geburt*. L. occupying more than the usual time (from 10 to 20 hours in primiparæ, from 2 to 6 hours in multiparæ).—**Sick** l. L. accompanied with vomiting or pronounced nausea.—**Simple** l. See *Natural* l.—**Spontaneous** l. Lat., *partus spontaneus*. Fr., *accouchement spontané*. Ger., *freiwillige Geburt*. L. occurring or completed without artificial aid.—**Spurious** l. See *False* l.—**Tardy** l., **Tedious** l. See *Protracted* l.—**Twin** l. Fr., *accouchement gémellaire*. Ger., *Zwillingsgeburt*, *gedoppelte Geburt*. L. with twins.—**Unpliant** l. L. in which there is resistance of some of the soft parts.—**Vertex** l. Ger., *Hinterhauptsgeburt*. L. with a vertex presentation.

LAB'ORATORY. Gr., ἐργαστήριον. Lat., *laboratorium*. Fr., *laboratoire*. Ger., *Laboratorium*, *Werkstätte*. A building or room fitted up for scientific work.

LAB'RA, n., pl. of *labrum* (q. v.).

LABRISUL'CUM, n. From *labrum*, a lip, and *ulcus*, an ulcer. See *CHEILOCACE*.

LAB'RUM, n. Fr., *labre*. Ger., *Lippe*. 1. See *LIP*. 2. The upper lip of a mammal.—**L. cartilagineum**. The cartilaginous rim of a cavity which forms part of an articulation.—**L. cartilagineum acetabuli** [Weitbrecht]. The edge of the cotyloid ligament.—**L. cartilagineum fossæ glenoidalis scapulæ**. The edge of the glenoid ligament.—**L. glenoideum**. See *L. cartilagineum*.—**L. glenoideum scapulæ**. A fibrous ring surrounding the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

LABUR'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide laburnique*. Ger., *Laburninsäure*. A principle found in *Cytisus laburnum*.

LABUR'NIN(E). Fr., l. Ger., *Laburnin*. See *CYTISINE*.

LABUR'NUM, n. Fr., *laburne*. A genus of leguminous plants.

LAB'YRINTH. Gr., λαβύρινθος. Lat., *labyrinthus*. Fr., *labyrinthe*. Ger., *L.* In general, an intricate arrangement of communicating passages; the cavities of the internal ear.—**Bony** l. See *Osseous* l.—**Ethmoidal** l. Lat., *labyrinthus ethmoidalis*. Ger., *Ethmoidal?* The lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. See *Membranous* l.—**L. of the (cortex of) kidney**. That part of the cortical substance of the kidney which is arranged around the multitudinous uriniferous tubules of the medullary rays in the cortex; so called on account of the intricacy of the distribution of the tubules.—**Membranous** l. Fr., *labyrinthe membraneux*. Ger., *häutiger L.* A structure contained in the osseous l., consisting of the utricle and sacculus of the vestibule, the three membranous semicircular canals, and the membranous portion of the cochlea.—**Olfactory** l. See *Ethmoidal* l.—**Osseous** l. Lat., *labyrinthus osseus*. Fr., *labyrinthe osseux*. Ger., *knöcherner L.* The osseous capsule or envelope of the membranous l. It is divided into the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the internal auditory canal. It lies in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

LABYRINTHAL, LABYRINTHIC. See *LABYRINTHINE*.

LABYRINTHIFORM. From λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, and *forma*, form. Fr., *labyrinthiforme*. Labyrinth-

shaped; having complicated communicating furrows on the surface.

LABYRINTHINE. Lat., *labyrinthicus*. Fr., *labyrinthique*. Ger., *labyrinthisch*. Pertaining to a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHUS, *m.* See **LABYRINTH**.—**L. auris intima**. The labyrinth of the ear.—**L. durus**. See **Ossseous LABYRINTH**.—**L. ethmoidalis**. See **Ethmoidal LABYRINTH**.—**L. mollis**, **L. membranaceus**. See **Membranous LABYRINTH**.—**L. osseus**. See **Ossseous LABYRINTH**.—**L. ossis ethmoidei**. See **Ethmoidal LABYRINTH**.—**L. pubicus impar**, **L. pudendalis**, **L. pudendovesicalis**. See **Pudendal PLEXUS**.

LAC. Lat., *lacca*, *lacca in granis*, *resina laccæ*. Fr., *l.*, *laque*. Ger., *Lack*, *Gummilack*. A gummy incrustation consisting of resin, coloring matter, laccin (*q. v.*), and a small proportion of wax and saline matters formed on the twigs and young branches of various trees. In its crude state it is very astringent and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefly employed as an ingredient in sealing wax, etc. It is recommended as an adhesive material for dressing wounds.—**Shell'**, **Shell** *l.* Lat., *lacca in massis* (seu *tabulis*). Fr., *laque en écailles* (ou *oreilles*, ou *plaques*, ou *tablettes*), *laque plat*. Ger., *Schellack*. **L.** as it usually occurs in commerce.

LAC, *n.* **Lac'tis**. Gr., *γάλα*. Fr., *lait*. Ger., *Milch*. 1. Milk: fresh cow's milk. 2. Any milklike liquid.—**L. ovillum**. Sheep's milk.—**L. pressum**. See **CURD**.—**L. primum puerperæ**. See **COLOSTRUM**.—**Lactis saccharum**. See **Milk SUGAR**.—**L. vaccinum**. Cow's milk.—**Primum puerperæ l. See **COLOSTRUM**.—**Saccharum lactis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. See **Milk SUGAR**.—**Serum lactis** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *petit-lait* [Fr. Cod.]. See **WHEY**.—**Serum lactis acetosum**. See **WHEY** and **Serum lactis acidum**.—**Serum lactis acidum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *petit-lait acide*. Syn.: *serum lactis acetosum* (seu *tartarisatum*). A preparation made by boiling cow's milk, adding tartaric acid or cream of tartar, straining, filtering, and sometimes clarifying with white of egg.—**Serum lactis aluminatum** (seu *aluminosum*). Alum whey.—**Serum lactis tamarindatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *petit-lait tamarindé*. A preparation made by boiling tamarinds in cow's milk and straining or filtering.—**Serum lactis tartarisatum**. See **Serum lactis acidum**.**

LAC'CA, *f.* See **LAC** (Eng.).

LAC'CATE. A salt of lactic acid.

LAC'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide laccique*. An acid extracted from stick lac.

LAC'CIN. Fr., *laccine*. A peculiar principle found in lac, partaking of the character of wax.

LACE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lacéique*. A crystallizable acid said to be derived from some kinds of seed lac.

LAC'ERATED. Lat., *laceratus*, *lacerus* (from *lacerare*, to tear to pieces). Fr., *déchiré*, *lacéré*. Ger., *zerfetzt*, *zerzissen*. Torn, cleft irregularly, as if torn; in osteology, having irregular edges.

LACERA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **DILACERATION** and **LACERATION**.

LACERA'TION. Lat., *laceratio* (from *lacerare*, to tear to pieces). 1. The act of tearing. 2. A breach made by tearing.

LAC'ERATOR. An instrument for effecting laceration.

LACERATU'RA, *f.* A lacerated wound.

LACERA'TUS. See **LACERATED**.

LACER'TOUS. Lat., *lacetosus*. Ger., *musculös*. Muscular, having powerful muscles.

LACER'TULUS, *m.* Dim. of *lacetus*. A little muscle.—**Lacertuli cordis**. See **COLUMNÆ carnea**.

LACER'TUS, *m.* 1. A fleshy and muscular portion of the body, especially the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. A muscle or a muscular or fibrous fasciculus.—**Lacerti adsciti** (seu *adscititii*, seu *Weitbrechtii*). Transverse fibrous bands in front of the radio carpa articulation forming a portion of the

anterior ligament.—**Lacerti cordis**. See **COLUMNÆ carnea**.—**L. fibrosus**. See **Semilunar FASCIA**.—**L. medius Weitbrechtii**, **L. rectus**. See **LIGAMENTUM accessorium rectum Weitbrechtii**.—**L. reflexus**. A ligamentous cord extending between the pisiform bone to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

LAC'ERUS. See **LACERATED**.

LACH'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (*lach'esis*). Gr., *λάχεσις*. Ger., *brasilianisches Schlangengift* (2d def.). 1. A genus of serpents. 2. The poison obtained from the fangs of a Brazilian snake (*Trigonocephalus l.*), used as a medicine in homeopathy.

LACH'RYMA, *f.* See **LACRIMA**.

LACH'RYMAL. See **LACRYMAL**.

LACIN'IA, *f.* From *lacer*, mangled. Fr., *lacinie*, *lacinure*. Ger., *Zipfel*, *Fetzen*. A deep, taper-pointed incision.—**Lacinia tubarum Fallop(p)ii**. The fringes of the Falloppian tubes.

LACIN'IA TE(D). Lat., *lacinatus* (from *lacinia*, a lappet). Fr., *déchiqueté*, *lacinié*. Ger., *geschlitzt*. Cut into narrow fringelike lobes, slashed.

LACIN'IFORM. From *lacinia*, a lappet, and *forma*, form. Fr., *laciniforme*. Fringed or incised.

LACIN'IOLATE. From *lacinia*, a lappet. Having very minute lacinia.

LACIN'IOSE. See **LACINIATE**.

LAC'MUS, *m.* Litmus.

LAC'RIMA, *f.* A tear.—**L. agasyllidis**. See **AMMONIACUM** (1st def.).

LACRIMA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **LACRYMATION**.—**L. sanguinea**. See **DACRYEMORRHYSIS**.

LACRIMA'TION. Lat., *lacratio*. See **LACRYMATION**.—**Sanguineous l.** See **DACRYEMORRHYSIS**.

LAC'RIMATOME. See **LACRYMOTOME**.

LAC'RIMIN. See **DACRYOLIN**.

LAC'RIMOLABIA'LIS, *m.* From *lacrima*, a tear, and *labium*, a lip. Fr., *lacrymo-labial*, *lacrimal*. Ger., *äusserer Wangen Thränenbeinmuskel der Lippe, unterer Augenlidmuskel*. A superficial muscle of the solipeds, continuous with the supernasolabialis in front, the cuticularis behind, and the orbicularis palpebrarum above. It corrugates the skin beneath the eye.

LAC'RUMA, **LAC'RYMA**, *f.* See **LACRIMA**.

LAC'RYMAL. Lat., *lacrimalis* (from *lacrima*, a tear). Fr., *l.* Ger., *l.*, *Thränenzeugend*, *zu den Thränen gehörig*. Pertaining to the secretion or flow of tears.

LACRYMA'TION. Lat., *lacratio* (from *lacrare*, to shed tears). Fr., *lacrimation*. Ger., *Weinen*, *Thränen*. 1. Weeping. 2. A profuse secretion of tears.—**Sanguineous l.** See **DACRYEMORRHYSIS**.

LAC'RYMATOME. See **LACRYMOTOME**.

LAC'RYMIN. Fr., *lacrimine*. See **DACRYOLIN**.

LAC'RYMOTOME. From *lacrima*, a tear, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *lacrymotome*. Ger., *Lacrymotom*. An instrument for incising strictures of the lacrymal passages.

LACS (Fr.), *n.* La'ks. Ger., *Schlinge*. A band for making traction or extension, especially an obstetrical fillet.

LAC'SATIN. A substance extracted from *Lactuca sativa*.

LAC'TAGOGUE. See **GALACTAGOGUE**.

LACTALBU'MIN. From *lac*, milk, and *albumen*, white of egg. Casein.

LACTAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lactamique*. Ger., *Lactaminsäure*. An acid, C₃H₇NO₂, derived from lactic acid.
LACTAMID(E). Ger., *Laktamid*. A crystalline body, C₃O₂NH₇.

LACTAMIN(E). See **ALANINE**.

LAC'TANS. -*tan'tis*. From *lactare*, to suckle. Gr., *γαλακτοῦχος*. Fr., *nourrissant*. 1. Suckling, giving suck. As a *n.* (Fr., *femme nourrissante*), a woman who gives suck. 2. Sucking; as a *n.*, a suckling.

LAC'TANT. See **LACTANS**.

LACTA'RIOUS. From *lac*, milk. Gr., *γαλακτικός*, *γαλακτινός*. Fr., *lactaire*, *laiteux*. Ger., *milchig*. Milky, prepared with or containing milk; as a *n.* (Ger.,

Milchschwamm), a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* formerly included in *Agaricus*, so called from its milky juice; as a n., in the n., *lactarium*, an article of food prepared with milk.—**L. piperatus**. A species eaten in the United States; in England regarded as poisonous.—**L. plumbeus**. A poisonous species growing in European woods, especially under conifers.—**L. torminosus**. Fr., *calalos*, *mortou*, *raffoult*. Ger., *Gifreizker*. A species found in Europe, said to be extremely poisonous.—**L. turpis**. Ger., *Mordschwamm*. Dirty l., commonly but erroneously supposed to be poisonous; deprived of its acrid properties by cooking, it forms a delicious food, and is eagerly sought after in Finland and Russia.—**L. vellereus**. A poisonous species found in Europe.

LAC'TAS, m. -ta'tis. See LACTATE.

LAC'TATE. Lat., *lactas*. Fr., l. Ger., *Lactat*, *milchsaures Salz*. A salt of lactic acid.

LACTAT'IC. See GALACTAGOGUE.

LACTA'TION. Lat., *lactatio* (from *lactare*, to give suck). Fr., *allaitement*. Ger., *Säugen*, *Stillen*. 1. The production of milk. 2. The function of suckling.

LAC'TEAL. Gr., *γαλακτικός*. Lat., *lacteus* (from *lac*, milk). Fr., *lacté*, *laiteux*. Ger., *milchig*. Pertaining to or resembling milk; as a n., a chyloferous vessel.

LAC'TEAN. See LACTEAL.

LAC'TEIN. Lat., *lacteinum*. Fr., *lactéine*. Ger., *L*. Condensed milk.

LAC'TENS. See LACTANS.

LAC'TEOUS. Lat., *lacteus*. Fr., *lacté* (2d def.), *laitoux* (4th def.). Ger., *milchweiss* (2d def.), *milchig* (4th def.). 1. See LACTEAL. 2. Of the color of milk. 3. Of the consistence of milk. 4. Containing lac or a milky juice.

LAC'TES, f. pl. *Lac'tium*. An old term for the small intestines, the lacteal vessels, and the mesentery.

LACTES'CENCE. From *lactescere*, to turn to milk. Fr., *l*. A condition (e. g., of the chyle) resembling that of milk.

LACTES'CENT. Lat., *lactescens*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *milchig*. Resembling milk.

LAC'TIC. Lat., *lacticus* (from *lac*, milk). Fr., *lactique*. Ger., *milchig*. Of or pertaining to milk.—**L. acid**. See the major list.—**L. anhydride**. Ger., *Esteranhydrid der Milchsäure*. Etheral anhydride of lactic acid.—**L. ether**. The compound $C_4H_5O.C_6H_5Os$.

LAC'TIC ACID. Lat., *acidum lacticum*. Fr., *acide lactique*. Ger., *Milchsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5O_3$. Various isomeric modifications of this formula are known: 1. *Ordinary l. a.*, l. a. of fermentation, optically inactive ethylidene l. a., the *acidum lacticum* of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *acide lactique*; Ger., *Milchsäure*), $CH_3-CH(OH)-CO.OH$, a body derived from the fermentation of milk. What is usually termed lactic acid is really a mixture of the anhydrides of the latter with a peculiar gum, the product of the lactic fermentation. Ordinary l. a. is found in the gastric and intestinal juices, and, under certain circumstances, in the urine. L. a. has moderate soporific properties, and has been used as a solvent of diphtheritic false membranes. 2. *Optically active ethylidene l. a.*, *paralactic acid*, *sarcocollatic acid* (Ger., *optisch active Aethyliden-Milchsäure*), a body closely resembling the former, and having the same structural composition, but differing in its power of rotating the polarized beam to the right. It occurs in the muscular juice, especially after a muscular contraction. 3. *Ethylene l. a.* (Ger., *Aethylenmilchsäure*), CH_2OH-CH_2-COOH , a sour, syrupy liquid occurring in the muscular juice. 4. *Hydracrylic acid*.

LAC'TICA, f. An old name for typhoid fever.

LACTICIN'IUM, n. From *lac*, milk. Food prepared with milk.

LAC'TID(E). Fr., *l*. Ger., *Lactid*. The second etheral anhydride of lactic acid, $C_6H_8O_4$.

LACTIF'EROUS. Lat., *lactiferus* (from *lac*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear). See GALACTOPHOROUS.

LACTIF'IC(AL). From *lac*, milk, and *facere*, to make. Causing or producing milk.

LACTIF'LUUS. From *lac*, milk, and *fluere*, to flow. Lactescent.

LAC'TIFORM. From *lac*, milk, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lactiforme*. Resembling milk.

LAC'TIFUGE. Lat., *lactifugus* (from *lac*, milk, and *fugare*, to put to flight). Fr., *l*. See ANTIGALACTIC.

LACTI'GO, f. -ti'ginis. See CRUSTA lactea.

LACTIMID(E). Ger., *Lactimid*. The compound $CH_3(CH.CO)$.

LAC'TIN. See LACTOSE.

LACTIPH'AGOUS. From *lac*, milk, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. See GALACTOPHAGOUS.

LACTIP'OTOUS. Lat., *lactipotus* (from *lac*, milk, and *potare*, to drink). Fr., *lactipote*. Milk drinking.

LACTIS'MA, n. -tis'matos (-is). Gr., *λάκτισμα*. The kicking of a fœtus or of a nursing infant.

LACTISU'GIUM, n. From *lac*, milk, and *sugere*, to suck. See BREAST PUMP.

LACTIV'OROUS. From *lac*, milk, and *vorare*, to devour. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

LACTO'BIOSE. Ger., *L*. Of Schiebler, galactose.

LACTOBUTYROM'ETER. From *lac*, milk, *βούτυρον*, butter, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See BUTYROMETER.

LACTOCAR'AMEL. The compound $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$.

LACTOCELE, f. $La^2k(la^3k)-to(to^3)-se(ka)^1le(la)$; in Eng., $la^2k-to-se-l.-ce'^les$. From *lac*, milk, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See GALACTOCELE.

LAC'TOCRITE. From *lac*, milk, and *κρίνειν*, to test. An instrument for testing the quantity of fatty matter in milk.

LACTODENSIM'ETER. From *lac*, milk, *densus*, dense, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LACTOGLOB'ULIN. From *lac*, milk, and *globus*, a ball. A globulin found in colostrum.

LACTOGLU'COSE. A variety of sugar, probably glucose, produced by the fermentation of milk sugar.

LAC'TOL. See LACTONAPHTHOL.

LACTOLAC'TIC ACID. Lactic anhydride.

LACTOLIN. Lat., *lactolinum*. Fr., *lactoline*. Condensed milk.

LACTOM'ETER. From *lac*, milk, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LAC'TONE. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Lacton*. The compound $C_{10}H_8O_4$.

LACTONAPH'THOL. A lactic ester of β -naphthol; used as an intestinal antiseptic.

LACTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lactonique*. Ger., *Lactonsäure*. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, produced by the oxidation of lactose and of arabin.

LACTONI'TRIL. β -l., $CH_2(OH).CH_2.CN$, occurs as a colorless liquid having a slightly sweet smell, and boiling at about $220^\circ C$.

LACTOPEP'TINE. A proprietary acidulated, saccharated pepsin, combined with various inert substances.

LACTOPH'ENIN(E). Fr., *l*. Ger., *Lactophenin*. A product of the action of lactic acid on phenetidine; antipyretic and sedative.

LACTOPHOS'PHAS, m. -pha'tis. See LACTOPHOSPHATE.

LACTOPHOS'PHATE. Lat., *lactophosphas*. Fr., *l*. A phosphate and lactate of the same base.

LACTOPRO'TEIN. Fr., *lactoprotéine*. Ger., *Laktoprotein*. An albuminoid substance found in milk.

LACTOSCOPE. From *lac*, milk, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See GALACTOSCOPE.

LAC'TOSE. From *lac*, milk. Lat., *saccharum lactis*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *L.*, *Milchzucker*. Milk sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$.

LACTOS'ERUM, n. From *lac*, milk, and *serum*, whey. Whey.

LACTOSO'MATOSE. A food consisting of somatose and desiccated milk.

LACTOSU'RIA, *f.* From *lac*, milk, and *οἶον*, urine. Ger., *Lactosurie*. The condition in which the urine contains lactose; observed occasionally in pregnant, parturient, and nursing women.

LAC'TOUS. Lat., *lactosus* (from *lac*, milk). Milky.

LACTOVARIOL'IC, **LACTOVARI'OLOUS**. From *lac*, milk, and *variola*, smallpox. Fr., *lacto-variolique*. Variolous and mixed with milk (see *L. INOCULATION*).

LACTU'CA, *f.* From *lac*, milk. Fr., *laitue* (1st def.), *laitue vireuse* (2d def.). Ger., *Lattich* (1st def.), *Salat* (1st def.), *Giftlattich* (2d def.), *Laktuk* (2d def.). Syn.: *herba lactucæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.); *herba lactucæ virosæ* (2d def.); *herba lactucæ fetidæ* (2d def.). 1. Lettuce, a genus of composite plants. 2. The flowering herb of *L. virosa*.—**Extractum lactucæ** (**virosæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). Fr., *extrait de laitue vireuse* (*tige*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Giftlattich-Extrakt*, *Lattichextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum lactucæ virosæ aquosum* (et *spirituosum*), *lactucarium gallicum*. An extract of the flowering herb of *L. virosa*.

—**L. altissima**. Fr., *laitue gigantesque*. A very large species indigenous to the Caucasus, now cultivated in France for the lactucarium which it yields. According to Planchon, it is a variety of *L. scariola*.—**L. canadensis**. Fr., *laitue de Canada*, *chicorée blanche*. A species, by some regarded as identical with *L. elongata*, used in Canada as a refrigerant and mild laxative.—**L. capitata**. Fr., *laitue pommée* (ou *officinale* [Fr. Cod.]). Cabbage lettuce; a variety of *L. sativa* named in the Fr. Cod. (1866) as the source of lactucarium.—**L. crispa**. Fr., *laitue frisée*. Ger., *Krauser Salat*. A variety of *L. sativa*.—**L. elongata**. Fr., *laitue allongée*. Trumpet milkweed, fireweed, American wild lettuce; a rank species growing in hedges and thickets in rich, damp soil. Maisch has obtained lactucarium from it.—**L. floridana**. A North American species used as a remedy for rattlesnake bites and as a pectoral.—**L. fœtida**. *L. virosa*.—**L. graveolens**. *L. virosa*.—**L. hirsuta**. A variety of *L. elongata*.—**L. integrifolia**. A variety of *L. elongata*.—**L. laciniata**. Fr., *laitue laciniée*. A variety of *L. virosa*.—**L. montana**. A variety of *L. virosa*, said to be cultivated in Scotland for the production of lactucarium.—**L. palmata**. Fr., *laitue palmée* (ou *chicorée*, ou *épinard*). A variety of *L. sativa*.—**L. papaveracea**. Fr., *laitue papavéracée*. *L. virosa*.—**L. romana**. Fr., *laitue romaine*, *chicon*. Ger., *römischer* (oder *langer*) *Salat*. A variety of *L. sativa*.—**L. sagittifolia**. *L. integrifolia*.—**L. sanguinaria**. A variety of *L. elongata*.—**L. sativa**. Fr., *laitue cultivée*. Ger., *Gartenlattich*. The common garden lettuce. It yields lactucarium. The seeds were formerly used medicinally.—**L. sativa capitata**. *L. capitata*.—**L. sativa crispa**. *L. crispa*.—**L. sativa palmata**. *L. palmata*.—**L. scariola**. Fr., *laitue sauvage*. Ger., *wilder Lattich*. Prickly lettuce; closely allied to *L. virosa* and a source of lactucarium.—**L. silvestris**. *L. scariola*.—**L. virosa**. Fr., *laitue vireuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *giftiger Lattich*. Acrid lettuce; found in Europe, abounding in a bitter, milky, unpleasantly smelling juice which was long reputed to be diuretic and narcotic. It furnishes the lactucarium of the U. S. Ph.—**L. virosa laciniata**. *L. laciniata*.

LACTUCA'RIUM, *n.* From *lac*, milk. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.*, *Giftlattichsaft*, *Lattichopium*. The concrete juice of several species of *Lactuca*; in the U. S. and Ger. Ph.'s, that of *Lactuca virosa*.—**Extractum lactucarii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges L.-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *l.*—**Syrupus lactucarii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de thridace* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *syrupus thridaceis*. A preparation consisting of 5 parts of fluid extract of *l.* and 95 of syrup.

LACTUCERIN. From *lactuca*, lettuce. Fr., *lactucérine*. Ger., *L.*, *Lactucon*. Syn.: *lactucone*. A crystalline constituent of lactucarium.

LACTUCEROL. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$, known in two isomeric varieties.

LACTUCER'YL ACETATE. The compound, $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$, H_2O_2 , occurring in two isomeric forms.

LACTUCER'YL ALCOHOL. See **LACTUCOL** and **LACTUCEROL**.

LACTUC'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lactucique*. Ger., *Lactuca-säure*. A light yellow, amorphous substance, $C_{50}H_{64}O_6$, found in the mother liquid of lactucin and bearing a strong resemblance to oxalic acid.

LACTUCIM'INA, *n. pl.* -*im'inum*. Ger., *Milchsöhrchen*. The apthæ of infants.

LACTU'CIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{18}O_7$ (or $C_{22}H_{14}O_8$), one of the bitter principles of lactucarium.

LAC'TUCOL. A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, obtained by melting lactucerin with potassium hydroxide.

LAC'TUCOPIC'RIC ACID, **LAC'TUCOPI'CRIN**. Fr., *acide lactucopicroique*, *lactucopicroine*. A bitter substance, $C_{44}H_{32}O_{21}$, obtained from lactucarium.

LACTU'MEN, *n.* -*tu'minis*. From *lac*, milk. An obsolete word for various disorders of nursing children, such as crusta lactea and strophulus.

LACTU'MINOUS. Lat., *lactuminosus*. Fr., *lactumineux*. Of the nature of or resembling lactumen (*q. v.*).

LACTURAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lacturamique*. A monobasic crystalline acid $C_4H_7N_2O_3$.

LACTURAMIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Lacturaminsäure*. See **LACTURAMIC ACID**.

LACT'YL. Fr., *lactyle*. 1. The radicle of lactic acid ($CH_3.CH.CO.O$). 2. The radicle, $CH_3.CH'.CO'$, found in lactic acid.—**L'phenetidin(e)**. See **LACTOPHENINE**.—**L'tropein(e)**. A product of the action of lactic acid on tropeine; said to strengthen the heart's action and the respiration.

LACU'NA, *f.* Dim. of *lacus*, a lake. Fr., *lacune*. Ger., *Grube*, *Grübchen*. 1. A small crypt, cavity, depression, or solution of continuity. 2. In embryology, a space formed between the vitellus and the vitelline membrane by the shrinkage of the former consequent on the extrusion of the polar globules from the germinal vesicle. 3. Of Fallopius, the anterior fontanelle.—**Absorption lacunæ**. See *Howship's lacunæ*.—**Air lacunæ**. See *Air LACUNULES*.—**Bone lacunæ**. Lat., *sacculi chalcophori*, *lacunæ ossium*. Fr., *corpuscules osseux*. Ger., *Knochenhöhlen* (oder *-Körpchen*). The isolated ovoid spaces situated mostly between the osseous lamellæ, and connected with one another by canaliculi. Each l. contains, during life, a protoplasmic body or bone cell. Cf. *Bone CORPUSCLES* (1st def.).—**Cartilage lacunæ**. See *Cartilage CAVITIES*.—**Haversian lacunæ**. The lacunæ between the Haversian lamellæ.—**Henle's lacunæ**. Lacunæ separating the muscular fasciculi of the heart.—**Howship's lacunæ**. Ger., *Howship'sche Lacunen* (oder *Grübchen*). Syn.: *absorption lacunæ*.

1. See *FOVEOLÆ howshipianæ* (under *FOVEOLA*). 2. The absorption pits at the surface of bone next the periosteum. 3. Recesses or excavations in bone filled with granulation tissue, the result of caries.—**Intervillous lacunæ** (of the placenta). Fr., *espaces sanguins maternels*. Syn.: *placental blood spaces*. The sinuses of the maternal portion of the placenta in which the fetal placental villi hang free.—**L. amatorum**. See *L. labii superioris*.—**L. externa vasorum cruralium**. The saphenous opening.—**Lacunæ Graafianæ**. Graafian follicles.—**L. labii superioris**. Ger., *Liebesgrübchen*; The vertical median groove of the upper lip.—**Lacunæ laterales sinus superioris**. Recesses alongside the inner surface of the superior surface of the superior longitudinal sinus which contain the Pacchionian bodies and into which veins open.—**L. magna** (*urethræ*). A large recess in the mucous membrane of the urethra on the upper surface of the fossa navicularis.—**Lacunæ Morgagni**. Recesses in the mucous membrane of the male urethra with their long axes directed obliquely toward the external orifice of the urethra, which secrete mucus and often contain the orifices of the ducts of the glands

of Littre.—**LACUNÆ mucosæ.** Mucous follicles.—**LACUNÆ of bone.** See *Bone lacunæ*.—**LACUNÆ of cementum.** Lacunæ in the cement of teeth resembling those in bone.—**LACUNÆ of the cornea.** Interspaces between the laminae of the cornea.—**LACUNÆ of the crystalline lens.** Interspaces supposed by some writers to exist between the fibres of the crystalline lens.—**L. of the tongue.** See *FORAMEN cæcum*.—**LACUNÆ of the urethra.** Recesses in the mucous membrane of the urethra, most abundant along the floor and especially in the bulb.—**LACUNÆ ossium.** See *Bone lacunæ*.—**LACUNÆ palpebrarum.** Fr., *lacunes palpébrales*. Ger., *Augenlidgruben*. An old term for the Meibomian glands.—**L. pharyngis.** See *FOVEA pharyngis*.—**L. pori uris.** The pelvis of the kidney.—**L. vasorum (cruralium).** The internal aperture of the femoral canal.—**LACUNÆ venosæ laterales.** See *Lacunæ laterales sinus superioris*.—**LACUNÆ vestibuli vaginæ.** See *GLANDULÆ mucosæ simplices vestibuli*.

LACU'NAL, LACU'NAR. Lat., *lacunaris* (from *lacuna*, a pit). Fr., *lacunaire*. Ger., *grubig*. Pertaining to or having lacunæ.

LACU'NAR, n. -a'ris. Ger., *gewölbte Decke*. A vault or roof; of Viessens, the middle cerebral commissure.—**L. orbitæ.** The roof of the orbit.—**L. ventriculi quarti, L. Viessensii.** See *VALVE of Viessens*.

LACU'NOSE. Lat., *lacunosus* (from *lacuna*, a space). Fr., *lacuneux*. Ger., *grubig*. Having lacunæ.

LACUNOS'ITY. The state of being lacunose.

LACU'NOUS. See *LACUNOSE*.

LACU'NULE. A small lacuna.—**Air l.** A minute, irregular cavity containing air. Such cavities or l's are very numerous, especially in the fibrous and medullary substance of white hair. Like the lacunæ in preparations of dried bone, they are dark by transmitted light, but very bright by reflected light.

LAC'US, m. La'cus, la'ci. Gr., *λάκος*. Fr., *lac*. Lit., a lake, basin, or tank; a depression, cavity, or hollow.—**L. derivativi.** Fr., *lacs dérivatifs*. Venous dilata-tions in the tentorium cerebelli communicating with the superior longitudinal sinus and with the lateral sinus.—**L. lacrimalis, L. lacrimarum.** Fr., *lac des larmes*. Ger., *Thränensee*. An old term for a small space at the inner canthus of the lids, toward which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates.—**L. sanguineus.** Fr., *lac sanguin*. A uteroplacental sinus.

LADANIF'ERUS. From *ladanum* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Yielding ladanum.

LAD'ANUM, n. Gr., *λάδανον, λήδανον*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.*, *Ladanharz* (1st def.), *Ladangummi* (1st def.). 1. A gummy exudation from the leaves and branches of *Cistus creticus*, *Cistus ladaniferus*, and other species of *Cistus*. It is a stimulant expectorant, and was formerly in high repute medicinally, but is now used chiefly in perfumery. 2. The genus *Galeopsis* (in part).

LÆMOPARALYSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *λαίμός*, the throat, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Paralysis of the throat.

LÆ'MOS, m. See *LÆMUS*.

LÆMOSCIR'RHUS, m. From *λαίμός*, the throat, and *σκήρρῶς* (see *SCIRRHUS*). Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus.

LÆMOSTENO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *λαίμός*, the throat, and *στένωσις*, constriction. Stricture of the pharynx or œsophagus.

LÆ'MUS, m. Gr., *λαίμός*. The gullet, pharynx, or œsophagus.

LÆ'SIO, f. -o'nis. See *LESION*.—**L. continui.** See *SOLUTION of continuity*.

LÆ'TIA, f. A genus of tropical American trees.—**L. apetala, L. resinosa.** Two species found in South America and the West Indies, yielding a balsamic resin like sandarach, used as a purgative.

LÆTIF'ICANS. From *lætificare*, to cheer. Ger., *er-heiternd*. Exhilarating.

LÆVIGA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *LEVIGATION*.

LÆVIGAT'US. See *LEVIGATE*.

LÆ'VIS. Gr., *λείος, λειπός*. Ger., *glatt, eben*. Even, free from asperities, hairs, or other protuberances.

LÆ'VITAS, f. -ta'tis. Smoothness, slipperiness.—**L. in-testinorum.** 1. Lienteric diarrhœa. 2. The slippery peritoneal surface of the intestines.

LÆVOBOR'NEOL. Lævorotary borneol.

LÆVOGLU'COSE. See *LEVULOSE*.

LÆVO'GYRATE, LÆV'OGYRE, LÆVO'GYROUS, LÆVORO'TARY. From *lævus*, left, and *γύρος*, a turn, or *rotare*, to turn. Fr., *lévogyre*. Ger., *linksdrehend*. Having the property of twisting the plane of polarized light to the left (the opposite of *dextrorotary*).

LÆVOTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lévo-tartrique*. Ger., *linksdrehende Weinsäure*. The lævorotary form of tartaric acid.

LÆVULAN. A gum, C₆H₁₀O₅, an anhydride of levulose, found in beet sugar molasses.

LÆVULIN. Ger., *Lävulin*. Synanthrose; so called because it produces both levulose and dextrose on boiling with acids.

LÆVULIN'IC ACID. A very hygroscopic crystalline substance, CH₃COCH₂CH₂CO.OH.

LÆVULO'SAN(E). Ger., *Lävulosan*. A body, C₆H₁₀O₅, prepared from levulose by heating.

LÆVULOSE. See *LEVULOSE*.

LÆVULOSU'RIA, f. Ger., *Lävulosurie*. The presence of levulose in the urine.

LAGENAN'DRA, f. From *λάγνηος*, a flask, and *άνήρ*, a man. A genus of East Indian aquatic herbs.—**L. ovata, L. toxicaria.** The *karin-pola* of Rheede; used in dropsy.

LAGENA'RIA, f. From *λάγνηος*, a flask. Fr., *lagénaire*. The gourd; a genus of tropical cucurbitaceous herbs.—**L. pyrotheca.** A variety of *L. vulgaris*.—**L. vulgaris.** Fr., *concourde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Flaschen-kürbis*. The calabash. The pulp of the fruit is bitter and somewhat laxative, and may be substituted for colocynth. In the West Indies it is used as a poultice for inflamed eyes. In the East Indies a decoction of the leaves, mixed with sugar, is prescribed in jaundice. The seeds are considered diuretic. One variety is poisonous.

LAGEN'IFORM. Lat., *lageniformis* (from *lagena* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *lagéniiforme*. Ger., *flaschen-förmig*. Flagon-shaped.

LAGEN'TOMUM, n. From *λαγώς*, a hare, *έν*, in, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *HARELIP*.

LAGERSTROEM'IA, f. Written also *Lagerstromia* and *Lagerströmia*. From *Lagerström*, a Swedish traveler. Crape myrtle, a genus of tropical and subtropical Asiatic trees and shrubs.—**L. hirsuta.** A Malabar species. The bark, made into plasters, is used to disperse syphilitic swellings.—**L. major, L. munchausia. L. speciosa.**—**L. reginæ.** Queen's flower. The root is astringent, the bark, leaves, and flowers are purgative, and the seed is narcotic.—**L. speciosa.** A species the root of which, in decoction, is employed in India as a remedy for sore mouth, and, reduced to a pulp, as an application to tumors. The leaves are considered diuretic.

LAGET'TA, f. Fr., *lagette*. A genus of trees.—**L. lintearia.** Fr., *bois dentellé*. Ger., *westindischer Spitzenbaum*. The lace bark tree of the West Indies, where it is known as lagetto. It is said to have the properties of mezereum.

LAG'MI. The juice of date trees.

LAGNE'I'A, f. -ne'i'æ. 1. Coition. 2. Lust, excessive sexual desire.

LAGNE'SIS, f. -ne'seos (-is). From *λάγνης*, lewd. Of Good, a genus of the order *Orgustica*; a disease characterized by inordinate desire for sexual commerce,

with organic turgescence and erection, including nymphomania and satyriasis.—**L. furor.** Of Good, lust incapable of restraint.—**L. salacitas.** Of Good, excessive lust, but susceptible of restraint.

LAGNEU'MA, *n.* *-neu'matos (-is)*. See LAGNEA.

LAGNO'SIS, *f.* See LAGNEA.

LAGOCHEI'LUS, *m.* From λαγώς, a hare, and χείλος, a lip. See HARELIP.

LAGOE'CIA, *f.* Fr., *lagoécie*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**L. cuminoides.** Fr., *lagoécie à feuilles de cumin*. Ger., *kümmelartiger Federkopf*. Wild cumin. Its fruit has the sharp, aromatic taste of cumin and resembles it in properties.

LAG'ON, *f.* *Lag'onos (-is)*. Gr., λαγών. The flank.

LAGONOP'ONOS, **LAGONOP'ONUS**, *m.* From λαγών, the flank, and πόνος, distress. Ger., *Seitenstich, Seitenschmerz*. See PLEURODYNTIA.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From λαγώς, the hare, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *lagophthalmie*. Ger., *Hasenaugen*. A condition in which the eyelids are somewhat retracted and can not be closed over the eyeball, owing to paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the lids, either partial or complete. For the subheadings, see under LAGOPHTHALMUS.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIC. Lat., *lagophthalmicus*. Fr., *lagophthalmique*. Ger., *hasenäugig*. Pertaining to lagophthalmia.

LAGOPHTHAL'MOS, **LAGOPHTHAL'MUS**, *m.* 1. *Genum urbanum*. 2. See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**L. organicus.** See *Organic l.*—**L. paralyticus.** Fr., *lagophthalmie paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Hasenaugen*. Paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, due to partial or complete paralysis of the facial nerve. The patient is unable to close the eyelids, either in whole or in part, the interpalpebral aperture seems wider than normal, and the eye has a staring appearance.—**Organic l.** Lat., *l. organicus*. L. resulting from a shortening of the eyelids.—**L. spasticus.** L. following spasm of the levator palpebrae.

LAGOS'TOMA, *n.* *-stom'atos (-is)*. From λαγώς, a hare, and στόμα, the mouth. See HARELIP.

LAGUN'CULA, *f.* A small flask or bottle.

LAIFAN. A Chinese remedy for neuralgia; a crude borneol.

LAI'MOS, *m.* See LÆMUS, and for other words in *Lai*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Læ*.

LAK'MOID. A compound resulting from the action of sodium nitrate on resorcin, used as a delicate indicator in place of litmus in alkalimetry.

LAK'MUS, *m.* See LITMUS.

LA'LIA, *f.* Gr., λαλία. The faculty of speech.

LALLA'TION. Lat., *lallatio* (from *lallare*, to sing lullaby). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lallen*. 1. An imperfect enunciation, especially of the sound of the letter *r* in which it is made to resemble that of *l*. 2. Lalling, "baby talk."

LALONEURO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seosis (-is)*. From λαλός, talking, and νεύρον, a nerve. Any nervous affection of the speech.

LALOP'ATHY. Lat., *lalopathia* (from λαλός, talking, and πάθος, a disease). Ger., *Lalopathie*. A disturbance or defect in the use of articulate language.

LALOPHO'BIA, *f.* From λαλός, talking, and φόβος, fear. Of Schultheiss, stuttering.

LALOPLE'GIA, *f.* From λαλός, talking, and πληγή, a stroke. Ger., *Laloplegie*. Paralysis of speech in which words can not be pronounced, though lingual movements are preserved and ideas are communicated by writing and gestures.

LALYTHROS'YNE, *f.* *-thros'ynes*. See AMNESIA (2d def.).

LAMARCK'ISM. From Lamarck, a French botanist. 1. The theory, in evolution, that the growth of and changes in organs were due to the supervention of a new requirement (e. g., that the neck of the giraffe

was originally short and became lengthened on account of the efforts of the animal to reach food high above its head), as opposed to the theory of natural selection. 2. As sometimes used, the theory that all animal and vegetable life is descended from a common stock.

LAMB'DA. The Greek letter Δ (l). The junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures; used in craniometry as a point from which measurements are made.

LAMB'DACISM. Gr., λαμβδακισμός (from λ, lambda). Lat., *lambdacismus*. Fr., *lambdacisme*. Difficulty in pronouncing the letter *l*.

LAMB'DOID, **LAMBDOI'DAL**. Lat., *lambdoides* (from λαμβδα, the letter *l*, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lambdoïde*. Ger., *lambdäformig*. Having the form of the Greek letter λ. See *L. suture*.

LAMBITI'VUM, *n.* From *lambere*, to lick. See LINCUTUS.

LAM'EL. See LAMELLA.

LAMEL'LA, *f.* Dim. of *lamina*. Fr., *lamelle, plaque*. Ger., *L., Lamelle, Plättchen*. A thin plate or scale; as used by Haeckel, any one of the platelike derivatives from the germinal layers (e. g., a muscle plate). In pharmacy, a preparation in the form of a sheet.—**Bone lamellæ**. Lat., *laminae ossium*. Fr., *lamelles osseuses*. Ger., *Knochenlamellen*. Thin plates or layers of bone forming the ground substance of osseous tissue; distinguished, according to their position or arrangement, as periosteal, medullary, concentric, or intermediate lamellæ (*q. v.*).—**Cerebellar lamellæ**. Fr., *lamelles cérébelleuses*. See *LAMINÆ of the cerebellum* (under *LAMINA*).—**Circumferential lamellæ**. See *Periosteal lamellæ*.—**Concentric lamellæ**. The concentric plates of bone surrounding an Haversian canal.—**Cribriform l.** See *LAMINA cribriformis*.—**Epithelial l. of the allantois**. Ger., *epitheliale Lamelle der Allantois*. An epithelial process of the allantois that invests the umbilical cord during the first two months of gestation.—**External fundamental lamellæ**. See *Periosteal lamellæ*.—**Fundamental (or General) lamellæ**. Ger., *Generallamellen, Grundlamellen*. A general term for all the periosteal, intermediate, and medullary lamellæ of bone. Cf. *Ground plate*.—**Ground lamellæ**. See *Fundamental lamellæ*.—**Haversian lamellæ**. Fr., *lamelles de Havers*. Ger., *Haversische Lamellen*. See *Concentric lamellæ*.—**Homogeneous l.** Fr., *lamelle homogène*. Of Ranvier, the clear, apparently homogeneous, layer of a bone *l.*—**Intermediate lamellæ**. Fr., *lamelles intermédiaires*. Ger., *Schattlamellen*. Bone lamellæ extending in various directions and filling the irregular spaces between the concentric lamellæ. They appear like interrupted periosteal or medullary lamellæ.—**Internal fundamental lamellæ**. See *Medullary lamellæ*.—**Interstitial (fundamental) lamellæ**. Fr., *lamelles interstitielles*. See *Intermediate lamellæ*.—**Investing lamellæ**. See *Concentric lamellæ*.—**L. carnosa**. Ger., *Fleischplatte*. That portion of the parietal mesoblast from which are derived the muscles of the trunk, the endoskeleton, the parietal lining of the pleuroperitoneal space, or coeloma, and the testes.—**L. ceratina**. Ger., *Hornplatte*. That portion of the epiblast from which are derived the epidermis and its appendages and the lactal glands.—**L. coriaria**. Ger., *Lederplatte*. That portion of the parietal mesoblast from which the corium (and possibly the cutaneous muscles) are derived.—**L. iridis anterior**. See *LAMINA iridis anterior*.—**L. medullaris** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Markplatte*. The portion of the epiblast from which are developed the cerebrospinal axis and the organs of the special senses.—**L. mesenterica** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Gekrösplatte*. That portion of the visceral mesoblast from which the mesentery and muscular fibrous parts of the intestines are developed.—**L. mucosa**. Ger., *Schleimplatte*. That portion of the hypoblast from which are developed the intestinal epithelium and the epithelia of the intestinal glands.—

Lamellæ of bone. See *Bone lamellæ*.—**Lamellæ of the nails.** Ger., *Nagelplättchen*. Ridges in the corium beneath the nail which fit into corresponding furrows on the attached surface of the nail.—**L. plana.** See *Os planum*.—**L. renalis.** Ger., *Nierenplatte*. That portion of the blastoderm (whether epiblastic or mesoblastic is in doubt) from which the kidneys and the outlets for the sexual products are derived.—**L. vasculosa.** Ger., *Gefäßplatte*.—That portion of the visceral mesoblast from which are developed the ovaries (?), the epithelia of the intestines and mesentery (?), the blood vessels, the spleen, and the lymphatics.—**Medullary lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles périmédullaires*. Ger., *Marklamellen*. The osseous lamellæ which surround and form the wall of the medullary cavity of tubular bones. Cf. *Medullary PLATES*.—**Middle l.** The middle portion of the cell wall common to two adjacent cells.—**Osseous lamellæ.** See *Bone lamellæ*.—**Parietal lamellæ of the mesoblast.** See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Perineural lamellæ.** Ger., *Perineurallamellen*. Lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding a nerve.—**Periosteal (or Peripheral) lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles périphériques*. Ger., *Periostlamellen, umfassende Lamellen*. Bone lamellæ situated next to and parallel with the periosteum, and hence forming the peripheral or ectal part of the bone.—**Special lamellæ of bone.** See *Concentric lamellæ*.—**Striped l.** Fr., *lamelle striée*. The granular (or apparently striated) and darker portion of a bone l.—**Triangular l.** Fr., *lamelle triangulaire*. A small fibrous lamina stretched between the chorioid plexuses of the third ventricle of the brain.—**Vascular l.** See *Vascular LAMINA*.—**Visceral lamellæ of the mesoblast.** See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.

LAME/LAR, LAM'ELLATE(D). Lat., *lamellatus* (from *lamella*, a small, thin plate of metal, etc.). Fr., *lamellé*. Ger., *plattig, blätterig*. Composed of, or provided with lamellæ.

LAME/LIFORM. Lat., *lamelliformis* (from *lamella* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *lamelliforme*. Having the form of lamellæ.

LAM'ELLOSE. See *LAMELLATE*.

LAME/LULE. Lat., *lamellula*. Fr., *l.* A small, thin plate or blade.

LAM'INA, f. Fr., *lame*. Ger., *L., Platte, Plättchen*. A thin layer or lamella; as used by Haeckel, any one of the layers which overspread the whole germ (e. g., the epiblast). In the hoof of a soliped, a platelike structure upon the anterior face of the third phalanx.—**Abdominal laminæ.** See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Basal l. of the placenta.** See *Placental DECIDUA serotina*.—**Bowman's l.** See *Bowman's LAYER*.—**Dorsal laminæ.** The dorsal ridges of the embryo.—**Embryonic terminal l.** The wall which closes the primary fore-brain in front.—**External medullary l.** The outer of two white laminæ in the nucleus lentiformis.—**Fibrocutaneous l.** See *Parietal MESOBLAST*.—**Fibrointestinal l.** See *Visceral MESOBLAST*.—**Gray l.** See *L. cinerea*.—**Inferior l. of the lemniscus.** See *Inferior LEMNISCUS*.—**Inner medullary l., Internal medullary l.** Lat., *l. medullaris interna*. Ger., *innerste L., l. medullaris des Thalamus*. A layer of fibres which pass from the thalamus to the red nucleus.—**Involuted medullary l.** Lat., *l. medullaris involuta*. See *L. medullaris*.—**Laminæ arcuatæ cerebelli.** Bundles of white fibres which pass from the laminæ medullares and appear to unite neighboring gyri in the cerebellum.—**Laminæ arcuatæ cerebri, Laminæ arcuatæ gyrorum.** See *Arciform FIBRES*.—**L. axilis.** See *Axial PLATE*.—**L. cacuminis (vermis superioris).** See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.—**L. cartilaginis cricoideæ.** The flat, platelike, posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage.—**Lamina cartilaginis thyroideæ.** The ala of the thyrooid cartilage.—**L. cellulosa submucosa.** See *Submucous areolar TISSUE*.—**L. centralis.** See *FOLIUM centrale*.—**L. chor(i)oidea.**

1. See *Chorioid PLEXUS*. 2. See *SÆPTUM lucidum*.—**L. chor(i)oidea inferior.** The chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle.—**L. chor(i)oidea lateralis.** See *Chorioid PLEXUS (of the lateral ventricle)*.—**L. chor(i)oidea superior.** See *SÆPTUM lucidum*.—**L. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary ZONE*.—**L. ciliaris retinæ.** See *Ciliary ZONE*.—**L. cinerea.** Fr., *lame cendrée (ou grise), lamelle grise*. Ger., *graue Platte (oder Schicht)*. Syn.: *eminentia cinerea, corpus cinereum*. A thin layer of gray matter situated between the corpus callosum and the optic chiasm, connected with the tuber cinereum superiorly and with the anterior perforated spaces laterally. It forms a part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle. Cf. *STRATUM cinereum*.—**L. cinerea convoluta.** See *TUBER cinereum*.—**L. cinerea fossæ rhomboidalis.** A layer of gray substance in the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**L. cinerea terminalis.** See *L. cinerea*.—**L. conarii.** Ger., *unteres Markblatt der Zirbeldrüse*. Of Schwalbe, the inferior lamella of the recessus conarii.—**Lamiæ concharum.** The internal surfaces of the lateral masses of the ethmoid bones. They are plate-like, united above with the cribriform plate, are perforated and grooved for branches of the olfactory nerve, and from them spring the middle and superior turbinate bones.—**L. connectens.** The posterior cerebral commissure.—**L. cornea.** Fr., *lame cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornstreif* (1st def.). 1. A circumscribed thickening of the membrane lining the lateral ventricle of the brain at a point opposite the vena corporis striati. 2. See *PONS Turini*.—**L. cornea tæniæ.** See *TÆNIA fornix*.—**L. Cortii.** See *MEMBRANA tectoria*.—**Laminæ cranii externa.** The outer table of the cranial bones.—**Laminæ cranii interna (seu vitrea).** The inner table of the cranial bones.—**L. cribriformis.** See *Cribriform PLATE of the ethmoid bone*.—**L. cribrosa.** Fr., *lame criblée*. Ger., *siebformige Platte* (1st def.), *durchlöchernte Platte* (2d def.), *Siebplatte* (2d def.). 1. That portion of the sclerotic coat behind, through which the optic nerve penetrates the eyeball. The nervous filaments enter through minute perforations, and the fibrous septa dividing them from one another are continuous with the connective tissue sheath of the nerve fibres. The latter lose their sheath and pass into the retina as nerve axis cylinders. 2. Of Reil, the anterior perforated space.—**L. cribrosa anterior inferior.** The anterior portion of the fossula inferior. It contains openings for the passage of the divisions of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve.—**L. cribrosa antica.** See *Anterior perforated SPACE*.—**L. cribrosa bulbi.** See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. cribrosa cerebri.** A partly gray, partly white l. perforated with many openings for the passage of blood vessels, situated beside and in front of the anterior end of the optic tract.—**L. cribrosa chor(i)oideæ.** The portion of the chorioid in the lower animals which presents a number of foramina for the passage of the optic nerve into the eye.—**L. cribrosæ fasciæ latæ.** The perforated layer of fascia filling in the saphenous opening.—**L. cribrosa fasciæ transversalis.** A perforated offshoot of the fascia transversalis covering the crural canal.—**L. cribrosa media.** The median part of the fossula inferior. It is perforated by the branches of the auditory nerve supplying the sacculus.—**L. cribrosa oculi (or of the sclerotic).** See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. cribrosa ossis ethmoidalis.** The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**L. cribrosa posterior (seu postica).** See *Posterior perforated SPACE*.—**L. cribrosa sclerotica.** See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. crystallina.** The anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline lens.—**L. dentata.** See *FASCIA dentata*.—**L. dermalis** [Haeckel]. The epiblast before the appearance of the mesoblast.—**Laminæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal laminæ*.—**L. elastica** (Bowman, seu corneæ) anterior. A clear, structural layer of the cornea situated between the epithelial layer and the substantia propria.

—**L. elastica (corneæ) posterior**. A structureless, elastic layer of the cornea situated immediately beneath the endothelial layer, between it and the substantia propria.—**L. elastica externa**. See *External elastic coat*.—**L. elastica interna**. See *Internal elastic coat*.—**L. externa meningium**. The extreme outer layer of the dura.—**L. externa peritonæi**. 1. The parietal layer of the peritonæum. 2. See *Transversalis fascia*.—**L. externa processus pterygoidei**. See *External pterygoid plate*.—**L. fossæ Sylvii**. A sheet of white matter between the claustrum and the cortex of the insula.—**L. fusca (scleroticæ)**. See *L. suprachorioidea*.—**L. gastralis**. See *L. dermalis*.—**L. genu**. Ger., *Knienblatt (des Balkenschnabls)*, *weisse Bodencommissur*. A small, thin medullary l. extending from the genu of the corpus callosum backward to the l. terminalis. It forms the floor of the ventricular septum pellucidum, and passes laterally on both sides to the substantia perforata lateralis on the under surface of the frontal lobes.—**L. genu corporis callosi**. A layer which extends backward above the optic chiasm to the pituitary body.—**L. grisea anterior**. The anterior gray column of the spinal cord.—**L. grisea posterior**. The posterior gray column of the spinal cord.—**L. horizontalis ossis ethmoidalis**. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**L. inodermalis**. See *Parietal mesoblast*.—**L. inogastralis**. See *Visceral mesoblast*.—**L. interna processus pterygoidei**. See *Internal pterygoid plate*.—**L. iridis anterior**. The anterior layer of the iris.—**L. iridis posterior**. The posterior layer of the iris.—**L. lateralis ossis (seu processus) sphenoidæi**. See *External pterygoid plate*.—**Laminæ lentis**. The concentric layers which form the crystalline lens.—**L. mastoidea**. The basal plate of the mastoid process.—**L. medialis ossis (seu processus) sphenoidæi**. See *Internal pterygoid plate*.—**Laminæ medullares**. See *Medullary ridges*.—**Laminæ medullares nuclei lenticularis**. See *Medullary laminæ of the lenticular nucleus*.—**L. medullaris**. Ger., *Kernblatt*. A layer of medullated nerve fibres representing the thickened external layer of the typical cerebral cortex inclosed in the fold made by the stratum convolutum of the hippocampus. It is continuous with the reticulated white substance of the uncinatæ convolution, and contains some flattened cells lying parallel with the fibres of the l.—**L. medullaris circumvoluta**. Ger., *Kernblatt*. The second layer of nerve substance in the hippocampus major, consisting almost entirely of interlacing medullated nerve fibres.—**L. medullaris cornu Ammonis**. See *L. medullaris*.—**L. medullaris externa**. See *External medullary l.*—**L. medullaris interna thalamioptici**. See *Internal medullary l.*—**L. medullaris involuta**. See *L. medullaris*.—**L. medullaris lentiformis**. The medullary layer of the lenticular nucleus.—**L. medullaris media cerebelli**. Of Vieq d'Azyr, the valve of Vieussens.—**L. medullaris profunda (cornu Ammonis)**. The deep medullary layer of the hippocampus major.—**L. medullaris superficialis calcaris avis**. The superficial medullary layer of the hippocampus minor.—**L. medullaris superficialis gyri fornicati**. A bandlet of white substance along the anterior margin of the gyrus fornicatus.—**L. medullaris thalami**. A layer of white nerve fibres which intervenes between the optic thalamus and the internal nucleus.—**L. medullaris transversa**. Of Arnold, a thin layer of gray matter covering the aqueduct of Sylvius.—**L. medullaris triangularis**. See *LYRA* and cf. *Triangular lamella*.—**L. modiolæ**. See *L. spiralis ossea*.—**L. myogastralis (seu myxogastralis)** [Haeckell]. See *HYPOBLAST*.—**L. nasalis ossis ethmoidalis**. The inner plate of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.—**L. nervea involvens**. A thin layer of nerve substance on the inner surface of the ependyma.—**L. neurodermalis**. See *EPIDERMIS*.—**L. of a vertebra**. Lat., *l. vertebralis*. Fr., *lame vertébral*. Syn.: *neurapophysis*

[Owen]. The posterior broad and flat portion of the arch of a vertebra.—**Laminæ of the cerebellum**. Lat., *folia cerebelli*. Fr., *lames cérébelleuses, feuillets du cervelet*. A series of plates of white matter covered externally with gray substance which project outward from the central stem of white matter of the cerebellum.—**L. orbitalis (ossis ethmoidi)**. The outer vertical plate of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which enters into the formation of the orbit.—**Laminæ ossium**. See *Bone lamellæ (under LAMELLA)*.—**L. papyracea (ossis ethmoidæi)**. Fr., *lame papyracée*. Ger., *Papierplatte (des Siebbeins)*. The os planum of the ethmoid bone.—**L. parietalis**. The parietal layer of the peritonæum or other serous membrane.—**L. pedunculorum**. One of the layers of nerve matter which form the crura cerebri.—**L. perforata anterior**. See *Anterior perforated space*.—**L. perforata media (et posterior)**. See *Posterior perforated space*.—**L. peritonæi externa**. The parietal layer of the peritonæum.—**L. peritonæi interna**. The visceral layer of the peritonæum.—**L. peritonæi parietalis**. See *L. peritonæi externa*.—**L. peritonæi visceralis**. See *L. peritonæi interna*.—**L. perpendicularis ossis cribriformis (seu cribriosi, seu ethmoidalis, seu ethmoidæi)**. See *Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone*.—**L. pigmenti (retinæ)**. A delicate membrane between the chorioid and retina, which consists of a single layer of hexagonal pigment cells that rest on a thin, transparent membrane and are united by a thin, transparent, cementlike substance [Loring].—**L. prima (cutis)**. See *EPIDERMIS*.—**L. profunda fasciæ perinæi**. See *Deep perineal fascia*.—**L. propria of the membrana tympani**. Fr., *l. propria de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *L. propria des Trommelfells*. The middle fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. It consists of two separable lamellæ, an external radiating layer and an internal circular layer.—**L. pterygoidea externa**. See *External pterygoid plate*.—**L. pterygoidea interna**. See *Internal pterygoid plate*.—**L. pterygoidea lateralis**. See *External pterygoid plate*.—**L. pterygoidea medialis**. See *Internal pterygoid plate*.—**L. quadrigemina**. A layer of gray matter forming the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius and supporting the corpora quadrigemina.—**L. retinæ vasculosa**. The layer of the retina, taken as one, which contains the retinal vessels.—**L. reticularis (of the cochlea)**. See *ORGAN of Corti*.—**L. Ruyschii**. See *CHORIOCAPILLARIS*.—**Laminæ sæpti lucidi (seu pellucidi)**. The two delicate laminæ which together form the septum lucidum.—**L. secundariæ**. See *Secondary germ layers*.—**L. semicircularis**. A layer of white substance, 2 mm. thick, between the anterior and lateral surfaces of the thalamus opticus and the median surface of the corpus striatum, united with the internal capsule and appearing in the floor of the lateral ventricle between the upper surfaces of the thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**L. sphenopetrosa**. A small horizontal plate of bone upon the ala magna of the sphenoid at the inner side of the foramen spinosum and toward the opening of the canalis musculotubarius.—**L. spiralis membranacea (seu mollis)**. A membrane which springs from the free edge of the l. spiralis ossea, and is inserted on the projecting ligamentum spirale of the opposite wall of the cochlea. It supports the organ of Corti. It has three sections, each of which has received a different name.—**L. spiralis**. Fr., *lame spirale*. Ger., *Gehörleiste*. Syn.: *crista spiralis*. A l. which divides the interior of the spiral canal of the cochlea into two scale. It is divided into the l. spiralis ossea and the l. spiralis membranacea, or membrana.—**L. spiralis ossea accessoria (seu secundaria)**. A narrow projection of bone from the outer wall of the cochlear canal into its lumen. It soon decreases in width and disappears at about the middle of the first coil.—**L. spiralis ossea (seu primaria)**. Ger., *knöcherne Spiralblatt*,

Spindelblatt. A vertical osseous plate directed toward the lumen of the canal of the cochlea, which rises from the external surface of the modiolus. It begins between the fenestra rotunda and the vestibular orifice of the cochlea, proceeds spirally to the cupola, and there ends in the pointed hamulus. It serves for the insertion of the l. spiralis membranacea. The cochlear canal is divided by it into the scala vestibuli and the scala tympani.—**L. suprachor(i)idea**. Syn.: *l. fusca*. The outermost layer of the chorioid, consisting of very thin, delicate, and loose meshed areolar tissue mingled with pigment cells of irregular shape, either scattered or clustered together, and composing communicating lymph spaces. The tissue presents only brownish shreds when torn from the sclera.—**L. tectoria** (cerebelli). See *Inferior LEMNISCUS*.—**L. terminalis**. Ger., *Schlussplatte* (2d def.). 1. See *L. cinerea*. 2. The anterior terminal plate of the anterior cerebral vesicle.—**L. terminalis grisea**. See *L. cinerea*.—**Laminæ transversæ breves et conspicuæ**, **Laminæ transversæ inferiores**. See *NODULE* (2d def.).—**Laminæ transversæ longæ et occultæ**. Fr., *lames transversales longues et cachées*. Six or eight laminæ on the lower surface of the median inferior lobe of the cerebellum, extending from one side to the other.—**L. transversa superior**. See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.—**L. triangularis** (alæ magnæ). The posterior flat and triangular portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone.—**L. tympanica**. A l. of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus.—**L. vasculosa chorioides**. The layers of large vessels and of capillaries of the chorioid considered as one.—**L. velamentosa**. See *ORGAN of Corti*.—**Laminæ ventrales**. See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Laminæ vertebrales**. See *Vertebral PLATES*.—**L. visceralis**. The visceral layer of a serous membrane.—**L. vitrea**. 1. The inner table of the skull. 2. See *Vitreous l.*—**Lateral laminæ**, **Lower l. of the lateral mesoblastic plates**. See *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Medullary laminæ**. See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Medullary laminæ of the lenticular nucleus**. Lat., *laminæ medullares nuclei lenticularis*. Fr., *lames médullaires du noyau lenticulaire*. Ger., *Laminæ medullares des Linsenkerns*. The thin laminæ of white matter which separate the three concentric gray zones of the nucleus.—**Medullary l. of the optic thalamus**. See *L. medullaris thalami*.—**Mesenteric laminæ**. See *Mesenteric PLATES*.—**Muscle laminæ**. See *Muscular PLATES*.—**Nuclear l.** See *Nuclear LAYER*.—**Obturator l. of the third ventricle**. See *L. cinerea*.—**Olivary l.** See *Olivary BODY*.—**Outer medullary l.** See *External medullary l.*—**Primary laminæ**. See *Primary germinal LAYERS*.—**Protovertebral laminæ**. See *Vertebral PLATES*.—**Secondary laminæ**. See *Secondary germ LAYERS*.—**Superior l. of the lemniscus**. See *Superior LEMNISCUS*.—**Terminal l.** See *L. terminalis*.—**Vascular l.** Of Wagner, the endochorion.—**Ventral l.** Ger., *Bauchblatt*. That portion of the blastoderm which, not taking part in the formation of the dorsal ridges, becomes separated by a constriction from the remainder (which constitutes the umbilical vesicle) and forms the walls of a ventral or visceral tube by coalescing anteriorly, each lateral portion being a ventral l.—**Vitreous l.** Lat., *l. vitrea*. Fr., *lame vitrée*. Ger., *Glasklamelle der Chorioide*. A smooth, transparent membrane covering the inner surface of the chorioid.

LAM'INAL, LAM'INAR. Lat., *laminaris* (from *lamina*, a layer). Fr., *lamineux, laminaire*. Ger., *plättig, plattenähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Having the form of, pertaining to, or resembling a lamina. 2. Consisting of laminæ.

LAMINA'RIA, *f.* From *lamina*, a layer. Fr., *laminaire*. Ger., *Riementang*. 1. A genus typical of the sea aprons, a family of dusky spored *Algæ*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (2d ed.), the stalks of the thallus of *L. Cloustoni*.—**L. bulbosa**. Sea furbelows, sea hangers. One of the largest

species, very rich in iodine.—**L. Cloustoni**. A species rich in iodine. Its stalks constitute the l. of the Ger. Ph.—**L. conica**, **L. digitata**. Fr., *laminaire digitée*. Ger., *fingerförmiger Riementang*. Sea tangle, weed; a species found in northern seas, by some identified with *L. Cloustoni*. It is especially rich in iodine. Its charcoal is said to have more deodorizing and decolorizing power than animal charcoal. The stems are used as bougies and tents for dilating the cervix uteri, strictures, sinuses, etc., because of their property of shrinking much in drying, and afterward swelling up to their original size when exposed to moisture.—**L. esculenta**. Fr., *laminaire alimentaire*. A species widely used as food, and said to be antiscorbutic.—**L. fascia**. Ger., *bandförmiger Riementang*. A species sometimes occurring as a constituent of helminthochorton.—**L. palmata**. Fr., *laminaire palmée*. A variety of *L. digitata*.—**L. porroidea**. The *Durvillaea utilis*.—**L. saccharina**. Fr., *laminaire sucrée*. Ger., *Zucker-Riementang*. Sweet tangle; a widely dispersed species, used as a food and as a source of kelp. Washed and dried, it is used as a purgative. It contains more potash than soda, and abounds in iodine.

LAM'INATE(D). Lat., *laminatus* (from *lamina*, a layer). See *LAMINAR*.

LAMINATING. Separating in thin plates or laminæ.

LAMINATION. From *lamina*, a layer. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laminirung*. The state of being, or the process of becoming or causing to become, laminar.

LAM'IN(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Laminum album*. The sulphate and the hydrochloride are said to be powerfully hæmostatic.

LAMINEC'TOMY. From *lamina* (q. v.), and *ἐκτεμνειν*, to cut out. The operation of removing one or more of the posterior spinal arches.

LAM'INFORM. Lat., *laminæformis*. See *LAMINAR*.

LAMINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Acute inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of a soliped, caused by overfeeding, overwork, etc. Cf. *FOUNDER*.

LAM'INOSE. See *LAMINAR*.

LAM'IUM, *n.* Fr., *lamier*. Ger., *Bienensaug*. A genus of herbaceous labiate plants.—**L. album**. Fr., *lamier* [Fr. Cod.] *blanc*, *ortie blanche* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisser Bienensaug*. White dead nettle. The herb and flowers were formerly official. The flowers are still used in catarrh and leucorrhœa and as a hæmostatic.—**L. foliosum**. *L. album*.—**L. hirsutum**, **L. lævigatum**. *L. maculatum*.—**L. maculatum**. Ger., *gefleckter Bienensaug*. Spotted dead nettle. The herb was formerly used in hypochondriasis, etc.—**L. mortuum**. *L. album*.—**L. nudum**. *L. purpureum*.—**L. orvala**, **L. pannonicum**. Fr., *lamier orvale*. Balm-leaved red dead nettle, having the properties of *L. album*.—**L. Plinii**. *L. maculatum*.—**L. purpureum**. Fr., *lamier pourpre*. Ger., *rot(h)er Bienensaug*. The common red dead nettle. The leaves and flowers have properties like those of *L. album*.—**L. rubrum**. *L. purpureum*.—**L. rugosum**. *L. maculatum*.—**L. vulgatum**. *L. maculatum*.

LAMOP'TES. -op'tu (-æ). Gr., *λαμόπτης*. Ger., *triefäugig*. Blear eyed.

LAM'OS, *m.* Gr., *λάμος*. See *PHARYNX*.

LAM'PAOS. A sudorific and depurative plant, probably *Smilax china*, found in the Deccan.

LAMPARAHAN. A climbing plant found in the Philippine Islands, where it is used in colic, in cholera, and for poisonous bites.

LAMP'ATE. Fr., *l.* A salt of lampic acid.

LAMP'ERS. Fr., *lampas*. Ger., *Frosch*. A disease of horses characterized by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the hard palate just posterior to the teeth.

LAM'PIC ACID. Of Daniell, acetylous acid.

LAMPRO'PHONY. Lat., *lamprophonia* (from *λαμπρός*, sonorous, and *φωνή*, the voice). Ger., *Hellstimmigkeit*. A clear, sonorous condition of the voice.

LAMPROTOMETER. From λαμπρότης, brilliancy, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *lamprotomètre*. Ger., *L.* An instrument for measuring the degree of brightness of daylight or other illumination.

LAMP'ANA, f. See LAPSANA.

LA'NA, f. See WOOL.—*Lana collodii*. See PYROXYLIN.—*L. gossypii*, *L. gossypina*. See COTTON.—*L. philosophica*. An old name for a flocculent sublimate consisting of zinc oxide.—*L. succida*. Crude, unwashed wool.—*L. texta*. Flannel.

LANCE. See LANCET.

LAN'CEATE. See LANCEOLAR.

LAN'CELET. See LANCET.

LANCE'OLAR, LAN'CEOLATE(D). Lat., *lanceolaris, lanceolatus*. Fr., *lancéolaire*. Ger., *lanzettförmig*. Shaped like a lance or spearhead.

LAN'CET. Lat., *lanceola*. Fr., *lancette*. Ger., *Lanzette*. A small, thin, double-edged knife; used for phlebotomy, scarifying, small incisions, etc.—**Abscess l.** A l. having a broad blade terminating in a lanceolate extremity, one edge being convex and the other moderately concave.—**Gum l.** A slender shaft with a convex axe-shaped blade set at right angles to the extremity or at an obtuse angle.—**Laryngeal l.** A l-shaped knife for use within the larynx. It consists of a slender shaft sliding within a cannula that is curved at the distal end, terminating in a delicate l-shaped knife that can be thrust through an aperture at the end of the cannula by means of a ring or trigger at the proximal end.—**Phlebotomy l.** Ger., *Aderlass-eisen*, *Aderlasslancette*. Any l. used for phlebotomy.—**Piffard's acne l.** A l. having a short, narrow, pyramidal blade for scarifying acne papules.—**Spring l.** Fr., *lancette cachée* (ou à ressort). An instrument consisting of a short l-shaped blade connected with a trigger projecting from a metal case. Pressure on the trigger releases the blade, and it is thrown forward by a spring contained within the case.—**Thumb l.** A l. with a short, broad blade terminating in a spear point, both edges of the blade being sharpened.—**Vaccinating l.** Ger., *Impflancette*. A l. having a short, narrow, l-shaped blade or terminating in several points; used to abrade or scarify the skin in vaccination.

LAN'CIFORM. From *lancea*, a lance, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lanciforme*. Lance-shaped.

LAN'CINATING. Lat., *lancinans*. Fr., *lancinant*. Ger., *lancin(e)rend*. Lacerating, darting (said of pain).

LAN'ESIN. From *lana*, wool. Ger., *L.* A German product prepared from the waters used in bleaching wool, analogous to lanolin.

LAN'GUET. See LIGULA.

LANGUOR, m. $La^2n^2(la^3n^2)gwo^2r$; in Eng., $la^2n^2go^2r$. -*quo'ris*. From *languere*, to be weary. Gr., *ἄφρον*. Fr., *langueur*. Ger., *Mattigkeit*. Weariness, sometimes associated with faintness; often one of the symptoms of approaching disease and very commonly experienced in malarial troubles.—**L. lymphaticus**. An old term for dropsy due to general debility.—**L. panonicus**. See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.

LAN'IARY. Lat., *lanarius* (from *lanus*, a butcher). Fr., *laniaire*. Lacerating or tearing; as a n., a canine tooth.

LAN'ICHOLO. One of the proprietary preparations of wool fat.

LAN'IOL. One of the proprietary preparations of wool fat.

LAN'OFORM. Lanolin containing one per cent. of formic aldehyde; an antiseptic.

LANO'LEUM, n. See LANOLIN.

LAN'OLIN. Lat., *lanolinum* (from *lana*, wool, and *oleum*, oil), *adeps lane*. Fr., *lanoline*. Ger., *L.* A glutinous substance, being a mixture of cholesterin and fatty acids, prepared from sheep's wool and used as a basis for ointments. It is of neutral reaction, mixes with

solid fats and oils, and readily takes up its own weight of water or of mercury. It is easily absorbed by the skin.

LAN'SIUM, n. 1. In the Molucca Islands, *Aulacia punctata*. 2. A genus of meliaceous trees.—**L. domesticum**. Fr., *arbre à lance*. A species cultivated throughout the Malaysian Islands. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic.

LANTA'NA, f. Fr., *L.* (2d def.). Ger., *L.* (2d def.). 1. *Viburnum l.* 2. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs, rarely herbs. 3. A section of the genus *Viburnum*.—**L. aculeata**. Fr., *l. à aiguillons*. Jamaica mountain sage. The leaves are used, in infusion, as a stomachic, and in aromatic baths.—**L. Bartramii**. *L. cammura*.—**L. brasiliensis**. Fr., *l. du Brésil*. A species yielding the alkaloid lantanine (q. v.).—**L. cammura**. Fr., *herbe à plomb*. A species growing in the southern United States and southward to Brazil, and in the West Indies, having the same properties as those of *L. aculeata*. In the West Indies an infusion of the leaves is used in fevers and as a diuretic.—**L. flava**. Fr., *l. jaune*. A variety of *L. aculeata*.—**L. involuerata**. Fr., *l. à involucre*. A species found in the West Indies and South America, having similar properties to those of *L. aculeata*.—**L. lanuginosa**. Fr., *l. laineux*. A variety of *L. involuerata*.—**L. macrophylla**. Fr., *l. à feuilles épaisses*. A species found in South America having the same properties as those of *L. aculeata*.—**L. melissæfolia**. A diuretic and sudorific plant of South America.—**L. odorata**. 1. An aromatic species growing in the West Indies and sometimes on the borders of Texas; said to be diuretic and sudorific. 2. *Lippia geminata*.—**L. pseudothea**. The *capitão do mato* or *cha de pedestre* of the Brazilians; a species having the same properties as those of *L. aculeata* and used instead of Chinese tea.

LAN'TANIN(E). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lantanin*. An alkaloid obtained from *Lantana brasiliensis*. It has been used as an antipyretic.

LANTANU'RATE. A salt of lantanuric acid.

LANTANU'RIC ACID. See ALLANTURIC ACID.

LAN'THANUM, n. From *λανθάνειν*, to hide. Fr., *lanthane*. Ger., *Lanthan*. A metallic element discovered in 1839 by Mosander.

LAN'THOPIN(E). Lat., *lanthopina*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lanthopin*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, homologous with papaverine.

LANUGIN'IC ACID. From *lanugo* (q. v.). Fr., *acide lanuginique*. A substance, $C_{38}H_{60}N_{10}O_{20}$, produced by treating purified wool with alkalis.

LANU'GO, f. -*u'ginis*. Downy hair.—**L. pudendorum**. The pubic hair.

LAPAC'TIC. Gr., *λαπακτικός*. Lat., *lapacticus*. Ger., *lapaktisch*. Gently or mildly purgative, evacuating.

LAPAGE'RIA, f. From *Lapagérie*, a French botanist. Fr., *lapagéria*. A genus of liliaceous twining shrubs.—**L. rosea**. Fr., *lapagéria rose*. A species found in Chile, where the roots are employed like sarsaparilla.

LAPAG'MA, n. -*ag'matos* (-is). Gr., *λάπαγμα* (from *λαπάσσειν*, to empty). An evacuation.

LAP'ARA, f. sing. and n. pl. Gr., *λαπάρα* (from *λαπαρός*, loose). Ger., *Weiche*. 1. (Pl.) the soft parts, especially those of the lateral portion of the trunk between the thorax and the pelvis. 2. (Sing.) looseness of the bowels.

LAPARACELE, f. $La^2p(la^3p)a^2r(a^3r)a^2s(a^3k)e(a)^le(la)$; in Eng., $la^2p'a^2r-a^2sel$. Of A. Villaret, see LAPAROCLELE.

LAPAREC'TOMY. From *λαπάρα* (see LAPARA), and *ἐκτεμνεν*, to cut out. See ENTERECTOMY.

LAPARELYTROT'OMY. A more correct form of *laparolytrotomy* (q. v.).

LAP'ARENTEROTO'MIA, f. From *λαπάρα* (see LAPARA), *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting. The

operation of opening the intestine through an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROCATAR''RHUS, *m.* Intestinal catarrh.

LAPAROCÉLE, *f.* La²p(la²p)-a²r(a²r)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le (la); in Eng., la²p'a²r-o-sel. -ce'les. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *laparocèle*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. See *Abdominal* HERNIA and *Lumbar* HERNIA.

LAP''AROCHELECYSOTOMY. Lat., *laparocholecystotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], χολή, gall, κύστις, a bladder, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *Gallenblasenschnitt*. The operation of opening the gall bladder through an abdominal incision.

LAPAROC'LYSIS, *f.* -clys'eos, -oc'lysis. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and κλύσις, a drenching by a clyster. Ger., *Laparoklyse*. An intraperitoneal injection or washing.

LAP''AROCOLEC'TOMY. Lat., *laparocolec'tome* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], κώλον, the colon, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). See *COLECTOMY*.

LAP''AROCOLOTOMY. Lat., *laparocolotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], κώλον, the colon, and τομή, a cutting). See *Abdominal* COLOTOMY.

LAP''AROCOLPOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κόλπος, the vagina, and τομή, a cutting. See *LAPAROLYTOTOMY*.

LAP''AROCYSTEC'TOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κύστις, a cyst, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. The removal of a cyst by an abdominal incision (e. g., that of an extrauterine foetus with its envelopes).—Puerperal 1. R. P. Harris's term for 1.—Secondary 1. Of Harris, 1. performed after the death of the foetus.

LAP''AROCYSTIDOTOMY, **LAP''AROCYSTOTOMY**. Lat., *laparocystotomia*, *laparocystidotomia*. 1. Suprapubic cystotomy. 2. The removal of an extrauterine foetus by laparotomy, the cyst being incised but not removed.—Puerperal 1. R. P. Harris's term for 1. (2d def.).—Secondary 1. Of Harris, 1. performed after the death of the foetus.

LAP''AROCYSTOVA''RIOHYSTEROTOMY. Ovariectomy combined with hysterotomy, both through an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROELYTROTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ελυτρον, a sheath, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Bauchscheidenschnitt*. The operation of making an opening into the vagina through the abdominal wall for the purpose of extracting the foetus above the pelvis, but through the os uteri, as a substitute for the Cæsarean operation.

LAP''AROENTEROTOMY. See *LAPARENTEROTOMIA*.

LAP''AROGASTROTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), γαστήρ, the stomach, and τομή, a cutting. Gastrotomy.

LAP''AROHYSTEREC'TOMY. Lat., *laparohysterectomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], ὑστέρα, the uterus, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision.—Total Cæsarean 1. Lat., *laparohysterectomia casarea totalis, exstirpatio uteri gravidi totalis*. A modification of Porro's operation consisting in the removal of the whole uterus.

LAP''AROHYS''TERO-OOPHOREC'TOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ὑστέρα, the uterus, ὠοφόρος, producing eggs, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See *Cæsarean* HYSTERECTOMY.

LAP''AROHYSTEROTOMY. Lat., *laparohysterotomia*, *laparysterotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], ὑστέρα, the uterus, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laparohystérotomie*. Ger., *Laparo-Hysterotomie*. The operation of opening the cavity of the uterus through an abdominal incision, especially the Cæsarean operation (*q. v.*).

LAP''AROILEOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ἔλεον (*q. v.*), and τομή, a cutting. The operation of making an opening into the ileum through an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROKELYPHOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κέλυφος, an eggshell (hence, the covering of the ovum),

and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *laparokelyphotomie*. Of Slaviansky, the operation of cutting into an extrauterine gestation sac through an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROKOLPOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κόλπος, the vagina, and τομή, a cutting. See *LAPAROLYTOTOMY*.

LAP''AROMONODID'YMI, *m. pl.* From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), μόνος, solitary, and διδυμος, double. Twins united at the abdomen.

LAPAROMYI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and μύς, a muscle. Ger., *Bauchmuskelerntzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

LAP''AROMYOMEC'TOMY, **LAP''AROMYOMOTOMY**. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), μύς, a muscle (see MYOMA), and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out, or τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Lapatomyotomie*. Excision of a myoma through an abdominal incision.

LAP''ARONEPHREC'TOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), νεφρός, the kidney, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Nephrectomy by an abdominal incision.

LAP''ARONEPHROTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), νεφρός, the kidney, and τομή, a cutting. Nephrotomy by an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROSALPINGEC'TOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Removal of the oviduct through an abdominal incision.

LAP''AROSALPINGOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and τομή, a cutting. 1. Properly, incision of the oviduct through the abdominal wall. 2. See *LAPAROSALPINGECTOMY*.

LAP''AROSCOPE. Lat., *laparoscopium* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Ger., *Laparoskop*. An instrument for examining the abdomen.

LAPAROS'COPY. Lat., *laparoscopia*. Fr., *laparoscopie*. Ger., *Laparoskopie*. Examination of the abdomen.

LAP''AROSPLENEC'TOMY, **LAP''AROSPLENOTOMY**. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σπλήν, the spleen, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out, or τομή, a cutting. See *SPLENECTOMY*.

LAP''AROTOME. Lat., *laparotomus*. An instrument for performing laparotomy.

LAPAROTOMIST. One who performs laparotomy or advocates its performance in certain pathological states.

LAPAROTOMIZED. Subjected to laparotomy.

LAPAROTOMY. Lat., *laparotomia* (from γαπάρα [see LAPARA], and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laparotomie*. Ger., *Laparotomie*, *Bauchschnitt*. The operation of opening the abdominal cavity by incision.—Subperitoneal 1. Fr., *laparotomie sous-péritonéale*. L. in which the peritonæum is avoided and the operation performed as in ligation of the external iliac artery.—Transperitoneal 1. L. in which the peritonæum is incised.

LAP''AROTYPHLOTOMY. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), τυφλός, blind, and τομή, a cutting. See *TYPHLOTOMY*.

LAP''AROVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the abdominal wall and to the vagina.

LAP''AROZOS'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). Ger., *Leibgürtel*. Zoster of the abdomen.

LAPARYSTEROTOMY. Lat., *laparysterotomia*. See *LAPAROHYSTEROTOMY*.

LAP'ATHIN. Fr., *lapathine*. Ger., *L.* Chrysophanic acid.

LAP'ATHUM, *n.* Gr., λάπαθον. 1. The genus *Rumex*. 2. *Rumex aquaticus* (*hydrilapathum*).

LAPAX'IS, *f.* -a'e'os (-is). Gr., λάπαξις. An evacuation.

LA'PE, *f.* La'pes. Gr., λάπη. Of Hippocrates, thin mucus expelled from the mouth.

LAP'IDES, *pl.* of *lapis* (*q. v.*).

LAPID'EUS. From *lapis*, a stone. Ger., *steinhart*. Stony.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. Ger., *Versteinierung*. Conversion into stonelike material.

LAPIDIL'LUM, *n.* From *lapis*, a stone. Ger., *Steinlöffel*. A scoop for removing small stones from the bladder after lithotomy.

LAPIDOTHER'APY. From *lapis*, a stone, and *θεραπεία*, treatment. A pretended system of treating diseases by applications of precious stones.

LAPILLA'TION. Lat., *lapillatio*. See LITHOGENESIS.

LAPIL'LIFORM. Lat., *lapilliformis* (from *lapillus*, a little stone, and *forma*, form). Having the appearance of small stones.

LAPIL'LUS, m. Dim. of *lapis*. A little stone, a pebble.—*Lapilli cancerorum*. See ASTACOLITH.—*L. scrotalis*. See OSCHCOLITHOS.

LAP'IS, m. and *f.* *Lap'idis*. Gr., *λίθος*. Fr., *pierre*. Ger., *Stein*. A stone; a stony concretion.—*L. calaminaris*. Native zinc carbonate.—*Lapides cancerorum*. See ASTACOLITH.—*L. causticus (chirurgorum)*. See CAUSTIC POTASSA.—*L. causticus Filiosii*. See POTASSA cum *calce*.—*L. infernalis*. Fr., *pierre infernale*. Ger., *Höllenstein*. Silver nitrate.—*L. lunaris*. Silver nitrate.—*L. septicus*. See POTASSA cum *calce*.—*L. specularis*.

1. A term applied by Agricola (sixteenth century) to some fissile rock (probably gypsum or mica). 2. See SÆPTUM *lucidum*.—*Lapides spongiae (seu spongiarum)*. Concretions, consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate, found in sponges; formerly calcined and used in goitre.

LAPOR'TEA, f. A genus of nettles.—*L. crenulata*. Ger., *gekerbtblättrige Nessel*. A large shrubby nettle growing in the East Indies, known as fever nettle. The stinging hairs, which are microscopic and confined to the young shoots, leaf, and flower stalk, are extremely virulent, producing inflammation, fever, and tetanic symptoms.—*L. decumana*. The *daugattal resner* of the Malays; an East Indian species dangerous because of its stinging hairs.—*L. gigantea*. *L. crenulata*.—*L. gigas*. The Australian nettle tree. The leaves have stinging hairs so poisonous as sometimes to kill horses stung by them. The wood is very poisonous and lighter than cork.—*L. latifolia*. *L. crenulata*.—*L. stimulans*. Fr., *herbe du buffle*. Ger., *stechende Nessel*. A species growing in Java the stinging hairs of which are less virulent than those of *L. crenulata*. The young branches are sometimes used as a lash to excite irritation in cases of local paralysis or torpor.

LAP'PA, f. Fr., *bardane* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Klette* (2d def.), *Klettenwurzel* (3d def.). Syn.: *radix bardane* (3d def. [Ger. Ph.]). 1. *Xanthium strumarium*. 2. A genus of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *L. officinalis* (*L. major*). 4. See BLEPHARADENITIS.—*L. bardana*. *L. major*.—*L. cinerea*. See STRATUM *cinereum*.—*L. glabra*. *L. major*. Fr., *bardane officinale*. Ger., *grosse Klette*. Burdock. Its root is used chiefly as a diuretic and diaphoretic alterative in scorbutic, syphilitic, and scrofulous affections, and in psoriasis and other chronic cutaneous diseases. The fruit in the form of tincture is often substituted for the root. The fresh leaves have been employed as an application to ulcers and in skin eruptions.—*L. minor*. Ger., *kleine Klette* (2d def.). 1. *Xanthium strumarium*. 2. A variety of *L. major*.—*L. officinalis*. *L. major*.—*L. tomentosa*. Fr., *bardane cotonneuse*. Ger., *wollige Klette*. A species having the properties of *L. major* and by some regarded as a variety of it.

LAP'SANA, f. Gr., *λαψάνη, λαμφάνη*. Fr., *lampsane*. Ger., *Reinkohl*. Nipplewort; a genus of the *Compositæ*.—*L. communis*. Fr., *lampsane commune*. Ger., *gemeiner Reinkohl*. Dock cress nipplewort, a species formerly used as an emollient, laxative, and cooling remedy, and in skin diseases.—*L. crispa*. Fr., *lampsane crépe*. A variety of *L. communis*.

LAP'SUS, m. *Lap'sus*. From *labi*, to fall. See PTOSIS.—*L. capillorum*. See ALOPECIA (1st and 3d def's).—*L. palpebræ superioris*. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—*L. pilorum*. See ALOPECIA.—*L. unguium*. Falling off of the nails.

LA'QUEAR, n. -a'ris. See VAULT and FORNIX.

LAQUEA'RIA, f. Of Drelincourt, the corpus callosum.

LAQUEA'RIMUM, n. See LAQUEAR.

LAQUEAT'IC. Pertaining to a laquear.

LA'QUEUS, m. 1. A bandage in the form of a noose. 2. See LEMNISCUS.—*L. carchesius*. An old term for a noose used in reducing dislocations.—*L. cerebri*. See LEMNISCUS.—*L. gutturi*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*L. pedunculi*. See LEMNISCUS.—*Laquei tubulorum corticalium*. The loops formed by the flexuosities of the tubes of Ferrein in the kidney.—*L. umbilicalis*. The umbilical cord.

LARDA'CEIN. A white, amorphous substance containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. It generally occurs as a pathological infiltration.

LARDA'CEOUS. Gr., *στάτινος, στατίτης*. Lat., *lardaceus*. Fr., *lardacé*. Ger., *speckig*. Resembling lard.

LAR'DEOUS, LAR'DIFORM. Lat., *lardeus*. Fr., *lardeux*. Ger., *speckähnlich*. Of a fatty appearance.

LARDI'TES. Lardaceous.

LAR'DUM, n. Lard.

LAR'GIN. An albuminous compound of silver; used like protargol.

LAR'ICA, f. From *λάριξ*, the larch. Of Dioscorides, larch (or Venice) turpentine.

LAR'ICIN. See AGARICIN.

LAR'IDUM, n. Lard.

LAR'INOID. From *λαρινός*, fat, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *larimöde*. Resembling lard.

LAR'IX, f. *Lar'icis*. Gr., *λάριξ*. Fr., *mélèze*. Ger., *Lärche*. The larch, a genus of coniferous trees.—*L. americana*. Fr., *mélèze d'Amérique*. The hackmatack or tamarack of North America. Two varieties, *L. microcarpa*, or red larch (the *épinette rouge* of the French Canadians), and *L. pendula*, or black larch, yield a good turpentine. Their bark is used as a diuretic.—*L. communis*. *L. decidua*. *L. europæa*. *L. excelsa*. Fr., *mélèze (d'Europe)*. Ger., *gemeine Lärche*. The common European larch. Its bark is astringent and mildly stimulant, and is prescribed chiefly to check profuse expectoration in bronchitis and to arrest internal hæmorrhages. Mixed with soap and glycerin, it has been employed as a local application in various skin diseases. See also *Venice TURPENTINE*.—*L. microcarpa*, *L. pendula*. See under *L. americana*.—*L. pyramidalis*. *L. europæa*.—*L. sibirica*. The Siberian or Altaian larch, by some regarded as a variety of *L. europæa*. It is one of the sources of Orenburg gum and of wood tar.—*L. tenuifolia*. *L. microcarpa*.

LARIXIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide larixinique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_5$, found in the bark of *Larix europæa*.

LAR'REA, f. A genus of evergreen balsamic shrubs.—*L. glutinosa*. *L. mexicana*. Creosote bush, creosote plant, the *Tah-sun-up* of the Pah-Utes; a species abundant in northern Mexico. The Apache Indians use it as a styptic and as a dressing for sores. The leaves and other parts of the plant are used in the form of infusion, in Mexico, as a topical remedy in rheumatism.

LAR'VA, f. Fr., *larve*. Ger., *Larve*. Lit., a mask. The young of an animal when it assumes a form different from that of its parent, which latter it afterward assumes (e. g., a caterpillar, a tadpole).

LARVA'CEOUS, LAR'VAL. Lat., *larvaceus, larvalis, larvatus* (2d def.). Fr., *larvaire, larvé* (2d def.). Ger., *larvalisch* (1st def.), *larri'ért* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or in the state of a larva. 2. Masked. 3. Affecting the face so as to resemble a mask (said of skin diseases).

LAR'VATE(D). Lat., *larvatus* (from *larva*, a mask). Fr., *larvé*. Ger., *larvig, larri'ért*. See LARVAL (2d def.).

LAR'VIFORM. From *larva*, a mask, and *forma*, form. Fr., *larviforme*. Larvalike.

LARYNGAL'GIA, f. From *λάρυγξ*, the larynx, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *laryngalgie*. Laryngeal neuralgia.

LARYN'GEAL, LARYN'GEAN. From *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Fr., *laryngé, laryngien*. Ger., *laryngisch*. Of or pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGE'CHE, f., LARYNGE'CHOS, m. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἤχη, a sound. A respiratory sound heard in the larynx.

LARYNGE'C'TOMY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *laryngectomie*. Ger., *Laryngektomie*. Excision of the larynx.

LARYNGEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἐμφραξις, a stopping. Fr., *laryngemphraxis*. Obstruction of the larynx.

LARYN'GEUS. From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngé*. See LARYNGEAL.

LARYN'GIC. See LARYNGEAL.

LARYNGIS'MUS, m. From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngisme* (1st def.), *ictus laryngé* (2d def.). 1. A spasmodic condition of the muscles of the larynx, associated with loss of control over the glottis. It may be functional or due to inflammation. 2. See *Laryngeal VERTIGO*.—**Infantile** 1. Ger., *Stimmritzenkrampf der Kinder*. Of Henoch, West, and others, an affection consisting mainly of spasm of the glottis occurring as a well defined disease and limited chiefly to poorly nourished children under one year of age. It may be produced by the irritation of teething or of parasites, by cold, or by other causes.—**L. paralyticus**. In horses, paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve caused by the pressure of an enlarged bronchial gland. It produces the condition known as "roaring."—**L. stridulus**. Fr., *laryngisme striduleux*. L. characterized by a shrill, stridulous inspiration ("crowing inspiration"). It may occur as a feature of spasmodic croup or in sudden attacks that last but a few seconds. In the latter form it mainly affects rickety children.

LARYNGI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngite*, *angine laryngée*. Ger., *Kehlkopfentzündung*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. In the acute form the submucous tissue is apt to be involved also, giving rise to laryngismus and to narrowing or closure of the glottis from œdema.—**Atrophic** 1. Chronic 1. with atrophy of the glands of the affected tissue.—**Catarrhal** 1. Lat., *l. catarrhalis*. Fr., *laryngite catarrhale*. See *Simple* 1.—**Chronic follicular** (or **glandular**) 1. Lat., *dysphonia clericorum*. Chronic 1. in which the mucous glands are involved.—**Chronic hypertrophic** 1. Chronic 1. with hypertrophy of the affected tissues.—**Chronic subglottic** 1. See CHORDITIS *vocalis inferior acuta*.—**Consecutive œdematous** 1. Œdematous 1. that results from disease of the cartilages or perichondrium or follows any deep-seated or extensive ulceration.—**Contiguous œdematous** 1. Œdematous 1. that originates in some inflammation of the pharynx or fauces.—**Croupous** 1., **Croupy** 1. Lat., *l. crouposa*. See CROUP (1st def.).—**Desiccative** 1. See *Dry* 1.—**Diffuse cellular** 1. A diffuse cellulitis of the larynx, with infiltration of lymph or pus into the submucous tissue. It begins with chills, sore throat, and fever, followed by cough, dyspnoea, a dusky hue of the fauces, enlargement of the tonsils and neighboring glands, and dysphagia. The fever takes a low type, and the patient may die from laryngeal œdema, from asphyxia, or from exhaustion.—**Diphtheritic** 1. Lat., *l. diphtheritica*. 1. See CROUP (1st def.). 2. See *Laryngeal DIPHTHERIA*.—**Dry** 1. Lat., *l. sicca*. Fr., *laryngite sèche* (1st def.). 1. A form of 1. analogous to angina sicca (*q. v.*, 1st def.), being an extension of the same to the larynx; characterized by heat and fatigue in the throat, persistent cough, and sometimes aphonia. 2. A variety of chronic glandular 1. in which the secretions dry into fœtid crusts.—**Erysipelatous** 1. Fr., *laryngite érysipélateuse*. L. complicating erysipelas and attributed to erysipelatous infection.—**Exanthematous** 1. Lat., *l. exanthematica*. Acute 1. occurring in the course of one of the exanthemata.—**Exudative** 1. Lat., *l. exudativa*. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Fœtid** 1. Of Cohen, 1. in which there is a viscid exudation that

undergoes decomposition and forms crusts on the mucous membrane of the larynx.—**Follicular** 1., **Glandular** 1. Lat., *l. folliculosa*. Fr., *laryngite glanduleuse* (ou *de la morve*). L. involving the racemose mucous glands.—**Granular** 1. Lat., *l. granulosa*. Follicular 1., so called on account of the granular appearance of the follicles.—**Hæmorrhagic** 1. Lat., *l. hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *laryngite hémorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagische* 1. Catarrhal 1. with bloody effusion from the free surface of the mucous membrane.—**Infantile** 1. See CROUP (3d def.).—**Infectious pseudomembranous** 1. Laryngeal diphtheria.—**L. acuta gravis**. Acute 1. with pronounced local and constitutional symptoms.—**L. acutissima**. Acute 1. with pronounced constitutional symptoms and serous infiltration of the submucous tissue.—**L. catarrhalis**. See *Simple* 1.—**L. catarrhalis acutissima**. The most acute form of catarrhal 1., which may, in the case of adults, owing to the swelling of the mucous membrane and the inflammatory œdema of the submucous tissue, lead to a stenosis dangerous to life.—**L. crouposa**. See CROUP (1st def.).—**L. diphtherica**. See CROUP (1st def.) and *Laryngeal DIPHTHERIA*.—**L. exanthematica**. See *Exanthematous* 1.—**L. exudativa**. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. granulosa**. See *Granular* 1.—**L. hæmorrhagica**. See *Hæmorrhagic* 1.—**L. hypoglottica acuta**. Subglottic œdematous 1.—**L. hypoglottica acuta gravis**. Fr., *œdème sous-glottique*. A subglottic œdematous 1. limited to the region of the vocal cords, the œdema threatening asphyxia.—**L. hypoglottica chronica hypertrophica**. See CHORDITIS *vocalis inferior hypertrophica*.—**L. maligna**, **L. membranacea**. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. mucosa acuta**. See *Simple* 1.—**L. œdematosa**. 1. Œdematous 1. 2. Of Thuillier, see *Phlegmonous* 1.—**L. papulosa**. See *Granular* 1.—**L. phlegmonosa**. See *Phlegmonous* 1.—**L. polyposa**. See *Polypous* 1.—**L. seropurulenta**. 1. See ŒDEMA of the glottis. 2. Of Miller, see *Phlegmonous* 1.—**L. sicca**. See *Dry* 1.—**L. submucosa**. 1. See ŒDEMA of the glottis. 2. Of Cruveilhier, see *Phlegmonous* 1.—**L. submucosa erysipelatosa**. See *Erysipelatous* 1.—**L. submucosa purulenta**, **L. suppuratoria**. See *Phlegmonous* 1.—**L. syphilitica**. See *Syphilitic* 1.—**L. tuberculosa**. See *Tubercular* 1.—**L. typhosa**. Fr., *laryngite du typhus exanthématique*. A mucous or œdematous 1. having a strong tendency to active ulceration of the epiglottis and larynx, occurring as a late manifestation of typhus fever.—**Membranaceous** 1., **Membranous** 1. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Mucous** 1. Fr., *laryngite muqueuse*. See *Simple* 1.—**Œdematous** 1. See ŒDEMA of the glottis.—**Parenchymatous** 1. Of Mandl, submucous 1.—**Peril** 1. Laryngeal perichondritis.—**Pharyngol** 1. Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.—**Phlegmonous** 1. Lat., *l. phlegmonosa*, *l. submucosa*, *l. seropurulenta*, *l. suppuratoria*. An inflammation, generally secondary, of the submucous connective tissue of the larynx, with inflammatory œdema, diffuse purulent infiltration, or the formation of abscesses. It occurs in acute, diffuse, and chronic forms.—**Phthisical** 1. See *Tuberculous* 1.—**Polypous** 1. Lat., *l. polyposa*. Fr., *laryngite polypeuse*. A subacute 1. produced by the presence of polypi.—**Pseudomembranous** 1. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Purulent** 1. See *Phlegmonous* 1.—**Purulent submucous** 1. Lat., *l. submucosa purulenta*. See *Phlegmonous* 1.—**Rubeolar** 1. L. occurring during the course of measles.—**Scarlatinal** 1. Fr., *laryngite scarlatineuse*. A rare catarrhal or pseudodiphtheritic 1. occurring as a late manifestation of scarlatina.—**Secondary pseudomembranous** 1. See *Infectious pseudomembranous* 1.—**Seropurulent** 1. Lat., *l. seropurulenta*. See ŒDEMA of the glottis.—**Serous** 1. Œdema of the larynx.—**Simple** 1. Fr., *laryngite aiguë simple*. Ger., *Kehlkopfkatarrh*. A subacute catarrhal 1., often associated with tracheitis, with little or no involvement of the submucous tissue. Dysphonia or aphonia may be present.

The constitutional disturbance is usually slight.—**Spasmodic** (simple) l. Fr., *angine striduleuse* (2d def.), *laryngite spasmodique*. Croup (3d def.) associated with laryngeal spasm.—**Stridulous** l. Fr., *laryngite striduleuse*. L. with stridor.—**Submucous** l. Lat., *l. submucosa*. See *Phlegmonous l.* and *CEDEMA of the glottis*.—**Suffocative** l. Fr., *laryngite suffocante*. 1. Edematous l. 2. Croup or laryngeal diphtheria.—**Suppurative** l. Lat., *l. suppuratoria*. See *Phlegmonous l.*—**Syphilitic** l. Lat., *l. syphilitica*. Fr., *laryngite syphilitique*. L. due to constitutional syphilis, and manifested in simple catarrh, the formation of broad condylomata, follicular hyperplasia, syphiloma, syphilitic perichondritis, etc.—**Tuberculous** l. Lat., *l. tuberculosa*. Fr., *laryngite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Larynx tuberculose*. The formation of miliary tubercles in the laryngeal mucous membrane, characterized by hyperæmia in the acute stage, anæmia in the chronic stage, infiltration, swelling ulceration, necrosis of the cartilages, and the development of granular or papillary hyperplasiæ; a form of laryngeal phthisis.—**Ulcerative** l. Fr., *laryngite ulcéreuse*. Chronic l. with ulceration of the mucous membrane.—**Varilous** l. Fr., *laryngite varioleuse*. L. occurring during smallpox.

LARYNGOC'ACE, *f.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and κακός, evil. See *CROUP* (1st and 2d def's).

LAR'YNGOCATARRHUS, *m.* Ger., *Lufttröhrenkatarrh*. Catarrh of the larynx.

LAR'YNGOCENTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and κέντησις, a pricking. Ger., *Laryngocentese*. Of Tansini, a small incision into the larynx for the extraction of a foreign body.

LARYNGOFIS'SION, **LARYNGOFIS'SURE**. Lat., *laryngofissio* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *Laryngofissur*. The operation of cleaving the larynx, especially the thyroid cartilage, for the extirpation of tumors in the interior of the larynx.

LARYNGOGRAPHY. Lat., *laryngographia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *laryngographie*. The description of the larynx and its diseases.

LARYNGOLOGIC(AL). Lat., *laryngologicus*. Pertaining to laryngology.

LARYNGOLOG'Y. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *laryngologie*. Ger., *Laryngologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the larynx.

LARYNGOM'ETRY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *laryngométrie*. The measurement of the larynx.

LAR'YNGONECRO'SIS, *f.* -cro'seos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and νέκρσις, death. Fr., *laryngo-nécrose*. Necrosis of the cartilages of the larynx.

LAR'YNGOPARALYSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (al'ysis). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Ger., *Laryngoparalyse*. Motor paralysis of the larynx.

LARYNGOP'ATHY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *laryngopathie*. Any disease of the larynx.

LAR'YNGOPHANTOM. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φαντός, visible. Fr., *laryngo-fantôme*. An apparatus for practicing laryngoscopic manoeuvres. It consists of a portion of a papier maché head placed in the attitude for laryngoscopic examination, having a drawer in the epiglottic region for placing foreign bodies on the vocal cords. An electrical apparatus closes the larynx when a false movement is made in an examination.

LAR'YNGOPHARYN'GEAL. Lat., *laryngopharyngeus*. Fr., *laryngo-pharyngien*. Ger., *laryngo-pharyngisch*. Pertaining to the larynx and the pharynx.

LAR'YNGOPHARYN'GEUS. See *LARYNGOPHARYN'GEAL*: as a n., the constrictor pharyngis inferior.

LARYNGOPH'ONY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φωνή, the voice. The sound perceived on auscultation of the voice when the ear or the stethoscope is placed over the thyroid cartilage, and vocal tones are emitted. It is less intense than tracheophony.

LARYNGOPH'THISIS, *f.* -phthis'eos (-oph'thisis). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φθίσις, consumption. Ger., *Kehlkopfschwindsucht*. See *Tuberculous LARYNGITIS*.

LAR'YNGOPLASTY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πλάσσειν, to form. Ger., *Laryngoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the larynx.

LARYNGOPLE'GIA, *f.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πλῆγή, a blow. See *LARYNGOPARALYSIS*.

LARYNGORRHA'GIA, *f.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥήγνιναι, to burst forth. Fr., *laryngorrhagie*. Ger., *Kehlkopfblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the larynx.

LARYNGORRHÆ'A, *f.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *laryngorrhée*, *flux séreux par le larynx*. Ger., *Kehlkopfschleimfluss*. A condition of excessive mucous discharge from the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE. Lat., *laryngoscopia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laryngoskop*, *Kehlkopfspiegel*. An instrument, consisting of a laryngeal mirror and a reflector, used to examine the lower part of the throat and the trachea.

LARYNGOSCOP'IC. Pertaining to the laryngoscope.

LARYNGOS'COPY. Fr., *laryngoscopie*. Ger., *Kehlkopfuntersuchung*, *Laryngoskopie*. The use of the laryngoscope.—**Auto-l.** Self-l.; inspection of one's own larynx.—**Infraglottic l.** Inspection of the larynx by introducing a small mirror through a fenestrated cannula after tracheotomy has been performed.

LAR'YNGOSPASMOSELLIS'MUS, *m.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, σπασμός, a spasm, and ψελλισμός, a stammering. See *LARYNGOTETANOPSELLISMUS*.

LARYNGOSPAS'MUS, *f.* Fr., *laryngospasme*. Ger., *Kehlkopfkrampf*. Spasm of the larynx.

LARYNGOS'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-os'tasis). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and στάσις, a stagnation. See *CROUP* (1st and 2d def's).

LAR'YNGOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *laryngosténosie*. Ger., *Kehlkopfverengerung*. Stenosis of the larynx.

LARYNGOSYR'INX, *f.* -syrin'gos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and σὺριγξ, a tube. A tube for insertion into the larynx.

LAR'YNGOTETANOPSELLIS'MUS, *m.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τέτανος, tetanus, and ψελλισμός, a stammering. Fr., *bégaïement gutturo-tétanique*. Ger., *Krampfartiges Kehlstottern*. Spasmodic or tetanic stuttering produced in the larynx at the same time that the sufferer, with widely opened mouth, is unable to utter a word.

LARYN'GOTOME. Lat., *laryngotomus* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laryngotom*. An instrument for making the laryngeal incision in laryngotomy.

LARYNGOT'OMY. Lat., *laryngotomia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laryngotomie*. Ger., *Laryngotomie*, *Kehlkopfschnitt*. The operation of cutting into the larynx.—**Complete l.** An incision into the larynx through the whole length of the thyroid and cricoid cartilages and the cricothyroid membrane.—**Cricoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie cricoïdienne*. An incision through the cricoid cartilage into the larynx.—**Cricothyroid l.**, **Intercricothyroid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie inter-crico-thyréoidienne*. L. performed between the cricoid and the thyroid cartilages.—**Lateral l.** An operation, described by Luschka, for opening the larynx from the side. It is not known to have been done on the living subject.—**Median l.** Thyrectomy.—**Partial l.** An incision into the larynx through a portion of the thyroid or cricoid cartilages or the cricothyroid membrane.—**Subhyoid l.**, **Suprathyroid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie sous-hyoïdienne*. See *Subhyoid PHARYNGOTOMY*.—**Superior l.**, **Thyreohyoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie thyroïd-hyoïdienne*. An incision through the thyrohyoid membrane into the larynx.—**Thyreoid l.** Fr.,

laryngotomie thyroëdienne. L. by division of the thyroïd cartilage.

LAR''YNGOTRACHE'AL. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τραχεία, the trachea. Pertaining to the larynx and to the trachea.

LAR''YNGOTRACHEI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τραχύς. Fr., *laryngo-trachéite*. Ger., *Lufttröhren- und Kehlkopfentzündung*. 1. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea. 2. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. exsudativa**. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

LAR''YNGOTRACHEOPH'THISIS, f. -phthis'eos (-oph'thisis). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεία, the trachea, and φθίσις, consumption. Laryngeal tuberculosis.

LAR''YNGOTRACHEOP'YRA, f. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεία, the trachea, and πύρ, fever. Croup.

LAR''YNGOTRACHEOT'OMY. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεία, the trachea, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *laryngo-trachéotomie*. Ger., *Laryngotracheotomie*. Laryngotomy continued downward through one or more of the tracheal rings.

LARYNGOTY'PHUS, m. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τύφος (see TYPHUS). Fr., *l.* Ulceration of the larynx consecutive upon typhus.

LARYNGY'DROPS, m. -ydro'spos (-is). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Ger., *Kehlkopfwassersucht*. Oedema of the glottis.

LAR'YNX, m. -yn'gos (-is). Gr., λάρυγξ. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Kehlkopf*. The organ of voice, situated at the superior anterior part of the neck, below the tongue and the

LAS'EROL. A brown, resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_5$ (or $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$).

LASER'PITIN. Fr., *laserpitine*. Ger., *L.* A bitter principle, $C_{15}H_{22}O_4$, extracted from *Laserpitium latifolium*.

LASERPI'TIUM, n. Fr., *laser*. Ger., *Laserkraut*. Laserwort; a genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**L. album**. *L. latifolium*.—**L. archangelica**. A species found in Europe having bitter, aromatic properties.—**L. asperum**, **L. cervaria**. A variety of *L. latifolium*.—**L. cuneatum**, **L. gallicum**. Fr., *laser de France*. A species the root of which is tonic and diuretic.—**L. glabrum**. A variety of *L. latifolium*.—**L. latifolium**. Fr., *centaurée blanche*. Ger., *breitblättriges Laserkraut*. 1. The herb frankincense, the root of which was once employed as a tonic and stimulant, but is now little used. 2. A variety of the preceding.—**L. libanotis**. *L. glabrum*.—**L. montanum**. *L. siler*.—**L. pruthenicum**. A species used like *L. siler*.—**L. siler**, *L. trifoliatum*. Fr., *laser officinal* (ou *sermontain*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Laserkraut*. A species found in southern Europe. The root is a vulnerary and the seeds have properties similar to those of cumin.—**L. trifurcatum**. *L. cuneatum*.

LASIORRHIZA, f. From λάσιος, hairy, and ρίζα, a root. Fr., *lasiorrhize*. A genus of composite plants.—**L. brasiliensis**. A species a decoction of which is used in Brazil as an astringent in menorrhagia.

LASIOSI'PHON, m. and n. -o'nos (-is). From λάσιος, hairy, and σφών, a tube. A genus of daphnoid plants growing in Abyssinia.—**L. speciosum**, **L. speciosus**.

A shrub used as a vesicatory and masticatory, also as an abortifacient.

LATA'NIA, f. From *latanier*, a native name. Fr., *latanier*. A genus of palms found in the Mascarene Islands.—**L. borbonica**. Fr., *latanier de Bourbon*. The common Bourbon palm. The pulp of the fruit is astringent, and an emulsion of the kernels is used in scorbutic affections.—**L. chinensis**. Fr., *latanier de Chine*. A variety of *L. borbonica*.

LATER'AD. From *latus*, the side. Of Barclay, toward the lateral aspect.

LATERA'LIS. Lateral.—**L. nasi**. 1. Of Santorini, a fasciculus of the compressor nasi. 2. See DEPRESSOR *alte nasi*.—**L. sterni**. Of Percivall, see COSTOSTERNALIS.

LATERALIZED. Fr., *latéralisé*. Directed or restricted to one side.
LATERIREC'TUS, m. From *latus*, a side, and *rectus*, straight. See RECTUS *capitis lateralis*.

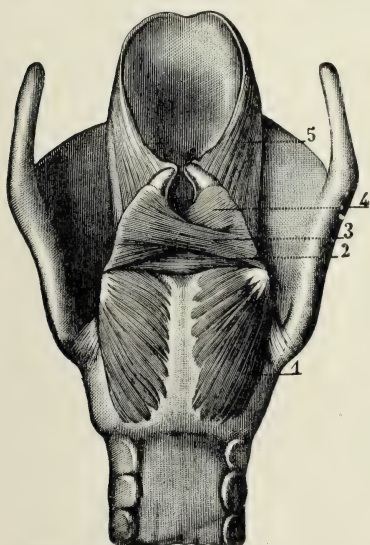
LATERI'TIOUS. Lat., *lateritius* (from *later*, a brick). Ger., *ziegelrot(h)*. Of a brick-red color.

LATERODOR'SAL. Pertaining to the side and to the back.

LATEROFLEX'ION. From *latus*, the side, and *flectere*, to bend. Fr., *latéroflexion*. Ger., *L.* A bending to one side (as of the uterus).

LATEROPOSITION. From *latus*, the side, and *ponere*, to place. Ger., *L.* Lateral displacement.

LATEROPUL'SION. From *latus*, the side, and *pulsio*, a pushing. Fr., *latéropulsion*. Ger., *L.* A propulsion or impulse to one side, particularly a difficulty or inability experienced by a patient to stop a sidewise movement that has been communicated to him.



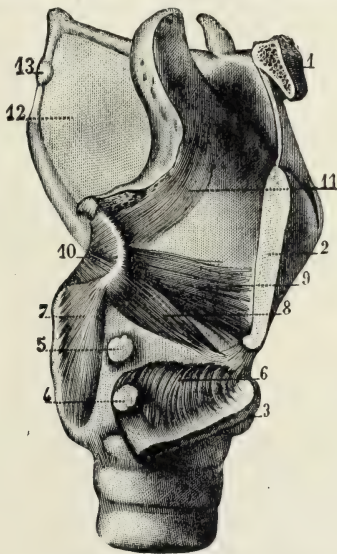
POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE LARYNX. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, posterior cricoarytenoid muscle; 2, 3, 4, different fasciculi of the arytenoid muscle; 5, arytenoepiglottidean muscle.

hyoid bone, lying in the median line of the body, and extending down to the trachea. It consists of three single cartilages (the thyroid, the cricoid, and that of the epiglottis) and three pairs (the arytenoid, the cornicula laryngis, and the cuneiform cartilages). It contains the vocal bands.—**Artificial l.** Ger., *künstlicher Kehlkopf*. A metal or vulcanite tube having a vibratory reed, to replace an excised l.

LA'SANON, **LA'SANUM**, n. Gr., λάσανον. 1. A night stool. 2. A bedpan. 3. An obstetric chair.

LASCIV'IA, **LASCIV'ITAS**, f. -civ'ie, -ta'tis. From *lascivus*, wanton. See SATYRIASIS.



LATERAL VIEW OF THE LARYNX. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, body of the hyoid bone; 2, vertical section of the thyroid cartilage; 3, horizontal section of the thyroid cartilage turned downward to show the deep attachment of the cricothyroid muscle; 4, facet of articulation of the small cornu of the thyroid cartilage with the cricoid cartilage; 5, facet on the cricoid cartilage; 6, superior attachment of the cricothyroid muscle; 7, posterior cricoarytenoid muscle; 8, 10, arytenoid muscle; 9, thyroarytenoid muscle; 11, arytenoepiglottidean muscle; 12, middle thyrohyoid ligament; 13, lateral thyrohyoid ligament.

LAT'ERORETROVER'SION. From *latus*, the side, *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *latéro-rétroversion*. Retroversion with a deviation to one side.

LATEROVER'SION. From *latus*, the side, and *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *latérotation*. Ger., *Seitenneigung*. An inclining to one side away from the median line.

LA'TEX, n. *Lat'icis.* Gr., *γάμα*. Fr., *l., lait* (2d. def.). Ger., *Flüssigkeit, Feuchtigkeit, Milchsaff* (2d. def.). 1. The gelatinous substance inclosing the spores in *Phallus impudicus*. 2. The milky juice of plants; by extension, any kind of viscid fluid in laticiferous vessels.—**Latices lactei.** The receptaculum chyli.—**L. salivalis.** See **SALIVA**.

LATH'YRIN. Fr., *lathyrine*. Ger., *L.* A bitter principle extracted from a species of *Lathyrus*.

LATH'YRISM. Lat., *lathyrismus*. Fr., *lathyrisme*. Ger., *Lathyrismus*. A morbid condition due to the use of *Lathyrus cicera* for food, observed in the mountains of Kabylia. It is chiefly characterized by symptoms of transverse hæmorrhagic myelitis, and bears some resemblance to beriberi.

LATH'YRUS, m. and f. From *λάθυρος*, a kind of pulse. Fr., *gesse, guisse*. Ger., *Platterbse*. A genus of leguminous herbs.—**L. cicera.** Fr., *gessette*. Ger., *rot(h)e Kichern*. Flat-podded vetch. The seeds are eaten in Spain, though their use is said to be injurious (see **LATHYRISM**). They contain two active principles, apparently oxidized hydrocarbons.—**L. currentifolius.** *L. ochrus*.—**L. macrorrhizus.** Fr., *corméle*. Ger., *knollige Walderbse*. Bitter vetch; astringent and formerly used in dysentery and as a vulnerary and diuretic.—**L. ochrus.** Fr., *pois jaunâtre*. Ger., *Ochererbse*. A species the seeds of which are used as an astringent.—**L. sativus.** Fr., *gesse cultivée*. Ger., *Saatplatterbse*. The chickling vetch, *λάθυρος* of Theophrastus. Its grains and those of the variety *semimaculatus* are edible, and were once used in medicine.—**L. tuberosus.** Fr., *gesse tubéreuse*. Ger., *knollige Platterbse*. The earth nut. The roots were once official in Europe under the name of *glandes terrestres*, and are still sometimes employed in domestic practice in diarrhœa and dysentery.

LA'TI, m. pl. The proglottides of *Tœnia solium*.

LATIB'ULUM, n. From *latere*, to lurk. The lurking place of any poison or disease.

LA'TICA, f. From *latere*, to lurk. See **AMPHEMERINA**.

LATICUS. From *latere*, to lurk. Fr., *latique*. Ger., *schleichend*. Latent.

LATIS'SIMOCONDYLOID'EUS, m. From *latus*, broad, and *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle. See **EPITROCHLEOANCON'EUS**.

LATIS'SIMUS, m. Superl. of adj. *latus*, broad (*musculus* understood). A very broad muscle.—**L. colli.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**L. dorsi.** Fr., *grand dorsal*. Ger., *breiter Rückenmuskel*. 1. In man, a muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the 6 or 7 lower dorsal vertebrae and the lumbar aponeurosis, also from the iliac crest and the last 3 or 4 ribs, and is attached to the bicipital groove of the humerus. It draws the arm downward and backward, and lifts the body in climbing. 2. See **DORSOHUMERALIS**.—**L. pectoris.** See **PECTORALIS superficialis**.

LATITU'DO, f. *-u'dinis*. From *latus*, broad. Breadth.—**L. humeri.** See **SCAPULA**.

LA'TOR, m. *-o'ris*. From *lat*, supine stem of *ferre*, to bear. That which bears or conveys, hence a nerve.

LATRINE'. Lat., *latrina, latrinum, lavatrina*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* A vessel, box, or long, narrow, and deep trench for the reception of excrementitious matter.

LATRODEC'TUS, m. Fr., *latrodecete*. A genus of dark-colored spiders found in tropical countries, with a hairy body and long claws. Said to be poisonous.—**L. katipo.** A New Zealand species found among the rushes and sedges near the sea shore. Its bite is said to be dangerous and even fatal.—**L. malmignathus.** A diminutive species common in Italy, Spain, Algeria, etc., of a som-

bre color, with from thirteen to fifteen blood-red spots scattered over the globular abdomen, and very pointed at the anus. Its bite is said to be poisonous, producing fever resulting in lethargy.—**L. tredecius punctatus.** A poisonous species whose bite gives rise to diffused pain, great restlessness, and prostration.

LAT'TICE. Fr., *treillis*. Ger., *Gitter*. A structure formed of light shafts crossing each other.—**L. work.** See **L.—L. work of the thalamus**. Ger., *Gitterschicht des Thalamus*. See **RETICULAR FORMATION**.

LA'TUM, n. See **BROAD LIGAMENT of the uterus**.

LA'TUS, n. *Lat'ris*. Fr., *côte*. Ger., *Seite*. The side of anything.

LAUCA'NIA, f. Gr., *λαυκανή*. See **GUTTUR, GULA, MENTUM, and ŒSOPHAGUS**.

LAUD'ABLE. Lat., *laudabilis* (from *laudare*, to praise). Fr., *louable*. Ger., *laudabel*. Healthy, having the normal qualities (said formerly of pus).

LAUD'ANIN(E). Lat., *laudanina*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laudanin*. A base, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$ (or $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$), found in opium.

LAUD'ANIZED. Lat., *laudanisatus*. Fr., *laudanisé*. Mixed with or containing laudanum.

LAUD'ANOSINE. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laudanosin*. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$.

LAUD'ANUM. Probably a contraction of *laudatum medicamentum* (the celebrated remedy) or *laude dignum* (the praiseworthy remedy), although by some supposed to be from *ladanum* (*q. v.*); a Paracelsian name for tincture of opium, formerly applied also to any anodyne. See **TINCTURA OPII** (under **OPIUM**).—**Denarcotized l.** *L.* prepared with denarcotized opium.—**Deodorized l.** See **TINCTURA OPII deodorata** (under **OPIUM**).—**L. liquidum Sydenhami, Sydenham's l.** See **Vinum OPII** (under **OPIUM**).

LAUD'ANUMIZED. Brought under the influence of laudanum.

LAUGH. Gr., *γέλως*. Lat., *risus*. Fr., *rire*. Ger., *Lachen*. The characteristic sound produced in laughing (*q. v.*).—**Canine l., Sardonic l.** See **RISUS sardonicus**.

LAURAL'DEHYD(E). Ger., *Lauraldehyd*. See **LAURIC aldehyde**.

LAUR'ATE. Fr., *l.* A salt of lauric acid.

LAUR'EL. 1. See **LAUREUS**. 2. *Prunus laurocerasus*. 3. In the Argentine Republic, *Strychnodaphne suaveolens*. 4. In the pl., *l's*, l.-like plants.

LAUREL'IA, f. Fr., *laurélie*. A genus of laurels.—**L. Novæ Zealandiæ.** New Zealand laurel, the *pukatea* of the natives. Its inner bark is a powerful anodyne.

LAUREL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide laurétique*. A fatty, syrupy acid obtained from the pericarp of the fruits of *Laurus nobilis*, in which it occurs as a potassic salt.

LAUR'ENE. Fr., *laurène*. Ger., *Lauren*. A dimethylpropylbenzene known in two isomeric forms.

LAUR'ENOL. A certain proprietary antiseptic and deodorizer.

LAURE'TIN. Fr., *laurétine*. A fatty substance extracted from the seeds of *Laurus nobilis*.

LAUR'IC. Of or pertaining to the genus *Laurus*.—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide laurinique*. Ger., *Laurinsäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, derived from *Laurus nobilis*, butter, and coconut oil.—**L. aldehyde.** Ger., *Laurinaldehyd*. A body, $C_{12}H_{24}O$, bearing the same relation to l. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid.

LAUR'IN. A compound of glyceryl and lauric acid.

LAURIN'IC ACID. See **LAURIC acid**.

LAURI'NUS. Of or pertaining to laurel.

LAUROCER'ASIN. Amorphous amygdalin.

LAUROCER'ASUS, m. From *laurus*, laurel, and *cerasus*, the cherry tree. 1. A section of the genus *Prunus*. 2. The leaves of *Prunus l.*—**Aqua laurocerasi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau (distillée) de laurier-cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kirschchlorbeerrasser*. Cherry laurel water; made by distilling the fresh leaves of *Prunus l.* with water.

LAURONE. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lauron*. A crystalline substance (the acetone corresponding to lauric acid), obtained by the distillation of calcium laurate.

LAURONOLIC ACID. Fr., *acide lauronolique*. A monobasic acid, $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$, isomeric with campholacetone.

LAUROSTEARATE. Fr., *laurostéarate*. A salt of laurostearic (lauric) acid.

LAUROSTEARIC ACID. Ger., *Laurostearinsäure*. Of Marsson, see LAURIC acid.

LAUROSTE'ARIN. See LAURIN.

LAUROSTE'ARONE. See LAURONE.

LAUROTET'ANIN(E). A tetanizing alkaloid found in various laurineous plants.

LAUROXYLIC ACID. Fr., *acide lauroxylique*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, an oxidation product of laurene.

LAURUS, m. *Lau'ri, lau'rus*. Fr., *laurier*. Ger., *Lorbeer*. A genus of plants formerly including most of the laurels.—*L. nobilis*. Fr., *laurier commun*. Ger., *edler Lorbeer*. The laurel tree. The leaves and the berries contain a volatile oil upon which their aromatic properties depend, and from the berries is obtained by expression a concrete oil which is excitant and narcotic. The leaves, fruit, and oil are used now chiefly to impart a pleasant odor to external remedies. An infusion of the fruit has been used in impetigo.

LAU'RYL. Fr., *lauryle*. A univalent radicle, $C_{12}H_{25}$, not yet isolated. Its hydride is dodecane.

LAU'RYLENE. Fr., *laurylène*. Ger., *Laurylen*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{24}$, found in the mineral oil of Rangoon and in the distillation products of a calcareous soap made with fish oil.

LAUTIS'SIMUS, superl. of *lautus*, washed. Very thoroughly purified.

LAVAC'RUM, n. From *lavare*, to wash. A bath or lotion.—*L. ophthalmicum*. See COLLYRIUM.

LAVAGE (Fr.). *n.* La^3 -va³zh. From *lavare*, to wash. Ger., *Waschung*. A washing, especially a washing of the stomach by the repeated introduction of water into it and its withdrawal from it through a stomach tube.—*L. électrique*. The introduction of a quantity of liquid into the stomach, after which the patient swallows a small stomach electrode that is connected with one pole of a battery, an ordinary electrode, connected with the other pole, being placed over the seventh dorsal vertebra or the epigastric region.—*L. interne*. Hypodermoclysis of a sterilized saline solution.

LAVAMEN'TUM, n. From *lavare*, to wash. See ENEMA.

LAVAN'DULA, f. Fr., *lavande* (1st and 2d def's), *fleurs de lavande* (2d def.). Ger., *Lavendel* (1st def.), *Lavendelblumen* (2d def.), *Lavendelblüthen* (2d def.). Syn.: *flores lavandulæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of labiate plants, the lavenders. 2. Lavender flowers.—*L. angustifolia*. *L. vera*.—*L. latifolia*. Fr., *lavande à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättriger Lavendel*. A species having stimulant flowers; by some identified with *L. spica*.—*L. officinalis*. See *L. vera*.—*L. pyrenaica*. A variety of *L. vera*.—*L. spica*. Fr., *lavande commune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Lavendel*. Common lavender, formerly regarded as a variety of *L. vera*. Its essential oil, oil of spike (Fr., *essence d'aspic*), has a less delicate fragrance than true oil of lavender. It is used in veterinary medicine.—*L. stœchas*. Fr., *stœchas arabique*. Ger., *Schopflavendel*. French lavender, the *στροιχάς* of Dioscorides. The flowers are used by the Arabs as an expectorant and antispasmodic.—*L. vera*. Fr., *lavande officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ächter Lavendel*. The true lavender. Lavender flowers and their oil are a stimulant and tonic, and were once considered remedial in all disorders of the head and nerves, but are now chiefly employed in perfumery or as a pleasant adjuvant to other remedies.—*L. vulgaris*. *L. vera*.—*Oleum lavandulæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *Oleum lavandulæ florum* [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of lavender.—*Spiritus lavandulæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat*

(ou esprit) de lavande. Ger., *Lavendelspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 2 parts [Br. Ph.] of oil of lavender in 97 and 98 parts, respectively, of alcohol; or by macerating for from 12 to 24 hours and evaporating, so as to make 60 parts of distilled spirit, 15 parts of lavender flowers with 45 parts each of alcohol and water [Ger. Ph.].—*Spiritus lavandulæ compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*.—*Tinctura lavandulæ aromatica* (seu *composita* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], seu *rubra*). Fr., *esprit de lavande composé*. Compound spirit of lavender. The U. S. preparation is made by dissolving 8 parts of oil of lavender and 2 of oil of rosemary in 680 of alcohol, adding 270 of water, and a mixture of 10 parts of nutmeg, 4 of cloves, 8 of red saunders and 18 of cinnamon made into a coarse powder, and treating in a percolator with enough diluted alcohol to make 1,000 parts (8 pints) of tincture; the Br. preparation is made by macerating in 2 pints of rectified spirit, for 7 days, 150 grains each of bruised cinnamon and bruised nutmeg and 300 grains of red saunders, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the filtrate of 1½ fluid drachm of oil of lavender and 10 minims of oil of rosemary, and adding enough rectified spirit to make 2 pints of tincture.

LAVA'TERA, f. From *Lavaters*, a physician of Zurich. Fr., *l. lavatère*. Ger., *Staudenpappel*. A genus of malvaceous plants.—*L. thuringiaca*. Fr., *l. de Thuringe*. A species growing throughout southern Europe. The leaves and flowers, and in Russia also the root, are employed medicinally as a substitute for those of *Althæa officinalis*.—*L. triloba*. Fr., *l. à trois lobes*. Three-lobed tree mallow; a species found in Spain, having the same properties as those of *L. thuringiaca*.—*L. vulgaris*. *L. thuringiaca*.

LAVA'TION. Lat., *lavatio* (from *lavare*, to wash). See LAVAGE.—**Gaseous l.** The internal administration of gaseous mineral waters or the rectal injection of gas, in order that the elimination of the gas may, so to speak, wash the lungs.—**L. of the blood.** Intravenous injection of water for the purpose of increasing the elimination of harmful substances in blood infection.

LAVE'MENT. From *lavare*, to wash. Fr., *l.* See ENEMA.

LAVENDER. See LAVANDULA (1st and 2d def's).

LAVEN'DULA, f. See LAVANDULA.

LAVIPED'IUM, n. From *lavare*, to wash, and *pes*, the foot. See PEDILUVIUM.

LAW. A.-S., *laga, lage, lag, lah*. Gr., *νόμος*. Lat., *lex*. Fr., *loi*. Ger., *Gesetz*. A general rule or principle governing individual events.—**Ampère's l.** A l. to the effect that the directing force of electric currents on mobile magnets causes the latter's austral pole to deviate to the left of the current.—**Avogadro's l.** The l. that, if the temperature and external pressure remain the same, all gases contain the same number of molecules in equal volumes.—**Berthollet's l's.** 1. A l. that when two salts are caused "to react by means of a solvent, if, in the course of double decomposition, a new salt can be produced less soluble than those already mixed, this salt will be produced." 2. A l. that when dry heat is applied to "two salts, if, by double decomposition, a new salt can be produced more volatile than the salts previously mixed, this salt will be produced."—**Boudin's l.** The l. of the antagonism of malarial and tuberculous disease.—**Boyle's l.** The l. that the volume occupied by a fixed quantity of every gas is inversely proportional, and the density is directly proportional to the pressure applied to the gas.—**Brewster's l.** Syn.: *tangential l.* The l. which declares that for any substance the polarizing angle is equal to that angle of incidence at which the portion of light that is reflected is at right angles to the portion that is refracted.—**Bunsen's l's.** Chemical principles governing the reactions

occurring between compound bodies when one of the compounds is present in considerable excess.—**Charles's l.** 1. A l. which states that when the pressure is constant the volume of a gas varies as the absolute temperature.—**Colles's l.** A l. based on the clinical observation that in no instance has the suckling of a child congenitally infected with syphilis resulted in syphilitic ulceration of the mother's breast.—**Coulomb's l.** 1. The l. governing electric attractions and repulsions. It declares that electrified particles attract or repel each other with a force directly proportionate to the quantity of electricity acting, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the particles. 2. A l. that the force of torsion is proportional to the angle of torsion.—**Courvoisier's l.** The l. that when the common bile duct is obstructed by a calculus, dilatation of the gall bladder is rare; when it is otherwise obstructed, such dilatation is common.—**Dalton's l.** 1. The l. that the tension of a mixture of several gases or of a gas and a vapor is equal to the sum of the tensions which each would separately possess. 2. A principle determining that the tension and the amount of the vapor which will saturate a given space at a given temperature are the same whether the space is completely empty or filled with a gas. 3. See *L. of multiple proportions*. 4. See *L. of reciprocal proportions*.—**Delbœuf's l.** The l. that if in any species a number of individuals, bearing a ratio not infinitely small to the entire number of births, are in every generation born with a particular variation which is neither beneficial nor injurious, and if it is not counteracted by reversion, the proportion of the new variety to the original form will increase till it approaches indefinitely near to equality.—**Donders's l.** See *Listing's l.*—**Dulong and Petit's l.** The l. that the specific heat of any solid elementary body is in inverse ratio to its atomic weight, i. e., that the product of the specific heat and the atomic weight is a constant number for all elementary bodies.—**Faraday's l's of electrolysis.** 1. A l. that electrolysis can not take place unless the electrolyte is a conductor. 2. That the electrolytic action is the same in all parts of the electrolyte. 3. That the same electric current decomposes quantities of the electrolytes directly proportional to their chemical equivalents. 4. The l. that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed is directly proportional to the quantity of electricity that passes through it; i. e., to the product of the strength of the current by the time during which it is acting.—**Fechner's l.** See *Psychophysical l.*—**Fleischl's l. of contraction.** In physiology, a l. according to which a nerve may be divided into an upper and a lower pole, the nerve responding most readily to descending currents at the former, and to ascending currents at the latter.—**Fundamental biological l.** Of Haeckel, the l. that the ontogeny (the life history of the individual) is a short repetition of the phylogeny (the history of a species).—**Gay Lussac's l.** 1. The l. that the tension of a gas varies directly with the temperature if the volume remains the same. 2. The l. that when gases or vapors react on each other the volumes both of the factors and of the products of the reaction always bear to each other some very simple numerical ratio. 3. The l. regulating the expansion of gases by heat, which asserts that air and all of the less liquefiable gases have a coefficient of expansion of $\frac{1}{273}$; in other words, their volume at any temperature receives an increment equal to $\frac{1}{273}$ of their volume at 0° C. for every increase of 1° C. in the temperature, and suffers a corresponding decrement for diminution in the temperature. The l. is not rigorously exact, although very nearly so for the permanent gases. Moreover, the l. as enunciated by Gay Lussac gave a different coefficient from the true one here laid down.—**Godelier's l.** The l. that tuberculous disease of the peritonæum is always accompanied by

similar disease of the pleura.—**Graham's l.** The l. that the rate at which a gas diffuses through a porous membrane is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.—**Gudden's l.** The l. that lesions of the cerebral cortex do not produce lesions of the peripheral nerves.—**Guérin's l.** The l. that in rachitic bony deformities the malformations proceed from below upward, and that their degree is in proportion to their duration.—**Henry's l., Henry and Dalton's l.** The l. that the amount by weight of gas absorbed by a liquid is directly proportional to the pressure at which absorption takes place.—**Hooke's l.** The l. that if a body is distorted within the limits of perfect elasticity, the force with which it reacts is simply proportional to the amount of distortion. As a consequence of this l., the oscillations set up on the constraint being removed suddenly are isochronous.—**Hunter's l.** The l. (now discredited) that two febrile diseases can not exist in the organism at the same time.—**Huxley's l.** The l. that the physical differences between man and the most highly developed apes are less than those between the higher and lower apes.—**Kirchoff's l.** The l. that when a beam of light is passed through a transparent body the latter absorbs just those luminous rays which it is capable of emitting when heated to incandescence.—**L. of abridged transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der abgekürzten (oder vereinfachten) Vererbung*. The l. that in the ontogeny of an individual the forms assumed do not wholly agree with those of its assumed ancestral history, but that there are many breaks in its continuity.—**L. of acquired (or adapted) transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der angepassten (oder erworbenen) Vererbung*. The l. that under certain conditions the characteristics acquired by one generation are transmitted to those succeeding it.—**L's of conservative transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der erhaltenden (oder konservativen) Vererbung*. The l's controlling the transmission of inherited characteristics.—**L. of contemporaneous transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gleichzeitigen (oder homochronen) Vererbung*. The l. that changes in an organism appear at the same period as they did in its progenitor.—**L. of continuous transmission.** See *L. of uninterrupted transmission*.—**L. of definite proportions.** The l. that when two or more bodies unite to form a chemical compound they unite in a certain definite and constant proportion.—**L. of diffusion of gases.** See *Graham's l.*—**L. of eccentricity of sensation.** The l. that a sensation is referred to the termination or end organ of the stimulated nerve and not to the nerve centre.—**L. of established transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der befestigten (oder constituierten) Vererbung*. The l. that the acquired characteristics of an individual are more apt to be transmitted the longer it has been exposed to the causes which have given rise to the acquired characteristics.—**L. of functional substitution.** Fr., *loi de suppléance*. Of Vulpian, a l. asserting the assumption by the intact portion of an animal's brain of the functions of a portion which has been destroyed or injured.—**L. of habitual transmission.** See *L. of established transmission*.—**L. of homochronous transmission.** See *L. of contemporaneous transmission*.—**L. of homotopic transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gleichörtlichen (oder homotopen) Vererbung*. The l. that variations or acquired characteristics appear in the same parts of the organism in the descendant as in the ancestor.—**L. of interrupted (or latent) transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der unterbrochenen (oder latenten) Vererbung*. The l. that individuals do not resemble their parents, but their ancestors of a second or more remote generation.—**L. of mixed transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gemischten (oder amphigenen, oder beiderseitigen) Vererbung*. The l. that individuals inherit characteristics from both of their parents.—**L. of molecular weights.** The l. that the weight of a molecule is the sum of the weights of its

atoms and that the relative molecular weight of a compound is equal to the sum of the atomic weights of its components divided by two.—**L. of multiple proportions.** Fr., *loi des proportions multiples*. Ger., *Gesetz der vielfachen Verbindungsverhältnisse*. The l. that when two substances unite to form a series of chemical compounds the proportions in which they unite are simple multiples of one another or of one common proportion.—**L. of organic balance.** Fr., *loi de balancement organique*. The l. that excess of structural development of one part of an organism is compensated for by the retarded development of another.—**L. of progress.** The l. that there has been a continual increase in the perfection of organisms in the successive periods of the earth's history.—**L. of progressive transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der fortschreitenden (oder progressiven) Vererbung*. The l's controlling the transmission of acquired characteristics.—**L. of reciprocal proportions.** Fr., *loi des proportions réciprocales*. In chemistry, the l. that the proportions in which two elementary bodies unite with a third body are simple multiples or simple fractions of the proportions in which these two bodies unite with each other.—**L. of refraction.** See under REFRACTION.—**L. of sexual transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der geschlechtlichen (oder sexuellen) Vererbung*. The l. that a parent of each sex transmits peculiarities to children of its own sex which are not transmitted to those of the opposite.—**L. of simplified transmission.** See *L. of abridged transmission*.—**L. of sines.** The l. of refraction (see under REFRACTION).—**L. of transmission in corresponding periods of life** [Darwin]. See *L. of contemporaneous transmission*.—**L. of uninterrupted transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der ununterbrochenen (oder kontinuierlichen) Vererbung*. The l. that in most species of animals and plants each generation is similar to the one preceding it.—**L. of volumes.** Fr., *loi des volumes*. See *Gay Lussac's l.* (2d def.).—**Lenz's l.** "The l. that if the relative position of two conductors, A and B, of which A is traversed by a current, be changed, a current is induced in B in such a direction that, by its electrodynamic action on the current in A, it would have imparted to the conductors a motion of the contrary kind to that by which the inducing action was produced."—**Levret's l.** The l. of the coincidence of marginal insertion of the umbilical cord with placenta prævia.—**Listing's l.** The l. that "if, with normal eyes and parallel visual lines, the visual line passes from the primary position into any other position, the rotatory movement of the eyeball in this secondary position is of such a kind as if it (the eyeball) had been turned round a fixed axis, lying perpendicular to the first and second direction of the visual line."—**Malaguti's l.** The l. that when solutions of two different salts are mixed, "metathesis occurs and four salts result, the proportions of the salts to each other are dependent on the strength or intensity of force with which the respective basic and acid radicles are united."—**Mariotte's l.** See *Boyle's l.*—**Metchnikoff's l.** The l. that the leucocytes, in the presence of bacterial invasion, act as phagocytes.—**Ohm's l.** A l. respecting the intensity of thermoelectric currents which declares: (1) that it is in inverse proportion to the length of the external circuit, i. e., to the external resistance; (2) that it is directly proportional to the transverse section of the same circuit; and (3) that it is directly proportional to the coefficient of the circuit's conductivity.—**Pfütter's l. of contraction or stimulation.** The l. that a nerve is stimulated only on passing into the catelectrotonic state on the disappearance of the anelectrotonic condition.—**Profeta's l.** The l. (subject to many exceptions) that mothers in the contagious stage of syphilis do not infect their healthy offspring by nursing them.—**Psychophysical l.** A l. enunciated by Fechner and others according to which the magnitudes of the sensations

produced by given stimuli form an arithmetical progression, while the stimuli themselves form a geometrical progression—the sensations, in other words, varying as the logarithms of the stimuli. This l. finds its mathematical expression in Fechner's formula (*q. v.*). It is said to hold fairly good for stimuli and sensations of medium intensity, but not for those that are high or low in the scale.—**Ritter and Valli's l.** Ger., *Ritter-Valli'sches Gesetz*. The l. of increased inherent (e. g., electric) excitability in a nerve when separated from its centre. The heightened irritability begins at the proximal and extends toward the distal end, eventually disappearing in the same order.—**Stokes's l.** The l. that muscles situated beneath an inflamed serous or mucous membrane are paralyzed.—**Tangential l.** See *Brewster's l.*—**Volta's l. (of tension).** Ger., *Volta'sches Spannungsgesetz*. The l. that the contact of two heterogeneous bodies gives rise to an electromotor force which is always equal to the algebraic difference of their electric conditions. This difference is a constant quantity for the same substances, and is independent of their individual charge of electricity.—**Von Baer's l. of development.** The l. that the progress of development is from the general to the special.—**Vulpian's l.** See *L. of functional substitution*.—**Waller's l. of degeneration.** The l. that if a spinal nerve is completely divided, the peripheral portion undergoes fatty degeneration, while the proximal part preserves its original character.—**Weber's l.** The l. that "when a stimulus is continually increased the smallest increase of sensation which we can appreciate remains the same, if the proportion of the increase of stimulus to the whole stimulus remains the same."—**Wyssakowitch's l.** The l. that an unbroken epithelial covering protects against bacterial invasion.

LAWSONIA, f. From *Lawson*, a proper name. Fr., *l. lawsonie*. Ger., *Lawsonie*. A genus of lythraceous plants.—**L. alba.** Fr., *l. d'orient*. Ger., *weisse Lawsonie*. The Egyptian privet, the camphire of the Scriptures. The powdered leaves constitute henna. All parts of the plant are astringent. It is used in the East, internally and externally, in jaundice and various skin diseases, including leprosy.

LAX'ANS. -ant'is. See LAXATIVE.

LAXA'TIO, f. -o'nis. Fr., *laxation*. Ger., *Laxi(e)ren, Erschlaffung*. Relaxation.

LAX'ATIVE. Lat., *laxans, laxativus*. Fr., *laxatif*. Ger., *laxi(e)rend, abführend*. Relaxing, loosening; as a n. (Lat., *laxativum*; Fr., *laxatif*; Ger., *Laxi[e]rmittel, mild abführendes Mittel*), a mild purgative.

LAXATI'VUS. See LAXATIVE.

LAXA'TOR, m. -o'ris. From *laxare*, to relax. Fr., *relâcheur*. Ger., *Erschlaffer*. A relaxer.—**L. auris internus, L. tympani (major)** [Sömmerring]. Fr., *muscle interne du marteau*. Ger., *grosser Erschlaffer des Trommelfells*. A muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. Passing backward through the Glaserian fissure, it is inserted into the neck of the malleus just above the processus gracilis. It is supplied by the tympanic branch of the facial nerve. It has been regarded as ligamentous.—**L. tympani minor** [Sömmerring]. Fr., *muscle supérieur du marteau*. Ger., *kleiner Erschlaffer des Trommelfells*. A very small muscle extending from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists, and by others it is supposed to be ligamentous.

LAXIQUIN'IN(E). Quinine combined with a laxative.

LAX'ITAS, f. -ta'tis. Looseness.—**L. alvi.** Diarrhœa.—**L. gingivarum.** A relaxed spongy state of the gums.—**L. ingestorum, L. intestinorum.** Diarrhœa.—**L.**

scroti. See *Pendulous SCROTUM*.—**L. ventriculi.** Atony of the stomach.

LAX'OL. A proprietary preparation of castor oil.

LAX'UM, n. Diminution of physiological energy.

LAX'US. Lax.

LAY'ER. Lat., *stratum*. Fr., *couche, feuillet*. Ger., *Lage, Schicht*. A structure spread out like a sheet.—**Animal germ l.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**Animal l. of the blastoderm** [von Baer]. Fr., *feuillet animal (du blastoderme)*. See *EPIBLAST*.—**Bacillary l.** The posterior papillae with their rodlike processes in the electric plate of *Gymnotus*.—**Bacillar l. of the retina.** Lat., *tunica Jacobi*. Fr., *couche à (ou des) bâtonnets de la rétine*. Ger., *Stäbchen und Zapfenschicht der Netzhaut*. The outermost l. of the retina, the one nearest the chorioid, and intimately connected with the l. of hexagonal pigment cells. It is composed of rods and cones having a somewhat peculiar arrangement. In the immediate vicinity of the macula lutea each cone is surrounded by a single row of rods, but throughout the rest of the retina the number of rods is much larger than the number of cones.—**Barren l. of the cortex cerebri.** Fr., *couche plate*. The fourth l. of nerve cells of Meynert.—**Basement l.** See *MEMBRANA PROPRIA*.—**Blastodermic l's.** See *Germ l's*.—**Bowman's l., Bowman's l. of the cornea.** Lat., *membrana anterior elastica*. Ger., *Bowman'sche Schicht*. The anterior layer of the cornea situated immediately beneath the epithelial l.—**Cell l.** See *CELL l.*—**Cellular l.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**Claustral l. of the cerebrocortex.** See *Claustral FORMATION* and *Spindle l.*—**Corneal l., Corneous l.** See *STRATUM corneum*.—**Corneous l. of the blastoderm.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**Cortical l. of the brain.** Lat., *stratum corticale*. Ger., *Rindenschicht*. See *Cerebral COAT*.—**Cremasteric l. of the scrotum.** A l. of the scrotum composed of scattered bundles of unstriated muscle fibres connected together by a connective tissue membrane. The muscular part is continuous with the obliquus internus abdominis, and forms the cremaster muscle. See also *Cremasteric FASCIA*.—**Cuticular l.** Fr., *plateau strié* (1st def.), *couche cuticulaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Cuticularsaum* (2d def.), *Cuticularschicht, Basalsaum* (1st def.), *poröser Saum, Stäbchensaum, Zelldeckel*. Syn.: *lid, basal border* (or *lid*), *striated border* (or *hyaline band*), *cuticula, cuticular border (membrane or structure), limitans externa*. 1. The highly refractive, finely striated, hyaline l. at the free extremity of a typical columnar cell (*q. v.*), especially one of the columnar cells of the small intestine. The striae are parallel to the long axis of the cell, and are by different authors considered to be pore canals (*q. v.*), or protoplasmic prolongations of cell contents. See also *OPERCULUM* and *CELL membrane* (1st def.). 2. See *CUTICLE*.—**Dermal l.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**Elastic longitudinal fibre l.** See *Internal elastic COAT*.—**Embryonic l's.** See *Germ l's*.—**Epithelial l.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**Epithelial glandular l., Epithelioglandular l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet épithélial intestinal (ou glandulo-intestinal, ou épithélio-intestinal)*. Of Reichert and Remak, the hypoblast.—**Epithelium forming l.** Syn.: *infant l.* The deepest cells of an epithelium which multiply and increase in size to take the place of the worn out and exfoliated cells at the surface.—**Epitrichial l.** See *STRATUM epitrichiale*.—**Exterior limiting l. of the iris.** The endothelium covering the anterior surface of the iris.—**External blastodermic l.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**Fibrous l. of the pericardium.** The external l. of the pericardium, consisting of connective tissue fibres which interlace in every direction. It is attached below to the upper surface of the diaphragm, the fibres of both being continuous near the median line. It is also attached to the manubrium and ensiform cartilage of the sternum by ligamentous bands, is continuous for some distance with the larger vessels as tubular prolongations, and gradu-

ally merges with their external coats.—**Fifth l. of the cortex cerebri.** Fr., *couche cinquième*. See *Claustral FORMATION* and *Spindle l.*—**Fourth l. of the cortex cerebri.** Fr., *quatrième couche, seconde couche blanche*. Ger., *Schicht der kleinen Zellen*. A l. composed of numerous small irregular ganglion cells ("small angular corpuscles").—**Fundamental l's.** Fr., *feuilletts fondamentaux*. See *Primitive l's*.—**Ganglion cell l.** See *STRATUM gelatinosum*.—**Ganglionic l.** A small l. of angular nerve cells lying between the third and fourth l's, sometimes observed in the cerebral cortex, especially in the motor region.—**Gelatinous l.** See *STRATUM gelatinosum* and cf. *TUNICA media* (2d def.).—**Germ (or Germinal) l's.** The l's into which the blastoderm divides, termed, respectively, from without inward, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. Cf. *EPIBLAST*, *MESOBLAST*, *HYPOBLAST*, *SOMATOPLEURE*, and *SPANCHNOPLEURE*.—**Granular l.** See *STRATUM granulosum*.—**Granular l. of dentin.** The l. next the cementum, in which the solid matter has the appearance of granules of varying size, with intervening (interglobular) spaces.—**Granular l. of the epidermis.** See *STRATUM granulosum epidermidis*.—**Granule l.** See *STRATUM granulosum*.—**Henle's l.** Syn.: *sheath of Henle*. An incomplete l. of oblong, flattened, non-nucleated cells forming the outer part of the inner root sheath of a hair. This l. is distinct only in the middle part of the hair follicle; toward either extremity it is fused with Huxley's l.—**Horny l. (of the epidermis).** See *STRATUM corneum*.—**Huxley's l.** A l., two or three cells deep, of flattened, polygonal, nucleated cells, forming the inner part of the inner root sheath of a hair, and lying between the cuticula of the inner root sheath and Henle's l. It forms a distinct stratum only in the middle part of the hair follicle, becoming fused with Henle's l. toward each extremity of the follicle.—**Hyaline l. of a follicle.** Of Kölliker, the middle l. of the dermic coat of a hair follicle.—**Inner germ l.** See *HYPOBLAST*.—**Intermediate l.** See *STRATUM gelatinosum* and cf. *STRATUM intermedium*, *SUBSTANTIA intermedia*, and *MESOBLAST*.—**Internal blastodermic l.** See *HYPOBLAST*.—**Internal granular l.** Fr., *couche granulee (ou granuleuse) interne*. See *Internal molecular l.*—**Internal granule l.** One of the l's in the retina situated between the internal granular l. and the external reticular l. It consists of rounded or oval nuclear particles somewhat flattened.—**Internal molecular l.** One of the l's which compose the retina, situated between the l. of ganglion cells and the l. of internal granules. It presents a delicate molecular appearance, resembling that found in the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.—**Interolivary l.** See *Intermediary SYSTEM*.—**Interzonal l.** See *Granular l. of dentin*.—**Intestinal fibrous l.** See *Visceral MESOBLAST*.—**Intestinal (glandular) l.** See *HYPOBLAST*.—**Involuted medullary l.** See *LAMINA medullaris*.—**Latticed l.** See *Reticular FORMATION*.—**L. of rods and cones.** See *Bacillar l. of the retina*.—**Lemniscus l. of the tegmentum.** See *Inferior LEMNISCUS*.—**Malpighian l.** Lat., *stratum malpighianum*. See *RETE mucosum*.—**Middle germ l.** See *MESOBLAST*.—**Molecular l.** See *STRATUM moleculare*.—**Motogerminal l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet moto-germinatif*. Of Remak, the mesoblast.—**Mucous l. (of the blastoderm)** [Pander]. Fr., *feuillet muqueux*. Ger., *Schleimschicht*. The hypoblast.—**Muscular l.** A l., as of a mucous membrane or of a blood vessel, consisting of muscular fibres.—**Nervous l. of the blastoderm** [Reichert], **Neuroepidermal l. (of the blastoderm)** [Remak]. Fr., *feuillet nerveux (ou nervoscutané)*. See *EPIBLAST*.—**Nuclear l.** See *STRATUM granulosum*.—**Ollier's l.** See *Osteogenetic l.*—**Oophorous l. of the ovary.** Fr., *couche origène (ou glandulaire)*. The outer portion of the organ, in which the ova are formed.—**Osteoblastic l.** Ger., *Osteoblastenlage*. A

l. of osteoblasts, something like an epithelium, covering the surface of newly formed bone trabeculae.—**Osteogenetic l.** Syn.: *subperiosteal tissue*. The l. of periosteum or perichondrium next the surface of bone or of cartilage which is destined to become bone. It has a loose fibrous structure, and contains numerous osteoblasts which form the outside layer of the bone. As age advances, the osteoblasts of the l. become flattened, and form an epithelioid covering for the bone.—**Outer germ l.** See **EPIBLAST**.—**Papillary l. of the corium.** Lat., *pars papillaris corii*. Fr., *couche papillaire*. The dense part of the corium next the epidermis. It projects into the epidermis in the form of papillae on the ectal side, and insensibly merges into the reticular l. of the corium on the ental side. According to Littré, the papillary l. includes only the papillae.—**Perforated l. of Henle.** See **Internal elastic coat**.—**Pigmental l. (of the primary ocular vesicle).** The retinal pigment l.—**Pigmentary l. of the iris.** Its posterior l.—**Plasma l.** See **Sluggish l.**—**Posterior limiting l. of the iris.** A l. of radiating elastic fibres (the so-called dilator pupillae) forming the fourth l. of the iris from before backward.—**Prickle cell l. of the epidermis.** See **STRATUM spinosum**.—**Primary germinal l's.** The epiblast and mesoblast.—**Primitive l's, Primordial l's.** Fr., *feuillet primitifs (ou primordiaux)*. 1. The primordial epiblast and hypoblast; the l's of a two-layered blastoderm. 2. The l's of a three-layered blastoderm, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast.—**Reticular l. of the corium.** Lat., *pars reticularis corii*. 1. The deeper or ental, less dense part of the corium. It merges insensibly into the subcutaneous connective tissue on one side and into the papillary l. on the other. 2. According to Littré, the corium exclusive of the papillae.—**Reticular l. of the hippocampus major.** See **STRATUM lacunosum**.—**Reticular l. of the iris.** The second l. of the iris from before backward.—**Retinal pigment l.** A l. of pigmented epithelial cells forming the innermost lining of the retina, chorioid, ciliary body, and iris. Embryologically, it is part of the retina.—**Secondary germ l's.** The germ l's after the appearance of the mesoblast; i. e., epiblast, parietal mesoblast, visceral mesoblast, and hypoblast.—**Sensory l.** See **EPIBLAST**.—**Sensory l. of the lens vesicle.** Of Stricker, the deep l. of the lens vesicle.—**Serous l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet séreux*. See **EPIBLAST**.—**Serous l. of the pericardium.** The inner l. of the pericardium. It is also reflected over the heart, and accordingly has a parietal and a visceral portion. It also invests the large blood vessels for some distance.—**Skin fibrous l.** See **Parietal mesoblast**.—**Skin l., Skin sensory l.** See **EPIBLAST**.—**Sluggish l.** The l. of corpuscles next to the wall of a blood vessel, which move more slowly than those in the centre of the stream.—**Spindle l.** Fr., *couche grise*. The fifth l. of cells in a section through one of the cerebral convolutions. It consists mostly of fusiform cells having a vertical arrangement.—**Still l.** [Poissenille]. See **Sluggish l.**—**Striated l. of the internal coat, Subendothelial l.** See **Subepithelial coat**.—**Subpapillary l. of the derma.** See **STRATUM vasculosum cutis**.—**Superpapillary l.** See **RETE mucosum**.—**Sylvian layer (of the opticocinerea).** See **LAMINA medullaris transversa**.—**Tegmental l. of the lemniscus.** See **Inferior lemniscus**.—**Trapezoides l.** A superficial l. of nerve fibres at the upper part of the medulla oblongata which correspond in man to the arciform fibres.—**Trophic l.** See **HYPOBLAST**.—**Vascular l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet vasculaire*. Of Pander, the deepest part of the visceral plate of the mesoblast, as giving origin to the blood vascular elements of the embryo.—**Vascular l. of the iris.** The third l. of the iris, from before backward.—**Vegetative germ l.** See **HYPOBLAST**.—**Vegetative l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet végétatif*. Ger., *vegetatives Blatt*.

Of Remak, the hypoblast.—**Zonular l. (of the opticocinerea).** See **STRATUM zonale**.

LA'ZAR. From *Lazarus*, a proper name. 1. A leper. 2. One having a repulsive and infectious disease.

LAZARET'. See **LAZARETTO**.

LAZARET'TO. From *Lazarus*, a proper name. Fr., *lazaret*. Ger., *Lazareth*. A place for the reception and treatment of those affected with contagious diseases.

LEACH'ING. The process of causing water or other fluid to percolate through some substance (e. g., through wood ashes to extract their soluble constituents).

LEAD. A.-S., *læd*. Gr., *μόλυβδος*. Lat., *plumbum*. Fr., *plomb*. Ger., *Blei*. A metallic element usually occurring native in the form of a sulphide (galena), less often in other combinations, and very rarely uncombined. Symbol, Pb. (from *plumbum*); atomic weight, 206.4. The compounds of l. are poisonous, giving rise to lead colic, lead palsy, etc.—**Black l.** Ger., *Reissblei*. Graphite.—**L. acetate.** Lat., *plumbi acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acetas plumbicus* [Fr. Cod.], *plumbum aceticum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate neutre de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsäures Blei*, *Blei acetat*. A compound of l. and acetic acid. The normal l. acetate, or sugar of l., is a body, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming colorless, transparent prismatic crystals of sweet, astringent taste, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. Used as an astringent.—**L. and opium wash.** See **LOTIO PLUMBI et opii** (under **PLUMBUM**).—

L. carbonate. Lat., *plumbi carbonas* [U. S. Ph.], *plumbum carbonicum*. Fr., *carbonate de plomb*. Ger., *kohlensaures Blei*, *Bleicarbonat*. Normal l. carbonate, a body, $PbCO_3$, occurring native as the mineral cerusite, and also obtained artificially. What is usually called l. carbonate is basic l. carbonate.—**L. iodide.** Lat., *plumbi iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *plumbum iodatum* [Ger. Ph.], *ioduretum plumbicum* [Fr. Cod.], *iodetum plumbicum*. Fr., *iodure de plomb*. Ger., *Jodblei*, *Bleijodür*, *Bleijodid*. A body, PbI_2 , occurring as a heavy, bright-yellow crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. Used typically as a discutient.—**L. line.** The blue line on the gums in l. poisoning.—**L. lotion.** A lotion containing a salt of lead, usually the subacetate.—**L. nitrate.** Lat., *plumbi nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *azotas plumbicus*. Fr., *azotate de plomb*, *nitre de Saturne*. Ger., *salpetersaures Blei*, *Bleisalpeter*, *salpetersaures Bleioxyd*, *Bleinätr*. Plumbic nitrate, a body, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, of sweet astringent taste, readily soluble in water. It is used in solution as an astringent lotion, and internally in hæmoptysis, epilepsy, and asthma.—**L. poisoning.** Ger., *Bleivergiftung*. See **L. ÇACHEXIA**, **L. PALS**, **LEADING**, and **PLUMBISM**.—**L. subacetate.** Lat., *plumbi subacetas*, *subacetas plumbicus*. Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleisubacetat*, *Bleizucker*. Basic l. acetate, a term applied usually to the mixture of basic l. acetates contained in the *liquor plumbi subacetalis* of the U. S. and Br. Ph's.—**Sugar of l.** See under **L. acetate** and **L. subacetate**.—**Test solution of l. acetate** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of l. acetate in 10 parts of distilled water, with a few drops of acetic acid if needed to give a faint acid reaction.

LEAD'ING. Of smelters, a chronic form of lead poisoning induced by their occupation.

LEC'ANE, f. *Lec'anes*. Gr., *λεκάνη* (from *λέκος*, a dish). 1. A basin. 2. The pelvis.

LECAN'IC. Lat., *lecanicus*. See **PELVIC**.

LECANO'RATE. Fr., *lécanorate*. A salt of lecanoric acid.

LECANO'RIC ACID, LECANO'RIN. Fr., *acide lécanorique*. Ger., *Lecanorsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from several lichens, especially from species of the genera *Lecanora*, *Varolaria*, and *Parmelia*.

LE'CITHOPHORE. From *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Ger., *Lecithophor*. Of Van Beneden, the layer of cells forming the floor of the segmentation cavity in the mammalian ovum.

LE'CHO, *f. Le'chus*. Gr., λεχώ (from λέχος, a bed). Ger., *Wöchnerin*. A lying-in woman.

LECHOP'YRA, *f.* From λεχώ, a woman in childbed, and πύρ, fever. Puerperal fever.

LECITHI'GENOUS. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *lecithigène*. Yolk producing.

LE'CITHIN. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *lécithine*. Ger., *L.* A term for a class of bodies, $C_3H_5(C_mH_nO_2)(C_pH_qO_2)OPO[O(OH)_2.C_2H_4N.(CH_3)_3]$, derived from the tissues of the brain and nerves, from amniotic fluid, from yolk of egg, from bile, from spermatozooids, and from certain vegetable substances. All are derivatives of glycerin, formed by the substitution of the molecules of 2 fatty acid radicles for 2 molecules of hydroxyl, while the third molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by a molecule of neurine in combination with phosphoric acid. According to some authorities, the neurine in these compounds loses the elements of water before combining with phosphoric acid.

LE'CITHOID. Gr., λεκιθώδης (from λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lecithodes*. Fr., *lécithode*. Ger., *dotterähnlich* (1st def.). Vitelline, resembling the yolk of an egg.

LE'CITHOL. A compound of glycerophosphoric acid and dynamogen.

LECITHOPHAN'IC ACID. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and φαίνεω, to show. An acid contained in the thallus of some lichens, distinguished from chrysophanic acid by not giving a purple reaction with caustic potash.

LE'CITHOS, *m.* and *f.* See **LECITHUS**.

LE'CITHOUS. See **LECITHOID**.

LE'CITHUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., λέκιθος. Fr., *jaune d'œuf* (1st def.). Ger., *Eigelb* (1st def.). 1. (F.) the yolk of an egg. 2. (M.) pulse or pulse porridge.

LECITHY'MEN, *m.* -γμ'εινος (-is). From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and μῆν, a membrane. The vitelline membrane.

LE'CO, *f. Le'cus*. Gr., ληκώ. The penis.

LECTISTER'NIUM, *n.* From *lectus*, a bed, and *sternere*, to spread out. The special arrangement of a bed formerly considered essential in different diseases.

LEC'TUAL. Lat., *lectualis* (from *lectus*, a bed). Of a disease, confining the patient to the bed.

LECTULUS, *m.* Dim. of *lectus*. A small bed; a litter or cradle.—**L. medicatus**. Ger., *Kräuterkissen*. A pallet or cushion containing dried aromatic herbs, applied (generally hot) in various complaints.—**L. stramineus**. A straw splint.

LEDEBOU'RIA. A section of the genus *Scilla*.—**L. hyacinthina**. *Scilla indica*.

LEDITAN'NIC ACID. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, or $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$, found in *Ledum palustre*.

LED'UM, *m.* Gr., λήδω. Fr., *lédon* (1st def.). Ger., *Kienporst* (1st def.), *Kienrost*. 1. A genus of ericaceous shrubs. 2. The genus *Rhododendron*.—**L. decumbens**. Fr., *lédon couché*. A variety of *L. palustre*.—**L. erectum**. Fr., *lédon droit*. A variety of *L. palustre*.—**L. groenlandicum**. *L. latifolium*. Fr., *lédon à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättriger Porst*. Labrador tea. The leaves are used as a pectoral and tonic.—**L. oil**. See under *L. palustre*.—**L. palustre**. Fr., *lédon des marais*. Ger., *Sumpfporst*. Marsh tea. The leaves are supposed to be narcotic and diuretic. They have been used in eruptive diseases, as a sedative in whooping cough and dysentery, internally and externally in scabies, elephantiasis, etc., and as a febrifuge. They contain an astringent principle (leditanic acid) and a volatile oil which contains, among other ingredients, valerianic acid, ericinol, and l. camphor. In Germany the leaves are substituted for hops in making beer.

LEE'A, *f.* From *Lee*, an English horticulturist. Fr., *lée*. A genus of ampelideous plants.—**L. macrophylla**.

An East Indian species, the astringent, mucilaginous root of which is reputed remedial in ringworm.—**L. sambucina**. Fr., *lée à feuilles de sureau*. A shrub found in the East Indian Archipelago, where the juice of the leaves is used as a stomachic, the root to relieve stomach ache, the wood in decoction for thirst, the juice of the branches and the leaves and berries as a febrifuge and as an application to inflamed eyes, and the steam from a decoction of the leaves to alleviate the pains of gout.—**L. spinosa**. A species found in the East Indian islands. The root is used in exanthematous diseases.—**L. staphylea**. A species growing in Malabar, where the root is used in colic, the leaves as a digestive tonic and externally in gout, and the wood, in decoction, to relieve thirst in fevers.

LEECH. 1. See **HIRUDO**. 2. An old term for a physician.—**Artificial l.** Lat., *hirudo artificialis*. Ger., *Künstlicher, Blutegel*. An instrument for puncturing a part and drawing blood from it by suction after the manner of a l.—**L'dom**. Old terms for the art of healing.—**L. extract**. An extract of the head of the l.; added to blood to prevent its coagulation.—**L'ing**. The abstraction of blood by means of leeches.—**Mechanical l.** See *Artificial l.*

LEFT-BRAINED. Fr., *gaucher du cerveau*. Ger., *links-hirnig*. Having the faculty of speech centred in the left subfrontal convolution.

LEG. Gr., σκέλος, κνήμη. Lat., *crus*. Fr., *jambe*. Ger., *Bein*. 1. A limb used in walking; in man, the lower limb, especially that portion of it that extends from the knee to the ankle. 2. A supporting pillar.—**Bandy l's**. See **GENU varum**.—**Barbadoes l.** Lat., *crus barbadicum*, *bucnemia tropica*. Elephantiasis of the l.—**Black l. of Canada**. A form of purpura said to prevail among the lumbermen of Canada.—**Bowed l's**. See **GENU varum**.—**Cochin l.** Elephantiasis of the leg.—**Crossed l's**. Ankylosis of the hip joint producing crossing of the l's.—**Dentists' l.** Severe pain occurring in the l. muscles of dentists, probably due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation through the rigidly contracted muscles and their associated nerves.—**Dover's l.** Hypochondriasis.—**Lawn tennis l.** A rupture of some of the calf muscles, with localized pain and loss of power in the l.; caused by strain in playing lawn tennis.—**Milk l.** See **PHLEGMASIA alba**.—**Scissors l's**. See **Crossed l's**.—**Weeping l.** A l. affected with eczema madidans.—**White l.** See **PHLEGMASIA alba**.

LEG'NA, *f.* **LEG'NON**, *n.* **LEG'NUM**, *n.* Gr., λέγνη, λέγνον. 1. A fringe. 2. The free border of a lip (of the vulva or of the uterus).

LEGU'MIC ACID, *n.* Fr., *acide légumique*. A decomposition product of legumin; a mixture of aspartic and glutamic acids.

LEGU'MIN. From *legumen*, pulse. Fr., *legumine*. Ger., *L., Pflanzenkäsestoff*. Vegetable casein.

LEIODER'MIA, *f.* From λείος, smooth, and δέρμα, the skin. Ger., *Liodermie*. An atrophic disease of the skin characterized by an abnormally smooth or glossy condition of the surface.—**L. essentialis**. L. occurring as an independent or idiopathic affection; of Auspitz, the xeroderma of Kaposi.—**L. neuritica**. See **Glossy SKIN**.

LEIOMYO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From λείος, smooth, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *léiomyome*. A tumor formed of smooth muscular fibres as a fundamental element, presenting by its texture a more or less pronounced analogy with smooth muscular tissue, and seated in the interior or in the neighborhood of an organ made up of that tissue.

LEI'OPUS. From λείος, smooth, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *liéope*. Ger., *plattfüssig*. Flat-footed; as a n., a flat-footed person.

LE'MA, *f.* Gr., λήμη. Ger., *Augenbutter*. Of old writers, the dried secretion of the Meibomian glands; also a discharge from the eye.—**L. palpebralis**. See **L.**

LEMA'LEUS. Ger., *triefäugig, blödsichtig*. Affected with lema.

LE'ME, f. See LEMA.

LEMITHOCHORTON, n. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

LEM'MA, n. *Lem'matos (-is)*. Gr., *λέμμα* (from *λέπειν*, to peel). Lit., bark, cortex. 1. Furfur. 2. Of Owen, a limiting membrane or sheath (e. g., the vitelline membrane, sarcolemma, neurilemma, etc.).

LEM'NA, f. Fr., *lenticule*. Ger., *Wasserlinse*. Duckmeat, duckweed; a genus of plants.—**L. gibba.** Ger., *buckelige Wasserlinse*. A species formerly used like *L. polyrrhiza*.—**L. major.** *L. polyrrhiza*.—**L. minor.** Fr., *lenticule à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleine Wasserlinse*. The lesser duckweed. It was once used like *L. polyrrhiza* and other species.—**L. polyrrhiza.** Ger., *vielwurzelige Wasserlinse*. Greater duckweed; formerly used as a refrigerant in gouty inflammation and in jaundice.

LEMNIS'CUS, m. Gr., *ληνίσκος* (from *λήνος*, anything woolen). Fr., *lemnisque* (1st def.), *lemnisc* (2d def.). Ger., *Schleife* (2d def.). Syn.: *fillet* (2d def.). 1. See TENT. 2. A triangular bundle of nerve fibres forming an upward continuation of those of the interolivary tract reaching to the pons Varolii and turning around the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. It has a thin covering of gray matter. 3. In tapeworms, the penis.—**Inferior l.** Lat., *stratum lemnisci inferius*. Ger., *unteres Schleifenblatt*. Of Meynert, a layer consisting of the fasciculi of nerve fibres in the tegmentum which are derived from the inferior corpora quadrigemina, situated just above the superior cerebellar peduncle, and itself partly covered by the superior l.—**Lateral l.** Lat., *l. lateralis*. The lateral part of the inferior l.—**Lower l.** See *Inferior l.*—**Median l.**, **Superior l.**, **Upper l.** Lat., *stratum lemnisci superius*. Ger., *oberflächliches Mark, obere (oder oberflächliche), Schleife, oberes Schleifenblatt*. That portion of the fillet which ends in the upper pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

LEM'ON. Lat., *limo* [U. S. Ph.], *fructus citri* (seu *limonis*). Fr., *citron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citrone*. The fruit of *Citrus limonum*.—**Acid of lemons.** See CITRIC ACID.—**Essence of l.** 1. See *Oleum CITRI*. 2. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**Essential salt of l's.** A commercial name for potassium tetroxalate, prepared by neutralizing with potash 1 part of oxalic acid in solution, adding 3 parts of the acid, and evaporating.

LEMONADE. Lat., *limonada, limonata* (from *limo*, a lemon). Fr., *limonade*. Ger., *Limonade*. An acidulous beverage; properly, one made with the juice of lemons, especially if fermented.

LEMO'SITY. Gr., *λημότης* (from *γῆμη* [see LEMA]). Lat., *lemositas, lemoses*. See LIPPITUDO.

LEM'OTES, f. -e'tos (-e'tis). Gr., *λημότης* (from *λήμη* [see LEMA]). See LIPPITUDO.

LEN'IENT. Lat., *leniens*. See DEMULCENT.

LENIGAL'LOL. Triacetate of pyrogallic acid; used topically in eczema, etc.

LEN'IMOR. A patent inhaler resembling an enlarged cigarette holder.

LENIRO'BIN. Chrysarobine tetracetate.

LEN'ITIVE. Lat., *lenitivus*. Ger., *lenitiv*. See LAXATIVE, EMOLIENT, and DEMULCENT.

LE'NOS, f. From *ληνός*, a trough. Of old writers, the turtular Herophili.

LENS. Gr., *φακῆ*. Lat., *l.* Fr., *lentille*. Ger., *Linse*. 1. A piece of glass or other transparent substance so curved on one or more of its surfaces as to refract rays of light, either dispersing or converging them or rendering them parallel. 2. See *Crystalline l.*—**Achromatic l.**, **Apochromatic l.** Fr., *lentille achromatique*. Ger., *achromatische Linse*. A l. so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility, or chromatic aberration, of common l's.—**Astigmatic l.** of Stokes. See *Stokes's l.*—**Biconcave l.**, **Biconvex l.** See *Double concave l.* and *Double convex l.*—**Bicylindrical l's.** Fr.,

lentilles bicylindriques. Ger., *Bi-cylindrische Linsen*. L's which have two cylindrical curved surfaces the axes of which are at right angles to each other.—**Bifocal l'es.** Fr., *lentilles de (ou à) double foyer*. Ger., *bifocale Linsen*. L's in which the upper half is so ground as to be suitable for distant objects, and the lower half so ground as to be suitable for near objects. They are specially adapted for presbyopic hypermetropes.—**Cicatricular l.** Fr., *lentille cicatriculaire*. Of Van Beneden, the l-shaped mass formed in the mature ovum by the fusion of the germinal vesicle with the peripheral layer of the ovum.—**Concave cylindrical l.** A l. the surface of which represents the concave or inner surface of a cylindrical tube.—**Concave l.** See *Double concave l.*, *Planoconcave l.*, and *Concavoconcave l.*—**Concavoconvex l.** A l. with one surface convex and the other concave, the curvature of the former being the greater.—**Contact l.** A thinglass shell bounded by concentric and parallel spherical segments for improving the vision in cases of abnormal curvature or opacity of the cornea. It is placed on the eye and the interspace filled with a liquid having the same refracting index as the cornea, so that rays of light suffer no deviation when they enter the cornea.—**Convergent l.**, **Converging l.** Fr., *lentille convergente*. Ger., *Sammel-linse*. A l., double convex, planoconvex, or concavoconvex, such as causes the rays to converge to a focus.—**Convex cylindrical l.** A l. the surface of which represents the convex or outer surface of a cylindrical tube.—**Convex l.** See *Double convex l.*, *Planoconvex l.*, and *Concavoconvex l.*—**Convexoconcave l.** A l. with one surface convex and the other concave, the curvature of the latter being the greater.—**Crystalline l.** Lat., *l. crystallina, l. crystalloides, corpus crystallinum* (seu *crystalloides, seu discoides, seu phacoides*). Fr., *cristallin, lentille crystalline*. Ger., *Krystalllinse*. A biconvex transparent body, lying in its capsule behind the pupil of the eye and maintained in place by its suspensory ligament. It is made of long nucleated and prismatic fibres, with serrated edges, so arranged as to divide the mass into sectors. The l. is also divisible into concentric lamellæ. It serves to refract the rays of light entering the pupil and impinging on its surface so as to bring them to a focus upon the retina. See cut under EYE.—**Cylindrical l.** See *Concave cylindrical l.* and *Convex cylindrical l.*—**Dispersing l.**, **Divergent l.**, **Diverging l.** Fr., *lentille divergente*. A l., double concave, planoconcave, or concavoconcave, which causes the rays passing through it to diverge so that they do not come to a focus, but seem to proceed from an imaginary focus situated on the same side of the l. as the incident ray.—**Double concave l.** A l. both faces of which are concave.—**Double convex l.** A l. both faces of which are convex.—**Field l.** That l. of the ocular of a microscope which is nearest the objective.—**Franklin l.** See *Franklin GLASS*.—**Hyperbolic l.** A l. ground into the shape of a hyperboloid (i. e., a solid produced by the rotation of a hyperbola about its axis).—**L-shaped.** See LENTICULAR.—**Parabolic l.** A l. of the shape of a paraboloid of revolution. Although this form is freed of spherical aberration, it is seldom used, because of the difficulty of grinding.—**Periscopic l.** A meniscus-shaped l. It gives a wider field than a double convex or a double concave l.—**Planoconcave l.** A l. one face of which is plane and the other concave.—**Planoconvex l.** A l. one face of which is plane and the other convex.—**Plus l.**, **Positive l.** See *Convex l.*—**Prismatic l.** A prism having its intrant or emergent side, or both, ground to a concave or a convex surface. It bends the ray at right angles, and may be achromatized.—**Stokes's l.** An instrument used in the diagnosis of astigmatism, consisting of two plano-cylindrical l's of equal focal distance, one concave, the other convex. If these are placed with their

plane surfaces in opposition, and their axes parallel, they act like a glass with plane surfaces. But if one glass is turned so that its axis forms an angle of 90° with the axis of the other, there exists an asymmetry the value of which equals the entire difference of the two f's.—**TRIAL** 1. A l. employed in testing the refraction of the eye.

LENS, *f.* and *m.* *Len'tis*. 1. A lentil; of Tournefort, a genus of herbs of the *Viciæ*. 2. See **LENS** (Eng.).

LEN'TANIN. A certain proprietary antiseptic.

LENTICO'NUS, *m.* A transparent, conelike projection from one of the surfaces of the crystalline lens.—**L. anterior**. L. of the anterior surface of the lens.—**L. posterior**. L. of the posterior surface of the lens.

LENTIC'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *lens*, a lentil. Fr., *lenticule*. 1. See **LENTIGO**. 2. A section of the genus *Lemna*. 3. The genus *Callitriche*. 4. The lenticular nucleus.—**L. a sole**. Lentigo due to exposure to the sun.—**L. minor**, *L. palustris*. *Lemna minor*.

LENTIC'ULAR. Lat., *lenticularis* (from *lenticula*, a lentil). Fr., *lenticulaire*. Ger., *linsenförmig*. 1. Lentil (or lens-) shaped. 2. Pertaining to a lens.

LENTIC'ULATE. Lat., *lenticulatus*. Fr., *lenticulé*. See **LENTICULAR** (1st def.).

LENTIC'ULOOP'TIC. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and *οπτικός*, of or for sight. Fr., *lenticulo-optique*. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus.

LENTIC'ULOSTRI'ATE. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and *stria*, a stripe. Fr., *lenticulo-strié*. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the corpus striatum.

LENTIC'ULOTHAL'AMIC. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and *θάλαμος*, an inner room. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus.

LEN'TIFORM. From *lens*, a lentil, and *forma*, form. See **LENTICULAR** (1st def.).

LENTIGINOSE, **LENTI'GINOUS**. Lat., *lentiginosus*. Fr., *lentigineux*. 1. Affected with lentigo. 2. Covered with pulverulent dots.

LENTI'GO, *f.* -*ti'ginis*. From *lens*, a lentil. Fr., *éphélide lentiforme solaire*. Ger., *Linsenflecken*. Freckles; sun spots; a cutaneous disease characterized by brown lenticular spots on the skin due to pigmentation, and occurring most commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms. Sometimes, but not necessarily, it is provoked by exposure to the sun. Cf. **EPHELIS**.—**Lentigines ab igne**. See **EPHELIS ab igne**.—**L. æstiva**. Syn.: *l. ephelis*. The l. of summer.—**L. congenita**. See **NÆVUS pigmentosus**.—**L. ephelis**. See **L. æstiva**.—**Lentigines leprosæ**. The pigmented spots observed in *lepra maculosa*.

LENTI'TIA, *f.* See **LENTOR** (2d def.).

LENTI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. From *lens*, a lentil. Fr., *lenticite*. See **PHAKITIS**.

LENTITU'DO, *f.* -*tu'dinis*. See **LENTOR** (1st def.).

LENTOR, *m.* -*oris*. From *lentus*, pliant, sticky, viscid. Ger., *Langsamkeit* (1st def.), *Trägheit* (1st def.). 1. Slowness, torpor. 2. Viscidity; a gluey consistence.—**L. cordis**. Ger., *Herzträgheit*. Sluggishness of the action of the heart.

LE'NUS, *f.* Gr., *ληνός* (1st def.). 1. A cavity or depression. 2. See **TORCULAR Herophili**.

LE'O, *m.* -*onis*. Gr., *λέων*. See **LEONTIASIS** (1st def.).

LEONO'TIS, *m.* and *f.* -*otis*. From *λέων*, a lion, and *οὐς*, an ear. A genus of labiate plants.—**L. leonurus**. Fr., *queue de lion*. Ger., *Löwenschwanz*. Lion's tail, a South African species said to be purgative and emmenagogue.—**L. nepetæfolia**, **L. nepetifolia**. A species used in Brazil as a sudorific in rheumatism. In India the ashes of the flower heads, mixed with curds, are applied in ringworm, etc.—**L. ovata**. Round-leaved lion's ear; by Baker identified with *L. nepetæfolia*, which it resembles in properties.

LEONTI'ASIS, *f.* -*as* (*-i'asis*). Gr., *λεοντίασις* (from *λέων*, a lion). 1. Of Aretæus, tubercular leprosy, espe-

cially of the upper parts of the body and the face; so called because of the leonine aspect. 2. Of Virchow, leprosy in which multiple soft fibrous tumors occur in different parts of the body.—**L. corniculata**. Of Sauvages, keratitis.—**L. hystrix**. Of Sauvages, hystriasis. **L. ossea**, **L. ossium**. See **CRANIOSCLEROSIS**.—**L. vitulina**. Of Sauvages, a congenital disease in which the various portions of the face become very large, without pain or change of color, and resemble those of a calf.

LEON'TICE, *f.* -*on'tices*. Gr., *λεοντική*. Fr., *léontice*. Ger., *Löwenblatt*. Lion's leaf; a genus of terberidaceous plants.—**L. chrysogonum**. Fr., *léontice chrysogonum*. Ger., *fiederartiges Löwenblatt*. Golden rod. The root (the *χρυσόγονον* of Dioscorides) was formerly used as a remedy for the bites of poisonous spiders, and the seed and leaves were used in exanthematous diseases.—**L. leontopetalum**. Ger., *Löwenblatt*. Lion's turnip, the *λεοντοπέταλον* of Dioscorides, found in southern Europe and Syria. The root was formerly used as an emollient, especially in snake bites. The Turks employ it in poisoning with opium.

LE'ONTIN. A crystalline glucoside obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

LEONTI'ON. See **LEONTIASIS**.

LEON'TODON, *m.* and *n.* -*don'tos* (*-is*). From *λέων*, a lion, and *δδούς*, a tooth. Fr., *dent de lion*, *pissenlit*. Ger., *Löwenzahn*. Dandelion, a genus of cichoriaceous plants.—**L. alpinus**, **L. caucasicus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *alpinum*.—**L. corniculatus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *glaucescens*.—**L. erectus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum*.—**L. glaucescens**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *glaucescens*.—**L. hispidus**. Common hawkbit. Its roots are sometimes fraudulently substituted for *taraxacum* root.—**L. lævigatus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *taraxacoides*.—**L. leptocephalus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *leptocephalum*.—**L. lividus**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum*.—**L. nigricans**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *alpinum*.—**L. officinalis**. *Taraxacum officinale*.—**L. palustris**, **L. salinus**, **L. scorzonera**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum*.—**L. taraxacoides**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *taraxacoides*.—**L. taraxacum**. The common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).—**L. tenuifolius**. *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum*.—**L. vulgare**. *Taraxacum officinale*.

LEONTOPO'DIUM, *n.* From *λέων*, a lion, and *πούς*, a foot. 1. *Alchemilla vulgaris*. 2. A section of the genus *Gnaphalium*.—**L. alpinum**, **L. verum**. Fr., *immortelle des Alpes*. Ger., *Edelweiss*. The *Edelweiss* of the Alps; considered pectoral.

LEONU'RUS, *m.* From *λέων*, a lion, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *léonure*. Ger., *Löwenschweif*. Motherwort; a genus of stachydeous plants.—**L. africanus**. The *Leonotis l.*—**L. cardiaca**. Fr., *cardiaque officinale*. Ger., *gemeiner Wolfstrapp*. Common motherwort. The herb was formerly used in hysteria, etc., but is now employed in amenorrhœa, suppression of the lochia, and hysteria, and as an ingredient in herb drinks for colds, coughs, etc.—**L. lanatus**. Fr., *cardiaque laineuse*. Ger., *wolliger Löwenschweif*. A species found in Siberia and in Europe. The herb is used as a diuretic in chronic gout and rheumatism.—**L. sinensis**. A species used in China as an alternative, tonic, emmenagogue, and parturient.

LEPAR'GYLATE. Fr., *lépargyllate*. A salt of leparglylic acid.

LEPARGYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lépargyllique*. Ger., *Lepargylsäure*. See **ANCHOIC ACID**.

LEP'IDENE. See **LEPIDINE** (1st def.).

LEP'IDINE. From *λεπίς*, a husk. Fr., *lépidène* (1st def.), *lépidine* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Lepidin*. 1. A base, $C_{28}H_{40}O$, contained in coal oil. 2. A base, $C_{10}H_9N$, isomeric with iridinoline, contained in raw quino-line. 3. A bitter principle obtained from the tops and seeds of *Lepidium iberus*. It has been used as an antipyretic, but with doubtful results.

LEPID'IUM, *n.* Gr., λεπίδιον (from λεπίς, a husk). Fr., *passerage* (1st def.), *passerage huileuse* (2d def.). 1. Cress; a genus of cruciferous plants. 2. The New Zealand cress, the *eketera* of the natives, used by early voyagers as an antiscorbutic. 3. *L. piscidium*.—**L. bidentatum**. *L. piscidium*.—**L. campestre**. Ger., *Feldkresse*. Cow cress. The seed was formerly used as a stimulant, diuretic, and depurative.—**L. gramineum**, **L. graminifolium**, **L. iberis**. Fr., *passerage ibéris*. The *ιβηρίς* of Dioscorides; formerly official. The leaves and roots are reputed antiscorbutic.—**L. latifolium**. Fr., *passerage à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättrige Kresse*. Broad-leaved cress, the λεπίδιον of Dioscorides. The root and leaves were formerly used as an antiscorbutic, in bowel complaints, in dropsy, and in eruptive diseases.—**L. oleraceum**. A species found in New Zealand. It is antiscorbutic.—**L. piperites**. *L. latifolium*.—**L. piscidium**. Fr., *passerage des poissons*. The fish poison of the South Sea Islanders, who use it in scurvy and syphilis.—**L. procumbens**. Fr., *passerage couchée*. A species found in southern Europe, where the leaves are used as an antiscorbutic.—**L. pusillum**. *L. procumbens*.—**L. rudemale**. Fr., *passerage sans pétioles*. Ger., *stinkende Kresse*. Narrow-leaved cress. It has been used in foul ulcers and gangrene and in Russia as a febrifuge.—**L. sativum**. Fr., *cresson des jardins*. Ger., *zahme Kresse*. Garden cress, the κάβαλον of Dioscorides. The herb and seed were formerly used as a mild purgative and as an antiscorbutic. The seed, which contains an ethereal oil, was employed like mustard seed.—**L. subulatum**. See *L. rudemale*.—**L. virginicum**. Fr., *passerage de Virginie*. Ger., *virginische Kresse*. American wild peppergrass. In the West Indies it is used in scurvy, dropsy, etc., and in Mexico in diarrhoea.

LEP'IDOID. Lat., *lepidoides* (from λεπίς, a scale, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lépidoïde*. 1. Resembling scales. 2. Squamous.

LEPIDOLA'RIS. From λεπίς, a scale, husk. Fr., *lépidolaire*. 1. Pertaining to scales. 2. Having the surface covered with scales.

LEPIDOPH'YTON, *n.* From λεπίς, a scale, and φυτόν, a plant. Tribondeau's term for the microorganism of Chinese ringworm (*teinea imbricata*).

LEPIDOSARCO'MA, *n.* -*com'atos (-is)*. Gr., λεπιδοςάρκωμα (from λεπίς, a scale, and σάρκωμα, sarcoma). Fr., *lépidosarcome*. Ger., *Schuppenfleischgewächs*. Of Severinus, a fleshy tumor covered with scales, found by him in the mouth.

LEPIDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *Kleinausschlag*, *Schuppenausschlag*. Of Good, a genus of cutaneous diseases characterized by the production of scales or crusts.—**L. ichthyiasis**. See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**L. ichthyiasis cornigera**. *Ichthyosis hystrix*.—**L. lepra**. See **PSORIASIS**.—**L. lepriasis**. See **LEPRIASIS**.—**L. psoriasis**. 1. See **ECZEMA squamosum**. 2. Of Willan, psoriasis.

LEP'INE. A certain antiseptic solution containing mercury bichloride, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, calcium chloride, bromine, quinine hydrobromide, and chloroform.

LE'PIS, *f.* *Lep'idus (-is)*. Gr., λεπίς. Ger., *Schuppe*, *Schülfer*. A scale.

LEP'OCYTE, **LEPOCY'TODE**. From λέπος, rind, and κύτος, cell. A nucleated cell having a cell wall.

LEPORI'NUS. From *lepus*, a hare. Pertaining to or resembling a hare (see **HARELIP**.)

LE'POS, *m.* Gr., λέπος. 1. An envelope or shell. 2. A scale.

LEPOSTEOPH'YTON, **LEPOSTEOPH'YTUM**, *n.* From λεπίς, a scale, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *ostéophyte diffus*. Ger., *Leposteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a thin scale of bone formed by disease.

LEP'RA, *f.* Gr., λέπρα (from λεπρός, scaly). Fr., *lèpre*. Ger., *Aussatz* (1st and 4th def's). 1. As originally em-

ployed by Greek writers, a cutaneous disease, or diseases (that doubtless included psoriasis), characterized by roughness and scaling of the skin. By Willan the term is used for psoriasis, with the three varieties *l. vulgaris*, *l. alphoides*, and *l. nigricans*. 2. Leprosy (*q. v.*). This use of the word, which at present is the only one accepted, appears to have originated in a confusion of terms arising partly in the translations of the older Greek writings into Arabic and partly in the later translations of the Arabic writings into Latin.—**Black l. of Mexico**. See **MAL del pinto**.—**Leonine l.** See **LEONTIASIS**.—**L. alba**. See **White LEPROSY**.—**L. albas**. See **PSORIASIS**.—**L. albida**. See **White LEPROSY**.—**L. alopecia**. Alopecia resulting either from leprosy or psoriasis.—**L. alphoides**. One of Willan's three varieties of l. (1st def.); psoriasis with patches of comparatively small size (psoriasis guttata et nummulata).—**L. alphosis**. Psoriasis.—**L. anæsthetica**, **L. anaisthetos**. Anæsthetic leprosy.—**L. Arabum**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. asturiensis**. Rose of the Asturias.—**L. borealis**. See **RADESYGE** and **SPEDALSKHED**.—**L. circinata**. Psoriasis appearing in circinate patches.—**L. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *lèpre de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Lepra der Bindehaut*. A somewhat rare form of l. in which the conjunctiva around the cornea proliferates in a circumscribed manner, appearing as a whitish or pale yellow, brawny, glistening mass. This is surrounded by coarse vessels. It is said not to occur primarily in the conjunctiva.—**L. crustacea**, **L. crustosa**. 1. Psoriasis. 2. See **Black LEPROSY** (2d def.).—**L. cutanea**, **L. cutis**. See **Cutaneous LEPROSY**.—**L. diffusa**. See **PSORIASIS diffusa**.—**L. elephantia**, **L. elephantiasis**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. exorticativa**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. extrema**. Fr., *lèpre extrême (des occidentaux)*. The leprosy of the Antilles and of South America.—**L. farinosa**. The *Pulveraria farinosa*.—**L. flava**. The *Pulveraria flava*.—**L. fungifera**, **L. fungiformis**. See **ELEPHANTIASIS papillaris**.—**L. glabra**. See **Anæsthetic LEPROSY**.—**L. Græcorum**. Ger., *griechischer Aussatz*. Psoriasis.—**L. Hebræorum**, **L. hebraica**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. ichthyosis**. See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**L. in carne**. Leprosy.—**L. iridis**. Fr., *lèpre de l'iris*. Ger., *lepröse Tuberkeln der Regenbogenhaut*. A condition in which leprosy tubercles are deposited in the iris, while similar deposits exist elsewhere in the body. It is very common in Brazil, and especially frequent in Norway and Sweden.—**L. italica**. See **PELLAGRA**.—**L. Judæorum**, **L. judaica**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. juncturarum**, **L. mutilans**.—**L. leuce**. See **Anæsthetic LEPROSY**.—**L. leuce judaica**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. lombardica**. See **PELLAGRA**.—**L. maculosa** (*alba*, seu *nigra*). See **Macular LEPROSY**.—**L. malabarica**. See **LEPROSY of Malabar**.—**L. mediolanensis**. See **PELLAGRA**.—**L. melas**. See **Black LEPROSY**.—**L. mercurialis**. See **ECZEMA mercuriale**.—**L. morphæa**. See **Macular LEPROSY**.—**L. mosaica**. See **LEPROSY**.—**L. mutilans**. Fr., *lèpre mutilante (ou des jointures)*. Joint evil; a form peculiar to anæsthetic leprosy, in which ulceration or gangrene attacks the joints, and also other parts of the body, attended with but little suppuration and usually with little or no pain, and followed by spontaneous separation or other mutilation of the part.—**L. nervorum**. 1. A diffuse, somewhat fusiform swelling of the nerves. It is due to a development of granulation tissue. 2. See **Anæsthetic LEPROSY**.—**L. nervosa**. See **Anæsthetic LEPROSY**.—**L. nigricans**. Ger., *dunkler (oder schwärzlicher) Aussatz*. 1. A form of psoriasis in which the patches are of a dark or livid hue, especially at their margins, the scales being usually thin and easily detached. 2. See **Black LEPROSY**.—**L. nodosa**. See **Tubercular LEPROSY**.—**L. norwegica**. See **RADESYGE** and **SPEDALSKHED**.—**L. nummularis**. Psoriasis nummularis.—**L. occidentalis**. Ger., *abendländischer Aussatz*. Leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum.—**L. of the Jews**. Lat., *lepra Judæorum*.

See LEPROSY.—**L. of the larynx.** An accompaniment of l. (elephantiasis Græcorum), beginning with tubercular granulations which, according to Virchow, present great similarity to syphilitic mucous papules or to follicular buboes.—**L. scabiosa.** Scabies crustosa.—**L. of Willan.** Lat., *l. Willani*. Psoriasis.—**L. orientalis.** Ger., *morgenländischer Aussatz*. Elephantiasis Arabum.—**L. phlegmatica.** Leprosy.—**L. psorica.** Ger., *räudiger Aussatz*. Psoriasis.—**L. punctata.** Probably a form of psoriasis in which the efflorescences are minute; psoriasis guttata.—**L. septentrionalis.** See RADESYPGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**L. syphilitica.** Syphilitic psoriasis.—**L. taurica.** Fr., *mal de Crimée, lèpre des Cosaques*. Ger., *krimische Krankheit*. Leprosy of the Taurians or inhabitants of the Crimea; it is said to have been introduced among them by Russian troops on their way to Persia.—**L. tuberculosa, L. tuberculosa elephantina, L. tuberosa.** See Tubercular LEPROSY.—**L. tyria.** 1. See LEPROSY. 2. See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**L. umbrosa.** See Black LEPROSY.—**L. universalis.** Ger., *allgemeiner Aussatz*. Psoriasis distributed over the entire body.—**L. vera.** See LEPROSY.—**L. vulgaris.** One of Willan's three varieties of l. (1st def.), psoriasis in large orbicular, circinate, or gyrate patches.

LEPRELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From λέπρα, leprosy, and ἔλκος, ulceration. Leprous ulceration.

LEPRI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Of Good, psoriasis, also probably sometimes leprosy.—**L. albida.** Psoriasis.—**L. canescens.** A scaly disease in which the hairs are whitened.—**L. nigricans.** See LEpra nigricans.—**L. vulgaris.** See LEpra vulgaris.

LEP'RIC. Gr., λεπρίκος. Lat., *lepricus*. See LEPROUS.

LEPRO'DES. Gr., λεπρώδης (from λέπρα, leprosy, and εἶδος, resemblance). See LEPROUS.

LEPROLOGIST. A student of leprology.

LEPROLOGY. From λέπρα, leprosy, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology, etc., of leprosy.

LEPROMOR'PHE, *f.* From λέπρα, leprosy, and μορφή, form. An extreme form of leprosy, in which the bones are affected.

LEPROPHO'BIA, *f.* From λέπρα, leprosy, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of leprosy or of lepers.

LEPROPTHAL'MIA, *f.* Ger., *Augenaussatz*. Leprous ophthalmia.

LEPROPTHAL'MUS, *m.* 1. Properly, a person affected with leprophthalmia. 2. See LEPROPTHALMIA.

LEPROSA'RIVUM, *n.* See LEPROSERY.

LEPROSERY. Lat., *leprosarium, nosocomium leprosum, domus leprosariorum*. Fr., *léproserie*. Ger., *Aussatzhaus, Aussatzhospital, Leprosenhau*. A retreat for lepers.

LEPRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). Gr., λεπρωσις (from λέπρα, leprosy). See LEPROSY.

LEP'ROSY. Gr., λέπρα. Lat., *lepra* (Arabum, seu *elephantiasis*, seu *extrema*, seu *hebraica*, seu *Hebræorum*, seu *judaica*, seu *Judæorum*, seu *morphea*, seu *mosaica*, seu *phlegmatica*, seu *squamosa*, seu *taurica*, seu *tyria*), *elephantia alba*, *elephantiasis Græcorum* (seu *alopeciata*, seu *orientalis*, seu *vulgaris*), *leontiasis*, *leuca*, *leuce*, *leuca, malandria*, *malum mortuum*, *morbus herculeus* (seu *pheniceus*, seu *Sancti Lazari*, seu *tyrinus*), *ophiasis*, *rosa asturica*, *satyriasis*, *spiloplasia*, *vitiligo* (*alba gravior*). Fr., *lèpre, ludrerie, mal (rouge) de Cayenne, mal des Asturies, mal de Saint-Lazare* (ou -Main), *maladie de Jérusalem*. Ger., *Le-prose, mosaïscher (oder wahrer) Aussatz*. A chronic constitutional disease, endemic in many regions of the world and due to infection (usually acquired by prolonged intercourse with an affected person) with *Bacillus lepræ*, beginning with vague premonitory symptoms of malaise, fever, and debility. The development of the disease is usually insidious, and its course is protracted often for many years. It is characterized by the formation of diffuse or nodular infiltrations with other trophic changes in various tissues of the body, and especially by the appearance of erythematous,

macular, tubercular, ulcerative, and atrophic lesions in the skin, together with more or less derangement of the cutaneous sensibility. The disease tends to a condition of extreme marasmus and to an almost invariably fatal termination, often precipitated by profuse diarrhœa. Two forms of the disease are usually described—viz., cutaneous or tubercular l. and nervous or anæsthetic l.—though both forms are not infrequently associated in the same subject.—**Anæsthetic l.** Lat., *lepra anæsthetica* (seu *nervorum*, seu *nervosa*, seu *glabra*), *elephantiasis glabra*, *leuce*, *morphea*, *vitiligo*. Fr., *lèpre anesthésique*. A variety of l. distinguished from tubercular l. by its special involvement of the nerves. At first there are hyperæsthesia and pain; subsequently there is complete loss of sensibility in various regions of the body, especially in circumscribed areas of the skin; sometimes paralysis of muscles and various trophic changes of the tissues develop. It is also attended by bullous (see PEMPHIGUS leprosus) and macular or atrophic (see Macular l.) eruptions, and also by ulceration and gangrene, often attended with mutilation (see LEpra mutilans).—**Articular l.** See LEpra mutilans.—**Black l.** Lat., *lepra nigricans* (seu *maculosa nigra*, seu *melas*, seu *umbrosa*), *melas*, *morphea nigra*, *ophiasis sordida*, *vitiligo melas* (seu *nigra*). Fr., *lèpre croûteuse* (2d def.). 1. Macular l. in which the spots are darkly pigmented. 2. Any one of certain ulcerative or mutilating forms of l. attended with the production of dark-colored crusts. See LEpra nigricans.—**Cutaneous l.** Lat., *lepra cutanea* (seu *cutis*). 1. Tubercular l. 2. The cutaneous manifestation of l., consisting at first of an erythematous eruption occurring in isolated spots or confluent patches, succeeded by or passing into an eruption either of tubercles (see Tubercular l.) or of discolored, sometimes atrophic, and often anæsthetic spots (see Macular l. and Anæsthetic l.), which may be attended with a vesicular or bullous eruption (see PEMPHIGUS leprosus), or with ulceration or gangrene.—**Dry l.** See Anæsthetic l.—**Eastern l.** See LEpra orientalis.—**Italian l.** See PELLAGRA.—**Laryngeal l.** See LEpra of the larynx.—**L. of Malabar.** Elephantiasis Arabum.—**L. of the iris.** See LEpra iridis.—**L. of the joints.** See LEpra mutilans and cf. ARTHROLEPROSIS.—**L. of the larynx.** See LEpra of the larynx.—**L. of the nerves.** See Anæsthetic l.—**Lombardian l.** See PELLAGRA.—**Macular l.** Lat., *lepra maculosa*. Fr., *lèpre maculeuse*. Ger., *Pigment-Lepra, Fleckenaussatz*. Anæsthetic l. when characterized by the development of discolored spots upon the skin. The spots may be either darkly pigmented (*lepra maculosa nigra*, *morphea nigra*) or whitish from atrophy and absence of pigment (*lepra maculosa alba*). They are commonly associated with more or less impairment of sensibility within the areas of discoloration.—**Maculo-anæsthetic l.** Fr., *lèpre maculo-anesthésique*. Anæsthetic l. with macular lesions of the skin.—**Nodular l.** See Tubercular l.—**Non-tuberculated l.** See Anæsthetic l.—**Northern l., Norwegian l.** See RADESYPGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**Red l.** L. attended with red erythematous patches upon the skin.—**Scabby l.** Ger., *räudiger Aussatz*. Psoriasis.—**Smooth l.** See Anæsthetic l.—**Spotless l.** The *mal de San Antonio* of Colombia, a form of elephantiasis Græcorum.—**Tegumentary l.** See Cutaneous l.—**Trophoneurotic l.** See Anæsthetic l.—**True l.** See L.—**Tubercular l.** Lat., *lepra tuberculosa* (seu *nodosa*, seu *tuberosa*). Fr., *lèpre tuberculeuse*. Ger., *knolliger Aussatz*. A variety of l. characterized by the development of tubercular or tuberculous growths in the skin and mucous membranes, and also in certain of the viscera. The growths, usually varying in size from that of a pea to that of a hazelnut, though sometimes much larger, are at first of a softish, subsequently of a firm consistence, and of a reddish, brownish, or bronzelike color. On the face,

where they occur most frequently, they form prominent elevations, especially about the brows, cheeks, and mouth, causing great disfigurement (see LEONTIASIS). Occasionally ulceration supervenes, and is attended with serious destruction of tissue.—**White** l. Lat., *lepra alba* (seu *alphoides*), *leuce*, *ophiasis*, *leuce*, *leuce vulgaris*, *morphœa alba*, *vittiligo albus*. Fr., *lèpre blanche*, *leuce vulgaire* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *weisser Ausatz*. 1. Anæsthetic l. in which white atrophic spots occur on the skin (see also *Macular l.*). 2. See *LEPRA alphoides*.

LEPROT'IC, LEPROUS. Lat., *leproticus*, *leprosus*. Fr., *lépreux*, *ladre*. Ger., *leprös*. Pertaining to leprosy.

LEP'RURETHRORRHŒ'A, f. From *λέπρα*, leprosy, *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ρῑν*, to flow. Ger., *lepröser Harnröhrenschleimfluss*, *Aussatztripper*. A mucous discharge from the urethra caused by leprosy.

LEP'SIS, f. *Lep'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *λήσις* (from *λαμβάνειν*, to take hold). An attack of disease.

LEPTAN'DRA, f. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *άνήρ*, a man. Fr., *leptandre*. Ger., *L.* 1. The genus *Veronica*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Culver's root, the rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica virginica*.—**Extractum leptandrae** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de l.* Ger., *L'extrakt*. A solid extract of l. (2d def.).—**Extractum leptandrae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de l.* Ger., *flüssiges L'extrakt*. A fluid extract of l. (2d def.).—**L. virginica**. *Veronica virginica*.

LEPTAN'DRIN. Ger., *L.* A resinous cathartic substance isolated from *Veronica virginica*.

LEPTHYME'NIA, f. From *λεπτός*, peeled, and *ύμην*, a membrane. Excessive tenderness in a membrane.

LEPTHYMEN'IC. Pertaining to lepthymenia.

LEPTOCHAS'MUS. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *χάσμη*, a yawning. Ger., *leptochasm*. Having an angle of between 94° and 114° formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris.

LEPTOCH'LOA, f. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *χλόη*, a young green shoot. A genus of grasses of the *Chlorideæ*.—**L. domingensis**. A diuretic species found in the West Indies.

LEPTOCH'ROUS. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *χρόα*, the skin. Having a delicate skin.

LEPTOCHYM'IA, f. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *χυμός*, juice. Morbid thinness of the fluids.

LEPTOHYME'NIA, f. See *LEPTHYMENIA*.

LEPTOMENING'ITIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *μήνιγξ*, a membrane. An inflammation of a thin or delicate membrane, especially of the pia of the brain or spinal cord.—**Chronic spinal l.** Lat., *l. spinalis chronica*. An inflammation of the pia mater of the cord beginning in an insidious manner and running a more or less chronic course. Its commencement is marked by abnormal sensations in the lower extremities, gradually increasing pains, and stiffness in the back and neck. A girdle sensation, with shooting pains, is usually felt in the trunk on a level with the seat of the disease. The sensations are limited to the distribution of the nerves whose roots originate in the affected part. Heaviness and weariness of the limbs increase, but complete paralysis rarely occurs.—**L. acuta tuberculosa cerebrospinalis**. Acute tuberculous cerebrospinal meningitis.—**L. cerebrealis acuta**. Acute non-tuberculous inflammation of the cerebral pia mater.—**L. cerebrealis chronica**. A chronic inflammation of the cerebral pia mater. It rarely follows acute meningitis, but is generally associated with constitutional disease, and is one of the lesions generally found at the post mortem of paralysis of the insane.—**L. infantium, L. infantum**. Syn.: *hydrocephalus sine tuberculis*. Simple acute inflammation of the pia in infants. Like the tuberculous form, it is accompanied by effusion into the

ventricles of the brain.—**L. spinalis chronica**. See *Chronic spinal l.*—**Spinal l.** Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the cord. It is usually spoken of as acute or chronic spinal l.

LEPTOME'NINX, f. -*in'gos* (-*is*). From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *μήνιγξ*, a membrane. The arachnoid, or the arachnoid and pia together.

LEPTOMER'IA, f. Gr., *λεπτομέρεια* (from *λεπτός*, delicate, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *leptomérie*. The state of being leptomerosus.

LEPTOM'EROUS. Fr., *leptomère*. Having a slender, delicate build (said of the body and limbs).

LEPTOPHO'NIA, f. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *φωνή*, the voice. Thinness and weakness of the voice.

LEPTOPHON'IC. Lat., *leptophonicus*. Affected with leptonphonia.

LEPTOPROSO'POUS. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *πρόσωπον*, a face. Fr., *leptoprosope*. See *DOLICHOFACIAL*.

LEPTORRHINE. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *ρίς*, the nose. Ger., *leptorrhin*. Having the nasal index less than 48° (Broca), or between 47° and 42° (Kollman).

LEPTOSPER'MA, n. -*sper'matos* (-*is*). See *LEPTOSPERMUM*.

LEPTOSPER'MUM, n. From *λεπτός*, delicate, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *lepto-sperme*. Ger., *Südseemyrte*. A genus of the *Myrtacæ*.—**L. flavescent**. The New Zealand tea plant, aromatic and astringent.—**L. lanigerum**. The tea tree of southeastern Australia, said to have an antimalarial influence.—**L. scoparium**. Fr., *leptosperme à balais*. Captain Cook's tea tree, the *kahikatoa* or *manuka* of the New Zealanders, having the properties of *L. flavescent*. The leaves are said to have proved useful in cases of scurvy among Captain Cook's crew.—**L. thea**. Fr., *leptosperme théa*. A species having the properties of *L. flavescent*.

LEPTOTHR'ICUS. More properly written *leptotrichus*. Of, pertaining to, or produced by a *Leptothrix*.

LEPTOTHRIX, f. -*lot'richos* (-*is*). From *λεπτός*, slender, and *θρίξ*, hair. A genus of microorganisms, according to Cohn, composed of isolated, unbranched, straight, indistinctly jointed, very thin filamentous cells; according to Zopf, a genus of the *Leptotrichæ* (which are a group of the *Bacteria*) composed of either straight or spiral filaments. According to many mycologists, any filamentous form of *Bacterium*, so called, is a *L.*, and the genus itself is to be discarded.—**L. autumnalis**. See *LEPTUS autumnalis*.—**L. buccalis**. Ger., *Pilz der Zahnaries*. Alga of the mouth, a species referred by Saccardo to the genus *Rasmussenia*. It occurs in various phases in filaments about 1 μ in breadth, varying in length, often uniting into bundles, very fragile, and finally breaking up into unequal-sized fragments (rodlets or cocci). According to Leber, the threads assume a violet color under the combined action of iodine and acids. It occurs, often with the *Spirochæte denticola*, in caries, and is said to induce the formation of tartar and the decay of the teeth. It has also been found in concretions in the tear duct, in the sputum in cases of gangrene of the lung, and (Robin) in the stools of typhus patients. Theodor Hering identifies it with the microphyte observed in, and believed to be the cause of, the mycotic form of amygdalitis.—**L. epidermidis**. Syn.: *Microsporon minutissimum* [Burchard]. A variety of *L.* found in the epidermis and regarded by Bizzozero as devoid of pathological significance. Boeck, on the other hand, considers this parasite to be the cause of erythrasma.—**L. gigantea**. Of Miller, a species occurring in very long, strong, somewhat thick, straight or curved filaments in the teeth of dogs, sheep, horses, etc.—**L. innominata**. *L. buccalis*.—**L. kühniana**. *Crenothrix kühniana*.—**L. lacrimalis**. A peculiar fungus occasionally found in the lacrymal canaliculi. The margin of the lid in these cases is thickened and rounded, tending to ectropium. The

puncta are dilated, and a yellowish, creamy fluid exudes. The canals are filled with a substance found to consist microscopically of fine, closely aggregated granules of a round or rodlike shape, and of delicate filaments. The funguslike mass is firm and of a cheesy consistence.—**L. maxima buccalis**. One of the *Schizomyces* discovered by Miller in the human mouth. It is much larger than *L. buccalis*, which it otherwise resembles, and of which it is probably a form.—**L. natans**. *Sphaerotilus natans*.—**L. ochracea**. Of Kützing, a species referred by Saccardo to another genus (*Detionella*). According to Zopf, it is a filamentous form of *Cladothrix dichotoma*.—**L. of puerperal fever**. A non-motile *L.* from 3 μ to 6 μ long and 0.3 to 0.5 μ broad; observed by V. Fetz in a case of puerperal fever.—**L. parasitica**. Of Zopf, a *L.* form of *Cladothrix dichotoma*.—**L. pulmonalis**. *L. buccalis*.—**L. pusilla**. A species growing in fresh water algae; also, according to Klebs, in the mouth.—**L. vaginalis**. A species consisting of filaments, uniting into bundles, 6.5 to 38 μ in length and 0.9 to 1.4 μ in breadth. It occurs in the vagina (both of animals and of women). Saccardo thinks it should be excluded from the genus.—**L. variabilis**. A species found in the saliva of healthy persons; it occurs in very fragile filaments, straight or curved.

LEPTOTRICHIA, *f.* 1. Excessive fineness of the hair. 2. Of Saccardo, see LEPTOTHRIX.

LEPTOTRAPHUS. From λεπτός, delicate, and τροφός, a feeder. Subsisting on or requiring a light diet.

LEPTUS, *m.* Gr., λεπτός (from λέπειν, to peel). A genus of insects.—**L. americanus**. The American harvest mite; a very minute, active, brick-red, elongate-pyiform creature with six long legs; by some regarded as identical with *L. autumnalis*. It insinuates the anterior part of its body beneath the skin of the scalp, axilla, and other parts of the body, causing a small inflammatory papule. It is most commonly observed in children.—**L. autumnalis**. *L. irritans*. Fr., *rouget*, *bête d'août*. Ger., *Erdtemilbe*, *Grasmilbe*. The harvest bug (or louse), mower's mite, wheal worm; a minute species. It is of a bright crimson color, and often attacks the skin, especially about the legs and ankles, in which it buries itself, causing irritation, inflammation, and the formation of papules, vesicles, and pustules.

LEPTYN'SIS, *f.* -*ty'n'seos* (-*is*). Gr., λέπτυνσις. Ger., *Zartmachen*, *Verdünnen*. Attenuation.

LEPTYNTICOS, **LEPTYNTICUS**. Gr., λεπυντικός. Ger., *verdünnend*. Attenuant.

LEPTYMUS, *m.* Gr., λέπτυσμός. Ger., *Abmagern*. Emaciation.

LEPTYSTIC. Lat., *leptysticus*. Pertaining to or affected with leptysmus.

LEPYR'ION, **LEPYR'IUM**, **LEPY'RON**, **LEPY'RUM**, *n.* Gr., λεπύριον (from λέπος, a husk). A thin skin or husk, especially the inner membrane of an egg.

LERE'MA, *n.*, **LERE'SIS**, *f.* -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., λήρημα, λήρησις. Ger., *Geschwätz* (1st def.). 1. Prating. 2. The loquacity of old age.

LE'ROS, *m.* Gr., λήρος. Of Hippocrates, delirium.

LERP. In Australia, a kind of manna found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, made up of white threads consisting of *l. amyllum* (*q. v.*) agglutinated by a syrupy saccharine matter soluble in water. *L.* is the product of an insect (*Psylla eucalypti*) which spins the threads and secretes the saccharine matter.—**L. amyllum**. The substance, C₆H₁₀O₅, forming the threads of *l. manna*. It resembles starch, but differs from it in being homogeneous in structure. It is soluble with difficulty in water, and the solution (which is dextrorotary) is colored blue by iodine.

LES'CHE, *f.*, **LESCHÉ'MA**, *n.*, **LESCHENEI'A**, *f.*, **LESCHENE'MA**, *n.*, **LESCHENI'A**, *f.* *Les'ches*, -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*ei'æ*, -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*i'æ*. Gr., λέσχη, λέσχημα, λέσχηνα. Ger., *Gepoulder*. Morbid garrulity.

LE'SION. Lat., *læsio* (from *lædere*, to wound). Fr., *lésion*. Ger., *Läsion*, *Verletzung*. Any morbid alteration in a tissue, whether attended by a recognizable structural change or not; but especially a change in which the continuity of some of the tissue elements is broken in upon.—**Central l.** A l. of the central nervous system.—**Compressive l.** Of Ross, extraneural or intraneural pressure produced by a neoplasm, abscess, or trauma.—**Degenerative l.** A l. due to degeneration.—**Depressive l.** A l. in which the irritability of the cells and fibres of the affected part is diminished or abolished.—**Destroying l.** Of H. Jackson, a discharging l. associated with destruction of nerve tissue.—**Diffuse l.** A l. not circumscribed by distinct limits; particularly one not occupying a large extent of an organ or part.—**Discharging l. (of the nervous system)**. A morbid alteration of nervous tissue attended with paroxysmal and excessive liberations of energy.—**Focal l. (of the nervous system)**. A l. circumscribed by definite and restricted limits.—**Functional l. (of the nervous system)**. See *Molecular l.*—**Heteromorphous l's**. Any structural change in the tissues of the body due to invasion by a heterogeneous substance or growth.—**Histological l.** A l. intermediate between a molar and a molecular l., the structural change being sufficient to admit of its study with a microscope.—**Indiscriminate l's**. See *Indiscriminate DISEASES*.—**Inflammatory l.** Of the nervous system, a l. produced by inflammation.—**Initial l. (of syphilis)**. See *Syphilitic CHANCE*.—**Irritative l.** Of the nervous system, an excess of functional activity associated with a morbid alteration.—**L. of continuity**. Lat., *læsio continui*. See *SOLUTION of continuity*.—**Molar l.** A gross l. (e.g., crushing of a nerve by which its conductivity is destroyed).—**Molecular l.** Syn.: *functional l.* A l., as of the axis cylinder of a nerve, undetected by chemistry or the microscope, and yet producing loss or excess of functional activity. It is supposed to consist in an alteration of the equilibrium of the molecules of the part.—**Neoplastic l.** Of Ross, a compressive l. produced by a neoplasm.—**Organic l.** Any structural change in the organs or tissues of the body.—**Negro l.** The African sleeping sickness.—**Peripheral l.** Of the nervous system, a functional disorder generally limited to a single nerve or branch of a nerve.—**Primary l's of the skin**. 1. Primary forms of skin disease; cutaneous l's or efflorescences which are essential to the active or developing stage of a skin disease, and hence are more or less pathognomonic. They include the macule, papule, tubercle, pomphus, phyma, vesicle, bulla, and pustule. 2. The l's of primary syphilis. Cf. *Secondary l's of the skin*.—**Secondary l's of the skin**. 1. L's or morbid appearances in skin disease due to secondary or accidental causes. They include erosions, ulcers, rhagades, squamæ, crustæ, cicatrices, and pigmentary discolorations. 2. The l's of secondary syphilis. Cf. *Primary l's of the skin*.—**Spinal l.** Of the nervous system, a l. limited to the spinal cord.—**Systematic l. (of the nervous system)**. See *Systematic DISEASE*.—**Toxic l.** An alteration in the tissues produced by a toxic agent.—**Traumatic l's**. Fr., *lésions traumatiques*. L. due to traumatism.—**Vascular l.** A l. of a blood vessel, including hyperæmia, anæmia, hæmorrhage, embolism and thrombosis.

LES'KEA, **LES'KIA**, *f.* From *Leske*, a German naturalist. Fr., *leskée*. A genus of mosses.—**L. sericea**. A species formerly used as a hemostatic.

LE'THAL. Lat., *let(h)alis*. Fr., *léthal*. Ger., *letal*. Deadly, fatal, mortal.

LETH'AL. An alcohol, C₁₂H₂₆O, not yet obtained in the pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti.

LETHALITY. Lat., *let(h)alitas*. Ger., *Letalität*. Deadliness; the condition of being fatal or mortal.

LETHARGIC. Gr., ληθαργικός (from λήθη, a forgetting). Lat., *lethargicus*. Fr., *léthargique*. Ger., *lethargisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of lethargy.

LETHARGOS. Gr., λήθαργος. Forgetful; lethargic; as a n., of Hippocrates, (1) a lethargic (i. e., remittent or pseudocontinued) fever, and (2) lethargy.

LETHARGY. Gr., ληθαργία, Lat., *lethargia*. Fr., *léthargie*. Ger., *Lethargie*, *Lethargus*. 1. A state of functional or constitutional torpor. 2. Drowsiness, obliviousness, and indifference to one's surroundings; a symptom in the low condition of fevers. 3. Formerly a deep sleep attended with fever and delirium.—**African l.** The African sleeping sickness.

LE'THE, f. *Le'thes*. Gr., λήθη. Forgetfulness.

LETHEOMA'NIA, f. From λήθη, forgetfulness, and *μανία*, madness. An insane longing for narcotics or anæsthetics.

LE'THEON. A drug capable of inducing unconsciousness.—**Compound l.** A name by which sulphuric ether was known for a short time after the discovery of its anæsthetic property.

LETHIF'EROUS. From λήθη, a forgetfulness, and *ferre*, to bear. Inducing sleep.

LE'THUM, n. See DEATH.

LETUCU. Of Piso, a convolvulaceous plant having purgative properties and yielding a sort of mechoacan.

LE'TUM, n. See DEATH.

LEU'CA, f. Gr., λεύκη. See LEPROSY and *White LEPROSY*.—**L. radiata, L. tyria.** See LEPROSY.—**L. vulgaris.** See *White LEPROSY*.

LEUCÆ'MIA, f. Written also *leuchæmia* and *leukæmia*. From λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *leucémie*, *leukémie*. Ger., *Leukämie*. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**L. cutis.** A condition in which lymphatic enlargements form in the deeper layers of the skin, usually as a result of constitutional l. It may, however, occur as the primary manifestation of l. when the disease is a result of long-continued inflammation of the skin, attended with lymphatic engorgement.—**L. lienalis.** See *Splenic LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Medullary l., Myelogenous l.** See *Myelogenous LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Neoplastic l.** Fr., *leucémie néoplastique*. L. associated with lymphatic or splenic enlargement.—**Osseous l.** See *Myelogenous LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Pseudol', Pseudosplenic l.** See *PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Splenomyelogenous l.** L. due to disease of the spleen and of the bone marrow. The spleen is greatly enlarged, and the axillary and inguinal lymphatic glands are often enlarged.

LEUCÆ'MIC. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIC.

LEUCÆMOR'RHOIS, f. -rho'idós (-is). See *White HÆMORRHOIDS*.

LEUCÆTHIO'PIA, f. From λευκός, white, and Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian. Fr., *leucéthiopie*. Ger., *Leucæthiopie*. Albinism in a negro.

LEUCÆTHIO'PIC. Affected with leucæthiopia.

LUCE'THIOPS, m. -thi'opos (-is). Ger., *Leucoäthiops*, *Leukäthiops*, *Weissmohr*. An albino negro.

LEUCAM'IC ACID. See LEUCINE.

LEUCANG(E)IIT'IS, f. -it'idis. From λευκός, white, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See LYPHANGIEITIS.

LEUCAN'ILIN(E). Fr., l. Ger., *Leucanilin*. A basic derivative of aniline, C₂₀H₂₁N₃.

LEU'CAS, f. *Leu'cados* (-is). Gr., λευκάς. Fr., l. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant used as a remedy for venomous bites. 2. A genus of the *Betoniceæ*.—**L. cephalotes.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it is used in snake bites.—**L. linifolia.** The *herba admirationis* of Rumphius. In the East Indies the juice of the bruised leaves is snuffed up the nostrils as a remedy for snake bites, and also employed in colds and headache.—**L. martinicensis.** Fr., l. de la Martinique. A species the fruits of which, bruised with lime juice, are applied to inflamed surfaces.—**L. zeylanica.** Fr., l. de Ceylan. An East Indian species having a bitter root and

bitter, pungent leaves; both used in skin diseases, especially scabies and leprosy, and the leaves also as a vermifuge.

LEUCAS'MUS, m. Gr., λευκασμός. See ACHROMATOSIS.

—**L. cutis.** See ACHROMATOSIS and LEUCODERMA.—**L. figuratus.** Partial or circumscribed leucoderma; vitiligo.—**L. universalis.** See ALBINISM (1st def.).

LEUCAU'RIN. Fr., *leucaurine*. The compound C₁₉H₁₆O₃.

LEU'CE, f. *Leu'ces*. Gr., λεύκη. Fr., l. See LEPROSY and *White LEPROSY*.

LEUCHÆ'MIA, f. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCHÆMOR'RHOIS, f. -rho'idós (-is). From λευκός, white, and αιμορροῖς, a hæmorrhoid. See *White HÆMORRHOIDS*.

LEU'CIC. From λευκός, white. Fr., *leucique*. Pertaining to or derived from leucine.—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide leucique*. Ger., *Leucinsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₆H₁₂O₃, an isomer of hydroxycaproic acid.

LEUCIMID(E). See LEUCINITRILE.

LEU'CIN(E). From λευκός, white. Fr., l. Ger., *Leucin*. Amidocaproic acid, C₆H₁₃NO₂; found in the thymus, thyroid, and salivary glands, the pancreas, spleen, and liver, and, under certain pathological conditions, the urine.

LEUCIN'IMID(E). A crystalline body, one of the decomposition products of the albuminoids.

LEUCINI'TRIL(E). A body, C₆H₁₁NO, having the same relation to leucic acid that acetonitrile has to acetic acid.

LEUCINO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From λευκός, white. See *Acute yellow ATROPHY of the liver*.

LEUCIS'MUS, m. From λευκός, white. See ALBINISM.

LEUCI'TIS, f. -cit'idis. From λευκός, white. See *SCLEROTITIS*.

LEU'COBLASTS. From λευκός, white, and βλαστός, a shoot. Fr., *leucoblastes*. Ger., *Leukoblasten*. 1. Special cells in the red marrow of bone, which are supposed to develop into red blood corpuscles. 2. Mature or developing leucocytes.

LEUCOCO'T(O)IN. A tasteless substance, C₂₁H₂₀O₆, forming one of the principles of the coto barks.

LEU'COCYTE. A general term for amœboid or lymphoid cells wherever found, but sometimes especially applied to lymph cells outside the blood vascular system, also to the white blood corpuscles.—**Alpha l's.** L's which undergo disintegration during the coagulation of the blood.—**Beta l's.** L's which do not undergo disintegration during the coagulation of the blood.

LEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA, f. From λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *leucocythémie*, *leucémie*, *leukémie*. Ger., *Leukocythämie*, *Leukämie*. Syn.: *white blood disease*, *splenæmia*, *leucæmia*. A disease preceded by a primary affection of the spleen and lymphatic glands or of the marrow of bones, which results in an increased production of white blood corpuscles and a diminution of the red blood corpuscles. It may be merely transitory and symptomatic, or may be chronic.—**Acute l.** Fr., *leucocythémie aiguë*. A l. developing rapidly, with high temperature, excessive enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and softening of the marrow of the bones. The general symptoms are those of the chronic form exaggerated, and the disease is generally fatal.—**Adenoid l.** Fr., *leucocythémie adénoïde*. See *Lymphatic l.*—**Chronic l., Essential l.** Ger., *chronische Leukämie*. The ordinary form of l.; a disease lasting from one to three or more years, characterized by enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, tenderness over the bones, marked and progressive symptoms of anæmia (pallor, digestive troubles, dyspnoea, palpitation, headache, vertigo, etc.), occasional fever, retinal and other hæmorrhages, an enormous absolute and relative increase in the number of white blood corpuscles, an absolute decrease in the number of the red blood corpuscles, and the develop-

ment of new growths of adenoid tissue in the liver and other parts of the body. It is usually fatal, death resulting from exhaustion or hæmorrhage.—**Galloping l.** A very acute and rapidly fatal form of l.—**Ganglionar l.** See *Lymphatic l.*—**Glanderos l.** Fr., *leucocytose morveuse*. L. appearing in the initial stage of glanders and increasing as the disease progresses. It may be discovered by hæmatometric methods. Apparently it commences in the lymphatic system, and it seems to play an important rôle in the development of the pulmonary lesions.—**Idiopathic l.** See *Chronic l.*—**Intestinal l.** Fr., *leucocythémie intestinale*. L. in which the submucous glands of the intestine enlarge, break down, and ulcerate, producing lesions and symptoms similar to those of typhoid fever. The diagnosis depends upon the microscopic examination of the blood.—**L. of the skin.** See *LEUCEMIA cutis*.—**Lymphatic l.** Fr., *leucocythémie lymphatique*. Ger., *lymphatische Leukocythämie*. L. in which the blood changes are due mainly to a lesion attended with enlargement in the lymphatic glands, especially those of the axilla, groin, neck, mesentery, and lumbar region.—**Medullary l.**, **Myelogenic l.** Fr., *leucocythémie myélogène*. Ger., *myelogene (oder medulläre) Leukämie*. That form of l. in which the osseous marrow tissue is chiefly affected, many of the small blood vessels being obliterated, and the tissue itself containing a great number of white corpuscles.—**Progressive l.** See *Chronic l.*—**Pseudol.** See the major list.—**Splenic l.** Lat., *leucemia lienalis*. Fr., *leucocythémie splénique*. Ger., *Milzleukämie*. L. in which the blood changes are chiefly referable to disorder of the spleen.—**Symptomatic l.**, **Temporary l.** See *LEUCOCYTOSIS*.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIC. Fr., *leucocythémique*. Pertaining to leucocythæmia.

LEUCOCYTOGENESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and γένεσις, an engendering. Fr., *leucocytogénésie*. The development of leucocytes.

LEUCOCYTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From λευκός, white and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Leukocytom*. A heteroplastic tumor consisting of cellular elements resembling white blood corpuscles and their derivatives.

LEUCOCYTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *leucocytose*. Ger., *Leukocytose*. 1. The formation of leucocytes. 2. Of Virchow, a transient form of leucocythæmia which may occur during pregnancy, in the course of an inflammatory disorder, after severe hæmorrhage, or in various acute and chronic diseases.—**Cachectic l.**, **Hydræmic l.** Fr., *leucocytose cachectique*. Ger., *hydrämische Leukocytose*. L. associated with hydræmia.—**Inflammatory l.** Fr., *leucocytose inflammatoire*. L. in which the lymph is concentrated and rich in cells, the blood being normal.—**Virchow's l.** See *L.* (2d def.).

LEUCOCYTOTIC. Of, pertaining to leucocytosis.

LEUCODER'MA, *n.*, **LEUCODER'MIA**, *f.* -der'matos (-is), -der'miæ. From λευκός, white, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *leucodermie*. Ger., *Leukodermie*. Syn.: *achroma*, *achromoderma*, *achromatosis*, *acromatia*, *leucasmus cutis*, *leucopathia*, *decoloratio*, *macula alba*. A whiteness of the skin from defective pigmentation, affecting usually a circumscribed area, and either congenital (albinism) or acquired (vitiligo). See also *ACHROMATOSIS*.—**Acquired l.** Lat., *l. acquisitum*. Fr., *leucopathie accidentelle*. Vitiligo.—**Congenital l.** Lat., *l. congenitate*. See *ALBINISM*.—**L. acquisitum**. Vitiligo.—**L. neuritica**. See *Neuritic l.*—**L. syphiliticum**. See *Syphilitic l.*—**Neuritic l.**, **Neurotic l.** Circumscribed achromatosis of the skin due to nervous disease.—**Syphilitic l.** Lat., *l. syphiliticum*. Blanching of the skin due to syphilis and usually occurring in well-defined white patches.

LEUCOGAL'LOL. From λευκός, white, and γαλλία (see *GALL*). A crystalline substance, C₁₈H₁₀Cl₂O₁₄.

LEUCOHÆ'MIA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. See *LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.

LEUCOHÆMIC. See *LEUCOCYTHÆMIC*.

LEU'COINOI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λευκός, white, and ἴς, a fibre. Rheumatic inflammation of the white fibrous tissues of the bronchi characterized by a dry cough and tending to pass into a form of pneumonia.

LEU'COL. From λευκός, white. Fr., *l.*, *leucoline*. Ger., *Leukol*. Of Runge, quinoline.

LEU'COLIN(E). From λευκός, white. Fr., *l.* Quinoline.

LEUCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-tis). Gr., λεύκωμα (from λευκός, white). Fr., *leucome*. Ger., *Leukom*, *Hornhautfleck* (4th def.). 1. Anything white. 2. Albumin. 3. The ocular conjunctiva. 4. A dense, white opacity of the cornea. It results from a preceding keratitis, with or without ulceration. 5. See *LEUCOPLAKIA*.—**L. adhærens**. Fr., *leucome adhérent*. Ger., *anklebendes Leukom*. A white opacity of the cornea, with adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea at one or more points, caused by ulcerative inflammation of the cornea in which the ulcer has perforated into the anterior chamber, the aqueous humor has escaped, and the iris has prolapsed against the cornea or into the perforation. See *Anterior SYNECHIA*.—**L. album oculi**. See *ALBUGO* (1st def.).—**L. cretium**. A l. (4th def.) formed by a calcific deposit in the cornea.—**L. gerontoxon**, **L. gerontoxon**. See *ARCUS senilis*.—**L. margaritaceum**. A pearl-like l.—**Partial l.** A l. which covers only a portion of the cornea.—**Total l.** L. covering the entire cornea.

LEUCO'MAIN(E). From λεύκωμα, white of egg. Fr., *leucomaine*. Ger., *Leukomäin*. Of A. Gautier, in 1884, a general term for certain alkaloids (supposed by him to be identical with the cadaveric alkaloids [ptomaines] of Selmi) found by him in all the excreta; in 1885, for certain poisonous alkaloids produced by the action of bacterial ferments on albuminoids, and apparently identical with the ptomaines; and, in 1886, for animal alkaloids found in living and healthy animals, as distinguished from ptomaines. The l's are divided into the uric acid group (comprising adenine, hypoxanthine, guanine, xanthine, heteroxanthine, paraxanthine, carnine, pseudoxanthine, gerontine, and spermine) and the creatinine group (comprising creatinine, creatine, crusocreatinine, xanthocreatinine, amphicreatine, salamanderine, and four unnamed l's).

LEUCO'MATOID. Gr., λευκοματώδης. Lat., *leucomatoides*. Pertaining to or resembling leucoma.

LEUCOMATORRHÆ'A, *f.* From λεύκωμα, white of egg, and ρεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Weissfluss*. A supersecretion or superexcretion of any whitish substance.—**L. salivalis**. L. of the saliva.—**L. urinalis**. Albuminuria.—**L. vaginalis**. Leucorrhœa.

LEUCOMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λεύκωμα, white of egg. 1. Of the humoralists, a morbid and excessive determination of albumin to any part of the body (e. g., to the cornea, crystalline lens, joints, etc.). 2. Amyloid degeneration.

LEUCOM'ATOUS. Pertaining to leucoma.

LEUCOM'MA, *n.* From λευκός, white, and ὄμμα, the eye. -om'matos (-is). See *LEUCOMA* (3d and 4th defs.).

LEUCOMO'RIA. From λευκός, white, and μωρία, folly. See *MELANCHOLIA errabunda*.

LEUCOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). A name given to leucocythæmia upon the supposition that it was due to infection by a specific germ.

LEUCOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λευκός, white, and μυελός, marrow. Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.—**L. posterior chronica**. Tabes dorsalis.

LEUCOMYELOP'ATHY. From λευκός, white, μυελός, marrow, and πάθος, disease. Disease involving the white matter of the spinal cord.

LEUCONECRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λευκός, white, and νέκρωσις, a state of death. A form of gangrene occurring in young people in which the slough assumes a whitish, shriveled, parchmentlike appearance.

LEUCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide leuconique*. See OXY-CROCONIC ACID.

LEUCOPATHIA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and πάθος, disease. See ACHROMATOSIS, LEUCODERMA, CHLOROSIS, and ALBINISM.—**General l.** See ALBINISM.—**L. acquisita.** See VITILIGO.—**L. congenitalis.** See ALBINISM.—**L. partialis.** L. limited to larger or smaller portions of the skin.—**L. partialis acquisita.** See VITILIGO.—**L. unguium.** White spots appearing upon the nails, said to be due to the formation of air spaces in the nail substance.—**L. universalis.** See ALBINISM.

LEUCOPATH'IC. Lat., *leucopathicus*. Pertaining to or affected with leucopathia.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA, LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA, *f.* Fr., *leucophlegmasie, leucophlegmatie*. Ger., *Leukophlegmasie*. 1. See ANASARCA (1st def.). 2. Solid œdema; the form of œdema in which the skin does not pit upon pressure, especially phlegmasia alba dolens.—**Essential l.** See *Primary l.*—**L. Æthiopum.** See *African CACHEXIA*.—**L. dolens puerperarum.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens*.—**L. hysterica.** See ANASARCA *hysterica*.—**L. palpebrarum.** Of Beer, œdema frigidum palpebrarum.—**Primary l.** Fr., *leucophlegmatie primitive*. A l. characterized by a rapid beginning with irregular chills, shortness of breath, and scarcity of urine with increased sediment. The swelling is very rapid and extensive, the temperature is elevated, and there is no association with apparent organic lesion.—**Urinary l.** Fr., *leucophlegmasie urineuse*. See ANASARCA *urinosa*.

LEUCOPHLEGMAT'IC. Lat., *leucophlegmaticus*. Fr., *leucophlegmatique*. Affected with a tendency to general dropsy and with whiteness of the skin.

LEUCOPHLEGMATO'DES. Gr., λευκοφλεγματοῶδες. Affected with or resembling leucophlegmasia.

LEUCOPHO'BIA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of the color white.

LEUCOP'IPER, *n.* -*pip'eris*. From λευκός, white, and *piper*, pepper. White pepper.

LEUCOPLAK'IA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and πλάξ, a surface. 1. The whitening of a surface. 2. See *L. buccalis*.—**L. buccalis.** An idiopathic disease of the buccal mucous membrane, usually a chronic superficial glossitis, but sometimes appearing on the lips, palate, and cheeks, especially near the angle of the mouth. It most commonly affects the dorsum of the tongue, presenting itself at first in the form of small hyperæmic spots of a dark red color. Subsequently these develop into bluish white or silver gray patches of hypertrophied and whitened epithelium, more or less obscuring the color of the underlying vascular patches. These patches generally attain a considerable size, are not painful, and do not affect the sense of taste or involve the adjacent glands. They persist for a longer or shorter time, and then disappear spontaneously. They sometimes lead to the development of epithelioma. Cf. *ICHTHYOSIS lingvæ*.

LEUCOPLA'SIA, *f.* See LEUCOPLAKIA.—**Lingual l.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis*.

LEUCOPLAS'TIDS. From λευκός, white, and πλάσσειν, to mould. Fr., *leucoplastides*. Colorless proteid bodies occurring in cells not exposed to light.

LEUCOPLASTS. See LEUCOBLASTS.

LEUCOPLAX'IA, *f.* See LEUCOPLAKIA.

LEUCOPY'RIA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *leucopyrie*. Hectic fever.

LEUCOR'CEIN. Fr., *leucorcéine*. A white precipitate formed by the addition of an excess of ammonia to an ammoniacal solution of orcein.

LEUCOROSOL'IC ACID. See LEUCAURIN.

LEUCORRHA'GIA, *f.* From λευκός, white, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Profuse leucorrhœa.

LEUCORRHŒ'A, *f.* From λευκός, white, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *leucorrhée*. Ger., *Leukorrhœe, weisser Fluss*. 1. A white or whitish morbid discharge from

the female genitals. 2. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Cacochymie*.—**Cervical l.** Fr., *leucorrhée cervicale*. Ger., *cervicale Leukorrhœe*. L. having its origin in the cervix uteri.—**Epidemic l.** L. occurring as an epidemic; described as a catarrhal affection of the vagina and uterus, associated with catarrhal diseases of the alimentary and respiratory tracts and yielding to the same treatment.—**False l.** Fr., *fausse leucorrhée*. A leucorrhœal discharge due to a foreign body, tumor, mole, abscess, or some other than the ordinary causes.—**Idiopathic l.** Fr., *leucorrhée idiopathique*. L. unassociated with any inflammatory process.—**Infantile l.** L. occurring in young children; commonly produced by a vulvar inflammation due to lack of cleanliness, pinworms, or acrid urine.—**Intrauterine l.** See *Uterine l.*—**L. analis.** A clear, colorless discharge, sometimes milky white, coming from the rectum in patients suffering from chronic inflamed hæmorrhoids.—**L. communis.** An old term for vaginal or uterine l.—**L. continua.** A l. which continues constantly with exacerbations, but without complete cessation.—**L. masculina syphilitica.** Of Krippendorff, gonorrhœa.—**L. Nabothi.** The watery, bloody discharge described by Naboth as sometimes seen for two or three days before parturition.—**L. of pregnancy.** A seropurulent discharge from the vagina of a pregnant woman. It is more watery and profuse than the ordinary l. and may be mistaken for hydrorrhœa gravidarum.—**L. periodica.** A l. which occurs periodically at about the menstrual epoch.—**L. repentina.** A l. occurring suddenly and occasionally; thought to be a symptom of uterine or ovarian cysts.—**L. senescentium.** A seropurulent discharge from the vagina in old women, unaccompanied by evidence of inflammation.—**Menstrual l.** 1. A l. occurring at about the menstrual period in young, anæmic girls who do not menstruate, and which seems to take the place of the normal menstrual flow. 2. See *L. periodica*.—**Mucous l.** Of Whitehead, a form of l. characterized by a transparent, glairy discharge attended by an opaque, curdy discharge from the vaginal mucous membrane.—**Occult l.** A l. which is not profuse enough to cause a noticeable discharge from the vagina and is therefore imperceptible to the patient.—**Postmenstrual l.** A l. which occurs periodically after the menstrual period.—**Symptomatic l.** Fr., *leucorrhée symptomatique*. L. due to some constitutional disease or to some local cause other than the usual causes of l.—**Tubal l.** L. proceeding from the Fallopian tube.—**Uterine l.** Fr., *leucorrhée utérine*. L. proceeding from the endometrium.—**Vaginal l.** Fr., *leucorrhée vaginale*. A l. due to disease of the vagina.—**Vulvar l.** Fr., *leucorrhée vulvaire*. L. due to disease of the vulva.

LEUCORRHŒ'AL, LEUCORRHŒ'IC. Lat., *leucorrhœi-ens*. Fr., *leucorrhéique*. Pertaining to leucorrhœa.

LEUCOR'RHOIS, *f.* -*rhold'os (-is)*. See *White HÆMORRHOIDS*.

LEUCOSIN. From λευκός, white. See *ASTHMA crystals*.

LEUCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., λεύκωσις. 1. Paleness of the skin; pallor; anæmia. 2. Achromatosis. 3. See *LEUCOMA* (4th def.). 4. Of Alibert, any disease of the lymphatic system.—**L. canities.** See *CANITIES*.

LEUCOTH'I'ONIN(E). The compound, C₁₂H₁₁N₃S.

LEUCOT'IC. Lat., *leucoticus*. Pertaining to leucosis.

LEUCO'TIN. A crystalline substance, C₂₁H₂₀O₆, forming the chief constituent of paracoto bark.

LEUCOTU'RIC ACID. See *OXALANTIN*.

LEUC'OUS. Gr., λευκός. White; especially, affected with albinism.

LEUCURE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From λευκός, white, and οὖρον, urine. Albuminuria.

LEUKÆ'MIA, *f.* See *LEUCÆMIA*, and for other words in *Leuk*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Leuc*.

LEU'KE, *f.* See LEPROSY.

LEU'KON, *n.* Gr., λευκόν. The white of an egg.

LEVA'MEN, *n.* -am'inis. From *levare*, to raise up. Ger., *Erleichterungsmittel* (1st def.). 1. A palliative. 2. A remission in the course of a disease.

LEVA'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. From *levare*, to lift up, to raise. Fr., *élévateur, releveur*. Ger., *Aufheber, Hebemuskel* (1st def.).

1. A muscle the action of which is to raise a part. 2. See ELEVATOR (1st def.).—**Hamilton's l.** A flat piece of steel, about half an inch broad, slightly curved, and sharpened at the end, for inserting under the edge of a bone and elevating it.—**L. alæ.** Ger., *Flügelheber*. The muscular fibres which elevate the wings of insects.—**L. alæ narium anterior.** See *DILATOR naris anterior*.—

L. alæ narium minor, L. alæ nasi. Fr., *élévateur de l'aile du nez*. The portion of the *l. labii superioris alæque nasi* inserted into the side of the nose.—**L. alæ nasi et labii superioris.** See *L. labii superioris alæque nasi*.—

L. alæ nasi proprius. See *L. alæ nasi*.—**L. anguli oris.** Fr., *élévateur de l'angle des lèvres (ou du coin de la bouche)*. Ger., *Hebemuskel des Mundwinkels*. A small muscle arising from the canine fossa and inserted into the corner of the mouth, where it blends with the orbicularis oris and other facial muscles inserted at that point.—**L. anguli scapulæ.** Fr., *angulaire de l'omoplate*. Ger., *Schulterheber, (oberer) Heber des Schulterblatts*. A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles upon the transverse processes of the upper 4th or 5th cervical vertebræ and attached to the superior angle of the scapula and the adjoining portions.—**L. ani.** Fr., *releveur de l'anus*. Ger., *Afterheber*. A thin, broad muscle arising from the anterior and lateral portions of the inner surface of the true pelvis, the inferior ramus of the pubes and spine of the ischium and the pelvic fascia, uniting with its fellow of the opposite side, and inserted into the side of the lower portion of the coccyx, the side and lower portion of the rectum, and the fascia covering the prostate gland. Its lowermost fibres blend with those of the opposite side and the external and internal sphincters of the anus and the constrictor urethræ.—**L. auriculæ, L. auris.** See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.—**L. auris brevis.** See *SCUTOAURICULARIS externus*.—**L. auris medius.** See *TEMPOROAURICULARIS internus*.—**L. caudæ brevis.** See *SACROCOCYGEUS superior*.—**L. claviculæ.** A muscle of the lower animals, sometimes occurring anomalously in man as a detached portion of the *l. anguli scapulæ*, arising from the transverse processes of all or any one of the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. When arising from the transverse process of the 2d cervical vertebra, termed the *cleidoepistropheus*; from that of the 4th and 5th, the *scalenus anticus accessorius*; and from that of the 6th, the *cleidocervicalis imus*. Cf. *CLEIDOATLANTICUS*, *CLEIDOCERVICALIS imus*, *CLEIDOEPISTROPHEUS*, and *SCALENUS anticus accessorius*.—**L. coccygis.** See *COCYGEUS* (2d def.).—**L'es (costarum) breves.** Ger., *kurze Rippenheber*. Muscles arising from the apices of the transverse processes of the 7th cervical and all the dorsal except the 12th vertebræ, whose fibres diverge downward and outward to be inserted into the upper margin between the tubercles and angles of the rib which belong to the vertebræ next below the ones to which they respectively belong.—**L'es costarum longi (seu longiores).** Ger., *lange Rippenheber*. Muscles inserted into the outer surfaces of some of the lower ribs between their tubercles and angles and arising from the transverse process of the vertebræ the second above that with which each rib articulates.—**L. epiglottidis.** See *GENIOEPIGLOTTICUS*.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ.** An occasional muscle formed from fibres of the thyreohyoid muscle, passing from the body of the hyoid bone along the pyramid to be inserted into the pyramid or into the isthmus of the thyroid gland.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ lateralis.** An anomalous portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx passing to the lateral

lobe of the thyreoid gland.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ profundus.** An anomalous portion of the cricothyreohyoides passing to the posterior surface of the thyreoid gland.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ superficialis brevis.** An anomalous portion of the sternothyreohyoides passing to the thyreoid gland.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ superficialis longus.** An anomalous portion of the thyreohyoides inserted into the lateral lobe of the thyreoid gland.—**L. glandulæ thyre(o)ideæ superficialis medius.** An anomalous portion of the thyreohyoides inserted into the middle lobe of the thyreoid gland.—**L. glottidis.** See *GENIOEPIGLOTTICUS*.—**L. humeri.** See *MASTOIDO HUMERALIS*.—**L. humeri internus.** See *CORACOBRACHIALIS*.—**L. intestini recti.** See *L. ani*.—**L. labii inferioris.** A short muscle arising from the incisor fossa of the inferior maxilla and inserted into the integument between the depressores labii inferioris.—**L. labii superioris alæque nasi.** Fr., *élévateur de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*. Ger., *Aufheber der Oberlippe und des Nasenflügels*. A muscle arising from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone which is inserted by two portions into the ala of the nose and the upper lip, blending with the orbicularis oris.—**L. labii superioris major (seu proprius).** Ger., *eigener Aufheber der Oberlippe*. A muscle arising from the lower margin of the orbit and inserted into the angle of the mouth, blending with the muscle at that point.—**L. labii superioris minor.** Fr., *élévateur (ou releveur) superficiel*. The portion of the *l. labii superioris alæque nasi* inserted into the upper lip.—**L. labii superioris proprius.** Fr., *élévateur propre de la lèvre supérieure*. The *l. anguli oris*.—**L. labiorum communis.** See *L. anguli oris*.—**L. linguæ.** See *STYLOGLOSSUS*.—**L. menti.** 1. See *L. labii inferioris*. 2. Of Percivall, see *MEDIUS posterior*.—**L. nasi proprius.** An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres beneath the compressor naris.—**L. oculi.** See *RECTUS oculi superior*.—**L. œsophagi.** See *CRICOESOPHAGEUS anterior*.—**L. palati, L. palati mollis.** Fr., *élévateur du palais mou*. Ger., *Gaumen-segelheber, Aufheber des weichen Gaumens*. A muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone next the carotid canal. Its rounded belly extends parallel to the Eustachian tube, is closely applied partly to the membranous portion which forms the base of the tube and partly to the cartilaginous plate, and is inserted in a radiating manner into the soft palate below the orifice of the tube in the pharynx. By its action the base of the Eustachian tube is raised and the orifice of the tube made smaller, but the resistance in the tube is lessened owing to the shortening and widening of its aperture.—**L. palpebræ superioris.** Fr., *élévateur (ou releveur) de la paupière supérieure*. Ger., *Aufheber des oberen Augenlides*. Syn.: *apertor oculi, palpebrarum aperiens rectus*. A long, triangular, flat muscle arising from the upper margin of the optic foramen and the sheath of the optic nerve, which passes forward to be inserted by a thin aponeurosis into the upper margin and anterior surface of the tarsal cartilage.—**L. penis.** See *COMPRESSOR venæ dorsalis*.—**L. perinæi.** See *L. ani*.—**L. pharyngis, L. pharyngis externus.** See *STYLOPHARYNGEUS*.—**L. pharyngis internus.** See *PALATOPHARYNGEUS*.—**L. pharyngolaryngeus.** See *STYLOPHARYNGEUS*.—**L. proprius scapulæ.** See *L. anguli scapulæ*.—**L. prostate.** See *COMPRESSOR prostate.*—**L. pupillæ.** See *RECTUS superior oculi*.—**L. quintus ani.** See *COCYGEUS* (2d def.).—**L. scapulæ proprius.** See *L. anguli scapulæ*.—**L. scroti.** See *CREMASTER*.—**L. urethræ.** See *Wilson's MUSCLE*.—**L. uvulæ.** See *AZYGOS uvulæ*.—**L. veli palati (seu palatini).** See *L. palati*.

LEVIGATE. Lat., *levigatus*. Ger., *geglättet*. In dermatology, uniform (said of reddening of the skin).

LEVIGATION. Lat., *levigatio* (from *levigare*, to smooth). Fr., *légation*. Ger., *Zerreibung*. The reduction of a substance to a state of minute division by

trituration, especially after it has been made into a paste with water or other liquid.

LEVIS'TICUM, *n.* Ger., *Liebstöckel*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs closely allied to *Selinum* and *Angelica*.—**L. officinale**, **L. paludapifolium**. Fr., *ache de montagne*. Ger., *gebrüchlicher Liebstöckel*. Common lovage. All parts of the plant contain a yellowish, milky juice, which hardens on exposure into a resinous substance like opopanax. The root, stems, leaves, and fruit have aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue properties. The seeds are the most highly aromatic, though the root is the part chiefly used. It is employed in diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs to remove mucous obstructions, and in amenorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is also much used by the veterinarians. The plant contains ligulin.—**Radix levistici** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Liebstöckelwurzel*. The root of *L. officinale*. It contains a volatile oil, resin, starch, and a bitter substance, and is used as a diuretic.

LEVULIN. See **LÆVULIN**.

LEVULOSAN. See **LÆVULOSAN**.

LEVULOSE. From *levus*, left. Fr., *lévulose*. Ger., *Lävulose*. Fruit sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, isomeric in structure with glucose (dextrose), and found associated with the latter in honey and the juices of sweet fruits.

LEVULOSURIA. A form of diabetes characterized by the presence of levulose in the urine.

LEVURINE. Fr. *l.* A dried extract of brewers' yeast; used medicinally as a convenient substitute for that article.

LEW'ININ. Alpha-kava resin.

LEXIPHAR'MAC. Lat., *lexipharmaeus*. See **ALEXIPHARMAC**.

LEXPYRETIC. Lat., *lexipyreticus*. See **ALEXPYRETIC**.

LIAN'THRAL. A certain proprietary ointment said to consist chiefly of an extract of coal tar.

LIAT'RIS, *f.* Fr., *l.* Button snakeroot; a genus of North American eupatoriaceous plants.—**L. aspera**. *L. scariosa*.—**L. cylindrica**. A diuretic species found on the banks of the Niagara River.—**L. elegans**. Hairy-cupped button snakeroot; probably diuretic.—**L. flexuosa**. *L. cylindrica*.—**L. heterophylla**. *L. scariosa*.—**L. macrostachya**. *L. spicata*.—**L. odoratissima**. Dog tongue. It has been used as an aromatic, a crystallizable principle resembling coumarin having been obtained from its leaves.—**L. resinosa**. *L. spicata*.—**L. scariosa**, *L. sphæroidea*. Blazing star. The roots, bruised, are used externally and, in decoction in milk, for rattlesnake bites.—**L. spicata**. Fr., *l. en épi*. (Long spiked) button snakeroot. According to Schoepf, the root is diuretic and has a terebinthinate odor, and in decoction is used in gonorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat.—**L. squarrosa**.—Fr., *l. écaüllex*. American devil's bit; used like *L. scariosa*.—**L. stricta**. *L. cylindrica*.

LIBANO'TUS, *m.* Gr., *λιβανώτος*. Frankincense, olibanum.

LIBERA'TION. Lat., *liberatio*. Fr., *dégagement*. Ger., *Entbindung* (in chemistry). A setting free.—**L. of the arms**. Fr., *dégagement* (ou *abaissement*) *des bras*. Ger., *Lösen* (oder *Hervorholen*) *der Arme*, *Arlösen*. The operation of bringing down the arms of the fœtus when they have risen by the side of the head in cases of presentation of the pelvic pole.

LIBER'TIA, *f.* 1. The genus *Funkia*. 2. The genus *Bromus*. 3. A genus of iridaceous herbs.—**L. ixoides**. A species of *L.* (3d def.) growing in Chile and New Zealand. The root is used in Chile as a purgative and diuretic.

LIBI'DO, *f.* *-id'inis*. Excessive desire.—**L. intestini**.

Desire to evacuate fœces.—**L. sexualis**. Venereal desire.

LICH'ANOS, **LICH'ANUS**, *m.* Gr., *λιχανός*. The indurated finger.

LI'CHEN, *m.* *-e'nos* (*-is*). Gr., *λειχίν*. Fr., *l.*, *dartre farineuse* (2d def.), *poussée* (2d def.), *gale sèche* (2d def.). Ger., *L.*, *Schwindflechte* (2d def.), *Knötchenflechte* (2d def.), *Hautmoos* (2d def.), *Flug* (2d def.). Syn.: *licheniasis adulatorum* (2d def.), *pustulæ siccæ* (2d def.), *exor-mia* (2d def.). 1. A plant of the *Lichenes*; of Matthæus, *Marchantia polymorpha*; of the pharmacopœias, Iceland moss. 2. A dry, papular eruption of the skin. Among the many affections to which the term has been applied the most common are certain dry and especially papular forms of eczema.—**Acneis** *l.* See *L. circinatus*.—**Arthritic** *l.* See *L. circumscriptus*, *L. pilaris*, and *L. lividus*.—**Carrageen** *l.* See **CARRAGEEN**.—**Circum-scribed** *l.* See *L. circumscriptus*.—**Eczematous** *l.* Fr., *l. eczémateux*. See **ECZEMA lichenoides**.—**Generalized** *l. ruber*. See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**Herpetic** *l.* Fr., *l. herpétique*. See *L. agrius* (1st def.).—**Hypertrophic** *l.* Fr., *l. hypertrophique*. 1. Of Hardy, a rare form of cutaneous disease characterized by ulcerated or eroded fungous cauliflowerlike vegetations in the form of circumscribed flat or pedunculated tumors; perhaps the same as mycosis fungoides (*q. v.*). 2. See *L. corneus*.—**Inflammatory** *l. pilaris*. See **ICHTHYOSIS follicularis**.—**L. acuminatus**. See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. aggregatus**. *L. planus* with papules closely clustered together.—**L. agrius**, **L. agrius ferox**. Fr., *l. herpétique* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugfeuer* (1st def.), *bösartige Knötchenflechte* (1st def.). 1. Wild *l.*; a severe form of eczema or possibly some other itching disease (e. g., *l. planus*) attended with papulation, desquamation, and thickening of the skin, together with much itching and often excoriation or the production of fissures. 2. Of Willan, see **ECZEMA papulosum**.—**L. annulatus**, **L. annulatus serpiginosus**. Of Wilson, a papulosquamous, circinate eruption occurring upon the back or chest and usually of long duration. See *L. circinatus* and **ECZEMA folliculare**.—**L. circinatus**. Fr., *l. acnéique*. A chronic cutaneous eruption, affecting especially the skin of the back and chest (most commonly the interscapular and sternal regions), characterized by sharply defined, circular groups of red, sometimes slightly crusted, papules, which arise from the follicles and have some resemblance to acne efflorescences, while the areas of skin within the circles appear of a yellowish or fawn color and usually show slight furfuraceous desquamation. Some writers regard the disease as parasitic. Cf. **PITYRIASIS rosea**.—**L. circumscriptus**. Fr., *l. circonscrit*. Syn.: *herpes squamosus orbicularis*, *papula rotunda*. Circumscribed *l.*; an eczematous eruption consisting of papules in small, rounded red patches, with sharply defined and somewhat elevated borders, attended with more or less itching, and followed by desquamation, but not disposed to exudation.—**L. confertus**. A superficial papular inflammatory disease of the skin with the efflorescences occurring in clusters.—**L. corneus**. Fr., *l. corné*. Of Besnier and Fournier, a form of *l. planus* characterized by elevated, hypertrophic, and horny patches.—**L. discretus**. *L. planus* with discrete efflorescences.—**L. disseminatus**. *L.* in which the efflorescences are dispersed irregularly over the cutaneous surface.—**L. eczematodes**. Fr., *l. eczémateux*. See **ECZEMA lichenoides**.—**L. exudativus ruber**. See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. ferox**. See *L. agrius* (1st def.).—**L. figuratus**. Figured *l.*; including *l. circumscriptus*, *l. gyratus*, *l. marginatus*, etc.—**L. gyratus**. A gyrate form of erythema exsudativum multiforme.—**L. hæmorrhagicus**. Petechiæ or purpuric spots occurring at the sites of the cutaneous follicles and which show a slight papular elevation.—**L. inveteratus**. Fr., *l. invétéré*. A form of *l. agrius* in which roughness and thickening of the skin are very marked, and the affection is of long duration and refractory.—**L. islandicus** [Ger. Ph.]. See **CETRARIA** (2d def.).—**L. islandicus ab amaritie liberatus** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], **L. islandicus amaritie pri-**

vatus, L. islandicus elotus. Iceland moss which has been deprived of its bitter principle, or cetrarin, by macerating in cold water or a weak alkaline solution, by which process it loses its active principle, but is more palatable in jelly.—**L. lividus.** 1. A l. of the legs associated with purpura. 2. See *PURPURA papulosa*.—**L. marginatus.** Erythema multiforme occurring in patches with a well defined margin. See *L. gyratus* and *ERYTHEMA marginatum*.—**L. menti.** Sycosis.—**L. neuroticus** [Unna]. Acute general l. characterized by acuminate follicular papules. Successive outbreaks lead to deep pigmentation and incessant itching.—**L. of infants.** See *STROPHULUS*.—**L. obtusus.** One of the three forms of *l. ruber* (*q. v.*) as described by Unna. It is said to be characterized by medium-sized (3 to 5 mm. in diameter, sometimes reaching the size of split peas), rounded, or somewhat flattened papules that show little or no tendency to desquamation, and are usually attended with only moderate itching. They develop less rapidly than those of *l. acuminatus*, and usually occur in circumscribed patches.—**L. orbiculatus.** See *L. circumscriptus*.—**L. pilaris.** L. characterized by small papular, horny elevations of the surface of the skin, due to thickening of the corneous layer of the epidermis about the orifices of the hair follicles.—**L. planus.** Syn.: *l. ruber planus*, *l. planus Wilsonii*, *dermatitis circumscripta herpetiformis* [Neumann]. A papular or papulo-squamous chronic or subacute disease of the skin, attended with pruritus. The papules usually occur in circumscribed patches, sometimes in linear or curvilinear figures, situated most commonly about the joints of the extremities, often occurring symmetrically and occasionally becoming general over the body. They vary in size from milia to lenticular, are of a brownish red or purplish color, are flattened at the top, where the surface appears smooth and glistening with a slight appearance of umbilication, while at the base they often show an angular outline. Often there is a little adherent scale at the summit of the papule, and when a number of papules in a group become confluent the surface of the patch feels rough, hard, and horny (*l. planus corneus*). On disappearing, the papules leave dark-colored pigment stains and slight atrophic depressions. Cf. *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. planus annulatus, L. planus annulatus pruriginosus.** A variety of *l. planus* in which rings are formed whose borders are externally steep and abrupt, while interiorly they are ill defined and inclose slightly atrophic or almost normal centres.—**L. planus atrophicus.** *L. planus* in which the papules or patches leave slightly atrophic spots as they disappear.—**L. planus hypertrophicus.** *L. planus* which appears hypertrophic either with reference to the size of the papules or to the thickening of the corneous layer.—**L. planus Wilsonii.** See *L. planus*.—**L. psoriasis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. ruber.** 1. See *L. ruber acuminatus*. 2. Under this term some authorities include both *l. planus* and *l. ruber acuminatus*, while Unna includes a third variety, *l. ruber obtusus*.—**L. ruber acuminatus.** Ger., *rothe Schwindflechte*. Syn.: *l. acuminatus*, *l. exudativus ruber*, *l. psoriasis*. A chronic cutaneous papulosquamous disease usually associated with constitutional disturbance that may tend to a grave or even fatal form of marasmus. The eruption consists of hard, red, conical, milia papules, each surmounted by an adherent crust or scale, and attended with itching. The papules gradually multiply till by aggregation the surface involved becomes uniformly covered by a rough, thick, horny crust, or else appears red, thickened, and deeply seamed. Beginning usually upon the trunk, the eruption tends to involve the entire cutaneous surface, though it may affect only certain isolated regions. The papules often occur in a linear arrangement along the natural lines of the skin, where they produce ridgelike

elevations which, when the efflorescences are of unusual size, may resemble strings of beads (*l. moniliformis*). By some the disease is regarded as of identical nature with *l. planus*.—**L. ruber moniliformis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. ruber planus.** See *L. planus*.—**L. ruber universalis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus*.—**L. scrofulosorum, L. scrofulosus, L. scrophulosorum, L. scrophulosus.** A papular cutaneous disease occurring in persons of a decidedly scrofulous habit. It commonly affects the back and abdomen, and is characterized especially by an eruption of small milia papules arising from the hair follicles, of a pale red, brownish, or purplish color, often showing little crusts at their summits, and usually arranged in groups, sometimes in gyrate lines or rings. The eruption is not attended with itching, and usually has a protracted course.—**L. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Flechte*. A mild form of papular eczema.—**L. syphiliticus.** 1. A papular syphilide. 2. A milia papular syphilide.—**L. tropicus.** Ger., *tropischer Flug*. Prickly heat; a transient erythematous and usually vesicular form of dermatitis observed not only in the tropics, but wherever the skin is exposed to prolonged high temperatures, accompanied with profuse sweating.—**L. urticatus.** See *URTICARIA papulosa*.—**L. virosus.** Virous l.; a lichenous eruption due to a specific virus, especially that of syphilis or leprosy.

LI'CHENATE. Fr., *lichénate*. A salt of lichenic acid.

LICHENIASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Epiphymata*.—**L. adulatorum.** See *LICHEN*.—**L. strophulus.** See *STROPHULUS*.

LICHEN'IC. Fr., *lichénique*. Of or pertaining to or contained in lichens.—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide lichénique*. Ger., *Lichensäure*. An acid found in some lichens as a salt of calcium; probably identical with malic acid.

LI'CHENIN. Fr., *lichénine*. Ger., *Moosstärke*. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, closely resembling granuloze, obtained from certain lichens and *Algæ*.

LI'CHENOID. Gr., *λεχηνώδης*. Lat., *lichenoides*. Fr., *lichenoïde*. Ger., *lichenartig*. 1. Resembling the disease lichen. 2. As a n., a starchlike substance obtained from Iceland moss; distinguished from lichenin by its partial solubility in cold water and by the pronounced blue coloration which it receives from iodine.

LI''CHENOSTEAR'IC ACID, LI''CHENSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lichenstéarique*. Ger., *Lichensterinsäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_3$, contained in Iceland moss.

LICIN'IUM, n. From *licium*, a thread of a web. Of the old writers, a tent.

LIC'ORICE. Gr., *γλυκύριζα* (from *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, a root). Lat., *glycyrrhiza, liquiritia*. Fr., *réglisse*. Ger., *Süßholz*. 1. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. 2. Their inspissated juice. 3. Their roots.

LID. A movable covering, especially the cartilaginous, cutaneous, and mucous covering of the eye.—**Granular l's.** See *TRACHOMA*.

LIE. Of the fetus, its attitude in relation to the shape of the uterine cavity.

LI'EN, m. -e'nis. See *SPLEEN*.—**L. accessorius.** See *Accessory SPLEEN*.—**L. ambulans.** A movable spleen.—**L. cereus.** See *Lardaceous SPLEEN*.—**L. ingens.** An hypertrophied spleen.—**L. mobilis.** See *Floating SPLEEN*.—**L. porci.** The spleen of the hog; formerly used in medicine.—**L. siccoatus pulveratus.** The dried and powdered spleen of the sheep; used in anæmia, chlorosis, myxœdema, and rickets.—**L. succenturiatus.** See *Accessory SPLEEN*.

LIE'NAL. From *lien*, the spleen. See *SPLENIC*.

LIEN'CULUS, m. Dim. of *lien*, the spleen. Ger., *kleine Milz* (1st def.), *Nebenmilz*. 1. A small spleen. 2. An accessory spleen.

LIE'NIS, m. -e'nis. See *SPLEEN*.

LIEN'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the spleen.

LIENOCELE, *f.* Li(li²)-e²n(an)-o(o³)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., li'e²n-o-sel. From *lien*, the spleen, and *κήλη*, a hernia. A hernia of the spleen.

LI'ENOINTES'TINAL. From *lien*, the spleen, and *intestinus*, internal. Pertaining to the spleen and the intestines.

LI'ENOMALA'CIA, *f.* See SPLENOMALACIA.

LIENTE'RIA, *f.* Gr., *λειεντερία* (from *λείος*, smooth, and *έντερον*, an intestine). Fr., *lientérie*. Ger., *Lienterie*. See *Lienteric DIARRHŒA*.—**Aphthous** *l.* Fr., *lientérie aphtheuse*. *L.* due to the presence of aphthæ of the mouth and stomach.

LIENTER'IC. Of or pertaining to *lienteria*.

LI'ENTERY. See *Lienteric DIARRHŒA*.

LIFE. Gr., *βίος*. Lat., *vita*, *anima*. Fr., *vie*. Ger., *Leben*. 1. That existence which is characterized by the power an organized being (an animal or a plant) has to assimilate from its surroundings material for its support, to change its form by growth, and to reproduce its kind. 2. The state of an organized being before permanent cessation of the distinctive vital functions. 3. The condition or manner of living.—**Active** *l.* See *Dynamic l.*—**Animal** *l.* Fr., *vie animale*. Ger., *animalisches* (oder *t(h)ierisches*) *Leben*. 1. The manifestations of *l.* in an animal as contrasted with a plant. 2. The manifestations of *l.* dependent especially upon the cerebrospinal nervous system and the skeletal muscles in contradistinction to the purely vegetative functions of digestion, respiration, etc. Cf. *Psychic l.* and *L.* (1st def.).—**Cell** *l.* Fr., *vie de la cellule*. Ger., *Zellleben*. The *l.* and activities of the individual cells or structural elements in contradistinction to the *l.* or the entire organism. The individual *l.* of the component cells is usually much less than that of the organism as a whole, as there are usually many generations of cells whose lives go to make up the entire *l.* of the organism.

—**Cerebral** *l.* Lat., *vita cerebialis*. Ger., *Cerebralleben*. The manifestations of *l.* depending especially upon the integrity of the cerebrum.—**Dynamic** *l.* Lat., *vita dynamica*. Fr., *vie active*. Ger., *dynamisches Leben*. *L.* the manifestations of which are continuous and determinable, in contrast to latent *l.* (q. v.).—**External** *l.* See *Animal l.* (2d def.).—**Extrauterine** *l.* The *l.* of an animal after it has been born.—**Fœtal** *l.* Ger., *Föetal-leben*. The *l.* of the fœtus.—**Intrauterine** *l.* Fœtal *l.* within the uterus.—**Latent** *l.* Fr., *vie latente*. *L.* in an organism or a germ which is hidden and not apparent, but which is capable of manifesting itself under favorable conditions of *l.* (said of the *l.* of some ova, of a semidesiccated rotifer, etc.).—**Mental** *l.* See *Psychic l.*—**Organic** *l.* See *L.* (1st def.).—**Potential** *l.* See *Latent l.*—**Psychic** *l.* Lat., *vita psychica*. Ger., *geistiges Leben*, *psychisches Leben*. Syn.: *mental l.* The mental and spiritual manifestations and activities in an animal; frequently contrasted with vegetative or organic *l.*, or manifestations of *l.* due to reflex action, such as is seen in an animal devoid of a cerebrum.—**Reproductive** *l.* **Sexual** *l.* Ger., *Fortpflanzungsleben*, *reproductives Leben*, *Geschlechtsleben*. That portion of *l.* during which the individual is capable of reproduction.—**To feel** *l.* Fr., *sentir remuer*. In popular language, to experience the sensation of "feeling *l.*" i. e., of feeling fetal movements (said of a pregnant woman).—**Uterine** *l.* Fr., *vie utérine*. The period of *l.* during which the female is capable of childbearing.—**Vegetable** *l.* Ger., *vegetabilisches Leben*. The vital phenomena, absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc., presented in the growth and development of a plant. It may be latent, as in the seed, or variable, as during periods of rest, when but slight chemical changes are taking place in the tissues of the plant; or active, as when the plant is in full vigor. The capacity possessed by plants of building up living structure out of inorganic matter is the grand distinction between vegetable

and animal life.—**Vegetative** *l.* Lat., *anima vegetativa*. See *L.* (1st def.).

LIG'AMENT. Gr., *δεσμός* (from *δεῖν*, to tie), *σύνδεσμος*. Lat., *ligamentum* (from *ligare*, to tie). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Band*, *L.* Any strong, fibrous, compact tissue serving to bind or more or less closely connect one structure with another. The *l's* uniting the bones consist of a white, solid, inelastic substance.—**Accessory** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum accessorium* (seu *auxiliarium*). Fr., *l. accessoire*. Ger., *Hilfsband*, *Hülfband*, *Verstärkungsband*. A *l.* which supplements and strengthens another *l.*, especially one on the lateral surface of a joint.—**Accessory** *l.* (of the shoulder joint). See *Coracohumeral l.*—**Acromioclavicular** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum acromioclaviculare* (seu *capsulæ claviculæ externum*). The inferior and superior acromioclavicular *l's* regarded as one structure.—**Adipose** *l.* See *Mucous l.* of the knee joint.—**Alar** *l's* of the knee. Lat., *ligamenta alaria genu*. Syn.: *marcupia patellaria*. Fr., *l's alaires (du genou)*. Ger., *flügel-förmige Bänder des Kniees*. Two crescentic folds of the synovial membrane of the knee joint which extend upward on each side of the mucous *l.* toward the edges of the patella.—**Alar odontoid** *l's*. See *Lateral odontoid l's*.—**Allen Burn's** *l.* See *Hey's l.*—**Annular** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum annulare*. Ger., *Ringband*, *ringförmiges* (oder *rundes*) *Band*. A ring-shaped *l.*—**Annular** *l.* of the radius. Lat., *ligamentum annulare radii*. A ringlike band of fibrous tissue attached on each side to the ulna, embracing the head of the radius.—**Annular** *l.* of the stapes. Lat., *ligamentum annulare (seu bases) stapidis*. A ring-shaped fibrous structure uniting the margin of the base of the stapes with that of the fenestra ovalis.—**Annular** *l's* of the wrist. See *Anterior annular l. of the carpus* and *Posterior annular l. of the carpus*.—**Annular radioulnar** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum annulare radii*. See *Annular l. of the radius*.—**Anterior annular** *l.* of the ankle. Lat., *ligamentum annulare anterius*. A complex *l.* situated at the lower part of the leg and in front of the ankle; made up of the ligamentum transversum cruris and cruciatum cruris (q. v.), and connected by a thin aponeurotic layer.—**Anterior annular** *l.* (of the carpus, or wrist). Lat., *ligamentum annulare anterius carpi*. Ger., *Hohlhandband*. A strong band, continuous above with the aponeurosis of the forearm and below with the palmar fascia, which extends between the trapezium and scaphoid bones on one side to the pisiform and ulnar bones, and retains the flexor tendons in place.—**Anterior atlantoaxial** (or *axoid*) *l.* **Anterior atloaxoid** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum atlantoepestrophium anterius*. A membranous band connecting the lower margin of the atlas and the tubercle on its anterior arch with the base of the odontoid process and body of the axis. The portion connected with the tubercle on the atlas is sometimes termed the superficial atlantoaxial *l.*, and the remainder the deep atlantoaxial *l.*—**Anterior auricular** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum auriculare anterius*. Fr., *l. auriculaire antérieur*. Ger., *vorderes L. des äusseren Ohres*. A broad fibrous band extending between the cauda heliis and the root of the zygoma.—**Anterior carpal** *l's*. Lat., *ligamenta carpi volaria*. The *l's* uniting the palmar surfaces of the carpal bones.—**Anterior common spinal** (or *vertebral*) *l.* Lat., *ligamentum commune vertebrae anterius* (seu *anticum*), *ligamentum longitudinalis anterius* (seu *anticum*). Ger., *vorderes Längsband* (oder *gemeinsames Wirbelband*). A strong ligamentous band on the fronts of the bodies of the vertebrae, reaching from the axis to the first bone of the sacrum, becoming broader as it descends.—**Anterior costocentral** *l.* Lat., *ligamentum costovertebrale* (seu *capituli costæ*) *anterius* (seu *radiatum*). Ger., *vorderes Rippenkopfband*. A radiating *l.* consisting of three bundles which converge on the anterior surface of the head of a rib from the bodies of the adjoining vertebrae and from the intervertebral cartilage between them.—**An-**

terior costosternal l's. Lat., *ligamenta costosternalia anteriora*. Oblique (in both directions) and transverse fibrous bands which extend between the anterior surfaces of the cartilages of the true ribs and the sternum.—**Anterior costotransverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costotransversarium anticum*. See *Superior costotransverse l.*—**Anterior cricothyroid l.** A thickening of the ligamentum cricothyroideum capsulare upon its anterior surface.—**Anterior crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum anterius*. Ger., *vorderes Kreuzband*. The shorter and smaller of the crucial l's of the knee joint. It is attached below to the upper surface of the tibia between the anterior extremities of the interarticular fibrocartilages, and above to the popliteal or internal surface of the external condyle of the femur.—**Anterior iliofemoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliofemorale anterius* (seu *inferius*). The anterior (internal) portion of the iliofemoral l.; inserted into the root of the lesser trochanter of the femur.—**Anterior iliosacral l.** See *Anterior sacroiliac l.*—**Anterior inferior tibiofibular l.** See *Anterior l. of the inferior tibiofibular articulation.*—**Anterior l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum malleoli externi anticum*. Fr., *l. antérieur du cou-de-pied*. A l. consisting of a few bundles of fibrous tissue, placed in front of the ankle joint.—**Anterior l's of the bladder.** See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.*—**Anterior l. of the colon.** See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—**Anterior l. of the elbow joint.** Lat., *ligamentum articulationis cubiti anterius* (seu *accessorium*) (1st def.), *ligamentum anterius cubiti* (2d def.). 1. A thin sheet of fibres which extends downward from about the coronoid fossa of the humerus to the coronoid process of the ulna and the annular l. of the radius. 2. A strong band in the anterior wall of the capsule of the elbow joint, formed by longitudinal, oblique, and transverse fibres.—**Anterior l. of the inferior tibiofibular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum anterius articulationis peroneotibialis anterioris*. Fr., *l. antérieur de l'articulation péronéo-sous-tibiale*. A flattened triangular band of fibres which passes obliquely down from the anterior surface of the lower end of the tibia to that of the fibula.—**Anterior l. of the knee.** See *LIGAMENTUM patellæ*.—**Anterior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei anterius*. Fr., *l. antérieur du marteau*. Ger., *vorderes L. des Hammers*. A short and very broad fibrous l., which, arising from the spina angularis of the sphenoid bone, passes through the Glaserian fissure, encircles the stump of the long process of the malleus, and is inserted into the anterior part of the head and neck of the malleus.—**Anterior l's of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.** See *Glenoid l's.*—**Anterior l's of the uterus.** See *Vesicouterine FOLDS*.—**Anterior l. of the wrist joint.** Lat., *ligamentum carpi volare profundum*. Ger., *Volarband*. A broad l. attached above to the lower end and styloid process of the radius and the lower end of the ulna, and below to the palmar surfaces of the scaphoid, semilunar, and pyramidal bones, and occasionally to the os magnum.—**Anterior metacarpophalangeal l.** See *Glenoid l's.*—**Anterior occipitoatlantal (or atloid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlanticooccipitale anticum* (*profundum*). A l. which extends from the anterior border of the foramen magnum between the occipital condyles to the anterior arch of the atlas.—**Anterior phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta phalangea anteriora*. L's extending between the palmar and plantar surfaces of the contiguous phalanges of the foot and hand.—**Anterior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum* (seu *pubis*) *anticum* (seu *anterius*), *ligamentum annulare*. Fr., *l. pubien antérieur*. A l. consisting of bundles of fibres which extend between the pubic bones over the symphysis pubis, crossing each other obliquely.—**Anterior radioulnar l.** A l. composed of scattered fibres extending between the anterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the anterior aspect of the lower end of the ulna. Cf. *Capsular l. of the infe-*

rior radioulnar articulation.—**Anterior sacrococcygeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacrococcygeum anterius*. Fr., *l. sacro-coccygien antérieur*. A triangular or two-headed l. extending between the lower portion of the anterior surface of the sacrum and the first coccygeal vertebra; a prolongation downward of the anterior common vertebral l.—**Anterior sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum anticum*. Fr., *l. sacro-iliaque antérieur*. A thin l. extending between the pelvic surfaces of the sacrum and ilium.—**Anterior sacroscliotic l.** See *Lesser sacro-scliotic l.*—**Anterior sternal l.** A longitudinal bundle of fibres connecting the anterior surfaces of the manubrium and gladioli.—**Anterior sternoclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum sternoclaviculare anterius*. A broad band of parallel fibres passing from the front of the inner extremity of the clavicle, downward and inward, to the anterior surface of the manubrium of the sternum.—**Anterior sternocostal l.** See *Anterior costosternal l.*—**Anterior superior tibiofibular l.** Lat., *ligamentum capituli fibulae anterius*. Fr., *l. péronéo-tibial antérieur supérieur*. A flat bundle of fibres extending from the anterior surface of the head of the fibula to the adjacent portions of the tibia.—**Anterior triangular l. of the pelvis.** Lat., *ligamentum pelveos anterius triangulare*. See *Inferior pubic l.*—**Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ anteriora*. Offshoots of the rectovesical fascia which extend backward, one from each side of the symphysis pubis, over the lateral surfaces of the prostate gland to the lateral surfaces of the urinary bladder.—**Arched l's of the diaphragm.** **Arcuate l's.** See *LIGAMENTUM arcuatum externum* and *LIGAMENTUM arcuatum internum*.—**Arterial l.** Lat., *ligamentum-arteriosum*. Fr., *l. artériel*. A fibrous cord constituting the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the foetus.—**Articular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta articularia* (2d def.). Ger., *Gelenkbänder* (1st def.). 1. See *Capsular l's*. 2. See *Interspinous l's*.—**Aryepiglottic l's.** **Arytænoepiglottic l's.** See *Arytænoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**Astragalocalcaneal interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalocalcaneum interosseum* (2d def.). 1. See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous l.* 2. See *External calcaneo-astragaloid l.* (2d def.).—**Astragalonaviclar l.** **Astragalscapoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum talonaviculare*. See *Superior astragalonaviclar l.*—**Atlantoaxial l's.** The l's uniting the atlas and axis.—**Atlantooccipital l's.** The l's uniting the atlas and the occipital bone.—**Atloaxoid l's.** See *Atlantoaxial l's.*—**Auricular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta auricularia* (seu *Valsalvæ*). The anterior, posterior, and superior auricular l's.—**Bertin's l.** See *Ilio-femoral l.*—**Bigelow's l.** See *Y-shaped l. of Bigelow.*—**Broad l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium hepatis*. Ger., *Aufhängeband der Leber*. A wide, somewhat sickle-shaped duplicature of the peritonæum, attached to the lower surface of the diaphragm and the internal surface of the right rectus abdominis muscle, as far down as the umbilicus, and to the convex surface of the liver. It contains in its curved free margin the round l. of the liver.—**Broad l's of the lungs.** Lat., *ligamenta lata pulmonalia*. Folds of the pleura which pass down vertically along the inner surfaces of the lungs to be attached to the diaphragm.—**Broad l. of the uterus (or womb).** Lat., *ala vesperilionis*, *ligamentum uteri latum*. Fr., *l. large*. Ger., *Fledermausflügel, breites Mutterband*. A peritoneal fold on each side of the uterus, formed by an extension of the anterior and posterior peritoneal investments of that organ, attached laterally to the side of the pelvis, and dividing the pelvic cavity into an anterior and a posterior portion.—**Burn's l.** See *Hey's l.*—**Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum talocalcaneum interosseum*, *ligamentum astragalocalcaneum interosseum posterius*. A strong bundle of fibres extending from the furrow on the upper surface of the os calcis, between its surfaces of articulation with the astragalus, to the depression in the lower surface

of the astragalus between its articular surfaces for the os calcis.—**Calcaneocuboid interosseous l.** See *Internal calcaneocuboid l.*—**Calcaneocuboid l's.** See *Internal calcaneocuboid l.*, *Long calcaneocuboid l.*, *Short calcaneocuboid l.*, and *Superior calcaneocuboid l.*—**Calcaneofibular l.** A thick, flattened, cylindrical l., extending between the apex of the external malleolus and the outer surface of the os calcis, constituting the middle portion of the external lateral l. of the ankle joint (*q. v.*).—**Calcaneonavicular l's.** See *Inferior calcaneonavicular (or scaphoid) l.* and *External calcaneoscaphoid l.*—**Calcaneoscaphoid interosseous l.** See *External calcaneoscaphoid l.*—**Camper's l.** See *Deep perineal fascia.*—**Capsular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capsularia* (seu *capsulæ articuliæ*). Fr., *l's capsulaires, capsules fibreuses*. Ger., *Kapselbänder, Gelenkkapseln*. The fibrous structures, lined with synovial membrane, which surround and close in the articulations. They are usually attached around the articular surfaces of the bones, and are of no great strength. Some authors include under this head most of the l's in the immediate vicinity of a joint, and regard them as being merely condensed portions of its capsular l.—**Capsular l. of the acromioclavicular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare acromioclaviculare*. See *Acromioclavicular l.*—**Capsular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare articulationis pedis*. The anterior, external lateral, internal lateral, and posterior l's of the ankle and the fibrous tissues uniting them.—**Capsular l's of the articular processes of the vertebrae.** Thin and loose ligamentous sacs attached to the contiguous margins of the articular processes of each vertebra.—**Capsular l. of the carpus.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare carpi*. A very complex structure made up of the l's extending from the lower end of the radius and ulna to the carpal bones and the fibrous tissues uniting them.—**Capsular l. of the costotransverse articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare costotransversale*. A thin l. attached to the circumferences of the articulating surfaces of the tubercle of the rib and the transverse process of the vertebra with which it articulates.—**Capsular l. of the costovertebral articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsularium capitis* (seu *capsulare capituli costæ*). A very thin l. which surrounds the joint between the head of a rib and the articular cavity formed by the junction of the bodies of the vertebrae.—**Capsular l. of the hip joint.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare femoris* (seu *articulationis coxæ*). Ger., *Hüftgelenkkapsel*. A l. surrounding the hip joint, attached above to the margin of the cotyloid cavity and below to the neck of the femur, divided usually into the iliofemoral, iliotrochanteric, ischio-capsular, and pubofemoral l's.—**Capsular l. of the inferior radioulnar articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare sacciforme*. A capsular l. (the *membrana sacciformis*), lined with synovial membrane, surrounding the inferior radioulnar articulation, the thickened anterior and posterior portions of which are sometimes described as the anterior and posterior radioulnar l's.—**Capsular l. of the jaw.** Lat., *ligamentum maxillæ capsulare*. The l. surrounding the temporomaxillary articulation and attached close to the articular surfaces of the inferior maxilla and the temporal bone. The external and internal lateral l's are regarded by some as condensed portions of this l.—**Capsular l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare genu*. Ger., *Kniegelenkkapsel*. A strong fibrous membrane attached to the lower end of the femur and to the borders of the patella, the interarticular fibrocartilages, and the head of the tibia. It fills in the spaces between the posterior, internal, and external lateral l's and the ligamentum patellæ, which by some are regarded as reinforced portions of the capsular l.—**Capsular l. of the shoulder joint.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare humeri*. A l. attached to the scapula around the margin of the glenoid cavity and

to the anatomical neck of the humerus.—**Capsular l. of the sternoclavicular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum sternoclaviculare*. A capsular l. surrounding the sternoclavicular articulation.—**Carcassonne's l.** See *Middle pubovesical l.*—**Carpal l's.** Fr., *l's carpiens*. The l's uniting the carpal bones.—**Caudal l.** Lat., *ligamentum caudale*. Fr., *l. caudal*. A series of insignificant bundles of fibrous tissue uniting the dorsal surfaces of the two lower coccygeal vertebrae and the superjacent skin.—**Central l. (of the spinal cord).** See *Terminal filament.*—**Check l.** Ger., *Hemmungsband*. A l. which greatly restrains the motion of a joint, especially the lateral odontoid l's.—**Ciliary l.** See *LIGAMENTUM pectinatum.*—**Cleidocostal l.** See *Rhomboid l.*—**Colles's l.** See *Triangular l.* (1st def.).—**Common anterior vertebral l.** See *Anterior common vertebral l.*—**Common carpal l.** Lat., *ligamentum carpi commune*. The annular l. surrounding the wrist joint, consisting of the most superficial fibres of the structures usually described as the anterior and posterior annular l's of the carpus.—**Common posterior vertebral l.** See *Posterior common vertebral l.*—**Conoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum conoides* (seu *conoideum*). The posterior or internal portion of the coracoclavicular l. It is broad at its attachment above to the conoid tubercle of the clavicle, and narrow where it is attached to the inner portion of the coracoid process of the scapula.—**Cooper's suspensory l's of the mamma.** See *Suspensory l's of the mamma.*—**Coracacromial l.** Lat., *ligamentum coracacromiale* (seu *acromiocracoidæum*). Ger., *viereckiges Band des Schulterblatts*. A broad triangular l., attached by its wider extremity to the outer edge of the coracoid process of the scapula, and by the narrower to the tip of the acromion.—**Coracoclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum coracoclaviculare (posticum)*. The l. uniting the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula; made up of the conoid and trapezoid l's (*q. v.*).—**Coracohumeral l.** Lat., *ligamentum coracohumerale* (seu *-brachiale*); *ligamentum coracoidæocapsulare*. A broad l. attached to the outer margin of the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the upper and posterior portion of the capsule of the shoulder joint and into the upper and inner part of the bicipital groove of the humerus.—**Coracoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum coracoidæum*. Fr., *l. coracoïdien*. See *Suprascapular l.*—**Corniculopharyngeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum corniculopharyngeum*. An insignificant bundle of fibrous tissue passing toward the pharynx from the apex of the cartilage of Santorini.—**Coronary l's of the knee.** Short l's connecting the semilunar fibrocartilages with the head of the tibia and the adjoining l's.—**Coronary l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum coronarium hepatis*. Ger., *Kranzband (oder Kronenband) der Leber*. A duplicature of the peritonæum which extends between the lower surface of the diaphragm and the posterior margin of the liver, and is continuous at each end with the right and left lateral l's of the liver.—**Coronary l. of the radius.** See *Annular l. of the radius.*—**Costocentral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costocentralia*. The l's uniting the head of a rib with the bodies of its vertebrae. See *Anterior costocentral l.* and *Interarticular costovertebral l's.*—**Costoclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum costoclaviculare*. See *Rhomboid l.*—**Costocolic l.** Lat., *ligamentum costocolicum*. See *Phrenicocolic l.*—**Costocoracoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum costocoracoidæum*. The lower margin of the costocoracoid membrane, extending between the coracoid process of the scapula and the first rib.—**Costopericardiac l.** See *LIGAMENTUM sternopericardiacum superius.*—**Costosternal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sternocostalia radiata*. See *Anterior costosternal l.* and *Posterior costosternal l.*—**Costotransverse l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costotransversaria*. The l's uniting the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebrae.—**Costovertebral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costovertebralia*. The l's uniting the ribs and vertebrae.—**Costoxiphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum cos-*

toxiphoideum. A variable fasciculus of fibres connecting the cartilage of the seventh rib, and sometimes of the sixth, with the xiphoid cartilage.—**Cotyloid l. (of the hip)**. Lat., *ligamentum cotyloideum*. Fr., *l. cotyloïdien*. Syn.: *labrum (fibro-) cartilagineum (seu glenoidium) acetabuli, limbus acetabuli*. A fibrocartilaginous ring attached to the margin of the acetabulum and covered with synovial membrane.—**Craniovertebral l's**. The l's extending between the cranium and the vertebrae.—**Cricoarytenoid l's**. Lat., *ligamenta cricoarytenoidea*. Ger., *Ringgiesskannenknorpelbänder*. See *Posterior cricoarytenoid l's* and *LIGAMENTUM cricoarytenoideum capsulare*.—**Cricopharyngeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum cricopharyngeum*. A ligamentous bundle extending between the upper and posterior border of the cricoid cartilage and the anterior wall of the pharynx.—**Crico-Santorinian l's**. Lat., *ligamenta cricosantoriniana*. Ligamentous bands uniting the cartilages of Santorini and the cricoid cartilage.—**Cricothyroid l's**. Lat., *ligamenta cricothyroidea*. Ger., *Ringschildknorpelbänder*. The l's uniting the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.—**Cricotracheal l.** Lat., *ligamentum cricotracheale*. The ligamentous structure uniting the upper ring of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage.—**Crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum*. Ger., *Kreuzband, kreuzförmiges Band*. See *Anterior crucial l.*, *Posterior crucial l.*, *Cruciform l.*, and *LIGAMENTUM cruciatum tarsi*.—**Crucial l. of the atlas**. See *Cruciform l.*—**Crucial l's of the fingers**. Lat., *ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus*. Small l's which cross each other obliquely upon the palmar surfaces of the phalanges of the hand, and assist in retaining the tendons of the flexor muscles.—**Crucial l's of the knee**. See *Anterior crucial l.* and *Posterior crucial l.*—**Cruciate l. of the leg**. See *LIGAMENTUM cruciatum cruris*.—**Cruciform l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciforme (seu cruciation) epistrophei*. A structure consisting of l's which cross each other like the arms of a cross, especially the ligamentous structure made up of the transverse l. of the atlas, and a process which passes down from the middle of its posterior surface to be attached to the body of the axis, while another process passes up to the basilar process. Cf. *CRUS inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei* and *CRUS superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei*.—**Cutaneous l's of the phalanges** [Cleland]. Lat., *ligamenta cutanea digitorum manus*. Ligamentous bands connecting the edges of the phalanges of the hand and the skin of the sides of the fingers.—**Deep anterior occipitoatlantal l.** See *LIGAMENTUM obturatorium anterius*.—**Deep atlantoaxial l.** See *Anterior atlantoaxial l.*—**Deep plantar l.** See *Short calcaneocuboid l.*—**Deep suspensory l. of the penis**. See *LIGAMENTUM suspensorium penis profundum*.—**Deltoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum deltoideum (seu deltoideum)*. See *Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint*.—**Denticulate l.** See *LIGAMENTUM denticulatum*.—**Dorsal calcaneocuboid l.** See *Superior calcaneocuboid l.*—**Dorsal calcaneoscaphoid l.** See *External calcaneoscaphoid l.*—**Dorsal carpal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta carpi dorsalia (brevia)*. Short l's on the dorsal surfaces of the carpal bones; they usually connect the scaphoid and semilunar, the cuneiform and semilunar, the trapezium and trapezoid, os magnum and trapezoid, and os magnum and unciform bone, and also the bones of the first and second rows.—**Dorsal carpometacarpal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta carpometacarpea dorsalia*. L's which extend between the dorsal surfaces of the carpal and those of the metacarpal bones.—**Dorsal intermetacarpal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea (seu baseos metacarpi) dorsalia*. Four transverse l's uniting the dorsal surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones.—**Dorsal intermetatarsal (or metatarsal) l's**. Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsea (seu interbasica, seu baseos metatarsi) dorsalia*. L's connecting the bases of the dorsal surfaces of the metatarsal bones. They are wanting between the first and second,

and are two in number between the fourth and fifth.—**Dorsal tarsometatarsal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta tarsometatarsea dorsalia*. Flat, thin bands of parallel fibres which pass from behind forward, connecting the contiguous extremities of the metatarsal and tarsal bones.—**Douglas's l's**. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**Duodenorenal l.** Lat., *ligamentum duodenorenale*. Ger., *Dünndarmnierenband*. A fold of the peritonæum extending between the upper layer of the transverse mesocolon and the parietal peritonæum, covering the posterior abdominal wall in the vicinity of the right kidney, and forming the posterior boundary of the foramen of Winslow.—**External annular l. of the ankle**. Lat., *ligamentum annulare (seu laciniatum) externum*. A thickened band of the fascia of the leg which extends between the posterior portion of the external malleolus and the outer surface of the os calcis, binding down the tendons of the peronei muscles.—**External arched l. of the diaphragm**. See *LIGAMENTUM arcuatum externum*.—**External astragalocalcaneal (or calcaneoastragaloid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo- (seu talo-) calcaneum externum* (1st def.), *ligamentum astragalocalcaneum interosseum* (2d def.) (*anticum* [1st. def.]). 1. A short l. which passes down from the outer surface of the astragalus to the outer edge of the os calcis. 2. Of Meckel, the external and interosseous calcaneoastragaloid l's regarded as one structure.—**External calcaneoscaphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneonaviculare (seu scaphoideum) dorsale (seu externum)*. A strong, flat l. arising from the os calcis between the articular surfaces for the astragalus and cuboid bone, and inserted into the outer side of the scaphoid bone.—**External crucial l.** See *Anterior crucial l.*—**External inguinal l.** Lat., *ligamentum inguinale externum*. That portion of Poupart's l. which arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and which blends with the fascia lata at a point close to the femoral artery. By some authors its separation from Poupart's l. is regarded as artificial.—**External intercostal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta coruscantia (seu intercostalia externa)*. Ger., *äussere Intercostalbänder*. Flat fibrous layers which extend between the costal cartilages in the upper eight or ten intercostal spaces in the interval between the sternum and the inner margins of the external intercostal muscles.—**External lateral l. of the ankle joint**. Lat., *ligamentum articulationis pedis laterale externum*. Fr., *l. externe latéral du cou-de-pied*. A complex l. extending between the external malleolus and the os calcis, made up of the ligamentum talofibulare anterius, ligamentum talofibulare posterius, and ligamentum calcaneofibulare.—**External lateral l. of the carpus**. Lat., *ligamentum (laterale) carpi radiale*. A l. extending from the styloid process of the radius to a depression on the scaphoid bone, between the radial articular surface and the tubercle.—**External lateral l. of the elbow**. Lat., *ligamentum brachioradiale (seu laterale cubiti externum)*. A l. attached above to a depression under the external condyle of the humerus, and blending below with the annular l. of the radius, some of its fibres being prolonged to the ulna.—**External lateral l. of the jaw**. See *External lateral l. of the temporomaxillary articulation*.—**External lateral l. of the knee**. Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale externum*. A l. extending from the internal condyle of the tibia to the head of the fibula.—**External l. of the malleus**. Lat., *ligamentum mallei externum*. Fr., *l. extérieur du marteau*. Ger., *äusseres L. des Hammers*. A l. forming the superior boundary of the so called superior pouch of the membrana tympani. It is stretched between the crista capitis mallei and the exterior wall of the tympanic cavity.—**External lateral l. of the temporomaxillary articulation**. Lat., *ligamentum maxillare externum (seu accessorium laterale)*. A short bundle of fibres attached to the lower border of the zygoma, and inserted into the external surface and posterior border

of the neck of the inferior maxilla.—**External lateral l. of the wrist.** See *External lateral l. of the carpus*.—**External obturator l.** See *Posterior occipitoatlantal l.*—**External palpebral l.** See *LIGAMENTUM palpebrale externum*.—**External tarsometatarsal interosseous l.** An interosseous l. connecting the outer side of the external cuneiform bone and the adjacent sides of the third and fourth metatarsal bones.—**Falciform l.** Ger., *sichel-förmiges Band*. The *ligamentum falciforme* (q. v. under *Great sacroischiadic l.*).—**Falciform l. of the liver.** See *Broad l. of the liver*.—**Fallop(p)ian l.** See *Poupart's l.*—**False l's of the urinary bladder.** Folds of the peritonæum which are reflected from the urinary bladder in different directions. See *Lateral false l's of the urinary bladder*, *Superior false l's of the urinary bladder*, and *Rectovesical FOLDS*.—**Femoral l.** See *Hey's l.*—**Gastrocolic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastrocolicum*. See *Greater OMENTUM*.—**Gastrohepatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastrohepaticum*. See *Lesser OMENTUM*.—**Gastrolial l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastroliale*. See *Gastrosplenic l.*—**Gastropancreatic l.** [Huschke]. Lat., *ligamentum gastropancreaticum, septum bursarum omentalis*. A sickle-shaped fold of peritonæum extending between the posterior surface of the stomach, near its cardiac orifice, and the anterior surface of the pancreas. It includes the right coronary vessels of the stomach, and divides the bursa omentalis into the bursa omentalis major and minor.—**Gastrophrenic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastrophrenicum*. See *Phrenicogastric l.*—**Gastrosplenic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastrosplenicum*. Ger., *Magenmiltband*. A fold of peritonæum extending between the cul-de-sac of the stomach and the hilum of the spleen, including the splenic vessels.—**Gimbernati's l.** Lat., *ligamentum Gimbernati*. Ger., *Gimbernati'sches Band*. Syn.: *crecentic implantation*. A flat, triangular expansion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It lies horizontally, its base being in contact with the sheath of the crural vessels, its apex directed toward the symphysis pubis, its posterior margin attached to the pectineal line, and its anterior margin attached to Poupart's l., of which it is usually regarded as a part.—**Glenohumeral l.** Lat., *ligamentum glenohumeral*. Some of the fibres of the coracohumeral l. which pass into the joint, and are inserted into the inner and upper part of the bicipital groove.—**Glenoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta glenoidea*. The l's which extend between the palmar surfaces of the phalanges and their corresponding metacarpal bones.—**Glenoid l. (of the scapula [or shoulder joint]).** Ger., *run des Schultergelenks*. The fibrocartilaginous ring attached to the margin of the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Glossopiglottic l's, Glossopiglottidian l's.** Lat., *ligamenta glossopiglottica*. See *Glossopiglottic FOLDS*.—**Great sacroischiadic (or -ischiatric, or -sciatic) l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroischiadicum majus, ligamentum pelvis posterius magnum*. Fr., *grand l. sacro-sciatique, l. tubérosité*. Ger., *grosses unteres Beckenkreuzbeinband (oder Knorrenkreuzbeinband) Sitzknorrenkreuzbeinband*. A triangular l. attached by its base to the sides of the sacrum and coccyx and to the posterior inferior spine of the ilium, and by its apex to the tuberosity of the ischium, where it gives off a sickle-shaped expansion (the *ligamentum falciforme*) which passes along the inner margin of the tuberosity and the inferior ramus of the ischium, being continuous with the obturator fascia.—**Hepaticocolic l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepaticocolicum*. Ger., *Leberdickdarmband*. A fold of peritonæum connected with the duodenorenal l., and extending between the concave surface of the right lobe of the liver and the ascending mesocolon, in front of the upper end of the right kidney.—**Hepaticoduodenal l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepaticoduodenale (seu duodenohepaticum)*. Ger., *Leberdünndarmband*. A fold of the peritonæum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the vicinity of

the duodenum and the right flexure of the colon, forming the anterior boundary of the foramen of Winslow.—**Hepatorenal l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepaticorenale*. See *Hepaticocolic l.*—**Hey's l.** The falciform process of the fascia lata.—**Hunter's l.** Fr., *l. de Hunter*. See *Round l. of the uterus*.—**Hyoepiglottic l.** Lat., *ligamentum hyoepiglotticum*. Ger., *Zungenbeinkeldeckelband, Kehldeckelzungenknochenl'*. A short, broad band of elastic tissue extending between the lower surface of the epiglottis and the upper margin of the body of the hyoid bone.—**Iliofemoral l.** [Barkow]. Lat., *ligamentum iliofemorale*. Fr., *l. iléo- (ou ilio-) fémoral*. The strong bundle of fibres (forming the upper and anterior portion of the capsular l. of the hip joint) which arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and immediately underneath it, and divides into two portions, one of which descends almost vertically to be inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur, and the other passes obliquely downward over the front of the joint and is inserted into the intertrochanteric line.—**Iliolumbar l., Iliolumbovertebral l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliolumbale (superius [2d def.])*. Fr., *l. iléo-lombaire*. 1. A two-layered l. arising from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra. One layer is inserted into the crest of the ilium, and the other blends with the periosteum covering the anterior surface of the sacroiliac articulation and the adjacent portions of the sacrum and ilium. 2. The portion of this l. which is inserted into the crest of the ilium.—**Iliopectineal l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliopectineum*. A condensed portion of the pelvic fascia attached to the iliopectineal line and to the capsular l. of the hip joint.—**Iliopubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliopubicum*. See *Poupart's l.*—**Iliotrochanteric l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliotrochantericum*. See *Superior iliofemoral l.*—**Inferior acromioclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum acromioclaviculare inferius*. A l. covering in the lower portion of the acromioclavicular articulation, and extending between the adjacent portions of the clavicle and the acromion process of the scapula. Cf. *Acromioclavicular l.*—**Inferior arytenoid l's.** See *False vocal BANDS*.—**Inferior calcaneonavicular (or -scaphoid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneonavicular (seu -scaphoideum) inferius (seu internum, seu plantare, seu medium, seu teres)*. A broad, thick l. which passes between the anterior and inner extremity of the os calcis and the lower surface of the cuboid bone. Immediately beneath it is the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle. Cf. *LIGAMENTUM tibioacaneonavicular*.—**Inferior iliofemoral l.** See *Anterior iliofemoral l.*—**Inferior iliolumbar l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliolumbale*. Ger., *unteres Lendendarmbeinband*. See *Iliolumbar l.*—**Inferior interosseous tibiofibular l.** See *Inferior tibiofibular interosseous l.*—**Inferior l's of the glottis.** See *Inferior vocal BANDS*.—**Inferior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei inferius*. A small l. extending between the outer wall of the tympanum and the handle of the malleus near its extremity.—**Inferior posterior tibiofibular l.** See *Posterior l. of the lower tibiofibular articulation*.—**Inferior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubis (seu annulare, seu arcuatum) inferius*. Fr., *l. pubien inférieur*. Ger., *bogenförmiges Band an der Schambeinfuge (oder des Schambeins)*. A triangular-shaped l. which extends between the upper portions of the rami of the pubic bones, and is attached above to the symphysis pubis.—**Inferior thyroarytenoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta thyroarytenoidea inferiora*. Ger., *untere Schildgiesskannenknorpelbänder*. See *Inferior vocal BANDS*.—**Inferior tibiofibular interosseous l.** A band of short, strong fibres uniting the contiguous rough surfaces of the tibia and fibula just above the inferior tibiofibular articulation. It is continuous above with the interosseous membrane.—**Inferior transverse tibiofibular l.** See *Transverse tibiofibular l.*—**Infundibuloovarian l.** Lat., *ligamentum infundibuloovarium*.

Fr., *L. tubo-ovarien*. The free margin of the broad l. of the uterus which extends between the pelvic end of the ovary and the infundibulum.—**Infundibulopelvic l.** Lat., *ligamentum infundibulopelvicum*. The free margin of the broad l. of the uterus which extends between the ovary or infundibulum and the inner surface of the pelvis.—**Inguinal l.** See *Poupart's l.*—**Interarticular costovertebral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta teretia* (seu *transversa*, seu *interarticularia costovertebralia*, seu *capituli costæ interarticularia*). Stout bundles of fibres extending between the cristæ capituli of the ribs and the intervertebral fibrocartilages, and dividing the costocentral articulation into two portions.—**Interarticular l. (of the hip).** Lat., *ligamentum interarticulare*. See **LIGAMENTUM TERES** (1st def.).—**Interarticular l's of the ribs.** See **Interarticular costovertebral l's.**—**Interchondral l's.** Ligamentous fibres which pass from the cartilage of one rib to the cartilage of another.—**Interclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum interclaviculare*. Ger., *Zwischenschlüsselbeinband*. A flattened bundle of fibres extending between the sternal ends of the clavicles and attached to the interclavicular notch of the sternum.—**Intercostal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercostalia*. Ger., *Zwischenrippenbänder*. Fibrous bands uniting adjacent ribs.—**Intercrural l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercruralia*. Ger., *Intercruralle*. See **LIGAMENTA SUBFLAVA**.—**Interconeiform l's.** The interosseous l's uniting the coneiform bones of the foot.—**Interhyal l.** In the embryo, a fibrous band uniting the malleus and the stylohyal cartilage.—**Interlobular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta interlobularia*. Processes of the pleuræ which dip into the fissures of the lungs.—**Intermetacarpal interosseous l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea interossea*. Transverse fibres uniting the contiguous surfaces of the proximal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones.—**Intermetacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpalia*. L's connecting different parts of the metacarpus.—**Intermetatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsæ*. L's connecting different portions of the metatarsus. See **Dorsal intermetatarsal l's**, **Plantar intermetatarsal l's**, and **Metatarsal interosseous l's.**—**Intermuscular l's.** Processes of fascia which pass between muscles.—**Internal annular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare* (seu *laciniatum*) *internum*. Ger., *inneres Zipfelband*. A strong fibrous band continuous above with the fascia of the leg and below with the plantar fascia. It extends between the internal malleolus and the inner surface of the os calcis, and bridges over grooves, lined with synovial membranes, in the subjacent bones, grooves which transmit respectively the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle and that of the flexor digitorum pedis longus, the posterior tibial vessels and nerves, and the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus. Cf. **LIGAMENTUM TIBIONAVICULARE**.—**Internal arched l. of the diaphragm.** See **LIGAMENTUM ARCUTUM INTERNUM**.—**Internal astragalocalcaneal l.** Lat., *ligamentum talocalcaneum internum*. A small bundle of fibres extending between the inner margin of the groove in the os calcis for the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus and the posterior margin of the sustentaculum tali.—**Internal astragaloscaphoid l.** See **LIGAMENTUM ASTRAGALOSCAPHOIDEUM INTERNUM**.—**Internal calcaneoastragaloid l.** See **Internal astragalocalcaneal l.**—**Internal calcaneocuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneocuboidum internum* (seu *mediale*). A thick, strong l. extending between the inner surface of the os calcis and that of the cuboid bone, being closely connected with the superior calcaneoscaphoid l.—**Internal crucial l.** See **Posterior crucial l.**—**Internal intercostal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercostalia interna*. Ger., *innere Intercostalbänder*. Fibrous fasciculi of the triangularis sterni muscle which extend between adjacent ribs.—**Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum articulationis pedis laterale internum*. Fr., *l. latéral in-*

terne du cou-de-pied. Ger., *dreieckiges Band des Fersenbeins, inneres Knöchelband, inneres Zipfelband*. A complex l. extending between the internal malleolus and the astragalus, os calcis, and scaphoid bone, made up of the ligamentum calcaneotibiale, ligamentum talotibiale posticum, and ligamentum tibionaviculare (*q. v.*).—**Internal lateral l. of the carpus.** Lat., *ligamentum (colaterale) carpi ulnare, ligamentum laterale ulnare*. A rounded cord connecting the styloid process of the ulna, the pyramidal bone, the pisiform bone, and the anterior annular l.—**Internal lateral l. of the elbow.** Lat., *ligamentum brachio cubitale* (seu *cubito ulnare*, seu *articulationis cubiti laterale internum*). A l. arising from the front, back, and lower portion of the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna and the inner margin of the sigmoid fossa.—**Internal lateral l. of the jaw.** See **Internal lateral l. of the temporomaxillary articulation**.—**Internal lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale internum*. A broad l. arising from the internal condyle of the femur and having a double insertion into the internal condyle and the surface of the tibia below it, and into the internal interarticular fibrocartilage and the surface of the tibia beneath the above mentioned insertion. Cf. **LIGAMENTUM ACCESSORIUM MEDIALE BREVE** and **LIGAMENTUM ACCESSORIUM MEDIALE LONGUM**.—**Internal lateral l. of the temporomaxillary articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum maxillare internum mediale* (seu *laterale longum*) (1st def.), *ligamentum maxillare laterale internum breve* (2d def.). 1. A long, thin l. arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inferior maxilla at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen. 2. The same, together with the internal portion of the capsular l., arising from the inner margin of the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone.—**Internal palpebral l.** See **LIGAMENTUM PALPEBRALE INTERNUM**.—**Internal tarsometatarsal interosseous l.** A small l. extending between the outer portion of the internal coneiform bone and the adjoining portion of the second metatarsal bone.—**Interosseous calcaneoastragaloid l.** See **Calcaneoastragaloid interosseous l.**—**Interosseous calcaneocuboid l.** See **Internal calcaneocuboid l.**—**Interosseous carpometacarpal l.** A l. connecting the adjacent inferior angles of the os magnum and the unciform bone and the contiguous surfaces of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.—**Interosseous costotransverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum interossum transversocostale*. See **Middle costotransverse l.**—**Interosseous coneiform l's.** See **Intercuneiform l's.**—**Interosseous iliosacral l.** See **Interosseous sacroiliac l.**—**Interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum interossum*. Ger., *Zwischenknochenband*. A ligamentous or fibrous structure which connects the adjacent surfaces of bones, where its function is to hold them in position or restrain excessive motion (e. g., the interosseous membrane of the forearm).—**Interosseous l. of the calcaneonavicular articulation.** See **External calcaneoscaphoid l.** (1st def.).—**Interosseous l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum interossum antibrachii*. See **Interosseous MEMBRANE of the forearm**.—**Interosseous l's of the knee.** The crucial l's of the knee joint.—**Interosseous l. of the leg.** See **Interosseous MEMBRANE of the leg**.—**Interosseous sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum interossum* (seu *posterius*, seu *accessorium vagum*). The portion of the posterior sacroiliac l. which fills the space between the sacrum and the ilium.—**Interosseous tarsometatarsal l's.** See **Tarsometatarsal interosseous l's.**—**Interosseous tibiofibular l.** See **Interosseous MEMBRANE of the leg**.—**Interspinal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta interspinalia* (seu *interspinosa*). Ger., *Dornbänder, Zwischenornbänder, Zwischenrückgratbänder*. Thin l's which extend from the superior margin of a spinous process of one vertebra to the lower margin of that above.—**Intertransverse l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intertransversaria*. Ger., *Zwischen-*

querbänder. Scattered bundles of fibrous tissue extending between the transverse processes of adjacent vertebrae.—**Intervertebral l's**. Lat., *ligamenta intervertebralia*. See *Intervertebral CARTILLAGES*.—**Ischiocapsular l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischiocapsulare*. A l. composed of longitudinal fibres of the lower surface of the capsular l. of the hip joint which arise from the ischium, below the margin of the acetabulum, and are inserted into the zona orbicularis.—**Ischiofemoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischiofemorale*. A bundle of fibres arising from the body of the ischium, and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. It forms a portion of the capsular l. of the hip joint.—**Ischioprostatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischioprostaticum*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**Jugal l. of the cornicula (or larynx)**. Lat., *ligamentum jugale cartilagineum Santorini*. See *Crico-Santorinian l.*—**Large sacrosciatic l.** See *Great sacroischadic l.*—**Lateral cricothyroid l's**. Ger., *seitliche Ringschildknorpelbänder*. Lateral reinforcements of the cricothyroid membrane (*q. v.*).—**Lateral false l's of the urinary bladder**. Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ lateralia spuria*. Folds of the peritonæum which extend from each iliac fossa to the side of the urinary bladder.—**Lateral iliofemoral l.** See *Superior iliofemoral l.*—**Laterall.** Ger., *Seitenband, seitliches Band*. A l. situated on the side of a joint or on the external side of a structure or part.—**Lateral l's of the liver**. Folds of the peritonæum which extend respectively from the lower surface of the diaphragm to the adjacent borders of the right and left lobes of the liver.—**Lateral l's of the patella**. See *Lateral patellar l's*.—**Lateral metacarpophalangeal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta metacarpophalangea lateralia* (seu *accessoria, seu collateralia*). Strong rounded l's extending between the lateral surfaces of the contiguous ends of the metacarpal bones and the phalanges.—**Lateral metatarsophalangeal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta metatarsophalangea lateralia*. L's uniting the lateral surfaces of the heads of the metatarsal bones and the proximal phalanges.—**Lateral occipitoatlantal l's**. Two l's, one on each side, extending between the transverse processes of the atlas and the jugular process of the occipital bone.—**Lateral odontoid l's**. Lat., *ligamenta odontoidæ lateralia, ligamenta lateralia* (seu *alaria, seu majora, seu superiora*) *dentis*. Ger., *Flügelbänder des Zahnes, Manchart'sche Flügelbänder*. Strong, thick l's which extend between the sides of the odontoid process of the axis and the inner sides of the condyles of the occipital bone, some fibres of which unite in the middle line behind the odontoid process. Cf. *LIGAMENTUM occipitale transversale, LIGAMENTUM medium dentis, and LIGAMENTUM medium dentis posticum* (2d def.).—**Lateral patellar l's**. Lat., *ligamenta patellæ lateralia*. Membranous triangular l's which extend on each side from the condyle of the femur and the lateral margin of the patella to the inferior patellar l. and the extensor tendons of the leg.—**Lateral phalangeal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta phalangea lateralia*. L's uniting the lateral surfaces of the contiguous phalanges of the hand or foot.—**Lateral pubovesical l's**. Lat., *ligamenta pubovesicalia lateralia*. See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder*.—**Lateral sacrococcygeal l's**. Lat., *ligamenta sacrococcygea lateralia*. L's extending between the lower portions of the lateral margins of the sacrum and the transverse processes of the upper coccygeal vertebra.—**Lateral suspensory l's of the penis**. See *LIGAMENTA suspensoria penis lateralia*.—**Lateral thyroehyoid l's**. Lat., *ligamenta thyroehyoidæ* (seu *hyothyroideæ*) *lateralia*. Bundles of fibroelastic tissue which extend between the apices of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone and the superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage. They usually contain a cartilaginous or osseous nodule (*cartilago triticea*).—**Lateral true l's of the urinary bladder**. Reflections inward (on each side of the rectovesical fascia) upon the lateral surfaces of the bladder.—**Lesser alar l's**. See

LIGAMENTA alaria minora.—**Lesser sacroischadic l., Lesser sacrosciatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroischadicum minus* (seu *sacrosciaticum internum*), *ligamentum pelvis posterius parvum*. Fr., *petit l. sacro-sciatique*. Ger., *kleines unteres Beckenkreuzbeinband* (oder *Stachelkreuzbeinband*), *Sitzstachelkreuzbeinband*. A short l. arising from the lateral margin of the lower portion of the sacrum and of the upper portion of the coccyx, lying in front of and blended with the great sacroischadic l., and inserted into the spine of the ischium.—**L. of Burns**. See *Hey's l.*—**L. of Falloppii**. See *Poupart's l.*—**L's of the auricle**. See *Auricular l's*.—**L. of the rectum**. Of Ellis, a portion of the rectovesical fascia which joins the side of the rectum.—**L's of the stomach**. The lesser omentum and the phrenicogastric l.—**L's of the uterus**. Ger., *Gebärmutterstränge*. See *Broad l. of the uterus, Round l. of the uterus, and Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**L. of Zinn**. Lat., *ligamentum Zinnii*. The membranous structure which forms the common tendon of origin for the external, inferior, and internal recti muscles of the eye.—**Long calcaneocuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneocuboidæum infimum* (seu *longum, seu rectum* [1st def.], seu *plantare* [2d def.]). 1. A long l. attached to the lower surface of the os calcis as far forward as the anterior tubercle, and inserted into a ridge on the lower surface of the cuboid bone, some of its more superficial fibres extending to the bases of the 2d, 3d, and 4th metatarsal bones, to the tendons of the adductor hallucis and interossei muscles, and to the plantar fascia. 2. The same and the short calcaneocuboid l. regarded as one structure.—**Long costotransverse l.** See *Superior costotransverse l.*—**Long external lateral l. of the knee**. Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale longum externum, ligamentum accessorium laterale*. A long, rounded l. extending from the external condyle of the femur to the outer surface and apex of the head of the fibula.—**Longitudinal l. of the liver**. See *Broad l. of the liver*.—**Long plantar l.** See *Long calcaneocuboid l.* (1st def.).—**Long posterior iliosacral l., Long sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum longum*. See *Oblique sacroiliac l.*—**Lumbocostal l.** Lat., *ligamentum lumbocostale*. Ger., *Lendenrippenband* (2d def.). 1. The anterior fold of the lumbodorsal fascia. 2. The arched tendinous edge of the lumbodorsal fascia.—**Lumbosacral l.** See *Iliolumbar l.*—**Lumbosacral l.** Lat., *ligamentum lumbosacrale* (seu *iliolumbale inferius*). The portion of the iliolumbar l. (1st def.) that blends with the periosteum covering the sacroiliac articulation and the adjacent portions of the sacrum and ilium.—**Medial transverse l. of the tarsus**. Lat., *ligamentum tarsæ transversum mediale*. A plantar l. which passes from the first cuneiform bone obliquely forward to the base of the third, and sometimes the fourth, metatarsal bone.—**Metatarsal interosseous l's**. Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsæ interossea* (seu *metatarsi lateralia* [seu *media*]). The l's uniting the lateral surfaces of adjacent metatarsal bones.—**Middle costotransverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costotransversarium* (seu *colli costæ*) *medium, ligamentum interosseum transversocostale*. Ger., *mittleres Rippenhalsband*. A l. consisting of parallel bundles of fibres which extend between the anterior surface of the transverse process of a vertebra and the neck of its adjacent rib. By some it is divided into the *ligamentum colli costæ superius* and *inferius* (see *Superior costotransverse l.*).—**Middle cricothyroid l.** Ger., *kegelförmiges Band, kegelförmiges* (oder *mittleres*) *Ringschildknorpelband*. The cricothyroid membrane (*q. v.*).—**Middle odontoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum (medium, seu suspensorium) dentis* (seu *epistrophei, ligamentum apicis dentis*). A l. extending between the apex of the odontoid process of the axis and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.—**Middle pubovesical l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubovesicale medium*. In the female, the analogue of the triangular l. of the urethra. It fills in the space between the inferior pubic l., the crura of

the clitoris, and the anterior surface of the bladder close to the exit of the urethra.—**Middle tarsometatarsal interosseous l.** A small l. extending between the external cuneiform bone and the adjoining portion of the second metatarsal bone.—**Middle thyreo-hyoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum thyreo-hyoideum* (seu *hyothyreoideum*) *medium*. 1. The thickened portion in the middle line of the thyreo-hyoid membrane. 2. See *Thyreo-hyoid MEMBRANE*.—**Mucous l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum adiposum* (seu *mucosum*) *genu*. Fr., *l. adipeux*. A fold of the synovial membrane of the knee joint which extends through the joint from the fossa intercondyloidea posterior to a point a little below the level of the inferior margin of the patella.—**Naviculocuboid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta cubonavicularia* (seu *navicularicuboida*). Ger., *navicular-cuboidische L'e*, *Schiffwürfelbänder*. The l's connecting the scaphoid and cuboid bones.—**Naviculocuneiform l's.** Lat., *ligamenta cuneonavicularia*. L's uniting the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.—**Non-articular l's.** L's unconnected with articulations.—**Oblique l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum obliquum*. See *Round l. of the forearm*.—**Oblique sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum longum* (seu *obliquum*, seu *posticum*). That portion of the posterior sacroiliac l. that arises from the posterior superior spine of the ilium.—**Obturator l.** Lat., *ligamentum obturatorium*. Ger., *Ausfüllungsband*, *verschliessendes Band*. 1. A l. filling in a space. 2. See *Obturator MEMBRANE*.—**Occipitoatlantal capsular l's.** L's surrounding the articulations of the occipital condyles and the articulating surfaces of the atlas.—**Occipitoatlantal l's, Occipitoatlantal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta occipitoatlantoida*. The anterior and posterior occipitoatlantal l's.—**Occipitoaxial l., Occipitoaxoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum occipitoaxoidale* (seu *cervicobasilare*, seu *latum epistrophei*). A strong, flat, oblong l. overlying the cruciform l. It is attached above to the clivus Blumenbachii, blending with the superior crus of the cruciform l. and the adjacent dura mater, and passing through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to be attached to the body of the axis and the vertebra next below, blending with the posterior common vertebral l. Cf. *LIGAMENTA occipitoepistrophica lateralia* (under *LIGAMENTUM*) and *LIGAMENTUM occipitoepistrophicum medium*.—**Odontoid alar l.** See *Lateral odontoid l's*. Lat., *ligamenta odontoida*. The lateral and middle odontoid l's and the ligamentum medium dentis posticum (q. v., 2d def.).—**Omo-clavicular l.** See *Coracoclavicular l.*—**Orbicular l. (of the radius).** Lat., *ligamentum orbiculare* (seu *annulare*) *radii*. Ger., *rundes Band der Ellenbogenröhre* (oder *der Speiche*). See *Annular l. of the radius*.—**Ovarian l.** Lat., *ligamentum ovarii* (*proprium*). Fr., *l. de l'ovaire*. A broad band of muscular fibres, derived from the superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the posterior surface of the uterus, extending between the layers of the broad ligament to the ovary.—**Palmar carpometacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta carpometacarpea* (seu *capitulum*) *volaria*. L's which connect the palmar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones with each other and with the adjoining carpal bones.—**Palmar intermetacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea* (seu *basos metacarpi*) *volaria*. Three transverse l's uniting the palmar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones of the fingers. Cf. *LIGAMENTUM carpi rotare profundum transversum*.—**Palmar l's.** See *Glenoid l's*.—**Palpebral l.** Fr., *l. palpébral*. Ger., *Augenliderband*. 1. See *LIGAMENTUM palpebrale internum* and *LIGAMENTUM palpebrale externum*. 2. See *Tarsal l.*—**Patellar l.** See *LIGAMENTUM patellæ*.—**Phrenicocolic l.** Lat., *ligamentum phrenicocolicum*. Ger., *Zwerchfelldickdarmband*. A well-marked fold of the peritonæum which extends from the diaphragm opposite the tenth rib to the splenic flexure of the colon.—**Phrenicogastric l.** Lat., *ligamentum*

phrenicogastricum. Ger., *Zwerchfellmagenband*. A fold of the peritonæum extending between the œsophageal end of the stomach and the diaphragm.—**Phrenocolic l.** See *Phrenicocolic l.*—**Phrenosplenic l.** See *Suspensory l. of the spleen*.—**Plantar calcaneoscaphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneoscaphoideum plantare*. See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid l.*—**Plantar intermetatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsa* (seu *basos metatarsi*) *plantaria*. L's extending between the plantar surfaces of the proximal extremities of contiguous metatarsal bones.—**Plantar l's.** Lat., *ligamenta plantaria*. Ger., *Sohlenbänder*. The l's on the plantar surfaces of the bones of the foot.—**Plantar metatarsophalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta metatarsophalangea plantaria*. L's uniting the plantar surfaces of the metatarsal bones and the proximal phalanges.—**Plantar tarsometatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta tarsometatarsa plantaria*. Bands of ligamentous fibres which unite the plantar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metatarsal bones with each other and with the adjoining tarsal bones.—**Pleurocolic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pleurocolicum*. See *Phrenicocolic l.*—**Posterior annular l. (of the carpus or wrist).** Lat., *ligamentum annulare* (seu *annulare posterius carpi*), *ligamentum carpi dorsale*. Ger., *Handrückenband*. A strong ligamentous band extending across the back of the wrist, being attached to the styloid process and lower end of the radius, the cuneiform and pisiform bones, and the styloid process of the ulna, and continuous above with the fascia of the forearm and below with that of the dorsum of the hand. It is pierced by six distinct openings, lined with synovial membranes, which transmit the tendons respectively from without inward (1) of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis muscles; (2) of the extensor carpi radialis longus; (3) of the extensor pollicis longus; (4) of the extensor digitorum communis and extensor indicis proprius; (5) of the extensor digiti minimi proprius; and (6) of the extensor carpi ulnaris.—**Posterior astragalocalcaneal l.** See *Posterior calcaneoastragaloid l.*—**Posterior atlantoaxial l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlanticoepistrophicum posterius*. A l. connecting the neural arches of the atlas and axis.—**Posterior atlantooccipital l.** See *Posterior occipitoatlantal l.*—**Posterior auricular l.** Lat., *ligamentum auriculare posterius*. A fibrous band extending between the posterior surface of the auricle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Posterior calcaneoastragaloid l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo-* (seu *talo-*) *calcaneum posticum*. A short l. uniting the posterior border of the astragalus and the upper surface of the os calcis.—**Posterior carpal l.** See *Posterior annular l. of the carpus (or wrist)*.—**Posterior common spinal (or vertebral) l.** Lat., *ligamentum commune vertebrale posticum*, *ligamentum longitudinale medium* (seu *posticum*). Ger., *hinteres Längsband*. A l. extending along the anterior wall of the vertebral canal from the axis to the last lumbar vertebra. It is continuous above with the occipitoaxial l., and is attached to the intervertebral fibrocartilages and to the margins of the bodies of the vertebrae.—**Posterior costosternal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costosternalia posteriora*. Radiating fibres extending between the posterior surfaces of the cartilages of the true ribs and the sternum.—**Posterior costotransverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costotransversale* (seu *transversarium*) *posticum*. Ger., *hinteres Rippenkopfband*, *unteres Rippenhalsband*. A l. which arises from the tubercle of a rib and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process adjoining.—**Posterior cricoarytenoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta cricoarytenoidea posteriora*. L's extending from the upper margin of the cricoid cartilage to the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Posterior crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum posterius*. A l. arising from behind the spine of the tibia, the popliteal notch, and the external semilunar fibrocartilage, and pressing upward, forward, and inward, to be

inserted in the anterior part of the inner condyle of the femur.—**Posterior false l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ posteriora spuria*. See *Rectovesical FOLDS*.—**Posterior inferior tibiofibular l.** See *Posterior l. of the lower tibiofibular articulation*.—**Posterior l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum malleoli posterius*. Fr., *l. postérieur du cou-de-pied*. A band of weak, scattered, transverse fibres situated behind the ankle joint.—**Posterior l. of the elbow.** Lat., *ligamentum (rectum) cubiti posticum*. 1. A band of transverse and vertical fibres, forming the posterior portion of the capsular l. of the elbow, attached to the lower end of the humerus, and inserted into the margin of the olecranon. 2. (Fr., *L. huméro-olécranién.*) The vertical fibres of the same.—**Posterior l. of the incus.** Lat., *ligamentum incudis posterius*. A l. which serves to maintain the articulation of the horizontal process of the incus with a shallow depression on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity.—**Posterior l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum popliteum* (2d def.) (seu *genu posticum*). Ger., *Kniekehlenband*. 1. A flat thickening of the capsular l. of the knee which extends across its posterior surface from the internal tuberosity of the tibia to the external condyle of the femur, where it blends with the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle. 2. The posterior portion of the capsular l. of the knee.—**Posterior l. of the lower tibiofibular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum posterius articulationis peroneotibialis inferioris*. Fr., *l. postérieur de l'articulation péronéo-sous-tibiale*. A l. situated behind the tibiofibular articulation which passes obliquely downward from the tibia to the fibula over the lower part of the bones.—**Posterior l. of the malleus.** Fr., *l. postérieur du marteau*. Ger., *hinteres L. des Hammers*. A l. made up of the posterior strands of the external l. of the malleus.—**Posterior l. of the sacrococcygeal articulation.** See *Posterior sacrococcygeal l.*—**Posterior l. of the wrist.** A l. extending between the posterior lower margin of the radius and the dorsal surfaces of the first row of the carpal bones.—**Posterior occipitoatlantal (or -atloid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlantooccipitale posterius* (seu *posticum*), *ligamentum obturatorium posterius*. Ger., *hinteres breites Ausfüllungsband, äusseres Verstopfungsband*. The l. extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone and the posterior arch of the atlas.—**Posterior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum posterius*. Fr., *l. pubien postérieur*. Scattered fibres passing between the posterior surfaces of the pubic bones, adjacent to the symphysis.—**Posterior radio-ulnar l.** A l. made up of scattered fibres extending between the posterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the posterior aspect of the lower end of the ulna. Cf. *Capsular l. of the inferior radioulnar articulation*.—**Posterior round l.** Fr., *l. rond postérieur*. A l. discovered by Rouget, composed of muscular fibres which, arising above from the subperitoneal pelvic fascia, follow the course of the ovarian vessels and, entering the broad l. of the uterus, spread out on its posterior layer, and extend to the posterior surface of the body of the uterus, the fimbriated end of the oviduct, and the hilum of the ovary. Also described as a longitudinal accumulation of muscular fibres at the middle of the posterior surface of the uterus.—**Posterior sacrococcygeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacrococcygeum posterius* (seu *posticum*). Fr., *l. sacro-coccygien postérieur*. A flat l. arising from the margin of the inferior aperture of the sacral canal (which it closes in), and inserted into the posterior surface of the coccyx.—**Posterior sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum* (seu *iliosacrale*) *posticum*. Fr., *l. sacro-iliaque postérieur*. A l. extending from the posterior inferior and superior spines of the ilium to the lateral surfaces of the third and fourth pieces of the sacrum. Cf. *Oblique sacroiliac l.* and *Short sacroiliac l.*—**Posterior sacrosclatic l.** See

Great sacroischiadic l.—**Posterior sternal l.** A longitudinal bundle of fibres connecting the posterior surfaces of the manubrium and gladiolus.—**Posterior sternoclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum sternoclaviculare posterius*. A weak l. extending between the posterior adjacent surfaces of the clavicle and sternum.—**Posterior sternocostal l's.** See *Posterior costosternal l's.*—**Posterior superior tibiofibular l.** Lat., *ligamentum capiti fibulae posticum*. A broad l. extending between the posterior surfaces of the head of the fibula and the external tuberosity of the tibia.—**Posterior uterine l's.** See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**Poupart's l.** Lat., *ligamentum Poupartii*. Ger., *Schenkelbogen, Poupart'sches Band, äusseres Leistenband, Falloppisches Band*. The lower condensed portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It is somewhat curved, with its convexity downward, and stretches between the anterior superior spine of the ilium (whence it arises by two portions between which the external cutaneous nerve passes) and the spine of the pubes, and the pectineal line, and is connected with the fasciæ lata, iliaca, and transversalis, and the sheath of the femoral vessels. By some authors it is regarded as being made up of the external inguinal l. and a portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. Cf. *Gimbernat's l.* and *External inguinal l.*—**Pterygomaxillary l.** Lat., *ligamentum pterygomaxillare*. A fibrous band extending between the apex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the inferior maxilla, separating the buccinator and superior constrictor muscles.—**Pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum*. The posterior margin of the superior crus of the falciform process of the fascia lata, attached to the crest of the pubes. Cf. *LIGAMENTUM cristæ pubis*.—**Pubofemoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubofemorale*. A l. made up of two or three bundles of fibres which strengthen the capsular l. of the hip joint. They arise from the pectineal eminence, the superior ramus of the pubes, and the margin of the obturator foramen, and converge to be blended with the capsule near the lesser trochanter. The term is sometimes restricted to that portion springing from the edge of the obturator foramen. Cf. *External obturator MEMBRANE*.—**Puboprostatic l's.** Lat., *ligamenta puboprostatica*. The anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.—**Pubovesical l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pubovesicalia*. See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder* and *Middle pubovesical l's.*—**Pulmonary l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pulmonalia*. Ger., *Lungenbänder*. See *Broad l's of the lungs* and *Suspensory l's of the diaphragm*.—**Radio-carpal l.** See *External lateral l. of the carpus*.—**Rectouterine l's.** See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**Reticular l.** A l. which holds a muscle down to a bone.—**Rhomboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum rhomboideum (claviculæ)*. A strong ligamentous structure extending from the tuberosity of the clavicle to the outer surface of the cartilage of the first rib and the adjacent portion of the rib.—**Round l.** Lat., *ligamentum rotundum* (seu *teres*). Ger., *rundes Band*. A round, cordlike l.—**Round l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum cubitoradiale obliquum* (seu *teres*). Ger., *schräges Band, Querband des Vorderarms*. A small roundish l. extending between the coronoid process of the ulna and a point slightly below the tuberosity of the radius.—**Round l. of the hip.** Lat., *ligamentum rotundum femoris*. See *LIGAMENTUM teres* (1st def.).—**Round l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum teres hepatis*. Ger., *rundes Leberband, Nabelband der Leber*. A fibrous cord (the remains of the umbilical vein of the fœtus) in the free margin of the broad l. of the liver, extending from the umbilicus to a notch in the anterior border of the liver.—**Round l. of the superior radioulnar articulation.** See *Round l. of the forearm*.—**Round l. of the uterus.** Lat., *ligamentum uteri rotundum* (seu *teres*). Fr., *l. rond*. Ger., *rundes Mutterband*. A long, round

band made up of fibres from the superficial layer of the anterior surface of the uterus, which passes from the side of the uterus, near the fundus, outward and forward between the layers of the broad l. a distance of four or five inches, in a curved direction, then through the inguinal canal, to be inserted into the connective tissue of the mons Veneris.—**Round radiolar l.** See *Round l. of the forearm*.—**Sacroiliac l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sacroiliaca*. Fr., *l's sacro-iliaques*. Ger., *Kreuzhüftbeinbänder*. See *Anterior sacroiliac l.* and *Posterior sacroiliac l.*—**Sacroischiadic l's.** **Sacrosciatic l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sacroischiadica*. Fr., *l's sacro-sciatiques*. Ger., *Kreuzsitzbeinbänder*. See *Great sacroischiadic l.* and *Lesser sacroischiadic l.*—**Sacrospinal l.** **Sacrospinous l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacrospinosum*. Fr., *l. sacrospinoux (ou spinal)*, *l. sacro-vertical postérieur*. See *Lesser sacroischiadic l.* and *Oblique sacroiliac l.*—**Sacrovertebral l.** Fr., *l. sacrovertébral*. Ger., *Stachelkreuzbeinband*. See *Lumbosacral l.*—**Short calcaneocuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneocuboidum profundum (seu medium, seu summum, seu transversum)*. A broad, thick l. situated beneath the long calcaneocuboid l., attached in front of the latter to the os calcis, and inserted into the lower surface of the cuboid bone.—**Short external lateral l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale externum breve*. A l. which arises from the head of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior portion of the capsular l. of the knee and the external condyle of the femur.—**Short internal lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum collaterale genu mediale breve*. The posterior portion of the internal lateral l. of the knee, attached to the internal fibrocartilage and the upper part of the tibia.—**Short plantar l.** See *Short calcaneocuboid l.*—**Short posterior iliosacral l.** **Short sacroiliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacroiliacum (posticum) breve*. That portion of the posterior sacroiliac l. which arises from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium.—**Small sacrosciatic l.** See *Lesser sacroischiadic l.*—**Sphenomaxillary l.** Lat., *ligamentum sphenomaxillare*. See *Internal lateral l. of the temporomaxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**Spiral l.** See **LIGAMENTUM SPIRALE**.—**Stellate l.** See *Anterior costocentral l.*—**Sternoclavicular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sternoclavicularia*. The anterior and posterior sternoclavicular l's and the interclavicular l.—**Sternoclavicular l.** See *Capsular l. of the sternoclavicular articulation*.—**Sternoxiphoid l.** See *Anterior sternal l.*—**Stylohyoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum stylohyoideum*. A thin fibroelastic cord which stretches between the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone. It is occasionally ossified in man; normally in many animals, when it is termed the epihyal bone.—**Stylomaxillary l.** **Stylomyoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum stylomaxillare (seu myloideum)*. A broad band of fibrous tissue which extends between the styloid process of the temporal bone and the lower part of the posterior border of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, separating the parotid and submaxillary glands.—**Subflavous l's.** See **LIGAMENTA SUBFLAVA** (under **LIGAMENTUM**).—**Subpubic l.** See *Inferior pubic l.*—**Superficial atlantoaxial l.** See under *Anterior atlantoaxial l.*—**Superficial suspensory l. of the penis.** See *Suspensory l. of the penis*.—**Superficial transverse l. of the fingers.** A band of fibrous tissue that stretches across the roots of the fingers.—**Superior acromioclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum acromioclaviculare superius*. A broad l. extending between the upper portion of the scapular end of the clavicle and the adjoining portion of the acromion. Cf. *Acromioclavicular l.*—**Superior astragalonavicular (or -scaphoid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalonavicular (seu talo-) naviculare (seu supremum, seu latum, seu dorsale)*, *ligamentum astragaloscaphoideum*. A broad l. extending between the anterior extremity of the astragalus and the upper surface of the scaphoid bone.—**Superior auricular l.** Lat., *ligamentum auriculare supe-*

rius. A l. made up of a few scattered fibres of the temporal fascia, and inserted into the upper portion of the cartilage of the external ear.—**Superior calcaneocuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneocuboidum dorsale (seu superius)*. A thin l. attached to the dorsal surface of the os calcis, which, after dividing into two or three portions, is inserted into the dorsal surface of the cuboid bone.—**Superior calcaneoscaphoid l.** See *External calcaneoscaphoid l.*—**Superior costotransverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costotransversarium (seu colli costæ) superius (seu antierius, seu internum)*. A broad l. which extends between the lower border of the transverse process of a vertebra and the crest on the upper margin of the neck of the rib next below. By some it is divided into two portions: the *ligamentum costotransversarium longum anterius* and the *ligamentum costotransversarium longum posticum (ligamentum colli costæ posterius [1st def.])*.—**Superior false l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamentum vesicæ (seu vesicale, seu vesicoumbilicale) medium*. Ger., *Harnstrang, mittleres Harnblasen-Nabelband*. A fold of peritonæum, containing the remains of the urachus, which passes up in the middle line toward the umbilicus from the upper surface of the bladder.—**Superior iliofemoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliofemorale superius*. The portion of the iliofemoral l. that arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the upper end of the anterior intertrochanteric line.—**Superior iliolumbar l.** Lat., *ligamentum iliolumbale superius*. Ger., *oberes Lendendarmbeinband*. See *Iliolumbar l.* (2d def.).—**Superior l. of the clitoris.** Fr., *l. supérieur du clitoris*. The median one of several lamellæ into which the elastic apparatus of the mons Veneris (as described by Sappey) divides. It extends on either side over the bulb of the vagina and the constrictor muscle of the vulva, and blends with a thin layer of like tissue coming from the perinæum.—**Superior l. of the incus.** Lat., *ligamentum incudis superius*. See *Suspensory l. of the incus*.—**Superior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei superius*. Fr., *l. supérieur du marteau*. Ger., *oberes L. des Hammers*. A rounded band which extends from the superior exterior wall of the tympanic cavity to the head of the malleus.—**Superior posterior tibiofibular l.** See *Posterior superior tibiofibular l.*—**Superior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum (seu arcuatum, seu annulare) superius*. Fr., *l. pubien supérieur*. A flat transverse bundle of fibres which passes from the upper surfaces of the pubic bones across the symphysis; considered by some as a part of the triangular l. (1st def.).—**Superior thy(e)arytænoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta thyreoarytænoidæ superiora, ligamenta ventriculorum (seu glottidis spurix)*. Ger., *obere Schildgiesskammennorpelbänder*. 1. Scattered fibres within the mucous membrane of the false vocal bands. They extend between the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage, close to the attachment of the epiglottis, and the anterior surfaces of the arytænoid cartilages, not far from their apices. 2. See *Superior vocal bands*.—**Suprascapular l.** Lat., *ligamentum suprascapulare (seu coracoideum, seu scapulæ obliquum)*. A thin band of fibrous tissue, sometimes divided into two parts, which extends from the base of the coracoid process of the scapula to the inner margin of the suprascapular notch, forming the foramen scapulare.—**Supraspinal cervical l.** See **LIGAMENTUM NUCHÆ**.—**Supraspinal l.** **Supraspinous l.** Lat., *ligamentum supraspinale (seu supraspinosum, seu apicum)*. Ger., *Rückgrathband, Spitzenband*. A l. which unites the apices of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. It extends between the apex of the seventh cervical vertebra (where it blends with the *ligamentum nuchæ*) and the spine of the sacrum.—**Suspensory l.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium*. Ger., *Auhängeband, Aufhebungsband, Hängeband*. A l. having for its function that of suspending an organ. See *Middle odontoid l.* and *Superior*

false l. of the urinary bladder.—**Suspensory l. of the clitoris.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium clitoridis*. A l. by which the clitoris is attached to the front of the lower part of the symphysis pubis.—**Suspensory l. of the crystalline lens.** See *Ciliary ZONE*.—**Suspensory l's of the diaphragm.** Portions of the prevertebral fascia which extend from the bodies of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebrae to the pericardium and the tendinous centre of the diaphragm, embracing the roots of the lungs.—**Suspensory l. of the humerus.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium humeri*. See *Coraco-humeral l.*—**Suspensory l. of the incus.** Of Arnold, a l. which connects the body of the incus, near its articulation with the malleus, with the roof of the tympanum.—**Suspensory l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium hepatis*. See *Broad l. of the liver*.—**Suspensory l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium mallei*. See *Superior l. of the malleus*.—**Suspensory l's of the mamma.** Lat., *ligamenta suspensoria mammae*. Fibrous processes of the layer of fascia covering the anterior surface of the mamma, which pass forward to the skin and nipple.—**Suspensory l. of the mesentery.** The root of the mesentery.—**Suspensory l. of the penis.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium penis* (seu *superficiale*). A triangular bundle of fibrous tissue with a free anterior border, which extends from the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis and the adjacent structures to the dorsum of the penis.—**Suspensory l. of the spleen.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lienis*. A fold of the peritonæum extending between the spleen and the lower surface of the diaphragm.—**Suspensory l. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium vesicæ*. See *Superior false l. of the urinary bladder*.—**Suspensory l's of the uterus.** Ger., *Uterusabhängebänder*. A general term for the broad l's of the uterus, the round l's of the uterus, and the rectouterine folds.—**Sutural l's.** Lat., *ligamenta syndesmata*. Thin layers of fibrous tissue often interposed between the articulating surfaces of bones united by suture.—**Tarsal f.** Lat., *ligamentum tarsale*. Fr., *l. du tarse palpébral*. Ger., *Tarsalband, Lidknorpelband*. The tarsoorbital fascia (q. v.). It is thick and dense at the outer part of the orbit, but becomes thinner as it approaches the tarsus. It serves to support the eyelids and retain the tarsus of the lids in position.—**Tarsometatarsal dorsal l's.** See *Dorsal tarsometatarsal l's*.—**Tarsometatarsal interosseous l's.** See *External tarsometatarsal interosseous l.*, *Internal tarsometatarsal interosseous l.*, and *Middle tarsometatarsal interosseous l.*—**Tendino-trochanterian l.** Of Bellini, a strong fibrous band which extends from the capsule of the hip joint to the trochanter, binding down the tendon of insertion of the glutæus minimus.—**Thyr(e)oarytænoïd l's.** See *Vocal BANDS*.—**Thyr(e)oepiglottic l.** Lat., *ligamentum thyreoepiglotticum*. Ger., *Schildknorpelkehldackelband*. A band of elastic tissue extending from the apex of the epiglottis to the notch between the alæ of the thyreoid cartilage.—**Thyr(e)ohyoid l.** See *Thyreohyoid MEMBRANE*.—**Tibiotarsal l.** Lat., *ligamentum talotibiale anticum*. A thin membranous l. attached to the lower anterior margin of the tibia, and inserted into the upper surface of the astragalus, in front of its articular surface.—**Transverse l. of the acetabulum.** See *Transverse l. of the hip joint*.—**Transverse l. of the atlas.** Lat., *ligamentum atlantis* (seu *dentis transversum*, *crus transversum ligamenti cruciati*). 1. A strong l. which passes over the odontoid process of the axis, being attached on each side to a small tubercle on the inner surface of the atlas. 2. See *Cruciform l.*—**Transverse l. of the hip joint.** Lat., *ligamentum transversum acetabuli*. A ligamentous band, continuous on each side with the cotyloid l., and sometimes regarded as a portion of it, which extends across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum.—**Transverse l. of the knee joint.**

Lat., *ligamentum jugale* (seu *transversum genu*). Fr., *l. transverse du genou*. Ger., *Querband des Knies*. A fibrous band extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibrocartilage of the knee to the extremity of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage.—**Transverse l. of the pelvis.** Lat., *ligamentum transversum pelvis*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**Transverse l's of the shoulder blade.** See *Coracoacromial l's* and *Suprascapular l's*.—**Transverse metacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi*. Narrow fibrous bands which unite the distal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones on their dorsal and palmar surfaces.—**Transverse metatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi*. L's uniting the distal extremities of the metatarsal bones on their dorsal and plantar surfaces.—**Transverse tibiofibular l.** A narrow l. extending between the external malleolus and the lower posterior border of the tibia, closing in the space between the two bones and forming a portion of the ankle joint.—**Transversocostal l's.** See *Costotransverse l's*.—**Trapezoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum trapezoideum* (seu *coracoclaviculare externum*). The anterior external portion of the coracoclaviclar l. It is quadrilateral in shape, is attached to the upper surface of the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted into an oblique line on the lower surface of the clavicle. Cf. *Conoid l.*—**Triangular l.** Lat., *ligamentum triangulare* (seu *Gimbernati reflexum* [1st def.], seu *Collesii* [1st def.]). Ger., *dreieckiges Band*. 1. A triangular portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is connected with Poupart's l. at its attachment to the pectineal line, and passes upward and inward beneath the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring to the linea alba, where it blends with its fellow of the opposite side. 2. See *Coracoacromial l.* 3. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**Triangular l's of the liver.** See *Lateral l's of the liver*.—**Triangular l. of the pelvis** (or of the urethra). Lat., *ligamentum triangulare urethræ*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**True l's of the bladder.** See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder*.—**Uterorectal l's, Uterosacral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta uterorectalia*. Fr., *l's utéro-sacrés*. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**Uterovesical l's.** Lat., *ligamenta utero-vesicalia*. Fr., *l's vésico-utérins*. See *Vesicouterine FOLDS*.—**Vaginal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta vaginalia*. Transverse bundles of fibres attached to the margins of the palmar surfaces of the 1st and 2d phalanges which bind down the flexor tendon.—**Vaginal l. of the testicle.** The obliterated portion of the tunica vaginalis.—**Vesicouterine l's.** See *Vesicouterine FOLDS*.—**Winslow's l.** See *Posterior l. of the knee joint*.—**Y-shaped l. of Bigelow.** The iliofemoral l., so called on account of its being made up of two diverging portions.

LIGAMEN'TOUS. Lat., *ligamentosus*. Fr., *ligamenteux*. Ger., *ligamentös*. Resembling a ligament.

LIGAMEN'TUM, n. See **LIGAMENT**.—**Ligamenta accessoria.** See *Accessory LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta accessoria acromioclavicularia.** See *Inferior acromioclavicular LIGAMENT* and *Superior acromioclavicular LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta accessoria digitorum manus.** See *Lateral phalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—**L. accessorium laterale genu.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**Ligamenta accessoria (of Weitbrecht).** Radiating ligamentous fibres, passing from the olecranon and the coronoid process of the ulna, above and below the lesser sigmoid cavity, to the annular ligament.—**Ligamenta accessoria vaga.** See *Anterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT* and *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**L. accessorium cubiti externum.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. accessorium cubiti internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. accessorium externum articulationis pedis.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—**L. accessorium genu internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGA-*

MENT of the knee.—**L. accessorium genu laterale externum.** See *Long external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale anterius.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale breve.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale posterius.** See *L. accessorium mediale breve.*—**L. accessorium humeri.** See *Coracohumeral LIGAMENT.*—**L. accessorium laterale.** 1. See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation.* 2. See *Long external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee.*—**L. accessorium maxillæ laterale.** See *L. accessorium laterale* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium maxillare mediale.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium mediale.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium mediale breve.** The posterior portion of the internal lateral ligament of the knee joint, inserted into the internal interarticular fibrocartilage.—**L. accessorium mediale longum.** The portion of the internal lateral ligament of the knee joint that is inserted into the internal condyle of the tibia.—**L. accessorium obliquum.** See *L. carpi obliquum* (2d def.).—**L. accessorium rectum (carpi).** Ger., *gerades Hüftligament.* See *L. carpi rectum.*—**Ligamenta accessoria recta Weitbrechti.** See *Ligamenta accessoria* (of *Weitbrecht*).—**L. accessorium vagum.** See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—**L. acetabuli internum** [Schwenke]. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. acromioclaviculare.** See *Acromioclavicular LIGAMENT.*—**L. acromioclaviculare inferius.** See *Inferior acromioclavicular LIGAMENT.*—**L. acromioclaviculare superius.** See *Superior acromioclavicular LIGAMENT.*—**L. acromiocracordeum.** See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT.*—**L. adiposum (genu).** See *Mucous LIGAMENT of the knee joint.*—**L. alare externum.** The external of the alar ligaments of the knee.—**L. alare internum.** The internal of the alar ligaments of the knee.—**L. alare majus.** See *L. alare internum.*—**L. alare minus.** See *L. alare externum.*—**Ligamenta alaria, Ligamenta alaria dentis epistrophei.** See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS.*—**Ligamenta alaria genu.** See *Alar LIGAMENTS of the knee.*—**Ligamenta alaria majora** (seu *Maucharti*). See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS.*—**Ligamenta alaria minora.** The layers of connective tissue which pass on each side of the synovial pouch of the axoatoid articulation and join the lateral odontoid ligaments.—**Ligamenta alaria superiora.** See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS.*—**L. annulare.** 1. See *Annular LIGAMENT.* 2. See *Anterior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**L. annulare anterius.** See *Anterior annular LIGAMENT of the ankle and L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. annulare anterius carpi.** See *Anterior annular LIGAMENT of the wrist.*—**L. annulare anterius tarsi.** See *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. annulare baseso stapedis.** See *Annular LIGAMENT of the stapes.*—**L. annulare externum.** See *External annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.*—**L. annulare externum malleoli.** See *External annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.*—**L. annulare femoris.** Of Weber, see *ZONA orbicularis.*—**L. annulare inferius.** See *Inferior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**L. annulare internum (malleoli).** See *Internal annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.*—**L. annulare posterius carpi.** See *Posterior annular LIGAMENT (of the carpus or wrist).*—**L. annulare pubis.** See *Interpubic FIBROCARILAGE.*—**L. annulare radii.** See *Annular LIGAMENT of the radius.*—**L. annulare stapedis.** See *Annular LIGAMENT of the stapes.*—**L. annulare superius.** See *Superior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**Ligamenta annularia carpi.** See *Anterior annular LIGAMENT of the carpus and Posterior annular LIGAMENT of the carpus.*—**L. anococcygeum.** The tendon of origin of the sphincter ani externus.—**L. anterius articulationis peroneotibialis inferioris.** See *Anterior LIGAMENT of*

the inferior tibiofibular articulation.—**L. anterius cubiti.** See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the elbow joint.*—**L. apicis coccygis (dentis).** See *Caudal LIGAMENT.*—**L. apicum.** See *Supraspinal LIGAMENT.*—**L. arcuatum diaphragmatis externum.** See *L. arcuatum externum.*—**L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.** See *L. arcuatum internum.*—**L. arcuatum externum.** The ligamentous portion of the diaphragm which extends between the body and transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra (occasionally reaching that of the second), arching over the psoas.—**L. arcuatum inferius (pubis).** See *Inferior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**L. arcuatum internum.** The ligamentous portion of the diaphragm which extends between the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra and the first rib, arching over the quadratus lumborum.—**L. arcuatum laryngis.** A continuation of the superior thyrearytænoid ligament into the posterior angle of the ventricle of the larynx.—**L. arcuatum navicularitriquetrum.** Of Günther, see *Accessory FIBRES.*—**L. arcuatum pelvis superius.** See *Superior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**L. arcuatum profundum triquetrum.** Of Günther, see *Accessory FIBRES.*—**L. arcuatum pubis inferius.** See *Inferior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**L. arcuatum pubis superius, L. arcuatum superius.** See *Superior pubic LIGAMENT.*—**Ligamenta arcuum.** See *Ligamenta subflava.*—**L. armillare.** See *Posterior annular LIGAMENT (of the carpus or wrist).*—**L. arteriosum (Botalli), L. arteriosum pulmonis.** The ligamentous cord formed by the remains of the ductus Botalli.—**Ligamenta articularia (vertebrarum).** See *Interspinous LIGAMENTS.*—**L. articulationis cubiti accessorium** (seu *anterius*). See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the elbow joint* (1st def.).—**L. articulationis cubiti laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow.*—**L. articulationis pedis laterale externum.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint.*—**L. articulationis pedis laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint.*—**L. ary(tæno)corniculatum.** The bundles of connective tissue uniting the apex of the aryænoïd cartilage with the cartilage of Santorini.—**Ligamenta ary(tæno)epiglottica.** See *Arytænoepiglottic FOLDS.*—**L. ary(tæno)santorinianum.** See *L. arycorniculatum.*—**L. ary(tæno)ideum transversum** [Tourtual]. An extension of the superior thyrearytænoid ligament to the tubercle of the aryænoïd cartilage.—**L. ary(tæno)santorinianum.** See *L. arycorniculatum.*—**Ligamenta ary(tæno)thyr(e)idea.** The ligaments uniting the thyroid and aryænoïd cartilages.—**L. astragalocalcaneum externum.** See *External calcaneostragaloid LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—**L. astragalocalcaneum interosseum.** See *External calcaneostragaloid LIGAMENT* (2d def.).—**L. astragalocalcaneum internum posticum.** See *Posterior calcaneostragaloid LIGAMENT.*—**L. astragalocalcaneum interosseum anticum.** See *External calcaneostragaloid LIGAMENT* (1st def.) and *L. talocalcaneum internum* (1st def.).—**L. astragalocalcaneum interosseum posticum.** See *Calcaneostragaloid interosseous LIGAMENT.*—**L. astragalocalcaneum posticum.** See *Posterior calcaneostragaloid LIGAMENT.*—**L. astragalonaviculare (dorsale, seu supremum, seu latum), L. astragaloscaphoideum.** See *Superior astragalonavicular LIGAMENT.*—**L. astragalo scaphoideum externum.** The external or oblique portion of the superior astragalonavicular ligament.—**L. astragaloscaphoideum internum.** The fibres of the l. tibioalcaneonavicular passing between the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone.—**L. astragaloscaphoideum mediale** (seu *rectum*). The internal or direct portion of the superior astragalonavicular ligament.—**L. atlanticoepistropheum posterius.** See *Posterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT.*—**L. atlanticooccipitale anticum profundum.** See *Anterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT.*—**L. atlantis transversum.** See *Cruciform*

LIGAMENT and *Transverse LIGAMENT of the atlas* (1st def.).—*L. atlantoaxiale anticum*. See *Anterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. atlantoaxiale posticum*. See *Posterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. atlantoepestrophicum anterius*. See *Anterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. atlantoepestrophicum posterius*. See *Posterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. atlantooccipitale anterius (profundum)*. See *Anterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—*L. atlantooccipitale posterius (seu posticum)*. See *Posterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—*L. auriculare anterius*. See *Anterior auricular LIGAMENT*.—*L. auriculare posterius*. See *Posterior auricular LIGAMENT*.—*L. auriculare superius*. See *Superior auricular LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta auricularia*. See *Auricular LIGAMENTS*.—*L. auxiliarium*. See *Accessory LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta baseos metacarpi dorsalia*. See *Dorsal intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta baseos metacarpi volaria*. See *Palmar intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta baseos metatarsi dorsalia*. See *Dorsal intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta baseos metatarsi interossea*, *Ligamenta baseos metatarsi plantaria*. See *Plantar intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—*L. (baseos) stapedis*. See *Annular LIGAMENT of the stapes*.—*Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi dorsalia*. See *Dorsal intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi interossea*. Ligaments uniting the lateral surfaces of the bases of adjoining metacarpal bones. —*Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi volaria*. See *Palmar intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta basium ossium metatarsi dorsalia*. See *Dorsal intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—*L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum (seu jugale)*. A ligament extending between the plantar surfaces of the bases of the second, third, and fourth phalanges from the second to the fifth metatarsal bones. —*Ligamenta basium ossium metatarsi plantaria*. See *Plantar intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta basium transversalia*. See *Dorsal intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—*L. Bertini*. See *Iliofemoral LIGAMENT*.—*L. bifurcatum profundum*. Of Arnold, that one of the plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments which passes from the third cuneiform bone to the third and fourth metatarsal bones. —*L. bifurcatum sublime [Arnold]*. See *Medial transverse LIGAMENT of the tarsus*.—*L. bifurcatum sublime et profundum*. See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum*.—*Ligamenta bigemina externa*. Of Arnold, tarsometatarsal ligaments which pass from the cuboid bone to the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones. —*Ligamenta bigemina interna*. Of Arnold, dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments which pass from the third cuneiform bone to the third and fourth metatarsal bones. —*L. Botali*. See *L. arteriosum*.—*L. brachio-cubitale*. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—*L. brachioradiale*. See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum dorsale*. See *Superior calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum externum (seu fibulare)*. The external division of the superior calcaneocuboid ligament. —*L. calcaneocuboideum infimum*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum internum*. See *Internal calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum laterale*. See *L. calcaneocuboideum externum*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum longum*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum mediale*. See *Internal calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum medium*. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* and *L. calcaneocuboideum obliquum* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum obliquum*. 1. The most superficial fibres of the short calcaneocuboid l. (1st def.). 2. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* and cf. *L. calcaneocuboideum transversum* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum plantare*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (2d def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum plantare longum*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum plantare obliquum*. See *L. calcaneocuboideum*

obliquum.—*L. calcaneocuboideum profundum*. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* and *L. calcaneocuboideum transversum*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum rectum*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum rhomboideum*. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* (1st def.) and *L. calcaneocuboideum transversum* (1st def.).—*L. calcaneocuboideum summum*. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT* and *L. calcaneocuboideum transversum*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum superficiale*. See *Long calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum superficiale externum*. See *L. calcaneocuboideum externum*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum superficiale internum*. See *Internal calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum superficiale profundum*. Of Weitbrecht, the deep portion of the superior calcaneocuboid ligament. —*L. calcaneocuboideum superius*. See *Superior calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneocuboideum transversum*. 1. The deepest portion of the short calcaneocuboid ligament. Cf. *L. calcaneocuboid obliquum* (1st def.). 2. See *Short calcaneocuboid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneofibulare*. See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare dorsale (seu externum)*. See *External calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare inferius*. See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare interossum*, *L. calcaneonaviculare laterale*. See *External calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare mediale*. The fibres which, together with the superior calcaneoscaphoid ligament, constitute the l. tibio-calcaneonaviculare. —*L. calcaneonaviculare medium*, *L. calcaneonaviculare plantare*. See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT* and *L. calcaneonaviculare mediale*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare prismaticum*, *L. calcaneonaviculare profundum*. See *External calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneonaviculare teres*. See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneoscaphoideum dorsale*. See *Superior calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneoscaphoideum externum (seu superius)*. See *External calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneoscaphoideum inferius [Meckel] (seu internum [Barkow], seu medium, seu plantare)*. See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. calcaneotibiale*. A l. arising from the internal malleolus and inserted into the sustentaculum tali, forming one portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint. —*Ligamenta canaliculorum (labyrinthi)*. Bands of connective tissue extending across the interior of the semicircular canals at the ends of their long diameters. —*L. canthi oculi externi*. See *L. palpebrale externum*.—*L. canthi oculi interni*. See *L. palpebrale internum*.—*L. capitohamatum*. A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the os magnum and the unciform bone. —*L. capituli costæ anterius*. See *Anterior costocentral LIGAMENT*.—*L. capituli costæ anterius inferius*. The lower of the three divisions of the anterior costocentral ligament. —*L. capituli costæ anticum superius*. The upper of the three divisions of the anterior central ligament. —*Ligamenta capituli costæ interarticularia*. See *Interarticular costovertebral LIGAMENTS*.—*L. capituli costæ posterius*. See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. capituli costæ radiatum*. See *Anterior costocentral LIGAMENT*.—*L. capituli costæ transversum*. See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. capituli fibulæ anterius*. See *Anterior superior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. capituli fibulæ posticum*. See *Posterior superior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta capitulorum antica superiora et inferiora*. Of Barkow, the upper and the lower of the three bundles of fibres which form the anterior costocentral ligament. —*Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi*. See *Transverse metacarpal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi dorsalia (seu transversa)*. The transverse metacarpal ligaments on the dorsal surfaces of the metacarpal bones. —*Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi*

volaria. The transverse metacarpal ligaments on the palmar surfaces of the metacarpal bones.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi.** See *Transverse metatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi dorsalia.** The transverse metatarsal ligaments on the dorsal surfaces of the metatarsal bones.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi interossea.** Ligaments in the interosseous spaces uniting the heads of the metatarsal bones.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi plantaria.** The transverse metatarsal ligaments on the plantar surfaces of the metacarpal bones.—**Ligamenta capitulorum plantaria.** The plantar metatarsophalangeal and tarsometatarsal ligaments.—**Ligamenta capitulorum volaria.** See *Palmar carpometacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. capsulare acromioclaviculare.** See *Acromioclavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. capsulare articulationis coxæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the hip joint.—**L. capsulare articulationis pedis.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the ankle.—**L. capsulare atlantodontoidæum.** A capsular ligament of the atlantodontoid articulation.—**L. capsulare calcaneocuboideum.** A capsular ligament surrounding the calcaneocuboid articulation.—**L. capsulare calcaneonaviculare.** A capsular ligament surrounding the calcaneoscaphoid articulation.—**L. capsulare capituli costæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the costovertebral articulation.—**L. capsulare carpi.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. capsulare claviculæ externum.** See *Acromioclavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. capsulare costotransversale.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the costotransverse articulation.—**L. capsulare coxæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the hip joint.—**L. capsulare cubiti.** A capsular ligament surrounding the elbow joint.—**L. capsulare femoris.** **L. capsulare femoris** (seu articulationis coxæ). See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the hip joint.—**L. capsulare genu.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the knee.—**L. capsulare humeri.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the shoulder joint.—**L. capsulare internum coxæ.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. capsular sacciforme.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the inferior radioulnar articulation.—**Ligamenta capsularia.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta capsularia processuum articularium** (seu obliquorum). See *Capsular* LIGAMENTS of the articular processes of the vertebra.—**L. capsularium capitis costæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT of the costovertebral articulation.—**L. Carcasonii.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. carpalia interossea.** Ligaments deeply seated in the spaces between the carpal bones, uniting those adjacent.—**L. carpi accessorium externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi accessorium internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi armillare.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi commune** (profundum). See *Common carpal* LIGAMENT.—**L. carpi dorsale.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT of the wrist.—**L. carpi dorsale commune superficiale.** A layer of connective tissue, containing fat, between the posterior annular ligament of the carpus and the subjacent bones.—**L. carpi dorsale longum.** A ligament extending from the dorsal surfaces of the pyramidal and unciform bones to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone.—**L. carpi dorsale (profundum).** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**Ligamenta carpi dorsalia** (brevia). See *Dorsal carpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpi interossea.** See *Ligamenta carpalia interossea*.—**L. carpi laterale externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi obliquum.** 1. See *L. carpi radiatum*. 2. A ligament arising from the styloid process and ulnar margin of the glenoid fossa of the radius and inserted into the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform, scaphoid, and pyramidal bones.—**Ligamenta carpi palmaria brevia.** The short ligaments uniting the palmar

surfaces of the carpal bones.—**L. carpi radiale.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi radiatum.** A ligament arising from the apex of the styloid process of the radius and attached to the palmar surface of the os magnum, giving rise to fibres which radiate to the adjacent bones.—**L. carpi rectum.** A ligament arising from the radioulnar fibrocartilage and inserted into the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform and pyramidal bones.—**L. carpi rhomboideum.** A portion of the posterior annular ligament of the wrist extending from the dorsal surface of the styloid process and lower extremity of the radius to the dorsal surfaces of the cuneiform and pyramidal bones.—**L. carpi transversum.** See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum*.—**L. carpi ulnare** (articulationis manus). See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi volare** (commune). See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi volare profundum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT of the wrist joint.—**L. carpi volare profundum arcuatum.** The upper portion of the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, made up largely of flat interlacing bundles.—**L. carpi volare profundum transversum.** Transverse fibres, regarded by some as a portion of the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, lying across the bases of the second row of the carpal and the metacarpal bones.—**L. carpi volare proprium.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT of the carpus.—**L. carpi volare proprium radiatum.** See *L. carpi radiatum*.—**L. carpi volare proprium transversum.** See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum*.—**L. carpi volare radiale.** See *L. navicularilunatum*.—**Ligamenta carpi volaria.** See *Anterior carpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpometacarpea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal carpometacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpometacarpea volaria.** See *Palmar carpometacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. cartilagineum calcaneonaviculare.** See *Inferior calcaneoscaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta cartilaginis semilunaris anteriora.** Fibrous bands uniting the anterior margins of the semilunar fibrocartilages of the knee with the head of the tibia and the adjoining ligaments.—**Ligamenta cartilaginis semilunaris posteriora.** Fibrous bands uniting the posterior margins of the semilunar fibrocartilages of the knee with the head of the tibia.—**L. ceratocricicoideum inferius.** The inferior one of two ligaments uniting the cricoid cartilage and the cornu of the thyroid cartilage.—**L. ceratocricicoideum superius.** The superior one of two ligaments uniting the cricoid cartilage and the cornu of the thyroid cartilage.—**L. cervicis costæ externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. cervicobasillare.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. ciliare.** See LIGAMENTUM pectinatum.—**L. circumflexum.** See *PORTIO reflexa ligamenti pisometæ carpei*.—**L. claviculæ.** See *Rhomboid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta coccygea lateralia.** Bundles of fibres, usually considered as a part of the lateral sacrococcygeal ligaments, extending between the transverse processes of the coccygeal vertebra.—**Ligamenta coli.** Longitudinal bands, three in number, seen on the surface of the large intestine, formed by thickening of the longitudinal muscular fibres. One (the *l. coli anterior*) is situated along the anterior border of the colon, another (*l. coli posterius*) along the attached border, and the third (*l. coli internum*) upon the inner border of the ascending and descending colon and lower border of the transverse colon.—**L. coli anterior.** See under *Ligamenta coli*.—**L. colicolicenale.** A fold of the peritonæum extending between the spleen and the mesocolon.—**L. colicum dextrum.** An anomalous fold of the peritonæum extending between the right side of the cæcum and the inner surface of the iliacus muscle.—**L. colicum Halleri.** An anomalous fold of the peritonæum extending between the ascending colon and the great omentum.—**L. coli externus, L. coli internum, L. coli intestinale.** See under *Ligamenta coli*.—

L. coli laterale. The l. coli internum (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. coli mesentericum.** **L. coli mesocolicum.** The l. coli posterius (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. coli omentale.** The l. coli antierius (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. collaterale carpi radiale.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the carpus*.—**L. collaterale carpi ulnare.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the carpus*.—**L. collaterale genu laterale longum.** See *Long external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**L. collaterale genu mediale breve.** See *Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—**L. collaterale genu mediale longum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**L. collaterale laterale pedis.** See *Calcaneofibular l.*—**L. collaterale mediale breve.** See *L. accessorium mediale breve*.—**L. collaterale mediale longum.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum*.—**L. collaterale mediale pedis.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle*.—**L. collaterale radiale articulationis cubiti.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. collaterale radiale carpi.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the carpus*.—**Ligamenta collateralia digitorum manus.** See *Lateral phalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta collateralia metacarpophalangea radialis.** The lateral metacarpophalangeal ligaments on the radial sides of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.—**Ligamenta collateralia metacarpophalangea ulnaria.** The lateral metacarpophalangeal ligaments on the ulnar sides of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.—**Ligamenta collateralia radialis digitorum manus.** The lateral phalangeal ligaments on the radial sides of the phalangeal articulation.—**L. collaterale ulnare articulationis cubiti.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**Ligamenta collateralia ulnaria digitorum manus.** The lateral phalangeal ligaments on the ulnar sides of the phalangeal articulations.—**L. Collesii.** See *Triangular LIGAMENT (1st def.)*.—**Ligamenta colli costæ.** See *Costotransverse LIGAMENTS*.—**L. colli costæ antierius.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius (1st def.)*.—**L. colli costæ inferius.** 1. The lower portion of the middle costotransverse ligament. 2. See *L. colli costæ posterius (1st def.)*.—**L. colli costæ internum.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ interosseum.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ jugale.** A l. attached to the posterior surface of the neck of a rib, which passes through the intervertebral foramen within the vertebral canal, blending, usually beneath the posterior common vertebral ligament, with its fellow of the opposite side.—**L. colli costæ longum.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ mediale (seu medium).** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT* and *L. colli costæ superius*.—**L. colli costæ posterius.** 1. A ligamentous band extending from the posterior surface of the neck of a rib to the articular and transverse processes of the upper part of the vertebræ with which the rib articulates. It is perforated by the dorsal branch of the intercostal artery and is regarded by some as a portion of the superior costotransverse ligament. 2. See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ posticum.** See *L. colli costæ jugale*.—**L. colli costæ principale.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ superius.** 1. The upper portion of the middle costotransverse ligament. 2. See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ superius et inferius.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. colli costæ superius externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius (1st def.)*.—**L. colli costæ superius internum.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. commune vertebrale antierius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior common vertebral LIGAMENT*.—**L. commune vertebrale (seu vertebrarum) posticum.** See *Posterior common spinal LIGAMENT*.—**L. conoides.** **L. conoideum.** See *Conoid LIGAMENT* and *Middle cricthyroid LIGAMENT*.—**L. conoideum clavic-**

ulæ. See *Conoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoacromiale.** See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracobrachiale.** See *Coracobrachial LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare.** See *Coracoclavicular LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare anticum.** A process of fascia which arises from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula and radiates inwardly and externally to be inserted into the upper margin of the clavicle.—**L. coracoclaviculare conoideum.** See *Conoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare externum.** See *Trapezoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare internum.** See *Conoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare posticum.** See *Coracoclavicular LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoclaviculare trapezoideum.** See *Trapezoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoglenoidale.** A ligamentous band which separates from the coracohumeral ligament to be blended with the capsular ligament of the shoulder.—**L. coracohumeral.** See *Coracohumeral LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoideocapsulare.** See *Coracohumeral LIGAMENT*.—**L. coracoideum.** See *Suprascapular LIGAMENT*.—**L. corniculopharyngeum.** See *Corniculopharyngeal LIGAMENT*.—**L. coronarium.** **L. coronarium hepatis.** See *Coronary LIGAMENT of the liver*.—**L. coronarium radii.** See *Annular LIGAMENT of the radius*.—**L. corporis inodis.** See *Suspensory LIGAMENT of the incus*.—**Ligamenta coruscantia.** 1. The vertical fibres of the external intercostal ligaments, which are adjacent to the external intercostal muscles. 2. See *External intercostal LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta costocentralia.** See *Costocentral LIGAMENTS*.—**L. costoclaviculare.** See *Rhomboide LIGAMENT*.—**L. costocolicum.** See *Phrenicocolic LIGAMENT*.—**L. costocoracoidale.** See *Costocoracoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. costopericardiacum.** See *L. sternopericardiacum superius*.—**L. costopleurale.** An anomalous ligament extending between the neck of the first rib and the insertion of the scalenus anticus.—**L. costopleurovertebrale.** An anomalous ligament extending between the transverse process of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ and the first rib close to the insertion of the scalenus anticus.—**Ligamenta costosternalia anteriora.** See *Anterior costosternal LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta costosternalia posteriora.** See *Posterior costosternal LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta costosternalia radiata.** See *Costosternal LIGAMENTS*.—**L. costotransversale externum.** **L. costotransversale posticum.** See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversale tuberculi.** See *L. tuberculi costæ superius*.—**Ligamenta costotransversalia (seu -transversaria).** See *Costotransverse LIGAMENTS*.—**L. costotransversarium (anticum).** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium breve antierius.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium breve posterius.** **L. costotransversarium externum.** See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium intermediale (seu intermedium).** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium internum.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium longum antierius.** The anterior portion of the superior costotransverse ligament.—**L. costotransversarium longum antierius accessorium.** See *L. tuberculi costæ superius*.—**L. costotransversarium longum posterius.** See *L. colli costæ posterius (1st def.)*.—**L. costotransversarium mediale (seu medium).** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium posticum.** See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium superius.** See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costotransversarium tuberculi.** See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—**L. costovertebrale antierius (seu radiatum).** See *Anterior costocentral LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta costovertebralia.** See *Costovertebral LIGAMENTS*.—**L. costovertebralia accessoria.** Anomalous ligamentous fibres extending between the twelfth rib and the intervertebral fibrocartilage between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, intimately connected with the anterior costocentral liga-

ment.—**L. costoxiphoideum**. See *Costoxiphoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. cotyloideofibrocartilagineum acetabuli**, **L. cotyloideum**. See *Cotyloid LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta cricoarytænoida**. See *Cricothyroid LIGAMENTS*.—**L. cricoarytænoidum capsulare**. A capsular ligament surrounding the articulation of the arytenoid and cricoid cartilages.—**L. cricoarytænoidum posterius** (seu *posticum*). See *Posterior cricoarytenoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. cricocorniculatum**. An anomalous ligament having the same origin and insertion as the cricocorniculatus muscle, for which it is a substitute.—**L. cricoideum**. See *Middle cricothyroid LIGAMENT*.—**L. cricopharyngeum**. See *Cricopharyngeal LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta cricosantoriniana**. See *Cricosantorinian LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta cricothyre(o)idea**. See *Cricothyroid LIGAMENTS*.—**L. cricothyre(o)ideum anterius**. See *Anterior cricothyroid LIGAMENT*.—**L. cricothyre(o)ideum capsulare**. The capsular ligament surrounding the articulation of the inferior cornu of the thyroid and cricoid cartilages.—**L. cricothyre(o)ideum laterale**. A lateral condensation of the l. cricothyreoidum capsulare.—**L. cricothyre(o)ideum medium**. The middle portion of the cricothyroid membrane.—**L. cricothyre(o)ideum posterius**. See *L. cricothyreoidum laterale*.—**L. cricotracheale**. See *Cricotracheal LIGAMENT*.—**L. cristæ pubis**. A tendinous structure extending along the crest of the pubes.—**Ligamenta cruciata**. The cruciform ligaments.—**Ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus**. See *Crucial LIGAMENTS of the fingers*.—**Ligamenta cruciata genu**. The anterior and posterior crucial ligaments.—**L. cruciata metatarsi tertii** [Arnold]. Unimportant, rarely observed ligamentous bands extending in various directions from the internal cuneiform and cuboid bones.—**L. cruciatum anterius**. See *Anterior crucial LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum atlantis**. See *Cruciform LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum cruris**. A Y-shaped process of the deep fascia of the leg, with the straight portion directed outward, situated opposite the bend of the ankle. The outer end is attached to the outer side of the anterior portion of the os calcis, and after branching is inserted into the internal malleolus and the lower side of the foot anterior to the ankle. It contains three sheaths lined with synovial membrane, containing respectively, from within outward, the tendons of the tibialis anticus, the extensor pollicis proprius, the extensor digitorum longus, and the peroneus tertius muscles. Cf. *L. transversum cruris*.—**L. cruciatum epistrophei**. See *Cruciform LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum genu anterius**. See *Anterior crucial LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum internum**. See *Posterior crucial LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum medium**. See *Posterior crucial LIGAMENT*.—**L. cruciatum posterius** (seu *posticum*). See *Posterior crucial LIGAMENT* and *L. cruciatum tertium*.—**L. cruciatum tarsi**. See *L. cruciatum cruris*.—**L. cruciatum tertium**. The fasciculus by which the posterior crucial ligament arises from the external semilunar fibrocartilage.—**L. cruciforme (epistrophei)**. See *Cruciform LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta crurum subflava**. See *Ligamenta subflava*.—**L. cubiti anticum**. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the elbow joint*.—**L. cubiti laterale externum**. See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow joint*.—**L. cubiti laterale internum**. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. cubiti posticum**. See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. cubitoradiale (obliquum, seu teres)**. See *Round LIGAMENT of the forearm*.—**L. cubitoulare**. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow*.—**L. cubocuneiforme dorsale**, **L. cuboideocuneiforme dorsale** [Lauthner]. A ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the external cuneiform and cuboid bones.—**L. cuboideocuneiforme interosseum**. A ligament in the interosseous space between the external cuneiform and cuboid bones, connecting the adjoining surfaces of those bones.—**L. cuboideocuneiforme plantare**. A short ligament upon

the plantar surfaces of the external cuneiform and cuboid bones, divided by Barkow into the ligamenta cuboideocuneiformia plantaria anticum, medium, posticum, and profundum, according to their insertions.—**L. cuboideometatarseum**, **L. cuboideometatarseum longum**. A bundle of fibres arising from the cuboid bone and blended with the fibres of the long calcaneocuboid l., inserted into the bases of the metatarsal bones.—**L. cuboideonaviculare plantare**. See *L. navicularicuboideum plantare*.—**Ligamenta cuboideosphenoidea inferiora**. See under *L. cuboideocuneiforme plantare*.—**L. cuboideosphenoideum plantare**. See *L. cuboideocuneiforme plantare*.—**L. cubonaviculare dorsale**. See *L. scaphoideocuboideum dorsale*.—**Ligamenta cubonavicularia**. See *Naviculocuboid LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta cuneicuneiformia dorsalia**. Ligaments uniting the dorsal surfaces of the external and middle cuneiform bones.—**Ligamenta cuneocuboidea**. The ligaments uniting the cuboid and external cuneiform bones.—**Ligamenta cuneonavicularia**. See *Naviculocuneiform LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta cuneonavicularia plantaria**. Unimportant ligaments extending between the plantar surfaces of the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, divided by Barkow into ligamenta cuneonavicularia plantaria externum, internum, and medium, according to their insertions.—**Ligamenta cutanea digitorum manus**, **Ligamenta cutanea lateralia**. See *Cutaneous LIGAMENTS of the phalanges*.—**L. cutaneum**. Ger., *Hautband*. A ligament or ligamentous structure having its origin or insertion, or both, in or close to the skin.—**L. deltoides (pedis)**, **L. deltoideum**. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—**L. dentatum**, **L. denticulatum**. Fr., *ligament dentelé (ou denticulé)*. A delicate band of connective tissue which extends between the anterior and posterior nerve roots in the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord. Its inner edge is attached to the pia mater; its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal dura (q. v.).—**L. dentis**. See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum**. An occasional roundish ligament arising about halfway up the odontoid process, which either is inserted into the margin of the foramen magnum or is united with the l. obturatorium anterius.—**L. dentis posticum** (seu *suspensorium*). See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. dentis transversum**. See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the atlas* (1st def.).—**Ligamenta digitorum subtensa**. See *Ligamenta lateralia subtensa*.—**L. dorsale articulationis manus**. See *Posterior annular LIGAMENT of the carpus*.—**L. dorsale carpi commune superficiale**. See *L. carpi dorsale commune superficiale*.—**L. dorsale juncturæ tarsi cum osse metatarsi quinti**. A ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the cuboid and fifth metatarsal bones.—**L. dorsale navicularicuboideum**. See *L. navicularicuboideum dorsale*.—**L. dorsale ossis cuneiforme et cuboidi tertii**. See *L. cubocuneiforme dorsale*.—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis primi internum**. A short ligament, arising from the scaphoid bone, which blends with the tendon of the tibialis posticus.—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis primi supernum**. A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and internal cuneiform bones.—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis secundi**. A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and middle cuneiform bones.—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis tertii**. A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and external cuneiform bones.—**L. dorsale talonaviculare latum (seu supremum)**. See *Superior astragalonavicular LIGAMENT*.—**L. ductus venosi**. Syn.: *l. venosum*. Of Luschka, the remains of the ductus venosus in the adult.—**L. duodenohepaticum**. See *Hepaticoduodenal LIGAMENT*.—**L. duodeno-renale**. See *Duodeno-renal LIGAMENT*.—**L.**

elasticum interuretericum. See *MUSCULUS ureterum*.—**L. epididymidis (inferius).** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle which projects at the lower end of the epididymis.—**L. epididymidis medium.** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle occasionally extending across the middle portion of the sinus epididymidis, dividing it into an inferior and superior portion.—**L. epididymidis superius.** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle at the upper end of the epididymis.—**L. epiglotticoepalatinum.** A flat elastic band of fibrous tissue stretching along the margin of the epiglottis and lost in the muscles of the pharynx above.—**L. epistrophicoatlanticum anterius (seu anticum) profundum.** See *L. obturatorium anterius*.—**L. epistrophicoatlanticum anticum superficiale.** The portion of the anterior common vertebral ligament situated between the axis and atlas.—**L. falciforme.** See under *Great sacrosciadic LIGAMENT*.—**L. Fallop(p)ii.** See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**L. fibrosum capituli costæ posterius.** The posterior thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the costocentral articulation.—**L. fibulæ anterius.** See *L. talofibulare anterius*.—**L. fibulæ medium perpendiculare.** See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT*.—**L. fibulæ posticum.** See *L. talofibulare posterius*.—**L. fibulæ anterius externum.** See *L. talofibulare anterius*.—**L. fibulæ calcanei.** See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT*.—**L. fibulæ tali anterius (seu externum).** See *L. talofibulare anterius*.—**L. fibulæ tali posterius et profundum superficiale.** See *L. talofibulare posterius*.—**L. flabelliforme externum.** A process of the fascia lata given off over the patella which unites with the tendon of the external head of the gastrocnemius.—**L. flabelliforme internum.** A process of the fascia lata given off over the patella which unites with the tendon of the semimembranosus.—**Ligamenta flava.** Fr., *ligaments jaunes*. See *Ligamenta subflava*.—**L. fundiforme (Retzii).** Ger., *Luciniatl'*. The outer straight portion of the *L. cruciatum cruris*.—**L. fureillatum superficiale.** See *Medial transverse LIGAMENT of the tarsus*.—**L. gastrocolicum.** See *Greater OMENTUM*.—**L. gastrohepaticum.** See *Lesser OMENTUM*.—**L. gastrolleale.** See *Gastrosplenic LIGAMENT*.—**L. gastropancreaticum.** See *Gastropancreatic LIGAMENT*.—**L. gastrophrenicum.** See *Phrenicogastric LIGAMENT*.—**L. gastrosplenicum.** See *Gastrosplenic LIGAMENT*.—**L. genu laterale externum.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**L. genu laterale externum breve.** See *Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—**L. genu laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**L. genu laterale longum externum.** See *Long external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**L. genu posticum.** See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—**L. Gimbernati.** See *Gimbernal's LIGAMENT*.—**L. Gimbernati reflexum.** See *Triangular LIGAMENT (1st def.)*.—**Ligamenta glandulæ lacrimalis.** The fibrous structure connecting the lacrymal gland with the periosteum.—**Ligamenta glandulæ thyr(e)oideæ.** The processes of fascia which unite the thyroid gland to the cricoid cartilage and trachea, sometimes divided into medium and lateralia, according to their position.—**L. glenohumerale.** See *Glenohumeral LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta glenoidea.** See *Glenoid LIGAMENTS*.—**L. glenoideobrachiale inferius.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the shoulder situated between the insertions of the subscapularis and that of the teres minor.—**L. glenoideobrachiale internum.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the shoulder inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**L. glenoideobrachiale internum inferius.** **L. glenoideobrachiale latum.** See *L. glenoideobrachiale inferius*.—**L. glenoideum acetabuli.** See *Cotyloid LIGAMENT*.—**L. glenoideum scapulae.** See *Glenoid LIGAMENT of the shoulder joint*.—**Ligamenta glossoepiglottica.** See *Glossoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**L. glossoepiglotticum medi-**

um. The median fold of mucous membrane extending between the root of the tongue and the posterior surface of the epiglottis.—**Ligamenta glottidis spuriae.** See *Superior thyreoarytenoid LIGAMENTS*.—**L. glottidis veræ.** See *Glossoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**L. hamometacarpeum.** A flat ligament which extends from the ulnar side of the process of the unciform bone to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone.—**L. hepaticocolicum.** See *Hepaticocolic LIGAMENT*.—**L. hepaticoduodenale.** See *Hepaticoduodenal LIGAMENT*.—**L. hepaticogastricum.** See *Lesser OMENTUM*.—**L. hepaticorenale.** See *Hepaticocolic LIGAMENT*.—**L. hyoepiglotticum.** See *Hyoepiglottic LIGAMENT*.—**L. hyothy(e)oideum accessorium.** A rare ligament extending between the middle of the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage.—**Ligamenta hyothy(e)oidea lateralia.** See *Lateral thyreohyoid LIGAMENTS*.—**L. hyothy(e)oideum medium.** See *Middle thyreohyoid LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliacum proprium.** See *Iliopectineal LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliofemorale.** See *Iliofemoral LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliofemorale anterius (seu inferius).** See *Anterior iliofemoral LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliofemorale superius.** See *Superior iliofemoral LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliolumbale.** See *Iliolumbar LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliolumbale inferius.** See *Lumbosacral LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliolumbale superius.** See *Iliolumbar LIGAMENT (2d def.)*.—**L. iliopectineum.** See *Iliopectineal LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliopubicum.** See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliosacrale anticum.** See *Anterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliosacrale interosseum.** See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliosacrale posticum.** See *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliosacrale posticum breve.** See *Short posterior iliosacral LIGAMENT*.—**L. iliosacrale posticum profundum.** See *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta iliosacralia.** See *Sacroiliac LIGAMENTS*.—**L. iliosacrum longum.** See *Oblique sacroiliac LIGAMENT*.—**L. ilirotibiale.** The thickened portion of the fascia lata, which forms in part the insertion of the gluteus maximus and passes down to the external condyle of the tibia.—**L. ilirotrochantericum.** See *Superior iliofemoral LIGAMENT*.—**L. incudis posterius.** See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the incus*.—**L. incudis superius.** See *Suspensory LIGAMENT of the incus*.—**L. infundibulovaricum.** See *Infundibulovarican LIGAMENT*.—**L. infundibulopelvicum.** See *Infundibulopelvic LIGAMENT*.—**L. inguinale (anterius).** See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—**L. inguinale externum.** See *Poupart's LIGAMENT* and *External inguinal LIGAMENT*.—**L. inguinale internum.** 1. See *L. inguinale internum laterale*. 2. See *Triangular LIGAMENT*.—**L. inguinale internum laterale.** The prolongation outward, toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium, of the plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis, forming in part the outer boundary of the internal abdominal ring.—**L. inguinale internum mediale.** The prolongation upward of the plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis which forms the inner boundary of the internal abdominal ring.—**L. inguinale posterius.** See *L. inguinale internum laterale*.—**Ligamenta interannularia (tracheæ).** Ger., *Zwischenknorpelhänder*. The fibrous tissue uniting adjoining rings of the trachea.—**L. interarticulare (coxæ).** See *L. teres (1st def.)*.—**Ligamenta interarticularia (costovertebralia).** See *Interarticular costovertebral LIGAMENTS*.—**Ligamenta interbasica dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS*.—**L. interbronchiale.** Fibrous tissue between the bronchi at the point of bifurcation of the trachea.—**Ligamenta intercarpalia (seu intercarpea).** The ligaments uniting the carpal bones.—**Ligamenta intercarpea dorsalia.** The dorsal carpal ligaments.—**Ligamenta intercartilaginea.** See *Ligamenta coruscantia (1st def.)* and *Intercondral LIGAMENTS*.—**L. interclaviculare.** See *Interclavicular LIGAMENT*.—**Ligamenta intercostalia.** The intercostal ligaments.—**Ligamenta intercostalia anteriora interna.**

Anomalous tendinous bands uniting the internal surfaces of the sternal ends of adjoining ribs. — **Ligamenta intercostalia externa.** See *External intercostal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intercostalia interna.** See *Internal intercostal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intercostalia posteriora.** Tendinous fibres covering the anterior surfaces of the posterior portions of the intercostales externi. — **L. intercrurale.** See *Posterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta intercruralia.** See *Ligamenta subflava.* — **Ligamenta intercuneiformia dorsalia.** See *Ligamenta cuneicuneiformia dorsalia.* — **Ligamenta intercuneiformia interossea.** Ligaments in the spaces between the cuneiform bones. — **Ligamenta interlobularia.** See *Interlobular LIGAMENTS.* — **L. intermaxillare.** See *Pterygomaxillary LIGAMENT.* — **L. intermedium (costæ).** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT.* — **L. intermedium cruris.** See *Inferior tibiofibular LIGAMENT.* — **L. intermedium genu.** An anomalous ligament extending between the anterior end of the internal falciform fibrocartilage of the knee and the anterior cruciform ligament. — **Ligamenta intermetacarpalia (seu intermetacarpea).** See *Intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetacarpea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetacarpea interossea.** See *Intermetacarpal interosseous LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetacarpea volaria.** See *Pulmar intermetacarpal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetatarsæa.** The intermetatarsal ligaments. — **Ligamenta intermetatarsæa dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetatarsæa interossea.** See *Metatarsal interosseous LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta intermetatarsæa plantaria.** See *Plantar intermetatarsal LIGAMENTS.* — **L. intermusculare.** See *Intermuscular LIGAMENT.* — **L. intermusculare brachii externum.** See *External intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm.* — **L. intermusculare brachii internum.** See *Internal intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm.* — **L. intermusculare brachii laterale.** See *External intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm.* — **L. intermusculare brachii mediale.** See *Internal intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm.* — **Ligamenta intermuscularia femoris.** Processes of the fascia lata which separate the muscles of the thigh. — **L. intermusculare fibulare.** The tendinous origin of the peroneus longus from the anterior angle of the fibula. — **Ligamenta intermuscularia brachii.** See *External intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm* and *Internal intermuscular SÆPTUM of the arm.* — **Ligamenta interossea genu.** The crucial ligaments of the knee. — **L. interosseum.** See *Interosseous LIGAMENT* and *Interosseous MEMBRANE.* — **L. interosseum antibrachii.** See *Interosseous MEMBRANE of the forearm.* — **L. interosseum capitohamatum.** See *L. interosseum ossis capitati et multanguli minoris.* — **L. interosseum costovertebrale.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT.* — **L. interosseum cruris.** See *Interosseous MEMBRANE of the leg.* — **L. interosseum cruris inferius.** See *Inferior tibiofibular LIGAMENT.* — **L. interosseum lunatopyramidale.** An interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones. — **L. interosseum lunatocaphoideum.** See *L. naviculari lunatum.* — **L. interosseum ossis capitati et multanguli minoris.** An interosseous ligament between the os magnum and cuneiform bone. — **L. interosseum transversocostale.** See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta interspinalia (seu interspinosa).** See *Interspinous LIGAMENTS.* — **L. intertarsæum.** See *External calcaneoastagaloid LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta intertransversaria.** See *Intertransverse LIGAMENTS.* — **L. intertransversarium atlantooccipitale.** A ligament extending from the transverse process of the atlas to the outer side of the occipital condyle. — **Ligamenta intervertebralia.** Intervertebral cartilages. — **L. intestinale.** See *L. coli internum.* — **L. intestini cæci.** See *L. colicum dextrum.* — **L. irisidis (pectinatum).** See *L. pectinatum.* — **L. ischio-capsulare.** See *Ischiocapsular LIGAMENT.* — **L. ischio-**

femorale. See *Ischiofemoral LIGAMENT.* — **L. ischioprostaticum.** See *Deep perineal FASCIA.* — **L. jugale.** See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the knee joint.* — **L. jugale cartilaginum Santorini.** See *Cricosantorinian LIGAMENT.* — **L. keratocricicoideum anterius.** See *Anterior cricothyroid LIGAMENT.* — **L. keratocricicoideum posterius inferius.** See *L. cricothyreideum laterale.* — **L. laciniatum [Arnold].** See *L. cuboideometatarsæum.* — **L. laciniatum externum.** See *External annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.* — **L. laciniatum internum.** See *Internal annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.* — **L. laciniatum medullæ spinalis.** See *L. dentatum.* — **L. laterale articulationis maxillaris.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation.* — **L. laterale carpi radiale.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the carpus.* — **L. laterale coli.** See *L. coli internum,* under *Ligamenta coli.* — **L. laciniatum tarsi.** See *Internal annular LIGAMENT of the ankle.* — **L. laterale cubiti externum.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow.* — **L. laterale externum articulationis maxillaris.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation.* — **L. laterale externum cubiti.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow.* — **L. laterale externum fibulæ rectum.** See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT.* — **L. laterale externum genu.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the knee.* — **L. laterale externum genu breve.** See *Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint.* — **L. laterale externum pedis.** See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle.* — **L. laterale externum genu posterius.** See *Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint.* — **L. laterale genu internum.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the knee.* — **L. laterale internum articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation.* — **L. laterale internum breve articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation (2d def.).* — **L. laterale internum breve genu.** See *Short internal lateral LIGAMENT of the knee.* — **L. laterale internum cubiti.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the elbow.* — **L. laterale internum longum articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation (1st def.).* — **L. laterale internum maxillæ inferioris.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation.* — **L. laterale internum pedis.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle.* — **L. laterale ulnare.** See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the carpus.* — **Ligamenta lateralia dentis (epistrophei).** See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta lateralia digitorum longa.** See *Lateral phalangeal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta lateralia ossium metacarpi et phalangium.** See *Lateral metacarpophalangeal LIGAMENTS.* — **Ligamenta lateralia postica.** See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta lateralia subtensa.** The cutaneous ligaments of the distal phalanges. — **Ligamenta lateralia superiora.** See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS.* — **L. latum epistrophei [Henle].** See *Occipitoaxial LIGAMENT.* — **L. latum externum fibulare calcanei.** **L. latum externum fibulæ rectum.** See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta lata pulmonis.** See *Broad LIGAMENTS of the lungs.* — **L. latum superum.** See *Superior astragalonavicular LIGAMENT.* — **L. latum uteri.** See *Broad LIGAMENT of the uterus.* — **L. lineæ albæ.** See *Triangular LIGAMENT (1st def.).* — **L. longitudinale anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior common vertebral LIGAMENT.* — **Ligamenta longitudinalia coli.** See *Ligamenta coli.* — **Ligamenta longitudinalia columnæ vertebralis.** See *Anterior common spinal LIGAMENT* and *Posterior common spinal LIGAMENT.* — **L. longitudinale medium (seu posterius).** See *Posterior common spinal LIGAMENT.* — **L. longitudinale posterius columnæ spinalis.** See *Supraspinal LIGAMENT.* — **L. longitudinale posticum.** See *Posterior common spinal LIGAMENT.* — **L. lumbocostale.** See *Lumbocostal LIGAMENT.* — **L. lumbosacrale.** See *Lumbosacral LIGAMENT.* — **L. lunatopyramidale.** See *L. interosseum*

lunatopyramidale.—*L. lunatoscapoideum*. See *L. navicularilunatum*.—*L. mallei anterior*. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. mallei externum*. See *External LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. mallei inferius*. See *Inferior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. mallei laterale*, *L. mallei posterius*. See *External LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. mallei superius*. See *Superior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. mallei tympani*. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—*L. malleoli externi anticum*. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*L. malleoli externi anterior inferius*. The lower fibres of the anterior ligament of the ankle joint.—*L. malleoli externi anterior superius*. The upper fibres of the anterior ligament of the ankle joint.—*L. malleoli externi posterior*. See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*L. malleoli externi posticum inferius* (seu profundum). The inferior portion of the posterior ligament of the ankle joint.—*L. malleoli externi posticum superficiale* (seu superius). The upper portion of the posterior ligament of the ankle joint.—*L. malleoli lateralis anticum*. See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*L. malleoli lateralis posticum*, *L. malleoli posterius*. See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*Ligamenta Maucharti*. See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS*.—*L. maxillæ capsulare*. See *Capsular LIGAMENT of the jaw*.—*L. maxillare accessorium laterale*, *L. maxillare externum*. See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation*.—*L. maxillare internum laterale longum*. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation* (1st def.).—*L. maxillare laterale*. See *L. maxillare externum*.—*L. maxillare laterale internum breve*, *L. maxillare mediale*. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the temporomaxillary articulation* (2d def.).—*L. medium colli costæ*. See *L. colli costæ medium*.—*L. medium dentis*. 1. See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*. 2. Of Cruveilhier, the middle odontoid ligament and the 1. medium dentis posticum (2d def.) regarded as one structure.—*L. medium dentis anticum*. See *L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum*.—*L. medium dentis posticum*. 1. See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*. 2. An anomalous portion of the lateral odontoid ligament consisting of cylindrical bundles of fibres extending between the apex of the odontoid process of the axis and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. —*L. mesentericomesocolicum*. A fold of the parietal layer of the peritonæum extending between the root of the mesentery and that of the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. —*L. mesocolicum*. See *L. coli posterius* (under *Ligamenta coli*).—*L. mesocolomesentericum*. See *L. mesentericomesocolicum*.—*Ligamenta metacarpophalangea accessoria* (seu collateralia, seu lateralia). See *Lateral metacarpophalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta metatarsi anteriora plantaria*. See *Plantar metatarsophalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta metatarsi lateralia*, *Ligamenta metatarsi media* (seu propria lateralia). See *Metatarsal interosseous LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta metatarsi transversa plantaria*. See *Plantar metatarsophalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta metatarsophalangea lateralia*. See *Lateral metatarsophalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta metatarsophalangea plantaria*. See *Plantar metatarsophalangeal LIGAMENTS*.—*L. mucosum* (genu). See *Mucous LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—*Ligamenta navicularicuboidæ*. See *Navicularcuboid LIGAMENTS*.—*L. navicularicuboidæ interosseum*. An interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and cuboid bones. —*L. navicularicuboidæ plantare*. A ligament extending between the plantar surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid bones. —*L. navicularicuboidæ transversale*. The transverse fibres of the 1. navicularcuboidæ plantare. —*Ligamenta navicularicuneiformia plantaria*. See *Ligamenta cuneonavicularia plantaria*.—*L. navicularilunatum* (cartilagineum).

An interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones.—*L. nervi hypoglossi*. A fibrous band which fills in the lower portion of the canal for the hypoglossal nerve. —*L. neurocartilagineum*. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—*Ligamenta ntitia*. See *Ligamenta coruscantia*.—*L. nuchæ*. Fr., *l. de la nuque* (ou *sur-épineux cervical*). Ger., *Nackenband*. A thin, fibrous membrane between the trapezii muscles, many fibres of which are inserted into it. It stretches between the external occipital protuberance and the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra, giving off a slip to the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebrae except the atlas. In man it is of no great importance, but in some of the lower animals is strong and supports the weight of the head.—*Ligamenta obliqua*. The crucial ligaments of the knee joint.—*Ligamenta obliqua digitorum manus*. Ligaments extending obliquely across the palmar surfaces of some of the phalanges of the hand.—*Ligamenta obliqua et jugalia* [Arnold]. See *L. carpi volare profundum radiatum*.—*Ligamenta obliqua genu*. The crucial ligaments of the knee joint.—*L. obliquum antibrachii*. See *Round LIGAMENT of the forearm*.—*L. obtectum*. See *L. tectum*.—*L. obturatorium*. 1. See *Obturator LIGAMENT*. 2. See *Obturator MEMBRANE*.—*L. obturatorium anterior* (atlantis). The anterior atlantoaxial and anterior occipitoatlantal ligaments regarded as one structure. —*L. obturatorium atlantoaxiale anticum*, *L. obturatorium atlantoepistropheum anterior*. See *Anterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. obturatorium pelvis*. See *Obturator MEMBRANE*.—*L. obturatorium posterius*. See *Posterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—*L. obturatorium posticum atlantoepistropheum*. See *Posterior atlantoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*L. obturatorium posticum atlantooccipitale* (seu *atlantoepistropheum*). See *Posterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—*L. obturatorium stapedis*. Fr., *ligament obturateur de l'étrier*. Ger., *verschliessendes Band des Steigbügels*. A thin membrane stretching across the space between the base and the crura of the stapes. It is attached to the crista of the former and to the furrow on the inner edge of the latter.—*L. occipitale anterior medium*. See *L. obturatorium anterior*.—*L. occipitale posterius medium*. The crura inferius et superius ligamenti epistrophei cruciati regarded as a single ligament.—*L. occipitale transversale*. A bundle of fibres of the lateral odontoid ligaments which unite in the middle line behind the odontoid process.—*Ligamenta occipitalia posteriora accessoria* [H. Meyer]. See *Ligamenta occipitoepistrophica lateralia*.—*Ligamenta occipitoatlantoidea*. The anterior and posterior occipitoatlantal ligaments.—*L. occipitoaxoidale*. See *Occipitoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta occipitoepistrophica lateralia* [Cruveilhier]. The portions of the occipitoaxial ligament on the two sides of the odontoid process of the axis.—*L. occipitoepistropheum medium*. The middle portion of the occipitoaxial ligament.—*Ligamenta ontoidea*. See *Odontoid LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta ontoidea lateralia*. See *Lateral odontoid LIGAMENTS*.—*L. ontoideum medium*. See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. olecranohumerale*. Fr., *ligament huméro-olécrânien*. A thickened portion of the capsular (or posterior) ligament of the elbow joint extending transversely between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon process of the ulna.—*L. orbiculare femoris*. See *ZONA orbicularis*.—*L. orbiculare (radii)*. See *Annular LIGAMENT of the radius*.—*L. orbiculare stapedis*. Fr., *ligament orbiculaire de l'étrier*. Ger., *kreisförmiges Ligament des Steigbügels*. The ligament which surrounds and aids in the formation of the articulation between the stapes and the fenestra ovalis.—*L. ossis metatarsi secundi plantare*, *L. ossis metatarsi tertii obliquum et rhomboides*. See *Medial transverse LIGAMENT of the tarsus*.—*L. ossium sesamoideorum*. Ligamentous bands uniting the sesamoid

bones opposite the lateral surface of the great toe.—**L. ovarii** (*proprium*). See *Ovarian* LIGAMENT.—**L. ovario-pelvicum**. See *Infundibulopelvic* LIGAMENT.—**L. palpebrale externum**. A ligamentous band extending between the outer margin of the orbit and the tissues of the eyelids.—**L. palpebrale internum**. A broad ligamentous band arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla and dividing into two limbs, an anterior one inserted into the inner extremity of the tarsal cartilage, and a posterior one which winds about the lacrymal sac and is attached to the lacrymal spine of the lacrymal bone. The anterior limb gives origin to the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, the posterior limb to the tensor tarsi (Hörner's muscle).—**L. palpebrale laterale**. See *L. palpebrale externum*.—**L. palpebrale mediale**. See *L. palpebrale internum*.—**L. patellæ**. A strong, flat band attached above to the apex and lower border of the patella, and below to the tubercle of the tibia.—**L. patellæ externum**. See *L. patellæ laterale*.—**L. patellæ internum**. See *L. patellæ mediale*.—**L. patellæ laterale**. The external of the lateral patellar ligaments.—**Ligamenta patellæ lateralia**. See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS.—**L. patellæ mediale**. The internal of the lateral patellar ligaments.—**L. patellæ proprium**. See *L. patellæ*.—**L. patellæ externum**. See *L. patellæ laterale*.—**L. patellæ mediale**. See *L. patellæ mediale*.—**L. pectinatum**. The lax spongy tissue filling up the sinus of the anterior chamber of the eye at the junction of the cornea and sclera (filtration angle), and forming the root of the iris.—**L. pelvio-prostaticum capsulare** [Retzius]. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—**L. pelvis anterior inferior** (*et superior*). See *Iliolumbar* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis anterior superior**, **L. pelvis anticum iliolumbale superior**. See *Iliolumbar* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. pelvis anterior triangulare**. See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis anticum superior**. See *Iliolumbar* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. pelvis iliolumbale inferior**. See *Lumbosacral* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posterior magnum**. See *Great sacroischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posterior parvum**. See *Lesser sacroischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posticum**. See *Posterior sacroiliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posticum parvum**. See *Lesser sacroischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. penis suspensorium superficiale**. See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the penis.—**L. pericardii superior**. See *L. sternopericardiacum superior*.—**Ligamenta peroneorum propria**. See *External annular* LIGAMENT of the ankle.—**L. peroneotibiale**. The thickened upper portion of the interosseous membrane of the leg.—**L. perpendiculare sinus tarsi** [Weitbrecht]. An undetermined portion of the external calcaneostragaloid ligament.—**L. petioli** (*epiglottidis*). The connective tissue covering the lower portion of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.—**L. petrosphenoidium anterius**. The connective tissue filling in the foramen lacerum.—**L. petrosphenoidium posterius**. A fibrous band extending between the apex of the pyramid and the posterior clinoid process beneath which the abducens nerve passes.—**Ligamenta phalangea anteriora**. See *Anterior phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta phalangea lateralia**. See *Lateral phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. pharyngeum** (*medium*). The upper portion of the tendinous raphe in the mesial posterior line of the pharynx, attached to the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**L. pharyngoepiglotticum**. See *L. epiglotticopalatinum*.—**L. phrenicocolicum**. See *Phrenicocolic* LIGAMENT.—**L. phrenicogastricum**. See *Phrenicogastric* LIGAMENT.—**L. phrenicoliinale**. See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the spleen.—**Ligamenta phrenicopulmonalia**. Processes of the fascia of the neck which descend to the upper surface of the diaphragm.—**L. pisohamatum**. A ligament extending between the pisiform bone and the hamular process of the uncinate bone.—**L. pisometacarpeum**. A ligament

between the pisiform bone and the interior surfaces of the bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones.—**L. pisouncinatum**. See *L. pisohamatum*.—**L. plantæ breve**. See *Short calcaneocuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. plantæ longum**. See *Long calcaneocuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**Ligamenta plantaria**. See *Plantar* LIGAMENTS.—**L. planum cum trochlea cartilaginea**. See *Inferior calcaneoscapoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. planum sinus tarsi**. See *External calcaneostragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. pleurocolicum**. See *Phrenicocolic* LIGAMENT.—**L. plicæ synovialis patellaris**. See *Mucous* LIGAMENT of the knee joint.—**L. popliteum**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the knee joint (2d def.).—**L. popliteum arcuatum**. An arched portion of the posterior ligament of the knee (2d def.), with its concavity directed outward, extending between the external condyle of the tibia and the vicinity of the fossa intercondyloidea.—**L. popliteum externum**, **L. popliteum inferius**. See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT of the knee.—**L. popliteum obliquum**, **L. popliteum posticum genu superficiale**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the knee (2d def.).—**L. popliteum superior**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the knee joint (2d def.).—**L. posterius articulationis peroneotibialis inferioris**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the lower tibiofibular articulation.—**L. posticum capiti costæ**. See *Superior costotransverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. posticum Winslowii**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the knee joint (2d def.).—**L. Poupartii**. See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**L. privatum capitis femoris**. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. processus brevis incudis**. See *Posterior* LIGAMENT of the incus.—**Ligamenta propria cartilaginum costalium**. See *Ligamenta coruscantia*.—**Ligamenta propria dorsalia metacarpi**. See *Dorsal intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta propria dorsalia tarsi**. See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta propria patellæ**. See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS.—**L. proprium anticum** (*seu majus*). See *Coracoacromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. proprium scapulæ minimum** (*seu minus*). See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. proprium transversum anterius**. See *Coracoacromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. pterygomandibulare**, **L. pterygomaxillare**. See *Pterygomaxillary* LIGAMENT.—**L. pterygopetrosum Civinini**. See *L. pterygospinosum*.—**L. pterygosphenoidium**. A fold of fascia between the levator and tensor veli palati.—**L. pterygosphenoidium externum**. See *Ligamenta salpingopterygoideum*.—**L. pterygosphenoidium internum**. See *L. pterygosphenoidium*.—**L. pterygospinosum**. An anomalous ligament extending between the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the spinous process of the ala magna.—**L. pubicum**. See *Pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum anterius** (*seu anticum*). See *Anterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum Cooperi**. See *L. cristæ pubis*.—**L. pubicum inferius**. See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum posterius**. See *Posterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum superior**. See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta pubis anteriora cruciata**. Tendinous bundles of the lower end of the rectus abdominis extending across the pubes.—**L. pubis anterius** (*seu anticum*). See *Anterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubis inferius**. See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubofemorale**. See *Pubofemoral* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta puboischia dica prostaticæ** (*seu prostatica*). See *Puboprostatic* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta puboprostatica lateralia**. See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder.—**L. pubovesicale medium**. See *Middle pubovesical* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta pubovesicalia**. The pubovesical ligaments.—**Ligamenta pubovesicalia lateralia**. See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder.—**L. pulmonale** (*seu pulmonis*). See *Pulmonary* LIGAMENT.—**L. pyramidale**. See *L. cricothyreoideum medium*.—**Ligamenta pylori**. Condensed bands of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the pylorus.—**L. radiale articulationis cubitocarpalis**. See *External lateral*

LIGAMENT of the carpus.—*L. radiatum costæ.* See *Anterior costocentral LIGAMENT.*—*L. radiatum Mayeri.* See *L. carpi radiatum.*—*L. rectum cubiti anticum.* See *Anterior LIGAMENT of the elbow joint.*—*L. rectum cubiti posticum.* See *Posterior LIGAMENT of the elbow.*—*L. rectum longitudinale.* See *L. tarsum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.*—*L. rectum medium.* See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta retrahentia tubæ.* See *Ligamenta salpingopharyngea.*—*L. rhomboideum.* See *Rhomboid LIGAMENT.*—*L. rhomboideum carpi.* See *L. carpi rhomboideum.*—*L. rhomboideum clavicular.* See *Rhomboid LIGAMENT.*—*L. rotundum.* See *Round LIGAMENT.*—*L. rotundum acetabuli.* See *L. teres* (1st def.).—*L. rotundum antibrachii.* See *Round LIGAMENT of the forearm.*—*L. rotundum femoris.* See *L. teres* (1st def.).—*L. rotundum hepatis.* See *Round LIGAMENT of the liver.*—*L. rotundum uteri.* See *Round LIGAMENT of the uterus.*—*Ligamenta sacrococcygea lateralia.* See *Lateral sacrococcygeal LIGAMENTS.*—*L. sacrococcygeum anterius.* See *Anterior sacrococcygeal LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacrococcygeum articulare.* See *L. sacrococcygeum posticum breve.*—*L. sacrococcygeum medium.* The deep portion of the posterior sacrococcygeal ligament.—*L. sacrococcygeum posterius* (seu *posticum*). See *Posterior sacrococcygeal LIGAMENT* and *L. sacrococcygeum medium.*—*L. sacrococcygeum posticum breve.* *L. sacrococcygeum posticum breve et externum.* A cylindrical ligament extending between the cornua of the coccyx and sacrum.—*L. sacrococcygeum posticum et internum.* See *L. sacrococcygeum posticum superficiale.*—*L. sacrococcygeum posticum profundum.* The deep portion of the posterior sacrococcygeal ligament.—*L. sacrococcygeum posticum superficiale.* The most superficial fibres of the posterior sacrococcygeal ligament.—*Ligamenta sacroiliaca.* See *Anterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT* and *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta sacroiliaca accessoria vaga.* *Ligamenta sacroiliaca interossea* (seu *posteriora* [Krause]). See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum posterius breve* (et *profundum*). See *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta sacroiliaca vaga anteriora.* See *Anterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta sacroiliaca vaga posteriora.* See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum anterius* (seu *anticum*). See *Anterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum breve.* See *Short sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum interosseum.* See *Interosseous sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum longum* (seu *obliquum*). See *Oblique sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum posticum.* See *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum posticum breve.* See *Short sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum posticum longum.* See *Oblique sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum profundum.* See *Posterior sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroiliacum verticale posticum.* See *Oblique sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta sacroischiadica.* See *Great sacroischiadic LIGAMENT* and *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroischiadicum anticum.* See *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroischiadicum internum.* See *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroischiadicum majus.* See *Great sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroischiadicum minus.* See *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacroischiadicum posterius.* See *Great sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacrosciaticum internum.* *L. sacrospinum.* See *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT* and *Oblique sacroiliac LIGAMENT.*—*L. sacrotuberosum.* See *Great sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta salpingopharyngea.* Fr. *ligaments salpingopharyngiens.* Of Zuckerkandl, four or five (perhaps more) tendinous cords attached to the pharyngeal end of the hooked cartilage of the Eustachian tube and to the outer wall of the same. They constitute a constant and peculiar anatomical connection between the Eustachian tube and the constrictors of the pharynx, and are said to cause a

free opening of the Eustachian tube at each contraction of the superior and middle constrictor of the pharynx.—*L. salpingopterygoideum.* An anomalous condensed (sometimes ossified) portion of the buccopharyngeal fascia extending from a point near the hamular process to the spinous process of the ala magna of the sphenoid bones.—*L. salpingopterygoideum proprium.* An anomalous ligament stretching between the internal pterygoid plate and the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube.—*L. scaphocuboideum dorsale.* See *L. scaphoideocuboideum dorsale.*—*Ligamenta scaphocuneiformia.* See *Naviculocuneiform LIGAMENTS.*—*Ligamenta scaphocuneiformia dorsalia.* Ligaments connecting the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.—*L. scaphoideocuboideum dorsale.* A broad superficial ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid bones.—*L. scaphoideocuneiforme dorsale externum.* An unimportant ligament upon the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and the external scaphoid bones.—*L. scapulæ anterius proprium.* Ger., *eigenes vorderes Band des Schulterblatts.* See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT.*—*L. scapulæ obliquum.* *L. scapulæ posterius.* *L. scapulæ proprium minus.* *L. scapulæ proprium posterius.* See *Suprascapular LIGAMENT.*—*L. scapulæ proprium transversum anterius.* See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT.*—*L. scapuloclaviculare.* See *Coracoclaviculare LIGAMENT.*—*L. scleroticocoroidale.* See *L. pectinatum.*—*Ligamenta serosa.* The folds of serous membranes.—*L. serratum.* *L. serratum medullæ spinalis.* See *L. denticulatum.*—*L. Soemmeringii.* See *Ligamenta glandulæ lacrimalis.*—*L. sphenoidocuboideum dorsale transversum.* See *L. cubocuneiforme dorsale.*—*L. sphenoidum externum interosseum.* An interosseous ligament between the middle and external cuneiform bones near their plantar surfaces.—*L. sphenoidum externum plantare.* A ligament uniting the plantar surfaces of the middle and external cuneiform bones.—*Ligamenta sphenoidometatarsea.* Ligaments between the cuneiform and tarsal bones.—*L. sphenoidometatarseum plantare internum.* A ligament extending from the internal cuneiform bone to the internal metatarsal bone between the insertions of the tibialis anticus and the peroneus.—*L. sphenoidometatarseum transversum laterale.* A ligament extending between the lower surfaces of the external cuneiform bone and the tuberosity of the external metatarsal bone.—*L. sphenoidum internum interosseum anterius.* An interosseous ligament uniting the internal and middle cuneiform bones near their anterior extremities and plantar surfaces.—*L. sphenoidum internum interosseum inferius* (seu *posterius*). An interosseous ligament between the posterior extremities of the middle and internal cuneiform bones near their plantar surfaces.—*L. spinosopterygoideum.* See *L. pterygospinosum.*—*L. spinosocrum.* See *Lesser sacroischiadic LIGAMENT.*—*L. spinosocrum superius.* An anomalous ligament extending between the spina accessoria ischii and the lesser sacroischiadic ligament.—*L. spirale* (cochlææ). A projecting ligamentous band attached to the wall of the cochlea, opposite the free edge of the lamina spiralis ossea, upon which is inserted the lamina spiralis membranacea.—*L. splenicogastricum.* See *Gastrosplenic LIGAMENT.*—*L. stapidis.* See *Annular LIGAMENT of the stapes.*—*L. stellatum.* See *Anterior costocentral LIGAMENT.*—*L. sternocardiacum inferius.* See *L. sternopericardiacum inferius.*—*L. sternocardiacum superius.* See *L. sternopericardiacum superius.*—*L. sternoclaviculare anterius.* See *Anterior sternoclavicular LIGAMENT.*—*L. sternoclaviculare posterius.* See *Posterior sternoclavicular LIGAMENT.*—*Ligamenta sternoclavicularia.* The sternoclavicular ligaments.—*L. sternocostale interarticular.* An interarticular cartilage between the articulating surfaces of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th costal cartilages and the ster-

num.—**Ligamenta sternocostalia radiata.** See *Anterior costosternal* and *Posterior costosternal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. sternopericardiacum inferius.** A fibrous band uniting the pericardium and the lower end of the sternum.—**L. sternopericardiacum superius.** A fibrous band uniting the pericardium and the upper end of the sternum.—**L. styloauriculare.** An anomalous ligament extending between the cartilage of the external ear and the styloid process of the temporal bone.—**L. stylohyoideum.** See *Stylohyoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. stylomaxillare.** See *Stylomandibulare*. See *Stylomaxillary* LIGAMENT.—**L. stylomylohyoideum.** The stylomaxillary and stylohyoid l's taken as one structure.—**L. stylomyloideum.** See *Stylomaxillary* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta subflava.** Ger., *gelbe Bänder, Zwischenbogenbänder*. Ligaments, consisting of yellow elastic tissue, which connect the lamina of the vertebrae from the axis downward.—**L. subpubicum.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. superius coxae.** See *Iliofemoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. superius diaphragmatis.** Processes of the prevertebral fascia which unite with the pericardium.—**L. superius humeri.** See *Coracohumeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. suprascapulare.** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. supraspinale, L. supraspinosum.** See *Supraspinal* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta suspensoria diaphragmatis.** Portions of prevertebral fascia reaching down to the upper surface of the diaphragm.—**Ligamenta suspensoria mammae.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENTS of the *mamma*.—**Ligamenta suspensoria penis lateralia.** Two flat fibrous bands arising from the inferior rami of the pubic bones and inserted into the lateral surfaces of the penis.—**L. suspensorium.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium clitoridis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the *clitoris*.—**L. suspensorium dentis.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium dentis anticum, L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum.** See *L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum*.—**L. suspensorium dentis (epistrophei) posticum.** See *L. medium dentis posticum* (2d def.).—**L. suspensorium epistrophei.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium femoris.** See *L. suspensorium ossis femoris*.—**L. suspensorium glandulae lacrimalis.** See *Ligamenta glandulae lacrimalis*.—**L. suspensorium hepaticum (seu hepatis).** See *Broad* LIGAMENT of the *liver*.—**L. suspensorium humeri.** See *Coracohumeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium lentis.** See *L. pectinatum*.—**L. suspensorium lienis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the *spleen*.—**L. suspensorium mallei.** See *Superior* LIGAMENT of the *malleus*.—**L. suspensorium marsupii.** See *Mucous* LIGAMENT of the *knee joint*.—**L. suspensorium ossis femoris.** 1. See *L. teres* (1st def.). 2. A portion of the fascia lata extending between the external lip of the crest of the ilium and a point on the femur below the trochanter major.—**L. suspensorium penis (medium).** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the *penis*.—**L. suspensorium penis profundum.** A portion of the suspensory ligament of the penis, arising from the tendinous portions of the rectus abdominis muscle near the symphysis pubis.—**L. suspensorium penis (seu superficiale), L. suspensorium radialis penis, L. suspensorium superficiale.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT of the *penis*.—**L. suspensorium trochanteris.** A thickening of the fascia upon the inner surface of the glutæus medius and fibres descending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to unite with them.—**L. suspensorium vesicae.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENT of the *urinary bladder*.—**Ligamenta syndesmata.** See *Sutural* LIGAMENTS.—**L. talocalcaneum externum.** See *External calcaneoastragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. talocalcaneum internum.** 1. The middle portion of the calcaneoastragaloid interosseous ligament. 2. See *Internal astragalocalcaneal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talocalcaneum interosseum.** See *Calcaneoastragaloid interosseous* LIGAMENT.—**L. talocalcaneum laterale.** See *External calcaneoastragaloid* LIGAMENT

(1st def.).—**L. talocalcaneum mediale.** See *Internal astragalocalcaneal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talocalcaneum posterius (seu posticum).** See *Posterior calcaneoastragaloid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta talocruralia.** The ligaments uniting the astragalus and the leg.—**L. talofibulare anterius (seu anticum).** A l. extending between the anterior margin of the external malleolus and the lateral surface of the neck of the astragalus, constituting the anterior bundle of the external lateral ligament of the ankle joint (*q. v.*).—**L. talofibulare posterius (seu posticum).** A strong two-layered l., extending from the posterior margin of the external malleolus and the fovea malleoli lateralis, to the posterior surface of the astragalus. It constitutes the posterior portion of the external lateral ligament of the ankle joint (*q. v.*).—**L. talonaviculare (dorsale latum).** See *Superior astragalonavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. talonaviculare internum.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament just internal to the superior astragalonavicular ligament.—**L. talonaviculare supremum.** See *Superior astragalonavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. talotibiale.** See *L. talotibiale posticum*.—**L. talotibiale anticum.** See *Tibiotarsal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talotibiale posticum.** An irregularly quadrangular l. arising from a fossa behind the apex of the internal malleolus, and inserted into the internal lateral surface of the astragalus, forming one portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint.—**L. tarsale.** See *Tarsal* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta tarsalia transversa.** The ligaments uniting the tarsal bones.—**L. tarsoesamoideum.** Ligamentous bands uniting the lateral surface of the great toe and the sesamoid bones opposite it.—**L. tarsoeum dorsale ossis metatarsi hallucis.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the internal cuneiform and tarsal bones.—**L. tarsoeum dorsale ossis metatarsi quinti.** See *L. dorsale juncturae tarsi cum osse metatarsi quinti*.—**L. tarsoeum laterale metatarsi secundum externum obliquum.** The oblique portion of the l. tarsoeum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.—**L. tarsoeum laterale metatarsi secundum externum rectum.** The straight portion of the l. tarsoeum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.—**L. tarsoeum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.** Oblique and straight ligamentous bundles between the middle and external cuneiform and second metatarsal bones on their plantar surfaces.—**L. tarsoeum ossis metatarsi primi laterale externum, L. tarsoeum plantare ossis metatarsi hallucis, L. tarsoeum ossis metatarsi primi laterale internum et externum.** See *L. sphenoideometatarsoeum plantare internum*.—**L. tarsoeum plantare ossis metatarsi secundi et tertii.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT of the *tarsus*.—**L. tarsoeum plantare transversum, L. tarsoeum transversum laterale.** See *L. sphenoideometatarsoeum transversum*.—**L. tarsoeum transversum mediale.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT of the *tarsus*.—**L. tarsi anterius.** See *L. cruciatum cruris*.—**L. tarsi internum.** See *L. cruciatum cruris*.—**L. tarsocalcaneum plantare.** See *Long calcaneocuboid* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**Ligamenta tarsometatarsea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal tarsometatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta tarsometatarsea interossea.** Interosseous ligaments between the different bones of the tarsus and metatarsus.—**Ligamenta tarsometatarsea plantaria.** See *Plantar tarsometatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta tarso-navicularia quarta.** See *Naviculocuboid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. tectorium.** See *Occipitoaxial* LIGAMENT.—**L. tectum (Reil).** The lateral longitudinal striæ at the edges of the corpus callosum.—**Ligamenta tendinum peroneorum propria.** Ger., *rundes (oder rundliches) Band des Schenkelbeinkopfs*. See *External annular* LIGAMENT of the *ankle*.—**L. teres.** Fr., *ligament renfermé*. 1. A triangular band of fibres arising from the margins of the cotyloid notch at the bottom of the acetabulum and inserted in a depression near the centre of the head of the femur. 2. See *Round*

LIGAMENT of the forearm. 3. See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. teres acetabuli*. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—*L. teres antibrachii*. See *Round LIGAMENT of the forearm*.—*L. teres femoris*. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—*L. teres hepatis*. See *Round LIGAMENT of the liver*.—*L. teres radii*. See *Annular LIGAMENT of the radius*.—*L. teres sinuositatis tarsi*. See *Calcaneoastragaloid interosseous LIGAMENT*.—*L. teres uteri*. See *Round LIGAMENT of the uterus*.—*Ligamentia teretia*. See *Interarticular costovertebral LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta thyre(o)arytænoidea inferiora*. See *Inferior vocal BANDS*.—*Ligamenta thyre(o)arytænoidea superiora*. See *Superior thyreoarytænoïd LIGAMENTS*.—*L. thyre(o)epiglotticum*. See *Thyreoepiglottic LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta thyre(o)ohyoidea lateralia*. See *Lateral thyreohyoid LIGAMENTS*.—*L. thyre(o)ohyoideum accessorium medium*. See *L. hyothyroideum accessorium*.—*L. thyre(o)ohyoideum medium*. See *Middle thyreohyoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibiocalcaneonavicular*. A complex ligament made up of the inferior calcaneoscapoid ligament and fibres connected with it which extend up to the internal malleolus. Cf. *L. astragaloscaphoideum internum*.—*L. tibiofibulare inferius anticum*. See *Anterior inferior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibiofibulare inferius posticum*. See *Posterior inferior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibiofibulare superius anticum*. See *Anterior superior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibiofibulare superius posticum*. See *Posterior superior tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibiofibulare transversum*. See *Transverse tibiofibular LIGAMENT*.—*L. tibionavicular*. A l. forming a portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint, arising from the anterior margin of the internal malleolus, and inserted into the middle of the dorsal surface of the scaphoid bone.—*Ligamenta transversa*. See *Interarticular costovertebral LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta transversa genu*. The anterior and posterior crural ligaments of the knee.—*L. transversale atlantis*. See *Cruciform LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversale internum*. See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversale occipitale*. See *L. occipitale transversale*.—*L. transversale ossis metatarsi quinti*. See *L. spheonoideometarsium transversum*.—*Ligamenta transversalia carpi dorsalia*. See *Ligamenta intercarpea*.—*L. transversarium breve antierius*. See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversarium externum*. See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversarium internum*. See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversocostale superius*. See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversum*. See *Middle costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversum acetabuli*. See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the hip joint*.—*L. transversum atlantis*. See *Cruciform LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversum capituli costæ*. See *Superior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversum cruris*. A broad and thickened portion of the deep fascia of the leg, stretching across the lower part of the leg just above the ankle. It is attached to the lower ends of the tibia and fibula, and contains two sheaths lined with synovial membrane for the passage, respectively, of the extensor tendons of the foot and the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle. Cf. *Anterior annular LIGAMENT of the ankle*.—*L. transversum dentis*, *L. transversum dentis epistrophei*. See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the atlas*.—*L. transversum digitorum manus*. A thickening of the palmar aspect of an interphalangeal capsular ligament of the hand.—*L. transversum digitorum pedis*. A thickening of the plantar aspect of an interphalangeal capsular ligament of the foot.—*L. transversum genu*. See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—*L. transversum inferius* (seu *minimum*). See *L. transversum scapulæ inferius*.—*L. transversum pelvis*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—*L. transversum plantare*. See *L. transversum digitorum pedis*.—*L. transversum scapulæ inferius*. A fibrous band which converts the

great scapular notch into a foramen.—*L. transversum scapulæ* (proprium) *superius*. See *Suprascapular LIGAMENT*.—*L. transversum volare* (digitorum manus). See *L. transversum digitorum manus*.—*L. trapezium* (laterale internum articulationis pedis). See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*L. trapezium scapulæ*. See *Trapezoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. trapezoides articulationis pedis*. See *Internal lateral LIGAMENT of the ankle joint*.—*L. trapezoideum*. See *Trapezoid LIGAMENT*.—*L. triangulare*. See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT* and *Triangular LIGAMENT*.—*L. triangulare lineæ albæ*. See *Triangular LIGAMENT* (1st def.).—*L. triangulare scapulæ*. See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT*.—*L. triangulare urethræ* (seu *vesicæ*). See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—*Ligamenta triangularia hepatis*. See *Lateral LIGAMENTS of the liver*.—*L. triquetrum*. 1. See *Calcaneofibular LIGAMENT*. 2. See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT*.—*L. triquetrum scapulæ*. See *Coracoacromial LIGAMENT*.—*L. trochleare*. See *L. transversum digitorum manus*.—*L. tuberculi costæ inferius*. See *Posterior costotransverse LIGAMENT*.—*L. tuberculi costæ superius*. Ger., *accessorisches vordere Rippenhalsband*. A l. extending between the tubercle of a rib and the apex of the transverse process next above.—*Ligamenta tuberositatum vertebralis*. See *Intertransverse LIGAMENTS*.—*L. tuberososacrale*. See *Great sacrospinous LIGAMENT*.—*L. ulnoradiolunatum volare*. A ligamentous band extending between the lower ends of the palmar aspect of the radius and ulna and the semilunar bone.—*Ligamenta unguicularia* (seu *unguina lateralia subtensa*). See *Ligamenta lateralia subtensa*.—*L. urachi*. See *Superior false LIGAMENT of the urinary bladder*.—*L. urethræ*. See *Deep perineal FASCIA*.—*Ligamenta uteri anteriora inferiora*. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—*L. uteri latum*. See *Broad LIGAMENT of the uterus*.—*L. uteri rotundum* (seu *teres*). See *Round LIGAMENT of the uterus*.—*Ligamenta uterorectalia*. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—*Ligamenta uterovesicalia*. See *Vesicouterine FOLDS*.—*L. vaginæ vasorum cruralium*. See *Iliopectineal LIGAMENT*.—*L. vaginale*. See *Vaginal LIGAMENT of the testicle*.—*L. vaginale cruris* (seu *tibiæ*). See *L. transversum cruris*.—*Ligamenta vaginalia* (digitorum manus). See *Vaginal LIGAMENTS*.—*Ligamenta Valsalvæ*. See *Auricular LIGAMENTS*.—*L. venæ cavæ* (sinistræ). A fibrous bundle, the traces of a portion of the superior vena cava, found in the vestigial fold.—*L. venosum*. See *L. ductus venosi*.—*Ligamenta ventriculorum* (laryngis). See *Superior thyreoarytænoïd LIGAMENTS*.—*L. vertebropericardiacum*. See *L. superius diaphragmatis*.—*Ligamenta vertebropulmonalia*. Processes of the prevertebral fascia which extend forward to the roots of the lungs.—*L. Vesalii*. See *Poupart's LIGAMENT*.—*Ligamenta vesicæ anteriora*. See *Anterior true LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder*.—*Ligamenta vesicæ lateralia spuria*. See *Lateral false LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder*.—*L. vesicæ* (seu *vesicale*) *medium*. See *Superior false LIGAMENT of the urinary bladder*.—*Ligamenta vesicæ posteriora spuria*. See *Rectovesical FOLDS*.—*L. vesicale spurium medium*. See *L. vesicæ medium*.—*L. vesicale spurium posterius*. See *Rectovesical FOLDS*.—*L. vesicale spurium superius*. See *L. vesicæ medium*.—*L. vesicale verum antierius*. See *Anterior true LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder*.—*L. vesicale verum inferius*. See *Lateral true LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder*.—*L. vesicale verum laterale*. See *Lateral true LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder*.—*L. vesicale verum superius*. See *URACHUS*.—*Ligamenta vesicalia lateralia spuria*. See *Lateral false LIGAMENTS of the bladder*.—*Ligamenta vesicalia falsa anteriora*. See *Anterior true LIGAMENTS of the bladder*.—*L. vesicoumbilicale medium*. See *Superior false LIGAMENT of the urinary bladder*.—*Ligamenta vocalia inferiora* (seu *media*). See *Inferior vocal BANDS*.—*Ligamenta vocalia superiora*. See

Superior vocal BANDS.—**L. volare articulationis manus** (seu *articuli carpi*). See *Anterior annular LIGAMENT of the carpus*.—**L. volare ossis hamati et metacarpi quinti**. A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the unciform and fifth metacarpal bones.—**L. volare ossis navicularis, multanguli, et capitati**. A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the scaphoid and unciform bones and the os magnum.—**L. volare ossis triquetri, hamati, et capitati**. A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform and unciform bones and the os magnum.—**L. volare rectum ossis pisiformis**. See *L. pisometacarpeum*.—**L. Zinnii**. See *LIGAMENT of Zinn*.—**L. zonale (femoris)**. See *ZONA orbicularis*.

LIGATION. Gr., *δέσμησις* (from *δεσμεῖν*, to fetter). Lat., *ligatio* (from *ligare*, to tie). Ger., *Unterbindung*. The act of applying a ligature.—**Multiple l**. The operation of ligating a blood vessel in several parts of its course (e. g., a vein, for the cure of varices).

LIGATU'RA, *f*. See *LIGATURE*.—**L. candens**. See *ANSA galenocautica*.—**L. glandis**. See *PHIMOSIS*.—**L. Veneris**. See *CAMPHOR*.

LIG'ATURE. Lat., *ligatura*, *ligatio* (from *ligare*, to tie). Fr., *l*. Ger., *Ligatur*, *Unterbinden* (2d def.), *Abbinden* (2d def.), *Abbindung* (2d def.). 1. A cord or the like tied, or to be tied, around a structure so as to constrict it. 2. See *LIGATION*.—**Allingham's l. carrier**. An instrument for facilitating the introduction of an elastic l. in the operation for fistula *in ano*.—**Antiseptic l**. A l. made antiseptic by boiling and immersion in some antiseptic solution.—**Aseptic l**. A l. the material of which has been made aseptic by boiling.—**Double l**. 1. In vascular ligation, two l's applied to a vessel with an interval between them. 2. In ligation of a growth or pedicle, two l's passed through the same aperture and tied one on each side of the growth, etc.—**Elastic l**. Fr., *ligature élastique*. Ger., *elastische Ligatur*. A l. of India rubber, varying in thickness from one to several lines, used to strangulate growths or to cut through the tissue surrounding a fistula.—**Erichsen's l**. A l. of silk or hemp thread one half of which is stained black, carried as a double l. at various points through an irregular growth; the black loops are cut and tied on one side and the white on the other.—**Interlacing l**, **Interlocking l**. A l. in which several loops interlace; used for securing a pedicle.—**Momentary l**. The tight application of a l. so as to rupture the internal coat of an artery after which the l. is at once removed.—**Permanent l**. A l. that can not be absorbed.—**Phlebotomy l**. Ger., *Aderlassverband*. A l. placed about a portion of the body in order to secure distention of a vein for phlebotomy.—**Provisional l**. See *Temporary l*.—**Quadruple l**. Two double l's passed through a growth at right angles to each other and tied so as to form four sections.—**Scarpa's l**. A l. two lines in width tied over a small cylinder of linen placed beside a blood vessel.—**Soluble l**. An animal l. that may be absorbed or undergo organization in the tissues of the living body.—**Temporary l**. A l. applied temporarily during an operation, to be removed before the operation is finished.

LIG'NEOUS. Lat., *ligneus*. Fr., *ligneux*. Ger., *von Holz, aus Holz bestehend*. Composed of or having the texture of wood.

LIGNIFICATION. From *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make. 1. The process of becoming ligneous. 2. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*.

LIG'NIFORM. Lat., *ligniformis* (from *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ligniforme*. Resembling wood.

LIGNOCER'IC ACID. A crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$, of the series of fatty acids, occurring in paraffin and in tar made from beechwood.

LIG'NOSE. Lat., *lignosus*. Ger., *holzig*. See *LIGNEOUS*.

LIGNOSUL'PHITE. Ger., *Lignosulfit*. A liquid obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of cellulose; used by inhalation in pulmonary tuberculosis.

LIG'NUM, *n*. Probably from *legere*, to gather—i. e., for firewood. Wood; that part of the stem of a tree or shrub situated beneath the bark; in a restricted sense, the duramen, or heart wood.—**L. febrifugum**. Quassia wood.—**L. febrium**. An old name for the wood of cinchona trees.—**L. vitæ**. *Guaiacum officinale* or its wood.—**Species lignorum** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *ad decoctum*, seu *decocti*, seu *pro decocto*). A mixture of various seeds, woods, and roots. The Ger. preparation consists of 50 parts of guaiac wood, 10 each of sassafras wood and purified licorice root, and 30 of the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

LIG'ROIN. Fr., *ligroïne*. Syn.: *benzolin*. A clear, colorless, inflammable and liquid petroleum benzene.

LIG'ULA, *f*. Dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. 1. See *CLAVICLE*. 2. See *GLOTTIS*. 3. A genus of the *Bothriocephalidæ*.

LIG'ULATE. Lat., *ligulatus* (from *ligula*, a little tongue). Fr., *ligulé* (1st def.), *liguliforme* (2d def.). Ger., *bandförmig* (2d def.), *zungenförmig* (2d def.), *geschweift* (1st def.). 1. Having a ligule or strap-shaped appendage. 2. Liguliform, strap shaped.

LIG'ULIFORM. From *ligula*, a little tongue, and *forma*, form. See *LIGULATE* (2d def.).

LIGUS'TICUM, *n*. From *Liguria*, an ancient division of Gallia Cisalpina. Fr., *l*. 1. *Laserpitium peucedanoides*. 2. Lovage; a genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**L. actæifolium**. Ger., *glänzende Engelwurz*. Angelica, a North American species having properties like those of *Archangelica officinalis*.—**L. ajouan**, **L. ajowan**. Fr., *livèche d'ajawa*. *Carum ajowan*.—**L. apifolium**. An aromatic species found in Utah, the *angelica* of the settlers and the *palmiet-snap* of the Indians. The bruised root is applied to sprains, and a tea made from the roots is used in gastralgia. The Indians fill their nostrils with bits of the root to prevent infection.—**L. mutillina**. Ger., *Alpenbärwurz*. Alpine bearwort, a species the root of which, *radix mutellinæ*, was formerly used like that of *Meum athamanticum*.

LIGUS'TRIN. A bitter crystalline principle obtained from the bark of *Ligustrum vulgare*.

LIGUS'TRUM. From *ligere*, to bind. Fr., *troëne, troesne*. Ger., *Geissholz, Hartriegel*. Privet, prim; a genus of oleineous plants.—**L. ibota** (seu *ibotu*). One of the species used in the Province of Sze-Chuen, China, for the production of white wax. The plant has medicinal properties, and the seeds contain a glucoside called ibotin.—**L. vulgare**. Fr., *troëne commun*. Ger., *gemeine Rainweide*. The common privet. The leaves were formerly used in aphthous and scorbutic ulceration of the mouth, in sore throat, etc., and as an antigalactic. The berries are purgative and are used in Flanders to deepen the color of wines.

LIL'IUM, *n*. Gr., *λείριον*. Fr., *lis*. Ger., *Lilie*. The lilies.—**Conserva florum lilii convallium**. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of the flowers of lily of the valley and 3 parts of sugar.—**Flores lili-orum aquaticorum**. The flowers of *Nymphaea alba*.—**L. album**. *L. candidum*.—**L. avenaceum**. Oat-bulbed lily; a species the root of which is eaten in Kamtschatka.—**L. bulbiferum**. Fr., *lis bulbifère*. Ger., *knollen-tragende Lilie*. Bulb-bearing lily. The bulb (the *ἡεροκαλλίς* of Dioscorides) was formerly used as a vulnerary and discutient.—**L. byzanticum**. A variety of *L. candidum*.—**L. candidum**. Fr., *lis blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisse Lilie*. The white lily. The root, leaves, and flowers were formerly used medicinally. The bulb is said to have been used in dropsy, and in domestic practice, sometimes boiled with milk or water, as an emollient cataplasm. The flowers are used with oil as a demulcent.—**L. convallium**. *Convallaria maialis*.—**L. croceum**. Fr., *lis safrané*. *L. bulbiferum*.—**L. japonicum**. Fr., *lis du Japon*. 1. *Funkia japonica*. 2. The Japanese lily, found in Japan and China. In China the dried scales are used in pulmonary diseases.—**L.**

- martagon.** Fr., *lis martagon*. Ger., *Martagonslilie*. Martagon. The root was formerly used as an emollient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—**L. philadelphicum.** Whorled-leaved American lily; by some authors erroneously identified with *L. bulbiferum*.—**L. scabrum.** *L. bulbiferum*.
- LIM'ACIN.** From *limax*, a snail. Fr., *limacine*. Ger., *L.* A white neutral and opaque substance, similar to mucosin, extracted from *Limax agrestis*.
- LIMAN'CHIA,** f. Gr., λιμαρχία (from λιμαρχεῖν, to weaken by hunger). Weakness due to hunger.
- LIM'ANOL.** A preparation made from Liman mud; used in rheumatism.
- LIMATU'RA,** f. Gr., λίμμα (from λείναι, to file). Fr., *limaille*. Ger., *Feilspähne*. Metallic filings.
- LIM'AX,** m. -a'cis. Fr., *limace*. 1. The snail. 2. See COCHLEA. 3. A name for various species of *Boletus*.
- LIMB.** Lat., *limbus* (2d def.). Fr., *limbe* (2d def.). Ger., *Glied* (1st def.), *Saum* (2d def.). 1. A member of an animal body jointed to the trunk; a member as distinguished from the trunk and head, e. g., a leg or an arm. 2. See LIMBUS.—**Anterior l. of the internal capsule.** The portion of the internal capsule anterior to the genu, included between the caudate and lenticular nuclei [Edinger].—**Pectoral l.** The upper l. in man, the fore l. in quadrupeds.—**Pelvic l.** The lower l. in man, the hind l. in quadrupeds.
- LIM'BUS,** m. Fr., *limbe*. Ger., *Saum*. A margin or border.—**L. acetabuli.** See COTYLOID LIGAMENT.—**L. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris.** The alveolar process of the inferior maxilla.—**L. alveolaris maxillæ superioris.** The alveolar process of the superior maxilla.—**L. angulosus.** See LINEA obliqua cartilaginis thyreoidæ.—**L. cerebri.** Of the older anatomists, an obscure term which apparently denoted or included the posterior part of the corpus callosum.—**L. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *limbe conjonctivale*. Ger., *Bindehautrand*. 1. The rim of ocular conjunctiva overlapping the corneal epithelium. 2. See ARCUS senilis.—**L. foraminis ovalis.** See ANNULUS ovalis.—**L. laminæ spiralis.** See ZONA choriacea.—**L. luteus.** See MACULA lutea.—**L. palpebralis anterior.** The anterior or outer edge of the margin of the eyelid. It is furnished with cilia and comes into exact apposition with the l. palpebralis anterior of the other eyelid when the lids are closed.—**L. palpebralis posterior.** The posterior or inner portion of the margin of the eyelid, which is so placed as to form in connection with the l. palpebralis posterior of the other eyelid and the anterior surface of the eyeball, when the lids are closed, a triangular canal for the passage of tears.—**L. sphenoidalis.** The sharp anterior margin of the groove upon the sphenoid bone for the optic commissure.—**L. Sylvii.** See FISSURE of Sylvius.
- LIME.** Lat., *calx, calcaria*. Fr., *chaux*. Ger., *Kalk*. A substance obtained by calcining certain minerals (such as limestone) which consist essentially of calcium carbonate. On account of its affinity for water and the heat evolved in its combination with the latter, it exerts a caustic action when brought into contact with living tissues. It is not fusible at any temperature yet attained, but when heated to incandescence gives an intense white light.—**Chloride of l., Chlorinated l.** See under CALX.—**L. liniment.** See under CALX.—**L. water.** See under CALX.—**Milk of l.** Ger., *Kalkmilch*. Calcium hydroxide suspended in water so as to form a milky mixture.—**Quick l.** Lat., *calx* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *usta, seu venalis*), *calcaria caustica* (seu *usta* [Ger. Ph.]), *calcium oxydatum, oxidum calcicum, oxydum calcicum (crudum)*. Fr., *chaux commune* [Fr. Cod.], *chaux vive*. Ger., *Aetzkalk*. L. that has not been slaked.—**Slaked l.** L. that has been subjected to the action of water.
- LIME.** Fr., l. 1. The fruit of *Citrus acida*. 2. The genus *Tilia*, especially *Tilia europæa*.
- LIM'EN,** n. *Lim'inis.* A threshold; a lintel.—**L. insulæ.** Of Schwalbe, the crest of the insula.
- LIMET'TIC ACID.** Fr., *acide limettique*. An oxidation product, C₁₁H₅O₆, of oil of *Citrus limetta*.
- LIM'INAL.** From *limen*, a threshold. Minimal (said of that intensity of a stimulus which is barely sufficient to give rise to an appreciable sensation).
- LIM'ITANS.** From *limitare*, to bound. Limiting; as a n. f., a limiting membrane.—**L. externa.** See CUTICULAR LAYER.—**L. interna retinæ.** See MEMBRANA l. interna retinæ.
- LIMNAN'THEMUM,** n. From λίμνη, a salt water lake, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *lymnæthe*. Marsh flower; a genus of water plants having the bitter properties of the gentians.—**L. cristatum.** An East Indian species. Combined with sandalwood, it is used as a refrigerant in fever and as a salve for hæmorrhoids.—**L. nymphaeoides, L. nymphoides, L. peltatum.** Fr., *petit nénuphar*. A species the bitter leaves of which are used as a febrifuge.
- LIMNEM'IC.** From λίμνη, a salt water marsh. Pertaining to marshy places or to diseases caused by them.
- LIMNOMEPHITIS,** f. -phit'idis. From λίμνη, a salt water marsh, and mephitis, a noxious exhalation. Marsh miasm.
- LIM'O,** m. -o'nis. 1. The lemon; of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. 2. Of Rumphius, the shaddock (*Citrus pomelmos*).—**Limonis cortex** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *pericarpium*). Fr., *écorce de citron*. Ger., *Citronenschale*. Syn.: *cortex fructus citri* [Ger. Ph.], *cortex citri (fructus), cortex fructum citri, citrus (cortex fructus), limonum cortex*. Lemon peel, the outer part of the pericarp of the fresh fruit of *Citrus limonum*.—**Limonis succus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *suc de citron* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de limon*). Ger., *Citronensaft*. Syn.: *succus citri, succus limonis* [Br. Ph.]. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It consists chiefly of citric acid, gum and sugar, and inorganic salts; used as an antiscorbutic.—**Oleum limonis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Oil of lemon.—**Spiritus limonis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *spiritus citri*. A preparation made by macerating 4 parts of freshly grated lemon peel in 6 of oil of lemon dissolved in 90 of alcohol, filtering, and washing with alcohol till 100 parts of colature are obtained.—**Succus limonis** [Br. Ph.], **Succus limonum.** See *Limonis succus*.—**Syrupus limonis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus succi* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], (seu *acetositis*) *citri*. Syrup of lemon.
- LIMONA'DA,** f. From *limo*, a lemon. Lemonade.
- LIMOPHOIT'OS,** m. From λιμός, hunger, and φοῖτος, wandering insanity. Sometimes improperly written *limopsoitos* and *limopsoitosis*. Insanity produced by abstinence from food.
- LIMOPH'THISIS,** f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From λιμός, hunger, and φθίσις, consumption. Ger., *Hungerauszehrung*. Emaciation produced by abstinence from food.
- LIMOPSOIT'OS,** m., **LIMOPSOITO'SIS,** f. -soi'tu (-i), -o'seos (-is). See LIMOPHOITOS.
- LIMOPSO'RA,** f. From λιμός, hunger, and ψώρα, the itch. Ger., *Hungerkrätze*. A variety of skin disease produced by prolonged fasting.
- LIMOSER'IC.** From λιμός, hunger. Due to hunger.
- LIMO'SIS,** f. -o'seos (-is). From λιμός, hunger. See BULIMIA (1st def.).—**L. avens.** Of Good, insatiable craving for food.—**L. cardialgia.** Of Good, dyspepsia with heartburn.—**L. cardialgia mordens.** See CARDIALGIA.—**L. emesis.** Of Good, emesis.—**L. expers.** Of Good, anorexia.—**L. flatus.** Of Good, anorexia with borborygmus.—**L. pica.** Of Good, allotriophagy.
- LIMOTHERAPI'A,** f. From λιμός, hunger, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Hungerkur*. The treatment of disease by abstinence from food.

LIN'ADIN. A preparation of the spleen of various animals; used in malarial cachexia.

LINAGO'GUS, m. From *linum*, a thread, and *ἀγειν*, to lead. Ger., *Fadenführer*. An instrument used to guide a suture.

LINAMEN'TUM, n. From *linum*, flax. Charpie.

LINA'RIA, f. From *linum*, flax. Fr., *linaire*. Ger., *Leinkraut*. Toad flax; a genus of antirrhineous plants.—**L. arvensis.** Fr., *linaire des champs*. A detergent European species.—**L. cymbalaria.** Fr., *cymbalaire*. Ger., *Cymbelkraut*. Ivy-leaved toad flax; a species common on old ruins, formerly used as a mild astringent, and, it is said, in the preparation of *acqua Tofana*.—**L. elatine.** Fr., *linaire auriculée*. Ger., *spießblättriges Leinkraut*. Pointed toad flax. The herb was formerly official in Europe.—**L. minor.** Fr., *linaire petite*. Jack by the hedge; a European species which has been used as an anthysteric and purgative.—**L. ramosissima.** An East India species, recommended, combined with sugar, as a remedy in diabetes.—**L. vulgaris.** Fr., *linaire commune*. Ger., *gemeines Leinkraut*. The common toad flax. The herb has been used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy, jaundice, and skin diseases, and, when fresh, as a poultice or fomentation for hemorrhoids, etc. In Germany it is often used in baths for rhachitis and similar diseases. An ointment prepared from the flowers is used in skin affections.—**Unguentum linariæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed., T. A.).] Ger., *Leinkrautsalbe*. An ointment made from the expressed juice of the herb of *L. vulgaris* with lard.

LINCTUA'RIUM, n. See LINCTUS.

LINCTURE. See LINCTUS.

LINCTUS, m. *Linc'tus*. From *lingere*, to lick. A thick, syrupy medicinal preparation.

LINE. Gr., *γραμμή* (3d def.). Lat., *linea* (from *linum*, a linen thread). Fr., *ligne*. Ger., *Linie*. 1. A thread or cord. 2. A row. 3. A threadlike mark, such as an elongated ridge or notch or an extended strip of tissue or texture varying from surrounding parts. 4. A measure of length, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. 5. See LINT. 6. See SPINE. 7. See *LINUM usitatissimum*.—**Alveolar basilar l.** A l. joining the basion to the alveolar point.—**Alveolonasal l.** A l. joining the nasal to the alveolar point.—**Anterior focal l.** See under *Focal l's*.—**Anterior intertrochanteric l.** Lat., *linea intertrochanterica anterior*. A l. upon the anterior surface of the femur, separating the neck and shaft, extending between the tubercle and a point close to and in front of the lesser trochanter.—**Artificial Fraunhofer's l's.** When a spirit flame containing a sodium compound is examined in the spectroscope, a bright-yellow l. is observed, which is due to the incandescent sodium vapor, which emits light of this refrangibility, and when this vapor is interposed in the path of a beam of light, forming a continuous spectrum in the spectroscope, a black l. is cut out, occupying the position of the luminous l. previously observed, producing, in fact, an artificial Fraunhofer's l. By employing other metallic compounds, other l's can be reversed in a similar way.—**Atmospheric l's.** Ger., *atmosphärische Linien*. In spectroscopy, the part of Fraunhofer's l's produced by the absorption of light rays by atmospheric air.—**A trope l.** Of Helmholtz, the normal to the plane of the axes of rotation of the eye.—**Auriculobregmatic l.** In craniometry, a l. passing from the auricular point to the bregma and dividing the preauricular from the postauricular part of the cranium.—**Axillary l.** Lat., *linea axillaris*. Fr., *ligne axillaire*. A vertical line extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk.—**Basinasal l.** A l. extending from the basion to the nasion.—**Basioalveolar l.** See *Alveolar basilar l.*—**Bryant's l.** See *Test l.*—**Camper's l.** A l. tangent to the most prominent portion of the forehead and an undetermined point (probably, however, the subnasal

spine).—**Cephalic l.** Lat., *linea cephalica*. Ger., *Kopflinie*. 1. A l. joining certain points on the surface of the skull. 2. See *SULCUS digitalis posterior*.—**Colored l's of the enamel.** Concentric brown l's or striæ crossing the enamel prisms. Their nature and significance are not well understood. Kölliker suggests that they indicate a laminar mode of formation of the enamel.—**Contour l's.** See *Incremental l's of Salter*.—**Contour l's of Owen.** L's in dentin more or less parallel with the pulp cavity. The l's are now supposed to be due to two distinct structural conditions: (1) a series of the primary curves of the dentinal tubules giving the optical appearance of a l. and (2) a row of interglobular spaces. See *Incremental l's of Salter and Schreger's l's*.—**Dobie's l.** See *Intermediate disc*.—**Eberth's l's.** The l's of junction of the cardiac muscle cells.—**Ectental l.** The l. of junction of the ectoderm and the endoderm.—**Embryonic l.** The primitive trace in the centre of the area germinativa of the ovum.—**External oblique l. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *linea obliqua externa ossis maxillaris inferioris*. A well-marked ridge on the external surface of the inferior maxilla, just below the mental foramen, from which it runs outward, upward, and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus.—**External supracondylar l. of the femur.** The external inferior continuation of the linea aspera of the femur.—**Facial l.** Lat., *linea facialis*. Fr., *ligne faciale*. Ger., *Gesichtslinie*. 1. A straight l. tangent to the glabella and some point at the lower portion of the face (e. g., the subnasal spine, lower part of the nasal septum, alveolar border of the superior maxilla, and any of the other points at the apex of the facial angle). 2. See *Camper's l.*—**Festooned l. of the cardia.** Fr., *ligne festonnée du cardia*. The whitish wavy or dented border of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus at its junction with the mucous membrane of the stomach, with the softness and coloration of which it contrasts.—**Focal l's.** Fr., *lignes focales*. Ger., *Focallinien*. The l's, anterior and posterior, which bound the focal interval.—**Fraunhofer's l's.** The black l's which cross a very pure solar spectrum. They were originally observed by Wollaston, but, on account of the care and philosophical refinement with which Fraunhofer examined them, they are known under his name. They are occasioned by the light from lower portions of the solar surface (which are supposed to give a continuous spectrum) passing through certain incandescent metallic vapors, which occur in the luminiferous envelope of the sun and in the aqueous vapor and permanent gases of the earth's atmosphere.—**Frommann's l's.** Transverse l's or striæ appearing on the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibres near the nodes of Ranvier after the fibres have been stained in silver nitrate.—**Gant's l. of section.** A section of the femur through an imaginary l. below the trochanter major.—**Genal l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait in a child's face running downward from the region of the malar bone to join the nasal l.; supposed to indicate disease of some abdominal organ.—**Gingival l.** A l. of bluish coloration on the gums, indicative of chronic lead poisoning.—**Göttinger's l.** Ger., *Göttenger Linie*. A l. following the general direction of the upper margin of the zygoma.—**Horizontal l's of Eberth.** See *Eberth's l's*.—**Ihering's l.** Ger., *Ihering'sche Horizontallinie*. A l. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit, and passing through the auricular point.—**Iliopectineal l.** Lat., *linea* (seu *crista*) *iliopectinea*, *linea terminalis* (seu *innominata*). Fr., *ligne innominée* (ou *terminale*). Ger., *ungenannte Linie*. The bony ridge marking the brim of the pelvis, situated partly on the ilium and partly on the os pubis.—**Incremental l's of Salter.** Curved l's in dentin, supposed to indicate the laminar structure, and to correspond to the successive laminæ or strata of dentin.—**Indifferent l.** See *Neutral zone*.—**Inferior curved l. of**

the occipital bone. Lat., *linea arcuata inferior occipitalis*. Fr., *ligne courbe inférieure de l'occiput*. Ger., *untere Nackenlinie*. A ridge extending transversely across the outer surface of the occipital bone at about one third of the distance between its anterior border and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.—**Inferior curved l. of the parietal bone.** Lat., *linea semicircularis inferior ossis parietalis*. Fr., *ligne courbe temporale inférieure*. See *Temporal l.*—**Inferior sinuous l. of the anus.** The convoluted l. at the junction of the mucous membrane of the rectum with the integument at the anus.—**Inner l. of Baillarger.** A thin whitish l. parallel to the surface (the fifth l. from without inward), seen with the naked eye, in a section of the gray matter of the cerebrum.—**Innominate l.** See *Iliopectineal l.*—**Interauricular l.** A l. joining the two auricular points.—**Intercellular l's.** Fr., *lignes intercellulaires*. The narrow intervals between contiguous cells of epithelium or endothelium. They are filled by the cell cement, which stains black or brown with silver nitrate.—**Intercondylar l., Intercondylean l.** Lat., *linea intercondyloidea*. A transverse ridge joining the condyles of the femur above the intercondyloid fossa.—**Interjugal l.** A l. joining the jugal points.—**Intermalar l.** A l. joining the malar points.—**Intermediate l.** See *Krause's MEMBRANE*.—**Intermediate l. of the ilium.** Lat., *linea intermedia cristæ ossis*. The ridge upon the crest of the ilium between its inner and outer lip.—**Internal oblique l. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *linea obliqua interna ossis maxillaris inferioris* (seu *maxillæ inferioris*). A ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw, commencing at the back part of the sublingual fossa, continuing upward and outward so as to pass just below the last two molar teeth (where it is most prominent) and giving attachment to the mylohyoid muscle and, posteriorly, to part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx.—**Internal supracondylar l. of the femur.** The inner of the two ridges into which the *linea aspera* of the femur divides.—**Intertrochanteric l.** Lat., *crista gluteorum*. See *Anterior intertrochanteric l.* and *Posterior intertrochanteric l. of the femur*.—**Intertuberal l.** A l. joining the inner borders of the ischial tuberosities immediately below the small sciatic notch.—**Jadelot's l's.** See *Genal l.*, *Labial l.*, *Nasal l.*, and *Oculozygomatic l.*—**Kirchhoff's l's.** See *Fraunhofer's l's* and *Kirchhoff's THEORY*.—**Labial l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait on an infant's face running downward and backward from the angle of the mouth; supposed to indicate pulmonary disease.—**Lateral l.** In osseous fishes, the l., usually single, on each side of the body, of openings of the ducts of muciparous structures.—**L. of accommodation.** See under *ACCOMMODATION*.—**L. of demarcation.** Ger., *Trennungslinie*. See *DEMARCATON* (1st def.).—**L. of fixation.** In optics, an imaginary l. drawn from the object viewed through the centre of rotation of the eye.—**L. of sight.** An imaginary l. drawn from an object viewed through the centre of the pupil.—**L. of Vicq d'Azyr.** See *Outer l. of Baillarger*.—**Mamillary l.** A vertical line passing through the centre of the nipple.—**Median l.** Lat., *linea media*. Fr., *ligne médiane*. Ger., *Mittellinie*. A l. joining any two points in the periphery of the median plane of the body; also, generically, a l. bisecting a part longitudinally, such as the median l. of the hand.—**Mylohyoidean l.** Lat., *linea mylohyoidea*. Fr., *ligne myloïdienne*. See *Internal oblique l. of the inferior maxilla*.—**Nélaton's l.** A test l. for dislocation of the head of the femur backward, drawn from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In a normal joint, the trochanter, in every position of the limb, just touches this l. In dislocations backward it will always be found above it.—**Nasal l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait on a child's face springing from the upper margin of

the ala nasi and encircling the angle of the mouth; supposed to indicate abdominal disease.—**Neutral l.** Fr., *ligne neutre*. The optical axis of a crystal.—**Oblique l. of the fibula.** Lat., *linea obliqua fibule*. A prominent ridge on the internal surface of the shaft of the fibula, subdividing its upper three fourths. It begins above at the inner side of the head of the fibula and terminates in the interosseous ridge at the lower fourth of the bone.—**Oblique l. of the radius.** Lat., *linea obliqua radii*. A prominent ridge running from the lower part of the bicipital tuberosity downward and outward to form the anterior border of the bone.—**Oblique l. of the tibia.** Lat., *linea obliqua tibiæ*. A rough ridge which crosses the posterior surface of the tibia obliquely downward from the back part of the articular facet of the fibula to the internal border. It furnishes attachment to part of the soleus, flexor longus digitorum, and tibialis posticus muscles, and to the popliteal fascia.—**Oculozygomatic l.** Fr., *trait oculozygomatique*. Of Jadelot, a line or trait on a child's face running from the inner angle of the eye downward and outward to the malar bone; supposed to indicate cerebrosplinal disease.—**Ogston's l. of section.** In section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur, the l. running from the tubercle for the attachment of the tendon of the adductor magnus toward the intercondyloid notch.—**Outer l. of Baillarger.** A thin whitish l. parallel to the surface (the 3d l. from without inward) seen with the naked eye in a section of the gray matter of the cerebrum.—**Parasternal l.** A l. midway between the two nipples.—**Parturient l.** The axis of the parturient canal.—**Pectineal l.** Lat., *linea pectinea*. That portion of the iliopectineal l. which is formed by the os pubis.—**Popliteal l. (of the tibia).** See *Oblique l. of the tibia*.—**Posterior intertrochanteric l. of the femur.** Lat., *linea intertrochanterica posterior*. A ridge upon the posterior surface of the femur extending between the greater and lesser trochanters.—**Primitive l.** See *Primitive STREAK*.—**Respiratory l.** The l. connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse. In quiet breathing it is nearly straight, corresponding with a base l., but in labored respiration and in some diseased conditions it becomes a more or less regular curve due to the action of the respiration on the circulation.—**Scapular l.** A perpendicular l. downward from the lower angle of the scapula.—**Schreger's l's.** L's in dentin having a general parallelism to the pulp cavity. They are now believed to be the optical appearance due to a series or row of the primary or great curvatures of the dentinal tubules.—**Semicircular l. of Douglas.** Lat., *linea semicircularis Douglasii*. The curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis internus where it ceases to cover the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis.—**Semilunar l. (of Spigel).** Lat., *linea semilunaris Spigelii*. A curved tendinous condensation of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus running along the outer border of the rectus abdominis.—**Spinoumbilical l.** An imaginary l. drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the umbilicus.—**Sternal l.** See *LINEA sternalis*.—**Superior curved l. of the ilium.** See under *ILIUM*.—**Superior curved l. of the occipital bone.** Lat., *linea arcuata superior ossis occipitalis*. A semicircular l. passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance, and giving attachment to the trapezius, occipitofrontalis, and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Superior curved l. of the parietal bone.** Lat., *linea temporalis superior parietalis*. Fr., *ligne courbe temporale supérieure*. A ridge upon the outer surface of the parietal bone parallel to and slightly above the temporal l.—**Temporal l.** Lat., *linea temporalis*. Fr., *ligne temporale*. A curved l. on the outer surface of the parietal bone just below the parietal eminence forming in part

the upper boundary of the temporal fossa.—**Test 1.** A l. for detecting fracture or shortening of the neck of the femur, described by T. Bryant. If two l's are drawn to meet at right angles, one of them backward from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and the other upward from the top of the trochanter major, the latter is the test l. Its length is to be compared with that of the same l. on the uninjured side.—**Umbilicopubic l.** That portion of the median l. that extends from the umbilicus to the symphysis pubis.—**Visual l.** Fr., *axe visuel*. Ger., *Schlinie*. See *Visual AXIS*.

LIN'EA, f. See *LINE*.—**L. alba.** Fr., *ligne blanche*. Ger., *weisse Bauchlinie*, *medianer Schnenstreif* (1st def.). 1. A tendinous rhapsie in the median line of the abdomen formed by the blending of the aponeuroses of the oblique and transversalis muscles; it extends from the pubes to the ensiform cartilage, and increases in width from below upward. 2. Of Hunter, the anterior peduncles of the pineal gland.—**L. alba abdominis.** See *L. alba* (1st def.).—**Lineæ albicantes.** See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**L. arcuata (externa) inferior ossis occipitalis.** See *Inferior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. arcuata (externa) superior ossis occipitalis.** See *Superior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. arcuata interna ossis ilii.** See *Iliopectineal LINE*.—**L. aspera.** Fr., *ligne âpre*. 1. A rough longitudinal ridge on the superior surface of the middle third of the femur, dividing below into two and above into three ridges. 2. A ripa (*q. v.*), especially the l. of rupture on the dorsal surface of the optic thalamus, corresponding with the margin of the fornix and the sulcus chorioideus of Schwalbe. It thus demarcates the proper ectocœlian surface from the pseudentocœlian surface.—**Lineæ atrophice.** See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**L. axillaris.** Fr., *axillaire*.—**L. candidula abdominis.** See *L. alba*.—**L. cephalica.** See *Cephalic LINE*.—**L. costoclavicularis.** A line drawn between the sternoclavicular articulation and the point of the 11th rib.—**L. costoclavicularis.** See *Parasternal LINE*.—**Lineæ cruciatæ.** The four ridges upon the inner surface of the occipital bone which radiate from the internal occipital protuberance.—**L. directionis pelvis.** Ger., *Richtungslinie*, *Führungslinie*. The axis of the pelvic canal.—**Lineæ Douglasii** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**L. eminens.** A ridge on the posterior surface of the patella which divides that surface into two unequal parts, the outer of which is the larger.—**L. eminens cartilaginis cricoideæ.** A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior half of the cricoid cartilage.—**L. eminens patellæ.** See *L. eminens*.—**L. eminens posterior pyramidis.** Of Reil, a spine descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramis cerebelli.—**L. eminens transversa ossis hyoidei.** The horizontal ridge crossing the anterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone.—**Lineæ eminentes.** Ger., *hervorragende Linien*. The ridges upon the anterior surface of the scapula in the subscapular fossa.—**L. externa superior.** See *Superior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. facialis.** See *Facial LINE*.—**L. frontalis.** See *Temporal CREST*.—**L. fusca.** The pigmentation of the l. alba, due to pregnancy.—**L. glutæa anterior (ossis coxæ), L. glutæa inferior (ossis coxæ), L. glutæa posterior (ossis coxæ).** The inferior curved line of the ilium.—**L. ilia.** The iliac portion of the iliopectineal line.—**L. iliopectinata, L. iliopectinea, L. innominata.** See *Iliopectineal LINE*.—**L. intercondyloidea.** See *Intercondylar LINE*.—**L. intermedia.** See *Krause's MEMBRANE*.—**L. intermedia cristæ ossis ilii, L. intermedia (ossis coxæ).** See *Intermediate LINE of the ilium*.—**L. intertrochanterica.** See *Intertrochanteric LINE*.—**L. intertrochanterica anterior.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric LINE*.—**L. intertrochanterica posterior.** See *Posterior intertrochanteric LINE of the femur*.—**L. mammalis.** See *Mamillary*

LINE.—**L. media.** See *Median LINE*.—**L. media mesolobii.** Of Chaussier, the rhapsie of the corpus callosum.—**L. media scroti.** The rhapsie of the scrotum.—**L. mylohyoidea.** See *Internal oblique LINE of the inferior maxilla*.—**L. nuchæ mediana.** See *External occipital CREST*.—**L. nuchæ suprema.** See *Superior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. obliqua cartilaginea** (seu *thyr[e]oidea*, seu *cartilaginis thyr[e]oideæ*). An oblique line extending downward and outward from the tubercle of the thyreoid cartilage.—**L. obliqua externa mandibulæ, L. obliqua externa ossis maxillaris inferioris.** See *External oblique LINE of the inferior maxilla*.—**L. obliqua femoris.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric LINE and Posterior intertrochanteric LINE of the femur*.—**L. obliqua interna ossis maxillaris inferioris** (seu *maxillæ inferioris*). See *Internal oblique LINE of the inferior maxilla*.—**L. obliqua radii.** See *Oblique LINE of the radius*.—**L. obliqua tibiæ.** See *Oblique LINE of the tibia*.—**L. papillaris.** See *Mamillary LINE*.—**L. parasternalis.** See *Parasternal LINE*.—**L. pectinea.** See *Pectineal LINE*.—**L. poplitea.** See *Oblique LINE of the tibia*.—**L. primitiva.** See *Primitive STREAK*.—**L. prominens.** Of Kilian, the promontory of the sacrum.—**L. quadrati.** A well marked eminence commencing about the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and descending vertically for about two inches along the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. To it are attached the quadratus femoris and a few fibres of the adductor magnus muscles.—**L. scapularis.** See *Scapular LINE*.—**L. semicircularis Douglasii.** See *Semicircular LINE of Douglas*.—**L. semicircularis inferior ossis occipitis.** See *Inferior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. semicircularis inferior ossis parietalis.** See *Temporal LINE*.—**Lineæ semicirculares ossis ilii.** The superior curved line of the ilium.—**L. semicircularis ossis frontalis.** See *Temporal CREST*.—**L. semicircularis superior ossis occipitis.** See *Superior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**L. semicircularis temporum.** See *Temporal CREST*.—**L. semilunaris.** See *Semilunar LINE*.—**L. semilunaris Spigelii.** See *Semilunar LINE of Spigel*.—**L. sinuosa analis.** See *Inferior sinuous LINE of the anus*.—**L. splendens.** Of Haller, a longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the anterior surface of the spinal pia.—**L. sternalis.** The median line of the sternum.—**L. temporalis.** See *Temporal LINE*.—**L. temporalis inferior ossis parietalis.** See *Temporal LINE*.—**L. temporalis ossis frontis.** See *Temporal RIDGE*.—**L. temporalis superior parietalis.** See *Superior curved LINE of the parietal bone*.—**L. terminalis (pelvica).** See *Iliopectineal LINE*.—**Lineæ transversæ.** 1. See *FASCICULI teretes* (under *FASCICULUS*). 2. See *INSCRIPTIONES tendineæ* (under *INSCRIPTIO*).—**Lineæ transversæ ossis sacralis.** The ridges formed by the lines of union of the four sacral vertebrae.

LIN'EAL, LIN'EAR. Lat., *linealis, linearis* (from *linea*, a line). Fr., *linéaire*. Ger., *lineal, linealisch* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a line or to measurement of length; consisting of lines; resembling a line. 2. Slender. 3. Of a fracture, fissurelike. 4. Of an operation, made with or through a more or less rectilinear incision, as distinguished from a flap operation.

LIN'EATE. Lat., *lineatus*. Ger., *linii(e)rt*. Marked with lines or striæ.

LINE'OLA, f. Dim. of *linea*, a line. A little line.

LIN'GUA, f. Gr., γλῶσσα. 1. The tongue. 2. Of Cæsalpinus, *Fistulina hepatica*.—**L. exortoria.** Of Gorter, prolapsus of the tongue with hypertrophy of its tissues.—**L. exigua.** See *EPIGLOTTIS*.—**L. frenata.** Tongue-tie.—**L. geographica.** Leucoplakia of the tongue.—**L. nigra.** See *GLOSSOPHYTIA*.—**L. posterior.** The epiglottis.—**L. propendula, L. vituli, L. vitulina.** See *MACROGLOSSIA*.

LIN'GUAL. Lat., *lingualis*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Zunge betreffend*. Of or pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUA' LIS. Lingual; as a n. m., a lingual muscle. —**L. inferior.** Ger., *eigentlicher Zungenmuskel*. A flattened muscle near each side extending upon the lower surface of the tongue from its base to apex. Posteriorly some of its fibres extend to the hyoid bone; laterally and beneath it springs from the mucous membrane. It lies between the genioglossus and hyoglossus and unites with fibres from the styloglossus. —**L. longitudinalis superior, L. superficialis** (seu *superior*). A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper surface of the tongue between the base and apex, many fibres of which do not extend the full length but terminate at various points in the mucous membrane.

LINGUET' TA, f. From *lingua*, the tongue. See **LINGULA**. —**L. laminosa.** Fr., *petit langue*. Of the Italian anatomists, the thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray matter prolonged from the anterior border of the cerebellum, and covering the lower half of the frenulum.

LIN'GUIFORM. Lat., *lingueformis, linguiformis* (from *lingua*, the tongue, and *forma*, form). Fr., *linguiforme*. Ger., *zungenförmig*. Tongue shaped.

LIN'GULA, f. Dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *lanquette*. Ger., *Züngelchen*. The small convoluted mass of gray matter at the anterior border of the cerebellum which is seen on longitudinal section to be intimately united with the valve of Vieussens. —**L. auriculæ.** The small projection of cartilage toward or into the upper part of the lobe of the ear. —**L. mandibulæ.** A small, toothlike process upon the anterior edge of the inferior dental foramen. —**L. sphenoidalis.** A small tongue-like process projecting backward in the angle between the body of the sphenoid bone and the ala magna. —**L. Wrisbergi.** Fibres uniting the motor and sensory roots of the fifth cranial nerve.

LIN'GULATE. Lat., *lingulatus*. Ger., *zungenförmig*. Tongue shaped, linguiform.

LIN'IMENT. Lat., *linimentum* (from *linere*, to smear). A preparation of liquid consistence, usually containing an oily substance, designed for external use. —**Kentish's 1.** See *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*. —**Volatile 1.** See *Linimentum Ammonæ* (under **AMMONIA**).

LINIMENTUM, n. See **LINIMENT**. —**L. ammoniato-camphoratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment ammoniacal camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *l. ammoniacum camphoratum, l. ammoniacatocamphoratum, l. ammoniacale* (seu *ammoniacatum*) *camphoratum, l. volatile camphoratum*. A liniment consisting of 1 part of caustic ammonia solution combined with 3 parts of camphorated oil and 1 part of oil of poppy. —**L. saponatoammoniatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *alcool ammoniacal savonneux*. A liniment made by digesting 1 part of common soap in shavings with 30 parts of water and 10 of alcohol, and adding 15 of caustic ammonia solution. —**L. saponato-camphoratum** [Ger. Ph. (3d ed.)]. Fr., *liniment savonneux camphré, baume opodeldoch, liniment antipleurétique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Opodeldok, Opodeldoc*. A preparation made up of 8 parts of medicinal soap, 20 of camphor, 840 of alcohol, 6 of oil of thyme, 4 of oil of rosemary, and 50 of caustic ammonia solution [Ger. Ph.]. —**L. saponatocamphoratum liquidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *baume opodeldoch liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *balsamum opodeldoch liquidum, l. opodeldoc liquidum, sapo aromaticus liquidus, linimentum saponis camphoratum, spiritus saponatocamphoratus* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Liquid opodeldoc. The Ger. preparation contains 240 parts of spirit of camphor, 8 of oil of rosemary, and 4 of oil of thyme, combined with 700 parts of spirit of soap, and 48 parts [Ger. Ph.] of caustic ammonia solution. —**L. terebinthinatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See **L. Terebinthinæ** (under **TEREBINTHINA**). —**L. volatile.** See **L. AMMONIÆ** (under **AMMONIA**).

LIN'NIN. A peculiar drastic principle to which *Linum catharticum* apparently owes its activity.

LINI'TIS, f. -*itis*. From *linor*, a web made of flax. Of Brinton, an inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach. —**Plastic 1.** Lat., *l. plastica*. Of Brinton, fibrous degeneration of the muscular and mucous coats of the stomach, with marked hypertrophy of the connective tissue, producing great increase in the weight of the organ. —**Suppurative 1.** Of Brinton, phlegmonous gastritis.

LINOLE'IC ACID. The compound $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$.

LIN'SEED. Lat., *linum* [Br. Ph.]. Flaxseed, the seed of *Linum usitatissimum*. —**L. meal.** See **LINUM contusum**. —**L. oil.** See **Oleum LINI** (under **LINUM**). —**L. poultice.** See **Cataplasma LINI** (under **LINUM**). —**L. tea.** See **Infusum LINI** (under **LINUM**).

LINT. A.-S., *linet*. Lat., *linteum* (from *linum*, flax). 1. Flax, the fibre of *Linum usitatissimum*. 2. Scrapings or shreds from linen fabric. —**Marine 1.** Picked oakum. —**Picked 1.** See **CHARPIE**.

LIN'TEUM, n. From *linum*, flax. See **CHARPIE** and **LINT**. —**L. carptum.** See **CHARPIE**.

LIN'TINE. A certain absorbent material made from cotton.

LINUM, n. Gr., *λίνον*. Fr., *lin*. Ger., *Lein, Flachs*. 1. Of the ancients, flax, the fibre of *L. usitatissimum*. 2. A genus of linaceous plants. —**Cataplasma lini.** Fr., *cataplasma de farine de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. A poultice made by mixing 4 oz. of linseed meal gradually with 10 fl. oz. of boiling water. The Fr. preparation is made by mixing enough meal with cold water to make a very thin poultice. —**Infusum lini (compositum).** Fr., *tisane de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Flaxseed tea: made by infusing in 87½ parts of boiling water 3 parts of flaxseed. —**Lini farina.** See **L. contusum**. —**Lini semina** [Br. Ph.]. Linseed, flaxseed. —**L. arvense.** See **L. usitatissimum**. —**L. catharticum.** Fr., *lin cathartique*. Ger., *Purgi(er)flachs*. Dwarf flax; the herb was formerly used as a gentle laxative. It is still used as a vermifuge, and has been recently recommended as a cathartic and diuretic in muscular rheumatism, catarrhal complaints, and dropsy with hepatic disease. It contains *linin* (q. v.). —**L. chilense.** A species used in Chile as a mild purgative and as a digestive tonic. —**L. contusum** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *farina lini* [Belg. Ph.], *farina seminum lini* [Gr. Ph.], *farina de semente* (or *turte*) *de lin* [Roum. Ph.]. Flaxseed reduced to meal or powder (see *Farina lini placentarum*). The Gr. Ph. directs the seed to be freed from oil before powdering. —**L. minimum.** *L. usitatissimum*. —**L. perenne.** Fr., *lin vivace* (ou *de Sibérie*). The perennial flax; a species found in Asia, Europe, and the western United States. It yields flax and linseed oil. —**L. perenne procumbens.** Fr., *lin couché*. A variety of *L. perenne*. —**L. pratense, L. purgativum.** *L. catharticum*. —**L. sativum.** A variety of *L. usitatissimum*. —**L. selaginoides.** Fr., *lin selaginoïde*. A species found in Peru, where it is used like *L. chilense*. —**L. sibiricum.** *L. perenne*. —**L. stocksianum.** An East Indian variety of *L. perenne*. —**L. usitatissimum.** Fr., *lin cultivé*. Ger., *gemeiner Lein*. Common flax. The seeds are demulcent and emollient, and, infused in boiling water, are used in inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes. The nucleus of the seed contains an oil, *oleum lini* (q. v.), or linseed oil, which is extensively used in medicine. —**Oleum lini** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (*lotum*). Fr., *huile de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leinöl, Leinsamenöl*. Flaxseed (or linseed) oil expressed from linseed. It is laxative, but is seldom used except in purgative enemata and in making Carron oil. —**Oleum lini sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. A preparation made by heating 1 part of sublimed sulphur to a high temperature, stirring in 6 parts of linseed oil, continuing the heat, and stirring till the sul-

phur is wholly dissolved, care being taken to prevent the development of gas.—**Placenta seminis lini** [Ger. Ph.]. Flaxseed oil cake; the solid mass which remains when the oil is expressed from flaxseed.

LIP. Gr., *χελος*. Lat., *labium*. Fr., *lèvre*. Ger., *Lippe*. The soft structure forming the upper or lower covering of the oral cavity, and serving by its approximation to its fellow to close that cavity; also any similar structure. See **LABIUM** and **LABRUM**.—**Double l**. A conformation of the l. in which, owing to hypertrophy, a cleftlike depression forms, running lengthwise of the l. and giving it the appearance of being double.—**Hare l**. See the major list.—**L's of the cervix uteri**. Lat., *labia cervicis* (seu colli) uteri. Ger., *Muttermundslippen*. The borders of the os uteri externum.—**L. reading**. A system first taught in Holland in 1692 by which deaf and dumb children are taught to read speech by the movements of the speaker's l's.—**L. talking**. A system by which mutes are taught to talk.—**Strumous l**. Hypertrophy of the l. imputed to scrofula.

LIP'A, f. Gr., *λίπα*. See **FAT**.

LIPACIDÆMIA, f. From *λίπος*, fat, *acidus*, acid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Lipacidämie*. The presence of fatty acids in the blood.

LIPACIDURIA, f. From *λίπος*, fat, *acidus*, acid, and *οὔρον*, urine. Ger., *Lipacidurie*. The presence of fatty acids in the urine.

LIPÆMIA, f. From *λίπος*, fat, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *lipémie*. Ger., *Lipämie*. A morbid condition in which molecules of fat, in greater or less abundance, circulate in the blood. Such a condition obtains in some cases of diabetes, etc.—**Intraocular l**. Fr., *lipémie intraoculaire*. Ger., *intraoculäre Lipämie*. Of Heyl, a disease in which the fundus of the eye is of a light salmon color. The arteries can hardly be distinguished from the veins. The retinal vessels are apparently of double the normal size.—**L. retinalis**. Of Heyl, a condition characterized by a light salmon color of the blood contained in the retinal vessels, by the increased diameter of these vessels, and sometimes by the very light color of the fundus oculi, these appearances being due to the presence of fat in an abnormal amount in the serum of the blood.

LIP'ANIN. A solution of oleic acid in olive oil; proposed as a substitute for cod liver oil.

LIP'ARIA, f. Gr., *λιπαρία*. Fatness.

LIPARIS'TOS, **LIPARIS'TUS**, m. From *λιπαρός*, fatty, and *ιστός*, a tissue. See **ADIPOSE TISSUE**.

LIPAROCÈLE, f. $\text{Li}^2\text{p}-\text{a}^2(\text{a}^3\text{r})-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{li}^2\text{p}-\text{a}^2\text{r}-\text{o}-\text{sel}$. -*cel'es*. From *λιπαρός*, fatty, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See **LIPOCELE**.

LIP'AROID. Lat., *liparoides* (from *λιπαρός*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling fat.

LIPAROM'PHALUS, m. From *λιπαρός*, fatty, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Ger., *Fettnabel*. A fatty tumor at the umbilicus, also an umbilical epiplocele.

LIPAR'OTES, f. -*e'tos* (-is). Gr., *λιπαρότης* (from *λιπαρός*, fatty). See **OBESITY**.

LIPAROTRICH'IA, f. From *λιπαρός*, fatty, and *θρίξ*, the hair. Fr., *liparotrichie*. Seborrhœa of the scalp.

LIP'ASE. A ferment said to be obtained from serum.

LIPAS'MA, n. -*us*'*ματος* (-is). Gr., *λίπασμα* (from *λίπας*, fat). 1. Fatness. 2. A fattening substance. 3. An unguent.

LIPHÆMIA, f. From *λείπειν*, to leave, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **OLIGEMIA**.

LIPOCAR'DIAC. From *λίπος*, fat, and *καρδία*, the heart. Pertaining to fatty disease of the heart.

LIPOCELE, f. $\text{Li}^2\text{p}-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{li}^2\text{p}'\text{o}-\text{sel}$. -*cel'es*. From *λίπος*, fat, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Fettbruch*. A fatty tumor, especially of the serotum.

LIPODER'MATOUS. Lat., *lipodermus*. Fr., *lipoderme*. Affected with lipodermia.

LIPODER'MIA, f. From *λείπειν*, to leave, and *δερμα*, skin. Deficiency of skin, especially of the prepuce.

LIPODER'MOS, **LIPODER'MUS**. See **LIPODERMATOUS**.

LIPOFIBRO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). Of Ziegler, a lipoma durum.

LIPO'GENOUS. From *λίπος*, fat, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Producing fat or pertaining to its production.

LIP'OID. From *λίπος*, fat, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *lipoïde*. Resembling or analogous to fat or oil; as a n., glycerin or any similar substance.

LIP'O'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *λίπος*, fat (see also -*om'a**). Fr., *lipôme*. Ger., *Lipom*, *Fettbalg*, *Fettgeschwulst*. A tumor composed of soft or firm lobular masses of adipose tissue bound together by fibrous septa; they may undergo calcification, necrosis, or gangrene, and are frequently multiple but not metastatic.—**Cystic l**. A l. containing cysts.—**Diffuse l**. A l. that is not definitely circumscribed.—**Erectile l**. See **L. teleangeiectodes**.—**Fibrous l**. Lat., *l. fibrosum*. Fr., *lipôme fibreux*. See **L. durum**.—**Hernial l**. A lipocoele.

—**L. arborescens** (articularum). A lipomatous degeneration of all the normal villous excrescences of the synovial membrane of a joint.—**L. capsulare**. Of Virchow, a l. arising from the capsule of the mammary gland, often producing atrophy of the gland by its pressure.—**L. colloides**. A myxolipoma.—**L. durum** (mixtum). Of J. Müller, a l. in which there is marked hypertrophy of the fibrous stroma and capsule.—**L. myxomatodes**. A lipomyxoma.—**L. pendulum**. See **Pendulous l**.—**L. tel(e)angeiectodes**. A rare form of l. containing a large number of blood vessels; possibly a degenerated nevus.—**L. tuberosum**. Ger., *tuberoses Lipom*. Of Virchow, a l. subdivided into lobules.—**Nævroid l**. See **L. teleangeiectodes**.—**Nasal l**. A fibrous growth of the subcutaneous tissue of the nose.—**Osseous l**. A l. in which the connective tissue has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Pendulous l**. Lat., *l. pendulum*. A l. hanging by a cutaneous and connective tissue pedicle.—**Simple l**. A l. not compounded of several lobules.

LIPOM'ATOID. Lat., *lipomatodes* (from *lipoma*, a fatty tumor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *lipomateux*. See **LIPOMATOUS**.

LIPOMATO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *lipoma*, a fatty tumor. Fatty degeneration or an abnormal deposit of fat.—**Diffuse muscular l**. See **Pseudohypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS**.—**L. hepatis**. See **Fatty LIVER**.—**L. interstitialis**. Of Müller, fatty degeneration in progressive muscular atrophy.—**L. luxurians musculorum progressiva**. Of Heller, pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.—**L. musculorum luxurians**. Muscular pseudohypertrophy.—**L. pancreatica**. Fatty degeneration of the pancreas.—**L. peritonæalis**. Of Klebs, fatty infiltration of the peritonæum.—**L. universalis**. Obesity.—**L. universalis asexualis**. Of J. Hutchinson, "lobengulism," obesity with loss of sexual attributes.—**Myo-atrophici l**. See **Pseudohypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS**.

LIPOM'ATOUS. Lat., *lipomatosis*. Fr., *lipomateux*.

Resembling a lipoma, fatty.

LIPOME'RIA, f. From *λείπειν*, to leave, and *μέρος*, a part. Absence of one of the limbs.

LIPOMPHALOCÈLE, f. $\text{Li}^2\text{p}-\text{o}^2\text{m}-\text{fa}^2\text{l}(\text{fa}^3\text{l})-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{li}^2\text{p}-\text{o}^2\text{m}-\text{fa}^2\text{l}-\text{o}-\text{sel}$. From *λίπος*, fat, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Nabel-fettbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum.

LIPOM'PHALUS, m. Ger., *Fettnabel*. A fatty tumor of the navel.

LIPOMYXO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *λίπος*, fat (see also **MYXOMA**). Of Ziegler, a tumor in which mucous material is associated with adipose tissue.

LIPOPSYCH'IA, f. From *λείπειν*, to leave, and *ψυχή*, the soul. See **ADYNAMIA** and **ASTHENIA**.

LIPOPSYCHO'DES. From *λειποψυχία*, syncope, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Affected with lipopsychia.

LIPOPY'RIA, *f.* See **LIPYRIA**.

LIPOSAR'COUS, *Gr.*, λιπόσαρκος. *Fr.*, *liposarque*. Thin, lean.

LIPÓ'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λίπος, fat. See **LIPOMATOSIS**.

LIPOSP'HYX'IA, *f.* From λείπειν, to leave, and σφύζειν, to pulsate. Pulselessness.

LIPOSPONGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λίπος, fat, and σπόγγος, a sponge. The formation of a fatty and spongy excrescence.

LIPOTHYM'IA, *f.* From λείπειν, to leave, and θυμός, the soul. *Fr.*, *lipothymie*. 1. Syncope. 2. Of the older writers, "a great languor, attended with a remarkable want of spirits"; the first degree of the affection, of which syncope is the second and asphyxia the third; faintness.

LIP'PA, *f.* See **LIPPITUDO** and **SORDES oculorum**.

LIP'PIA, *f.* From *Lippi*, a French physician. *Fr.*, *lippi*. Fog fruit; a genus of verbenaceous plants.—**L. dulcis**. A species having the same medicinal properties as *L. graveolens*.—**L. graveolens**. A shrubby species containing a peculiar saccharine principle, growing in Texas along the Rio Grande, and in Mexico. Its infusion is demulcent, pectoral, and emmenagogue.—**L. lanceolata**. A species found in North America and the East Indies very closely allied to (if not identical with) *L. nodiflora*.—**L. medica**. A species used like *L. graveolens*.—**L. mexicana**. An evergreen shrub of New Mexico, perhaps a variety of *L. dulcis*. The leaves and stalks are used as a demulcent and expectorant. See **LIPPIOL**.—**L. nodiflora**. Creeping vervain; an annual growing in the East and West Indies, Australia, and North America. The astringent, bitter leaves and young shoots are prescribed in the East Indies in indigestion and diarrhoea, especially in children, and sometimes as a drink for women after childbirth. The juice of the plant is considered of use in epilepsy and snake bites.—**L. organoides**. A species used in Mexico in place of origanum.—**L. repens**, **L. sarmentosa**. *L. nodiflora*.

LIP'PIOL, *Ger.*, *L.* A camphor derived from *Lippia mexicana*, the active constituent of that plant.

LIPPITU'DO, *f.* -u'dinis. From *lippus*, blear-eyed. *Fr.*, *lippitude*. *Ger.*, *Triefüchtigkeit*. See **BLEPHARADENITIS**.—**L. angularis**. *Fr.*, *lippitude angulaire*. *Ger.*, *Augentriefen der Lidecken*. A chronic marginal blepharitis at the external canthus.—**L. neonatorum**. See **OPHTHALMIA neonatorum**.—**L. pruriginosa**. See **PSOROPHTHALMIA**.—**L. senilis**. *Fr.*, *lippitude sénile*. *Ger.*, *Augentriefen des hohen Alters*. A form of l. supposed to be peculiar to old age.

LIP'PUS. Blear-eyed; as a n., a blear-eyed person.

LIP'SANA, *n. pl.* *Gr.*, λείψανα (from λείπειν, to leave). Of Galen, morbid substances remaining in the system after illness and causing a recurrence.

LIP'SIS, *f.* *Lip'seos (-ios)*. *Gr.*, λείψις (from λείπειν, to leave). Cessation, suspension.—**L. animi**. Syncope.

LIPU'RIA, *f.* From λίπος, fat, and ούρον, urine. *Ger.*, *Lipurie*. The presence of fat in the urine.

LIP'YL, *Fr.*, *lipyle*. 1. A radicle, C₃H₇, supposed by Berzelius to be the starting point of glycerin. 2. The earlier name for the triad radicle glyceryl (C₃H₅)'''.

LIPYR'IA, *f.* From λείπειν, to leave, and πῦρ, fire. Of old writers, a malignant fever characterized by excessive internal heat, while the extremities are cold.

L'QUABLE. From *liquare*, to make liquid. Capable of being melted or liquefied.

L'QUA'TION. *Lat.*, *liquatio* (from *liquare*, to melt). The act of melting or liquefying.

L'QUATOR'RIUM, *n.* From *liquare*, to make liquid. A strainer, filter.

L'QUEFA'CIENT. *Lat.*, *liquefaciens*. *Fr.*, *liquéfiant*. *Ger.*, *schmelzend* (adj.), *Schmelzungsmittel* (n.). Producing liquefaction; as a n., a l. agent.

L'QUEFAC'TION. *Lat.*, *liquefactio*. *Fr.*, *liquéfaction*. *Ger.*, *L.* The act or process of reducing to a liquid state.—**Puriform l.** *Fr.*, *l. puriforme*. *Ger.*, *eiterartige L.*, *puriforme Schmelzung*. The retrograde metamorphosis into a puslike liquid by means of which certain deposits in the tissues are disposed of.

L'QUEFAC'TIVE. Producing liquefaction.

L'QUEFIABLE. From *liquefacere*, to make liquid. *Fr.*, *liquéfiable*. Capable of being reduced to a liquid.

L'QUES'CENT. From *liquescere*, to become liquid. *Ger.*, *flüssig werdend*. Deliquescent.

L'QUEUR (*Fr.*), *n.* Le-ku'r. *Ger.*, *Liköre* (1st def.). 1. An alcoholic spirit sweetened, flavored with some aromatic vegetable substance, and often colored. 2. See **L'QUOR**.

L'QUID. *Lat.*, *liquidum*. *Fr.*, *liquide*. *Ger.*, *Flüssigkeit*. A body which flows; i. e., one the cohesion of whose particles is such as to be readily overcome by the force of gravitation, so that the body changes its form without suffering any alteration of its volume, and completely fills the most dependent portion of the vessel in which it is placed. It differs from a gas in presenting no tendency to change its shape except when acted on by an extraneous force and in resisting any attempt to alter its volume.—**Allantoic l.** *Fr.*, *liquide allantoïdien*. See **ALLANTOIC FLUID**.—**Amniotic l.** *Fr.*, *liquide amniotique*. See **L'QUOR AMNII** (under **AMNION**).—**Bleaching l.** *Fr.*, *eau de javelle*. Javelle water.—**Blistering l.** See **L'QUOR epispasticus**.—**Cadet's fuming (arsenical) l.** *Ger.*, *Cadets rauchende Flüssigkeit*. See **ALKARSINE**.—**Cephe(r)hachidian l.** *Fr.*, *liquide cephalo-rhachidien*. See **Cerebrospinal FLUID**.—**Culture l's**. Sterilized l's employed for the artificial culture of microbes. Those employed by Pasteur are the extract of beer yeast, an infusion of hay, boiled and neutralized urine, and the broth of various kinds of meat.—**Dutch l.** Ethylene dichloride.—**Knapp's l.** A solution of mercury cyanide, used for the estimation of glucose.—**Labarraque's disinfecting l.** See **L'QUOR SODÆ chloratæ** (under **SODA**).—**Maynard's adhesive l.** See **COLLODIUM**.—**Pictet l.** A mixture of sulphurous anhydride and carbon dioxide liquefied by pressure; used by inhalation as a disinfectant.

L'QUIDAM'BAR, *n.*, **L'QUIDAM'BRA**, *f.* From *liquidus*, liquid, and *ambra*, amber. *Fr.*, *liquidambar* (1st and 2d def's), *copalme* (1st def.). *Ger.*, *Amberbaum* (1st def.), *Liquidamber* (2d def.). 1. A genus of trees of the *Hamamelidæ*. 2. Liquid amber (or liquidamber); the sweet gum or balsamic product of *L. styraciflua*, known also as American l. It is aromatic and stimulant, is considered styptic, and is often substituted for the balsams of Peru and Tolu, as well as for liquid storax, with which it has been confounded by many authors. The term l. is sometimes applied to the products of *L. orientale* and *L. attingiana*.—**American l.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Liquidambra attingia** (seu *atingiana*, seu *cerasifolia*). *Fr.*, *copalme attingia*. *Ger.*, *atting'scher Amberbaum*. The *rasamala* of the Javanese and Malays; a tree found in the Indian Archipelago, Burmah, and Assam, yielding a fragrant balsam which is a stimulating expectorant and is said to be mixed with true storax. This has been erroneously identified with balsam of Peru.—**Liquidambar imberbe**, **Liquidambar orientale**. *Fr.*, *copalme d'orient*, *liquidambar du Levant*. *Ger.*, *orientalischer Amberbaum*. The Oriental sweet gum, liquid storax tree, or lordwood; a tree growing in southwestern Asia Minor. It is the source of liquid storax, the styrax of the U. S. Ph.—**Liquidambra styraciflua**. *Fr.*, *copalme à feuilles d'érikale*. *Ger.*, *amerikanischer* (oder *virginischer*, oder *mxikanischer*) *Amberbaum*. Bilsted, copalm balsam tree, sweet gum. The bark is said to be an efficient remedy in summer diarrhoea and dysentery, especially in children. In warm latitudes the tree yields by incision l. (2d def.). An-

other product, thicker and darker than l., and resembling liquid storax in properties, is said to be obtained by boiling the young branches in water and skimming off the fluid which rises to the surface; in Texas this resin is used for coughs.—**Oriental l.** Liquid storax.

LIQUIDITY. Lat., *liquiditas*. Fr., *liquidité*. The state or property of being liquid.

LIQUIDUM, *n.* See **LIQUID**.—**L. haversianum.** See **SYNOVIA**.

LIQUIDUS. Flowing, fluid, liquid.

LIQUIFORM. From *liquor*, a liquid, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a liquid.

LIQUIRITIA, *f.* Corrupted from γλυκύρριζα, the licorice plant. 1. Licorice. 2. In part, the genus *Glycyrrhiza*. 3. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.—**Elixir e succo liquiritiæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *elixir succo glycyrrhizæ, elixir pectorale, liquor pectoralis*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of clarified licorice juice in 3 parts of fennel water, filtering, adding 1 part of anisated ammonia solution, and clarifying.—**Extractum liquiritiæ radicis** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See **EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ purum** (under **GLYCYRRHIZA**).—**L. officinalis.** See **GLYCYRRHIZA glabra**.—**Succus liquiritiæ.** See **EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ** (under **GLYCYRRHIZA**).—**Succus liquiritiæ depuratus** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *inspisatus*). See **EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ purum** (under **GLYCYRRHIZA**).—**Syrupus liquiritiæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *brauner Syrup*. Syn.: *syrupus* (seu *sirupus*) *glycyrrhizæ*. Syrup of licorice.

LIQUOR, *m.* Lī(le)'kwo'r; in Eng., lī'k'r. -*quo'ris*. Fr., *liqueur* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Flüssigkeit*. 1. Any liquid, especially (a) a spirituous liquid, obtained by distillation, or (b) an animal or vegetable juice or secretion. 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a solid, non-volatile substance in water.—**False l. amnii.** Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser* (oder *Schafwasser*). See **ALLANTOIC fluid**.—**Genital l.** Semen.—**Hoffmann's l. anodynus mineralis.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS compositus** (under **ÆTHER**).—**L. adhæsius.** See **FILMOGEN**.—**L. allantois.** See **ALLANTOIC fluid**.—**L. amnii.** See under **AMNION**.—**L. amnii spurius.** See **ALLANTOIC fluid**.—**L. amnios.** See under **AMNION**.—**L. anæstheticus.** A variable mixture of the different substitution products between ethylidene dichloride and carbon hexachloride produced by the action of chlorine on ethyl chloride. The lower members of the group compose mainly what is known as l. anæstheticus Aranii, which boils between 64° and 100° C., while the higher chlorinated members of the group constitute the l. anæstheticus of Wiggers, which boils between 100° and 140° C.—**L. anodynus.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS compositus** (under **ÆTHER**).—**L. anodynus mineralis aquosus.** Syn.: *naphtha vitrioli diluta, æther vitrioli aquosus*. A preparation made by dissolving 32 grammes of sulphuric æther in 500 of water and removing the excess of water.—**L. anthracis.** A solution of coal tar in benzene and alcohol; an antiseptic.—**L. antisepticus.** A preparation made by mixing 0.2 gramme of menthol, 0.5 gramme of thymol, 2 grammes of boric acid, 1 gramme each of sodium salicylate and sodium benzoate, 6 drops of oil of gaultheria, 18 drops of oil of eucalyptus, 15 grammes of glycerin, 60 grammes of rectified spirit, and 180 grammes of water.—**L. arsenicalis** [Br. Ph.] (Fowleri). See **L. POTASSII arsenitis** (under **POTASSIUM**).—**L. cerebrospinalis.** See **Cerebrospinal fluid**.—**L. chorii.** Of Blumenbach, the watery or gelatinous material found between the chorion and the amnion.—**L. corneæ.** A serous fluid said to occupy the lymph spaces in the areolar tissue of the cornea.—**L. corrosivus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur de Villate* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetzflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *l. Villati*. A preparation consisting of 6 parts each of copper sulphate and zinc sulphate, 12 of solution of lead subacetate, and 70 of vinegar [Ger. Ph.].—**L. Cotunnii.** See **PERILYMPH**.

—**L. Donovanii.** See **L. ARSENII et hydrargyri iodidi** (under **ARSENIUM**).—**L. entericus.** See **Intestinal JUICE**.—**L. epispasticus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 5 oz. of powdered cantharides with 3 fl. oz. of acetic ether in a percolator for 24 hours, then pouring on enough acetic ether to allow 20 fl. oz. of percolate to drop slowly out into a receiving vessel.—**L. folliculi.** The liquid contained in a Graafian follicle.—**L. Fowleri.** See **L. POTASSII arsenitis** (under **POTASSIUM**).—**L. fumans Beguini** (seu *Boyllii*). Fr., *esprit de Beguin, liqueur fumante de Boyle*. Ger., *Schwefelammonium*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of sublimed sulphur with 2, 3, 4, or 6 parts of slaked lime in powder and 2 parts of sal ammoniac; or by passing a current of sulphureted hydrogen gas through a mixture of 30 grammes of flowers of sulphur and 180 of caustic ammonia solution.—**L. gastricus.** See **Gastric JUICE**.—**L. graafianus.** See **L. folliculi**.—**L. jodatus Lugoli.** See **L. IODI** (under **IODUM**).—**L. jodotannicus.** A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of iodine and 45 of tannin in 1,000 of water and evaporating down to 100 parts. Another preparation is made by dissolving 5 parts of iodine in 20 of alcohol and 50 of water, and adding 25 parts of tannin.—**L. Labarraque.** See **L. SODÆ chloratæ** (under **SODA**).—**L. lymphæ.** The liquid part of the lymph. It resembles blood plasma.—**L. mercurialis.** A solution of corrosive sublimate in water, varying in strength from 7 decigrammes of sublimate in 360 grammes of water to 15 grammes of sublimate in 420 of water.—**L. mercurialis Van Swieten.** See **L. HYDRARGYRI perchloridi** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**L. metallicus.** Mercury.—**L. mineralis anodynus Hoffmanni.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS compositus** (under **ÆTHER**).—**L. Morgagni.** Fr., *liqueur (ou fluide) de Morgagni*. Ger., *Morgagnische Flüssigkeit*. The fluid found in small quantity in normal crystalline lenses between the lens proper and the inner surface of the posterior capsule on the one hand and between the lens proper and the so called capsular epithelium on the other. Certain pathological facts make it probable that some free fluid sometimes exists also between the lens fibres.—**L. pericardii.** Ger., *Herzbeutelwasser*. A clear yellowish serous fluid found in the pericardium which serves to lubricate the surfaces.—**L. perilymphe.** See **PERILYMPH**.—**L. peritonæi.** The serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; not large in quantity except when pathological.—**L. pleuræ.** The serous fluid found in the pleural cavity; not large in quantity except when pathological.—**L. prostaticus.** The secretion of the prostate gland.—**L. sanguinis.** See **Blood PLASMA**.—**L. Scarpæ.** See **ENDOLYMPH**.—**L. seminis.** See **SEMEN**.—**L. seriparus** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *l. ad serum lactis parandum*. A preparation made by macerating the fresh mucous lining of a young calf's stomach with white wine containing about 4 per cent. of common salt, and filtering.—**L. subarachnoidealis.** See **Cerebrospinal fluid**.—**L. vesicans.** An alcoholic extract of cantharides containing potassium.—**Malt l's.** L's prepared by making an infusion of bruised malt, adding hops and other substances, and fermenting. See **ALE, BEER, PORTER, and STOUT**.—**Mother l.** The liquid from which a salt crystallizes out.—**Propagatory l., Spermatic l.** See **SEMEN**.—**Spirituous l.** A distilled alcoholic l. for use as a beverage.

LIQUORICE. See **LICORICE**.

LIRIODEN'DRIN(E). A bitter aromatic substance derived, according to Emmet, from the fresh root bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*; said to be identical with piperine.

LIRIODEN'DRON, LIRIODEN'DRUM, *n.* and *f.* From λείριον, a lily, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *tulipier*. Ger., *Tulpenbaum*. 1. A genus of magnoliaceous trees. 2. The bark of *L. tulipifera*.—**L. acutiloba, L. integrifolia, L. obtusifolia.** Varieties of *L. tulipifera*.—**L.**

procerum, *L. tulipifera*. Fr., *tulipier de Virginie*. Ger., *gemeiner Tulpenbaum*. The tulip tree. The bark has been employed in dyspepsia, dysentery, and other diseases requiring a mild stimulant and tonic, and as a substitute for Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers. It owes its virtue to a volatile principle, *liriodendrin*.

LISIAN'THUS, *m.* Fr., *lisianthe*. A genus of gentianaceous herbs or shrubs growing in tropical America.—**L. alatus**. Fr., *lisianthe ailé*. A species found in Guiana, where it is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge.—**L. amplissimus**. Fr., *lisianthe étalé*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used like *L. alatus*.—**L. cærulescens**. Fr., *lisianthe bleuâtre*. A species found in Guiana, used like *L. alatus*.—**L. chelonoides**. A species found in Surinam and Cayenne, the herb of which is purgative, and was formerly used in European medicine.—**L. exaltatus**. A species found in the West Indies and South America, and employed as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.—**L. grandiflorus**. Fr., *lisianthe à grandes fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as those of *L. alatus*.—**L. pendulus**. Fr., *lisianthe pendante*. A Brazilian species used like *L. alatus*.—**L. purpurascens**. Fr., *lisianthe pourpre*. A species found in Guiana, used like *L. alatus*.—**L. revolutus**. Fr., *lisianthe roulé*. A Peruvian species, having the same properties as those of *L. alatus*.—**L. zeylanicus**. A Ceylon species. It has the bitter tonic properties of the gentians.

LISTERIAN. Invented or described by Lord Lister.

LISTERINE. An antiseptic solution said to consist of 8 grammes each of benzoic acid and boric acid, 16 of borax, 2½ of thymol, 180 of alcohol, 10 drops each of eucalyptol and oil of wintergreen, 6 drops of oil of peppermint, and enough water to make 1,000 grammes of solution.

LISTERISM. Fr., *listérisme*. Ger., *Listerismus*. Antiseptic surgery.

LITHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *λίθος*, a stone, and *αἷμα*, blood. A morbid condition, similar to gout and sometimes its precursor, in which uric acid and urates are formed in excessive quantity in the blood.

LITHÆM'IC. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of lithæmia.

LITHAGOGECTA'SIA, *f.* From *λίθος*, a stone, *ἀγωγή*, a leading, and *εκτασις*, extension. See LITHECTASY.

LITH'AGOGUE. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *ἄγειν*, to lead. Ger., *steinausleerend*. Having the property of expelling calculi.

LITHAGO'GUM, *n.* Ger., *Steinzeage* (2d def.), *Steinlöffel* (2d def.). 1. A medicine for expelling calculi. 2. A lithotomy forceps.

LITHANTHRAKOK'ALI. See ANTHRAKOKALI.

LITHAN'THRAX, *m.* -*an'thracos* (-is). From *λίθος*, a stone, and *άνθραξ*, a coal. Ger., *Steinkohle*. Anthracite coal.—**Pyroloem lithanthracis**. A rather thick dark-brown liquid obtained by the dry distillation of anthracite, and having a peculiar penetrating odor on combustion.

LITH'ARGE. Gr., *λιθάργυρος* (from *λίθος*, a stone, and *ἄργυρος*, silver). Lat., *lithargyrum*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Bleiglätte*. Lead oxide obtained by fusing lead.

LITHARGY'RUM, *n.* See LITHARGE.

LITHAR'GYRUM, *n.* Lead monoxide.

LITHAR'GYRUS, *m.* Litharge, especially silver litharge.

LITH'ATE. See URATE.

LITHECTASY. Lat., *lithectasia* (from *λίθος*, a stone, and *εκτασις*, an extension). Lithotomy with dilatation of the neck of the bladder and membranous urethra.

LITHECT'OMY. Lat., *lithectomia* (from *λίθος*, a stone, and *εκτομή*, a cutting out). See LITHOTOMY.

LITH'ENATE. See URATE.

LITHEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lithénique*. Ger., *Lithensäure*. See URIC ACID.

LITH'EPSY. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *εἶπειν*, to boil. See LITHODIALYSIS.

LITH'IA, *f.* From *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *lithine*. Ger., *Lithion*, *Lithiumoxyd*. Lithium oxide. The salts of lithium are often considered, according to the principles of the old nomenclature, as compounds of the base l. with acid radicles, and are named in correspondence with this idea. This method of nomenclature still prevails in the Fr. Cod., but not in the U. S. and Br. Ph's. For such salts see under *Lithium*.—**Carbonate of l.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Lat., *lithiæ carbonas*. Normal lithium carbonate.—**Liquor lithiæ effervescens**. Fr., *eau de lithine*. Ger., *Lithiumwasser*. Effervescent solution of l.; l. water; a preparation consisting of 10 grains of normal lithium carbonate dissolved in an imperial pint (8,750 grains) of water, and held in solution by carbonic acid gas forced into the water under a pressure of 7 atmospheres.—**Lithiæ carbonas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Carbonate of l.*—**Lithiæ citras**. See LITHIUM citrate.—**L. water**. See *Liquor lithiæ effervescens*.

LITHIAS'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lithiasique*. See URIC ACID.

LITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos*, -*i'asis*. Gr., *λιθίασις* (from *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *lithiasie*, *lithiasie*. Ger., *Steinbeschwerde*, *Steinbildung*, *Steinkrankheit*. The formation of calculi anywhere in the body.—**Aqueous l.** Of Young, vesical l.—**L. biliaris**. See *Biliary calculus*.—**L. conjunctivæ**. The formation of calcareous deposits in the retained glandular secretions of the Meibomian glands.—**L. cutis**. See *URIDROSIS crystallina*.—**L. cystica**. See *L. vesicalis*.—**L. glandulæ lacrimalis**. See *Lacrymal calculus*.—**L. nephritica**. See *NEPHROLITHIASIS*.—**L. of the pancreatic ducts**, *L. pancreatis*. Of Klebs, the formation of a pancreatic calculus.—**L. palpebralis**. See *CHALAZION terreum*.—**L. præputii**. The formation of a preputial calculus.—**L. pulmonum**. The formation of a pulmonary calculus.—**L. renalis**. Fr., *lithiasie rénale*. See *NEPHROLITHIASIS* (1st def.).—**L. vesicalis**. Fr., *lithiasie vésicale*. Lithiasis of the urinary bladder.

LITH'IA TE. See URATE.

LITH'IC. Gr., *λιθικός* (from *λίθος*, a stone). Lat., *lithicus*. 1. Found in or derived from stones or stonelike concretions; as a n., a medicine tending to prevent the formation of calculi in the urinary organs. 2. Derived from or containing lithium.—**L. acid**. See URIC ACID.

LITH'IN(E), *n.* See LITHIA and LITHIUM.

LITHIOCENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). See LITHOTRITY.

LITH'ION, *n.* Ger., *L.* See LITHIUM.

LITHIOPIPER'AZIN(E). A compound of lithium and piperazine; used in gout.

LITHIS'IAC. Of M. Forbes, uric acid.

LITH'IUM, *n.* From *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *l.*, *lithine*. Ger., *L.* A metallic element discovered in 1817, and first isolated in 1855. It belongs to the class of alkaline metals in common with sodium, potassium, and ammonium, and forms a series of compounds resembling the compounds of these radicles in chemical structure and physical qualities. Symbol, Li; combining weight, 7.01.—**Carbonas lithii**. See *L. carbonate*.—**Effervescing carbonate of l.** Lat., *l. carbonicum effervescens* (2d def.). 1. A preparation made up of 4 parts of citric acid, 5 of sodium bicarbonate, and 1 part of l. carbonate intimately mixed and heated to 100° C. till the mixture forms a granular powder. 2. A preparation made by powdering and mixing together 10 parts of l. carbonate, 20 of tartaric acid, 30 of sodium bicarbonate, and 40 of white sugar, moistening with 40 parts of alcohol, squeezing through a tinned metal sieve or enameled strainer, and drying. 3. See *Liquor LITHIÆ effervescens*. See *L. carbonate*.—**Lithii benzoas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. benzoate*.—**Lithii bromidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. bromide*.—**Lithii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal l. carbonate.—**Lithii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal l. citrate.—**Lithii salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. salicylate*.

—**L. acetate**. Lat., *l. aceticum*. Ger., *essigsaures L.* A compound, $L: C_2H_3O_2$, slightly soluble in water, and having an unpleasant taste like that of *l. carbonate*.—**L. amidosulphonate**. Fr., *amido-sulfonate de l.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures L.* A substance, $NH_2SO_2.OLi$, forming long acicular, deliquescent crystals.—**L. and caffeine sulphonate**. A double salt of *l.* and caffeine with sulphonic acid; used in rheumatism and gout.—**L. and potassium sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de lithine et de potasse*. A salt, $KLiSO_4$, forming rhombic crystals.—**L. and theobromine salicylate**. The double salicylic acid salt of *l.* and theobromine; used as a diuretic.—**L. benzoate**. Lat., *lithii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *l. benzoicum* [Russ. Ph.], *benzoas lithicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *benzoate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *l.*). Ger., *L'benzot, benzoësaures L.* A substance, $Li(C_7H_5O_2)$, forming either a white powder or small scales, and having either no odor or a faint odor of benzoïn and a cooling sweet taste. It is moderately soluble in water and in alcohol.—**L. bicarbonate**. Lat., *lithii bicarbonas*. Fr., *bicarbonate de lithine*. See under *L. carbonate*.—**L. bisulphate**. Fr., *bisulphate de l.* (ou de *lithine*). See under *L. sulphate*.—**L. bitartrate**. Tartarilithine, $LiC_4H_5O_6.H_2O$, a soluble white powder (prepared also in the form of effervescent tablets); used in rheumatism and gout.—**L. borocitrate**. Lat., *lithii borocitras*. See *L. monoborocitrate*, *L. diborocitrate*, and *L. triborocitrate*.—**L. bromide**. Lat., *lithii bromidum* [U. S. Ph.], *bromuretum lithicum* [Fr. Cod.], *l. bromatum*. Fr., *bromure de l.* Ger., *Broml', L'bromid*. A substance, $LiBr$, forming a white deliquescent granular powder of pungent taste, very soluble in water and in alcohol. Given, in doses of 15 to 30 gr., in epilepsy and for insomnia.—**L. carbonate**. Lat., *lithii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *lithiæ carbonas* [Br. Ph.], *carbonas lithicus*, *carbonas lithii*, *l. carbonicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *l.*). Ger., *L'carbonat, kohlenaures L.* A compound of *l.* and carbonic acid. The normal or ordinary salt, Li_2CO_3 , is a body forming a crystalline powder or crusts of minute crystals, dissolving in about 140 parts of cold water. It is used in the uric acid diathesis, and generally to reduce acidity of the urine. Acid (or hydrogen) *l. carbonate* (*l. bicarbonate*), $HLiCO_3$, is formed from the normal salt by passing carbon dioxide through the solution of the latter. It decomposes on standing, and is reconverted into the normal carbonate. It is present in the *liquor lithiæ effervescens* of the Br. Ph.—**L. carbonicum effervescens**. See *Effervescing carbonate of l.* (2d def.).—**L. chloride**(e). Lat., *lithii chloridum*, *l. chloratum*. Fr., *chlorure de l.* Ger., *Chlorl', L'chlorür*. A very deliquescent substance, $LiCl$, forming octaedral crystals. It also occurs combined with one and two molecules of water of crystallization. It is fairly soluble in both water and alcohol.—**L. citrate**. Lat., *lithii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *l. citricum*, *citras lithicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *citrate de lithine*. Ger., *citronsaures L., L'citrat*. A salt of *l.* and citric acid. Normal *l. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7Li_3$, is a white deliquescent crystalline powder of slightly alkaline test, soluble in water, and having a bitter and saltish taste.—**Lithii citras effervescens** [Br. Ph.], **L. citricum effervescens**. A preparation made with *l. citrate*, tartaric acid, milk sugar, white sugar, and sodium bicarbonate, moistened with alcohol.—**L. diborocitrate**. A substance, $LiC_6H_6O_7.2HBO_2$, crystallizable with difficulty and soluble in water.—**L. dithiosalicylate**. A compound obtained by neutralizing dithiosalicylic acid with *l. carbonate*; used in rheumatism and gout.—**L. diuretin**. See *L. and theobromine salicylate*.—**L. ferromanganophosphatum nativum**. See *TRIPHYLIN*.—**L. formate**. A compound of *l.* and formic acid; used in rheumatism and gout.—**L. hippurate**. The hippuric acid salt of *l.*; used for the uric acid diathesis.—**L. hydrate**, **L. hydroxid**(e). Fr., *hydrate de l.* (ou de *lithine*). Ger., *L'hydrat, L'hy-*

droxyd, L'oxyhydrat. A white crystalline non-deliquescent mass, $LiOH$ (or $LiOH + H_2O$), having caustic properties, and soluble in water.—**L. iodate**. The iodic acid salt of *l.*; used in renal lithiasis and gout.—**L. iodid**(e). Lat., *lithii iodidum*, *l. iodatum*. Fr., *iodure de l.* Ger., *Jodl'*. A crystalline body, LiI , occurring in white deliquescent prisms containing 3 molecules of water of crystallization, and turning yellow from liberated iodine on exposure to the atmosphere.—**L. monoborocitrate**. A substance, $Li(C_6H_7O_7)HBO_2$, crystallizable with difficulty, and soluble in water.—**L. nitrate**. Lat., *lithii nitras*. Fr., *azotate (ou nitrate) de l.* (ou de *lithine*). Ger., *salpetersaures L., L'nitrat*. A salt, $LiNO_3$, forming rhomboedral crystals, and very soluble in water and in alcohol. It also occurs associated with $2\frac{1}{2}$ molecules of water of crystallization.—**L. orthophosphate**. A salt of *l.* and phosphoric acid. Normal *l. orthophosphate*, Li_3PO_4 , is a crystalline or amorphous pulverulent substance, almost insoluble in water, soluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids. The diacid *l. orthophosphate*, H_2LiPO_4 , is a deliquescent crystalline body, readily soluble in water.—**L. orthosilicate**. A salt of the composition $LiSiO_4$.—**L. oxid**(e). Fr., *oxyde de l., lithine*. Ger., *L'oxyd*. Lithia; a white crystalline mass, Li_2O .—**L. phosphate**. Lat., *lithii phosphas*. Fr., *phosphate de l.* (ou de *lithine*). Ger., *phosphorsaures L.* See *L. orthophosphate*.—**L. platinichlorid**(e). Fr., *platinichlorure de l.* A substance, $Li_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$, forming efflorescent yellow laminar crystals, readily soluble in water.—**L. rhodanate**. See *L. sulphocyanate*.—**L. salicylate**. Lat., *lithii salicylas* [U. S. Ph.], *salicylas lithicus* [Fr. Cod.], *l. salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *l.*). Ger., *L'salicylat, salicylsaures L.* A substance, $LiC_7H_5O_3$ [Fr. Cod.] (or $2LiC_7H_5O_3 + H_2O$ [U. S. Ph.]), forming white acicular crystals of sharp, sweetish taste, soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid *l. salicylate* contains double the amount of acid radicle found in the normal salt.—**L. santonate**. Lat., *l. santonicum*. Ger., *L'santoniat*. A substance, $C_{15}H_{19}O_4Li$, occurring in colorless acicular crystals, obtained by dissolving *l. carbonate* in santonin.—**L. silicate**. See *L. orthosilicate*.—**L. sozoidolate**, **L. soziodolicum**. A salt occurring in glancing white plates, which sometimes assume a faint yellowish tinge without affecting its purity. It dissolves easily in water and in aqueous alcohol.—**L. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de lithine* (ou de *l.*). Ger., *schwefelsaures L., L'sulfat*. A salt of *l.* and sulphuric acid. Normal *l. sulphate*, $Li_2SO_4 + H_2O$, is a body forming laminar crystals soluble in water and in alcohol. The acid (or hydrogen) *l. sulphate* (*l. bisulphate*), $HLiSO_4$, is known.—**L. sulphichthyolate**. A compound obtained by neutralizing ichthyolsulphonic acid with *l. carbonate*; used in rheumatism.—**L. triborocitrate**. A substance of the composition $C_6H_5O_7Li_3.3HBO_2$.—**L. urate**. Ger., *harnsaures L.* A salt of *l.* and uric acid. The acid *l. urate* (the only one known), $C_5H_3N_3O_4Li$, forms granular crystals, more soluble in water than other acid urates.

LITHIURIA, *f.* See **LITHURIA**.

LITHOBEX'IS, *f.* -*bex'eos* (-*is*). From *λίθος*, a stone, and *βήξ*, a cough. Ger., *Steinhusten*. See **TUSSIS calculosa**.

LITHOCENO'OPE, *f.* -*cen'opes*. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *κενὸν*, to empty. An instrument for removing the calculus in the operation of lithotripsy.

LITHOCENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **LITHOTRITY**.

LITH'OCLAST. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *κλάω*, to break. Fr., *lithoclaste*. Ger., *Lithoklast*. See **LITHOTRITE**.

LITH'OCLASTY. Lat., *lithoclastia*. See **LITHOTRITY**.

LITHOCLYS'MIA, *f.* From *λίθος*, a stone, and *κλύσμα*, a clyster. Fr., *lithoclysmia*. Litholysis by injecting chemical solutions into the bladder.

LITHOCYSTOT'OMY. From *λίθος*, a stone, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. See **CYSTOTOMY**.

LITHODEC'TASY. Lat., *lithodectasia*. See LITHECTASY.

LITHO'DES. See LITHOID.

LITHODIAL'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From λίθος, a stone, and διάλυσις, a separating. Fr., *lithodialysie*. Ger., *Lithodialyse*. 1. The dissolving of stones in the bladder either by medicine given internally or by intravesical injections. 2. Any operation to remove a calculus from the bladder that divides the stone into such small pieces that they may be removed by forceps or simple injections.

LITHODIALYT'IC. Lat., *lithodialyticus*. Pertaining to lithodialysis.

LITHODRAS'SIC. From λίθος, a stone, and δράσσειν, to grasp. Fr., *lithodrassique*. Stone-seizing (said of a variety of forceps used in lithotomy, having several blades united by a silk cord).

LITHOFEL'LIC. From λίθος, a stone, and *fel*, the gall bladder. Fr., *lithofellique*. Pertaining to biliary lithiasis.—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide litho-fellique*. Ger., *Lithofellinsäure*. An acid, C₂₀H₃₆O₄, which forms the chief constituent of Oriental bezoar stones.

LITHOFELLIN'IC. Fr., *lithofellinique*. See LITHOFEL-LIC.

LITHOFRACTOR. From λίθος, a stone, and *frangere*, to break. Ger., *Lithofraktor*. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From λίθος, a stone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. See LITHOGENY.

LITHO'GENOUS. Fr., *lithogène*. Causing or relating to lithogeny.

LITHO'GENY. From γίθος, a stone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *lithogénie*. The formation of calculi or calculous material.

LITH'OID, LITHOID'AL. Gr., λιθοειδής, λιθώδης. Lat., *lithodes, lithoides*. Fr., *lithoïde*. Resembling stone.

LITHOIDO'SIS, f. -o'seos. See LITHÆMIA.

LITH'OKELYPHOP'EDION. From λίθος, a stone, κέλυφος, a shell, and παιδίον, a little child. Of Küchenmeister, a dead extrauterine foetus having its superficial parts and its envelopes calcified.

LITHOKEL'YPHOS, n. -yph'eos, -kel'yphis. From λίθος, a stone, and κέλυφος, a husk or shell. A calcareous deposit in the fetal envelopes in extrauterine pregnancy.

LITHOKO'NION. From λίθος, a stone, and κονιᾶν, to pulverize. Of Horner, an instrument for pulverizing calculi, consisting of several parts: a straight tube introduced into the bladder; a cannula, having at one extremity two basket-shaped springs, that is passed through the tube to catch the calculus, and drills for passing through the cannula to perforate the stone.

LITHOL'ABON, LITHOL'ABUM, n. From λίθος, a stone, and λαμβάνειν, to seize. Fr., *litholabe*. Ger., *Steinzange, Steinlöffel*. An instrument for seizing a vesical calculus.

LITHOL'APAXY. From λίθος, a stone, and ἀπάξις, evacuation. Fr., *litholapaxie*. Ger., *Litholapaxie*. The removal of a vesical calculus by first crushing it and subsequently washing out the fragments.—**Bigelow's l.** The crushing of the stone at one sitting with a special form of lithotrite and the removal of the fragments with an evacuating apparatus.—**Perineal l.** L. in which the lithotrite and evacuator are introduced into the bladder through a perineal incision.

LITHO'LEIN. A proprietary antiseptic and antiparasitic.

LITHOL'OGY. Lat., *lithologia* (from λίθος, a stone, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *lithologie*. Ger., *Steinsammlung*. The science of calculi or of calculous formations.

LITHOL'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From λίθος, a stone, and λύσις, a loosing. Of Donillet, dissolution of vesical calculi by lithotryptic injections.—**Voltaic l.** The decomposition of a vesical calculus by electrolysis.

LITH'OLYTE. A catheter for injecting solvents for vesical calculi.

LITHOLYT'IC. From λίθος, a stone, and λύειν, to loose. See LITHONTRIPTIC.

LITHOMALA'CIA, f. From λίθος, a stone, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *lithomalacie*. The spontaneous softening of a calculus.

LITHOM'ETER. From λίθος, a stone, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *lithomètre*. An instrument for measuring the size of a calculus.

LITHOMET'RA, f. From λίθος, a stone, and μήτρα, the womb. Ossification or calcification of the uterus.

LITH'OMYL. From λίθος, a stone, and μύλη, a mill. Fr., *lithomyleur*. Of Cattenoz, an instrument for reducing vesical calculi to an impalpable powder.

LITHOM'YLY. Fr., *lithomylie*. The reduction of calculi to powder.

LITHONEPHRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From λίθος, a stone, and νεφρός, a kidney. See NEPHROLITHIASIS (1st def.).

LITHONEPHROT'OMY. From λίθος, a stone, νεφρός, a kidney, and τομή, a cutting. The operation of cutting into the kidney in cases of renal lithiasis.

LITHONLYT'IC, LITHONTHRYP'TIC. See LITHONTRIPTIC.

LITH'ONTRIPSY. Lat., *lithontripsis* (from λίθος, a stone, and τριβειν, to rub). See LITHOTRITY.

LITHONTRIPT'IC. Lat., *lithontripticus*. Fr., *lithontriptique*. Ger., *steinauflösend*. Capable of dissolving vesical calculi; as a n. (Ger., *Steinmittel*), a l. remedy.

LITHONTRIPTOR. See LITHOTRITE.

LITH'ONUM, n. See LITHIUM.

LITHOP'EDION, LITHOP'EDIUM, n. From λίθος, a stone, and παιδίον, a little child. Fr., *lithopédion*. Ger., *Lithopädion, Steinfrucht*. A foetus which has undergone shriveling and calcareous degeneration, usually in the course of ectopic gestation.—**L. intrauterinum.** A l. included in the uterine cavity.

LITH'OPHONE. From λίθος, a stone, and φωνή, a sound. An instrument for ascertaining the presence of a stone in the bladder by the sound made by touching it.

LITHOPH'THISIS, f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From λίθος, a stone, and φθίσις, consumption. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which calcareous concretions have formed.

LITHOPLAT'OMY. From λίθος, a stone, and πλατύς, wide. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder by dilatation of the urethra.

LITH'OPLAXY. From λίθος, a stone, and πλάξις, a stroke. See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOP'RINY. From λίθος, a stone, and πρίειν, to saw. See LITHOPRISY.

LITHOPR'ION, m. -on'os (-is). From λίθος, a stone, and πρίων, a saw. Fr., *lithoprione*. Ger., *Steinzermalmmer*. An instrument to be used in lithoprism.

LITHOP'RISY. From λίθος, a stone, and πρίσις, a sawing. Fr., *lithoprisme*. A proposed operation for sawing through a vesical calculus.

LITH'OSCOPE. From λίθος, a stone, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Lithoskop*. An instrument for ascertaining the presence and dimensions of vesical calculi.

LITHOSPER'MUM, n. From λίθος, a stone, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *grémil*. Ger., *Steinsamen*. Gromwell; a genus of boragineous plants.—**L. arvense.** Fr., *grémil des champs*. Ger., *Ackersteinsamen*. Stoneseed. The seed was formerly employed like that of *L. officinale*; the root bark is used in northern Europe to color butter.—**L. creticum (majus).** L. *officinale*.—**L. nigrum.** L. *arvense*.—**L. officinale.** Fr., *grémil officinal*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Steinsamen*. Common gromwell; the seed was formerly used as a stimulant diuretic in calculous and allied diseases.

LITHOTEC'NON, n. From λίθος, a stone, and τέκνον, a little child. See LITHOP'EDION.

LITHOTERETH'RUM, LITHOTERET'RON, LITHOTHERETH'RON, n. From λίθος, a stone, and τέρετρον, a gimlet. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTHLIB'IA, f. From λίθος, a stone, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *lithothlibie*. Ger., *Lithothlibie*. The

crushing of a vesical calculus between a sound in the bladder and a finger in the rectum or vagina.

LITHOTHRYP'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From λίθος, a stone, and θρύπτειν, to break in pieces. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITH'OTOME. From λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lithotom.* See **CYSTOTOME**.

LITHOTO'MIA, *f.* See **LITHOTOMY**.—**L. douglassiana**. Of J. Douglass, an operation of suprapubic lithotomy proposed in 1720.

LITHOT'OMIST. Fr., *lithotomiste*. Ger., *Blasensteinschneider*. A specialist in lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMUS, *m.* See **CYSTOTOME**.

LITHOT'OMY. Lat., *lithotomia*. Fr., *lithotomie*. Ger., *Blasensteinschnitt*. Cystotomy (*q. v.*) done with a view to the extraction of a vesical calculus.—**Allarton's l.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Bilateral l.** L. by an incision behind the bulb of the urethra, crossing the rhabpe at right angles, involving the membranous urethra, and dividing the prostate bilaterally.—**Buchanan's l.** Median l. by means of a rectangular staff.—**Celsus's l.** See **APPARATUS minor**.—**Central l.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Civiale's l.** L. by a method essentially the same as in Dupuytren's bilateral operation, except that the perineal incision is made in the median line.—**Corradi's l.** The operation of l. with certain instruments invented by Corradi. A catheterlike staff is used, having a deep groove at the curved end, from which a slender knife may be projected backward through the membranous urethra and the perineum, a probe-pointed bistoury to cut down on this knife as a guide, and a hinged forceps to remove the stone.—**Direct vaginal l.** See **Vaginal cystotomy**.—**Dolbeau's l.** A modification of the old operation of median l. consisting in dilating the neck of the bladder and parts external to it in the second step of the operation, and in the third crushing the stone before its removal.—**Dupuytren's l.** The bilateral section of the prostate with the semilunar transverse perineal incision in front of the anus.—**Extravesical l.** The removal of a calculus from a fistula outside of the bladder.—**Fergusson's l.** Lateral l. with the curved staff.—**High l.** **Hypogastric l.** See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—**Italian l.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Key's l.** Lateral l. with the straight staff.—**Lateral l.** See **Lateral cystotomy**.—**Lateral rectoprostatic l.** Rectal l. in which the prostate is incised as in the lateral operation.—**Lithotriptic l.** The removal of calculous *débris* by a perineal section after lithotrity.—**Marian l.** **Median l.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Mediobilateral l.** L. in which an incision is made in the median line of the perineum into the groove of a staff. A double-bladed lithotome *caché* is then introduced into the bladder on the staff, the latter is withdrawn, and the blades of the lithotome are expanded, dividing the prostate on either side.—**Mediolateral l.** L. in which the median perineal incision is prolonged in front of and to the left of the rectum, the latter is detached from the tissues in the wound, and with the finger in the rectum a knife is used to cut into the groove of a staff through the membranous urethra, a probe-pointed knife being subsequently introduced through the incision into the bladder and a lateral incision of the prostate made from within outward.—**Perineal l.** See **Perineal cystotomy**.—**Petersen's suprapubic l.** L. in which the bladder is first injected and a ligature placed around the penis to retain the fluid, and the rectum next distended by a rubber bag filled with water, the bladder being thus made to occupy the suprapubic region.—**Prerectal l.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Pyelol'.** Of Anderson, renal l. in which the stone is removed by incising the pelvis or ureter instead of the renal tissue.—**Quadrilateral l.** A modification of bilateral l. in which four incisions are made into the prostate.—**Rectal l.** See **Rectal cystotomy**.—**Rectoperineal l.** See **Rectal cystotomy**.—**Rectourethral l.** A

rectovesical l. in which the prostate is dilated to allow of the withdrawal of the calculus through the urethral incision.—**Rectovesical l.** See **Rectal cystotomy**.—**Renal l.** See **NEPHROLITHOTOMY**.—**Spontaneous l.** Evacuation of a calculus by ulceration through the bladder and perineum.—**Suprapubic l.** See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—**Urethral l. in the female.** L. in which the urethra and contiguous tissues are divided upward (Brodie), downward (Colot), bilaterally (Liston), or unilaterally on the left side by a probe-pointed knife introduced into the bladder on a grooved director.—**Urethral l. in the male.** Perineal incision of the urethra to remove impacted calculi.—**Vaginal l.** **Vesicovaginal l.** See **Vaginal cystotomy**.

LITHOT'ONY. From λίθος, a stone, and τείνειν, to stretch. Of Marshall Hall, suprapubic puncture of the bladder by a trocar and cannula, the latter being allowed to remain in position until a fistula is established. The fistula is then dilated until the calculus can be removed.

LITHOTRE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From λίθος, a stone, and τρήσις, a boring. Fr., *lithotrésie*. Perforation of a calculus with a drill.

LITH'OTRIPSY. Lat., *lithotripsis* (from λίθος, a stone, and τριβειν, to rub). See **LITHOTRITY**.

LITHOTRIP'TER. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITHOTRIP'TIC. Fr., *lithotriptique* (2d def.). 1. See **LITHOTRIPTIC**. 2. See **LITHOTRITIC**.

LITHOTRIP'TOR, *m.* -*to'ris*. From λίθος, a stone, and τριβειν, to rub. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITH'OTRITITE. Lat., *lithotritor*. Fr., *lithotriteur*. Ger., *Steinbrecher*. An instrument for crushing a stone, especially a vesical calculus.

LITHOTRIT'IA, *f.* See **LITHOTRITY**.

LITHOTRIT'IC. Fr., *lithotritique*. Pertaining to lithotrity.

LITHOTRIT'LAPAXY. From λίθος, a stone, *terere*, to rub, and λαπάσσειν, to empty. Of Keith, lithotrity and removal of the fragments by syringing.

LITHOTRIT'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITHOT'RITURE, **LITHOT'RITY**. Lat., *lithotritia*. Fr., *lithotritie*. Ger., *Steinbrechung*. The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRYP'SIS, *f.* -*ryp'seos* (-*is*). From λίθος, a stone, and τρῖψις, a rubbing. See **LITHOTRITY**.

LITHOTRYP'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). From λίθος, a stone, and τριπτῆρ, a rubber. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITHOTRYPTE'RION, **LITHOTRYPTE'RIUM**, *n.* A small lithotrite.

LITHOTRYP'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See **LITHOTRITITE**.

LITH'OUS. From λίθος, a stone. Pertaining to or consisting of stones or calculous formations.

LITHURE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From λίθος, a stone, and οὐρησις, micturition. Ger., *Steinharnen*. See **LITHURIA**.

LITHU'RIA, *f.* From λίθος, a stone, and οὐρον, urine. Ger., *Griessharnen*. Uric acid lithiasis.

LITHURORRHE'A, *f.* From λίθος, a stone, οὐρον, urine, and ῥοία, a flowing. See **LITHURIA**.

LIT'MATE. A salt of litmic acid.

LIT'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide litmique*. Ger., *Litmussäure*. A compound of litmus, said to be a mixture of azolitmin and spaniolitmin.

LIT'MUS. Lat., *lacmus* [Ger Ph.], *lacca musci*. Fr., *tournesol*. Ger., *Lakmus*. The coloring matter obtained from the species of *Rocella*, *Variolaria*, *Leconora*, and similar lichens. It is used chiefly as a test for acids and alkalies, being colored red by the former and restored to its original color by the latter.—**L. paper**. Ger., *Lakmuspapier*. A test paper for acids (blue l. paper, *charta exploratoria cærulea* [Ger. Ph.]) prepared by staining unsized paper with a strong, clear infusion of l. (1 part of l. to 4 of water). If a test for alkalies is required, the infusion is first reddened by an acid, forming red l. paper.

LITRAM'ETER. Lat., *litrametrum* (from λίτρα, a pound, and μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

LIT'RE. Fr., l. Ger., *Liter*. A measure of capacity equal to 61'027 cubic inches, or 2'113 American pints, or 1'76 English pints.

LITSÆ'A, LITSE'A, f. Fr., *litsé*. A genus of lauraceous plants.—**L. apetal.** *L. citrifolia*.—**L. citrifolia.** A species with cinnamonlike bark, which, mixed with pepper, is applied in Ceylon to foul sores. In Java it is used in hysteria.—**L. cubeba.** A species found in Cochinchina, where a decoction of the fruit is used as a carminative and stomachic.—**L. glauca.** Fr., *laurier glauque*. A Japanese species the bark of which is tonic.—**L. monopetala.** A species found in the East Indies, where the mildly astringent, aromatic, and balsamic bark is used in indigestion, diarrhoea, etc.—**L. zeylanica.** A species found in Ceylon; the bark, called *dawel-coronde* (drum cinnamon; Fr., *cannellier-tambour*), is aromatic, anthelmintic, excitant, and emmenagogue. It is probably the *Cassia cinnamomea myrrhæ* odore of Plukenet.

LIT'TER. From *lectus*, a bed. Fr., *litière*. An appliance for transporting sick and wounded persons for short distances.

LITTOREL'IA, f. A genus of herbaceous perennial aquatic plants.—**L. lacustris.** Fr., *littorelle des marais*. Shore grass; indigenous to Europe. The leaves are astringent and vulnerary.

LIVE'DO, f. -ed'nis. Fr., *lividité*. Ger., *Bleifarbe*. 1. Lividity. 2. Blueness of the skin due to passive or venous congestion, livor cutis.—**L. caloriga.** L. due to the action of cold.—**L. mechanica.** Ger., *mechanische Hautbläueung*. Lividity of the skin due to mechanical obstruction of the circulation.

LIVER. Gr., ἥπαρ. Lat., *hepar, jecur*. Fr., *foie*. Ger., *Leber*. 1. A glandular organ having for its chief functions the secretion of bile and glycogen and to impress upon the blood passing through it certain ill understood changes. 2. A sulphur compound resembling the l. in color.—**Accessory l.** Lat., *hepar accessorium*. Ger., *Nebenleber*. An additional part of the l. which is sometimes found attached to the left extremity of the organ by a fold of peritonæum which contains blood vessels, etc., for it.—**Albuminoid l., Amyloid l.** Ger., *Amyloidleber*. A l. that has undergone amyloid degeneration.—**Atrophic (or atrophied) nutmeg l.** The atrophic form of chronic interstitial hepatitis.—**Bacony l.** An amyloid l.—**Bastard l.** See **SPLEEN**.—**Biliary cirrhotic l.** Of Strümpell, a l. in which there has been atrophy of the hepatic cells in consequence of distention of the bile ducts and the formation of connective tissue to fill the gaps thus left.—**Bronze l.** See *Rusty-brown atrophic l.*—**Cachectic fatty l.** The l. of a person affected with some cachexia, in which fat has accumulated.—**Cardiac l.** A l. in which there is chronic hyperæmia with pulsation, found in some cases of disease of the right heart.—**Cirrhotic fatty l.** Fatty l. with proliferation of the interstitial connective tissue observed in habitual drinkers.—**Cirrhotic l.** See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Colloid l.** Of Bamberger, see *Amyloid l.*—**Drunkard's l.** A cirrhotic l. produced by the protracted use of alcoholic drinks.—**Fatty atrophic l.** An atrophied l. with fatty degeneration of the cells in an atrophied l.—**Fatty hypertrophic l.** A l. in which there is fatty infiltration.—**Fatty l.** Lat., *hepar* (seu *jecur*) *adiposum*. Fr., *foie gras*. Ger., *Fettleber, fettige Entartung der Leber*. An abnormal condition of the l. occurring especially among drunkards and in connection with diseases of the lungs. In addition to the fatty deposits normally found in the cells contiguous to the portal veinlets and at the periphery of the acini, further accumulations are found within the acini, often extending inward as far as the central vein. The

l. cells become degenerated and consequently unable to perform their function. The condition tends to become permanent, thus differing from a physiological infiltration of fat.—**Fatty nutmeg l.** See *Fatty atrophic l.*—**Fibrofatty l.** See *Cirrhotic fatty l.*—**Floating l.** Lat., *hepar migrans* (seu *mobile*). Ger., *Wanderleber*. A l. in which there is abnormal mobility due to relaxation of the hepatic ligament; in the recumbent posture the organ descends toward the inclined side. It is more common among women than men, and is supposed to result from mechanical causes, especially from pressure.—**Gin drinker's l., Gin l.** Fr., *foie des buveurs de gin*. See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Granular l., Granulated l.** A cirrhotic l. in which the contour of the organ is modified and its surface nodulated in consequence of irregular atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue.—**Heart l.** Any one of the secondary affections of the l. which are dependent on heart lesions.—**Hob-nailed l., Hob nail l.** See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Lardaceous l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Left l.** See **SPLEEN**.—**Leucæmic l.** The l. hypertrophied in consequence of leucæmia and showing on section minute grains resembling miliary tubercles in the portal venules.—**Mamillated l.** A granulated l.—**Melanæmic l.** The l. of a person having melanæmia, in which black pigment matter has been deposited in the interior of the blood vessels and in the interstitial connective tissue.—**Movable l.** See *Floating l.*—**Nutmeg l.** Lat., *hepar moschatiforme* (*atrophicum*), *hepar variegatum*. Fr., *foie (noix de) muscade*. Ger., *Muskatnussleber*. A l. in which chronic venous engorgement from heart disease has produced dilatation of the capillaries and a peculiar mottled appearance of the lobules from breaking down and pigmentation of the hepatic cells about the intralobular vein.—**Pigmentary degeneration of the l., Pigment l.** A condition of the l. found post mortem as a result of melanæmia. It consists in the presence of granular matter in the blood of the gland, either free or in the cells, and dependent upon a destruction of the blood corpuscles. It is considered to be due to the influence of malaria.—**Rhachitic l., Rickety l.** The l. in rhachitis, in which there is increase of the portal cellular tissue.—**Rusty-brown atrophic l.** A l. in which the cells enclose numerous brownish-red granules, apparently excreted biliary coloring matter.—**Scrofulous l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Tight lace l.** A l. with an elongated right lobe, capsular thickening, atrophy of the parenchyma, mobility, and furrowing of the surface from pressure of the ribs, caused by the continued employment of tightly laced stays.—**Tuberculated l.** A granulated l.—**Wandering l.** See *Floating l.*—**Waxlike l., Waxy l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Whisk(e)y l.** See **INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS**.

LIVISTO'N(IA), f. A genus of palms.—**L. rotundifolia.** A species found in the Molucca Islands and Cochinchina. Sago is prepared from the pith of the stem.

LIVIT'ULA, f. See **UVULA**.

LI'VOR, m. -o'ris. From *livere*, to be of a blue color. Lividity.—**L. a strangulatione.** See **LIVEDO mechanica**.—**L. cutis.** Lividity of the skin.—**L. emortualis.** A discolored spot on the skin of a corpse, due to incipient putrefaction.—**L. febrilis.** The lividity observed during a febrile chill.—**L. mortis.** See *L. emortualis*.—**L. sanguinis.** See **ECHYMOSIS**.

LIX, m. *Li'cis*. Ashes or lye.

LIX'A, f. Of Kerr, potash.—**L. phosphorosa.** Potassium phosphite.—**L. sulphurosa, Sulphurous l.** Potassium sulphite.

LIXIV'IA, f. From *lix*, ashes, lye. Lye.

LIXIV'IAL. From *lixivia*, lye. Fr., *lixiviel*. Pertaining to a lye; obtained by lixiviation.

LIXIVIA'TION. From *lixivia*, made into lye. Ger., *Auslaugung*. 1. The act or process of washing wood ashes to obtain alkaline salts, or the process or act of making lye. 2. See **PERCOLATION**.

LIXIVIOUS. Lat., *lixiviosus*. See LIXIVIAL.

LIXIV'IUM, n. From *lix*, iye. Ger., *Lauge*. Lye.

LIZAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lizarique*. Of Debus, a substance obtained by heating the coloring matters of madder with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc oxide.

LO'A, f. The larva of *Filaria oculi*.

LOAKED. Filled with material for producing the proper secretion (said of gland cells).

LO'BAR. From *λοβός*, a lobe. Fr., *lobaire*. Ger., *l*. Pertaining to or affecting a lobe as distinguished from a lobule (see *L. PNEUMONIA*).

LO'BATE. Lat., *lobatus* (from *λοβός*, a lobe). Fr., *lobé*. Ger., *gelappt*. 1. Resembling or pertaining to a lobe. 2. Divided into lobes or bearing lobes (Fr., *lobifère*).

LO'BATED. See LOBATE (2d def.).

LOBE. Gr., *λοβός*. Lat., *lobus*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Lappen*. A projecting and somewhat rounded portion of a part or organ; in the brain, either (a) a rounded elevation (e. g., one of the corpora quadrigemina) or (b) a group of cerebellar folia (e. g., the *semilunar l.*), or (c) a group of cerebral gyri more or less distinctly demarcated by deep fissures and corresponding approximately to the cranial bones (e. g., the occipital l.); in botany, a subdivision of an organ, especially a rounded projection from the margin of a leaf, or other flattened organ.—**Amygdaloid l's.** See AMYGDALÆ cerebelli and cf. Amygdaloid TUBERCLE.—**Annular l. of the cerebellum.** Ger., *ringförmiger Lappen*. See OPERCULUM.—**Anonymous l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *hepaticus* (seu *hepatis*) *anonymus*. See Quadrate l. of the liver.—**Anterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris* (seu *lunatus*) *anterior*, *lobus falciformis anterior* (seu *major*), *folium supratumare* (cerebelli). Fr., *l. semilunaire antérieur*. Ger., *vorderer halbmondförmiger Lappen*, *oberer halbmondförmiger Lappen des Kleinen Hirns*. The whole of the quadrate l., except a narrow portion at its posterior part. Cf. *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum*.—**Anterior inferior l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli inferior anterior*. See Biventral l.—**Anterior l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus cerebri anterior* (seu *anticus*). See Frontal l.—**Anterior l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus anterior*. See Quadrate l. of the liver.—**Anterosuperior (or anterior superior) l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli anterior superior*. See Quadrate l. of the cerebellum and cf. *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Appendicular l.** See Floating l.—**Biventral l. (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *cerebelli biventer*. Fr., *l. digastrique*. Ger., *zweibäuchiger Lappen*. A projection on the under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere, between the amygdalæ anteriorly and the slender l. posteriorly.—**Caudate l.** See EMINENTIA caudata and Caudate l. of the liver.—**Caudate l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepatis caudatus*. 1. An elevation of the hepatic tissue which extends between the Spigelian l. and the right l. 2. See Spigelian l.—**Central l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli centralis*. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris*.—**Cuneiform l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *cerebelli cuneiformis*.—**Cuneiform l. of the cerebrum.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri cuneatus*. See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Digastric l. (of the cerebellum).** See Biventral l.—**Duodenal l. of the liver.** See Caudate l.—**Falciform l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) falciformis*. Fr., *l. falciforme*. Ger., *Sichellappen*, *sichelförmiger Lappen*. Of Schwalbe, a l. of the brain, consisting of the fornix, dentate convolution, lamina septi lucidi, and limbic l. See also under *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**Floating l.** A projecting, tongue-like portion of the right l. of the liver which may extend below the crest of the ilium.—**Frontal internal l. of the cerebrum.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**Frontal l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) frontalis*. Fr., *l. (ou lobule) frontal*, *grand l.* Ger., *Stirnappen*. That part of a cerebral

hemisphere lying in front of the central and Sylvian fissures.—**Fusiform l.** Lat., *lobus fusiformis*. See Subcollateral *GYRUS*.—**Hepatic l's.** See *L's of the liver*.—**Hidden l. of the cerebrum.** Fr., *l. couvert*. See INSULA (1st def.).—**Inferior l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli inferior*. Ger., *unterer Lappen des Kleinhirns*. See Biventral l.—**Inferior posterior (or semilunar) l. of the cerebellum.** See *Posterior inferior l. of the cerebellum*.—**Intermediate l.** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) intermedius*. Fr., *l. intermédiaire*. Ger., *Zwischenhirnlappen*. See INSULA (1st def.).—**Interoptic l.** An area in the gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius, said to represent the distinct pair of l's which are seen in the iguana in front of the origin of the trochlear nerve.—**Lateral l's of the prostate.** Lat., *lobi prostatici laterales*, *lobi laterales prostatici*. The portions of the prostate gland situated on each side of the urethra, usually not very well defined from the general mass of the organ.—**Lateral l's of the thy(roid) gland.** Lat., *lobi glandulae thyreoidæ laterales*. Ger., *Seitenlappen der Schilddrüse*. The two main portions of the gland situated one on each side of the trachea and united below by the thyroid isthmus.—**Left l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus sinister*. Ger., *linker Leberlappen*. The left portion of the liver separated from the rest by the longitudinal fissure. It is situated in the epigastric and left hypochondriac regions, sometimes extending as far as the upper border of the spleen. Its upper surface is convex, its lower surface concave and resting upon the front of the stomach. Its posterior border is in relation with the cardiac orifice of the stomach.—**Limbic l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus limbicus*. Fr., *grand l. limbique*. Of Broca, a l. distinguishable from the other convolutions on the mesial surface of the brain, made up of the gyrus fornicatus and the anterior portion of the uncinatus gyrus. Cf. *Falciform l.* and *Limbic l.*—**Lingual l.** Lat., *lobus lingualis*. See Subcalcarine *GYRUS*.—**Linguiform l.** See Floating l.—**L. of an anther.** The anther sac or theca.—**L's of the cerebellum.** See *LOBUS centralis* and *Biventral l.*, etc.—**L's of the cerebrum.** Lat., *lobi cerebrales* (1st def.). Fr., *l's cérébraux* (1st def.), *l's du cerveau* (2d def.). Ger., *Gehirnlappen* (1st def.). 1. The anterior, middle, and posterior l's of the brain. 2. The cerebral hemispheres.—**L. of the corpus callosum.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**L. of the ear.** Lat., *lobus auris*. Fr., *l. (ou lobule) d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohr läppchen*. The lower portion of the auricle (below the incisura intertragica), in which there is no cartilage. The subcutaneous connective tissue is highly developed in this place, its meshes containing globules of fat, but only a few blood vessels and nerves.—**L's of the epididymis.** Lat., *lobi epididymii*. See LOBULI *epididymidis* (under LOBULUS).—**L's of the kidney.** Lat., *lobi reniculi* (seu *renis*). See PYRAMIDS of Malpighi.—**L's of the liver.** Lat., *lobi hepatis* (seu *hepatici*). Fr., *l's du foie*. Ger., *Leberlappen*. The right and left l's. See Quadrate l., Caudate l., and Spigelian l.—**L's of the lung.** Lat., *lobi pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenflügel*. The small divisions comprising a l. of the lungs, each l. containing the terminal ramification of a bronchial tube and of the pulmonary vessels. The l's are separated from each other by connective tissue.—**L's of the mamma.** Lat., *lobi glandulae mammae*. The portions into which the glandular tissues of the mammary gland are divided by fibrous or areolar tissue. They consist of a number of small l's which divide and subdivide into smaller ones, all connected with an excretory duct.—**L's of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *lobi medullæ oblongatæ*. See AMYGDALÆ cerebelli.—**L. of the nose.** Lat., *lobulus nasi*. A rounded eminence at the lower extremity of the dorsum of the nose.—**L's of the pancreas.** The roundish aggregations of the glandular tissue of the pancreas separated from each other by connective tissue.—**L's of the pros-**

tate. The lateral l's and the middle l. of the gland.—**L's of the testicle.** See **LOBULI testis** (under **LOBULUS**).—**Lower posterior l.** See *Posterior inferior l.*—**Median l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus medius*. See *Parietal l.*—**Median l. of the cerebellum.** The mesal division of the cerebellum as distinguished from the lateral portion; the vermis cerebelli.—**Middle l. of the prostate.** Lat., *lobus prostaticus medius* (seu inferior), *lobus medius prostaticus* (seu prostaticus). The portion of the prostate gland in front of the urethra connecting the two lateral l's.—**Middle l. of the thyroid gland.** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) occipitalis*. Fr., *l. occipitale*. Ger., *Occipitalw., Hinterlappen*. The caudal region of either hemiserebrum; on the mesal aspect a definite boundary is the occipital fissure, but otherwise it is continuous with the parietal and the temporal l's.—**Olfactory l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus olfactorius*. Fr., *l. olfactif*. Ger., *Riechlappen, Riechwindung*. A mass of gray matter which arises in each cerebral hemisphere from the front of the anterior perforated space by two roots, and, passing forward in the olfactory sulcus, ends in the olfactory bulb.—**Optic l's.** Lat., *lobi optici*. Fr., *l. optiques, lobules optiques (ou orbitaires)*. Ger., *Schlappen*. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**Orbital l's.** The convolutions lying above the orbit.—**Pancreatic l. of the liver.** See *Caudate l. of the liver*.—**Parietal l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) parietalis*. Fr., *l. pariétal*. Ger., *Parietallappen, Scheitellappen*. The upper and lateral portion of the hemisphere of the cerebrum, between the fissure of Rolando and the external part of the parietooccipital fissure and over the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Parietotemporal l.** See *Temporosphenoïdal l.*—**Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli lunatus posterior, lobus falciformis minor* (seu posterior). Ger., *hinterer halbmondförmiger Lappen (des Kleingehirns)*. The narrow posterior portion of the quadrate l.—**Posterior inferior l. (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *lobus (cerebelli, seu semilunaris) posterior inferior*. Fr., *l. semi-lunaire inférieur, l. postérieur inférieur, lobule inférieur postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer unterer Lappen (des kleinen Hirns)*. The hindmost l. of the lateral hemisphere of the cerebellum.—**Posterior l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) posterior*. Fr., *l. postérieur (du cerveau)*. The portion of the cerebrum posterior to the fissure of Sylvius.—**Posterior l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus posterior*. See *Spigelian LOBE*.—**Posterior semilunar (or superior) l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli posterior superior*. Fr., *l. semilunaire supérieur*. Ger., *hinterer oberer Lappen des Kleinhirns*. The posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.—**Postoptic l's.** Lat., *lobi postoptici*. The posterior corpora quadrigemina. Cf. *True optic l's*.—**Quadrate l. (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *lobus (seu lobulus) cerebelli quadrangularis (seu quadratus)*. Fr., *l. quadrangulaire du cervelet, l. (ou lobule) carré*. Ger., *viereckiger Lappen des Kleinhirns, ungleich vierseitiger Lappen*. A large l. on the upper surface of the cerebellum, situated between the central l. anteriorly and the great horizontal fissure posteriorly. It is divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic l's.—**Quadrate l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepatis quadratus*. An oblong elevation (with its long axis running anteroposteriorly) on the lower surface of the liver in front of the transverse fissure and between the gall bladder and the longitudinal fissure.—**Riedel's l.** See *Floating l.*—**Right l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus dexter*. Ger., *rechter Leberlappen*. The larger of the two main l's of the liver. It is separated from the left l. on the inferior surface of the organ by the umbilical fissure, on the posterior by the fissure for the duc-

tus venosus and in part by the interlobar notch, while elsewhere there is no division. It is subdivided into the caudate and quadrate and Spigelian l's.—**Semilunar l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris*. See *Anterior and Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum*.—**Slender l. (of the cerebellum).** Small l. Lat., *lobus (cerebelli) gracilis (seu subtilis)*. Fr., *l. grêle, l. petit*. Ger., *zarter (oder dünner) Lappen*. A narrow portion of the inferior surface of one of the cerebellar hemispheres, bounded in front by the biventral l. and behind by the posterior inferior l.—**Sphenoïdal l.** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) sphenoidalis*. See *Temporosphenoïdal l.*—**Sphenooccipital l.** Fr., *l. sphéno-occipital*. See *Posterior l.*—**Sphenotemporal l.** See *Temporosphenoïdal l.*—**Spigelian l. (of the liver).** Lat., *lobus Spigelii*. An irregular quadrangular portion of the liver lying behind the fissure for the portal vein and between the fissure for the vena cava and the ductus venosus. See *Quadrate l. of the liver*.—**Square l. of the cerebellum.** See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum*.—**Superior l. of the brain.** Lat., *lobus cerebri superior*. See *Temporosphenoïdal l.*—**Superior l. of the cerebellum.** See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum*.—**Tailed l.** See *EMINENTIA caudata*.—**Temporal l.** See *Temporosphenoïdal l.*—**Temporooccipital l.** Fr., *l. temporo-occipital*. Ger., *Occipitotemporalappen, Schläfenlappen*. The posterior inferior portion of the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere, including the fusiform lobule and the inferior occipitotemporal convolution.—**Temporosphenoïdal l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus (cerebri) temporosphenoïdalis*. Fr., *l. temporo-sphénoïdal*. Ger., *Schläfenlappen*. A pyramidal portion of the brain, limited anteriorly and superiorly by the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius, while posteriorly it runs into the occipital l.—**Thin l.** See *Slender l.*—**Third l. of the prostate.** See *Middle l. of the prostate*.—**True optic l's.** The anterior corpora quadrigemina, so called because they represent the real termination of the optic tracts. Cf. *Postoptic l's*.—**Upper anterior l. of the cerebellum.** See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum*.—**Upper posterior l. of the cerebellum.** See *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum*.—**LOBE/CHOS, LOBE/CHUS, m.** From *λοβός*, a lobe, and *ἦχος*, a sound. See *LOBORRHEXIECHOS*.—**LOBELAC/RIN.** The acid substance of lobelia.—**LOBELIA, f.** From *M. de Lobel*, a botanist and physician to James I of England. Fr., *lobélie* (1st def.), *herbe de lobélie enflée* (2d def.), *lobélie enflée* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Lobelia* (1st def.), *L'kraut* (2d def.), *Lobeliakraut* (2d def.). Syn., *herba lobeliæ* [Ger. Ph. (2d def.)] (*inflata*). 1. A genus of herbaceous plants resembling *Campanula*. 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the dried flowering herb (the leaves and tops) of *L. inflata*. It is a powerful, nauseating emetic and in large doses an acronarcotic poison. L. is used in tetanus, in small repeated doses for producing relaxation of the os uteri, and in pectoral and laryngeal affections, especially spasmodic asthma.—**Acetum lobeliæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Vinegar of l., made by moistening 10 parts of l. in No. 30 powder with 5 of dilute acetic acid, and treating in a percolator with enough more dilute acetic acid to make 100 parts of filtered liquid.—**Extractum lobeliæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de lobélie enflée*. Ger., *flüssiges Lobelienextrakt*. An alcoholic fluid extract of *L. inflata*.—**Herba lobeliæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *L.* (2d def.).—**L. antisiphilitica.** Fr., *lobélie antisiphilitique*. *L. syphilitica*.—**L. cardinalis.** Fr., *lobélie cardinale*. Ger., *scharlachroth'e Lobelie*. Cardinal flower l.; a North American species with acid properties. The root has been used as an anthelmintic and antisiphilitic.—**L. cirsiifolia.** Fr., *lobélie à feuilles de Cirsé*. A poisonous North American species.—**L. decurrens.** An emetic species found in Peru.—**L. delissiana.** A species growing in Mexico, where it is called "vegetable kermes," from the similarity of its action to that of the

antimonials. The tincture of the root is used in nervous and pulmonary affections.—**L. dortmanna**. Ger., *Wasserlobellie*. Water l.; an aquatic species having acrid and narcotic properties.—**L. fulgens**. Mexican cardinal flower; a species having the acrid and narcotic properties of *L. cardinalis*.—**L. inflata**. Fr., *lobélie enflée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aufgeblasene Lobellie*. Indian tobacco. All parts are medicinal, but the root and capsules are said to be most active.—**L. longiflora**. Fr., *lobélie à longues fleurs*. Ger., *langblüthige Lobellie*. A West Indian species the leaves of which are used externally for blistering, and internally, in minute doses, as a drastic purgative and in chronic syphilis.—**L. nicotianæfolia**. A species growing in the Indian Peninsula and Ceylon. The plant, which contains two alkaloids (lobeline and a crystalline solid), is supposed to have the properties of *L. inflata*. The natives use the leaves as an antispasmodic.—**L. splendens**. A species closely resembling *L. cardinalis*.—**L. stricta**. *L. cirsifolia*.—**L. syphilitica**. Fr., *lobélie syphilitique*. Ger., *virginische Lobellie*. Blue l.; a species growing in the United States and Canada. Its root is sudorific, though of little value as an antisyphilitic.—**L. tupa**. Fr., *lobélie tupa*. Mullein-leaved l.; found in Chile and Peru. The root and the stem contain a very caustic juice, which the homœopaths use medicinally. The plant is said to be so nauseating that the odor of the flowers excites vomiting.—**L. urens**. Fr., *lobélie brûlant*. Acrid l., a species found in Europe. The juice is a caustic poison and a violent emetic and purgative.—**L. virginensis**. *L. syphilitica*.—**Tinctura lobeliæ** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de lobélie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *L'tinktur* [Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of l. (2d def.).—**Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea** [Br. Ph.]. An ethereal tincture of l. (2d def.).

LOBELIANIN. A volatile acrid principle found by Pereira in lobelia.

LOBELIC ACID. Fr., *acide lobélique*. A non-volatile acid obtained from *Lobelia inflata*.

LOBELIIN. Of Reinsch (1843), a peculiar substance thought to be the active principle of *Lobelia inflata*, but afterward determined to be an indefinite compound containing traces of lobelianin and lobelic acid.

LOBELIN(E). Lat., *lobelina*. Fr., *lobéline*. An alkaloid found in *Lobelia inflata*.

LOBEN'GULISM. See *LIPOMATOSIS universalis asexualis*.

LOBOPNEUMO'NIA, f. See *Lobar PNEUMONIA*.

LOBORRHEXIE'CHOS, m. From *λοβός*, a pod, *ῥήξ*, a breaking, and *ἦχος*, a sound. A sound like that of the breaking of a pod, made by pressure at the inner canthus of the eye.

LOB'ULAR. Of or pertaining to a lobule or to lobules.

LOBULA'RIA, f. A section of the genus *Alyssum*.—**L. maritima**. A small undershrub growing on the southern coasts of Europe. Its seeds were formerly used in urinary diseases, blennorrhœa, scurvy, etc., and are still used empirically.

LOB'ULATE(D). Lat., *lobulatus*. Ger., *kleinlappig*. Divided into or having lobules.

LOBULA'TION. The state of being lobulate.—**L. of the kidney**. A fissuring of the surface of the kidney and division of it into distinct portions, as in the fœtus.

LOB'ULE. Lat., *lobulus* (from *λοβός*, a lobe). Fr., *l. Ger., Lappchen*. 1. A lobelet or small lobe; in the brain, a convolution. Cf. *ACINUS*. 2. Of Mirbel, a small fleshy body, as in the embryo of wheat and oats, developed on the side opposite to the cotyledon; of some authors, the smaller cotyledon in embryos with cotyledons unequal.—**Cuneate l. (of the cerebrum)**. Lat., *lobulus (cerebri) cuneatus* (seu *cuneus*). Fr., *l. cunéiforme*. See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Fat l's**. Fr., *l's adipeux* (ou *grasseux*). Ger., *Fettgewebslappchen, Fettklümppchen, Fettlappchen, Fettträubchen, Fettzellengruppen*.

Clusters of fat cells, each cluster being somewhat isolated from the others by connective tissue and blood vessels. The l's are connected, forming lobes and sometimes larger masses.—**Frontal l.** See *FRONTAL LOBE*.—**Fusiform l.** Lat., *lobulus fusiformis*. See *Subcollateral GYRUS*.—**Hepatic l's**. Lat., *lobuli hepatici* (seu *hepatis*). Fr., *l's biliaires*. Ger., *Leberlappchen*. Solid masses, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, of the shape of polyedral compressed sphenoids, separated from each other by connective tissue. Each rests by a flattened base upon a branch of the hepatic vein, the sublobular vein, into which a small twig, the intralobular vein, which penetrates the l., empties. In the interior of the l. are the hepatic cells, between which are the bile capillaries, which anastomose freely with each other; branches of the portal vein, which unite with the capillary terminations of the intralobular vein; and a few capillaries from the hepatic artery, which unite with the capillaries of the intralobular hepatic and portal veins. See *LOBES of the liver*.—**Inferior parietal l.** Lat., *lobulus* (seu *gyrus*) *parietalis inferior*. Fr., *l. pariétal inférieur*. Ger., *unteres Scheitellappchen*. A l. of the cerebrum consisting of a series of convolutions lying below the horizontal portion of the intraparietal fissure. It is divided into the supramarginal and angular convolutions, and is connected with the occipital lobe by several annectant gyri.—**Inferior temporal l.** Lat., *lobulus temporalis inferior*. See *Inferior temporal CONVOLUTION*.—**Internal frontal l.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**Internal occipital l.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri occipitalis (internus)*. See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Internal parietal l. (of the brain)**. Lat., *lobulus (cerebri) parietalis internus*. See *Inferior parietal l.*—**Internal (parieto-) occipital l.** See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Lingual l. of the cerebrum**. Lat., *lobulus cerebri lingualis*. Fr., *l. lingual*. See *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—**L. moyen**. See *Temporosphenoïdal LOBE*.—**L. of the corpus striatum**. Lat., *lobulus corporis striati*. Fr., *l. du corps strié*. The extraventricular portion of the striate body.—**L. of the ear**. See *LOBE of the ear*.—**L. of the hippocampus**. See *Uncinate GYRUS*.—**L. of the insula**. See *INSULA* (1st def.).—**L's of the kidney**. Lat., *lobuli renales*. See *PYRAMIDS of Malpighi*.—**L's of the liver**. See *Hepatic l's*.—**L's of the mamma**. Lat., *lobuli* (seu *lobi*) *glandulæ mammaræ*. See *LOBES of the mamma*.—**Oblique l's**. Portions of the cerebellum of mammals corresponding to the amygdalæ cerebelli.—**Occipital l.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri occipitalis (internus)*. See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Orbital l's**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina* (under *CORPUS*).—**Oval l. of the cerebrum**. See *Paracentral GYRUS*.—**Paracentral l.** Lat., *lobulus (cerebri) paracentralis*. See *Paracentral GYRUS* and *Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION*.—**Parietal l's**. Lat., *lobulus parietalis*. Fr., *l. pariétal*. Ger., *Scheitellappchen*. One of the two portions into which the parietal lobe is divided by the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. The upper l. is known as the superior parietal l. (see under *CONVOLUTION*); the lower as the inferior parietal l.—**Parietooccipital l.** See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Posteroparietal l.** Lat., *lobulus posteroparietalis*. See *PRECUNEUS*.—**Pulmonary l's**. Lat., *lobuli pulmonum*. See *LOBES of the lung*.—**Spermatic l's**. See *LOBULI testis* (under *LOBULUS*).—**Sphenoidal l.** See *Temporosphenoïdal LOBE*.—**Superior parietal l.** Lat., *lobulus parietalis superior*. See *Superior parietal CONVOLUTION*.—**Temporal l.** See *Temporosphenoïdal LOBE*.—**Triangular l. (of the cerebrum)**. Fr., *l. triangulaire*. See *CUNEUS* (2d def.).—**Upper parietal l.** See *Superior parietal CONVOLUTION*.

LOBULETTE'. See *ACINUS*.

LOBULIZA'TION. See *LOBULATION*.

LOB'ULOUS. Lat., *lobulus* (from *λοβός*, a lobe). See *LOBULAR*.

LOB'ULUS, m. See **LOBULE**.—**L. auriculæ.** See **LOBE of the ear**.—**L. centralis.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).—**L. centralis vermis superior.** Fr., *lobe médium du cervelet*. A small l. at the anterior part of the superior vermis process situated in the incisura anterior.—**L. cerebelli biventer.** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli centralis.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis.** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli inferior anterior.** See **Biventral LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli medianus.** See **Vermiform PROCESS** (1st def.).—**Lobuli cerebelli spinales.** See **AMYGDALÆ cerebelli**.—**L. cerebelli tener.** Ger., *zarter Lappen (des kleinen Hirns)*. See **Slender LOBE**.—**L. cerebri cuneatus.** See **CUNEUS** (2d def.).—**L. cerebri frontalis inferior.** See **Subfrontal GYRUS**.—**L. cerebri frontalis superior.** See **Superfrontal GYRUS**.—**L. cerebri fusiformis.** See **Subcollateral GYRUS**.—**L. cerebri lingualis.** See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**L. cerebri medialis posterior.** See **Posterior orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**L. cerebri occipitalis (internus).** See **CUNEUS** (2d def.).—**L. cerebri occipitotemporalis medialis.** See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**L. cerebri paracentralis.** See **Paracentral LOBULE**.—**L. cerebri parietalis exterior.** See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. cerebri parietalis inferior (seu internus).** See **Inferior parietal LOBULE**.—**L. cerebri parietalis superior.** See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. cerebri quadratus (seu quadrilateralis).** See **PRÆCUNEUS**.—**L. cerebri supramarginalis.** See **Supramarginal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. corporis striati.** 1. See **INSULA** (1st def.). 2. See **LOBULE of the corpus striatum**.—**L. cuneatus, L. cuneus.** See **CUNEUS** (2d def.).—**Lobuli epididymidis.** The parts into which the epididymis is divided by transverse sæpta from its tunica albuginea.—**L. extremus.** See **GYRUS descendens**.—**L. fissuræ Sylvii.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).—**L. fornicatus.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**L. frontalis inferior.** See **Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. frontalis medius.** See **Middle frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. frontalis superior.** See **Superior frontal GYRUS**.—**L. fusiformis.** See **Subcollateral GYRUS**.—**Lobuli glandulæ mammæ.** See **LOBES of the mamma**.—**Lobuli hepatici (seu hepatis).** See **Hepatic LOBULES**.—**L. hepatis anonymus.** See **Quadrangle LOBE of the liver**.—**L. hepatis caudatus.** See **Caudate LOBE of the liver**.—**L. hepatis quadratus.** See **Quadrangle LOBE of the liver**.—**L. medialis frontoparietalis.** See **GYRUS frontoparietalis medialis**.—**L. lingualis.** See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**Lobuli mammæ.** See **LOBES of the mamma**.—**L. marginalis.** See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. medialis occipitalis.** See **Middle occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**L. medialis posterior.** See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**Lobuli medullares renum.** See **PYRAMIDS of Malpighi**.—**L. monticuli.** See **MONTICULUS cerebelli**.—**L. nasi.** See **LOBE of the nose**.—**L. occipitotemporalis lateralis.** See **Subcollateral GYRUS**.—**L. occipitotemporalis medialis.** See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**L. orbitalis medialis.** See **Middle orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**L. parietalis (cerebri).** See **Parietal LOBE**.—**L. parietalis exterior.** See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. parietalis inferior.** See **Inferior parietal LOBULE**.—**L. parietalis superior.** See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. posteroparietalis.** See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**Lobuli prostatae.** See **LOBES of the prostate**.—**Lobuli pulmonum.** See **LOBES of the lung**.—**L. quadratus, L. quadrilateralis.** 1. See **Quadrangle LOBE of the cerebellum**. 2. See **PRÆCUNEUS**.—**Lobuli renalis.** See **PYRAMIDS of Malpighi**.—**L. rolandicus anterior.** See **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. rolandicus posterior.** See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. Spigelii.** See **Spigelian LOBE**.—**L. supramarginalis.** See **Supramarginal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. temporalis inferior.** See **Inferior temporal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. temporalis medius.** See **Middle temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**L. temporalis supe-**

rior. See **Superior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Lobuli testiculi (seu testis).** Conical lobules, variously estimated at from 250 to 400 in number, which make up the glandular structure of the testicle. Each lobule is contained in one of the intervals between the fibrous cords and vascular processes extending between the mediastinum testis and the tunica albuginea, and consists of from one to three of the tubuli seminiferi.—**L. tuberis.** 1. See **NODULE** (2d def.). 2. See **Supramarginal CONVOLUTION**.

LO'BUS, m. See **LOBE**.—**L. anterior.** See **Frontal LOBE**.—**L. anterior hepatis.** See **Quadrangle LOBE of the liver**.—**L. aromaticus.** *Vanilla planifolia*.—**L. auris.** See **LOBE of the ear**.—**L. biventer (cerebelli).** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. caudatus.** See **Caudate LOBE**.—**L. caudicis.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).—**L. centralis.** 1. See **INSULA** (1st def.). 2. See **Paracentral GYRUS**.—**L. centralis cerebelli.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**Lobi cerebelli anteriores.** The lobes which form the anterior and superior portion of the hemisphere of the cerebellum.—**L. cerebelli anterior superior.** See **Quadrangle LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli biventer.** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli centralis.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis.** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis superior.** Of Aëby, the l. lunatus posterior.—**L. cerebelli gracilis.** See **Slender LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli inferior.** See **Biventral LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli inferior medius.** See **Slender LOBE**.—**L. cerebelli intermedius (seu intertonsillaris).** See **UVULA of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli lunatus anterior.** See **Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli lunatus posterior.** See **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli major.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**L. cerebelli posterior.** See **Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum** and **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli posterior inferior.** See **Posterior inferior LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli posterior superior.** See **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli quadrangularis (seu quadratus, seu quadrilaterus).** See **Quadrangle LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli semilunaris.** See **Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum** and **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli semilunaris inferior.** See **Posterior inferior LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli semilunaris superior.** See **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. cerebelli subtilis.** See **Slender LOBE**.—**Lobi cerebrales.** See **LOBES of the cerebrum** (1st def.).—**L. cerebri anterior (seu anticus).** See **Frontal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri falciiformis.** See **Falciform LOBE**.—**L. cerebri frontalis.** See **Frontal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri inferior.** See **Temporosphenoidal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri intermedius.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).—**L. cerebri medius.** See **Parietal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri occipitalis.** See **Occipital LOBE**.—**L. cerebri olfactorius.** See **Olfactory LOBE**.—**L. cerebri operatus.** See **INSULA** (1st def.).—**L. cerebri parietalis.** See **Parietal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri posterior (seu posticus).** See **Posterior LOBE**.—**L. cerebri quadratus.** See **PRÆCUNEUS**.—**L. cerebri sphenoidalis.** See **Temporosphenoidal LOBE**.—**L. cerebri superior, L. cerebri temporalis, L. cerebri temporosphenoidalis.** See **Temporosphenoidal LOBE**.—**L. corporis callosi.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**L. cuneiformis.** See **CUNEUS** (2d def.).—**L. descendens.** See **Parietal LOBE**.—**L. dexter.** The right lobe of the liver.—**L. echinoides.** Of Clusius, the *Cesalpinia bonducella*.—**Lobi epididymidis.** See **LOBULI epididymidis (under LOBULUS)**.—**L. falciiformis.** See **Falciform LOBE**.—**L. falciiformis anterior (seu major).** See **Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. falciiformis minor (seu posterior).** See **Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum**.—**L. fornicatus.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**L. frontalis.** See **Frontal LOBE**.—**L. fusiformis.** See **Subcollateral GYRUS**.—**Lobi glandulæ mammæ.** See **LOBES of the mamma**.—**Lobi glandulæ thyr(e)oidææ**

laterales. See *Lateral LOBES of the thyreoid gland*.—*L. glandulæ thyr(e)ideæ medius*. See *PYRAMID of the thyreoid gland*.—*L. gracilis*. See *Slender LOBE*.—*Lobi hepatici*. See *LOBES of the liver*.—*L. hepaticus anonymus* (seu *anterior*).—See *Quadrate LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hepaticus caudatus*. See *Caudate LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hepaticus dexter*. See *Right LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hepaticus posterior*. See *Spigelian LOBE*.—*L. hepaticus quadratus*. See *Quadrate LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hepaticus sinister*. See *Left LOBE of the liver*.—*Lobi hepatis*. See *LOBES of the liver*.—*L. hepatis anonymus*. See *Quadrate LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hepatis sinister*. See *Left LOBE of the liver*.—*L. hippocampi*. See *Hippocampal GYRUS*.—*L. inferior*. The lower or inferior lobe of the lung.—*L. inferior biventer*. See *Biventral LOBE*.—*L. inferior posterior*. See *Posterior inferior LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*Lobi inferiores medii*. See *Slender LOBE*.—*L. infundibuli*. See under *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—*L. innominatus*. See *Quadrate LOBE*.—*L. insulæ*, *L. intermedius*. See *INSULA* (1st def.).—*L. intertonsillaris*. See *UVULA of the cerebellum*.—*Lobi laterales glandulæ thyr(e)ideæ*. See *Lateral LOBES of the thyreoid gland*.—*Lobi laterales prostatici*. See *Lateral LOBES of the prostate*.—*L. limbicus*. See *Limbic LOBE*.—*L. lingualis*. See *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—*L. lunatus anterior*. See *Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. lunatus posterior*. See *Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. major*. See *Temporo-occipital LOBE*.—*Lobi mammæ*. See *LOBES of the mamma*.—*L. medius*. See *Parietal LOBE*.—*L. medius prostaticæ* (seu *prostaticus*). See *Middle LOBE of the prostate*.—*Lobi medullæ oblongatæ*. See *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli* (under *AMYGDALA*).—*Lobi medulares renum*. See *PYRAMIDS of Malpighi*.—*L. minor*. The anterior lobe of the cerebrum.—*L. monticuli*. See *MONTICULUS cerebelli*.—*L. occipitalis*. See *Occipital LOBE*.—*L. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory LOBE*.—*L. opertus*. See *INSULA* (1st def.).—*Lobi optici* (seu *orbitales*). See *CORPORA quadrigemina* (under *CORPUS*).—*L. parietalis superior*. See *Superior temporosphenoidal CONVOLUTION*.—*L. posterior*. See *Posterior LOBE*.—*L. posterior inferior*. See *Posterior inferior LOBE*.—*L. posterior superior*. See *Posterior superior LOBE*.—*Lobi postoptici*. See *Postoptic LOBES*.—*L. prosencephalicus*. See *PROSENCEPHALON*.—*L. prostaticæ inferior*. See *Middle LOBE of the prostate*.—*Lobi prostaticæ laterales*. See *Lateral LOBES of the prostate*.—*L. prostaticæ medius*. See *Middle LOBE of the prostate*.—*Lobi pulmonales*. The lobes of the lung.—*L. pulmonis inferior accessorius*. An anomalous lobe of the lower portion of the inferior lobe of the lung.—*L. pyriformis*. 1. See *CUNEUS* (2d def.). 2. See *PYRAMID of the cerebellum*.—*L. quadrangularis*. 1. See *Quadrate LOBE of the cerebellum*. 2. See *PRÆCUNEUS*.—*L. quadratus*. 1. See *Quadrate LOBE of the cerebellum*. 2. See *Quadrate LOBE of the liver*. 3. See *PRÆCUNEUS*.—*Lobi reniculi* (seu *renis*). The separate lobes in the foetal kidney which later form the pyramids of Malpighi.—*L. retractus*. See *INSULA* (1st def.).—*L. semilunaris*. See *Crescentic LOBE*.—*L. semilunaris anterior*. See *Anterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. semilunaris inferior*. See *Posterior inferior LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. sphenoidalis*. See *Temporosphenoidal LOBE*.—*L. Spigeli*. Ger., *Spiegel'sche Lappen der Leber*. See *Spigelian LOBE*.—*L. superior quadrangularis*. See *Quadrate LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. superior semilunaris*. See *Posterior crescentic LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. temporalis*, *L. temporosphenoidalis*. See *Temporosphenoidal LOBE*.—*Lobi testis*. See *LOBULI testis* (under *LOBULUS*).—*L. thyr(e)ideus medius*. See *PYRAMID of the thyreoid gland*.—*L. trapezoides*. See *Quadrate LOBE of the cerebellum*.—*L. tuberi*. See *Angular GYRUS*.—*L. vermis inferior*. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—*L. vermis posterior*. See *VERMIS*

superior posterior.—*L. vermis superior*. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.

LOCALIZATION. Fr., *localisation*. Ger., *Ortsbeschränkung*. 1. The process of determining the situation in which physiological and morbid processes originate; especially the determination of the portions of the central nervous system in which the nerve fibres that preside over particular functions take their origin (see *Cerebral L.*). 2. The process by which a general physiological or morbid action or condition becomes concentrated in one particular locality.—*Cerebrall L.* Fr., *localisation cérébrale*. 1. The art or process of tracing a normal or pathological action to its precise origin in the brain. 2. A cerebral manifestation of a systemic disease.—*Experimental l.* Fr., *localisation expérimentale*. Ger., *versuchende Lokalisierung*. The l. of cerebral functions by means of experiments on animals.—*Morbid l.* See *L.* (2d def.).

LOCH'ADES, *f. pl.* Gr., *λόχαδες*. See *SCLEROTICA*.

LOCHADITIS, *f. -it'idis*. See *SCLEROTITIS*.

LOCH'IA, *n. pl.* Gr., *λόχια* (from *λόχιος*, pertaining to childbirth). Fr., *lochies*. Ger., *Lochien*. The discharges that take place from the parturient canal for a few days after parturition.—*L. alba*. Fr., *lochies blanches* (ou *séropurulentes*, ou *laiteuses*). The creamy, grayish-white or greenish-yellow l. discharged during the second week after labor.—*L. cruenta*. See *L. rubra*.—*L. lactea*, *L. mucosa*. See *L. alba*.—*L. rubra*. Fr., *lochies rouges*. The l. discharged during the first two or three days after labor, while they are yet red from the admixture of blood.—*L. serosa*. Fr., *lochies séreuses*. The condition of the lochial discharge intermediate between the *l. rubra* and the *l. alba*, in which the color is pale red.

LOCH'IAL. Gr., *λόχιος*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *l.* *Kindbettreinigung* betreffend. Pertaining to the lochia.

LOCHIOCH'ESIS, *f.* See *LOCHIOSCHESIS*.

LOCHIOCELIITIS, *f. -it'idis*. See *LOCHOCCELIITIS*.

LOCHIODOCH'UM, *n.* See *LOCHODOCHIUM*.

LOCHIOMET'RA, *f.* From *λόχια* (see *LOCHIA*), and *μήτρα*, the womb. Retention of the lochia in the uterus.

LOCHI'ON, *n.* Gr., *λοχείον* (from *λοχείος*, belonging to childbirth). Of Hippocrates, see *CHILDBED*.

LOCHIOPI'YRA, *f.* From *λόχιος*, pertaining to childbed, and *πύρ*, a fever. Puerperal fever.

LOCHIORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *λόχια*, the lochia, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *lochiorrhagie*. Ger., *Kindbettmutterblutfluss*. A profuse flow of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHE'A, *f.* From *λόχια*, the lochia, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *lochiorrhée*. Ger., *übermässige Kindbettreinigung*. A prolonged discharge of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHO'IC. Lat., *lochiorrhoeicus*. Fr., *lochiorrhéique*. Ger., *Lochiorrhée betreffend*. Pertaining to lochiorrhoea.

LOCHIOSCHESIS, *f. -sche'sos (-os'chesis)*. From *λόχια*, the lochia, and *σχέσις*, a retention. Ger., *Lochienverhaltung*. Retention or suppression of the lochia.

LOCHIOSCHET'IC. Lat., *lochioscheticus*. Ger., *Lochioschesis betreffend*. Pertaining to lochioschesis.

LOCHI'UM, *n.* See *LOCHION*.

LOCHOCACOCOL'PIA, *f.* From *λόχος*, childbirth, *κακός*, bad, and *κόλπος*, the vulva. Ger., *Kindbett-schaamfäule*. Puerperal gangrene or ulceration of the vulva.

LOCHOCCELIITIS, *f. -it'idis*. From *λόχος*, childbirth, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Puerperal endometritis.

LOCHODOCH'ITUM, *n.* From *λόχος*, childbirth, and *δέχεσθαι*, to receive. Ger., *Gebärhaus*. A lying-in hospital.

LOCHOMELE'AGRA, *f.* From *λόχος*, childbirth, *μέλος*, a limb, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Ger., *Gliederschmerz der Kreisenden*. A sudden pain in the limbs in childbirth.

LOCHOMETRI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. From *λόχος*, childbirth, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Ger., *Kindbettgebärmutterentzündung*. Puerperal metritis.

LOCHOMETROPHLEBITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λόχος, childbirth, μήτρα, the womb, and φλέψ, a vein. Ger., *Kindbettuterusvenenentzündung*. Puerperal uterine phlebitis.

LOCHOPHORITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λόχος, childbirth, φόν, an egg, and φoρός, bearing. Ger., *Kindbetteierstocks-entzündung*. Puerperal oophoritis.

LOCHOPERITONITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From λόχος, childbirth, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Ger., *Kindbettbauchfellentzündung*. Puerperal peritonitis.

LOCHOP'YRA, *f.* From λόχος, childbirth, and πῦρ, fire. Of Eisenmann, puerperal fever.

LO'CHOS, *f.* and *n.* Gr., λόχος. Ger., *Kindbetterin* (1st def.), *Kindbett* (2d def.). 1. A pregnant woman. 2. Childbed.

LOCHOTY'PHUS, *m.* From λόχος, childbirth, and τυφός (see TYPHUS). Of Eisenmann, puerperal fever.

LOCK'FINGER, *n.* A peculiar affection of the fingers by which they become fixed in a flexed attitude; said by Agnew to be due to the presence of a small fibroma attached to the synovial fringe of the metacarpophalangeal articulation.

LOCK'ING. The act of fastening as by a lock.—**Head-1, L. of heads**. In twin pregnancy, a form of dystocia in which one child has presented by the breech and the descent of the head is prevented by the head of the second child in the pelvic cavity, causing the chins to be locked together.

LOCK'JAW. See TRISMUS.—**White 1**. A popular term for a chronic form of trismus nascentium (see TRISMOID) described by Coley as beginning with dysentery and being attended with a cold, exsanguinated state of the skin.

LO'CO. 1. See *L. DISEASE*. 2. Of Piso, a maritime plant found in Brazil, said to be remedial in calculus and in syphilitic and other sores, etc.—**L. plants, L. weeds**. Leguminous plants found far west in the United States. *Astragalus mollissimus*, *Oxytropis Lumberti*, and others. They give rise to the "loco disease" in cattle, characterized by emaciation, roughness of the coat, acquired taste for the plant, and derangements of the nervous system (convulsive and maniacal).

LO'COED. Affected with loco disease.

LOCOMO'TOR. See LOCOMOTORY.

LOCOMOTO'RIMUM, *n.* Of Haeckel, the locomotory apparatus (the bones and muscles concerned in locomotion).

LOCOMO'TORY. Fr., *locomoteur*. Ger., *locomotorisch*. Pertaining to locomotion.

LOC'ULAMENT. Lat., *loculamentum*. See LOCULUS.

LOCULAMENTO'SUS. From *loculamentum*, a cell. Having or abounding in small cells.

LOC'ULE. See LOCULUS.

LOC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *locus*, a place. Fr., *loge*. Ger., *Fach*. A compartment (see AREOLA).

LO'CUS, *m.* Gr., τόπος. A place.—**L. cæruleus, L. cinereus, L. ferrugineus**. A depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle at its upper part; so called from its dark-gray color.—**L. luteus**. The true olfactory region of the nose; so called from the yellow granules in the epithelium.—**L. minoris resistentiæ**. The place of least resistance; that part of the body which, from enfeeblement, is least prepared to resist disease.—**L. niger** [cruris [see *crurum*] *cerebri*]. Fr., *corps noirâtre* (ou *noir de Sëmmerring*), *tache noire* (ou *noirâtre*). A tract of gray matter which separates the crusta and tegmentum of the crura cerebri. It extends from the upper border of the pons Varolii to the corpora albicantia, and is traversed by the fibres of the third nerve. In its minute anatomy it consists of numerous pigmented nerve cells of irregular shape.—**L. perforatus anterior** (seu *anticus*). See *Anterior perforated SPACE*.—**L. perforatus posterior** (seu *posticus*). See *Posterior perforated SPACE*.—**L. prædilectionis**. The point of election (see under *ELECTION*).—**L. unionis nervorum opticorum**. See CHIASM.—**L. ruber**. See *Red NUCLEUS*.

LE'MIA, *f.* See LÆMUS.

LÆMIA'TER, *m.* From λοιμός, a plague, and ιατῆρ, a physician. Ger., *Pestarzt*. A physician for pestilential diseases.

LÆM'IC. Gr., λοιμικός (from λοιμός, a plague). Lat., *læmicus*. Fr., *læmique*. Ger., *pestartig*. Pertaining to epidemics.

LÆM'ICON, *n.* From λοιμικός, pestilential. See LÆMOLOGY.

LÆMOCHOLÓ'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From λοιμός, a plague, and χόλος, bile. Ger., *Gallenpest*. An epidemic bilious fever.

LÆMOCO'MIUM, *n.* From λοιμός, a plague, and κομείν, to take care of. See LAZARETTO.

LÆMOG'RAPHY. Lat., *læmographia* (from λοιμός, a plague, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *læmographie*. See LÆMOLOGY.

LÆM'OID. Gr., λοιμῶδης (from λοιμός, a plague, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *læmoides*. Ger., *pestartig*. Pertaining to or associated with contagious diseases.

LÆMOL'OGY. Lat., *læmologia* (from λοιμός, a plague, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *læmologie*. Ger., *Pestlehre*. The science of contagious diseases.

LÆMOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From λοιμός, a plague, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *ansteckende Augenentzündung*. Contagious ophthalmia.

LÆMOP'YRA, *f.* From λοιμός, a plague, and πῦρ, fire. Ger., *Pestfieber*. A contagious fever.

LÆ'MOS, LÆ'MUS, *m.* Gr., λοιμός. A pest or plague.

LOGADECTOMY. Lat., *logadectomie* (from λογάδες, the whites of the eyes, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *logadectomie*. Of S. M. Griffith, excision of a portion of the conjunctiva.

LOG'ADES, *f. pl.* Gr., λογάδες. The whites of the eyes.

LOGADIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. See SCLEROTITIS.

LOG''ADOBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* From λογάς, the white of the eye, βλέννα, mucus, and ρεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Schleimfluss der Augenbindehaut*. Conjunctival blennorrhæa.

LOGANE'TIN. A substance resembling loganin, obtained when loganin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

LOG'ANIN. A crystalline glucoside, C₂₅H₃₄O₁₄, found in strychnos seeds.

LOGODIARRHÆ'A, *f.* See LOGORRHŒA.

LOG'OGRAPH. From λόγος, a word, and γράφειν, to write. Of Barlow, an apparatus for recording spoken words.

LOGOMA'NIA, *f.* From λόγος, a word, and μανία, madness. Fr., *monomanie de loquacité*. Monomania characterized by loquacity.

LOGOMONOMA'NIA, *f.* See LOGOMANIA.

LOGONEURO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From λόγος, speech, and νεύρον, a nerve. Fr., *logonévrose*. Ger., *Logoneurose*. A neurosis affecting the speech.

LOGOP'ATHY. From λόγος, a word, and πάθος, a disease. See DYSLOGIA.

LOGOPLE'GIA, *f.* From λόγος, speech, and πληγή, a stroke. See *Ataxic APHASIA*.

LOGOPLE'GIC. Characterized or accompanied by logoplegia.

LOGORRHÆ'A. From λόγος, a word, and ρεῖν, to flow. Morbid talkativeness.

LOI'MIA, *f.* See LÆMUS.

LOI'MIC. Fr., *loimique*. See LÆMIC, and for other words in *Loim-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Læm-*.

LOIN. A.-S., *lend*. Lat., *lumbus*. In man, the dorsal and posterior lateral portions of the trunk between the pelvis and the last dorsal vertebra.

LOISELEU'RIA, *f.* From *Loiseleur-Deslongchamps*, a French botanist. A genus of ericaceous plants.—**L. procumbens**. The Alpine azalea. The leaves are used as an astringent.

LOKAE'TIN. A substance, $C_{15}H_{16}O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of lokain by acids.

LO'KAIN. A substance of the empirical composition $C_{56}H_{80}O_{34}$, contained in lokao.

LO'LIIN(E). Fr., *l. Ger.*, *Loliin*. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Lolium temulentum*, poisonous, but only about half as strong as temulentum acid.

LO'LIIUM, *n.* Fr., *ivraie*. Ger., *Lolch*. Darnel; a genus of grasses.—**L. album**. Fr., *ivraie blanc*. A variety of *L. temulentum*.—**L. aristatum**. Fr., *ivraie à arêtes*. A variety of *L. perenne*.—**L. compositum**. Fr., *ivraie composé*. A variety of *L. perenne*.—**L. cristatum**. Fr., *ivraie à crêtes*. A variety of *L. perenne*.—**L. perenne**. Fr., *ivraie vivace*. Ger., *ausdauernder Lolch*. Ray darnel; formerly used in diarrhoea and menstrual complaints.—**L. temulentum**. Fr., *ivraie*. Ger., *Tau-mellolech*. Bearded darnel. The seeds, when ground up with other grain and made into bread, have a narcotic effect, producing headache, vertigo, sleepiness, and confusion of mind. Their activity is supposed to reside in the acrid oils which they contain and in a bitter principle probably identical with loliine. This species was used by the ancients as an emmenagogue and in sterility, in leprosy and other skin diseases, and for malignant ulcers.—**L. tenue**. Fr., *ivraie grêle*. A variety of *L. perenne*.

LO'MACIN. A constituent of *Lomatia obliqua*.

LOMA'RIA, *f.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**L. spicant**. Ger., *Milzkraut*. Herringbone fern, deer fern. The herb was formerly employed as a resolvent in amyloid degeneration of the spleen.

LOMA'TIA, *f.* From *λωμάτιον*, a little fringe. Fr., *lomatie*. A genus of proteaceous plants.—**L. obliqua**. A tree abounding in Chile, containing among its constituents lomacin, a neutral principle, and a variety of tannic acid. Its bark is purgative.

LONGHOCAR'PUS, *m.* From *λόγχη*, a spearhead, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A genus of tropical leguminous plants.—**L. rufescens**. The *nicon* of the Indians of Guiana, who use the leaves and young branches as a fish poison.—**L. sericeus**. The *osani* of the natives of the Gaboon country, Africa, who use it as a purgative.

LONGIDUCTOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See **ADDUCTOR longus**.

LONGIPERONE'US, *m.* See **PERONEUS longus**.

LONGISEC'TION. From *longus*, long, and *secare*, to cut. A longitudinal section.

LONGIS'SIMUS. Super. of *longus*, long. Longest, very long; as a *n. m.* (*musculus* understood), the longest muscle of its group.—**L. capitis**. **L. cervicis**. See **TRACHELOMASTOID**.—**L. dorsi**. Fr., *long dorsal*. Ger., *langer (oder längster) Rückenmuskel, oberer Rückgratstrecker*. A muscular mass extending along the middle portion of the vertebral column, closely connected with nearly all the muscles of the back. It is united to the transverse processes of the upper two or three lumbar and lower six or seven dorsal vertebrae, the accessory processes of the upper lumbar vertebrae, the lower eight or nine ribs between the angles and tubercles, and the lumbar fascia, and is continuous above with the transversalis cervicis.—**L. femoris**. See **SARTORIUS**.

LONGITUDINA'LIS. Longitudinal; as a *n. m.* (*musculus* understood), a muscle extending lengthwise of a part or organ.—**L. inferior**. See **LINGUALIS inferior**.—**L. linguae inferior medius**. An anomalous azygous muscle extending backward from the mental spine to be lost in the root of the tongue between the genio-glossi.—**L. superior**. See **LINGUALIS superior**.—**L. vesicæ anterior**. The longitudinal muscular fibres on the anterior surface of the urinary bladder.—**L. vesicæ posterior**. The longitudinal muscular fibres on the posterior surface of the urinary bladder.

LONGU'RIOUS, *m.* From *longus*, long. Lit., a long pole; of Ambroise Paré, a heated piece of iron inside an apparatus applied to parts numbed by cold.

LON'GUS. Long; as a *n. m.* (*musculus* understood), a long muscle.—**L. atlantis**. A muscle, sometimes regarded as a portion of the *l. colli*, arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae and inserted into the anterior tubercle of the atlas.—**L. capitis**. See **RECTUS capitis anticus major**.—**L. colli**. Fr., *long du cou*. Ger., *langer Halsmuskel*. 1. A muscle situated in front of the vertebral column, between the atlas and the third dorsal vertebra. It is divided into three portions: a vertical (*rectus colli*), arising from the bodies of the lower two cervical and upper two or three dorsal and inserted into the bodies of the 2d, 3d, and 4th cervical vertebrae; an inferior oblique (*obliquus colli inferior*), arising from the bodies of the upper dorsal and inserted into the interior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae; and the superior oblique (*l. atlantis*). 2. Of Henle, the inferior oblique and vertical portions of the *l. colli* (1st def.).—**L. colli accessorius**. An anomalous muscle behind the *rectus capitis major* arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical vertebrae and inserted into the base of the transverse process of the atlas.—**L. dorsi**. See **LONGISSIMUS dorsi**.—**L. lumborum**. An anomalous muscle arising from the sides of the bodies of the upper lumbar vertebrae and inserted into similar points on the three lower lumbar vertebrae.

LONI'CERA, *f.* From *Lonicera*, a German botanist. Fr., *chèvrefeuille*. Ger., *Lonicere*. Honeysuckle; an extensive genus of erect or climbing caprifoliaceous shrubs.—**L. alpigena**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille des bois*. Ger., *Alpendoppelbeere*. An Alpine species the fruit of which is said to be emetic and cathartic.—**L. brachypoda**. The short stalked honeysuckle species having diuretic properties and said to be employed by the Chinese and Japanese as an antisypilitic.—**L. cærulea**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille à fruit bleu*. The blue-berried honeysuckle; an Alpine species the fruit of which is said to be emetic and cathartic.—**L. caprifolium (alba)**. Fr., *patte de loup*. Ger., *südliches Geissblatt*. The white Italian honeysuckle. The stem was formerly used as a blood purifier in skin diseases; the leaves were applied to sores, wounds, etc.; their decoction was used as a gargle, and the berries were used as a laxative and diuretic. The flowers are official in the Fr. Cod. as *chèvrefeuille*; they are mucilaginous, and a syrup prepared from them is sometimes employed in catarrh, asthma, and other pectoral complaints.—**L. chinensis**. A species used in China like *L. caprifolium*.—**L. ciliata**. The American fly honeysuckle; the fruit is probably emetic and cathartic.—**L. confusa**. A species found in China and Japan; used like *L. caprifolium*.—**L. etrusca**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille de Toscane*. A species common in southern Europe and Barbary. The fruit is emetic and cathartic.—**L. flexuosa**. 1. *L. chinensis*. 2. *L. brachypoda*.—**L. germanica**. See *L. periclymenum*.—**L. grata**. The American woodbine; the berries are said to be emetic and cathartic.—**L. implexa**. The Minorca honeysuckle; a species with emetic and cathartic fruit.—**L. japonica**. *L. chinensis* and *L. confusa*.—**L. marylandica**. *Spigelia marylandica*.—**L. periclymenum**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille des bois*. Ger., *deutsche Lonicere*. Common honeysuckle. The stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit were formerly used like those of *L. caprifolium*, and the flowers are still sometimes so used.—**L. sempervirens**. The trumpet honeysuckle. The fruit is said to be emetic and cathartic.—**L. tartarica**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille de Tartarie*. Ger., *tartarische Heckenkirsche*. Tartarian honeysuckle; the berries are said to be emetic and cathartic.—**L. xylosteum**. Fr., *chèvrefeuille des buissons*. Ger., *Heckenlonicere*. The common fly honeysuckle; the berries were formerly used in Europe as a diuretic and purgative; in some cases they are said to have caused serious poisoning.

LO' OCH, *n. indecl.* Ar., *la'ok*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* A saccharine preparation having a consistence between that of a syrup and that of an electuary.

LOOP. Ir., *tub*, a bend, a noose. Lat., *ansa*. Fr., *anse*. Ger., *Schlinge*. A fold as of a string or cord.—**Henle's** l. Fr., *anse de Henle*. Ger., *Henle'sche Schleife*. Henle's looped tubule.—**L. tube**. See under **TUBE**.—**Obstetrical** l. See **FILLET** (1st def.).

LOOSE. Goth., *laus*. Fr., *délie, lâche*. Ger., *los*. Unconfined, lax, relaxed; of the intestinal canal, discharging its contents freely; of a cough, attended with free secretion.

LOPHA'DIA, *n. pl.* From *λόφος*, the back of the neck. See **LOPHIA**.

LOPH'IA, *f. Gr.*, *λοφία* (from *λόφος*, the back of the neck). The upper part of the back.

LOPH'IN(E). From *λόφος*, a crest, because obtained in crystalline tufts. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lophin*. A monacid base, $C_{21}H_{15}N_2$.

LOQUE'LA, *f.* From *loqui*, to speak. Speech, language.—**L. abolita**. Ger., *Sprachlosigkeit*. See **APHONIA** (1st def.).—**L. blæsa**. Stammering, stuttering.—**L. impedita**. Inability to speak.

LORAN'THUS, *m.* From *λωρον*, a thong, and *ανθος*, a flower. Fr., *loranthe*. Ger., *Riemenblume*. A genus of tropical and subtropical parasitical shrubs.—**L. americanus**. Fr., *loranthe d'Amérique*. A species the leaves and flowers of which are resolvent and vulnerary.—**L. bicolor**. An East Indian species used in syphilitic diseases.—**L. calyculatus**. A species used as a substitute for the European mistletoe; the decoction of the leaves is resolvent and vulnerary, and the distilled water is used as a cosmetic.—**L. europæus**. Ger., *gemeine Riemenblume*. The common European species. It is parasitic on oak and chestnut trees, and has properties similar to those of *Viscum album*. The wood was formerly official.—**L. falcatus**. The *wotu* of the Canaries; a shrub the bark of which tinges the saliva red, and is sometimes used by the natives of Mysore, in conjunction with chunam, instead of the betel nut.—**L. longiflorus**. A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in oedematous swelling of the feet.—**L. rotundifolius**. Fr., *loranthe à feuilles rondes*. A species found in Brazil, where the leaves, boiled with milk and sugar, are used in pectoral complaints.

LORDO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *λόρδωμα*. See **LORDOSIS**.

LORDOSCOLIO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *λόρδωσις*, a bending supinely, and *σκολίωσις*, crookedness. Lordosis with slight scoliosis.

LORDO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *λόρδωσις* (from *λορδούν*, to bend supinely). Fr., *lordose*. Ger., *Lordose*. An unnatural curvature of the spinal column with the convexity forward; generally an exaggeration of the natural curve of the lumbar region.—**L. valgorum**. Of Sauvages, *genu valgum*.—**Myopathic** l. L. due to myopathy of the abdominal or spinal muscles.—**Osteopathic** l. L. due to disease of the bones.—**Paralytic** l. Fr., *lordose paralytique*. L. due to paralysis of the spinal or abdominal muscles; in the former variety the trunk is thrown backward and the pelvis tilted forward and upward. In the latter form the pelvis is rotated and the l. limited to the lumbar or lumbosacral region.—**Symptomatic** l. Of Reeves, l. due to deformity of the vertebræ or dislocation of the hip, or compensatory to dorsal angular curvature.

LORDOTIC. Fr., *lordosique*. Pertaining to lordosis.

LOR'DOUS. Gr., *λορδός*. Fr., *incurvé*. Ger., *vorwärts gebogen*. Bent so that the spine is convex in front.

LOR'EMITE, **LOR'ENITE**, *n's*. An isomer of loretine, used like that substance.

LORE'TINE. A derivative of quinoline; used as an antiseptic.

LORIP'EDATE. Lat., *loripes* (from *lorum*, a thong, and

pes, the foot). Fr., *loripède*. 1. Limber-footed. 2. Crook-footed, bandy-legged.

LOR'IPES. -ip'edis. 1. (Adj.) see **LORIPEDATE**. 2. (N. m.) see **TALIPES varus**.

LOS'OPHAN. Triiodometacresol; used topically in skin diseases.

LO'TA, *f.* A genus of cod fishes.—**L. vulgaris**. Fr., *lotte*. Ger., *Aalraupe*. A fresh water species. The bladder is used in Russia in the preparation of an inferior quality of ichthyocolia; the liver oil was formerly used for spots on the cornea, for hæmorrhoids, and in preparing an eye salve; the spine was used for convulsions and nervous diseases, and is now used by homœopaths in trituration.

LO'TASE. An enzyme contained in *Lotus arabicus*.

LO'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See **LOTION**.—**L. flava**. See **L. HYDRARGYRI flava** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**L. nigra**. See **L. HYDRARGYRI nigra** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).

LO'TION. Gr., *λοισις* (from *λοιών*, to wash). Lat., *lotio* (from *lavare*, to wash). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Waschung, Waschwasser*. A wash for local application.

LO'TIUM, *n.* See **URINE**.

LOTOFLA'VIN. A yellow coloring matter, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, resulting from the decomposition of lotusin.

LO'TOS, *m.* and *f.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* See **LOTUS**.

LOTU'RA, *f.* See **LOTION**.—**L. carnis**. Of the old writers, the serosanguinolent dejections of dysentery; so called from their resemblance to meat washings.

LOTU'RIDIN(E). Lat., *loturidina*. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*.

LOTU'RIN(E). Lat., *loturina*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*.

LO'TUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *λωτός*. Fr., *lotier* (1st def.). Ger., *Schotenklee* (1st def.). *L.* 1. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants. 2. The genus *Celtis*. 3. A mythic name for the flower of *Nelumbium speciosum*. 4. Of the ancient Egyptians, *Nymphaea l.*; also its tuberous root. 5. An undetermined tree usually identified with *Zizyphus l.*; of Giles Munby, the spiny shrub *Nitraria tridentata*. 6. Of Dioscorides, *Celtis australis*. 7. Of Homer, a fodder plant, probably the *Trifolium melilotus*.—**L. angustifolius**. Fr., *lotier à feuilles étroites*. A variety of *L. corniculatus*.—**L. arabicus**. The Egyptian vetch. When it is crushed with water, the lotusin which it contains is broken up by the hydrolytic action of lotase into hydrocyanic acid, dextrose, and lotoflavin.—**L. arvensis**. Fr., *lotier des champs*. A variety of *L. corniculatus*.—**L. biflorus**. A species found in southern Europe, where the seeds are employed as an emollient poultice in colic and inflammation, and especially in eye diseases and for plasters.—**L. ciliatus**. A variety of *L. corniculatus*.—**L. corniculatus**. Fr., *lotier corniculé*. Ger., *gehörnter Schotenklee*. The bird's foot clover. The herb and flowers were formerly used as a mild vulnerary and as an antispasmodic and calmative.—**L. crassifolius**. Fr., *lotier à feuilles épaisses*. A variety of *L. corniculatus*.—**L. hispidus**. A species common in the middle of France; employed in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.—**L. major**. The greater bird's foot trefoil; a species having properties similar to those of *L. corniculatus*, of which it may be a variety.—**L. villosus**. Fr., *lotier couvert de poils*. A variety of *L. corniculatus*.

LO'TUSIN. A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{31}NO_{16}$, contained in *Lotus arabicus*.

LOUP'ING ILL. Of the veterinarians, a subacute inflammation of the spinal cord with serous and cellular infiltration; the principal symptom is trembling.

LOXARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *λοξός*, oblique, and *arthrosis*, a jointing. Ger., *Loxarthrose*. Distortion of a joint.

LOXARTHRUS, *m.* See **LOXARTHROSIS**.—**L. anisotonicus**. Of Sauvages, l. due to muscular and ligamentous atonicity, such as *pes valgus*, etc.—**L. gib-**

bosus. Of Sauvages, gibbosity of the scapula.—**L. intraarticularis.** Of Sauvages, l. caused by intraarticular deposits of calcareous matter.—**L. perversivus.** Of Sauvages, dislocation of the head of a bone.

LOXAUCHE'NUS. From λοξός, oblique, and αὐχὴν, the neck. Of Lissauer, having an angle formed by the intersection of a line joining theinion and the basion, with the radius fixus from 14° to 26°.

LOX'IC. Lat., *loxicus* (from λοξός, oblique). Pertaining to obliquity or crookedness; oblique.

LOXOCHOR'DUS. From λοξός, oblique, and χορδή, a cord. Of Lissauer, having an angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hornion and the basion, with the radius fixus between 15°5' and 33°.

LOXOCOR'YPHUS. From λοξός, oblique, and κορυφή, the head, the highest point. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma and the lambda with the radius fixus between 17° and 28°5'.

LOXOCYE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From λοξός, oblique, and κύσις, conception. Obliquity of the gravid uterus.

LOXOMETO'PUS. From λοξός, oblique, and μέτωπον, the space between the eyes. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the bregma to the nasal point with the radius fixus between 43° and 47°.

LOXOPHTHAL'MUS, m. From λοξός, oblique, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *loxophthalmie*. Ger., *L.* An old term for strabismus.

LOXOPIS'THIUS. From λοξός, oblique, and ὀπισθος, hinder. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and theinion with the radius fixus between 95° and 104°.

LOXOPISTHOCRA'NIUS. From λοξός, oblique, and ὀπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion with the radius fixus between 119° and 130°.

LOXOPROSO'PUS. From λοξός, oblique, and πρόσωπον, the face. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point, with the radius fixus between 78°5' and 89°5'.

LOXOPTER'YGIN(E). An alkaloid, C₂₆H₃₄N₂O₂, found in red quebracho bark.

LOXOPTERY'GIUM, n. From λοξός, oblique, and πτέρυξ, a wing. A genus of the *Anacardiæ*.—**L. Lorentzii, L. Sagotii.** Red quebracho, yielding a bark that is used as a febrifuge in place of cinchona.

LOXORRH'I'NUS. From λοξός, oblique, and ῥίς, the nose. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the subnasal point, with the radius fixus between 77°5' and 87°5'.

LOX'OS. Gr., λοξός. Sloping; oblique.

LOXOT'IC. Lat., *loxoticus*. See LOXIC.

LOXOTME'SIS, f. -me'seos (-is). See LOXOTOMY.

LOXOT'OMY. From λοξός, oblique, and τομή, a cutting. Lat., *loxotomesis* (from λοξός, oblique, and τμήσις, a cutting off). Amputation by oblique section.

LOX'US. See LOXOS.

LOZAN'G(I)A, f. 1. A rhomb, a lozenge. 2. A tablet.

LOZ'ENGE. Lat., *tabella, trochiscus*. Fr., *tablette, pastille*. Ger., *Pastille, Zeltchen*. Syn.: *troche*. A small, dry, solid, and generally flat mass, consisting chiefly of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage (gum arabic or tragacanth). It is meant to be held in the mouth till dissolved in the saliva.

LUBI'DO, f. -id'inis. See LIBIDO.

LU'BRICANT. Lat., *lubricans*. Ger., *schlupfrig machend*. Making smooth or slippery; as a n., a l. agent.

LUBRI'CITY. Lat., *lubricitas*. Fr., *lubricité*. Ger., *Schlupfrigkeit*. 1. Slipperiness. 2. Lustfulness.

LUCIF'ERIN. Fr., *luciférine*. From *lux*, light, and *ferre*, to bear. A crystalline body, soluble in water, found in the photogenic organs of animals.

LU'CIFORM. From *lux*, light, and *forma*, form. Resembling light, of the nature of light.

LUCIL'IA, f. A genus of flies.—**L. hominivorax.** Fr., *mouche hominivore*. A fly occurring in Mexico and South America, the larvæ of which are found in man, principally in the nasal cavities, perforating sometimes the parts they inhabit.

LU'CILIN(E). A mixture of brown coal oil and lamp petroleum.

LUCI'NA, f. From *lux*, light. The goddess of childbirth.—**L. sine coitu** (seu *concubitu*). See PARTHENOGENESIS.

LUCRABAN SEEDS. Seeds, imported from Siam, where they are known as *lukrabo*, having a hard, woody outer shell, nearly an inch long, to the surface of which the pulp or rind adheres. The powdered, oily nucleus of the seed is used internally and the expressed oil externally in leprosy.

LUCUBRA'TION. Lat., *lucubratio*. 1. Night work. 2. Want of sleep, whether voluntary or from morbid causes.

LUCU'LIA, f. Fr., *luculie*. A genus of rubiaceous shrubs.—**L. gratissima.** The *luculi-swa* of the East Indies, where its bark is employed as a febrifuge.

LUCU'MA, f. and n. Fr., *l.* A genus of American sapotaceous trees.—**L. litoralis.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which has an unpleasant astringent and sweetish taste. It has a reputation as a remedy in chronic diarrhoea.—**L. obovata.** A species found in Peru and Brazil. The decoction and emulsion of the raw seeds are used in the treatment of catarrh of the bladder.—**L. pomifera.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which contains free hydrocyanic acid.—**L. psammophila.** A species having a sweet fruit which is used in the preparation of a confection. The bark is in repute as a tonic.—**L. salicifolia.** A species having an edible fruit which is thought to be soporific. In Mexico the seeds are used in pleurisy. The bark is employed as an antiperiodic.—**L. tarta.** A Brazilian species, from the fruit of which a syrup is made, useful in bronchial catarrh and lung diseases.

LU'CUMIN. A bitter principle extracted from *Lucuma camitito*. It has tonic and febrifuge properties.

LUCUMO'RIAN. Lat., *lucumorianus* (from *lux*, light, and *morari*, to delay). Lasting from day to day or for several days (said of sleep).

LU'DIA, f. Fr., *l. ludier*. A genus of bixaceous shrubs.—**L. heterophylla, L. mauritiana.** Fr., *ludier hétérophylle*. A species which is emetic and is used in the Mascarene Islands like ipecac.

LUDIB'R'IUM, n. Mockery, jest, sport, wantonness.—**Faunorum ludibria.** See INCUBUS (2d def.).

LUDWIG'IA, f. From *Ludwig*, a German scientist. Fr., *ludwigie*. A genus of onagraceous herbs.—**L. alternifolia.** Fr., *l. à feuilles alternes*. The seed box, a species found in shady swamps. The root is used as an emetic.—**L. diffusa.** A species found in the East Indies, where it is used as an anthelmintic and diuretic and in diarrhoea, and the seed for coughs.—**L. macrocarpa.** *L. alternifolia*.—**L. nitida.** *L. palustris*.—**L. palustris.** Water purslain. It has astringent properties.—**L. parviflora.** *L. diffusa*.

LU'ES, f. *Lu'is*. Ger., *Seuche*. 1. A plague, pestilence. 2. See SYPHILIS.—**L. dysenterica.** An epidemic of dysentery.—**L. amboinica, L. celtica.** Syphilis.—**L. confirmata.** Tertiary syphilis.—**L. congenita.** Congenital syphilis.—**L. deifica, L. divina.** See EPILEPSY.—**L. gonorrhoeica.** Pyæmia and rheumatism caused by gonorrhoea.—**L. gutturis epidemica.** Epidemic amygdalitis.—**L. indica.** See FRAMBESIA and MORBUS indicus.—**L. guinaria.** The Oriental plague.—**L. neu-**

rodes convulsiva. Typhus fever.—**L. pestifera.** The plague.—**L. polonica, L. sarmatica.** Plica polonica.—**L. scorbutica.** Scurvy.—**L. secundaria.** Secondary syphilis.—**L. syphilis.** Constitutional syphilis.—**L. syphilodes.** Of Good, the pseudosyphilitic disease of Abernethy. See *Pseudo-syphilis*.—**L. trichomatica.** See *PLICA*.—**L. venerea.** See *SYPHILIS*.

LUFFA, f. From *Ar.*, *luff*, the name for *L. ægyptiaca*. Fr., *luffe*. Ger., *L.*, *Netzsurke*. A genus of cucurbitaceous climbing plants.—**L. abunafa.** An Arabian species with a root having aphrodisiac properties.—**L. acutangula.** Ger., *scharfeckige Gurke*. The strainer vine, the *jhingo* of the Bengalese; indigenous to southern Asia. Its fruits, when ripe, are emetic. The oil of the seeds is used in cutaneous complaints. The root is laxative, and is used especially in dropsy.—**L. ægyptiaca.** Vegetable sponge; found in Egypt and Arabia, the unripe fruits of which are edible.—**L. amara.** Fr., *luffe amère*. Ger., *bittere L.* An East Indian species the fruits of which are violently emetic and cathartic. The infusion of the fresh stalks is diuretic, and, combined with nitrohydrochloric acid, has been used in dropsy following enlargement of the spleen and liver caused by malaria. In India the natives apply the juice of the young roasted fruit to the temples for headache, and use the seeds, either in infusion or substance, as an emetocathartic.—**L. bandaal.** An East Indian species. In northern India it is considered a powerful drastic in dropsical complaints.—**L. cylindrica, L. pentandra, L. drastica.** A species found in Brazil. The fruit is a violent purgative.—**L. echinata.** Bomb., *kukaravala*. An intensely bitter species found in Bombay and used in certain compound decoctions. It has poisonous properties, causing symptoms resembling those of cholera.—**L. olukenetiana, L. amara, L. operculata.** Syn.: *Momordica operculata*. The *koosia* of the South American Indians; used as a drastic cathartic in dropsy, etc. It is perhaps identical with *L. purgans*.—**L. pentandra.** A species with edible fruit. In the Peshawur valley the seeds, mixed with black pepper in warm water, are used as an emetic and cathartic, and the oil of the seeds as an external application in cutaneous eruptions.—**L. purgans.** The *esponjilla* of the Mex. Ph.; a Brazilian species the fruit of which is a violent cathartic.—**L. striata, L. pentandra.**

LU'HEA, f. Fr., *l.* 1. A genus of tiliaceous trees found in Mexico and South America. 2. The genus *Stilbe*.—**L. grandiflora.** Fr., *l. à grandes fleurs*. A Brazilian species the bark of which is used as an astringent.—**L. paniculata.** Fr., *l. paniculé*. A Brazilian species used like *L. grandiflora*.

LUMBA'GO, f. -ba'ginis. From *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *douleur des reins*. Ger., *Lendenweh*. A rheumatic affection of the sheaths of the lumbar muscles on one or both sides, extending often to the ligaments of the sacrum.—**L. ab aneurysmate.** Of Auerburt, *l.* due to aortic aneurysm.—**L. ab arthrocace.** See *L. psoadica* (1st def.).—**L. a nisu.** Of Sauvages, *l.* due to excessive effort, such as excessive venery, heavy burdens, etc.—**L. apostematosa.** See *L. psoadica* (1st def.).—**L. arthritica.** Of Sauvages, *l.* due to gouty deposits on the ligaments and periosteum of the vertebrae.—**L. febrilis.** Transitory *l.* in fever.—**L. hæmorrhoidalis.** Of Juncker, *l.* plethorica.—**L. miliaris.** Of Sauvages, *l.* preceding miliary fever.—**L. partus.** Of Sauvages, *l.* caused by pregnancy.—**L. plethorica.** Of Hoffmann, *l.* caused by suppression of the menses, leucorrhœa, or cessation of bleeding from hæmorrhoids.—**L. psoadica.** 1. *L.* caused by psos abscess. 2. Of Beckwith, *l.* caused by inflammation of the psos muscles.—**L. rheumatica.** Fr., *lumbagie rheumatismale*. Of Sydenham, acute rheumatism of the lumbar muscles.—**L. scorbutica.** Of Sennertus, acute *l.* caused by scurvy.—**L.**

traumatica. *L.* due to traumatism of the lumbar region.

LUMBA' LIS. See *LUMBAR*.

LUM'BAR. Lat., *lumbalis, lumbaris*. Ger., *l.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBA'RIS. See *LUMBAR*; as a n. m. (*musculus* understood), a muscle of the lumbar region.

LUM''BIDORSALIS, m. See *SPINALIS dorsi*.

LUMBIFRA'GIUM, n. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *frangium*, a fracture. Ger., *Lendenbruch*. A lumbar hernia.

LUM'BIPLEX, m. See *Lumbar PLEXUS*.

LUMBIPLEX'AL. Pertaining to the lumbar plexus.

LUM''BOABDOM'INAL. Pertaining to the lumbar and abdominal regions.

LUM''BOABDOMINA'LIS. See *LUMBOABDOMINAL*; as a n. m., a muscle found in the lower animals, analogous to the transversalis abdominis of man.

LUMBOCLOT'OMY. Lumbar colotomy.

LUMBOCOS'TAL. From *lumbus*, a loin, and *côsta*, a rib. Pertaining to the loins and the ribs.

LUMBOCOSTA'LIS. See *LUMBOCOSTAL*; as a n. m., a muscle found in quadrupeds, analogous to the serratus posticus of man.

LUMBODOR'SAL. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *dorsum*, the back. Pertaining to the loins and the back.

LUMBODYN'IA, f. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *δύσιν*, pain. See *LUMBAGO*.

LUM''BOFEMORA'LIS, m. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *femur* (*g. v.*). See *PSOAS magnus*.

LUM''BOILI'ACUS, m. See *PSOAS parvus*.

LUM''BOIN'GUINAL. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *ingen*, the groin. Pertaining to the loins and the groin.

LUM''BOSAC'RAL. Pertaining to the lumbar vertebrae and to the sacrum.

LUM'BRICAL. Lat., *lumbricalis*. Fr., *l.*, *lombrical*. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus.

LUMBRICA'LIS. See *LUMBRICAL*; as a n., a lumbrical muscle.—**Lumbricales manus.** Fr., *lombricaux de la main*. Ger., *wurmformige Muskeln der Hand*. Four small spindle-shaped muscles arising from the radial sides of the tendons of the flexor digitorum manus profundus, and usually from the ulnar sides of the tendons of the fourth and fifth fingers, and inserted by aponeurotic expansions into the radial sides of the tendons of the extensor digitorum communis on the dorsal surfaces of the proximal phalanges.—**Lumbricales pedis.** Fr., *lombricaux du pied*. Ger., *Spulwurmmuskeln des Fusses*. Four small spindle-shaped muscles arising from the tendons of the flexor digitorum pedis longus, terminating in tendons which pass along the inner sides of the four outer toes to be inserted into the tendons of the extensor digitorum pedis on the dorsal aspects of the proximal phalanges.

LUMBRICIFORM. From *lumbricus*, an earthworm, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lombriciforme*. Shaped like an earthworm.

LUM'BRICOID. Lat., *lumbricoides* (from *lumbricus*, an earthworm, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See *LUMBRICIFORM*.

LUMBRIC'US, m. 1. An earthworm. 2. A genus of the *Ascaridae*.—**L. latus.** See *TENIA solium*.—**L. terrestris.** Ger., *Regenwurm*. The earthworm.

LUM'BUS, m. See *LOIN*.

LU'MEN, n. Lu'minis. Ger., *L.* 1. Light; also an opening through which light can penetrate. 2. The cross section of a tube. 3. An old term for the pupil of the eye.—**L. philosophicum.** An old name for the flame of hydrogen.

LU'NACY. From *luna*, the moon. See *INSANITY*.

LU'NAR. Lat., *lunaris* (from *luna*, the moon). Fr., *lunaire*. Ger., *mondbetreffend*. Belonging to, associated with, or shaped like the moon.—**L. caustic.** Silver nitrate.

LUNA'RIA, f. From *lunaris*, pertaining to the moon. Fr., *lunaire*. Ger., *Mondviole*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. 2. See MENSTRUATION.—**L. annua, L. biennis.** Fr., *lunaire annuelle*. Ger., *stumpfrüchtige Mondviole*. Honesty; a species indigenous to southern Europe; used like *L. rediviva*.—**L. græca.** *L. rediviva*.—**L. inodora, L. major.** *L. biennis*.—**L. odorata, L. perennis, L. rediviva.** Fr., *lunaire vivace*. Ger., *stumpfrüchtige Mondviole*. Perennial honesty; found in central and southern Europe. The leaves are considered antiscorbutic, and the seeds were formerly used as a refrigerant, laxative, antiseptic, and antiscorbutic.

LUNA'RIS, LUNA'RIOUS. From *luna*, the moon. 1. Moon-shaped. 2. Containing silver.

LU'NATE. Lat., *lunatus*. Ger., *mondförmig*. Crescentic, moon-shaped.

LU'NATIC. Lat., *lunaticus*. Fr., *lunatique*. An insane person.

LUNATICUS, m. See LUNATIC.—**De lunatico inquirendo.** Concerning the investigation of a case or condition of lunacy; a term applied in law to a writ granted by a court for a commission to investigate an alleged condition of insanity.

LU'NATISM. Lat., *lunatismus*. See Periodic OPTHALMIA.

LUNA'TUM, n. See Cuneiform BONE.

LUNEL'LA, f. From *lunula*, a little moon. Fr., *lunule*. An old term for hypopyon (*q. v.*, 3d and 4th def's).

LUNG. Gr., *πνεύμων*. Lat., *pulmo*. Fr., *poumon*. Ger., *Lunge*. The respiratory organ; the organ which serves for the aeration of the blood in an air-breathing animal. In man the l's, two in number, are situated one in each lateral half of the thorax. (See cut under BRONCHUS.) They are divided into lobes and lobules made up of assemblages of air vesicles, to which the bronchi and bronchioles convey atmospheric air, and from which the same channels carry off carbon dioxide and other waste products of respiration.—**Black l.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Cardiac l.** A proliferation of the connective tissue elements of a l. causing thickening of the alveolar walls with diminution and final obliteration of their cavity produced by the organic lesions in some cases of cardiac disease.—**Coal l., Coal-miner's l., Collier's l.** Anthracosis.—**External l.** A modification of the lining wall of the mantle cavity of land molluscs that subserves the aeration of the venous blood, which flows through it on its way to the heart.—**Fœtal l's.** L's such as are found in the fetus, containing no air; they are relatively small, situated at the back of the thorax, yellowish-pink, granular, and compact, and will not float in water.—**L. capacity.** See BREATHING capacity.—**L. proof.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonalis*.—**L. stone.** Lat., *calculus pulmonaris*. Fr., *calcul pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenstein*. A collection of inspissated and calcified secretion of the smaller bronchi, or (more rarely) of the smallest lobules of the lungs.—**L. test.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum*.

LUNIFEROUS, LU'NIFORM. From *luna*, the moon, and *ferre*, to bear, or *forma*, form. Fr., *lunifère, luniforme*. Having the form of the half-moon, crescent-shaped.

LU'NULA, f. Dim. of *luna*, the moon. Fr., *lunule*. Ger., *Nagelfleck* (1st def.). 1. The light-colored arched or semilunar section of the nail near its root. It is caused by an increased opacity of the substance of the nail, and also by the fact that the skin beneath is not so vascular as it is under the rest of the body of the nail. 2. Onyx.—**L. lacrimalis (ossis maxillæ).** A small ridge of bone which separates the antrum of Highmore from the lacrymal groove.—**L. of Gianuzzi.** See DEMILUNE.—**Lunulæ of the valves of the heart.** Two narrow lunated portions of the flaps of the semilunar and mitral valves which are devoid of the connective tissue or tendinous fibres running from the at-

tached margins of the valves toward the corpora Arantii, and are thus thinner than the rest of the valve.—**L. scapulæ.** See SUPRASCAPULAR NOTCH.

LU'NULAR, LU'NULATE. From *lunula*, a little moon. Fr., *lunulé*. Ger., *halbmondförmig*. Moon-shaped, crescentic.

LU'NULE. See LUNULA.

LU'PANIN(E). A liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{25}N_2O$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_2O$, found in *Lupinus angustifolius*. It produces in animals paralysis of the encephalic centres together with an increase of the reflex excitability of the medulla oblongata.

LU'PERINE. A mixture of gentian, calumba, and quassia; used to create an aversion to spirituous drinks.

LUPET'AZIN(E). A substance analogous to piperazine and used like that substance.

LU'PIA, f. Perhaps from *lupus*, a wolf. Fr., *loupe*. A wen.—**L. cancrrosa.** Cancer originating in atheroma cutis.—**L. junctura.** See SPINA *ventosa*.—**L. scrofulosa.** See SCROFULODERMA *tuberculosis*.

LU'PIFORM. From *lupus*, a wolf, and *forma*, form. Resembling or of the nature of lupus.

LUP'GENIN. A substance, $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$, produced by decomposing lupiin with acids.

LUPIN'IDIN(E). A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, derived from *Lupinus luteus*.

LU'PININ(E). Ger., *Lupinin*. 1. A crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$, obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus*. 2. An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*. 3. An extractiform amorphous substance obtained from *Lupinus albus*. All varieties of l. act as depressing and paralyzing agents on both sensory and motor nerves and centres.—**Amorphous l.** See L. (3d def.).

LUPIN'OSIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *lupinus*, lupine. A disease of cattle, characterized by fever, jaundice, tremors, swelling of the abdomen, great prostration, and usually by a fatal issue; said to be produced by eating various species of *Lupinus*. Ordinary lupines, however, do not produce these symptoms, and hence the disease has been attributed to various *Fungi* (*Uredo*, *Erysiphe*, *Cladosporium*, etc.) found on the plants or, with more probability, to some principle developed in the latter by a fermentative process and identical either with the icterogenous principles extracted by Liebscher and by Kuhn, or with lupinotoxin.

LUPINO'SUS. Resembling lupine, or more particularly its seeds. See PORRIGO *lupinosa* (so called from the resemblance of its cup-shaped crusts to lupine seeds).

LUPINOTOX'IN. From *lupinus*, lupine, and *τοξικόν*, arrow poison. Of Arnold, a resinoid principle obtained from species of lupine producing lupinosis and capable itself of producing the same disease in animals.

LUPI'NUS, m. From *lupus*, a wolf. Fr., *lupin* (2d def.). Ger., *Wolfsbohne* (2d def.), *Feigbohne* (2d def.), *Lupine* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see LUPINOSUS. 2. Lupine; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs.—**L. albus.** Fr., *lupin blanc*. Ger., *weisse Wolfsbohne*. Lupine or white lupine; an annual species, probably of Egyptian or east Mediterranean origin. It contains a poisonous uncrystallizable alkaloid (see LUPININE [2d and 3d def's]), producing paralysis of the nervous trunks and centres with symptoms somewhat analogous to those produced by atropine, but without the delirium of the latter or the spots on the skin indicative of vasomotor paralysis, and with less pronounced mydriasis. The seeds are poisonous in the raw state, but when they are boiled the poisonous property is removed, and they were used as food by the ancients. Bruised and soaked in water, they have been employed internally as diuretic and emmenagogue, and especially as anthelmintic, and externally as an application to wounds, ulcers, and swollen glands, and in various cutaneous com-

plaints. According to some writers, this species is the *θέρμος* of Dioscorides. — *L. angustifolius*. Narrow-leaved lupine, a cornfield weed, the *θέρμος ἀγριος* of the ancients. In its physiological action it resembles *L. albus*, but is weaker. According to Hagen, it contains lupanine. — *L. luteus*. Yellow lupine; a species of Mediterranean origin. In its physiological and toxic action it resembles *L. albus*. — *L. prolifer*. *L. termis*. — *L. sativus*. *L. albus*. — *L. termis*. A species cultivated in Egypt. It is closely allied to and has properties like those of *L. albus*.

LUPIOL'OGY. Lat., *lupiologia* (from *lupia*, a wen, and *λόγος*, understanding). The pathology of malignant ulcers.

LUP'OID. From *lupus*, a wolf, and *είδος*, resemblance. Having the appearance of lupus.

LUPOMA'NIA, *f*. From *lupus*, a wolf, and *μανία*, madness. See **RABIES**.

LUP'OTOME. From *lupus*, a wolf, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Lupotom*. Of F. J. Pick, a scarificator consisting of five blades, the middle one of which is made fast while the others are movable.

LUP'OUS. Lat., *luposus*. Fr., *lupeux*. Ger., *lupös*. Pertaining to lupus.

LUP'ULIN. Lat., *lupulinum* [U. S. Ph.], *lupulina* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *glandulæ lupuli* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *l*. [Fr. Cod.], *lupuline*. Ger., *Hopfenbitter*. A bitter substance, $C_{32}H_{50}O_7$, or $C_{29}H_{46}O_{14}$, found in hop glands. It has a marked narcotic action.

LUPULI'NA, *f*. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see **LUPULIN**. — *Extractum lupulinæ fluidum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *extrait liquide de lupuline*. Ger., *flüssiges Lupulinextrakt*. An alcoholic fluid extract of lupulin. — *Oleo-resina lupulinæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Oleo-resina LUPULINI* (under **LUPULINUM**). — *Tinctura lupulinæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *teinture de lupuline*. Ger., *Lupulintinktur*. Tincture of lupulin.

LUPULIN'IC. Pertaining to or derived from lupulin. — *L. acid*. Fr., *acide lupulinique*. Ger., *Lupulinsäure*. An acid, $C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$, obtained by warming lupulin with dilute sulphuric acid.

LUPULI'NUM, *n*. See **LUPULIN**. — *Extractum lupulini* (*æthereum*), *Oleo-resina lupulini* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *oléorésine de lupuline*. Ger., *ätherisches Lupulinextrakt*. Syn.: *oleoresina lupulinæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *extractum lupulinæ*. Oleoresin of lupulin; made by treating 10 av. oz. of lupulin in a percolator with a sufficient amount of stronger ether to obtain 15 av. oz. or 16 av. oz. of lupulin and stronger ether enough to make 2 pints of oleoresin, distilling and evaporating off the ether.

LUPULIRRHE'TIN. From *lupulus*, the hop, and *ήρτην*. A resinous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, obtained from lupulin.

LUPULITE. Fr., *l*. An old name for lupulin.

LUP'ULUS, *m*. Dim. of *lupus*, the hop plant. 1. The genus *Humulus*. 2. Hops. — *Glandulæ lupuli* [Ger. Ph.]. See **LUPULIN**. — *Infusum lupuli* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de houblon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hopfenaufguss*. Syn.: *infusum humuli* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of hops. — *Tinctura lupuli* [Br. Ph.]. See *Tinctura HUMULI* (under **HUMULUS**).

LUP'US, *m*. Gr., *λύκος*. Fr., *l*, *loup*, *scrofulide tuberculeux*, *dartre rougeante* (ou *ulcéree*), *esthiomène*. Ger., *L*, *Hautwolf*, *fressende* (oder *bösartige*) *Flechte*. A neoplastic, usually tuberculous disease of the skin that begins commonly in early life, pursues a very protracted course, and is attended with destruction of tissues. A cellular new growth, of the nature of granuloma, takes place in the corium and sometimes also in the mucous membrane, as of the mouth, throat, nose, etc., giving rise to macules, papules, tubercles, or nodules of the surface, which tend to undergo degeneration followed by atrophy of the skin with desquamation of the epidermis or by ulceration with formation of cicatrices.

According to its varying clinical features, different varieties of the disease have been described. — **Acneiform** *l*. Fr., *l. acnéique*. See *L. erythematosis sebaceus*. — **Acne** *l*. Syn.: *l. follicularis disseminatus*, *l. miliaris*. An inflammatory papular eruption of doubtful nature occurring in the situations usually affected by acne vulgaris, with which it may be associated. The papules vary in size from that of a pin's head to that of a pea, are conical, of a deep-red color, and persist with little change for long periods without suppuration or ulceration. Occasionally little pits are left behind. — **Cancer** *l*. *l*. associated with epithelioma. — **Cazenave's** *l*. See *L. erythematodes*. — **Chilblain** *l*. *l. erythematosis* resembling prurigo. — **Common** *l*. See *L.* — **Disseminated follicular** *l*. See *L. follicularis disseminatus*. — **Erythematous** *l*. See *L. erythematodes*. — **Fungous** *l*. See *L. exuberans*. — **Impetiginous** *l*. See *L. impetiginosus*. — **L. acneiformis**. See *L. erythematosis sebaceus*. — **L. anatomicus**. Anatomical tubercle. See *VERRUCA necrogenica*. — **L. atrophicus**. Cf. *L. exfoliatus*. — **L. cancer** *l*. See *Cancer l.* — **L. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *l. de la conjonctive*. Ger., *L. der Bindehaut*. A rare form of *l*. usually developing in the ciliary margin of the eyelids, especially of the upper lid, and involving both skin and mucous membrane. — **L. cornutus**. See *L. exuberans*. — **L. devorans**. *l*. attended with severe ulceration. Cf. *L.* (2d def.). — **L. discretus**, *l. disseminatus*. *l*. occurring in the form of more or less isolated papules or nodules. — **L. eczema**. *l. erythematosis* which assumes (particularly at an early stage) the appearance of eczema. — **L. erythematodes**, *l. erythematosis*. Fr., *l. érythémateux*, *scrofulide érythémateuse*, *herpès crétacé*, *dartre rougeante qui détruit en surface*. Erythematous *l*, a superficial inflammatory affection of the skin characterized usually by very slow development and by the production of atrophy or cicatrization without ulceration. The disease commonly occurs in patches of various shapes and extent upon which the surface is red, congested, and scaly, while the centre of each patch tends to become slightly depressed, whitish, and atrophic. In the region of sebaceous glands the scales are of a greasy character, and are provided with little prolongations that dip down into the orifices of the dilated follicles. Where the follicles have undergone atrophy or in situations, as upon the palms, where they are absent, the scales are thin, dry, and adherent. When occurring on the face, it frequently spreads in the form of two large patches, one on each cheek, united by a narrow patch passing over the nose, the whole resembling a butterfly in shape. — **L. erythematosis aggregatus**. Of Kaposi, a variety of *l. erythematosis* in which the disease spreads by aggregation of small efflorescences. — **L. erythematosis circumscriptus**. See *L. erythematosis discoides*. — **L. erythematosis corneus**. *l. erythematosis* in which the sebaceous follicles are not especially involved and the dry scales formed are not greasy in character. — **L. erythematosis discoides**. Of Kaposi, *l. erythematosis circumscriptus*, the common variety of *l. erythematosis*, in which circumscribed disclike patches are formed and spread at the periphery. — **L. erythematosis discretus**. A severe or malignant form of *l. erythematosis*, first described by Kaposi, in which more or less numerous efflorescences, either disseminated over the cutaneous surface or aggregated in patches, occur about the head, hands, and feet, sometimes also upon the limbs and trunk. The eruption, which may be more or less acute in its development, is attended with fever and with pains in the head, bones, and joints. Sometimes in the face the eruption assumes an erysipelatos character (see *ERYSIPELAS perstans facii*). — **L. erythematosis disseminatus**. *l. erythematosis* occurring in small disseminated spots. — **L. erythematosis sebaceus**. Fr., *l. acnéique*. A variety of *l. erythematosis* especially involving the sebaceous

follicles and attended at first with hypersecretion.—**L. erythematous tel(e)angeiectodes**. A variety of *L. erythematous* usually observed on the face and beginning with persistent circumscribed redness due to dilated blood vessels.—**L. essentialis**. Of Auspitz, see *L. and L. erythematodes*.—**L. exedens**. *L.* attended with ulceration. Cf. *L.*—**L. exfoliatus**. A form of *L.* in which the disease, without ulceration, produces an atrophic condition of the skin accompanied with desquamation of the cuticle in the form of white, shiny, loosely adherent scales.—**L. exuberans**. *L.* characterized by papillary, sometimes horny, excrescences, occurring especially in connection with *L. exulcerans*.—**L. exulcerans**. *L.* attended with ulceration. Cf. *L.* (2d def.).—**L. follicularis disseminatus**. *L. erythematous disseminatus* occurring in small disseminated spots affecting especially the sites of hair or sebaceous follicles. Cf. *Acne l.*—**L. frambesiformis**, **L. frambesoides**. See *L. exuberans*.—**L. hæmorrhagicus**. A form of *L. erythematous disseminatus* in which hæmorrhagic flat blebs or vesicles are formed, sometimes resembling a herpes iris, which afterward dry up and form crusts underneath which, or after they have fallen off, the characteristic lesions of *L. erythematous* appear.—**L. hypertrophicus**. Of Cazenave, see *L. exuberans* and *L. tumidus*.—**L. idiopathicus**. See *L.*—**L. impetiginosus**. Fr., *l. impétigineux*. A variety of *L. erythematous disseminatus* in which the early lesions of the disease are covered with crusts instead of scales, in some cases resembling an impetiginous eczema.—**L. lymphaticus**. See *LYMPHANGEIOMA circumscriptum*.—**L. maculosus**. Fr., *l. maculeux*. A variety of *L.* in which the lupous deposits appear on the surface in the form of small disseminated or clustered brownish or yellowish-red spots or patches which are not elevated above the surrounding skin.—**L. miliaris**. See *Acne l.*—**L. mutilans**. *L. exedens* producing mutilation or disfigurement through destruction or contraction of tissue.—**L. nodosus**. See *L. tuberosus*.—**L. non exedens**. *L.* not attended with ulceration.—**L. non exedens serpiginosus**. See *L. exfoliatus*.—**L. of the vulva**. *L. vulgaris* affecting the vulva and usually marked by both hypertrophy and ulceration.—**L. papillaris**, **L. papillomatous**. Fr., *l. papillomateux*. See *L. exuberans*.—**L. perforans**. Fr., *l. perforant*. Syn.: *l. terebrans*. *L. vulgaris* causing ulceration with perforation either through the skin into a mucous cavity or from one mucous cavity to another.—**L. phagedænicus**. Fr., *l. phagédénique*. *L. exulcerans* associated with phagedæna.—**L. prominens**. See *L. tuberosus*.—**L. rodens**. See *L. exulcerans*.—**L. scleroticus**. See *L. tumidus*.—**L. scrofulosus**. Fr., *l. scrofuloux*. See *SCROFULODERMA tuberculosum*.—**L. sebaceous**. Of Startin, a variety of *L. erythematous* in which the skin of the affected patch becomes simply rough, with the openings of the follicles prominent and usually occupied by little plugs of sebum. A group of small comedones, with the intervening epidermis rough and shriveled, gradually approaches a cicatricial condition, and a scar, more or less obvious, is always left.—**L. seborrhagicus**. Of Volkmann, see *L. erythematous*.—**L. serpiginosus**. Fr., *l. serpigneux*. A variety of *L.* (commonly *L. exulcerans*) in which the deposits appear aggregated together in the form of a curved or gyrate line, the disease gradually advancing on one side while healing on the other.—**L. simplex**. See *L.*—**L. solitarius**. *L. vulgaris* limited to a single patch.—**L. superficialis**. See *L. erythematous*.—**L. syphiliticus**. See *Ulcerating tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**L. terebrans**. See *L. perforans*.—**L. tuberculosus**. See *L.*—**L. tuberosus**. Fr., *l. tuberculeux*. *L.* characterized by tuberos elevations of the surface. See *L.*—**L. tumidus**. Of Fuchs, *L.* attended with circumscribed œdematous infiltration, together with hyperplasia of the connective tissue, pro-

ducing smooth or nodular tumefactions of the surface more or less doughy to the touch.—**L. ulcerosus**. See *L. exulcerans*.—**L. varicosus**. See *NÆVUS*.—**L. vegetans**, **L. verrucosus**. See *L. exuberans*.—**L. vorax**. *L. exulcerans*.—**L. vulgaris**. See *L.*—**Necrogenic** *L.* See *L. anatomicus*.—**Non-ulcerative** *L.* *L. non-exedens*. Cf. *L. exfoliatus*.—**Psoriasis** *L.* Of Hutchinson, a variety of *L.* in which the lesions resemble those of psoriasis in scalliness and symmetrical distribution, but leave scars.—**Rupia** *L.* *L. exulcerans* in which thick crusts are formed.—**Sycosis** *L.* Of Milton, *L. erythematous sebaceous* affecting the region of the hand and resembling sycosis.—**Ulcerative** *L.* See *L. exulcerans*.—**Willan's** *L.* Lat., *l. Willani*. See *L.*

LURIDITY. From *luridus*, pale yellow. Fr., *luridité*. Of Rochoux, a pale-yellow color of the skin, not so deep as that of jaundice, occurring in certain cachexiæ or in atrophied regions of paralyzed limbs.

LUSCIOUSITY, LUSCITY. Lat., *lusciositas* (from *lusciosus*, purblind), *luscitas*, *luscities*. Fr., *lusciosité*. Old terms for strabismus, also for myopia.

LU'SIS, *f.* *Lu'seos (-is)*. Gr., *λοῦσις*. A washing.

LUSTRAL. An absorbent material made from flax; used as a surgical dressing.

LUSTRAMENTUM, *n.* From *lustrare*, to purify. A purgative.

LU'SUS, *m.* *Lu'sus*. From *ludere*, to play. A play, a game, jest.—**L. naturæ**. Ger., *Naturspiel*. An object or form showing marked deviation from the ordinary course of nature; a freak of Nature.

LUTE. From *lutum*, mud. Fr., *lut*. Ger., *Kitt*. A composition used for sealing vessels air-tight.

LUTEIC ACID. Fr., *acide lutéique*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{12}$, obtained from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

LU'TEIN. From *luteus*, golden yellow. Fr., *lutéine*. Ger., *L.* Of Thudichum, the coloring matter of the yolk of eggs and of the corpus luteum. Städeler and Holm regard it as identical with hæmatoidin; Thudichum identifies it with the coloring matter of various plants; and it is also thought to be the same thing as the coloring matter of butter and of the fat of man and the higher animals.

LUTEOGALLIC ACID. Fr., *acide lutéogallique*. Ger., *Luteogallussäure*. The yellow coloring matter of the nut gall, an amorphous powder.

LU'TIDIN(E). Ger., *Lutidin*. A liquid, C_7H_9N , obtained among the products of the distillation of tar. It has an acrid odor, and mixes in all proportions with water.

LUTREXANTHE'MA, *n.* *-them'atos (-is)*. From *λουτρόν*, a bath, and *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence. An exanthem produced by bathing.

LU'TRON, LU'TRUM, *n.* Gr., *λουτρόν*. 1. A bath. 2. Of the old writers, an eyewash.

LUXA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. From *luxare*, to dislocate. See *DISLOCATION*.—**L. bulbi**. Fr., *luxation de l'œil*. Ger., *Versenkung des Augapfels*. The extreme degree of exophthalmia, in which the eyeball is entirely outside the cavity of the orbit. It is in all cases the result of traumatic violence.—**L. completa**. See *Complete DISLOCATION*.—**L. erecta**. An axillary dislocation of the humerus.—**L. iliaca**. An iliac dislocation of the femur.—**L. iliopectinea**. An iliopectineal dislocation of the femur.—**L. iliopubica**. An iliopubic dislocation of the femur.—**L. imperfecta**. See *SUBLUXATION*.—**L. incompleta**. See *Partial DISLOCATION*.—**L. infra-acromialis claviculæ**. A dislocation of the clavicle below the acromion.—**L. infracotyloidea**. Fr., *luxation sous-cotyloïdienne*. A dislocation of the head of the femur downward.—**L. infraclavicularis scapulæ**. See *L. supraacromialis claviculæ*.—**L. infraglenoidalis**. A subglenoid dislocation of the humerus.—**L. infrapubica**. An infrapubic dislocation of the femur.—**L. infraspinata humeri**. A subspinal dislocation of the

humerus.—**L. intrapelvica**. Of Scriba, an iliopectineal dislocation of the femur in which the head of the bone is held by the os pubis.—**L. ischiadica**. An ischiadic dislocation of the femur.—**L. lenta**, **L. lentis**. Fr., *luxation du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsenluxation*, *Linsenverrenkung*. A dislocation of the lens from the fossa patellaris, so that it comes to occupy an abnormal position. When the result of an anomalous development, it is called ectopia lentis. It is usually due to loosening or rupture of the zonule of Zinn. It may be partial or complete, and may be forward into the anterior chamber or backward into the vitreous.—**L. obturatoria**. An obturator dislocation of the femur.—**L. perinæalis**. A dislocation of the femur into the perinæum.—**L. præglenoidalis**. Subglenoid dislocation of the humerus.—**L. præsternalis**. A forward dislocation of the sternal end of the clavicle.—**L. retrocotyloidea**. Of Pitha, a division of femoral dislocations, including iliac and ischiadic luxations.—**L. retroglenoidalis**. A dislocation of the head of the humerus behind the glenoid cavity.—**L. retrosternalis**. A dislocation of the sternal end of the clavicle behind the manubrium sterni.—**L. subacromialis**. A subacromial dislocation of the humerus.—**L. subclavicularis humeri**. A subclavicular dislocation of the humerus.—**L. subcoracoidea**. A subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus.—**L. supraacromialis claviculæ**. A dislocation of the clavicle above the acromion process.—**L. supraclavicularis scapulæ**. See *L. infraacromialis claviculæ*.—**L. supracoracoidea**. A supracoracoid dislocation of the humerus.—**L. supracotyloidea**. A subspinous dislocation of the femur.—**L. suprapubica**. Suprapubic dislocation of the femur.—**L. suprasternalis**. A suprasternal dislocation of the clavicle.—**L. verticalis femoris**. Of Pitha, a division of femoral dislocations, including supracotyloid and infraotyloid luxation.

LUXA'TION. Lat., *luxatio*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* See DISLOCATION.

LUXATU'RA, *f.* From *luxare*, to dislocate. See DISLOCATION.

LUZ. A rabbinical name for the "resurrection bone," a bone held to be indestructible and to serve as the germ of the resurrection of the body; supposed to have been the sacrum.

LU'ZA. See *Luz*.

LU'ZULA, *f.* Fr., *luzule*. Ger., *Hainsimse*. The wood rush; a genus of juncaceous herbs.—**L. campestris**. The field rush. The root is sometimes used in combination with that of *L. pilosa*.—**L. pilosa**. Ger., *haarige Hainsimse*. Hairy wood rush. The root has been used in calculus affections.—**L. vernalis**. *L. pilosa*.

LYCAC'ONIN(E). A substance, having probably the composition $C_{33}H_{56}N_4O_8$, obtained by decomposing lycacotine with boiling water.

LYCACON'TIN(E). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lykakonitin*. An alkaloid of the probable composition $C_{27}H_{34}N_2O_6 + H_2O$, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. It is an energetic poison, resembling curare in its action, and is unsuitable for therapeutic purposes.

LYCAN'CHE, **LYCAN'CHIS**, *f.* -*an'ches*, -*an'chis*. From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *ἀγχείν*, to strangle. See CYNANCHE and RABIES.

LYCANTHROP'IC. Lat., *lycanthropicus*. Pertaining to lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPY. Gr., *λυκανθρωπία* (from *λύκος*, a wolf, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man). Lat., *lycanthropia*. Ger., *Lykanthropie*. A form of melancholia or mania in which the patient is inclined to go about at night howling like a wolf, or in which he imagines himself to be a wolf.

LY'CETOL. Dimethylpiperazine tartrate; used in the uric acid diathesis.

LYCH'NIS, *f.* *Lychnidos* (-is). Gr., *λυχνίς*. Fr., *l.*, *lychnide*. Ger., *Lichtnelke*, *L.* The campion; a genus

of caryophyllaceous herbs.—**L. chalcædonica**. Fr., *croix de Jérusalem*. Ger., *orientalische Lichtnelke*. The scarlet l.; indigenous to central and northern Asia. The root has properties like soaproot, and in Siberia the whole plant is used as a substitute for soap.—**L. clavata**. *L. cæli rosa*.—**L. cæli rosa**. The rose of heaven. The entire plant is astringent, and is used as a vulnerary, especially the root. The seeds are purgative.—**L. flos cuculi**. Fr., *fleur de coucou*. The crow flower; a native of Europe. It has been used as a remedy for the bites of poisonous animals.—**L. flos Jovis**. An Alpine species having the same properties as those of *L. cæli rosa*.—**L. fulgida**. *L. chalcædonica*.—**L. githago**. Gr., *λυχνίς ἄγρια* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *couronne des blés*. Ger., *zottiger Feldkümmel*. A species the root and herb of which, especially the seed, were formerly used in hæmorrhage, rashes, ulcers, etc., and as diuretics, anthelmintics, and cholagogues.—**L. pratensis**. *L. vespertina*.—**L. segetum major**. *L. githago*.—**L. umbellifera**. *L. flos Jovis*.—**L. vespertina**. Fr., *robinet*. Ger., *Abendlichtnelke*. The white campion, a European species. The root is sometimes found mixed with soaproot.—**Meadow l.** *L. flos cuculi*.

LY'CIN(E). Lat., *lycina*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lycin*. An alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from *Lycium barbarum*, identical with betaine from *Beta vulgaris*.

LY'CIIUM, *n.* Gr., *λύκιον*. Fr., *lycion* (1st def.), *lyciet* (2d def.). Ger., *Bocksdoorn* (2d def.), *Buchsdorn* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a medicine used especially in eye diseases; according to Royle, an extract from the wood or roots of *Berberis l.* and other species of *Berberis*. 2. A genus of solanaceous shrubs; boxthorn, prickly box, matrimony vine.—**L. afrum**. Gr., *ράμιος λευκοτέρα* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *lyciet d'Afrique*. Ger., *afrikanischer Bocksdoorn*. The African tea tree; the leaves were used by the ancient Greeks in rosaceous inflammations and herpetic eruptions.—**L. barbarum**. Fr., *lyciet barbare*. Ger., *Hexenzwirn*. 1. The Barbary boxthorn; a shrub indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. Its leaves resemble those of the Chinese tea plant and have been recommended as a substitute for tea. 2. *L. chinense*.—**L. chinense**. Ger., *chinesischer Bocksdoorn*. The Chinese boxthorn; the berries and leaves are used in infusion by the Chinese and Japanese. The leaves and stem contain lycine.—**L. europæum**. Fr., *lyciet d'Europe*. Ger., *europäischer Bocksdoorn*. The European box thorn. The young shoots are laxative and diuretic.—**L. indicum**. 1. Indian l.; of Dioscorides, *Berberis l.* or the extract of its roots, etc. See *L.* (1st def.). 2. *Serissa fatida*.—**L. obtusum**. *L. umbrosum*.—**L. ovatum**. *L. chinense*.—**L. salicifolium**. *L. europæum*.—**L. umbrosum**. Fr., *lyciet ombragé*. A species found in Colombia, where the leaves are used in erysipelas.—**L. vulgare**. *L. barbarum*.

LYCOCTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide lycoctonique*. A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_7$, or $C_{13}H_{18}N_2O_7$, formed by the decomposition of lycacotine and mycoctonine.

LYCOC'TONIN(E). Ger., *Lykoktonin*. A substance, $(C_{27}H_{17}N_2O_7)_2 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the decomposition of lycacotine with caustic soda.

LYCOCTONIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Lykoktoninsäure*. See LYCOCTONIC ACID.

LYCOMA'NIA, *f.* From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *μανία*, madness. See LYCANTHROPY.

LYCOPER'DON, *n.* From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πέρεσθαι*, to break wind. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Flockenstreulung*. A genus of gasteromycetous Fungi.—**L. areolatum**. *L. bovista* (1st def.).—**L. arrhizon**. *L. giganteum*.—**L. auranteum**. Fr., *l. orangé*. A poisonous fungus found in Europe; probably *Scleroderma aurantium*.—**L. bovista**. Fr., *l. ciselé* (1st def.). Ger., *gemeiner Flockenstreulung* (1st def.). 1. Puffball; a species smaller than *L. giganteum*, growing usually in pastures in Europe and North America. While young it is eaten, sliced and fried in

butter. The dry mass of threads and spores was formerly used as a styptic and is still sometimes so used. The fumes have been used instead of chloroform, though it is said that the anæsthetic effects are due to the carbonic oxide gas generated during combustion, and not to any narcotic principle in the fungus. A tincture of this species has been employed in nervous diseases. 2. *L. giganteum*.—*L. cælatum*. 1. See *L. bovista* (1st def.). 2. The collapsing puffball; a species not edible, common in pastures in the United States.—*L. cervinum*. *ELAPHOMYCES officinalis*.—*L. circumcissum*. *L. ciselé* (Fr.). *L. bovista* (1st def.).—*L. coronatum*. Fr., *l. couronné*. Ger., *vierspaltiger Hüllenstreuung*. A species the powder of which is employed in the West Indies as a styptic.—*L. fornicatum*. *L. coronatum*.—*L. furfuraceum*. An edible species growing in dry places; sometimes used medicinally in place of *L. bovista* (1st def.).—*L. gemmatum*. *L. bovista* (1st def.).—*L. giganteum*. Fr., *l. gigantesque*. The giant puffball; a species which resembles *L. bovista* (1st def.), and, like it, has been used as a styptic, anodyne, and anæsthetic.—*L. horrendum*. A species found in southern Russia which has the property of benumbing bees.—*L. kakavu*. A species found in the East Indies, used as a carminative.—*L. papillatum*. *L. bovista* (1st def.).—*L. plumbeum*. *L. furfuraceum*.—*L. polymorphum*. *L. proteus*. *G. giganteum*.—*L. quadrifidum*. *L. coronatum*. **LYCOPER'SICON, LYCOPER'SICUM**, *n.* From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *περσικός*, a peach. Fr., *lycopersicon*. Ger., *Liebesapfel*. A genus of herbs of the *Solanææ*.—*L. æthiopicum*. *Solanum æthiopicum*.—*L. dulcamara*. *Solanum dulcamara*.—*L. esculentum*. Ger., *essbarer Liebesapfel*. The tomato.—*L. Galeni*. See *L. cerasiforme*.—*L. pomum amoris*. The tomato (fruit or plant).—*L. pyriforme*. A pear-shaped variety of *L. esculentum*; by some botanists regarded as a distinct species.—*L. tuberosum*. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

LYC'OPIN. An amorphous odorless substance, of bitter taste, found in the leaves of *Lycopus europæus*.

LYCOP'ODIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_3$, extracted from *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Lycopodium complanatum*.

LYCOPO'DIUM, *n.* From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *lycopode* [Fr. Cod.] (1st and 2d def's), *piéd de loup* (2d def.), *microspores de lycopode* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Bärlapp* (1st def.), *Bärlappsamen* (2d def.). 1. Club moss, the principal genus of the *Lycopodiaceæ*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the sporules of *L. clavatum*; also of the U. S. Ph., the sporules of other varieties. *L.* is a fine light-yellow powder, odorless, tasteless, very mobile, floating on cold water or chloroform without being wet by it, and burning in a flame with a slight explosion, but without smoke. *L.* is now used medicinally only as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, and in pharmacy for preventing the adhesion of pills to each other.—*L. alopecuroides*. A variety of *L. inundatum*.—*L. alpinum*. Fr., *lycopode des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpen-Bärlapp*. The Alpine club moss, found in the mountains of northern and central Europe and northern Asia. The sporules are used like *l.* (2d def.).—*L. annotinum*. Fr., *l. à feuilles de genévrier*. Ger., *sprossender Bärlapp*. The interrupted club moss; found in mountainous woods in Asia, Europe, and North America. The sporangia yield a product analogous to *l.* (2d def.).—*L. carolinianum*. *L. inundatum*.—*L. catharticum*. *L. rubrum*.—*L. cernuum*. Fr., *l. penché*. A species said to be used in the West Indies as a diuretic in gout, and as a carminative.—*L. clavatum*. Fr., *griffe de loup*. Ger., *gemeiner Bärlapp*. A species growing in Europe, North America, and northern Asia. Its sporules form *l.* (2d def.), and the entire plant was formerly used as a purgative and emetic, for plica polonica, and for rabies.—*L. complanatum*. Fr., *lycopode aplati*. Ger., *flachstüger Bärlapp*. The festoon ground pine; an evergreen common in woods

and shady grounds in Europe, Siberia, and North America. It is said to be considered a lithontriptic in Germany, and the capsules afford a powder that may be used like *l.* (2d def.).—*L. hygrometricum*. Fr., *lycopode hygrométrique*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used for sterility.—*L. inundatum*. The marsh club moss. The capsules afford *l.*—*L. juniperifolium*. *L. annotinum*.—*L. mirabile*. A species having the same habitat and uses as *L. phlegmaria*.—*L. myrsinites*. A species considered purgative.—*L. nidiforme*. A plant found in Mexico, employed in decoction in cholelithiasis and hepatic colic.—*L. officinale*. *L. clavatum*.—*L. phlegmaria*. Fr., *lycopode phlegmaire*. A species growing on trees in southern Asia, where the whole plant is considered aphrodisiac, and the root, which has a saltish taste, is used as an antemetic and emmenagogue, and in dropsy and lung complaints.—*L. recurvum*. *L. selago*.—*L. rubrum*. A violent purgative which is said to have been used with success in Spanish America for elephantiasis.—*L. saussurus*. The *piligan* of Brazil. It contains an alkaloid, piliganine, said to be a violent emetic, cathartic, and convulsant.—*L. selago*. Fr., *lycopode selago*. Ger., *Tannenbärlapp*. The fir moss; a species found in North America and Europe the stem of which has purgative and emetic properties. In Russia its decoction is used as a vermifuge and emmenagogue.

LYCOP'SIS, *f.* -*op'seos* (-is). Gr., *λύκοψις*. Fr., *lycopside*. Ger., *Wolfsgezicht*. Wild bugloss; a genus of boraginaceous herbs.—*L. arvensis*. Fr., *lycopside des champs*. Ger., *Ackerkrummhals*. The small bugloss. The root and herb were formerly in use in European medicine, and the flowers are said to be pectoral and slightly sudorific.—*L. nigricans*, *L. vesicaria*, *L. vesicularia*. Fr., *orcanette à vessie*. The bladder-seeded wild bugloss. The flowers are mucilaginous, and the root is said to be used for that of the *Lithospermum tinctorium*.

LYC'OPUS, *f.* From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *lycope* (1st def.). Ger., *Wolfsfuss* (1st def.). 1. The water horehound; a genus of labiate bog herbs. 2. The herb of *L. virginicus*.—*L. aquaticus*, *L. europæus*. Fr., *lycopode d'Europe*. Ger., *gemeiner Wolfsfuss*. Gypsywort; the herb has an astringent, bitter taste, and has long been used in some parts of southern Europe in intermittent fevers as a substitute for quinine. In America it often takes the place of *L. virginicus*.—*L. europæus laciniatus* (seu *procerior*). Fr., *lycopode lacinié*. A variety of *L. europæus*, having similar properties.—*L. exaltatus*. Ger., *hoher Wolfsfuss*. 1. *L. europæus laciniatus*. 2. A species found in southern Europe, having the same properties as those of *L. europæus*.—*L. macrophyllus*. A variety of *L. virginicus*, growing on the North American Pacific coast.—*L. palustris*. *L. europæus*.—*L. pinnatifidus*. *L. exaltatus* (2d def.).—*L. pumilus*. A variety of *L. virginicus*.—*L. virginicus*. Ger., *virginischer Wolfsfuss*. Bugleweed; indigenous to North America. Its herb is used in infusion as a hæmostatic. It is astringent, and is said to be mildly narcotic. It is especially recommended in uterine hæmorrhages.

LYC'OREXY. Lat., *lycorexia* (from *λύκος*, a wolf, and *ὄρεξις*, a longing). Fr., *faim de loup*. Ger., *Wolfshunger*. A wolfish hunger in which food greedily swallowed is immediately vomited again.

LYCO'SA, *f.* From *λύκος*, a kind of spider. A genus of spiders.—*L. tarantula*. The European tarantula, the bite of which is very poisonous. See **TARANTISM**.

LYCOS'TOMA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *λύκος*, a wolf, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fissure of the palate.

LY'DUS, *m.* A genus of vesicant beetles akin to *Lytta* and *Mylabris*.—*L. trimaculatus*. A species used in southern Europe as a vesicant.

LYGIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *λυγισμός*. 1. See **DISLOCATION**. 2. A soft, very flexible voice.

LYGMO'DES. Gr., λυγμώδης. See *Singultous* FEVER.

LYG'MOS, LYG'MUS, n. Gr., λυγμός. See *Hiccough*.

LYGMOS'MIA, f. From λύγος, a willow twig, and δέσμος, a bond. A genus of smooth, perennial composite herbs.—**L. spinosa.** A species producing at the juncture of the roots with the branches a short, fine, silky substance, which is used by the Indians of North America as a hæmostatic.

LYING-IN'. Fr., *en couche*. Puerperal, parturient, in the condition incident to parturition; as a n., parturition and the puerperium.

LY'MA, n. *Lym'atos* (-is). Gr., λῦμα. See *LOCHIA*.

LYMANTE'RIAN, LYMAN'TIC. Gr., λυμαντήριος, λυμαντήριος. Destructive; also, produced by destruction.

LYM'ASIS, LY'ME, f. -a'seos (*lym'asis*), *ly'mes*. Gr., λύμασις, λύμη. See *LOCHIA*.

LYMPH. Gr., ὁρός, ὁρρός. Lat., *lympa*. Fr., *lymphe*. Ger., *Lymph*, *weisses Blut*. A clear fluid found in the lymphatic vessels, derived largely from absorption within the different tissues, and finally poured into the great veins at the base of the neck. Chemically considered, it consists of water and albumin, with a considerable amount of sodium chloride. Histologically, it consists of a liquid ground substance similar to blood plasma and of solid cellular elements. The l. corpuscles are apparently identical with white blood corpuscles, and are so called as soon as they reach the veins.—**Animal l.** Vaccine l. from an animal.—**Aplastic l.** See *Corpuscular l.*—**Bovine l.** Vaccine l. from a bovine animal.—**Cacoplastic l.** Of Williams, l. that is opaque, yellowish, and less tenacious than fibrinous l.—**Calf l.** Vaccine l. from the calf.—**Coagulable animal l.** See *ALBUMIN*.—**Coagulable l.** Ger., *coagulable Lymph*. See *FIBRIN*.—**Coagulable l. of the serum.** An old name for albumin.—**Corpuscular l.** Of Paget, a variety of inflammatory l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood.—**Croupous l.** Of Rokitsansky, the fibrinous exudation forming the false membrane in croup.—**Dried l.** Vaccine l. dried for preservation.—**Euplastic l., Fibrinous l., Fibroplastic l.** Of Paget, transparent, nearly colorless, and tenacious l. that coagulates spontaneously; it contains a large amount of fibrin and few corpuscles.—**Glycerinated l., Glycerined l., Glycerine l., Glycerinized l.** Tube vaccine l. to which glycerin has been added to maintain its fluidity and to aid in its preservation.—**Humanized l.** Vaccine l. from the human subject.—**Inflammatory l.** Ger., *Entzündungs-lymphe*. A l.-like exudate due to inflammation.—**Plastic l.** Lat., *lympa plastica*. Ger., *plastische Lymph*. See *LIQUOR SANGUINIS*.—**Tissue l.** L. bathing the tissue elements in contradistinction to that in the lymphatics.—**Tube l.** Vaccine l. preserved in the liquid form in sealed glass tubes.—**Vaccinal l., Vaccine l.** The clear liquid contained in the pock of vaccinia, holding in suspension the micro-organisms peculiar to the disease. In the human subject it exudes abundantly on multiple puncture of the pock on or before the eighth day after vaccination; in the cow its spontaneous flow is very sparing, but much of it may be squeezed out with forceps. Human vaccine l. is viscid, but clear; that from the cow is often straw-colored. Inoculated directly from the pock or in the form of stored l. (preserved in the liquid form in sealed glass tubes or dried between plates of glass or on a non-absorbent surface, and moistened at the time of use), vaccine l. is employed in vaccination.—**Vituline l.** See *Calf l.*

LYM'PHA, f. See *LYMPH*.—**L. muculenta narium.** Nasal mucus.—**L. pancreatica, L. pancreatis.** See *Pancreatic JUICE*.—**L. plastica, L. sanguinis.** See *LIQUOR SANGUINIS*.

LYMPHADENEC'TASIS, f. -a'seos (-ec'tasis). From *lympa*, lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, and ἑκτασις, distention. Fr., *lymphadénectasie*. Ganglionar lymphangeiectasis.

LYMPHADE'NIA, f. From *lympa*, lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *lymphadénie*. Ger., *Lymphadenie*. That condition in which there is hypertrophy of all the lymphatic glands and organs, with or without an increase of the white blood corpuscles.—**Cutaneous l.** Fr., *lymphadénie cutanée*. Of Cornil and Ranvier, mycosis fungoides.

LYMPHADENI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *lympa*, lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *lymphadénite*, *adénite lymphatique*. Ger., *Lymphdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.—**L. caseosa.** Of Orth, caseous degeneration of lymph glands.—**L. fibrosa.** Of Orth, induration of lymph glands caused by interstitial hyperplasia.—**L. hæmorrhagica.** Of Orth, l. with hæmorrhage from the glandular vessels.—**L. purulenta.** L. attended with suppuration.—**L. simplex.** See *L.*—**L. typhosa.** Of Orth, the acute hyperplastic inflammation of the mesenteric and ileocecal glands in typhoid fever.—**Phlegmonous l.** Fr., *lymphadénite phlegmoneuse*. See *L. purulenta*.—**Retropubic l.** Fr., *adénolymphite rétro-pubienne*. A l. situated in the connective tissue behind the pubic arch.—**Scrofulous l.** Lat., *l. scrophulosa*. L. due to scrofula.—**Tuberculous l.** Lat., *l. tuberculosa*. Ger., *Lymphdrüsentuberkulose*. Tuberculous degeneration of the lymph glands.

LYMPHAD'ENOID. From *lympa*, lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of the nature of a lymphatic gland.

LYMPHADENO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *lympa*, lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland. Ger., *Lymphadenom.* 1. A lymphoma; especially one which tends to become generalized and to be developed in organs other than lymphatic glands; a lymphosarcoma. 2. A chronic disease characterized by multiple, disseminated growths of this sort; also called Hodgkin's disease, adenia, and pseudoleucocythæmia (q. v.).—**Anæmic l.** Pseudoleucocythæmia.—**Benign l.** Simple hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland.—**General l.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Hard l.** Induration of a lymphatic gland; it presents a pale yellowish-white, colorless section, the cells are increased in number, and the reticulum is thickened. The spleen is never primarily affected.—**Hypertrophic l.** See *Benign l.*—**Inflammatory l.** Hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland caused by inflammation.—**Leucæmic l.** See *Leucæmic ADENIA*.—**L. cavernosum.** See *LYMPHANGEIOMA*.—**L. thoracis.** Of Leuf, l. of the thoracic and mediastinal glands.—**Malignant l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**Multiple l.** See *General l.*—**Præparotidean l.** L. of glands in the parotid region.—**Sarcomatous l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**Simple l.** See *L.*—**Soft l.** A fluctuating or diffuent growth of a lymphatic gland having a grayish-white or red tint on section. The follicles are enlarged, and the reticulum is thickened, having nuclei at its nodal points, and including a multitude of lymphoid elements. The development of tissue is similar to that of the normal gland follicles.—**Tuberculous l.** Tuberculous inflammation and degeneration of hypertrophic glands.

LYMPHADENO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See *PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.

LYMPHADENYPER'TROPHY. Lat., *lymphadenyphertrophia* (from *lympa*, lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τροφή, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the lymphatic glands.

LYMPH'ÆDUCT. Lat., *lymphæductus* (from *lympa*, lymph, and *ductus*, a duct). A lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHE'MIA, f. From *lympa*, lymph, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Lymphämie*. Of Virchow, that form of leucocythæmia in which the chief pathological activity is manifested in the lymphatic glands. These become hypertrophied, and elements of lymphatic tissue are even found in the liver, and sometimes in the kidneys.

LYMPHAGO'GUS. From *lympa*, lymph, and ἀγειν, to lead. Producing lymph. The *lymphagoga* of R. Heiden-

hain are chemical substances which, passing into the blood, promote the formation of lymph.

LYMPHANEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἀνέυρυσμα*, an aneurysm. Fr., *lymph-aneurysme*. Ganglionic lymphangiectasis.

LYMPHANG(E)IEC'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *lymphangiectasie*. Ger., *Lymphangiectasie*. 1. A varicose dilatation of the lymphatics. 2. See **LYMPHANGEIOMA**.—**Endemic l.** L. occurring in tropical countries, most frequently caused by a *Filaria*.—**Ganglionar l.** Fr., *lymphangiectasie ganglionnaire*. Of Nepveu, a variety of endemic l. in which numerous ganglia exist in the course of the lymphatic vessels.—**Simple l.** See **L.**—**Sporadic l.** Of Lancereaux, a l., usually circumscribed, due to trauma or infection.

LYMPHANG(E)IECTO'DES, *f.* From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, *ἐκτασις*, distention, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See **LYMPHANGEIOMA circumscriptum**.

LYMPHANG(E)IEN'CHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos*, -*en'chysis*. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ἐγχύσις*, a pouring in. The injection of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANG(EI)I'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Fr., *lymphangite*. Ger., *Lymphgefässentzündung*. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.—**Benign uterine l.** Fr., *lymphangite utérine bénigne*. A mild form of l. which does not extend beyond the uterus; maintained by Championnière to be the most common cause of febrile disturbances usually classed as "milk fever," "false peritonitis," etc.—**L. carcinomatodes**. Of Neelsen, an endothelial cancer of the lymphatic vessels.—**L. epizootica**. Fr., *farcin de rivière* (ou *d'Afrique*). A form of farcy affecting particularly the skin and upper air passages of the horse.—**L. prolifer**. Cancer of the lymphatic vessels.—**Peril'**. Phlegmasia alba dolens.—**Reticular l.** Fr., *lymphite réticulaire*. A form of l. (phlegmasia dolens) affecting only the radicles of lymphatics, thus forming a visible red network (reticulum).—**Septic l.** L. due to sepsis.—**Tubular l.** L. characterized by wavy red lines, hard to the touch, extending from the seat of injury to the nearest lymphatic gland.

LYMPHANG(E)IOFIBRO'MA, *n.* -*bro'matos* (-*is*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *fibra*, a fibre. A neoplasm containing the elements of a lymphangioma and those of a fibroma.

LYMPHANG(E)IOG'RAPHY. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *γράφειν*, to write. See **LYMPHANGIOLOGY**.

LYMPHANG(E)IOL'OGY. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *λόγος*, understanding. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANG(E)IO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Fr., *lymphangiome*. Ger., *Lymphangiom*. A growth, congenital or acquired, consisting of dilated lymph spaces and lymphatic vessels, the resulting stricture resembling cavernous tissue.—**Cavernous l.**, **Cystic l.** Lat., *l. cysticum*, *l. cystoides*. Of Wegner, a tumor consisting of a congeries of large and small cysts having transparent lymphatic contents.—**Ganglionar l.** L. with numerous small ganglia.—**L. circumscriptum**. A localized cutaneous disease of rare occurrence consisting of deep-seated clustered vesicles connected with the lymphatics and usually pursuing a slow and very protracted course.—**L. simplex**. A tumor consisting of an anastomosing network of small and capillary lymph glands.—**L. tuberosum multiplex**. A cutaneous form of l., first described by Kaposi, and characterized by the development of numerous roundish or oval papules or tubercles of a brownish-red color, resembling the papules of syphilis, but not tending to resorption, desquamation, or depression of the surface. The papules are said to contain dilated lymphatic vessels.—**L. vulvæ**. Of Klebs, elephantia-

sis vulvæ with hypertrophy of the lymph vessels and nodules.

LYMPHANG(E)I'ON, *n.* A lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHANG(E)IOP'YRA, *f.*, **LYMPHANG(E)IOPYR'E-TOS**, *m.* From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *πῦρ*, a fire. A fever accompanying disease of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANG(E)IOSARCO'MA, *n.* A neoplasm containing the elements of a lymphangioma and those of a sarcoma.

LYMPHANG(E)IOS'COPY. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Examination of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANG(E)IOT'OMY. Lat., *lymphangiotomia* (from *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *τομή*, a cutting). Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGE'ON, **LYMPHANGE'UM**, *n.* See **LYMPHANGEION**.

LYMPHANGIEC'TASIS, *f.* See **LYMPHANGIECTASIS**, and for other words in *Lymphangi-* see the corresponding words in *Lymphangei-*.

LYMPHANGON'CUS, *m.* From *lymp-ha*, lymph, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. An indurated swelling of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. A lymphatic abscess.

LYMPHAT'IC. Lat., *lymphaticus* (from *lymp-ha*, lymph). Fr., *lymphatique*. Ger., *lymphatisch*. 1. Pertaining to lymph or to a lymph vessel; containing, producing, or modifying lymph; as a n. pl., *l's*, the vessels which convey the lymph from the different parts of the body which have a vascular supply and the chyle (the latter being more commonly termed lacteals), into the venous system. The larger trunks, such as the left and right l. ducts and those uniting l. glands, consist of three coats similar to those of arteries but somewhat thinner. They empty into the right and left l. ducts, and are provided with valves similar to those of the veins and intercommunicate with each other, forming extensive plexuses. As they approach their distal terminations they consist of a single layer of endothelium. They have their origins in the shape of a system of intercommunicating spaces between the ultimate elements of the connective tissue in the l. sinuses, and by apertures (stomata) upon the free surfaces of serous membranes, the cavities of which latter are assumed by some to be lymph spaces. Cf. *Circumvascular lymph spaces* and *L. sinus*. 2. See **PHLEGMATIC**.—**L's of origin**. The small l's consisting of a single layer of endothelium.

LYMPHAT'ICOSAN'GUINE. Lymphatic and sanguine (said of temperaments).

LYMPHAT'ICOSPLEN'IC. Pertaining to the lymphatic vessels or glands and to the spleen.

LYMPH'ATISM. Lat., *lymphatismus*. Fr., *lymphatisme*. Ger., *Lymphatismus*. 1. A lymphatic temperament. 2. Scrofula.

LYMPHATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **LYMPHANGIEITIS**.

LYMPHATOCELE, *f.* Li²m(lu⁶m)-fa²t(fa³t)-o(o²)-se(ka)²-le(la); in Eng., li²m-fa²t'o-sel. -*ce'les*. Fr., *lymphatocele*. A tumor formed by dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHATOLO'GIA, *f.* See **LYMPHOLOGY**.

LYMPH-CANALICULAR. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *canaliculus* (*q. v.*). Relating to the ultimate channels of the lymphatic system.

LYMPHENTERI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἐντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation of the intestinal peritonæum.

LYMPHEPATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Inflammation of the hepatic peritonæum.

LYMPHEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). From *lymp-ha*, lymph, and *εὐρύς*, wide. Ger., *krankhafte Lymphgefäss-erweiterung*. A morbid dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *lymphite*. See **LYMPHANGEITIS**. — **Chancrous** 1. See **Virulent** 1. — **Simple** 1. Fr., *lymphite* (ou *leucite*) *simple* (ou *commune*). An inflammation of a lymphatic vessel in the region of the genitals, more especially on the dorsum penis, due to some simple or common source of irritation. Cf. **Simple BUBO**. — **Virulent** 1. Lat., *bubonulus*. Fr., *lymphite* (ou *leucite*) *chancreuse* (ou *chancrelleuse*). Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel in the neighborhood of the genitals, more especially on the dorsum penis, and due to absorption of chancrous virus. Cf. **Simple** 1. and **Virulent BUBO**.

LYMPHIV'OROUS. From *lymph*a, lymph, and *vorare*, to devour. Subsisting on lymphatic secretions.

LYMPHOCELE, *f.* Li'mf(lu'mf)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., li'mf'o-sel. -ce'les. From *lymph*a, lymph, and κήλη, a tumor. A tumor containing a morbid accumulation of lymph.

LYMPH'OCYTE. From *lymph*a, lymph, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Lymphocyt*. A lymph corpuscle.

LYMPHODER'MIA, *f.* From *lymph*a, lymph, and δέρμα, the skin. A disease of the cutaneous lymphatics. — **L. pernicios**a. See **LEUCÆMIA CUTIS**.

LYMPHEDE'MA, *m.* -em'atos (-is). From *lymph*a, lymph, and οἰδήμα, œdema. Œdema caused by lymphangiectasis due to obstruction of the vessels.

LYMPHO'GENOUS. From *lymph*a, lymph, and γεννάν, to produce. Producing or secreting lymph.

LYMPH'OID. From *lymph*a, lymph, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *lymphoïde*. 1. Lymphlike. 2. Pertaining to or associated with lymph or the lymphatic system.

LYMPHOLOGY. From *lymph*a, lymph, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the lymphatic system.

LYMPHO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *lymph*a, lymph. Ger., *lymphatische Geschwulst*, *Lymphom*, *Leukocytom*. A tumor having a microscopic structure like that of the lymphatic glands, and a finely reticulated meshwork, connected with which are some fixed cells at tolerably regular intervals, not unlike the fixed cells of connective tissue, but generally larger. — **Heteroplastic** 1. A lymphadenoma. — **Hyperplastic** 1. L. in which there is multiplication of the lymphoid cells with hyperplasia of the reticular tissue. — **Leucæmic** 1. See **Leucæmic ADENIA**. — **Malignant** 1. Pseudoleucocythæmia. — **Pseudoleucæmic** 1. Of Prudden, the enlarged lymph node found in Hodgkin's disease. — **Scrofulous** 1. Tuberculous enlargement of a lymphatic gland. — **Typhoid** 1. Of Orth, a small gray nodule that is developed in the serous coat of the intestine, as well as in the liver and kidneys in typhoid fever.

LYMPHON'CUS, *m.* From *lymph*a, lymph, and ὄγκος, a mass. A lymphatic swelling with hardening of the lymph. — **L. iridis**. See **IRIDAUXESIS**.

LYMPHOP'YRA, *f.* From *lymph*a, lymph, and πῦρ, fire. See **LYMPHANGEIOPYRA**.

LYMPHORRHA'GIA, **LYMPHORRHŒ'A**, *f.* Fr., *lymphorrhagie*. Ger., *Lymphorrhagie*, *Lymphfluss*. A flow of lymph from the lymphatic vessels, caused by injury or disease of them. — **L. vulvæ**. Of Klebs, l. in the lymphangiomatous variety of elephantiasis vulvæ.

LYMPHOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *lymph*a, lymph, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. Ger., *Lymphosarcom*. 1. Of Virchow, lymphadenoma. 2. A round or spindle-celled sarcoma of a lymphatic gland. — **L. malignum multiplex**. Pseudoleucocythæmia. — **L. retroperitonæale**. L. affecting the retroperitoneal glands. — **L. thymicum**. Of Orth, l. that commences in the thymus gland with the secondary formation of large nodulated tumors in different parts of the body.

LYMPHOSARCOMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.

LYMPHO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *lymph*a, lymph. Fr., *lymphose*. Of Chaussier, the formation of lymph.

LYMPHOS'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-os'tasis). From *lymph*a, lymph, and στάσις, a placing. Ger., *Lymphostase*. A stasis of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY. From *lymph*a, lymph, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Lymphotomie*. Section or dissection of the lymphatics.

LYMPHOTORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *lymph*a, lymph, οὖς, the ear, and ροία, a flowing. A watery discharge from the ear.

LYMPH'OUS. Pertaining to or consisting of lymph.

LYMPHU'RIA, *f.* From *lymph*a, lymph, and οὖρον, urine. See **CHYLURIA**.

LYNCU'RION, *n.*, **LYNCU'RIMUM**, *n.*, **LYNCU'RIOUS**, *m.* Gr., λυγκούριον (from λύγξ, a lynx, and οὖρον, urine). Amber.

LYNG(Y)O'DES, *f.* -od'is. From λύγξ, a hiccough, and εἶδος, resemblance. See **SINGULTOUS FEVER**.

LYNX, *f.* Lyn'gis (-is). Gr., λύγξ. Hiccough.

LYPEMA'NIA, *f.* From λύπη, pain, and μανία, madness. Fr., *lypémanie*. Ger., *Lyppemanie*. Melancholia.

LYPE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *lypérie*. A genus of scrophulaceous herbs or undershrubs found in southern Africa. — **L. crocea**. African saffron; the flowers are used medicinally in South Africa.

LYPEROPHRE'NIA, *f.* From λυπηρός, painful, and φρήν, the mind. See **MELANCHOLIA**.

LYPOT(H)YM'IA, *f.* From λύπη, pain, and θυμός, the soul. See **MELANCHOLIA**.

LY'RA, *f.* Gr., λύρα. Fr., *lyre* (de David), *corps psalmoïde*. Ger., *Davidsharfe*. The ventral surface of the fornix cerebri at its posterior part, which, from the transverse lines that cross it, bears some resemblance to a lyre. — **L. uterina**. See **ARBOR VITÆ uterina**. — **L. vaginalis**. The rugous surface of the vagina.

LYRE. Fr., *l*. See **LYRA**.

LY'SIA, *f.* See **LYSIS**.

LYS'IDIN(E). Methylglyoxalidine; used like piperazine.

LYSIMA'CHIA, *f.* Gr., λυσιμάχιον (from λύσις, a loosing, and μάχη, battle). Fr., *lysimaque*, *lysimaachie*. Ger., *Lysimachie*. Loosestrife; a genus of primworts, allied to *Anagallis*. — **L. ephemerum**, **L. glauca**. Fr., *lysimaachie éphémère*. The willow-leaved loosestrife. The root was formerly employed like that of *L. vulgaris*. — **L. humifusa**. *L. nummularia*. — **L. lutea**. *L. vulgaris*. — **L. nemorum**. Ger., *Hainlysimachie* (1st def.). 1. The wood loosestrife; formerly official. 2. *L. nummularia*. — **L. nummularia**. Fr., *herbe à cent maladies*. Ger., *rundblättrige Lysimachie*. The money-wort; the herb was formerly used in diarrhœa, dysentery, scrofula, etc., but is now only occasionally used in domestic practice for wounds, sores, etc. — **L. nummularia aurea**. A variety of *L. nummularia*. — **L. purpurea**. See **LYTHRUM salicaria**. — **L. quadrifolia**. The four-leaved loosestrife. The herb and root have been used in intermittent fevers. — **L. salicifolia**. *L. ephemerum*. — **L. thyrsiflora**, **L. vulgaris**. Fr., *lysimaachie commune*. Ger., *gemeine Lysimachie*. The common yellow loosestrife; formerly used as a vulnerary, and in abscesses, diarrhœa, phthisis, etc.

LYSIPLAS'TA, *n. pl.* From λύσις, a loosing, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of C. H. Schultz, morbid conditions characterized by excessive secretion.

LY'SIS, *f.* Ly'seos (-is). Gr., λύσις (from λύνειν, to loose). Fr., *l*. Ger., *L*. The gradual defervescence of a fever.

LYS'OFORM. A soapy preparation of formic aldehyde; used as a disinfectant.

LYS'OL. A saponaceous coal tar product consisting largely of cresols; an antiseptic.

LYSOSOL'VEOL. A disinfectant solution of potassium linoleate and cresols.

LYS'SA, *f.* Gr., λύσσα. Fr., *lysse*. Ger., *L*. 1. See **RABIES**. 2. See **SEPTUM lingue**. 3. A vesicle said to form beneath the tongue in cases of rabies. — **L. nervosa**. See **LYSSOPHOBIA**.

LYS'SIC. Lat., *lyssicus*. Fr., *lyssique*. Pertaining to rabies.

LYSSINO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *pneumonie cotonneuse*. Pneumonia produced by the inhalation of cotton fibres.

LYSSODEC'TUS. Gr., *λυσοδέκτης* (from *λύσσα*, madness, and *δάκνειν*, to bite). Affected with rabies.

LYSSODEG'MA, n., LYSSODEG'MUS, m. -deg'matos (-is), -deg'mi. From *λύσσα*, madness, and *δῆγμα*, a bite. The bite of a mad dog.

LYSSO'DES. Gr., *λυσοδῶης* (from *λύσσα*, madness, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Having an appearance of madness.

LYSSODEX'IS, f. -dex'eos (-is). From *λύσσα*, madness, and *δάκνειν*, to bite. The bite of a mad dog.

LYSSO'DES. See LYSSODES.

LYSSOPHO'BIA, f. From *λύσσα*, madness, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *lyssophobie*. Ger., *Lyssophobie*. Groundless fear of rabies, often inducing actual hydrophobic symptoms.

LYSUL'FOL. A soluble compound of lysol with 10 per cent. of sulphur; used in skin diseases.

LYSU'RUS, m. Fr., *lysures*. A genus of phalloid *Fungi*.—**L. mokusin.** Fr., *mokusin de Chine*. A Chinese species used as an application to gangrenous ulcers. It is eaten by the Chinese, but often proves poisonous.

LYTE'RION, n., LYTE'RIOS, m. From *λυτήριος*, loosing. A symptom indicative of a favorable crisis in a serious disease.

LYTHAR'GYRUM, n. See LITHARGYRUM.

LYTHI'ASIS, f. See LITHIASIS.

LYTH'RUM, n. From *λύθρον*, gore. Fr., *salicaire*. Ger., *Weiderich*. A genus of loosestrifes. They have astringent properties.—**L. alatum.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. Milk willow, a North American species. In Mexico the leaves are used in cataplasms and in decoction as a vulnerary and for cancerous ulcers.—**L. album.** A species used in Mexico like *L. alatum*. The small hedge hyssop; an astringent species.—**L. lanceolatum.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico like *L. alatum*.—**L. salicaria.** Fr., *salicaire commune*. Ger., *gemeiner Weiderich*. The common purple loosestrife. The herb and root are demulcent and astringent, and in Ireland and Sweden are popular remedies for diarrhoea and chronic dysentery. The root is the most astringent part of the plant.—**L. verticillatum.** Swamp willow, common in Michigan, used for its mucilaginous and astringent properties.—**L. virgatum.** The slender branched purple loosestrife; a native of Austria. It is astringent.—**L. vulnerarium.** A species found in Mexico, used like *L. alatum*.

LYT'IC. Gr., *λυτικός* (from *λύειν*, to loose). Lat., *lyticus*. Ger., *lytisch*. Pertaining to solution or to a crisis.

LYT'IA, f. A genus of coleopterous insects. Cf. CANTHARIS.—**L. aspersa.** A species found in Buenos Aires. More than 4 parts of cantharidin are obtained from 500 parts of the insect.—**L. atomaria.** A Brazilian species thickly clothed with grayish-white hairs, except on the legs, which are black and naked. It is used in Brazil like cantharides.—**L. cærulea.** *Cantharus cærulea*; the blue blistering fly of Bengal. Cf. *L. gigas*.—**L. cinerea.** The ash-colored cantharis; a native of the Northern and Middle United States, equaling in vesicating properties the potato fly but without the stripes of the latter. Its body and elytra are black. It is also found on the potato plant and sometimes on the English bean, wild indigo, and other plants.—**L. dubia.** The Lucerne blister fly; a black species with ash-colored elytra along the margin, found in France, Italy, the Levant, and in southern Siberia.—**L. gigas.** Ger., *grosser Pflasterkäfer*. A dark violet species found in Guinea, Senegal, and the East Indies, once used in European medicine as *cantharides cæruleæ*, but occurring rarely in commerce now. It is easily pulverized, and is larger than the common green cantharides, which it surpasses

in vesicating properties.—**L. gigas mas.** *L. violacea*.—**L. marginata.** A species found in the latter part of summer on species of *Clematis*. It has elytra, head, thorax, and abdomen black and nearly covered with an ash-colored down; under the wings, on the upper part of the abdomen, are two longitudinal lines of a bright clay color. It is said to be as efficient as other species in blistering qualities.—**L. nepalensis.** Nepal blistering fly; a black species having filiform antennae and elytra broadened toward the apex.—**L. Nuttalli.** A species found on the plains of the Missouri. It has a greenish head with a red spot in front, a golden-green thorax, reddish elytra slightly roughened on their outer surface, black feet, and bluish thighs. It has good blistering properties.—**L. pennsylvanica.** See *L. atrata*.—**L. punctata.** The punctate blister fly; a blackish-brown species having the elytra studded with numerous puncta, which, when denuded, are black. It is a native of Banda Oriental and Entre Rios.—**L. Rouxii.** The yellow Deccan blistering fly; a black species covered above and below with short golden pubescence, and having pale brownish-yellow elytra and tibiae. It is employed as a vesicant in Bombay.—**L. ruficeps.** A species having a black body and a rusty-red head, a very long abdomen, and the thorax covered with a soft fine down. It is indigenous to Java, where it is used as a vesicant.—**L. segetum.** The Arabian blister fly; a vesicating species found in Arabia, Sicily, and Algeria, having the upper side of the body bristling with a very short ash-colored down, and head and prothorax marked with rather large and close dots.—**L. syriaca.** A species often used in adulterating German cantharides. It is smaller than *L. vesicatoria*, and has a red thorax.—**L. vesicatoria.** See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria*.—**L. vidua.** Klug's blister fly; a black vesicating species having the margin of the elytra and the base of the tibiae whitish.—**L. violacea.** Ger., *violetter Pflasterkäfer*. A species resembling the *L. gigas*, and regarded by Buchner and Leuckart as the male of the latter species.—**L. vittata.** The potato fly; a black species about six lines long, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It has a light red head with dark spots on the top, yellow stripes across the centre of the elytra (which are yellow also at their margin), three yellow lines on the thorax, and the abdomen covered with a cinereous down. It contains over 1 per cent. of cantharidin, and may be applied to the same purposes as cantharides.

M

MA'BA, f. Fr., *m.* A genus of the *Ebenaceæ*.—**M. ebenus.** A species growing in the Molucca Islands. In the East Indies drinking vessels made from it are supposed to prevent poisoning. The root is used as a blood purifier in eruptive skin diseases, syphilis, etc., and a decoction of the wood in rheumatism. The berries are edible.

MACAL'LIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from macallo bark; used as a substitute for quinine.

MACARAN'GA, f. Fr., *m.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**M. indica.** An East Indian species the leaves of which are used to poison fishes. Their fresh juice is said to be vesicant.

MACAXOCOTILIF'ERA. An undetermined Mexican tree the bark of which is said to be detersive and the fruit laxative.

MACE. Lat., *maccis, macis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *macis, fleur de muscade*. Ger., *Muskatblüthe, Macis*. 1. The aril of the nutmeg (fruit of *Myristica fragrans*). 2. The gall nuts formed on *Tamarix indica*.

MA'CENE. Fr., *macène, macine*. An essential oil, C₂₀H₁₆, obtained by distilling nutmeg flowers with water.

MACERA'TION. Lat., *maceratio* (from *macerare*, to macerate). Fr., *macération*. Ger., *Einweichung*. In pharmacy, the soaking of a substance in a liquid in order to separate the soluble from the insoluble parts. In anatomy, the more or less prolonged immersion of tissues in a liquid for the purpose of dissolving certain principles and modifying their consistence, in order to facilitate their isolation from other parts and render them capable of more minute examination. In obstetrics, the partial dissolving of the foetus in utero (or, in the case of a very young foetus, its entire solution), first manifested by the epidermis becoming loosened, with the formation of blebs.—*Schulze's m. fluid*. A reagent, consisting of potassium chlorate dissolved to saturation in strong nitric acid, used in disintegrating vegetable tissues. It is useful in isolating cells in vegetable tissues, as it dissolves the middle lamella more rapidly than the rest of the cell wall. When thin sections of suberose tissue are boiled in it, the cells finally swell up and their walls liquefy, forming ceric acid.

MACHÆRID'ION, n., MACHÆ'RION, n., MACHÆRIS, f., MACHÆ'RIMUM, n. —*-rid'ii, -æ'rii, -æ'ridos (-is), æ'rii*. Gr., *μαχαιρίδιον, μαχαιρίον, μαχαιρίς* (from *μάχαιρα*, a large knife). An old term for a surgeon's knife; specifically, an instrument for opening the visceral cavities in embryotomy.

MACHÆROP'SALIS, f. —*-al'idos (-is)*. From *μάχαιρα*, a large knife, and *ψαλίς*, a pair of shears. Bone shears.

MACHLOS'YNE, MACH'LOTES, f. —*-y'nes, -e'tos (-is)*. Gr., *μαχλοσύνη, μαχλότης* (from *μάχλος*, lewd). See *NYMPHOMANIA*.

MA'CIES, f. —*-e'i*. From *macere*, to be lean. See *ATROPHY*.

MA'CIS, f. *Ma'cidis*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* See *MACE*.—*Oleum macidis* [Ger. Ph.]. Oil of mace.

MACLE'A, f. From *Macleay*, a proper name. Fr., *macléye*. A genus of the *Papaveraceæ*.—*M. cordata*. A species found in China and Japan. It contains *sanguinarine* and *macleynine*.

MACLE'YIN(E). An irritant alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO$, resembling protopine, obtained from *Macleya cordata*.

MACRENCEPHAL'IC. From *μακρός*, large, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Having a large brain.

MAC'RITAS, f. —*-a'tis*. From *macer*, lean. Emaciation.

MACROBIO'SIS, MACROB'OTES, f. —*-o'seos (-is), -e'tos (-is)*. Gr., *μακροβίωσις, μακροβιότης* (from *μακρός*, long, and *βίος*, life). Fr., *macrobie*. Longevity.

MACROBIOT'IC. Lat., *macrobioticus*. Fr., *macrobiotique*. 1. Pertaining to longevity. 2. Long lived.

MACROBI'US. Gr., *μακρόβιος* (from *μακρός*, long, and *βίος*, life). Fr., *macrobien*. Ger., *langlebend*. Long lived.

MACROCAR'PIN. A neutral principle obtained from the root of *Thalictrum macrocarpum*.

MACROCEPHAL'IA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *macrocéphalie*. Ger., *Grossköpfigkeit*. An abnormally large size of the head.

MACROCEPH'ALOUS. Gr., *μακροκέφαλος*. Lat., *macrocephalus*. Fr., *macrocéphale*. Ger., *grossköpfig*. Affected with macrocephalia.

MACROCEPH'ALUS, m. A foetus with an abnormally large head.

MACROCEPH'ALY. See *MACROCEPHALIA*.

MACROCER'CUS, m. Gr., *μακρόκερκος* (from *μακρός*, long, and *κέρκος*, the tail). Fr., *macrocerque*. A zoological genus in which Hill included the spermatozooids.

MACROCHAS'MUS. From *μακρός*, long, and *χάσμα*, a yawning. Ger., *macrochasmisch*. Having an angle of between 94° and 114° formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point respectively to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris. Cf. *EURYCHASMUS* and *LEPTOCHASMUS*.

MACROCH(E)'LIA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *χείλος*, a lip. Fr., *macrochélie*. Hypertrophy of the lips.

MACROCH(E)'RIA. From *μακρός*, large, and *χείρ*, the hand. Fr., *macrochirie*. Ger., *Makrocheirie*. Excessive development of the hands.

MACROCHEM'ICAL. Chemical and recognizable without the aid of the microscope.

MACROCNE'MUM, n. From *μακρός*, long, and *κνήμη* (in plants), the space between two knots. Fr., *macrocnème*. A genus of cinchoneous plants.—*M. cinchonoides*. A species growing in damp woods in the district of Carabaya, Peru.—*M. humboldtianum*. Fr., *macrocnème à feuilles ovales*. Ger., *Humboldts Fiebertindenbaum*. A species growing in the Peruvian Andes, where it is known as *Cascarilla peluda*. The bark is said to have active febrifuge properties.—*M. roseum*. Fr., *macrocnème rose*. Ger., *rosenroth/blühender Fiebertindenbaum*. A species found in the Andes. The bark is astringent and slightly bitter.

MAC'ROCYTE. From *μακρός*, large, and *κύτος*, a cell. An abnormally large red blood corpuscle present in certain diseases. Its diameter is from 10 to 12·9 μ .

MACRODACTYL'IA, f. Fr., *macrodactylie*. Ger., *Makrodactylie*. Abnormally great size of the fingers or toes.

MACROGAM'ETOCYTES. Of MacCallum, the crescents observed in the blood in malarial disease.

MACROGAS'TER, m. From *μακρός*, large, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. A genus of acarides.—*M. platypus, M. platypus*. Of Miescher, see *DEMOSEX folliculorum*.

MACROGAS'TROUS. Fr., *macrogastre*. Having a large stomach; big bellied.

MACROGLOS'SA, MACROGLOS'SIA, f. Gr., *μακρογλωσσα* (from *μακρός*, large, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *macroglossie*. Ger., *Makroglossie*. Hypertrophy or hyperplasia of the tongue.

MACROMAN'ACAL. From *μακρός*, large, and *μανία*, mania. Having an illusion or delusion that objects are larger than they actually are.

MACROME'LIA, f. From *μακρός*, long, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *macromélie*. Excessive size of some limb.

MACRONO'SIA, f. Gr., *μακρονοσία* (from *μακρός*, long, and *νόσος*, a sickness). Any chronic disease.

MAR'ROPHAGE. Lat., *macrophagus* (from *μακρός*, large, and *φαγέιν*, to devour). Of Metchnikoff, a variety of phagocyte consisting of a large uninuclear cell derived from the fixed connective tissue elements in the subcutaneous tissue. The m's absorb and digest the microphages.

MACROPHAL'LUS, m. From *μακρός*, large, and *φαλλός*, the penis. An abnormally large penis.

MACROPH'THAL'MUS. From *μακρός*, large, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Having very large eyes.

MAR'ROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS, m. From *μακρός*, large, *φυσάν*, to puff up, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *macrophysocéphale*. Ger., *Kopfluftgeschwulst*. Emphysema of the head.

MACRO'PIA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *ὥψ*, vision. Fr., *macropie*. Ger., *Makropie*. A disorder of vision in which all objects seem larger than they really are.

MACROPNEU'MA, n., MACROPNE'A, f. —*-pneu'matos (-is), -pnæ'æ*. From *μακρός*, long, and *πνέυμα*, or *πνοή*, a deep breathing. Long, deep breathing.

MACROP'NOOS, MACROP'NUS. Gr., *μακρόπνοος, μακρόπνους*. Long-breathed; as a n. m., one who breathes slowly.

MACROPO'DIA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *macropodie*. Ger., *Makropodie*. 1. Hypertrophy of the feet. 2. A monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the feet.

MACROPROSO'PIA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Fr., *macroprosopie*. Ger., *Makroprosopie*. A monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the face.

MACROPSIA, f. From *μακρός*, large, and *ὥψ*, vision. See *MACROPIA*.

MACROSCÉLIA, *f.* Fr., *macroscélie*. A monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the legs.

MACROSCOP'IC. From *μακρός*, long, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *macroscopique*. 1. Easily seen with the naked eye. 2. Pertaining to gross appearances.

MAC'ROSEME. Having the orbital index greater than 89°.

MACRO'SIA, **MACRO'SIS**, *f.* -*ro'siæ*, -*ro'seos* (-is). Gr., *μάκρωσις* (from *μακρός*, long). Ger., *Verlängerung*, *Vergrößerung*. Elongation; enlargement.

MACROSOMA'TIA, **MACROSO'MIA**, *f.* From *μακρός*, long, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *macrosomatie*. A monstrosity consisting in enormous size of the body.

MACROSTO'MIA, *f.* From *μακρός*, large, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *macrostome*. Ger., *Makrostomie*. A condition in which the mouth is so large as to constitute a deformity.

MACROSTOM'ATUS. Large mouthed; affected with macrostomia.

MAC'ROSYPHILION'THUS, *m.* From *μακρός*, large, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *ιωνθος*, an eruption on the face. A large syphilitic macula.

MAC'ROTIN. Of the Eclectics, an impure resin obtained by precipitating a saturated tincture of cimicifuga with water.

MAC'ULA, *f.* Gr., *σπίλος*. Fr., *macule*, *tache*. Ger., *Makel*, *Makula*, *Fleck*, *Feuerfleck* (1st def.). 1. A macule, spot, stain, or blemish; in dermatology, any change in the color or shade of the skin, due to disease, which is limited to a circumscribed and usually small area, and is not attended with noticeable alteration of the surface level. In the pl., *maculæ*, according to Plenck, a general term not only for macular diseases, but for certain papular and vesicular affections, as well as some discolorations, due to extraneous matters; according to Willan, pigmentary diseases of a more or less permanent character, some of them attended with marked changes of structure. They include epheles, nævus, spilus, moles, etc. 2. In botany, a blotch or spot, as on the leaves of *Arum maculatum*.—**Cerebral maculæ**. Fr., *taches cérébrales* (ou *méningitiques*). Of Trousseau, reddened lines, becoming gradually deeper in color and persisting a considerable time, produced, in tubercular meningitis, by drawing the finger nail lightly across the skin (especially that of the abdomen or thorax).—**Germinal m.** See **GERMINAL SPOT**.—**Maculæ ab igne**. See **EPHELES ab igne**.—**M. acustica**. A yellow, thickened, opaque spot on the median wall of the utricle, about 2 mm. in diameter, caused by the deposition of otoconia.—**M. alba**. 1. See **LEUCODERMA**. 2. Of Plenck, a skin disease characterized by loss of the natural color of the surface, either from defective pigmentation or from pallor.—**M. albida**. See **LEUCODERMA**.—**Maculæ ante oculos volitantes**. See **MUSCÆ volitantes** and **METAMORPHOSIA**.—**M. arcuata**. See **ARCUS senilis**.—**M. argentea**. See **ARGYRIA** (1st def.).—**Maculæ artificiales**. Stains produced upon the skin by a pigment, usually for purposes of deception.—**Maculæ atrophicæ cutis**. See **LINEAR ATROPHY** of the skin.—**M. aurea**. See **FOVEA centralis retinæ**.—**Maculæ cæruleæ**. Fr., *taches ombrées* (ou *bleues*, ou *ardoisées*). Dark, or reddish blue, or slate colored spots sometimes observed on portions of the skin that have been infested with phthirii. According to Duguet, the discoloration is probably due to a deposit beneath the epidermis of the contents of the salivary glands that are found upon the thorax of the parasite.—**M. cornææ**. Fr., *tache de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfleck*. A permanent opacity on or in the cornea from a preceding keratitis or ulcer. See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.), and **OPACITY of the cornea**.—**M. cornææ arcuata**. See **ARCUS senilis**.—**M. cribrosa**. See **M. cribrosa (vestibuli)**.—**M. cribrosa inferior**. Fr., *tache criblée inférieure*. The group of foramina through which the fibres of the au-

ditory nerve pass to the posterior semicircular canals.—**M. cribrosa media**. Fr., *tache criblée moyenne*. The group of foramina through which the fibres of the auditory nerve pass to the sacculæ.—**M. cribrosa quarta**, **M. cribrosa recessus cochlearis**. The group of foramina through which passes the twig of the small branch of the cochlear nerve.—**M. cribrosa superior**. The group of foramina through which the fibres of the auditory nerve pass to the utricle and to the ampullæ of the anterior vertical and the horizontal semicircular canals.—**Maculæ cribrosæ (vestibuli)**. Ger., *Siebflecke*. Certain spots or regions on the crista vestibuli, as well as on the floor of the two vestibular recesses, having a number of foramina for the passage of the filaments of the vestibular nerve.—**M. cutanea**. Any pigmentary spot on the skin, especially one that is congenital.—**M. flava (centralis retinæ)**. See **M. lutea**.—**M. folliculi**. See **STIGMA of the Graafian vesicle**.—**M. fossæ hemisphæricæ**. See **M. cribrosa media**.—**Maculæ fuscæ**. A term for certain pigmentary diseases attended with a tawny discoloration of the surface, such as lentigo and certain varieties of chloasma.—**Maculæ gangrænosæ**. Maculæ that arise from incipient gangrene.—**M. germians**, **M. germinativa**. See **GERMINAL SPOT**.—**Maculæ hepaticæ**. Fr., *taches hépatiques*. Ger., *Leberflecken*. A term formerly applied indiscriminately to chloasma, lentigo, and pityriasis versicolor.—**Maculæ incerti coloris**. A term under which Plenck includes nævus (maculæ maternæ), artificial discolorations of the skin (maculæ artificiales), and seborrhœa oleosa ("cutis unctuosa"). Cf. **PARACHROMATOSIS**.—**Maculæ lactææ**. Fr., *taches de lait*. See **STROPHULUS**.—**M. lata Plateri**. Ger., *Feuerfleck*. A cutaneous disease of uncertain nature, described by Plater and Plenck, which was characterized by confluent red spots attended with an intense burning sensation and with the production of pustules. It sometimes occurred epidemically, and was regarded by Plenck as identical with ignis sacer.—**Maculæ lenticularæ**. Fr., *taches lenticulaires* (2d def.). 1. Lenticular spots; lentigines. See **LENTIGO**. 2. Roseola typhosa.—**Maculæ lividæ**. Of Plenck, purpuric or hæmorrhagic diseases of the skin.—**M. lutea (retinæ)**. Fr., *taches jaune (de la rétine)*. Ger., *gelber Fleck (der Netzhaut)*. The region of the centre of vision in the retina. It is an ill defined space of a reddish yellow or tawny color, with its greatest diameter (about 0.8 millimetre) horizontal. It is situated at the posterior pole of the axis of vision, and its centre is a depression, the fovea centralis, situated at a distance of 4 millimetres from the centre of the optic disc on its temporal side and about 1 millimetre below its level.—**M. margaritacea**. See **M. cornææ**.—**M. materna**, **M. matricialis**, **M. matricis**. See **NÆVUS**.—**Maculæ medicinæ forensis**. Fr., *taches médico-légales*. Spots or stains, as of blood, meconium, semen, etc., on articles of clothing or the like.—**M. meningea**. See **Cerebral maculæ**.—**M. nigra**. See **OPTIC DISC**.—**Maculæ nigraæ**. Fr., *taches noirs*. Ger., *schwarze Flecken*. Syn.: *pannus melaneus*, *nigrities partialis*. Of Plenck and others, certain pigmentary diseases attended with very dark discoloration of the surface.—**M. of the Graafian vesicle**. See under **STIGMA**.—**M. originalis**. See **NÆVUS**.—**M. rubosa**. Haziness of the cornea.—**Maculæ rubraæ**. Red macules; Plenck's term for a great variety of cutaneous eruptions attended with congestion and redness.—**Maculæ scorbuticæ**. See **PURPURA scorbutica**.—**M. semipellucida**. See **NEBULA cornææ**.—**Maculæ solares**. Sun spots, freckles. See **LENTIGO**.—**Maculæ tendineæ**. See **STROPHULUS**.—**Maculæ volaticæ**. Of the older writers, a term for simple erythematous or eczematous eruptions, more particularly in young children. Cf. **IGNIS silvestris**, **Wildfire RASH**, and **ERYTHEMA fugax**.—**Robert's m.** A distinct collection of coloring matter formed in a portion of a red

blood corpuscle when blood is treated with a very dilute solution of tannic acid.

MAC'ULIFORM. See MACULIFORM.

MAC'ULAR, MAC'ULATE(D). Lat., *maculatus*. Fr., *tacheté*. Ger., *fleckig, gefleckt*. Characterized by macules; spotted.

MACULA'TION. Lat., *maculatio*. Fr., *maculature*. 1. The formation of macules. 2. The state of being macular.

MAC'ULE. Fr., *m*. See MACULA and SPOT.

MAC'ULIFORM. Lat., *maculiformis, maculæformis*. Fr., *maculiforme*. Ger., *fleckenförmig*. Having the form of macule, blotchlike.

MAC'ULOSE, MAC'ULOUS. Lat., *maculosus*. See MAC'ULAR.

MADARO'SIS, MADAR'OTES, f. -*o'seos (-is), -e'tos (-is)*. Gr., *μαδάρωσις, μαδάρότης* (from *μαδαρῶν*, to make bald). An old term for loss of hair from some part of the body.

—**M. ciliaris.** Alopecia affecting the eyelashes.

MADAROT'IC. Lat., *madaroticus*. Pertaining to madarosis.

MAD'AROUS. Gr., *μαδάρως* (from *μαδαρῶν*, to make bald). Lat., *madarus*. Fr., *chauve*. Ger., *kahlköpfig*. Affected with madarosis.

MAD'DER. 1. The genus *Rubia*, especially *Rubia tinctorum*. 2. Dyer's m., the root of *Rubia tinctorum*, formerly official.

MADEFAC'TION. Lat., *madefactio* (from *madefacere*, to moisten). Fr., *madéfaction*. Ger., *Befeuchtung*. The act of moistening or making wet.

MADE'MA, n. -*em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *μάδημα*. See MADAROSIS.

MADES'CENT. From *madescere*, to become wet. Becoming wet; exuding moisture.

MADE'SIS, f. -*e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *μάδσις*. See MADAROSIS.

MA'DIA, f. Fr., *m.*, *madie*. Ger., *Madie*. A genus of composite herbs.—**M. mellosa.** A variety of *M. sativa*. —**M. sativa.** Fr., *m. cultivée*. The m. oil plant; found in northern California and Chile, where it is cultivated for the sake of its seeds, which yield a fatty oil used as a condiment and as a medicine.—**M. viscosa.** A variety of *M. sativa*.

MADIA'IC ACID. Fr., *acide madiïque*. Ger., *Madia-säure*. A fatty acid, C₂₂H₃₁O₄, obtained by the saponification of the oil of the seeds of *Madia sativa*.

MAD'IDANS. Weeping, exuding (see ECZEMA m.).

MAD'ISIS, f. -*is'eos, mad'isis*. Gr., *μάδισις*. See MADAROSIS.

MADISTE'RION, MADISTE'RIMUM, n. Gr., *μαδιστήριον* (from *μαδίζειν*, to pluck bare). A forceps used for epilation.

MA'DOR, m. -*o'ris*. From *madere*, to be wet. 1. Moisture. 2. A dripping sweat.

MÆ'A, f. Gr., *μαία* (from *μαιεύεσθαι*, to act as a midwife). A midwife.

MÆE'I'A, f. Gr., *μαίεια* (from *μαιεύεσθαι*, to serve as a midwife). Obstetrics.

MÆELEUTHERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *μαία*, a midwife, and *ἐλευθέρωσις*, a freeing. Delivery by a midwife.

MÆEU'MA, n. -*eu'matos (-is)*. Gr., *μαίευμα*. The product of parturition, the newly born child.

MÆEUSIOMAN'IA, f. From *μαίενσις* (see MAIEUSIS), and *μανία*, mania. Puerperal mania.

MÆEUSIOPHO'BIA, f. From *μαίενσις* (see MAIEUSIS), and *φόβος*, panic fear. Morbid dread of childbirth.

MÆEU'SIS, f. -*eu'seos (-is)*. Gr., *μαίενσις*. Delivery.

MÆEU'TER, MÆEU'TES, m. -*eu'te, -e'ros (-is), -eu'tes*. Gr., *μαειντηρ, μαειντής*. Ger., *Geburtshelfer*. An accoucheur.

MÆEU'TIC. Gr., *μαειντικός*. Lat., *mæeuticus*. Pertaining to obstetrics.

MÆEU'TICA, f. Gr., *μαειντική* (τεχνη understood). Ger., *Geburtshilfe*. The obstetric art.

MÆEU'TRIA, f. Gr., *μαειντρία*. A midwife.

MÆEU'TRIC. Gr., *μαειντρικός*. Lat., *mæeutricus*. Pertaining to a midwife or to midwifery.

MÆ'NAS, f. *Mæn'ados (-is)*. Gr., *μαινάς*. Delirium; raving.

MÆ'RUA, MÆR'VA, f. A genus of capparaceous plants. —**M. angolensis.** A species used in Africa as a remedy for scrofula.

MÆ'SA, f. A genus of myrsinaceous trees or shrubs growing in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Australia.—**M. picta.** A species the fruit of which, known as *kalthao* or *saoria*, is used as a teniafuge.

MAFOU'TRA. A tree found in Madagascar, the fruit of which is used as an astringent in skin diseases.

MAGDA'LEON, n., MAGDA'LIA, f. Gr., *μαγδαλιά* (from *μάσσειν*, to knead). Lit., the crumb or inside of a loaf. 1. A pill or bolus made of bread crumbs. 2. A roll of plaster.

MAGE'RIC. Gr., *μαγειρικός*. Pertaining to the culinary art or to dietetics.

MAGISTE'RIMUM, n. From *magister*, a ruler. Fr., *magistère*. Ger., *M*. A name used by the followers of Paracelsus for certain medicinal preparations, especially such as were made by precipitation and which were believed to possess extraordinary virtues.—**M. hydragogum.** Crystallized silver nitrate.—**M. Jovis.** Precipitated tin oxide.

MA'GISTERY. See MAGISTERIUM.

MA'GISTRAL. From *magister*, a master. Pertaining to a master or to one who gives direction; of medicines, made up to order, compounded as prescribed for a special occasion.

MAG'MA, n. *Mag'matos (-is)*. Gr., *μάγμα* (from *μάσσειν*, to knead). 1. A pasty or pulpy mass, especially the residuum after water has been pressed out or drained or poured off. 2. Of Galen, a salve.—**M. reticulatum.** Fr., *m. réticulé*. Of Velpeau, the gelatinous material constituting the *membrana intermedia* (q. v., 2d def.) when solidified by the action of cold or alcohol.

MAGNA'LIUM, n. A silver white alloy of aluminum and magnesium, of high reflecting power.

MAGNE'SIA, f. Gr., *μαγνησία* (from *μάγνης*, a magnet). Fr., *magnésie*. Ger., *Bittererde, M*. Originally, black oxide of manganese, so called from confusion with magnetic iron ore. This was subsequently called *m. nigra*, and the term *m. alba* was given to what is now known as magnesium carbonate. When the metallic elements existing in these two bodies were isolated, the metal of the *m. nigra* was called manganese, to distinguish it from that of the *m. alba*, and the term *m. nigra* was dropped as being no longer in accordance with the changed nomenclature. As at present used, the word *m.* signifies magnesium oxide, MgO. This substance is a fine, light microcrystalline or amorphous powder, obtained by the calcination of magnesium carbonate; it is odorless, has a slightly alkaline taste, and shows a faint alkaline reaction when moistened; it is insoluble in alcohol and only slightly soluble in water. When heated to a very high point it fuses, and on cooling solidifies into a hard, vitreous mass. It is also obtainable in a crystalline form. When occurring in the form of powder it is designated, according to its density, *light m.* and *heavy m.* The *m.* of the U. S. Ph. (*m. levis* [Br. Ph.], *m. calcinata*, *m. usta* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *magnesium oxydatum* [Aust. Ph.], *oxidum magnesiumum* [leve], *oxydum magnesiumum* [leve], *magnésie calcinée* [Fr. Cod.], is *light m.*, a light powder, white and fine, devoid of odor and having an earthy taste. The *m.* of the Br. Ph. is *heavy m.* (the *m. ponderosa* of the U. S. Ph.).—**Calcined m.** Fr., *magnésie calcinée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *caustique*). *M.* obtained by freeing magnesium carbonate from its water and carbonic acid by heating to a low red heat.—**Creosote m.** See MAGNESIUM creosotate.—**Heavy (calcined) m.** See *M.*

ponderosa.—**Henry's m.** A very fine and compact form of m., prepared by Henry, of Manchester, England, and much used medicinally.—**Lac magnesiae.** Ger., *Milch*. Milk of m.; made by triturating together 2 parts of calcined m., 3 each of sugar and water of orange flowers, and 12 of hot water; or by triturating 2 parts of calcined m. with 13 of water, and adding 5 of glycerin as a preservative. As an antidote to arsenic, metal or acid poisoning, 1 part of m. is triturated with 6 of water.—**Light m.** See *M. levis*.—**Liquor magnesiae citratis.** See *Liquor MAGNESII citratis*.—**M. anglica.** See *Henry's m.*—**M. calcinata.** See *Calcined m.*—**Magnesiae carbonas levis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. The lighter of the two varieties of magnesium carbonate (*q. v.*) recognized by the Br. Ph.—**Magnesiae carbonas ponderosa.** See *Heavy MAGNESIUM carbonate*.—**Magnesiae sulphas.** See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**M. levis** [Br. Ph.]. M. prepared by the calcination of light magnesium carbonate. It is a very light, white powder.—**M. ponderosa** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *m.* [Br. Ph.], *m. usta ponderosa* [Fr. Cod.], *oxidum* (seu *oxydum*). M. obtained by the calcination of heavy magnesium carbonate. It is a white powder, having the same properties as light m., but of $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the density.—**M. pura**, **M. usta** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Calcined m.*—**Mistura magnesiae et asafetidae** [U. S. Ph.], **Mixtura magnesiae foetida**, **Mixture of m. and asafetida**. A preparation made by triturating 5 parts of magnesium carbonate, 10 of sugar, 7 of tincture of asafetida, and 1 part of tincture of opium, and gradually adding water enough to make 100 parts of mixture.—**Pulvis magnesiae cum rheo** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulvis antacidus* (seu *infantum*). Powder of m. with rhubarb; a preparation consisting of 12 parts of magnesium carbonate, 3 of rhubarb, and 8 of the elaeosaccharum of fennel (containing 1 drop of the oil of fennel to 30 grains of sugar).—**Trochisci magnesiae** [U. S. Ph.] (*ustae* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Syn.: *pastilli magnesiae ustae*. Troches each of which contains 3 grains [U. S. Ph. (10 centigrammes [Ger. Ph.])] of m., and either 9 grains of sugar with about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of nutmeg done up with a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage [U. S. Ph.], or 90 centigrammes of cacao paste [Ger. Ph.].—**White m.** Lat., *m. alba*. Ger., *weisse M.* The official magnesium carbonate.

MAGNE'SIC. Gr., *μαγνήσιος*. Lat., *magnesium*. Fr., *magnésien*. Pertaining to or containing magnesium or one of its compounds.

MAGNESICOMAMMONIUS. See *AMMONIOMAGNESIAN*.

MAGNE'SIOEFFERVES'CENS. Effervescent and containing magnesia.

MAGNE'SIUM, *n.* Fr., *magnésium*, *magnésie*. Ger., *M.* Originally manganese; now a distinct bivalent metallic element discovered by Davy in 1808, and denominated magnium. It was first isolated in the pure state by Bussy in 1830, and is a silvery white metal, which readily oxidizes in moist air, is both malleable and ductile, melts at a red heat, and, on ignition, burns with a brilliant white light, particularly rich in chemical rays. It occurs extensively distributed throughout the mineral kingdom, and is also present in small quantities in animal and vegetable organisms. Atomic weight, 23.94. Symbol, Mg. Sp. gr., 1.75.—**Alginoid m.** M. alginate. A compound of m. and alginic acid.—**Dried m. sulphate.** Lat., *m. sulfuricum siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *magnesia sulfurica sicca*. A fine, white, loose powder obtained by heating crystallized m. sulphate until most of the water it contains is driven off.—**Granulated m. citrate** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Magnesium citras granulatus*.—**Heavy m. carbonate.** Lat., *magnesi* (seu *magnesiae*) *carbonas ponderosa* [Br. Ph.], *carbonas magnesianus*, *magnesium carbonicum ponderosum* [Fr. Cod.], *magnesia alba ponderosa*. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of m. sulphate in 20 of boiling water and 12 of sodium

carbonate in 20 of boiling water, mixing the two, evaporating to dryness in the sand bath, digesting the remainder half an hour with water, washing thoroughly, and drying at a temperature not over 100° C. [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. also orders boiling water.—**Liquor magnesii carbonatis** [Br. Ph.]. Solution of carbonate of m.; made by dissolving extemporaneously prepared basic m. carbonate in water charged with carbon dioxide. It contains 13 grains of the basic carbonate to the fluid ounce.—**Liquor magnesii citratis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *citrici*). Fr., *limonade purgative au citrate de magnésie gazeuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *schäumende citronsaure Magnesia limonade*. Syn.: *limonada citratis magnesiae aerata*, *limonata aerata laxans*, *potio magnesiae citricae xerophora* (seu *effervescens*), *potio citrica purgans*. A preparation made by introducing potassium or sodium bicarbonate into a solution of m. citrate, and sealing hermetically. The U. S. preparation contains 26 grammes of citric acid, 13 of m. carbonate, 2 of potassium bicarbonate, 80 of syrup of citric acid, and 120 or more of water; the Br. preparation contains 200 grains of citric acid, 20 of m. carbonate, 5 of sodium bicarbonate, 60 of syrup, 300 of water, and 1 drop of oil of lemon.—**Magnesi carbonas** [U. S. Ph.], **Magnesi carbonas levis** [Br. Ph.]. See *M. carbonate*.—**Magnesi carbonas ponderosa** [Br. Ph.]. See *Heavy m. carbonate*.—**Magnesi citras.** See *M. citrate*. **Magnesi citras** (seu *citricum*) **effervescens** (seu *granulatus*) [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre pour limonade sèche au citrate de magnésie*, *pulvis cum citrate magnesico et saccharo*. Ger., *Brause-magnesia*. Syn.: *m. citricum effervescens* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 11 parts of m. carbonate with 33 of citric acid, and water enough to form a paste; this mixture (forming a m. citrate) being then dried, powdered, and mixed with 8 parts of sugar, 37 parts of sodium bicarbonate, and 15 of citric acid, dampened with alcohol, and rubbed through a coarse sieve so as to form a coarsely granular powder [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 25 parts of m. carbonate, 75 of citric acid, mixed with water and dried, to which are added 85 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 40 of citric acid, and 20 of sugar, and the whole dampened with alcohol as in the U. S. preparation.—**Magnesi sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *M. sulphate*.—**M. alginate.** See *Alginoid m.*—**M. and ammonium arsenate.** A crystalline substance, $Mg.(NH_4).AsO_4 + 6H_2O$.—**M. and ammonium phosphate.** Ger., *phosphorsaure Ammoniak-Magnesia*, *M'ammoniumphosphat*. Syn.: *M. and ammonium orthophosphate*, *triple phosphate*. A substance, $Mg.NH_4PO_4 + 6H_2O$, readily formed when a solution containing soluble orthophosphates and m. salts is rendered ammoniacal, and hence deposited from ammoniacal urine and also found in some kinds of guano. It forms crystals of a characteristic shape, or of a feathery stellate form, insoluble in ammoniacal solution, soluble with difficulty in water, and is a constituent of the fusible urinary calculus.—**M. benzoate.** An acicular crystalline substance obtained by treating calcined magnesia with benzoic acid and purifying; used in tuberculous disease.—**M. boracicum**, **M. borate.** Ger., *borsaures M.* A double salt of m. and borax, $Mg_3B_2O_5$; used as a germicide.—**M. borocitrate.** An antilithic preparation made by mixing a watery solution of citric acid with m. carbonate and borax.—**M. borotartaricum.** A preparation made by stirring 40 parts of hot water slowly into a mixture of 20 of tartarus boraxatus and 5 of m. carbonate, and drying over the water bath.—**M. carbonate.** Lat., *m. carbonicum* (*hydroxydatum*), *carbonas magnesiae* [Belg. Ph.], *magnesia hydrocarbonica* (seu *alba*). Fr., *carbonate de magnésium*, *magnésie carbonatée* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *kohlensaures M.* A compound of m. with carbonic acid. The normal m. carbonate, $MgCO_3$, occurs in nature as the mineral magnesite, and also may be prepared artificially in different

crystalline forms containing various proportions of water of crystallization. The medicinal m. carbonate, Lat., *magnesi carbonas* [U. S. Ph.] (*levis* [Br. Ph.]), m. carbonicum [Ger. Ph.], *carbonas magnesicus* [Fr. Cod.], m. carbonicum hydrooxydatum, *carbonas et hydras magnesius, carbonas magnesie, magnesia carbonica, magnesia subcarbonica, hydratocarbonas magnesicus*; Fr., *carbonate de magnésie officinal* [Fr. Cod.], is a basic carbonate, $(\text{MgCO}_3)_4 \cdot (\text{MgO}_2\text{H}_2) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [U. S. Ph.], $(\text{MgCO}_3)_3 \cdot (\text{MgO}_2\text{H}_2) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [Br. Ph.], or $(\text{MgCO}_3)_3 \cdot \text{MgO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [Fr. Cod.], its constitution varying according to the mode of its preparation. It is used as an antacid and mild purgative.—**M. citrate.** Lat., *magnesi citras, citras magnesie, citras magnesius, m. citricum, magnesia citrica*. Fr., *citrate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *citronensaures M.* A compound of m. and citric acid. The normal m. citrate, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2\text{Mg}_3 + 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms a white crystalline crust readily soluble in water. It is official in the Fr. Cod. The m. citrate official in the other pharmacopœias is prepared by moistening a mixture of citric acid and either calcined magnesia or m. carbonate with water or alcohol, and drying.—**M. citricum effervescens** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Magnesi citras effervescens*.—**M. creosotate.** A mixture of creosote and calcined magnesia.—**M. fluoride.** A compound of m. and fluorine; an antiseptic.—**M. glycerinophosphate.** A crystalline powder, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{P} \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \text{O} \diagdown \end{smallmatrix} \text{Mg}$; used as a nerve tonic.—**M. gynocardate.** A compound of m. and gynocardic acid; used in leprosy.—**M. hydricum puliforme** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *breiförmiges M'hydrat*. A pasty mass made by precipitating a solution of 3 parts of m. sulphate in 20 of water with soda solution, washing, and adding water enough to make 10 parts.—**M. ichthyolate.** A preparation of calcined magnesia and ichthylol; an antiseptic.—**M. lactate.** Lat., *m. lacticum, magnesia lactica* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *lactas magnesie, lactas magnesius*. Fr., *lactate de magnésie*. Ger., *milchsaures M.* A substance forming prismatic or colorless crystalline crusts of bitter taste, prepared by adding to a solution of one part of lactic acid in 10 parts of water enough calcined magnesia to neutralize the acid; used as a laxative.—**M. loretinate.** A compound of m. and loretinic acid. The basic salt is used as an antiseptic.—**M. oxide.** Ger., *M'oxyd*. See under **MAGNESIA**.—**M. oxydatum.** See *Calcined MAGNESIA*.—**M. oxydatum ponderosum.** See *MAGNESIA ponderosa*.—**M. permanganate.** A volatile salt, $\text{MgMn}_2\text{O}_8 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. phenolsulphonate.** A compound of m. with phenolsulphonic acid; an antiseptic purgative.—**M. phosphate, M. phosphoricum.** Lat., *m. phosphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de magnésium (ou de magnésie)*. Ger., *phosphorsaures M.* A compound of m. and phosphoric acid. The ordinary phosphate, normal m. orthophosphate, or trim' orthophosphate, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, is an amorphous substance almost insoluble in water, found in many plants, and in the seeds of cereals, and in small quantities in the bones.—**M. salicylate.** Lat., *magnesia salicylica*. Fr., *salicylate de magnésium*. Ger., *salicylsaures M.* An acicular, crystalline substance, $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2$, prepared by dissolving salicylic acid in boiling water, saturating the solution with m. carbonate, filtering, and crystallizing. It is used in typhoid fever in preference to bismuth salicylate.—**M. sozoiodolate.** The compound, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{I}_2[\text{OH}]\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Mg} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$; an antiseptic.—**M. subcarbonate.** Lat., *magnesia subcarbonica, magnesie hypocarbonas* (seu *subcarbonas*). The official m. carbonate.—**M. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Dried m. sulphate*.—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *magnesi sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *magnesia sulfurica* (seu *sulphurica depurata*), *sulfas magnesius, sulphas magnesie, sulphas magnesius, m. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.], *magnésie sulfatée*. Ger., *schwefelsaures M., Bittersalz, M'sulfat*. Epsom salt, bit-

ter salt, $\text{MgSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is a mild and efficient purgative.—**M. sulphite.** Lat., *magnesi sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphis magnesius*. Fr., *sulfite de magnésie*. Ger., *schwefelsaures M., M'sulfit*. A salt, $\text{MgSO}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by introducing well washed sulphurous acid gas into a mixture of 1 part of m. carbonate and 6 parts of water, until no further carbonic acid is involved and an odor of sulphurous acid is obtained, adding a little more m. carbonate, reserving the salt which crystallizes out, evaporating the residue, mixing the two portions, washing, and drying. It is an antifermentative.—**M. sulphophenate.** See *M. phenolsulphonate*.—**Solution of ammoniosulphate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test solution of m.*—**Solution of carbonate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor magnesi carbonatis*.—**Solution of citrate of m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor magnesi citratis*.—**Test solution of m.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution made by dissolving 1 part of m. sulphate and 2 parts of ammonium chloride in 8 of water, adding 4 of water of ammonia, setting aside for 2 or 3 days, and filtering.

MAG'NET. Gr., μάγνης, μαγνήτης (from Μαγνησία, a district of Thessaly in Greece). Lat., *magnes, magnetes*. Fr., *aimant*. Ger., *M.* A substance possessing the property of attracting iron, also other substances (especially nickel) in a much feeble degree, and of being itself attracted by those substances. The points at or near the ends of a magnetic bar where such attraction is concentrated, and which, owing to the earth's magnetic attraction, assume a position toward the north and south respectively, are the poles of the magnet. There are two kinds of m's, the natural m.—loadstone, magnetic iron oxide (*q. v.*, under **IRON**)—and artificial m's (i. e., bars or needles of steel), which have acquired magnetic properties from being rubbed with a m. or otherwise.—**Artificial m., Axis of a m.** See under *M.*—**Electro-m.** A bar of soft iron rendered magnetic during the passage of a galvanic current through insulated copper wire wound around it.—**Gruening's m.** A m. for removing particles of steel or iron from the eye. It consists of a number of magnetized steel rods, separated from each other, but in close proximity, and fitted at their ends with iron caps. One of these caps is provided with a delicate point of malleable iron, 32 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, and 0.3 mm. thick, which sustains with ease a weight of 225 grains.—**Horseshoe m.** Fr., *aimant en fer à cheval*. Ger., *Hufeisenm'*. An artificial m. bent into the shape of a horseshoe.—**Permanent m.** A m. whose magnetic properties are lasting, i. e., not depending on contact with another m. or on imparted magnetic influence.—**Temporary m.** A m. whose magnetic properties are dependent upon contact with another m. or upon the influence of a neighboring galvanic current.

MAGNET'IC. Gr., μαγνήσιος. Lat., *magnesiuis*. Fr., *magnétique*. Ger., *magnetisch, magnetisch*. Of or pertaining to a magnet or magnetism; having the properties of a magnet.

MAG'NETISM. Lat., *magnetismus* (from μάγνης, a magnet). Fr., *magntisme*. Ger., *Magnetismus*. 1. The cause of the attraction exercised by a magnet. 2. That branch of science which treats of the magnet, its properties, and their phenomena.—**Animal m.** A supposititious power by means of which persons of strong will influence those of weaker will; the power which is said to induce the mesmeric state.

MAG'NETITE. From μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *magnétite*. Ger., *Magnetisenerz*. Native magnetic iron oxide.

MAGNETIZA'TION. From μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *aimantation*. 1. The act of imparting magnetic properties to a substance. There are three sources of m.: the influence of a natural or an artificial magnet, the action of the earth as a magnetic substance, and electricity. 2. The act of being brought under, or the state of being under, the influence of magnetism.

MAGNETOELECTRIC
Malic Acid

MAGNETOELECTRIC. From *μάγνης*, a magnet, and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. Fr., *magnéto-électrique*. Ger., *magnet-elektrisch*. Pertaining to magnetolectricity.

MAGNETOELECTRICITY. 1. Electricity developed by means of magnetism. 2. The science of the mutual relations of magnetism and electricity and the phenomena of their conjunction or their combinations.

MAGNETOGRAPH. From *μάγνης*, a magnet, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument for indicating the intensities and variations of magnetic forces.

MAGNETOLOGIA, *f.* From *μάγνης*, a magnet, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the action (real or pretended) of a magnet or of magnetic forces.

MAGNETOMETER. Lat., *magnetometrum* (from *μάγνης*, a magnet, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *magnétomètre*. Ger., *M.* An instrument for measuring magnetic forces.

MAGNETOOP'TIC. Pertaining to magnetism and light.

MAGNETOTHERAPY. Fr., *magnéto-thérapie*. Ger., *Magnetotherapie*. The science of that form of hypnotic therapeutics in which the metallic magnet is applied over a painful region.

MAGNIDUCTOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See **ADDUCTOR femoris magnus**.

MAGNIUM, *n.* Ger., *M.* Of Davy, see **MAGNESIUM**.

MAGNOLIA, *f.* Fr., *magnolier* (1st def.), *écorce de magnolier* (2d def.). Ger., *Magnolie* (1st def.), *Magnolienrinde* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants. 2. The bark of *M. glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*; used as a mild aromatic tonic and diaphoretic in rheumatic troubles and fevers, especially in remittents of a typhoid nature. *M.* is used in infusion, but preferably in powder. A tincture made by macerating the fresh bark in brandy is used in domestic practice as a remedy for chronic rheumatism.—*M. acuminata*. Fr., *magnolier à feuilles aiguës*. The cucumber tree; a species growing in the interior mountainous regions of the United States. It is one of the sources of *m.* (2d def.). A tincture made from it has been extolled as a remedy for intermittent fever with grave gastrointestinal disorder.—*M. auricularis* (seu *auriculata*). Fr., *magnolier auriculé*. The long-leaved cucumber tree, growing in the Alleghany Mountains. It is employed in intermittent fevers and chronic rheumatism.—*M. conspicua*. *M. yulan*.—*M. cordata*, *M. cordifolia*. Yellow cucumber tree; sometimes used like *M. macrophylla* in the southern United States.—*M. Fraseri*. *M. auricularis*.—*M. glauca*. Fr., *magnolier glauque*, *arbre du castor*. Ger., *Bieberbaum*, *Sumpfsassafras*. White bay, beaver tree, swamp sassafras, white laurel, elk bark, castor wood; found in low situations near the sea from Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico. It is largely used as a source of *m.* bark, and the leaves are said to furnish an indelible ink.—*M. grandiflora*. Fr., *magnolier à grandes fleurs*. Big laurel, great laurel leaved (or large flowered) *m.*; growing in swampy woods from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi. Its bark, which is somewhat milder in its properties than that of official *m.* bark, contains a volatile oil, resin, and a principle analogous to liriiodendrin.—*M. longifolia*. A species resembling *M. glauca*, and used similarly in Georgia and Florida.—*M. macrophylla*. The great leaved *m.*; growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigestion, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers.—*M. mexicana*. The *yolo-cochil* (or *flor del corazón*) of the Mex. Ph. The leaves are used in indigestion and dysentery, and an infusion of the fresh flowers, which are said to contain a volatile oil, a resin, quercitrin, tannin, etc., is employed as an antispasmodic, and their alcoholature as a tonic.—*M. tripetala*, *M. umbrellata*. Fr., *parasol*, *ombelle de la Caroline*. The common umbrella tree; common in the southern United States. Its fruit contains

magnolin, and its bark constitutes part of the *m.* of the U. S. Ph.—*M. yulan*. Fr., *magnolier yulan*. Ger., *Li-lienmagnolie*. The yulan tree of China and Japan. The fruits, dried and powdered, are prescribed as a sternutatory and, in infusion, for coughs; the seeds are employed as a febrifuge, and the flowers to impart an aroma to tea.

MAGNUM, *n.* From *magnus*, large. See **OS MAGNUM**.

MAGO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *magonie*. A Brazilian genus of sap-indaceous trees.—*M. glabrata*, *M. pubescens*. Two species known as *tingi*, or *tinguy*, in Brazil, where the stem bark is used for healing old ulcers or the sores in horses caused by the stings of insects, and the seed (soaked in water, and then boiled with a small proportion of tallow) as a soap.

MAHAMUR'REE, **MAHAMUR'RI**. An epidemic disease occurring in the Himalayas.

MAI'A, *f.* Gr., *μαία*. A midwife. See *Mæa*, and for other derivatives of *mæa* or *maia* not here given see the corresponding words in *Mæ*.

MAIAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide maïalique*. An acid obtained from *Convallaria maialis*.

MAI'ALIN(E). Fr., *maïaline*. An alkaloid having the properties of convallamarin, extracted from *Convallaria maialis*.

MAIDALA'KRI. The bark of *Tetramtara laurifolia*; used in India for diarrhœa and dysentery.

MAIDIS'MUS, *m.* From *mais*, maize. See **PELLAGRA**.

MAIROGAL'LOL. A substance, $C_{18}H_{17}Cl_{11}O_{10}$, obtained by passing chlorine through a solution of pyrogallol in glacial acetic acid.

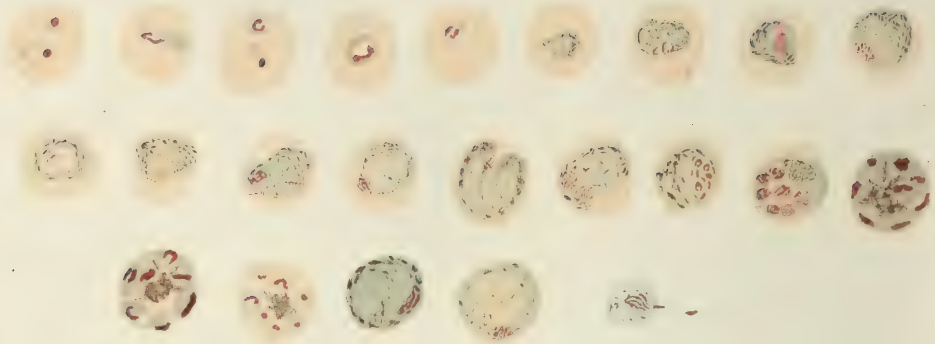
MA'JORAM. See **MARJORAM**.

MAJORA'NA, *f.* A section of the genus *Origanum*.—*Ætheroleum majoranæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Oleum majoranæ*, *Oleum majoranæ æthereum*. An aromatic volatile oil derived from *Origanum m.* It is used like oil of origanum.

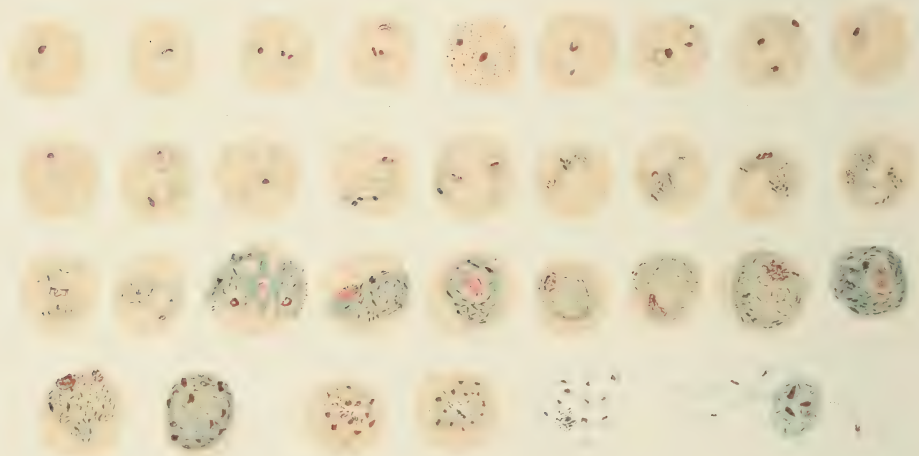
MAL (Fr.). *Mal*. From *malum*, an evil. See **DISEASE**.—*M. de coit*. Chancrous epizooty; equine syphilis.—*M. del pinto* (Sp.). An endemic disease, prevalent in the States of Michoacán and Guerrero, Mexico, under this name, in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, under the names of *tiña* and *m. de las manchas*; and in Colombia and parts of Venezuela, where it is called *carate*. It is a kind of psoriasis, and appears under the form of small, gradually increasing, hard and generally rough spots of four different colors, of which the black and blue varieties are counted as epidermic, while the red and white spots are subepidermic and are accompanied by deep-seated lesions of the skin. The disease is most frequent in the States of Michoacán and Guerrero, where it is even considered a mark of distinction by the afflicted persons, and is said to have prevailed extensively after the eruption of the newly formed volcano Jorullo in 1759, but it was known in a sporadic form at the time of the conquest by Cortés. Although the spots are apt to appear on the whole body, they are more frequent on the face, thorax, arms, and hands, but seldom invade both sides of the body in a uniform manner. They show a slight elevation at the borders with gradually increasing desquamation, and are sometimes dry and at others humid and glutinous to the touch. In the earlier stages the disease is said to be curable; in the later stages it is incurable, although seldom fatal. Opinions are divided about its contagiousness, but it doubtless is hereditary. It is generally conceded to be of parasitic origin.—*M. de mer*. See **SEASICKNESS**.—*M. de tête*. See **CEPHALALGIA**.—*Petit m.* See **EPILEPSIA mitior**.

MA'LA, *f.* 1. See **TONSIL**. 2. The cheek bone, the cheek.

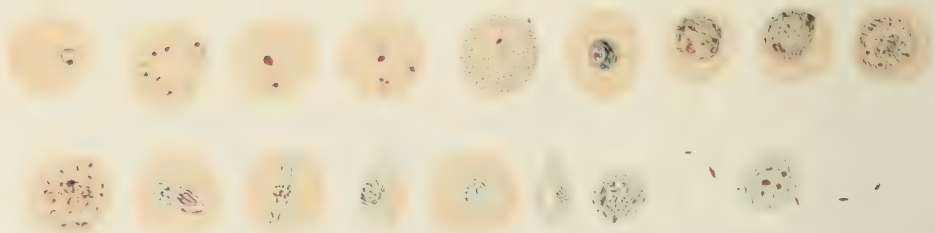
MALACAT'MON. A large tree found in the Philippines, which yields a limpid sap used in dysentery, peritonitis, ophthalmia, etc.



QUARTAN F.



TERTIAN PARASITE.



QUARTAN PARASITE.

MALACH'RA, *f.* Fr., *malachre*. A genus of malvaceous plants.—**M. capitata**. A species the leaves of which are used in Panama as an anthelmintic.

MALACHYPERO'A, *f.* See **MALACYPEROA**.

MALAC'IA, *f.* Gr., *μαλακία* (from *μαλακός*, soft). Fr., *malaxie*. Ger., *Malacie*. 1. A softening, especially a morbid softening of tissues. 2. See **PICA**.—**Amphibletroid m.** Softening of the retina.—**Halisteretic m.** Ger., *halisteretische Malacie*. A form of m. (1st def.) in which the calcium salts are absorbed.—**M. cordis**. See **CARDIOMALACIA**.—**Vascular m.** Ger., *vasculöse Malacie*. Of Volkmann, a form of m. in which there is an enormous new formation of vessels.

MAL'ACINE. A salicylic derivative of phenacetine; used in rheumatism.

MALACIS'MUS, *m.* See **MALACIA**.

MALACOCATARACTA, *f.* From *μαλακός*, soft, and *κατάρκτης*, a cataract. See **SOFT CATARACT**.

MALACOGAS'TER, *f.* -*gas'teros* (-is), -*gas'tri*. From *μαλακός*, soft, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Fr., *malacogastre*. 1. Tenderness or weakness of the stomach. 2. Gastro-malacia.

MALACO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). Gr., *μαλάκωμα* (from *μαλακούν*, to soften). See **MALACIA** (1st def.).

MALACOPH'ONOUS. Gr., *μαλακόφωνος* (from *μαλακός*, soft, and *φωνή*, the voice). Lat., *malacophonus*. Having a soft voice.

MALACOPH'OUS. Gr., *μαλακοποιός*. Lat., *malacopœus*. Softening, emollient.

MALACOSARCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *μαλακός*, soft, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *malacosarcome*. Ger., *Muskel-schlaffheit*. Softness of muscular tissue.

MALACOSAR'CUS. Gr., *μαλακόσαρκος*. Having the flesh soft and flabby.

MALACO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *μάλαξις*. See **MALACIA** (1st def.).—**M. cordis**. See **CARDIOMALACIA**.

MALACOS'TEON, *n.*, **MALACOSTEO'SIS**, *f.* -*os'tu* (-ei), -*o'seos* (-is). From *μαλακός*, soft, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See **OSTEOMALACIA**.

MALACOT'OMY. From *μαλακός*, soft, and *τομή*, a cutting. Of Rabagliati, laparotomy.

MALAC'TIC. Gr., *μαλακτικός* (from *μαλάσσειν*, to soften). Lat., *malacticus*. Fr., *malactique*. Ger., *malaktisch*, *erweichend*, *erschlaflend*. Emollient.

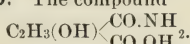
MALACHYPERO'A, *f.* From *μαλακός*, soft, and *ὕπερρη*, the palate. The soft palate.

MAL'ADY. From *malum*, an evil. Fr., *maladie*. See **DISEASE**.—**Cheyne's English m.** Hypochondriasis.—**Postboy's m.** Aneurysm of the aorta, so called on account of its prevalence among mounted mail carriers.

MALAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-is). Gr., *μάλαγμα* (from *μαλάσσειν*, to soften). A cataplasm.

MAL'AKIN. Salicylidene paraphenetidine; an antipyretic.

MALAM'IC ACID. The compound



MAL'AMID(E). Ger., *Malamid*. An amide of malic acid, isomeric with asparagine.

MALAM'MIN(E). See **ASPARTIC ACID**.

MALAN'DERS. See **MALANDRIA** (2d def.).

MALAN'DRIA, *f.* From *μᾶλς*, a distemper in horses. Fr., *malandrie* (1st def.), *malandrie* (2d def.). Ger., *Mauke der Pferde* (2d def.). 1. An old term for leprosy. 2. Malanders, mallenders, an eczema of the skin above the feet in horses, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *mallenders* in the foreleg, and *sallenders* in the hind leg. Cf. **GREASE**.

MALAN'DRIN. A preparation of the discharge of malandria (2d def.); used in homœopathic practice as a preventive of smallpox.

MALAPA'RI, **MALAPA'RIOUS**. A leguminous tree found in the Moluccas, possibly a species of *Pongamia*. The

bark and the root are antidotal to certain poisons, including poisonous *Fungi*.

MA'LAR. From *mala*, the cheek bone. Fr., *malaire*. Ger., *m.* Pertaining to the cheek or to the m. bone; as a n., the m. bone.

MALA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* 1. Air tainted by deleterious emanations from animal or vegetable matter, especially noxious exhalations of marshy districts, capable of causing fever or other disease. 2. See **MALARIAL FEVER**.—**Animal m.** A m. (1st def.) given off by putrefying animal matter.

MALA'RIAL. Fr., *paludéen*. Ger., *m.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to malaria.

MALARILABIA'LIS, *m.* From *mala*, the cheek bone, and *labium*, the lip. See **ZYGOMATICUS major**.

MALA'RIN. Acetophenonephenetidine citrate; antipyretic and antispasmodic.

MALA'RIOUS. 1. See **MALARIAL**. 2. Abounding in malaria.

MALA'RIS, *m.* A portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum arising from the inner lower margin of the orbit and adjacent portion of the dorsum of the nose and inserted into the skin beneath the orbit, uniting in part with the zygomaticus major.

MALASSIMILA'TION. Morbid or defective assimilation.

MA'LTE. A salt of malic acid.—**Ferrous m.** See **IRON malate**.

MALAXA'TION. Lat., *malaxatio*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Knetung*. 1. A making soft, especially by kneading; a light form of massage with the fingers, used to soften tumors and to promote their disintegration. 2. The working together of the ingredients of a pilular mass or of a plaster. 3. The softening of a plaster with warm hands or by means of warm water.—**M. of the eye**. Fr., *m. de l'œil*. M. of the eyeball after the operation of sclerotomy. The term is used by Dianoux for the making of a series of pressure movements on the eyeball with the ends of the index fingers, in order to separate the lips of the wound, and thus evacuate a portion of the aqueous humor. This manœuvre is to be repeated twice a day for five or six days, and is said to be superior to the ordinary method of massage.

MALAX'IS, *f.* -*ax'eos* (-is). Gr., *μάλαξις* (2d def.). Fr., *malaxie* (2d def.). Ger., *Mürbheit* (2d def.). 1. A genus of orchids. 2. See **MALACIA**.—**M. odorata**. A plant (probably a species of *Liparis*) the juice of which is used in cutaneous œdema, malignant fevers, gangrenous ulcers, etc.—**M. Rheedii**. An East Indian plant used as a sudorific, febrifuge, and cholagogue.

MALAZISSA'TUS, *m.* From *μαλάσσειν*, to soften. A male whose testicles have not descended.

MAL'CE, *f.* *Mal'ces*. Gr., *μάλη*. See **CHILBLAIN**, **CONGELATIO** (3d def.), and **CONGELATION** (2d def.).

MAL'CIOUS. Gr., *μάλκιος*. Lat., *maleios*. 1. Freezing; becoming frozen. 2. Freezing; causing to freeze.

MALCONFORMA'TION. See **MALFORMATION**.

MA'LE, *f.* *Ma'les*. Gr., *μάλη*. The axilla.

MAL'EATE. A salt of maleic acid.

MALE'IC. Pertaining to, or obtained from, malic acid.—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide maléique*. Ger., *Maleinsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₄H₄O₄, isomeric with fumaric acid.

MALFORMA'TION. Lat., *dysmorphosis*. Fr., *vice de conformation*. Ger., *Missbildung*, *Afterorganisation*, *Afterbildung*. A structural anomaly due to defective or misdirected development.—**Congenital m.** Lat., *ritium primæ conformationis*. A congenital anomaly of a part or organ.—**Parasitic m.** Ger., *parasitäre Missbildung*. A parasitic monstrosity.

MALGEN'IC. From *malum*, disease, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Disease-producing.

MA'LIA, *f.* Gr., *μαλίη*. See **EQUINIA**.

MALIAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *μαλιασμός*. See **GLANDERS**.

MAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide maléique*. Ger., *Aepfelsäure*. Syn.: *hydrozysuccinic acid*. A dibasic acid, C₄H₄O₅.

MALICO'RIUM, *n.* From *malum*, an apple, and *corium*, bark. Fr., *cuir de pomme*. Pomegranate rind.

MALIGN'. See **MALIGNANT**.

MALIG'NANCY. Gr., *κακοηθεια*. Lat., *malignitas*. Fr., *malignité*. Ger., *Bösartigkeit*. The state of being malignant. — **Traumatic m.** The development of a malignant neoplasm as the result of traumatism.

MALIG'NANT. Gr., *κακοήθης*. Lat., *malignus* (from *malus*, evil, and *gignere*, to beget). Fr., *malin*. Ger., *bösartig*. 1. Of a disease, threatening a fatal issue. 2. See **CANCEROUS**.

MALIGN'ITY. Lat., *malignitas*. See **MALIGNANCY**.

MALIN'GERER. One who feigns sickness, especially with the object of being excused from work.

MAL'IS, *f.* *Mal'ios (-eos)*. Gr., *μάλις*. 1. See **HELMINTHONCUS**. 2. See **GLANDERS**. 3. See **HORSE POX**. — **M. acari**. See **SCABIES**. — **M. acridophagorum**. Acridophagy. — **M. a crinonibus**. Of Sauvages, a disease of the skin in children in which there are many comedones. — **M. a gordio medinensi** (seu *dracunculo persico*). See *M. dracunculus*. — **M. americana**. Of Sauvages, a dermatitis caused by the chigoe. — **M. a sironibus**. See **PSYDRACIA ab acaris cironibus**. — **M. cornipedum**. Of Sauvages, sheep pox. — **M. dracunculus**, **M. filariæ**. Invasion of the skin by the *Filaria medinensis* (*q. v.*). — **M. gordii**. A disease of uncertain character described by Good as due to a species of gordius that insinuates itself under the cuticle of the back and limbs, especially of infants, producing pricking pains and general disturbance of the health. Cf. **LEPTUS autumnalis** and **LEPTUS americanus**. — **M. hypodermatitis**. Of Lancisi, sheep pox. — **M. æstri**. Of Good, the condition in which the larvæ of the gadfly are deposited in the nose or auditory meatus; in cattle, beneath the skin. — **M. pedicularis**. 1. Of Plenck, a bulla occurring on the head or face, which, on being opened, is found to contain pediculi. 2. See **PEDICULOSIS**. — **M. pratensis**. Of Sauvages, a disease of the skin caused by prairie ticks. — **M. pulicis**. See **PULICATIO**. — **M. transylvania**. Of Sauvages, a Transylvanian enzootic characterized by rheumatism and by the discharge of worms from fistulæ about the knees. — **M. westphalien-sis**. A disease observed in Westphalia in 1596 in which there were general pains and tumefaction and suppuration of the joints as in scurvy.

MAL'LEAR. Fr., *malleüre*. Pertaining to the malleus.

MALLEA'TION. Lat., *malleatio*. A frequently repeated contraction of a muscle, resembling rapid blows with a hammer; observed in certain nervous diseases.

MALLE'DIUS, *m.* See **TENSOR tympani**.

MAL'LEIFORM. From *malleus*, a hammer, and *forma*, form. Hammer-shaped.

MAL'LEIN. A fluid obtained by sterilizing and filtering a solution of a culture of the *Bacillus mallei* on potato. Injected into glandered animals, it produces a rise of temperature. Its use is recommended for the early diagnosis of glanders.

MAL'LEOIN'CUDAL. Fr., *malléo-incudal*. Pertaining to the malleus and the incus.

MALLE'OLAR. Pertaining to a malleolus.

MALLE'OLUS, *m.* Fr., *malléole*. 1. See under **ANKLE**. 2. See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.). — **External m.** Lat., *m. externus*. Fr., *cheville externe*. The prominence formed by the inferior extremity of the fibula. — **Internal m.** Lat., *m. internus*. Fr., *cheville interne*. A thick process on the inferior extremity of the tibia. — **M. lateralis** (fibulæ). See *External m.* — **M. medialis**. See *Internal m.* — **M. radialis**. The styloid process of the radius. — **M. ulnaris**. The styloid process of the ulna.

MALLEOM'YCES, *m.* -*ce'tos (-is)*. From *malleus* (*q. v.*), and *μύκης*, a fungus. A genus of schizomycetes made by Hallier for a microbe (*M. equestris*) observed in the pus of glanders and by him regarded as the exciting agent of that disease.

MAL'LEUS, *m.* Gr., *σφύρα*. Fr., *marteau*. Ger., *Hammer*. 1. See **FARCY**. 2. The first of the chain of small bones in the tympanic cavity. It is club-shaped with an oval head, the articular surface of which is directed backward. The neck is constricted, and the pointed handle is connected with the membrana tympani. The long process is inserted into the Glaserian fissure, and the short process is directed toward the external meatus. It articulates by its head with the incus, forming the malleoincudal joint, and its handle is surrounded by the fibres of the membrana tympani. — **M. humidis**. See **GLANDERS**.

MALLOTOX'IN. A crystalline body, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, obtained from kamala (see **MALLOTUS philippinensis**).

MALLO'TUS, *f.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs. — **M. philippinensis**. Fr., *rotlère des teinturiers*. The kamal of the Hindus, the *toong* of the Bengalese; a species usually known as *Rottlera tinctoria*. The glands and hairs of the capsules constitute the *kamala* (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. In the East Indies the leaves are used for the bites of poisonous animals, and the root for contusions and bruises.

MALNUTRI'TION. Defective nutrition.

MALODIU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide maloburique*. The compound $C_5H_5N_3O_4$.

MALOG'RANA'TUM, *n.* From *malum*, an apple, and *granatum*, a pomegranate. See **PUNICA granatum**.

MALONANIL'IC ACID. From *malonyl* and *anilic*. A monobasic acid, $NH(C_6H_5)CO.CH_2.CO.OH$.

MAL'ONATE. Fr., *m.* Ger., *malonsaures Salz*. A salt of malonic acid.

MALONI BAPCAI. The fragrant seed of a small plant growing about Ajmeer, India. Used as an external remedy for the itch.

MALON'IC ACID. Ger., *Malonsäure*. A crystalline body, $C_3H_4O_4$, having the properties of a dibasic acid.

MAL'ONYL. Ger., *M.* The radicle of malonic acid.

MAL'OPE, *f.* *Mal'opes*. Fr., *m.* A genus of malvaceous herbs. — **M. malacoides**. The Barbary mallowwort. The leaves and flowers are mucilaginous.

MALOU'E'TIA, *f.* A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs. — **M. nitida**. A species said to be one of the chief ingredients of curare.

MALPIG'HIA, *f.* From *Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist. Fr., *moureiller*. A genus of shrubs. — **M. armeniaca**. Fr., *moureiller pêcher*. A species the kernel of the fruit of which is thought poisonous. — **M. cubensis**. A variety of *M. urens*. — **M. glabra**. Fr., *moureillier glabre*. West Indian cherry. The fruits are used in fevers and the bark as an astringent. — **M. latifolia**. Fr., *moureillier à larges feuilles*. A species the bark of which has properties similar to simaruba bark, for which it is substituted. — **M. puniceæfolia** (seu *punicifolia*). Fr., *moureillier à feuilles de grenadier*. A species also known as Barbadoes cherry. The juice of the fruits is laxative in large doses, and with water forms a refreshing drink. The bark, which is astringent, yields by incision a gum employed in pectoral complaints and catarrh of the bladder. — **M. urens**. Fr., *moureillier brûlant*. Cowhage cherry. The fruits, root, and bark are astringent, and are employed, especially the bark, in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage, leucorrhœa, etc.

MALPIG'HIAN. Ger., *Malpighi'sch*. Described by or named from Marcello Malpighi, an Italian anatomist.

MALPRACTICE. Lat., *malpraxis* (from *malus*, evil, and *πράξις*, an action). 1. Misconduct on the part of a medical attendant in the treatment of a case, whether arising from culpable ignorance or neglect or consisting in acts or practices that are themselves criminal. 2. The criminal induction of abortion.

MALT. Lat., *malturn* [U. S. Ph.] (*hordei*). *malthum*. Fr., *m.*, *m. d'orge*, *drêche*. Ger., *Malz*, *Gerstenmalz*. Grain, chiefly barley, which has become sweet by the conversion of its starch into sugar as a result of the process

of malting, which is the artificial induction of an incipient growth of germination.—**Dry extract** of *m.* A proprietary preparation consisting of a white powder having the taste of *m.* sugar.—**Essence** (or **Extract**) of *m.* Fr., *essence* (ou *extrait*) de *m.* See *Extractum MALTI* (under **MALTUM**).—**Johann Hoff's m. extract**. A dark, reddish-brown proprietary extract, having a flat, faintly sweet taste, containing no alcohol.—**M. sugar**. See **MALTOSE**.—**Merck's dry extract** of *m.* A proprietary preparation consisting of a dry, very hygroscopic powder which becomes liquid when in contact with moist air.—**Trommer's extract** of *m.* with hops. A proprietary preparation consisting of a thick, brownish yellow extract having an aromatic *m.* sugar taste; said to be composed of the soluble constituents of Canada *m.*

MALTHACOD'ES. Gr., *μαλθακός* (from *μαλθακός*, soft, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Emollient.

MALTHAX'IS, *f.* -*ax'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *μάλθαξις* (from *μαλθάσσειν*, to soften). See **MALAXATION**.

MAL'THUM, *n.* See **MALTUM**.

MAL'TINE. Ger., *Maltin*. A proprietary preparation of malt; a yellow syrup with a sweet, maltlike taste.—**M. extractive**. Of Schmidt, a substance obtained by precipitating the aqueous solution of malt by alcohol, evaporating to a firm consistence, and adding 10 per cent. of glycerin.

MALTOBI'OSE. Ger., *Maltobiose*. Of Scheibler, maltose.

MAL'TO-CAR'NIS, *n.* An English proprietary food preparation of extract of malt, cocoa, and uncooked beef juice.

MALTODEX'TRIN. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, forming an intermediate product in the conversion of starch into maltose.

MAL'TOS CAN'NABIS, *n.* A certain Swedish food preparation.

MAL'TOSE. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, or $C_{18}H_{34}O_{17}$, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or the animal amylolytic ferments.

MAL'TUM [U. S. Ph.], *n.* See **MALT**.—**Extractum malti** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *essence* (ou *extrait*) de malt. Ger., *Malzextrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of crushed malt with 1 of cold water for 6 [U. S. Ph.] (3 [Ger. Ph.]) hours, adding 4 parts of water, digesting 1 hour at or under $55^{\circ}C$. [U. S. Ph.] (1 hour at or under $65^{\circ}C$. [Ger. Ph.]), 3 hours at or under $75^{\circ}C$. [Swiss Ph.], pressing through a strainer, clarifying, and evaporating as quickly as possible to the consistence of thick honey [U. S. Ph.] (a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]).

MALT'ZEY. See **LEPROSY**.

MA'LUM, *n.* From *malus*, bad. See **DISEASE**.—**M. ægyptiacum**. Diphtheria.—**M. articulorum**. 1. Rheumatism. 2. Gout.—**M. caducum**. Epilepsy.—**M. Cottunni**. See **SCIATICA**.—**M. coxæ senile**. A form of arthritis deformans of the hip in which the symptoms closely resemble those of intracapsular fracture.—**M. hypochondriacum**. See **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**.—**M. hysterium**. An old term for hysteria.—**M. ischiadicum**. See **COXALGIA**.—**M. minus**. See **EPILEPSIA mitior**.—**M. mortuum**. Of ancient writers, a variety of lepra or other skin disease in which the affected part became of a livid color, as if about to mortify.—**M. neapolitanum**. Syphilis.—**M. perforans pedis**. Fr., *mal perforant du pied*. Ger., *perfori(c)rendes Fussgeschwür*. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe form of ulceration affecting the sole of the foot. The disease begins with thickening of the epidermis, and perhaps other trophic changes, such as abnormal pigmentation, hypertrichosis, and modifications in the growths of the nails. The ulcer, which at first is always round as if punched out with a perforating instrument, extends both in depth and in area, involving all the tissues, including the joints and

the bones. The disease is believed to be of neuropathic origin. Cf. *Madura FOOT*.—**M. pilare**. Trichiosis.—**M. Pottii**. See *Pott's DISEASE*.—**M. primarium**. An idiopathic disease.—**M. Rustii**. A tuberculous disease of the upper cervical vertebrae described by Rust.—**M. Sancti Johannis**. Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers situated under the hypochondriac region.—**M. scleroticæ senile**. A senile inflammation of the sclera.—**M. senile**. See **RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**.—**M. senile arteriarum**. Arteritis deformans occurring as a result of old age.—**M. senile articulorum**. Arthritis deformans caused by the slow inflammatory changes in the joints incident to old age.—**M. venereum**. See **SYPHILIS**.—**M. vertebrae posterius**. Necrosis of the spines of the vertebrae.

MA'LUM, *n.* Gr., *μήλον*. Fr., *pomme*. Ger., *Apfel*. The apple; of the ancients, any rounded, fleshy fruit (e. g., the peach, orange, or pomegranate).—**M. æthiopicum**. The tomato plant.—**M. Assyriæ**. The lemon.—**M. aureum**. The quince; perhaps also the orange.—**M. cotoneum** (seu *cotonium*, seu *cydoneum*, seu *cydonium*, seu *cydoniæ*). See **QUINCE**.—**M. gesium**. The fruit of *Acerrhoa carambola*.—**M. granatum**. See **POMEGRANATE**.—**M. insanum**. 1. The tomato (fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum*). 2. The fruit of *Atropa belladonna*. 3. The egg plant (fruit of *Solanum esculentum*).—**M. lycopersicum**. The tomato plant.—**M. persicum**. The peach.—**M. peruvianum**. The tomato plant.—**M. punicum**. See **POMEGRANATE**.—**M. spinosum**. See **DATURA stramonium**.—**M. terrestre**. Mandrake root (that of *Mandragora officinalis*).

MA'LUS, *f.* Gr., *μηλέα* (from *μήλον*, an apple). 1. The apple tree, also other trees bearing similar fruits. See **MALUM**. 2. The genus **PYRUS**.—**M. canina**. See **MANDRAGORA** (2d def.).—**M. citrea**. See **CITRUS medica** and **CITRUS limonum**.—**M. communis**. See **PYRUS m.**—**M. communis acerba**. Fr., *pommier sauvage*, *bouquetier*, *pommier à cidre*. A wild variety of *Pyrus m.*—**M. dasyphylla**. *Pyrus m.*—**M. hybrida**. The *Pyrus prunifolia*.—**M. indicia**. *Zizyphus jujuba*.—**M. limonia acida**, **M. medica**. See **CITRUS medica**.—**M. punica**. See **PUNICA granatum**.—**M. sativa**. *Pyrus m.*—**M. silvestris**. Fr., *croisier*. A wild variety of *Pyrus m.*

MALU'SIC ACID. See **MALIC ACID**.

MAL'VA, *f.* Gr., *μαλέχη* (from *μαλακός*, soft). Fr., *mauve*, Ger., *malve*. The mallow.—**Flores malvæ** (*silvestris*, seu *vulgaris* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). Fr., *fleurs de mauve* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Malvenblüthen* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *m., malvæ vulgaris flores*. The flowers of *M. silvestris* or of *M. rotundifolia*, or of both.—**Folia malvæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba malvæ**. Fr., *(feuilles de) mauve* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Malvenblätter* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *m., malvæ folia*. The leaves of *M. silvestris*, of *M. rotundifolia*, or of both [the other pharmacopœias].—**M. alcæoiæes**. Fr., *mauve fausse-alcée*. *M. Morenii*.—**M. alcea**. Fr., *mauve alcée*. Ger., *schlitzeblättrige Malve*. The hollyhock mallow. The root and herb were formerly used like those of *Althæa officinalis*.—**M. angustifolia**. A species growing in Mexico. The leaves and roots are emollient.—**M. anserina**. See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia*.—**M. balsamica**. Fr., *mauve balsamique*. A species used in southern Africa as an emollient.—**M. borealis**. A species resembling *M. rotundifolia* in appearance and properties.—**M. communis**. *M. silvestris*.—**M. crispa**. Fr., *mauve crépue* (ou *frisée*). Ger., *Kohlmalve*, *Kohlpappel*. Curled-leaved mallow, having the properties of *M. alcea*.—**M. italica**. A species resembling *M. alcea* in its properties; perhaps one of the plants known to Dioscorides as *ἀλκία*.—**M. laciniata**. Fr., *mauve laciniée*. A variety of *M. moschata*.—**M. mauritanica**, **M. mauritiana**. Ger., *mauritanische Malve*. A species indigenous to southern Europe. Its flowers are often mixed with those of *M. silvestris*.—**M. minor**. See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia*.—**M. Morenii**. Moren's mallow; probably the *ἀλκία* of the ancients. Its

properties resemble those of *M. alcea*.—*M. moschata*. Fr., *mauve musquée*. Musk mallow; resembling *M. alcea* in appearance and properties.—*M. neglecta*. *M. rotundifolia*.—*M. papaver*. Poppy m.; resembling *Papaver rhæas*. It has the mucilaginous, emollient properties of the genus.—*M. pulchella*. The *fuyu-wei* of Japan and China. It has emollient properties.—*M. pumila*. See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia*.—*M. pusilla*. *M. borealis*.—*M. rotundifolia*. Fr., *mauve à feuilles rondes*. Ger., *rundblättrige Malve*. The dwarf mallow. In Europe the leaves and flowers are used like those of *M. silvestris*. In India the leaves are employed by the natives in piles and ulceration of the bladder, and externally in skin diseases.—*M. scoparia*. Fr., *mauve à balais*. Birch-leaved mallow; a Peruvian species the root of which is used in diarrhœa.—*M. silvestris*. Fr., *mauve sauvage*. Ger., *Waldmalve*. The common mauls, probably the *μαλάχη* of Hippocrates, the *μαλάχη χερσαία* of Dioscorides. The whole plant, especially the root, abounds in mucilage, and is used in its fresh state as an antiphlogistic cataplasm. The herb (leaves) and flowers are used as emollients and demulcents and in dysentery, catarrh, etc. In France the dried flowers are made into a drink used for colds, headache, etc. The infusion and tincture of the flowers are used as tests for acids and alkalies, being reddened by the former and turned green by the latter.—*M. tricuspidata*. A species used in the West Indies in place of soap.—*M. verbenaca*. *M. alcea*.—*M. vulgaris*. See *M. rotundifolia*, *M. silvestris*, and *M. borealis*.

MALVAVISCUS, *m. Fr.*, *mauvisque*. Ger., *Tutenmalve*. 1. A genus of Malvaceous plants. The species are emollient. 2. See **ALTHEA**.

MAL'YL. The radicle of malic acid.

MAMIL'LA, *f.* Dim. of *mamma*, the breast. Fr., *mamelon*. Ger., *Brustwarze* (1st def.). The nipple.—**Mamillæ** of the kidney. See **PAPILLÆ renales** (under **PAPILLA**).

MAM'ILLAPLASTY. Of Axford, a plastic operation for the restoration of a deeply depressed and useless nipple.

MAMILLA'RIA, *f.* From *mamilla*, the nipple. Ger., *Brustwarzendistel*. The nipple cactus.—*M. Lewini*. A species yielding the so called *muscale buttons*, and containing an intensely poisonous alkaloid, anhaloine, which produces a primary collapse followed by tetanus.—*M. simplex*. Fr., *cactier mamillaire*. Ger., *gemeine Brustwarzendistel*. A species growing in tropical America, the Antilles, and Missouri. The whole plant, crushed, is applied as a cooling emollient poultice in cutaneous inflammations.

MAM'ILLARY. Lat., *mamillaris*. Fr., *mamillaire*. 1. Pertaining to the nipple. 2. Nipple-shaped.

MAM'ILLATE(D). Lat., *mamillatus*. Fr., *mamelonné* (3d def.). Ger., *zitzenwarzig*. 1. Mammiiform. 2. Carrying a nipple-shaped process. 3. Covered with nipple-shaped protuberances (*mamillæ*), like the stomach in chronic hypertrophic catarrh.

MAMILLA'TION. From *mamilla*, the breast. The condition of being mamillate in any sense.

MAMILLIF'ERUS. Fr., *mamillifère*. Bearing mamillæ.

MAMILLIFOR'MIS. Shaped like a nipple.

MAM'ILLOID. From *mamilla*, the nipple, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Somewhat like a nipple.

MAM'ILLOSE. Lat., *mamillosus*. See **MAMILLATE**.

MAM'MA, *f.* Gr., *μάμμα, μᾶμμα*. Fr., *mamelle, sein*. Ger., *Brustdrüse*. The mammary gland.—**Irritable m.** See **Irritable BREAST** and **MASTODYNIA**.—*M. aberrans*. Of Luschka, that variety of supernumerary mammary gland in which a separate gland lying on or near the pectoralis major muscle has a distinct outlet for its ducts, separate from the true nipple, as in the axilla.—*Mammæ accessoriæ*. Anomalous situated glandular

structures secreting milk; termed, according to their locations, *axillaris* (in the axilla), *acromialis* (on the shoulder), *dorsalis* (on the back), and *femoralis* (over the trochanter major).—*M. erratica*. Of Luschka, a true supernumerary mammary gland situated anywhere except in its normal position.—*Mammæ siccatæ*. A dry extract of the udder of the cow.—**Uterine mammæ**. A term sometimes applied to the maternal cotyledons of the placenta, on account of their secreting the so called uterine milk.

MAM'MÆFORM. Lat., *mammæformis*. See **MAMMI-FORM**.

MAM'MAL. Lat., *mammalis*. Having mammæ; as a n., an individual of the *Mammalia*.

MAMMAL'GIA, *f.* From *μάμμα*, the breast, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **MASTODYNIA**.

MAMMA'LIA, *n. pl.* From *mamma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mammifères*. Ger., *Säugethiere*. A class of vertebrates (being the highest group of all animals), mostly viviparous, consisting of those that suckle their young.—*M. choriata*. Those *M.* in which there is a direct connection between the mother and the fœtus through the medium of the chorionic villi.—*M. deciduata*. Of Huxley, those *M.* in which the fetal and the maternal parts are blended in a placenta of definite formation, and in which a portion of the mucous membrane of the uterus is always cast off at the time of parturition.—*M. implacentalia*. See **ACHORESIS**.—*M. non deciduata*. A subdivision of the *M. choriata* in which the villi of the chorion penetrate into recesses in the uterine mucous membrane which do not develop until impregnation takes place, and are wholly extruded from these recesses at the time of parturition.—*M. placentalia*. See *M. choriata*.

MAM'MARY. Lat., *mammarius*. Fr., *mammaire*. Ger., *mammarisch*. Pertaining to the organ or function of lactation, situated in or near the mamma.

MAM'MATE. Lat., *mammatus*. Having mammæ.

MAM'MEA, *f.* Fr., *mammée*. Ger., *Mammebaum*. A genus of guttiferous plants.—*M. americana*. Fr., *mamea d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanischer Mammebaum*. Wild apricot. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic, and yield by expression an oil which the Indians employ as a hair oil. From the flowers is distilled an aromatic liqueur known as *eau de Créole*, employed as an aid to digestion. A thick, yellow, acrid gum, obtained from the bark, is used in itch, and to destroy the chigoes that attack the feet. The bark is very astringent. The fermented sap, or *toddy* (Fr., *vin de Momin*), is considered diuretic and lithontriptic.

MAMMEE'. See *ACHRAS mammosa*.—*M. sapota*. See *ACHRAS mammosa*.

MAM'MIFER. Lat., *mammiferus* (from *mamma*, the breast, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mammifère*. Bearing mammæ; pertaining to the *Mammalia*.

MAM'MIFORM. Lat., *mammiformis*. Fr., *mammiforme*. Ger., *zitzenförmig*. Having the form of the mamma or of a nipple; conical with a rounded apex.

MAMMIL'LA, *f.* See **MAMILLA**, and for derivatives of *mamilla* see the corresponding words in *Mamilla*.

MAMMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See **MASTITIS**.

MAM'MOSE. Lat., *mammosus* (from *mamma*, the breast). 1. Having breasts, or prominences like breasts; also, having large breasts. 2. See **MAMILLATE** (3d def.).

MAMMOS'ITY. Ger., *Mammosität*. The state of being mammose.

MAMMOT'OMY. From *mamma*, the breast, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An incision into the mammary gland.

MAM'MULA, *f.* Dim. of *mamma*, the breast. Fr., *mammule*. A small breast.

MAM'CUS. 1. Maimed; defective; lame. 2. Deficient, lacking (said of an absent or imperfect organ).

MANDEL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mandélique*. Ger., *Mandelsäure*. That variety of hydroxytoluic acid obtained from bitter almonds.

MAN'DIBLE. Lat., *mandibulum*, *mandibula*. Fr., *mandibule*. Ger., *Mandibel*. In man and other mammals, the inferior maxilla.

MANDIB'ULAR. Lat., *mandibularis*. Fr., *mandibulaire*. Pertaining to the mandible.

MANDIBULA'RIS. Mandibular; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the lower jaw.—**M. externus.** See MASSETER.

MANDIB'ULATE. Having a mandible or mandibles.

MANDIO'CA. 1. See *MANIHOT utilisissima*. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., *tapioca*.

MANDIO'CA, f. 1. The genus *Manihot*. 2. See TAPIOCA.

MANDRAG'ORA, MANDRAG'ORAS, f. Gr., *μανδραγόρας*. Fr., *mandragore*. Ger., *Alraun*, *Galgenmännlein*. 1. A genus of solanaceous plants. 2. Of the ancients, *M. officinalis*; under this name, however, belladonna, stramonium, and other *Solanaceæ* are apparently confounded.—**M. acaulis.** *M. officinalis*.—**M. autumnalis.** The autumn flowering mandrake, having properties like those of *M. officinalis*, of which it was formerly considered a variety.—**M. mas.** *M. officinalis*.—**M. officinalis, M. officinarum.** Fr., *mandragore*. Ger., *Alraun*. Common mandrake, the *μώριον* of the ancients; a European species the root of which contains mandragorine and has poisonous, hypnotic, and narcotic properties (the active constituents being best obtained by prolonged maceration in very dilute alcohol), producing auditory hyperæsthesia, an hysterical excitability, fullness in the head, enlarged and confused vision, and constipation. A wine of m. (Gr., *μώριον*) was used by the Romans to relieve the sufferings of the crucified, and was employed (down to the thirteenth century) as a surgical anæsthetic. The root, now disused, has been recommended as an application to scrofulous, scirrhus, and syphilitic tumors.—**M. vernalis.** A variety of *M. officinalis*.

MANDRAG'ORIN(E). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mandragorin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from the roots of *Mandragora autumnalis* and *Mandragora officinalis*, having properties like those of atropine.

MANDUCA'TION. Lat., *manducatio* (from *manducare*, to chew). See MASTICATION.

MANDUCATO'RIOUS. See MANDUCATORY; as a n. m., see MASSETER.

MAN'DUCATORY. Pertaining to mastication.

MANET'TIA, f. From *Manetti*, director of the Botanical Garden in Florence. Fr., *m.*, *manettie*. A genus of rubiaceous undershrubs.—**M. cordifolia, M. glabra.** Fr., *m. à feuilles en cœur*. A species the root of which is emetic.

MAN'GANATE. Lat., *manganas*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Manganat*. A salt of manganic acid.

MAN'GANESE. Lat., *manganum*, *manganesium*, *manganium*. Fr., *manganèse*, *mangané*. Ger., *Mangan*, *Braunsteinmetall*. A metallic element, first isolated in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It occurs in nature chiefly in the form of the black oxide. M. resembles cast iron in color, appearance, and physical properties, being very hard and brittle. Its sp. gr. is 8.0. It melts at a white heat; thrown into warm water, it decomposes the water with evolution of hydrogen. It is readily attacked by chemical agents, becoming oxidized whenever exposed to the air, and dissolving in all dilute acids. In composition, m. acts as a bivalent radicle, forming manganous compounds; as an apparently trivalent radicle, forming manganic compounds; and as a quadrivalent radicle in the dioxide and related compounds. It is probable, however, that in reality m. is in almost all its compounds either quadrivalent or sexvalent. Symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 54.8.—**Black m. oxide.** See *M. dioxide*.—**Gray m. oxide.** See *M. hydrate* (2d def.).—**M. acetate.** A compound of m. and acetic acid.—**M. aconitate.** Ger.,

aconitsaures Manganoxzydul. The compound $Mn_3(C_6H_5O_6)_2 + 12H_2O$.—**M. alum.** Ger., *Mangan-Alaun*. See ALUM and *M. and potassium sulphate*.—**M. aluminum alum.** See *M. and aluminum sulphate*.—**M. amido-sulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de manganèse*. Ger., *acemidosulfonsaures Mangan* (oder *Manganoxzydul*). The compound $(NH_2SO_2O)_2Mn + 3H_2O$.—**M. ammonium alum.** See *M. and ammonium sulphate*.—**M. and aluminum sulphate.** Manganous aluminum sulphate, $MnSO_4Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$, analogous to the alums, occurring native as a mineral.—**M. and ammonium arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de manganèse et d'ammoniaque*. A reddish white precipitate, $Mn''(NH_4)AsO_4 + 6H_2O$, gummy at first and afterward becoming crystalline, obtained by adding arsenic acid strongly supersaturated with ammonia to a solution of a m. salt mixed with sal ammoniac.—**M. and ammonium fluoride.** A red crystalline salt, $4NH_4F.Mn_2F_6$, obtained by dissolving manganous oxide in hydrofluoric acid by the addition of a concentrated solution of ammonium fluoride.—**M. and ammonium sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Manganoxzydammoniak*. Ammoniomanganic alum, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$, strongly resembling m. and potassium sulphate.—**M. and magnesium sulphate.** Magnesium? alum, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3.Mg(SO_4)_2 + 24H_2O$.—**M. and potassium cyanide.** (1) Potassiomanganocyanide (Ger., *Manganocyanalkali*, *Kaliummangancyanür*), $K_4Mn(C_2N_3)_2 + BH_2O$. (2) Potassiomanganicyanide (Ger., *Kaliummanganeyanid*, *Kaliummanganidecyanür*, *Manganicyanalkali*), $K_6Mn_2(C_2N_3)_4$.—**M. and potassium sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaurer Manganoxzydkali*. The common variety of m. alum, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$.—**M. and sodium fluoride.** A crystalline salt, $4NaF.Mn_2F_6$, obtained by dissolving manganous oxide in hydrofluoric acid by the addition of a concentrated solution of sodium fluoride, evaporating the mixture to superficial crystallization, and cooling.—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de manganèse*. Ger., *arsensaures Manganoxzydul*. See *M. and ammonium arsenate*, *M. monohydric arsenate*, and *M. dihydric arsenate*.—**M. arsenite.** Ger., *arsenigsaures Manganoxzydul*. A rose-colored body, $MnAs_2O_5$.—**M. biniodide.** See *M. iodide*.—**M. binoxide.** Lat., *bioxydum manganis* [Belg. Ph.], *manganum bioxydatum*. Fr., *bioxyde de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]. See *M. dioxide*.—**M. borate.** Manganous borate, MnB_3O_7 .—**M. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de manganèse*. Ger., *Manganbromür*. Manganous bromide, $MnBr_2$.—**M. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas manganosus* [Fr. Cod.], *manganum carbonicum*. Fr., *carbonate de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mangancarbonat*, *kohlensaures Manganoxzydul*, *Manganspat*. Manganous carbonate, $MnCO_3$, occurring native in various minerals. It is used in anæmia and chlorosis.—**M. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de manganèse*. A compound of which two varieties are known: (1) manganous chloride (Ger., *Manganchlorür*), $MnCl_2$, a rose-colored crystalline substance forming light pinkish crystals of the composition $MnCl_2 + 4H_2O$, which are very soluble in water; (2) manganic chloride (Ger., *Manganchlorid*), Mn_2Cl_6 , known only in solution. Manganese chloride has been used in epistaxis.—**M. chromate.** Ger., *Manganchromat*. The compound $CrO_3.2MnO + H_2O$.—**M. chromite.** Ger., *Manganchromit*. A dark-gray crystalline substance, $MnCr_2O_4$.—**M. deutoxid(e).** See *M. dioxide*.—**M. dihydric arsenate.** Dihydric manganous arsenate, $Mn(H_2AsO_4)_2$.—**M. dihydric phosphate.** Dihydric manganous phosphate, $MnH_4(PO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$.—**M. dioxid(e).** Lat., *manganü* (seu *manganisii* [Br. Ph.]) *oxidum nigrum* [U. S. Ph.], *bioxydum manganisii*, *oxidum nigrum*, *manganum oxydatum* (seu *hyperoxydatum*) *nativum*, *peroxydum manganicum nativum*, *superoxydum manganicum*, *manganum hyperoxydatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] (seu *superoxydatum*). Fr., *oxyde* (ou *bioxyde* [Fr. Cod.]) *de manganèse*. Ger., *Mangandioxyd*, *Manganhyperoxyd*, *Mangansuperoxyd*. Black

m. oxide, m. peroxide, MnO_2 , occurring native as the mineral pyrolusite. It acts both as a feeble base and as a weak acid and gives up a portion of its oxygen on heating. Hence it is used extensively as an oxidizing agent, and is official in many pharmacopœias. It has been used in amenorrhœa, anæmia, chlorosis, cachexiæ of various sorts, gastrodynia, catarrhal jaundice, and indigestion from gout.—**M. disulphid(e)**. A substance, MnS_2 , occurring in nature as a mineral.—**M. dithionate**. The compound $\text{MnS}_2\text{O}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. ferricyanid(e)**. Ger., *Ferridecyanmangan*. A brown powder, $\text{Mn}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_5\text{N}_3)_4$.—**M. ferrocyanid(e)**. Ger., *Ferrocyanmangan*. A whitish powder, $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{N}_3)_2$.—**M. fluoride**. Manganous fluoride, MnF_2 .—**M. gallate**. Fr., *gallate de manganèse*. A crystalline powder, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5\text{Mn} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by boiling m. acetate with gallic acid.—**M. green**. Ger., *Mangangrün*. Barium manganate.—**M. heptoxid(e)**. Permanganic anhydride, Mn_2O_7 . It fumes on exposure to the air, giving off oxygen, and decomposes with explosive violence on coming into contact with organic matter or when subjected to heat.—**M. hydrate**, **M. hydroxid(e)**. Ger., *Manganhydroxyd*. A compound of which two varieties are known: (1) *manganous hydroxide* (Ger., *Manganoxydhydrat*), $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$, a white substance precipitated by the addition of a caustic alkali to a solution of a salt of m.; (2) *manganic hydroxide* (Ger., *Manganoxydhydrat*), $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2$, a substance occurring native as a dark-colored, crystalline mineral manganite and obtainable artificially as a dark brown powder.—**M. iodid(e)**. Fr., *iodure de manganèse*. Ger., *Manganjodür*. Manganous iodide, $\text{MnI}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This salt has been employed in medicine, especially in the form of a syrup for cachectic conditions, anæmia, and amenorrhœa.—**M. iso valerianate**. A compound, $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2\text{Mn} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by digesting recently precipitated manganous oxide in an aqueous solution of isobutylformic acid at 26°C . for several hours, filtering from excess of manganous oxide, and evaporating *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid.—**M. lactate**. Lat., *manganum lacticum*. Fr., *lactate de manganèse*. Ger., *milchsäures Manganoxydul*. The compound $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2$.—**M. metaphosphate**. The compound $\text{Mn}_2(\text{PO}_3)_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. monohydric arsenate**. Monohydric manganous arsenate, MnHASO_4 , obtained by saturating arsenic acid with m. carbonate.—**M. monohydric phosphate**. Monohydric manganous phosphate, $\text{MnHPO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. monosulphid(e)**. Fr., *monosulfure de manganèse*. Ger., *Mangansulfür*. A dark-gray powder, MnS .—**M. monoxid(e)**. Fr., *monoxyde de manganèse*. Ger., *Manganoxydul*. Manganous oxide, MnO .—**M. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de manganèse*. Ger., *salpetersäures Manganoxydul*, *Manganonitrat*. Manganous nitrate, $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. oleate**. A granular precipitate, obtained by stirring a solution of Castile soap into a solution of m. sulphate.—**M. oxalate**. A compound of m. and oxalic acid; a desiccant.—**M. oxid(e)**. Fr., *oxyde de manganèse*. A compound of m. and oxygen. See *M. monoxide*, *Red m. oxide*, *M. sesquioxide*, *M. dioxide*, *M. tetroxide*, and *M. heptoxide*.—**M. perbromid(e)**, **M. perchlorid(e)**, **M. perfluorid(e)**, **M. periodid(e)**. See *M. tetrabromide*, *M. tetrachloride*, *M. tetrafluoride*, *M. tetraiodide*.—**M. peroxid(e)**. Fr., *peroxyde de manganèse*. See *M. dioxide*.—**M. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de manganèse*. A compound of m. and phosphoric acid. There are two m. phosphates: (1) *manganous phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsäures Manganoxydul*), $\text{Mn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a white substance forming imperfect crystals; (2) *manganic phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsäures Manganoxydul*), $\text{Mn}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained as a violet-colored crystalline mass when manganese sesquioxide or dioxide is dissolved in phosphoric acid. See also *M. monohydric phosphate*, *M. dihydric phosphate*, and *M. metaphosphate*.—**M. picramate**. The compound $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_5)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M.**

potassium alum. See *M.* and *potassium sulphate*.—**M. protiodid(e)**. See *M. iodide*.—**M. protoxide**. See *M. monoxide*.—**M. pyrothioarsenate**. A lemon yellow powder, $\text{Mn}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$.—**M. saccharate**. A compound of m. and saccharic acid.—**M. salicylate**. The compound $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. sesquioxid(e)**. Fr., *sesquioxyde de manganèse*. Ger., *Manganoxyd*, *Manganesesquioxid*. Manganic oxide, Mn_2O_3 .—**M. sexbasic sulpharsenate**. See *M. pyrothioarsenate*.—**M. silicate**. Fr., *silicate de manganèse*. Ger., *kieselsäures Manganoxyd* (und *Manganoxydul*), *Mangankiesel*, *Mangansilicat*. A salt of m. and silicic acid.—**M. sulpharsenate**. See *M. pyrothioarsenate*.—**M. sulphate**. Lat., *manganesii sulphas*. A salt of m. and sulphuric acid. There are two m. sulphates: 1. *Manganous sulphate* (Lat., *sulphas manganosus* [Fr. Cod.], *manganum sulfuricum crystallinum*; Fr., *sulfate manganoux*; Ger., *schwefelsäures M'oxydul*), a substance, MnSO_4 , prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on black m. oxide. When combined with 4 molecules of water of crystallization it constitutes $\text{MnSO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the *manganic sulphas* of the U. S. Ph. (*manganum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulphas manganosus* [Netherl. Ph.], *sulfate de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]). It is used in neuralgia, chorea, syphilis, rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal jaundice. 2. *Manganic sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsäures Manganoxyd*), $\text{Mn}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, an amorphous, deliquescent powder formed also by the action of sulphuric acid on the finely powdered black m. oxide.—**M. sulphid(e)**. Fr., *sulfure de manganèse*. Ger., *Mangansulfid*, *Schwefelmangan*. See *M. monosulphide* and *M. disulphide*.—**M. sulphochromite**. A dark brown or black powder, MnCr_2S_4 , insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid, soluble in nitric acid and in aqua regia.—**M. superoxyhydrate**. A hydrate obtained by the addition of sulphuric acid to potassium permanganate.—**M. tannate**. Lat., *manganum tannicum*. A substance obtained by mixing 4 parts of m. carbonate, 7 of tannin, and 5 of water, and evaporating to dryness over the water bath.—**M. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate de manganèse*. A compound of m. and tartaric acid. It has been used in medicine.—**M. tetrabromid(e)**. A substance, MnBr_4 , known only in solution.—**M. tetrachloride**. Fr., *tétrachlorure de manganèse*. Ger., *Mangantetrachlorid*. The compound MnCl_4 .—**M. tetrafluorid(e)**. The compound MnF_4 .—**M. tetraiodid(e)**. The compound MnI_4 .—**M. tetroxide**. A blue gas, MnO_4 , resembling ozone in odor.—**M. tungstate**. Fr., *tungstate de manganèse*. Ger., *wolframsäures Manganoxydul*. A mineral, MnWO_4 .—**Neutral m. sulpharsenate**. See *M. pyrothioarsenate*.—**Red m. oxide**. Ger., *Manganoxyduloxid*. Manganomanganic oxide, Mn_3O_4 .

MANGANE'SIC. See MANGANIC.

MANGANE'SIUM, n. Ger., *M*. See MANGANESE.—**Manganesii oxidum nigrum** [Br. Ph.]. See MANGANESE *dioxide*.—**Manganesii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See MANGANESE *sulphate*.

MANGANEUTES, m. -en'tu (-æ). Ger., *μαγγανεύτης* (from *μαγγανον*, a philter). A quack.

MANGANEUTICOS. Gr., *μαγγανευτικός*. Pertaining to magic or quackery.

MANGAN'A, f. Ger., *μαγγaveia*. Quackery.

MANGAN'IC. Lat., *manganicus*. Fr., *manganique*. Containing manganese as an apparently trivalent, but really quadrivalent, radicle.—**M. acid**. Ger., *Mangansäure*. A dibasic acid, H_2MnO_4 , known only in solution. It forms salts called manganates.—**M. chlorid(e)**. See MANGANESE *chloride* (2d def.).—**M. hydroxid(e)**. See MANGANESE *hydrate* (2d def.).—**M. oxid(e)**. See MANGANESE *sesquioxide*.—**M. phosphate**. See MANGANESE *phosphate* (2d def.).—**M. sulphate**. See MANGANESE *sulphate* (2d def.).

MANGAN'ICOPOTAS'SIC. Fr., *manganico-potassique*. Containing manganese as a manganic compound and potassium.

MANGAN'ICUM, *n.* That form of manganese which exists in manganic compounds.—**M. superoxidum**. See **MANGANESE dioxide**.

MANGANICY'ANID(E). Ger., *Manganidecyanür*. A double cyanide of manganese and another metal, in which the manganese appears as a quadrivalent (manganic) radicle.

MANGA'NIUM, *n.* Manganese.

MANGANIZA'TION. Lat., *manganisatio* (from μάγανον, a philter). The adulteration or sophistication of drugs.

MAN'GANOAMMON'IC. Manganoous and containing ammonium.

MAN'GANOCY'ANID(E). Fr., *mangano-cyanure*. Ger., *Manganyanür*. A double cyanide of manganese and another metal in which the manganese appears as a bivalent radicle.

MAN'GANOMANGAN'IC. Compounded of manganoous and manganic salts; containing manganese both as a bivalent and as an apparently trivalent radicle.

MAN'GANON, *n.* Gr., μάγανον. A spell, philter.

MAN'GANOPHOS'PHATE. See **MANGANESE phosphate** (1st def.).

MAN'GANOPOTAS'SIC. Manganoous and containing potassium.

MANGANO'SOPOTAS'SIC. See **MANGANOPOTASSIC**.

MANGANO'SUM, *n.* The variety of manganese which occurs in manganoous compounds.

MAN'GANOUS. Lat., *manganosus*. Fr., *manganoux*. Containing manganese as a bivalent radicle.—**M. acid**. A substitutitious acid of which the manganites may be regarded as the salts.—**M. carbonate**. See **MANGANESE carbonate**.—**M. chlorid(e)**. See **MANGANESE chloride** (1st def.).—**M. oxalate**. See **MANGANESE oxalate**.—**M. phosphate**. See **MANGANESE phosphate** (1st def.).—**M. sulphate**. See **MANGANESE sulphate** (1st def.).

MAN'GANUM, *n.* See **MANGANESE**.—**Mangani oxidum nigrum** [U. S. Ph.]. See **MANGANESE dioxide**.—**Mangani sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See under **MANGANESE sulphate** (1st def.).—**M. hyperoxydatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] (*nativum*). See **MANGANESE dioxide**.—**M. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See under **MANGANESE sulphate** (1st def.).

MANGA-PAKI. A species of fleabane found in Peru, used as an astringent and demulcent in intestinal affections. It is also in repute as a vulnerary.

MANGE. Fr., *mangeaison*. See **SCABIES ferina**.—**Texas m.** See **Prairie ITCH**.

MANGIF'ERA, *f.* From *mango* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *manguiér*. Ger., *Mangobaum*. A genus of anacardeous plants.—**M. amba**, **M. domestica**. *M. indica*.—**M. idioea**, **M. montana**. Fr., *manguiér cultivé*. Ger., *Mangobaum*. The mango tree. The kernel, which contains a large proportion of gallic acid, is used in Brazil and India as an anthelmintic and in hæmorrhoids and menorrhagia. In the East Indies the natives chew the stalks instead of betel, and use them, powdered and calcined, to remove warts. The bark, which yields a somewhat pungent and bitter gum resin called *amba*, resembling bellium, is employed as an astringent in catarrhs, and as a febrifuge, also externally in scabies and other cutaneous diseases. Mixed with white of egg and opium, it is used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

MAN'GOLD. Ger., *M.* The genus *Beta*.

MAN'GOSTIN. Fr., *mangostine*. Ger., *M.* A crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_5$, forming the bitter principle of the shells of the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*.

MA'NIA, *f.* Gr., *μανία* (from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage). Fr., *manie, délire*. Ger., *Manie, Tobtsucht*. 1. A form of insanity, usually of brief duration, characterized by an exalted emotional state with associated exaltation of other mental and nervous functions, by hallucinations and delusions, and by delirium, often violent and extravagant. 2. See **INSANITY**. For all m's not here given, see corresponding terms under **INSANITY**.—

Acute delirious m. Acute m. accompanied by delirium.—**Acute m.** M. of sudden onset, with violent symptoms.—**Alcoholic m.** Fr., *manie alcoolique*. 1. Acute m. due to alcoholic excesses. It is transitory in character, and may be entirely different from delirium tremens. 2. See **DELIRIUM tremens**.—**Ambitious m.** See **DELIRIUM grandiosum**.—**Chronic delusional m.** See **Delusional MONOMANIA**.—**Chronic intellectual m.** A general disturbance of the intellect characterized by the existence of varying unsystematized delusions, accompanied by periods of mental excitement or depression, with more or less incoherence and mental weakness.—**Dancing m.** Syn.: *leaping ague*. Insanity chiefly characterized by paroxysms of dancing. It may also represent a form of chorea (see **Epidemic CHOREA**).—**Diathetic m.** See **Diathetic INSANITY**.—**Ephemeral m.** Lat., *m. ephemera*. See **Transitory m.**—**Epileptic m.** Lat., *m. epileptica*. Fr., *manie épileptique*. Acute insanity occurring in an epileptic, sometimes associated with a decided propensity to the performance of criminal acts. It may come on either gradually or very suddenly. Cf. **Acute methepileptic INSANITY**.—**Epileptoid m.** M. presenting epileptic symptoms.—**Furious m.** Lat., *m. furiosa*. Fr., *manie furieuse*. See **DELIRIUM furibundum**.—**General m.** Moral m. combined with a similar affection of the intellect.—**General intellectual m.** A rare form of m. which attacks the intellect alone. More commonly a single emotion or passion is deranged.—**Hallucinatory m.** Lat., *m. hallucinatoria*. Fr., *manie hallucinatoire*. M. in which hallucinations are the predominating symptoms.—**Homicidal m.** Fr., *manie homicide*. M. in which there is an intense propensity to homicide.—**Hypochondriacal m.** Melancholia with the presence of illusions, hallucinations, and delusions relative to the condition of the body or of one or more of its organs.—**Hysterical m.** Lat., *m. hysterica*. Fr., *manie hystérique*. An excessive hysterical psychical disturbance occurring either in connection with hysterical attacks or as a momentary individual hysterical symptom in the form of delusions or of maniacal excitement of an erotic character, etc.—**Incendiary m.** Fr., *manie incendiaire*. Pyromania.—**Instinctive m.** Ger., *instinctive Manie* (2d def.). A form of m. which comes on suddenly and most frequently in the form of homicidal monomania. The homicidal impulse comes on without provocation and without discrimination as to its victim.—**Intellectual m.** See **Ideational INSANITY**, **MONOMANIA**, and **OLIGOMANIA**.—**Joyous m.** Fr., *manie gaie*. See **CHERAPHROSYNE**.—**Lead m.** M. caused by lead-poisoning.—**M. a potu**. See **Alcoholic m.**—**M. brevis**. See **Transitory m.**—**M. concionabunda**. A m. for addressing the public.—**M. contaminationis**. Mysophobia.—**M. corporea**. M. due to causes acting through the bodily organs, as in fevers, etc.—**M. crapulosa**. Dipsomania.—**M. despondens**. M. with depression.—**M. epileptica**. See **Epileptic m.**—**M. erethica sensilis**. Of Schröder van der Kolk, a form of m. occurring in hysterical young girls, rarely in young men, in which there is persistent restlessness of the whole body that may increase to fury; nocturnal restlessness or insomnia exists.—**M. errabunda**. That form of impulsive insanity which leads the patient to wander forth from his home without any other purpose than to run or rush forward, generally in a straight line and over all obstacles.—**M. fixa**. Chronic mania.—**M. furiosa**. See **Furious m.**—**M. gravis**. Fr., *manie grave*. Acute delirious m.—**M. hallucinatoria**. See **Hallucinatory m.**—**M. in puerpera**, **M. in puerperio**. See **Puerperal INSANITY**.—**M. intermittens**. Of Schröder van der Kolk, periodical m.—**M. melancholica**. Fr., *manie triste*. Of Crichton, melancholia.—**M. metastatica**. See **Metastatic INSANITY**.—**M. mitis**. Of Crichton, paraphrosyne.—**M. obscura**. M. not known to be due to any mental excitement or

evident bodily derangement.—**M. of character.** Of Pinel. reasoning monomania.—**M. persecutoria puerperalis.** *M.* of persecution occurring in a puerperal woman.—**M. postmenstrualis.** Postmenstrual insanity of a maniacal form.—**M. potatorum.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. præmenstrualis.** Premenstrual insanity of a maniacal form.—**M. senilis.** See *Senile m.*—**M. simplex.** See *Simple m.*—**M. sine delirio.** *Fr., manie sans délire.* Insanity without delirium. Of Maudsley, a form of affective insanity consisting in maniacal perversion of the affective life.—**M. subita.** Transitory *m.*—**M. sylvestris.** Of Guislain, melancholia.—**M. universalis.** Of Young, acute mania.—**M. with delirium.** 1. *M.* with fixed delusions. 2. *M.* with changing delusions and great incoherence.—**M. with lucid intervals.** Intermittent *m.*—**Milk m.** *Ger., Milchmanie.* An old term for a form of *m.* attributed to milk metastasis.—**Morphin(e) m.** *Fr., manie morphinique.* Morphinomania.—**Oneirio m.** *Fr., délire onirique.* Of Régis, a morbid mental state, probably of toxic origin, characterized by the fact that the subject actually performs the acts that he dreams he is performing; somewhat analogous to somnambulism.—**Partial intellectual m.** See *MONOMANIA* and *OLIGOMANIA*.—**Preaching m.** An epidemic prevailing in certain parts of Sweden, in 1841 and 1842, affecting young persons, and mostly girls between twelve and fifteen years old. The person affected generally fell into a trance, followed by tremblings and shakings of the arms and legs or violent convulsive movements. These were succeeded by a period of calm, and then the patient began to speak or preach, sometimes in a recumbent posture, with the eyes shut and the person apparently unconscious of the environment.—**Puerperal m.** Insanity that sometimes follows childbirth.—**Reasoning m.** Of Campagne (according to Mendel), hypomania. Of Spitzka, reasoning monomania.—**Recent m.** See *Acute m.*—**Senile m.** *Lat., m. senilis.* Simple maniacal excitement without very obvious intellectual enfeeblement in aged persons. Emotional instability, incessant garrulity, and restlessness are the most obvious disturbances.—**Simple m.** *Lat., m. simplex.* *Fr., manie simple.* *M.* without pronounced or permanent excitement.—**Subacute m.** *M.* in which there are no acute symptoms. Many of the monomaniacs may be so considered.—**Systematized m.** *Fr., manie systématisée.* Of Morel, monomania, so called from the systematized character of its delusions.—**Transitory m.** *Fr., manie transitoire.* Acute *m.* lasting a few hours or a few days. Maudsley considers it a mental epilepsy.—**Traumatic m.** See *DELIRIUM nervosum traumaticum* and *Traumatic INSANITY*.—**Typhom'.** Acute delirious *m.* in which the temperature and general condition resemble those of typhoid fever.—**Wolf m.** See *LYCANTHROPY*.

MAN'NIAC. *Fr., maniaque.* *Ger., Tolle, Wahnsinnige.* 1. An insane person, especially one who is violent in his language or actions. 2. One affected with mania (*q. v.*).—**Periodical m.** One who suffers from recurring attacks of mania.

MAN'ACAL. *Lat., maniacus.* *Gr., μακικός* (from *μανία*, madness). *Ger., maniakalisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of mania or madness.

MANIA(CO)CO'MIUM, n. See *Insane ASYLUM*.

MAN'ACUS. See *MANIACAL*.

MAN'ICA, f. From *manus*, the hand. A covering, such as a sleeve or glove.—**M. Hippocratis.** Hippocrates's sleeve; an old name for a linen or flannel strainer used in pharmacy.

MANICOCO'MIUM, MANIC'OMUM, n. From *μακικός*, of madness, and *κομείν*, to take care of. *Fr., manicome.* See *Insane ASYLUM*.

MANIC'ULA, f. Of B. Rush, a grade of insanity differing from mania by being accompanied with a more moderate degree of the same symptoms.

MAN'ICURE. The care of the hands and nails.

MAN'IFORM. From *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form. Hand-shaped.

MANIG'RAPHY. *Lat., manigraphia* (from *μανία*, madness, and *γράφειν*, to write). See *PSYCHIATRY*.

MAN'IHOT, n. and f. indecl. *Ger., Maniok* (2d def.).

1. A section of the genus *Hibiscus*. 2. A genus of crotonaceous plants.—**Bitter m.** *M. utilissima.*—**M. aipi.** *Ger., süsser Maniok.* The sweet cassava; a species indigenous to Brazil, many varieties of which are cultivated throughout tropical America. The roots are sweet and wholesome. The seeds are a drastic purgative.—**M. amara.** *M. utilissima.*—**M. capsicone.** A brown, resinous, odorless mass, with a persistent capscinlike taste, obtained from *M. utilissima*, insoluble in water and in cold alcohol, soluble in boiling alcohol, in ether, and, by the aid of heat, in alkalies.—**M. carthaginensis.** *M. javipha.*—**M. diffusa.** *M. aipi.*—**M. digitata.** A species found in Australia, by some referred to the genus *Jatropha*.—**M. dulcis.** *M. aipi.*—**M. edulis.** *M. utilissima.*—**M. Glaziovii.** A species indigenous to northern Brazil, yielding much commercial caoutchouc known as *ceara*, or scrap rubber.—**M. janipha.** *Ger., buchtiger Maniok.* A South American species the roots of which are eaten. The seeds, which are cathartic and emetic, are used in chronic constipation and dropsy.—**M. palmata.** *M. aipi.*—**M. utilissima.** *Fr., manioque.* *Ger., nutzbarer Maniok.* The bitter cassava; a species cultivated in the West Indies, Brazil, and other parts of tropical America. From its roots various food stuffs are prepared after the removal of the poisonous principle. The cassava meal, used for cassava cakes, etc., is obtained by rasping; the contained starch is separated and used as food under the name of Brazilian arrow-root, and, made into pellets by heat, forms commercial tapioca. The juice, after the hydrocyanic acid is removed by heat, is used in the West Indies as the basis of *cassa-reep* for flavoring soups and other dishes. The fresh root is applied to foul ulcers, malignant sores, etc., and the seeds are employed as emetics and cathartics.

MANIHOTOX'IN(E). A crystalline, highly poisonous substance obtained from the roots of *Manihot utilissima*.

MAN'IKIN. *Fr., fantôme, mannequin.* A model or lay figure of the body or a portion of it; used in anatomical demonstrations and for practice in bandaging, etc.

MANILU'VIUM, n. From *manus*, the hand, and *lavare*, to wash. A bath for the hands.

MANIMET'RUM, n. From *manus*, the hand, and *metrum*, a measure. See *CHEIROMETER*.

MAN'IOC. 1. *Manihot utilissima*; also *Manihot aipi*. 2. A product of either of these plants.

MANIO'DES. *Gr., μανιώδης* (from *μανία*, madness, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). 1. Maniacal. 2. Causing madness.

MANIOPE'US. *Gr., μανιοποιός.* *Lat., maniopæus.* Producing or causing mania.

MANIPULA'TION. *Fr., m.* *Ger., M.* A handling; any manual procedure, whether for a diagnostic, experimental, or therapeutic purpose.—**Conjoined m.** The simultaneous *m.* of two different parts of a thing for effecting a given purpose (e. g., of the two poles of the fœtus in the operation of version).

MANISTUPRA'TION. Masturbation.

MAN'VA, f. See *MANIHOT*.

MAN'NA, f. *Gr., μάννα*, morsel. *Fr., manne* [*Fr. Cod.*]. *Ger., M. Syn.: aeromel.* The concrete exudation of *Fraxinus ornus* (and probably other species of *Fraxinus*). It is a mild laxative, and is usually given with other purgatives to conceal the taste of the latter or to add to their cathartic effects.

MAN'NID(E). A syrupy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, or man-
nide deprived of the elements of two molecules of water.

MAN'NIKIN. See *MANIKIN*.

MANNISULPHURIC ACID. See MANNITE sulphuric acid.

MANNITA, *f.* See MANNITE.

MAN'NITAN. Fr., *mannitane*. Ger., *M.* The compound $C_6H_{12}O_5$.

MANNITAR'IC ACID. An acid, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{36}$, not yet isolated.

MANNITAR'RATE. A salt of mannitaric acid.

MANNITE. Lat., *mannita* [Fr. Cod.], *mannitum*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mannit*. Syn.: *manna sugar*. A hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, derived from manna and from various plants. It is found in dogs' urine, especially after the prolonged ingestion of morphine.—**Anhydrous m.**, *M.* anhydride. See MANNITAN.—**M.** dibromhydrin. The compound $C_6H_8(OH)_4Br_2$.—**M.** dichlorhydrin. Hexone dichlorhydrate.—**M.** ether. An amorphous, sticky substance, $(C_6H_{13}O_5)_2O$, obtained, along with mannitone, by heating m. with water in sealed tubes.—**M.** formate. Fr., *m. formique*. An unstable substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_4(CO.OH)_2$.—**M.** hexacetate. Fr., *m. hexacétique*. Ger., *M'essigester*. The compound $C_6H_8(C_2H_3O_2)_6$.—**M.** hexabenzoate. Fr., *m. hexabenzöique*. The compound $C_6H_8(C_7H_5O_2)_6$.—**M.** nitrate. Nitromannite.—**M.** sulphuric acid. Ger., *Mannitschwefelsäure*. A substitution compound of m. and sulphuric acid.

MANNIT'IC ACID. Ger., *Mannitsäure*. The compound $C_6H_{12}O_7$, derived from mannite by oxidation.

MAN'NITOL. See MANNITE.

MAN'NITONE. A substance, isomeric with mannitan, obtainable by heating mannite with water in sealed tubes.

MAN'NITOSE. The compound $C_6H_7(OH)_5O$.

MANNITUM, *n.* See MANNITE.

MAN'NOSE. See MANNITOSE.

MAN'NYL. The alcohol radicle of mannite, C_6H_8 .

MAN'OL. A syrup said to contain carbolic acid, oil of anise, and alcohol; used in whooping cough.

MANOM'ETER. Lat., *manometrum* (from *μανός*, thin, rare, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *manomètre*, *manomètre à mercure et à air libre* (1st def.). Ger., *M.*, *äerostatische Wage* (1st def.), *Druckmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the density of gases or vapors, more rarely of liquids. 2. An instrument used to determine the force of blood pressure, consisting of a long graduated tube filled with mercury, on the surface of which is a float carrying an indicator. The lower end of the tube is inserted into a large artery, so that by the force of the blood current the mercury is carried upward, and the pressure is recorded on the tube.—**Compensating m.** Fr., *manomètre compensateur*. Ger., *compensirender M.* A Magendie's m. having two vertical columns of mercury, one oscillating as in the ordinary instrument, but the other communicating with the reservoir of mercury by a very fine capillary tube, the mercury being elevated and lowered without oscillations.—**Differential m.** Fr., *manomètre différentiel*. Of Bernard, a m. used in physiology to measure the comparative pressures in two blood vessels.—**Ear m.** Fr., *manomètre pour l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrm'*. A m. used in connection with the ear. Politzer's ear m. consists of a small glass tube, 2 to 3 mm. wide, fitted into an India rubber stopper, and furnished with a drop of colored fluid. This tube is to be hermetically sealed into the external meatus. During the Valsalvian experiment the fluid in the m. is seen to rise. Its use affords an independent proof of the opening of the Eustachian tube by the act of swallowing.—**Frog m.** Ger., *Frosch-M.* Of Ludwig, an apparatus for studying the action of different fluids on the frog's heart.—**Magendie's m.** An apparatus consisting of a small flask filled with mercury which has a horizontal tube filled with a saline solution passing through its neck to communicate with a severed artery; a vertical tube arising from the bottom of the flask contains a thin column of mercury that

registers the oscillations of the blood.—**Maximal m.** A m. tube provided with a valve opening from the heart. Inserted into the right auricle, it registers the heightened blood pressure during the systole. It is not influenced by the "negative pressure," since the valve closes during diastole. Cf. *Minimal m.*—**Mercury m.** Fr., *manomètre à mercure*. Poiseuille's m.—**Minimal m.** A m. with a valve opening toward the heart. Introduced into the auricles, it will only register the so called "negative pressure" of the diastole, since the valve closes during the systole. The pressure is registered by the falling of a column of mercury. Cf. *Maximal m.*—**Poiseuille's m.** A V-shaped glass tube containing mercury, having one of its stems longer than the other; the shorter leg is bent horizontally and provided with a stopcock at its end; a piece of elastic tubing is attached to the latter to connect it with the end of a divided artery. Between the mercury and the stopcock is a solution of salt, or of sulphate or carbonate of sodium to prevent coagulation of the blood.—**Spring m.** Ger., *Feder m'*. Of Fick, a hollow spring connected by a rubber tube with an artery. The pressure of the blood tends to straighten the spring, and communicates a movement to a registering lever.

MAN'OSCOPE. From *μανός*, thin, rare, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See MANOMETER and BAROSCOPE (2d def.).

MAN'SA. The rhizome of *Anemopsis californica*.

MAN'SIO, *f.* From *manere*, to remain. Of old writers, rest of an organ from its function.

MANSO'RIOUS, *m.* See BUCCINATOR.

MASTUPRA'TION. Masturbation.

MAN'TLE. Lat., *pallium*. Fr., *manteau*. Ger., *Mantel*. A cloaklike covering; an envelope. Of Reichert, the expanded or covering portion of the cerebral hemisphere, which covers in the lateral ventricle. See *Brain m.*—**Brain m.** Ger., *Gehirnmantel*, *Grosshirnmantel*, *Hirnmantel*. The m. (1st def.) considered as being made up of the cerebral convolutions, corpus callosum, fornix, and hippocampus major.

MANU'BRIAL. Pertaining to the manubrium.

MANUBRIA'TUS. From *manubrium*, a handle. Ger., *behandhakt*. Provided with a handle or handle-shaped appendage.

MANU'BRIUM, *n.* From *manus*, the hand. Fr., *manubrie*. Ger., *Griff* (1st def.). 1. A handle (as of the obstetrical forceps). 2. See *M. sterni*.—**M.** manus. Fr., *porte-main*. The radius.—**M.** of the malleus. Lat., *m. mallei*. Fr., *manche du marteau*. Ger., *Handhabe*, *Handgriff des Hammers*. The part of the malleus inserted into the membrana tympani. It has three surfaces, which gradually approach each other and unite in the tip or point. This point or tip is flattened into a small disc, one surface of which is turned toward the external auditory canal, and is plainly visible as the pale round centre of the umbo.—**M. sterni**. The flat triangular bony segment forming the first or uppermost piece of the sternum; articulating with the clavicles and the first two pairs of costal cartilages.

MANULU'VIUM, *n.* From *manus*, the hand, and *lavare*, to wash. A bath for the hands.

MA'NUS, *f.* *Ma'nus*. Gr., *χείρ*. The hand.—**M.** Christi. Of the old writers, a troche. Two varieties are distinguished—those made with and those made without pearls (*M. Christi perlata* and *m. Christi simplices*).—**M.** curta. See TALIPOMANUS.—**M.** Dei. Fr., *emphlêtre de la main de Dieu* (2d def.). 1. Of the Mex. Ph. (a lead plaster containing copper acetate). 2. A plaster made of a mixture of oil, beeswax, myrrh, frankincense, mastic, gum ammoniac, galbanum, turpentine, etc.—**M.** hepatitis, *M.* jecoris. See Transverse FISSURE of the liver.—**M.** regalis. See Royal TOUCH.—**M.** vara. See TALIPOMANUS.

MANUSTUPRA'TION. Lat., *manustapratio* (from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to ravish). Ger., *Manustupri'crung*. Masturbation.

MAN'YPLIES. See OMASUM.

MAPOU'RIA, f. Fr., *m.* A genus of rubiaceous plants.—*M. guianensis*. Fr., *m. de la Guiane*. A species the leaves of which are employed in the West Indies in lotions for ophthalmia.

MAP'PA, f. 1. A napkin or towel. 2. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees.—*M. tanaria*. A species of *M.* (2d def.) found in the Indian Archipelago, the bark of which is used in diarrhœa.—*M. ventris*. See OMEN-TUM.

MAPROU'NEA, MAPROU'NIA, MAPRU'NEA, f. Fr., *maprounier*. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs.—*M. brasiliensis*. Fr., *m. du Brésil*. A species found in Brazil, where the root is employed in decoction and as a clyster in indigestion.

MARAN'DA. A myrtaceous tree growing in Ceylon. The leaves are employed in decoction in syphilis.

MARAN'SIS, f. -an'seos (-is). Gr., *μαρανσις* (from *μαραινειν*, to waste away). See MARASMUS.

MARAN'TA, f. From *Maranta*, a Venetian botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *m. marante*. Ger., *Marante*.

1. A genus of scitamineous herbs. Most of the species contain in their rhizomes an abundance of pure starch. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, the fecula obtained from the root of *M. arundinacea* (see ARROWROOT).—*M. allouya*. Fr., *m. d'Amérique*. Ger., *kopfförmige Marante*. A species indigenous to South America and the West Indies. The root yields part of the arrowroot of commerce.—*M. arouma*. Fr., *m. éfilée*. A species found in Guiana; the root, which contains starch, is employed as a vulnerary.—*M. arundinacea*. Fr., *m. à feuilles de balisier*. Ger., *rohrartige Marante*. The arrowroot plant, the *araruta* of Brazil; a species indigenous to tropical America from Mexico to Brazil and to the West Indies. It was formerly reputed alexipharmac. The fecula of the root (the *m.* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870) constitutes most of the true arrowroot of commerce.—*M. geniculata*, *M. indica*. Fr., *m. des Indes*. Ger., *indische Marante*. A variety of *M. arundinacea*.—*M. lutea*. Fr., *m. cachibou* (ou *cachibu*). Ger., *gelbe Marante*. A species found in the West Indies and South America, the leaves of which are incrustated on their lower surface with a white, resinous, chalklike substance which the natives scrape off and use in strangury.—*M. nobilis*. A West Indian species which, according to Lindley, yields arrowroot.—*M. ramosissima*. A species cultivated in the East Indies for the sake of the arrowroot which its roots yield. It is distinct from the *M. arundinacea*.—*M. starch*. See ARROWROOT.

MARAN'TIC. Gr., *μαραντικός* (from *μαρανσις*, decay). Lat., *maranticus*. Pertaining to maransis or marasmus.

MARASCHINO (It.). Ma³-ra³-ske'no. A liqueur made from a special kind of cherry called marasca, growing wild in northern Italy, especially in Dalmatia.

MARAS'MIC. From *μαρασμός*, decay. Pertaining to, attended with, or affected with marasmus.

MARAS'MOID. Gr., *μαρασμοειδής* (from *μαρασμός*, decay, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *marasmoides*, *marasmoides*. Ger., *marasmusähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling marasmus. 2. Affected with marasmus.

MARASMOP'YRA, f. From *μαρασμός*, decay, and *πῦρ*, fire. 1. Senile marasmus accompanied with hectic fever. 2. Hectic fever.

MARAS'MOUS. See MARASMIC.

MARAS'MUS, m. Gr., *μαρασμός* (from *μαραινειν*, to decay). Fr., *marasme*. Ger., *M., Schwund*. 1. A kind of atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease. 2. The continuous low condition of nutrition as it is caused by bad nourishment or occurs normally in old age.—General *m.* Wasting or decay of the entire body and vital forces, as from long continued pain, loss

of sleep, starvation, etc.—**Infantile m.** Lat., *m. infantilis*. Fr., *athrepsie*. Ger., *Athrepsie, Atrophie der Kinder, Darm- (oder Magendarm-) Atrophie*. *M.* existing at birth, or supervening from feebleness of constitution or deficiency of milk.—*M. anhmia*. Of Good, anæmia.—*M. atrophica*. An old pleonastic term for *m.*—*M. climactericus*. Of Good, a general decline of weight and strength at the age of senescence, without any manifest cause. It is more frequently observed in men than in women.—*M. debilium*. Of Hosack, *m.* induced by derangement of the digestive or assimilatory functions.—*M. inanitorum*. Of Hosack, *m.* caused by excessive evacuations, such as loss of blood.—*M. lactantium*. See *Infantile m.*—*M. montanus*. A form of *m.* observed chiefly among coal miners.—*M. phthisis*. In its old significance, tuberculosis pulmonum; afterward wasting caused by tuberculosis.—*M. præmaturus*. Ger., *Krankheitsm.* *M.* caused by disease.—*M. senilis*. Ger., *Alterm', Altersschwund*. The atrophy of all the tissues which occurs normally and slowly in old people.—*M. senilis cornex* [Beer]. See *ARCUS senilis cornex*.—*M. syphiliticus*. *M.* occurring as an indirect result of syphilis.—*M. tabes*. Of Good, tabes.—*M. tabes dorsalis*. See *TABES dorsalis*.—*M. tabes purulenta*. Of Good, *m.* due to the absorption of pus.—*M. tabes strumosa*. Of Good, tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands.—*M. tabes venenata, M. venenata*. Of Hosack, *m.* caused by systemic poisoning, as by lead, mercury, etc.

MARAU'GIA, f. Gr., *μαρανγία*. Metamorphopsia.

MARC. Fr., *m.* 1. The residue left after the expression of oil from olives, castor oil seeds, etc. 2. The residue left after the expression of an infusion.

MARCGRA'VIA, f. Fr., *marcgraviæ*. A genus of tropical American ternstroemiaceous shrubs.—*M. umbellata*. Fr., *marcgrave à ombelle*. A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the root, stem, and leaves, which are considered diuretic, are employed as an antisyphilitic.

MARCHAN'TIA, f. From *Marchant*, Director of the Royal Garden in Paris. Fr., *marchantie, marchantie*. Ger., *M., Marchantie*. A genus of the liverworts.—*M. chenopoda*. Fr., *marchantie chénopode*. Ger., *handförmige Marchantie*. A species used in the West Indies in liver affections.—*M. conica*. Fr., *marchantie conique*. Ger., *kegelförmige M. (oder Marchantie), Leberkraut*. A species found in Europe, formerly used in liver affections.—*M. hemisphærica*. Hemispherical liverwort. It was formerly esteemed a remedy in liver complaints.—*M. polymorpha*. Fr., *marchantie à formes variées*. Ger., *vielgestaltete Marchantie*. A mildly astringent species formerly official and used for liver affections and intestinal obstructions.

MAR'COR, m. -o'ris. From *marcere*, to wither. Gr., *σπηδών, μαρασμός*. Emaciation; in the pl., *m'es*, in Cullen's classification of diseases, an order of the *Cacheriæ*.

MAREMMAT'IC. From It., *maremma*, a salt marsh. Fr., *maremmatique*. Pertaining to maremma. The name maremma is applied specifically to certain marshy tracts on the western coast of Italy which are extremely malarious in summer and early autumn.

MARE'O. See MOUNTAIN FEVER (1st def.) and MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

MAR'GARATE. A salt of margaric acid.

MARGAR'IC ACID. From *μάργαρον*, a pearl. Fr., *acide margarique*. Ger., *margarinsäure*. A monobasic acid existing in nearly all natural fats, C₁₇H₃₄O₂.

MAR'GARIN. Fr., *margarine*. Ger., *M.* A glyceryl margarate; usually trimargarin, C₃H₅/C₁₇H₃₃O₂)₃.

MARGARIN'IC ACID. See MARGARIC ACID.

MARGARIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide margaritique*. See RICINOSTEARIC ACID.

MAR'GARONE. See PALMITONE.

MAR'GAROUS ACID. Fr., *acide margareux*. Of Chevreul, stearic acid.

MAR'GINAL. Lat., *marginalis*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *randständig*. Pertaining to or situated on a margin or border.

MAR'GINOPLASTY. From *margo*, a margin, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. The formation of a margin or border.—**Palpebral m.** Fr., *marginoplastie palpébrale*. Of Nicati, the transplantation of a flap and implantation of cilia and conjunctiva in trichiasis.

MAR'GO, m. and f. *Mar'ginis*. A margin or border.—**M. acutus cordis.** The lower border of the heart, as it lies in the chest.—**M. acutus hepatis.** The anterior margin of the liver.—**M. alveolaris (maxillæ inferioris).** See *LIMBUS alveolaris maxillæ inferioris*.—**M. alveolaris (maxillæ superioris).** The alveolar process of the superior maxilla.—**M. buccalis ossis zygomatici.** The inferior border of the malar bone.—**M. ciliaris iridis.** The outer margin of the iris.—**M. convexus.** The convex free margin of the ovary.—**M. coronalis ossis frontis.** The upper convex margin of the frontal bone.—**M. coronalis ossis parietalis.** The margin of the parietal bone which articulates with the frontal bone.—**M. crenatus, M. cristatus.** The anterior margin of the spleen.—**M. dentalis, M. dentatus.** The alveolar process of the inferior or superior maxillæ.—**M. frontalis ossis parietalis.** See *M. coronalis ossis parietalis*.—**M. infraorbitalis.** The lower border of the orbit.—**M. lacrimalis ossis maxillæ.** The posterior margin of the nasal process of the superior maxilla which articulates with the lacrymal bone.—**M. lambdoideus.** 1. The upper margin of the tabular portion of the occipital bone. 2. The portion of the parietal bone articulating with the occipital bone.—**M. mastoideus (ossis parietalis).** The portion of the margin of the parietal bone which articulates with the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**M. nasalis.** The border of the frontal bone which articulates with the nasal bones.—**M. nasoorbitalis (ossis frontis).** Ger., *Naso-Orbitalrand*. The border of the frontal bone which articulates with the nasal bone and aids in forming the inner border of the orbit.—**M. obtusus cordis.** The upper border of the heart as it lies in the chest.—**M. obtusus hepatis.** The posterior margin of the liver.—**M. obtusus lienis.** The posterior margin of the spleen.—**M. occipitalis (ossis parietalis).** See *M. lambdoideus* [2d def.].—**M. orbitalis (externus).** The outer portion of the margin of the orbit.—**M. orbitalis internus.** The inner portion of the margin of the orbit.—**M. orbitalis ossis sphenoidi.** The border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which aids in forming the sphenoidal fissure.—**M. palpebralis.** The free border of the eyelids.—**M. parietalis.** 1. See *M. lambdoideus* [1st def.] and *M. sagittalis*. 2. The upper angle of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the parietal bone.—**M. parieto-frontalis.** The upper margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone articulating with the parietal frontal bone.—**M. pupillaris.** The margin of the pupil.—**M. rectus.** The border of the ovary attached to the broad ligament.—**M. sagittalis (ossis parietalis).** The edge of the parietal bone which articulates with the corresponding portion of its fellow bone.—**M. semilunaris laminae modiolii.** The free edge of the terminal part of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.—**M. sphenoidalis.** That portion of the parietal bone which articulates with the upper angle of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.—**M. sphenotemporalis.** The margin of the parietal line articulating with the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**M. squamosus.** Ger., *Schuppenrand*. The border of the parietal bone articulating with the squamous portion of the temporal bone.—**M. supraorbitalis.** The upper margin of the orbit.—**M. temporalis.** See *M. sphenotemporalis*.—**M. temporalis (ossis sphenoidi).** The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the squamous portion of the temporal bone.—**M. temporalis ossis zygomatici.**

The border of the malar bone which articulates with the temporal bone.—**M. tympanicus.** The curved upper margin of the external auditory meatus.—**M. undulatodentatus retinæ.** See *ORA serrata* (under *Os*).

MARGO'SA, f. *Azadirachta indica*.—**M. oil.** An oil expressed from the seeds; used as an anthelmintic and as a topical application for rheumatism.

MARGO'SIN (E). Fr., *margosine*. Of Cornish, a bitter alkaloid found in *Azadirachta indica*.

MARIS'CA, f. See *Ficus* [1st def.].

MARIS'COUS. Lat., *mariscosus*. Resembling hæmorrhoids.

MARK. Gr., *στίγμα*. Lat., *nota, stigma, signum*. Fr., *marque*. Ger., *Marke*. A localized peculiarity, presenting a visible difference of color or surface, as a line, spot, cut, bruise, nævus, etc.—**Birth m.** Lat., *nota congenita* (seu *infantum*). 1. Some peculiar m. or blemish present on the body at birth. 2. See *NÆVUS*.—**Fancy m., Mother's m.** Lat., *nota materna*. 1. See *NÆVUS*. 2. Any peculiarity due to maternal impression.—**Port wine m.** See *NÆVUS flammeus*.—**Strawberry m.** *Nævus flammeus*, especially when of small size.—**Wine m.** See *NÆVUS flammeus*.

MAR'KASOL. Bismuth borophenate.

MAR'MALADE. Fr., *marmelade*. A pultaceous preparation, usually an electuary, made of sweet and viscid substances.

MARMA'RYGÆ, f. pl. Gr., *μαρμαρυγæ* (from *μαρμαίρειν*, to flash). See *PHOTOPSIA*.

MARMORA'CEOUS. Resembling or made of marble.

MARMORA'TA, n. pl. Of the old writers, cerumen.—**M. aurium.** See *M.*

MAR'MORATE (D). Lat., *marmoratus*. Fr., *marbré*. Ger., *marmor(e)rt*. Marbled, traversed by colored veins; having shades of color like variegated marble.

MAR'MOREKIN. Marmorek's antistreptococcus serum.

MARMO'REUS. See *MARMORACEOUS*.

MAR'ROL. A food preparation said to consist of ox marrow, extract of malt, and extract of hops.

MAR'ROW. A.-S., *meag, mearh*. Gr., *μυελός*. Lat., *medulla*. Fr., *moëlle*. Ger., *Knochenmark, Knochenfett, Mark*. A soft reddish or yellowish substance filling the medullary cavities and canals of bones. In the medullary cavity of the long bones it is yellow (*yellow m.*), and is composed of fat cells supported by retiform tissue. In the articular ends of the long bones and in the other bones the fat cells are fewer, but numerous rounded nucleated cells (see *M. CELLS* [2d def.]) are present, and smaller reddish cells like the primitive nucleated corpuscles of the embryo, which have been regarded as transition forms between m. cells and red blood corpuscles (*red m.*). Various preparations of m. have been used in anæmia.—**Beef m.** Lat., *medulla bovis* (seu *bovina* [Belg. Ph.], seu *bovis*). Fr., *moëlle de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rindermark, Rindsmark*. The m. obtained from the long bones of a cow or ox; used as an article of food and as a remedy for anæmia.—**Cartilage m., Embryonic m.** See *Fœtal m.*—**Fatty m.** See *Yellow m.*—**Fœtal m.** Fr., *moëlle du cartilage* (ou *fœtale, ou sanguine*). Ger., *Knorpelmark*. The mass, consisting of blood vessels, osteoblasts, and mucoid connective tissue, which fills the primary cavities or medullary spaces of a developing endochondral bone.—**Gelatinous m.** Fr., *moëlle gélatiniforme*. Ger., *gelatinöses Knochenmark, Gallertmark*. Semitransparent, soft, gray or red m. sometimes found in healthy persons, but most frequently observed after protracted diseases.—**Lymphoid m.** See *Red m.*—**Primary m.** See *Cartilage m.*—**Red m.** Fr., *moëlle rouge*. Ger., *rothes Mark*. The reddish non-fatty m. contained in the articular ends of the long bones, in the flat and short bones, the vertebrae, sternum, and ribs. See under *M.*—**Spinal m., Vertebral m.** See *Spinal CORD*.—**Yellow m.** Fr., *moëlle jaune*.

Ger., *gelbes Mark*. The soft yellow m. filling the shafts of the long bones. It contains 96 per cent. of fat.

MARRU'BIIN. A bitter principle obtained from *Marrubium vulgare*.

MARRU'BIUM, *n.* Fr., *marrube* (1st def.), *herbe de marrube blanc* (2d def.), *marrube blanc* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Andorn* (1st def.), *Andornkraut* (2d def.). Syn.: *herba marrubii* (2d def.). 1. A genus of labiate plants. 2. The leaves and flowering tops of *M. vulgare*.—**M. album.** *M. vulgare*.—**M. alysson** (seu *alyssum*). The plaited-leaved white horehound, Galen's madwort; formerly considered a specific in hydrophobia.—**M. candidissimum.** Ger., *weissfilziger Andorn*. A species formerly used like *M. vulgare*.—**M. germanicum.** *M. vulgare*.—**M. vulgare.** Fr., *marrube commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Andorn*. White horehound. The herb contains a volatile oil, tannin, lignin, resin, and a bitter principle marrubiin. It is a mild tonic and laxative, and a diuretic in large doses; used formerly in jaundice, chronic hepatitis, phthisis, etc., but now rarely except in pectoral and catarrhal affections.

MARSALA. Ma³r-sa³la³. Syn.: *Sicily Madeira*. A wine made in Italy, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol, and resembling the sweeter brands of sherry.

MARSDE'NIA, *f.* From Marsden, an English traveler in Sumatra. Fr., *marsdenie*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or twiners.—**M. erecta.** A species believed to be the *ἀπόκυνον* of Dioscorides. The milky juice of the plant is poisonous, blistering the skin, and, if taken internally, producing violent convulsions and death. The leaves were used formerly in medicine.—**M. parviflora.** A species the leaves of which yield indigo.—**M. Roylii.** A species growing in the outer Himalayas and in the Salt range. The unripe fruit is employed as a refrigerant.—**M. tinctoria.** The indigo plant of Pegu. Its leaves yield a variety of indigo said to be superior to that of *Indigofera tinctoria*.

MARS'DENIN. A crystalline principle extracted from the bark of the young shoots of *Marsdenia erecta*.

MARSUPIA'LIS, *m.* The obturator internus and gemelli muscles regarded as one.—**M. cum marsupio carneo.** See *M.*

MARSUPIALIZA'TION. 1. The formation of a pouch. 2. A method of treating advanced abdominal gestation by stitching the edges of the incised foetal sac to the edges of the abdominal wound. [C. A. T. Reid.]

MARSUP'ION, MARSUP'IUM, *n.* Gr., *μαρσίπιον, μαρσίπιον* (from *μάρσιπος*, a bag). Ger., *Kopfnetz* (3d def.). 1. A pouch or bag, or a pouchlike structure. 2. A netlike contrivance, to be applied to the head of the foetus to make traction with. 3. An old device for extracting the head of the foetus after its separation from the trunk.—**M. carneum.** See **MARSUPIALIS**.—**M. cerebelli.** The posterior transverse fissure of the brain.—**M. cerebri anterior.** The anterior transverse fissure of the brain.—**M. cerebri posterior.** The posterior transverse fissure of the brain.—**Marsupia patellaria.** See *ALAR LIGAMENTS of the knee*.

MAR'SYLE. Iron cacodylate.

MAR'TIAL. Lat., *martialis, martiatus* (from *Mars*, iron). See **FERRUGINOUS**.

MAR'TOL, *n.* A substance obtained from the shell of the cacao bean.

MARU'TA, *f.* Fr., *marute, maroute*. Ger., *Hundskamille*. Mayweed; a genus of composite herbs found in Europe.—**M. cotula**, **M. foetida.** Fr., *amourette*. Ger., *gemeine Hundskamille*. The cotula of the U. S. Ph. of 1870; dog's (or wild, or stinking) chamomile (or fennel, or mayweed), madders, camovvne; an acrid, ill scented species growing in waste places, by roadsides, etc. The whole plant is active and contains a volatile oil, valerianic and tannic acids, anthemic acid, an acrid fat, and various salts. The leaves and flowers, especially the latter, have been employed, preferably in infusion,

as a substitute for chamomile, the essential properties of which it possesses, though, on account of its very disagreeable odor, it is rarely employed except in domestic practice. According to some, the flowers are a valuable substitute for Persian insect powder—killing bugs, flies, fleas, etc., though not affecting ants. The entire plant is said to be vesicating if applied fresh and bruised.

MAS, *m.* *Ma'ris*. 1. See **MALE**. 2. (N.) the centre pin of a trephine.

MASCAR'PIO, *m.* -o'nis. From *mas*, male, and *carpere*, to pluck. A masturbator.

MASCHALADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ἀδην*, a gland. Ger., *Achseldrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the axillary glands.

MAS'CHALE, *f.* Gr., *μασχάλη*. Ger., *Achselhöhle*. The axilla.

MASCHALIE'OUS. Pertaining to the axilla.

MASCHALIATRI'A, *f.* From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Ger., *Maschaliatrie*. The treatment of disease by inunction in the axilla.

MAS'CHALIS, *f.* See **MASCHALE**.

MASCHALIS'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). From *μασχαλιστήρ*, a girth passing round a horse behind his shoulders. The second cervical vertebra.

MASCHALON'CUS, MASCHALOPA'NUS, *m.* From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ὄγκος*, or *ρῆγος*, a tumor. Ger., *Achselbeule*. A tumor of the axilla.

MASCHALYPERIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, *ὑπέρ*, in excess, and *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration. Excessive perspiration in the axilla.

MASCHI. The arrow poison of the natives of British Guiana, prepared from the tubers of *Arum venenatum*.

MASE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). Gr., *μάσσις*. Mastication.

MASE'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). Gr., *μασητήρ*. See **MASSETER**.

MASK. Gr., *πρόσωπον, προσωπεῖον*. Lat., *larva* (1st def.). Fr., *masque*. Ger., *Maske*. 1. A covering for the face, with openings to permit of seeing and breathing, used for applying medicaments or for protection of the face in case of injury or disease. 2. The pigmentation of the face sometimes seen in pregnant women. Cf. **CHLOASMA uterinum**.

MASKED. Lat., *larvatus* (from *larva*, a mask). Fr., *larvé, masqué*. Ger., *maski(e)rt, verlarvt*. Covered with or as with a mask; of diseases, having their true nature or characters obscured or concealed.

MAS'OPIN. Fr., *masopine*. Ger., *M.* A resinoid substance, C₂₂H₃₆O, found in Mexican chicle.

MASS. Gr., *μάζα* (from *μάσσειν*, to knead). Lat., *massa*. Fr., *masse*. Ger., *Masse*. Any agglomeration of matter; in pharmacy, a solid or semisolid mixture of a number of ingredients.—**Blue m.** See *MASSA HYDRARGYRI* (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**Division m'es.** See **BLASTOMERES** and **Segmentation CELLS**.—**Granular m'es, Granule m'es.** Fr., *grains sarcoïdiques*. Ger., *Körnchenbildungen, Körnchenhaufen*. Of Schultz, collections of partially disintegrated blood plates.—**Interfilar m.** See **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Intermediate cell m.** The m. of blastema from which the mesonephros is formed; so called from its being situated between the epiblast and the intermesoblastic space.—**Investing m.** Of Rathke, a m. of tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is embedded at an early stage of embryonic development, and which afterward becomes converted into the parachordal cartilages.—**Lateral m'es of the sacrum.** The portions of the sacrum external to the posterior sacral foramina.—**M. of interruption.** Fr., *masse d'interruption*. Ger., *Unterbrechungsmasse*. Of Meynert, the corpora striata and optic thalami; so called because they interrupt the direct course of the nerve fibres in his projection system.—**Segment m'es.** See **Segmentation CELLS**.—**Semilunar m.** See **DEMI-LUNE**.—**Vallet's m.** See *MASSA FERRI carbonatis* (under **FERRUM**).

MAS'SA, *f.* See **MASS**.—**M. cœrulea**. See **M. HYDRARGYRI** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**M. carnea Jacobi** Sylvii. See **ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis**.—**M. explemanti**. The cortical substance of the brain.—**M. ligamentosa**. See **Calcanæostragaloid interosseous LIGAMENT**.—**Massæ ossis sacri**. The lateral masses of the sacrum.—**M. pilularum**. A mixture, in powder form, of the chief ingredients of various kinds of pills, kept on hand by apothecaries in earlier times when pilular preparations were more complicated than at present.

MASSAGE (Fr.). *Ma's-sa'zh*. From *μάσσειν*, to knead. Ger., *Massiren*. Syn.: *mechanical treatment, movement cure*. The treatment of a member or the body by stroking, kneading, tapping or beating, or by the application of active or passive motion, by the hands of another person or by a machine.—**Electric m.** Labile electricity by means of a roller or sponge producing slight movements in a muscle similar to those given in *m.*—**M. à friction**. Rubbing or stroking a limb or the trunk with or without slight pressure of the hands.—**M. sèche**. *M.* in which dry hands are used.

MASSE'MA, *n.* *-sem'atōs (-is)*. Gr., *μάσσημα* (from *μάσσειν*, to chew). 1. Properly, a masticatory. 2. See **MASTICATION**.

MASSE'SIS, *f.* *-ses'eos (-is)*. Gr., *μάσσησις* (from *μάσσειν*, to chew). See **MASTICATION**.

MASSETER, *m.* *-e'ros (-is)*. Gr., *μασσητήρ* (from *μάσσειν*, to chew). Ger., *Kaumuskel, Kiefermuskel*. A quadrangular muscle divided into two portions extending between the zygoma and the inferior maxilla. The superficial portion covers a portion of the deep surface and arises from the anterior two thirds of the lower margin of the zygoma and is inserted into the lower half of the outer surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla as far as the angle. The deeper portion arises from the posterior third of the lower border of the zygoma and its deep surface, and is inserted into the upper half of the ramus and the coronoid process.—**Internal m.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**M. internus**. See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.

MASSETER'IC, MASSETERINE. From *μασσητήρ*, a chewer. Fr., *massétérin*. Ger., *masseterisch*. Of or pertaining to the masseter.

MASSEUR (Fr.). *Ma's-su'*. A man trained to practise massage.

MASSEUSE (Fr.). *Ma's-su'z*. A female practitioner of massage.

MASSO'I. See **MASSOIA**.

MASSO'IA, *f.* A genus of lauraceous plants.—**M. aromatica**. Fr., *massoi, massoy*. A species found in New Guinea, furnishing massoy bark, which is used as a stomachic.

MASSOTHERAPEU'TICS, MASSOTHER'APY. From *μάσσειν*, to squeeze, and *θεραπεύειν*, to treat medically. The use of massage as a curative agent.

MASSO'Y. See **MASSOIA**.

MAS'TADEN, *m.* and *f.* *-ad'enos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἄδην*, a gland. The mammary gland.

MASTADENITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἄδην*, a gland. See **MASTITIS**.

MASTAL'GIA, *f.* From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **MASTODYNIA**.

MASTATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the breast.

MASTAUX'E, *f.* *-aux'ēs*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *αὔξη*, growth. A swelling or distention of the mamma.

MAS'TAX, *f.* *Ma's'tacos (-is)*. Gr., *μάσταξ*, the mouth or jaws. See **Pharyngeal BULB**.

MASTECCHYMO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἐγχύμωσις*, ecchymosis. See **ECCHYMOSIS of the breast**.

MASTELCO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos (-is)*. See **MASTHELCO'SIS**.

MASTE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. See **MASTICATION**.

MASTHELCO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ἐλκωσις*, an ulceration. Ulceration of the mamma.

MAS'TIC. Gr., *μαστήχη*. Lat., *mastiche* [U. S. Ph.], *mastic* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *resina mastic*, *resina mastiche*, Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mastix, Mastich, Mastixharz*. A resinous exudation of *Pistacia lentiscus*. It was formerly highly esteemed in chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc., and formed an ingredient in numerous preparations. It is no longer regarded as having any important therapeutic virtues, though it is said to be used in the East in the cholera of infants, and, according to Landerer, the Greeks apply to the lower abdomen cataplasms prepared by mixing *m.* with bread and red wine. It is also used in caries of the teeth.—**Pseudo-m.** *Acantho m.*, a false *m.* obtained from *Atractylis gummifera*.

MASTICA'TION. Gr., *μάσησις*. Lat., *masticatio* (from *masticare*, to chew). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Kauen*. The act of grinding and insalivating food by chewing.

MAS'TICATORY. Fr., *masticatoire, mâchicatoire*. Ger., *masticatorisch* (1st def.), *kaubar* (1st def.), *Kaumittel* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or subserving mastication. 2. (N.). Any substance which is chewed, whether to stimulate the secretion of saliva or to act as a disinfectant or for other purposes.

MAS'TICH. Ger., *M.* See **MASTIC**.

MAS'TICHE, *f.* *Mas'tiches*. See **MASTIC**.

MASTICH'IC ACID. A resin of mastic.

MASTICHI'NA, *f.* 1. See **MASTIC**. 2. *Thymus m.* and *Teucrium marum*.

MAS'TICIN. A resin of mastic.

MASTIGO'DES, *m.* From *μάστιξ*, a whip, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. 1. A genus of the *Oxyuride*. 2. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.—**M. hominis**. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.

MASTIGOPH'OROUS. Lat., *mastigophorus* (from *μάστιξ*, a whip, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *mastigophore*. Provided with flagella.

MASTIGO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *μαστιγώσις* (from *μαστιγών*, to whip). See **FLAGELLATION**.

MAS'TILIN (E). Fr., *m.* A resin of mastic.

MASTI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *μαστός*, the breast. Fr., *mastite, inflammation de la glande mammaire*. Ger., *Entzündung der Brustdrüse, Brustdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the glandular and surrounding cellular tissue of the mamma.—**Chronic lobular interstitial m.** Of Erichsen, a chronic interstitial inflammation affecting a limited portion of the mammary gland, most frequently observed in women who have borne children and at the change of life.—**Circumscribed interstitial m.** Interstitial *m.* that is limited in area.—**Cutaneous phlegmonous m.** An inflammation of the areola of the mamma.—**Diffuse interstitial m.** Interstitial *m.* affecting the entire gland.—**Gummatous m.**, **Gummy m.** Fr., *mastite gommeuse*. A syphilitomatous affection of the proper substance of the mammary gland.—**Interstitial m.** Of König, *m.* in which there is proliferation of small cells with fibrous degeneration of the interstitial tissue of the mamma.—**Lobular m.** See *Parenchymatous m.*—**M. adolescentium**. *M.* occurring about the period of puberty; it may affect boys or girls.—**M. apostematosa**. A mammary abscess.—**M. carcinomatosa**. A mammary cancer.—**M. lactantium**. Of König, *m.* due to some interference with lactation.—**M. metastatica**. *M.* caused by metastasis, as in mumps or puerperal fever.—**M. neonatorum**. *M.* in infants. It occurs only during the first few weeks of life.—**M. phlegmonosa profunda**. See **PARAMASTITIS**.—**M. phlegmonosa superficialis**. See *Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.*—**M. puerperalis**. See *Puerperal m.*—**M. septica**. Of Klebs, *m.* caused by septic inflammation in consequence of the presence of microorganisms in the mamma.—**Parenchymatous m.**

Lat., *m. parenchymatosa* (seu *lobularis*). Ger., *Entzündung des Brustdrüsenparenchyms*. Syn.: *lobular m.* An inflammation of the proper substance of the whole breast or of one or more of its lobules.—**Puerperal m.** Lat., *m. puerperalis*. Fr., *mastite puerpérale*. Ger., *geburtshülfliche M.* M. occurring just before or after delivery.—**Retromammary m.** See *Submammary m.*—**Scrofulous m.** See *Tubercular m.*—**Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.** Lat., *m. phlegmonosa superficialis*. An inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the breast.—**Submammary m.** An idiopathic or symptomatic inflammation of the tissue between the mammary gland and the chest.—**Supramammary m.** See *Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.*—**Syphilitic m.** A fibrous or gummatous infiltration of the connective tissue or the lobules of the breast, with hypertrophy and pain, caused by syphilis.—**Tuberculous m.** Disseminated or confluent tuberculosis of the mammary gland.

MAS'TIX, f. *Mas'tichis*. Gr., *μαστιχη*. Ger., *M.* Of the Ger. (Ph. 1st ed.), see **MASTIC**.

MASTOCARCINO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Carcinoma of the mamma.

MASTOCHONDRO'SIS, f. *-dro'seos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. A chondroma of the mamma.

MASTODEAL'GIA, f. From *μαστώδης*, like a breast, and *άλγος*, pain. Pain in the mastoid process.

MASTODEOCENTE'SIS, MASTODEOPARACENTE'SIS, f. Gen., *-e'seos (-is)*. From *μαστώδης*, like a breast, and *κέντησις*, a pricking, or *παρακέντησις*, a tapping for dropsy. Ger., *Zitzenansatzdurchbohrung, Warzenansatzdurchbohrung*. The operation of perforating the mastoid process.

MASTODYN'IA, f. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *όδύνη*, pain. Fr., *mastodynïe*. Ger., *Brustdrüsen-schmerz, Mastodynïe*. Pain in the breast; usually neuralgia of the mammary branches of the intercostal or of the anterior supraclavicular nerves.—**M. apostematosa**. Of Sauvages, mammary abscess.—**M. butyrosa**. Of Vandermonde, m. in which there is a thick discharge, resembling butter, from the breast.—**M. cancrosa**. Of Sauvages, m. caused by cancer.—**M. emphysematosa**. M. with swelling of the mamma and resonance on percussion.—**M. phlegmonodes**. Of Sauvages, mastitis.—**M. polygala**. Of Sauvages, m. caused by an excess of milk.—**M. puberum**. Of Sauvages, the painful enlargement of the mammae occurring at puberty.

MAS'TOID, Gr. *μαστοειδής, μαστώδης* (from *μαστός*, 'the breast, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *mastodes, mastoides, mastoidens*. Fr., *mastoïde, mastoïdien*. Ger., *zitzenförmig*. 1. Resembling a nipple; as a n., the m. process of the temporal bone. 2. Pertaining to the m. process.

MASTOID'AL, MASTOID'EAL. Pertaining to the mastoid process.

MASTOIDEAL'GIA, f. See **MASTODEALGIA**.

MASTOIDEOCENTE'SIS, MASTOIDEOPARACENTE'SIS, f. See **MASTODEOCENTESIS**.

MAS'TOI'DES, Gr. *μαστοειδής*. See **MASTOID**.

MASTOID'EUM, n. See **Mastoid bone**.

MASTOID'EUS, See MASTOID; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the mastoid process.—**M. anterior, M. colli**. See **STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID**.—**M. lateralis**. See **TRACHELOMASTOID**.

MASTOIDIT'IS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *mastoïdite*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatzentzündung*. Inflammation of the mastoid process, usually confined to the periosteum; strictly speaking, inflammation of the air cells and their lining mucous membrane.—**M. interna chronica**. Sclerosing m. in which there is sclerosis of the mastoid process.

MAS'TOI'DOCONCHA'LIS, m. *-cha'lis*. From *μαστοειδής*, like a breast, and *concha*, a shell. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

MAS'TOI'DOGENIA'LIS, m. From *μαστοειδής*, like a breast, and *γένειον*, the chin. See **DIGASTRICUS** (1st def.).

MAS'TOI'DOHUMERA'LIS, m. From *μαστοειδής*, like a breast, and *humerus* (q. r.). Fr., *mastoïdo-huméral*. A muscle in the domestic animals representing the clavicular portions of the sternocleidomastoid, the trapezius, and deltoid of man, together with the tracheloacromialis peculiar to quadrupeds.

MASTOL'OGY. Lat., *mastologia* (from *μαστός*, the breast, and *λόγος*, understanding). The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the mamma.

MASTOME'NIA, f. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *μήν*, a month. Vicarious menstruation from the mammae.

MAS'TON'CUS, m. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *όγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Brustdrüsen-geschwulst*. A swelling or tumor of the mammary gland or of the nipple.—**M. polygalacticus**. See **MASTODYNIA polygala**.

MAS'TOOCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the mastoid process and to the occiput.

MAS'TOPAREC'ON'TAMA, n. *-tam'atos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *παρεκτείνειν*, to stretch out in line. Excessive distention of the mamma.

MAS'TOPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to or connecting the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

MASTOPATH'IC. Lat., *mastopathicus*. Pertaining to or affected with mastopathy.

MASTOP'ATHY. Lat., *mastopathia* (from *μαστός*, the breast, and *πάθος*, a disease). 1. Properly, any disease of the mamma. 2. Pain in the mamma which does not arise from inflammation or traumatism.

MAS'TOPEXY. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *πήξις*, a fixing. An operation designed to draw a pendulous breast upward and outward.

MAS'TOPIMELON'CUS, MASTOPION'CUS, m. From *μαστός*, the breast, *πιμλή*, or *πίων*, fat, and *όγκος*, a tumor. A fatty tumor of the mamma.

MASTORRHA'GIA, f. From *μαστός*, a breast, and *ραγή*, a rent. Fr., *mastorrhagie*. Ger., *Brustwarzenblutung*. 1. Hæmorrhage from the mamma. 2. Galactorrhœa.

MAS'TOS, m. Gr., *μαστός* (1st def.). See **BREAST** and **MAMMA**.

MASTOSCIR'RHUS, m. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *σκιρρός*, hard. Ger., *Brustkrebs*. Scirrhus of the breast.

MASTOSCROFULO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Brustskrophel*. Scrofulous disease of the mammary gland.

MASTOSPARGO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *σπάργωσις*, a swelling. See **MASTODYNIA polygala**.

MASTOSYR'INX, f. *-in'gos (-is)*. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *σύριγξ*, a pipe. Ger., *Brustfistel*. A fistula of the mamma.

MAS'TOUS. Having large breasts.

MASTUPR'ATION. Lat., *mastupratio* (from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to defile). See **MASTURBATION**.

MASTURBA'TION. Lat., *masturbatio* (from *masturbari*, to pollute one's self; cf. **MASTUPRATION**). Fr., *m. Ger., Onanie, M.* The act or practice of gratifying sexual desire by mechanical stimulation of the genitals.

MAS'TURBATORY. 1. Pertaining to masturbation. 2. Occurring in one who practises masturbation.

MAS'TUS, m. See **MAMMA**.

MATE'CO, m. See **MATICO**.

MATEBA. A Congo palm, perhaps identical with *matomé*, the fruits of which form an ingredient in various cordials and are used in fevers and dysentery.

MATE'IN(E). Fr., *matéine*. The caffeine contained in the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*.

MATEL'LA, f. Ger., *kleines Nachtgeschirr*. A small urinal.

MAT'ER, f. *Mat'ris*. Gr., *μήτηρ*. 1. A mother. 2. Anything that produces a substance or structure or subserves its growth; a membrane covering the brain or spinal cord.—**Dura m.** See **DURA**.—**Matres cerebri.**

The dura mater and pia mater.—**M. dura.** See DURA.—**M. mollis, M. pia.** See PIA.—**M. secalis.** Ergot.—**M. tenuis, Pia m.** See PIA.

MATE'RIA, f. See MATERIAL.—**M. alimentaria.** Fr., *matière alimentaire*. Any edible substance.—**M. chirurgica.** Fr., *matière chirurgicale*. A surgical instrument or apparatus.—**M. cælestis.** Of Descartes, phlogiston.—**M. euplastica.** Fr., *matière euplastique*. See PLASTIC LYMPH.—**M. fibrogena.** See FIBRINOGEN and PLASMIN.—**M. fibrosa.** See FIBRIN.—**M. hermaphrodita.** Of Boerhaave, see EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**M. medica.** 1. Material which has medicinal properties, or which is used in medicine. 2. The science which treats of the substances and agencies used in the practice of medicine.—**M. medica animalis.** Of Good, *m. medica* that is obtained from beasts, birds, fishes, or insects.—**M. morbosa.** See MATERIES *morbi* (2d def.).—**M. ophthalmiatica.** An ophthalmic remedy.—**M. ossea.** Cement (of a tooth).—**M. peccans.** Fr., *matière peccante*. See MATERIES *morbi* (2d def.).—**M. perspirabilis, m. perspiratoria.** Sweat.—**M. primitiva.** See ARCHYLE.—**M. salivaris.** See PTYALIN.—**M. saponacea** [Scheele]. See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**M. scytopedica.** See TANNIN.—**M. sialina.** See PTYALIN.

MATE'RIAL. Gr., *ὑλὴ*. Lat., *materialia, materies*. Fr., *matériel, matière*. Ger., *Materie, Stoff*. The substance or matter of which a thing consists or is made up.—**Formative m.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Formed m.** Fr., *matériel formé*. Ger., *geformte Substanz*. Of Beale, the *m.* in animals and plants (e. g., that composing cell walls, the matrix of cartilage, or the ground substance generally) which has resulted from the transformation of living protoplasm into the non-living condition; also the muscle and nerve fibres.

MATERIALIS'TA, m. Ger., *Arzneihändler*. A druggist.

MATERIAT'URA. From *materialia, matter*. A fanciful term introduced by Gardianius to distinguish constitutional or functional diseases (*morbi materialuræ*) from structural diseases (*morbi structuræ*).

MATE'RIES, f. -e'i. See MATERIAL.—**M. morbi.** Ger., *Krankheitsstoff*. 1. A morbid element. 2. Any substance which when brought into contact with the body produces disease.

MATER'NITY. From *maturnus, material*. Fr., *maternité*. 1. The state, condition, or relations of motherhood. 2. See Lying-in ASYLUM.

MATICA, f.* See MATICO.

MATICIN. Fr., *matincine*. A bitter principle extracted from matico leaves.

MATICO [U. S. Ph.], *m.* Fr., *feuilles de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'blätter*. Syn.: *matice folia* [Br. Ph.] (1st def.).

1. The dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant, used as an alternative in catarrhal affections and gonorrhœa; in South America it is used as an aphrodisiac, and locally as a hæmostatic and an application to ulcers. 2. At Panama, *Waltheria glomerata* and its leaves. 3. At Quito, *Eupatorium glutinosum*.—**Extractum m. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de m.* Ger., *flüssiges M. Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *m.*—**M. camphor.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, homologous with camphor and obtained from the leaves of *Piper angustifolium*. It is used in South America to stanch the bleeding of small wounds.—**Tinctura m.** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of *m.*

MATRASS'. Lat., *matracium*. Fr., *matras*. 1. A round or oval vessel with a long neck. 2. A urinal.

MATRICA'LIS. From *matrix*, the womb. Pertaining to the uterus; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *matricale*, a medicine used in uterine diseases.

MATRICA'RIA, f. Fr., *matricaire* (1st def.), *fleurs de camomille commune* (ou d'Allemagne [Fr. Cod.]) (2d def.). Ger., *Mutterkrant* (1st def.), *Kamille* (2d def.), *Kamillenblumen* (2d def.). Syn.: *chamomilla vulgaris* (anthodia) (seu capitula), *flores chamomillæ vulgaris* [Ger. Ph.] (2d

def.). 1. Feverfew, a genus of composite plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., German chamomile, the bitter aromatic flower heads of *M. chamomilla*. They contain a volatile oil and a bitter extractive, and are very similar to common chamomile (flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*) in medicinal properties; used in Europe as an antispasmodic and anthelmintic. 3. *Chrysanthemum parthenium*.—**M. chamomilla.** Fr., *camomille commune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kamillen-Mutterkraut*. German chamomile. The flowers are the *M.* (*q. v.*, 2d def.) of the U. S. Ph.—**M. multifida.** A species growing in southern Africa, where it is employed in the treatment of cutaneous and rheumatic affections.—**M. nobilis.** See ANTHEMIS *nobilis*.—**M. odorata, M. parthenium, M. parthenoides.** A plant closely allied to *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. In France the flowers are mixed with those of true chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).—**M. suaveolens.** Fr., *matricaire odorante* (2d def.). 1. *M. chamomilla*. 2. A species (according to some, a slender form of *M. chamomilla*) growing in southern Russia and Siberia, in Persia, and in North America. It yields the chamomiles of the Indian bazaars.

MATRICI'TIS, f. i'tidis. Inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

MAT'RICYTE. From *μάτρη*, mother, and *κύτρός*, a cell or vesicle. A large colorless corpuscle of blood which serves as a mother cell for minute white corpuscles which ultimately escape from the red blood corpuscles.

MAT'RIX, f. *Matricis*. From *mater*, a mother. Fr., *matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutter* (1st def.), *Zwischensubstanz* (2d def.). 1. An old name for the uterus. 2. A tissue or organ containing and determining the form or growth of another structure. 3. Intercellular substance when great in amount as compared with the cellular elements. See GROUND SUBSTANCE (1st def.) and CYTOBLASTEMA, and cf. CELL CEMENT.—**M. of connective tissue.** Its intercellular substance.—**M. of a hair.** Lat., *m. pili*. Fr., *matrice de poil*. See HAIR FOLLICLE.—**M. of a tooth.** Lat., *m. dentis*. The homogeneous matter in a tooth which is impregnated with lime salts.—**M. of bone.** A dense fibrous connective tissue, yielding gelatin when boiled, and, when impregnated with salts, constitutes bone. Cf. OSSEIN.—**M. of cartilage.** The ground substance of cartilage.—**M. of hyaline cartilage.** A homogeneous or finely granular substance in which the cells are imbedded. It yields chondrin on being boiled.—**M. of the nail.** Lat., *m. unguis*. Fr., *matrice unguéale* (ou de l'ongle). The corium which underlies the root of the nail.—**M. of the vertebræ.** A membranous column of cells formed around the notochord from the inner part of the protovertebral column previous to the cartilaginous differentiation of the permanent vertebræ in the embryo.—**M. pili.** See HAIR FOLLICLE.—**M. unguis.** See *M. of the nail*.—**Membranous m. (of the vertebræ).** See *M. of the vertebræ*.—**Nuclear m.** See CYTOCHYLEMA and ACHROMATIN.—**Neuroglia m.** 1. The ground substance of the neuroglia. 2. The neuroglia.

MATRIXI'TIS, f. See MATRICITIS.

MAT'TER. Lat., *materialia, materies*. Fr., *matière*. Ger., *Stoff*. 1. Substance which is cognizable by the senses. 2. Material; that of which anything is composed. 3. See PUS.—**Aqueduct gray m.** The gray substance forming the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct.—**Central gray m. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *grauer Kern*. The anterior and posterior gray columns of the spinal cord taken as a whole. See ANTERIOR GRAY CORNU and POSTERIOR CORNU of the spinal cord.—**Cheesy m.** The yellowish *m.* abounding in perforations, found especially in the lungs and lymphatic glands, but also in other parts of the body, as the result of degenerative processes following inflammation. It is very common among individuals with the scrofulous diathesis, and was formerly erroneously supposed to be certain evi-

dence of preexisting or present tubercles.—**Coagulable m. of the serum.** An old name for serum albumin.—**Contractile m.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Extractive m.** See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**Fæcal m's.** See FÆCES.—**Formative m.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Formed m.** See FORMED MATERIAL.—**Gelatiniform m. of the small intestine.** See PEPTONE.—**Germinal m.** See BIOPLASM and PROTOPLASM.—**Germinal m. of a cell.** See CELL protoplasm and CELL nucleus.—**Gray m. of Sömmerring.** See LOCUS niger.—**Gray m. of the brain.** The grayish substance found in the cortex and various points in the interior of the brain made up of a connective-tissue matrix and nerve cells.—**Imponderable m.** See ETHER (2d def.).—**Ponderable m.** M. that has weight, comprising all known m. except the hypothetical medium known as ether.—**Radiant m.** M. of extreme tenuity which produces radiant effects under the action of electricity.—**Saponaceous m.** Lat., *materia saponacea*. See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**Tubular gray m.** Ger., *Rohrreugrau*. Of Meynert, "the permanent expression of the primitive, genetic form of the brain." It consists in general of the gray m. lining the cavities of the brain, forming the floor of the fourth ventricle, and surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord.—**White m. (of Vauquelin).** 1. An alcoholic extractive obtained from brain tissue (both its white and its gray substance). 2. The white substance of the brain and spinal cord.

MAT'TOID. Of Lombroso, a person of high intellectual cultivation, but a monomaniac.

MAT'ULA, f. 1. A vessel for liquids. 2. A urinal.

MAT'URANT. Lat., *maturans*. Fr., *maturatif*. Ger., *reifmachend*. Ripening, making ripe; as a n., anything which promotes the maturation of an abscess.

MAT'URATE. Lat., *maturare*. Fr., *aboutir*. Ger., *aufbrechen*. To "come to a head"; to suppurate and break (said of an inflammatory swelling).

MATURA'TION. Gr., *πέπαισις, πεπαρός*. Lat., *maturatio*. Fr., m. Ger., *Reifwerden*. 1. The process of ripening; of an ovum, the process by which it is rendered capable of fertilization and development, characterized by the extrusion of the polar globules. 2. The completion of the formation of an abscess.

MAT'URATIVE. See MATURANT.

MATURE'. Lat., *maturus*. Ripe; of a cataract, ready for operation.

MAT'ZOL. A proprietary mixture of matzoon and cod liver oil.

MAT'ZOON. A variety of fermented milk; said to be used extensively by the natives of Asia Minor.

MAUROCAP'NOS, m. From *Μαῦρος*, a Moor, and *καπνός*, smoke. See STORAX.

MAU'VEIN(E). Fr., *mauvéine*. Ger., *Mauvein*. A base, $C_{26}H_{24}N_4$, or $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$, the various salts of which form the dye mauve.

MAVACU'RI. A plant found in British Guiana; one of the sources of curare (*q. v.*).

MAW. The stomach.—**M.-bound.** See FARDEL-BOUND.—**M. worm.** See ASCARIS lumbricoides and OXYURIS vermicularis.

MAXIL'LA, f. From *μάσσειν*, to knead. See JAW.—**Inferior m.** Lat., *m. inferior*. Fr., *mâchoir inférieur*. Ger., *Unterkieferbein*. The lower jaw. It consists of a body and two rami or ascending branches. It is the thickest and strongest bone of the face, and moves on the rest of the skull by means of a pair of condyles articulating with the glenoid fosse of the temporal bone.—**M. superior, Superior m.** Lat., *m. superior*. Fr., *mâchoir supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkieferbein*. The upper jaw. It consists of a body and four processes. The body is divided into an anterior or facial and a posterior or zygomatic portion, and an interior or nasal and a superior or orbital surface. The processes are the nasal or ascending, the alveolar, the malar, and

the palate. Within the body of the bone is the maxillary antrum.

MAX'ILLAR. See MAXILLARY.

MAXILLA'RIA, f. Fr., *maxillaire*. A genus of orchids.—**M. alata, M. bicolor.** Fr., *maxillaire ailée, m. de deux couleurs*. Peruvian species, used as masticatories to appease thirst.

MAXILLA'RIS, f. See MAXILLARY.—**M. externa.** See FACIAL ARTERY.—**M. inferior.** See INFERIOR MAXILLA.—**M. interna.** See INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY.

MAX'ILLARY. Lat., *maxillaris*. Fr., *maxillaire*. Pertaining to the maxilla.

MAXILLI'TIS, f. -it'idis. 1. See GNATHITIS. 2. Of the veterinarians, inflammation of the maxillary gland.

MAX'ILLOJU'GAL. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *jugum*, a yoke. Pertaining to the jaw and to the cheek bone.

MAX'ILLOLABIA'LIS, m. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *maxillo-labial*. 1. See DEPRESSOR anguli oris. 2. The analogue of the depressor labii inferioris in man, found in most of the lower mammals.

MAX'ILLOLABINASA'LIS, m. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, *labium*, the lip, and *nasus*, the nose. See LEVATOR labii superioris alaeque nasi.

MAX'ILLONARINA'LIS, m. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *naris*, a nostril. See COMPRESSOR naris.

MAX'ILLOPAL'ATINE. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the maxilla and the palate.

MAX'ILLOPALPEBRA'LIS, m. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *maxillo-palpébral*. See ORBICULARIS palpebrarum.

MAX'ILLOPHARYN'GEAL. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. Pertaining to the maxilla and the pharynx.

MAX'ILLOSCLEROT'ICUS, m. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *maxillo-scléroticien*. Of Dumas, see OBLIQUUS inferior oculi.

MAX'ILLOSUPRAFA'CIAL. From *maxilla*, the jawbone, *supra*, above, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the maxilla and the upper part of the face.

MAY'HEM. In English law, the offense of violently doing a person such bodily injury as may impair his powers of fighting or of self-defense.

MAYNORES'IN. Fr., *maynarrièreine*. Ger., *Maynsharz*. A resin, $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$, obtained by incising the stem of *Calophyllum longifolium*.

MA'YOL. A preservative preparation said to consist of ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, boric acid, glycerin, and ammonium fluoride.

MA'YS, f. *Ma'ydis*. Ger., *M.* The genus *Zea*.

MAY'TENUS, m. and f. Fr., *maytène*. A genus of shrubs of the *Celastrææ*.—**M. boaria, M. chilensis.** A species found in Chile, where the leaves are said to be used like senna, and the branches as an antidote to *Laurus caustica*.

MA'ZA, f. From *μάζα*, a barley cake. The placenta.

MAZAL'GIA, f. See MASTODYNIA.

MAZAL'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *μάζα* (see MAZA), a priv., and *λύσις*, a loosing. 1. Retention of the placenta. 2. See MAZOLYSIS.

MA'ZIC. Lat., *mazicus*. Pertaining to the placenta.

MAZIS'CHESIS, f. -e'seos, -is'chesis. From *μάζα* (see MAZA), and *ἵσχειν*, to check. Retention of the placenta.

MAZOCACOTH'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-oth'esis). From *μάζα* (see MAZA), *κακός*, evil, and *θέσις*, a position. An abnormal implantation of the placenta.

MAZODYN'IA, f. From *μαζός*, the breast, and *δύνη*, pain. See MASTODYNIA.

MAZOL'YSIS, f. -lys'eos (-ol'ysis). From *μάζα* (see MAZA), and *λύσις*, a loosing. Separation of the placenta.

MAZOLYTIC. Lat., *mazolyticus*. Pertaining to, due to, or producing mazolysis.

MAZOPATHIA, *f.* From *μάζα* (see *MAZA*), and *πάθος*, a disease. Any disease of the placenta.

MAZOS, *m.* Gr., *μαζός*. See *MAMMA*.

MEAD. A liquor made from honey and water fermented and variously flavored.

MEAS'LE. See *CYSTICERCUS* (2d def.), and cf. *MEASLES* (2d def.).—**Beef m.** See *CYSTICERCUS saginata*.—**M. worm.** See *CYSTICERCUS* (2d def.).—**Pork m. worm.** See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosæ*.

MEAS'LES. Lat., *morbilli* (1st def.), *rubeola* (1st def.). Fr., *rougeole* (1st def.), *ladrerie* (2d def.). Ger., *Masern* (1st def.), *Finnen* (2d def.). 1. An acute contagious disease characterized by an incubation period of 10 to 14 days and a course of 9 to 12 days, by fever, by catarrh of the conjunctiva and air passages, and by an eruption of slightly elevated dots of about the size of millet seeds, nearly impalpable, without hardness, and either isolated or forming crescentic patches. 2. A vesiculopustular parasitic disease of swine, due to the invasion of *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, with the formation of tumors in the subcutaneous tissue and muscles of the trunk and limbs. It may also occur in man.—**Anomalous m.** Lat., *rubeola anomala*. M. in which some symptom of that disease is wanting, or the case pursues an irregular course.—**Asthenic typhous m.** See *MORBILLI graves*.—**Ataxo-dynamic m.** Fr., *rougeole ataxo-dynamique*. Malignant m. accompanied by hyperpyrexia, convulsions, and a typhoid condition.—**Bastard m.** See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—**Black m.** Lat., *morbilli nigri*. 1. A malignant disease of old writers, having a tubercular eruption. 2. Hemorrhagic m.—**Camp m.** M. when epidemic among soldiers in camp.—**Choleric m.** A form of malignant m. in which there is a dysenteric discharge.—**Confluent m.** See *SCARLATINA*, and cf. *MORBILLI confluentes* and *MORBILLI conferti*.—**Dyspnoic m.** Fr., *rougeole dyspnéique*. Malignant m. in which there is dyspnea from a bronchopulmonary congestion.—**False m.** See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—**Fire m.**, **French m.**, **German m.** See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—**Hæmorrhagic m.** See *MORBILLI hæmorrhagici*.—**Inflammatory m.** A form of malignant m. in which there is hyperpyrexia and pronounced catarrhal symptoms.—**Irregular m.** Fr., *rougeole irrégulière*. See *Anomalous m.*—**Malignant m.** See *MORBILLI maligni*.—**M. of swine.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Purpuric m.** See *MORBILLI hæmorrhagici*.—**Putrid m.** M. in which the eruption appears early, and, besides cough and dyspnea, there are extreme debility and dysentery.—**Secondary m.** Fr., *rougeole secondaire*. M. appearing in a person affected by some other disease.—**Septic m.** See *MORBILLI graves*.—**Synochal m.** See *Inflammatory m.*—**Typhoid m.** Lat., *morbilli typhosi*. Of Strümpell, m. distinguished by hyperpyrexia and severe constitutional and nervous symptoms.

MEAS'LY. Fr., *ladre*. 1. Covered with an eruption like that of measles. 2. Feeling like a person suffering with measles. 3. Affected with measles (2d def.).

MEAT'OSCOPE. From *meatus* (*q. v.*) and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of R. F. Weir, a small tubular speculum for examining that portion of the male urethra that immediately adjoins the external urinary meatus.

MEAT'OTOME. An instrument with a concealed blade for incising the meatus urethræ.

MEATOT'OMY. Incision of the meatus urethræ.

MEAT'US, *m.* -*ātus*. Gr., *ὁδός, πόρος*. Fr., *mét*. Ger., *Gang, Zugang*. 1. A canal or passage. 2. In botany, one of the spaces between the walls of the cells of which cellular tissue is formed.—**Auditory m.** Lat., *m. auditorius*. Fr., *mét auditif*. Ger., *Gehörang*. The external or internal auditory canal.—**Cæci m.** Of Harvey, a term translated by Willis "unknown passages,"

"inscrutable passages," etc.; but Nock asserts that Harvey meant "imbedded" passages, referring to certain supposed conduits in the septum of the heart.—**Cartilaginous (auditory) m.** Lat., *m. (auditorius) cartilagineus*. Fr., *mét (ou canal) auditif cartilagineux*. Ger., *knorpeliger Gehörgang*. A tubular continuation of the auricle directed inward, and forming the outer portion of the external auditory canal. It is not cartilaginous in its whole extent, but consists of a cartilaginous channel, formed at its upper and back part into a tube by a membranous layer connected with the lining membrane of the canal. It is attached at its inner end to the osseous m. by flexible connective tissue.—**External auditory m.** See *External auditory CANAL*.—**Inferior m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium inferior*. The lowermost of the three divisions of the nasal cavity. It is longer than the others, and lies between the inferior spongy bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. In its fore part is the orifice of the nasal duct.—**Inter-cellular m.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Internal auditory m.** See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**M. acusticus externus.** See *External auditory CANAL*.—**M. acusticus internus.** See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**M. ad cellulas mastoideas.** See *Mastoid APERTURE*.—**M. auditorius.** See *Auditory m.*—**M. auditorius cartilagineus.** See *Cartilaginous auditory m.*—**M. auditorius externus.** See *External auditory CANAL*.—**M. auditorius externus osseus.** See *Osseous auditory m.*—**M. auditorius internus.** See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**M. cæcus.** See *Eustachian TUBE* and cf. *Cæci m.*—**M. cartilagineus.** See *Cartilaginous m.*—**M. cysticus.** See *Cystic DUCT*.—**M. inter-cellularis, M. intervascularis.** Fr., *mét intercellulaire (ou intervassculaire)*. See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. narium.** Fr., *méats des fosses nasales*. The superior, middle, and inferior m. of the nose.—**M. narium inferior.** See *Inferior m. of the nose*.—**M. narium medius.** See *Middle m. of the nose*.—**M. narium superior (seu supremus).** See *Superior m. of the nose*.—**M. of Sylvius.** Fr., *mét de Sylvius*. Of Gratiolet, the interval between the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles of the brain.—**M. osseus.** See *Osseous auditory m.*—**M. seminarius.** 1. See *OVIDUCT*. 2. See *CORPUS Highmori testis*.—**M. urethræ, M. urinarius.** Fr., *mét urinaire (ou de l'urèthre)*. The external opening of the urethra.—**M. urinarius femineus.** The m. urinarius in women.—**M. urinarius virilis.** The m. urinarius in men.—**M. venosus.** The common vitelline vein, a short venous trunk into which the vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins of the embryo empty, and which is continued into the auricular extremity of the rudimentary heart.—**Middle m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium medius*. The middle of the three m's into which the cavity of the nose is divided. It is between the middle and inferior turbinated bones.—**Osseous auditory m.** Lat., *m. osseus*. Fr., *mét (ou conduit) osseux*. Ger., *knöcherner Gehörgang*. The inner portion of the external auditory canal. It rests in the framework of the temporal bone and is connected with the cartilaginous m. at its external margin and with the tympanic ring at its inner end.—**Superior m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium superior (seu supremus)*. A small passage at the upper and back part of each nasal fossa, between the superior and middle turbinated bones.

MECHANENCEPHALITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *μηχανή*, an instrument, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *Traumatic ENCEPHALITIS*.

MECHANICAL. Lat., *mechanicus*. Fr., *mécanique*. Ger., *mechanisch*. 1. Pertaining to mechanics. 2. Caused or produced by machinelike forces or agencies. 3. Acting by virtue of physical as opposed to vital or chemical properties.

MECHAN'ICOHEMICAL. Pertaining or related to mechanics and chemistry jointly.

MECHAN'ICS, *sing.* Gr., μηχανική. Lat., *mechanica*, *mechanice*. Fr., *mécanique*. Ger., *Mechanik*. The science which treats of the behavior of bodies acted on by external forces.

MECH'ANISM. Lat., *mechanismus*. Fr., *mécanisme*. Ger., *Mechanismus*. 1. The structure or arrangement of a machine. 2. The manner in which mechanical acts are performed, or the apparatus acting in such performance.—**M. of accommodation**. See under ACCOMMODATION.—**M. of labor**. Fr., *mécanisme* (ou *phénomènes mécaniques*) de l'accouchement. Ger., *Geburtsmechanismus*. See ACCOMMODATION (3d def.).—**M. of respiration**. See under RESPIRATION.

MECHANOL'OGY. From μηχανή, a machine, and λόγος, understanding. The science of mechanics.

MECH'ANOTHER'APY. From μηχανή, a machine, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by mechanical agencies.

MECIS'MUS, *m.* From μήκος, length. Excessive length of one or more parts.

MECKEL'IAN. Investigated by or named from I. F. Meckel, a German anatomist.

MECOM'ETER. From μήκος, length, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *mécomètre*. An instrument designed for measuring newborn children.

ME'CON, *f.* -o'nos (-is). Gr., μήκων. 1. The poppy. 2. Opium.

MECONAL'GIA, *f.* From μήκων, opium, and ἄλγος, pain. The pain of meconeuropathia (*q. v.*).

MECONAM'IC ACID. An acid, C₇H₅NO₆, derived from meconic acid.

MECONAR'CEIN(E). Fr., *méconarcéine*. Of Laborde, a sedative preparation of opium alkaloids, soluble in water and containing no morphine.

MEC'ONATE. Fr., *méconate*. Ger., *Mekonat*. A salt of meconic acid.

MEC'ONEUROPATHI'A, *f.* From μήκων, opium, νεῦρον, a nerve, and πάθος, disease. A nervous disorder due to the abuse of opium or its alkaloids; characterized by restlessness, suspiciousness, illusions, delusions, and finally a transient insanity; also by pains in the limbs, profuse perspiration, diarrhoea, frequent micturition, relaxed features, disturbed sleep, and sometimes subnormal temperature.

MECON'IC. Gr., μηχανικός (from μήκων, the poppy). Lat., *meconicus*. Fr., *méconial*. 1. Derived from or contained in opium. 2. Pertaining to or containing meconium.—**M. acid**. Lat., *acidum meconicum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide méconique*. Ger., *Mekonsäure*. A dibasic hydroxyacid obtained from opium.

MECON'IDIN(E). Fr., *méconidine*. Ger., *Mekonidin*. An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₃NO₄, found in small quantities in opium.

MEC'ONIN. Fr., *méconine*, *mécone*. Ger., *Mekonin*. A neutral principle (an alcohol), C₁₀H₁₀O₄, found in opium.

MECO'NIOID. Gr., μεκονοειδής. Lat., *meconodes*. Having the appearance of meconium.

MECONIORRHE'A, *f.* From μεκόνιον, meconium, and ροία, a flowing. An excessive discharge of meconium.

MECONI'OSIN. See MECONIOSIN.

MECO'NOUS. Having the properties of meconium.

MECO'NIS, *f.* -o'nidos (-is). Gr., μηχανίς. 1. The poppy. 2. Of the old writers, a kind of lettuce which contained a narcotic milky juice.

MEC'ONISM. From μήκων, opium. Addiction to the use of opium or morphine; also the morbid state due to such addiction.

MECONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See MECONIS.

MECO'NIUM, *n.* Gr., μεκόνιον (from μήκων, the poppy). Fr., *méconium*. Ger., *Kindspech* (1st def.). 1. The material contained in the intestinal canal of the fœtus at term; a mixture of intestinal mucus, bile, epithelial cells, etc. 2. Opium.—**M. thebaicum**. Opium.

MEC'ONOID. Lat., *meconoides*. Pertaining to or resembling meconium.

MECONOI'OSIN. A colorless crystalline substance, C₈H₁₀O₂, obtained from opium.

MECONOL'OGY. From μήκων, the poppy, and λόγος, understanding. 1. The botany of poppies. 2. The pharmacology of opium.

MECONOPH'AGISM. See MECONOPHAGY.

MECONOPH'AGIST. From μήκων, opium, and φαγεῖν, to eat. An opium eater.

MECONOPH'AGY. Addiction to opium or morphine.

MECONOP'SIS, *f.* -op'seos (-is). From μήκων, a poppy, and ὄψις, appearance. The yellow poppy.—**M. nepalensis**. A species containing a poisonous yellow juice.

ME'DEA, *n. pl.* Gr., μήδεα. 1. The genital organs, especially those of the male. 2. Aphrodisiacs.

MEDEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μήδεα, the genitals. See EDGELITIS.

MEDE'LA, *f.* From *mederi*, to heal. Healing; medical treatment.

MEDE'OLA, *f.* From *Medea*, a mythical sorceress. Fr., *médéole*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**M. virginica**. Fr., *médéole de Virginie*. Indian cucumber, a perennial herb growing throughout the United States. The rhizome is said to be diuretic.

ME'DIA, *f. sing.* and *n. pl.* 1. (*f. sing.*). The middle coat (as of an artery). 2. *Pl. of medium* (*q. v.*).

ME'DIAD. Situated or directed toward the middle, especially toward the median plane.

ME'DIAL, **ME'DIAN**. Lat., *medius*, *medianus*. Fr., *médiaire*, *médian*. Ger., *in der Mitte befindlich*. Pertaining to or situated in or toward the middle.

MEDIA'NUS. See MEDIAN; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *medianum*, see MEDIASTINUM and MESENTERY.

ME'DIARY. See MEDIAL.

MEDIASTI'NAL. Of or pertaining to the mediastinum.

MEDIASTINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *médiastinite*. Ger., *Mittelfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the mediastinum (*i. e.*, of the mediastinal pleura).

MEDIASTI'NOPERICARDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the mediastinum and pericardium.—**Callous m.** M. in which there is a fibrous thickening of the pericardium.

MEDIASTI'NUM, *n.* Fr., *médiastin*. Ger., *Mittelfell*, *Mittelflappe*. Supposed by Hyrtl to be a corruption of *per medium tensum*, something stretched between, like a partition. Gr., ὑμὴν διαφράττων (cf. DIAPHRAGM). Of the ancients, any structure serving as a partition, especially those portions of the pleura that form the lateral boundaries of the m. of modern anatomists (more properly the *cavum mediastini*), which is the interpleural space, or median space of the thorax, between the two pleuræ, containing all the thoracic viscera except the lungs.—**Anterior m.** Fr., *médiastin antérieur*. Ger., *vorderer Mittelfellraum*. That portion of the inferior m. which lies in front of the pericardium.—**Inferior m.**, **Lower m.** That portion of the m. (1st def.) which is situated below the lower margin of the fifth dorsal vertebra; divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior mediastina.—**M. auris**. Of Bartholin, the membrana tympani.—**M. cerebelli**. See **FALX cerebelli**.—**M. cerebri**. Fr., *médiastin du cerveau*. See **FALX cerebri**.—**M. dorsale**. See **Posterior m.**—**M. pectorale**. Ger., *Mittelfell*. The interspace in the chest between the two pleural sacs.—**M. posticum**. See **Posterior m.**—**M. testis**. See **CORPUS Highmori**.—**M. ventriculorum laterali**. See **SEPTUM lucidum**.—**Middle m.** Ger., *mittleres Mittelfell*. That portion of the inferior m. which is situated between the anterior and posterior mediastina, and contains the heart, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary vessels, and the phrenic nerves.—**Posterior m.** Fr., *médiastin postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Mittelfellraum*. That portion of the inferior m. which is situated behind the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, and contains the de-

scending thoracic aorta, the descending portion of the aortic arch, the esophagus, the thoracic duct, the pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the azygous veins, and some lymphatic glands.—**Superior m.**, **Upper m.** That portion of the m. which is situated above the level of the lower margin of the fifth dorsal vertebra.

MED'iate. Lat., *mediatus* (from *mediare*, to halve). Fr., *médiat*. 1. Inserted or situated in the middle; intermediate. 2. Acting through or effected by an interposed medium or agency; not immediate.

MED'ICABLE, *f.* Lat., *medicabilis* (from *medicari*, to heal). Curable, especially by medical treatment.

MEDICA'GO, *f.* -*ag'inis*. From *μηδική*, lucerne. Fr., *luzerne*. Ger., *Schneckenklee*. The medicks; a genus of plants.—**M. arborea**. Fr., *luzerne en arbre*. Ger., *baumförmiger Schneckenklee*. Moon trefoil; found in Greece and southern Italy, the *κύσιος* of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves as an application to tumors and internally as a diuretic.—**M. circinata**. Ger., *Mondklee*. A species formerly used especially in foul sores.

MED'ICAL. Lat., *medicus*. Fr., *médical*. Ger., *medizinisch*. Pertaining to medicine.

MEDIC'AMENT. Lat., *medicamentum* (from *medicari*, to heal). Fr., *médicament*. Ger., *Heilmittel*, *Arzneimittel*. See **MEDICINE** (2d def.).—**Etiological m.** Fr., *médicament étiologique*. A m. that neutralizes the cause of disease.—**Central m.** Fr., *médicament centrale*. A m. affecting the circulation or tone of the central nervous system (e. g., a stimulant like alcohol, a sedative like veratrine).—**Neurotic m.** Fr., *médicament névrosique*. A m. acting on the nervous system.—**Physiological m.** Fr., *médicament physiologique*. A m. modifying a bodily function.

MEDICAMEN'TAL, **MEDICAMEN'TARY**. Lat., *medicamentarius*. Fr., *médicamenteux*. Of or pertaining to medicaments.

MEDICAMENTA'TION. From *medicamentum*, a drug. Medical treatment.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS. Fr., *médicamenteux* (1st def.). Ger., *medicamentös* (1st def.). 1. Medicinal. 2. Due to the action of a drug (e. g., *acne medicamentosa*).

MEDICAMENTOUS. Lat., *medicamentosus* (from *medicamentum*, a drug). Fr., *médicamenteux*. Ger., *medicamentös*. See **MEDICINAL**.

MEDICAMENTUM, *n.* See **MEDICAMENT**.—**M. arcu-num**. A secret or proprietary medicine.

MED'ICATED. Lat., *medicatus* (from *medicari*, to heal). Fr., *médicamenté*. Impregnated with some medicinal substance.

MEDICATION. Lat., *medicatio*. Fr., *médication*. Ger., *Heilmethode* (2d def.), *Heilverfahren* (2d def.). 1. The act of medicating or impregnating with medicine. 2. Medical treatment.—**Gaseous m. by the rectum**. The injection into the rectum of carbonic acid gas charged with volatile substances or sulphureted hydrogen; proposed for treating pulmonary diseases.—**Hypodermatic m.**, **Hypodermic m.** See **HYPODERMIC INJECTION**.—**Im-permeable m.**, **Isolating m.** Of Latour, the treatment of superficial or deep inflammations by an impervious coating of flexible collodion, or some similar substance, over the affected region.—**Rectal m.** M. by the rectum.—**Substitutive m.** The substitution of a local inflammation, produced by some therapeutic agent, for the primary inflammation of a disease (e. g., the use of nitrate of silver in dysentery or cystitis, etc.).

MEDICEPHAL'IC. From *medius*, middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Pertaining to the median portion of the head.

MEDICEREBEL'LAR. From *medius*, middle, and *cerebellum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the median portion of the cerebellum.

MEDICER'EBRAL. From *medius*, middle, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Pertaining to the median portion of the cerebrum.

MEDICI'NA, *f.* See **MEDICINE** (1st def.).—**Adepta m.** The treatment of diseases supposed to be due to the influence of the stars and planets.—**M. astrologica**. Medicine founded on a belief in astrological influence in the causation and treatment of disease.—**M. chemica**. See **CHEMISTRY**.—**M. diætetica**. Regulation of the diet under medical advice.—**M. dogmatica**. Fr., *médecine dogmatique*. See **DOGMATICISM**.—**M. dynamica**. See **DYNAMISM** (2d def.).—**M. eclecticica**. See **ECLECTIC MEDICINE**.—**M. efficax**. See **SURGERY**.—**M. equaria**. See **EQUINE MEDICINE**.—**M. euectica**. See *M. gymnastica*.—**M. forensis**. See **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**.—**M. gymnastica**. See **MEDICAL GYMNASTICS**.—**M. hermetica**. See **CHEMISTRY**.—**M. iatromathematica**. The treatment of diseases on the basis of the belief that all the vital functions are performed upon mechanical or mathematical principles.—**M. judicaria**. See **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**.—**M. magnetica**. The treatment of disease by hypnotism.—**M. mechanica**. See *M. iatromathematica*.—**M. methodica**. See **METHODISM**.—**M. operatoria**. Operative surgery.—**M. paracelsistica**. The practice of medicine as taught by Paracelsus—a mixture of chemistry, astrology, and charms.—**M. perturbatrix**. The treatment of diseases by altering their course by active therapeutics.—**M. politica**. See **MEDICAL POLICE**.—**M. politicoforensis**. See **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**.—**M. prophylactica**. See **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE**.—**M. psychica**, **M. psychologica**. See **PSYCHIATRY**.—**M. veterinaria**. See **VETERINARY MEDICINE**.

MEDI'CNAL. Lat., *medicinalis* (from *medicina*, medicine). Fr., *médicinal*. Ger., *m.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a medicine.

MED'ICINE. Gr., *ιατρεία* (1st def.), *φάρμακον* (2d def.). Lat., *medicina* (1st def.), *medicamentum* (2d def.). Fr., *médecine* (1st def.), *médicament* (2d def.). Ger., *Medicin* (1st def.), *Arznei* (2d def.). 1. The science and art of preserving the health of the animal organism, of assisting it to recovery when injured or diseased, of promoting the comfort and prolonging the life of the sick and injured, and of superintending and aiding in the process of parturition; in a restricted sense, the same science and art exclusive of surgery. 2. Any substance used as a remedy or palliative in disease.—**Anatomical m.** A system or school which busies itself with the investigations of anatomical changes in the diseased organs and their relation with the symptoms exhibited during life.—**Atomistic m.** Of Burggræve, dosimetry.—**Botanic m.** A system of therapeutics in which only herbs or herbal preparations are administered.—**Clinical m.** Fr., *médecine clinique*. The observation and treatment of disease at the bedside.—**Cutaneous m.** That department of m. that relates to the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases.—**Domestic m.** Ger., *Volksmédecin*. The use of domestic remedies.—**Dosimetric m.** See **DOSIMETRY**.—**Dynamic m.** Fr., *médecine dynamique*. A theory and practice of m. founded on dynamism.—**Eclectic m.** Lat., *medicina eclectica*. M. as practiced by an eclectic (*q. v.*).—**Equine m.** Lat., *medicina equaria*. Veterinary m. (in its applications to the horse).—**Experimental m.** Fr., *médecine expérimentale*. The observation of the pathological changes in experimentally induced diseases and of the physiological action of drugs in experiments made on animals.—**Folk m.** See **DOMESTIC m.**—**Forensic m.** Lat., *medicina forensis* (seu *judicaria*). See **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**.—**Hermetic m.** Lat., *medicina hermetica*. See **CHEMISTRY**.—**Legal m.** See **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE**.—**Mental m.** Fr., *médecine mentale*. See **PSYCHIATRY**.—**Methodic m.** Lat., *medicina methodica*. See **METHODISM**.—**Neurodynamic m.** Chapman's system of treating certain diseases by the application of heat or cold over the spinal nerve centres.—**Operative m.** Lat., *medicina operativa* (seu *operatoria*). Fr., *médecine opératoire*. Operative surgery.—

PATENT m. A m. of which the composition and preparation are registered in the Patent Office, and for which the government issues an exclusive patent to manufacture.—**Physiological m.** A system or school of m. which investigates the relations of phenomena in the sick by comparing them with similar processes in the healthy body as revealed by the study of physiology.—**Pneumatic m.** The medical use of compressed or rarefied air.—**Preventive m.** Lat., *medicina prophylactica*. The direction of medical science to the task of preventing disease.—**Proprietary m.** A m. the manufacture and sale of which are the exclusive right of one or more persons.—**State m.** See *Medical JURISPRUDENCE*.—**Universal m.** Fr., *médecine universelle*. A secret of the Rosicrucians by means of which they professed to cure all diseases.—**Veterinary m.** Lat., *medicina veterinaria*. Fr., *médecine vétérinaire*. The theory and treatment of the diseases of domestic animals.

MED'ICOCHIRUR'GICAL. Pertaining to medicine and to surgery jointly.

MED'ICOLEGAL. Ger., *gerichtsärztlich, gerichtlich-medizinisch*. Pertaining to medical jurisprudence.

MEDICOM'A'NIA. From *medicus*, a physician, and *mania*, madness. A morbid curiosity on the part of non-medical persons in regard to medical matters.

MEDICOM'MISSURE. A median commissure.

MED'ICON, n. Gr., *μηδίκον*. A deleterious or poisonous drug.

MED'ICOPNEUMAT'IC. Pertaining to pneumatic medicine.

MED'ICOPSYCHOLO'GIC(AL). Pertaining to medicine in its psychological aspects.

MED'ICOSTATIS'TIC(AL). Pertaining to medical statistics.

MED'ICUS. Medical; as a n. m., a physician or surgeon.

MEDIGLY'CIN. A liquid glycerin soap, used as a vehicle for creolin, ichthyol, etc.

MEDINEN'SIS. Pertaining to Medina, a city of Arabia.

MEDINOGOR'DIUS, m. See *FILARIA medinensis*.

ME'DIOBILATERAL. Pertaining to the median plane and to both sides of the body.

ME'DIOCAR'PAL. Pertaining to the articulation between the two rows of the carpal bones.

ME'DIOCOLIC. Pertaining to the middle of the colon.

ME'DIODIGITAL. Pertaining to the median nerve and a finger.

ME'DIOFRONTAL. Pertaining to the middle of the frontal region.

ME'DIOLATERAL. Pertaining to the median plane and to the side.

ME'DION, n. Gr., *μήδιον*. Of the ancients, a certain medicinal plant used to diminish the menstrual flow.

ME'DIOCCIPITAL. Pertaining to the middle of the occipital region.

ME'DIOPALATINE. Pertaining to the median line of the palate.

ME'DIOPONTINE. Pertaining to the middle of the pons Varolii.

ME'DIOTAR'SAL. Pertaining to the articulation between the two rows of the tarsal bones.

MEDIPECTUS, n. -*pectoris*. From *medius*, middle, and *pectus*, the breast. See *MESOSTERNUM*.

MEDIPEDUNCULUS, m. Of Wilder, see *Middle PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum*.

MEDISCALE'NUS, m. See *SCALENUS medius*.

MEDISECTION. A median section.

MEDISTER'NUM, n. From *medius*, middle, and *στέρον*, the chest. See *MESOSTERNUM*.

MEDITRICEPS, f. -*cip'itis*. The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.

MEDITRI'NA. A certain proprietary germicide alleged to be useful in leucorrhœa.

MEDITUL'LIUM, n. The middle of anything.—**M. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform PROCESS*.—**M. laterale.** The white central matter of the cerebellum.—**M. pallii.** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex.

MED'IDIUM. From *medius*, middle. Fr., *milieu*. Ger., *Mittelding*. 1. That which occupies a middle place; the agency through the intervention of which an effect is produced. 2. The material by which an object is surrounded, in which it is imbedded.—**M. ventris.** See *UMBILICUS*.

MED'IDIUS. Medial; as a n. (Fr., *médius*), the middle finger.—**M. posterior** [Bourgelat]. In solipeds, the analogue of the depressor alæ nasi of man.

MED'OBLENNORRHŒA, f. From *μήδεα*, the genitals, and *blennorrhœa* (q. v.). See *GLEET*.

MEDORRHŒA, f. From *μήδεα*, the genitals, and *ροία*, a flowing. A discharge from the genitals.—**M. fœminarum insons.** Leucorrhœa.—**M. urethralis.** Of Guth, gonorrhœa.—**M. virilis.** Gonorrhœa in the male.

MEDORRHO'IC. Lat., *medorrhœicus*. Pertaining to or affected with medorrhœa.

ME'DOS, n. Gr., *μήδος*. 1. The bladder. 2. In the pl., *medea*, the genitals.

MEDUL'LA, f. From *medius*, middle. Gr., *μυελός*. Fr., *médulle, moëlle*. Ger., *Mark*. 1. See *MARROW*. 2. The pith of a plant.—**Aeriferous m.** The central or medullary portion of a hair, containing air within or between the cells. Cf. *Air LACUNULE*.—**Central m.** Fr., *médulle centrale*. The m. proper or pith.—**Cortical m.** Cortical parenchyma.—**External m.** See *Cortical m.*—**Fœtal m.** See *Fœtal MARROW*.—**Internal m.** See *Central m.*—**M. bovillæ, M. bovina, M. bovis.** See *Beef MARROW*.—**M. ciliaris.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**M. cortical.** See *Cortical m.*—**M. dorsalis, M. dorsualis.** See *Spinal CORD*.—**M. fluida albens.** The white softening of the spinal cord.—**M. fornicata.** Of Molinetti, the fornix and sides of the lateral ventricles considered as one structure.—**M. globosa.** Of Piccolomini, the cerebral hemispheres and ventricles.—**M. lactis.** An old name for butter.—**M. lapidum.** See *Mineral AGARIC*.—**M. oblongata (spinalis).** Fr., *moëlle allongée (ou élongée)*. Ger., *verlängertes Mark*. That portion of the encephalon which rests in the basilar groove, being limited above by the lower borders of the pons and continuous at the lower edge of the foramen magnum with the spinal cord. It is covered in posteriorly by the cerebellar hemispheres. Its length is about an inch and its greatest breadth three quarters of an inch. Its shape is that of a truncated cone, with the base upward, the upper surface being a rhomboidal space (see *Fourth VENTRICLE*). As originally used, the term included also the pons Varolii and crura cerebri.—**M. of a hair.** Fr., *moëlle des poils*. The hair pith (see under *HAIR*).—**M. of a nerve fibre.** The white substance of Schwann.—**M. of bone, M. ossium.** See *MARROW*.—**M. saxorum.** Fr., *moëlle de pierre (ou de roche)*. Rock marrow, a kind of bole resembling mineral agaric.—**M. spinæ, M. spinalis, M. vertebralis.** Fr., *moëlle épinière*. See *Spinal CORD*.

MEDUL'LADEN. A certain proprietary extract of bone marrow.

MEDUL'LAR. See *MEDULLARY*.

MED'ULLARY. Lat., *medullaris* (from *medulla*, pith). Fr., *médullaire*. Ger., *medullär, markig*. 1. Of or pertaining to medulla. 2. See *MEDULLATED*.

MED'ULLATED. Ger., *markhaltig*. 1. Containing medulla or marrow. 2. Containing myelin.

MEDUL'LIC. Fr., *médullique*. Contained in or derived from medulla.—**M. acid.** Ger., *Medullinsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₂₀H₄₁(CO.OH), found in beef fat.

MEDULLIFICATION. From *medulla*, marrow, and *facere* to make. In embryology, differentiation into medullary tissue.

MEDUL'LIN. Lat., *medullina* (from *medulla*, marrow). Fr., *médulline*. Of Nägeli, a substance composed of mesamylin, dysamylin, and amyloid.

MEDUL'LINE. A sterilized glycerin extract of the spinal cord of the ox.

MEDULLISPI'NAL. Pertaining to the spinal marrow.

MEDULLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *medullité*. See MYELITIS.

MEDULLIZA'TION. From *medulla*, marrow. In osteitis, an enlargement of the Haversian canals from absorption of their bony walls.

MEDUL'LOARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. An inflammation of the pink marrow in the cancellated ends of the long bones that proceeds to disintegration of the structures of the articulation.

MEDUL'LOENCEPHAL'IC. From *medulla*, marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *médullo-encéphalique*. Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the brain.

MEGABACTE'RIA, *n. pl.* From μέγας, large, and βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM). Ger., *grosse Bacteria*. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of largest size.

MEGACAR'YOCYTES. From μέγας, large, κάρυον, a kernel, and κύτος, a cell. See Marrow CELLS.

MEGACEPHAL'IC, MEGACEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *mega-cephalus* (from μέγας, large, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *mégacéphale*. 1. Big-headed. 2. Having flowers united into large capitula.

MEGACOC'CUS, *m.* From μέγας, large, and κόκκος, a berry. The largest form of coccus, distinguished from micrococcus.

MEGACOL'ON, *m.* Dilatation of the colon. See *Hirschsprung's DISEASE*.

MEGAELE'TROM'ETER. From μέγας, large, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *méga-électromètre*. Of Deluc, an electrometer by which electricity of great intensity can be measured.

MEG'AERG. An electrical unit equal to a million ergs.

MEGAFAR'AD. From μέγας, large, and farad (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to a million farads.

MEGAG'NATHUS. From μέγας, large, and γνάθος, the jaw. Large-jawed.

MEGALAN'THROPOGENE'SIA, MEGALAN'THROPOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'siæ, -e'seos (-gen'esis). From μέγας, large, ἀνθρωπος, a man, and γένεσις, origin. Fr., *mégalanthropogénésie*. The production of men of large stature or of genius (a name given by Robert to his scheme for securing this by suitable intermarriage).

MEG'ALOBlast. From μέγας, large, and βλαστός, a sprout. See GIGANTOBlast.

MEGALOCAR'DIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and καρδιά, the heart. Hypertrophy of the heart.

MEGALOCEPH'ALY. Lat., *megaloccephalia* (from μέγας, large, and κεφαλή, the head). The state of having an abnormally large head.

MEGALO'CERUS, *m.* From μέγας, large, and κέρας, a horn. A fetal monster having hornlike protuberances on the forehead.

MEGALOCCE'LIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *mégalocealie*. Ger., *Dickdarm* (1st def.), *Dickbauch* (2d def.). 1. The colon. 2. A protuberant state of the belly.

MEGALOCOR'NEA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and cornea (*q. v.*). Keratoglobus.

MEG'ALOCYTES. From μέγας, large, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Riesenblutkörperchen*. Red blood corpuscles decidedly larger than the average (in human blood ranging from 8.5 to 15 μ in diameter).

MEGALODAC'TYLOUS. From μέγας, large, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Having abnormally large fingers or toes.

MEGALOGLOS'SIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A pathological condition the most prominent feature of which is a congenital enlargement and prolapse of the tongue.

MEGALOMA'NIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and μανία, mania. See DELIRIUM grandiosum.

MEGALOM'ELUS, *m.* From μέγας, great, and μέλος, a limb. A monster with abnormally large limbs.

MEGALOPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* From μέγας, large, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *mégalphthalmie*. Ger., *M.* A congenital deformity in which the eye is excessively large and protuberant; usually the result of an intra-uterine iritis or iridochorioiditis.

MEGALO'PIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and ὤψ, the eye. See MEGALOPSIA.

MEGALOP'SIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *mégalopsie*. Ger., *Megalopsie*. An affection of the eye in which objects appear unnaturally large.

MEG'ALOSCOPE. From μέγας, large, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *mégaloscope*. A magnifying endoscope devised by Boisseau du Rocher for examining the bladder, rectum, and stomach.

MEGALOS'COPY. Fr., *mégaloscopie*. The use of the megaloscope.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS. From μέγας, large, and σπλάγχνον, a viscus. Having large viscera, especially a large liver.

MEGALOSPLE'NIA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and σπλήν, the spleen. Fr., *mégalosplénie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

MEGARRHI'ZA, *f.* From μέγας, large, and ρίζα, a root. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—*M. californica*. California big root, *yerba mansa*, *marra*. The root contains megarrhizin, and was formerly used as a febrifuge and purgative.

MEG'ARRHIZIARRHE'TIN. From μέγας, large, ρίζα, a root, and ῥητίνη, resin. A resinoid body obtained by boiling megarrhizin with dilute acids.

MEGARRHI'ZIN. An intensely bitter glucoside obtained from the root of *Megarrhiza californica*.

MEGARRHIZ'ITIN. A resin obtained from the root of *Megarrhiza californica*.

MEG'ASCOPE. From μέγας, large, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *mégascope*. Ger., *Megaskop*. A solar microscope for examining comparatively large objects.

MEG'ASEME. From μέγας, large, and σῆμα, a sign. Having the orbital index above 85°.

MEGASTHEN'IC. From μέγας, great, and σθένος, strength. Possessing great bodily strength.

MEG'AVOLT. From μέγας, large, and volt (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to a million volts.

MEG'OHM. An electrical unit equal to a million ohms.

ME'GRIM. See MIGRAINE and HYSTERIA.

MEIBO'MIAN. Ger., *Meibomisch*. Investigated by or named from H. Meibom.

MEILIG'MA, *n.* -ig'matos (-is). Gr., μείλιγμα (from μελίσσειν, to soothe). Ger., *Beruhigungsmittel*. Any sedative application.

MEIOCAR'DIA, *f.* From μείων, less, and καρδιά, the heart. Fr., *meiocardie*. Of Ceradin, the diminution in the heart's volume during systole.

MEIO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μείων, less. Ger., *Augensternverengung* (1st def.). 1. A shrinking, contracting, especially of the pupil. 2. That period in a disease when the intensity of the symptoms begins to diminish.—*Paralytic m.* M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so called dilator pupillæ.—*Paralyticospastic m.* M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so called dilator pupillæ associated with contraction of the sphincter pupillæ.—*Sleep m.* M. which occurs during sleep.—*Spastic m.* M. due to contraction of the sphincter pupillæ.—*Spinal m.* Lat., *m. spinalis*. M. associated with certain forms of spinal disease.

MEIOT'IC. Producing meiosis.

MEL [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *n.* *Mell's*. Gr., μέλι. Fr., *miel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Honig*. See HONEY.—*M. anthosatum*. A preparation made of rosemary and clarified honey.—*M. depuratum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.],

M. despumatum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mellite simple* [Fr. Cod.], *miel dépuré* (ou *despumé*, ou *clarifié*). Ger., *abgeschäumter* (oder *gereinigter*) *Honig*. Syn.: *mellitum simplex*. Honey purified by boiling and clarifying (as with charcoal, Irish moss, white of egg, etc.).—**M. rosaceum**, **M. rosatum** [Ger. Ph.] (*solutivum*). See *M. rosæ* (under *Rosa*).

MEL'LA, (f. See *MELE*.

MEL'ACHOL. A chagogue solution of sodium phosphate, sodium nitrate, and citric acid.

MELÆ'NA, f. Gr., *μέλαινα* (fem. of the adjective *μέλας*, black). Fr., *mélèna*. Ger., *schwarze Ruhr* (1st def.).

1. A condition in which blood (rendered black by the action of the alimentary juices) is present in the feces.
2. Of Hippocrates, a black root, probably that of *Aspalathus*.—**M. atrabilis**, **M. cholæa**. M. in which there is a black, bilious discharge.—**M. cruenta**. Of Good, vomiting of blood and bile.—**M. fungosa carcinodes**. See *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**M. hippocratica**. See *M.* (1st def.).—**M. neonatorum**. M. occurring in newborn infants, in the form of hæmorrhages from the stomach and intestines (tarry stools). Vomiting of blood is a less frequent form.—**M. neonatorum spuria**. M. in which the bleeding is from a region above the cardiac extremity of the stomach.—**M. neonatorum vera**. M. in which the hæmorrhage is from the stomach or intestine.—**M. splenetica**. Of Sauvages, *m. cruenta*.

MELÊN'AGOGUE. From *μέλας*, black, and *άγειν*, to drive. A remedy for melæna.

MELÉNEM'ESIS, f. From *μέλας*, black, and *έμεσις*, a vomiting. See *Black VOMIT*.

MELÊN'IC. Lat., *melænicus*. Fr., *mélénique*. Pertaining to or of the nature of melæna.

MELÊNODIARRHÆ'A, f. From *μέλας*, black, and *diarrhœa* (q. v.). See *MELÆNA* (1st def.).

MELÊNORRHÆ'GIA, f. From *μέλας*, black, and *ράγή*, a rent. See *MELÆNA* (1st def.).

MEL'AGRA. From *μέλος*, a limb, and *άγρα*, the chase. Fr., *mélagre*. Ger., *Gliederschmerz*. Pain in the limbs.—**M. parturientium**. See *LOCHOMELEAGRA*.

MEL'AIN. From *μέλας*, black. Fr., *mélaine*. 1. The coloring matter of sepia. 2. See *MELANIN*.

MELALEU'CA, f. From *μέλας*, black, and *λευκός*, white (so called from the contrast of the trunk and branches). Fr., *mélaleuque*. Ger., *Cajeputbaum*. The Australian tea tree.—**M. cajaputi**, **M. cajeputi**, **M. cajuputi**. Fr., *cajeput*. Ger., *ächter Cajeputbaum*. The small cajuput tree; a variety of *M. leucadendron*, indigenous to the Moluccas and furnishing cajuput oil.—**M. ericifolia**. A species found in southeastern Australia, which yields in large quantity an oil almost identical with oil of cajuput, except in optical properties.—**M. flaviflora**. A species abundant in New Caledonia. The colorless volatile oil, called *miaouli*, distilled from its leaves, agrees chemically with oil of cajuput.—**M. hypericifolia**. Bottle brush flower; indigenous to New South Wales. The leaves yield a pale green oil not distinguishable from oil of cajuput, except in color.—**M. leucadendron**, **M. leucadendrum**. Ger., *verkannter Cajeputbaum*. The cajuput tree; long recognized as the source of the official oil of cajuput; now considered by some authors as distinct from *M. cajuputi*. In India its leaves are used as a stomachic and tonic, and in hypochondria, dropsy, asthma, etc. The variety *lancifolia* furnishes an oil closely resembling ordinary oil of cajuput and said to have a peculiar power of stupefying insects.—**M. linarifolia**. A species yielding an oil like that of *M. ericifolia* and, when grown in swamps, tending to dissipate malaria.—**M. minor**. *M. cajuputi*.—**M. paraguayensis**. A Paraguay species used in rheumatism, cholera, and yellow fever.—**M. squarrosa**, **M. styphelioides**. Species found in eastern Australia, having the antimalarial properties of *M. linarifolia*.—**M. trichostachya**. A small species growing in eastern

Australia, serviceable for subduing miasmata.—**M. trinervis**. A species said to furnish oil of cajuput.—**M. viridiflora**. A species abundant in New Caledonia, yielding an oil similar to oil of cajuput.

MELAL'GIA, f. From *μέλος*, a limb, and *άλγος*, pain. Pain in a limb.

MEL'AM. Tricyanogen diamide imide, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, formed by heating ammonium thiocyanate.

MELAMECON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mélaméconique*. See *COMENIC acid*.

MEL'AMIN(E). Ger., *Melamin*. See *TRICYANOTRIAMIDE*.

MELAM'PYRIN, **MELAM'PYRITE**. See *DULCITE*.

MEL'AN. An oily concentrated extract of *Melilotus cæruleus*; antiseptic.

MELANÆ'MIA, f. From *μέλας*, black, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *mélanémie*. Ger., *Melanämie*. A condition in which the blood contains granules or masses of black pigment, either free or inclosed in the white blood corpuscles. It is most commonly found in cases of chronic malarial poisoning, and is due to the disintegration of the red blood corpuscles, the hæmoglobin of which is thus set free and subsequently undergoes transformation into the pathological pigment. Various functional disorders are often produced by lodgment of the pigment in the capillaries, especially of the brain.—**Pseudom'**. The coloring of tissue in the neighborhood of gangrenous parts during life, and other parts post mortem, by iron that is freed by the decomposition from organic substances and combines with hydrogen sulphide.

MELANÆM'IC. Fr., *mélanémique*. Pertaining to, due to, or affected with melanæmia.

MELAN'AGOGUE. Lat., *melanagogus* (from *μέλας*, black, and *άγειν*, to lead). Fr., *mélanagogue*, *mélénagogue*. Ger., *schwarze Galle abführend*. Causing dark-colored stools. Cf. *MELÊNAGOGUE*.

MEL'ANATE. Fr., *mélanate*. A salt of melanic acid.

MELANCHLORO'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *μέλας*, black, and *chlorosis* (q. v.). See *Black ICTERUS* (1st def.).

MELANCHO'LIA, f. Gr., *μελαγχολία* (from *μέλας*, black, and *χολή*, bile). Fr., *mélancholie*, *mélancolie*. Ger., *Melancholie*. 1. A state of mental depression in which the misery is unreasonable either in relation to its apparent cause or in the peculiar form it assumes, the mental pain depending on physical and bodily changes, and not directly on environment. It may be a prodromal or reactive stage in some mental disorder, or it may be complete in itself. 2. See *MELANCHOLY*. 3. Of Paracelsus, see *Melancholic TEMPERAMENT*.—**Active m.**, **Acute m.** Lat., *m. activa*, *m. agitata*, *m. agitans*. M. in which the subject, instead of remaining passive, goes about restlessly, under the influence of delusions, hallucinations, or anxious feelings.—**Affective m.** M. in which the emotional or affective sphere is chiefly at fault.—**Agitated m.** Lat., *m. agitata*. See *Active m.*—**Alcoholic m.** M. as it occurs among inebriates. It is of brief duration and favorable prognosis.—**Amenorrhœal m.** M. supposed to be due to amenorrhœa.—**Amorous m.** Lat., *m. amatoria*. Fr., *mélancolie amoureuse*. M. with amorous regard for an individual, but without desire for sexual congress.—**Anæmic m.** M. caused by anæmia.—**Anxious m.** Fr., *mélancolie anxieuse*. M. in which there is pronounced anxiety.—**Apathetic m.** A mild form of stuporous m.—**Cataleptic m.** A form of stuporous m. in which there is more or less complete catalepsy.—**Catatonic m.** See *CATATONIA*.—**Climacteric m.** M. supervening at the climacteric period.—**Convulsive m.** M. with Jacksonian epilepsy; the mental, motor, sensory, trophic, and vasomotor functions are involved.—**Delirious m.**, **Delusional m.** M. in which the intellectual or ideational sphere suffers, fixed delusions persisting throughout the disease.—**Demonophobic m.** See *DÆMONIA*.—**Diabetic m.** M. supposed to be due to diabetes.—**Epilep-**

toid m. See *Convulsive m.*—**Excited m.** See *Active m.*—**Homicidal m.** M. with homicidal impulses.—**Hypochondriacal m.** See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**Hysterical m.** M. due to hysteria.—**Indolent m.** See *Apathetic m.*—**Intermittent m.** See *Recurrent m.*—**Joyful m.** See *CHÆRAPHROSYNE*.—**Lacto-m.** See *Milk m.*—**M. activa, M. acutissima, M. agitans, M. agitata.** See *Active m.*—**M. ambulatoria.** See *M. errabunda*.—**M. anglica.** Of Sauvages, m. with a desire for death; so called on account of the frequency of suicide in England at a certain time.—**M. a potu.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. argantis.** Of Sauvages, m. in which the patient constantly complains, fears death, and often cries while there is no physical disease.—**M. attonita.** See *M. with stupor*.—**M. autochirica.** See *M. of masturbation*.—**M. catatonica.** See *CATATONIA*.—**M. complacens.** M. in which egotism is a pronounced feature.—**M. congenita.** Of Hosack, hereditary m.—**M. corporea.** Of Hosack, m. due to causes operating primarily on the body.—**M. cum stupore.** See *M. with stupor*.—**M. crapulosa.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. dæmonica.** See *DEMONIA*.—**M. ebriosa.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. enthusiastica.** M. in which there are delusions of great power and pretensions to a knowledge of occult things.—**M. errabunda.** Ger., *wurthiger Wahnsinn*. M. in which the patient has a constant desire to change his abode.—**M. flatuosa.** See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**M. hilaris.** See *CHÆRAPHROSYNE*.—**M. hypochondriaca.** See *Hypochondriacal m.*—**M. hysterica.** See *Hysterical m.*—**M. malevolens.** M. in which the patient is disposed to do mischief; homicidal or suicidal m.—**M. mentalis.** M. due to causes acting primarily on the mind.—**M. metamorphosis.** M. characterized by the delusion of having been changed into some other being or substance.—**M. misanthropica.** Of Guislain, a form of active m. in which the patient seeks solitude.—**M. moralis.** M. in which the delusions pertain to the moral nature.—**M. nervea.** See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**M. nostalgica.** See *NOSTALGIA*.—**M. of lactation.** M. due to excessive or long continued lactation.—**M. of masturbation.** Lat., *m. autochirica*. Fr., *mélancolie des onanistes*. M. caused by onanism.—**M. of puberty.** M. occurring at puberty; the chief delusion is that of personal unattractiveness.—**M. passiva.** See *Passive m.*—**M. periodica.** See *Recurrent m.*—**M. persecutionis.** M. in which the delusions are chiefly those of persecution.—**M. religiosa.** See *Religious m.*—**M. saltans.** Of Sauvages, dancing mania.—**M. scytharum.** Of Sauvages, m. caused by atrophy of the testicles and consequent impotence produced by riding.—**M. suicidii.** See *Suicidal m.*—**M. superstitionis.** Of Prosper Alpinus, religious m.—**M. transitoria.** See *Transitory m.*—**M. uterina.** See *Uterine m.*—**M. without delirium.** Lat., *m. sine delirio*. Fr., *mélancolie sans délire*. See *Simple m.* and *HYPO-MELANCHOLIA*.—**M. with stupor.** Lat., *m. attonita, m. cum stupore*. Fr., *mélancolie avec stupeur*. M. in which the subject is in a semistupified condition. It is especially marked by nutritive disturbances.—**Milk m.** Ger., *Milchmelancholie*. An old term for a form of m. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Nostalgic m.** M. caused by nostalgia.—**Obstinate m.** See *Resistive m.*—**Organic m.** M. accompanying gross organic brain disease.—**Panphobic m.** M. associated with a dread of everything.—**Paretic m.** M. that may initiate paresis.—**Passive m.** Lat., *m. passiva*. M. developing slowly with a gradual failure of physical health, restless worry or jealousy being the first objective sign.—**Periodical m.** Lat., *m. periodica*. See *Recurrent m.*—**Phthisical m.** M. associated with and supposed to be caused by phthisis pulmonalis.—**Podagrous m.** M. supposed to be due to gout.—**Postfebrile m.** M. appearing after a continued fever.—**Puerperal m.** Fr., *mélancolie puerpérale*. M. appearing after and apparently dependent on childbirth.—**Reasoning m.** See *HYPO-MELANCHOLIA*.

LIA.—Recurrent m. M. in which the patient recovers from the disease but relapses at a longer or shorter interval, especially if placed in the environment in which the first attack occurred.—**Religious m.** Lat., *m. religiosa*. M. in which there are religious delusions.—**Resistive m.** M. in which unreasoning active or passive resistance is the marked feature of the disease.—**Restless m.** See *Active m.*—**Rheumatic m.** M. associated with and attributed to rheumatism.—**Self-accusatory m.** Of Erlenmeyer, m. chiefly manifested by self-reproaches and accusations.—**Senile m.** M. appearing during the physiological involution of the nerve centres on the advent of senility.—**Sexual m.** M. associated with ideas of impotence, venereal infection, or ungratified sexual desire.—**Simple m.** Fr., *mélancolie simple (ou sans délire)*. In Maudsley's classification, a form of affective or pathetic insanity in which there is melancholic depression without delusion.—**Stuporose m., Stuporous m.** See *M. with stupor*.—**Suicidal m.** Lat., *m. suicidii*. M. (most frequently periodical m.) in which the predominating impulse is to commit suicide.—**Sympathetic m.** M. arising from some organic disturbance other than that of the brain.—**Syphilitic m.** M. caused by actual or supposed syphilitic infection.—**Thunderstruck m.** Ger., *angedonnerte Melancholie*. M. in which the subject seems to be struck dumb and paralyzed by the horrible pictures which are presented to his mind, and which can be recalled during the intervals of lucidity. It is similar to (perhaps identical with) *m. with stupor*.—**Transitory m.** Lat., *m. transitoria*. M. of brief duration; it may be recurrent.—**Uterine m.** Lat., *m. uterina*. 1. M. caused by some disease of the uterus or its appendages. 2. An old term for nymphomania.

MELANCHOL'IA. Ger., *Melancholiker*. One who is the subject of melancholia.

MELANCHOL'IC. Lat., *melancholicus*. Fr., *mélancolique*. Ger., *melancholisch*. Pertaining to or affected with melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY. Lat., *melancholia*. Fr., *mélancolie*. Ger., *Trübsinn*. A gloomy state of mind; mental depression that is of some continuance or is habitual; as an adj., see *MELANCHOLIC*. See also *Melancholic TEMPERAMENT*.

MELAN'CHROUS. Gr., *μελάγχροος* (from *μέλας*, black, and *χρῶς*, the color of the skin). Affected with melanism; as a n., one so affected.

MELANENCEPHAL'OMA, n. -*om'atos (-is)*. From *μέλας*, black, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Lat., *fungus cerebri niger*. Ger., *schwarzer Hirnschwamm*. A melanotic excrescence of the brain.

MELANEPHIDRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos (-is)*. From *μέλας*, black, and *ephidrosis* (q. v.). Ger., *schwarze Schweisspest*. Black perspiration; that form of the "watery sickness" in which this chromidrosis was present.

MELANGAL'IC ACID. See *METAGALLIC ACID*.

MELAN'IC. Fr., *mélané, mélanique*. 1. Of a dark color. 2. Pertaining to melanosis.—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide mélanique*. Ger., *Melansäure*. A black powder, $C_{10}H_8O_5$, formed by the oxidation of potassium salicylate.

MELANIC'TERUS, m. See *Black ICTERUS*.

MELANIDRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos (-is)*. From *μέλας*, black, and *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration. See under *CHROMIDROSIS*.

MEL'ANILIN(E). See *DIPHENYLGUANIDINE*.

MEL'ANIN. Fr., *mélanine*. Ger., *M.* The black pigment, $C_{26}H_{13}N$, normally present in the chorioid and the skin (especially of brunettes and negroes) and occurring pathologically in the blood (see *MELANÆMIA* and *MELANOSIS*).

MELANIS'IC ACID. A black substance formed by the action of potash on nitraniside.

MEL'ANISM. Lat., *melanismus* (from *μέλας*, black). Fr., *mélanisme*. Ger., *Schwarzsucht*. A condition characterized by a dark or black color of the skin, occurring as

the result of a constitutional anomaly (cf. ALBINISM) or as a result of Addison's disease, yellow fever, phthisis, or the protracted internal use of silver nitrate.

MELANIS'MUS, *m.* See MELANISM.—**M. iridis par-tialis**. Of Talko, a circumscribed, benign melanotic deposit in the iris.

MELANOCAN'EROID. From μέλας, black, and *canceroid* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mélano-cancroïde*. A melanotic epithelioma.

MELANOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μέλας, black (see also CARCINOMA). See MELANOTIC CANCER.

MELANOCATARAC'TA, *f.* See Black CATARACT.

MELAN'OCHIN. See THALLEIOQUINE.

MELANOCHLORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μέλας, black, and *chlorosis* (*q. v.*). 1. A form of chlorosis in which the skin has a blackish-green appearance. 2. See Black ICTERUS.

MELANODER'MA, *n.*, **MELANODER'MIA**, *f.* -der'ma-tos (-is), -der'miæ. From μέλας, black, and δέρμα, the skin. Black pigmentation of the skin.

MELANO'DES. See MELANOID.

MELANEDE'MA, *n.* -en'atos (-is). From μέλας, black, and οἰδῆμα, a swelling. Ger., *schwarzes Lungenödem*. See MELANOSIS of the lungs.

MELANOGAL'LIC ACID. See METAGALLIC ACID.

MEL'ANOID. Lat., *melanodes* (from μέλας, black, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *mélanoïde*, *mélanoïde*. Ger., *melanoidisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of melanosis.

MELANOLEUCÆ'MIA, *f.* From μέλας, black, λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Melanoleukämie*. Melanæmia in leucæmia of splenic origin.

MELANO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μέλας, black (see also -oma #). Fr., *mélanome*. Ger., *Melanom*. 1. Any black mass. 2. A melanotic tumor or growth. 3. Of Ritgen, the cancer *melaneus* (scu *tuberosus*) of Alibert.

MELANOP'ATHY. Lat., *melanopathia* (from μέλας, black, and πάθος, a disease). Any disease in which there is an excess of dark pigment.

MELANOPHTHAL'MOUS. Lat., *melanophthalmus* (from μέλας, black, and ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *mélano-phthalme*. Affected with melanoma of the iris or cornea.

MELANOPHY'MA, *n.* -gm'atos (-is). From μέλας, black, and φύμα, a growth. Of Robert, see ERGOT (1st def.). —**M. secalinum**. See ERGOT of rye.

MELANOP'IPER, *n.* -pip'eris. From μέλας, black, and πιπερι, the pepper tree. See PIPER *nigrum*.

MELANORRHA'GIA, *f.* From μέλας, black, and ραγή, a rent. See MELÆNA (1st def.).

MELANORRHI'ZA, *f.*, **MELANORRHI'ZON**, *n.*, **MELANORRHI'ZUM**, *n.* From μέλας, black, and ῥίζα, a root. See HELLEBORUS *niger*.

MELANOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μέλας, black (see also SARCOMA). Melanotic sarcoma.

MELANOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From μέλας, black (see also SCIRRHUS). A pigmented scirrhus.

MELANO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μέλας, black. Fr., *mélano-se*. Ger., *Melanose*. 1. The systemic disturbance arising from capillary obstruction by the pigment granules in melanæmia (*q. v.*); its symptoms include pallor, pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes, emaciation, dyspnoea, dropsy, hæmaturia, cerebral disturbances, diarrhoea, etc. 2. A darkness or blackness of color acquired by melanæmia, or otherwise (see MELANISM). 3. In the pl., *melanoses*, of Fuchs, a family of skin diseases embracing the different forms of melasma.—**Biliary m.** Fr., *mélano-se biliaire*. Melanoderma due to hepatic disease or disorder.—**Cancerous m.** Fr., *mélano-se cancéreuse*. See MELANOSARCOMA and MELANOSCIRRHUS.—**False m.** Fr., *fausse mé-lanose*. See SPURIOUS m.—**Fluid m.** Fr., *mélano-se fluide* (ou *liquide*, ou *ramollie*). M. in which the deposit is of semi-fluid consistence.—**Granular m.** See MELASMA *granulatum*.—**Hæmatic m.** Fr., *mélano-se hémétique*. See M. (1st def.).—**Liquiform m.** Fr., *mélano-se liquide*. See FLUID m.—**Malignant m.** Lat., *m. maligna*. See

Melanotic CANCER and KELOID.—**M. cuticularis pro-gressiva**. Fr., *mélano-se cuticulaire progressive*. See XERODERMIA *pigmentosum*.—**M. cutis**. Ger., *Haut-melanose*. 1. M. of the skin. 2. Melasma.—**M. cutis benigna** (seu *simplex*). Melasma.—**M. lenticularis progressiva**. See XERODERMIA *pigmentosum*.—**M. ma-ligna**. See MELANOTIC CANCER and KELOID.—**M. of the lungs**. Lat., *m. pulmonum*. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**M. of the placenta**. Fr., *mélano-se du placenta*. Of Beluzzi and Ercolani, melanotic granulations found in the fetal villi, consisting of deposits of blood pig-ment.—**M. of wheat**. See ERGOT of wheat.—**M. pul-monum**. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**M. univer-salis**. See VENOSITY.—**Pneumom' metallurgica**. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Punctiform m.** Ger., *Zot-tenmelanose*. M. appearing in fine dark points.—**Sim-ple m.** Fr., *mélano-se pure*. See M. (2d def.).—**Spuri-ous m.** Fr., *pseudomélano-se*. Of Carswell, anthracosis (4th def.).—**True m.** See M. (3d def.).—**Tubercular m.**, **Tuberiform m.** Lat., *m. tuberosa*. Fr., *mélano-se tubéreuse*. M. in which numerous melanotic tumors form in the body.—**Universal m.** Lat., *m. universalis*. Fr., *mélano-se généralisée*. M. affecting all the tissues and organs.

MELANOSMEG'MA, *n.* -smeg'matos (-is). From μέλας, black, and σμήγμα, an unguent. Black soap.

MELANOSYPHIL'EPIS, *f.* -ep'idos (-is). From μέ-λας, black, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *schwarzes Schuppensyphilid*. A black and scaly syphi-litic eruption.

MELANOTHAN'ATOS, **MELANOTHAN'ATUS**, *m.* From μέλας, black, and θάνατος, death. See ORIENTAL PLAGUE.

MELANOT'IC. Fr., *mélano-tique*. Ger., *melanotisch*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of melanosis. 2. Con-taining a deposit of melanin.

MELANTHE'SIA, *f.* A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs or small trees.—**M. rhamnoides**. The *pavala-poola* of the Tamils, the *surasaruni* of the Hindus, growing on the Coromandel coast. The leaves, dried, are smoked like tobacco for swollen uvula and tonsils; applied warm with castor oil, they are employed by the Hindu doctors as a discutient, especially for carbuncles.

MELANTHI'GENIN. Fr., *mélanthigénine*. A decom-position product, C₁₄H₂₃O₂, obtained as a resinous mass from melanthin.

MELAN'THIN. Fr., *mélanthine*. A glucoside, C₂₀H₃₃O₇, obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*. It forms a froth in aqueous solution like saponin, digitonin, and parillin, and, if its dust is inhaled, causes an unpleas-ant pricking in the throat and a sensation of dryness in the nostrils with a slight tendency to sneezing.

MELAN'THIUM, *n.* Gr., μελάνθιον. 1. Of old writers, the *Nigella sativa*. 2. A North American genus of vera-treous plants. 3. A genus of South African liliaceous plants.—**M. virginicum**. American bunch flower, *quafidil*. The root is poisonous, and is said to be used by the Indians (Cherokees) in itch.

MELANURE'IC ACID. See AMMELIDE.

MELANURE'SIS, **MELANU'RIA**, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -urix. From μέλας, black, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *mélano-urèse*, *mélano-urie*. Ger., *Melanurie*, *Schwarz-harnen*. A disorder chiefly characterized by the excretion of an excess of pigmentary matter in the urine.

MELANU'RIC. Fr., *mélano-urique*. Pertaining to mela-nuria.—**M. acid**. See AMMELIDE.

MELANU'RIN. Lat., *melanurina*. Fr., *mélano-urine*. Ger., *M.*, *Harnschwarz*, *Harnfarbstoff*. 1. A black pig-ment very soluble in weak acids, found in urine con-taining cyanurine. 2. See INDICAN.

ME'LAS. Gr., μέλας. Fr., *mélas*. Black; as a *n.*, a va-riety of the vitiligo (*q. v.*) of Celsus.

MELASIC'TERUS, *m.* Gr., μελασικτερος (from μέλας, black, and ικτερος, jaundice). Fr., *mélasictère*. Black icterus.

MELAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). Gr., μέλασμα (from μέλας, black). Fr., *mélasme*. Ger., *M.*, schwarzer Fleck, Altersfleck, schwarze Haut. Syn.: *melanosis cutis benigna* (seu *simplex*), *nigrities*, *pityriasis nigra*, *nigredo*. 1. A form of pigmentation of the skin attended with very dark or blackish discoloration; usually an acquired disease, sometimes an ecchymosis, and often associated with prolonged irritation of the cutaneous surface, as from pediculosis, or occurring upon the lower extremities of old persons. 2. Of Plenck, see *M. maculosum*.—**Blephoral m.** See BLEPHAROCHROMIDROSIS.—**Constitutional m.**, **General m.** Ger., *allgemeines M.* See *M. universale*.—**M. Addisonii.** See ADDISON'S DISEASE.—**M. cutis.** Ger., *braune Haut*. Syn.: *negrities cutis*. Gray or grayish black discoloration of the skin.—**M. granulosum.** Fr., *mélanoze en grains*. According to Fuchs, a rare variety that appears in the form of bluish black or black granules and papules of the skin, especially upon the trunk, and is said to be sometimes but not always associated with malignant melanosis.—**M. maculosum.** Fr., *panne mélanée*, *nigritie locale*, *taches de mort*. Syn.: *m.*, *ecchymoma m.* Macular *m.*; characterized by blackish patches on different parts of the body, but especially upon the legs of old people.—**M. palpebrarum.** The darkening about the eyelids in connection with nervous derangements or during menstruation.—**M. suprarenale**, **M. surrenale.** See ADDISON'S DISEASE.—**M. tinctum.** See ARGYRIA (1st def.).—**M. universale.** Ger., *allgemeines M.* Syn.: *nigredo acquisita universalis*. A form affecting the entire cutaneous surface, occurring especially in aged and decrepit persons. In connection with certain of the cases reported the presence of pediculi is mentioned.—**M. uterinum.** See CHLOASMA *uterinum*.

MEL'ASSATE. A salt of melassic acid.

MELAS'SIC ACID. Fr., *acide mélassique*. Ger., *Melassinsäure*. A brown or black amorphous acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$, obtained by boiling sugar or glucose with a caustic alkali.

MELASTEARRHŒ'A, *f.* From μέλας, black, στέαρ, soft fat, and ρόια, a flowing. Fr., *mélastéarrhée*. Of Gintrac, chromidrosis.

MELAS'TOMA, *n.* -stom'atos (-is). From μέλας, black, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *mélastome*. Ger., *Schwarzmund*. A genus of plants.—**M. Ackermannii.** A Colombian species used in South America as an antineuralgic.—**M. decemcostatum.** A Malabar species the leaves of which, combined with sugar and pepper, are used as an expectorant.—**M. fragile.** A species used in Brazil in ulcers.—**M. malabathricum.** Fr., *mélastome malabathroïde*. The Malabar gooseberry, a species found in Malabar, Ceylon, and Java. The leaves are used in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and aphthæ.—**M. pauciflorum.** Fr., *mélastome à fleurs rares*. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are applied to ulcers.—**M. polyanthum.** A species abundant in the East Indian Islands, and used like *M. malabathricum*.—**M. saxatile.** A species found in Malabar, where the bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits, boiled with oil, are used in aphthæ and as an embrocation in cramps.—**M. septemnerium.** An astringent species found in Cochin-China.—**M. tibuchinum.** Fr., *mélastome rude*. A species found in Guiana. The leaves and flowers are used in coughs.

MELAT'ROPHY. Lat., *melatrophia* (from μέλος, a limb, and ἀτροφία, lack of nourishment). Fr., *mélatrophié*. Atrophy of the limbs.

MELDOM'ETER. From μέλδεν, to melt, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the melting points of metals or minerals.

ME'LE, *f.* *Me'les*. Gr., μέλη. A sound or probe.

MELE'AGRA, *f.* See MELAGRA.

MEL'ETIN. See QUERCETIN.

MELEZIB'IOSE, **MELEZ'ITOSE.** Fr., *mélézitose*. Ger., *M.* A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, derived from

Briançon manna and from the substance exuded from larch shoots.

MEL'I, *n.* *Mel'itos* (-is). See MEL.

MEL'IA, *f.* Gr., μελία (1st def.). Fr., *mélia*. Ger., *Zedrach*. 1. Of the ancients, *Frazinus ornus*. 2. The bead tree.—**M. azederach.** Fr., *mélia azédarac*. Ger., *gemeiner Zedrach*. Pride of India. The root bark (see AZEDERACH [2d def.]) is an efficient vermifuge. The leaves are used in India as an astringent and stomachic, and are also said to be useful in porrigo.—**M. bukayun.** A species indigenous to Persia. Its seeds and bark are laxative and anthelmintic.—**M. sempervirens.** Fr., *mélia toujours vert*. The hoop tree; a West Indian species which resembles *B. bukayun* in properties.—**M. superba.** A species found in India. Its dried fruit is used in colic.

MELIAN'THUS, *m.* From μέλι, honey, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *mélianthe*. Ger., *Honigblume*. A genus of sapindaceous plants.—**M. major.** Fr., *mélianthe grande*. The great honey flower; a South African species the flowers of which contain large quantities of a sweet and fluid honey, used both as a food and medicinally. The leaves are antiseptic, and, according to Pappe, are used in scald head, ringworm, and various other skin diseases.—**M. minor.** Small Cape honey flower, a species yielding honey of a blackish color and unpleasant odor.

MELIB'IOSE. Ger., *M.* Of Scheibler, melitose.

MELICE'RA, *f.* See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICE'RIA, *f.* 1. A thick and yellowish ichor contained in tumors. 2. See HYDRARTHURUS. 3. See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICER'IC. See MELICEROUS.

MELICE'RIS, *f.* -er'idōs (-is). Gr., μελικρίς (from μέλι, honey, and κρήνη, a honeycomb) (2d def.). Fr., *mélécériss*. Ger., *Honigbalggeschwulst*, *Honiggeschwulst* (2d and 3d def's). 1. Melitagra. 2. Kerion. 3. An encysted tumor containing a honeylike substance.

MELICERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICE'ROUS. Pertaining to or affected with meliceris.

MELICE'RUM. See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICHEI'ON, **MELICHE'UM**, *n.* From μέλι, honey, and χεῖν, to pour. A honeylike discharge from an ulcer, especially of the ear.

MELICH'ROUS. Gr., μελιχρῶος (from μέλι, honey, and χρῶς, color). 1. Of the color of honey. 2. Sweetened with or as sweet as honey.

MELIC'RATON, **MELIC'RATUM**, *n.* Gr., μελικρατον (from μέλι, honey, and κεραυνναι, to mix). 1. A kind of mead. 2. See HYDROMEL.

MELIFA'VIUM, *n.* See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELIL'OTATE. Fr., *mélilotate*. A salt of melilotic acid.

MELILO'TIC ACID. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.

MELIL'OTIN. See HYDROCOUMARIN.

MELIL'OTOL. Ger., *Melilotol*. An oily liquid, $C_9H_8O_2$, obtained from *Melilotus officinalis*.

MELILO'TUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., μελιλωτος (1st def.), μελιλωτον (1st def.). Fr., *mélilot*. Ger., *Melilote*, *Steinklee*, *Honigklee*. 1. The herb of *M. officinalis*. 2. *Trigonella corniculata*. 3. Melilot, sweet clover; a genus of leguminous annual or biennial herbs.—**Emplastrum de meliloto**, **Emplastrum meliloti** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. A plaster consisting of 24 parts of powdered herb of *m.* with 48 of yellow wax and 12 each of olive oil and turpentine.—**Herba meliloti** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *mélilot officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *meliloti herba*, *summitates meliloti officinalis*. The herb of *M. officinalis* and *M. altissimus*.—**M. alba**, **M. altissima**, **M. altissimus**. Fr., *mélilot blanc*. Ger., *weisser Pferdekle*. White (-flowered) melilot, Cabool (or Bokhara) clover; a species found in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. Its odorous principle is coumarin. Cf. *M. vulgaris*.—**M. arvensis**. *M. petitiereana*.—**M.**

cærulea. Fr., *mélilot bleu*. Ger., *blauer Steinklee*. Blue melilot, sweet trefoil, a very odorous annual species found in southern Germany and in Switzerland (where it is called *Ziegerkraut* [i. e., curd herb]). It forms an ingredient of the green Swiss cheese, to which it gives its fine flavor. The entire plant was formerly used as a diuretic, expectorant, anodyne, etc.—**M. dentata.** Ger., *scharfzühniger Steinklee*. A species sometimes gathered in Europe instead of *M. petitierrreana*.—**M. diffusa.** *M. petitierrreana*.—**M. hamatus.** A species with seeds said to be deobstruent, astringent, and alterative.—**M. kochiana.** 1. *M. petitierrreana*. 2. *M. dentata*.—**M. leucantha.** 1. *M. alba*. 2. *M. vulgaris*.—**M. linearis.** Fr., *mélilot de Hongrie*. A species allied to *M. officinalis*.—**M. macrorrhiza.** *M. linearis*.—**M. odoratus.** *M. cærulea*.—**M. officinalis.** Fr., *mélilot officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Steinklee*. 1. The common (or yellow) melilot, the *μελιλωτος* of Dioscorides, a species widely cultivated throughout Europe and western Asia for forage. The flowering tops have been used in various diseases in the form of plasters, lotions, etc. 2. *M. petitierrreana*.—**M. parviflora.** The scented trefoil of Australia, sweet clover; a species used in coughs, etc.—**M. petitierrreana.** Ger., *Ackersteinklee*. Field melilot; a species growing throughout Europe, used like *M. officinalis* (1st def.).—**M. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeiner (oder weisser) Steinklee*. White (flowered) melilot; a species sometimes gathered instead of *M. officinalis* or *M. petitierrreana*.

MELINEPHROSIS, *f.* Gr., *-ros* (is). From *μήλον*, quince-colored, and *ἑίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration. Ger., *übermässiger gelber Schweiss*. The copious secretion of yellow sweat occurring in bilious, typhus, and yellow fevers and in icterus, and sometimes produced by the excessive use of rhubarb.

MELIS'SA, *f.* Gr., *μέλισσα* (from *μέλι*, honey). Fr., *mélisse, herbe au citron* (2d def.). Ger., *Melisse* (1st def.), *Melissenblätter* (2d def.), *Melissenkraut* (2d def.). Syn.: *folia melissæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.), *herba melissæ (citratæ, seu citronellæ)* (2d def.). 1. A genus of labiate plants. 2. The leaves and tops of *M. officinalis*.—**Aqua melissæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *eau distillée de mélisse* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling the leaves or flowering tops of *m.* (or both) with water.—**Aquæ melissæ concentrata** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of freshly prepared *m.* water with 2 of alcohol and distilling 10 parts.—**Folia melissæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba melissæ (citratæ, seu citronellæ)**. Ger., *Melissenblätter*. See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. altissima.** A variety of *M. officinalis*.—**M. citrata**, **M. citrina.** *M. officinalis*.—**M. cordifolia.** A variety of *M. officinalis*.—**M. graveolens.** *M. officinalis*.—**M. hirsuta.** A variety of *M. officinalis*.—**M. hortensis.** *M. officinalis*.—**M. occidentalis.** *M. officinalis*. Fr., *mélisse officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gebräuchliche Melisse*. Balm. It was probably the *μελισσόφυλλον* of Dioscorides. The leaves and tops, the *m.* of the U. S. Ph., are used as a diaphoretic in fevers.

MELIS'SIC. Derived from honey, or from beeswax.—**M. acid.** A monobasic acid $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$.

MELIS'SYL. The univalent radicle $C_{30}H_{61}$.

MELITÆ'MA, *f.* From *μέλι*, honey. See **MELISSA officinalis**.

MELIT'AGRA, *f.* From *μέλι*, honey, and *ἄγρα*, a catching. Fr., *mélitage*. 1. An old term for impetiginous eczema in infants, attended with the formation of crusts looking like dried honey. 2. See **CRUSTA lactea**.—**M. acuta.** Fr., *mélitage aiguë*. See *M. flavescens*.—**M. chronica.** Fr., *mélitage chronique*. See *M. nigricans*.—**M. flavescens.** Eczema, usually of the face, characterized by the formation of yellow crusts.—**M. nigricans.** *M.* in which the crusts are of a dark color from admixture with dirt or dirt and blood.—**M. parturientium.** See **LOCHOMELEAGRA**.

MELITEI'A, *f.* Gr., *μελίτεια* (from *μέλι*, honey). See **MELISSA officinalis**.

MELITHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *μέλι*, honey, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *mélithémie*. Ger., *Melithämie*. An abnormal accumulation of sugar in the blood.

MELITHYPERU'RIA, *f.* From *μέλι*, honey, *ὑπέρ*, above measure, and *οὔρον*, urine. Ger., *Honigharnruhr*. Aggravated diabetes mellitus.

MELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μήλον*, the cheek. Ger., *Wangenentzündung, Wangenrose*. Inflammation of the cheek.

MELITIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *μελιτισμός* (from *μέλι*, honey). Ger., *Honigkur* (1st def.). 1. The medicinal employment of honey. 2. A linctus of honey for children's coughs.

MEL'ITOPTYALIS'MUS, *m.* Fr., *mélitoptyalisme*. Ger., *Honigspeichelfluss*. Of *M. Good*, an abundant secretion of melitoptyalon.

MELITOPTY'ALON, *n.* From *μέλι*, honey, and *πτύαλον*, saliva. Ger., *Honigspeichel*. A sweetish saliva, containing glucose; occurring especially in hectic persons.

MEL'ITOSE. From *μέλι*, honey. A diglucosic alcohol, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, a saccharine substance obtained from the manna of various species of *Eucalyptus*.

MELIT'TIS, *f.* -it'idis (-is). Fr., *mélitte*. Ger., *Immenblatt*. A genus of labiate plants.—**M. grandiflora**, **M. melissophyllum**, **M. silvestris**. Fr., *mélitte à feuilles de mélisse*. Ger., *melissenblättriges, Melissenblatt*. The bastard (or honey) balm, baum leaf. The herb was formerly used as a laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc.

MELITU'RIA, *f.* See **DIABETES mellitus**.

MELLA'GO, *f.* -la'ginis. From *mel*, honey. Ger., *Honigbrei*. Any extract of the consistence of honey.

MEL'LATE. See **MELLITATE**.

MELLEO'LEUS, MELLEOL'ICUS. From *mel*, honey. Fr., *melléolé, melléolique*. Pertaining to or mixed with honey. The melleolea (Fr., *melléolés*) of Bérar are powdered drugs mixed with honey.

MEL'LIC ACID. See **MELLITIC ACID**.

MEL'LITATE. Fr., *m.* A salt of mellitic acid.

MELLITHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *μέλι*, honey, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **GLYCÆMIA**.

MELLIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mellitique*. Ger., *Mellithsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_2O_8$, obtained by digesting mellite with ammonium carbonate.

MELLITU'RIA, *f.* From *mel*, honey, and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *melliturie*. Ger., *Melliturie, Melliturie*. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**M. inosita.** Of Vohl, excess of diosite in the urine.

MELLI'TUS. From *mel*, honey. Pertaining to or containing honey or glucose.

MEL'LONE. Fr., *mellon*. Ger., *Mellon*. The compound $C_9N_{12} = N(C_3N_3)_3N_2$.

MELLONY'DRIC ACID. See **HYDROMELLONIC acid**.

MELLON'IC ACID. Ger., *Mellonwasserstoffsäure*. A term synonymous sometimes with *mellone*, sometimes with *hydromellonic acid*.

MEL-MARO'BA. A certain compound of potassium iodide and various vegetable drugs.

ME'LO. -o'nis. Gr., *μήλον*. The genus *Cucumis*.

MELOÆ'MIA, *f.* A pathological condition in which the blood is black and incoagulable.

MELOCAC'TUS, *m.* From *μήλον*, a melon, and *κάκτος*, a prickly plant. Fr., *mélocacte*. Ger., *Melonendistel, Melonenkaktus*. The melon thistles; a genus of cactuses.—**M. communis.** Ger., *gemeine Melonenendistel*. The melon thistle found in the West Indies and South America. The fruits are used in pectoral complaints. The flesh of the stem is employed as an emollient, and the flowers are considered antispythilitic.

MELOCAM'PYLE, *f.* -cam'pyles. From *μέλος*, a limb, and *καμπύλη*, a crooked staff. Ger., *Gliederverbiegung*. Distortion of the limbs by bending.

MELOCAN'NA, f. A genus of bamboos.—**M. bambusoides.** A species indigenous to Chittagong, India, where it is known as *pagutullu*. It is used as an emmenagogue, as a gargle in affections of the gums, and to drive away white ants.

MELOCH'IA, f. Fr., *mélachie*. A genus of sterculiaceae plants.—**M. corchorifolia.** Fr., *mélachie à feuilles de corchorus*. A species found in the East Indies, where it is used externally as an emollient and in snakebites.

MELODID'YMUS, m. From μέλος, a limb, and δίδυμος, double. A double limb; in the pl., *melodidymi*, twins joined by the limbs.

MEL'OE, m. *Mel'oes.* Fr., *méloé*. Ger., *Maivurm*. A genus of insects having vesicatory properties: the oil beetles. When alarmed, they emit from the joints of their legs an oily liquid.—**M. algiricus.** A black species, used as a vesicant.—**M. autumnalis.** A black and glossy vesicatory species, like *M. tucius*.—**M. hungarus, M. limbatus.** A black species used in hydrophobia.—**M. macrocephalus, M. maialis.** Ger., *ächter Maivurm*. 1. A smooth black species found in southern Europe and perhaps used medicinally. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, see under *M. variegatus*.—**M. niger.** A vesicatory species, probably *Lytta atrata*.—**M. pennsylvanicus.** See *LYTTA atrata*.—**M. primus, M. proscarabæus.** Ger., *gemeiner Maivurm*. A bluish-black species with a violet or reddish-violet glitter, found throughout Europe and in Siberia; used in place of cantharides, and formerly employed like *M. variegatus*.—**M. punctatus, M. tucius, M. reticulatus.** A vesicatory species.—**M. scabricollis, M. tucius, M. Schoefferi.** A greenish species found in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, France, on the flowers of *Maruta cotula*. It has epispastic properties.—**M. secundus, M. variegatus, M. tectus.** A variety of *M. proscarabæus*.—**M. trianthemæ.** An epispastic species found in India.—**M. tucius.** A black species, found in southern Europe. It is powerfully vesicatory, and in Arabia is used in hydrophobia.—**M. variegatus.** Ger., *bunter (oder vergoldeter) Maivurm*. A vesicatory species found in Europe. This beetle and *M. proscarabæus* were formerly used internally in calculus, dropsy, intermittent fever, syphilis, hydrophobia, etc., and, mixed with honey, as an external application for imperfect hearing.—**M. vesicatorius.** See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**M. violaceus.** A violet or black-violet species, resembling *M. proscarabæus*.

MEL'OL. A certain palatable preparation of castor oil.

MELOLON'THA, f. Gr., μελολόνθη. 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. 2. In pharmacy, *M. vulgaris*.—**M. vulgaris.** Ger., *Maikäfer*. A species reputed a strong aphrodisiac and formerly used in rabies.

MELOLONTINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ma-lo-lo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ten}$. A substance, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{SO}_3$, extracted from *Melolontha vulgaris*.

MELOME'LIA, f. Fr., *mélomêlie*. Ger., *Melomelic*. A form of monstrosity in which one or more accessory rudimentary limbs are inserted at the points of attachment of the normal members. Cf. *POLYMELIA*.

MELON'CUS, m. From μέλον, the cheek, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Wangengeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the cheek.

MELON'GENA, f. Fr., *mélongène*. The genus *Solanum*, especially *Solanum ovigerum* and *Solanum esculentum*.

MELOPE'PO, f. -o'nis. From μέλον, a melon, and pepo, a pumpkin. Fr., *mélopéron*. The genus *Cucurbita*.

MELOPH'AGUS, n. From μέλον, a sheep, and φαγείν, to eat. Fr., *mélophage*. A genus of dipterous insects.—**M. ovinus, M. ovis.** Fr., *mélophage du mouton*. A wingless species, found buried in the wool of sheep, whose blood it sucks.

MEL'OPLASTY. From μέλον, the cheek, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *méloplastie*. Ger., *Meloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the cheek.

ME'LOS, m. *Mel'eos.* Gr., μέλος. A limb.

MELOSAL'GIA, f. See *MELALGIA*.

MELOS'CHISIS, f. -is'eos (-os'chisis). From μέλον, the cheek, and σχίσις, a cleaving. A congenital buccal cleft.

MELO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From μέλη, a probe. Fr., *mélose*. Investigation with a probe.

MELOTH'RIA. From μέλον, a melon, and θρίον, a certain kind of food. Fr., *mélouthrie*. A genus of climbing herbs.—**M. indica.** A species found in the Moluccas, having the same properties as those of *M. pendula*.—**M. pendula.** Fr., *mélouthrie pendante*. The creeping cucumber of North America and the West Indies, a species with a purgative fruit. Its juice is used to remove pigment spots on the eye.

MELOTH'RON, n. See *BRYONIA alba* and *SOLANUM dulcamara*.

MELO'TIS, f. -ot'idios (-is). From μέλη, a probe, and ὄς, the ear. The specillum auricularium of Galen.

MELOTRID'YMUS, m. From μέλος, a limb, and τριδύμος, triple. Ger., *Gliederdrilling*. A foetal monster with three limbs.

MELOT'RIS, f. -ot'ridis. Gr., μελωτρίς (from μέλη, a probe, and ὄς, the ear). A probe or sound, especially for the ear.

MEM'BER. Gr., κῶλον, μέλος. Lat., *membrum, artus*. Fr., *membre*. Ger., *Glied*. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office, a vital organ; especially a limb, as distinguished from the trunk of the body.—**Abdominal m's.** Fr., *membres abdominaux*. The lower limbs in man; the hind limbs in quadrupeds.—**Inferior m's.** Fr., *membres inférieurs*. The lower limbs.—**Pelvic m's.** Fr., *membres pelviens*. See *Abdominal m's*.—**Posterior m's.** Fr., *membres postérieurs*. The hind limbs.—**Superior m's.** Fr., *membres supérieurs*. The upper limbs.—**Thoracic m's.** Fr., *membres thoraciques*. The upper limbs in man, the fore limbs in quadrupeds.—**Virile m.** Lat., *membrum virile*. Fr., *membre viril*. See *PENIS*.

MEMBRA'NA, f. See *MEMBRANE*.—**Artificial m. tympani.** Fr., *membrane tympanique artificielle*. Ger., *künstliches Trommelfell*. One of the devices for replacing the m. tympani when it is perforated or destroyed (as by long continued suppuration of the middle ear), and so improving the hearing.—**Connectens m.** An old term for the decidua.—**M. adamantina, M. adamantinæ, M. adamantinea.** See *CUTICULA dentis*.—**M. adiposa.** Ger., *Fettzellenmembran*. The subcutaneous layer of fat.—**M. adventitia.** Fr., *membrane adventice* (1st def.). Ger., *Arterienmembran* (1st def.). 1. See *ADVENTITIA*. 2. Of Blumenbach, the decidua reflexa.—**M. agnina.** See *AMNION*.—**M. allantoides.** See *ALLANTOIS*.—**M. amphiblestodes.** See *RETINA*.—**M. annuli anterioris atlantis.** The ligamentous structures fitting in the space between the anterior portion of the arch of the atlas and the body of the axis.—**M. annuli postica atlantis.** See *Posterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—**M. ante collum matricis** [Zerbis]. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**M. anterior elastica.** See *Bowman's LAYER*.—**M. aponeurotica.** See *APONEUROSIS*.—**M. arachnoidea.** See *ARACHNOID*.—**M. arachnoidea oculi.** See *HYALOID MEMBRANE*.—**Membrane aryepiglotticæ.** See *Arytaenoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**Membrane atlantooccipitales.** See *Occipitoatlantal LIGAMENTS*.—**M. basilaris** (of the cochlea). Fr., *membrane basilaire du limaçon*. Ger., *Basilarmembran der Schnecke*. That portion of the lamina spiralis membranacea of the cochlea into which the bases of Corti's and Deiter's cells are inserted. It forms one wall of the cochlear canal.—**M. basilaris (propria).** See *M. propria*.—**M. blastodermica.** See *BLASTODERM*.—**M. Bruchii.** See *Bruch's MEMBRANE*.—**M. caduca.** Of W. Hunter, the decidua.—**M. caduca reflexa.** See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—**M. caduca vera.** See *DECIDUA vera*.—**M. capsularis.** 1. See *Capsular MEMBRANE*. 2. See *M. pupillaris*.—**M. capsularis genu.** See *Capsular LIGAMENT of the knee*.—**M. capsularis**

sacciformis cubiti. The capsular ligament of the inferior radioulnar articulation.—*M. capsularis testis*. See *TUNICA albuginea*.—*M. capsulopupillaris*. See *M. pupillaris*.—*M. carpi communis dorsalis*. See *Posterior carpal LIGAMENT*.—*M. carnosus* [Vesalius]. See *DARTOS*.—*M. cellulæ*. See *CELL membrane*.—*M. cellulosa*. 1. The decidua. 2. See *Adipose TISSUE*.—*M. cellulosa of the ovum*. Fr., *couche celluleuse*. Ger., *Eizellenmembran*. See *M. cellulosa* (1st def.).—*M. ceratodes*. See *CORNEA*.—*M. cerebri mollis* (seu propria). See *PIA*.—*M. chalayifera*. Fr., *membrane chalazifère*, *m. de Dutrochet*. The chalaziferous membrane; a sort of membrane formed by the white of an egg around the yolk, and extending toward both poles of the egg in the form of a spiral cord (see *CHALAZA* [1st def.]).—*M. chorii*. The chorion.—*M. choriocapillaris*. See *M. ruychiana*.—*M. chor(i)idea*. *M. chor(i)oides*. 1. See *CHORIOID*. 2. See *Chorioid PLEXUS*.—*M. circumcaulalis*. An old name for the conjunctiva.—*M. circumcinctus*, *M. circumossalis*. See *PERIOSTEUM*.—*M. communis*. A membrane common to two structures.—*M. conjunctiva*. 1. See *CONJUNCTIVA*. 2. See *DECIDUA*.—*M. cor circumplexa*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*M. corone ciliaris*. See *Ciliary ZONE*.—*M. coronoides*. See *IRIS* (1st def.).—*M. corticalis*. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE*.—*M. Cortii*. See *ORGAN of Corti*.—*M. costalis*. The costal portion of the pleura.—*M. crassa*. Of Osiander, the decidua reflexa.—*M. cribriformis*. See *DECIDUA*.—*M. cricothyreoidea*. See *Cricothyroid MEMBRANE*.—*M. cumuli*. See *STRATUM proliferum*.—*M. decidua*. See *DECIDUA*.—*M. decidua externa*. See *DECIDUA vera*.—*M. decidua menstrualis*. See *Menstrual DECIDUA*.—*M. decidua placentalis*. See *PARS caduca placentæ uterinæ*.—*M. decidua reflexa*. Ger., *umgeschlagene hinfällige Haut*. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—*M. decidua serotina*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*. See *DECIDUA serotina* and *Maternal PLACENTA*.—*M. decidua vera*. Ger., *wahre hinfällige Haut*. See *DECIDUA vera*.—*M. Demoursi*, *M. demoursiana*, *M. Demoursii*, *M. demursiana*. See *MEMBRANE of Demours*.—*M. dentata*. See *LIGAMENTUM denticulatum*.—*M. dermatodes*. See *DURA*.—*M. duddeliana*. See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*.—*M. dura cerebrum ambiens*. See *Cerebral DURA*.—*M. eboris*. Ger., *Elfenbeinhaut* (2d def.). Of Kölliker, the layer of odontoblasts situated between the tooth pulp and the wall of the pulp cavity. See also *CUTICULA dentis*.—*M. elastica anterior*. See *Bowman's LAYER*.—*M. elastica laryngis*. A layer of yellow elastic tissue subjacent to the mucous membrane of the larynx, which takes part in the formation of the true vocal cords.—*M. elastica limitans interna*. The inner sheath of the notochord.—*M. epicranial*. See *Epicranial APONEUROSIS*.—*M. excoriabilis*. See *DARTOS*.—*M. externa*. 1. Of R. Wagner, the vitelline membrane (1st def.). 2. In botany, see *External MEMBRANE*.—*M. externa systematis nervosi centralis*. See *DURA*.—*M. extrachor(i)idea*. See *LAMINA suprachorioidea*.—*M. farcimimalis*. See *ALLANTOIS*.—*M. fenestræ rotundæ*. See *M. tympani secundaria*.—*M. fenestrata*. See *Fenestrated MEMBRANE*.—*M. fibrosa tympani*. The middle layer of the m. tympani.—*M. filamentosa*. Of Roederer, the decidua reflexa.—*M. flaccida* (Shrapnelli). See *Shrapnell's MEMBRANE*.—*M. flocculenta*. An old term for the decidua reflexa.—*M. fœtum involvens*. See *CAUL* (1st def.) and *Fœtal ENVELOPES*.—*M. foraminialis*. See *IRIS* (1st def.).—*M. fusca* (of the eye). See *LAMINA suprachorioidea*.—*M. germinativa*. The blastoderm.—*M. granulosa*. Fr., *membrane glanduleuse* (ou celluleuse). The layer of granular cells that forms the lining of the maturing Graafian vesicle. See also *Follicular EPITHELIUM*.—*M. humoris aquei*. Fr., *membrane de l'humeur aqueuse*. Ger., *Kammerwasserhaut*. The membrane of Descemet with the corneal endothelium.—*M. hyaloidea*. See

Hyaloid MEMBRANE.—*M. hyoepiglottica*. See *Hyoepiglottic LIGAMENT*.—*M. hyothyreoidea*. See *Thyreo-hyoid MEMBRANE*.—*M. innominata Columbi*. A circular aponeurotic connection between the points of insertion of the recti muscles of the eye.—*Membranae intercipientes*. Membranes that separate one space from another, such as the diaphragm.—*M. intermedia*. Fr., *membrane intermédiaire*. 1. Of Reichert, the mesoblast. 2. The delicate gelatinous layer of tissue filling the space between the amnion and chorion.—*M. interna cerebri*. See *Chorioid PLEXUS*.—*M. interna systematis nervosi centralis*. See *PIA*.—*M. interossea*. See *Interosseous MEMBRANE*.—*M. interossea antibrachii*. See *Interosseous MEMBRANE of the forearm*.—*M. interossea cruris*. See *Interosseous MEMBRANE of the leg*.—*M. intersæpiens*. See *DIAPHRAGM* and *MEDIASTINUM* (1st def.).—*Membranae interspinales*. See *Interspinous LIGAMENTS*.—*M. intestinalis*. Fr., *membrane intestinale*. An old term for the allantois.—*M. iridis anterior*. See *LAMINA iridis anterior*.—*M. iridis posterior*. See *LAMINA iridis posterior*.—*M. Jacobi*. Ger., *Stäbchen und Zapfen-Schicht*. See *Bacillar LAYER of the retina*.—*M. ligamentosa*. See *Occipitoaxial LIGAMENT*.—*M. limitans externa retinæ*. A very delicate membrane in the retina, formed by the terminal extremities of the fibres of Müller, situated between the outer granular layer and the layer of rods and cones.—*M. limitans hyaloidea*. See *Hyaloid MEMBRANE*.—*M. limitans interna retinæ*. Fr., *membrane interne* (ou limitante). Ger., *innere Begrenzungshaut der Netzhaut*. The hyaloid capsule; an extremely thin and delicate structureless membrane lining the inner surface of the retina, and more or less intimately connected with the hyaloid membrane.—*M. limitans olfactoria*. Of v. Brunn (1874), the cuticular lamina covering the free surface of the epithelium in the olfactory region.—*M. limitans Pacini*. See *Bacillar LAYER of the retina*.—*M. localis*. See *PIA*.—*M. maxillæ articulationis*. See *External lateral LIGAMENT of the lower jaw*.—*M. meatus auditorii*. The cutaneous lining of the external auditory meatus.—*M. meconii*. See *Meconic MEMBRANE*.—*M. media*. See *TUNICA media*.—*M. media cerebri*, *M. media systematis nervosi centralis*. See *ARACHNOID*.—*M. media vaginæ*. The middle of the three layers of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—*M. medullaris*. Of Vieussens, see *EPENDYMA*.—*M. mollis*. See *PIA*.—*M. mucosa*. 1. A mucous membrane. 2. See *PIA*. 3. Of Osiander, the decidua, especially the decidua vera.—*M. mucosa pneumoenterica*. Mucous membranes lining the alimentary and respiratory tracts.—*M. muscularis mucosæ*. See *MUSCULARIS mucosa*.—*M. nictans*, *M. nictitans*. Fr., *membrane nictitante*, *membrane* (ou corps) *clignotante*. Ger., *Blinzhaut*, *Blinzhäutchen*, *Nickhaut*. The nictating membrane, third eyelid, or haw; a structure highly developed in some of the lower animals, consisting of a fold or reduplication of the conjunctiva, covering a sheet or lamina of fibrocartilage which can be made to advance from the inner and lower side of the lower lid and more or less completely cover the eyeball.—*M. obliqua*. See *Round LIGAMENT of the forearm*.—*M. obturatoria*. See *Obturator MEMBRANE* and cf. *M. tectoria*.—*M. obturatoria anterior*. See *Anterior occipitoatlantal LIGAMENT*.—*M. obturatoria externa*. See *External obturator MEMBRANE*.—*M. obturatoria fenestræ rotundæ*. See *M. tympani secundaria*.—*M. obturatoria interiora*. See *Obturator MEMBRANE*.—*M. obturatoria laryngis*. See *Thyreo-hyoid MEMBRANE*.—*M. obturatoria pelvis*. See *Obturator MEMBRANE* (2d def.).—*M. obturatoria ventriculi quarti*. Of Kölliker, the valve of Vieussens.—*M. olfactoria*. See *Olfactory MEMBRANE*.—*M. orbicularis*. See *Pyloric VALVE*.—*M. ossa amplectans* (seu succingens). *M. ossis* (circumducta). See *PERIOSTEUM*.—*M. ossium*

sterni anterior, *M. ossium sterni posterior*. See under *M. sterni*.—*M. ovi corticalis*. See *M. putaminis*.—*M. ovi materna*. Of Meckel, the decidua.—*M. palati*. Mucous membrane covering the hard palate.—*M. pigmenti*. An old term for the uvea, and more particularly for the iris.—*M. pituitaria narium*, *M. pituitosa*. See *Schneiderian MEMBRANE*.—*M. pleuritica*. See *PLEURA*.—*M. pleuropericardiaca*. A membrane which separates the pleural from the pericardial cavity in the embryo.—*M. posterior elastica*. See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*.—*M. præformativa*. See *Preformative MEMBRANE*.—*M. prætensa*. See *PERITONÆUM*.—*M. prima*. Of Hensen, a delicate membrane that separates the rudiments of the limbs of an embryo from the overlying epiblast.—*M. prolifera*. The blastoderm.—*M. proligera*. See *Discus proligerus*.—*M. propria*. Fr., *membrane basale* (ou *basilaire*, ou *fondamentale*, ou *limitante*). Ger., *Basalmembran*, *intermediäre Haut*, *Grenzhäutchen*. A thin, apparently homogeneous layer of connective tissue at the surface of many membranes. Upon the *m. propria* rests the epithelium. In situation where a *m. propria* is found it does not usually form a continuous sheet, and in many cases an epithelioid or fibrous structure may be demonstrated in it.—*M. propria cerebri*. See *PIA*.—*M. propria tympani*. The middle, fibrous layer of the *m. tympani*.—*M. pupillaris*. Fr., *membrane pupillaire*. Ger., *Pupillarmembran*, *Pupillenhaut*, *Haut des Schlochs*. The delicate, transparent, vascular membrane which closes the pupil in the fetus during the process of development of the eye. It is attached all round to the sphincter margin, and is more or less closely connected with the anterior capsule. It contains numerous minute vessels continued from the margin of the iris to those on the front part of the capsule of the lens. Between the seventh and eighth months this membrane begins to disappear by gradual absorption. Sometimes it remains permanently after birth. See *M. pupillaris (perseverans)*.—*M. pupillaris perseverans*. The *m. pupillaris* when it remains after birth.—*M. putaminis*. The membranous and reticular but cuticular covering of a bird's egg, situated between the shell and the albumen. It consists of dense modified albumen, and is to be regarded as the homologue of the keratose, cuticular, secondary, ovoidal membranes of still lower forms.—*M. pyogena*. See *Pyogenic MEMBRANE*.—*M. quadrangularis*. A fibrous membrane which fills in the space between the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilage as far as the free margin of the arytenoepiglottidean fold.—*M. reflexa*. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—*M. Reissneri*. Fr., *membrane de Reissner*. Ger., *Reissner'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*). A membrane which extends from the upper surface of the lamina spiralis ossea obliquely to the external wall of the cochlea, and thus divides the scala vestibuli into two divisions.—*M. reticularis (cochleæ)*. Fr., *membrane réticulaire* (ou *réticulée*). Ger., *netzartige Haut*. A netlike structure, one of the most complicated parts of the organ of Corti. It extends from the junction of the pillars to the so called support cells at the outermost row of the ciliated cells.—*M. reticularis retinae*. See under *RETINA*.—*M. retiformis chorii*. Of Hoboken, the decidua reflexa.—*M. reuniens*. Fr., *membrane unissante*. See *M. reuniens inferior* and *M. reuniens superior*.—*M. reuniens inferior*. Ger., *untere Vereinigungshaut*, *Bauchhaut*. Of Kölliker, the primitive, ventral body wall of the embryo.—*M. reuniens superior*. The dorsal extension of protovertebral mesoblast entirely inclosing the notochord and neural canal. From it are developed the vertebral column and its ligaments, part, if not all, of the cranium, and also the investing membranes of the brain and myel.—*M. ruyschiana*. Fr., *membrane* (ou *tunique*) *ruyschienne*. Ger., *Ruysch'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*), *innere Capillarhaut*. The middle layer of the chorioid, between the vitreous lamina and the layer of larger blood vessels,

consisting of an exceedingly fine capillary plexus formed by the short ciliary vessels and containing pigment cells.—*M. saccoformis*. See *Capsular LIGAMENT of the inferior radioulnar articulation*.—*M. Schneideriana*, *M. Schneiderii*. See *Schneiderian MEMBRANE*.—*M. secundaria*. See *M. tympani secundaria*.—*M. semilunaris conjunctivæ*. See *M. nictans*.—*M. semipellucida corneæ*. An old term for macula corneæ.—*M. serosa*. See *Serous MEMBRANE*.—*M. serotina*. See *DECIDUA serotina*.—*M. Shrapnelli*. See *Shrapnell's MEMBRANE*.—*M. sinuosa*, *M. spongiosa*. The decidua.—*M. sterni*. The complex made up of the interlacing of the costosternal ligaments, termed *m. sterni antica* and *m. sterni postica*, according to their position.—*M. subcostalis*. Gr., *ὕμην ὑποπλεύριος* [Galen]. The parietal layer of the pleura.—*M. succingens*. Gr., *ὕμην ὑπεζωκῶς* [Galen]. The visceral layer of the pleura.—*M. superchor(i)oidea*. See *LAMINA suprachorioidea*.—*M. synovialis*. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—*M. tectoria*. Fr., *membrane tégumentaire* (1st def.). Ger., *deckenartige Haut* (1st def.). 1. Of Waldeyer, a membrane which begins of the costosternal ligaments, at the point of attachment of Reissner's membrane on the crista spiralis, in the form of an immeasurably fine layer, covers the crista, while lying close to it, and at the same time increases greatly in thickness. It attains its greatest thickness in the sulcus spiralis internus, and terminates in a free and extremely delicate edge in the neighborhood of the outermost row of ciliated cells. 2. The roof of the lower half of the fourth ventricle. 3. Of Hasse, see *CUPULA terminalis*. 4. Of Claudius, see *ORGAN of Corti*.—*M. tensa*. The *m. tympani* exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane.—*M. tenuis*. See *ARACHNOID*.—*M. tertia*. See *M. nictans*.—*M. testacea*, *M. testæ*. See *M. putaminis*.—*M. thoraceum intersæpiens*. See *M. intersæpiens*.—*M. thyr(e)ohyoidea*. See *Thyreohyoid MEMBRANE*.—*M. trachealis*, *M. transversa (tracheæ)*. The posterior portion of the trachea where the cartilages are wanting.—*M. tympani*. Fr., *membrane (de la caisse) du tympan*. Ger., *Trommelfell*. The drum membrane, or tympanic membrane, an irregularly rounded, concave membrane stretched out at the inner extremity of the osseous auditory meatus, and placed obliquely to its longitudinal axis, so that the plane of the membrane forms an obtuse angle with the superior wall of the meatus and an acute angle with the inferior.—*M. tympaniformis*. See *Tympaniform MEMBRANE*.—*M. tympani secundaria* [Scarpa]. A *m.* which closes the fenestra ovalis. It is concave toward the tympanum, convex toward the cochlea. It consists of three layers: the external or mucous, derived from the mucous lining of the tympanum; the internal or serous, from the lining membrane of the cochlea; and an intermediate or fibrous layer.—*M. urinaria*. Fr., *membrane urinale* (ou *urinaire*). Of Needham, the allantois.—*M. uteri interna (evoluta)*. See *DECIDUA*.—*M. uvea*. Fr., *membrane de l'uvée*. See *UVEA*.—*M. vaginæ prætensa*. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—*M. vasculosa*. 1. See *Vascular MEMBRANE*. 2. See *PIA*.—*M. vasculosa capsulopupillaris*. See *M. pupillaris*.—*M. vasculosa (cerebri)*. See *PIA*.—*M. vasculosa extima*. See *EXTIMA*.—*M. vasorum communis*. See *ENDANGIUM*.—*M. verricularis*. An old term for the retina.—*M. versicolor*. Of Fielding, a peculiar membrane supposed to be situated immediately behind the retina. It has no separate existence.—*M. vestibularis*. See *M. Reissneri*.—*M. vibrans*. See *M. tensa*.—*M. villosa*. Of Burton, the decidua reflexa.—*M. virginittatis*. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—*M. vitellina*. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE*.—*M. vitrea*. See *Vitreous MEMBRANE*.—*M. vocalis*. The part of the laryngeal mucous membrane that covers the vocal bands.—*M. Wachendorffiana*. An old term for the *m. pupillaris*. Cf. *CELL m.*—*M. Zinnii*. See *Ciliary ZONE*.—True *m. propria*. See under *THECA folliculi*.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. Lat., *membranaceus*. Fr., *membranacé*. Ger., *dünnhäutig*, *häutig*. See **MEMBRANOUS**.
MEM'BRANE. Gr., *μῆνυξ*, *ὑμῆν*. Lat., *membrana* (from *membrum*, a member). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.*, *Membran*, *Haut*. 1. A thin expansion of tissue; a sheetlike organized structure. 2. In the pl., in obstetrics, see **Fœtal ENVELOPES**.—**Accidental m.** See **False m.**—**Adventitious m.** Lat., *membrana adventitia*. See **ADVENTITIA** (1st def.).—**Albugineous m.** See **ALBUGINEA**.—**Albumin m.** See **Haptogenous m.**—**Amphiblestroid m.** Lat., *membrana amphiblestroides*. Fr., *m. amphiblestroïde*. The retina.—**Anhistous m.** See **DECIDUA**.—**Animal m's.** The fœtal envelopes.—**Arachnoid m.** See **ARACHNOID**.—**Araneous m. of the eye.** See **HYALOID m.** and **ARACHNOID of the eye**.—**Articular synovial m.** A synovial m. lubricating a diarthrodial articulation. These m's cover the inside of the capsule of the joint and any contained ligaments. They do not pass over the cartilages of the joint, but are firmly adherent to them; they do not therefore form a closed cavity, as was formerly supposed.—**Ascherson's m.** See **Haptogenous m.**—**Basal m.**, **Basement m.** Lat., *membrana basilaris (propria)*. See **MEMBRANA PROPRIA**.—**Basement m. of a hair follicle.** See **Vitreous m.** (1st def.).—**Basement m. of a serous m.** A distinct m. lying under the endothelium of a serous m.—**Basement m. of Bowman (in the skin).** See **MEMBRANA PROPRIA**.—**Basement m. of the chor(i)oid.** See **Bruch's m.**—**Basis m.** See **Intermediate DISC**.—**Blastodermic m.** Lat., *membrana blastodermica*. See **BLASTODERM**.—**Bowman's m.** See **Bowman's LAYER**.—**Bruch's m.** Lat., *membrana Bruchii*. The external layer of the chorioid.—**Bursal synovial m.** See **BURSA mucosa**.—**Caducous m.** Lat., *membrana caduca*. See **DECIDUA**.—**Capsular m.** Lat., *membrana capsularis*. Fr., *m. capsulaire*. Ger., *Kapselmembran*. 1. See **CAPSULE of a cartilage cell**. 2. See **Mother CELL**. 3. See **Capsular LIGAMENT**. 4. The m. inclosing the crystalline lens in fetal life.—**Capsular m. of the knee.** Lat., *membrana capsularis genu*. Ger., *Kapselmembran des Knies*. See **Capsular LIGAMENT of the knee**.—**Capsulopupillary m.** Lat., *membrana capsulopupillaris*. See **MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS**.—**Cell m.** See under **CELL**.—**Cerebral m's.** See **DURA**, **ARACHNOID**, and **PIA**.—**Chalaziferous m.** See **MEMBRANA chalazifera**.—**Choriocapillary m.** Lat., *membrana choriocapillaris*. Ger., *Choriocapillare Membran*. See **MEMBRANA ruysschiana**.—**Chor(i)oid m.** Lat., *membrana chorioides* (see *chorioides*). Fr., *m. chorioides*. 1. See **CHORIOID**. 2. See **CHORIOID PLEXUS**.—**Corti's m.** Lat., *membrana Cortii*. See **ORGAN of Corti**.—**Costocoracoid m.** See **Costocoracoid FASCIA**.—**Cricothyre(i)oid m.** Lat., *membrana cricothyreoidea*. Fr., *m. cricothyroïdienne*, *m. cricothyroïdienne*. The ligamentous m., which connects the thyreoid and cricoid cartilages.—**Croupopurulent m.** A membranous exudation occurring in diphtheria, especially of the throat and air passages, under which the mucous m. and in many cases the underlying tissues are interrupted by hemorrhages and infiltrated with pus.—**Croupous m.** Fr., *m. croupoux*. Ger., *croupöse Membran*. A m. resulting from fibrinous exudation, usually upon mucous m's, and occurring most commonly upon the mucous m's of the tonsils, gums, throat, and air passages. It may be either homogeneous or reticulated, resembles freshly coagulated fibrin, and at first adheres closely to the underlying tissue. As the inflammation continues, retrogressive changes in the membrane take place, it becomes loosened, and falls off.—**Cuticular m.** See **Cuticular LAYER**.—**Debove's m.** See **Subepithelial ENDOTHELIUM**.—**Demours's m.**, **Descemet's m.** See **M. of Descemet**.—**Diphtheritic m.** See **Croupopurulent m.**—**Drum-m.** See **MEMBRANA tympani**.—**Dutrochet's m.** See **MEMBRANA chalazifera**.—**Dysmenorrhœal m.** The m. detached in membranous dysmenorrhœa.—**Elastic**

m. A m. composed largely of elastic tissue; it is often fenestrated.—**Elytroid m.** Fr., *m. elytroïde*. The external fibres of the cremaster muscle covering the testis. See also **TUNICA vaginalis**.—**Enamel m. (of the teeth).** See **CUTICULA dentis**.—**Endocardial m.** The serosa lining the cavities of the heart, and the spongy heart of reptiles continued over the surface of the muscular trabecula.—**Epithelial m.** See **EPITHELIUM** (1st def.).—**External limiting m.** A delicate m. between the stratum of rods and cones and the outer nuclear stratum of the retina formed of the fibres of the matrix of the latter stratum and lateral branches of the fibres of Müller containing nuclei.—**External limiting m. of the nose.** Of von Brunn, a cuticular lamina which bounds the mucous m. superficially, and through which the columnar and olfactory cells project.—**External limiting m. of the retina.** See **MEMBRANA limitans externa retinæ**.—**External m.** Lat., *membrana externa*. Fr., *m. externe*. Of a seed, the epispem or testa.—**External m. of the heart.** See **PERICARDIUM**.—**External obturator m.** Lat., *membrana obturatoria externa*. That portion of the pubofemoral ligament which arises from the superior ramus of the pubic bone and passes across the upper point of the obturator foramen.—**External vascular m.** The connective tissue corpuscles forming a kind of coat for a capillary. See also **PERITHELIUM**.—**False m.** Lat., *pseudomembrana*. See **Croupous m.** and **Croupopurulent m.**—**Fenestrated m.** Lat., *membrana fenestrata (retinæ)* [2d def.]. 1. Any m. containing minute holes. 2. Of Henle, the internal elastic stratum, when of membranous form. 3. Of W. Krause, the external granular stratum of the retina.—**Fertile m.** See **ENDOCYST**.—**Fibroserous m.** A fibrous m. lined with a serous m.—**Fibrous m. of the eye.** See **SCLEROTIC**.—**Fœtal m's.** See **Fœtal ENVELOPES**.—**Gastroperneumonic (or Gastro-pulmonary) mucous m.** That combination or continuation of mucous m's which lines the cavities that can be entered from the stomach or the lungs.—**Germinal m.** Fr., *m. germinale*, *m. du germe*. See **BLASTODERM**.—**Germ m.** Fr., *m. du germe*. 1. See **Vitelline m.** (2d def.). 2. See **BLASTODERM**.—**Glassy m.** See **Vitreous m.**, **HYALOID m.**, and cf. **Vitreous LAMINA**.—**Granular m.** See **MEMBRANA granulosa**.—**Haptogenous m.** Fr., *m. haptogène*. Ger., *Haptogenmembran*. Of Ascherson (1838), the delicate albuminoid m. supposed to invest milk corpuscles, or fat or oil globules, in a liquid containing albumin.—**Homogeneous m.** Fr., *m. homogène*. An extremely delicate m. described by Goodsir and Schröder Van der Kolk as applied immediately over the tissue of the villi of the human placenta.—**Huxley's m.** See **Huxley's LAYER**.—**Hyaline m.** See **MEMBRANA PROPRIA**.—**Hyaloid m.** Lat., *membrana hyaloidea*. Fr., *m. hyaloïde*. Ger., *Spinnenwebhaut des Auges*, *glashäutige Membran des Auges*, *Glaskörperhülle*. The envelope or limiting m. of the vitreous humor, very thin behind, where it is intimately connected with the membrana limitans of the retina, thicker in the region of the ora serrata, where it goes to form the zonula. It is a structureless m., which anteriorly lies in folds and here shows under the microscope a fine striation. Beneath it may be seen a more or less continuous layer of flattened epithelial cells.—**Hyoepiglottic m.** Lat., *membrana hyoepiglottica*. See **HYOEPIGLOTTIC LIGAMENT**.—**Hyothyre(i)oid m.** Lat., *membrana hyothyreoidea*. See **THYREOHYOID m.**—**Inner cell m.** A m.-like condensation of the protoplasm of the cell body around the nucleus.—**Inorganic m.** A thin dialyzing m. made of gelatinous silicic acid precipitated by hydrochloric acid from a dilute solution of sodium silicate.—**Intercostal m.** See **Intercostal FASCIA**.—**Interfemoral m.** The m. connecting the posterior limbs of a bat.—**Intermediate m.**, **Intermediary m.** See **MEMBRANA intermedia**.—**Internal limiting m. of the retina.** See

MEMBRANA limitans interna retinæ.—**Internal m.** Lat., *membrana interna* (2d def.). Fr., *m. interne retinæ*. See EPENDYMA.—**Internal m. of the heart.** See ENDOCARDIUM.—**Interosseous m.** A m. connecting two or more adjacent bones; especially one designed for broadening the surface for muscular attachment.—**Interosseous m. of the forearm.** Lat., *membrana interossea antibrachii*. A fibrous m. extending between the external border of the ulna and the internal border of the radius.—**Interosseous m. of the leg.** Lat., *membrana interossea cruris*. The aponeurotic m. connecting the external border of the tibia and the internal border of the fibula.—**Interspinal m's.** **Interspinous m's.** Lat., *membranæ interspinales*. Fr., *m's interépineuses*. See **Interspinous LIGAMENTS.**—**Interuteroplacental m.** The non-decidual portion of the mucous m. of the uterus, between the placenta and the uterine muscular tissue.—**Investing m.** 1. See CELL m. 2. See **External vascular COAT.** 3. See **Haptoogenous m.**—**Jacob's m.** Lat., *membrana Jacobi*. Fr., *m. de Jacob*. See **Bacillar LAYER of the retina.**—**Keratogenous m.** Fr., *m. kératogène*. See **MATRIX of the nail.**—**Krause's m.** See **Intermediate DISC.**—**Limitary m., Limiting m.** See **MEMBRANA limitans externa retinæ** and **MEMBRANA limitans interna retinæ.**—**Meconic m.** Lat., *membrana meconii*. The epithelial layer of a membranous sac alleged by B. Ridge to be formed in the rectum of the fœtus, enveloping the meconium.—**Medullary m.** Lat., *membrana medullaris* (1st def.). Fr., *m. médullaire* (2d def.). 1. Of Viussens, see EPENDYMA. 2. See ENDOSTEUM.—**M. of Ascherson.** See **Haptoogenous m.**—**M. of Corti.** See **ORGAN of Corti.**—**M. of Demours, M. of Descemet.** Lat., *membrana Descemetii*, *membrana posterior elastica*, *capsula præaquea* (seu *humoris aquei*). Fr., *m. de Descemet*. Ger., *Descemet'sche* (oder *Demuriansche*) *Membran* (oder *Haut*), *hintere Basalmembran*, *Wasserhaut*. A thin, crystal-clear, homogeneous and elastic m., forming the posterior layer of the cornea. When detached in whole or in part, it rolls inward upon itself. It is strongly refractive. On its posterior surface there is a single layer of flat cells, the endothelial cells of the anterior chamber.—**M. of ivory.** See **MEMBRANA eboris.**—**M. of Nasmyth.** See **CUTICULA dentis** and **Preformative m.**—**M. of Neumann.** See **Dentinal SHEATH.**—**M. of Schwann.** See **NEURILEMMA.**—**M. of the aqueous humor.** See **MEMBRANA humoris aquei.**—**M's of the brain.** Cerebral m's.—**M. of the egg shell.** See **MEMBRANA putaminis.**—**M. of the enamel.** See **Enamel m.**—**M. of the fenestra rotunda.** Lat., *membrana obturatoria fenestræ rotundæ*. See **MEMBRANA tympani secundaria.**—**M. of the joints.** See **Synovial m.**—**M's of the spinal cord.** Fr., *meninges spinæles*. The arachnoid, dura, and the pia of the spinal cord.—**M. of the tympanum.** See **MEMBRANA tympani.**—**M. of the vitreous humor.** See **Hyaloid m.**—**Mucous m.** Lat., *membrana mucosa*. Fr., *m. muqueuse*. Ger., *muçöse Membran*, *Schleimmembran*, *Schleimhaut*. A m. secreting mucus, which lines all the cavities of the body that communicate with its external surface. It is composed of an epithelium and a corium. There is usually a basement m. between these, and unstripped muscle tissue (*muscularis mucosæ*) between the corium and the submucous tissue. See also **MUCOSA.**—**Nasmyth's m.** See **CUTICULA dentis** and **Preformative m.**—**Nerve m., Nervous m.** In the disc of the electric organ of a skate, the m'like expansion of the nerves corresponding in structure with the nerve or motorial end plate of muscle.—**Nictating m., Nictitating m.** See **MEMBRANA nictans.**—**Nuclear m.** Fr., *m. nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernmembran*, *Kernwand*. The wall or envelope surrounding the cell nucleus, and separating it from the cell body; described by Schwann as a thickening at the circumference of the nucleus, but not present in the young or initial stages.—**Obturator m.** Lat., *mem-*

brana obturatoria (seu *obturatrix*). Fr., *m. obturatrice*, *m. sous-pubienne* (2d def.). Ger., *obturierende Membran*, *Hüftbeinlochmembran* (2d def.), *Hüftbeinmembran* (2d def.). 1. A m. which closes a bony foramen. 2. The strong fibrous m. which closes in the obturator foramen, except near its upper and outer edge. Cf. **MEMBRANA tectoria.**—**Olfactory m.** Lat., *membrana olfactoria*. Fr., *m. olfactive*. Ger., *Schmelzmembran*. See **Schneiderian m.** and cf. **MEMBRANA limitans olfactoria.**—**Otolith m.** Ger., *Otolithenmembran*. A cuticular m. by means of which some authors consider that the otoliths are retained in their places on the maculæ acusticæ.—**Oviduct m.** Ger., *Eileiterhülle*. Any envelope of an ovum formed during the passage of the ovum through the oviduct.—**Ovular m.** Lat., *membrana ovarica*. Fr., *m. ovulaire*. See **Vitelline m.**—**Perforated m. of Henle.** See **Internal elastic COAT.**—**Peridental m., Periodontal m., Periodontoid m.** A dense fibrous tissue covering the cement of a tooth.—**Periorbital m.** See **PERIORBITA.**—**Perivitelline m.** Of Camerano, the two layers of the chorion considered as a single structure.—**Persistent pupillary m.** See **MEMBRANA pupillaris perseverans.**—**Pharyngeal m.** Ger., *Rachenhaut*. The m. formed by layers of the epiblast and the hypoblast which separates the buccal cavity from the pharynx in early embryonic life.—**Pituitary m.** Fr., *pituitaire*. See **Schneiderian m.**—**Preformative m.** Lat., *membrana præformativa*. Fr., *m. préformative*. The basement m. supposed by some authors to cover the surface of the dentin papilla and separate it from the enamel organ. Huxley states that this is identical with the cuticula dentis, and consequently that the enamel is a product of the dentin papilla, and not of the enamel organ. The existence of this m. is denied by many authors.—**Primary m.** See **MEMBRANA propria** and cf. **MEMBRANA prima.**—**Proligerous m.** Lat., *membrana proligeræ*. See **DISCUS proligerus.**—**Protecting m., Protective m.** Fr., *m. protective*, *m. protectrice*. A layer of compactly arranged cells forming a protecting sheath around single fibrovascular bundles, or sometimes groups of them.—**Pseudo-m.** See **False m.**—**Pupillary m.** See **MEMBRANA pupillaris.**—**Pyogenic m.** Lat., *membrana pyogena*. Fr., *m. pyogénique*. Ger., *pyogene Membran*. A highly vascular layer of granulation tissue lining the wall of an abscess.—**Reichert's m.** See **Bowman's LAYER.**—**Reissner's m.** See **MEMBRANA Reissneri.**—**Respiratory m.** Fr., *m. respiratoire*. Ger., *Respirationsschleimhaut*. An animal m. through which, mainly by diffusion, the gas interchange of respiration takes place. In external respiration (*q. v.*) the respiratory m's are the gills, the skin, or the mucous membrane of the lungs. In tissue respiration (*q. v.*) the respiratory m. is, in the unicellular organisms, of the surface of the body, but in the more highly organized animals and in man it is formed by the capillary walls of the blood vessels or (in insects) by the walls of the tracheæ.—**Retrolingual m.** Fr., *m. rétrolinguale*. The slender musculoelastic m. at the base of the tongue of the frog, serving as a tongue retractor.—**Rhizogenous m.** The pericambium.—**Ruysch's m.** See **MEMBRANA ruyschiana.**—**Schneiderian m., Schneider's m.** Lat., *membrana schneideriana* (seu *Schneiderii*). Fr., *m. de Schneider*. Ger., *schneider'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*), *Geruchsmembran*, *Geruchshaut*, *Riechhaut*. The highly vascular mucous m. lining the nasal cavity. It is covered by stratified squamous epithelium over the nasal cartilages and vestibule of the nose, by columnar epithelium in the olfactory region, and by ciliated columnar epithelium in the respiratory region. It is erectile, and contains muscular and elastic fibres.—**Serous m.** Lat., *membrana serosa*. Fr., *m. séreuse*. Ger., *seröse Membran*. A smooth, glistening, and transparent m., secreting a serous fluid and lining any of the closed cavities of the body. Its external portion or

layer is made up of flat endothelial cells with nuclei and one or two nucleoli. Beneath this is a ground substance or visceral layer composed of white and elastic reticular fibres and overlying the loose subserous tissue (q. v.). Between the endothelial cells there are spaces—the larger called stomata, the smaller pseudostomata.—**Shell m.** See *MEMBRANA putaminis*.—**Shrapnell's m.** Lat., *membrana flaccida* (Shrapnelli). Fr., *m. flasque de Shrapnell*. Ger., *shrapnell'sche Membran*. That portion of the membrana tympani bounded by Prussak's striæ and the grooveless fissure. It is situated at the anterior superior pole of the membrana tympani, is much thinner and less tense than the other parts of the m., and appears as a small, pitlike depression above the short process of the malleus.—**Structureless m.** See *MEMBRANA propria*.—**Subepithelial m. of Debove.** See *Subepithelial ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Subzonal m.** [Turner]. Syn.: *serous envelope of the ovum*. A m. of the fecundated ovum in mammals, formed by the growth of the free edge of each amniotic fold, before the two folds have become continuous. After their union it becomes separated from the amnion proper, and forms the outer layer of the permanent chorion.—**Synovial m.** Lat., *membrana synovialis*. Fr., *m. synoviale*. Ger., *Synovialmembran*, *Synovialhaut*. A connective tissue m. lining a closed cavity in connection with movable structures. It contains a few isolated patches of flat endothelial cells. The cells near the surface are irregular in shape and branched. They sometimes form a network by anastomosis of these processes. A synovial m. resembles a serous m., but secretes a glairy and viscid albuminoid fluid (see *SYNOVIA*). See also *Articular synovial m.*, *Synovial SHEATH*, and *BURSA mucosa*.—**Tectorial m.** See *ORGAN of Corti* and cf. *MEMBRANA tectoria*.—**Tenon's m.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE* (2d def.).—**Testaceous m.** See *MEMBRANA putaminis*.—**Thyre(o)hyoid m.** Lat., *membrana thyreochoidea*. A broad fibrous m. which connects the thyroid cartilage with the hyoid bone.—**Tubular m.** See *NEURILEMMA*.—**Tympanic m.** See *MEMBRANA tympani*.—**Tympaniform m.** Lat., *membrana tympaniformis*. Fr., *m. tympaniforme*. Ger., *Tympanalhaut*. The m. in the syrinx of birds the vibration of which produces sound.—**Undulatory m. of a spermatozo(o)id.** Ger., *Flossenmembran*. The delicate hyaline m. serving to connect the spiral filament of a spermatozoid to the middle piece and tail. It is seen especially well in salamanders, but is also said to be present in mammals and man.—**Uteroepichorial m.** Fr., *m. utéro-épichoriale*. The decidua vera.—**Vaginal synovial m.** See *Synovial SHEATH*.—**Vascular m.** A m. freely supplied with blood vessels.—**Vascular m. of the eye.** See *CHORIOID*.—**Ventricular m.** See *EPENDYMA*.—**Vesicular m.** The external wall of an ovisac.—**Vesicular synovial m.** See *BURSA mucosa*.—**Virginal m.** Lat., *membrana virginitalis*. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**Vitellary m.**, **Vitelline m.** Lat., *membrana vitellina* (seu externa). Fr., *m. vitelline*, *m. corticale*. Ger., *Dottermembran* (2d def.), *Dotterhaut*, *Dotterhülle*, *Dotterbläschen*, *Dotterblase*, *Keimhülle* (1st def.). 1. The egg m. formed by the protoplasm of the ovum and immediately surrounding it, in contradistinction to an egg m. formed by the follicular epithelium or the epithelium of the oviduct. 2. The investing m. of the vitellus of an ovum. In the fecundated ovum it becomes the chorion. See also *ZONA pellucida*.—**Vitreous m.** Lat., *membrana vitrea*. Fr., *m. vitrée*, *m. vitreuse*. Ger., *Glashaut*, *Glasmembran*. 1. The basement m. of a hair follicle. It is continuous with the basement m. of the adjacent corium. 2. See *M. of Descemet*. 3. See *VITREOUS LAMINA*.—**Wachendorf's m.** See *CELL m.* and cf. *MEMBRANA Wachendorffiana*.—**Waxy m.** Fr., *m. cireuse*. Of Carlet, an epithelial m. in the four last ventral arches of the abdomen in bees, by which the wax is produced.—

Yolk m. Ger., *Dottermembran*. See *Vitelline m.* (2d def.).—**Zinn's m.** Lat., *membrana Zinnii*. See *Ciliary ZONE*.

MEMBRANEOUS. See *MEMBRANOUS*.

MEMBRANIFORM. From *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, form. Fr., *m.* Having the form or appearance of a membrane.

MEMBRANINE. Fr., *membranin*. Of the nature of membrane.

MEMBRANOCARNEOUS. Membranous and fleshy.

MEMBRANOCRANIUM, n. See *Membranous CRANIUM*.

MEMBRANOGENIC. From *membrana*, a membrane, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Producing or giving rise to a membrane.

MEMBRANOID. Lat., *membranoides* (from *membrana*, a membrane, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of the nature of or resembling membrane.

MEMBRANOLOGY. From *membrana*, a membrane, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the membranes.

MEMBRANOSUS. Membranous; as a n. m., a muscle having the form of a layer (see *Tensor fasciæ latæ*).

MEMBRANOUS. Lat., *membranus*, *membranosus*. Fr., *membraneux*. 1. Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to membrane. 2. Of an inflammation, resulting in the formation of false membrane.

MEMBRANULA, f. Fr., *membranule*. 1. A little membrane. 2. Of Vesalius, a valve of the heart.—**M. corone ciliaris.** See *Ciliary ZONE*.—**M. lunata vaginæ.** See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**M. nervorum.** See *PERINEURIUM*.—**M. semilunaris conjunctivæ.** Ger., *mondförmiges Fältchen der Conjunctiva*. A semilunar fold of mucous membrane at the inner canthus of the eye; the plica semilunaris.

MEMBRANULE, MEMBRANULET. A small membrane.

MEMBROSUS. From *membrum*, a limb. Large-membered; especially having the penis large.

MEMBRUM, n. See *MEMBER* and *LIMB* (1st def.).—**M. genitale virorum.** See *PENIS*.—**M. muliebree.** See *CLITORIS*.—**Membra pudenda.** The genitals.—**M. seminale.** The penis.—**Membra vilia.** The genitals of the male.—**M. virile.** See *PENIS*.

MENAGOGUE. From μήν, a month, and ἀγεῖν, to draw. See *EMMENAGOGUE*.

MENAPHTHOXYLIC ACID. See *NAPHTHOIC ACID*.

MENARCHE, f. -ar'ches. From μήνες, the menses, and ἀρχή, a beginning. The establishment of the menstrual function.

MENATE. A salt of menic acid.

MENDACIUM, n. From *mendax*, lying. 1. Lit., a counterfeit. 2. In the pl., *mendacia*, white spots on the finger nails.

MENELCO'SIS, f. -o'sos (-is). From μήνες, the menses, and ἐλκωσις, an ulceration. Ger., *Menstrualerschwürung*. Ulceration of the leg in connection with suppressed or defective menstruation. At the menstrual periods the ulcers are said to become congested and to bleed.

MENELLIP'SIS, f. -lip'seos (-is). From μήνες, the menses, and ἐλλειψις, a falling short. Discontinuance of menstruation.

MENENCEPHALITIS, f. See *MENINGOENCEPHALITIS*.

MENIC ACID. Fr., *acide ménique*. The compound C₄₈H₁₉O₁₄HO, extracted from pyruvic or pyrotartaric acid.
MENIDROSIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From μήνες, the menses, and ἵδρωσις, a sweating. Fr., *ménidrose*. Ger., *Menstruationsschweiss*. Hematidrosis with suppressed or imperfect menstruation.

MENINGEMATOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). From μηνιγξ, a membrane (see also *HÆMATOMA*). See *HÆMATOMA of the dura mater*.

MENINGARTHROCE, *f.* -roc'aces. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See ARTHROMENINGITIS.

MENIN'GEAL. Fr., *méningé*. Ger., *meningisch*. Pertaining to the meninges.

MENIN'GES, *f.* Pl. of *meninx* (*q. v.*).

MENINGI'NA, *f.* From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *méningine*. 1. See ARACHNOID. 2. See PIA. 3. Of Chaussier and others, the combined pia and arachnoid considered as processes of the same *meninx*.

MENINGINITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *méninginite*. Inflammation of the meninges.

MENIN'GION, *n.* Gr., *μηνίγιον*. See ARACHNOID.

MENINGIT'IC. Fr., *méningitique*. Pertaining to meningitis.

MENINGIT'IFORM. From *meningitis* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *méningitifforme*. Resembling meningitis.

MENINGIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *méningite*. Ger., *M.*, *Gehirnhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the cerebral or spinal meninges, usually involving the subjacent tissues of the brain or spinal cord.—**Abortive cerebrospinal m.** Lat., *m. cerebrospinalis abortiva*. A mild form of m. often observed during the prevalence of an epidemic of the severe forms. Usually it is not of sufficient severity to confine the patient to his bed.—**Acute cerebral m.** Fr., *méningite cérébrale aiguë*. Inflammation of the cerebral pia and arachnoid (never of the dura).—**Acute spinal m.** Fr., *méningite spinale aiguë*. Acute inflammation of one or all of the spinal membranes. The form affecting the pia alone is the only one separately recognizable.—**Ascending m.** Of Charcot, m. in which the inflammation commences in the lower portion of the spinal cord and ascends.—**Basilar m.** Inflammation of the membranes of the inferior surface of the brain. See also *Tuberculous m.* and *Syphilitic m.*—**Cerebral m.** Lat., *m. cerebialis*. Fr., *méningite cérébrale*. An inflammation of the meninges of the brain.—**Cerebrospinal m.** Lat., *m. cerebrospinalis*. Fr., *méningite cérébro-spinale*. Syn.: *cerebrospinal fever* (or *typhus*). An epidemic febrile disease due to a purulent inflammation of the cerebral and spinal pia. It is initiated by a chill, with subsequent prostration, vomiting, and rise of temperature, intense headache, often associated with vertigo, eventual delirium and stupor; also with pain in the nape of the neck, loins, epigastrium, and lower extremities, severe pain on movement of the cervical or spinal muscles, and perhaps tetanus, an anxious face, mydriasis, and sometimes diplopia, and a low muttering delirium. There is cutaneous hyperæsthesia; and between the first day and the third there is a macular eruption, at first red, subsequently purple. The pulse, slow at first, becomes irregular and rapid; the breathing is rapid, the stomach irritable; the spleen may enlarge; the bowels are constipated at first, afterward relaxed. Death may occur early; or the disease may be protracted, with deafness, blindness, convulsions, and retention of urine as prominent symptoms. Cocci supposed to be the cause of the disease are found, resembling the diplococcus of pneumonia and the cocci of erysipelas.—**Chronic cerebral m.** Fr., *méningite cérébrale chronique*. Of Hammond, an affection made to include chronic vertical m. and chronic basilar m.—**Chronic infantile m.** Chronic m. in children affecting generally the base of the brain, in which a sudden or gradual appearance of retraction of the head is the most important symptom. It is often attended by rigidity of the limbs and epileptoid convulsions.—**Chronic spinal m.** Fr., *méningite spinale chronique*. A form of m. secondary to the acute form, or developed spontaneously. Pain and spasm are its most prominent features. Cf. *Acute spinal m.*—**Convulsive m.** M. distinguished by the predominance

of convulsive phenomena.—**Epidemic m.** See *Cerebrospinal m.*—**Erysipelatous m.** Fr., *méningite érysipélateuse*. A metastatic m. due to erysipelas.—**Focal m.** An acute or chronic m. limited to a small area; usually traumatic or syphilitic.—**Fulminant epidemic cerebrospinal m.** M. in which grave symptoms follow each other with great rapidity. The body is covered with purpuric spots; collapse is quickly followed by coma; and death usually results within a period of from a few hours to two or three days.—**Granular m.** See *Tuberculous m.*—**Hæmorrhagic m.** Lat., *m. hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *méningite hémorrhagique*. A rare form of meningeal hæmorrhage with symptoms of m.—**Ichorous ascending m.** Of Charcot, m. in which a puriform, grayish, acrid, and fætid liquid steepes the lower portion of the meninges and spinal cord.—**M. arthritica**. See CEPHALAGRA.—**M. basalis**, **M. basilaris**. See *Basilar m.*—**M. basilaris tuberculosa**. See *Tuberculous basilar m.*—**M. cerebialis**. See *Acute cerebral m.* and *Chronic cerebral m.*—**M. cerebromedullaris**, **M. cerebrospinalis**. See *Cerebrospinal m.*—**M. cerebrospinalis abortiva**. See *Abortive cerebrospinal m.*—**M. cerebrospinalis epidemics**. See *Cerebrospinal m.*—**M. cerebrospinalis intermittens**. M. manifesting itself by fever recurring sometimes every day or every second day with exacerbation of all the other symptoms.—**M. cerebrospinalis siderans**. Cerebrospinal m. in which the onset is sudden and death occurs quickly.—**M. chirurgica**. See *Traumatic m.*—**M. consecutiva**. M. caused by the extension of inflammation from some neighboring part.—**M. convexa**. See *Simple m.*—**M. epidemica intermittens**. Cerebrospinal m. in which there are intervals of freedom from fever and other symptoms of the disease.—**M. gummatosa**. See *Syphilitic m.*—**M. hæmorrhagica**. See *Hæmorrhagic m.*—**M. hydrocephalica**. See *Tuberculous m.*—**M. in gravis**. See *M. puerperalis*.—**M. infantum**. See *Tuberculous m.*—**M. luetica**. See *Syphilitic m.*—**M. mechanica**. See *Traumatic m.*—**M. mesencephalica**. M. confined to the mesencephalon.—**M. metastatica**. See *Metastatic m.*—**M. montana**. Mal de Puna.—**M. otitica**. See *Otitic m.*—**M. parietalis**. See *PACHYMENINGITIS*.—**M. peripherica**. See *Spinal m.*—**M. plantasmatothora**, **M. potatorum**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**M. proprie sie dicta**. Acute cerebral leptomeningitis.—**M. puerperalis** (exsudativa). M. caused by puerperal septicæmia.—**M. remittens**. In the Antilles, a masked form of malarial disease in which there is subacute m. with remittent symptoms.—**M. serosa**. With serous effusion.—**M. siderans**. A fulminant form of cerebrospinal m.—**M. simplex**. See *Simple m.*—**M. spinalis**. See *Spinal m.*—**M. spinalis thoracica**. M. affecting the thoracic region of the spinal cord.—**M. traumatica**. See *Traumatic m.*—**M. tuberculosa**. See *Tuberculous m.*—**M. tuberculosa adutorum**. Tuberculous m. in adults.—**M. tuberculosa basilaris**. Basilar m. of tuberculous origin.—**M. tuberculosa disseminata chronica**. A chronic diffuse tuberculous m.—**Metastatic m.** Lat., *m. metastatica*. Fr., *méningite métastatique*. M. occurring late in the course of an acute disease (e. g., in pneumonia, ulcerative endocarditis, acute rheumatism, purulent pleurisy, and pericarditis).—**Otitic m.** Lat., *m. otitica*. Fr., *méningite otitique* (ou *otique*). Ger., *otitische M.* Cerebral m. localized immediately over or in the vicinity of the middle and internal ears, and caused by purulent inflammation in one or both of these cavities by direct contiguity of the inflammatory process through the medium of carious bone, or by septic phlebitis, thrombosis, embolism, and septicæmia.—**Partial m.** M. involving only a portion of the meningeal area.—**Phrenitic m.** [Rilliet]. Simple m. marked by the predominance of disorders of the intelligence.—**Purpuric epidemic cerebrospinal m.** M. which at first appears like simple epidemic cerebrospinal m., but after a few days

shows the characteristics of the fulminant variety, especially with reference to the purpuric spots.—**Rhachidian m.** See *Spinal m.*—**Rheumatic m.** Fr., *méningite rhumatismale*. M. due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatic spinal m.** A rheumatic inflammation of the fibrous portion of the spinal meninges, and of the tendons of the contiguous muscles, attended by more or less cutaneous inflammation.—**Scrofulous m.** See *Tuberculous m.*—**Secondary m.** Fr., *méningite secondaire*. See *Metastatic m.*—**Senile m.** M. occurring in an aged person. Its symptoms are less pronounced than in a patient in middle life. It comes on slowly with little pain, no fever, and no gastric or intestinal derangement; there are imperfect articulation, impaired memory, and low muttering delirium, also subsultus and some general paresis.—**Simple epidemic cerebrospinal m.** See *Cerebrospinal m.*—**Simple m.** Lat., *m. simplex*. Fr., *méningite simple*. The typical form of m., in which the inflammation is localized at the convexity of the hemispheres of the brain.—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis*. Fr., *méningite spinale* (ou *rhachidienne*). A form of m. probably always associated with cerebral m., involving the dura alone, the pia (rarely the arachnoid) alone, or all the membranes. It may be accompanied by a serous effusion or by supuration.—**Spurious m.** Chronic hydrocephalus.—**Subacute spinal m.** A form of m. characterized by severe local pain which is increased by pressure, percussion, or heat, and sometimes also by pain in the abdomen, in the left side, or in the muscles of the chest, accompanied by dyspnea, low spirits, constipation, etc.—**Syphilitic m.** Lat., *m. gummosa*. Fr., *méningite syphilitique*. M. produced by the poison of syphilis; usually of the chronic basilar form. Whether the inflamed membranes are the source of the gummy exudate, or the gummatus new formation produces inflammation of the membranes, is not certain.—**Traumatic m.** Lat., *m. traumatica*. Fr., *méningite traumatique*. M. resulting from injury to the head.—**Tuberculous basilar m.** Lat., *m. basilaris tuberculosa*. Tubercular inflammation of the pia of the base of the brain.—**Tuberculous m.** Lat., *m. tuberculosa*, *hydrocephalus acutus*. Fr., *méningite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberculöse M.* (oder *Hirnhautentzündung*), *acuter Wasserkopf*. A form of m. secondary to miliary tuberculosis, and affecting chiefly the pia (less frequently the dura also) at the base of the brain. Besides the deposit or infiltration of tubercles, there is an effusion, between the membranes or into the ventricles, of serous slightly purulent fluid, which readily coagulates. The disease occurs mostly in children, and is commonly termed hydrocephalus.—**Vertical m.** M. at the superior surface of the brain. Cf. *Simple m.*

MENINGITOPHO'BIA, *f.* Symptoms of meningitis produced by fear of the disease when it is epidemic.

MENIN'GIUM, *n.* Gr., *μηνίγιον*. See *ARACHNOID*.

MENINGOCELE, *f.* Me²n(man)-i²n²-go(go²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., me²n-i²n²-go-sel. -cel'es. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *κέλη*, a tumor. Fr., *méningocèle*. Ger., *Hirnhautbruch*. Of Spring, a congenital tumor protruding through an opening in a cranial bone or in the vertebral column, existing at the time of birth. It consists of the membranes as a whole or the dura alone, and forms an external tumor, filled with arachnoid fluid in the former case. See also *ENCEPHALOCELE* and *HYDROENCEPHALOCELE*.—**Cerebral m.** A tumor of the head analogous to hydromeningocele (*q. v.*, 2d def.).—**M. falsa**. A cystic tumor of the scalp resembling a m.—**Sacral m.** Hydromeningocele in the sacral region.—**Spinal m.** See *External HYDRORRHACHIS* and *HYDROMENINGOCELE* (2d def.).

MENIN'GOCEPHALI'TIS, **MENIN'GOCEREBRI'TIS**, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *κεφαλή*, the head, or *cerebrum*, the brain (see also -itis⁸). Fr., *méningo-encéphalite*, *méningo-cérébrite*, *polyencéphalite dif-*

fuse. See *MENINGOENCEPHALITIS*.—**Chronic diffuse m.** General paralysis of the insane.—**Chronic generalized m.** Of Bourneville, infantile idiocy in which the pathological changes resemble those of general paralysis of the insane.—**Tuberculous m.** Of Osler, a condition in which the development of tubercles in the circumvascular sheath of the meningeal vessels produces circumscribed aggregations of lymphoid and epithelioid cells with narrowing of the lumen of the vessel; in consequence, the contiguous cerebral substance becomes cedematous and infiltrated with leucocytes.

MENIN'GOCOC'CUS, *m.* See *MICROCOCOCCUS of cerebrospinal meningitis*.

MENIN'GOENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *encephalitis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *méningo-encéphalite*. Inflammation of the brain and its meninges.

MENINGOENCEPHALOCELE, *f.* Me²n(man)-i²n²-go(go²)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-o-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., me²n-i²n²-go-e²n-se²f-a²l-o-sel. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *encephalocele* (*q. v.*). A tumor of the head analogous to hydromyelocele.

MENIN'GOEPENDYMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *ependymitis* (*q. v.*). Hydrocephalus in adults characterized by an accumulation of fluid in the ventricles with thickening of the ependyma.

MENIN'GOGAS'TRIC. Lat., *meningogastricus*. See *M. FEVER*.

MENIN'GOGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *Meningogastric FEVER*.

MENIN'GOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *μαλακία*, softness. Softening of membranes, especially those of the brain.

MENINGOM'YCES, *m.* -e'tos (-is). From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Ger., *Hirnhautschwamm*. A fungous excrescence on the cerebral meninges.

MENIN'GOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *méningomyélite*. Inflammation of the spinal cord and its meninges.—**Blennorrhagic m.** Of Charcot, m. caused by blennorrhagia.

MENINGOMYELOCELE, *f.* Me²n(man)-i²n²-go(go²)-mi(mu⁶)-e²l-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., men-i²n²-go-mi'e²l-o-sel. -cel'es. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, *μυελός*, marrow, and *κέλη*, a tumor. A tumor caused by the presence of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord, and producing a bulging of the posterior columns and their enveloping membranes.

MENINGOPH'YLAX, *m.* -phyl'acos (-is). Gr., *μηνιγοφύλαξ* (from *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *φύλαξ*, a preserver). Fr., *dépresseur*. Ger., *Hirnschirmer*. An instrument for depressing the cerebral membranes in trephining.

MENIN'GOR(R)HACHID'IAN. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *ράχis*, the spine. Pertaining to or connected with the spinal column and the meninges.

MENINGORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *ρήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Meningeal hæmorrhage.

MENINGORRHÆ'A, *f.* From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *méningorrhée*. Hæmorrhage or extravasation of blood upon or between the meninges.

MENINGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *méningose*. Ger., *M.* The union of two bones by means of a membrane; a kind of syndesmosis.

MENIN'GOSPI'NAL. From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the spinal meninges.

MENIN'GOSYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-sym'physis). From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *σύνφυσις*, a growing together. Fr., *méningosymphyse*. Cohesion of the meninges or their adhesion to the cranium or to the brain.

MENIN'GOSYZY'GIA, **MENIN'GOZEUX'IS**, *f.* -zyg'ie, -zeux'eos (-is). From *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *σύνζυγία*, union. Ger., *Hirnhautverwachsung*. Adhesion or growing together of the meninges.

MENIN''GOZEUXI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and ζεύξις, a yoking. Inflammation of adherent meninges.

MENINGU'RIA, *f.* From μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and οὐρον, urine. Ger., *Häutchenharnen*. The passing of urine containing membranous sloughs.

ME'NINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). Gr., μῆνιγξ. Fr., *méninge*. Ger., *Hirnhaut*. A membrane, especially a membrane of the brain.—**Cerebral meninges**. The cerebral membranes.—**Exterior m.** See DURA.—**Interior m.** See PIA.—**Meningis custos**. See MENINGOPHYLAX.—**M. arachnoidea**. See ARACHNOID.—**M. auris**. See MEMBRANA tympani.—**M. crassa**, **M. dura**, **M. fibrosa**. See DURA.—**M. fibrosa medullaris spinalis**. See Spinal DURA.—**M. media**. See ARACHNOID.—**M. pacheiia**, **M. sclera**. See DURA.—**M. serosa**. See ARACHNOID.—**M. vasculosa**. See PIA.—**Spinal meninges**. Lat., *meninges spiniales*. The enveloping membranes of the spinal cord.

MENIS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). See ISCHOMENIA.

MENISCI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis (-is). Inflammation of an interarticular cartilage.

MENIS'COID. Lat., *meniscoideus* (from μηνίσκος, a crescent, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *méniscoïde*. Like a meniscus; concavoconvex.

MENIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., μηνίσκος. Fr., *ménisque*. Ger., *Meniskus*. 1. In physics, a body or portion of a body having a crescentic appearance, as (1) the convex or concave surface of a liquid in a narrow tube, due to capillary attraction, or (2) a lens which is convex on the one side and concave on the other. 2. An interarticular cartilage.—**M. interarticularis**. See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. interarticularis carpi**. See *M. intermedius*.—**M. interarticularis tibiofibularis**. A fold of synovial membrane uniting the inferior tibiofibular articulation and the ankle joint.—**M. intermedius**. See CARTILAGO triquetra carpi and Intermediate FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**M. lateralis**. See Semilunar FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**M. maxillæ inferioris**. See Interarticular FIBRO-CARTILAGE of the temporomaxillary articulation.—**M. medialis**. The internal semilunar fibrocartilage (see under Semilunar FIBRO-CARTILAGES).—**Negative m.** A convexoconcave lens.—**Positive m.** A concavoconvex lens.—**Tactile menisci**. Fr., *ménisques tactiles*. Of Ranvier, the concavoconvex expansions in which intraepidermic nerve fibres terminate. The concave aspect of these menisci looks toward the free surface of the skin, and each contains a modified epidermic cell (the tactile cell, so called from its relation with the tactile m.).

MENISPER'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide ménispermique*. An acid said to have been extracted from the seeds of *Anamirta cocculus*. Its existence is doubted.

MENISPER'MIN(E). Fr., *ménispermine*. Ger., *Menispermin*. An alkaloid, C₄₈H₂₄N₂O₂ (or C₅H₁₁NO, or C₆H₁₃NO), obtained from the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense* or the seeds of *Anamirta cocculus*.

MENISPER'MUM, *n.* From μῆνη, the moon, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *ménisperme*. Ger., *Mondsamen*. 1. Moon seed, a genus of plants. 2. The rhizome and rootlets of *M. canadense*.—**M. angulatum**. *M. canadense*.—**M. canadense**. Canadian moon seed. Its rhizome and rootlets, the m. of the U. S. Ph., were known at first at Texas sarsaparilla, having been used as a substitute for true sarsaparilla in scrofulous diseases. It contains menispine, a small proportion of berberine, and some starch. It is considered tonic, but is probably nearly (if not quite) inert.—**M. Plukenetii**. Fr., *ménisperme de Plukenet*. A species found in Java with a poisonous fruit; probably identical with *Anamirta cocculus*.

MEN'ISPIN(E). An alkaloid resembling oxyacanthine, obtained from the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense*.

MENOCE'LIS, *f.* -cel'idis (-is). From μῆνες, the menses, and κηλῖς, a stain. A condition characterized by in-

tensely congested or purpuric patches of skin occurring in connection with failure of menstruation. Cf. PURPURA menstrualis and ECCHYMOA spontaneum.

MENOCRYPH'IA, *f.* From μῆνες, the menses, and κρύφιος, hidden. See ISCHOMENIA.

MENOKE'LIS, *f.* -kel'idis (-is). See MENOCELIS.

MENOLIP'SIS, *f.* -lip'seos (-is). From μῆνες, the menses, and λείπειν, to leave. See ISCHOMENIA.

MENOMETAS'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-as'tasis). From μῆνες, the menses, and μετástasis, metastasis. See Vicarious MENSTRUATION.

MEN'OPAD. A pad to take the place of the napkin during menstruation.

MEN'OPAUSE. Lat., *menopausis* (from μῆνες, the menses, and παύσις, a stopping). Fr., *ménopause*, *âge critique* (ou climaterique, ou de retour), *retour d'âge*, *enfer des femmes*. Ger., *Menstrual cessation*, *Wechseljahre der Frau*. Syn.: *climacteric*, *change of life*. The final physiological cessation of the menstrual function.

MENOPLA'NIA, *f.* From μῆνες, the menses, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *ménoplasie*. Ger., *Menstrualversetzung*. 1. See Vicarious MENSTRUATION. 2. A disease due to suppressed or irregular menstruation.

MENORRHA'GIA, *f.* From μῆνες, the menses, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *ménorrhagie*. Ger., *Menorrhagie*. Excessive menstrual hæmorrhage.—**M. abortus**. The metrorrhagia of abortion.—**M. alba**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. difficilis**. See DYSMENORRHEA.—**M. erronea**. Of Stahl, see Vicarious MENSTRUATION.—**M. lochialis**. See LOCHIA rubra.—**M. Nabothi**. See HYDRORRHEA gravidarum.—**M. rubra**. Of Cullen, m.—**M. stillatitia**. Scanty menstruation.—**M. vitiorum**. The condition in which a discharge simulating the menses proceeds from an ulcerated surface.

MENORRHÆ'A, *f.* From μῆνες, the menses, and ῥοία, flowing. See MENORRHAGIA.

MENOS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-os'chesis). From μῆνες, the menses, and σχέσις, a retention. See ISCHOMENIA.

MENOSEP'SIS, *f.* -ep'seos (-is). From μῆνες, the menses, and σήψις, putrefaction. Putridity of the menses.

MENOSTA'SIA, **MENOS'TASIS**, *f.* -sta'siæ, -sta'seos (-os'tasis). From μῆνες, the menses, and στάσις, stagnation. Fr., *ménostase*, *ménostase*. Ger., *Menostasis*, *Menostase*. 1. Suppression of the menses. 2. See HÆMATOMETRA.

MENOTYPHLO'SIS, *f.* -lo'seos (-is). From μῆνη, the moon, and τυφλωσις, a blinding. The production of menotyphlot.

MENOTYPH'LOTES, *f.* -e'tos (-is). From μῆνη, a month, and τυφλότης, blindness. Fr., *lunatisme*. Ger., *Mondblindheit*. Moon blindness or an inflammation of the eye attributed to the influence of the moon.

MENOXE'NIA, **MENOXENO'SIS**, *f.* -e'niæ, -o'seos (-is). Fr., *ménocénié*. Of Tourdes, irregular menstruation.

MENS, *f.* *Men'tis*. See MIND.—**Non compos mentis**. Of unsound mind; a legal phrase used to denote a condition intermediate between idiocy and lunacy, with delusions in which the patient's self-control is destroyed.

MENSA'LIS, *m.* See TRAPEZIUS.

MEN'SES, *m. pl.* Gr., μῆνες (pl. of μῆνη, a month). Fr., *régles*, *menstrues*. Ger., *Monatsreinigung*, *Menstruen*. Syn.: *catamenia*. The periodical bloody discharge of menstruation.—**M. albi**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. anomali**. M. showing any deviation from the normal type.—**M. decolores**. Ger., *missfarbige Monatsreinigung*. Watery m.—**M. deficientes**. M. deficient in quantity.—**M. devii**. See Vicarious MENSTRUATION.—**M. dolorifici**. See DYSMENORRHEA.—**M. immodicæ**. See MENORRHAGIA.—**M. per alia loca erumpentes**. See Vicarious MENSTRUATION.—**M. præcoces**. Precocious menstruation.—**M. stillantes**. Syn.: *stilticidium uteri*. A persistent discharge of blood from the uterus.

The term has been loosely applied to non-menstrual bloody discharges from the womb.—**M. viis insolitis.** See *Vicarious MENSTRUATION.*

MEN'STRUA, n. pl. The menses.—**M. alba.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. difficilia, M. dolorosa.** See *DYSMENORRHEA.*—**M. exigua.** Scanty menstruation.—**M. immodica, M. superflua.** See *MENORRHAGIA.*—**M. vicaria.** See *Vicarious MENSTRUATION.*

MEN'STRUAL. Lat., *menstruus* (from *mensis*, a month). Fr., *menstruel*. Pertaining to menstruation.

MEN'STRUATE. Lat., *menstruare* (from *menstruus*, belonging to a month). Fr., *être menstruée, avoir les règles.* Ger., *menstrui(e)ren*. To be in process of menstruation.

MENSTRUATIO, f. -o'nis. See *MENSTRUATION.*—**M. alba.** Ger., *missfarbige Menstruation.* A menstrual flow which is either colorless or only feebly stained with blood.—**M. anomala.** See *MENSES anomali.*—**M. difficilis, M. dolorifica.** See *DYSMENORRHEA.*—**M. impedita.** 1. Scanty menstruation. 2. Retention of the menses.—**M. membranacea.** See *Membranous DYSMENORRHEA.*—**M. nimia.** See *MENORRHAGIA.*—**M. per insolitas vias.** See *Vicarious MENSTRUATION.*—**M. præcox.** Precocious menstruation.—**M. recidiva.** A recurrence of the menstrual flow after its cessation.—**M. retenta.** Retention of the menses.—**M. serotina.** See *Serotine MENSTRUATION.*—**M. suppressa.** See *AMENORRHEA.*—**M. vicaria.** See *Vicarious MENSTRUATION.*

MENSTRUATION. Lat., *menstruatio*. Fr., *m., éruption des règles.* Ger., *M., Monatsblutfluss, Monatsreinigung.* A periodical congestion of the generative organs of the human female during the years intervening between the attainment of perfection by those organs at puberty and their decline at the "change of life," usually occurring once in every four weeks (except during pregnancy and lactation) and accompanied by a discharge of blood from the uterus, together with certain changes in the mucous membrane lining that organ.—**Ectopic m., Metrorrhagic m.** See *MENORRHAGIA.*—**Serotine m.** Lat., *menstruatio serotina.* M. after the age at which the function commonly ceases.—**Super-numerary m.** Fr., *règles surnuméraires.* A term for certain phenomena which take place in some women at about the middle of a menstrual interval, supposed to be indicative of uteroovarian congestion, and sometimes accompanied by a slight flow of blood.—**Supplementary m.** Fr., *règles supplémentaires.* An incomplete form of vicarious m. in which the abnormal hæmorrhage is accompanied by a very slight menstrual flow.—**Vicarious m.** Lat., *paramenia erroris, menstruatio vicaria.* Fr., *m. compensatrice, m. déviée, m. ectopique.* Ger., *vikariù(e)rende M.* A hæmorrhage from some other part than the genital tract, due to the menstrual effort and unaccompanied by any true menstrual discharge. The term is occasionally applied to vicarious discharges that are not bloody (e. g., a flow of milk from the mammary gland). Cf. *Supplementary m.*

MEN'STRUOUS. 1. Menstruating (in the sense of being subject to menstruation). 2. Menstruating at the time. 3. Of a menstrual nature (e. g., m. blood). 4. Soiled with menstrual blood (e. g., a m. rag).

MEN'STRUUM, n. From *menstruus*, belonging to a month. Fr., *menstrue* (1st def.). Ger., *M.* (1st def.). 1. A liquid in which anything is dissolved; a solvent or a liquid excipient. 2. In the pl., *menstrua*, the menses.—**M. auri.** Of the ancients, nitrohydrochloric acid.

MEN'STRUUS. From *mensis*, a month. See *MEN'STRUAL.*

MENSURA'TION. Lat., *mensuratio*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M., Messung.* The act of measuring; one of the steps in physical diagnosis for the purpose of obtaining information as to either the relative or the absolute dimensions (externally) of parts, as in craniometry, etc.

MEN'TA, f. 1. See *MENTHA.* 2. See *PENIS.*

MEN'TAGRA, f. From *mentum*, the chin, and *ἀγρα*, a catching. Ger., *Bartflechte, Kinnflechte.* 1. See *Sycosis* and *Sycosis parasitaria.* 2. An incorrect term for *mentulagra.*—**M. infantum.** See *FAVUS, M. parasitica.* See *Parasitic sycosis.*—**M. Plinii.** Of Pliny, a kind of impetigo once prevalent in Rome.

MENTAG'ROPHYTE. From *mentum*, the chin, *ἀγρα*, a catching, and *φυτόν*, a plant. See *MICROSPORON mentagrophytes.*

MENTAL. Lat., *mentalis* (from *mens*, the mind [1st def.], or *mentum*, the chin [2d def.]). 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the chin.

MENTA'LIS, m. See *MENTAL*; as a n., see *LEVATOR labii inferioris.*

MENTA'TION. The exercise of the faculties of the mind.

MEN'THA, f. Fr., *menthe.* Ger., *Minze, Münze.* Mint; a genus of labiate herbs.—**Aqua menthæ crispæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de menthe crépue.* Ger., *Krauseminzwasser.* A water distilled from crisped mint leaves.—**Aqua menthæ piperitæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolat de menthe poivrée.* Ger., *Pfefferminzwasser.* Syn.: *aqua menthæ, hydrolatum menthæ piperitæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Peppermint water; a preparation made from the leaves of *M. piperita.*—**Aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosa** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of peppermint leaves with 1 part of alcohol and 10 parts of water, so as to obtain 5 of distillate.—**Aqua menthæ viridis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *hydrolat (ou eau distillée) de menthe verte.* Ger., *Grüneminzwasser.* A preparation consisting of 2 parts of oil of spearmint dissolved in water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of 1 part of oil of spearmint distilled with water till the distillate reaches about 1,000 parts.—**Essentia menthæ piperitæ.** Fr., *alcoolé de menthe poivrée concentré* (1st def.). 1. Of the Br. Ph., see under *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.* 2. Oil of peppermint.—**Folia menthæ** [Ger. Ph.]. The leaves of *M. piperita.*—**M. acuta.** See *M. viridis* (1st def.).—**M. adpersa.** Fr., *menthe citronelle.* A species used as an antispasmodic, tonic, carminative, and stomachic. Cf. *M. citrata.*—**M. alba.** *M. rotundifolia* (1st def.).—**M. aquatica.** Fr., *menthe aquatique.* Ger., *Wassermünze.* Fish mint, capitate mint. Its herb has a balsamic, somewhat unpleasant odor, and is not often used medicinally, its properties being milder than those of other species.—**M. arvensis.** Fr., *menthe des champs.* Ger., *Ackerminze.* Corn (or field) mint; a species having the odor of decayed cheese. Its herb is sometimes gathered in place of *Mentha pulegium*, though it is milder in its properties.—**M. arvensis glabrata.** Chinese peppermint; one of the mints yielding menthol.—**M. arvensis javanica.** *M. austriaca.*—**M. arvensis piperascens.** Fr., *menthe du Japon.* Japanese peppermint; a variety yielding menthol.—**M. australis.** A true mint abounding in Australia and Tasmania, which yields an oil somewhat coarser than the best samples of ordinary oil of peppermint.—**M. austriaca.** A species having leaves with a strongly pungent taste, like those of *M. piperita.* The oil obtained from them is used in China as an application to the head in sunstroke. The leaves are said to be used as a tea in Japan.—**M. balsamea.** *M. piperita officinalis.*—**M. balsamina.** *M. gentilis.*—**M. caballina.** *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. canadensis.** Horsemint, wild mint; a grayish species with lanceolate leaves, found growing in muddy places in North America. It has the odor of pennyroyal, but is less aromatic.—**M. cataria.** *Nepeta cataria.*—**M. citrata.** 1. *M. adpersa.* 2. The bergamot mint; a sweet, odorous variety of *M. aquatica.*—**M. crispa.** Fr., *menthe crépue.* Ger., *Krauseminze.* 1. The crisped mint; a variety of *M. aquatica.* 2. *M. sil-*

vestris crispata. 3. *M. viridis crispata*. 4. *M. silvestris nemorosa*. 5. The leaves of *M. crispata* (1st def.).—*M. crispata*. *M. viridis crispata*.—*M. crispata verticillata*. *M. sativa*, especially *M. sativa crispata et pilosa*.—*M. cruciata*. *M. crispata* (1st def.).—*M. dentata*. 1. *M. sativa crispata et pilosa*. 2. *M. sativa crispata et glabra*.—*Mentha herba*. The herb of *M. piperita*.—*M. equina*. See under *M. arvensis*.—*M. felina*. *Nepeta cataria*.—*M. fragrans*. *M. rotundifolia*.—*M. gentilis*. Fr., *menthe commune*. Ger., *Gartenminze*. 1. Garden (or red, or balsam) mint, garden balsam; a species resembling *M. arvensis* and *M. sativa*. The herb is strongly aromatic and fragrant. 2. *M. sativa glabra*.—*M. glabrata*. Smooth mint, *M. piperita officinalis*.—*M. gratiissima*. *M. silvestris nemorosa*.—*M. hirsuta*. Ger., *rauhhaariige Minze*. Hairy mint, a variety of *M. aquatica*.—*M. incana*. *M. silvestris mollissima*.—*M. javanica*. *M. austriaca*.—*M. laxiflora*. Australian forest mint, a species found in Victoria and New South Wales, yielding an oil-like peppermint oil.—*M. longifolia*. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—*M. nemorosa*. *M. silvestris nemorosa*.—*M. nepeta*. *Nepeta cataria*.—*M. nobilis*. *M. gentilis*.—*M. officinalis*. *M. piperita*.—*M. palustris*. 1. *M. aquatica*. 2. *M. sativa*.—*M. parviflora*. *M. sativa parviflora*.—*M. piperita*. Fr., *menthe poivrée*. Ger., *Pfefferminze*. Syn.: *folia (herba) menthae piperitæ* (2d def.). 1. The common peppermint, brandy mint; a species much cultivated as a source of oil of peppermint. Some authors distinguish two varieties: *M. piperita officinalis* and *M. piperita Langii*, the second differing from the first in being more hairy, while Bentham thinks the *M. piperita* itself may be regarded as a variety of *M. hirsuta*. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of the plant; a pleasant aromatic stimulant, much employed as a carminative and as an agreeable adjuvant to nauseating or harsh medicines.—*M. piperita Langii*. A rough, hairy variety of *M. piperita*.—*M. piperita officinalis*. See under *M. piperita*.—*M. præcox*. A variety of *M. arvensis*.—*M. pulegium*. Fr., *menthe-pouliot*. Ger., *Poleiminze*. Pennyroyal, flea mint; a species with a peculiar odor less pleasant than that of peppermint. The herb was in high repute among the ancients, but is now rarely used except empirically in uterine disorders. The distilled water of pennyroyal is carminative and antispasmodic. The volatile oil is applied to repel insects.—*M. romana*. *M. viridis* (1st def.).—*M. rotundifolia*. Fr., *menthe ronde* (ou *simple*, ou *de cheval*). Ger., *rundblättrige Minze*. 1. The apple mint, or round-leaved mint; an agreeably aromatic species (often regarded as a variety of *M. viridis*). The herb is used in southern Europe. 2. A variety of *M. silvestris* (1st def.).—*M. royleana*. A species much used by the hill people of the Himalayas.—*M. rubra*. 1. *M. sativa glabra*. 2. *M. adpersa*. 3. *M. gentilis* (1st def.).—*M. sativa*. Fr., *menthe cultivée*. Ger., *Gartenminze*. Garden mint, a species all varieties of which are used.—*M. sativa crispata et glabra*. A variety of *M. sativa*.—*M. sativa crispata et pilosa*. A variety of *M. sativa*, used more than the other varieties.—*M. sativa glabra*. A glabrate variety of *M. sativa*.—*M. sativa hirsuta*. A variety of *M. sativa*, thickly beset with hairs.—*M. sativa parviflora*. Austrian mint; a small flowered variety of *M. sativa*.—*M. silvestris*. Fr., *menthe sauvage*. Ger., *Waldminze*. 1. Horsemint; a species of coarse habit and with hairy leaves and very dense flower spikes. According to some, it is the mint of the Scriptures. 2. A variety of *M. rotundifolia* (1st def.). 3. *M. arvensis*. 4. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—*M. silvestris*, var. *albida*. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—*M. silvestris candicans*. A variety of *M. silvestris* having leaves with a short whitish gray pubescence on both surfaces.—*M. silvestris crispata*. One of the crisp mints; a variety of *M. silvestris*, used instead of *M. aquatica*, though not especially active.—*M. silvestris glabrata*. A va-

riety of *M. silvestris*.—*M. silvestris mollissima*. Hoary mint, Persian mint; a variety of *M. silvestris*. The leaves are used in the East as an astringent.—*M. silvestris nemorosa*. Ger., *Hainminze*. Egyptian (or wood) mint. It has little medicinal virtue.—*M. silvestris vulgaris*. The ordinary variety of *M. silvestris*, the strong-smelling herb of which was formerly much employed.—*M. spicata*. *M. viridis*.—*M. suaveolens*. *M. rotundifolia*.—*M. tenuis*. *M. viridis*.—*M. tomentosa*. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—*M. undulata*. *M. silvestris crispata*.—*M. verticillata*. 1. *M. sativa* and *M. sativa crispata et pilosa*. 2. *M. viridis*.—*M. villosa*. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—*M. viridis*. Fr., *menthe verte* (ou *romaine*, ou *à épi*, ou *de Notre Dame*). Ger., *grüne* (oder *römische*) *Minze*. 1. Spearmint. Its virtues, like those of *M. piperita*, depend upon a volatile oil (*oleum menthae viridis*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of the plant.—*M. viridis crispata*. Ger., *gekrauste Minze*. One of the crisp or curled mints.—*M. vulgaris*. *M. silvestris vulgaris*.—Oil of *m. crispata*. Lat., *oleum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], (seu *ætheroleum*, seu *essentia*) *menthae crispæ*. Fr., *huile essentielle de menthe crêpue*. Ger., *Krauseminzöl*. Volatile oil of crisped mint.—*Oleum menthae piperitæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (*æthereum*). Fr., *huile (essentielle) de menthe poivrée*. Oil of peppermint.—*Oleum menthae viridis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*). Fr., *huile essentielle de menthe verte*. Oil of spearmint. —*Pastilli (cum oleo volatile* [Fr. Cod.] *menthae piperitæ*, *Rotulae menthae piperitæ* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Trochisci menthae piperitæ*.—*Sirupus menthae* [Ger. Ph.] (*piperitæ*). See *Syrupus menthae*.—*Spiritus menthae piperitæ* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de menthe poivrée*. Ger., *Pfefferminzeist*. Syn.: *essentia menthae piperitæ* [Br. Ph.]. Spirit of peppermint; a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of oil of peppermint in 90 of alcohol, adding 1 part of coarsely powdered leaves and tops of peppermint, macerating 24 hours, filtering, and washing with alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.] or by dissolving 1 part of the oil in 9 [Ger. Ph.] parts of alcohol; or 1 part of oil in 4 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph. (*Essentia*)], or in 49 of alcohol [Br. Ph. (*Spiritus*)], and in other ways. —*Spiritus menthae viridis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*, ou *essence*) *de menthe verte*. Spirit of spearmint, made from spearmint in the same way as the *spiritus menthae piperitæ* is made from peppermint. —*Syrupus menthae* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *sirupus menthae* [Ger. Ph.], *sirupus menthae piperitæ*. Syrup of peppermint; made by macerating 10 parts of peppermint leaves in 5 parts of alcohol with 50 of water, straining or filtering, and adding 60 parts of sugar and filtering. —*Syrupus menthae piperitæ*. See *Syrupus menthae*. —*Tabellæ menthae*. See *Trochisci menthae piperitæ*. —*Trochisci menthae piperitæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de menthe, pastilles de menthe à la goutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tabellæ menthae, pastilli (cum oleo volatile) menthae piperitæ, rotulae menthae piperitæ* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of peppermint oil with 78 of powdered sugar and of tragacanth mucilage, made into lozenges.

MENTHAL/CAL. Tablets of the saline matters of the Ems springs together with menthol.

MENTHAS'TRUM, *n.* *Mentha silvestris*.

MENTHENE. A liquid, C₁₀H₁₈.

MENTHOL [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. From *mentha*, mint. Lat., *mentholum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* Peppermint camphor: an iso-alcohol, probably hydroxyhexahydoparacymene, C₆[H.C₄H₉.H.H.H.H.OH.H.H.H.H] = C₁₀H₂₀O, a crystalline, and lævogyrous substance, having the odor and taste of peppermint, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and the oils. It is obtained by repeated distillation of Japanese oil of peppermint or [Br. Ph.] by cooling the oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha*

piperita and *Mentha arvensis*. It acts as an antineuralgic, antiseptic, anæsthetic, and stimulant.—**M. pencil.** Ger., *M'stift*.—**M.** melted and cast into a conical shape; used as an application to the skin.—**M. valerianate.** See VALIDOL.—**Surgical m. pencil.** Ger., *chirurgischer M'stift*. A pencil made by melting cacao butter mixed with 2 or 3 per cent. of wax, adding m., and casting in glass tubes smeared on the inside with diluted glycerin.

MEN'THONE. A ketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, obtained by heating menthol with acid bichromate solution.

MENTHOPHEN'OL. A melted mixture of 1 part of phenol and 3 parts of menthol; antiseptic and analgetic.

MENTHOROL. A mixture of menthol and parachlorophenol, used in tuberculous disease of the larynx.

MENTHON'OL. A certain solution of hydrogen dioxide with menthol and alcohol.

MEN'THYL. Fr., *menthyle*. Ger., *M.* The hypothetical radicle of menthol, $C_{10}H_{19}$.

MENTI'GO, f. -ig'inis. From *mentum*, the chin. 1. Of Columella, a kind of eruption or scab on lambs. 2. Mentagra.

MENTISM. Fr., *mentisme*. Of Baumes, a disordered expression of mental action in consequence of passion or a vivid imagination.

MEN'TOANTE'RIOR. Having the chin directed toward the mother's pubic arch (said of the fœtus).

MEN'TOBICOR'NEUS. From *mentum*, the chin, *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn. Pertaining to the chin and to the cornua of the hyoid bone; as a n. m., the geniohyoideus muscle.

MEN'TOBREGMAT'IC. From *mentum*, the chin, and *bregma* (q. v.). Pertaining to the chin and to the bregma jointly; extending from the chin to the bregma.

MENTOCON'DYLAR, MEN'TOCONDYL'IAN. From *mentum*, the chin, and *condyle* (q. v.). Pertaining to the chin and to the condyles of the occipital bone.

MEN'TOGO'NIAL. From *mentum*, the chin, and *γωνία*, an angle. Connecting or pertaining to the gnathian and gonian.

MEN'TOHYOID'EUS, m. An anomalous muscle which arises from the hyoid bone beneath the digastricus and passes upward to blend with the platysma myoides or to be inserted into the inferior maxilla.

MEN'TOLA'BIAL. Lat., *mento-labialis* (from *mentum*, the chin, and *labium*, the lip). Pertaining to or connected with the chin and the lip; as a n., see DEPRESSOR labii inferioris.

MEN'TOMAS'TOID. From *mentum*, the chin, and *mastoid* (q. v.). Pertaining to the chin and to the mastoid process.

MEN'TOMECKEL'IAN. From *mentum*, the chin, and *Meckel*, a German anatomist. Pertaining to a cartilage near the symphysis menti described by Meckel.

MENTOPHEN'OL. See MENTHOPHENOL.

MEN'TOPOSTE'RIOR. Having the chin directed toward the mother's sacrum (said of the fœtus).

MEN'TULA, f. See PENIS.

MENTUL'AGRA, f. From *mentula*, the penis, and *άγρα*, a catching. Fr., *mentulagre, mal français*. 1. Priapism. 2. Syphilis.

MENTULA'TUS. Having a large penis.

MENTULOMA'NIA, f. From *mentula*, the penis, and *μανία*, madness. See MASTURBATION.

MENTUM, n. Fr., *menton*. The chin.

MENTZEL'IA, f. From *Mentzel*, a physician of Berlin. Fr., *mentzélle*. A genus of branching herbs of the *Loaseæ*.—**M. aspera, M. hispida.** Fr., *mentzélle rude*. A Mexican species containing a bitter, resinous acid, fat, gum, sugar, starch, etc. The root is drastic, and is used as an antibleorrhagic and antisymphilitic.

MENYANTHES, f. -an'this (-æ). From *μῆν*, a month, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *ményanthe*. Ger., *Zottenblume*. The buck bean; a genus of the *Gentianacææ*, so called

because of its reputed emmenagogue properties.—**M. americana.** *M. verna*.—**M. minor.** Fr., *ményanthe petite*. A variety of *M. trifoliata*.—**M. palustris.** *M. trifoliata*.—**M. paradoxa.** Fr., *ményanthe ondulée*. A variety of *M. trifoliata*.—**M. trifoliata.** Fr., *ményanthe trifoliée*. Ger., *dreiblättrige Zottenblume*. The buck bean; growing in the northern hemisphere. The entire plant is tonic, cathartic, and in large doses emetic, its virtues depending on a bitter principle (see MENYANTHIN). The leaves were formerly used in intermittent fever, rheumatic and scrofulous diseases, jaundice, and various cutaneous affections. In Sweden and some other countries of Europe the leaves are used as a substitute for hops, though they lack the aroma of the latter.—**M. verna.** A variety of *M. trifoliata*.

MENYANTHIN. Turpentinelike substance, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{14}$, obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

MENYANTHOL. A volatile liquid, C_8H_8O , obtained by treating menyanthin with dilute acid.

MEO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See MEIOSIS.

MEPHITIC. Pertaining to noxious exhalations; pestilential.

MEPHITIS, f. -il'idis. Fr., *moufette* (1st def.). Ger., *Stickleft* (1st def.). 1. A poisonous exhalation. 2. The diseased condition (especially hydrothionæmia) produced by such exhalations. 3. The skunk.—**M. hepatica.** Gaseous hydrogen sulphide.—**M. mephitica.** Fr., *moufette*. The common skunk of North America. The odoriferous fluid from the anal glands is said to be remedial in hysteria, asthma, etc.—**M. putorius.** Ger., *Skunk*. The little striped skunk; found in the southern United States and southward to Yucatan and Guatemala. Its peculiar secretion acts like that of *M. mephitica*.

MEPH'ITISM. See MEPHITIS (1st def.).

MERAL'GIA, f. From *μῆρος*, the thigh, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the thigh.—**M. paræsthetica.** An affection characterized by sensory disturbances of the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh, due to disease of the external cutaneous nerve.

MERAMAURO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *μέρος*, a part, and *amaurosis* (q. v.). Partial amaurosis.

MERANÆSTHE'SIA, MERANÆSTHE'SIS, f. -the'siæ, -the'seos (-is). From *εἶρος*, a part, and *ἀναίσθησία*, want of feeling. Partial anæsthesia.

MERATRO'PHIA, n. From *μέρος*, a part, and *άτροφία*, want of nourishment. Fr., *mératrophie* (1st def.). Ger., *Gliederschwinden* (2d def.). 1. Partial atrophy. 2. Atrophy of a limb.

MERCAP'TAN. From *mercurio aptum*, or *mercurium captans*, because of the readiness with which m. combines with mercury. Fr., *m.* Syn.: *thio alcohol*. A sulphhydrate of an alcoholic radicle.

MERCAP'TID(E). Ger., *mercaptid*. A compound resulting from the action of mercaptan (or ethyl sulphhydrate) on certain metallic oxides.

MERCAP'TOACET'IC ACID. The compound $CH_3(SH)-CO OH$.

MERCAU'RO. A proprietary compound containing gold and mercury; used in syphilis.

MERCURAMMO'NIUM, n. A univalent radicle, $NH_2 Hg'$, or ammonium in which an atom of bivalent mercury replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**M. chlorid(e).** See Ammoniated MERCURY.

MER'CURDIAMMO'NIUM, n. A bivalent radicle, $(NH_3)_2Hg''$, consisting of a double molecule of ammonium in which an atom of bivalent mercury has replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**M. chlorid(e).** Fusible white precipitate, $(NH_3)_2HgCl_2$. In commerce it often replaces ammoniated mercury (q. v.).

MERCURETH'YL. See MERCURYethyl.

MERCU'RIAL. Lat., *mercurialis*. Fr., *mercuriel*. Ger., *m.* (1st def. [as a n., *Quecksilberpräparat*]), *mercurialisch* (2d def.). Pertaining to, consisting of, or due to mer-

cury; as a n., a medicinal preparation containing mercury. Sprightly, volatile (said of the temperament).

MERCURIAL. A grayish powder containing 40% of amorphous mercury.

MERCURIALIN(E). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mercurialin*. An alkaloid, CH_5N , probably a polymeride of methyamine, obtained from *Mercurialis annua* and *Mercurialis perennis*. It is poisonous.

MERCURIALIS, *f.* Fr., *mercuriale, mercurielle*. Ger., *Bingelkraut*. Mercury; a genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—*M. annua*. Fr., *mercuriale annuelle*. Ger., *einjähriges Bingelkraut*. A species found in Europe, the *λινόκωστις* of the ancient Greeks, who used it as a purgative and emmenagogue. The herb contains mercurialine, and has been used in syphilis and, after boiling, as an emollient application.—*M. cynocrambe*. *M. perennis*.—*M. glabra*. *M. annua*.—*M. indica*. A purgative species indigenous to Cochinchina.—*M. longifolia*, *M. montana*, *M. perennis*. Fr., *mercuriale vivace*. Ger., *ausdauerndes Bingelkraut*. Kentish balsam; a woodland species found in Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *M. annua*, and is said to be poisonous, producing hæmaturia in cattle. According to Schultz, it acts only in very large doses, producing paresis of the intestinal muscles and of the bladder, and causing retention of urine. In some animals it is said to cause polyuria and vesical tenesmus.—*M. perennis aurea*. Golden mercury; a variety of *M. perennis*.—*M. tomentosa*. A species found in Spain and southern France, formerly used in hydrophobia.—*M. vulgaris*. See *M. annua*.

MERCURIALISM. Lat., *mercurialisismus*. Fr., *mercurialisme*. Ger., *Quecksilberkrankheit*. Systemic poisoning by mercury, characterized by a fœtid breath, salivation, and stomatitis; in severer cases by paralysis, neuralgia, necrosis of the bones, especially of the maxillæ, the formation of ulcers, etc.

MERCURIALIST. A physician who persistently doses his patients with preparations of mercury.

MERCURIALIZATION. Subjection to the medicinal or poisonous action of mercury. See **MERCURIALISM**.

MERCURIC. Lat., *mercuricus, hydrargyricus*. Fr., *mercurique*. Pertaining to or containing mercury as a bivalent radicle.

MERCURICOCERIC. Lat., *mercuricocericus*. Fr., *mercurico-cérique*. Formed by combination of a mercuric salt with a ceric salt.

MERCURICOCOBALTIC. Lat., *mercuricocobalticus*. Fr., *mercurico-cobaltique*. Containing a mercury and a cobaltic salt.

MERCURICUM, *n.* An allotropic form of mercury supposed to exist in mercuric compounds.

MERCURIFICATION. From *Mercurius*, mercury, and *facere*, to make. 1. The process of obtaining mercury from minerals containing it. 2. The process of combining any substance with mercury.

MERCURIUS, *m.* See **MERCURY**.—*M. corrosivus albus*. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—*M. corrosivus flavus*. See **MERCURY subsulphate**.—*M. corrosivus ruber*. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—*M. corrosivus sublimatus*. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—*M. dulcis (præcipitatus)*. Calomel (see under **MERCURY chloride**).—*M. emeticus flavus*. See **MERCURY subsulphate**.—*M. extinctus*. See **HYDRARGYRUM extinctum**.—*M. mitis*. Calomel (see under **MERCURY chloride**).—*M. solubilis Hahnemannii*. See **MERCURY and ammonium nitrate**.—*M. sublimatus corrosivus (albus)*. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—*M. sublimatus dulcis* (seu *purgans*). Calomel (see under **MERCURY chloride**).—*M. sublimatus ruber*. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—*M. vegetabilis*. See **Vegetable MERCURY**.—*M. vivus (depuratus, seu rectificatus)*. See **HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.)**.

MERCURO-IODO-HÆMOL. A hæmol preparation containing mercury and iodine.

MERCUROL. A compound of yeast nuclein and mercury, used topically in gonorrhœa.

MERCUROSEPTOL. The compound $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N.O.S.O}_3$ $\text{Hg} + 2\text{NaCl}$; used in syphilis.

MERCUROUS. Fr., *mercureux*. Containing mercury as a univalent radicle.

MERCURY. Gr., *ὑδράργυρος* (1st def.). Lat., *hydrargyrum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (1st def.), *mercurius* (1st def.). Fr., *mercure* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Mercur* (1st def.), *Quecksilber* (1st def.). 1. Quicksilver; a bivalent liquid metallic element of silvery color and metallic lustre. At about -40°C . it freezes into a ductile and malleable solid like tin, and it also crystallizes at low temperatures. It boils above 350°C . and volatilizes to a certain extent at ordinary temperatures. It occurs free, and also combined with sulphur (in cinabar) with chlorine, and with iodine. Sp. gr., 13.594 to 13.595. Atomic weight, 199.7. Symbol, Hg. By the alchemists the term *m.* was applied not only to the metal, but also to a supposititious mystical principle or essence of which, apparently, ordinary *m.* was regarded as one of the manifestations; and also to the essence or subtle principle of any body whatever. 2. See **MERCURIALIS** and **MERCURIALIS perennis**. 3. A provincial term for *Rhus toxicodendron*.—**Acid solution of nitrate of mercury** [Br. Ph.]. See **Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitratidis acidus** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**Ammoniated m. (submuriate)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum ammoniatum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *præcipitatum album* [Ger. Ph.], seu *bichloratum ammoniatum, seu amidatobichloratum, seu ammoniatomuriaticum*). Fr., *ammonière* (ou *chloramidure, ou oxychlorure ammoniacal*) *de mercure, lait mercuriel, mercure précipité blanc*. Ger., *weisses Quecksilberpräcipitat, Quecksilberchloridamid*. White precipitate; chloride of mercuric ammonium, a compound of mercuric chloride with ammonium, NH_2HgCl , prepared by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate with aqua ammoniæ. It is used locally in various skin diseases, especially eczema, in blepharitis, and in chronic conjunctivitis.—**Baron's m.** See **MERCURIALIS annua**.—**Basic m. carbonate**. See under *M. carbonate*.—**Basic m. chromate**. Fr., *chromate* (seu *oxydatum*) *basique de mercure*. Ger., *basisches chromsaures Quecksilberoxyd*. An amorphous substance, $\text{Hg}_3\text{CrO}_6 = 2\text{HgO} + \text{HgCrO}_4$.—**Basic m. nitrate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum nitricum oxydulatum basicum*. Fr., *azotate basique de mercure*. A compound of mercurous nitrate with mercurous oxide (basic mercurous nitrate) or of mercuric nitrate with mercuric oxide (basic mercuric nitrate). Various crystalline basic nitrates of different composition are known.—**Basic m. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate basique de mercure*. See *M. subsulphate*.—**Bibasic m. nitrate**. Fr., *sous-nitrate mercureux* [Fr. Cod.], *azotate mercureux bibasique*. Of the Fr. Cod., the compound $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Hg}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; a pale greenish-yellow powder insoluble in water, formed by the action of boiling water in large quantities upon mercurous nitrate.—**Black lotion of m.** See **Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra** (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**Black m. oxid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum* (seu *hydrargyri*) *oxidum nigrum*. Fr., *oxyde noir de mercure, oxyde mercureux, protoxyde de mercure*. Ger., *schwarzes Quecksilberoxydul*. Mercurous oxide *m.*, monoxide, protoxide, or suboxide; a tasteless and odorless black or brownish powder, Hg_2O , insoluble in water, precipitated from a solution of a caustic alkali by the action of a mercurous salt. For medicinal purposes it is usually prepared by adding mercurous chloride (calomel) to limewater (see **Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra** [under **HYDRARGYRUM**]). It is used locally for syphilitic ulcers and as a stimulant for sluggish ulcers of all kinds.—**Black m. sulphid(e)**, **Black m. sulphuret**. Lat., *hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum* [U. S. Ph., 1850], *hydrargyrum sulfuratum nigrum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum* [Ed.

Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure noir de mercure*. Ger., *schwarzes Schwefelquecksilber*. Ethiops mineral, a form of mercuric sulphide or m. bisulphide, HgS , found in nature as a mineral, and also prepared by triturating sulphur and metallic m. together till the separate globules of m. are no longer visible. It is an amorphous black powder.—**Calced m.** See *Red m. oxide*.—**Casein m.** A soluble compound of "casein alkali" and mercuric chloride; an antiseptic.—**Caustic m. nitrate.** A solution of 1 part of m. nitrate in 2 parts of commercial nitric acid.—**Children's m.** See *MERCURIALIS annua*.—**Compound ointment of m.** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts of mercurial ointment, 2 each of yellow wax and olive oil, and 1 part of camphor.—**Compound pill of subchloride of m.** See *Pilule ANTIMONII composite* (under *ANTIMONIUM*).—**Corrosive m. chlorid(e)** (or sublimite). See *M. bichloride*.—**Dibasic m. salicylate.** See *M. salicylate*.—**Diluted ointment of m. nitrate.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis dilutum* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Dog's m.** See *MERCURIALIS perennis*.—**English m., False m.** See *CHENOPODIUM bonus Henricus*.—**French m.** See *MERCURIALIS annua*.—**Fulminating m.** See *M. fulminate*.—**Green m. iodid(e)**. See *M. protiodide*.—**Hahnemann's soluble m.** Fr., *mercure (soluble) d'Hahnemann*. See *M. and ammonium nitrate*.—**Liniment of m.** See *Linimentum HYDRARGYRI* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Mass m.** See *Massa HYDRARGYRI* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**M. acetate.** Lat., *hydrargyri acetas*, *acetas protoxydi hydrargyri*, *hydrargyrum aceticum* (seu *acetatum*). Fr., *acétate de mercure*. Ger., *Mercurio-Acetat*, *Quecksilberacetat*. Mercurous acetate, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. It forms shining white crystalline scales, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in dilute acetic acid.—**M. albuminate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum albuminum*. Fr., *mercure albumineux* (ou *animalisé*). A soluble salt produced by mixing an alkaline solution of albumin with a solution of mercuric nitrate until neither is in excess. It may be used hypodermically and is rapidly absorbed. See also *HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum albuminatum*.—**M. alanate.** A compound of m. with alanine (alanopropionic acid).—**M. amidochlorid(e)**. See *Ammoniated m.*—**M. amido-propionate.** See *M. alanate*.—**M. amymercaptid(e)**. Fr., *alcool sulfamymercure*. A compound of m. with amyl mercaptan $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{S})_2\text{Hg}$.—**M. and ammonium chlorid(e)**. See *Ammoniated m.*, *MERCURDIAMMONIUM chlorid*, and *ALEMBROTH*.—**M. and ammonium nitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum* (seu *nitricum ammoniatum*), *nitras amidohydrargyrosus* (seu *hydrargyri ammoniacalis*, seu *hydrargyrosammonicus basius*), *oxidum hydrargyrosium*, *mercurius solubilis Hahnemannii*, *calx cinerea mercurii*. Fr., *azotate de protoxyde de mercure et d'ammoniaque*. A black powder, soluble in acetic or nitric acid but insoluble in water, obtained by treating mercurous nitrate with a mixture of ammonia solution, nitric acid, and either water or alcohol, and washing, filtering, and drying the precipitate.—**M. and arsenic iodid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum arseniatojodatum*, *hydrargyri et arsenii iodidum*. A mixture of equal parts of m. biniodide and arsenic triiodide.—**M. and potassium cyanid(e)**. A substance, $\text{HgK}_2(\text{CN})_4$, forming white crystals soluble in water. It has been proposed as an antiseptic, and, as it does not coagulate albumin, can be used hypodermically.—**M. and potassium iodid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri et potassii iodidum*, *hydrargyrum biiodatum cum kalio iodato*. A crystalline double salt occurring in volatile yellow needles, and obtained by evaporating a solution of 100 parts of m. biniodide in 37 of potassium iodide and the necessary amount of water; used in syphilis. It is also prepared by mixing a solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 50 of water with a solution of $3\frac{3}{4}$ parts of potassium iodide in 45 of water, and is then used as a reagent.—**M. and potassium iodocyanid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum cyanatum cum*

kalio jodato. A crystalline double salt occurring as colorless shining prisms or tablets somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether; obtained by crystallization from a concentrated aqueous solution of 4 parts of potassium iodide with 6 of m. cyanide.—**M. and potassium tartrate.** A crystalline salt obtained by evaporating a solution of 15 parts of m. carbonate and 92 of potassium bitartrate in 1,000 of boiling water.—**M. and potassium thiosulphate.** Lat., *hydrargyrokaliu subsulfurosum*. A double salt obtained by dissolving 10 parts of crystallized potassium thiosulphate in 20 of water, heating, adding slowly 4 parts of mercuric oxide, and evaporating.—**M. and quinine chlorid(e)** (or *protochlorid(e)*). Lat., *hydrargyri et quiniæ chloridum* (seu *protochloridum*). The compound $(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2) \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$.—**M. and sodium chlorid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum bichloratum cum natrio chlorato*. A compound of corrosive sublimate and common salt.—**M. and zinc cyanid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum et zincum cyanatum*, *hydrargyri et zinci cyanidum*. Fr., *cyanure de mercure et de zinc*. Ger., *Quecksilber-Zinkcyanür*. A white microcrystalline powder insoluble in water; recommended by Lister as an antiseptic, to be used in impregnating gauzes, cotton, and other materials used in dressing wounds.—**M. and zinc cyanid(e) with hæmatoxylin.** Lat., *hydrargyrum zincum cyanatum cum hæmatoxyliuo*. A substance obtained by precipitating m. and zinc cyanide with hæmatoxylin, and capable of being fixed directly upon gauze so as to form an antiseptic dressing.—**M. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de mercure*. Ger., *antimonisaures Quecksilberoxyd*. Mercuric antimonate, an orange-yellow substance, $\text{Hg}(\text{SbO}_3)_2$.—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de mercure*. Ger., *arsensaures Quecksilberoxydul* (oder *Quecksilberoxyd*). A compound of m. and arsenic acid. Two of these are known: (1) *mercurous arsenate*, $2\text{Hg}_2\text{HASO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, a substance composed of fine, dark red, acicular crystals; and (2) *mercuric arsenate*, a yellowish substance. See also *M. metarsenate*.—**M. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de mercure*. A compound of m. and arsenious acid. (1) *Mercurous arsenite* (Ger., *arsenisaures Quecksilberoxydul*), $\text{Hg}_2(\text{AsO}_3)_2$, is obtained by digesting m. with arsenious acid. (2) *Mercuric arsenite*, $\text{Hg}(\text{AsO}_3)_2$ (Ger., *arsenisaures Quecksilberoxyd*), is obtained by treating a solution of mercuric nitrate with arsenious acid.—**M. arsenonitrate.** Mercurous arseno-nitrate, $\text{Hg}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$, a substance forming white nodular and acicular crystals.—**M. asparaginate.** See *M. imidosuccinate*.—**M. benzoate.** Lat., *hydrargyri benzoas*. Fr., *benzoate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberbenzoat*, *benzoesaures Quecksilber*. A compound of m. and benzoic acid. Mercuric benzoate (*hydrargyrum benzoicum oxydatum*; Fr., *benzoate mercurique*; Ger., *benzoesaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{CO}_2)_2\text{Hg} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms minute, white, odorless, and tasteless crystals, little soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic externally, especially in the form of ointment.—**M. bibromid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum bibromatum* (seu *perbromatum*), *hydrargyri bibromidum*. Fr., *bibromure de mercure*, *bromure mercurique*. Ger., *Quecksilberbromid*. Mercuric bromide, a crystalline substance, HgBr_2 .—**M. bichlorid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *chloridum corrosivum* [U. S. Ph.]), *hydrargyrum bichloratum* [Ger. Ph.] (*corrosivum*), *hydrargyrum salitum*. Fr., *chlorure mercurique* [Fr. Cod.], *sublimé corrosif* [Fr. Cod.], *bichlorure de mercure*. Ger., *ätzendes Quecksilberchlorid*. Mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate; a substance, HgCl_2 , forming colorless acicular or prismatic crystals having an acrid metallic taste and an acid reaction. It is soluble in about 16 parts of cold and 2 parts of boiling water, and in 3 parts of cold alcohol. It combines with the chlorides of other metals to form readily soluble compounds, and with mercuric oxide to form basic

chlorides of m. It is used internally in syphilis and in diarrhœa and other conditions where septic conditions of the intestinal tract exist. Externally it is used as an antiseptic in surgical operations and the treatment of wounds. It is a powerful corrosive poison, producing in concentrated solution violent and often fatal gastroenteritis. See *M. oxychloride*.—**M. bicianid(e)**. Lat., *bicyanuretum hydrargyri*, *hydrargyri bicianidum*. Fr., *bicyanure de mercure*. See *M. cyanide*.—**M. biniodid(e)**. Lat., *ioduretum hydrargyricum* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph.], *deutoioduretum hydrargyri*, *hydrargyrum bijodatum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *bijodatum rubrum*, seu *hydrojodicum oxydatum*), *iodetum hydrargyri præcipitatum*. Fr., *iodure mercurique*, *biiodure de mercure*. Ger., (gelbes) *Quecksilberjodid*. *Mercuric iodide*, red m. iodide; a substance, HgI_2 , occurring as a brilliant scarlet crystalline powder, usually formed by the action of potassium iodide on a solution of mercuric chloride. It is devoid of taste and odor, is almost completely insoluble in water and soluble with difficulty in alcohol, and dissolves in a solution of potassium iodide or of corrosive sublimate. It is used as a cholagogue cathartic in catarrhal jaundice and defective bile secretion and in the early stages of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other acute diseases; as an alternative in syphilis, various skin diseases, especially eczema, iritis, pneumonia, pleurisy, otitis, and acute inflammations in general, and in gastrointestinal disorders; externally it is used by inspiration in phlyctænarum conjunctivitis. See also *M. periodide*.—**M. binoxid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri bioxidum*, *oxidum hydrargyricum*. Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *peroxyde*) *de mercure*, *oxyde mercurique*. Ger., *Quecksilberoxyd*. Syn.: *m. deutoxide*, *m. dioxide*, *m. peroxide*. *Mercuric oxide*; a tasteless and odorless substance, HgO , insoluble in water. See *Red m. oxide* and *Yellow m. oxide*.—**M. bisulphid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri bisulphuretum*. Fr., *bisulfure de mercure*, *mercure bisulfuré*. *Mercuric sulphide*, HgS , so called in analogy with bichloride, bicianide, biniodide, etc. See *Black m. sulphide* and *Red m. sulphide*.—**M. bromid(e)**. Fr., *bromure de mercure*. Ger., *Mercurbromid*, *Bromquecksilber*. A compound of m. and bromine, including: 1. *Mercurous bromide* (Lat., *hydrargyri bromidum*, *hydrargyrum bromatum mite*; Fr., *bromure mercuroux*; Ger., *Quecksilberbromür*), Hg_2Br_2 , a body resembling calomel in appearance. 2. *Mercuric bromide* (see *M. dibromide*).—**M'butyl**. Ger., *Quecksilberisobutyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg(C_4H_9)'$. 2. See *M'diisobutyl*.—**M. carbolate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum carbolicum*. Ger., *Phenolquecksilber*, *Mercuriphenylat*. An amorphous powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in hot hydrochloric acid, probably of the composition $(C_6H_5O)_2Hg + H_2O$.—**M. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas hydrargyri*. Fr., *carbonate de mercure*. Ger., *kohlensaures Quecksilberoxydul*. A compound of m. and carbonic acid. *Mercurous carbonate*, a yellow powder, Hg_2CO_3 , is known. Of the mercuric carbonates, only basic compounds, $HgCO_3 \cdot 2HgO$, $HgCO_3 \cdot 3HgO$, are known.—**M. chloramid(e)**. See *Ammoniated m.*—**M. chlorate**. Fr., *chlorate de mercure*. A salt of m. and chloric acid. The chlorates are: (1) *mercurous chlorate* (Fr., *chlorate mercuroux*; Ger., *chlorsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), $Hg_2(ClO_3)_2$, forming prismatic crystals; and (2) *mercuric chlorate* (Fr., *chlorate mercurique*; Ger., *chlorsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $Hg(ClO_3)_2$, forming pyramidal crystals. See also *M. perchlorate*.—**M. chlorid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum muriaticum* (seu *muriatum*), *hydrargyri chloretum* (seu *chloridum*). Fr., *chlorure de mercure*. Ger., *Chlorquecksilber*. A compound of m. and chlorine. Two such compounds are known: (1) *mercuric chloride*, or corrosive sublimate (see *M. bichloride*), and (2) *mercurous chloride*, or calomel (Fr., *mercure doux*). Of the latter three varieties are known: (1) the *hydrargyri chloridum mite* of the U. S. Ph. (*hydrargyrum chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]), *hydrargyrum chloratum*

mite (*sublimatione paratum*), *hydrargyrum muriaticum mite*, *chloretum hydrargyrosium* (*mite*, seu *sublimatum*); a preparation made by rubbing together 4 parts of m. bichloride and 3 parts of pure m., moistened with a little alcohol, until no globules are distinguishable, then drying, and subliming into a hard cake which is afterward made by trituration into an impalpable white powder; (2) the *hydrargyri subchloridum* of the Br. Ph. (*hydrargyrum chloratum vapore paratum* [Ger. Ph.], *calomelas*); Fr., *protochlorure de mercure* (*par volatilisation*) [Fr. Cod.]; a very fine white powder obtained by rapidly cooling the vapor of calomel; (3) *hydrargyrum chloratum mite via humida paratum*, *hydrargyrum dulce præcipitatum*, *chloretum hydrargyrosium mite* (seu *præcipitatum*); Fr., *chlorure mercuroux précipité* [Fr. Cod.]; a very fine, white crystalline powder precipitated from a solution of mercurous nitrate treated with sodium chloride (hydrochloric acid [Fr. Cod.]), or from a solution of m. bichloride treated with sulphurous acid. However prepared, mercurous chloride, m. protochloride, mild m. chloride, or calomel, Hg_2Cl_2 , is an odorless, tasteless substance subliming without fusing, insoluble in alcohol and in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water. It is used internally in syphilis and externally in the form of an ointment (*unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri*). It is a powerful poison, acting like m. bichloride.—**M. chloriodid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri iodobichloridum* (seu *iodochloridum*, seu *iodidum et chloridum hydrargyrum iodatochloratum*, seu *bichloratum cum hydrargyro bijodato*). A double salt, $HgI_2 + 2HgCl_2$, occurring as colorless tablets, made by dissolving m. biniodide in a boiling aqueous solution of m. bichloride. It may also be prepared by triturating m. chloride with iodine, or by mixing 3 parts of m. bichloride with 5 of m. biniodide.—**M. chromate**. Fr., *chromate de mercure*. A salt of m. and chromic acid, including: 1. *Mercurous chromate* (Ger., *chromsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), Hg_2CrO_4 , a red crystalline substance. 2. *Mercuric chromate* (Ger., *chromsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $HgCrO_4$, a substance forming garnet-colored prismatic crystals. See also *Basic m. chromate*.—**M. cyanate**. Ger., *cyanisaures Quecksilberoxyd*. A compound of m. and cyanic acid. *Mercuric cyanate*; a crystalline salt, $Hg(CNO)_2$, is known.—**M. cyanid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri cyanidum* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cyanuretum*, seu *prussias*), *borussias* (seu *cyanuretum*) *hydrargyri*, *hydrargyrum bicianatum* (seu *borussicum*, seu *cyanatum* [Ger. Ph.], seu *zooticum*), *cyanuretum hydrargyricum*. Fr., *cyanure* (ou *hydrocyanure*) *de mercure*. Ger., *Cyanquecksilber*, *Quecksilbercyanid*, *Mercuridcyanür*. *Mercuric cyanide*, $Hg(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassic cyanide on a mercurous salt. It forms large prismatic crystals slightly soluble in water. It readily unites with the cyanides of sodium, potassium, and the other alkalies to form double salts, and with the chlorides, bromides, and iodides of many of the metals. It is used in syphilis.—**M. cyanuret**. See *M. cyanide*.—**M. deutochlorid(e)**, **M. deutochloruret**. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. deut(o)iodid(e)**, **M. deut(o)ioduret**. See *M. biniodide*.—**M. deutonitrate**. See *M. permittate*.—**M. deutoxide**. See *M. binoxide*.—**M'diethyl**. See *M'ethyl*.—**M'diisoamyl**. Ger., *Quecksilberdiisamyl*. The compound $Hg(C_5H_{11})_2$, a colorless liquid.—**M'diisobutyl**. The compound $Hg(C_4H_9)_2$, a liquid boiling at 205° C.—**M'dimethyl**. See *M. methyl* (2d def.).—**M'dinaphthyl**. A crystalline substance, $Hg(C_{10}H_7)_2$, occurring as rhombic prisms, soluble with difficulty in hot alcohol, easily soluble in chloroform, and melting at 243° C.—**M. dioxid(e)**. See *M. binoxide*.—**M'diphenyl**. Fr., *mercure-diphényle*. Ger., *Quecksilberdiphenyl*. See *M'phenyl* (2d def.).—**M'dipropyl**. See *M'propyl* (2d def.).—**M'ditolyl**. See *M'tolyl*.—**M. ethide**, **M'ethyl**. Fr., *éthylure de mercure*, *mercure-éthyle*. Ger., *Quecksilberäthyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg(C_2H_5)'$. 2. *M'diethyl*, or *mercuric ethide*, $Hg(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless

inflammable liquid, poisonous in character, but less so than *m*.methyl.—**M'ethyl chlorid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyrum æthylochloratum*. Ger., *Quecksilberäthylchlorür*. A crystalline solid, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{Cl}$.—**M'ethyl cyanid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilberäthylcyanür*. A highly poisonous substance, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CN}$, occurring in large crystals, which are very volatile, giving off an exceedingly irritant and very offensively smelling vapor.—**M'ethylenediamin(e)**. A disinfectant for the hands compounded of *m*. and ethylenediamine, and used in an aqueous solution.—**M'ethyl hydrate**, **M'ethyl hydroxid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilberäthylhydrat*. An oily colorless liquid, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{OH}$, having a strong alkaline reaction, and acting locally as a caustic.—**M'ethyl iodid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilberäthyljodür*. A substance, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{I}$, occurring in iridescent white crystals of an unpleasant odor.—**M'ethyl sulphid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilberäthylsulfid*. The compound $[\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)]_2\text{S}$.—**M. fluorid(e)**. A compound of *m*. and fluorine. The fluorides of *m*. are: (1) *mercurous fluoride*, Hg_2F_2 , a yellow crystalline substance; and (2) *mercuric fluoride*, $\text{HgF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a crystalline substance.—**M. formate**. Fr., *formiate de mercure*. Ger., *ameisensaures Mercur*. A salt of *m*. and formic acid. The *m*. formates are: (1) *mercurous formate*, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{OC HO})_2$, occurring in silky crystals; and (2) *mercuric formate*, $\text{Hg}(\text{O.CHO})_2$.—**M. fulminate**. Fr., *fulminate de mercure, mercure fulminant*. Ger., *Mercuridfulminat*, *Knallquecksilber*. Syn.: *m. nitroacetonitrile*. Fulminating *m*., a highly explosive body, $\text{CHg}(\text{NO}_2)\text{CN} = \text{HgC}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, forming silky-white acicular crystals. It is used for filling percussion caps.—**M. gallate**. A salt of *m*. and gallic acid; used in syphilis.—**M. glutinopeptonate**. A compound of mercuric chloride and a product of the action of hydrochloric acid on gluten; used in syphilis.—**M. herb**. See *MERCURIALIS annua*.—**M. imidosuccinate**. A product of the action of succinimide on freshly precipitated mercuric oxide; used subcutaneously.—**M. iodid(e)**. Lat., *iodidum hydrargyricum* (seu *hydrargyri*). Fr., *iodure de mercure*. Ger., *Jodquecksilber*. A compound of *m*. and iodine. See *M. biniodide*, *M. periodide*, *M. protiodide*, and *M. sesquiodide*.—**M. iodochlorid(e)**. See *M. chloriodide*.—**M'isobutyl**. See *M'diisobutyl* and *M'butyl*.—**M. metarsenate**. Mercurous metarsenate, a white amorphous substance, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{AsO}_3)_2$.—**M. methid(e)**, **M'methyl**. Ger., *Quecksilbermethyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)'$. 2. *M'dimethyl*, or *mercuric methide*, $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, a colorless, inflammable, very poisonous liquid, the vapors of which often give rise to toxic symptoms on prolonged inhalation.—**M'methyl iodid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilbermethyljodür*. A crystalline body, $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)\text{I}$.—**M. monoxid(e)**. See *Black m. oxide*.—**M. naphtholacetate**. A compound of naphthol and *m*. with acetic acid, of which several varieties are known. One of these, *m*. β -naphtholacetate, is a white crystalline substance, the use of which has been recommended in medicine.—**M. nitrate**. Lat., *hydrargyri nitras*. Fr., *nitrate* (ou *azotate*) *de mercure*. Ger., *Mercurinitrat*. A salt of *m*. and nitric acid. For mercurous nitrate see *M. protonitrate*, and for mercuric nitrate see *M. pernitate*. See also *Basic m. nitrate*.—**M. nitric oxid(e)**. See *Red m. oxide*.—**M. nitrid(e)**. Ger., *Quecksilbernitrür*. Trimercuric diamine, a dark-brown powder, N_2Hg_3 , which, when dry, is highly explosive.—**M. nitroacetonitril(e)**. See *M. fulminate*.—**M. oleate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum oleinicum* (seu *oleostearinicum*, seu *elainicum*), *oleatum hydrargyri* [U. S. Ph.], *hydrargyri oleas* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *oléate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberoleat*, *Quecksilberseife*, *ölsaures Quecksilberoxyd*. Mercuric oleate; a yellowish salvelike substance, having an odor of oleic acid, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is prepared by heating 90 parts of oleic acid to about 74° C., adding slowly 10 parts of yellow *m*. oxide, and stirring till dissolved. It is used externally in syphilis, various skin diseases,

and rheumatism, and as a local stimulant over chronic swellings.—**M. oxalate**. Lat., *hydrargyri oxalas*. Fr., *oxalate de mercure*. Ger., *oxalsäures Quecksilber*. A white amorphous, readily explosive mass, HgC_2O_4 .—**M. oxid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum* (seu *oxydum*). Fr., *oxyde de mercure*. A compound of *m*. and oxygen. For mercurous oxide see *Black m. oxide*, and for mercuric oxide see *Red m. oxide* and *Yellow m. oxide*.—**M. oxychlorid(e)**. Fr., *oxychlorure de mercure*. Basic mercuric chloride, one of a series of compounds of mercuric chloride with mercuric oxide, $2\text{HgCl}_2 \cdot \text{HgO}$, $\text{HgCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{HgO}$, $\text{HgCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{HgO}$.—**M. oxycyanid(e)**. Ger., *Mercuridecyanür-oxyd*. A salt of the composition $\text{Hg}(\text{OCN})_2$.—**M. oxymuriate**. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. oxynitrate**. See *Basic m. nitrate*.—**M. oxysulphate**. Fr., *oxysulfate de mercure*. See *M. subsulphate*.—**M. peptonate**. See *HYDRARGYRUM peptonatum*.—**M. perchlorate**. Mercurous perchlorate, a body, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{ClO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming deliquescent acicular crystals.—**M. perchlorid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri perchloridum*. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. periodid(e)**. Fr., *periodure de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberperjodür*. An unstable crystalline substance, HgI_6 .—**M. pernitate**. Lat., *hydrargyri deutronitras*, *nitras hydrargyricus*. Fr., *pernitrate de mercure*, *azotate mercurique*. Ger., *salpetersaures Quecksilberoxyd*. Mercuric nitrate, a salt, $2\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming large deliquescent crystals, obtained by boiling *m*. with nitric acid. In solution it is the *liquor hydrargyri nitratis* (q. v.). It is a powerful caustic.—**M. peroxid(e)**. See *M. binoxide*.—**M. persulphate**. See *M. sulphate* (2d def.).—**M'phenol**, **M. phenolate**. See *M. carbolate*.—**M. phenolacetate**. A compound of *m*. and phenol with acetic acid, forming masses of acicular crystals; recommended as an antiseptic.—**M'phenyl**. Fr., *mercure-phényle*. Ger., *Quecksilberphenyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Hg}'$. 2. *M'diphenyl*, an odorless compound, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$, crystallizing from its saturated benzene solution in small brilliant needles, from dilute solutions in long white prisms, melting at 120° C., insoluble in water, somewhat soluble in alcohol and in ether, easily soluble in benzene, chloroform, and carbon disulphide.—**M'phenyl hydrate**. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Hg.OH}$, acting as a strong base.—**M. phosphate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum phosphorum* (seu *phosphoreum*, seu *phosphoricum oxydatum*). Fr., *phosphate de mercure*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Quecksilberoxyd*, *Mercuriphosphat*, *Mercuriophosphat*. A salt of *m*. and phosphoric acid. Mercuric phosphates are known as white substances.—**M. phosphid(e)**. Fr., *phosphure de mercure*. A black or yellow powder compounded of mercury and phosphorus.—**M'dipropyl**. 1. A univalent radicle, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)'$. 2. *M'dipropyl*, $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_2$, a mobile liquid.—**M. protiodid(e)**. Lat., *protiodidum* (seu *protioduretum*) *hydrargyri*, *hydrargyri iodidum*, *hydrargyrum iodatum* (*flavum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]), *hydrargyrum hydrojodicum oxydulatum* (seu *jodatum viride*), *hydrargyri iodidum viride* [U. S. Ph. (Br. Ph.)], *ioduretum hydrargyri* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *protiodure* (ou *iodure veri* [ou *jaune*]) *de mercure*, *iodure mercurieux*. Ger., (*grünes*) *Quecksilberprotjodür*, *Mercuriojodid*, *gelbes Quecksilberiodür* (oder *Jodquecksilber*). Mercurous iodide, green or yellow *m*. iodide, or simply *m*. iodide; a greenish or greenish-yellow powder, Hg_2I_2 , formed by the action of iodine on metallic *m*. It is devoid of taste and odor, almost completely insoluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. It is used in syphilis.—**M. protobromid(e)**. See *M. bibromide*.—**M. protochlorid(e)**. Fr., *protochlorure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quecksilberprotochlorür*. Calomel (see under *M. chloride*).—**M. protonitrate**. Lat., *hydrargyri protonitras*, *hydrargyrum nitratum* (seu *nitricum oxydulatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], seu *crystallissatum*, *nitras hydrargyrosus*. Fr., *azotate mercurieux cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *azotate de protozide de m.*, *nitre de mercure*. Ger., *salpetersaures Quecksilberoxydul*, *Mercuronitrat*. Mercurous

nitrate, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**M. protoxid(e)**. Fr., *protoxyde de mercure*. See *Black m. oxide*.—**M. prussiate**. Fr., *prussiate de mercure*. See *M. cyanide*.—**M. pyroborate**. The compound HgB_4O_7 ; an antiseptic.—**M. pyrothioarsenate**. A salt formed by the action of arsenic pentasulphide upon m. sulphide. Two of these are known: (1) *mercurous pyrothioarsenate*, $\text{Hg}_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$, a black or brownish-yellow substance; and (2) *mercuric pyrothioarsenate*, $\text{Hg}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$, a yellow substance becoming red on sublimation.—**M. quinate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum chinicum oxydulatum*. Mercurous quinate, a body of the composition $\text{Hg}_2(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_6)_2$.—**M. salicylate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilbersalicylat*. A salt of m. and salicylic acid. Two dibasic m. salicylates are known: (1) *mercurous dibasic salicylate*, or "neutral" mercurous salicylate (Ger., *überbasisch salicylsaures Quecksilberoxydul*); and (2) *mercuric dibasic salicylate*, or "neutral" mercuric salicylate (Ger., *überbasisch salicylsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), a tasteless and odorless white amorphous powder; used internally, and also as a wash.—**M. santionate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum santonicum*. Fr., *santonate de mercure*. Ger., *Santoninquecksilber, Mercurosantoninat*. A powder obtained by precipitating a solution of 6 parts of sodium santonate in 60 of water with 5 parts of crystallized mercurous nitrate thoroughly triturated.—**M. selenate**. A salt of m. and selenic acid. 1. *Neutral mercuric selenate*, HgSeO_4 . 2. *Basic mercuric selenate*, $\text{HgSeO}_4(\text{HgO})_2$. 3. *Mercurous selenate*, Hg_2SeO_4 .—**M. selenocyanid(e)**. 1. *Mercuric selenocyanide*, $\text{Hg}(\text{CySe})_2$. 2. *Mercurous selenocyanide*, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{CySe})_2$.—**M. sesquiodid(e)**. *Mercuriosomercuric iodide*, Hg_4I_6 .—**M. sozoiodolate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum sozoiodolicum*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{I}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{Hg}$, said to contain a constant proportion of 32 per cent. of m; used in syphilis and as an antiseptic.—**M. stearate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum oxydatum stearinicum*. A salt of the composition $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2)_2$.—**M. subchlorid(e)**, **M. submuriate**. Lat., *hydrargyri subchloridum* [Br. Ph.]. Calomel (see under *M. chloride*).—**M. subnitrate**. Lat., *subnitrates hydrargyrosus*. See *Basic m. nitrate* and *Bibasic m. nitrate*.—**M. suboxid(e)**. See *Black m. oxide*.—**M. subsulphate**. Lat., *calx mercurii vitriolata, hydrargyri subsulfas (flavus* [U. S. Ph.], seu *flava*), *subsulfas hydrargyricus* [Fr. Cod.], *subsulfas hydrargyri*. Fr., *sousulfate mercurique* [Fr. Cod.], *ozysulfate (ou sulfate oxydulé) de mercure*. Ger., *basisch schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxyd, Mercurisubsulfat*. Basic mercuric sulphate, yellow m. sulphate or subsulphate, turpeth mineral, $2\text{HgO} \cdot \text{HgSO}_4$. It is used as an emetic, especially in croup.—**M. succinimid(e)**. The compound, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{CO} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{N})_2\text{Hg}$; used subcutaneously in syphilis.—**M. sulphantimonate**. See *M. thioantimonate*.—**M. sulpharsenate**. 1. See *M. thioarsenate*. 2. See *M. pyrothioarsenate*.—**M. sulpharsenite**. See *M. thioarsenite*.—**M. sulphate**. Lat., *hydrargyri sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *hydrargyrum sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilbersulfat, Mercurisulfat*. A salt of m. and sulphuric acid. 1. *Mercurous sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate mercuroux*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), Hg_2SO_4 . 2. *Mercuric sulphate* (Lat., *sulfas hydrargyricus* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrargyri persulphas* [Br. Ph.], *hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum*; Fr., *sulfate mercurique* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), HgSO_4 .—**M. sulphid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri sulphidum*. Fr., *sulfure de mercure, mercure sulfuré, sulfure mercurique*. Ger., *Schwefelquecksilber*. A compound of metal and sulphur. The only sulphide known is the mercuric sulphide, HgS , which occurs under two forms: cinnabar, or red m. sulphide (*q. v.*), and black m. sulphide (*q. v.*).—**M. sulphocyanate**. See *M. thiocyanate*.—**M. sulph(o)ichthyolate**. See *HYDRARGYRUM sulfoichthyolicum*.—**M. supernitrate**. Lat., *hydrargyri supernitras*. See *M. pernitrate*.—**M. suppositories** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting 120 grains of oil of theobroma,

adding 60 grains of mercurial ointment containing 47 per cent. of mercury and molding into suppositories containing each 15 grains of the mixture.—**M. tannate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum tannicum*. Fr., *tannate de mercure*. Ger., *Mercurotannat*. A salt of m. and tannic acid. Mercurous tannate (Lat., *hydrargyrum tannicum oxydulatum*; Fr., *tannate mercuroux*; Ger., *gerbsaures Quecksilberoxydul*); it is used in syphilis.—**M. tartrate**. Lat., *hydrargyrum tartarisatum, hydrargyri tartras* (seu *prototartras*). Fr., *tartrate de mercure*. A salt of m. and tartaric acid. Mercurous tartrate has been used in some Italian formularies.—**M. thioantimonate**. A compound of m. with a sulphide of antimony.—**M. thioarsenite**. A compound of m. and arsenic pentasulphide. Of these there are known: (1) *mercurous thioarsenite*, $\text{Hg}_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$; and (2) *mercuric thioarsenite*, $\text{Hg}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$.—**M. thiocyanate**. A compound of m. with thiocyanogen. Two such are known: (1) *mercurous thiocyanate*, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{SCN})_2$; and (2) *mercuric thiocyanate*, $\text{Hg}(\text{SCN})_2$.—**M. thymolacetate**. A compound of m. and thymol with acetic acid; recommended for use in surgery and especially for hypodermic injection in syphilis.—**M. thymolate**. Thymol-m; thymol in which m. replaces hydrogen; recommended for use in surgery.—**M. tolyl**. A substance, $(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$, known in two isomeric forms: *m'orthotolyl* and *m. paratolyl*.—**M. urea**. A compound of mercuric oxide and urea, $\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{HgO}$. Another compound, $2\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot 3\text{HgO}$, is obtained by treating corrosive sublimate with alkaline urea solution, and a third compound, $\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot 2\text{HgO}$, by treating urea with mercuric nitrate.—**M. with chalk**. See *HYDRARGYRUM cum creta*.—**Ointment of ammoniated m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Unquentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniati* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Ointment of m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Unquentum HYDRARGYRI* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Ointment of nitrate of m.** See *Unquentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Ointment of subchlorid(e) of m.** See *Unquentum HYDRARGYRI subchloridi* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Perennial m.** See *MERCURIALIS perennis*.—**Pill of m.** See *Massa HYDRARGYRI* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Precipitated m.** See *Yellow m. oxide*.—**Red m. iodid(e)**. See *M. biniodide*.—**Red m. oxid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *nitricooxydum, seu oxydum nitricum*), *hydrargyrum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *calcinatum, seu oxydatum rubrum* [Russ. Ph.]), *mercureius corallinus*. Fr., *oxyde mercurique rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *mercure calciné (ou corallin, ou précipité rouge), oxyde de mercure par voie sèche*. Ger., *rot(h)es Quecksilberoxyd*. Red precipitate; mercuric oxide, HgO , obtained by calcination of metallic m., or of m. nitrate. It forms a bright-red crystalline powder, or red crystalline scales. It is used as a stimulant application like the yellow oxide, but is slightly harsher in action.—**Red m. sulphid(e)**. Lat., *hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph.], seu *sulphuretum rubrum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulfuretum hydrargyricum* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum*. Fr., *sulfure rouge de mercure, mercure sulfuré rouge*. Ger., *rot(h)es Schwefelquecksilber*. Cinnabar, HgS , found native, and also obtained artificially by subliming a mixture of m. and sulphur (usually in the proportion of 5 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter). It forms either red crystalline masses or a scarlet crystalline powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. *Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitratis acidus*.—**Solution of nitrate of m.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitratis* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Solution of perchlorid(e) of m.** See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Sweet m. sublimate**. Calomel (see under *M. chloride*).—**Test solution of m. and potassium iodid(e)**. A solution made by mixing together 100 parts of test solution of m. bichloride and

367 of test solution of potassium iodide.—**Test solution of m. bichlorid(e).** A preparation consisting of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 20 times its weight of water.—**Thymol m.** See *M. thymolae*.—**Vegetable m.** Lat., *mercarius vegetabilis*. Fr., *mercure végétal*. *Franciscia uniflora*, *Cynanchum giganteum*, and *Lobelia syphilitica*, and (in India) *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; so called from their depurative or antisyphilitic properties.—**Vitriol of m.** *M. sulphate*.—**Yellow lotion of m.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI flava* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**Yellow m. iodid(e).** See *M. protiodide*.—**Yellow m. oxid(e).** Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum flavum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oxydum hydrargyri flavum*. Fr., *oxyde mercurique jaune* [Fr. Cod.], *oxyde de mercure par précipitation*. Ger., *gelbes Quecksilberoxyd*. Syn.: *hydrargyrium oxydatum via humida paratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Mercuric oxide prepared by precipitation from a solution of a mercuric salt (usually m. bichloride) by a caustic alkali, and forming an amorphous bright-yellow powder. It is used as a stimulant application, particularly under the form of an ointment for blepharitis, chronic conjunctivitis, opacities of the cornea, etc.—**Yellow m. subsulphate, Yellow m. sulphate.** See *M. subsulphate*. **MER'DA, f.** Faeces.—**M. diaboli.** See ASAFŒTIDA. **MERDIV'OMOUS.** Lat., *merdivomus* (from *merda*, ordure, and *romere*, to vomit). Ger., *kot(h)erbrechend*. Affected with stercoaceous vomiting. **MERECH'EMA, n.** -em'atos (-is). From *μηρός*, the thigh, and ἤχημα, a sound. Ger., *Oberschenckellaut*. An auscultatory sound attributed to the friction of the foetal thighs on each other when they lie forward. **MEREMPHRAX'IS, f.** -phrax'eos (-is). From *μέρος*, a part, and ἐμφραξίς, a stoppage. Ger., *partielle Verstopfung*. Partial obstruction. **MEREN'DERA, f.** Fr., *mérèndère*. A genus of plants allied to *Colchicum*.—**M. bulbocodium.** A colchicum-like plant growing in the Pyrenees Mountains. **MERIAN'DRA, f.** Fr., *mériandre*. A genus of labiate shrubs.—**M. benghalensis.** Bengal sage, a cultivated species resembling *Salvia officinalis*. The leaves, which have a strong camphoraceous odor and taste, are used as an aromatic stimulant. **MERIA'NIA, f.** Fr., *mériane*. Jamaica rose.—**M. leucantha, M. purpurea, M. rosea.** Species found in the West Indies and South America, the aromatic flowers of which are used as a pectoral. **MER'IC.** Gr., *μερικός* (from *μέρος*, a part). Lat., *mericus*. Of or pertaining to a part. **MER'ICISM.** See MERYCISM. **MERID'IAN.** Fr., *méridien*. Ger., *M.* A great circle drawn from pole to pole on the surface of a spherical body (especially the earth) and passing through a given point, of which it is said to be the m.—**Magnetic m.** Ger., *magnetische M.* A m. passing through the place of observation in the direction indicated by the magnetic needle.—**Principal m's of the eye.** Fr., *méridiens principaux*. Ger., *Hauptmeridiane*. The m's of the cornea that have the greatest and least curvature. **MERID'IONAL.** Lat., *meridionalis*. Pertaining to a meridian. **MERIDRO'SIS, f.** -ro'seos (-is). From *μέρος*, a part, and ἰδρώς, perspiration. Ger., *topischer (oder partieller) Schweiss*. Localized perspiration. **MERIM'NA, MERIM'NE, f.** -im'nas (-næ), -im'nes. Gr., *μέριμνα*. See CURA (1st def.). **MERISMOPE'DIA, f.** From *μερισμός*, a dividing, and *παίς*, a child. A genus of fission plants, of the *Chroococcaceæ*, or, of some authors, of the *Schizomycetes*, producing by division in one plane symmetrical tabular families consisting of rounded cells held together by a firm gelatinous matrix. They have been found in the human body, especially in the stomach.—**M. Goodsirii.** *Sarcinia ventriculi*.—**M. urinæ.** *Sarcinia urinæ*.—**M. ventriculi.** *Sarcinia ventriculi*.

MER'ISPORE. From *μέρος*, a part, and *σπός*, a sowing. In *Fungi*, a secondary spore formed by division of the endospores or the exospores. **MERISTOTRO'PIA, f.** From *μεριστής*, a divider, and *τροπή*, a turning. See MEROTROPIA (2d def.). **MERIZOTRO'PIA, f.** From *μερίζειν*, to divide, and *τροπή*, a turn. See MEROTROPIA (2d def.). **MERLAN'GUS, m.** Ger., *Wittling*. A subgenus of cod fishes.—**M. carbonarius.** *Gadus carbonarius*.—**M. pollachius.** *Gadus pollachius*.—**M. vulgaris.** Fr., *merluche*. Ger., *Hechtbarsch*. The hake; used like *Gadus morrhua*. **MEROBALANE'UM, MEROBALINE'UM, MEROBAL'NEUM, n.** From *μέρος*, a part, and *βαλανεϊόν*, a bath. A partial bath. **MEROCELE, f.** Me²(ma)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., me²r'o-sel. -ce'les. From *μηρός*, the thigh, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See FEMORAL HERNIA. **MEROCOAX'GIA, f.** From *μηρός*, the thigh, and *coax-gia* (q. v.). Ger., *Schenkelhüftweh*. Pain in the thigh and hip. **MERODIAL'YSIS, f.** -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *μέρος*, a part, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. Ger., *(t(h)eilweise) Zersetzung*. Partial chemical decomposition. **MEROL'OGY.** Lat., *merologia* (from *μέρος*, a part, and *λόγος*, understanding). General histology. **MERO'PIA, f.** From *μέρος*, a part, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *méropie*. An old term for amblyopia. **MEROR'GANIZED.** Lat., *merorganisatus*. Fr., *mérorganisé*. Of Proust, consisting of the same radicles, but receiving their different outward forms by the addition of a special substance, such as starch, etc. **MEROR(R)HEU'MA, n.** -rheu'matos (-is). From *μέρος*, a part, and *ῥέυμα*, rheum. Partial rheumatism. **MERORRHEX'IS, f.** -rhex'eos (-is). From *μέρος*, a part, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. See FEMORAL HERNIA. **ME'ROS, m.** Gr., *μηρός*. See THIGH. **MER'OSOME.** From *μέρος*, a part, and *σώμα*, a body. See SOMITE. **MEROTO'PIA, f.** From *μέρος*, a part, and *τόπος*, a place. Ger., *Merotopie*. The movement or reduction of a part into its proper place. **MEROTROPE, MEROTRO'PIA, f.** From *μέρος*, a part [1st def.], or *μηρός*, the thigh [2d def.], and *τροπή*, a turning. Ger., *T(h)eilwandel* (1st def.), *T(h)eilungswandel* (1st def.), *Schenkeldehning* (2d def.). 1. A variety of chemical synthesis, in which the molecules do not combine directly to form new compounds, but are first decomposed into simpler bodies which then unite to form such compounds. 2. Of Colombat, the reduction of a dislocation of the hip. **MERTEN'SIA, f.** From *Mertens*, a German botanist. Fr., *mertensie*. 1. The genus *Momisia* (a section of *Celtis*). 2. Smooth lungwort. 3. A genus of *Algæ*. 4. A section of the genus *Gleichenia*.—**M. maritima.** The oyster plant. The leaves and flowers are used in Norway and Iceland, mixed with honey and fennel, in coughs.—**M. pulmonarioides.** A species of *M.* (2d def.) found on northern sea coasts. The leaves and flowers are used as a pectoral.—**M. virginica.** *Pulmonaria virginica*. **MERU'LIIUS, m.** Fr., *mêrûle*. Ger., *Aderpîlz, Faltenschwamm*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*.—**M. destruens, M. lacrimans, M. vastator.** Ger., *Thränen-schwamm, tropfender Faltenschwamm*. One of the *Fungi* which cause dry rot in timber. The spores are said to have been injurious to persons inhaling them. **MER'YCISM.** Gr., *μερυκισμός* (from *μερυκίζειν*, to chew the cud). Lat., *merycismus*. Fr., *mérycisme*. Ger., *Wiederkäuen*. Rumination. **MERYCOL'OGY.** Lat., *merycologia* (from *μερυκίζειν*, to chew the cud, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *mérycologie*. Ger., *Wiederkäuerlehre*. The physiology of rumination.

MERYPER/TROPHY. Lat., *merypertrophia* (from μέρος, a part, ὑπέρ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment). Hypertrophy of a part.

MESACON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide citraconique* (ou *mésaconique*). Ger., *Mesaconsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, isomeric with citraconic acid.

MES'AD. From μέσος, middle. Ger., *medianwärts*. Toward the median plane.

ME'SAL. See MESIAL.

MESAME'BOIDS. From μέσος, middle, and ἀμοιβή (see AMŒBA). Of Minot, the cellular, non-epithelial elements of the mesoderm which are free and capable of locomotion by amoeboid movements.

MESAR'EUM. Gr., μεσάριον. See MESENTERY.

MESARA'IC. Gr., μεσαρικός (from μεσάριον, the mesentery). Lat., *mesaraicus*. See MESENTERIC.

MESARA'ON, n. See MESENTERY.

MESARTER'ITIS, f. -it'idis. From μέσος, middle, and ἀρτηρία (see ARTERY). Chronic inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

MESAT'ICEPHAL'IC. From μέστος, midmost, and κεφαλῆς, of or for the head. Fr., *mésaticéphale*. Having a skull with a breadth index of from 75° to 80°.

MESATIPE'LIC. From μέστος, midmost, and πέλλα, a bowl. Having the transverse exceeding the conjugate diameter of the pelvis, but not so much as in the platypellic form.

MESAUCH'ENOUS. Lat., *mesauchenus* (from μέσος, middle, and αὔχη, the neck). Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the inion and basion with the radius fixus from 26° to 38°.

MESEMBRYAN'THEMUM, n. From μεσημβρία, midday, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *mésembryanthème*. Ger., *Mittagsblume*. Midday flower; a genus of succulent herbs or undershrubs.—**M. acinaciforme.** Scimitar-leaved fig marigold. At the Cape of Good Hope it is used in dysentery.—**M. anatomicum.** *M. emarcidum.*—**M. chilense.** A violently cathartic species growing on the coast of Chile.—**M. copticum.** Fr., *mésembryanthème de Coptos*. A species indigenous to Egypt; used in the preparation of soda.—**M. cristallinum.** *M. crystallinum.* Fr., *mésembryanthème*. Ger., *eisartige Zaserblume*. The common ice plant, a native of Greece and the Canary Islands. The herb is considered demulcent and diuretic; its expressed juice has been used in constipation, dropsy, liver complaints, and especially convulsive cough.—**M. edule.** Fr., *mésembryanthème comestible*. Ger., *Feigenmittagsblume*. Hottentot fig; a South African species. The juice is diuretic, astringent, and antiseptic, and is used internally and externally in dysentery, as a gargle in angina, salivation, etc., and as a lotion for burns.—**M. emarcidum.** Fr., *mésembryanthème flétrie*. A species the roots, stem, and leaves of which are chewed like tobacco by the Hottentots.—**M. nodiflorum.** Fr., *mésembryanthème nodiflore*. A species indigenous to Egypt, used like *M. copticum*.—**M. tortuosum.** A species chewed by the Hottentots as an intoxicant.

MESEM'BRYO. From μέσος, middle, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. See BLASTULA.

MESEMBRYON'IC. Of or pertaining to a blastula.

MESENCEPHAL'IC. From μέσος, middle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Pertaining to the mesencephalon.

MESENCEPH'ALON, n. From μέσος, middle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *mésencéphale*, *mésocéphale*. Ger., *Mittelhirn*. Syn.: *middle brain*, *midbrain*. Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the structure formed from the middle encephalic vesicle (*q. v.*), namely, the corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri, and the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

MESEN'CRANUS. From μέσος, middle, and κράνος, a helmet. Having the sector cerebellaris between 15° and 20°.

MESENTER'IC. Gr., μεσεντερικός. Lat., *mesentericus*. Fr., *mésentérique*. Ger., *mesenterisch*, *mesenterial*. Pertaining to the mesentery.

MESENTER'ICA, f. 1. The mycelium of certain Fungi. 2. A mesenteric vessel.

MESENTER'ICOMESOCO'LIC. Pertaining to the mesentery and to the mesocolon.

MESENTERII'TIS, f. -it'idis. See MESENTERITIS.

MESENTERI'OLUM, n. From μεσέντερον, the mesentery. A little mesentery.—**M. appendicis (processus) vermiformis.** A fold of the peritonæum enveloping the vermiform appendix.—**Mesenteriola tendinum.** Folds of synovial membrane proceeding to the tendons from their fibrous sheaths.

MESENTERIOPH'THISIS, f. -phthis'eos (-oph'thisis). From μεσέντερον, the mesentery, and φθίσις, decay. See TABES mesenterica.

MESENTERIT'IC. Lat., *mesenteriticus*. Pertaining to mesenteritis.

MESENTERI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From μεσέντερον, the mesentery. Fr., *mésentérite*. Ger., *Gekrösentzündung*. Inflammation of the mesentery.

MESENTE'RIUM, n. Ger., *M.* See MESENTERY.—**M. uteri.** The broad ligaments of the uterus considered as one structure.

MESENTEROID. From μεσέντερον, the mesentery, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the mesentery.

MESEN'TERON, n. Gr., μεσέντερον. The rudimentary digestive cavity of the embryo, consisting chiefly of an inflection of the hypoblast. It includes the foregut, the midgut, and the hindgut.

MESENTEROPH'THISIS, f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). See TABES mesenterica.

MES'ENTERY. Gr., μεσεντέριον, μεσέντερον (from μέσος, middle, and έντερον, any one of the entrails). Lat., *mesenterium*. Fr., *mésentère*. Ger., *Gekröse*, *Gekrösmantel*. A fold of the peritonæum by which a portion of the intestinal canal, especially the jejunum and ileum, is attached loosely to the posterior wall of the abdomen; as sometimes used, a similar fold by which any organ is attached.—**Cæcal m.** See MESOCÆCUM.—**Cardiac m.** See MESOCARDIUM.—**Colic m.** See MESOCOLON.—**Gastric m.** See MESOGASTRIUM.—**Rectal m.** See MESORECTUM.—**Uterine m.** See MESOMETRIUM.

MESERA'IC. Lat., *meseraicus*. See MESENTERIC.

MESETH'MOID. Situated in the median ethmoid region.

MES'IAD. Toward the median plane.

ME'SIAL. From μέσος, middle. Pertaining to the middle; median; being in the median line or plane.

MESID'IC ACID. Uvitic acid.

MES'IDIN(E). See AMIDOMESITYLENE.

ME'SION. Of Barclay, the median plane.

MES'ITOL. The compound $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3OH$.

MES'ITYL. Of Kane, a supposed radicle, C_3H_5 , of acetone.

MESITY'YLENE. Fr., *mésitylène*, *mésitylol*. Ger., *Mesitylen*. A colorless, highly refractive liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, prepared by the action of acetic acid on acetone. It is isomeric with cumene and pseudocumene. It has an agreeable, peppermintlike odor.

MESITYLEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mésitylénique*. Ger., *Mesitylensäure*. A crystallizable substance, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, obtained by oxidizing mesitylene with diluted nitric acid.

MESMER'IC. Fr., *mesmérigue*. Pertaining to or produced by mesmerism.

MES'MERISM. From Mesmer, a German physician, who first wrote on the subject. Fr., *mesmérisme*. Ger., *Mesmerismus*. Hypnotization as practised by Mesmer.

MES'MERIST. A person who mesmerizes.

MESMERIZA'TION. The induction of the mesmeric state.

MESOA'RIUM, n. From μέσος, middle, and ὠάριον, a small egg. Ger., *Eierstockgekröse*. A peritoneal fold by

which the ovary of the embryo is attached to the mesonephros.

MESOARTERITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μέσος, middle, and ἀρτηρία (see ARTERY). Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

MESOBACTERIA, *n. pl.* From μέσος, middle, and βακτήριον, a little rod. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of medium size.

MESOBLAST. From μέσος, middle, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *mésoblaste*, *feuillet (blastodermique) moyen* (1st def.), *feuillet moteur-germinatif (Remak)* (1st def.). Ger., *M., Gefässblatt* (1st def.), *Gefässschicht* (1st def.), *motorisch-germinatives Blatt* (1st def.), *mittleres Keimblatt* (1st def.).

1. Of Balfour, the mesoderm; the middle layer of the three into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa. From it are developed all structures in the adult (except brain and spinal cord) which intervene between the epidermis and epithelium of the alimentary tract and its appendages. Cf. **EPIBLAST** and **HYPOBLAST**. 2. Of Agassiz, the nucleus of a cell; also the germinal or Purkinjean vesicle of ova. 3. One of the segmentation spheres from which the mesoderm is developed.—**Allantoidian m.** The portion of the m. entering into the formation of the allantoids.—**Parietal m.** The upper or outer plate of the m. (3d def.). See also under *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.—**Somatic m.** See *Parietal m.*—**Splanchnic m., Visceral m.** The lower or inner plate or layer of the m. (1st def.). See also under *Lateral mesoblastic PLATES*.

MESOBLASTIC. Fr., *mésoblastique*. Pertaining to or consisting of the mesoblast.

MESOBREGMUS. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the hornion to the bregma with the radius fixus between 68° and 82°.

MESOBRONCHITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μέσος, middle, and βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes. An indurative inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchial tubes that is developed from endobronchitis.

MESOCÆCUM, *n.* Fr., *mésocæcum*. Ger., *Blinddarmgekröse*. An occasional duplication of the peritonæum including the cæcum.

MESOCAMPHORIC ACID. Fr., *acide mésocamphorique*. Ger., *Mesokamphersäure*. The compound C₁₀H₁₆O₄ isomeric with camphoric acid.

MESOCARDIUM, *n.* From μέσος, middle, and καρδιά, the heart. A fold of the mesoblast connected with the heart.—**Anterior m., Inferior m.** An inflection of the mesoblast which passes forward from the anterior surface of the heart to the anterior body wall.—**Lateral m.** Lat., *m. laterale*. A fold of the mesoblast which at an early stage forms an incomplete septum between the general cavity and the cavity containing the heart.—**Posterior m., Superior m.** An inflection of the mesoblast forming the wall of the heart, which passes back toward the hypoblast of the cephalic portion of the alimentary canal.

MESOCEPHALITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μέσος, middle, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *mésocéphalite*. Inflammation of the mesencephalon.

MESOCEPHALON, *n.* Gr., *μεσοκέφαλον*. See **MESENCEPHALON**.

MESOCEREBRUM, *n.* The pons Varolii.

MESOCHONDRIAC. Fr., *mésochondriaque*. Situated between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCO'LIC. Pertaining to the mesocolon.

MESOCO'LON, *n.* From μέσος, middle, and κώλον, the colon. Fr., *mésocôlon*. Ger., *M., Grimmdarmgekröse*. The duplicature of the peritonæum which includes the colon and is attached to the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity.—**Ascending m.** Lat., *m. ascendens*. Ger., *rechtes Grimmdarmgekröse*. The m. of the ascending colon.—**Descending m., Left lumbar m., Left m.** Lat., *m. descendens*, *m. sinistrum*. Fr., *mésocôlon descendant*. Ger., *linkes Grimmdarmgekröse*. The m. of

the descending colon.—**Right lumbar m., Right m.** See *Ascending m.*—**Sigmoid m.** Lat., *m. sigmoideum*. The portion of the m. connected with the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

MES'OCONCH. Having an orbital index of between 80° and 85°.

MESOCRA'NIUM, MESOC'RANON, *n.* See **VERTEX**.

MESOCU'NEIFORM. From μέσος, middle, *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. Wedge-shaped and situated in the middle; as a *n.*, the middle cuneiform bone.

MESOCYN'ION, *n.* Gr., *μεσοκύνιον* (from μέσος, middle, and κύων, a dog). The junction of the talus and the tibia.

MES'ODERM. Lat., *mesoderma*, *mesodermum* (from μέσος, middle, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *mésoderme*. Ger., *M.* See **MESOBLAST** (1st def.).

MESOD'ME, *f.* -od'mes. Gr., *μεσόδμη* (from μέσος, middle, and δέμειν, to build). See **MEDIASTINUM**.

MESODMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μεσόδμη, the mediastinum. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESODUODE'NUM, *n.* The portion of the mesentery that is connected with the duodenum.

MESOEPIDID'YMIS, *f.* -ym'idos (-is). From μέσος, middle, and ἐπιδιδυμῖς, the epididymis. Fr., *mésocépididyme*. A fold of the tunica vaginalis testis uniting the epididymis to the posterosuperior border of the testicle.

MESOGAS'TER, *f.* -gas'teros (-is), -gastrī. Fr., *mésogastre*. Ger., *Mitteldarm*. That portion of the embryonic alimentary canal from which are developed the duodenum, liver, pancreas, jejunum, ileum, and umbilical vesicle.

MESOGAS'TRIC. Fr., *mésogastrique*. Pertaining to or affecting the mesogastrium.

MESOGAS'TRIUM, *n.* From μέσος, middle, and γαστήρ, the belly. Of J. Müller, a fold of the mesoblast connecting the stomach with the vertebral column, which, in the adult, forms the greater omentum.

MESOGLOS'SAL. Lat., *mesoglossus* (from μέσος, middle, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *mésoglosse*. Situated in the middle of the tongue.

MESOG'NATHIC. From μέσος, middle, and γνάθος, the jaw. Pertaining to the mesognathion.

MESOGNATH'ION, *n.* Ger., *lateral Zwischenkiefer*. The portion of the superior maxilla, separate in the fœtus and anomalously in adult life, which bears the outer incisor tooth.

MESOG'NATHISM. From μέσος, middle, and γνάθος, the jaw. The state of having a mesognathion.

MESOGO'NIUS. Lat., *mesogonius*. Ger., *im Kniegelenk befindlich*. Situated in the knee joint (said of morbid bone formations).

MES'OLOBE. Lat., *mesolobus*. See **CORPUS callosum**.

MESOLO'BIC. 1. Situated between lobes, as of the brain. 2. Pertaining to the mesolobe.

MESOL'OGY. From μέσος, middle, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *mésologie*. The science of the relations of living beings to their environments.

MESOMEN'TAL. From μέσος, middle, and *omentum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the attachment of the omentum.

MESOME'RIA, *n. pl.* Gr., *μεσομήρια* (from μέσος, middle, and μῆρος, the thigh). The space between the thighs; the perinæum.

MESOME'RION, *n.* See **MESOMERIA**.

MESOMET'RION, MESOMET'RIMUM, MESOME'TRY, *n.* From μέσος, middle, and μήτρα, the womb. The broad ligaments of the uterus.

MESOMETRI'TIS, *f.* -rit'idis. Parenchymatous metritis.

MESOMPHAL'ION, MESOMPHAL'IUM, MESOM'PHALUM, *n.* From μέσος, middle, and ὑμφαλός, the navel. The middle of the navel; also the navel itself, being in the middle of the body.

ME'SON, *n.* See *Medial PLANE*.

MESONA'SAL. From μέσος, middle, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated in the median nasal region.

MESONEPH'RIC, MESONEPHRIT'IC. Pertaining to the mesonephros.

MESONEPH'ROS, m. From μέσος, middle, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *mésonephros*, *corps pampiniforme* (ou de Wolff). Of Ray Lankester, the Wolffian body (so called from its discoverer, C. F. Wolff), or primordial kidney, the middle or largest division of the segmental apparatus (*q. v.*) of the embryo. In the female a portion of it persists as the epoophoron. Cf. PRONEPHROS.

MES''OPANENCEPH'ALUS. From μέσος, middle, πᾶς, all, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Having the angle formed by the union at the punctum alae vomeris of lines drawn to that point from the nasion and basion between 163° and 185°5'.

MESOPAR'AFFIN. See PARAFFIN.

MESOPERI'ODATE. See PERIODATE.

MESOPHLEB'ION, n. From μέσος, middle, and φλέβιον, a vein. The middle coat of a vein.

MESOPHLEBI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

MESOPHLEB'IUM, n. See MESOPHLEBION.

MESOPH'RYON, n. Gr., μεσόφρυον. See GLABELLA.

MES'OPLAST. From μέσος, middle, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The material of the nucleus of a cell.

MESOPLEU'RIOUS, MESOPLEU'RUS. From μέσος, middle, and πλευρά, a rib. Fr., *mésopleurius*. Situated between the ribs; as *n's*, in the *n. pl.*, *mesopleuria*, *mesopleura* (Ger., *Mittel-* [oder *Zwischen-*] *Rippenräume*), the spaces between the ribs.

MESORA'IC. See MESENTERIC.

MESOR'CHION, n., MESOR'CHIS, f., MESOR'CHIUM, n. From μέσος, middle, and ὄρχις, the testicle. A peritoneal fold by which the testicle of the embryo is attached to the mesonephros.

MESOR'CINOL. The compound $C_6H(CH_3)_3(OH)_2$.

MESOREC'TUM, n. Fr., *mésorectum*. Ger., *M., Mastdarmgekröse*. A peritoneal fold attaching the rectum to the sacrum.

MESOROPTER, m. -te'ros (-is). From μέσος, middle, ὄρος, a boundary, and ὀπτεσθαι, to see. The proper position of the eyes with relation to each other, under normal circumstances, when they are not fixed, i. e., when the muscles are in a relative state of rest.—**Muscular m.** Fr., *mésoroptre musculaire*. Ger., *muskulärer M.* The angle formed by the visual lines of the two eyes when the muscles of both eyes are completely at rest.

MES'ORRHINE. Lat., *mesorrhinus* (from μέσος, middle, and ῥίς, the nose). Ger., *mesorhin*. Having the nasal index between 48° and 52°.

MES'OSARC. From μέσος, middle, and σάρξ, flesh. Ger., *Stützlamelle*. A homogeneous layer separating the ectoderm from the entoderm.

MESOSCAP'ULA, f. From μέσος, middle, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. The spine of the scapula.

MESOSCELOCELE, f. $Me^2s-o^2s-se^2(ke^2)-lo(1o^2)-se(ka)^1le-(1a)$; in Eng., $me^2s-o^2s-ce^2l-o-sel$. -ce'les. From μέσος, middle, σκέλος, the leg, and κήλη, a tumor. See *Perineal HERNIA*.

MESOS'CELON, n. See MESOSCELOCELE.

MESOSCELOPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From μέσος, middle, σκέλος, the leg, and φύμα, a tumor. Fr., *mésoscelophyme*. Ger., *Mittelfleischbeule*. A tumor of the perineum.

MESOS'CELOS, m., MESOS'CELUM, n., MESOS'CELUS, m. From μέσος, middle, and σκέλος, the leg. The perineum.

MES'OSEME. From μέσος, middle, and σήμα, a sign. Fr., *mésosème*. Ger., *mesosem*. Having the orbital index between 84° and 89°.

MES'OSPORE. From μέσος, middle, and σπώρα, a seed. A spore of medium size.

MES'OSTATE. A substance formed by the protoplasm of a cell, to be eventually converted into secretory products (e. g., trypsinogen, pepsinogen, mucigen, etc.).

MESOSTER'NAL. From μέσος, middle, and στέρνον, the chest. Pertaining to the mesosternum.

MESOSTER'NUM, n. From μέσος, middle, and στέρνον, the breast. The portion of the sternum lying between the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage.

MESOSTHEN'IC. From μέσος, middle, and σθένος, strength. Moderately strong.

MESOSTOM'ATOUS, MESOS'TOMOUS. Lat., *mesostomatus*, *mesostomus* (from μέσος, middle, and στόμα, the mouth). Having the mouth in the middle of the body.

MESOTAR'SAL. See MEDITARSAL.

MESOTARTAR'IC ACID. Ger., *Mesoweinsäure*. Optically inactive tartaric acid.

MESOTEN'DON. Lat., *mesotenium* (from μέσος, middle, and *tendere*, to stretch). See *MESENTERIOLA tendinum* (under *MESENTERIOLUM*).

MESOTHELIO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Of Marshall, that variety of epithelioma which develops from the middle layer of embryonic tissue.

MESOTHE'Lium, n. From μέσος, middle, and θηλή, the nipple. Of Minot, the epithelioid part of the mesoderm, the peritoneal pleural epithelium, muscle plates, etc. See also MESAMEBOIDS.

MESOTH'ENAR, n. -then'aros (-is). From μέσος, middle, and θέναρ, the flat of the hand. See *ADDUCTOR pollicis manus*.

MESOTHER'MAL. Moderately warm (said of mineral waters).

MESOTI'CA, n. pl. From μέσος, middle, and τεῖχος, a wall. Of Good, an order of diseases of the connective tissues of organs without derangement of the general health.

MESOTOCATAR'RHUS, m. From μέσος, middle, οὖς, the ear, and καταρρῶς, catarrh. Ger., *Mittelohrkatarrh*. Catarrh of the middle ear.

MESOTECHE'I'TIS, f. -it'idis. Ger., *Brustscheidentzündung*, *Mittelfellentzündung*. Mediastinal pleuritis.

MESOTECHE'IUM, n. From μεστότοιχος, a partition wall. See *MEDIATINUM*.

MESOVA'Rium, n. See MESOARIUM.

MESOXAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mésoxalique*. Ger., *Meso-oxalsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_2O_5 + H_2O$.

MESOX'ALYL. Ger., *M.* The radicle of mesoxalic acid.

MESPILODAPH'NE, f. -daph'nes. From *mespilus*, the medlar tree, and *daphne*, the laurel tree. A genus of laurellike plants found in Brazil.—**M. cupularis.** A species found on the Mascarene Islands, yielding *bois de cannelle*, which is said to be aromatic, stomachic, sudorific, and antidiysenteric.—**M. indecora.** *M. sassafras*.—**M. pretiosa.** A species found in Pará, Brazil. The bark, called *pao pretiosa*, *canellina*, *canellilha*, or *perceira*, has a sweet aromatic taste like cinnamon, and an odor suggestive of sassafras, cinnamon, and roses; is tonic, digestive, and stimulant, and is used in rheumatism and syphilis.—**M. sassafras.** An aromatic species used medicinally under the name of *canela sassafras*.

MES'PILUS, m. and f. Gr., μεσπύλη (1st def.). Fr., *épine*, *néflier* (3d def.). Ger., *Mespe*, *Mispel* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *M. germanica*. 2. The fruit of *M. germanica*. 3. A genus of rosaceous plants. 4. The genus *Cotoneaster*.—**M. azarolus.** Fr., *azarolier*. Ger., *Azarolbaum*. Azarole thorn; a species indigenous to Palestine and southern Europe. Its pulpy fruit (the μέσπιλον ἀρώνια of Dioscorides), preserved, is used as a stomachic, antemetic, and antidiysenteric.—**M. communis.** *M. germanica*.—**M. crus galli, M. cuneifolia.** Fr., *piéd de coq*. Cockspur thorn; a North American species the leaves of which have been used in whooping cough.—**M. germanica.** Fr., *épine cultive*. Ger., *gemeine Mispel*. The medlar, minshall crab. The young shoots and leaves are astringent, and are used in deco-

tion as a gargle. The fruits were formerly used in diarrhoea and dysentery, and their seeds as a diuretic.—**M. intermedia**. *M. oxyacantha*.—**M. Loureiri**. A tree found in Cochinchina, where the fruits are used in indigestion, diarrhoea, menorrhagia, etc.—**M. lucida**. *M. crus galli*.—**M. oxyacantha**. Fr., noble épine. Ger., gemeiner Weissdorn. White thorn, common hawthorn; a hedge shrub or tree indigenous to northern Europe and Asia. The fruit, commonly known as haws, and the leaves and flowers, were formerly used as mild astringents.—**M. prima**. *M. azarolus*.—**M. pyracantha**. Fr., arbre de Moïse (1st def.). Ger., Feuerdorn (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, the fire bush; a shrub found in southern Europe and Asia Minor, the δένανθα of the ancient Greeks. The fruits were formerly used as an astringent. 2. Of Loureiro, the *M. Loureiri*.

MES'UA, f. Fr., m., *mésua*. A genus of tropical shrubs or trees.—**M. ferrea**, **M. nagana**, **M. pedunculata**, **M. Roxburghii**, **M. salicina**. Fr., *mésua des Indes*. Ger., Eisenholzbaum. East Indian ironwood; cultivated in Java and Malabar for its aromatic flowers, which are also sold as a stimulant. A glutinous resin, of sharp, aromatic odor, is obtained from the chestnutlike fruits, and an oil from the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism. The bark is bitter, aromatic, and astringent, and the root is used as a tonic.—**M. speciosa**. A species resembling *M. ferrea* in properties and identified with it by Hooker. The bark and root are used as a sudorific, the leaves as an expectorant, and the oil of the seeds in rheumatism. The fruits are laxative when fresh, but constipating when dried.

MET'AACTPHENET'IDIN(E). See PHENACETINE.

METAB'ASIS, f. -ba'seos (-ab'asis). Gr., μετάβασις. A change or variation (e. g., in a disease or its symptoms, in method of treatment, etc.).

MET'ABENZENEDISULPHON'IC ACID. Benzenedisulphonic acid.

METABEN'ZOGLYCOCY'AMIN(E). Metaguanidobenzoic acid.

MET'ABIOXYPHEN'OL. See RESORCIN.

METAB'OLE, f. -ab'oles. Gr., μεταβολή. See METABOLISM and METABASIS.

METABO'LIA, f. Gr., μεταβολία. See METABOLISM.

METABOL'IC. Lat., *metabolicus*. Fr., *métabolique*. Ger., *metabolisch*. Pertaining to metabolism.

METAB'OLIN. See METABOLITE.

METAB'OLISM. Gr., μεταβολή, μεταβολία (from μεταβάλλειν, to throw into a different position). Lat., *metabole*. Fr., *metabole*. Ger., *Metabolie*. Of Schwann (1839), the series of chemical changes occurring in nutritive material taken into an organism by which it is converted into an integral part of the living substance (constructive m., anabolism), also the changes taking place in living substance by which energy is set free (destructive m., catabolism). In the setting free of energy the complex material in the living substance is reduced to a simpler form, oxidation occurs, and carbon dioxide and other waste products appear.

METAB'OLITE. From μεταβολή, a changing. Any substance produced by metabolism.

METAB'OLOUS. See METABOLIC.

METABO'RIC ACID. A monobasic acid, HBO_2 .

METABROMAN'ILIN(E). See MONOBROMANILINE.

MET'ABROMBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide metabrombenzoïque*. Ger., *Metabrombenzoesäure*. An isomeric variety of brombenzoic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br.CO.OH}$.

METABROMETH'YLBEN'ZENE. See MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE.

METABROMNI'TROBEN'ZENE. Fr., *metabromnitrobenzine*. Ger., *Metabromnitrobenzol*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2\text{Br}$.

METABROMPHEN'OL. Fr., *metabromphénol*. See MONOBROMPHENOL, DIBROMPHENOL, and TRIBROMPHENOL.

METABROMTOL'UENE. Fr., *metabromtoluène*. See TRIBROMTOLUENE.

METACARBON'IC ACID. See CARBONIC ACID.

METACAR'PAL, **METACAR'PIAN**. Lat., *metacarpeus*. Fr., *métacarpien*. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

METACAR'POCAR'PAL. Pertaining to the metacarpus and the carpus.

METACAR'POMETACAR'PAL. Pertaining to metacarpal bones in their relations to each other.

METACAR'POPHALAN'GEAL. Fr., *métacarpo-phalangien*. Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

METACAR'POPHALAN'GEUS, m. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.

METACAR'PUS, m. From μετά, beyond, and καρπός, the wrist. The metacarpal bones taken as a whole.

METACEL'LULOSE. See CELLULOSE.

METACET'AMID(E). See PROPIONAMIDE.

METACET'IC ACID, **METACETON'IC ACID**. See PROPIONIC acid.

METACHEIR'ISIS, f., **METACHEIRIS'MUS**, m. -is'eos (-cheir'isis), -is'mi. Gr., μεταχείρισις, μεταχειρισμός (from μετά, with, and χείρ, the hand). The treatment of disease by manipulation.

METACHLO'RAL. Ger., *M. Parachloral*.

MET'ACHLORBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métachlorobenzoïque*. Ger., *Metachlorbenzoesäure*. See MONOCHLORBENZOIC acid (2d def.), DICHLORBENZOIC acid, and TRICHLORBENZOIC acid.

METACHLORETH'YLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *métachloréthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metachloräthylbenzol*. An isomeric variety of monochlorethylbenzene, $\text{C}_6(\text{H}, \text{Cl}, \text{H}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{H}, \text{H})$.

METACHLOR'HIPPU'RIC ACID. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.CO.NHCH}_2\text{CO.OH}$, found in the urine after the administration of metachlorbenzoic acid.

METACHLORPHEN'OL. See MONOCHLORPHENOL (2d def.), DICHLORPHENOL, and TRICHLORPHENOL.

METACHLORTOL'UENE. See MONOCHLORTOLUENE (2d def.), DICHLORTOLUENE, and TRICHLORTOLUENE.

METACHORE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., μεταχώρησις. Fr., *métachorèse*. 1. A metastasis. 2. A dislocation.

METACHRO'M(AT)ISM. Fr., *métachromatisme*. 1. Change of color (as of the hair). 2. Variation in the action of a staining agent.

METACH'YSIS, f. -chys'eos (-ach'ysis). Gr., μετάχυσις. See TRANSFUSION.

METACINE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., μετακίνησις (from μετά, beyond, and κίνησις, movement). Ger., *Metakinese*. 1. The stage in indirect cell division in which the longitudinally divided nuclear fibrils rearrange themselves to form the fibrils of the daughter nuclei, and the daughter nuclei separate from each other. 2. Transposition.

METACIN'NAMENE. See CINNAMENE.

METACIN'NAMOL. Ger., *M. See METASTYROL* (1st def.).

MET'ACISM. Lat., *metacismus* (for *mytacismus*, Gr., μυτακισμός, from μῦ, the letter m). The too frequent use or repetition of the letter m.

MET'ACELE. Lat., *metacelium* (from μετά, beyond, and κοιλία, a cavity). The fourth ventricle of the brain.

METACON'DYLUS, m. From μετά, beyond, and κόνδυλος, a knuckle. Lat., *metacondyle*. Ger., *Oberfingerelenknöchel*. Of Gorraeus, the distal joint of a finger.

MET'ACONE. From μετά, beyond, and κώνος, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the posterioexternal cusp of an upper molar.

METACO'NID. Of H. F. Osborn, the anterointernal cusp of a lower molar.

METACON'ULE. Of H. F. Osborn, the posterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar.

METACOPA'IVIC ACID. Fr., *acide métacopahuivique*. Ger., *Metacopairasäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$, obtained from Maracaibo copaiva balsam.

METACRES'OL. The compound $C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$; an antiseptic. — *M'anytol*. A solution of m. in anytol. — *M'cinnaic ether*. A compound by heating m. and cinnamic acid with phosphorus oxychloride; used in tuberculous disease.

METACYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, after, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Secondary extrauterine gestation in which the gestation has begun in the uterus or the oviduct, but is continued in the abdomen.

METACY'MENE. The compound $C_6[H, C_3H_7, H, CH_3, H, H]$. Cf. CYMENE.

METACYMOPHEN'OL. See THYMOL.

METADERMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, beyond, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A morbid development of the epidermis and the epithelium.

METADIAM'IDO BEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadiamidobenzol*. The compound $C_6(H, NH_2, H, NH_2, H, H)$.

METADIAZ'YAMIDO BENZO'IC ACID. A crystalline substance, $CO.OH.C_6H_4.NH.N : N.C_6H_4.CO.OH$.

METADIBROMBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadibrombenzol*. A liquid, $C_6H_4Br_2 = : C_6(H, Br, H, Br, H, H)$.

METADICHLORBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadichlorbenzol*. A chlorine substitution compound, $C_6(H, Cl, H, Cl, H, H)$, of benzene.

METADICHLORQUIN'ONE. The compound $C_6(H, Cl, O, H, O, Cl)$.

METADICYANO BEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadicyanbenzol*. A cyanogen substitution compound, $C_6(H, CN, H, CN, H, H)$, of benzene.

METADIHYDROX'YACETOPH'ENONE. A substance, $CH_3.CO.C_6H_3(OH)_2$, obtained from resorcinol.

METADIHYDROXYBEN'ZENE. See RESORCIN.

METADIODAN'ILIN(E). The compound $C_6H_3I_2.NH_2$.

METADII'ODO BEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadijodbenzol*. An iodine substitution compound, $C_6(H, I, H, I, H, H)$, of benzene.

METADIMETH'YLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *métadiméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metadimethylbenzol*. Metaxylene (see under XYLENE).

METADIMETH'YLOXYBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Metadimethylorxybenzol*. Metaxylene (see under XYLENOL).

METADINI'TROBEN'ZENE. Fr., *métadinitrobenzine*. Ger., *Metadinitrobenzol*. A nitryl substitution compound, $C_6(H, NO_2, H, NO_2, H, H)$, of benzene.

METADIOX'YBEN'ZENE. Lat., *metadioxybenzolum*. See RESORCIN.

METADITHI'OBENZO'IC ACID. The compound $S_2 C_6H_4.CO.OH)_2$.

METADRA'SIS, *f.* -*dra'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, beyond, and *δράω*, to do. An acting or working beyond (e. g., by proceeding from one sphere of action or from one body to another).

METAEETHOX'YBENZO'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)CO.OH$.

METAEETH'YLMETHYLBEN'ZENE. Fr., *métaéthylméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metaéthylmethylbenzol*. An isomeric variety of ethylmethylbenzene, $C_6(H, CH_3, H, C_2H_5, H, H)$.

METAFAC'IAL. From *μετά*, beyond, and *facies*, the face. Posterior to the face.

METAFER'RIC HYDRATE. Iron dioxidihydrate, $Fe_2O_3(OH)_2$.

METAFLU'ORBENZO'IC ACID. See MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID.

METAFUR'FUROL. Fr., *métafurfurol*. Ger., *M*. An oily substance contained in furfural, or obtained by distilling bran with diluted sulphuric acid.

METAGAL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide métagallique*. Ger., *Metagallussäure*. A black substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, insoluble in water, produced when gallic acid is brought into contact with the solution of a ferric salt.

METAGAS'TRULA, *f.* From *μετά*, beyond, and *gastrula* (q. v.). Of Haeckel, a modified form of gastrula in which the segmentation of the ovum and the gastrula-

tion have departed more or less from the original simple form.

METAGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *μετά*, after, and *γένεσις*, an origin. See *Alternation of GENERATIONS*.

METAGENET'IC, METAGEN'IC. Pertaining to metagenesis.

METAGLY'CERIN. Fr., *métaglycérine*. Ger., *M*. An anhydride of diglyceric alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_4$.

METAGUAN'IDO BENZO'IC ACID. The compound $C_8H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$.

METAGUM'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide métagummique*. See METARABIN.

METAHYDRAZ'OBENZENEDISULPHON'IC ACID. A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2(SO_3H)_2$.

METAHY'DRIC. See MONOHYDRIC (3d def.).

METAHYDROX'YBENZONI'TRIL(E). The compound $C_6H_4(OH)CN$.

METAHYDROX'YDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). The compound $C_6H_5.NH.C_6H_4.OH$.

METAHYDROX'YISOUVIT'IC ACID. The compound $C_6(OH, H, CO.OH, CH_3, H, CO.OH)$.

METAHYDROX'YTOL'UENE. See CRESOL.

METAISOCY'MOPHEN'OL. See CARVACROL.

METAKINE'SIS, *f.* See METACINESIS.

METAKRES'OL. See METACRESOL.

MET'AL. Gr., *μέταλλον*. Lat., *metallum*. Fr., *métal*. Ger., *Metall*. Any one of a class of elementary bodies distinguished by their lustre, their high specific gravity, their malleability, ductility, and electrical and thermal conductivity, and, chemically, by the basic properties of their oxides (hence called "basigenic elements"). Precisely what elements are to be included under this class is not yet perfectly settled. — **Alkali m.**, **Alkaline m.** Fr., *métal alcalin*. Ger., *alkalisches Metall*. One of a group of metallic elements comprising sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and cesium. They are all univalent, and are distinguished by the strong basic properties of their oxides and the solubility of their salts in water. The radicle ammonium, (NH_4) , is often included in this group on account of the similarity of its reactions and the isomorphism of its salts with those of the metals of this class. — **Alkaline earth m's.** M's whose oxides form the alkaline earths (q. v.). **METALBU'MIN.** Fr., *métalbumine*. Syn.: *pseudomucin*. A substance found by Hammerstein in the fluids of ovarian cysts, a white hygroscopic powder, readily soluble in water, and containing about 50 per cent. of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, 10 of nitrogen, 1 of sulphur, 31 of oxygen, and 1 of ashes.

METAL'DEHYD(E). Fr., *métaldéhyde*. A polymer of aldehyde, $(C_2H_4O)_6$.

MET'ALEPSY. Gr., *μετάληψις*. Fr., *métalepsie*. Displacement of one constituent of a chemical compound by substitution.

METALEP'TIC. Gr., *μεταληπτικός* (from *μεταλαμβάνειν*, to partake in). Lat., *metalepticus*. Ger., *mitwirkend*. 1. Of a muscle, acting with another, participating in a movement. 2. Pertaining to metalepsy.

METALLAC'TER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-*is*). Gr., *μεταλλακτήρ*. Of Trevisan, the genus *Bacillus*. See *BACILLUS tremulus* and *BACILLUS ulna*.

METAL'LAGE, METALLAX'IS, *f.* -*al'lages*, -*ax'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *μεταλλαγή, μετάλλαξις* (from *μεταλλάσσειν*, to exchange). A change, especially of form. Cf. METABASIS.

METAL'LENTEROPH'THISIS, *f.* -*phthis'eos* (-*oph'this*). From *μέταλλον*, a metal, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *φθισις*, decay). Ger., *Metall darmschwindsucht*. Intestinal phthisis due to metallic poisoning.

METAL'LIC. Gr., *μεταλλικός* (from *μέταλλον*, metal). Lat., *metallicus*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the properties of a metal or metals.

METAL'LIFORM. From *μέταλλον*, a metal, and *forma*, form. Having the appearance or properties of a metal.

MET'ALLINE. From μέταλλον, a metal. Consisting of or containing metal.

METALLOCHYMIA, f. From μέταλλον, a metal, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *métallochimie*. Ger., *Metallochemie*. The chemistry of metals.

METALLODYN'IA, f. From μέταλλον, a metal, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *Metallschmerz*. Pain due to metallic poisoning.

MET'ALLOID. From μέταλλον, a metal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *métalloïde*. Ger., *M.* 1. A non-metallic element. 2. An element intermediate in properties between the non-metallic and the metallic elements. In this sense the m's include hydrogen, arsenic, tellurium, antimony, tin, bismuth, molybdenum, uranium, niobium, titanium, tungsten, zirconium, vanadium, and perhaps tantalum.

METALLOPH'AGY. Lat., *metallophagia* (from μέταλλον, a metal, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Fr., *métallophagie*. Ger., *Metallschlucken*. A form of mania in which the patient tries to swallow pieces of metal.

METALLOS'COPY. From μέταλλον, a metal, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *métalloscopie*. Ger., *Metalloskopie*. Of Dujardin-Beaumez, observation of the phenomena produced in hysterical cases by the application of metals to the skin.

METALLOTHER'APY. From μέταλλον, a metal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *métallothérapie*. Ger., *Metallotherapie*. The treatment of certain nervous diseases, especially those of hysterical origin, by the application of plates, bracelets, rings, or chains of different metals to the affected locality. It was maintained that the results obtained were due to the feeble galvanic currents generated by the contact of the metal with the skin, but the same results have been obtained by inert substances, such as wood; while the fact that in many cases the patient does not know what will happen seems to disprove hypnotic suggestion.—**Balneal m.** The production of the phenomena of m. by the action of mineral waters on the organism.—**Hydro-m.** The production of the phenomena of m. by cutaneous irritation with hot or cold water.—**Internal m.** M. by the internal administration of metals.

METAL'LUM, n. See METAL.

METAMECON'IC ACID. See COMENIC ACID.

MET'AMER. See METAMERIDE.

MET'AMERE. Lat., *metameron*. Ger., *Metamer*. One of a number of similar segments (which often become differentiated), placed longitudinally as a joint of a *Tenia*.

METAMER'IC. Fr., *métamérique*. Ger., *metamerisch*. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by metamerism; acting the part of a metameride.

METAM'ERID(E). Fr., *métaméride*. Ger., *Metamerid*. One of a set of metameric substances. The term is, however, usually restricted to the more complex, less typical, or less known of the metameric bodies. See ISOMERIC and ISOMERIDE.

METAM'ERISM. From μετά, after, and μέρος, a part. See under ISOMERISM.

METAMETH' OXYBENZO'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_5(OCH_3)CO.OH$.

METAMETH'YLPHEN'OL. Fr., *métaméthylphénol*. Metacresol.

METAM' IDOBENZONI'TRIL(E). The compound $C_6[H.NH_2.HCN.H.H]$.

METAM' IDOBENZOYLFOR'MIC ACID. The compound $C[H.NH_2.H.CO.CO.OH.H.H]$.

METAM' IDOPHENYLHYD'RAZIN(E). A basic substance, $H_2N.C_6H_4.NH.NH_2$.

MET'AMONCHLORAM' IDOBEN'ZENE, MET'AMONCHLORAM' IDOBEN'ZOL, MET'AMONCHLORAN'ILIN(E). See MONOCHLORANILINE.

METAMOR'PHIA, f. See METAMORPHINE.

METAMOR'PHIC. Lat., *metamorphicus*. Fr., *métamorphique*. Ger., *metamorphisch*. 1. Of or pertaining to

metamorphosis; metamorphosed. 2. See METAMORPHOUS. 3. See ALLOMORPHUS.

METAMOR'PHIN(E). An alkaloid found in the mother liquor of morphine manufacture. It has been used as a sudorific.

METAMORPHOP'SIA, f. From *Metamorphosis* (q. v.) and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *métamorphopsie*. Ger., *Metamorphopsie*. A defect of vision in which horizontal or vertical lines, instead of appearing straight, seem bent and crooked.

METAMORPHO'SIS, f. -pho'seos (-is). Gr., μεταμόρφωσις (from μεταμορφοῦν, to transform). Fr., *métamorphose*. Ger., *Metamorphose*, *Umgestaltung*, *Formwechsel*. A change of structure or form; a transformation.—

Adipose m. See Fatty m.—**Albuminous m.** Ger., *albuminöse Metamorphose*. See Cloudy SWELLING.—**Caseous m., Cheesy m.** Fr., *métamorphose caséuse*. Ger., *käsigte Metamorphose*, *Verkäsung*. See CASEATION.—

Croupous m. Fr., *métamorphose croupieuse*. Ger., *croupöse Metamorphose*. The change which epithelial cells

undergo when passing into the croupous state. They enlarge from increase of protoplasm, and many points appear in them, up to 0.01 mm. in size, either round or oval, at first in the periphery, then in the centre. Between these points the cell substance presents a porous or indented appearance, and becomes very resistant. As the nucleus disappears, new points arise, and the cells finally become pierced by a great number of pores, and are toothed at the periphery. The round cells sometimes appear empty; at other times they contain a nucleus or a pus corpuscle.—**Fatty m.** Lat., *m. adiposa*. Fr., *métamorphose graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettmetamorphose*, *fettige Metamorphose*. A retrogressive process in tissues, especially in those of inflammatory origin, by which they are partially converted into fat, softened, and prepared for absorption; fatty degeneration.—**Granular albuminous m.** Ger., *körnige Eiweissmetamorphose*.

Amyloid degeneration (q. v.) in which the tissues are filled with small pale molecules, and thus produce the characteristic cloudy swelling (q. v.).—**Hemimetabolic m.** M. in which the different succeeding stages are not markedly different, although the beginning and terminal stages may vary greatly.—**M. adiposa.** See Fatty m.—**M. regrediens.** See Regressive m.—**Progressive m.** Fr., *métamorphose progressive*. Ger., *progressive Metamorphose*. The change which takes place in a part when its nutrition is increased, the part taking up surplus material, and its growth being increased.—**Regressive m., Retrograde m., Retrogressive m.** Lat., *m. regrediens*. Fr., *métamorphose régressive* (ou *rétrograde*, ou *rétrogressive*). Ger., *rückschreitende Metamorphose*. A retrograde change; degeneration; atrophy of tissues or their transformation into matter of lower organization (effete material). Cf. HISTOLYSIS.—**Viscous m.** Of the blood plates, an increased viscosity causing them to stick together and to foreign matters; it is produced by placing them under unnatural conditions.

METAMOR'PHOUS. Fr., *métamorphique*. Ger., *metamorphisch*. Amorphous, but showing a tendency to crystallization.

MET'AMORPHY. See METAMORPHOSIS.

MET'AMYLENE. Fr., *métamylène*. Ger., *Metamylen*. The compound $2C_6H_{40}$.

METAMYLITOL'UENE. A liquid substance, $CH_3.C_6H_4.C_3H_5(CH_3)_2$, of aromatic odor, boiling at about 209° C.

METANAPH'THALIN. Fr., *métanaphthaline*. A solid hydrocarbon obtained by dry distillation of a resin, when at the last the fatty products are passing over.

METANEPH'RIC. Pertaining to or connected with the metanephros.

METANEPH'ROS, m. From μετά, after, and νεφρός, a kidney. The posterior division of the segmental duct, which becomes the kidney and ureter.

METAN'ETHOL. See under ANETHOL.

METANI'TROBENZACET'IC ACID. See NITROBENZ-
ZOYLacetic acid.

METANI'TROBENZENESULPHON'IC ACID. See un-
der NITROBENZENESulphonic acid.

METANI'TROBENZOYLACET'IC ACID. See NITRO-
BENZOYLacetic acid.

METANI'TROBENZ'ZYL. See under NITROBENZYL.

METANI'TROCYANOBEN'ZENE. The compound C_6
(H, NO_2, H, CN, H, H, H).

METANI'TROMANDEL'IC ACID. The compound C_8
 $H_4(NO)_2CH(OH)CO.OH$.

METANI'TROPHEN'OL. Fr., *métanitrophénol*. See
MONONITROPHENOL.

METANTIMON'ONATE. Fr., *métantimoniate*. A salt of
metantimonic acid.

METANTIMON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métantimonique*.
Ger., *Metantimonsäure*. 1. Of the older writers, pyran-
timonic acid (q. v.). 2. A monobasic acid, $SbO_2.OH$.

METANTIMO'NIUS ACID. Fr., *acide métantimonieux*.
See under ANTIMONIOUS acid.

MET'AOXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide mét-oxyben-
zoïque*. Ger., *Metaoxybenzoesäure*. Metahydroxyben-
zoic acid. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

METAOX'YDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). See HYDROXYDI-
PHENYLAMINE.

METAPET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métapectique*. Ger.,
Metapektinsäure. An amorphous volatile substance, C_8
 H_5O_7 . An optically active m. a. has been obtained,
perhaps identical with arabin.

METAPED'IDIUM, n. From *μετά*, after, and *pes*, the foot.
See METATARSUS.

METAPERIS'TROPHY. From *μετά*, according to, *περί*,
around, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Ger., *Metaperistrophik*.
A rare complication of the foetal "movement of restitu-
tion" in which the occiput turns first to one maternal
thigh, and then back again to the other, before the
shoulders are expelled.

(I)ET'APHASES. From *μετά*, beyond, and *φάσις*, a
phase. Ger., *Metaphasen*. Of Strasburger, the changes
taking place in an indirectly dividing nucleus from the
time the nuclear fibrils have divided longitudinally till
the daughter nuclei have become wholly separated
from each other.

METAPHEN'YLENE. See under PHENYLENE.

METAPHLOGO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, beyond,
and *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *métaphlogose*. Ger.,
Metaphlogose. Of Lobstein, inflammation with sanguine-
ous engorgement but without much induration.

METAPHOS'PHATE. Fr., *métaphosphate*. Ger., *Meta-
phosphat*. A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

METAPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métaphosphori-
que*. Ger., *Metaphosphorsäure*. Monobasic phosphoric
acid, glacial phosphoric acid, metaphosphoryl hydrox-
ide, HPO_3 , derived from phosphoric acid by heating its
solution until the residue ceases to give off water.—
Diluted m. a. [Nat. Form.]. A solution of 780 grains
of m. a. in enough distilled water to make 16 fl. oz.

METAPHOS'PHORYL. A univalent radicle, $PO_2=$
 $O=P-O'$, found in metaphosphoric acid.

METAPH'RENON, METAPH'RENUM, n. Gr., *μετάφρε-
νον* (from *μετά*, behind, and *φρήν*, the midriff). Ger.,
Oberrücken. The part of the back situated between the
shoulders.

METAPHTHAL'IC ACID. See PHTHALIC ACID.

METAPH'YSIS, f. -*phys'eos* (-*aph'ysis*). See META-
MORPHOSIS.

METAPHYTEI'A, f. Gr., *μεταφυτεία* (from *μετά*, beyond,
and *φυτεία*, a planting). Transplantation.

METAPLA'SIA, f. Gr., *μετάπλασις* (from *μετά*, beyond,
and *πλάσις*, conformation). Ger., *Metaplasie* [Virchow],
Umbildung. Of Virchow, the replacement of one tissue
by another, or the transformation of one tissue into an-
other, such as the replacement of the cartilaginous by
the osseous skeleton, the transformation of red into

yellow marrow or the reverse. The process may be
pathological also, as in osteomalacia. It occurs in tis-
sues from the same germ layer, and is mostly seen in
those derived from the mesoblast.

MET'APLASM. Lat., *metaplasma* (from *μετά*, beyond,
and *πλάσμα*, anything molded). Fr., *métaplasme*. Ma-
terial in a cell which is of lower quality than the true
protoplasm. It is protoplasm undergoing retrograde
metamorphosis, or nourishment not fully transformed
into protoplasm.

METAPLAS'TIC. From *μετά*, beyond, and *πλαστικός*,
plastic. Ger., *metaplastisch*. Of Strelzoff, pertaining to
the direct transformation of cartilage or membrane
into bone.

MET'APLEX. -*plex'us*. From *μετά*, beyond, and
plexus, a twining. Lat., *metaplexus*. See Choroid
PLEXUS.

METAPNEUMON'IC. Occurring after pneumonia.

METAPO'DIUM, n. From *μετά*, after, and *πούς*, the foot.
See METATARSUS (1st def.).

METAPOPH'YSIS, f. -*phys'eos* (-*oph'ysis*). From *μετά*,
after, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot. Of Owen, one of the
posterior tubercles found on some of the vertebrae.

METAPOROPH'IA, METAPOROPH'(I)E'SIS, f. -*por'ia*,
-*es'eos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, beyond, *πόρος*, a passage, and
ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *métaporopoiëse*. Ger., *Hautöff-
nungswechsel*. 1. Of Galen, a change in the pores of the
skin, especially from a diseased to a healthy state. 2.
See METASYNCRISIS (1st def.).

**METAPRO''PYLMETHYLBEN'ZENE, METAPRO''-
PYLMETHYLBEN'ZOL.** Fr., *métapropylméthylbenzine*.
Metacymene.

METAPSYCHO'SIS, f. -*cho'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*,
beyond, and *ψύχωσις*, mental action. See TELEPATHY.

METAPTER'YGOID. Lat., *metapterygoideus*. Situated
behind the pterygoid bone.

METAPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From *μετά*, beyond,
and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *métaptose*. Ger., *Krankheits-
wechsel*. 1. See METASTASIS (1st def.). 2. A sudden
metabolism.

METAPURPU'RIC ACID. An acid, $C_8H_6N_4O_4$, not yet
isolated, but present in potassium metapurple.

METARAB'IC ACID, METAR'ABIN. Ger., *Metarabini-
säure, Metarabin*. A body derived from arabin by heat-
ing to above 120° C.

METARRH'E'A, f. From *μετά*, beyond, and *ροία*, a flow-
ing. See METASTASIS.

METAR'RHYSIS, f. -*rhy'seos* (-*ar'rhy'sis*). See METAS-
TASIS.

METAR'SENATE. A salt of metarsenic acid.

METARSEN'IC ACID. Monohydric arsenate, $HAso_3$.

METAR'SENITE. A compound of a hypothetical mono-
basic acid, $HAso_2$.

METASCHEM'ATISM. Gr., *μετασχηματισμός* (from *μετα-
σχηματίζειν*, to change the form of). Lat., *metaschematis-
mus*. Fr., *métaschématisme*. Ger., *Krankheitsumgestalt-
ung*. 1. The transformation of one substance into
another (as when calculi undergo a change of constitu-
tion). 2. A change of a disease into a new form.

METASIL'ICATE. A salt of metasilicic acid.

METASIL'IC ACID. The compound $SiO_2 + H_2O$.

METASP(H)ONDYL'IUM, n. From *μετά*, beyond, and
σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelbeinsubstanz*.
Of Labatt, an intervertebral fibrocartilage.

METASTAN'NATE. Fr., *métastannate*. A salt of meta-
stannic acid.

METASTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide métastannique*. Ger.,
Metazinnsäure. A substance, probably isomeric with
stannic acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on tin.

METAS'TASIS, f. -*sta'seos* (-*as'tasis*). Gr., *μετάστασις*
(from *μεθιστάναι*, to place in another way). Fr., *métastase*.
Ger., *Metastase, Stoffwechsel* (3d def.). 1. The sudden
subsidence of an inflammation, with the appearance at
the same time of inflammation in another part not

anatomically connected with the part first diseased. 2. The progress of disease from one part of the body to another by recognized channels. See TRANSMUTATION. —Direct m. An old term for a m. (1st def.) due to the development of the diseased process at a new point acting as a counterirritant. —M. ad nervos. A peripheral or central conduction of nerve excitation in consequence of m. —M. dolorum ad partum. See Metastatic LABOR. —Milk m. Lat., *m. lactis*. Fr., *métastase laiteuse*. Ger., *Milchmetastase*, *Milchversetzung*. See GALACTOPLANIA. —Sympathetic m. M. attributed to sympathy.

METASTATIC. Gr., μεταστατικός. Lat., *metastaticus*. Fr., *métastatique*. Ger., *metastatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of metastasis.

METASTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métastéarique*. Ger., *Metastearinsäure*. Margaric acid.

METASTER'NUM, *n*. From μετά, beyond, and στέρνον, sternum. See ENSIFORM CARTILAGE.

METASTY'ROL, **METASTY'ROLENE**. Fr., *métastyrol*, *métastyrolène*. Ger., *Metastyrol*, *Metastyrolen*. Metacinnamene. See CINNAMENE.

METASUL'PHOBEN'ZAMID(E). The compound $C_7H_4SO_3(NH_2)_2$.

METASUL'PHOBENZO'IC ACID. See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.

METASUL'PHOBEN'ZOYL CHLORID(E). The compound $C_7H_4SO_3Cl_2$, a thick oily liquid.

METASUL'PHOCRESYL'IC ACID, **METASUL'PHOTOLUID'IC ACID**. Toluenesulphonic acid.

METASYN'CRISIS, *f*. -*crisis*'eos (-*syn*'*crisis*). Gr., μετασύγκρισις (from μετασυνκρίνειν, to discharge peccant humors through the pores). Fr., *métasynchrise*. Ger., *Metasynkrisis*. 1. Of Galen, an artificial crisis; of Dioscorides, the discharge of "peccant humors" by the pores. 2. The regeneration of tissues altered by disease.

METASYNCRIT'IC. Gr., μετασυνκριτικός. Lat., *metasyn-criticus*. Ger., *metasynkritisch*. 1. Of or pertaining to metasyncrisis. 2. Alternative.

METATAR'SAL. Lat., *metatarsus*. Fr., *métatarsien*. Ger., *metatarsisch*. Pertaining to the metatarsus; as a *n*., a *m*. bone.

METATARSAL'GIA, *f*. From μετατάρσιον, the metatarsus, and άλγος, pain. Pain in the metatarsus. —Anterior *m*. M. caused by a laxity of the transverse metatarsal ligament that permits of a partial dislocation downward of one of the middle metatarsal bones, and consequent compression of the nerves on each side of it.

METATAR'SIUM, *n*. See METATARSUS.

METATAR'SOLATERA'LIS, *m*. From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, and *latus*, a side. Situated on the outer side of the metatarsus. —Metatarsolaterales supraplantares. See INTEROSSEI *pedis dorsales* (under INTEROSSEUS).

METATAR'SOMETATAR'SAL. Fr., *métatarso-métatarsien*. Pertaining to the metatarsal bones in their relation to each other.

METATAR'SOPHALAN'GEAL. Lat., *metatarsophalangeus*. Fr., *métatarso-phalangien*. Ger., *metatarso-phalangal*, *m-p*. Pertaining to or connected with the metatarsus and phalanges.

METATAR'SOPHALAN'GEUS. From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). Metatarsophalangeal; as an *n*., see INTEROSSEI *plantares* (under INTEROSSEUS). —Metatarsophalangei laterales plantares. See INTEROSSEI *plantares* (under INTEROSSEUS). —M. transversus hallucis. See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.

METATAR'SOSUBPHALAN'GEUS, *m*. Fr., *métatarso-sous-phalangien*. Situated or connected with the lower surfaces of the metatarsus and the phalanges. —M. hallucis. See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*. —M. minimi digiti. See ADDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*. —M. pollicis. See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.

METATAR'SUS, *m*. Gr., μετατάρσιον (from μετά, beyond, and τάρσος, the flat of the foot). Fr., *métatarse*. Ger.,

Mittelfuss. The middle of the foot; as an anatomical division, the part situated between the tarsus and the digits, made up in man of five metatarsal bones.

METATARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide métatartrique*. Ger., *Metaweinsäure*. 1. Of Erdmann and the older writers, saccharic acid derived from the oxidation of sugar; so called under the supposition that it was isomeric with tartaric acid. 2. An amorphous modification of tartaric acid (*q. v.*).

METATAR'TRATE. A salt of metatartaric acid.

METATE'LA, *f*. From μετά, behind, and tela, a tissue. Of Wilder, the membranous roof of the metacæle, or caudal portion of the fourth ventricle; the tela chorioidea posterior.

METATEREBEN'THENE. Fr., *métatérébenthène*. Ger., *Metaterebenten*. Syn.: *dipyrrolene*. A polymeric variety, $C_{20}H_{32}$, of terebenthene.

METATHAL'AMUS, *m*. That portion of the thalamencephalon by which it merges with the mesencephalon.

METATH'ESIS, *f*. -*thé'seos* (-*ath'esis*). Gr., μεράθεσις (from μεταθίβειν, to place differently). Fr., *métathésie*. Ger., *M.*, *Versetzung*. 1. In chemistry, see Single DECOMPOSITION and Double DECOMPOSITION. 2. An operation for transferring the cause of a disease from the place where it exists to a locality where it would be less disturbing, such as returning a prostatic calculus to the bladder.

METATHET'IC. Gr., μεταθετικός. Pertaining to or of the nature of metathesis.

METATHI'OAR'SENATE. A metarsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen.

METATHI'OARSEN'IC ACID. Metatarsenic acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, $HAsS_3$.

METATO'CIA, *f*. From μετά, beyond, and τόκος, a bringing forth. In obstetrics, delivery by a way other than the parturient canal.

METATRO'PHIA, *f*. From μετά, beyond, and τροφή, nourishment. A disease originating in disorder of nutrition.

METAU'RATE. A salt of metauric acid.

METAU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide métaurique*. Ger., *Meta-goldsäure*. Auryl hydrate, H_2AuO_2 .

METAVAN'ADATE. A salt of metavanadic acid.

METAVANAD'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, HVO_3 , vanadium bronze.

METAXY'LENE. Ger., *Metaxylol*. See XYLENE.

METAXY'LENOL. See XYLENOL.

METAXYLOR'CINOL. A dihydroxyxylene, $C_6[CH_3, H, CH_3, OH, H, OH,]$.

METEL'LA, *f*. *Nux vomica*.

METENCEPH'ALON, *n*. From μετά, after, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *métencéphale*. Ger., *Nachhirn*, *Hinterhirn*. Syn.: *afterbrain*. 1. That portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, is subsequently developed into the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. 2. Of Huxley, the part of the brain developed from the anterior portion of the posterior cerebral vesicle; i. e., the pons Varolii and cerebellum, or encephalon of other authors.

METENSOMATO'SIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From μετά, amid, and ἐνσωμάτωσις, an embodying. Ger., *Verkörperung*. Transformation into or incorporation with another body.

METEORISM. Gr., μετεωρισμός. Lat., *meteorismus*. See TYMPANITES. —Myogenic *m*. Lat., *meteorismus myogenes*. M. resulting from atony of the abdominal wall. —Paralytic *m*. Lat., *meteorismus paralyticus*. M. due to paralysis of the muscular layer of the intestine. —Peritoneal *m*. See PERITONEAL TYMPANITES.

METEORIST'IC. Ger., *meteoristisch*. Pertaining to or affected with meteorism; tympanitic.

METEORIZA'TION. Fr., *météorisation*. Ger., *Meteorisation*. The production of meteorism.

METEO'ROS. Gr., *μετέωρος* (from *μετά*, beyond, and *αἶψα*, to raise). Of pain, superficial; of food, unsettled, undigested.

METEZODAM'BOSE. A carbohydrate, $C_9H_{18}O_9$, derived from the caoutchouc of *Landolphia gummifera*.

METHA'CETIN(E). Fr., *méthacétine*. An antifermentative and antipyretic, a lower homologue of phenacetine.

METHAC'RYLATE. A salt of methacrylic acid.

METHACRYL'IC. Acrylic, and containing a molecule of methyl substituted for hydrogen.—**M. acid.** Ger., *Methylacrylsäure*. A monobasic isomer of crotonic acid, $CH_2 : C(CH_3).CO.OH$.—**M. ether.** Fr., *éther méthacrylique*. Ethyl methacrylate.

METHÆMOCHYM'IA, f. From *μετά*, amid, *αἷμα*, blood, and *χεῖν*, to pour. See TRANSFUSION.

METHÆMOGLO'BIN. Ger., *Methämoglobin*. A substance formed from hæmoglobin in decomposing blood and also by the action of carbonic and other weaker acids, and certain other agents. Its spectrum contains a peculiar absorption band in the red.

METHÆMOGLOBINÆ'MIA, f. The presence of free methæmoglobin in the blood. It has occurred after the administration of phenacetine.

METHÆMOGLOBINU'RIA, f. From *methæmoglobin* (q. v.), and *ουρ*, urine. Ger., *Methämoglobinurie*. The presence of methæmoglobin in the urine.

METH'AL. Fr., *méthal*, *alcool myristique*. An alcohol, $C_{14}H_{28}(OH)$, occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti.

METH'ANE. Fr., *méthane*. Ger., *Methan*, *Methylwasserstoff*. A colorless, odorless, inflammable gas, CH_4 .

METHAZON'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $(CH_2)_2N_2O_3$, of highly explosive character.

METHEMER'INA, f. See AMPHEMERINA.

METHEMER'INE. Gr., *μεθμερινός* (from *μετά*, amid, and *ἡμέρα*, a day). Lat., *methemerinus*. Fr., *méthémérin*. Quotidian.

METH'ENE. See METHYLENE.

METH'ENYL. A hypothetical trivalent radicle, CH .—**M. tribromide.** See BROMOFORM.—**M. trichloride.** See CHLOROFORM.—**M. triiodide.** See IODOFORM.

METHEPILEP'TIC. Following epilepsy or an epileptic seizure.

METHETH'YL. A local anæsthetic said to consist of ethyl chloride with a little methyl chloride and chloroform.

METHEXIPHRENE'SIS, f. From *μέθ*, wine, and *φρένησις*, phrenitis. See DELIRIUM tremens.

METHIN'DAZOL. The compound $C_8H_8N_2$.

METHINTRISULPHON'IC ACID. An acid obtained from the action of fuming sulphuric acid on calcium methylsulphate.

METHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide méthionique* (ou *méthylènedisulfureux*). Methylene-disulphonic acid.

METHIOSTATICA, METHIOSTAT'ICE, f. From *μέθ*, strong drink, and *στατικός*, causing to stand. The science of the effects of the abuse of alcoholic drinks.

METH'OD. Gr., *μέθοδος* (from *μετά*, after, and *ὁδός*, a way). Lat., *methodos*, *methodus*. Fr., *méthode*. Ger., *Methode*. An orderly process or course of action by means of which any desired end is sought to be attained.—**Allarton's m.** See Median CYSTOTOMY.—**Anatomoclinical m.** Of Charcot, the m. of studying disease based upon data derived from pathological anatomy and from clinical observation.—**Antagonistic m.** The derivative m. (see under DERIVATIVE).—**Antiseptic m.** of Déclat. A m. of treating wounds by the use of phenic acid and of treating internal zymotic diseases by the subcutaneous injection of phenic acid (phenol).—**Barnes's m. of managing placenta prævia.** A m. consisting essentially in detaching the placenta as far as the finger can reach within the os uteri.—**Bigelow's m. of reducing disloca-**

tion of the hip. The reduction of femoral dislocations by manipulation; the pelvis is fixed, the thigh is flexed at right angles to the trunk, the leg is flexed on the thigh, then the thigh is adducted or abducted, rotated, and extended.—**Brand's m.** The treatment of typhoid fever by cold bathing.—**Braun's** (or **Brünninghausen's**) **m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor*.—**Busch's m. of cephalic version.** A form of combined internal and external version in which the hand is passed up over the head outside the membranes, and draws it down while the thumb is pressed upward against the presenting part and the other hand pushes the pelvic pole toward the median line of the abdomen.—**Charcot's m.** See *Anatomoclinical m.*—**Cohen's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by intrauterine injection through a flexible catheter.—**Copeman's m. of treating the vomiting of pregnancy.** Dilatation of the os uteri externum and the cervical canal with the index finger.—**Crédé's m. of removing the placenta.** See *Placental EXPRESSION*.—**Derivative m.** See under DERIVATIVE.—**D'Outrepoint's m. of cephalic version.** A form of combined external and internal cephalic version in which the external hand presses the head down while the internal hand presses the presenting part up.—**Expectant m.** See under EXPECTANT.—**Finsen's m.** See *PHOTOTHERAPY*.—**Godefroy's m. of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus.** A m. by posture. The patient's hands and face rest on the floor, while her lower limbs remain on the bed.—**Goodell's m. of protecting the perinæum.** Drawing the perinæum forward during the pains by means of two fingers hooked into the anus.—**Gowers's m. of counting blood corpuscles.** The m. by the use of Gowers's hæmacytometer.—**Gram's** (staining) **m.** A m. of distinguishing microorganisms by their staining or not staining under the influence of an iodoiodureted solution after having been previously stained with gentian violet.—**Grégoire's m. of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus.** Simple digital pressure upon the body of the organ, so as to carry it above the brim of the pelvis.—**Heddæus's m. of evacuating retained urine.** See *Vesical EXPRESSION*.—**Hippocratic m.** The practice of medicine based more especially on clinical observation rather than on data obtained from experimentation or from researches in the laboratory.—**Hohl's m. of protecting the perinæum.** The application of resistance to the presenting part with the hand.—**Intensive m.** Of Pasteur, the use of gradually increasing doses of the virus of rabies in the treatment of that disease.—**Invagination m.** See *Reynard's OPERATION* and *Randohr's OPERATION*.—**Kiwisch's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by hot douches against or even within the cervix uteri.—**Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by dilating the cervix uteri with expanding tents.—**Krause's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by the insertion of a foreign body, such as a flexible catheter, or a piece of catgut, into the uterus, outside the fetal envelopes.—**Kristeller's m. of delivery.** See *EXPRESSION of the fetus*.—**Laborde's m.** Resuscitation of the asphyxiated by making rhythmic traction on the tongue with the fingers.—**Lehman's m. of inducing premature labor.** The same as Krause's, except that the bougie is not left in the uterus.—**Marian m.** See *Median CYSTOTOMY*.—**Mauriceau's m. of extraction by the breech.** Syn.: *Veit's m.*, *Smellie's m.* In obstetrics, the m. by drawing the face downward, so as to flex the head.—**M. of déplacement.** Ger., *Deplacir(e)rungsmethode* (1st def.). 1. In pharmacy, percolation. 2. In surgery, see *DISPLACEMENT* (3d def.).—**M. of force.** The reduction of dislocations by force, with pulleys, etc.—**M. of the quatre maitres.** A m. of suturing intestinal wounds over a foreign body introduced into the bowels for support; employed by four monks who practised surgery

in Paris about the middle of the thirteenth century.—**Murphy's m. of treating consumption.** Injection of nitrogen into the pleural sac of the affected side, so as to compress the lung and give it rest.—**Noeggerath's m. of reducing inversion of the uterus.** A m. by indenting one horn of the organ, instead of acting upon the whole fundus.—**Numerical m. Fr., méthode numérique.** In medical investigation, the m. of determining whether or not a phenomenon is characteristic of a disease by the numerical preponderance of the cases in which it is found to occur.—**Open m. of dressing stumps.** Placing the stump on a pad of oakum and covering it with a gauze without other dressing.—**Organopathographic m. Fr., méthode organo-pathographique.** Of Piorry, a system of nosography based upon the pathological states of the organs.—**Pigeolet's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.*—**Postural m. of replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord.** Syn.: *Thomas's m.* A procedure introduced by T. G. Thomas, which consists in "placing the woman upon her knees, with her chest resting flat on a hard bed; the cord is then seized and carried high up into the uterus, and sheltered behind some portion of the fetus."—**Prague m. of extraction.** Ger., *Prager Handgriff.* In obstetrics, the m. by making traction at first with the child's body directed backward, but afterward, when the head has entered the pelvic excavation, by suddenly bringing the body forward over the mother's pubes.—**Schatz's m. of converting face presentations into vertex presentations.** A m. consisting "in restoring the normal attitude of the body by flexing the trunk, and leaving the head to resume spontaneously its proper position as it sinks into the pelvis. It is performed by seizing the shoulder and breast with the hand through the abdominal walls; then lifting the chest upward and pressing it backward, at the same time steadying or raising the breech with the other hand applied near the fundus, so as to make the long axis of the child conform to that of the uterus, and finally pressing the breech directly downward. As the child is raised, the occiput is allowed to descend, and then, as the body is bent forward, head flexion is produced by the resistance of the side walls of the pelvis."—**Scheele's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by puncture of the membranes.—**Scholler's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by distending the vagina by means of a tampon.—**Schultze's m. of resuscitating asphyxiated infants.** Fr., *procédé de Schultze.* A m. in which, after the umbilical cord has been tied and cut, the child is grasped in such manner that the operator's thumbs, one on each side, rest on the front of the chest, the index fingers in the armpits, and the remaining fingers diagonally across the back, with the child hanging at arm's length between the operator's knees; the pectoral muscles are made to draw the upper ribs upward, and the abdominal muscles to draw the lower ribs downward, while the weight of the liver causes the descent of the diaphragm, whereby inspiration is produced. The child is next swung upward until the operator's arms are almost horizontal, causing flexion of the lumbar spine, and bringing the child's weight on to the operator's thumbs, producing expiration. These motions are repeated eight or ten times, at intervals of a few seconds. Then the child is placed in a warm bath. This is followed by alternate immersions in hot and cold water, or, if no improvement is shown, the swinging is repeated.—**Simpson's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.*—**Simpson's m. of reducing chronic inversion of the uterus.** See *Postural m.*—**Smeillie's m. of extraction by the breech.** See *Mauriceau's m.*—**Storer's m. A m. of examining the rectum by evertng the mucous membrane by pressure through the posterior vaginal wall.**—**Tarnier's m. of**

inducing premature labor. The m. by the use of Tarnier's dilator.—**Thomas's m. of replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord.** See *Postural m.*—**Van Leynseele's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.*—**Veit's m. of extraction by the breech.** See *Mauriceau's m.*—**Von Siebold's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.*

METH'ODISM. From μέθοδος, a following after. Fr., *methodisme.* An old system of pathology according to which all diseases were due to the contraction or relaxation of the bodily fibres.

METH'ODISTS. The adherents of methodism.

METH'ODUS, METH'ODUS, f. See *METHOD.*—**M. celsiana.** See *APPARATUS minor* and *CYSTOTOMY.*—**M. franconiana.** See *CYSTOTOMY.*—**Methodus derivatoria.** The revulsive treatment of diseases.

METHENAN'THOL. See under *ENANTHOL.*

METHOGASTRO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From μέθω, wine, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Disorder of the alimentary tract resulting from excess in alcoholic drinks.

METH'OL. Fr., *méthol.* Ger., *M.* 1. A body obtained by distilling lignone with concentrated sulphuric acid, smelling like oil of turpentine. 2. Methylene.

METHOMA'NIA, f. From μέθω, wine, and μανία, madness. Ger., *Methomanie.* Insanity caused by habitual drunkenness.

METH'ONAL. The compound $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$, analogous to sulphonal; used as a hypnotic.

METHOX'ID(E). See *METHYLATE.*

METHOX''YACETIC ACID. Fr., *acide méthoxyacétique.* Ger., *Methoxyessigsäure.* Methylglycollic acid.

METHOXYCAFF'FEIN(E). A derivative, $C_8H_9(OCH_3)N_4O_2$, of caffeine; an analgetic.

METHOX'YL. Oxymethyl.

METHOX''YSUCCIN'IC ACID. Oxypyrotartaric acid.

METH'OZIN(E). See *ANTIPYRINE.*

METH'RONENE. An aromatic liquid, $C_{18}H_{20}$.

METH'U, n. Meth'uos (-uis). Gr., μέθω. Wine.

METHUL'MATE. A salt of methulmic acid.

METHUL'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide méthulmique.* The compound $C_5H_5O_2$.

METHY'DRIC. Lat., *methydricus.* Arising from an abnormal condition of the fluid in the capsule of the crystalline lens.

METH'YL. Lat., *methylum.* Fr., *méthyle.* Ger., *M.* The hypothetical radicle, CH_3 , of m. alcohol.—**M'aniline violet.** Paris violet, $C_{24}H_{27}N_3.HCl$.—**M'arbutin.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{15}(CH_3)O_7$, found in the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, *Pyrola umbellata*, *Chimaphila maculata*, and, according to Maisch, *Ledum palustre* and *Calluna vulgaris*.—**M. arsenate.** Ger., *M'arsenat.* Trimethylic arsenate, $AsO_4(CH_3)_3$.—**M. chloride.** An ethereal liquid, CH_3Cl ; a local anæsthetic.—**M'chloroform.** Chloroethyldiene chloride; an anæsthetic.—**M'codein(e).** Fr., *méthocodéine.* A compound of m. and codeine, resembling morphine in its physiological action.—**M'cyanethin(e).** Ger., *M'kyanäthin.* A substitution derivative of cyanethine, $C_9H_{11}(CH_3)N_3$, a crystalline base. It is said to act as a powerful poison on the central nervous system.—**M. ether.** See the major list.—**M'guanidin(e).** Fr., *méthyl-guanidine, méthylurique.* Ger., *M'guanidin.* A violently poisonous ptomaine, $NH : C(NH_2)(NH_2)$, of highly basic properties, forming deliquescent colorless crystals, and occurring in putrefying meat, in cultures of choleraic matter, and in cultures of the Finkler-Prior bacillus. It arises from the oxidation of creatine. It produces effects similar to those of atropine and curare.—**M'guanidoacetic acid.** See *CREATINE.*—**M. iodide(e).** Lat., *methylum iodatum.* Fr., *iodure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'jodür, M'jodid.* A liquid, CH_3I , having a peculiar sweetish ethereal odor. It is obtained by slightly heating a mixture of 1 part of red phosphorus, 4 parts

of m. alcohol, and 10 of iodine, is a hypnotic and anæsthetic, and has been recommended as a vesicant.—**M'loretin(e)**. A m. compound of loretine; an antiseptic.—**M'morphin(e)**. See CODEINE.—**M'naphthalene**. Fr., *méthyl-naphtalène*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_7CH_3$.—**M'nicotin(e)**. Fr., *méthyl-nicotine*. Ger., *M'nicotin*. A viscous, uncrystallizable base, $C_{10}H_{14}(CH_3)_2N_2$, of bitter taste and very caustic properties.—**M'pelletierin(e)**. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{14}.CH_3.NO$, found in the rhizome of *Punica granatum*.—**M'phenmorpholin(e)**. A certain artificial alkaloid prepared by a patented process; said to be narcotic.—**M'phenol**. See CRESOL.—**M'punicin(e)**. See *M'pelletierine*.—**M'pyrocatechin**. See GUALACOL.—**M. salicylate**. Fr., *salicylate de méthyle*. Ger., *Salicylsäure-Methyl ester*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_6(H,H,H,H,H).OH.CO.OH.CH_3$, isomeric with m'salicylic acid and with anisic acid, of an agreeable aromatic odor, and boiling at $217^\circ C$. It constitutes about 90 per cent. of oil of wintergreen, and is found in other volatile oils. It is used as a substitute for sodium salicylate.—**M'salol**. Paracresotonic phenyl ester; used in rheumatism.—**M. strychnin(e)**. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}N_2O_2(CH_3)$, formed by replacing with m. one of the hydrogen atoms of strychnine; said not to be poisonous.—**M. valerianate**. A liquid, $CH_3.CO.C_5H_9$, isomeric with caproic acid; used as a hypnotic.—**M. violet**. Blue pyocyanin.

METH'YLAL. Formal. It is used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic.

METH'YL ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool méthylique*. Ger., *Holzgeist*. Syn.: methylic or protylic alcohol, methyl hydrate or hydrated oxide, hydrogen, methylate or protylate, carbinol, wood spirit, methylic spirit, pyroxylic spirit, wood naphtha. A monatomic alcohol, $CH_3O = CH_3.OH$, found among the products of the distillation of wood, or prepared from oil of wintergreen by boiling with an alkali.

METHYL'AMIN(E). Fr., *méthylamine*. Ger., *Methylamin*. A primary methyl amine, NCH_3 , a strongly alkaline body, obtained in the distillation of morphine, codeine, caffeine, etc., with a caustic alkali, and also found in animal oil obtained by distillation. It occurs as a constituent of *Mercurialis annua* and *Mercurialis perennis*, is found in herring brine, ergot, etc., and is prepared by the action of potash on methyl cyanurate, or of methyl nitrate on ammonia.—**M. alum**. Aluminum and m. sulphate.

METHYLAMMO'NIUM, n. A radicle, $NCH_3 = H_3 \equiv N' - CH_3$, formed by replacing an atom of hydrogen in ammonium by a molecule of methyl.

METH'YLATE. Fr., *méthylate*. Ger., *Methylat*. A substitution product of methyl alcohol in which a metal replaces the hydrogen of the hydroxyl.

METH'YLATED. Combined with methyl or containing methyl alcohol.

METHYLA'TION. Fr., *méthylation*. Ger., *Methylierung*. The process of combining, or causing to combine, with methyl or of mixing with methyl alcohol.

METH'YLENE. Lat., *methyleneum*. Fr., *méthylène*. Ger., *Methylen*. A diatomic radicle, CH_2 , a colorless gas, obtained by passing methyl chloride through a red-hot porcelain tube into water.—**M. aldehyde**. See FORMIC ALDEHYDE.—**M. bichloride**. Lat., *methylene bichloridum*. Fr., *bichlorure de méthylène*. Ger., *Methylenbichlorid*. A colorless liquid, CH_2Cl_2 , closely allied to chloroform in its properties, recommended by Richardson and Junker as an anæsthetic, but found to produce alarming symptoms and death in some cases, and apparently unsuitable for prolonged administration. The product generally supplied under this name is thought to be a mixture of chloroform and methylic alcohol, and to owe its properties to the chloroform.—**M. blue**. Ger., *Methylenblau*. A coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{18}N_4S_4Cl_4$, forming a dark-blue powder, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as a bacterioscopic reagent, in physiological researches, as an anodyne,

and as a remedy for vesical catarrh and nephritis.—**M. chloride**. 1. Of Richardson, see *M. 2*. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. dichloride**. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. diiodide**. The compound CH_2I_2 . It acts as an anæsthetic and hypnotic and as a poison directly affecting the cerebral ganglionic centres.—**M. dimethylate**, **M. dimethyl ether**. See FORMAL and METHYLAL.—**M. iodide**. Lat., *methyleneum iodatum*. Fr., *iodure de méthylène*. A liquid, CH_2I_2 , obtained by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on iodoform.—**M. oxide**. See FORMIC ALDEHYDE.

METHYLEN'TAN. Fr., *méthylénitane*. A substance, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, analogous to mannite.

METHYLENUM, n. See METHYLENE.

METHYL ETHER. Fr., *éther méthylique*. Ger., *Methyläther* (1st def.), *Methyl ester* (2d def.). 1. Dimethyl oxide, $CH_3.O.CH_3 = C_2H_6O$, an inflammable gas of ethereal odor, condensing at $-21^\circ C$. to a mobile, colorless liquid. 2. A compound of methyl with an acid or with one of the halogens.

METHYLGUAN'AMIN(E). A base, $C_4H_7N_5$.

METHYL'IC. Of or pertaining to methyl.

METHYLIR'ISIN. A resinous basic matter, resulting from the action of methyl sulphate on quinaline.

METH'YLISTED. See METHYLATED.

METH'YLM, n. See METHYL.

METHYPOSTRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-is). Gr., *μεθυπόστρωσις* (from *μετά*, beyond, and *ὑπόστρωσις*, a spreading under). Ger., *Krankenlagerveränderung*. The changing of the bedding of the sick.

METHYSCOMA'NIA, f. From *μεθύσκειν*, to get drunk, and *μανία*, madness. See DIPSO MANIA.

METH'YSIS, f. -*ys'eos*, *meth'ysis*. Gr., *μέθυσις* (from *μεθύειν*, to be drunk). Intoxication.

METHYS'TICIN. See KAVAIN.

METHYS'TICUS. Gr., *μεθυστικός* (from *μεθύειν*, to be drunk). Intoxicating.

METI''ODONITROBEN'ZENE. See IODONITROBENZENE.

METI''ODOTOL'UENE. See IODOTOLUENE.

METODONTI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-i'asis). From *μετά*, after, and *ὀδοντία*, to cut teeth. 1. The second dentition. 2. An abnormal development of the teeth.

METECE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., *μετοίκησις* (from *μετά*, beyond, and *οἰκήσις*, the act of dwelling). Displacement.

METES'TRUM, n. From *μετά*, after, and *οἶστρος*, rut. The declining stage of the season of sexual excitement in female animals.

METOLU'IDIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{17}N_3$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine.

METOPANTRAL'GIA, f. From *μέτωπον*, the forehead, *άντρον* (see ANTRUM), and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *métopantralgie*. Ger., *Stirnhöhlenschmerz*. Pain in the frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRI'TIS, f. -*trit'idis*. Fr., *métopantrite*. Ger., *Stirnhöhlenentzündung*. Inflammation of the mucous lining of the frontal sinuses.

METOPAN'TRON, **METOPAN'TRUM**, n. From *μέτωπον*, the forehead, and *άντρον*, a cavern. See FRONTAL SINUS.

METOP'IC. From *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Fr., *métopique*. Pertaining to the forehead. See FRONTAL SUTURE.

METO'PION, n. Gr., *μετώπιον* (from *μετά*, between, and *ὤψ*, the eye). See GLABELLA.

MET'OPISM. Persistence of the frontal suture.

METO'PIUM, n. See METOPION.—**Gummi m**. See GALBANUM.

METOPODYN'IA, f. From *μέτωπον*, the forehead, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Pain in the forehead.

METO'PON, n. Gr., *μέτωπον* (from *μετά*, between, and *ὤψ*, the eye). 1. The forehead. 2. Of Hippocrates, galbanum.

METOPOPA'GIA, f. From *μέτωπον*, the forehead, and *πάγος*, fixed. Fr., *métopagie*. Ger., *Metopopagie*. A monstrosity in which two individuals are united by

fusion of the foreheads (so as to have a single cranial cavity), but have separate bodies and two umbilical cords.

METO'PUM, *n.* See **METOPON**.

METO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). An old term for meiosis with rigidity of the iris.

METO'VUM, *n.* From *μετά*, after, and *ών*, an egg. See *Mesoblastic OVUM*.

METOXYBENZO'IC ACID. *Fr.* *acide métoxybenzoïque*. *Ger.* *Metoxybenzoesäure*. Metahydroxybenzoic acid.

MET'RA, *f.* *Gr.* *μήτρα* (from *μήτηρ*, a mother). The uterus; in the pl., *metræ* (*Gr.* *μήτραι*; *Ger.* *Nachgeburt*), the secundines.

METRE'MIA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *αἷμα*, blood. *Ger.* *Gebärmutterblutandrang*, *Uterusinfarct*. Engorgement of the uterus.

METRE'MORRHA'GIA, *f.* See **METORRHAGIA**.

METRÆM'ORRHIDS. See *Uterine HÆMORRHIDS*.

METRAL'GIA, *f.* *Fr.* *métralgie*. See **HYSTERALGIA**.

METRAN'E'MIA, *f.* *Ger.* *Gebärmutterblutmangel*. *Ανæmia* of the uterus.

METRANAS'TROPHE, *f.* -*as'trophes*. From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἀναστροφή*, a turning upside down. *Fr.* *métranastrophie*. Inversion of the uterus.

METRAN'EURYSM. From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, dilatation. *Ger.* *Gebärmutterausdehnung* (1st def.), *Schamspaltenausdehnung* (2d def.). 1. Dilatation of the uterus. 2. Dilatation of the vulva.

METRA'SIA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἀτρησία*, atresia. See **HYSTERATRESIA**.

MET'RATOME. See **HYSTEROTOME**.

METRATO'NIA, *f.* *Ger.* *Gebärmuttererschaffung*. Atony of the uterus.

METRATRE'SIA, *f.* See **HYSTERATRESIA**.

METRATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the uterus.

METRAUX'E, *f.* -*raux'es*. From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *αὔξη*, a growth. *Ger.* *Gebärmuttervergrößerung*. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

METRECH'OSCOPE. *Lat.* *metrechoscopium* (from *μέτρον*, a measure, *ἤχη*, a sound, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). An instrument used in metrechoscopy.

METRECHOS'COPY. *Lat.* *metrechosopia*. A combination of auscultation and mensuration.

METRECTA'NEUS, *m.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἐκτείνειν*, to stretch. See *Uterine SPECULUM*.

METREC'TASY. *Lat.* *metrectasia* (from *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἐκτασις*, extension). Distention of the uterus.

METREC'TOMY. See **HYSTERECTOMY**.

METREC'TOPY. *Lat.* *metrectopia* (from *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἐκτόπιος*, away from). *Ger.* *Gebärmutterverschiebung*. Displacement of the uterus.

METRELCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **HYSTERELCOSIS**.

METREMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos* (-*is*). See **METRE-MIA**.

METREMPHYSE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). See **PHYSOMETRA**.

METREN'CHYTA, *n. pl.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἐχυντος*, poured in. *Ger.* *Muttermittel*. Liquids used for uterine injections.

METREN'CHYTA, *f.*, **METREN'CHYTES**, *m.* *Gr.* *μητρεχύτης*. *Fr.* *métrenchyle*. A uterine syringe.

METREPIDEM'IA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *ἐπιδημία*, prevalence of an epidemic. An epidemic tendency to diseases in the generative tract of women.

MET'REURYNTER. An apparatus for effecting metrecurysis.

METREURYSIS, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the womb, and *εὐρύνειν*, to distend. The procedure of dilating the uterus.

METREURYS'MA, *n.* -*ys'matos* (-*is*). Morbid dilatation of the uterus.

METRHÆM'ORRHIDS. See *Uterine HÆMORRHIDS*.

MET'RIA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus. Of Farr, any one of the pelvic inflammatory affections occurring after parturition.

MET'RINE. Of Farr, the morbid germ of puerperal fever.

METRIT'IC. Pertaining to metritis.

METRIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *μήτρα*, the uterus. *Fr.* *métrite*. *Ger.* *M.* *Gebärmutterentzündung*. Inflammation of the uterus. For all terms not here given, see corresponding terms under **ENDOMETRITIS**.

Cervical parenchymatous m. Parenchymatous m. involving the cervix uteri.—

Corporeal parenchymatous m. Parenchymatous m. involving the body of the uterus.—

Exanthematous m. M. occurring in the course of some of the eruptive fevers, usually subsiding after recovery from the constitutional disease which caused it.—

Gangrenous m. *Fr.* *métrite gangréneuse*. Puerperal gangrene of the uterus.—

Hæmorrhagic m. A form of m. characterized by a hæmorrhagic tendency, due to some infectious constitutional disease. Cf. **ENDOMETRITIS decidualis hæmorrhagica**.—

Idiopathic puerperal m. *Fr.* *métrite puerpérale idiopathique*, *métrite franche des nouvelles accouchées*. A form of puerperal m. most commonly due, according to Willemin, to deep lacerations of the cervix uteri.—

M. dissecans. *Ger.* *dissecirende Gebärmutterentzündung*. A form of puerperal m. in which the products of inflammation burrow between the layers of tissue forming the uterus.—

M. gravidarum. M. occurring during pregnancy.—

M. lactea. Of Sauvages, a variety of puerperal m. supposed to be due to a metastasis of milk, chiefly to the abdomen.—

M. puerperarum. Of Sauvages, a term for all puerperal diseases.—

M. rheumatica. M. occurring in a person subject to rheumatism, and supposed to be caused by that disease.—

M. venosa. Uterine phlebitis.—

Mucous m. *Fr.* *métrite muqueuse*. See **ENDOMETRITIS**.—

Parenchymatous m. *Fr.* *métrite parenchymateuse*, *idiométrite*. A form of m. characterized by uniform increase in the volume and consistence of the uterine tissues, in which there are increased vascularity and infiltration with granulations, neocytes, and embryoplastic cells. The uterine cavity is enlarged, and there is inflammation of the uterine mucosa and of the peritonæum.—

Phlegmonous m. *Lat.* *m. phlegmonodes*. A form of puerperal m. characterized by oedema of the uterine wall.—

Puerperal m. *Lat.* *m. puerperalis*. *Fr.* *métrite puerpérale*. *Ger.* *puerperale Entzündung des Gebärmutterparenchyms*. M. following parturition or occurring as a concomitant of puerperal fever.—

Suppurative m. *Fr.* *métrite suppurative*. One of the forms of puerperal m. in which there is suppuration of either the veins, the lymphatics, or the muscular tissue of the organ.

MET'ROBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. *Blennorrhœa* of the uterus.

MET'ROBLENNNOZE'MIA, *f.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ζημία*, a discharge. *Ger.* *Gebärmutterschleimergiessung*. Catarrhal endometritis with excessive discharge.

METROBOTRYTES, *f. pl.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *βότρυτης*, like a bunch of grapes. Of Churchill, cauliflower excrescences of the uterus.

METROC'ACE, *f.* -*roc'aces*. From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *κακός*, evil. See **HYSTERELCOSIS**.

METROCAMP'SIS, *f.* -*camp'seos* (-*is*). From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *κάμψις*, a bending. *Fr.* *métrocampsie*. Flexion of the uterus.

METROCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). See **HYSTERO-CARCINOMA**.

METROCATAR'RHUS, *m.* From *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *κατάρροος*, flowing down. See **Catarrhal ENDOMETRITIS**.—

M. benignus. Uterine leucorrhœa.—

M. contagiousus. M. *malignus*. Uterine gonorrhœa.—

M. puerperalis. Puerperal perimetritis.

METROCELE, *f.* *Me't(mat)-ro(ro')-se(ka)'le(la)*; in *Eng.* *me't'ro-sel. -ce'les*. See **HYSTEROCELE**.

METROCE' LIS, *f.* -*cel'idōs (-is)*. From μήτρα, the uterus, and κελίς, a spot. Fr., *métrocélide*. See NÆVUS.

MET'ROC'LYST. From μήτρα, the uterus, and κλύειν, to wash out. An instrument for injecting liquids into the uterine cavity.

METROCOLPOCELE, *f.* Me't(mat)-ro(ro²)-ko'lp-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., me't-ro-ko'lp'o-sel. -*ce'les*. From μήτρα, the uterus, κόλπος, a gulf, and κύλη, a tumor. Pro-lapse of the retroverted gravid uterus upon the inverted posterior wall of the vagina.

MET'ROCYTE. From μήτηρ, a mother, and κύτος, a cell. A mother cell.

METRODYNAMOM'ETER. See HYSTERODYNAMOMETER.

METRODYN'IA, *f.* See HYSTERALGIA.

METRODYSTO'CIA, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and δυστοκία, painful delivery. Dystocia due to the condition of the uterus.

METROECTA'SIA, *f.* See METRANEURYSM (1st def.).

METROEPIDEM'IA, *f.* See METREPIDEMIA.

METROFIBRO'MA, *n.* -rom'atos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus (see also FIBROMA). A fibrous tumor of the uterus.

METROHÆM'ORRHAGE. See METRORRHAGIA.

METROLEUCORRHÆ'A, *f.* Uterine leucorrhœa.

METROL'OGY. From μέτρον, a measure, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *métrologie*. The science of weights and measures.—**Uterine m.** The science of the measurement of the size and capacity of the uterus.

METROLOX'IA, *f.* Hysteroloxia.

MET'ROLYMPHANG(EI)'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See Diphtheritic ENDOMETRITIS.

METROMALACO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-atis). See HYSTEROMALACIA.

METROMALACO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See HYSTEROMALACOSIS.

METROMA'NIA, *f.* See NYMPHOMANIA.

MET'ROMELANORRHÆ'A, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, μέλας, black, and ρεῖν, to flow. The discharge of black fluid from the uterus.

METROM'ETER. From μήτρα, the uterus, and μέτρον, a measure. See HYSTEROMETER.

METROM'ETRY. See HYSTEROMETRY.

METROMY'ZEUS, *m.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and μύζειν, to suck. Fr., *ventouse utérine*, *spéculum-pompe*. Ger., *Muttersauger*. Of Andrieux, a suction pump to be applied to the mouth of the uterus in ischomenia.

METRONANO'DES. From μήτρα, the uterus, and νανώδης, dwarflike. Having an abnormally small uterus.

METRON'CUS, *m.* See HYSTERNOCUS.

METRONEURO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See HYSTERONEUROSIS.

MET'RONOME. From μέτρον, a measure, and νόμος, law. Fr., *métronomie*. Ger., *Metronom*. An instrument for indicating time in music; also used to ascertain the hearing distance of patients.

METROPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-al'ysis). See HYSTEROPARALYSIS.

METROP'ATHY. Lat., *metropathia* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *métropathie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterleiden*. Any disease of the uterus.

METROPERIS'SIA, *f.* See METRAUXE.

METROPERITON'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *méto-péritonite*. Ger., *Gebärmutterbauchfellentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Perimetritis. 2. Of some writers, a combination of metritis with peritonitis. 3. Puerperal peritonitis.

METROPHLEB'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Uterine phlebitis.

METROPHLEGMY'MEN, *m.* -mym'enos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, φλέγμα, mucus, and ὑμήν, a membrane. The uterine mucous membrane.

MET'ROPHLEGMYMENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ENDOMETRITIS.

METROPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and φλόγωσις, phlogosis. See METRITIS.

MET'ROPHORE. See HYSTEROPHORE.

METROPH'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From μήτρα, the uterus, and φθίσις, wasting. Atrophy of the uterus.

METROPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). See HYSTEROPHYMA.

METROPLETHO'RA, *f.* See METRÆMIA.

METROPOL'YPUS, *m.* See HYSTEROPOLYPUS.

METROPROPTO'SIS, **METROPTO'SIS**, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and πρόπτωσις, a falling forward. See PROLAPSUS uteri.

METRORRHA'GIA, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *métrorrhagie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the uterus.—**Essential m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie essentielle*. M. not depending on a lesion of the uterus.—**External m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie externe*. M. in which the blood is discharged by the vagina.—**Internal m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie interne*. Ger., *innere Metrorrhagie*. Concealed uterine hæmorrhage.—**M. gravidæ interna**. M. into the gravid uterus from partial detachment of the placenta.—**M. gravidarum**. M. during pregnancy, as from placenta prævia.

METRORRHEU'MA, *n.* -rheum'atos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and ρεύμα, a current. Rheumatism of the uterus.

METRORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). See HYSTERORRHEXIS.

METRORRHÆ'A, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *métrorrhée*. Ger., *Gebärmutterfluss*. A continuous discharge from the uterus.

METRORRHOI'DES, *f.* pl. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥοή, a stream. See Uterine HÆMORRHOIDS.

METROSALPING'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. See SALPINGITIS (1st def.).

MET'ROSALPINGORRHA'GIA, *f.* Ger., *Muttertrompetenblutung*. A hæmorrhage from the oviducts.

MET'ROSALPINGORRHEX'IS, *f.* -rhex'eos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, σάλπιγξ, a war trumpet, and ῥήξις, a breaking. Ger., *Muttertrompetenzerreissung*. Rupture of an oviduct.

METROSAL'PINK, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Ger., *Muttertrompete*. The oviduct.

METROSCIR'RHUS, *m.* See HYSTEROSCIRRHUS.

METROSCOLIO'MA, *n.* **METROSCOLIO'SIS**, *f.* -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σκολίωμα, a bend, or σκολίωσις, obliquity. Flexion of the uterus.

MET'ROSCOPE. Lat., *metroscopium* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and σκοπεῖν, to observe). Fr., *métroscope*. An instrument like a stethoscope, devised by Nauche for auscultation of the uterus by way of the vagina.

MET'ROSCOPE. From μέτρον, a measure, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. An instrument devised by Snellen to take the place of the ophthalmometer for making ophthalmostatometrical examinations, and based on the same principle.

METROS'COPY. From μήτρα, the uterus, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Metroskopie*. Ocular examination of the uterus.

METROSIDE'ROS, *f.* From μήτρα, the pith of a tree, and σίδηρος, iron. Fr., *métrosidéros*. A genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs.—**M. vera**. Ger., *ächter Mani-baum*. True iron tree; found in the Moluccas and neighboring islands. The outer bark of the stem, usually mixed with some aromatic substance, is employed in mucous discharges.

METROSPHONGIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σφονγία, a sponge. Ger., *Gebärmutter-schwammknoten*. A fungous tumor of the uterus.

METROSTAX'IS, *f.* -tax'eos (-is). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στάζειν, to dribble. Slight uterine hæmorrhage not due to disease of the uterus or adjacent parts, but to a temporary disturbance of the system, as after a surgical operation.

METROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., rétrécissement de la matrice. Ger., Gebärmutterverengerung. Uterine stenosis.

METROSTERE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στέρσις, deprivation. 1. Hysterectomy. 2. Absence of the uterus.

METROSYNIZE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). See HYSTERO-SYNZESIS (2d def.).

MET'ROTOME. Lat., metrotomus. See HYSTEROTOME.

METROT'OMY. Lat., metrotomia. See HYSTEROTOMY.

METROTUBER'CULUM, **METROT'YLO'MA**, *n.* -*i*, -*om'*-*atos* (-*is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and tuberculum, a small swelling, or κύλωμα, a callus. Ger., Gebärmutter-schwammknoten. A nodular, fungous excrescence of the uterus.

MET'ROURE'THROTOME. From μέτρον, a measure, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and τομή, a cutting. A slight modification of Weir's urethrometer having a cutting blade as in Otis's urethrotome. It is used to cut a stricture to any desired calibre without enlarging a meatus that will admit a No. 15 French sound.

METROX'YLON, *n.* From μήτρα, the pith of a tree, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., sagoutier, sagouier, métroxylo. Ger., Sagopalme. 1. The sago palm; a genus of wing-leaved palms. 2. The genus *Raphia*.—**M. flare**. An East Indian species yielding an inferior sago.—**M. lève**. Spineless sago palm; it yields much of the sago of commerce.—**M. Rumphii**. Fr., sagoutier de Rumphius. Ger., ächte Sagopalme. Prickly sago palm; one of the chief sources of sago.—**M. sagu**. Fr., palmier-sagou. Ger., ächte Sagopalme. *M. Rumphii* and *M. lève*.

METROZOO'TIA, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and ζών, an animal. Ger., Metrozootie. An epidemic tendency to diseases of the genital organs in female cattle.

METRYDRORRHŒ'A, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, ὕδωρ, water, and ροία, a flowing. Ger., Metrydrorrhöe. A watery uterine discharge.

METRYMENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἡμῆν, a membrane. See ENDOMETRITIS.

METRYPERÆ'MIA, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἷμα, blood. Uterine hyperæmia.

METRYPERÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-*is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., Gebärmutterüberreizbarkeit. Excessive sensitiveness of the uterus.

METRYPERCINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and κίνησις, movement. Abnormally active uterine contraction.

METRYPERPATHI'A, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and πάθος, a disease. Ger., heftiges Gebärmutterleiden. An exceedingly severe disease of the uterus.

METRYPERTRO'PHIA, *f.* From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τροφή, nourishment. Ger., Gebärmutterübernährung. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

ME'UM, *n.* Gr., μῦον. Fr., méum. Ger., Bäurwurz. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*.—**M. anethifolium**, **M. athamanticum**, **M. capillaceum**. Fr., fenouil des Alpes. Ger., haarblättrige Bäurwurz. Bearwort; a native of the mountains of middle and western Europe. The root was formerly used as a laxative, diuretic, anthystric, etc. The aromatic fruits were also formerly used.—**M. fœniculum**. See FENICULUM *vulgare*.—**M. mutellina**. See LIGUSTICUM *mutellina*.—**M. nevadense**. A variety of *M. athamanticum*.—**M. nodiflorum**. *Trochisanthes nodiflorum*.—**M. silaus**. *Silau pratensis*.—**M. vulgare**. See *M. athamanticum*.

MEVIUM, *n.* Syphilis.

MEZE'REIN. Fr., mézéréine. A neutral and volatile substance, the active principle of *Daphne mezereum*.

MEZE'REON, *n.* See MEZEREUM (2d def.).

MEZE'REUM, *n.* Fr., mézérion [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), garou [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), sainbois [Fr. Cod.]

(3d def.). Ger., Kellerhals (2d def.), Seidelbastrinde (3d def.), Kellerhalsrinde (3d def.). Syn.: *m. cortex*, *mezerei cortex* [Br. Ph.] (3d def.), *cortex mezerei* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], (3d def.), *cortex thymelææ* (seu *coccognidii*) (3d def.).

1. A section of the genus *Daphne*. 2. *Daphne m.* and *Cueorum triccocum*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Daphne m.* and other species of *Daphne*; or, of the Br. and Ger. Ph's, that of *Daphne laureola*; or, of the Fr. Cod., that of *Daphne gnidium*. It is sudorific and diuretic and, in large doses, purgative and emetic. The bark is used as an epispastic. It is supposed to be alterative, and has been used in rheumatism, syphilis, and scrofula.—**Cortex mezerei** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *M.* (3d def.).—**Extractum mezerei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., extrait liquide de mézérion (de garou). Ger., flüssiges Seidelbast-Extrakt. An alcoholic fluid extract of *m.*—**Mezerei cortex** [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *M.* (3d def.).—**Unguentum mezerei** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., pommade au garou (ou épispastique au garou [Fr. Cod.]). Syn.: *unguentum epispasticum* (seu *rubefaciens*). *M.* ointment.

MEZQUIT', **MEZQUI'TE**. Fr., mezquite. 1. *Prosopis juliflora*. 2. In Texas, *Prosopis glandulosa*.

MIAM'MA, *n.*, **MIAN'SIS**, *f.*, **MIA'RIA**, *f.* See MIASM.

MI'ASM. Gr., μίασμα (from μαινειν, to defile). Lat., *miasma*, *miasmus*. Fr., *miasme*. Ger., *Miasma*. A morbid emanation which affects individuals directly—i. e., not through the medium of another individual.—**Hospital m.** The air of a hospital polluted by the emanations from the patients.—**Living m.** Lat., *miasma vivum*. A morbid microorganism.—**Malarial m.**, **Marsh m.**, **Paludal m.** Fr., *miasme palustre*. The poisonous emanation of swampy regions. Cf., **MALARIA**.—**Shaped m.** See *Living m.*—**Telluric m.**, **Terrestrial m.** A m. arising from the earth.

MIAS'MA, *n.* -*as'matos* (-*is*). See MIASM.

MIAS'MAL, **MIASMAT'IC**. Lat., *miasmaticus*. Fr., *miasmatique*. Ger., *miasmatisch*. Pertaining to or caused by a miasm.

MIASMOL'OGY. From μίασμα, miasm, and λόγος, understanding. The science of miasms and miasmatic diseases.

MIAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., μιασμός. See MIASM.

MI'CA, *f.* 1. A crumb. 2. A form of aluminum silicate occurring in thin, transparent sheets.—**M. panis**. See under PANIS.

MICA'CEOUS. Lat., *micaceus* (from *mica*, a crumb). Pertaining to or resembling mica; composed of friable particles.

MICA'TION. Lat., *micatio* (from *micare*, to glitter). Ger., *M. Blinzeln* (2d def.). 1. A quick motion. 2. See BLEPHARISMUS.—**M. of the heart**. Lat., *micatio cordis*. The cardiac systole.

MICEL'LA, *f. pl.* Dim. of *mica*, a crumb. One of the crystalline particles composing, according to Nägeli, the solid constituents of all organized bodies. Each m. is surrounded by a film of water which prevents contact with other micellæ, and each is supposed to be an aggregation of molecules which may diminish or increase in size without undergoing chemical change. Cf. **ATOM**, **MOLECULE**, **MICELLAR aggregate**, and **PLEON**.

MICEL'LAR. Pertaining to amicella.—**M. aggregate**. Of Nägeli, a number of united micellæ (e. g., the crystalline protein granules).

MICHE'LIA, *f.* From *Micheli*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *michélia*. Ger., *Michelie*. A section of the genus *Magnolia*.—**M. champaca**. Fr., *michélia champac*. Ger., *wohlriechende Michelie*. The champaca tree of India; a stimulant species. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and the root bark as an emmenagogue, and externally in abscesses. The flowers, beaten up with oil, are applied to fetid nasal catarrh.—**M. excelsa**. A lofty tree growing in the Himalaya Mountains; a very aromatic species having the same properties as those of *M. champaca*

but much less used.—**M. glauca**. A variety of *M. nilagirica*.—**M. kisopa**. A tree growing in the Himalayas. It is not so much employed as *M. champaca*, but has the same properties.—**M. longifolia**. A species found in Java, resembling *M. champaca* in appearance and properties.—**M. montana**. A Java species having a medicinal bark resembling cascarilla bark.—**M. nilagirica**, **M. pulneyensis**. An East Indian species. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and yields an aromatic essential oil. The root bark is used in uterine disorders.—**M. Rheedii**. A species found in India. The flowers, boiled in oil, are used in headache and in affections of the eyes.—**M. sericea**, **M. suaveolens**. See *M. champaca*.—**M. Walkeri**. A Ceylon variety of *M. nilagirica*. The bark is used medicinally.

MICO'NIA, *f.* From *Micón*, a Spanish botanist. A genus of melastomaceous shrubs growing in tropical America.—**M. alata**. A species found in Brazil and Guiana, where it is used in decoction as a detergent in obstinate ulcers.—**M. fothergillia**. A tropical American species the leaves of which furnish a juice that is used as a soothing application to punctures.—**M. holosericea**. A native of the Caribbean Islands, Guiana, and Brazil. An infusion of the bark is said to be prescribed in angina.—**M. lævigata**. A species growing in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana; used like *M. fothergilla*.—**M. milleflora**. A species growing in tropical America, where aromatic and digestive infusions are prepared from the herbaceous parts.

MIGRACOUS'TIC. See MICROCOUSTIC.

MIGRAINE'. See MIGRAINE.

MICRANAT'OMY. Lat., *micranatomia* (from μικρός, small, and ἀνατομή, a cutting up). Fr., *micranatomie*. Microscopic anatomy. Cf. HISTOLOGY.

MICRANE'. See MIGRAINE.

MICRANG(E)'UM, *n.* From μικρός, small, and ἀγγείον, a vessel. See CAPILLARY (3d def.).

MICRENCEPH'ALION, **MICRENCEPH'ALUM**, *n.* From μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. 1. An abnormally small brain. 2. See CEREBELLUM.

MICRENCEPH'ALON, **MICRENCEPH'ALUM**, *n.* From μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See CRETINISM.

MICRENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* A person with an abnormally small brain.

MICRISTOLO'GY. Lat., *micristologia* (from μικρός, small, ιστός, a web, and λόγος, understanding). See HISTOLOGY.

MIC'ROÆTIOLO'GICAL. From μικρός, small, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. Pertaining to the doctrine of the causation of disease by microorganisms.

MICROANAT'OMY. See MICRANATOMY.

MICROBACTE'RIA, *n. pl.* From μικρός, small, and βακτήριον, a bacterium. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of smallest size.

MICROBÆ'MIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, βίος, life, and αἷμα, blood. Microbic infection of the blood.

MICROBE. From μικρός, small, and βίος, life. Fr., *m.* A minute organism. Cf. BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, and MICROCOCCUS.—**Aerobic m's**. M's consume oxygen from the air, and live on the surface of substances.—**Anaerobic m's**. M's living beneath the surface of liquids or inside living organisms.—**Nitrifying m.** A m. capable of decomposing organic matter.—**Pathogen(et)ic m's**. M's that cause disease.

MICRO'BIAL, **MICRO'BIAN**, **MICROB'IC**. Fr., *microbien*. Ger., *mikrobisch*. Pertaining to or caused by microbes.

MICRO'BICIDE. A substance that destroys microorganisms.

MICROBIOHÆ'MIA, *f.* See MICROBÆMIA.

MICROBIOLO'GY. Fr., *microbiologie* (from μικρός, short, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding). The biology of minute organisms.

MIC'ROBISM. Infection with microbes.

MIC'ROBLAST. From μικρός, small, and βλαστός, a sprout. A minute immature blood corpuscle.

MICROBLEPHA'RIA, *f.* From μικρός, little, and βλέφαρος, the eyelid. Partial ablepharia in which the lids are rudimentary and only partially surround the orbital opening.

MICROBRACH'YUS. From μικρός, small, and βραχίον, the arm. An abnormal smallness of the arm.

MIC'ROBRACHYCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Brachycephalia associated with microcephalia.

MICROCAR'DIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and καρδία, the heart. Congenital diminutiveness of the heart.

MICROCAU'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and καυλός, a stem. The state of having an abnormally small penis.

MICROCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *microcéphalie*. Ger., *Kleinköpfigkeit*. The state of being microcephalous.

MICROCEPHAL'IC. See MICROCEPHALOUS.

MICROCEPH'ALISM. See MICROCEPHALIA.

MICROCEPH'ALON, *n.* An abnormally small head.

MICROCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *microcephalus*. Fr., *microcéphale*. Ger., *kleinköpfig*. Having a small and imperfectly developed head; of Broca, having a skull with an anteroposterior diameter of not more than 148 mm.

MICROCEPH'ALUM, *n.* See MICROCEPHALON.

MICROCEPH'ALY. See MICROCEPHALIA.

MICROCHE(I)'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and χείλος, the lip. Abnormal smallness of the lips.

MICROCHEM'ISTRY. Lat., *microchemia* (from μικρός, small, and χημία, chemistry). Fr., *microchimie*. Chemical investigation carried on with the aid of the microscope.

MICROCH'LOA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and χλόη, the first light green shoot of plants. Fr., *microchloé*. A genus of grasses.—**M. setacea**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, China, and Australia. The root is stomachic, diuretic, and sudorific.

MICROCI'DINE. An antiseptic said to be prepared by fusing β-naphthol with caustic soda.

MICROCLYS'MA, *n.* -*clysmatos* (-is). From μικρός, small, and κλύσμα, a clyster. A clyster of which a small amount is sufficient.

MICROCCO'CUS, *m.* From μικρός, small, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *m.*, *micrococcus*. Ger., *M.*, *Mikrokokke*, *Mikrokokkus*. A minute coccus; a genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cocci are globose or ovoid, and either undivided, single, or congregated into groups or into irregular zoogloea masses. Cf. NEISSERIA and STREPTOCOCCUS and their subheadings.—**Chromogenic m.**, **Chromogenous m.** Lat., *m. chromogenus*. Fr., *m.* (ou *micrococcus chromogène*). A m. producing a pigment.—**Fermentative m.** See Zymogenic m.—**M. aerogenes**. A species found in the alimentary canal, producing gaseous decomposition of carbohydrates. Its cultivation forms resemble somewhat those of *Bacterium aërogenes* I.—**M. albicans amplus**. See NEISSERIA *albicans*.—**M. albicans tardissimus**. The *Neisseria tardissima*.—**M. albus urinæ**. See *M. urolithus*.—**M. amylovorus**. A microbe said to induce fermentation in saccharine liquids and to be the cause of apple and pear blight. It consists of cocci from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ μ broad, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ μ long, usually solitary, sometimes in pairs or aggregated, but never in chains. Cf. BACILLUS *amylobacter*.—**M. aquatilis**. A saprophytic species common in drinking water, consisting of very minute cocci, irregularly aggregated. On gelatin plates it forms whitish discs denticulated deeply at their margins.

—**M. ascoformans**. See *M. botryogenes*.—**M. aurantiacus**. A non-pathogenic m. giving an orange color to bread and eggs. Saccardo refers it to *Pediococcus aurantiacus*.—**M. blennorrhæus**. See NEISSERIA *gonorrhææ*.—**M. bombicis**. Of Cohn, see STREPTOCOCCUS *bombicis*.—**M. botryogenes**. Of Rabe, a species consist-

ing of cocci from 1 to 1.5 μ in diameter, occurring in pairs or botryoid clusters, and observed in the lungs of horses in association with very large tumors. On gelatin plates, which it scarcely liquefies, it forms sharply defined spherical colonies of metallic lustre. Of Saccardo, the *Bollingeria equi*.—**M. candidans**. A saprophytic innocuous species found in the secretions of the respiratory passages, forming irregular groups of large, uniformly spherical cocci.—**M. candidus**. Of Cohn, a species occurring on boiled potatoes, gelatin, cheese, etc., when exposed to the air. The globose and very minute cocci form hemispherical, glistening white, slimy droplets which afterward dry up into chalky white crusts.—**M. capillorum**. A species found in the scalp, and said to change the color of the hair. It consists of very minute reddish-yellow cocci, usually united into zoogloea masses.—**M. catarrhalis**. Of Pfeiffer, a m. resembling the gonococcus, but larger, often found in the respiratory tract. It may cause bronchitis or lobular pneumonia, and is frequently associated with influenza bacilli or with pneumococci.—**M. cereus albus**. See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *cereus albus*.—**M. cereus flavus**. See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *Passetii*.—**M. chlorinus**. A microbe composed of globose cocci forming slimy droplets and a yellowish-green layer on cooked albumin, and a virescent pellicle on nutrient infusions. The pigment is soluble in water, to which it imparts a yellowish-green color, and is decolorized by acids.—**M. cholerae gallinarum**. See BACILLUS *cholerae gallinarum*.—**M. cinnabareus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *cinnabareus*.—**M. citreus conglomeratus**. The *Neisseria citrea*.—**M. conglomeratus**. Of Weichselbaum, the *Neisseria conglomerata*.—**M. coronatus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *coronatus*.—**M. crepusculum**. A species found in various infusions and putrefying liquids. It forms globular or short oval cocci (the largest not more than 2 μ in diameter) either isolated or aggregated into a zoogloea. Cf. BACTERIUM *termo* and BACILLUS *of putrefaction*.—**M. cumulatus tenuis**. A non-pathogenic m. found in the secretions of the nose, bronchi, etc.—**M. cyaneus**. A species composed of ellipsoid cocci, forming on boiled potatoes a very thin covering of a rich cobalt blue, the pigment even penetrating the body of the matrix. It is soluble in water, and is reddened by acids and restored to its original color by alkalis.—**M. decalvans**. Of Schröter, a m. occurring in alopecia areata; of Saccardo, *Bacterium decalvans*.—**M. diffuens**. A saprophytic species, doubtfully placed in this genus, occurring in dust, excrement, etc., as elliptical cocci from 1 to 1.5 μ in length. On nutrient jelly it forms dirty white or yellowish mucoid masses.—**M. Doyenii**. The *M. urinæ albus olearius* of Doyen; a species having the same habitat as *M. urinæ albus*. On the surface of gelatin, which it very slowly liquefies, it forms small funnel-shaped depressions.—**M. endocarditicus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *endocarditicus*.—**M. erysipelatis**, **M. erysipelatosus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *erysipelatis*.—**M. fermenti**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *fermenti*.—**M. Fickii**. A species found in the eyes both in a state of health and affected with conjunctivitis. It consists of solitary equal-sized globose cocci about 0.8 μ in diameter.—**M. flavus**. The *M. flavus liquefaciens* of Flügge; a species consisting of somewhat large-sized cocci in twos or threes, and eventually arranging in heaps. On gelatin plates, which it rapidly liquefies, it forms small, round or oval, yellowish colonies denticulated at the margin. It is found in the nasal and bronchial secretions.—**M. flavus desidens**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *desidens*.—**M. flavus liquefaciens**. See *M. flavus*.—**M. flavus tardigradus**. See *M. tardigradus*.—**M. foetidus**. An anaerobic species discovered by Rosenbach in carious teeth. It grows in nutrient agar with the evolution of gas and a fetid smell. The cocci, which are very small, oval, and somewhat irregular, stain faintly with aniline

dyes.—**M. fulvus**. *Staphylococcus fulvus*.—**M. gelatinosus**. A species composed of oval, hyaline cocci, found in milk, which it coagulates at a temperature of about 22° C.—**M. gonococcus**, **M. gonorrhœæ**. See GONOCOCCUS.—**M. griseus**. See BACTERIUM *griseum*.—**M. hæmatodes**. Fr., m. (ou microcoque) de la sueur rouge. Ger., m. des routhen Schweisses. A species 0.6 to 0.8 μ in breadth, accumulated into very large red zoogloea. It occurs in the hair, especially in the axillæ of persons whose sweat is red. It develops on egg albumin at 37° C., forming a reddish pigment.—**M. indicus**. See BACILLUS *indicus*.—**M. insectorum**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *insectorum*.—**M. intracellularis meningitidis**. See NEISSERIA *Weichselbaumii*.—**M. lacteus faviformis**. The *Neisseria lactea*.—**M. lanceolatus**. See *M. of pneumonia*.—**M. liquefaciens**. *M. flavus*.—**M. Loewenbergii**. Fr., m. (ou microcoque) de l'ozène. A species occurring in the secretion of ozæna. It consists of cocci, often united, from 0.5 to 0.8 μ in diameter. It liquefies rapidly on gelatin and emits the odor of ozæna.—**M. luteus**. A chromogenic species consisting of elliptical, highly refracting cocci which form on the surface of nutrient infusions a thick scum or membrane that afterward forms folds. It does not liquefy gelatin. The pigment is insoluble in water, and remains unchanged in acids and alkalis. It is found in the dust of bedrooms, on moist foods, and frequently, according to Maggiora, in the surface layers of the earth.—**M. lyssæ**. *Neisseria lyssæ*.—**M. major**. The *M. urinæ major* of Doyen; a species having the same habitat as *M. urinæ albus*, and developing on gelatin and agar-agar like *Streptococcus pyogenes*, but more rapidly.—**M. Manfredii**. *Streptococcus Manfredii*.—**M. mastobius**. Fr., m. (ou microcoque) de la mammite gangréneuse des brebis laitières. A species consisting of globose minute cocci aggregated in small zoogloea masses, and occurring in the milk of sheep affected with gangrenous mammitis. It liquefies gelatin.—**M. morbillosus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *morbillosus*.—**M. nitrificans**. Fr., m. (ou microcoque) de la fermentation de l'ammoniaque. An aerobic m. consisting of very minute globose cocci living in earth, in which it is said to convert ammoniacal substances into potassium nitrate. It thrives best at a temperature of about 37° C.; at 55° C. fermentation begins, and at 90° C. the organism dies.—**M. oblongus**. The *Bacterium oblongum*. Not to be confounded with the *Bacterium Boutrouxii*.—**M. ochroleucus**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *ochroleucus*.—**M. of acute (infectious) osteomyelitis**. See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *pyogenes aureus*.—**M. of ammoniacal urine**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *urææ* and STREPTOCOCCUS *aethibius*.—**M. of apple blight**. See *M. amylovorus*.—**M. of beri-beri**. See NEISSERIA *Winkleri*.—**M. of Biskra button**. See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *Biskræ*.—**M. of cerebrospinal meningitis**. Any one of various cocci discovered by Leyden and others in purulent exudations on the pia. See NEISSERIA *Weichselbaumii* and STREPTOCOCCUS *meningitidis*.—**M. of chicken pox**. See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *viridiflavescens*.—**M. of contagious mammitis**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *Nocardi*.—**M. of cowpox**. See *Micrococci of vaccinia*.—**M. of dengue**. The *Schuetzia Langhlini*.—**M. of dental caries**. The *Leptothrix buccalis*, *Leptothrix gigantea*, and other species of *Leptothrix*, the *Spirochaeta denticola*, Miller's epsilon bacillus, etc.—**M. of diphtheria**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *artemiorum*.—**M. of drinking water**. See *M. aquatilis*.—**M. of Egyptian ophthalmia**. See *Micrococci of trachoma*.—**M. of endocarditis**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *endocarditicus*.—**M. of erysipelas**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *erysipelatis*.—**M. of foot and mouth disease**. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Maul und Klauenseuche*. *Streptococcus aphthicola*.—**M. of fowl cholera**. See BACILLUS *cholerae gallinarum*.—**M. of gangrenous mammitis**. See *M. mastobius*.—**M. of gonorrhœa**. See GONOCOCCUS.—**M. of influenza**. See STREPTOCOCCUS *Seifertii*.—**Micrococci**

of measles. Micrococci found in the blood and exudations of persons affected with measles. According to Flügge, they are unimportant. See *STREPTOCOCCUS morbillosus*.—**M. of osteomyelitis.** See *STAPHYLOCOCCUS pyogenes aureus*.—**M. of ozæna.** See *M. Loewenbergii*.—**M. of pear blight.** See *M. amylovorus*.—**M. of pebrine.** See *M. ovatus*.—**M. of pneumonia.** Various round or oval microorganisms occurring in the sputa and lungs in different forms of pneumonia. The oval cells in croupous pneumonia described by Friedländer as micrococci, and the cocci in pneumonic sputa described by Fränkel (*Pneumokokkus*), are by Flügge considered bacilli. They have been already described under *BACTERIUM pneumoniae* and *BACTERIUM septicum sputigenum* respectively. The *Micrococcus septicus* (*Streptococcus pneumoniae* of Weichselbaum) is by Saccardo referred to *Streptococcus pyogenes* (q. v.).—**M. of progressive abscess formation in rabbits.** A species forming cells about 0.15 μ in diameter, usually in thick cloud-like zoogleea, obtained by injecting rabbits with putrefying blood.—**Micrococci of putrefaction.** Various micrococci, differing in form and size, observed in putrefying substances, and especially numerous in the substrata of such substances at the commencement of the process of putrefaction. See *STREPTOCOCCUS putrefaciens*.—**M. of rabies.** Of H. Tol, a term for granules scattered without order in the spinal column and brain of rabid animals. Cf. *NEISSERIA lyssæ*.—**M. of red sweat.** See *M. hæmatodes*.—**M. of septicæmia in rabbits.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS Kochii*.—**M. of smallpox.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS variolæ*.—**M. of syphilis.** 1. Of Haberkorn, a round, oval, or shortly cylindrical m., dark red, and 1 to 2 μ in diameter, having an oscillating motion, and found about or on the white blood corpuscles. 2. Of Marcus, a m. 0.5 to 1 μ in diameter, found in groups of 6 or 7, and colored readily with gentian violet.—**Micrococci of trachoma.** Cocci observed in cases of trachoma of the conjunctiva in the secretion and the trachoma nodules. Their inoculations on the normal conjunctiva do not produce the symptoms of the disease, but vesicular granules. See also *NEISSERIA rebellis*.—**Micrococci of vaccinia.** Saprophytic micrococci obtained from the lymph of cowpox vesicles. Cultivations of the cocci have failed to produce vaccine pustules.—**M. of whooping cough.** Cocci considered by Letzerich, probably erroneously, as the infective agents of this disease.—**M. olearius.** A m. found in the urine of cystitis along with *M. Doyenii*, from which it differs merely in the golden-yellow color of its colonies on agar.—**M. ovatus.** Fr., *corpuscules du ver à soie*. A m. doubtfully referred to this genus, forming highly refracting oval cells, usually isolated, but sometimes united in pairs or masses; believed to be the cause of pebrine of silkworms.—**M. Pasteuri.** Of Sternberg, a m., occurring singly or in twos, found in human saliva; morphologically it is identical with Friedländer's pneumonococcus.—**M. petechialis.** *Neisseria petechialis*.—**M. Pflügeri.** A species consisting of cocci $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 μ in diameter, usually in zoogleea masses, developed on phosphorescent meat as a luminous slime, and also on boiled egg albumin and potatoes.—**M. porcellorum.** Ger., *M. bei Hepatitis enzootica porcellorum*. A m. found especially in hogs in Russia affected with hepatitis. The large cocci, having a diameter nearly one fourth of that of a blood globule, form spherical, shining colonies on gelatin, liquefying it in three days. Inoculation of this m. is fatal to mice, rabbits, hogs, etc.—**M. prodigiosus.** See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.—**M. putridus.** A species emitting a fetid gas from gelatin, etc., when mixed with iodoform.—**M. pyocyaneus.** See *BACILLUS pyocyaneus*.—**M. pyogenes.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS pyogenes*.—**M. pyogenes tenuis.** See *M. Rosenbachii*.—**M. radiatus.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS radiatus*.—**M. restituens.** A m. capable of transforming gastric peptone

(but not pancreatic peptone) into albumin similar to serum albumin, if not identical with it.—**M. rheumaticus.** The supposed germ of acute rheumatism, said to produce formic acid.—**M. Rosenbachii.** A m. found in pus in closed abscesses, and forming globose, solitary cocci resembling *Staphylococcus pyogenes albus*, but somewhat thicker and clearer in the intermediate substance between the poles. It does not liquefy gelatin; on agar it forms thin subvitreous colonies.—**M. roseus.** 1. Of Maggiora, an aerobic and innocuous species occurring on the skin. It forms globose cocci 0.6 μ in diameter, often united into irregular glomerules. 2. Of Flügge, *Neisseria rosea*.—**M. septicus.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS septicus* and *STREPTOCOCCUS pyogenes*.—**M. sialosepticus.** A species consisting of smooth cocci swollen laterally; found in the saliva in puerperal septicæmia. Rabbits and mice inoculated with it die in from 4 to 6 days. It does not liquefy gelatin.—**M. subflavus.** See *NEISSERIA subflava*.—**M. suis.** See *BACILLUS suis*.—**M. tardigradus.** A saprophytic, chromogenic species occurring as large globular cocci, usually arranged in heaps and presenting at times dark poles.—**M. tetragenus.** Fr., *micrococcus tétragène*. A species, referred by Saccardo to the genus *Gaffkyia*, found in the sputum and walls of the cavities in pulmonary tuberculosis. It is 1 μ or more in diameter, dividing into 4 individuals which remain united by a gelatinous envelope. On gelatin plates it forms, in 24 hours or more, small white points appearing, under a low power, as circular yellow masses having a granular surface and jagged borders. Injected into guinea pigs, it causes abscesses or septicæmia, and in the minutest quantities is fatal to white mice, producing a sleepiness after 2 days and death after 3 to 6 days. Gray house mice, rabbits, and dogs are not affected.—**M. tetragonus.** Of A. Marotta, a species constantly present in the vesicles and pustules of smallpox. Its inoculation in calves produces vaccinia. It liquefies gelatin, with the production of a strong alkaline reaction.—**M. toxicatus.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS toxicatus*.—**M. ulceris mollis.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS Lucæ*.—**M. ureæ.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS ureæ*.—**M. ureæ liquefaciens.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS aethebius*.—**M. urinæ albus olearius.** See *M. Doyenii*.—**M. urinæ flavus olearius.** See *M. olearius*.—**M. urinæ major.** See *M. major*.—**M. urinæ albus.** A species occurring in the urine in pyelonephritis and cystitis. On agar it forms homogeneous, moist colonies from 4 to 5 mm. in diameter.—**M. variolæ.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS variolæ*.—**M. versatilis.** A m. said to be found in the liver, spleen, and kidneys after death by yellow fever. As it has received various descriptions, the individuals varying in size and the colonies in color, and as it is said to occur also on the skin of healthy persons living in endemic yellow fever districts, it is probable that a number of species have been described under this name, or it may not be a specific parasite at all.—**M. versicolor.** A chromogenic and saprophytic species present in air and water. The cocci, which are solitary (rarely arranged in groups), are from 0.6 to 0.7 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms punctiform colonies, which are at first white, but eventually become yellow.—**M. viniperda.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS fermenti*.—**M. violaceus.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS violaceus*.—**M. viscosus.** See *STREPTOCOCCUS fermenti*.—**M. viticulosus.** Of Flügge, a species composed of nearly oval cocci aggregated into compact zoogleea without gelatinous matter between the masses. It forms on the surface of gelatin plates a white gelatinous pellicle; the deep colonies are composed of small tendrils (*cirradii*) radiating gracefully from a centre.—**M. xanthogenicus.** A chromogenic m. consisting of globose, undivided cocci, said to occur in yellow fever. It affects gelatin very slowly, but develops a milky layer on the surface of agar-

agar.—Pathogen(et)ic m. Lat., *m. pathogenes*. Fr., *m. pathogène*. Any m. capable of producing disease.—Pigment-forming m. See *Chromogenic m.*—Zymogenic m., Zymogenous m. Lat., *m. zymogenis*. Fr., *m. (ou microcoque) zymogène*. Any m. which causes fermentation. See *STREPTOCOCCUS fermenti*.

MICROCO'RIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and κόρη, the pupil. An old term for meiosis.

MICROCOR'NEA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and cornea, the cornea. A congenital smallness of the cornea. In extreme cases the eyeball appears flattened.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY. Fr., *microcosmographie*. Ger., *Mikrokosmographie*. The science of living organs or faculties, especially of those of man.

MICROCOUS'TIC. From μικρός, small, and ακουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing. More properly written *micraoustic*. Pertaining to or aiding in the hearing of faint sounds; as a n., an instrument for remedying or assisting imperfect hearing.

MICROCRANI'US. From μικρός, small, and κρανίον, the skull. See *MICROCEPHALUS*.

MIC'ROCRITH. From μικρός, small, and κριθή, barley. The unit of molecular weight, equivalent to the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

MICROCRYST'ALLINE. From μικρός, small, and κρυστάλλινος, of crystal. Ger., *mikrokrySTALLisch*. Composed of microscopically small crystals.

MIC'ROCYTE. From μικρός, small, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrocyte*. 1. A very minute red blood corpuscle; see *HÆMATOBLAST*. 2. Degenerate vascular endothelia found in the blood. 3. Degenerated blood corpuscles.—Colorless m's. See *BLOOD plates*.

MICROCYTHE'MIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *microcythémie*. Ger., *Mikrocythämie*. Of Van Lair and Masius, a disease in which microcytes appear in the blood; thought to be due to increased splenic and diminished hepatic activity.

MICROCYTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μικρός, small, and κύτος, a vessel (see also -osis*). See *MICROCYTHE'MIA*.

MICRODACTYL'IA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *microdactyle*. Abnormal shortness of the fingers.

MICRODIREC'TIVE. Small (or imperfect) and directive at the same time (said of directive mesenteries).

MICROELECTROM'ETER. From μικρός, small, ηλεκτρον, amber, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *micro-électromètre*. Of Deluc, an instrument for detecting and measuring minute quantities or intensities of electricity.

MICROFAR'AD. From μικρός, small, and farad (*q. v.*). A unit of electrical capacity equal to the millionth part of a farad and equivalent to the amount contained in a condenser composed of 300 superimposed circular sheets of tin foil, each 6½ inches in diameter. Symbol ϕ .

MICROFORM. From μικρός, small, and forma, form. A form or organism of microscopic dimensions.

MICROGALVAN'IC. Lat., *microgalvanicus*. Fr., *microgalvanique*. Pertaining to or rendering perceptible very slight galvanic currents.

MICROGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From μικρός, small, and γένεσις, an origin. A dwarfed development of a part or organ.

MICROGE'NIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and γένειον, the chin. Abnormal smallness of the chin.

MICROGERM. From μικρός, small, and germen, a sprig. A minute vegetable organism, a microbe; properly, the spore (microspore) of a microorganism.

MICROGLOS'SIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *microglossie*. Ger., *Mikroglossie*. Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

MICROGNA'THIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *micrognathie*. Ger., *Mikrognathie*. Abnormal smallness of the jaws.

MICROG'RAPHY. Lat., *micrographia* (from μικρός, small, and γραφή, a delineation). 1. See *MICROSCOPY*. 2. A morbid propensity to write in very small letters.

MICROHISTOL'OGY. From μικρός, small, ιστός, a tissue, and λόγος, understanding. Lat., *micristologia*. See *HISTOLOGY*.

MIC'ROHM. From μικρός, small, and ohm (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

MICROKINE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From μικρός, small, and κίνησις, motion. Of F. Warner, the constant spontaneous movements observed in newborn infants during the waking state.

MICROLENT'IA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and lens (*q. v.*). The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped crystalline lens.

MICROL'OGY. Gr., *μικρολογία* (from μικρός, small, and λόγος, understanding). Lat., *micrologia*. See *MICROSCOPY*.

MICROLON'CHUS, *f.* From μικρός, small, and λόγχη, a spear. A genus of composite plants.—*M. divaricata*. An East Indian species used as an alternative.

MICROMA'NIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and μανία, madness. Fr., *micromanie*. A form of parietic dementia in which the subject imagines himself physically and mentally insignificant. Cf. *DELIRIUM grandiosum*.

MICROMA'ZIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and μαστός, the breast. Abnormal smallness of the mammary glands.

MICROME'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *micromélie*. Abnormal shortness of the limbs.—*M. chondromalacia*. Congenital rachitis.—*M. unilateralis*. *M.* affecting one side of the body only.

MICROM'ELUS, *n.* -mel'eos. From μικρός, small, and μέλος, a limb. A congenital malformation in which the limbs are normal in form but abnormally small.

MIC'ROMERE. From μικρός, small, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *micromère*. Ger., *Mikromere*. An anatomical element.

MICROME'RIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *micromérie*. A genus of labiate herbs or undershrubs.—*M. barbata*, *M. Douglasii*. The *yerba buena* of the Mexicans; stomachic, carminative, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and febrifuge.—*M. malcolmiana*. An East Indian species used as a carminative.

MICROMEROL'OGY. From μικρός, small, μέρος, a part, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *micromérologie*. The science of the anatomical elements.

MICROM'ETER. From μικρός, small, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *micromètre*. Ger., *Mikrometer*. An instrument for measuring microscopic objects or very small distances.

MICROM'ETRY. The measurement of minute objects or distances.

MICROM'ATOUS. Lat., *micrommatus* (from μικρός, small, and ὄμμα, the eye). Small-eyed.

MICROMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From μικρός, small, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *micromycètes*. Minute *Fungi*.

MICROMYE'LIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and μυελός, marrow. Ger., *Mikromyelie*. An abnormally small size of the spinal cord; found in microcephalia.

MICRONECRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). Molecular necrosis.

MICRONU'CLEUS, *m.* From μικρός, small, and nucleus (*q. v.*). A very small nucleus present in a much larger cell.

MICROOR'CHID. Lat., *microrchis* (from μικρός, small, and ὄρχις, a testicle). Fr., *microrchide*. Having abnormally small testicles.

MICROOR'GANISM. From μικρός, small, and ὄργανον, an instrument. Ger., *Mikroorganismus*. Any minute organism, whether animal or vegetable. A general term for microscopic organisms. See also *BACTERIUM*, *BACILLUS*, *COCCUS*, *MICROCOCCUS*, etc.

MICROPAR'ASITE. A microscopic parasite.

MICROPHAGES. Lat., *microphagi* (from μικρός, small, and φαγείν, to eat). Of Metchnikoff, small phagocytes

or wandering cells in the lymphoid tissue of the alimentary tract. They may proceed to the free surface, and are believed to serve as scavengers and destroyers of microorganisms. Cf. MACROPHAGE.

MICROPHON'IA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *microphonie*. Ger., *Mikrophonie*. A very faint or weak voice.

MICROPHONOPHO'BIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, φωνή, a sound, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of slight sounds.

MICROPH'ONOUS. Fr., *microphonique*. Ger., *mikrophonisch*. 1. See MICROCOUSTIC. 2. Having a faint or weak voice.

MICROPHOTOGRAPH. A minute photograph of a large object. Cf. PHOTOMICROGRAPH.

MICROPTHAL'MIA, *f.* From μικρός, slight, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *Mikrophthalmie*. The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped eye.

MICROPTHAL'MUS, *m.* Fr., *microphthalmie*. Ger., *Mikrophthalmus*. 1. A person having small eyes. 2. See MICROPTHALMIA.

MIC'ROPHYTE. From μικρός, small, and φυτόν, a plant. A vegetable microorganism.

MICRO'PIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *micropie*. A condition in which objects, plainly seen, appear diminished in size; often occurring in connection with paralysis of accommodation.

MICROPLA'SIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and πλάσις, a molding. Arrested development.

MICROPROSO'PUS. From μικρός, small, and πρόσωπον, the face. Congenital smallness of the face or absence of a portion of it.

MICRO'PSIA, *f.* Fr., *micropsie*. Ger., *Mikropsie*. See MICROPIA.—**M. amaurotica**. Fr., *micropsie amaurotique*. Ger., *amaurotische Mikropsie*. An old term for a subjective sensation in which everything appears small and dusky or black.

MICROPSYCH'IA, **MICROPSYCHO'SIS**, *f.* From μικρός, small, and ψυχή, the soul. Fr., *micropsychie*. Weak-mindedness.

MICRO'PYLE. Lat., *micropyla* (from μικρός, small, and πύλη, an entrance). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Dotterpforte, Keimloch, Keimmund, Keimpfortchen*. A minute opening in the vitelline membrane of the unimpregnated ovum, in certain of the lower animals, supposed by M. Barry, its discoverer, to serve for the passage of the spermatozooids into the vitellus in the act of fecundation, by others to assist the nutrition of the ovum during its development.

MICROR(R)HEOM'ETER. From μικρός, small, ρεῖν, to flow, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring or examining liquids flowing through small tubes.

MICROR(R)HYN'CHUS, *m.* From μικρός, small, and ῥίγχοις, the snout. Fr., *microrrhynque*. A genus of composite plants.—**M. sarmentosus**. An East Indian species said to be used in Goa as a substitute for taraxacum.

MICROSEP'TUM, *n.* From μικρός, small, and σῆπτum, a fence. An imperfect septum.

MIC'ROSCOPE. Lat., *microscopium* (from μικρός, small, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikroskop*. An optical apparatus by which one may obtain a clear image of a near object, the image being always larger than the object. It enables the eye to see an object under a greatly increased visual angle, as if the object were brought very close to the eye, without affecting the distinctness of vision. It differs from the telescope in that the microscopic image is always larger than the near object, while with the telescope the object is at considerable distance and, although the visual angle is increased, the image is smaller than the object.—**Achromatic m.** Fr., *m. achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisches Mikroskop*. A m. in which the chromatic aberration is corrected so that the image is not bordered by

colored fringes, but appears, except in size, practically as if seen with the unaided eye.—**Bacteriological m.** Fr., *m. bactériologique*. Ger., *bakteriologisches Mikroskop*. A compound m. supplied with a substage illuminator, homogeneous immersion objectives, etc., making it especially adapted to the study of microbes.—**Binocular m.** Fr., *m. binoculaire*. Ger., *binoculäres Mikroskop*. A m. in which the rays are divided, after traversing the objective, and part of them pass through a properly arranged ocular to the right and a part to the left eye, so that in using it one looks with both eyes.—**Botanical m.** A m. of low magnifying power (usually a simple m.) for analyzing flowers and doing other botanical work.—**Chemical m.** Fr., *m. renversé*. Ger., *umgekehrtes Mikroskop*. A compound m. in which the objective is placed below the stage and the rays are turned obliquely upward by a four-faced prism; designed especially for chemical work and to avoid the action of fumes, etc.—**Compound m.** Fr., *m. composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Mikroskop*. A m. consisting of two essential optical parts: (1) a converging lens or lens system, called an objective, to give an enlarged, inverted real image of an object; and (2) an ocular acting like a simple m. to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image. Unless an erecting prism is used, the image seen in a compound m. is therefore always inverted.—**Corneal m.** Fr., *m. cornéal*. Ger., *Cornelmikroskop*. A m. designed to give a greater magnified image of the cornea and iris than can be obtained by a simple convex lens. See *Liebreich's corneal m.*, *Gayet's corneal m.*, and *Wecker's corneal m.*—**Demonstration m.** Fr., *m. de démonstration*. Ger., *Demonstrationsmikroskop*. 1. A simple or compound m. which may be held in the hand and passed around in a class to show some microscopic object. The object is fixed and properly focused, then the m. is held toward the window or other source of light. Sometimes, as in the form devised by Beale, a special lamp is attached to the m. for illuminating the object. 2. A compound m. with a large rotating stage on which many objects may be placed and brought successively in the field by rotating the stage.—**Dissecting m.** Fr., *m. de dissection*. Ger., *Dissectionsmikroskop, Präpariermikroskop*. A m. for use in dissecting minute objects or for making very delicate dissections of parts of large objects. It may be simple, compound, unioocular, binocular, or erecting.—**Electric m.** A m. illuminated with the electric light. Cf. *Photoelectric m.*—**Erecting m.** Fr., *m. redresseur*. Ger., *bildumkehrendes Mikroskop*. A m. in which a prism is placed somewhere above the objective to cross the rays and thus render the image erect as with the simple m.; used mostly with dissecting m's.—*Gayet's corneal m.* A corneal m. resting on a strong rod support, which can be elevated and lowered within a hollow cylinder and can also be firmly fixed. The eye is fixed by a metallic ring connected with the frame, the edges of which press closely against the orbital margin. For lateral illumination there is a convex lens, rotating on three axes, which collects the light from a Krishaber lamp, the flame of which burns in the focus of a concave mirror. The parallel rays are again rendered convergent by a planoconvex lens of 7-inch focus.—**Hand m.** Fr., *m. à main*. Ger., *Handmikroskop*. A m. for holding in the hand for purposes of demonstration. Cf. *Demonstration m.*—**Inverted m.** See *Chemical m.*—**Liebreich's corneal m.** A corneal m., consisting of a m. which is introduced into the tube of Liebreich's demonstrating ophthalmoscope. The forehead of the patient is supported by two movable buttons, while his chin rests on the chin support. The illumination comes from the flame of a lamp focused by the aid of a 1½-inch convex lens, which can be placed in any position by being mounted in a ball-and-socket joint.—**Lucernal m.** A m. in which the source of illumination is a lamp.—

Monocular m. See *Unioocular m.*—**Pancratic (or Pan-kratic) m.** A compound m. with a draw tube enabling one to change the power by varying the distance between the ocular and the objective.—**Perspective m.** Of Burch, a form of m. giving constant magnification along the optic axis, so that objects were shown by its microscopic perspective.—**Petrographic(al) m., Petrologic(al) m.** Fr., *m. de pétrographie*. Ger., *mineralogisches (oder petrographisches) Mikroskop*. A m. especially designed for the study of the structure of rocks. It has a revolving stage graduated in degrees, a polariscope, etc.—**Photoelectric m.** A m. illuminated with the electric light.—**Polarizing m.** Fr., *m. à polarisation*. Ger., *Polarisi(e)r(mikroskop, Polarisationsmikroskop)*. A m. with a polariscopic attachment, the polarizer being placed somewhere below the object and the analyzer somewhere above the objective, frequently just above the objective or the eye lens of the ocular.—**Pseudoscopic m.** A binocular m. in which the normal appearances of relief are reversed and what should appear convex appears concave. With high powers the appearances of relief are so slight that the pseudoscopic effect is not noticeable.—**Seaside m.** A simple and portable form of compound m. for observation at the seaside or in the field.—**Simple m.** Fr., *m. simple*. Ger., *einfaches Mikroskop*. A converging lens or lens system enabling the eye to obtain an enlarged erect image of an object. The object is always placed somewhere within the principal focus of the magnifier, thus giving a virtual image.—**Solar m.** A m. illuminated with sunlight. Sometimes the direct rays of the sun are used for the purposes of projection.—**Stereoscopic m.** Fr., *m. stéréoscopique*. Ger., *stereoskopisches Mikroskop*. A binocular m. giving a stereoscopic image comparable to the image seen in a stereoscope. Cf. *Pseudoscopic m.*—**Traveling m.** Fr., *m. de voyage, m. portatif*. Ger., *Reisemikroskop*. A compound m. which may be packed in a small space for special convenience in traveling.—**Unioocular m.** Fr., *m. monoculaire*. A m. in which one looks with one eye, instead of with both eyes, as with a binocular m.—**Wecker's corneal m.** A corneal m. consisting of a small m. with a linear magnifying power from 40 to 60, the ocular of which is inserted into a metallic plate. This has three feet which can be drawn in and out, two of which rest on the forehead and one on the cheek of the patient. The illumination is through the medium of a convex lens fastened to the metallic plate of the instrument by an arm with three hinges.

MICROSCOP'IC, MICROSCOP'ICAL. Lat., *microscopicus*. Fr., *microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopisch*. 1. Pertaining to or observed with the microscope. 2. Of such minute size as to be visible only through the microscope. Most writers use the two words indifferently; some use *microscopic* in the second sense, and *microscopical* in the first sense.

MICROS'COPIST. Fr., *microscopiste*. Ger., *Mikroskopiker*. One who uses the microscope or is versed in microscopy.

MICROS'COPY. Lat., *microscopia* (from *μικρός*, small, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *microscopie*. Ger., *Mikroskopie*. The art of using the microscope.

MIC'ROSEME. From *μικρός*, small, and *σῆμα*, a sign. Fr., *microsème*. Ger., *microsem*. Having the orbital index less than 83°.

MICROSEPTUM. See *MICROSEPTUM*.

MICROSOMA'TIA, f. From *μικρός*, small, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *microsomatie*. A form of monstrosity characterized by smallness of the whole body.

MIC'ROSOMES. Lat., *microsomata* (from *μικρός*, small, and *σῶμα*, the body). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrosomata, Mikrosomen*. 1. Of Hanstein, the very minute, highly refringent granules imbedded in protoplasm, especially in the inner achromatic portions. 2. Of Strasburger,

the granules of chromatin which, together with a homogeneous ground substance, form the nuclear fibrils of a resting nucleus.

MICROSOM'IA, f. See *MICROSOMATIA*.

MICROSPEC'TROSCOPE. From *μικρός*, small, *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrospektroskop*. A direct vision microscope in connection with a microscopic ocular. The slit arrangement is in the place of the diaphragm of the ocular and the prisms are above the eye lens. The ocular occupies the usual place, and, by swinging the prisms aside and opening the slit, it may be used as an ordinary ocular, and the object to be examined put in the proper position. In connection with the best forms of m's are a comparison prism and a scale of wave lengths for the different parts of the spectrum.

MIC'ROSPHERES. Of F. Cohn, small rounded bodies measuring less than 0.001 μ , possessing molecular movement, that are found in fresh lymph from vaccine and smallpox pustules. He assigned them to the *Schizomycetes*, and thought they were the vehicle of the contagion.

MICROSPHYC'TOUS. From *μικρός*, small, and *σφύζειν*, to beat. Fr., *microsphycte*. Having a small pulse.

MICROSPHYX'IA, f. From *μικρός*, small, and *σφύξις*, the pulse. Ger., *kleiner Puls*. 1. Smallness of the pulse. 2. The state of having a small pulse.

MICROSPANCH'NUS. From *μικρός*, small, and *σπλάγχνον*, an inward part. Ger., *kleindärmig*. Having small viscera.

MICROS'PORON, n. From *μικρός*, small, and *σπóρος*, a seed. Fr., *m.* A genus of torulaceous *Fungi*, parasitic on man.—**M. Audouini.** A species detected by Gruby (1843) in alopecia areata. It has numerous wavy filaments and very minute sporules, the latter forming a whitish matter on the skin and hair. The fungus may also be developed in the nail.—**M. furfur, M. Malassezii.** A species from 4 to 6 μ in diameter, the fungus of dermatomycosis furfuracea, melasma, and macula gravidarum. It invades the superficial part of the skin and consists of a mycelium composed of short, slender, variously sized twisted, wavy, or angular filaments crossing each other in all directions, and containing, especially about the joints, small oval spores which evince a marked tendency to aggregate into groups or grapelike clusters. See *BACILLUS tuberculosis*.—**M. mentagrophytes.** The *mentagrophyte* of Gruby; a species (by Saccardo referred to the genus *Sporotrichum*) causing mentagra. It occurs in the follicle of the hair, and forms densely woven masses of hyphae with numberless, nearly spherical, conidia from 6 to 12 μ in diameter.—**M. minutissimum.** A species (by Saccardo referred to the genus *Sporotrichum*) with very slender, irregularly branching filaments (hyphae), and hyaline, very minute conidia (spores). It occurs especially in the groin and axillae of man and produces a form of ringworm.

MICROS'PORUM, n. See *MICROSPORON*.

MICROSTHEN'IC. From *μικρός*, small, and *σθένος*, strength. Of feeble muscular power.

MICROS'TOMA, f. See *MICROSTOMIA*.

MICROSTOM'ATOUS. Small-mouthed.

MICROSTO'MIA, n. From *μικρός*, small, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Verengung des Mundes*. An abnormally small size of the mouth.

MICROS'TOMOUS. Lat., *microstomus*. Small-mouthed.

MICROSYPHILION'THUS, m. From *μικρός*, small, and *syphilionthus* (*q. v.*). Ger., *kleine Franzosenfinne*. A syphilitic eruption with small lesions.

MICROTASIM'ETER. From *μικρός*, small, *τάσις*, a stretching, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring very small tensions or pressures.

MICROTE'SIA, f. From *μικρότης*, smallness, a dwarfed condition of the body.

MICROTHLIP'TER, *m.* -*te'ros* (-*is*). From μικρός, small, and θλίβειν, to press. An instrument for crushing very small objects.

MICRO'TIA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Mikrotie*. Abnormal smallness of the ear.

MIC'ROTOME. From μικρός, small, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrotom*. Syn.: *section cutter*. An apparatus for making thin sections of objects. Many kinds have been devised, some serving to hold the object and move it sufficiently for the successive sections, which are made by passing a knife along the guide by hand. In others both knife and object are held by the machine, and the power may be applied by hand or by a special mechanism. Frequently the object must be moved sufficiently for the sections by turning a screw by hand; in other cases all the movements are automatic.—**Freezing m.** Ger., *Gefriermikrotom*. A m. in which the object to be cut may be frozen to render it of the proper consistence for cutting.—**Minot's automatic m.** An automatic m. devised by Minot for making paraffin sections. The knife is fastened and the object is moved past it in a vertical plane and pushed forward for successive sections by turning a heavy wheel.—**Rocking m.** A mechanical m. in which the specimen to be cut is fastened to the end of a lever which moves up and down, thus carrying the specimen across a stationary knife. The Cambridge rocking m. has the specimen on the end of the lever, and hence the sections are arcs of circles. The one devised by Ryder has the specimen projecting laterally from the lever, and hence the sections are plane. In both forms the thickness of the section may be varied, and the movement is automatic. They are best adapted to cutting paraffin imbedded objects.

MICROTRICH'IA, *f.* From μικρός, small, and θρίξ, a hair. Extreme fineness of the hair.

MICROT'ROPHOUS. Lat., *microtrophus* (from μικρός, slight, and τρέφειν, to nourish). 1. Ill fed. 2. Yielding little nourishment.

MIC'ROVOLT. From μικρός, small, and volt (*q. v.*). A millionth part of a volt.

MIC'ROZYMES. Lat., *microzyma* (from μικρός, small, and ζύμη, leaven. Fr., *m.* Of Béchamp, minute particles in the granules and fluids of living matter, constituting, with a ferment (zymose) secreted by them, protoplasm. According to him, they are living organisms capable of exciting fermentation and putrefaction, and capable of developing into and forming from bacteria. He alleges that they occur as organized primary cells in the liver, in the yolk of egg, and in the pancreas, and that they are readily obtained, particularly in winter, by grinding the pancreatic gland with water containing a little alcohol, and by filtering and washing. When obtained from the pancreas of an ox, they resemble beer yeast.

MICTEC'CRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*ec'crisis*). From μίκτος, mixed, and ἔκκρισις, a secretion. Eccrisis of heterogeneous matters.

MIC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See MICTION.—**M. Cruenta**. See HÆMATURIA.—**M. inopportuna**, **M. involuntaria**. Involuntary micturition; incontinence of urine.

MICT'ION. Lat., *miccio* (from *ungere*, to urinate). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Harnen*. The act of passing urine.—**Purulent m.** Pyuria.

MICTOL'ITHOS, **MICTOL'ITHUS**, *m.* From μίκτος, mixed, and λίθος, a stone. A calculus of complex composition.

MICTOMEPHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From μίκτος, mixed, and mephitis (*q. v.*). Ger., *gemischte Mephitis*. A combination of mephitic agencies or influences.

MICTOP'YOUS. Mixed with pus.

MICTURI'TION. Lat., *micturitio* (from *micturare*, to urinate). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Harnlassen*. Urination; as originally used, a morbid frequency of voiding urine.

MIC'TUS, *m.* *Mict'us*. See MICTURITION.—**M. cruentus**. See HÆMATURIA.

MID'BRAIN. See MESENCEPHALON.

MIDFA'CIAL. In the middle or centre of the face.

MIDFRON'TAL. In the centre of the frontal region.

MID'GUT. That portion of the rudimentary intestinal canal of the embryo which, being situated between the foregut and the hindgut, is ultimately developed into the greater portion of the intestines.

MID'RIFF. See DIAPHRAGM.

MID'WIFE. Supposed to be from A.-S. *mid-* (= *co-*, involving the idea of cooperation), and *wif*, a mother. Fr., *sage-femme*. Ger., *Hebamme*. A woman who practises obstetrics.

MID'WIFERY. See OBSTETRICS.

MIG'MA, *n.* *Mig'matos* (-*is*). Gr., μίγμα (from μίγναι, to mix). A mixture.

MIGRAINE'. Lat., *migrana*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Migräne*. Sick headache; a painful paroxysmal affection limited to one side (generally the left) of the head, and accompanied by oculopupillary, circulatory, and calorific disturbances. The attacks are usually experienced at irregular intervals, and are preceded by well known symptoms, such as indisposition to mental exertion, yawning, noises in the ears, imperfect vision, and nausea.—**Ophthalmic m.** See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*.—**Spastic m.** See *Sympathicotonic HEMICRANIA*.

MIGRAIN'IN. Ger., *migränin*. A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to contain antipyrine, caffeine, and citric acid.

MIGRATION. Lat., *migratio* (from *migrare*, to wander).

Fr., *m.* Of bodily organs, cells, etc., change of place, which may be physiological or abnormal.—**Calcareous m.** Of Deschamps, the separation of a calcareous incrustation from the wall of an artery and its transportation to a distal vessel which it occludes.—**External m. of the ovum**. Fr., *m.* (ou *transmigration*) *externe de l'œuf*. Ger., *äussere Ueberwanderung des Eies*. The entrance of an ovum into the oviduct of the opposite side to that of the ovary from which it proceeded.—**External m. of the semen**. Fr., *m. externe du sperme*. The passage of the semen through one oviduct to the ovary of the opposite side.—**Internal m. of the ovum**. Fr., *m. interne de l'œuf*. The passage of an ovum from the ovary to the opposite horn of a uterus bilocularis, after passing first into the horn of the same side with the ovary from which it started. Cf. *External m. of the ovum*.—**M. of the ovum**. See *External m. of the ovum* and *Internal m. of the ovum*.—**M. of the testicle**. Fr., *m. du testicule*. The descent of the testicle into the scrotum.

MIG'RATORY. Fr., *migratoire*. 1. Pertaining to migration. 2. Changing position or locality; capable of so changing.

MIG'ROL. A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to contain caffeine, guaiaetene, and sodium bicarbonate.

MIG'ROSINE. A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to consist of menthol and acetic ether.

MIKA'NIA, *f.* From *Mikan*, a Bohemian botanist. Fr., *mikanie*. Ger., *Mikanie*. A genus of eupatoriaceous plants.—**M. amara**, **M. argyrostigma**. See *M. guaco*.—**M. gonvelada**. A species yielding guaco.—**M. guaco**. Fr., *herbe aux serpents*. Ger., *giftwidrige Mikanie*. The guaco plant; found in tropical America; whether it is a source of guaco is doubtful.—**M. Houstoni**. A species said to furnish guaco.—**M. officinalis**. Fr., *mikanie officinale*. The *coração de Jesu* of Brazil; an aromatic bitter species, used as a substitute for quinine and cascarilla, and said to be febrifuge and an intestinal tonic.—**M. opifera**. The *erva de cobra* of the Brazilians, who use it for snake bites.

MIL'DIOL. A disinfectant said to be prepared from petroleum and creosote.

MILIA'RIA, *f.* From *miliun*, a millet seed. Fr., *miliaire*. Ger., *Frieselausschlag*. Syn.: *miliary fever*, *millet*

seed rash, sudoral exanthema. 1. An old term for a febrile disease, apparently contagious, attended with profuse sweats and a vesicular or papulovesicular eruption followed by desquamation like that of measles. It is often of grave character, and sometimes epidemic. By Chomel it is considered as an epiphenomenon following severe febrile disorders. See also *M. rubra*. 2. At present the term is applied to certain vesicular exanthems which may appear incidentally in connection with various conditions or diseases of the general system or of the skin. See *M. rubra*, *M. alba*, and *M. crystallina*. 3. A section of the genus *Panicum*.—*M. alba*. Fr., *miliaire blanche*. *M. rubra* (*q. v.*) in which the contents of the vesicles have become opaque from admixture of lymph corpuscles.—*M. anginosa*. Ger., *Bräunefriesel*. *M.* apparently caused by angina.—*M. arthritica*. See *ARTHRORRHOEALIS*.—*M. chronica*. *M.* appearing during non-febrile states, as in scurvy.—*M. crystallina*. Sudamina; a cutaneous eruption consisting of perfectly transparent, rounded vesicles of varying size, usually a little larger than millet seeds, not attended with any abnormal sensations or usually with much if any change in the surrounding skin. It is often associated with acute febrile diseases.—*M. epidemica*. See *M.* (1st def.).—*M. exanthematica*. A m. (usually of the form termed *m. crystallina*) appearing in the course of an exanthematous fever.—*M. febrilis*. *M.* associated with fever.—*M. lactea*. Fr., *miliaire lactée*. A form peculiar to lying-in women; the contents of the vesicles are said to be milk.—*M. mercurialis*. See *ECZEMA MERCURIALE*.—*M. opaca*. *M.* in which the contents of the vesicles are opaque.—*M. papulosa*. See *LICHEN TROPICUS*.—*M. pelliculosa*. *M.* in which the contents of the vesicles are clear.—*M. puerperalis*, *M. puerperarum*. Ger., *Friesel der Wöchnerinnen*. *M. crystallina* occurring during the puerperal period. The cutaneous lesions are probably only symptomatic of septicæmia or pyæmia.—*M. rubra*. Fr., *miliaire rouge*. An inflammatory eruption of red papules about as large as millet seeds, surmounted by vesicles; usually associated with excessive sweating. By many it is regarded as an eczema sudorale (*q. v.*), or as lichen tropicus.—*M. substantiva*. Essential or idiopathic m., not symptomatic.—*M. sudans*, *M. sudatoria*. See *M.*—*M. symptomatica*. A m. symptomatic of an internal disease.—*M. typhosa*. A m. appearing in the course of typhus or typhoid fever.—*M. uterina*. See *M. puerperalis*.—*M. vesiculosa*. Of Dühring, see *M. rubra* and *M. alba*.

MILIA'RIFORM. See MILIARY (1st def.).

MILIA'RINE. Of Farr, the morbid germ of miliaria.

MILIA'RIS. Miliary; as a n. f., miliaria.—*M. purpurata*, *M. nautica*. See *TYPHUS FEVER*.—*M. sudatoria*. See MILIARIA.

MIL'IARY. Lat., *miliaris*. Fr., *miliaire*. Ger., *hirsekornförmig*. 1. Resembling or of the size and shape of a millet seed; presenting a granular appearance. 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.

MIL'OLUM, *n.* See HORDEOLUM.

MIL'IUM, *n.* Fr., *élévures folliculeuses* (1st def.), *granulations perlées* (1st def.), *kyste sébacé* (1st def.). Ger., *Hautgries* (1st def.), *Hirsekorn der Augenlider* (2d def.). 1. Literally, a millet seed; a cutaneous disease consisting in the formation of little whitish or yellowish elevations of the cuticle, of the size of a millet seed or larger, due to accumulations of sebaceous matter retained within the sebaceous follicles in consequence of occlusion of their orifice. Cf. COMEDO. 2. An old term for hordeolum. 3. Of Matthæus, *Panicum milliaceum*. 4. Millet grass.—*Amyloid m.* See *MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM*.—*Colloid m.* Fr., *dégénérescence colloïde du derme*. Ger., *Colloid-M*, *Hyalinn*, *Hyalom der Haut*. A skin disease occurring chiefly on the face, and characterized by little rounded, yellowish, translucent elevations, having the appearance of vesicles, and containing a

whitish, transparent, gelatinous substance supposed to be the product of colloid degeneration either in sebaceous glands or in the cutis.—*M. acrochordon*. See ACROCHORDON (1st def.).

MILK. A.-S., *melce*. Gr., *γάλα*. Lat., *lac*. Fr., *lait*. Ger., *Milch*. 1. The white opaque fluid secreted by the mammary glands. In the human female it consists of from 86 to 90 per cent. of water, 3 to 3.9 of casein, 3.7 to 3.9 of lactose, 2.5 to 3.8 of butter, 0.1 to 0.27 of lacto-protein, traces of albumin, and 0.5 per cent. of various salts (chiefly calcium phosphate). According to Sebelien, lactalbumin and lactoglobulin are also present. Its opacity is due to fat globules (see *M. CORPUSCLES*), forming, according to Béchamp, distinct cells provided with a pellicle of proteid matter, and suspended in a clear serous menstrium. 2. Any fluid resembling milk; an emulsion.—*Blue m.* Fr., *lait bleu*. An alteration in m., due to the *Bacillus cyanogenes*, which flourishes best at a temperature of 15° to 18° C. and dies at 37° C. As far as known, blue m. is not unwholesome.—*Butter m.* Lat., *lac butyratum*. Fr., *lait de beurre*. The thin liquid constituting the residue after butter has been separated from cream by churning.—*Cream m.* A form of modified m. containing less of proteids than is contained in whole m.—*Malted m.* A proprietary lactated food obtained from wheat.—*M. crust.* See *CRUSTA LACTEA*.—*Male m.* The seminal liquid.—*M. cure*. The treatment of disease by an exclusively m. diet. It is employed in neurasthenia, albuminuria, and gastric diseases.—*M. spots*. See *STROPHULUS*.—*M. sugar*. See *LACTOSE*.—*Modified m.* *M.* which has been separated into its component elements and made anew from those elements proportioned according to a formula.—*Palm nut m.* The albumen of the seed of the palm nut when in a fluid state; a refreshing beverage, if the nut is gathered very early in the morning. It is slightly effervescent, and gently aperient.—*Pasteurized m.* *M.* that has been sterilized by Pasteurization.—*Peptonized m.* *M.* partially predigested by means of pepsin and hydrochloric acid.—*Red m.* Ger., *rot(h)e Milch*. 1. *M.*, either fresh or coagulated, on the surface of which reddish purple patches due to the growth of *Micrococcus prodigiosus* occur. 2. *M.* tinted red throughout by the growth of *Bacillus lactis erythrogenes*, accompanied by a diminished coagulability and a disgusting sweet taste.—*Rock m.* See *MINERAL AGARIC*.—*Snake's m.* *Euphorbia corollata*.—*Sow's m.* A yellowish-white m., of the sp. gr. of 1.041, rich in fats and albuminoids.—*Sterilized m.* *M.* that has been freed from living germs.—*Suppressed m.* Ger., *unterdrückte Milch*. *M.*, or its elements, that, according to the old doctrine of m. metastasis, was diverted from the breasts, and, being retained in the blood or deposited in some part of the body, gave rise to disease.—*Uterine m.* Ger., *Uterinmilch* [Haller]. Syn.: *milky humor*. Of Haller, a fluid containing fatty, saline, and albuminous matters, secreted by the uterine crypts into which the foetal villi dip; supposed to be absorbed by the villi, to serve for the nutrition of the fetus.—*Vegetable m.* Lat., *succus lacteus*. Fr., *lait végétal*. Ger., *Milchsaft*. 1. The latex of plants, especially the milky juice of the cow trees (*Brosimum galactodendron*, *Tabernaemontana utilis*, *Mimusops elata*, etc.). 2. A fatty preparation, made largely from almonds, for diluting cow's m. for infant's food.—*Witch's m.* Ger., *Herenmilch*. 1. The colostrumlike fluid formed in the mammary gland of a newborn child in consequence of a slight inflammation. 2. *M.* often secreted by the human male at birth and puberty.—*Yellow m.* A m. discolored to a lemon yellow by the presence of *Bacterium spizanthum*.

MILLEFO'L'IUM, *n.* From *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf. 1. The genus *Achillea*. 2. The flowering herb of *Achillea n.*

MILLIAMPÈRE (Fr.), *n.* Mel-le-a³n²-pe²r. From *mille*, a thousand, and *ampère* (*q. v.*). A thousandth of an ampère.

MILLIAMPÈRE/METER. An instrument for showing the intensity of an electrical current in milliamperes.

MIL'LIIUM, *n.* See **MILIUM** (3d def.).

MIL'LIWEBER. See **MILLIAMPÈRE**.

MILOS'SIN. A nitrogenous crystalline principle, obtained from the leaves of *Taxus baccata*.

MIL'PHÆ, *f. pl.*, **MILPHO'SIS**, *f.* Mil'phon, -pho'seos (-is). Gr., μιλφαί, μιλφωσις. See **MADAROSIS**.

MIL'TOS, *f.* Gr., μιλτος. See **MINIUM**.

MIMET'IC, **MIM'IC(Al)**. Gr., μιμητικός (from μιμείσθαι, to mimic). Imitative.

MIMOCASME'SIS, *f.* -me'seos (-is). From μιμείσθαι, to mimic, and χάσμησις, a yawning. Imitative yawning.

MIMO'SA, *f.* From μίμος, an imitator. Fr., *mimuse*. Ger., *Sinnpflanze*. The sensitive plants, a genus of the Leguminosæ. For various species not here given, see the corresponding species under *Acacia*.—**M. lithoxylon**. Fr., *m. à feuilles étroites*. An astringent species found in the Antilles.—**M. pudica**. Fr., *herbe chaste*. Ger., *scharfhafter Sinnpflanze*. The sensitive (or humble) plant, indigenous to tropical America, but now common throughout the tropics. The emetic root is used as an antidote to poisons and as antaphrodisiac, and the leaves are employed as a bath in pains of the hip and kidneys and in plasters for glandular swellings.—**M. sensitiva**. Ger., *empfindliche Sinnpflanze*. A Brazilian species allied to *M. pudica*. The astringent root is used in diarrhoea, and the herb as a purgative and emmenagogue.—**M. tortuosa**. Fr., *m. tortueuse*. An astringent species found in Jamaica.—**M. vaga**. Fr., *m. étalée*. A species the bark of which is used in diseases of the urinary organs.

MIM'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *minus*, a mimic actor. Fr., *minule*, *m.* Ger., *Gaukler*. Monkey flower; a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs.—**M. glutinosus**. The fly plant of California; used in dysentery and diarrhoea.

MIM'MUSOPS, *f.* -o'pos (-is). From μῆμῶ, an ape, and ὤψ, the face. Fr., *minimuse*. A genus of sapotaceous plants.—**M. elengi**. Fr., *minimuse elengi*. Ger., *Affen-gesicht*. The *bukul* of the Bengalese, the *elengi* of the Malays; the bark is said to be astringent, tonic, and febrifuge. An odoriferous water distilled from the flowers is used as a perfume and as a stimulant. The leaves are employed in headache, and a decoction of the bark is used as a gargle in salivation, sore throat, etc., and as an application to swellings.—**M. kaki**, **M. kanki**, **M. kauki**. Fr., *minimuse à feuilles obtuses*. The *manilkara* of the Malays; a tree largely cultivated in China and Malabar for its esculent, acid fruits, which are said to increase the appetite. The oil of the seeds is applied in ophthalmia, and is used internally as a vermifuge. The ground leaves, mixed with curcuma and ginger, are used as a cataplasm for tumors, and, boiled in gingely oil, in beriberi.

MIN'ARI. An undetermined plant of India, said to be used as a febrifuge.

MIND. Gr., νῆψιν. Lat., *mens*. Fr., *esprit*. Ger., *Geist*. The sum of those faculties of the brain that are not physical in their action.

MINERALIZA'TION. Fr., *minéralisation*. 1. The process of becoming a mineral. 2. Impregnation (as of water) with mineral matter.

MINEROMEPHY'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. A noxious exhalation arising from the decomposition of inorganic matters.

MIN'IMUS. Superl. of *parvus*, small. The least; as a *n. m.* (*digitus* understood), the fifth, or outermost, digit of the hand or foot.

MIN'IUM [Ger. Ph.], *n.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.*, *Mennig*. A name formerly used indiscriminately for red lead oxide, cinnabar, red mercury sulphide, and red arsenic sulphide; now restricted to the first of these compounds.

MINJAK-LAGAM. A product of certain dipterocarpaceous plants analogous to gurjun balsam.

MINORA'TION. Lat., *minoratio*. 1. Diminution, abatement. 2. A moderate degree of weakening.

MIN'ORATIVE. Lat., *minorativus*. Fr., *minoratif*. Reducing, weakening; as a *n.*, a weakening remedial process.

MINU'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *minuere*, to make smaller. See **MINORATION**.—**M. monachi**. The process of debilitating vigorous young men by bloodletting, etc., formerly practised on monks as an antaphrodisiac.

MINYTHE'SIS, *f.* -the'seos (-is). Gr., μινύθησις (from μινύθειν, to diminish). See **MINORATION**.

MIOPRA'GIA, *f.* From μείων, less, and πράσσειν, to achieve. Fr., *miopragie*. Slight or limited functional activity.

MIOSCHI'LOS, *f.* See **MYOSCHILOS**.

MIO'SIS, *f.* See **MEIOSIS**.

MIRAB'ILIS, *f.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Wunderblume*. A genus of nyctagineous plants.—**M. dichotoma**. Fr., *m. dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästige Wunderblume*. Four-o'clock flower; a West Indian species. The root is a drastic purgative.—**M. jalapa**. Fr., *faux jalap*. Ger., *gemeine Wunderblume*. Garden jalap plant. The roots were formerly supposed to be true jalap, and are sometimes used to adulterate that drug. A mildly purgative meal is said to be prepared from the roots in Pará.—**M. longiflora**. Fr., *m. à longues fleurs*. Ger., *langblumige Wunderblume*. Sweet-scented marvel of Peru. The root was formerly used as a purgative.—**M. lutea**. Fr., *m. jaune*. A variety of *M. jalapa*.—**M. suaveolens**. A Mexican species like *M. longiflora*. The leaves are used in indigestion, diarrhoea, and rheumatism.

MIRA'CHIA, *f.* From Ar., *mirach*, the abdomen. Of old writers, a disease or pain ascribed to abdominal abscesses or morbid humors.

MIRACHIA'LIS. See **EPIGASTRIC**.

MIRAC'ULUM, *n.* A miracle.—**M. naturæ**. Of Swammerdam, the uterus.

MIROCELE, *f.* Mi(me)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *mi'ro-sel*. -ce'les. See **MEROCELE**.

MIR'OR. From *mirari*, to admire. Fr., *miroir*. Ger., *Spiegel*. A polished surface by which images are formed by reflection.—**Forehead m.**, **Frontal m.**, **Head m.** A circular, slightly concave m. to be attached to the forehead by a head band, generally by means of a ball-and-socket joint, so as to permit of throwing the light in various directions.—**M. writing**. The production of writing that looks as if viewed in a m. (running from right to left); a manifestation of nervous disease.

MIRYA'CHIT. Fr., *maladie des tics convulsifs*. Syn.: *latah*. A nervous disease, a form of epidemic hysteria in men, usually chronic, apparently peculiar to residents in cold countries (e. g., Siberia), mostly either contagious or hereditary, and consisting mainly in an involuntary mimicry of what is said or done around the patient. The phenomena are considered analogous to reflex action. Cf. **JUMPING FRENCHMEN**.

MISCAR'RIAGE. Fr., *fausse couche*. Ger., *unzeitige Geburt*. The expulsion of a fœtus before it has become viable; in a stricter sense, such expulsion at any time (in the human subject) between the completion of the third and that of the seventh month of gestation. Cf. **ABORTION** and **Premature DELIVERY**.—**Missed m.** See **Missed ABORTION**.

MISEMIS'SION. The failure of seminal emission in copulation.

MISERE'RE (ME'I). Imperative of *misereri*, to have pity; used as a *n. n.* 1. See **ILEUS**. 2. Stercoraceous vomiting.

MISLACTA'TION. See **GALACTIA** (1st def.).

MIS'MAR, *n.* A round, white, nodular formation on the toes.

MISMENSTRUATION. See **PARAMENIA**.

MISMICTURATION. See PARURIA.

MISO'GYNY. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *γυνή*, a woman. Ger., *Misogynie*. A morbid aversion to women.

MISOLO'GIA, f. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *λόγος*, understanding. Morbid hatred of intellectual matters.

MISOMA'NIA, f. Fr., *délire des persécutions*. Monomania with an impulse to take vengeance on supposed enemies.

MISO'NEISM. From *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *νέος*, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid aversion to anything new or unusual.

MISOP'ÆDIA, f. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *παῖδια*, childish play. Ger., *Misopädie*. A morbid aversion to children.

MISOPSYCH'IA, f. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *ψυχή*, the soul. Ger., *Lebensüberdruß*. Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy.

MISOPTO'CHOS, MISOPTO'CHUS, m. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *πτωχός*, a beggar. Gout; humorously so called from the notion that the poor are not liable to it.

MISOZO'IA, f. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *ζοία*, life. See MISOPSYCHIA.

MIS'SIO, f. -on'is. From *mittere*, to send. A letting go, dispatching, release.—**M. sanguinis.** See BLOOD-LETTING.

MIS'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *miscere*, to mix. See MIXTURE.

MISTU'RA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *f.* See MIXTURE and MIXTURA and their subheadings.

MITCHEL'LA, f. From *Mitchell*, a Virginian botanist. Fr., *mitchelle*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**M. repens.** Partridge; a North American trailing evergreen. It is diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and is often used like pipsissewa. Its decoction is said to be employed by the Indians to facilitate parturition.

MITEL'LA, f. Dim. of *mitra*, a head-band or turban. Fr., *mitelle*. 1. See SLING. 2. Mitrewort (or bishop's-cap) of North America; a genus of the *Saxifragæ*; so called from the resemblance of the capsule to a mitre.—**M. pawa.** A sling arranged like a cravat.—**M. pentandra.** A species of mitrewort the root of which is used in diarrhoea caused by the drinking of water in alkali regions. It is an astringent, and contains a bitter principle.—**M. quadrangularis.** A sling formed by a four-sided piece of cloth having all the corners tied together at the neck.—**M. triangularis.** A triangular sling having two of the corners tied together at the neck.

MITHRIDAT'IC. Lat., *mithridaticus*. Incapable of being affected by poisons.

MITHRID'ATISM. Immunity from poisoning induced by the administration of gradually increased doses of poison to an organism.

MITIGANS. From *mitigare*, to soothe. Fr., *mitigant*. Ger., *mildernd*. Alleviating, palliative.

MITIGATED. Lat., *mitigatus*. 1. Diminished in severity. 2. Diluted.

MITOS'CHISIS, MITO'SIS, f. -ys'eos (-os'chisis), -o'seos (-is). From *μῖσος*, a thread, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. See CARYOCINESIS.

MIT'RA, f. Gr., μίτρα. Fr., *mitre*. Ger., *Mütze* (1st and 2d def's). A headband, turban.—**M. hippocratica, M. hippocratis.** See Capeline BANDAGE.

MIT'RAL. Lat., *mitralis* (from *μίτρα*, a turban). Fr., *m.* Pertaining to the m. valve.

MITRA'LIS. See MITRAL; as a n., a valve, especially the mitral valve.—**Mitrales semilunares.** The aortic valves.—**Mitrales tricuspidates.** The tricuspid valves.

MIT'RIMUM, n. Gr., μετρίον. A sling.

MIT'TROARTE'RIAL. Pertaining to the mitral orifice and the cardiac arteries.

MIX'IS, f. Mix'eos (-is). Gr., *μίξις*. 1. See MIXTURE. 2. Sexual intercourse.

MIXOP'YUS. Gr., *μῑζόπυνος*. Of old writers, having pus mingled with it (said of urine).

MIXTU'RA [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *f.* See MIXTURE.—**M. oleosobalsamica** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamisch-ölichte Mischung*. Syn.: *balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni, liquor oleosobalsamicus, tinctura balsamica aromatica*. A solution of 4 to 12 parts of balsam of Peru and three or four times as much of a mixture of various spices in 1,000 or nearly 1,000 parts of alcohol.

MIX'TURE. Lat., *mixture* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *mixtura* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *m., mixture*. Ger., *Mixtur, Gemisch, Mischung*. 1. The act or process of mixing. 2. A combination of several elements or bodies. 3. A substance produced by the mechanical combination of two dissimilar substances without the existence of any chemical union between their molecules. 4. In pharmacy, a liquid preparation containing solid or liquid substances in a state of suspension or incomplete solution.—**A. C. E. anæsthetic m.** A m. of 1 part of alcohol, 2 parts of chloroform, and 3 of ether, by measure: used by inhalation as an anæsthetic. The letters are the initials of the ingredients.—**Freezing m.** Fr., *mélange réfrigérant*. Ger., *Kältemischung*. A m. for reducing temperature, consisting generally of a salt and an acid, or of one or more salts, acids, or alcohols with snow, ice, or water. A freezing m. consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and water will reduce a temperature of 18° to -24° C. Freezing m's are sometimes used to saturate a package of moss or cotton wool as a makeshift for an ice bandage.—**Frigorific m.** See Freezing m.—**Griffith's m.** See *Mistura FERRI composita* (under FERRUM).—**Hope's m.** A m. of 8 drops of nitric acid, 40 drops of tincture of opium, and 8 fl. oz. of aqua camphoræ; used in dysentery.—**Lafayette m.** A m. of 2 fl. oz. each of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, and compound tincture of lavender, 4 fl. drachms of liquor potasse, 5 fl. oz. of syrup, and mucilage of acacia enough to make 16 fl. oz.; used in gonorrhœa.—**M. S. m.** An anæsthetic m. of 57 parts of ether and 43 of chloroform.

MO'BILE. Lat., *mobilis* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *m.* Ger., *beweglich*. 1. Movable, capable of being moved or of moving independently; of a liquid, flowing easily, not viscous. 2. Characterized by movements. See M. SPASM.

MOCHA'RAS. The gum resin of *Bombax malabarica*; used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

MOCHLEU'SIS, MOCH'LIA, f. -leu'seos (-is), moch'liæ. Gr., *μόχλευσις, μοχλεία* (from *μοχλεύειν*, to heave by a lever). 1. The operation of a lever. 2. Of the old writers, the reduction of dislocations.

MODEC'CA, f. Fr., *m.* A genus of climbing plants.—**M. integrifolia.** A Malabar species used in hæmorrhoids and as an oxytocic.—**M. lobata.** A species used medicinally at Sierra Leone.—**M. palmata, M. tuberosa.** An Eastern species; used as a pectoral, and its root as a tonic.

MODI'OLUS, m. Dim. of *modius*, a measure. Fr., *modiole*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The osseous axis of the cochlea of the ear. 2. The crown of a trephine.

MOD'ULUS, m. Dim. of *modus*, a measure. A unit of caloric or other physical effects.

MO'DUS, m. See METHOD.

ME'NIA, n. pl. Walls or ramparts.—**M. dentis.** The bony borders of the jaws which support the alveoli.

MERISMOPE'DIA, f. See SARCINA.

MOGIGRA'PHIA, f. From *μόγος*, with difficulty, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *Writers' CRAMP*.

MOGILA'LIA, f. From *μόγος*, with difficulty, and *λαλεῖν*, to speak. Dyslalia.

MOGIPHO'NIA, f. From *μόγος*, with difficulty, and *φωνεῖν*, to produce a sound. Ger., *Mogiphonie*. Of Fraenkel, a condition characterized by a weakness of the voice, occurring only when singing or public speaking is attempted.

MOGITO'CIA, *f.* See **MOGOSTOCIA**.

MOGOSTO'CIA, *f.* Gr., *μογοστόκια* (from *μός*, toil, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth). See **DYSTOCIA**.—**M. pelvica**. Dystocia from pelvic deformity.

MOH'RIA, *f.* From *Mohr*, a German botanist. Fr., *mohrie*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**M. Caffrorum**, **M. thurifraga**. Frankincense fern; found in the Mascarene Islands and southern Africa. An ointment of the powdered leaves is applied to burns.

MOISTURE, *n.* See **HUMIDITY**.

MO'LA, *f.* 1. See **MOLE** (of the uterus). 2. See **PATELLA**.—**M. abdominis**. A uterine mole.—**M. aquosa**. A cystic mole.—**M. botryoides**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**M. calcarea**. Ger., *Kalkmole*, *Knochenmole*, *Steinmole*. 1. A mole that has undergone calcareous degeneration. 2. A lithopædion. 3. A calcified intrauterine tumor. 4. A calcareous uterine concretion.—**M. carnea**. See **Fleshy MOLE**.—**M. carneovesicularis**. Of Schlierbach, a fleshy and cystic mole.—**M. carnosa**. See **Fleshy MOLE**.—**M. carnosohydatidosa**. A vesicular mole that has assumed a fleshy structure in some of its parts by a process of consolidation.—**M. crinita**. See **NÆVUS pilosus**.—**M. cruenta**. See **Blood MOLE**.—**M. cystica**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**M. flammea**. See **NÆVUS flammeus**.—**M. generationis**. See **True MOLE**.—**M. hydatica**, **M. hydatidosa**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**M. hydatidosa destruens**. A vesicular mole in which the vesicles penetrate into the muscular wall of the uterus with atrophy of that tissue.—**M. hydatosa**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**M. lapidea**. See **M. calcarea**.—**M. macerosa**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**M. nutritionis** [Lamsweerde]. See **False MOLE**.—**M. ossea**. See **M. calcarea**.—**M. racemosa**. See **Racemose MOLE**.—**M. sanguinea**, **M. sanguinolenta**. See **Blood MOLE**.—**M. sarcomatosa**. A mole formed by sarcomatous degeneration of the placenta.—**M. tendinosa**. Ger., *Fleichenmole*. That variety of the fleshy mole in which a tough cartilaginous mass is formed.—**M. ventosa**. Ger., *Windmole*, *Luftmole*. A mole containing gas.—**M. vesicaria**, **M. vesicularis**, **M. vesiculosa**. See **Vesicular MOLE**.

MO'LAR. Lat., *molaris* (from *mola*, a millstone). Fr., *molaire*. Ger., *m.* 1. Having power to grind; as a *n.*, a *m.* tooth. 2. Situated near the *m.* teeth.

MO'LAR. From *mola*, a uterine mole. Characterized by the degeneration of an ovum into a mole.

MO'LAR. From *moles*, a mass. Of or pertaining to masses of appreciable size, as distinguished from molecules, such as *m. forces*.

MOLARIFORMIS. From *molaris*, a molar, and *forma*, form. Fr., *molariforme*. Resembling a molar tooth.

MOLA'RIS, *m.* 1. See **MOLAR** (1st def.). 2. The deep layer of the alveololabialis muscle.—**M. externus et internus**. See **ALVEOLOLABIALIS** (2d def.).

MOLD'ING. A shaping or configuration by or as by a mold or matrix.—**M. of the fetal head**. Ger., *Modellierung des Schädels*. The plastic changes in the contour of the head to conform to the pelvic canal during labor.

MOLE. Gr., *μύλη*. Lat., *mola*. Fr., *môle*, *germe dégénére*. Ger., *M.*, *falsche Schwangerschaft*, *Afterkind*. A shapeless mass formed in the uterus as a result of irregular development or degeneration of an ovum. See also **False CONCEPTION** and the various subheads.—**Blood m.** Lat., *mola cruenta* (seu *sanguinea*). Fr., *môle sanguine*. Ger., *Blutm'*. A mass formed by the retained fetal and maternal membranes, mingled with coagulated blood, after the embryo has been expelled, in cases of abortion.—**Carneous m.** See **Fleshy m.**—**Cystic m.** See **Vesicular m.**—**False m.** Lat., *mola spuria*. Fr., *môle fausse*. Ger., *falsche M.* A *m.* (e. g., a blood *m.*) that does not consist wholly of the product of conception.—**Fleshy m.** Lat., *mola carnosa*. Fr., *môle charnue*. Ger., *Fleischmole*. An advanced state of the blood *m.*, so called from its having assumed a fleshy appearance.

—**Grape m.** See **Vesicular m.**—**Hydatid m.**, **Hydatidiform m.**, **Hydatoid m.** See **Vesicular m.**—**Maternal m.** See **True m.**—**Racemose m.** Lat., *mola racemosa*. Ger., *Traubenm'*. A variety of the vesicular *m.* which, until a late period in its development, is inclosed in a membranous sac consisting of the decidua.—**Sanguineous m.** See **Blood m.**—**Stone m.** See **MOLA calcarea**.—**True m.** Lat., *mola vera*. Fr., *môle vraie*. Ger., *wahre M.* A *m.* originating from an ovum.—**Tubercular m.** Of Montgomery, a vesicular *m.*—**Vesicular m.** Lat., *mola vesicularis* (seu *hydatica*, seu *botryoides*), *hydrops uteri*, *vesicularis*, *myxoma diffusum placentæ*. Fr., *môle vésiculaire* (ou *blanche*, ou *cystique*, ou *en grappe*, ou *hydatique*, ou *hydatoid*), *dégénérescence cystique du chorion et du placenta*, *hydropisie des villosités choriales*, *myxome du placenta*. Ger., *Blasenm'*, *Traubenm'*. Syn.: *uterine hydatids*, *myxoma of the chorionic villi* [Virchow], *hydatiginous degeneration of the ovum* [Simpson], *hydatidiform* (or *hydatid*) *m.*, *hydatidiform* (or *hydatidinous*) *degeneration of the chorion*. That form of degeneration of a fecundated ovum in which the chorionic villi become proliferated in the form of clustered cysts having somewhat the appearance of a bunch of grapes. The cysts were formerly supposed to be true hydatids. Some authors make a separate variety of the racemose *m.* (*q. v.*).

MOLE. See **NÆVUS**.—**Cutaneous m.** See **NÆVUS**.—**Hairy m.** See **NÆVUS pilosus**.—**Horny m.** See **CORNU cutaneum**.—**Pigmentary m.** See **NÆVUS pigmentosus**.—**Warty m.** Of von Bärensprung, a congenital excrescence.

MOLEC'ULAR. Fr., *moléculaire*. Ger., *Molekular*. Pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of molecules.

MOL'ECULE. Lat., *molecula* (dim. of *moles*, a mass). Fr., *molécule*. Ger., *Molekül*. The smallest possible quantity of a substance that can exist in the free state and yet exhibit the chemical properties of the substance. The *m.*'s of the elementary bodies contain each from one to six atoms, although the existence of monatomic *m.*'s has been denied on physical grounds. The *m.*'s of compound bodies may contain any number of atoms from two up to several hundred. See also **ATOM**.—**Bipolar m.** See **PERIPOLAR**.—**Electrical m.** Fr., *molécule électrique*. Ger., *electricische Molekül*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, one of the small *m.*'s, arranged like systems of magnets with their positive and negative poles in contact, of which he conceived the muscles and nerves as made up. On passing a polarizing current through the nerve or muscle, the poles are reversed.—**Gelatinous m.** See **CICATRICULA**.—**Organic m.** A hypothetical *m.* not supposed to be capable of corruption or regeneration.—**Peripolar m.** See **PERIPOLAR**.—**Refringent m.'s. Minute bodies or corpuscles that possess the property of bending rays of light (e. g., the highly refractive spores of the fission-fungi and some other cryptogams).**

MOLILA'LIA. From *μός*, with difficulty, and *λαλία*, talking. Ger., *Lallen*. Difficulty of utterance.

MOLI'MEN, *n.* *-im'inis*. Ger., *Bemühung*. Effort, endeavor.—**Intermenstrual m.** See **Intermenstrual PAIN**.—**Menstrual m.** Lat., *m. menstruale*. Fr., *m. menstruel*. Ger., *Menstrualbestrebung*, *Menstruam'*. A collective term for the evidences of an attempt on the part of the generative organs of the female to give rise to menstruation, even if unsuccessful.—**M. apoplecticum**. The tendency to cerebral hæmorrhage.—**M. criticum**. The tendency to crisis in disease.—**M. hæmorrhagicum**. Fr., *m. hémorrhagique*. 1. That state of the system which precedes the occurrence of a spontaneous hæmorrhage, especially in subjects of the hæmorrhagic diathesis, expressed by cardiac palpitation, a tendency to stupor or indifference, signs of cerebral congestion, pains in the limbs, and, in some cases, painful tumefaction of the joints, especially of the wrists, knees, and

ankle joints (von Niemeyer), with ecchymosis and fever. 2. See *Menstrual m.*—**Molimina hæmorrhoidalia.** Ger., *Hämorrhoidalankfülle*. Periods of severe hæmorrhoidal pains.—**M. naturæ salutarium.** The remedial impulse of nature; the *vis medicatrix nature*.

MOLITOR, m. -*o'ris*. See MASSETER.

MOLLES'ENCE. From *mollescere*, to soften. Softening.
MOLLICH'THYOLIN. A mixture of ichthyol and mollenin.

MOLLIFICA'TION. From *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *m.* 1. A softening or relaxation. 2. An old name for paralysis associated with softening of the muscles.

MOL'LIN. Lat., *mollinum*. A soft, yellowish-white soap, containing 17 per cent. of uncombined fat. It does not become rancid, is unirritating, and is recommended as a basis for salves.

MOL' LISINE. A smooth, readily fusible ointment, like vaseline and free from the odor of petroleum, prepared by melting 1 part of purified yellow wax in 4 parts of spindle oil.

MOLLIT'IES, f. -*e'i*. From *mollis*, soft. Softness, tenderness.—**M. ossium.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**M. uteri.** Softness or atony of the uterus, normally present in the cervix during pregnancy, but sometimes found in the middle segment or body of the organ. In the non-gravid uterus it is the result of general or local malnutrition, occurring usually in its middle segment, less often in the cervix and fundus.

MOL'LOSIN. A mixture of wax and liquid vaseline; used as an ointment basis.

MOLLU'GO, f. -*u'ginis*. Fr., *mollugine*. Carpet weed; of Linnæus, a genus of ficoideous herbs.—**M. cerviana.** The *parpadagum* of the Tamils, used externally in scabies, etc. In the East Indies an infusion of the flowers and young shoots is employed as a mild diaphoretic in fevers.—**M. paniculata.** *M. spargula*.—**M. pentaphylla.** A species found in Ceylon, said to be used like *M. verticillata*.—**M. spargula.** *M. verticillata*.—**M. stricta.** An East Indian species, said to be stomachic.—**M. verticillata.** Carpet-weed, Indian chickweed; used as a stomachic, aperient, and antiseptic, and in suppression of the lochia; also as an external application in earache.

MOLLUS'CUM, n. A soft tumor of the skin.—**Acne m., Epithelioma m., M. adenosum.** See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. atheromatosum.** Of Kaposi, *m. contagiosum* when the tumors are cystic in character and their contents semifluid. Cf. *M. verrucosum*.—**M. cholestericum.** Fr., *m. cholesterique*. Of Bazin, *xanthoma*.—**M. contagiosum, M. epitheliale.** Fr., *acné varioliforme* (ou *tuberculoïde*), *tumeurs folliculeuses*. Ger., *Molluscumwarzen, Sebumwarzen, Amyloidmilium, subcutanees Condylom*. Syn.: *m. sebaceum* (seu *porcellanum*, seu *atheromatosum*, seu *verrucosum*, seu *sessile*), *parakanthoma verrucosum*, *acne m.* (seu *m. contagiosum*), *acne varioliformis*, *epithelioma m.*, *condyloma subcutaneum* (seu *endofofficulare*), *tumores sebipari*, *amyloid milium*. A disease characterized by little superficial whitish tumors of the skin, single or in groups, with smooth rounded surfaces, slightly umbilicated at the summit (often with a small dark point or minute orifice), and yielding on pressure a soft, whitish, greasy, consistent body or a semifluid material resembling sebum. By some the disease has been regarded as contagious.—**M. epitheliale.** See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. fibrosum.** See *Molluscoid FIBROMA*.—**M. folliculare.** See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. gigantum.** *M. contagiosum* of unusually large size.—**M. lipomatoides.** A fibroma m. resembling lipoma.—**M. non-contagiosum, M. pendulum.** See *FIBROMA m.*—**M. sebaceum, M. sessile.** See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. verrucosum.** Of Kaposi, *m. contagiosum* when the contents of the tumors form a more or less solid body that may be enucleated in a mass.

MO'LOPS, m. -*op'os* (-*is*). Gr., *μόλωψ*. See VIBEX.

MOLUCEL'LA, f. Fr., *molucelle*. Ger., *Molucelle*. *Molucca balm*; a genus of labiate herbs indigenous to the Mediterranean regions.—**M. lævis.** Fr., *molucelle légère*. Ger., *glatte Molucelle*. Shell flower, growing in the Levant, especially in Syria and Palestine. The herb was formerly used as a cephalic, cordial, and vulnerary.—**M. spinosa.** Fr., *molucelle épineuse*. A species having the properties of *M. lævis*.

MOL'VA, f. See GADUS.—**M. vulgaris.** See GADUS *m.*

MOLYBDÈ'NA, f. Gr., *μόλυβδοινα* (from *μόλυβδος*, lead). 1. A name given originally to various minerals containing lead, especially galena, and subsequently to any black mineral (e. g., antimony sulphide, black manganese oxide, graphite, and molybdenum disulphide). It was finally restricted to the two bodies last named. 2. Of Pliny, *Plumbago europæus*.

MOLYBDEN'ICUS. Molybdenic; with the name of a base, the molybdate of the base.

MOLYBDAMAURO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Ger., *Bleikolikamaurose*. Amaurosis due to lead poisoning.

MOLYBDAMBLYO'PIA, f. Ger., *Bleivergiftungsangenschwäche*. Amblyopia due to lead poisoning.

MOL'YBDATE. From *molybdenum* (q. v.). Fr., *m.* A salt of molybdic acid.

MOLYBDÈ'NA, f. See MOLYBDÈNA.

MOLYBDENCEPHA'LIA, f. From *μόλυβδος*, lead, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A brain disease due to lead poisoning.

MOL'YBDENCEPHALOPATHI'A, f. The development and progress of molybdencephalia.

MOLYBDEN'IC. Lat., *molybdenicus*. 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or containing molybdenum. 2. See MOLYBDIC.—**M. acid.** See MOLYBDIC acid.

MOLYBDENTEROPH'THISIS, f. -*this'eos* (-*oph'this*). From *μόλυβδος*, lead, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φθίσις*, decay. Ger., *Bleivergiftungsdarmschwindsucht*. Enterophthisis due to lead poisoning.

MOLYBDENUM, n. From *μόλυβδοινα*, a piece of lead. Fr., *molybdène*. Ger., *Molybdän*. A metallic element discovered in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It occurs in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom, and is a silvery-white substance, infusible even at very high temperatures, and not oxidizing readily except when heated. In composition it acts apparently as a dyad, triad, tetrad, pentad, and hexad, replacing from two to six atoms of hydrogen. Atomic weight, 95.86; symbol, Mo; sp. gr., 8.6.

MOLY'DENYL. A bivalent radicle, MoO''2.

MOLYBDEPILEP'SIA, f. Ger., *Bleifallsucht*. Epilepsy due to lead poisoning.

MOLYB'DIC. Fr., *molybdique*. Containing molybdenum as a tetrad radicle, as in m. oxide, MoO2, or as a hexad radicle, as in m. acid.—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide molybdique*. Ger., *Molybdänsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, H2MoO4 + H2O.

MOLYBDI'TES. Fr., *molybdite*. From *μόλυβδος*, lead. Containing lead, or due to the presence of lead.

MOLYB'DOCACHEX'IA, f. See Lead CACHEXIA.

MOLYB'DOCARDIAL'GIA, f. Ger., *Bleikardialgie*. Cardialgia due to lead poisoning.

MOLYB'DOCO'LICA, f. See Lead COLIC.

MOLYB'DODYSPEP'SIA, f. Ger., *Bleidyspepsie*. Dyspepsia due to lead poisoning.

MOLYBDÖI'DES. Fr., *molybdöide*. Resembling lead.

MOLYBDON'OSOS, f. From *μόλυβδος*, lead, and *νóσος*, disease. See Lead COLIC.

MOLYB'DOPAR'ESIS, f. -*es'eos* (-*par'esis*). Ger., *Bleilähmung*. Paresis due to lead poisoning.

MOLYB'DOS, m. See MOLYBDUS.

MOLYBDÖ'SIS, f. -*do'seos* (-*is*). Lead poisoning.

MOLYBDOSPAS'MUS, m. Ger., *Bleikrampf*. From *μόλυβδος*, lead, and *σπασμός*, a convulsion. Cramp due to lead poisoning.

MOLYB'DOSYNOL'CE, *f.* -ol'ces. From μόλυβδος, lead, and συναλκή, a drawing together. Contraction caused by lead poisoning.

MOLYBDOT'ROMOS, *m.* From μόλυβδος, lead, and τρόμος, a trembling. Ger., *Bleizittern*. Tremor due to lead poisoning.

MOLYB'DOUS. Fr., *molybdeuz*. Containing molybdenum.

MOLYB'EUS, *m.* Gr., μόλυβδος. See LEAD and PLUMBAGO.

MOLY'NE, *f.* -y'nes. Gr., μολυγή. The anus.

MOLYN'SIS, *f.* -yn'seos (-is). Gr., μολυνσις. 1. Defilement; miasmatic impurity. 2. Of Hippocrates, a very weak extract or imperfect decoction of a medicinal substance.

MOMIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., μώμισκος. Fr., *momisque*. 1. The part of the molar teeth close to the gums. 2. A molar tooth.

MOMOR'DICA, *f.* From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *momordique*. Ger., *Balsamapfel*. A genus of climbing herbs of the *Cucurbitaceae*.—*M. aspera*. See *ECBALLIUM elaterium*.—*M. balsamina*. Fr., *balsamine mâle*. Ger., *gemeiner Balsamapfel*. Common balsam apple. An oily infusion of the ripe fruits is applied to burns and ulcers. The leaves are applied to wounds, and used internally in various diseases. The root is purgative.—*M. buchu*. See *ECBALLIUM buchu*.—*M. charantia*. Fr., *momordique charantia*. Ger., *gurkenähnlicher Balsamapfel*. The *papareh*, *pavavel*, or *pandipavel* of the East Indies, where the whole plant, powdered, is employed as an external application in leprosy and malignant ulcers, or made up into an ointment with cinnamon, long pepper, rice, and the oil of the *Hydnocarpus inebrians*, is used in scabies and other affections of the skin, and the juice of the leaves as an anthelmintic. In Brazil it is known as *melão do mato* and *melão de San Caitano*, and prescribed in rheumatic and similar complaints.—*M. cylindrica*. An East Indian species the fruit of which is purgative.—*M. dioica*. A species found in the East Indies, where the roots are used in hæmorrhoids.—*M. elaterium*. See *ECBALLIUM elaterium*.—*M. purgans*. Fr., *momordique purgatif*. A Brazilian species the juice of which is cathartic.

MOMOR'DICIN. See ELATERIN.

MONA'CETIN. See ACETIN.

MONA'CETOTARTAR'IC ACID. See under ACETOTARTARIC ACID.

MONA'CID. Of a base, capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid, or, in the case of addition compounds, uniting directly with a single molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc.

MO'NAD. From μονάς, a unit. Fr., *monade*. Ger., *Monade*. 1. A univalent radicle. 2. A free or fixed, rounded or ovoid, infusorial animalcule having one or more cilia and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. Of Hæuter, a micrococcus.

MONADENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μονός, single, and ἀδέν, a gland. Of Broca, a uniglandular adenoma.

MONADOLOGY. From μονάς, a unit, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *monadologie*. The science of monads.

MO'NÆ, *f. pl.* The buttocks.

MONALKAL'AMID(E). See under ALKALAMIDE.

MONAL'KYL. See ALKYL.

MONALKYL'IC. Of or containing a single molecule of an alkyl.

MONAM'ID(E). See under AMIDE.

MONAM'IN(E). See under AMINE.

MONAMMON'IC. Containing one molecule of ammonium.

MONAR'ACHIN. See MONOARACHIN.

MONAR'DA, *f.* From *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *monarde*, *m.* Ger., *Monarde*. 1. Horsemint; a genus of herbs. 2. *M. punctata*.

—*M. allophylla*. *M. fistulosa*.—*M. altissima*. A species the leaves of which are used like those of *M. fistulosa*.—*M. citriodora*. A species of citronlike odor; used as a stomachic. The dried flowers are said to be strongly errhine.—*M. clinopodia*. *M. fistulosa*.—*M. coccinea*, *M. didyma*. Fr., *m. écarlate*. Ger., *vierrmännige Monarde*. Mountain mint; the aromatic leaves are used like peppermint and as a substitute for tea. They contain a volatile oil, which is a source of thymol.—*M. fistulosa*. Fr., *m. fistulense*. Ger., *röhrlige Monarde*. American wild bergamot. The leaves and flowers are used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and febrifuge.—*M. lutea*. *M. punctata*.—*M. oblongata*. *M. fistulosa*.—*M. oil*. Fr., *oléule de monarde*. A volatile oil distilled with water from the herb of *M. punctata*.—*M. punctata*, *M. punctula*. Fr., *m. ponctué*. Ger., *punktierte Monarde*. Horsemint; a species growing from New Jersey to Louisiana. The herb is stimulant and carminative, but is rarely used. It is rich in a volatile oil which is a source of thymol.—*M. purpurea*. *M. didyma*.—*M. rugosa*. A species used in North America like *M. fistulosa*.

MONAR'DIN. A crystalline principle, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from monarda oil, isomeric with thymol.

MONARGEN'TIC. From μόνος, alone, and *argentum*, silver. Containing 1 atom of silver in the molecule.

MONARTHRIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. Arthritis limited to a single joint.

MO'NAS, *f. and n.* *Mon'ados* (-adis). Gr., μνάς. 1. See MONAD. 2. Of Müller, a genus of unicellular *Algae*.—*M. crepusculum*. *Micrococcus crepusculum*.—*M. elongata*. Of Dujardin, an elongated nodular flexible species of variable form found in marsh water.—*M. erubescens*. A species occurring in brackish water, perhaps identical with *M. Warmingii*.—*M. gracilis*. The coccus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*; according to some, a distinct species.—*M. lens*. Of Dujardin, a rounded or discoid species, very frequent in animal and vegetable infusions.—*M. Mülleri*. The macrococcus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*.—*M. Okenii*. A species found in stagnant water; by some identified with *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*.—*M. prodigiosa*. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.—*M. termo*. See *BACTERIUM termo*.—*M. tuberculosum*. A variety of *m.* isolated by Klebs in 1877 from a fractional cultivation of tuberculous substance.—*M. vinosa*. A species found in water containing decaying vegetable matter; by some regarded as identical with *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*.—*M. Warmingii*. A species found in brackish water; said to be identical with *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*.

MONAS'TER, *m.* -as'teros (-is). From μόνος, alone, and ἀστήρ, a star. See ASTER (1st def.).

MONATOM'IC. From μόνος, single, and άτομος, an atom. Fr., *mono-atomique*. Ger., *monatomisch*, *einatomisch*. 1. Containing but 1 atom of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with 1 atom of hydrogen (said of radicles). 3. Formed by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 1 molecule of hydroxyl (said of alcohols).

MONAU'RAL. Uniaural.

MONAX'IAL, **MONAXON'IC**. From μόνος, single, and ἄξων, an axis. Having only one axis.

MON'DAMIN. Maize meal deprived of fatty matter; fine maize starch.

MONEM'EROS, **MONEM'ERUS**. Gr., μονήμερος. Ephemeral; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *monemeron* (Fr., *monéméron*), of Galen, an eye salve which could cure in one day.

MONER'ULA, *f.* From μονήρης, single. Of Haeckel, the developing ovum after fertilization in the stage when it was supposed to contain no nucleus. Later researches have shown that the nucleus never disappears, so that the term in its original sense is no more used.

MONES'ES, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From μόνος, solitary, and ἡσες, delight. A genus of pyroleous plants.—*M. grandis*.

flora. Ger., *einblüt'higes Wintergrün*. One-flowered wintergreen. The leaves are astringent, are applied to inflamed eyes, and are used as an emetic.

MONE'SIA, *f.* Fr., *monésie*. An extract of *m. bark*; used as a tonic and alterative in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc., and locally in ulceration of the mouth, scorbutic gums, leucorrhœa, etc.

MONE'SIN. Fr., *monésine*. Ger., *M.* A bitter amorphous substance extracted from monesia bark.

MONETH'YLIN. See **ETHYLIN**.

MONILETH'RIX, *f.* -*let'richos* (-is). From *monile*, a necklace, and *θηξ*, hair. Ger., *Ringelhaare*. Moniliform hair; a disease of the hair characterized by its fusiform nodes distributed equidistantly along the hair shaft, giving it a beaded appearance.

MONIL'IA, *f.* From *monile*, a necklace. Fr., *monilie*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, allied to *Oidium*.—*M. albicans*. See **SACCHAROMYCES albicans**.—*M. pulla*. See **STERIGMATOCYSTIS antacustica**.

MON'IPLES. See **OMASUM**.

MONNIE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *monnière*. A genus of rutaceous herbs.—*M. trifolia*, *M. trifoliata*. Fr., *monnière à trois feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana, and cultivated in the West Indies; according to Peckolt, the original jaborandi of Piso. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific and in snake bites. The leaves have similar properties.

MONNI'NA, *f.* Fr., *m.* A genus of polygaleous plants.—*M. Ocampii*. A species found in Mexico, where the leaves are reputed tonic.—*M. polystachia*, *M. polystachya*. Fr., *m. à plusieurs épis, masca, yallhoy*. A shrub growing in the Peruvian Andes. The leaves are considered expectorant, and the root bark is used as an astringent.—*M. salicifolia*. Fr., *m. à feuilles de saule*. The *chissiphuinac* of Peru, having properties and uses like those of *M. polystachya*.

MONNI'NIN. Fr., *monninine*. An acrid and bitter substance extracted from the root bark of *Momina polystachia*.

MONAMO'NIAC CARBONATE. Ammonium bicarbonate; recommended as an antacid and in various gastric affections.

MONOAR'ACHIN. Fr., *monoarachine*. Glyceryl monarachidate, $C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_{20}H_{39}O_2)$.

MONOATHETO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀθετος*, without place. Athetosis affecting only one limb or one side of the body.

MONOBARYT'IC. From *μόνος*, alone, and *βαρύς*, heavy. Of a compound, containing 1 atom of barium in the molecule.

MONOBA'SIC. From *μόνος*, alone, and *basis*, a base. Fr., *monobasique*. Ger., *monobasisch*. 1. Of an acid or acid salt, containing in the molecule 1 atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of an alcohol, monohydric.

MONOBLAS'TIC. From *μόνος*, single, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Pertaining to the single germinal layer that succeeds segmentation in the ovum.

MONOBLEP'SIA, **MONOBLEP'SIS**, *f.* -*blep'siæ*, -*blep'seos* (-is). From *μόνος*, alone, and *βλέπειν*, to look. Fr., *monoblepsie*. Ger., *Monoblepsie*. 1. A defect of vision in which only one color can be distinguished. 2. A condition in which binocular vision is confused, while vision with either eye alone is normal.

MONOBROMAN'ILINE. The compound $C_6H_4Br.NH_2$.

MONOBRO'MATED. Lat., *monobromatus*. Fr., *monobromé*. Ger., *monobromide* (vrt). Containing or combined with 1 atom of bromine in the molecule.

MONOBROMETH'ANE. Ethyl bromide.

MONOBROMETHYLBEN'ZENE. The compound $C_6H_4Br.Br.C_2H_5$.

MONOBRO'MID(E). Fr., *monobromure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with bromine in the proportion of 1 atom of the latter to a

definite quantity, assumed as the unit of comparison, of the element or radicle.

MONOBROMPHEN'OL, C_6H_5OBr .

MONOBROMPHENYLACET'AMID(E). The compound $C_6H_4\text{<Br}$
 $\text{NHC}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$; an antiseptic.

MONOBROMSALICYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_7H_5Br.O_3$.

MONOCAL'CIC. Fr., *monocalcique*. Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule.

MONOCAR'BONATE. A normal carbonate (in distinction from a bicarbonate).

MONOCAR'BONID(E). Ger., *Monocarbonid*. A compound of one atom of carbon with an element or radicle.

MONOCAR'PÆ, *f. pl.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *boutons*. Ger., *Stippenausschläge*. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of the *Ecze-matosen*, in which each point of efflorescence, or "fruit," occupies a separate areola, or pericarpium. The *M.* included strophulus, psudracia, ecthyma, and acne.

MONOCEL'LULAR. From *μόνος*, alone, and *cellula*, a small cell. See **UNICELLULAR**.

MONOCHLORACET'IC. Acetic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule.—*M. acid*. See **CHLOR-ACETIC acid**.

MONOCHLORA'CETONE. See **CHLORACETONE**.

MONOCHLO'RALANTIP'YRIN(E). Hypnal, $C_{13}H_{13}N_2Cl_3O_2$, obtained by heating 47 parts of chloral hydrate and 53 of antipyrine with 50 of water; a hypnotic and analgetic.

MONOCHLORAN'ILIN(E). A substance, $C_6H_4Cl.NH_2$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*chloraniline; (2) *meta*chloraniline; (3) *para*chloraniline.

MONOCHLO'RATED. Fr., *monochloré*. Ger., *monochlor-ir(e)rt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule.

MONOCHLORBENZO'IC. Benzoic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule.—*M. acid*. The compound $C_6H_4Cl.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*chlorbenzoic or *chorsalicylic acid*; (2) *meta*chlorbenzoic, *chlormichnie*, or *chlorniceinic acid*; (3) *para*chlorbenzoic or *chlordracylic acid*.—*M. aldehyde*. The compound, $C_6H_4Cl.CHO$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*chlorbenzoic aldehyde; (2) *meta*chlorbenzoic aldehyde; (3) *para*chlorbenzoic aldehyde.

MONOCHLORETH'ANE. See **ETHYL chloride**.

MONOCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *monochlorure*. A chlorine compound analogous to a monobromide.

MONOCHLO'RINATED. Ger., *monochlorirt*. See **MONOCHLORATED**.

MONOCHLORMETH'ANE. See **METHYL chloride**.

MONOCHLORRESOR'CIN, **MONOCHLORRESOR'CIN-OL**. The compound $C_6H_3Cl(OH)_2$.

MONOCHLORTOL'UENE. Ger., *Monochlortoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl.CH_3$, of toluene, isomeric with benzyl chloride.

MONOCHOR'DON, *n.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *χορδή*, a string. Fr., *monocorde*. An instrument with a single string.—*M. symbolicum biomanticum*. A representation of the beats of the pulse in accordance with the principles of musical harmony.

MONOCHORE'A, *f.* Chorea involving a single part or locality.

MONOCHORI'A, *f.* A genus of pontederiaceous plants.—*M. vaginalis*. An aquatic herb growing in the East Indies, where it is used in hepatic and gastric affections, in asthma, and as a febrifuge.

MON'OCLE. Lat., *monoculus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *m.* Ger., *einfaches Auge, einäugige Binde*. A figure of eight bandage so applied to the head as to cross over one eye.

MONOCLIN'IC. Lat., *monoclinicus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *κλίνεν*, to bend). Having an inclination or obliquity in a single direction.

MONOCOCCUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A micrococcus consisting of a single granule. Cf., *DIPLOCOCCUS*.

MONOCCELLIC. Lat., *monocellicus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *κοίλος*, hollow). Having a single cavity (said of the ventricles).

MONOCOOLON, **MONOCOLUM**. From *μόνος*, alone, and *κῶλον* (also *κόλον*), the colon. Fr., *monoclon*. Of *Paracæcum*, the cæcum.

MONOCRANUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *κράνος*, a helmet. Of E. N. Gurlt, a double monster having a single cranium.

MONOCULAR, **MONOCULOUS**. From *μόνος*, alone, and *oculus*, an eye. See *UNIOULAR*.

MONOCULUS, *m.* See *MONOCLE*.

MONOCYST. From *μόνος*, alone, and *κύστις*, a cyst. See *UNIOULAR CYST*.

MONODIDYMUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. One of twins.

MONODIPLOPIA. See *UNIOULAR DIPLOPIA*.

MONODORA. From *μόνος*, alone, and *δώρον*, a gift. Fr., *monodore*. Ger., *Gewürzbeere*. A genus of anona-ceous trees.—*M. myristica*. Fr., *faux muscadier*. Ger., *muskatnussartige Gewürzbeere*. American nutmeg. The fruit seeds are used like nutmegs in Jamaica.

MONOFLUOBENZOIDIC ACID, **MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID**. Fluobenzoidic acid, $C_6H_4F.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*fluorbenzoic acid; (2) *meta*fluorbenzoic acid; (3) *para*fluorbenzoic acid.

MONOFORMIN. Fr., *monoformine*. Glyceryl dihydrate formate, $C_3H_5(OH)_2CHO_2$.

MONOGASTRIC. Lat., *monogastricus* (from *μόνος*, single, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach or belly). Fr., *monogastrique*. Ger., *monogastrisch*. 1. Having but one stomach (said of man, as distinguished from some of the lower animals, especially the ruminants). 2. Having a single belly (said of muscles).

MONOGENEA, *n. pl.* Of Van Beneden, a class of *Trematoda* in which the development is direct, without the mediation of a nurse form (scolex).

MONOGENESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *μόνος*, solitary, and *γένεσις*, an origin. Fr., *monogénèse*. Ger., *M.* 1. Oneness of origin; the origin of different races from one pair. 2. Of Haeckel, reproduction by buds or by fission, never by ova; asexual reproduction.

MONOGENEUS. Fr., *monogène* (1st def.), *monogéné* (2d def.). Ger., *unpaarig* (2d def.), *geschlechtslos* (2d def.). 1. Of a single race or family. 2. Of only one sex (i. e., without sex differentiation).

MONOGENY. See *MONOGENESIS*.

MONOGLENOUS. From *μόνος*, alone, and *γλήνη*, the eyeball. See *MONOPHTHALMUS*.

MONOHEMERA, *n. pl.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *ἡμέρα*, a day. Diseases that continue for but a day.

MONOHYDRATED. Fr., *monohydraté*. 1. Existing in combination with 1 molecule of water. 2. Containing 1 molecule of hydroxyl in the molecule.

MONOHYDRIC. Fr., *monohydrigue*. Ger., *monohydrisch*. 1. Containing in the molecule a single atom of replaceable hydrogen (said especially of acid salts). 2. Of alcohols, monobasic. 3. Derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen by hydroxyl.

MONOHYDROBROMID(E). A compound of a base with a single atom each of bromine and hydrogen.

MONOIDEISM. From *μόνος*, single, and *ιδέα*, an idea. 1. A mild variety of monomania in which there is concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea. 2. Of Braid, hypnotic suggestion.

MONIODIDE. Fr., *moniodure*. An iodine compound analogous to a monobromide.

MONOL. A 2-to-1,000 aqueous solution of calcium permanganate.

MONOLEATE. A compound of a base with one molecule of oleic acid.

MONOLEIN. Fr., *monoléine*. Ger., *M. Syn.*: *glyceryl monooleate*. The compound $(C_{18}H_{33}O_2).C_3H_5$.

MONOLOCLAR. Lat., *monoloclaris*. See *UNIOCLAR*.

MONOMAC(H)UM, *n.* See *CÆCUM* (2d def.).

MONOMAGNESIC. Containing 1 atom of magnesium in the molecule.

MONOMANIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *monomanie*. Ger., *Monomanie*. A form of chronic insanity manifested by peculiarities or anomalies in conceptions without serious impairment of the faculties. See also *OLIGOMANIA*.—**Affective m.** See *MANIA sine delirio*.—**Delusional m.** M. of an exalted character with delusion.—**Genesial m.**, **Genetic m.** See *EROTOMANIA*.—**Intellectual m.** Of Hammond, m. in which the patient can reason well on all subjects except those regarding which he has fixed delusions.—**Incendiary m.** See *PYROMANIA*.—**M. syphilitica**. See *SYPHILOPHOBIA*.—**Original m.** Ger., *originäre Ver-rücktheit*. Of Sander, a form of m. which develops early in life and is evidently dependent upon structural defect. Its subjects are peculiarly egotistical, hallucinatory, etc.; they show asymmetry of development (especially as to the skull), clubfoot, etc.—**Querulous m.** Delusional m. in which there is a constant tendency to seek the protection of courts for fancied ills.—**Religious m.** Fr., *monodélire religieux*. Expansive m. in which the subject tends to religious speculation and exaltation. It may alternate with depressive m.

MONOMELANCHOLIA, *f.* Of Jessor, a passive partial insanity, as opposed to *monomania*, an active partial insanity.

MONOMER'CUROUS. Containing 1 atom of mercury in the molecule.

MONOMETAL'LIC. From *μόνος*, single, and *metallum*, a metal. Fr., *monométallique*. 1. Consisting of a single metal. 2. Of salts, containing in the molecule 1 atom of a metallic element; or replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in an acid.

MONOMATUS. From *μόνος*, single, and *ὄμμα*, the eye. See *CYCLOPS*.

MONOMOR'PHIC, **MONOMOR'PHOUS**. From *μόνος*, single in its kind, and *μορφή*, form. Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure.

MONOMPHA'LIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *monomphalie*. A monstrosity in which two individuals are conjoined at the umbilicus.

MONOM'PHALUS, *m.* Fr., *monomphale*. A monster of the variety described under *MONOMPHALIA*.

MONONITRATED. Fr., *mononitré*. Containing one molecule of nitryl.

MONONITROPHEN'OL. The compound $C_6H_4(NO_2)OH$, known in four isomeric forms: (1) *orthonitrophenol*; (2) an apparently dimorphic form of *orthonitrophenol*; (3) *metanitrophenol*; (4) *paranitrophenol*.

MONONU'CLEAR. From *μόνος*, alone, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). See *UNINUCLEAR*.

MONONUCLEO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). The production of uninuclear leucocytes; said to be diagnostic of small-pox.

MONOPA'GIA, *f.* See *MONOPEGIA*.

MONOPATHOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, *πάθος*, a disease, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Guislain, hypochondriasis.

MONOP'ATHY. Lat., *monopathia* (from *μόνος*, single, and *πάθος*, a disease). A disease confined to a single individual or to a single part of the organism.

MONOPE'GIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *πηγνύναι*, to make fast. Fr., *monopégie*. A pain seated in a single point or part.

MONOPHA'GIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *monophagie*. 1. An appetite for a single kind of food. 2. The custom of eating only one meal a day.

MONOPHASIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *φάναι*, to speak. Ger., *Monophasie*. Dyslalia in which only a single syllable, word, or sentence can be uttered when consecutive speech is attempted.

MONOPHENETIDIN(E). A substance analogous to phenacetine, but containing the radicle of citric acid instead of that of acetic acid; an antipyretic and analgetic.

MONOPHENYLBO'RIC ACID. Ger., *Monophenylborsäure*. The compound $C_6H_5BO_2$.

MONOPHENYLOSAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *monophénylosaniline*. Ger., *Monophenylrosanilin*. A 1-molecule phenyl substitution compound of rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{15}(C_6H_5).N_3$.

MONOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, alone, and *φόβος*, panic, fear. Ger., *Monophobie*. A morbid dread of being alone.

MONOPHO'CENIN. See MONOVALERIN.

MONOPHOS'PHATE. A phosphate containing but 1 atom of phosphorus in the molecule.

MONOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Ger., *Monophthalmie*. See CYCLOPIA (1st def.).

MONOPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, single, and *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *monophthalme* (1st def.), *monocle* (2d def.). 1. See CYCLOPS. 2. A bandage for one eye.

MONOPLASMAT'IC. From *μόνος*, single, and *πλασματικός*, imitative. Of Kölliker, having the cell body apparently composed of a single substance, in contradistinction to those composed of two or more, as when fat or glycogen is present in the protoplasm.

MONO'PLOAST. A structural element or cell. The m's of a young tissue are distinguished by combining the name of the tissue with *-blast* (e. g., *chondroblast*, a cartilage cell, etc.).

MONOPLAS'TIC. Lat., *monoplasticus* (from *μόνος*, single, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *monoplastique*. Ger., *monoplastisch*. 1. Having but one form. 2. Consisting of a single piece.

MONOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *monoplégie*. Ger., *Monoplegie*. Paralysis of one extremity or of one side of a limb, especially when due to a cortical lesion.—**Brachial m.** M. limited to the arm and caused by a lesion of the arm centre in the Rolandic area.—**Brachiorural m.** M. limited to the arm and leg, resulting from a cortical lesion around the upper two thirds of the fissure of Rolando.—**Brachiofacial m.** M. affecting an arm and one side of the face produced by a lesion of the middle or lower third of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions.—**Cerebral m.** M. caused by a lesion of the cerebrum.—**Crural m.** M. limited to the lower extremity in consequence of a circumscribed lesion in the ascending frontal or parietal convolutions.—**Facial m.** M. of the face. Aphasia is usually present when the left hemisphere is the seat of the lesion, and brachial or crural m. is a frequent complication.—**M. anæsthetica**. Of Adamkiewicz, anæsthesia of a single extremity caused by a rheumatic neuritis or a pachymeningitis at the origin of the spinal nerves.—**Periphal m.** M. resulting from neuritis.—**Spinal m.** M. resulting from a lesion of the spinal cord.—**Unilateral oculomotor m.** Cortical disease associated with conjugate deviation of the eyes and rotation of the head and neck to the side opposite that in which the lesion is situated. Cf. *Oculomotor MONOSPASM*.

MONOPLUM'BIC. From *μόνος*, single, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 1 atom of lead in the molecule.

MONOPODACEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, single, *πούς*, the foot, *α* priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *einfüssiger Ohnkopf*. An acephalous monster having but one foot.

MONOPO'DIA, *f.* Fr., *monopodie*. Ger., *Sirenenmissbildung*, *Monopodie*. A monstrosity in which there is but one foot or in which the lower extremities are united.

MONOPOTAS'SIC. Containing 1 atom of potassium in the molecule.

MON'OPS. From *μόνος*, single, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See CYCLOPS.

MONOP'SIA, *f.* Fr., *monopsie*. Ger., *Monopsie*. 1. See CYCLOPIA (1st def.). 2. See CYCLOPS.

MONOPSYCHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See MONOMANIA.

MONOR'CHIDISM. The state of having only one testicle.

MONOR'CHIS, *m.* -*or'chios* (-*eos*). From *μόνος*, single, and *ὄρχης*, the testicle. Fr., *monorchide*. An individual having only one testicle.

MONORGAN'IC. Pertaining to or affecting a single organ or set of organs.

MONOSIL'ICATE. A compound of one of the silicic acids containing 1 atom of silicon in the molecule.

MONOSI'TIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *σιτίον*, food. See MONOPHAGIA.

MONOSO'DIC. Containing 1 atom of sodium in the molecule.

MONOSO'MIA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *monosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals have one body, but two heads.

MONOSO'MUS, *m.* Fr., *monosome*. Ger., *Monosome*. A monster of the variety described under *Monosomia*. Cf. *ATLODYMUS*, *INIODYMUS*, and *OPODYMUS*.

MON'OSPASM. Lat., *monospasmus* (from *μόνος*, single, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Ger., *Einzelkrampf*. Spasm limited to one limb or to one side of the head.—**Facial m.** M. of the muscles of the face.—**Masticatory m.** Persistent spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw, due to cerebral disease.—**Oculomotor m.** M. in which the eyeballs are conjugately deviated toward that side on which there is a causative cerebral lesion.

MON'OSPORE. From *μόνος*, single, and *σπόρος*, a seed. An unfertilized ovum, egg, or spore.

MONOSUB'STITUTED. Having only one of its elements replaced.

MONOSUL'PHID(E). Fr., *monosulfure*. A sulphur compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*).

MONOSULPHOBENZO'IC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_4\begin{smallmatrix} SO_3H \\ \diagup \\ CO.OH \end{smallmatrix}$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthosulphobenzoic acid*; (2) *metasulphobenzoic acid*; (3) *parasulphobenzoic acid*.

MONOSUL'PHURET. See MONOSULPHIDE.

MONOTHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide monothionique*. 1. Sulphuric acid. 2. The compound H_2SO_2 .

MONOTRID'YMUS, *m.* From *μόνος*, single, and *τρίδνμος*, threefold. A monster having three bodies or having some of the members triplicate.

MONOTRO'PA, *f.* From *μόνος*, single, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Fr., *monotrope*, *succépîn*. Ger., *Ohnblatt*. Indian pipe; a genus of ericaceous plants.—**M. glabra**, **M. hypophega**. A species resembling *M. hypopitys*, and having the same properties.—**M. hypopitys**. Fr., *succépîn*. Ger., *Fichtenspargel*. Pine sap; used for coughs in sheep and cattle.—**M. uniflora**. Corpse plant. The root is anodyne, and has been substituted for opium. The poisonous principle is andromedotoxin.

MONOV'ALENT. See UNIVALENT.

MONOVAL'ERIN. The compound $C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_3H_9O_2)$.

MONOX'ID(E). Fr., *monoxyde*. Ger., *Monoxyd*. An oxygen compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*).

MONS, *m.* *Mon'tis*. Fr., *mont*. Ger., *Hügel*, *Berg*. A mountain; a prominence or protuberance.—**M. cerebelli**. See *FOLIUM caecuminis* and *MONTICULUS*.—**M. pubis**, **M. Veneris**. Fr., *mont de Vénus*. Ger., *Schamberg*. A rounded prominence of the soft parts situated in front of and above the cleft of the vulva, consisting of subcutaneous fat.

MON'STER. Fr., *monstre*. Ger., *Ungeheuer*, *Missgeburt*, *Missbildung*. 1. An individual congenitally so malformed or defective in certain parts as to be unfitted for the course of life proper to its species. 2. In botany, an abnormally developed part or organ.—**Autositic m.** See AUTOSITE.—**Compound m.** Fr., *monstre composé*. A

double or triple m. that is autositic or parasitic.—**Dicephalodisomatous m.** A m. that has two bodies each having a separate head.—**Double m.** A m. made up of the whole or parts of two individuals.—**Double parasitic m.** Fr., *monstre double parasite*. A double m. in which one is almost complete, analogous to an autosite; the other rudimentary, analogous to a parasite.—**Parasitic m.** Fr., *monstre parasite*. A double m. in which an imperfect or deformed body is attached to a more perfect body.—**Simple m.** Fr., *monstre simple (ou unitaire)*. A m. in which are found only the complete or incomplete elements of a single individual.—**Triple m.** Fr., *monstre triple*. A m. made up of the whole or parts of three individuals.

MON'STERA, f. Fr., *monstère*. A genus of araceous climbing herbs.—**M. Adansonii**. *M. pertusa*.—**M. fenestrata**, **M. Gaudichaudii**, **M. holtoniana**, **M. imrayana**, **M. Jacquinii**, **M. klotzschiana**, **M. lancæfolia**, **M. macrophylla**, **M. milleriana**, **M. modesta**, **M. oblongifolia**, **M. ovata**. Varieties of *M. pertusa*.—**M. pertusa**. A species found in tropical America. The leaves are used for poultices in œdema.—**M. surinamensis**, **M. velloziana**. Varieties of *M. pertusa*.

MONSTROS'ITY. Lat., *monstruositas, monstruositas*. Fr., *monstruosité*. Ger., *Monstrosität*. The state or condition of being monstrous; also a monster.—**Atresic m.** A m. in which a natural opening is occluded from disease, injury, or operation.—**Ceasmic m.** A m. in which a cleft results from disease, injury, or operation.—**Double m.** See **DOUBLE MONSTER**.—**Ectopic m.** A m. in which a part is displaced by disease or injury.—**Ectrogenic m.** A m. caused by the loss of some part from disease, injury, or operation.—**Emmenic monstruosities**. Of Raciborski, children having precocious menstruation.—**Hypergenetic m.** A m. in which certain parts are disproportionally large.—**M. by defect**. M. caused by agenesis.—**M. by excess**. M. caused by hypergenesis.—**M. by inclusion**. See **Fœtal INCLUSION**.—**M. by perversion**. A m. in which there is displacement of the thoracic or abdominal viscera or malformation of the genitals.—**Parasitic m.** Fr., *monstruosité par inclusion (ou parasite)*. See **Fœtal INCLUSION**.—**Symphysic m.** A m. produced by the fusion or coalition of organs or parts.

MON'STROUS. Lat., *monstruosus*. Ger., *monströs, missgestaltet*. Having the characteristics of a monster.

MON'STRUM, n. Ger., *M*. See **MONSTER**.—**M. aberrantium**. See **MONSTROSITY by perversion**.—**M. abundans**. See **MONSTROSITY by excess**.—**M. alientium**. A compound monster.—**M. anacatadidymum**. A thoracopagus.—**M. bigeminum**. See **DOUBLE MONSTER**.—**M. deficiens**. See **MONSTROSITY by defect**.—**M. duplex**. See **DOUBLE MONSTER**.—**M. duplex anadidymum**. A double monster in which fusion begins at the head, as in a craniopagus or cephalothoracopagus.—**M. duplex cata-didymum**. A double monster in which fusion begins at the lower part of the body and extends to the head, as in a pygopagus, ischiopagus, or diprosopus.

MONSTRUOS'ITAS, f. -*ta'tis*. See **MONSTROSITY**.

MONTAGNÆ'A, f. From *Montagne*, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Fr., *montagnée*. A genus of composite plants.—**M. floribunda**, **M. tomentosa**. Mexican species furnishing the *zopall* of the Mex. Ph. The juice and the decoction are popularly used in Mexico to produce uterine contraction.

MONT'ICLE. Lat., *monticulus*. See **MONTICULUS cerebelli**.

MONTIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *mons*, a mountain. Fr., *monticule*. A small prominence.—**M. carnosus urethræ**. See **CAPUT gallinaginis**.—**M. cerebelli**. Fr., *monticule du cervelet (médiun)*. Ger., *Berg des Kleinhirns*. The prominent central portion of the superior vermiform process; more rarely, the entire process.—**M. Veneris**. See **MONS Veneris**.

MONTIN'IA, f. From *Montin*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *montin, montinie*. A genus of montineous plants.—**M. acris**. An acrid species with peppery fruits, found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is used medicinally.

MONTRICHAR'DIA, f. A genus of tropical American aroideous plants.—**M. aculeata**, **M. arborea**, **M. arborescens**. Fr., *gouet en arbre*. Ger., *Aronsbäum*. A South American species (said to be the *arringa-iba* of Pison) having an amylaceous root the pulp of which is drastic, and, with the leaves, is applied in arthritis. The juice is acrid and caustic.

MONURE'ID(E). A compound structurally derived from a single molecule of urica.

MOON'CALF. Ger., *Mondkalb, Mohnkalb*. 1. A fœtal monstrosity. 2. The translation of an old term for a fleshy mole.

MORAD'EIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from various rubiceous plants.

MOR'ADIN. An acid substance, $C_{21}H_{15}O_8$ (or $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$), obtained from the bark of *Cascarilla morada*.

MORÆ'A, f. From *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnæus. Fr., m., *morée*. A genus of irideous plants.—**M. chinensis**. Fr., m. de *Chine*. A species the root and leaves of which are used for snake bites, etc.—**M. collina**. A poisonous species found at the Cape of Good Hope.—**M. sisyrinchium**. Spanish nut iris. The roots contain a starch which is used in pectoral and abdominal affections.

MORBID'ITY. Fr., *morbidité*. Ger., *Morbidität, Mürbheit*. 1. The state of being morbid. 2. The prevalence of disease in proportion to population, as shown by statistics; the sick rate.

MORBIF'EROUS. From *morbus*, disease, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or propagating disease.

MORBIF'IC. Lat., *morbificus* (from *morbificare*, to produce disease). Fr., *morbifique*. Ger., *krankmachend*. Causing disease.

MORBI'GENOUS. From *morbus*, a disease, and *gennâv*, to produce. Originating or producing disease.

MORBIL'ITY. Fr., *morbilité*. Ger., *Morbilität*. The degree of probability of becoming sick. Cf. **MORBIDITY** (2d def.).

MORBIL'LI, m. pl. Dim. of *morbus*, a disease. See **MEASLES** (1st def.).—**M. apyretici**. Measles unattended by noticeable fever.—**M. asthenici**. M. with asthenia.—**M. benigni**. Ordinary m.—**M. conferti**. Measles in which the efflorescences are confluent.—**M. confluentes**. 1. See *M. conferti*. 2. See **RUBEOLA** (1st def.).—**M. erethici**, **M. graves**. See *M. maligni*.—**M. hæmorrhagici**. Measles associated with hæmorrhagic efflorescences in the form of either petechiæ, vibices, or ecchymoses. In common measles (*m. vulgares*) petechiæ may appear at the beginning of the eruption, and are said to be of slight importance, while in malignant measles the hæmorrhages occur at a later stage (see **BLACK MEASLES**), and proceed not only from the skin, but also from the mucous membranes, showing a condition of grave import. Cf. *M. maligni*.—**M. ignei**. See **SCARLATINA**.—**M. incocti**. M. in which the eruption is not well developed.—**M. inflammatorii**. See **INFLAMMATORY MEASLES**.—**M. læves**. Measles in which the efflorescences have no perceptible elevation above the surface.—**M. maligni**. Malignant or synochal measles; measles attended with grave febrile or inflammatory symptoms or with systemic disturbances indicative of severe blood poisoning and sometimes with hæmorrhages. Cf. *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. miliars**. See *M. vesiculosi*.—**M. mitiores**. See *M. vulgares*.—**M. nervosi**. Malignant measles.—**M. nigri**. See **BLACK MEASLES**.—**M. papulosi**. Measles in which the efflorescences are distinctly papular in character.—**M. petechiales**. See *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. putridi**. See *M. maligni*.—**M. regulares**. See *M. vulgares*.—**M. septici**. Malignant measles.—**M. scarlatina**. Measles compli-

cated with scarlatina.—*M. sine catarrho*. Measles unaccompanied by catarrhal symptoms.—*M. sine exanthemate*, *M. sine morbillis*. Measles without a rash or with only a slight one.—*M. synochaes*. See *Inflammatory MEASLES*.—*M. typhosi*. Typhoid measles; measles associated with typhoid symptoms; a variety of *m. maligni* (*q. v.*).—*M. vesiculosi*. Ger., *Frieselmasern*. Measles associated with vesicular efflorescences of the character of miliaria.—*M. vulgares*. Fr., *rougeole bénigne*. Common measles; measles of a mild type, unattended by serious complications.

MORBIL'LIFORM. From *morbilli*, measles, and *forma*, form. Resembling measles.

MORBIL'LOUS. Lat., *morbillosus*. Fr., *morbilleux*. Ger., *morbills*. Pertaining to measles.

MORBOSE. Lat., *morbosus* (from *morbis*, a disease). Pertaining to or resulting from disease; diseased.

MORBOS'ITY. Lat., *morbositas* (from *morbosus*, sickly). A diseased condition.

MORBUS, *m.* See DISEASE.—*Eligii m.* See FISTULA.—*Lescoli m.* Jaundice.—*M. ætatis*. A disease peculiar to a certain age.—*M. ampullaceus*. Pemphigus.—*M. amyloides*. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*.—*M. anglicus*. 1. See RHACHITIS. 2. See SCURVY.—*M. animatus*. A parasitic disease.—*M. anserinus*. Pella-gra.—*M. aphrodisiacus*, *M. aphrodisius*. See SYPHILIS.—*M. aphthosus*. See APHTHÆ.—*M. apoplectiformis*. Ménière's disease.—*M. archigenus*. An acute or primary disease.—*M. arcuatus*. See *M. arguatus*.—*M. ardentium*. See ERGOTISM.—*M. arietis*. Influenza.—*M. arguatus*. A form of jaundice in which the skin turns to various shades of color.—*M. articularis*. See GOUT.—*M. astralis*, *M. attonitus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. attonitus Celsi*. See CATALEPSY.—*M. Basedowii*. See *Exophthalmic GOITRE*.—*M. Brightii*. See NEPHRITIS.—*M. brunogallicus*. Ger., *Seuche von Brünn*. An epidemic of syphilis that occurred at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1577, the infection having been spread through the use of cupping glasses.—*M. bullosus*. Pemphigus.—*M. cachecticus*. See CACHEXIA.—*M. caducus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. cæruleus*. See CYANOSIS.—*M. canadensis*. See RADESIGYGE.—*M. canceriformis*. Epithelioma.—*M. cardiacus*. See CARDIALGIA and *FERRIS nervosa*.—*M. carinus*. See INSOLATION.—*M. catarrhalis*. Influenza.—*M. catoxys*. An acute disease.—*M. Celsi*. Catalepsy.—*M. cerealis*. See ERGOTISM.—*M. cerebialis Whytii*. See *Acute internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—*M. cereus*. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION* and CATALEPSY.—*M. cirrorum*. See PLICA.—*M. celiacus*. See *Celiac FLUX*.—*M. coitus*. Fr., *mal de coit*. Chancrous epizooty; equine syphilis.—*M. collodes*. See *Colloid DEGENERATION*.—*M. comitialis*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. congenitus*. A congenital disease.—*M. conjunctus*. An associated disease.—*M. connatus*. A congenital disease.—*M. connexus*. See *M. conjunctus*.—*M. constrictorius*. A spasmodic disease.—*M. contagiosus*. A contagious disease.—*M. costalis*. See PLEURISY.—*M. coxæ*, *M. coxarius*. Tubercular disease of the hip joint.—*M. coxæ senilis*. See *MALUM coxæ senile*.—*M. crimensis*. See *LEPRA taurica*.—*M. croatus*. See SCHERLIEVO.—*M. cucullaris*. Whooping cough.—*M. cystophlegmaticus*. Vesical catarrh.—*M. dæmoniaca*. See *DÆMONIA*.—*M. deificus*. Epilepsy.—*M. Deliorum*. See *Macular LEPROSY*.—*M. dermatodes*. A skin disease.—*M. dispersus*. A sporadic disease.—*M. dissimulatus*. A feigned disease.—*M. dissolutus*. See CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.—*M. dithmarsicus*, *M. ditmarsicus*. See *Ditmarsch DISEASE*.—*M. divinus*, *M. divus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. dolorosus*. See DOLOR.—*M. dominorum*. See GOUT.—*M. endemicus*. An endemic disease.—*M. epidemius*. An epidemic disease.—*M. epidemicus gutturi Foresti*. Scarlet fever.—*M. epidemius Leidensis*. Of Fanois, see *Intermittent FEVER*.—*M. ex abusu alcoholi-*

corum chronicus. See *Chronic ALCOHOLISM*.—*M. extrinsecus*. An external disease.—*M. farciniosus*. Farcy.—*M. fellifluus*. Cholera.—*M. flatulentus*. Hypochondriasis.—*M. fluminensis*. See SCHERLIEVO.—*M. fœdus*. Epilepsy.—*M. frigidus*. Atrophy with trophic cutaneous disturbances.—*M. gallicus*. Fr., *mal français*. Ger., *französische Krankheit*. An old term for syphilis.—*M. gesticulatorius*. Chorea.—*M. granulosis renum*. See *Granular KIDNEY*.—*M. hæmaticus*. Hæmophilia.—*M. hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii*. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—*M. heracleios*, *M. heracleus*, *M. herculeus*. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See EPILEPSY.—*M. heterochronicus*. See HETEROCHRONISM.—*M. hispanicus*. Fr., *mal espagnol*. Ger., *spanische Krankheit*. An old name for syphilis.—*M. hungaricus*. See *AMPHEMERINA hungarica*.—*M. hypnoticus*. Narcolepsy.—*M. illyricus*. See SCHERLIEVO.—*M. implicatus*. A skin disease involving other organs besides those primarily affected.—*M. incurvus*. Kyphosis.—*M. indicus*. An old term for syphilis (*q. v.*).—*M. infantilis*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. infitatus*. A feigned disease.—*M. insputatus*. Epilepsy.—*M. instrumentarius*. See *Surgical DISEASE*.—*M. interlunis*, *M. interlunius*. An old name for epilepsy; so called because those born at the change of the moon were supposed to be especially liable to it.—*M. interpolatus*. Of Paracelsus, a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.—*M. ischiadicus*. See ISCHIAS and SCIATICA.—*M. italicus*. See SYPHILIS.—*M. jecinoris*. Hepatitis.—*M. lardaceus*. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*.—*M. laryngeus concionatorum*. Chronic laryngitis of public speakers.—*M. lateralis*, *M. laterum*. See PLEURISY.—*M. lienosus*. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—*M. lunaticus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. luteolus*. Literally, a yellowish disease; jaundice.—*M. maculosus*. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.—*M. maculosus Dieckerhoff*. A disease in horses resembling *purpura hæmorrhagica*.—*M. maculosus Werlhofii*. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—*M. magnus*, *M. major*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. malabarius*. See ELEPHANTIASIS.—*M. maritimus*. Seasickness.—*M. medicorum*. A form of hypochondriasis in which there is constant consultation with physicians for a supposed disease.—*M. mercurialis*. See MERCURIALISM.—*M. mesalis*. Epilepsy.—*M. metallicus*. See *Metallic COLIC*.—*M. miliaris*. See MILARIA.—*M. mirachialis*. Hypochondriasis.—*M. miseris*. Plague.—*M. mucosus*. See DIARRHŒA.—*M. nauticus*. Seasickness.—*M. neapolitanus*. See SYPHILIS.—*M. occultus*. A latent disease.—*M. originalis*. A primary disease.—*M. oryzeus*. See *Asiatic CHOLERA*.—*M. pallidus*, *M. parthenius*. See CHLOROSIS.—*M. pauperum*. Relapsing fever.—*M. Paxtonii*. Of Paxton, a parasitic disease of the axillary hair.—*M. pedicularis*, *M. pediculosus*. See PHTHIRIASIS.—*M. pedis entophyticus*. Madura foot.—*M. pestichialis*, *M. petichialis*. See *Typhus FEVER*.—*M. phœniceus*, *M. phœnicus*. Fr., *maladie phénicienne*. See LEPROSY.—*M. pilaris*. See TRICHIASIS.—*M. polyrhizos* et *polymorphæus*. Of Maynwaring, scurvy.—*M. popularis*. 1. An epidemic. 2. Epilepsy.—*M. porcinus*. Urticaria resembling lichen tropicus.—*M. potatorum chronicus*. See *Chronic ALCOHOLISM*.—*M. psodicus*. Psos abscess.—*M. puerilis*. See RHACHITIS.—*M. puerperii*. A puerperal disease.—*M. pulicarius*. Typhus fever.—*M. pustularum*, *M. pustulosus*. See SYPHILIS.—*M. pustulosus finnicus*. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—*M. recidivus*. A relapsing disease.—*M. regius*. Ger., *Königskrankheit*. Jaundice (lit., the royal disease); so called because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc.—*M. sacer*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. saltatorius*. Chorea.—*M. Sancti Lazari* (seu *Mævii*). See LEPROSY.—*M. Sancti Valentini*. Epilepsy.—*M. scythicus*. Impaired virility and loss of hair attributed to horseback riding.—*M. sidera-*

- tus. Epilepsy.—*M. soloniensis*. Chronic ergotism.—*M. solstitialis*. See INSOLATION.—*M. soticus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. spasmodicus malignus* (seu popularis). Rhabdania.—*M. strangulatorius*. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—*M. sudatorius*. See SWEATING SICKNESS.—*M. suffocans*, *M. suffocativus*. See GANGRENOUS ANGINA.—*M. syphiliticus testiculi*. See *Syphilitic ORCHITIS*.—*M. syriacus*. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—*M. testiculi syphiliticus*. Syphilitic orchitis.—*M. testiculi tuberculosus*. Tuberculous orchitis.—*M. totius substantiæ*. See INTERNAL DISEASE.—*M. truculentus infantum*. Croup.—*M. tuberculosus pedis*. See MADURA FOOT.—*M. tyrius*. Fr., *maladie tyrienne*. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See LEPROSY.—*M. verni*. See ERONOSUS.—*M. vesicularis*. Pemphigus.—*M. virgineus*, *M. virginum*. See CHLOROSIS.—*M. viridellus*, *M. vitriolatus*. Epilepsy.—*M. Weilli*. See *Weil's DISEASE*.—*Vini m.* See ALCOHOLISM.—*Vulpis m.* See ALOPECIA.
- MORCELLEMENT** (Fr.). $\text{Mo}^2\text{r-se}^1\text{-ma}^2\text{n}^2$. Ger., *Parcellirung*. The removal of a tumor or of a fœtus piecemeal.
- MORDA'CIOUS**. Lat., *mordax*. Biting, pungent, acrid.
- MOR'DANT**. From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *m.* Corrosive.
- MORDÉCHI, MORDEHI, MORDENSI**. In the East Indies, a disease resembling cholera.
- MOR'DEX**, *m.* *Mor'dicis*. From *mordere*, to bite. A tooth.
- MOR'DICANT**. Lat., *mordicans*. Biting, pungent.
- MORDICA'TION**, *n.* Lat., *mordicatio*. A burning or pricking sensation.
- MORELO'SIA**, *f.* A genus of boraginaceous plants.—*M. huanita*. A species found in Michoacan. The bark is used as an antiperiodic and astringent.
- MORGAGNIAN**. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r-ga}^3\text{n}^1\text{'yi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *morgagnianus*. Investigated by or named for Morgagni.
- MO'RIA**, *f.* Gr., *μωρία* (from *μωρός*, foolish). Ger., *Stumpfheit*, *Blödsinn*. A variety of delirium characterized by imbecility, unreasonableness, or shallowness.—*M. demens*. General paresis of the insane.—*M. imbecilis*. Of Good, defect or hebetude confined to particular faculties of the understanding. It is divided into *stupiditas*, in which there is dullness; *amnesia* (q. v.); *credulitas*, in which there is great credulity; and *inconstantia*, in which there is great irresolution.—Postepileptic maniacal *m.* A rare form of acute methepileptic insanity like acute mania.
- MOR'IBUND**. Lat., *moribundus* (from *moriri*, to die). Fr., *moribond*. Ger., *sterbend*. At the point of death, dying.
- MOR'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide morique*. 1. A crystalline acid found in the stipes and exudations of *Morus alba*. 2. See MORIN.
- MOR'IN**. Fr., *morine*. A coloring substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, extracted from *Morus tinctoria*.
- MORIN'DA**, *f.* From *morus*, the mulberry, and *indicus*, Indian. Fr., *morinde*. A genus of rubiaceae plants.—*M. bracteata*. An East Indian species. The fruits are used as a vermifuge.—*M. citrifolia*. Fr., *morin à feuilles de citronier*. (East) Indian mulberry; found in India. The fruits are used as a deobstruent and emmenagogue and in asthma and phthisis; the leaves as a tonic astringent, febrifuge, and vulnerary. A kind of salt extracted from them is applied to old ulcers. The expressed juice of the leaves is used as an external anodyne in gout, etc.—*M. royoc*. Fr., *morin de royoc*. A species growing in the West Indies and Mexico, having emetic and cathartic roots.—*M. tetrandra*. A species growing in Malabar and the Malayan Islands, where the expressed juice is used as an anodyne in colic, etc.—*M. umbellata*. Fr., *morin à ombelles*. The *moolooghoodoo* of the Telooquoos; found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as a vermifuge and the leaves are employed in dysentery.
- MORIN'DIN**. Fr., *morindine*. Ger., *Morindagelb*. A substance, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{15}$, derived from *Morinda citrifolia*.
- MORINDON**. Fr., *morindone*. Ger., *M.* A brilliant red substance, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{10}$.
- MORIN'GA**, *f.* Fr., *m. moring*. Ger., *Moringe*. A genus of violaceous plants.—*M. aptera*, *M. nux ben*. Fr., *m. aptère*, *noix de ben*. A species indigenous to India, Syria, Arabia, etc. It is said to yield oil of ben.—*M. oleifera*. *M. pterygosperma*.—*M. polygona*. An East Indian species, in properties like *M. pterygosperma*.—*M. pterygosperma*, *M. zeylanica*. Fr., *m. à fruit ailé*. Ger., *flügelsamige Moringe*. Horse radish tree; an Eastern species introduced into the West Indies. The seeds, called *ben* (or behen) nuts (the *βάλανος μυρεψική* of Dioscorides), yield a clear, bland, odorless oil, used to obtain essential oils by enfleurage, as an ointment and hair oil, as a salad oil, and as a lubricant. The root is used in paralysis, intermittent fevers, hepatic and splenic diseases, dropsy, hysteria, and epilepsy, and as a rubefacient and vesicant. The leaves are applied warm in hydrocele, and are used in ulcers and the guinea-worm disease. The juice of the leaves is used to promote suppuration in abscesses, is applied with pepper over the eyes in vertigo, and, mixed with salt, is used in flatulence. The bark, rubbed up in rice water mixed with cumin seed, is used in alveolar abscess and toothache. An astringent gum obtained from the bark, resembling tragacanth, is mixed with milk and rubbed on the temples in headache and applied locally in venereal diseases. The sap is given with milk as a diuretic, stomachic, and antasthmatic.
- MORIN'GIC ACID**. Fr., *acide moringique*. Ger., *Moringensäure*. A fatty acid occurring in the oil of *Moringa aptera*; thought to be an impure form of oleic acid.
- MORINTAN'NIC ACID**. Fr., *acide morintannique*. Ger., *Moringersäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, thought to be isomeric with morin, found in *Morus tinctoria*.
- MOR'IOPLASTY**. Lat., *morioplastia*, *morioplastice* (from *μόριον*, a little piece, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). See AUTOPLASTY, ANAPLASTY, and PLASTIC SURGERY.
- MOROCO'MIUM, MORODOCHI'UM**, *n.* From *μωρός*, silly, and *κομεῖν*, to take care of, or *δέχεσθαι*, to receive. A lunatic asylum.
- MORONO'BEA**, *f.* Fr., *moronobée*, *mani*. A genus of guttiferous trees.—*M. coccinea*. Fr., *mani écarlate*. Hog gum plant, found in the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a juice which hardens by exposure into a resin resembling Burgundy pitch, and is used externally and in pills as a substitute for copaiba.
- MORO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seas* (-is). Gr., *μώρωσις* (from *μωρός*, dull). See MORIA.
- MOROSITA'TES**, *f. pl.* Fr., *morosité*. An order of mental disease including pica, bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, pantophobia, nymphomania, satyriasis, and rabies.
- MOROTRO'PHIUM**, *n.* From *μωρός*, silly, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. See MOROCOMIUM.
- MOROXIL'IC ACID**. See MORIC ACID (1st def.).
- MORPHE'A**, *f.* See MORPHEA.
- MORPHE'A**, *f.* Fr., *morphée*. An ancient name for an ill-determined disease of the skin characterized, according to Paracelsus, by its attacking the face and by the formation of groups of maculæ, at first red, then blue or black, also by swelling, bullæ, protuberances, vesicles, and suppuration. Cf. MORPHEA.
- MOR'PHETIN(E)**. Fr., *morphétine*. A brown, amorphous, slightly acid and bitter substance, obtained by boiling morphine sulphate with lead peroxide in the presence of diluted sulphuric acid.
- MOR'PHEUM**, *n.* See MORPHINE.
- MOR'PHIA**, *f.* See MORPHINE.
- MOR'PHICUS**. Fr., *morphique*. Containing morphine.
- MORPHIM'ETRY**. See MORPHOMETRY.

MORPHINA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *f.* See **MORPHINE**.—**Injectio morphinæ hypodermica** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 92 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 oz. of water, precipitating the morphine with enough ammonia to produce a slightly alkaline reaction, washing the precipitate, adding about 1 oz. of water, and enough acetic acid to dissolve the morphine and produce a very slight acid reaction, reducing to 2 fl. oz., and filtering.—**Liquor morphinæ acetatis** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor morphinæ acetatis* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in a mixture of 73 parts of water with 2 fluid parts of acetic acid and 24 of rectified spirit; or by dissolving 90 minims of hypodermic injection of morphine in dilute alcohol, and reducing to 2 fluid drachms.—**Liquor morphinæ bimeconatis**. A preparation made by precipitating a solution of 9 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 or 3 drachms of water with ammonia, adding to the precipitate water up to 1½ oz., and redissolving by the addition of 0.5 fl. oz. of alcohol and 6 grains of meconic acid. Each fluid ounce contains 5.5 grains (or 1.25 per cent.) of morphine bimeconate.—**Liquor morphinæ hydrochloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis, liquor chloreti morphici*. A solution of morphine hydrochloride in water with [Br. Ph.] or without the aid of hydrochloric acid. The Br. Ph. orders 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 2 parts by vol. (or 2:1 by weight) of hydrochloric acid, 27 by vol. (or 20:1 by weight) of alcohol, and 3 of water; and its preparation contains a little more than 1 per cent. of the salt. The Finn. preparation contains a little more than 3 per cent. (with 10 per cent. of alcohol), and the Fr. preparation 4 per cent. of the salt.—**Liquor morphinæ tartratis** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of 17½ grains of morphine tartrate in 4 fl. oz. of dilute alcohol.—**Morphinæ acetat** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE acetate**.—**Morphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph., morphinæ hydrochloridum, Br. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE hydrochloride**.—**Morphinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE sulphate**.—**Pulvis morphinæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 20 parts of camphor, moistened with a little alcohol, adding 20 each of licorice in No. 60 powder and precipitated calcium carbonate, and triturating the mixture little by little with 1 part of morphine sulphate.—**Suppositoria morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 6 grains of morphine hydrochloride in a gently heated mortar with 24 of oil of cacao, adding 150 of melted oil of cacao, and forming into suppositories of 15 grains each, or cooling and dividing into 12 suppositories. Each suppository contains ½ grain of the morphine salt.—**Suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone**. Suppositories consisting of 6 parts of morphine hydrochloride (½ grain in each), 30 of glycerite of starch, 100 of powdered animal soap, and enough additional glycerite of starch to give them the proper consistence.—**Trochisci morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride in ½ fl. oz. of water, adding ½ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, 2 fl. oz. of gum arabic mucilage, and a finely powdered mixture of 1 oz. of gum arabic and 24 of sugar, and, if necessary, more mucilage; formed into 720 lozenges containing each ⅓ grain of morphine hydrochloride.—**Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 20 grains of morphine sulphate, 64 of finely powdered ipecac, 8,000 of powdered sugar, 8 of oil of gaultheria, and tragacanth mucilage enough to make 800 lozenges, each containing ⅓ grain of the morphine salt. The Br. preparation contains 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride, 60 of ipecac, ½ fl. oz. of water, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 24 oz. of powdered sugar, ½ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage,

with as much more as is necessary to make 720 lozenges, each containing ⅓ grain of morphine hydrochloride.

MORPHINATED. Lat., *morphinatus*. Containing morphine.

MORPHINE. From *Morpheus*, the god of sleep. Lat., *morphina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *morphinum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *morphia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium* [Gr. Ph.], *morpheum*. Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphin*. A natural alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$, found in opium, occurring as a crystalline powder or in shining white or colorless prisms of bitter taste and no odor, almost insoluble in ether, very slightly soluble in chloroform and in cold water, somewhat soluble in boiling water, and more soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, becoming anhydrous and opaque at about 100° C., and melting at about 228° C. The symbol *Mr* is sometimes given to it. For its medicinal properties, see under **OPIMUM**.—**Chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. hydrochloride*.—**Magendie's solution of m.** A solution of 16 grains of m. sulphate in an ounce of water.—**M. acetate**. Lat., *morphinæ acetat* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphinum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *acetat morphicus* (seu *morphinæ*, seu *morphini*), *morphium aceticum*. Fr., *acétate de m.* Ger., *Morphinacetat, essigsäures Morphin*. A white or yellowish-white crystalline or amorphous powder, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HC_2H_3O_2 + 3H_2O$, having a bitter taste and a small like acetic acid. It is insoluble in ether and in benzene, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more so in water, especially boiling water. It loses acetic acid with time, and becomes brown on the surface.—**M. benzoate**. A salt of m. and benzoic acid; used in asthma.—**M. borate**. A salt of m. and boric acid.—**M. hydrochlorate, M. hydrochloride**. Lat., *morphinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chloretum morphicum, chlorhydras morphicus* (seu *morphinæ*), *hydrochloras morphini, morphinum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.], *morphium hydrochloratum*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphinhydrochlorat, Morphinhydrochlorid, salzsaures (oder chlorwasserstoffsaures) Morphin*. A crystalline salt, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HCl + 3H_2O$, occurring in feathery white flexible needles, of bitter taste and no odor, insoluble in ether, somewhat soluble in alcohol, more so in glycerin and in water, especially boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C.—**M. phthalate**. A salt of m., $C_8H_4O_4(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$, soluble in 5 parts of water; recommended for subcutaneous injections.—**M. stearate**. A salt of m. and stearic acid; used in suppositories.—**M. sulphate**. Lat., *morphinæ, sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphas morphicus* (seu *morphinæ*, seu *morphini*), *morphinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de m. (neutre [Fr. Cod.])*. Ger., *Morphinsulfat, schwefelsaures Morphin*. A crystalline salt, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2.SH_2O_4 + 5H_2O$, occurring in colorless needles somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, less soluble in alcohol, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C.—**M'sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide m'sulfonique*. An acid, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.(HSO_4)$, forming white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether.—**M'sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Morphinschwefelsäure, Morphinätherschwefelsäure*. A derivative of m., $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.SO_4 + 2H_2O$, forming acicular crystals slightly soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether, more soluble in hot water.—**M. tartrate**. Lat., *morphinæ tartras* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Morphintartrat, weinsäures Morphin*. A salt, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2.C_4H_6O_6 + 3H_2O$, occurring in wart-like groups of acicular crystals very soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid m. tartrate crystallizes in small rectangular prisms soluble with difficulty.—**Troches of m. and ipecac**. See *Trochisci MORPHINÆ et ipecacuanhæ*.

MORPHINISM. Lat., *morphinismus, morphinia* (from *morphina, morphine*). Fr., *morphinisme*. Ger., *Morphinismus*. A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of preparations of opium.

MORPHINOMA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *morphinomanie*. 1. An uncontrollable desire for opium or its derivatives. 2. Mania produced by opium, or by abstinence from it in a person addicted to its habitual use.

MORPHINUM [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *n.* See **MORPHINE**.
MORPHIOMA'NIA, *m.* See **MORPHINOMANIA**.

MORPHIOM'ETRY. From *morphia* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the quantity or proportion of morphine in opium or any other substance.

MORPHIOPH'AGY. From *morphia* (*q. v.*), and *φάγειν*, to eat. Opium eating.

MOR'PHIUM, *n.* See **MORPHINE**.

MORPHOBIOLO'GIC(AL). From *μορφή*, form, *bios*, life, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of or pertaining to the shape of an organism and its biology.

MORPHO'E'A, *f.* From *μορφή*, form. Fr., *morphie*. 1. In the middle ages, macular leprosy. 2. A form of scleroderma in which the disease occurs in circumscribed, well-defined patches, usually surrounded by a bluish, rose-colored, or lilac border. The patches may be either discolored from deposit of pigment (*m. nigra*) or white (*m. alba*). Their shape sometimes corresponds to the distribution of cutaneous nerves.—**M. alba**. Ger., *weissgeflecker* (oder *weisshaariger*) *Aussatz*. 1. See **White LEPROSY** (1st def.). 2. See under **M.** (2d def.).—**M. alba atrophica**. *M.* in which the surface is white and atrophic.—**M. alba lardacea**. *M.* having a lardaceous appearance or being like lard to the touch.—**M. atrophica**. *M.* in which the skin has become shrunken, wrinkled, and usually white, with slight induration.—**M. flammea**. See **NÆVUS vascularis**.—**M. lardacea**. See **M. alba lardacea**.—**M. nigra**. See under **Macular LEPROSY** and **M.** (2d def.).—**M. nigra alopeciata**. See **MELASMA** (1st def.).—**M. rubra**. *M.* in which the surface of the patches appears red from underlying vessels being seen through the thinned skin.—**Wilson's m.** See **M.** (2d def.).

MORPHO'GENY. From *μορφή*, form, and *γεννάν*, to engender. The evolution of form.

MORPHOG'RAPHY. Lat., *morphographia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *γράφειν*, to write). See **MORPHOLOGY**.

MORPHOLE'CITHUS, *f.* From *μορφή*, form, and *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg. See **Formative VITELLUS**.

MORPHOL'OGY. Lat., *morphologia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *morphologie*, *morphologie végétale* (2d def.). Ger., *Morphologie*. The science of biological forms, including their relations, changes, and analogies; the science of the shape and modifications of organs or parts considered under the idea of unity of plan.

MORPHOL'YSIS, *f.* *-lysis* (*-ol'ysis*). From *μορφή*, form, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Destruction of form or of organization.

MORPHOMA'NIA, *f.* A mania for external appearances, forms, and ceremonies.

MORPHOM'ETRY. From *μορφή*, form, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Morphometrie*. The art of determining the forms of organisms.

MORPHON'OMY. Lat., *morphonomia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *νόμος*, a law). The science of the laws of form structure.

MORPHON'OSUS, *f.* From *μορφή*, form, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Morphonose*. An anomaly consisting in morphological change of parts or organs.

MORPHO'SIS, *f.* *-phosis* (*-is*). From *μορφή*, form. Fr., *morphose*. Ger., *M.* 1. The mode of development of organs. 2. Of Eisenmann, organic disease.

MORPHOTHE'BAIN(E). A substance, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, obtained by the action of concentrated hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid on thebaine.

MORPHOTHEO'RIA. From *μορφή*, form, and *θεωρία*, philosophic reasoning. See **MORPHONOMY**.

MORPHOT'IC. From *μορφή*, form. Pertaining to organic form.

MORPHOT'OMY. Lat., *morphotomia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *τομή*, a cutting). General anatomy.

MOR'PION. Lat., *morpio*. See **PHITHEIRIUS pubis**.

MOR'RHUA, *f.* Ger., *M.* See **GADUS**.—**Oleum hepatis morrhue**, **Oleum morrhue** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **COD LIVER OIL**.

MOR'RHUIC ACID. Ger., *Morrhuasäure*. The gaduine of De Jongh; a weak acid, $C_9H_{13}NO_3$, having also basic properties. It acts as a diuretic and appetizer. It occurs in cod liver oil.

MOR'RHUIN(E). Fr., *m.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, found in cod liver oil. It produces convulsions with excessive defecation, diuresis, and diaphoresis.

MOR'RHUOL. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The active principle of cod liver oil, an acrid, bitter, aromatic, crystalline substance obtained by shaking cod liver oil with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate to remove the fatty acid, and then treating with alcohol, which is afterward distilled off.

MORS, *f.* *Mor'tis*. Death.—**M. apparens**. See **ASPHYXIA**.—**M. nigra**. See **ORIENTAL PLAGUE**.—**M. putativa**. See **ASPHYXIA pallida**.—**M. spuria**. See **ASPHYXIA**.

MOR'SAL. From *mordere*, to chew. Pertaining to the grinding surface or incisive edge of a tooth.

MORSELLA'TION. See **MORCELLEMENT**.

MORSEL'US, *m.* See **MORSULUS**.

MOR'SULUS, *m.* Dim. of *morsus*, a bite. Fr., *morselle*. Ger., *Morselle*. A lozenge, tablet, or troche.

MOR'SUS, *m.* *Mor'sus*. From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *morsure*. A bite.—**M. Adami**. See **HYOID BONE**.—**M. Diaboli**. Lit., the devil's bite. 1. An old term for the fimbriæ of the oviduct. Applied also to the alleged part played by the fimbriæ in seizing upon the ovary at the time of the escape of an ovule. 2. *Scabiosa succisa*.—**M. stomachi**, **M. ventriculi**. Cardialgia.

MOR'TA, *f.* Gr., *Μορτή* (one of the Fates). Pemphigus.

MOR'TAR. Gr., *ὄλμος*. Lat., *mortarium*. Fr., *mortier*. Ger., *Mörser*. A cup-shaped vessel in which substances, especially drugs, are pounded or triturated by means of a pestle.

MORTARI'OLUM. Dim. of *mortarium*, a mortar. 1. A small mortar. 2. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).

MORTA'RIUM, *n.* Gr., *ὄλμος*. 1. See **MORTAR**. 2. The trunk of the body.

MORTIF'EROUS. Causing death, fatal.

MORTIFICA'TION. Lat., *mortificatio*. Death of a part. Cf. **GANGRENE** and **SPHACELUS**.

MORTIFIED. Dead (said of a part).

MORTISECTION. From *mors*, death, and *sectio*, a cutting. Post mortem examination or dissection.

MOR'TUARY. Lat., *mortuarius* (from *mortuus*, dead). Pertaining to death or burial; as a *n.*, a deadhouse.

MOR'ULA, *f.* Fr., *corps muriforme*. Ger., *Maulbeerkugel*. The mass of rather coarse cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum. The surface appearance is something like that of a mulberry, whence the name. By some authors this term is restricted to the solid spherical mass of cells formed by the segmentation of holo-blastic ova, by others (such as Haeckel) it is made to include the mass of moderately coarse segmentation spheres in the developing ova of all kinds.

MOR'ULUS, *m.* See **SIBBENS**.

MOR'UM, *n.* Gr., *μῶρον*, *μόρον*. Fr., *mûre*. Ger., *Maulbeere*. 1. The mulberry (fruit of *Morus niger*); also the fruit of various kinds of blackberry. 2. See **CONDYLOMA**. 3. See **NÆVUS**.—**M. palpebræ internæ**. See **TRACHOMA carunculolum**.

MOR'RUS, *f.* Gr., *μῶρα*, *μορία*. Fr., *mûrier*. Ger., *Maulbeerbaum* (1st def.). The mulberry tree.—**Mori sucus**. Fr., *rob de mûres*, *suc de mûres* [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the ripe fruit of *M. nigra*.—**M. alba**. Fr., *mûrier blanc*. Ger., *weisser Maulbeerbaum*. White mulberry tree. Its fruit has been used in throat and

chest complaints, catarrh, etc. In China the diuretic and laxative root bark is employed as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide. The juice of the leaves is prescribed in intermittent fevers. Various other species resemble *M. alba* in properties.—*M. indica*. Fr., *mûrier des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Maulbeerbaum*. (East) Indian mulberry (not to be confounded with the *Morinda citrifolia*). The edible fruits are used in India as a refrigerant; and the young leaves, eaten as a vegetable, are considered galactagogue.—*M. nigra*. Fr., *mûrier noir*. Ger., *schwarzer Maulbeerbaum*. Black mulberry, indigenous to central Asia. The subacid laxative and refrigerant fruits are chiefly used to flavor or color other medicines. In Greece an intoxicating drink is prepared from them. The acrid root bark is used as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide.—*M. rubra*. Fr., *mûrier rouge*. Ger., *rot(h)er Maulbeerbaum*. Red mulberry, a species resembling *M. nigra* in properties.

MOR'VIN. See MALLEIN.

MOSA'IC. Gr., *μουσαϊκόν* (from *Μοῦσα*, a muse). Lat., *opus musivum*. Work, especially in stone or glass, so inlaid as to form a pattern.—*M.* of the muscle compartments. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelkästchen*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in a cross section of a fresh striated muscular fibre treated with acetic acid.—*M.* of the muscle prisms. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelprismen*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in the cross section of a fresh striated muscular fibre when treated with water.—*M.* of the pigment cells. The m. appearance seen when viewing the pigment cells of the retina endwise.

MOSCHARDI'NA, *f.* Catechu.

MOSCHA'TA, *f.* From *μόσχος*, a young shoot. See MYRISTICA.

MOS'CHATE. Having the odor of musk.

MOS'CHATIN. Fr., *moschatine*. Ger., *M.* The compound $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$, obtained from *Achillea moschata*.

MOSCHELÆ'UM, *n.* From *μόσχος*, musk, and *ἐλαιον*, olive oil. Fr., *moschéléon*. An aromatic oil containing musk.

MOSCHIFEROUS. Lat., *moschiferus* (from *μόσχος*, musk, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *moschifère*. Bearing or yielding musk.

MOSCHOCAR'YON, *n.* From *μόσχος*, musk, and *κάρνον*, a nut. The nutmeg.

MOS'CHUS, *m.* Gr., *μόσχος*. Fr., *musc* (2d def.). Ger., *M.* (2d def.), *M't(h)ier* (1st def.). 1. A genus of mammals of the *Pecora*, found in central Asia. It differs from all true deer in having a gall bladder. 2. See MUSK.—*M. artificialis*, *M. factitious*. See Artificial MUSK.—*M. moschiferus*. Fr., *chevrotain porte-musc*. Ger., *bisamtragendes M't(h)ier*. The musk deer. The male animal is the source of musk. This is contained in an oval, hairy, projecting sac about as large as a small orange, situated between the umbilicus and the prepuce, and lined internally by a smooth, irregularly folded membrane which secretes the musk.—*Tinctura moschi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de musc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'essenz, M'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of musk.

MOSQUITÆ, *f. pl.* A skin affection of the East Indies.

MOTA'RION, *n.* Gr., *μοτάριον*. Fine charpie.

MOT'E, *f.* Gr., *μοτή*. See CHARPIE.

MOTH'ER. A.-S., *moder*. Gr., *μήτηρ*. Lat., *mater*. Fr., *mère*. Ger., *Mutter*. The female parent.—Glass *m.* See COUVEUSE.

MOTIF'IC. Causing motion.

MOT'ILE. From *movere*, to move. Capable of motion, especially of voluntary or spontaneous motion.

MOT'ION. Gr., *κίνησις*. Lat., *motio, motus*. Fr., *m., mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. 1. The act of moving. 2. Continuous change of place or position. 3. The evacuation of feces; also the feces evacuated.

MOT'OR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *movere*, to move. Fr., *moteur*. Ger., *motorisch* (adj.), *bewegend* (adj.), *M.* (n.). Pertaining to, causing, or subserving motion; as a *n.*, a m. organ or apparatus.—*M. germinative*. Ger., *motorisch-germinativ*. Constituting the source of the m. organs (said by Remak of the mesoblast).—*M. linguæ*. See Hypoglossal NERVE.—*M. oculi communis*. See Oculomotor NERVE.—*M. oculi externus*. See Abducens NERVE.

MOTO'RIMUM. A structure that moves or is concerned in motion.

MOTO'RIOUS, *m.* See MOTOR.—*M. oculi communis*. See Oculomotor NERVE.—*M. linguæ*. See Hypoglossal NERVE.

MOTOR'PATHY. From *movere*, to move, and *πάθος*, a disease. See CINESITHERAPY and Medical GYMNASTICS.

MOT'ORY. See MOTOR.

MOT'OS, *m.* Gr., *μοτός*. 1. See CHARPIE. 2. See TENT.

MOTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *μότωσις* (from *μοτός*, charpie). A dressing with lint.

MOTRI'CITY. Fr., *motricité*. The faculty of producing or conveying the impulse which determines a muscular contraction.

MOT'UM. See CHARPIE.

MOT'US, *m.* *Motus*. See MOTION and MOVEMENT.—*M. assimilationis*. See ASSIMILATION and Plastic FORCE.—*M. intestinalis*, *M. intestinorum*. See BORBORYG-MUS.

MOUCHU. Of Feuillet, an undetermined plant found in Chile, having an aniseedlike odor, and said to be carminative and masticatory.

MOUIL'LA. A Russian liquid potash soap containing glycerin.

MOUNT'ING. The process of preparing an object for observation in a laboratory or museum. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object, usually on a glass slide, so that it may be studied with a microscope.

MOURI'RI, MOURI'RIA, *f.* Silver wood; a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or small trees.—*M. guianensis*. An astringent species growing in Guiana.

MOUSE. Gr., *μῦς*. Lat., *mus*. An animal of the genus *Mus*.—Joint *m.* See Floating CARTILAGE.

MOUSSE'NA. An Abyssinian tree *Albizzia* (or *Acacia*) *anthelminthica*, yielding mousseenine.

MOUS'ENIN(E). An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Albizzia anthelminthica*; used as a tæniacide.

MOUTH. A.-S., *muth*. Gr., *στόμα*. Lat., *os*. Fr., *bouche*. Ger., *Mund*. 1. The ingestive aperture of the alimentary canal, including, in the higher animals, the oral cavity, extending from the lips to the pharynx. 2. The terminal opening of any channel. Cf. Os and OSTIUM.—*Tapir m.* Of Landouzy, the form of *m.* (1st def.) that is produced by the wasting of the facial muscles in myopathic atrophy.

MOVE'MENT. Lat., *motus* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. The act or process of moving or being moved. For various *m's* not here given (e. g., *antiperistaltic m.*, etc.), see under the adjectives or the cognate nouns.—*Amœboid m.* Lat., *motus amœbiformis*. Fr., *mouvement amœboïde*. Ger., *amœboïde Bewegung*. The *m.* of cells or of unicellular organisms (e. g., white blood corpuscles) resembling that of the amœba (i. e., a change in form by the rapid projection or withdrawal from any part of the surface of processes, or the change in position as well as in form by the flowing of all the protoplasm into one of the processes); one of the fundamental characteristics of undifferentiated protoplasm.—*Angular m.* A *m.* by which the angle between two bones is increased or diminished.—*Autonomic m.* A spontaneous *m.*; a *m.* made, apparently, independently of external stimulation.—*Brownian m.* Fr., *mouvement Brownien*. Ger., *Brown'sche Bewegung*. A peculiar rapid whirling and oscillating *m.* of minute particles seen under the microscope (e. g., of the granular particles within the salivary corpuscles or of particles of vegetable or mineral

origin suspended in a liquid); probably mechanical, but, according to some, entirely independent of appreciable external influences.—**Cataclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *kataklitische Bewegung*. Of Küneke, the first m. of the foetal head after its emergence from the vagina, being its mere dropping by its own weight.—**Ciliary m.** Lat., *motus ciliaris*. Fr., *mouvement ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarbewegung*. The m. of the cilia of a ciliated cell or epithelium; specifically, a rapid m. in the direction toward which the current of a circumambient fluid is made to flow and a less rapid m. in the opposite direction, quite well represented by a rapid closing and a slower opening of the hand, the fingers representing the cilia.—**Circus m.** Fr., *mouvement de cirque* (ou de manège). Ger., *Circus-* (oder *Reitbahn-*) *Bewegung*. A phenomenon observed in an animal after injury to one corpus striatum, optic thalamus, or crus cerebri, consisting in its moving about in a circle or performing a series of somersaults.—**Complementary respiratory m's.** M's in which different groups of respiratory muscles act simultaneously, one group acting as if for inspiration and the other as if for expiration (e. g., contraction of the diaphragm and projection of the abdomen at the same time that the ribs fall, as in mixing the air in the lungs when the air passages are closed; also marked in singing, speaking, etc.).—**Correlative m.** Fr., *mouvement corrélatif*. Ger., *correlative Bewegung*. An involuntary muscular m. such as sometimes accompanies an intentional m.—**Enclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *enklitische Bewegung*. The reverse of the synclitic m., being a descent of that part of the head that is situated anteriorly before it clears the outlet of the pelvis.—**Febrile m.** Fr., *mouvement fébrile*. See FEVER.—**Foetal m's.** Ger., *Kindsbewegungen, Bewegungen des Fötus, Fruchtbewegungen*. Muscular m's performed by the fetus in utero.—**Forced m.** Fr., *mouvement forcé*. Ger., *gezwungene* (oder *Zwangs-*) *Bewegung*. An involuntary m. performed by an animal after injury to a portion of its brain. Cf. *Circus m.* and *Index m.*—**Imperative m.** A m. without special object, and often grotesque, which an insane person seems impelled to make without the exercise of volition.—**Index m.** Ger., *Zeigerbewegung*. A peculiar rotatory m. executed by an animal after unilateral injury to the corpora quadrigemina, the anterior extremity of the body being rotated about the posterior extremity as an axis.—**Manège m.** See *Circus m.*—**Molecular m.** See *Brownian m.*—**M. of restitution.** Fr., *rotation extérieure*. Ger., *Ueberdrehung der Schultern*. Syn.: *external rotation*. A partial rotation of the foetal head, in cases of head presentation, whereby after its expulsion it resumes the attitude occupied by it before the turn that immediately preceded its expulsion.—**Periodic regulatory muscular m.** Ger., *periodisch regierende Muskularbewegung*. Of Schiff, the rhythmical contraction of the arteries, as observed in the web of the frog's foot, etc.—**Peristrophic m. of the foetal head, Pivot m.** Ger., *peristrophische* (oder *Turbinal-*) *Bewegung*. Syn.: *rotation κατ' ἐξοχὴν*. Of Küneke, the ordinary rotation of the foetal head when it has reached the pelvic floor.—**Proclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *proklitische Bewegung*. Of Küneke, the m. of extension (in occipitoanterior positions) by which the foetal head clears the pelvic floor.—**Respiratory m's.** All the m's causing or consequent upon the ventilation of the respiratory membrane, lungs, gills, etc. See INSPIRATION, EXPIRATION, and RESPIRATION.—**Sarcodic m.** See *Amoeboid m.*—**Synclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *synklitische Bewegung*. Syn.: *synclitism*. A lateral flexion of the head posteriorly after it has entered the pelvic cavity.—**Vermicular m.** See PERISTALSIS.—**Vibratile m.** Fr., *mouvement vibratil*. See *Ciliary m.*
MOVENS. From *move*, to move. Moving; as a n., the muscle that moves a particular part.—**Femur mo-**

ventium septimus. Of Vesalius, the iliacus internus muscle.—**Femur moventium sextus.** Of Vesalius, the psoas magnus muscle.

MOX'A. Lat., *moxiburium*. Fr., m. Ger., *Brennkegel, Brenncylinder, Moxe*. 1. The *kieuu* of the Chinese; a roll of some combustible material (cotton, lint, agaric, or the pith of the sunflower) designed to be burned against the skin for the purpose of producing an eschar. 2. A bit of some plant (and, by extension, such a plant itself, such as *Polyporus fomentarius* or *Artemisia chinensis*) used as a m. (1st def.).—**Artificial m.** A m. made from cotton impregnated with nitre, etc. Bretonneau's m. is a mixture of 40 parts of charcoal, 3 of potassium nitrate, and 10 of gum tragacanth with 48 of water. The mass is rolled into little sticks, which burn readily without scintillation. Another preparation contains 30 parts of charcoal, 4 of potassium nitrate, 5 of powdered iron, and 1 of benzoïn.—**Chinese m.** A m. occurring in small cones, prepared from the leaves of *Artemisia chinensis* and *Artemisia indica*, or (Lindley) *Artemisia m.*

MOXIBU'RUM, n. From *moxa* (q. v.), and *urere*, to burn. See *MOXA*.

MOXIBUS'TION. Lat., *moxibustio*. A burning with a moxa.

MOXOPHY'RA, f. From *moxa* (q. v.), and *σφύρα*, a hammer. Of Breschet, a hot iron hammer applied as a cautery.

MOZAM'BRON, MOZAM'BRUNS. A kind of aloes sold in the bazaars of India.

MTURABO'AH. A Liberian antipyretic said to be derived from *Melanthera Brownie*.

MUA'VIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from "muawi" bark. Its hydrobromide is said to act like digitalin.

MUCA'GO, f. -a'ginis. From *mucus*, *mucus*. 1. A coating of mould or mucus. 2. Mucus. 3. Mucilage.

MU'CAMID(E). Fr., m. Ger., *Mucamid*. A crystalline body, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$, isomeric with saccharamide.

MU'CATE. A salt of mucic acid.

MU'CEDIN. Fr., *mucédine*. Ger., *M*. A neutral mucoid and uncrystallizable substance obtained by treating gluten with hot alcohol.

MUCE'DO, f. -ced'inis. See *MUCUS*.

MUCHE'RUS. In India, an astringent gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*.

MUCHUCUN'DA. A species of *Pentapetes*, the flowers of which are used in India for gonorrhœa.

MU'CIC. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Derived from *mucus* or *mucilage*.—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide mucique*. Ger., *Mucinsäure, Schleimsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$.—**M. ether.** Fr., *ether mucique*. Ethyl mucate, $C_6H_4(OH)_4(CO.O C_2 H_5)_2$.

MUCIF'IC. Lat., *mucificus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *facere*, to make). Producing or secreting mucus.

MUCIF'LUUS. Attended with a mucuslike discharge.

MUCIFLUX'US, m. -flux'us. See *BLENNORRHOAGIA* (1st def.).

MU'CIGEN. From *mucus* (q. v.), and *γεννάν*, to engender. The mucin-producing substance in a muciparous cell.

MUCI'GENOUS. Mucus-forming.

MU'CILAGE. Lat., *mucilago* (1st def.) (from *mucre*, to be moldy, *mucago* (1st def.) (from *mucus*, *mucus*). Fr., m. [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Schleim* (1st def.). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of a gum or of vegetable principles containing gums. 2. Of the Br. Ph., see *Mucilago AMYLI* (under *AMYLUM*). 3. See *Vegetable m.*—**Vegetable m.** Ger., *pflanzlicher Schleim*. Of Berzelius and others, a concrete exudation analogous in origin and structure to a gum, but distinguished from the latter by its property of swelling up in water into a glutinous mass without dissolving; also the active principle of such an exudation which possesses the same property.

MUCILA'GINOUS. Lat., *mucilaginosus*. Fr., *mucilagineux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Having the consistence of, containing, or yielding mucilage.

MU'CIN. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Fr., *mucine*. Ger., *M., Schleimstoff*. A yellowish-white tenacious material which forms an important part of the cement substance of connective tissue, and is secreted largely by the epithelial cells lining mucous membranes.

MUCINÆ'MIA, f. From *mucus* (*q. v.*), and *αἷμα*, blood. A morbid condition imputed to accumulation of mucin in the blood. See MYXŒDEMA.

MUCIN'OGEN. From *mucus* (*q. v.*), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. A principle from which mucin is formed.

MUCINU'RIA, f. A state characterized by mucin in the urine.

MUCIP'AROUS. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *parere*, to beget. Producing or secreting mucus.

MUCIT'IS, f. -it'idis. See BLENNOPHLOGOSIS.

MUCOBRO'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide mucobromique*. Ger., *Mucobromsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_2Br_2O_3$.

MUCOCAR'NEOUS. Lat., *mucocarnosus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *caro*, flesh). Myxosarcomatous.

MUCOCELE, f. Mu²(mu)-ko(ko²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mu²'ko-sel. -ce'les. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *mucocèle*. 1. A tumor consisting largely of mucus. 2. See DACRYOCYSTITIS catarrhalis.

MUCOCHLO'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide mucochlorique*. A substance, $C_4H_2Cl_2O_3$, obtained by the action of chlorine on pyromucic acid.

MUCODERM. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See CORIUM (2d def.).

MUCOID. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Gr., *μυξώδης*. Fr., *myxeux*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Resembling mucus.

MUCOMEM'BRANOUS. Pertaining to a mucous membrane.

MUCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide muconique*. Ger., *muconsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_4$, derived from mucic acid.

MUCOPERIOS'TEAL. Pertaining to or consisting of mucous membrane and periosteum.

MUCOPU'RULENT. Partaking of the characters of both mucus and pus.

MUCOPUS'. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *pus*, *pus*. Mucus having the appearance of pus from the presence of leucocytes and particles of necrosed mucous membrane.

MU'COR, m. -o'ris. From *mucre*, to be mouldy. Fr., *m., moisissure*. Ger., *Schimmel*. 1. The typical genus of the mucorinuous moulds. 2. See MUCUS.—**M. corymbifer**. A species obtained from wheat bread kept at the body temperature, and also found in the auditory meatus. The mycelium is grayish-white. According to Flüge, it is pathogenic. The spores, injected into the blood of rabbits, produce death.—**M. mucedo**. A species containing trehalose, found on horse dung, rotten fruits, etc. The hyphæ branch profusely through the substratum, deriving nourishment from it. Apples and pears are rendered bitter and unfit to eat by this fungus if the surface or skin of the fruit is broken.—**M. narium**. The mucous secretion of the nostrils.—**M. phycomyces**. Grease mould; a species with dark-green shining threads, formerly referred to the *Algæ*; found in tallow stores, where it covers the wall with a filamentous web, and attacks the grease in casks, destroying fatty matter.—**M. racemosus**. Ger., *Kugelhefe*. A species found on beer yeast.—**M. vulgaris**. See *M. mucedo*.

MUCORIFEROUS. Lat., *mucoriferus* (from *mucor*, mold, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mucorifère*. Ger., *schimmeltragend*. Bearing mould or a mouldlike covering.

MU'CORIN. Ger., *M.* An albuminoid substance discovered by Van Tieghem in many species of moulds.

MUCO'SA, f. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Fr., *muqueuse*. 1. See MUCOUS MEMBRANE. 2. See CORIUM (2d def.).

MU'COSE. See MUCOUS.

MU'COSIN. The special sort of mucin supposed to be present in the uterine, nasal, and bronchitic mucus, and to give them their viscosity.

MUCOS'ITY. From *mucosus*, *mucous*. Fr., *mucosité*. Ger., *Schleim*. A mucuslike fluid, especially a fluid formed on the surface of a mucous membrane, consisting mainly of mucus.

MUCOSOL'VENE. A certain proprietary germicide.

MUCO'SOSAC'CHARIN. From *mucosus*, *mucous*, and *saccharon*, a kind of sugar. Fr., *mucoso-sucré*. Uncrystallizable sugar.

MU'COUS. Lat., *mucosus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*). Fr., *muqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. 1. Having the qualities of, consisting of, or containing mucus. 2. Covered with a slimy secretion or with matter which becomes slimy with water. 3. Mucilaginous. 4. Secreting mucus.

MU'CRO, m. -ro'nis. Fr., *mucron*. Ger., *Stachelspitze*. A short point abruptly terminating an organ.—**M. basos cartilagineus arytænoideæ**. The rounded external angle of the base of the arytæmoid cartilage.—**M. cordis**. The apex of the heart.—**M. sterni**. The body of the sternum.

MU'CRONATE(D). Lat., *mucronatus*. Fr., *mucroné*. Ger., *weichspitzig*. Spine-tipped; furnished with a mucro.

MUCRO'NIFORM. Lat., *mucroniformis*. Fr., *mucroniforme*. Having the shape of a mucro.

MUCRON'ULATE. Lat., *mucronulatus*. Fr., *mucronulé*. Minutely mucronate, provided with a mucronulus.

MUCRON'ULUS, m. Dim. of *mucro*, a sharp point. Ger., *Weichspitzchen*. A small mucro.

MU'CULENT. Abounding in mucus.

MUCU'NA, f. Ger., *Juckbohne* (1st def.). 1. A genus of leguminous plants, having the seed pods covered with stinging hairs. 2. *M. pruriens*.—**M. altissima**. A species the stinging hairs of which are used like those of *M. urens*.—**M. gigantea**. The *kakavalli* of the Malays; a species with legumes armed with stiff stinging hairs and deeply furrowed along the sutures. The bark, pulverized and combined with ginger, etc., is recommended as an application in rheumatism.—**M. inflexa**. A species indigenous to Peru and Colombia. The stinging hairs of the pods have the same properties and uses as those of *M. urens*, and the seeds are used like those of *M. mitis*.—**M. mitis**. A species indigenous to Peru and Colombia, where the pulverized seeds are applied to insect stings.—**M. monosperma**. Negro bean; a species having edible seeds. The pod hairs are like those of *M. pruriens*.—**M. nivea**. A species cultivated in the East Indies for its fleshy and edible pods, and also found in the West Indies. The seed is applied to scorpion stings, and is said to absorb the poison.—**M. pruriens**, **M. prurita**. Fr., *pois pouilleux*. Ger., *ächte Juckbohne*. Cowhage; a species common throughout the tropics. The hairs, or spicula, of the pods (Lat. *m.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) are a powerful anthelmintic, acting mechanically by penetrating the worms. In the East Indies the root is used in cholera, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. It is also made into an ointment for leprosy. A vinous infusion of the pods is employed in dropsy. The leaves are applied to ulcers, and the beans are considered aphrodisiac. *M. prurita* is by some considered distinct from *M. pruriens*.—**M. urens**. Ger., *brennende Juckbohne*. Cowhage, cowitch, horseeye (or oxeye) bean; a shrub found in the West Indies and South America. The pod hairs have the properties and uses of those of *M. pruriens*. In the West Indies the seeds are employed in dysuria.

MU'CUS, m. From *mungere*, to blow the nose. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Schleim*. The clear viscid secretion that lubricates the mucous membranes, consisting of a limpid liquid containing suspended epithelial cells, a few leucocytes, and granular débris. Chemically it consists of water containing mucin (which gives it its viscidty) and a

- small amount of salts.—**M. articularum**. See **SYNOVIA**.
—**M. carphodes**. Stringy m.—**M. malpighianus**, **M. Malpighii**. See **RETE mucosum**.—**Vegetable m.** *Tragacanthin*.
- MU'DARIN**. Fr., *mudarine*. A principle extracted from the root bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; a powerful emetic.
- MUL'Æ**. Pustules caused either by heat or by cold.
- MULIEB'RI**. From *mulier*, a woman. Fr., *femelle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Pertaining to a woman; as a n., in the n. pl., *muliebria*; (1) the female genitals; (2) the menses.
- MULIEB'RITY**. 1. Womanhood. 2. The state of puberty in a woman.
- MULLED**. Heated (occasionally also sweetened and spiced) for drinking.
- MULLE'RIAN**. Investigated by or named for Müller.
- MULOMEDIC'INA**, f. From *mulus*, a mule, and *medicina*, medicine. Veterinary medicine.
- MUL'SUM**, n. From *mulcere*, to soothe. Fr., *m*. See **HYDROMEL** (1st def.).
- MULTAN'GULAR**. Lat., *multangulus* (from *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *multangulaire*. Ger., *vielleckig*. Many-angled.
- MULTAN'GULUM**, n. of adj. *multangulus* (os understood). A multangular bone.—**M. majus**. See **TRAPEZIUM**.—**M. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID BONE**.
- MULTICEL'LULAR**. From *multus*, many, and *cellula*, a cellule. 1. Composed of many cells (said of the higher in contradistinction to the lower or unicellular organisms). 2. See **MULTILOCLAR** and cf. **PLURICEL'LULAR**.
- MULTIF'IDUS**. Multifid; as a n., a multifid muscle.—**M. spinæ**. Fr., *multifide du rachis*. Ger., *M. (oder vielfacher Muskel) des Rückgrats, vieltheiliger (oder vielspaltener) Rückgratsmuskel*. A large muscular mass made up of a number of fasciculi deeply seated in the back, extending between the sacrum and the axis, lying on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. It arises from the posterior surface of the sacrum as low as the fourth sacral foramen, from the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, from the posterior sacroiliac ligaments and the aponeurosis of the erector spinæ, from the articular processes of the lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae. Each fasciculus is inserted into the lamina and spinous process of the vertebra above it, the most superficial going to the third or fourth above, the deeper to the second or third above, and the deepest to the next above. It assists in maintaining the erect attitude of the body and rotating the spine.
- MUL'TIFORM**. Lat., *multiformis* (from *multus*, many, and *forma*, form). See **POLYMORPHOUS**.
- MULTIGRAVIDA**, f. From *multus*, many, and *gravidus*, pregnant. A female pregnant for more than the first time.
- MULTILOCLAR**. Lat., *multilocularis*. Fr., *multiloculaire*. Ger., *vielfächerig*. Divided into many chambers.
- MULTINU'CLEAR**. Lat., *multinucleatus*. Fr., *multinucléé*. Ger., *vielnukig*. Containing several nuclei.
- MULTINUCLE'OLATE** (D). Lat., *multinucleolatus*. Fr., *multinucéolé*. Ger., *multinucleolär*. Containing many nucleoli.
- MULTIP'ARA**, f. From *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *multiplaire*. A female who has undergone parturition more than once.
- MULTIPAR'IENT**. Bringing forth a plurality of young at a birth.
- MULTIPAR'ITY**. Fr., *multiplarité*. The state of being multiparous.
- MULTIP'AROUS**. Lat., *multiparus*. Fr., *multiplaire*. 1. Having gone through with gestation more than once. 2. See **MULTIPARIENT**.
- MULTIP'OLAR**. Lat., *multipolaris* (from *multus*, many, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *multipolaire*. Of a cell, especially a nerve cell, having more than two processes extending from it.
- MULTISEP'TATE**. Lat., *multiseptatus*. Ger., *vielkammerig*. Multilocular.
- MULTIV'ALENT**. From *multus*, many, and *valere*, to be worth. Capable of combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element or radicle.
- MU'MIA**, f. 1. A mummy. 2. See **BITUMEN**.—**M. de medullis**. See **AXUNGIA de m.**—**M. Græcorum**, **M. mineralis**. Fr., *munie minérale*. Asphalt.—**M. transmarina**. Of Van Helmont, manna.
- MUMMIFICATION**. Lat., *mummificatio* (from *mumma*, a mummy, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *mommification*. Ger., *Mummification*. 1. The act of mummifying. 2. The state of being mummified. 3. The drying of the parts in dry gangrene.—**M. of the fœtus**. Fr., *mommification du fœtus*. Ger., *Mummification der Frucht*. A condition in which the fœtus, having dried from innutrition, becomes soft, reduced in size, and sometimes flattened from compression, and loses its subcutaneous cellular tissue. Cf. **FÆTUS compressus**.
- MUMPS**. Lat., *parot(id)itis*. Fr., *oreillon*. Ger., *Ohrendrüsengeschwulst*. An infectious and contagious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland, initiated by fever and by pain just below the ear. The swelling of the gland usually decreases in from seven to ten days, and occasionally there is metastasis to the testicle, the ovary, or the mamma, with atrophy of the affected organ sometimes following.—**M. of the lacrymal glands**. Non-suppurative, acute dacryoadenitis occurring in scrofulous subjects.
- MUNDIF'ICANT, MUNDIF'ICATIVE**. Lat., *mundificans, mundificativus*. Fr., *mondificatif*. Detergent.
- MUNIMEN'TUM**, n. A fortification or bulwark.—**M. castitatis**. See **HYMEN** (2d def.).
- MUNTIN'GIA**, f. From *Munting*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *calabure*. A genus of tilieous plants.—**M. calabura**, **M. glabra**. Fr., *calabure soyeuse*. Calabar (or silkwood) tree; an emollient, mucilaginous species. In the West Indies, where it is known as *guasem*, the bark is used as a parturient. The flowers are said to be antispasmodic.
- MU'RAL**. Lat., *muralis*. Fr., *m*. Ger., *mauerbewohnend*. Pertaining to, situated in, or growing on a wall.
- MUREX'AN**. Fr., *murexane*. Ger., *M., Uramil*. A decomposition product, $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, of murexide, now known to be identical with dialuramide.
- MUREX'ID** (E). Lat., *murexia*. Fr., *m*. Ger., *Murexid, purpursaurer Ammonium*. Acid ammonium purpurate, $C_8H_4N_5O_6(NH_4) + H_2O$. The formation of m. is the basis of the so-called m. test for the presence of uric acid.
- MUREX'OIN**. Fr., *murexoïne*. The compound $C_8(CH_3)_4N_5O_6(NH_4)$.
- MU'RIAS**, m. -*atis*. See **MURIATE**.
- MU'RIATE**. Lat., *urias*. Fr., *m*. A salt of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid.
- MU'RIATED**. 1. See **CHLORINATED**. 2. Containing a chloride (e. g., m. tincture of iron).
- MURIAT'IC**. Lat., *muriaticus*. Fr., *muriatique*. Ger., *salzsauer*. Prepared from brine; hydrochloric.
- MURIAT'IC ACID**. Lat., *acidum muriaticum*. Fr., *acide muriatique*. Ger., *Salzsäure*. Hydrochloric acid.
- MURIAT'IC ETHER**. Lat., *æther muriaticus*. Ethyl chloride.
- MURIAT'ICUS**. 1. Muriatic. 2. With the name of a base, the chloride of that base.
- MURIATIF'EROUS**. Lat., *muriatiferus*. Fr., *muriatifère*. Producing or containing chlorine or one of its compounds.
- MURI'ATOUS ACID**. Fr., *acide muriateux*. An old name for hydrochloric acid, on the supposition that it

was an oxyacid containing less oxygen than oxygenated muriatic acid.

MURICATE(D). Lat., *muricatus*. From *murex*, a pointed stone. Covered with prickles or with rough blunt-points.

MURICIA, *f.* Fr., *muricie*, *muricier*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**M. cochinchinensis**. Fr., *m. de Cochinchine*. A species found in China and Cochinchina. The leaves and fruit are aperient.

MURICULATE. Lat., *muriculatus* (from *murex*, a pointed rock). Fr., *muricule*. Minutely muricate.

MURIDE. See BROMINE.

MURIOGEN. Hydrogen.

MURIOXIC ACID. Chlorine.

MURIUM, *n.* The hypothetical radicle of muriatic acid.

MURMUR. Lat., *m.*, *susurrus*. Fr., *murmure*, *bruit*. Ger., *Murmeln*, *Gemurmeln*, *Murren*, *Geräusch*. Any sound heard on auscultation.—**Abdominal m's**. See BORBORYGMUS.—**Accidental m.** A hæmic m.—**Amphoric m.** Fr., *bruit (ou râle) amphorique*. 1. A m. produced in respiration, especially in expiration, of an amphoric character. Cf. *Amphoric HUM*. 2. See *Metallic m.*—**Anæmic m.** A hæmic m. arising from oligæmia.—**Aneurysmal m.** A whizzing or whirring systolic sound heard over the course of a blood vessel affected with aneurysm.—**Aortic constrictive (or direct) m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Aortic m.** A systolic, diastolic, or intersonal m. heard over the aortic valve.—**Aortic obstructive m.** An organic m. heard with and after the first sound of the heart. It is loudest at the base, and may be limited to that region. It is usually transmitted into the carotids.—**Aortic reflex (or regurgitant) m.** A blowing, hissing, or rough m. which accompanies and follows the second sound of the heart. It is loudest just below the base of the heart.—**Aortic systolic m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Apex m.** An inorganic m. heard near the apex of the heart. See also *Mitral regurgitant m.*—**Arterial m.** Fr., *murmure (ou bruit) artériel*. Ger., *Druckgeräusch*. A soft, blowing m., synchronous with the pulse, heard when a stethoscope is lightly pressed upon a large artery. It may be an aortic m. that is propagated into the arteries, or it may originate in the artery in consequence of anæmia or a vascular tumor.—**Arterial anæmic m.** A rare form of anæmic m., heard only in the largest arteries, usually after profuse hæmorrhages or in connection with chlorosis; an intermittent, blowing, soft or sharp sound, synchronous with the pulse (which is accompanied by a thrill).—**Arterial diastolic m.** Of Finlayson, a compression m.—**Arteriovenous m.** Fr., *frémissement artério-veineux*. A m. heard over an artery and vein that communicate.—**Attrition m.** A pericardial m.—**Auricular systolic m.** Of Gairdner, a presystolic m. indicating constriction of the mitral or tricuspid orifice.—**Backward m.** An indirect m.—**Blood m.** See *Hæmic m.*—**Brain m.** Of Fisher, a systolic m. heard over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region, usually in children under five years of age, especially in rickets.—**Bronchial m.** Of Skoda, a m. resembling a respiratory laryngeal m., heard over the large bronchi.—**Buzzing m.** Fr., *bruit de bourdonnement*. Ger., *Brummen*. A m. heard over the heart in pericarditis, or over an aneurysm.—**Cachectic m's**. A hæmic m. caused by some cachexia.—**Cardiac m.** See *Heart m.*—**Cardiopulmonary m.**, **Cardiorespiratory m.** A systolic m. that is caused by structural changes in the substance of the lung, and is excited by the ordinary movements of the heart. It is independent of cardiac disease and is most frequently systolic.—**Cephalic m.** Of Tripiér, a vascular m. heard in anæmia over the mastoid process, the occiput, and the eyeball; he regarded it as of arterial origin, but Gibson and Brown consider it as of venous origin.—**Cerebral m.** See *Brain m.*—**Clicking m.** Of Walshe, a pericardial m.

caused by the separation, without attrition, of surfaces glued together by fibrous exudate.—**Coagulation m.** A rough, irregular m. produced by the formation of coagula on the valves of the heart.—**Composite m.** A m. that has more than one element (i. e., may be heard with the systole and also with the diastole).—**Compression m.** Of Hope, a m. produced by pressure of a sphygmograph over any large artery or vein.—**Constrictive m.** A valvular m. due to narrowing of a cardiac orifice.—**Diastolic aortic m.** A diastolic m. heard in the aortic area in consequence of aortic valvular incompetence.—**Diastolic m.** A m. occurring during the diastole, the current being from either the auricles or the aorta. Harvey divides the diastolic into mitral direct and aortic reflex m's. Another and rare diastolic m. is that caused by insufficiency of the pulmonary valves.—**Direct m.** A rough m. arising from obstruction in the blood current as it is flowing in its normal direction.—**Disappearing m.** A cardiac m. that disappears after persisting for a variable period. It may follow endocarditis, muscular atony, or alteration of the orifices with subsequent compensation.—**Double arterial m.** A double m., one being caused by the pulse wave, the other by a returning backward wave due to arterial collapse; occasionally heard in anæmia, typhoid fever, etc.—**Duroziez's double m.** A double m. observed in the arteries in aortic insufficiency where there is good compensation.—**Dynamic (cardiac) m.** A blowing m. caused by misdirection of the blood current (as in case of great nervous excitement) and interference with the closure or alteration in the tension of the valves.—**Encephalic m.** See *Brain m.*—**Endocardiac m.**, **Endocardial m.** A m., usually valvular, produced within the ventricles of the heart. See also *Organic m.*—**Epigastric venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux épigastrique*. Of Sappey, a continuous musical m. heard in the right epigastric region in cirrhosis of the liver. It is produced by the portal vein.—**Exocardiac m.**, **Exocardial m.** See *Pericardial m.*—**Expiratory m.** A soft whizzing, buzzing, or indefinite sound produced by the outward current of air through the bronchi.—**Flint's m.** A rumbling m., limited in area, sometimes presystolic, heard at the apex of the heart in some cases of aortic insufficiency; supposed to be caused by extreme dilatation of the ventricles in which the mitral segments remain in the blood current because during diastole they can not be forced back against the wall.—**Fœtal m.** See *Fœtal SOUFFLE* and *Fœtal heart sounds*.—**Forward m.** A direct m.—**Friction m.** See *FRICTION SOUND*.—**Functional m.** See *Inorganic m.*—**Funic m.** See *Funicular SOUFFLE*.—**Gastric m.** Borborygmus of gastric origin.—**Hæmic m.** A vascular or cardiac m.—**Heart m.** Ger., *Herzgeräusch*. An abnormal heart sound, either added to a normal heart sound or accompanying or replacing it; it is either organic or inorganic. Cf. *Cardiac SOUFFLE*.—**Humming m.** Ger., *Brummen*. A m. such as the venous anæmic m. See also *HUM*.—**Indeterminate respiratory m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. that has neither the character of vesicular nor that of bronchial respiration, and is not attended by amphoric echo or metallic tinkling, or by whistling, hissing, sonorous, or friction sounds.—**Indirect m.** A soft m. arising in blood flowing in a direction contrary to that of the normal current.—**Inorganic m.** An endocardial m. caused by functional disturbance of the heart or by anæmia.—**Inspiratory m.** The m. heard over the lungs during inspiration.—**Intersonal m.** Of Walshe, a m. occurring between the systole and diastole.—**Intestinal m.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**Intra-cardiac organic m.** See *Organic m.*—**Jugular m.** A venous anæmic m. heard at the junction of the external and internal jugular veins, usually on the right side.—**Metadiastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the dias-

tole.—**Metallic m.** A metallic and musical sound like that produced by blowing gently into a narrow-necked glass bottle, usually circumscribed, and most commonly heard in inspiration. It is present in pneumothorax and where there are large pulmonary cavities. A metallic cardiac m. is heard in pneumopericardium.—**Metamorphotic m., Metamorphosing m.** Ger., *metamorphosi(e)rendes At(h)mungsgeräusch*. Of Seitz, an inspiratory m. characterized by unusual harshness that lasts one third of the respiratory period, when it suddenly ceases, giving place to bronchial breathing accompanied by a metallic echo or to ordinary râles. It is only heard in cavities in the lungs.—**Metasystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the systole.—**Mitral m.** A m. that is systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in rhythm, according as it occurs during or immediately before the ventricular systole or during diastole, heard over the mitral valve.—**Mitral constrictive m.** An intracardiac m. preceding the first sound of the heart; loudest above and around the apex and due to obstruction of the mitral orifice.—**Mitral diastolic m.** A rough m. due to the venous flow through a narrow and roughened mitral orifice, beginning immediately after the systole, and occupying the whole of the diastole. To be distinguished from the postdiastolic m.—**Mitral direct m., Mitral obstructive m., Mitral presystolic m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Mitral reflex (or regurgitant) m.** A mitral systolic m. arising from an incomplete closure of the mitral valve and a regurgitation of blood into the auricle. This may be due to an alteration in the shape of the valve or of the orifice, the former condition being caused by subacute and chronic endocarditis, the latter by disease of the myocardium.—**Mitral systolic m.** A m. originating in the mitral valve during the ventricular systole. It accompanies and follows the first sound of the heart, and is loudest at and often limited to the apex. It may be transmitted around the chest as far as the lower angle of the scapula. It is not heard in the carotid arteries. It is due either to incomplete closure of the mitral valve (mitral regurgitant m.) or to roughening of the ventricular endocardium (mitral systolic non-regurgitant m.).—**M. aurium.** See *TINNITUS aurium*.—**M. intestinorum.** See *BORBORYGMUS*.—**M. of expansion of the lungs.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. of high pressure.** Of Steele, a regurgitation m. occurring independently of disease or deformity of the valves, and as a result of long-continued excess of blood pressure in the pulmonary artery.—**M. of the cells.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. ventris.** See *BORBORYGMUS*.—**Musical m.** Fr., *bruit musical*. A m. like the cooing of a dove, heard at the mitral or aortic valve, sometimes at the end of a bellows m., but disappearing and reappearing at intervals, and usually indicating rigid valves. Cf. *Metallic m.*—**Nervous m.** Of Hope, an inorganic cardiac m. of nervous origin.—**New leather m.** See *BRUIT de cuir neuf*.—**Normal vesicular m.** See *Respiratory m.*—**Obstructive m.** See *Constrictive m.*—**Organic m.** A cardiac m. due to structural disease of the heart.—**Pericardial friction m.** Fr., *murmure d'attrition péricardique*. A friction sound (*q. v.*) produced by opposed surfaces of the pericardium.—**Pericardial m.** A heart m. produced by a disturbance exterior to the heart itself; usually a friction m.—**Peridiastolic m.** A metadiastolic m.—**Perisystolic m.** A metasystolic m.—**Peritoneal m.** Fr., *murmure péritonéal*. A *bruit de frottement* produced by the peritonæum.—**Placental m.** See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.—**Postdiastolic m.** See *Metadiastolic m.*—**Postsystolic m.** See *Metasystolic m.*—**Predialstolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the diastole.—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Presystolic mitral m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Presystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the systole.—**Pseudoorganic m.** Of Hayden, a sound simulating a cardiac m., arising from either peri-

carditis or pleurisy in the vicinity of the heart.—**Puerile m.** See *Puerile RESPIRATION*.—**Pulmonary constrictive m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard at the base of the heart in the second intercostal space on the left side.—**Pulmonary m.** A cardiac m. heard over and arising from the pulmonary valve.—**Pulmonary obstructive m.** See *Pulmonary constrictive m.*—**Pulmonary regurgitant m.** A m. due to insufficiency of the pulmonary valves.—**Rasping m.** See *Rasping SOUND*.—**Reduplication m.** A condition in which the mitral and tricuspid first sounds or the aortic and pulmonary second sounds are heard separately.—**Regurgitant m.** A cardiac m. due to a backward flow of blood into the ventricle.—**Respiratory laryngeal m.** Of Skoda, a m. of high or low pitch resembling a guttural *ch* with the vowel *e* or *u*, that is heard over the larynx in respiration. It may be imitated by forcing air against the hard palate.—**Respiratory m's.** Fr., *bruits (ou souffles) respiratoires*. Ger., *At(h)mungsgeräusche, Respirationsgeräusche*. Sounds produced by the passage of a current of air in the bronchi during respiration. They are vesicular or bronchial, and are more distinct during inspiration. In disease of the lungs they become râles or whistling or sonorous sounds.—**Rough m.** See *FRICTION SOUND*.—**Sawing m.** See *Sawing SOUND*.—**Scapular m.** A m. often heard at the angle of the left scapula and in the left interscapular space; systolic and indicative of mitral regurgitation.—**Sonal m.** Of Hayden, a systolic or diastolic m.—**Spanæmic m.** Of Hayden, a hæmic m. arising from diminution of the corpuscular elements of the blood.—**Stenosial m.** See *Arterial m.*—**Subclavian m.** A m. heard over the subclavian arteries.—**Systolic aortic m.** An aortic obstructive m. which is systolic.—**Systolic mitral m.** A mitral regurgitant m. which is systolic.—**Systolic m.** A cardiac m. occurring during the systole.—**Temporary m.** See *Disappearing m.*—**To-and-fro m.** Of Stokes, the cardiac regurgitant m. heard in aortic insufficiency.—**Tracheal m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. heard over the trachea.—**Tricuspid constrictive m.** A ventricular diastolic m. heard most distinctly near the ensiform cartilage.—**Tricuspid m.** A systolic or presystolic m. heard over the tricuspid valve.—**Tricuspid regurgitant m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard over a small area at the lower part of the sternum. It may be associated with pulsation in the jugular veins.—**Tubal m., Tubular m.** See *Tracheal RESPIRATION* (1st def.).—**Umbilical m.** See *Funicular SOUFFLE*.—**Uterine m., Uteroplacental m.** See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.—**Valve m., Valvular m.** An endocardiac m. due to an abnormal condition of the valves.—**Vascular m.** Ger., *Gefäßgeräusch*. A hæmic m. produced by vibration in the walls of the blood vessels.—**Venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux*. Ger., *Nonnengeräusch*. A *bruit de diable* heard over a vein, especially in anæmia.—**Ventricular diastolic m.** See *Diastolic m.*—**Ventricular systolic m.** See *Systolic m.*—**Vesicular m.** Of Laennec, the normal m. heard during inspiration and expiration over the entire lung.

MURR. Sheep pox; murrain.

MUR/RAIN. A term loosely applied to various epizootic diseases of domestic animals, especially cattle (e. g., aphthæ epizooticæ, liver rot, sheep pox, etc.).

MUR/RAYA, f. From *Murray*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *m., murraye*. A genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs.—**M. exotica.** Fr., *m. exotique*. Ger., *Chinabuchholz*. Chinese box, the *marstan* of India, where the roots and leaves are used as a tonic, stimulant, and antidiysenteric. The plant contains murrayin.—**M. Koenigii.** Curry leaf tree; a species found in the East Indies. The bark, which is stimulant, and the root, which is both stimulant and laxative, are used externally in eruptions, and as an antemetic in cholera. The aromatic leaves are used to flavor curries, and are eaten raw in

dysentery.—**M. paniculata**. Cosmetic bark; a small tree indigenous to Burma, where the bark is used as a cosmetic.—**M. sumatrana**. Sumatra orange; a species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The bark and the leaves are used in asthma, and the latter externally in local paralyses.

MURRAYETIN. Fr., *murrayétine*, *murrayétine*. A glucoside, $C_{12}H_{22}O_5 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, obtained by treating murrayin with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

MUR'RAYIN. Fr., *murrayine*, *murrayine*. A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{10}$, extracted from *Murraya exotica*.

MUR'TON, MUR'TUM, n. Gr., *μύρτον*. A woman's genitals, especially the clitoris.

MUS, com. *Mu'ris*. Gr., *μῦς*. 1. A genus of rodent mammals of the family of *Muridae*, including the rats and mice. 2. Any formation of the size or appearance of a mouse.—**M. articularis**, **M. articularum**. See *Floating CARTILAGE*.

MU'SA, f. Fr., *bananier*. Ger., *Pisang*. A genus of scitamineous plants.—**M. coccinea**. Scarlet-bracted banana; a dwarf species found in Mexico. The juice of the stem is used as an astringent, and the fruit is regarded as pectoral.—**M. ensete**. Fr., *bananier ensété*. Bruce's banana, the *ensete* or Abyssinian banana. The juice of the plant is considered a powerful diuretic.—**M. mensaria**, **M. paradisiaca**. Fr., *bananier à grand fruit*. Ger., *gemeiner Pisang*. Plantain tree; a species indigenous to the East Indies, and extensively cultivated for its fruits, which are considered antiscorbutic. The juice of the unripe fruit is astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, etc. The astringent sap is used as an internal hæmstatic.—**M. rosacea**. Fr., *petit bananier*. An Indian species having properties similar to those of *M. paradisiaca*.—**M. sapientum**. Fr., *bananier à petit fruit*. The common banana tree, now considered specifically identical with *M. paradisiaca*, and hardly differing from it.—**M. troglodytarum**, **M. uranoscopus**. Fr., *bananier à grappe droite*. A species found in India and the Pacific islands. Its sap is astringent.

MUSAM'BRA, MUSAM'BRUN. An impure aloes sold in the Indian bazaars, probably derived from *Aloe vulgaris*.

MUSA'NA, f. Syn., *cortex musanæ*. An Abyssinian bark obtained from a leguminous tree generally identified with *Albizia anthelmintica*. It contains an acrid, acid, resinous body, and in Abyssinia is employed, in the form of powder mixed with honey, etc., or suspended in water or other liquid, as a tæniacuge. It is said to be effective without causing pain, and on this account is sometimes used as an adjuvant to brayera.

MUSAN'GA, f. Fr., m. A genus of ulmaceous plants.—**M. cecropioides**, **M. Smithii**. A species growing on the Congo coast. The leaves are said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

MUS'CA, f. Gr., *μύα*. A genus of flies. Some of them deposit their eggs in mucous orifices or on wounded surfaces, while others wound the skin and insert their eggs beneath the skin, giving rise to swellings with central apertures from which a sanious discharge escapes, or to severe and sometimes extensive gangrene.—**Entohyaloid muscæ**. *Muscæ volitantes* due to opacities in the vitreous.—**Fixed muscæ**. Small dark spots on the field of vision which do not change their relative positions to the eye, and are caused by fixed minute opacities in some portion of the dioptric apparatus.

—**M. domestica**. Fr., *mouche domestique*, *mouche ordinaire*. The common house fly.—**M. hispanica**, **M. hispaniola**. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**M. pluvialis**. Fr., *anthomyie des pluies*. A fly which in rainy weather attaches itself to the eyes of men and animals.—**M. vesicatoria**. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**Muscæ volitantes**. Small faint shadows of various shapes which float before the eye, but do not interfere with vision. See *MYIODESOPSIA*.

MUSCA'LE BUTTONS. See under *MAMILLARIA Lewini*.

MUS'CARDIN(E). Fr., m. See *PEBRINE*.

MUSCA'RI, n. From *muscus*, musk. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskthayazinthe*. The grape hyacinth; a genus of liliaceous plants.—**M. ambrosiacum**. *M. moschatum*.—**M. comosum**. Ger., *schoepfblüthige Muskthayazinthe*. Fair-haired hyacinth. The bulb is by some identified with the *βολβός* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, which was used as a diuretic and in cutaneous affections. It is expectorant.—**M. moschatum**. Fr., m. *musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Muskthayazinthe*. The musk-grape hyacinth; an Asiatic species with flowers of a musk-like odor, considered cordial and antispasmodic. The bulb, formerly used in medicine, is emetic.

MUSCA'RIAM. An extract of *Amanita muscaria*; used in digestive atony.

MUS'CARIN(E). Lat., *muscarinum*. Ger., *Muscarin*. A highly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $CH(OH)_2.CH_2.N(CH_3)_3.OH$, a derivative of glycoell, discovered in putrefying codfish, constituting the poisonous principle of *Agaricus muscarius*, and formed by the oxidation of choline. It acts like poisonous *Fungi* or Calabar bean, causing loss of muscular contractility, with salivation, vomiting, and purging.

MUS'CLE. Gr., *μῦς*. Lat., *musculus*. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskel*, *Muskelgewebe*. An aggregation of muscular (sarcois) tissue, which is the tissue in the animal body characterized physiologically by its power of contracting in one direction and thus giving rise to definite

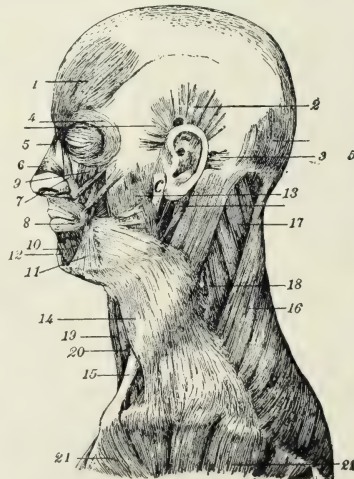


FIG. 1.

FIG. 1.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

1, frontalis; 2, superior auricular; 3, posterior auricular; 4, orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, pyramidalis nasi; 6, compressor naris; 7, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 8, orbicularis oris; 9, levator labii superioris; 10, depressor labii inferioris; 11, depressor anguli oris; 12, levator menti; 13, masseter; 14, platysma myoides; 15, digastric; 16, trapezius; 17, splenius capitis; 18, levator scapuli; 19, sternohyoid; 20, omohyoid; 21, pectoralis major; 22, deltoid.

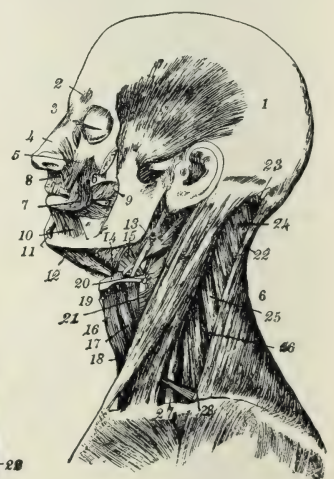


FIG. 2.

FIG. 2.—DEEP MUSCLES OF THE LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

1, temporal muscle; 2, corrugator supercilii; 3, pyramidalis nasi; 4, compressor naris; 5, levator labii superioris; 6, levator anguli oris; 7, outer part of the orbicularis oris; 8, depressor alae nasi; 9, buccinator; 10, depressor labii inferioris; 11, levator menti; 12, digastric; 13, stylohyoid; 14, mylohyoid; 15, hyoglossus; 16, sternohyoid; 17, omohyoid; 18, sternothyroid; 19, thyrohyoid; 20, 21, constrictors of the pharynx; 22, trapezius; 23, complexus; 24, splenius; 25, 26, levator scapulae; 27, 28, scaleni.

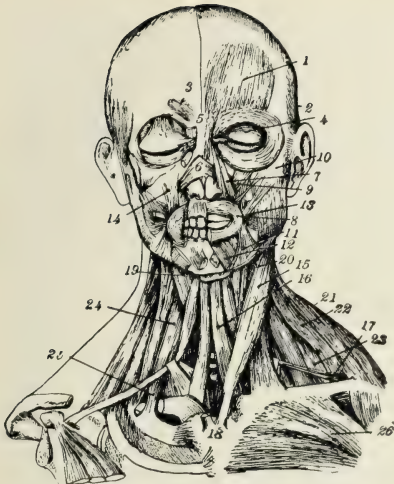


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

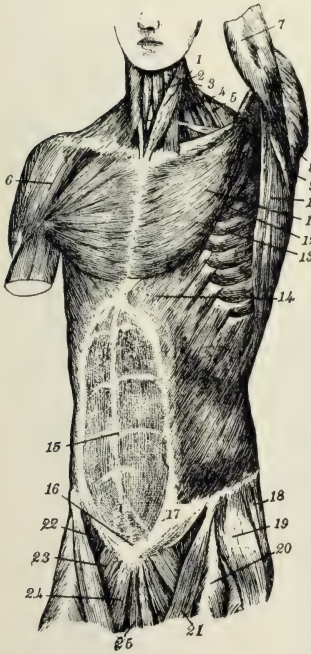


FIG. 5.

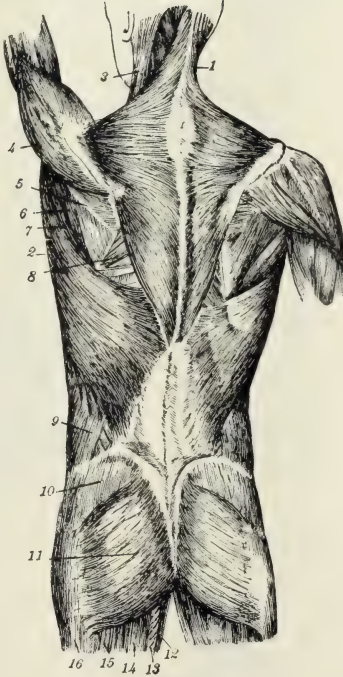


FIG. 6.

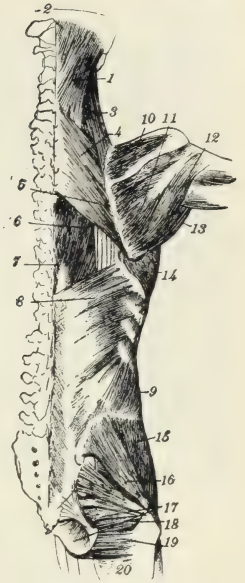


FIG. 7.

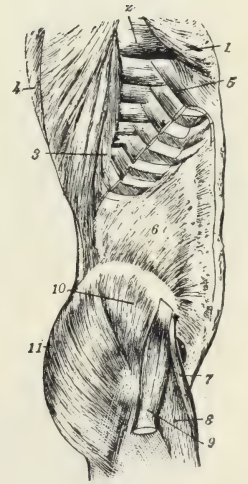


FIG. 8.

FIG. 3.—SUPERFICIAL AND DEEP MUSCLES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, FROM BEFORE.

1, frontalis; 2, superior auricular; 3, corrugator supercilii; 4, orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, pyramidalis nasi; 6, compressor naris; 7, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 8, orbicularis oris; 9, levator labii superioris; 10, zygomaticus major; 11, depressor anguli oris; 12, depressor labii inferioris; 13, buccinator; 14, levator anguli oris; 15, sternomastoid; 16, sternohyoid; 17, omohyoid; 18, sternothyroid; 19, thyrohyoid; 20, constrictors of the pharynx; 21, trapezius; 22, levator scapulae; 23, scalenus posticus; 24, scalenus medius; 25, scalenus anticus; 26, pectoralis major.

FIG. 4.—MUSCLES OF THE SIDE OF THE NOSE AND UPPER LIP.

1, pyramidalis nasi; 2, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 3, compressor naris; 4, levator proprius alae nasi anterior; 5, levator proprius alae nasi posterior; 6, depressor alae nasi; 7, orbicularis oris.

FIG. 5.—SUPERFICIAL VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK, FROM BEFORE.

1, sternomastoid; 2, sternohyoid; 3, omohyoid; 4, levator anguli scapulae; 5, trapezius; 6, deltoid; 7, triceps; 8, teres minor; 9, teres major; 10, latissimus dorsi; 11, pectoralis major; 12, pectoralis minor; 13, serratus magnus; 14, external oblique; 15, linea alba; 16, symphysis pubis; 17, linea semilunaris; 18, glutæus medius; 19, tensor vaginae femoris; 20, rectus femoris; 21, sartorius; 22, iliopsoas; 23, pectineus; 24, adductor longus; 25, gracilis.

FIG. 6.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK, SHOULDER, AND HIP, VIEWED FROM BEHIND.

1, trapezius; 2, latissimus dorsi; 3, sternomastoid; 4, deltoid; 5, infraspinatus; 6, teres minor; 7, teres major; 8, rhomboideus major; 9, external oblique; 10, glutæus medius; 11, glutæus maximus; 12, gracilis; 13, adductor magnus; 14, semitendinosus; 15, biceps; 16, fascia lata.

FIG. 7.—DEEPER VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK, SHOULDER, AND HIP.

1, splenius capitis; 2, complexus; 3, levator anguli scapulae; 4, rhomboideus minor; 5, rhomboideus major; 6, longissimus dorsi; 7, spinalis dorsi; 8, serratus posticus inferior; 9, internal oblique; 10, supraspinatus; 11, infraspinatus; 12, teres minor; 13, teres major; 14, serratus magnus; 15, glutæus medius; 16, pyriformis; 17, obturator internus; 18, obturator externus; 19, quadratus femoris; 20, adductor magnus.

FIG. 8.—LATERAL VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN, THE INTERNAL OBLIQUE MUSCLE HAVING BEEN EXPOSED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE EXTERNAL OBLIQUE.

1, pectoralis major; 2, serratus magnus; 3, latissimus dorsi; 4, trapezius; 5, external oblique; 6, internal oblique; 7, sartorius; 8, rectus femoris; 9, tensor vaginae femoris; 10, glutæus medius; 11, glutæus maximus.

movements. The structural elements are usually much greater in length than in breadth, and hence are mostly designated as muscular fibres. These may be apparently homogeneous and in spindle-shaped cells or fibres (*unstriated*, *smooth*, or *involuntary m.*), or the substance composing the elements may appear to be composed of alternating segments of light and dark material (*striated m.*). The striated elements of the vascular system (*cardiac m.*) are usually quite short, branched, and in *Mammalia* anastomosing. The *skeletal m.'s* are composed of elements much greater in length than in breadth. Only in a few cases do the fibres branch or anastomose. The fibres rarely exceed 40 to 60 mm. in length, and in *m.'s* of considerable length the fibres continually terminate and originate, but in short *m.'s* they extend from tendon to tendon. *Smooth* or *unstriated m.* is mostly in sheets or isolated bundles, and in connection with the organs of vegetative life. It is mostly involuntary, the *m.* of accommodation forming an apparent exception. *Cardiac m.* is wholly involuntary, while the ordinary *skeletal striated m.* is voluntary. That in the *œsophagus* is an exception, and the *m.'s* of respiration are only partially voluntary. For

m.'s with special generic names, such as *abductor*, *adductor*, etc., see under those names.—**Accessory m's.** See under ACCESSORIUS.—**Alar m's**, **Alary m's.** In some insects, *m's* attached in pairs to the walls of the pericardial chamber, inserted into the hypodermis.—**Antagonistic m.** See ANTAGONIST (1st def.).—**Anterior papillary m.** One of the columnæ corneæ of the right ventricle of the heart, attached near the apex and terminating in *chordæ tendineæ* attached to the larger cusp of the tricuspid valve.—**Auxiliary respiratory m's.** Fr., *m's expirateurs et inspireurs accessoires*. The *m's* that assist and make more efficient the ordinary *m's* of respiration whenever they are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently (see under *M's of expiration* and *M's of inspiration*).—**Bicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi bicaudati*. Ger., *zweischwänzige Muskeln*. *M's* inserted by two distinct portions. See also BICAUDAL.—**Bicipital m's.** Lat., *musculi bicipites*. Ger., *zweiköpfige Muskeln*. *M's* having their origins each from two separate points.—**Bipenniform m's.** See *Penniform m's*.—**Broad m.** A *m.* having its longest diameter at right angles to the course of its fibres.—**Brücke's m.** See *Ciliary m.*—**Cardiac m.** See MYOCARDIUM.—**Chor(i)oid**

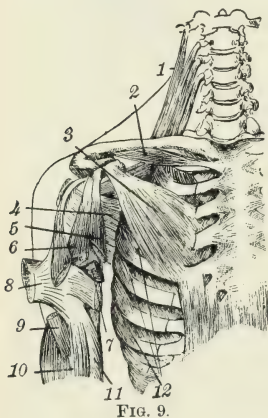


FIG. 9.

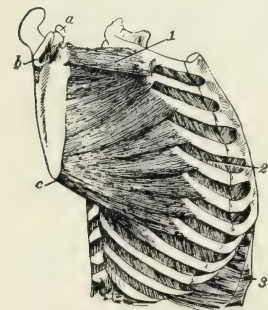


FIG. 10.

FIG. 9.—VIEW OF SOME OF THE DEEPER MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER AND TRUNK, FROM BEFORE.

1, levator anguli scapulae; 2, subclavius; 3, pectoralis minor; 4, subscapularis; 5, coracobrachialis; 6, biceps; 7, teres major; 8, pectoralis major; 9, deltoid; 10, brachialis anticus; 11, triceps; 12, serratus magnus.

FIG. 10.—LATERAL VIEW OF THE TRUNK, SHOWING THE SERRATUS MAGNUS MUSCLE.

1, 2, 3, serratus magnus; 4, external intercostal; a, coracoid process of the scapula; b, glenoid cavity; c, lower angle of 1st, 6th and 12th ribs.

FIG. 11.—MUSCLES OF THE RIGHT SHOULDER AND ARM, SEEN FROM BEHIND.

1, supraspinatus; 2, infraspinatus; 3, teres minor; 4, teres major; 5, latissimus dorsi; 6, triceps; 7, anconeus.

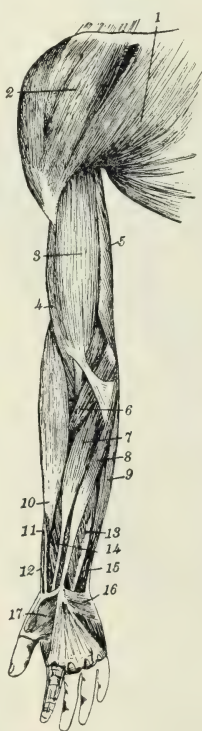


FIG. 12.

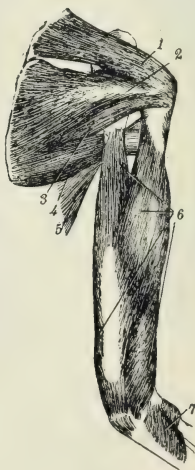


FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER AND UPPER LIMB, FROM BEFORE.

1, pectoralis major; 2, deltoid; 3, biceps brachii; 4, brachialis anticus; 5, triceps; 6, pronator radii teres; 7, flexor carpi radialis; 8, palmaris longus; 9, flexor carpi ulnaris; 10, supinator longus; 11, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 12, extensor primi internodii; 13, flexor sublimis digitorum; 14, flexor longus pollicis; 15, flexor profundus digitorum; 16, palmaris brevis; 17, abductor pollicis.

FIG. 13.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER AND UPPER LIMB, SEEN FROM BEHIND.

1, trapezius; 2, deltoid; 3, rhomboideus major; 4, infraspinatus; 5, teres minor; 6, teres major; 7, latissimus dorsi; 8, triceps; 9, anconeus; 10, brachialis anticus; 11, supinator longus; 12, extensor carpi radialis longior; 13, extensor carpi radialis brevior; 14, extensor communis digitorum; 15, extensor carpi ulnaris; 16, flexor carpi ulnaris; 17, 17, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 18, extensor primi internodii pollicis; 19, extensor secundi internodii; 20, radial extensors of the carpus.

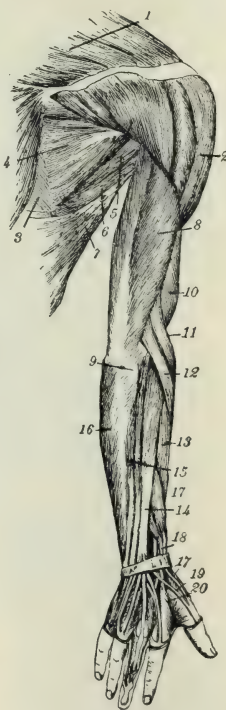


FIG. 13.

m., Ciliary m. Lat., *musculus ciliaris*, *musculus Horneri*. Fr., *m. choroïde*, *m. ciliaire*, *m. de Horner*. Ger., *Aderhautmuskel*, *Ciliarmuskel*. Syn.: *tensor chorioideæ*. The portion of the ciliary body lying between the ciliary processes and the ciliary ligament, and including the latter. It is the m. of accommodation. It consists of two portions, a longitudinal portion (Brücke's portion) arising from the junction of the cornea and sclera, running straight backward, and merging in the outer layers of the choroid; and a circular portion (Müller's portion), consisting of fibres forming a transversely disposed circle. It is the latter which are mainly concerned in accommodation.—**Circular m.** See SPHINCTER.—**Common intercostal m.** See TRACHELOCOSTALIS.—**Complex m., Compound m.** Ger., *zusammengesetzter Muskel*. A m. having more than one point of origin and insertion, or of both.—**Congenerous m's.** M's having the same action.—**Converging m's of the eye.** The recti oculi interni.—**Crampton's m.** See *Ciliary m.*—**Craniovisceral m's.** The m's connected with the

Muskel. A long m. in which the muscular fibres are divided into two portions by a tendinous transverse septum. See DIGASTRICUS.—**Dorsolateral m's.** That group of the m's of the trunk, in the embryo, situated above a horizontal septum extending outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae.—**Ectodermal m.** A m. developed from the ectoderm.—**Endodermal m.** A m. developed from the endoderm.—**Epaxial m's, Episkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are derived from the protovertebrae, and lie dorsally (in man posterior) to the endoskeleton and the ventral (anterior) branches of the spinal nerves.—**External oblique m. of the abdomen.** See *OBLIQUUS abdominis descendens*.—**Extrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs that have an origin distinct from the limb or its appropriate

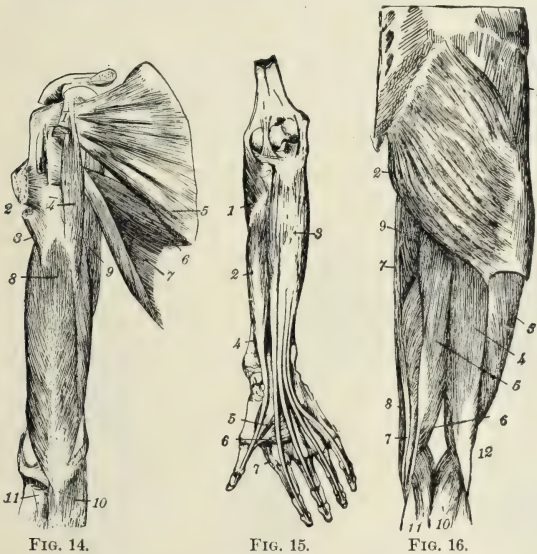


FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.

FIG. 14.—DEEP VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE RIGHT SHOULDER AND ARM, FROM BEFORE.

1, biceps; 2, pectoralis major; 3, deltoid; 4, coracobrachialis; 5, subscapularis; 6, teres major; 7, latissimus dorsi; 8, brachialis anticus; 9, triceps; 10, flexor profundus digitorum; 11, the biceps.

FIG. 15.—DEEP ANTERIOR MUSCLES OF THE FOREARM.

1, supinator brevis; 2, flexor longus pollicis; 3, flexor profundus digitorum; 4, pronator quadratus; 5, flexor brevis pollicis; 6, adductor pollicis; 7, first dorsal interosseous.

FIG. 16.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE HIP AND THIGH, SEEN FROM BEHIND.

1, gluteus medius; 2, gluteus maximus; 3, vastus externus; 4, biceps flexor cruris; 5, semitendinosus; 6, semimembranosus; 7, gracilis; 8, sartorius; 9, adductor magnus; 10, gastrocnemius; 11, plantaris.

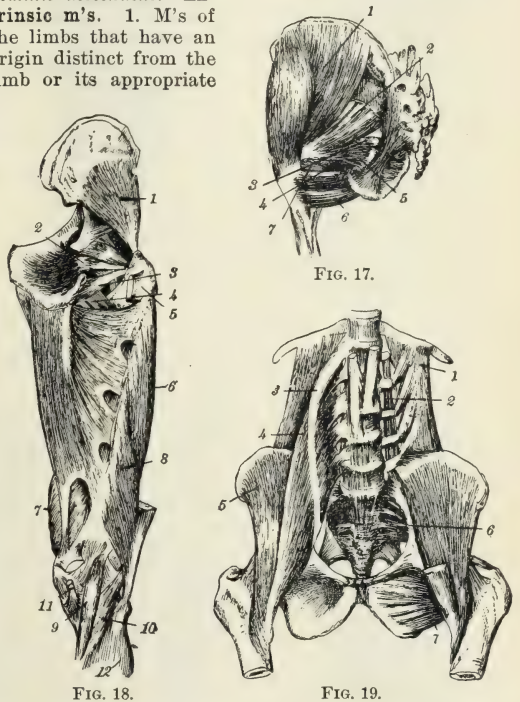


FIG. 17.

FIG. 18.

FIG. 19.

FIG. 17.—DEEP MUSCLES OF THE HIP ON THE LEFT SIDE, FROM BEHIND.

1, gluteus medius; 2, pyriformis; 3, gemellus superior; 4, gemellus inferior; 5, obturator internus; 6, quadratus femoris; 7, obturator externus.

FIG. 18.—DEEP MUSCLES OF THE RIGHT HIP AND THIGH, FROM BEHIND.

1, gluteus minimus; 2, obturator internus; 3, obturator externus; 4, pectineus and adductor brevis; 5, adductor magnus; 6, vastus externus; 7, vastus internus; 8, biceps; 9, plantaris; 10, popliteus; 11, semimembranosus; 12, soleus.

FIG. 19.—DEEP MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

1, quadratus lumborum; 2, intertransversales; 3, psoas parvus; 4, psoas magnus; 5, iliacus; 6, pyriformis; 7, obturator externus.

head and visceral skeleton.—**Curvilinear m.** A m. the principal axis of which forms a curve.—**Cutaneous m's.** Lat., *musculi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautmuskeln*. In a restricted sense, m's having cutaneous origins and insertions; in a broad sense, m's having cutaneous insertions.—**Demipenniform m's.** Lat., *musculi semipennati*. Ger., *halbgefiederte* (oder *einfachgefiederte*) *Muskeln*. M's having a tendinous portion along their free margins, into or from which the muscular fibres are inserted or arise.—**Dermal m's.** Ger., *Hautmuskeln*, *Cutismuskulatur*. See *Cutaneous m's.*—**Diagonal m.** A m. whose fibres run obliquely.—**Digastric m.** Lat., *musculus digastricus* (seu *biventer*). Ger., *zweibauchiger*

arch. See also EXTRINSIC. 2. M's that have their origin independent of the organ or part into which they are inserted.—**Extrinsic m's of the ear.** Fr., *m's de l'oreille extrinsèques*. The m's that move the outer ear upon the head.—**Extrinsic m's of the eye.** The recti and obliqui oculi, levator palpebrae, and orbicularis palpebrarum.—**Extrinsic m's of the larynx.** The omohyoideus, sternohyoideus, sternothyroideus, the inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, the m's of the suprahyoid region, and any anomalous m's connected with them.—**Extrinsic m's of the tongue.** The hyoglossus, chondroglossus, genioglossus, palatoglossus, styloglossus, and part of the superior con-

strictor of the pharynx.—**Fusiform m's.** Lat., *musculi fusiformes*. Ger., *einfache spindelförmige Muskeln*. M's with small origins and insertions, usually tendinous,

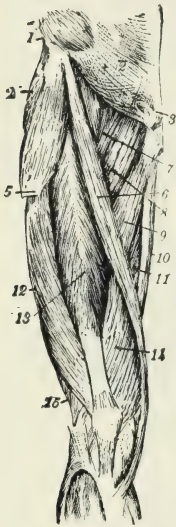


FIG. 20.

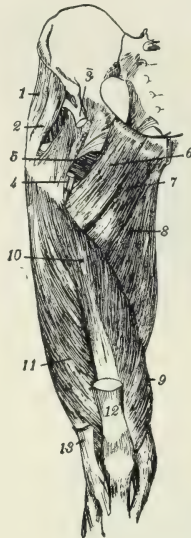


FIG. 21.

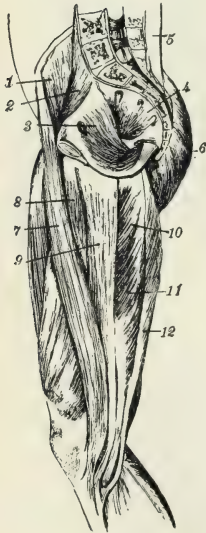


FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

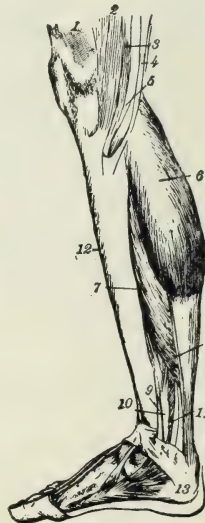


FIG. 25.

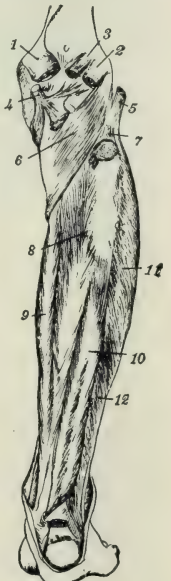


FIG. 26.

FIG. 20.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE FRONT OF THE THIGH.

1, external oblique; 2, aponeurosis; 3, external abdominal ring; 4, gluteus medius; 5, tensor vaginæ femoris; 6, sartorius; 7, iliopectineus; 8, pectineus; 9, adductor longus; 10, gracilis; 11, adductor magnus; 12, vastus externus; 13, rectus femoris; 14, vastus internus; 15, biceps flexor cruris.

FIG. 21.—DEEP MUSCLES OF THE FRONT OF THE THIGH.

1, gluteus medius; 2, gluteus minimus; 3, rectus; 4, iliopectineus; 5, obturator externus and quadratus femoris; 6, pectineus; 7, adductor brevis; 8, adductor magnus; 9, vastus internus; 10, crureus; 11, vastus externus; 12, rectus; 13, iliotibial.

FIG. 22.—MUSCLES OF THE INNER SIDE OF THE THIGH AND INTERIOR OF THE PELVIS.

1, iliacus; 2, psoas magnus; 3, obturator internus; 4, pyriformis; 5, lumbar aponeurosis; 6, gluteus maximus; 7, sartorius; 8, adductor longus; 9, gracilis; 10, adductor magnus; 11, semimembranosus; 12, semitendinosus.

FIG. 23.—MUSCLES OF THE LEG AND FOOT SEEN FROM BEFORE.

1, rectus femoris; 2, vastus internus; 3, vastus externus; 4, sartorius; 5, iliotibial; 6, gastrocnemius; 7, soleus; 8, tibialis anticus; 9, extensor

proprius hallucis; 10, extensor longus digitorum; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis; 13, peroneus tertius; 14, extensor brevis digitorum.

and a long, somewhat spindle-shaped intermediate mass of muscular tissue.—**Great anterior straight m. of the head.** See TRACHELOOCCIPITALIS.—**Great complex m.** See COMPLEXUS major.—**Great dorsal m.** See LATISSIMUS dorsi.—**Great rectus m. of the abdomen.** See STERNOPUBIALIS.—**Great serrate m.** See SERRATUS magnus.—**Guthrie's m.** Ger., *Guthrie'scher Muskel*. The anterior portion of the transversus perinei profundus or the entire m.—**Hamstring m's.** The biceps flexor cruris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus m's.—**Heart m.** Fr., *m. cardiaque*. See MYOCARDIUM.—**Hollow m.** A m. inclosing a cavity (e. g., the heart).—**Horner's m.** 1. See Ciliary m. 2. See TENSOR tarsi.—**Houston's m.** See COMPRESSOR venæ dorsalis.—**Hypaxial m's, Hyposkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are situated ventrally (anteriorly in man) to the endoskeleton.—**Inferior palpebral m.** See LACRIMOLABIALIS.—**Inflected m.** A m. that turns around an osseous or cartilaginous pulley, thus changing the direction of its axis.—**Internal m's.** See INVOLUNTARY m's.—**Interspinal m's.** See under INTERSPINALIS.—**Intrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs in the higher vertebrates which arise within the limb itself or from the arch to which the limb is attached. 2. M's which have their origins and insertions wholly within the organ or part they move.—**Involuntary m's.** Fr., *m's involontaires*. Ger., *unwillkürliche Muskeln*. M's that are not under the direct control of the will. All these, except the muscles of the heart and of the œsophagus, are made

proprius hallucis; 10, extensor longus digitorum; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis; 13, peroneus tertius; 14, extensor brevis digitorum.

FIG. 24.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE LEG, SEEN FROM BEHIND.

1, vastus externus; 2, biceps flexor cruris; 3, semitendinosus; 4, semimembranosus; 5, gracilis; 6, sartorius; 7, 8, gastrocnemius; 9, plantaris; 10, soleus; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis; 13, flexor longus digitorum; 14, tibialis posticus; 15, flexor longus hallucis.

FIG. 25.—SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF THE LEG, SEEN FROM THE INNER SIDE.

1, vastus internus; 2, sartorius; 3, gracilis; 4, semitendinosus; 5, semimembranosus; 6, gastrocnemius; 7, soleus; 8, plantaris; 9, tibialis posticus; 10, flexor longus digitorum; 11, flexor longus hallucis; 12, tibialis anticus; 13, abductor hallucis.

FIG. 26.—DEEP POSTERIOR MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

1, 2, gastrocnemius; 3, plantaris; 4, semimembranosus; 5, biceps; 6, popliteus; 7, soleus; 8, tibialis posticus; 9, flexor longus digitorum; 10, flexor longus hallucis; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis.

up of non-striated fibres.—**Large m. of the helix.** See *HELICIS major* (under *HELIX*).—**Long m's.** Lat., *musculi longi*. M's that lie upon two or more segments of a limb, or pass over two or more joints.—**Long serrated m.** Of Bourgelat, the dorsocostalis and lumbocostalis regarded as a single m.—**Lumbrical m's.** See *LUMBRICALES*.—**Merkel's m.** See *CERATOCROID*.—**Midriff m.** See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).—**Monomere m's, Monomeric m's.** Ger., *monomere Muskeln*. M's that extend between adjacent monomeres.—**Müller's m's.** 1. See *PALPEBRALIS superior* and *PALPEBRALIS inferior*. 2. The circular portion of the ciliary m.—**Multicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi multicaudati*. Ger., *vielschwänzige Muskeln*. M's terminating in more than two divisions.—**Multicipital m's.** Ger., *mehrköpfige Muskeln*. M's having more than one distinct origin.—**M. beater.** An instrument used for m. beating, consisting of elastic tubes fastened together near a handle to which they are attached. The circumference of each tube is about that of the finger; the length and the thickness of the material vary according to the purpose intended.—**M. beating.** A form of massage consisting in gentle beating of a part with a m. beater.—**M. extract.** A glycerin extract of m.; used in muscular dystrophies.—**M. of accommodation.** See *Ciliary m.*—**M's of animal life.** Muscular tissue especially connected with the organs of animal life, as in the organs of speech and locomotion. Such m's are almost invariably striated.—**M's of expiration.** Ger., *Expirationsmuskeln*. M's producing expiratory movements. Expiration is ordinarily mostly due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, abdominal walls, and viscera, but the osseous portions of the internal intercostals, the infracostales, and the triangularis sterni are thought to be often if not always used as well. In labored respiration the m's are aided by the so-called auxiliary or accessory m's of expiration (the obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis, and sacrolumbalis). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into coordinate action every m. in the body that can directly lessen the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly lessen it by giving fixed support to other m's.—**M's of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsmuskeln*. M's producing the movements of inspiration. Ordinarily these are the diaphragm, scalenus anticus, scalenus medius, scalenus posticus, the external intercostals, the sternal portion of the internal intercostals, and the twelve levatores costarum. In labored respiration these m's are aided by the so called accessory or auxiliary inspiratory m's (the serratus posticus superior, sternomastoideus, levator anguli scapuli, trapezius [superior portion], pectoralis minor, pectoralis major [inferior portion], and serratus magnus). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into coordinate action every m. in the body that can directly increase the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly increase it by furnishing fixed support to other m's.—**M's of mastication.** Ger., *Beissmuskeln*. The masseter, temporalis, and pterygoidei externus and internus.—**M's of organic life.** See *M's of vegetative life*.—**M's of respiration.** Ger., *At(h)mungsmuskeln*, *At(h)emsmuskeln*, *Respirationsmuskeln*. See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration*.—**M's of the ureters.** Lat., *musculi ureterum*. A band of thin, condensed muscular fibres of the urinary bladder extending between the openings of the ureters.—**M's of vegetable (or vegetative) life.** Muscular tissue forming a part of the organs of vegetative life, such as that in the vascular, digestive, and respiratory systems. Sometimes applied especially to unstriated m's.—**M. substance.** 1. Muscular tissue. 2. See *MYOSOME*.—**Nasopalpebral m.** See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**Non-striated m's.** Unstriated m's. See under *M.*—**Obturator coccygeus m.** A muscular segment passing beneath the lesser

sciatic ligament from the spine of the ischium to the lower part of the sacrum and coccyx, forming a part of the levator ani and furnishing filaments to the nidus perinaei. [C. A. L. Reed.]—**Œsophageal m.** The transverse muscular fibres that surround the upper part of the œsophagus.—**Omohyoid m.** A m. arising from the upper border of the scapula, and occasionally from the transverse ligament that crosses the suprascapular notch. It has two bellies, the posterior of which forms a flat fasciculus that inclines forward across the lower part of the neck, behind the sternomastoid, where it becomes tendinous; it then changes its direction, forming an obtuse angle, and the anterior belly ascends almost vertically upward, close to the outer border of the sternohyoid, to be inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone.—**Orbicular m.** Lat., *musculus orbicularis*. Fr., *m. orbiculaire*. Ger., *ringförmiger Muskel*. A m. whose fibres form a more or less complete ring around a bone, aperture, etc. (e.g., the sphincter ani).—**Orbital m.** A set of fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum m. lying beneath the tendon of the levator palpebræ.—**Organic m's.** See *Involuntary m's*.—**Pale m.** Fr., *m. blanc*. Of Ranvier, a voluntary m. (see *Voluntary muscular fibre*) in which the contraction and relaxation are rapid. Cf. *Red m.*—**Palmar m's.** In the foot, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the external plantar nerve; in the hand, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the ulnar nerve.—**Papillary m's of the heart.** See *Anterior papillary m's* and *Posterior papillary m's*.—**Pectinate m's.** Ger., *gezackte Muskeln*. See *Serrated m's*.—**Pectoral m's.** Ger., *Brustmuskeln*. See under *PECTORALIS*.—**Pedal m.** See *TARSOPREPHALANGÆUS*.—**Pennate m's, Pennated m's, Penniform m's.** Lat., *musculi pennati*. Ger., *gefederte Muskeln*. M's having a central tendinous portion in their long axes toward which the muscular fibres on each side converge.—**Perforated m. of Casserius.** See *CORACOBRACHIALIS*.—**Péripénial m.** Fr., *pérépénien*. Of Sappey, a layer of unstriated muscular fibres situated beneath the skin of the penis, analogous to the dartos and furnishing fibres that form the substance of the frenum.—**Philips's m.** A head of the epicondyloprephalangeus arising from the external superior tuberosity of the radius and the external lateral ligament of the ulnar articulation, regarded as a separate m.—**Polycaudate m's.** See *Multicaudate m's*.—**Polycipital m's.** See *Multicipital m's*.—**Polygastric m's.** Lat., *musculi polygastrici*. Ger., *vielbauchige Muskeln*. Long m's divided into two or more parts by transverse tendinous septa.—**Poly-mere m's.** Ger., *Polymere-Muskeln*. M's in which one or more monomeres are interposed between their origins and insertions.—**Postaxial m's.** M's on the posterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine.—**Posterior great straight m. of the head.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête*. An analogue in lower animals of the recti capitis posticus major and medius of man, divided by Gerard into the long and short axoidooccipitales, and by Percival into the complexus minor and rectus capitis posticus.—**Posterior papillary m.** A columna carnea of the right ventricle of the heart, sometimes absent, occasionally double, arising from the wall of the ventricle and terminating in chordæ tendineæ inserted into the posterior surface of the long posterior cusp of the tricuspid valve.—**Posterior serrated m.** See *LUMBOCOSTALIS*.—**Preaxial m's.** M's on the anterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine.—**Pterygomaxillary m's.** The pterygoid m.—**Pterygopalatine m.** A fasciculus of the levator palati that extends from the hamular process to the palate.—**Pyloric m.** The sphincter fibres of the pylorus.—**Red m.** Fr., *m. rouge*. Of Ranvier, voluntary m. of a deep red color, such as the semitendinosus of the rabbit, in which the contraction

and relaxation are slow and the fibres show a more marked longitudinal and a faint and more irregular transverse striation than the fibres of pale m. The m. corpuscles are more numerous and are situated within the substance as well as on the surface of the fibres.—**Respiratory m's.** See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration*.—**Riolan's m.** The ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum.—**Rouget's m.** The circular fibres of the ciliary m.—**Ruysch's uterine m.** A bundle of fibres at the fundus uteri.—**Santorini's m.** See **RISORUS**.—**Semipennate m's.** See *Demipenniform m's*.—**Serrated m's.** Lat., *musculi serrati*. Ger., *sägeförmige* (oder *gesägte*, oder *gezahnte*) *Muskeln*. Broad m's having a toothed margin by means of which they have their origins or insertions.—**Short m's.** Lat., *musculi breves*. M's lying upon one segment only of a limb, and passing over only one joint.—**Short spinous m.** See **DORSOSPINALIS**.—**Simple m's.** Ger., *einfache Muskeln*. M's which have a single insertion and origin.—**Skeletal m.** Ger., *Skelettmuskel*. A m. attached to or acting on the skeleton.—**Skew m.** A m. placed obliquely.—**Small m. of the helix.** See **HELICIS minor** (under **HELIX**).—**Smooth m's.** Fr., *m's lisses*. Ger., *Glattmuskeln*. See under **M**.—**Square m. of the loins.** See **COSTOLUMBALIS**.—**Striated m's, Striped m's.** Fr., *m's striés*. Ger., *quergestreifte Muskeln*. See under **M**.—**Subcutaneous m. of the neck.** Of Chauveau, the cuticularis colli and the musculus cutaneus faciei considered as a single structure.—**Subvertebral m's.** See **HYPOTRACHEAL m's**.—**Tailor's m.** See **SARTORIUS**.—**Temporal m.** See **TEMPORALIS**.—**Thiernesse's m.** In solipeds, a head of the epicondylorhaphalangeus arising from the transverse ligament of the ulna, regarded as a separate m.—**Transverse spinous m. of the back and loins.** See **TRANSVERSOSPINALIS**.—**Treitz's m.** Fr., *suspenseur du duodénum*. A thin, flat, trapezoidal m. composed of unstriated fibres which arise in the connective tissue around the celiac axis and terminate in the lower extremity of the duodenum.—**Tricipital m's.** Lat., *musculi tricipites*. Ger., *dreiköpfige Muskeln*. M's having their origins from three distinct points.—**Unstriated m's, Unstriated m's.** See under **M**.—**Uterine m.** The muscular fibres of the uterus.—**Ventrolateral m's.** That group of m's of the trunk situated below a horizontal septum which, in the embryo, extends outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae.—**Visceral m's.** The m's connected with the visceral skeleton.—**Voluntary m's.** Fr., *m's volontaires*. Ger., *willkürliche* (oder *irritabile*) *Muskeln*, *Bewegungsmuskeln*. M's that are under the direct control of the will. Most m's composed of striated muscular tissue are voluntary, while only a few of the unstriated m's are voluntary. See under **M**.—**White m's.** See **INVOLUNTARY m's** and cf. **Pale m's**.—**Wilson's m.** Lat., *musculus Wilsonii*, *levator urethræ*. Ger., *Wilson'scher Muskel*. A fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ descending vertically from the body of the pubes, near the symphysis, to unite with the superior fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ. It is much more developed in the lower animals than in man, in whom its existence has been doubted.

MUSCULAR. Lat., *muscularis*. Fr., *musculaire*. Ger., *musculös*, *musculär*. 1. Pertaining to, distributed to, or resembling a muscle. 2. Characterized by well-developed muscles.

MUSCULAR'IS. See **MUSCULAR**; as a n. (*tunica* understood), the muscular coat or layer of an organ, as of the intestines or the uterus.—**M. mucosæ.** Fr., *muqueuse musculaire* (ou *musculeuse*). A thin layer of muscular fibre cells situated between the mucosa and submucosa of some mucous membranes.

MUSCULAR'ITY. 1. The condition of being muscular. 2. The contractile power or tone of a muscle.

MUSCULA'TION. Muscular action; the function of the muscles.—**Irresistible m.** Chorea.

MUSCULATURE. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Muskulatur*. 1. The muscular system in general. 2. The muscular tissue of some special part, such as the œsophagus.

MUS'CULIN(E). From *musculus*, a muscle. 1. The special characteristic substance of muscular tissue. Cf. *Muscle PLASMA*. 2. See **MUSCLE extract**.

MUSCULIN'TEGER, m. -in'tegri. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *integer*, whole. Of Coues, a combination of two or more muscles usually regarded as distinct, but better considered as a single muscle.

MUS'CULOCUTANEOUS, MUS'CULODERMIC. Lat., *musculocutaneus*. Fr., *musculo-cutané*. Pertaining to or connected with muscles and the integument.

MUS'CULOELASTIC. 1. Muscular and elastic. 2. Composed in part of muscular and in part of elastic tissue.

MUS'CULOINTESTINAL. Pertaining to muscles and to the intestine.

MUS'CULOMEMBRANOUS. Partaking of the nature of muscle and of membrane.

MUS'CULOPHRENIC. Lat., *musculophrenicus*. Fr., *musculo-phrénique*. Ger., *muscular-phrenisch*. Distributed to muscles and to the diaphragm (e. g., the mp. artery).

MUS'CULORRHACHID'IAN. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *ῥάχis*, the spine. See **MUSCULOSPINAL**.

MUSCULORRHAPHY, n. See **MYORRHAPHY**.

MUSCULO'SA, f. From *musculus*, a muscle. See **MUSCULARIS**.

MUS'CULOSPI'NAL. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *spina*, the backbone. Distributed to or connected with muscles and the spine.

MUS'CULOSPIRAL. See **M. NERVE**.

MUS'CULOTEGUMENTARY. Involving the integument and muscles.

MUSCULOUS. Lat., *musculosus* (from *musculus*, a muscle). Consisting of or containing muscular fibres.

MUSCULUS, m. See **MUSCLE**.—**Alius m. transversus.** See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**M. abdominis oblique ascendens.** See **OBLIQUUS abdominis internus**.—**M. abdominis oblique descendens.** See **OBLIQUUS abdominis externus**.—**M. accessorius ad rectum.** An anomalous prolongation of the rectus abdominis muscle upward on the chest for a varying distance. Cf. **STERNALIS**.—**M. admirator.** See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**M. accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.** See **ACCESSORIUS sacrolumbalis**.—**Musculi alopeces.** The psoas muscles. —**M. amatorius.** See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.—**M. anomalus maxillæ superioris.** See **RHOMBOIDEUS**.—**M. anomalus menti.** An anomalous muscular slip arising near the insertion of the levator menti, and inserted near the mental foramen. —**M. anomalus transversus.** See **TRANSVERSUS orbitæ**.—**M. apicis nasi.** See **DILATOR naris anterior**.—**M. aponeuroticus.** See **TENSOR fasciæ late**.—**Musculi arcuum transversales.** See **ROTATORES breves**.—**M. articulationis mandibulæ.** See **TEMPORALIS minor**.—**M. arycorniculatus obliquus.** See **ARYTENOIDEUS obliquus**.—**M. attentionis.** See **ATTOLLENS auriculam**.—**Musculi bicaudati.** See **Bicaudate MUSCLES**.—**M. bicornis.** The extensor carpi radialis. —**M. biventer.** See **Digastric MUSCLE**.—**Musculi breves.** See **Short MUSCLES**.—**M. bronchoœsophageus.** A triangular bundle of fibres which arises from the posterior wall of the left bronchus and blends with the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus. —**M. buccalis, M. buccinatorius.** See **BUCCINATOR**.—**M. bursalis.** See **OBTURATOR internus** and **MARSUPIALIS**.—**M. calanticæ.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**M. cannelatus.** See **OBTURATOR internus**.—**M. carphorac.** See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**M. Casserii.** See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.—**M. catenæ.** See **Tibiofascialis anticus**.—**M. choanoides.** See **CHOANOIDEUS**.—**M. ciliaris.** 1. See *Ciliary MUSCLE*. 2. See **CILIARIS Riolani**.—**M. ciliaris chor(i)oidal.** See *Ciliary MUSCLE*.—**M. ciliaris inferior.** See **ORBICU-**

LARIS oculi palpebralis inferior.—**M. ciliaris superior.** See **ORBICULARIS oculi palpebralis superior.**—**M. cleido-occipitalis.** See **CLEIDOCCIPITAL.**—**M. clitoridis inferior latus et plancus.** See **CONSTRUCTOR cumi.**—**M. coccygis.** See **COCYGEUS.**—**M. Coiterii.** See **CORRUGATOR supercillii.**—**Musculi columnæ recti.** See **DILATOR ani internus.**—**M. complexus et biventer cervicis.** See **COMPLEXUS major.**—**M. conchæ proprii.** See **ATTRAHENS aurem.**—**M. consiliarius.** See **STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.**—**M. constrictorius.** See **SPHINCTER.**—**Musculi cordis papillares.** See **Anterior papillary muscle** and **Posterior papillary muscle.**—**M. Cramp-tonianus.** See **Ciliary muscle.**—**M. cranii cutaneus.** See **OCCIPITOFRONTALIS.**—**Musculi cruris gemelli** (seu **gemi**). The two heads of the gastrocnemius.—**M. crystallinus.** An old name for the crystalline lens, which was supposed to consist of muscular fibres.—**M. cutaneus.** See **PLATYSMA myoides.**—**M. cutaneus manus.** See **PALMARIS brevis.**—**M. deltois.** See **DELTOID.**—**Musculi dentati.** See **Serrated muscles.**—**M. diaphragmaticus.** See **DIAPHRAGM.**—**M. diaphragmatis inferior.** See **M. diaphragmatis minor.**—**M. diaphragmatis major.** Fr., *grand (muscle) diaphragme, diaphragme supérieur.* The horizontal portion of the diaphragm.—**M. diaphragmatis minor.** Fr., *petit (muscle) diaphragme, diaphragme inférieur.* The vertical portion of the diaphragm.—**M. diaphragmatis superior.** See **M. diaphragmatis major.**—**M. digastricus.** See **Digastric muscle.**—**M. dormitator.** See **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum.**—**M. epicranus.** See **OCCIPITOFRONTALIS.**—**M. episternalis.** See **STERNALIS.**—**M. fascialis, M. femoris membranousus.** See **TENSOR fasciæ latæ.**—**Musculi fidiciales.** See **FIDICIALES.**—**M. frontalis verus.** See **CORRUGATOR supercillii.**—**M. frontis.** See **FRONTALIS** (2d def.).—**M. Gasserii.** See **LAXATOR tympani minor.**—**M. glossoepiglotticus.** See **GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS.**—**M. helicis major.** See **HELICIS major** (under **HELIX**).—**M. helicis minor.** See **HELICIS minor** (under **HELIX**).—**M. helicis tragicus.** See **TRAGICUS.**—**M. hippocus.** See **TIBIALIS anticus.**—**M. Horneri.** 1. See **Ciliary muscle.** 2. See **TENSOR tarsi.**—**M. humilis.** See **RECTUS oculi inferior.**—**M. immersus.** See **SUBSCAPULARIS.**—**M. incisuræ majoris auriculæ.** See **INTERTRAGICUS.**—**M. incisuræ Santorini.** Fr., *muscle de l'incisure de Santorini.* Ger., *Muskel der Santorini'schen Spalte.* A very small muscle found rarely in the auditory canal, below and farther in than the tragicus.—**M. indignabundus.** See **RECTUS oculi externus.**—**Musculi intercartilaginei.** See **INTEROSSEI.**—**M. iracundiæ.** See **RECTUS oculi externus.**—**M. Krausii.** See **CORACOCERVICALIS.**—**M. labii proprius.** See **COMPRESSOR labii.**—**M. lacrimalis posterior.** See **TENSOR tarsi.**—**M. lætitiae.** See **RECTUS oculi internus.**—**M. lividus.** See **PECTINÆUS.**—**Musculi longi.** See **Long muscles.**—**M. longissimi tendinis.** See **PLANTARIS.**—**M. mallei externus.** See **LAXATOR tympani minor.**—**M. mallei internus.** See **TENSOR tympani.**—**M. maxillæ inferioris biventer.** See **DIGASTRICUS.**—**M. maxillæ superioris anomalus.** See **LATERALIS nasi.**—**M. membranousus.** See **TENSOR vaginæ femoris.**—**M. mendicantium.** See **SUPINATOR radii longus.**—**M. mentalis.** See **LEVATOR menti.**—**M. menti anomalus.** A small triangular bundle of fibres occasionally found attached to the mental eminence, and forming a part of the levator labii inferioris.—**M. Müllerii.** See **Müller's muscle.**—**Musculi multicaudati.** See **Multicaudate muscles.**—**M. nauticus.** See **TIBIALIS posticus.**—**M. ossis metacarpi digiti quinti.** See **OPPONENS minimi digiti.**—**Musculi papillares (cordis).** Ger., *warzenförmige Muskeln des Herzens, Capillarmuskeln.* See **Anterior papillary muscle** and **Posterior papillary muscle.**—**M. patientiæ.** See **LEVATOR anguli scapulae.**—**M. pauperum.** See **RECTUS oculi inferior.**—**Musculi pectinati.** Ger., *Kammuskeln (im Herzen).* Muscular ridges on the

interior surface of the auricles of the heart, which serve to prevent overdistention of the auricles. Cf. **COLUMNÆ carneæ** (1st def.) and **Moderator bands.**—**Musculi pennati.** See **Penniform muscles.**—**M. perforatus Casseri.** See **CORACOBRACHIALIS.**—**M. phrenicus.** See **DIAPHRAGM.**—**Musculi polycipites.** See **Multicipital muscles.**—**Musculi polygastrici.** See **Polygastric muscles.**—**M. processus majoris mallei.** See **TENSOR tympani.**—**M. processus minimi mallei.** See **LAXATOR auris internus.**—**M. processus minoris mallei.** See **LAXATOR tympani minor.**—**M. religiosus.** See **RECTUS oculi superior.**—**Musculi respiratorii.** See **MUSCLES of expiration and MUSCLES of inspiration.**—**M. sacci lacrimalis.** See **TENSOR tarsi.**—**M. sedem attollens.** See **LEVATOR ani.**—**Musculi semipennati.** See **Demipenniform muscles.**—**Musculi semispinales.** The semispinales dorsi et colli.—**M. superbus.** See **RECTUS oculi superior.**—**M. supercillii.** See **CORRUGATOR supercillii.**—**M. suræ.** See **TRICEPS suræ.**—**M. testicondus, M. testiculi, M. testis.** See **CREMASTER.**—**M. thoracis.** See **STERNALIS.**—**M. tragicus.** See **TRAGICUS.**—**M. transversalis** (seu **transversus**) **abdominis.** See **TRANSVERSUS abdominis** and **LUMBOABDOMINALIS.**—**Musculi tricipites.** See **TRICIPITAL muscles.**—**M. tubæ novus.** See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.**—**M. urethrum.** See **URETHRALIS.**—**M. uvulæ.** See **AZYGOS uvulæ.**—**M. Varolii.** See **STAPEDIUS.**—**M. Wilsonii.** See **Wilson's muscle.**—**Nonus humeri m. placentini.** See **TERES minor.**—**Novus tubæ eustachianæ m.** See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.**—**Palpebrarum duo musculi.** See **ORBICULARES palpebrarum.**—**(Virilis) testis m.** See **CREMASTER.**

MUS'CUS, m. 1. A moss. 2. Any one of various lichens. 3. See **MUSK.**

MUSICOMANIA, f. From *μουσική*, music, and *μανία*, madness. Monomania characterized by excessive devotion to music.

MUSICOTHERAPY. From *μουσική*, music, and *θεραπεία*, medical attendance. The therapeutic use of music.

MU'SIN. A certain preparation of tamarinds.

MUSK. Lat., *moschus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *musc* [Fr. Cod.] (*animal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Moschus*.

1. A substance secreted from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic, and is given in hiccup and other nervous complaints and in nervous exhaustion. 2. **M. plant.**—**American m.** The sacs of the m. rat (*Fiber zibethicus*); used as a substitute for true m.—**Artificial m.** A preparation made by treating 1 part of oil of amber with 2 parts of nitric acid for twenty-four hours, and washing with cold water.

MUSOMA'NIA. See **MUSICOMANIA.**

MUSSÆN'DA, f. Fr., *m., mussende.* Ger., *Mussände.* A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**M. frondosa.** Ger., *belaubte Mussände.* A small East Indian tree. The bark is used in diarrhoea, especially in cases attended with colic; the root as a discutient; and the juice of the leaves as an eyewash in caligo corneæ. In Cochinchina the flowers are used as a laxative, diuretic, and pectoral.—**M. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Mussände.* An East Indian species having the properties of *M. frondosa*.—**M. landia.** Fr., *m. à larges feuilles* (1st def.). Ger., *zottige Mussände* (1st def.). 1. A species growing in Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. In the Mauritius, where it is known as *quinquina indigène*, the flowers are employed as a pectoral. 2. *Danaïis fragrans.*—**M. luteola.** Ger., *gelbliche Mussände.* A species found in Arabia and Nubia, where the root is used in snake bites.

MUSSITA'TION. Lat., *mussitatio.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* Noiseless movement of the lips as a manifestation of disease.

MUST. Lat., *mustum* (from *mustus*, new). Fr., *moût.* Ger., *Most.* Unfermented grape juice.

MUS'TARD. Gr., *σίναπι, σίναπν.* Lat., *sinapis.* Fr., *mustarde.* Ger., *Senf, Mostrich.* See **SINAPIS.**

MUSTUM, *n.* See **MUST.**

MUSTUS, *m.* Of old writers, a sediment in urine.

MUTACISM. See **METACISM.**

MUTATION. Lat., *mutatio* (from *mutare*, to change). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Wechsel.* 1. Transformation, change. 2. A radical artificial change of the presentation in cases of labor, as in the operation of version.

MUTEL'LA, *f.* A genus of insects.—**M. occidentalis.** A species found in India. Powdered or reduced to ashes, it is used in paralysis and in colic.

MUTINUS, *m.* Of old writers, the penis.

MUTIS'IA, *f.* From *Mutis*, a South American botanist. Fr., *mutisie.* A genus of composite plants.—**M. vicicæfolia.** A species growing in the Andes. The seeds contain a bitter extractive which acts as a cardiac stimulant and anthysteric. The herb is used as a tonic and expectorant, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis.

MU'TITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis.* Dumbness.—**M. atonica.** Of Cullen, *m.* from atony of the vocal organs.—**M. congenita.** Congenital *m.*—**M. elinguium.** Of Sauvages, *m.* from loss of the tongue.—**M. oblæsa.** *M.* from lesion of the nerves of the tongue.—**M. organica.** Of Cullen, *m.* caused by disease or injury of the tongue.—**M. pathematica.** Of Good, *m.* from sudden and overwhelming terror, or other violent passion.—**M. spasmodica.** Spasmodic *m.*—**M. surdorum.** Deafmutism.—**M. traumatica.** *M.* caused by traumatism.—**M. voluntaria.** Feigned *m.*—**M. vulneris.** See *M. traumatica.*

MU'TO, *m.* -*to'nis.* The penis.

MUTONIA'TUS. Having the penis large.

MYAL'GIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *myalgie, myosalgie.* Ger., *Myalgie, Muskelschmerz.* Tenderness or pain in one or more muscles, generally neuralgic in nature, but sometimes inflammatory or due to strain. It is attended with cutaneous hyperæsthesia.—**M. of embroideresses.** *M.* of the scapular muscles occurring in embroideresses.—**Puerperal m.** Fr., *myalgie puerpérale.* 1. Pain and cramps in the calves of the legs felt on getting up after a lying-in. 2. Muscular pain in the abdomen, with fever, simulating puerperal peritonitis.

MY'ASIS, *f.* See **MYIASIS.**

MYASTHENIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *myasthénie.* Ger., *Muskelschwäche.* Muscular debility.—**M. gravis** (*pseudoparalytica*). Asthenic bulbar paralysis.

MYCE'LIAL. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of a mycelium.

MYCELIUM, *n.* Fr., *mycélium.* Ger., *Schwammgewebe.* The spawn or vegetative portion of a fungus, as distinguished from the reproductive portion; usually consisting of more or less distinct threads or hyphæ.

MYCES, *m.* -*e'tos* (-*is*). Gr., *μύκης.* See **FUNGUS.**

MYCETENCANTHIS, *f.* -*can'thidos* (-*is*). From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ἐγκανθίς*, encanthis. See **ENCANTHIS fungosa.**

MYCE'TES, *m. pl.* -*e'ton.* Fr., *mycètes.* Ger., *Pilze.* 1. The *Fungi.* 2. A suborder of the *Fungi*, consisting of the *Agaricini, Phalloidei, Sphæriacei*, etc.

MYCETOGENESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *mycétogénèse.* The production and development of *Fungi.*

MYCETOG'RAPHY. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See **MYCOLOGY.**

MYCE'TOID. Lat., *mycetoides* (from *μύκης*, a fungus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *mycétode.* Ger., *schwammig.* Resembling a mushroom or fungus.

MYCETOL'OGY. Lat., *mycetologia.* See **MYCOLOGY.**

MYCETO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *μύκης*, a fungus (see also -*oma**). Fr., *mycétome.* Ger., *Mycetom.* A tumor formed by the action of a fungus. Cf. *Madura foot.*

MYCH'MUS, MYCHTHIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *μυχμός* (from *μύζειν*, to moan), *μυχθισμός.* See **SIGHING.**

MYCIN'ULIN. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *inulin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycinuline.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, resembling inulin, contained in *Elaphomyces granulatus.*

MYCOCEL'LULOSE. See **FUNGIN.**

MYCOC'TONIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_8 + 5H_2O$, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum.*

MYCODERMA, *n.* -*der'matos* (-*is*). From *μύκος*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin. 1. An old term for a mucous membrane. 2. A genus of *Fungi.* It occurs in the form of a membrane (also called a *m.*) on the surface of fermented liquids exposed to the atmosphere.—**M. aceti.** Fr., *mycoderme du vinaigre.* Ger., *Essigpilz, Essigmutter.* See **BACTERIUM aceti.**—**M. albicans.** See **SACCHAROMYCES albicans.**—**M. cerevisiæ.** A species occurring as a pellicle composed of branching tubes on the surface of masses of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* when the latter is exposed to the air.—**M. cyaneum.** See **MICROCOCOCCUS cyaneus.**—**M. mesentericum.** See **SACCHAROMYCES mesentericus.**—**M. of beer.** Fr., *mycoderme de la bière.* Acetic skin; a smooth or finely wrinkled slimy thin membrane or scum composed of bacteria, forming on alcoholic liquids which contain few fruit acids, such as beer, or on vinegar to which wine has been added (Nägeli). According to Hansen, the membrane occurring on beer is composed chiefly or entirely of *Saccharomyces m.* if it is of a dull gray color, and of microbacteria if glistening and slimy.—**M. plicæ** (*polonicæ*). The *Trichophyton* of plica polonica.—**M. saccharinum, M. vini.** See **SACCHAROMYCES m.**

MYCODERMITIS, *f.* -*it'idis.* From *μύκος*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin. Catarrh.

MYCO'DES. See **MYCOID.**

MYCODES'MOID. Of Johne, a fibrous degeneration, especially pronounced in the lungs in the horse, caused by *Micrococcus ascoformans.*

MYCODEX'TRIN. See **MYCINULIN.**

MYCODIARRHŒ'A, *f.* From *μύκος*, mucus, and *diarrhœa* (*q. v.*). See **CATARRHAL DIARRHŒA.**

MYCODYSENTERIA, *f.* See **CATARRHAL DYSENTERY.**

MYCODYSPNŒ'A, *f.* Fr., *mycodyspnée.* Dyspnœa due to accumulation of mucus in the respiratory passages.

MYCOFIBRO'MA, *n.* -*rom'atos* (-*is*). See **MYCODESMOID.**

MYCOGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis.* Catarrhal gastritis.

MYCOG'RAPHY. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See **MYCOLOGY.**

MYCOHŒ'MIA, *f.* See **MICROBŒMIA.**

MY'COID. Lat., *mycodes* (from *μύκης*, a fungus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *mycoïde.* Ger., *pilzig, pilzartig.* Funguslike.

MYCOIN'ULIN. See **MYCINULIN.**

MYCOL'OGY. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *mycologie.* Ger., *Mykologie, Pilzlehre.* The botany of the *Fungi.*

MYCOMEL'IC ACID, MYCOMELIN'IC ACID. 1. An acid, $C_4H_4N_4O_2$, derivable from alloxan and from uric acid. 2. See **ALLOXAMIDE.**

MYCOMYCE'TES, *m.* From *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *mycomycètes.* Ger., *Schleimpilze.* *Fungi* in which the reproduction is only by oospores or zygospores.

MYCOPHYZA'CIUM, *n.* From *μύκος*, mucus, and *φλυζάκιον*, a little blister. Fr., *mycophylzacion.* Ger., *Schleimpustel.* A pustule of a mucous surface.

MYCOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fungous ophthalmia.

MYCOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). From *μύκος*, mucus, and *φθίσις*, consumption. See **MUCOUS PHTHISIS.**

MY'COPNEUMONYPOSTASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*os'tasis*). From *μύκος*, mucus, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *ὑπόστασις*, a setting under. Fr., *mycopneumonypostase.* Ger., *Lungenschleimsenkung.* Mucous hypostasis of the lungs.

MYCOPRO'TEIN. Fr., *mycoprotéine.* Ger., *Mykoproteïn.* Of Nencke, a peculiar albuminous matter, $C_{25}H_{42}$

N_2O_9 , due to the action of microorganisms, especially the bacteria of putrefaction.

MYCORTHOPNE'A, *f.* From $\mu\acute{\kappa}\omicron\varsigma$, mucus, and *orthopne'a* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycorthopnée*. Ger., *schleimiges Schverat(h)men*. Orthopne'a due to profuse mucous secretion.

MY'COS, *m.* Gr., $\mu\acute{\kappa}\omicron\varsigma$. See **MUCUS**.

MY'COSE. See **TREHALOSE**.

MYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From $\mu\acute{\kappa}\omicron\varsigma$, a fungus. Ger., *M.* 1. An affection of the skin characterized by fungous excrescences and tumors. 2. Disease due to the presence and growth of a fungus.—**Acute m. of the blood**. Of Neelson, septic poisoning caused by mycobæmia.—

Bronchopulmonary m. Bronchorrhœa caused by microorganisms.—**Catalytic m.** Of Horsley, microbiohæmia.—**Mechanical m.** Of Horsley, a morbid condition caused by obstruction of the capillaries by microorganisms.—**M. cerebri**. M. of the brain.—**M. circinata**. See **TRICHOPHYTOSIS capitis**.—**M. cutis**. M. of the skin caused by various fungi.—**M. endocardii**. Of Winge and Herberg, infectious endocarditis.—**M. favosa**. See **FAVUS**.—**M. frambæsioides**. Fr., *m. framboisé*. 1. See **DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii**. 2. See **FRAMBESIA** (2d def.).—**M. fungoides**. Fr., *lymphadénie cutanée*. Ger., *entzündliche fungöse Geschwulst*. Syn.: *fibroma fungoides*, *papilloma aræo-elevatum*, *pesema*. A chronic, inflammatory neoplastic disease of the skin, probably of parasitic origin, characterized by slowly developing growths disseminated over various parts of the surface in the form either of flat deposits, slightly elevated above or level with the surrounding skin, or of raised mushroomlike tumors of various sizes. The growths vary in color from a pinkish to a deep red or violaceous hue; they may be smooth, like urticaria, desquamating, or excoriated and exuding, and are sometimes covered with brownish crusts. They are often accompanied with intense itching, and gradually a profound cachexia is induced which usually ends fatally. The lymphatic system is not involved, and leucocytosis is absent. Cf. **ECZEMA hypertrophicum tuberosum**.—**M. furfuracea**. See **PITYRIASIS versicolor**.—

M. intestinalis. 1. See **ANTHRAX intestinalis**. 2. Enteritis produced by the presence of a microorganism.—**M. leptothrica**. Disease due to a *Leptothrix*.—**M. Lupinosa**. See **FAVUS**.—**M. microsporina**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea**.—**M. oris**. A thick grayish-white or black discoloration of the tongue or mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes associated with constitutional disturbance, caused by *Oidium albicans* or *Leptothrix buccalis*.—**M. pharyngis leptothricia**. See *Pharyngeal m.*—**M. pulmonum**. See **PNEUMONOMYCOSIS**.—**M. pustulosa**. 1. Parasitic sycosis. 2. Impetigo.—**M. septica**. M. produced by septic microorganisms.—**M. sarcinica**. M. produced by sarcinæ.—**M. scutiformis** (seu *scutellata*). Favus in which there are yellow crusts containing *Achorion Schönleini*.—**M. sphylioides**. See **SIEBENS** and **SCHERLIEVO**.—**M. tonsillar benigna**. Of Fränkel, pharyngeal m.—**M. tracheæ**. Of Herterich, m. affecting the respiratory passages, and especially the trachea, caused by *Eurotium aspergillus*.—**M. trichophytina**. M. of the skin caused by *Trichophyton sporuloides* or *Trichophyton ulcerum*.—**M. vaginalis**. M. of the vagina.—**Pharyngeal m.** M. of the pharynx produced by a leptothrix.—**Renal m.** Nephritis produced by the presence of a microorganism.—**Surgical m.** A m. that produces a lesion requiring surgical interference or occurring in connection with injuries.

MYCOT'IC. Pertaining to or affected with mycosis.

MYC'TER, *m.* -*t'eros* (-*is*). Gr., $\mu\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$. Of old writers, a nostril; also the nose.

MYCTEROPHO'NIA, *f.* From $\mu\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, the nose, and $\phi\omega\eta\acute{\eta}$, the voice. Fr., *myctérophonie*. Ger., *Nasenstimme*. Imperfection of the voice characterized by a nasal twang.

MYCTEROXERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From $\mu\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, the nose, and $\xi\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, dry. Fr., *myctéroxérose*. Dryness of the nostrils.

MY'CUS, *m.* See **MUCUS**.

MYDAL'EIN(E). From $\mu\upsilon\delta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, moldy. Fr., *mydaléine*. Ger., *Mydaléin*. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition found in human corpses. It excites profuse diarrhœa, vomiting, enteritis, and death with the heart in diastole. Its effects on the pupil and the circulation are similar to those of atropine.

MYDATOX'IN(E). From $\mu\upsilon\delta\alpha\nu$, to be moldy, and $\tau\omicron\chi\iota\kappa\acute{o}\nu$, poison. A poisonous alkaloid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$, found in putrefying meat and human corpses. It produces symptoms like those caused by neurine.

MYDE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\delta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *mydèse*. 1. Putrefaction. 2. A purulent discharge from the eyelids.

MY'DIN(E). From $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, decay. A non-poisonous ptomaine, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$, discovered by Brieger in human corpses and cultures made from typhoid material in peptonized serum albumin.

MY'DON, *m.* -*on'os* (-*is*). Gr., $\mu\upsilon\delta\acute{o}\nu$. Fr., *m.* Of old writers, a funguslike growth of flesh in a fistula.

MYDRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*asis*). Gr., $\mu\upsilon\delta\rho\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *mydriase*. Ger., *Pupillenerweiterung*. Persistent dilatation of the pupil due to paralysis of the sphincter iridis.

—**Dyspnoic m.** Ger., *dyspnoëtische M.* M. which occurs in dyspnoea as a result perhaps of irritation of the sympathetic.—**M. paralytica**. M. from paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ.—**M. paralyticospastica**. A supposititious form of m. said to result from a paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ associated with an abnormal degree of contraction of the so called dilator pupillæ.—**M. spasmodica**, **M. spastica**. A supposititious form of m. which is said to be the result of an abnormal degree of contraction of the so called dilator pupillæ.—

Psychic m. Ger., *psychische M.* M. from fright or other violent emotion.—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis*. M. caused by irritation of the centre for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical part of the cord.

MYDRIAT'IC. Lat., *mydriaticus*. Producing mydriasis; as a n., any substance so acting.

MYD'RIN. A combination of ephedrine hydrochloride and homatropine; used in 10 per cent. solution to dilate the pupil.

MYD'ROL. Phenylpyrazol iodomethylate; a mydriatic.

MY'DRUS, *m.* Gr., $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$. Of Hippocrates, a small ball or mass of iron which was heated and used as an actual cautery.

MYECTO'PIA, *f.* From $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, a muscle, and *ectopia* (*q. v.*). Muscular ectopia.

MY'EL. From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow. Of B. G. Wilder, the spinal cord.

MYELÆ'MIA, *f.* Of Eichhorst, myelogenic leucocythæmia.

MYELAL'GIA, *f.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain. Ger., *Rückenmarksschmerz*. Pain in the spinal cord.

MYELANAL'O'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, destruction. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA**.

MYELAPOPLE'SIA, **MYELAPOPLEX'IA**, *f.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\pi\omicron\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\varsigma\iota\alpha$, apoplexy. Spinal apoplexy.

MYELASTHEN'IA, *f.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$, weakness. See **SPINAL NEURASTHENIA**.

MYELATE'LIA, *f.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, a priv., and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, completion. Imperfect formation of marrow or of the spinal cord.

MYELATRO'PHIA, *f.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\tau\rho\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, atrophy. Fr., *myélatrophie*. 1. Atrophy of the spinal cord. 2. Atrophy from spinal paralysis.

MYELAUX'E, *f.* -*aux'es*. From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\xi\eta$, growth. Hypertrophy of the spinal cord.

MYELENCEPH'ALON, *n.* From $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, marrow, and $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the brain. Fr., *myélenéphale*. Ger., *Nachge-*

hirn (1st def.). 1. Of Huxley, the medulla oblongata. 2. The cerebrospinal axis.

MYELETERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μυελός, marrow, and ἐτέρωσις, alteration. Ger., *Rückenmarksveränderung*. Any morbid affection of the spinal cord.

MYELIN. From μυελός, marrow. Fr., *myéline*. Ger., *M.* A substance discovered by Virchow in egg yolk, in the nerve substance, and in other animal tissues, characterized by its forms and its peculiar dull lustre. It is round, oval, filamentous, knotlike, but for the most part with double contour, sometimes concentrically striated. It swells in water, and dissolves in hot alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oil of turpentine. A myelinic degeneration of the epithelium of the lungs occurs in the desquamative pneumonia of Buhl.

MYELIN(E). See NEURILEMMA (1st def.).

MYELIN'IC. 1. Medullated. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of myelin.

MYELITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μυελός, marrow. Fr., *myélite*. Ger., *M.*, *Rückenmarksentzündung* (1st def.).

1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. 2. See **OSTEOMYELITIS**.—**Acute bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi acuta*. A form of m. characterized by its sudden onset, and by vomiting, hiccough, dysphagia, dysphonia, etc., soon followed by acute bulbar paralysis and death from asphyxia.—**Acute central m.** A form of m. with symptoms like those of acute ascending paralysis. It begins suddenly with disturbances of sensation, soon followed by anæsthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, bladder, and rectum, loss of reflex excitability, atrophy of the paralyzed muscles, with loss of faradaic contractility and with the reaction of degeneration. It rapidly advances upward until the muscles of deglutition and finally those of respiration are paralyzed, and death results from asphyxia.—**Acute cervical transverse m.** A form of m. which begins with pain and muscular spasm in the back of the neck, and paralysis of the upper and sometimes of the lower extremities. The inflammatory process usually ascends to the medulla, death resulting from asphyxia.—**Acute diffused m.** Acute m. affecting the entire spinal cord.—**Acute dorsal transverse m.** A form of m. attended by symptoms less severe than in the other forms of acute transverse m.—**Acute dorsolumbar transverse m.** A form of m. in which the severer symptoms of paralysis in the lower extremities supervene, sometimes very quickly, and death results from marasmus.—**Acute general m.** See *Acute diffused m.*—**Acute hemilateral m.** A form of m. characterized by hemiplegia and hyperæsthesia, and with elevated temperature on the side corresponding to the lesion and anæsthesia on the opposite side.—**Acute partial m.** M. affecting a restricted area.—**Acute transverse m.** A form of m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord developed after severe injuries of the spinal cord and vertebral column. See *Acute cervical transverse m.*, *Acute dorsal transverse m.*, and *Acute dorsolumbar transverse m.*—**Apoplectoid m.** M. in which paralysis is developed with unusual rapidity, as in hæmorrhagic m.—**Ascending m.** Lat., *m. ascendens*. M. in which the degenerations ascend from the foci of inflammation along the tracts of long fibres in the posterior median columns, the direct cerebellar tracts, and the anterolateral ascending tracts.—**Bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi rhachitici*. A disease commencing with violent headache, giddiness, vomiting, distressing hiccough, various paræsthesiæ, dysphagia, and respiratory disturbances. Afterward there are symptoms of bulbar paralysis. It is caused by uncircumscribed centres of softening in the medulla oblongata.—**Cavitary m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy, myelosyringosis.—**Central hæmorrhagic m.** See *Hæmatom'*.—**Central m.** 1. See *Periependymal m.* 2. See *Acute central m.* and *Chronic central m.*—**Chronic annular m.** See *Annular SCLEROSIS*.—**Chronic bulbar m.** A form of m.

usually identical with chronic progressive bulbar paralysis, but sometimes without the distinctly progressive character.—**Chronic central m.** Chronic m. in the central gray column and anterior horns of the spinal cord. Cf. *Acute central m.*—**Chronic diffused m.** Of Hallopeau, the spinal paralysis of adults of Hammond.—**Chronic interstitial m.** An interstitial m. in which the involvement of the neuroglia progresses slowly. The symptoms are the same as those of chronic m.—**Chronic m.** Lat., *m. chronica*. A transverse, disseminated, focal or diffuse m. in which the inflammation develops slowly, and there is absence of the vascular disturbance seen in acute m., but the pathological features are the same as those of the latter form.—**Chronic peripheral m.** A peripheral m. in which the pathological changes progress slowly.—**Chronic transverse m.** A chronic m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord.—**Compression m.** Fr., *paralégie par compression lente de la moelle*. Ger., *Kompressionsm'*. A progressive form of m. which may occur with any disease of the vertebral column or spinal membranes (e. g., angular curvatures in Pott's disease, exostoses, blood clots, and tumors) that causes pressure on the spinal cord. Symptoms of local disease (i. e., softening) are usually present for some time before the development of definite paraplegia, corresponding to the zone of affected nerve tissue and the part cut off below it.—**Cornual m.** M. in which the inflammation is limited to the anterior or posterior cornu of the spinal cord.—**Cortical m.** Chronic spinal meningitis.—**Descending m.** Lat., *m. descendens*. M. in which the degenerations descend from the foci of inflammation along the pyramidal tracts.—**Diffuse m.** An interstitial m. in which there is an extension of the pathological changes throughout the neuroglia of the cord.—**Disseminated m.** Lat., *m. disseminata*. M. in which there is an increase in the interstitial tissue, which becomes dense and rich in nuclei, in small spots scattered through the substance of the cord; the consistence of the latter is often increased. The symptoms are paraplegia associated with spastic symptoms, cystic paralysis, impairment of sensibility, and usually a diminution of the reflex and electric excitability.—**Disseminated chronic m.** See *Multiple SCLEROSIS*.—**Dorsolumbar m.** A form of m. commencing with fever, formication, numbness and pain in the lower extremities, and spasmodic movements in the limbs. This latter is soon followed by spastic paralysis and exaggeration of the cutaneous and deep reflexes. Death usually results from marasmus.—**Excavating m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy and Achard, the inflammation of the ependyma of the spinal cord, with obstruction of the vessels supplying the surrounding gray matter and consequent softening that proceeds to excavation; it is found in myelohydrosis and myelosyringosis.—**Focal m.** M. due to an involvement of a small area of the cord.—**Hæmatom'**, **Hæmorrhagic (central) m.** M. associated with hæmatomyelia. It is usually central, is rapidly followed by paraplegia, and is distinguished from uncomplicated hæmorrhage into the cord by the presence of fever and other symptoms of an acute inflammatory process.—**Hemilateral m.** M. in which the lesion is limited to one half the cord; the symptoms are those of Brown-Séquard's paralysis.—**Hyperplastic m.** Lat., *m. hyperplastica*. Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, an acute interstitial m. without softening.—**Idiopathic m.** Fr., *myélite idiopathique*. Ger., *spontane M.* M. that originates independently of any infectious disease and of traumatism.—**Interstitial m.** M. caused by pathological changes in the connective tissue of the cord.—**Meningom'**. See *Spinal MENINGITIS*.—**M. apostematosa**. See *Suppurative m.*—**M. chronica**. See *Transverse m.*—**M. chronica disseminata**. See *Multiple SCLEROSIS*.—**M. circumscripta**. See *Focal m.*—**M. convulsoria**. Of A. Hörstel, electric

chorea.—**M. cribrosa**. Of Eichhorst, a form of myelosingosis in which the cavities give the spinal cord a sieve-like appearance.—**M. dorsalis**. M. limited to the dorsal region of the cord.—**M. exsudativa**. See **HYDRORRHACHIS**.—**M. generalis**. See *Diffuse m.*—**M. hyperplastica granulosa**. See **OSTEITIS fungosa**.—**M. insularis**, **M. multiplex**. Of Eichhorst, disseminated m.—**M. of the anterior horns**. See *Acute anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**M. peripherica chronica**. See *Chronic peripheral m.*—**M. petechialis**. See *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**M. segmentalis**. See *Transverse m.*—**M. sine myelomalacia**. M. in which the degenerative process does not cause myelomalacia.—**M. spinalis**. See *Acute m.*—**M. spontanea**. See *Idiopathic m.*—**Parenchymatous m.** A m. caused by pathological changes in the nervous elements of the cord.—**Periependymal m.** 1. M. attended with a proliferation of the connective tissue which surrounds the central spinal cord. 2. See *Excavating m.*—**Perim'**. Acute spinal leptomeningitis.—**Periphric m.** Chronic myelomeningitis, so called because in hardened carmin preparations made from an affected spinal cord there is a highly stained border extending inward according to the extent of the disease.—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Primitive m.** See *Idiopathic m.*—**Recurrent m.** Lat., *m. recurrens*. Of Pierret, m. in which the symptoms abate to recur with intensity in a month or so.—**Sclerotic m.** A form of chronic m. in which there are shrinkage and induration of the affected region of the cord and an increase in the interstitial tissue.—**Secondary m.** Fr., *myélite secondaire*. A form of m., usually secondary to chronic affections of the urinary passages, attended by the symptoms of subacute transverse m. at the superior part of the lumbar enlargement.—**Suppurative m.** Lat., *m. apostematosa*. M. with suppuration in the cord.—**Systematic m.** A parenchymatous m. in which there is a propagation of the degenerative process along systematized nervous tracts.—**Transverse m.** M. of all or a considerable portion of the thickness of the cord.—**Transverse spasmodic m.** A transverse m. in which there are spasmodic movements of the extremities.—**Traumatic m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous m. produced by direct injury to the cord or by concussion.—**Tuberculous m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous m. produced by tuberculous deposit.—**Unilateral m.** A focal or transverse m. in which the symptoms are present on one side of the body only.—**Universal progressive m.** A form of m. which gradually extends, until the entire breadth of the spinal cord is involved. In the lumbar and lower dorsal regions this is especially manifest; in the upper dorsal and cervical regions the disease may be limited to the columns of Goll and the direct cerebellar tracts, with more or less associated chronic central m.

MY'ELOBLAST. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *βλαστός*, a bud. A form of cell supposed to develop into a myelocyte.

MYELOCELE, *f.* *Mi(mu)⁶-e²l-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *mi'e²l-o-sel*. -*ce'les*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κήλη*, a tumor. See **MYELEMENINGOCELE**.

MY'ELOCENE. An extract of bone marrow with the addition of 1 per cent. of chloretone.

MY'ELOCEREBEL'LAR. Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the cerebellum.

MYELOCH'YSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos (-och'ysis)*. See **HYDRORRHACHIS**.

MY'ELOCELE. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Of B. G. Wilder, the canal of the spinal cord.

MYELOCYS'TIC. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κύστις*, a cyst. Pertaining to or having the character of marrow and a cyst.

MYELOCYSTOCELE, *f.* *Mi(mu)⁶-e²l-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *mi'e²l-o-si²st'o-sel*. -*ce'les*. Of Marchand, a hydromyelocèle.

MYELOCYSTOMENINGOCELE, *f.* *Mi(mu)⁶-e²l-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-me²n(man)-i²n²-go(go³)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *mi'e²l-o-si²st'o-me²n-i²n²-go-sel*. -*ce'les*. Of von Recklinghausen, a variety of spina bifida in which the cyst contains a portion of the spinal cord and its meninges as well as fluid.

MY'ELOCYTE. Lat., *myelocytus* (from *μυελός*, marrow, and *κύτος*, a cell). Fr., *myélocyte*, *granule de cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirnmarkstau*. One of the minute granular bodies found in the brain and nervous system, appearing like free nuclei. They are cells with a comparatively large nucleus and small cell body. See **GRANULE** and **Free NUCLEI** (under **NUCLEUS**).

MYELODIAS'TASIS, *f.*, **MYELODIASTE'MA**, *n.* -*a'seos (-as'tasis)*, -*em'atos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *διάστασις*, separation, or *διάστημα*, an interval. Disintegration of the spinal cord.

MYELOGANGLI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *gangliitis* (*q. v.*). See **GANGLIITIS medullaris**.

MYELOGEN'IC, **MYELO'GENOUS**. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *γεννάν*, to generate. Fr., *myélogène*. 1. Producing marrow. 2. Originating in marrow or in the spinal cord.

MY'ELOID. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling medullary tissue; as a *n.*, a *m.* tumor or growth; of Gray and Paget, a new formation made up of the medullary tissue of the bones.

MYELOID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide myéloïdique*. A substance obtained from an alcoholoetheral solution of brain substance.

MYELOID'IN. Fr., *myéloïdine*. A colorless and viscous substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, entirely soluble in water, obtained from the brain.

MYELO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *myélome*. Ger., *Myelom*. 1. See **ENCEPHALOID**. 2. A tumor containing tissue of the brain or spinal cord or bone marrow.

MYELOMALA'CIA, **MYELOMALACO'SIS**, **MYELOMALAX'IS**, *f.* -*a'cie*, -*o'seos (-is)*, -*ax'eos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μαλάσσειν*, to soften. Fr., *myélomalacie*. Ger., *Rückenmarkserweichung*. Ischæmic softening of the spinal cord.

MYELOMAR'GARIN. Fr., *myéломargarine*. The compound $C_{11}H_{23}O_5$; one of the elements, according to Köhler, constituting impure cerebrin.

MYELOME'NIA, *f.* From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *myéломénié*. A supposed metastasis of the menstrual discharge to the spinal cord.

MYELEMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **Spinal MENINGITIS**.

MYELEMENINGOCELE, *f.* *Mi(mu)⁶-e²l-o(o²)-me²n(man)-i²n²-go(go³)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *mi'e²l-o-me²n-i²n²-go-sel*. -*ce'les*. From *μυελός*, marrow, *μήνινγξ*, a membrane, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *myélo-méningocèle*. Hernia of the spinal cord and its meninges.

MYELOME'NINX, *f.* -*in'gos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μήνινγξ*, a membrane. A spinal meninx.

MYELOM'YCA, **MYELOM'YCES**, *f.* From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μύκης*, a fungus. See **ENCEPHALOID**.

MY'ELON, *n.* Gr., *μυελόν*. The spinal cord.

MYELOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos (-al'ysis)*. Spinal paralysis.

MYELOPATHI'A, *f.* From *μυελός*, marrow, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any affection of the spinal cord.—**M. tropica**. Beriberi.

MYELOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *φθίσις*, consumption. See **Locomotor ATAXIA**.

MY'ELOPLASTS. See **Medullary CELLS**.

MY'ELOPLAXES. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *πλάξ*, a tablet. Fr., *myéloplaxes*. Ger., *Myeloplaxen*. Of Robin, osteoclasts.

MYELOPLAXO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. Fr., *myéloplaxome*. A tumor in a region where osteoclasts predominate.

MYELOPE'GIA, *f.* Paralysis caused by disease of the spinal cord.

MYELORRHA'GIA, *f.* From μυελός, marrow, and ῥήγνιναι, to burst forth. Fr., *myélorrhagie*. Ger., *Rückmarksröhrenblutung*. Spinal apoplexy.

MY'ELOS, *m.* Gr., μυελός. See MARROW.

MYELOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From μυελός, marrow, and sarcoma (*q. v.*). See OSTEOSARCOMA.

MYELOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μυελός, marrow, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *myélosclérose*. 1. A disseminated or confluent sclerosis of the spinal cord caused by chronic inflammation.

MYELO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μυελός, marrow. The formation or growth of a myeloma.

MYELOSPO'NGIUM, *n.* See NEUROSPONGIUM.

MYELOSPO'NGUS, *m.* From μυελός, marrow, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See ENCEPHALOID.

MYELOSIRINGO'SIS, *f.* -go'seos (-is). A more correct term for *syringomyelia* (*q. v.*).

MYELOTHERA'PY. From μυελός, marrow, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The therapeutical use of bone marrow.

MY'ELUS, *m.* See MARROW.—**M. diauchenicus**, **M. dorsites**, **M. notiaëus**, **M. opsoites**, **M. rhachites**. See *Spinal cord*.

MYELYPER'E'MIA, *f.* Hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

MYENERGI'A, *f.* From μῦς, a muscle, and ἐνέργεια, energy. Ger., *Muskelkraft*. Muscular energy.

MYENTASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-en'tasis). From μῦς, a muscle, and ἐνταση, a stretching. Fr., *myentase*. Ger., *Muskelanstrengung*. A straining of muscles.

MYGIN'DA, *f.* Fr., *myginde*. A genus of celastreous shrubs.—**M. gongonha**. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves are said to furnish a superior sort of Paraguay tea alleged to be diuretic.—**M. rhacoma**. A West Indian species the root of which is a powerful diuretic.—**M. uragoga**. Fr., *mygindie uragoga*. A species growing in the West Indies and Colombia. The root is strongly diuretic. The leaves are applied to sores and ulcers.

MYI'A, *f.* Gr., μῦα. See MUSCA.

MYI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From μῦα, a fly. The state of being infested with the larvæ of dipterous insects.—**Cutaneous m.** **M.** produced by the deposition of the eggs of the *Musca vomitoria*, *Musca dermatobia*, or other species of flies in the skin.—**M. aurium**. **M.** affecting the external meatus auditorius.—**M. conjunctivæ**. **M.** affecting the conjunctive.—**M. externa dermatosa**. See *Cutaneous m.—**M. interna**. **M.** caused by swallowing the larvæ of the *Musca domestica*, the *Techomyza fusca*, or a species of the genus *Anthomyia*; they have been discharged in the vomit and more rarely in the feces.—**M. muscosa**. A disease caused by flies' eggs (those of the *Sarcophila Wohlfarti* or the *Sarcophila carnaria*) being deposited upon a mucous or mucocutaneous surface.—**M. narium**. **M.** affecting the nasal passages.—**M. vulnerum**. The infection of wounds by the larvæ of the blue bottle or the common house fly. They may be killed by applying chloroform.*

MYIOCEPH'ALON, *n.* From μῦα, a fly, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Fliegenkopf*. The protrusion of a minute portion of iris through a perforation of the cornea. So called on account of its resemblance to a fly's head.

MYIODEOP'SIA, *f.* See MYTODEOPSIA.

MYIO'DES. From μῦα, a fly, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *myieux*. Ger., *fliegenartig*. Resembling a fly.

MYIODEOP'SIA, *f.* From μυιόδης, like flies, and ὥψ, vision. Fr., *myodéopsie*. Ger., *Mückensehen*. That condition of the eye in which muscæ volitantes are perceived.

MYIO'SIS, *f.* See MYIASIS.

MYIS'TOS, **MYIS'TUS**, *m.* From μῦς, a muscle, and ἵστος, a tissue. Muscular tissue.

MYI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See MYOSITIS.

MY'KOS, *m.* See MUCUS.

MYL'ABRIS, *f.* -ab'ridis. Gr., μυλαβρίς. Fr., *mylabre*. Ger., *Rieskäfer*, *Cantharide*. 1. Of Diodescorides, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*. 2. A genus of flies.—**M. bifasciata**. A species found in South Africa and used as a vesicant. It yields cantharidin.—**M. cichorei**, **M. cichorii**. Ger., *Cichorien-Rieskäfer*. Chinese blistering fly, Telini fly; an Eastern species yielding cantharidin; used as a vesicatory.—**M. fasciatus**, **M. floralis**. Floral m.; a hairy black species with blue-black wings marked with two yellow bands and two spots, indigenous to Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, where it is employed as a vesicant.—**M. octopunctata**. A species sometimes employed as a vesicant in conjunction with cantharides.—**M. proxima**. A species enumerated in the Pharmacopœia of India as indigenous to that country. It is used as a vesicant.—**M. phalerata**. Ger., *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly; a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, in China, etc.—**M. sidæa**. A species sometimes used as a vesicant.—**M. terebrosa**. A strongly vesicatory species used in Arabia in rabies.

MYL'ACRI, *m. pl.* Gr., μύλακροι. The molar teeth.

MYL'ACRIS, *f.* Gr., μυλακρίς. See PATELLA.

MY'LE, *f.* *My'les*. 1. See MOLY. 2. See PATELLA. 3. A uterine mole. 4. See MAXILLA.

MY'LIC. Gr., μυλικός (from μύλη, a mill). Lat., *mylicus*. Fr., *myléon*, *mylien*. 1. Pertaining to the molar teeth. 2. Pertaining to a uterine mole.

MYL'LOS, **MYL'LUS**, *m.* Gr., μυλλός. 1. The lip. 2. The vulva.

MYL'ODUS, *m.* Gr., μυλόδους. A molar tooth.

MYLOGLOS'SUS, *m.* From μύλη, a grinder, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *myloglosse*. Ger., *Kieferzungennuskel*. 1. Of Riolan, a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the mylohyoid ridge. 2. Of Wood, an anomalous muscular slip arising from the angle of the lower jaw and blending with the styloglossus.

MYLOHY'OID, **MYLOHYOID'EAN**. Lat., *mylohyoideus*. Fr., *mylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to or connected with the region of the inferior molar teeth and the hyoid bone or the mylohyoideus muscle.

MYLOHYOID'EUS. Ger., *Kieferzungenbeinmuskel* (2d def.). 1. See MYLOHYOID. 2. As a n. m., a muscle which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the floor of the anterior portion of the mouth and fills in the space between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone. It arises from the mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone, its anterior portion uniting in the middle, between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone, with that of the opposite side.

MYLOPHARY'NGEUS, *m.* From μύλη, a grinder, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *mylopharyngien*. Ger., *Kieferschlundkopfmuskel*. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which is attached to the mylohyoideus.

MYOAL'BUMOSE. An albumose sometimes found in muscles.

MYOATRO'PHIA. From μῦς, a muscle, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of muscle.

MY'OBLAST. From μῦς, a muscle, and βλαστός, a sprout. 1. An embryonic muscle cell. 2. A striated muscular fibre. 3. A neuromuscular cell; also its body or epithelial part.

MYOCARDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *myocardite*. Ger., **M.**, *Herzmuskelentzündung*. Inflammation of the myocardium.—**Segmenting m.** **M.** in which the cement substance is softened so that the muscle cells separate.

MYOCAR'DIUM, *n.* From μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *myocarde*. Ger., *Herzsubstanz*. The muscular tissue of the heart.

MYOC'ELE, *f.* Mi(mu)⁶-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi'o-sel. -ce'les. From μῦς, a muscle, and κύλη, a

- tumor. Fr., *myocèle*. Ger., *Muskelbruch*. 1. A muscular tumor (see MYOMA). 2. An enlargement produced by the dislocation or lateral displacement of a muscle from its normal position, or by muscular hernia.
- MYOCEPHALITIS**, *f.* -it'idis. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Kopfmuskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.
- MYOCEPHALON**, *n.* See MYIOCEPHALON.
- MYOCHORDITIS**, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the laryngeal muscles and the vocal bands.
- MYOCHROME**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *χρῶμα*, color. See MYOHÆMATIN.
- MYOCHRONOSCOPE**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *χρόνος*, time, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Czermak, an instrument for measuring the speed of the transmission of a motor nervous impulse.
- MYOCLO'NIA**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κλόνος*, a tumult. Fr., *myoclonie*. Ger., *Myoklonie*. A disease in which myoclonus is a prominent symptom, such as paramyoclonus multiplex, electric chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, etc.—**Astasic m.** Fr., *myoclonie astasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which the myoclonus produces a displacement of the affected member.—**M. congenita**. Of Seeligmüller, paramyoclonus multiplex.—**Rhythmic m.** Fr., *myoclonie rythmique*. M. in which the contractions are rhythmical.—**Static m.** Fr., *myoclonie statique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which there is a muscular tumefaction appreciable to sight, touch, and auscultation.
- MYOC'LO'NUS**, *m.* A clonic spasm or convulsive movement of a muscle or group of muscles.—**Disseminated m.**, **M. fibrillaris multiplex**, **M. spinalis multiplex**. Paramyoclonus multiplex.—**Rhythmical m.** See *Rhythmic MYOCLONIA*.
- MYOCELI'ALGIA**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, *κοιλία*, the belly, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *myocelialgie*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the abdominal muscles.
- MYOCELI'TIS**, *f.* -it'idis. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *myocélite*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.
- MYOCELOME'**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Ger., *Myocölom*. Of Van Wyhe, the cavity of a myotome or protovertebra.
- MYOCOLPITIS**, *f.* -it'idis. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Ger., *Mutterscheidenmuskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the muscular wall of the vagina.
- MYOCRIS'MUS**, *m.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κρίειν*, to creak. Fr., *myocrisme*. Ger., *Muskelknacken*. A peculiar cracking sound produced by the motion of a muscle.
- MYOCTON'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide myoclonique*. A substance obtained from *Palicourea Marcgrafi*; producing intoxication if inhaled, and actively poisonous internally.
- MYOCTONIN(E)**. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *κτείνειν*, to kill. A highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_8$, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. It resembles curare in its action, and acts most energetically when introduced directly into the circulation.
- MYOCTONIN'IC ACID**. See MYOCTONIC ACID.
- MYOCTONON**, *n.*, **MYOCTONOS**, *m.* Aconite. According to Pliny, its odor killed mice.
- MYOCYS'TIS**, *f.* -cyst'eos (-tios). A cystic tumor of a muscle.
- MY'OCYTE**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κύτος*, a cell. See *Muscle CELL*.
- MYODE'ALIA**, *f.* Fatty degeneration of muscle.
- MYO'DES**. See MYOID.
- MYODESO'PIA**, **MYODESOP'SIA**, *f.* See MYIODESOPSIA.
- MYODIAS'TASIS**, *f.* -a'seos (-as'tasis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *διάσταςις*, separation. Fr., *myodiastase*. A separation of the ends of muscles which normally lie together, or of the surfaces of section of a divided muscle.
- MYODOP'SIA**, *f.* See MYIODESOPSIA.
- MYODYNA'MIA**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δύναμις*, force. Muscular force.
- MYODYNAMOM'ETER**. Lat., *myodynamometrum* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, *δύναμις*, force, and *μέτρον*, a measure). See DYNAMOMETER (1st def.).
- MYODYN'IA**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δδύνη*, pain. See MYALGIA.—**M. inflammatoria**. See MYOSITIS.—**Puerperal m.** See *Puerperal MYALGIA*.
- MYOENDOCARDI'TIS**, *f.* -it'idis. Myocarditis and endocarditis occurring together.
- MYOEPITHE'LIAL**. Pertaining to muscle epithelium or to the cells composing it.
- MYOEPITHE'LIUM**, *n.* See *Muscle EPITHELIUM*.
- MYOFIBRO'MA**, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ῥίβρα*, a fibre. 1. See MYOMA (2d def.). 2. Fibrous degeneration of muscular tissue.
- MYOGASTER**, *f.* -gas'teros (-is), -gas'tri. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Muskelbauch*, *Muskelleib*. The belly of a muscle.
- MYOGEN'ESIS**, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γένεσις*, generation. Production or development of muscular tissue.
- MYOGEN'IC**. Fr., *myogénique*. 1. Of muscular origin. 2. Producing muscle.
- MYOG'NATHUS**, *m.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *myognathe*. A double polygnathous monster in which the accessory cephalic portions are united to the lower jaw of the principal head by muscles and integument.
- MYOGON'IC**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being. Inherent in muscular tissue (said of contraction of a muscle).
- MY'OGRAM**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A graphic curve traced by a myograph.
- MYOGRAM'MA**, *n.* -gram'matos (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A mark or line upon or in a muscle; in the pl., *m'ta*, see *INSCRIPTIONES tendineæ* (under INSCRIPTION).
- MY'OGRAPH**. Lat., *myographion*, *myographium* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *myographe*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreiber*. An apparatus for recording graphically the curve of a muscular contraction.—**Cardiac m.** See *CARDIOGRAPH*.—**Comparative m.**, **Double m.** A m. to be used with two different muscles simultaneously.—**Fall m.** A m. devised by Harless in which the contraction is registered upon a falling plate.—**Palate m.** A m. for recording the movements of the uvula during deglutition, phonation, etc.—**Pendulum m.** Ger., *Pendel-Myographium*. A m. having a seconds pendulum so arranged that at each half revolution it discharges an electric current through the nerve of a nerve muscle preparation.—**Spring m.** Ger., *Feder-M.* An instrument for recording graphically the time which elapses between the irritation of the nerve supplying a muscle and the contraction of that muscle.—**Thickness m.** A m. that records graphically the variations of the thickness of a muscle as it contracts or relaxes.
- MYOG'RAPHY**. Lat., *myographia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *myographie*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreibung* (2d def.). 1. The use of the myograph. 2. See MYOLOGY.
- MYOHÆM'ATIN**. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *αἷμα*, blood. A reddish-yellow pigment found in the striated muscles.
- MY'OID**. Lat., *myodes* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *myoïde*. Ger., *muskelähnlich*. Resembling muscle; as a n., a tumor consisting of smooth muscular fibres.
- MYOKY'MIA**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κυμαίνειν*, to undulate. Ger., *myokymie*. Persistent fibrillary quivering of a muscle.
- MYOLEM'MA**, *n.* -lem'matos (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λέμμα*, a rind. See SARCOLEMMMA.

MY'OLIN(E). From *μῦς*, a muscle. Of Sir E. Wilson, a transparent substance filling the particles which by their juxtaposition end to end were supposed to form the ultimate fibrils of striated muscular fibres.

MYOLIPO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. A tumor made up of muscular and fatty tissue.

MYOL'OGY. Lat., *myologia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *myologie*. Ger., *Muskellehre*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of muscles.

MYO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *myome*. Ger., *Myom*, *Muskelgeschwulst*. 1. A tumor consisting of or containing muscular tissue. 2. Of Virchow, a fibromuscular tumor.—**Dartoic m.** See *M. of the skin*.—**Eccentric m.** Fr., *myome excentrique*. A m. developing in the muscular wall of a hollow organ and projecting externally from the organ.—**Endotheliolom'**. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma.—**Endotheliorrhadow'**. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma.—**Inoleiom'**. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are smooth.—**Inor(r)habdom'**. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are striated.—**Levicellular m.** Of Ziegler, a leiomyoma.—**M. cysticum**. Of Billroth, a sarcoma in which there are nests of muscular tissue.—**M. levicellulare**. See *LEIOMYOMA*.—**M. lymphang(e)iectodes**. A m. containing dilated lymphatic vessels.—**M. stricellulare**. See *RHABDOMYOMA*.—**Non-striated m.** A leiomyoma.

MYOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *myomalacie*. Ger., *Muskelerweichung*. Of Lobstein, morbid softening of muscle.

MYOMEC'TOMY. Excision of a myoma.

MYOMELANO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μέλας*, black. Fr., *myomélanose*. Ger., *Muskelmelanose*. Of Warren, the formation of a blackish mass within a muscle.

MYOMERE. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μέρος*, a part. See *MYOTOME* (2d def.).

MYOMETRI'TIS, *f.* -*rit'idis*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. See *Parenchymatous METRITIS*.

MYOMET'RIMUM, *n.* The muscular tissue of the uterus.

MYOMOT'OMY. See *MYOMECTOMY*.

MY'ON, *n.* Gr., *μυών*. A cluster of muscles.

MYONARCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *νάρκωσις*, a numbing. Fr., *myonarcose*. Ger., *Muskeldruck*. Numbness of the muscles.

MYONEOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *νέος*, new, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed. A neoplasm containing muscular tissue.

MYONEURAL'GIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Muscular neuralgia.

MYONI'CTITY. The power of contraction or relaxation which is characteristic of living muscular tissue.

MYONI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *MYOSITIS*.

MYON'OSOS, **MYON'OSUS**, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *νόσος*, disease. See *MYOPATHY*.

MYOEDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *οἰδήμα*, oedema. 1. Muscular oedema. 2. Idiomatic contraction—a phenomenon produced in a muscle when a sudden local stimulus, such as a tap with the finger, is applied to it, causing a nodule to form which soon disappears.

MYOPACHYN'SIS, *f.* -*yn'seos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πάχυνσις*, a thickening. Ger., *Muskelerdickung*. Muscular thickening, especially in a pathological sense.—**M. lipomatosa**. The muscular hypertrophy with fatty degeneration that occurs in pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.

MYOPAL'MUS. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *παλμός*, a quivering. Fr., *myopalme*. Ger., *Schneckenhipfen*. Twitching of the muscles.

MYOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos (-al'ysis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Fr., *myoparalytie*. Ger., *Muskellähmung*. Paralysis of a muscle or muscles.

MYOPATHI'A, *f.* See *MYOPATHY*.—**M. propagata**. Of Friedberg, the progressive muscular atrophy which follows a local injury to some of the muscles.

MYOP'ATHY, *f.* Lat., *myopathia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *myopathie*. Ger., *Muskel-leiden*. A disease or morbid condition of the muscles.—**Atrophic m.** A disease in which there is a primary idiopathic atrophy of the muscles.—**Atrophic progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie atrophique progressive*. See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**Primitive progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie progressive primitive*. Simple atrophy of the muscular substance without alteration of the myosin, progressively involving different groups of muscles.—**Spinal m.** M. due to disease or injury of the spinal cord.

MY'OPE. A person affected with myopia.

MYOPERICARDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Myocarditis and pericarditis occurring together.

MYOPERITONI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *myopéritonite*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles and of the peritonæum.

MY'OPHONE. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Myophon*. An instrument for rendering audible the sounds accompanying muscular contraction.

MYOPHO'NIA. Ger., *Myophonie*. See *Muscle SOUND*.

MYOPHYS'ICS, *sing.* The science of the physical properties of muscle.

MYO'PIA, **MYOPI'ASIS**, *f.* -*o'pie*, -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *μύωψ*, short-sighted. Fr., *myopie*, *courte vue*. Ger., *Myopie*, *Kurzsichtigkeit*. Shortsightedness; that condition of the eyeball in which, owing either to the anteroposterior axis of the eye being too long or to the refracting power of the dioptric media being too high, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but at a point in front of it. Circles of dispersion are thus produced on the retina, and all objects are seen indistinctly unless they are near enough to produce sufficiently divergent rays to unite in a focus on the retina.—**Apparent m.** Ger., *scheinbare Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. produced by a tonic contraction of the ciliary muscle in an eye which is anatomically emmetropic or hypermetropic.—**Axial m.**, **Axile m.** M. due to an antero-posterior elongation of the eyeball.—**Benign m.** M. not accompanied by disease.—**Curvature m.** M. due to too great curvature of the cornea and lens.—**High m.** M. above 6.5 dioptries.—**Index m.** Fr., *indice-myopie*. Ger., *Anzeiger-Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. from too high an index of refraction of the media of the eye.—**Low m.** M. below 2 dioptries.—**Malignant m.** See *Progressive m.*—**Moderate m.** M. from 2 to 6.5 dioptries.—**Progressive m.** Axial m. in which the elongation of the eye increases and this increase is accompanied by a series of morbid phenomena which invade the ocular membranes and sometimes involve the ciliary muscle and the motor apparatus of the eye.—**Spasmodic m.** See *Apparent m.*

MYOP'IC. Lat., *myopicus*. Fr., *myopique*. Ger., *myopisch*, *kurzsichtig*. Pertaining to or affected with myopia; as a n. (Fr., *myope*; Ger., *Kurzsichtiger*), a myope.
MYOPI'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-i'esiv)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πίεσις*, a squeezing. Fr., *myopièse*. Ger., *Muskel-pressung*. Massage of the muscles.

MYOPIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. See *MYOPIA*.

MY'OPLAST. A corpuscle or cell producing muscle.

MYOPLAS'TIC. Fr., *myoplastique*. Of a corpuscle or cell, producing or serving to produce muscle.

MYOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πληγή*, a blow. Muscular paralysis.

MYOPODIORTHOT'IS, *f.* See *MYOPORTHOSIS*.

MYOPODIOR'THOTER, *m.*, **MYOPODIORTHOT'ICON**, *n.* -*e'ros (-is)*, -*thot'ici*. From *μύωψ*, shortsighted, and *ὀρθότης*, straightness. An apparatus invented by Bert-hold for the correction of myopia.

MYOP'OLAR. Pertaining to myopolarity.
MYOPOLAR'ITY. The polarity of a muscle.
MYOPOLYPLASIAS'MUS, m., MYOPOLYPLAS'MIUM, n. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *πολύς*, many, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A representation of a composite muscular structure in drawings arranged one above the other, so as to represent the different muscular layers.
MYOPOR'THON, n. From *μῦψ*, shortsighted, and *ὀρθός*, straight. See **MYOPODIORTHOTICON**.
MYOPORTHO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *μῦψ*, shortsighted, and *ὀρθός*, straight. The correction of myopia.
MY'OPS. -*o'pos* (-is). Gr., *μῦψ* (from *μύειν*, to close, and *ὤψ*, the eye). See **MYOPIC** and **MYOPE**.
MYOP'SIA, f. See **MYIODESOPSIA**.
MYOP'SIN. Fr., *myopsine*. Ger., *M.* A principle found by Defresne in pancreatic juice, said to be capable of digesting 104 times its weight of albumin.
MY'OPY. See **MYOPIA**.
MYOR'RHAPHY. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. The operation of uniting muscles by suture (e. g., the recti abdominis for the cure of eventration).
MYORRHEX'IA, MYORRHEX'IS, f. -*rhex'ie*, -*rhex'eos* (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to break. Fr., *myorrhexie*. Ger., *Myorrhexie*. Rupture of a muscle.
MYOSEP'TUM. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *septum* (q. v.). One of the septa between the metamerically arranged muscles, as in fishes, etc.
MYOSAL'GIA, f. See **MYALGIA**.
MYOSARCO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma. A sarcoma containing muscular tissue.—**M. striocellulare.** A m. in which spindle cells with more or less perfect striation are found associated with smooth muscle fibres.
MYOSCENOGRAPH'IA, f. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *σκηνογραφία*, scene painting. A portrayal of the muscles.
MYOSCHI'LOS, m., f., and n. Fr., *m., myoschile*. A genus of santalaceous plants.—**M. oblonga, M. oblongum, M. oblongus.** Fr., *myoschile oblongue*. Chile senna; the leaves are used as a purgative and the stems in amenorrhœa.
MYOSCLERO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σκληρός*, hard. Ger., *Myosklerose*. Sclerosis of a muscle or of its sheath.
MYOSCLEROT'IC. Fr., *myosclérosique*. Pertaining to induration of muscular tissue.
MY'OSCOPE. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Myoskop*. An apparatus for observing the behavior of a muscle in an experiment.
MYOSEISM. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σεισμός*, an earthquake. Violent or irregular muscular action.
MY'OSIN. From *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *myosine*. Ger., *M.* A gelatinous, semitransparent albuminous substance distinct from syntonin, which forms the chief constituent of the muscle plasma inclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in dilute solutions of common salt, in acids, and in diluted caustic alkaline solutions, is precipitated by alcohol, and is converted by hydrochloric acid into syntonin. It curdles somewhat for a time when the muscle contracts, and completely soon after death. The curdling is not a true coagulation. It has also been obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus varius*.—**M. peptone.** See **MYOSINOSE**.—**Vegetable m.** M. found in various vegetable substances, such as maize, peas, and almonds.
MYOSIN'OGEN. The material from which myosin is developed.
MY'OSINOSE. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The product of the peptic digestion of myosin. There are two varieties of m., protomyosinose and deuteromyosinose.
MYO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). 1. See **MEIOSIS**. 2. Of Schultz, see **MYOPATHY**.
MYOSIT'IC. 1. See **MEIOTIC**. 2. Pertaining to myositis.

MYOSI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Fr., *myosite*. Ger., *Muskelentzündung, M.* Inflammation of muscular tissue.—**Fibrous m., Interstitial m.** M. in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue, with atrophy of the muscular fibres.—**M. interstitialis lipomatosa progressiva paralytica.** Muscular pseudohypertrophy.—**M. ossificans (progressiva).** Fr., *myosite ossifiante progressive*. A form of m. characterized by infiltration of the intermuscular tissue, then fibrous induration, and finally true ossification.—**M. ossificans progressiva lipomatosa.** A variety of m. ossificans progressiva in which there is fatty infiltration between the muscle fibres.—**M. parenchymatosa.** M. accompanied by molecular or waxy degeneration of primitive fibres.—**M. trichinosa.** Interstitial m. caused by the migration of the *Trichina spiralis* into the muscle.—**M. typhosa.** A variety of m. in which the muscles are softened, the muscular fibres are slightly granular and lose their striation, and there may be a multiplication of young cells in the sarcolemma. It has been observed in typhoid fever, but is not characteristic of that disease.—**Proliferative m.** Fr., *myosite proliférative*. Of Lancereaux, interstitial m. with a tendency to the formation of permanent tissue.—**Pyæmic m.** M. caused by pyæmia.—**Pyretic m.** Fr., *myosite pyrétique*. Of Lancereaux, a symptomatic m. due to fever.—**Sclerous m.** An interstitial or osseous m.—**Specific m.** Of Lange, syphilitic m.—**Symptomatic m.** Of G. Hayem, a trophic lesion of the muscular fibres occurring in some constitutional diseases.
MY'OSOME. From *μῦς*, muscle, and *σῶμα*, a body. The fundamental and contractile substance of muscle.
MYOSO'TIS, f. -*ot'idis* (-is). Gr., *μυσοωρίς* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *ὤς*, an ear). Fr., *grémillet*. Ger., *Mäuseohr*. Forget me not; a genus of borageous herbs. The name was applied by the ancients to various other plants resembling the ear of a mouse in shape or in their downy covering.—**M. annua.** Fr., *myosote des champs*. Ger., *Feldleuchte*. Common scorpion grass; a mucilaginous species rarely if ever used medicinally.—**M. palustris.** Fr., *myosote des marais*. Ger., *Vergissmeinnicht*. Common forget me not. It has mucilaginous properties, and the macerated leaves were formerly used as a cataplasm in ophthalmia.—**M. perennis.** Fr., *oreille de souris*. 1. *M. palustris*. 2. A species said to be used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic.—**M. scorpioides.** 1. An old name for *M. arvensis* and *M. palustris*. 2. *M. perennis* (2d def.).—**M. strigulosa.** A variety of *M. palustris*.
MYOS'PASIS, f. -*spa'seos* (-os'pasis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σπάσις*, a drawing in. Ger., *Muskelzusammenziehung* (1st def.), *Zuckung* (2d def.). 1. A muscular contraction. 2. Of Schultz, a convulsion.
MY'OSPASM. Lat., *myospasmus* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σπασμός*, a drawing). Ger., *Muskelkrampf*. See **CRAMP** (1st def.).
MYOSPEC'TROSCOPE. Fr., *m.* A spectroscope devised by Ranvier in which suitably prepared transversely striated muscular fibres serve as a diffraction grating.
MYOSTYP'SIS, f. -*styp'seos* (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *στύσις*, a contracting. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myostypse*. Of Schultz, (1) a muscular contraction, (2) obstruction of any functional movement.
MYOSURAN'DRA, f. From *μῦς*, a mouse, *οὐρά*, a tail, and *άνήρ*, a man. A genus of saxifragaceous plants.—**M. moschata.** A resinous species found in Madagascar, where it is used as an aromatic and stimulant.
MYOSU'RUS, m. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *queue de souris*. Ger., *Mäuseschwanz*. A genus of ranunculaceous plants.—**M. cauda muris, M. minimus, M. scaposus.** Fr., *queue de souris*. Mouse tail. It is astringent, and was formerly official.
MY'OSUTURE. See **MYORRHAPHY**.
MYOSYNIZE'SIS, f. -*c'seos* (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *συνίζησις*, a falling together. Fr., *myosynizèse*.

Ger., *Muskelverwachsung*. The adhesion of one or more layers of muscular tissue.

MYOTAL'GIA, *f.* See MYALGIA.

MYOT'ASES, *f. pl.* -*ta'seon*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τάσις*, a stretching. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myotastien. Muskeldehnungen*. 1. Tensions of the muscles. 2. Of Schultz, involuntary tensions in general (e. g., in aneurysm, prolapsus, hernia, angelectasis, etc.).

MYOTAT'IC. Pertaining to myotases.

MYOTENOT'OMY. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *τένων*, a tendon, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. The operation of cutting muscles and tendons.

MYOTHE'LUM, *n.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *θηλή*, the nipple. The cells composing myotomes.

MYOTHER'MIC. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *θέρμη*, heat. Producing heat, or pertaining to the production of heat, by muscular action.

MYOT'IC. See MEIOTIC.

MYOTIL'ITY. Lat., *myotilitas* (from *μῦς*, a muscle).

Fr., *myotilité*. Of Chaussier, muscular contractility.

MY'OTOME. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *myotome*. Ger., *Myotom*. 1. See TENOTOME. 2. One of the metamorphically arranged segments of a muscle, either in the adult or embryo.

MYOT'OMY. Gr., *μυοτομία* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *myotomia*. Fr., *myotomie*. Ger., *Myotomie*. Section of a muscle or of muscles.—**Intraocular m.** Lat., *myotomie intraocularis*. Fr., *myotomie intraoculaire*. Ger., *Durchschneidung der Ciliarmuskel*. An operation devised by Hancock in place of iridectomy, on the supposition that the chief factor in exciting glaucoma was contraction of the ciliary muscle. It consists in dividing this muscle with a Beer's cataract knife, which is introduced into the sclera between the rectus externus and rectus inferior muscles, and the sclera and ciliary muscles are divided in a line running from before and upward in a direction downward and backward. The wound should be about an eighth of an inch long.

MYOTO'NIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Ger., *Myotonie*. Muscular spasm.—**Congenital m.** Lat., *m. congenita*. Of Strimpell, see THOMSEN'S DISEASE.

MYOT'ONUS, *m.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τείνειν*, to stretch. Tonic muscular spasm.

MYOTRICHODI'NA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *θρίξ*, a hair. Fr., *myotrichodine*. Ger., *Muskelhaarwurm*. See TRICHINA *spiralis*.

MYOTYR'BE, *f.* -*tyr'bes*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τύρβη*, disorder. 1. See CHOREA. 2. Of Lordat, non-coordination of voluntary muscular movements.

MYR'CIA, *f.* Fr., *myrcie*. Ger., *Myrcie*. A botanical genus, including the bay tree.—**M. acris**. The bay tree.—**M. coriacea**. Ger., *lederige Myrcie*. A shrub found in the Caribbean Islands and South America. The berries and the leaves, and sometimes the flowers, are used in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage, and the seeds in calculous affections.—**Oil of m.** *Oleum myrciæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de bay*. Ger., *Myrcienöl*. Oil of bay; distilled from the leaves of *M. acris*.—**Spiritus myrciæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Bay rum; made by dissolving 16 parts of oil of m. and 1 part each of oil of orange peel and oil of pimenta in 1,000 parts of alcohol, adding gradually 782 of water, setting aside in a closed bottle for 8 days, and filtering.

MYRIAD'ENUS, *m.* From *μυρίος*, countless, and *ἄδην*, a gland. 1. The genus *Jasomia*. 2. The genus *Zornia*.—**M. tetraphyllus**. A species found in Mexico, Jamaica, etc. It furnishes a gum that is used as an antiperiodic.

MYR'ICA, *f.* Gr., *μυρίκη*. Fr., *cirier*, *m.* Ger., *Gagel*. Candleberry myrtle; a genus including the galeworts.—**M. brasiliensis**. A species closely related to and used like *M. cerifera*.—**M. caracasana**. A New Granada species. The bark is astringent.—**M. cerifera**. Fr.,

cirier de la Louisiane. Ger., *wachstragender Gagel*. Wax myrtle; a North American shrub, abundant along the seacoasts, and also said to be indigenous to New Granada. The tonic, astringent bark of the stem and root is used in chronic catarrhs of the throat, and powdered, as an external application to indolent ulcers. The eclectics use it in diarrhoea, jaundice, scrofula, etc. In large doses it is emetic. It contains a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resins, myristic acid, etc.—**M. gale**. Fr., *myrte bâlard*. Ger., *gemeiner Gagel*. Common candleberry myrtle. The leaves were formerly used in skin diseases. They are sometimes substituted for hops, and in Norway for tobacco.—**M. jalapensis**. A species found in Mexico, where a wax obtained from the fruit is used in diarrhoea and jaundice.—**M. sapida**. A species the bark of which, the *kuephul* of the Hindus, is used in India as an aromatic stimulant and as a rubefacient and sternutatory.

MYRICA'RIA, *f.* From *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk. A genus of tamariscineous plants.—**M. dahurica**. A species having the same uses as *M. herbacea*.—**M. germanica**. Fr., *petit tamarisc*. Ger., *deutsche Tamariske*. German tamarisk. The bark of the stem and root, as well as the leaves, was formerly used as an aperient and deobstruent and in jaundice and skin diseases.—**M. herbacea**, **M. longifolia**. Species used as a medicine by the priests in Thibet.

MYR'ICE, *f.* -*ri'ces*. Gr., *μυρίκη*. 1. *Tamarix gallica*. 2. *Myricaria germanica*.

MYR'ICIC ALCOHOL. See MYRICYL alcohol.

MYR'ICIN. Lat., *myricinum*. Fr., *myricine*. Ger., *M.* 1. A substance, (C₃₀H₆₁).C₁₆H₃₁O₂, derived from beeswax. 2. An alcoholic extract of the bark of *Myrica cerifera*; used in diarrhoea and jaundice. 3. Myristic.

MYR'ICYL. A univalent hydrocarbon, C₃₀H₆₁, the radicle of m. alcohol.—**M. alcohol**. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of m., hydrogen myricylate, C₃₀H₆₂O, obtained by decomposing beeswax.

MYR'ICYLATE. A salt of myricyl.

MYRICYL'IC. Of or pertaining to myricyl.—**M. alcohol**. See MYRICYL alcohol.

MYRIN'GA, *f.* See MEMBRANA *tympani*.

MYRINGI'TIS, *f.* -*git'idis*. Fr., *myringite*. Ger., *Trommelfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

MYRINGODEC'TOMY. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *myringodectomie*. Ger., *Myringodektomie*. Artificial perforation of the membrana tympani, with excision of a portion, done mainly to make a passage for the waves of sound to the labyrinth in cases where their propagation from the membrana tympani to the stapes is impeded.

MYRINGOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *Myringomykosis*. Disease of the membrana tympani resulting from the presence of a fungus.—**M. aspergillina**. Of Wreden, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory canal; produced by various species of *Aspergillus* (*Eurotium* and *Otomycetes*). Cf. ASPERGILLUS *auricularis*.

MYRIN'GOPLASTY. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *μύκης*, to mold. Fr., *myringoplastie*. Ger., *Myringoplastie*. A plastic operation for closing persistent perforations of the membrana tympani.

MYRIN'GOTOME. A small sharp knife with a long shank, used for incising the membrana tympani.

MYRINGOT'OMY. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *myringotomie*. Ger., *Myringotomie*. Incision of the membrana tympani.

MYR'INX, *f.* -*in'gos* (-*is*). See MEMBRANA *tympani*.

MYRIOPHYL'LUM, *m.* Gr., *μυριοφύλλον*. Fr., *miriofle*. Ger., *Federball*. 1. Water milfoil; a genus of onagraceous herbs. 2. *Achillea millefolium*.—**M. verticillatum**. A medicinal species found in Chile.

MYRIS'MA, *n.* -is'matos (-is). Gr., μύρισμα. Fr., *myrisme*. An anointing.

MYR'ISTATE. A salt of myristic acid.

MYRIS'TIC. Belonging to or derived from the genus *Myristica*.—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide myristique*. Ger., *Myristinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{25}O_2$, found under the form of its salts in the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, in spermaceti, in coconut oil, etc.

MYRIS'TICA, *f.* From μυρίζειν, to anoint. Fr., *muscadier* (1st def.), *muscade* (2d def.). Ger., *Muskatnussbaum* (1st def.), *Muskatnuss* (2d def.). 1. A botanical genus including *myristicacées* (or *Myristicæ* [Fr., *myristicées*; Ger., *Myristiceen*]), the nutmegs. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans* divested of its testa.—**M. acuminata**. A large tree of Madagascar yielding nutmegs the aromatic oil of which is used internally as a stomachic tonic and externally as an embrocation in gout.—**M. aromatica**. *M. fragrans*.—**M. bicuhyba**, *M. bicuiba*. A species indigenous to Brazil, where its nutmeg is used as a digestive tonic. It yields a fatty substance, *bicuiba redonda* (*bicuhyba balsam*), used as an embrocation in swelling of the joints, chronic rheumatism, and hæmorrhoids.—**M. cumara**. *M. otoba*.—**Myristicæ adeps** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Expressed oil of nutmeg.—**M. fragrans**. Fr., *muscadier musqué*. Ger., *ächter Muskatnussbaum*. The true nutmeg tree. The fruit contains a stimulant carminative volatile oil. Nutmeg is aromatic and in large quantities a narcotic poison. It is chiefly used as an adjuvant and as a condiment. The aril (mace) possesses about the same properties, but is rarely employed medicinally.—**M. kombo**. Fr., *arbre à suif*. The *kombo* of the Gaboon country, where it is used in cutaneous diseases.—**M. madagascariensis**. A Madagascar species. The kernels of the fruits have the properties of the true nutmeg, and in Madagascar are used like it.—**M. malabarica**. The Malabar nutmeg, identified by some with *M. tomentosa*. Its nutmegs (wild or male nutmegs), which are larger than the true nutmegs and have but little aroma or taste, are found sometimes mixed with the latter. A concrete oil obtained from them by boiling is used in India as an embrocation in rheumatism and as an application to indolent ulcers.—**M. moschata**. 1. *M. fragrans*. 2. See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. officinalis**. *M. fragrans* and *M. bicuiba*.—**M. otoba**. *Otoba* wax tree growing in the mountains of Colombia, where an unguent (*otoba butter*) prepared from the white aril of the fruits is used in itch and other skin diseases.—**M. sebifera**. Fr., *muscadier de Cayenne*. The tallow nutmeg of Cayenne, yamadou oil plant. A reddish, acid juice obtained from the trunk is applied to ulcers and to decayed teeth.—**M. tomentosa**. Fr., *muscadier tomenteux*. Ger., *filziger Muskatnussbaum*. Male nutmeg; found in the islands of the Indian Ocean, probably identical with *M. malabarica*. The seeds are used in diarrhœa, and in Amboyna are considered aphrodisiac.—**Nuces myristicæ**. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Oleum myristicæ**. Of the U. S. Ph., oil of nutmeg.—**Oleum myristicæ expressum** [Br. Ph.]. Expressed oil of nutmeg.—**Semen myristicæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Spiritus myristicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts by weight of oil of nutmeg in 97 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part by volume of the oil in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph.].

MYRISTICA'TION. From μυρίζειν, to anoint. Fr., *m.* The development of nutmeg liver.

MYRIS'TICENE. A hydrocarbon boiling at 167° C., obtained from oil of nutmeg.

MYRIS'TICIN. Fr., *myristicine*. 1. See *MYRISTIC acid*. 2. See *MYRISTICOL*.

MYRIS'TICOL. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* A phenol, $C_{10}H_{11}O$ (or $C_{10}H_{14}O$), probably hydroparacymene hydrate, $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)(OH).H_2$, isomeric with camphor; obtained from oil of nutmeg.

MYR'ISTIN. Fr., *myristine*. Ger., *M.* Glyceryl myristate.

MYRISTOL'IC ACID. An acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$.

MYR'ISTONE. A crystalline ketone, $C_{27}H_{54}$.

MYRME'CIA, *f.* Gr., μυρμηκία. Fr., *myrmécie*. Ger., *Ameisenwarze* (1st def.), *Myrmecismus* (2d def.). 1. See *VERRUCA formicaria*. 2. A verrucous condition of the palms and soles resembling thymion, but with less prominent and harder manifestations, perhaps tyloma.

MYRMECI'ASIS, *f.*, **MYRMECIAS'MUS**, *m.*, **MYRMECIS'MUS**, *m.*, **MYRME'CIUM**, *n.* -a'seos (-i'asis), -as'me, -is'mi, -me'cii. Gr., μυρμηκίασις, μυρμηκισμός. See *FORMICATION* and *Spasmodic ERGOTISM*.

MYRMECO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From μύρμηξ, an ant. See *FORMICATION*.

MYROBALAN. Gr., μυροβάλανος. Lat., *myrobalanus*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myrobalane*. 1. The fruit of various East Indian plants, especially of species of *Terminalia*. The name was given by the ancients to the fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca*, and in mediæval times to a variety of plum. 2. A plant producing m's.

MYROBAL'ANUS, *f.* 1. See *MYROBALAN*. 2. The genus *Terminalia*.

MYROCAR'PUS, *m.* A genus of leguminous plants.—**M. fastigiatus**, **M. frondosus**. The oleo-pardo, or *cabriwa preta* of Brazil, yielding a medicinal balsam like balsam of Tolu.

MYROCOLLYR'IUM, *n.* Gr., μυροκαλλύριον, μυροκαλλούριον. An ancient term for an ointmentlike collyrium.

MYRO'DIA, *f.* From μύρον, an unguent, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *myrodie*, *m.* A genus of sterculiaceus plants.—**M. angustifolia**. A species the root of which is used in decoction in Brazil for venereal diseases.—**M. turbinata**. An odoriferous species found in South America and the West Indies, used as a fumigatory.

MY'RON, *n.* Gr., μύρον. 1. A balm or soft resin. 2. An ointment.

MY'RONATE. A salt of myronic acid.

MYRON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide myronique*. Ger., *Myronsäure*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$, derived from the seed of *Sinapis nigra*.

MYR'ONIN. A German ointment basis said to consist of soap, carnauba wax, and doegling oil.

MYROPH'ORUM, *n.* From μύρον, an unguent, and φέρειν, to bear. Fr., *myrophore*. Ger., *Salbenträger*. An apparatus for applying ointments to parts of the body that are difficult of access.

MYR'OSIN. Fr., *myrosine*. Ger., *M.* The ferment of mustard seeds.

MYROSPER'MIN. See *CINNAMEIN*.

MYROSPER'MUM, *n.* From μύρον, sweet oil, and σπέρμα, a seed. A genus of leguminous trees.—**M. emarginatum**, **M. frutescens**. A tropical American species (*guatamara*) yielding a balsam resembling balsam of Tolu. In Trinidad the pod is used as a carminative, and its tincture as a lotion in rheumatism.

MYROXOCAR'PIN. Fr., *myroxocarpine*. A substance, $C_{24}H_{34}O_3$, obtained from white balsam of Peru.

MYROXYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide myroxilique*. Ger., *Myroxylsäure*. An acid, probably impure benzoic acid, obtained by treating cinnamein with concentrated alcoholic solution of potash.

MYROX'YLIN. A substance obtained from the wood and bark of *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

MYROX'YLON, **MYROX'YLUM**, *n.* From μύρον, an unguent, and ὕλον, wood. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Balsamholz*. A genus of leguminous trees.—**Balsamum myroxyliperuiferi**. See *BALSAM of Peru*.—**M. balsamiferum**. *M. peruiferum*.—**M. cochinchinensis**. Fr., *m. de Cochinchine*. A plant (probably a species of some other genus) the root of which is used in Cochin-China as a stomachic.—**M. hanburyanum**. *M. toluiferum*.—**M. pedicellatum**. *M. peruiferum*.—**M. Pereiræ**. Fine balsam of Peru plant; a tree of the Balsam Coast in

Central America and cultivated in Ceylon. It is very closely related to *M. toluiferum*.—**M. peruiferum**. Fr., *baumier du Pérou*. Ger., *peruanischer Balsambaum*. Balsam of Peru plant, growing in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (where it is called *oleo vermelho*), and formerly supposed to be the source of balsam of Peru, and by some authors still considered identical with *M. Pereiræ*. It contains myroxilin. Its dark-brown resin, known as oleobalsam, resembles balsam of Tolu, but is harder and of a redder tint. The wood yields an ethereal oil of sassafraslike odor and burning, aromatic taste.—**M. pubescens**. Fr., *m. pubescent*. White balsam plant; a Paraguay species. The bark is applied to wounds and ulcers. It yields a variety of balsam of Peru.—**M. punctatum**. A species growing throughout the northern part of South America; perhaps *M. toluiferum*.—**M. toluiferum**. Fr., *baumier de Tolu*. Ger., *tolutanisches Balsamholz*. The species yielding balsam of Tolu.

MYRRH. Gr., *μύρρα*. Lat., *myrrha* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *gummi resina myrrhæ* (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Myrrhe* (1st def.), *Myrrhengummi* (1st def.). 1. A gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron myrrha* and probably from other species of *Balsamodendron*. M. is a stimulant tonic, and appears to have a special action on the mucous membrane. It is usually combined with other medicines, and is used in pectoral complaints with difficult expectoration, and, with aloes, in amenorrhæa, etc. An infusion is applied to spongy gums in aphthæ, etc. The tincture has been used topically in diphtheria. 2. The genus *Myrrhis*.

MYR/RHA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (Lat., *n. f.* See MYRRH (1st def.).—**Extractum myrrhæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de myrrhe*. Ger., *wässeriger Myrrhenextrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of myrrh in coarse powder with 4 parts of water, filtering, and drying.—**Tinctura myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]. Fr., *teinture de myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Myrrhentinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of m. (in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.], in coarse powder [Br. Ph.]) with about 5 parts of alcohol, and filtering.

MYR/RHENOL. See MYRRHOL.

MYR/RHIC ACID. Fr., *acide myrrhique*. Of Ruickoldt, myrrhin made acid by being heated.

MYR/RHIN. Fr., *myrrhine*. A resin, C₂₄H₃₂O₅, obtained from myrrh.

MYR/RHIS, *f. Myr'rhidos (-is)*. Gr., *μυρρίς* (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhide*, *myrside*. Ger., *Myrrhenkerbel*. 1. Of the ancients, *M. odorata*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**M. foliis trilobatis**, **M. major**, **M. odorata**. Fr., *myrside odorante*. Ger., *wohlriechender Myrrhenkerbel*. Garden myrrh, the *πελοποννησιακόν* of Dioscorides; often cultivated for its aroma. It is said to contain a substance identical with glycyrrhizin. The root, herb, and seed were formerly used like *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

MYR/RHOL. Fr., *m. Ger., Myrrhenöl*. A volatile oil, C₁₀H₁₄O or C₂₂H₃₂O₂, obtained from myrrh.

MYR/RHOLIN. A solution of myrrh in its own weight of oil; used as a corrigent of creosote in phthisis.

MYRTIFOR/MIS. From *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *myrtiforme*. Ger., *myrtenförmig*. 1. Formed like the fruit of *Myrtus communis* (see CARUNCULE *myrtiformes* [under CARUNCULA]). 2. As a *n. m.*, see DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi* and COMPRESSOR *nasi*.

MYRTIL/LIN, *n.* A thick extract of blueberries.

MYRTIL/LUS, *f.* From *μύρτος*, myrtle. Fr., *myrtille*. *Vaccinium m.* and *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.—**Fructus myrtilli** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Grana myrtillorum*. Fr., *aînelle myrtille* [Fr. Cod.]. The dried fruit of *Vaccinium m.*; dried blueberries, sometimes used in dysentery.

MYRTOCHEIL/IDES, *f. pl.*, **MYRTOCH/LA**, *n. pl.*, **MYRTOCHIL/IDES**, *f. pl.* Gr., *μυρτοχειλίδες*, *μυρτόχειλα*.

Fr., *myrtochéilides*. The labia pudendi minora.

MYR/TOL. The oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrtus communis*. It is powerfully balsamic, acts as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is used internally as a stomachic and in small doses as a sedative, also in subacute catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, although here it is said to act as an irritant from the presence of terpene. Externally it is employed in rheumatism and psoriasis.

MYR/TON, MYR/TUM, *n.* Gr., *μύρτον*. 1. The fruit of *Myrtus communis*. 2. The clitoris. 3. The vulva.

MYR/TUS, *f.* Gr., *μύρτος*. Fr., *myrte*, *myrthe*. Ger., *Myrte*. A genus including the myrtles.—**M. arragan**. A Mexican species. The leaves are used as a tonic and astringent.—**M. camphorata**. A species yielding by distillation an ethereal essence which is used in Chile for the same purposes as oil of cajuput.—**M. chekan**, **M. cheken**. The *chekan*, or *chequen*, of the Chileans; an evergreen shrub. The aromatic and astringent leaves are used in chronic bronchitis. They contain chekenine and an oil resembling that of eucalyptus.—**M. communis**. Fr., *myrte commun*. Ger., *gemeine Myrte*. The common myrtle. The leaves and fruits were formerly used as a tonic and astringent, and the berries are still used empirically in Greece for blennorrhœa.—**M. luma**. Fr., *myrte luma*. A species found in Chile, where the root is used in dysentery.—**M. microphylla**. An aromatic stimulant species growing in Chile, where it is used like *M. ugni*.—**M. pseudocaryophyllus**. Fr., *myrte faux-caryophylle*. A Mexican species. The fruits are used as a condiment and in preparing tonic and stomachic liqueurs; an essential oil is also obtained from them, and from the leaves a cosmetic water.—**M. salutaris**. A species growing on the banks of the Orinoco, where it is known as *guayavaraçân*. Its root bark is used as a hæmostatic.—**M. tabasco**. A species found in Mexico, where its fruit, Mexican pepper (Fr., *piment du Mexique*), is used as a spice. Cf. *PIMENTA aromatica*.—**M. ugni**. Fr., *myrte ugni*. Fruiting myrtle; the *myrtilla* of Chile, where the astringent roots are used medicinally, the leaves as tea, and the fruits as a condiment and in the preparation of a stomachic wine.

MYSIOLÔ/GIA, *f.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding. See MYOLOGY.

MYSOPHÔ/BIA, *f.* From *μῦσος*, uncleanness, and *φοβέιν*, to fear. Ger., *Mysophobie*. A morbid fear of being polluted by contact with objects or of being unclean.

MYSTA'CIAL. From *μύσταξ*, the upper lip. Pertaining to the upper lip.

MYS/TAX, *m.* *Mys'tacos (-is)*. Gr., *μύσταξ*. 1. The upper lip. 2. A mustache.

MYTILOTOX/IGON, *n.* The supposed toxic principle in poisonous mussels, etc.

MYTILOTOX/IN(E). Fr., *m. Ger., Mytilotoxin*. From *μυτικός*, a mussel, and *τοξικός*, poisonous. A volatile alkaloid (not a ptomaine), C₆H₁₅NO₂, found, especially in the liver, in poisonous mussels; supposed to be the poisonous principle. It is like curare in its action, producing head-drop, dyspnoea, convulsions, and paralysis. In tetanus it has caused a relaxation of the clonic spasms.

MYTILOTOXIS/MUS, *m.* Poisoning with mussels, etc.

MYU'ROUS. Gr., *μούρος* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, the tail). Lat., *myurus*. Fr., *myure*. Ger., *mäuse-schwanzartig*. Tapering like a mouse's tail (said of the pulse when the second beat is weaker than the first, the third weaker than the second, etc.).

MYXADENT/TIS, *f. -it'idis*. From *μύξα*, mucus, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of a mucous gland.—**M. fibrosa**. M. with hyperplasia of the connective tissue.

MYXADENO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. See ADENOSARCOMA.

MYXÆ'MIA, *f.* From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Myxämie*. A mucoid dyscrasia attended with

accumulation of mucin in the blood, tissues, and secretions.

MYXANG(EI)TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *μύξα*, mucus; and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Of von Recklinghausen, inflammation of the ducts of a mucous gland.—**M. fibrosa**. *M.* with fibrous hyperplasia.—**M. hyalinosa**. *M.* with hyaline degeneration about the ducts.

MYXASTHENIA, *f.* From *μύξα*, mucus, and *ἀσθένεια*, poverty. Deficient formation of mucus.

MYXEURYS/MA, *n.* -rys/matos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *εὐρύνειν*, to make wide. Of Kluge, a lymphangioma cavernosum.

MYXIO/SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *μύξα*, nasal mucus. -o'seos (-is). A mucous secretion or discharge.

MYXOADENO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *ἀδέν*, a gland. See **ADENOSARCOMA**.

MYXOCHONDRO/MA, *n.* -drom'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. An enchondromatous myxoma.

MYX'OCHONDROSARCO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, a mucus, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Of Waldeyer, a rare form of myxosarcoma containing cartilage cells.

MYXOCOCCID/IUM, *n.* A genus of Protozoa.—**M. stegomyiæ**. A species referred provisionally to the *Hæmosporida*, parasitic in *stegomyia fasciata*; supposed to be the cause of yellow fever.

MYXOCYLINDRO/MA, *n.* -drom'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder. A myxosarcoma.

MYXOCYSTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bladder.

MYXO'DES. *Gr.*, *μυξώδης* (from *μύξα*, mucus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). *Fr.*, *myxeux*. *Ger.*, *schleimartig*. 1. Mucuslike. 2. Containing mucus, full of mucus.

MYXÆDE/MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *οἴδημα*, œdema. *Fr.*, *myxœdème*, *cachezie pachydermique*, *œdème crétinoïde*. *Ger.*, *Myxœdem*. A chronic disease or assemblage of phenomena first described by Sir W. Gull as "a cretinoid state supervening in adult life in women." The name *m.* was given to it by Ord. It almost always occurs in women, and is characterized by a general swelling, resiliency, and translucency of the integument. This has been thought to be owing to an overgrowth of connective tissue, chiefly of the mucus-yielding cement by which the fibrils of the white elements are held together. The disease depends on defective action of the thyroid gland. *M.* ultimately leads to grave implication of the nervous system and death, but may be held in check by thyroid medication.—**Artificial m.** [Horsley], **Operative m.** See **CACHEXIA strumipriva**.

MYXÆDEM/ATOUS. Pertaining to myxœdema.

MYXOFIBRO/MA, *n.* -rom'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *fibra*, a fibre. A fibrous myxoma.

MYXOGLIO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See **GLIOMYXOMA**.

MYXOLIPO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *λίπος*, animal fat. A lipomatous myxoma.

MYXO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus. *Fr.*, *myxôme*. *Ger.*, *Gallertgeschwulst*. An embryonic tissue tumor consisting of a homogeneous or finely fibrillated, soft, gelatinous basement substance in which are imbedded a variable number of spheroidal, fusiform, branching, and often anastomosing cells. They may contain few or many blood vessels and nerves.—**Arborescent m.** Of Waldeyer, a *m.* having polypoid branches.—**Cartilaginous m.** *Lat.*, *m. cartilagineum*. A *m.* which either has a firmer consistence than usual or contains cells like those of cartilage.—**Cystic m.**, **Cystoid m.** A *m.* containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts.—**Diffuse m. of the membranes.** *Fr.*, *myxôme diffus des membranes*. Of Breslau, Eberth, and Spiegelberg, a mucous thickening of the chorion, the mucous material containing round, acicular, or stellate cells, partly physaliphorous, accompanied with

thickening of the amnion and an absence of the intermediate layer in places. The outer surface of the chorion presents numerous prominences, varying from the size of a pea to that of a cherry flattened and obscurely fluctuating.—**Diffuse m. of the placenta.** *Fr.*, *myxôme (diffus) du placenta*. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Enchondromatous m.** A *m.* containing nodules of hyaline cartilage.—**Erectile m.** See **Teleangiectatic m.**—**Fibrous m.** *Lat.*, *m. fibrosum*. A *m.* consisting largely of fibrous tissues.—**Hæmorrhagic m.** Of Cornil and Ranvier, *m.* in which there are distention and rupture of the blood vessels.—**Hyaline m.** *Lat.*, *m. hyalinum*. A form of *m.* in which the tissue is translucent.—**Intracanalicular m. of the mamma.** *Ger.*, *intracanaliculäres Myxom*. A *m.* developing in the interstitial connective tissue of the mamma, and sending polypoid expansions into the dilated ducts of the gland.—**Lipomatous m.** *Lat.*, *m. lipomatodes*. A *m.* containing much fat.—**Medullary m.** *Lat.*, *m. medullare*. A *m.* containing a large number of cells; it may present the appearance of a sarcoma, and is white and opaque.—**M. enchondromatodes arborescens.** See **Enchondromatous m.**—**M. gelatinosum.** A soft *m.* containing comparatively few cells and much translucent basement substance.—**M. intracanalicular arborescens mammae.** See **Intracanalicular m.**—**M. lipomatodes.** See **Lipomatous m.**—**M. medullare.** See **Medullary m.**—**M. molle.** See **M. gelatinosum**.—**M. multiplex chorii.** Of Jarotzky and Waldeyer, myxomatous degeneration of the chorion tufts of a mole that have grown into the blood spaces of the uterine substance.—**M. of the chorion.** *Fr.*, *myxôme (ou hypertrophie) des villosités choriales*. Of Virchow, a vesicular mole.—**M. of the serotina.** *Fr.*, *myxôme de la sérotine (ou de l'organe glandulaire)*. Of Ercolani, a form of degeneration of the placenta in which, while its gross appearance is unchanged, the parenchyma of the villi is atrophied and has undergone fibrous degeneration.—**Placental m.** See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Tel(e)ang(e)iectatic m.**, **Vascular m.** *Lat.*, *m. teleangiectodes*. A *m.* of highly vascular structure.

MYXOM/ATOUS. Of the nature of a myxoma.

MYXOMYCE/TOUS. From *μύξα*, mucus, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of the *Myxomycetæ* (Saccardo) or *Myxomycetes* (Wallroth [*Fr.*, *myxomycètes*; *Ger.*, *Schleimpilze*]), which are the slime molds, by De Bary placed among the *Mycetozoa*, but now usually regarded as an order of *Fungi*. They are distinguished by forming in their first stages mobile masses (plasmodia) which consist of numerous netlike channels conducting a current of protoplasm which contains starch granules, diatoms, and other foreign bodies. As they proceed toward maturity they lose their gelatinous structure, and become a mass of spores mingled with threads. When the spores germinate, the contents escape either in the form of amœboids or zoospores with cilia, which come together and produce mobile plasmodia. The largest division of the group is the *Myxogastres*, distinguished by the plasmodium being formed of a union of plasmodes and by the spores being developed in the interior of an envelope or false peridium.

MYXONEURO/MA, *n.* -rom'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A neuroma containing myxomatous tissue.

MYXOPO(I)E/SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *ποιεῖν*, to make. The formation of mucus.

MYXORRHÆ/MA, *f.* From *μύξα*, mucus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. See **BLENNORRHÆA**.

MYXOR/RHOOS, **MYXOR/RHOUS**. *Gr.*, *μυξόρροος*, *μυξόρροος* (from *μύξα*, mucus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow). Affected with blennorrhœa.

MYXOSARCO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *σάρξ*, flesh. *Fr.*, *myxosarcome*. *Ger.*, *Myxosarcom*. 1. A tumor that is partly myxomatous and partly sarcomatous. 2. A sarcocele. 3. See **MYXOMA**.

MYXOSARCOM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or affected with myxosarcoma.

MYX'OSPORES, pl. From *μύξα*, mucus, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Fr., *m.* Spores produced within a gelatinous mass.

MYXO'TER. -*e'ros (-is)*. Gr., *μυξωτήρ*. See **MYCTER**.

N

NABO'THIAN. Investigated by or named for Martin Naboth.

NÆ'VOID. From *nævus* (*q. v.*), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a nevus.

NÆVOLIPO'MA, n. -*om'atos (-is)*. See **LIPOMA teleangiectodes**.

NÆ'VUS, m. Gr., *σπίλος, σπίλωμα*. Fr., *n., næve, couenne, envie, signe, tache congénitale (ou pigmentaire, ou de naissance)*. Ger., *Mal, Maal, Muttermal, Muttermaal, Muttermohl, Mutterflecken*. Mother's mark, birth mark, fancy mark; a congenital mark or growth in the skin due to a circumscribed excessive development either of pigment, hair, or fibrous tissue (see **MOLE**), or of blood vessels, the latter forming a vascular tumor composed of a collection of capillaries and of tubes freely intercommunicating. See also **ANGEIOMA**.—**Capillary n.**, **Cutaneous n.** *N.* that involves only the superficial capillaries of the skin.—**N. araneus**. Spider *n.*; a form of *n. vascularis* in which dilated blood vessels are seen radiating from the *n.* into the surrounding skin, like the legs of a spider.—**N. cavernosus**. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. cerasus**. Of Willan, *n. vascularis* when rounded and somewhat elevated; so called because of its fancied resemblance to a cherry.—**N. cuticularis**. See *Capillary n.*—**N. fibromatosus**. *N.* characterized by excessive development of fibrous tissue. See *N. verrucosus* and *N. mollusciformis*.—**N. flammeus**. Fr., *tache de feu, tache vineuse*. Ger., *Feuermal*. Port-wine mark, claret stain, strawberry mark; *n. vascularis* forming smooth, flat, irregular patches, of a red, bluish, or purplish color, either vaguely or sharply defined in outline, and with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. Cf. **Plexiform ANGEIOMA**.—**N. foliaceus**. Of Willan, a form of *n.* in which the middle portion is fibrous and striated like a leaf, while its border is red and vascular.—**N. fragarius**. A variety of *n. vascularis* so called because of its resemblance to a strawberry.—**N. inorensens**. A *n.* that continues to grow after birth.—**N. lenticularis**. *N. pigmentosus* occurring in patches of about the size of lentils.—**N. lipomatodes**. Congenital lipoma; more commonly, a form of *n. fibromatus* attended with a local increase of adipose tissue.—**N. malignus**. Sarcomatous or cancerous degeneration affecting a *n.*—**N. maternus**. See *N.*—**N. mollusciformis**. A protuberant, pedunculated form of *n. fibromatus*. It differs from *n. verrucosus* only in its greater projection above the surrounding skin.—**N. morus**. *N. vascularis* of a dark-red color and elevated uneven surface, somewhat like the mulberry.—**N. natus**. A birth mark.—**N. pigmentosus**. Fr., *n. (ou tache) pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentmal*. *N.* characterized by an excessive deposit of pigment, producing dark-colored spots on the skin, especially of the face, neck, or hands, with or without elevation of the surface (see *N. verrucosus*). It is often accompanied with hypertrichosis (see *N. pilosus*).—**N. pilaris**, **N. pilosus**. Hypertrichosis localis occurring in situations where commonly only lanugo hairs are present; usually a variety of *n. pigmentosus* or *n. verrucosus*.—**N. planus**. *N. pigmentosus* without elevation above the surrounding surface.—**N. rubens**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. sanguineus**. See *N. vascularis*.—**N. sarcomatodes**. Con-

genital sarcoma or a *n. fibromatosus* undergoing sarcomatous degeneration.—**N. sigillum**. See *N. pigmentosus*.—**N. simplex**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. spilus**. See *N. pigmentosus*.—**N. spilus figuratus**. See *N. verrucosus*.—**N. spilus simplex**. See *N. lenticularis*.—**N. tubercularis**, **N. tuberculosus**. See *N. verrucosus*.—**N. tuberosus**. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. unius lateris**. 1. See **PAPILLOMA neuropathicum**. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Nerven-Nevi*), of von Bärensprung, pigmentary nævi when affecting only one side of the body, as when occurring along the course of a nerve.—**N. vascularis**. Fr., *n. vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässmal*. Vascular *n.*; *n.* due to enlargement and dilatation of the blood vessels of the skin over a greater or less area, attended with a red or bluish discoloration of the part affected and sometimes with alterations of the contour of the cutaneous surface. See *N. flammeus* and *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. vascularis flammeus**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. vascularis fungosus**. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. vascularis simplex**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. vascularis tuberosus**. Fr., *tumeur érectile*. Ger., *Schwammaal*. A cavernous angioma characterized by the formation of reddish or bluish erectile, sometimes pulsating, tumors, which under pressure may be made to disappear, but return as soon as the pressure is relaxed.—**N. vasculosus**. See *N. vascularis*.—**N. verrucosus**. Ger., *warziges Pigmenttal, Linsemmal*. A protuberant, wartlike *n.*, more or less deeply pigmented, frequently a *n. pilosus*, and often tending to increase in size with advancing years.—**N. vinaceus**, **N. vinosus**. See *N. flammeus*.—**Non-hypertrophic n.** See *N. pigmentosus*.—**Pulsating n.** See under *N. vascularis tuberosus* and **Cavernous ANGEIOMA**.—**Spider n.** See *N. araneus*.—**Subcutaneous n.** *N. vascularis* involving the subcutaneous blood vessels.—**Varicose n.**, **Venous n.** A *n. vascularis* in which the venous element predominates over the arterial.

NAF'TALAN. See **NAPHTHALAN**.

NAGA'NA. The tsetse fly disease of cattle, horses, etc.; attributed to infection with *Trypanosoma Brucei*.

NAIL. A.-S., *nægel*. Gr., *ὄνυξ* (1st def.), *ῥλος* (2d def.). Lat., *unguis* (1st def.), *clavus* (2d def.). Fr., *ongle* (1st def.), *clou* (2d def.). Ger., *Nagel*. 1. The flat, scale-like corneous growth situated in a fold of the skin on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes in man, homologous with the hoof, claw, or talons of lower animals. 2. See **PROCESSUS clavatus**.—**Ingrowing n.**, **Ingrown n.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis*. Fr., *ongle incarné*. Ger., *eingewachsener Nagel*. A condition in which the cutaneous fold of the *n.* on one or both sides projects over the *n.*, while the borders of the latter press into the flesh, causing ulcerations, fungous granulation, discharge, and pain. It occurs usually on the great toe. See also **ONYXIS**.—**Reedy n.**, **Striated n.** A condition of the *n.* in which it becomes furrowed longitudinally; said to constitute, together with hardness and brittleness of the *n.*, a sign of gout.—**Surgical n.** Fr., *ongle chirurgical*. A *n.*-like metallic contrivance to be worn on the finger, for increasing the power of the finger in enucleation, etc.

NAK'RA. A disease epidemic in Bengal, similar to influenza, occurring usually in the rainy season, and mostly affecting natives.

NALARDOFI. Neuritis affecting the forearms, observed in Iceland. It begins with pricking or shooting pains in the fingers and hands, often extending up the forearm and even to the shoulder; there is sensory obtuseness that may go on to complete anæsthesia.

NAMANG(EI)'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *νάμα*, a stream, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Lymphangeitis.

NAN'CE BARK. A highly astringent Mexican bark, of undetermined botanical origin, considered by Maisch a product of *Malpighia glabra*, by others of *Byrsonima crassifolia*.

NANCE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nancéique*. Ger., *Nancy-säure*. Of Bracconot, the acid (lactic acid) found in the tanneries at Nancy.

NANDI'NA, f. Fr., *nandine*. A genus of berberidaceous plants.—**N. domestica.** Fr., *nandine domestique*. The *nandin* or *nanten* of the Japanese, the sacred bamboo of the Chinese; used medicinally in China and Japan.

NAN'DININ(E). An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_4$, extracted from the root bark of *Nandina domestica*.

NAN'ISM. Lat., *nanismus*. Fr., *nanisme*. Ger., *Zwergartigkeit*. The condition of being dwarfed.

NANNARI, NANNARY. In southern India, country sarsaparilla; the root of *Hemidesmus indicus*.

NANOCEPH'ALISM. Lat., *nanoccephalia* (from *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *nanocéphalie*. Ger., *Nanoccephalie*. Microcephalia.

NANOCOR'MUS, m. From *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree. Fr., *nanocorme*. Ger., *Zwergtrumpf*. A dwarfed trunk of the body.

NAN'OID. Gr., *νανώδης* (from *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nanodes*, *nanoides*. Fr., *nanôide*. Ger., *zwergähnlich*. Dwarflike.

NANOM'ELUS, m. From *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *μέλος*, a limb. A person affected with congenital shortness of the extremities.

NANOPH'YES. Gr., *νανοφύης* (from *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *φύειν*, to grow). Fr., *nanophyé*. Ger., *zwergartig*. Stunted, dwarfish.

NAN'ORRHOPS, f. *-rho'spos (-is)*. From *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *ῥώψ*, a bush. The dwarf palm.—**N. ritchieana.** Tiger grass; an Asiatic dwarf fan palm. The young leaves are astringent.

NANOSO'MIA, f. From *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, and *σῶμα*, the body. Ger., *Nanosomie*. The condition of having a dwarfed body.

NANOSO'MUS, m. Ger., *Zwergleib*. A person dwarfed in the body.

NA'NUS, m. Gr., *νᾶνος*. Fr., *nain*. Ger., *Zwerg*. 1. A dwarf. 2. As an adj., dwarfed or dwarfish.

NAPEL'LIN(E). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Napellin*. An alkaloid obtained from crude aconitine; a white, very bitter substance, $C_{26}H_{35}NO_7(OH)_4$. Its action is nearly identical with that of aconitine, but less powerful.

NAPEL'LUS, m. 1. The genus *Aconitum* n. 2. A section of the genus *Aconitum*.

NA'PHA, f. An old official name for orange blossoms.

NAPH'TADIL. Fr., *naphthalide*. A mixture of paraffin and a resinous substance, found in the island of Tscheleken, in the Caspian Sea. It melts at 75° C.

NAPH'TALIN. See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPH'THA, f. Gr., *νάφθα*. 1. Petroleum. 2. Any ethereal substance, especially ethyl ether.—**Coal (tar) n.** Light oil of tar, derived from the distillation of coal tar; a complex substance containing benzene and other hydrocarbons.—**Crude n.** That part of the oil which, in the manufacture of benzene, comes over at a temperature not higher than 210° C. or, according to some, not higher than 170° C., the oil coming over between 170° and 230° being then called *middle oil*.—**N. aceti.** See ÆTHER ACETICUS.—**Wood n.** A commercial name for impure methyl alcohol.

NAPH'THALAN. A purified Russian naphtha mixed with anhydrous soap; a gelatinous mass used topically for burns, inflamed wounds, etc.

NAPH'THALENE. Lat., *naphthalinum*. Fr., *naphthaline*. Ger., *Naphtalen*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8$, obtained from coal tar and also from oil of turpentine. It is antiseptic and anthelmintic, and is used in diarrhoea and catarrhal enteritis, and as an application in frostbites and various skin diseases, to expel moths, etc.

NAPH'THALENECARBON'IC ACID. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.

NAPH'THALENEDICARBON'IC ACID. A substance, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene.

NAPH'THALENEDISULPHON'IC ACID. A dibasic acid $C_{10}H_6(SO_2.OH)_2$.

NAPH'THALENESULPHON'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_7(SO_2.OH)$.

NAPHTHAL'IC ACID. 1. See NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID. 2. Phthalic acid.

NAPHTHAL'IDIN(E). Fr., *naphtalidine*. The compound $C_{10}H_7.NH_2$, known in two isomeric forms.

NAPH'THALIN(E). See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTHALI'NUM, n. See NAPHTHALENE.—**N. benzoicum.** A certain antiseptic said to be a mixture of naphthalene and benzoic acid.

NAPHTHALIN'IC. Of, pertaining to, or produced by naphthalene. See N. CATARACT.

NAPH'THALOL. The β -naphthol ether of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH).COO.C_{10}H_7$ (see also BETOL).

NAPHTHAZ'ARIN. The compound $C_{10}H_6O_4$.

NAPH'THENE. Fr., *naphthène*. A radicle, $C_{10}H_6$, found in the diamines derived from the reduction of binitro-naphthalenes and in disulphonaphthalic acid.

NAPHTHEN'IC ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool naphthénique*. The compound $C_{10}H_8(OH)_4 = C_{10}H_{12}O_8$.

NAPHTHEN'IC ACID, NAPHTHES'IC ACID. Of Laurent, an acid found to be identical with phthalic acid.

NAPHTHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide naphthionique* (ou *naphtyl-sulfamique*). Ger., *Naphthionsäure*. The compound $C_{10}H_9NSO_3$.

NAPHTHOCRES'OL. A certain antiseptic resembling creolin.

NAPHTHOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide naphtocyanique*. The compound $C_{25}H_{15}N_5O_9$.

NAPHTHOFOR'MIN. A certain antiseptic preparation of α -naphthol, β -naphthol, and formic aldehyde.

NAPH'THOHYDRO'QUINONE. Fr., *naphthohydroquinone*. The compound $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$.

NAPHTHO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide naphthoïque* (ou *naphtyl-carbonique*). An acid, $C_{10}H_7.CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms.

NAPHTHO'IC ALDEHYD(E). Fr., *aldéhyde naphthoïque*. A substance, $C_{11}H_8O$, known in two isomeric forms.

NAPHTHOL [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *naphtolium*, *naphtholum*. Fr., *naphtol*. Ger., *N.*, *Naphtyloxylhydrat*. A substance, $C_{10}H_7.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) α -n., crystallizing in shining needles having a smell like that of phenol, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water, melting at about 95° C., and boiling at about 280° C.; (2) β -n., or *ison'*, forming colorless rhombic tables, or a white crystalline powder, melting at 122° C., boiling at about 290° C., having a faint odor of phenol and a burning acid taste, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and in 1,000 parts of cold and 75 parts of boiling water. The latter is used internally as an antifermentative and externally in various cutaneous diseases, also in solution as a nasal douche in ozæna and purulent rhinitis.—**N'antipyrine.** See NAPHTHOPYRINE.—**N. aristol.** **N. diiodide.** The compound, $C_{10}H_6I_2O_2$, a substitute for iodoform.—**N'-sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide sulfonaphtholique*. A substance, $C_{10}H_6.OH.SO_3H$, obtained by heating n. with 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two varieties are known, obtained from α -n. and β -n., respectively.

NAPHTHOLCARBOXYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_{10}H_6(OH).CO_2H$; an antiseptic.

NAPHTHOPHTHAL'IC ACID. Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid.

NAPHTHOP'YRIN(E). A compound of naphthol and antipyrine; used as an intestinal antiseptic.

NAPHTHO'QUINONE. Fr., *naphthoquinone*. A substance, $C_{17}H_6O_2$, known in two isomeric forms.

NAPHTHOSAL'OL. See NAPHTHALOL.

NAPHTHOXALIC ACID. Fr., *acide naphthoxalique*. A substance, $C_{10}H_8O_6$, obtained by oxidation of naphthenic alcohol.

NAPHTHOX'OL. A solution of hydrogen dioxide containing naphthol.

NAPH'THOYL. Fr., *naphthoyle*. The univalent radicle, $C_{11}H_7O$ (or $C_{10}H_7.CO$), of naphthoic acid.

NAPH'THYL. Fr., *naphthyle*. The radicle, $C_{10}H_7$, of naphthalene.—**N'carbonic acid.** See NAPHTHOIC ACID.—**N'dithionic acid.** See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.—**N'sulphamic acid.** See NAPHTHONIC ACID.—**N'sulphurous acid.** See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.

NAPHTHYL'AMID(E), NAPHTHYL'AMIN(E). See NAPHTHALIDINE.

NAPH'THYLENE. See NAPHTHENE.—**N'sulphurous acid.** See NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID.

NAPOLEO'NA, f. Fr., *napoléone*. A genus of myrtaceous trees.—**N. imperialis.** An African species having a highly astringent fruit.

NAR'CA, NAR'CE, f. *Nar'ces*. Gr., *νάρκη*. Of Hippocrates, torpor, numbness.

NARCEPHLO'GIA, f. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ἐκφλογίζεσθαι*, to blaze up. Fr., *narcephlogie*. Smallpox accompanied by a typhoid state.

NARCEI'A, NARCEI'NA, f. See NARCEINE.

NAR'CEIN(E). Lat., *narceina, narceinum, narceia*. Fr., *narceïne*. Ger., *Narcein*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, found in opium, of bitter and afterward puckering taste. Subcutaneously, it is nearly as efficient an anodyne as morphine, without its unpleasant after effects; its action is of longer duration also, and it causes relaxation of the bowels instead of constipation. The hydrochloride and the meconate are used medicinally.

NARCEIN'IC ACID. A tribasic acid, $C_{15}H_{15}NO_8 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of narceine.

NARCE'MA, n. -*em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *νάρκημα*. See NARCOSIS.

NARCERYSIP'ELAS, n. -*el'atos (-is)*. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *έρυσιπέλας*, erysipelas. Fr., *narcérysipèle*. Erysipelas with general torpor.

NARCERYTHROP'YRA, f. From *νάρκη*, numbness, *έρυθρός*, red, and *πύρα*, a fire. Fr., *narcérythropyre*. Inflammatory fever accompanied with torpor.

NARCE'SIS, f. -*ce'seos (-is)*. See NARCOSIS.

NAR'CETIN. Fr., *narceïne*. A very bitter substance obtained by boiling a sulphuric solution of narcotine with lead dioxide, and slowly adding sulphuric acid.

NARCIS'SUS, m. Gr., *νάρκισσος*. Fr., *narcisse*. Ger., *Narcisse*. The daffodil; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants.—**N. incomparabilis.** Ger., *unvergleichliche Narcisse*. A species of mock n. found in southern Europe. The bulb has the properties of *N. pseudo-n.*—**N. odoratus.** 1. *N. trilobus*. 2. *N. calathinus*. 3. Of Linnæus, campernelle, large jonquil; used by the Arabians in the preparation of a medicinal oil.—**N. poeticus.** Fr., *narcisse des poètes, jennette*. Ger., *weisse Narcisse*. Poet's n. The bulb and flowers were formerly used in medicine. The bulb (the *ναρκίσκος* of Dioscorides) is emetic, and was formerly applied to burns, wounds, and sores.—**N. pratensis, N. pseudo-n., N. silvestris.** Fr., *faux narcisse*. Ger., *gemeine Narcisse*. Common daffodil. The bulb was formerly used as an emetic. According to Wood, it is diaphoretic. The flowers are employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant. The bulb contains pseudonarcissine (*q. v.*).—**N. tazetta.** Fr., *narcisse à bouquets*. French daffodil; considered by some authors to be the rose of Sharon of the Scriptures. The root, the *nargis* of India, is emetic.—**Pseudo-n.** The *N. pseudo-n.*, typifying a number of species; of some authors, the genus *Ajar*.

NAR'CTINE(E). Fr., *n.* See PSEUDONARCISSINE.

NARCO'DES. Gr., *ναρκώδης*. Fr., *narcein*. Narcotic.

NARCODEPEP'SIA, f. See NARCOPEPSIS.

NARCO'GENIN(E). Fr., *narcogénine*. Ger., *N.* An alkaloid obtained as a platinochloride by boiling narcotine with platinum chloride; perhaps merely a double narcotine and cotarnine platinochloride.

NARCOGONORRHE'A, f. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *γονόρροια*, gonorrhœa. See SPERMATORRHEA.

NARCOHYP'NIA, f. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ἀφύπνουν*, to awake. Ger., *Narcolypnie, Erwachenstarre*. Of A. H. Smith, "waking numbness," a subjective condition in which there is numbness on awakening; it seems to be connected with lowering of the circulation, as it disappears by rubbing or spontaneously.

NAR'COLEPSY. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *λήψις*, a seizing. Lat., *narcolepsia*. Fr., *narcolepsie*. Ger., *Narcolepsie*. Of Gélinau, a rare form of nervous disorder characterized by an overpowering desire to sleep, of short duration and recurring at intervals. It has been observed in dementia and epilepsy.

NARCO'MA, n. -*om'atos (-is)*. See NARCOSIS.

NARCOPEP'SIS, f. -*pep'seos (-is)*. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *πέψις*, digestion. Fr., *narcopepsie*. Torpid digestion.

NARCORTHOPNE'A, f. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, orthopnœa. Fr., *narcorthopnée*. Ger., *Stichfluss*. Orthopnœa, accompanied by stupefaction.

NARCO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *νάρκωσις*. Fr., *narcose*. Ger., *Narkose, Betäubung*. The stupefaction or insensibility produced by the action of a narcotic or an anæsthetic.

NARCOSPAS'MUS, m. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *narcospasme*. Cramp or spasm accompanied by stupor.

NARCOT'IC. Gr., *ναρκωτικός*. Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *narcotique*. Ger., *narkotisch*. Producing stupor; as a n. (Lat., *narcoticum*; Ger., *Narkoticum*), a n. substance.—**Delirious n's.** Fr., *narcotiques délirants*. Agents, sometimes used medicinally, which tend to produce delirium.—**N. acid.** See NARCOTINIC ACID.

NARCOT'ICOAC'RID, NARCOT'ICOIR'ITANT. See ACRONARCOTIC.

NARCOT'ICUM, n. A narcotic.

NAR'COTIN(E). Lat., *narcotinum* (from *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Narcotin*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, discovered in opium by Derosne in 1803. It is narcotic, but not so poisonous as morphine.

NARCOTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide narcotinique* (ou *narcotique*). Ger., *Narcotinsäure*. An acid the potassium salt of which is obtained by heating narcotine with a concentrated solution of potash.

NAR'COTISM. Lat., *narcotismus*. Fr., *narcotisme*. Ger., *Narcotismus*. See NARCOSIS.—**Voltaic n.** Fr., *narcotisme voltaïque*. N. produced by the cataphoresis of a narcotic.

NARCOTIZA'TION, Ger., *Narkotisi(e) rung*. The production of narcosis.

NAR'COZIE. To render somnolent or insensible.

NARCURETHRI'TIS, NARCURETHRORRHE'A, f. -*rit'idis, -rho'e*. From *νάρκη*, numbness, *ούρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥοια*, flowing. See GLEET.

NARDOS'TACHYS, f. -*stach'yos (-is)*. Gr., *ναρδόσταχυς* (from *νάρδος*, spikenard, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn). Ger., *Nardenähre*. 1. Of the ancients, *N. jatamansi*. 2. A genus of valerianaceous herbs.—**N. jatamansi.** A species indigenous to Nepal, Bhotan, and other parts of the Himalayas. Its root, known as nard, or spikenard, was formerly used largely as a medicine, its properties resembling those of official valerian. A volatile oil contained in the rhizome is employed in epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions.

NAR'DUS, f. Gr., *νάρδος*. A genus of grasses.—**N. agrestis.** The root of *Valeriana officinalis*.

NAREGA'MIA, f. 1. A genus of meliaceous plants. 2. The root of *N. alata*.—**N. alata.** A shrub growing in the Travancore forests, India. The root, n. (or Goa, or

Goanese) ipecacuanha, is used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue. In India it is used as a febrifuge and as an embrocation in rheumatism.

NAREG'AMIN(E). An alkaloid isolated from the root of *Naregamia alata*; used as an emetic.

NA'RES. Pl. of *naris* (q. v.).

NAR'GOL. A compound of nucleic acid and silver; used in solutions for gonorrhœa and purulent conjunctivitis and in ointment (10 per cent.) for burns and ulcers.

NA'RIAL. Pertaining to the nostrils.

NAR'IFORM. From *naris*, the nose, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a nostril.

NARIFUSO'RIOUS. From *naris*, a nostril, and *fundere*, to pour. Administered through the nostrils.

NARINGEN'IC ACID. Paracoumaric acid.

NARIN'GENIN. The compound $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$.

NARIN'GIN. Written also *narangin*. From Sp. *naranja*, an orange. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11} + 4H_2O$ or $C_{25}H_{26}O_{12} + 4H_2O$, found in *Citrus decumana*.

NA'RIS, f. 1. A nostril. 2. The nose.—**Anterior** (or **external**) **nares**. Lat., *nares externæ*. The two anterior orifices of the nasal cavities.—**Internal nares**. See *Posterior nares*.—**Nares coalitæ**. See **ANKYLORRHINIA**.—**Posterior nares**. Lat., *nares internæ*. Fr., *arrière-narines*. The openings by which the nasal fossæ connect with the cavity of the pharynx.

NARTHE'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide narthéïque*. An acid found in *Narthecium ossifragum*.

NAR'THECIN. Fr., *narthécine*. A very astringent, acid substance obtained from *Narthecium ossifragum*.

NARTHE'CIIUM, n. Fr., *narthèce*. Ger., *Aehrenlilie*. A genus of liliaceous plants.—**N. americanum**. American bog asphodel.—**N. anthericoides**, **N. ossifragum**. Fr., *brise-os*. Ger., *Beinbrechgras*. The common bog asphodel of Europe; a purgative species formerly erroneously supposed to be the cause of rot in sheep (hence its specific name, "bone breaker"). Formerly used as a vulnerary.

NAR'THEX, f. and m. *-thē'cos* (*-is*). Gr., *νάθηξ*. 1. The genus *Ferula*. 2. An ointment box (formerly made from a species of *Ferula*). 3. A leg splint. Cf. **GLOSSOCOMIUM**.

NARTIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Nartinsäure*. An orange-red substance, $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_6$, derived from narcotine.

NA'SA, f. See **NASTA**.

NA'SAL. Lat., *nasalis* (from *nasus*, the nose). Fr., n. Pertaining to the nose or the nostrils; as a n., a vowel, or consonant, such as *n* or *n*, pronounced mainly through the nose. See also **NASALIS** and **Nasal BONE**.

NASA'LE, n. See **Nasal BONE**.

NASA'NIS. From *nasus*, the nose. See **NASAL**; as a n. m., the compressor *nares*; of Henle, the compressor *nares*, depressor *alæ nasi*, depressor *septi mobilis narium*, lateralis *nasi* (of Santorini), and *musculus anomalus*, considered as a group; of Douglas, the pyramidalis *nasi*, a portion of the levator *labii superioris*, and a portion of the depressor *alæ nasi*; of the Ger. Anat. Soc., the outer part of the depressor *alæ nasi*.—**N. brevis labii superioris**. See **SUPERMAXILLO-N' parvus**.—**N. labii superioris**. See **DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium**.—**N. longus labii superioris**. See **SUPERMAXILLO-LABIALIS**.—**N. orbitæ**. See **Nasal DUCT**.

NASA'RIMUM, n. From *nasus*, the nose. Nasal mucus.

NAS'CENT. Lat., *nascens* (from *nasci*, to be born). In the act of being born (said especially of a body in the act of being set free from a compound and not yet having entered into a new combination); beginning to exist.

NA'SEN. Pertaining to or connected with the nose or the nasal aspect.

NASILABIA'LIS, m. From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. See **LEVATOR labii superioris alæque nasi**.

NA'SION, n. Ger., *N*. The point where the median anteroposterior plane cuts the nasofrontal suture.

NAS'ITAS, f. *-ta'tis*. From *nasus*, the nose. See **MYCOTEROPHONIA**.

NASI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See **RHINITIS**.

NASIT'ORIN(E). An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Lepidium sativum*. Given internally, it causes contraction of the spleen and weakens the heart's action. It has been used in neuralgia.

NASOAU'RAL. From *nasus*, the nose, and *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the nose and an ear jointly.

NASOBAS'ILAR. From *nasus*, the nose, and *basis*, the base. Pertaining to or connecting the nasion and basis.

NASOBREGMAT'IC. From *nasus*, the nose, and *bregma* (q. v.). Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma.

NASOBUC'CAL. From *nasus*, the nose, and *bucca*, the cheek. Pertaining to the nose and a cheek.

NA''SOBUCCOPHARYN'GEAL. Pertaining to the nose, the cheek, and the pharynx.

NASOCIL'IARY. Lat., *nasociliaris*. Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the ciliary body (said of a nerve distributed to those parts).

NASOFRON'TAL. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and frontal regions or bones.

NASOIN'IAC. Pertaining to the nasion and the inion.

NASOLA'BIAL. From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Lat., *nasolabialis*. Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the upper lip. 2. As a n., see **DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium**.

NASOLAC'RYMAL. Lat., *nasolacrimalis*. Pertaining to or connected with the lacrymal and nasal bones or regions.

NASOMA'LAR. Pertaining to the nose and the malar bone.

NASOMAX'ILLARY. Lat., *nasomaxillaris*. Fr., *nasomaxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal bone and the superior maxilla.

NASOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the nose and the occiput jointly.

NASOOC'ULAR. From *nasus*, the nose, and *oculus*, the eye. Pertaining to the nose and an eye jointly.

NASOOPIS'THIAC. Pertaining to or connected with the nasion and the opisthion.

NASOPAL'ATINE. Fr., *nasopalatin*. Pertaining to the nose and the palate.

NASOPAL'PEBRAL. From *nasus*, the nose, and *palpebra*, an eyelid. Fr., *nasopalpebral*. Pertaining to the nose and the eyelids.

NASOPHARYN'GEAL. Fr., *nasopharyngien*. Pertaining to the nose and the pharynx.

NASOPHAR'YNX, m. and f. *-yn'gos*. The upper portion of the pharynx above the level of the palatine arch.

NASOSEPTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of the *septum narium*.

NASOTRANSVERSA'LIS, m. See **TRANSVERSALIS nasi**.

NASOTUR'BINAL. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and turbinated bones.

NAS'ROL. Sodium sulphocaffate.

NAS'TA, f. A fleshy tumor formed on the neck or shoulders.

NASTUR'TIUM, n. Fr., n. (2d def.). Ger., *Brunnenkresse* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, *Lepidium sativum*. 2. The water cress. 3. A garden name for the genus *Tropæolum*. 4. Of the Ph's, *N. officinale*.—**N. amphibium**. Ger., *verschiedenblättrige Brunnenkresse*. Yellow cress; a species having the properties of *N. officinale*. The root and herb were formerly used as antiscorbutics.—**N. armoracia**. See **ARMORACIA rusticana**.—**N. bursa pastoris**. See **CAPELLA bursa pastoris**.—**N. humifusum**. A Senegambian species having the properties of *N. officinale*.—**N. indicum**. Fr., n. *des Indes*. Ger., *indische Brunnenkresse*. 1. A species indigenous to India, Java, China, and the Mascarene Islands. It is

antiscorbutic. 2. *Tropæolum majus*.—**N. officinale**. Fr., *cresson officinale*. Ger., *Wasserkresse*. Common water cress, the *σαυρίδιον ἔρερον* of the ancients. It contains a volatile essential oil, C_4H_5NS , boiling at $120^\circ C.$, also iodine, iron, and phosphates, and is used in scurvy and in visceral obstructions.—**N. palustre**. Ger., *Sumpfbrennenkresse*. Annual water radish; a species growing in Europe and America, like *N. officinale* in properties. Its root was formerly used like that of *N. amphibium*.—**N. silvestre**. Fr., *cresson de rivière*. Ger., *wilde Brunnenkresse*. 1. Water rocket. The herb was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. 2. *Senebiera coronopus* and *Sisymbrium sophia*.—**N. supinum**. *N. officinale*.
NA'SUS, *m.* See NOSE.—**N. cartilagineus**. The cartilaginous basis of the nose.—**N. externus**. See *External NOSE*.—**N. internus**. See *Internal NOSE*.
NA'TA, *f.* See NASTA.
NATAL'OIN. Fr., *nataloïne*. A crystalline body, $C_{25}H_{26}O_{11}$ (or $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$), obtained from Natal aloes. It is slightly laxative.
NAT'ES, *f.*, *pl.* of *natis*. Fr., *siège*. Ger., *Hinterbacken* (1st def.). 1. The buttocks; the fleshy prominences formed by the glutæi muscles and the overlying fat and skin. 2. The corpora quadrigemina, especially the anterior pair.—**N. cerebri**. See *N.* (2d def.).
NAT'IFORM. Buttock-shaped.
NAT'IVE. Lat., *nativus* (from *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *natif*. Ger., *gediegen* (2d def.), *eingeboren* (1st def.). 1. Indigenous. 2. In chemistry, found pure in nature; occurring as a natural product or organic constituent.
NATIVIS'TIC. From *nativus*, native. Pertaining to the doctrine that the mind has or forms innate ideas, and does not derive its knowledge exclusively from sensations or experience.
NAT'RICOFER'RICUS. Containing both sodium and iron.
NAT'RICUS. Containing sodium; sodic.
NAT'RIMUM, *n.* Ger., *N.* Sodium. For subheadings not given here or under the equivalent *natrum*, see the corresponding entries under SODIUM.—**Liquor natrii thiosulfurici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 24.8 grammes of sodium thiosulphate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution.—**N. acetium** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Sodium acetate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium acetate in 4 parts of water.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium bicarbonate.—**N. bisulfit**, **N. bisulfurosum**. Acid sodium sulphite.—**N. boricum**. See BORAX.—**N. bromatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See SODIUM bromide.—**N. carbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. See SODIUM carbonate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium carbonate in 4 parts of water.—**N. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Commercial sodium carbonate.—**N. carbonicum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium carbonate.—**N. causticum (siccum)**. Caustic soda.—**N. chloratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium chloride.—**N. hydricum**. Sodium hydrate.—**N. hydricum solum**. Ger., *Aetznatronflüssigkeit*. See *Liquor sodæ* (under SODA).—**N. hydrocarbonicum**. See SODIUM bicarbonate.—**N. hydrojodicum**. Sodium iodide.—**N. hypophosphorosum**. Sodium hypophosphite.—**N. hyposulfurosum**. Sodium thiosulphate.—**N. jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium iodide.—**N. muriaticum**. Sodium chloride.—**N. muriaticum hyperoxygenatum**. Sodium chlorate.—**N. nitricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See SODIUM nitrate.—**N. nitroborussicum**. Sodium ferricyanide.—**N. oxymuriaticum**. Sodium chlorate.—**N. phosphoricum** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Sodium phosphate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium phosphate in 19 parts of water.—**N. salicylicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium salicylate.—**N. spiricum**. Sodium salicylate.—**N. subboricum**. Borax.—**N. subsulfurosum**. Sodium thiosulphate.—**N. sulfoichthyolicum**. See ICHTHYOL.—**N. sulfobiticum**. Sodium thioantimonate.—**N. sulfovinicum**, **N. sulfovinylicum**.

Sodium ethylsulphate.—**N. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium sulphate.—**N. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium sulphate.—**N. sulfurosum**. 1. Sodium sulphite. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium sulphite in 9 parts of water.—**N. thiosulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium thiosulphate.—**N. vitriolatum**. Sodium sulphate.
NAT'ROEFFERVES'CENS [Fr. Cod.]. Effervescent and containing sodium (said of waters).
NATROKA'LI, *n. indecl.* A compound of sodium and potassium.
NAT'RON, *n.* Ger., *N.* 1. Native soda (sodium carbonate or sesquicarbonate, $CO_3Na_2 + 10H_2O$), found on the surface of the ground or dissolved in lake water. 2. See SODA. For subheadings not here given see under NATRIUM, NATRUM, and SODIUM.—**N. vitriolatum**. See SODIUM sulphate.
NATRONA'TUS. Combined with or containing soda or sodium.
NAT'RUM, *n.* Soda or sodium.—**Liquor natri carbolici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *phénol sodé dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of sodium carbolate obtained by dissolving 50 parts of carbolic acid, and 10 of solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.33 to 1.334) in sufficient water to make 100 by weight.—**Liquor natri caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor sodæ* (under SODA).
NAT'ULÆ, *f. pl.* See NATES (2d def.).
NATURA'LIA, *n. pl.* The genitals.
NATURALISM. From *naturalis*, natural. The expectant treatment of disease.
NAT'URISM. See NATURALISM.
NAU'CLEA, *f.* Fr., *naulcée*. A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs.—**N. cadamba**. A species common about Calcutta. In Malabar the juice of the capsules is used in colic, etc.—**N. inermis**. A Senegal species. The bark, known as *koss*, is febrifuge.—**N. orientalis**, **N. parvifolia**, **N. purpurea**. Fr., *naulcée d'Orient*. An astringent species. The leaves are used as a refrigerant.
NAUCLE'IC ACID, **NAU'CLEIN**. See CATECHIN.
NAUPATHI'A, *f.* From *naūs*, a ship, and *πάθος*, a disease. See SEASICKNESS.
NAU'SEA, *f.* Gr., *ναυσία*, *ναυσία*, *ναυσία* (from *naūs*, a boat). Fr., *nausée*. Ger., *Erbrechen*, *Seckkrankheit*, *Ekel*. 1. Of Hippocrates, seasickness. 2. Sickness at the stomach with desire to vomit.—**Creatic n.** Of Laycock, a loathing of animal food.—**N. gravidarum**. *N.* due to pregnancy.—**N. marina**, **N. navalis**. See SEASICKNESS.
NAUSEABUN'DUS. Nauseous.
NAU'SEANT. From *nauseare*, to be seasick. Fr., *nauséant*. A drug that causes nausea.
NAU'SIA, **NAUSI'ASIS**, *f.* See NAUSEA.
NAUSIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *nausiose*. Nausea; of Hippocrates, see ECCHYMOSIS.
NAU'TIA, *f.* See NAUSEA.
NAU'TICUS. See TRIBIALIS posticus.
NAUTOMA'NIA, *f.* From *naūs*, a ship, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *nautomanie*. Ger., *N.*, *Matrosenwuth*. A form of destructive and homicidal mania occurring especially among sailors.
NA'VEL. Gr., *ὀμφαλός*. Lat., *umbilicus*. Fr., *ombilic*, *nombil*. Ger., *Nabel*. The umbilicus.—**Membranous n.** Ger., *Hautnabel*. The borders of the incompletely united abdominal plates which in the fœtus surround the umbilical vesicle.—**N. ill.** Septic inflammation of the n. in infants, affecting the umbilical vessels and causing septicæmia.—**Vascular n.** Ger., *Gefässnabel*. A white glistening cicatrix in the centre of the n., corresponding to the point of union of the three umbilical vessels after the cord has dropped off.
NAVIC'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *navis*, a ship. Lit., a small vessel. The fourchette (of the vulva).
NAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *navicularis*. See SCAPHOID.

NAVICULA'RE, n. See *Scaphoid BONE*.

NAVIC'ULOC'UBOID. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuboid bones.

NAVIC'ULOC'UNEIFORM. Pertaining to the scaphoid and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

NAV'IFORM. Lat., *naviformis* (from *navis*, a boat, and *forma*, form). See *SCAPHOID*.

NA'VIS, f. Gr., *ναῖς*. The vulva.

NEAR'SIGHT. See *MYOPIA*.

NEAR'SIGHTED. Affected with myopia.

NEARTHRO'SIS, f. *-thro'seos (-is)*. From *néos*, new, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *PSEUDARTHROSIS*.

NEB'ULA, f. Gr., *νεφέλη*. Fr., *brouillard* (1st def.), *nuage* (1st def.). Ger., *Nebel* (1st def.), *Wolke* (1st def.). 1. See *LEUCOMA*. 2. See *INHALATION*.—**N. corneæ.** Ger., *N. der Hornhaut*. See *LEUCOMA*.

NEBULIZA'TION. See *ATOMIZATION*.

NEB'ULIZER. See *ATOMIZER*.

NECK. Gr., *αἰχμή*. Lat., *cervix, collum*. Fr., *cou, col*. Ger., *Hals*. A more or less constricted portion of a structure connecting its parts, especially that part of the body of an animal which connects the head and the trunk.—**Derbyshire n.** See *GOÏTRE*.—**Anatomical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri anatomicum*. Fr., *col anatomic de l'humérus*. The slightly constricted margin of the articular surface to which the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint is attached.—**N. of a hair follicle.** Ger., *Hals der Haartaschen*. The narrowest portion, opposite the orifice of the sebaceous follicle.—**N. of a hernial sac.** That portion of a hernia that is constricted by the edge of the orifice in the abdominal wall.—**N. of a rib.** Lat., *collum costæ*. Fr., *col de (la) côte*. Ger., *Rippenhals*. The constricted portion between its head and tubercle.—**N. of a tooth.** Fr., *col du dent*. The constricted part between the crown or body and the root.—**N. of a uriniferous tubule of the kidney.** A short constricted part at the point where the tubule leaves the capsule.—**N. of the astragalus.** Lat., *collum tali*. Ger., *Hals am Sprungbein*. The constricted portion behind the anterior extremity.—**N. of the calcaneum.** The constriction in front of the tuberosity.—**N. of the bladder.** See *N. of the urinary bladder*.—**N. of the femur.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) femoris*. Fr., *col fémoral (ou du fémur)*. Ger., *Hals des Oberschenkelbeins*. The obliquely directed process which supports the head or articular surface of the bone.—**N. of the fibula.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) fibulæ*. Fr., *col du péroné*. The portion immediately below the head.—**N. of the gall bladder.** Lat., *cervix vesicæ felleæ*. The S-shaped part which carries the bile from the fundus to the cystic duct.—**N. of the humerus.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) humeri*. Fr., *col de l'humérus*. A short portion of bone which supports the head of the humerus. Inferiorly it passes into the shaft of the bone.—**N. of the inferior maxilla, N. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *collum processus condyloidei*. Fr., *col de la mâchoire (ou l'os maxillaire inférieur)*. The constricted portion immediately beneath the condyle.—**N. of the malleus.** Lat., *collum mallei*. Ger., *Hals des Hammers*. The constricted portion beneath its head.—**N. of the os magnum.** Fr., *col du grand os*. A constriction below the head, formed by depressions upon the anterior and posterior surfaces.—**N. of the radius.** Lat., *collum radii*. Fr., *col du radius*. The cylindrical constricted portion immediately beneath its head.—**N. of the scapula.** Fr., *col de l'omoplate*. The part which supports its head.—**N. of the stapes.** Lat., *collum stapedis*. The constriction at the point of its division into the crura.—**N. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *collum (seu cervix) vesicæ*. Fr., *col de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenhals*. The thickened portion just in front of the base, from which the urethra proceeds. As used by some writers, the term embraces also the prostatic urethra.—**N. of the uterus.** See *CERVIX uteri*.—**Nithsdale n.** See

GOÏTRE.—**Surgical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri chirurgicum*. The constriction just below the tuberosities; so called on account of its being most commonly the seat of fractures when they occur in that neighborhood.—**Swelled n.** See *GOÏTRE*.—**Wry n.** See *TORTICOLLIS*.

NECRÆ'MIA, f. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *αἷμα*, blood. A condition of the blood in which the corpuscles have lost their vitality and do not tend to run together.

NECRENCEPH'ALUS, m. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Softening of the brain.

NECROBIO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *βίος*, life (see also *-osis**). Fr., *nécrobiose*. Ger., *Nekrobiose*. Of Virchow, a degenerative process in cells surrounded by living and healthy cells; seen in certain forms of atrophy, fatty degeneration, etc.—**Putrid n.** A gradual molecular destruction of tissue by putrefactive forces.

NECROCOMI'UM, n. Gr., *νεκροκομῖον*. A morgue, deadhouse.

NECRO'DES. Gr., *νεκρώδης*. See *CADAVERIC*.

NECRODOCHI'UM, n. Gr., *νεκροδοχείον* (from *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *δοχείον*, a receptacle). See *NECROCOMIUM*.

NECROGEN'IC. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Caused by or originating from dead material.

NECROMA'NIA, f. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *μανία*, madness. Mania with a desire for death or a desire to violate a corpse.

NECROM'ETER. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Oughton, an instrument for ascertaining the weight, volume, and specific gravity of organs in post mortem examinations. It consists of metal cylinders of several sizes, provided with stopcocks for the escape of water, and a graduated glass measure for receiving the water displaced by immersing an organ.

NECROMIME'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *μίμῃσις*, imitation. Of Mickle, a morbid mental state in which the patient believes himself to be dead.

NECRONARCE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *νάρκησις*, numbness. See *RIGOR mortis*.

NECRO'NIUM, n. From *νεκρός*, a dead body. Ger., *Leichenstoff*. Of Ollivier and Chevalier, a substance developed in corpses as saponification begins.

NECROP'ATHY. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *πάθος*, a morbid condition. Fr., *nécropathie*. A tendency to necrosis in the bones.

NECROPHIL'IA, f. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. 1. A desire for death. 2. A form of sexual perversion in which a corpse affords gratification.

NECROPH'ILISM. See *NECROPHILIA* (2d def.).

NECROPH'ILOUS. Subsisting on dead matter (said especially of *Fungi*).

NECROPHO'BIA, f. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Leichenschau*. A morbid fear of death or of dead bodies.

NECROPNEUMO'NIA, f. From *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. Gangrene of the lung.

NEC'ROPSY, NECROS'COPY. Lat., *necropsia, necropsis* (from *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *ὥψις*, a view), *necroscopia* (from *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). A post mortem examination.

NECROSEMEIOT'IC. Lat., *necrosemeioticus* (from *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *σημεῖον*, a mark). Fr., *nécrosemeiotique*. Pertaining to the signs or indications of death.

NECROSEMEIOT'ICS, sing. Lat., *necrosemeiotice*. The science of the signs of death.

NECRO'SIS, f. *-ro'seos (-is)*. Gr., *νέκρωσις* (from *νεκρός*, a corpse). Fr., *nécrose*. Ger., *Nekrose*. 1. Death, mortification, especially (Ger., *Beinbrand, Beinfaule*) of bone tissue *en masse*, as distinguished from caries. 2. Spotting; a disease of plants in which the leaves or other soft parts become marked with small black spots,

beneath which decay takes place in the tissues.—**Anæmic n.** Ger., *anämische Necrose*. N. due to interference with the circulation of the part.—**Caseous n.** Of Coats, caseation.—**Circulatory n.** See *Anæmic n.*—**Coagulation n.**, **Coagulative n.** Fr., *nécrose de coagulation*. Ger., *Coagulationsnekrose*. 1. Of Ziegler, fibrinous n. 2. Of Weigert, hyaline n. It occurs in embolic infarction, in waxy degeneration of muscles, and in caseation.—**Colliquative n.** A pathological condition preceding or succeeding coagulative n. The latter form may be preceded by the solution of certain cells contained in the blood, or the coagulated masses may break down and liquefy.—**Decubital n.** See *Bed sore*.—**Embolie n.** Anæmic n. caused by an embolus.—**Engorgement necroses of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungsnekrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a family of "engorgement dermatoses" characterized by vascular stasis with n. of the skin. It includes *decubitus traumaticus*, *gangræna idiopathica*, *asphyxia localis cum gangræna symmetrica*, *malum perforans pedum*, and *ainhum*.—**Exanthematous n.** N. of bone due to an exanthematous fever.—**Fibrinous n.** The formation of granular, fibrous, or homogeneous coagula in extravasated blood, lymph, etc. The necessary fibrinoplastin and ferment are supplied by the white corpuscles as they dissolve in the plasma, and masses containing a large amount of fibrin are formed in the effusion. The masses may be made up of granules, of delicate fibres, of coarse-meshed trabeculae, or of homogeneous flakes.—**Hyaline n.** The interfusion of lymph in the segment of an organ in which cellular death has occurred in consequence of arrested nutrition or of the action of chemical or thermal agencies. The fibrinogen in the lymph and fibrinoplastin in the cells produce fibrin, with destruction of the cells and disappearance of their nuclei.—**Mercurial n.** N. of bones caused by mercurialism.—**N. atrophicans.** Of Klebs, a partial cell n. resulting in the atrophy of a part.—**N. disseminata.** Of Blasius, n. affecting the entire thickness of a bone.—**N. infantilis.** See *Gangrænosus stomatitis*.—**N. mycotica typhosa.** Of Eppinger, catarrhal laryngitis occurring in typhoid fever, caused by microorganisms supposed to be identical with Eberth's bacillus.—**N. of the teeth.** See *Caries dentium*.—**N. tubulata.** Of Blasius, n. of a long bone with the formation of a central sequestrum.—**N. ustilaginea.** See *ERGOTISM*.—**Neuritic necroses of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Nekrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses, including *decubitus acutus* and *phlegmone neuritica*.—**Phosphorus n.** N. of a bone (especially of the inferior maxilla) due to contact with the fumes of phosphorus.—**Quiet n.** Of Paget, n. of a bone with exfoliation and formation of new bone without any symptom of inflammation.—**Stomaton'.** See *PEMPHIGUS gangrænosus*.—**Thrombotic n.** Anæmic n. caused by a thrombus.

NECROSOZOIC. From νεκρός, a corpse, and σώζειν, to preserve. Used for embalming.

NECROS'TEON, n. From νεκρός, a corpse, and στέον, a bone. Necrosis of bone.

NECROT'OMY. Lat., *necrotomia* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and τέμνειν, to cut). A post mortem examination.

NECTAN'DRA, f. From νέκταρ, nectar, and ἀνὴρ, a man. 1. A genus of lauraceous plants. 2. *Nectandra cortex*.—**N. cinnamomoides.** A doubtful South American species. It has properties like those of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. The ripe calyx is used like cinnamon in Ecuador and Peru.—**Nectandra cortex.** Fr., *écorce de bébéru*. Ger., *Beberurinde*. Bebeeru bark, the dried bark of *N. Rodiei*. It contains beberine, and is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge.—**N. leucantha.** Shingle wood, white (or timber) sweetwood; a species of which *N. Rodiei* is by some considered a variety.—**N. mollis.** A Brazilian species. Its bark is used as a diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative.—**N. puchury.** Pichurim

bean tree, sassafras nut tree; a doubtful South American species. The bark is employed as a tonic and febrifuge. An oil obtained from the tree is used as a diuretic in rheumatism and gout.—**N. Rodiei, N. Rodiei.** Bebeeru (or bibiru) tree, a Guiana species furnishing *nectandra cortex*.—**N. sanguinea.** Lowland sweetwood; the maraguan cinnamon of the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a stimulant and aromatic bark.

NECTAN'DRIN(E). Lat., *nectandrina*. Fr., *n.* A white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$, obtained from the wood of *Nectandra Rodiei*.

NEC'USINE. From νέκυσ, a corpse. Of Farr, the specific poison that infects a dissecting wound.

NEDY'IA, n. pl. Gr., νῆδνια. The abdominal viscera.

NE'DYS, f. Νέδγος, -is. Gr., νηδύς. 1. The stomach and intestines collectively. 2. The uterus.

NEDYU'SA, f. Gr., νηδυόσσα (from νη priv., and δύνειν, to fill). Of Hippocrates, insatiable thirst.

NEE'DLE. A.-S., *nedl*, *nedl*. Gr., βελόνη. Lat., *acus*. Fr., *aiguille*. Ger., *Nadel*. A metallic instrument used for sewing or puncturing, usually having one end pointed and an opening in the other for a thread.—

Acupressure n. Fr., *aiguille à acupressure*. Any form of n. used for acupressure.—**Acupuncture n.** Fr., *aiguille à acupuncture*. A light, inflexible n. about 4 in. long, used in acupuncture.—**Aneurysm n., Artery n.** Lat., *acus pro ligatura*. Fr., *aiguille à ligature*. Ger., *Unterbindungsnadel*. A blunt curved n. for passing a ligature around a blood vessel in its continuity.—

Aspirating n. A long, hollow n. having a broad base to fit over the aperture of an aspirator or to be connected with a syringe.—**Cannulated n.** A hollow n.

—**Carlsbad insect n.** Lat., *acus carolinensis*. Ger., *Carlsbader Insectennadel*. A long, slender n. having a broad lanciform point; used in harelip suture.—

Cataract n. Lat., *acus ad cataractam*. Fr., *aiguille à cataracte*. Ger., *Staarnadel*. A fine steel n., usually with a lance head and two cutting edges; used in various operations on the crystalline lens, such as opening the capsule, discission, keratonyxis, depression, and reclinacion, also in tearing holes through secondary cataracts or through filmy membranes which block the pupil.—**Couching n.** A n. having a thin, lozenge-shaped point, used in couching.—

Deschamps's n. Fr., *aiguille de Deschamps*. A n. for counteropening, fitted with a handle, and having an eye at the point.—

Dowell's hernia n. A sharp, spear-headed n. with a point and eye at each end.—**Electropuncture n.** Fr., *aiguille à électropuncture*. A long gold, gilded steel, or platinum n. that is insulated for two thirds of its length with hard rubber, collodion, or shellac. The head has a ring for connection with the rheophore of a battery.—

Exploring n. Lat., *acus exploratoria*. Fr., *aiguille exploratrice*. Ger., *Nadelsonde*. A grooved n. attached to a handle, to be introduced subcutaneously to determine the character of a swelling.—

Fistula n. Fr., *aiguille à fistule*. 1. A combined eyed probe and director for cutting open a fistulous tract or for passing a seton. 2. A trocar for opening a blind external fistula into the rectum.—**Gruber's curved paracentesis n.** Fr., *aiguille courbée à paracentèse*. Ger., *Gekrümmte Paracentesenadel*. A n. for dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. It is introduced through the membrana tympani in front of the handle of the malleus.

and the incision is made upward.—**Hagedorn's n.** A flat needle curved on the edge, the eye perforating the side and the cutting edge being on the convex side.—

Harelip n. Fr., *aiguille à bec-de-lièvre*. A long, delicate n., around which the suture is twisted in the operation for harelip.—**Hays's knife n.** Fr., *couteau aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelmesser*. A small n. for performing the operation of scleronyxis. The back is truncated near the point, and the cutting edge is straight.—**Hutchinson's**

n. A long n. with a handle and an eye at the point, for the subcutaneous ligation of external hæmorrhoids.—**Hypodermic n.** Fr., *aiguille à injection hypodermique*. A hollow n. having a wide base to fit over the aperture of a hypodermic syringe.—**Implantation n.** Of Burns, a n. for introducing a solid medicament into the body of a tumor; a medium-sized hypodermic n. attached to a handle. Through the n. slides a steel bar in the side of which is cut an eye or cup for holding the medicament.—**Jacob's cataract n.** Fr., *aiguille à cataracte de Jacob*. Ger., *Jacob'sche Staarnadel*. A No. 7 cambric n. with the point slightly curved; used to lacerate the capsule of a cataract.—**Knife n.** A n. the cutting point of which is continuous with a sharp cutting edge that runs some distance down the shank; used for performing discission of membranous cataracts.—**Ligature n.** See *Aneurysm n.*—**Magnetic n.** Fr., *aiguille aimantée*. Ger., *Magnetnadel*. A small magnetized bar or rod, usually mounted so as to move freely about its middle point either horizontally (as in the mariner's compass) or vertically.—**Nævus n.** A sharp awl for plunging, heated, into nævi.—**N-shaped.** Linear and tapering to a point from a narrow base, like the leaf of a pine; acerose.—**Open-eyed n.** A n. having a hook-shaped end forming the eye, the suture being passed through the aperture of the hook.—**Paracentesis n.** A n. for performing paracentesis, as of the cornea, the membrana tympani, etc.—**Paupe's n.** See *Deschamps's n.*—**Seton n., Sheathed n.** Lat., *acus pro setaceo* (seu *invaginata*). Fr., *aiguille à seton* (ou à manche, ou engagée, ou à gaine). Ger., *Haarseihnadel*. A sharp-pointed n. used for creating a counteropening by making a deep puncture and inserting a seton. It has an eye at the heel for carrying the tape, and is covered by a sheath which serves to protect the tissues until a point is reached where the n. is to be thrust beyond the end of the sheath and made to perforate the overlaying parts.—**Startin's wire n.** A hollow n. having a spiral point and a handle through which a wire suture is moved forward by a wheel.—**Suture n.** Lat., *acus sutoria*. Fr., *aiguille à suture* (ou *chirurgicale*). Ger., *Heftnadel, Nähnadel*. A n. used for suturing.—**Thermoelectric n.** Fr., *aiguille thermoélectrique*. A very delicate instrument consisting of a n. connected with a galvanometer; used for registering variations of temperature in the deep organs of the body.—**Whitehead's spiral n.** A n. bent into one turn of a spiral, with an eye at the point; used for sewing up cleft palate.—**Wordsworth's cauterizing n.** Fr., *aiguille à cautérisation*. Ger., *Cauterisationsnadel*. A steel n. bent at a right angle with the shank, and having behind the pointed end a bulb of metal surrounding the n.; used to cauterize small superficial nævi.

NEEDLE HOLDER. Lat., *acutenaculum*. Fr., *porte-aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelhalter*. 1. A forceps or other apparatus for holding a needle and pushing it through the tissues. 2. A handle for holding a dissecting needle.

NELE'RA, f. Gr., *νεληρα*. 1. The abdomen. 2. The colon.

NEISSE'RIA, f. Of Saccardo, a genus of the *Schizomycetes*.—**N. albicans.** Syn.: *Micrococcus albicans amplus* [Flügge]. A species occurring at times in vaginal secretions in the form of diplococci resembling the cocci of *N. gonorrhæe*, but larger. On gelatin it forms grayish-white lines.—**N. Babesii.** A species found in bullocks affected with a disease (*hæmoglobinuria bacterica*) prevalent in Roumania. It occurs as twin hyaline cocci having the biscuit form, about 0.5μ in length.—**N. citrea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus*. A species discovered by Bumm in pus from gonorrhæa, and occurring also in atmospheric dust. It occurs as twin cocci (diplococci) having the biscuit form, 1.5μ in length, resembling the gonococcus and forming hyaline, irregularly agglomerated masses. On gelatin it forms citron-yellow colonies

with raised margins. The surface, at first moist and slimy, becomes afterward cracked and scaly. Its inoculation on animals is innocuous.—**N. conglomerata.** Syn.: *Micrococcus conglomeratus*. A species occurring on the valvular vegetations in ulcerative and verrucose endocarditis. The cocci have the roll (biscuit) form, and are usually accumulated into dense, roundish, or irregular masses. On agar-agar plates it forms shining colonies which are sometimes single, but usually conglomerated.—**N. decipiens.** Syn.: *Micrococcus decipiens*. A non-pathogenic species occurring in the form of twin cocci, of the usual roll or biscuit shape, from 0.8 to 1μ in length, in atmospheric air. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, small brown colonies form.—**N. Edingtonii.** Syn.: *Diplococcus scarlatine sanguinis* [Edington]. A microorganism observed in cultures from the epidermic scales and the blood of scarlet fever patients. It occurs as hyaline diplococci of the usual biscuit form, from 1 to 1.2μ in diameter. It develops whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenic.—**N. Franklandiorum.** Syn.: *Micrococcus Franklandiorum* (seu *caudicans*). A species observed in Great Britain in atmospheric air. The cocci were coupled in the biscuit form and were 1.05μ long.—**N. gonorrhæe.** Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Gonorrhæe*. Syn.: *Micrococcus gonococcus* (seu *gonorrhæe*). Neisser's gonococcus; a species occurring in small, irregular heaps in or on the pus cells in gonorrhæa, and especially abundant in the later suppurative stage of the disease. The coccus is usually in the form of a diplococcus, about 1.25μ in length, and shows in stained specimens under a high power of the microscope a distinct partition in its middle, which gives it the usual roll or biscuit form of members of the genus. It is from 0.8 to 1.6μ in its long and 0.6 to 0.8 in its transverse diameter. Moderately firm blood serum (the cocci do not develop on the ordinary nutritive substrata, nutrient jelly, etc.), inoculated with the secretions containing cocci, presents on its surface a very thin grayish-yellow layer with moist smooth surface, consisting of closely packed cocci. Inoculations of the cocci on animals produce no effect. The inoculations of the cultivations produce typical gonorrhæa in healthy persons. The cocci become decolorized after treatment with Gram's iodine solution.—**N. lactea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus lacteus faviformis*. A non-infective microorganism occurring in vaginal secretions, in the secretion from the cervix uteri, in sputum, etc., in the form of diplococci about 1.25μ long, each divided by a fissure into two hemispheres and presenting the usual biscuit or roll form of the genus. In preparations from cultivations the cocci lie side by side, presenting a faviform appearance. They develop readily on various soils, forming milk-white confluent colonies.—**N. lyssæ.** Syn.: *Micrococcus lyssæ* (seu *rabidus*). A microorganism very common in the brain, spinal cord, spleen, etc., in rabies. The cocci (diplococci) have the roll form, are hyaline, and are from 0.8 to 1.05μ in length. It liquefies gelatin readily. On agar-agar it forms whitish-yellow layers, and on potatoes hemispherical colonies of a dirty white color. It has never been observed outside of the bodies of rabietic patients.—**N. Micheli.** The *Trachomococcus* of Michel; a microorganism occurring in conjunctivitis ægyptiaca in the form of hyaline cocci resembling those of *N. gonorrhæe*, from 0.6 to 0.8μ in their long and from 0.4 to 0.6μ in their transverse diameter. In gelatin cultivations they become larger, forming yellowish colonies.—**N. petechialis.** Syn.: *Micrococcus petechialis*. A diplococcus of the biscuit form, from 0.5 to 0.6μ in length, occurring in the blood and eruptions of typhus fever patients. It liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms very prominent whitish-gray colonies, changing in time to grayish-yellow.—**N. rebellis.** A microorganism the cocci of which resemble those of the gonococcus. It occurs in persons with fol-

licular trachoma. It readily liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies of white flocci.—**N. rosacea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus rosaceus* [Frankland]. A species observed in atmospheric air in Great Britain. The diplococci, of the usual biscuit form of the genus, vary in size, the largest being 2.5 μ long. It is apparently non-pathogenic.—**N. rosea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus roseus*. A saprophytic microorganism occurring in atmospheric dust on nutrient substrata. The diplococci, which are 1 to 1.5 μ in length, resemble those of *N. gonorrhæe*, but the partition between the hemispheres is broader than in the latter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it grows luxuriantly, forming round colonies of a beautiful rosy hue, and on agar-agar and potatoes it forms a smooth, roseate layer.—**N. subflava**. Syn.: *Micrococcus subflavus*. The yellowish-white diplococcus of Bumm; a species resembling *N. gonorrhæe*, but differing from the latter in retaining the aniline dye after treatment by Gram's method. It has been observed in the lochia, in the urine in some cases of catarrh of the bladder, in the blebs in pemphigus neonatorum, in the pus from an abscess of a mammary gland, and (Fränkel) in the vaginal secretions in a number of children with inflammation of the vagina without gonorrhæa. The inoculations do not produce gonorrhæa. According to Bumm, a large abscess containing diplococci is formed if the cocci are injected into the subcutaneous tissue in man. The cocci, which are 0.5 to 1.5 μ in diameter, form on gelatin, which they liquefy, whitish-gray points and, finally, ochre-colored confluent masses.—**N. tardissima**. Syn.: *Diplococcus albicans tardissimus*. A non-pathogenic microorganism occurring in pus from the urethra. The cocci are morphologically identical with those of *N. gonorrhæe* (Flügge). On gelatin, which it scarcely liquefies, it develops very slowly, forming white colonies, and on blood serum, at the body temperature, it eventually forms grayish-white spots with jagged edges and a somewhat moist surface.—**N. Weichselbaumii**. Syn.: *Diplococcus* (see *Micrococcus*) *intracellularis meningitidis*. The microorganism discovered by Weichselbaum in the effusion of cerebrospinal meningitis, and occurring as diplococci with the usual biscuit or roll shape of the genus, sometimes forming minute glomerules.—**N. Winkleri**. Ger., *Micrococcus* (oder *Mikrokokkus*) *bei Beri-Beri*. Hyaline diplococci having the roll form of the genus, observed in persons suffering with beriberi. It liquefies gelatin slowly, and on agar-agar forms milk-white colonies.

NELANRINGU. See NAREGAMIA *alata*.

NEL'AVAN. See Sleeping DROPSY.

NEMATEL'MIA, *n. pl.* From *nḗma*, a thread, and *ἐλμινς*, a mawworm. A division of the *Scolecida*, comprising roundworms, threadworms, etc.

NEMATHELMIN'THES, *m. pl.* See NEMATELMIA.

NEM'ATOYCYST. From *nḗma*, a thread, and *κύστις*, a bladder. The netting, stinging organ or thread (lasso) cell of the jelly fish, polyp, etc.

NEM'ATOID. Gr., *νηματώδης* (from *nḗma*, a thread, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nematodes*. Filamentous.

NEMOM'ENA, *n. pl.* From *νέμωσθαι*, to feed. Corroding ulcers.

NEOARSY'CODILE. An "arsycodile" in which sodium cacodylate is replaced by sodium methylarsenate.

NEOARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-is). See PSEUDARTHROSIS.

NE'OBLAST. See PARABLAST.

NEOBLAST'IC. From *néos*, young, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Constituting or pertaining to a new growth.

NEOCHMO'SIS, *f.* -*mo'seos* (-is). Gr., *νεόχμωσις* (from *νεοχμός*, new). Fr., *néochemose*. Ger., *Erneuerung*. A renewal or fresh attack (of a disease).

NEODER'MIN. An ointment said to consist of fluoropseudocumol, difluordiphenyl, vaseline, and anhydrous lanolin; used to relieve itching.

NEOFORMATION. See NEOPLASM.

NEOG'ALA, *n.* -*lac'tos* (-is). From *véos*, new, and *γάλα*, milk. The first milk flowing after the colostrum.

NEOHY'MEN, *m.* -*hym'enos* (-is). From *véos*, new, and *ὑμῆν*, a membrane. Fr., *néohymène*. Of Laboulbène, a neoplastic membrane.

NEOL'EPRA, *f.* From *véos*, new, and *λέπρα*, leprosy. Of Fuchs, a term for several diseases regarded as forms of leprosy peculiar to summer. It included rose of the Asturias (*N. asturiensis*), pellagra (*N. lombardica*), and acrodynia (*N. parisiensis*).

NEOMEM'BRANE. From *véos*, new, and *membrana*, a membrane. See False MEMBRANE.

NEOMORPHISM. From *véos*, new, and *μορφή*, form. A new development of form or structure.

NEONA'TAL. Pertaining to a newborn child.

NEONA'TUS, *m.* From *véos*, new, and *nasci*, to be born. Fr., *nouveau-né*. Ger., *neugeborener*. A newborn infant.

NEOPAR'AFFIN. See PARAFFIN.

NEOPHREN'IA, *f.* From *véos*, new, and *φρήν*, the mind. Of Kahlbaum, primary psychological debility appearing in early youth.

NEOPLA'SIA, *f.* From *véos*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. See HETEROPLASIA.

NE'OPLASM. Lat., *neoplasma* (from *véos*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *néoplasme*. Ger., *Neubildung*. A new formation in an organism, the elements of which differ from those of the part in which it is developed.—

Histioid n. Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests merely the tissues and elements of which it is composed.—**Inflammatory fungoid n.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides*.—**Organoid n.** Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests some organ of the body (patterned, e. g., after certain glands).

NE'OPLASTY. Lat., *neoplastice* (from *véos*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Any operation for the formation of a part anew.

NEOSCYTECH'OS, **NEOSCYTECH'US**, *m.* From *véos*, new, *σκύτος*, a skin, and *ἦχος*, an echo. Fr., *bruit de cuir neuf*. A creaking auscultatory sound.

NE'OSOTE. Of Allen, a phenoloid obtained from blast-furnace tar. When freshly made it is almost colorless, has marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties, and is only slightly caustic.

NEOTOCERYSI'ELAS, *n.* -*el'atos* (-is). From *νεότοκος*, newborn, and *ἐρύσιπelas*, erysipelas. Fr., *néotocérysipèle*. Erysipelas in newborn infants.

NEOTOCERYTHRI'ASIS, **NEOTOCERYTHRO'SIS**, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis), -*o'seos* (-is). From *νεότοκος*, newborn, and *ἐρυθρίαν*, to blush. Erythrosis in newborn infants.

NEOTOCIC'TERUS, *m.* From *νεότοκος*, newborn, and *ἵκτερος*, jaundice. See ICTERUS *neonatorum*.

NEOTO'COGALACTOZE'MIA, *f.* From *νεότοκος*, newborn, *γάλα*, milk, and *ζημία*, loss. Fr., *néotocogalactozémie*. The secretion of colostrum.

NEOTOCOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *νεότοκος*, newborn, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *néotocophthalmie*. Ophthalmia in infants.

NEOT'TIA, *f.* From *νεοττία*, a nest. Fr., *néottie*. Ger., *Neottie*. A genus of leafless orchids.—**N. nidus avis**. Ger., *gemeine Nestwurz*. The bird's nest orchis; formerly considered vulnerary. The root, on account of its vermiform threads, was used as a vermifuge.

NEP'ALIN(E). Ger., *Nepalin*. Pseudoaconitine.

NEPEN'THE, **NEPEN'THES**, *f.* and *n.* Gr., *νηπενθές* (from *νή*, neg., and *πένθος*, grief). Fr., *népenthès*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant which was mixed with wine and used as an exhilarant. 2. The Indian pitcher plant.—**N. destillatoria**. Fr., *népenthès des Moluques*. Ger., *Destilli(e)rslachlan*. Chinese pitcher plant, monkey cup; growing in China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The roots are astringent and the leaves refrigerant.—**N. gracilis**. A species the irritated glands of which have properties like those of *N. phyllamphora*.

—**N. phyllamphora**. Ventricose pitcher plant; a species the glands in the petioles of which, when irritated by the entrance of an insect, secrete, like those of other species of the genus, an acid fluid containing a true vegetable pepsin.

NEP'ETA, *f.* Fr., *cataire*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. 1. Catnep; a genus of labiate plants. 2. *N. cataria*.—**N. cataria**. Fr., *herbe au chat*. Ger., *gemeine Katzenminze*. Common catnep. The herb was formerly used as an excitant, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It is now rarely used except empirically in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and the flatulent colic of infants. It contains a volatile essential oil.—**N. citriodora**. A species having a lemonlike odor; used externally in stimulating baths and internally as an emmenagogue.—**N. glechoma**. Fr., *couronne de terre*. Ger., *Gundermann*. Ground ivy; a mild stimulant and tonic; formerly used in chronic pulmonary and vesical affections and as a vulnerary.—**N. lavandulacea**. Ger., *lavendelartige Katzenminze*. A species growing in Siberia, where its leaves are used in leucorrhœa and externally in baths.—**N. nepetella**. Small catmint; a species growing in the Swiss Alps and in southern Europe. The herb is used in poultices for contusions.—**N. scoriotis**. A species growing in Candia and northern Africa. In Candia the herb is employed in chronic cough and as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

NEPH'ALISM. Gr., *νηφαλισμός*. Abstemiousness.

NEPH'ELA, *f.* Gr., *νεφέλη*. 1. See LEUCOMA. 2. A cloudy appearance of the urine.

NEPH'ELOID. Gr., *νεφελώδης*. Lat., *nepheloides*. Fr., *néphélöide*. Turbid.

NEPHRÆMORRHÆA'GIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Nierenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the kidney.

NEPHRAL'GIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *néphralgie*. Ger., *Nierenschmerz*. See Renal COLIC.—**N. arenosa**. Of Bonet, n. caused by gravel.—**N. arthritica**. Ger., *gichtischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago due to gout.—**N. calculosa**. N. caused by a renal calculus.—**N. febricosa**. See FEBRIS *quotidiana nephralgica*.—**N. hæmaturia**. N. associated with hæmaturia.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis**. Of Sauvages, n. caused by suppression of the menses.—**N. hysterica**. Of Sauvages, lumbago of hysterical origin.—**N. mesenterica**. Of Sauvages, n. caused by mesenteric abscess.—**N. plethorica**. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.—**N. purulenta**. Of Sauvages, lumbar pain associated with pyuria.—**N. rheumatica**. Ger., *rheumatischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago.—**N. spuria**. Ger., *falscher Nierenschmerz*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.

NEPHRANU'RIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, *a priv.*, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *néphramurie*. Suppression of urine.

NEPHRAPOS'TASIS, *f.* *-ta'seos (-os'tasis)*. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from. Renal suppuration.

NEPHRAPRAGMO'NIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀπράγμων*, free from business. Fr., *néphrapragmonie*. Inaction of the kidneys.

NEPHRARC'TIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *arcere*, to shut up. See NEPHROSTEGNOSIS.

NEPHRATO'NIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀτονία*, slackness. Fr., *néphratonie*. Ger., *Nierenlähmung*. Renal atony.

NEPHRAUX'E, **NEPHRAUXE'SIS**, *f.* *-au'xes, -e'seos (-is)*. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *αὐξησις*, growth. Morbid enlargement of the kidney.

NEPHRECTA'SIA, *f.* From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *néphrectasie*. Ger., *Nierenausdehnung*. Renal dilatation.

NEPHREC'TOMY. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *néphrectomie*. Ger., *Nephrektomie*. Excision of the kidney.

NEPHRELCO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos (-is)*. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *néphrelcose, néphrelcose*. Ger., *Nierenverschwörung*. Ulceration of the kidney.

NEPHRELCO'TIC. Ger., *nephrelkotisch*. Pertaining to nephrelcosis.

NEPHREMPHRAX'IS, *f.* *-phrax'eos (-is)*. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *néphremphraxie*. Obstruction of the renal vessels.

NEPH'RIA, *f.* Fr., *néphrie*. See NEPHRITIS.

NEPH'RIC. Of or pertaining to the kidney.

NEPHRID'IUM, *n.* Ger., *Nephridie*. 1. See Segmental APPARATUS. 2. In the pl., *nephridia*, the organs of Bojanus. 3. See SUPRARENAL CAPSULE.

NEPHRI'NA, *f.* See CYSTINE.

NEPH'RISM. The condition produced by any disease of the kidney.

NEPHRIT'IC. Gr., *νεφριτικός*. Lat., *nephriticus*. Fr., *néphrétique*. Ger., *nephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affecting the kidneys. 2. Due or pertaining to nephritis. 3. Efficacious in any kidney disorder.

NEPHRIT'IDOCO'LICA, *f.* From *νεφρίτις*, nephritis, and *κολικός* (see COLIC). Fr., *néphritidocolique*. Renal colic.

NEPHRI'TIS, *f.* *-rit'idos (-idis)*. Gr., *νεφρίτις*. Fr., *néphrite*. Ger., *N.*, *Nierenentzündung*. Inflammation of the kidney.—**Acute desquamative n.** Lat., *n.*, *desquamans acuta*. Fr., *néphrite aiguë desquamative*. Ger., *acute parenchymatöse N.* Of Johnson, acute n. characterized by desquamation of the epithelial lining of the tubuli uriniferi.—**Acute n.** Fr., *néphrite aiguë*. An inflammation affecting the epithelial, vascular, and intertubular tissues of the kidney; it is caused by exposure, the poisons of the specific fevers, tuberculosis, and some chemical toxic agents; it may complicate pregnancy. The kidneys are congested, swollen, and dark, pale, or mottled; the capsule strips off readily; the pyramids have an intense beefy-red tint and the glomeruli are sometimes pale, sometimes congested. The capillaries of the glomeruli become filled with cells and thrombi, or there is involvement of the epithelium of the tuft and of Bowman's capsule, the cavity of which contains leucocytes and red blood corpuscles. The disease is initiated by chilliness or rigors; fever is often present; the urine is scanty, and contains blood, albumin, and tube casts.—**Acute productive n.** Of Delafield, n. characterized by proliferation of the connective tissue stroma and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts.—**Albuminous n.** Fr., *néphrite albumineuse*. Of Rayer, a term for several varieties of chronic n. His third, fourth, and fifth forms of albuminous n. correspond to the large white kidney.—**Amyloid n.** Amyloid degeneration of the kidney.—**Arterial n.** Fr., *néphrite artérielle*. N. caused by atheroma of the arteries.—**Ascending n.** N. secondary to disease of the lower urinary organs or to catheterism or other operations upon the urethra or bladder.—**Blennorrhagic n.** Suppurative ascending n. caused by the microorganism of gonorrhœa.—**Calculus n.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**Catarrhal n.** A form of n., usually suppurative, affecting principally the straight tubules and the papillæ.—**Chronic desquamative n.** A form of n. associated with granular kidney.—**Chronic interstitial n.** Inflammation of the intertubular connective tissue of the kidney, producing the pale granular or contracted kidney. Arteriosclerosis is generally associated with it.—**Chronic non-desquamative n.** Of Johnson, a form of n. corresponding to the large white kidney.—**Chronic parenchymatous n.** Chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney following acute n. The pathological changes produce the large or small white kidney. The urinary symptoms are the same as those in acute n., and there are dropsy, uræmic symptoms, and vascular changes.—**Chronic tubal (or tubular) n.** A form of n., often a sequel of acute tubal n., char-

acterized by dropsy and uræmia, and by scanty urine containing albumin and hyaline and epithelial casts. The kidneys become enlarged, the cortex thickened, and the capsule non-adherent.—**Circumscribed interstitial n.** N. in which the pyramids alone are affected. It is sometimes due to syphilis.—**Clostridial n.** Of F. N. Hopkins, n. caused by a species of *Clostridium*.—**Consecutive n.** Pyelitis.—**Croupous n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Descending n.** N. secondary to disease of some organ foreign to the urinary apparatus, or to the ingestion of medicinal agents or of poisons.—**Desquamative n.** Of G. Johnson, parenchymatous n. in which there was supposed to be desquamation of the epithelial cells. Cornil and Ranvier state that there is cell proliferation instead.—**Diffuse hæmorrhagic n.** Lat., *n. hæmorrhagica diffusa*. Acute parenchymatous n. in which there are numerous blood corpuscles in the urine.—**Diffuse n.** Acute or chronic n. in which the kidneys are enlarged, the capsules are not adherent, and there may be an intense congestion of the entire organ or of the pyramids only. The epithelial cells of the tubes are swollen, granular, and detached, and the tubes contain casts. There is an increase in the cells lining the capsules of the Malpighian bodies, and the stroma of the kidney is infiltrated with leucocytes and blood corpuscles. The urine is scanty, containing albumen, blood, epithelial cells, and hyaline, granular, epithelial, or blood casts.—**Diphtheritic n.** Glomerular or parenchymatous n. due to the microorganism of diphtheria or its toxine.—**Embolie n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Epithelial n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Gouty n.** Interstitial or parenchymatous n. in which there are striated concretions of sodium urate at the lower part of the pyramids. The deposit is in the cells and fibres of the intertubular connective tissue as well as in the cells and interior of the tubes.—**Hæmatogenous n.** Any n. in which the existing cause reaches the kidney by way of the circulation.—**Hæmorrhagic n.** Of Traube, acute parenchymatous n.—**Indurative n.** Of Ziegler, chronic interstitial n.—**Infectious n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Interstitial n.** See *Chronic interstitial n.*—**Intertubular n.** The form of n. associated with the small granular contracted kidney.—**Lymphomatous n.** Of Wagner, infiltration of numerous small areas of the kidney with round cells having the appearance of lymphomata. It has been observed as a late change in typhoid fever.—**Metastatic n.** A form of n. due to hæmorrhagic renal infarctions.—**Metastatic suppurative n.** Suppurative n. involving the interstitial connective tissue after the lodgment of an embolus in an afferent renal arteriole.—**N. acetoneica.** Of Albertoni and Pisenti, albuminuria and degeneration of the epithelium of Henle's tubes produced experimentally by the administration of acetone.—**N. acidourica, N. arthritica.** See *Gouty n.*—**N. bacillosa interstitialis primaria.** Acute n. caused by microorganisms.—**N. calculosa.** See *NEPHROLITHIASIS*.—**N. caseosa.** See *Tuberculous n.*—**N. chirurgica.** N. caused by a surgical operation.—**N. diphtherica primitiva.** Of Levi, acute n. possibly due to the diphtheria microorganism in children who had been exposed to diphtheria, but who presented no other symptoms of that disease.—**N. epithelioides.** N. in which there are many renal epithelial cells in the urine.—**N. gravidarum.** See *Puerperal n.*—**N. papillaris mycetica.** Of Orth, n. affecting the renal papillæ.—**N. parotidica.** N. caused by the specific poison of mumps.—**N. purulenta.** See *Suppurative n.*—**N. rheumatica.** N. due to rheumatism.—**N. saturnina.** A form of interstitial n. caused by chronic lead poisoning.—**N. uratica.** See *Gouty KIDNEY*.—**Paludal n.** Of Kiener and Kelsch, acute or chronic parenchymatous n. occurring in the course of malarial fever.—**Parasitic n.** N. caused by microorganisms.—**Parenchymatous n.** Acute n. in which the inflammation in-

volves the parenchyma of the kidney primarily. It is usually of sudden onset and is attended by general dropsy. The kidneys may be of natural size or swollen; the urine is dense, high colored and scanty, and contains albumin, tube casts, and blood.—**Puerperal n.** Acute parenchymatous n. developed during pregnancy.—**Purulent n.** See *Suppurative n.*—**Scarlatinal n.** Acute diffuse or parenchymatous n. occurring during scarlet fever or after it as a sequela.—**Septic n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Suppurative n.** Lat., *n. suppurans*. Fr., *néphrite suppurée*. A form of n., catarrhal, parenchymatous, or interstitial, accompanied with the production of pus, which collects in the interstitial connective tissue between the vessels of the medullary substance or the veins of the cortical substance. See also *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Systematic n.** Of Cornil, a n. in which the changes are systematically and regularly distributed from the renal tissue first affected.—**Tubal n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Tuberculous n.** Renal tuberculosis.—**Typhoid n.** Lat., *nephrotypus*. Fr., *néphrite typhoïde*. Typhoid fever with marked renal lesions.

NEPH'ROABDOM'INAL. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. From the kidney and opening on the abdominal wall (said of a fistula).

NEPHROCELE, f. Ne²f-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ne²f'ro-sel. -ce'les. From νεφρός, the kidney, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *néphrocèle*. Ger., *Nierenbruch*. Hernia of the kidney.

NEPHROCHALAZO'SIS, NEPHROCOCO'SIS, f. -o'se²os (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and χαλάσις, tuberculousness, or κόκκος, a grain. See *Granular KIDNEY*.

NEPHROCO'LICA, f. From νεφρός, the kidney, and κωλικός (see *COLIC*). See *Renal COLIC*.

NEPHROCYSTIT'IS, f. -it'idis. From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, a sack. Of Bourneville, inflammation of the bladder, ureters, and kidneys.

NEPHROCYSTO'SIS, f. -to'se²os (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, the bladder. The formation of a cystic condition of the kidney.

NEPHRO'DES. Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, the kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Kidney-shaped.

NEPHRŒDE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and οἰδήμα, œdema. Œdema of the kidneys.

NEPHROFIXA'TION. See *NEPHROPEXY*.

NEUROGEN'IC. Producing nervous energy or nerve tissue.

NEPHRO'GENOUS. From νεφρός, the kidney, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *néphrogène*. Due to a morbid state or action of the kidney. See *N. ALBUMINURIA*.

NEPHROG'RAPHY. From νεφρός, the kidney, and γράφειν, to write. See *NEPHROLOGY*.

NEPHROHYPER'TROPHY. See *NEPHRYPERTROPHIA*.

NEPH'ROID. Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, a kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nephroides*. Kidney-shaped.

NEPH'ROLITH. Lat., *nephrolithos, nephrolithus* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λίθος, a stone). See *Renal CALCULUS*.

NEPHROLITHI'ASIS, f. -a'se²os (-i'asis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *néphrolithiasie*. Ger., *N. Nierensteinkrankheit*. Renal lithiasis.

NEPHROLITHOCO'LICA, f. From νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and κωλικός (see *COLIC*). Renal colic.

NEPHROLITHOTOM'Y. Lat., *nephrolithotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *néphrolithotomie*. Ger., *Nephrolithotomie, Nierensteinschnitt*. Nephrotomy for the removal of a renal calculus.

NEPHROLITHUS, m. Fr., *néphrolithe*. Ger., *Nierenstein*. See *Renal CALCULUS*.

NEPHROL'OGY. Lat., *nephrologia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *néphrologie*. Ger., *Nierenbeschreibung*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the kidney.

NEPHROL'YSIN(E). From νεφρός, the kidney, and λύσις, dissolution. A toxic principle isolated from the serum of animals in whose peritoneal sac had been implanted renal tissue from another animal.

NEPHROMALACIA, *f.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the kidney.

NEPHROMEIO'SIS, *f.* -ο'σeos (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and μειοῦν, to make smaller. Atrophy of the kidney.

NEPH'ROMER. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέρος, a part. The part of the mesoblast that gives rise to the kidney.

NEPHROMET'RÆ, *f. pl.* Gr., νεφρομήτρα. A classical term for the muscles of the loins.

NEPHRON'CUS, *m.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and όγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Nierengeschwulst*. Enlargement or a tumor of the kidney.

NEPHROPAR'YSIS, *f.* See NEPHRATONIA.

NEPHROP'ATHY. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the kidneys.

NEPH'ROPEXY. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πηγύναι, to fix. Fr., *néphropexie*. Ger., *Nephropexie*. Fixation of the kidney by suture.

NEPHROPHLEGMASIA, *f.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. See NEPHRITIS.

NEPHROPH'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis). Renal tuberculosis.

NEPHROPLE'GIA, *f.* See NEPHRATONIA.

NEPHROPTOSIA, **NEPHROPTOSIS**, *f.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *néphroptose*. Prolapse of the kidney.

NEPHROPYELITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύελος, trough. See PYELITIS.

NEPHROPYOSIS, *f.* -ο'σeos (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύον, pus. Fr., *néphrophysie*. Ger., *Niereneiterung*. Suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHRORRHA'GIA, *f.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and ρήγνυναι, to burst forth. See NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA.

NEPHROR'RAPHY. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ραφή, a seam. Fr., *nephrorraphie*. Ger., *Nephrorraphie*. The operation of fixing a floating kidney by stitching its capsule to the posterior wall of the abdomen.

NEPH'ROS, *m.* Gr., νεφρός. See KIDNEY.

NEPHROSCLEROSIS, *f.* -ο'σeos (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and σκληρός, hard. Sclerosis of the kidney.

NEPHROS'PASIS, *f.* -spa'σeos (-os'pasis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and σπάσκει, a dragging. Of Bonney, abnormal mobility of the kidney.

NEPHROSTEGNOSIS. From νεφρός, the kidney, and στεγνύν, to cover closely. The condition of the kidney in which there are contraction and cirrhosis.

NEPHROS'TOMY. From νεφρός, the kidney, and στόμα, an aperture. The creation of a renal fistula.

NEPHROTOMY. Lat., *nephrotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *néphrotomie*. Ger., *Nierenschnitt*. An incision into the kidney.

NEPHROTYPHUS, *m.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and τυφός, stupor. Fr., *néphrotyphoïde*. See Typhoid NEPHRITIS.

NEPHROURETERECTOMY. Excision of the kidney, together with the whole or a portion of its ureter.

NEPHROZY'MASE, *n.* From νεφρός, the kidney, and ζύμη, leaven. Fr., *néphrozymase*. Of Béchamps, an albuminoid substance acting as a diastatic ferment, obtained from urine by the addition of alcohol.

NEPH'RUS, *m.* See KIDNEY.

NEPH'RYDROPS, *m.*, **NEPHRYDROSIS**, *f.* -ro'pos (-is), -ro'σeos (-is). More correct terms for *hydronephrosis* (q. v.).—**Subcapsular n.** A form of n. in which the collection of urine is situated between the kidney and its capsule, but communicates with the cavity of the kidney.

NEPHRYPERTROPHIA, *f.* From νεφρός, the kidney, υπερ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the kidney.

NERIAN'TIN. A substance resembling digitalin chemically, found in the leaves of *Nerium oleander*.

NE'RIIN. A glucoside obtained from *Nerium oleander*; probably identical with digitalin.

NERI'NE, *f.* A genus of amaryllidaceous plants.—**N. sarniensis**. Fr., *amaryllis du Japon*, *lis de Guernsey* (ou du Japon). Ger., *Guernseylilie*. A species having cherry-red flowers and a poisonous bulb.

NE'RIMUM, *n.* Gr., νήριον. Fr., *nérium*. Ger., *Oleander*. *Oleander*; a genus of apocynaceous shrubs.—**N. odoratum**, **N. odorum**. Ger., *wohlriechender Oleander*. The *kunaree* of the East Indies, sweet-scented oleander; closely allied to *N. oleander* and having the same poisonous properties. In India the root bark is made into a paste and applied externally in ringworm, boils, eruptions, and leprosy.—**N. oleander**. Fr., *laurier-rose*. Ger., *gemeiner Oleander*. Common oleander, rosebay, the νήριον and ροδοένδρον of the ancients, who used it against snakebites. It is a local irritant and an active general poison, resembling digitalis in its action. The root contains neriin, and a powerful cardiac poison, oleandrin. An extract of the root is said to be useful in the treatment of valvular cardiac disease; under its influence, according to Pouloux, the heart beats become regular, the pulse grows full and hard, and in some cases the secretion of urine is increased and the oedema reduced. Its long-continued use is said to reduce the frequency of epileptic attacks. The leaves are used in decoction as an external application in various cutaneous complaints.

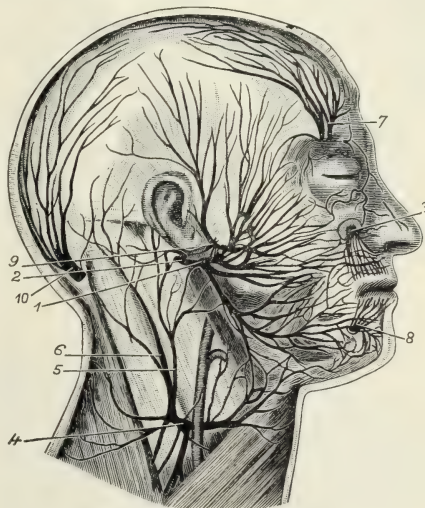
NERVE. Gr., νεῦρον. Lat., *nervus*. Fr., *nerf*. Ger., *Nerv*. A definite tract of living substance, usually in the form of a white cord, by which molecular changes in one part of an organism influence some other part. Ordinarily the n's are composed of bundles of n. fibres joined together by connective tissue. Such a bundle is called a funiculus. Several funiculi bound together by connective tissue constitute a n., or nervous cord. The whole is bound together by one or several outer sheaths. For other and earlier uses of the word see NERVUS (2d def.).—**Abdominal cutaneous n's**. Lat., *nervi cutanei abdominis*. Ger., *Hautnerven des Bauchs*. Branches of the lower five intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lumbar and lateral abdominal regions.—**Abdominal intercostal n's**. Lat., *nervi intercostales abdominales*. The lower six of the intercostal n's.—**Abducens (oculi) n.** Lat., *nervus abducens (oculi)*. Fr., *nerf abducteur*. Ger., *Abducens, äusserer Augenmuskelnerv*. The sixth cranial n., distributed to the external rectus of the eye. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the constricted part of the corpus pyramidale, close to the pons, or from the lower border of the pons itself. The deep origin has been traced between the fasciculi of the corpus pyramidale to the posterior part of the medulla. Stilling has shown its connection with a nucleus common to the facial n. It passes forward by the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, through the cavernous sinus, lying on the outer side of the internal carotid artery. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, lying above the ophthalmic vein. It then passes between the two heads of the external rectus muscle, and is distributed to that muscle on the ocular surface.—**Accelerator n's of the heart**. Lat., *nervi accelerantes cordis*. See *Augmentor FIBRES*.—**Accessispinal n.**, **Accessory n. (of Willis)**. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Accessory obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius accessorius*. A small anomalous branch of the obturator n. or of the lumbar plexus which descends along the inner margin of the psoas to a point behind the pectineus, where it divides into branches distributed to the hip, the knee, and the adductors of the thigh.—**Acoustic n.** See *Auditory n.*—**Afferent n.** A n. which conveys impressions from the periphery toward the centre of the nervous system.—

Andersch's n. See *Jacobson's n.*—**Anococcygeal n's.** Lat., *nervi anococcygei*. Branches of the coccygeal plexus distributed to the coccygeus, the levator ani, and the integument over the coccyx and adjacent parts.—**Anterior abdominal n's.** Fr., *nerfs abdominaux antérieurs* (ou *internes*). The anterior cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal n's.—**Anterior auricular n's.** Lat., *nervi auriculares anteriores*. Fr., *nerfs auriculaires antérieurs*. Ger., *vordere Ohrnerven*. Branches of the auriculotemporal n. distributed to the skin of the tragus and of the superior and anterior part of the pinna. In the sing., the auriculotemporal n.—**Anterior crural n.** Lat., *nervus cruralis* (anterior). Fr., *nerf crural antérieur*. Ger., *Schenkelnerv*. A large n. derived from the lumbar plexus, having its origin from the third and fourth lumbar n's and in part from the second. It passes downward between the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, behind the external iliac artery and the iliac fascia, into the thigh, where it lies on the outer side of the femoral vessels, to a point below Poupart's ligament, where it divides into two portions, the cutaneous and muscular.—**Anterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis anterior profundus*. Fr., *nerf temporal profond interne*. Ger., *vorderer tiefer Schläfennerv*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes up close to the bone into the temporal fossa, and is distributed to the anterior portion of the temporal muscle.—**Anterior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis* (superior) anterior. Fr., *nerf dentaire grand*. Ger., *oberer vorderer Zahnernv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. given off posterior to the infraorbital foramen which divides into branches supplying the incisor, canine, and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the inferior meatus of the nose.—**Anterior ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis anterior*. Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal antérieur*. Ger., *Riechbeinnerv*. A branch of the nasociliary n. which passes through the anterior ethmoidal foramen to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which it passes into the cavity of the nose, to the mucous membrane of which it is distributed.—**Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.** (or **n. of the forearm**). Lat., *nervus interosseus anterior* (seu *antibrachii internus*). Fr., *nerf interosseux interne*. A branch of the median n. which supplies the deep muscles of the front of the forearm. It arises just below the elbow, and ends in the pronator quadratus. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, the outer half of the flexor profundus digitorum, the interosseous membrane, and the bones of the forearm.—**Anterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus anterior* (seu *major*). Fr., *nerf palatin antérieur*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the palatamaxillary canal and divides into branches to supply the inner side of the gums, the glands and mucous membrane of the hard palate, the middle and lower turbinated bones, and the mucous membrane of the lower turbinated bone.—**Anterior pulmonary n's.** Branches of the pneumogastric n. which assist in forming the anterior pulmonary plexus.—**Anterior superior dental n.** See *Anterior dental n.*—**Anterior temporal n.** See *Auriculotemporal n.*—**Anterior thoracic cutaneous n's.** The terminal branches of the intercostal n's which end in the integument of the breast over the pectorales major.—**Anterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici anteriores*. Ger., *vordere Brustkastennerven*. Branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the pectorales major and minor and the clavicular portion of the deltoid.—**Anterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis anterior*. Fr., *nerf tibial antérieur*. Ger., *tiefer Wadenbeinnerv*. One of the terminal divisions of the external popliteal n. which passes beneath the extensor digitorum pedis longus between the heads of the peroneus longus to the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, external to the anterior tibial artery.—**Articular n's.** Lat.,

nervi articulares. Fr., *nerfs articulaires*. Ger., *Gelenknerven*. Small n's distributed to the ligaments and interior structures of the articulations.—**Auditory n.** Lat., *nervus auditorius* (seu *acusticus*). Fr., *nerf auditif* (ou *acoustique*). Ger., *Hörnerv*, *Gehörnerv*. The eighth cranial n. of Sömmerring; of Willis, the portio mollis of the seventh n., the special n. of the sense of hearing. It arises from numerous white lines or striæ which come from the posterior median fissure in the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. It is also connected with the gray matter of the medulla. The roots are connected, on the lower surface of the middle peduncle, with the gray substance of the cerebellum, with the flocculus, and with the gray matter at the border of the calamus scriptorius. The n. winds around the restiform body, from which it receives fibres, and passes forward across the border of the crus cerebelli in company with the facial n. It then enters the meatus auditorius internus, and at its bottom divides into two branches (a cochlear and a vestibular), which supply the cochlea, the vestibule, and the semicircular canals. The root fibres consist of the striæ medullares, the intermediate n. of Wrisberg, and the proper auditory fibres, making up the large root of the n., which is divided into three bundles, one from the restiform body, one from the external nucleus of the n., and one which belongs to the so called inner nucleus of the n., which passes into the external nucleus of the auditory n. of the other side.—**Augment(at) or n's.** See *Accelerator FIBRES*.—**Auriculoccipital n.** See *Posterior auricular n.*—**Auriculotemporal n.** Lat., *nervus auriculotemporalis*. Fr., *nerf auriculo-temporal*. Ger., *Ohrschläfennerv*, *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv*. A branch of the lower portion of the inferior maxillary n., given off close to the foramen ovale, and sometimes having two roots, between which the middle meningeal artery may pass. It passes beneath the pterygoideus externus to the temporomaxillary articulation, where it turns upward beneath the parotid gland, between the external and internal carotid arteries, to the base of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. Here it divides into the anterior auricular and superficial temporal n's, the nervi meatus auditorii externi, and the nervus membranæ tympani. It is connected with the facial n. and otic ganglion by small branches.—**Axillary n.** Lat., *nervus axillaris*. See *Circumflex n.*—**Bell's n.** See *Posterior thoracic n's*.—**Buccal n.** Lat., *nervus buccalis*. Fr., *nerf buccal* (ou *bucco-labial*). Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv*, *Backennerv*. 1. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes forward, upward, and outward between the temporalis and pterygoideus externus muscles, often perforating the latter, to divide it into two branches which are distributed to the buccinator muscle and the adjacent skin and mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the pterygoideus externus, depressor anguli oris, levator anguli oris, orbicularis oris, and temporalis, and communicates with the facial n. 2. In the pl., branches of the cervicofacial n. distributed to the muscles of the lateral surface of the face between the lower margin of the orbit and the angle of the mouth.—**Calcaneopoplantar cutaneous n.** A branch of the posterior tibial n. distributed to the integument of the inner side of the sole of the foot and lower surface of the heel.—**Calorific n's.** Ger., *Wärmennerven*. Of Bernard, a designation sometimes applied to the vasodilator n's because a part is warmed by the larger blood supply; it is also applied to the n's increasing the functional activity of a part, as the consequent chemical changes increase the temperature.—**Carotid n.** Lat., *nervus caroticus* (*ascendens* [1st def.]). Fr., *nerf carotidien*. Ger., *Kopfschlagadernerv*. 1. A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which ascends behind the internal carotid artery to the carotid canal, where it divides into two

portions, the outer of which aids in forming the carotid plexus and the inner the cavernous plexus. It furnishes filaments to the internal carotid artery and some of its branches. 2. A branch of the Vidian n. which unites with the carotid n. (1st def.) on the outer side of the carotid artery. 3. In the pl., branches of the glossopharyngeal n. which unite on the internal carotid artery in the neck with branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic n's.—**Catabolic n's.** N's whose influence increases the functional activity of a part or organ.—**Centrifugal n.** See *Efferent n.*—**Centripetal n.** See *Afferent n.* and cf. *Centripetal FIBRES* (2d def.).—**Cerebral n's.** See *Cranial n's.*—**Cerebrospinal n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebrospinales*. Ger., *Gehirnrückennerven, Hirnrückenmarksnerven*. N's which spring from the cerebrospinal centres; the cranial and spinal n's.—**Cervicofacial n.** Lat., *nervus cervicofacialis*. The lower and smaller of the two primary divisions of the facial n. It passes obliquely through the parotid gland, and gives off the buccal, inframaxillary, and supramaxillary n's.—**Ciliary n's.** Fr., *nerfs ciliaires*. Ger., *Ciliarnerven*. The sensitive and motor n's of the uveal tract and of the whole eyeball. They are composite n's, coming from the third, fifth, and sympathetic n's, and include the long and short ciliary n's. They all perforate the sclera near the optic n. entrance and run forward between the sclera and chorioid. They supply sensation to the whole eyeball and motion to the ciliary muscle and the sphincter muscles of the iris.—**Circumflex n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus brachii circumflexus*. Fr., *nerf circonflex*. Ger., *Kranznerv des Armes*. A sensorimotor n. which springs from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, occasionally connected with or springing from the three lower cervical n's. It lies at first behind the axillary artery, then turns backward, at the lower border of the subscapularis in the interval between the teres major and the long head of the triceps, to divide into three diverging branches distributed to the deltoid, the teres minor, the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint, and the integument in the vicinity of the shoulder. Cf. *NERVUS cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**Coccygeal n.** Lat., *nervus coccygeus*. Ger., *Steiss(kein)nerv*. The lowermost of the spinal n's, which emerges from the spinal canal between the second and third coccygeal vertebrae. Its anterior portion unites with the lower sacral n., and the posterior is distributed to the integument over the coccyx.—**Cochlear n.** Lat., *nervus cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *nerf cochléaire* (ou *cochléen*, ou *du limaçon*). Ger., *Schneckennerv*. A branch of the auditory n. which runs along the internal auditory meatus to the base of the modiolus, where it divides into numerous filaments that ascend along the canals of the modiolus, and then, bending outward, pass between the plates of the lamina spiralis ossea close to its tympanic surface. Between the plates of the spiral lamina the n's form a plexus which contains ganglion cells; and from the margin of the osseous zone branches from this plexus are distributed to the membranous part of the septum, where they are arranged in parallel conical bundles.—**Common motor n. of the eye.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**Compound n's.** N's containing both motor and sensory fibres.—**Cranial n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebrales*. Fr., *nerfs céphaliques* (seu *crâniens*). Ger., *Hirnnerven*. The n's which have their origins in different portions of the cerebrum, the medulla oblongata, or the upper end of the spinal cord, and emerge through fissures and foramina in the base of the skull. By Sömmerring they were divided into twelve pairs, and by Willis into nine, the latter regarding the facial and auditory n's as the seventh, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's as the eighth, and the hypoglossal n. as the ninth. Both authors make the olfactory n. the first, the optic n. the second, the oculomotor n. the third, the troch-

lear n. the fourth, the trigeminal n. the fifth, and the abducens n. the sixth.—**Crural n.** See *Anterior crural n.*—**Cubital n.** See *Ulnar n.*—**Cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautnerven*. N's distributed to the integument.—**Deep petrosal n.** See *Great deep petrosal n.*—**Deep posterior auricular n.** See *Posterior auricular n.* (1st def.).—**Deep temporal n's.** Lat., *nervi temporales profundi*. Ger., *tiefe Schläffennerven*. The anterior and posterior deep temporal n's.—**Depressor n.** See *Inhibitory n.*—**Descendens noni n.** See *DESCENDENS noni*.—**Diaphragmatic n.** See *Phrenic n.*—**Digastric n.** Lat., *nervus digastricus* (seu *biventricus*). Fr., *nerf digastrique*. Ger., *zweibäuchiger Nerv*. A branch of the posterior auricular n. distributed to the posterior belly of the digastricus.—**Digital n's.** Lat., *nervi digitales*. Ger., *Fingernerven, Zehennerven*. The n's of the fingers and toes. In the hand they consist of branches of the median n. on the palmar lateral margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the palmar

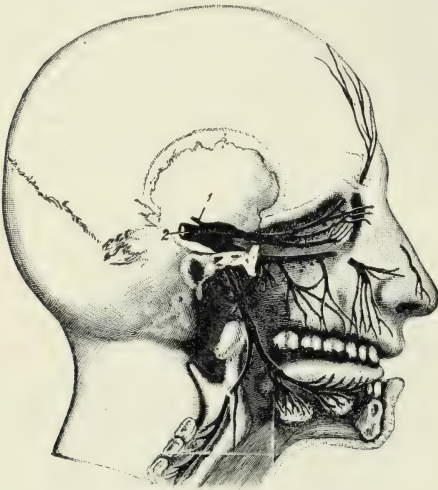


THE NERVES OF THE HEAD.

1, the facial nerve; 2, its posterior auricular branch; 3, the infraorbital; 4, the superficial cervical; 5, the small occipital; 6, the great auricular; 7, the supraorbital; 8, the mental; 9, the auriculotemporal; 10, the great occipital.

radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. on the palmar ulnar margin of the ring finger and both palmar lateral margins of the little finger. On the dorsal surfaces branches of the radial n. are distributed to both margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. to the ulnar side of the ring finger, and both sides of the little finger. The palmar n. to the contiguous sides of the ring and middle fingers unites with the corresponding n. of the dorsal surface. The plantar n's of the toes are derived from the external and internal plantar n's, the former supplying the contiguous margins of the fourth and fifth toes and the outer margin of the latter, while the branches to the inner margin of the fourth and both margins of the other toes are branches of the internal plantar n. The internal branch of the musculocutaneous n. is distributed to the inner side of the great toe and the contiguous sides of the second and third toes; the external saphenous n. supplies the outer side of the little toe; the external branch of the musculocutaneous n. supplies the contiguous borders of the third, fourth, and fifth toes, and the internal branch of the anterior tibial n. supplies contiguous sides of the great and second toes.—**Dorsal n. of the clitoris.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis clitoridis*. Fr., *nerf clitoridien*. Ger., *Kitzlernerv*. A branch

of the pudic n. distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris and adjacent portions of the labia minora. It is similar to the dorsal n. of the penis, but smaller.—**Dorsal n. of the penis.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis penis*. Fr., *nerf dorsal de la verge*. Ger., *Rut(h)ennerv, oberer Schammernerv*. The smaller of the two divisions of the pudic n., which passes through the suspensory ligament of the penis to its dorsal surface as far as the glans, where it divides into branches distributed to the prepuce, the glans, and the surrounding tissues. It also



THE FIFTH CRANIAL NERVE.

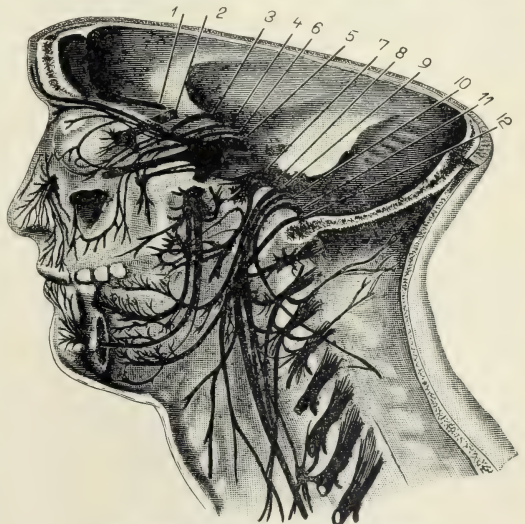
1, the small root; 2, the large root.

furnishes branches to the upper and lateral surfaces of the penis and the corpora cavernosa.—**Dorsilumbar n.** Lat., *nervus dorsolumbalis*. A small, inconstant n. connecting the lumbar plexus and the last dorsal n.—**Dorsodigital n's of the foot.** Ger., *Zehenrückennerven*. The digital n's on the dorsum of the foot (see under *Digital n's*).—**Efferent n.** A n. which conveys impression from the centre toward the periphery of the nervous system.—**Eighth cranial n., Eighth pair of n's.** Of Sömmerring, the auditory n. or n's; of Willis, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's combined.—**Ejaculatory n's.** Fr., *nerfs éjaculateurs*. Ger., *ejakulatorische Nerven*. Nervous branches from a ganglion observed by Remy in the guinea pig, lying upon the vena cava at the level of the renal veins, irritation of which causes a rapid vermicular contraction of the seminal vesicle, followed by an emission of semen without erection of the penis.—**Eleventh cranial n., Eleventh pair of n's** [Sömmerring]. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis*. See *Nasociliary n.* and *Anterior ethmoidal n.*—**External cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *Musculocutaneous n. of the arm.*—**External cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris externus* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur externe*. Ger., *lateral Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, äusserer Leistennerv*. A n. arising from the loop between the second and third or first and second sacral n's, which pierces the psoas magnus, and, crossing over the iliacus, passes beneath Poupart's ligament close to the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and divides into a posterior branch, which is distributed to the skin of the outer surface of the thigh nearly half way to the knee, and an anterior branch to the outer part of the front of the thigh nearly to the knee.—**External frontal n.** See *Supraorbital n.*—**External hæmorrhoidal n.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.*—**External**

inguinal n. See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**External interosseous antibrachial n.** See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**External laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior externus*. The external branch of the superior laryngeal n., which passes backward to the lower part of the pharynx and upper part of the larynx, furnishing branches to the constrictor pharyngis inferior and cricothyreoideus, and unites with the pharyngeal plexus and the superior cardiac n.—**External motor n. of the eye.** See *Abducens n.*—**External nasal n.** Lat., *nervus concharum* (seu *nasalis anterior externus*). Fr., *nerf nasal externe*. A branch of the anterior ethmoidal n. which passes between the lower edge of the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage of the nose, to be distributed to the lower lateral portions of the nose.—**External oculomotor n.** See *Abducens n.*—**External palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus externus*. Fr., *nerf palatin externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gaumnerv*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the external palatine canal to be distributed to the tonsil and the outer portion of the soft palate.—**External plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris externus*. Fr., *nerf plantaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Sohlennerv*. The smaller of the two terminal divisions of the internal popliteal n. It passes forward from the point of division in company with the external plantar artery to the interval between the flexor digitorum pedis brevis and abductor minimi digiti, where it divides into a superficial branch, distributed to the outer and inner sides of the little toe and the outer side of the fourth toe, and a deep branch supplying the interossei, lumbricales, and other muscles of the sole of the foot.—**External popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus externus*. Fr., *nerf poplité externe*. Ger., *Wadenbeinnerv, Fussröhrennerv*. The outermost of the two terminal divisions of the sciatic n. It passes down obliquely along the outer side of the popliteal space, close to the biceps, then between it and the outer part of the gastrocnemius, to a point below the head of the fibula, where it turns around the bone, between it and the peroneus longus, to divide into the anterior tibial and musculocutaneous n's. During its course it furnishes cutaneous offshoots and branches to the knee joint.—**External pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus externus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien externe*. Ger., *äusserer Flügelmuskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which arises with the buccal n. (or a branch of it) and extends to and supplies the inner surface of the external pterygoid muscle.—**External pudendal n.** See *Genitocrural n.*—**External respiratory n. (of Bell).** See *Posterior thoracic n's.*—**External saphenous n.** See *Short saphenous n.*—**External spermatic n.** Lat., *nervus spermaticus externus*. Ger., *äusserer Schammernerv*. The inner division of the genitocrural n., which, after giving off branches along the external iliac artery, descends in the inguinal canal to be distributed to the cremaster and dartos and the labium majus in the female, and to the integument over the external abdominal ring.—**External superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis externus*. A small twig from the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, which unites with the facial n. just beyond the geniculate ganglion.—**Facial motor n.** See *Facial n.* (2d def.).—**Facial n.** Lat., *nervus facialis*. Fr., *nerf facial*. Ger., *Anltitznerv*. 1. Of Willis, the motor n. of the muscles of the face and the auditory n. regarded as one. 2. Of Sömmerring, and as most commonly used, the motor n. of the muscles of the face. It has its origin in a nucleus situated deep in the pons Varolii, at about the same level as the nucleus of the abducens oculi n., with its upper end close to the motor nucleus of the trigeminal n. Some of its fibres cross to the opposite side of the medulla, but most of them pass backward, inward, and upward to the depression between the

olivary body and the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, having on their outer side the auditory n., with which they are often connected by a separate fasciculus, the pars intermedia. It then courses outward to the internal auditory meatus, to enter the aqueduct of Falloppius, through which it passes to emerge through the stylomastoid foramen. At the point where it turns in the canal it enlarges, forming the geniculate ganglion. After leaving the canal, it passes forward into the substance of the parotid gland. Behind the ramus of the inferior maxilla it separates into its two terminal branches, the cervicofacial and temporofacial n's. In the aqueduct of Falloppius it gives off the chorda tympani, a branch to the stapedius, and twigs which unite with the auditory and small superficial n's.—**Femorocutaneous n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh*.—**Femorogenital n.** See *Genitoocrural n.*—**Fibular communicating n.** See *Peroneal communicating n.*—**Fibular n.** See *External popliteal n.*—**Fifth n.** 1. See *Trigeminal n.* 2. Of some of the older authors, the facial and acoustic n's regarded as one.—**First cranial n.** See *Ophthalmic TRACT*.—**First dorsal n.** The spinal n. which passes out between the first and second dorsal vertebrae. Its anterior division runs forward to aid in forming the brachial plexus, and furnishes the first thoracic intercostal n.—**Fourth cranial n.** See *Trochlear n.*—**Frenator n.** See *Vasomotor n's and Inhibitory n.*—**Frigorific n.** Fr., *nerf frigorisque*. Ger., *Kältenerv*. 1. Of Claude Bernard, the sympathetic n.; so called because its stimulation results in a fall of temperature, and its section or paralysis to an increase of body heat. 2. In the pl., the vasoconstrictor n's, so called because their stimulation leads to contraction of the arterioles and local diminution of temperature.—**Frontal n.** Lat., *nervus frontalis*. Fr., *nerf frontal*. Ger., *Stirnerv*. The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It runs along the roof of the orbit, and about midway divides into the supraorbital and supratrochlear n's.—**Frontonasal n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Ganglionic n.** See *Sympathetic n.* and cf. *Ganglionic FIBRES*.—**Gastric n's.** Lat., *nervi gastrici*. Fr., *nerfs gastriques*. Ger., *Magenerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the stomach.—**Genital n.** See *External spermatic n.*—**Genitoocrural n.** Lat., *nervus genitoocruralis*. Fr., *nerf génitoocrural*. Ger., *Schamlendennerv*. A n. derived from the second lumbar n. and the loop between it and the first. It passes through the psoas major to its anterior surface at a point near Poupart's ligament, where it divides into the external spermatic and lumboinguinal n's.—**Glossopharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus glossopharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf glosso-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenschlundkopfnerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Sömmerring and one of the divisions of the eighth of Willis. It arises from a collection of n. cells between the highest portion of the pneumogastric nucleus and the lower portion of the internal auditory nucleus, and emerges from the restiform body by a vertical row of fasciculi to pass outward to the jugular foramen, through which it passes. At the upper part of the foramen it is connected with the jugular ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the n., a small fasciculus of which passes over the ganglion, to unite with the main portion of the n. below. After emerging from the skull it passes downward over the internal carotid artery, beneath the styloid process of the temporal bone and the structures attached to it, to the lower border of the stylopharyngeus, on which and the constrictor pharyngis inferior it passes inward beneath the hyoglossus to break up into its terminal branches. On the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone it enlarges to form the petrous ganglion, into which all the fibres of the n. enter. From the petrous ganglion are given off the tympanic n. and filaments,

which unite with the pneumogastric n. and the superior ganglion of the sympathetic n., and in the neck branches to the carotid artery, the pharyngeal plexus, the constrictor muscles, the tonsil and the mucous membrane of the dorsum and lateral surfaces of the tongue.—**Great auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis magnus*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire grand*. Ger., *grosser Ohrnerv*. A n. arising from the superficial ascending branches of the second and third cervical n's, which passes round the outer border of the sternocleidomastoideus, and runs up beneath the platysma myoides toward the lobe of the ear, where it divides into the inferior auricular and mastoid n's and small branches to the integument of the side of the face.—**Great deep petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus profundus major*. Fr., *nerf pétreux profond grand*. Ger., *grosser tiefer Felsenbeinnerv*. A branch of the carotid plexus which enters the tympanum by a small canal between the carotid canal and the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube, to unite with the tympanic plexus.—**Great ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis magnus* (seu major). Fr., *nerf occipital grand*. Ger., *grosser Hinterhauptnerv*. The internal branch of the second cervical spinal n. It gives branches to the complexus, and, ascending in company with the occipital artery, supplies the back of the head, communicating with the small occipital n.—**Great sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus* (major). Fr., *nerf sciatique grand*. Ger., (*größerer*) *Hüftnerv*. The continuation downward of the sacral plexus through the great sacrosciatic foramen. It passes down between the great trochanter of the femur and the tuberosity of the ischium beneath the gluteus maximus, lying above upon the gemelli, obturator internus, and quadratus femoris, and below

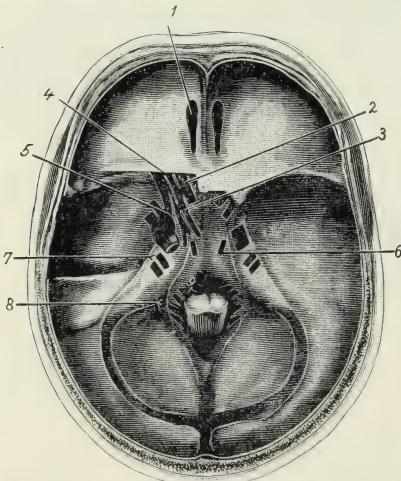


THE CRANIAL NERVES AS THEY EMERGE.

1, olfactory nerve; 2, optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, trochlear; 5, trifacial; 6, abducent ocular; 7, 8, facial and auditory; 9, glossopharyngeal; 10, pneumogastric; 11, spinal accessory; 12, hypoglossal.

upon the adductor magnus. At a varying point in the thigh it divides into two terminal branches, the external and internal popliteal n's. In its course it gives off small branches to the hip joint and the adjacent muscles.—**Great splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus major*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique grand*. Ger., *grosser Eingeweidenerv*. A n. resulting from the union of branches from a varying number of the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. (usually six or seven, between the fifth and tenth), which passes inward over the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebrae to pierce the crus

of the diaphragm and unite with the semilunar ganglion.—**Great superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis major*. Fr., *nerf pétreux superficiel grand*. Ger., *grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A branch of the Vidian n. running through the fibrous cartilaginous tissue of the foramen lacerum anticum into the cerebral cavity, and thence through a furrow of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the hiatus canalis Fallopii, where it unites with the geniculate ganglion.—**Great sympathetic n.** See *Sympathetic n.*—**Gustatory n.** Lat., *nervus gustatorius*. Fr., *nerf petit hypoglosse*. Ger., *Geschmacksnerv, Tastnerv*. A branch of the inferior division of the inferior maxillary n. which passes along the inner side of the internal maxillary artery between the pterygoideus internus and the inferior maxilla (being joined by the chorda tympani at an acute angle), and above the submaxillary gland to the side of the tongue to near its apex. It gives off branches to the submaxillary ganglion, to the hypoglossal n., to the mucous membrane of the mouth, and to the conical and fungiform papillae and mucous membrane of the anterior two thirds of the tongue. It communicates tactile sensibility and the sense of taste to the tongue.—**Humeral n.** See *Circumflex n.*—**Hyoglossian n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Hypaxial n's.** N's which pass above the vertebral axis.—**Hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus hypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf hypogastrique*. One of the terminal branches of the iliohypogastric n. which passes forward between the transversus and obliquus abdominis externus muscles to a point above the inguinal canal, where it reaches the integument, to be distributed above the pubes.—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *nervus hypoglossus*. Fr., *nerf (grand) hypoglosse*. Ger., *Zungenfleischnerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Willis and the twelfth of Sömmerring; a motor n. distributed to the muscles of the tongue and to some of the muscles of the neck. Its nucleus is situated in front of and close to the central canal of the medulla oblongata, just above



THE RELATIVE PLACES OF EXIT OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.

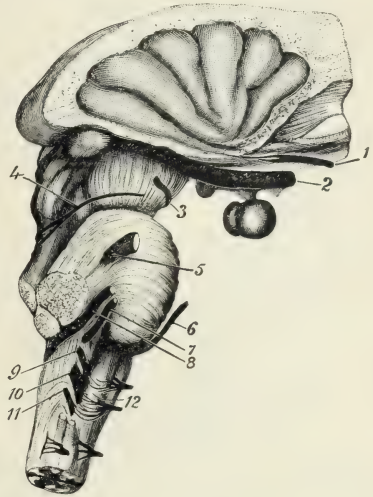
1, olfactory; 2, optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, trochlear; 5, trifacial; 6, abducent ocular; 7, facial and auditory; 8, glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; 9, hypoglossal.

the decussation of the pyramids, from which its fibres pass through the olivary body. The fibres are condensed into two bundles, which pass through the anterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone, and unite just outside of it to form the n. It descends on the internal and posterior sides of the pneumogastric n. and the internal jugular vein, between the latter and the internal carotid artery, to the lower border of the digastric muscle, close to which it crosses the external

carotid artery and curves forward and upward, beneath the digastricus and above the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, to the anterior border of the hyoglossus muscle, from which point it extends to the apex of the tongue. It communicates with the gustatory, pneumogastric, sympathetic, and upper one or two cervical n's, and gives off the descendens noni and branches to the hyoglossus, the thyrohyoideus, and the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.—**Iliohypogastric abdominal n.** See *Hypogastric n.*—**Iliohypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus iliohypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf ilio-hypogastrique*. Ger., *Hüftbeckennerv*. A branch of the first lumbar n. which pierces the psoas major muscle and passes outward and downward upon the quadratus lumborum, and thence between the transversus and obliquus abdominis internus to the crest of the ilium, where it divides into the iliac and hypogastric n's.—**Ilioinguinal n., Ilioscrotal n.**—Lat., *nervus ilioinguinalis*. Fr., *nerf ilio-inguinal*. Ger., *Hüftleistenerv*. A n. arising from the first lumbar n. or the loop between the first and second, which pierces the psoas major muscle, descends across the quadratus lumborum, passes through the transversalis abdominis (internal to the anterior superior spine of the ilium), between which muscle and the obliquus abdominis internus it runs to and through the inguinal canal, to make its exit at the external abdominal ring. It is distributed to the integument of the groin, penis, and scrotum, and that of the labium majus in the female.—**Incident n.** An afferent n.—**Incisive n., Incisor n.** Lat., *nervus incisivus*. Fr., *nerf incisif*. A branch of the inferior dental n. furnishing branches to the incisor and canine teeth.—**Inferior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis inferior*. Ger., *unterer Ohrennerv*. A branch of the great auricular n. which passes up toward the back of the ear, and is distributed to the muscles of the helix, the skin behind and on the posterior surface of the ear, the lobe of the ear, and the lower part of the concha.—**Inferior cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus inferior (seu parvus)*. Fr., *nerf cardiaque épais (ou inférieur)*. Ger., *unterer Herznerv*. A branch of the inferior thoracic or upper dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down behind the subclavian artery (on the right side sometimes behind the innominate artery) to the deep cardiac plexus. On the left side it often unites with the middle cardiac n.—**Inferior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis inferior*. Fr., *nerf dentaire inférieur*. Ger., *eigentlicher Unterkiefernnerv*. The largest of the branches of the inferior maxillary n. It passes between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the internal lateral ligament of the temporomaxillary articulations to the inferior dental canal, through which it runs to the mental foramen, where it bifurcates into the mental n. and the nervus alveolaris maxillæ inferioris. It also furnishes branches to the mylohyoideus and to the molar teeth.—**Inferior facial n.** See *Cervicofacial n.*—**Inferior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus gluteus inferior (1st def.)*, *nervi clunium inferiores (2d def.)*. 1. See *Small sciatic n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the small sciatic n. to the lower part of the gluteus maximus.—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.** Lat., *nervus hæmorrhoidalis inferior (seu imus)*. Fr., *nerf hæmorrhoidal inférieur*. Ger., *unterer Mastdarmnerv*. A branch of the pudic n. or of the sacral plexus which passes through the small sacrosacral notch to be distributed to the lower portion of the rectum.—**Inferior laryngeal n.** See *Recurrent laryngeal n.*—**Inferior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris inferior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire inférieur*. Ger., *Unterkiefernnerv*. The lower and larger of the divisions of the trigeminal n. formed by the union of the motor root and a branch from the Gasserian ganglion at their exit from the foramen ovale. Beneath the pterygoideus externus it divides into two branches, upper and lower. From the upper are given off the anterior and posterior deep temporal n's and the

masseteric, buccal, and external and internal pterygoid n's. From the lower branch spring the auriculotemporal, gustatory, and inferior dental n's.—**Inferior nasal n's.** Branches of the anterior palatine n. distributed to the mucous membrane covering the inferior turbinated bones.—**Inferior palpebral n's.** Lat., *nervi palpebrales inferiores*. Fr., *nerfs palpébraux inférieurs*. Ger., *untere Augenlidnerven*. A number of small branches of the infraorbital n. distributed to the lower eyelid and the portions of the nasal integument near the inner canthus of the eye.—**Inferior pudendal n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus inferior*. Fr., *nerf pudendal inférieur*. 1. A branch of the small sciatic n. which passes beneath the tuberosity of the ischium to the perineum, to be distributed to the front and outer part of the scrotum in the male and to the labium majus in the female. 2. The pudic n.—**Inferior vesical n's.** Lat., *nervi vesicales inferiores*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the fundus of the bladder.—**Infragluteal n.** See *Inferior gluteal n.*—**Inframaxillary n.** Lat., *nervus inframaxillaris* (1st def.). Fr., *nerf inframaxillaire* (1st def.). 1. See *Inferior maxillary n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the cervicofacial n. situated below the inferior maxilla.—**Infraoccipital n.** See *Suboccipital n.*—**Infraorbital n.** Lat., *nervus infraorbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-orbitaire*. Ger., *Unteraugenhöhlennerv*. 1. See *Temporomalar n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the superior maxillary n. situated beneath the levator labii superioris, distributed to the lower eyelid, the integument of the side of the nose, and the integument, mucous membrane, labial glands, and muscles of the upper lip.—**Infratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus infratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sous-trochléaire*. Ger., *Unterrollnerv*. A branch of the nasociliary n. which passes along the inner surface of the orbit, beneath the obliquus oculi to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into branches distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, the lacrymal sac, and the integument of the side of the nose.—**Inguinal n., Inguinocutaneous n.** See *Genitocrural n.*—**Inhibitory n.** Fr., *nerf d'arrêt* (ou *arrestateur*, ou *frénateur*). Ger., *Hemmungsnerv*. A n. which lessens or stops the action of the part which it innervates. Cf. *Inhibitory fibres*.—**Innominate n's.** The fifth pair of cranial n's.—**Intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi intercostales*. Fr., *nerfs intercostaux*. Ger., *Intercostalnerven*, *Zwischenrippennerven*. The anterior branches of the dorsal spinal n's, eleven in number, which emerge from the intervertebral foramina, and pass forward in the intercostal spaces (except the lowest, which runs along the lower border of the last rib). They are divided according to their distribution into abdominal and thoracic intercostal n's.—**Intercostohumeral n.** Lat., *nervus intercostohumeralis*. Fr., *nerf intercosto-huméral*. Ger., *kleiner Hautnerv des Armes*. The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal n., which crosses the axilla to be distributed to the integument of the inner and posterior surface of the arm and communicates with the musculospiral n. and the n. of Wrisberg.—**Intermediate n. of Wrisberg.** See *N. of Wrisberg*.—**Internal abdominal n's.** See *Anterior abdominal n's*.—**Internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus brachii internus*. Fr., *nerf brachial cutané interne* (ou *moyen*). Ger., *grosserer Hautnerv des Armes*. A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, situated on the inner side of the axillary artery. It passes down to about the middle of the arm, where it becomes cutaneous and divides into two portions, the anterior of which descends to the anterior aspect of the arm as far as the wrist, and the posterior to about the middle of the posterior surface of the forearm.—**Internal cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris internus*. Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané interne*. Ger., *innerer Flügelnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which passes beneath the fascia lata over the upper part

of the femoral artery, where it divides into an anterior and an inner branch. The anterior branch pierces the fascia lata in the lower portion of the thigh and is distributed to the skin over the anterior and outer surface of the patella; the inner branch passes down behind the posterior border of the sartorius, pierces the fascia lata, and is distributed to the integument of the lower inner thigh and the inner portion of the leg.—**Internal frontal n.** Ger., *innerer Stirnnerv*. See *Supratrochlear*

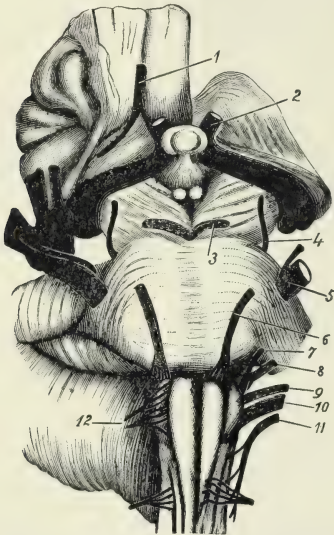


THE CONNECTION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, olfactory nerve; 2, optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, trochlear; 5, trifacial; 6, abducent ocular; 7, 8, facial and auditory; 9, glossopharyngeal; 10, pneumogastric; 11, spinal accessory; 12, hypoglossal.

n.—Internal inguinal n. See *Genitocrural n.*—**Internal interosseous antibrachial n. (of the forearm).** Lat., *nervus interosseus antibrachii anterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseux profond*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**Internal laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior internus*. The internal branch of the superior laryngeal n., which pierces the thyrohyoid membrane, and divides into branches distributed to the frenulum epiglottidis and the mucous membrane of the epiglottis and of the lateral and posterior surfaces of the larynx.—**Internal orbital n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris internus* (seu *medialis*). Fr., *nerf plantaire interne*. Ger., *innerer Sohlennerv*. The internal and larger of the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial n. It passes along the outer side of the internal plantar artery, between the adductor hallucis and flexor digitorum pedis brevis, and divides at about the middle of the foot into branches distributed to both sides of the three inner toes and to the inner side of the fourth toe.—**Internal popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus internus*. Fr., *nerf poplité externe*, *nerf tibial*. Ger., *Schienbeinnerv*. 1. The larger of the two terminal divisions of the great sciatic n., which passes down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus, below which point it is known as the posterior tibial n. It gives off the short saphenous n. and branches distributed to the knee joint and the muscles in its vicinity. 2. The same, together with the posterior tibial n., regarded as one.—**Internal pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus internus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien interne*. Ger., *innerer Flügelmuskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n., closely connected with the otic ganglion, which is distributed to the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus, the tensor palati, and the musculus mallei.—**Internal saphenous n.** See *Long saphenous n.*—**Interosseous n's of the foot.**

Lat., *nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales*. Branches of the anterior tibial n. which are situated in the second, third, and fourth intermetatarsal spaces, and are distributed to the tarsometatarsal ligaments and the interossei muscles. —**Interosseous n. of the leg**. Lat., *nervus interosseus cruris*. A branch of the internal popliteal n. situated



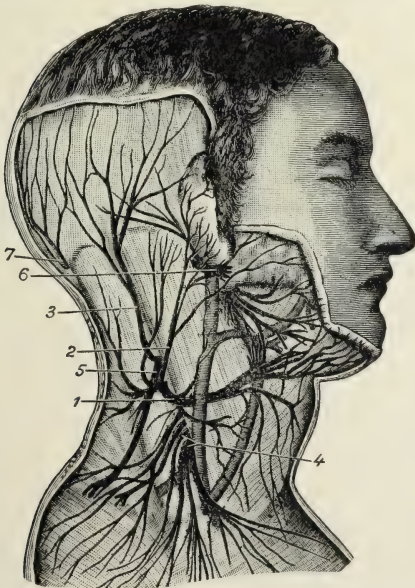
THE CONNECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, olfactory; 2, left optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, trochlear; 5, trifacial; 6, abducent; 7, facial; 8, auditory; 9, glossopharyngeal; 10, pneumogastric; 11, spinal accessory; 12, right hypoglossal.

on the posterior surface of the tibiofibular interosseous membrane, to which and to the fibula and tibia it is distributed. —**Intervertebral n's.** The spinal n's. —**Ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* —**Jacobson's n.** The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal n. It arises from the petrous ganglion and enters a small bony canal at the base of the petrous bone. It ascends to the tympanum, enters this cavity by an aperture in its floor close to the inner wall, and divides into three branches which are distributed to the fenestra rotunda, the fenestra ovalis, and the lining membrane of the tympanum and Eustachian tube. It anastomoses with the carotid plexus, the great superficial petrosal n., and the otic ganglion. —**Labial n.** See *Mental n.* —**Labial n's of the infraorbital.** See the different *NERVI labiales* (under *NERVUS*). —**Labiomental n.** See *Mental n.* —**Labyrinthine n's.** Lat., *nervi labyrinthici*. The external branches of the olfactory n. —**Lacrymal n.** Lat., *nervus lacrimalis*. Fr., *nerf lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränennerf*. The smallest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It enters the orbit through the narrowest part of the sphenoidal fissure and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle. Within the lacrymal gland it gives off several filaments which supply the gland and the conjunctiva. It finally pierces the palpebral ligament and terminates in the integument of the upper eyelid. —**Large cavernous n.** See *NERVUS cavernosus major*. —**Large hypoglossal n.** See *Hypoglossal n.* —**Large palatine n.** See *Anterior palatine n.* —**Large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.* —**Lateral thoracic cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei pectorales*. Ger., *Hautnerven der Brust*. Branches of the intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lateral thoracic region. —**Leaf n's.** See under *N.* (2d def.). —**Lesser inferior dental n.** A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which unites with the inferior dental n. —**Lesser internal cutaneous n.** See *N. of*

Wrisberg. —**Lesser petrosal n.** See *Small superficial petrosal n.* —**Lesser sciatic n.** See *Small sciatic n.* —**Lesser splanchnic n.** See *Small splanchnic n.* —**Lingual median (or motor) n.** See *Hypoglossal n.* —**Lingual n.** Lat., *nervus lingualis*. Fr., *nerf lingual*. Ger., *Zungen-nerv*. 1. See *Gustatory n.* 2. The branches of the glossopharyngeal n. distributed to the tongue. 3. The branches of the hypoglossal n. distributed to the tongue. —**Lingual n. of the eighth pair.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.* —**Lingual n. of the fifth pair (or of the trifacial n.).** See *Gustatory n.* —**Long ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares longi*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires longs*. Branches of the nasociliary n. which perforate the sclerotic and are distributed to the ciliary muscle, the cornea, and the iris. —**Long saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus internus* (seu *major*). Ger., *grosser Rosenennerv*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which accompanies the femoral vessels through Hunter's canal, passes thence beneath the sartorius to the inner side of the knee, and below this accompanies the saphenous vein to the ankle, where it gives off branches to the inner side of the foot. It communicates with branches of the internal cutaneous and obturator n's at about the middle of the thigh, beneath the fascia lata, and assists in supplying the integument in front of the patella. —**Long scrotal n's.** The superficial branches of the perineal n. and the inferior pudendal n. (1st def.). —**Long subscapular n.** A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes along the lower border of the subscapularis to be distributed to the latissimus dorsi. —**Lower intercostal n's.** See *Abdominal intercostal n's.* —**Lumbar n's.** Lat., *nervi lumbales* (seu *lumbares*). Fr., *nerfs lombaires*. Ger., *Lendennerven*. The spinal n's which pass out beneath the lumbar vertebræ. —**Lumboinguinal n.** Lat., *nervus lumboinguinalis*. Fr., *nerf lombo-inguinal*. Ger., *Lendenleistenerv*. A branch of the genitocrural n. which passes beneath Poupart's ligament to supply the integument of the upper part of the thigh. —**Lumbosacral n.** Lat., *nervus lumbosacralis*. Ger., *Lendenkreuznerv*. The portion of the sacral plexus formed by the fifth lumbar n. and a portion of the fourth. —**Magnisciatric n.** See *Great sciatic n.* —**Malar n's.** Lat., *nervi malaris*. Fr., *nerfs malaïres*. Ger., *Wangennerven*, *Jochbeinnerven*. Branches of the facial and temporomalar n's distributed to the outer portions of the eyelids and the tissues over the malar bone. —**Marginal n. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *nervus marginalis maxillæ inferioris*. Fr., *nerf labio-mental*. A branch of the facial n. running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla. —**Marginal n. of the scapula.** See *Long subscapular n.* —**Masseteric n.** Lat., *nervus massetericus*. Fr., *nerf massétérin*. Ger., *Kaumuskelnerv*, *Kiefermuskelnerv*. A branch of the anterior division of the inferior maxillary n. which extends through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to supply the masseter muscle and also the temporomaxillary articulation. —**Masticatory n.** Lat., *nervus masticatorius*. Fr., *nerf masticateur*. Ger., *Kau (muskel) nerv*. The anterior or superior (and chiefly motor) division of the inferior maxillary n. —**Mastoid n.** Lat., *nervus mastoideus* (seu *auricularis posterior superficialis*). Ger., *oberflächlicher hinterer Ohr-nerv*. A branch of the great auricular n. which ascends over the mastoid process of the temporal bone to be distributed to the integument behind the ear. —**Maxillo-mandibular n.** See *Inferior maxillary n.* —**Median n.** Lat., *nervus medianus*. Fr., *nerf médian*. Ger., *Mittel-armnerv*. A n. formed by the union of two branches, the one from the outer and the other from the inner end of the brachial plexus. It passes down the arm, at first on the outer side of the brachial artery, crossing it near the lower part of the arm, to lie on its inner side. Below the bend of the arm it lies beneath the pronator radii teres, and descends between the flexores digitorum manus profundus and sublimis to the palm

of the hand, where it divides into an external and an internal branch. The external branch is distributed to the abductor and opponens pollicis and the outer head of the flexor brevis pollicis, and divides into the digital n's of the thumb and of the index finger. The internal branch supplies in part the digital n's of the middle, index, and ring fingers (cf. *Digital n's*). In the forearm it gives off the anterior interosseous n. of the arm and branches to all of the muscles of the anterior surface of the forearm, except the flexor carpi ulnaris, and it supplies cutaneous branches to the palm of the hand.—**Meningeal n's.** Lat., *nervi meningei*. Unimportant branches of the trigeminal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic n's distributed to the meninges of the brain.—**Mental n.** Lat., *nervus mentalis*. Fr., *nerf mental* (ou *mentonnier*). Ger., *Kinnnerv*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which makes its exit by the mental foramen, to be distributed to the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles of the lower lip.—**Middle cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus magnus* (seu *medius*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque moyen* (ou *second*). Ger., *mittlerer* (oder *grosser* *Herznerv*). A branch of the middle cervical ganglion which on the left side passes down into the chest between the left carotid and subclavian arteries and on the right side behind the common carotid artery, to join the deep cardiac plexus.—**Middle cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris medialis* (seu *anterior*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur moyen interne*. Ger., *vorderer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, kleiner Rosennerv*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which perforates the sartorius and fascia lata a little below Poupart's ligament to supply the integument of the forepart of the thigh.—**Middle hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales medii*. Ger.



SOME OF THE MORE SUPERFICIAL NERVES OF THE NECK.

1, superficial cervical; 2, great auricular; 3, small occipital; 4, supraclavicular; 5, spinal accessory; 6, facial; 7, great occipital.

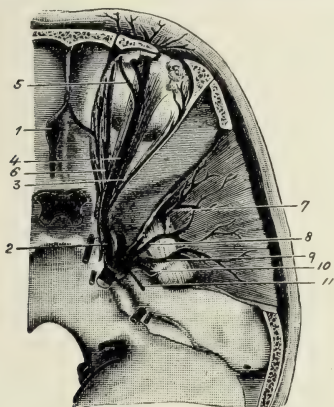
mittlere Mastdarmnerven. Branches of the sacral plexus distributed to the rectum, the levator ani, the posterior portion of the bladder, and the vagina in the female.—**Middle superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior medius*. Ger., *mittlerer oberer Zahnernv*. The most anterior of the posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary n. It is distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and the buccinator muscle, and unites

with the anterior dental n.—**Mixed n.** Lat., *nervus mixtus*. Fr., *nerf mêlé* (ou *mixte*). Ger., *gemischter Nerv*. A n. containing both motor and sensory fibres.—**Motor n.** Lat., *nervus motorius*. Fr., *nerf moteur*. Ger., *Bewegungsnerv*. A n. containing motor fibres only.—**Motorsensory n's.** See *Compound n's*.—**Musculocutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus musculocutaneus brachii*. Fr., *nerf musculo-cutané du bras*. Ger., *Muskelhautnerv des Armes*. A branch of the external cord of the brachial plexus which perforates the coracobrachialis to pass between the biceps brachii and the brachialis anticus. Piercing the fascia of the arm a little above the elbow, it takes its course between the supinator longus and the tendon of the biceps, and beneath the median cephalic vein divides into two branches, the one distributed to the anterior and the other to the posterior surface of the forearm. It furnishes branches to the brachialis anticus, coracobrachialis, and biceps brachii and to the anterior and posterior radial aspects of the forearm as far as the wrist.—**Musculocutaneous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus peroneus superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Wadenbeinnerv*. One of the two terminal branches of the external popliteal n., given off behind the head of the fibula. It winds around the fibula, descends between the peronei muscles and the extensor digitorum pedis longus to the lower anterior part of the leg, where it divides into two branches, internal and external, the nervi cutanei dorsi pedis medius and medialis, respectively. It also supplies branches to the peronei muscles and cutaneous twigs to the lower part of the leg.—**Musculospiral n.** Lat., *nervus musculospiralis*. Fr., *nerf musculospiral*. 1. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes down the musculospiral groove of the humerus, beneath the triceps, to the external intermuscular septum, which it pierces, and descends between the supinator longus and the brachialis anticus to about the level of the external condyle of the humerus, where it divides into the posterior interosseous and the radial n's. It furnishes branches to the triceps and a cutaneous branch to the inner side of the arm. 2. See *Radial n.*—**Mylohyoid n.** Lat., *mylohyoideus*. Fr., *nerf mylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Zungenbeinkiefernnerv, Kieferzungenerv*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which lies in the mylohyoid groove of the inferior maxilla and is distributed to the mylohyoideus and the anterior belly of the digastricus.—**Nasal n.** Lat., *nervus nasalis*. Fr., *nerf nasal*. Ger., *Nasenerv*. 1. See *Nasociliary n.* 2. In the pl., branches (a) of the superior maxillary n. distributed to the side of the nose; (b) of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose; and (c) of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose.—**Nasociliary n., Nasocular n.** Lat., *nervus nasociliaris*. Fr., *nerf naso-ciliaire* (ou *oculaire*). Ger., *Nasenaugenerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic n., given off in the wall of the cavernous sinus, which passes into the orbit between the heads of the rectus oculi externus, extends forward beneath the levator palpebræ to the anterior internal orbital canal, which it traverses, and runs along the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone to enter the nose, alongside of the crista galli, where it divides into an internal and an external branch. The internal branch is distributed to the lower part of the nasal septum, and the external branch passes out between the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage and descends to the apex of the nose. In the orbit it gives off a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion (radix longa ganglii ciliaris), the infratrochlear n., and the long ciliary n's.—**Nasopalatine n.** Lat., *nervus nasopalatinus*. Fr., *nerf naso-palatin*. Ger., *Nasengaugmennerv, Flügelgaugmennerv*. A branch of Meckel's ganglion which passes into the nasal fossa through the sphenopalatine foramen, and descends on the nasal septum to the anterior palatine foramen, through

which it passes to be distributed to the mucous membrane behind the upper incisor teeth. Near its terminal division it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form a small plexus, communicates with the anterior palatine n., and gives branches to the mucous membrane of the nasal septum.—**N. axis.** See **AXIS cylinder**.—**N. bulb.** See the major list.—**N. cement.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**N. current.** See the major list.—**N. cyclone.** A fanciful term for a nervous crisis, as in locomotor ataxia.—**N. fibre, N. fibril.** See the major list.—**N. hill, N. hillock.** See **MOTORIAL END PLATE**.—**N. of Arnold.** Lat., *ramus auricularis nervi vagi*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire d'Arnold*. Ger., *Ohrast des Lungenmagennerven*. A branch of the jugular ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which, after receiving a branch from the glossopharyngeal n., enters the temporal bone near its styloid process, which it traverses, and emerges between its mastoid process and the external auditory meatus, to be distributed to the integument of the back of the ear.—**N. of Bock.** See **Pharyngeal n.**—**N. of Cunnings.** See **Nasopalatine n.**—**N. of expression.** See **Facial n.**—**N's of Lancisi.** See **STRIA longitudinalis medialis**.—**N. of Wrisberg.** A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus which runs down along the inner side of the axillary vein and the brachial vessels to the middle of the arm, where it is distributed to the integument of the posterior and inner aspects of the lower half of the arm.—**N. storm.** See **CRISIS** (2d def.).—**N. stretching.** Fr., *elongation des nerfs, distension nerveuse*. Ger., *Nervendehnung*. The stretching of a n. as a therapeutic measure.—**Ninth cranial n.** Of Willis, the hypoglossal n.; of Sömmerring, the glossopharyngeal n.—**Non-medullated n.** A n. made up of non-medullated fibres.—**Obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius*. Fr., *nerf obturateur*. Ger., *Hüftlochnerv, verstopfender Nerv*. A n. arising from the third and fourth lumbar n's, and descending through the inner border of the psoas magnus to a point near the brim of the pelvis, along which it runs above the obturator vessels to the upper portion of the obturator foramen; through which it passes into the thigh to divide into an anterior and a posterior branch, between which the adductor brevis is situated. The anterior branch is distributed to the hip joint, the adductor longus, and the gracilis, and terminates in small filaments surrounding and distributed to the femoral artery. The posterior branch divides into a number of branches upon the adductor magnus, distributed to that muscle and the obturator externus and to the posterior portion of the knee joint. The adductor brevis is supplied by one or the other of the two main divisions of this n., and the pectineus occasionally by the anterior division.—**Occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis*. The posterior branch of the posterior auricular n., distributed to the posterior portion of the occipitofrontalis and the superjacent skin.—**Ocular n.** See **Optic n.**—**Oculomotor n.** Lat., *nervus oculomotorius*. Fr., *nerf oculo-moteur*. Ger., *augenbewegender Nerv, gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv*. The third cranial n.; the motor n. of all the extrinsic muscles of the eye, except the obliquus superior and the rectus externus. It has its deep origin in a mass of multipolar n. cells situated below the corpora quadrigemina, close to the middle line, beneath the gray matter of the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius, and emerges from the crus cerebri in the space between the peduncles and in front of the pons Varolii. It pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone, and runs forward in the external wall of the cavernous sinus to the sphenoidal fissure, near which it divides into a superior and an inferior portion, both of which enter the orbit between the two heads of the rectus externus. The upper and smaller portion passes over the optic n. to be distributed to the rectus superior and the levator palpebrae. The lower

division is distributed to the recti inferior and internus and the obliquus inferior.—**Oculonasal n.** See **Nasociliary n.**—**Olfactory n.** Lat., *nervus olfactorius*. Fr., *nerf olfactif*. Ger., *Geruchsnerv, Riechnerv*. 1. See **Olfactory TRACT**. 2. In the pl., the branches of the olfactory bulb, which descend through foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, surrounded by prolongations of the meninges, into the nose. They are divided into three sets: the inner, distributed to the pituitary membrane of the nasal septum; the middle, to the roof of the nose; and the outer, to the superior and middle turbinated bones and the ethmoid bone.—**Ophthalmic n. (of Willis)**. Lat., *nervus ophthalmicus*. Fr., *nerf ophthalmique*. Ger., *Augennerv*. The first division of the fifth n., arising from the upper part of the Gasserian ganglion; a short flattened band, about an inch long, which passes forward along the outer wall of the cavernous sinus and, just before entering the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, divides into the frontal, lacrymal, and nasociliary n's.—**Optic n.** Lat., *nervus opticus*. Fr., *nerf optique*. Ger., *Sehnerv*. The second cranial n. of Willis and Sömmerring, the special n. of the sense of sight. It passes forward and outward, rounded in form and covered with a sheath, from the arachnoid to the optic foramen. As it passes through the foramen it receives a sheath from the dura, which sheath divides in the orbit into two layers, one continuous with the periosteum of the orbit, the other continued as a sheath for the n. as far as the sclerotic. The n. pierces the sclerotic and the chorioid at the back of the eye, a little to the nasal side of its centre, and expands into the retina. See cut under **EYE**.—**Orbital n.** See **Temporomalar n.**—**Orbitofrontal n.** See **Ophthalmic n.**—**Palmar n's.** Lat., *nervi palmares*. Fr., *nerfs palmaires*. Ger., *Hohlhandnerven*. Branches of the median and ulnar n's to the palm of the hand.—**Palpebral n's.** Fr., *nerfs palpebraux*. Ger., *Augenlidnerven*. Motor and sensory n's which arise from the frontal and lacrymal n's, and indirectly from the ophthalmic division of the fifth n., divide minutely, and supply the eyelids.—**Palpebrofrontal n.** See **Frontal n.**—**Parotid n's.** Lat., *nervi parotidei*. Branches of the auriculotemporal n. distributed to the parotid gland.—**Pathetic n.** See **Trochlear n.**—**Pectoral intercostal n's.** The upper six intercostal n's.—**Perineal n.** Lat., *nervus perinaeus*. Fr., *nerf périnéal*. Ger., *Dammnerv, Mittelfleischnerv*. The inferior and larger of the two terminal branches of the pudic n. It divides into superficial branches, distributed to the skin of the perineum and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the scrotum and penis (to the skin of the labia majora in the female), and muscular branches, distributed to the transversus perinaei, the accelerator urinæ, the compressor urethrae, and the erector penis.—**Peroneal communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans fibularis cutaneus*. Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur*. A branch of the external popliteal n. which usually unites with the short saphenous n., but occasionally passes down the back of the leg as far as the heel.—**Pharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus pharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundkopfnerv*. 1. A branch either of Meckel's ganglion or of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the pharynx. 2. In the pl., branches from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric, the glossopharyngeal n., and the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which unite to form the pharyngeal plexus.—**Phrenic n.** Lat., *nervus phrenicus*. Fr., *nerf phrénique*. Ger., *Zwerchfellnerv*. A n. arising by a large root from the fourth cervical n. and by a small root from the third or fifth and occasionally by branches from the sixth. It passes across the scalenus anticus, receiving small twigs from the middle or inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n. and enters the thorax between the subclavian

artery and vein. It then passes in front of the root of the lung, alongside the pericardium, to the upper surface of the diaphragm, which, after dividing into numerous branches, it pierces, to be distributed to its lower surface. It also furnishes small branches to the pleuræ and the pericardium. The n. of the left side, the most superficial, passes in front of the arch of the

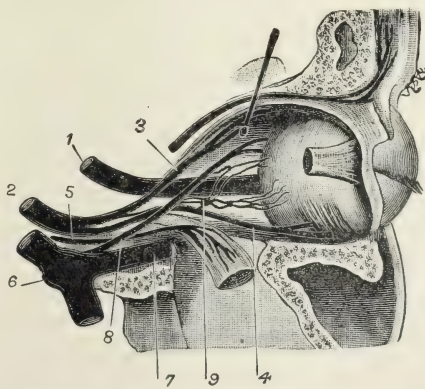


THE UPPER NERVES OF THE ORBIT.

1, olfactory bulb; 2, ophthalmic nerve; 3, lacrimal; 4, frontal; 5, supra-trochlear; 6, nasal; 7, anterior deep temporal; 8, middle deep temporal; 9, posterior deep temporal; 10, auriculotemporal; 11, great superficial petrosal.

aorta and the pulmonary artery.—**Plantar cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei plantares*. Branches of the internal plantar n. distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot.—**Pneumogastric n.** Lat., *nervus pneumogastricus*. Fr., *nerf pneumogastrique*. Ger., *Lungenmagenerv*. The tenth cranial n. of Sömmerring, or the par vagum of the eighth cranial n. of Willis. It arises from a nucleus (the vagus nucleus) beneath the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the restiform body by a number of small roots which unite into a single trunk in their passage through the jugular foramen. In the foramen it enlarges, forming the superior ganglion, and a short distance below that a portion of its fibres enlarge to form the inferior ganglion. It then descends between the internal jugular vein and the internal carotid artery to the bifurcation of the common carotid artery, below which it passes down between the latter vessel and the internal jugular vein, included in the sheath of these vessels, to the thorax. On the left side it enters the thorax between the common carotid and subclavian arteries, and behind the innominate vein, to cross the arch of the aorta, below which it lies behind the root of the left lung, and finally passes down on the anterior aspect of the œsophagus to the anterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into numerous branches. On the right side it crosses the right subclavian artery and passes behind the right innominate vein and the root of the right lung, where it forms the posterior pulmonary plexus, from which it is continued in two parts, which, after uniting with fibres from the left n. to form the œsophageal plexus, unite into a single cord which passes down behind the œsophagus to the posterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into a number of branches. It gives off the superior and recurrent laryngeal n's and branches to the integument of the posterior portion of the outer ear, to the pharyngeal plexus, and to the lungs, heart, stomach, and trachea. It communicates with the facial, the hypoglossal, the glossopharyngeal, and a varying number of the cervical n's and with the sympathetic n. and several of its ganglia, and assists in forming the œsophageal, pulmonary, gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses.—**Posterior auricu-**

lar n. Lat., *nervus auricularis posterior*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer (tiefer) Ohrnerv* (1st def.). 1. A branch of the facial n. situated close to the stylomastoid foramen, which is distributed to the structures behind the ear and to the posterior occipital region. 2. A branch of the pneumogastric n. distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. 3. A branch of the great occipital n. distributed to the back of the ear. 4. A branch of the small occipital n. distributed to the upper posterior portion of the external ear.—**Posterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis profundus externus*. Fr., *nerf temporal profond externe*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n., occasionally of the buccal or masseteric n's, distributed to the posterior portion of the temporal muscle, beneath which it lies.—**Posterior dental n's.** Lat., *nervi dentales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs dentaires supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Zahnerven*. Branches of the superior maxillary n. which are distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and to the buccinator muscle, and unite with the anterior dental n.—**Posterior interosseous antibrachial n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus antibrachii interosseus posterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseux brachial postérieur*. The larger of the terminal divisions of the musculospiral n., which pierces the supinator brevis muscle, descends on the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, and terminates in an enlargement on the posterior surface of the carpus. It gives off branches to the surrounding muscles and to the carpal structures.—**Posterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus posterior*. Fr., *nerf palatin postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Gaumennerv*. A branch of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the uvula, the azygos and levator uvulæ muscles, and the tonsils.—**Posterior superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior posterior*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Zahnerv*. The posterior of the dental branches of the superior maxillary n., distributed to the upper molar teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus.—**Posterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici posteriores*. A n. formed by the union of branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the serratus magnus.—**Posterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis posticus*. Fr., *nerf*

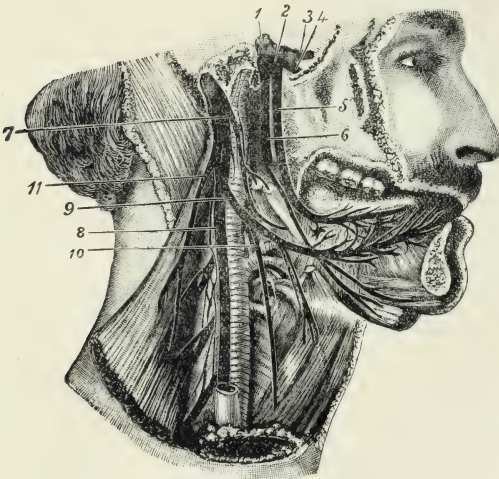


NERVES OF THE ORBIT FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, optic; 2, third; 3, its upper division; 4, its long lower branch; 5, sixth; 6, Gasserian ganglion; 7, ophthalmic; 8, its nasal branch; 9, ophthalmic ganglion.

tibial postérieur. The continuation of the internal popliteal n. below the lower margin of the popliteus. It descends on the deep muscles of the leg, at first on the inner side of the posterior tibial artery and afterward on the outer, to a point between the heel and the internal malleolus, where it divides into the external and internal plantar n's. It furnishes branches to the tibialis posticus, the flexor digitorum pedis longus, and the hallucis longus, and also the calcaneopltar cutane-

ous n.—**Pressor n.** A n. conveying impulses to a vaso-motor centre which increase its activity.—**Pterygo-palatine n.** See *Nasopalatine n.*—**Pudic n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus*. Fr., *nerf pudique* (ou *honteux*). Ger., *Schamnnerv*. The largest branch of the sacral plexus. It passes out through the great sacrosciatic foramen, and enters the pelvis through the small sacrosciatic foramen, just inside of which or in which it divides into the perineal n. and the dorsal n. of the penis.—**Pulmonary n's.** Lat., *nervi pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungennerven*. The branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the lungs.—**Radial n.** Lat., *nervus radialis*. Fr., *nerf radial*. Ger., *Speichennerv*. 1. The



THE SUBLINGUAL NERVES.

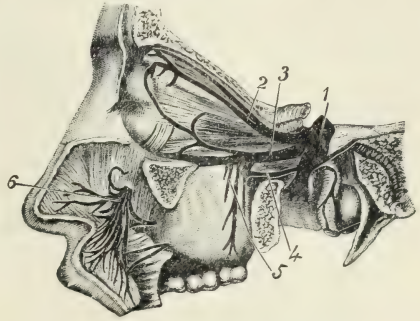
1, fifth; 2, Gasserian ganglion; 3 to 11, branches of the fifth.

direct continuation of the musculospiral n. below the level of the external condyle of the humerus. It lies beneath the supinator longus, a little external to the radial artery, and near the lower end of the radius runs back beneath the tendon of that muscle to the dorsum of the hand, where it divides into the digital n's. 2. The musculospiral n. and the radial n. (1st def.) regarded as one.—**Recurrent laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus recurrens*. Fr., *nerf laryngé récurrent*. Ger., *zurücklaufender* (oder *unterer*) *Kehlkopfnerv*. A branch of the pneumogastric n. which curves around the subclavian artery on the right side (the arch of the aorta on the left), and passes up between the trachea and oesophagus to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it divides into branches distributed to the muscles of the larynx (except the cricothyroid) and to its mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the trachea and oesophagus and to the deep cardiac plexus.—**Renal n's.** Lat., *nervi renales*. Fr., *nerfs rénaux*. Ger., *Nierennerven*. Branches of the renal plexus which follow the distribution of the renal artery.—**Respiratory n. of the face.** See *Facial n.*—**Sacral n's.** Lat., *nervi sacrales*. The n's that emerge through the sacral foramina.—**Second cranial n.** See *Optic n.*—**Secretory n.** Lat., *nervus secretorius*. Fr., *nerf sécrétoire*. Ger., *Absonderungsnerv*. A n. consisting of or containing secretory fibres.—**Sensorimotor n.** A n. that is both sensory and motor.—**Sensory n.** Lat., *nervus sensorius*. Fr., *nerf de sensation*. Ger., *Sinnesnerv*, *Empfindungsnerv*, *Gefühlennerv*. A n. which conveys sensory impressions only.—**Seventh cranial n.** See *Facial n.*—**Short ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares breves*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires courts*. Ger., *kurze Blendungsnerven*. Branches of the ophthalmic

ganglion which pierce the posterior portion of the sclerotic, pass forward between the sclerotic and chorioid, and pierce the ciliary muscle, to be distributed to the iris. Some fibres pass to the cornea and to the ciliary muscle.—**Short saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus brevis*. Fr., *nerf saphène court*. Ger., *Wadennerv*. A n. composed of branches of the external and internal popliteal n's. The branch of the internal popliteal n. descends upon the groove on the posterior surface of the gastrocnemius, about half-way between the knee and the foot, where it unites with the branch from the external popliteal n. The n. then passes down close to the outer side of the tendo Achillis to the external malleolus, beneath which it turns and divides into branches distributed to the outer side of the foot and little toe.—**Sixth cranial n.** See *Abducens n.*—**Small cavernous n's.** Lat., *nervi cavernosi minores*. Small branches of the cavernous plexus of the penis (or clitoris) distributed to the crura and corpora cavernosa.—**Smallest splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minimus* (seu *tertius*). Fr., *nerf splanchnique inférieur*. Ger., *kleinster Eingeweidenerv*. A n. which arises from the lower thoracic ganglion or the lower two ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, to end in the celiac and renal plexuses.—**Small internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *N. of Wrisberg*.—**Small ischiadic n.** See *Small sciatic n.*—**Small occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis parvus*. Fr., *petit nerf occipital*. Ger., *kleiner Hinterhauptsnerv*. A branch of the second cervical n. or of the loop between the second and third cervical n's, which passes up along the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoideus, and, after crossing the mastoid process of the temporal bone, ends in branches distributed to the skin of the anterior occipital region.—**Small palatine n.** See *Posterior palatine n.*—**Small sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus minor* (seu *parvus*). Fr., *petit nerf sciatique*. Ger., *unterer Gesässnerv*. A n. derived from the lower lateral portion of the sacral plexus, which passes out below the pyriformis through the greater sacrosciatic notch to the lower surface of the glutæus maximus, which it supplies. It also furnishes cutaneous branches to the buttock, the posterior surface of the thigh, and the upper part of the calf of the leg.—**Small splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minor*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique moyen*. Ger., *kleiner Eingeweidenerv*. A n. made up of branches from the lower four or five thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, sometimes in company with the great splanchnic n., and blends with the celiac plexus.—**Small superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis minor*. Fr., *petit nerf pétreux superficiel*. Ger., *kleiner oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A small n. which unites the otic and petrous ganglia. It passes through the sphenoid and temporal bones, and communicates by small twigs with the tympanic and middle meningeal plexuses and the geniculate ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine n.** See *Nasopalatine n.*—**Spinal accessory n.** Lat., *nervus accessorius spinalis*. Fr., *nerf spinal accessoire*. Ger., *Rückenmarkbeinnerv*. The eleventh cranial n. of Sömmerring. It arises by a number of roots, the upper from a nucleus in the medulla oblongata close to the central canal, and the others from the gray matter of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord as low as the sixth or seventh cervical n. The lower roots ascend between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal n's, and unite with those from the medulla into one trunk, which enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and emerges in company with the pneumogastric n., through the jugular foramen. At or a little after its exit from the foramen it divides into the accessory portion, which unites with the pneumogastric n. just below its inferior ganglion, and a branch which pierces the sternocleidomastoideus, to which it furnishes branches, and passes across the suboccipital triangle to

the lower surface of the trapezius, which it supplies.—**Spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi spinales*. Fr., *nerfs spinaux* (ou *rhachidiens*). Ger., *Rückenmarksnerven*. The n's which have their origin in the spinal cord and emerge between the vertebrae. They are 31 in number on each side (8 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal), and, with the exception of the cervical and coccygeal n's, are numbered according to the vertebra next above. In the cervical region the first n. is above the atlas, and the eighth n. below the seventh cervical vertebra. The coccygeal n. passes out through the lower end of the sacral canal. Each n. is formed by the union of an anterior and a posterior root, which have their respective origins from the spinal cord opposite to its anterior and posterior cornua. The posterior and larger root is connected with a ganglion placed in the intervertebral foramen, except in the case of the first and second cervical n's, where the ganglia are situated opposite the laminae of the vertebrae, and the sacral and coccygeal n's, where they lie within the vertebral canal. The two roots unite within the foramina and divide immediately on their exit into an anterior and posterior branch. The posterior branches of each n., except the first cervical, the fourth and fifth sacral, and the coccygeal, divide into an external and an internal branch, which are distributed to the muscles and skin in the immediate vicinity of the spinal column. The internal division of the second cervical n. is known as the great occipital n., and the fourth and fifth sacral n's do not divide into the internal and external branches. The anterior divisions of the spinal n's form the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral plexuses, and in the dorsal region constitute the intercostal n's.—**Stapedial n.** Lat., *nervus stapedius*. A branch of the facial n. situated within the aqueduct of Falloppius, distributed to the belly of the stapedius.—**Stylohyoid n.** Lat., *nervus stylohyoideus*. Fr., *nerf stylo-hyoïdien*. A branch of the facial n. distributed to the stylohyoid

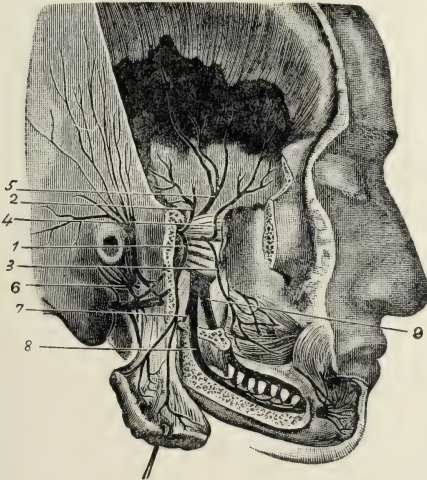
the second cervical n. to assist in forming the cervical plexus.—**Subscapular n's.** Lat., *nervi subscapulares*. See *NERVUS subscapularis medius*, *NERVUS subscapularis superior*, and *long subscapular n.*—**Superficial cardiac n.** See *Superior cardiac n.*—**Superficial cervical n.** Lat., *nervus cervicalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf cervical*



THE SUPERIOR MAXILLARY AND SOME OF THE ORBITAL NERVES.

1, Gasserian ganglion; 2, lacrymal; 3, superior maxillary; 4, Vidian; 5, posterior dental; 6, infraorbital.

superficiel. Ger., *oberflächlicher Halsnerv*. A superficial branch of the cervical plexus derived from the second and third cervical n's, which passes over the outer surface of the middle of the sternocleidomastoid, and divides between it and the platysma myoides into two branches, ascending and descending, which supply the last named muscle and the skin between the lower jaw and the clavicle on the lateral and anterior aspects of the neck.—**Superficial large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial nasal n.** See *External nasal n.*—**Superficial petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf temporal superficial*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv*. The terminal branch of the auriculotemporal n. distributed to the skin of the temporal region.—**Superior cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus superior* (seu *primus*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque supérieur* (ou *premier*). Ger., *oberer Herznerv*. A branch of the lower end of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down upon the longus colli to the upper part of the thorax, where the n's of the two sides differ in their course, the n. of the right side passing behind or in front of the subclavian artery and the aorta, while the n. of the left side accompanies the left carotid artery to the arch of the aorta, where it terminates in the deep or superficial cardiac plexus.—**Superior dental n's.** See *Posterior dental n's.*—**Superior facial n.** See *Temporofacial n.*—**Superior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus glutæus superior*. Fr., *nerf fessier supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Gesässnerv*. 1. A branch of the lumbosacral cord which passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosclatic foramen and divides into branches distributed to the glutæi medii and minimi and the tensor fasciæ latæ. 2. See *Small sciatic n.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs hémorrhéidiens supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Mastdarmnerven*. Small branches of the inferior hypogastric plexuses which are distributed to the upper half of the rectum.—**Superior labial n's.** Lat., *nervi labiales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs labiaux supérieurs*. Ger., *Oberlippennerven*. Branches of the infraorbital n. which pass behind the levator labii superioris to the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip and the lower margin of the alæ of the nose.—**Superior laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior*. Fr., *nerf laryngien supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Kehlkopfnnerv*. A branch from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric

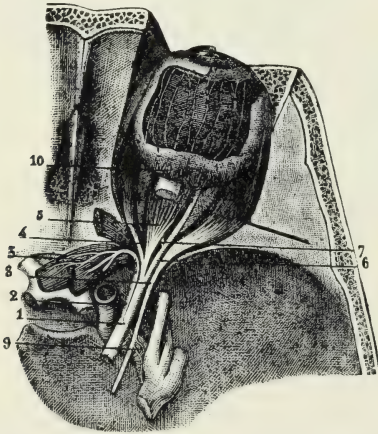


BRANCHES OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE, FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, masseteric; 2, posterior deep temporal; 3, buccal; 4, anterior deep temporal; 5, middle deep temporal; 6, branches of the auriculotemporal; 7, mylohyoid; 8, inferior dental; 9, lingual.

muscle.—**Subcostal n's.** See *Intercostal n's.*—**Sublingual n.** Lat., *nervus sublingualis*. Fr., *nerf souslingual*. A branch of the lingual n. distributed to the sublingual gland.—**Suboccipital n.** Lat., *nervus suboccipitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-occipital*. Ger., *unterer Nerv des Hinterhauptes*. The anterior division of the first cervical n. It passes forward in a groove in the atlas, and unites with

n. which descends toward the larynx, to divide, beneath the internal carotid artery, into the nervi laryngei superiores externus et internus.—**Superior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris superior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkiefernerv*. The second division of the trigeminal n., which passes out from about the middle of the Gasserian ganglion and runs forward through the foramen rotundum into the sphenomaxillary fossa, after crossing which it passes through the infraorbital canal and out upon the face. In the sphenomaxillary fossa it gives off the temporomalar, sphenopalatine, and posterior dental n's; in the infraorbital canal the anterior dental n.; and upon the face the labial, nasal, and palpebral n's.—**Superior nasal n's.** Lat., *nervi nasales superiores posteriores Mickelii*. Branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion which pass through the sphenopalatine foramen into the nasal fossæ, to be distributed to the mucous



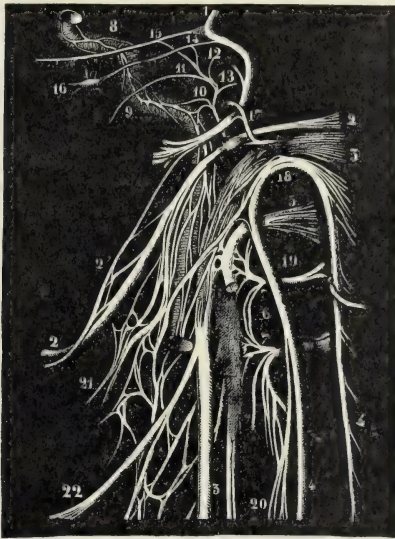
DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTOR OCULI EXTERNUS.
(HIRSCHFELD.)

1, trunk of the motor oculi communis, with its branches (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7); 8, motor oculi externus, passing to the external rectus muscle; 9, filaments of the motor oculi externus, anastomosing with the sympathetic; 10, ciliary nerves.

membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the nasal septum, and of the superior and middle turbinated bones.—**Superior pharyngeal n.** See *Superior laryngeal n.*—**Superior vesical n.** Lat., *nervi vesicales superiores*. Branches of the vesical plexus to the upper portion of the bladder.—**Supraacromial n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the clavicular portion of the trapezius and to the integument of the outer and back part of the shoulder.—**Supraclavicular n's.** Lat., *nervi supraclaviculares*. Fr., *nerfs supra-claviculaires*. Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeinnerven*. 1. Superficial branches of the cervical plexus which pass down between the sternocleidomastoid and the trapezius to be distributed in the region above the clavicle and to the shoulder. See also the various *NERVI supraclaviculares* (under *NERVUS*). 2. In the sing., one of the above-defined n's distributed to the deltoid and upper portion of the pectoralis major. Cf. *Supraacromial n.* and *Suprasternal n.*—**Supragluteal n.** See *Superior gluteal n.*—**Supraorbital n.** Lat., *nervus supraorbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sus-orbitaire*. Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlennerv, ausserer Stirnnerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic n. which passes out through the supraorbital foramen or notch on to the forehead, where it furnishes branches to the integument, the occipitofrontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the pericranium, and the upper eyelid.—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *nervus suprascapularis*. Fr., *nerf sus-scapulaire*. Ger., *Oberschulterblattnerv*. A n., arising from the fifth and sixth cervi-

cal n's, which passes down beneath the trapezius to enter the suprascapular fossa through the suprascapular notch, where it divides into two branches, distributed respectively to the supraspinatus and the infraspinatus.—**Suprasternal n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the integument over the inner half of the clavicle.—**Supratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus supratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sus-trochléaire*. Ger., *Oberrollnerv*. One of the two terminal branches of the frontal n. which passes forward in the orbit above the obliquus oculi superior to the supraorbital notch, through which it passes out on to the forehead, where it sends sensory filaments to the frontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, and the skin and pericranium of the frontal and anterior parietal regions.—**Sympathetic n.** Lat., *nervus sympathicus*. Fr., *nerf grand sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer Nerv*. A system of ganglia and intercommunicating fibres so called on account of the belief that it established a sympathy between remote organs, especially in cases of disease. It consists of a series of ganglia on each side of the spinal column, those of one side intimately connected with each other by ascending and descending branches, and less intimately with those of the opposite side, also the ophthalmic, otic, Meckel's, and the submaxillary ganglia and the various offshoots from all the ganglia and their branches to the nervous plexuses, spinal and cerebral n's, blood vessels, and viscera. The two chains of ganglia are united in front of the coccyx by the ganglion impar, and upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain by the ganglion of Ribes. The intercommunicating n's are both gray and white, those running from the ganglia to the n's are gray, those from the n's to the ganglia are white, and those to the viscera, plexuses ganglia, and blood vessels are both gray and white. In the cervical region there are 3 pairs of ganglia, in the dorsal 12, in the lumbar 4, in the sacral 5, and in the coccygeal 1. In the cervical region the chain or cord is situated behind the carotid sheath and contains the superior, middle, and inferior cervical ganglia. In the thorax it lies beneath the pleura, about on a line following the heads of the ribs, and from its ganglia are given off branches to the vertebrae, the thoracic aorta, and the splanchnic n's. In the lumbar region it is placed along the inner margin of the psoas magnus and furnishes branches principally to the spinal n's and the abdominal, aortic, and hypogastric plexuses. In front of the sacrum it is diminished in size and converges toward its fellow to unite in the ganglion impar. From the sacral ganglia branches are furnished to the sacral n's and the hypogastric plexus.—**Temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis*. Fr., *nerf temporal*. Ger., *Schläffennerv*. 1. A branch of the temporomalar n. which passes into the temporal fossa between the bone and the temporalis muscle, which it pierces, to be distributed in the skin of the temple and of the lateral portion of the head. 2. See *Superficial temporal n.* 3. Branches of the temporo-facial n. distributed to the attrahens aurem, the skin of the temple, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the corrugator supercilii, and the occipitofrontalis.—**Temporofacial n.** Lat., *nervus temporofacialis*. The upper and larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial n. It and its connections form a network on the side of the face. It gives rise to the malar, temporal, and infraorbital n's.—**Temporomalar n.** Lat., *nervus temporomalaris*. Fr., *nerf orbitaire*. Ger., *Wangenhautnerv, Jochwangen-nerv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. which enters the orbit through the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into the malar and temporal n's, which pass through the malar bone to be distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum and the adjacent parts of the face.—**Tenth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the pneumogastric n.—**Thermic n's.** See *Calorific n's.*—

Third cranial n. The oculomotor n.—**Thoracic intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi costales* (seu *thoracici intercostales*). Fr., *nerfs intercostaux thoraciques*. The six upper intercostal n's, which are situated posteriorly between the pleura and the intercostalis externus and laterally between the intercostales externus and internus, and at the outer extremities of the costal cartilages lie between the pleura and the intercostalis internus. Near the sternum they pass to the integument and terminate in the anterior cutaneous thoracic n's.—**Thyr(e)oid n's.** Branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyroid gland.—**Tibial communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans tibialis*. 1. The cutaneous branch of the short saphenous n. which descends between the heads of the gastrocnemius to the middle of the leg. 2. A branch of the internal tibial n. which assists in forming the short saphenous n.—**Tonsillar n's.** Lat., *nervi tonsillaris*. Fr., *nerf tonsillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal n. which form a plexus on the tonsil.—**Trachelodiaphragmatic n.** Ger., *Halszwerchfellnerv*. Of Chaussier, the fourth cervical n.—**Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *nervus trifacialis* (seu *trigeminus*, seu *sensorius*). Fr., *nerf trifacial* (ou *trijumeau*). Ger., *Drillingsnerv*, *dreiget(h)eilt-er* (oder *dreistätiger*, oder *dreifacher*) *Nerv*. The fifth and largest of the cranial n's, resembling a spinal n. in having a motor and a sensory root. The motor and



ANASTOMOSES OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, facial; 2, 2, glossopharyngeal; 2', anastomoses of the glossopharyngeal with the facial; 3, 3, pneumogastric, with its two ganglia; 4, 4, spinal accessory; 5, sublingual; 6, superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 7, 7, anastomotic arcade of the first two cervical nerves; 8, carotid branch of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 9, nerve of Jacobson; 10, branches of this nerve to the sympathetic; 11, branch to the Eustachian tube; 12, branch to the fenestra ovalis; 13, branch to the fenestra rotunda; 14, external deep petrosus; 15, internal deep petrosus; 16, otic ganglion; 17, auricular branch of the pneumogastric; 18, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the spinal accessory; 19, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the sublingual; 20, anastomosis of the spinal accessory with the second pair of cervical nerves; 21, pharyngeal plexus; 22, superior laryngeal.

smaller root arises from a collection of large n. cells near the anterolateral margin of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the side of the pons Varolii at the point where the middle crus of the cerebellum begins. The sensory root arises from the superior, middle, and inferior sensory nuclei of the fifth n., and emerges from the pons a little below and behind the motor root. The two portions pass forward together through an oval opening in the dura, near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the fasciculi of the

sensory root diverge to form the Gasserian ganglion. The smaller root runs below and to the inner side of the ganglion, and unites with fibres from it to form the inferior maxillary n. From the ganglion are also given off the ophthalmic and inferior maxillary n's.—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *nervus trochlearis*. Fr., *nerf trochléateur*. Ger., *Roll(muskel)nerv*, *Patheticusnerv*. The fourth cranial n. It arises from the upper part of the valve of Vieussens, and divides beneath the corpora quadrigemina into two fasciculi, the anterior one arising from a nucleus of gray matter close to the middle line of the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, and the posterior one from a gray nucleus at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, close to the origin of the fifth n. The two fasciculi are connected by a transverse band of white fibres. The n. winds round the outer side of the crus cerebri, above the pons, pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process, and passes forward through the outer wall of the cavernous sinus. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, passes inward, and enters the orbital surface of the superior oblique muscle. It receives filaments from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic n.—**Trophic n.** Lat., *nervus trophicus*. Fr., *nerf trophique*. Ger., *trophischer Nerv*. A n. the function of which is to promote or modify the nutrition of the part to which it is distributed.—**Twelfth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the hypoglossal n.—**Tympanichordal n.** See *CHORDA tympani*.—**Tympanic n.** See *Jacobson's n.*—**Ulnar collateral n.** Lat., *nervus collateralis ulnaris*. A branch of the musculospiral n. given off at the lower border of the axilla, which descends in the sheaf of the ulnar n. to the lower fibres of the triceps brachii.—**Ulnar n.** Lat., *nervus ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf ulnaire*. Ger., *Ellenbogenerv*. A branch of the inner division of the brachial plexus which passes down on the inner side of the axillary and brachial arteries to about the middle of the arm, where it turns backward to the space between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus. It then passes between the two heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris, behind which it passes to the middle of the forearm, descending thence on the inner side of the ulnar artery to the level of the pisiform bone, where it divides into a deep and a superficial palmar branch. The superficial palmar branch is distributed to the palmaris brevis, to the outer side of the little finger, and to the adjacent sides of the ring and little fingers; the deep branch follows the course of the deep palmar arch and is distributed to the muscles of the little finger, the dorsal and palmar interossei, the two inner lumbricales, the adductor pollicis, and the inner head of the flexor pollicis brevis. From the n. branches are given off above the wrist to the elbow joint, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum profundus, the integument of the forearm, the wrist joint, and the dorsal surfaces of the outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of the little and ring fingers.—**Upper cardiac n's.** See *Superior cardiac n's.*—**Upper intercostal n's.** See *Pectoral intercostal n's.*—**Vaginal n's.** Lat., *nervi vaginales*. Ger., *Mutterscheidennerven*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the vagina.—**Vagus n.** See *Pneumogastric n.*—**Vasoconstrictor n's.** Fr., *nerfs constricteurs (vasculaires), nerfs de resserrement*. Ger., *Gefäßhemmungsnerven*. N's derived from the vasomotor nervous centres which induce contraction of the blood vessels.—**Vasodilator n's.** Fr., *nerfs dilateurs* (ou *de relâchement*). Ger., *gefäßerschließende* (oder *gefäßweiternde*) *Nerven*. Branches of the vasomotor nervous centres which induce dilatation of the blood vessels.—**Vasohypertonic n's.** See *Vasoconstrictor n's.*—**Vasoinhibitory n's.** See *Vasodilator n's.*—**Vasomotor n's.** Fr., *nerfs vaso-moteurs*. Branches of the vasomotor centres which control the contraction and dilatation of the blood vessels.—**Vestibular n.** Lat., *nervus vestibularis*

(*seu vestibuli*). Fr., *nerf vestibulaire*. Ger., *Vorhofs-nerv*. The smallest branch of the auditory n.; distributed to the ampullæ and the sacculus ellipticus.—**Vidian n.** Lat., *nervus vidianus*. Fr., *nerf vidien*. Ger., *vidianischer* (oder *Vidi'scher*) *Nerv*, *Flügelnerf*. A branch of the posterior portion of Meckel's ganglion which passes through the Vidian canal, in which it gives off nasal branches to the back part of the nose, and divides into the large superficial petrosal and carotid n's.

NERVE BULB. See **END BULB** and **Motorial nerve END PLATE**.—**Terminal n. b's of Krause.** Ger., *Krause'sche Nerven-Endkolben*. Small nodular endings of cutaneous nerves found in the papillæ of the lip, glans penis, and clitoris.

NERVE CURRENT. Fr., *courant du nerf*. Ger., *Nervenstrom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, an electric current believed to be constantly present in normal living muscles and nerve.—**Natural n. c.** The current which passes through a nerve or muscle when in a state of rest.

NERVE ENDINGS. Fr., *terminaisons nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenendigungen*. The terminations of nerve fibres. They are: (a) the central termination or origin, in the axis cylinder process of nerve cells, in the central nervous system (brain and myelon), and perhaps also in the peripheral ganglia; and (b) the peripheral terminations in the various tissues and organs, in which the fibres either divide into axis fibrillæ and form an anastomosing network or terminal plexus, or form specialized bulbs or swellings, or end in terminal modified epithelial cells (neuroepithelia), as in the organs of sense.

NERVE FIBRES. Lat., *fibræ nervæ*, *fila nervæ*, *tubuli nervi*. Fr., *fibres nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenfasern*, *Nervenfaden*, *Primitivfasern*, *Primitivröhren*. The elongated threadlike elements of the nervous system. Each n. f. consists of an axis cylinder, and in most cases of a neurilemma and a medullary sheath. According to the presence or absence of the latter, the fibres are divided into two groups: the white, or medullated, and the pale, or non-medullated, n. f. The peripheral n. f., except near their termination, are combined into bundles of various sizes by means of connective tissue.—**Medullated n. f's**, **Myelinic n. f's**. Fr., *fibres nerveuses médullaires* (ou à *myéline*), *tubes nerveux à myéline* (ou à *double contour*, ou de *la vie animale*, ou *blancs*). Ger., *doppeltconturirte Nervenfasern*, *Markfasern*. N. f's with a sheath of myelin inclosing the axis cylinder. They are found only in the vertebrates, with the possible exception of some *Crustacea*. In the peripheral medullated n. f. there is present also a neurilemma, so that they consist of at least three parts, a central axis cylinder, inclosed by the medullary sheath, which in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma. In these nerves the medullary sheath is partly or completely interrupted at regular intervals, with a corresponding constriction of the neurilemma, forming the nodes of Ranvier. In the medullated nerves of the central nervous system and of the optic nerve the presence of a distinct neurilemma is denied by most authors, although affirmed by others. Nodes of Ranvier have not, however, been demonstrated in the medullated nerves of the central nervous system. The medullated n. f's lose their medullary sheath before terminating centrally in a nerve cell or peripherally in any form of nerve ending. They rarely divide except near their peripheral terminations, and a division is always at a node of Ranvier.—**Non-medullated n. f's**. Fr., *fibres de Remak*, *fibres nerveuses grises* (ou *gélatiniformes*, ou *nutritives*, ou *sympathiques*, ou *végétatives*, ou *sans moëlle*, ou *sans myéline*), *tubes nerveux à simple contour* (ou *sans myéline*). Ger., *Gallert-nervenfasern*, *Knötchenfibrillen*, *gangliöse* (oder *gelatinöse*, oder *rauhe*, oder *marklose*, oder *organische*, oder *Remak'sche*) *Nervenfasern*. N. f's in which the axis cylinder is

not inclosed in a sheath of myelin. They form the larger part of the sympathetic nerves, and are found in small numbers associated with the medullated n. f's. Except in some *Crustacea*, only non-medullated n. f's are found in the invertebrates. A non-medullated nerve fibre in its highly developed form consists of a fibrillated axis cylinder, or essential part, inclosed in a sheath corresponding to the neurilemma, on the ental surface of which are irregularly placed nerve corpuscles. Non-medullated nerves frequently divide and anastomose throughout their entire course, thus differing from medullated fibres, which divide only at their termination. In their embryonic condition all nerves are non-medullated; and even in the adult all n. f's, whether medullated or non-medullated, are non-medullated at their origin in the axis cylinder process of a nerve cell and at their peripheral termination.—**Opaque optic n. f's**. Fr., *fibres nerveuses optiques à double contour*. Ger., *markhaltige Sehnervenfasern*. N. f's which, instead of losing their medullary sheaths as they pass through the openings in the lamina cribrosa, retain them as they debouch into the eye, and spread out on the retina, and hence appear under the ophthalmoscope as an opaque white patch on the red background.—**Organic n. f.**, **Pale n. f.** See **Non-medullated n. f.**—**Primitive n. f.** See **N. f.**—**Remak's n. f.** See **Non-medullated n. f.**—**Secretory n. f's**. Fr., *fibres nerveuses glandulaires*. Ger., *secretorische Nervenfasern*. N. f's distributed to a gland and determining the amount or quality of the secretion.—**T-form n. f.** Fr., *tubes nerveux en T*. Ger., *T-förmige Nervenfasern*. 1. Two n. f's arising by a division of the nerve fibre of a unipolar spinal ganglion cell at the first or sometimes at a more distant node of Ranvier. The two fibres usually extend approximately at right angles with the original fibre, like the top of the letter T. 2. A single n. f. formed at a node of Ranvier by the union of two n. f's each of which originates from a distinct nerve cell; also called T-formed n. f's.—**Trophic n. f's**. Fr., *fibres nerveuses trophiques*. Ger., *trophische Nervenfasern*. Special n. f's distributed to the tissues and controlling their growth and nutrition. The end organ is unknown, and the existence of special trophic fibres apart from the vasomotor nerves is denied by many physiologists.—**Tubular n. f.** See **Medullated n. f.**—**Varicose n. f's**. 1. N. f's destitute of a neurilemma, with varicosities due to the accumulation of fluid between the medullary sheath and axis cylinder. 2. See **Varicose NERVE FIBRILS**.—**White n. f.** See **Medullated n. f.**

NERVE FIBRILS. See **Primitive FIBRILS**.—**Varicose n. f.** Ger., *varicöse Nervenfibrillen*. The beaded, naked axis cylinders at their peripheral termination, as in the cornea.

NERVIDUCT. An opening in a bone for the passage of a nerve.—**Falloppian n.** See **AQUEDUCT of Falloppius**.

NERVIMOTION. Lat., *nervimotio*. Reflex movement in the nervous centres due to external impulses.

NERVIMOTOR. Fr., *nervimoteur*. An excitant of nervimotion.

NERVINE. Lat., *nervinum*. Fr., *n.* 1. Nerve substance. 2. A remedy which mainly affects the nervous system. 3. A glycerin extract of the sheep's brain.—**Antithermic n.** A medicine which acts as a nervous sedative, and at the same time reduces the temperature.

NERVOSAN'GUINE. At once excitable and hopeful (said of temperament).

NERVOSINE. A mixture of reduced iron, valerian, etc., in pill form.

NERVOSISM. Fr., *nervosisme*. A theory which refers all diseases to variations in nerve force.

NERVOSISMUS, m. Fr., *nervosisme*. Of Bouchut, neurasthenia.

NER'VOUS. Lat., *nervosus*. Fr., *nerveux*. Ger., *nervös*.
1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. 2.
Affected with nervousness.

NER'VOUSNESS. Fr., *nervosisme*. Ger., *Nervosität*.
Excessive excitability of the nervous system, especially
as manifested by a proneness to mental excitement and
oversensitiveness to sensory impressions. The condi-
tion sometimes borders on hysteria or insanity.

NER'VUS, m. 1. See NERVE. 2. Of old writers, a ten-
don or ligament, or other cordlike structure in the
body.—**Nervi abdominales musculocutanei externi.**
The lateral cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal
nerves.—**N. abdominogenitalis superior.** See *Ilio-
hypogastric NERVE*.—**N. abducens (oculi).** See *Abducens*
NERVE.—**Nervi accelerantes cordis.** See *Augmented*
FIBRES.—**N. accessorius spinalis** (seu *vagi*, seu *Wil-*
lisii). See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. acusticus.** See
Auditory NERVE.—**N. ad divisionem arteriæ carotidis.**
Fr., *nerf pour la division de l'artère carotide*. A branch
of the pneumogastric nerve which, after uniting with
twigs from the sympathetic nerve, is distributed to the
bifurcation of the carotid artery.—**N. ad foramen ovale.**
Fr., *nerf de la fenêtre ovale*. A branch of the facial nerve
distributed to the membrane covering the fenestra
ovalis.—**Nervi ad tentorium cerebelli missi.** Fr., *nerfs*
de la tente du cervelet. Branches of the deep petrosal, the
trigeminal, or the trochlear nerves or of the superior
cervical ganglion which pass back between the folds of
the dura to the tentorium.—**Nervi alveolares postici.**
See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—**N. alveolaris anterior**
major. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris an-**
terior minor. See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—**N.**
alveolaris inferior. See *Inferior dental NERVE*.—**N.**
alveolaris maxillæ inferioris. Ger., *unterer Zahn-
nerv*. The branch of the inferior dental nerve which supplies
the molar and bicuspid teeth of the lower jaw.—**N.**
alveolaris superior anterior. See *Anterior dental*
NERVE.—**N. alveolaris superior medius.** See *Middle*
superior dental NERVE.—**N. alveolaris superior poste-**
rior. See *Posterior superior dental NERVE*.—**N. ambu-**
latores. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**Nervi ampul-**
lares. Fr., *nerfs ampullaires*. Ger., *Ampullarnerven*.
Branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampul-
lae of the semicircular canals.—**N. Anderschii.** See
Jacobson's NERVE.—**Nervi anococcygei.** See *Anococ-*
cygeal NERVES.—**N. anterior septi nasi.** A branch of
the anterior ethmoidal nerve to the mucous membrane
of the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**N. anti-**
brachii interosseus posterior. See *Posterior interos-*
seous antibrachial NERVE (of the arm).—**N. apicis nasi.**
A branch of the external nasal nerve distributed to the
integument of the apex of the nose.—**Nervi arteriam**
subclaviam circumnectentes. Branches of the inferior
cervical ganglion which embrace the subclavian artery.
—**Nervi articulares.** See *Articular NERVES*.—**Nervi**
articulares genu inferiores et superiores. Branches
of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the cap-
sular ligament of the knee joint.—**N. aschianus.** The
first cervical nerve.—**N. auditorius.** See *Auditory*
NERVE.—**Nervi auriculares anteriores.** See *Anterior*
auricular NERVES.—**N. auricularis inferior.** See *Infe-*
rior auricular NERVE.—**N. auricularis magnus.** See
Great auricular NERVE.—**N. auricularis posterior.** See
Posterior auricular NERVE.—**N. auricularis posterior**
profundus. See *Posterior auricular NERVE* (1st def.).
—**N. auricularis posterior superficialis.** See *Mastoid*
NERVE.—**N. auricularis profundus, N. auricularis**
profundus inferior. See *Posterior auricular NERVE*.—
N. auricularis vagi. An auricular branch of the pneu-
mogastric nerve.—**N. auriculotemporalis.** See *Auricu-*
lotemporal NERVE.—**N. axillaris.** See *Circumflex NERVE*.
—**N. bigeminus, N. biradiatus.** The second sacral
nerve.—**N. biventricus.** See *Digastric NERVE*.—**Nervi**
brachiales. Ger., *Armnerven*. The nerves of the arm.

—**N. brachii circumflexus.** See *Circumflex NERVE* (of
the arm).—**N. buccalis.** See *Buccal NERVE*.—**N. buc-**
cinatoriolabialis. See *N. buccinatorius*.—**Nervi buc-**
cinatoriopharyngei. Fr., *nerfs bucco-pharyngiens*.
Branches of the n. buccinatorius distributed to the
upper part of the pharynx.—**N. buccinatorius.** Fr.,
nerf buccinateur. Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv*. A branch of
the inferior maxillary nerve going to the buccinator
muscle.—**Nervi buccolabiales superiores.** Fr., *nerfs*
bucco-labiaux supérieurs. Terminal branches of the tem-
porofacial nerve distributed to the region of the cheek
and upper lip.—**N. buccolabialis inferior.** See *Buccal*
NERVE (2d def.).—**N. cardiacus anticus.** See *Superior*
cardiac NERVE.—**N. cardiacus crassus.** Fr., *nerf*
cardiaque quatrième. Ger., *dicker Herznerv*. A nerve
formed by the union of the left inferior and middle
cardiac nerves which terminates in the deep cardiac
plexus.—**N. cardiacus imus** (seu *inferior*, seu *infimus*).
See *Inferior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus internus.**
See *Middle cardiac NERVES*.—**N. cardiacus longus.** See
Superior cardiac NERVE.—**N. cardiacus magnus** (seu
medius). See *Middle cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus**
minor, N. cardiacus parvus. See *Inferior cardiac*
NERVE.—**N. cardiacus primus.** See *Superior cardiac*
NERVE.—**N. cardiacus profundus.** See *Middle cardiac*
NERVE.—**N. cardiacus quartus.** Fr., *nerf quatrième*
cardiaque. A branch of the superior thoracic ganglion
which is connected with the plexus situated below the
arch of the aorta.—**N. cardiacus secundus.** See *Middle*
cardiac NERVE.—**N. cardiacus superficialis** (seu *supe-*
rior, seu *supremus*). See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—
N. cardiacus tertius. See *Inferior cardiac NERVE*.—
Nervi carotici externi. See *Nervi molles*.—**N. carotico-**
tympanicus (inferior). Fr., *nerf carotico-tympanique in-*
férieur. A branch of the carotid plexus uniting in the
tympanum with the tympanic plexus.—**N. caroticotym-**
panicus superior. See *N. petrosus profundus minor*.—**N.**
caroticus. See *Carotid NERVE*.—**N. caroticus ascen-**
dens, N. caroticus cerebialis (seu *internus*). See *Car-*
otid NERVE (1st def.).—**N. catabans.** An efferent nerve.
—**Nervi cavernosi clitoridis.** Branches of the cavern-
ous plexus of the clitoris.—**Nervi cavernosi minores.**
Branches of the cavernous plexus distributed to the
crura and corpus cavernosum of the penis or clitoris.
—**N. cavernosus major.** A branch of the cavernous
plexus of the penis or clitoris which runs between the
dorsal artery and vein.—**Nervi cerebrales.** See *Cranial*
NERVES.—**Nervi cerebrospinales.** See *Cerebrospinal*
NERVES.—**N. cervicalis descendens.** See *DESCENDENS*
noni.—**N. cervicalis superficialis.** See *Superficial*
cervical NERVE.—**N. cervicofacialis.** See *Cervicofacial*
NERVE.—**Nervi ciliares breves.** See *Short ciliary*
NERVES.—**Nervi ciliares longi.** See *Long ciliary*
NERVES.—**N. ciliaris longus externus.** An occasional
branch of the lacrimal nerve, distributed with the long
ciliary nerves.—**N. circumflexus** (brachii, seu *humeri*).
See *Circumflex NERVE*.—**N. clitoridis.** See *Dorsal*
NERVE of the clitoris.—**Nervi clunium inferiores.** See
Inferior gluteal NERVE (2d def.).—**N. coccygeus.** See
Coccygeal NERVE.—**N. cochleæ, N. cochlearis.** See
Cochlear NERVE.—**Nervi colici dextri inferiores.** Fr.,
nerfs coliques inférieurs droits. Branches of the superi-
or mesenteric plexus distributed to the ileum, the
cæcum, the vermiform appendix, and the lower portion
of the ascending colon.—**Nervi colici dextri supe-**
riores. Fr., *nerfs coliques supérieurs droits*. Branches
of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the
upper portion of the ascending and the right portion of
the transverse colon.—**Nervi colici medii.** Fr., *nerfs*
coliques moyens. Branches of the right mesocolic plexus
distributed to the transverse colon.—**N. collateralis**
ulnaris (nervi radialis). See *Ulnar collateral NERVE*.
—**N. communicans cum nervo auriculotemporalis.**
A branch connecting the auriculotemporal nerve and the

otic ganglion.—**N. communicans facialis.** A branch uniting the auriculotemporal and facial nerves.—**N. communicans faciei.** 1. A branch of the auriculotemporal nerve which passes across the parotid gland to unite with the temporofacial nerve. 1. See *Facial NERVE*.—**N. communicans fibularis cutaneus.** See *Peroneal communicating NERVE*.—**N. communicans tibialis.** See *Tibial communicating NERVE*.—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo glossopharyngeo.** One or more branches (irregularly disposed) uniting the petrosal ganglion and the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo hypoglosso** (seu *cum ramo linguæ nervi trigemini*). One or more branches uniting the gustatory and hypoglossal nerves.—**N. conchiarum.** See *External nasal NERVE*.—**N. consensorius.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. coracobrachialis.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. coronarius curvaturæ minoris.** Fr., *nerf coronaire de la petite courbure*. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve running along the lesser curvature of the stomach.—**N. coronarius pancreatis.** Fr., *nerf coronaire du pancréas*. A branch of the hepatic plexus which runs along the right half of the upper border of the pancreas.—**Nervi costales.** See *Thoracic intercostal NERVES*.—**N. crotaphitoeobuccinatorius.** See *Masticatory NERVE*.—**N. cruralis (anterior).** See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—**N. cruralis internus** (seu *posterior*). See *Obturator NERVE*.—**N. cubitalis.** See *Ulnar NERVE*.—**Nervi cutanei.** See *Cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei abdominis** (seu *abdominales*). See *Abdominal cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei clunium inferiores.** See *Nervi subcutanei glutei*.—**Nervi cutanei clunium medii.** Ger., *hintere Hautnerven des Gesässes*. Two or three branches of the posterior divisions of the sacral nerves distributed to the skin of the buttocks.—**Nervi cutanei clunium posteriores.** The nervi cutanei clunium medii and superiores.—**Nervi cutanei clunium superiores.** Ger., *obere Hautnerven des Gesässes*. Branches of the posterior divisions of the sacral nerves distributed to the upper portion of the buttocks.—**N. cutanei cruris anteriores.** Branches of the long saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the internal and anterior aspects of the thigh.—**Nervi cutanei cruris peronei.** Fr., *nerfs péroniers cutanés*. The cutaneous branches of the external popliteal nerve.—**Nervi cutanei pectorales.** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei plantares.** See *Plantar cutaneous NERVES*.—**N. cutaneus antibrachii externus.** See *Musculospiral NERVE* and *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—**N. cutaneus antibrachii externus superior.** *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius.* Ger., *mittlerer Hautnerv des Vorderarmes*. A branch of the musculospiral nerve which passes down between the olecranon and the external condyle of the humerus, and is distributed to the integument of the posterior surface of the forearm.—**N. cutaneus brachii externus.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus (major, seu medius).** See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus minor.** See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior.** A branch of the nerve of Wrisberg running to the posterior and inner side of the arm.—**N. cutaneus brachii lateralis.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii major.** See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii medialis** (seu *medius*). 1. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*. 2. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii minor.** See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior (lateralis).** Fr., *nerf brachial cutané postérieur*. A branch of the circumflex nerve distributed to the integument of the upper dorsal surface of the arm.—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior medialis.** See *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii Wrisbergii.** See *NERVE of*

Wrisberg.—**N. cutaneus cruris, N. cutaneus cruris et pedis longus.** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus cruris externus** (seu *lateralis*), **N. cutaneus cruris posterior.** See *Peroneal communicating NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior externus.** Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur externe*. A branch of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the integument of the upper external portion of the posterior surface of the leg.—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medialis.** A branch of the long saphenous nerve in the lower third of the leg, supplying the integument over the internal malleolus and the parts below it.—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medius internus.** Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur moyen interne*. A branch of the musculocutaneous nerve distributed to the integument of the internal and posterior surface of the leg.—**N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis internus.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—**N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis medius.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis communis.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus.** The external branch of the musculocutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the outer side and dorsum of the foot.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus.** The internal branch of the musculocutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the inner side and dorsum of the foot.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis lateralis.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medius.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—**N. cutaneus externus superior.** See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior.** See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior externus.** See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior internus** (seu *medius*). See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris externus.** See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris internus.** See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris lateralis.** See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris medialis.** See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. cutaneus femoris posterior.** Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané postérieur commun*. Ger., *hinterer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the sacral plexus which passes beneath the pyriformis muscle through the great sciatic notch and, after giving off a branch to the glutæus maximus, the nervi subcutanei glutei inferiores, and the n. pudendus longus inferior, terminates in the integument of the inner and upper portion of the thigh.—**N. cutaneus humeri posterior superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus longus cruris et pedis.** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus marginalis ulnaris.** See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus palmaris longus.** Fr., *nerf cutané palmaire long*. A branch of the median nerve given off near the wrist and distributed to the integument of the palm of the hand.—**N. cutaneus perinæi.** A branch of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior running forward in the middle of the perinæum.—**N. cutaneus plantaris proprius.** Fr., *nerf cutané plantaire propre*. A branch of the external saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot.—**N. cutaneus posterior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus posterior inferior.** See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—**N. cutaneus posterior superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**Nervi dentales superiores.** See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—**N. dentalis anterior.** See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. dentalis inferior.** See *Inferior dental NERVE*.—**N. dentalis major, N. dentalis superior anterior.** See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. dentalis superior medius.** See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—**N. dentalis superior posterior.** See *Posterior superior dental NERVE*.—**N. depressor.** A branch of the superior

laryngeal nerve in dogs, uniting with the cardiac plexuses. It is believed to control the action of the heart.—**N. descendens colli.** A branch from the second or third cervical nerve which unites with a branch from the hypoglossal nerve to form the *ansa hypoglossi*.—**Nervi diaphragmatici superiores.** Fr., *nerfs diaphragmatiques supérieurs*. Branches of the celiac ganglion distributed to the lower surface of the diaphragm.—**N. diaphragmaticus.** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. diaphragmaticus secundarius.** Fr., *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire*. 1. The descendens noni or one of its terminal branches which descends into the thorax. 2. See *N. phrenicus secundarius*.—**N. digastricus.** See *Digastric NERVE*.—**Nervi digitales.** See *Digital NERVES*.—**Nervi digitales manus dorsales.** The dorsal digital nerves of the hand.—**Nervi digitales manus volares.** The palmar digital nerves.—**Nervi digitales pedis dorsales.** The dorsal digital nerves of the foot.—**Nervi digitales pedis plantares.** The plantar digital nerves.—**N. digiti annularis et digiti medii.** A terminal branch of the ulnar nerve distributed to the adjacent margins of the ring and middle fingers.—**N. divisus** [Rosenmüller]. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. dorsalis clitoridis.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the clitoris*.—**N. dorsalis manus ulnaris.** Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal de la main*. Ger., *Rückenleibnerv*. The branch of the ulnar nerve given off on the dorsal aspect of the forearm a little above the wrist, to be distributed to the ulnar side of the dorsum of the wrist and hand and outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of the ring and middle fingers.—**N. dorsalis penis.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. dorsalis scapulæ.** Fr., *nerf scapulaire postérieur*. A branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the rhomboidei major and minor, levator scapulæ, and serratus posticus superior.—**N. dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.** Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal du pouce*. A branch of the radial nerve running to the dorsal surface of the thumb.—**N. dorsolumbalis.** See *Dorsilumbar NERVE*.—**Nervi encephali.** See *Cranial NERVES*.—**Nervi encephalospinalis.** See *Cerebrospinal NERVES*.—**Nervi erigentes.** Fr., *nerfs érecteurs*. Branches of the first and second (sometimes also of the third) sacral nerves which pass downward to the base of the bladder and the sides of the prostate gland, where they lose themselves in the hypogastric plexus. Their stimulation gives rise to erection of the penis.—**N. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal NERVE*.—**N. ethmoidalis posterior** (seu superior). See *N. sphenothmoidalis*.—**Nervi faciales inferiores.** See *Nervi subcutanei maxillæ inferioris*.—**Nervi faciales medii.** See *Buccal NERVE* (2d def.).—**Nervi faciales superiores.** 1. The malar nerves derived from the facial nerve. 2. See *Temporal NERVE* (1st def.).—**N. facialis.** See *Facial NERVE*.—**N. facialis inferior.** See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**N. facialis magnus** (seu secundus). See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—**N. facialis superior.** See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—**N. facialis tertius.** See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**N. femoralis.** See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—**N. femorocutaneus** [Sappey]. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. fibularis.** See *External popliteal NERVE*.—**N. frontalis.** See *Frontal NERVE*.—**N. frontalis major.** See *Supraorbital NERVE*.—**N. frontalis minor.** See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.—**N. furcalis.** The fourth lumbar nerve.—**Nervi gangliosi uteri.** The uterine ganglia.—**N. gangliosus.** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**Nervi gastrici.** See *Gastric NERVES*.—**N. geniohyoideus.** Fr., *nerf génio-hyoïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve going to the geniohyoideus muscle.—**N. genitocruralis.** See *Genitocrural NERVE*.—**N. glossopharyngeus.** See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—**N. glutæus inferior.** See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—**N. glutæus superior.** See *Superior gluteal NERVE*.—**Nervi gustatorii radialis linguæ.** Fr., *nerfs gustatifs de la base de la langue*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to

the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue.—**N. gustatorius.** See *Gustatory NERVE* and *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. gustatorius linguæ.** See *Gustatory NERVE*.—**Nervi hæmorrhoidales medii.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—**Nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis imus** (seu inferior). See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal NERVE*.—**N. harmonicus magnus.** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**Nervi hepatici.** Fr., *nerfs hépatiques*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the liver.—**Nervi hepatici posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs hépatiques postérieurs*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the venæ cavæ.—**Nervi hepaticoduodenales superficiales.** Fr., *nerfs hépato-duodénaux superficiels*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the duodenum and pancreatic duct.—**N. hyothyr(e)oideus.** Fr., *nerf hyothyroïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the thyreo-hyoideus.—**N. hypogastricus.** See *Hypogastric NERVE*.—**N. hypoglossus.** See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**N. iliohypogastricus.** See *Iliohypogastric NERVE*.—**N. ilioinguinalis.** See *Ilioinguinal NERVE*.—**N. indignatorius.** See *Abducens NERVE*.—**N. inframaxillaris.** See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**N. infraoccipitalis.** See *Suboccipital NERVE*.—**N. infraorbitalis.** See *Infraorbital NERVE*.—**Nervi infratonsillares.** Fr., *nerfs sous-tonsillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the tonsil.—**N. infratrochlearis.** See *Infratrochlear NERVE*.—**N. inguinalis.** See *Genitocrural NERVE*.—**N. inguinalis externus** [Cruveilhier]. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. inguinocutaneus.** See *Genitocrural NERVE*.—**Nervi intercostales.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi intercostales abdominales.** See *Abdominal intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi intercostales anteriores.** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**N. intercostalis maximus.** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**N. intercostalis primus.** The first intercostal nerve.—**N. intercostalis Willisii.** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**N. intercostobrachialis.** **N. intercostohumeralis.** See *Intercostohumeral NERVE*.—**N. intermedius Wrisbergii.** See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**Nervi intermesenterici superficiales.** Fr., *nerfs intermésentériques superficiels*. Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus.—**Nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales.** See *Interosseous NERVES of the foot*.—**N. interosseus anterior.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE (of the arm)*.—**N. interosseus antibrachii anterior.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—**N. interosseus antibrachii dorsalis** (seu externus). The lower portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm.—**N. interosseus antibrachii internus** (seu volaris). See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—**N. interosseus cruris.** 1. See *N. ligamenti interossei cruris*. 2. See *Interosseous NERVE of the leg*.—**N. interosseus externus.** See *Posterior interosseous NERVE of the forearm*.—**N. interosseus internus.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—**Nervi intervertebrales colli.** The cervical nerves.—**Nervi intestinales.** Fr., *nerfs intestinaux*. Branches of the sympathetic nerve or its ganglia which pass between the layers of the mesentery to the intestines.—**N. ischiadicus (major).** See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—**N. ischiadicus minor** (seu parvus). See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—**N. Jacobsonii.** See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—**N. jugalis quartus.** Fr., *nerf quatrième zygomatique*. The fourth (from above downward) of the malar nerves.—**N. jugalis quintus.** Fr., *cinquième nerf zygomatique*. The fifth (from above downward) of the malar nerves.—**N. jugalis secundus.** The second (from above downward) of the malar nerves.—**N. jugalis tertius.** See *Auriculotemporal NERVE*.—**N. jugularis.** A filament uniting the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the jugular ganglion of the hypoglossal nerve.—**Nervi labiales anteriores.** Branches of the ilioingui-

nal nerve distributed to the labia majora.—**Nervi labiales inferiores.** Branches of the mental nerve distributed to the mucous membrane, integument, and muscles of the lower lip.—**Nervi labiales posteriores.** Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the labia majora and minora, the vestibule, and the urethra.—**Nervi labiales superiores.** See *Superior labial NERVES*.—**N. labialis.** See *Mental NERVE*.—**N. labii inferioris externus.** Fr., *nerf labial externe*. The most external of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve.—**N. labii inferioris internus.** Fr., *nerf labial interne*. The internal of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve.—**N. labiomentalis.** See *Marginal NERVE of the lower jaw*.—**Nervi labyrinthici.** See *Labyrinthic NERVE*.—**N. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrimal NERVE*.—**Nervi Lancisii.** See *STRIA longitudinalis medialis*.—**N. laryngeus inferior (seu recurrens).** See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—**N. laryngeus superior.** See *Superior laryngeal NERVE*.—**N. laryngeus superior externus.** See *External laryngeal NERVE*.—**N. laryngeus superior internus.** See *Internal laryngeal NERVE*.—**Nervi laterales narium.** See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—**N. lateralis aortæ abdominalis exterior (seu major).** Fr., *nerf latéral externe de l'aorte abdominale*. A nerve uniting the aortic and inferior mesenteric plexuses.—**N. ligamenti interossei cruris.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Unterschenkels*. A branch of the posterior tibial nerve which passes down between the two layers of the interosseous ligament of the leg and terminates on the anterior surface of the ligament in branches to the inferior tibiofibular articulation.—**Nervi ligamenti rotundi hepatis.** Fr., *nerfs du ligament corinaire du foie*. Nervous filaments which surround and pierce the round ligament of the liver, into which they enter.—**N. linguae sensuality.** See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—**Nervi linguales papillares.** Fr., *nerfs linguaux papillaires*. The branches of the gustatory nerve which terminate in the papillæ of the tongue.—**N. lingualis.** See *Lingual NERVE*.—**N. lingualis medius.** See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**N. lingualis paris octavi (seu noni, seu pneumogastri).** See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—**N. lingualis trigemini.** See *Gustatory NERVE*.—**N. loquens.** See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**Nervi lumbales (seu lumbares).** See *Lumbar NERVES*.—**N. lumbosacralis.** See *Lumbosacral NERVE*.—**N. major anastomoseos Jacobsonii.** See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—**Nervi males.** See *Malar NERVES*.—**N. malaris inferior.** See *N. jugalis cutaneus*.—**N. mandibularis.** The inferior dental nerve. In the pl., *nervi mandibulares*, branches of the gustatory nerve distributed to the floor of the mouth near the frenum linguae.—**N. marginalis mandibulæ (seu maxillæ inferioris).** See *Marginal NERVE of the lower jaw*.—**N. marginalis scapulæ.** See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—**N. massetericus.** See *Masseteric NERVE*.—**N. masticatorius.** See *Masticatory NERVE*.—**N. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**N. maxillaris superior.** See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—**Nervi meatus auditorii externi.** Ger., *Gehörangsnerven*. Branches of the auriculotemporal n. distributed to the integument of the external auditory meatus.—**N. medianus.** See *Median NERVE*.—**N. membranæ tympani.** A branch of the auriculotemporal nerve running to the upper margin of the membrana tympani.—**Nervi meningei.** See *Meningeal NERVES*.—**N. meningeus posterior.** A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the occipital sinus and its vicinity.—**N. mentalis.** See *Mental NERVE*.—**N. mixtus.** 1. A mixed nerve. 2. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**Nervi molles.** Fr., *nerfs gris (ou mous)*. Branches from the cervical ganglia which supply the walls of the external carotid artery and most of its branches.—**N. motorius.** See *Motor NERVE*.—**N. motorius linguae.** See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**N. motorius opticus.** See *Oculomotor NERVE*.

—**N. multivagus.** See *Facial NERVE*.—**Nervi musculares abdominales.** Ger., *Muskelnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the abdominal intercostal nerves to the muscles of the abdomen.—**N. musculi mallei externi.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the tensor tympani.—**N. musculi mallei interni.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the internal malleus.—**N. musculi tensoris veli palatini.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the abductor of the Eustachian tube.—**N. musculoauricularis posterior.** Fr., *nerf musculo-auriculaire*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the external ear and the adjoining portions of the integument.—**N. musculo-cutaneus brachii.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. musculo-cutaneus femoris.** See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—**N. musculospiralis.** See *Musculospiral NERVE*.—**N. myoglossus.** See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**Nervi nasales anteriores interni.** Branches of the anterior ethmoidal nerve distributed to the anterior portions of the mucous membrane covering the nasal septum.—**Nervi nasales laterales.** Ger., *Seitennerven der Nase*. Two or three branches of the infraorbital nerve distributed to the integument of the lateral aspects of the lower portion of the nose.—**Nervi nasales laterales inferiores.** Ger., *untere laterale Nasennerven*. Branches of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus and of the middle and lower portions of the nose.—**Nervi nasales mediales.** Ger., *Nasenscheidewandnerven*. Branches from the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nasal septum.—**Nervi nasales posteriores.** See *Nervi nasales laterales inferiores*.—**Nervi nasales sæpti narium (seu superiores anteriores).** See *Nervi nasales mediales*.—**Nervi nasales superiores posteriores.** Ger., *obere hintere Nasennerven*. Several small branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the turbinated bones and the adjacent parts.—**Nervi nasales superiores posteriores.** See *Superior nasal NERVES*.—**N. nasalis.** See *Nasal NERVE*.—**N. nasalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal NERVE* and *N. apicis nasi*.—**N. nasalis anterior externus.** See *External nasal NERVE*.—**N. nasarius, N. nasociliaris.** See *Nasociliary NERVE*.—**N. nasodentalis.** See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. nasooocularis.** See *Nasociliary NERVE*.—**N. nasopalatinus (Scarpæ).** See *Nasopalatine NERVE*.—**Nervi nervorum periphericorum.** Of Prus., a network of nervous filaments in the perineurium and endoneurium of nerve trunks. Their irritation is said to give rise to the painful points found in neuralgia.—**N. oaricus externus.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. oaricus inferior (seu internus).** See *Perineal NERVE*.—**N. oaricus superior.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. obturatorius.** See *Obturator NERVE*.—**N. obturatorius accessorius.** See *Accessory obturator NERVE*.—**N. occipitalis.** See *Occipital NERVE*.—**N. occipitalis anterior (seu externus).** See *Small occipital NERVE*.—**N. occipitalis magnus (seu major).** See *Great occipital NERVE*.—**N. occipitalis minor (seu parvus).** See *Small occipital NERVE*.—**N. occipitalis profundus.** Fr., *nerf occipital profond*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve (of the facial nerve) distributed to the posterior portion of the occipitofrontalis and the overlying integument.—**N. oculus externus.** See *Abducens NERVE*.—**N. oculomotorius, N. oculomotorius, N. oculomuscularis communis.** See *Oculomotor NERVE*.—**N. oculomuscularis externus.** See *Abducens NERVE*.—**N. oculomuscularis minimus.** See *Trochlear NERVE*.—**N. oculomuscularis posterior.** See *Abducens NERVE*.—**N. oculomuscularis superior.** See *Trochlear NERVE*.—**N. oculonasalis.** See *Nasociliary NERVE*.—**Nervi olfactorii externi.** The external branches of the olfactory bulb (see under *Olfactory NERVE* [2d def.]).—**Nervi olfactorii interni.** The

internal branches of the olfactory bulb.—**N. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory NERVE*.—**N. ophthalmicus.** See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—**N. opticus.** See *Optic NERVE*.—**N. orbitalis, N. orbitarius.** See *Temporomalar NERVE*.—**N. palatinus anterior.** See *Anterior palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus externus.** See *External palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus internus.** See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus lateralis.** See *External palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus major (seu maximus).** See *Anterior palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus medialis (seu medius).** See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus minimus.** See *External palatine NERVE*.—**N. palatinus parvus, N. palatinus posterior (minor).** See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—**Nervi palpebrales inferiores.** See *Inferior palpebral NERVES*.—**Nervi palpebrales superiores.** Branches of the supraorbital nerve distributed to the upper eyelid and eyebrow.—**Nervi parotidei.** See *Parotid NERVES*.—**Nervi parotidei posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs parotidiens postérieurs*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed to the substance of the parotid gland.—**N. patellaris.** Fr., *nerf rotulien*. A branch of the anterior crural nerve distributed to the lower anterior portion of the thigh and the region of the patella.—**N. patheticus.** See *Trochlear NERVE*.—**Nervi pectorales anteriores.** See *Anterior thoracic NERVES* and *Anterior thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi pectorales interni.** See *Anterior thoracic NERVES*.—**Nervi pectorales posteriores.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. penis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. perforans brachii (seu Casserii).** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. perinaei (seu perinaeus).** See *Perineal NERVE*.—**N. peroneus.** See *External popliteal NERVE*.—**N. peroneus muscularis (seu profundus).** See *Anterior tibial NERVE*.—**N. peroneus profundus externus.** The external division of the anterior tibial nerve.—**N. peroneus profundus internus.** The internal division of the anterior tibial nerve.—**N. peroneus superficialis.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—**N. petrosus profundus major.** See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—**N. petrosus profundus minor.** Fr., *petit nerf pétreux profond*. A branch of the carotid plexus or of the tympanic n. which enters the tympanum and unites with the tympanic plexus.—**N. petrosus superficialis externus.** 1. See *External superficial petrosal NERVE*. 2. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—**N. petrosus superficialis infimus.** See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—**N. petrosus superficialis major.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**N. petrosus superficialis medius (seu minor).** See *Small superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**N. petrosus superficialis tertius (seu vascularis).** A branch of the superficial petrosal nerve which occasionally unites it with the middle meningeal plexus.—**N. pharyngeus.** See *Pharyngeal NERVE*.—**N. pharyngeus superior (seu supremus).** See *Superior laryngeal NERVE*.—**Nervi phrenici superiores.** 1. Microscopic branches of the lower intercostal nerves distributed to the outer margin of the diaphragm. 2. See *Nervi diaphragmatici superiores*.—**Nervi phrenicoabdominales.** Branches of the phrenic nerve which pierce the diaphragm and unite with the phrenic plexus.—**N. phrenicus.** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. phrenicus secundarius.** Fr., *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire*. A filament proceeding from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves or from either. It unites with the phrenic nerve near the thorax.—**N. plantaris externus.** See *External plantar NERVE*.—**N. plantaris internus.** See *Internal plantar NERVE*.—**N. plantaris lateralis.** See *External plantar NERVE*.—**N. plantaris medialis.** See *Internal plantar NERVE*.—**N. pneumogastricus.** See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**N. popliteus.** The upper portion of the internal popliteal nerve.—**N. popliteus externus.** See *External popliteal NERVE*.—**N. popliteus internus.** See *Internal popliteal NERVE*.—**N. post cariem.** A syphilitic chancre.—**Nervi prostatici.** Branches of the prostatic

plexus distributed to the prostate.—**N. pterygoideus.** See *Vidian NERVE*.—**N. pterygoideus externus.** See *External pterygoid NERVE*.—**N. pterygoideus internus.** See *Internal pterygoid NERVE*.—**N. pterygoideus internus inferior.** Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien interne inférieur*. An inconstant branch of the lingual nerve running to the internal pterygoid muscle.—**N. pterygopalatinus.** See *Nasopalatine NERVE*.—**N. pudendohæmorrhoidalis.** The inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve when it is a branch of the pudic nerve.—**N. pudendus.** See *Pudic NERVE*.—**N. pudendus communis.** The pudic nerve when the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve arises from it.—**N. pudendus externus.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. pudendus inferior.** 1. See *Perineal NERVE*. 2. See *Inferior pudendal NERVE*.—**N. pudendus internus.** See *Perineal NERVE*.—**N. pudendus longus inferior.** A twig of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior joining the perineal nerve.—**N. pudendus superior.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**Nervi pulmonales.** See *Pulmonary NERVES*.—**N. quinti recurrens.** See *Vidian NERVE*.—**N. quintus.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. radialis.** See *Radial NERVE*.—**N. radialis profundus.** Ger., *tiefer Speichenennerv*. The superior portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm.—**N. radialis superficialis.** See *Radial NERVE (1st def.)*.—**N. recurrens.** See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—**N. recurrens inframaxillaris.** A branch of the lower division of the inferior maxillary nerve given off in the foramen ovale. It aids in forming the middle meningeal plexus.—**N. recurrens nervi trigemini.** See *Vidian NERVE*.—**N. recurrens ophthalmici.** See *N. tentorii*.—**N. recurrens rami secundi nervi trigemini.** See *N. recurrens supramaxillaris*.—**N. recurrens rami tertii nervi trigemini.** See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.—**N. recurrens secundus rami tertii nervi trigemini.** A branch of the gustatory nerve which enters the skull through the anterior condylar foramen and is distributed to the posterior occipital region.—**N. recurrens supramaxillaris.** A branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the dura of the middle fossa of the skull.—**Nervi renales.** See *Renal NERVES*.—**N. renalis posterior (superior).** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. respiratorius Bellii.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. respiratorius colli.** A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which unites with the hypoglossal nerve.—**Nervi respiratoriis externis (inferiores).** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. respiratorius externus superior.** See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. respiratorius internus (Bellii).** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. saccularis major.** A branch of the vestibular nerve distributed to the sacculus ellipticus and to the macula acustica.—**N. saccularis minor.** A branch of the cochlear nerve distributed to the macula acustica.—**Nervi sacrales.** See *Sacral NERVES*.—**Nervi sæpti narium.** See *Nervi nasales mediales*.—**N. sæpti transversi.** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. saphenus.** See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus brevis (seu externus, seu inferior).** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus internus (magnus, seu major).** See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus minor.** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus superior.** See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. scapularis (superior).** See *Suprascapular NERVE*.—**Nervi scrotales anteriores.** Ger., *vordere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the ilioinguinal nerve distributed to the integument of the root of the penis and of the anterior surface of the scrotum.—**Nervi scrotales posteriores.** Ger., *hintere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the scrotum.—**N. secretorius.** See *Secretory NERVE*.—**N. secundarius.** See *Secondary NERVE*.—**N. sensorius.** See *Sensory NERVE*.—**N. sensorius (seu sensuialis) linguae.** See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—**N. sinuialis.** See *N. tentorii*.—**N. sinuvertebralis.** A branch of a spinal nerve distributed to a vertebra, its

venous sinuses, and the adjacent spinal dura and pia.—**N. spermaticus communis.** See *Pudic NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus externus.** See *External spermatic NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus inferior** (seu *internus*). See *Perineal NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus superior.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. sphenoethmoidalis, N. sphenoidalis.** Fr., *nerf sphénoïdal*. A branch of the nasociliary nerve which unites with a branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion and is distributed upon the posterior ethmoidal artery.—**N. sphenopalatinus.** See *Nasopalatine NERVE*.—**Nervi spinales.** See *Spinal NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales costales, Nervi spinales dorsales.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales lumbales** (seu *lumbares*). See *Lumbar NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales thoracici.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**N. spinalis accessorius.** See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. spinosus.** See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.—**N. spiralis.** See *Radial NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus imus.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus inferior.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE* and *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus major.** See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus medius.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus minimus.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus minor.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus primus.** See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus secundus.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus superior** (seu *supremus*). See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus tertius.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. stapedius.** See *Stapedial NERVE*.—**N. styloglossus.** Fr., *nerf styloglosse*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve distributed to the styloglossus muscle.—**N. stylohyoideus.** See *Stylohyoid NERVE*.—**N. stylopharyngeus.** Fr., *nerf stylo-pharyngien*. A branch of the lingual or of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the stylopharyngeus muscle.—**N. subclavius.** Ger., *Unterschlüsselbeinnerv*. A branch of the fifth cervical nerve distributed to the subclavius muscle.—**Nervi subcostales.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi subcutanei glutæi** (inferiores). Fr., *nerfs cutanés inférieurs de la fesse*. Ger., *untere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Branches of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior distributed to the integument of the anterior and external upper surface of the gluteal region.—**Nervi subcutanei maxillæ inferioris.** Ger., *Unterhautnerven des Unterkiefers*. Terminal branches of the facial nerve distributed to the region along the lower margin of the inferior maxilla.—**Nervi subcutanei nasi.** See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—**N. subcutaneus colli.** See *Superficial cervical NERVE*.—**N. subcutaneus colli inferior** (seu *infimus*). 1. The superficial cervical nerve. 2. Its inferior or descending division.—**N. subcutaneus colli medius.** The ascending branch of the superficial cervical nerve.—**N. subcutaneus colli superficialis** (seu *superior*). Fr., *nerf sous-cutané supérieur du cou*. Ger., *Unterhautnerv des Halses*. A terminal branch of the facial nerve distributed to the vicinity of the sternocleidomastoid and subcutaneus colli.—**N. subcutaneus malæ.** See *Temporomalar NERVE*.—**N. sublingualis.** See *Sublingual NERVE*.—**N. suboccipitalis.** See *Suboccipital NERVE*.—**N. subscapularis inferior** (seu *longus*). See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—**N. subscapularis medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Unterschulterblattnerv*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the inner portion of the subscapularis and the teres major.—**N. subscapularis superior.** Ger., *oberer Unterschulterblattnerv*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the upper portion of the subscapularis.—**Nervi supraclaviculares.** See *Supraclavicular NERVES*.—**Nervi supraclaviculares anteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires antérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin of the sternal and mammary regions.—**Nervi supraclaviculares medii.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires moyens*. Branches of

the cervical nerves distributed to the infraclavicular fossa and the axilla.—**Nervi supraclaviculares posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires postérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin over the anterior margin of the latissimus dorsi and the upper portion of the scapula.—**N. supraorbitalis.** See *Supraorbital NERVE*.—**N. supratrochlearis.** See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.—**N. suralis** (magnus). See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus cervicalis.** The cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve.—**N. sympathicus magnus** (seu *maximus*). See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus medius.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus minor** (seu *parvus*). See *Facial NERVE*.—**N. temporalis.** See *Temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis anterior.** See *Auriculotemporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis anterior profundus.** See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis cutaneus.** See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis profundus externus.** See *Posterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis profundus internus.** See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis subcutaneus** (seu *superficialis*). See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporofacialis.** See *Temporofacial NERVE*.—**N. temporomalaris.** See *Temporomalar NERVE*.—**N. tentorii** (cerebelli). Ger., *Blutleiternerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed between the folds of the tentorium.—**Nervi thoracici anteriores.** See *Anterior thoracic NERVES* and *Anterior thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi thoracici intercostales.** See *Thoracic intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi thoracici posteriores.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. thoracico-brachialis.** A nerve uniting the nerve of Wrisberg and the intercostohumeral nerve.—**N. thoracicodorsalis.** See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—**N. thoracicus lateralis.** The most external of the anterior thoracic nerves.—**N. thoracicus longus.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVE*.—**N. tibialis musculocutaneus.** See *Musculocutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—**N. tibialis posticus.** See *Posterior tibial NERVE*.—**N. timidus.** See *Abducens NERVE*.—**Nervi tonsillares.** See *Tonsillar NERVES*.—**Nervi tracheales inferiores.** Ger., *untere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric nerve distributed to the lower portion of the trachea and the anterior surface of the bronchi.—**Nervi tracheales superiores.** Ger., *obere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the inferior laryngeal nerve distributed to the cervical portion of the trachea.—**N. trifacialis, N. trigeminus.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. triradiatus.** See *N. furcalis*.—**N. trisplanchnicus.** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**N. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear NERVE*.—**N. trophicus.** See *Trophic NERVE*.—**N. tubæ** (eustachianæ). A branch of the tympanic plexus distributed to the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube.—**N. tympani.** See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—**N. tympanicolin-gualis.** See *CHORDA tympani*.—**N. tympanicus** (superior). See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—**N. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar NERVE*.—**N. ulnaris dorsalis.** See *N. dorsalis manus ulnaris*.—**N. ulnaris volaris.** Ger., *Hohlhandellenbogen-nerv*. The ulnar nerve just before its division into its deep and superficial palmar branches.—**N. ulnaris volaris profundus.** Ger., *tiefer Hohlhandnerv*. The deep palmar branch of the ulnar nerve.—**N. ulnaris volaris superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandnerv*. The superficial palmar branch of the ulnar nerve.—**N. vagus.** See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**Nervi vasorum.** Ger., *Gefäßnerven*. The nerves distributed to the coats of blood vessels.—**Nervi vesicales inferiores** (seu *infimi*). See *Inferior vesical NERVES*.—**Nervi vesicales superiores.** See *Superior vesical NERVES*.—**N. vestibularis, N. vestibuli** (auris). See *Vestibular NERVE*.—**N. vidianus.** See *Vidian NERVE*.—**N. vidianus superficialis.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**N. vocalis.** See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**Nervi zygomaticei.** Fr., *nerfs zygomatiques*. Ger., *Wangenerven*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed over the malar bone. See also *Malar NERVES*.

NESÆ'A, f. From *Νησαίη*, the name of a Nereid. Fr., *néscé*. 1. A genus of lythraceous plants. 2. An old name for *Lythrum salicaria*.—**N. salicifolia**. 1. *Heimia salicifolia*. 2. A Mexican species used as a laxative, diuretic, and sudorific.—**N. syphilitica**. *Heimia salicifolia*.—**N. verticillata**. Swamp loosestrife; said to be injurious to cows about to calve.

NE/SIS, f. *Né'seos* (-is). Gr., *νήσις*. A suture.

NEST. A.-S., *n.* Gr., *νεσσία*. Lat., *nidus*. Fr., *nid*. Ger., *N.* 1. A place in which eggs (especially of birds) are laid and hatched and young are reared. 2. Any structure resembling a bird's *n.*, or serving a like purpose. 3. A set or cluster of boxes, weights, etc., constructed so that each fits into the one outside it. 4. Of M. Duncan, see *COUVEUSE*.

NESTEA'A, f. Gr., *νηστεία* (from *νηστεύειν*, to fast). 1. The act of fasting. 2. The jejunum.

NESTIAT'RA, f. From *νήστις*, fasting, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Treatment by fasting.

NES'TIS, m. and f. *Nes'tios, nes'tidos* (-is). Gr., *νήστις*. Fasting.

NESTOTHERAPI'A, f. From *νήστις*, fasting, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *nestothérapie*. Treatment by fasting.

NETRANEURYS'MA, n. -*rys'matos* (-is). From *νήτρον*, a spindle, and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, an aneurysm. Fr., *nétrané-urysme*. A fusiform aneurysm.

NET'WORK. Fr., *réseau*. Ger., *Netzwerk*. A netlike substance or texture; a structure or surface marked by intersecting lines.—**Extranuclear n.** See *Intracellular n.*—**Gerlach's n.** Syn.: *nerve-fibre n.* Fr., *réseau de Gerlach*. The *n.* of fibres in the gray substance of the spinal cord; believed by Gerlach to be formed largely by the processes of the nerve cells, especially in the posterior horn.—**Haller's n.** See *RETE testis*.—**Intracellular n.** Fr., *réseau protoplasmique, réticulum chromatique* (ou *plasmatique*). Ger., *intracellulares Netz, Plasmanetz, Protoplasmanetz, Zellnetz*. Of Klein, the *n.* formed by the fibrils of the cell body. See also *Nuclear FIBRILS*.—**Intranuclear n., Nuclear n.** Fr., *réseau nucléaire*. Ger., *intraneurales Netz*. Of Klein, the *n.* formed by the nuclear fibrils.—**Peripheral n.** Any *n.*, as of vessels or nerves, at their peripheral extremities.

NEU'RAD. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Toward the neuraxis. Cf. *HÆMAD*.

NEURADYNAM'IA, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀδυναμία*, debility. See *NEURASTHENIA*.

NEU'RAL. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Pertaining to a nerve or to nervous matter; connected with or affecting the nervous system.

NEURAL'GIA, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *névralgie*. Ger., *N., Neuralgie, Nervenschmerz*. A nervous disorder characterized solely by pain, due either to functional disturbance of the central or peripheral extremities or to inflammation in some portion of its course. The pain for each particular form of *n.* is usually confined to a particular nerve, and is generally spasmodic and lancinating.—**Arthron', Articular n.** See *ARTHRALGIA*.—**Cardiac n.** Lat., *n. cordis, n. cardiaca*. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*.—**Cerebral n.** Lat., *n. cerebialis*. Of Romberg, hemiparesis; so called because thought to be due to hyperæsthesia of the brain.—**Epileptiform n., Epileptoid n.** Of Trousseau, *n.* affecting the fifth nerve, in which the pain paroxysms are violent and lightninglike, succeeding each other with great rapidity for a few seconds or minutes, and attended by mimetic reflex convulsions. The paroxysms vanish suddenly for hours, days, or weeks.—**General n.** Of Valleix, a variety of nervous exhaustion in which there are vague pains in the head, viscera, and limbs, as well as facial, intercostal, crural, lumboabdominal, or sciatic *n.*, either associated or succeeding each other.—**Hysterical n.** 1. *N.* associated with hysteria; often developed in the left hypochondrium. 2.

A simulation of *n.* by an hysterical person. It is less intense than true *n.*, is diffused in area, and is without painful spots.—**Lead n.** *N.* caused by saturnism; it is a toxic neuritis.—**Lumboabdominal n.** Lat., *n. lumbo-abdominalis*. Fr., *névralgie lumbo-abdominale*. Of Valleix, abdominal *n.* seated in the hypogastrium a little to one side of the median line. Other tender points are outside the first or second lumbar vertebra and immediately above the middle of the crest of the ilium. It is most common among women, and with them there may also be a painful point in the middle of the cervix uteri.—**N. cordis**. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*.—**N. tympanica**. See *OTALGIA tympanica*.—**N. urethralis**. Pain in the urethra independent of inflammation.—**N. uteri**. See *HYSTERALGIA* (2d def.).—**N. ventriculi**. See *CARDIALGIA*.—**Obturator n.** Lat., *n. obturatoria*. Fr., *névralgie obturatrice*. A form of femoral *n.* seated along the inner side of the thigh as far as the knee joint; associated by Romberg with obturator hernia.—**Solar n.** Fr., *névralgie solaire*. *N.* which prevails during the daytime, but is absent at night.—**Trigeminal n.** *N.* of the trigeminal nerve.

NEURAL'GIN. An antipyretic and analgetic consisting of acetanilide, caffeine, and sodium salicylate.

NEURANAGENNE'MA, n. -*nem'atos* (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἀνά*, again, and *γέννημα*, that which is produced. Fr., *neuraganennème*. Ger., *Nervennarbe*. A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

NEURANAGEN'NESIS, NEURANAPH'YSIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*gen'nesis*), -*phys'eos* (-*aph'ysis*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἀνά*, again, and *γέννησις*, an engendering. Fr., *neuraganennèse*. The regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

NEURAPOPH'YSIS, f. -*phys'eos* (-*oph'ysis*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot. Ger., *Neurapophyse*. The lateral portion of the neural arch; represented in all except the cranial vertebrae by the laminae, in the occipital bone by the lateral piece on each side of the foramen magnum, in the parietal bone by the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, in the frontal bone by the lesser wing of the presphenoid bone, and in the nasal bone by the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

NEURARTE'RIA, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Of A. Dugès, a blending of the minutest nerves with the minutest arteries.

NEURASTHENI'A, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *neurasthénie, névrasthénie*. Ger., *Neurasthenie, Nervenschwäche*. Nervous exhaustion (or prostration, or debility); a condition appearing in the early and middle periods of adult life, presenting objective symptoms of deranged function of the nervous system, slight in degree but definite in character, and persisting for months, for years, or for life. There are inability to walk more than a short distance without fatigue; a variable increase of myotatic irritability; headache, aching, or pain in the back and legs; and spontaneous sensations of tingling, formication, heat, and cold. Dyspepsia, constipation, and other derangements of the functions may result in anaemia. There is a mental phase in the condition, the patient being irritable, unable to pursue a consecutive train of thought; or there may be a cheerful, egotistical resignation to the invalidism. It may be caused by emotional or mental strain, worry, fright, etc.—**Cerebral n.** Lat., *n. cerebialis*. A functional disease with well-marked but variable symptoms, which supervene simultaneously and successively when the nervous system is subjected to severe strain from overexertion. Beard declared that it was especially common among Americans.—**Cerebrocardiac n.** Of Krisaber, *n.* with a predominance of cerebral and cardiac symptoms.—**Cerebrogastric n.** Of Leven, *n.* with a predominance of cerebral and gastric symptoms.—**Cerebrospinal n.** Lat., *n. cerebrospinalis*. *N.* of cerebrospinal origin.—**Gastric n.** Lat., *n. gas-*

- trica*. See *Nervous DYSPEPSIA*.—**Genitourinary n.** See *N. sexualis*.—**Neuralgia n.** Of Huchard, general neuralgia.—**N. cerebialis, N. cordis.** See *Cerebrocardiac n.*—**N. retinae.** See *ASTHENOPSIA*.—**N. sexualis.** N. caused by masturbation or excessive venery and associated with an absence of sexual desire, or of the power of erection or ejaculation, or of ability to experience pleasure during copulation, and sometimes with the various forms of sexual perversion.—**N. spinalis.** See *Spinal n.*—**Spasmodic n.** Of Huchard, n. in which oesophageal, pharyngeal, gastric, intestinal, anal, bronchial, or other local or general spasm is a prominent symptom.—**Spinal n.** N. referable to depression of the functions of the spinal cord.—**Vasomotor n.** A vasomotor paresis associated with irritable heart in n.
- NEURASTHENOPE.** A person affected with asthenopia and neurasthenia, the latter causing trifling errors of refraction to result in symptoms of eye strain.
- NEURATROPHIA, f.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. See *NEURASTHENIA*.
- NEURATROPHIC.** Pertaining to defective nutrition of the nervous system.
- NEURAX'IS, m.** -*ax'is*. See *Cerebrospinal AXIS*.
- NEURECTASY.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. The operation of nerve stretching.
- NEURECTOMY.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *névrectomie*. Ger., *Neurectomie*, *Nervenausschneidung*. Excision of a portion of a nerve.—**Opticociliary n.** Fr., *névrectomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Resection der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. An operation in which portions of the optic nerve and of the ciliary nerve are excised, the other steps being identical with those in opticociliary neurotomy. In Meyer's operation the tendons of the external and internal recti are divided, also the two oblique muscles. The fibrous capsule of the globe is then completely detached, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided and excised.
- NEURECTOPIA, f.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἐκ*, forth from, and *τόπος*, a place. Fr., *névrectopie*. Ger., *abnorme Nervenlage*. Displacement or abnormal situation of a nerve.
- NEUREMPODISM.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἐμποδισμός*, an impeding. Fr., *névrempodisme*. Obstruction of nervous action.
- NEURENTERIC.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Pertaining to the medullary tube and the intestine.
- NEUR'IA, f.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A fine nervous tissue, such as that of the retina.
- NEUR'IASIS, f.** -*a'seos* (-*i'sis*). Of Radcliffe, hysteria associated with hypochondriasis.
- NEURICITY.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Nerve force.
- NEURIDIN(E).** A non-poisonous base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with saprine, found in brain substance, putrefying egg albumin, and human cadavers.
- NEURILEMMA, n.** -*lem'matos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Fr., *névrilemme*, *névrilemme*. Ger., *N.*, *Neurilemma*. Syn.: *sheath of Schwann*. 1. The elastic, hyaline, apparently structureless sheath inclosing a nerve fibre; composed (in the medullated nerve fibre) of segments conjoined at the nodes of Ranvier, and each containing on the ental surface a celllike body (nerve corpuscle). See also *INTERNODE of Ranvier*. By some authors the term n. is restricted to the peripheral medullated nerves, whereas others describe non-medullated nerves as possessing a n. but without nodes of Ranvier. A n. is also ascribed to the medullated nerve fibres of the central nervous system by Gerlach and Heitzmann. 2. See *PERINEURIUM*.
- NEURILEMMATITIS, NEURILEMMITIS, f.** -*it'idis*. Fr., *névriélite*. Inflammation of the neurilemma.
- NEURILITY.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *neurilité*, *névrité*. The faculty by which the nerves transmit impulses or impressions.
- NEURILY'MA, n.** -*ym'atos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶλυμα*, a wrapper. See *NEURILEMMA*.
- NEU'RIN.** Fr., *neurine*, *névrine*, *albumine cérébrale*. Ger., *N.* 1. See *NEURINE*. 2. A proprietary effervescent beverage containing various alkaline bromides the taste of which is almost entirely masked.—**Gray n.** Of Owen, the gray matter of the central nervous system.—**Vesicular n.** Of Owen, the embryonic gray nerve substance, so called because it contains numbers of multipolar vesicles, or primitive ganglion cells.—**White n.** The embryonic white substance of the central nervous system.
- NEU'RIN(E).** Syn.: *trimethylvinylammonium hydrate*. A highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}NO = (CH_3)_3 : N(CH : CH_2)(OH)$, produced by the chemical decomposition of protagon, and occurring in putrefying meat and in the putrefaction by which certain esculent fungi are rendered poisonous. Its action is physiologically intermediate between that of muscarine and curare, producing dilated pupils, profuse secretions, acceleration followed by paralysis of respiration, and general convulsions preceding death. Atropine antagonizes its effect on the heart and the glandular system only. The n. of commerce consists of a mixture, in various proportions, of choline and n., and the term n. is sometimes applied to the former base.
- NEURIORRHAB'DIA, n. pl.** From *νεῦρον*, a little nerve, and *ῥαβδιον*, a little rod. Fr., *névriorrhaddions*. The rodlike bodies of the retina.
- NEURIS'CHIAS, f.** -*i'ados* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ισχίās*, pain in the loins. Ger., *nervöses Hüftweh*. Sciatica.
- NEURISM.** Fr., *névrisme*. See *NERVOSISM*.
- NEURISTOS, m.** From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Nervous tissue.
- NEURITIS, f.** -*it'idis*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also -*itis**). Fr., *névrite*. Ger., *Nervenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nerve or group of nerves.—**Acute n.** Lat., *n. acuta*. Fr., *névrite aiguë*. An affection marked by hardness of the inflamed tissue, pain on pressure, spasm or paralysis, and in some cases an erythematous or bullous eruption in the overlying skin.—**Acute progressive n.** See *Progressive multiple n.*—**Adventitial n.** N. in which the inflammation affects the adventitial connective tissue of a nerve.—**Alcoholic n.** Multiple n. caused by free indulgence in alcoholic beverages.—**Ascending n.** Lat., *n. ascendens*. Fr., *névrite ascendante*. N. which appears to spread along the affected nerve to the spinal cord or the brain.—**Cachectic n.** N. in which the degeneration of the nerve begins at the periphery, where the vitality is lowered in consequence of some cachexia.—**Cancerous n.** N. caused by the infiltration of the nerve by cancerous tissue.—**Centripetal n.** Of W. Gerstang, peripheral n.—**Chronic n.** Sclerosis with atrophy of the nerve tubes; an idiopathic disorder, a sequela of acute n. or a result of a cerebral or spinal affection.—**Degenerative n.** Lat., *n. degenerativa*. Of Leyden, parenchymatous n.—**Descending n.** Lat., *n. descendens*. Fr., *névrite descendante*. N. propagated from a cerebrospinal centre to the periphery.—**Diabetic n.** Lat., *n. diabetica*. A symmetrical parenchymatous multiple n. apparently caused by some toxic product formed in the perverted metabolism of diabetes.—**Diffuse n.** N. in which there is an infiltration of lymphoid corpuscles in the septa and in the substance of the fasciculi between the nerve fibres along a considerable tract of the nerve.—**Disseminated n., Focal n.** Lat., *n. disseminata*. N. in which the inflammation is marked at foci, the intervening portions of the nerve appearing normal to the naked eye.—**Interstitial n.** Lat., *n. interstitialis*. Fr., *névrite interstitielle*. N. involving the connective tissue between the bundles of nerve fibres.—**Leprous n.** A perineuritis and interstitial n., that may be isolated or

multiple, apparently due to the direct action of *Bacillus lepræ* on the affected tissue.—**Lipomatous n.** Of Leyden, a formation of fat in the new connective tissue in the chronic form of interstitial n.—**Malarial n.** A peripheral or multiple n. caused by *Plasmodium malarie* or its products.—**Migrating n.** Lat., *n. migrans*. See *Ascending n.*—**Mixed n.** N. affecting a mixed nerve.—**Multiple (degenerative) n.** Lat., *n. multiplex*. N. affecting many nerves, either simultaneously or in rapid succession, and especially intense at the peripheral distribution. It is due to a morbid state of the blood, directly influencing the nerve tissue, produced by a metallic or non-metallic substance, a microorganism or rheumatism, a cachexia or senility. There are motor weakness, sensory disturbance, and incoordination. The onset may be acute or subchronic. There are disturbances of the reflexes and trophic changes. Death may occur from palsy of the respiratory muscles or of the heart or from the cause of the n.—**Multiple peripheral n.** Fr., *névrite multiple périphérique*. Ger., *multiple N.* An affection of the peripheral nerves in which paralytic phenomena occur as the result of a true n. which, if it becomes chronic, leads to an excessive formation of connective tissue in the substance of the nerves, with atrophy of their fibres. Baelz imputes the disease to malarial poisoning, and traces its connection with beriberi.—**N. axialis.** Of Förster, a form of optic n. in which those fibres of the optic nerve are diseased which supply the central part of the retina. The result of this is a central scotoma.—**N. fascians, N. interstitialis prolifera.** See *Interstitial n.*—**N. migrans.** See *Ascending n.*—**N. nodosa.** N. in which the thickening of the nerve takes place in the form of swellings at regular or irregular intervals. Pressure upon one of the swollen portions produces eccentric pains and formication.—**N. optica acuta.** Acute optic n.; usually of the choked disc type, though it may be due to injury.—**N. optica ascendens.** A rather rare form of optic n., in which the inflammatory process does not stop at the lamina cribrosa, but continues upward along the nerve trunk.—**N. optica chronica.** A chronic form of optic n., slow in onset and gradually progressive; usually due to some blood dyscrasia or of sympathetic origin.—**N. optica descendens.** An optic n. which begins somewhere in the trunk of the nerve, usually within the orbit, involves the sheath especially, and extends downward toward the intraocular end of the nerve.—**N. optica fulminans.** A form of optic n. in which loss of vision comes on with great rapidity.—**N. optica interstitialis.** Optic n. characterized by cellular infiltration and hypertrophy of the fibres of the connective tissue framework of the optic nerve trunk. These swell enormously, while the nerve fibres themselves are but little or not at all affected. It is usually accompanied by perineuritis.—**N. optica intraocularis.** Optic n. within the eyeball; choked disc.—**N. optica medullaris.** Optic n. characterized by marked hyperæmia of the medullary fibres, with small hæmorrhages, degeneration of these fibres, and subsequently hypertrophy of the connective tissue fibres of the framework.—**N. optica retrobulbaris.** Fr., *névrite optique rétrobulbaire*. Ger., *retrobulbäre Schnervenentzündung*. An inflammation of the trunk of the optic nerve behind the eyeball; characterized by a sudden loss of sight in one or both eyes, without at first any ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but followed later by either a marked ischæmia of the disc and retina or by all the signs of "choked disc."—**N. optica syphilitica.** 1. Simple papillitis due to the presence of a gumma in the cranial cavity. 2. A syphilitic optic n. affecting the trunk of the nerve.—**Optic n.** Lat., *n. optica*. Fr., *névrite optique*. Ger., *Schnervenentzündung*. Inflammation of the optic nerve, either of the optic disc alone or of the trunk of the nerve; character-

ized by an infiltration of the connective tissue framework with the products of inflammation and by the proliferation of the connective tissue cells. Vision is almost always seriously affected, owing to the presence of a scotoma.—**Parenchymatous n.** Lat., *n. parenchymatosa*. N. involving the nervous parenchyma.—**Periaxillary segmental n.** See *Segmental n.*—**Peripheral n.** N. affecting a peripheral nerve.—**Primary multiple n.** N. in which many nerve trunks are primarily affected.—**Progressive multiple n.** N. beginning as an acute affection involving several nerve trunks and their areas of distribution, and associated with decided sensory and motor disturbances. It becomes chronic, and before recovery occurs some of the affected muscles may become paralyzed and permanently disabled. It may prove fatal by involving the intercostal and bulbar nerves. It is especially apt to attack the ulnar nerve.—**Puerperal n.** A localized n. accompanying or following a puerperal disease, with or without prodromal pains, especially apt to involve the sensory and motor fibres of the median or the ulnar nerve or both, and usually in the right arm alone. It generally results in recovery.—**Radicular n.** A variety of brachial n. in which the nerve roots are the seat of the inflammation, and there is pain about the spine.—**Retrobulbar n.** See *N. optica retrobulbaris*.—**Secondary n.** N. arising from inflammation in the neighborhood of the nerves or caused by changes in the nervous centres.—**Segmental n.** Fr., *névrite segmentaire*. A variety of parenchymatous n. in which a segment lying between two of the nodes of Ranvier is diseased, while those on each side of it remain healthy. Several segments may be affected in the course of one fibre. It has been induced experimentally by chronic lead poisoning.—**Segmental periaxillary n.** A rare form of n. involving segments of nerve fibres bounded by Ranvier's nodes, contiguous segments being healthy. The axis cylinder may not be involved for a long time, if at all, the disease affecting the medullary sheath and the protoplasm.—**Subacute multiple n.** See *BERIBERI*.—**Sympathetic n.** A variety of ascending n. in which the nerves of the opposite sides of the spinal cord are affected, without any indication of an affection of that centre.

NEUROANATOMY. The anatomy of the nervous system.

NEUROBLACIA, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλάξ*, stupid. Fr., *névroblocie*. Nervous insensibility.

NEUROBLASTS. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Neuroblasten*. The elements forming the nervous system.

NEUROCANAL. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *canalis*, a canal. See *Central CANAL of the spinal cord*.

NEUROCHON'DROUS. Lat., *neurochondrodes* (from *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *χονδρώδης*, cartilaginous). Fr., *névrochondreux*. Fibrocartilaginous.

NEUROCCLE. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κοίλον*, a cavity. Of Wilder, the cavity of the central nervous system (central canal and brain ventricles).

NEUROCYTE. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κύτος*, a cell. A nerve cell.

NEURODEAL'GIA, f. From *νευρώδης* (see *NEURODES*), and *ἄλγος*, pain. Excessive sensibility of the retina.

NEURODEATROPHY. Lat., *neurodeatrophia* (from *νευρώδης* [see *NEURODES*], and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Fr., *névrodeatrophie*. Atrophy of the retina.

NEURODERMATO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Any nervous affection of the skin.

NEURODERMATRO'PHIA, f. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. A white, linear, atrophic and anæsthetic streak or spot in the skin caused by disturbed nerve influence.

NEURO'DES. Gr., *νευρώδης* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Neuroïd; as an n., the retina.

NEURODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From νευρον, a nerve, and διάστασις, separation. Fr., *névrodias-tase*. 1. Separation of nerves. 2. Nerve stretching.

NEURODICTY'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From νευρον, a nerve, and δίκτυον, a net. See NEURORETINITIS.

NEU'RODIN. Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane; antipretic and analgetic.

NEURODYNAM'IA, **NEURODYN'AMIS**, *f.* -amiæ, -am'eos (-dyn'amis). From νευρον, a nerve, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *névrodynamie*. Ger., *Nerventhätigkeit*. Nervous energy.

NEURODYN'IA, *f.* From νευρον, a nerve, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *anhaltender Nervenschmerz*. Continuous neuralgia.

NEURODYS'ENTERY. From νευρον, a nerve, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. See Typhoid DYSENTERY.

NEUROEPIBLAS'TIC. From νευρον, a nerve (see also EPIBLAST). Of an embryonic structure, originating from the epiblast and taking part in the development of the nervous system.

NEUROEPITHE'LIIUM, *n.* From νευρον, a nerve (see also EPITHELIUM). 1. See Nerve EPITHELIUM and Sensory CELL (2d def.). 2. Of Beard, the ectodermic cells of the embryo which form the proper cellular elements of the central nervous system.

NEUROFIBRO'MA, *n.* -rom'atos (-is). From νευρον, a nerve (see also FIBROMA). Fr., *névrofibrôme*. A hyperplasia of the connective tissue of a nerve, unassociated with any multiplication of its nerve fibres.

NEUROFRON'TAL. From νευρον, a nerve, and φρῶν, the forehead. Fr., *névro-frontal*. Pertaining to the brain and the frontal bone.

NEUROGAM'IA, *f.* From νευρον, a nerve, and γαμεῖν, to marry. See Animal MAGNETISM.

NEUROGANGLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From νευρον, a nerve, and γάγγλιον, a tumor. Fr., *névrogangliite*. Ger., *Nervenknotenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.

NEUROGENOUS. From νευρον, a nerve, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Of nervous origin.

NEUROG'LIA, *f.* From νευρον, a nerve, and γλία, glue. Fr., *névroglie*. Ger., *Glianetz*, *Hornspungiosa*, *Nervenkitt*, *poröses Bindegewebe*, *spongiöse Binde-substanz*. Syn.: *nerve cement*, *gelatinous (molecular, or fused) ganglion cell substance*, *spongy connective substance of the nerve centres*. Of Virchow, the horny framework. It consists of a dense network of fine fibres, agreeing in general character with elastic fibres, of n. cells (*q. v.*, under CELL), and of a homogeneous or granular ground substance agreeing in chemical reaction with cell cement.—**N. matrix**. 1. The ground substance of the n. 2. The n.; so called because it forms a matrix for the nervous elements.

NEUROGLIO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Of Klebs, a tumor composed of nervous and gliomatous tissue.

NEUROG'RAPHY. From νευρον, a nerve, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *névrographie*, *névrographie*. See NEUROLOGY.

NEUROHU'MORAL. Fr., *névro-humoral*. Of a combined neurotic and humoral origin.

NEUROHYMENI'TIS, *f.* See NEURILEMMATITIS.

NEUROHYPNOL'OGY, **NEUROHYP'NOTISM**. See HYPNOTISM.

NEU'ROID. Gr., νευρώδης (from νευρον, a nerve, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *neurodes*. Fr., *névreux* (1st def.). 1. Abounding in nerves or nervous substance. 2. Resembling a nerve or a nervous system.

NEUROKER'ATIN. From νευρον, a nerve, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *névrokératine*. Ger., *N.* A substance analogous to keratin, forming one of the principles of the gray matter of the brain.

NEUROKINE'SIS, *f.* From νευρον, a nerve, and κίνησις, movement. See Nerve stretching.

NEUROLÆ'NA, *f.* Halbert weed; a genus of composite plants.—**N. lobata**. West Indian halbert weed, called

in Cuba *salvia cimarrona*. The leaves and flowers are sometimes used as a febrifuge.

NEUROLEM'MA, *n.* See NEURILEMMA.

NEUROLEMMATI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *névrolemmatite*. 1. See NEURILEMMATITIS. 2. Retinitis.

NEUROL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide névroligue*. A pitchlike substance, C₅₀H₉₀PO₁₇, analogous to oleophosphoric acid and to cerumen.

NEUROL'OGIST. Fr., *névrologue*. Ger., *Neurolog*, *Nervenarzt*. One who is versed in neurology.

NEUROL'OGY. Lat., *neurologia* (from νευρον, a nerve, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *névrologie*. Ger., *Nervenlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the nervous system.

NEU'ROLYMPH. See Cerebrospinal FLUID.

NEUROL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From νευρον, a nerve, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *névrolysie*. Ger., *Neurolyse*. Exhaustion of a nerve by prolonged overstimulation.

NEURO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From νευρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrome*. Ger., *Neurom*, *Nervenschwamm*. A tumor of or connected with a nerve.—**Amputative n.** A club-shaped enlargement of a severed nerve end occasionally met with in amputation stumps. It contains new nerve fibres as well as connective tissue.—**Amyelinic n.** A n. consisting of non-medullated fibres.—**Cellular n.** Lat., *n. cellulare*. Ger., *ganglionäres Neurom*. A n. made up of nerve cells.—**Central n.** 1. A n. situated in the brain. 2. A n. situated in the centre of a nerve.—**Cicatricial n.** See Amputation n.—**Cystic n.** A cystic tumor formed in connection with a nerve.—**Diffuse n.** A general formation of neuromata unattended by pain, in which there are paralysis and asthenic symptoms that result fatally.—**False n.** A myxoma fibroma, or myxosarcoma of the nerve sheaths or intrafascicular connective tissue, but containing no nervous tissue.—**Fasciculated n.**, **Fibrillar n.**, **Fibron'**, **Fibrous n.** General terms for myelinic and amyelinic neuromata.—**Ganglionated n.**, **Ganglionic n.** See Cellular n.—**Gliomatous n.** See NEUROGLIOMA.—**Hyperplastic n.** A n. in which there is hyperplasia of the various elements of nerve tissue.—**Lateral n.** See Peripheric n.—**Medullated n.** Of Virchow, a myelinic n.—**Medullated n.**, **Myelinic n.** A n. composed of medullated fibres.—**Myxomatous n.** A tumor composed of myxomatous and nervous tissue.—**N. cutis**. A tumor of the skin due to hyperplasia of tissue pertaining to a cutaneous nerve. The term has often been loosely applied to various nerve growths, such as fibromata, sarcomata, myxomata, etc., in which cutaneous nerves are secondarily involved, or which, by their arrangement upon the skin, show their dependence upon nerve influence.—**N. papillare**. A n. having a papilliform structure.—**N. periphericum**. See Peripheric n.—**N. teleangiectodes**. A n. in which there is a considerable development of the vascular portion of the interstitial tissue.—**Peripheral n.**, **Peripheric n.** N. situated about the circumference of a nerve.—**Plexiform n.** The pachydermatocele of V. Mott.—**Sarcomatous n.** A sarcoma developing in the course of a nerve.—**White n.** A myelinic n.

NEUROMALA'CIA, **NEUROMALAX'IS**, *f.* -a'ciæ, -ax'eos (-is). From νευρον, a nerve, and μαλακία, softness, or μαλαξίς, a softening. Fr., *névromalacie*. Ger., *Nerven-erweichung*. Softening of the nerves.

NEUROMAT'ION, *n.*, dim. of *neuroma*. Of Craigie, a small neuroma.

NEUROM'ATOID. Lat., *neuromatoides* (from *neuroma* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a neuroma.

NEU'ROMERE. From νευρον, a nerve, and μέρος, a part. A segment of the cerebrospinal axis.

NEUROMETABOL'IC. From νευρον, a nerve, and μεταβολικός, changeable. Pertaining to the metabolism of the nervous system.

NEUROMETADRA'SIS, *f.* -*dra'seos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μετά*, between, and *δρᾶν*, to do. See *Animal Magnetism*.

NEUROMETAS'TASIS, *f.* -*sta'seos* (-*as'tasis*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μετά*, between, and *ιστᾶναι*, to place. Fr., *névrométastase*. Metastasis to the nervous system.

NEUROMETO'RES, *m. pl.*, **NEUROMET'RÆ**, *f. pl.* The psaos muscles.

NEUROMIME'SIS, *f.* -*es'eos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μιμεῖσθαι*, to mimic. Fr., *névromimose*. A nervous disorder characterized by simulation of organic disease.

NEUROMUS'CLAR. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *névro-musculaire*. 1. Of a medication, affecting at once nervous and muscular action. 2. See *MYOEPIITHELIAL*.

NEUROMYAL'GIA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *névromyalgie*. Of Dupuy, articular rheumatism.

NEUROMYEL'ITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *MYELITIS*.

NEUROMYOPATH'IC. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πάθος*, a disease. Pertaining to a morbid condition both of the nerves and of the muscular system.

NEUROMYX'OMA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μύξα*, mucus. See *MYXONEUROMA*.

NEU'RON, *n.* Gr., *νεῦρον*. 1. See *Cerebrospinal AXIS*. 2. See *NEURONE*.

NEURO'NAL. Pertaining to neurones.

NEURONA'SAL. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the nose.

NEU'RON(E). The essential cellular element of the central nervous system.

NEURONEOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *νέος*, young, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A neuroma.

NEURONEPH'RIC. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Relating to the nervous and renal systems.

NEURON'IC. Pertaining to neurones.

NEURONOPH'AGY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Lat., *neurorophagia*. Of Marinesco, destruction of neurones by phagocytes.

NEURON'OSUS, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *névronose*. Ger., *Neuronose*, *Nervenkrankheit*. A neurosis.—**Neuronosi of the skin**. Ger., *Neuronosen der Haut*. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the third order of the *Dermatosen*, comprising *Dermatypsis*, *Dermatylgia*, and *Anæsthesia*.

NEURONYG'MA, *n.*, **NEURONYG'ME**, *f.*, **NEURONYG'MUS**, *m.*, **NEURONYX'IS**, *f.* -*nyg'matos* (-*is*), -*nyg'mes*, -*nyg'mi*, -*nya'eos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νύσσειν*, to prick. Fr., *névronyx*. Ger., *Nervenchwunde*. A punctured wound of a nerve.

NEUROCCIP'ITAL. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to a neural arch and to the occiput.

NEUROPARAL'YSIS, *f.* Paralysis of a nerve, as in a trophoneurosis.

NEUROPARI'ETAL. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *neuropariétal*. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the parietal bone.

NEU'ROPATH. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. One who regards nervous affections as the chief or sole cause of disease.

NEUROPATHOL'OGY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πάθος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *névropathologie*. Ger., *Neuropathologie*. The pathology of the nervous system.

NEUROP'ATHY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *névropathie*. Ger., *Neuropathie*, *Nervenleiden*. Any disease of the nervous system.—**Cerebrocardiac n.** A nervous affection of the heart dependent on disorder in the cardiac centres in the medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri, especially the disordered action of the heart observed at the menopause.

NEUROPHLEG'MONE, *f.* -*phleg'mones*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. See *NEURITIS*.

NEUROPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φλόγσις*, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlogose*. Ger., *Neurophlogose*. Of Schönlein, septic inflammation of the skin.

NEUROPHO'NIA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φωνεῖν*, to produce a sound. Fr., *névrophonie*, *délire des aboyeuses*. An hysterical manifestation characterized by repeated vocal sounds more or less like the barking of a dog; observed among women congregated together, as in schools and convents.

NEUROPH'THAL'MIA, *f.* Ophthalmia of nervous origin (as in zoster ophthalmicus).

NEUROPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (*oph'thisis*). Atrophy of nervous tissue.

NEUROPHYSIOL'OGY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding. The physiology of the nervous system.

NEUROPLA'SIA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Of Virchow, a neuromatous diathesis.

NEU'ROPLASTY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *Neuroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nerves.

NEUROP'LOCA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πλοκή*, a twisting. A nervous ganglion.

NEU'ROPLOCONARCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πλοκή*, a twisting, and *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. Fr., *névroploconarçose*. Insensibility of a nervous ganglion.

NEUROPROSOPAL'GIA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *névroprosopalgie*. Trigeminal neuralgia.

NEUROP'YRA, *f.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πῦρ*, fever. See *Nervous FEVER*.

NEUORETINI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *rete*, a net. Fr., *névro-rétinite*. Optic neuritis with retinitis.—**N. descendens**. N. due to retrobulbar inflammation of the optic nerve.—**N. duplex**. N. of both eyes.

NEUROR'RHAPHY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ράφή*, a suture. Fr., *névrorraphie*. Ger., *Nervenmaht*. Suture of a divided nerve.

NEUROR(R)HEU'MA, *n.* -*rheum'atos* (-*atis*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ρῆυμα*, a flow. Nervous energy.

NEUROSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *σκήρρον*, an induration. Fr., *névrosicrrhe*. Ger., *Nervenkrebs*. A neuroma.

NEUROSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *σκληρός*, hard. Sclerosis of nervous tissue.

NEURO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *névrose*. Ger., *Neurose*. A functional affection, such as neuralgia, of the nervous system untended by inflammation or any ascertainable structural lesion.—**Acron'**. A n. of an extremity.—**Alcoholic n.** A n. due to alcoholic excesses.—**Epileptic n.** A n. due to or associated with epilepsy.—**Hysterical n.** A n. due to or associated with hysteria.—**Milk n.** Ger., *Milchneurose*. An old term for a n. attributed to milk metastasis.—**N. optica sympathetica**. See *AMAUROSIS sympathica*.—**N. substantiva**. See *IDIONEUROSIS*.—**N. traumatica**. See *RAILWAY SPINE*.—**Psychon'**. Of Krafft-Ebing, one of the ordinary forms of insanity developed in individuals without a degenerative taint.—**Reflex n.** A n. due to reflex action.—**Secretory n.** Fr., *névrose sécrétoire*. A n. causing supersecretion by glands.—**Thyr(e)oxophthalmic n.** Fr., *névrose thyroéo-exophtalmique*. Of Corlieu, exophthalmic goitre.—**Vascular n.** See *ANGEIONEUROSIS*.

NEUROS'ITY. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Nerve force.

NEURO'SOLYMPHATIC. Fr., *névroso-lymphatique*. Nervous and lymphatic (said of a temperament).

NEUROSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *σπᾶν*, to draw. Fr., *névrosasme*. Nervous twitching.

NEUROSPONGIUM, *n.* From νεύρον, a nerve, and σπογγία, a sponge. Ger., *Punktsubstanz*. Of Hickson, the network of fine anastomosing nerve fibrils in the interior of nerve ganglia in insects.

NEUROSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide névro-stéarique*. Ger., *Neurostearinsäure*. A fatty acid formed by the decomposition of phrenosin, found in cerebral tissue, isomeric with stearic acid.

NEUROSTHENI'A, *f.* From νεύρον, a nerve, and σθένος, strength. Excessive nervous activity.

NEUROSTREM'MA, *n.* -*strem'matos* (-is). From νεύρον, a nerve, and στρέμμα, a thread. A nervous ganglion.

NEUROTA'BES, *f.* From νεύρον, a nerve, and *tabes* (*q. v.*). An assemblage of sensory and motor troubles, resembling those caused by posterior spinal sclerosis, that is due to peripheral neuritis.—**Peripheric n.** The peripheral neuritis connected with tabes and causing the localized areas of anesthesia and hyperæsthesia.

NEUROTHE'LE, *f.* -*the'les*. From νεύρον, a nerve, and θηλή, the nipple. Fr., *névrothèle*. Ger., *Nervenwarze*. A nerve papilla.

NEUROTHEL'IC. Lat., *neurothelens*. Fr., *névrothèle*. Nervous and papillary (said of the entire skin considered as the organ of touch). Cf. *N. APPARATUS*.

NEUROTHE'LION, **NEUROTHE'LIUM**, *n.* Fr., *névrothélium*. Ger., *kleine Nervenwarze*. A minute nerve papilla.

NEUROTHLIP'SIS, *f.* -*thlip'seos* (-is). From νεύρον, a nerve, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *névrothlipse*. Ger., *Nervendruck*. Pressure on or irritation of a nerve.

NEUROT'IC. Lat., *neuroticus* (from νεύρον, a nerve). Fr., *névrosique*, *névrotique*. Ger., *neurotisch*. 1. Pertaining to or dependent on a neurosis. 2. Having a tendency to nervous disease.

NEU'ROTOME. Lat., *neurotoms* (from νεύρον, a nerve, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *névrotome*. Ger., *Neurotom*. A knife for dividing nerves, especially a small knife for the subcutaneous division of a nerve.

NEUROT'OMY. Lat., *neurotome*, *neurotomia*. Fr., *névrotomie*. Ger., *Nervenschnitt*. The operation of cutting through a nerve.—**Opticociliary n.** Lat., *neurotomia opticoiliaris*. Fr., *névrotomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Durchschneidung der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. The operation of cutting all the ciliary nerve trunks and the trunks of the optic nerve immediately behind the eyeball.

NEUROTOX'IC. From νεύρον, a nerve, and τοξικός, poisonous. Poisonous to the nervous system.

NEUROTOX'IN(E). A toxine acting especially on the nervous system.

NEU'ROTIPSY. From νεύρον, a nerve, and τριβειν, to rub. Crushing of a nerve.

NEUROTRO'MA, *n.* -*trom'atos* (-is). From νεύρον, a nerve, and τραύμα, a festering wound. Ger., *Nervenvunde*. A wound of a nerve.

NEUROTROPHASTHENI'A, *f.* From νεύρον, a nerve, τροφή, nourishment, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Of Hughes, defective nutrition of the nervous system.

NEUROTROPH'IC. From νεύρον, a nerve, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Pertaining to the nutrition of the nervous system.

NEUROTROP'IC. From νεύρον, a nerve, and τρέπειν, to turn. Ger., *neurotropisch*. Having an affinity for nervous matter, tending to combine with it.

NEUROTRO'SIS, *f.*, **NEUROTROS'MUS**, *m.* -*tro'seos* (-is), -*tros'mi*. From νεύρον, a nerve, and τρώσκειν, a wounding. Ger., *Nervenverwundung*. The wounding of a nerve.

NEUROTRO'TOUS. Gr., *νευρότρωτος*. Lat., *neurotrotos*. Fr., *névrotrote*. Suffering from a wounded nerve.

NEURY'MEN, *m.* -*ym'enos* (-is). From νεύρον, a nerve, and ὅμην, a membrane. See *NEURILEMMA*.

NEURYMEN'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See *NEURILEMMATITIS* and *NEUROLEMMATITIS*.

NEURYPNOL'OGY. From νεύρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding. See *HYPNOTISM*.

NEU'TRAL. Gr., *οὐδέτερος*. Lat., *neuter*. Fr., *neutre*. Ger., *n.* Possessing neither of two opposite qualities. See *N. REACTION* and *N. ZONE*.

NEUTRALIZA'TION. The act or process of rendering neutral (i. e., of annulling a positive quality in such a manner that neither it nor the quality opposed to it shall exist). Thus, acidity is neutralized by reducing it to a condition in which neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction is present, and the combining capacity of an atom is neutralized by uniting it with other atoms until a saturated compound is formed.—**Partial n.** Ger., *t(h)eilweise Sättigung*. A method of separating a mixture of two acids by partially neutralizing the mixture with an alkali, which combines with a large part of the less volatile acid and a small part of the more volatile acid. All the free acid being distilled off, the remaining saline compound is again decomposed into a mixture of free acids by the addition of sulphuric acid; the mixture so resulting evidently contains a much larger proportion of the less volatile acid. By a continued repetition of the process a liquid may at last be procured which will contain only the less volatile acid. By a similar treatment of the distillate the latter may be at last brought to contain only the more volatile acid.

NEU'TROPHILE. A neutrophilous substance.

NEUTROPH'ILOUS. From *neutral* (*q. v.*), and φιλεῖν, to love. Staining readily by means of neutral dyes (said of anatomical elements, such as leucocytes).

NEWBOUL'DIA, *f.* A genus of bignoniacous trees.—**N. lævis**. A species found in eastern Africa; febrifuge, astringent, tonic, and oxytocic.

NEX'US, *m.* *Nex'us*. From *nectere*, to bind. A tying, binding together.—**N. nervorum opticorum**. See *CHIASM*.—**N. stamineus oculi**. See *Ciliary BODY*.

NICAN'DRA, *f.* 1. A genus of solanaceous plants. 2. The genus *Potalia*.—**N. physaloides**. Ger., *schluttentartige N.* Apple of Peru; the fruit is diuretic.

NICCOL'IC. Lat., *niccolicus*. Fr., *niccolique*. Containing nickel.

NIC'COLUM, *n.* See *NICKEL*.

NICK'EL. Lat., *niccolum*. Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* A metallic element discovered by Cronstedt in 1757. Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.6.—**Ammonium n. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de n. ammoniacal*. A compound of n. sulphate and ammonia. Two such compounds occur: (1) a violet-tinted white powder, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$; and (2) a body, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent blue prismatic crystals.—**N. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de n.* Ger., *essigsäures N'oxydul*. A salt of n. and acetic acid. It has been used medicinally.—**N. bromide**. Lat., *niccoli bromidum*. Fr., *bromure de n.* Ger., *N'bromür*. Nickelous bromide, NiBr_2 . The anhydrous salt forms golden-yellow scales which readily deliquesce. The hydrated salt, $\text{NiBr}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms deliquescent green acicular crystals. This salt has been employed in epilepsy.—**N'carbonic oxide**. A very poisonous liquid; used subcutaneously as an antipyretic.—**N. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de n.* Ger., *phosphorsäures N. (oder N'oxydul)*. Nickelous phosphate; a green precipitate obtained by the action of boiling phosphoric acid on n. and in other ways. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the mineral acids, and has been used in medicine.—**N'salicypyrine**. Antipyrene and n. salicylate.

NICKEL'IC. Fr., *nickélique*. Containing nickel as a quadrivalent radicle.

NICK'ELOUS. Containing nickel as a bivalent radicle.

NIC'OL. A food preparation of milk albumin and an iron compound.

NIC'OLUM, *n.* See *NICKEL*.

NICO'TIA, *f.* See *NICOTINE*.

NICOTIA'NA, *f.* From *J. Nicot*, who is said to have sent the plant from Portugal to France. Fr., *nicotiane*,

tabac. Ger., *Tabak*. The tobacco plant.—**Folia nicotianæ** [Ger. Ph.], *Herba nicotianæ tabaci*. See **TABACUM**.—**N. americana.** *N. tabacum*.—**N. angustifolia.** Fr., *nicotiane à feuilles étroites*. A variety of *N. frutescens*.—**N. attenuata,** **N. Bigellowii.** Species which, with *N. trigonophylla*, are used as tobacco by the Indians of the southwestern United States.—**N. chinensis.** A variety of *N. tabacum*, by some authors considered a distinct species.—**N. frutescens,** **N. fruticosa.** Fr., *nicotiane arbrisseau*. Shrubby tobacco plant; indigenous to China, perhaps a variety of *N. tabacum*.—**N. glauca.** A species abundant in the temperate regions, said to have the same properties as *N. tabacum*.—**N. latissima.** A cultivated species, used in the manufacture of tobacco.—**N. macrophylla.** Ger., *grossblättriger Tabak*. A species having the same habitat and uses as *N. tabacum*. One variety, *N. macrophylla gigantea*, is known as the giant tobacco plant.—**N. paniculata.** Fr., *nicotiane paniculée*. Ger., *Rispen tabak*. A cultivated species, less narcotic than *N. tabacum*.—**N. persica.** Persian (or Shiraz) tobacco plant; one of the sources of a commercial tobacco known as Tumbeki, or Shiraz, tobacco.—**N. pusilla.** Fr., *petite nicotiane*. A Chilean species resembling *N. tabacum*.—**N. quadrivalvis.** Fr., *nicotiane à quatre valves*. A species used as tobacco by the Indians about the Missouri and Columbia Rivers.—**N. repanda.** Havana tobacco plant; said to be used in Cuba in the manufacture of a cigar of fine quality.—**N. rustica.** Fr., *nicotiane rustique*. Ger., *Bauern tabak*. Wild (or Syrian, or Latakia) tobacco plant; said to have been the first introduced into Europe, where it is now cultivated. It is found naturalized on the borders of some of the lakes in the northern United States, and is thought to be the species cultivated by the aborigines of America. In the United States it yields a tobacco inferior in quality to that of *N. tabacum*, though it is regarded as the source of the very superior tobacco known as Turkish and Latakia. As a medicine, it has the properties of *N. tabacum*. In Greece its empyreumatic liquid, separated in the pipes, is popularly employed in exanthematous diseases.—**N. tabacum.** Fr., *grand tabac*. Ger., *gemeiner Tabak*. Virginian tobacco plant; indigenous to tropical America, now widely cultivated in both hemispheres. The dried leaves, the *tabacum* of the U. S. Ph., have a peculiar penetrating odor wanting in the fresh plant. They contain nicotine, nicotianine, a very small percentage of essential oil, malic, citric, acetic, oxalic, and pectic acids, and a small proportion of sugar, cellulose, albuminoids, and of fats and other bodies extractable by ether. Tobacco smoke is very complex in composition, but, if nicotine (which does not occur, according to Vohl and Eulenburg) is excepted, the only constituents found in appreciable quantities are numerous basic substances of the picolinic series. A dark-brown, acrid, highly poisonous empyreumatic oil is obtained from tobacco by distillation. Tobacco used in moderation causes in those accustomed to its use a gentle exhilaration or a state of quietude and repose. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia, general anæmia, amblyopia from neuritis, and cardiac distress. Its active principle, nicotine, is a powerful sedative poison, which has a depressant action on the motor nerve trunks. Tobacco was formerly much used as a relaxant, but its use is attended with danger, as its poisonous principle is easily absorbed by the skin.—**N. trigonophylla.** See under *N. attenuata*.—**N. viridiflora.** *N. paniculata*.

NICOTIANIC ACID. See **NICOTINIC ACID**.

NICO'TIANIN. Fr., *nicotianine*. A substance resembling camphor obtained by distilling tobacco with water.

NICOTIANIS'MUS, *m.* See **NICOTINISM**.

NICOTIA'NOMA'NIA, *f.* A mania for tobacco.

NICOTIA'NUS. Due to the action of tobacco.

NICOT'IC ACID. See **MALONIC ACID**.

NIC'OTIN(E). Lat., *nicotina*. Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nicotin*. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ (or C_5H_7N), found in tobacco. It is highly poisonous. The bitartrate has been used in strychnine poisoning.

NICOTIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nicotinique*. Ger., *Nicotinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_4(CO.OH)N$.

NIC'OTINISM, NIC'OTISM. Tobacco poisoning.

NICOULIN(E). A poisonous alkaloid, C_3H_4O , causing stupefaction and paralysis, used by Boinet in tetanus.

NIC'TATING. Fr., *clignotant*. Winking.

NIC(TI)TA'TION. Lat., *nictatio* (from *nictare*, to move the eyelids). Fr., *nict, clignotement*. Ger., *Blinzeln*. Winking.

NIDAMEN'TAL. Pertaining to a nest or egg sac.

NIDAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *nidus*, a nest. 1. Of Burdach, the decidua. 2. Of Velpeau, the protective envelope in which an ovum undergoes development, whether within the mother's body or elsewhere.

NIDA'TION. From *nidus*, a nest. The formation of a nest.—**Uterine n.** Of Aveling, the periodical development of the uterine mucosa in the form of a decidual membrane that would serve to receive the ovule detached from the ovary. Cf. **DENIDATION**.

NI'DOR, *m.* -*ô'ris*. 1. Vapor, steam; the odor of roasted or burned meat. 2. The putrid substance into which food is converted in some varieties of dyspepsia.

NI'DUS, *m.* Fr., *nid, nid de pigeon* (ou d'hirondelle [4th def.]). 1. See **NEST**. 2. A focus of development or growth; the seat of a germ. 3. The nucleus of a nerve. 4. A fossa in the cerebellum situated between the uvula and nodules posteriorly and the posterior medullary velum anteriorly.—**N. avis.** See *N.* (4th def.).—**N. cochlearis.** See **Accessory auditory NUCLEUS**.—**N. facialis.** See **Facial NUCLEUS**.—**N. of Westphal.** See **Westphal's NUCLEUS**.—**N. perinaei.** The central point of convergence of the perineal muscles [C. A. L. Reed].

NIGEL'LA, *f.* From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigelle*. Ger., *Schwarzkümmel*. Fennel flower; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs.—**N. divaricata.** A species found in Egypt and the East. The seeds are used as an emmenagogue, febrifuge, and laxative.—**N. sativa.** Fr., *nigelle cultivée*. Ger., *gemeiner Schwarzkümmel*. Common fennel flower, the *μελάνθιον* of the ancients. The seeds are considered stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

NIGEL'LIN. A bitterish extract obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*.

NIGHT SWEAT. A profuse and exhausting sweat occurring during sleep in certain depressed conditions of the system (e. g., pulmonary tuberculosis or the prostration following severe illness). See also **COLLIQUATIVE**.

NIGHT TERRORS. See **PAVOR nocturnus**.

NIGRAN'ILIN(E). Aniline black.

NIGRE'DO, *f.* -*red'inis*. From *niger*, black. Blackness.

—**N. ab ictero nigro.** Black jaundice.—**N. acquisita universalis.** See **MELASMA universalis**.—**N. a sole.** See **CHLOASMA caloricum**.—**N. cutis.** *N.* of the skin. See **MELASMA**.—**N. menstrualis.** Melasma attributed to suppression of the menses.—**N. nativa.** A natural dark pigmentation of the skin, either of the whole body, as in the black races, or, as sometimes seen in the white races, of certain parts, such as the genitals and the areola of the nipple.—**N. necrotica.** The blackness of the skin which precedes gangrene.—**N. scorbutica.** Melasma due to scurvy.—**N. sordida.** *N.* due to dirt.

NIG'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide nigrique*. Ger., *Nigrinsäure*. A black powder, $C_7H_5O_4$.

NIGRIS'MUS, *m.*, **NIGRI'TIA,** *f.*, **NIGRI'TIES,** *f.* -*is'mi*, -*it'ia*, -*ei*. From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigritie*. A black color. See **MELASMA**, **MELANOSIS**, and **NIGREDO**.—**N. cutis.** See **MELASMA**.—**N. linguæ.** Fr., *nigritie de la langue* (ou *linguale*). 1. A disease of the tongue described by Bertrand de Saint-Germain, characterized by a black discoloration like that seen on the tongues

of parrots. It was not apparently associated with any other morbid condition. The affection, which usually lasted for a month or two, is said to be due to a deposit of pigment surrounding the epithelial cells. 2. See *Black TONGUE*.—**N. ossium**. See *CARIES*.—**N. partialis**. See *MACULÆ nigrae*.

NIG'ROSIN(E). Aniline black.

NIG'RUM, *n.* 1. A black substance. 2. The pupil of the eye.—**N. oculi**. See *PUPIL*.

NIT'IC ACID. A volatile acid of pungent odor produced by the saponification of niin.

NIT'IN. A fatty substance probably identical with axin.

NIIN'IC ACID. See *NIT'IC ACID*.

NIO'BATE. A salt of niobic acid.

NIO'BIC. Containing niobium as a pentad radicle.—**N. acid**. Fr., *acide niobique*. Niobium hydroxide.

NIO'BUM, *n.* Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* A metallic element discovered by Hatchett and Rose in columbite. Symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94.

NIOBYL. A trivalent radicle, (NbO)'''.

NIOFORM. Iodochlorynoline, a substitute for iodoform.

NIPHABLEP'SIA, *f.* From *νίφειν*, to snow, and *ἀβλεψία*, blindness. See *Snow BLINDNESS*.

NIPHOB'OLUS, *m.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**N. carnosus**. An East Indian species, used in othalgia.

NIPHOTYPHLO'SIS, *f.* -*λοσος* (-*is*). From *νίφειν*, to snow, and *τύφλωσις*, a making blind. See *Snow BLINDNESS*.

NIP'PERS, *pl.* 1. An instrument for pinching or gripping small bodies. 2. A little mechanism, resembling a spring forceps and attached to the end of an artificial forearm, which can be made to open or close by a motion imparted from the arm.—**Bone n.** N. with blades obliquely set for the removal of bone piecemeal.

NIP'PLE. Gr., *θηλή*. Lat., *papilla mammae*, *mamilla*. Fr., *mamelon*. Ger., *Brustwarze*. The organ for delivering the mammary secretion; a tonical or half-spherical erectile body projecting slightly from the centre of the mamma, unless subjected to stimulation, when it becomes firm and prominent. It is usually pinkish in the virgin and somewhat dark-colored in those who have borne children, also during pregnancy, wrinkled on its surface, covered with numerous papillæ, and perforated on its summit by the openings of the lactiferous ducts and of small sebaceous and sudoriparous glands.—**Countersunk n.** A retracted or inverted n.—**Cracked n.** See *FISSURE of the n.*

NIRLES. Fr., *nirle*. A variety of herpes; according to Bateman, a variety of herpes phlyctenodes in which the vesicles are arranged in circles. Cf. *NIRLUS*.

NIR'LUS, *m.* Fr., *nirle*. A lenticular papular exanthem, lasting for a day or two, which sometimes follows measles. Cf. *NIRLES*.—**N. idiopathicus**. A cutaneous febrile eruption, of twenty-four hours' duration, which consists of papules of the size of a lentil and of dull-red or liver color, occurring on the face or elsewhere, and appearing on the third day of the fever.—**N. symptomaticus**. A papular exanthem often observed in schools, preceded by some catarrhal affection. Sometimes it follows measles, sometimes scarlet fever.

NIR'VANIN. The hydrochloride of the methyl ester of diethylglycoeyl paramidoorthoxybenzoic acid; used as a substitute for cocaine.

NISUS, *m.* *Ni'sus*. From *niti*, to strive. Fr., *n.*, *impulsion*. Ger., *Trieb*, *Streben*. Force, tendency, impulse; the vernal sexual impulse in animals. Cf. *MOLIMEN*.—**N. formativus**. See *PLASTIC FORCE*.

NIT'OR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *nitere*, to shine. See *ENAMEL*.

NIT'RACROL. Fr., *cholacrol*. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on choloidic acid.

NITRAN'ILIN(E). F., *n.* A 1-atom nitril substitution compound, C₆H₅N₂O₂, of aniline.

NITRAN'ISATE. Fr., *n.* A salt of nitranisic acid.

NITRANIS'IC ACID. Ger., *Nitranisäure*. A crystalline substitution derivative, C₆H₅(NO₂)(OCH₃)CO.OH, of anisic acid. See also *DINITRANISIC ACID*.

NIT'RAS, *m.* -*ra'tis*. A nitrate.

NIT'RATE. Lat., *nitras*. Fr., *azotate*, *n.* Ger., *Nitrat*, *salpetersaures Salz*. A salt of nitric acid.

NIT'LATED. Lat., *nitrat*. Fr., *nitré*. United with nitric acid or with nitre.

NITRA'TION. Ger., *Nitri(e) rung*. The act or process of treating with nitric acid.

NIT'RE. Gr., *νίτρον*. Lat., *nitrum*. F., *n.* Potassium nitrate, saltpetre. Cf. *NITRUM*.—**N. de Saturne**. See *LEAD nitrate*.—**Sweet spirit of n.** See *Spiritus Ætheris NITROSI* (under *ÆTHER NITROSUS*).

NIT'RIC. Lat., *nitricus*. Fr., *azotique*, *nitrique*. Containing nitrogen as a pentad radicle.

NIT'RIC ACID. Lat., *acidum nitricum* (seu *azoticum*), *aqua fortis*. Fr., *acide nitrique* (ou *azotique*, ou *nitreux blanc*). Ger., *Salpetersäure*. Syn.: *spirit of nitre*, *hydrogen nitrate*. A monobasic acid, HNO₃; a colorless liquid of peculiar odor and fuming on contact with the air. It has a strong affinity for moisture, and is a powerfully corrosive agent, attacking organic tissues with great energy and leaving a yellow indelible stain. It also attacks most of the metals, dissolving them with the formation of nitrates. Gold, platinum, cerium, chromium, and some others of the rarer metals are not affected by it. The sp. gr. of the concentrated acid, containing not more than 0.5 per cent. of water, is 1.53 at 15° C. The strongest acid obtainable contains 99.80 per cent. of the pure acid, and is decomposed at ordinary temperature. N.a. has been used internally in intermittent fever, in diarrhoeal diseases, in whooping cough, and as a tonic, especially in syphilis, and topically as a caustic.

NIT'RICUM, *n.* Of Berzelius, a supposed element of which he assumed nitrogen to be the oxide.

NIT'RICUS. 1. Nitric; containing nitric acid. 2. With the name of a base, the nitrate of that base.

NIT'RID(E). Ger., *Nitriür*. A compound of an element or a radicle directly with nitrogen.

NITRIFICA'TION. From *nitrum*, native soda, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *n.* The conversion of ammonia into nitric acid, thought to be due to the presence of certain bacteria.

NITRIGEN'IUM, *n.* Nitrogen monoxide.

NIT'RI(L)E. A compound of cyanogen with an alcoholic radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent.

NIT'RITE. Lat., *nitris*. Fr., *n.*, *azotite*. Ger., *Nitrit*. A salt of nitrous acid.

NIT'RIMUM, *n.* The hypothetical radicle of nitrogen, which would thus be an oxide.

NITROACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nitroacétique*. Ger., *Nitroëssigsäure*. A 1-molecule nitrile substitution product, CH₂(NO₂).CO.OH, of acetic acid.

NIT'TROACETONIT'RI(L)E. Ger., *Nitroacetonitril*. A substitution derivative, C₂H₂N₂O₂, of acetonitrile.

NITROAC'RIDIN(E). A substitution product formed by the action of acridine on nitric acid.

NITROALIZ'ARIN. Ger., *N.* Alizarin orange, C₁₅H₇(NO₂)O₄.

NIT'TROAMIDOBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Nitroamidobenzol*. Nitraniline.

NITROAM'YLENE. An oily substance, C₅H₉(NO₂).

NITROAM'YLUM, *n.* Xyloidin.

NIT'TROANTHRA'QUINONE. Ger., *Nitroanthrachinon*. The compound C₁₄H₇(NO₂)O₂.

NITROBEN'ZENE. Fr., *nitrobenzine*. Ger., *Nitrobenzin*. A derivative, C₆H₅.NO₂, of nitric acid and benzene.

NITROBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Nitrobenzoesäure*. The compound C₆H₄(NO₂)CO.OH.

NITROBEN'ZOL. Lat., *nitrobenzolum*. See *NITROBENZENE*.

NIT'TROBENZONIT'RI(L). The compound C₆H₄(NO₂)CN.

NITROBENZOYL. A decomposition product, C_7H_5N , of oil of bitter almonds.—**N'acetic acid.** A nitryl substitution product of benzoyleacetic acid.

NITROBENZYL. Fr., *nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *N*. A nitryl substitution derivative of benzyl. Two isomeric varieties are known.

NITROBROMOCAMPHOR. The compound $C_{10}H_{14}Br(NO_2)O$.

NITROBROMOFORM. Ger., *N*. An oily liquid $CBrs(NO_2)$.

NITROCAMPHOR. The compound $C_8H_{14} \begin{smallmatrix} C(NO_2) \\ | \\ C(OH) \end{smallmatrix}$, obtained from camphor.

NITROCARBOL. Of Kolbe, nitromethane.

NITROCELULIN, NITROCELULOSE. Ger., *N*. A substitution compound of cellulose. *Monon'*, $C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$, *din'* (pyroxylin), $C_6H_8(NO_2)_2O_5$, and *trin'* (gun cotton), $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5$, are known.

NITROCHLOROCAMPHOR. The compound $C_{10}H_{14}Cl(NO_2)O$.

NITROCHLOROFORM. See CHLORPICRIN.

NITROCODEIN(E). Fr., *nitrocodéine*. The compound $C_{18}H_{20}(NO_3)NO_2$.

NITRODIMETHYLANILIN(E). Fr., *nitrodiméthylaniline*. Ger., *Nitrodimethylanilin*. The compound $C_6H_4(NO_2)N(CH_3)_2$.

NITROETHANE. Fr., *nitréthane*. Ger., *Nitroäthan*. A liquid, $C_2H_5NO_2$, isomeric with ethyl nitrite.

NITROFORM. Ger., *N*. An acid body, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous in composition to chloroform and iodoform.

NITROGEN. From *νίτρον*, nitre (see *nitrum*), and *γεννάω*, to produce. Fr., *azote*. Ger., *Stickstoff*. Syn.: *azote*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1772. It was then called "mephitic air" and "phlogisticated air." Lavoisier pointed out its elementary character and called it *azote*; and Chaptal gave it its present name. Symbol, *N*; atomic weight, 14.01. Intrapleural injections of *n*. have been used to compress the lung in the treatment of tuberculous disease.—**N. monoxid(e).** Fr., *monoxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffmonoxyd*. Nitrous oxide, laughing gas; a colorless gas, N_2O , of agreeable odor and sweetish taste. When inhaled together with oxygen it produces an exhilarant and intoxicating effect; when inhaled by itself it produces complete anaesthesia, lasting, however, for a brief period only, and not always associated with loss of consciousness. It has been used in pulmonary affections, for general debility, etc., and is often used as an anæsthetic, especially in minor surgical operations.—**N. oxid(e).** Fr., *oxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*, *N. tetroxide*, and *N. pentoxide*.—**N. pentoxid(e).** Nitric anhydride, anhydrous nitric acid; a white crystalline substance, N_2O_5 . It is volatile and deliquescent, and is a powerful oxidizing agent. United with water, it forms nitric acid.—**N. peroxid(e).** See *N. tetroxide*.—**N. protoxid(e).** Fr., *protoxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*.—**N. terhydrid(e), N. terhydruret.** Ammonia.—**N. tetroxid(e).** A liquid which at temperatures below $0^\circ C$. is colorless, but which above this point becomes yellow and gradually deepens in color till it attains a dark orange hue.

NITROGENOUS. Fr., *nitrogéné*. Ger., *stickstoffhaltig*. Containing nitrogen.

NITROGLYCERIN. Lat., *nitroglycerinum* (from *νίτρον*, nitre, and *γλυκύς*, sweet), *nitroleum*. Fr., *nitroglycérine*. Ger., *N*. Syn.: *trinitrin*, *glonoin*. A colorless, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(O.NO_2)_3$, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin and subsequent precipitation with water. In minute doses it causes acceleration of the heart's action by dilatation of the arterioles, with violent headache and subsequent prostration. Medicinally, it is used in solution for lowering the blood pressure, in uræmia, asthma, migraine, albuminuria, etc.

NITROGLYCERINUM, n. See NITROGLYCERIN.—**Tabellæ nitroglycerini** [*tabellæ trinitrini*, Br. Ph.]. Two-

and-a-half-grain chocolate lozenges containing each 1½ of a grain of pure nitroglycerin.

NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID. Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum* (seu *nitromuriaticum*, seu *chloronitrosium*, seu *regalinum*), *aqua regia* (seu *regis*). Fr., *acide nitrohydrochlorique*, *eau régale*. Ger., *Salpetersalzsäure*, *Königswasser*. A mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 3 or 4 parts of hydrochloric acid; a liquid having a strong odor of chlorine and fuming on contact with air. It is a powerful corrosive, dissolving gold and platinum. It contains free chlorine (whence its solvent powers) and nitrosyl chloride, produced by the interaction of the two acids. The *n. a.* (Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum*) of the U. S. Ph. is made by adding 4 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. The Fr. preparation, *eau régale* [Fr. Cod.], is the same, but, before mixing, the nitric acid is diluted with 1 part of distilled water. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 9 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. *N. a.* is used internally and externally as an hepatic stimulant and in dyspepsia with deficiency of acid secretion.—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *N. a.* diluted with water. The U. S. preparation contains 20 per cent. by weight of the combined nitric and hydrochloric acids; the Br. preparation has over 28 per cent. of the combined acids and an amount of nitric acid (15 per cent.) largely in excess of the quantity necessary to produce the peculiar reaction which takes place between the two acids.

NITROLACTIC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrolactique*. Ger., *Nitromilchsäure*. A thick oily liquid, $CH_3-CH.(NO_3)-CO.OH$, formed by the substitution of nitryl for hydrogen in lactic acid.

NITROLEUM, n. See NITROGLYCERIN.

NITROLIC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrolique*. Ger., *Nitrolsäure*. An acid of the general formula $C_nH_{2n}-1 \sqrt{NO_2}N.OH$.

NITROLINE. An explosive consisting of nitrosaccharose, nitre, and cellulose.

NITROMALONYL UREA. Ger., *Nitromalonylharnstoff*. Dilituric acid.

NITROMAN'NITAN. A substance prepared by adding mannitan to a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and fuming nitric acids. It detonates violently on percussion.

NITROMAN'NITE. Syn.: *α-hexone hexanitrate*, *mannite nitrate*. The compound $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$.

NITROMETHANE. Ger., *Nitromethan*. A nitryl substitution compound of methane $CH_3.NO_2$. In small doses it acts as an analgetic.

NITROMURIATIC ACID. Lat., *acidum nitromuriaticum*. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.

NITRONAPHTHALENE. Fr., *nitronaphtaline*, *nitronaphtalide*. The compound $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)$.

NITRONAPHTHOL. Fr., *nitronaphtol*. The compound $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)OH$.

NITROPAPAVERIN(E). Fr., *nitropapavérine*. Ger., *Nitropapaverin*. A base, $C_{21}H_{20}(NO_2)NO_4 + H_2O$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on papaverine.

NITROPAR'AFFIN. Ger., *N*. A paraffin in which nitryl replaces hydrogen.

NITROPHENIC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrophénique*. Nitrophenol, especially trinitrophenol (picric acid).

NITROPHEN'OL. Fr., *nitrophénol*. Ger., *N*, *Nitrocarbolsäure*. A nitryl substitution compound of phenol.

NITROPHEN'YL. Fr., *nitrophényle*. Ger., *N*. A radicle, $C_6H_4(NO_2)$, a substitution compound of phenyl.

NITROPHOSPHENYL'IC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2PO_3H_2$.

NITROPIC'RIC ACID. Picric acid.

NITROPYROMUCIC ACID. Fr., *acide nitro-pyromucique*. Ger., *Nitrobrenzschleimsäure*. A crystalline acid $C_4H_2(NO_2)_3O.CO.OH$.

NITRORESOR'CIN. Fr., *nitrorésorcine*. Ger., *N.* A compound of resorcin and nitryl.

NITROSACCHAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrosaccharique*. Ger., *Leimsüßsäure*. A substance formed by the action of nitric acid on gelatin sugar.

NITROSAC'CHAROSE. An explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on saccharose.

NITROSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Nitrosalicylsäure*. The compound $C_6H_5(NO_2)(OH)CO.OH$.

NITROSINAP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide nitro-sinapisique*. A resinous mass obtained by the action of nitric acid on mustard oil.

NITRO'SOCONI'IN(E). See AZOCONYDRINE.

NITRO'SONI'TRIC. Lat., *nitrosnitricus*. Containing nitrogen both as a triad and as a pentad.—**N. acid.** Lat., *acidum nitrosnitricum*. Fuming nitric acid.

NITROSTY'ROL. Syn.: *α-phenylnitroethylene*. The compound $C_6H_5CH:CHNO_2$. It blisters the skin and its vapor attacks the eyes and nose violently.

NITROSULPHON'IC. Sulphonic (sulphuric) and containing nitrosyl.—**N. acid.** Fr., *acide azotosulfurique*. Ger., *Nitroschwefelsäure*. Nitrosyl sulphate, a crystalline acid, $HSNO_5$; recommended as a disinfectant.

NITROSULPHU'RIC ACID. See NITROSULPHONIC acid.

NITROSYL. Fr., *nitrosyle*. Ger., *N.* A univalent (or trivalent) radicle, NO' (or NO''), found in nitrous acid.

NITROTHE'IN(E). Fr., *nitrothéine*. Ger., *Nitrotheïn*. Cholestrophane; formerly so called because first prepared by the action of nitric acid on theine (caffeine).

NITROUS. Lat., *nitrosus* (from *νίτρος*, sodium chloride). Fr., *nitreux, azoteux*. Ger., *salpetrig*. Containing nitrogen as a trivalent radicle.—**N. acid.** Lat., *acidum nitri imperfectum, acidum nitrosom*. Fr., *acide azoteux* (ou *nitreux*). Ger., *Salpetrigsäure*. A monobasic acid, HNO_2 , known only in an unstable aqueous solution, prepared by dissolving nitrogen trioxide in water. Its salts are the nitrites.—**N. ether.** See ETHYL nitrite.—**N. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde nitreux* (ou *azoteux*). Ger., *Stickstoffoxydul*. Nitrogen monoxide.

NITROXANTHIC ACID. Pieric acid.

NITROX'ID(E). A nitrate.

NITROX'YL. Ger., *N.* A univalent radicle, $(NO_2)'$, occurring in nitric acid.

NIT'RUM, n. Gr., *νίτρον*. Nitre; a name applied originally to natural sodium carbonate (afterward called natron), potassium nitrate being called at first *sal petrae*, subsequently *sal nitri*, and finally *n.*

NIT'RYL. A univalent radicle, NO_2 , existing in the free state as nitric peroxide.

NIT'RYLID(E). A compound of a radicle with nitryl.

NJI'MO, NJI'MO WOOD. A yellow, bitter stem wood, of musklike odor, from Central Africa; said to have digestive properties. It yields a resinous extract.

NOASTHEN'IA, f. From *νοῦς*, the mind, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *nosthénie*. Ger., *Geistesschwäche*. Mental debility.

NOCARO'DES. Gr., *νοκάρωδης* (from *νώκαρ*, lethargy, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Affected with lethargy.

NOCTAMBULATION. Lat., *noctambulismus*. See SOMNAMBULISM.

NOCTID'IAL. Lat., *noctidialis* (from *nox*, night, and *dies*, day). Fr., *n.* Lasting for twenty-four hours.

NOCTISUR'GIUM, n. From *nox*, night, and *surgere*, to rise. See SOMNAMBULISM.

NODE. Lat., *nodus*. Fr., *nœud*. Ger., *Knoten*. Lit., a knot. A knotlike swelling.—**Heberden's n's.** See **Heberden's NODOSITIES**.—**Lymphatic n., Lymph n.** See **Lymphatic GLAND**.—**N's of Ranvier.** Fr., *étranglements annulaires*. Ger., *Ranvier'sche Einschnürungen* (oder *Schnürringe*). Ringlike constrictions in peripheral medullated nerve fibres. At these n's the medullary sheath is absent or nearly so, and the neurilemma of the neighboring internodes comes nearly in

contact with the axis cylinder. According to some authors, the neurilemma is in tubular segments, the ends of the segments being at the n's. According to others, the neurilemma is continuous, and is simply constricted at the n's.—**N's of the corpora cavernosa.** See **SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa**.—**Syphilitic n.** Lat., *nodus* (seu *tophus*) *syphiliticus*. A circumscribed bony elevation due to syphilitic periostitis, usually on the crest of the tibia, on the cranium, or on the sternum. During its inflammatory stage it is attended with extreme sensitiveness and severe pain, especially at night. Cf. **DOLORES osteocopi** (under **DOLOR**).

NO'DOSE. Lat., *nodosus* (from *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *noueux*. Ger., *knottig*. Knotty, knobby, bosselated.

NODO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *nodus*, a knot. The formation of nodes.

NODOS'ITAS, f. -*ta'tis*. See **NODOSITY**.—**N. pilorum.** Fr., *cheveux moniliformes*. Ger., *Ringelhaare*. A morbid condition of the hair in which nodular enlargements of the shaft occur.

NODOS'ITY. Lat., *nodositas* (from *nodosus*, knotty). Fr., *nodosité*. A knot, a node (see also **NODUS**), a nodule (q. v., 2d def.).—**Bouchard's nodosities.** Nodosities of the fingers associated with dilatation of the stomach.—**Heberden's nodosities.** Hard nodules that develop gradually at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in middle age. The nodules may be associated with gout, neuralgia, or digestive troubles, or they may occur in perfect health, may increase in size, and be associated with changes in the articular cartilages and the bone.

NO'DOUS. Lat., *nodosus*. See **NODOSE**.

NOD'ULAR. From *nodulus*, a little knot. Fr., *nodulaire*. See **NODOSE**.

NOD'ULE. Lat., *nodulus* (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *n.* 1. A small node or knot. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a small projection on the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum at its anterior extremity, in front of the uvula. It encroaches slightly on the fourth ventricle.—**Lymphang(e)ial n's, Lymphatic n's, Lymphoid n's.** Fr., *taches lacteuses*. Syn.: *lymphangeal tracts*. Small masses of adenoid tissue composed of branched, interconnected, nucleated corpuscles, the spaces between which are filled by lymphoid cells. They are situated in various parts of the body, and are developed either around lymphatic vessels (perilymphangeal n's) or within them (endolymphangeal n's).

NOD'ULUS, m. 1. See **NODULE**. 2. In the pl., *noduli*, of Hoboken, see **GEMMULÆ Hobokenii** (under **GEMMULA**).—**Noduli Albini.** Small fibrous nodules occurring normally in infants, occasionally in adults, on the free margins of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart.—**Noduli Arantii.** See **CORPORA Arantii** (under **CORPUS**).—**N. cerebelli.** See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**Noduli corporum quadrigeminorum.** Fr., *nodules des tubercles quadrigemeaux*. Small elevations upon the sides of the cerebral nates.—**Noduli laqueati pilorum.** Ger., *Schürzknoten des Haares*. Knotlike anomalous formations in the hairs, either of the head or of the beard, especially when very long, sometimes capable of inclosing foreign bodies, feathers, etc.—**N. Malacarni.** An anterior portion of the vermis inferior adjoining the fourth ventricle of the brain and joining the velum medullare inferius.—**Noduli Morgagnii.** See **CORPORA Arantii** (under **CORPUS**).

NO'DUS, m. 1. See **KNOT**, **NODE**, and **NODULE**. 2. A band or bond. 3. Of Hoboken, a valve of the umbilical vessels. 4. Of Haller, an enlargement of the umbilical vessels in the vicinity of one of their valves. 5. A knot in the umbilical cord. 6. A joint (lit., a knotlike swelling of or on a joint).—**Digitum nodi.** Of Heberden, enlargements of the digital joints due to chronic inflammation, rheumatic or gouty.—**N. arthriticus.** A tophus formed in arthritis uratica.—**N.**

articuli. A swelling of a joint.—**N. atrioventricularis.** See *Nodi valvulae mitralis*.—**N. cerebelli centralis.** See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**N. cerebri.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**N. chirurgicus.** See *Surgeon's KNOT*.—**N. cursorius.** Of Nothnagel, a certain part of the corpus striatum injury of which in rabbits causes them to run in a straight line.—**N. encephali.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**N. extensorius (humeri), N. externus (humeri), N. flexorius.** See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*.—**Nodi gelatinosi.** See *False KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**N. gutturalis (seu gutturis).** See **POMUM Adami**.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis.** A node produced by the coagulation of blood in one of the hæmorrhoidal veins.—**N. hystericus.** See **GLOBUS hystericus**.—**N. internus (humeri).** See *Internal CONDYLE of the humerus*.—**N. linguae.** See **FRENUM of the tongue**.—**N. osseus.** A node developing from a bone.—**N. pugionis.** See **MANUBRIUM sterni**.—**Nodi spurii.** See *False KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**N. syphiliticus.** 1. See *Syphilitic NODE*. 2. See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**N. thalami internus.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**N. thalami superior.** See *Anterior NUCLEUS of the optic thalamus*.—**Nodi umbilici.** See *KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**Nodi valvulae mitralis.** Small nodules upon the fibrous ring surrounding the mitral opening of the heart.—**N. varicosus.** A varicosity occurring in a vascular loop.—**Nodi venæ umbilicalis.** Ger., *Aderkröpfe*. Of Harvey, varicosities of the umbilical vein.—**Nodi veri.** See *True KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vitalis.** See *Respiratory CENTRE*.
NOEMATACHOGRAPH. From νόημα, a perception, ταχύς, swift, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument devised by Donders for determining and registering the duration of a mental act. It consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, attached to which is a tuning fork which acts as the time keeper.
NOEMATACHOMETER. Lat., *noematachometrum*. Fr., *noematachomètre*. An apparatus for estimating the time taken in recording a simple sensation.
NOISETTIA, f. A genus of violaceous plants.—**N. longifolia.** A tropical American species. The roots are used in Cayenne as an emetic.
NOLI-ME-TAN'GERE, n. 1. An old term for a malignant ulcer, especially when occurring on the face. 2. See **ANAPHE** (1st def.).
NO'MA, f. Gr., νομή (from νέμειν, to feed). See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**N. pudendi, N. vulvæ.** A gangrenous inflammation of the vulva, called also *cancer aquaticus*, occurring mostly in young children, leading to foul ulceration, accompanied by great constitutional depression, and prone to end early in death unless promptly checked; considered by some to be a specific disease.
NO'ME, f. See **NOMA**.
NOMOCACOSTO'MIA, f. From νομή, a corroding ulcer, κακός, evil, and στόμα, the mouth. See *CANCER aquaticus*.
NO'NA. An alleged form of disease reported in 1890 from northern Italy, Bavaria, and Russia.
NO'NAN. From *nonus*, the ninth. Fr., *nonane*. Of a fever, showing an exacerbation every ninth day.
NON'ANE. Ger., *Nonan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C₉H₂₀.
NONATEL'IA, f. Fr., *azier*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**N. officinalis.** Fr., *azier de l'asthme*. Asthma plant; a Cayenne species. The leaves are used in asthma.
NONDECATO'IC ACID. From *nonus*, ninth, and δέκατος, tenth. Syn.: *nondecylic acid*. A monobasic acid, C₁₉H₃₉O₂, of the series of fatty acids.
NONDECYL'IC ACID. See **NONDECATO'IC ACID**.
NON'YL. Fr., *nonyle*. The hypothetical radicle, C₉H₉, of the nonylic compounds.
NONYL'IC. Of or pertaining to nonyl.—**N. acid.** Pelargonic acid.

NOOS'PHALES. Gr., νοοσφαλής (from νοῦς, the mind, and σφάλλειν, to overthrow). Demented.
NOOSTERE'SIS, f. -ε'σος (-is). From νοῦς, the mind, and στέρησις, deprivation. Fr., *noostérèse*. See **DEMENTIA**.
NORM. Gr., κανόν, γνώμων. Lat., *norma*. A model or standard.
NOR'MA, f. See **NORM**.—**N. frontalis.** The contour of the face viewed from in front.—**N. inferior.** The contour of the base of the skull.—**N. lateralis.** The contour of the skull in profile.—**N. occipitalis.** 1. The profile of the skull from behind, the skull being on a level with the eye. 2. A line tangent to the occipital bone and parallel to the facial line.—**N. parietalis.** See *N. verticalis*.—**N. posterior.** See *N. occipitalis*.—**N. sagittalis.** The contour of an anteroposterior section of the skull in the median line.—**N. temporalis.** See *N. lateralis*.—**N. verticalis.** The contour of a horizontal plane through the glabella.
NOR'MAL. Gr., κανονικός. Lat., *normalis* (from *norma*, a rule). Fr., *n. Ger., n.* 1. Corresponding to the perfect type in all respects. 2. Conforming to the ordinary standard. 3. Of the salts of polybasic acids, having all the hydrogen of the latter replaced by a metal; of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, etc.), having no carbon atom directly connected in their structural formulæ with more than two other carbon atoms.
NOR'MOBLAST. Of Ehrlich, a nucleated red blood corpuscle having a small deeply stained nucleus.
NOROPIAN'IC ACID, n. See **OPIANIC ACID**.
NOSA'CERUS. Gr., νοσακερός. Sickly.
NOSÆTIOLO'GIA, f. From νόσος, disease, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. See **ÆTIOLOGY** (1st def.).
NOSAN''THROPOCHEMI'IA, f. From νόσος, disease, ἄνθρωπος, a man, and χημία, chemistry. Fr., *nosanthropochémie*. Ger., *nosologische Anthropochémie*. The application of chemistry to human pathology.
NOSAZONTOL'OGY. From νοσάζεσθαι, to fall ill, and λόγος, understanding. See **ÆTIOLOGY** (1st def.).
NOSE. Gr., ῥίς. Lat., *nasus*. Fr., *nez*. Ger., *Nase*, *Geruchsorgan*. An organ serving for the passage of air in the functions of respiration and phonation, for the distribution of the olfactory nerves, and for conveying away superfluous secretions from the eyes; in man, a prominent median feature of the face made up of a bony and cartilaginous framework covered externally with skin, and lodging the nasal passages, which open externally by the nostrils and posteriorly into the pharynx.—**External n.** Lat., *nasus externus*. Ger., *äussere Nase*. The osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues constituting the visible portion of the n.—**Internal n.** Lat., *nasus internus*. Ger., *innere Nase*. The nasal cavities and those accessory to them.—**N'bleed.** Nasal hæmorrhage.—**N. cup.** See under **CUP**.—**N. piece.** In a microscope, an arrangement for connecting an objective to the tube in the proper position for observation; most frequently some apparatus for rapidly changing objectives. In the swinging or revolving forms (revolvers) successive objectives are brought into position by revolving the apparatus, and it is designated from the number of objectives.—**Saddle n.** A deformity characterized by a hollow in place of the normal prominence of the upper portion of the n.—**Tenck's n.** See *Os uteri externum*.
NOSE'GAY. A bunch of flowers, especially of sweet-smelling flowers.—**Riolan's n.** The group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone.
NOSEL(E)'IA, f. Gr., νοσηλεία. Fr., *nosélie*. Attendance on and nursing of the sick.
NOSE'MA, f. -em'atos (-is). Gr., νόσημα. 1. Disease, sickness. 2. A genus of *Schizomyces*.—**N. bombycis.** See **CORPUSCLES of Cornalia**.

NOSENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From νόσος, disease, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster in which the brain is represented only by a vascular tumor, the cranium being open in the region of the frontal sinus and the occipital opening distinct.

NOSEPH'OROUS. Lat., *nosephorus* (from νόσος, disease, and φέρω, bearing). Fr., *nosephore*. Causing disease or pain.

NOSER'ESTHE'SIA, *f.* From νοσῆρός, diseased, and αἴσθησις, perception. Perverted sensation.

NOSEROCH'EMA, **NOSEROPHER'ETRON**, **NOSEROPHER'ETRUM**, *n.* -chem'atos (-is), -pher'etri. From νοσῆρός, diseased, and ἄχημα, a carriage, or φέρετρον, a litter. Fr., *nosérochème*. A litter.

NOSE'ROUS. Gr., νοσῆρός. Lat., *noserus*. Unhealthy.

NOSEU'MA, *n.* -eum'atos (-is). Gr., νόσευμα. See **NOSEMA**.

NOSISTO'RIA, *f.* From νόσος, disease, and ἱστορία, history. Fr., *nosistoire*. Ger., *Krankheitsgeschichte*. The history of disease in general or of a particular disease.

NOSOCAR'YA, *f.* Of Fée, ergot of rye.

NOSOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See **NOSENCEPHALUS**.

NOSOCHOROLO'GIA, **NOSOCHTHONOGRAPH'IA**, **NOSOCHTHONOLO'GIA**, *f.* From νόσος, disease, χώρος, a piece of ground, and λόγος, understanding, or χθών, the earth, and γράφειν, to describe, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *nosochthonographie*, *nosochthonologie*. Ger., *geographische Medicin*. Medicine in its geographical aspects or relations.

NOSOCOME'SIS, **NOSOCO'MIA**, *f.* -e'seos (-is), -co'miæ. Gr., νοσοκόμησις, νοσοκομία. Fr., *nosocomèse*. Nursing of the sick.

NOSOCO'MIAL. Pertaining to a hospital; of a disease, caused or aggravated by residence in a hospital.

NOSOCOM'UM, *n.* Gr., νοσοκομείον. See **HOSPITAL**.—**N. leprosum**. See **LEPROSERY**.

NOSOCRAT'IC. From νόσος, disease, and κρατείν, to be strong. Fr., *nosocratique*. Specific (said of disease).

NOSO'DES. Gr., νοσώδης (from νόσος, disease, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *noseux*. Affected with disease.

NOSODOCHI'UM, *n.* Gr., νοσοδοχείον. See **HOSPITAL**.

NOSOGEN'ESIS, **NOSOGEN'IA**, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis), -ge'nix. From νόσος, disease, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born. Fr., *nosogenie*. Ger., *Nosogenie*. The origin of diseases; their etiology and development.

NOSOGNOMON'IC. From νόσος, disease, and γινώσκειν, to know. See **PATHOGNOMONIC**.

NOSOG'RAPHY. From νόσος, disease, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Nosographie*. 1. See **NOSLOGY**. 2. The description of disease.

NOSOL'OGY. Lat., *nosologia* (from νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *nosologie*. Ger., *Nosologie*. The definition, nomenclature, etc., of diseases.

NOSOMA'NIA, *f.* From νόσος, disease, and μανία, madness. Fr., *nosomanie*. Ger., *Nosomanie*. 1. Of Guislain, an insane fear of disease, considered by Spitzka a symptom of hypochondriacal insanity. 2. A delusion that one is ill.

NOSOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From νόσος, disease, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *noso-mycose*. Any mycotic disease.

NOSON'OMY. From νόσος, disease, and νόμος, a law. Lat., *nosonomia*. See **NOSOLOGY**.

NOSOPHENE. Ger., *nosophen*. An iodine compound of phenolphthalein; an antiseptic.

NOSOPHO'BIA, *f.* From νόσος, disease, and φόβος, panic fear. Fr., *nosophobie*. Ger., *Nosophobie*. A morbid fear of disease.

NOSOPH'YTA, *n. pl.* From νόσος, disease, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *nosophytes*. Properly, the morbid vegetable parasites; as commonly used, diseases of the skin caused by vegetable parasites.

NOSOPO(I)ET'IC. Gr., νοσοποιητικός. Lat., *nosopoeticus*. Fr., *nosopoiétique*. Pathogenic.

NO'SOS, *f.* Gr., νόσος. See **DISEASE**.

NOSOTROPH'IC, **NOSOT'ROPHOUS**. Gr., νοσotρόφος. Lat., *nosotrophos*. Fr., *nosotrophe*. Promoting disease.

NOSTAL'GIA, *f.* Gr., νοσταλγία (from νόστος, a return home, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *nostalgie*. Ger., *Heimweh*. Homesickness.—**N. complicata**. Of Sauvages, n. complicated by paludal fever.

NOS'TOC, *n. indecl.* Fr., *n.* Ger., *Zitteralge*. A genus of plants usually classed with the *Algæ*.—**N. commune**. Fr., *n. commun*. Ger., *gemeine Zitteralge*. Star jelly. It was formerly used medicinally in gangrenous sores, cancer, etc., and in gout. In Siberia it is applied in ophthalmia and in oedema of the feet.

NOSTOMA'NIA, *f.* From νόστος, a return home, and μανία, mania. Fr., *nostomanie*. Nostalgia bordering on mania.

NOS'TOSITE. From νόστος, a return home, and σίτος, nourishment. A parasite located in or on its permanent host or part.

NOS'TRIL. Gr., ρίς. Lat., *naris*. Fr., *narine*. Ger., *Nasenöffnung*. One of the two external apertures of the nose.

NOS'TRUM, *n.* From *noster*, our. A proprietary medicine of secret composition.

NO'TA, *f.* A mark.—**N. congenita**, **N. infantum**, **N. materna**. See **NÆVUS**, *Mother's MARK*, and *Birth MARK*.—**N. primitiva**. See *Primitive STREAK*.

NO'TAL. From νῶτον, the back. See **DORSAL**.

NOTAL'GIA, *f.* From νῶτον, the back, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *notalgie*. Ger., *Rückenschmerz*, *Notalgie*. Pain in the back.

NOTANENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From νῶτον, the back, a priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Rückenanencephalie*. A variety of exencephalia in which the brain forms a tumor in the posterior cervical or dorsal region.

NOTCH. O. E., *noeke*. Gr., ἐγκοπή. Lat., *incisura*. Fr., *échancrure*. Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A rather deep and narrow gap in a border.—**Acetabular n.** Lat., *incisura acetabuli*. The gap in the margin of the acetabulum close to the obturator foramen.—**Acromioscapular n.** See *Great scapular n.*—**Anterior n. of the cerebellum**. See *INCISURA cerebelli anterior*.—**Clavicular n.** See *INCISURA clavicularis*.—**Coracoscapular n.** See *Suprascapular n.*—**Cotyloid n.** See *Acetabular n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *incisura ethmoidalis*. Fr., *échancrure ethmoïdale*. Ger., *Siebbeinausschnitt*. The space upon the lower surface of the frontal bone between the orbital plates.—**Frontal n.** See *Supraorbital n.*—**Greater iliac n.**, **Greater ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great scapular n.** A n. in the scapula between the acromion and the neck of the bone.—**Great sciatic n.**, **Iliosciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* Lat., *incisura ischiadica major* (seu *iliaca superior*). Fr., *grande échancrure ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). The n. in the lower margin of the pelvis, between the spine of the ischium and the sacroiliac articulation.—**Interclavicular n.** Lat., *fovea interclavicularis*, *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sternalis*). A rounded n. at the top of the manubrium of the sternum, between the surfaces with which the clavicles articulate.—**Intercondylar n.** See *Intercondylar FOSSA*.—**Interlobar n. of the liver**. Lat., *incisura interlobaris* (seu *umbilicis*) *hepatis*. The n. in the anterior margin of the liver, separating the left and right lobes.—**Intervertebral n'es**. Lat., *incisurae vertebrales*. The concavities on the upper and lower borders of the pedicles of the vertebrae. By their apposition in contiguous vertebrae they constitute the intervertebral foramina. Cf. *INCISURA vertebralis inferior* and *INCISURA vertebralis superior*.—**Jugular n.** Lat., *incisura jugularis*. Ger., *Drosselausschnitt*. A n. on the margin of the jugular process of the occipital bone which forms the posterior and middle portions of the jugular foramen. See also *INCISURA jugularis anterior* and *INCISURA jugularis posterior*.—**Lacrymal n.** See *SULCUS lacrimalis*.—**Less-**

er ischiadic (or sciatic) n. Lat., *incisura iliaca inferior* (seu *ischiadica minor*). Fr., *petite échancrure ischiatique* (ou *ischiatique*). A n. below the spine of the ischium, lodging the tendon of the obturator internus muscle.—**Nasal n.** Fr., *échancrure nasale*. A deep excavation at the inner margin of the facial surface of the superior maxilla. Its sharp edge is prolonged below into the anterior nasal spine.—**Nasal n. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *incisura nasalis*. Ger., *Naseneinschnitt*. The serrated crescentic n. on the lower border of the frontal bone in the centre of which is the nasal spine.—**N. of Rivinus.** Lat., *incisura tympanica*. The n. in the upper and anterior portion of the osseous ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached.—**N. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *échancrure perpendiculaire moyenne*. The interval between the hemispheres of the cerebellum.—**N'es of the vertebræ.** See *Intervertebral n'es*.—**Popliteal n.** A shallow depression which separates the tuberosities of the head of the tibia posteriorly.—**Posterior n. of the cerebellum.** See *INCISURA cerebelli posterior*.—**Pterygoid n.** The interval between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone.—**Pterygopalatine n.** See *FISSURA pterygopalatina*.—**Sacro-sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* and *Lesser ischiadic n.*—**Scapular n.** Lat., *incisura scapularis*. The grooved surface upon the scapula, behind its neck, which connects the infrapinnous and suprapinnous fossæ.—**Sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Semilunar n.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris*. See *INCISURA semilunaris*.—**Sigmoid n.** Lat., *incisura mandibulæ*. A n. between the condyle and the coronoid process of the ramus of the inferior maxilla.—**Sphenopalatine n. of the palate bone.** Lat., *incisura palatina*. A n. which separates the two sphenoidal processes. It is closed above by the body of the sphenoid, and thus converted into the canal of the same name.—**Supraorbital n.** See *Supraorbital FORAMEN*.—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *incisura lunata* (seu *semilunaris*) *scapulæ*. Fr., *échancrure coracoïdienne*. A n., sometimes converted into a foramen by a ligament or bony process, in the upper border of the scapula just behind the coracoid process, through which the suprascapular nerve passes.—**Suprasternal n.** See *Interclavicular n.*

NOTE. Lat., *nota* (from *noscere*, to know). Fr., *n.* A musical sound; a sound of definite pitch.—**Head n.** In singing, a n. produced by the contemporaneous vibration of the cavities of the nose and head.—**Metallic percussion n.** A variety of tympanitic sound in which a high overtone produces a sound of a metallic character. It may be obtained with a rod plessimeter or in percussion auscultation over a moderately small, smooth-walled, regular open or closed cavity; as in the normal stomach or intestines, pneumothorax, etc.—**Second register n.** **Supralaryngeal n.** A n. supposed to be formed in the pharynx instead of in the larynx.

NOTELE'A, f. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs.—**N. ligustrina.** New South Wales ironwood; a species the wood of which has been used in medicine.

NOTENCEPHA'LIA, f. From *νότον*, the back, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencéphalie*. Ger., *Rücken-hirnbruch*, *Notencephalie*. Of larger, exencephalia affecting the occipital region.

NOTENCEPH'ALUS. From *νότον*, the back, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencéphale*. Affected with notencephalia; as a n. m., a fetal monster so characterized.

NOTHOCHLÆ'NA, f. From *νόθος*, spurious, and *χλαῖνα*, a cloak. A genus of ferns closely allied to *Polypodium*.—**N. piloselloides.** An East Indian species, used in syphilis and measles.

NOTH'ROUS. Gr., *νωθρός*. Lat., *nothros*. Torpid.

NO'THUS. Gr., *νόθος*. Fr., *bâtard*. Ger., *falsch*, *unächt*. Spurious, abnormal.

NO'TOCHORD. From *νότον*, the back, and *χορδή*, a cord. Lat., *chorda dorsalis* (seu *vertebralis*). Fr., *notocorde*, *corde dorsale*. Ger., *Rückensaite*. The primary axis of

the fetus; the rudimentary spinal column; a cellular column formed between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes of vertebrates and below the medullary tube at an early stage of embryonic development, occupying the place of the centres of the succeeding bodies of the vertebræ and the base of the cranium. In some of the lower vertebrates it becomes jointed and cartilaginous or fibrocartilaginous, and remains as a permanent substitute for the true vertebral column.

NOTOGLOS'SUS, m. From *νότον*, the back, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *LINGUALIS superficialis*.

NOTOM'ELUS, m. From *νότον*, the back, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *notomèle*. A monster having one or two accessory members on the back.

NOTOMYELI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *νότον*, the back, and *μυελός*, the spinal marrow. Fr., *notomyélite*. Ger., *Rückenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

NOTO'NIA, f. A genus of composite undershrubs.—**N. corymbosa, N. grandiflora.** Species growing in southern India. The juice of the fresh stems has been recommended in rabies.

NOTOPH'ORUS, m. From *νωτοφόρος*, carrying on the back. Fr., *notophore*. Ger., *Rückenträger*. A monster having a dorsal pouch.

NOVAC'ULA, f. From *novare*, to make new. A sharp knife, razor, surgeon's knife.

NOX'A, f. A materies morbi.

NUBEC'ULA, f. Dim. of *nubes*, a cloud. Fr., *nubécule*. A cloudy deposit; an opacity. See under *ENŒOREMA*.

NU'BES, f. See *ALBUGO* and *LEUCOMA*.

NU'BILE. Lat., *nubilis* (from *nubere*, to wed). Fr., *n.* Ger., *mannbar*. Marriageable; capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized.

NUBIL'ITY. The state of being nubile.

NU'CES, f. Pl. of *nux* (q. v.).

NU'CHA, f. 1. In the middle ages, the thorax. 2. The nape of the neck.

NU'CHAL. Lat., *nuchalis*. Fr., *n.* Pertaining to the nucha.

NUCH(AL)AL'GIA, f. Pain in the back of the head and neck radiating over a region corresponding to the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ; a symptom of incipient melancholia.

NU'CIN. See *JUGLONE*.

NUCIS'TA, f. From *nux*, a nut. A nutmeg.—**Balsamum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum myristicæ*. 1. Expressed oil of nutmeg. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a mixture of 1 part of yellow wax, 2 parts of olive oil, and 6 of expressed oil of nutmeg.—**Oleum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *N.* (1st def.).

NU'CITE. Ger., *Nucit*. A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 4H_2O$, resembling inositol, obtained from the leaves of *Juglans regia*.

NUCITAN'NIC ACID, NUCITAN'NIN. Fr., *acide nucittannique*. A glucoside occurring in the episperm of walnuts.

NU'CLEAR. Lat., *nuclearius*. Fr., *nucléaire*, *nucléal*. Ger., *kernähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a nucleus. 2. Nucleiform.

NU'CLEATE(D). Lat., *nucleatus*. Fr., *nuclée*. Ger., *kerntragend*. Containing a nucleus.

NU'CLEIFORM. Lat., *nucleiformis*. Fr., *nucléiforme*. Ger., *kernförmig*. Like a nucleus.

NU'CLEIN. Fr., *nucléine*. Ger., *N.* 1. A complex body found in yolk of egg and in the nuclei of pus corpuscles, and probably present in all cell nuclei. It is soluble in water and in alkalis, and has a xanthoproteic reaction. The n. used in medicine is generally derived from yeast cells. 2. Of Strasburger, chromatin.

NUCLEOHIS'TONE. An albuminoid substance derived from the thymus gland of the calf.

NUCLE'OLAR. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nucleolus.

NUCLEOLID. Ger., *N.*, *Kernfleck*. A nucleoluslike body. The n's are found in the nucleus, like true nucleoli, but their outline is rather indefinite.

NUCLEOLINUS, NUCLEOLULUS, m. Fr., *nucleolule*. A small, highly refracting portion of the nucleolus of a cell, sometimes regarded as a distinct body, related to the nucleolus as that is to the nucleus.

NUCLEOLUS, m. Dim. of *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *nucleole* (1st def.), *corps nucléolaire* (1st def.), *nucleolule* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernfleck* (1st def.), *Kernkörperchen* (1st def.), *Kernchen des Cytoblastes* (1st def.), *Nebenkernel* (3d def.), *Kernchen* (3d def.). The small body or group of bodies situated within a nucleus. Its nature and function are still uncertain, but in certain *Infusoria* believed to give rise to bodies resembling spermatozooids. The name was given, apparently independently, by Valentin and Schleiden.

NUCLEOP'ETAL. From *nucleus* (q. v.), and *petere*, to seek. Seeking or moving toward a nucleus (said of a male pronucleus).

NUCLEOPLASM. Lat., *nucleoplasma* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *nucleoplasme*, *protoplasme nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernprotoplasma*, *Kernplasma*, *Kerngerüst* (3d def.), *Kernsaft* (4th def.), *Kernsubstanz*. 1. Of Van Beneden, the substance forming the fibrils of the germinal vesicle (nucleus) of an ovum. 2. See IDIOPLASM. 3. The more solid substance forming the reticulum and membrane of a cell nucleus. 4. See CARYOPLASM.—**Germinal n.** See *Germ PLASMA* (1st def.).—**Histogenetic n.** See *Histogenetic PLASMA*.—**Ovogenous n.** Histogenetic n. in the ovum which controls the formation of egg membranes, yolk, etc. In contradistinction to the germ plasma.—**Somatic n.** See *Histogenetic PLASMA*.—**Spermogenous n.** N. in the spermatozoid which controls the development of the tail, etc., in contradistinction to the proper generative or germ plasma.

NUCLEOPLASMATIC, NUCLEOPLAS'MIC. Pertaining to or containing nucleoplasm.

NUCLEOPLAST. See *Nucleoplasmic BODY*.

NUCLEOPLAS'TIC. See *NUCLEOPLASMIC*.

NUCLEOPRO'TEIDS. Compound albuminous substances found in the nucleated protoplasm of the glands, always containing iron and much phosphorus. [T. J. Keenan.]

NUCLEUS, m. Gr., *κάρυον*, *πυρήν*. From *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nocléus*, *noyau cellulaire* [1st def.]. Ger., *Kern*, *Kernbläschen* (1st def.), *Zellenkern* (1st def.), *Zellkern* (1st def.). 1. The comparatively large body within and usually near the centre of any typical cell and forming an integral part of it. The latest researches into the nature and functions of the n. confirm, but enlarge and modify, the ideas originally promulgated by Schleiden, Schwann, and especially Martin Berry, that the n. is a special agent in cell multiplication. According to Hofer, the n. is a regulating centre for protoplasmic movement and has a direct influence on digestion. See also *CELL*, *NUCLEOPLASM*, *Intranuclear NETWORK*, and *Free nuclei*. 2. In chemistry, the elements of a radicle which give the latter its characteristic form and about which all the other elements of the radicle are considered to be grouped (e. g., the nitrogen in nitryl, —N=O, or the oxygen in hydroxyl, —O—H); specifically, in the chemistry of the hydrocarbons, the carbon skeleton apart from the hydrogen atoms united to it. 3. The modiolus of the ear. 4. Any one of the separate masses of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, the floor of the fourth ventricle, and the aqueduct of Sylvius that represent the gray cornua of the spinal cord in its intracranial portion (see also under *GANGLION* [2d def.]). 5. As applied to the central nervous system, a more or less clearly defined mass of cinerea, or gray or ganglionic matter. Instead of n., the terms *nidus*, *nidulus*, *nest*, *corpus*, *locus*, *ganglion*, and *centre* are sometimes used; and, unless otherwise

stated, these are usually symmetrical or paired, appearing on the two sides. 6. Formerly, any circumscribed mass or bundle of medullary substance or alba, when seen in sections, was called a white or medullary n. This use is not common at present.—**Abducens (facialis) n.**, **Abducent n.** Lat., *n. abducentis*. Ger., *Abducens-Facialiskern*. A gray n. in the fasciculus teres, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, behind the trigeminal n., and extending close up to the anterior stria medullaris.—**Accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.** See *Motor accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.*—**Accessory auditory n.** Lat., *n. cochlearis*, *nidus cochlearis*, *n. acusticus inferior*. A ganglionic mass on the lateroventral aspect of the restiform body at the convergence of the two roots or divisions of the auditory nerve. This n. resembles the ganglion of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in some animals is on the dorsal or cochlear part of the auditory and separated from the oblongata.—**Accessory hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi accessorius*. Fr., *noyau antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse*. A group of nerve cells on the ventral aspect of the proper n. which reinforce the roots of the hypoglossal nerve.—**Accessory n.** Ger., *Anhangkern*, *Nebenkernel*. Fr., *noyau accessoire*. 1. The n. of the spinal accessory nerve. 2. See *Secondary n.*—**Accessory n. of the medulla oblongata.** The ganglionic mass in the postoblongata at the deep origin of the spinal accessory nerve. It is directly continuous with nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus. See *Motor accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.*, and *Sensory accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.*, and cf. also the *Accessory olivary nuclei*.—**Accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris accessorius*, *n. juxtaolivaris*. Fr., *noyau olivaire (ou dentelé) accessoire*, *noyau accessoire des olives*. Ger., *Nebenolive*, *gezackter Nebenkern*, *Oliveennebenkernel*. A n. made up of two small masses of gray matter, an outer and an inner, in the medulla oblongata, situated just above and to the inner side of the corpus dentatum (2d def.).—**Amygdaloid n.** A mass of gray matter forming the anterior extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, and connected with the claustrum.—**Anterior accessory n. of the hypoglossal nerve.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi anteroexternus*. See *Accessory hypoglossal n.*—**Anterior auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Anterior hypoglossal n.** Ger., *vorderer Kern des Hypoglossus*. See *Accessory hypoglossal n.*—**Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. anterior thalami optici*, *n. thalami anterior*, *nodus thalami superior*. Fr., *centre (ou noyau) antérieur de la corne optique*. Ger., *oberer Kern des Thalamus*. The dorsal and cephalic n. of the three divisions of the thalamus, the part which appears to project into the paracoe or lateral ventricle.—**Anterior n. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur antérieur (ou latéral) de l'accessoire*. The accessorius part of the motor accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal n.—**Arciform n.** Lat., *n. arciformis*. Ger., *Kern der Gürtelschichte*. Of Henle, the collections of ganglion cells in the medulla oblongata included between the fibres of the pyramidal tracts and the arciform fibres.—**Arcuate n.** Lat., *n. arcuatus triangularis*, *n. pyramidalis anterior*. Ger., *vorderer Pyramidenkernel*. The largest of the masses of cinerea in the arciform fibres of the pyramids on the ventral side. It is well shown in sections of the oblongata at the level of the exit of the twelfth nerve.—**Auditory nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux du nerf acoustique*. Ger., *Acusticuskerne*, *Gehörkerne*. Nests of nerve cells in the oblongata from which the auditory nerve arises. Cf. *Chief auditory n.*, *Accessory auditory n.*, and *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Bony n.** Lat., *n. ossens*. See *CENTRE of ossification* and *OSTEOGENESIS*.—**Burdach's n.** See *Cuneate n.*—**Caudal n.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**Caudate n.** Lat., *n. caudatus*. Fr., *noyau caudé*, *corps strié supérieur*. Ger., *geschwänzter Kern*, *geschweiffter Kern*, *Schweifkern*. The intraven-

tricular portion (or ganglion) of the corpus striatum, a pyramidal body on the floor of the anterior cornu of the third ventricle, composed mainly of gray matter traversed by white fibres from the internal capsule. Microscopically it is made up of multipolar nerve cells, which are probably connected with the surrounding fibres. According to Meynert, this n. is connected with the cerebral cortex and peduncles.—**Caudoverntal n.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**Cellariform nuclei.** The red blood corpuscles of mammals, from their being supposed to be modified nuclei of the white ones.—**Cell n., Cellular n.** See N. (1st def.).—**Central gray n. of the optic thalamus.** Fr., *noyau gris central de la couche optique*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a large mass of gray matter in the central part of the optic thalamus.—**Central gray n. of the spinal marrow.** See *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis*.—**Central n.** Of Henle, see *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**Central n. of Roller.** Lat., *n. centralis inferior*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata near the raphé and between the lemniscus on the ventral side and the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior on the dorsal side.—**Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum.** Ger., *mittleres Mark des vorderen Vierhügels*. The ganglionic mass in the anterior corpus quadrigeminum.—**Central n. of the peduncle.** Fr., *noyau central des pédoncules*. See *SUBSTANTIA nigra*.—**Cervical n.** Ger., *Cervikalkern*. Of Stilling, a collection of nerve cells at a point in the spinal cord opposite the third and fourth cervical nerves and occupying a position corresponding with Clarke's column.—**Chief auditory n.** Ger., *innerer Acusticuskern*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata giving rise to part of the fibres of the auditory nerve. It appears entad of the striæ medullares acusticæ, near the dorsal part of the oblongata in the floor of the metacele or fourth ventricle. At first it is lateral to the chief nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves, but farther cephalad reaches the raphé, and finally disappears in the region of the abducens n.—**Chief hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Chromatic n.** The principal n. of a cell as distinguished from the accessory n. or corpuscle.—**Clarke's glossopharyngeal n.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Cleavage n.** See *Segmentation n.*—**Common n. of the third and fourth cranial nerves, Common oculomotor n.** Fr., *noyau de l'oculomoteur et du pathétique, noyau oculomoteur commun*. A collection of ganglion cells in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius.—**Cuneate n.** Lat., *n. cuneatus*. Ger., *laterales Nebenhorn*. Syn.: *Burdach's n.* The elongated mass of ganglionic substance appearing in the external posterior column of the postoblongata at the level of the established pyramids and extending nearly to the pons.—**Cuneiform n.** See *ALA cinerea*.—**Daughter nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux filles*. Ger., *Tochterkerne*. The nuclei (usually two) produced by the division of a mother nucleus.—**Deiters's n.** A collection of cells situated back of the acoustic n.—**Dental n.** Lat., *n. dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*. See *Dental PAPILLA*.—**Dentate n.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**Dentated n. of the olive.** Ger., *gezählter Kern der Olive*. See *CORPUS dentatum olive*.—**Dorsocephalic thalamic n.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—**Ectoblastic n.** A n. in one of the cells of the epiblast.—**Emboliform n.** Lat., *n. emboliformis, embolus*. Fr., *noyau emboliforme*. Ger., *Propfkern*. A small mass of gray matter lying to the inner side of the corpus denticulatum.—**Endothelial n.** Fr., *noyau endothélial*. Ger., *Endothelkern*. One of the nuclei of connective tissue corpuscles in serous membranes.—**Entoblastic n.** A n. in a hypoblast cell.—**External accessory olivary n.** Fr., *noyau juxta-olivaire postéro-externe, seconde noyau juxta-olivaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer (oder obere) Nebenolive, äusserer Olivennebenkern*. A small collection of gray nerve matter on the dorsal aspect of the olivary n.—**External acoustic (or auditory) n.** Lat., *n. auditorius externus, n. acusticus*

lateralis. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**External n.** See *Extraventricular n.*—**External n. of the motor oculi.** Fr., *noyau externe du nerf oculo-moteur*. One of the lateral cell groups of the n. of the motor oculi. See *Oculomotor n.*—**Extramedullary n.** See *Accessory auditory n.*—**Extraventricular n.** Of Sappey, the lenticular n.—**Facial n.** Lat., *n. facialis*. Fr., *noyau du facial*. Ger., *Facialiskern*. The ganglionic mass forming the origin of the seventh cranial nerve. It is in the formatio reticularis on the mesal side of the ascending root of the trigeminus, almost exactly on the level of the point of exit of the seventh. It is in relation cephalad with the motor n. of the fifth, and caudad with the motor glossopharyngeal and vagus n., all these nuclei being supposed to be continuations of the anterior horn of the myelic cinerea. This single n. of the seventh on each side is sometimes designated as the inferior facial n., as it was supposed by some that the abducens n. also gave rise to facial nerves.—**Free nuclei.** Ger., *freie (oder nackte) Kerne, rudimentäre Zellen*. Cell nuclei without a cell body, so called in accordance with the original conception of cell genesis advanced by Schwann and Schleiden, in which it was supposed that the n. was developed before the cell body, and in many cases independently of it, and that it might exist for a time before the cell body was developed around it. It is now believed that what appear to be free or naked nuclei are cells, the cell body being very small in proportion to the n., and, from its delicacy, difficult of detection.—**Frontoverntal n.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**Gelatinous n.** Lat., *n. gelatinosus*. Ger., *Gallertkern*. A n. in the substantia gelatinosa of the oblongata.—**Germinal n., Germ n.** Ger., *Keimkern, Furchungskern*. The n. resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei.—**Gingival n.** Fr., *noyau gingival*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a process on the cerebellum of the human fetus (at three months and a half) which resembles the gums.—**Glossopharyngeal n.** The n. of the glossopharyngeal nerve; continuous with the nuclei for the pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves. See *Motor accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n.*—**Gracile n.** Lat., *n. postpyramidalis*. Ger., *mediales Nebenhorn*. A slender elongated ganglionic mass appearing in the median posterior column of the postoblongata and extending cephalad nearly to the pons.—**Gray central n.** See *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis*.—**Gray n.** Lat., *n. cinereus* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau gris*. Ger., *grauer Kern*. 1. The central gray matter of the spinal cord. 2. See *LAMINA cinerea*. 3. See *Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando*. 4. The gray n. of the optic thalamus, a group of masses of gray matter scattered about at irregular intervals, distinguished as the external and internal nuclei.—**Great auditory n.** Ger., *Hauptkern des Acusticus*. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Great intramedullary n.** Of Spitzka, the combined internal and external auditory nuclei.—**Gustatory n.** The sensory glossopharyngeal n.—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi, fasciculus teres*. Fr., *noyau de l'hypoglosse*. Ger., *Hypoglossuskern*. Either of two nuclei, one of which, the large-celled n., chief or main hypoglossal n., is situated in the postoblongata somewhat ventrad of the central canal and very close to the meson. It extends as far caudad as the olive and cephalad to the auditory n. After the opening of the central canal in the metacele it is in the floor of the metacele and alongside the sulcus longitudinalis. This main n. is composed of large cells and is the only part of the central gray matter left in union with the anterior horn by the decussation of the pyramids. The second n. is the small-celled n. of Roller. This is an indistinctly circumscribed, round clump of small nerve cells lying close against the ventral side of the main n.—**Inferior facial n.** See *Facial n.*—**Inferior trigeminus n.** Ger., *unterer Trigeminuskern*. A group of nerve cells in the gelatinous substance of Rolando from which

arises the ascending root of the fifth nerve.—**Insular n.** Of Spitzka, a n. completely separated from adjoining masses of gray matter (e. g., the facial and trigeminal nuclei).—**Internal accessory olivary n.** See *Median internal accessory olivary n.*—**Internal acoustic (or auditory) n.** See *Chief auditory n.*—**Internal geniculate n.** The gray matter of the internal geniculate body, continuous with that of the optic thalamus.—**Internal n. (of the corpus striatum).** Of Sappey, the caudate n.—**Internal n. of the optic thalamus.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys.*—**Intramedullary auditory n.** See *Great intramedullary n.*—**Intraventricular n.** See *Caudate n.*—**Large-celled auditory n.** A mass of large nerve cells situated mesad of the restiform body. They are supposed by most later authors to be connected with the auditory nerve, especially the ventral root or vestibular part.—**Large-celled hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Laryngeal n.** Lat., *n. laryngeus*. Of Spitzka, the inner and lower part of the accessory division of the combined accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n., as it is supposed to give origin to fibres connected with the larynx.—**Lateral accessory olivary n.** An extended ganglionic mass in the formatio reticularis on the dorsal side of the olive.—**Lateral auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Lateral motor n. of the glossopharyngeal (or pneumogastric) nerve.** See *Motor accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n.*—**Lateral nuclei.** Ger., *laterale Kerne*. The nuclei of the lateral column.—**Lateral n. of the lemniscus.** The ganglionic mass in the lateral bundles of the lemniscus or fillet.—**Lateral n. of the thalamus.** The lateral or ectal of the three divisions of the thalamus. It is separated from the striatum by the internal capsule.—**Laura's n.** See *External auditory n.*—**Lenticular n.** Lat., *n. lenticularis*, *corpus lenticulatum* (2d def.), *discus lentiformis* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau lenticulaire* (ou *extra-ventriculaire du corps strié*) (2d def.). 1. See *N. lentis*. 2. In the corpus striatum, the gray matter of its extraventricular portion.—**Lentiform n.** See *Lenticular n.* (2d def.).—**Main n.** The larger or principal of the ganglionic oculomotor nuclei.—**Median internal accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. pyramidalis*. Fr., *noyau accessoire interne de l'olive*. Syn.: *anterior olive*. A ganglionic mass situated at the mesal or inner side of the olive, and dorsad of the anterior pyramid.—**Median n.** A n. where two nuclei are present the median of the two.—**Median nuclei of the lemniscus.** Small clumps of nerve cells in the mesal or median part of the lemniscus.—**Medullary n.** Lat., *n. medullaris*. Fr., *noyau médullaire*. A more or less clearly outlined mass of nerve fibres (white or medullary substance) in the central nervous system.—**Mesencephalic n. of the trigeminal nerve.** Of Spitzka, a group of large nerve cells in the gray matter which surrounds the aqueduct of Sylvius. The nerve fibres which arise from them join the motor root of the fifth nerve.—**Mesoblastic n.** A n. belonging to a cell of the mesoblast.—**Mother n.** Fr., *noyau mère*. Ger., *Mutterkern*. A cell that is in course of division into two or more parts called *daughter nuclei*.—**Motor accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n.** A large-celled n. of origin for motor fibres of the accessorius, vagus, and glossopharyngeus nerves. It is in the substantia reticularis grisea of the postoblongata, and extends from a point just before the opening of the central canal into the metacele nearly to the striæ acusticæ. It is situated ventrolateral of the sensory n. about midway between the lateral surface and the central canal; it extends nearly as far cephalad, but not so far caudad. It is also laterad of the hypoglossus n.—**Motor n.** A ganglionic mass in the central nervous system from which motor nerve fibres arise.—**Motor n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *motorischer Kern des Trigemini*. A group of nerve cells situated in front of the facial n. and to the inner side of the sensory n. of the fifth nerve, beneath the lateral

wall of the fourth ventricle.—**Motor trigeminal n.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Muscle nuclei.** See *Muscle CORPUSCLES*.—**Naked nuclei.** See *Free nuclei*.—**N. abducentis.** See *Abducent n.*—**N. accessorii.** See *N. of the spinal accessory nerve*.—**N. acusticus.** See *Auditory n.*—**N. acusticus inferior (seu internus).** See *Chief auditory n.*—**N. acusticus lateralis (seu superior).** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. ambiguus.** The motor accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal n.—**N. amygdalæ, N. amygdaliformis, N. amygdalus.** Fr., *noyau amygdalien*. Ger., *Mandelkern*. A small projection of gray matter at the lower extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. It is connected with the extremity of the temporosphenoidal lobe.—**N. angularis.** Illy defined ganglionic masses in the lateral wall of the metacele or fourth ventricle which, according to Bechterew, are connected with the vestibular part of the auditory nerve.—**N. anterior superior thalami optici.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—**N. anterolateralis.** See *Nuclei of the lateral column*.—**Nuclei aqueductus Sylvii.** Ger., *Kerne des Aquäduktus*. The ganglionic masses in the gray aqueduct. See *Oculomotor n.* and *Trochlear n.*—**Nuclei arciformes, N. arcuatus triangularis.** See *Arcuate n.*—**N. auditorius externus.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. basalis.** One of the basal ganglia of the brain.—**N. bulbi fornicis.** A collection of gray cells in the bulb of the fornix.—**N. caudatus.** See *Caudate n.*—**N. cellulæ.** The n. of a vegetable cell.—**N. centralis.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**N. centralis inferior.** See *Central n. of Roller*.—**N. centralis superior.** A ganglionic mass in the tegmentum opposite the level of the optic lobes; the cephalic continuation of the n. reticularis. It is near the meson, and bounded on the ventral side by the commencing decussation of the brachia conjunctiva and on the dorsal side by the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior.—**N. cerebelli.** See *CORPUS dentatum cerebelli*.—**Nuclei cerebelli secundarii.** The secondary nuclei of the cerebellum.—**N. cicatriculæ.** The germinal disc.—**N. cinereus.** See *Gray n.*—**N. cinereus (seu dentatus) cerebelli.** See *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**N. cochlearis.** The n. or nuclei of the cochlear division of the auditory nerve.—**N. colliculi antici.** See *Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum*.—**N. colliculi postici.** Gray cells in the interior of the testis of the brain.—**N. dentatus corporis olivaris, N. dentatus olivæ.** See *CORPUS dentatum olivæ*.—**N. dentatus partis commissuralis.** See *Superior olivary n.*—**N. denticulatus, N. dentiformis.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**N. dentis.** See *Dental PAPILLA*.—**N. ectomamillaris.** See *CORPUS ectomamillare*.—**N. fasciæ dentatæ.** The layer or mass of pyramidal nerve cells of the fascia dentata; they are continuous with the layer of pyramidal cells of the hippocampus.—**N. fasciculi gracilis.** See *Gracile n.*—**N. fastigii.** A mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the white n. of the vermiform process, near the roof of the fourth ventricle.—**N. fibres.** 1. An old name for the finest elastic fibres of elastic tissue, on the supposition that they were developed from nuclei. 2. See *Nuclear FIBRILS*.—**N. fibrosus linguae.** See *CARTILAGO lingualis*.—**N. fimbriatus.** See *CORPUS dentatum*.—**N. for the nerve of Wisberg.** A small collection of ganglion cells in the nuclear column.—**N. funiculi anteriores.** An elongated, large-celled ganglionic mass in the postoblongata in the ground bundle of the anterior column.—**N. funiculi gracilis.** See *Cuneate n.*—**N. funiculi lateralis.** See *N. of the lateral column*.—**N. furunculii.** See *CORE*.—**N. gelatinoso-cartilagineus, N. gelatinosus.** See *Gelatinous n.*—**N. germinativus.** See *Germinal SPOT*.—**N. globosus, N. glomi.** A small line of gray matter on the inner side of the emboliform n.—**N. habenulæ.** See *CORPUS habenulæ*.—**N. interpeduncularis.** See *CORPUS interpedunculare*.—**N. juxtaolivaris.** See *Accessory olivary n.*—**N. lateralis.** See *N. of the lateral column*.—

N. lentis. Fr., *noyau du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsenkern*. The n. or central portion of the crystalline lens, as distinct from its periphery or cortex. It is composed of the denticulated fibres.—**N. mamillaris.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**N. medullaris.** See *Medullary n.*—**N. medullaris cerebelli.** The alba or medullary substance in the central part of the cerebellum.—**N. medullaris corporis dentati.** The mass of medullary substance surrounded by the ganglionic substance of the corpus dentatum.—**N. nervi facialis.** See *Facial n.*—**N. nervi oculomotorii.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**N. of Burdach.** See *Cuneate n.*—**N. of Deiters.** See *Auditory n.* and *External auditory n.*—**N. of Goll** [Spitzka]. See *Cuneate n.*—**Nuclei of origin of a nerve.** The gray matter of the nervous centre representing the deep origin of a nerve.—**N. of respiration.** See *Clarke's COLUMN*.—**N. of the albicans.** See *N. bulbi fornicis*.—**Nuclei of the anterior roots.** Fr., *noyaux des racines antérieures*. Groups of large ganglion cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord.—**Nuclei of the arciform fibres.** See *Arcuate nuclei*.—**Nuclei of the brain.** Ger., *Gehirnkerne, Hirnkerne*. The great cerebral centres; the ganglionic masses of the brain.—**N. of the cerebellum.** See **CORPUS denticulatum**.—**Nuclei of the corpus striatum.** See *Caudate n.* and *Lenticular n.*—**N. of the crystalline lens.** The interior and more dense part of the crystalline lens.—**N. of the fifth nerve.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**N. of the fourth nerve.** See *Trochlear n.*—**N. of the funiculus gracilis.** See *Cuneate n.*—**N. of the germinal cell.** See *Germ n.*—**N. of the glossopharyngeal nerve.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**N. of the lateral column.** Ger., *Seitenstrangkern*. The region in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral column in the spinal cord. It lies behind the olivary body and is quite superficial.—**N. of the lower quadrigeminal body.** The central ganglionic mass of the postgeminum or posterior part of the corpora quadrigemina.—**N. of the mamillary body.** See *N. of the albicans*.—**N. of the olivary body.** See **CORPUS dentatum olivæ**.—**N. of the oosphere.** See *N. of the ovum*.—**N. of the optic thalamus.** One of the nuclei of the thalamus. See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—**N. of the ovum.** Fr., *noyau femelle*. Ger., *Eikern*. The female pronucleus, supposed by Hertwig and Van Beneden to be the germinal spot.—**N. of the posterior columns.** The masses of ganglionic substance in the dorsal columns of the oblongata (n. gracilis, n. cuneatus, etc.).—**N. of the seventh cranial nerve.** See *Facial n.*—**N. of the sixth nerve.** See *Abducent n.*—**N. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Lat., *n. accessorii*. Fr., *noyau de l'accessoire*. Ger., *Accessoriuskern*. A group of nerve cells at the lower part of the medulla oblongata, below the vagus n., which becomes superficial to the side of the median groove of the fourth ventricle (the medullary or vagal portion of the n.). It is below and continuous with the vagus n. (see *Motor accessoriorag-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessoriorag-glossopharyngeal n.*). The spinal portion of the nerve arises from the cervical division of the spinal cord, from the reticular formation, and from the base of the posterior cornu above and of the anterior cornu below.—**N. of the tegmentum.** Lat., *n. tegmenti*. Fr., *noyau rouge* (ou *de la calotte*, ou *du toit* [de Stilling]). Ger., (*rot[h]er*) *Hau-benkern, Dachskern*. A collection of gray matter, inclosing numbers of large ganglion cells of a reddish color, situated in the tegmental portion of the crus cerebri, near the optic thalamus, and included between the decussating fibres of the superior cerebellar peduncles. Forel denies the existence of any direct relation between these cells and the surrounding nerve fibres. See also *Clarke's COLUMN*.—**N. of the testicle.** See **CORPUS Highmori**.—**N. of the third nerve.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**N. of the trapezium.** See *Superior olivary n.*

—**Nuclei of voluntary muscle tissue.** See **Muscle CORPUSCLES**.—**N. olivæ, N. olivaris.** See **CORPUS dentatum olivæ**.—**N. olivaris accessorius.** See *Accessory olivary n.*—**N. olivaris superior.** See *Superior olivary n.*—**N. osseus.** See *Bony n.*—**N. pedunculi conarii.** See **GANGLION of the habenula**.—**N. pharyngeus.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Nuclei pontis** (Varolii). Ger., *Brückenkerne*. A number of multipolar nerve cells lying between the bundles of nerve fibres near the lower or anterior portion of the pons Varolii, principally distributed along the lower and inner borders of the pyramidal tracts and between the deep transverse fibres.—**N. posterior.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. prolegrus.** A cartilaginous body in the apothecia of some lichens, containing spores.—**N. pulposus.** The remnant of the notochord in the adult in man and other mammalia; it appears as a pulpy mass at the centre of the intervertebral fibrocartilages.—**N. pyramidalis.** Fr., (*grand*) *noyau pyramidal*. Ger., (*grosser*) *Pyramidenkern*. Of Henle, the inner accessory olivary n.—**N. quadrigeminus.** The central ganglionic portion of the corpora quadrigemina.—**N. ruber.** See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**N. sæpti pellucidi.** The gray matter of the sæptum lucidum, a thin layer next to the cavity of the fifth ventricle.—**N. subdentati.** Of Meynert, the emboliform n. and n. globosus.—**N. subthalamicus.** See *Subthalamus n.*—**N. tæniæformis.** See **CLAUSTRUM**.—**N. thalami anterior.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—**N. thalami internus.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**N. vestibularis.** The n. or nuclei of the vestibular division of the auditory nerve. See *Auditory nuclei*.—**Oculomotor n.** Lat., *n. nervi oculomotorii*. Ger., *Kern des Oculomotorius, Kern der Augenmuskelnerven*. The n. of origin of the third or oculomotor nerve. In general it is in the central gray of the mesencephalon on the ventral side of the aqueduct and the dorsal side of the posterior longitudinal bundles, and extends from the level of the postcommissure to the junction of the prægeminum and postgeminum. It is composed of several more or less separate groups of nerve cells. Two lateral masses or wings of considerable size with large nerve cells are known as the chief or main nuclei, and between these in part the mesal unpaired n. Still farther cephalad and somewhat dorsal, commencing at about the level of the postcommissure, is the cephalic or Westphal's oculomotor n. or nidus. This is something of the form of an inverted L, the lateral wings being sometimes separated from the lateral cell group of Westphal. Taken as a whole, the oculomotor n. is the most cephalic in situation of any of the nuclei of the proper cranial nerves; caudally it is continued as the trochlear n.—**Olivary n.** Fr., *noyau olivaire*. Ger., *Olivenkern*. See **CORPUS dentatum olivæ**.—**Orbitosphenoid nuclei of the sphenoid bone.** The first pair of nuclei of ossification in the presphenoidal part of the sphenoid bone.—**Ossific n.** See *Bony n.*—**Ovarian n.** See *EGG n.*—**Passive n.** See *Chromatic n.*—**Peripheral nuclei.** See *Insular n.*—**Posterior superior n. of the facial nerve.** See *Abducens facialis n.*—**Posterior trochlear n.** A mass of minute nerve cells in the postgeminum caudad of the main or proper trochlear n.; it is supposed to give origin to a part of the fibres of the trochlear nerve.—**Postpyramidal n.** Fr., *noyau postpyramidal* (ou *des cordons grâces*). Ger., *mediales hinteres Nebenhorn*. A small gray n. in the medulla oblongata representing the n. of the posterior pyramid.—**Quintus n.** The trigeminal n.—**Red n.** Lat., *n. ruber*. See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Restiform n.** Fr., *noyau restiforme*. Ger., *laterales hinteres Nebenhorn*. The central gray matter of the restiform body.—**Roof n.** Ger., *Dachkern*. See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Sagittal n.** The mesal or unpaired part of the oculomotor n. (q. v.).—**Secondary n.** See **PARANUCLEUS**.—**Segmentation n.** Ger., *Furchungskern*. See **CYSTOCOCCUS**,

Germ n., Male PRONUCLEUS, and Germinal SPOT.—**Sensory accessoriovagoglossopharyngeus n.** The small-celled sensory n. giving rise to the sensory part of the vagus, glossopharyngeus, and accessorius nerves. It begins as a slender mass in the postoblongata opposite the calamus scriptorius, and, increasing in size, extends cephalad to about the level of the striæ acusticæ. While the n. is a continuous mass, as the caudal part gives rise to a preponderating number of accessorius fibres, the middle part to vagus fibres, and the cephalic part to glossopharyngeus fibres, the caudal part may be named the accessorius, the middle part the vagal, and the cephalic part the glossopharyngeus sensory n.—**Sensory glossopharyngeal n.** The glossopharyngeal part of the sensory accessoriovagoglossopharyngeus n.—**Sensory n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *Gefühlkern des Facialis*. A group of small nerve cells lying to the outer side of the motor n. of the nerve.—**Spermatic n.** Fr., *noyau mâle*. Ger., *Spermakern, Samenkern*. A spermatozoid after it has given off the counterpart of the extrusion globule in the ovum. Cf. Male PRONUCLEUS.—**Spheroidal n.** Ger., *Kugelkern*. 1. A cell n. of rounded form. 2. A rounded ganglionic mass or nidus in the central or peripheral nervous system.—**Stilling's diffused nuclei pyramidales.** Ger., *gestreute Pyramidaliskerne von Stilling*. Groups of ganglion cells lying on the inner side of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. They are connected with fibres of the stratum zonale and also with the longitudinal fibræ rectæ of the rhaps. —**Stilling's n. (tegmenti).** See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Styloid n.** A small bony nodule found in the cartilages uniting the lesser (styloid) cornua and the body of the hyoid bone.—**Subependymal n.** The internal n. of the auditory nerve; so called because it lies just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle.—**Subthalamie n.** Lat., *corpus subthalamicum*. Ger., *unterer Kern des Thalamus*. A lenticular mass of gray substance in the subthalamie region, containing many pigmented ganglion cells and surrounded by a layer of white matter.—**Superior n. of the auditory nerve.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Superior n. of the fifth nerve.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Superior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. thalami anterior*. Ger., *oberer Kern (des Thalamus)*. See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus*.—**Superior olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris superior*. Fr., *corps de Stilling*. Ger., *Anhang des unteren Trigeminuskerns*. A body imbedded in the pons Varolii similar to the lower olivary body of the medulla oblongata, but smaller, and extending from the lower border of the pons to the level of the point of exit of the facial nerve.—**Tectorial cerebellar n., Tegmental n.** See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Three-grouped n., Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *n. trigemini*. Fr., *noyau du trizumeau (ou du nerf trigéminale)*. Ger., *Trigeminuskern, Vagus-kern*. A n. made up of two or three groups of nerve cells, situated in front of the facial n., below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle.—**Triple n.** See *Oculomotor n.*—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *n. trochlearis*. Ger., *Trochleariskern*. The ganglionic mass of the gray aqueduct, giving origin to the fibres of the fourth nerve. It is caudad of and directly continuous with the n. of the motor oculi, and its caudal end extends as far as the postgeminum. It is in part on the dorsal side and in part in a groove of the posterior longitudinal bundle. A second, or posterior, trochlear n. is sometimes described.—**Upper n. of the thalamus.** See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus*.—**Vagal n.** See *Vagus n.*—**Vagoaccessory n.** [Spitzka]. A small group of nerve cells on the inner side of the nuclear column (*q. v.*).—**Vagus n.** The portion of the accessoriglossopharyngeal nuclei giving origin to the pneumogastric nerve.—**Vesicular n.** A n. having a membrane and one or more nucleoli.—**Vitel-line n.** Fr., *noyau vitellin (ou de Balbiani)*, *vésicule embryogène*. Ger., *Dotterkern*. 1. A body formed by the

union of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. 2. See *Yolk n.*—**Westphal's n.** See *Posterior trochlear n.*—**White n.** Fr., *noyau blanc*. 1. See under *N.* (6th def.). 2. The central white substance of the corpus dentatum of the olive.—**Yellow n. of the corpus striatum.** Of Luys, the terminal expansion of the superior cerebellar peduncle in the corpus striatum, which gives the latter a yellowish color.

NU'CULE. Lat., *nucula* (dim. of *nux*, a nut). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nüsschen*. See GLANS.

NULLIP'ARA, f. Fr., *nullipare*. A nulliparous female.

NULLIP'AROUS. Lat., *nulliparus* (from *nullus*, none, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *nullipare*. Having never brought forth young (sometimes restricted to one that has not been pregnant).

NUM'MIFORM. See NUMMULAR (1st def.).

NUM'MULAR. From *nummus*, money. 1. Coinlike (said of sputa). 2. Pertaining to nummulation.

NUMMULA'TION. From *nummus*, money. The aggregation of red blood corpuscles into rolls, like coins placed face to face.

NU'PHAR, f. and n. Nu'pharis. Gr., *νοῦφαρ*. Fr., *nénuphar*. Ger., *Seekandel, Nixblume*. A genus of plants including the pond lily.—**N. lutea, N. luteum.** Fr., *nénuphar jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Seerose*. Yellow water lily, the *νομφαία ἐτέρα* of the ancients. The root flower and seed were formerly used like those of *Nymphæa alba*. The roots are used medicinally in Japan.

NUPTIAL'ITY. From *nuptiæ*, nuptials. Fr., *nuptialité*. The ratio of the number of marriages to population in a community.

NURSE. Gr., *τροφός* (1st def.). Lat., *nutrix* (1st def.). Fr., *nourrice* (1st def.), *bonne* (1st def.), *garde-malade* (2d def.). Ger., *Amme* (1st def.), *Wärter* (2d def.), *Wärterin* (2d def.), *Pfleger* (2d def.), *Pflegerin* (2d def.). 1. A person (especially a woman) that has the care of children. 2. One that has the immediate care of persons under medical treatment.—**Dry n.** Fr., *nourrice sèche*. A woman that has charge of an infant but does not suckle it.—**Mechanical n.** See COUVEUSE.—**Monthly n.** Fr., *garde-couches*. Ger., *Hebamme*. A n. that waits on a lying-in woman.—**Wet n.** Fr., *mère nourrice*. A n. that has charge of an infant and suckles it.

NURS'ING. Fr., *tétée* (2d def.). 1. Lactation (*q. v.*). 2. The act of giving suck. 3. The act of taking the breast. 4. Attention to the sick.

NUS'TUM, n. 1. Cream. 2. A creamy scum on urine.

NUTA'TION. Lat., *nutatio* (from *nutare*, to nod). Fr., *n.* A nodding or oscillating movement.—**N. of the sacrum.** A partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby either its upper or its lower extremity recedes from the anterior wall of the pelvis, so as to give greater space for the passage of the fœtus.

NUTA'TOR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *nutateur*. A muscle acting to flex the head forward.—**N. capitis.** See STERNOCLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis anterior** (seu *anticus*). See STERNOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis externus.** Fr., *nutateur externe de la tête*. See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis internus.** Fr., *nutateur interne de la tête*. See STERNOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis posterior.** See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleidomastoideus anterior.** See STERNOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleidomastoideus posterior.** See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.

NU'TATORY. Of the nature of nutation.

NUT'GALL. Gr., *κηκίς*. Lat., *galla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gallæ* [Ger. Ph.], *gallæ aleppenses* (seu *turcice*). Fr., *galle de chêne (ou noix de galle) d'Alep* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galläpfel, levantische (oder aleppische) Gallen*. Galls, oak (or Aleppo, or Turkey) galls, n.-g's; the hard, brittle, spherical excrescences, from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, produced on *Quercus lusitanica infectoria* and allied oaks by the punctures of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* and other insects. They have a smooth surface, marked

on the upper half with small pointed knobs or tuberosities. Before the escape of the insect they are of a dark olive color, but afterward become yellowish-brown and much lighter in weight. They contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of tannic or gallotannic acid, and 3 per cent. of gallic acid, sugar, resin, and protein substances. They have an astringent and acidulous taste and little odor. In modern medicine they are seldom used internally, though in India they are employed as an astringent. An infusion of galls is sometimes used as an antidote to tartar emetic.

NUTMEG. Lat., *myristica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *muscade* [Fr. Cod.], *noix muscade*. Ger., *Muskatnuss*, *aromatische Nuss*. The kernel or nucleus of the seed of various species of *Myristica*, especially *Myristica fragrans* (*officinalis*).

NUTRIMENTOSE. A certain proprietary food.

NUTRIN. A proprietary preparation of meat.

NUTRITION. Gr., *θρεψις*. Lat., *nutritio*, *nutritus* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., n. Ger., *Ernährung*. The function possessed by living organisms of repairing tissue waste by the absorption and assimilation of new alimentary materials; also the state of general well-being kept up by that function.

NUTRIX, f. *Nutricis*. A wet nurse.

NUTROL. A proprietary digestive preparation said to contain maltose, dextrose, pepsin, and hydrochloric acid.

NUTROLACTIS. A proprietary galactagogue preparation made from *Galega officinalis*, *Galega tephrosia*, and *Tephrosia apollinea*.

NU'TROSE. A proprietary dietetic preparation of casein.

NUX, f. *Nutis*. Gr., *κάρνον*. 1. A nut. 2. The walnut.

NUX VOM'ICA, f. Fr., *noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brechnuss*, *Krähenauge*. Syn.: *nucis vomice*, *semen* (seu *semina*) *nucis vomice*, *semen* (seu *semina*) *strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the seed of *Strychnos n. v.* N. v. contains, besides a yellow coloring matter, a concrete oil, gum, starch, bassorin, and several earthy phosphates, and two poisonous alkaloids (strychnine and brucine) combined with igasuric acid. According to Desnoix, it also contains a crystallizable base, igasurine, separated by Schutzenberger into nine alkaloids; but this is doubted by most investigators. The properties and uses of n. v. are those of its chief alkaloid, strychnine.—**Extractum nucis vomicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] *alcoholicum*. Fr., *extrait de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychnosamenextrakt*, *Krähenaugenextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting n. v. with from 1½ to 6 times as much alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder be moistened with 100 parts of a mixture of 8 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerated for 48 hours, and treated in a percolator with more alcohol and water, the alcohol being distilled off and the residue evaporated to a pilular consistence. The Br. Ph. directs that 1 lb. of n. v. be softened with steam, dried quickly, powdered, boiled several times with rectified spirit, and strained, the spirit distilled, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract. Several of the older pharmacopœias ordered the extract to be prepared by distilling off most of the alcohol from tincture of n. v. and evaporating.—**Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Extractum nucis vomicæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de noix vomique*. Ger., *flüssiges Strychnosamenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, digesting for 48 hours, treating in a percolator with more alcohol and water, reserving the first 90 c. c. of percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dis-

solving in the reserved portion, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol.—**Tinctura nucis vomicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]) *de noix vomique*. Syn.: *tinctura strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting or macerating powdered n. v. in 5, 6, or 10 times as much diluted alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 20 parts of n. v. in fine powder be macerated 1 day, and then exhausted in a percolator with a mixture of 8 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, the first 90 parts of percolate reserved, the rest evaporated to 10 parts and mixed with the 90, a portion weighed and dried, the rest weighed and the amount of dry extract contained in the whole thus calculated, the dried portion dissolved again in the rest, and alcohol added till 100 parts of tincture contain 2 of dry extract. The Br. Ph. directs that 133 grains of extract of n. v. containing 20 of the alkaloids of n. v., be dissolved in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol so diluted that 1 fl. oz. of the tincture shall contain 1 grain of the alkaloids.

NYADE'LIA, f. A genus of trees referred by Baillon to *Milnea*.—**N. racemosa.** A Malabar tree. A syrup is prepared from the juice of the unripe fruit, and employed in Malabar in coughs, asthma, etc. The seeds are purgative.

NYCTHEMERUS. Gr., *νυκθήμερος*. Fr., *nycthémère*. Ger., *nächtiglich*. Pertaining to night and day; lasting a night and a day; ephemeral; as a n. in the neut., *nycthemeron*, the space of a night and a day.

NYCTALO'PIA, NYCTALOP'I'ASIS, f. -o'pise, -a'seas (-i'asis). From *νύξ*, night, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *nyctalopie*, *vue nocturne*, *aveuglement du jour*. Ger., *Nyktalopie*, *Nachtssehen*, *Tagblindheit*. Day-blindness; a form of retinal hyperæsthesia in which there is distinct vision only at night or by a feeble illumination; said to be caused by long exposure to glistening surfaces. It also occurs in tobacco amblyopia and in central opacities of the cornea or lens, because vision is then better when the pupil is dilated.

NYCTAMBLYO'PIA, f. From *νύξ*, night, and *ἀμβλυωπία*, dim-sightedness. See *HEMERALOP'IA* (1st def.).

NYCTAN'THES, f. and n. From *νύξ*, night, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., n. A genus of oleaceous plants.—**N. arbor tristis.** Fr., *arbre triste*. Ger., *Trauerbaum*. Indian mourner. The *singhar* of the Bengalese, the *hursinghar* of the Hindus. The flowers, together with the seed, are used in India as a cardiac tonic. The root is said to be used in asthma, cough, and phthisis, and the leaves in fevers, rheumatism, and sciatica. The flowers furnish a distilled water used as an eyewash.

NYCTIP'OLUS, NYCTIP'ORUS, n. Gr., *νυκτιπόλος* and *νυκτιπόρος*. See *SOMNAMBULIST*.

NYCTOBA'DIA, NYCTOB'ASIS, NYCTOBATE'SIS, f. -ba'diæ, -ba'seas (-ob'asis), -e'seas (-is). Gr., *νυκτοβατία*. See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

NYCTOPHO'BIA, f. From *νύξ*, night, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid dread of night.

NYCTOPHO'NIA, f. From *νύξ*, night, and *φωνεῖν*, to produce a sound. Fr., *nyctophonie*. Ger., *Tagstimmlosigkeit*. Of Knaf, loss of voice during the daytime.

NYCTOTYPHO'SIS, f. -to'seas (-is). From *νύξ*, night, and *τυφλόω*, to make blind. Fr., *nyctotyphlose*. Hemeralopia.

NYGA'NA. See *NAGANA*.

NYG'MA, n. *Nyg'matos* (-is). Gr., *νύγμα*. A punctured wound.

NYM'PHA, f. Gr., *νύμφα*, *νύμφη*. Fr., *nymphe*. Ger., *Nymphe*. 1. See *CHRYSALIS*. 2. The labium pudendi minus.—**Nymphæa pendulæ.** Elongated, pendulous labia minora.

NYMPHÆ'A, f. Gr., *νυμφαία*. Fr., *nymphæa*. Ger., *See-rose*. The typical genus of the water lilies.—**N. alba.** Fr., *nymphæa blanc*. Ger., *weisse Seerose*. White water lily. The flowers, root, and seed were formerly used as refrigerants and astringents, and by the ancients were

considered antaphrodisiac. In France the root stock is used in the preparation of a beer.—**N. cærulea**. Fr., *nymphée bleu*. Blue lotus of the Nile; a species having similar properties to those of *N. alba*.—**N. candida**. Ger., *böhmische Seerose*. A Bohemian species resembling in appearance and properties *N. alba*.—**N. cyanea**. 1. Blue Indian water lily. The flowers are used in Bengal as an astrigent and refrigerant. 2. *N. cærulea*.—**N. edulis**, **N. esculenta**. Edible water lily, the *chota soondhi* of the Hindus. The roots are used medicinally.—**N. lotus**. Fr., *lotier d'Égypte*. Ger., *ägyptische Seerose*. Egyptian lotus, the *λωτός αἰγυπτιακός* of Dioscorides. The Arabs employ it in jaundice.—**N. malabarica**. Fr., *nymphée du Malabar*. A species found in Malabar, where the flowers are used in coughs and in gastrorrhagia.—**N. odorata**. Fr., *nymphée odorant*. American sweet-scented water lily, resembling and used like *N. alba*. The rhizome, containing much tannin and gallic acid, is applied in poultices as a discutient.—**N. officinalis**. *N. alba*.—**N. pubescens**. East Indian lotus, resembling *N. lotus*. A decoction of the root is employed in dysuria and hæmorrhoids, and the leaves, in the form of a salve, are used in eye diseases.—**N. rubra**. Red-flowered water lily; by some considered a variety of *N. lotus*. The root and leaves are used like those of *N. pubescens*.—**N. stellata**. Blue lotus. In Malabar the flowers are used as an antemetic and in coughs and dysuria, and the seeds in diabetes.—**N. thermalis**. Hungarian lotus; very closely related to *N. lotus*, if not identical with it.

NYMPHITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Ger., *Schamlefzenentzündung*. Inflammation of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOMANIA, *f.* From *νύμφη*, a bride, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *nymphomanie*, *furor utérine*. Ger., *Nymphomanie*, *Manntolltheit*. A form of insanity in a woman characterized by excessive venereal desire.

NYMPHONCUS, *m.* From *νύμφη*, a nymph, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. A tumor of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOTOMY. From *νύμφη*, a bride, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *nymphotomie*. Ger., *Nymphenverschneidung*. 1. Excision of a portion of the nymphæ. 2. Clitoridectomy (from *νύμφη*, the clitoris). 3. A religious rite, analogous to circumcision, practised on females among certain Oriental peoples.

NYSSA, *f.* Fr., *tupélo*. A genus of trees including the gum tree.—**N. grandidentata**. Fr., *n. à grandes dents*. A species the root of which (tupelo root) is used for making surgical tents.—**N. integrifolia**, **N. multiflora**, **N. silvatica**. Fr., *tupélo velu*. Pepperidge. Its root and wood are soft, and are used for making surgical tents.—**N. tomentosa**, **N. uniflora**. Fr., *tupélo uniflore*. Swamp tupelo. Its wood is used like that of *N. multiflora*.

NYSTAGMUS, *m.* Gr., *νυσταγμός*. Fr., *nystagme*. Ger., *N.*, *Einschlafen im Sitzen* (1st def.), *Augenzittern* (3d def.), *Augenliderzucken* (2d def.), *Augenkrampf* (3d def.), *Augapfelkrampf* (3d def.). 1. Extreme drowsiness, with occasional relaxation of the cervical muscles and dropping of the head forward. 2. Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids. 3. A rapid lateral or rotatory oscillation of the eyeball, either continuous or intermittent and involuntary or nearly so.—**Congenital n.** See *N. adnatus*.—**Laryngeal n.** Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the laryngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n.—**Miners' n.** An acquired form of n. prevalent in certain coal mines; characterized by a rotary oscillation of the eyes associated with corresponding apparent oscillations of objects in the field of vision, with giddiness, and with headache. The ocular movements are stopped and a sense of comfort is experienced by looking below the horizontal line, while the symptoms are increased by raising the eyes above that line. The prime cause seems to lie in the kind of work performed, in which the gaze is directed upward in a more

or less oblique manner, whereby fatigue is induced in the superior rectus and inferior oblique, and also in the internal and external recti muscles, which finally occasions their spasmodic action when brought into employment.—**N. adnatus**. Fr., *nystagme congénital*. Ger., *angeborenes Augenzittern*. A form of n. occurring at or before birth. Its existence is doubtful.—**N. lateralis**. N. in which the oscillations are in the horizontal meridian.—**N. mixtus**. A combination of n. oscillatorius and n. rotatorius in which the direction of the oscillations is diagonal.—**N. oscillatorius**. Fr., *nystagme oscillant* (ou horizontal). Ger., *horizontales* (oder *oscilli*[e]rendes) *Augenzittern*. A vibrating or oscillatory trembling motion of the eyes in a horizontal direction in which the positive and negative oscillations occur around the axis of the first pair of extrinsic muscles of the eyeball.—**N. rotatorius**. A circular or rolling motion of the eyes around the visual axis. It is, however, not always or not entirely due to alternate action of the third pair of extrinsic eye muscles, for the rotary movements may be of the purest kind or they may be united with a lateral or diagonal movement.—**Pharyngeal n.** Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the pharyngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n.—**Vertical n.** N. in which the oscillations are in the vertical meridian.

NYSTAX'IS, *f.* -tax'eos (-is). See NYSTAGMUS.

NYX'IS, *f.* *Nyx'eos* (-is). Gr., *νύξ*. See NYGMA.

O

OA'KUM. Shreds of tarred rope; used as a substitute for lint.

OAM'MA, *n.* -am'matos (-is). Gr., *ὠαμμα* (ὠς, the ear). 1. Audition. 2. The ear.

OARIAL'GIA, *f.* Ovarian neuralgia. For other words in *Oari-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Ovari-* or *Oophor-*.

OBAUDI'TIO, **OBAUDI'TUS**, *f.* and *m.* -io'nis, -i'tus. From *ob*, against, and *audire*, to hear. An old term for partial deafness.

OBCORD'ATE. Lat., *obcordatus* (from *ob*, against, and *cor*, the heart), *obcordiformis*. Fr., *obcordé*, *obcordiforme*. Ger., *umgekehrt-herzförmig*. Inversely heart-shaped.

OBDRMIT'ION. Lat., *obdormitio*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Einschlafen*. The tingling numbness produced in a limb by pressure on the nerve trunk supplying it.

OBDUCT'ION, *n.* A post mortem examination.

OBELÆ'A, *f.* From *ὀβελός*, a spit. The sagittal suture of the cranium.

OBE'LION, *n.* From *ὀβελός*, a spit. Fr., *oblion*. The point in the median line where a line running between the two parietal foramina intersects the sagittal suture.
OBE'SITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. See OBESITY.—**O. cordis**. See *Fatty HEART* (1st def.).

OBE'SITY. Fr., *obésité*. Ger., *Fettsucht*. Superabundance of adipose tissue in different parts of the body.

O'BEX, *m.* and *f.* *Ob'icis*. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *barre*, *barrière*. Ger., *Riegel*. Lit., a bar; of Quain, a slight thickening at the lower part of the endothelial membrane covering the fourth ventricle.

OBFUSCA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See AMBLYOPIA.

OBJEC'TIVE. Of symptoms, revealed by physical examination, as opposed to those that are *subjective* (*q. v.*).
OBJEC'TIVE. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *objectif*. Ger., *Obiectiv*. A lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is next the object and serves to form a real image of it. With the microscope and telescope this real image is then observed with an ocular (*q. v.*).—**Dry o.** An o. in which the space between the front lens and the object is filled with air.—**Homogeneous immersion o.** An o. in which the immersion fluid has the same refractive index as crown

glass; frequently designated as oil immersion o., as thickened cedar oil is the commonest homogeneous immersion fluid.—**Immersion o.** A microscope o. in which the space between the front lens and the object or the cover glass is filled with some liquid.

OBLE'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **OBLISION**.

OBLISION. Lat., *oblesio*. Fr., *oblésion*. Ger., *Verstümmelung*. Of Galen, loss or impairment of some natural function.

OBLIGA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *obligare*, to tie around. See **DRESSING**.

OBLINI'TION. From *oblinere*, to besmear. See **INUNCTION**.

OBLIQUE'. Lat., *obliquus* (from *obliquare*, to bend). Fr., *o.* Ger., *schief* (1st and 3d def.'s), *schräg* (2d def.), *schieflächlich* (2d def.), *ungleichhälftig* (3d def.). Slanting, directly between the horizontal and vertical; as a n., an o. muscle.—**External o. of the abdomen**. See **Great o.** Fr., *grand o.* See **OBLIQUUS abdominis externus**.—**Inferior o.** See **OBLIQUUS oculi inferior**.—**Internal o. of the abdomen**. See **OBLIQUUS abdominis internus**.—**Small o.** See **OBLIQUUS abdominis externus minor**.—**Superior o.** See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.

OBLIQUIM'ETER. An apparatus for measuring the angle formed by the brim of the pelvis with the long axis of the body.

OBLIQUITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. See **OBLIQUITY**.—**O. uteri quoad figuram**. Ger., *Schiefheit der Gebärmutter*. Obliquity of the uterus associated with a deviation from its normal shape, including the retort shape and sacciform dilatation.—**O. uteri quoad situm**. Ger., *Schieflage (oder Schiefstellung) der Gebärmutter*. Anterior or lateral obliquity of the uterus without change of shape.

OBLIQUITY. Lat., *obliquitas* (from *obliquus*, slanting). Fr., *obliquité*. Ger., *Schiefstellung, Schieflage*. The condition of being oblique.—**Biparietal o. of the fetal head**, **Lateral o. of Nägele**. See *Nägele's o. of the fetal head*.—**Lateral o. of the fetal head**. Ger., *laterale Obliquität*. The entrance of the head into the pelvic inlet with its anteroposterior diameter coincident with an oblique diameter of the pelvis.—**Lateral o. of the pelvis**. Ger., *seitliche Schiefstellung des Beckens*. That condition of the pelvis in which its anteroposterior median plane deviates from the general anteroposterior median plane of the trunk.—**Nägele's o. of the fetal head**. Fr., *obliquité de Nägele*. Ger., *Neigung des Kopfes gegen die Schulter*. That o. by which, in vertex presentations, the head undergoes a lateral turn toward the back of the mother, so that it enters the brim of the pelvis with the anterior parietal bone somewhat in advance of the posterior.—**O. of the fetal head**. Fr., *présentation inclinée du sommet* (2d def.). Ger., *Seitenlage (oder Schief-lage) des Kopfes* (2d def.). 1. A position of the head in which its long diameter coincides more or less with one of the oblique diameters of the pelvis; the o. of Saxtorph and Solayrès. 2. Flexion of the fetal head to one side when it presents at the brim of the pelvis. 3. Nägele's o. (*q. v.*).—**O. of the uterus**. Lat., *obliquitas uteri*. Fr., *obliquité utérine*. Ger., *Schiefheit (oder Schief-lage) der Gebärmutter*. The state in which its anteroposterior median plane is not coincident with that of the trunk.—**Occipitofrontal (or Röderer's) o. of the fetal head**. Ger., *occipito-frontale Obliquität*. Exaggerated flexion of the head.—**Solayrès's o. of the fetal head**. See *Lateral o. of the fetal head*.

OBLIQUOM'ETER. See **OBLIQUIMETER**.

OBLIQUUS, *m.* See **OBLIQUE**.—**O. abdominis ascendens**. See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. abdominis descendens (seu externus)**. Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre externe descendant (ou grand)*. Ger., *absteigender Bauchmuskel*. The most external of the muscles covering the lateral surface of the abdomen by its muscular portion and the anterior surface by its aponeurosis. It arises from the outer surfaces of the eight lower ribs by muscular slips

which interdigitate with the origins of the serratus magnus and latissimus dorsi. The fibres from the lower ribs descend almost vertically to be inserted into the anterior half of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium. The remaining fibres pass downward and forward and terminate in a broad aponeurosis which, when it reaches the outer border of the rectus abdominis, fuses with its aponeurosis and the united structures to blend in the middle line with those of the opposite side, extending from the os pubis to the xiphoid cartilage.—**O. abdominis externus accessorius**. An occasional rudimentary muscle arising from the posterior third of the cartilage of the tenth rib, passing obliquely downward and inward, to be inserted into the sheath of the rectus abdominis 7 ctm. below a horizontal line drawn through the umbilicus and 13 ctm. above the pubic bone.—**O. abdominis externus minor (seu secundus)**. An anomalous muscle between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, arising from the outer side of the tenth or eleventh rib, and inserted into the fascia of the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, or the crest of the ilium.—**O. abdominis internus (seu profundus)**. Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre interne ascendant (ou petit)*. Ger., *aufsteigender Bauchmuskel*. A broad, irregularly quadrilateral muscle having its fibres directed obliquely upward from behind forward and situated beneath the o. abdominis externus. It arises from the posterior surface of Poupart's ligament, the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the lumbar fascia. The portion arising from Poupart's ligament arches over the spermatic cord (over the round ligament in the female) to be inserted through the conjoined tendon into the crest of the pubes and the pectineal line. Those fibres arising from the anterior portion of the crest of the ilium run upward and inward, and terminate on the anterior surface of the abdomen in a broad aponeurosis which unites in the middle line with that of the opposite side, while those arising from the posterior portion of the crest of the ilium and the lumbar fascia pass nearly vertically upward to be inserted into the inferior borders of the cartilages of the lower three or four ribs.—**O. abdominis superficialis**. See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. ascendens**. See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. auriculæ**, **O. auris**. Fr., *oblique de l'oreille*. Ger., *schräger Muskel des äusseren Ohres*. A muscle consisting of a few fibres on the convex surface of the auricle and extending from the upper and back part of the concha to the convexity immediately above it.—**O. capitis anticus**. See **ATLOIDOSUBOCCIPITALIS**.—**O. capitis inferior (seu major)**. Fr., *oblique de la tête grand (ou inférieure)*. Ger., *unterer (oder grosser) schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the spinous process of the axis and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process of the atlas.—**O. capitis minor (seu superior)**. Fr., *oblique de la tête petit (ou supérieure)*. Ger., *oberer (oder kleiner) schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the transverse process of the atlas and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone, near the foramen magnum.—**O. colli inferior**. The portion of the longus colli which arises from the three lower cervical vertebrae.—**O. colli superior**. The portion of the longus colli arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae.—**O. descendens (externus)**, **O. externus (abdominis)**. See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. inferior longissimus**, **O. inferior (oculi)**. See *O. oculi inferior*.—**O. internus (abdominis)**. Fr., *oblique interne*. See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. mallei**. See **LAXATOR tympani major**.—**O. oculi accessorius**. See **COMES obliqui superioris**.—**O. oculi inferior (seu minor)**. Fr., *oblique inférieure (ou petit) de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A short muscle which arises from the orbital plate of the

superior maxilla, close to the outer border of the lacrymal groove, and passes outward and backward beneath the rectus oculi inferius to be inserted into the posterior and external surface of the eyeball.—*O. oculi longus* (seu *major*, seu *superior*). Fr., *oblique supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A long, narrow muscle which arises close to the inner margin of the optic foramen and passes forward to terminate in a tendon which is reflected around the trochlea of the frontal bone to be inserted into the sclerotic about half way between the cornea and optic nerve between the recti oculi superior and inferior. Cf. *O. oculi inferior*.—*O. superior* (*longissimus*, seu *oculi*). See *O. oculi superior*.

OBLO'BIUM, *n.* See ANTITRAGUS.

OBLONGA'TA, *f.* See MEDULLA *o.*

OBMUTES'CENCE. See APHONIA.

OBNUBILA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *obnubilare*, to cover with clouds. Fr., *obnubilation*. Cloudiness of the intellect.

OBOLA'RIA, *f.* From ὀβολός, a small coin. Ger., *Heilerkraut*. A genus of gentianeous plants.—*O. virginica*. Pennywort. It probably has the bitter and tonic properties of the gentianworts.

OB'RANG. A plant found in Guinea, said to resemble licorice; used in decoction to bathe swollen testicles.

OBSES'SION. From *obsidere*, to sit. Fr., *o.* In psychiatry, the delusion of being possessed by demons.

OBsoles'CENCE. From *obsolescere*, to fall into disuse. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Obsolescenz*. The condition of passing into disuse; simple atrophy.

OBSTET'RIC(AL). Lat., *obstetricus*. Fr., *obstétrical*. Ger., *geburtshilflich*. Pertaining to obstetrics.

OBSTETRICA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Obstetrics.

OBSTETRI'CIAN. Lat., *obstetricans*. Fr., *accoucheur*. Ger., *Geburtshülfer*. A practitioner of obstetrics.

OBSTETRI'CIUS. Obstetrical; as a *n.*, in the *n.* sing., *obstetricum*, and in the *f.* sing., *obstetricia*, obstetrics.

OBSTET'RICS, *sing.* Gr., *μααιευτική*. Lat., *ars obstetricia*. Fr., *obstétrique*. Ger., *Geburtskunde*. The medical and surgical management of pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium.

OBSTET'RICY. Fr., *obstétricie*. Of Blundell, obstetrics.

OBSTET'RIX, *f.* -*ri'cis*. A midwife.

OBSTIPA'TION. Lat., *obstipatio*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Leibesverstopfung*, *Hartleibigkeit*. Intestinal obstruction, especially obstruction of a severer type than ordinary constipation.

OBSTIP'ITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. From *obstipus*, bent. Fr., *obstipité*. Ger., *Obstipität*. Curvature of any form; more particularly, torticollis.—*O. colli*, *O. spasmodica*. See TORTICOLLIS.

OBSTRUC'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See OBSTRUCTION.—**Fellis o.** See ICTERUS.—**O. alvi**. See OBSTIPATION.—**O. recti** spastica. Spasmodic stricture of the rectum.

OBSTRUC'TION. Lat., *obstructio* (from *obstruere*, to build before). Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Verstopfung*. A stopping or blocking up, especially the blocking up of any organ or any tubular tract so as to prevent the normal free flow of its contents.—**Albuminous o.** Ger., *albuminöse Verstopfung*. An old term for amyloid degeneration.—**Systemic o.** *O.* to or interference with the free flow of the systemic circulation; a result of aortic *o.*

OB'STRUENS. From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Obstructing, retarding; as a *n.*, an astringent.

OBSTUPEFA'CIENT. Lat., *obstupefaciens*. See NARCOTIC.

OBSTUPES'CENCE. Lat., *obstupescencia*. See ECPLIXIS.

OBTUND'ENT. From *obtundere*, to strike against. Fr., *abondant*. Ger., *abstumpfend*. Serving to deaden the sensibility of a part or to reduce irritability.

OBTURA'TION. Lat., *obturatio*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Verschliessung*, *Verstopfung*. The closure or stoppage of an opening or passage.—**O. of the teeth**. The filling of

cavities produced by caries in teeth with a substance capable of resisting the destructive action of fluids or the force of mastication.—**Progressive o.** The gradual dilatation of a canal or cavity by the successive introduction of tampons of increasing sizes.

OBTURATOR, *m.* *O*²b-tu²r(tur)-a(a³)'to²r; in Eng., ob'tu²r-a-to²r. -to'ris. From *obturare*, to stop up. Fr., *obturateur*. 1. That which closes an opening or cavity or which pertains to a structure that effects such closure (see *O. CANAL*, *O. FORAMEN*, *O. MEMBRANE*, *O. NERVE*, etc.); specifically, in anatomy, a muscle (Ger., *verschliessender* [oder *verstopfender*] *Muskel*) which closes an opening (see *O. externus* and *O. internus*). 2. See *Artificial PALATE*.—**External o.** See *O. externus*.—**Internal o.** See *O. internus*.—**O. externus**. Fr., *obturateur externe*. Ger., *äusserer Hüftlochmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the anterior portion of the outer surface of the *o.* membrane, the anterior portion of the outer border of the *o.* foramen, and the outer surfaces of the body and ramus of the os pubis and the ramus of the ischium, and converges to a tendon which passes between the acetabulum and the tuberosity of the ischium, to be inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur.—**O. internus**. Fr., *obturateur interne*. Ger., *innerer Hüftlochmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the internal borders of the *o.* foramen, the *o.* membrane, the fibrous arch over the *o.* vessels and nerves, and the *o.* fascia, and converges to issue from the pelvis through the lesser sacrosciatic notch and to be inserted into the great trochanter. As it is reflected over the superior ramus of the ischium, it is separated from the bone by a synovial bursa.

OBTURA'TOCOCCY'GEUS, *m.* The posterior portion of the levator ani.

OCCECA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *occecare*, to make blind. Blindness.

OCCHIP'ITAL. Lat., *occipitalis*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *o.* Pertaining to the occiput.

OCCHIPITA'LIS. See OCCIPITAL; as a *n. m.* (Fr., *occipital*), the occipital portion of the occipitofrontalis; as a *n. n.*, *occipitale*, see OCCIPITAL BONE.—**O. minor**, **O. teres**. Fr., *peauciers sous-occipitaux*. Anomalous transverse subcutaneous muscular fibres sometimes found stretching across from the tendons of the trapezius and sternocleidomastoideus muscles to the region of the occiput, having their insertions and origins in the fascia of that region.

OCCHIP'ITOANTE'RIOR. Of the fetal head, having the occiput directed forward in relation to the mother.

OCCHIP'ITOATLAN'TAL, **OCCHIP'ITOATLAN'TOID**. Lat., *occipitoatlóideus*. Fr., *occipito-atloïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the atlas.

OCCHIP'ITOAX'IAL, **OCCHIP'ITOAX'OID**. Lat., *occipito-axóideus*. Fr., *occipito-axóïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the axis.

OCCHIP'ITOBREGMAT'IC. Fr., *occipito-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma.

OCCHIP'ITOCER'VICAL. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *cer-vix*, the neck. Pertaining to the occiput and the neck.

OCCHIP'ITOCOT'YLOID. Fr., *occipito-cotyloïdien*. Of a fetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's acetabulum.

OCCHIP'ITOFA'CIAL. Pertaining to the occiput and the face.

OCCHIP'ITOFRON'TAL. Pertaining to or extending between the occiput and the forehead.

OCCHIP'ITOFRONTA'LIS, *m.* Fr., *occipito-frontal*, *épi-crânién*, *peaucier du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelmuskel*, *grosser Augenbrauenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Passing forward, it becomes tendinous on the vertex of the skull, and, after becoming muscular again in the frontal region, blends with the fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator super-

cilli, and pyramidalis, and muscles of the ear. It is an elevator of the skin in the frontal portion of the head, and moves the scalp backward and forward. By some anatomists this muscle is divided into the frontalis and the occipitalis.

OCCIP'ITOHYOID'EUS, *m.* From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *hyoideus* (*q. v.*). The posterior belly of the digastricus.

OCCIP'ITOLAT'ERAL. Lat., *occipitolateralis* (from *occiput* [*q. v.*], and *latus*, the side). See **OCCIPITOCOTYLOID**.

OCCIP'ITOMAS'TOID. Pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process.

OCCIP'ITOMENIN'GEAL. Lat., *occipitomeningeus*. Fr., *occipito-méningien*. Ger., *occipito-meningisch*. Pertaining to the occiput and to the meninges of the brain.

OCCIP'ITOMEN'TAL. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *occipito-mentonnier*. Extending from the occiput to the chin.

OCCIP'ITODON'TOID. Pertaining to or connected with the occipital bone and the odontoid process of the atlas.

OCCIP'ITOPARI'ETAL. Lat., *occipitoparietalis*. Fr., *occipito-pariétal*. Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones.

OCCIP'ITOPETRO'SAL. Lat., *occipitopetrosus*. Fr., *occipito-pétreux*. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

OCCIP'ITOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. Fr., *occipito-pharyngien*. An anomalous portion of the stylopharyngeus muscle arising from the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

OCCIP'ITOPOSTE'RIOR, **OCCIP'ITOSAC'RAL**. Fr., *occipito-sacré*. Of a fetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's sacrum.

OCCIP'ITOSCAPULA'RIS, *m.* From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. See **RHOMBOIDEUS occipitalis**.

OCCIP'ITOTEM'PORAL. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.

OCCIPUT, *n.* -*cip'itis*. From *ob*, against, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Hinterkopf*. The posterior portion of the head.

OCCLU'SION. Lat., *occlusio*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Verklebung, Verschluss*, *O.* The act of stopping up or the state of being stopped up (said of a passage or opening).

OCHE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὄχημα*. 1. A conveyance; specifically, the vehicle of a medicine. 2. Of Galen, lymph.

OCHETEU'MA, *n.* -*eum'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὀχέτευμα*. Of Gorræus, a meatus; in the pl., *ocheteumata*, the nasal passages.

OCH'ETOS, **OCH'ETUS**, *m.* Gr., *ὀχετός*. A canal.

OCH'EUS, *m.* *Och'eos*. Gr., *ὀχέως*. The scrotum.

OCHLE'SIS, *f.* -*le'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὀχλησις*. Fr., *ochlèse*. A morbid condition resulting from the crowding together of sick persons.

OCHLO'DES, *n.* From *ὄχλος*, a crowd, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Taylor (1766), see **Conical CORNEA**.

OCHRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *ὤχρα*, ochre. Fr., *ochriase*. Sallowness.

OCHRO'MA, *f.* A genus of malvaceous plants.—**O. lagopus**. Fr., *o. pyramidal*. Corkwood. The wood is used like cork. The fruits contain a mass of silk cotton which is used as moxa. In the West Indies the root, leaves, and flowers are employed as a mucilaginous emollient, and the bark is used in syphilis.

OCHRON'OSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*on'osis*). From *ὤχρος*, pale, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Ochronose*. Of Virchow, a dark-colored diffuse pigmentation, supposed to be due to the imbibition of altered hæmatin, affecting the cartilages, the tendons, the periosteum, the intima of the arteries, and sometimes the intercellular substance.

OCHROP'YRA, *f.* From *ὤχρα*, ochre, and *πύρ*, fever. See **Yellow FEVER**.

OCHRO'SIA, *f.* From *ὤχρος*, pale yellow. Fr., *ochrosie*. A genus of vinaceous plants.—**O. borbonica**. Isle of Bourbon yellow wood. The wood is very bitter. The bark and leaves are tonic and febrifuge.

OCH'THE, *f.* *Och'thes*. Gr., *ὀχθη*. The border of an ulcer.

OCHTHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *ὄχθος*, a hill. See **NÆVUS mollusciformis**.

OCHTHO'DES. Gr., *ὀχθῶδης*. See **CALLOUS**.

O'CIMUM, *n.* Gr., *ὄκιμον*. Fr., *basilic*. Ger., *Basilie*.

1. Of old writers, *O. basilicum*. 2. A genus of labiate plants.—**O. album**. The *cunjakoray* of the Tamils. The juice of the leaves is used in catarrh.—**O. americanum**. Fr., *basilic d'Amérique*. A species having the properties and uses of *O. basilicum*.—**O. basilicum**. Fr., *basilic cultivé*. Ger., *gemeine Basilie*. Sweet basil, the *ὄκιμον* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, the *albochaca* of Buenos Aires; a widely cultivated, aromatic, edible species, of cooling and saline taste, said to be native to India and Persia. There are several varieties (*bullatum*, *fimbriatum*, and *lignosum*). The juice of the plant is anthelmintic, and is used in otalgia. A volatile oil is distilled from the plant, which, if kept, crystallizes into a camphor isomeric with turpentine camphor. The seeds are used in India in catarrh, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhœa, and nephritis, and also to relieve the after pains of parturition.—**O. canum**. A species closely related to *O. basilicum*. The leaves are used for catarrh.—**O. crispum**. Fr., *basilic crépu*. A Japan species. The leaves are diaphoretic and diuretic.—**O. febrifugum**. A thyme-scented species found in Guinea, where it is used as an antiperiodic. Grown in houses, it is said to keep mosquitoes away.—**O. frutescens**, **O. gratissimum**. Fr., *basilic de Ceylan*. An odoriferous species found in India, the South Sea Islands, and Brazil. The roots are used like balm (*Melissa*), and the demulcent infusion of the seed is employed in gonorrhœa.—**O. guineense**. Fr., *basilic de Guinée*. A Guinea species, used in bilious fever, etc.—**O. hirsutum**. Fr., *basilic velu*. 1. A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in cholera infantum. 2. *O. sanctum*.—**O. incanescens**. Fr., *basilic blanchâtre*. A Brazilian species, used under the name of *remedis di vaqueiro*, as a diuretic and sudorific.—**O. pilosum**. Fr., *basilic couvert de poils*. 1. A species found in India, where the mucilaginous seed is used to relieve the pains of parturition. 2. *O. basilicum*.—**O. sanctum**. Fr., *basilic saint*. Holy basil, growing in Arabia, India, and tropical Australia. The root is febrifuge, and the dried leaves are used as snuff in peenash. Mixed with lime juice, the leaves are used in ringworm, etc. The plant, in decoction, is used in diarrhoea. The seeds are mucilaginous and demulcent.—**O. tenuiflorum**. Fr., *basilic à fleurs tendres*. An aromatic and stimulant species growing in Java and Ceylon; perhaps a variety of *O. sanctum*.—**O. villosum**. An East Indian species. The juice of the leaves, mixed with black pepper and ginger, is used in the cold stage of intermittent fever; and a diaphoretic and demulcent jelly is prepared from the seeds.—**O. viride**. *O. febrifugum*.

OCC'TEA, *f.* Fr., *ocotée*. A genus of laurineous plants.—**O. cymbarum**. Fr., *ocotée des canots*. A species partly defined under *Alseodaphne cymbarum*. According to Bailon, it is identical with *Alseodaphne amara*. Its wood constitutes the anise or sassafras wood of the Orinoco, which differs from the official sassafras chiefly in the bitterness mingled with the aroma. At Pará it is known as *pas sassafras*, and is used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue, and a syrup (the *siruba* of the Indians, the *acete de sassafras* of the Spaniards) is extracted from it.—**O. guianensis**. Fr., *ocotée de la Guiane*. A Guiana species, used for abscesses, buboes, etc.—**O. suaveolens**. The *laurel blanco* of Paraguay, where the leaves are employed as a carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

OC'REA, *f.* From *ὄκρῖς*, a prominence. Of Günther, see *Hippocampus minor*.

OC'TAN. Lat., *octavus* (from *ὀκτώ*, eight). Fr., *octane*. Recurring every eighth day.

OC'TANE. From *ὀκτώ*, eight. Ger., *Oktan*. A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18} , of the paraffin series.

OCTAPOTETRAMOR'PHIN(E). Fr., *octapotétamorphine*. Ger., *Octapotetramorphin*. A base, $C_{136}H_{136}N_8O_{16}$, polymeric with apomorphine, having the constitution of 4 molecules of morphine less 8 molecules of water.

OCTA'VUS. From *ὀκτώ*, eight. Eighth; as a n., the eighth of a series of muscles.—**O. humeri (Placentini)**. See *TERES minor*.

OCTOA'CETATE. A compound of a base with 8 molecules of the radicle of acetic acid.

OCTOFER'RIC. Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule.

OCTO'IC ACID. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

OCTOMOL'YBDATE. A molybdate containing eight atoms of molybdenum in the molecule.

OC'TYL. Fr., *octyle*. Ger., *O*. A univalent radicle, C_8H_{17} ; also called *capryl*.

OC'TYLENE. Fr., *octylène*. A colorless liquid, C_8H_{16} .

OCTYL'IC. Fr., *octylique*. Containing octyl.—**O. acid**. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

OC'ULAR. Lat., *ocularis* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculaire*. Ger., *o*. Of or belonging to the eye; conducted by means of the sense of sight (said of an examination); as a n., an eyepiece; the part of a compound optical apparatus, such as a telescope or microscope, into which the observer looks. It is usually composed of two or more lenses or systems of lenses, and its general function is to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image formed by the objective.—**Achromatic o.** Fr., *oculaire achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisches O*. An o. in which the chromatic aberration is wholly or nearly eliminated.—**Aplanatic o.** Fr., *oculaire aplanatique*. Ger., *aplanatisches O*. An o. corrected for spherical aberration, with the chromatic aberration usually eliminated.—**Binocular stereoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire binoculaire stéréoscopique*. Ger., *stereoskopisches Doppel-O*. An o. composed of two o's about as far apart as the two eyes and connected with a single tube which is put in place of the o. of a unocular microscope. By an arrangement of prisms the image-forming rays are divided, half being sent to each eye through the corresponding part of the double ocular. That of Tolles is also erecting.—**Compensating o.** Fr., *oculaire de compensation*. Ger., *Compensations-o*. An o. especially constructed for use with apochromatic objectives and serving to correct or compensate for aberrations in the objectives outside the axis.—**Erecting o.** Fr., *oculaire redresseur*. Ger., *Bildumkehrendes o*. An o. with which an erecting prism is connected so that the image in the compound microscope appears erect as with a simple microscope; it is mostly used for dissecting microscopes.—**Goniometer o.** Fr., *oculaire à goniomètre*. Ger., *Goniometer-O*. An o. with a goniometer for measuring the angles of microscopic crystals.—**High o.** An o. that magnifies the real image from ten to twenty times.—**Huygenian o.**, **Huygens's o.** Fr., *oculaire d'Huygens*. Ger., *Huygen'sches O*. A negative o. designed by Huygens for the telescope, now very largely used for the compound microscope.—**Low o.** An o. magnifying the real image from two to eight times.—**Micrometer o.**, **Micrometric o.** Fr., *oculaire micrométrique*. Ger., *Micrometer-O*, *Messo'*. An o. with which is connected a micrometer for the purpose of measuring the real image of objects, their actual size being found by multiplying the spaces of the o. micrometer required to measure the real image by the valuation of the o. micrometer determined with a stage micrometer.—**Microscopic o.**, **Microscopical o.** Fr., *o. microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopisches O*. An o. consisting of one or more

converging lenses or lens systems, the combined action of which is like that of a simple microscope, magnifying the real image formed by the objective.—**Negative o.** An o. in which the real image is formed somewhere between the two lenses or lens systems of the o. The lower (or field) lens is in this case called a collective, as it serves to make the real image smaller than it would otherwise be. As the field lens acts in the formation of the real image, it is sometimes considered a part of the objective. The upper (or eye) lens of a negative o. magnifies the real image. A negative o. may readily be distinguished from a positive one, as it can not be used as a simple microscope if the field lens is turned toward an object.—**Orthoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire orthoscopique*. Ger., *orthoskopisches O*. An o. with an eye lens like one of the combinations of an objective, and a double convex field lens in the focus of the eye lens. It gives a large, flat field.—**Parfocal o's.** Of Penneck, o's so mounted or so constructed that they may be interchanged without the microscopic image getting out of focus.—**Periscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire périscopique*. Ger., *periskopisches O*. A positive o. devised by Gundlach. It has a double convex field lens and a triplet eye lens.—**Positive o.** An o. in which the real image formed by the objective is below the o.; in this case the entire o. acts like a simple microscope to magnify the real image.—**Projection o.** Fr., *oculaire de projection*. Ger., *Projectionso'*. An o. especially designed for projecting the image formed by a microscopic objective on a screen for class demonstration or for photography.—**Ramsden's o.** A positive o. formerly much used for micrometry, consisting of two planoconvex lenses with the convex surfaces facing and very close together.—**Searching o.**, **Seeker o.** Fr., *oculaire d'orientation*. Ger., *Sucher-O*. A low o., used especially with high objectives, for the purpose of finding or locating minute objects or parts for study with the working o's.—**Solid o.** Fr., *oculaire holostère*. Ger., *holosterisches O*, *Vollglass-O*. A negative o. devised by Tolles, consisting of a solid piece of glass with a moderate curvature at one end for a field lens and a much greater curvature at the other for an eye lens. Opposite the level of the real image a groove is cut and filled with some dark material to serve as a diaphragm. It is especially adapted for use when a high o. is desired.—**Working o.** Fr., *oculaire de travail*. Ger., *Arbeits'o*. An o. used for ordinary microscopical observation, in contradistinction to a searching o. (*q. v.*).

OCULA'RIS. See *OCULAR*; as a n. m., a muscle or nerve connected with the eye.—**O. communis**. See *Oculomotor NERVE*.

OC'ULIN. A glycerin extract of the ciliary body of the ox.

OC'ULIST. Lat., *oculista* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculiste*. Ger., *Augenarzt*. A person occupied chiefly with the study and treatment of diseases of the eye.

OCULOFRON'TAL. From *oculus*, the eye, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the region of the eyes and the forehead.

OCULOMO'TOR. From *oculus*, the eye, and *moveo*, to move. Moving the eye; as a n. m., the o. nerve.

OCULOMOTO'RIOUS, *m.* See *Oculomotor NERVE*.

OCULOMUSCULA'RIS. From *oculus*, the eye, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *oculo-musculaire*. Connected with the muscles of the eye; as a n. m., a nerve so connected.—**O. communis**. See *Oculomotor NERVE*.—**O. externus**. Fr., *oculo-musculaire externe*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—**O. internus**, **O. superior**. See *Trochlear NERVE*.

OCULONA'SAL. Distributed or pertaining to the eye and the nose.

OCULOPU'LLARY. Fr., *oculo-pupillaire*. Ger., *oculopupillär*. Pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

OCULOZYGOMAT'IC. Pertaining to the region of the eye and to the zygomatic arch.

OCULUS, *m.* See EYE.—**O. bovinus**, **O. bovis**, **O. bubulus**. See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**O. cæsius**. See GLAUCOMA.—**O. duplex**. See BINOCULUS.—**O. elephantinus**. See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**O. genu**. See PATELLA.—**O. lacrimans**. See EPIPHORA.—**O. leoninus**. See ÆTHOMMA (1st def.).—**O. leporinus**. See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**Oculi marmarogodes**. See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**Oculi nocturni**. Owl's eyes, gray or blue eyes.—**O. ovi**. See CICATRICALA (2d def.).—**O. purulentus**. See HYPOPYON.—**O. scapulæ**. The glenoid cavity of the scapula.—**O. simplex**. See MONOCLE.

OCULUS/TRO. A potassium oleate soap containing glycerin and oil of turpentine.

O'CYNAM, *n.* Gr., ὠκύμων. See OCIMUM.

OCYODIN'IC. Lat., *ocydinicus*. See OXYTOMIC.

OCYPHON'IC, **OCYPH'ONOUS**. Lat., *ocyphonus*. Killing speedily.

OCYTO'CEOUS, **OCYTO'CIC**. Gr., ὠκυτόκειος, ὠκυτόκιος. Lat., *ocytocæus*, *ocytocius*. Fr., *ocytocique*. A preferable form of *oxytocic* (*q. v.*).

OD. Of Reichenbach, a force supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism.

ODAXES'MUS, *m.* Gr., ὀδαξήσμος. Fr., *odaxisme*. Ger., *Zahnfleischbrennen* (1st def.). 1. The pain of difficult dentition. 2. Of M. Hall, the biting of the tongue, cheek, or lip in an epileptic fit.

ODI'NA, *f.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees.—**O. wodier**. Goompany tree. It yields a gum, known in India as *mooli cha goud* or *shimp tee*, which is used in asthma, etc., and as an application to sprains and bruises. The very astringent bark, pulverized and mixed or boiled with oil, is applied to wounds and ulcers, and its decoction is used as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and chronic ulcerations. The leaves are also boiled in oil and applied to bruises.

ODIN'AGOGUE. Lat., *odinagogus* (from ὤδω, pain, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *o*. See OXYTOMIC.

ODINOLYON'TOUS. Lat., *odinolyontus* (from ὤδω, pain, and λύω, to loose). Fr., *odinolyonte*. Anodyne.

ODINOPE'AN. Lat., *odinopæus* (from ὤδω, pain, and ποίω, to make). Of remedies, inducing pain.

OD'MYL. Fr., *odmyle*. Ger., *O*. A hypothetical body, C₄H₁₀, a decomposition product of the fatty oils.

O'DOL. A mouth wash said to contain salol, oil of peppermint, saccharin, and alcohol.

ODONTAGANACTE'SIS, *f.* -*te'seos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀγνάκτησις, physical pain and irritation. See ODONTOCNESIS.

ODONTAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀγνύναι, to break. See ODONTOCLASIS.

ODONTAGO'GUM, *n.* Gr., ὀδονταγωγόν. Fr., *odontagogue*. A preferable form of *dentagogum* (*q. v.*).

ODONT'AGRA, *f.* Gr., ὀδοντάγρα. Fr., *odontagre*. Toothache.

ODONTAL'GIA, *f.* Gr., ὀδονταλγία (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *odontalgie*. Ger., *Odontalgie*. Neuralgia of a tooth, toothache.—**O. cariosa**. *O.* due to caries of the teeth.

ODONTAPOT'RIBE, **ODONTAPOTRIP'SIS**, *f.* -*ot'ribes*, -*trip'seos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, ἀπό, from, and τρίβω, to crush. Fr., *usage des dents*. Of Lobstein, the wearing away of the surface of the teeth.

ODONTAT'ROPHY. Lat., *odontatrophia*. Fr., *odontatrophie*. Ger., *Zahnschwinden*. Atrophy of the teeth.

ODONTEL'EPHAS, *m.* -*phan'tos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἐλέφας, ivory. See DENTIN.

ODONTERIS'MUS, *m.* See ODONTOSYNERISMUS.

ODONTEU'ROS, *m.* -*o'tos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and εὖρος, decay. See CARIES *dentis*.

ODONTHEMO'DIA, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and αἰμωδία, a scorbutic affection of the gums. See HÆMODIA.

ODONTAR'PAGA, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀρπάξω, to snatch away. See DENTAGRA.

ODONTHER'COS, *n.* -*ther'coos*. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἔρκος, a fence. A set of teeth.

ODONTHYALOPH'THORA, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, ὕαλος, glass, and φθείρειν, to destroy. Ger., *Zahnschmelzzerstörung*. Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.

ODONTHY'ALUS, *m.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ὕαλος, glass. See ENAMEL.

ODONTHYPERÆSTHE'SIS, *f.* -*the'seos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, ὑπέρ, excessive, and αἴσθησις, perception. See HÆMODIA.

ODON'TIA, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth. See ODONTALGIA.—**O. excrescens**. See EPULIS.

ODONTI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). Gr., ὀδοντίασις (from ὀδοντιάω, to cut teeth). See DENTITION.

ODONTIA'TER, **ODONTIAT'RUS**, *m.* -*e'ros* (-*is*), -*ri*. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἱατῆρ, a surgeon. See DENTIST.

ODON'TIC. Lat., *odonticus*. See DENTAL.

ODON'TINE. A fanciful name for various dentifrices and remedies for toothache.

ODON'TINOID. A preferable form of *dentinoid* (*q. v.*).

ODONTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *odontite*. Ger., *Zahnentzündung*. Inflammation of a tooth.

ODON'TOATLAN'TAL. See ATLANTOAXIAL.

ODON'TOBLAST. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *odontoblaste*. Ger., *O. Elfenbeinzelle*. Of Boll, one of the cylindrical cells supposed to give rise to dentin. They form a layer between the dentin and the tooth pulp, and send prolongations into the dental canals.

ODONTOBOTH'RION, *n.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and βοθρίον, a small trench. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

ODONTOBOTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*rit'idis*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*. Inflammation of the dental alveoli.

ODONTOCH'ALIX, *m.* and *f.* -*chal'icos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and χάλιξ, gravel. Fr., *odontochalice*. Ger., *Zahnkitt*. Dental cement.

ODONTOCHIRUR'GICAL. Pertaining to dental surgery.

ODONTOC'LASIS, *f.* -*cla'seos* (-*oc'lasis*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κλάω, to break. Ger., *Zahnbruch*. The breaking of a tooth.

ODONTOCNE'SIS, *f.* -*ne'seos* (-*is*). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κνάν, to scrape. Fr., *odontocnèse*. The itching sensation in the gums accompanying dentition.

ODONTOCOMI'UM, *n.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κομείν, to take care of. Fr., *odontocomme*. Ger., *Zahnheilungsanstalt*. A dental hospital.

ODONTO'DES. 1. See ODONTOID. 2. See DENTATE.

ODONTODES'MION, **ODONTODES'MIUM**, *n.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *ligament de dent*. Ger., *Zahnband*. A term apparently coined by Kraus for the ligamentum dentis of P. B. Goddard, said to consist of ligamentous fibres holding a tooth attached to its alveolus and to be the chief seat of the pain in the extraction of a tooth.

ODONTODIARRHÆ'A, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and διαρρῆν, to flow through. Fr., *odontodiarrhée*. Ger., *Zahndurchfall*. Diarrhœa attributed to dentition.

ODON'TODOL. A certain dental anodyne containing cocaine.

ODONTODYN'IA, *f.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and δύνω, pain. See ODONTALGIA.

ODONT'GENY. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γεννάν, to engender. Fr., *odontogénie*. Ger., *Zahnzeugung*. The embryology of the teeth.

ODONTOLYPH'ANON, *n.*, **ODONTOG'LYPHIS**, *f.*, **ODONTOG'LYPHON**, *n.*, **ODONTOG'LYPHUM**, *n.* -*glyph'ani*, -*glyph'idos* (-*is*), -*og'lyphi*. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γλύφανος, a chisel. See DENTISCALPIUM.

ODONTOG'RAPHY. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γράφειν, to write. See ODONTOLOGY.

ODON'TOID. Lat., *odontoides* (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and εἶδος, resemblance). Toothlike.

ODONTOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* The formation of tartar on the teeth.

ODONTOLITHUS, *m.* From δούς, a tooth, and λίθος, a stone. See **SORDES** (1st def.).

ODONTOLOG'IC(AL). Pertaining to odontology.

ODONTOL'OGY. From δούς, a tooth, and λόγος, understanding. *Fr.*, *odontologie*. *Ger.*, *Odontologie*, *Zahnlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the teeth.

ODONTOLOX'IA, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and λοξός, slanting. *Ger.*, *Zahnschiefstand*. Obliquity of the teeth.

ODONTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From δούς, a tooth. *Fr.*, *odontome*. *Ger.*, *Odontom*. A tumor composed of toothlike tissue, occasionally growing from a tooth, consisting of dentin covered by enamel.—**Cement o.** An o. due to the abnormal production of osseous tissue at the level of the dental roots.—**Coronary o.** *Fr.*, *odontome coronaire*. An o. which arises while the crown is forming.—**Embryoplastic o.** *Fr.*, *odontome embryoplastique*. *Syn.*: *encysted fibroma*. A tumor arising before the dental pulp has developed odontoblastic cells and before the enamel organ has acquired special enamel-forming cells.—**Fibrous o.** A tumor composed of fibrocellular embryoplastic tissue arising from the alveolar portion of the inferior maxilla.—**Odontoplastic o.** A tumor which arises after the special dentin and enamel-forming cells have been developed, but prior to the formation of the coronal cap of dentin.

ODONTOME'RION, *n.* From δούς, a tooth, and μέρος, a part. *Tenia dentata*.

ODONTOMYS, *m.* -om'yos (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and μῦς, a mouse. The pulp of a tooth.

ODONTONECRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and νέκρωσις, death. *Fr.*, *odontonécrose*. Caries of the teeth.

ODONTOPERIOS'TEUM, *n.* From δούς, a tooth, περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. See **PERIODONTIUM**.

ODONTOPHAT'NE, *f.* -phat'nes. From δούς, a tooth, and φάτνη, a feeding trough. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).

ODONTOPHATNI'TIS, *f.* -ni'l'idis. See **ODONTOBTHRITIS**.

ODONTOPHLEG'MONE, *f.* -phleg'mones. From δούς, a tooth, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See **ODONTITIS**.

ODONTOPHY'TA, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and φύνει, to grow. See **DENTITION** (2d def.).

ODONTOPIES'TER, *m.* -te'ros (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and πιεστήρ, a squeezer. *Fr.*, *o.* *Ger.*, *Zahnklemmer*. An instrument for relieving odontalgia by pressure.

ODONTOP'ISIS, *f.* -pris'eos (-op'risis). From δούς, a tooth, and πρίειν, to saw. See **BRYGMOS**.

ODONTOR'HAGE, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. *Fr.*, *odontorrhagie*. Dental hæmorrhage.

ODONTORRHEUMAL'GY. *Lat.*, *odontorrheumalgia* (from δούς, a tooth, ῥεύμα, a flow, and ἄλγος, pain). *Lat.*, *odontorheumalgia*. Rheumatic toothache.

ODONTORRHI'NE, *f.* -rhi'nes. From δούς, a tooth, and ῥίνη, a file. See **DENTISCALPIUM**.

ODONTORRHIZOPH'THISIS, *f.* -phthi'seos (-oph'thisis). From δούς, a tooth, ῥίζα, a root, and φθίσις, decay. *Fr.*, *odontorhizophtisie*. *Ger.*, *Zahnwurzelschwinden*. Decay of the root of a tooth.

ODONTOS'CHISIS, *f.* -schis'eos (-os'chisis). From δούς, a tooth, and σχίγειν, to split. *Fr.*, *odontoschisie*. The splitting of a tooth.

ODONTOSCHIS'MA, *n.* -schis'matos (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and σχίσμα, a cleft. *Fr.*, *odontoschisme*. *Ger.*, *Zahnsplatt*. A fissure in a tooth.

ODONTOSEI'SIS, *f.* **ODONTOSEIS'MUS**, *m.* -sei'seos (-is), -is'mi. From δούς, a tooth, and σειειν, to shake. *Ger.*, *Zahnwackeln*. Looseness of the teeth.

ODONTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From δούς, a tooth. See **DENTITION**.

ODONTOSMEG'MA, *n.* -smeg'matos (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and σμῆγμα, an unguent. See **DENTIFRICE**.

ODONTOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From δούς, a tooth, and σπασμός, a spasm. *Fr.*, *odontospasme*. *Ger.*, *Zahnkrampf*. Convulsions due to difficult dentition.

ODONTOSPHA'CELIS, *f.* **ODONTOSPHACILIS'MUS**, *m.* From δούς, a tooth, and σφακελίζειν, to mortify. Caries of the teeth.

ODONTOSTEOPH'YTON, *n.* From δούς, a tooth, ὀστέον, a bone, and φύνει, to grow. *Fr.*, *odontostophyte*. *Ger.*, *Zahnstoeophyt*. An osseous outgrowth on a tooth.

ODONTOSTERE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From δούς, a tooth, and στερείν, to deprive. *Fr.*, *odontostérèse*. *Ger.*, *Zahnverlust*. Loss of teeth.

ODONTOSYNERIS'MUS, *m.* From δούς, a tooth, and συνερίζειν, to contend together. 1. See **BRYGMOS**. 2. Chattering of the teeth.

ODONTOTECHNY. From δούς, a tooth, and τέχνη, art. See **DENTISTRY**.

ODONTOTHE'CA, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and θήκη, a chest. See **Dental FOLLICLE**.

ODONTOTHERAPI'A, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. *Ger.*, *Odontotherapie*. The therapeutics of dentistry.

ODONTOTHRYP'SIS, *f.* From δούς, a tooth, and θρύψις, comminution. Decay of the teeth by attrition.

ODONTOTRIM'MA, *n.* -trim'matos (-is). *Gr.*, *δοντότριμμα* (from δούς, a tooth, and τρίβειν, to rub). See **DENTIFRICE**.

ODONTOT'RYP(H)Y. From δούς, a tooth, and τρυπᾶν, to bore. The drilling of a tooth to reach pus in the cavity of the pulp.

ODORAMENTUM, *n.* *Fr.*, *odorament*. A medicament employed because of its odor.

ODORA'TUS, *m.* -a'tus. See **OLFACTION**.

ODORIF'ERANT, **ODORIF'EROUS**. *Lat.*, *odoriferus* (from odor, an odor, and ferre, to bear). *Fr.*, *odorifère*. *Ger.*, *riechend*. Emitting an odor, especially an agreeable one.

O'DORIN(E). From odor, an odor. See **PICOLINE**.

ODO'ROSCOPE. From odor, an odor, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An apparatus for testing odors.

OD'YL(E). See **Op**.

ODYNEPH'ATOUS. *Gr.*, *δδυνήφατος* (from δδύνη, pain, and φένειν, to slay). *Lat.*, *odynephatus*. See **ANODYNE**.

ODYNEPHO'BIA, *f.* From δδύνη, pain, and φοβείν, to fear. *Fr.*, *odynéphobie*. *Ger.*, *Schmerzschau*. Morbid dread of pain.

ODYNEPH'OROUS. *Gr.*, *δδυνηφόρος* (from δδύνη, pain, and φορεῖν, to bear). *Lat.*, *odynephorus*. *Fr.*, *odynéphore*. *Ger.*, *schmerzbringend*. Causing pain.

ŒC'OID. From οἶκος, a house, and εἶδος, resemblance. *Ger.*, *Oikoid*. 1. Of Brücke, the porous, non-contractile, transparent, colorless substance of a nucleated red blood corpuscle (see **ZOOID**). 2. Of Lankester, the membrane or envelope of nucleated red blood corpuscles.

EDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). *Gr.*, *οἰδημα* (from οἰδεῖν, to swell). *Fr.*, *œdème*. *Ger.*, *Oedem*. An effusion of watery fluid into the tissue of a part. Subcutaneous œ., diffused over the body at large, is called *anasarca*.—**Acute circumscribed œ. (of the skin)**. A disease characterized by the occurrence of circumscribed, isolated or disseminated, nodular, œdematous swellings, frequently upon the face, but sometimes in other parts of the body. The swellings may be slightly reddish or purplish, but usually show little or no difference in color from the surrounding surface. They appear rather suddenly, disappear in a few hours or after a day or two, are attended with but slight abnormal sensations, and tend to recur. It is generally regarded as a neuropathic affection and is sometimes associated with arthritis.—**Acute malignant œ.** **Acute purulent œ.** *Ger.*, *akutes malignes Oedem*. See **Acute inflammatory GANGRENE**.—**Acute retrobulbar œ.** (E. of the retrobulbar region of the eye; it causes exophthalmia, con-

junctional and palpebral α ., protrusion of the papilla of the eye, cerebral vomiting, and diminution of the pulse.—**Ang(e)ioneurotic α .** α due to vasomotor disturbance.—**Blue α .** Of Charcot, an indurated α in which the affected region is of a blue color, there is local lowering of temperature, and there are sensory or motor disturbances of hysterical origin. It is a vasomotor derangement.—**Brown α of the lung.** α of the lung in which there are scattered hemorrhagic patches and brown spots. It occurs in mitral disease of long standing in which there is hypertrophy of the right ventricle with a permanent increase of pressure in the pulmonary vessels.—**Cardiac α of the kidney.** The alterations which the kidneys undergo in consequence of the passive congestion resulting from heart disease.—**Cerebral α .** 1. See HYDROCEPHALUS. 2. See CEPHALEDema.—**Collateral α .** α caused by transudation of serum accompanying arterial hyperemia and due to increased lateral pressure in the capillaries.—**Compact α of infants.** See *SCLEREMA oedematosum*.—**Cretinoid α .** See MYXEDEMA.—**Febrile purpuric α .** A variety of purpura in which there are localized α ., a general eruption of purpura urticaria on the joints, and rheumatic fever.—**Hereditary ang(e)ioneurotic α .** A condition in which there are local swellings in various parts of the body or extremities, associated with gastrointestinal disturbance; it affects several generations in a family. It is a vasomotor neurosis.—**Hydræmic α .** Of Cohnheim, α resulting from hydræmia.—**Hypostatic α .** α caused by hypostasis.—**Infectious α .** See *Malignant α* .—**Inflammatory α .** A serous exudation into an inflamed tissue.—**Laryngeal α .** α originating in the larynx or propagated from some inflammatory process in the laryngeal tract. The transudation of serum into the submucous tissue may produce such tumefaction that life is threatened.—**Malignant anthrax α .** A variety of malignant pustule manifesting itself by firm gelatinous α in various parts, especially the eyelids, but without the presence of the typical pustule.—**Malignant α .** Lat., α malignum, α carbunculosum. Fr., *oedème malin* (ou *charbonneux*). Ger., *Milzbrandödem*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, and characterized by great oedematous infiltration. Cf. *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**Myo- α .** See the major list.—**Neuritic oedemata of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Oedeme der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses including *urticaria neuritica*.—**Neuroparalytic α .** **Neuropathic α .** α following neuroparalytic congestion or due to paralysis of the vasomotor nerves.— **α acutum.** See *α calidum*.— **α algidum.** See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.— **α articulare.** See *HYDRARTHROSIS*.— **α calidum.** Ger., *heisses Oedem*. α due to a serous exudation that appears suddenly and resembles acute inflammation.— **α capitis.** See *HYDATONCUS*.— **α carbunculosum.** See *Malignant α* .— **α cruentum.** See *HÆMATEDEMA*.— **α ex vacuo.** 1. A quick recollection of fluid in a serous cavity after a dropsical effusion has been removed. 2. Hydrocephalus secondary to atrophy of the brain, the exudation taking the place previously occupied by cerebral tissue. 3. Hydropericardium secondary to a diminution of the size of one or of both lungs.— **α frigidum.** Fr., *oedème algide*. Ger., *kalttes Oedem*. A chronic, painless oedematous swelling, cold to the touch. Cf. *α calidum*.— **α frigidum palpebrarum.** An old term for an α of the skin of the eyelid.— **α fugax.** α that is readily provoked, as by sudden atmospherical changes, especially common in nephritic and chlorotic patients.— **α gravidarum.** See *ANASARCA gravidarum* and *DROPSY of pregnancy*.— **α indurativum.** Of Sigmund, α with induration.— **α neonatorum.** See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.— **α oculi.** See *HYDROPTHALMIA*.— **α oedematodes.** See *α frigidum*.— **α of the glottis.** Lat., α .

glottidis. Fr., *oedème de la glotte*. Ger., *Glottisödem*. A serous, seropurulent, or sanguineous infiltration into the laryngeal submucosa, either unilateral or bilateral, that may extend to the epiglottis or the muscles and tissues of the neck. It is accompanied with alteration or loss of voice, dyspnoea, painful irritative or spasmodic cough, and a sense of suffocation.— **α of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary α* .— **α of the womb.** Of Whitehead, a condition of which he says: "The cellular structure of the cervix during pregnancy is often more or less loaded with serum, which may make its escape either slowly and constantly or by sudden gushes of considerable quantity at a time as if the animal membrane had been ruptured."— **α of trichiniasis.** A peculiar feature of the disease, marking the distinct beginning of its second stage. It appears in the eyelids first, extends over the face, and thence may involve the arms, legs, and back, and even the trunk and extremities. It is not associated with albuminuria, and is often followed by acne and ecthyma. It is caused by destruction of the capillaries of the muscles by trichinae.— **α puerperarum.** See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.— **α sanguinolentum.** A serosanguinolent α occurring in malignant pustule.— **α scleroticum.** Of Pick, α with induration.— **α scroti aquosum.** See *OSCHYREDEMA*.— **α scroti cruentum.** See *OSCHÆMATEDEMA*.— **α scroti purulentum.** See *OSCHÆPYCEDEMA*.— **α scroti urinale** (seu *urinorum*). See *UROCELE*.— **α simplex durius.** See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.— **α uvulæ.** See *STAPHYLEDema*.—**Paroxysmal pulmonary α .** A rare form of acute α of the lungs characterized by a sudden onset, excessive dyspnoea with threatened asphyxia, and abundant albuminous expectoration. The attacks last from a few minutes to several days and may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear.—**Pulmonary α .** Lat., *hydrops pulmonis* (seu *pulmonum*) *cellulosus*. Fr., *oedème du poulmon*. Ger., *Lungenödem*. Transudation of serum into the pulmonary air vesicles, accompanied by dyspnoea and expectoration of frothy serum, and giving rise to fine bubbling sounds and crepitation diffused over both lungs. It may be due to sudden congestion, as after injuries of the brain, or to irritation of the vagus nerve, or may be secondary to an acute disease of the lung. It also occurs, especially when associated with α elsewhere, as a symptom of chronic disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys.—**Purulent α .** See *Purulent INFILTRATION*.—**Retinal α .** Fr., *oedème de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautödem*. A peculiar development, in advanced life, of irregular spaces, filled with clear fluid, at the periphery of the retina. It may cause marked thickening.—**Rheumatic α .** Fr., *oedème rhumatismal*. 1. α due to the rheumatic diathesis. 2. Of Potain, the supraclavicular pseudolipoma of Verneuil.

ØDEMATIS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). From *οἰδημα*, oedema, and *ἰσχεῖν*, to check. Fr., *α*. A checking of oedema.

ØDEMATOSCHEOCELE, *f.* E²d(o^ed)-e²m(am)-a²t-(a²t)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²d-e²m-a²t-o²s'ke²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *οἰδημα*, oedema, *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Ger., *ödematisther Hodensacksbruch*. Oscheocele with oedema of the scrotum.

ØDEMATOS'TROPHE, *f.* -os'trophes. From *οἰδημα*, oedema, and *στροφή*, to turn. Fr., *oedématostrophe*. Ger., *Zurücktreten eines Oedems*. The subsidence of oedema.

ØDEM'ATOUS. (Gr., *οἰδηματώδης*. Lat., *oedematosus*, *oedematodes*. Fr., *oedémateux*. Ger., *ödematös*, *ödematisch*. Affected with or pertaining to oedema.

ØDEMERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* -el'atos (-is). From *οἰδημα*, oedema, and *ἐρύσιπelas*, erysipelas. See *ERYSIPELAS oedematodes*.

EDEMOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From οἰδημα, œdema, and σάρξ, flesh. Ger., hartes (oder fleischiges) Oedem. Of Severin, a tumor partly œdematous and partly sarcomatous.

ENAN'THAL, **ENANTHAL'DEHYD(E)**. See **ENANTHOL**.

ENAN'THAMID(E). See **ENANTHYLAMIDE**.

ENANTHATE. A salt of enanthylic acid.

ENANTH'E, *f.* -an'thes. From οἶνος, wine, and ἀνθή, the full bloom of a flower. Fr., *œnanthe* (3d def.). Ger., *Rebendolde* (3d def.). 1. *Curum bulbocastanum*. 2. *Spirea filipendula*. 3. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**Æ. apiifolia**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles d'ache*. Parsley water dropwort; a poisonous species growing in France.—**Æ. chærophylli foliis**, **Æ. cicutæ facie lobelii**, **Æ. crocata**. Fr., *œnanthé safranée*. Ger., *safransaftige Rebendolde*. Hemlock dropwort. The roots act as a narcotic poison, producing irritation of the stomach, giddiness, convulsions, and coma. Externally they are irritant, and have been used in piles and certain skin diseases, and applied in the form of poultices to ulcers.—**Æ. fistulosa**. Fr., *œnanthe fistuleuse*. Ger., *röhrlige Rebendolde*. A European species with very poisonous fibrous roots, containing enanthin. It was formerly used as a diuretic.—**Æ. inebrians**. A species used by the Hottentots in the preparation of an intoxicating drink.—**Æ. peucedanifolia**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de peucedan*. A species said to be poisonous, though, according to Winkler, the roots are eaten in France.—**Æ. phellandrium**. Fr., *Jenovil aquatique*. Ger., *fenchelsamige Rebendolde*. Water fennel. The seeds contain a volatile and aromatic oil and probably a volatile alkaloid analogous to conine, and have been used in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, etc., and also in intermittent fever, obstinate ulcers, etc., and dyspepsia. The fresh leaves are poisonous, producing a sort of paralysis in cattle, but lose their noxious properties in drying.—**Æ. pimpinelloides**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de boucage*. Ger., *bibernellartige Rebendolde*. Parsley water dropwort, the οἰνωθή of Dioscorides; formerly used as a diuretic.

ENANTHENE. Dihexyl ketone.

ENANTH'IC. Pertaining to the genus *Enanthe* or to wine.—**Æ. acid**. Fr., *acide œnanthique*. Ger., *œnanth-säure*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{28}O_3$, much resembling pelargonic acid, with which it is isomeric.—**Æ. aldehyd(e)**. See **ENANTHOL**.—**Æ. ether**. Fr., *ether œnanthique*. Ger., *œnanthäther*. A colorless liquid of strong disagreeable odor, consisting of a mixture of ethyl butyrate, caprate, and caprylate with isoamyl ether and free capric and caprylic acid. It is used in making artificial cognac, and to give wines an aromatic odor.

ENANTHIN. Fr., *œnanthine*. Ger., *œnanthinharz* (2d def.). 1. A light-colored viscous substance of doubtful composition, to which the "velvety" quality of Bordeaux wines is due. It is probably formed during fermentation. Half a grain has produced in an adult long-continued irritation of the fauces and hoarseness; a grain has caused occasional vomiting. 2. A resinous substance of narcotic odor extracted from the herb of *Enanthe fistulosa*.

ENANTHOL. Fr., *œnanthal*, *œ.*, *aldehyde œnanthylque*. Ger., *œnanthaldehyd*, *œnanthal*. Heptaldehyde, $C_7H_{14}O$, obtained by the dry distillation of castor oil. It bears the same relation to enanthic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid.

ENANTHONE. Dihexyl ketone.

ENANTHONITRIL. Heptonitril, $C_6H_{13}CN$.

ENANTHOTOX'IN. A very poisonous resin obtained from *Enanthe crocata*.

ENANTHOYL. Syn.: *heptoyl*. The radicle, $C_7H_{13}O$, of enanthio compounds.

ENANTHYL. Fr., *œnanthyle*. Ger., *œnanthyl*. 1. See **HEPTYL**. 2. See **ENANTHOYL**.

ENANTHYL'AMID(E). Syn.: *heptamide*. A 1-molecule enanthyl substitution product, $C_7H_{13}ONH_2$, of ammonia.

ENANTHYLENE. See **HEPTYLENE**.

ENANTHYL'IC. Pertaining to enanthyl.—**Æ. acid**. Fr., *acide œnanthylque*. Ger., *œnanthylsäure*, *œnanth-säure*. A monobasic acid, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, of which several isomeric varieties are known.—**Æ. alcohol**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.

ENANTHYL'IDENE. See under **HEPTINE**.

EN'AS, *m.* *En'ados* (-is). A genus of coleopterous insects or oil beetles.—**Æ. afer**. A species found in Spain, recommended as a vesicant by Armengue, who states that it acts without appreciable pain, is as powerful as cantharis, is inodorous, and has not been found to affect the genitourinary system.

ENO'DES. Gr., οἰνωδες (from οἶνος, wine, and εἶδος, resemblance). See **VINOUS**.

EN'OKRINE. From οἶνος, wine, and κρίνειν, to judge. A test paper prepared by saturation with lead acetate, used to distinguish genuine red wines from those colored with fuchsine, etc.

ENOL'ATURE. Lat., *œnolatura* (from οἶνος, wine, and lutum, supine of ferre, to bear). Fr., *œ.* Ger., *Arzneiwein*. A vinous extract or preparation.

ENOMA'NIA, *f.* From οἶνος, wine, and μανία, mania. Fr., *œnomanie*. Ger., *Weintolltheit* (1st def.), *Säuferswahn* (2d def.), *œnomanie* (2d def.). 1. The dipomania of Hufeland. 2. Delirium tremens.

EN'OMEL, **ENOM'ELI**, *n.* -mel'lis, -mel'itos (-is). From οἶνος, wine, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *œnomellé*. Ger., *Weinmeth*, *Honigwein*. A mixture of wine and honey.

ENOM'ETER. From οἶνος, wine, and μέτρον, a measure. See **VINOMETER**.

ENOPHLY'GIA, *f.* Gr., οἰνοφλυγία. Fr., *œnophlygie*. Drunkenness.

ENOSTAG'MA, *n.* -stag'matos (-is). From οἶνος, wine, and στάγμα, a drop. Fr., *œnostagme*. Ger., *Weingeist*. Alcohol.

ENOTAN'NIN. The tannin contained in red wine.

ENOTHE'RA, *f.* Fr., *œnothère*. Ger., *Nachtkerze*. Evening primrose; a genus of onagraceous herbs.—**Æ. berteriana**. A Chile species, applied to wounds, contusions, and felons.—**Æ. biennis**. Fr., *œnothère commun*. Ger., *gemeine Nachtkerze*. Common evening primrose. The bark, which has a mucilaginous taste, but leaves a slight smarting sensation in the throat, is supposed to contain the medicinal principle of the plant. A decoction of the young branches and leaves, and especially of the cortex, has been used as an external application in eczema, etc. The root was formerly used as a laxative and alterative.—**Æ. primuloides**. A medicinal species found in California.—**Æ. pumila**. Dwarf evening primrose. The decoction is used in Mexico as a resolvent.

ENOTHION'IC. See **SULPHOVINIC**.

EN'YL. See **METHYL**.

ESOPHAGAL'GIA, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *œsophagalgie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschmerz*. Pain in the œsophagus.

ESOPHA'GEAL. Lat., *œsophageus*. Fr., *œsophagé*. Pertaining to the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGECPIES'MUS, *m.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἐκπιεσμός, a squeezing out. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGEC'TOMY. Ger., *œsophagektomie*. Resection of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGEC'TOPY. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἐκτοπος, away from a place. Fr., *œsophagectopie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus.

ESOPHAGEM'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-em'esis). From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Fr., *œsophagémèse*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenbrechen*. Regurgitation of food from the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos (-is)*. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and εὐρύνειν, to make broad. Fr., *œsophageurysme*. Morbid dilatation of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAG'GEUS, *m.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Of the older anatomists, any one of the constrictors of the pharynx.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS, *m.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. See **DYSPHAGIA spasmodica**.—**Œ. arthriticus**. Of Eichhorst, œ. caused by gouty œsophagitis.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS, *f.* -*itis*. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Fr., *œsophagite*. Ger., *Entzündung der Speiseröhre*. Inflammation of the œsophagus.—**Corrosive œ.** (E. resulting from the necrosis and destruction of tissues caused by swallowing a corrosive poison.

ŒSOPHAGOCELE, *f.* E²s(o²-e²s)-o²f-a²g(a²g)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²s-o²f-a²g'o-sel. -*cel'es*. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *œsophagocèle*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenbruch*. General or partial dilatation of the œsophagus forming a diverticulum.

ŒSOPHAGODYN'IA, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ὀδύνῃ, pain. See **ŒSOPHAGALGIA**.

ŒSOPHAGOMALA'GIA, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and μαλακία, softness. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverweichung*, *Oesophagomalacie*. Softening of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOM'ETER. Of C. D. Spivak, an instrument for measuring the length of the œsophagus; a stomach tube terminating in a whistle, which, when the tube is blown into, will not give forth a sound until it has entered the stomach.

ŒSOPHAGOMYCOS'IS, *f.* -*co'seos*. Mycotic disease of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOP'ATHY. Lat., *œsophagopathia* (from οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *œsophagopathie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenleiden*. Any disease of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOPLE'GIA, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and πλῆγῃ, a blow. Fr., *œsophagoplégie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenlähmung*. Paralysis of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGORRHA'GIA, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *œsophagorrhagie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGORRHÆ'A, *f.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *œsophagorrhée*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschleimfluss*. A discharge from the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAG'OSCOPE. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Oesophagoskop*. An instrument, constructed on the plan of the endoscope, for inspecting the interior of the œsophagus by reflected light.

ŒSOPHAGOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and σπᾶν, to draw. See **DYSPHAGIA spasmodica**.

ŒSOPHAGOSTENO'MA, *n.*, **ŒSOPHAGOSTENO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos (-is)*, -*o'seos (-is)*. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and στενωσις, a constriction. Fr., *œsophagosténose*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverengung*. An œsophageal constriction.

ŒSOPHAGOS'TOMY. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making a permanent œsophageal fistula for the relief of stricture of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAG'OTOME. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOT'OMY. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *œsophagotomie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschnitt*. The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

ŒSOPH'AGUS, *m.* Gr., οἰσοφάγος. Fr., *œsophage*. Ger., *Speiseröhre*. The gullet; the tube extending between the lower pharynx and the cardiac end of the stomach, lying on the anterior surface of the spinal column. It begins about opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, and curves anteroposteriorly to accommodate itself to the cervical and thoracic curvatures of the spinal column.

Near the lower part of the neck it is inclined toward the left, and, after returning to the middle line again, passes in the lower part of the thorax to the left. In the lower third of the thorax it is in front of the aorta, and pierces the diaphragm to blend with the tissues of the stomach. In the neck and upper part of the thorax it lies close behind the trachea, and, except near the diaphragm, is on the right side of the aorta. It consists of circular and longitudinal muscular fibres enveloping a coat of mucous membrane.—**Œ. succenturiatus**. See **PHARYNGOCELE**.

ŒSTRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. From οἶστρος, a gadfly. Myiasis caused by the larvæ of the *Œstrus*.

ŒS'TRIDE, *f. pl.* From οἶστρος, a gadfly. Fr., *mouches nuisibles*. A family of dipterous insects having the appearance of large flies, usually with hairy bodies ornamented with bands of various colors. There are many varieties (e. g., *Tabanus bovinus*, *Œstrus equi*, *Œstrus bovis*, *Œstrus ovus*, etc.). They deposit their eggs, the larvæ from which are known as "bots," on the surface of or beneath the skin. Their presence is sometimes attended with phlegmonous or gangrenous inflammation.

ŒSTROMA'NIA, *f.* From οἶστρος, a sting, and μανία, madness. See **ŒSTRUATION** and **NYMPHOMANIA**.

ŒSTROMENSTRU'ATION. From οἶστρος, frenzy, and *menstruare*, to menstruate. The function of menstruation together with whatever concomitant phenomena there may be analogous to the heat or rut (*œstruation*) of the lower animals.

ŒS'TRUAL. Pertaining to or connected with *œstruation*.

ŒSTRAU'TION. From οἶστραν, to goad to madness. Fr., *chaleur*. Ger., *Brunst*. Syn.: *rutting*. A periodical congestion and heightened functional activity of the female generative organs, accompanied by more or less sexual desire (usually applied only to the lower animals).

ŒS'TRUM, *n.* From οἶστρος, a gadfly. 1. The clitoris. 2. The sexual orgasm.—**Œ. venereum**, **Œ. Veneris**. See O. (2d def.).

ŒS'TRUS, *m.* Gr., οἶστρος. Fr., *œstre*. Ger., *Dassel-fliege*. The gadfly; a genus of dipterous insects typical of the *Œstride*.—**Œ. bovis**. A species which deposits eggs on the backs of cattle. The larvæ penetrate the skin and live there in open sores.—**Œ. equi**. See **GASTROPHILUS equi**.—**Œ. hominis**, **O. humanus**. See **DERMATOBIA nozialis**.—**O. ovis**. The sheep botfly; a species of a dirty ash color with an ashen, banded, and obscurely spotted thorax. The abdomen is marked with yellowish and white flecks, and is hairy at its end. The larva lives during April, May, and June, in the frontal sinus of the sheep and also in the nasal cavity, whence it falls to the ground. It changes to a pupa in twenty-four hours and the fly appears during the summer.

Œ'SYPUM, *n.*, **Œ'SYPUS**, *m.* Gr., οἰσύνῃ, οἰσυπος. Fr., *œsype*, *suint*. Ger., *Wolffett*. The natural fat of wool; used anciently by the Greeks as an emollient and healing ointment, by the Romans as a cosmetic, and in the seventeenth century as a basis for emollient and resolvent plasters. According to Dioscorides, its ash was used in ocular affections. Cf. **LANOLIN**.

OFFI'CIAL. From *officium*, an office. Of medicines, authorized by holding a place in a pharmacopœia. (The word *official* in this sense is incorrect.)

OFFICI'NA, *f.* Fr., *officine*. A workshop, a laboratory; specifically, an apothecary's shop.

OFFI'CINAL. Lat., *officinalis* (from *officina*, a workshop). Fr., *o.* Ger., *officinell*. 1. Pertaining to a workshop, especially to an apothecary's shop; of medicines, kept ready for use (opposed to *magistral* [q. v.]). 2. As sometimes improperly used, *official* (q. v.).

OFFUSCA'TIO, *f.* -*io'nis*. See **AMBLYOPIA**.

OGMOME'LE, *f.* -*m'les*. From ὄγμος, a furrow, and μέλη, a probe. Fr., *sonde cannulée*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. A grooved probe.

OHM, OH'MAD. From *G. S. Ohm*, a German professor of physics. In electrophysics, the unit of resistance. The legal ohm is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of mercury 106 ctm. in length and 1 millimetre in cross-section.

IDIOMYCO'SIS, *f.* Of H. T. Ricketts, a collective term for the blastomycetic diseases.

OID'IUM, *n.* A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* the species of which are now considered transitional forms of other well-known *Fungi*.—**O. abortifaciens**. See *CLAVICEPS purpurea*.—**O. albicans**. Fr., *champignon du muguet*. Cotton fungus, fungus of thrush; a species the filaments and spores of which make up the flakes and patches characteristic of stomatitis parasitica (*q. v.*). According to Grawitz, it is a transitional form of *Mycoderma vini*.—**O. fructigenum**. A pale-spored species forming patches of small concentric tufts on apples, pears, etc. It is not determined whether it excites decomposition or is merely contingent to it.—**O. lactis**. A species of *Erysiphe* that forms a white film on milk, bread, manure, etc.—**O. Tuckeri**. The conidial stage of *Erysiphe Tuckeri*.

OIKOPHO'BIA, *f.* From οἶκος, a house, and φοβείν, to fear. Ger., *Oikophobie*. Monomania in which a hospital patient has an unconquerable aversion to his home, and if forcibly taken home becomes worse.

OI'KOSITE. An animal parasite that is fixed to its host. Cf. COINOSITE.

OIL. Gr., ἔλαιον. Lat., *oleum*. Fr., *huile*. Ger., *Oel*. 1. A more or less greasy liquid or viscous substance, of animal or vegetable origin, composed of glyceryl combined chemically with an animal or vegetable acid. In a more comprehensive sense the term includes, besides the fluid fixed o's and the volatile o's, the waxes, solid fats, tallow, and mineral hydrocarbons, all of which, though differing widely in physical and chemical characters, possess the property of ready inflammability and are compounds chiefly of carbon and hydrogen. They are also mostly insoluble in water. 2. Any substance of an oily consistence, such as sulphuric acid (o. of vitriol).—**Carron o.** An emulsion made up of lime water and linseed o. in equal or nearly equal proportions; first employed at the iron works at Carron, in Scotland, for the treatment of burns. It forms the model of the linimentum calcis [U. S. Ph.].—**Dippel's animal o.** Lat., *oleum animale Dippelii*. Fr., *huile animale de Dippel*. Ger., *Dippels thierisches Oel*, *Hirschhornöl*. A very clear, light, inflammable o. of penetrating disagreeable smell, obtained from crude animal o. with water.—**Distilled o's**. See *Volatile o's*.—**Essential o.** Fr., *huile essentielle*, *oléule*. A volatile o.; so called because it contains, in a concentrated state, the active properties of the plant or part of the plant from which it is obtained.—**Ethereal o.** Lat., *oleum æthereum*. Fr., *huile douce du vin* (1st def.). 1. Heavy o. of wine; a product obtained by the action of an excess of sulphuric acid on alcohol. 2. See *OLEUM æthereum* (2d def.). 3. A volatile o.—**Expressed o's**, **Fat o's**, **Fatty o's**. See *Fixed o's*.—**Ferment o's**. Lat., *fermentolea*. Ger., *Ferment-Oele*. Volatile o's (probably alcohols or compound ethers) produced in the fermentation of bruised vegetables or their expressed juice.—**Fixed o's**. Lat., *olea fixa*. Fr., *huiles fixes* (ou grasses). Ger., *Fette*. Also called simply *o's*. Non-volatile fats; peculiar compounds obtained by expression from various organic substances. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble, as a rule, in ether and in chloroform. When pure they are often without color, taste, or smell.—**Neat's foot o.** Lat., *oleum bubulum*. A yellowish odorless o. of mild taste, obtained by boiling the feet of an ox without the hoofs for some time in

water, removing the fat and o. which rise to the top, heating with fresh water, drawing off when the impurities have settled, and sometimes purifying further with charcoal. It has been used as a laxative and as a substitute for cod liver o.—**Sweet o.** Olive o.—**Virgin o.** Fr., *huile vierge*. Ger., *Jungfernöl*. The finest brand of olive o., obtained from olives picked before they are quite ripe and gently pressed immediately.—**Volatile o's**. Ger., *flüchtige Oele*. Various odorous oily products of compound distillation from vegetable substances, insoluble or but sparingly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and in ether. They are inflammable, tend to become resinous in the air, and are either colorless or yellowish.

OINOMANIA, *f.* From οἶνος, wine, and μανία, madness. Fr., *oinomanie*. A form of insanity associated with and excited by alcoholism.

OINTMENT. Gr., μίρον. Lat., *unguentum*. Fr., *onguent*, *pommade*. Ger., *Salbe*, *Schmiere*. Syn.: *unguent*. 1. A pharmaceutical preparation of the consistence of butter. See also POMMADE. 2. See UNGUENTUM (2d def.).—**Basilicon o.** The *ceratum* (or *unguentum*) *resinæ* of the U. S. and Br. Ph's; also the *unguentum basilicum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *onguent basilicum* of the Fr. Cod.—**Blue o.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI* (under HYDRARGYRUM).—**Citrine o.** Lat., *unguentum* (seu *pomatum*) *citrinum*. Fr., *onguent citrin*, *pommade citrine*. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis* (under HYDRARGYRUM).—**Mercurial o.**, **Neapolitan o.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI* (under HYDRARGYRUM).—**Simple o.** [Br. Ph.]. See UNGUENTUM (2d def.).

OIOCALYM'MA, *m.* -*ym'matos* (-is). From ὠόν, an egg, and κάλυμμα, a hood. Ger., *äussere Eihülle*. The outer membrane of an ovum.

OK'RA, OK'RO. See under ABELMOSCHUS *esculentus*.

OL'ANIN(E). A salifiable base obtained from bone oil. See ANIMINE.

O'LAX, *f.* *Ol'axis*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Stinkholz*. A genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the olacads.—**O. zeylanica**. Fr., *o. de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonisches Stinkholz*, *Kot(h)holz*. The *malla* or *mæla-hola* of Ceylon, where the leaves are eaten as a salad, and the wood, which has a saltish taste and a fœtid odor not unlike that of human feces, is used in putrid fevers.

OLDENLAND'IA, *f.* From *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *oldenlandie*. Ger., *Oldenlandie*. A genus of rubiaceous tinctorial plants.—**O. alata**. Ger., *geflügelte Oldenlandie*. A species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in skin diseases and the leaves are employed as an expectorant.—**O. corymbosa**. Fr., *oldenlande en corymbe*. A species of which the flowers, tops, and seeds are used in the West Indies as a vermifuge.—**O. globosa**. Dysentery plant, the *kacheis* of Liberia; said to have properties like those of ipecac.—**O. herbacea**. A species growing in the East and West Indies. In Malabar it is used in putrid fevers and as an antispasmodic.

OLE'A, *f.* From ἐλαία, the olive tree. Fr., *olivier*. Ger., *Oelbaum*. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs.—**Fructus oleæ**. See OLIVE (1st def.).—**O. europæa**. Fr., *olivier d'Europe*. Ger., *gemeiner Oelbaum*. 1. The (European) olive. The ripe fruit contains in its sarcocarp nearly 70 per cent. of olive oil. All parts of the plant (except the ripe fruits) contain mannite, the unripe fruits especially, from which it disappears as they ripen, being apparently transformed into olive oil. The leaves and bark are tonic, and are used as a febrifuge. In France a hydroalcoholic extract of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic. 2. *O. verrucosa*.—**O. latifolia**. Fr., *olivier à larges feuilles*. A variety of *O. europæa*, cultivated in Spain. The fruit is larger than that of *O. europæa*, but its flesh is more bitter and the oil less esteemed.—**O. malabarica**. A Malabar species. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic.—**O. microcarpa**.

A Cochlin-China species. The leaves are used as a diuretic and discutient.—**O. sativa**. See *O. europæa*.—**O. verrucosa**. A Cape of Good Hope species. The fruits are used in diarrhœa.

OLEA'CEOUS. Pertaining to or resembling the olive tree.

OLEA'GINOUS. Lat., *oleaginosus* (from *olea*, an olive). Fr., *oléagineux*. Ger., *öartig*. Oily.

OLEAN'DRIN(E). Lat., *oleandrina*, *oleandria*. Fr., *oléandrine*. Ger., *Oleandrin*. Of Leukowsky, a poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*. Taken internally, it causes vomiting, diarrhœa, and convulsions.

OLEAS'TER, *m.* -as'teros (-is). The genus *Eleagnus*.

O'LEATE. Lat., *oleatum* [U. S. Ph.] (2d def.). Fr., *oléate*. Ger., *Oleat*. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of an oxide in oleic acid.

OLEC'RALAN. Pertaining to the olecranon.

OLECRANARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -rit'idis. From *ώλέκρανον*, the point of the elbow, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Ellenbogenentzündung*. Inflammation of the elbow joint.

OLECRANARTHROG'ACE, *f.* -thro'aces. From *ώλέκρανον*, the point of the elbow, and *κακός*, bad. See ANCONAGRA.

OLECRANON, *n.* Ole'k-ra'n(rə'n)o'n; in Eng., o'le'k'ra'n-o'n. Gr., *ώλέκρανον* (from *ώλένη*, the elbow, and *κρανιον*, the skull). Fr., *olécrâne*. Ger., *Ellenbogenkopf*, *Ellenbogenfortsatz*. The thick hook-shaped process forming the upper extremity of the ulna. It is broad above, and terminates there in the process forming the upper portion of the great sigmoid cavity and behind in a quadrangular subcutaneous surface.—**O. mobile**. See PATELLA.

OLEF'ANT. From *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *oléfant*. Ger., *öbildend*. Lit., oil making.

OL'EFIN(E)S, *pl.* The hydrocarbons of the ethylene series.

OLE'IC. Lat., *oleicus*. Fr., *oléique*, *élaïque*. Pertaining to, derived from, or present in oil.—**O. acid**. Lat., *acidum oleicum* (seu *oleinicum*). Fr., *acide oléique*. Ger., *Oelsäure*, *Oleinsäure*, *Elaüinsäure*. 1. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of glyceryl trioleate (olein). It is a constituent of nearly all volatile and fixed oils. *Metæo' acid* (Fr., *acide métaoléique*) is an oily substance, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Oelsäuren*), the acrylic acids.

OLEID'IC ACID. See ELAIDIC acid.

OLEIF'EROUS. From *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *oléifère*. Ger., *öltragend*. Yielding oil.

O'LEIN. Fr., *oléine*. Ger., *O*. Glyceryl trioleate, $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{33}O)_3$, forming a constituent of most of the natural liquid fats and oils.

O'LENE, *f.* *O'lenes*. Gr., *ώλένη*. The ulna.

OLEOCERA'TUM, *n.* From *oleum*, oil, and *ceratum*, a cerate. See CERATE.

OLEOCRE'OSOTE. The oleic ester of creosote; used in tuberculous disease.

OLEOMAR'GARIN. Artificial butter made from animal fat with the addition of some milk and other substances.

O'LEONE. Fr., *oléone*. A neutral, non-saponifiable, oily liquid, obtained by distilling 2 parts of oleic acid with 3 of lime.

OLEOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Of Fremy, the phosphorated fat found in the substance of the brain.

OLEOPTENE. See ELEOPTENE.

OLEORES'IN. Lat., *oleoresina*. Fr., *oléo-résine*. Ger., *Oelharz*. A pharmaceutical compound of a volatile oil and a resin; usually prepared by extraction from the crude drug with ether.

OLEORICIN'IC ACID. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

OLEOSAC'CHAROSE. From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. A compound of saccharose with a volatile oil.

OLEOSAC'CHARUM, **OLEOSACCHARURE'TUM**, *n.* From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. See ELÆOSACCHARUM.

OLEOSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide oléosulfurique*. An uncrystallizable bitter substance obtained by mixing cold olive oil gradually with half its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a mixture of o. a., sulphopalmitic acid, and sulphoglyceric acid is formed, the last remaining in solution, while a mixture of the others is precipitated.

OLEO'SUS. Oily.

O'LEUM, *n.* Gr., *έλαιον* (from *ελαία*, the olive tree). 1. See OIL. 2. An old name for fuming sulphuric acid.—

O. æthereum. Fr., *huile étheree*. 1. See *Ethereal OIL*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 9 parts of sulphuric acid with 4 of alcohol, washing the distilled oil with water, and adding to the product an equal volume of stronger ether. It is a yellowish oily liquid, having an ethereal, aromatic odor and a pungent taste. It differs from the ethereal oil formerly official by the addition of ether. 3. A volatile oil.—**O. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. An oily preparation of cantharides.—**O. cinereum**. An ointment made by triturating mercury to extinction with oil or liquid paraffin, varying in the amount of mercury from 1 to 33 per cent.—**O. destillatum**. A volatile oil.—**O. Dippelii**. See *Dippel's animal*.—**O. paraffinosum**. Liquid paraffin.—**O. petræ**. See PETROLEUM.—**O. phosphoratum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *huile phosphoree* [Fr. Cod.]. Phosphorated oil; a clear, nearly colorless oil having the odor of phosphorus and becoming luminous in the dark.—*Olea pinguia*. See *Fixed OILS*.—**O. terræ**. Petroleum.

O'LEYL. The radicle of oleic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}O$.

OLFAC'TION. Gr., *ὀσφρησις*. Lat., *olfactus*. Fr., *odorat*. Ger., *Geruch*. The function of smell.

OLFAC'TIVE. See OLFACTORY.

OLFAC'TOM'ETER. Fr., *olfactomètre*. From *olfactare*, to smell at, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring the acuteness of smell.

OLFAC'TOR. The unit of olfactory sensitiveness.

OLFAC'TORIUM, *n.* A smelling-bottle.

OLFAC'TORIUS. See OLFACTORY; as a *n. m.*, see *Olfactory NERVE*.

OLFAC'TORY. Lat., *olfactorius*. Fr., *olfactoire*. Ger., *olfactorisch*. Pertaining to the sense of smell.

OLIB'ANUM, *n.* Gr., *λίβανον*. Fr., *oliban*, *encens*. Ger., *Weihrauch*. Syn.: *thus*. Frankincense; a gum resin obtained by incision from the stem of *Boswellia Carterii* and other species of *Boswellia*. O. is chiefly used as an incense, though it is probably equal to other balsamic medicines as a stimulant to the mucous membranes, and its use as a fumigatory in bronchitis and chronic laryngitis is recommended. The ancients used it in pectoral complaints, dysentery, fevers, etc., and in China it was employed internally in leprosy and scrofula. In the East it is still used for gangrenous sores, etc., and internally in gonorrhœa.

OL'IBENE. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of olibanum.

OLIDIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide olidinique*. A crystalline acid, $C_{32}H_{31}O_3HO(=C_{16}H_{32}O_2)$, produced by the action of potassium hydrate on oleic acid.

OLIGÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ολίγος*, little, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Oligämie*. Poverty of the blood in the sense of diminution in the volume of the blood of the entire body.—**O. serosa**. See HYDRÆMIA.—**O. sicca**. O. caused by thickening of the blood.—**O. vera**. O. resulting from a sudden loss of blood.

OLIGÆMYD'RIA, *f.* From *ολίγος*, little, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥωρ*, water. See HYDRÆMIA.

OLIGAM'NIOS. Deficiency of the liquor amnii.

OLIGIDRIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *ἰδρώς*, sweat. See ISCHIDROSIS.

OLIGOBLÉNIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *βλέννα*, mucus. *Fr.*, *oligoblenmie*. *Ger.*, *Schleimangel*. Defective secretion of mucus.

OLIGOCHOLIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *χολή*, bile. See ACHOLIA (1st def.).

OLIGOCHROMÆMIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, *χρῶμα*, color, and *αἷμα*, blood. *Ger.*, *Oligochromämie*. Deficiency of hæmaturia in the blood.

OLIGOCHROSIS, *f.* -*chro'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Diminution of hæmoglobin in the individual blood corpuscles.

OLIGOCHYLIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *χυλός*, chyle. See ACHYLIA (2d def.).

OLIGOCHYMIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, small, and *χυμός*, juice. See ACHYMOSIS.

OLIGOCOPRIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *κόπρος*, excrement. See ACOPROSIS.

OLIGOCYTHÆMIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, small, *κύτος*, a cell, and *αἷμα*, blood. *Fr.*, *oligocythémie*. *Ger.*, *Oligocythämie*. Deficiency of red blood corpuscles.

OLIGODACRYA, *n. pl.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *δάκρυον*, a tear. See ADACRYA.

OLIGO GALACTIA, **OLIGO GALIA**, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *γάλα*, milk. See AGALACTIA.

OLIGO HÆMIA, *f.* See OLIGEMIA.

OLIGO HYDRIA, *f.* See OLIGYDRIA.

OLIGOMANIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *μανία*, madness. *Fr.*, *oligomanie*. A form of insanity which, although potentially affecting all the mental faculties and operations, apparently involves only a part, such as the emotions, the intellect, or the will, or certain manifestations only of a faculty of the mind. Cf. MONOMANIA.—**Abulic o.** See ABULOMANIA.—**Affective o.** See MANIA *sine delirio*.—**Agoraphobic o.** See AGORAPHOBIA.—**Claustrophobic o.** See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.—**Intellectual o.** See INTELLECTUAL MONOMANIA.—**Mysophobic o.** See MYSOPHOBIA.

OLIGOPEPSIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *πέψις*, digestion. Enfeeblement of gastric digestion.

OLIGOPIONIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *πίων*, fat. See EMACIATION.

OLIGOPSYCHIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *ψυχή*, the soul. *Fr.*, *oligopsychie*. 1. See IMBECILITY. 2. Of Hippocrates, syncope.

OLIGO'RIA, *f.* *Gr.*, *ολιγορία*. Of Snell, an apathetic condition observed in various forms of mental disease, in which there is defective susceptibility to external influences.

OLIGOSIALIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *σίαλον*, saliva. See APTYALIA.

OLIGOSPERMIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *σπέρμα*, seed. See ASPERMATISM.

OLIGOSTEATOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *ὀλίγος*, few, and *στέαρ*, tallow. Of Eichhorst, a diminution of the sebaceous secretion.

OLIGOTRICHIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, few, and *τρίξ*, a hair. See ALOPECIA and ALOPECIA *congenita*.

OLIGOTROPHOUS. *Lat.*, *oligotrophus* (from *ὀλίγος*, slight, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). *Fr.*, *oligotrophe, oligotrophique*. Innutritious.

OLIGOZOOSPERMIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, few, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of De Sinéty, a variety of sterility in the male in which the spermatozooids are diminished in number and activity.

OLIGURESIA, **OLIGURESIS**, **OLIGURIA** *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *οὔρον*, urine. *Fr.*, *oligurésie*. *Ger.*, *Oligurie*. Scantiness of urine.

OLIGYRIA, *f.* From *ὀλίγος*, little, and *ὕδωρ*, water. Deficiency of liquid.

OLINIC ACID. *Fr.*, *acide olinique*. An acid the glyceride of which is present in drying oils, as that of oleic acid is in non-drying oils.

OLISTHE'MA, *n.*, **OLISTHE'SIS**, *f.* -*them'atos* (-*is*), -*e'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ὀλισθημα, ὀλισθησις* (from *ὀλισθάνειν*, to slip). See DISLOCATION.

OLI'VA, *f.* *Gr.*, *ἐλαία*. 1. The olive tree or its fruit. 2. See OLIVARY BODY.—**Fructus olivæ**. See OLIVE (1st def.).—**Oleum olivæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **O. olivarium** [Ger. Ph.]. See OLIVE oil.—**Oleum olivarium virginæum**. See VIRGIN OIL.—**O. inferior**. See INFERIOR OLIVARY BODY.—**O. superior**. See SUPERIOR OLIVE.

OLIVARY. *Lat.*, *olivaris*. *Fr.*, *oliveaire*. Pertaining to olives, olive-shaped; as a *n.*, see O. BODY.

OLIVE. *Gr.*, *ἐλαία*. *Lat.*, *oliva*. *Fr.*, *o*. *Ger.*, *O*. 1. The fruit of *Olea europæa*; also an o.-bearing tree. 2. Any o.-shaped body, especially the olivary body.—**External accessory o.** See EXTERNAL ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—**Inferior o.** See INFERIOR OLIVARY BODY.—**Inner (or internal) accessory o.**, **Mesial accessory o.** See MEDIAN INTERNAL ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—**O. oil**. *Lat.*, *oleum olivæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*seu olivarium* [Ger. Ph.]). *Fr.*, *huile d'o. (ou d'olivier)* [Fr. Cod.]. *Ger.*, *O'öl, Baumöl*. Sweet oil, salad oil; a pale yellow or greenish-yellow non-drying oil of feeble odor and bland taste, obtained by expression from the pulp of the ripe fruits of *Olea europæa*. It consists chiefly of a liquid portion (olein) and a concrete portion composed mainly of tripalmitin, and separable by pressure at a temperature a few degrees above 0° C. It also contains an acid, regarded as arachic acid, and traces of cholesterin and chlorophyll. O. oil is used as a very mild laxative, as a vehicle for stronger drugs, and as an external protective application to irritated or denuded surfaces. It is chiefly used, however, as a nutritious article of diet, and in pharmacy as a constituent in cerates, ointments, liniments, etc.—**Outer accessory o.** See EXTERNAL ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—**Superior accessory o.** *Ger.*, *obere Nebenö*. See SUPERIOR ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—**Superior o.** 1. See CORPUS DENTICULATUM. 2. See NUCLEUS of the trapezium.—**Superior o. of Luys**. See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.—**Upper o.** See NUCLEUS of the trapezium.

OLIVERIN. A substance prepared from the bark of *Olea europæa*; used as a substitute for quinine.

OLIVIFORM. *Lat.*, *oliviformis, olivæformis* (from *oliva*, an olive, and *forma*, form). *Fr.*, *oliviforme*. *Ger.*, *olivenförmig*. Olive-shaped.

OLIVIL. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{15}O_5$, forming a constituent of the resin of wild olives. Its vapor is used for fumigating sick-rooms in Italy.

OLIVIN. From *oliva*, an olive. *Fr.*, *olivine*. *Ger.*, *O*. 1. A dark-green variety of chrysolite. 2. A resinoid substance (of the doubtful formula $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$), probably an impure salirrhentin.

OLIVITE. *Fr.*, *o*. *Ger.*, *Olivit*. A substance obtained by Landerer by treating the leaves or unripe fruit of the olive tree with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and precipitating with water.

OLOPHYLTIS, *f.* -*phlye'tidos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ὀλοφυλκτίς*. *Fr.*, *olophlyctide*. Of Alibert, any form of herpes (2d def.) except zoster, together with the strophulus volaticus of Willan and certain forms of miliaria.—**O. hydroica**. See MILIARIA rubra and MILIARIA crystallina.—**O. labialis**. See HERPES facialis.—**O. miliaris**. Of Alibert, the herpes iris and herpes circinatus of Willan.—**O. progenialis**. See HERPES progenitalis.—**O. prolabbialis**. See HERPES facialis.—**O. volatica**. See STROPHULUS volaticus.

OLOPHONIA, *f.* From *ὅλος*, whole, and *φωνή*, the voice. Congenital malformation of the vocal organs.—**O. labii lobata**. See HARELIP.—**O. linguæ frenata**. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

O'LUT KOMBOOL'. The sap of *Abroma angustifolium*; used in dysmenorrhœa.

OMACEPHALIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *omacéphalie*. The condition of an omacephalus.

OMACEPH'ALUS, *m.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, ἀκέφαλος, without a head. Fr., *omacéphale*. Ger., *Omaccephale*. A monster having a large but badly shaped head and with only the face distinct, with rudimentary sensory organs and no thoracic members.

OM'AGRA, *f.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *omagre*. Ger., *Schultergicht*. Gout in the shoulder.

O'MAL. Trichlorphenol; used by inhalation in bronchial affections.

OMAL'GIA, *f.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *omalgie*. Ger., *Omalgie*. Pain in or about the shoulder.

OMARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*thrit'idis*. From ὤμος, the shoulder, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *omarthrite*. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the shoulder joint.

OMARTHROC'ACE, *f.* -*throc'aces*. From ὤμος, the shoulder, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός evil. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Schultergelenkübel*. Disease of the articular surfaces of the shoulder joint.

OMAS'SUM, **OMA'SUM**, *n.* Ger., *Faltenmagen*. The manyplies, psalterium, or third stomach of ruminants; the pouch into which their food passes after having been masticated a second time. Its internal surface consists of many folds of the mucous membrane, studded on the edges with hard papillæ. Between these folds the food is grasped and still further triturated before passing into the abomasum.

OMEN'TAL. Pertaining to the omentum.

OMENTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *omentite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum.

OMENTOCELE, *f.* Om-e-nt-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., om-e-nt'o-sel. -*ce'les*. From *omentum* (*q. v.*), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **EPILOCELE**.

OMEN'TO'FIXA'TION. Suture of the omentum to the anterior abdominal wall.

OMEN'TULUM, *n.* Fr., *omentule*. The lesser omentum. —*Omentula intestini crassi*. A number of short, irregularly rounded, fatty, tassellike epiploic appendices of the *tœnia coli lateralis* of the large intestine.

OMEN'TUM, *n.* Fr., *o*. Ger., *Netz*. A double fold of the peritonæum connecting one abdominal viscus with another. See *Great o.* —*Colic o.*, *Gastric o.*, *Gastrocolic o.* See *Great o.* —*Gastrohepatic o.* See *Lesser o.* —*Gastrosplenic o.* See *Gastrosplenic LIGAMENT.* —*Greater o.*, *Great o.* Lat., *o. majus*. Ger., *grosses Netz*. A duplicature of the peritonæum which descends from the lower border of the stomach in front of the intestines to the level of the pelvis, where it turns and ascends to the colon, which, after separating, it includes between its two layers. Above the colon it consists of two layers, and below it of four. The layers are separable in the young, but not in the adult. It contains more or less adipose tissue, and on the left side is continuous with the gastrosplenic *o.* —*Hepatogastric o.*, *Lesser o.* Lat., *o. minus*. Ger., *kleines Netz*. A double layer of the peritonæum which extends between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. On the left side the two layers include the œsophagus, but on the right they form a free margin, and inclose the hepatic vessels and nerves and the ductus choledochus communis. Its superior layer is continued on to the inferior surface of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach, and the inferior layer on to the posterior surface of the stomach and the lower posterior aspect of the liver. Posterior to it lies the foramen of Winslow. —*Omenta cerebri*. An old term for the cerebral meninges. —*O. colicum*. That portion of the great *o.* in foetal life which becomes in the adult the hepatocolic ligament. —*O. gastrocolicum*. See *Great o.* —*O. gastrohepaticum*. See *Lesser o.* —*O. majus*. See *Great o.* —*O. minus*. See *Lesser o.* —*O. osseum*. See **PERIOSTEUM**.

OMGUE'LER. An undetermined root of Senegal, used as an antidyenteric.

OMICHE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From ὀμῖχειν, to urinate. Fr., *omichèse*. Ger., *Harnen*. Urination.

OMICH'MA, *n.* -*ich'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ὀμῖμα. See **URINE**.

OMICH'MYL. Fr., *omichmyle*. Ger., *O*. A radicle supposed to occur in urine. —**O. oxide**. Of Scharling, a resinous substance contained in the ethereal extract of urine.

OMICHO'LIC ACID. The compound C₅H₂₂NO₄.

OMICHO'LIN. A red resinous substance, approximately C₂₄H₃₈NO₅; one of the substances which give decomposing urine its fœtid odor.

OMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ὤμος, the shoulder. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation in or about the shoulder joint.

OM'MA, *n.* *Om'matos* (-*is*). Gr., ὄμμα. The eye.

OMNIV'OROUS. From *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *omnivore*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Feeding indiscriminately on all sorts of food.

O'MOATLAN'TICUS, *m.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and ἄτλας, the atlas. See **LEVATOR anguli scapulae**.

O'MOBRACHIA'LIS, *m.* See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.

OMOC'ACE, *f.* -*oc'aces*. From ὤμος, the shoulder, and κακός, evil. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Schulterübel*. Of Lobstein, a disease affecting the shoulder.

OMOCERVICA'LIS, *m.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and *cervix*, the neck. See **LEVATOR anguli scapuli**.

OMOCLAVIC'ULAR. From ὤμος, the shoulder, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See **CORACOCALVICULAR**.

OMOCLAVICULA'RIS, *m.* See **CORACOCALVICULARIS**.

OMOCLEIDOHYOID'EUS, *m.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, κλείς, the clavicle, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. An anomalous portion of the omohyoid muscle arising from the clavicle.

OMOCOT'YLE, *f.* -*cot'yles*. From ὤμος, the shoulder, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., *omocotyle*. Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne*. The glenoid cavity of the neck of the scapula.

OMODYN'IA, *f.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and ὀδύνη, pain. See **OMALGIA**.

OMOHY'OID. From ὤμος, the shoulder, *v*, *upsilon*, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the scapula; as a *n.*, the omohyoideus.

OMOHYOID'EUS, *m.* Fr., *omo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Schulterblattzungenbeinmuskel*. A digastric muscle attached to the upper border of the scapula, and inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. Behind the sternomastoideus it becomes tendinous, and passes through a reflection of the deep cervical fascia. It acts as a depressor and retractor of the hyoid bone.

OMOP'LATA, *f.* From ὤμος, the shoulder, and πλάτη, a flat surface. See **SCAPULA**.

OMOP'LATOHYOID'EUS, *m.* See **OMOHYOIDEUS**.

OMOSTER'NAL. Pertaining to or connected with the sternum and the scapula.

OMOSTROPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ὤμος, the shoulder, and στρέφειν, to turn about. Fr., *omostrophose*. Ger., *Schulterverrenkung*. Dislocation of the shoulder.

OMOTO'CIA, *f.* Gr., ὀμωτοκία. Fr., *omotocie*. Miscarriage, premature delivery.

OMOTRAPE'ZIAL. Fr., *omo-trapézien*. Pertaining to or situated between the trapezius and the omohyoideus.

OMOYO'DES, *m.* See **OMOHYOIDEUS**.

OMPHA'LEA, *f.* From ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *omphalier*. Ger., *Grübling*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. —*O. cordata*, *O. diandra*. Fr., *omphalier à feuilles ovales*. Ouabe oil plant; indigenous to Guiana and the West Indies. The embryo is purgative. The leaves are used as a detergent for wounds and chronic ulcers. —*O. nucifera*, *O. triandra*. Fr., *noisetier de Saint Dominique*. Cohnut of Jamaica; a caoutchouc-yield-

ing tree growing in the West Indies and on the Magdalena River. The seeds contain a fatty oil which is used in thoracic and abdominal inflammations. The slightly astringent flowers are used as a diuretic.

OMPHALEC'TOMY, *f.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the umbilicus.

OMPHALELCŌ'SIS, *f.* -*cō'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐκκωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Nabelgeschwür*. Ulceration or an ulcer of the umbilicus.

OMPHALEX'OCHE, *f.* -*ex'oches*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐξοχή*, a prominence. See **EXOMPHALOS**.

OMPHAL'IC. Gr., *ὀμφαλικός* (from *ὀμφαλός*, the navel). Lat., *omphalicus*. See **UMBILICAL**.

OMPHALIS'TER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-*is*). Gr., *ὀμφαλιστήρ*. Fr., *omphalistère*. Ger., *Nabelschnurmesser*. A knife for cutting the umbilical cord.

OMPHALITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *omphalite*. Ger., *Nabelentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilicus.—**O. neonatorum**. See **FUNGUS umbilicalis**.

OMPHALO'BIIUM, *n.* A genus of connaraceous trees and shrubs.—**O. pinnatum**. An East Indian tree. The fruits, an oil prepared from them, also the leaves, are used as discutients.

OMPHALOCELE, *f.* *Ō'mf-a'l(a'l)-o-(a'2)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *ŏ'mf-a'l-o-sel*. -*ce'les*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κήλη*, a tumor. See **UMBILICAL HERNIA**.

OMPHALO'DES. Gr., *ὀμφαλώδης*. Navellike.

OM''PHALONTER'IC. Lat., *omphalotentericus*. Pertaining to the umbilicus and the intestines.

OMPHALOT'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *λύσις*, a loosing. See **OMPHALOTOMY** (2d def.).

OM''PHALOMESARA'IC, **OM''PHALOMESENTER'IC**. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery. Fr., *omphalo-mésaraique*, *omphalo-mésentérique*. Ger., *omphalo-mesenterisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the mesentery and the umbilical vesicle.

OM''PHALOMONODID'YMI, *m. pl.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. Ger., *Nabelzwillinge*. Twins united at the umbilicus.

OMPHALON'CUS, *m.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *omphaloncie*. Ger., *Nabelgeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the navel.

OMPHALONEU'RON, *n.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *νεῦρον*, a cord. The umbilical cord.

OM''PHALONEURORRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rhex'eos* (-*is*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Laceration of the umbilical cord.

OM''PHALONEUROSTREP'SIS, *f.* -*strep'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *στρέψις*, a turning round. Ger., *Nabelschnurverdrehung*. Torsion of the umbilical cord.

OMPHALOP'AGUS, *m.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *πηγνύναι*, to make fast. A double monstrosity in which the bodies are united at the umbilicus.

OM''PHALOPHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *omphalophlébite*. Ger., *Nabelvenenentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.—**O. purulenta**. Of Bollinger, a purulent inflammation of the umbilical vein in newborn calves, followed by secondary abscesses in the liver.

OM''PHALOPHLEG'MONE, *f.* -*phleg'mones*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. See **OMPHALITIS**.

OMPHALOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *φύμα*, a growth. See **OMPHALONCUS**.

OM''PHALOPROPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *πρόπτωσις*, prolapse. See **UMBILICAL HERNIA**.

OMPHALOR'HAGE, *f.* -*or'rhages*. From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ῥήγνυμαι*, to burst forth. Rupture of the umbilical cord.

OMPHALORRHA'GIA, *f.* Fr., *omphalorrhagie*. Ger., *Nabelblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the umbilical cord or region.

OMPHALORRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rhex'eos* (-*is*). See **OMPHALONEURORRHESIS**.

OMPHALORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *omphalorrhée*. Ger., *Nabellymphfluss*. A watery discharge from the umbilicus.

OM'PHALOS, *m.* Gr., *ὀμφαλός*. Fr., *ombilic*. Ger., *Nabel*. See **UMBILICUS**.

OMPHALOSO'TER, *m.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *σωτήρ*, a preserver. Schöller's term for a funis repositus invented by him.

OM''PHALOTACTE'RIMUM, *n.* From *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. Neugebauer's term for a funis repositus invented by him.

OMPHALOTAX'IS, *f.* -*tax'eos* (-*is*). The replacement of a prolapsed umbilical cord.

OMPHALOT'OMY. Gr., *ὀμφαλοτομία* (from *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Ger., *Nabelschnurdurchschnitt*. Section of the umbilical cord.

OMUM (Tam.), *n.* Also written *omam*. *Carum ajowan* or *Psychotis coptica*.—**O. oil**. Ajowan oil, a volatile aromatic oil obtained from the fruits of *Carum ajowan*. It smells like oil of thyme, and contains thymol.—**O. water**. Of the pharmacopœia of India, a carminative water distilled from o. fruits; it is used as a vehicle.

ONAGE. In the Gaboon country, an arrow poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus kombé* and *Strophanthus hispidus*.

O'NANISM. Lat., *onanismus* (from *Onan*, the son of Judah, who first practised it). Fr., *onanisme*. Ger., *Onanie*. 1. See **MASTURBATION**. 2. The practice of incomplete sexual intercourse, the semen of the male being deposited elsewhere than within the genital passages of the female.—**Conjugal o.** Lat., *onanismus conjugalis*. Fr., *onanisme conjugal*. 1. See *O.* (2d def.). 2. Any deviation from natural and complete coitus in wedlock.

ONCOCAR'PUS, *m.* A genus of anacardiaceous plants.—**O. vitiensis**. The itch tree of the Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant, especially the juice of the bark, are intensely irritating to the skin, and the juice of the fruit, which has been used by the natives in leprosy, acts like a caustic.

ONCO'DES. Gr., *ὄγκώδης*. Fr., *onceux*. Swollen.

ONCOGRAPH. From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *γράφειν*, to write. A form of manometer used for registering the increase in volume of a swollen organ (especially the kidney or spleen) resulting from its increased blood supply.

ONCOL'OGY. Lat., *oncologia* (from *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Geschwulstlehre*. The pathology, etc., of tumors.

ONCOM'ETER. From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus devised by Roy for measuring the increase in size of the kidney during secretion.

ON'COS, *m.* Gr., *ὄγκος*. See **TUMOR**.

ONCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὄγκωσις* (from *ὄγκωσν*, to distend). Ger., *Anschwellen* (1st def.), *Geschwulst* (2d def.), *Geschwulstkrankheit* (3d def.). 1. Tumefaction. 2. A tumor. 3. A disease due to a tumor.

ONCOTHLIP'SIS, *f.* -*thlip'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *θλίψις*, pressure. Fr., *oncothlipse*. Ger., *Geschwulstdruck*. Pressure caused by a tumor.

ONCOT'OMY. Lat., *oncotomia* (from *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *τομή*, a cutting). Ger., *Geschwürschnitt*. The operation of opening an abscess or tumor.

ONEI'RIC. From *ὄνειρος*, a dream. Fr., *onirique*. Pertaining to dreams.

ONEIRODYN'IA, *f.* From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *ὀδύνη*, a pain. Fr., *onirodynie*. Painful dreaming.—**O. activa**. Somnambulism.—**O. gravis**. See **INCUBUS** (2d def.).

ONEIROG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ὄνειρωγμός*. Fr., *onirogme*. 1. A vivid dream. 2. Exoneirosis.

ONEI''ROGONORRHĒ'A, *f.*, **ONEIROG'ONOS**, *m.* From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, *γόνος*, semen, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. See **EXONEIROISIS**.

ONEIRON'OSUS, *f.* From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *νόσος*, a disease. *Fr.*, *oneironose*. Morbid dreaming.

ONIOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ὄνιος*, to be bought, and *μανία*, madness. A mania for spending money.

ONOB'RUCHUS, *m.*, **ONOB'RYCHIS**, *f.* -*bru'chi*, -*brych'idis* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ὀνοβρυχίς*. *Fr.*, *o.*, *sainfoin*. *Ger.*, *Esparssette*. Hen's bill; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs.—**O. sativa**, **O. spicata**, **O. viciæfolia**, **O. vulgaris**. *Fr.*, *o. cultivé*. *Ger.*, *Esparssette*. French grass; the *ὀνοβρυχίς* of Dioscorides, formerly used in retention of urine.

ONOMATOL'OGY. *Lat.*, *onomatologia* (from *ὄνομα*, a name, and *λόγος*, understanding). *Fr.*, *onomatologie*. *Ger.*, *Namenlehre*. The science of nomenclature.

ONOMATOMA'NIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *onomatomanie*. 1. That condition of an insane person in which the mention of a particular word or the impression produced by a particular chance occurrence habitually awakens memories that lead to an exacerbation of the disease. 2. A functional derangement of the speech centres occurring in certain nervous and mental diseases as a result of which the patient is possessed by an agonized effort to recall some particular word, by an irresistible impulse to repeat a given word continually, or by a dread of some commonplace word on account of some meaning attached to it or of its associations.

ONO'NIN. A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

ONON'IS, *f.* -*on'idis* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ὄνονις* (1st def.). *Fr.*, *ononide*. *Ger.*, *Hauhechel*. Rest harrow; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs.—**O. arvensis**, **O. fetens**, **O. hircina**. *Fr.*, *ononide des champs*. *Ger.*, *stinkende Hauhechel*. Common rest harrow; a European species having a nauseous, goatlike odor, said to be imparted to cheese made from the milk of cows that have eaten the plant. The root is used like that of *O. spinosa*.—**O. natrix**. *Fr.*, *ononide natrix*, *girard*, *mache blanche*. Pram rest harrow; a European species. The root is substituted for that of *O. spinosa*.—**O. procurrens**, **O. repens**. *Fr.*, *arrête-bœuf*. *Ger.*, *kriechende Hauhechel*. Rooting-branched rest harrow; used like *O. spinosa*.—**O. spinosa**. *Fr.*, *ononide épineux*. *Ger.*, *dornige Hauhechel*. Thorny rest harrow. The root is used as a diuretic.

ONOPOR'DON, **ONOPOR'DUM**, *n.* *Gr.*, *ὀνόπορδον* (from *ὄνος*, an ass, and *πορδή*, a breaking of wind). *Fr.*, *onoporde*. *Ger.*, *Eselsdistel*. A genus of composite plants.—**O. acanthium**. *Fr.*, *onoporde à feuilles d'acanthé*. *Ger.*, *gemeine Krebsdistel*. Cotton thistle. The root and the fresh herb were formerly official, the former being used as a laxative and diuretic, and also in gonorrhœa and abscesses of the breast, and the expressed juice of the latter in gangrenous sores and malignant skin diseases.

ONOSMO'DIUM, *n.* False gromwell; a genus of the *Boraginaceæ*.—**O. hispidum**, **O. virginianum**. A plant growing from New England to Florida and Louisiana. It has been used for gonorrhœa, vesical irritation, etc.

ONTO'GENY. From *εἶναι*, to be, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. *Fr.*, *ontogénie*. *Ger.*, *Ontogenese*. 1. The history of the evolution of an individual. *Cf.* **PHYLOGENY**. 2. The doctrine of the production of species by special creation only, as opposed to phylogeny (*q. v.*).

ONYCHATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. *Fr.*, *onychatrophie*. *Ger.*, *Nagelschwinde*. Atrophy of the nails.

ONYCHAUX'E, **ONYCHAUX'IS**, *f.* -*aux'es*, -*eos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *αὔξη* or *αὔξεις*, growth. See **HYPERONYCHIA**.

ONYCHEXALLAX'IS, *f.* -*lax'eos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ἐλλάξις*, a changing. *Ger.*, *Nagelausartung*. Degeneration of the nails.

ONYCH'IA, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. *Fr.*, *onychie*. *Ger.*, *O.* Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, whereby the growth of the nail is impaired or the nail is undermined by suppuration and sometimes lost. *Cf.* **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).—**O. consecutiva**. *O.* consecutive to syphilis.—**O. gryposis**. See **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS**.—**O. maligna**. A malignant form of *o.* occurring most commonly in children and usually occasioned by some local injury, attended with ulceration, the growth of spongy granulations, and a foetid discharge. The nail is loosened, becomes brown or black, and is finally shed or peels off in strips. In healing, thick rough masses of epidermis are formed upon the bed of the nail.—**O. periungualis**. *Perionychia*.—**O. scrofulosa**. *O.* due to scrofula.—**O. sicca**. *O.* unattended by ulceration. The nail loses its lustre and translucency, becomes furrowed and brittle, breaking off at the end, and may become separated from its bed.—**O. sicca syphilitica**. *O.* syphilitica unattended by ulceration.—**O. simplex**. *O.* attended usually with suppuration, followed by much ulceration, and followed by loss of the nail, which is replaced by a new nail that is more or less deformed.—**O. symptomatica**. *O.* due to some systemic disease or to some affection in the vicinity of the nail.—**O. syphilitica**. *O.* due to syphilis. It begins at the wall or fold of the nail or at the centre, and involves a portion or the whole of the nail, which becomes whitish or grayish. This is followed by roughness of the surface, by scaling and splitting of the nail substance, and sometimes by hypertrophy. It may be attended with ulceration. *Cf.* **PARONYCHIA syphilitica**.—**O. traumatica**. *O.* due to injury.

ONYCHISTE'RION, *n.* *Gr.*, *ὀνυχιστήριον*. *Fr.*, *onychistérion*. *Ger.*, *Nagelscheere*. An instrument for cutting the nails.

ONYCHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **ONYCHIA**.

ONYCHOCAM'PE, *f.* -*cam'pes*. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *καμπή*, a bending. See **ONYCHOGRYPOSIS**.

ONYCHOC'LASIS, *f.* -*cla'seos* (-*oclasis*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. *Ger.*, *Nagelbruch*. Fracture of the nail.

ONYCHOCCLI'NE, *f.* -*cli'nes*. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *κλίνη*, a couch. See **MATRIX of the nail**.

ONYCHOCRYPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, a nail, and *κρυπτός*, hidden. See **Ingrowing NAIL**.

ONYCHOGRYPHO'SIS, **ONYCHOGRYPO'SIS**, **ONYCHOGRYPTO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *γρύπσις*, a crooking. *Fr.*, *onychogrypose*. *Ger.*, *Nagelkrümmung*. A curvature or clawlike deformity of the nails, due to hyperplasia of the matrix and usually associated with irregularities of the surface. *Cf.* **Clubbed FINGER**.—**O. idiopathica**. *O.* occurring as an independent affection.—**O. neuritica**. *O.* due to a neuropathy.

ONYCHOHELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ελκοσις*, an ulceration. Ulceration of the nail.

ONYCHOLEPRA, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *λέπρα*, leprosy. *Fr.*, *onycholèpre*. *Ger.*, *Nagellepra*, *Nagelausatz*. Leprosy affecting the nails.

ONYCHOL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *λύσις*, a loosening. See **ONYCHATROPHIA**.

ONYCHOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Mycosis of the nails.—**O. circinata**. See *O. trichophytina*.—**O. favosa**. Favus of the nails; characterized by circumscribed yellowish deposits in the nail substance or by a uniform thickening, crumbling, or loosening of the nail.—**O. tonsurans**, **O. trichophytina**. Ringworm of the nails, due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*, which causes them to lose their lustre and split or break off at the ends, while upon the bed of the nail there forms a thick mass of friable matter due to crumbling of the nail substance. In its general features it resembles psoriasis or eczema of the nail.

ONYCHONOSUS, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *νόσος*, disease. See **ONYCHOSIS**.

ONYCHOPATH'IC. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *πάθος*, a disease. Pertaining to the onychoses.

ONYCHOPH'THORA, **ONYCHOPH'THORIA**, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φθορά* or *φθορία*, corruption. See **ONYCHATROPHIA** and **ONYCHOSIS**.

ONYCHOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φῆμα*, a growth. Tumefaction of the nails. See **HYPERONYCHIA** and **ONYCHOGRYPOSIS**.

ONYCHOPH'YTON, *n.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φυτόν*, a plant. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS**.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *onychoptose*. Ger., *Nagelausfall*. Falling off or shedding of the nails.

ONYCHORRH'I'ZA, *f.* From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ρίζα*, a root. The root of the nail.

ONYCHOSARCO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *onychosarcome*. Ger., *Fleischauswuchs am Nagel*. A fleshy excrescence about a nail.

ONYCHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *onychose*. Ger., *Onychose*. Any disease of the nails. The *Onychoses* of Aspitze are a suborder of the *Keratonosi*, including the *Hyperonychoses*, *Paronychoses*, and *Onycholyses*.—**O. arc-tura**. See **Ingrowing NAIL** and cf. **ARCTURA**.—**O. gryposis**. See **ONYCHOGRYPOSIS**.—**O. inorassata**. See **HYPERONYCHOSIS**.—**O. lapsus**. See **ONYCHATROPHIA**.—**O. mollities**. Softening of the nails.—**O. pterygium**. See **PTERYGIUM unguis**.—**O. seline**. Ger., *Nagelfleck*. The appearance of white spots on the surface of the nails.—**O. tinea**. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS**.

ONYCHOSTRO'MA, *n.* -*strom'atos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *στρώμα*, a bed. See **MATRIX of the nail**.

ON'YCHOSTROMELCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **ONYCHOHELCOSIS**.

ONYCHOTH'LASIS, *f.* -*as'eos* (-*oth'lasis*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *θλάσις*, a crushing. Fr., *onychothlase*. Ger., *Nagelzerquetschung*. Crushing of the nails.

ONYGO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See **ONYCHOSIS**.

ONYX, *m.* *On'ychos* (-*is*). Gr., *ὄνυξ*. 1. See **NAIL** (1st def.). 2. A disease of the nail, usually non-ulcerative. 3. A name applied to what was formerly regarded as a nail-shaped collection of pus between the layers of the cornea, simply a form of hypopyon.

ONYX'IS, *f.* -*yx'eos* (-*is*). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *o*. A general term for all inflammations of the matrix of the nail.—**Lateral o.** An *o.*, often syphilitic, which begins at one of the lateral borders of the nail. When it is attended with ulceration a fungous growth from the wall or groove often projects over the nail.—**Retro-ungual o.** Fr., *o. rétro-unguéal*. Onychia beginning at the root of the nail.—**Scrofulous o.** See **ONYCHIA scrofulosa**.—**Syphilitic o.** See **ONYCHIA syphilitica**.

ONYXI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **ONYCHIA**.

O'OB'LAST. From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *oöblaste*. A cell that develops into an ovum; a germinal epithelium giving rise to ova.

OOCALYM'MA, **OOCALYP'TRON**, *n.* -*ym'matos* (-*is*), -*yp'tri*. From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *κάλυμμα*, a head-covering, or *καλύπτρα*, a woman's veil. See **OIOCALYMMMA**.

OOCYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *κύσις*, conception. See **Ovarian GESTATION**.

O'OCYST. From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *κύστις*, a cyst. See **SPORO CYST**.

OODEOCELE, *f.* *O-od-e²-o(o³)-se(ka'le(la))*; in Eng., *o-od'e²-o-sel*. -*ce'les*. From *ὄοειδής*, like an egg, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **Obturator HERNIA**.

OÖ'DES, **OÖEI'DES**. Gr., *ὄοειδής* (from *ὄόν*, an egg, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Ovoid; as a *n. m.*, see **CORPUS vitreum** and **Aqueous HUMOR**.

OÖGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *γένεσις*, an origin. The origin and development of ova.

O'OID. Gr., *ὄοειδής*. Egg-shaped.

OÖKINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *κίνησις*, movement. The active phenomena occurring in an ovum during maturation, fertilization, and segmentation, especially the active changes of the vitellus.

OOLECITHY'MEN, *m.* -*y'menos* (-*is*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg, and *υμήν*, a membrane. See **Vitelline MEMBRANE**.

OOLEM'MA, *n.* -*lem'matos* (-*is*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Fr., *oolème*. Ger., *Oolemm*. An egg membrane, such as the membrana vitellina.—**O. pel-lucidum**. See **ZONA pellucida**.

OOLEU'CON, *n.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *λευκός*, white. See **ALBUMEN**.

O'ON, *n.* Gr., *ὄόν*. See **OVUM**.

O'ONIN. Lat., *oonina* (from *ὄόν*, an egg). See **ALBU-MININ**.

OOPHORA'L'GIA, *f.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *oöphoralgie*. Ger., *Eierstocks-schmerz*. Neuralgia of the ovary.

OOPHORAUX'E, *f.* -*aux'es*. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Eierstocksvergrößerung*. A morbid enlargement of the ovary.

OOPHOREC'TOMY. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *oophorectomie, ovariectomie*. Ger., *Eierstocksausrottung*. Excision of the ovary, especially (as conventionally distinguished from *ovariot-omy*) for any other reason than the existence of an ovarian tumor.

OOPHO'RIA, *f.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. Of Barnes, see **HYSTERIA**.

OOPH'ORIN. A preparation of the ovary of the cow or sow; used in cases of defective ovarian action.

OOPHORI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *ovarite*. Inflammation of the capsule or of the tissues composing the stroma of the ovary.—**Follicular o.** Ger., *folliculäre O*. Inflammation of the Graafian follicles.—**Menstrual o.** O. secondary to the congestion, etc., of menstruation.—**Peritoneal o.** See **PERIOÖPHORITIS**.

OOPH'OROEP'ILEPSY. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *ἐπιληψία*, epilepsy. Epilepsy of reflex origin caused by ovarian disease.

OOPH'OROMALA'CIA, *f.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *oöphoromalacie*. Ger., *Eierstockerweichung*. Softening of the ovary.

OOPH'OROMAN'IA, *f.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *μανία*, madness. Of Skae, a form of insanity connected with the genital organs in women, commonly accompanied by delusions as to sexual intercourse.

OOPH'ORON, *n.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. See **OVARY**.—**O. masculinum**. See **TESTICLE**.

OOPH'OROPATHI'A, *f.* From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *oöphoropathie*. Any ovarian disease.

OOPH'OROSALPINGEC'TOMY. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *σάλ-πιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the ovary and the Fallopian tube.

OOPHOR'RHAPHY. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *ράφή*, a seam. An operation for prolapse of the ovary, consisting in stitching its hilum to the infundibulopelvic ligament near the brim of the pelvis.

OOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded. See **VITELLUS**.

O'OSPERM. From *ὄόν*, an egg, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. 1. Of T. J. Parker, a zygote formed by the union of ovum and sperm. 2. A fertilized ovum.

OOSPER'MOSPORE. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. See **ZYGOSPORE**.

OOTHECOT'OMY. From *ὄόν*, an egg, *θήκη*, a case, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Of A. Rose, oophorectomy.

OPA'CITY. Lat., *opacitas*. Fr., *opacité*. Ger., *Un-durchsichtigkeit*. 1. The condition of being opaque. 2. An opaque area or spot.

O'PE, *f.* *O'pes*. Gr., *ὀπή*. See **FORAMEN**.

O'PENING. Lat., *orificium* (2d def.). Fr., *ouverture*. Ger., *Oeffnung*. 1. The act of laying open (e. g., by making an incision or puncture); also the act of breaking an electrical current. 2. An orifice, a gap, a perforation. Cf. **APERTURE**, **APERTURA**, **FORAMEN**, **OSTIUM**, and their subheadings.—**Abdominal o. of the oviduct.** Lat., *ostium abdominale tubæ Falloppii*. The fimbriated extremity of the Falloppian tube by which it communicates with the peritoneal cavity and applies itself to the surface of the ovary.—**Anodal o.** See under **ANODAL**.—**Aortic o.** Ger., *Aortenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta.—**Cathodal o.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnung*. The opening of a galvanic circuit attended with some phenomenon (e. g., muscular contraction) taking place at the cathode. Symbol, CaO or Kao . Cf. **ANODAL opening**.—**Genitourinary o.** See **Urogenital o.**—**Œsophageal o.** Ger., *Speiseröhrenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the œsophagus.—**Saphenous o.** Lat., *foramen saphenæ*. An oval o. in the fascia lata, slightly below and external to the inner extremity of Poupart's ligament, which transmits the lateral internal saphenous vein. To the upper border are applied the terms femoral, Burns's, or Hey's ligament, falciform process or border, and superior cornu.—**Urogenital o., Urogenital o.** Ger., *Genitalhöhle*. The external o. of the genitourinary tract.
OPEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{e}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{op}'\text{e}^2\text{-o-sel. -ce'tes}$. Gr., ὀπή , an opening, and κῆλη , a tumor. See **HERNIA**.

OPERABLE. From *operari*, to work. Admitting of the performance of an operation (said of tumors, etc.).

OPERATION. Lat., *operatio* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opération*. Ger., *Ö*. The performance of any act; in surgery, of a manual act upon the body, generally with instruments; also the act thus performed. Cf. **METHOD** and its subheadings.—**Adams's o.** See **ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments**.—**Adams's o. for bony ankylosis of the hip.** Section of the neck of the femur with a key-hole saw through a very small external wound.—**Adams's o. for Dupuytren's contracture.** Multiple subcutaneous incisions of the fibrous bands with a sharp-pointed tenotome.—**Adams's (Sir W.) o. for ectropium.** The o. of excising a triangular piece of the lid through its entire thickness, and then bringing the edges of the gap together with fine harelip pins, to shorten a morbidly elongated lid.—**Agnew's o.** 1. An o. for chalazion, in which the lid is opened with a narrow knife along its ciliary margin, in the line of the openings of the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the knife being carried well up into the tumor. Then the contents can be squeezed out between the thumb and finger, or can be removed with a small spoon or curette. 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up into the sac, and the outer wall of the sac is opened through the conjunctival cul-de-sac by a vertical incision, either in front of the caruncle or behind it. The lips of the wound are then held wide apart by small elevators or sharp shields, and the wall of the sac is cauterized with nitric acid or by the galvanocautery. No external scar is left. 3. An o. for salivary fistula, in which a fine probe is inserted into the opening of the duct on the inside of the cheek, and one or two threads are passed by means of a needle between the external surface of the cheek and the duct at a distance above the orifice. This seton directs the flow of saliva into the mouth, and when this is accomplished the fistulous opening may be closed by caustics. 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a needle is thrust from the nasal side through the cornea, about a line from the sclerotic, into the middle of the opaque membrane. An incision is made in the outer side of the cornea, and a small sharp hook is thrust into the opening in the membrane made by the needle. The membrane is fixed by the needle.

The hook is then rotated so as to tear and roll the membrane upon itself, which is then withdrawn on the hook through the opening in the cornea.—**Alexander's o.** See **ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments**.—**Allar-ton's o.** See **Median cystotomy**.—**Allingham's o. for hæmorrhoids.** Ligation of the tumors after partially dividing their bases with scissors, so as to leave as little to be tied off as possible, except the vessels supplying them.—**Amussat's o.** 1. See **Amussat's colotomy**. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineal region in cases of imperforate rectum, by drawing down the end of the rectum and stitching it to the skin. It sometimes involves excision of the coccyx for the sake of additional room. 3. A method of uniting a completely divided intestine by passing both the ends over a piece of cork till they are invaginated and tying them upon it, the cork having a groove or constriction.—**Anag-nostaki's o.** 1. An o. for entropion in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid for its whole length, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 7 to 8 mm. above it. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions are made downward not quite to the lid margin, and the long quadrangular piece of skin thus inclosed is excised. The wound is then closed with sutures, and the ciliary margin is thus drawn upward. 2. An o. for trichiasis, in which the cilia that are to be excised are included between two vertical incisions which diverge somewhat above. The cilia having been excised, a portion of the flap of skin lying between the incisions is resected, drawn down until it reaches about half a line beyond the margin of the lid, and attached by a suture at each corner. Shortening of the external lip of the lid margin is thus avoided.—**Anaplastic o.** See **ANAPLASTY**.—**Anel's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery close to an aneurysm on the cardiac side. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of a gold probe, as large as a pig's bristle, with a small olive-shaped end, through the upper canaliculus into the sac, and then downward through the nasal duct into the nose. The probe is then withdrawn, and, by means of Anel's syringe, some astringent fluid is injected through the lower canaliculus into the sac.—**Annandale's o.** See **Annandale's osteotomy**.—**Antyllus's o.** An o. for aneurysm.—**Arlt's o.** 1. A modification of Gaillard's o. for entropion, in which the lid is marked off into three equal parts, about 1 cm. apart. In the middle the skin of the lid is raised into a horizontal fold, and a strong ligature is passed with a curved needle through the base of the fold, in the line of the innermost mark. The needle is then reversed, and brought out 3 to 4 mm. from the point of entrance. The same is next done in the line of the outermost mark. The respective ligatures are then brought over a small roll of charpie and tied. At the end of 48 hours the ligatures are cut and withdrawn. 2. An o. for ectropion following caries in the lower lid, in which an incision is made through skin and muscle from the inner canthus downward and outward to a point just below the middle line of the lid. A second incision is made from the end of this incision upward and outward to a point beyond the edge of the scar. From this point a short incision is made perpendicular to the lid margin, through the entire thickness of the margin. From this point to the outer canthus the lid is completely scalped. The skin is then dissected up around the scar, and the irregular triangle included in the first incision is separated from the fascia tarsoorbitalis as far as the orbital margin of the tarsus. The lid is then replaced in its proper position and held in place by sutures, and is shortened according to the amount of ciliary margin removed. The raw triangular surface left by the reposition of the lid may then be considerably lessened by dissecting up the skin on both

sides and using suture pins and twisted sutures. 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is put on the stretch with a hard-rubber spatula, and the skin of the lid is pulled upward so as to evert the ciliary margin slightly. Then with a double-edged scalpel or a Beer's cataract knife the lid is split from the external canthus to the vicinity of the lacrymal punctum, into an anterior and a posterior layer. In the former lie skin, orbicular muscle, hair bulbs, and in the latter are tarsus, Meibomian glands, and conjunctiva. This incision is about 3 mm. deep. The skin of the lid is then put transversely on the stretch, and a transverse incision is made from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 3 to 4 mm. from it, through the skin and down to the tarsus. Then the skin of the lid is again put vertically on the stretch, and a curved incision through the skin is made from one end of the transverse incision to the other, the convexity being upward, and varying in curvature according to the size of the piece of skin to be removed. This irregularly oval piece of skin is then removed with curved scissors, leaving the muscular fibres intact. This space is then closed by bringing the edges of the skin together by five or six sutures. The needles are first passed through the bridge of skin just over the cilia, and include some of the fibres of the orbicular muscle, but at the upper margin of the wound they pass through the skin only. The result is a horizontal cicatrix, the previously inverted cilia being turned outward and sometimes upward. The sutures are to be cut off short and left in for 3 to 4 days, and then carefully removed. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the internal canthus is put on the stretch by dragging the lids outward and upward, and a vertical incision is made in a plane that runs through the middle of the internal commissure and just beneath the canthal ligament. The point of a knife is introduced at right angles to the plane of the ligament for 4 to 5 mm., the handle is raised vertically, and an incision 5 to 7 mm. long is made downward. This opens the anterior wall of the sac, the pus is removed, and a sound is passed into the duct. 5. An o. for symblepharon, in which the pterygiumlike process of thickened conjunctiva is seized with a forceps near its point, a cataract knife is introduced beneath it, and it is thus separated from the margin toward the centre of the cornea. The flap so formed is then dissected back from the sclera, a ligature armed with a needle at each end is passed through it near its apex, and in such a way that the outer surface of the flap covered with epithelium is applied to the globe. The needles are then passed through the eyelid at the bottom of the wound, and the ends of the ligature are knotted over a roll of sticking plaster. 6. A form of blepharoplasty, in which the canthotemporal incision inclines downward instead of running horizontally, and the temporogal incision is somewhat inclined to the inner side of the triangle instead of being parallel to it. The other steps of the o. are the same as in Dieffenbach's o. 7. An o. for enucleation of the eye, in which the conjunctiva is first seized with a strong Blömer's forceps between the margin of the cornea and the insertion of either the rectus externus or rectus internus, and divided vertically. The incision is then prolonged with straight probe-pointed scissors downward and upward close to the corneal margin for 3 to 4 mm., and the conjunctiva is pushed backward. The muscle is next seized with the same forceps and divided a short distance back of its insertion, so as to leave a stump as fixation point for the forceps. This opens the sheath of the eyeball. The same scissors, introduced through this opening, are swept round close to the sclera, beneath the tendon of the inferior rectus muscle, and this is divided. The

same is done with the rectus superior. Then the stump of the first muscle divided is grasped with the forceps, and the eyeball is turned inward or outward until the entrance of the optic nerve is brought forward almost in a plane with the canthi. The optic and ciliary nerves are then divided with the same scissors or a much stronger pair curved on the flat. Then by a strong pull forward the eyeball is brought into the palpebral aperture, so that it can be grasped by the fingers. The remaining muscles and conjunctiva are then divided close to the globe.—**Assalini's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil, devised by Assalini in 1787, consisting in separating the iris from its peripheral attachment with a forceps passed through an incision in the cornea.—**Atypical o.** An o. not performed after the usual method.—**Ayers's o.** An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which one flap obtained from the umbilical region is turned down, its raw surface outside, and two additional tegumentary flaps are dissected from the sides of the abdominal wall and drawn together over the first.—**Badal's o.** Elongation and stretching of the infratrochlear nerve for the relief of glaucoma.—**Bader's o.** 1. An o. for keratoconus, in which a small elliptical piece of the cornea opposite the pupil is removed with a narrow knife. 2. A form of sclerotomy in which the incision is made and completed in the scleral margin with a narrow knife, but the overlying conjunctiva is left undivided. The iris prolapses under the conjunctiva, and remains as a small swelling.—**Bartsch's o.** An old (1583) o. for entropion, in which the entire ciliary margin of the lid from one end to the other was removed throughout its whole thickness, from skin to mucous membrane, for a width of about 2 to 3 mm.—**Barton's o.** 1. The removal of a V-shaped piece of bone, base forward, from just above the condyle of the femur, for ankylosis of the knee. 2. A form of resection of the hip, in which a crucial incision is made over the great trochanter, the soft parts are dissected from the neck of the bone, a retractor is passed beneath it, and it is divided almost completely with a saw, and finally fractured.—**Barwell's o.** See *Barwell's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Bassini's o.** An o. for the cure of hernia by effecting firm union of the walls of the canal through which the hernia passed.—**Bathey's o.** See *OOPHORECTOMY*.—**Baudens's o.** See *Baudens's AMPUTATION*.—**Beatson's o.** Oophorectomy to check the growth of "inoperable" cancer.—**Béclard's o.** See *Béclard's AMPUTATION*.—**Beer's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision was made in the cornea with a narrow lance knife, the iris was seized with a sharp hook, drawn out of the wound, and cut off close to the cornea with curved scissors. In cases of closed pupil Beer made a flap incision in the cornea, pulled out the iris with a hook, and cut off the apex of the pouch, thus leaving a round pupil. 2. Iridotomy by introducing a narrow lance knife or Beer's cataract knife through the margin of the cornea into the anterior chamber, and dividing the iris transversely for a distance of 3 or 4 mm. The divided radial fibres cause a gaping of the wound, and thus an elongated pupil is formed.—**Berlinghieri's o.** An o. for entropion and trichiasis, in which the lid is placed on the stretch by a horn spatula, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicular muscle, 1 mm. above the anterior lid margin, and from one end to the other. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions 3 to 4 mm. long are made through the skin and orbital muscle toward the orbital margin. Skin and muscle are then dissected up and drawn back toward the orbital margin. The individual hair bulbs are extirpated, and the flap is replaced and held in position by adhesive plaster.—**Berlin's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a Desmarre's lid forceps, and an incision is made through the entire

thickness of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 to 5 mm. above it. Then the margin of the tarsal wound is seized with a forceps, the skin and muscular fibres are pushed aside, and a piece 2 to 3 mm. wide is cut from the entire length of the tarsus and conjunctiva. The wound is closed as in *Streatfeild's o.* 2. A revival of the *o.* of excision of the lacrymal sac originally proposed by *Platner* in 1724, in which the anterior wall was opened in the usual way for destruction of the sac, and then the sac wall is itself dissected out entire and removed.—*Bigelow's o.* See *Bigelow's LITHOLAPAXY*.—*Bilateral o.* See *Bilateral LITHOTOMY*.—*Billroth's o.* 1. See *Billroth's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, in which a triangular piece of skin is excised as in *Dieffenbach's o.* and the horizontal incision is begun several mm. on the temporal side of the canthus, instead of at the canthus. From the beginning of this incision another incision is made downward, which, after a distance of several mm., meets the outer incision of the triangular space. Another incision downward on the temporal side is then made, parallel to the second incision. The base of this spur may be a centimetre or more wide. The flap is then slid over this spur into the triangular space and fastened as in *Dieffenbach's o.*—*Blandin's o.* An *o.* for symblepharon, in which the cicatricial adhesions are dissected from above downward, free from the cornea, and as far as the cul-de-sac. This dense cicatricial tissue is then turned inward so as to form a substitute for the palpebral conjunctiva, and doubled down to form a hem, which is then retained in position by the *glovers' suture*. The two extremities of the thread are carried horizontally to the right and left and fixed to the temples.—*Blasius's c.* See *Blasius's CHEILOPLASTY*.—*Bloodless o.* Fr., *opération à blanc*. An *o.* performed with the use of *Esmarch's* bandage, ligatures, and hæmostatic forceps so as to prevent the loss of blood.—*Bonzel's o.* An attempt to form an artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a hook passed through a small hole in the cornea.—*Borelli's o.* An *o.* for staphyloma in which two needles are passed crucially through the base, and a ligature is twisted behind the needles and firmly tied. The needles are then either withdrawn or cut off at the ends.—*Bowman's o.* 1. See *Von Ammon's o.* 2. An *o.* for fistula of the lacrymal gland, in which one of two curved needles with which a stout silk suture is provided at its ends is passed through the fistulous opening, and then above the tarsus through the wall of the fistula into the conjunctiva; the second needle is introduced in the same way, but brought out through the conjunctiva 4 to 5 mm. from the first needle; the threads are then tied, passed along the outer canthus, and allowed to remain (from 8 to 14 days) until the conjunctival opening of the fistula becomes permanent. Then an attempt is made to close the external fistula, by freshening the edges of the opening and introducing fine sutures. 3. An *o.* for iridodesis, which consists in incising the iris radially from the pupillary margin toward the periphery with a very narrow flat knife having a blunt end and one cutting edge. This is introduced through the cornea and passed between the iris and lens; the edge is then turned forward and the iris incised. The slit so made in the iris is subsequently caused to gape by the action of the muscular tissue of the iris. 4. An attempt, in cases of ptosis arising from insufficient action of the levator palpebræ superioris, to diminish the relatively excessive action of the orbicular muscle by passing a subcutaneous ligature beneath the tarsal portion and drawing it tight. 5. An *o.* for stillicidium lacrimarum, which may be done on either one or both lids. If on the lower lid, the lid is drawn outward and slightly downward, so as to evert the punctum. A small

probe is inserted into this, passed through the canaliculus into the sac, and then withdrawn, and with a *Bowman's* or *Weber's* knife, or with a pair of scissors, the canaliculus is slit up as far as the sac, so that the incision faces toward the eyeball. The next day a probe is to be run along the wound, in order to prevent the cut edges from reuniting. If the upper canal is to be slit, the upper lid is to be drawn outward and upward. 6. An *o.* for structure of the lacrymal duct, in which the lower canaliculus is slit up as in the *o.* for stillicidium. A small *Bowman's* probe is passed horizontally through the canaliculus until its point strikes the inner wall of the sac. The probe is raised vertically, still keeping its point carefully against the wall of the sac, until in its vertical position it points in the direction of the duct. It is then to be pressed slowly but steadily downward and somewhat backward in the course of the duct, as far as possible through the stricture. If this succeeds, on the next day a larger probe is introduced, which after 15 to 20 minutes is carefully withdrawn. This probing is to be continued, each time with a larger probe, till No. 7 or No. 8 has been introduced. The probes are introduced at increasing intervals until the epiphora ceases.—*Brainard's o.* 1. An *o.* for ectropion, in which the lid is dissected up from its adhesions and placed in its natural position. To fill the space, a flap is formed behind the external angle of the eye, of corresponding form but somewhat larger, with its base or pedicle over the anterior part of the zygoma. This is turned on its base, fitted into the space, and retained in place by interrupted sutures. The sides of the wound left by the removal of the flap are then brought together and retained by sutures. 2. The *o.* of drilling the fragments of a broken bone to cause irritation and union of the bone.—*Brown's o.* See *CLITORIDECTOMY*.—*Buchanan's o.* 1. An *o.* in which a neoplasm of the lip is removed by an elliptical incision from the centre of which two incisions are made downward, outward, and upward, forming flaps that are detached and form a new lip. 2. Lithotomy with the rectangular staff, the incision being central except in cases of large stone, when the right side of the prostate is cut, as in *Dupuytren's* lithotomy.—*Buck's o.* See *Buck's OSTEOTOMY*.—*Burrow's o.* 1. An *o.* for covering a loss of substance in the eyelids, by transplanting a more or less irregularly triangular piece of adjacent healthy skin. 2. See *Burrow's CHEILOPLASTY*.—*Busch's o.* 1. An *o.* for contracture of the palmar fascia by making a V-shaped incision with its base at the fold of the affected finger and palm, and its apex reaching toward the wrist as far as the beginning of the contracting band. 2. An *o.* for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is split and two incisions are made from the ends of the lower wound margin downward, as sides of an equilateral triangle. The piece of skin is then excised, and the lateral edges of the space united by sutures.—*Buttonhole o.* Fr., *boutonnière*. Ger., *Knopfloperation*. External urethrotomy.—*Buzzi's o.* An obsolete *o.* for artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a needle pushed through the cornea.—*Byrd's o.* 1. An *o.* for closure of an artificial anus, essentially the same as *Dupuytren's*. The forceps for destroying the spur is not so strong, and the opening is closed by dissecting up a circular flap of skin all around the artificial anus and turning it face downward into the opening to act as a plug. The skin adjacent to the incision is loosened and drawn together over the opening. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineum in cases of imperforate rectum, after previous colotomy. A guide is passed into the terminal extremity of the rectum through the artificial opening in the abdomen, and cut down upon from the perineum. The abdominal opening is closed after the perineal opening has

been established.—**Cæsarean o.** Lat., *sectio cæsarea*. Fr., *opération césarienne*. Ger., *Kaiserschnitt*. The operation of cutting open the gravid uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall and removing its contents; so called from the tradition that Julius Cæsar had the surname given him from his having been cut out from his mother's womb.—**Callisen's o.** See *Callisen's COLOMOTOMY*.—**Carden's o.** See *Curden's AMPUTATION*.—**Carnochan's o.** Ligation of the main artery of a limb for elephantiasis.—**Carron du Villard's o.** An o. for shortening the skin of the lid in a transverse direction for ectropion by excision of two elliptical pieces with their long axes vertical and closing the wounds with sutures.—**Carter's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a small opening is made through the cornea in front of the plane of the iris, and Wecker's scissors are introduced with closed blades, which are permitted to expand as soon as their blunt extremities reach the pupillary area. As the blades expand an escape of aqueous humor lifts a fold of iris between their edges, and this fold is excised as they are closed, and then drawn out of the wound with the scissors.—**Cassel's o.** An o. for the removal of pedunculate exostoses situated near the external orifice of the ear by cutting away the base of the growths with a gouge and mallet.—**Celsian o.** See *Celsian CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Chassaingnac's o.** 1. Amputation of a part by means of the écraseur. 2. Excision of the rectum with scissors, knife, and écraseur.—**Cheselden's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in introducing a small single-edged knife or needle through the temporal side of the sclerotic and through the iris into the anterior chamber. Then the cutting edge is turned toward the iris, and, in withdrawing the knife, the iris is divided transversely, and the incision so made gapes and forms a pupil.—**Chiene's o.** See *Chiene's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Chopart's o.** See *Chopart's AMPUTATION* and *Chopart's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Civiale's o.** See *Civiale's LITHOTOMY*.—**Cock's o.** See *Cock's external URETHROTOMY*.—**Colles's o.** An o. for harelip in which all the parings are made use of to avoid loss of substance.—**Colley's o.** See *Davies-Colley's o.*—**Collis's o.** Excision of the tongue by a method like Paget's, except that the sublingual tissues are divided with the écraseur instead of the knife, and the cheek is laid open from below the angle of the mouth, for additional room.—**Condamine's o.** An o. for the cure of umbilical hernia by excision of the sac, denudation of the umbilical ring, and closure of the ring with sutures.—**Cooper's o.** Excision of a portion of the membrana tympani for the relief of deafness and tinnitus in chronic aural catarrh.—**Corradi's o.** See *Moore-Corradi o.*—**Crampton's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is divided with scissors vertically for a quarter or half an inch close to its temporal end. A similar incision is made at the nasal end of the lid, avoiding the canaliculus. The eyelid is kept on the stretch away from the eyeball by a broad spatula, and the incisions are allowed to heal by granulation, this tending to do away with the inversion.—**Cripps's o.** Dissection of the rectum from the neighboring tissues and excision of the diseased portion. The wound is allowed to heal by granulation.—**Critchett's o.** 1. Iridodesis in which a small incision is made through the cornea near its margin with a broad needle; the iris is then seized with the cannula forceps between its ciliary and sphincter margins, and is drawn through a small loop of fine silk for a sufficient distance, then the loop is drawn tight, and the ends are cut off close. In a few days the ligatured piece of iris sloughs off, and the pupil remains dislocated in its new position. 2. An o. for keratoconus, performed with a knife consisting of two Sichel's blades, the backs of which touch, the point of one being a little longer than that of the other, and both being set on one handle. They are hinged to-

gether, so that they can be set and fixed at any required angle. The blades being so fixed, the points are made to pierce the cornea at the point of the cone to which the excision is to reach, and, passed steadily on through the anterior chamber, are brought out at the opposite point of the cone, and pushed on until they have cut their way out. An elliptical piece will thus be excised. 3. An o. for staphyloma, in which the eyeball is transfixed behind the ciliary region by two or three semicircular threaded needles. The portion in front of these needles is cut off, the needles are drawn through, and the sutures are tied, so as to unite the gaping wound in a horizontal line. The sutures are passed through the retina, chorioid, sclerotic, and conjunctiva. This o. has been almost entirely given up, on account of the danger of producing sympathetic ophthalmia. 4. An o. for stillitidium lacrimarum, which consists in cutting out a portion of the posterior wall of the canaliculus, thus drawing the canal farther inward toward the caruncle, forming a reservoir into which the tears may run to prevent reunion of the parts. 5. A modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus, consisting in the subconjunctival division of the tendon of the muscle. A hook is introduced beneath the tendon, and the latter is divided by blunt-pointed scissors curved on the flat, one blade being introduced between muscle and conjunctiva and the other between muscle and sclera.—**Davies-Colley's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus for talipes, regardless of the articulations.—**Decé's o.** The dissection of a fold of skin from the base to the commissure of the web for syndactylism, the fingers being kept apart. The retraction of the tongue of skin by cicatrization forms a new commissure.—**Del Toro's o.** An o. for keratoconus, in which, about two weeks after a preliminary iridectomy, the vertex of the conical cornea is destroyed with a very fine knife heated to a white heat.—**Denans's o.** A method of uniting the serous surfaces of a divided intestine by means of three metallic tubes, one of which is secured within each end, and the third inserted between them as a support.—**Desault's o.** 1. An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in the introduction of a plug into the openings of the two segments of the injured intestine. The middle of the plug should rest upon the spur of hypertrophied mesentery between the two segments, a thread being carried around it and secured externally. By degrees the spur will be obliterated, and the openings of the two segments of intestine brought more and more into apposition. When this has been sufficiently accomplished, the plug is permanently removed, and an external obturator bandage applied. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consists in introducing a thin probe through the sac to the bottom of the nasal duct, and over that a silver tube. The probe is then withdrawn, a long thread carried through this tube to the nose, and its lower end seized and drawn out. To this end are fastened a number of cotton threads, soaked in some astringent or cauterizing fluid, and these are then drawn up into the duct.—**Desmarre's o.** A form of iridectomy in which the lids are held open with elevators, the eyeball is fixed with a forceps, and a Beer's knife is inserted precisely at the junction of the sclerotic and cornea, and pressed forward into the anterior chamber in a direction parallel to the plane of the iris until an incision about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long is made. The knife is then withdrawn, and the cannula forceps introduced and the blades opened. The iris prolapses between them and is lacerated, and the prolapsed part is cut off with scissors.—**De Wecker's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by making a hole in the cornea opposite the point to be incised, introducing De Wecker's scissors, allowing them to expand when they reach the pupillary margin, and then pushing them forward so

as to include the iris between their blades. The iris is then divided by closing the blades. 2. An o. for ptosis, in which an oval piece of skin is excised from the lid by an incision parallel to the ciliary margin, and 4 to 5 mm. above it. A needle armed with an antiseptic silk suture is then introduced at a point above the eyebrow, passed downward beneath the skin and orbicular muscle, and brought out at the upper border of the wound below the orbicular muscle. It is again introduced below the orbicular muscle, near the inferior wound, and brought out again in the middle of the bridge of skin. A bridge of 5 to 16 mm. being then formed, the needle is again introduced beneath the skin and muscle, is brought out in the wound, again passes beneath the skin and muscle, and is finally brought out through the skin above the eyebrow, 0.5 cm. from the point of entrance. A second similar suture is placed alongside the first, and at a distance of 1 cm. from it. Gentle traction on the ligatures closes the wound, and then the ends of the ligatures are tied over a little roll of kid. 3. An o. for retinal detachment, by introducing a loop of very fine gold wire through the sclera and chorioid and leaving it *in situ*, thus providing for a constant draining of the subretinal fluid. 4. See *Capsular ADVANCEMENT*. 5. Abscission of a corneal staphyloma, a modification of Knapp's o., consisting in dissecting up the conjunctiva from the corneal margin all round and as far back as the equator. Four sutures are then introduced, two on the nasal side and two on the temporal. The staphyloma is split horizontally, and the two halves are removed with scissors close to the corneal margin. The lens is then removed, and the sutures are drawn tight. 6. Blepharoplasty by a modification of Reverdin's o., applicable in cases of burns of the eyelids or of loss of substance from disease, in which small pieces of true skin (instead of epidermis merely), 6 to 8 mm. in diameter, are employed, covered with gold-beater's skin. 7. Iridotomy for small, central, stationary corneal or lenticular opacities. The eyeball is fixed with forceps close to the corneal margin in the prolongation of that meridian in which the division of the sphincter iridis is to be made. An incision 4 mm. long is made in the cornea midway between centre and periphery, and perpendicular to this meridian. Through this wound the closed forceps scissors are introduced. At the pupillary margin they are opened, and one blade is passed behind the iris (the other in front), the blades are closed, and the sphincter is thus divided. The gaping of the wound makes a pear-shaped pupil. 8. Sclerotomy, in which a narrow cataract knife is used, the points of entrance and exit being exactly as in the o. for extraction of cataract. The knife is withdrawn without completing the incision, and the middle undivided portion of sclera prevents the prolapse of the iris. 9. Corneal trephining for glaucoma, in which the ordinary corneal trephine is employed to remove a circular piece from 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter at the edge of the cornea. The cutting cylindrical blade is inclosed in a tube from which it is made to protrude by pressing a spring.—*Dianoux's o.* An o. for entropion, in which Snellen's or De Wecker's lid clamp is applied, and an incision is made parallel to the free margin of the lid, about 4 mm. from it, extending the whole length of the lid, and penetrating to the tarsus. The ciliary portion of the lid thus marked off is detached from the tarsus by an incision on the intermarginal portion of the lid. An incision through the skin alone is then made about 3 mm. above the first incision, and parallel to it, but extending about 2 mm. beyond it at each extremity. The skin flap is separated from the underlying muscle, except at the ends. The underlying portion of the muscle is then dissected up from the tarsus and allowed to retract upward. A forceps is then passed beneath the ciliary flap, the skin

flap is seized and drawn down into the position of the former, and made fast by three sutures to the margin of the tarsus. The ciliary flap is drawn up and carefully stretched upon the cartilage bared of the orbicular muscle, the latter is drawn back with a strabismus hook, and the flap is secured in place with sutures to the tarsus.—*Didot's o.* An o. for syndactylism, in which an incision is made along the middle of the palmar surface of one finger, reaching from the base to the top of the web, and is joined at each end by transverse incisions which reach to the middle of the opposite finger. The same process is repeated on the dorsum of each finger, except that the flap runs in the opposite direction. After these skin flaps are made, the remaining tissues of the web are divided and the flaps are made to cover the denuded surfaces.—*Dieffenbach's o.* 1. See *Dieffenbach's CHEILOPLASTY*. 2. See *Dieffenbach's URANOPLASTY*. 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided horizontally by an incision from 6 to 8 mm. long. Two converging incisions are made downward, and the triangular piece of skin is excised; then for a distance of 6 to 8 mm. from the external canthus the edge of the lid is excised; the sides of the triangular space are then united with sutures, which draws the everted lid outward, and the raw surface on the edge of the lid is united to the base of the triangle. 4. An o. for ectropion by excising all the cicatricial tissue by a triangular incision, its apex downward and its base parallel to the lid margin, and then bringing the edges of the adjacent skin together with pins. 5. An o. for ectropion in which any cicatricial tissue present is removed by a triangular incision, the base of which is directed toward the ciliary margin and the apex downward. The incision which forms the base of the triangle is then extended on each side, and the skin forming the sides of the triangular space is dissected up from the subjacent parts for some distance. Then these two lateral edges are brought together into a vertical line and united by sutures, while by the lateral extensions of the incision above they can be fastened to the base of the triangular space formed by the removal of the cicatrix. 6. An o. for ectropion in which an incision is made through the skin and the orbicularis muscle nearly parallel to the edge of the lid, beginning two or three lines from one angle and ending at an equal distance from the other. The small flap of skin thus made is turned up, the lid is divided through to the conjunctiva, and the latter is divided to the extent of the external wound. The external edge of the divided conjunctiva is then drawn into the wound in the skin and united by sutures which pass through the conjunctiva as well as the skin. 7. An o. for symblepharon, by folding the lid inward and placing the cuticle against the eyeball. A vertical incision along the side of the nose is made from the internal angle of the eye, and another from the external angle to the corresponding border of the orbit. The lid is detached from the globe, the cilia are cut off, and the quadrilateral piece is then turned inside to rest against the margin of the orbit and is secured by sutures which are carried from within outward and *vice versa*, tied together, and bound by small strips of adhesive plaster. When the wound on the globe is sufficiently cicatrized, the temporary entropion is removed. The lid is released and carried back to its original position, and there retained by the twisted suture. 8. A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which all defective or cicatricial tissue in and below the lower lid is removed by excising an equilateral triangle of skin, the base of which is the edge of the lid. The lateral incisions reach from the fossa canina region upward, and their ends are connected by a transverse incision through the palpebral conjunctiva from one canthus to the other. The cicatricial tissue thus circumscribed is

to be excised, but only through the skin, so as to avoid dividing the orbicular muscle. An incision is then made from the external canthus outward 6 to 8 mm. longer than the base of the triangle. From the outer end of this incision a second is made downward upon the cheek and parallel to the outer side of the triangle, and of the same length or longer. This flap is carefully dissected free from fat and connective tissue. The surface of the triangular space is cleansed of all coagula, and the flap is laid in this space, so that its inner edge coincides with the inner edge of the triangular space and its base with the edge of the lid. It is fastened in place with sutures, beginning at the inner canthus and following down the nasal side. The conjunctiva is united with the skin. The raw surface from which the flap was taken is covered with vaseline and borated cotton, and allowed to heal by granulation.—**Dolbeau's o.** See *Dolbeau's* LITHOTOMY.—**Donegana's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a falciform needle is plunged through the sclerotic, and the iris separated at its periphery for a certain extent and then divided from its circumference toward its centre.—**Dowell's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia consisting in occlusion of the inguinal canal by passing several silver sutures and drawing its sides together.—**Drausart's o.** An o. for retinal detachment by making a large iridectomy upward, then keeping the patient in a horizontal posture with a compressive bandage for a number of days, and injecting small doses of pilocarpine subcutaneously.—**Duplay's o.** An o. for hypospadias, in which the penis is first separated from the scrotum, and its arching destroyed to allow of erection and coition. A new urethra is then made from the abnormal perineal opening to the glans penis.—**Dupuytren's o.** 1. See *Dupuytren's* AMPUTATION. 2. See *Dupuytren's* CHEILOPLASTY. 3. See *Dupuytren's* LITHOTOMY. 4. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, consisting in the destruction of the spur by compression with a clamp, followed by closure of the opening in the skin by a plastic o. 5. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by a transverse incision or incisions through the skin and aponeurosis where the band is most prominent. 6. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrimal sac is incised, and a thin tube of gold or silver introduced (and even hammered into the duct when the stricture is tight) as a means of dilating the canal and carrying off the tears. It has never proved very satisfactory.—**Edebohls's o.** Decapsulation of the kidney for the mitigation of Bright's disease.—**Elective o.** An o. which the patient chooses to have done, but which is not absolutely required; also one in which the particular procedure is a matter of choice with the operator.—**Ely's o.** Fr., *greffe dermique dans l'oreille*. Ger., *Hautpfropfen im Trommelfell*. Skin-grafting for chronic suppurative otitis media, which consists in first thoroughly cleansing the auditory canal and tympanic cavity, and then covering the granulating surface with small bits of skin taken from the forearm. The canal is then packed with borated cotton, which is not changed until it is seen to be colored by the discharge.—**Emmet's o.** 1. Uterine trachelorrhaphy. 2. The procedure of converting a sessile submucous tumor of the uterus into a pediculated tumor by traction, in order to facilitate its removal. 3. An o. for the repair of lacerated perineum. (See under PERINEORRHAPHY.) 4. An o. for vaginal cystocele with urethrocele by the removal of a triangular band of mucous membrane from the anterior vaginal surface and coaptation and suture of the sides of the triangle. 5. An o. for procidentia uteri, in which the uterus is anteverted, the neck kept out of the way by a sponge probang, and two points are located about half an inch from the cervix on either side and a little behind the anterior lip. The surfaces

of these points are freshened, as well as that of the vaginal surface in front of the uterus, and the three surfaces are brought together with sutures.—**English o.** See *English* RHINOPLASTY.—**Esmarch's o.** An o. for ankylosis of the jaw, in which an incision about 2 in. long is made along the lower border of the jaw, in front of the masseter muscle, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone removed with a narrow saw and a bone forceps. Passive movements are practised during healing.—**Farabeuf's o.** Section of the pelvis at the ischiopubic junction as a substitute for symphysiotomy.—**Fergusson's o.** 1. See *Fergusson's* AMPUTATION. 2. See *Fergusson's* LITHOTOMY. 3. See *Fergusson's* STAPHYLORRHAPHY. 4. See *Fergusson's* URANOPLASTY. 5. A form of excision of the jaw in which the external incision begins in the median line at the free border of the upper lip, extends into the nostril on the affected side, curves around the ala of the nose, runs upward to the inner canthus of the eye, and then follows the lower margin of the orbit out as far as is necessary on the cheek.—**Fischer's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct identical with Schmalz's, except that a loop of twilled silk is used on the end of a catgut string.—**Flap o.** 1. See *Flap* AMPUTATION. 2. Cataract extraction with a curved incision so as to form a corneal flap. 3. A plastic o., made by means of a sliding or twisted flap.—**Flarer's o.** An o. for entropion, in which a broad horn spatula is placed beneath the lower lid, and the lid is put on the stretch; the ciliary margin of the lid is pressed firmly against the spatula, and with a scalpel an incision is made in the intermarginal space between cilia and tarsus, 1½ to 2 mm. deep, from the lacrimal punctum to the external canthus, the strip of tissue containing the cilia being thus separated from the tarsus; a transverse incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 2 mm. from it, from one end to the other; the strip of tissue thus marked out, containing all the cilia, is cut off with scissors, and the raw surface heals without sutures.—**French's o.** An o. for carbuncle the distinctive feature of which is the making of a subcutaneous incision.—**Freund's o.** Abdominal hysterectomy for uterine cancer in which the uterus is drawn out of the abdomen, the broad ligaments are tied in three portions, the lowest thread including the uterine artery, and then they and the remaining attachments are divided. The vaginal wound is closed by suturing its edges to the peritonæum above.—**Fricke's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which an incision is made through the skin from the inner canthus to beyond the outer canthus, parallel to the lid margin, and as far above it as the linear scar allows. A second similar incision is made above the scar, and the entire scar dissected out. Then the subcutaneous cicatricial bands are divided, and, if necessary, the fascia tarsoorbitalis along the orbital margin. The lid is then brought down into place, and the size of the space to be filled by transplantation is measured. The flap may be taken from the temple, cheek, or forehead, and is usually tongue-shaped or lance-shaped, and 5 to 7 mm. larger in all directions than the space to be filled. The flap is marked out and dissected free as far as its base. The bridge over which it is to be turned or twisted is then simply cut through, or else a narrow piece is excised, in order to make room for the flap. The latter is adapted to the vacant space in the lid, its edges being carefully trimmed. The space from which the flap was taken is then united by dissecting up the edges and uniting them by sutures. Then the apex of the flap is stitched in place, next the upper margin, and finally the lower. Both eyes are then to be bandaged and the patient is kept in bed for some days.—**Fritsch's o.** See under PERINEORRHAPHY.—**Furnari's o.** See *Furnari's* PERITOMY.—**Gaillard's o.** An o. for entro-

pion, in which the two needles at either end of a stout ligature are introduced through the orbicularis near the inner canthus, and brought out 2 cm. lower down. The ligature is then tied, and shortens the skin of the lid. A similar ligature is introduced and tied near the outer canthus. A third ligature, between the two, has been added by Ran. These ligatures tend to turn the edge of the lid outward and upward.—**Galezowski's o.**

1. An o. for pterygium, in which the apex of the growth is seized with a forceps, separated from its corneal adhesions, and dissected up to its base. When the pterygium is entirely free a thread armed at each end with a curved needle is taken, and both needles are passed through the apex, so as to include it in a small loop. The needles are turned inward and brought out at the base of the growth. The two ends are then tied in a knot, and thus the apex of the pterygium is turned inward toward the base, is strangulated, and atrophies.

2. A crucial sclerotomy in which the sclera and cornea are divided with a narrow knife for the distance of 0.5 cm.—**Gant's o.** Osteotomy of the femur below the trochanter minor for bony ankylosis of the hip.—**Garretson's o.** See *Garretson's STAPHYLOKORRHAPHY*.—**Gély's o.** See *Gély's SUTURE*.—**Gensoul's o.** 1. See *Laforest's o.* 2. A form of excision of the lower jaw in which the incision begins at the angle of the mouth, extends vertically upward nearly to the margin of the orbit, and is joined about at its middle by a horizontal incision running from the condyle of the jaw to the ala of the nose.—**Gerdy's o.** 1. Scalping; an o. for entropion by removing the entire margin of the lid, carrying the excision beyond the bulbs of the eyelashes, and removing a strip 3 to 4 mm. wide. 2. An o., now obsolete, for stricture or obliteration of the lacrymal duct by making two vertical parallel incisions by means of a bistoury introduced into the duct, and then cutting out a quadrilateral piece of bone from the inner wall.

3. An o. for the radical cure of hernia by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus and fixing the latter in place by means of two sutures.—**German o.** See *German RHINOPLASTY*.—**Gibson's o.** An o. for artificial pupil almost identical with Beer's, but modified according to the different states of the eye.—**Giraud's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the probe and silver tube are introduced as in *Desault's o.*, and the probe is withdrawn; a very fine spiral spring, with a knob at one end and an eye at the other, is then introduced, and the knobbed end drawn out at the nose; a thread is fastened in the eye, and the spiral drawn out through the nose; by means of the thread, meshes of various thickness may then be drawn through the nasal duct.—**Goyrand's o. for contracture of the palmar fascia.** A longitudinal incision in the skin along the prominent band, and (after dissecting the latter free) transverse incisions enough to permit of extension of the fingers.—**Graefe's o's.** See *Von Graefe's o's.*—**Green's o.** 1. an o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted and held securely by the fingers, and an incision is made through conjunctiva and tarsus from one end of the lid to the other, in a line parallel to and generally about 2 mm. from the openings of the Meibomian ducts. A strip of skin, 1 to 2 mm. wide and tapering to a point at each end, is removed from the lid, its lower boundary being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the line of the cilia. The orbicular fascia and muscle should be left intact. The suture needle employed is a No. 12 glovers' needle, bent to an arc of about a third of a circle, and is threaded with fine silk. The needle is first introduced a little to the conjunctival side of the row of eyelashes, and is brought out just within the wound made by the excision of the strip of skin; it is then drawn through, inserted again in the wound near its upper margin, and passed deeply backward and upward, so as to graze the front of the

tarsus and emerge through the skin of the eyelid 1 cm. or more above its point of entrance. On tying the two ends of the thread together, the skin wound is closed, and the loosened lid margin is at the same time everted and brought into a correct position. 2. An o. for readjustment of the levator palpebrae, in which an incision an inch or more long is made through the skin along the upper border of the lid, and the dissection extended through the subcutaneous fatty tissue nearly backward, so as to avoid opening the conjunctival sac. The upper surface of the eyeball is thus reached, and the broad thin tendon of the superior rectus exposed. Between this and the roof of the orbit the tendon of the levator may be found, and three sutures are then passed through the aponeurosis, the muscle, and the tarsus of the lid, drawn tight, and tied. The wound is then closed by simple sutures, with the ends of the deep sutures hanging outside.—**Gritti's o.** See *Gritti's AMPUTATION*.—**Grossmann's o.** An o. for retina detachment, in which the effused subretinal fluid is aspirated with a very fine hypodermic syringe, and then the intraocular pressure is increased by a very slow injection of some indifferent fluid (e.g., a warm saline solution) into the vitreous.—**Guérin and Brodhurst's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip in which the stronger muscles connecting the femur and pelvis are divided subcutaneously. Continuous extension is then maintained for some weeks.—**Guérin's o.** See *French's o.*—**Guthrie's o.** See *Guthrie's AMPUTATION*.—**Hahn's o. of supracondyloid osteotomy.** An o. in which a section is made above the condyles on both the inner and the outer side of the leg.—**Halpin's o.** An o. for extirpation of the lacrymal gland in which a curved incision is made along the superior orbital margin, just beneath the eyebrow or exactly through its middle, as far as the external angle of the orbit. Both upper and lower glands with their aponeurotic covering are then dissected out, and free drainage is allowed.—**Hancock's o.** See *Hancock's AMPUTATION and Intraocular MYOTOMY*.—**Hay's o.** 1. An o. for strabismus in which a vertical incision is made with scissors in the conjunctiva, midway between the cornea and the caruncle. The conjunctiva is dissected from the sclerotic, and a strabismus hook passed into the wound and beneath the tendon, which is then stretched and divided close to the sclerotic. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct consisting of the introduction of a thin cylindrical sound, with a hook-shaped prominence on its upper end, through the undivided lower canaliculus.—**Heaton's o.** The injection of irritating and astringent fluids over the crural or inguinal canal and the neck of the sac for the radical cure of hernia.—**Hegar's o.** Oophorectomy for restraining the growth of uterine fibroids.—**Heinicke-Mikulicz o.** A form of pyloroplasty.—**Heinicke's o.** An o. for exostosis of the external meatus which consists in the careful but rapid removal of the exostosis by mallet and gouge.—**Herzenstein's o.** 1. An o. for inverted cilia, in which a spatula is introduced beneath the lid to protect the eyeball from injury, and a needle, armed at the point with a double silk thread, is introduced on the margin of the eyelid at a point on one side of the group of hairs to be destroyed, and carried vertically upward till it emerges through the skin about 2 lines above its entrance. It is reintroduced at this second puncture, carried horizontally for a sufficient distance, and again brought out at a third point. Reintroduced at this third puncture, it is carried vertically downward, and made to emerge at the tarsal margin, where the silk is seized and retained. The two ends of the silk are then knotted together, and a subcutaneous loop is formed, which includes the bulbs of the misdirected hairs, and soon destroys them by the inflammation excited. 2. Forceful dilatation of a stricture of the lacrymal duct on the

principle of Holt's dilatation of stricture of the urethra.—**Hey's o.** See *Hey's AMPUTATION*.—**High o.** 1. See *Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY*. 2. The use of the long obstetrical forceps.—**Himly's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by separation of the iris, through the cornea, from its peripheral attachments by means of a curved needle. 2. An o. for symblepharon, in which a suture or ligature was introduced behind a partial adhesion, which did not reach to the fornix. On the ends of this thread weights were fastened, which in the case of the lower lid passed over specially arranged rollers to the forehead. These pulled the adhesion continuously from behind forward and from below upward, and tended to cause its rupture. 3. Another o. for symblepharon, involving the use of simple ligatures and leaden wires. A bundle of silk threads is passed by means of a curved needle with a large eye through the entire thickness of the symblepharon. The needle is cut off, and the bundle of threads allowed to remain for several days. Then they are removed, and a leaden wire introduced in their place. After several weeks this is replaced by a larger wire, and this again by a still larger one, until it is thought that the canal is large enough, and is entirely lined by epithelium. The last wire is then withdrawn, and the tissue in front of the canal divided with the scissors. The lid is thus loosened from its adhesion to the eyeball. See *Cooper's o.*—**Horner's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid adapted to aggravated cases of eversion from burns, in which an incision 2 inches long, down to the periosteum, is made parallel with the orbicularis muscle and at its inferior margin. The whole thickness of the lid is then dissected up from the subjacent bones. From the middle of this incision another is then made, 1 inch long, downward toward the angle of the jaw, and at the end of the latter another of the same length toward the root of the nose. These last two incisions define an angle of skin which is to be dissected up as far as its base, turned into the beginning of the first incision, and united by pins and sutures. 2. Excision of a round portion of the cheek, including the fistulous tract, with a shoemaker's punch, and suture of the external wound for salivary fistula.—**Horn's o.** See *Horn's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Hotz's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the skin of the eyebrow is fixed firmly against the orbital margin by an assistant. The centre of the ciliary margin of the lid is then drawn tightly downward, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicularis muscle across the entire length of the lid, 2 mm. above the level of the canthi. A strip of muscular fibres is excised, 3 mm. wide, from end to end of the lid. Four sutures are then introduced through the skin of the lid, 2 mm. below the border of the incision, passed through the aponeurosis on the upper third of the tarsus and then through the upper cutaneous border, and tied firmly.—**Huguier's o.** Colotomy in the right loin.—**Hulke's o.** An o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, in which the two ends of a silk ligature, each armed with a needle, are passed through the external fistulous opening, so as to penetrate the conjunctiva of the upper lid one above the other. Both ends of the ligature are thus brought out in the cul-de-sac, and, being drawn tight, grasp a triangular piece of the upper lid, the apex of which is at the fistula and the base in the conjunctiva. The ends are then cut off, and the fistula soon heals.—**Hunter's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery on the cardiac side of an aneurysm, and at some distance from it. 2. An o. for trichiasis which consists in puncturing the hair bulbs of the inverted lashes with a lance or iris knife to the depth of an eighth of an inch. When the bleeding has ceased, the dulled end of a darning needle, slightly moistened and dipped in some irritant, is inserted into the puncture, and held there for some moments. The cilia are then pulled out.—**Indian o.** See

Indian RHINOPLASTY.—**Italian o.** See *Median CYSTOTOMY* and *Tagliacotian RHINOPLASTY*.—**Jacobs's o.** An o. for trichiasis which consists in scalping the edge of the lid together with the cilia and their hair bulbs.—**Jaeger's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, which consists in detaching the everted lid from the cheek or superciliary ridge, leaving it connected at the angles only. A triangular portion of the lid is then removed, if deemed advisable. The detached lid is fixed accurately and firmly in contact with the eyeball, and the skin of the cheek drawn up, or the skin of the forehead drawn down toward the eye, and maintained in this position by adhesive plaster, compresses, and a bandage. 2. An o. for ectropion of the upper lid, in which an incision is made parallel to the edge of the lid and 5 to 7 mm. from it, through its entire thickness from skin to conjunctiva; a knife is introduced through that part of the wound nearest the orbital margin, and all adhesions of the skin to the bone are freely divided; then from the bridge of tissue between the natural and the artificial palpebral fissures a piece of tissue is excised, as long as the difference in the length of the two lids; the inner portion of this bridge is united by sutures to the outer portion, which brings the bridge transversely across the globe, and the lid margin into its normal position. The horizontal incision is then united by sutures. 3. An o. for entropion, in which a horn spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and a slightly curved incision is made through the skin down to the tarsus, beginning near the punctum at the lid margin, curving slightly upward toward the middle, and then descending toward the external angle at the lid margin. This piece, together with the cilia and hair bulbs, is then excised, and the raw surface allowed to heal. 4. An o. for trichiasis consisting of the paring away of the edge of the inverted lid, the hair bulbs of the lashes being thus removed as well as the apertures of the Meibomian glands. 5. An o. for trichiasis which consists in removing that portion of the skin under which lie the bulbs of the cilia. A spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and the skin put on the stretch. The skin and orbicular muscle are then divided by a transverse incision parallel to the cilia. The spatula is then withdrawn, the ciliary edge of the wound is seized at one end with forceps, and the outer margin of the lid with all the hair bulbs is dissected off in a narrow strip.—**Jaesche's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which the upper lid is pulled upward and slightly outward, and an incision is made in the conjunctival surface and parallel with it, exactly behind the position of the faultily directed lashes, and this is prolonged somewhat on both sides. Then a piece of skin 5 to 6 mm. wide is removed from the external surface of the lid, of the same length as the incision in the conjunctiva. A knife is then introduced through the conjunctival wound, and pushed out through the wound in the skin at one end, and then carried along the whole length of the wound, so that the ciliary margin of the tarsus is connected with the lid at its two ends only. The upper cut surface of this quadrangular segment of the tarsal margin is then drawn upward on the anterior surface of the tarsus by uniting the edges of the space in the skin surface by sutures.—**Janin's o.** An o. for artificial pupil in which the lower half of the cornea is opened, as in a flap extraction. The flap is raised, and a pair of curved scissors with one sharp point is introduced, the iris is punctured 1 line from its periphery, the instrument is carried directly upward and $\frac{1}{2}$ line from the original pupil toward the external angle, and the iris is then divided by the scissors.—**Jobert's o.** A method of reuniting a divided intestine by invaginating the upper part within the lower in such a manner as to bring the serous surfaces into contact. See also *Jobert's SUTURE*.—**Jones's o.** An o. for ectropion, in which the eyelid is loosened from its adhe-

sions by incisions made in such a way that when the eyelid is brought back into its natural position the gap which is left may be closed by sutures. Two straight incisions are made from the edge of the lid, converging toward each other, and including the cicatrix between them. The flap is then pressed upward, and the edges of the wound below the apex of the flap are to be united by two twisted sutures. The edges of the flap are then united in their new position by sutures.—**Kehrer's o.** An o. for depressed nipples consisting in the excision of a ring of skin, or of two crescentic pieces of skin, surrounding the nipple, so that, in the healing of the denuded surface, the approximation of the internal and external edges of the ring or crescent may so pull upon the skin immediately surrounding the nipple and forming the cup in which it lies as to obliterate this cup and render the nipple accessible to the child.—**Key's o.** See **Key's LITHOTOMY**.—**Knapp's o.** 1. An o. for cleft lobule of the ear, in which the anterior and posterior parts of the cleft lobule are put on the stretch, and, a von Graefe's cataract knife or narrow scalpel being thrust through the anterior part near the lower end of the slit, a thin slice of skin is severed along its edge. At the other end of the slit the slice is made a little broader, its end being left connected with the auricle. Then the knife is turned and an incision is made backward, and the detached slice there cut across, thus forming a small flap. The long portion of the slice is then seized with a forceps, and its other end divided by a slightly curved incision. The edges of the wound are then united by three interrupted sutures. 2. A combination of simple union and blepharoplasty for coloboma palpebræ. The edges of the coloboma are first freshened and carefully united by sutures. The outer canthus is then divided, and the adjacent skin toward the temple, above or below the canthus, is detached from its base for half an inch or more. The outer portion of the lid is then drawn toward the nose so as to obviate any shortening of the palpebral fissure. A part of the wound in the outer corner may be covered by stitching the conjunctiva and skin together, as in canthoplasty. 3. An o. for strabismus divergens, employed in high degrees of divergent squint for causing the eye to roll inward as far as possible. A suture with two needles is used, one needle being introduced through the conjunctiva, close to the cornea and 3 or 4 mm. above the horizontal meridian, from above downward, and brought out in the horizontal meridian, the other needle being introduced in a corresponding way from below upward. Both needles are then passed through the inner canthus. By drawing on the ligatures and uniting their ends in front of the canthus, the globe is rolled inward. The external rectus must previously be divided in the usual way. 4. Abcision of a corneal staphyloma by removing the entire base of the staphyloma by an elliptical incision in the scleral margin, and then closing the wound by sutures through the conjunctiva instead of through the sclera. Two needles and two long sutures are used. Three mm. above the sclerocorneal margin, and on the nasal side of the vertical meridian, a needle is passed through the conjunctiva, pushed forward close to the sclera for 4 or 5 mm. under the conjunctiva toward the nose, and then brought out. The same needle is then introduced below the cornea into the conjunctiva at a point corresponding to the point above, pushed forward 4 or 5 mm. toward the temple, and again brought out. The two ends of the suture are turned upward and downward, while the intervening free piece is turned toward the nose. In the same manner a suture is introduced through the ocular conjunctiva on the temporal side, and the ends turned back. The ends of the inner and afterward of the outer suture are drawn tight, closing the wound completely. 5. Blepharoplasty on the lower lid by a method adapted for cases of tumors

or neoplasms, following the excision of these by rectangular incisions in healthy tissue. The horizontal incisions are extended toward the nose, and a quadrangular flap is dissected up. At the external canthus an incision is made outward, curving slightly upward on the temple. Then the lower margin of the wound is also prolonged outward, curving downward on the side of the cheek. This flap is also dissected up, and after hæmorrhage has ceased its vertical margin is united by sutures with the vertical margin of the nasal flap, the two being slid toward each other. The upper and internal angle is then united by a suture to the inner edge of the upper lid. 6. An o. for symblepharon in which the lid is carefully dissected up from its adhesions to the cornea and sclera for some distance beyond the insertion of the inferior rectus muscle. Then from this detached portion all useless cicatricial and granulation tissue is to be cut away. In order to cover up this loss of substance, the ocular conjunctiva is dissected upon both sides from the corneal margin from 7 to 9 mm. upward by making two vertical incisions and then dissecting out two quadrangular flaps upward, one on the temporal side and one on the nasal side. These are then transplanted into the vacant space below and carefully united in place by numerous fine sutures.—**Kocher's o.** An o. for excision of the ankle joint, in which the foot is held at a right angle, and an incision is made just below the external malleolus from the tendo Achillis to the extensor tendons; the peroneal tendons are dissected out, secured by sutures, and then divided; the capsule along the anterior and posterior surfaces of the tibia is cut, and the joint opened; the foot is dislocated inward, and the diseased parts removed. The foot is then replaced in the proper position, the peroneal tendons are united, and the wound is closed.—**Köberlé's o.** The o. of securing adhesion of the fundus uteri to the anterior abdominal wall for the cure of retroflexion of the uterus.—**Kolomnin's o.** Ignipuncture or cauterization of the diseased tissues in hip-joint disease.—**Kraske's o.** Resection of a portion of the sacrum to obtain access to the rectum.—**Küster-Dolbeau o.** Paraprostatic section of the urethra with subsequent dilatation of the incised urethra and neck of the bladder to allow of the introduction of the fingers.—**Labioplastic o.** See **CHEILOPLASTY**.—**Laforest's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of an S-shaped hollow probe into the nasal opening of the duct and the injection of various astringent solutions.—**Landolt's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which the conjunctiva of the lid is freshened and detached as far as possible from the subjacent tissue up to the cul-de-sac; the upper lid is then divided into its external and internal leaves, and the conjunctiva of the lower lid is inserted between them and carefully united by sutures passing from within outward through the external leaf of the upper lid. At the end of several months the interpalpebral aperture may be reestablished through the upper lid.—**Langenbeck's o.** 1. See **Langenbeck's OSTEOTOMY**. 2. See **Langenbeck's RHINOPLASTY**. 3. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in opening the cornea, detaching the iris by means of a hook introduced into the anterior chamber, drawing the detached portion through the corneal wound, and leaving it there as a prolapsus to become adherent to the wound. 4. A form of excision of the elbow, in which the forearm is slightly flexed, and a longitudinal incision about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long is made a little to the inner side of the median line of the triceps and ulna, and is carried down to the bone throughout its entire length; the inner edge of the divided periosteum is raised from the ulna with care to preserve the connection between the periosteum, the muscular attachments, and the internal lateral ligaments; the humerus is dislocated backward and sawed off where necessary;

the heads of the radius and ulna are removed if necessary. The wound is then closed, and the joint fixed in a right-angled position. 5. A form of excision of the wrist joint, in which an incision down to the bone is made from the centre of the ulnar border of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, upward to the middle of the dorsal surface of the epiphysis of the radius; the sheaths of the tendons are lifted with the periosteum, and carried to the radial side; the hand is flexed, and the articular surfaces of the upper row of carpal bones are exposed. The ends of the radius and ulna may be denuded, thrust through the wound, and sawed off.—**Langenbuch's o.** See CHOLECYSTECTOMY.—**Langier's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, now long abandoned, recommended in cases where the duct had become obliterated, and where it was deemed necessary to make an artificial opening. It consisted in perforating the wall of the duct into the maxillary sinus, in order to drain off the tears into the antrum.—**Larrey's o.** See *Larrey's AMPUTATION*.—**Lateral o.** See *Lateral CYSTOTOMY*.—**Lawrence's o.** 1. Dissection of the nose up from the lip and face as a preliminary step in the removal of growths from the nasal fosse. 2. An o. for extirpation of the lacrymal gland, in which an incision is made through skin, muscle, and fascia over the upper and outer third of the orbit, to the extent of an inch. The external commissure is divided horizontally, so as to meet the outer end of the first incision. A triangular flap is thus formed, with its apex outward. The gland is then seized with a strong hook, drawn out, and carefully excised. The wound is closed by sutures.—**Lawson's o.** A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cicatrix causing the ectropion is detached from its adhesions on all sides, and then the edges of the wound dissected up until the lid is brought into its proper position. In order to avoid a recurrence of contraction two pieces of skin, each 1·5 ctm. wide, are excised from the upper arm and placed on the raw surface as soon as it is covered with granulations.—**Ledran's o.** See *Ledran's SUTURE*.—**Lee's o.** 1. See *Lee's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for varicocele consisting in the employment of two pins with figure of 8 ligatures over each to arrest the flow of blood, and the subcutaneous division of the veins between them.—**Le Fort's o.** 1. See *Le Fort's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for prolapse of the vagina by denudation and coaptation of a tract on the anterior and posterior surfaces.—**Liebreich's o.** An o. for strabismus, in which the conjunctiva is raised in a fold at the lower edge of the insertion of the muscle, and incised with scissors. The points of the scissors are then entered at the opening between the conjunctiva and capsule of Tenon, and these two tissues carefully separated from each other as far as the semilunar fold. The latter and the caruncle are also separated from the parts lying beneath. Then the insertion of the tendon is divided close to the sclerotic, and the vertical cut in the sheath is extended upward and downward so as to produce considerable effect. The conjunctival wound is then closed.—**Lisfranc's o.** See *Lisfranc's AMPUTATION*.—**Lister's o.** A form of excision of the wrist, in which an incision is made commencing at the middle of the dorsal aspect of the radius at the level of the styloid process, directed toward the inner side of the metacarpophalangeal articulation of the thumb, as far as the radial border of the second metacarpal bone, whence it is carried downward for half the length of the bone; the soft parts are detached from the bones, and the radial artery is thrust somewhat outward; the soft parts on the ulnar side are dissected up as far as practicable, while the extensor tendons are relaxed by bending the hand backward; another incision is then commenced two inches above the end of the ulna, and carried downward in a straight line to the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone on its

palmar aspect; the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris is cut at its insertion into the fifth metacarpal bone, and dissected from its groove in the ulna; the anterior surface of the ulna is cleared, the anterior ligament of the wrist joint cut, and the junction between carpus and metacarpus divided. If the hand is everted the bones may be protruded, and what is necessary cut away, while the carpus is entirely removed.—**Liston's o.** 1. See *Liston's CHEILOPLASTY*. 2. A form of excision of the jaw in which the incision is a curve with its convexity downward, extending from the malar process to the angle of the mouth.—**Littre's o.** 1. See *Littre's COLOTOMY*. 2. Occlusion of the lower end of a divided intestine, and attachment of the upper end in the wound, so as to establish an artificial anus.—**Loreta's o.** Laparotomy, exposure and incision of the stomach, and dilatation of the pylorus with a finger or an instrument, for cancer of the pylorus.—**Lubbock's o.** An o. for lacrymal fistula, which consists in using a grooved knife $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a double-cutting edge, opening the lacrymal sac in front, passing the knife through the obstruction to the bottom of the nasal duct, and then using the groove as a guide for the introduction of a leaden style.—**Lucae's o.** An o. for strabismus, which consists in seizing the conjunctiva 2·5 lines from the cornea, and making a semicircular incision in the conjunctiva with a pair of scissors, from 4 to 6 lines long. After hemorrhage has stopped the blunt hook is introduced beneath the tendon, which is put on the stretch and divided close to the sclerotic.—**Lund's o.** Removal of the astragalus for talipes.—**MacCormac's o.** Division of the femur from the outer side in cases of genu valgum, making the section just above and parallel with the articular surface.—**Macewen's o.** 1. A modification of Chiene's o., the wedge being removed in the line of incision employed in Ogston's o. 2. Section of the shaft of the femur above the epiphyseal line for genu valgum.—**Madelung's o.** A form of colotomy where the lower end of the rectum is involved, which consists in making the incision usual for sigmoid colotomy, pulling down a loop of intestine, dividing with scissors, tying bleeding points, folding in the edges of the lower segment, closing with a modified Lembert suture, and returning to the abdomen, and finally suturing the orifice of the upper segment into the edges of the abdominal wound by interrupted sutures passing through all the structures.—**Malgaigne's o.** See *Malgaigne's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Margary's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip, in which an acetabulum is made in the normal situation by chiseling the bone, the head of the femur is placed in it, and a capsule is formed of periosteum.—**Mason's o.** See *Mason's URANOPLASTY*.—**Mathewson's o.** An o. for exostoses of the external auditory meatus which consists in the removal of the growths with the drill. Elliott's suspension dental engine is employed to propel the drills. The integument over the long prominence is removed by a scaler, and then the bone is perforated at several points near its centre with a drill about 1·5 mm. in diameter. Larger drills are used to enlarge the perforations and cause them to run together, and lateral pressure is employed to ream out the meatus.—**Maunoir's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, like Cheselden's, except that the iris is divided with scissors instead of a scalpel.—**Maury's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which a large convex flap of integument is dissected from the groin, perineum, and scrotum. A small slit is cut in it through which the penis is slipped, and it is turned up over the opening; a short flap is next raised from the margin and lateral portions of the opening, beneath which is slid the margin of the first, the two being connected by sutures.—**McBurney's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, in which the hernial sac

is exposed, the anterior wall of the inguinal canal is incised, the sac is ligated and excised at the internal ring, and the edges of the skin are inverted and sutured to the ligamentous and tendinous tissue. The wound heals by cicatrization.—**McCraik's o.** An o. for entropion, which consists in excising, from within the lid, a horizontal strip of the middle of the tarsus, leaving the skin and the upper and lower portions of the tarsus intact, and removing only the crown of the arch of incurvation.—**Méjean's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of a probe without a head, somewhat thicker than Anel's, with an eye armed with a thread, through the upper canaliculus into the nose. Its end was seized and drawn out through the nose. A tuft of cotton fibres was fastened to the thread, soaked in various medicaments, and drawn through the duct.—**Meloplastic o.** Fr., *méloplastie*. A plastic o. on the cheek.—**Mercier's o.** See PROSTATECTOMY.—**Meyer's o.** 1. See *Meyer's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. An o. for sympathetic ophthalmia. The conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue are incised over the painful portion of the ciliary region, and a strabismus hook is inserted under the tendon of the nearest rectus muscle so that the eye may be steadied. The sclerotic is then divided at the painful point by an incision parallel to the edge of the cornea. This divides the ciliary nerves in this region. The hook is then withdrawn and the conjunctival wound closed by sutures.—**Mica o.** The establishment of a urethral fistula at the root of the penis, to lessen the chances of impregnation (said to be practised by the aborigines of Australia).—**Mikulicz's o.** See *Wladimiroff's o.*—**Mirault's o.** An o. for harelip in which one edge of the cleft is freshened in its whole extent and the other is slit down rather more than half the distance from the angle above to the border of the lip. By opening out this slit a small flap is made to apply itself to the lower part of the other side of the cleft, and the upper portions of both sides are brought together.—**Moore's o.** The introduction of a coil of fine wire into an aneurysm to effect coagulation.—**Moore-Corradi o.** Moore's o. with the passage of a strong galvanic current through the wire.—**Morgan's o.** See *Morgan's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Morton's o.** Excision of a portion of the nerve trunk supplying the affected limb in elephantiasis.—**Mules's o.** The insertion of a hollow glass ball (an "artificial vitreous") into the globe of the eye after exenteration, to maintain the muscular apparatus in approximately its natural form and thus facilitate the mobility of the eye when an artificial eye is subsequently adjusted.—**Mütter's o.** See *Mütter's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Nélaton's o.** 1. See *Nélaton's PROCTOTOMY*. 2. An o. for harelip by an incision representing a reversed V made around the upper angle of the cleft, separating the red edge from the two halves of the lip, excepting at each corner. By bringing down the red edge the wound becomes diamond-shaped and the cut edges are sutured.—**Nicoladoni's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in cases of paralysis of the calf muscles while the peronei are intact. The tendo Achillis is divided and the peroneal tendons are stitched to it.—**Norton's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which small, rounded anterior and posterior flaps are made at the clefts between the fingers, with their bases opposite the heads of the metacarpal bones; the web is then divided and the flaps are joined.—**Noyes's o.** 1. An o. for capsular or secondary cataract by laceration. 2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided for about 3 mm., and the canthal ligaments of both lids are cut; the conjunctiva is loosened from its attachments; a narrow tongue of skin is then formed by making incisions upward toward the temple, just beyond the end of the eyebrow, constructing a small flap with its base

below and its apex upward. This is loosened, turned downward, and inserted between the edges of the wound. The wound from which the flap was taken is closed by sutures, and the apex of the flap is stitched in its new position to the conjunctiva. The remaining sutures are then inserted. 3. An o. for staphyloma corneæ by incision of the limbus, as in iridectomy, followed by total avulsion of the iris by a blunt hook or by forceps. 4. Tenotomy on "the elongated tendon of the antagonistic muscle," instead of on the squinting muscle in strabismus. The shortening necessary to correct the squint is made by lapping the ends of the divided tendon, and maintaining them in position by two sutures passed through the conjunctiva and lapped ends of the tendon above and below and tied tightly. 5. Blepharoplasty by a buccotemporal flap; a modification of the o. by sliding flaps, recommended for remedying defects about the inner portion of the lower lid, as in epithelioma. It consists in removing the diseased mass and then sliding the whole cheek, together with the remaining portion of the shortened lid, inward and upward. One of the incisions runs perpendicularly downward in the furrow alongside the nose as far as the ala nasi, and the other is made horizontally outward across the temple toward the ear. 6. Blepharoplasty by a nasobuccal flap, applicable only to the lower lid. The incisions are made down the side of the nose and cheek as far as the upper lip, the free end being below and the base above. When this flap is twisted on its base upward, and laid in position, there is left a large gap in the face, which is filled by sliding the cheek in toward the median line, and uniting the edges by pins and figure of 8 sutures. 7. An o. on dense secondary membranes, in which a narrow knife is entered at the centre of the outer margin of the cornea, passed across the anterior chamber, and brought out at a corresponding point on the opposite side. The knife is then partially withdrawn until its point is opposite the middle of the iris, when it is plunged backward through the false membrane into the vitreous, making the wound as large as possible. The knife is then withdrawn; a small blunt hook passed in through each corneal wound is caught in the wound made in the false membrane, and traction is made in opposite directions, so as to drag out a portion of tissue at each corneal wound, where it is to be snipped off.—**Nunneley's o.** A form of excision of the tongue in which a sharp-pointed curved knife is introduced between the base of the jaw and the hyoid bone, and brought out in the mouth at the frenum. Through this opening a wire éraseur is introduced, so as to surround the tongue. The éraseur is held in place by strong pins passed vertically through the tongue behind the diseased tissue.—**O'Dwyer's o.** See *INTUBATION of the larynx*.—**Ogston's o.** 1. An o. for genu valgum, in which the internal condyle of the femur is separated from the shaft and slid up until the two condyles are upon the same plane. The tibia may then be swung forward. 2. An o. for talipes valgus, adapted to the most severe cases, in which the surfaces of the astragaloscapoid articulation are refreshed, and the bones are nailed together in a corrected position.—**Ollier's o.** 1. See *Ollier's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. A form of excision of the elbow joint, in which the incision is commenced two inches above the top of the olecranon at the outer side of the arm, involving the skin, is brought down to the epicondyle and then turned downward and inward to the olecranon, and, carrying the knife to the bone, is carried downward along the inner side of the posterior aspect of the ulna for one or two inches. In other respects this o. resembles Langenbeck's. 3. A form of excision of the shoulder joint in which an incision is made from the anterior border of the acromion close to its articulation with the clavicle

downward from 2 to 4 inches. A cross incision is thus made outward from the top of the longitudinal incision downward and outward. The periosteum is elevated, the head of the bone thrown out of the wound and sawed off, the wound closed, and the arm fixed in position.—**Open o.** An o. in which the field of o. is freely exposed to the action of the air.—**O. of election.** See *Elective o.*—**Pagenstecher's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the external canthus is divided, the horizontal wound is stretched into a vertical one, the opposed surfaces of skin and conjunctiva are united by sutures, the lid is everted, and several ligatures are inserted as follows: the loose skin of the lid and the orbicular muscle are lifted up in a horizontal fold with forceps, and a curved needle armed with strong waxed thread is passed through the base of the fold close to the tarsus; the point of the needle is then brought out at the edge of the lid; the two other ligatures are then inserted, one on each side of the first. All three are tied and left to suppurate out. 2. A modification of Critchett's o. for iridodesis, consisting in making the incision through the sclera with a broad needle or a narrow lance knife. 3. An o. for obliteration of the lacrymal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up by incisions that meet in front of the caruncle. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a small bit of chloride-of-zinc paste is introduced into the sac and covered with a thick layer of charpie or cotton. This obliterates the sac by adhesive inflammation. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct employed in cases of closure of the canaliculi. A No. 3 Bowman's probe is introduced slowly and steadily through the obstruction in the canaliculus into the sac. The canaliculus and the anterior wall of sac are then cut through with scissors, and this wound is kept open as long as necessary by daily passage of a sound.—**Paget's o.** A form of excision of the tongue like Nunneley's, except that, instead of the submental puncture, the tongue is freed by dividing all the soft parts that hold it to the floor of the mouth, close to the bone, with a knife.—**Panas's o.** 1. See *Panas's* PROCTOTOMY. 2. An o. for ptosis by cutting a quadrangular pedicle out of the skin of the upper lid, carrying this up beneath the skin of the eyebrow and bringing it through an incision made above the latter, where it is attached by sutures.—**Pancoast's o.** 1. See *Pancoast's* AMPUTATION. 2. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from each inguinal region, and brought together in the median line and secured by sutures, the skin being inward. 3. An o. for facial neuralgia by dividing either the superior or inferior maxillary nerve through the zygomatic fossa. Two vertical incisions are made over the ramus of the jaw, the anterior extending from the malar bone, and the posterior from the zygoma almost to the angle of the jaw. These vertical cuts are joined below by a transverse one. The masseter is exposed and dissected up, the coronoid process is sawed off and cut away from the tendon of the temporal muscle, which is pushed up, the internal maxillary artery is tied, the superior origin of the external pterygoid is divided, and the nerve sought for is exposed by dissection.—**Parker's o.** 1. Cystotomy through the perineum for the relief of chronic cystitis in the male. 2. The o. of opening a perityphlitic abscess.—**Passavant's o.** An o. for corelysis, which consists in detaching the adhesions by traction with forceps, made in a direction toward the ciliary region. A small incision is made in the sclerocorneal region, on the same side as the adhesion. An iris forceps without sharp teeth is then introduced, and a fold of iris seized behind the adhesion and drawn toward the wound. As soon as the adhesion yields, traction is stopped, and atropine at once instilled.—**Petit's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal sac, consisting in laying open the anterior wall of

the sac with a bistoury or scalpel by making an incision through the skin and wall of the sac just below the internal canthal ligament. At first the incision was semilunar, with the convexity toward the bony prominence; but subsequently Petit made a straight incision downward. This o. had previously been recommended by Stahl and Monro.—**Pétréquin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which a double thread is passed at one spot through the adhesions, one strand is tied close to the sclerotic with great firmness, and the other is tied less firmly at a point nearer the lid. The strangulation and sloughing occurring earlier at the constriction next the eyeball, that part heals before the other, and the cicatrization becomes too advanced to admit of a new adhesion with the outer part.—**Phelps's o.** An o. for the relief of clubfoot, in which the skin of the inner side of the foot is divided from the top of the malleolus to the inner edge of the first metacarpal bone; the other tissues are cut, including the insertion of the tibialis tendon. The plantar fascia is then divided, and the foot is brought into a normal position and placed in plaster of Paris.—**Pirogoff's o.** See *Pirogoff's* AMPUTATION.—**Plastic o.** An o. that has for its object the construction of absent parts, or the replacement or removal of deformed parts.—**Politzer's o.** 1. For artificial aperture of the membrana tympani; a crucial incision of the membrane, and the application of nitrate of silver to the edges of the flaps. The galvanic cautery is now used for the purpose. 2. For atrophied membrana tympani and otitis media catarrhalis; an o. which consists in the repeated incision of the tissue of the membrana tympani by means of a double-edged paracentesis needle, midway between the handle of the malleus and the periphery of the membrane. The o. should be performed four or five times, at intervals of two or three days. 3. Section of the anterior ligament of the malleus done with a small, narrow, slightly curved knife, cutting at its point and at its concave edge. This is inserted (after dividing the anterior fold of the membrana tympani to the depth of 2 mm. toward the tympanic cavity) close in front of the short process, and the ligament is divided by an incision made upward to the Rivinian segment.—**Pope's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in excising a portion of the iris without dividing the sphincter pupillæ. An incision is made with a long, narrow lance knife in the sclera or sclerocorneal margin, and the aqueous humor is gradually evacuated. The iris is then seized behind the most transparent part of the cornea with a fine forceps, drawn out of the small wound, and cut off, the sphincter being carefully avoided. 2. An o. for entropion by extirpation of the tarsus, in which an incision is made in the posterior flap along its free margin between the tarsus and the conjunctiva, and the latter is carefully dissected up. The tarsus is then removed piecemeal. After completion of the dissection there remains only the upper rim of the tarsus, which is beveled off from above downward and backward.—**Porro-Müller o.** A modification of Porro's o. (see *Cesarean* HYSTERECTOMY) in which the uterus is drawn out of the body through a long abdominal incision before it is opened.—**Porro's o.** See *Cesarean* HYSTERECTOMY.—**Post's o.** See *Post's* RHINOPLASTY.—**Poubeau's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct; a modification of Petit's o. which consists in making the incision inside the internal canthus through the conjunctiva and the wall of the sac, between the caruncle and the lower lid.—**Power's o.** An o. for leucoma of the cornea which consists in removing a portion of the opaque cornea, with a sharp punch, obtaining by the same means an exactly corresponding portion of a healthy rabbit's cornea, and transferring it to the space in the human eye. The lids are then

to be sutured together until union has occurred.—**Prévôt's o.** Removal of the uterus and the ovaries by laparotomy on account of rupture of the uterus.—**Quaglin's o.** A form of sclerotomy, in which an incision is made in the scleral margin with a broad lance knife, and prolapse of the iris, if it threatens to occur, is prevented with a small spatula.—**Ramdohr's o.** An o. for uniting a divided intestine by inserting the proximal within the distal end and suturing.—**Rau's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision is made at the margin of the cornea with a narrow knife, and at the same time the iris is perforated. A hook is introduced through the cornea and through the hole in the iris into the posterior chamber as far as the point where the artificial pupil is desired. The iris is then seized from behind, drawn out through the wound, and cut off.—**Ravaton's o.** See *Ravaton's AMPUTATION*.—**Récamier's o.** Vaginal hysterectomy.—**Reeves's o.** See *Reeves's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Regnoli's o.** A form of excision of the tongue, in which the external incision is made from the hyoid bone to the chin, and two lateral cuts are made from the anterior extremity of the first incision, along the lower border of the jaw, dividing through to the mouth all the tissues that connect the tongue with the lower jaw at the symphysis.—**Reverdin's o.** 1. An o. for symblepharon, which consists in detaching the lid, and then covering the raw surface on the globe with small pieces of skin or buccal mucous membrane. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, which consists in removing all cicatricial tissue and bringing the lid into its proper position, where it is maintained by stitching it to the other lid. Then, as soon as granulations appear upon the raw surface, this surface is to be covered with small bits of epidermis, kept in place by strips of adhesive plaster.—**Reybard's o.** A procedure for securing the union of a divided intestine by invaginating the upper end into the lower one with the aid of two sutures; the latter are first attached opposite each other above the wound, and then passed through the lower portion, when, by traction, the invagination is accomplished and the sutures are tied.—**Richards's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, resembling Roux's o., except that the abdominal flap is turned down with the skin inward, and its raw surface covered with the scrotal flap.—**Richet's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid from caries, in which the cicatrix is excised by three curved incisions, the first made beneath it along the orbital margin and the second above the scar, while the temporal ends of both these incisions are united by the third curved incision. The lid is then replaced in its normal position. The edges of the two lids are next united by a provisional tarsorrhaphy. The third incision is then extended toward the cheek in one direction and on the upper lid in the other direction, thus forming a flap with the first incision. From the point of union between its lower and middle thirds a slightly curved incision is made upward toward the temple. This forms a flap which is intended to be transplanted into the vacant space. By drawing upward the lower flap the defect in the temple is filled in. The parts are then united by numerous fine sutures.—**Richter's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in opening the sac and introducing catgut bougies or strings of different sizes successively into the duct, and allowing them to swell by absorption of moisture, and thus dilate the canal.—**Robertson's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the entire thickness of the lid is perforated at a point 1 line from its ciliary margin and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the outer side of the centre of the lid, by a long curved needle, to which is attached a waxed silk ligature 15 inches long. This ligature is armed with a similar needle at the other end. The first needle, having been drawn through the lid, is passed directly downward, over the conjuncti-

val surface of the lid, till it meets the fold of transmission, through which it is thrust and pushed steadily downward under the skin of the cheek, until a point is reached about 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the edge of the lid, when the needle is caused to emerge and the ligature is pulled through. The other needle is in like manner thrust through the edge of the lid at a corresponding point $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the inner side of the middle of the lid, then passed over the conjunctival surface of the lid, through the fold of transmission, and downward under the skin till the point emerges at a spot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inward from the point of emergence of the first needle. The ligature is kept slack enough to permit of the introduction under the loops that pass over the conjunctival surface of a piece of sheet lead 1 inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, with rounded extremities and its cut margins smoothed. This piece of lead should be bent with the fingers to a curvature corresponding to that of the eyeball. Then a piece of fine india-rubber tubing is slipped under the loop at the edge of the lid. The free ends of the ligature are then drawn tight and tied over the lower part of the rubber tube, and the excess of the latter is cut off below the ligature. By this procedure the edge of the lid is turned inward over the upper edge of the piece of lead, while the tarsus is caused to mold itself to the curve of the lead. The apparatus need not be recurved for 5 to 7 days.—**Roonhuysen's o.** See *Horn's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Roux-Sédillot o.** A form of excision of the tongue, which consists in making a vertical incision in the median line and a transverse incision along the jaw. The lower jaw is divided in the median line with a saw, and the segments are drawn aside to expose the parts.—**Roux's o.** 1. See *Roux's AMPUTATION*. 2. See *Roux's CHEILOPLASTY*. 3. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from the scrotum and another from the abdominal wall above the opening. The scrotal flap is turned with its cutaneous surface inward, and attached above to the abdominal flap.—**Scarpa's o.** 1. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrymal sac is incised, the sac opened, and a leaden style or cylinder, somewhat curved and with a small knob or plate at the upper end, is introduced into the duct and pushed to the bottom. This is allowed to remain for some time. 2. A form of iridodialysis, which consisted in introducing Scarpa's slender, curved cataract needle into the eye, 2 lines behind the corneal margin on the temporal side, behind the iris, until its point had reached the upper and internal part of the ciliary margin, which was then perforated. The needle was then carried downward and outward, so as to detach a portion of the iris.—**Schede's o.** 1. See *Schede's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. Circumcision of the thigh for varicose veins.—**Schmalz's o.** An o. (soon abandoned) for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of stout double silk threads, twisted and waxed, into the sac, and as far down through the nasal duct as possible.—**Schmidt's o.** See *Scarpa's o.* (2d def.).—**Schmitz's o.** Ogston's o. for genu valgum performed through a larger wound.—**Schücking's o.** Hysteropexia in which a retroverted uterus is sewed to the tissues between the bladder and the vagina.—**Schwartz's o.** Exposure of the mastoid antrum and cells without opening the tympanum.—**Scott's o.** Division of the newly formed vessels of the cornea for pannus.—**Sédillot's o.** 1. See *Sédillot's AMPUTATION*. 2. A form of excision of the tongue, like Syme's, except that the jaw is divided irregularly to facilitate subsequent union.—**Semiramidian o.** A term proposed for castration, on the ground that Semiramis was the first to perform the operation.—**Serres's o.** 1. See *Serres's CHEILOPLASTY*. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, like the earlier o. of Knapp.—**Sexton's o.** Removal of the membrana tym-

pani and ossicles for the relief of chronic catarrhal or purulent otitis media.—**Sigaultian o.** See *Pubic SYM-PHYSIOTOMY*.—**Sims's o.** See *Sims's CHOLECYSTOTOMY*.—**Smith's o.** 1. See *Smith's AMPUTATION*. 2. Seizure of a hemorrhoidal mass in a special clamp, excision of the mass, and cauterization of the stump.—**Snellen's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid; an attempt to replace the everted tarsus without any external incision. At two or three points along the prolapsed and thickened retrotarsal fold a suture armed with two needles is introduced, passed behind the lid, and brought out through the skin close to the orbital margin. Small glass beads are then passed over the needles upon the threads, and the sutures are drawn tight and tied. 2. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and two needles attached to the ends of a silk ligature are passed from within outward through the whole thickness of the lid, so that one needle pierces the upper margin of the tarsus and the other passes a little above it. The needles are then reintroduced at the points of exit, passed down to the interior surface of the tarsus and along it, beneath the orbicularis, toward the edge of the lid, and brought out in front of the cilia close to each other. The upper edge of the tarsus is thus inclosed in a sling, and by tying the ligatures near the ciliary border the edge of the lid is everted. 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a blepharostat: parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 mm. above it an incision is made through the skin for the entire length of the lid; the skin is then dissected up both sides, and a piece of the orbicular muscle, about 2 mm. wide, is excised; the skin and muscle are then pushed upward, and a wedge-shaped piece cut out of the tarsus throughout its whole length. Three sutures, each armed with two needles, are then passed through the middle and both ends of the wound in the tarsus, near its upper margin, in such a way that the loops are upward. The two ends of each suture are then passed beneath the skin of the lid margin and brought out on the margin just above the line of the lashes. They are then drawn tight and tied. The closing of the wound in the skin of the lid is not necessary. The edge of the lid is thus drawn outward and upward. The sutures may be removed on the third or fourth day. 4. An o. for trichiasis, in which the two free ends of a silk thread are drawn through the eye of a curved needle, so that a sling is formed on the other side. The point of the needle is inserted in the free margin of the lid, as close as possible to the misplaced eyelash, and is brought out in a line with the normal cilia, at the external part of the lid about a line from its margin. The faulty eyelash is then placed in the sling by the aid of forceps, and the two drawn completely through, so that the lash lies in the tract of the needle wound.—**Spence's o.** See *Wharton's AMPUTATION* and *Spence's AMPUTATION*.—**Sperino's o.** An o. for cataract by paracentesis, based on the theory that the impairment of vision in cataract is partly dependent on a temporary disturbance in the intraocular circulation and partly on opacity of the lens. It consists in making a small puncture with a broad needle at the edge of the cornea or slightly in the sclerotic. A blunt probe is then inserted between the lips of the wound, and the aqueous humor slowly evacuated. The evacuations by the same opening may be made repeatedly during a single sitting, followed by an interval of several days, or singly at an interval of a day or two. They must be repeated many times.—**Stacke's o.** Removal of the entire mastoid portion of the temporal bone, the membrana tympani, the malleus, the incus, and the outer wall of the epitympanum.—**Stevens's o.** Partial tenotomy or advancement of one of the ocular muscles, undertaken especially for the relief of the symptoms of muscular asthenopia and reflex nervous

disturbances; advocated by G. T. Stevens.—**Stilling's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the punctum and canaliculus are incised, and a probe is passed down into the duct to find the exact seat of the stricture. The probe is then withdrawn, and the stricture is divided in three or four directions with Stilling's knife. A large probe is passed at intervals to prevent reunion.—**Stokes's o.** 1. See *Stokes's AMPUTATION*. 2. The removal of a wedge from the inner side of the neck of the astragalus for talipes valgus.—**Streatfeild's o.** 1. An o. for atresia of the punctum lacrimale, in which the normal punctum and canaliculus are divided, and a fine director, suitably bent, is passed by this aperture into the other canaliculus, and, if possible, through the obliterated punctum. If this can not be done, the canaliculus can readily be laid open upon it. 2. An o. for corelisis, consisting in making a puncture with a cutting needle through the cornea, midway between centre and margin, and at a point opposite the adhesion to be detached. The needle should be withdrawn without loss of aqueous humor. The corelisis hook, a fine and narrow spatula with a notch on one side, is introduced through the puncture, and carried between the iris and the lens. The adhesion is engaged in its notch, and broken or cut by traction across the pupil toward the puncture. 3. An o. for entropion, in which an incision is made transversely through the skin from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the lid margin, and 2 mm. above it; the lips of the wound are then widened, the orbicularis fibres are pushed aside, and a wedge-shaped piece, with the base 2 mm. wide and directed forward and the apex backward, is cut out of the tarsus, throughout the entire length of the lid; the wound is then united by deep sutures. 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which two needle hooks are employed, made of two cataract needles bent at their ends into two small hooks. The hook part is $\frac{3}{8}$ ctm. in extent. The sharp parts of the hooks are placed one on each side of the cornea near its margin, are pressed through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and are then turned down into the membranous septum and drawn slowly in opposite directions.—**Subcutaneous o.** An o. in which either there is no external wound or the external wound is made at a distance from the seat of o. and in such a way as not to expose the field of o. to the action of the air.—**Syme's o.** 1. See *Syme's external URETHROTOMY*. 2. See *Oval tegumentary flap AMPUTATION*. 3. See *Syme's AMPUTATION*. 4. See *English RHINOPLASTY*. 5. A form of excision of the tongue, in which the lower lip and jaw are divided in the median line to give room for reaching the whole organ.—**Szymanowsky's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, which consists in excising a triangular piece of skin at the external canthus by an incision made from the external canthus upward and outward until the upper end lies 8 mm. higher than the canthus, by an incision similar but twice as long, made downward and outward from the canthus, and by a vertical incision uniting the ends of the other two. The flap of skin being removed, the outer end of the lower lid is dissected up, and the ciliary margin, with the lashes, removed for a certain distance. The lid is then drawn up and replaced in position, and the parts maintained in apposition by sutures. 2. A form of blepharoplasty by a modification of the canthotemporal and temporegenal incisions. The first of these is made obliquely upward and outward, the second obliquely downward and inward. This admits, after the transplantation of the flap into place, of the insertion of sutures at the external canthus so as to prevent the sinking of the flap.—**Tait's o.** Removal of the ovary and the Fallopian tube for disease.—**Tagliacotian o.** See *Tagliacotian RHINOPLASTY*.—**Talma's o.** An o. for

the cure of ascites due to hepatic cirrhosis by securing adhesions of the liver, spleen, omentum, diaphragm, and anterior wall for the purpose of inducing the formation of collateral channels for the portal blood.—**Taylor's o.** See *Taylor's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Teale's o.** 1. See *Teale's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for lacrymal stricture, in which the lower canaliculus is slit as far as its opening into the sac, and probes of different sizes, with olive-shaped ends, are introduced into the duct. 3. An o. for symblepharon, in which an incision is made through the adherent lid in a line corresponding to the margin of the concealed cornea, and the lid is then dissected from the eyeball until the latter moves freely. Then a flap of conjunctiva, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, is marked out, with its base at the sound conjunctiva bounding the inner extremity of the raw surface, and its apex passing toward the upper surface of the eyeball. This flap is then dissected from the globe, until it can be stretched across the chasm without great tension, care being taken to leave a sufficient thickness of tissue near its base. A second flap is made on the outside of the eyeball in the same manner. The inner flap is stretched across the raw surface of the eyelid, being fixed by its apex to the healthy conjunctiva at the outer edge of the wound. The outer flap is fixed across the raw surface of the eyeball, its apex being stitched to the conjunctiva near the base of the inner flap. After the two flaps are thus dovetailed into the wound, if there is any undue tension the conjunctiva may be incised in any direction near their base. There is another form applicable only to the lower lid. The lid is separated from the corneal margin backward as far as the retrotarsal fold. A band-shaped strip of ocular conjunctiva, 2 to 3 mm. wide, is dissected up from the globe above the cornea, and left attached at either end. This is then brought down over the cornea and made to fill up the raw surface on the globe where the lower lid was adherent to it, and is held in place by fine sutures.—**Thomas's o.** See *LAPAROLYTROTOMY*.—**Thompson's o.** The establishment of a permanent vesical fistula over the pubes for the relief of cystitis in cases of hypertrophy of the prostate.—**Trelat's o.** An o. for Dupuytren's contracture, like Adams's, except that the attachments between the skin and the fibrous band are divided with a blunt-pointed tenotome before the band is divided.—**Tripier's o.** See *Tripier's mediotarsal AMPUTATION*.—**Vaginal cæsarean o.** Fr., *opération césarienne vaginale*. The o. of incising the cervix uteri or that portion of the uterus which projects into the vagina, to facilitate delivery.—**Van Buren's o.** Linear cauterization of the mucous membrane within the anus with Paquelin's cautery for prolapsus ani.—**Velpeau's o.** An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in removing the adventitious tissue on either side of the cutaneous opening of the preternatural anus, to the extent of an inch or more, avoiding the deep or intestinal contour of the fistula, and then bringing the sides of the wound together with sutures and applying a loose dressing.—**Vermale's o.** See *Vermale's AMPUTATION*.—**Verneuil's o.** See *Verneuil's PROCTOTOMY* and *Linear PROCTOTOMY*.—**Von Ammon's o.** 1. An o. for cicatricial ectropion, in which, the integument to the distance of an inch from the place of adhesion being put on the stretch, so that the adhesion of the lid to the orbit is brought completely into view, an incision is made parallel to the edge of the orbit and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from it, somewhat longer than the adhesion. From the ends of this incision two smaller incisions are carried to the edge of the orbit. The flap thus circumscribed is dissected up, care being taken to avoid wounding the canaliculi or cutting through the adhesion. The sutures are then applied, and the raw space is left to granulate. 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, which consists in open-

ing and excising a portion of the anterior wall of the sac, taking care to avoid cutting the muscular fibres in the vicinity. This sets up an adhesive inflammation which closes the calibre of the sac. 3. An o. for ectropion from caries applicable for eversion with adhesion of the cicatrix to the outer surface of the edge of the orbit. The deeply depressed cicatrix is surrounded by an incision, leaving it adherent to the bone, and the neighboring integument all round is detached, the lid set at liberty, and the eyelids closed. The external wound is then closed over the cicatrix. 4. An o. for symblepharon (suitable only for narrow adhesions), in which, by two converging incisions through the entire thickness of the lid from lid margin to orbital margin, the lid is divided into two lateral movable portions and a central wedge-shaped adherent portion. The fresh edges of the lateral portions are then brought together in front of the central adherent wedge, and united by firm sutures. When the line of adhesion between these portions has become firm, the wedge-shaped piece is detached from the eyeball and the conjunctival cul-de-sac. 5. A form of blepharoplasty (more applicable to the lower lid than to the upper), in which all the cicatricial tissue is removed, and the remains of the lid liberated by incisions. This usually leaves a triangular space with the base parallel to the tarsal edge of the lid. An incision is then carried in the same direction with the base from its external angle toward the zygoma, while from the end of this another incision is continued downward and forward toward the apex of the triangle. The flap thus marked out is raised from the subjacent parts, except at its lower portion, and moved into the space to be filled up, where it is secured by sutures. The space left by its removal is treated as an open wound.—**Von Burow's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and the point of a knife is pushed through the tarsus near its outer end a line or more from the cilia, and carried along between the tarsus and the muscle from the outer to the inner end. If the tarsus is much thickened, a wedge-shaped piece is cut from the upper side of the incision. A narrow strip of skin is then excised from the length of the lid, sutures are inserted in the skin, and the external wound is closed.—**Von Graefe's o.** 1. See *German RHINOPLASTY*. 2. An o. for dacryops in which a fine thread, armed with a curved needle, is passed through the aperture of the duct, and carried along the anterior wall of the cyst to a distance of about 2 mm., at which point it is again brought out, so that a bridge of the anterior cyst wall is included within the thread, which is tied in a loose loop. The intermediate bridge may either be allowed to slough through or may be divided after a few days. 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which a wedge-shaped portion of the eyelid is cut out, and the edges of the wound united by means of the harelip suture; but before the thread is twisted round the pins the skin of the cheek is divided, to the extent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, by an incision concentric with the edge of the orbit. The threads are then twisted, and their ends drawn upward and fixed to the forehead by adhesive plaster, so that the edge of the lower lid may be raised sufficiently. 4. An o. in which the lid is split in the intermarginal line into two leaves, anterior and posterior, from the lower lacrymal punctum to the external canthus. From the ends of this incision two vertical incisions, from 17 to 21 mm. long, are made through skin and muscle down upon the cheek, and the circumscribed quadrilateral flap is dissected up. The upper edge of this flap is then drawn strongly upward toward the forehead, and held in this position until the vertical incisions have been reunited in their new position by sutures. The upper angles of the flap, which are now much too high, are cut off by a bent incision, and

securely attached to their proper position by sutures. The horizontal intermarginal wound is finally united by sutures, which are drawn up and fastened to the forehead by plaster. 5. An o. for entropion, in which two vertical sections, 4 mm. long, are made, extending from the anterior lid margin upward through the skin and orbicularis muscle, and limiting laterally the part to be transplanted. Then the lid is split vertically into an anterior and a posterior leaf, and the cutaneous leaf is stitched 2 mm. higher up along the vertical incisions. In order to lift the cutaneous leaf with the hair bulbs away from the posterior lid margin, an oval piece of skin may be removed above, or two or three upward-drawing sutures may be introduced. 6. An o. for entropion, in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid parallel to the ciliary margin, and a triangular piece of skin, base downward, is cut out. A horizontal incision is then made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle close to the edge of the lid, and the muscle pushed aside so as to expose the tarsus. A triangular portion of the latter is then excised, with the base upward and close to the upper edge of the tarsus, and the apex downward close to the margin of the lid. Three horizontal sutures are introduced so as to close the wound in the skin, the middle one passing through the edges of the incision in the tarsus. 7. A radical o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, consisting in extirpation of the gland. 8. An o. for ptosis, in which an incision is made in the skin of the upper lid from end to end, parallel to the margin and 5 to 6 mm. above it. The orbicularis is laid bare by slight dissection and forcing apart of the edges of the wound. The muscular fibres are then in part excised with forceps and scissors along the whole length of the wound and for a width of 4 to 5 mm., and the central part of the muscle wound united by three sutures, which also close the wound in the skin. The ends of the wound in the skin are then closed by additional sutures. 9. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a double-edged cutting needle is introduced through the sclerotic 4 to 5 lines from the edge of the cornea, and in the meridian corresponding to the prominent part of the detachment. The needle is placed perpendicularly behind the lens into the vitreous chamber for about 6 lines, and then by a simple lever movement of the handle the retina is incised. 10. An o. for staphyloma of the cornea, which consists in passing a stout double ligature, in a direction parallel to the cornea, through the coats of the eyeball and vitreous humor, so as to include them within a suture to an extent of 4 or 5 lines. The threads are to be left loosely tied, and the ends cut off short. This sets up purulent panophthalmitis, and the ligature is then to be removed. 11. An o. for shortening the lower eyelid for prolapse, in which, 3 mm. below the anterior lid margin and parallel with it, an incision as long as the tarsus is made through the skin. From the ends of the middle third of this incision two incisions are made which converge toward the orbital margin, and the triangular piece of skin included between them is excised. The skin is then dissected up on both sides, and the wound closed in a vertical direction by sutures.—**Walsham and Willett's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in which the tendo Achillis is divided obliquely from above downward and from before backward, and the cut ends are slid past each other until the desired shortening is effected, and are very firmly stitched together in that position with catgut or kangaroo tendon. Several sutures are also taken through the skin, uniting it to the tendon.—**Walton's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, which consists in slitting the upper canaliculus as far as the sac, and then introducing pure silver pins or styles through the sac into the duct, where they are allowed to remain for a varying period.—**Wardrop's o.** 1. An o. for entropion,

which consists in shortening the skin of the lid by a ligature introduced for a distance of 2 cm. under the skin of the lid and tied tightly, inclosing a fold of skin in the bight. 2. An o. for aneurysm, in which a ligature is applied to one branch of an artery affected with aneurysm so as to diminish the force of the circulation in the aneurysm.—**Watson's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which a strip of skin containing the inverted lashes is dissected up in the form of a long flap, while a flap similar in shape, but running in the opposite direction, is dissected from the skin above the first flap. Then the two flaps are slid past each other so as to change places, and are secured in their new position by sutures.—**Weber's o.** 1. A modification of Bowman's o. for lacrymal stricture. The upper canaliculus is slit with a Weber's knife passed into the sac, the canthal ligament is divided from the inside subcutaneously, and a conical silver sound is passed through the stricture, followed by the introduction of catgut elastic bougies, to effect dilatation. Subsequently bougies of laminaria were used, which were introduced and allowed to swell, and thus dilated the canal. 2. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a two-edged, lance-shaped knife, 4 mm. wide, is plunged through the cornea and obstructing membrane on the temporal side, passed behind the obstruction, and brought out on the nasal side. Then, with a Weckert's forceps scissors, the membrane is cut through above and below, and a quadrilateral piece excised.—**Wells's o.** 1. See *Wells's* CHOLECYSTOTOMY. 2. An o. for entropion, in which the edge of the lid is split into an anterior and a posterior leaf; a fold of skin is excised as in Arlt's o. for trichiasis, and a longitudinal incision is made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle so as to lay bare the tarsus, from which a wedge-shaped piece is cut as in Streatfeild's o. The wound is then united by deep sutures, which include the muscular fibres. 3. A slight modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus. The conjunctiva is divided with straight blunt-pointed scissors, and then, after the hook has been pushed under the tendon, instead of pushing off the conjunctiva, the tendon is divided subconjunctivally, and close to its insertion. 4. A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which the cicatrix is included between the horizontal incisions which converge at the nasal side, but diverge and descend somewhat at the temple. The diseased portion of lid is dissected away from the subjacent tissue, and the lid drawn into its normal position. A corresponding flap to fill the vacant space is dissected from the temple, twisted upon its base, fitted into the wound, and fastened there by suture.—**Wenzel's o.** An o. for artificial pupil which consists in piercing the cornea with a cataract knife, plunging it through the iris between its temporal edge and the contracted pupil, and carrying the knife onward, both iris and cornea being divided at once. A small pair of scissors is then introduced through the corneal incision, and the flap of iris is cut off.—**Wharton's o.** See *Wharton's* AMPUTATION.—**Wheelhouse's o.** See *Wheelhouse's* external URETHROTOMY.—**Whitehead's o.** Separation of the hæmorrhoidal mucous membrane around and within the anus, extraction and excision of the affected membrane, and suture of the membrane to the anal wound.—**Wicherkiewicz's o.** An o. for scleritis, in which the conjunctiva is divided freely over the scleral inflammation, so as to expose the diseased part. Then with a small sharp spoon the soft, spongy, vascular, infiltrated tissue of the sclera is removed, until healthy tissue is reached. Iced compresses are then applied, and an antiseptic bandage.—**Wilde's o.** 1. An o. for trichiasis applicable where only two or three cilia are turned in. A horn spatula is placed beneath the lid, and an incision is made with a small knife down to the roots of the inverted lashes. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a point of silver nitrate

is to be applied to the bottom of the wound, and then the lash or lashes are removed. 2. See *Wilde's INCISION*.—**Williams's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, similar to Walton's o., except that silver styles or probes of a considerable size are used, or for dense strictures silver probes 2 mm. in diameter at the end, but increasing to 5 mm. at 7 or 8 mm. from the end.—**Wladimiroff's o.** Osteoplastic resection of the bones of the tarsus, as far forward as the line of Chopart's amputation, and of the articular surface of the tibia. The section of the tarsus passes through the middle of the cuboid and scaphoid bones.—**Wolfe's o.** 1. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a vertical slit is made with scissors in the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, laying bare the sclera at a point corresponding to the side of the detachment. The lips of the wound are separated by two small strabismus hooks, and the sclerotome is introduced obliquely into the sac formed by the fluid, so that the edges of the sclera wound overlap. Gentle pressure is made on the eyeball with a fine spatula, in the track of the receding lance. The lips of the conjunctival wound are united by a fine silk suture, and both eyes are bandaged. 2. An o. for symblepharon, which consists in the transplantation of the conjunctiva of the rabbit. The adhesions of the lid are divided so that the eyeball is freely movable. The external canthus of the rabbit is divided and ligatures are introduced into its conjunctiva, to mark the extent of the membrane to be removed. By means of the ligatures it is put on the stretch, and dissected out with strabismus scissors. The membrane is spread out to dry. The flap is cleansed and trimmed, slightly moistened, and removed to its new position, care being taken to keep the epithelial surface outward. It is then stitched to the free border of the lid (which is at the same time strongly everted), spread out, and secured at the *cul-de-sac* by ligatures, which are left in from 4 to 6 days. The portion of rabbit's conjunctiva chosen for transplantation, on account of its vascularity and looseness, is that which lines the inner canthus, covers the membrana nictitans, and extends as far as the cornea. 3. An o. for tympanic granulations, which consists in scraping off the proliferations from the promontory or from the accessible inferior or posterior wall of the tympanum, by means of small, sharp spoons of various shapes. 4. A form of blepharoplasty, consisting in transplantation of a flap without a pedicle, without cutting away any cicatricial tissue in the skin. A horizontal incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary region and 2 lines from it, and the cicatricial skin dissected up all round. The cicatricial subcutaneous tissue is then pared away till a clean surface is made. Then the two lids are fastened together at their ciliary margins by sutures. A flap of skin, somewhat larger than the space to be filled, is marked out on the chest or forearm where the skin is thin, and excised, and carefully freed from all areolar tissue by sharp scissors curved on the flat. It is then transferred to the lid and molded into position. No sutures are applied to keep it in place, for fear of suppuration. Lint soaked in hot water is held upon the flap for five or ten minutes, and then a few other pieces of lint or borated cotton wrung out in hot water are laid upon the flap, and the whole covered and secured by an immovable bandage. Carbolic-acid solutions should not be employed. The eye should not be disturbed for three days, after which the dressing should be carefully removed, the parts cleansed with hot water, and then the same dressing reapplied and changed every day. The lids should not be severed for six weeks, and then only partially at first.—**Wood's o.** 1. An o. which consists in invaginating the hernia sac, without the skin, within the inguinal canal, the hinder and inner walls of the inguinal canal being drawn forward by sutures, and fixed to the anterior

and outer walls. 2. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which a lid of integument is turned down from the abdomen above the opening with its skin surface inward, and this flap is covered by two others taken from the inguinal regions. 3. An o. for varicocele, in which the veins are surrounded subcutaneously by a double wire noose, and the pressure on the wire is maintained by a metallic spring till the division is accomplished. 4. See *Wood's RHINOPLASTY*.—**Woolhouse's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in attempting to divide with a needle, introduced through the sclerotica, the whitish fibres of plastic deposit which bind down the iris and close the pupil.—**Wutzer's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus by a cylindrical wooden plug passed into the inguinal canal in the hollow of the invaginated structures, up to its neck, a grooved wooden pad being applied externally to hold the parts in position. The two wooden instruments are held together by a needle (inclosed in the cylindrical one, and made to pass through the internal ring and external tissues) and a screw.—**Zeller's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which a triangular flap is dissected up and reflected at the base of the web; on the dorsal aspect the web is divided; the flap is carried forward between the fingers, and fixed to the palmar surface between the clefts. In this way a commissure of sound skin is provided.

OP'ERATIVE. Lat., *operativus*. Fr., *opératif*. Ger., *wirkend* (1st def.), *wirksam* (1st def.), *eine Operation betreffend* (2d def.). 1. Having the power of acting; effective. 2. Pertaining to an operation.

OP'ERATOR. Lat., o. (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opérateur*. Ger., *Operateur*. One who operates, especially one who performs surgical operations.

OPER'ULUM, n. From *operire*, to cover. Fr., *opercule*, *plateau strié* (2d def.). Ger., *Klappdeckel* (1st def.), *ringförmiger Lappen* (1st def.), *cuticulärer Rahmen* (2d def.). Syn.: *bright border* (2d def.). Lit., a lid or flap. 1. A group of small convolutions situated at the angle formed by the two limbs of the Sylvian fissure and concealing the insula. 2. Of Engelmann, the highly refractive portion of the free end of a ciliated cell, composed of the pedicles connecting the cilia with the intracellular fibres. Everth, Marchi, and others consider it merely a differentiated portion of the cell through which the cilia project. See also *Cuticular LAYER*.—**O. cutis.** See EPIDERMIS.—**O. ilei.** See *Ileo-cæcal VALVE*.—**O. laryngis.** See EPIGLOTTIS.—**O. lobi superioris.** See O. (1st def.).—**O. oculi.** The eyelid.—**O. sellæ.** See DIAPHRAGMA *hypophyseos*.

OPERIMEN'TUM, n. From *operire*, to cover. The membrana tympani.

OPHEL'IC ACID. An amorphous substance, C₁₃H₂₀O₁₀, obtained from *Chiretta*.

OPHI'ASIS, f. -*a'seos* (-*'asis*). Gr., *ὄφιασις* (from *ὄφις*, a serpent). 1. Alopecia of the vertex extending toward the ears, sometimes toward the forehead, the denuded area being suggestive of a serpent's trail. 2. Of Sauvages, a circumscribed form of alopecia attended with desquamation. 3. Leprosy. 4. Any serpiginous disease of the skin.—**O. leuce.** See *White LEPROSY*.—**O. sordida.** See *Black LEPROSY*.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM, n. From *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *ophioglosse*. Ger., *Natterzunge*. Adder's tongue; a genus of cryptogams.—**O. vulgatum.** Fr., *ophioglosse commune*. Ger., *gemeine Natterzunge*. Common adder's tongue; formerly used as an application to wounds, tumors, sores, etc., and as a mild astringent.

OPHIOPO'GON, m. -*o'nos* (-*'is*). From *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *πῶγων*, a beard. Ger., *Schlangenbart* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Liriope*. 2. A genus of herbs.—**O. japonicus.** Ger., *japanischer Schlangenbart*. Japanese snake's

beard; the tubercles of the root are used as a demulcent and pectoral. They are said to be used in China as a tonic and narcotic.

OPHIORRHIZA, *f.* From *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *ophiorrhize*. Ger., *Schlangenwurzel*. Snake-root; a genus of rubiaceous plants.—**O. mitreola**. A species used in India in snake bites.—**O. mungos**. Fr., *ophiorrhize mungo*. Ger., *ächte Schlangenwurzel*. East Indian snake-root. The root was formerly used against snake bites, putrid and nervous fevers, and hydrophobia, and as an anthelmintic.

OPHIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄφις*, a serpent. Of Sauvages, a form of circumscribed baldness attended with desquamation; probably either seborrhœa capillitii or trichophytosis capitis.

OPHIOXYLIN. Fr., *ophioxylene*. A crystalline principle, $C_{16}H_{13}O_6$, somewhat resembling juglone, extracted from the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. The solution colors the skin first yellow and then brown. It is purgative and anthelmintic.

OPHIOXYLON, *n.* From *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Schlangenholz*. Serpent wood.—**O. serpentinum**, **O. trifoliatum**. Fr., *arbre des serpens*. Ger., *ächtes Schlangenholz*. East Indian snake-wood. The root is used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic and against dysentery and snake bites. In very large doses it is a drastic purgative. It is used externally in scabies. The milky juice is used for leucoma.

OPHLYCTIS, *f.* -*lyc'tidos* (-*is*). Of Alibert, see APHTHÆ.

OPH'RYA, *f.* From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow. See SUPERCILIUM.

OPHRYAL'GIA, *f.* Supraorbital neuralgia.

OPH''RYOALVE''OLOAURIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the ophryon, the alveolar point, and the auricular point.

OPH''RYOIN'IAC. Connecting the ophryon and the inion.

OPH'RYON, *n.* From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow. Fr., *point sus-orbitaire*. The median point of the inferior border of the frontal bone.

OPH''RYOOPIS'THIAC. Connecting the ophryon and the opisthion.

OPHRYPTH'EIRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow, and *φθειρίασις*, phtheiriasis. Fr., *ophrypthiriase*. Phtheiriasis of the eyebrows and eyelashes.

OPH'RYS, *m.* and *f.* *Oph'ryos*, *oph'ryis*. Gr., *ὀφρύς*. Ger., *O*. (2d def.). 1. See SUPERCILIUM. 2. *Listera ovata*. 3. A genus of orchids. The tubers of several of the species are used as salep.—**O. apifera**. Ger., *bienen-artige O*. Bee flower; found in central and southern Europe. The bulbs are used like salep.—**O. arachnites**. Black spider orchis, used like *O. apifera*.—**O. aranifera**. Common spider orchid.—**O. fucifera**. Drone orchis. The tubers have been used as salep.—**O. myodes**. Ger., *fliegenartige O*. A European species, used like *O. apifera*.

OPHTHALMAGRA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἄγρυ*, a catching. Gout of the eye.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmalgie*. Ger., *Augenschmerz*. Pain or neuralgia in the eye; ciliary neuralgia.

OPHTHALMEMICRA'NIA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ἡμι-*, half, and *κράνιον*, the skull. See Epileptoid AMAUROSIS.

OPHTHALMEMPAS'MA, *n.* -*pas'matos* (-*is*). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἐμπάσσειν*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Augenstreupulver*. A dry collyrium.

OPHTHALMENTOZO'ON, *n.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *έντος*, within, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *ophthalmentozouire*. An animal parasite in the eye.

OPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Gr., *ὀφθαλμία*. Fr., *ophthalmie*. Ger., *Ophthalmie*, *Augenentzündung*, *Augenübel*. 1. Any inflammation of the eye or its appendages. 2. In later

use, any inflammation of the conjunctiva. For sub-headings not here given, see the corresponding entries under CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Apthous o**. See CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**Army o**, **Blennorrhagic o**. See Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Catarrhal o**. Ger., *Angenschauflfen*. Catarrhal conjunctivitis.—**Contagious o**. Fr., *ophthalmie de contagion*. See *O. contagiosa* and *O. consensualis*.—**Dry o**. See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**Egyptian o**. See Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Electric o**. *O.* observed in workmen obliged to stand near arc lights, and supposed to be caused by the electric light.—**Fungous o**. Lat., *mycophthalmia*. Ger., *schwämmige Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the eye caused by fungi.—**Gonorrhœal o**. See Gonorrhœal CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Gouty o**. See *O. arthritica*.—**Humid o**. See CHEMOSIS.—**Intermittent o**. Ophthalmalgia occurring in paroxysms at intervals of several days.—**Jequiritic o**, **Jequirity o**. A purulent *o.* produced by the action of jequirity (for the cure of granular conjunctivitis).—**Leptous o**. Ger., *Augenaussatz*. Leprosy of the conjunctiva, eyelid, or iris.—**Leucorrhœal o**. Of Wilde, *o.* occurring in a person affected with leucorrhœa, and supposed to be caused by direct infection.—**Malignant o**. An acute form of purulent *o.* that rapidly destroys life by extension of the inflammatory process to the brain.—**Mercurial o**. Lat., *o. mercurialis*. *O.* supposed to be caused by the administration of mercury.—**Metastatic o**. See CHORIOIDITIS *embolica*.—**Migratory o**. Lat., *o. migratoria*. See Sympathetic *o.*—**Military o**. Purulent *o.*; so called because it is common among soldiers.—**Milk o**. Ger., *Milchophthalmie*. A form of *o.* formerly attributed to milk metastasis.—**Mixed o**. *O.* externa associated with *o. interna*.—**O. abdominalis**. An old term for a conjunctivitis supposed to be intimately connected with some disease of the abdominal organs. Cf. *O. hæmorrhoidalis*.—**O. angularis**. See CANTHITIS.—**O. arida**. See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**O. arthritica**. Ger., *arthritische Augenentzündung*. *O.* due to gout.—**O. bellica**. See Military *o.*—**O. biliosa**. Ger., *galligte Augenentzündung*. *O.* supposed to be due to hepatic disease.—**O. blennorrhœica**. See Gonorrhœal CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. blennorrhœica senilis**. See *O. senilis*.—**O. brasiliana**. Of Gama Lobo, a disease occurring in Brazil among ill-nourished negroes, in which the conjunctiva is whitish-gray, with a dry, tallowlike surface, over which the tears run without moistening it. This extends to the ocular conjunctiva, and then the cornea is involved, and sloughs. Cf. XEROPHTHALMIA.—**O. cachectica**. *O.* supposed to be due to some cachexia.—**O. cacochoymica**. An old term for an *o.* supposed to be due to a dyscrasia.—**O. cancerosa**. Of Sauvages, cancer of the eye.—**O. catarrhalis pustularis**. Of Arit, a form of ocular conjunctivitis characterized by an injection of the blood vessels, usually near the outer canthus, with œdema and swelling of the surrounding conjunctiva and the formation of a small pustule.—**O. chemosis**. Of Sauvages, chemosis.—**O. chorioides**. Of Sauvages, chorioiditis.—**O. consensualis**. *O.* transferred from a distant diseased organ. See *O. abdominalis*, *O. CHORIOIDITIS embolica*, *Sympathetic o.*, and *Phlebitic o.* (1st def.).—**O. contagiosa**. Fr., *ophthalmie contagieuse*. Ger., *ansteckende Augenentzündung*. Granular or purulent conjunctivitis; so called because of the contagious character of the secretion.—**O. epiphora**. See HYGROPHthalmia.—**O. erethica**. *O.* attended by pain or some other affection of the nervous system.—**O. erysipelatos. 1. Of Arit, a severe form of catarrhal conjunctivitis, accompanied by great swelling of the tarsal and retroarsal portions and numerous small ecchymoses. 2. See Erysipelatous CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. externa**. See CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. febricosa**. See FEBRIS *quotidiana ophthalmica*.—**O. fetalis**. *O.* occurring during fetal development and causing ankyloblepharon.—**O. gallica**. See Venereal *o.*—**O. gangræ-****

nosa. A very acute form of o., with gangrene, moist or dry, of the entire eye, consecutive to malignant mixed o., and occurring especially after violent contusions and gunshot wounds, or after badly treated erysipelatos conjunctivitis.—**O. gastrica.** O. supposed to be caused by gastritis.—**O. glandularis.** Ger., *Augenliderdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. Cf. **Glandular CONJUNCTIVITIS** and **ADENOPHTHALMIA**.—**O. hæmatolytica.** An old term for o. supposed to be due to a lessened amount of the fibrin in the blood.—**O. hæmorrhoidalis.** An old term for o. supposed to be due to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux.—**O. humida.** A name formerly given to a form of o. endemic in Finland, giving rise to trichiasis and pannus.—**O. hydatomeningica.** Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.—**O. impetiginosa.** Chronic o. consensualis or o. metastatica associated with impetigo capitis.—**O. interna.** Ger., *innere Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the iris, chorioid, retina, or other parts of the bulb of the eye.—**O. interna chor(i)ideal.** Chorioiditis.—**O. interna hyaloideal.** Hyalitis.—**O. lymphatica.** See *O. cachectica* and *O. torpida*.—**O. melanotica.** An old term supposed to be synonymous with general melanosis of the eyeball.—**O. membranarum.** Of Cullen, chemosis.—**O. menstrualis.** Fr., *ophthalmie menstruelle*. Ger., *menstruelle Ophthalmie*. An old term for o. supposed to be due to suppression of the menses.—**O. metastatica.** See **CHORIOIDITIS embolica**.—**O. migratoria.** See *Sympathetic o.*—**O. morbillosa.** Ger., *morbillöse Augenentzündung*. The conjunctivitis of measles.—**O. muco.** See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**O. neonatorum.** Fr., *ophthalmie des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Augenentzündung der Neugeborenen*. Purulent o. occurring in newborn children; generally due to infection from the genital canal of the mother.—**O. neuroparalytica.** O. caused by paralysis of the fifth nerve.—**O. notha.** Of Sennertus, catarrhal o.—**O. periodica.** See *Periodic o.*—**O. periorbitalis.** O. from extension of inflammation of the circumorbital tissues.—**O. phlegmonosa.** Purulent o.—**O. phlyctænodes.** Of Sauvages, phlyctenular o.—**O. pruriginosa.** O. psorica. Fr., *ophthalmie psorique*. Ger., *krätzartige Ophthalmie*. See **BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa**.—**O. pura.** See *O. phlegmonosa*.—**O. purulenta mitior.** Pink eye; a mild form of contagious conjunctivitis.—**O. pyorrhoeica.** See *Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**O. scarlatinosa.** Fr., *ophthalmie scarlatineuse*. Ger., *scharlachartige Ophthalmie*, *scarlatinöse Augenentzündung*. The conjunctivitis and keratitis occurring with or after scarlatina.—**O. scorbutica.** The keratitis, iritis, or chorioiditis, or all three combined, sometimes associated with scorbutus.—**O. scrofulosa torpida.** O. associated with scrofula.—**O. senilis.** Fr., *ophthalmie sénile*. Ger., *Ophthalmie des hohen Alters*, *Altersaugenentzündung*. Of Arlt, catarrhal conjunctivitis in old people.—**O. sicca.** See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.—**O. specifica.** Any o. due to a general dyscrasia.—**O. sthenica.** O. synochica. See *O. phlegmonosa*.—**O. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic IRITIS*.—**O. taraxis.** Of Aetius, catarrhal o.—**O. tarsi.** See *Palpebral CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**O. tenebriosa.** See *GUTTA serena*.—**O. torpida.** Chronic o.—**O. toxicosa.** O. due to any toxic agency.—**O. trachomatosa.** See *Granular CONJUNCTIVITIS* (2d def.).—**O. trichiasis.** Of St. Yves, trichiasis.—**O. trichomatosa.** An old term for an insidious iritis supposed to be of trichomatous origin.—**O. tuberculosa.** Of Sauvages, chalazion.—**O. universalis.** See **PANOPHTHALMITIS**.—**O. uveæ.** Of Sauvages, o. caused by displacement of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber.—**Periodic o.** Lat., *o. periodica*. 1. A disease of the eye met with in horses, which appears to be of constitutional origin and terminates in loss of vision. 2. An o. which recurs at periodical intervals.—**Phlebitic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie phlébétique* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An old term for o. due to a secondary deposit from

"a sharp humor contained in the veins," which was "carried upward and settled in the head." 2. Of Mackenzie, o. phlegmonosa secondary to purulent phlebitis or to pyæmia. See *Puerperal o.*—**Phlyctenular o.** An o. affecting either the cornea or the conjunctiva, characterized by the formation of what are apparently small vesicles or pustules. Cf. **CONJUNCTIVITIS phlyctenulosa**.—**Puerperal o.** Ger., *Augenentzündung der Wöchnerinnen*. See *Phlebitic o.* (2d def.).—**Pustular o.** See *Phlyctenular o.*—**Rheumatic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Augenentzündung*. Of Wardrop, scleritis, keratitis, iritis, or panophthalmitis associated with and apparently caused by rheumatism.—**Subconjunctival o.** Of von Ammon, a localized scleritis.—**Sympathetic o.** Inflammation of one eye occurring as the result of injury to the other. It may appear as a malignant iridocyclitis, as an iridochorioiditis, as a posterior chorioidoretinitis, or as a neuroretinitis.—**Varicose o.** See **CIRRSOPHTHALMIA**.—**Venereal o.** Of the older writers, syphilitic iritis or keratitis.

OPHTHALMIATRICS, *sing.* Lat., *ophthalmiatria*. See **OPHTHALMOLOGY**.

OPHTHALMIC. Gr., *ὀφθαλμικός* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Lat., *ophthalmicus*. Fr., *ophthalmique*. Ger., *ophthalmisch*. See **OCULAR**; as a n., a remedy for certain eye diseases.

OPHTHALMITIS, *f.* -*mit'idis*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

OPHTHALMOBIOTIC. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βιόω*, to live. Of E. S. Bartsch, pertaining to the development and physiology of the eye.

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHOEA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. See *Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**O. gonorrhoeica.** Of Lohmeyer, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOBRACHYTES, *f.* -*e'tos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βραχύτης*, shortness. Fr., *ophthalmobrachyte*. Ger., *Augenachsenverkürzung*. A shortening of the axis of the eye; also, an abnormally short eye axis.

OPHTHALMOCACE, *f.* -*mo'aces*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κακός*, evil. See **CACOPHTHALMIA**.

OPHTHALMOCARCINOMA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *ophthalmocarcinome*. Ger., *Augenkrebs*. Cancer of the eyeball or eyelids.

OPHTHALMOCELE, *f.* O²f-tha²l(thā²l-mo(mo²)-se-(ka)²-le(la); in Eng., o²f-tha²l'mo-sel. -*ce'les*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

OPHTHALMOCHOLYSIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χολος*, bile. See **OPHTHALMIA biliosa**.

OPHTHALMOCHROITES, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χρoίζειν*, to color. Fr., *ophthalmochroïte*. The black pigment of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCONJUNCTIVITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **OPHTHALMIA** and **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.

OPHTHALMOCOPIA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κόπος*, fatigue. See **COPOPSIA** and **ASTHENOPSIA**.

OPHTHALMODESMITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.

OPHTHALMODESMON, *n.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δεσμός*, a bond. The conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMODESMOXEROSIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *δεσμός*, a bond, and *ξηρός*, dry. Fr., *ophthalmodesmoxérose*. Ger., *Vertrocknung der Bindehaut*. Xerophthalmia.

OPHTHALMODYNIA, *f.* From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmodynie*. Ger., *Augenschmerz*. Neuralgia of the eye.

OPHTHALMŒDEMA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *οἴδημα*, œdema. Fr., *œdème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautödem*. An old term for chemosis.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and γράφειν, to write. See OPHTHALMOLOGY.

OPHTHAL'MOHYDRORRHŒA, f. See OPHTHALMY-DRORRHŒA.

OPHTHAL'MOLITH. Lat., *ophthalmolithus* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *ophthalmolithe*. Ger., *Augapfelverhärtung*. A stony concretion in the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *ophthalmologie, oculistique*. Ger., *Augenlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the eye.

OPHTHALMOLY'MA, f. and n. -ym'os, -ym'atos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λύω, destruction. Fr., *ophthalmolytome*. Deterioration or destruction of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOMACRO'SIS, f. -cro'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μακρῶσις, an enlarging. Ger., *Augapfelvergrößerung*. Enlargement of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOMALA'CIA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *ophthalmo-malacie*. Ger., *Augapfelweichung*. A condition of the eye, independent of any inflammatory process, characterized by diminished tension and size.—**O. intermittens.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension appears suddenly, remains for a few hours or days, and then disappears, to reappear again and again at irregular intervals.—**O. simplex.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension and size of the eyeball remains unchanged for a length of time.

OPHTHAL'MOMELANO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μέλας, black. Fr., *ophthalmo-melanome*. Ger., *Augenmelanom*. Melanoma of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOMELANO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *ophthalmomélanose*. 1. The formation of an ophthalmomelanoma. 2. See OPHTHALMOMELANOMA.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmomètre*. Ger., *O., Augenmesser*. 1. An instrument invented by Petit for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus. 3. Of Helmholtz, an instrument for measuring linear dimensions of the eye.

OPHTHALMOM'ETRY. Measurement or examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmometer.

OPHTHAL'MOMY(OS)'ITIS, f. -it'idis. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μῦς, a muscle. Ger., *Augenmuskelerzündung*. Of old writers, inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOMYOT'OMY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, μῦς, a muscle, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Augenmuskelerzschneidung*. Section of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMON'CUS, m. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmoncie*. Ger., *Augengeschwulst*. A tumor of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MONEUROME'NINX, f. **OPHTHAL'MONEURY'MEN, m.** -in'gos (-is), -ym'enos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, νεῦρον, a nerve, and μῆνιξ, a membrane. The retina.

OPHTHAL'MONOSOL'OGY. Lat., *ophthalmonosologia* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ophthalmonosologie*. Ger., *Augenkrankheitslehre*. The pathology of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOPARACENTE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and παρακέντησις, a tapping. 1. Incision of the conjunctiva, as in chemosis. 2. Paracentesis of the cornea or sclera.

OPHTHAL'MOPARAL'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and παράλυσις, a loosening. See OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA.

OPHTHALMOP'ATHY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πάθος, disease. Any disease of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOPERIPHERIT'IS, f. -it'idis. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and περιφέρεια, a circular line. Fr., *ophthalmopériphérite*. Inflammation of parts adjoining the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOPHANTO'MA, n. -tom'atos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φάντασμα, a phantom. Fr., *ophthalmophantôme*. Ger., *Ophthalmophantom*. A model for use in practising operations on the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOPHLEBIT'IS, f. -it'idis. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φλέψ, a vein. See *Phlebitic* OPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHAL'MOPHLEBOT'OMY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Augenblutfluss*. Bloodletting or hæmorrhage from the vessels of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHAL'MOPHTHAR'SIS, f. -thar'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φθάρσις, corruption. Ger., *Augapfelverderbnis*. Degeneration of the entire eyeball.

OPHTHALMOPH'THISIS, f. -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φθίσις, decay. Ger., *Augapfelschwund*. Atrophic degeneration of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φῶμα, a growth. Fr., *ophthalmophyme*. Ger., *Augapfelgeschwulst*. A tumor, especially an oedematous swelling, of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOPLE'GIA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πλῆγη, a stroke. Fr., *ophthalmoplégie*. Ger., *Augenmuskellähmung*. Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eyeball.—**Nuclear o.** Of Blanc, o. caused by a lesion of the centres for the third, fourth, and sixth nerves.—**O. externa.** 1. Paralysis of one or more of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. 2. Of Hutchinson, o. progressive.—**O. interna.** Paralysis of the muscles of the iris, of the ciliary muscle, or of both.—**O. partialis.** O. in which only one or two of the ocular muscles are affected.—**O. progressiva.** See *Progressive o.*—**O. totalis.** O. in which all the ocular muscles are affected.—**Progressive o.** O. in which many or all of the muscles of both eyes may gradually become paralyzed, producing finally symmetrical immobility of the eyeballs with more or less ptosis.

OPHTHAL'MOPO'NIA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πόνος, labor. Ophthalmia.

OPHTHAL'MOPROSOP'SIS, f. -op'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πρόσοψις, appearance. Fr., *ophthalmoprosopsie*. The power of the eye to adjust itself for both near and distant vision.

OPHTHAL'MOPROSTATOM'ETER. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, προϊστάται, to stand before, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmoprostatomètre*. Of H. Cohn, an instrument for measuring the degree of prominence of the eyes.

OPHTHAL'MOPTO'MA, n. **OPHTHAL'MOPTO'SIS, f.** -ptom'atos (-is), -pto'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πτώμα, or πτώσις, a fall. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHAL'MOPYORRHŒA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πύον, pus, and ρεῖν, to flow. See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.

OPHTHALMOP'YRA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πῦρ, a fever. An epidemic form of conjunctivitis.

OPHTHALMORRHA'GIA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *ophthalmorrhagie*. Ger., *Augenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the conjunctival blood vessels.

OPHTHALMORRH'EX'IS, f. -rhex'eos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ῥήξις, a bursting. Fr., *ophthalmorrhexie*. Rupture of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMORRHŒ'A, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *ophthalmorrhée*. Ger., *Augenfluss*. A discharge of blood or serum from the eye.—**O. externa.** O. from the eyelids.—**O. interna.** O. from the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOS, m. Gr., ὀφθαλμός. The eye.

OPHTHAL'MOSCOPE. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Augenspiegel*, *Oph-*

thalmoskop. An instrument invented by Helmholtz in 1851 for examining the media and fundus of the eye by illuminating the interior of the organ with light from a lamp placed at one side and a little behind the patient, and reflected from a plane or concave mirror directly through the pupil. The rays are reflected from the pigment cell layer of the retina through the pupil and strike the mirror of the o. The centre of this mirror is perforated, or has a small circular space at its centre left unsilvered, and through this hole or clear portion of glass the rays coming from the patient's eye pass into the eye of the observer placed immediately behind it.

OPHTHALMOS'COPY. Fr., *ophthalmoscopie*. Ger., *Augenspiegeluntersuchung*. Examination of the media and fundus of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. —**Medical o.** See CEREBROSCOPY (2d def.). —**Metric o.** O. as applied to the measurement of the refractive power of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOSPAS'MUS, m. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *ophthalmospasme*. Ger., *Augenkrampf*. Spasm of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOSPIN'THERISM. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σπινθήρ, a spark. A visual affection in which numerous sparks or luminous spots are apparently seen.

OPHTHALMOS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-is). Ger., *Augapfelhaltung*. Fixation of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOSTAT. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἵσταναι, to place. Ger., *Augapfelhalter*. An instrument for fixing the eye and controlling its movements for purposes of examination or operation.

OPHTHAL'MMOSTATOM'ETER. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ἵσταναι, to place, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the exact position of the eyes in the orbits, and especially their prominence.

OPHTHAL'MOSTERE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and στέρσις, privation. Fr., *ophthalmostérèse*. The loss or absence of one or both eyes.

OPHTHAL'MOSYN'CHYSIS, f. -chys'eos (-syn'chysis). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σύγχυσις, a mixing together. 1. An effusion into the interior of the eye. 2. A mixture of the fluids of the eye.

OPHTHAL'MOTHERAPEUTICS, sing. Lat., *ophthalmotherapie* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). See OPHTHALMOLOGY.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *ophthalmotomie*. Ger., *Augenzergliederung*. Dissection of the eye; also its enucleation.

OPHTHAL'MOTONOM'ETER. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τόνος, tension, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the determination of the tension of the eyeball.

OPHTHAL'MOTROPE. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τροπή, a turning. Originally, a movable model of both eyes, in which the muscles are represented by correspondingly drawn threads, which are stretched by springs and weights, and the movements of which can be read off on a scale. The artificial eyes rotate around their centres on a ball-and-socket joint. The equator, cornea, and vertical and horizontal meridians are all drawn upon them, and the threads representing the muscles are of different colors.

OPHTHAL'MOTROPOM'ETER. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τροπή, a turning, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmotropomètre*. An instrument for measuring the excursive movements of the eyes from the primary position.

OPHTHAL'MOTROPOM'ETRY. The determination and measurement of the movements of the eyes.

OPHTHAL'MOTY'PHUS, m. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τυφός, smoke. Epidemic contagious ophthalmia.

OPHTHAL'MOXERO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Fr., *ophthalmoxérose*. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξηρός, dry. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOXY'SIS, f. -ys'eos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξύσις, a polishing. Fr., *ophthalmoxyse*. Scarification of the vessels of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM, n. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξύστρα, a scraper. Fr., *ophthalmoxystre*. A small instrument formerly used for scraping the cornea and conjunctiva, or for scarifying the inner surface of the eyelids.

OPHTHAL'MOZYGO'MATOGRAM'MA, n. -gram'matos (-is). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ζύγωμα, a bolt, and γράμμα, a mark. Ger., *Augenjochbeinzug*. The oculozygomatic line.

OPHTHALMU'LA, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *ophthalmyle*. Ger., *Augennarbe*. A cicatrix of the eye.

OPHTHALMY'ALOS, OPHTHALMY'ALUS, m. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὅαλος, glass. See CORPUS vitreum.

OPHTHAL'MYDRORRHE'A, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ὕδωρ, water, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmhydrorrhée*. Ger., *Augenwasserfluss*. A watery discharge from the eyes.

OPHTHALMYMENI'TIS, f. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. Fr., *ophthalmyménite*. An old term for inflammation of one or more of the tunics of the eye.

OPIAM'MON. An amide, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_8$, of opianic acid.

OPIAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide opianique*. Ger., *Opian-säure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5 = C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(COH)CO.OH$.

O'PIANIN(E). Fr., o. Ger., *Opianin*. An alkaloid, $C_{66}H_{72}N_3O_2$, obtained from opium. Its narcotic action is similar to that of morphine.

O'PIANYL. 1. The hypothetical radicle, $C_{10}H_9O_4$, of opianic compounds. 2. See MECONIN.

OPIA'TA, f. See ELECTUARY.

O'PIATE. A medicine containing opium.

OPIA'TUM, n. Fr., *opiat*. A name applied to certain electuaries.

OPIA'TUS. Containing opium.

OP'IFEX, comm. -if'icis. From *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make. A maker, a fabricator.—**O. circumductionis.** See OBLIQUUS oculi superior.

OPIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide opinique*. A by-product, $C_9H_6O_4 + 2H_2O$, formed when hemipinic acid is decomposed by heating with hydriodic acid.

OPIOKAP'NISM. From ὀπιον, opium, and καπνός, smoke. Addiction to opium smoking.

OPIOLO'GIA, f. From ὀπιον, opium, and λόγος, understanding (1st def.), or λέγειν, to gather (2d def.). 1. The pharmacology, etc., of opium. 2. The collecting of opium.

O'PIONIN. A principle obtained from Smyrna opium.

OPIOPH'AGISM. From ὀπιον, opium, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Addiction to opium eating.

OPIS'MUS, m. Gr., ὀπισμός (from ὀπίζειν, to extract juice from). Fr., *opisme*. The gathering and inspissating of plant juices.

OPISTHAN'TRUS. From ὀπισθεν, behind, and ἄντρον, a cavity. Having the head so shaped that a line through the most prominent part of the torus occipitalis upon the radius fixus is from 1 to 6 mm. posterior to a similar line through the nasion.

OPIS'THENAR, n. -then'aros (-is). Gr., ὀπισθέναρ (from ὀπισθεν, behind, and ἔναρ, the palm of the hand). Ger., *Handrücken*. The back of the hand.

OPIS'THION, n. From ὀπισθος, hinder. A point at the middle of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.

OPISTHOBREG'MUS, m. From ὀπισθεν, behind, and βρέγμα, the front part of the head. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the horizon and the bregma with the radius fixus between 55° 5' and 68°.

OPISTHOCEPH'ALON, n. From ὀπισθεν, behind, and κεφαλή, the head. See OCCIPUT.

OPISTHOCHAS/MUS, *m.* From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the staphylion and the basion with the radius fixus between 13° and 26°.

OPISTHOCE'LOUS. From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κοῖλος*, hollow. Concave behind and convex in front (said of the centrum of a vertebra).

OPISTHOCRA'NION, *n.* From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κράνιον*, the skull. See *Occipital bone*.

OPISTHOCYPHO'SIS, *f.* -*phó'seos* (-*is*). See *KYPHOSIS*.

OPISTHOG'NATHISM. Lat., *opisthognathia* (from *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Fr., *opisthognathisme*. Ger., *Opisthognathie*. The state of recession of the lower jaw.

OPISTHOMELOPH'OROS. From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, *μέλος*, a limb, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *opisthomélophore*. A monster with a limb or limbs projecting from the back.

OPISTHOPHALACRO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *φαλάκρωσις*, baldness. Baldness of the occipital region.

OPISTHOPOR'IA, *f.* From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *πορεία*, a mode of walking. A morbid condition in which the patient walks backward when walking forward is attempted.

OPISTHOSYNECHI'IA, *f.* From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *συνέχεια*, continuity. See *Posterior SYNECHIA*.

OPISTHOT'ENAR, *n.* From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *τείνειν*, to stretch. See *ERECTOR spine*.

OPISTHOT'IC. From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *ωτικός*, of the ear. Fr., *opisthotique*. Situated behind the osseous structures of the inner ear.

OPISTHOT'ONUS, *m.* Gr., *ὀπισθότονος*. Fr., *opisthotonos*. Ger., *Starrkrampf nach rückwärts*. A form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward.

O'PIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *n.* Gr., *ὀπιον*. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Mohnsaft*. Syn.: *o. crudum*, *laudanum*, *meconium*. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* and its varieties. Besides water, resin, fatty matter, gum (distinct from gum arabic), caoutchouc (about 11 per cent.), pectin, a wax glucose, and other substances not yet definitely determined, *o.* contains numerous alkaloids (see *O. alkaloids*), of which codeine, narcotine, narceine, and especially morphine are used in medicine. These bases occur in combination with meconic and lactic acids. Two neutral principles, meconin and meconiosin, have also been isolated. *O.* in its effects is a stimulant narcotic, acting directly upon the cerebrum, resembling those of its principal alkaloid, morphine. In sufficient doses it slows the pulse by stimulating the inhibitory nerves of the heart and destroys life by paralyzing the respiratory centres in the medulla. It differs from morphine, however, in being more convulsant, stimulating, diaphoretic, and constipating, and on the other hand in being less hypnotic and anodyne and in causing much less pruritus. *O.* is chiefly used for the relief of pain, but its diversity of properties (its primarily excitant action, its powerful antispasmodic effect, its calvative influence in nervous irritation and morbid wakefulness, its stimulant action upon the cutaneous secretions while diminishing the nervous energy upon which other excessive secretions depend) gives it a wider range in medicine than that of any other known drug. It is contraindicated in determination of the blood to the head. An unquerable longing for *o.* or one of its alkaloids often leads to its habitual use, which causes emaciation, anemia, headache, vertigo, wakefulness, tremor, and mental disturbance.—**Acetum opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence noire anglaise* (ou des *Quakers* [Fr. Cod.]), *vinaiqe d'o.*, *liqueur de Houtton*. Syn.: *guttæ nigre anglicæ* (seu *britannicæ* [Fr. Cod.]). Vinegar of *o.* One part

of the soluble portion of *o.* is contained in 2 parts of the Fr. and Swiss preparations, in 6½ of the Belg., and in 10 of the U. S. preparation.—**Ammoniated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Aqua opii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *eau (distillée) d'o.*, *eau d'o. brut*, *hydrolat d'o.* A preparation made by pouring 10 parts of water over 1 part of *o.* in powder or in dried layers, and distilling 5 parts.—**Aqueous extract of o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Aqueous extract of o. without narcotine.** See *O. denarcotisatum*.—**Camphorated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Candelæ opii.** See *Cereoli cum opio*.—**Ceratum cum opio.** Syn.: *ceratum opiatum*. A mixture of 1 part each of inspissated extract of *o.* and water, with 98 parts of simple cerate; or of 1 part of dry extract of *o.*, 60 parts of simple cerate, and a little water.—**Cereoli cum opio.** Syn.: *candelæ opii*. A preparation made by dissolving 20 centigrammes of extract of *o.* in 125 of syrup, adding 300 of gum arabic, and rolling into 4 sticks each 10 cm. long.—**Cinnabarine extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum*.—**Compound powder of o.** See *Pulvis opii compositus*.—**Confectio opii.** Fr., *électuaire opiacé, thériaque*. Ger., *O'latwerge* (2d def.), *Theriak*. Syn.: *electuarium opii (compositum* [2d def.]). 1. Of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 192 grains of compound *o.* powder with 1 fl. oz. of syrup. 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a preparation containing 1 per cent., more or less, of *o.*, mixed with numerous spices, aromatic roots, etc.—**Cydoniated extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cydoniatum*.—**Denarcotized o.** See *O. denarcotisatum*.—**Deodorized tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Electuarium aromaticum cum opio.** Syn.: *electuarium anodynum* (seu *theriaca*). A mixture of 120 parts of electuarium aromaticum with 1 part of powdered *o.*—**Electuarium opii.** See *Confectio opii*.—**Electuarium opii compositum.** See *Confectio opii* (2d def.).—**Elixir of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Emplastrum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'o.* (ou *céphalique*, ou *temporal*, ou *odontalgique*, ou *calmant*). Ger., *O'pflaster*, *Hauptpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum cephalicum* (seu *odontalgicum*, seu *opiatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). A plaster made by melting together 76 parts of litharge plaster and 18 of Burgundy pitch plaster, adding 6 of extract of *o.* previously triturated with 8 of water, and heating and stirring till the moisture is dissipated [U. S. Ph.]; or by melting 9 parts of resin plaster, and adding 1 part of powdered *o.* [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 32 parts of litharge plaster and 5 of yellow wax, 8 of elemi, and 15 of common turpentine [Ger. Ph.], and adding to these resinous constituents 2 parts of *o.*, 4 of benzoin, 8 of olibanum, and 1 part of balsam of Peru [Ger. Ph.].—**Enema opii.** Fr., *lavement anodin.* Ger., *O'klystier*. Syn.: *enema sedativum*. A mixture of ½ fl. drachm of tincture of *o.* with 2 fl. oz. of starch mucilage.—**Extractum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (aquisum)]. Fr., *extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.] (*indigène d'Aubergier*), *extrait aqueux* (ou *gommeux*) *d'o.*, *extrait thébaïque*, *o. gommeux*. Ger., *O'extrakt*. Syn.: *o. depuratum*, *o. colatum*, *laudanum opiatum simplex*, *extractum thebaicum* (seu *opii gummatum*). A preparation made by extracting *o.* with water, straining or filtering, and bringing to the consistence of a dry extract. The U. S. Ph. orders evaporating to a pilular consistence, and rubbing in 5 per cent. of glycerin while the extract is still warm.—**Extractum opii cinnabarinum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. cinnabariné*. A preparation made by mixing 21 parts of extract of *o.* and 11 each of powdered saffron and cinnabar with a little water, and dividing the mass into lozenges.—**Extractum opii cydoniatum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. cydonié*. Syn.: *laudanum opiatum cydoniatum*. A preparation made by digesting 180 grammes of *o.* in 2,160 of quince juice, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the liquid, then adding 7 decigrammes each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, and

mixing well.—**Extractum opii fluidum.** A preparation made by macerating 8 oz. (Troy) of coarsely powdered o. in a pint of water and expressing, macerating the dregs in a pint of water and again expressing, mixing the residue with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of alcohol, putting it in a conical percolator, pouring on diluted alcohol till the o. is exhausted, or until 2 pints of percolate are obtained, mixing the expressed liquid with the percolate, evaporating the mixture on a water bath till its bulk is reduced to 10 fl. oz., adding 6 fl. oz. of alcohol, mixing, and filtering.—**Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé*. Syn.: *laudanum diureticum*. A preparation made by mixing into a mass with a little water 7 grammes of extract of o., 45 of licorice juice, 15 each of winter-cherry lozenges and Venetian turpentine, 4 of camphor, 5 of saffron, and 2 each of tragacanth and mastic, and dividing into lozenges.—**Extractum opii gummatum.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Extractum opii liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'o.* Ger., *flüssiges O'extrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. of extract of o. with 16 fl. oz. of water, adding 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, and filtering.—**Extractum opii vinosum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. au vin (ou vineux)*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o. with 4 parts of white wine for 24 hours, repeating the process with 2 parts of wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating.—**Glycerite of o.** Lat., *glyceritum cum extracto opii*. Fr., *glycéré d'extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by softening 1 part of extract of o. with a little water, and mixing carefully with 9 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 2 parts of extract of o. in 1 part of water, and adding 15 parts of glycerite of starch.—**Glycyrrhized extract of o.** See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum*.—**Hard extract of o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Lettuce o.** See LACTUCARIUM.—**Linimentum opii** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of tincture of o. and soap liniment.—**Liquid extract of o.** See *Extractum opii liquidum*.—**Liquor opii sedativus** Battley. See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Magisterium opii.** See MORPHINE.—**Opium pulvis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *o. pulveratum, pulvis opii* [Fr. Cod.]. O. dried and powdered. The powder must contain from 12 to 16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (at least 10 to 12 [Fr. Cod.]) of morphine.—**O. alkaloids.** Alkaloids found in o. They are 17 in number: codamine, codeine, cryptopine, gnoscopine, hydrocotarnine, lanthopine, laudanine, laudanose, meconidine, morphine, narceine, narcotine, pseudomorphine, papaverine, protopine, rhœdine, and thebaine.—**O. americanum.** See *American o.*—**O. bases.** See *O. alkaloids*.—**O. colatum.** See *Extractum opii*.—**O. crudum.** See *O.*—**O. denarcotinatum, O. denarcotisatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Denarcotized o.; made by macerating 100 parts of powdered o. (containing 14 per cent. of morphine) with 500 of ether, decanting, repeating the maceration with 250 parts of ether, and again with 250 parts more of ether, weighing the residue, drying by a gentle heat (which must not rise above 85° C. as the drying proceeds), and rubbing in enough milk sugar to bring the weight to the original 100 parts.—**O. depuratum.** See *Extractum opii*.—**O. habit.** The habit of taking o. or some of its preparations.—**O. meconium.** A weak extract obtained from poppy capsules that have already yielded o.—**O. plaster.** See *Emplastrum opii*.—**O. pulveratum.** See *Opium pulvis*.—**O. salt.** Of Derosne, narcotine, erroneously considered by him the active principle of o.—**O. wax.** A crystalline substance consisting of cerotyl palmitate and cerotate (the former in the larger proportion), obtained by exhausting o. refuse with alcohol and lime.—**Pilulæ opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pillules d'o. savonneuses*. Syn.: *pillula saponis composita* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by beating into a mass with water 100 grains of powdered o. and 25 of soap in fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of o. and 2 oz. of hard soap [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs the mass to be divided into 100 pills. The U. S. Ph. of 1870 directed that 60 grains of o. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (Troy) of soap (both in fine powder) be beaten with water into a mass. The *pillules d'o. savonneuses* of some of the older pharmacopœias were a similar preparation.—**Pilulæ ex opio.** Fr., *pillules d'o. glycyrrhizées*. A mixture of 60 centigrammes of powdered o. and 14, 4, or 5 grammes of licorice juice, or of 1 part of extract of o. and 4 or 6 parts of extract of licorice, made into 80 pills; or a mixture of 1 part of o. with 7 parts of extract of licorice (each heated separately with a little dilute alcohol till softened), to which are added 5 parts of powdered allspice, and the whole made into 5-grain pills.—**Pulvis opii** (Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.). See *Opium pulvis*.—**Pulvis opii compositus.** Of the Br. Ph., a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of o., 12 of tragacanth, 4 of black pepper, 10 of ginger, and 1 of caraway fruit.—**Salt of o.** See *O. salt*.—**Syrupus opii aquosus.** Fr., *sirop d'o. aqueux*. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of extract of o. in 127 of water, adding 30 grammes of boiling syrup, and straining.—**Syrupus opii succinatus.** Fr., *sirop de karabé* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'o. succiné*). A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of succinic acid in 20 of warmed and 977 of cold syrup of o. [Belg. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 gramme of tincture of amber with 200 of syrup of o. [Fr. Cod.].—**Syrupus opii vinosus.** Fr., *sirop d'o. vineux*. A preparation made by dissolving 25 grains of extract of o. in an ounce of Malaga wine, and adding 24 oz. of simple syrup, syrup of marshmallow, or syrup of licorice.—**Tinctura extracti opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura extracti opii camphorata** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Tinctura opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture)* [Fr. Cod.] (*d'extrait d'o., eau anodyne de Langelot, arolé d'o., teinture (vineuse) d'o., vin d'o.* Ger., (*einfache* [Ger. Ph.], oder *weingte*) *O'tinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura opii simplex* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *vinosa*), *tinctura thebaica*, *tinctura extracti opii* [Fr. Cod.], *vinum opii laudanum*. Tincture of o.; made in general by macerating or digesting o. with from 4 to 12 times as much alcohol more or less diluted.—**Tinctura opii ammoniata** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé ammoniacal d'o., teinture d'o. ammoniacée* (ou *d'o. et de benzoate d'ammoniaque*). A preparation made by macerating together for 7 days 100 grains of powdered o., 180 each of saffron and benzoic acid, 1 fl. drachm of oil of anise, 4 fl. oz. of caustic ammonia solution, and 16 fl. oz. of 84 per cent. alcohol or as much more as will make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture.—**Tinctura opii ammoniacata.** See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Tinctura opii anticolica.** Fr., *teinture d'o. composée*. A preparation made by macerating 57 grammes of o. for 8 days in 1,035 of alcohol, with 29 of zedoary root, 14 each of galangal root and carline thistle root, and smaller amounts of a number of spices and aromatic herbs, and filtering.—**Tinctura opii aquosa.** Fr., *teinture d'o. aqueuse*. A solution of 1 part of extract of o. in 19 parts of water.—**Tinctura opii benzoica** [Ger. Ph.] (seu *camphorata* [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré* (last variety), *élixir parégorique* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture d'o. balsamique* (last variety) (ou *camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *benzoësäurehaltige O'tinctur*. Syn.: *elixirum paregoricum*, *tinctura thebaica* (seu *camphoræ composita* [Br. Ph.], seu *extracti opii camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by macerating or digesting powdered o., benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and (generally diluted) alcohol. The U. S. preparation contains equal parts of o., benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, with about 200 parts of alcohol to 1 part of o., to which 10 parts of glycerin are added. The other preparations contain less camphor and oil of anise, the Ger. preparation also more benzoic acid, in proportion to the o.—**Tinctura opii crocata** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham*

[Fr. Cod.], *anolé d'o. safrané, teinture d'o. safranée, vin d'o. composé*. Ger., *safranhaltige O'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *laudanum Sydenhami, vinum opii aromaticum* (seu *compositum*, seu *crocatum*, seu *paregoricum*), *vinum thebaicum crocatum, tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami*. A preparation made by macerating or digesting for several days 32 parts [Fr. Cod.] (30 parts [Ger. Ph.]) of o. with 2 each of cloves and either cinnamon or cassia (25 each of cloves and cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]), and 10 parts of saffron and 150 each of dilute alcohol and water.—*Tinctura opii deodorata*. Fr., *teinture désodorisée d'o.* Syn.: *liquor opii sedativus Battley*. A preparation made by triturating 10 parts of powdered o. with 40 of water gradually poured on, macerating for 12 hours, expressing, repeating the operation twice on the undissolved part with 40 parts of water, mixing the liquids, evaporating to 10 parts, shaking thoroughly, when cooled, with 20 parts of ether, decanting, and evaporating all the ether, adding 50 parts of water, filtering, washing with water till 80 parts are obtained, and adding 20 of alcohol.—*Tinctura opii muriatica*. A preparation made by macerating for 14 days 1 oz. of powdered o., 1 fl. oz. of hydrochloric acid, and 15 oz. of water, filtering, and adding water enough to make 20 fl. oz.—*Tinctura opii saponacea*. A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 15 grammes of o., 30 of soda soap, 4 of saffron, 24 of camphor, and 520 of alcohol, straining, expressing, and filtering.—*Tinctura opii simplex* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *vinosa*). See *Tinctura opii*.—*Tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami*. See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—*Tincture of o.* See *Tinctura opii*.—*Trochisci opii*. Lozenges of licorice and o.—*Vinegar of o.* See *Acetum opii*.—*Vinum opii*. Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham, vin d'o. composé* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *laudanum liquidum, vinum thebaicum*. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of powdered o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part of cloves in No. 30 powder, 1 of cinnamon in No. 60 powder, and 90 parts of strongest white wine, filtered and washed with enough more wine to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of extract of o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part each of cloves and cinnamon and 120 parts of sherry [Br. Ph.].—*Vinum opii aromaticum* (seu *compositum*). See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—*Vinum opii crocatum*. 1. See *Tinctura opii crocata*. 2. A preparation made by macerating for a week 1 part each of powdered o. and saffron, 3 parts of inspissated licorice juice, and 60 of Malaga wine.—*Wine of o.* See *Vinum opii*.

OPOBAL'SAMUM, *n.* Gr., ὀποβάλαμον. Ger., *Opobalsam*. Opobalsam; a resinous substance obtained in Arabia from *Balsamodendron o.* and *Balsamodendron gileadense*.

OPOCEREBRI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and *cerebrum* (*q. v.*). A medicinal preparation of the gray matter of the brain.

OPODEL'DOC(H), *n. indecl.* A quasi-Oriental name, apparently first used and probably invented by Paracelsus. Fr., *opodeldoch*. Ger., *O., Opodeldok*. Camphorated soap liniment.—**Balsamum o. solidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See **LINIMENTUM saponatocamphoratum**.

OPODID'YMUS, OPOD'YMUS, *m.* From ὤψ, the face, and διδυμος, double. Fr., *opodidyme*. A monster with a single head but two faces.

OPOHEPATOIDI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, ἥπαρ, the liver, and εἶδος, resemblance. A medicinal preparation made from liver tissue.

OPHYPHYSI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and ὑπόφυσις (see **HYPHYPHYSIS cerebri**). A medicinal preparation made from the pituitary gland.

OPOLIENI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and *lien*, the spleen. A medicinal preparation made from the spleen.

OPOMAMMI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and μάμμα, the breast. A medicinal preparation made from the mammary gland.

OPOMEDULLI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and *medulla* (*q. v.*). A medicinal preparation of bone marrow.

OPOORCHIDI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and ὄρχις, the testicle. A medicinal preparation made from the testicle.

OPOOSSEI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and *os*, a bone. A medicinal preparation of yellow bone marrow.

OPOOVARI'NUM, *m.* From ὀπός, juice, and *ovarium*, the ovary. A medicinal preparation made from the ovary.

OPOF'ANAX [Fr. Cod.], *m.* -*an'acos* (-is). Gr., ὀποφάναξ (from ὀπός, juice, and πάναξ, a plant that yielded o.). Written also *opoponax*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. 2. A hard, brittle, orange-brown gum resin.

OPOPANCREATI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and πάγκρεας, the pancreas. A medicinal preparation of the pancreas.

OPOPROSTATI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and προστάτης, the prostate. A medicinal preparation of the prostate.

OPORENII'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and *ren*, the kidney. A medicinal preparation of the kidney.

OPOSUPRARENALI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, *supra*, above, and *ren*, the kidney. A medicinal preparation of the suprarenal gland.

OPOTHERAPEU'TICS, OPOTHER'APY. From ὀπός, juice, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The therapeutical use of animal juices and extracts, especially those furnishing internal secretions.

OPOTHYMI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and θυμός (see **THYMUS**). A medicinal preparation of the thymus gland.

OPOTHYR(E)OIDI'NUM, *n.* From ὀπός, juice, and θυροειδής (see **THYREOID**). A medicinal preparation of the thyroid gland.

OPOT'OMOCATH'ETER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-is). From ὀπή, an opening, τομός, cutting, and καθετήρ, a catheter. The elastic catheter with a stylet.

OPPILA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *opillare*, to stop up. Fr., *opillation*. Obstruction.—**O. telæ cellulosa neonatorum**. See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.

OP'PILATIVE. Lat., *oppilativus*. Fr., *oppilatif*. Obstructive.

OPPO'NENS, *m.* -*en'tis*. From *opponere*, to place against. Fr., *opposant*. Ger., *Entgegensteller*. A muscle that acts as the direct antagonist of another muscle or that opposes one part of the body to another part.—**O. digiti minimi pedis**. Fr., *opposant du petit orteil*. Ger., *Gegensteller der kleinen Zehe*. A small muscle arising from the os calcis and inserted into the head and anterior portion and lower surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. Cf. **FLEXOR digiti minimi pedis brevis**.—**O. digiti quinti**. See **O. minimi digiti**.—**O. hallucis**. A small fasciculus, not often found, usually given off from the adductor pollicis pedis and attached to the metatarsal bone of the great toe.—**O. minimi (digiti)**. Fr., *opposant du petit doigt* (1st def.), *adducteur oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe* (1st def.), *métacarpien* (1st def.), *carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzieher des kleinen Fingers* (1st def.). 1. In the hand, a muscle rising from the ulnar bone and the annular ligament, and attached to the ulnar border of the fifth metacarpal bone. It acts by adduction of the fifth metacarpal bone to make the hand more hollow. 2. See **O. digiti minimi pedis**.—**O. pollicis**. Fr., *opposant* (ou *carpo-métacarpien*, ou *métacarpophalangien*) *du pouce*. Ger., *Gegensteller des Daumens*. 1. A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the outer side of the ridge on the trapezium, and inserted into the whole length of the first metacarpal bone and also the adjacent palmar surface. It acts, by rotating the metacarpal bone, to oppose the thumb to the fingers. 2. See **ADDUCTOR pollicis manus**.

OPPRES'SION. Lat., *oppressio* (from *opprimere*, to press against). Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.* A morbid sensation of

weight or fullness.—**O. of the breast.** Lat., *oppressio pectoris*. Fr., *o. de la poitrine*. Difficult respiration with a sensation of weight in the chest—the predominating symptom of nightmare.—**O. of the heart.** A sensation of weight in the cardiac region, with irregular action of the heart; frequently present in certain neuroses.—**Precordial o.** O. felt at the præcordium. It occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, and certain functional cardiac and gastric troubles.

OPS, f. *O'pos* (-is). Gr., ὤψ. See EYE.

OPSIAL'GIA, f. From ὤψις, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. See *Trigeminal NEURALGIA*.

OPSIODON'TES, m. pl. From ὤψις, the eye, and ὀδούς, a tooth. The eye teeth.

OPSIOM'ETER. Lat., *opsiometrum* (from ὤψις, vision, and μέτρον, a measure). See *OPTOMETER*.

OPSION'USI, f. pl. From ὤψις, vision, and νόσος, disease. An old term for disorders of vision, or of the visual apparatus.

OP'SIS, f. *Op'seos, op'sis*. Gr., ὤψις. 1. See *SIGHT* and *VISION*. 2. See *FACIES* (2d def.).

OPSITO'GIA, f. From ὀψέ, late, and τόκος, a bringing forth. See *PARTUS serotinus*.

OPSOMANIA, f. From ὀψον (see *OPSON*), and μανία, mania. Fr., *opsomanie*. Ger., *Leckerwut(h)*. A morbid desire for dainty or sweet food.

OPTAC'TIN, f. -i'nos (-is). From ὀπτός, visible, and ἀκρίς, a ray. The visual axis.

OP'TIC(AL). Gr., ὀπτικός (from ὀρᾶν, to see). Lat., *opticus*. Ger., *optisch*. Pertaining to the eye or to the sight.

OPTY'CIAN. Ger., *Augenglasschleifer*. A maker or purveyor of optical instruments.

OP'TICOCIL'IARY. Pertaining to or connected with the ciliary and optic nerves.

OPTICOCINE'REA, f. From ὀπτικός (see *OPTIC*), and cinereus, similar to ashes. The gray matter of the optic tract.

OP'TICS, sing. Gr., ὀπτικά (from ὀπτικός, for sight). Fr., *optique*. Ger., *Optik*. The science of light and vision.—**Physiological o.** That branch of o. which treats of and establishes the conditions necessary for the act of vision. It is subdivided into three branches: (a) dioptrics; (b) the consideration of the impressions produced by light, with special reference to the relation of objective light to light perception; (c) the science of visual perception.

OP'TICUS. See *OPTIC*.

OP'TILOS, m. Doric Gr., ὀπίλος. See EYE.

OP'TOCINE. An extract of the retina of the sheep or ox. It has been used in retinal affections.

OP'TOGRAM. From ὤψ, the eye, and γράμμα, a writing. Fr., *optogramme*. A faint image, sometimes visible on the retina for a short time after death, of the last object perceived by the retina before death.

OP'TOGRAPH. From ὀπτός, visible, and γράφειν, to write. Of Kühne, a photograph of an optogram.

OPTOME'NIX, f. -i'ngos (-is). From ὀπτός, visible, and μνήμη, a membrane. See *RETINA*.

OPTOM'ETER. From ὀπτός, visible, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *optomètre*. Ger., *O*. 1. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye, mainly used for detecting and determining the amount of ametropia. 2. Of Porterfield, an instrument used in measuring the limits of distinct vision, and in determining with exactness the strength of sight.

OPUN'TIA, f. From Ὀπουνς, a town of Locris, Greece. Ger., *Feigendistel*. Prickly pear, Indian (or bastard) fig; a genus of cactaceous shrubs.—**O. coccinellifera** (seu *cochinellifera*). Fr., *o. cochenillifère*. Ger., *cochenilltragende Feigendistel*. The cochineal cactus of tropical America, the *nopal* of Mexico, where it is cultivated for the purpose of rearing the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*).—**O. reticulata.** Ger., *netzformige Feigendistel*.

A species found in the West Indies, where the milky juice of the branches is used in dysuria and as a vermifuge, and the bark as a purgative and as an external application in toothache and rheumatism.—**O. tuna.** One of the *tunas* of Spanish America, perhaps the most used of the cochineal plants. A tincture made from the plant has been used for the relief of cardiac palpitation.

O'RA, f. A border, margin.—**O. serrata.** The anterior dentated margin of the retina along the edge of the ciliary processes of the chorioid membrane.—**O. serrata hyaloideæ.** In adult and especially in old persons the notched or toothed border of the hyaloid membrane.—**O. serrata retinæ.** See *O. serrata*.

O'RA, n., pl. of os (the mouth).

O'RAL. From *os*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth.

OR'ANGE. Lat., *aurantium* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., *o. Ger., O*. The genus *Citrus*, especially *Citrus aurantium*, also its fruit. See under *AURANTIVM*, *AURANTIUS*, and *CITRUS*.—**Sweet o. peel.** Lat., *aurantii dulcis cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex aurantiorum dulcium*. Fr., *écorce d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *süsse O'schalen* (oder *Pomeranzenschalen*). The rind of the sweet o. (see *CITRUS aurantium* [2d def.]). It is aromatic, but has not the tonic properties of bitter o. peel, and is preferred for flavoring only.

ORBIC'ULAR. Lat., *orbicularis, orbiculatus* (from *orbiculus*, a small circle). Fr., *orbiculaire*. Ger., *kreisförmig*. Circular.

ORBICULA'RIS. See *ORBICULAR*; as a n. m., a muscle that surrounds an opening.—**O. ani.** See *SPHINCTER ani*.—**O. inferior.** See *O. oculi palpebralis inferior*.—**O. internus.** The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum.—**O. malaris.** The outer and most inferior part of the palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum.—**O. oculi.** See *O. palpebrarum*.—**O. oculi palpebralis inferior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the lower margin of the orbit.—**O. oculi palpebralis superior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the upper margin of the orbit.—**O. oculi, pars lacrimalis.** See *TENSOR tarsi*.—**O. oculi, pars orbitalis.** The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum.—**O. oculi, pars palpebralis** [Ger. *Anat. Soc.*]. The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum.—**O. orbitæ.** The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum.—**O. oris.** Fr., *orbiculaire labial* (ou *des lèvres*). Ger., *Kreismuskel der Lippen, Ringmuskel* (oder *Schliessmuskel*) *des Mundes*. A muscle surrounding the mouth, situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one labial commissure to the other. It is made up of a facial portion, or stratum externum, continuous with the various surrounding muscles that pass over it to the lips, and a labial or marginal part (stratum internum), underlying the red border of the lips. It draws the lips together and assists in closing them; the facial portion pouts the lips, and the labial portion assists in compressing the lips upon the teeth.—**O. palpebralis, O. palpebrarum.** Fr., *orbiculaire des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidsschliesser, runder* (oder *rundlicher*) *Muskel der Augenlider, Kreismuskel* (oder *Ringmuskel, oder Schliessmuskel*) *der Augenlider*. The sphincter muscle surrounding the circumference of the orbit and eyelids. Its orbital portion arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone, from the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and from the anterior surface and borders of the internal palpebral ligament. The fibres are directed outward, forming a broad, thin, flat layer which covers the eyelids and surrounds the circumference of the orbit. The palpebral or ciliary portion arises from the bifurcation of the internal palpebral ligament and forms a series of concentric curves, which are united on the outer side of the eyelids at an acute angle by a cellular rhaps, some being inserted into the external tarsal ligament and malar bone.

ORBICULOSTAPE'DIAL. Fr., *orbiculo-stapédien*. Pertaining to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

ORBICULUS, *m.* Dim. of *orbis*, a circle. Ger., *Kreis*, *Teller* (2d def.). A small circle or circular body. See **TROCHE**.—**O. capsulociliaris.** The zonule of Zinn.—**O. ciliaris.** See **Ciliary BODY** and **LIGAMENTUM pectinatum**.—**O. gangliosus (ciliaris).** See **CIRCULUS gangliosus ciliaris**.—**O. ligamentosus (ciliaris).** The ciliary muscle.

ORBIT. Lat., *orbita* (from *orbis*, a circle). Fr., *orbite*. Ger., *Augenhöhle*. The eye socket; a quadrilateral conical cavity situated at the upper and anterior part of the face, with its base directed forward and outward and its apex backward and inward. It is composed of portions of the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lacrymal, and palate bones.

ORBITAL. Lat., *orbitalis*. Fr., *orbitaire*. Ger., *orbital*. Pertaining to the orbit.

ORBITALIS. See **ORBITAL**; as a *n. m.*, see **ORBICULARIS oculi, pars orbitalis**.

ORBITOCELE, *f.* O²rb-i²t-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rb-i²t-o-sel. -ce'les. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *orbitocèle*. A tumor protruding from the orbit.

ORBITONA'SAL. Pertaining to the orbit and the nose.

ORBITOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the orbit and the occiput.

ORBITOOC'ULAR. Fr., *orbito-oculaire*. Pertaining to the orbit and the eye.

ORBITOPAL'PEBRAL. Pertaining to the orbit and the eyelids; as a *n.*, see **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.

ORBITOSPHE'NOID. Lat., *orbitosphenoidalis*. Pertaining to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; as a *n.*, in the pl., the *alæ parvæ* of the sphenoid bone.

ORCE'IC ACID. See **ORCEIN**.

ORCEIN. Fr., *orceïne*. Ger., *O*. A derivative of orcin, C₇H₇NO₃.

ORCHEA, *f.* Gr., *ὄρχεα*. See **SCROTUM**.

ORCHEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὄρχεα*, the scrotum. Fr., *orchéite*. Ger., *Hodensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the scrotum.

ORCHEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). See **ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS**.

ORCHEOCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-e²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. See **ORCHIOCELE**.

ORCHEÆDEMOSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

ORCHEOT'OMY. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Orcheotomie*. See **CASTRATION**.

ORCHESTROMA'NIA, *f.* From *ὀρχήστρα*, the orchestra, and *μανία*, madness. See **CHOREA**.

ORCHIAL'GIA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *orchialgie*. Ger., *Hodenschmerz, Orchialgie*. Neuralgia of the testicle.

ORCHIATRO'PHIA, *f.* See **ORCHIDATROPHIA**.

ORCHIC. Lat., *orchicus*. Pertaining to the testicles.

ORCHICHO'E'IA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *χορεία*, a dance. Fr., *orchichorie*. Ger., *Orchichorie*. Choreiform movements of the testicle in consequence of contractions of the cremasteric muscle; the condition is associated with neuralgic pain in the testicle.—**O. alternans.** O. affecting first one testicle and then the other.—**O. completa.** O. affecting both testicles.—**O. simplex.** O. affecting only one testicle.

ORCHIDAL'GIA, *f.* See **ORCHIALGIA**.

ORCHIDATON'IA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἀτορία*, slackness. Fr., *orchidatonie*. Ger., *Hodenschlaffheit*. Atony of the testicles.

ORCHIDATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the testicles.

ORCHIDAUX'E, *f.* -aux'es. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Hodenvergrösserung*. Abnormal enlargement of the testicle.

ORCHIDEC'TOMY. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the testicle.

ORCHIDEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἐμφραξίς*, a stoppage. Fr., *orchidemphraxie*. Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles.

ORCHIDENCEPHALO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὄρχης*, a testicle, and *ἐγκεφάλος*, the brain (cf. **ENCEPHALOID**). See **ORCHIDOMYELOMA**.

ORCHIDIN(E). See **SPERMINE**.

ORCHID'ION, *n.* Gr., *ὀρχίδιον* (dim. of *ὄρχης*, the testicle). Fr., *o*. A small testicle.

ORCHIDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See **ORCHITIS**.

ORCHIDOCATAB'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-ab'asis). From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *κατάβασις*, a going down. The descent of the testicles from the abdomen into the scrotum.

ORCHIDOCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-i²d-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk-i²d-o-sel. -ce'les. See **ORCHIOCELE**.

ORCHIDODYN'IA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *δύνη*, pain. See **ORCHIALGIA**.

ORCHIDOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *μῆνιξ*, a membrane. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

ORCHIDOMYELO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *orchidomyéome*. Ger., *Hodenmarkschwamm*. Medullary sarcoma of the testicle.

ORCHIDON'CUS, *m.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *orchidonque*. Ger., *Hodengeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the testicle.

ORCHIDOPEX'IA, *f.* **ORCHIDORRHAPHY,** *n.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *πηνύναί*, to fix, or *ράπτειν*, to sew. Ger., *Orchidopexie*. Fixation of the testicle by stitching it to some surrounding structure.

ORCHIOSCHEOCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-i²d-o²s-ke²-(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk-i²d-o²s'ke²-o-sel. -ce'les. See **ORCHIOSCHEOCELE**.

ORCHIDOSPONGIOM'ATA, *n. pl.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *σπογγία*, a sponge. Tuberculous tumors of the testicle.

ORCHIDOT'OMY. Lat., *orchidotomia* (from *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *orchidotomie*. See **CASTRATION**.

ORCHIDOTUBER'CUA, *n. pl.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See **ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA**.

ORCHIDOTYLO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *τύλος*, a callus. Fr., *orchidotylôme*. A callous tubercle of the testicle.

ORCHIEPIDIDYMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, the epididymis. Fr., *orchie-épididymite*. Orchitis associated with epididymitis.

ORCHIL. A violet coloring matter.

ORCHICCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-i²-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk-i²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *orchiocèle*. Ger., *Hodensackbruch*. 1. A hernia of the testicle. 2. See **ORCHIDONCUS**.

ORCHIDIODYN'IA, *f.* From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *δύνη*, pain. See **ORCHIALGIA**.

ORCHIOMYELO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See **ORCHIDOMYELOMA**.

ORCHION'CUS, *m.* See **ORCHIDONCUS**.

ORCHIONEURAL'GIA, *f.* See **ORCHIALGIA**.

ORCHIOSCHEOCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-i²-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk-i²-o²s'ke²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, *δσχη*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. A scrotal hernia associated with orchidocnus.

ORCHIOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* Ger., *Hodenkrebs*. Scirrhus of the testicle.

ORCHIOSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Hodenverknöcherung*. Bony induration of the testicle.

ORCHIOT'OMY. Lat., *orchiotomia* (from *ὄρχης*, the testicle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). See **CASTRATION**.

ORCHIR'RHAPHY. See **ORCHIDORRHAPHY.**

OR'CHIS, *f.* *Or'chios* (-eos). Gr., ὄρχις. Fr., *o.*, *orchide*. Ger., *Ragwurz* (2d def.), *Stendelwurz* (2d def.), *Knabenkraut* (2d def.). 1. The testicle. 2. The typical genus of the orchidaceous plants; so called from the shape of the root.—**O. acuminata**. A species resembling *O. variegata*, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. Its roots furnish salep.—**O. coriophora**. Ger., *stinkende Ragwurz*. Bug o.; a European species. The tubers furnish salep.—**O. galeata**. A species found in southern Europe, resembling *O. variegata* and *O. militaris*. Its roots have the properties of salep.—**O. latifolia**. Fr., *o. à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättrige Ragwurz*. Marsh o.; a European species. The tubers are used as salep.—**O. maculata**. Fr., *o. maculé*. Ger., *gefleckte Ragwurz*. Cuckoo o.; a species the tubers of which furnish salep.—**O. majalis**. *O. latifolia*.—**O. mascula**. Fr., *o. mâle*. Ger., *männliche Ragwurz*. Cuckoo o. The tubers are one of the chief sources of the salep of commerce.—**O. militaris**. Fr., *o. militaire*. Ger., *grane Ragwurz*. Military o. Its tubers furnish salep.—**O. morio**. Fr., *o. morio*. Ger., *gemeine Ragwurz*. Green-winged o. Its tubers furnish much of the European salep.—**O. pallens**. Ger., *blasse Ragwurz*. Pale-flowered o. The tubers have the properties of salep.—**O. sacifera**. A salep-yielding species.—**O. sambucina**. Ger., *hollunderartigriechende Ragwurz*. Elder-scented o.; a European species the root tubers of which furnish a good salep.—**O. ustulata**. Ger., *verbranntblüt(h)ige Ragwurz*. Dwarf o. Its tubers furnish a good salep.—**O. variegata**. Fr., *o. panaché*. Ger., *gescheckte Ragwurz*. Ape o., found in southern Europe, related to *O. militaris*. Its tubers are used for salep.

ORCHIT'IDOCO'LICA, *f.* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and κωλικός, suffering in the colon. Fr., *orchitidocolique*. Ger., *Hodenentzündungskolik*. Colic resulting from orchitis.

ORCHI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *orchite*. Ger., *Hodenentzündung*. Inflammation of the testicle.—**Blennorrhagic o.** See *Gonorrhæal* EPIDIDYMITIS and *Gonorrhæal o.*—**Chronic o.** See *Interstitial o.*—**Disseminated tuberculous o.** A variety of tubercular o. generally seen in the course of diffuse miliary tuberculosis and especially of the genitourinary tract.—**Ectopic o.** Inflammation of a displaced testicle.—**Gonorrhæal o.** Lat., *o. gonorrhœica*. O. due to gonorrhœa.—**Gouty o.** Fr., *orchite gouteuse*. O. antecedent to an attack of gout.—**Interstitial o.** Chronic o. with hyperplasia of the interstitial, connective tissue and more or less atrophy of the substance of the testis.—**Malarial o.** Fr., *orchite paludéenne*. O. occurring in a person affected with malarial fever. The local inflammatory process sometimes undergoes daily exacerbations and remissions. It is usually followed by atrophy of the testicle.—**O. acuta urethralis**. Acute o. consequent upon urethral inflammation.—**O. apostematosa**. Suppurative o.—**O. atheromatosa**. Of Rindfleisch, interstitial o.—**O. blennorrhagica urethralis**. See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**O. caseosa**. See *Tuberculous o.*—**O. diffusa**. See *Interstitial o.*—**O. epidemica**. Parotitic o.; so called because it occurs more frequently during an epidemic of mumps.—**O. gummatosa**. Gummatous o.; the circumscribed form of syphilitic o.—**O. rheumatica**. Fr., *orchite rhumatismale*. O. due to rheumatism.—**O. urethralis**. O. secondary to urethritis.—**Parotitic o.** Fr., *orchite ourlienne*. Metastatic o. occurring in mumps.—**Scarlatal o.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis and the epididymis occasionally observed in scarlatina.—**Strumous o.** See *Tuberculous o.*—**Syphilitic o.** Lat., *o. syphilitica* (seu *gummatosa*), *morbus syphiliticus testiculii*. Fr., *orchite syphilitique* (ou *scleéreuse et gommeuse*), *albuginite du testicule* (ou *sarcoécèle*) *syphilitique*. Syphilitic disease of the body of the testicle. It is characterized by moderate enlargement of the organ, accom-

panied with little or no pain and with marked insensibility to pressure. The surface is usually smooth and uniform, sometimes nodular. It often results in atrophy, rarely in softening. In the latter case perforation occurs, with fungous outgrowths. Two forms have been described: a diffuse form, in which the tunica albuginea is especially involved and becomes thickened and sclerosed; and a circumscribed form, in which gummatous material is deposited in nodular masses.—**Tonsillar o.** Fr., *orchite amygdaliennne*. Of Joal, inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis coincident with inflammation of the tonsils.—**Tuberculous o.** Lat., *o. tuberculosa*. Tuberculous disease of the testicle beginning generally in the epididymis. Caseation and suppuration with thickening of the spermatic cord and enlargement of the vesiculæ seminales are the usual results.—**Typhoid o.** O. occurring in and caused by typhoid fever; the tubuli are full of embryonal elements, and there is intertubular cellular proliferation.—**Ulcerogangrenous o.** Of Gosselin, o. in which gangrene occurs, with ulceration of the skin and a fungous state of the tunica vaginalis and the testicle.—**Vaccinal o.** Of Giraud, o. attributed to vaccination.—**Variolous o.** An acute unilateral inflammation of the tunica vaginalis occurring in variola. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the testicle rarely occurs.

ORCHIT'OMY. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and τέμνειν, to cut. See **CASTRATION**.

ORCHOCELE, *f.* O²rk(o²rch²)-o(e²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o²rk'o-sel. -ce'les. See **ORCHIOCELE**.

OR'CHOS, *m.* Gr., ὄρχος. A tarsal cartilage.

OR'CIN. Fr., *orcine*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxytoluene, a homologue of resorcin, obtained by the decomposition of various acids derived from different species of lichens, and also prepared synthetically. It is astringent and antiseptic, and has been used to allay the pain of burns. In poisonous doses it tetanizes the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary, but, after a time, suppresses their functions, especially attacking the muscular fibres of the heart, arresting its movements, and so causing death.

OR'CINOL. See **ORCIN**.

OREC'TIC. Gr., ὀρεκτικός (from ὀρεῖς, desire). Lat., *orecticus*. Exciting an appetite.

OREL'LIN. A superior variety of annatto.

OREX'IN(E). From ὀρεῖς, appetite. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Orexin*. A base having the composition of phenyldihydroquinazoline (or its hydrochloride, C₁₁H₁₂N₂.HCl). It is a stomachic and antemetic, and increases the appetite. The tannate has been used as a preventive of seasickness.

OREX'IS, *f.* -rex'eos (-is). Gr., ὀρεῖς (from ὀρέγειν, to reach). Fr., *orexie*. 1. See **APPETITE** (1st def.). 2. Of Paracelsus, pyrosis.—**O. cynodes**. See **BULIMIA** (1st def.).

OR'GAN. Gr., ὄργανον (from ἔργειν, to do work). Lat., *organum*. Fr., *organe*. Ger., *O*. Any individual part, or system of parts, of an organism, having a specific physiological function, considered with reference to its action, processes, or results.—**Accessory genital o's in the female**. The mammary glands.—**Accessory o's**. Lat., *organa accessoria*. Fr., *organes accessoires* (ou *dérivés*). Ger., *Nebeno'e*. O's which have a subordinate function.—**Appendicular o's**. The limbs.—**Auditory o's**. See *Auditory APPARATUS*.—**Biliary o.** Ger., *Galleno'e*. An organ that secretes or conveys bile.—**Central nervous o's**. Ger., *Centralnerveno'e*. Cerebrospinal centres.—**Chylopo(i)etic o's**. Lat., *organa chylopoetica*. Ger., *Chylificationsno'e*. The o's concerned in the chylification of the food (the stomach, liver, pancreas, spleen, and intestines).—**Circulatory o's**. See *Circulatory APPARATUS*.—**Copulatory o's**. Lat., *organa copulationis*. The parts concerned in copulation.—**Digestive o's**. Lat., *organa digestionis*.

Ger., *Verdauungs'e*. See **Digestive APPARATUS**.—**Enamel o.** Lat., *organon adamantinæ*. Fr., *organe de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelz'o*. Of Purkinje, the special enamel germ after it has become differentiated into a three-layered o., which covers the enlarged tooth papilla like a cap. The layer next the tooth papilla (enamel epithelium) is a columnar epithelium formed by the deepest layer of the invaginated oral epithelium. It ultimately forms the hard enamel. The second or intermediate layer of the enamel o. is composed of cells which have become stellate and are united by their branches to form a very loose, spongy, or gelatinous layer. It finally disappears. The third or outer layer is composed of polyedral cells which, upon the disappearance of the middle layer, are in contact with the first or enamel layer, and gives rise to the cuticula dentis.—**End o.** See the major list.—**Excretory o's.** Lat., *organa excretoria*. Fr., *organes excréteurs*. Ger., *Excretionso'e*. The o's which dispose of the excrementitious substances of the body.—**Generative o's, Genital o's.** Fr., *organes génitaux*. Ger., *Begattungso'e, Zeugungso'e*. The o's which are concerned in the reproduction of the species.—**Glandular o. of new formation.** Fr., *organe glandulaire de néoformation (ou de nouvelle formation)*. Ger., *drüsige O.* Of Ercolani, the uterine mucous membrane at the site of attachment of the placenta; so called from the idea that its utricular glands secrete a fluid destined for the nutrition of the fetus.—**Gustatory o.** See **ORGANON gustus**.—**Jacobson's o.** A canal a few millimetres in length which extends along the septum of Stenson's duct to end in a blind extremity. It is lined by epithelium which is continuous with that of the nasal cavity, and has numerous glands opening into it. It is the homologue of a more extensively developed o. in some animals having a more acute sense of smell. In man it is only rudimentary. It is believed to have an olfactory function in the animals in which it is developed, and to bring the food taken into the mouth under the direct cognizance of the olfactory nerve.—**Lacrymal o's.** See **LACRYMAL APPARATUS**.—**Lateral taste o's.** See **PAPILLÆ foliatæ** (under **PAPILLA**).—**Olfactory o's.** See **OLFACTORY APPARATUS**.—**O. of Corti.** Fr., *lame réticulaire*. Ger., *Corti'sches O.* The terminal apparatus of the cochlear nerve. It lies on the membranous spiral lamina which springs from the free edge of the osseous spiral lamina. The proper o. of Corti lies external to the sulcus spiralis. It consists of the rods of Corti, the two rows of which form the arches of Corti (see also **FLOOR CELLS**). The rods of the external row have their superior ends directed outward, and on them is fastened a reticularly perforated membrane, the lamina reticularis. The latter covers the external rows of Corti's fibres and the external ciliated cells. In man these structures, lying in four or five rows behind each other and connected with the terminal fibres of the auditory nerve by small nervous processes, are fastened by their thin, interior, elongated ends (Gottstein's basal processes) to the membrana basilaris, while the superior, broad ends, provided with acoustic cilia, project through the openings of the lamina reticularis. A row of inner ciliated cells is situated in front of the sulcus spiralis interior, immediately in front of the inner pillar of Corti's o. Deiters's cells are connected with Corti's cells by their broad ends directed downward. External to the last row of Corti's cells lie Hensen's supporting cells, which pass into the epithelium of the external wall of the ductus cochlearis. Corti's o. is covered by the firm striated Corti's membrane. The latter arises beside Reissner's membrane, in front of Huschke's swelling, and ends at the external boundary of Corti's cells, though Henle and Löwenberg state that it is inserted on the ligamentum spirale accessorium of the external wall of the ductus

cochlearis.—**O. of Giralès.** See **PARADIDYMIS**.—**O's of locomotion.** See **Locomotor APPARATUS**.—**O's of nutrition.** The parts concerned in the mastication of the food and its digestion and absorption.—**O's of reproduction.** The generative o's.—**O. of Rosenmüller.** See **EPOOPHORON**.—**O's of sense (or special sense).** Lat., *organa sensua*. Ger., *Sinnesorgane*. The structures endowed with the special senses (i. e., the skin and some of the mucous membranes, the ears, the eyes, the nose, and the portion of the mouth possessing the sense of taste).—**Pelvic genital o's.** Ger., *Beckengenitalien*. The genital organs proper, as distinguished from the breasts.—**Respiratory o's.** See **Respiratory APPARATUS** (1st def.) and **Mechanism of RESPIRATION**.—**Secretory o's.** Lat., *organa secretoria*. The secreting glands.—**Sexual o's.** See **Copulatory APPARATUS**.—**Suprarenal o's.** See **Suprarenal CAPSULES**.—**Uinary o's.** See **Urinary APPARATUS**.—**Uropoietic o's.** Lat., *organa uropoietica*. The kidneys.—**Vibratile o's.** Cilia.—**Vocal o's.** See **Vocal APPARATUS**.

ORGAN'IC. Gr., *ὀργανικός*. Lat., *organicus*. Fr., *organique, anatomique* (as opposed to *functional*). Ger., *organisch*. 1. Possessing organs. 2. Pertaining to or possessing an organized state. 3. Of disease, accompanied by structural change, as opposed to functional. 4. In chemistry, containing carbon or relating to bodies containing carbon.

ORGAN'ICISM. Fr., *organicisme*. A medical theory that ascribes all diseases to changes occurring in the parts constituting the organism.

ORGANISM. Lat., *organismus* (from *ὀργανίζειν*, to fabricate). Fr., *organisme*. Ger., *Organismus*. An organized body (animal or plant) capable of separate existence.—**Elementary o.** Fr., *organisme élémentaire*. Ger., *elementarischer Organismus*. 1. Of Brücke, a gymnocytode, considered to be the morphological unit or form element of the body. 2. See **CELL** (2d def.).

ORGANITE. From *ὄργανον*, an organ. Fr., *organule*. 1. An elementary organ; of Milne-Edwards, a blood corpuscle. 2. Of Serres, an anatomical element.

ORGANIZA'TION. From *ὀργανίζειν*, to fabricate. Fr., *organisation*. Ger., *Organisation*. 1. An organism. 2. The process or act of being converted into living and active material (e. g., the o. of a blood clot).

OR'GANOCEM'ISTRY. See **Organic CHEMISTRY**.

ORGANOGENET'IC. Lat., *organogens*. Taking part in or pertaining to the origin and development of the special organs or structures of an organized body.

ORGANO'GENY. Lat., *organogenesis, organogenia* (from *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *organogénie*. Ger., *Organenbildung*. The embryology of the different organs.

ORGANOGRAPHY. From *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *γράφειν*, to write. See **ORGANOLOGY**.

ORGANOID. From *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of tumors, resembling an organ.

ORGANOLEPT'IC. Lat., *organolepticus* (from *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *ληπτικός*, disposed to accept). Fr., *organoleptique*. Ger., *organoleptisch*. 1. Plastic. 2. Of Chevreul, affecting the internal organs of a living body with the special impressions which these organs perceive (e. g., impressions of sight, smell, hearing, etc.) or with more obscure sensations (e. g., those resulting from the specific action of a medicinal substance on some organ).

ORGANOL'OGY. Lat., *organologia* (from *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *organologie*. Ger., *Organologie, Organenlehre*. The investigation of the structure and functions of organs.

ORGANO'ATA, n. pl. Of C. P. White, "organ tumors," such as dermoid cysts.

ORGANOMETAL'IC. From *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *μέταλλον*, metal. Fr., *organo-métallique*. Of chemical compounds, containing an alcoholic radicle combined with a metal or metalloid.

OR'GANON, *n.* See **ORGAN**.—**O. adamantinæ**. See *Enamel organ*.—**O. auditus**. The ear.—**O. gustus**. Ger., *Geschmackorgan*. The portions of the mouth and tongue concerned in the sense of taste.—**Organa ingestionis**. Ger., *Ingestionsorgane*. The mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus.—**O. innominatum**. See **PANCREAS**.—**O. Kollikeri**. Ger., *grosser Epithelialwulst*. The larger of the two epithelial ridges in the canalis cochlearis of the embryonic cochlea.—**O. olfactorium**, **O. olfactus**. The nose.—**O. organorum**. Of the older anatomists, the brain.—**O. pneumaticum**. See **PSALTERIUM** (2d def.).—**O. tactus**. Ger., *Tastorgan*. The skin and portions of the mucous membrane having tactile sensibility.—**O. visus**. The eye.

OR'GANOPALIN'CLASIS, *f.* *-cla'seos (-in'clasis)*. From *organon*, an organ, *πάλιν*, again, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. See **REFRACTURE**.

ORGANOPATHIA, *f.* Any organic disease.

ORGANOPATHOL'OGY. See **ORGANOPATHY**.

ORGANOP'ATHY. From *organon*, an organ, and *πάθος*, a disease. 1. An organic disease. 2. Of W. Sharp, the theory of the action of particular drugs on particular organs.

ORGANOPH'YLY. The tribal history of organs.

OR'GANOPLASTY. From *organon*, an organ, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *organoplastie*. The art of modifying the forms of living beings artificially.

OR'GANOSOL. A solution of colloid silver in an organic liquid, such as alcohol.

ORGANOTHER'APY. From *organon*, an organ, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. The therapeutical use of organic juices, extracts, etc.

ORGANOTROPH'IC. Lat., *organotrophicus* (from *organon*, an organ, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *organotrophique*. Pertaining to the nutrition of organs or of an organism.

OR'GANULE. Fr., *o.* See **ORGANITE**.

OR'GANUM, *n.* See **ORGANON**.

OR'GASM. Gr., *ὄργασμός* (from *ὄργαν*, to swell). Lat., *orgasmus*. Fr., *orgasme*. Ger., *Blutwattung* (1st def.). 1. The swelling of a part or tissue from acute active hyperæmia. 2. Erethism; acute excitation in the vital action of a part, especially the nervous excitement accompanying the culmination of the sexual act.

ORGO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. See **ORGASM**.

ORIENTA'TION. From *oriens*, the east. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Orienti(ë)ung*. 1. The position or bearing of any object in relation to the east, and hence in relation to the points of the compass generally. 2. The faculty or process of judging of the relative position of objects in space. 3. The arrangement of embryos, organs, etc., so that microscopic sections may be made in a known and definite plane. 4. Definite arrangement of microscopic sections when they are mounted.—**Objective o.** The faculty or process by which external objects are referred to their correct position with reference to one another, so that the relations of the separate parts of a body are rightly apprehended, although the body as a whole may be wrongly located by the observer.—**Subjective o.** The faculty or process by which external objects are referred to their correct position as regards the observer, so that a body appears to him in its proper place.

ORIFA'CIAL. From *os*, the mouth, and *facies*, the face. Facial and pertaining to the mouth.

OR'IFICE. Lat., *orificium* (from *os*, the mouth, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Oeffnung*. See **OPENING** (1st def.).—**Anal o.** Lat., *os ani*. The anus.—**Aortic o.** The circular o. in the left ventricle connecting it with the aorta.—**Auriculoventricular o.** 1. An oval opening in the lower and front part of the left auricle, leading in the left ventricle of the heart. 2. An oval opening situated at the right angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the

right auricle.—**Cardiac o. of the stomach**. The o. in the cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus enters it.—**Mitral o.** See *Auriculoventricular o.* (1st def.).—**O. of the coronary sinus of the right auricle**. An o. situated between that of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular o.—**Pulmonary o.** An o. in the left angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the pulmonary artery.—**Py-loric o.** See **PYLORUS**.—**Tricuspid o.** See *Auriculoventricular o.* (2d def.).—**Urogenital o.** See *Urogenital OPENING*.—**Vaginal o.** Lat., *orificium vaginæ*. The entrance to the vagina.

ORIFI'CIAL. Pertaining to an orifice.

ORIFI'CUM, *n.* See **ORIFICE**.—**O. epiploicum**. See **FORAMEN of Monro**.—**O. cutaneum**. The termination of any canal or cavity opening upon the cutaneous surface of the body.—**O. externum**. The external opening of a canal or cavity.—**O. infundibuli**. See **HELICOTREMA**.—**O. præputii**. The circular opening in the prepuce opposite the external orifice of the urethra.—**O. urethræ**. Ger., *Harnröhrenmündung*. The external opening of the urethra.—**O. uteri**. See **Os uteri**.—**O. uterinum**. The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**O. uterinum canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri internum**.—**O. vaginale canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri externum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii anticum**. See **ITER ad infundibulum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii posticum**. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct.

ORIG'ANUM, *n.* Gr., *ὀρίανον*, *ὀρείανον*. Fr., *origan* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Dosten* (1st and 2d def's), *wilder Dosten* (2d def.). 1. Marjoram; a genus of labiate undershrubs or herbs. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the herb of *O. vulgare*.—**Oil of o.** Lat., *ætheroleum origani* (1st def.), *oleum origani* [Russ. Ph.] (*vulgaris*) (1st def.). Fr., *huile (ou oléule) d'origan*. 1. The volatile oil of *O. vulgare*; an acrid, stimulating oil, of yellowish color and camphoraceous odor, consisting of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, with sometimes small proportions of ordinary camphor. It is used in toothache from caries, and mixed with olive oil, to stimulate the growth of hair, and in microscopy as a clarifying agent. In regular medicine it has been largely superseded by the oil of thyme. 2. In English shops, the oil of *Thymus vulgaris*.—**Oleum origani**. See *Oil of o.*—**Oleum origani æthereum**. See *Oil of o.* (1st def.).—**O. creticum**. Fr., *origan de Crète*. Ger., *cretischer Dosten*. A species the leaves and flower spikes of which have the aromatic odor and taste of wild marjoram, and were formerly used as a vulnerary, in toothache, in difficult labor, and as a sternutatory. They yield an oil still sometimes employed medicinally.—**O. decipiens**. See *O. vulgare*.—**O. dictamnus**. Fr., *dictame de Crète* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Diptam-dosten*. Goat's marjoram, the *tragoriganum* of the old botanists, the *dictamnus* (Gr., *δίκταμνος*) of the ancients, which was considered so vulnerary as to cause the arrows to drop from wounded goats as soon as they tasted it; a species found in southern Europe. The leaves have the aromatic properties of *O. vulgare*.—**O. hirtum**. Hairy marjoram; closely allied to *O. vulgare*, yielding a volatile oil, used in toothache, etc. The oil is said to contain one or more terpenes, and 0.5 per cent. of a phenol identified with carvacrol, to the presence of which its stimulant properties are perhaps attributable.—**O. humile**. Fr., *petit marjolaine sauvage*. A French species having the properties of *O. vulgare*.—**O. macrostachyum**. Ger., *langähriger Dosten*. A Portuguese species. The tops are substituted for those of *O. creticum* and used under the same names.—**O. majorana**. Lat., *amaracus*. Fr., *marjolaine*. Ger., *gemeiner Majoran*. Sweet marjoram. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish taste, and yields tannin and a volatile oil, to which the excitant and mildly tonic properties of the plant are due. The herbaceous part is used empirically to

hasten the eruption in exanthematous diseases, as a fomentation (especially in indurations of the breast), in powder as a sternutatory, and as a salve in rheumatism.—*O. majoranoides*. Ger., *ewiger Majoran*, *Wintermajoran*. Shrubby sweet marjoram; a variety of *O. majorana*, having the same properties.—*O. maru*. A perennial, very odorous species, having the properties of *O. majoranoides* and perhaps identical with it.—*O. megastachyum*. Perhaps a variety of *O. vulgare*.—*O. orientale*. *O. vulgare*.—*O. vulgare*. Fr., *marjolaine sauvage*. Ger., *gemeiner Dost*. Wild marjoram. The herb was formerly used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue and externally in poultices and fomentations. It is stimulant and mildly tonic.

OR'IGIN. Gr., ἀρχή. Lat., *origo*. Fr., *origine*. Ger., *Ursprung*. That from which anything arises or takes its beginning; a source; a starting point.—**Apparent o. of a nerve**. See *Superficial o. of a nerve*.—**Deep o. of a nerve**. That part of the nervous centre where the fibres of a nerve spring from the nerve cells.—**O. of a muscle**. The relatively fixed point of attachment of a muscle.—**O. of a nerve**. That part at which it is attached to the centre of its system.—**Real o. of a nerve**. See *Deep o. of a nerve*.—**Superficial o. of a nerve**. That part of the central nervous structure at which the nerve cord first comes in contact with it.

OR'ISTRY. A compound of *oral* and *dentistry*. Of J. L. Williams, dental and oral surgery.

ORMOCAR'PUM, *n.* Fr., *ormocarpe*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**O. sennoides**. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and stimulant, and is used locally in fevers and rheumatism. The root bark, ground and mixed with gingely oil, is used in lumbago and paralysis.

OR'MOSIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Ormosia dasycarpa*. The hydrochloride has been used as a narcotic.

OR'MUS, *f.* See *ULMUS*.

ORNAMENTUM, *n.* From *ornare*, to adorn. An ornament.—**O. foliaceum**. See *MORSUS diaboli*.

OR'NITHIN(E). A basic substance, $C_5H_8O_2(NH_2)_2$, occurring in ornithine acid.

ORNITHOG'ALUM, *n.* Gr., ὀρνιθόγαλον (from ὄρνις, a bird, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *ornithogale*. Ger., *Vogelmilch*. Star of Bethlehem; a genus of plants.—**O. flavescens**. *O. pyrenaicum*.—**O. narbonneuse**. Narbonne star of Bethlehem. The bulb was formerly used like that of *O. umbellatum*.—**O. pyrenaicum**. Fr., *épi de lait*. French asparagus; used like *O. umbellatum*.—**O. stachyoides**. The βάλβυς ἐνικός of Dioscorides, used as an emetic and in vesical disorders, has been referred to this species.—**O. umbellatum**, **O. vulgare**. Fr., *ornithogale en ombelles*. Ger., *doldiger Milchstern*. Common star of Bethlehem. The bulbs were formerly used, roasted, as a healing application to sores, abscesses, etc.

ORNITH'OPUS, *m.* From ὄρνις, a bird, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *ornithope*, *piéd d'oiseau*. Ger., *Vogelfuss*. Bird's foot; a genus of plants.—**O. perpusillus**. Fr., *petit ornithope*. Ger., *gemeiner Vogelfuss*. Fowl foot. The entire plant is said to be aperient and diuretic.

ORNITHU'RIC ACID. Ger., *Ornithursäure*. An acid, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained from the excrement of birds fed with benzoic acid.

OR'NUS, *f.* Fr., *orne*. 1. Formerly *Fraxinus excelsior*. 2. A section of the genus *Fraxinus*.

OROBAN'CHE, *f.* *-ban'ches*. Gr., ὀροβάχχη. Ger., *Sommerwurz*. Broom rape.—**O. epithymum**. Ger., *Quendel-Sommerwurz*. A parasite on the roots of *Thymus serpyllum* and allied species. The root (the part of the stem joining the root proper) and the flowers of this and the other European species were formerly used in flatulence, in colic, as a vulnerary, and in nervous pains, especially cramps in children.—**O. galli**. Ger., *Labkrauts-Sommerwurz*. A species parasitic on the roots of *Galium*

verum and *Galium mollugo*; used like *O. epithymum*.—**O. lutea**, **O. major**. Fr., *o. élevée*. Ger., *Maiwurz*. Great broom rape. Its flowers and root were formerly used like those of the other European species.

OROB'E'CHOS, **OROB'E'CHUS**, *m.* From ὀροβος, a kind of pulse, and ἤχος, a sound. Lat., *sonus siliculosus*. Fr., *orobèche*. Ger., *Schotengeräusch*. A crackling sound, like the snapping of a pod, sometimes observed in the inner angle of the eye on hard pressure by the finger.

OROB'O'DES, **OROB'O'DES**. Gr., ὀροβώδης. Fr., *orobenz*. Ger., *erbsenartig*. Having a mealy sediment (said of urine).

ORON'OSUS, *f.* From ὄρος, a mountain, and νόσος, disease. See *Mountain SICKNESS*.

OROPHARYN'GEAL. Pertaining to the mouth and to the pharynx.

OROPHAR'YNX, *f.* *-yn'gos (-is)*. The region of the junction of the mouth and the pharynx.

O'ROS, *n.* Gr., ὄρος. The upper part of the foot.

OROS'ELIN. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from athamantin.

OROS'ELON. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from athamantin.

OROTHER'APY. See *ORRHOTHERAPY*.

OROX'YLIN. A principle probably obtained from *oroxylum indicum*. It has been used in rheumatism.

OROX'YLM, *n.* From ὄρος, a mountain, and ξύλον, wood. A genus of bignonaceous plants.—**O. indicum**. A small tree of the East Indies and the Malay Archipelago. The root is used in dropsy and as a vulnerary, and the leaves are reputed emollient.

OR'PHOL. A proprietary compound of bismuth and *b-naphthol*; used in diarrhoeal diseases of children.

OR'PIMENT. Lat., *auripigmentum (q. v.)*. Fr., *orpin*. Ger., *Königsgelb*. King's yellow; a pigment consisting of arsenic trisulphide obtained by precipitation of arsenous acid with sulphureted hydrogen.

ORRHAGO'GUS. From ὀρρός, serum, and ἄγειν, leading. See *HYDRAGOGUE*.

ORRHOCHE'ZIA, *f.* From ὀρρός, serum, and χεῖν, to ease one's self. Watery diarrhoea.

OR'RHOCYST. Lat., *orrhocystis* (from ὀρρός, serum, and κύστις, a bladder). A serous cyst.

OR'RHOID. Lat., *orrhoides* (from ὀρρός, serum, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *orrhöide*. Serous.

ORRHOP'SIA, *f.* From ὀρρός, serum, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *orrhoposie*. Ger., *Molkentrinken*. Whey drinking.

ORRHORRHA'GIA, *f.* From ὀρρός, serum, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Ger., *heftiger Molkenerguss*. The rice-water discharges and vomiting of cholera.

ORRHORRHE'A, *f.* From ὀρρός, serum, and ρεῖν, to flow. A watery discharge.

OR'RHOS, *m.* Gr., ὀρρός. Whey; serum.

ORRHOSIS, *f.* *-rho'seos (-is)*. From ὀρρός, serum. Fr., *orrhose*. The formation of serum.

ORRHOSOLENITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From ὀρρός, serum, and σωλήν, a channel. Fr., *orrhosolénite*. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

ORRHOTHER'APY. From ὀρρός, serum, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The therapeutic use of serum, especially of serum containing an antitoxine generated artificially.

ORRHY'MEN, *m.* From ὀρρός, serum, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Molkenhaut*. A serous membrane.

ORRRHYMENITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From ὀρρός, serum, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. Fr., *orrhyménite*. Inflammation of a serous membrane.—**O. thoracica**. See *PLEURISY*.

ORSEL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide orsellique*. 1. The compound $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + H_2O$. 2. See *ORSELLINIC ACID*.

ORSELLIN'IC ACID. Ger., *Orsellinsäure*. The compound $C_8H_8O_4 + H_2O$.

ORTHAM'IDOBENZOYLFOR'MIC ACID. See *ISATIC ACID*.

ORTHAM'IDOBEN'ZYL ALCOHOL. A substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_2OH$, crystallizing from benzene.

ORTHARTH'RAGRA, f. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, true, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho\omicron s$, a joint, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$, a seizure. Fr., *ortharthrüge*. True gout.

ORTHIAUCHE'NUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\alpha\nu\chi\acute{\eta}\nu$, the neck. Ger., *steilmackig*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining theinion and the basion with the radius fixus varying between 38° to 49° .

OR'THIN(E). See ORTHRINE.

ORTHOCHOR'DUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\acute{\eta}$, a string. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hormion and the basion with the radius fixus between 33.2° and 52° .

ORTHIOCOR'YPHUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\kappa\omicron\rho\nu\phi\acute{\eta}$, the head. Ger., *orthiocoryph*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma and the lambda with the radius fixus between 29° and 41° .

ORTHIODON'TUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\delta\delta\omicron\nu s$, a tooth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the subnasal and alveolar points with the radius fixus from 88° to 121° .

ORTHOMETO'PUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\pi\omicron\nu$, the forehead. Ger., *orthiometop*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma to the nasal point with the radius fixus between 47° and 60° .

ORTHIOPI'STHIUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\omicron\pi\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$, behind. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the inion with the radius fixus varying from 84° to 95° .

ORTHIOPISTHOCRA'NIUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, $\omicron\pi\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$, behind, and $\kappa\rho\alpha\nu\iota\omicron\nu$, the skull. Ger., *orthopisthocran*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion with the radius fixus from 107° to 119° .

ORTHIOPROSO'PUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\pi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\nu$, the face. Having an angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point with the radius fixus between 89.4° and 100° .

ORTHIOPI'YLUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, a gate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum foraminis magni posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris between 15.5° and 24° .

ORTHIORRHI'NUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the subnasal point with the radius fixus between 87.5° and 98° .

ORTHURIANIS'CUS. From $\delta\rho\theta\iota\omicron s$, upright, and $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma\kappa\omicron s$, a canopy. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the posterior border of the incisor foramen and the alveolar point with the radius fixus between 40° and 60° .

OR'THO. For many words beginning thus, see the corresponding words without the prefix. An ortho-compound (from $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, right) is the normal one; in the disubstituted benzene compounds it is the one in which the two substitutions affect adjacent carbon atoms in the benzene ring.

OR'THOAMIDOSALICYL'IC ACID. A derivative, $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)COOH$, of orthonitrosalicylic acid; used in rheumatism.

ORTHOBA'SIC. Fr., *orthobasique*. Of acids, having the two replaceable hydrogen atoms occur in the ortho-position (i. e., next each other).

ORTHOBO'RIC ACID. Boric acid.

OR'THOBROMBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide orthobromobenzoïque*. Ger., *Orthobrombenzoesäure*. One of the isomeric varieties of brombenzoic acid, $C_6H_4Br.CO.OH$.

OR'THOBROMBEN'ZYL ALCOHOL. The compound $C_6H_4Br.CH_2OH$.

OR'THOBROMNITROBEN'ZENE. The compound $C_6(H, Br, NO_2, H, H, H) = C_6H_4NO_2Br$.

ORTHOCEPH'ALISM. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, the head. Ger., *Orthocephalie*. The condition in which the height-length index of the skull is between 70° and 75° .

OR'THOCHLOROPHEN'OL. Monochlorophenol, $C_6H_4Cl.OH$; used topically in erysipelas and in painful laryngeal affections, and by inhalation in phthisis.

ORTHOCHORE'A, f. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$, a dance. Fr., *orthochorée*. Choreia in which the patient stands erect.

ORTHOCO'LON, ORTHOCO'LUM, n. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\kappa\acute{\omega}\lambda\omicron\nu$, a limb. Straightness of a limb due to muscular rigidity.

ORTHOCYLLO'SIS, f. -*lo'seos* (-is). From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\omega\varsigma$, a crippling. Ankylosis with the limb straight.

ORTHODON'TIA, ORTHODON'TICE, f. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\delta\delta\omicron\nu s$, a tooth. Fr., *orthodontosie*. The treatment of irregularities in the position, etc., of the teeth.

ORTHOFORM. A trade name for paramidomethoxybenzoic methyl ester; said to be an antiseptic and local anæsthetic.—**New o.** Metamidoparoxibenzoic methyl ester; used like o.

ORTHOG'NATHISM. Lat., *orthognathia* (from $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron s$, the jaw). Ger., *Orthognathie*. The condition of being orthognathous.

ORTHOG'NATHOUS. Lat., *orthognathus*. 1. Having a gnathic index below 98° [Flower]. 2. As used loosely, without any marked forward projection of the jaw or the incisor teeth.

ORTHOHY'DRAZIN(E) PAROXYBENZOATE. See ORTHRINE.

OR'THOHYDROXYBEN'ZYL GLUCOSID(E). See SALICIN.

ORTHOM'ETER. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure. Of von Hasner, an instrument for determining the degree of protrusion of the eyes.

ORTHOMOR'PHIA, f. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, true, and $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{\eta}$, form. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

OR'THONITROTOL'UENE. A liquid, $C_6(H, NO_2, CH_3, H, H, H) = C_6H_7NO_2$.

ORTHOXYBENZO'IC ACID. Salicylic acid.

ORTHOPE'DIA, f., ORTHOPE'DICS, sing. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}s$, a child. Fr., *orthopédie*. Ger., *Orthopädie*. The prevention or correction of deformities, especially in children.

ORTHOPE'DIST. Gr., $\delta\rho\theta\omega\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\rho$. Lat., *orthopædicus, orthoter*. One who practises orthopædics.

OR'THOPEDY. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

ORTHOPE'DICS, ORTHOPE'DIST, OR'THOPEDY. See ORTHOPÆDICS, etc.

OR'THOPHENOLSULPHON'IC ACID. Sulphocarboic acid.

ORTHOPH'ONY. Lat., *orthophonia* (from $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, true, and $\phi\omega\nu\acute{\eta}$, the voice). Fr., *orthophonie*. The correction of defective or faulty speech.

ORTHOPHO'RIA, f. From $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight, and $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, to carry. Of G. F. Stevens, the state in which the axes tend to remain parallel when the eyes are adjusted for distance, and to converge properly upon the point of fixation for other distances.

ORTHOPHOR'IC. Ger., *orthophorisch*. 1. Executing its movements in a normal manner (said of the fetal presenting or engaging part in its progress through the pelvis). 2. In a state of orthophoria.

ORTHOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Ger., *Orthophosphorsäure*. Ordinary phosphoric acid.

OR'THOPHRENY. Lat., *orthophrenia, orthophrenismus* (from $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, true, and $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind). Fr., *orthophrénie*. The treatment of mental disorders.

ORTHOPNEUMAT'ICUS. Pertaining to orthopneæa.

ORTHOPNE'A, f. Gr., $\delta\rho\theta\omicron\pi\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ (from $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, upright, and $\pi\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, to breathe). Fr., *orthopnée*. Ger., *Orthop-*

nôe. 1. Difficulty in breathing in the recumbent posture. 2. Of Hippocrates, asthma so characterized.—*O. cynanchica*. See *CROUP*.

ORTHOPNOICUS. See **ORTHOPNEUMATICUS**.

ORTHOPRAXY. Lat., *orthopraxis* (from *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish). The mechanical treatment of deformities.

ORTHOPYGIUM, *n*. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πυγή*, the rump. See *COCCYX*.

ORTHORRHA'CHIA, *f*. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *ῥάχις*, the spine. Fr., *orthorrhachie*. The correction of irregularities of the spinal column.

ORTHOSCOPE. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Orthoskop*. An instrument for examining the eye under water, so as to neutralize the refraction of the cornea.

ORTHOSIA, *f*. From *ὀρθός*, straight. Fr., *orthosie*. Ger., *Aufrechtstellen*. The process of straightening.

ORTHOSIPHON, *m*. -*o's* (*-is*). From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σῖφων*, a tube. Fr., *o*. A genus of plants.—*O. stamineus*. A species found in Japan and the East Indies. The dried leaves are used in gout and in urinary disorders.

ORTHOSIS, *f*. -*o'seos* (*-is*). Gr., *ὀρθωσις*. See **ORTHOSIA**.

ORTHOS'YNE, *f*. -*thos'ynes*. Gr., *ὀρθοσύνη*. See **ERECTILITY**.

ORTHOTAST. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. An appliance for correcting curvatures of the long bones; also used for compressing the aorta.

ORTHOTENES. Gr., *ὀρθοτενής*. See **ERECTILE**.

ORTHO'TER, *m*. -*e'ros* (*-is*). See **ORTHOPÆDIST**.

ORTHOTERION, **ORTHOTERIUM**, *n*. Gr., *ὀρθωτήριον*. An instrument for straightening crooked limbs.

ORTHOTONUS, *m*. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Tetanus characterized by an upright posture of the body.

ORTHXYBENZO'IC ACID. Salicylic acid.

ORTH'IN(E). A derivative of phenylhydrazine, obtained by the action of paraoxybenzoic acid on hydrazine. It has been recommended in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and articular rheumatism. Its antipyretic action is very energetic but uncertain, and it is apt to cause profuse perspiration, collapse, and intoxication.

ORTHYSTEROPTOMA, *n*. -*tom'atos* (*-is*). From *ὀρθός*, straight, *ὀστέρα*, the uterus, and *πτῶμα*, a fall. Fr., *orthystéroptome*. Prolapsus uteri without inversion.

ORY'TER, *m*. -*te'ros* (*-is*). Gr., *ὀρυκτήρ*. Fr., *oryctère*. Ger., *Gräber*. An instrument for digging or scraping.

ORY'ZA, *f*. Gr., *ὀρυζα*. Fr., *riz*. Ger., *Reis*. The rice plant; a genus of grasses.

OS, *n*. *Os'sis*. Fr., *o*. See **BONE**.—*O. acromiale*. The acromion when, as is sometimes the case, it is not united to the scapula.—*O. ad cubitale*. See **RADIUS** (2d def.).—*O. adjutorium*. The humerus.—*O. alæforme*. The sphenoid bone.—*O. alagas*. See **COCCYX** (1st def.).—*O. alare*, *O. alatum*. See **Sphenoid BONE**.—*O. anchæ*, *O. ancharum*. See **COCCYX** (1st def.).—*O. ani*. See **COCCYX** (1st def.).—*O. anonyum*. Fr., *o*, *anonyme*. See **Innominate BONE**.—*Ossa antibrachii*. See *Ossa asseti*.—*O. apicis squamæ occipitalis*. See *O. interparietale* (2d def.).—*O. articulare*. See **Articular BONE**.—*Ossa asseti*. The bones of the forearm (the radius and ulna).—*O. ballistæ*. See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—*O. brachii*. The humerus.—*Ossa bregmatis*. Ger., *Bogenbeine*. The parietal bones.—*Ossa brevia*. See **Short BONES**.—*O. calamo simile*. The styloid process of the temporal bone.—*O. calcaneum*, *O. calcis*. See **CALCANEUM**.—*O. calvæ*. See **CALVARIA**.—*O. capitatum* (*carpi*). See *O. magnum*.—*O. carpale primum*. See **TRAPEZIUM**.—*O. carpale quartum*. See **Unciform BONE**.—*O. carpale secundum*. See **Trapezoid BONE**.—*O. carpale tertium*. See *O. magnum*.—*Ossa carpi*. See **Carpal BONES**.—*Ossa carpi accessoria*. Ger., *secundäre Handwurzelknochen*. Anomalous carpal bones formed by the divi-

sion of the normal ones into two or more portions.—*O. carpi centrale*. A small anomalous roundish or triangular ossicle between the scaphoid bone and the os magnum and trapezoid bone.—*O. carpi intermedium*. See **Semilunar BONE**.—*O. carpi magnum*. See *O. magnum*.—*O. carpi radiale*. See **Scaphoid BONE** (2d def.).—*O. carpi radiale accessorium*. An anomalous carpal bone formed by the non-uniting of the two portions of the scaphoid bone of the hand that have separate centres of ossification.—*O. centrale*. See *O. carpi centrale*.—*O. chalcoidium*. A cuneiform bone of the foot.—*O. claviculare faciei*. See **Lacrymal BONE** (1st def.).—*O. clunium*. See **SACRUM**.—*O. coccygis*. See **COCCYX** (1st def.).—*O. coliforme*. See **Ethmoid BONE**.—*O. conjugale*. See *O. jugale*.—*O. coracoidium faciale*. See **Inferior turbinated BONE**.—*O. coronale*. Fr., *O. coronaire*. See **Frontal BONE**.—*Ossa Cortesii*. Sesamoid bones found in the cavernous sinus and other portions of the vascular system.—*O. costale*. Ger., *Rippenknochen*. A rib.—*O. cribriforme*, *O. cribriforme*. See **Ethmoid BONE**.—*Ossa cricoideofacialia*. See **Ethmoid turbinated BONES**.—*O. cubitale*. See **Pyramidal BONE**.—*O. cuboides*, *O. cuboideum*. See **Cuboid BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme*. 1. See **Pyramidal BONE**. 2. See **Unciform BONE**. 3. See **Sphenoid BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme externum*. See **External cuneiform BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme internum*. See **Internal cuneiform BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme medium*. See **Middle cuneiform BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme primum*. See **Internal cuneiform BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme secundum*. See **Middle cuneiform BONE**.—*O. cuneiforme tertium*. See **External cuneiform BONE**.—*Ossa cylindrica*. See **Long BONES**.—*O. ethmoidium*. See **Ethmoid BONE**.—*Ossa extremitatis thoracicæ*. The suprascapular, epicoracoid, and coracoid bones, the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna, and the bones of the hand.—*O. faciei iliacum*. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.—*O. faciei sternale*. See **Nasal BONE** (1st def.).—*O. femoris*. See **FEMUR**.—*O. fonticulare posterius*. A Wormian bone in the posterior fontanelle.—*O. foraminulentum*. See **Ethmoid BONE**.—*O. frontale*. See **Frontal BONE**.—*O. frontale anterius*. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is formed beneath the spina trochlearis.—*O. frontale posterius*. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is developed in the region of the zygoma.—*O. frontis*. See **Frontal BONE**.—*O. frontoparietale*. See **Frontoparietal BONE**.—*O. furcatorium*, *O. furcatum*, *O. fureulare*. See **CLAVICLE** (1st def.).—*O. grandinum*. The cuboid bone; so called from its hail-stone-like shape.—*O. gutturis*. See **Hyoid BONE**.—*O. hamatum*. See **Unciform BONE**.—*O. humeri*. See **HUMERUS**.—*O. hyoides*, *O. hyoideum*, *O. hypsiloides*. See **Hyoid BONE**.—*O. ilei*, *O. ileum*, *O. iliacum*, *O. ilii*. See **ILIUM**.—*O. incisivum*, *O. incisurum*. The intermaxillary bone.—*Ossa innominata*. 1. The innominate bones. 2. The cuneiform bones of the foot.—*O. innominatum*. 1. See **Innominate BONE**. 2. See **ILIUM**.—*Ossa intercalaria*. See **Wormian BONES**.—*Ossa intermaxillare*. See **Intermaxillary BONE**.—*O. interparietale*. The squamous portion of the temporal bone when not united to the other portions of the bone.—*O. interparietale proprium*. A Wormian bone in the posterior portion of the sagittal suture of the skull.—*O. ischii*. See **ISCHIUM**.—*O. ithmides*, *O. itmides*. See **Ethmoid BONE**.—*O. jugale*. See **ZYGOMA**.—*O. juguli*. See **CLAVICLE**.—*O. lacrimale*. See **Lacrymal BONE**.—*O. lacrimale accessorium* (seu *anterius*). Ger., *Neben-thränenbein*. An ossicle near the upper portion of the lacrymal crest of the lacrymal bone.—*O. lacrimale externum* (seu *laterale*). Ger., *äusserer Thränenbein*. An ossicle in the lacrymal groove of the lacrymal bone.—*O. lacrimale posterius*. A small nodule of bone occasionally separated from the anterior portion of the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone.—*Ossa lata*. See **Flat**

BONES.—**O. laterale.** See *Parietal BONE*.—**O. latum.** See *SACRUM*.—**O. latum humeri** (seu *scapularum*). See *SCAPULA*.—**O. lenticulare.** See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—**O. lithoides.** The petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**O. lunatum.** See *Semilunar BONE*.—**O. magnum.** The third bone of the second row of the carpus.—**O. malare.** See *Malar BONE*.—**O. malleum referens.** See *MALLEUS* (2d def.).—**O. mandibularum superius.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**O. mastoideum.** See *Mastoid BONE*.—**O. maxillæ.** See *JAW*.—**O. maxillæ superioris.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**O. maxillare.** See *JAW*.—**O. maxillare inferius.** See *Inferior MAXILLA*.—**O. maxillare secundum.** See *Malar BONE*.—**O. maxillare superius.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**O. mediatinofaciale.** See *VOMER*.—**O. memoriæ.** See *Occipital BONE*.—**O. metacarpeum digiti annularis.** The metacarpal bone of the ring finger.—**O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis.** The metacarpal bone of the little finger.—**O. metacarpeum digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.—**O. metacarpeum indicis.** The metacarpal bone of the index finger.—**O. metacarpeum pollicis** (seu *primum*). The metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Ossa metacarpi.** See *Metacarpal BONES*.—**O. metacarpi digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.—**O. metacarpi pollicis** (seu *primum*). The metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**O. metacarpi quartum.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti annularis*.—**O. metacarpi quintum.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis*.—**O. metacarpi secundum.** See *O. metacarpeum indicis*.—**O. metacarpi tertium.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti medii*.—**O. metatarsæ hallucis.** See *O. metatarsi primum*.—**Ossa metatarsi.** See *Metatarsal BONES*.—**O. metatarsi primum.** The metatarsal bone of the great toe.—**O. metatarsi quartum.** The metatarsal bone of the fourth toe.—**O. metatarsi quintum.** The metatarsal bone of the little toe.—**O. metatarsi secundum.** The metatarsal bone of the second toe.—**O. metatarsi tertium.** The metatarsal bone of the third toe.—**Ossa mixta.** Fr., *o. mixtes*. See *Irregular BONES*.—**O. multangulum majus.** See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**O. multangulum minus.** See *Trapezoid BONE*.—**O. multiforme.** See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**Ossa multiformia.** See *Irregular BONES*.—**O. nasale, O. nasi.** See *Nasal BONE*.—**O. naviculare.** See *Scaphoid BONE*.—**O. naviculare accessorium.** An ossicle sometimes articulating with the posterior end of the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot.—**O. occipitale, O. occipitis.** See *Occipital BONE*.—**O. odontoideum.** The odontoid process of the atlas.—**O. orbiculare Sylvii.** See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—**O. palatinum.** See *Palate BONE*.—**O. parietale.** See *Parietal BONE*.—**O. parietale inferius.** See *Temporal BONE*.—**O. patellare.** See *PATELLA*.—**O. paxillare.** See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**O. pectinis.** See *O. pubis*.—**O. pectoris.** See *STERNUM*.—**O. pelvis laterale.** 1. See *ILIUM*. 2. See *Innominate BONE*.—**O. pisiforme.** See *Pisiform BONE*.—**Ossa plana.** See *Flat BONES*.—**O. planum.** Ger., *papiernes Bein*. A thin smooth lamina of bone on the external aspect of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.—**Ossa prænasalia.** Ossicles uniting the upper anterior portion of the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone and the nasal bones.—**O. præmaxillare.** See *Intermaxillary BONE*.—**O. pubis.** Ger., *Schambein, Schlossbein, Schoosbein*. The bone which, although distinct in early life, in adult life unites with the ilium and ischium to form the pelvis. It is of an irregular shape, and is divided into a body or horizontal ramus, an ascending ramus, and a descending ramus. The outer extremity of the body forms about one fifth of the acetabulum, and the inner unites in the middle line with the corresponding portion of the bone of the opposite side, forming the symphysis pubis. The junction of the articulating and superior surfaces is termed the angle, and somewhat external to this is a tubercle, projecting forward, the portion be-

tween the two being the spine. The portion of the bone which descends downward and outward from the body to unite with the ischium forms the descending ramus, and that passing backward to unite with the ilium and ischium in the acetabulum forms the ascending ramus. On the upper surface is the commencement of the iliopectineal line. The descending ramus unites with the ascending ramus of the ischium to form the inner and lower part of the obturator foramen.—**O. pudicum.** See *Malar BONE*.—**O. quadrilaterum.** See *ASTRAGALUS*.—**O. radiale.** See *RADIUS*.—**O. radiale faciei.** See *Intermaxillary BONE*.—**O. raphogeminans ossis petrosi.** A Wormian bone in the fissura petrobasisilaris.—**O. rhomboides.** See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**Ossa Riolani.** See *Ossa Cortesii*.—**O. rotundum.** See *Pisiform BONE*.—**O. sacrum.** See *SACRUM*.—**O. scaphoideum.** See *Scaphoid BONE*.—**O. scutiforme.** The patella.—**O. secundum hyoideofaciale.** See *Palate BONE*.—**O. sedentarium.** See *ISCHIUM*.—**O. semilunare.** See *Semilunar BONE*.—**Ossa sesamoidea.** See *Sesamoid BONES*.—**O. sincipitis.** See *Parietal BONE*.—**O. sphenoidum, O. sphenoidale.** See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**Ossa sphenoidæ tarsi.** The external, middle, and internal cuneiform bones (*q. v.*).—**O. sphenoidum.** See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**O. spongiosa.** See *Cancellous BONES* and *Inferior turbinated BONES*.—**O. spongiosum superius.** See *Superior spongy BONE*.—**O. spongiosum inferius.** See *Inferior spongy BONE*.—**O. subrotundum.** See *Pisiform BONE*.—**O. superius malarum.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**Ossa suturarum.** See *Wormian BONES*.—**O. Sylvii.** See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—**O. syncipitis.** See *Parietal BONE*.—**O. talare.** See *ASTRAGALUS*.—**O. tali.** See *CALCANEUM*.—**O. tarsale primum.** See *Internal cuneiform BONE*.—**O. tarsale quartum.** See *Cuboid BONE*.—**O. tarsale secundum.** See *Middle cuneiform BONE*.—**O. tarsale tertium.** See *External cuneiform BONE*.—**Ossa tarsi.** See *Tarsal BONES*.—**Ossa tarsi secundaria.** The second row of tarsal bones.—**O. temporis, O. temporum.** See *Temporal BONE*.—**O. terminale.** See *Nasal BONE*.—**Ossa terna digitorum.** The phalanges of the hand.—**O. tesseræ.** See *ASTRAGALUS*.—**O. tetragonum.** See *Parietal BONE*.—**O. tibie.** See *TIBIA*.—**O. trapezium.** See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**O. trapezium minus.** See *Trapezoid BONE*.—**O. trapezoides, O. trapezoideum.** 1. See *Trapezoid BONE*. 2. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**O. triquetrum.** In the pl., *ossa triquetra*, see *Wormian BONES*.—**Ossa tubulosa.** See *Long BONES*.—**O. turbinatum inferius.** See *Inferior turbinated BONE*.—**O. ulnare faciei.** See *Superior MAXILLA*.—**O. unciforme, O. uncinatum.** See *Unciform BONE*.—**O. undecim maxillæ superioris.** See *VOMER*.—**O. unguis.** See *Lacrymal BONE*.—**O. ustum.** Bone ash.—**O. varium.** See *Cuboid BONE*.—**O. verticis.** The crown bone; an old term for the parietal bone.—**O. vespiforme.** See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**O. vomeris.** See *VOMER*.—**Ossa wormiana.** See *Wormian BONES*.—**O. ypsiloides.** See *Hyoid BONE*.—**O. zygomaticum inferius** (seu *proprium*). The inferior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture.—**O. zygomaticum superius.** The superior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture.

OS, n. O'ris. The mouth; an orifice.—**Ab ore.** By the mouth (said of an unnatural form of sexual indulgence, or of medicine to be so taken).—**Clinical o. uteri, Mechanical o. uteri.** Of Ebell, the ring of Bandl.—**O. ani.** See *Anal ORIFICE*.—**O. externum.** See *OSTIUM vaginæ* and *O. uteri externum*.—**O. genitale.** See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—**O. internum (uteri).** See *O. uteri internum*.—**O. tincæ.** 1. See *O. uteri*. 2. See *O. uteri externum*.—**O. uteri.** Fr., *museau de tanche*. Ger., *Muttermund*. See *O. uteri externum* and *O. uteri internum*, especially the former.—**O. uteri externum.** Fr., *orifice externe du col utérin*. Ger., *äusserer (unterer) Muttermund, Muttermundsöffnung*. Syn.: *o. tincæ, ostium* (seu

orificium) *uteri externum*. The transverse external opening of the cervical canal of the uterus. It is bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by two thick lips, the posterior of which is the thinner and longer. In nulliparae they are smooth, but in those who have borne children they are usually slightly rugose or fissured.—*O. uteri internum*. Fr., *orifice interne du col utérin*. Ger., *innerer Muttermund*. The circular, internal, somewhat constricted opening of the cervical canal into the cavity of the uterus. Some writers think it best to restrict the term to the non-gravid uterus. See also *RING of Bandl*.—*O. vaginæ*. See *OSTIUM vaginæ*.—*Per o.* By the mouth.—*Tortura oris*. 1. Trifacial neuralgia. 2. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on one side of the mouth. Cf. *SPASMUS cynicus* and *RISUS sardonius*.—*True o. internum*. See *RING of Bandl*.

O'SAN. A certain proprietary dentifrice.

O'SAZONE. Ger., *Osazon*. Of E. Fischer, a substance formed by the combination of two molecules of phenylhydrazine with a molecule of sugar.

OSBECK'IA, *f.* Fr., *osbeckie*. A genus of melastomaceous herbs or shrubs.—*O. aspera*. The *chotaphootika* of the Bengalese. In Java the leaves are used, in infusion, in the treatment of angina.—*O. chinensis*, *O. decora*, *O. glabrata*. A Chinese species. The branches and emollient leaves are employed in colic and externally in cataplasms.—*O. octandra*, *O. polycephala*, *O. virgata*. An astringent species, used in aphthæ and angina.—*O. wrightiana*. A species the leaves of which are used in stomatitis and enteritis.

OSCE'DO, *f.* -*ced'inis*. From *oscitare*, to gape. Gr., *χασμωδία*. The act of yawning.

OSCHÆM(AT)EDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἰδημα*, œdema. An effusion of blood into the scrotum.

OSCHEI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *oschélite*. 1. Inflammation of the scrotum. 2. See *ORCHITIS*.

OSCHELEPHANTIASIS, *f.* -*a'seos (-i'asis)*. Fr., *oschéléphantiasis*. Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

OSCHEOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. See *Chimney sweeps' CANCER*.

OSCHEOCELE, *f.* $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)-e^2-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2sk'e^2-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. See *ORCHIOCELE*.—*O. aquosa*. See *HYDROSCHEOCELE*.—*O. cruenta*. See *HÆMATOCELE*.—*O. flatulenta*. See *PHYSCOCELE* (2d def.).—*O. hydatidosa*. See *HYDATIDOCELE*.—*O. œdematosa*. See *CEDEMATOSCHEOCELE*.—*O. sanguinea*. See *HÆMATOCELE*.—*O. seminalis*. See *Seminal CYST*.—*O. urinalis*. See *UROCELE*.—*O. varicosa*. See *VARICOCELE*.

OSCHEOCHALASIS, *f.* -*as'eos (-chal'asis)*. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *χάλασις*, a loosening. Fr., *oschéochalasia*. Ger., *Oschalasie*. 1. Hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. 2. A pendulous scrotum.

OSCHEOL'ITHOS, *m.* From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *oschéolithe*. A stony concretion in or on the scrotum.

OS'CHEON, *n.* Gr., *ὄσχεον*. See *SCROTUM*.

OSCHEON'CUS, *m.*, **OSCHEOPHY'MA**, *n.* -*on'ci*, -*phym'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor, or *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *oschéoncie*. Ger., *Hodensackgeschwulst*. A tumor of the scrotum, especially elephantiasis.

OS'CHEOPLASTY. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *oschéoplastie*. Ger., *Hodensacksneubildung*. The plastic surgery of the scrotum.

OSCHEOPYEDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, *πύον*, pus, and *οἰδημα*, œdema. Purulent infiltration of the scrotum.

OS'CHEOS, *m.* Gr., *ὄσχεος*. See *SCROTUM*.

OSCHOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. See *Chimney sweeps' CANCER*, and for other words in *Oscho-*, see the corresponding words in *Oscheo-*.

OSCHURGEDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, *οὔρον*, urine, and *οἰδημα*, œdema. Ger., *Hodensacksharnödem*. Infiltration of urine into the scrotum.

OSCHYDREDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *οἰδημα*, œdema. Œdema of the scrotum.

OSCILLA'RIA, *f.* From *oscillum*, a swing. Fr., *oscillaire*. A genus of filamentous organisms composed of compactly arranged rows of cells separated by delicate transverse partitions. They occur in ponds, ditches, etc.—*O. malariae*. A species found by Laveran in the blood of persons affected with malarial disease.—*O. tigrina*. See *BEGGIATOIA tigrina*.

OSCILLATION. Lat., *oscillatio* (from *oscillare*, to swing). Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Schwingung*. 1. A swinging motion. 2. Of Boerhaave, see *IRRITABILITY*. 3. Of Charcot, the series of spontaneous transfers following the first one in the practice of metallotherapy.—*Consecutive o's*. Of Charcot, the transmission, under the influence of a magnet, of various hysterical impressions (e. g., of anesthesia, paralysis, or contracture) from one side of the body to the other, leaving the side previously affected normal; or a loss of sensibility, muscular force, heat, etc., on the side of the body that is not paralyzed, accompanied by their reappearance at homologous points on the paralyzed side; also the transmission, under the same conditions, of similar nervous phenomena from one patient to another.—*O's of the pulse*. Fr., *o's du pouls*. Ger., *Pulsschwingung*. The small secondary curves in a pulse tracing which correspond to single heart beats.

OSCITANCY, OSCITATION. Lat., *oscitas, oscitatio*. See *CHASMUS*.

OS'CULANT. From *osculari*, to kiss. Interosculant, connecting two higher groups by characters common to both.

OSCULA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *ANASTOMOSIS* (2d def.).

OSCULATO'RIOUS. Fr., *osculatoire*. Concerned in kissing; as a *n. m.*, see *ORIBICULARIS oris*.

OS'CULUM, *n.* Dim. of *os*, the mouth. Lit., a little mouth. The opening into the hypophysis cerebri.

OS'MATE. Ger., *osmiumsaures Salz*. A salt of osmic acid.

OS'MAZOME. From *ὀσμή*, an odor, and *ζωμός*, broth. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Osmazom*. An old name for a brown substance, soluble in water or diluted alcohol, obtained by extracting meat and other animal matter.

OS'ME, *f.* *Os'mes*. Gr., *ὀσμή*. An odor; also, the sense of smell.

OSMIAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide osmiumique*. Ger., *Osmiamidsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$, formed by the action of ammonia on osmium tetroxide.

OS'MIATE. See *OSMATE*.

OS'MIC. Fr., *osmique*. Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a hexad or an octad.—*O. acid*. Fr., *acide osmique*. Ger., *Osmiumsäure*. Osmium tetroxide. It has been used in neuralgia.

OSMICHLORID(E). A compound of osmium tetrachloride with the chloride of another element or radicle.

OSMIDRO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos (-is)*. From *ὀσμή*, an odor, and *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration. Fr., *osmidrose*. The excretion of sweat having a peculiar odor.

OSMIOCHLORID(E). See *OSMICHLORIDE*.

OSMIOCY'ANID(E). A compound of osmium cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle; a salt of osmiocyanic acid.

OS'MIOUS. Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a dyad, tetrad, or hexad radicle.

OS'MITE. An osmate.

OSMITOP'SIS, *f.* -*op'seos (-is)*. Fr., *osmitopside*. Ger., *Kampher-Maastliebe*. A genus of composite shrubs.—*O. asteriscoides*, *O. camphorina*. A South African shrub, used both internally and externally as a calefacient, sudorific, and stimulant.

OS'MIUM, *n.* From ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *o.* A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804, associated in nature with platinum and iridium. Symbol, Os; atomic weight, 198.6. It is the heaviest body known, having a sp. gr. of 22.477. According to Deville, *o.* is the most deadly poison known, a thousandth part of a grain, diffused through 100 cubic yards of air, being sufficient to poison all persons inhaling it; and no antidote for it is known.—**O. amid(e)**. An orange-yellow, odorless, crystalline powder, OsO₂NH₂, discovered by Fremy. It colors all animal tissues at first brown and subsequently black. It has been recommended in place of osmic acid for histological research.—**O. tetroxide**. Ger., *Uebersäure*. Osmic acid. Locally applied, it acts as a caustic. It has the property of staining fatty matters black, and is used as a reagent in microscopy for this purpose and also in examining the microorganisms of drinking water, as it kills them without altering their form. It has also been used hypodermically in neuralgia.

OSMODYSPHORIA, *f.* From ὀσμή, an odor, and δυσφορία, excessive pain. Fr., *osmodysphorie*. Intolerance of one or more odors.

OSMOL'OGY. Lat., *osmologia* (from ὀσμή, the sense of smell, and λόγος, understanding). See **OSPHRESIOLOGY**.

OSMOM'ETER. From ὀσμή, the sense of smell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *osmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

OSMONOSOL'OGY. Lat., *osmonosologia* (from ὀσμή, the sense of smell, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *osmonosologie*. Ger., *Geruchskrankheitenlehre*. The pathology of disorders of the sense of smell.

OS'MOSE. Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.* See **OSMOSIS**.

OSMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From ὀσμός, a thrusting. Fr., *osmose*. Ger., *Osmose*. The transudation of fluids through a porous septum. If two fluids of different constitution and character are separated by a more or less porous organic membrane, each passes slowly through it and intermingles with the other. See **ENDOSMOSE** and **EXOSMOSE**.

OSMOT'IC. Pertaining to osmosis.

OSMUN'DA, *f.* Fr., *osmonde*. Ger., *Traubenfarn*. Flowering fern.—**O. ciutaria**. Fr., *osmonde ciutaire, herbe aux serpens*. A species found in Santo Domingo, where it is applied to snake bites.—**O. lancea**. Fr., *osmonde dentée en scie*. A species found in the Antilles, where the whole plant is considered a stimulant and the root a purgative.—**O. regalis**. Fr., *osmonde royale*. Ger., *königlicher Traubenfarn*. Royal fern. The frond tops and the pith of the root stock were formerly used as astringents and vulneraries, and the root stock was employed especially as a teniafuge and in scrofula, gout, hepatic diseases, colic, and rickets. An extract of the root has been used in rickets.—**O. spectabilis**. Ger., *ansehnlicher Traubenfarn*. A North American species closely resembling *O. regalis*, of which it is probably a variety. The root stock is used in wasting diseases.

OSPHRA'SIA, **OSPHRE'SIA**, *f.* Gr., ὀσφρασία, ὀσφρησις. The faculty of smell.

OSPHRESIOL'OGY. Lat., *osphresiology* (from ὀσφρησις, the sense of smell, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *osphresiology*. Ger., *Geruchslehre*. The study of the odors given off from the body and from the excreta in their relations to disease.

OSPHRE'SIS, *f.* -*phre'seos* (-is). See **OSPHRASIA**.

OSPHRIS'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *osphristica*. Fr., *osphristique*. Ger., *Gerucherscheinungslehre*. The science of the phenomena of smell.

OSPHYALGE'MA, *n.*, **OSPHYAL'GIA**, *f.* -*gem'atos* (-is), -*al'giæ*. From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ἄλγος, or ἄλγος, pain. See **COXALGIA**.

OSPHYARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*thrit'idis*. From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ἄρθρον, a joint. See **COXITIS**.

OSPHYARTHROC'ACE, *f.* -*throc'aces*. From ὀσφύς, the loin, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See **MORBUS COXARIUS**.

OSPHYI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **COXITIS**.

OSPHYOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From ὀσφύς, the loin, and μυελός, marrow. Myelitis in the lumbar region.

OSPHYRRHEU'MA, *n.* -*rheum'atos* (-is). From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ῥεῦμα, a rheum. Fr., *osphyrrheumatisme*. Rheumatism of the hip joint.

OS'PHYS, *f.* *Os'phynos*. Gr., ὀσφύς. The loin.

OSPHY'TIS, *f.* -*phyt'idis* (-is). From ὀσφύς, the loin. See **COXITIS**.

OS'SAGEN. The calcium salt of bone marrow; used in rickets.

OS'SALIN. An ointment basis made from beef marrow.

OS'SEIN. From *os*, a bone. Fr., *osséine*. Ger., *O.*, *Knochenknorpel* (1st def.), *Zahnknorpel* (2d def.). 1. Bone cartilage; the organic base or matrix of bone. It is so abundant and so intimately connected with the inorganic bony matter that the form of the bone is preserved after the removal of the inorganic part by acid. It is converted into gelatin by boiling. 2. Dental cartilage; the organic base of the teeth. It seems precisely like the *o.* of bone, but perhaps slightly firmer.

OS'SELET. From *os*, a bone. Fr., *o.* 1. See **OSSICULUM**. 2. The small hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OS'SEOUS. Lat., *osseus* (from *os*, a bone). Fr., *osseux*. Ger., *knöchern, beinhart* (2d def.), *knochenhart* (2d def.). 1. See **BONY**. 2. Of bony hardness.

OS'SICLE. Lat., *ossiculum* (dim. of *os*, a bone). Fr., *osicule*. Ger., *Knöchelchen, Beinlein*. A small bone.—**Auditory o's, O's of the ear**. See **OSSICULA auditus** (under **OSSICULUM**).

OSSICULEC'TOMY. The operation of removing the ossicles of the ear.

OSSIC'ULUM, *n.* Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *osselet*. Ger., *Beinchen*. A small bone or bony body, also any hard structure of small size.—**Ossicula auditus** (seu *aurium*). See **INCUS**, **MALLEUS**, and **STAPES**.—**Ossicula calcoidea**. The cuneiform bones of the foot.—**O. carpi supernumerarium**. Of Gruber, a small bone found in the carpometacarpal articulation between the unciform bone and the third metacarpal bone.—**Ossicula epactalia**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.—**O. hamuli**. Of Macalister, a separate horny nodule in the trochlea near the anterior border of the lacrymal groove.—**O. jugulare**. A small ossicle often found in the foramen lacerum posterius.—**O. lenticulare Sylvii**, *o. ovale* (de Valsalva), *O. quartum*. See **Os lenticulare**.—**Ossicula rhaphogemiantia**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.—**Ossicula Riolani**. See **OSSA Cortesii** (under **Os**).—**O. semilunare** (Teichmeyer), *O. squamosum*, *O. Sylvii*. See **Os lenticulare**.—**O. tegmenti tympani cuneiforme** [Gruber]. An ossicle separated from the cuneiform process of the tegmen tympani.—**Ossicula triticea**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.—**Ossicula wormiana**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.

OSSIC'ULUS, *m.* See **OSSICULUM**.

OSSIF'EROUS. From *os*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ossifère*. Containing or yielding bone.

OSSIF'IC. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *ossifique*. Pertaining to or capable of ossification.

OSSIFICA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **OSSIFICATION**.—**O. testiculi**. See **ORCHIOSTOSIS**.

OSSIFICATION. Lat., *ossificatio* (from *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Verknöcherung, Knochenbildung*. 1. The formation of bone. Cf. **OSTEOGENESIS**. 2. Change into a bony substance.—**Accidental o.** A term incorrectly applied to calcareous degeneration.—**Intermembranous o.** See **Intramembranous o.**—**Intra-cartilaginous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a cartilaginea*. Ger., *intracartilaginöse Knochenbildung* (oder *Verknöcherung*). *O.* from temporary cartilage, the cartilage becoming at first partly calcified and then absorbed by osteoclasts (1st def.) as the formation of the true bone proceeds from the investing periosteum. Cf. **Intramembranous o.**

—**Intramembranous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a membrana*. Ger., *intermembranöse Knochenbildung*. 1. The development of bone in connective tissue, without any intermediate formation of cartilage, by the outward growth from the centre of o. of osteogenic fibres around and upon which are arranged the osteoblasts which deposit the bone. 2. O. within a membranous sac.—**O. of permanent cartilage.** The formation of osteoblasts in permanent hyaline cartilage; it must not be confounded with calcareous or uratic deposits in the cartilage.—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *o. directe* (ou *périostique*). Ger., *periosteale Knochenbildung*. O. in the osteogenic layer of the periosteum. See **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Senile o.** A term incorrectly applied to vascular and interstitial calcareous degeneration occurring in old persons.—**Subperiosteal o.** The projection of osteoblasts from bone into the layer of round or polygonal cells beneath the periosteum. It is identical in character with that observed in the second stage of o. from cartilage.

OS'SIFIED. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Converted into bone; changed from soft material so as to have the hardness of bone; united by bone.

OSSIF'LIENT. From *os*, a bone, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *o.* Proceeding from or constituting a process involving the disappearance of bone as if by melting away. See *O. ABSCESS*.

OS'SIFYING. See **OSSIFIC**.

OS'SIN. A trade name for a fluid extract of bones, used in diabetes.

OSSIVOROUS. Lat., *ossivorus* (from *os*, a bone, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *ossivore*. Ger., *beinfressend*. Subsisting on bones; of medicines or of diseases, eroding or destroying bone tissue.

OSTÆ'MIA, f. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Knochenblutandrang*. Determination of blood to a bone.

OST'AGRA, f. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. See *Bone FORCES*.

OSTAL'GIA, f. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

OSTALGI'TIS, f. -*git'idis*. Osteitis accompanied by osteodynia.

OSTA'RIMUM, n. Gr., *ὀστέριον*. An ossicle, especially of the ear.

OSTARTHRI'TIS, f. -*thrit'idis*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the articular surface of a bone.

OSTARTHROC'ACE, f. -*throc'aces*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See *SPINA ventosa*.

OSTEÆ'MIA, f. See **OSTÆMIA**.

OSTEAL'GIA, f. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

OSTEALLCÆ'OSIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄλλοιός*, different. Metamorphosis of bone tissue.

OSTEANAGENNE'SIS, OSTEANAPH'YSIS, f. -*ne'seos (-is)*, -*phys'eos (-aph'ysis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἀναγέννησις*, regeneration, or *ἀνάφαισις*, a growing again. Fr., *ostéanaphyse*. Ger., *Knochenmassewiederzeugung*. A new formation of bone.

OSTEARTHROC'ACE, f. See *SPINA ventosa*.

OSTEAUX'E, f. -*aux'es*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Knochenanschwellung*. A morbid enlargement of a bone.

OSTE'CHE, f., OSTECHE'MA, n. -*e'ches*, -*em'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἤχη*, or *ἤχημα*, a sound. Fr., *ostèche*. Ger., *Knochenlaut*. Of Laennec, the sound heard on percussion of the frontal bone.

OSTEC'TOPY. Lat., *ostectopia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἔκτοπος*, out of place). Fr., *ostectopie*. Ger., *Ostektopie*. Displacement of a bone.

OSTEEC'TOMY. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Osteotomy with the removal of a piece of bone.—**Bicondylloid o.** See *Annandale's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Cuneiform o.** See *Cuneiform OSTEOTOMY*.

OS'TEID(E). From *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéide*. 1. Of Rousseau, a small bony kernel sometimes occurring in the pulp cavity of a tooth. 2. Any accidental bony formation.

OS'TEIN. From *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéine*. Ger., *O*. 1. See **OSSEIN**. 2. Bony tissue.

OSTEI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéite*. Ger., *O*, *Knochenentzündung*. Inflammation of bone.—**Acute articular o.** Fr., *ostéite aiguë*. Acute o. at the ends of the long bones and affecting the joints.—**Apophyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite apophysaire*. Inflammation of osseous apophyses.—**Cavitary o.** Fr., *ostéite cavitaire*. O. in which the osseous cavity seems void and contains no liquid, but a layer of fungous excrescences is spread over the walls, sometimes completely filling the cavity.—**Chronic articular o. of the hip.** See **COXITIS**.—**Condensing o.** Lat., *o. interna osteoplastica*. Fr., *ostéite condensante*. A diffuse interstitial form of o. usually attacking the whole of a hollow bone, sometimes several bones simultaneously, and resulting in the complete filling of the medullary cavity with a compact bony mass and generally in the formation of new bone on the surface, so that the whole bone becomes heavier and denser than normal. It is sometimes due to syphilis; often it is without known cause.—**Epiphyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite épiphysaire*. O. occurring in young persons that begins in the epiphyseal cartilage.—**Formative o.** See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*.—**Granular o.** Fr., *ostéite granuleuse*. See *O. fungosa*.—**Granular traumatic o.** Traumatic o. in which there is loss of bony substance with infiltration granulations.—**Gummatous o.** A form of degenerative o. characterized by the formation of syphilomata in the spongy tissue of the epiphysis, in the periosteum, or in the shaft of the bone.—**Internal osteoplastic o.** See *Condensing o.*—**Juxtaepiphysary o.** Of Gamet, o. originating in nutritive disturbances between the epiphysis and diaphysis.—**Necrotic o.** Fr., *ostéite nécrotique*. Of Gosselin, bone necrosis.—**O. carnosus.** See *O. fungosa*.—**O. caseosa.** See *Tuberculous o.*—**O. deformans.** A chronic o. affecting the osseous system in general or attacking several bones at once, beginning with rarefaction and weakening of the bone, and resulting in deformity, in great increase of density, in obliteration of the medullary cavity, and in roughening of the surface from periosteal deposit.—**O. fungosa, O. granulosa interna.** A form of o. in which there is no destruction of the inflammatory new formation, but in which interstitial granulation tissue has grown all through the bone.—**O. gummatosa.** See *Gummatous o.*—**O. interna.** See *CARIES centralis*.—**O. interna osteoplastica.** See *Condensing o.*—**O. interna suppurativa circumscripta.** Abscess of bone.—**O. malacissans.** See *Rarefying o.*—**O. mastoidea.** Inflammation of the mucoperiosteal lining of the mastoid cells.—**O. mercurialis.** O. caused by the deposit of minute particles of mercury beneath the periosteum and in the bone in chronic mercurial poisoning.—**O. of the spine.** See *Pott's DISEASE*.—**O. ossificans, O. osteoplastica.** See *Condensing o.*—**O. spontanea.** O. without apparent cause. It is probably of tuberculous origin.—**O. superficialis, Osteoplastic o.** Of Billroth, superficial o. in which osteophytes form on the affected area, producing new bone.—**Productive o.** Fr., *ostéite productive*. O. attended by a considerable production of new bony tissue.—**Rarefying o.** Fr., *ostéite ostéoporose* (ou *raréfiante*). O. attended by decrease in the bone substance, especially around the Haversian canals.—**Recurring multiple o.** O. that disappears and reappears in some other locality. It has been observed in pearl workers, involving principally the maxillary bones.—**Suppurative o.** Fr., *ostéite suppurée*. O. with the formation of granulations which subsequently undergo supuration.—**Suppurative rarefying o.** A rarefying o. in which the suppurative process more or less completely destroys the

bone.—**Syphilitic o.** See *Gummatous o.*—**Tuberculous o.** A degenerative form of o. with foci of tuberculous infiltration. See also *Fungous ARTHRITIS* and *CARIES sicca*.—**Vascular o.** Of Volkmann, o. in which the vessels in the Haversian canals serve as points of departure for a new formation of vascular canaliculi, which break through the lamellæ in various directions.—**Vertebral o.** See *Pott's DISEASE*.

OSTEMBRYON, n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Fr., o. See *LITHOPÆDION*.

OSTEMPY'SIS, OSTEMPYOSIS, f. -e'seos (-is), -o'seos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἐμπύσις, suppuration. Ger., *Knochenabscess, Knocheiterung*. Suppuration in the substance of a bone.

OSTEOANEURYSM. See *Bone ANEURYSM*.

OSTEOARTHRITIS, f. -rit'idis. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *ostéo-arthrite*. Rheumatic arthritis.—**Chronic o.** A disease of the joints characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity and attended by decided changes in structure, such as erosion of the cartilage, atrophy of the bony parts, the formation of osteophytes, and the complete destruction of the joint. Cf. *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS*.

OSTEOARTHROPATHY. Disease of the articular portions of bones.—**Hypertrophic pneumonic o.** Enlargement of the ends of the fingers and toes apparently connected with previous attacks of pleuropneumonia.

OSTEOARTHROTOMY. From ὀστέον, a bone, ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. See *Interarticular OSTEOTOMY*.

OSTEOBLASTIC. Pertaining to osteoblasts or to whatever forms bone.

OSTEOBLASTS. From ὀστέον, a bone, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *ostéoblastes, corpuscules ramifiés*. Ger., *Knochenbildungszellen*. Of Gegenbaur, the granular cells present in all developing bone. They often cover the surfaces where bone is being deposited, forming an endothelium especially between the periosteum and the bony substance of young bones (see *Periosteum CELL*). They are supposed to deposit the bony matter, and, becoming inclosed, to form the bone cells.

OSTEOCACHEXIA, f. From ὀστέον, a bone, and καχεξία, a cachexia. Fr., *ostéocachexie*. Ger., *Osteokachexie*. A depraved condition of the bones.

OSTEOCAMP'SIA, f. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κάμπτειν, to bend. Fr., *ostéocampsie*. Of Alibert, curvature of the bones by osteomalacia.

OSTEOCARCINOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *ostéo-carcinome*. Ger., *O., Knochenkrebs*. 1. Carcinoma arising from bone. 2. A carcinoma in which there is calcareous degeneration.

OSTEOCELE, f. O'st-e²-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o'st'-e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *ostéocèle*. 1. A bony hardening of one or both testicles. 2. A hernia with a cartilaginous or bony sac.

OSTEOCEPHALOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and κεφαλή, the head. Medullary sarcoma arising from a bone.

OSTEOCHONDRI'TIS, f. -rit'idis. From ὀστέον, a bone, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrite*. Of Wagner, an inflammatory defect in calcification in which there is a layer of soft, yellowish-white tissue between the calcified and cartilaginous portions of a rib.

OSTEOCHONDROMA, n. -rom'atos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrome*. Ger., *Osteochondrom*. A tumor made up of both osseous and cartilaginous tissue.

OSTEOCHONDROPHYTE. Lat., *osteochondrophyton* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and χόνδρος, cartilage, and φυτόν, a growth). See *Osteoid ENCHONDROMA*.

OSTEOCLASIS, f. -cla'seos (-oc'lasis). From ὀστέον, a bone, and κλάσις, a breaking. Fr., *ostéoclasie*. Ger., *Osteoklasie*. Fracture of a bone, especially intentional fracture in order to remedy a deformity.

OSTEOCLAST. Fr., *ostéoclaste, myéloplaxe* (1st def.), *ostéophage* (1st def.). Ger., *O., Osteoklast, Knochenbrecher* (2d def.), *Knochenfresser* (1st def.). 1. Of Kölliker, one of the cells, often large and multinucleated, found wherever osseous tissue or calcified cartilage is undergoing absorption, and especially in the marrow, next the osseous tissue, and in Howship's lacunæ. They are supposed to be the active agents in effecting resorption. 2. An instrument for effecting osteoclasis.

OSTEOCOP'IC. Lit., bone-breaking (said of a type of severe cutting pain occurring in bone).

OSTEOCOPUS, m. Gr., ὀστεόκοπος. Fr., *ostéocope*. Osteodynia; especially osteocopic pains.—**O. cancrusos.** Pain in the bones resulting from cancer.

OSTEOCYSTIS, f. -cys'teos (-ios). From ὀστέον, a bone, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *ostéocyste*. A cystic tumor with contents of bony hardness.

OSTEOCYSTOID. From ὀστέον, a bone, κύστις, a bladder, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling an osteocystis.

OSTEOCYSTOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and κύστις, a bladder. A cystic tumor of bone, generally either serous or sanguineous.

OSTEOCYSTOSARCOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). Of Wedl, a cystosarcoma originating in a bone.

OSTEODERMATOPLASTIC. From ὀστέον, a bone, δέρμα, the skin, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *osteodermatoplastisch*. Plastic by the employment of both bone and skin (said of a form of partial amputation of the foot).

OSTEODIAS'TASIS, f. -sta'seos (-as'tasis). From ὀστέον, a bone, and διάστασις, diastasis. Fr., *ostéodiasé*. Ger., *O.* Separation of the fragments of broken bone, or of bones normally joined together, or of an epiphysis of a bone from its shaft.

OSTEODICLIS, f. -dic'lidos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, and δικάλις, a folding door. See *DICLIDOSTOSIS*.

OSTEODYN'IA. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *ostéodynie*. Pain, especially chronic pain, in a bone.

OSTEOEPIPHYSIS, f. -phys'eos (-piph'ysis). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἐπίφυσις, an epiphysis (1st def.). A bony epiphysis.—**O. anterior.** An epiphysis forming the apex of the acromion.—**O. apicis processus coracoidi.** An epiphysis near the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, with which it unites in adult life.—**O. bicipitalis.** Of Uffelmann, the upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity.—**O. media.** An epiphysis carrying the surface of the acromion, articulating with the clavicle, and uniting with the scapula in adult life.—**O. posterior.** An epiphysis lying between the spine of the scapula and the acromion, and uniting with the spine in adult life.—**O. quadrangularis.** A quadrangular epiphysis near the spine of the scapula, at about the point where its border becomes triangular, which unites with the spine in adult life.

OSTEOFIBROLIPOMA, n. -om'atos (-is). From ὀστέον, a bone, fibra, a fibre, and λίπος, lard. A tumor composed of bony, fibrous, and fatty tissue.

OSTEOGANGRE'NA, f. From ὀστέον, a bone, and γάγγραινα, gangrene. Necrosis of bone.

OSTEOGEN. From ὀστέον, a bone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Ger., *Osteogensubstanz*. 1. The soft, transparent substance composing the osteogenic fibres. 2. A tissue or substance giving rise to bone.

OSTEOGENESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From ὀστέον, a bone, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *ostéogénie*. Ger., *Osteogenese, Knochenbildung, Knochenentstehung*. The formation of bone. This takes place either in cartilage or in connective tissue (see *Intracartilaginous OSSIFICATION* and *Intramembranous OSSIFICATION*), but the process is very nearly the same in all situations, and consists of a gradual development of blood vessels and a proliferation of osteoblasts, which begin to deposit bony

matter at some point (centre of ossification), from which o. proceeds in all directions. Bone also formed by the ental or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum as described for intramembranous ossification. In all forms of o. the bone first formed is spongy, this being due to the channels for the great number of blood vessels, but, as age advances, bony matter is deposited in these channels, occluding them or greatly reducing their size, thus transforming the spongy into compact bone.

OSTEO'GENY. Lat., *osteogenia*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *ostéogenie*. 1. See OSTEOGENESIS. 2. The development of the bony system.

OSTEOG'RAPHY. Lat., *osteographia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *ostéographie*. Ger., *Osteographie*. The descriptive anatomy of the bones.

OSTEOHELCO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἑλκωσις*, an ulceration. Caries of bone.

OS'TEOID. Gr., *ὀστώδης* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *ostoides*, *ostodes*. Fr., *ostéoïde*. Resembling bone; osseous.

OSTEOLITH. Lat., *osteolithos* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *ostéolithe*. A petrified bone.

OSTEOL'OGY. Lat., *osteologia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ostéologie*. Ger., *Osteologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the bones or of bone tissue.

OSTEOL'YSIS, *f.* -*lys'seos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *ostéolyse*. Softening and destruction of bone, as in caries.

OSTEO'MA, *f.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéome*. Ger., *Osteom*, *Knochengewächs*, *Knochengeschwulst*. A tumor composed of osseous tissue, usually developing in connection with bone, though it may develop elsewhere. The development is effected partly by the agency of osteoblasts, partly by metaplasia of the existing tissue.—**Cancellous o.** An o. in which the texture of the tumor is soft and spongy. It consists of thin and delicate trabeculae inclosing large medullary spaces resembling those of cancellous bone.

—**Dental o.** An excrescence consisting of cement, developing from a tooth.—**Eburnated o.**, **Ivory o.** Fr., *ostéome éburné*. An o. in which the texture of the tumor is dense, resembling ivory. It consists of compact tissue with narrow nutrient canals, and is similar to the cortical layer of the long bones.—**Heteroplastic o.** An o. situated in a tissue or organ in which bone does not normally occur.—**O. cutis.** A bony growth in the skin, usually developing from an old cicatrix or sometimes from chondroma or carcinoma of the skin or other abnormal growths. It is said to occur also congenitally in some cases.—**O. durum**, **O. eburneum**. See *Eburnated o.*—**O. medullousum**. See *Cancellous o.*—**Parosteal o.** An o. developing near a bone but not connected with it.

OSTEOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *ramollissement des os*. Ger., *Knochenerweichung*. Softening of the bones occurring in adult life, and especially in elderly persons. The changes closely resemble those of rickets.—**O. apsathyros.** That form of o. in which the bones become unnaturally flexible, like wax.—**O. carcinomatosa.** A diffuse cancerous infiltration of the medullary tissue of bones, with softening.—**O. cerea**, **O. cohærens**. See *O. apsathyros*.—**O. fracturosa**, **O. fragilis**, **O. psathyra**. That form of o. in which the bones become brittle.

OSTEOMALACO'SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). See OSTEOMALACIA.

OSTEOMEIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μείωσις*, diminution. Deterioration of the bony tissues.

OSTEOMETAB'OLE, *f.* -*ab'oles*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μεταβολή*, a changing. See OSTEALLOESIS.

OSTEOMYEL'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *ostéomyélite*. Ger., *O.*, *Knoch-*

enmarksentzündung. Inflammation of the marrow of bone.—**Gummatous o.** Lat., *o. gummatosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite gommeuse*. O. caused by gummatous degeneration in the bone.—**Infectious o.**, **Malignant o.** Lat., *o. infectiosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite infectieuse*, *ostéite épiphysaire des adolescents*, *périostite phlegmoneuse*, *ostéopériostite juxta-épiphysaire*, *typhus des membres* [Chassaignac]. Ger., *infektiöse O.* O. that appears spontaneously or in consequence of traumatism, due to the presence of infective organisms.—**O. diffusa spontanea.** O. occurring in the course of one of the infectious diseases, and caused by a microorganism or some ptomaine produced thereby.—**O. malleosa.** O. caused by the *Bacillus malleus*.—**Putrid o.** A traumatic o. in which there is an acute suppurative inflammation in the medullary canal.—**Scrofulous o.** Ger., *scrophulöse O.* O. of scrofulous origin, as in Pott's disease, caries ventosa, or caries occulta.—**Vertebral o.** Of Lannelongue and Coudray, acute o. of the vertebræ.

OSTEOMY'ELON, *n.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. See MARROW.

OS'TEON, *n.* Gr., *ὀστέον*. See BONE.

OSTEONCO'SIS, *f.*, **OSTEON'CUS**, *m.* -*co'seos* (-*is*), -*onci*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See EXOSTOSIS.

OSTEONECRO'SIS, *f.* -*cro'seos* (-*is*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *νέκρωσις*, necrosis. Fr., *ostéonécrose*. Necrosis of bone.

OSTEON'OSUS, **OSTEONU'SUS**, *f.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *νόσος* or *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *ostéonose*, *mal des os*. Ger., *Knochenkrankheit*. Any disease of bone.

OSTEOP'E'DION, *n.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *παιδίον*, a young child. Fr., *ostéopédion*. Ger., *Beinkind*. An ossified fœtus.

OSTEOPALIN'CLASIS, *f.* -*cla'seos* (-*in'clasis*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *πάλιν*, again, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Ger., *Wiederzerbrechung der Knochen*. Refracture of a bone to correct deformity.

OSTEOPAREC'TAMA, *n.*, **OSTEOPAREC'TASIS**, *f.* -*tam'atos* (-*is*), -*ta'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *πέρα*, beyond, and *ἔκταμα*, extent, or *παρέκτασις*, extension. Fr., *ostéoparectame*. Undue extension of a bone or of bones.

OSTEOPATH, **OSTEOP'ATHIST**, *s.* A practitioner of osteopathy (2d def.).

OSTEOP'ATHY. Lat., *osteopathia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *ostéopathie*. Ger., *Knochenleiden* (1st def.). 1. Any disease of bone. 2. A so called "system" of medical practice founded on the notion that diseases in general are due to some lesion of the bones.

OSTEOPERIOS'TEAL. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéopériostique*. Affecting bony tissue and the overlying periosteum.

OSTEOPERIOSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *ostéo-périostéite*. Inflammation of a bone and the corresponding periosteum.—**Chronic tuberculous o.** See *Tuberculous osteitis*.

OSTEOPHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Of Cruveilhier, infectious osteomyelitis producing septic phlebitis.

OSTEOPH'ONY. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φωνεῖν*, to produce a sound. Ger., *Osteophonie*. The bone conduction of sound.

OS'TEOPHOR. A heavy forceps with strong teeth for crushing and dividing bone.

OSTEOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*is'cos* (-*oph'thisis*). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Fr., *ostéophthisie*. A wasting of the bones.

OSTEOPHTHON'GE, *f.* -*phthon'ges*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φθογγή*, the voice. See OSTECHEMA.

OSTEOPHTHO'RIA, *f.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φθορία*, corruption. Fr., *ostéophthorie*. Ger., *Knochenverderbnis*. Caries of bone.

OSTEOPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύμα*, a growth. A prominence on the surface of a bone, whether an exostosis or a soft tumor due to periostitis.

OST'EOPHYTE. Lat., *osteophyton* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a plant). See EXOSTOSIS.—**Puerperal o's**. Fr., *ostéophytes puerpéraux* (ou *crâniens*). Of Rokitsansky, lamellar bonelike deposits, chiefly on the inner surface of the cranial bones, particularly the frontal, due to pregnancy.—**Radiated o.** Lat., *osteophyllum radiatum*. See ACTINOSTEOPHYTE.

OST'EOPLAST. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. See OSTEOBLAST and Bone CELL.

OS'TEOPLASTY. Fr., *ostéoplastie*. Ger., *Osteoplastik*. The plastic surgery of bone.—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *ostéoplastic périostique*. O. involving the production of new bone from periosteum.

OSTEOPLEU'RIA, *f.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πλευρά*, a rib. See PLEUROSTOSIS.

OSTEOPORO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πόρος*, a passage. Fr., *ostéoporome*. Ger., *Osteoporom*. The condition produced by osteoporosis.

OSTEOPORO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *ostéoporose*. Ger., *Osteoporose*, *Knochenauflöckerung*. 1. Of Schwalbe (1877), the absorption taking place in the methembryonic development of bone, whereby the medullary canals and adjacent medullary spaces are greatly enlarged. It is followed by a lamellar osseous deposit upon the surface of the bone of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum and by a redeposition of osseous lamellæ on the walls of the medullary cavity and spaces. 2. A variety of eccentric atrophy occurring in bones and resulting in a widening of the medullary spaces and an increase of their contents, of which fatty matter forms a very important element.—**Adipose o.**, **Fatty o.** See O. (2d def.).

OSTEOPSATHYR'O'SIS, **OSTEOPSATHYR'OTES**, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*, -*e'tos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ψαθυρός*, crumbling, or *ψαθυρότης*, looseness of consistence. Fr., *ostéopsathyrote*. Unnatural brittleness of bone.

OS'TEOPYR, *n.* -*op'yros (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πῦρ*, a fever. Ger., *Knochenbrand*. Gangrene of bone.

OSTEORRHAGIA, *f.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ῥήγνυμαι*, to break through. Bleeding from a bone.

OSTEOSARCO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *ostéosarcome*. Ger., *Osteosarkom*. A fibrous tumor of bone, usually originating in the periosteum, in which fibrous tissue and bone elements predominate in various degrees.—**Pulsating o.** See OSTOTELEANGELECTASIS.

OSTEOSARCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *ostéosarcome*. The transformation of bone into a fleshy mass.

OSTEOSCIRRHUS, *m.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σκίρρως*, an induration. Fr., *ostéosquirrhe*. Scirrhus of bone.

OSTEOSCLERO'MA, *n.*, **OSTEOSCLERO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos (-is)*, -*ro'seos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σκληρώμα*, or *σκληρώσις*, induration. Fr., *ostéosclérome*, *ostéosclérose*. Ger., *Osteosklerose*. Eburnation of bone.—**O. centralis**. The filling up of the medullary canal of a cylindrical bone with osseous tissue.

OSTEO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. See OSTEOGENESIS.

OSTEOSPONGIO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σπογγίον*, a little sponge. Ger., *Osteospongiom*. A spongy or fungous condition of bone. See also SPINA VENTOSA.

OSTEOSPONGIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *ostéospongiose*. 1. The formation of osteospongioma. 2. See OSTEOSPONGIOMA.

OSTEOSTEATO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *στέαρ*, stiff fat. Fr., *ostéostéatome*. Ger., *Osteosteatom*. A steatoma that has undergone calcareous degeneration.

OS''TEOTEL(E)ANG(E)IEC'TASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos (-ec'tasis)*.

From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *τέλος*, the end, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *ostéotélangiectase*. 1. Dilatation of the small blood vessels in the bones. 2. Of Wedl, an osteosarcoma containing numerous large blood vessels.

OS'TEOTOME. Lat., *osteotomium*, *osteotomus* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Ger., *Osteotom*. An instrument for cutting bone.

OSTEOT'OMIST. Lat., *osteotomista* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Syn.: *bone pliers* [Davis]. 1. An instrument invented by D. D. Davis, "combining the principles of a punch and a pair of scissors," for cutting out portions of bone from the fetal skull after the use of the perforator. 2. One who practises osteotomy.

OSTEOT'OMY. Lat., *osteotomia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *ostéotomie*. Ger., *Osteotomie*, *Knochenzerlegung*. The operation of cutting bone, especially section of a long bone in its continuity for the relief of some deformity.—**Annandale's o.** Partial excision of both condyles of the femur for the relief of genu valgum.—**Astragaloid o.** Removal of the head of the astragalus to enable the depressed portion of the tarsus to be elevated and the arch of the foot restored in flat foot.—**Barwell's o.** Section of the shaft of the femur at one operation and of the tibia and fibula at another for the correction of genu valgum.—**Billroth's o.** Incomplete linear o. of the tibia for the relief of genu valgum.—**Buck's o.** Cuneiform o. in which the wedge is made to include the ends of the tibia and fibula as well as the patella.—**Chiene's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece from the base of the internal condyle of the femur, immediately above the tubercle for the attachment of the adductor magnus, so that the bone can be bent into place.—**Complete o.** O. in which the whole thickness of the bone is cut through.—**Cuneiform o.** O. in which a wedge-shaped piece is removed from the bone.—**Diaphyseal o.** Of Reeves, division of the femur from the outer side at the junction of the middle and lower thirds for the relief of genu valgum.—**Extraarticular o.** See CONDYLOTOMY.—**Incomplete o.** O. in which the bone is partly cut through and then bent or broken.—**Interarticular o.** O. in which the section of the bone is wholly or partially within a joint.—**Langenbeck's o.** O. by perforation of the bone with a drill through a small wound in the soft parts and division of the bone with a narrow saw.—**Linear o.** Fr., *ostéotomie linéaire*. A simple section through a bone.—**Longitudinal o.** Of Jeannel, longitudinal section of a bone with lateral partial section at either extremity, for lateral correction and lengthening.—**MacCormac's o.** See MacCormac's OPERATION of supracondylar o.—**Macewen's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the inner side of the lower end of the femur, just above the level of the epiphysis. The bone is cut through until it can be broken or bent, so as to allow the leg to be placed in a straight line with the thigh, to relieve genu valgum.—**Meyer's o.** Cuneiform o. of the tibia below the tuberosity for genu valgum. If the deformity is severe, the fibula also is divided.—**Ogston's o.** Oblique division of the internal condyle of the femur, opening into the joint. The leg is forced inward, and the condyle slipped upon the cut surface of the femur.—**Ollier's o.** Section through the epiphyseal cartilage of the femur for the relief of genu valgum.—**Partial o.** See Incomplete o.—**Reeves's o.** 1. Incomplete linear o. through the condyles of the femur with a chisel. 2. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur, above the condyles. 3. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur through the shaft.—**Rounded o.** O. with the removal of a rounded piece of bone.—**Schede's o.** Osteotomy of the tibia with a linear complex o. of the fibula for genu valgum.—**Simple o.** See Linear o.

—Subtrochanteric o. Section of the femur below the trochanter, to relieve the ankylosis of the hip.—Supracondylar o. See *Macewen's o.*—Supramalleolar o. Linear o. of the tibia and fibula about two inches above the tip of the malleoli for the relief of flat foot.—Taylor's o. Section of the shaft of the femur from the outer side and a hand's breadth above the joint; used in cases of genu valgum due to femoral curves.

OSTEOTOPHUS, *m.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *tophus*, sandstone. Fr., *ostéotophe*. Ger., *Knochenauswuchs*. A bony excrescence.

OSTEOTRITE. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *terere*, to bore. An instrument having a conical point on which there are knife edges; used for removing carious bone.

OSTEOTYLUS, *m.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τύλος*, a callus. See **CALLUS** (1st def.).

OSTEUL'CUS, *n.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐλκεῖν*, to draw. See **Bone FORCEPS**.

OSTEU'LE, *f.* -u'les. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ὑλη*, matter. A bony cicatrix.

OSTHEL'CUS, *n.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἔλκος*, a festering wound. See **CARIES** (1st def.).

OSTHIS'TOS, *m.* From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Fr., *tissu osseux*. Osseous tissue.

OSTIA'RIOUS, *m.* From *ostium*, a mouth. See **PYLORUS**.

OSTI'TIS, *f.* See **OSTETIS**.

OSTIUM, *n.* A mouth, entrance, aperture, opening.—**O. abdominale**. The abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**O. aortæ**, **O. aorticum**, **O. arteriosum aorticum**. The opening of the aorta into the heart.—**O. arteriosum pulmonale** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the pulmonary artery into the heart.—**O. atrioventriculare dextrum**. The opening between the right auricle and right ventricle of the heart.—**O. atrioventriculare sinistrum**. The opening between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart.—**O. cutaneum urethræ**. The external aperture of the urethra.—**O. duodenale**. See **PYLORUS**.—**O. frontale**. The anterior end of the hiatus maxillaris.—**O. maxillare**. The posterior end of the hiatus maxillaris.—**O. œsophagum ventriculi**. The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach.—**O. pharyngeum**. The pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube.—**O. pharyngeum laryngis**. See **GLORIS**.—**O. pharyngeum tubæ**. See **O. pharyngeum**.—**O. sinus**. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the utricle.—**O. tubæ abdominale**. See **O. abdominale**.—**O. tubæ Eustachii pharyngeum**. See **O. pharyngeum**.—**O. tubæ Eustachii tympanicum**. See **O. tympanicum tubæ**.—**O. tubæ uterinum**. The opening of the oviduct into the uterus.—**O. tubuli**. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the semicircular canals.—**O. tympanicum tubæ**. The tympanic orifice of the Eustachian tube.—**O. uretericum**. The opening of the ureter into the bladder.—**O. uteri**. An old term for the vagina.—**O. vaginæ**. Fr., *ouverture vaginale* (ou *du vagin*). Ger., *Scheidenöffnung*, *Schamöffnung*. Syn.: *vulvovaginal ring*. The external orifice of the vagina, marking the boundary between that canal and the vulva.—**Ostia venosa dextra**. The openings of the pulmonary veins into the left auricle.—**O. venosum sinistrum**. See **O. atrioventriculare sinistrum**.—**O. ventriculi dextrum** (seu *duodenale*). See **PYLORUS**.—**O. ventriculi œsophagum** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach.

OSTOC'OPUS, *m.* See **OSTEOCOPUS**.

OSTO'MA, *n.* See **OSTEOMA**.

OSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *ostéose*. Of Chaussier, see **OSTEOGENESIS**.

OSTRACO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ὀστρακον*, an oyster shell. The desiccation and metamorphosis of a bone fragment into a substance resembling oyster shell.

OSTREA, *f.* Gr., *ὀστρεον*. Fr., *huitre*. Ger., *Auster*. The oyster. The shells are sometimes used in medicine.

OST'REIN(E). From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster. Fr., *ostréine*. A nitrogenous substance extracted from the flesh of oysters.

OSTREI'OS, *m.* From *ostrea*, an oyster, and *ίός*, poison. Ger., *Austergift*, *Muschelgift*. The poison contained in some mussels and oysters.

OSTRODER'MATUM, *n.* From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, and *δέρμα*, skin. An oyster shell.

OSTREOTOX'ICUM, *n.* From *ὀστρεον*, the oyster, and *τοξικόν*, poison. See **OSTREIOS**.

OST'REUM, *n.* Gr., *ὀστρεον*. See **OSTREA**.

OSTRUTHIN. Fr., *ostruthine*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{17}O_2$, extracted from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

OTACOUS'TIC. From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *otacoustique*. Ger., *gehörbehelflich*. Aiding the sense of hearing; as a *n.*, an old term for an ear trumpet or any o. instrument or apparatus.

O'TAGRA, **OTAL'GIA**, *f.* From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. or *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *otalgie*. Ger., *Ohrschmerz*, *Otalgie*. Pain in the ear, aural neuralgia.—**O. rheumatica**. O. due to or associated with rheumatism.—**O. tympanica**. O. due to inflammation of the tympanic plexus.—**O. tympanica intermittens**. O. tympanica that is intermittent in character and apparently due to malaria.

OTANTHERA, *f.* From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἀνθρῶς*, flowery. Fr., *otanthère*. A genus of melastomaceous shrubs.—**O. moluccana**. A species found in the Moluccas. The root is used to prevent miscarriage, and the berries are employed in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

O'TAPHONE. See **OTOPHONE**.

OTE'CHOS, **OTE'CHUS**, **OTE'CUS**, *m.* From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἦχος*, sound. See **TINNITUS aurium**.

OTEI'LE, *f.* -e'iles. Gr., *ὠτειλή*. See **CICATRIX**.

OTEN'CHYTA, *f.* From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἐγχευτος*, poured in. See **EAR SYRINGE**.

OTHÆMATO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **HÆMATOMA auriculare**.

OTHÆMORRHE'A, *f.* From *οὖς*, the ear, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *otthémorrhée*. A bloody discharge from the ear.

OTHÆMOR'RHOIS, *f.* -rho'idos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *αιμορροίς*, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *otthémorrhœide*. Ger., *Othrhamorrhoiden*. A metastasis of the hæmorrhoidal flow of blood to the ears.

OTHELCO'SIS, *f.* -cos'eos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ἐλκος*, ulceration. Ger., *Ohrverschwärung*. An old term for ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

OTH'ONE, *f.* *Oth'ones*. Gr., *ὀθόνη*. 1. Lint. 2. A linen bandage.

OTH'YDROPS, *m.* -ro'pos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ὑδρῶς*, dropsy. Fr., *otthydropisie*. Dropsy of the middle ear.

OTHY'GOTES, *f.* -e'tos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ὕγροτης*, moisture. See **OTORRHEA**.

OTH'YL. See **ACETYL**.

OTHYPERSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, *ὑπέρ*, excessive, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *othypersarcome*. A fungous outgrowth in the ear.

OTIA'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). From *οὖς*, the ear, and *ιατήρ*, a surgeon. See **AURIST**.

OTIAT'RIC. Lat., *otiatricus*. Fr., *otiatrique*. Ger., *otiatrisch*. Pertaining to *otiatrics* (Lat., *otiatría*; Fr., *otiatric*, *otiatric*; Ger., *Otiatrie*), which is aural medicine and surgery.

O'TIC. Gr., *ωτικός*. See **AURAL**.

O'TION, *n.* Gr., *ωτίον* (dim. of *οὖς*, the ear). See **External EAR**.

OTIT'IC. Pertaining to otitis.

OTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *otite*. Ger., *Ohrenentzündung*. Inflammation of the ear.—**Acute migratory o. media**. Of Szencs, a form of acute o. media that attacks first one ear and then the other.—**Catarrhal o.** See *O. media catarrhalis*.—**Desquamative**

o. See *O. desquamativa*.—**Dry o.** Fr., *otite sèche*. Eczema affecting the external auditory canal and lobe of the ear, in which there is no discharge unless the epidermis is fissured.—**Furuncular o.** See *O. externa furunculosa*.—**Gonorrhœal o.** An external o. occurring in an individual suffering with gonorrhœa, and supposed to be caused by that disease. As there is no mucous membrane in the external auditory canal, the existence of the disease is doubtful.—**O. desquamativa.** Fr., *otite desquamative*. A marked thickening and increase in bulk of the epidermic layers of the external auditory canal and membrana tympani, the result of chronic morbid processes in the external meatus, or of suppurative, perforating inflammations of the middle ear. The epithelial masses scale off and lie in the canal, often forming thick cerumenlike plugs.—**O. diphtherica.** Inflammation of the middle and sometimes of the external auditory canal usually in consequence of the extension of diphtheritic inflammation from the throat.—**O. externa.** Fr., *otite externe*. Ger., *Entzündung des äusseren Gehörganges*. Inflammation of the skin of the external auditory canal, either in the cartilaginous section or in the osseous portion of the canal, whence it may extend to the membrana tympani. It is characterized by swelling and infiltration of the cutaneous lining, consequent narrowing of the calibre, severe pain and heat of the parts, and sometimes by a slight seropurulent discharge, deafness, and tinnitus.—**O. externa circumscripta.** Fr., *otite externe circonscrite*. See *O. externa follicularis*.—**O. externa crouposa.** A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, characterized by the exudation of fibrin in the form of a membrane, mainly in the membrana tympani.—**O. externa diffusa.** Fr., *otite externe (aiguë) diffuse*. Diffuse inflammation of the whole external auditory canal.—**O. externa diphtheritica.** Fr., *otite externe diphthéritique*. A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, usually a complication of scarlatinous diphtheria of the throat and middle ear.—**O. externa follicularis**, **O. externa furunculosa.** O. with furuncles of the external auditory canal, or follicular inflammation of the external meatus, beginning in a hair follicle, in a gland, or in a number of follicles or glands.—**O. externa hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *otite externe hémorrhagique*. A form of diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal characterized by hæmorrhagic effusion in the osseous portion, accompanied with more or less well-marked reactive symptoms. The condition is one of superficial inflammation of the cutis with the epidermis raised by the hæmorrhagic exudation.—**O. externa parasitica.** Fr., *otite externe parasitique*. Inflammation of the external auditory canal due to the presence of parasites, especially of *Aspergillus* and other *Fungi*.—**O. externa phlegmonosa.** External o. with localized suppuration.—**O. externa syphilitica.** Fr., *otite externe syphilitique*. A term for various affections of the auricle and external auditory canal due to syphilis.—**O. interna.** Fr., *otite interne*. Ger., *Entzündung des inneren Ohres*. 1. See *O. media*. 2. See *O. media purulenta chronica*. 3. Inflammation of the membranous structure of the internal ear or labyrinth.—**O. interna catarrhalis acuta.** Acute catarrhal o. of the middle ear.—**O. interna catarrhalis chronica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. interna suppurativa.** Suppurating o. media.—**O. labyrinthica.** Of Voltolini, inflammation of the labyrinth presenting symptoms resembling those of meningitis but not terminating fatally, though permanent deafness results.—**O. media (acuta).** Fr., *otite moyenne aiguë* (ou de la caisse). Ger., *acuter einfacher Mittelohrkatarrh*. An inflammation of the lining mucous membrane of the middle ear, characterized by the rapid effusion or exudation of a serous or mucoid fluid into the cavity of the drum, by a simultaneous secondary inflammation of

the membrana tympani, and by its almost typical definite course of short duration.—**O. media acuta intermittens.** Acute catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear in which there is intermission of the symptoms.—**O. media acuta perforativa** (seu *purulenta*, seu *suppurativa*). Acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear characterized by hyperæmia of the mucous membrane, generally beginning with violent febrile symptoms and leading to a rapid exudation of pus and to perforation of the membrana tympani, which is at the same time inflamed.—**O. media adhæsiva lente-scens.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media catarrhalis.** Inflammation of the middle ear, especially catarrh, as distinguished from serous and purulent inflammation.—**O. media catarrhalis chronica** (seu *sicca*). A chronic, insidious, and progressive catarrhal inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane, with slight secretion, with exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane and the formation of new connective tissue which has a marked tendency to shrink. Two forms are distinguished, the *hypertrophic* and the *sclerosing* (sclerotic o.), according as the tendency to hypertrophy or to shrinking and atrophy is most pronounced. Both kinds, but especially the latter, are of unfavorable prognosis, obstinate in resisting treatment, and very apt to be followed by marked and permanent impairment of hearing from ankylosis of the ossicula.—**O. media crouposa.** O. media characterized by the secretion of a coagulable fibrinous exudation which forms a false membrane.—**O. media diphtheritica.** O. media characterized by the formation of a membrane of fibrous tissue on the surface of the mucous membrane and an exudation of the same nature into the meshes of its connective tissue basis.—**O. media hæmorrhagica.** O. media characterized by more or less frequent discharge of blood mixed with mucus or mucopus or by free hæmorrhages from the surface of the membrane without purulent discharge.—**O. media hyperplastica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media hypertrophica.** Of Gruber, sclerosis of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity and adjacent cavities. See also *Sclerotic o.*—**O. media mucosa.** Fr., *otite moyenne muqueuse*. Ger., *schleimiger Mittelohrkatarrh*. A chronic inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane accompanied by a mucous exudation into the cavity of the tympanum.—**O. media perforativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. media periostica.** O. media with inflammation of the periosteum.—**O. media purulenta acuta.** See *O. media acuta perforativa*.—**O. media purulenta chronica.** Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear and of the membrana tympani, including the Eustachian tube, the mastoid cells, and very commonly the external meatus, the labyrinth, and the osseous walls of the middle ear.—**O. media purulenta tuberculosa.** Purulent o. media caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosus*.—**O. media pyogenica.** See *O. media acuta perforativa* and *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. media sclerotica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media serosa.** O. media characterized by a more or less serous secretion. It may be acute or chronic. Cf. *HYDROTYPANUM*.—**O. media suppurativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. mycose**, **O. parasitica.** Fr., *otite parasitique*. Inflammation of the external and sometimes of the middle ear due to parasites. See under *OTOMYCOSIS* and *O. externa parasitica*.—**O. phlegmonosa.** Acute o.—**O. purulenta chronica.** See *OTORRHOEA*.—**O. scarlatiosa.** An acute o. media occurring in scarlatina, and caused by an extension of inflammation from the throat to the Eustachian tube.—**Parasitic o.** See *O. parasitica*.—**Sclerotic o.** Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the ear attended with marked and early developed hardening and shrinking of the tissues.

OTIYINDIMBA. In Damar, an endemic pustular inflammation of the skin.

OTOLENNORRHÆ'A, f. From οὖς, the ear, βλέννα, mucus, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *otoblenorrhée*. Ger., *Ohrschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the ear.

OTOCATAR/RHUS, m. From οὖς, the ear, and κατάρρως, catarrh. See OTORRHÆA.

OTOCEPH'ALUS, m. From οὖς, the ear, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *otocéphale*. A monster whose ears are united into one or are in contact.

OTOCEREBRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Cerebral inflammation induced by ear disease.

OTOCLEI'SIS, f. -clei'seos (-is). From οὖς, the ear, and κλείσις, a shutting up. Fr., *occlusion des oreilles*. Occlusion of the ear.

OTOCO'NIA, n., pl. of *otoconium*. From οὖς, the ear, and κονία, dust. Fr., *otoconies*. Ger., *Otokonien*, *Otokonienplatte*, *Ohrsand*. Minute calcareous concretions of the internal ear. Cf. OTOLITHS.—**O. of the utricle.** A deposit of fine crystalline calcareous matter on the median wall of the utricle of the ear.

O'TOCRANE. Lat., *otocranium* (from οὖς, the ear, and κρανίον, the skull). The cavity containing the organ of hearing.

OTOD'YNE, OTODYN'IA, f. From οὖς, the ear, and δόνη, pain. See OTALGIA.

OTOGAN'GLION, n. From οὖς, the ear, and γάγγλιον, a ganglion. See Otic GANGLION.

OTOLYPH'IS, f., OTOLYPH'UM, n. -glyph'idos (-is), -glyph'i. From οὖς, the ear, and γλῦφειν, to scrape. See EAR pick.

OTOG'RAPHY. From οὖς, the ear, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *otographie*. Ger., *Otographie*, *Ohrbeschreibung*. The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

OTOIATRI'A, f. From οὖς, the ear, and ιατρεία, medical treatment. See under OTIATRIC.

O'TOLITHS. Lat., *otolitha* (from οὖς, the ear, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *otolithes*. Ger., *Otolithen*, *Ohrsteine*, *Flecken*. Two small round bodies consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of calcium carbonate, held together in a delicate mesh of fibrous tissue and contained in the wall of the auditory utricle and sacculle opposite the distribution of the nerves.

OTOLO'GIC'AL). Pertaining to otology.

OTOL'OGIST. A student or practitioner of otology.

OTOL'OGY. Lat., *otologia* (from οὖς, the ear, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *otologie*. Ger., *Ohrkunde*. The anatomy, etc., of the ear.

OTOMET'RUM, n. An acoumeter consisting of a watch specially designed to test the power of hearing.

OTOM'YCES, m. -e'tos (-is). From οὖς, the ear, and μύκης, a fungus. A fungous growth in the ear.—**O. Hageni.** A fungus with grass-green conidia occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, first described by Hagen.—**O. purpureus.** A fungous growth of the ear first described by Wreden, with reddish or purple conidia; since found to be identical with *Ascomyces*. Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus* and *EUROTIIUM aspergillus flavus*.

OTOMYCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From οὖς, the ear, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Otomycose*. Of Virchow, inflammation of the external auditory meatus due to the presence of a fungus.

OTON'CUS, m. From οὖς, the ear, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the ear.

OTONECRONEC'TOMY. From οὖς, the ear, νεκρός, dead, and ἐκτομή, excision. See SEXTON'S OPERATION.

OTONEURAL'GIA, f. From οὖς, the ear, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. See OTALGIA.

OTOP'ATHY. Lat., *otopathia* (from οὖς, the ear, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *otopathie*. Ger., *Otopathie*. Disease of the ear.

OTOPHARYN'GEAL. Pertaining to the ear and to the pharynx.

OTOPHLEG'MONE, f. -phleg'mones. From οὖς, the ear, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See OTITIS.

O'TOPHNE. From οὖς, the ear, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., o. Ger., *Otophon*, *Hörwerkzeug*. 1. See EAR trumpet. 2. An apparatus for improving the hearing. It consists essentially of a clamp or of elastic strips of metal which press the auricle out from the head and direct its anterior surface vertically toward sound waves coming from the front.

OTOPI'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-pi'esis). From οὖς, the ear, and πίεσις, a squeezing. Fr., *otopîesis*, *compression auriculaire*. Depression of the membrana tympani by atmospheric pressure, consequent on the formation of a more or less complete vacuum within the tympanum.

O'TOPLASTY. Lat., *otoplastia*, *otoplastice* (from οὖς, the ear, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *autoplastie auriculaire*. Ger., *Otoplastik*. Plastic surgery of the ear.

OTOPLEXIOM'ETER. Lat., *otoplexiometrum* (from οὖς, the ear, πλῆξις, percussion, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *plessimètre pour l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrplessimeter*. An instrument for examining the internal ear by percussion.

OTOPYORRHÆ'A, f. From οὖς, the ear, πύον, pus, and ροία, a flowing. See OTORRHÆA.

OTOPYO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From οὖς, the ear, and πύον, pus. Fr., *otopyose*. Ger., *Ohreiterung*. Purulent otorrhœa.

OTORRHA'GIA. From οὖς, the ear, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *otorrhagie*. Ger., *Ohrenblutung*, *Ohrenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the ear.

OTORRHEUMATIS'MUS, m. From οὖς, the ear, and ρευματισμός, a flux. Fr., *otorrhumatisme*. Earache due to rheumatism.

OTORRHÆ'A, f. From οὖς, the ear, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *otorrhée*. Ger., *Ohrfluss*. A discharge through the external auditory canal, as of blood or of serous fluid, but especially of pus, from the ear.—**Blue o.** Fr., *otorrhée bleue*. Ger., *blaue Otorrhœe*. A bluish-green purulent discharge from the ear. The color is supposed to be due to a pigment produced by bacteria.

OTOSAL'PINX, f. -pin'gos (-is). From οὖς, the ear, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. See EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

OTOSCLERONEC'TOMY. From οὖς, the ear, σκληρός, hard, and ἐκτομή, excision. See SEXTON'S OPERATION.

O'TOSCOPE. Lat., *otoscopium* (from οὖς, the ear, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., o. Ger., *Otoskop*, *Ohrenspiegel*. 1. See EAR SPECULUM. 2. An old term for a mirror, to be held in the hand or worn on the forehead, used in connection with an ear speculum.

OTOS'COPY. Fr., *otoscopie*. The use of the otoscope.

OTOSTY'LIC. Fr., *otostylique*. Pertaining to the ear and to the styloid process jointly.

OTOTECH'NOS, OTOTECH'NUS, m. From οὖς, the ear, and τέχνη, art. Fr., *ototechnos*. Ger., *Ohrklopfen*. A hammering sensation in the inner ear.

OTOT'OMY. From οὖς, the ear, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *ototomie*. Ger., *Ototomie*. Dissection of the ear; also, preparation of sections of it for purposes of study.

OTU'RY. Lat., *oturia* (from οὖς, the ear, and ὄδρον, urine). Fr., *oturie*. A fancied metastasis of urine to the ear.

OUBA'IN. Fr., *ouabaïne*. A crystalline glucoside, C₃₀H₄₆O₁₂ + 7H₂O, obtained from a concentrated extract of the wood of *Acocanthera ouabaia* in warm water. Given subcutaneously, it is a quick cardiac poison, acting like digitalis. It has been used in whooping cough.

OUBA'IO. An Abyssinian tree from which a very deadly arrow poison is prepared. It acts by causing respiratory paralysis.

OULACHON. See EULACHON.

OULI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ούλη, a cicatrix. See ULTIS. For various words in *Ou-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *U-*.

OURA'RI. See **CURARE**.

OURA'TEA, f. A genus of ochraceous plants.—**O. ilicifolia.** A bitter stomachic species found in the Antilles.

OUT'LET. An opening or passage for egress.—**O. of the pelvis.** See *Inferior STRAIT of the pelvis*.

O'VADIN. A medicinal preparation made from the ovaries of cows and sows.

OVALBU'MIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of iodine and amorphous phosphorus on white of egg.

OVAR'ADEN. A medicinal preparation made from the ovaries of animals.

OVARAL'GIA, OVARIAL'GIA, f. From *ovarium*, the ovary, and *άλγος*, pain. See **OOPHORALGIA**.

OVARIAN. From *ovarium*, the ovary. **Fr., ovarien.** **Ger., ovarial.** 1. Of or pertaining to an ovum (especially one that has emitted an extrusion globule) or to the ovary. 2. Of or pertaining to the ovary.

OVAR'IC. **Lat., ovaricus.** Pertaining to or proceeding from the ovaries.

OVARIEC'TOMY. From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. See **OOPHORECTOMY**.

OVARI'NUM SIC'CUM, n. A medicinal preparation consisting of cows' ovaries dried and powdered.

O'VARINE. A sterilized extract of sows' ovaries.

OVARIOCELE, f. *O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o²)-se(ka'le(la))*; in *Eng., ov-a'ri²-o-sel. -ce'les.* From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. **Fr., ovariocele.** **Ger., Eierstocksburch.** A tumor or hernia of the ovary.—**O. vaginalis.** A prolapse of the ovary forming a hernialike encroachment on the vagina.

OVA'RIOCENTE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κέντησις*, a pricking. **Ger., Ovariocentese.** The operation of tapping an ovarian cyst.

OVARIOCYE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κύσις*, conception. See **OVARIAN GESTATION**.

OVARIOMA'NIA, f. From *ovarium*, ovary, and *μανία*, madness. See **OOPHOROMANIA**.

OVAR'ION, n. **Gr., ὠάριον** (dim. of *ᾠόν*, an egg [2d def.]). 1. See **BLASTOPHORE** and **OVARY**. 2. See **OVULE**.

OVARION'CUS, m. From *ovarium*, the ovary, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. **Fr., ovarioncie.** A tumor of the ovary.

OVARIOPAREC'TAMA, n. -am'atos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *παρέκταμα*, immoderate extension. **Fr., ovarioparectame.** Morbid enlargement of the ovary.

OVARIOPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *φύμα*, a growth. See **OVARIONCUS**.

OVARIORRH'EX'IS, f. -rhe'x'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. **Fr., o.** Rupture of the ovary.

OVARIOSTERE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *στέρσις*, a deprivation. See **OVARIOTOMY**.

OVARIOS'TOMY. From *ovarium*, ovary, and *στόμα*, a mouth. **Fr., ovariotomie.** Of Tripiet, the operation for permanent drainage of an ovarian cyst by making an opening into it with a trocar and cannula, the latter being connected with the negative pole of a battery, so as to cauterize the walls of the opening.

OVARIOT'OMY. From *ovarium*, ovary, and *τομή*, a cutting. **Fr., ovariotomie.** **Ger., Ovariectomie.** Removal of one or both of the ovaries. The term is conventionally restricted to the removal of ovaries that are the seat of manifest tumors, as distinguished from *oophorectomy* (*q. v.*).—**Abdominal o.** O. by means of an incision through the abdominal wall.—**Normal o.** See **OOPHORECTOMY**.—**Vaginal o.** O. by means of an incision through the vagina.

OVA'RIOTU'BAL. Pertaining to the ovary and to the oviduct.

O'VARISM. **Lat., ovarismus** (from *ovum*, an egg). **Fr., ovarisme.** The doctrine that every animal is developed from an ovum.

OVARI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See **OOPHORITIS**.

OVA'R'IUM, n. **Ger., O.** See **OVARY**.—**O. masculinum.** Of *Fleischl*, the testicle.—**Ovaria siccata.** The dried ovaries of cows, powdered and mixed with lactose and made into tablets; used in chlorosis, etc.

OVA'RIYDREC'TASIS, f., OVARI'YDROPS, m. -ta'seos (-ec'tasis), -ro'pos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἐκτασις*, an extension, or *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy. See **OVARIAN CYSTOMA**.

OVARIYPER'TROPHY. From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑπέρ*, excessive, and *τροφή*, nourishment. See **OOPHORAUXE**.

O'VARY. **Gr., ὠάριον.** **Lat., ovarium,** a place where eggs are developed. **Fr., ovaire, testicule femelle** (1st def.). **Ger., Eierstock.** The structure in which the ova are developed. In the human species the ovaries are two flattened, oval bodies, one on each side, situated in the posterior layer of the broad ligament of the uterus, each averaging about 1½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, and ½ in. thick. The organ weighs from 60 to 100 grains. Its two sides and the upper border are free; the lower border (the hilum) is attached to the broad ligament; and to the upper end is attached one of the fimbriae of the oviduct.—**Irritable o.** Intermittent and paroxysmal oophoralgia with slight or imperceptible ovarian congestion.

O'VER-TOE. **Syn.: lazy toe.** A deformity in which one of the toes overlies the adjoining toe.

OVICAP'SULE. From *ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a capsule. The ovisac; also its internal coat. See also **MEMBRANA GRANULOSA**.

O'VICELL. From *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell. See **OVISAC**.

OVIDU'CAL. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead. Pertaining to an oviduct.

OVIDUCT. **Lat., oviductus** (from *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead). **Fr., oviducte, trompe de Fallope** (ou *utérine*). **Ger., Eileiter, Falloppi'sche Röhre.** **Syn.: Fallopian tube.** A muscular tube, usually about 4 in. long, passing from a cornu of the uterus in a lateral direction and describing a curve with its concavity backward, inward, and downward, and opening into the peritoneal cavity. It is muscular and lined with mucous membrane showing longitudinal folds and covered with ciliated epithelium. It serves to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus.—**Fimbriated extremity of the o.** **Lat., infundibulum tubæ, morsus diaboli.** **Fr., pavillon de la trompe.** The abdominal extremity of the o., which divides into a number of radiating processes (fimbriae) in the middle of which is the abdominal opening of the o. One of these processes is longer than the others and is attached to the upper end of the ovary.

OVIF'EROUS. **Fr., ovifère.** See **OVIGEROUS**.

O'VIGERM. From *ovum*, an egg, and *germen*, a germ. 1. See **Primitive OVUM**. 2. The rudiment of a primitive ovum; a germ epithelium cell in process of development into a primitive ovum in the embryo.

OVIG'EROUS. **Lat., ovigerus** (from *ovum*, an egg, and *gerere*, to bear). **Fr., ovigère.** **Ger., eiertragend, eierhervorbringend.** Egg-producing (said of that portion of the ovary which is the seat of the production of ovarian ova).

OVINA'TION. From *ovis*, a sheep. The transmission of sheep pox by inoculation.

OVIP'AROUS. From *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to bring forth. **Ger., eierlegend.** Producing eggs which are developed after their extrusion from the body. **Cf. VIVIPAROUS.**

OVIPRO'TOGEN. A dietetic preparation said to be a methylene compound of albumin.

OV'ISAC. **Lat., ovisacus** (from *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag). 1. See **Graafian VESICLE**. 2. The external sac in which certain of the invertebrates carry their eggs after their extrusion from the body.

O'VISM. From *ovum*, an egg. **Fr., ovisme.** The doctrine that the ovum contains, in an undeveloped state, all the organs of the future individual.

OVO'GENOUS. From *ovum*, an egg, and γεννάν, to engender. Pertaining to the development or production of ova.

O'VOID. Lat., *ovoideus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *ovoïde*. Egg-shaped (said of solids having an oval or ovate longitudinal section); as a n., an o. body.—**Fœtal o.** Syn.: *fœtal ellipse, elliptical ball*. The o. mass into which the fœtus is molded by uterine contraction.

OVOLEM'MA, n. -lem'matos (-is). The light-colored membrane inclosing the vitellus of the human ovum.

OVOVIVIP'AROUS. Apparently a contracted form for *oviparoviviparous* (from *ovum*, an egg, *virus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth). Producing live young from eggs hatched within the body.

OV'ULAR, OV'ULARY. Lat., *ovularis* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovulaire*. Pertaining to an ovule or to an ovum.

OV'ULATE. Lat., *ovulatus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *latum* [supine of *ferre*, to bear]). Fr., *ovulé*. Ger., *eig*. Ovuliferous, containing ovules.

OVULA'TION. From *ovulum*, an ovule. Fr., *o., ponte*. Ger., *O*. The process of the maturation and rupture of an ovisac and the discharge of an ovule.

OV'ULE. Lat., *ovulum* (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *œuf primitif*. Ger., *Eikeim*. 1. See *Ovarian OVUM*. 2. Of von Baer, see *Graafian VESICLE*.—**O's of Naboth.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.

OVULIF'EROUS. Lat., *ovuliferus* (from *ovulum*, a little egg, and *ferre*, to bear). See *OVULATE*.

OV'ULIST. A believer in the theory that the ovum was the true animal germ and incased all future generations, and that the spermatozooids acted simply as an excitant.

OV'ULUM, n. Dim. of *ovum*, an egg. See *OVULE* and *OVUM*.—**O. Baerii, O. graafianum, O. Graafii.** See *Graafian VESICLE*.—**Ovula Nabothi.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**O. stenonianum.** See *Graafian VESICLE*.

O'VUM, n. Gr., ὄν. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei, Keim*. 1. The large nucleated cell formed in the generative organs which is capable of development into an organism similar to the parent. In its young stage it is a typical cell, consisting of a mass of naked protoplasm containing a nucleus and a nucleolus. At a more advanced stage of

development (a) an inclosing membrane or membranes (the vitelline membrane, the zona pellucida, and in some cases a shell), (b) the vitellus, (c) the nucleus (germinal vesicle), and (d) the nucleolus (germinal spot). The human o. is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in diameter, and, as with the ova of higher animals generally, is produced only by the female and must be fertilized by union with a spermatozoid before it is capable of developing into an organism like its parent. 2. See *EMBRYO*.—**Albor**

plectic o. An o. showing extravasation of blood between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa, or between the decidua vera and the uterine wall. It generally results in death of the o. and abortion.—

Compound o. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Ei* [Kölliker]. An o. which does not correspond to a simple cell in structure, but has an additional element termed the secondary vitellus.—

Female ova. Embryonic cells in the female which ultimately develop into ova. Cf. *Male ova* and *Germinal CELL*.—**Liquor ovi albus.** See *ALBUMEN*.—

Male ova. Fr., *ovules mâles*. Embryonic cells found in the blind diverticula of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the rudiments of spermatozooids. See also *Germinal CELL*.—

Mesoblastic o. An o. in which a comparatively large amount of food yolk is present, so that only a portion of the o. is concerned in the direct formation of the embryo.—

Ovarian o. Fr., *œuf ovarien* (ou *ovarique*, ou *primitif*), *ovule ovarien*. Ger., *Ovarialei*. The primitive o.; the o. while yet it remains within the Graafian vesicle. It consists essentially of the vitellus and the vitelline membrane.—

Ovi albumen, Ovi albumentum, Ovi albus liquor, Ovi candidum. White of egg.—

Ovi vitellus. See *VITELLUS*.—**Ova gallinacea, O. gallinaceum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *œuf de poule* [Fr. Cod.]. Hens' eggs.—

O. gemelliferum. A twin o.; an o. containing two embryos.—

O. graafianum. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—**O. hystericum.** See *CLAVUS hystericus*.—

Ova zephyria. Eggs not fecundated by the cock's tread.—

Pellicula ovi. Ger., *Eihäutchen*. The membrane lining the internal surface of the shell of hens' eggs; formerly used in calculus and recently as graft material.—

Permanent o. A primitive o. developed into an o. capable of giving rise to an embryo.—

Primitive o., Primordial o. Fr., *ovule primordial*. Ger., *Primordialei, Urei*. 1. Of Waldeyer (1870), one of the large clear cells in the germinal epithelium which usually collect into groups and sink into the ovarian stroma, where some become transformed into ova, others into pabulum for the ova, and still others into follicular epithelium. 2. Of Semper, one of the primitive sexual cells; so called because they give rise to the generative elements in either sex.

3. See *Ovarian o.*—**Putamen ovi.** Eggshell.—

Simple o. Ger., *einfache Ei*. An o. answering in its structure to a simple cell containing both the formative and the nutritive elements of the vitellus. See also *Formative VITELLUS* and *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—

Testa ovi (seu *ovorum*). Eggshell.—**Testæ ovorum præparatæ.** Ger., *bereitete Eierschalen*. Eggshells, especially shells of hens' eggs, powdered and freed from impurities by agitation with water.

OXACET'IC ACID. See *GLYCOLLIC acid*.

OXALÆ'MIA, f. From ὄξαλις, sorrel, and αἷμα, blood. A condition due to an accumulation of oxalates in the blood.

OXALAL'DEHYD(E). Ger., *Oxalaldehyd*. The aldehyde of oxalic acid; glyoxal.

OXAL'AMID(E), OXAL'AMMON. See *OXAMIDE*.

OXALAMY'L'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxalamylique*. An oily liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_4$, obtained by heating amylic alcohol mixed with an excess of oxalic acid.

OX'ALAN. Fr., *oxalane*. Ger., *O*. Oxaluramide.

OXALAN'TIN. Fr., *oxalantine*. Ger., *O*. A body, $C_6H_4N_4O_5 + H_2O$, obtained from alloxanic acid.

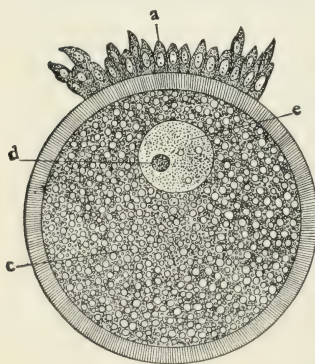
OX'ALAS, m. -a'tis. See *OXALATE*.

OX'ALATE. Lat., *oxalas*. A salt of oxalic acid.

OXALETH'E'RIC ACID. Acid ethyl oxalate.

OXALETH'YLIN. Also written *Oxalethylene*. Fr., *oxaléthylène*. Ger., *Oxaläthylin*. A basic derivative of diethyloxamide, $(C_2H_5)_2C_2N_2$. It is poisonous, and acts as a powerful stimulant of the nervous apparatus of the heart, and also increases reflex excitability.

OXALHY'DRIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxalhydrique*. An old term for saccharic acid.



OVUM OF THE RABBIT, FROM A GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE $\frac{1}{10}$ OF AN INCH (2MM.) IN DIAMETER. (AFTER WALDEYER.)

a, epithelium of the ovum; b, zona pellucida, with radiating striations (vitelline membrane); c, germinal vesicle; d, germinal spot; e, vitellus.

ovi, Albumen ovi, Albumor ovi. White of egg.—**Blighted o.** Fr., *œuf abortif dégénéré*. A fecundated o. of which the vitality has been destroyed by hæmorrhage into the chorion or the cavity of the amnion; it is usually aborted, but may develop into a fleshy mole.—**Apo-**

OX'ALHYDROXAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxalhydroxamique*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_4$.

OXAL'IC. Lat., *oxalicus* (from *ὄξαλις*, sorrel). Fr., *oxalique*. Ger., *oxalisch*. Derived from or contained in a plant of the genus *Oxalis*.—**O. acid.** Lat., *acidum oxalicum*. Fr., *acide oxalique*. Ger., *Oxalsäure*. A dibasic acid, $CO(OH) - CO(OH)$. It is found under the form of oxalates in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex* and in *Salsola salicornia*, in the cells of plants, and in the urine. It is obtained by the oxidation of sugar or of cellulose (sawdust, etc.). It is caustic, and acts as a corrosive poison when swallowed. It has the strongest acid taste of any of the organic acids. It has been used, well diluted, in asthma, amenorrhœa, etc.—**Volumetric solution of o. acid** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 630 grains of purified o. acid crystals in about 6,666 grain measures of water, and diluting with water to 10,000 grain measures.

OX'ALIS, f. -*al'idis*. Gr., *ὄξαλις*, sorrel. Fr., *oxalide*. Ger., *Sauerklee*. Wood sorrel; a genus of geraniaceous plants.—**O. acetosella.** Fr., *oxalide acide*. Ger., *gemeiner Sauerklee*. Common wood sorrel; a small herb growing in northern Asia, Europe, and North America. It has a pleasant acid taste, and contains potassium binoxalate. The herb and the expressed juice were formerly used as refrigerants. An infusion or a whey prepared by boiling the herb in milk forms an agreeable beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases. The plant, fresh and uncooked, is recommended in scurvy. The expressed inspissated juice, formed into a paste, has been used as a caustic in epithelioma. The plant sometimes proves poisonous.—**O. anthelmint(h)ica.** The *tschokko* or *habbi-tschogo* of Abyssinia, where it is employed as a tæniacide.—**O. caprina, O. cernua.** Fr., *oxalide penchée*. Goat's foot; a bulbous species found in southern Africa, where it is used as a source of salt of sorrel.—**O. compressa.** Fr., *oxalide comprimée*. A Cape of Good Hope species, containing a larger proportion of potassium binoxalate than *O. acetosella*.—**O. conorrhiza.** A species used in Paraguay and Chile in ardent and bilious fevers.—**O. cordata.** Fr., *oxalide en cœur*. A small undershrub of Brazil, where it is used as a refrigerant in malignant fevers.—**O. corniculata.** Fr., *oxalide corniculée*. Ger., *gehörter Sauerklee*. Hind., *amrool*. The procumbent yellow-flowered wood sorrel. It has about the same properties as *O. acetosella*, and in the East Indies the leaves, stalks, and flowers are used as refrigerants, especially in dysentery, and the juice, which contains salts of oxalic acid, is applied externally to remove warts.—**O. crassicaulis, O. crenata.** Ger., *gekerbtblumiger Sauerklee*. Fr., *oxalide crénelée*. One of the species known as *oca*, indigenous to Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. The juice of the leaves is said to be used in hæmorrhages, catarrh, and gonorrhœa.—**O. dodecandra.** Fr., *oxalide à douze étamines*. A native of Peru, where the leaves are used in malignant fevers.—**O. frutescens.** Fr., *oxalide arbrisseau* (ou *en arbre*). An undershrub of the Antilles, where it is used in ardent and bilious fevers.—**O. fulva.** Fr., *oxalide fauve*. A Brazilian species with extremely acid leaves, which are used in malignant fevers.—**O. repens.** Fr., *oxalide rampante*. A species found in Ceylon, Madagascar, southern Africa, and Brazil. It is used as a refrigerant.—**O. stricta.** Ger., *steifer Sauerklee*. Upright yellow-flowered wood sorrel; a species growing in Europe and America, employed like *O. acetosella*.—**O. tuberosa.** Fr., *oxalide tubéreuse*. Tuberous-rooted wood sorrel; one of the species called *oca* in South America. It is found in Bolivia and Chile. The leaves yield salt of sorrel.—**O. violacea.** Fr., *oxalide violette*. Violet wood sorrel. It has the same properties as *O. acetosella*.

OXAL'TUM, n. Potassium binoxalate.

OXALMETH'YLIN. Ger., *O*. A basic derivative of dimethyl oxamide, $(CH_3)_2C_2N_2$. It acts on the lower animals to increase reflex excitability.

OX'ALOANTIM'ONATE. A compound of a base with both oxalic acid and antimonic acid.

OXALONI'TRIL. Fr., *oxalonitrile*. Free cyanogen, C_2N_2 .

OXALOP'TYSIS, f. From *ὄξαλις*, sorrel, and *πτύειν*, to spit. Ger., *Oxaloptyse*. The excretion of oxalic acid in the saliva.

OXALOVIN'IC ACID. Acid ethyl oxalate.

OXALPRO'PYLIN. A basic derivative of dipropyl oxamide, $(C_3H_7)_2C_2N_2$. It increases reflex irritability in the lower animals.

OXALU'RAMID(E). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxaluramid*. The compound $C_3H_5N_3O_3$.

OXALURAN'ILID(E). Fr., *o*. The compound $C_8H_9N_3O_3$.

OXALU'RIA, f. From *ὄξαλις*, sorrel, and *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *oxalurie*. Ger., *Oxalurie*. A condition characterized by an excessive excretion of calcium oxalate in the urine; the so called uric acid diathesis, characterized by dyspepsia and various nervous derangements.

OXALU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxalurique*. Ger., *Oxalursäure*. A monobasic acid, $NH_2 : CO : NH.CO.CO.OH$.

OX'ALYL. The radicle of oxalic acid.

OX'AMATE. A salt of oxamic acid.

OXAMEL'ANIL(E). The compound $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O_2$.

OXAMETH'ANE. Ger., *Oxamäthan*. A crystalline substance, $CO(NH_2)CO_2(C_2H_5)$.

OXAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxamique*. Ger., *Oxaminsäure*. A fine crystalline powder, $CO(NH_2)CO.OH$.

OX'AMID(E). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxamid*. A diamide of oxalic acid, $CO(NH_2) - CO(NH_2)$.

OXANIL'AMID(E). Syn.: *monophenyloxamide*. The compound $NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2.NH_2$.

OXANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxanilique*. Ger., *Oxanilsäure*. The compound $NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2.OH$.

OXAN'ILID(E). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxanilid*. Syn.: *diphenyloxamide*. The compound $C_2O_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2$.

OXAN'THRACENE. Fr., *oxanthracène*. A compound, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, obtained by treating anthracene with hot nitric acid.

OXATOLU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxatoluique* (ou *oxatolylique*). A decomposition product, $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$, of vulpic acid.

OX'ATYL. A radicle, $CO.OH$.

OXAZ'OTATE. Fr., *o*. An old name for a nitrate.

OXAZOT'IC. Lat., *oxazoticus*. Fr., *oxazotique*. An old term for nitric.

OXAZ'OTITE. Fr., *o*. An old name for a nitrite.

OXELÆ'UM, n. Gr., *ὄξελαιον* (from *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *ἐλαιον*, oil). A mixture of oil and vinegar.

OXERON'OSUS, f. From *ὄξρός*, of vinegar, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *oxéronosos*. Ger., *säuerliche Krankheit*. Of Steinheim, a disease caused by an accumulation of acid in the system or in which there is an excessive formation of acid.

OXETH'YL. Fr., *oxéthyle*. Ger., *Oxäthyl*. The equivalent radicle, $C_2H_5O -$, entering into the composition of the compound ethyl ethers.

OXHY'DRYL. See HYDROXYL.

OXIBA'SIC. Lat., *oxibasicus*. Fr., *oxibasique*. Of salts, having an oxide as a base.

OX'IDATED. See OXIDIZED.

OXIDA'TION. Fr., *o*, *oxydation*. Ger., *Oxydi(e)rung*. 1. The act of combining with oxygen. 2. The process by which this combination is effected.

OX'ID(E). Lat., *oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde*. Ger., *Oxyd*. A compound of a metal, or of a compound radicle, with oxygen; in the latter case called an ether. According as one or more atoms of oxygen enter into the compound, the latter is designated as a *monoxide* (or *protoxide*), a *dioxide* (*deutoxide*, or *binoxide*), a *trioxide*, a

tetroxide, a *pentoxide*, etc.—**Acid-forming o.**, **Acid o.** An o. which, combined with water, produces an acid; an anhydride.—**Basic o.** An o. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and possessed of basic properties. The basic o's combine with water to form hydroxides which are often strongly alkaline. They usually contain less oxygen than the acid o's.—**Hydrated o.** See HYDROXIDE.—**Indifferent o.**, **Neutral o.** An o. composed of two other o's, which does not combine with water to form either an acid or a base.—**Primary o.** See HYDRATE.—**Saline o.** See *Neutral o.*
OX'IDIZED. Lat., *oxydatus*. Fr., *oxydé*. Ger., *oxidiert*. Combined with or containing oxygen.
OXID'ULATED. See OXYDULATED.
OX'IDUM, *n.* See OXIDE.
OX'IMID(E). An imide consisting of ammonia in which oxygen replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen, $H-N:O$.
OX'IN. A saccharated extract of beef.
OXIN'DOL. Orthoamidophenylacetic anhydride.
OX'ISAL. Fr., *ozisel*. See *Basic salt*.
OXO'DES, **OXOI'DES.** From *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *oxoïde*. Ger., *essigähnlich*. Resembling vinegar.
OX'OL, *n.* A generic term for menthoxol, camphoxol, and naphthoxol.
OX'ONATE. A salt of oxonic acid.
OXON'IC ACID. Ger., *Oxonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5N_3O_4$, formed by the oxidation of uric acid.
OX'OS, *m.* Gr., *ὄξος*. Vinegar.
OXU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxurique*. Alloxanic acid, especially one of its impure varieties.
OXYACAN'THIN(E). Fr., *o.*, *vinétine*. Ger., *Oxyacanthin*, *Berbin*. 1. An alkaloid, probably $C_{32}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$, found in barberry bark and root. 2. See CRATĒGIN.
OXYA'CETAL. The compound $C_2H_5.OH.(OC_2H_5)_2$.
OXYACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxyacétique*. Ger., *Oxyessigsäure*. Glycollic acid.
OX'YACID. See under ACID.
OXYACU'SIS, *f.* -*u'seos* (-*is*). From *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *ἀκουσις*, a hearing. See HYPERACUSIS.
OXYADIP'IC ACID. Hydroxyadipic acid. For various other acids, etc., designated by terms in *Oxy-*, see the corresponding terms in *Hydroxy-*.
OXYÆSTHES'IA, *f.* From *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. See ACROÆSTHESIA.
OXYAL'DEHYD(E). Ger., *Oxyaldehyd*. An oxide of acetic aldehyde, $CH_2(OH).CHO$.
OXYAMMO'NIA. See HYDROXYLAMINE.
OXYAMYGDAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxyamygdalique*. A substance, $C_8H_8O_4$, found in urine as a result of acute atrophy of the liver.
OXYANTHRA'QUINON(E). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Oxyanthrachinon*. A hydroxyl compound of anthraquinone, having in general the formula $C_{14}H_8-n(OH)_nO_2$. See also HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE.
OXYAPHE, **OXYA'PHIA**, *f.* -*y'aphes*, -*a'phise*. From *ὄξυς*, keen, and *ἄφῃ*, a touching. See HYPERAPHIA.
OXYARTERI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Fr., *oxyartérite*. Acute arteritis. Many similar words with the prefix *oxy-* are used to indicate an acute type of the disease specified.
OXYB'APHUS, *f.* From *ὄξυβαφον*, a shallow earthen vessel. Fr., *oxybaphe*. Umbrella wort; a genus of herbs. The roots are said to be purgative.
OX'YBASE. A basic oxide.
OXYBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Oxybenzoesäure*. Hydroxybenzoic acid. Ortho-o' a. is salicylic acid.
OXYBLEP'SIA, *f.* From *ὄξυς*, keen, and *βλέψις*, sight. See OXYOPIA.
OXYBO'LIA, *f.* From *ὄξυς*, rapid, and *βολή*, a throw. Fr., *oxybolie*. The premature emission of semen.
OXYBROM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxybromique*. Ger., *Oxybromsäure*. Of Kämmerer, hypobromous acid.

OXYBRO'MID(E). Fr., *oxybromure*. Ger., *Oxybromür*. A compound containing both oxygen and bromine united to another element or radicle.
OX''YBROMOCHLO'RID(E). A compound of oxygen, bromine, and chlorine with the same radicle.
OXYBUTYL'IC. Butylic with an additional atom of oxygen.
OXYBUTYRAL'DEHYD(E). See ALDOL.
OXYBUTYR'IC ACID. See HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.
OXYCAM'PHOR. The compound $C_8H_{14}\begin{matrix} \text{CHOH} \\ | \\ \text{CO} \end{matrix}$; used in dyspnoea.
OXYCAMPHORON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxy-camphorique*. Ger., *Oxycamphoronsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_9H_{12}O_6$.
OXYCAN'NABIN. Fr., *oxycannabine*. A compound, $C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_7$, obtained from cannabis.
OXYCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *oxy-céphalie*. Ger., *Oxykephalie*. The state of having the head long, with a high vertical index and a narrow transverse diameter.
OXYCHLO'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxy-chlorique*. Ger., *Oxychlorsäure*. 1. Of Kämmerer, hypochlorous acid. 2. Perchloric acid.
OXYCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *oxychlorure*. Ger., *Oxychlorür*. A compound of an element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorine.
OXYCIN'CHONIN(E). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Oxycinchonin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, isomeric with quinine.
OXYCINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). See ACROCINESIS.
OXYCOC'COS, **OXYCOC'CUS**, *m.* From *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *κόκκος*, a grain. Ger., *Moosbeere*. 1. *Vaccinium o.* 2. A genus of ericaceous plants separated from *Vaccinium*, sometimes made a section of that genus.
OXYCOMEN'IC ACID. Ger., *Oxykomensäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_9O_2(OH)_2CO.OH$.
OXYCOPA'VIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxycopahivique* (ou *oxycopahuvique*). Ger., *Oxycopaivasäure*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{28}O_3$, found in the deposit of *Pará copaiba* balsam.
OXYCO'TOIN. Cotoin in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen.
OXYCRO'CEUS. From *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *κρόκος*, saffron. Containing vinegar and saffron.
OXYCROCON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxycroconique*. Ger., *Oxykrokonsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_5H_5O_9$.
OXYCU'MIC ACID. Ger., *Oxycuminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4C_3H_6(OH).CO.OH$, isomeric with phloretic acid.
OXYCY'MENE. See CARVACROL.
OXYDA'TUS. Oxidized; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the more oxygen; with the name of a base coupled with an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the more oxygen (and hence relatively less of the basic element).
OXYDER'CES. Gr., *ὀξυδερκής* (from *ὄξυς*, keen, and *δερκεσθαι*, to see clearly). 1. Keen sighted. 2. Promoting keenness of vision; as a *n.* in the *n. pl.*, *oxydercea*, remedies for strengthening the sight.
OXYDER'CIA, *f.* Fr., *oxydercie*. Keeness of sight.
OX''YDIMETHYLQUIN'IZIN(E). See ANTIPYRINE.
OXYDIMOR'PHIN(E). Fr., *o.* A base, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$.
OXYDIPHEN'YL. Diphenol.
OX''YDIPHENYLSULPHON'IC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_7(SO_2OH)_2OH$.
OX''YDIPHENYLSULPHON'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_8(SO_2OH)OH$.
OX'YDROID. Lat., *oxydoïdes* (from *oxydum*, an oxide). Fr., *oxydoïde*. Ger., *oxydähnlich*. Resembling an oxide; as a *n.*, an oxide which is neither basic nor acid.
OX'YDOL, *n.* A preparation said to be H_2O_2 , but to differ from hydrogen peroxide by being "non-irritating, non-toxic, non-escharotic, and non-bleaching."
OXYDOR'CICUS. Gr., *ὀξυδορκικός*. See OXYDERCES.

OX'YDUL. See OXYDULUM.

OXYD'ULATED. Lat., *oxydulatus*. Fr., *oxydule*. Ger., *oxydulirt*. Slightly oxidized.

OXYDULA'TUS. Oxydulated; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the less oxygen; with the name of a base and an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the less oxygen (and hence relatively more of the base).

OXYD'ULUM, n. Ger., *Oxydul*. That one of two oxides of an element or basic substance which contains relatively the less oxygen.—**O. cupricum.** See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).

OX'YDUM, n. See OXIDE.

OXYECO'IA, f. From *ὄξύς*, keen, and *ἀκοή*, the sense of hearing. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

OXYE'THER. See under *ETHER*.

OXYETHYLACET'IC ACID. Ethylglycollic acid.

OXYETHYL'AMIN(E). A base of the composition $C_2H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup NH_2 \\ \diagdown OH \end{smallmatrix}$.

OX''YETHYLSULPHON'IC ACID. Isethionic acid.

OXYFLU'ORID(E). A compound of oxygen and fluorine with the same element or radicle.

OX''YFORMOBENZOIL'IC ACID. An acid, $C_8H_6(OH)_2$ O₂, found in persons suffering from acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

OX'YGEN. Lat., *oxygenium* (from *ὄξύς*, acid, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *oxygène*. Ger., *Sauerstoff*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1774, and termed by him *dephlogisticated air*, its present name being given to it by Lavoisier in 1778. It is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas, of a sp. gr. of 1.1056 as compared with that of air, and soluble in water, which takes up about 4 per cent. of it by volume. Atomic weight, 15.96; symbol, O. Under the combined influence of a very low temperature (—130° C.) and great pressure (475 atmospheres, or about 3½ tons to the square inch) o. is liquefied. Under certain conditions it is converted into ozone. It is used therapeutically as a gas, or by drinking water saturated with it. It is very useful as an inhalation in bronchitis and pneumonia where there is deficient aeration in consequence of heart distention, in resuscitating persons asphyxiated by coal gas, in chloroform or other narcosis, and to relieve dyspnoea in phthisis and diabetic coma. The saturated water is used for gastric or intestinal indigestion, nausea, and gastric or neuralgic headache.—**Active o.** Ger., *aktiver Sauerstoff*. Nascent o.; an allotropic modification of o. containing only one atom in the molecule. It is formed by the action of a palladium plate saturated with hydrogen on ordinary o., and by the reduction or decomposition of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, and many other substances containing o. It can not be isolated.—**Heavy o. ether.** A term erroneously applied to acetic aldehyde.—**Light o. ether.** An old term for acetic aldehyde.—**O. acid.** See under *ACID*.—**Polarized o.** Ozone.—**Respiratory o.** The o. loosely combined with hæmoglobin, which is available for respiration.

OX'YGENATED. Fr., *oxygéné*. Ger., *oxygeni(e)rt*, *sauerstoffig*. Charged with oxygen.

OXYGENA'TION. Fr., *oxygénation*. Ger., *Oxygeni(e) rung*. The act or process of becoming or causing to become oxygenated. See *ARTERIALIZATION*.

OXYGEN'IC. From *ὄξύς*, acid, and *γενής*, producing. Ger., *oxygenisch*. Giving rise to acids.

OXYGEN'IUM, n. See OXYGEN.

OX'YGENIZED. See OXYGENATED.

OXYGEU'SIA, f. From *ὄξύς*, keen, and *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste. See *HYPERGEUSIA*.

OXYGLUTAR'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_5(OH)(CO.OH)_2$.

OXYGUA'NIN(E). A substance obtained by treating a sodic solution of guanine with potassium permanganate.

OXYGUM'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxygummique*. An acid, $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$, probably identical with oxalic acid.

OXYHAL'OID. A compound of an element or compound radicle with oxygen and a halogen.

OXYHEPTYL'IC ACID. See *HYDROXYGENANTHOIC acid*.

OXYHIPPU'RIC ACID. An acid, $C_8H_5(OH)NO_3$, obtained from diazohippuric acid sulphate.

OXYHY'DRATE. A compound containing both oxygen and hydroxyl.

OXYHY'DROGEN. Pertaining to or consisting of a gaseous combination of oxygen and hydrogen.

OX''YHYDROPARACOUMAR'IC ACID. Ger., *Oxyhydroparacumarsäure*. The compound $C_9H_7C_9H_{10}O_4$. It appears to be one of the products of the metamorphosis of tyrosine in the animal organism.

OXYHYPOGÆ'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxyhypogæïque*. A white substance, $C_{16}H_{30}O_8$.

OXYIGASU'RIN(E). A substance formed by the action of potassium nitrite on igasurine, having a physiological action analogous to that of strychnine.

OXYI'ODID(E). Fr., *oxyiodure*. Ger., *Oxyjodür*. A compound containing both oxygen and iodine united to another element or radicle.

OXYLEP'IDIN(E). Fr., *oxylépidène*. Ger., *Oxylepidin*. An oxidation compound, $C_{28}H_{40}O_2$, of lepidine.

OXYLEUCO'TIN. Fr., *oxyleucotine*. A substance, $C_{34}H_{52}O_{12}$, found in paracoto bark.

OXYLINOLE'IC ACID. An oxidation product, $C_{16}H_{26}O_5$, of linoleic acid.

OXYLIZAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxylizarique*. Ger., *Oxylizarinsäure*. 1. Purpurin. 2. According to Debus, a substance contained in the coloring matter of madder.

OX'YMEL, n. From *ὄξύς*, acid, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., o., *acétomel*, *oxymellite*. Ger., *Sauerhonig*. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation containing 40 oz. av. of clarified honey and 5 fl. oz. each of acetic acid and distilled water.

OX'YMELLATED. Lat., *oxymellicus*. Having the form of an oxymel (said of drugs).

OXYMELLI'TUM, n. See OXYMEL.

OXYMETH'YL. A univalent radicle, $CH_3.O'$, being methyl plus an atom of oxygen.

OXYMETH'YLENE. Paramethyl aldehyde. See under *FORMIC aldehyde*.

OXYMETHYLQUIN'IZIN(E). Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine*. Ger., *Oxymethylchinizin*. A derivative formed from quinizine by replacing two atoms of hydrogen by one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen by a mole-

cule of methyl, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} N & -NH \\ \diagdown & | \\ C_2O_2H_2-C & (CH_3)=C_{10}H_{10}N_2O.- \end{smallmatrix}$

Methylated o. Antipyrine.

OXYMET'RUM, n. From *ὄξύς*, acid, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *ACIDIMETER*.

OXYMOR'PHIN(E). See OXYDIMORPHINE.

OXYMU'RIATE, n. An old name for a chloride.

OXYMURIAT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oximuriatique*. An old term for hydrochloric acid, also for chloric acid and for chlorine.

OXYNAPHTHO'IC ACID. Hydro' a. (q. v.); used as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

OXYNAPH'THOL. A substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, known in two isomeric forms: dioxynaphthalene and naphthohydroquinone (q. v.). There is besides a dioxynaphthol or trioxynaphthalene, $C_{10}H_5(OH)_3$.

OXYNAPHTHYL'AMIN(E). A base, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)OH$.

OXYNAR'COTIN(E). Lat., *oxynarcotia*. Fr., o. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$, obtained from narceine.

OX''YNITROSULPHON'IC ANHYDRID(E). A substance having the structure of nitrosulphonic anhydride with the addition of one atom of oxygen: $SO_2.OHO-O-ONO_2-SO_2$.

OXYN'TIC. Secreting acid.

OXYNU'CLEUS, m. From *ὄξύς*, acid, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. A nucleus containing oxygen.

OXYOCTO'IC ACID. See under HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.

OXYO'PIA, f. Gr., *ὀξυπία* (from *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *ὥψ*, vision). Fr., *oxyopie*, *oxysphrésie*. Ger., *Oxyopie*. Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight.

OXYOSPHRA'SIA, f. From *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *ὀσφρασις*, the sense of smell. Fr., *oxysphrésie*. Acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHENA'CETIN(E) SALICYLATE. A product of the action of chlorophenacetine or bromophenacetine on sodium salicylate; an antipyretic.

OXYPHEN'IC ACID. See PYROCATECHIN.

OXYPHEN'YL. A combination of phenyl and oxygen, C_6H_5O .

OXYPHO'NIA, f. Gr., *ὀξυφωνία* (from *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *oxyphonie*. Shrillness of voice.

OXYPHOS'PHID(E). Fr., *oxyphosphure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and phosphorus.

OXYPIC'RATE. A salt of oxypicric acid.

OXYPIC'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxypicrique*. Ger., *Oxypikrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin.

OX'YPINITAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide oxypinitannique*. Ger., *Oxypinitamsäure*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*.

OXYPO'DIA, f. From *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *πούς*, the foot. See TALIPES *equinus*.

OXYPRO'PYL ALCOHOL. Ger., *Oxypropylalkohol*. The compound $C_3H_7O_2$.

OXYPRO'TEIN. A proteid richer in oxygen than ordinary proteins.

OXYPYR'IDIN(E). Ger., *Oxypyridin*. An hydroxyl substitution compound, $C_5H_4(OH)N$, of pyridine.

OXYQUINASEP'TOL. See DIAPHTHERIN.

OXYQUIN'IN(E). Fr. o. Ger., *Oxychinin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_3$, obtained by Schützenberger by boiling quinine sulphate with potassium nitrite.

OXYQUIN'IZIN(E). Fr., *oxyquinizine*. Ger., *Oxychinizin*. A derivative of quinizine in which an atom of oxygen replaces two atoms of hydrogen: $C_9H_8N_2O$.

OXYQUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *oxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Oxychinolin*. An hydroxyl substitution compound of quinoline, $C_9H_6(OH)N$.

OXYREG'MIA, f. From *ὀξύς*, acid, and *ἐρυγμός*, eructation. Fr., *oxyregmie*. An acid eructation.

OXYR'IA, f. From *ὀξύς*, acid. Fr., *oxyrie*. Ger., *Säuerling*. A genus of rumaceous plants.—*O. digyna*, *O. reniformis*. Ger., *nierenblättriger Säuerling*. Mountain sorrel; growing in Asia, Europe, and North America. It has properties similar to those of *Rumex acetosella*, and is used as an antiscorbutic.

OX'YS. *Oxy's*. Sharp, keen, acid.

OXYSAC'CHARUM, n. From *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. A mixture of sugar and vinegar.

OX'YSALT. Lat., *oxysal* (from *ὀξύς*, acid, and *sal*, salt). Fr., *oxysel*. 1. See Basic SALT. 2. A salt of an oxyacid.

OXYSEP'SIN(E). An oxidized toxine prepared from the tubercle bacillus.

OXYSEP'SIS, f. -sep'seos (-is). From *ὀξύς*, acid, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. Fr., *oxysepsie*. 1. Putrefaction with the development of acidity. 2. Putrefaction that supervenes quickly after death.

OXYSI'TIA, f. Gr., *ὀξυστία*. Fr., *oxysitie*. A tendency to acidity of the stomach.

OXYSPAR'TEIN(E). An oxidation product, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$, of sparteine.

OX'YSPORE. From *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *σπορά*, a spore. A needle-shaped spore.

OXYSTEL'MA, n. -stel'matos (-is). Fr., *oxystelme*. A genus of asclepidaceae plants.—*O. ægyptiacum*, *O. Alpinii*. A species found in Egypt and southern Africa. The juice is purgative.—*O. esculentum*. The *ourril palay* of the Malays; indigenous to India and Java. The decoction is used as a gargle in aphthæ and sore throat.

OXYSTRYCH'NIN(E). An oxidation product, $C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_7$, obtained by the action of boiling potassium nitrite on strychnine sulphate.

OXYSULFURA'TUS. Fr., *oxysulfuré*. Containing oxygen and sulphur; with the name of a base, the oxysulphide of that base.

OXYSULPHA'CETYL. The compound $C_4H_6S_2O$.

OXYSUL'PHATE. A compound of a sulphate and an oxide of the same radicle; a basic sulphate.

OXYSUL'PHID(E). Lat., *oxysulphidum*. Fr., *oxysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and sulphur.

OXYSULPHOCY'ANATE. A compound of a sulphocyanate and an oxide.

OXYSULPHOCY'ANID(E). See OXYSULPHOCYANATE.

OXYSUL'PHURET. See OXYSULPHIDE.

OXYSUL'PHURUM, n. See OXYSULPHIDE.

OXYTAR'TARUS, m. Fr., *oxytartre*. Potassium acetate.

OX'YTES, f. -te'tos (-is). Gr., *ὀξύτης* (from *ὀξύς*, sharp). Fr., *acidité*. Acidity.

OXYTO'CIC. Lat., *oxytocus* (from *ὀξύς*, rapid, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth). Fr., *ocytocique*. Hastening parturition, ecbolic.

OXYT'ROPIS, f. -tro'peos. From *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *τροπή*, a ship's keel. Fr., *oxytrope*. Oxytrope; a genus of leguminous plants, closely allied to *Astragalus*.—*O. campestris*. A species said to produce loco.—*O. Lamberti*. A Colorado species, said to cause loco disease.—*O. multiflora*. A reputed loco plant.

OXYTUBER'GULIN. Oxidized tuberculin.

OXYU'RIS, f. Fr., *oxyure*. A genus of nematoid worms.—*O. curvula*. Fr., *oxyure du cheval*. A species found in the cæcum and colon of the horse and ass.—*O. vermicularis*. Fr., *oxyure vermiculaire*. Ger., *Darmschabe*, *Pfriemenschwanz*, *Arschmade*, *Kinderwurm*, *Mastdarmwurm*, *Madenwurm*. Bot. thread (or maw) worm, parasitic in the intestine of man; a species the male of which is about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and the female nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. It is found in the sigmoid flexure of the colon and in the rectum. The tail of the female terminates in a three-pointed end, but that of the male is obtuse.

OXYVALER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide oxyvalérique*. An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_3C_5H_9(OH)O_2$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) α -o. a., or hydroxyisovaleric acid; (2) β -o. a.; and (3) ethmethoxalic acid.

OZÆ'NA, f. Gr., *ὀζαίνα* (from *ὀζειν*, to smell). Ger., *stinkendes Nasengeschwür*. A disease of the nasal passages causing a disagreeable odor; especially chronic atrophic nasal catarrh, or an ulcerative nasal catarrh associated with scrofula, syphilis, etc., accompanied with an offensive discharge.—Tracheal o. An inflammation of the trachea with the formation of crusts, resulting from an extension of o. from the nasal cavities.

OZENACOC'CUS, m. From *ὀζαίνα*, ozæna, and *κόκκος*, a grain. See MICROCOC'CUS *Loewenbergii*.

OZ'ALIN. A disinfectant said to contain calcium, magnesium, and iron sulphates, caustic soda, and magnesia.

O'ZE, f. *O'zes*. Gr., *ὀζη* (from *ὀζειν*, to smell). See OZOSTOMIA.

OZOCHRO'TOUS. Gr., *ὀζόχρωτος*. Lat., *ozochrotus*. Fr., *ozochrote*. Having the skin smelling offensively.



OZOKE'RINE. A commercial proprietary article resembling vaseline.

OZOKE'RITE. From *ὀζειν*, to smell, and *κηρός*, beeswax. Fr., *ozocérite*. A mixture of natural paraffins obtained from Utah and from Galicia, Austria; said to act medicinally like tar; used with glycerin or linseed oil in skin diseases.

OZONA'TION. Subjection to the action of ozone.

O'ZONE. From *ὀζειν*, to smell. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Ozon*. An allotropic form of oxygen produced by the discharge of an electric machine in air or in oxygen gas, by the evaporation of water, by the electrolysis of water, by passing cold air into a flame, by the slow oxidation of phosphorus, oil of turpentine and other essential oils, and also in the growth of green foliage. It is constantly present in the atmosphere, but in very small amount. It is a colorless gas of peculiar odor, and, chemically, consists of oxygen so condensed that 3 atoms of the element occupy a molecule instead of 2, as in ordinary oxygen gas. Its symbol is therefore O_3 , and its sp. gr. is 1.6584. When liquefied by cold, it boils at $-106^{\circ}C$. When condensed, it is dark blue in color. It very readily parts with its extra atom of oxygen and is hence one of the most energetic oxidizing agents, attacking organic substances, such as caoutchouc, destroying organic tissues, and decolorizing blood. It has accordingly been used as a bleaching and disinfecting material. O. is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in an aqueous solution of oxalic acid.—**O. carrier.** Fr., *porteur d'o*. Ger., *Ozonträger*. The red blood corpuscle; so called because of its marked affinity for oxygen.

OZONIZA'TION. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Ozonisi(e)rung*. The process of ozonizing; the process either of impregnating with ozone or of converting oxygen into ozone.

O'ZONIZED. Containing or impregnated with ozone.

OZON'OFORM. A compound of ozone and a pine distillate; used as a disinfectant.

OZONOM'ETER. From *ὀζειν*, to smell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ozonomètre*. Ger., *O*. An apparatus for ascertaining the presence of ozone and measuring its quantity. It consists usually of papers treated with a solution of potassium iodide and starch. On exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone, the potassium iodide is decomposed, and the liberated iodine colors the starch blue.

OZOSTO'MIA. From *ὀζη*, a bad smell, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fætor of the mouth or breath.

P

PAB'ULIN. From *pabulum*, food. Of A. Buchanan, a substance contained in the blood, made up of fat emulsified with albumin. Its presence (normally just after digestion) produces a condition resembling leucæmia. It is elaborated in the blood, glands, and lungs before it participates in the processes of nutrition.

PAB'LUM, n. See ALIMENT.

PA'CAL. Of Monardes, an undetermined Peruvian tree growing about Lima. The ashes, prepared as a soap, are said to be used in skin diseases.

PACCHIO'NIAN. Named from or investigated by *Pacchioni*.

PACH'Æ'MIA, f. See PACHYÆMIA.

PACH''EABLEPHARO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

PACH'ETOS, m. Gr., *πάχτος*. A bandage in the form of a noose.

PACH'IRA, f. Fr., *p.*, *pachirier*. A genus of bombaceous plants.—**P. aquatica.** A species found in Guiana, with the properties of *P. insignis*.—**P. insignis.** Fr., *p. du maroni*. A species the root bark of which, in

infusion, is applied to ulcerated gums and in toothache.

PACHIS'MUS, m. From *παχύς*, thick. Fr., *pachisme*. Ger., *Dichtwerden*, *Dickwerden*. Thickening or condensation.

PACHYAC'RIA, f. From *παχύς*, thick. Of Arnold, hypertrophy of a part.

PACHYÆ'MA, n. *-æm'atos (-is)*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pachyème*. Coagulated blood.

PACHYÆ'MIA, f. Fr., *pachyémie*. Thickening of the blood.

PACHYBLEPH'ARON, n. **PACHYBLEPHARO'SIS, f.** **PACHYBLEPH'ARUM, n.** *-bleph'ari, -o'seos (-is), -bleph'ari*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

PACHYCEPHA'LIA, f. From *παχύς*, thick, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *pachycéphalie*. The state of being pachycephalous.

PACHYCEPH'ALOUS. Having the skull broad in the biparietal diameter.

PACHYCHO'LIA, f. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χολή*, gall. Fr., *pachycolie*. Inspissation of the bile.

PACHYCHYM'IA, f. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χυμός*, the juice of plants. Fr., *pachychymie*. Ger., *Dicksaftigkeit*. A thickened condition of the fluids of the body.

PACHYDERMATOCELE, f. $Pa^2k(pa^3ch^2) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot du^5rm \cdot (de^2rm) \cdot a^2(a^3t) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot se(ka) \cdot l(e)la$; in Eng., $pa^2k \cdot i^2 \cdot du^5rm \cdot a^2t \cdot o \cdot sel$. *-ce'les*. From *παχύς*, thick, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See DERMATOLYSIS.

PACHYDER'MIA, f. From *παχύς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, skin. See ELEPHANTIASIS and ELEPHANTIASIS *arabica*.

—**P. cretinoides.** A term used by Gimeus for a case of myxedema, or cachexia pachydermica, occurring in the person of a cretin, on the assumption that there was a relationship between the pachydermatous condition and the cretinism.—**P. lactiflua.** Elephantiasis attended with lymphorrhœa.—**P. laryngis.** Fr., *pachydermie laryngée*. Diffuse thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane.—**P. lymphangeiectatica.** 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. Of Rindfleisch, see LEUCOPHLEGMASIA.—**P. verrucosa laryngis.** A verrucous thickening of the superficial tissues of the larynx.—**P. vulgaris.** Elephantiasis not attended with lymphorrhœa.—**P. vulvæ.** Elephantiasis of the vulva.

PACHYOS'IS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *παχυνός*, thickish. A morbid condition of the skin, especially of that of the legs, in which the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity, is thick, dry, and harsh, and cracks into scales of irregular form and size.

PACHYME'NIA, f. From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆνιν*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménie*. Thickening of the skin.

PACHYME'NINGI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆνις*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménigite*. Ger., *P*. Inflammation (usually chronic) of the cerebral or spinal dura, with thickening and the formation of false membranes.—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. Of Virchow, p. in which there is an inflammatory growth of vascular connective tissue into which a hæmorrhage occurs. 2. A hæmatoma of the dura.—**P. cervicalis hypertrophica.** An internal p. of the cervical region in which there is a fibrinous growth compressing the cord and nerve roots, causing cervical paraplegia.

PACHYME'NINX, f. *-in'gos (-is)*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆνις*, a membrane. See DURA.

PACHYN'SIS, f. *-yn'seos (-is)*. Gr., *πάχυνσις*. See IN-SPISSATION.

PACHYN'TIC. Gr., *παχυντικός*. Lat., *pachynticus*. Fr., *pachyntique*. Thickening, inspissating.

PACHYPERITONI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *pachypéritonite*. Peritonitis with the formation of new membranes and thickening of the peritonæum.—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with the formation of vessels in the new membrane that rupture easily, causing circumscribed hæmorrhage.

PACHYRRHIZUS, *m.* From *παχύς*, thick, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *pachyrrhize*. A genus of leguminous climbing herbs.—**P. angulatus**. The *yaka* or *wayaka* of the Fijians. The roots (underground stems) are used in the East Indies as a refrigerant in fevers.—**P. trilobus**. A species found in China and Cochinchina. The root is refrigerant and emollient.

PACHYS'TICHOUS. From *παχύς*, thick, and *στίχος*, a row. Of cells, having thick sides.

PACH'YTES, *f.* -*e'tos* (-*is*). Gr., *παχύτης* (from *παχύς*, thick). 1. Thickness, swelling. 2. Blepharopachynosis.

PACHYVAGINALITIS, *n. f.* -*it'idos* (-*is*), -*it'idis*. From *παχύς*, thick, and *vagina*, the vagina. Fr., *pachyvaginalite*. Of Reclus, a hemorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis causing hæmatocele.

PACINIAN. Pa'ch-i'n'i'a'n. Described by or named from Pacini, an Italian anatomist.

PACK. Fr., *maillot*. Ger., *Einpäckung*. A cloth used to envelop the whole or a portion of the body.—**Cold p.** A p. in which cold or iced water is used.—**Dry p.** A procedure in which a sheet is placed about the body, excepting the head, and several blankets are placed about the sheet.—**Half p.** A p. applied to the trunk only.—**Wet p.** Fr., *procédé du drap mouillé*. Ger., *Lakenbad*. A hydrotherapeutical measure in which a cloth wet with warm or cold water is folded around the bare body or a part and a blanket folded over it. The application is made for a variable time.

PACK'ING. 1. The application of a pack. 2. Any material used to surround a wound or injury, or to occlude a wound or cavity.

PAD. Gr., *ποκεφάλαιον*, *ὑπαχένιον*. Lat., *pulmaceolus*, *pulvillus*, *pulvinulus*, *pulvinar parvum*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen*, *Polster*. A small flattened bag filled with soft material; used in protecting, supporting, or compressing a part.—**Dinner p.** A folded napkin or towel placed over the left hypochondriac region in applying a plaster-of-Paris jacket, to allow room for distention of the stomach by food.

PEDAN'CHONE, *f.* -*an'chones*. From *παῖς*, a child, and *ἀγχώνη*, a throttling. See **CROUP**.

PÆDARTHROC'ACE, *f.* -*throc'aces*. From *παῖς*, a child, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See **SPINA ventosa**.

PÆDATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. See **TABES mesenterica**.

PÆDERASTY. Gr., *παιδεραστία*. Lat., *pæderastia*. Fr., *pédérastie*. Ger., *Knabenschändung*. Copulation with a child *per anum*.

PÆDERIA, *f.* Fr., *pæderie*. Ger., *Stinkwinde*. A genus of rubiaceous climbing shrubs.—**P. fœtida**. Ger., *stinkende Knackbeere*. Chinese fever plant. In India it is used as a diuretic, febrifuge, etc., the fruit to blacken the teeth and in odontalgia, and the root as an emetic. In the Moluccas all parts of the plant are used as an antispasmodic.—**P. valikara**. A Malabarspecies. The seeds, boiled with oil and saffron, are used against the bites of mad dogs.

PÆDIAPH'THA, *f.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *ἄφθα*, thrush. See **APHTHA infantilis**.

PÆDIATRICS, **PÆDIATRY**. Lat., *pædiatria* (from *παῖς*, a child, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment). Fr., *pædiatrie*. Ger., *Kinderheilkunde*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of children's diseases.

PÆDICA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **PÆDERASTY**.

PÆDIC'TERUS, *m.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *ἰκτερος*, jaundice. See **ICTERUS neonatorum**.

PÆ'DION, **PÆ'DIUM**, *n.* Gr., *παιδίον*. A child; also a foetus, especially a foetus at term.

PÆ'DOBAROMACROM'ETER, **PÆ'DOBAROM'ETER**. Lat., *pædobarometrum* (from *παῖς*, a child, *βαρύς*, heavy, *μακρός*, large, and *μέτρον*, a measure). See **BAROMACROMETER**.

PÆDOLOGIC(AL). From *παῖς*, a child, and *λόγος*, understanding. Pertaining to diseases of children.

PÆDOM'ETER. Lat., *pædometrum* (from *παῖς*, a child, and *μέτρον*, a measure). See **BAROMACROMETER**.

PÆDONOSOL'OGY. Lat., *pædonosologia* (from *παῖς*, a child, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). See **PÆDIATRICS**.

PÆDON'OSUS, *f.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *νόσος*, disease. Any disease of children.

PÆDOPH'LYSIS, *f.* -*phlys'eos* (-*oph'lysis*). From *παῖς*, a child, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Ger., *Kinderhitzeblätterchen*. Of Fuchs, one of the varieties of the "Uroplanien"; a bullous or pustular eruption in infants.—**P. bullosa**. Probably the acute pemphigus of infants.—**P. escharotica**. The rupia escharotica of Willan.—**P. madescens**. An affection of infants described as occurring in connection with urinary and digestive disorders and characterized by dirty-red spots on the body upon which vesicles form and break, discharging a fluid said to have a urinous odor.

PÆDOPH'THISIS, *f.* -*this'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). From *παῖς*, a child, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Fr., *pédophthisie*. Phthisis in children.

PÆDOP'YRA, *f.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *πύρ*, a fever. Fr., *pédoppyre*. A feverish disease of children.—**P. americana**. See **CHOLERA infantum**.

PÆDOSTATH'MION, *n.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *σταθμίον*, the weight for a balance. See **BAROMACROMETER**.

PÆDOTRO'PHIUM, *n.* From *παῖς*, a child, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Fr., *pédotrophion*. Ger., *Waisenhaus*. An orphan asylum or foundling asylum.

PÆDOTRO'PHY. Lat., *pædotrophia* (from *παῖς*, a child, and *τροφή*, nourishment). Fr., *pédotrophie*. The nourishment (especially the hygienic feeding) of infants.

PÆEOS'YNE, *f.* -*os'yne*s. Gr., *παιροσύνη* (from *παιών* [see **PÆON**]). Fr., *péosyne*. Therapeutics.

PÆ'ON, *m.* -*o'nos* (-*is*). Gr., *Παίων*, the physician of the gods. A physician.

PÆO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *pivoine*, *péone*, *pione*. Ger., *Päonie*. The peony, or peony; a genus of ranunculaceous plants.—**P. albiflora**. Fr., *pivoine à fleurs blanches*. The white-flowered peony, a native of Siberia, where the plant is considered tonic, sedative, and alterative.—**P. anomala**. Fr., *pavoine anomale*. Ger., *schlitzblättrige Päonie*. A species indigenous to Siberia, where the roots are used in intermittent fevers.—**P. corallina**. Fr., *pivoine mâle*. Ger., *korallensamige Päonie*. Male (or wild) peony, the *παιωνία ἄρρηγ* of Dioscorides; formerly used like *P. officinalis*.—**P. moutan**. Fr., *pivoine de Chine*. Ger., *chinesische Päonie*. Chinese tree peony. The root is used by the Chinese and Japanese as a nerve, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. An aromatic ketone, consisting of colorless crystals, has been obtained from an aqueous distillate of the root.—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *pivoine femelle*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Päonie*. Hundred-bladed rose (*παιωνία* of Dioscorides). The root, flowers, and seed were formerly used in calculous colic, icterus, epilepsy, convulsions, mania, abscesses, etc. They are now but rarely used in regular medicine, though the petals serve for making a slightly sedative syrup. The root in its fresh state is somewhat astringent and antispasmodic, and the seeds are emetic and cathartic, and, according to some, antispasmodic. The root contains a milky juice which is sometimes prescribed in convulsive disorders, such as pertussis.—**P. peregrina**, **P. promiscua**. A species found in southern Europe, used like *P. officinalis*.

PÆON'ICUS. Gr., *παιωνικός*. Fr., *péonique*. Medicinal, healing.

PÆ'ONIN. Fr., *péonine*, *coralline*. A substance obtained by heating aurin with ammonia.

PAGAPOPLEX'IA, *f.* From *πάγος*, frost, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. See **PAGOPLEXIA**.

PAGE'TIA, *f.* A genus of rutaceous trees.—**P. medicinalis**. A species the oil of the leaves of which is said to be medicinal.

PAGIORRHEU'MATISM. Lat., *pagiorrheumatismus* (from πάγιος, firm, and ρευματισμός, rheumatism. Chronic rheumatism.

PAGOPLEX'IA, *f.* Gr., παγοπληξία. Fr., *pagoplexie*. Frostbite; also stiffness of the limbs resulting from frostbite.

PA'GOS, *m.* Gr., πάγος. 1. Frost, ice. 2. The scum on a liquid. 3. The peritonæum.

PA'ICA. In Peru, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.—**P. jullo.** In Peru, the *Galinsoga parviflora*; used as an antiscorbutic and vulnerary.

PAIN. A.-S., *pīn*, pine. Gr., δόνη. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*, *Weh*. A local sensation of distress due to injury or disease, the expression of an abnormally severe impression on a sensory nerve (exclusive of nausea, the feeling of distention, itching, etc., although it may be associated with any of them). In the pl., the throes of childbirth.—**After-p's.** See the major list.—**Bearing down p's.** Ger., *Drängen*, *Bauchpresse* (voluntary), *Mitbewegungen*, *Mitpresse* (involuntary), *Wehdrängen*. P's with a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis.—**Dilating p's of labor.** See *Dolores præparantes* (under *DOLOR*).—**Electric p.** A form of sudden p. affecting the subjects of locomotor ataxia.—**Expulsive p's.** Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *douleurs expultrices*. Ger., *Treibwehen*, *Geburtswehen*. P's caused by uterine contraction and the pressure of the foetal head on the maternal parts during the expulsion of the child. See, also, *Dolores conquassantes* (under *DOLOR*).—**False p's.** Fr., *mouches*, *douleurs præparantes*. The premonitory p's of labor.—**Fulgurant p.** Fulgurating p. See *Electric p.*—**Girdle p.** See *Girdle SENSATION*.—**Grinding p's.** The p's of labor during the stage of dilatation.—**Growing p's.** A familiar term for a sense of numbness and fullness about the groin, with slight p's about the joints, in young persons approaching puberty; supposed to depend on an increased vascularity of the epiphyses of the long bones.—**Intermenstrual p.** P. occurring in the intermenstrual period in persons affected with dysmenorrhœa.—**Labor p's.** Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *douleurs d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtschmerzen*, *Wehen*. P's caused by the uterine contractions during labor.—**Lightning p.** See *Electric p.*—**Osteocopic p's.** Fr., *douleurs ostéocopes*. See *Dolores osteocopi* (under *DOLOR*).—**Shoulder tip p.** Fr., *douleur de l'épaule*. A p. in the right shoulder where the external division of the spinal accessory nerve enters the edge of the trapezius muscle, in cases of inflammation of the liver.

PAJANE'LIA, *f.* A genus of bignoniaceous plants.—**P. Rheedii.** A tree growing in southern India. The leaves and the bark of the root and stem are applied to abscesses and swellings.

PAKU-KIDANG. A styptic drug composed of very soft, long, silky hairs obtained in Sumatra from the rhizomes of different ferns (according to the Russ. Ph., from *Cibotium barometz*); formerly used in medicine under the name of *agnus scythicus*.

PA'LA. An Hawaiian term for syphilis.

PALAK'TOGEN. A nutrient preparation of casein.

PAL'AMOSYPHILOL'EPIS, *f.* *-lep'idōs* (-is). From παλάμη, the palm of the hand, *syphilis*, syphilis, and λέπις, a scale. Fr., *palamosyphilolépis*. A syphilitic squamous eruption of the palm of the hand.

PAL'ATAL. From *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., in the pl., p's, the p. bones.

PAL'ATE. Lat., *palatum*. Fr., *palais*. Ger., *Gaumen*. The roof of the mouth. See *Hard p.* and *VELUM palati*.—**Artificial p.** Fr., *obturateur du palais*. A plate made of some hard substance, such as ivory, formed to fit the roof of the mouth and close a fissure in the palate.—**Cleft p.** Lat., *fissura palatina*, *palatum fissum*. Fr., *division de la voûte palatine*. Ger., *Gaumenspalte*, *Wolfrahen*. A congenital deficiency of the p. in which

there is a fissure involving the uvula and the soft p. or hard p., separately or together. See also under *Complicated HARELIP*.—**False p.** See *Artificial p.*—**Fissured p.** See *Cleft p.*—**Hard p.** Lat., *palatum durum*. Ger., *harter Gaumen*. The osseous structures forming the portion of the roof of the mouth posterior to the alveolar arch, consisting of the palatal plates of the superior maxilla and the horizontal plates of the palatal bones.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Gaumen*. See *VELUM palati*.

PAL'ATINE. Lat., *palatinus* (from *palatum*, the palate). Fr., *p.* Ger., *palatinisch*. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., see *Palatal BONE*.

PALATI'NUS. See *PALATINE*; as a n. m., see *AZYGOS uvulæ*.

PALATI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *palatum*, the palate. See *URANISCONTITIS*.

PALATOGL'OS'US, *m.* From *palatum*, the palate, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See *GLOSSOPALATINUS* (2d def.).

PALATOLA'BIAL. Lat., *palatolabialis*. Pertaining to the palate and the lips.

PALATOMAX'ILLARY. From *palatum*, the palate, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the palate and the maxilla.

PALATOPHARYN'GEUS. Pertaining to the palate and the pharynx; as a n. m. (Ger., *Schlundkopfgaumennuskel*), a muscle situated in the posterior pillar of the fauces, which arises from the septum of the uvula, from the lower margin of the choanæ, and from the lower border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the upper part of the pharynx.

PAL'ATOPLASTY. From *palatum*, the palate, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See *STAPHYLORRHAPHY*.

PALATOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *palatum*, the palate, and πληγή, a blow. Paralysis of the palate.

PALATOR'RHAPHY. Lat., *palatorrhaphia* (from *palatum*, the palate, and ραφή, a seam). See *STAPHYLORRHAPHY*.

PALATOSALPIN'GEUS, *m.* From *palatum*, the palate, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

PALATOS'CHISIS, *f.* *-is'eos* (-os'chisis). From *palatum*, the palate, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Fissure of the palate.

PALATOSTAPHYLI'NUS, PALATOUVULA'RIS, *m.* See *AZYGOS uvulæ*.

PALA'TUM, *n.* See *PALATE*.—**P. durum.** See *Hard PALATE*.—**P. fissum.** See *Cleft PALATE*.—**P. mobile, P. molle.** See *VELUM palati*.—**P. osseum.** See *Hard PALATE*.—**P. pendulum.** See *VELUM palati*.—**P. stabile.** See *Hard PALATE*.

PA'LI. Pali (or Indian) plague; an adynamic contagious fever met with in India; also called *mahamurri*.

PALICOU'REA, *f.* Fr., *p.*, *palicour*. Written also *paticurea* and *policurea*. A genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs.—**P. diuretica.** Fr., *p. diurétique*. The *douradinha* of Brazil, where the leaves are used in dropsy and syphilis and in veterinary medicine. The fruits are poisonous.—**P. officinalis.** Fr., *p. officinal*. A diaphoretic and diuretic species found in Brazil.—**P. speciosa.** Fr., *p. élatant*. Gold shrub; a highly diuretic species, used especially in syphilis.—**P. strepens.** Fr., *p. retentissant*. A poison-fruited and diuretic Brazilian species.

PALINCOTE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos* (-is). Gr., παλινκοτήσις. Fr., *palincotèse*. Recurrence, reopening (said of a disease, wound, etc.).

PALINDRO'MIA, *f.* Gr., παλινδρομία. Fr., *palindromie*. Ger., *Rückfall*, *Rückkehr*. A relapse.

PALINGENE'SIA, PALINGEN'ESIS, *f.* Fr., *palingénésie*. Ger., *Palingenie*. Evolution in which similar forms are reproduced in each succeeding generation.

PALINO'DIA, *f.* Gr., παλινόδια (from πάλιν, again, and δῶς, a way). Retraction (of a member of the body).

PALIRRHŒA, *f.* Gr., παλῖρρῶα. Fr., *palirrhée*. The recurrence of a morbid discharge.

PALIURUS, *m.* Gr., παλιούρος. Fr., *paliure*. Ger., *Stechdorn*. A genus of zizyphæous plants.—**P. Aubletii**. A species found in southern China. The fruit is astringent.—**P. australis**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *paliure épineux*. Ger., *gemeiner Stechdorn*. Christ's thorn; the παλιούρος of Dioscorides. The leaves and root were formerly used in dysentery. The fruit was employed as a diuretic and in chronic diarrhœa, and its oily seeds were used as a pectoral and as a dressing for burns.

PALLADIUM, *n.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. Symbol. Pd; atomic weight, 106'2. The dichloride has been used as an antiseptic.

PAL'LOR, *m.* -*lo'ris*. From *pallere*, to be or to look pale. Fr., *pâleur*. Ger., *Blässe, bleiche Haut*. Paleness, especially of the skin.—**P. a defectu sanguinis**. P. from loss of blood.—**P. chloroticus**. The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis.—**P. cutis**. Paleness of the skin, especially of the face.—**P. morbosus**. P. due to disease.—**P. pathematicus**. P. due to fear or fright.—**P. virginum**. See CHLOROSIS.

PALM. Gr., φοῖνῖξ (1st def.), παλάμη (2d def.). Lat., *palma, palmus* (2d def.). Fr., *palme* (1st def.), *paume* (2d def.). Ger., *Palme* (1st def.), *Hohlhand* (2d def.), *Handflüche* (2d def.). 1. A species of the *Palmæ* (see under PALMA); also *Salix caprea*, *Taxus baccata*, etc. 2. The upper surface of the hand, except the thumb, superior to a line along the bases of the fingers, when the hand is held with the thumb outward and the arm extended forward.—**Areca p.** See *ARECA catechu*.—**Cabbage p.** *Areca oleracea* and *Livistona humilis*.—**P. butter**. See *P. oil*.—**P. honey**. The *miel de palma* of Chile; the sugary sap of *Jubæa spectabilis*.—**P. of the hand**. See *P.* (2d def.).—**P. oil**. Lat., *oleum palmæ* (seu *palmarum*). Fr., *huile* (ou *beurre*) *de palme*. Ger., *Pöl, Penbutter*. P. butter; a fixed oil obtained from the fruits of *Elæis guineensis*, composed of tripalmitin and triolein. It has an orris-root odor, whitens by age, and is more readily saponified than other fatty oils.—**Prickly sago p.** See METROXYLON *Rumphii*.—**Sago p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera* and other species of *Rhaphia* (*Sagus*); also the *Cycas circinalis* and *Cycas revoluta*.—**Toddy p.** See *Wine p.*—**Wine p.** A p. yielding a sap which readily undergoes the vinous fermentation; especially *Mauritia vinifera* of Brazil, *Caryota urens*, *Phoenix silvestris*, and *Borassus flabelliformis* of the East Indies, *Encarpus patava* and *Manicaria saccharifera* of Guiana, the *Arenga saccharifera* of the Moluccas, the *Cocos butyracea* of New Granada, and the *Rhaphia vinifera* of West Africa.

PAL'MA, *f.* Gr., φοῖνῖξ. See PALM.—**Oleum palmæ**. 1. See PALM oil. 2. Cocanut oil.—**P. Christi**. 1. *Ricinus communis*. 2. *Orchis maculata*, *Orchis latifolia*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and other salep-yielding orchids with lobed or palmate tubers.—**P. Christi major**. See GYMNADENIA *conopsea*.—**P. Christi minor**. See GYMNADENIA *odoratissima*.—**P. palmiformis**, **P. plicata**. See ARBOR VITE *urtina*.

PAL'MAR. Lat., *palmaris* (from *palma*, the palm of the hand). Fr., *palmaire*. Pertaining to or situated in the palm of the hand.

PALMA'RIS. Palmar; as a n. m., a palmar muscle.—**P. brevis**, **P. cutaneus**. Ger., *kurzer Hohlhandmuskel* (oder *Handfleischenspanner*). A flat muscle of the palm of the hand, arising from the inner margin of the palmar fascia and the annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the skin along the inner border of the hand.—**P. longus**. Fr., *palmuire long* (ou *grêle*). Ger., *Handsehnenspanner, langer Hohlhandmuskel*. A long, slender muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus between the flexores carpi radialis and ulnaris, and terminates in a long tendon inserted into

the upper part of the palmar fascia.—**P. longus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the constant p. longus and varying greatly in its relation to that muscle.—**P. longus bicaudatus**. The p. longus when it has two tendons of insertion.—**P. magnus**. See FLEXOR carpi radialis.

PALMA'TA, *f.* Palmate-lobed salep.

PALMEL'LA, *f.* A genus of chlorophyllaceous cryptogams, regarded by De Caisne as degenerative forms of other *Algæ*.—**P. febrilis**. A filamentous polymorphic alga found on marshes. Its spores, transported by fogs, have been supposed to cause intermittent fever.—**P. mirifica**, **P. prodigiosa**. See BACILLUS *prodigiosus*, and cf. BLOOD rain.

PAL'MIC. Lat., *palmicus*. Fr., *palmique*. 1. Pertaining to pulsation or to palpitation. 2. Pertaining to or derived from a palm.

PALMIT'AMID(E). Ger., *Palmitamid*. Ammonia in which 1 molecule of the radicle of palmitic acid replaces 1 atom of hydrogen, NH₂.(C₁₆H₃₁O).

PAL'MITATE. A salt of palmitic acid.

PALMIT'IC. 1. Pertaining to or obtained from palm oil. 2. Derived from or contained in palmitin.—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide palmitique* (ou *éthaique*). Ger., *Palmitinsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₆H₃₂O₂ found as glyceryl palmitate in almost all the animal and vegetable fats.

PAL'MITIN. Fr., *palmitine*. Ger., *P.* A glyceryl alcohol in which one or more molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid replace hydroxyl; especially tripalmitin.

PALMITOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide palmitolique*. Ger., *Palmitolsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₅H₂₇.CO.OH (or palmitic acid less 4 atoms of hydrogen).

PAL'MITONE. An acetone, C₃₁H₆₂O₂, obtained from palmitic acid.

PALMITOXYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide palmitoxylique*. Ger., *Palmitoxylsäure*. An acid, C₁₅H₂₇(O₂).CO.OH (or palmitic acid plus 2 atoms of oxygen).

PAL'MITYL. The radicle, C₁₆H₃₃O, of palmitic acid.

PALMOD'IC. Pertaining to palmus (5th def.).

PALMOS'COPY. Lat., *palmoscopia* (from παλμός, pulsation, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *palmoscopie*. Observation of the heart beats by means of the stethoscope.

PALMOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From παλμός, a quivering, and σπασμός, a convulsion. Ger., *Schüttelkrampf, Zitterkrampf*. A strong clonic spasm.—**Electric p.** Ger., *elektrischer P.* Observed as an electrical reaction in progressive muscular atrophy.

PALMOS'SEI, *m. pl.* From *palma*, the palm, and *os*, a bone. See INTEROSSEI *palmares* (under INTEROSSEUS).

PAL'MUS, *m.* Gr., παλμός. 1. Pulsation. 2. Palpitation. 3. Subtultus. 4. See PALM (2d def.). 5. Of L. C. Gray, convulsive tic.—**P. cordis**. Palpitation of the heart.—**P. plumbarius**. Lead palsy.

PA'LO. In India, *paho*; a diuretic extract prepared from the stems of *Cocculus cordifolius*.

PAL'PATE. Lat., *palpare*. Fr., *palper*. Ger., *betasten*. To examine by palpation.

PALPA'TION. Lat., *palpatio*. Fr., *p.*, *palper*, *attonchement*. Ger., *Befühlen, Betasten, Untersuchung mittelst des Tastsinnes*, *P.* In physical examination, the touching or handling of a part or region of the body in order to ascertain its condition or that of subjacent contiguous parts.—**Abdominovaginal p.** An examination of the pelvic contents by means of a finger in the vagina and a hand over the hypogastric region.—**Bimanual p.** Conjoined p. See Bimanual EXAMINATION.

PALPATOM'ETRY. A measurement of the highest pressures that can be borne without pain.

PAL'PEBRA, *f.* Fr., *paupière*. Ger., *Augenlid*. See LID.—**P. flosca**. An old term for a fleshy excrescence on the eyelid, often soft and reddish, but sometimes

hard, hanging by a peduncle, and shaped something like a fig.—**P. inferior extorsum flexo.** Ectropion of the lower eyelid.—**P. major.** The upper eyelid.—**P. minor.** The lower eyelid.—**P. tertia.** Fr., *troisième paupière*. Ger., *drittes Augenlid*. See *PLICA semilunaris conjunctive*.

PAL'PEBRAL. Lat., *palpebralis*. Fr., *palpébral*. Pertaining to the eyelids.

PALPEBRA'LIS, m. From *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *palpébral*. 1. An old term for the orbicularis palpebrarum. 2. Of E. Coes, see *LEVATOR palpebræ superioris*.—**P. inferior.** 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the lower eyelid. 2. Müller's muscle; a leash of unstriated muscular fibres lying among the fibres of the levator palpebræ superioris and attached to the upper border of the tarsus of the upper lid.—**P. superior.** 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the upper eyelid. 2. Müller's muscle; a set of unstriated muscular fibres lying on the lower side of the inferior rectus and attached to the tarsus of the lower lid.

PALPEBRA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *NITATION*.

PALPEBRIN(E). A certain mixture of boric acid, zinc sulphate, corrosive sublimate, and glycerin; used as an application to inflamed lids.

PALPEBRITIS, f. -it'idis. See *BLEPHARITIS*.

PALPITA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *PALPITATION*.

PALPITA'TION. Lat., *palpitatio*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Klopfen, Schlagen*. A rhythmical or tumultuous throbbing.—**Arterial p.** Intense arterial pulsation isochronous with that of the heart, observed along the aorta in the epigastric region, especially in young neurotic persons.—**Celiac p.** P. of the abdominal aorta.—**Idiopathic p., Nervous p.** P. of the heart appearing in the course of diseases located in other organs, especially when characterized by alteration of the blood.—**P. of the heart.** Lat., *palpitatio cordis*. Fr., *p. du cœur*. Ger., *Herzklopfen*. A violent, rapid, and often irregular beating of the heart, caused by emotional excitement, disease, or excessive action of any kind. It is usually functional rather than organic, and is most common in youth and middle life, especially among those engaged in sedentary occupations. Among women it is apt to accompany any disorder of the sexual apparatus. It is considered to be due to abnormal innervation of the heart, and in addition to the causes already mentioned are the action of various poisons (especially tobacco and alcohol), gout, rheumatism, and certain disturbances of the stomach and liver. The condition simulates and is often mistaken for organic disease of the heart.—**Symptomatic p.** Of And., violent p. of the heart due to the presence of tænia in the intestine.

PAL'SY. See *PARALYSIS*.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**Birth p.** P. following some injury at birth.—**Cerebral birth p.** P. following some injury of the cerebral cortex at birth.—**Creeping p.** An old term for progressive muscular atrophy.—**Hammer p., Hephæstic p.** See *Hammermens' CRAMP*.—**Lead p.** Lat., *paralysis saturnina*. Fr., *paralyse saturnine*. Ger., *Bleilähmung*. The paralytic phenomena due to lead poisoning, especially paralysis of the forearm (see *Wrist DROP*).—**Local p.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**Mimic facial p.** See *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**Night p.** Fr., *paralyse nocturne*. A vasomotor paresis occurring only at night, and producing coldness and numbness of the affected part.—**Partial p.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**Pen p., Scribe p., Scriveners' p.** See *Writers' CRAMP*.—**Shaking p.** Paralysis agitans.—**Wasting p.** See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.

PAL'UDAL. Lat., *paludosus*. Fr., *paludéen*. Pertaining to or originating from swamps; of a fever, prevailing in marshy districts, malarial.

PAL'UDISM. Lat., *paludismus*. Fr., *paludisme*. Intoxication by marsh miasm.

PAMBOTA'NO. An aqueous decoction of the root of *Anneslea grandiflora*, used as a substitute for quinine in malarial disease.

PAM'PHAGOUS. Lat., *pamphagus* (from *pās*, all, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Ger., *pamphag*. Omnivorous.

PAMPIN'IFORM. From *pampinus*, a vine shoot, and *forma*, form. Resembling a tendril; intricately convoluted.

PAMPINOCELE, f. Pa²mp/pa³mp-i²n-o(o²)-se/ka/'le-(la); in Eng., pa²mp/i²n-o-sel. -ce'/les. From *pampinus*, a vine shoot, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A varicose tumor of the pampiniform plexus.

PAMPLE'GIA, f. From *pās*, all, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike. Fr., *pamplégie*. Ger., *Pamplégie*. General paralysis.

PAN. A.-S., *panna*. Ger., *Pfanne*. A broad, flat-bottomed vessel, usually shallow; hence any hollow formation or organ.—**Brain p., Head p.** See *BRAIN CASE*.—**Knee p.** See *PATELLA*.—**Warming p.** A closed metal vessel containing hot water or hot coals; used for warming a bed.

PANACE'A, f. Gr., *πανάκεια*. Fr., *panacée*. Ger., *Panacee*. 1. A universal remedy; a name given by old writers to various nostrums and also to certain plants. 2. The genus *Panax*.

PAN'ACON. Fr., *panacone*. Ger., *P.* Of Garrigues, a substance, C₂₂H₁₉O₈, obtained from the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*.

PANA'DA, PANADO. From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panade*. Ger., *Broderei, Brodbrühe, Brodmus*. Bread boiled to a pap.

PANA'QUILON. From *pās*, all, and *aquilo*, the north wind. Of Garrigues, a substance, C₂₄H₂₅O₁₈, found in the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*.

PANARIT'ITIUM, PANARI'UM, n. See *PARONYCHIA*.—**P. cutaneum.** See *ONYCHIA*.—**P. gangrænosum.** See *P. septicum*.—**P. periostale.** A periostitis of a terminal phalanx.—**P. subunguale.** Fr., *panaris sous-unguéal*. See *ONYCHIA*.—**P. septicum.** Paronychia due to sepsis.

PANARTHRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *pās*, all, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of all the joints.—**P. urica.** See *ARTHRITIS uratica*.

PAN'AX, m. and n. *Pan'axis*. From *pās*, all, and *ἄκος*, a remedy (cf. *PANACEA*). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kraftwurz*. 1. A genus of araliaceous shrubs or trees. 2. Ginseng.—**P. cochleatus.** A shrub of the Molucca Islands and Java. The root is used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and the leaves are applied in inflammation of breast.—**P. fragrans.** A Chinese species, used as a tonic and stimulant.—**P. fruticosum, P. fruticosus.** Fr., *p. lucinué*. Ger., *strauchige Kraftwurz*. The *dani dani* of the Fiji Islands, used in dysuria and gonorrhœa, as an emmenagogue, and in dropsy.

PANCHRES'TON, n. From *pās*, all, and *χρηστός*, good. Fr., *panchreste*. A panacea.

PANCENON'OSOS, f. From *pās*, all, *κοινός*, common, and *νόσος*, a disease. An epidemic disease.

PANCEN'US. Gr., *πάγκυνος*. Epidemic.

PANCRAT'ITIUM, n. Gr., *παγκράτιον* (1st and 2d def's) (from *παγκράτης*, all-powerful). Fr., *pancratier*. Ger., *Gilgen* (3d def.). 1. An athletic exercise. 2. Of the ancients, probably *Scilla maritima*. 3. A genus of the *Amaryllidææ*.—**P. maritimum, P. monspessulanum.** Fr., *pancratier maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandgilgen*. Sea-shore daffodil. The bulb was formerly used like squill, especially as an emetic.—**P. verecundum.** An East Indian species. The fresh bulb is roasted and used externally as an emollient and maturant in abscesses, and, dried and powdered, is given internally for hæmorrhoids.—**P. verum.** *Scilla maritima*.—**P. zeylanicum.** A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in a salve, and the bulb like squill.

PANCRE'ADEN. A medicinal preparation of the pancreas. It has been used in diabetes.

PAN'CREAS, n. -cre'atos (-is). Gr., *πάγκρεας* (from *πᾶς*, all, and *κρέας*, flesh). Fr., *pancréas*. Ger., *Pankreas*, *Bauchspeicheldrüse*, *Gekrörsdrüse*. A long, reddish, acinotubular gland running transversely behind the stomach, about opposite the first lumbar vertebra. Its right and larger extremity, the head, lies in the curvature of the duodenum, while the left and smaller, the tail, is in contact with the spleen. Its anterior surface is covered by the stomach, its posterior is separated from the vertebral column by the aorta, the superior mesenteric vessels, and the pillars of the diaphragm, and the inferior surface rests upon the junction of the duodenum and jejunum, and on the left end of the transverse colon. It consists of a somewhat loose aggregation of lobes and lobules, which empty by canals into a central duct (the canal of Wirsung) which traverses the entire length of the gland a little nearer the upper than the lower border. According to Bernard and others, the human p., as also that of many animals, has normally two ducts, the main duct and the duct of Wirsung, opening into the intestine near or in conjunction with the bile duct, while the lesser, or duct of Santorini, opens independently. It secretes the pancreatic fluid, and either has an action of modifying the blood or secretes a ferment destructive of glucose, as its extirpation is followed by glycosuria and azoturia.—**Accessory p.** Lat., *p. succenturiatum*, *p. aberrans*. Fr., *pancréas accessoire*. Ger., *Nebenzp.* A small mass of tissue similar to the p. situated close to it and apparently a detached portion of it.—**Lesser p.** See *Little p.*—**Liquor pancreatis** [Br. Ph.]. Pancreatic solution, of which 4 parts represent 1 part of the gland.—**Little p.** Lat., *p. parvum*. Ger., *kleines P.* A lobular semidetached portion of the posterior surface of the head of the p. which sometimes has a separate duct opening into the principal one.—**P. aberrans, P. accessorium.** See *Accessory p.*—**P. Asellii.** Fr., *pancréas d'Aselli*. The mesenteric ganglia of the dog, mistaken by Aselli (in 1627) for the pancreas, or a closely aggregated collection of mesenteric lymphatic glands.—**P. divisum.** Of German authors, a p. divided into two segments connected only by the canal of Wirsung.—**P. parvum.** See *Little p.*—**P. solution.** See *Liquor pancreatis*.—**P. succenturiatum.** See *Accessory p.*—**P. Winslowii.** See *Little p.*

PANCREAT'AL'GIA, f. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pancréatologie*. Pain in the pancreas.

PANCREATEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *pancréatemphraxie*. Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREATHELCO'SIS, f. -cos'eos (-is). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *pancréathelcose*. Ulceration of the pancreas.

PANCREAT'IC. Lat., *pancreaticus*. Fr., *pancréatique*. Pertaining to the pancreas.

PANCREAT'ICODUODEN'AL. Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum.

PANCREAT'ICOSPLEN'IC. Pertaining to the pancreas and the spleen.

PANCRE'ATIN. Lat., *pancreatina*, *pancreatinum* (from *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas). Fr., *pancréatine*. Ger., *Pankreatin*. 1. Of Kühne, the active part of pancreatic juice, including all its ferments. The term has also been applied to each of its three ferments: trypsin, amyllopsin, and steapsin. 2. A digestive extract obtained from the chopped pancreas of an animal by kneading in an aqueous solution of chloroform.

PANCREATITIS, f. -it'idis. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Fr., *pancréatite*. Inflammation of the pancreas.—**Acute hæmorrhagic p.** Acute p. in which there are hæmorrhages into the interstitial tissue.—**Acute interstitial p.** A rare variety of p. in which there is in-

flammation of the interstitial tissue.—**Acute (parenchymatous) p.** Fr., *pancréatite aiguë*. A rare disease in which there is a primary inflammation of the pancreas. It begins with violent colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by vomiting, a small pulse, and collapse, ending in death.—**Chronic (interstitial) p.** A disease sometimes primary, as in topers, but usually secondary to inflammation of neighboring parts. There are hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue and atrophy of the acini.

PAN'CREATOID. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of tumors, resembling the pancreas.

PANCREAT'OMY. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *τομή*, a cutting. An incision of the pancreas.

PANCREATON'CUS, m. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *pancréatoncie*. A tumor of the pancreas.

PANCREATORRHA'GIA, f. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *pancréatorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the pancreas.

PANCREAZY'MASE. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ζύμη*, leaven. One of the ferments of the pancreas.

PAN'CRENE, f. -cre'nes. From *πᾶς*, all, and *κρήνη*, a fountain. Fr., *pancrène*. Of B. Swalbe, the pancreas.

PAN'CREON(E). A product of the action of tannin on pancreatin; used in deficiency of trypsin in the pancreatic secretion.

PANCREOPATHI'A, f. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any disease of the pancreas.

PANDALI'TIUM, n. See PARONYCHIA.

PANDA'NUS, m. and f. Fr., *vacoua*. Ger., *Pandane*. The screw pine; a genus of plants.—**P. caricosus.** A Molucca species. The leaves are used for the abdominal pains, vomiting, disturbed cardiac action, etc., of poisoning by eating certain fish.—**P. odoratissimus, P. utilis.** Fr., *vacoua odorant*. Ger., *starkriechende Pandane*. The fragrant screw pine; found in the East. The unripe fruit is said to be employed in China and Cochinchina to induce abortion; and its juice is used in the thrush of children. In India the juice of the leaves is given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and is used as a vulnerary.—**P. unipapillatus.** Of Rheede, a Malabar species. The leaves are used as an astringent.

PANDEM'IA, f. Fr., *pandémie*. Ger., *Pandemie*. A pandemic disease.

PANDEM'IC. Gr., *πάνδημος* (from *πᾶς*, all, and *ἄνθρωπος*, the common people). Lat., *pandemus*. Fr., *pandémique*. Ger., *pandemisch*. Existing or prevalent everywhere; of a disease, widespread, epidemic over a wide geographical range.

PANDICULA'TION. Lat., *pandiculatio*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Dehnen*. Stretching of the limbs (especially after a comfortable sleep), generally accompanied by yawning.

PANDOCHE'UM, PANDOCHI'UM, n. Gr., *πανδοκεῖον, πανδοχείον*. A general hospital.

PAN'DURATE, PANDU'RIFORM. Lat., *panduriformis* (from *πανδούρα*, a three-stringed instrument, and *forma*, form). Fiddle-shaped.

PANG. A.-S., *pinan*. An acute sudden pain, either transitory or recurrent.—**Breast p.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.

PANGAD'UIN(E). From *πᾶς*, all, and *γάδος*, the cod. A collective name for the bases of cod liver oil.

PANGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *πᾶς*, all, and *γένεσις*, genesis. Of Darwin, the hypothesis for the provisional explanation of such facts as the inheritance by offspring of both original and newly acquired characters of parents, the appearance of characters belonging to remote ancestors (atavism), and the appearance in metembyronic or even adult life of characters before latent. The hypothesis depends on the assumption that every living cell of the organism at all periods of development throws off gemmules or molecules capable of reproduction. These circulate through the system and become

aggregated at more or less definite points, and can give rise to a new individual, as by the buds of plants or by the combined action of distinct sexual elements. In each case the gemmules give rise to cells corresponding to those from which they originated in the parent body. Generally the gemmules develop in the following generation; but they may be permanently lost or may remain quiescent and develop after several generations.

PANGIUM, *n.* A genus of plants.—**P. edule**, **P. Rumphii**. Fr., *p. de Rumphius*. Ger., *Pangibaum*. The *pangi* or *pangui* of the East Indian Islands. All parts of the tree are anthelmintic, and possess powerful narcotic properties, which are due, according to Blume, to an alkaloid analogous to menispermine. The bark and leaves are used for stupefying fish, and the latter also in cutaneous diseases, ulcerations, etc. The kernels of the seed are used to destroy body lice. A purgative fixed oil is obtained from the seed.

PANHIDROSIS, *f.* See PANIDROSIS.

PANHISTEREC'TOMY. From *pâs*, all, *ύστέρα*, the womb, and *έκτομή*, a cutting out. The removal of the entire uterus.

PANHYS'TEROCOLPEC'TOMY. From *pâs*, all, *ύστέρα*, the womb, *κόλπος*, the vagina, and *έκτομή*, excision. Complete removal of the uterus and of the mucous membrane of the vagina, with obliteration of that canal.

PANIC'ULA, *f.* Written also *paniculus* and *panniculus*. From *panus* (*q. v.*). A swelling, a tumor, a furuncle.

PANICUM, *n.* From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panic*. Ger., *Hirse*. Panic grass.—**P. insulare**. A species found in Guiana and the West Indies, where the juice is used as a purgative and the leaves and root as a vulnerary.—**P. miliaceum**, **P. milium**. Fr., *mil commun*. Ger., *ächte Hirse*. Millet grass, the true millet, the *κέγχρος* of Dioscorides. Its grain is used as a demulcent in diarrhoea and externally as a poultice.

PANIDROSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *pâs*, all, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. Fr., *panidrose*. Perspiration of the whole body.

PANI-GHAO. Ground itch.

PANIS, *m.* *Pa'nis*. Bread.—**Cataplasma p.** Fr., *cataplasme de mie de pain*. A poultice made by boiling bread crumb with water.—**Mica p.** Fr., *mie du pain*. Ger., *Brodkrumen*. Bread crumb; the soft part of wheat bread, used as an excipient.—**P. laxans**. A biscuit painted on one side with a solution of jalap resin and then covered with a saccharine mixture.

PANMIX'IA, *f.* Indiscriminate intercrossing, as opposed to the careful selection of individuals to perpetuate desired traits in their offspring.

PANNECROTOMY. Lat., *pannecrotomia* (from *pâs*, all, *νεκρός*, a dead body, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *panné-crotomie*. Ger., *Pannekrotomie*. The dissection of all dead bodies, recommended by Kraus as the surest means of preventing burial of the living.

PANNEURITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *pâs*, all, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A general inflammation of the peripheral nerves.—**P. endemica**. Beriberi.

PAN'NICLE. Lat., *pannicula*, *panniculus* (dim. of *pannus*, a cloth). Fr., *pannicule*. A layer, tissue, or membrane.—**Fleshy p.**, **Humeral p.** See **PANNICULUS carnosus**.

PANNIC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *pannus*, a cloth. 1. See **PANNICLE**. 2. See **FLAP**. 3. A valve of the heart. 4. See **P. carnosus**. 5. See **PANNUS** (2d and 3d def's).—**P. adiposus**. Ger., *Fetthaut*. The subcutaneous layer of connective tissue. It contains large quantities of fat in its meshes.—**P. carnosus**. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres by means of which the skin is moved, covering the sides of the thorax and abdomen of most of the lower mammals. In many instances a condensed portion is inserted into the humerus or blends with the insertion of the latissimus dorsi.—**P.**

cordis. See **PERICARDIUM**.—**P. subtilis**. See **PIA**.—**P. transversus**. See **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.).

PANNOD'IC. See **PANTHODIC**.

PAN'NUS, *m.* Gr., *πῆνος*. Fr., *p.*, *panne*. Lit., a cloth or garment. 1. A fold of linen interposed between a splint and the limb. 2. See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.). 3. Keratitis pannosa with the formation of a neoplastic layer of cells beneath the epithelium, and also perhaps in the layers beneath. It is usually caused by the mechanical irritation of conjunctival granulations. 4. See **CHLOASMA**.—**Herpetic p.** Lat., *p. herpeticus*. P. due to continued herpetic eruption of the lids.—**P. caratus**. Fr., *panne caratée*. A term under which Alibert includes carate and *mal del pinto*.—**P. carnosus**, **P. crassus**. Fr., *p.*, *charnu*. P. in which the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque and assumes a red fleshy appearance.—**P. cutaneus**. A cutaneous macula.—**P. lenticularis**. See **LENTIGO**.—**P. leprosus**. P. caused by leprosy of the conjunctiva of the eyelids.—**P. lymphaticus**. See **P. phlyctænuolosus**.—**P. melaneus**. See **Optic disc** and **MELASMA maculosum**.—**P. oculi**. See **P.** (2d and 3d def's).—**P. phlyctænuolosus**. Fr., *p. phlycténulaire*. Cloudiness and vascularity of the cornea induced by a phlyctenular inflammation.—**P. rebellis**. P. with occasional inflammatory exacerbations.—**P. sarcomatosus**. See **P. crassus**.—**P. siccus**. P. in which the tendinous covering of the cornea becomes peculiarly dry with a silky gloss.—**P. scrophulosus**. See **P. phlyctænuolosus**.—**P. tenuis**. P. in which the blood vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness of the cornea is slight.—**P. trachomatosus**. P. caused by trachoma.—**P. vasculosus**. See **P. crassus**.—**P. vesicatorius**. See **SPARADRAP vesicans**.

PANOCH'IA, *f.* See **VENEREAL BUBO**.

PANOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *pâs*, all, and *φόβος*, fear. Rabies canina.

PANOPHTHALMITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *pâs*, all, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Ger., *P.* Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball.—**P. purulenta**. See **ABSCCESSUS oculi**.

PANOSTEITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *pâs*, all, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Of Waldeyer, inflammation involving all the tissues of a bone.

PANOTITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *pâs*, all, and *ὄς*, the ear. Otitis in which the middle ear and the labyrinth are affected either simultaneously or in rapid succession. It occurs chiefly in children, either as an idiopathic affection or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheria.—**P. diphtheritica**. P. in which total deafness sets in after or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheritis, being caused by a coincident small cell infiltration of the membranous labyrinth.

PANPHAR'MACON, *n.* From *pâs*, all, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. A panacea.

PANPHLEG'MON, *n.* From *pâs*, all, and *φλεγμονή*, fiery heat. Acute spreading gangrene.

PANPHO'BIA, *f.* See **PANOPHOBIA**.

PANPLE'GIA, *f.* From *pâs*, all, and *πληγή*, a blow. General paralysis.

PANSPER'MIA, *f.* From *pâs*, all, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *panspermie*. Ger., *Panspermie*. 1. A mass of morbid matter in the body. 2. The theory of the omnipresence of disease germs. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture of different seeds.

PANSPER'MIUM, *n.* Fr., *panspermie*. Ger., *allgemeiner Grundstoff*. The hypothetical elementary principle of matter.

PANSPHYG'MOGRAPH. From *pâs*, all, *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *γράφειν*, to write. A modification of the cardiograph, devised by Brondgerst, which also registers the pulse curves.

PANTADENO'DES. From *pâs*, all, *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Composed entirely of glandular tissue; as a *n.*, the pancreas.

PANTAGO'GUS. From *pās*, all, and *ἀγωγός*, a leading. Fr., *pantagogue*. Driving off everything noxious or morbid (said of medicines).

PANTAMOR'PHIA, f. From *pās*, all, a priv., and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *pantamorphie*. General deformity.

PANTAN'CYLOBLEPH'ARON, n. From *pās*, all, *ἀκύλος*, crooked, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *pantancyloblépharon*. See ENTANKYLOBLEPHARON.

PANTANENCEPHAL'IA, f. From *pās*, all, a priv., and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *pantanencéphalie*. In a foetal monstrosity, entire absence of the brain.

PANTAT'ROPHY. Lat., *pantatrophia* (from *pās*, all, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Entire want of nutrition.

PANTHOD'IC. Lat., *panthodius* (from *pās*, all, and *ὅδός*, a way). Of nervous impulses, radiating from one point to all parts of the body.

PANT'ICES, m. pl. *Pan'ticum*. The intestines.

PANTOPERITO'SIS, f. *-to'seos (-is)*. From *παντοίος*, of all kinds, and *περίττωσις*, a superfluity. Fr., *pan-tōopéríttose*. General hypertrophy.

PANTOP'AMY. Lat., *pantogamia* (from *pās*, all, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *pantogamie*. Ger., *Allehe*. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse.

PANTOGLANGLI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *pās*, all, and *γάγγλιον*, a tumor. See HOLOGANGLIITIS.

PANTOPH'AGOUS. Lat., *pantophagus*, *pantophagicus* (from *pās*, all, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *pantophage*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Omnivorous.

PANTOPHO'BIA, f. Rabies canina.

PANTOPHTHAL'MIA, f. See PANOPHTHALMITIS.

PANTOPLETHO'RA, f. From *pās*, all, and *πληθώρα*, fullness. Fr., *pantopléthore*. General hyperæmia or plethora.

PANTOOZOO'TIA. From *pās*, all, and *ζῶον*, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

PANULA'TUS. From *panus* (q. v.). Fr., *panulé*. Like a weaver's shuttle.

PA'NUS, m. Gr., *πῆνος, πᾶνος*. Lit., the thread wound upon the bobbin (in a shuttle); a swelling, a tumor, a furuncle.—*P. inguinalis*. See BUBO.

PANY'GROUS. Gr., *πάνυγρος*. Lat., *panygrus*. Fr., *panygre*. Entirely fluid.

PANZOO'TIA, f. From *pās*, all, and *ζῶον*, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

PA'PAIN. See PAPAYOTIN.

PAPA'VER, n. *-av'eris*. Fr., *pavot*. Ger., *Mohn*. 1. A genus made up of the poppies. 2. Poppy capsules.—*Fructus papaveris* (albi, seu immaturi [Ger. Ph.]). Poppy capsules.—*P. album*. *P. officinale*.—*P. amœnum*. See *P. somniferum* (1st def.).—*P. argemone*, *P. clavigerum*. Fr., *pavot argémone*. The pale poppy wind rose, the *ἀργεμύνη* of Dioscorides. The leaves are used in inflammations, and the petals like those of *P. rhœas*.—*P. dubium*. Fr., *pavot douteux*. Long-headed poppy, the *μύκων βοῖας* of Dioscorides; a species similar to *P. rhœas*.—*P. erraticum*. *P. rhœas* (1st def.).—*P. grandiflorum*. *P. orientale*.—*P. hortense*. *P. somniferum*.—*Papaveris capita*, seu capsulæ [Br. Ph.]. Poppy capsules.—*P. maritimum*. Fr., *pavot maritime*. A variety of *P. argemone*.—*P. nigrum*. Fr., *pavot noir*. Black opium poppy; a black-seeded variety of *P. somniferum*; cultivated especially for the oil-yielding seed.—*P. officinale*. Fr., *Pavot blanc*. Ger., *gebäuchlicher (oder weisser) Mohn*. White poppy; usually regarded as a variety of *P. somniferum*. It is cultivated in Persia for its opium, and furnishes most of the poppy capsules.—*P. orientale*. Fr., *pavot d'Orient*. Oriental poppy; indigenous to the Levant, and often cultivated in gardens. It yields some opium and has erroneously been considered the source of the commercial drug.—*P. rhœas*, *P. rubrum*. Fr., *pavot rouge*. Ger., *Feldmohn*. (Red) corn poppy, the *μύκων βοῖας*, of Theophrastus (not of Dioscorides); abundant in western Asia, in northern Africa, and throughout Europe. The petals, which have a narcotic

odor, when fresh, and a somewhat bitter taste, are the red poppy petals of pharmacy, the *rhœadous petala* of the Br. Ph. They were formerly employed, in the form of syrup, as a sedative in catarrh, etc., but are now chiefly used to color water. They contain rhœadine and probably meconic acid, but, according to Attfield and others, no morphine. The unripe capsules afford a milky, somewhat narcotic juice which contains an exceedingly small amount of morphine, if any at all. In the Bombay shops the capsules of a poppy apparently identical with those of this species are sold under the name of *jangali* (or *jungli*) *mudrika*. Rhœadine is present in all parts of the plant.—*P. sativum*. *P. somniferum*.—*P. setigerum*. A variety of *P. somniferum*.—*P. silvestre*. *P. rhœas*.—*P. somniferum*. Fr., *pavot somnifère*. Ger., *Schlafmohn*. 1. Opium poppy; indigenous probably to southern Europe and western Asia; the *μύκων ἄγρια* of Dioscorides. It is now extensively cultivated in Persia, Egypt, Turkey, etc., for the opium obtained by scarifying the unripe but fully grown capsules, and in Europe for the seed, which yields oil of poppy. The dried, nearly ripe capsules, chiefly of *P. officinale* (q. v.), constitute the poppy capsules, the *papaveris capsulae* of the Br. Ph., which possess in a mild form the properties of opium, and are employed in decoction as an emollient and anodyne application, and, in extract, syrup, or emulsion, are given internally as a calmative.—*Semen papaveris* [Ger. Ph.] (albi). The seed of *P. officinale*.—*Succus capsularum papaveris somniferi*, *Succus papaveris*. Opium.—*Syrupus capitum papaveris*, *Syrupus cum extracto papaveris albi capitum* [Fr. Cod.], *Syrupus de capitibus papaveris*, *Syrupus fructus papaveris*, *Syrupus papaveris* [Ger. Ph.] (albi). Fr., *sirop de pavot blanc*, *sirop diacode*. Ger., *Beruhigungssaft*, *Diacodiensirup*, *weisser Mohnsamensyrup*. Syn.: *syrupus diacodii*, *diacodium liquidum*. A preparation made by pouring 80 fl. oz. of boiling water on 36 of poppy capsules in No. 20 powder without the seeds, macerating for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more boiling water until the poppy is exhausted or 320 fl. oz. are obtained, evaporating to 60, adding, when cooled, 16 of alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to 40 fl. oz., and adding 64 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. preparation is made with 10 parts of poppy capsules chopped fine and without the seeds, 5 of alcohol, 50 of water, and 65 of sugar.—*Syrupus papaveris erratici* (seu rhœadis). See *Syrupus RHÆADIS* (under RHÆAS).

PAPAVERA'CEOUS. From *papaver*, the poppy. Fr., *papavéracé*. Ger., *mohnähnlich*. Poppylke; resembling the genus *Papaver*.

PAPAVERAL'DIN(E). A substance, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, obtained by oxidizing papaverine.

PAPAVER'CULUM, n. Opium.

PAPAVER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide erratique*. Ger., *Opiumsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{13}NO_7$, obtained from *Papaver rhœas*.

PAPAVER'ERIN(E). Fr., *Papavérine*. Ger., *Papaverin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, found in opium. It acts as a narcotic, soporific, and cardiac sedative, and produces muscular relaxation and subsequent convulsions.

PAPAVER'OLIN(E). A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{13}NO_4$.

PAPAW'. See CARICA *Papaya*.

PAPA'YA, f. Fr., *papayer* (1st def.). 1. A section of the genus *Carica*. 2. The *Carica P.*

PAPA'YOTIN. Vegetable pepsin; the active principle of the juice of the unripe fruit of *Carica Papaya*.

PA'PER. Gr., *πάπυρος*. Lat., *papyrus* (1st def.), *charta* (2d def.). Fr., *papier*. Ger., *Papier*. 1. A well-known substance made in flexible sheets from various vegetable fibres. 2. See CHARTA (2d def.) and its subheadings.—*Asthma p.* See CHARTA *POTASSII nitratis* (under POTASSIUM).—*Bibulous p.* Unsized p., p. capable of

absorbing moisture (e. g., filtering p.).—**Blistering p.** See *Charta CANTHARIDIS* (under *CANTHARIS*).—**Filtering p.** **Filter p.** Fr., *papier à filtrer*. Ger., *Filtrirpapier*. A homogeneous unsized p. consisting mainly of cellulose.—**Ozonometric p.** Fr., *papier ozonométrique*. A p. used for determining the presence of ozone, especially a p. saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch mucilage. Ozone decomposes the potassium iodide, setting free iodine, which turns the starch blue.—**Parchment p.** Fr., *papier parchemin*, *fulinose*. Ger., *Pergamentpapier*. Vegetable parchment; a tough p. resembling parchment, made by dipping unsized p. into a mixture of 1 part of cold water and 2 parts of sulphuric acid, washing with water, and treating with a dilute aqueous solution of ammonia.—**Test p.** Lat., *charta exploratoria*. Fr., *papier réactif*. Ger., *Probierpapier*. Bibulous p. containing some coloring matter which serves as a test for special chemical reactions (e. g., litmus p. and turmeric p.).

PAPILLA. Dim. of *papula*, a pimple. Fr., *papille*. Ger., *Papille*. 1. The nipple. 2. Any minute soft or fleshy prominence or nipple-shaped projection. 3. See **Optic disc**.—**Caliciform papillæ**, **Circumvallate papillæ**. Ger., *umvallte* (oder *walförmige*) *Papillen*. Papillæ of the tongue, situated near the base on the dorsal surface. In man they are from seven to twelve in number, and are arranged like a V with its point toward the throat. These papillæ have the form of an inverted truncated cone, and are surrounded by a depression in the mucous membrane outside of which it forms a slight annular elevation. The papillæ bear secondary papillæ, invisible from the free surface, on account of the thick stratified epithelium covering the papillæ. Imbedded in the epithelium at the sides of the papillæ are numerous taste buds. The body of the p. contains, besides the areolar tissue of the corium of the tongue, numerous blood vessels, lymph vessels, and nerves.—**Clavate papillæ**. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Compound p.** Fr., *papille composée*. A p. that bears several minute secondary papillæ, each having the structure of a simple p.—**Conical papillæ of the tongue**. Numerous small papillæ, both gustatory and tactile, scattered over the whole anterior part of the dorsum of the tongue and arranged near its base in lines parallel to the circumvallate papillæ, but in front running transversely across the tongue. They bear the filiform papillæ and have a dense network of capillaries in their interior and numerous nerve fibres, which terminate in end bulbs.—**Conoidal papillæ**. See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Corolliform papillæ**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Cutaneous papillæ**. See *Papillæ cutis*.—**Dental p.**, **Dentin p.** See *Tooth p.*—**Filiform papillæ (of the tongue)**. Ger., *fadenförmige Papillen*. 1. Minute, conical or cylindrical, simple or compound eminences on the dorsum of the tongue, very numerous except near its base. Taste buds are not found in them, but their denser covering of horny epithelium suggests a mechanical use. 2. See *Conical papillæ of the tongue*.—**Fungiform papillæ**. Fr., *papilles fungiformes*. Ger., *keulenförmige Papillen*, *schwammartige Wärzchen*. Numerous small, rounded, deep-red eminences, with narrow bases, situated on the middle and anterior parts of the dorsum and especially along the sides of the tongue. They have numerous secondary papillæ. Their general structure is like that of the circumvallate papillæ, into which they gradually merge, but taste buds are not so numerous.—**Fungoid papillæ**. 1. See *Circumvallate papillæ*. 2. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Gustatory papillæ**. Lat., *papillæ gustatoriz*. Fr., *papilles gustatives*. Ger., *Geschmackspapillen*, *Geschmackskörner*, *Geschmackswärzchen*. Taste papillæ; either (1) all the papillæ of the tongue or (2) the circumvallate and fungiform papillæ (i. e., those supplied with taste buds).—**Hair p.** Lat., *p.* (seu *blastema*, seu *pulpa*) *pili*. Fr., *papille* (ou *germe*)

du poil. Ger., *Haarpapille*, *Haarkeim*. Syn.: *hair germ*. A conical process of the corium projecting upward into a corresponding depression in the end of the hair bulb. It is richly supplied with vessels and nerves, and nourishes the hair.—**Hemispherical papillæ**. Very numerous minute papillæ situated between the fungiform and circumvallate papillæ.—**Labial papillæ**. Ger., *Lippenpapillen*. The papillæ cutis of the lips.—**Lacrymal papillæ**. Ger., *Thränenwarzen*. The little elevations in the edge of the lid occupied by the lacrymal puncta.—**Lenticular papillæ**. See *Papillæ foliatæ*.—**Lingual papillæ**. See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Nerve papillæ**. Lat., *papillæ nervæ* (seu *nervosæ*, seu *tactus*). Fr., *papilles nerveuses* (ou *à corpuscules du tact*). Ger., *Nervenpapillen*, *Nervenzwärzchen*. Papillæ of the skin containing tactile corpuscles, nervous plexuses, or the terminal nerve bulbs of Krause, and sometimes blood vessels. Capillaries are not usually present. These papillæ are projections of the dense ectal layer of the corium. They are often branched at the top, forming the so called compound papillæ. Cf. *Tactile corpuscles* and *Vascular papillæ*.—**Optic p.** See **Optic disc**.—**Papillæ arcuatæ**. See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ caliciformes**, **Papillæ capitales** (seu *capitatæ*, seu *circumvallatæ*). See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ clavatæ**. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ conicæ** (seu *conoideæ*). See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ corii**. See *Papillæ cutis*.—**Papillæ cutis**. Fr., *papilles de la peau*. Conical prolongations of the corium with rounded or blunt tops, sometimes cleft into two or more points, when they are called compound papillæ. They sometimes extend into the epidermis. They consist of a framework of fine fibrillated connective and elastic tissue containing nerves (see *Nerve papillæ*) or vascular and lymphatic plexuses. Other nerves traverse the papillæ to enter the epidermis.—**P. duodenalis**, **P. duodeni**. The slight eminence in the duodenum indicating the opening of the ductus choledochus communis.—**Papillæ foliatæ** (seu *interlobulares*). Ger., *Geschmacksleisten*. The oval laminated structures, consisting of several transverse ridges with intervening furrows, situated at the sides of the tongue near its base. Taste buds are very numerous in these papillæ in man, and especially in the rabbit, where they are called the lateral taste organ.—**Papillæ lenticulares**. See *Papillæ foliatæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ**. See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Papillæ linguæ majores**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ mediz**. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ obtusæ**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguales**. See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Papillæ magnæ**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**P. mammæ**. The nipple.—**Papillæ maximæ**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**P. medullaris**. See *CORPUS albigans* (2d def.).—**Papillæ minimæ** (seu *minores*). See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ mucosæ**. See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ nervæ**. See *Pacinian corpuscles* and *Nerve papillæ*.—**P. nervi optici**. See **Optic disc**.—**Papillæ nervosæ**. See *Nerve papillæ*.—**Papillæ obtusæ**. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ of a mucous membrane**. Small conical or cylindrical processes of the corium which project toward the general surface of the epithelium, and thus form an elevation on the surface, as in the papillæ of the tongue. They contain blood vessels and nerves, and are covered with epithelium.—**Papillæ of the corium**. See *Papillæ cutis* and *Papillæ of a mucous membrane*.—**Papillæ of the chorion**. See **VILLI of the chorion** (under **VILLUS**).—**Papillæ of the kidney**. See *Papillæ renales*.—**P. of the retina**. See **Optic disc**.—**Papillæ of the skin**. See *Papillæ cutis*.—**Papillæ of the tongue**. Ger., *Zungenpapillen*. Small eminences covering the anterior two thirds of the tongue. They include the circumvallate, filiform, fungiform, and conical papillæ.—**P. optica**. See **Optic disc**.—**Papillæ palatinæ**. Small caruncles in the roof

of the mouth, posterior to the incisor teeth, in the centres of which are the external apertures of the incisor canals.—**Papillæ petiolatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**P. pili.** See *Hair p.*—**Papillæ pyramidales.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ renales** (seu *renis*). Fr., *caroncules papillaires, papilles du rein.* Ger., *Nierenwärtchen, Nierenpapillen*. The apices of the pyramids of Malpighi which project into the infundibula of the kidneys.—**P. salivalis buccalis.** See *P. salivalis superior*.—**P. salivalis inferior.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis*.—**P. salivalis superior.** A p. marking the opening of Stenson's duct into the mouth.—**P. semilunaris.** See *CRISTA acustica* (1st def.).—**P. spiralis.** See *ORGAN of Corti*.—**P. sublingualis.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis*.—**Papillæ tactus.** See *Nerve papillæ*.—**Papillæ truncatæ, Papillæ vallatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ vasculares.** See *Vascular papillæ*.—**Papillæ villosæ.** See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ volutæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Primary p.** A p., either simple or compound, arising directly from the corium.—**Pyramidal papillæ.** See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Secondary papillæ.** Papillæ arising from a primary p. as a primary p. arises from the corium. See *Compound papillæ*.—**Simple p.** An unbranched or undivided p. arising directly from the corium.—**Tactile papillæ.** See *Nerve papillæ*.—**Taste papillæ.** See *Gustatory papillæ*.—**Tooth p.** Fr., *bulbe (ou pulpe) dentaire.* Ger., *Zahn p.* A process of mucoid connective tissue having the general appearance of the future tooth, which arises from the bottom of the dental groove and extends toward the enamel organ. It is very vascular, and is covered with a layer of approximately columnar cells (odontoblasts) which form the dentin as a kind of shell around the p. In developed teeth the tooth p. is known as the tooth pulp.—**Vascular papillæ.** Ger., *Gefäßpapillen*. Papillæ of the skin to the tips of which one or more capillary loops extend. The presence of nerves is doubted.

PAP'ILLAR. Lat., *papillaris*. 1. Papillary, resembling or pertaining to papillæ. 2. Papillose.

PAP'ILLARY. Lat., *papillaris*. Fr., *papillaire, papilleux.* Ger., *warzig*. 1. Pertaining to or consisting of papillæ. 2. Supplied with papillæ.

PAP'ILLATE. Lat., *papillatus*. See **PAPILLOSE**.

PAPILLE'TOMY. From *papilla* (q. v.), and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of one or more papillæ (as of the kidney).

PAPIL'LIFORM. Lat., *papilliformis*. Fr., *papilliforme*. Ger., *warzenförmig*. Having the shape or appearance of a papilla.

PAPILLITIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *papillite*. Ger., *P.* Acute inflammation of the optic disc and the immediately surrounding retinal zone, characterized by enormous swelling and minute hæmorrhages.

PAPILLO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *papilla*, a teat. Fr., *papillome*. Ger., *Papillom, Papillärgeschwulst, Zotten-geschwulst*. 1. Any abnormal excrescence having a villous structure. 2. More properly, a tumor of the skin or mucous membrane, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of hypertrophied or new-formed papillæ covered by an envelope of epithelial cells. The epithelium is sometimes spread over the mass of hypertrophied papillæ so as to form a smooth tumor, and sometimes it forms a separate envelope to each papilla so as to produce a villous or filiform appearance. Cf. *P. corneum* and *P. mucosum*.—**Destructive p.** Of Forster, an ulcerative form of p., probably carcinomatous, in which a papillary growth upon the surface extended into and destroyed the subjacent tissues.—**Inflammatory p. of the skin.** A form of p. attended with inflammation and the formation of intrapapillary abscesses. The papillæ are grown together at their summits, while the base of the tumor is traversed by suppurating sinuses. It is said to occur upon the face, hands, and

feet.—**P. areolelevatum.** See *MYCOSIS fungoides*.—**P. corneum, P. durum.** A hard or horny p. (e. g., a corn or wart) attended with a marked development of the corneous layer of the epithelial envelope. Cf. *P. mucosum*.—**P. epitheliomatousum.** A p. composed of epitheliomatous tissue.—**P. iridis.** Of Colsmann, a very rare form of papillary growth of the iris, a sort of benign melanoma.—**P. molle, P. mucosum.** A p. in which the epithelium covers the enlarged or new-formed papillæ in a thin layer, with but little development of the stratum corneum. It may occur in long, single or branched villi or filaments, or as a smooth, rounded or flat, red or bluish excrescence, sometimes inflammatory. It is usually highly vascular, and affects most commonly the mucous membranes. Cf. *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**P. myxomatodes piæ.** A myxomatous p. of the pia.—**P. neuropathicum, P. neuroticum.** Ger., *Nervennaevus*. Syn.: *nævus unius lateris*. A papillomatous or verrucous growth, usually congenital, occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve. Cf. *VERUCA congenita*.—**P. piæ matris.** A roundish, soft cerebral tumor arising from a papillomatous growth of the pia.—**Urethral p.** The painful urethral caruncle, carnosity, vegetation, fungosity, or polypus of the older writers, the mucous hypertrophy of A. Guérin, the urethral hæmorrhoid of Richet and Dupin and of Hutchinson; a single or multiple, soft, gelatinous or fibrocellular tumor arising from the urethra.

PAPILLOMATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. The formation of papillomata, also the state of being affected with them.

—**P. universalis.** Of Lang, a cutaneous disease following severe variola, and characterized by papillomatous or warty growths occurring over almost the entire body, accompanied with excessive pigmentation and eczema.

PAPILLOM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or resembling a papilloma.

PAPILLORETINI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation, usually acute, of the optic disc and retina. Cf. *NEURORETINITIS*.

PAP'ILLOSE. Lat., *papillosus*. Fr., *papilleux*. Ger., *papillös*. 1. Furnished or covered with papillæ. 2. Resembling papillæ.

PA'PIN. A preparation thought to be a glycerol containing catechu, quinine, and dextrin.

PAP'OID. See *PAPAYOTIN*.

PAP'ITA, n. 1. In the East Indies, *Strychnos Ignatii*. 2. In Chile, *Oxalis crenata*.

PAP'PEA, f. From *Pappe*, a German botanist. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ*.—**P. capensis.** A South African species. The seeds yield a somewhat purgative oil, used in scald head and alopecia.

PAP'PUS, m. Gr., *πάππος*. The first down on the chin.

PAP'ULA, f. 1. See *PAPULE*. 2. An old term for a nodule on the ocular conjunctiva.—**P. agria, P. fera.** See *LICHEN agrilus* (1st def.).—**P. madidans.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**P. miliaris.** See *MILIARIA* (1st and 2d def's).—**P. rotunda.** See *LICHEN circumscriptus*.—**Papulæ sudorales.** See *LICHEN tropicus*.—**Papulæ syphiliticæ.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*.—**P. syphilitica humida.** A syphilitic mucous patch or papule.

PAP'ULAR. Lat., *papularis, papulatus*. Fr., *papuleux, papulé*. Ger., *blättrig, papulös*. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by papules. 2. Furnished with papules (2d def.).

PAP'ULE, n. Lat., *papula*. Fr., *p., bouton*. Ger., *Papel, Blätter, Hautbläschen, Knötchen*. A pimple; a small circumscribed elevation of the skin, sometimes miliary, sometimes lenticular in size, not due to a collection of fluid in the epidermis. Cf. *PUSTULE* and *VESICLE*. It constitutes one of the primary lesions of skin diseases.—**Dry p.** Fr., *p. sèche*. The indurated p. of primary syphilis.—**Moist p.** Lat., *papula madidans*. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Mucous p.** See *Mucous PATCH* and Cf. *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**P. of syphilis.** The typical

manifestations of syphilis upon the skin, consisting of a circumscribed deposit of granulation cells in the superficial vascular layer of the cutis.

PAP'ULOSE. Lat., *populosus*. See **PAPULAR**.

PAP'ULOUS. See **PAPULAR**.

PAPYRA'CEOUS, POPYR'EAN. Lat., *papyraceus* (from *πάπυρος*, *papyrus*). Fr., *papyracé*. Ger., *papierartig*. Resembling parchment paper. Cf. *Fœtus compressus*.

PAR, n. *Pa'ris*. A pair.—**P. balneare**, **P. gustatorium**. See **Trigeminal NERVE**.—**P. medullæ primum** [Wrisberg]. See **Glossopharyngeal NERVE**.—**P. medullæ secundum**. See **Pneumogastric NERVE**.—**P. nervorum**. A pair of nerves, especially of the cranial nerves.—**P. vagum**. See **Pneumogastric NERVE**.—**P. visorium**. See **Optic NERVE**.

PARAACETPHENET'IDIN(E). See **PHENACETINE**.

PARAANÆSTHES'IA, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀνασθησία*, *anæsthesia*. Ger., *Paraanæsthesie*. Anæsthesia limited to the lower extremities and lower half of the body.

PARAANALGE'SIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀναλγησία*, *insensibility*. Analgesia circumscribed or distributed over the lower half of the body.

PARAAPPENDICI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *para-appendicite* [Quenu]. A collective term for all forms of localized peritonitis occurring in the immediate vicinity of the vermiform appendix, but not dependent on a lesion of that structure.

PARABAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide parabanique*. Ger., *Parabansäure*. The compound $C_3O_2N_2H_2$, obtained by the oxidation of uric acid.

PAR'ABIN. More properly written *pararabin*. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in carrots and beets, in agar, and in *Gigartina lichenoides*, believed to be identical with gelose.

PAR'ABLAST. From *παρά*, beside, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *parablaste*. Ger., *Nebenkeim*, (*weisser*) *Nebendotter*. Of His, a special part of the mesoblastic elements, formed from the lower primitive layer of the blastoderm and giving origin to the vascular and connective structures.

PAR'ABROMACETAN'ILID(E). See **ANTISEPSIN**.

PAR'ABROMNITROBEN'ZENE. A substance, $C_6(H, Br, H, H, NO_2, H) = C_6H_4NO_2Br$, having the constitution of benzene in which nitril and bromine replace opposite atoms of hydrogen.

PARABUX'IN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{48}N_2O$, found in the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*.

PARABUXIN'IDIN(E). An alkaloid found in *Buxus sempervirens*.

PARABYS'MA, n., PARABYS'TIA, f. *-ys'matos (-is), -ys'tia*. Gr., *παράβυσμα*. Fr., *parabysme*. Turgescence.

PARACACODYL'IC OXID(E). Of Bunsen, *cacodyl monoxide*.

PARACANTHO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn. A hyperplastic growth, atypical in character, affecting the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.—**Alveolar p.** A p. having an alveolar structure. It includes carcinoma and epithelial cancer of the skin.—**P. acinoides**. Of H. Hebra, a subdivision of the *Parakanthoses*, including molluscum contagiosum.—**P. verrucosum**. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.

PARACANTHO'SIS, f. *-tho'seos (-is)*. Acanthosis characterized by mal-development of the prickle cells. The *Parakanthoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Acanthoses*, including epithelioma and carcinoma cutaneum. H. Hebra also includes molluscum contagiosum.

PARACEL'LULOSE. See under **CELLULOSE**.

PARACEL'SIAN. Fr., *paracelsien*. Pertaining to, emanating from, or named from Paracelsus.

PARACENTE'RION, n. Gr., *παρακέντηριον*. See **TROCAR**.

PARACENTE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *παρακέντησις*. Fr., *paracentèse*. Ger., *Abzapfen, Abzapfung*. The act of puncturing a part or organ for the removal of fluid matter.—**P. tympani**. The operation of puncturing the *membrana tympani*.

PARACENTETE'RION, PARACENTI'CION, n. Gr., *παρακέντητήριον*. See **TROCAR**.

PARACEN'TRAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated by the side of a central part.

PARACEPH'ALUS, m. From *παρά*, beside, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *paracéphalic*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having a deformed but large head, a distinct face with rudimentary mouth and sensory organs, and thoracic members.—**P. apus**. A p. in which there are the trunk and vestiges of a head, the limbs being absent.—**P. dipus**. A p. in which the thoracic limbs may be absent while there are abdominal limbs.—**P. pseudo-acornus**. A p. in which the trunk is rudimentary.

PARACHLO'RAL. See under **CHLORAL**.

PARACHLO'RALOSE. The compound $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$.

PARACHLORBENZO'IC ACID. See under **MONOCHLORBENZOIC acid**.

PARACHLORBEN'ZYL. A substitution compound, $C_6(H, H, Cl, H, H, CH_2) = C_7H_6Cl$, of benzyl.

PARACHLORTOL'UENE. See under **MONOCHLORTOLUENE**.

PARACHOLES'TERIN. An isomer, $C_{26}H_{44}O$ (or $C_{26}H_{42}O + H_2O$), of cholesterol.

PARACHOR'DAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *χορδή*, a cord. Situated alongside the notochord.

PARACHRŒ'A, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *χρoία*, color. See **DYSCHRŒA**.

PARACHRO'MA, n. *-chrom'atos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *χρῶμα*, color. 1. Color blindness. 2. Any pigmentary disease of the skin.—**P. cærulosis**. Cyanosis.—**P. chlorosis**. The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis.—**P. lapidis infernalis**. See **ARGYRIA** (1st def.).—**P. leucosis**. See **ALBINISM** (1st def.).—**P. melanosis**. See **MELANOSIS** (2d def.).

PARACHRO'MATOBLEP'SIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, *χρῶμα*, color, and *βλέψις*, sight. See **COLOR BLINDNESS**.

PARACHROMATOP'SIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, vision. Color blindness.

PARACHROMATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Ger., *Parachromatose*. See **PARACHROMA** (2d def.). In the pl., *Parachromatosen*, Auspitz's term for a family of pigmentary diseases of the skin comprising discolorations due to deposit of coloring matter, chiefly in the corium. They include argyria, jaundice, the discolorations incident to Addison's disease and to the malarial cachexia, and those produced by tattooing.

PARACHRO'SIS, f. *-chro'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Fr., *parachrose*. 1. The development of parachroma. 2. Discoloration.

PARACHYMO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *χύμωσις*, chymosis. Of Eisenmann, any disease of secretion or of the secreting organs.

PARACINE'MA, n., PARACINE'SIS, f. *-em'atos (-is), -e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *παρακίνημα, παρακίνησις* (from *παραινέειν*, to move aside). Fr., *paracine*. See **DISLOCATION**.

PARACIT'RIC ACID. See **ACONITIC ACID**.

PARAC'LONUS, m. From *παρά*, beside, and *κλόνος*, confused motion. See **PARAMYOCLOLUS**.

PARAC'MASIS, f. *-ma'seos (-ac'masis)*. From *παρὰμᾶζειν*, to be past the prime. Fr., *paracmé*. Decline, decadence.

PARACMAS'TIC. Gr., *παρκαμαστικός*. Lat., *paracmasticus*. Fr., *paracmastique*. Ger., *parakmatisch*. Past its prime; of a disease, past the crisis.

PARAC'ME, f. *-ac'mes*. Gr., *παράμῃ*. See **PARACMASIS**.

PARACNE'MION, n. Gr., *παρκανήμιον*. See **FIBULA**.

PARAC'OE, f. *-ac'oēs*. Gr., *παρakoή*. See **COPHOSIS** and **PARACUSIS**.

PAR'ACÆLE. From παρά, beside, and κοιλία, a cavity. A lateral ventricle of the brain.

PARACOLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Localized inflammation of the serous coat of the colon not dependent on disease of any other structure of the colon.

PARACOLPI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, and κόλπος, the vagina. Inflammation of the circumvaginal connective tissue.—*P. phlegmonosa dissecans.* *P.* with exfoliation of the vaginal mucosa.

PARACON'DYLAR, PARACON'DYLOID. From παρά, beside, and κονδύλε, a condyle. Around or in the vicinity of a condyle.

PAR'ACONE. From παρά, beside, and κώνος, a cone. The anteroexternal cusp of an upper molar tooth.

PARACON'IC ACID. An acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, isomeric with citraconic acid.

PARACON'ICIN(E). A base isomeric with coniine and having similar properties.

PARACO'NID. From παρά, beside, and κώνος, a cone. The anterointernal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

PARACON'IN(E). An isomeric variety of coniine.

PARAC'OPE, *f.* -ac'opes. Gr., παρακοπή. Fr., *paracope*. See *Febrile DELIRIUM*.

PARACOP'TICUS. Gr., παρακοπτικός. See *INSANE*.

PARACO'TO BARK. An undetermined aromatic, astringent bark resembling coto bark, but much less active.

PARACO'TOIN. A crystallizable substance, $C_9H_{12}O_6$ (or $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$), found in spurious coto barks. It resembles cotoin, but has not the same biting taste and fails to give with iron chloride the red-brown, afterward dark-brown, coloration characteristic of cotoin. It is astringent and checks perspiration.

PARACOTOIN'IC ACID. An amorphous mass, $C_{19}H_{12}O + H_2O$, obtained by boiling paracotoin with caustic potash.

PARACOUMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide paracoumarique*. Ger., *Paracoumarinsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_2CO.OH$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on aloes.

PARACOU'SIA, *f.* See *PARACUSIS*.

PARACRU'SIS, *f.* -cru'seos (-is). Gr., παράκρουσις (from παρά, beside, and κρούσις, a striking). See *Febrile DELIRIUM*.

PARACU'SIA, PARACU'SIS, *f.* -u'siæ, -u'seos (-is). From παρακρύνειν, to hear beside. Any morbid condition that affects the hearing.—*P. acris.* Hearing that is painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds. It is a symptom of various forms of ear disease and of some fevers. Cf. *HYPERACUSIS*.—*P. duplicata.* An anomaly of hearing in which either all sounds or only certain tones and sounds are heard double. Cf. *DIPLACUSIS*.—*P. imaginaria.* An old term for *tinnitus aurium*.—*P. imperfecta.* An old term for *diplacusis (q. v.)*.—*P. localis, P. loci.* Inability to distinguish the direction from which a sound comes.—*P. obtusa.* See *BARYECOIA*.—*P. oxyecoia.* See *P. acris*.—*P. perversa.* See *P. willisiana*.—*P. surditas.* See *COPHOSIS*.—*P. willisiana, P. Willisii.* Amelioration of the hearing of very deaf persons during the continuance of loud noises, speech being then understood much more easily and at a much greater distance than by persons of normal hearing.

PARACYAN'IC ACID. Fulminic acid.

PARACYAN'OGEN. A polymeric form of cyanogen.

PARACYE'SIS, *f.* -c'yeos (-is). From παρά, beside, and κύσις, conception. Fr., *paracyésie*. Ger., *Parakyesis*. Extrauterine gestation.

PARACYNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. From παρά, beside, and κυνάγκη, cynanche. Inflammation of the parts external to the larynx. Cf. *CYNANCHE*.

PARACYS'TIS, *f.* -cys'teos (-is). From παρά, beside, and κύστις, a cyst. The connective tissue in the vicinity of the urinary bladder.

PARACYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, and κύστις, the bladder. Inflammation of the paracystis.

PARACYT'IC. From παρά, beside, and κύτος, a cell. Situated between or among cells.

PARADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, and ἀδήν, a gland. Inflammation about a gland.

PARADESMO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From παρά, beside, and δεσμός, a bond. A paratypical connective tissue growth. The *Paradesmoses* (Ger., *Paradesmosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are an order of the *Chlorioblastoses* embracing the *Desmomata* and *Granulomata* of the skin.

PARADID'YMIS, *f.* -dym'idos (-is). From παρά, beside, and διδυμος, the testicle. Fr., *paradidyme, corps innommé (de Giraldès)*. Of Waldeyer, a body formed of certain convoluted tubules, scattered remains of the mesonephros in the male, lying near the head of the epididymis. It is the analogue of the epoophoron of the female.

PARADIGITALE'IN, PARADIGITALE'TIN. Dehydrated DIGITALRETIN.

PARADIHYDROXYBEN'ZENE. See *HYDROQUINONE*.

PARADIHYDROXYBENZO'IC ACID. See *HYDROXY-SALICYLIC ACID*.

PARADIOXYBEN'ZENE. See *HYDROQUINONE*.

PARADRO'SIS, *f.* See *PARIDROSIS*.—*P. oleosa.* See *SEBORRHOEA*.

PARÆSTHE'SIA, PARÆSTHE'SIS. From παρά, beside, and αἰσθησις, perception by the senses. Ger., *Parästhesie, Gefühlsanomalie*. Any abnormality of sensation.

PARAFI'BRIN. Of Polli, a modification of fibrin supposed to result from molecular rarefaction, analogous to bradyfibrin.

PARAFFIN. Lat., *paraffinum, paraffina* (from *parum*, little, and *affinis*, having affinity). Fr., *paraffine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A tasteless, odorless, waxy substance, soluble in carbon disulphide, chloroform, and benzine, discovered by Buchner in 1820 (then called *Bergfett*), and again by Reichenbach in 1830, first obtained by the distillation of beechwood tar, and now manufactured from bituminous coal. It consists of a number of hydrocarbons. 2. Of Watts and others, one of the series of saturated hydrocarbons or ethanes. The series includes the colorless gases methane, ethane, propane, and butane, and the liquids pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane, and decane.—*Hard p.* See *Solid p.*—*Liquid p.* Lat., *paraffinum liquidum* [Ger. Ph.], *paraffina liquida*. A liquid hydrocarbon of the *p.* and *o.* series.—*Normal p.* See under *P.*—*P. ointment.* See *Unquantum PARAFFINI*.—*Solid p.* Lat., *paraffina solida, paraffinum (durum* [Br. Ph.], *solidum* [Ger. Ph.]). Ordinary *p.*

PARAFFI'NUM, *n.* See *Solid PARAFFIN*.—*P. durum* [Br. Ph.]. See *P.*—*P. iodatum.* A solution of iodine in liquid paraffin.—*P. liquidum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquid PARAFFIN*.—*P. molle* [Br. Ph.]. Vaseline.—*P. solidum.* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Solid PARAFFIN*.—*Unquantum paraffini* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffina mollis, vaselinum*. Paraffin ointment, vaseline; a preparation made by mixing 1 part of solid *p.* with 4 parts of liquid *p.*

PARAFLUORBENZO'IC ACID. See under *MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID*.

PAR'AFORM. Triformol.

PARAFORMAL'DEHYD(E). Paramethylaldehyde. See under *FORMIC aldehyde*.

PARAFUMAR'IC ACID. See *MALEIC acid*.

PARAGAMMACIS'MUS, *m.* From παρά, beside, and γάμμα, the letter *γ*. Inability to pronounce *g* (also *k* and the guttural *ch*) and the substitution of other letters for it, especially *d* or *t*.

PARAGEU'SIA, PARAGEU'SIS, *f.* -geu'siæ, -geu'seos (-is). From παρά, beside, and γεῖσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *parageusie, paragaestie*. Ger., *Parageusie, Parageustie*. Inability to distinguish differences in taste; a condition found in hypnotic patients and young children.

PARAGLO'BIN. See PARAGLOBULIN.

PARAGLOBULARE'TIN. A decomposition product,

$C_{12}H_{16}O_4$, of globularin when treated with dilute acids. **PARAGLOB'ULIN.** Of Schmidt, a white amorphous substance obtained by diluting blood serum and passing carbonic acid gas through it. By its union with fibrinogen it forms fibrin.

PARAGLOBULIN'RIA, f. From παρά, beside, *globulus*, a little ball, and *οὔρον*, urine. The state in which there is paraglobulin in the urine.

PARAGLOS'SA, PARAGLOS'SE, f. -*glos'sæ*, -*glos'ses*. From παρά, beside, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Ger., *Zungenvorfall*. 1. Prominence of the tongue. Cf. GLOSSOCELE. 2. A bending backward of the tongue against the pharynx. 3. An inflammation of the muscles, etc., under the tongue.

PARAGLUCON'IC ACID. Ger., *Paragluconsäure*. An acid derived from and isomeric with gluconic acid.

PARAG'NATHUS, m. Fr., *paragnathe*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster characterized by a supernumerary lower jaw placed laterally.

PARAGO'GE, f. -*go'ges*. Gr., παραγωγή. Fr., *p. Ger., Ablenkung*. The reduction of a fracture or of a dislocation.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From παρά, beside, and *γόμφωσις*, a wedging. Impaction of the foetal head in the pelvis.

PARAGRAPH'IA, f. From παρά, beside, and *γράφειν*, to write. A nervous disorder in which, in the act of writing, words are transposed or replaced by meaningless combinations of letters.

PARAHÆMOGLO'BIN. A ferruginous preparation made from blood.

PARAHEPAT'IC. From παρά, beside, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. About or near the region of the liver.

PARAHYDROXYCINNAM'IC ACID. See PARACOU-MARIC ACID.

PARAHYDROXYHYDRATROP'IC ACID. See PHLORETIC ACID.

PARAKANTHO'MA, n. See PARACANTHOMA.

PARAKANTHO'SIS, f. See PARACANTHOSIS.

PARAKERATO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. From παρά, beside, and *κέρας*, a horn. Ger., *Parakeratose*. Maldevelopment of corneous tissue. The *Parakeratoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Keratoses* including psoriasis and lichen planus or diseases of the corneous layer of the epidermis characterized by qualitative anomaly of development.

PARAKINE'SIS, f. -*e'seos*. Gr., παρακίνησις (from *παραινέειν*, to move aside). Ger., *Parakinese*. A qualitative change in motor activity, analogous to paræsthesia. Its existence is doubted.

PARALAC'TATE. Ger., *Paralactat*. A salt of paralactic acid.

PARALAC'TIC ACID. See LACTIC ACID (2d def.).

PARALA'LIA, f. From παρά, beside, and *λαλιά*, a talking. Fr., *paralalie*. Ger., *Paralalie*. A partial impairment of the power of speech.—**P. litalis.** Impairment of the power of uttering the sounds of individual letters.

PARALAMBDACIS'MUS, m. From παρά, beside, and *λάμβδα*, the letter λ. An imperfect vocalization of *l* or the substitution of other letters, such as *x*, *t*, *r*, *s*, or *w*, for *l*.

PARALAMP'SIS, f. -*lamp'seos (-is)*. Gr., παράλαμψις (παράλαμπειν, to shine a little). Fr., *paralampsie*. An old term for a cicatrix on the cornea. See LEUCOMA (4th def.) and MACULA corneæ.

PARALBU'MIN. Lat., *paralbuminum* (from παρά, beside, and *albumen*, the white of egg). Fr., *paralbumine*. Ger., *P.* An isomeric variety of albumin discovered by Scherer in ovarian cysts and also occurring in the serosity of the peritoneal cavity. It is not entirely coagulated by boiling, even with the addition of acetic acid.

According to Landwehr and Hammarsten, it is a mixture of metalbumin, mucin, etc.

PARAL'DEHYD(E). Lat., *paraldehydum*. Fr., *p. Ger., Paraldehyd*. A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of aldehyde. The name was formerly restricted to the liquid compound obtained by the action of dilute acids on aldehyde, but now includes also elaldehyde and other polymerides of aldehyde. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. Its action is like that of chloral, but without depressing the heart's action. It is a strong diuretic. It has been used as a hypnotic, but gives a persistent unpleasant odor to the breath. It has been recommended in tetanus, mania, melancholia, and other nervous affections, and also as an antidote to strychnine, brucine, thebaine, and picrotoxin.

PARALEIP'SIS, f. -*leip'seos (-is)*. From παρά, beside, and *ἀλειφείν*, to anoint. An anomaly of the sebaceous secretion of the skin; steatosis.

PARALERE'MA, n., PARALERE'SIS, f. -*em'atos (-is)*, -*e'seos (-is)*. Gr., παραλήρημα, παραλήρησις (from παραλήρειν, to talk nonsense). Fr., *paralérème*. Delirious talk.

PARALEUCAN'ILIN(E). Fr., *p.* A colorless base, $C_{19}H_{19}N_3$.

PARALEX'IA, f. From παρά, beside, and *λέγειν*, to speak. Ger., *Paralexie*. Inability to read words as they are written.

PARALGE'SIA, f. From παρά, beside, and *ἄλγος*, sense of pain. A painful elementary disorder of sensation. Cf. PARÆSTHESIA.

PARAL'GIA, f. From παρά, beside, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See PARÆSTHESIA.

PARAL'NIN. See ACHROMATIN, CARYOPLASM, and NUCLEOPLASM.

PARALLAC'TIC. Gr., παραλλακτικός. Of, pertaining to, or produced by parallax.

PARAL'LAGE, f. -*al'lages*. Gr., παραλλαγή. See PARALLAXIS.

PARALLAG'MA, n. -*lag'matos (-is)*. Gr., παράλλαγμα. An overriding (as of toes or fragments of a broken bone).

PAR'ALLAX. Gr., παράλλαξις (from παραλλάσσειν, to make things alternate). Lat., *parallaxis*. Fr., *parallaxe*. 1. Apparent displacement of an object due to change of the observer's position. 2. The apparent shifting of the position of an object when a screen is passed alternately from one eye to the other. It is said to be *homonymous* when the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the screen, i. e., moves to the side of the eye which is uncovered; *heteronymous* or *crossed* when the object moves in the same direction as the screen. The former indicates undue convergence, the latter undue divergence, of the usual axes.—**Binocular p.** The angle of convergence of the visual axes.—**Crossed p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Entoptic p.** Of Listing, the movement of the shadows in the entoptic visual field.—**Entoptic p. of indirect vision.** The difference between the angle formed by two lines drawn from two object points to the nodal point of the eye and that formed by two lines drawn from the same object points to the centre of the eye.—**Heteronymous p., Homonymous p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).

PARALLAX'IS, f. -*ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., παράλλαξις. 1. Change, alternation. See also PARALLAX and PARALLAGMA. 2. Mental derangement.

PARALLE'LA, f. Gr., παράλληλος. A scaly eruption affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines.

PARALO'GIA, f. From παρά, beside, and *λόγος*, a word. Fr., *paralogie*. Ger., *Paralogie*. A slight degree of dyslogia; impairment of the power of carrying on a train of consecutive thought.—**Thematic p.** A perversion of ideas so that they are unduly fixed upon one subject; the state of mind of a man with a hobby.

PARALYSIS, *f.* -*ysis* (from *παράλυσις* (from *παράλυν*, to loose from the side). Fr., *paralysie*. Ger., *Lähmung*, *Paralyse*. The suspension or abolition of a functional power, especially in the nervous system, in which case there is a temporary or permanent loss of the power of motion or of sensation, or of both, in the parts supplied by the affected nerves.—**Acute anterior spinal p. of adults**. See under *Spinal p. in the adult*.—**Acute ascending (spinal) p.** Ger., *acute aufsteigende Landry'sche Paralyse*. A progressive motor p.; a disease affecting men more frequently than women, and following severe exposure to cold or some infectious or febrile disease. Paresis of the legs appears first, and is followed by complete p. with muscular relaxation. Similar conditions supervene in the muscles of the pelvis, loins, abdomen, thorax, upper extremities, diaphragm, and neck. Speech is affected, and there are dyspnoea, dysphagia, and sensory disturbances. Cutaneous reflex action and muscular irritability are lost and remain lost until death or until all paralytic symptoms have disappeared. There is neither muscular atrophy nor change in electrical irritability. The cerebral functions are not usually involved. There is but little if any elevation of temperature. The disease may terminate fatally in a few days, in consequence of respiratory or cardiac p., or may continue for several months. Changes in the central or peripheral nervous systems are slight, if indeed any have been discovered. An enlargement of the spleen, the mesenteric glands, and the closed follicles of the intestines suggests a toxæmic origin of the disease, which was first described by Landry in 1859.—**Acute atrophic spinal p.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Acute progressive p.** Of Harley and Clarke, acute ascending p.—**Adult spinal p.** See *Spinal p. in the adult*.—**Alcoholic p.** A peripheral neuritis caused by alcoholic excess resulting in pseudotabes or p. affecting the upper and lower extremities. Sometimes the cranial nerves are also affected.—**Alternate p.** See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Amyotrophic p.** Of Gubler, a p., such as may follow an acute disease, attended with atrophy of certain muscles. The motor tracts as well as the motor cells are involved.—**Anæmic p.** P. due to anæmia, especially puerperal p. dependent on loss of blood or on impoverishment or depreciation of that fluid.—**Anæsthesia p.** P. due to stretching or other maltreatment of the paralyzed limb during anæsthesia.—**Anapeiratic p.** See under *ANAPEIRATIC*.—**Angioneurotic p. of the auditory nerve**. An extremely rare disturbance of hearing, due to an affection of the sympathetic nerve causing an angioneurosis of the internal ear and characterized by sudden pallor of the face immediately followed by nausea, vertigo, tinnitus, and dullness of hearing, all of short duration.—**Anterior subacute spinal p.** Chronic atrophic spinal p.—**Anterospinal p.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Aqua paralyseos**. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of cowslip flowers with 3 parts of water.—**Arsenical p.** Ger., *Arseniklähmung*. P. affecting the lower or (rarely) the upper, or both upper and lower, extremities. It is the result of a peripheral neuritis caused by arsenical poisoning.—**Associated oculomuscular p.** A p. affecting those muscles of the two eyes which turn them both in one definite direction; e.g., a p. of the right externus and left internus, which turn both eyes to the right. It produces one variety of conjugate deviation of the eyes, and is due to lesions of the cerebral cortex, or at least of centres higher up than the nuclei of the ocular nerves.—**Association p.** See *Labioglossolaryngeal p.*—**Atrophic infantile p.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Atrophic muscular p.** See *Amyotrophic p.*—**Atrophic p.** A chronic or congenital p. in which there is atrophy of that part of the cerebral cortex that is the centre for the atrophied re-

gions of the body.—**Atrophic p. of children**. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial p.*—**Bifacial p.** Of W. Alexander, a bilateral facial p.—**Brachial p.** A p. of one or both arms due to lesions of the cerebral cortex or of the nerve roots of the brachial plexus, or to traumatism affecting the latter.—**Brown-Séquard's spinal p.** See *HEMIPARAPLEGIA*.—**Bulbar p.** 1. P. of a part directly innervated by the medulla oblongata. 2. See *Labioglossolaryngeal p.*—**Caisson p.** See *Caisson DISEASE*.—**Cardiac p.** A sudden cessation of the cardiac contractions in consequence of overaction of the cardiac inhibitory nerves arising from a direct injury of the cerebral, spinal, or reflex nervous systems or from p. of the cardiac ganglia.—**Central p.** See *Cerebral p.*—**Centrocapsular p.** P. caused by a lesion of the internal capsule.—**Centrocorical p.** P. caused by a lesion of the cerebral cortex.—**Centroganglionic p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus caudatus.—**Centromedullary p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the medullary region of the brain.—**Cerebral facial p.** Facial p. of cerebral origin. Cf. *Peripheral facial p.*—**Cerebral infantile p.** See *HEMIPLEGIA spastica infantilis*.—**Cerebral p.** P. caused by a lesion of some portion of the cerebrum.—**Cerebrospinal p.** Any p. in which the lesion is in those motor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the pyramidal tract which communicate with the ganglion cells of the spinal cord by the crura cerebri, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.—**Chloroanæmic p.**, **Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreal p.** Of Wilks, a sequence of chorea in which the motion ceases, while the muscular debility remains.—**Chronic atrophic spinal p.** See *Chronic anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Chronic muscular p.** See *General p. of the insane*.—**Chronic progressive bulbar p.** See *Labioglossolaryngeal p.*—**Compensatory oculomuscular p.**, **Conjugate oculomuscular p.** See *Associated oculomuscular p.*—**Coordination p. of the ocular muscles**. Cerebral p. of associated eye muscles.—**Corpus striatum general p.** See *Lenticular p.*—**Cortical p.** P. due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex.—**Cross p.** 1. See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*. 2. P. of the upper extremity on one side and the lower extremity on the other.—**Crutch p.** Fr., *paralysie des béquilles*. Ger., *Krückenlähmung*. P. in the distribution of the musculospiral nerve caused by compression with a crutch.—**Cruveilhier's p.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**Dental p.** Ger., *Dentalparalyse*. Poliomyelitis occurring in teething children. The p. was attributed by early observers to dental irritation.—**Diphtheritic p.** P. following diphtheria, especially in youths and adults. It usually begins in the soft palate, and may extend to the throat muscles, resulting in dyspnoea, dysphonia, or aphonia. The ocular muscles are affected next in frequency, then the muscles of the lower and of the upper limbs, and those of the trunk. There may be hemiplegia, paraplegia, or complete p.—**Dimidiata p.** See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Divers' p.** Paresis or p. affecting divers on removal of the diving dress after four or five hours' submersion. The pathology is obscure.—**Disappearing p.** Paresis in which by effort control of the affected muscles is regained.—**Duchenne's p.** 1. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*. 2. See *Pseudohypertrophic muscular p.* 3. See *Labioglossolaryngeal p.*—**Dyscrasic p.** P. caused by some dyscrasia producing changes in the composition of the blood.—**Emotional p.** Of Meryon, a form of p. reflex paraplegia, due to emotional excitement. See *Hysterical p.*—**Erb's p.** A p. caused by damage to the fifth and sixth cervical nerves just in front of the edge of the trapezius. It involves the deltoid, the biceps, the brachialis anticus, the supinator longus, and sometimes the supraspinatus and infraspinatus. There are myoatrophy and anæsthesia of the outer side of the arm. It may be idiopathic or be caused by trauma or the growth of a neoplasm.—**Essential infantile p.**, **Essen-**

tial p. of children. Ger., *essentielle Lähmung*. Of Ril-
liet and Barthez, see *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—
Exhaustion p. A functional p. produced by excessive
and prolonged voluntary movement involving exhaus-
tion of the nerve centres.—**Experimental p.** P. pro-
duced by experimental section of the cerebral cortex,
spinal cord, or nerves, or by the injection of drugs.—
Extensor p. P. affecting extensor muscles only.—
Facial p. A unilateral or bilateral p. of the facial
nerve, usually due to a slight neuritis following ex-
posure to cold. It also may be caused by disease or
trauma in the region of the ear or by fracture of the
base of the skull, or may occur as a rare complication
in acute ascending p., tabes dorsalis, or tetanus.—
Fatty atrophic p. of infancy. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Functional p.** 1. P. of the functional
capacity of an organ or part. 2. P. due to disease hav-
ing its seat elsewhere than in the paralyzed part.—**Gal-
loping p.** General p. in which there are violent delir-
ium, dyslogia, insomnia, myoclonus, tachycardia,
and pyrexia, pursuing a rapid course.—**Ganglionic p.**
P. caused by a morbid condition of a nerve ganglion,
with or without spinal p.—**General p. (of the insane).**
Ger., *allgemeine Lähmung*. A gradual progressive dis-
ease of the brain and nervous system in which there
are ataxy and paresis usually following a definite order
and course of development, which are particularly
marked in speech and locomotion. There are sensory
disorders and mental symptoms, at first of exaltation
of feeling or expansive delirium, but invariably tend-
ing to complete dementia. There are organic changes
in the encephalon and its membranes, and sometimes
in the spinal cord and its membranes and in some sym-
pathetic ganglia.—**General saturnine pseudo p.** See
Lead Palsy.—**General spinal p.** See *Spinal p. of the
adult*.—**Glossolabiopharyngeal p.**, **Glossolaryngeal p.**,
Glossopharyngeal p., **Glossopharyngeolabial p.** See
Labio glossolaryngeal p.—**Glossoplegic p.** See *Glossop-
legia*.—**Gouty p.** A functional p. of brief duration,
apparently caused by a gouty condition.—**Gubler's p.**
See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Hemifacial p.** See *Facial
HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Hysterical p.** A functional p. occur-
ing in hysteria and simulating any type or form of
organic p. It may be of sudden or gradual onset.
Sensation is lessened or lost; the reflexes may be in-
creased; there is but slight myatrophy; there may be
contractures; the electrical reactions are usually nor-
mal, though Charcot has reported some variations in
rare cases.—**Idiopathic p.** See *TETANY*.—**Indian bow
p.** Of German writers, p. of the thyroarytenoid
muscles.—**Infantile atrophic spinal (or fatty atrophic)
p.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Inflammatory
p.** Any p. due to inflammation.—**Inhibitory p.** Of
D. Drummond, hysterical p.—**Intermittent p.**, **Inter-
mittent spinal p.**, **Intermitting p.** P. due to malarial
poison or that of rheumatism or gout. It may occur as
one of the phenomena of a fit of ague or as an inde-
pendent trouble of a quotidian or tertian type.—**In-
tracranial p.** P. caused by some intracranial lesion.—
Ischæmic p. Motor p. due to interruption of the arterial
blood supply in certain parts of the nervous system.—
Juvenile atrophic p. Fr., *paralysie atrophique juvé-
nile*. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Klumpke's p.**
P. of the interossei, thenar, and hypothenar muscles,
with atrophy, anæsthesia of various regions of the fore-
arm and fingers, and meiosis, due to a lesion affecting
the spinal cord in the region of the first and second
dorsal nerve roots.—**Labial p.** Ger., *Lippenlähmung*.
P. affecting the lips.—**Labio glossolaryngeal p.**, **Labio-
glossopharyngeal p.** A progressive bilateral p. of the
lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx, with my-
atrophy, imperfect articulation of the lingual conso-
nants, and dysphagia. It is caused by a degenerative
disease of the nuclei of the ganglion cells on the floor

of the fourth ventricle, usually beginning at the nu-
cleus of the hypoglossal nerve; the degeneration may
slowly invade the neighboring nuclei and destroy life
by interference with that of the vagus.—**Landry's p.**
See *Acute ascending p.*—**Laryngeal p.** Unilateral or
bilateral p. of the laryngeal muscles, generally of
peripheral origin, causing disturbances of voice and
speech, or of respiration, or of both. It may be caused
by traumatism, by compression of the vagus or the re-
current laryngeal nerve, by an aneurysm or a lymphatic
or cancerous tumor of the neck, by exposure to cold,
or by prolonged use of these muscles. As the result of
a central lesion, it may occur in tabes dorsalis, insular
sclerosis, and progressive bulbar p.—**Lead p.** Lat., *p.
saturnina*. Ger., *Bleilähmung*. See *Lead Palsy*.—**Len-
ticular p.** Of H. C. Wood, pseudobulbar p. from hæm-
orrhage into the lenticular nucleus of each hemisphere.
—**Lingual p.** See *GLOSSOPLEGIA*.—**Little's p.** See
Infantile spastic PARAPLEGIA.—**Local p.** A p. affect-
ing a single muscle or group of muscles.—**Masked p.**
See *Pseudohypertrophic muscular p.*—**Masticatory p.**
Unilateral or bilateral p. of the motor branch of the
trigeminal, causing difficulty of mastication. It is
caused by an intracranial lesion compressing the motor
branch of the nerve, by a lesion of the pons implicating
its roots, or by a cortical lesion.—**Metadiphtheritic p.**
See *Diphtheritic p.*—**Mimetic facial p.** See *Facial p.*—
Mimetic p. A simulated p.—**Mixed laryngeal p.** P.
of the muscles that dilate the glottis and those that
tighten and approximate the vocal cords. It is caused
by disease of the recurrent laryngeal nerves.—**Motor p.**
A loss of voluntary muscular power.—**Musculospiral p.**
P. of the extensor and supinator muscles of the fore-
arm and wrist, in consequence of injury or disease of
the musculospiral nerve. It is usually unilateral,
though in lead palsy there is bilateral involvement of
most of the fibres of this nerve.—**Myogenic p.** Of
Bouchut, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Myopathic laryngeal
p.** Laryngeal p. of myopathic origin.—**Myopathic p.**
Organic p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles.
—**Myosclerotic p.** See *Pseudohypertrophic muscular p.*
—**Neural p.** An organic p. in which the peripheral
nerves are affected; peripheral neuritis.—**Neuropathic
p.** Of Ross, an organic p. caused by primary disease of
the nervous system.—**Nocturnal p.** See *Night Palsy*.
—**Nuclear p.** Ger., *Nuklearlähmung*. A p. caused by a
lesion of the nucleus of one of the cranial nerves.—
Obstetrical p. 1. Facial p. caused by the pressure of
the forceps upon the portio dura in extracting the in-
fant. 2. Erb's p. caused by pressure upon the infant's
neck by the finger or hook during delivery. 3. Cere-
bral p. caused by cortical injury from pressure by the
obstetrical forceps.—**Organic infantile p.** See *Acute
anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Organic p.** Of Ross, a p.
caused by a primary disease of the muscles or nerves.
—**Painters' p.** See *Lead Palsy*.—**P. agitans.** Fr.,
paralysie agitante. Ger., *Schüttellähmung*. A chronic
nutritional disease of the central nervous system, char-
acterized by muscular weakness, tremors, rigidity, a
peculiar attitude (the head bent, the back bowed, the
arms held away from the body and flexed), and festina-
tion of gait. There are no characteristic lesions.—**P.
a frigore.** P. due to the action of cold.—**P. beriberi.**
See *BERIBERI*.—**P. by suggestion.** Fr., *paralysie sug-
gérée*. A p. of varying form which may sometimes be
produced in a sensitive person, either in the waking or
in the hypnotic state, by the will and affirmation of a
competent person.—**P. cruciata (alternans transversa).**
See *HEMIPLEGIA*.—**P. festinans.** P. agitans, so called
because characterized by festination.—**P. generalis
progressiva vesanorum.** See *General p.*—**P. hysterica.**
See *Hysterical p.*—**P. infantilis (seu infantum) essen-
tialis (seu spinalis).** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELI-
TIS*.—**P. intermittens.** See *Intermitting p.*—**P. nota-**

riorum. See *Writers' CRAMP*.—**P. of the uterus.** Lat., *p. (seu lassitudo, seu exhaustio) uteri*. Fr., *paralysie (ou épuisement) de la matrice*. According to Wigand, the third degree of diminished uterine action during parturition, in which there is no trace of contraction. See also *Uterine INERTIA* and *ATONY of the uterus*.—**P. particularis.** See *Partial p.*—**P. procursoria.** See *P. agitans*.—**P. scorbutica.** Pellagra.—**P. spastica infantilis.** See *HEMIPLEGIA spastica infantilis*.—**P. spastica spinalis.** Ger., *spastische Spinal-Paralyse*. A gradually developing paresis, sometimes amounting to *p.*, spreading slowly upward and accompanied by muscular tension, reflex contractions and contractures, conspicuously increased tendon reflexes, and complete absence of sensory and trophic disturbances, with weakness of the bladder and genital organs, and general cerebral disturbances.—**P. venenata.** See *Toxic p.*—**P. with apparent muscular hypertrophy.** Pseudohypertrophic spinal *p.*—**Partial p.** A species of *p.* affecting less than half the body or some one particular part or organ.—**Periodical p.** A *p.* involving, as a rule, the arms and legs, sometimes the neck and pharynx, coming on when the patient is in good health and without any apparent exciting cause and being usually complete in the first twenty-four hours. The attacks are non-febrile; the deep reflexes are reduced or abolished; there is a reduction or abolition of the faradaic excitability both of muscles and of nerves. Improvement begins in the course of a few hours or days, and the patient is well until the next attack, which may occur daily or at intervals of days or weeks.—**Peripheral facial p.** Facial *p.* due to injury or disease of the peripheral portion of the facial nerve. It is practically characterized by *p.* of the orbicularis palpebrarum and is thus distinguished from central facial *p.* Cf. *Peripheral facial HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Peripheral p.** See *Neural p.*—**Phonetic p., Phonic p.** A laryngeal *p.* involving the muscles which tighten and approximate the vocal cords, causing disorders of voice.—**Phosphoric p.** A local or general *p.* occurring in and caused by phosphorus poisoning.—**Pleuritic p.** A facial *p.*, monoplegia, or hemiplegia, accompanied by vasomotor disturbances occurring in empyema, especially after evacuating the pleural cavity. It is due to toxins formed by the disease process, rarely to embolism.—**Pneumonic p.** Of Macario, a local or general *p.* occurring in or after pneumonia. Ross thinks it is often due to cerebral ischaemia, but in some cases it is probably caused by toxins formed by the morbid process.—**Postfebrile p.** A form of functional *p.* following a fever.—**Post-hæmorrhagic p.** 1. *P.* following spinal or cerebral hæmorrhage. 2. Anæmic *p.*—**Pressure p.** *P.* of a group of muscles supplied by a nerve the functions of which are interfered with by continued pressure, as during sleep or a protracted confined position.—**Progressive atrophic p.** See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.—**Progressive bulbar p.** See *Labioglossolaryngeal p.*—**Progressive p.** 1. *P.* of cerebral or spinal origin in which there is a gradual extension of the morbid process, as in acute ascending *p.*, etc. 2. See *General p. of the insane*.—**Pseudobulbar p.** A rare form of *p.* in which there are symmetrical lesions in the motor paths of both hemispheres producing bilateral *p.* of the lips, tongue, and pharynx.—**Pseudohypertrophic muscular (spinal) p.** Fr., *paralysie myosclérotique*. A chronic disease characterized by feebleness of the muscles of the lower limbs and of the erector muscles of the spine, gradually extending to those of the upper extremities. There is increase in the volume of some muscles and atrophy of others. It usually develops in infancy, though rare cases have been reported in adults. There is an increase of the connective tissue of the muscles, with atrophy of the fibres and a formation of fat cells as in a lipoma. No constant changes in the nervous

system have been observed.—**Puerperal p.** A generic term for paralyses occurring during pregnancy or after labor and dependent on causes connected with gestation or parturition. See also *Anæmic p.*—**Radial p.** See *Musculospiral p.*—**Regressive p.** Of Barlow, infantile *p.*—**Residual p.** A *p.* remaining after an apoplectic stroke.—**Respiratory laryngeal p.** *P.* of the muscles which widen the aperture of the glottis, causing dyspnoea.—**Rhachitic pseudo-p.** Inability to walk on account of muscular weakness, myalgia, flaccidity of the ligaments, and softening of the bones; occurring in rhachitic children. There is no real *p.*—**Rheumatic p.** 1. *P.* associated with or due to rheumatism; probably a peripheral neuritis. 2. See *Facial p.*—**Saturday night p.** A pressure *p.* of the musculospiral nerve occurring in workmen who have fallen asleep after alcoholic excess on Saturday evening.—**Saturnine p.** See *Lead PALSY*.—**Scriverens' p.** See *Writers' CRAMP*.—**Segmental p.** Of Charcot, a variety of hypnotic *p.* in which only a segment of a member is paralyzed.—**Sensory p.** Ger., *Gefühlspalysie*. Loss or diminution of general or special sensibility. See *ANÆSTHESIA*.—**Sleep p.** A pressure *p.* of the musculospiral nerve occurring during sleep.—**Spasmodic spinal p.** Lat., *tabes dorsalis spasmodica*. Of Charcot, spastic spinal *p.*—**Spastic p.** A cerebral or spinal *p.* in which there are spasms and rigidity of the muscles.—**Spinal p. in the adult.** Of Duchenne, anterior poliomyelitis in the adult.—**Sunday morning p.** See *Saturday night p.*—**Telegraphers' p.** A variety of anæsthetic *p.* analogous to telegraphers' cramp.—**Temporary spinal p.** Of Kennedy and others, acute anterior poliomyelitis in which (as rarely happens) there is complete recovery.—**Total sensory p.** That condition in which all forms of cutaneous sensibility are lost.—**Toxic p.** A functional *p.* due to poisoning.—**Unilateral spinal p.** See *Spinal HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Urinary p.** See *Urinary PARAPLEGIA*.—**Vascular p., Vasomotor p.** Partial or complete loss of power in the motor innervation of the vessels of an affected part, shown by their dilatation and lessening of their tension.—**Vicarious p.** Of J. Bigelow, a pseudo-*p.*—**Vitular p., Vitulary p.** See *Vitular FEVER*.—**Writers' p.** See under *Writers' CRAMP*.

PARALYTIC. Gr., *παρλυτικός*. Lat., *paralyticus*. Fr., *paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisch, gelähmt*. Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with paralysis; as a *n.*, a person affected with paralysis.

PAR'AM. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* Dicyanodiamide; a crystalline substance, (C : N)₂ : (NH₂)₂ = C₂H₄N₄.

PARAMAGNETISM. From *παρά*, beside, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. The property which certain bodies possess of being attracted by magnets and of tending to assume a position in which their greatest length is in the direction of a magnetic force acting on them (cf. *DIAMAGNETISM*). Iron, cobalt, oxygen, etc., are paramagnetic substances, while bismuth, antimony, water, hydrogen, etc., are diamagnetic.

PARAMALE'IC ACID. See *FUMARIC acid*.

PARAMAL'IC ACID. Of Heintz, diglycollic acid.

PARAMASTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *παρά*, beside, and *μαστός*, the breast. Submammary inflammation.

PARAMAS'TOID. From *παρά*, beside, *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Situated alongside of and close to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

PARAME'GIA, n. pl. From *παρამήκης*, oblong. Longitudinal fissures.

PARAME'DIAN. Near the median line.

PARAME'NIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *μήνες*, the menses. Any disorder of menstruation.—**P. difficilis.** Dysmenorrhœa.—**P. erroris.** Vicarious menstruation.—**P. obstructionis.** Amenorrhœa.—**P. profusa, P. superflua.** Menorrhagia.

PARAMENISER'MIN(E). An alkaloid found in the grains of *Anamirta cocculus*.

PARAME'RIA, *n. pl.* Gr., παραμήρια (from παρά, beside, and μῆρος, the thigh). Fr., *paraméron*. The inner sides of the thighs.

PARAM'ESUS, *m.* Gr., παράμεσος (from παρά, beside, and μέσος, middle). The third finger.

PARAMETHOXYBENZO'IC ACID. See *ANISIC acid*.

PARAMETH'YL ALDEHYD(E). See under *FORMIC aldehyde*.

PARAMETHYLBEN'ZYL. Fr., *paraméthylbenzyle*. A univalent radicle, $C_6(H, H, CH_3, H, H, CH_2,)$.

PARAMETH'YLISOPROPYLBEN'ZENE. A substance having the constitution of benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by methyl and isopropyl.

PARAMETH''YLOXYBENZAL'DEHYD(E), **PARAMETH''YLOXYBENZO'IC ALDEHYD(E)**. Anisic aldehyde.

PARAMETH''YLOXYQUIN'OLIN(E). Methyl paroxyquinoline.

PARAMETHYLPHEN'OL. See *CRESOL*.

PARAMETH''YLPHENYLACET'IC ACID. See *XYLIC ACID*.

PARAMETH''YLPROPYLBEN'ZENE. See *CYMENE*.

PARAMET'RIC. From παρά, beside, and μήτρα, the uterus. Situated beside the uterus, especially between the layers of the broad ligament.

PARAMETRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *paramétrite*. Of Virchow, inflammation of the pelvic connective tissue in the immediate neighborhood of the uterus.—**P. chronica atrophicans**. Of Freund, chronic hyperplastic p. with eventual cicatricial atrophy.—**P. (chronica) posterior**. Of B. S. Schultze, a chronic inflammation in one or both of Douglas's folds in which the uterus is fixed at the level of the internal os, causing permanent ante flexion in consequence of shortening of the folds, together with torsion of the organ when one fold is shortened.—**P. exsudativa anterior**. P. with fixation of the vagina and cervix to the anterior pelvic wall, causing retroflexion of the uterus.—**P. puerperalis**. P. occurring during the puerperium.

PARAMET'RIMUM, *n.* From παρά, beside, and μήτρα, the uterus. The connective tissue immediately adjacent to the uterus.

PARAM'IC ACID. A substance, $C_{12}N_3H_5O_7$, obtained from paramide.

PAR'AMID(E). Fr., *p.* The compound C_6HNO_2 .

PARAM''IDOBENZON'TRIL(E). The compound $C_6[H, NH_2, H, H, CN, H,]$.

PARAMIDOPHEN'OL. The compound $C_6[OH, H, H, NH_2, H, H,]$.

PARAMIM'IA, *f.* From παρά, beside, and μίμησις, imitation. Ger., *Paramimie*. Inability to make one's self understood by the use of customary modes of expression.

PARAMNE'SIA, *f.* From παρά, beside, and μνάσθαι, to be mindful. Fr., *paramnésie*. Of Lordat, a morbid state characterized by the erroneous use of known and remembered sounds.

PARAMONI''ODOAN'ILIN(E). The compound $C_6(H, I, H, H, NH_2, H,)$.

PARAMOR'PHIA, *f.* From παρά, beside, and μορφή, form. Fr., *paramorphie*. 1. Morbid structure. The *Paramorphie* of Young are structural diseases. 2. See *THEBAINE*.

PARAMOR'PHIN(E). Lat., *paramorphina*, *paramorphia*. See *THEBAINE*.

PARAMU'CIC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, isomeric with mucic acid.

PARAMU'SIA (Lat.), *f.* From παρά, beside, and μουσα, music. Ger., *Paramusie*. A variety of aphasia in which there is a disturbance of musical expression, false tones and intervals being employed.

PARAM'YLENE. See *DIAMYLENE*.

PARAMYLOL'UENE. Amyl methylbenzene.

PARAM'YLUM, *n.* Fr., *paramylon*. A carbohydrate resembling starch, obtained from green *Infusoria* on stagnant pools.

PARAMYOC'LONUS, *m.* From παρά, beside, μῦς, a muscle, and κλόνος, a violent, confused motion. Of Friedreich, repeated clonic spasms.—**P. multiplex**. Of Friedreich, a disease characterized by clonic contractions of the muscles, occurring in paroxysms. Between the contractions there may be tremor of the muscles. The disease is usually bilateral, and is not accompanied by motor or sensory disturbances. Its nature is unknown.

PARAMYOTO'NIA, *f.* From παρά, beside, μῦς, a muscle, and τόνος, a stretching. Ger., *Paramyotonie*. Tonic spasm.—**Ataxic p.** Ger., *ataktische Paramyotonie*. Persistent tonic spasm associated with distinct ataxia and with weakness and some anaesthesia.—**P. congenita**. Of Eulenburg, an hereditary disease, allied to Thomsen's disease, in which there are tonic spasms of various muscles lasting from a fraction of an hour to several hours, excited chiefly by cold.

PARANAPH'THALIN. See *ANTHRACENE*.

PARANEPHRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *paranéphrite*. 1. Inflammation of the connective tissue which unites the kidneys to the vertebral column. 2. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

PARANEPH'ROS, **PARANEPH'RUS**, *m.* From παρά, beside, and νεφρός, the kidney. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.

PARANEURYS'MI, *m. pl.* From παρά, beside, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Of Young, who spelled it *paraneurismi*, diseases of the nervous system affecting the functions of sensation and motion.

PARANGI. A disease, allied to yaws, occurring in Ceylon; "Spanish pox."

PARANITROPHEN'OL. See under *MONONITROPHENOL*.

PARANCE'A, **PARANOI'A**, *f.* Gr., *παράνοια* (from παρά, beside, and νοῦς, the mind). 1. A term applied loosely to various mental diseases. 2. A functional insanity, starting from a degenerative condition, characterized by a special deviation of the highest mental functions, but not implying either serious weakness or general disorder of the mind. It is almost always accompanied with hallucinations and more or less systematized delusions. The course is neither continuous nor uniform, but is essentially chronic.—**Acute p.** Of Mendel, p. coming on without prodromes and characterized by a delusion of vague persecutions without persecutors.—**Ambitious p.** P. in which the degeneration is associated with ambitious hallucinations.—**Degenerative p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, a form of p. in which the degenerative defects are not profound and do not reduce the patients to the last degree of the scale of degenerates.—**Intermediate p.** P. in which there are no delusions, but a tendency to quibbling or quarreling.—**Idiopathic p.** Of Mendel, an hereditary and degenerative form of p., with the delusion of quarreling insanity, and a weakened form of the delusion of persecution. The degenerative basis is questionable.—**P. corrupta**, **P. depravata**. See *DIASTREPHIA*.—**P. erotica**. See *EROTOMANIA*.—**P. hallucinatoria**. P. with hallucinations.—**P. hallucinatoria acuta**. P. characterized by sudden hallucinations, especially of hearing, accompanied by ideas of grandeur. There may be insane impulses or complete dejection.—**P. hallucinatoria chronica**. P. having a slow beginning and a remitting course. Hallucinations and delusions of persecution appear first, and at the end of a certain time the ideas of grandeur become prominent.—**P. hypochondriaca**. Chronic p. with typical remissions. The troubles of general sensibility form the foundation of the delusions of persecution accompanied by illusions and hallucinations.—**P. persecutoria**. P. in which the hallucinations of persecution are especially prominent.—**P. religiosa**.

P. in which the hallucinations or delusions are of a religious character.—**P. simplex.** Acute or chronic p. in which there are bodily as well as mental disturbances. The latter are characterized by the existence of some one of the many monomanias.—**Psychoneurotic p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, p. consecutive to some of the primary forms of psychoneuroses.

PARANOI'AC. Lat., *paranoicus*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paranoia.

PARAN'THRACENE. See under ANTHRACENE.

PARANTIMON'IC ACID. See PYRANTIMONIC ACID.

PARANU'CLEOLES. Lat., *paranucleoli* (from παρά, beside, and *nucleolus*, a little nut). Ger., *Paranucleolen*, *Nebenkernelkörperchen*. 1. Pseudonucleoli. 2. The smaller of the nucleoli in a cell nucleus.

PARANU'CLEUS, m. Fr., *noyau secondaire*. Ger., *Nebenkernel* (1st def.). The smaller of two closely related or situated nuclei in a cell.

PARAOXYBENZO'IC ACID. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

PAR'AOXYMETHYLBEN'ZYL ALCOHOL. Anisic alcohol.

PARAPAR'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-par'esis). From παρά, beside, and πάρεσις, paresis. Ger., *Paraparese*. Incomplete paraplegia.

PARAPATH'IA, f. From παρά, beside, and πάθος, disease. Moral insanity.

PARAPECH'YON, PARAPECH'YUM, n. From παρά, beside, and πῆχυς, the forearm. Fr., *parapéchyon*. Ger., *Speiche*. Of Gorreus, the radius.

PARAPECT'IC ACID. An amorphous substance, C₂₄H₃₄O₂₃, being one of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the process of maturing of fruits.

PARAPECT'IN. Ger., *Parapektin*. A body occurring in fleshy fruits and constituting one of the products into which pectose is transformed in the process of ripening; said to have the same composition as pectin.

PARAPEPT'ONE. Ger., *Parapecton*. 1. A kind of by-product resembling syntonin or acid albumin, arising in the normal peptic digestion of proteids. It appears as a precipitate soluble in dilute acids and alkalies and in distilled water. It is especially abundant if the pepsin has been previously modified by and exposed to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C. It is called by Finkler *isopepsin*. 2. Of Meissner, a body formed from proteids at 40° C., by the action of hydrochloric acid, alone or in company with imperfectly acting pepsin. It can not be converted into peptone by the most energetic pepsin, but is so changed by trypsin. It is never formed in normal digestion, and is called by Kühne *antialbumate*. 3. The normal initial or intermediate product of both peptic and tryptic digestion.

PARAPHA'SIA, f. From παρά, beside, and ἀφασία, aphasia. Fr., *paraphase*. Ger., *Paraphasie*. Aphasia characterized by the substitution of words which are unfitted to express the idea that the person intends to convey.—**Commissural p.** 1. P. due to injury of the commissural nerve fibres of the brain. 2. Of L. Lichtheim, a provisional term for p. due to a lesion supposed (but not ascertained) to be situated in the island of Reil.—**P. choreoformis.** P. resembling, and probably a form of, chorea.—**P. paralytica, P. paretica.** P. due to paralysis.—**P. spastica.** P. caused by muscular spasm.

PARAPHEN'YLENE. See under PHENYLENE.

PARAPH'IA, f. From παρά, beside, and ἀφή, the sense of touch. Any anomaly of the sense of touch.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *παράφιμωσις*. Ger., *Paraphimose*. Strangulation of the glans penis by a retracted prepuce with a narrow orifice.

PARAPHO'BIA, f. From παρά, beside, and φόβος, panic fear. See HYDROPHOBIA.

PARAPHO'NIA, f. From παρά, beside, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *paraphonie*. Ger., *Stimmfehler*. Any abnormality of the voice.—**P. clangens.** P. in which the

voice is shrill and squalling.—**P. comatosa.** Of Cullen, p. from relaxation of the glottis or velum palati during coma.—**P. gutturalis.** See *P. palatina*.—**P. gutturalis adolescentium.** See *P. puberum*.—**P. nasalis.** Of Sauvages, a nasal voice.—**P. palatina.** Of Cullen, p. in which the voice is hoarse, obscure, or indistinct from a defect of the palate.—**P. puberum, P. pubescentium.** Ger., *Ziegenstimme, Meckerstimme*. The harsh, shrill, irregular voice occurring in boys at puberty.—**P. rauca.** Fr., *paraphonie rauque*. Of Good, a hoarse or rough voice.—**P. resonans.** See *P. nasalis*.—**P. sibilans.** Of Sauvages, a wheezing or hissing voice.—**P. stertens.** Of Sauvages, p. in which the voice has a snorting or snoring sound.

PARAPH'ORA, f. Gr., *παράφορά*. Fr., *paraphore*. A mild variety of insanity, such as a monomania.

PARAPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. An isomer of phosphoric acid, obtained by subjecting it to great heat.

PARAPHRA'SIA, f. From παραφράζειν, to say a thing in other words. Ger., *Paraphrasie*. Incoherent speech depending on defective concepts.—**P. præceps.** P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too hurriedly.—**P. tarda.** Ger., *Nöhlen*. P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too slowly.—**P. thematica.** P. manifesting very great confusion of ideas, the thread of the discourse being entirely lost sight of.—**P. verbalis.** P. in which an occasional inappropriate word or idea is unconsciously interjected.—**P. vesana.** Complete jumbling of words and ideas, all coherence being lost; of Arndt, a combination of p. verbalis and p. thematica.

PARAPHRENE'SIS, PARAPHRE'NIA, PARAPHREN'ITIS, f. -e'seos (-is), -e'ni'e, -it'idis. Gr., *πααραφρενίτις* (from παρά, beside, and φρήν, the diaphragm, also the mind). 1. Inflammation of the diaphragm. 2. Transient delirium attributed to such inflammation.

PARAPHRONE'SIS, PARAPHRO'NIA, PARAPHROS'YNE, f. -e'seos (-is), -phro'ni'e, -phros'ynes. Gr., *πααραφρόνησις, παραφροσύνη* (from παράφρων, demented). Fr., p. Ger., *Ueberschnappen*. Mental alienation, especially that caused by poison.

PARAPHTHAL'IC ACID. See TEREPTHALIC ACID.

PARAPHYM'ATA, n. pl. From παρά, beside, and φύμα, a growth. Of Young, an order of the *Paramorphiæ* including structural diseases involving local changes.

PARAPHYMO'SIS, f. See PARAPHIMOSIS.

PAR'APHYTE. Lat., *paraphyllum* (from παραφύειν, to produce offshoots). Fr., p. Ger., *Ueberwuchs*. Of Eisenmann, a disease caused or accompanied by proliferation.

PAR'APLASM. Gr., *πάρπλασμα* (from παρά, beside, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Lat., *paraplasma*. 1. A heteroplasia. 2. Of Kupffer, any material within a cell other than the protoplasm. See ACHROMATIN, CYTOCHYLEMA, and Ground substance (2d def.).

PAR'APLASTE. A plaster mass containing rubber, wool fat, rosin, and dammar resin.

PARAPLEC'TIC. Lat., *paraplectus*. Fr., *paraplectique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

PARAPLE'GIA, f. Gr., *παραπληγία* (from παρά, beside, and πληγή, a blow). Fr., *paraplégie*. Ger., *Querlähmung*. Paralysis or paresis of both lower limbs.—**Alcoholic p.** Of S. Wilks, p. of spinal origin, caused by alcohol. There are pains in all the limbs, myatrophia, acinesia, hepatic enlargement, and other symptoms of alcoholism.—**Anæmic p.** P., sometimes accompanied by hyperæsthesia, following loss of blood.—**Apoplectic p.** Of Rosenthal, a double paralysis resulting from an old and a recent hæmorrhage into the motor centres, from circumscribed lesions in the median portion of the pons, or from aneurysm at the base of the brain; distinguished from spinal p. by the presence of motor paralyses of the cranial nerves.—**Ataxic p.** A combined lateral and posterior sclerosis of the spinal cord, presenting symptoms of ataxia. Myotatic irritability is increased;

sensory disturbances are rare; there are ataxia of the face, arm, and leg muscles.—**Atonic p.** Hysterical p.—**Cataleptiform p.**, **Cataleptoid p.** Of Benedikt, p. characterized by motor disturbances that are shown by the persistent resistance by muscular conduction of voluntary impulse. It affects all the voluntary muscles of both sides of the body, including those of the eyes. It is probably of hysterical origin.—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis*. Of Gull, paralysis affecting one of the upper extremities or both of them together exclusively or in a predominating manner. The lower extremities are often subsequently affected, but generally in a minor degree.—**Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreic p.** Of Borella, p. of functional origin occurring in chorea.—**Congenital hypertrophic p. of Duchenne.** See *Pseudohypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**Drunkards' p.** See *Alcoholic p.*—**Dysenteric p.** An affection coming on during dysentery, with paresis of the lower extremities, hyperæsthesia, and pain, followed by anæsthesia and complete p.; probably of toxic origin.—**Enteric p.** A reflex spinal p. produced by an intestinal disorder. Its existence is denied by many, and Bartholow, who describes it, admits that most of the reported cases are cases of ascending neuritis.—**Functional p.** Incomplete p. attributable to some functional disorder.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in gout.—**Hereditary ataxic p.** See *Hereditary ATAXIA*.—**Hypertrophic p. of infancy.** Of Duchenne, pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.—**Hysterical p.** See under *Hysterical PARALYSIS*.—**Hystero-traumatic p.** Of Charcot, hysterical p. supervening upon slight traumatism.—**Infantile spasmodic p.**, **Infantile spastic p.** Impairment of volition with tonic rigidity and ultimately structural shortening, in varying degrees, of a few or many muscles of the body, occurring at or shortly after birth.—**Organic p.** P. caused by a lesion of the brain or spinal cord.—**Painful p.** Lat., *p. dolorosa*. Fr., *paralégie douloureuse*. A form of p. described by Cruveilhier and more fully by Charcot. In several cases in which autopsies were made by the latter, carcinoma of a lumbar vertebra was found as a cause, and in each case there was also mammary carcinoma. The paralysis comes on gradually, following muscular atrophy. The pain is caused by the compression of the posterior columns of the cord by the tumor.—**P. a frigore.** Multiple neuritis caused by cold and presenting the symptoms of p.—**P. dolorosa.** Fr., *paralégie douloureuse*. See *Painful p.*—**P. mephitica.** Of Swaving, beriberi.—**Paraplegiæ urogenitales.** See *Urinary p.*—**Phimosal p.** Of C. E. Beardsley, reflex p. caused by phimosis.—**Puerperal p.** See *Puerperal PARALYSIS*.—**Reflex p.** P. of reflex origin.—**Rheumatismal p.** Of Bruchon, p. occurring in the course of rheumatism.—**Senile p.** P. caused by senile changes in the spinal cord.—**Spasmodic p.**, **Spastic p.** P. caused by primary lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord; appearing between the twentieth and fortieth years. Concussion of the spine and exposure to wet and cold are the most frequent causes. The early symptoms are paresis and a tendency to spasm of the muscles of the lower extremities. Sensory symptoms, except dull pains in the legs or back, are often absent, but subjective sensations are not uncommon. The electric irritability is usually normal. Contractures occur later in the disease. In walking, the legs drag behind the patient, and each is drawn forward as a rigid whole, the toes catching on the ground.—**Tabetic p.** See *Ataxic p.*—**Tetanoid p.** See *Spasmodic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**Toxic p.** P. caused by ptomainic, leucomainic, mineral, or vegetable poisoning; usually the result of a primary peripheral neuritis.—**Urinary p.** Lat., *p. urinaria*. Fr., *paralégie urinaire*. A paretic or paralytic affection of the lower extremities, supervening in the course of certain diseases of the urinary passages, and appearing to be connected with these as consecutive effects.

PARAPLEGIC. Gr., *παρὰπληγικός*. Fr., *paraplégique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.
PARAPLEURI/TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See *PLEURODYNIA* and *PLEURO-PNEUMONIA*.
PARAPLEX'IA, f. Gr., *παρὰπληξία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πληγή*, a blow). 1. Of Ettmüller, paraplegia. 2. Apoplexy in which the paralytic symptoms predominate.
PARAPO(I)E/SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *παρὰποιεῖν*, to vitiate. Fr., *parapoïèse*. Ger., *Parapoëse*. Of Eisenmann, a purely functional disease.
PARAPOPH'YSIS, f. *-phys'eos (-oph'ysis)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀπόφύσις*, an offshoot. The transverse process of a typical vertebra.
PARAP'OPLEXY. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. Fr., *parapoplexie*. A slight apoplexy.
PARAPROCTI/TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the paraproctium.
PARAPROC'TIUM, n. From *παρά*, beside, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. The connective tissue contiguous to the rectum.
PARAP'SIS, f. *-ap'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄφή*, the sense of touch. Fr., *p.* Ger., *falsches Gefühl*. Any anomaly of the tactile sense.
PARAQUINAN'ISOL. An artificial antipyretic alkaloid, C₁₀H₉NO.
PARAR'ABIN. See *PARABIN*.
PARAREC'TAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *rectum* (*q. v.*). Situated around or near the rectum.
PARAREDU'CIN(E). An alkaloid obtained by Thudichum from the urine.
PARARRHOTACIS'MUS, m. From *παρά*, beside, and *ῥῶ*, the Greek letter *ρ*. The confounding of *r* sounds with others; the substitution of other sounds (as of *l*, *w*, or *ng*) for that of *r*.
PARARRHYTH'MUS, m. Gr., *παράρρυθμος* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm). Fr., *pararrhythme*. Disturbed rhythm.
PARARTHRE'MA, n., **PARARTHRE/SIS, f.** *-threm'atos (-is)*, *-thre'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *SUBLUXATION*.
PARAR'THRIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρουν*, to articulate. Ger., *Pararthrie*. See *PARALALIA*.—**P. centralis.** P. due to cerebral disturbance.—**P. literalis paretica.** See *STAMMERING*.—**P. syllabaris paretica.** A stumbling articulation of syllables due to paresis or paralysis.—**P. syllabaris spastica.** See *STUTTERING*.
PARARTHRO/SIS, f. *-thro'seos (-is)*. See *SUBLUXATION*.
PARASAC'CHAROSE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A diglucosic alcohol, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, a modification of saccharose.
PARASALPINGI/TIS, f. *-git'idis*. From *παρά*, beside, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Inflammation around the Fallopian tube.
PARASCEPAS'TRA, f. Gr., *παρασκεπάστρα*. A bandage for the whole head.
PARASCEU'E, f. *-scen'es*. Gr., *παρασκευή* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σκεύη*, equipment). See *APPARATUS*.
PARAS'CHIDES, f. pl. Gr., *παρασχίδες* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σχίζειν*, to cleave). Fr., *parascides*. Fragments of broken bone.
PARASCORBU'TIC. From *παρά*, beside, and *scorbutus* (*q. v.*). Supposed to have some etiological connection with scurvy, but not showing the ordinary phenomena of that disease.
PARASECRE'TION. From *παρά*, beside, and *secrevere*, to separate. Any anomaly of secretion.
PARASE'MIA, f. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄσματος*, unintelligible. Ger., *Parasemie*. Simulated asemia.
PARASIGMATIS'MUS, m. From *παρά*, beside, and *σίγμα*, the Greek letter *σ*. The substitution of other sounds (*f*, *ph*, etc.) for that of *s* or *sh*.
PARASIL'IC ACID. A hexabasic acid, SiO₂ + 3H₂O.
PAR'ASITE. Gr., *πάρσιτος* (lit., one who eats with another [from *παρά*, beside, and *σίτος*, food]). Lat., *para-*

situs. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Parasit, Schmarotzer*. 1. An animal or plant living and subsisting within some tissue or organ, or upon some surface, of another animal or plant. 2. See FETUS in *fatu*.—**Accidental p's.** Internal p's having the habits, but not referable to the class, of *Eutozoa*. The following are included in this class in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London: *Pentastoma denticulatum*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, *Estrus hominis*, and *Anthomyia canicularis*.—**Endophytic p.** A p. living in the tissues and organs of its host.—**Epiphytic p.** A p. living on the surface of the skin and mucous membranes of the host.—**External p.** See ECTOPARASITE.—**Facultative p.** 1. A p. that is not confined to any particular animal organism. 2. Of De Bary, a p. which can only satisfy the conditions of its life in the animal organism, but which nevertheless leaves it at a certain period of its existence.—**False p.** See PSEUDOPARASITE.—**Internal p.** See ENTOPARASITE.—**Obligatory p.** Of De Bary, a p. that can not subsist away from its host.—**Strict p.** A p. that grows only in or on its host or in artificial milieu kept at a suitable temperature.

PARASIT'IC. Lat., *parasiticus, parasitarius*. Fr., *parasitaire*. Ger., *parasitisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasite; of a disease, caused by parasites.

PARASIT'ICIDE. Lat., *parasiticidus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite, and *cedere*, to slay). See ANTIPARASITIC.

PARASITISM. Lat., *parasitismus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite). Fr., *parasitisme*. Ger., *Parasitismus*. 1. The state of existence as a parasite. Cf. SYMBIOSIS. 2. The state of being infested with a parasite. 3. The part played by a parasite in causing or modifying disease.

PARASITOPH'OBIA. f. From *παράσιτος*, a parasite, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid dread of being infested with parasites, also the state of having sensations of being so infested.

PARASOR'BIC ACID. Of Hofmann, an oily liquid, $C_6H_5O_2$, obtained in the preparation of malic acid from mountain ash berries, isomeric with or an impure kind of sorbic acid. Its vapors are stupefying.

PARASPA'DIA. f. From *παρά*, beside, and *σπάζειν*, to draw. A condition characterized by an abnormal termination of the urethra on the side of the penis.

PARAS'PHAGIS. f. *-sphag'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *παρασφαγίς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σφαγή*, the throat). Fr., *parasphe*. The region of or about the throat.

PARAS'TATA. m. Gr., *παραστάτης*. See EPIDIDYMIS.—**P. adenoides.** See PROSTATE and Anterior PROSTATE.—**P. cirroides.** See *Pampiniiform PLEXUS*.

PARASTATADENIT'IS, PARASTATI'US, f. -it'idis. From *παραστάτης*, the epididymis, and *ἀδήν*, a gland. See EPIDIDYMITIS.

PARASTEATO'SIS. f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *στέαρ*, stiff fat. Ger., *Parasteatose*. A form of steatosis in which the character of the secretion is altered. The *Parasteatoses* (Ger., *Parasteatosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Steatoses* embracing sebaceous diseases with altered secretion. They include milium, atheroma, comedo, molluscum contagiosum, and colloid milium.

PARASTER'NAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. Situated at the side of the sternum.

PARASTRAM'MA, PARASTREM'MA. n. *-strem'matos (-is)*, *-strem'matos (-is)*. Gr., *παράστρεμμα* (from *παραστρέφειν*, to twist). Fr., *parastremme*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. Distortion of any part of the face, especially of the mouth.

PARASTREP'SIS. f. *-strep'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *στρέφειν*, a turning round. See SUBLUXATION.

PARAS'TROPHE. f. See PARASTREMMA.

PARASYN'OVIT'IS. f. *-it'idis*. From *παρά*, beside, *σύν*, with, and *ovum*, an egg. See SYN'OVITIS *fungosa*.

PARASYPH'ILIS. A generic name for such conditions as general paresis and *tabes dorsalis* occurring in syphi-

litic subjects and thought therefore to be of syphilitic origin, but not syphilitic in nature.

PARASYPHILIT'IC. From *παρά*, beside, and *syphilis* (q. v.). Fr., *parasyphilitique*. Pertaining to parasymphylis.

PARASYS'TOLE. f. *-sys'toles*. From *παρά*, beside, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* The interval between the cardiac systole and diastole.

PARAT'ALOID. See TUBERCULIN.

PARATAR'SIA. f. From *παρά*, beside, and *τάρσος* (see TARSUS). See ECTOPIA *tarsi*.

PARATARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide paratartrique*. Ger., *Para-weinsäure*. Racemic acid.

PARATH'ENAR. n. *-en'aros (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *θέναρ*, the flat of the foot. Fr., *parathénar*. Of Winslow, the abductor and short flexor muscles of the little toe.

PAR'ATHIOFORMAL'DEHYD(E). Ger., *Parathioformaldehyd*. A sulphur substitution compound, $C_3H_6S_3$, of paraformaldehyde.

PARATHION'IC ACID. Acid ethyl sulphate.

PARATHYM'IA. f. From *παρά*, beside, and *θυμός*, the mind. Fr., *parathymie*. Excessive mental strain.

PARATHYR'E(O)ID. An accessory thyroid gland.

PARATHYR(E)OIDECT'OMY. Excision of accessory thyroid glands.

PARATOLO'IDIN. See TUBERCULIN.

PARATOLU'IDIN(E). See TOLUIDINE.

PARATOL'YL. See TOLYL.—**P'hydrazine.** The compound $CH_3C_6H_4.NH:NH_2$.—**P'phosphine.** A liquid, $CH_3C_6H_4.PH_2=C_7H_9P$. Its odor produces headache and epistaxis.

PARATO'NIA. f. From *παρά*, beside, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Fr., *paratonie*. Overextension; abnormal tension.

PARATO'PIA. f. From *παρά*, beside, and *τόπος*, a place. Displacement, dislocation.

PARATREM'MA. n. *-trem'matos (-is)*. See PARATRIMMA.

PARATRICHOS'IS. f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *τριξ*, a hair. 1. A form of trichosis characterized by the production of hair of abnormal quality. The *Paratrichoses* (Ger., *Paratrichosen*) of Auspitz include trichorrhexis nodosa and trichoptilosis. 2. The growth of hair in abnormal situations.

PARATRIM'MA. n. *-trim'matos (-is)*. Gr., *παράτριμμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *τριβειν*, to rub). Fr., *paratrimme*. Ger., *Wolff*. Irritation or inflammation of the skin from chafing or pressure; intertrigo, especially (Ger., *Afterfratt*) between the nates.

PARATROPE. f. *-at'ropes*. Gr., *παρatroπή*. Fr., *p.* Torsion of a limb.

PARATROPHY. From *παρά*, beside, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Lat., *paratrophia*. Fr., *paratrophie*. Qualitative alteration in a tissue caused by a trophic disorder.—**Neurotic p.** A p. of nervous origin, such as an arthropathy occurring in connection with locomotor ataxia.

PARATUBERCULO'SIS. f. A disease which is not tuberculous, but attacks tuberculous subjects by preference.

PARATUBER'CULOUS. Pertaining to paratuberculosis.

PARATU'RA. f. A Brazilian cyperaceous plant. The root is used as a tonic.

PARATYPHLI'TIS. f. *-it'idis*. From *παρά*, beside, and *τυφλός*, blind (see CECUM). Inflammation of the connective tissue between the cæcum and the iliac fascia.

PARATYPHOID. Clinically identical with typhoid fever, but due to an organism that is not the *Bacillus typhosus*, though it closely resembles it.

PARATYP'HUS. m. Paratyphoid fever.

PARATYP'ICUS. From *παρά*, beside, and *τυπικός*, typical. Deviating from a typical character; irregular. See ECZEMA *paratypticum*.

PARAVAGINI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See PARACOLPITIS.

PARAVERTEBRAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Situated beside or near the vertebral column.

PARAVESICAL. From *παρά*, beside, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated around or beside the bladder.

PARAXANTHIN(E). Ger., *Paraxanthin*. A substance, $C_7H_8N_4O_2 = C_6H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_2$, or dimethylxanthine, isomeric with theobromine (and hence called by Thudichum urotheobromine), obtained by Salomon from urine. Applied directly to muscular tissue, it causes extreme contraction; subcutaneously it produces tetanus, paresis, and death.

PARAXIAL. Situated alongside the long axis.

PARAXYLORCINOL. A dihydroxyxylene, $C_6[CH_3, OH, H, CH_3, H, OH]$.

PARAZO'E, *f.* -zo'es. From *παρά*, beside, and *ζῶον*, a living animal. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* Of Eisenmann, a disease in which fully developed parasites are produced.

PARDANTHUS, *m.* From *πάρδος*, a panther, and *άνθος*, a flower. Leopard flower, a genus of iridaceous plants. —*P. chinensis*. Chinese leopard flower or blackberry lily. In China the root is used in decoction as a wash for poisoned wounds, and, reduced to a pulp, as an external application to snake bites.

PARÉCCOLO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *παρά*, beside, *ἐκ*, from, and *κοῖλος*, hollow. Fr., *pareccalôme*. An accessory cavity produced by disease.

PARÉC'RISES, *f. pl.* From *παρά*, beside, *ἐκκρίσις*, separation. In Young's classification of diseases, those that affect the secretions.

PARÉC'TAMA, *n.* -tam'atos (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐκταμα*, extent. Fr., *parectême*. Excessive distention or dilatation.

PARÉC'TASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. See SUBLUXATION.

PARÉGOR'IC. Gr., *παρηγορικός* (from *παρηγορεῖν*, to console). Lat., *paregoricus*. Fr., *parégorique*. Anodyne; as a n., an anodyne medicine, especially *p. elixir*. —*P. elixir*. See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (under OPIUM). —*P. root*. See *MYRRHIS odorata*. —*P. tincture*. See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (under OPIUM).

PARÉ'IA, *f.* Gr., *παρεία*. Fr., *paréia*. The cheek.

PARÉ'IA, *f.* Fr., *p.*, *racine de p.-brava*. Ger., *P.*, *Grieswurzel*. Syn.: *pareiræ radix* [Br. Ph.], *p. brava*. Of the U. S. Ph., the root (dried root) [Br. Ph.] of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. It is considered tonic, aperient, and diuretic, and has been used in calculus, leucorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is now chiefly employed in chronic catarrhal cystitis. In Brazil it is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and a vinous infusion of the root is used internally in snake bites, the bruised leaves of the plant being applied to the wound. —*Extractum pareiræ fluidum* [U. S. Ph.] (*seu liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de p. brava*. Ger., *flüssiges P-extrakt*. A fluid extract of *p.* —*P. brava*. Ger., *ächte Grieswurzel* (2d def.). 1. See *P. 2*. A bitter drug derived from *Cissampelos p.*, used as a substitute for true *p.* —*Pareiræ radix* [Br. Ph.], *P. root*. See *P.*

PARÉ'IRIN(E). See CISSAMPELINE. —*P. hydrochlorate*, *P. hydrochloride*. A salt of *p.* used for malarial disease.

PARÉLECTRON'OMY. From *παρά*, beside, *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *νόμος*, a law. Fr., *parélectronomie*. Ger., *Paralektronomie*. In electrophysiology, the electrical states presented by the surface of a transverse section of a muscle and of its tendon, both of which are negative to the natural surface of the muscle, which is electropositive. The tendon is less negative than the cut surface.

PARENCEPHALIS, *f.* -al'idos (-is). Gr., *παρεγκεφαλῖς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPHALITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALOCÉLE, *f.* Pa'r'(pa'r)-e'n(e'n²)-se'f-(ke'f)-a'l(a'l)-o(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *par-e'n-se'f'-a'l-o-sel*. -ce'les. From *παρεγκεφαλῖς*, the cerebellum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Hernia of the cerebellum.

PARENCEPH'ALUM, *n.* From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* Of Farr, a malformation of the brain.

PARÉNC'HYMA, *n.* -chym'atos (-is). Gr., *παρέγχυμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ἐγχεῖν*, to pour in). Fr., *parenchyme*. Ger., *Parenchym*. The proper and characteristic substance of an organ, especially a glandular organ, in contradistinction to the connective tissue, nerves, and vessels distributed to it. —*Glandular p.* Ger., *Drüsenparenchym*. The substance of a gland.

PARÉNC'HYMATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *parenchymatite*. Inflammation of a parenchyma.

PARÉNC'HYMATOSE, **PARÉNC'HYMATOUS**. Lat., *parenchymaticus*. Fr., *parenchymateux*. Ger., *parenchymatös*, *parenchymatisch*. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affecting parenchyma.

PARÉNC'HYMEPATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *παρέγχυμα*, parenchyma, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Parenchymatous hepatitis.

PARÉNCRA'NIS, *f.* -cra'nidos (-is). Gr., *παρεγκρανῖς*. See CEREBELLUM.

PARÉPIDIDY'MIS, *f.* From *παρά*, beside, *ἐπί*, upon, and *διδυμος*, the testicle. A group of small masses above the head of the epididymis in front of the spermatic cord; believed to be relics of the Wolffian body.

PARÉPITHY'MIA, *f.* From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐπιθυμία*, desire. Fr., *parépithymie*. Depraved appetite or desire.

PARERETH'ISIS, *f.*, **PARERETHIS'MUS**, *m.* -is'eos (-eth'isis), -is'mi. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to irritate. Fr., *paréréthisis*. A morbid excess of excitement.

PAR'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (par'esis). Gr., *πάρεσις*. Fr., *parésie*. Ger., *Parese*, *Puresie*, *unvollkommene Lähmung*. Incomplete paralysis, especially when not associated with any demonstrable organic change. —*Cantatory p.* Vocal disability experienced only in singing, caused by overfatigue of the intrinsic muscles of phonation. —*General p.*, *Progressive p.* See *General PARALYSIS*. —*Pulmonary p.* A progressive congestion of the minute pulmonary circulation, with infiltration into the vesicular structure, ending in fatal cases in gradual asphyxia. There are emotional excitement, fugitive cutaneous erythema, extreme physical prostration, and a short cough without much expectoration. Women are more frequently affected than men. —*Saturnine p.* See *Lead PALSY*.

PAR'ESOANALGE'SIA, *f.* See *Paretic ANALGESIA*.

PARÉT'IC. Lat., *pareticus*. Fr., *parétique*. Ger., *paretisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis.

PARÉU'NIA, *f.* From *πάρευνος*, acting as a bedfellow. Sexual intercourse.

PARHÆMA'SIÆ, *f. pl.* From *παρά*, beside, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of Young, diseases affecting the sanguiferous system.

PAR'ICIN(E). Fr., *p.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{15}N_3O$.

PAR'IDIN. Fr., *paridine*. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{28}O_7$, found in the herb and root of *Paris quadrifolia*.

PAR'IDOL. A resinous substance, $C_{26}H_{14}O_9$, derived from the decomposition of paridin.

PARIDRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. Ger., *P.* 1. See *HIDROSIS*. 2. Of Ritgen, an interval between outbursts of perspiration. 3. Any disorder of the perspiratory function; in the pl., *Paridroses*, of Auspitz, a family of *Idroses*, including chromidrosis, bromidrosis, hematidrosis, and uridrosis. —*P. oleosa*. See *SEBORRHŒA oleosa*.

PA'RIES, *m.* -i'etis. See *WALL*.

PARI'ETAL. Lat., *parietalis* (from *paries*, a wall). Fr., *pariétal*. Ger., *wandständig*. 1. Pertaining to a wall; connected with the walls of a cavity or of the body. 2. Pertaining to the p. bones; as a n. pl., *p's*, the p. bones.

PARIETA'RIA, *f.* From *paries*, a wall. Fr., *pariétaire*. Ger., *Glaskraut*. 1. Pellitory; a genus of herbs. 2. *P. officinalis* (1st def.).—**P. major**, **P. officinalis**. Fr., *pariétaire (officinale)*. Ger., *aufrechtes Mauerkraut*. 1. Wall pellitory; a species containing nitre, found throughout the greater part of Europe, where its herb was formerly official. It is the *ἐλξίνη* of the ancients, who used it in various diseases. It is still employed empirically in diseases of the urinary organs and in dropsy, fevers, etc., and as a cataplasm (in its fresh state) for painful tumors. It is diuretic and refrigerant, but is hardly demulcent and emollient, as has been supposed. 2. *P. diffusa*.—**P. pennsylvanica**. American pellitory; a diuretic North American species.—**P. vulgaris**. *P. officinalis*.

PARIETES, *m.*, pl. of *paries* (*q. v.*).

PARIET'IC ACID. Chrysophanic acid.

PARI'ETIN. Usmic acid.

PARIETIN'IC ACID. Chrysophanic acid.

PARI'ETOMAS'TOID. Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid process.

PARI'ETOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the parietal and occipital lobes, bones, or gyri.

PARI'ETOSPHENOID'AL. Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

PARI'ETOSPLANCH'NIC. From *paries*, a wall, and *σπλάγχνον*, an internal part. Pertaining to the walls of the body and the viscera.

PARIG'LIN. See SMILACIN.

PARIL'IA, *f.* A genus of rhamnaceous plants.—**P. malabarica**. A Malabar species; a decoction of the bark and leaves is employed in hemorrhoids and the root and leaves are used as an alternative.

PARIL'LIN. See SMILACIN.

PAR'IN. See PARIDIN.

PAR'IS, *f.* *Par'idis*. Fr., *p.*, *parisette*. Ger., *Einbeere*. 1. A genus of smilacaceous plants. 2. *P. quadrifolia*.—**P. quadrifolia**. Fr., *parisette à quatre feuilles*. Ger., *vierblättrige Einbeere*. Herb *p.*; a species found in most parts of Europe, where the root stock, leaves, and berries are rarely used. The herb and root furnish paridin. All parts of the plant are more or less acrid and poisonous. The root stock, which is nauseous and emetic like ipecac, was formerly used as an antispasmodic. The leaves are a narcotic poison, and in large doses a drastic purgative; they were formerly employed in small doses as a diuretic and antispasmodic, as an antidote to strychnine, and externally as a poultice to torpid swellings, etc. The fruits were used in arsenical and mercurial poisoning. The juice of the leaves has been employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

PARISAC'TICUS. Fr., *parisactique*. Pertaining to or caused by intussusception.

PARISAGO'GE, *f.* -*o'ges*. From *pará*, beside, *ισος*, equal, and *ἄγειν*, to lead. See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

PARISTH'MIA, *f.* From *pará*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a neck. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.

PARISTH'MION, *n.* 1. See TONSIL. 2. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.

PARISTHMI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *pará*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a narrow passage. Quinsy. See CYNANCHE and CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.

PARISTYPH'NIN. Fr., *p.* A glucoside, $C_{38}H_{64}O_{13}$, extracted from the root of *Paris quadrifolia*.

PARITACON'IC ACID. Citraconic acid.

PARKINSON'IA, *f.* From *Parkinson*, an English botanist. Fr., *parkinsonie*. A genus of caespitose plants.—**P. aculeata**. Fr., *parkinsonie à aiguillons*. Jerusalem thorn; an astringent species. In the West Indies the

roasted seeds and the flowers are used in intermittent fevers, and the flowers (in infusion) and the bark and leaves (in baths and clysters) in defective nutrition in children. In Mexico the herbaceous parts are used as a sudorific and febrifuge and in epilepsy.

PARNAS'SIA, *f.* From *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus. Fr., *parnassie*. Ger., *Parnasserkraut*. Grass of Parnassus; a genus of saxifrageous plants.—**P. europæa**, **P. palustris**. Fr., *parnassie des marais*. Ger., *Parnasserkraut*. (Common) grass of Parnassus. The herb and flowers were formerly used as a diuretic and in ophthalmia. In Sweden a drink made by boiling all parts of the plant in beer is used in cardialgia, etc.

PAROA'RION, *n.* See EPOOPHORON.

PAROCCIP'ITAL. From *pará*, beside, and *occiput*, the occiput. Situated alongside the occipital bone.

PAROCHETEU'SIS, *f.* -*eu'seos (-is)*. Gr., *παροχέτευσις* (from *παροχετεύειν*, to turn from its course). See DERIVATION.

PARODON'TIS, *f.* -*on'tidos (-is)*. From *pará*, beside, and *ὀδός*, a tooth. See EPULIS.

PAR'ODYNE. See ANTIPYRINE.

PAR'E'NIA, *f.* Gr., *παροινία* (from *pará*, beside, and *οἶνος*, wine). In jurisprudence, a criminal disposition due to alcoholism.

PARO'LEIN. A petroleum preparation of menthol, used in coriza.

PAROMPHALOCÉLE, *f.* $Pa^2r(pa^3r)-o^2mf-a^2l(a^3l)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $pa^2r-o^2mf'a^2l-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. From *pará*, beside, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a hernia. Fr., *paromphalocèle*. Ger., *Nebennabelbruch*. A hernia near the navel.

PARONI'RIA, *f.* From *pará*, beside, and *δρεῖπος*, a dream. Fr., *paronirie*. Morbid restlessness with dreaming.—**P. ambulans**. Somnambulism.—**P. salax**. The state of having nocturnal involuntary seminal emissions with erotic dreams.

PARONYCH'IA, *f.* From *pará*, beside, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *tournoié* (1st def.), *onglade* (1st def.), *panaris* (1st def.), *mal d'aventure* (1st def.), *oïre* (1st def.), *paronie* (3d def.), *paronchie* (3d def.). Ger., *P.* (1st def.), *Nagelründe* (1st def.), *Nagelgeschwür* (1st def.), *Nagelwurm* (1st def.), *Wurm* (1st def.), *Umlauf* (1st def.), *Niethnagel* (1st def.), *Neidnagel* (1st def.), *Knorpelblume* (3d def.), *Paronychie*. 1. Properly, an inflammation near or around the nail or of the pulp of the finger and the matrix of the nail; also a phlegmonous inflammation anywhere on the fingers or hands. The simplest form of *p.*, commonly called *runround*, is situated in the epidermis, and is characterized by erythematous redness at the end of the finger, followed by an effusion of seropurulent fluid beneath the cuticle, which tends to spread about the circumference of the nail, the inflammation sometimes involving the matrix and giving rise to onychia. In the phlegmonous forms the inflammation may be seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, in the sheath of a tendon, or in the periosteum. 2. An old name for *Aira præcox*, *Saxifraga triactylites*, and other plants. 3. Nailwort, whitlowwort; a genus of illecebraceous herbs.—**Anthracoïd p.** Fr., *panaris anthracôide*. *P.* appearing generally on the dorsal aspect of the fingers, probably arising from inflammation of the hair follicles. It usually has several openings.—**P. argentea**. Ger., *silberglänzende Knorpelblume*. A species of *P.* (3d def.) found in southern Europe and in northern Africa. An agreeable tea prepared from the dried flowers and the small leaves is used as a pectoral.—**P. artificialis**. *P.* supposed to be produced by binding the end of a finger with the membrane found just beneath the shell of an egg; a practice once in vogue as a remedy in intermittent fever.—**P. lateralis**. See *Ingrowing NAIL*.—**P. pressura**. *P.* produced by exposure of frozen fingers to the fire.—**P. tendinosa**. Fr., *panaris de la gaine*. Ger., *Sehnenscheidenpanaritiüm*.

P. attended by severe inflammation extending along the synovial tracts and causing extensive suppuration and destructive changes in the fingers and in the sheaths of the tendons of the hand and arm.—**P. vulgaris**. A superficial form of *p.*; runround.—**Subcutaneous p.** A whitlow developing in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, especially in front of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons.—**Syphilitic p.** Lat., *p. syphilitica*. An ulcerative syphilitic disease affecting the bed of the nail. It may arise from an ulcerating syphilitic papule occurring either in the fold or in the matrix of the nail. Cf. *DACTYLITIS syphilitica* and *ONYCHIA syphilitica*.

PARONYCHIS, PARONYCHI'TIS, *f.* -on'y'chis, -it'idis. See *PARONYCHIA* (1st def.).

PARONYCHOS'IS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Paronychose*. 1. Perverted growth of a nail. The *Paronychoses* (Ger., *Paronychosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Onychoses*, including onychogryposis idiopathica. 2. Growth of a nail in abnormal situations.

PAROOPHORI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, ὠόν, an egg, and φoρός, bearing. Inflammation around the ovary.

PAROOPH'ORON, *n.* From παρά, beside, and ὠοφόρος, bearing eggs. Fr., *paroöphore*. Of His and Waldeyer, a body formed from the posterior segmental tubes of the mesonephros in the female embryo, consisting of scattered tubular structures, with yellow pigment; situated in the broad ligament of the uterus internally and inferiorly to the epoophoron.

PAROPHO'BIA, *f.* Hydrophobia.

PAROPHRENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, and φρήν, the diaphragm. See *DIAPHRAGMATITIS*.

PAROPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From παρά, beside, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Inflammation around the eye.

PAROPHTHALMON'CUS, *m.* From παρά, beside, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *parophthalmoncie*. A swelling or tumor around the eye.

PARO'PIA, *f.* Gr., *παρωπία* (from παρά, beside, and ὦψ, the eye). Fr., *paropie*. An old term for the inner canthus.

PARO'PION, PARO'PIUM, *n.* From παρά, beside, and ὦψ, the eye. Fr., *paropion*. A screen for the eyes.

PAROP'SIS, *f.* -op'seos (-is). From παρά, beside, and ὦψ, vision. Fr., *paropsie*. Any anomaly of vision.—**P. cataracta**. See *CATARACT*.—**P. glaucosis**. See *GLAUCOMA*.—**P. illusoria**. See *PSEUDOBLEPSIA*.—**P. lateralis**. See *DYSOPIA lateralis*.—**P. longinqua**. See *PRESBYOPIA*.—**P. lucifuga**. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**P. noctifuga**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**P. propinqua**. See *MYOPIA*.—**P. staphyloma**. See *STAPHYLOMA*.—**P. staphyloma purulentum**. See *HYPOPYON* (4th def.).—**P. staphyloma simplex**. See *HYDROPHthalmia*.—**P. strabismus**. See *STRABISMUS*.

PAROPTES'IS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). Gr., *παρόπτησις* (from παρά, beside, and ὀπτειν, a roasting). Fr., *paroptèse*. A hot-air bath.

PARORA'SIS, *f.* -a'seos (-is). Gr., *παρόρασις* (from παρά, beside, and ὄραν, to see). Fr., *parorase*. 1. See *PAROPSIS*. 2. Color blindness.

PARORCHID'IUM, *n.* From παρά, beside, and ὄρχις, the testicle. See *ECTOPIA testis* and *ECTOPIA testis abdominalis*.

PARORCHIDOENTEROCELE, *f.* Pa²r(pa³r)-o²rk-(o²rch²)'i²d-o(o²)-e²nt-e²r-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pa²r-o²rk'i²d-o-e²nt'e²r-o-sel. From παρά, beside, ὄρχις, the testicle, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. A hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.

PAROR'GANUM, *n.* From παρά, beside, and ὄργανον, an organ. Fr., *parorgane*. A growth the tissue of which resembles that of some organ.

PAROS'MIA, PAROSPHERE'SIS, *f.* -os'miæ, -phre'seos (-is). From παρά, beside, and ὁσμή or ὀσφρησις, the

sense of smell. Fr., *parosmie*. Ger., *Parosmie*. Any perversion of smell.

PAROSTEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρά, beside, and ὀστέον, a bone. Inflammation about the periosteum.

PAROSTIA, *f.* From παρά, beside, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *parostie*. Of Good, a genus of bone diseases in which the bones are incapable of affording support in consequence of defective development.—**P. flexilis**. See *OSTEOMALACIA*.

PAROSTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). 1. Intracartilaginous development of bone in which the ossification takes place immediately outside the perichondrium. 2. Ossification in the loose subdermal tissues.

PARO'TIA, *f.* From παρωτίς, the parotid gland. See *MUMPS*.

PAROT'IC. From παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear. Situated near the ear.

PAROT'ICOAURIC'ULAR. Pertaining to or connected with the ear and the parotid gland. As a *n.*, see *PAROTIDOAURICULARIS*.

PAROT'ID. From παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear. Situated near the ear; as a *n.* (Fr., *parotide*; Ger., *Parotide*), the *p.* gland.

PAROTIDEC'TOMY. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of the parotid gland.

PAROTID'EOMASSETTER'IC. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and μασσητήρ, a chewer. Pertaining to or connected with the regions of the masseter muscle and the parotid gland.

PAROT(ID)'ITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *parotidite*. Mumps; inflammation of the parotid gland.

PARO'TIDOAURICULA'RIS, *m.* From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and auricula, the external ear. Fr., *parotido-auriculaire*. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the surface of the parotid gland and attached to the base of the concha of the ear. It adducts and depresses the ear.

PAROTIDON'CUS, *m.* From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See *MUMPS*.

PAROT'IDOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* Fr., *parotidosquirrhe*. Scirrhus of the parotid gland.

PARO'TIS, *f.* -ot'idis (-is). Gr., *παρωτίς* (from παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear). See *PAROTID GLAND*.—**P. accessoria**. See *Accessory parotid GLAND*.

PAROTITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland. See *PAROTIDITIS*.—**Epidemic p.** Lat., *p. epidemica*. See *MUMPS* and *Idiopathic p.*—**Idiopathic p.** Mumps occurring independently of any other disease.—**Metastatic p.** *P.* which shows metastases (e. g., to the testicle).—**P. contagiosa**. See *MUMPS*.—**P. duplex**. Inflammation of both parotid glands.—**P. erysipelatos**, *P. polymorpha*, *P. serosa glutinea tumens*, *P. spuria*. See *MUMPS*.—**Puerperal p.** *P.* caused by puerperal septicæmia.—**Symptomatic p.** See *Metastatic p.*

PAROU'LIS, *f.* See *Alveolar ABSCESS*.—**Apostema p.** See *Alveolar ABSCESS*.

PA'ROUS. From *parere*, to bring forth. Pregnant or having been pregnant.

PAROVA'RIVM, *n.* From παρά, beside, and ovarium, a receptacle for eggs. See *EPOOPHORON*.

PAROXYQUIN'OLIN(E). A basic substance, C₆(H,OH), H,H,CH.CH.CH.N,—).

PAR'OXYSM. Gr., *παροξυσμός* (from παροξύνειν, to prick). Lat., *paroxysmus*. Fr., *paroxisme*. Ger., *Paroxysmus*. 1. A point in the course of a disease at which its symptoms appear with unusual force and prominence; a crisis (2d def.). 2. A violent attack or seizure of any sort.

PAROXY'SMAL. Pertaining to, caused by, or appearing in paroxysms.

PARS, *f.* *Partis*. See *PART*.—**P. acetabularis**. See *Cotyloid BONE*.—**P. ampullaris venæ coronariæ magnæ**. The coronary sinus of the heart.—**P. ascendens** (ossis

palatini). The vertical plate of the palate bone.—**P. axillaris plexus brachii**. The portion of the brachial plexus below the clavicle.—**P. basilaris (ossis occipitis)**. The basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidi**. The body of the sphenoid bone.—**P. caduca placenta uterinæ**. That portion of the maternal placenta which is expelled in the parturient act; the placental decidua.—**P. cardiaca ventriculi**. See **CARDIA** (2d def.).—**P. carnea diaphragmatis**. The muscular portion of the diaphragm.—**P. carnososa urethræ**. The membranous portion of the urethra.—**P. cartilaginea tubæ Eustachii**. The cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube.—**P. cavernosa placenta**. Fr., *partie intermédiaire du placenta utérin*. Of Winkler, that portion of the maternal placenta that is situated between the basal and subchorionic layers.—**P. cavernosa urethræ**. The cavernous portion of the urethra.—**P. cephalica nervi sympathici**. The plexuses, ganglia, and nerves derived from the sympathetic nerve.—**P. cerebri centralis anterior**. See **Ascending frontal convolution**.—**P. cerebri centralis posterior**. Fr., *faisceaux pariétaux*. A region of the brain corresponding to the ascending parietal convolution.—**P. cerebri frontalis anterior** [Nothnagel]. Fr., *région préfrontale*. The anterior frontal region of the brain.—**P. cerebri frontalis media**. The region of the brain included between two vertical planes one of which passes through the posterior frontal convolution and the other through the middle of the superior frontal convolution. It corresponds to the middle of the frontal lobe.—**P. cerebri frontalis posterior**. The portion of the cerebral hemisphere bounded by two vertical planes, the posterior passing just in front of the ascending frontal convolution and the anterior through the posterior end of the superior frontal.—**P. cerebri sphenoidalis**. The region of the brain lying below a horizontal plane which passes through the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure.—**P. cervicalis nervi sympathici**. Ganglia, plexuses, and branches of the sympathetic nerve in the neck.—**P. ciliaris hyaloidea**. See **Ciliary zone**.—**P. ciliaris retinae**. The portion of the retina situated in front of the ora serrata.—**Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis**. The condylar portions of the occipital bone.—**P. conjunctivalis corneæ**. See **CONJUNCTIVA corneæ**.—**P. coronalis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. descendens duodeni**. See **Descending PORTION of the duodenum**.—**P. fissura centralis media**. The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**P. fixa placenta uterinæ**. That portion of the maternal placenta which remains attached to the muscular tissue of the uterus after the remainder of the organ has been expelled in parturition.—**P. flaccida membranæ tympani**. See **Shrapnell's MEMBRANE**.—**P. flocculenta**. An old term for the decidua.—**P. foetalis placenta**. See **Foetal PLACENTA**.—**P. frontalis ossis frontis**. The upper and larger portion of the frontal bone, excluding the orbits and nasal process.—**Partes genitales**. The genitals.—**P. horizontalis mandibularis**. The body of the inferior maxilla.—**P. horizontalis ossis ethmoidei**. See **Cribriform PLATE of the ethmoid bone**.—**P. horizontalis ossis palatini**. The horizontal plate of the palate bone.—**P. incisiva maxillæ superioris**. See **Intermaxillary bone**.—**P. infraclavicularis plexus brachialis**. The portion of the brachial plexus situated above the clavicle.—**P. intermedia**. Of Kobelt, a small plexus by means of which the ends of the bulbi vestibuli vaginae communicate with the vessels of the glans clitoridis.—**P. intestinalis choledochi**. The portion of the ductus choledochus communis that pierces the duodenum.—**Partes jugulares (seu laterales) ossis occipitis**. See **Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis**.—**P. punctura**. Ger., *Schlosstheil*. The lock of an obstetrical forceps.—**Partes laterales ossis sacri**. The lateral masses of the sacrum.—**P. lateralis cerebelli**. A hemisphere of the cerebel-

lum.—**P. lateralis tubæ Fallop(p)ii**. See **AMPULLA Falloppii tubæ**.—**P. malaris ossis malaris**. Ger., *Wangenplatte*. The somewhat quadrangular facial surface of the malar bone.—**P. mamillaris ossis temporalis**, **P. mastoidea (ossis temporalis)**. See **Mastoid PROCESS of the temporal bone**.—**P. media corporis callosi**. See **CORPUS corporis callosi**.—**P. medialis fissura occipitalis**. Fr., *scissure perpendiculaire externe*. The mesial portion of the parietooccipital fissure.—**P. medialis tubæ Fallop(p)ii**. The portion of the oviduct included between the ampulla and the part within the tissue of the uterus.—**P. media ossis ethmoidei**. The vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.—**P. membranacea urethræ**. See **Membranous PORTION of the urethra**.—**Partes minoris resistentiæ**. Those parts of the body which seem least able to resist disease when invaded by it.—**P. muscularis urethræ**. See **Membranous PORTION of the urethra**.—**P. nasalis ossis frontis (seu frontalis)**. See **Nasal PORTION of the frontal bone**.—**P. nasalis ossis palatini**. The horizontal plate of the palate bone.—**Partes nobiles**. See **Noble PARTS**.—**P. non caduca placenta uterinæ**. See **P. fixa placenta uterinæ**.—**Partes obscœnæ**. An ancient term for the genitals.—**P. occipitalis ossis occipitis**. See **Tabular PORTION of the occipital bone**.—**P. olfactoria**. Ger., *Commissur der Riechlappen*. That part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain the fibres of which, in the shape of a horseshoe, turn toward the basal mass of the head of the corpus striatum.—**P. orbicularis palpebrarum**. See **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**.—**Partes orbitales ossis frontis**. Ger., *Augenhöhletheile*. The portions of the frontal bone that enter into the formation of the orbit.—**P. orbitalis ossis zygomatici**. The portion of the malar bone that aids in forming the orbit.—**P. ossea tubæ Eustachii**. The osseous portion of the Eustachian tube.—**P. palatina ossis palatini**. The horizontal plate of the palate bone.—**P. papillaris**. See **CORPUS papillare**.—**P. papillaris corii**. See **Papillary LAYER of the corium**.—**P. pelvina urethræ**. See **Prostatic PORTION of the urethra**.—**P. pendula penis**. The pendulous portion of the penis.—**P. perinæalis urethræ**. See **Cavernous PORTION of the urethra**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis palatini**. Vertical plate of the palate bone.—**P. petrosa ossis temporalis**. See **Petrous PORTION of the temporal bone**.—**P. petrosomastoidea**. The pyramid of the temporal bone.—**P. prostatica urethræ**. See **Prostatic PORTION of the urethra**.—**P. prostaticomembranacea**. The prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra considered as one.—**Partes publicæ**. The organs of the body specially concerned in the nutrition of the other parts.—**P. respiratoria**. See **Respiratory GLOTTIS**.—**P. reticularis corii**. See **Reticular LAYER of the corium**.—**P. scleralis corneæ**. The corneal substance proper.—**P. secundi musculi capitis**. See **BIVENTER cervicis**.—**P. spongiosa urethræ**. See **Spongy PORTION of the urethra**.—**P. squamosa ossis occipitalis**. See **Tabular PORTION of the occipital bone**.—**P. squamosa ossis temporalis**. See **Squamous PORTION of the temporal bone**.—**P. tendinea diaphragmatis**. The tendinous portion of the diaphragm.—**P. tertium faucium**. See **Middle CONSTRICTOR of the pharynx**.—**P. trunci medullaris anterior**. See **Inferior PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum**.—**P. trunci medullaris media**. See **Middle PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum**.—**P. urethræ cavernosa**. The cavernous portion of the urethra.—**P. urethræ membranacea**. The membranous portion of the urethra.—**P. uterina placenta**. See **Maternal PLACENTA**.—**P. uvealis corneæ**. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens (seu inferior)**. See **Descending HORN of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis posterior**. See **Posterior HORN of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis superior**. See **Ante-**

rior HORN of the lateral ventricle.—**P. vermis inferioris media** [Gordon]. See UVULA.—**P. vermis inferioris posterior**. See PYRAMID.—**P. verticalis fissuræ occipitalis**. The vertical (internal) portion of the parietooccipital fissure.—**P. vocalis glottidis**. See Vocal GLOTTIS.

PART. Gr., μέρος. Lat., pars. Fr., partie. Ger., (Th)eil. 1. A subdivision, a section. 2. Any separate member, organ, or region.—**Noble p's**. Lat., partes nobiles (seu essentielles). An old term for the principal organs of the body.—**Private p's**. See External GENITALS.—**Vital p's**. Ger., Lebenst(h)eile. A vague term for the organs or structures of the body injury to which causes death.

PARTHEN'ICIN(E). An alkaloid found in *Parthenium hysterophorum*. It is antipyretic, antiperiodic, and analgetic, and is used in neuralgia.

PARTHENIN(E). Ger., Parthenin. An alkaloid obtained from *Parthenium hysterophorum*; used for neuralgia and recommended as a febrifuge.

PARTHEN'IUM, n. Gr., παρθένιον (1st def.) (from παρθένος, a virgin). Fr., parthène. Ger., Jungfernkraut. 1. Of the ancients, *Mercurialis annua*, *Parietaria officinalis*, *Pyrethrum p.*, and probably other plants. 2. A genus typical of the partheniaceous plants.—**P. hysterophorus**. Fr., parthène hystérophore. Bastard feverfew; a febrifuge species found in the West Indies and the Gulf States. It is used externally in skin diseases.—**P. integrifolium**. Prairie dock; common in the middle and southwestern United States. The flower tops have been recommended as a febrifuge. The root is emollient and diuretic.

PARTHENOCHLORO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From παρθένος, a virgin, and χλωρός, green. See CHLOROSIS virginum.

PAR'THENO GALACTOZE'MIA, f. From παρθένος, a virgin, γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., parthéno-galactozémie. Ger., Jungfernmilchfluss. A flow of milk from the breast of a young girl.

PARTHENOGEN'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-gen'esis). From παρθένος, a virgin, and γένεσις, production. Fr., parthénogénèse. Ger., P., Jungfernzeugung. 1. Generation or reproduction by means of unfertilized ova. 2. Non-sexual reproduction by gemmation or fission.

PARTHENOGENET'IC, **PARTHENO'GENOUS**. Fr., parthénogénétique. Pertaining to or developing by parthenogenesis.

PARTHENON'OSUS, f. From παρθένος, a virgin, and νόσος, disease. See CHLOROSIS.

PARTU'RIENT. Lat., parturiens. Fr., parturiente. Ger., kreissend. Pertaining to or undergoing parturition; as a n., a female in labor, also a medicine to bring on or hasten labor.

PARTURIFA'CIENT. From parturire, to bring forth, and facere, to make. See OXYTIC.

PARTURIOM'ETER. From parturire, to bring forth, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the advance of the presenting part of the ovum during labor.

PARTURI'TION. See LABOR.

PART'US, m. Partus. From parere, to bring forth. See LABOR.—**P. agrippinus**. Ger., agrippinische Geburt. An ancient term for labor with a breech presentation; so called, according to Pliny, after Agrippa, an example of the dangerous character supposed to belong to persons so born, or because it was customary to name such children Agrippa, for Ægrippa (from eger p., difficult labor). Cf. AGRIPPA.—**P. arte præmaturus**. See Artificial premature LABOR.—**P. cæsareus**. See Cæsarean OPERATION.—**P. capite prævio**. See Head DELIVERY.—**P. clunibus præviis**. See Breech DELIVERY.—**P. cranio prævio**. See Vertex DELIVERY.—**P. difficilis**. See DYSTOCIA.—**P. facie præversa** (seu prævia). See Face DELIVERY.—**P. immaturus**. See Premature LABOR.—**P. imperfectus**. An incomplete

delivery.—**P. laboriosus**. See DYSTOCIA.—**P. lege artis procurandus**. See Artificial premature LABOR.—**P. maturus**. Ger., zeitige (oder rechtzeitige) Geburt. Labor at full term.—**P. perfectus**. Ger., vollendete Geburt. Completed labor, every part of the ovum having been thrown off.—**P. per vias naturales**. Birth or extraction by the natural channel, as opposed to delivery by the Cæsarean operation or by laparoclytomy.—**P. præcipitatus**. Precipitate labor.—**P. præcox**. See Premature LABOR.—**P. præcox artificialis**. See Artificial premature LABOR.—**P. præmaturus**. See Premature LABOR.—**P. præmaturus artificialis**. See Artificial premature LABOR.—**P. præternaturalis**. See Preternatural LABOR.—**P. serotinus**. Fr., accouchement tardif (ou retardé). Ger., Spätgeburt. Labor after a gestation prolonged beyond the natural term.—**P. siccus**. See Dry LABOR.—**P. spontaneus**. See Spontaneous LABOR.

PARU'LIDODONTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From παρουλῖς, a gumboil, and ὀδόν, a tooth. Fr., parulidontite. A swelling at the root of a tooth, with associated ulitis.

PARU'LIS, f. -ul'idos (-idis). Gr., παρουλῖς (from παρά, beside, and οὖλον, the gum). See Alveolar ABSCESS.

PARUMBIL'ICAL. From παρά, beside, and umbilicus, the navel. Situated near the navel.

PARU'RIA, f. From παρά, beside, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., parurie. Ger., krankhaftes Harnen. Any morbid excretion of urine.—**P. erratica**. A condition in which urine is discharged from abnormal passages. In a case cited the discharge was from the eyes, ears, breast, etc.—**P. mellitus**. See DIABETES mellitus.—**P. stillantia-mucosa**. See CYSTORRHOEA.

PARUROCY'STIS, f. -cys'teos, -ios (-is). From παρά, beside, οὖρον, urine, and κύστις, a bladder. See Supplementary BLADDER.

PARVIP'SOAS, m. See PSOAS parvus.

PAR'YGRÖS, **PAR'YGRUS**. Gr., πάρινγρος (from παρά, beside, and ὑγρός, wet). 1. Slightly moist. 2. As a n., in the n., parhyggon (Gr., πάρινγρον) of the ancients, an external antiplogistic.

PAS'MA, n. Pas'matos (-is). Gr., πάσμα. See CATAPASM.

PAS'PALUM, n. Gr., πασπάλον (1st def.). Fr., paspal (2d def.), paspale (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *Setaria italica*. 2. Millet grass.—**P. ciliatum**. Fr., paspale cilié. A species said to be used in icterus in Guiana.—**P. longiflorum**. Fr., paspale à longues fleurs. An African species. The juice, mixed with rice and coconut oil, is used as a local anæsthetic.

PAS'SA, f. From pandere, to spread. See PARONYCHIA.

PAS'SAGE. Gr., πάρος (1st def.). Fr., p. (1st def.). Ger., Durchgang (1st def.). 1. Any channel of communication, especially any such channel between the various cavities and structures of the body, or between its cavities and the external surface. 2. The act of passing from one locality to another. 3. The act of passing anything (e. g., an instrument) into, through, or around a structure. 4. The act of evacuating the bowels, or the material expelled in such evacuation.—**Alveolar p's**. Sacculated p's into which the bronchioles are transformed and into which the infundibula open.—**Back p**. The anus in women.—**Front p**. The orifice of the vagina.—**Inter cellular p's** of the lung. See Alveolar p's.—**Lacrymal p's**. Lat., viæ lacrimales. Fr., voies lacrymales. Ger., Thränenwege. Properly, the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland; the puncta, canaliculi, lacrymal sac, and nasal ducts.—**Lobular p's** of the lung. See Alveolar p's.—**Lymph p**. See Lymph SINUS.—**Oblong p**. See Transverse cerebral FISSURE.

PASSERI'NA, f. From passer, a sparrow. Fr., passerine. Sparrow wort.—**P. hirsuta**. Fr., passerine colonense. 1. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe, having properties resembling those of *Daphne mezereum*. 2. See *P. tinctoria*.—**P. Stelleri**. Grand jasmine. The root is used in Siberia as a purge

and emetic.—*P. tinctoria*. Fr., *passerine des teinturiers*. A shrub of southern Europe. The bark is purgative.—*P. villosa*. A species used in Spain and Portugal as a purgative.

PASSIFLO'RA, *f.* From *passio*, passion, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *passiflore*. Ger., *Passionsblume*. A genus of which the passion flower is typical.—*P. alata*. Fr., *passiflore ailée*. A species growing in Peru and Brazil. The root has the poisonous properties of *P. quadrangularis*. The leaves are used, with aloes, in marasmus.—*P. cærulea*. Fr., *passiflore bleue*. Ger., *blaue Passionsblume*. Common blue passion flower; a native of Brazil and the West Indies. The fruit is used as a febrifuge.—*P. capsularis*. A species resembling *P. rubra*, found in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana, where it is used as an emmenagogue.—*P. coccinea*. Fr., *passiflore à grappes*. Ger., *scharlachrot(h)e Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to Guiana and Brazil, and cultivated in the Antilles. The pulp of the fruit is used to prepare a febrifuge drink and an agreeable medicinal syrup.—*P. contrayerva*. A Mexican species. The root is used in snake bites, constipation, incipient dropsy, etc.—*P. dictamnus*. A species found in the warm regions of Mexico. The decoction is used as a pectoral.—*P. edulis*. Fr., *passiflore comestible*. Edible-fruited passion flower; found in the West Indies, where the fruit is used in cooling drinks.—*P. filamentosa*. An edible-fruited species found in southern Brazil, resembling *P. cærulea*. The berries are made into refrigerant drinks.—*P. foetida*. Fr., *passiflore fétide*. Ger., *stinkende Passionsblume*. West Indian love in a mist. It is used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. An infusion of the flowers is employed as a pectoral. The leaves are used as poultices in inflammations of the skin.—*P. hibiscifolia*. A species by some regarded as a variety of *P. foetida*.—*P. hircina*. A species used in Brazil like *P. foetida*.—*P. incarnata*. Fr., *passiflore incarnate*. Ger., *fleischfarbige Passionsblume*. Flesh-colored granadilla. May apple; found from Virginia to Brazil. The juice of the plant is used as a diuretic and febrifuge.—*P. laurifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier*. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Passionsblume*. Jamaica honeysuckle. The pulp of the fruit is used as a refrigerant. The leaves are employed in helminthiasis.—*P. ligularis*. Fr., *passiflore à lanières*. A species found from Mexico to Bolivia. The fruit is used as a refrigerant.—*P. lutea*. Ger., *gelbe Passionsblume*. A species found from Ohio southward. A syrup made from the pulp of the berries is used as a refrigerant.—*P. lyræfolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles en lyre*. Ger., *lyrablättrige Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to the Antilles and Brazil. The pulp of the fruit is refrigerant and aperitive.—*P. maliformis*. Fr., *passiflore à gros fruit*. Ger., *äpfeltragende Passionsblume*. Sweet calabash (plant), the *culupa* of Colombia, the (small) water lemon of the West Indies. The pulp of the fruit and the expressed juice of the leaves are used as a febrifuge.—*P. murucuja*. Fr., *passiflore murucuja*. Bull hoof; a diuretic and anthelmintic species, used in the West Indies especially as an antihysterical and in Brazil for the same purposes as *P. lyræfolia*.—*P. normalis*. Fr., *passiflore normale*. The *contrayerva* of Central America. The root is used for snake bites.—*P. ocellata*. *P. murucuja*.—*P. ornata*. Fr., *passiflore ornée*. A Colombia species used like *P. cærulea*.—*P. pallida*. Ger., *blasse Passionsblume*. An edible-fruited species. The leaves are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, and are applied to hæmorrhoids in the West Indies, where the entire plant is employed as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific.—*P. pedata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles pédiformes*. A species from the edible fruit of which a syrup is prepared that is used as a febrifuge, and in hepatic and bilious disorders.—*P. quadrangularis*. Fr., *passiflore quadrangulaire*. Ger.,

vierkantige Passionsblume. Square-stalked passion flower; cultivated in South America and the West Indies for its refrigerant fruits. The root is narcotic, and in its fresh state a dangerous poison. In very small doses it is used as an emetic, and is doubtfully recommended as a tæniacide.—*P. rubra*. Ger., *rot(h)e Passionsblume*. A shrub of the Antilles and neighboring parts of South America. Its decoction, especially that of the flowers and fruits, is calmative, and in Jamaica a tincture prepared from it is known as *Dutchman's landanum*.—*P. serrata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles dentées*. Ger., *gesägt-blättrige Passionsblume*. An Antilles species. The fruit pulp is used as a refrigerant and mild diuretic. The leaves are employed as an antiscorbutic and in angina, and an infusion of the flowers in ophthalmia.—*P. serratifolia*, *P. serratistipula*. Guiana and Peruvian species. The fruits are employed in the preparation of refrigerant drinks.—*P. tiliæfolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de tilleul*. Lime tree-leaved passion flower. In Peru the fruits are used like those of *P. serratifolia*.—*P. tinifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier-tin*. A species found in Guiana, where the fruits are used as a refrigerant in bilious disorders, etc.

PASSIFLO'RIN(E). An alkaloid extracted from the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis*. In its properties it resembles morphine.

PAS'SIO, *f.* —*o-nis*. From *pati*, to suffer. See **PASSION**.—*P. cardiaca*. See **CARDIALGIA** and **SYNCOPE**.—*P. cholericæ*. See **CHOLERA morbus**.—*P. cæliacæ*. See **Cæliac FLUX**.—*P. felliflua*. Of Cælius Aurelianus, *cholera morbus*.—*P. hæmoptoica*. See **HÆMOPTYSIS**.—*P. hypochondriacæ*. Fr., *passion hypochondriaque*. Hypochondriasis.—*P. hysterica*. An old term for hysteria.—*P. iliaca*. See **ILEUS**.—*P. uterina*. An old term for hysteria.—*P. ventriculosa*. See **Cæliac FLUX**.

PAS'SION. Lat., *passio* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Leidenschaft*. Lit., suffering. A general term used in medicine for various painful diseases or painful conditions resulting from disease.—**Cæliac p.** See **Cæliac FLUX**.—**Hæmatocæliac p.** Dysentery with bloody discharges.—**Hysterical p.** An old term for hysteria.—**Iliac p.** See **ILEUS**.

PAS'SULA, *f.* From *pandere*, to spread out. A small raisin; a currant.

PAS'TA, *f.* Ger., *P.* See **PASTE**.

PASTE. Gr., *πάστρον* (from *πάσσειν*, to sprinkle). Lat., *pasta*. Fr., *pâte*. Ger., *P.* 1. A soft, moist magma. 2. A medicinal preparation of the consistence of p. (1st def.) or of dough, used externally. 3. A harder (sometimes solid) preparation for internal use, the base of which is gum or sugar.—**Arsenical p.** Lat., *pasta arsenicalis*. Fr., *pâte arsénical*. A preparation consisting of 1,000 parts each of melted suet and wheat flour, 100 of finely powdered arsenious acid, 10 of lamp black, and 1 part of oil of anise.—**Canquoin's p.** A p. compounded of zinc chloride, zinc oxide, and wheat flour.—**Vienna p.** See **POTASSA cum calce**.—**Ward's p.** [Lond. Ph., 1824]. Fr., *électuaire antiaachectique de Ward*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of black pepper and of root of *Inula helenium* with 2 parts of white sugar and 3 of fennel seed, all well powdered, and incorporating, when about to be employed, 2 parts of honey.

PAS'TERN. Fr., *paturon*. Ger., *Fessel*. The part of a horse's foot that lies between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

PASTEURIZA'TION. From *Pasteur*, a French chemist. Ger., *Pasteurisir*, *Pasteurisation*. The heating of wine, beer, milk, etc., to 60° to 70° C. for the destruction of germs to prevent fermentation.

PASTILLE'. Gr., *κολλίκιον*, Lat., *pastillus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Täfelchen*. Syn.: *panis rotundus*. 1. A lozenge or tablet having for its basis granulated sugar brought to the proper consistence by heating with

water. The term is sometimes erroneously used for tablet; in the Fr. Cod. it is now confined to lozenges worked up with sugar and water. 2. A preparation of aromatic substances worked up with potassium nitrate (usually into a conical shape) for fumigation.

PASTIL'LUS, *m.* Gr., *τρόχισκος*. A pastille.

PASTINA'CA, *f.* From *pastinare*, to dig the ground. Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinak*, *Pastinake*. Parsnip.—**P. grandis**. A wild species found in India, having a carminative and stimulant fruit said to be diuretic.—**P. sativa**. Fr., *panais cultivé*. Ger., *gemeine Pastinake*. Common parsnip; a root formerly used in intermittent fever, etc. The seeds were also used as a diuretic. Cf. *P. silvestris*.—**P. sekakul**. The sekakul; indigenous to Syria and Egypt. The roots are stomachic and are considered aphrodisiac.—**P. silvestris**. 1. The wild parsnip; a variety of *P. sativa* with a poisonous root. 2. The wild carrot (*Daucus carota silvestris*). 3. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

PAS'TURE EVIL. See *Milk SICKNESS*.

PATAGON'ULA, *f.* A genus of the *Cordiæ*.—**P. vulneraria**. The *ipêbranco* of Brazil. The leaves are considered antiphlogistic.

PATCH. A spot or blotch more or less distinct from the surrounding parts of a surface in appearance or character.—**Moth p.** See *CHLOASMA* (1st def.).—**Mucous p.** Lat., *papula muidans* (seu *mucosa*), *aphthæ venereæ*. Fr., *plaque muqueuse* (ou *humide*, ou *syphilitique*), *papule muqueuse* (ou *suintante*), *syphilide papulo-érosive* (ou *papulo-muqueuse*, ou *papuleuse humide*), *tubercule muqueux* (ou *plat*). Ger., *nässende* (oder *feuchte*), *Papel* (oder *Schleimpapel*). Syn.: moist *papule*, *mucous tubercle*. A variety of syphilitic eruption having a moist, eroded surface, occurring most commonly on the mucous membrane of the mouth or external genitals, but also on the skin in situations where the surface is habitually subject to heat and moisture. It consists of a papule or tubercle over which the epithelium appears macerated, moist, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color, and more or less eroded. Cf. *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Peyer's p's**. See *PEYER'S GLANDS*.

PATEL'LA, *f.* Dim. of *patina*, a broad, shallow dish. Gr., *ἐπιγοννίς*. Fr., *rotule*. Ger., *Patelle*, *Napf*, *Knieschiebe*. Lit., a small dish or cup, or cuplike formation. A flat, somewhat spongy sesamoid bone, triangular with rounded angles, having its apex downward, situated in front of the knee joint. To the upper border is attached the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and to the lower the ligamentum patellæ. Its posterior surface articulates with the femur.—**P. brachialis**, **P. fixa**. See *OLECRANON*.

PATEL'LAR. Lat., *patellarinus*. Fr., *rotulien*. Pertaining to the patella.

PATELLA'RIA, *f.* From *patella*, a small, shallow dish. Fr., *patellaire*. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi*.—**P. geographica**. Fr., *patellaire géographique*. A European febrifuge species of *P.* (1st def.).

PATELLAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide patellaire*. An acid, $C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$, obtained from different species of *Patellaria*.

PATEL'LIFORM, **PATEL'LOID**, **PATELLOID'EAN**. Lat., *patelliformis*, *patellæformis*, *patelloideus*. Fr., *patelliforme*, *patelloïde*. Ger., *napfförmig*, *flachschüsselig*. Knee pan-shaped; circular and disclike.

PATHE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., *πάθημα* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). 1. A disease. 2. Passion as a source of disease or as itself a mental disease.

PATHET'ICUS. Gr., *παθητικός* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). Fr., *pathétique*. Ger., *P.* Pathetic, exciting emotion; as a *n. m.*, see *OBLIQUUS oculi superior* and *Trochlear NERVE*.

PATH'ETISM. From *παθής*, one who has suffered. See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

PATH'ICUS, *m.* Gr., *παθικός* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). A passive pederast.

PATHISOTHERAPI'A, *f.* From *πάθος*, disease, *ἴσος*, equal to, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See *ISOPATHOTHERAPY*.

PATHOAM'IN(E). A pathogenic amine.

PATHOANATOM'ICAL. From *πάθος*, disease, and *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up. Pertaining to pathological anatomy.

PATHOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *πάθος*, disease, and *γένεσις*, a begetting. Fr., *pathogénie*. Ger., *Pathogenese*, *Pathogenie*. The development of disease.

PATHOGENET'IC, **PATHOGEN'IC**. Lat., *pathogeneticus*. Fr., *pathogénétique*. Ger., *pathogenetisch*, *pathogenisch*. Causing disease.

PATHO'GENY. See *PATHOGENESIS*.

PATHOGNOMON'IC, **PATHOGNOS'TIC**, Gr., *παθognωμονικός* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γινώσκειν*, to know). Lat., *pathognomonicus*. Fr., *pathognomonique*. Ger., *pathognomonisch*, *krankheitszeichnend*. Characteristic of a disease and thus affording a basis for diagnosis.

PATHOG'RAPHY. Lat., *pathographia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *pathographie*. Descriptive pathology.

PATHOLE'SIA, *f.* From *πάθος*, disease, and *θέλησις*, the will. Of C. F. Buckley, a morbid state of the will.

PATHOL'GIA, *f.* See *PATHOLOGY*.

PATHOLO'GIC(AL). Fr., *pathologique*. Ger., *pathologisch*. 1. Pertaining to pathology. 2. Diseased.

PATHOL'OGIST. Fr., *pathologiste*. Ger., *Patholog*. One who is versed in pathology.

PATHOL'OGY. Lat., *pathologia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pathologie*. Ger., *Pathologie*, *Krankheitslehre*, *Krankheitskunde*. The science of disease; specifically, the science of the nature of diseases.—**Cellular p.** Of Virchow, p. based on the propositions that all vital processes issue from cellular forms and that every cell originates from some pre-existent cell.—**Comparative p.** The study of p. by the observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms.—**Exotic p.** A method or system of p. which is foreign to the country or school in which it has obtained a lodgment, or in which it is referred to.—**Experimental p.** The study of diseases that are induced intentionally, especially in animals.—**External p.** See *Surgical p.*—**General p.** The general facts or principles of p. deduced from a comparison of particular diseases with each other.—**Geographical p.** P. in its relations to climate and other geographical conditions.—**Humoral p.** 1. Of Hippocrates, p. based on the supposition that disease depended on an abnormal condition of four humors in the body (see *HUMOR* [2d def.]). 2. Of Rokitsansky and other modern writers, p. based on the theory that all changes produced by disease are the result of a blood dyscrasia.—**Internal p.** See *Medical p.*—**Local p.** 1. P. in its relations to disease of individual parts or organs. 2. See *Geographical p.*—**Medical p.** The p. of disorders the treatment of which does not call for manipulative interference.—**Solidistic p.** A pathological system which succeeded the ancient humoral p. and attributed diseases to a widening or a narrowing of the pores in the solid parts of the body. Its modern analogue is the so called neuropathology.—**Special p.** The pathology of particular diseases.—**Surgical p.** The p. of surgical diseases.

PATHONO'MIA, *f.* From *πάθος*, disease, and *νόμος*, law. The science of the laws governing disease.

PATHOPATRIDAL'GIA, *f.* From *πάθος*, disease, *patria*, a native country, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See *NOSTALGIA*.

PATHOPATRIDOMA'NIA, *f.* Of Guislain, *nostro-mania*.

PATHOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *πάθος*, disease, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Pathophobie*. A morbid dread of disease.

PATHOPŒ'IA, *f.* Gr., παθοποιία (from πάθος, disease, and ποιεῖν, to make). Fr., *pathopée*. 1. A rousing of the passions. 2. Pathogenesis.

PATH'OS, *n.* Gr., πάθος. Suffering, disease.

PATRIN'IA, *f.* A genus of the *Valerianææ*.—**P. scabiosæfolia**. A species the root of which constitutes Japanese valerian.

PATUR'SA, *f.* Said to be a contraction of *passio turpis saturnina*. Syphilis; so called from the astrological association of its origin with a conjunction of Saturn and Mars.

PAULLIN'IA, *f.* From *Paullinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *p.*, *paullinie*. Ger., *Paullinie*. 1. A genus of the *Paulliniaceæ*. 2. See **GUARANA**.—**P. africana**. Fr., *paullinie d'Afrique*. An African species. In Senegambia, the powdered bark, mixed with grana Paradisi, is used as a hæmostatic.—**P. australis**. A Uruguay species containing a bitter narcotic poison used to stupefy fish.—**P. cupana**. A species growing on the Orinoco River. An intoxicating beverage is made from the seeds, which are also said to be used in making guarana.—**P. cururu**. Fr., *paullinie cururu*. Ger., *stumpffrüchtige Paullinie*. A poisonous species considered by some the source of curare. In the West Indies the root and an oil in which the fruits have been boiled are used as a narcotic. The fruits are also used externally to allay pain, and the leaves in baths for various complaints.—**P. grandiflora**. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used for diseases of the eyes.—**P. guarana**. *P. sorbilis*.—**P. pinnata**. Fr., *p. ailé*. Ger., *gefiederte Paullinie*. Brazilian fish poison tree; a very poisonous shrub found in South America and the West Indies. The root bark contains, according to Stanislas, an alkaloid, *timbonine*. The Indians of Brazil use the juice of the leaves as a vulnerary and the seed as a fish poison.—**P. sorbilis**. Fr., *paullinie de Pará*. The guarana tree of South America, found in northern and western Brazil. The seeds furnish *guarana* (q. v.).

PAUSIME'NIA, *f.* See MENOPAUSE.

PAVET'TA, *f.* Fr., *pavette*. Ger., *Schelkorn*. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Icœrææ*.—**P. alba**, **P. indica**. Fr., *pavette des Indes*. The *canera* of the Hindus; a shrub the root of which is used as a stomachic and diuretic and in visceral obstructions. The leaves are used in skin diseases and to allay hæmorrhoidal pains.—**P. parviflora**. A tonic species found in Sierra Leone.

PAVIL'ION. Lat., *papiliæ*. Fr., *pavillon*. Ger., *Pavillon*. 1. The fimbriated extremity of the oviduct. 2. The upper, expanded part, or entrance, of the pelvis. 3. Of the ear, the pinna.

PAVIMENTUM, *n.* From *pavire*, to beat. A structure resembling a pavement in appearance or in position.—**P. orbitæ**. The floor of the orbit.—**P. tympani**. The floor of the tympanic cavity.—**P. ventriculi**. The floor of a ventricle.

PAVO'NIA, *f.* From *Parón*, a Spanish traveler. Fr., *p.* 1. The genus *Laurelia*. 2. A genus of the *Urenææ*.—**P. coccinea**. Fr., *p. écarlate*. Scarlet mallow of the Antilles. The flowers are used externally in eye diseases and internally as a demulcent.—**P. diuretica**. Fr., *p. diurétique*. A Brazilian species used as a diuretic and emollient.—**P. odorata**. Fr., *p. odorante*. An East Indian species used like *P. zeylanica*.—**P. zeylanica**. Fr., *p. de Ceylan*. A species found in Ceylon and the Indian isles. The herb is emollient and the root is used in infusion in fevers.

PAX'VOR, *m.* -o'ris. From *pavere*, to tremble with fear. Anxiety, dread.—**P. nocturnus**. 1. Nightmare. 2. Night terror; a disorder occurring in children in which they awake at night crying and terrified. It seems to be the result of reflex irritation, though often no reason for its existence is found.

PAX'WAX. The ligamentum nuchæ in the larger quadrupeds.

PAY'TIN(E). Lat., *paytina*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}N_2O + H_2O$, contained in the white cinchona bark of Payta and in a species of *Aspidosperma*.

PEA. Gr., πῖσος, πῖσον. Lat., *pisum*. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbse*. 1. The genus *Pisum*, especially *Pisum sativum* or its fruit. 2. A name for various other papilionaceous plants.—**Issue p's**. Globular bodies, of about the size of p's, made of woody substances of spongy texture, to be introduced into issues, etc., to promote suppuration.

PEARL. Gr., μάργαρον, μαργαρίτης. Lat., *margarita*. Fr., *perle*. Ger., *Perle*. 1. A shelly concretion found in molluscs, especially in p. oysters and river mussels. 2. See *Medicinal p.*—**Epithelial p's**. Globules formed in the epithelial tubes in epitheliomata by the union of groups of cells.—**Medicinal p.** Fr., *perle gélatineuse*. Ger., *französische Perle*. 1. A small capsule made of gelatin, etc., intended for the administration of a volatile liquid like ether. 2. A capsule made of very thin glass containing a liquid, such as amyl nitrite, which is intended for inhalation. The p. is broken in a handkerchief, and the escaping vapor inhaled.—**P. disease**. See *Bovine TUBERCULOSIS*.

PEAT. Fr., *tourbe*. Ger., *Torf*, *Braunkohle*. A vegetable substance found as a kind of turf or bog in low-lying places and consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. Powdered p. has been used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, its efficacy being ascribed to its absorbent properties and its acid reaction.

PEB'RINE. Fr., *pébrine*. An infectious and contagious disease of silkworms.

PEC'CANT. Lat., *peccans*. Fr., *p.* Morbid, unhealthy (said of humors).

PECHED'ION, *n.* Gr., πεγήδεον. The perinæum.

PECHY'AGRA, *f.* From πῆχυς, the forearm, and ἄγρᾱ, a seizure. Fr., *pechyagre*. Ger., *Ellenbogengicht*. Gout in the elbow.

PECH'YS, *m.* *Pech'eos*, *pech'eis*. Gr., πῆχυς. See **ELBOW**.

PECHYTYR'BE, *f.* -tyr'bes. Gr., πεχυτύρβη. Scurvy.

PECTASE. A ferment supposed to exist in plants and to convert pectose into pectin.

PECTATE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pektat*. A salt of pectic acid.

PECTEN, *m.* *Pectinis*. Fr., *peigne*. Ger., *Kamm*. 1. The pubic bone, so called from the fancied resemblance of the two pubic bones, when united, to a comb. 2. A section of the genus *Scandix*; also *Scandix p. Veneris*.—**P. commissuræ anterioris**. Fr., *peigne de la commissure antérieure*. Transverse fibrous bundles in the velum of the anterior cerebral commissure.—**P. pubis**. A ridge on the horizontal ramus of the os pubis, extending from its spine and becoming continuous with the linea arcuata of the ilium.

PECTIC ACID. Fr., *acide pectique*. Ger., *Pektinsäure*. A gelatinous substance, $C_{32}H_{45}O_{32}$, derived from pectin.

PECT'IN. Fr., *pectine*. Ger., *Pektin*. Vegetable jelly, $C_{28}H_{42}O_{24}$ (or $C_{16}H_{24}O_{16}$).

PECTINÆ'US, **PECTINA'LIS**. See **PECTINEUS**.

PECTINE'US, **PECTINIDUC'TOR**, *m.* -e'i, -to'ris. From *pecten*, a comb. Ger., *Schambeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from the iliopectineal line and from the bone anterior to it between the spine of the os pubis and the iliopectineal eminence, and inserted into the femur behind the lesser trochanter and into a part of the line connecting the linea aspera with the trochanter. It is an adductor of the lower limb and an accessory flexor of the thigh.

PECTINOSE. Ger., *P.* See **ARABINOSE**.

PECT'IS, *f.* *Pect'idis*. A genus of the *Helenioidææ*.—**P. febrifuga**. A species used at Curaçao in intermittent fevers.

PECTIZA'TION. From πηκτός, fixed. Fr., *p.* Reduction to a pectous condition.

PECTO'IC ACID. One of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the ripening of fruit.

PECTORAL. Lat., *pectoralis* (from *pectus*, the breast). Fr., *p.* Pertaining to the breast or to the chest; efficacious in diseases of the chest, especially of the air passages.

PECTORA'LE, n. 1. A pectoral remedy. 2. See CORSET.

PECTORA'LIS, m. From *pectus*, the breast. Fr., *pectoral*. A pectoral muscle, especially the *p. major*.—**P. internus.** See *P. minor*.—**P. magnus.** See STERNOTROCHINEUS.—**P. major.** Fr., *pectoral grand*. Ger., *grosser Brustmuskel*. A broad, flat, triangular muscle which lies upon the upper anterior portion of the thorax, in front of the axilla. It arises by two portions, the one from the anterior and lower surface of the inner half of the clavicle, the other from the anterior surfaces of the sternum and of a varying number of the costal cartilages from the second to the seventh, and from the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus. The fibres converge to form a broad tendon, which is inserted into the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, a small slip blending with the fascia of the arm. Part of the fibres from the clavicle are inserted by a small tendon into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. To the portion arising from the clavicle the term *clavobrachialis* is sometimes applied.—**P. major accessorius.** An anomalous muscle situated beneath the *p. major* and separated from it by connective tissue and small blood vessels and nerves. It arises from the cartilages of from 2 to 6 of the ribs and is blended with the tendon of the *p. major*.—**P. minimus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the outer surface of the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula.—**P. minor.** Fr., *pectoral petit*, *petit dentelé antérieur*. Ger., *kleiner Brustmuskel*. A flat, triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major* and the deltoideus, which arises by three digitations from the anterior surfaces and upper margins of three ribs (usually the third, fourth, and fifth), and is inserted by a narrow tendon into the apex and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula.—**P. quartus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the lower ribs and the fascia connected with the serratus anticus major, running along the lower margin of the *p. major* and inserted with that muscle or the axillary fascia.—**P. superficialis, P. transversus.** The analogue of the *p. major* of man found in the lower mammals.

PECTORIL'OQUISM, PECTORIL'OQUY. From *pectus*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *pectoriloquie*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. In auscultation of the voice, abnormal distinctness of the words articulated by the patient.—**Aphonic p.** 1. Of Laennec, the pulmonary sound heard in auscultating a lung containing a cavity. 2. Of Bocelli, the sound heard in auscultation of a patient having a pleuritic effusion, when he speaks in a low voice.—**Whispering p.** The hollow chest sound heard over a pulmonary cavity of limited extent when the patient speaks in a whisper.

PECTOSE. A body found in unripe fleshy fruits, converted into pectin, etc., by the action of acids or heat, or by the process of ripening.

PECTO'SIC ACID. See PECTOIC acid.

PECTOUS. Gr., *πηκτός*. Fr., *pecteux*. Ger., *pectös*. Gelatinous or capable of becoming gelatinous.

PECTUN'CULI, m. pl. From *pecten*, a comb. Of Arnold, certain longitudinal striæ in the walls of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

PECTUS, n. *Pectoris*. See BREAST (1st def.) and THORAX.—**P. carinatum.** See PIGEON BREAST.—**P. excavatum.** A sinking in of the sternum, giving the chest an excavated appearance, as in rhachitis.

PECTUS'CULUM, n. Dim. of *pectus*. See METATARSUS.

PE'DAL. From *pes*, the foot. 1. Pertaining to the foot. 2. Pertaining to the pes or crusta of the crus cerebri and pons.

PEDA'LIUM, n. From *pedalis*, belonging to the foot. Fr., *pédalie*. A genus of the *Pedalieæ*.—**P. murex.** Fr., *pédalie à fruit épineux*. An herb growing in tropical Africa and the East Indies. The fresh leaves and branches are rich in mucilage. The leaves and seeds are used in decoction in inflammatory fevers, pectoral complaints, and diseases of the urinary organs, especially dysuria, calculus, and gonorrhœa.

PED'ERASTY. See PÆDERASTY.

PEDE'SIS, PEDETH'MUS, m. -*e'seos* (-is), -*eth'mi*. Gr., *πρῆθμός*. A pulse beat.

PEDIA'US, m. From *pes*, the foot. A muscle of the foot.—**P. externus.** See EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis.—**P. internus.** See FLEXOR digitorum pedis brevis.

PEDIAL'GIA, f. From *πείδιον*, the sole, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pédialgie*. Ger., *nervöser Fusssohlenschmerz*. Pain in the sole of the foot.

PEDIAT'RICS, PEDIAT'RY. See PÆDIATRICES.

PED'ICLE. Lat., *pediculus* (from *pes*, a foot). Fr., *pédicule*. Ger., *Stiel*. The narrow portion of a growth, from which it is developed.—**Allantoid p.** See under ALLANTOIS.

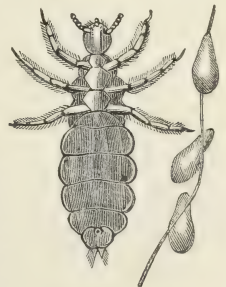
PEDICULA'RIS. From *pediculus*, a louse. Fr., *pédiculaire*. Pertaining to lice, lousy; as a n. f. (Ger., *Läusekraut*), lousewort; a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs (also *Delphinium staphisagria*).—**P. palustris.** Fr., *pédiculaire des marais*. Ger., *Sumpfläusekraut*. Marsh lousewort, an herb of central and northern Europe and Asia. The herb was formerly used in menstrual disorders, as a diuretic, and as an abstergent. It is still used as a wash to rid cattle of vermin. In Siberia it is used in syphilis.—**P. silvatica.** Fr., *pédiculaire des bois*. Ger., *Waldläusekraut*. Common mouse wort; having the same habitat and properties as *P. palustris*.

PEDIC'ULODER'MATA, n. pl. Of Southworth, the skin diseases produced by pediculi.

PEDIC'ULOPHO'BIA, f. From *pediculus*, a louse, and *φοβός*, fear. Morbid dread of lice.

PEDICULO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-is). From *pediculus*, a louse. See PHTHEIRIASIS.

PEDIC'ULUS, m. Fr., *pou* (2d def.). Ger., *Laus* (2d def.). 1. See PEDICLE. 2. A genus of apterous insects (the lice) parasitic on man and other animals. Three varieties infest man: *P. capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *P. pubis*. Some writers limit the term to *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, while *P. pubis* is termed *Phtheirus* (q. v.).—**P. capitis, P. cervicalis.** Ger., *Kopflaus*. The head louse; a form of *p.* inhabiting the hairy scalp. It varies in length from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and has an elongated, ovalish body with an acorn-shaped head, provided with two antennæ, prominent eyes, and a suctorial mouth. Attached to the thorax are six legs armed with claws and hairs. Its color is commonly grayish or ashy, but is said to vary according to the color of its host, in Eskimos appearing white, in negroes black, and in Chinese yellowish-brown. The ova ("nits") are pyriform or oval in shape, and are firmly attached to the hairs. The insect was formerly considered apert and febrifuge, and was prescribed in jaundice, etc.—**P. corporis.** See *P. vestimenti*.—**P. feralis, P. inguinalis, P. pubis.** See PHTHEIRIUS *pubis*.—**P. tabescentium.** A form erroneously supposed to be a spe-



PEDICULUS CAPITIS
AND NITS.

cial variety of *P.* occurring in tabetic patients.—**P. vestimenti.** Ger., *Kleiderlaus*. The clothes or body louse; a variety closely resembling *P. capitis*, but considerably larger. Its habitat is the clothing, while it obtains its food in the same manner as *P. capitis*, upon the skin. The eggs are deposited in seams or folds of the clothing.

PED'ICUS, PEDIE'US, m. See **PEDLÆUS**.

PEDILAN'THUS, m. From *πέδιλον*, a sandal, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *pédilanthé*. Ger., *Schuhhülle*. Slipper spurge; a genus of the *Euphorbiæ*.—**P. padifolius.** Fr., *pédilantha à feuilles de padus*. A species found in South America and the Antilles; used as an antispyphilic. The root is used for ipecac, and the acid, caustic juice of the plant is applied to warts, etc.—**P. pavonis.** A species the milky juice of which is violently drastic, while the root is emetic, and the leaves are reputed emmenagogue and antispyphilic.—**P. tithymaloides.** Fr., *pédilanthé à feuilles de myrte*. Ger., *Pantoffelbaum*. Jew bush; purgative and emetic. In South America the branches and stems are used in syphilis, amenorrhœa, etc.

PEDILU'VIUM, n. From *pes*, the foot, and *luere*, to wash. A foot bath.

PEDIOCOC'CUS, m. From *πέδιον*, a plain, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A genus of *Schizomyces* with spherical or ovoid, quaternary cocci loosely united into small families covered with a thin, scarcely visible layer of mucus which quickly dissolves. Division of the cocci takes place in two directions.—**P. cerevisiæ.** A species occurring in beer, malt, ale, etc. The cocci are spherical, hyaline, and disposed regularly into tetrads. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms colonies which are at first hyaline, but subsequently become yellowish or yellowish-brown. A temperature of 60° C. destroys it in eight minutes.—**P. Kochii.** A species found in secretions from wounds.—**P. Maggioreæ.** A non-pathogenic organism occurring in the skin of the human foot and in the nasal and thoracic regions. The cocci, which are from 0.8 to 0.9 mm. in diameter, form on gelatin regular, circular, minute, somewhat elevated colonies of an orange color, which in old cultures become reddish. The pigment is soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the *Sarcina aurantiaca* of Flüge.

PED'ION, n. Gr., *πέδιον*. Fr., *pédion*. Ger., *Fusssohle*. The sole of the foot.

PEDIONAL'GIA, f. From *πέδιον*, the metatarsus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in the sole of the foot.—**P. epidemica.** See **ACRODYNTIA**.

PEDI'TIS, f. -*itis*. From *pes*, the foot. Of W. Williams, laminitis.

PED'UNCLE. Lat., *pedunculus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *péduncule*. Ger., *Pedunkel*, *Schenkel*. A stalk; a prolongation of nervous matter connecting one portion of the brain with another portion of the organ.—**Anterior (cerebellar) p's.** See **Superior cerebellar p's.**—**Anterior p's of the pineal gland.** See **Superior p's of the pineal gland.**—**Cerebral p's.** See **CRURA cerebri** (under **CRUS**).—**Inferior cerebellar p's, Inferior p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura cerebelli inferiora* (seu *ad medullam*). Fr., *péduncles cérébelleux inférieurs*. Ger., *Markknopfschenkel*, *Kleinhirnstiele*. Bundles of white nerve fibres arising in the white matter of the hemispheres, passing first outward and then downward, forming portions of the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, and finally reaching the medulla oblongata, where they become continuous with the corresponding restiform bodies.—**Inferior p's of the pineal gland.** Two slender bands of medullary fibres which pass vertically downward from the base of the pineal gland along the back part of the inner surface of the optic thalami.—**Middle cerebellar p's, Middle p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura ad medullam oblongatam, crura cerebelli ad pontem* (seu *lateralia*). Fr., *péduncles*

cérébelleux moyens. Ger., *Brückenarme*, *Brückenschenkel*, *Vereinigungsschenkel*. Bundles of white nerve fibres that issue from the sides of the cerebellar hemispheres, extend forward and outward, and enter the ventral portion of the pons Varolii.—**Olivary p.** Lat., *pedunculus olivæ*. Ger., *Olivenkernstrang*, *Olivenkernstiel*. A bundle of fibres which arises in the nucleus olivæ and passes partly to the lemniscus and partly to the tegmentum.—**P's of the cerebellum.** The superior, middle, and inferior p's of the cerebellum.—**P's of the cerebrum.** See **CRURA cerebri** (under **CRUS**).—**P's of the corpus callosum.** See under **CORPUS callosum** and cf. **PEDUNCULUS corporis callosi**.—**P. of the corpus mamillare.** Lat., *pedunculus corporis mamillaris*. A pedicle extending from the most lateral nucleus of the corpus mamillare far back into the medulla oblongata.—**P. of the flocculus.** Lat., *pedunculus flocculi*. Ger., *Markstiel*. The slender lateral prolongation of the flocculus.—**P's of the medulla oblongata.** See **Inferior cerebellar p's.**—**P. of the olivary body.** See **Olivary p.**—**P's of the optic thalamus.** Bands which connect the optic thalamus with other portions of the cerebrum.—**P's of the pineal gland.** Ger., *Zirbeldrüsenstiel*, *Zirbelstiel*. Slender white bands which connect the pineal gland with the cerebrum.—**P's of the septum lucidum.** Ger., *Stiele der Scheidewand*. Certain bundles of fibres which project downward from the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum (being the prolongations of its laminae) in front of the anterior commissure, to enter the white substance of the frontal lobe, near the base of the lenticular nucleus.—**P's of the spinal marrow, Posterior (cerebellar) p's.** See **Inferior cerebellar p's.**—**Superior cerebellar p's, Superior p's (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *crura cerebelli superiora* (seu *anteriora*, seu *ascendentia*, seu *encephali*, seu *ad cerebrum*, seu *ad corpora quadrigemina*, seu *ad eminentias quadrigeminas*). Ger., *obere Kleinhirnschenkel*. Bands of white fibres which arise from the medullary portions of the cerebellar hemispheres in their mesial aspects, and extend forward and upward to dip beneath the corpora quadrigemina. They at first form part of the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, then a part of its roof.—**Superior p's of the pineal gland.** The two p's of the pineal gland which pass forward upon the upper and inner margin of the optic thalami to the anterior crura of the fornix, with which they become blended.—**Transverse p's.** See **Middle p's of the cerebellum**.

PEDUN'CULUS, m. See **PEDUNCLE**.—**P. anterior callosi.** The anterior extremity of the corpus callosum.—**Pedunculi cerebelli.** 1. See **PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum**. 2. See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu *ad corpora quadrigemina*). See **Superior PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad pontem.** See **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli anteriores.** See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES** and **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli in anteriora producti.** Of Santorini, the superior cerebellar peduncles.—**Pedunculi cerebelli inferiores.** See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli medii.** See **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli posteriores** (seu *postici*). See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli primi.** See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli secundi.** See **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli superiores.** See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli tertii.** See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebri.** See **CRURA cerebri** (under **CRUS**).—**Pedunculi chorde spinalis.** See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi conarii.** See **PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland**.—**P. corporis bigemini inferioris.** See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**P. corporis callosi.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the anterior perforated

space.—**Pedunculi corporis mamillaris.** See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**P. flocci.** Ger., *Flockenstiel*. The pedicle, or a constricted portion, of a cerebellar lamina.—**P. glandulæ pinealis.** See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—**Pedunculi hypophyseos.** See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**P. mallei.** See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—**Pedunculi medii.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi medullæ spinalis.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. olivæ.** See *Olivary PEDUNCLE*.—**P. proprius.** See *Partial PEDUNCLE*.—**P. pulmonum.** The root of the lung.—**Pedunculi sæpti lucidi** (seu *pellucidi*). See *PEDUNCLES of the sæptum lucidum*.—**P. substantiæ nigræ.** Of Meynert, the stratum intermedium.—**Pedunculi superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. trigoni cerebri anterior.** The anterior pillar of the fornix.

PEE'NASH. An East Indian name for the condition produced by the presence of insect larvæ in the nose.

PEG'ANUM. Gr., *πήγανον*. Fr., *pégauum*. Ger., *Harmelraute*. 1. Of the ancients, *Ruta graveolens* (see also *P. harmala*). 2. A genus of the *Rutææ*.—**P. harmala.** Ger., *Harmel*. The *πήγανον ἄγριον* of Dioscorides, Syrian rue; formerly employed as a stimulant, and still used by the Arabs and Persians in fomentations and poultices to reduce swelling of the feet.

PE'GE, f. *Pe'ges*. Gr., *πηγή*. See *Internal CANTHUS*.

PEG'MA, n. *Peg'matos* (-is). Gr., *πήγμα*. See *CONCREMENT*.

PEG'MIN. See *BUFFY COAT*.

PEG'NIN. A sterilized ferment combined with milk sugar; added to milk in infant feeding.

PEGOL'OGY. Lat., *pegologia* (from *πηγή*, a fountain, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pégologie*. Ger., *Heilquellenlehre*. The science of medicinal mineral springs. The term has been proposed as a substitute for *balneology*.

PEINOTHERAPI'A, f. From *πεινα*, hunger, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See *LIMOTHERAPIA*.

PEL'ADA. Fr., *pelade*. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Alopecia syphilitica.

PEL'AGIN. From *pelagus*, the sea. A certain proprietary remedy for seasickness, said to contain antipyrine, caffeine, and cocaine.

PELARGON'IC. Relating to or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*.—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide pèlargonique*. Ger., *Pelargonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_5O_2$, found in essential oil of *Pelargonium roseum*.—**P. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride pèlargonique*. Ger., *Pelargonsäureanhydrid*. A brown oily body, $(C_6H_7O_2)_2O$.

PELARGO'NIUM, n. From *πελάργος*, a stork. Fr., *pèlargon, p., pèlargonier*. Ger., *Kranichschnabel*. Stork's bill; a genus of the *Pelargoniceæ*.—**P. anceps.** A species used in India as an emmenagogue and parturient.—**P. antidysentericum.** A species growing in southern Africa, where the tubers are used in dysentery.—**P. cucullatum.** Fr., *pèlargon* (ou *p. capuchon*). A Cape of Good Hope species. The leaves are used as an emollient and stimulant in colic.—**P. glossularioides.** A species indigenous to southern Africa. When moist it exhales a strong balmy odor agreeable to most people, but in some producing marked dyspnoea with precordial anxiety.—**P. odoratissimum.** Nutmeg-scented geranium. The leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil known as geranium oil, or oil of rose geranium, used in adulterating oil of rose.—**P. radula.** A species having a mintlike fragrance. The Kaffirs say that this and other species keep off snakes.—**P. roseum.** Ger., *Rosenkraut*. Rose geranium; a fleshy-stemmed species sometimes considered a hybrid between *P. graveolens* and *P. radula*, but found wild at the Cape of Good Hope. Its essential oil, geranium oil, is probably identical with that of *P. odoratissimum*. It contains pelargonic acid.

PELICOM'ETER. From *πέλιξ*, a bowl, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *PELVIMETER*.

PELIDNEPHIDRO'SIS, f. -*ro'seos* (-is). From *πελιδνός*, livid, and *ἐπιδρωσις*, epidrosis. See *MELINEPHIDROSIS*.

PELIDNO'MA, n. -*nom'atos* (-is). Gr., *πελιδνωμα*. Syn.: *pelionia, peliosis*. A livid spot due to extravasated blood, usually from contusion. Cf. *ECCHYMOSES*.

PELID'NUS, m. Gr., *πελιδνός*. Ger., *bleifarbigte Haut*. A leaden-colored appearance of the skin, especially when due to splenic disease.

PELIO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-is). Gr., *πελιωμα*. See *PELIDNOMA*.—**P. typhosum.** The state of having bluish-red spots on the body and extremities.

PELIO'SIS, f. -*os'eos* (-is). Gr., *πελιωσις*. See *PELIDNOMA* and *PURPURA*.

PEL'LA, f. Gr., *πέλλα*. See *SKIN*.

PELLA'CIA, f. See *ALLOTRIOPHAGY*.

PEL'LAGRA, f. From *pellis*, the skin, and *ἀγροα*, a seizure. Fr., *pellagre, pèlagie, érythème, endémique, mal anésérine* (ou *de misère*), *scorbut des Alpes, salsedine*. Ger., *lombardischer Aussatz, mailänder Rose*. Syn.: *dermatagra, elephantiasis italica, erysipelas periodicum nerrososum chronicum, erythema endemicum, georgopathia, lepra italica* (seu *lombardica*, seu *mediolanensis*), *paralysis scorbutica, pellis ægra, raphania maisitica, scorbutus albinus*. Italian leprosy, scurvy of the Alps; a chronic endemic disease affecting the lower classes of people in the northern part of Italy and adjacent regions, characterized by a slowly increasing cachexia attended with disturbances of the cutaneous, digestive, and nervous systems. The skin is affected with an erythematous eruption, especially of the exposed parts of the body, and sometimes with desquamation, erosion, or crusting. The digestive derangement may consist of anorexia, dyspepsia, vomiting, or diarrhœa. The nervous symptoms, which are usually grave, may assume the form of melancholia, mania, convulsions, or idiocy. The disease, although its cause is as yet undetermined, has by many been ascribed either to an exclusive diet of maize or to deleterious substances with which the maize may accidentally be combined. By others it has been attributed to a miserable mode of life, with insufficient nourishment. Some deny that it is an independent form of disease.—**Nervomuscular p.** Of Ponesiè, p. paralytica.—**P. florida.** P. in which the eruption is florid.—**P. intermittens.** P. in which the disease disappears for the season, to reappear the next year at the same time.—**P. occulta.** P. without eruption; observed in persons who have not been exposed to the sun.—**P. paralytica.** Of J. Arnould, the second degree of p., in which there is extreme debility, especially of the lower extremities.

PEL'LENS. From *pellere*, to drive. Forcing, stimulant.

PELLETIE'RIN(E). Fr., *pellétérine*. Ger., *Pelletierin*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO$, found, along with isop', methylp', and pseudop', in the root bark of *Ponica granatum*. Isop' is distinguished from p. only by being optically inactive.

PEL'LICLE. See *PELLICULA*.

PELLIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *pellis*, a skin. Fr., *pellicule*. Ger., *Häutchen*. 1. A very thin membrane or scum. 2. See *CUTICLE*. 3. A valve of the heart.—**Angina p.** See *AMNION* (1st def.).—**P. summa, P. superior.** The epidermis.—**P. subtilis.** See *PIA*.

PEL'LIS, f. Skin, hide.—**P. ægra.** See *PELLAGRA*.—**P. summa.** The epidermis.

PEL'LOTIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$, obtained from *Anhalonium Williamsii*; a hypnotic.

PEL'MA, n. *Pel'matos* (-is). Gr., *πέλμα*. Fr., *pelme*. The plantar surface of the toes; also the entire sole of the foot.

PELO'PIC ACID. See *NIOTIC acid*.

PE'LOR, n. -*o'ros* (-is). Gr., *πέλωρ*. A foetal monster having some parts excessively large.

PEL'OSIN(E). Fr., *pélosine*. Cisampeline; identical with beherine and with buxine.

PELTA'LIS. See **THYREOID**.

PELTIG'ERA, *f*. From *pelta*, a small shield, and *gerere*, to bear. A genus of lichens with peltiform apothecia. —**P. aphthosa**. Fr., *p. apthoux*. Ger., *warzige Schildflechte*. A species formerly employed in the rashes of children and as a vermifuge. —**P. canina**. Fr., *peltigère des chiens*. Ger., *Hundsflechte*. Ground liverwort; used in hydrophobia and asthma. —**P. horizontalis**. Ger., *gemeine (oder wagrechte) Schildflechte*. A species having the same official names as *P. aphthosa* and, like the latter, formerly used as an anthelmintic and in apthæ. —**P. polydactyla**. Ger., *viellappige Schildflechte*. A species widely dispersed throughout Germany, formerly used like *P. aphthosa*.

PEL'TODON, *n*. A genus of the *Labiata*. —**P. radicans**. The paracary; a Brazilian species used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, in snake bites, etc.

PELVANGU'STIA, *f*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *angustia*, narrowness. A contracted state of the pelvis.

PELVEOPERITONITIS, *f*. -*it'idis*. Pelvic peritonitis.

PELVIA'RIUM, *n*. An artificial pelvis for use as a phantom.

PELV'VIC. Fr., *pelvien*. Pertaining to or situated in the pelvis.

PELVICELLULITIS, *f*. -*it'idis*. Pelvic cellulitis.

PELVICLISEOM'ETER. From *pelvis* (*q. v.*), *κλίσις*, a bending, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the inclination as well as the diameters of the pelvis.

PELVIC'ULA, *f*. Dim. of *pelvis*, the pelvis. The orbit. —**P. oculi**. See *P.*

PELVID'YMUS, *m*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *δίδυμος*, double. See **DIPYGUS**.

PELV'VIGRAPH. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *pelvigraphie*. A device for recording automatically the measurements of dried pelvises.

PELVIG'RAPHY. Fr., *pelvigraphie*. The systematic description of pelvises.

PELVIMENSURA'TIO, *f*. -*o'nis*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *mensurare*, to measure. See **PELVIMETRY**.

PELVIM'ETER. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *polycometrum*, *pelymetrum*. Fr., *pelvimètre*. Ger., *Beckenmesser*. An instrument for measuring the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. —**Direct p.** A p. that is simultaneously applied to each extremity of the diameter which is to be measured. —**Indirect p.** A p. in which one limb of the instrument is placed at an extremity of the diameter that is to be measured, the other limb being placed on a part that is near the other extremity. —**Internal p.** Fr., *pelvimètre interne*. A p. in which the measurements are made within the vagina. —**Universal p.** Fr., *pelvimètre universel* (*de Van Huel*). A p. consisting of modified calipers one branch of which is to be introduced into the vagina and the other applied externally. The length of the external branch may be varied.

PELVIM'ETRY. Lat., *pelvimensuratio*. Fr., *pelvimétrie*, *mensuration pelvienne*. Ger., *Pelvimetrie*. The measurement of the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. —**Combined p.** P. by a combination of the external with the internal method. —**Digital p.** P. by hand. —**External p.** An external measurement of the pelvis for the purpose of deducing therefrom the internal diameters. —**Internal p.** A measurement of the internal diameters of the pelvis.

PELVIO'TOMY. Lat., *pelviotomia* (from *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *τομή*, a cutting), *pelycotomia*, *pelyotomia*. See **PUBIC SYMPHYSIOTOMY**.

PELVIPERITONITIS, *f*. -*it'idis*. Fr., *pelvipéritonite*. Pelvic peritonitis.

PELV'VIS, *f*. *Pel'neos*, *pel'vis*. From *πέλος*, a basin. Fr., *bassin*. Ger., *Becken*. 1. The osseous structure formed

by the innominate bones, the sacrum, the coccyx, and the ligaments uniting them. It articulates through the sacrum with the vertebral column, and serves as a support for the posterior limbs. 2. The cavity included within these bones. It is divided into a false, or superior, p., and a true, or inferior, p., by a plane passing through the promontory of the sacrum, the iliopectineal line, and the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the circumference of this plane constituting the inlet of the true p. The lower margin of the true p. is formed by the coccyx, the tuberosities of the ischia, the ascending rami of the ischia, the descending rami of the ossa pubis, and the sacrosclatic ligaments. In the female all its diameters are slightly greater than in the male. Cf. **PELVIC AXES** and the various diameters and planes of the p. under **DIAMETER** and **PLANE**. 3. Any basin-shaped structure or cavity. Cf. *P. of the kidney*. —**Ankylosed transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement*. A p. in which the transverse diameter is contracted; usually the result of rhabditiis. —**Anteroposterior elliptical p.** Ger., *gerade-elliptisches Becken*. That form of p. in which the normal difference between the transverse and the conjugate diameters of the inlet is increased. —**Beaked p.** See **TRIRADIATE P.** —**Bony p.** Ger., *knöchernes (oder skeletisi[e]rtes) Becken*. See *P.* (1st def.). —**Caouthouc p.** Of Kilian, an osteomalacic p. in which the bones are curved, compressed, and shortened, and may be stretched without breaking. —**Cocked-hat p.** Ger., *spitzkegige Hutform (oder spitze Herzfigur) des Beckens* [Oslander]. An infantile variety of the triangular p. —**Contracted infundibuliform p.** Ger., *engtrichterförmiges Becken*. That form of p. in which the inlet is normal while the outlet is contracted. —**Contracted p.** Fr., *bassin rétréci (ou vicié par étroitesse)*. Ger., *enges (oder verengtes) Becken*, *Beckenverengung*. A p. with any of its diameters below the standard measurement; applied particularly to contraction at the brim. —**Cordate p.** Fr., *bassin cordiforme*. Ger., *stumpfe Kartenherzform des Beckens*. The normal form of the pelvic inlet in women of the European races, the ratio of the conjugate to the transverse diameter being as 4 to 5. —**Cordiform p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer*. Ger., *herzförmiges (oder kartenherzförmiges) Becken* eingedrückte und zugespitzte Herzfigur des Beckens. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is heart-shaped. —**Coxalgic (oblique) p.** Fr., *bassin coxalgique (ou vicié par luxation, ou à type ilio-fémoral)*. Ger., *coxalgisches Becken*. Of Rokitsky, a deformity of the p. due to dislocation of the head of the femur as the result of hip joint disease. —**Cuneiform p.** Ger., *keilförmiges Becken*. A p. having a wedge-shaped inlet. —**Dwarf p.** Lat., *P. nana*. Fr., *bassin de naine*. Ger., *Zwergbecken*. That variety of the p. æquabiliter justo minor in which the p. preserves its feminine type, but is small in conformity with the general dwarfed state of the individual. —**Dynamic p.** Of Parvin, the p. in the living subject and in labor. —**Elastic p.** See **OSTEOMALACIC P.** —**Elliptical p.** Fr., *bassin en forme d'ellipse*. See **RECTANGULAR P.** and **WEDGE-SHAPED P.** —**Expanded infundibuliform p.** Ger., *weittrichterförmiges Becken*. That abnormal form in which the inlet is expanded, the outlet retaining its usual dimensions. —**False p.** Fr., *grand bassin, bassin abdominal*. Ger., *grosses (oder grösseres, oder oberes) Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.). —**Female p.** See under *P.* (2d def.). —**Fissured p.** Fr., *bassin fendu (ou avec fente symphysaire congénitale)*. Ger., *gespaltenes Becken*. That variety of the rhabditiis p., described by Litzmann, in which, from lack of resistance to the weight of the body at the pubic symphysis, due to arrest of development at the symphysis, the iliac bones are forced forward and rendered nearly parallel. It is generally accompanied by eveneration

and exstrophy of the bladder.—**Flat (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin aplati* (ou *trop bas*, ou *moulé*). Ger., *plattes* (rhachitiches) *Becken*, *quergezogenes Becken*. A p. contracted in the conjugate diameter, the transverse diameter being normal or less contracted.—**Funnel-shaped p.** See *Infundibuliform p.*—**Generally contracted flattened p.** Lat., *p. nimis parva*. Fr., *bassin généralement rétréci aplati* (ou *généralement et irrégulièrement rétréci*). Ger., *allgemein gleichmässig verengtes Becken*. A combination of an anteroposteriorly contracted and generally contracted p.; the iliac bones are slight in width, and the iliac alæ are more horizontal and divergent than usual, the p. having a generally flattened appearance.—**Generally contracted p.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor*.—**India rubber p.** See *Caoutchouc p.*—**Infantile p.** See *Dwarf p.*—**Inferior p.** Fr., *bassin inférieur*. Ger., *unteres Becken*. The true p.—**Infundibuliform p.** Fr., *bassin en entonnoir* (ou *infundibuliforme*). Ger., *Trichterbecken*. The funnel-shaped p.; a very rare deformity consisting in a gradual progressive narrowing of the pelvic canal from above downward, the inlet being either normal or but slightly contracted in all its diameters. See also *Reverse infundibuliform p.*—**Irregular generally contracted p.** Ger., *ungleichmässig allgemein verengtes Becken*. A generally contracted p. in which there are unequally contracted diameters.—**Justo minor p.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor*.—**Kilian's p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Kyphoscoliotic p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique cypho-scoliotique*. A kyphotic p. with the kyphosis situated very low, resulting in a marked difference in the inclination of the two lateral halves of the p.—**Kyphotic (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin (rhachitique) cyphotique*. Ger., *kyphotisches* (oder *kyphotisch-rhachitiches*) *Becken*. A deformity of the p. due to kyphosis, characterized chiefly by changes in the form and direction of the sacrum, producing contraction of the pelvic cavity and outlets.—**Kyphotic skoliorrhachitic p.** Ger., *kyphotisch-skoliotisch-rhachitiches Becken*. A kyphotic p. in which the kyphosis is situated low and is accompanied by scoliosis. It is asymmetrical and its particular form is governed by the scoliosis.—**Malacosteon p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Male p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Masculine p.** Ger., *männliches* (starkes) *Becken*. That variety of the p. æquabiliter justo minor in which, while it may have the feminine form in general or resemble the male type, the promontory of the sacrum is high, the ilia are steep, the symphysis pubis is convex and erect, the sacrum is small, and the bones are of uncommonly heavy build.—**Oblique ovate p.** Lat., *p. oblique ovata*, *p. ovatoobliqua*. Fr., *bassin obliquement* (ou *unilatéralement*) *rétréci*, *bassin oblique ovale*. Ger., *schräg-* (oder *einseitig-*) *verengtes* (ovales) *Becken*. That deformity of the p. which shows itself especially in the narrowing of one oblique diameter resulting from the anterior and posterior walls having been forced laterally in opposite directions, giving the appearance of the p. having been twisted.—**Oblique p. of Nägele.** A shortening of one oblique diameter, with complete ankylosis of one of the sacroiliac synchondroses and imperfect development of the corresponding half of the sacrum and ilium.—**Obstetric p.** Ger., *geburtshülfliches Becken*. The true p.—**Obstructed p.** Fr., *bassin vicié par obstruction*. A p. in which the deformity is of such a character that the diminution of the diameters interferes with or prevents delivery.—**Osteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin ostéomalacique* (ou *ramolli* [Stein, Jr.], ou *élastique*, ou *de caoutchouc*). Ger., *osteomalakisches* (oder *halbsteretisches*) *Becken*, *Gummi-Becken*. Distortion of the p. due to pressure while the bones are softened by osteomalacia. It is characterized chiefly by transverse contraction especially at the outlet. See also **PSEUDO-OSTEOMALACIA**.—**Oval p.** Fr., *bassin oval* (ou *en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer émaillé*). A p. with the inlet

in the form of the heart on a playing card; one of the four typical forms of p. as defined by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber.—**Paderborn p.** Lat., *p. paderbornensis*. A spondylolisthetic p. in a museum at Paderborn, Westphalia.—**P. æquabiliter justo major.** Ger., *allgemein zu weites Becken*. Syn.: *nimia p. amplitudo*. A p. in which all the diameters are above the standard in about the same proportions.—**P. æquabiliter justo minor.** Fr., *bassin généralement et régulièrement rétréci* (ou *trop petit*), *bassin vicié par étroitesse absolue* [Velpcau] (ou *avec perfection des formes* [Dubois]). Ger., *allgemein verengtes* (oder *zu kleines*) *Becken*, *allgemeine Verengerung des Beckens*. Syn.: *justo minor p.*, *p. ubique justo minor*. A p. in which all the diameters are below the standard in about the same proportions.—**P. auris, P. aurium.** An old term for the cochlea and concha of the ear.—**P. cerea.** Literally, a waxlike p.; that form of the osteomalacic p. in which the bones are fatty, voluminous, and more or less softened.—**P. colatoria (cerebri).** See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**P. coxitis.** An oblique p. caused by coxitis.—**P. fissa.** See *Fissured p.*—**P. fracturosa.** That variety of the osteomalacic p. in which the bones are brittle.—**P. inversa.** Of Ahlfeld, a severe form of fissured p.—**P. major.** The false pelvis.—**P. minor.** The true pelvis.—**P. nana.** See *Dwarf p.*—**P. nimis parva** [Van Deventer]. See *Generally contracted flattened p.*—**P. obtecta.** Fr., *bassin vicié par obstruction*. Literally, a covered or concealed p.; of Kilian, a p. obstructed by an encroachment of the vertebral column, as in spondylizema and spondylolisthesis.—**P. of the kidney.** Lat., *p. renalis*. Fr., *bassin*. Ger., *Nierenbecken*, *Becken der Niere*. The cavity into which the ureter seems to dilate after it has entered the body of the kidney.—**P. ovalis.** A depression on the inner wall of the middle ear at the bottom of which is the fenestra ovalis.—**P. plana** (Deventeri). A simple flat p. in which the diameters in all apertures are slightly larger than normal.—**P. spinosa.** Of Kilian, a rhachitic p. in which the crest of the pubes is unusually sharp, terminating at the point of insertion of the psoas muscle in a sharp spine.—**P. ubique justo minor.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor*.—**Prague p.** Lat., *p. pragensis*. A spondylolisthetic pelvis preserved at Prague.—**Pseudoosteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin pseudo-ostéomalacique* (ou *rhachitique replié sur lui-même*). Ger., *zusammengeknicktes Becken*. A deformity of the p., described by Michaelis, having a great resemblance to the melacosteon p., but distinguished from it chiefly by the small size of the bones, especially the alæ of the ilia.—**Rectangular p.** Fr., *bassin carré*. Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical p. in which the transverse diameter of the inlet is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. Cf. *Wedge-shaped p.*—**Reduced p.** Of Nägele, a generally contracted p.—**Reniform p.** Ger., *nierenförmiges Becken*. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is kidney-shaped.—**Reverse infundibuliform p.** Ger., *umgekehrtrichterförmiges Becken*. That form of p. in which the inlet is normal and the outlet enlarged, or the inlet narrowed and the outlet normal or enlarged. Cf., *Infundibuliform p.*—**Rhachitic flattened p.** Fr., *bassin aplati rhachitique*. A flat p. caused by rhachitis.—**Rhachitic p.** **Rickety p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique*. Ger., *rhachitisches Becken*. A p. in which there are distortion of the bones and consequent changes in the diameters caused by rhachitis.—**Robert's (ankylosed and transversely contracted) p.** A very rare form of contracted p., first described by Robert. "Its leading characteristics are bilateral sacroiliac ankylosis and absence or rudimentary development of the sacral lateral masses."—**Rostrated p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Round p.** Fr., *bassin en forme ronde*. Ger., *runde Form des Beckens*, *rundes Becken*. That form of p. in which the normal difference between the transverse and con-

jugate diameters of the inlet is diminished, so that the brim is more or less circular in shape; one of the four typical forms described by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber.—**Rubber p.** See *Osteomalacic p.* and *Caoutchouc p.*—**Scoliorrhachitic p.** See *Skoliorrhachitic p.*—**Shallow p.** The flattened rhachitic p.; a form in which the brim is contracted and the outlet enlarged.—**Simple flat p.** Fr., *bassin simplement aplati*. A non-rhachitic contracted p. in which the flattening is due to the sacrum having advanced between the iliac bones, producing an increase in the transverse width of the p.—**Skoliorrhachitic p.**, **Skoliotic p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique scoliotique*. Ger., *skoliotisch-rhachitisches Becken*. A deformity due to skoliosis, producing asymmetry with contraction of one side of the p., sinking of the sacrum, and displacement of the sacral promontory toward the contracted side.—**Small p.** Fr., *petit bassin*. Ger., *kleines Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Split p.** See *Fissured p.*—**Spondylizematic p.** Fr., *bassin spondylizématique*. A p. obstructed by spondylizema.—**Spondylolisthetic p.** Lat., *p. spondylolisthetica*. Fr., *bassin spondylolisthétique* (ou *spondylolythésique*). Ger., *spondylolisthetisches Becken*. A rare form of contracted p. in which great narrowing of the conjugate is produced by a forward gliding of the lumbar vertebrae. See *SPONDYLOLISTHESIS*.—**Squeezed in p.** See *Triradiate p.*—**Superior p.** Fr., *bassin supérieur*. Ger., *oberes Becken*. The false pelvis.—**Thorny p.** A p. in which needlelike projections shoot in from the pelvic bones.—**Transversely contracted kyphotic p.** Fr., *bassin cyphotique transversalement rétréci*. A p. in which there is ankylosis of both sacroiliac articulations, with absence or rudimentary development of the ala of the sacrum.—**Transverse elliptical p.** See *Flat rhachitic p.*—**Transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement*. Ger., *quererengtes Becken*. That deformity in which nearly all the anteroposterior diameters are increased while the transverse diameters are proportionately contracted.—**Transverse ovate p.** Fr., *bassin ovale transversalement*. A p. in which there is a slight diminution of the anteroposterior diameter, with increase of the transverse diameter.—**Triangular p.** Lat., *forma cordata oblonga p.* Ger., *dreiwinkeliges* (oder *dreieckiges*) *Becken*, *verlängerte Herzform des Beckens* [Oslander]. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is triangular.—**Triradiate p.** A p. in which the promontory and both acetabula are simultaneously pushed in toward the pelvic canal. It may be produced by osteomalacia, rarely by rickets.—**True p.** Fr., *petit bassin*. Ger., *eigentliches* (oder *kleines*) *Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Wedge-shaped p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de coin*. Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical p. in which the conjugate diameter of the brim is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. Cf. *Rectangular p.*

PELYCOM'ETER. From *πέλυξ*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *PELVIMETER*.

PELYCOMETRE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *πέλυξ*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measuring. See *PELVIMETRY*.

PELYCOTO'MIA, *f.* From *πέλυξ*, the pelvis, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *PUBOTOMY*.

PEL'YOCHROIOMETRE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *πέλυξ*, the pelvis, *χείρ*, the hand, and *μέτρον*, measurement. See *Digital PELVIMETRY*.

PELYOMETRE'SIS, *f.* -*re'seos* (-*is*). From *πέλυξ*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measuring. See *PELVIMETRY*.

PEMPHIGOID. Gr., *πεμφιγώδης*. Lat., *pemphigodes*, *pemphigoides*. Fr., *pemphigode*. Ger., *pemphigusartig*. Resembling pemphigus.

PEMPHIGUS, *m.* From *πέμφιξ*. Fr., *p.*, *fièvre bulleuse*, *maladie bulleuse* (ou *vésiculaire*), *p. chronique disséminé*, *pemphix chronique*. Ger., *P.*, *Blasenausschlag*. 1. A disease chiefly characterized by a continuous or inter-

mittent eruption of serous, purulent, or sanious bullæ on the skin and adjacent mucous membranes, attended with itching and usually with fever. It is associated with more or less impairment of the general health. 2. Of Wilson and Bateman, see *P. acutus*.—**Arthritic p.** Lat., *p. chronicus*. Fr., *arthritide irrégulière bulleuse*. P. due to gout. According to Bazin, arthritic p. differs from herpetic p. in that the bullæ are more apt to develop upon an erythematous and often eczematous base. The walls of the bullæ were said to be thicker and the contents oftener purulent, followed by the formation of crusts like those of impetigo, and were frequently associated with patches of eczema, furuncles, abscesses, or inflammation of the lymphatics.—**Circinate p.** Lat., *p. circinatus*. P. characterized by circular efflorescences.—**Epidemic p.** See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**Guttural p.** See *ANGINA pemphigosa*.—**Herpetic p.** Irregular and malignant herpetides, including herpetic forms of enidosis and chronic p. Cf. *Arthritic p.*—**Idiopathic p.** Lat., *p. essentialis*, *p. idiopathicus*. See *P.* (1st def.).—**P. acutus**. Fr., *fièvre bulleuse* (ou *vésiculaire*). Ger., *Blasenfieber*. Acute p.; p. of an acute course, ending either in spontaneous recovery or in death. The older writers and a few recent ones describe it as affecting adults, but most modern authors admit its occurrence in children only. See *P. neonatorum*.—**P. acutus contagiosus**. An acute contagious variety of p. neonatorum commonly occurring epidemically.—**P. apyreticus**. 1. P. unattended with fever and usually of a mild type. 2. Of Plenck, a form of p. observed in persons of depraved health.—**P. a tactu colubri bicephali**. Of Plenck, a variety of p. observed in Brazil, caused by contact with *Coluber bicephalus*, whether alive or dead. The bullæ are said to persist for three months.—**P. benignus**. P. of a mild type, as opposed to p. malignus.—**P. brasiliensis**. See *P. a tactu colubri bicephali*.—**P. cachecticorum**, **P. cachecticus**. P. occurring in cachectic, ill-nourished persons; usually a severe form.—**P. cachecticus infantum**. A form of p. in infants with an unhealthy condition of the surface exposed after rupture of the bullæ and a disposition to ulceration and to a croupous or diphtheritic exudation.—**P. chronicus**. See *Arthritic p.*—**P. circinatus**. See *Circinate p.*—**P. confertus**. Fr., *p. en groupes*. P. in which the bullæ form in clusters.—**P. conjunctiva**. P. in which the bullæ form on the conjunctiva and lead to shrinking and finally to a condition resembling xerosis.—**P. criticus**. A pemphigoid eruption said to occur in certain acute febrile diseases at the period of the crisis.—**P. crouposus**, **P. diphtheriticus**. See *P. cachecticus infantum*.—**P. disseminatus**. P. with efflorescences irregularly distributed over the surface.—**P. diutinus**. Fr., *p. permanent et contenu*, *p. (bulleux) successif*. A variety of p. vulgaris malignus in which the production of bullæ is uninterrupted and long continued.—**P. diutinus hæmorrhagicus**. A form of recurrent, papulobullous, hæmorrhagic urticaria described by Devergie, considered by Brocq a form of dermatitis herpetiformis.—**P. epidemicus**. See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**P. essentialis**. See *P.* (1st def.).—**P. febrilis**. 1. P. attended with fever. 2. See *P. acutus*.—**P. foliaceus**. A grave and often fatal form of p. in which crops of imperfectly formed blebs with flaccid walls are formed in rapid succession over extensive portions of the cutaneous surface. They soon burst and dry into thin flaky scales or crusts, which are exfoliated in abundance. Between the succeeding crops the epidermis is never fully regenerated, and distinct bullæ soon cease to appear, leaving the surface of the skin covered with scabs and red, exuding erosions.—**P. foliaceus vegetans**. See *P. vegetans*.—**P. framboesiformis**, **P. framboesoides**. A form of p. in which fungiform growths form on the excoriations left by the rupture of the bullæ.—**P. gangrænosus**. Syn.: *rupia escharotica*.

The *p. infantilis* of Willan, vulgarly called "burnt holes"; a form of *p.* that sometimes occurs as an epidemic among children in lying-in institutions or endemically among the badly nourished children of the poor. The blebs have dark areolæ and ichorous sanguinolent contents. After rupturing, they are succeeded by deep unhealthy or gangrenous ulcers.—*P. gyratus*. *P.* with efflorescences occurring in gyrate lines.—*P. hæmorrhagicus*. *P.* in which the bullæ have sanious contents.—*P. Hungariæ gangrenosus*. Syn.: *anthrax hungaricus*, *anthrax malignus hungaricus*. A gangrenous form of *p.* or of anthrax said to be endemic in Hungary over the lowlands of the Theiss during summer and autumn.—*P. hystericus*. *P.* due to hysteria or to any derangement of the sexual organs in women. See also *P. solitarius*.—*P. idiopathicus dispersus infantum*. See *P. infantilis*. 1. The acute *p.* of infants. 2. Of Willan, see *P. gangrenosus*.—*P. iris*. See *HERPES iris*.—*P. leprosus*. A bullous eruption often preceding the appearance of the discolored spots that occur on the skin in anæsthetic leprosy. The bullæ soon break, leaving a scaly or crusted surface.—*P. localis*. A rare form of *p.* in which one or more bullæ occur confined to a limited portion of the skin, such as the fingers or toes.—*P. major*. See *P. vulgaris*.—*P. malignus*. *P.* of a severe or malignant type.—*P. medicamentosus*. See *P. toxicus*.—*P. neonatorum*. Fr., *p. épidémique des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Schülblattern*, *Schülhüntchen*, *Schülblasen*. *P.* of newborn children or of infants. The term includes both the chronic forms of *p.* (*p. vulgaris* and *p. foliaceus*) and also several acute forms, such as *p. acutus* contagious and *p. gangrenosus*.—*P. neonatorum syphiliticus*. *P.* in newborn infants affected with inherited syphilis; a bullous eruption occurring most frequently on the palms and soles, also upon the thighs or buttocks or elsewhere, betokening a grave and usually fatal form of the disease.—*P. nervosus*. Ger., *krampfhafter Blasenaußschlag*. See *P. hystericus*.—*P. neuriticus*. *P.* due to disease of the sensory nerves of the skin. Cf. *ERYTHEMA neuriticum*, of which it is a variety.—*P. pruriginosus*. *P.* attended with an unusual degree of itching, constituting clinically a distinct form. Urticaria precedes or accompanies the bullous eruption, giving rise to so much scratching that the bullæ are usually destroyed before they are fully formed, so that in their place only exuding erosions or crusts appear. It is regarded as one of the most malignant forms.—*P. scorbuticus*. A name given to the bullæ, containing bloody serum, that sometimes form over cutaneous extravasations of blood in scurvy.—*P. serpiginosus*. *P.* in which the eruption extends at the periphery by the successive appearance of new efflorescences.—*P. simulatus*. Simulated *p.*; bullæ produced artificially to simulate *p.*—*P. solitarius*. A form of *p.* in which only a single bulla (usually of large size) is present at a time, but may be succeeded by others at intervals; described by Schönlein as *p. hystericus*.—*P. symptomaticus*. *P.* occurring as a symptom of another disease.—*P. syphiliticus*. *P.* occurring as a manifestation of syphilis; most commonly a *p. neonatorum syphiliticus*; sometimes, improperly so called, a bullous eruption associated with a tubercular or ulcerating syphilide.—*P. toxicus*. A bullous eruption, resembling *p.*, due to the toxic action of a drug administered internally.—*P. vaccinicus*. A *p.*-like eruption following vaccination. See also *EXANTHEMATA vaccinalia* (under *EXANTHEMA*).—*P. variolodes solidescens*. See *VARICELLA solidescens*.—*P. variolodes vesiculosus*, *P. varioloides*. See *VARICELLA*.—*P. vegetans*. A grave and usually fatal form of *p.* especially characterized by the productions of fungous growths from excoriated surfaces left by ruptured bullæ. It usually begins with excoriation and soreness of the lips, mouth, and pharynx that may seriously inter-

fere with swallowing. The vulva, anus, and rectum may be affected in the same way. Bullæ form upon various parts of the body which, instead of drying up, leave raw surfaces from which the vegetations spring, resembling condylomata and attended with an offensive discharge. It is regarded as identical with the herpes vegetans of Auspitz and (though not believed to be syphilitic) with the frambæsia syphilitica of Kaposi.—*P. vegetans* (*frambæsioides*). See *P. frambæsiiformis*.—*P. vesicularis*. See *P. acutus*.—*P. vulgaris*. Of Hebra, the commoner form of *p.*, in which the blebs are full and tense, in contradistinction to the *p. foliaceus* of Cazenave.—*P. vulgaris benignus*. *P. vulgaris* of a mild type.—*P. vulgaris malignus*. *P. vulgaris* of a grave type. The term is applied to such forms as *p. diutinus*, *p. crouposus*, and *p. pruriginosus*.

PEN'PHIX, *f.* -*phî'gos* (-is). Gr., πέμφιξ. See **PENPHIGUS**.

PEMPTÆ'US, *m.* From πέμπος, fifth. See **Quintan FEVER**.

PEN'CIL. Gr., στυλος. Lat., *penicillus*, *penicillum*, *stilus*. Fr., *crayon* (1st def.), *pinceau* (2d def.). Ger., *Stift* (1st def.). 1. A pointed instrument used for writing or drawing; in pharmacy, a crayon. 2. A cluster of lines, hairs, rays of light, or the like, meeting in a point.—**Cintment p.** See **STILUS unguens**.—**Paste p.** See **STILUS diluibilis**.

PEN'IAL. From *penis*, the penis. Fr., *pénien*. Pertaining to the penis.

PEN'ICIL. See **TENT**.

PENICIL'LUM, *n.* From *penicillum*, a pencil. Pencil fungus, bread mold; a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi* growing on organic substances.—**P. crustaceum**. See under *P. glaucum*.—**P. glaucum**. Common mildew or blight, the type of the genus; a highly polymorphic fungus the mycelium of which produces an abundance of conidia in long chains. It is common on moldy bread and other moist substances, and one variety, *P. crustaceum*, is used in the barren mycelioid stage in the domestic manufacture of vinegar from saccharine liquor, on the surface of which it forms a tough, leather-like substance known as the vinegar plant.—**P. roseum**. A rose-colored species found on bread, reaching its full growth a few hours after the bread leaves the oven; probably a variety of *P. glaucum*.

PENICIL'LUM, *n.*, **PENICIL'LUS**, *m.* See **PENCIL**, **TENT**, and **LEMNISCUS** (2d def.).

PEN'ILE. See **PENIAL**.

PE'NIS, *m.* *Pe'nis*. Gr., πέος. Fr., *pénis*, *verge*. Ger., *Rut(h)e*, *männliches Glied*. The organ of copulation in the male, consisting of the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the glans; so called from its being pendulous when not erect. It lodges the urethra. In certain animals it contains a small bone.—**P. captivus**. A *p.* that is held fast in the vagina during copulation, in consequence of spasm of the female's perineal muscles.—**P. cerebri**. See *Pineal GLAND*.—**P. fœmineus**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. lipodermis**. See **PARAPHIMOSIS**.—**P. lunatus**. A curved *p.*—**P. muliebris**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. osseus**. A *p.* in which the corpora cavernosa seem to have undergone osseous or calcareous degeneration.—**P. palmatus**. A *p.* that is enveloped by the skin of the serotum.

PENIS'CHISIS, *f.* -*schis'cos* (-is'chisis). From *penis*, the penis, and σχίζω, a clearing. A general term for epispadias and hypospadias.

PENIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *pénitis*. Inflammation of the penis.

PENNISE'TUM, *n.* From *penna*, a feather, and *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *p.*, *pennistète*. Ger., *Borstfedergras*. A genus of paniceous grasses.—**P. holcoides**. A species found in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The root is used as a diuretic and mild astringent.—**P. spicatum**, *P. typhoideum*. Fr., *maïs noir*. Ger.,

schwarzer Mais. Gero corn. In the East Indies the leaves are used in colic and externally as an antiphlogistic.

PENTABASIC. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule 5 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of 5 of the hydrogen atoms with bases.

PENTABROMID(E). A compound of 5 atoms of bromine and a certain definite quantity of an element or radicle assumed as the unit of comparison.

PENTA'CETATE. A compound of a base with 5 molecules of acetic acid.

PENTACHLORE'THER. The compound $C_4H_5Cl_5O$.

PENTACHLO'RID(E). A chlorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*).

PENTACHLOROXETH'YL. See PENTACHLORE'THER.

PENTAD. From πέντε, five. A quinquivalent element or radicle.

PENTAFLU'ORID(E). A fluorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*).

PENTAI'ODID(E). See PENTIODIDE.

PENT'AL. Trimethylethylene, $(CH_3)_2C:CH.CH_3$, a colorless, very volatile, inflammable liquid of a penetrating odor; an anæsthetic used in dental practice.

PENTAMETH'YL. A chemical group, $(CH_3)_5$.

PENTAMETHYLETH'YL. See HEPTYL.

PENTAMETH'YLID(E). An addition compound of a radicle with 5 molecules of methyl.

PENT'ANE. From πέντε, five. Ger., *Pentan*. A hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} , of the paraffin series.

PENTAS'TOMA, *n.* -*stom'atos (-is)*. From πέντε, five, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *pentastome*. Ger., *Fünfmund*. A genus of *Acaridae*.—**P. coarctatum**. See *TENIA solium*.—**P. constrictum**. Fr., *pentastome étreint*. A species sometimes found in the liver of negroes and encysted in the abdominal cavity. It is about 6 lines long and 1 line wide, with a cylindrical body furnished with four claws and a blunt tail.—**P. denticulatum**. Fr., *pentastome denticulé*. The larval stage of *P. tenioides*, also of a separate variety; of Rudolphi, the *P. tenioides*. It is found encysted in the ox and some other animals, and sometimes invades the human body.—**P. emarginatum**. See *P. tenioides*.—**P. ferum**. See *P. denticulatum*.—**P. serratum**. See *P. denticulatum* and *P. tenioides*.—**P. tenioides**. A species the female of which is 3 to 4 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, the male being 8 to 10 lines long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The head is truncated and the mouth broad with a horny lip. There are four feet on the anterior segments of the body, which is marked by transverse rings and is flattened at the ventral surface. This parasite is found in man in the larval condition only. In the mature stage it inhabits the nostrils and frontal sinuses of the dog and wolf.

PENTASUL'PHID(E). A sulphur compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*).

PENTATHION'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pentathionique* (ou *hyposulfurique trisulfuré*). Ger., *Pentathionsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2S_5O_6$.

PENTATOM'IC. Fr., *pentatomique*. Containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the molecule.

PENTAV'ALENT. See QUINQUIVALENT.

PENT'ENE. See AMYLIDENE.

PENT'ENYL. See QUINTENYL.—**P. alcohol**. See QUINTENYL *alcohol*.

PENTIN'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, probably $C_5H_7O.CO.OH$.

PENTI'ODID(E). An iodine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*).

PENTO'IC ACID. Normal valeric acid. Cf. VALERIC ACID.

PEN'TOSE. A variety of sugar.

PENTOSU'RIA. The presence of pentose in the urine. It has been observed in opium eaters and in diabetics.

PENTOX'ID(E). An oxygen compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*).

PENT'YL. Fr., *pentyle*. Ger., *P.* From πέντε, five, and ὕλη, material. A univalent hydrocarbon, C_5H_{11} .

PENTYL'IC. Pertaining to pentyl or amyl.

PEOT'OMY. Lat., *peotomia* (from πέος, the penis, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *péotomie*. Amputation of the penis.

PEPAN'SIS, *n. f.* -*an'seos (-is)*. Gr., πέπανσις. Digestion.

PEPAS'TIC. Lat., *pepasticus*, *pepanticus*. Fr., *pépastique*. Of medicines, digestive.

PEPERO'MIA, *f.* From πέπερι, pepper. Fr., *pépéromie*. Ger., *Peperomie*. The pepper elder, a genus of the *Piperaceæ*.—**P. crystallina**. Ger., *glasartige Peperomie*. A Peruvian species used in colic.—**P. grandifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à grandes feuilles*. A species used as a stomachic tonic.—**P. hispida**. Ger., *kurzhaarige Peperomie*. A West Indian species used as a stomachic tonic.

—**P. inæquifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles inégales*. Ger., *ungleichblättrige Peperomie*. A species found in Peru, where it is used as a stimulating drink and as a tea in colds and gastric and intestinal troubles.—**P. rotundifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles rondes*. Ger., *rundblättrige Peperomie*. A West Indian and South American species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and are also reputed vulnerary.

—**P. trifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättrige Peperomie*. A South American species. The leaves are used in gastric complaints.—**P. umbellata**. Fr., *pépéromie à ombelles*. Ger., *doldenähriger* (oder *doldenförmiger*) *Pfeffer*. A South American species. An infusion of the root is used in Brazil as a diuretic; the essential oil of the seed is used for atony of the stomach and in scurvy; the leaves are used in glandular swellings, and the buds and leaves in scurvy.

PEP'LUS, *m.* Gr., πέπλος. See PERITONÆUM.

PE'PO, *m.* *Pep'onis*. Gr., πέπων. Fr., *pépo* (1st def.), *pépon* (1st def.), *semences de potirons* (2d def.). Ger., *Kürbisfrucht* (1st def.), *Kürbissamen* (2d def.). 1. The gourd fruit, the characteristic fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

2. The seed of *Cucurbita p.*, pumpkin seed. 3. The genus *Cucurbita*.

PEP'PER. See PIPER.

PEP'PERMINT. See *MENTHA piperita*.—Chinese oil of p.

A volatile oil, containing a large proportion of menthol, distilled from *Mentha arvensis glabrata*.—**Essence of p.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Spiritus MENTHÆ piperite*. 2. See *Oil of p.*—**Japanese oil of p.** A volatile oil distilled from *Mentha arvensis piperascens*.—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (poivrée)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pfeffermünzöl*, *Pfeffermünzöl*. The volatile oil of *Mentha piperita*.

PEP'SIN. Lat., *pepsinum* (πέψις, cooking). Fr., *pepsine*

(*extractive*) [Fr. Cod.]. The main digestive principle of the gastric juice; also a preparation of the same made from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, sheep, or calf. It has the power of converting proteids into peptones. It requires an acid medium and a temperature below 40° C. for its perfect action.—**Vegetable p.** An unorganized ferment occurring in the glandular secretion of insectivorous plants. It has the property of dissolving albuminoids, and is analogous to, if not identical with, the p. of the gastric juice of animals.

PEPSI'NA. See PEPSIN.

PEPSIN'OGEN. Fr., *pepsinogène*. A solid ferment contained in the pepsin cells of the oxyntic glands which is converted into or gives rise to pepsin.

PEPSI'NUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *n.* See *PEPSIN*.—**Essentia pepsini**. See *Vinum pepsini*.—**Glycerinum pepsini** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation containing pepsin, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, and distilled water.

—**Liquor pepsini** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear bright-yellow liquid prepared by dissolving 40 parts of saccharated pepsin in a mixture of 12 parts of hydrochloric acid and 548 of water, adding 400 of glycerin, allowing the mixture to stand 24 hours, and filtering.—**P. saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.] (*siccum*). Syn.: *p. russicum solubile*. Pepsin prepared from the stomach of the hog (or from the rennet bag of the sheep or ox) and mixed with milk sugar, so as to form a white powder of slight taste and smell, not wholly soluble in water.—**Vinum pepsini** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *vin (ou œnolé) de pepsine*. Ger., *Pepsinwein*. Syn.: *essentia pepsini, vinum pepticum*. A preparation made by macerating 50 parts of pepsin for 6 days with 1,845 of white wine, 5 of hydrochloric acid, and 50 each of glycerin and water, and filtering.

PEP'SIS, *f.* *Pep'seos (-sis)*. Gr., *πέψις* (from *πέσσειν*, to digest). See **COCTION** (3d def.).

PEP'TIC. Gr., *πεπτικός*. Lat., *pepticus*. Fr., *peptique, pepsique*. Ger., *peptisch*. 1. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion; producing pepsin. 2. In pathology, due to the action of the gastric juice (e. g., a p. ulcer).

PEP'TOGEN. From *πέσσειν*, to digest, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *peptogène*. A substance that promotes the production of pepsin.

PEPTOMAN'GAN. A German proprietary compound of manganese, peptone, and iron.

PEPTOMED'ULLIN. A peptonized preparation of bone marrow.

PEP'TONE. Fr., *p., caséine (ou matière gélatiniforme) de l'intestin grêle*. Ger., *Pepton*. Of Lehmann, the principal product of gastric digestion; a proteid distinguished from others by its high diffusibility and non-precipitability by heat and acids.—**Beef p.** Ger., *Fleisch-pepton*. Of Wood, a preparation made by simmering $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of minced beef for two hours in a pint of water containing 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate, allowing to cool to about 38° C., digesting at this temperature with a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus or 10 grains of pancreatic extract for three hours, decanting, and boiling.—**Gelatin p.** Ger., *Leimpepton*. A variety of p. produced by the combined action of the pancreatic ferments and of putrefaction on gelatin.—**Pancreatic p.** A p. formed by the action of the pancreatic juice. It differs from a gastric p. in being precipitated by acids and acid salt.—**P. anhydrid(e)**. See **ALBUMINATE**.

PEPTONIZA'TION. The process of conversion into peptones.

PEPTONU'RIA. From *πεπτός*, cooked, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *peptonurie*. Ger., *Peptonurie*. The excretion of peptones in the urine. It may occur in pneumonia, and is said to occur physiologically in the puerperal state.

PEPTOTOX'IN(E). Ger., *Peptotoxin*. Of Brieger, a very poisonous substance isolated from putrid albuminates and from peptonized fibrin.

PE'RA, *f.* Gr., *πέρα*. Fr., *péra*. The scrotum.

PERACEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *per*, through, and *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head. Fr., *péracéphale*. Of G. St. Hilaire, a genus of monsters of the *Acephalia*, characterized by an asymmetrical body with the different regions quite distinct, but without the thoracic limbs.

PERA'CETATE. A salt consisting of a base combined with the greatest possible proportion of acetic acid.

PERARTICULA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *per*, through, and *articulatio*, articulation. See **DIARTHROSIS**.

PERATODYN'IA, *f.* From *πέρα*, a leathern pouch, and *ᾠδύνη*, pain. See **CARDIALGIA**.

PERBROMETH'ANE. Ger., *Perbromäthan*. Dicarbox hexabromide.

PERBROMETH'YLENE. Ger., *Perbromäthylen*. Dicarbox tetrabromide.

PERBRO'MIC. See under **PERCHLORIC**.

PERBRO'MID(E). See under **PERCHLORIDE**.

PERCHLO'RATE. Fr., *p.* A salt of perchloric acid.

PERCHLORETH'ANE. Dicarbox hexachloride.

PERCHLORETH'YLENE. Dicarbox hextetrachloride.

PERCHLO'RIC. Containing chlorine combined with a greater relative amount of oxygen than is present in the chloric compounds. *Perbromic* and *periodic* are analogous terms.—**P. acid**. Ger., *Perchlorsäure*. A mobile, volatile liquid, HClO_4 , which decomposes with explosion when brought into contact with certain organic compounds.—**P. ether**. Ethyl perchlorate.

PERCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *perchloridum*. Fr., *perchlorure*. Ger., *Perchlorür*. That one of two or more compounds of chlorine with an element or radicle which contains the greatest relative amount of chlorine.

PERCHRO'MIC. Fr., *perchromique*. Containing chromium as a septivalent radicle.—**P. acid**. A monobasic acid, HCrO_4 (or $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2$).

PER'COLATE. A solution obtained by percolation.

PERCOLA'TION. Lat., *percolatio* (from *percolare*, to strain through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Durchseihung*. The process of making an extract or tincture of a drug by packing the drug (in powder) in a percolator (*q. v.*) and causing an aqueous or spirituous menstruum to pass through it.

PER'COLATOR. Fr., *percolateur*. Ger., *P., Durchseih.* A vessel in which is to be packed a drug through which a liquid poured on above it is allowed to trickle through a smaller aperture at the bottom.

PERCUS'SION. Lat., *percussio* (from *percutere*, to strike through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P., Schlag*. 1. A method of physical examination by tapping on the surface overlying a part or organ in order to ascertain its condition by the sounds elicited. 2. A therapeutic measure consisting of repeated tapping of a part, the blows being delivered by a mechanical contrivance by which their force and the rapidity of their succession may be regulated. Called also nerve vibration.—**Auscultatory p.** P. combined with auscultation by applying the ear directly to the part percussed.—**Finger p.** P. in which the fingers of one hand are used as a p. hammer, and a finger of the other hand is employed as a pleximeter.—**Immediate p.** P. in which the region examined is struck directly with the finger.—**Mediate p.** P. in which a pleximeter is used.—**Palpatory p.** Ger., *palpatorische P.* Of Wintrich, an examination of the thoracic or abdominal viscera with reference to the sensation of resistance communicated to the sense of touch.

PERCUS'SOPUNC'TATOR. From *percutere*, to strike through, and *punctus*, pricked. An instrument devised by B. James for making multiple punctures with grouped needles, adjustable as to depth of penetration, in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.

PERCUS'SOR. A small hammer used for percussion.

PERCUTEUR (Fr.), *n.* *Pe'-ku-tu'r*. An instrument for making percussion (2d def.); also a person who applies percussion.

PERCY'ANID(E). Fr., *percyanure*. A cyanide containing more cyanogen than an ordinary cyanide.

PERDI'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *perdere*, to ruin. Abortion.

PERDY'AMIN. Hæmoglobin albuminate.

PEREI'RIN(E). Lat., *pereirina*. Fr., *péreurine*. An alkaloid of the probable formula $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, found in the bark of *Geissospermum læve*. It is used along with quinine where cardiac depression is to be avoided.

PERETE'RUM. Gr., *περητήριον*. See **TREPINE**.

PERE'ZIA, *f.* Fr., *pérèzie*. A genus of composite herbs.—**P. adnata**. A Mexican species the stringy roots of which form part of p. root.—**P. moschata**. An aromatic and stimulant species found in Mexico.—**P. root**. The root of *P. adnata*, *P. nana*, *P. Wrightii*, and perhaps other species growing in Mexico. They yield a chemical compound (see **PIPIZAHOTIC ACID**) which has the odor of valerian and is said to be powerfully drastic.

PER'EZONE. Pipitzahoic acid.

PERFLA'TION. Lat., *perflatio* (from *perflare*, to blow through). The process of driving air through a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid contents.

PERFORANS. -*ran'tis*. From *perforare*, to bore through. Fr., *perforant*. Perforating; as a n., see **RADIOPHALANGIUS** and **TIBIOPHALANGIUS**.—**P. manus**. See **FLEXOR digitorum manus profundus**.

PERFORA'TA, f. A perforated space. See **Anterior perforated space** and **Posterior perforated space**.

PERFORA'TION. Lat., *perforatio* (from *perforare*, to bore through). Fr., p. Ger., *P.*, *Durchbohrung*. 1. The process of piercing or the condition of being pierced. 2. The process of opening the fetal head in craniotomy.

PERFORATOR. Lat., *perforatorium*. Fr., *perforateur*, *percecrâne*. Ger., *P.*, *Durchbohrer*. Any instrument or apparatus used for perforating; of Denman, an instrument for perforating the fetal skull in the operation of craniotomy.—**Trephine p.** A p. having a long shaft, with a trephinelike extremity, for removing a disc of bone from the fetal skull.

PERFORA'TUS. From *perforare*, to pierce through. Perforated; as a n., a muscle the tendon of which is perforated by another. See **FLEXOR brevis digitorum pedis**, **FLEXOR digitorum pedis brevis**, and **FEMOROPHALANGIUS**.—**P. Casserii**. See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.

PERFRICA'TION. From *perfricare*, to rub all over. See **INUNCTION**.

PERFRIC'TIO, PERFRIGERA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *perfrigescere*, to grow very cold, or *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. See **CATAPSYXIS**.

PERFRIGE'RIUM, n. Fr., *perfrigérion*. Ger., *Durchfrieren*. Numbness from cold.

PERFU'SION. Lat., *perfusio*. Ger., *Durchströmung*. The passing of a fluid through the channels in a structure.

PERGAMEN'EUS. Lat., *perganeneus*. Having a parchmentlike texture.

PERHY'DRATE, PERHYDROX'ID(E). That one of two or more hydroxides which contains the greatest relative amount of hydroxyl.

PERIADENI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Inflammation of the tissues about a gland.

PERIÆ'RESIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*æ'resis*). From *περιαίρειν*, to take off. Fr., *périérèse*. A circular incision made around an abscess or tumor.

PERIAL'GIA, f. From *περί*, very, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **PERIODYNIA**.

PERIA'NAL. From *περί*, around, and *anus*, the anus. See **CIRCUMANAL**.

PERIAN'GÆIOCHOLI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *χόλος*, bile. Fr., *périangéiocholite*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the biliary canaliculi and canals.

PERIANG(E)IO'MA, n. -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. A tumor limited to the outer coat and sheath of an artery.

PERIANTHOP'ODUS, m. From *περί*, around, *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *πούς*, the foot. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants.—**P. diffusus**. A Brazilian plant, much used as an evacuant, in cutaneous and nervous complaints, as an emmenagogue, etc.

PERIARTER(I)I'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around (1st def.), or *περι-*, very (2d def.), and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Fr., *périartérite*. 1. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. 2. Of Förster, acute arteritis.—**P. nodosa**. A thickening of the intima and infiltration of the adventitia of an artery, producing a nodular prominence.

PERIARTHRI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

PERIARTIC'ULAR. From *περί*, around, and *articulus*, a joint. Ger., *periarticulär*. Situated around a joint.

PER'IBLAST. From *περί*, around, and *βλαστός*, a sprout.

See **PERIPLAST**.

PERIBLAS'TULA, f. From *περί*, around, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. An ovum in a slightly more advanced stage than a perimorula, the cells of the outer layer being more clearly defined and more highly developed.

PERIBLEP'SIS, f. -*blep'seos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *βλέπειν*, to see. Fr., *périblepsie*. The act of looking wildly about, as in delirium.

PERIB'OLE, f. -*ib'oles*. Gr., *περιβολή* (from *περί*, around, and *βάλλειν*, throw). Fr., *péribole*. The supposed removal of morbid matters from the body through affections of the skin.

PERIBRON'CHIAL. From *περί*, around, and *βρόγχος*, a bronchus. Surrounding a bronchus.

PERIBRONCHI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the bronchi.—**P. fibrosa**. P. with fibrous hyperplasia about the bronchi.—**P. nodosa** (*tuberculosa*). P. with miliary tubercles formed in the peribronchial tissue.—**P. purulenta**. Of Buhl, purulent p.—**P. purulenta exulcerativa**. Of Buhl, a purulent and ulcerative p., usually of tuberculous origin.

PERIBRO'SIS, f. -*bro'seos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *βρωῶσκειν*, to feed. Fr., *péribrose*. Ulceration or erosion, especially at the angles of the eyelids.

PERICÆ'CAL. From *περί*, around, and *cæcus*, blind. Surrounding or adjoining the cæcum.

PERICÆMENTI'TIS, f. See **Fauchard's DISEASE**.

PERICÆMENT'UM, n. See **Periodontal membrane**.

PERICAL. Fr., *pérical*. 1. In Ceylon and Malabar, elephantiasis. 2. See **Madura foot**.

PERICAR'DIAC, PERICARDI'ACAL, PERICAR'DIAL. Ger., *pericardisch*. Of or pertaining to the pericardium.

PERICAR'DIOCENTE'SIS, f. The operation of puncturing the pericardium.

PERICAR'DIOPNEUMATO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **PNEUMOPERICARDIUM**.

PERICARDIT'IC. Pertaining to pericarditis.

PERICARDI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. Fr., *péricardite*. Inflammation of the pericardium.—**Cancerous p.** Carcinoma of the pericardium.—**Dry p.** P. without effusion.—**Moist p.** P. accompanied with an effusion.—**P. adhæsiva**. P. with adhesion of the pericardium to the heart.—**P. externa**. Fibrinous p., usually associated with inflammation of the pleura covering the anterior marginal lobule of the left lung.—**P. gummatosa**. P. of syphilitic origin in which there is gummatous degeneration.—**P. interna**. Inflammation of the inner layer of the pericardium.—**P. obliterans**. P. causing atrophy of the cardiac muscle.—**P. putrida**. See *Putrid p.*—**P. suppurans**. See *Suppurative p.*—**P. tuberculosa**. See *Tuberculous p.*—**Purulent p.** See *Suppurative p.*—**Putrid p.** P. associated with the presence of a greenish, fetid fluid in the pericardial sac.—**Rheumatic p.** P. developed in connection with the rheumatic diathesis.—**Secondary p.** P. consequent upon some primary inflammation elsewhere.—**Suppurative p.** Lat., *p. suppurans*. Fr., *péricardite suppurée*. Ger., *eiterige P.* P. which results in a collection of pus. It may be confined to the pericardium, or may be associated with suppurative inflammation in other parts (e.g., the skin and the joints), as an element of pyæmia, pyogenic fever, septicæmia, puerperal fever, variola, scarlet fever, etc.—**Tuberculous p.** P. associated with the development of miliary tubercles.—**Typhoid p.** P. in which the fever is intense and is accompanied by typhoid symptoms.

PERICAR'DIUM. From *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *péricarde*. Ger., *P.*, *Herzbeutel*. The somewhat conical membranous sac that contains the heart. It is attached by its base to the central tendon of the diaphragm, and its apex surrounds the vessels arising from the base of the heart. It consists of a dense external fibrous layer, which is continued up on to the great

vessels in tubular prolongations that blend above with the cervical fascia. The internal or serous layer covers the heart and the origins of the great vessels, and is reflected upon the inner surface of the outer layer, forming a closed sac which secretes a thin watery fluid. Cf. EPICARDIUM.—**P. externum**. The fibrous layer of the p.—**P. internum**. The serous layer of the p.—**P. parietale**. See *P. externum*.—**Visceral p.** See *P. internum*.

PERICEL'LULAR. From *περί*, around, and *cellula*, a little cell. Surrounding a cell.

PERICEMENTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *cæmentum*, cement. See FAUCHARD'S DISEASE.

PERICEMENT'UM, *n.* See PERIODONTAL MEMBRANE.

PERICHOLEYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, *χόλος*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Inflammation of the tissue about the gall bladder.

PERICH'OLOUS. Lat., *pericholus* (from *περί*, very, and *χόλος*, bile). Very bilious.

PERICHON'DRAL. Fr., *périchondral*. Ger., *p., perichondrostisch*. Pertaining to the perichondrium; of bones, developed in membrane or by the periosteum or perichondrium.

PERICHON'DRIODYN'IA, *f.* From *περί*, around, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *périchondrydnie*. Pain in the perichondrium.

PERICHONDRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *périchondrite*. Ger., *P., Knorpelhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the perichondrium.—**P. laryngea**. Inflammation of the perichondrium covering the larynx.

PERICHON'DRIUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *périchondre*. Ger., *Knorpelhaut*. A white fibrous membrane which covers the surface of every cartilage, except the articular variety, and lodges the blood vessels that are distributed over the cartilage. It is equivalent to the external stratum of the periosteum. Its only function is protection of the cartilage.

PERICHOR'R(O)ID. Fr., *périchorioïdal*. Situated around the chorioid.

PERICHR'ISIS, *f.* -chri'seos (-is). From *περιχρίειν*, to smear over. See INUNCTION.

PERIC'LASIS, *f.* -la'seos (-ic'lasis). Gr., *πρίκλασις* (from *περικλάνν*, to twist round). A comminuted fracture.

PERICNE'MIOUS. Lat., *pericnemius* (from *περί*, around, and *κνήμη*, the leg). Fr., *péricnème*. Pertaining to the leg; surrounding the calf of the leg.

PERICOLONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *κῶλον*, the colon. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the colon.

PERICOLPI'TIS, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Fr., *péricolpite*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the vagina.

PERICOR'NEAL. See CIRCUMCORNEAL.

PERICOWPERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *péricowpérite*. Inflammation around Cowper's gland.

PERICRANICEDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From *περί*, around, *κράνιον*, the skull, and *οἶδημα*, oedema. Fr., *péricranicédème*. Oedema either without or within the pericranium.

PERICRANI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *péricranite*. Inflammation of the pericranium.

PERICRA'NIUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Fr., *péricrane*. The outer periosteum of the skull.—**P. internum**. See ENDOCRANIUM.

PERICYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *péricyste*. Inflammation of the peritonæum covering the bladder or of the connective tissue surrounding it.

PERICYT'ULA, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *κύτος*, a hollow. A fecundated ovum before superficial segmentation occurs, in which the formative yolk completely surrounds the nutritive.

PERIDEC'TOMY. Lat., *peridectomia*. See PERITOMY.

PERIDENTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See PERIODONTITIS.

PERIDENT'UM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *dens*, a tooth. See PERIODONTIUM.

PERIDERÆ'A, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *δέρη*, the neck. Coiling of the umbilical cord around the neck of the fœtus.

PERIDES'MICA, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Retention of urine from urethral stricture.

PERIDESMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *péridesmite*. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

PERIDES'MIUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Fr., *péridesme*. Ger., *Bänderhaut*. The delicate areolar sheath of a tendon.

PERIDIAS'TOLE, *f.* -as'toles. From *περί*, around, and *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *péridiastole*. Ger., *P.* The brief pause which succeeds the diastole of the heart before the beginning of the systole. Cf. PERISYSTOLE and PRESYSTOLE.

PERIDID'YMIS, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *pérididyme*. The tunica albuginea testis.

PERIDIDYMI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *pérididymite*. Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis.

PERIDIDYM'UM, *n.* See PERIDIDYMIS.

PERIDIODYN'IA, *f.* From *πρίδιον*, a pouch, and *δύνη*, pain. See PERODYNIA.

PERIENCEPHALITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *périencephalite*. Inflammation of the cerebral pia.

PERIENTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation of the intestinal peritonæum.

PERIEN'TERON, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See CÆLOMA.

PERIFOLLICULI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *pérfolliculite*. Inflammation about a follicle.

PERIFOLLICULO'SES, *f. pl.* From *περί*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Ger., *Perifolliculosen*. See FOLLICULAR CATARRHS of the skin.

PERIGANGLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a lymph gland.

PERIGAS'TRIC. From *περί*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Situated around the stomach.

PERIGASTRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

PERIGAS'TRULA, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Blasengastrula*. The bladder gastrula; a gastrula in which the cleavage cavity is filled with unsegmented (ungrooved) nutritive yolk.

PERIGLOT'TIS, *f.* -glot'tidos (-is). From *περί*, around, and *γλωττίς*, the glottis. Fr., *périglote*. 1. The mucous membrane of the tongue. 2. An epiglottic gland.

PERIG'NATHIC. From *περί*, around, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Situated about the jaws.

PERIHEPATI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *ήπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *périhépatite*. Ger., *Leberdeckentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver.

PERILARYN'GEAL. From *περί*, around, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Situated about the larynx.

PERILARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the larynx.

PER'ILYMPH. From *περί*, around, and *lymph*, lymph. Fr., *pérylymphe*. Ger., *P.* A pale, limpid fluid which is poured into the labyrinth from the subarachnoid space through the foramina acustica and leaves the labyrinth through the aqueductus cochleæ. It is contained in the space between the osseous and membranous labyrinths.

PERILYMPHAN'G(E)IAL. Situated around a lymph vessel.

PERILYMPHANG(E)II'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, *lymp̄ha*, lymph, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of a lymphatic vessel.

PERIMAD'AROUS. Gr., *περιμάδαρας* (from *περί*, around, and *μαδάρος*, bald). Lat., *perimadarius*. Fr., *périnadare*. Of ulcers, spreading with the epidermis scaling off in advance.

PERIMENINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr. *périnéningite*. Cerebral or spinal pachymeningitis.

PERIMENIN'GOENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See PERIENCEPHALITIS.

PERIMENINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From *περί*, around, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *périnéninge*. Ger., *umgebende Haut*. An enveloping membrane, especially of the spinal cord.

PERIMETER. From *περί*, around, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *périmètre*. Ger., *P.*, *Gesichtsfeldmesser* (2d def.). 1. See CIRCUMFERENCE. 2. An instrument for determining the limits of the field of vision.

PERIMET'RIC. Pertaining to the perimetrium.

PERIMETRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Fr., *périmétrie*. 1. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the uterus. 2. See PARAMETRI-TIS.—**Serous p.** P. with a collection of serum in a sac separated by lymph exudate from the general peritoneal cavity.

PERIMET'RIMUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Ger., *Gebärmutterhülle*. The peritoneal coat of the uterus.

PERIMOR'ULA, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *μόρον*, a mulberry. An ovum in the morula stage, where the nutritive yolk is completely surrounded by a layer of cells derived from the formative yolk. Cf. PERIBLASTULA.

PERIMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *μυελός*, marrow. Spinal meningitis.

PERIMYSIITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *périmysite*. Inflammation of the perimysium.

PERIMYS'IUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *périmysium*. Ger., *P.*, *Muskelhaut*, *Muskelhülle*, *Muskelscheide*. The areolar tissue of striated muscle.—**P. externum**. The areolar tissue enveloping an entire muscle.—**P. internum**. The areolar sheath of the muscular fasciculi.

PE'RIN, *m.* -i'nos (-is). Gr., *πηρίν*. 1. A small bag, especially the scrotum. 2. The perinæum.

PERINÆAUXE'SIS, *f.* -e'ce'sos (-is). From *περίναιον*, the perinæum, and *αὔξις*, growth. The expansion of the perinæum that takes place during labor.

PERINÆOCELE, *f.* $\text{Pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n-c}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-c}^2)\text{-o}(\text{c}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{-le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n-e}^0\text{-o-sel. -ce'les}$. From *περίναιον*, the perinæum, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *périnéocèle*. Ger., *Dammbruch*. Perineal hernia.

PERINÆOPLASTY. From *περίναιον*, the perinæum, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *périnéoplastie*. Ger., *Perinäoplastik*. A plastic operation on the perinæum.

PERINÆOR'RHAPHY. Lat., *perinæorrhaphia* (from *περίναιον*, the perinæum, and *ῥαφή*, a seam). Fr., *périnorrhaphie*. Ger., *Perinäorrhaphie*, *Dammnaht*. The operation of suturing a ruptured perinæum.—**Flap p.** Ger., *Lappenperinäorrhaphie*. P. in which flaps of various shape are dissected from the cicatricial region.—**Emmet's operation for p.** The denudation of two elliptical surfaces, one in each lateral furrow of the vagina, beginning in the median line at the posterior commissure and extending upward laterally for two or three inches to the internal border of the posterior commissure to the lowest caruncle of the hymen on each side and to the crest of the protocele in the centre. The edges of the lateral wound are united by deep sutures carried under the denuded surface, and there remains a shallow slit of mucous membrane that is united with silk.—**Fritsch's p.** P. in which the septum is

split, the rectum detached from the vagina, the sphincter incised laterally if the ends are retracted, the rectal mucous membrane sutured with separate catgut sutures tied at the bottom of the wound, the same sutures closing the vagina, the perinæum being completed by a series of buried sutures on superposed planes.

PERINÆOSYN'THESIS, *f.* -the'seos (-syn'thesis). From *περίναιον*, the perinæum, and *σύνθεσις*, synthesis. Of Langenbeck, the restitution of small defects of the perinæum by perinæorrhaphy.

PERINÆUM, *n.* Gr., *περίναιον*. Fr., *périnée*. Ger., *Perinäum*, *Mittelfleisch*, *Damm*. The space bounded by the anus behind, the external genital organs in front, and the ischial tuberosities laterally.

PERINÆ'US, *m.* Perineal; as a n., a muscle of the perinæum.

PERINE'AL. Lat., *perinæalis*, *perinæus*. —, *périnéal*. Pertaining to or situated in or on the perinæum.

PERINEPH'RIC. From *περί*, around, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Surrounding the kidney; pertaining to the perinephrium.

PERINEPHRIT'IC. Fr., *périnéphritique*. Ger., *perinephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. See PERINEPHRIC.

PERINEPHRI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *périnéphrite*. Inflammation of the perinephrium.

PERINEPH'RIMUM, *n.*, **PERINEPH'ROS**, *m.* From *περί*, around, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Fr., *périnéphros*. Ger., *Nierenhaut*. The areolar tissue enveloping the kidney.

PERINEURI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *περί*, around, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *périnévríte*. Inflammation of the epineurium.—**P. optica**. P. of the optic nerve.—**P. nodosa**. P. in which there is a nodular swelling about the nerve.

PERINEU'RIMUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *périnévre*, *gaine lamelleuse*. Ger., *P.*, *Perineuralscheide*. The special sheath of a funicular of nerve fibres.—**P. internum**. See NEUROGLIA.

PERINU'CLEAR. From *περί*, around, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *périnucléaire*. Situated around a nucleus.

PERINYC'TIS, *f.* -nyct'idios (-is). From *περί*, around, and *νύξ*, night. See EPINYCTIS.

PERIOC'ULAR. From *περί*, around, and *oculus*, the eye. See CIRCUMOCULAR.

PE'RIOD. Gr., *περίοδος* (from *περί*, around, and *ὁδός*, a way). Lat., *periodus*. Fr., *période*. Ger., *Periode*. The time during which a process or a condition continues, or at which an act or an event takes place. In the pl., the menses. See also STAGE.—**Childbearing p.** Fr., *période utérine*. The p. of life in the female during which she is capable of procreation, extending from puberty to the menopause.—**Dodging p.** A vulgar term for the menopause.—**Incubation p. of disease**, **Incubative p.** See INCUBATION (2d def.).—**Interceptive p.** Of an eruptive fever, the time between the first appearance of the eruption in a primary case which is the source of infection and that of the case or cases that originate from the first.—**Intermenstrual p.** Fr., *époque intermenstruel*. The interval between two menstruations.—**Menstrual p.** Lat., *periodus lunaris*. Fr., *époque menstruelle* (ou cataméniale). Ger., *Menstruationszeit*. An individual act of menstruation.—**Puerperal p.** Lat., *puerperium*. Fr., *suites de couches*, *état puerpéral*, *période puerpérale*. Ger., *Wochenbett*, *Wochenbettzeit*, *Wochenbettsperiode*. The p. that elapses between delivery and the first menstruation thereafter; or the p. between delivery and the approximate return of the parts altered by pregnancy (except the breasts) to their original condition.—**Reaction p.** Of Exner, in his method of measuring the rapidity of cerebral processes, the p. that elapses between the application of a stimulus and the making of a given signal by the subject of the stimulus.—**Reduced reaction p.** Of Exner, the time required by the brain to transform an

afferent into an efferent impulse.—**Respiratory p.** The time intervening between the beginnings of two successive inspirations.

PERI'ODATE. A salt of periodic acid.

PERIODEU'SIS, f. *-eu'seos (-is)*. Gr., *περιόδουσις* (from *περιόδουειν*, to go all round). Quackery.

PERIODEU'TA, PERIODEU'TES, m. *-eu'te, -eu'tu (-eu'te)*. Gr., *περιουετής*. An itinerant quack.

PERIOD'IC. See under **PERCHLORIC**.—**P. acid.** A substance, HIO_4 , not yet isolated.

PERIODI'CITY. Lat., *periodicitas* (from *περιοδικός*, periodical). Fr., *périodicité*. The quality of recurring after definite intervals.

PERIODON'TAL. From *περί*, around, and *δούς*, a tooth. Surrounding a tooth.

PERIODONTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *périodontite*. Inflammation of the periodontium.

PERIODON'TIUM, n. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenhaut*. See **PERIODONTAL MEMBRANE**.

PERIOD'OSCOPE. From *περίοδος*, a period, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of W. T. Smith, a device consisting of concentric revolving cards, for indicating the dates of menstruation and parturition.

PERIODYN'IA, f. From *περί*, around, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *périodynie*. Severe pain extending over the whole body.

PERICESOPHAGI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the œsophagus.

PERIONYX'IS. From *περί*, around, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Inflammation of the cutaneous fold bordering on the nail.

PERIOOPHORI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *ὠόν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the ovary.

PERIOPHTHALMI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *périophthalmie*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the eyeball.

PERIOPTOM'ETRY. From *περί*, around, *ὀπτός*, visible, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *périoptométrie*. Ger., *Peri-optimétrie*. The determination or measurement of the acuteness of vision in the peripheral parts of the retina.

PERIOR'BITA, f. From *περί*, around, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *périorbite*. Ger., *Augenhöhlenhaut*. The periosteum lining the walls of the orbit.

PERIORCHI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. adhæsiva.** P. with adhesion between the tunica vaginalis and the testis.—**P. prolifera.** Of Kocher, p. with proliferation of the connective tissue elements of the tunica albuginea.

PERIOS'TEAL. Pertaining to periosteum.

PERIOSTEI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See **PERIOSTITIS**.

PERIOSTEŒDE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *περί*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ὀίδημα*, œdema. Fr., *périostéedème*. Edematous swelling of the periosteum.

PERIOSTEO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. A bony tumor developed from a matrix resembling the deeper layers of the periosteum.

PERIOS'TEOMYELI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *périostéomyélite*. Of Reynier and Legendre, periostitis with osseous proliferation.

PERIOSTEOPHY'MA, n. *-phym'atos (-is)*. From *περί*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύμα*, a growth. 1. A swelling of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTEOPHYTE**.

PERIOS'TEOPHYTE. Lat., *periosteophytna*, *periosteophyton* (from *περί*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύειν*, to grow). Fr., *périostéophyte*, *périostéophyma*. Ger., *Beinhautgeschwulst*. A bony growth from the periosteum.

PERIOSTEO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. 1. The formation of a tumor of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTITIS**. 3. See **PERIOSTEOMA**.

PERIOS'TEOTOME. From *περί*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A heavy, sharp instrument for dividing and raising the periosteum from bone.

PERIOS'TEUM, n. From *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *périoste*. Ger., *Beinhaut*, *Knochenhaut*, *Periost*. A strong fibrous membrane which surrounds and is closely adherent to the bones except where they are covered with cartilage.—**P. externum.** The p. covering the external surface of bones.—**P. internum.** See **ENDOSTEUM**.

PERIOSTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *périostite*. Inflammation of the periosteum.—**P. albuminosa.** Of Ollier, an epiphyseal osteo-p. in which there is a collection of transparent albuminous fluid under the periosteum.—**P. auris mediæ.** Of Rau, acute purulent inflammation of the middle ear.—**P. caseosa.** Tubercular p.—**P. gummatosa.** Syphilitic p. in which gummata have formed beneath the periosteum.—**P. interna cranii.** Pachymeningitis of the external surface of the dura mater.—**P. maligna.** P. with suppuration caused by infectious microorganisms.—**P. mastoidea.** Inflammation of the periosteum covering the mastoid process and of the superficial part of the subjacent bone.—**P. ossificans.** P. with osseous hyperplasia.—**P. phlegmonosa.** See **P. maligna**.

PERIOSTO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. An adventitious osseous formation surrounding a bone.

PERIOSTO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Periostose*. 1. Periostitis with swelling of the periosteum and often necrosis of the bone. 2. A fusiform variety of exostosis.

PERIOSTOT'OMY. Lat., *periostotomia* (from *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). The operation of making an opening in the periosteum.

PERIO'TIC. From *περί*, around, and *οὖς*, the ear. Surrounding the inner ear. As a n. in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

PERIOV'ULAR. From *περί*, around, and *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *pérovulaire*. Surrounding the ovum.

PERIPACHYMENINGI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *παχύς*, thick, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. See **PERIOSTITIS interna cranii**.

PERIPANCREATI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Inflammation of the extra-peritoneal tissue about the pancreas.

PERIPE'NIAL. From *περί*, around, and *penis* (q. v.). Fr., *pérépénien*. Surrounding the penis.

PERIPHACI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *φακός*, the crystalline lens. See **CAPSITIS**.

PERIPH'ERAD. From *περιφέρεια*, the circumference. 1. Toward the circumference. 2. In anatomy, away from the heart or the central nervous system.

PERIPH'ERAL, PERIPH'EREN, PERIPHER'IC(AL). From *περιφέρειν*, to carry around. Lat., *periphericus*. Fr., *périphérique*. Ger., *peripherisch*, *umkreisständig*. 1. Pertaining to, situated at or near, or connected with the periphery. 2. In anatomy, applied mostly to the blood vessels or nerves extending from the heart or from the brain and spinal cord considered as centres.

PERIPHERI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See **PERIOPHTHALMITIS**.
PERIPHIMO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *περιφίμωσις*. See **PARAPHIMOSIS**.

PERIPHLEBI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *périphlébite*. Inflammation of the external coat of a vein.—**P. chronica hyperplastica.** Of Birnbacher-Czermak, sclerous p.—**P. periprostatica.** A p. of the veins about the prostate gland.—**Sclerous p.** P. with hyperplasia of the adjacent connective tissue.

PERIPHRACTERYTHE'MA, n. *-them'atos (-is)*. From *περίφρακτος*, fenced round, and *ἐρύθημα*, erythema. Fr., *périphractérythème*. Circumscribed erythema.

PERIPHRACTOLI'CHEN, *m.* -*che'nos* (-*is*). From *περίφρακτος*, fenced round, and *lichen*. Fr., *péri-phractolichen*. Circumscribed herpes.

PER'IPLASM. Lat., *periplasma* (from *περί*, around, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). See **ECTOPLASM**.

PER'IPLAST. From *περί*, around, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Of Huxley, the cell wall and the intercellular substance. It is often also made to include the cell body. Cf. **ENDOPLAST**.

PERIPLEURI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *πλευρόν*, the side. Inflammation of the connective tissue underlying the parietal pleura.

PERIP'LOCA, *f.* Gr., *περιπλοκή* (from *περιπλέκειν*, to twine round). Fr., *périplaque*. Ger., *Hundswinde*, *Schlinge*. A genus of twining shrubs.—**P. ciliata**. A Malabar species having emetic roots.—**P. emetica**. Fr., *périplaque ou émétique*. *Secamone emetica*.—**P. græca**. Fr., *périplaque de Grèce*. Climbing dog's bane. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milk which has been used in the East for poisoning wolves. The leaves have been used externally to reduce swellings, etc.—**P. mauritiana**. Fr., *périplaque de Maurice*. Coffee climber; a Mauritius species having an emetic root used like *ipécac*.—**P. viridiflora**. A Malabar species. The roots are used in ophthalmia, and the leaves to reduce swelling of the feet.—**P. vomitoria**. A Malabar species not well known; used like *P. ciliata*.

PERIP'LOCIN. A glucoside found in *Periploca græca*; a cardiac tonic.

PERIP'LUSIS, **PERIP'LYSIS**. -*plu'seos* (-*ip'lusis*), -*plys'-eos* (-*ip'lysis*). Gr., *περίπλυσις* (from *περιπλύνειν*, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, watery diarrhœa.

PERIPNEUMON'IA, **PERIPNEUMONI'TIS**, *f.* From *περί*, around, and *πνεύμων*, the lung. Fr., *péripneumonie*. Ger., *Peripneumonie*. 1. Acute pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.—**P. notha**. Of old writers, bronchopneumonia.—**P. pura**, **P. vera**. Obsolete terms for pneumonia.

PERIP'OLAR. From *περί*, around, and *πόλος*, a pivot. Fr., *péripolaire*. Surrounding poles (said of the regions surrounding the positive and negative poles of the molecules of which muscles and nerves are regarded as made up).

PERIPROC'TAL, **PERIPROC'TIC**. From *περί*, around, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Situated around the rectum.

PERIPROCTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *périproctite*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the rectum.

PERIPROSTAT'IC. Situated around the prostate.

PERIPROSTATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *προστάτης*, one who stands before. Fr., *périprostatite*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the prostate.

PERIPSOI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *ψόα* (see *PSOAS*). Inflammation of the connective tissues about the *psaos* muscle.

PERIPSYX'IS, *f.* -*psyx'eos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *ψύξις*, a cooling. Fr., *péripsyxis*. A lowering of the temperature all over the body; the shivering of fever.

PERIPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). From *περιπίπτειν*, to tumble down. A sudden change in the course of a disease, especially one for the better.

PERIPYE'MA, *n.*, **PERIPYE'SIS**, *f.* -*em'atos* (-*is*), -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *περιπύημα*. Fr., *péripyème*. Suppuration of the tissues around a part or organ.

PERIPYLEPHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *πύλη*, a gate, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation about the portal vein.

PERIPYLOR'IC. Surrounding the pylorus.

PERIREC'TAL. See **PERIPROCTIC**.

PERIRE'NAL. See **PERINEPHRIC**.

PERIRRHEP'SIS, *f.* -*rhep'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *περίρρηψις* (from *περιρρέπειν*, to slip to one side). The slipping of a bandage from its proper position.

PERIRRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rhex'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *περίρρηξις*. Fr., *périrrhexie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a breaking off all round (as of decayed tissues). 2. Complete rupture of a muscle or fracture of a bone.

PERIRRHI'NAL. From *περί*, around, and *ρίς*, the nose. Situated around the nose.

PE'RIS, *f.* -*i'nos* (-*is*). Gr., *πῆρις*. 1. The vagina. 2. The perineum. 3. The scrotum.

PERISALPINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Inflammation of the tissues about the Falloppian tube.

PERISCOP'IC. From *περισκοπεῖν*, to look round. Concavoconvex (said of lenses, because p. lenses give a more distinct view of the peripheral parts of the visual field).

PERISIALDOCHI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *δοχείον*, a holder. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding Stenson's duct.

PERISPERMATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A funicular hydrocele.

PERISPHAL'SIS, *f.* -*sphal'seos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *σφάλλειν*, to move. See **CIRCUMDUCTION**.

PERISPHEX'IS, *f.* -*sphinx'eos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *σφίγξις*, constriction. Fr., *périsphynxis*. Ligation.

PERISPLENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *περί*, around, and *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *périsplénite*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the spleen.—**Capsular p.** P. limited to the peritoneal covering of the spleen.

PER'ISSAD. From *περισσός*, odd. An element whose atomicity is expressed by an odd number. Cf. **ARTIAD**.

PERISSARTE'RIA, *f.* From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. See **ARTERIOPERISSIA**.

PERISSO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *περίσσωμα* (from *περισσός*, superfluous). Excretory matter of any kind.

PERISSOPRAC'TICUS, *m.* From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish. A physician who employs too many remedies or prescribes too large doses.

PERISTAL'SIS, *f.* -*stal'seos* (-*is*). From *περί*, around, and *στάσις*, a compression. Fr., *action péristaltique*. Ger., *Peristaltik*. The progressive vermicular and rhythmical motion of tubular organs of the body, especially of the intestines, due to the successive contractions of the circular muscular fibres from above downward, whereby the contents of the organs are carried onward.

PERISTAL'TIC. Gr., *περισταλτικός*. Fr., *péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltisch*. Pertaining to peristalsis.

PERISTAPHYL'EUS, **PERISTAPHYLI'NUS**, *m.* From *περί*, around, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. A muscle surrounding or connected with the uvula.—**P. externus**, **P. inferior**. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**P. internus**, **P. superior**. See **LEVATOR palati**.

PERISTAPH'YLOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *περί*, around, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. See **PALATOPHARYNGEUS**.

PERIS'TOLE, *f.* -*is'toles*. Gr., *περιστολή* (from *περιστέλλειν*, to wrap up). See **PERISTALSIS**.

PERISTRO'MA, *n.* -*strom'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *περίστρομα* (from *περιστρωννύναι*, to spread all round). Fr., *péristrome*. The outer or inner layer of the intestine.

PERISYS'TOLE, *f.* -*sys'toles*. From *περί*, around, and *συστολή*, a drawing together. Fr., *périsystole*. Ger., *P.* The slight interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. Cf. **PREDIASTOLE**.

PERITENDIN'EUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *tendere*, to stretch out. See **PERIDESMIUM**.

PERITE'RION, *n.* Gr., *περιτήριον*. See **TREPINE**.

PERITES'TIS, *m.* -*tes'tis*. From *περί*, around, and *testis*, the testicle. See **TUNICA albuginea testis**.

PERITEX'IS, *f.* -*tex'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *περίτηξις* (from *περιτίκειν*, to melt all round). The colliquation of an abscess.

PERITHE'LIUM, *n.* From *περί*, around, and *θηλή*, the nipple. Fr., *périthélium*. Ger., *Perithel*, *Gefässperithel*

(1st def.), *Adventitialzelle* (2d def.). 1. The partial or complete sheath of a capillary, small artery, or vein, formed by the branched cells of the surrounding areolar or adenoid tissue, the branched cells being in intimate connection with the cells forming the proper wall of the vessel; also, one of those branched cells. 2. Of His (1860), a coating of fine retiform markings sometimes seen on isolated capillaries that pass through a part where there is suppurating retiform tissue, as in the lymphatic glands, etc. 3. Of Auerbach, the endothelium of blood vessels. 4. Of J. Arnold, the tunica adventitia of capillaries.

PERITHORACIC. From *περί*, around, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Surrounding the thorax.

PERITOME, *f.* Gr., *περιτομή*. See CIRCUMCISION.

PERITOMIST. A practitioner of ritual circumcision.

PERITOMY. From *περιτέμνειν*, to cut round about.

Ger., *Peritomie*. A cutting round about, or circumcision, especially of the cornea.—**Furnari's p.** Removal of a broad strip of ocular conjunctiva around the entire circumference of the cornea, together with as much of the thickened corneal tissue at the limbus as possible; done in cases of obstinate pannus in order to reduce the blood supply to the inflamed cornea.

PERITONÆAL'GIA, *f.* From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *péritonéalgie*. Neuralgia of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆOC'LYSIS, *f.* -*clysis* (from *-oc'lysis*). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *κλύσειν*, to cleanse. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity.

PERITONÆORRHÆX'IS, *f.* -*rhæx'is* (from *-is*). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. Fr., *péritonéorrexie*. Rupture of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆUM, *n.* Gr., *περιτόναιον*. Fr., *péritoine*. Ger., *Bauchfell*. The largest serous membrane of the body which lines the abdominal cavity and furnishes a more or less complete investment for the abdominal viscera except the kidneys (which are extraperitoneal), and retains them in position by its duplicatures. It is divided into two portions, the parietal (that lining the wall of the abdomen) and the visceral (covering the viscera). It forms a closed sac except in the female, where it communicates with the exterior by means of the oviducts. Commencing above on the posterior portion of the liver, it descends upon the anterior lower surface of the diaphragm and lateral walls of the abdomen (being continuous on either side with that part which passes back to cover the posterior abdominal wall) to a point slightly above the crest of the pubes, where it is reflected upon the anterosuperior surface of the bladder, the fundus and posterior portion of which it covers. From this portion are given off duplicatures constituting the false ligaments of the bladder. From the bladder the p. is reflected upon the rectum or in the female upon the uterus (forming by its folds in the latter case the anterior, broad, and posterior ligaments), and thence upon the rectum. Partially enveloping the rectum, it passes back on each side to the pelvis, forming the mesorectum, and ascends to about the level of the third lumbar vertebra, from which it is reflected down to the small intestine, around which it turns and ascends, the two layers closely united forming the mesentery, to about the level of the pancreas, where it again descends to the colon, which it partially envelops, forming the mesocolon. From this point it again descends and turns upon itself, forming the outer layer of the great omentum, to reach the lower margin of the stomach, the front of which it covers. From the stomach it passes to the lower surface of the liver, which it covers, forming a portion of the gastrohepatic omentum, and then ascends upon the anterior surface to the point of beginning. Near the left posterior part of the liver the parietal p. is reflected down from the lower

surface of the diaphragm to the inferior posterior surface of the liver, whence it passes to the stomach, completing the gastrohepatic omentum. After covering the posterior surface of the stomach it descends, and after turning upon itself, forming the inner layers of the great omentum, ascends to the colon, which it covers in part, completing the mesocolon, and passes back to the posterior wall of the abdomen, up which it passes to its point of commencement. From the stomach a secondary fold passes which invests the spleen and forms the gastrosplenic ligament. Other secondary folds in this situation form the ligaments of the liver.—**Abdominal p.** Lat., *p. parietale*. The portion of the p. which lines the inner surfaces of the abdominal parietes.—**Genitourinary p.** The rectovesical folds.—**Subduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. below the duodenum.—**Supraduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. above the duodenum.—**Parietal p.** See *Abdominal p.*—**Visceral p.** Lat., *p. viscerale*. The portion of the p. which invests more or less completely the abdominal organs except the kidneys.

PERITONÆAL. Fr., *péritonéal*. Ger., *péritonäal*. Of or pertaining to the peritonæum.

PERITONEIZA'TION. Fr., *péritonéisation*. Transplantation of portions of peritonæum, peritoneal grafting.

PERITONEOT'OMY. From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the peritonæum.

PER'ITONISM. Fr., *péritonisme* [Gubler]. 1. A sort of false peritonitis in which the symptoms are those of peritonitis, but soon yield to treatment, leaving no trace of their existence. 2. An assemblage of grave and often fatal phenomena complicating peritonitis, or rather any lesions of organs having a peritoneal investment.

PERITONIT'IS, *f.* -*itis*. From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *péritonite*. Ger., *Peritonäitis*, *Bauchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritonæum.—**Adhesive p.** Fr., *péritonite adhérentielle*. P. with adhesion between the parietal and visceral peritonæum.—**Appendicular p.** P. due to disease of the vermiform appendix.—**Carcinomatous p.** P. due to the presence of carcinoma.—**Circumscribed p.** P. limited to a certain area.—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the peritonæum covering the diaphragm.—**Dry p.** Fr., *péritonite sèche*. P. at an early stage, before effusion has taken place.—**Encysted p.** Fr., *péritonite enkystée*. P. in which the fibropurulent exudation has produced adhesion between the parietes and viscera, limiting the inflammation to a certain region in which a cystlike formation of pus occurs.—**Epiploic p.** Fr., *péritonite épiploïque* (ou *abdominale antérieure*). Inflammation of the omentum.—**Erysipelatous p.** A p. developing suddenly during the course of or after the subsidence of erysipelas elsewhere on the body.—**False p.** Fr., *fausse péritonite*. Of some obstetrical writers, a mild inflammatory disturbance after delivery, said to depend upon a benign uterine lymphangiitis.—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. A rare form of p. in which the inflammatory process is attended by hæmorrhage. 2. P. following intraperitoneal hæmorrhage.—**Herniary p.** P. affecting a hernial sac.—**Icteric p.** P. with jaundice.—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchp'*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Partial p.** P. of limited extent.—**Perforative p.** Fr., *péritonite par perforation*. P. due to the entrance of foreign matter into the peritoneal cavity through perforation of some hollow organ or by rupture of an abscess.—**Permeative p.** P. due to the penetration of bacteria from within the intestinal canal.—**P. deformans.** Of Klebs, p. with hyperplasia of the peritoneal tissue.—**P. hypochondriaca.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. hysterica.** In hysterical persons, a condition simulating p.—**P. lymphatica.** Fr., *lympho-péritonite*. P. with or dependent upon pelvic lymphangiitis; one of the forms of puerperal fever.—**P. muscularis**

anterior. Rheumatic pains in the abdominal muscles.—**P. muscularis posterior.** Lumbago.—**P. omentalis.** See EPILOITIS.—**P. serosa.** P. in which the exudate is serous.—**P. tuberculosa adhæsiva.** Tubercular p. characterized by the formation of much connective tissue.—**P. ulcerosa.** P. caused by ulceration in the region of the navel.—**P. uteri.** Perimetritis.—**Phlegmonous p.** See *Purulent p.*—**Puerperal p.** P. occurring during the puerperium.—**Purulent p.** P. in which the inflammation becomes purulent.—**Pyæmic p.** See *Septic p.*—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of p. occurring during the course of acute rheumatism.—**Septic p.** P. due to the entrance of septic organisms into the peritoneal cavity.—**Specific p.** Tuberculous, carcinomatous, or syphilitic p.—**Strumous p.** See *Tuberculous p.*—**Syphilitic p.** P. consecutive to syphilitic lesions of the viscera, but without any syphiloma in the inflammatory product.—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by tuberculosis of the peritonæum or of the mesenteric glands.

PERITONSILLITIS, f. -it'idis. From περί, around, and tonsilla, a tonsil. Inflammation of the tissue around the tonsils.—**P. abscedens.** P. attended with the formation of an abscess.

PERITONY'DROCYST. Lat., *peritonydrocystis* (from περιτόναιον, the peritonæum, ὕδωρ, water, and κύστις, a bladder). An aqueous cyst in the peritonæum.

PERITRACHEITIS, f. -it'idis. From περί, around, and τραχεία, the windpipe. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the trachea.

PERIT'ROPE, f. -it'ropes. Gr., περιτροπή (from περί, around, and τρέπειν, to turn). See CIRCULATION.

PERITOM'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., περίττωμα. See PERISSOMA.

PERITYPHLITIS, f. -it'idis. From περί, around, and τυφλόν, the cæcum. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the cæcum.

PERIURETHRITIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the urethra.—**P. circumscripta.** P. in which the inflammatory area is circumscribed.

PERIUTERINE. See PERIMETRIC.

PERIVAGINITIS, f. -it'idis. See PARACOLPITIS.—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans.** Suppurative paracolpitis.

PERIVASCULAR. From περί, around, and vasculum, a small vessel. Surrounding or situated around a vessel.

PERIVASCULITIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of the adventitia of the vessels.—**P. nodosa.** P. with tubercular indurations about the vessels.—**P. retinæ.** Of Iwanoff, sclerosis with thickening and fatty degeneration of the coats of the blood vessels of the retina.

PERIVESICAL. From περί, around, and vesica, the bladder. Situated about the bladder.

PERIVISCERAL. From περί, around, and viscus (q. v.). Surrounding a viscus.

PERIVITELLINE. From περί, around, and vitellus (q. v.). Surrounding the vitellus.

PERIZO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., περιζώμα (from περιζώνναι, to gird round one's self). 1. See DIAPHRAGM. 2. See ZOSTER. 3. Of Fabricius Hildanus, a truss.

PERIZOSTRA, f. Gr., περιζώστρα. Fr., périzostre. A bandage, especially for the head, chest, or abdomen.

PER'KINISM. From Perkins, an American physician. Fr., perkinisme. Ger., Perkinismus. An obsolete form of suggestive therapeutics in which the treatment consisted in rubbing on the skin two "tractors," or pointed rods, made of different metals.

PERMAN'GANAS, m. -a'tis. See PERMANGANATE.

PERMAN'GANATE. Lat., *permanganas*. Ger., *Permanganat*. A salt of permanganic acid.

PERMANGAN'IC. Lat., *permanganicus*, *hypermanganicus*. Fr., *permanganique*. Containing manganese combined with a greater proportion of oxygen than in the manganic compounds.—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide permanganique*. Ger., *Uebermangansäure*. A monobasic acid,

HMnO₄, known only in aqueous solution.—**P. anhydrid(e).** See MANGANESE.

PERMIS'TIO, PERMIX'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *permiscere*, to mingle together. See COITION.

PERNA'SAL. From *per*, through, and *nasus*, the nose. Effected through the nose.

PERNI'CIOUS. Lat., *perniciosus* (from *perniciēs*, destruction). Fr., *pernicieux*. Ger., *perniciös*, *verderblich*. Destructive in character; of diseases, virulent, of a very grave or deadly type.

PER'NIO, m. -o'nis. See CHILBLAIN.

PERNI'TRATE. Lat., *pernitras*. A nitrate containing a greater relative amount of the nitric acid radicle than the ordinary nitrate.

PERNOCTA'TION. Lat., *pernoctatio* (from *per*, through, and *nox*, night). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Nachtwachen*. Sleeplessness.

PE'RO, m. -o'nis. Of Wilder, the soft ectal layer of the olfactory lobe, from which the olfactory nerves arise.

PEROBRA'CHIA, f. From πηρός, maimed, and brachium, the arm. Ger., *Perobrachie*. Arrested development of one or both of the upper limbs, constituting a congenital malformation.

PEROCEPH'ALUS, m. From πηρός, maimed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *pérocéphale*. Ger., *Perocephale*. Of Gurlt, a monster in which the formation of the head is defective.

PEROCHEI'RUS, m. From πηρός, maimed, and χεῖρ, the hand. A monster characterized by malformation of the hands.

PEROCOR'MUS, m. From πηρός, maimed, and κορμός, the trunk. Fr., *pérocorne*. Of Gurlt, a monster characterized by malformation of the trunk.

PERODACTYL'US, m. See *FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus*.

PERODAC'TYLY. From πηρός, maimed, and δάκτυλος, a finger. See ADACTYLIA.

PERODYN'IA, f. From πήρα, a pouch, and δόνη, pain. See CARDIALGIA.

PERO'MA, n. Gr., πήρωμα (from πηρύν, to mutilate). See PEROSIS.

PEROME'LIA, f. From πηρός, maimed, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *péromélie*. Ger., *Peromelie*. A form of monstrosity in which one or more of the limbs are deformed or wanting in certain portions.

PEROM'ELUS, m. Fr., *péromèle*. A monster characterized by defective or misshaped limbs.

PERONÆ'US, m. See PERONEUS.

PERONARTHRO'SIS, f. -thro'seos (-is). From περόνη, the tongue of a buckle, and ἄρθρον, a joint. A joint in which the articular surfaces are both concave and convex, as in the carpometacarpal articulation of the thumb.

PER'ONE, f. *Per'ones*. Gr., περόνη (from πείρειν, to pierce). See FIBULA.

PERONE'AL. Lat., *peronæus* (from περόνη, the fibula). Fr., *péronier*. Pertaining to or situated near the fibula.

PERONEDACTYL'US, m. See PERONODACTYLIUS.

PERONE'O'CALCA'NEUS. From περόνη, the fibula, and calx, the heel. Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the os calcis; as a n. m., a muscle arising from the fibula and inserted into the os calcis, also the soleus, and, in solipeds, the peroneopræphalangeus.—**P. externus anterior.** A muscle arising from the tubercle of the tibia, from the fibula for nearly its whole length, and from the intermuscular ligament, and inserted into the anterior process of the calcaneum.—**P. internus.** Fr., *péronéo-calcanéen*. Of Macalister, a small muscle having its origin from the back of the fibula and its insertion in the tubercle on the os calcis.

PERONE'OPHALM'GEUS, m. From περόνη, the fibula, and φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Fr., *péronéo-phalangien*.

The analogue of the tibialis anticus of man found in the lower animals.

PERONE'OPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* From *περόνη*, the fibula, *πρæ*, before, and *φάλαγξ* (see PHALANX). Fr., *péronéo-préphalangien*. The analogue of the peroneus brevis of man found in the lower animals.

PERONE'OSUPRAPHALANGINIA'NUS, *m.* From *περόνη*, the fibula, *supra*, above, and *φάλαγξ* (see PHALANX). Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the upper surface of the phalanges.

PERONE'OTIBIA'LIS, *m.* From *περόνη*, the fibula, and *tibia*, the tibia. A small muscle described by W. Gruber which has its origin in the inner side of the head of the fibula and its insertion in the upper end of the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes.

PERONE'UM, *n.* See FIBULA.

PERONE'US, *m.* From *περόνη*, the fibula. Fr., *péronier*. Peroneal; as a *n. m.*, a muscle connected with the fibula; also, specifically, the *p. quinti digiti* and, in solipedes, the *peroneopræphalangeus*.—*P. accessorius*. 1. An accessory muscle arising from the fibula between the *p. brevis* and *p. longus* and joining the tendon of the *p. longus* near the sole of the foot. 2. See *P. quinti digiti*.—*P. anticus*. See *P. brevis* and *P. tertius*.—*P. brevis*. Fr., *petit péronier de Winslow, court péronier latéral*. Ger., *kurzer Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from the lower two thirds of the external surface of the fibula, in front of and partially covered by the *p. longus*. It terminates in a tendon which passes behind the external malleolus in a compartment of the external annular ligament of the ankle, in company with but in front of that of the *p. longus*, to be inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.—*P. digiti minimi pedis*. See *P. quinti digiti*.—*P. longus*. Ger., *langer Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from the external tuberosity of the fibula, the upper two thirds of the fascia of the leg, and the intermuscular septum on both sides. It terminates in a tendon which passes in common with the tendon of the *p. brevis* behind the external malleolus, and is inserted into the internal cuneiform and the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones.—*P. medius*, *P. parvus*. See *P. quinti digiti*.—*P. posticus brevis*. See *P. brevis*.—*P. posticus (longus)*, *P. primus*. See *P. longus*.—*P. quartus*. 1. See *P. quinti digiti*. 2. Of Otto, an anomalous muscle, probably a variation of the *p. digiti quinti*, which arises from the posterior surface of the fibula near the *p. brevis* and is inserted into the calcaneum.—*P. quinti digiti*. Fr., *péronier du cinquième orteil* [Testut]. A muscle which is natural to some of the lower animals, but is unusual in man, arising from the *p. brevis* and inserted into a phalanx of the little toe, or into some portion of the metatarsophalangeal mechanism, or into the side of the peroneus longus.—*P. secundus*. See *P. brevis*.—*P. sextus*. See *P. quartus* (1st and 2d def's).—*P. tertius*. Fr., *péronier antérieur (ou troisième)*. Ger., *dritter Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from about the lower fourth of the anterior surface of the fibula, the interosseous ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular septa. It terminates in a tendon which accompanies those of the extensor digitorum pedis longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth and occasionally of the fourth metatarsal bone.

PER'ONIN. The hydrochloride of the benzyl ether of morphine; an anodyne.

PERONODACTYL'IUS, *m.* From *περόνη*, the fibula, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *péronodactylien*. See FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus.

PEROPLA'SIA, *f.* From *πηρός*, maimed, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A malformation caused by defective development.

PER'OPUS, *m.* From *πηρός*, maimed, and *πούς*, the foot. A monster characterized by malformation of the feet.

PERO'SIS, *f.* Gr., *πήρωσις*. Mutilation, imperfection. **PEROS'MIC**. Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle.—*P. acid*. See OSMIC acid.

PEROSO'MUS, *m.* From *πηρός*, maimed, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *pérosome*. Of Gurlt, a monster defective in the development of the whole body.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA, *n. pl.* From *πηρός*, maimed, and *σπλαγχνικός*, for the bowels. Congenital malformations of the viscera.

PERO'TIS, *f.* Fr., *pérotide*. A genus of grasses.—*P. latifolia*. A species the root of which is used as a diuretic and a mildly astringent hæmostatic.

PEROX'ID(E). Lat., *peroxidum, peroxydum*. Fr., *peroxyde*. Ger., *Peroxyd*. Of two or more compounds of oxygen with the same element or radicle, the one which contains the greatest relative amount of oxygen.

PEROX'OLE. A generic name for various antiseptic preparations containing hydrogen peroxide.

PEROXYHY'DRATE. The hydrate of a peroxide.

PERPENDICULA'RIS. Perpendicular; as a *n.*, a structure consisting of fibres running perpendicularly to its surface.—*P. externus linguæ*. See STRATUM musculare linguæ *perpendicularare*.

PERPHOSPHORA'TUS. Fr., *perphosphoré*. Containing the greatest possible combining proportion of phosphorus.

PERPLICA'TION. From *per*, through, and *plicare*, to fold. A method of closing the end of a severed blood vessel by isolating the extremity, making a small hole in its side at a little distance from the end, introducing the points of a fine forceps through the puncture, seizing the free end, and drawing it backward through the puncture in the side.

PER'SEA, *f.* Gr., *περσέα*. Fr., *avocatier*. Ger., *P.* A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs.—*P. carolinensis*, *P. caroliniensis*. See *P. gratissima*. The leaves are aromatic.—*P. drymifolia*. A species used as a tonic and stimulant.—*P. gratissima*. Fr., *avocatier*. Ger., *Avogatobaum*. The alligator pear tree; indigenous to tropical America. The fruit is rich in sugar and fatty matter. The pulp, seasoned in various ways, is known as vegetable butter (Fr., *beurre végétal*), subaltern's butter, etc., and is used both as a food and as a medicine, being supposed to increase the spermatric secretion. In the Antilles the leaves are used as a pectoral, vulnerary, and stomachic, and the buds are employed as an antisiphilitic and as an application to bruises. The seeds are used in Demerara as a tonic. In Mexico and the Antilles the leaves and fruit are used as an emmenagogue, and the epicarp is employed as an anthelmintic.—*P. indica*. Canary wood. The bark is used as a stomachic, and the leaves, petioles, and young branches are employed as an antidysenteric.

PER'SEITE. Fr., *perséite*. A saccharine substance, C₆H₁₄O₆, isomeric with mannite, obtained from the fruit of *Persea gratissima*.

PER'SICA, *f.* From *περσικός*, Persian. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsichbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees.—*P. lævis*. Fr., *brugnion*. The nectarine; a variety of *P. vulgaris* having a fruit with a smooth shining skin.—*P. vulgaris*. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfirsichbaum*. The peach tree, *Amygdalus p.* The flowers, the leaves, the bark, and especially the kernels of the fruit, yield hydrocyanic acid. The leaves are laxative and anthelmintic; they are also considered slightly sedative, and their infusion is recommended in vesical irritation, vomiting and pertussis. The flowers are used as a laxative for infants, though poisoning has occurred. The kernels are used for bitter almonds. Blanched and emulsified with cold water, they are employed in nervous coughs. The kernels yield a light yellowish oil (peach oil) used to adulterate almond oil. The dried fruit is a laxative food.

PER'SICUS, *m.* Gr., *περσικός*. See PERSICA vulgaris.

PERSO'DIN(E). An antiseptic solution of sodium persulphate.

PERSPICIL'LUM, *n.* From *perspicere*, to see through. Fr., *lunette*. Ger., *Augenglas, Brille*. An eyeglass; a magnifying glass or microscope; in the pl., *perspicilla*, spectacles.

PERSPIRA'TION. Lat., *perspiratio* (from *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe), *diffusio*. Fr., *p, sueur* (3d def.). Ger., *Ausdünstung* (1st def.), *Hautathmung* (2d def.), *Schweiss* (3d def.). 1. A physiological act or process by which fluids are emitted or exhaled from the skin, embracing the escape of gases and watery vapor by transudation and the production of sweat by secretion. 2. The respiratory function of the skin, which chiefly consists in the exhalation of watery vapor and carbonic acid and in the absorption of oxygen. 3. Sweat, the product of the secretion or transudation.—**Insensible p.** Ger., *unmerkliche Ausdünstung, Dunstschweiss*. P. in which the matters exhaled are invisible; the normal excretion from the skin when the body is at rest, and not overheated.—**Sensible p.** Ger., *merkbare Ausdünstung*. P. in which the watery element collects on the skin in the form of visible moisture; also the moisture itself.

PER'SPIRATOR. See **RESPIRATOR**.

PER'SPIRATORY. Lat., *perspiratorius*. Fr., *perspiratoire*. Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSUDA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See **DIAPEDESIS** (2d def.).

PERSUL'PHATE. Lat., *persulphas*. Fr., *persulfate*. Of two or more sulphates of the same radicle, that one which contains the greatest proportionate amount of the sulphuric acid radicle.

PERSUL'PHID(E). Fr., *persulfure*. Ger., *Persulfid*. Of two or more compounds of sulphur with the same element or radicle, that one which contains the greatest amount of sulphur.

PERSULPHOCYAN'OGEN. See **PERTHIOCYANOGEN**.

PERSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide persulfurique*. A substance, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (or SO_4H), obtained by mixing carefully hydrogen peroxide with diluted sulphuric acid.

PERSULTA'TION. Lat., *persultatio* (from *persultare*, to leap). A sudden and profuse outburst of perspiration.

PERTHIOCYAN'OGEN. Ger., *Perthiocyan, Pseudoschwefelcyan*. The compound $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{S}_3$.

PERTHIODICYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide persulfocyanique* (ou *hydroxanthique*). Ger., *Perthiodicyansäure, Persulfocyciansäure*. A dibasic hydrogen acid, $[\text{CS.NH}]_2\text{S}$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocyanate.

PERTURBA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Confusion, disturbance.—**P. alvi**. See **DIARRHŒA**.—**P. critica**. See **CRISIS** (1st def.).

PERTUSO'RIMUM, *n.* From *pertundere*, to pierce. Of Stein, an instrument for piercing the fetal membranes in protracted labor, to allow of the escape of the liquor amnii.

PERTUS'SIN. A proprietary remedy for whooping cough; said to be a saccharated extract of thyme.

PERTUS'SIS, *f.* From *per*, intensive, and *tussis*, a cough. Ger., *P.* Whooping cough.

PERUIF'ERUS. Fr., *pérufère*. Yielding balsam of Peru.

PERU'OL. A clear, odorless, unirritating oil said to represent the active principle of balsam of Peru; used, diluted with castor oil, as an application in scabies.

PERU'VIN. Fr., *péruvine*. Ger., *P.* Cinnamic alcohol (contained in balsam of Peru).

PERVIGIL'IUM, *n.* Wakefulness; sleeplessness.

PES, *m.* *Pe'dis*. Gr., *πούς*. The foot or a footlike structure.—**Infraorbital p.** The terminal radiating branches of the infraorbital nerve after its exit from the infraorbital canal.—**P. accessorius**. See **EMINENTIA collateralis**.—**P. anserinus** (*nervi facialis*). See **P. anserinus** (major).—**P. anserinus fasciæ latæ**. Ger., *Gänsefuss der Schenkelbänder*. Four or five flat, diverging,

tendinous offshoots of the fascia lata just below the internal condyle of the femur.—**P. anserinus** (major). Ger., *grosser Gänsefuss*. The radiating structure consisting of the three primary branches of the facial nerve soon after its emergence from the stylomastoid foramen.—**P. anserinus minor**. See **Infraorbital p.**—**P. anserinus nervi mediani**. The digital branch of the median nerve.—**P. arcuatus**. See **TALIPES cavus**.—**P. asini**. *Tussilago farfara*.—**P. calcaneovalgus**. See **TALIPES calcaneovalgus**.—**P. calcaneus**. See **CALCANEUS**.—**P. calcaneus paralyticus**. Talipes calcaneus due to paralysis of the gastrocnemius.—**P. cavus**. See **TALIPES cavus**.—**P. contortus**. See **CLUB FOOT**.—**P. coronæ radiatæ**. Of Meynert, the medullary substance of the cerebrum; the broadest portion of the corona radiata, as distinguished from the narrow origin of the formation.—**P. depressus**. See **FLAT FOOT**.—**P. equinus**. See **TALIPES equinus**.—**P. excavatus**. See **TALIPES cavus**.—**P. febricitans**. See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.—**P. gryphius**. Ger., *Greifenfuss*. Of Paré, an obstetrical instrument for extracting a mole.—**P. hippocampi** (major). See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**P. hippocampi** (minor). See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**P. hippopotami** (major). See **P. hippocampi** (major).—**P. lemnisci**. Ger., *Fuss der Schleife*. A circular group of nerve cells surrounded by nerve fibres from the inferior lamina of the lemniscus. According to Meynert, it lies by the side of the roots of the facial nerve, and extends from the pons to the spinal cord. To its inner side is the superior olivary body.—**P. pedunculi** (cerebri). See **CRUST of the peduncle** and **CRURA cerebri**.—**P. planovalgus**. A condition similar to flat foot, but with a different and characteristic curvature of the foot.—**P. planus**. See **FLAT FOOT**.—**P. staticus adulatorum**. See **FLAT FOOT**.—**P. valgus**. See **TALIPES valgus**.—**P. valgus adolescentium**. See **FLAT FOOT**.—**P. varus**. See **TALIPES varus**.

PESSA'RIMUM, *n.* See **PESSARY**.—**P. oclusivum**. A uterine "veil."

PES'SARY. Gr., *πείσος*. Lat., *pessarium, pessus*. Fr., *pessaire*. Ger., *Pessarrium*. 1. An instrument used to correct displacements of the uterus or rectum. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation for intravaginal medication.—**Air p.** A p. (1st def.) made of rubber and filled with air.—**Annular p.** See **Ring p.**—**Cradle p.** An oblong oval p. that is curved like a cradle rocker; used for retrodeviation.—**Cup p.** A vaginal stem p. that is supported by an abdominal belt, in which a cup at the extremity of the stem supports the cervix; used in prolapsus.—**Dilatant p.** A p. usually formed by two wing-like parts movable one upon the other, and, when separated, tending to spread transversely the walls of the vagina and so to decrease the length of the vaginal canal.—**Egg p.** Ger., *Eiפשרarium*. Of Breisky, a gutta-percha egg-shaped p. used for uterine or vaginal prolapse in women past the climacteric.—**Egyptian p.** Lat., *pessus ægyptius*. A p. (2d def.) composed of honey, turpentine, oil of rose, and saffron.—**Galvanic p.** A p. composed of different metals for the purpose of generating a galvanic current.—**Intrauterine p.** A p. that has a slender straight or curved stem for introduction within the body of the uterus.—**Ring p.** A vaginal p. shaped like a ring.—**Stem p.** See **Intrauterine p.**—**Vaginoabdominal p.** A vaginal p. fixed to an exterior limb which has its support on the surface of the body.

PESSE'MA, *n.* -*sem'atos* (-*is*). See **MYCOSIS fungoides**.

PES'SULUM, *n.*, **PES'SUS**, *m.* See **PESSARY**.

PEST. Gr., *λοιμός*. Lat., *pestis*. Fr., *peste*. Ger., *P.*

See **PLAGUE**.—**Siberian p.** See **CHARBON**.

PESTICH'IA, PESTI'CIA, *f.* See **PETECHIA**.

PES'TILENCE. Lat., *pestilencia* (from *pestis*, a plague).

See **PLAGUE**.—**Hæmogastric p.** See **YELLOW FEVER**.—

Hip p. See **QUEBRABUNDA**.

PES'TIS, *f.* See **PEST**.—**P. americana**. See **Yellow Fever**.—**P. britannica**. See **SUDOR anglicus**.—**P. bubonica**, **P. inguinaria**. See **Oriental PLAGUE**.—**P. Marra-norum**. An old name for syphilis.—**P. orientalis**. See **Oriental PLAGUE**.

PES'TLE. Lat., *pistillum*, *pistillus*. Fr., *pilon*. Ger., *Stössel*. An instrument used for pounding substances in a mortar.

PETASI'TES, *m.* -i'tu (-æ). Gr., *πετασίτης* (from *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat). Fr., *pétasite*. Ger., *Pestwurz*. A genus of the *Senecionideæ*.—**P. albus**. Fr., *pétasite blanc*. Ger., *weisse* (oder *kleine*) *Pestwurz*. A species resembling *P. vulgaris* in properties. The leaves were formerly used as a demulcent.—**P. japonicus**. The *fuji* of Japan, where it is used medicinally.—**P. major**, **P. officinalis**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *herbe à la peste*. Ger., *gemeine Pestwurz*. Batter dock, the *πετασίτης* of Dioscorides; common in Europe. The root is laxative and emollient, and was formerly used in gout, fevers, chest complaints, epilepsy, and especially the plague. The leaves are used against ringworm, and the flower heads are said to be sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

PETECH'IA, *f.* Fr., *pétéchie*. Ger., *Petechie*, *Rehfleck*. A small circumscribed spot of ecchymosis upon the skin, resembling a flea bite, sometimes observed during the course of certain malignant fevers; hence, in the pl. (*petechiæ*), malignant fevers characterized by an eruption of petechiæ.—**Aortic p.** A petechial eruption sometimes appearing on the aorta in purpuric affections.—**Petechiæ ex ictu pulicis**. See **PURPURA pulicosa**.—**P. idiopathica**, **P. primaria**. Fr., *pétéchie primitive* (ou *idiopathique*). Petechiæ due to local, artificial causes, such as bruises, the bites of insects, and the like.—**P. secundaria**, **P. symptomatica**. Fr., *pétéchie secondaire* (ou *symptomatique*). Purpura.

PETECHIANO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Petechial fever.

PETIC'ULA, *f.* See **PETECHIA**.

PETI'GO, *f.* -ig'inis. 1. A scab; an eruption of the skin. 2. See **IMPETIGO**.

PET'IOLE. Lat., *petiolulus*. Fr., *pétiole*. Ger., *Blattstielchen*. A small petiole.—**P. epiglottidis**. The constricted, attached portion of the epiglottis.

PETI'OLUS, *m.* The manubrium of the malleus.—**P. glandulæ pinealis**. See **PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland**.

PETIVER'IA, *f.* From *Petiver*, a London apothecary. Fr., *pétivère*. Ger., *Petiverie*. A genus of the *Phytolac-cææ*. All the plants possess a garliclike odor and more or less acidity.—**P. alliacea**. Fr., *pétivère alliaccée*. Ger., *knoblauchduftende Petiverie*. A small-flowered herb growing in the West Indies and from Florida to southern Brazil. The root is used in toothache, and in Brazil it is used in warm baths for paralysis. The entire plant is employed as a febrifuge, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.—**P. octandra**. A South American variety of *P. alliacea*.—**P. tetrandra**. Ger., *viermännige Petiverie*. The *embuycambo* of Brazil, where the root is used as a sudorific and, in baths, for paralysis, etc.; perhaps a variety of *P. alliacea*.

PETRELE'UM, *n.* From *πέτρα*, rock, and *έλαιον*, oil. Petroleum.

PETRIFAC'TION. Lat., *petrificatio* (from *πέτρα*, a rock, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *pétrification*. Ger., *P. Versteinierung*. 1. Calcification. 2. The condition of being stonelike. 3. Conversion into stone. 4. In obstetrics, the reduction of a fetus to a lithopædion.

PETROBAS'ILAR. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *βάσις*, a base. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

PETRODOS'TEON, *n.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, *εἶδος*, likeness, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See **Petrosal BONE**.

PETROLAR'DUM, **PETROLARI'NUM**, *n.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *lardum*, lard. See **PETROLATUM**.

PETROLA'TUM [U. S. Ph.], *n.* From *petroleum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *pétroléine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *paraffinum molle* [Br.

Ph.], *vaselina*, *ceratum* (seu *unguentum*) *petrolei adeps mineralis*, *saxolinum*. Petroleum ointment; a substitute for the commercial vaseline or cosmoline.

PET'ROLENE. An oleaginous substance, $C_{20}H_{32}$.

PETRO'LEUM, *n.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *pétrole*. Ger., *Bergöl*, *Steinöl*. Rock oil, mineral oil; a tarry, oleaginous compound found in the earth. It occurs in commerce under two forms: *white p.*, a limpid, yellowish, volatile liquid of peculiar but not disagreeable odor (cf. *Refined p.*); and *ordinary or crude p.*, a thick, brownish liquid of disagreeable odor produced from *white p.* by the evaporation of its more volatile constituents, and also occurring naturally in the earth.

PETROLI'NA, *f.*, **PETROLI'NUM**, *n.* See **PETROLATUM**.

PETROMAS'TOID. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

PETROOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to or situated between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

PETROPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and, running down, is blended with the fibres of the constrictores pharyngis.

PETRO'SAL. See **PETROUS**.

PET'ROSALPINGOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the pharynx.

PET'ROSALPINGOSTAPHYLI'NUS. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the palate. 2. As a *n. m.*, see **LEVATOR palati**.

PETROSELI'NUM, *n.* Gr., *πετροσέλινον* (from *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σέλινον*, parsley). 1. Of Dioscorides, *Seseli macedonicum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants. 3. Parsley.

PETRO'SOMAS'TOID. See **PETROMASTOID**.

PETROSPHEN'OID, **PETROSPHENOID'AL**. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σφήν*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone.

PETROSQUAMO'SAL, **PETROSQUA'MOUS**. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

PETROSTAPHYLI'NUS, *m.* From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *péto-staphylin*. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the palate. As a *n. m.*, a muscle so connected; specifically, the levator palati.

PETROSUL'PHOL. Ger., *Petrosulfol*. A German proprietary substitute for ichthyol.

PETRO'SUS. See **PETROUS**; as a *n.* in the *n.*, *petrosus*, the petrous bone.

PET'ROUS. Lat., *petrosus* (from *πέτρα*, a rock). Fr., *pétreux*. Stony, hard; also pertaining to the *p.* portion of the temporal bone, so named on account of its hardness.

PEUCED'ANIN(E). Fr., *peucedanine*. Ger., *Peucedanin*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$ (or $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$), extracted from the root of *Peucedanum ostruthium* and *Peucedanum officinale*.

PEUCED'ANUM, *n.* Gr., *πενκέδανον*. Fr., *peucedan*. Ger., *Haarstrang*. 1. Of the ancients, *P. officinale* (1st def.). 2. A genus of perennial (rarely annual) umbelliferous herbs or very smooth shrubs (rarely trees).—**P. ambiguum**. A North American species reputed stimulant and tonic.—**P. cervaria**. Fr., *persil de montagne*. Ger., *Hirschwurz*. Mountain hartwort; found in central and southern Europe. The fruit and root were once official as diaphoretics, stimulants, and diu-

retics. The root is still used in veterinary medicine and empirically in intermittent fevers and abdominal complaints. It is sometimes gathered in place of that of *Meum athamanticum*.—**P. graveolens**. Fr., *persil des marais*. Ger., *gemeiner Dill*. Dill; indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, southern Russia, and the Caucasus, and cultivated elsewhere. The highly aromatic fruits contain 3 or 4 per cent. of an essential oil composed chiefly of anethene. The distilled water of dill is carminative and stomachic; it is used to mask the taste of disagreeable medicines. In India the seeds are used medicinally. The leaves, moistened with oil and applied warm, are said to hasten suppuration.—**P. italicum**. A stimulant and tonic species, used in southern Europe.—**P. majus**. *P. italicum*.—**P. montanum**. A species the root of which was formerly used in epilepsy.—**P. officinale**. Fr., *peucedan officinal*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Haarsstrang*. 1. Sulphur root, the *πενκέδανον* of the ancients; found in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The root contains peucedanine, and was formerly esteemed for its aperitive, expectorant, and diuretic properties, but is now hardly used except in veterinary medicine. 2. *P. italicum*. 3. *P. parisiense*.—**P. oreoselinum**. Fr., *persil de cerf*. Ger., *Berghaarsstrang*. Mountain parsley, the *ὄρεοσέλινον* of Dioscorides. The root, herb, and fruits have been official. The fruit is very spicy, and was once used as a febrifuge. The herb is diaphoretic and stimulant, and is used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.; it still holds a place in some pharmacopœias. The root is used in constipation, etc.—**P. ostruthium**. *Imperatoria ostruthium*.—**P. parisiense**. A tonic and stimulant species found in southern Europe.—**P. sativum**. *Pastinaca sativa*.—**P. vulgare**. *P. officinale* (1st def.).

PEU'MUS, *m.* Fr., *peumo*. A genus of the *Monimieæ*.—**P. boldo**, **P. boldus**, **P. fragrans**. Fr., *peumo boldo*. The *boldo* of Chile, a species having a small aromatic fruit and an astringent bark. The leaves contain boldine and a glucoside said to be useful in inflammations of the genitourinary passages, and used in France as a tonic in hepatitis and chronic hepatic torpor. In Chile the leaves are used in gonorrhœa and vesical catarrh.

PEX'IS, *f.* *Pex-eos* (-*is*). Gr., *πήξις*. See CONCRETION.
PE'ZA, *f.* Gr., *πέζα*. 1. The sole of the foot. 2. The malleolus. 3. Of Hippocrates, the heel.

PHA'CE, **PHA'CEA**, *f.* From *φακός*, a lentil. The crystalline lens.

PHACECPHLOGIS'CON, *n.* From *φακός*, a lentil, and *ἐκφλογίζειν*, to set on fire. See *VARICELLA lenticiformis*.

PHA'CELUS, **PHACEL'LUS**, *m.* Gr., *φακός*. See *FASCICULUS*.

PHACENTOCLE, *f.* $\text{Fa}^2\text{s}(\text{fa}^3\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{nt-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{fa}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{nt-o-sel}$. -*ce'les*. From *φακός*, a lentil, *ἐντός*, within, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *phacenticèle*. Ger., *Linsenbruch*, *Linsenausweichung*. Dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye.

PHA'CIA, *f.* From *φακός*, a lentil. See LENTIGO.

PHACI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *p.* An old term for inflammation of the crystalline lens or of its capsule or both; now used for capsitis.

PHACOCATAPI'ESIS, **PHACOCATATH'ESIS**, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*), -*th'e'seos* (-*ath'esis*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *καταπίεσις*, a keeping down, or *κατάθεσις*, a laying down. See *DEPRESSIO cataractæ*.

PHACOC'OPIS, *f.* -*cop'idos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *κοπίς*, a chopper. A lenticular knife.

PHACOCYS'TA, *f.* From *φακός*, a lentil, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *phacocyste*. Ger., *Linsenkapsel*. The capsule of the crystalline lens.

PHACOCYSTEC'TOME, *f.* -*ec'tomes*. From *φακός*, a lentil, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of a piece of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

PHACOCYSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See CAPSITIS.

PHACO'DES. Gr., *φακώδης* (from *φακός*, a lentil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phacoux*. Ger., *linsenähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Of Hippocrates, freckled; as a n. f., a freckle.

PHACOGLAUCO'MA, *n.* -*com'atos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *γλαύκωμα*, glaucoma. Fr., *phacoglaucome*. Ger., *Linsenglaukom*. Changes in the crystalline lens due to glaucoma.

PHACOHYDROP'ISIS, *f.* -*pis'eos* (-*op'isis*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy. See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.

PHACOHYMENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *ὑμῆν*, a membrane. See CAPSITIS.

PHAC'OID. Lat., *phacoides* (from *φακός*, a lentil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See LENTICULAR.

PHACOID'OSCOPE. From *φακός*, a lentil, *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See PHASCOSCOPE.

PHACOMALA'CIA, *f.* From *φακός*, a lentil, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *phacomalacie*. Ger., *Phakomalacie*. Soft cataract.

PHACOMETACHORE'SIS, **PHACOMETECE'SIS**, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *μεταχώρησις*, a change of place, or *μετοίκησις*, a change of abode. Dislocation of the crystalline lens.

PHACOM'ETER. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *phacomètre*. An instrument for measuring the refractive power of lenses.

PHAC'ONIN. Fr., *phaconine*. The globulin of the crystalline lens.

PHACOPLANE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *πλάνησις*, a dispersing. Fr., *phacoplanèse*. Displacement of the crystalline lens from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again.

PHACOPLAS'MA, *n.* -*plas'matos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *phacoplasme*. A poultice of lentil meal.

PHACOPYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *πύωσις*, suppuration. An old term for supposed suppuration of the crystalline lens.

PHACOSCLERO'MA, *n.*, **PHACOSCLERO'SIS**, *f.* -*om'atos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *σκληρωμα*, or *σκληρώσις*, induration. See *HARD CATARACT*.

PHAC'OSCOPE. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Phakoskop*. An instrument for measuring the changes in shape undergone by the crystalline lens during accommodation.

PHACOSCOTAS'MUS, *m.* From *φακός*, a lentil, and *σκοτασμός*, a being dark. Fr., *phacoscotasme*. Obscuration of the crystalline lens.

PHACOSCOTO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *σκότος*, darkness. See CATARACT.

PHACO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *φάκωσις* (from *φακός*, a lentil). Fr., *phacose*. 1. A freckling. 2. A black spot on the iris.

PHA'CUS, *m.* Gr., *φακός*, a lentil. 1. See LENTIGO. 2. See PHACE.

PHACYDROPS, *m.*, **PHACYDROP'SIA**, *f.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.

PHACYMENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See CAPSITIS.

PHENOMENOGE'NIA, *f.* From *φαίνειν*, to show, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born. The genesis of phenomena (e. g., symptoms).

PHENOM'ENON, *n.* See PHENOMENON.

PHENOMENOSCO'PIA, *f.* From *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. The investigation of morbid phenomena.

PHÆNOZ'YGOU. From *φαίνειν*, to show, and *ζυγόν*, a yoke. Having the zygomata visible when the skull is viewed from above.

PHÆOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *φαῖός*, gray, and *μυελός*, marrow. Of Martineau, acute generalized inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord.

PHÆORRHETIN. Ger., *Phäorrhëtin*. A gum obtained from rhubarb root.

PHAGÆ'NA, *f.* Gr., *φάγαινα*. Ger., *Fressucht* (1st def.). 1. Ravenous hunger, bulimia. 2. See **PHAGEDÆNA** (1st def.).

PHAGEDÆ'NA, *f.* Gr., *φαγέδαινα* (from *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *phagédène*. Ger., *P.*, *fressendes Geschwür*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a cancerous sore. 2. Of Galen, bulimia. 3. A form of ulceration in which the soft parts are destroyed rapidly in large masses.—**P. nosocomialis**. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.—**P. putris**, *Sloughing p.* Fr., *gangrène phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer Brand*. A severe and deep-reaching form of *p.*

PHAGEDÆN'ICUS. 1. Phagedenic. 2. Corrosive. 3. Used as a remedy for phagedæna.

PHAGEDÆNIS'MUS, *m.* The indefinite extension of an ulcer.

PHAGEDEN'IC. Gr., *φαγεδαινικός*. Lat., *phagedænicus*. Fr., *phagédénique*, *rongeant*. Ger., *phagedänisch*, *ätzend*, *fressend*. Pertaining to or of the nature of phagedæna. Cf. **PHAGEDÆNICUS**.

PHAGOCYTE. From *φαγεῖν*, to eat, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phagocyt*, *Fresszelle*. Syn.: *devouring*, or *wandering*, *cell*, *leucocyte*, *white blood corpuscle*. Of Metchnikoff, any amœboid cell regarded as a structure capable of inclosing and digesting solid particles. In the body they act (1) in absorbing healthy tissues, as in the metamorphosis of batrachia and the development of bone; (2) in active degeneration of parts in disease; and (3) as scavengers, removing bacteria and minute solid masses that have accidentally reached the tissues.

PHAGOCYT'OBLAST. From *φαγεῖν*, to eat, *κύτος*, a cell, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *phagocytoblaste*. Of Metchnikoff, the mesoderm; so called from its giving rise to the phagocytes.

PHAGOCYTOL'YSIS, *f.* *-lys'eos*, *-ol'ysis*. From *φαγεῖν*, to eat, *κύτος*, a cell, and *λύσις*, solution. The destruction and solution of phagocytes.

PHAGOCYT'OLYTE. A phagocytolytic substance.

PHAGOCYTOLYT'IC. Capable of effecting phagocytolysis.

PHAGOCYTO'SIS, *f.* *-to'seos (-is)*. The production of phagocytes, especially in unusual numbers.

PHAGOL'YSIS, *f.* See **PHAGOCYTOLYSIS**.

PHAGOMA'NIA, *f.* From *φαγεῖν*, to eat, and *μανία*, madness. See **BULIMIA** (1st def.).

PHAG'OSITE. From *φαγεῖν*, to eat, and *σῖτος*, food. Of Van Beneden, an animal parasite (such as a leech or a flea) that feeds on but does not reside in or on its host.

PHAKI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. See **PHACITIS**.

PHAL'ACRA, *f.* Gr., *φαλάκρα* (from *φαλακρός*, bald). See **ALOPECIA** and **CALVITIES**.

PHALACRO'DES. Gr., *φαλακροειδής*. Fr., *phalacreux*. Bald-headed.

PHALACRO'MA, *n.* *-crom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *φαλάκρωμα* (from *φαλακρός*, bald-headed). See **ALOPECIA** and **CALVITIES**.

PHALACRO'SIS, *f.* *-cro'seos (-is)*. Gr., *φαλάκρωσις*. 1. Alopecia. 2. Alopecia affecting the top of the head.

PHALAN'GAGRA, **PHALANGARTHRI'TIS**. *-an'gagrar*, *-it'idis*. From *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**), and *ἀγρα*, a seizure, or *άρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers.

PHALAN'GEAL. Fr., *phalangiën*. Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges.

PHALAN'GIAL, **PHALAN'GIAN**, **PHALAN'GIC**. See **PHALANGEAL**.

PHALANGI'TIS, *f.* *-git'idis*. From *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Inflammation of a phalanx.

PHALAN'GIUM, *n.* Gr., *φαλάγγιον* (originally a kind of spider). Fr., *p.*, *phalangère* (2d def.). 1. *Czackia liliastrum*. 2. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*.—**P. liliago**, **P. non ramosum**. Fr., *fleur de lis*. Ger., *Zavonlilie*. St. Bernard's lily; a European species. The herb, flowers, and seed were formerly used medicinally.—**P. ramosum**. The *φαλάγγιον* of Dioscorides. The herb, flowers, and

seed were formerly used in cases of snake bite and for other poisons.

PHALANGO'SIS, *f.* Gr., *φαλάγγωσις*. Fr., *phalangose*. Ger., *Phalangose*. An obsolete term for trichiasis.

PHAL'LANX, *f.* *-an'gis*. Gr., *φάλαγξ*. Fr., *phallange*.

Ger., *P.*, *Phalange*. Any one of the bones of a finger or toe.—**Basilar p.** See *Proximal p.*—**Distal p.** Fr., *phalangelette*. Ger., *Endphalange*, *Endp'*, *Nagelp'*, *Nagelglied*.

The *p.* most remote from the metacarpus or metatarsus.—**Metacarpal p.**, **Metatarsal p.** See *Proximal p.*—**Middle p.** Fr., *phalangine*. Ger., *Mittelphalange*. The *p.* (in cases where there are three) intermediate between the distal and proximal phalanges.—**Phalanges of Deiters**. Fiddle-shaped structures, probably cuticular in nature, united to each other, forming the lamina reticularis of the cochlea. Between them are intervals through which the hairs of the outer hair cells pass, and to each of them is attached the phalangeal process of the cells of Deiters.—**Proximal p.** Ger., *Grundphalange*. The *p.* articulating with a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.—

Terminal p., **Ungual p.**, **Unguicular p.** See *Distal p.*

PHALA'RIS, *f.* *-a'ridis*. Gr., *φαλαρίς*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Glanzgras*. A genus of grasses.—**P. ammophila**. *Psamma arenaria*.—**P. arundinacea**. Fr., *alpiste roseau*. Canary seed. The leaves of one variety were formerly used in medicine.—**P. canariensis**. Canary grass, the *φαλαρίς* of Dioscorides. The seeds were used formerly in nephritic and calculous affections, but now for emollient poultices only.

PHALLAL'GIA, *f.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *άλγος*, pain. Pain in the penis.

PHALLANASTROPHE, **PHALLANASTRO'PHIA**, *f.* *-as'trophes*, *-stro'phiae*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ἀναστροφή*, a turning upside down. Distortion of the penis.

PHALLANCYLO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ἀγκύλωσις*, ankylosis. 1. See **CHORDEE**. 2. Adhesion of the penis to some adjoining part.

PHALLANEURYS'MA, *n.* *-rys'matos (-is)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, an aneurysm. Aneurysm of the penis.

PHAL'LIC. Gr., *φαλλικός*. Lat., *phallicus*. Fr., *phallique*. Pertaining to or associated with the penis.

PHALI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *φαλλός*, the penis. Inflammation of the penis.

PHALLOBLENNORRHE'A, *f.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. *Blennorrhœa* of the penile urethra.

PHALLOCAM'P'SIS, *f.* *-camp'seos (-is)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *κάμψις*, a bending. See **CHORDEE**.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Cancer of the penis.

PHALLOCRYP'SIS, *f.* *-cryp'seos (-is)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *κρύψις*, a hiding. Fr., *phallocrypsie*. Ger., *Phallockrypsis*. Habitual retraction of the penis under the pubic arch.

PHALLODYN'IA, *f.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *δύνη*, pain. See **PHALLALGIA**.

PHALLON'CUS, *m.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Rut(h)enschwellung*. An abnormal swelling of the penis.

PHAL'LOPLASTY. From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *Phalloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the penis.

PHALLORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *phalloorrhagie*. Ger., *Rut(h)enblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the penis.

PHALLORRHE'A, *f.* From *φαλλός*, the penis, and *ροία*, a flowing. Gonorrhœa of the penile urethra.

PHALLORRHOIS'CHESIS, *f.* *-che'seos (-is'chesis)*. From *φαλλός*, the penis, *ροία*, a flowing, and *ῖσχειν*, to check. A sudden stoppage of phalloorrhœa.

PHAL'LUS, *m.* Gr., *φαλλός*. Fr., *p.*, *satire* (2d def.). Ger., *Rut(h)e* (1st def.), *Eichelschwamm* (2d def.). 1. See **PENIS**. 2. The typical genus of the *Phalloidei*.—

P. Adriani. Fr., *satire d'Adrien*. A European species of *P.* (2d def.). The juice has been recommended for gout.—**P. fœtidus**, **P. imperius**, **P. impudicus**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *satire impudique*. Ger., *gemeine Gichtmorchel*. Stinking polecat fungus; a poisonous and extremely fœtid species of *P.* (2d def.), formerly used in gout and credited with aphrodisiac properties (probably on account of its shape). In some parts of Germany, dried and mixed with an alcoholic liquor, it is given to domestic animals to excite them to copulation.

PHANEROBIOT'IC. Lat., *phanerobioticus* (from *φανερός*, visible, and *βιούν*, to live). See PHANEROZOOUS.

PHANEROGENOUS, PHANEROPH'OROUS. From *φανερός*, visible, and *γεννάν*, to beget, or *φορός*, bearing. Fr., *phanérophore*. Of a tissue or structure (e. g., the papilla of a hair or tooth), supporting some visible part of the body.

PHANEROZO'OUS. Lat., *phanerous* (from *φανερός*, visible, and *ζών*, an animal). Fr., *phanérozé*. Showing evidence of life, manifestly alive.

PHAN'TASM. Gr., *φάντασμα* (from *φαντάζειν*, to make visible). Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantasme*. Ger., *Trugbild*. A visual hallucination or illusion; an apparition.—**Verbal p.** A phase of insanity in which the subject coins new words or assigns new meanings to existing words.

PHANTASMAGO'RIA, f. From *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly. Fr., *fantasmagorie*. 1. A medley of phantasms. 2. A magic lantern or other apparatus for projecting images on a screen; also the optical effect produced by such an apparatus.

PHANTASMOPHRENO'SIS, f. -*ó'seos* (-*is*). From *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *fantasmophrénose*. Ger., *Wachirren*. Of Schultz, the state of dreaming while awake.

PHAN'TOM. Gr., *φάντασμα*. Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantôme*. Ger., *Phantom, Fantom*. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of the body or of a portion of it on which to practise manipulations.

PHAR'BITIN(E). See PHARBITISIN.

PHARBIT'ISIN. Of the Ind. Ph., *kaladana*; a purgative resin prepared from the seeds of *Iponœa nil*; said to agree in composition with the resin of jalap.

PHARMACEI'A, f. Gr., *φαρμακεία*. Fr., *pharmacie*. 1. The use of medicines, or of poisons; pharmacy, especially, of Hippocrates, that of purgatives. 2. A remedy. **PHARMACEI'UM, n.** An apothecary's shop.

PHARMA'CEUS, m. -*a'ceos* (-*is*). Gr., *φαρμακεύς*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A poisoner or sorcerer.

PHARMACEU'SIS, f. -*ceu'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *φαρμάκευσις*. See PHARMACEIA.

PHARMACEU'TIC(AL). Gr., *φαρμακευτικός*. Fr., *pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutisch, arzneikünstig*. Pertaining to pharmacy.

PHARMACEU'TICS, sing. Gr., *φαρμακευτική*. Ger., *Pharmaceutik*. See PHARMACY (1st def.).

PHARMACEU'TIST. See APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHAR'MACIC. Gr., *φαρμακικός*. Lat., *pharmacicus*. Fr., *pharmacique*. 1. Pharmaceutical. 2. Poisonous; pertaining to poisons.

PHAR'MACIST. Gr., *φαρμακεύς*. Fr., *pharmacien*. See under APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHAR'MACOCATAGRAPHOL'OGY. Lat., *pharmacocatagraphologia* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, *κατά*, according to, *γραφή*, a writing, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacocatagraphologie*. Ger., *Receptschreibekunst*, *P.* Of Plenck, the art of prescribing.

PHARMACOCHYMI'A, f. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *χυμεία*, chemistry. Fr., *pharmacochymie*. Pharmaceutical chemistry.

PHARMACOCOL'LOCYST. Lat., *pharmacocollocystis* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, *κόλλα*, glue, and *κύστις*, a cyst). Fr., *pharmacocollocyste*. A gelatinous capsule for containing medicine.

PHARMACO'DES. Gr., *φαρμακώδης* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See PHARMACIC.

PHARMACODYNAM'IC. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *δύναμις*, power. Ger., *pharmakodynamisch*. Pertaining to pharmacodynamics.

PHARMACODYNAM'ICS, sing., PHARMACODYNAMIOLOGY. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *pharmacodynamiologie*. Ger., *Arzneiwirkungslehre*. The science of the potency or action of drugs.

PHARMACOGNO'SIA, f., PHARMACOGNO'SIS, f., PHARMACOGNOS'TICS, sing., PHARMACOG'RAPHY. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, *γνώσις*, a seeking to know, *γνωστική*, the faculty of knowing, or *γράφειν*, to write. See PHARMACOLOGY.

PHAR'MACOKONIAN'TRON, n. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, *κονία*, powder, and *άντρον*, a hole. An instrument devised by Weber for spraying the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity.

PHARMACOL'OGY. Lat., *pharmacologia* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacologie*. Ger., *Pharmakologie*. The science of drugs.

PHARMACOMA'NIA, f. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pharmacomanie*. Insanity (or eccentricity) in regard to the use of drugs, especially an inordinate desire to consume or to prescribe them.

PHARMACOM'ETRY. Lat., *pharmacometria* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *μετρέειν*, to measure). Fr., *pharmacométrie*. Ger., *Pharmakometrie, Arzneiesskunst*. The art of weighing or measuring drugs.

PHARMACOMOR'PHIC. Lat., *pharmacomorphicus* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *pharmacomorphe*. Pertaining to the form in which medicines are to be prepared.

PHAR'MACON, n. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Fr., *pharmaque*. A drug.

PHARMACOPÆ'IA, f. Gr., *φαρμακοποιία* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *ποιεῖν*, to make). Fr., *pharmacopée*. Ger., *Pharmakopöe*. The descriptive list of drugs and their preparations recognized in any country or locality as official. Cf. DISPENSATORY and CODEX.

PHARMACOPÆ'IAL. Pertaining to or recognized in a pharmacopeia.

PHARMACOPÆ'US, m. See under APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHARMACOP'OLIST. Gr., *φαρμακοπώλης* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *πώλης*, a seller). Lat., *pharmacopola*. See DRUGGIST.

PHARMACOP'OLIUM, n. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell. Fr., *apothicairerie*. A drug store.

PHARMACOP'SIA, f. Gr., *φαρμακοπσία* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *πόσις*, a drinking). Fr., *pharmacoposie*. The act of drinking medicine or poison.

PHARMACOTHE'CA, f. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *pharmacothèque*. A medicine chest.

PHARMACOTHERAPEU'TIC. Lat., *pharmacotherapeuticus* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *θεραπευτικός*, therapeutic). Fr., *pharmacothérapeutique*. Pertaining to therapeutics in its relation to pharmacy.

PHARMACOTHERAPI'A, f. From *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *θεραπεία*, medical attendance. Fr., *pharmacothérapie*. Ger., *Pharmakotherapie*. Pharmaceutical therapeutics.

PHARMAC'TER, m. -*e'ros* (-*is*). Gr., *φαρμακτήρ*. See under APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHAR'MACUM, n. See PHARMACON.

PHARMACUR'GUS, m. Gr., *φαρμακουργός* (from *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *ἐργειν*, to work). Fr., *pharmacurqe*. Ger., *Pharmakurg*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A physician who trusts to drugs exclusively as remedial agencies.

PHAR'MACY. Gr., *φαρμακεία* (from *φαρμακεῖν*, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. Ger., *Pharmacie, Arzneibereitung* (1st def.). 1. The science of preparing and dispensing medicines. 2. An apothecary's shop.

PHARMAX'IS, *f.* -*ax'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *φάρμαξις*. 1. See PHARMACY (1st def.). 2. Medical treatment; of Hippocrates, the use of drastic laxatives. 3. Poisoning.

PHARNACE'UM, *n.* Gr., *φάρνακειον* (from *φάρναξ*, son of Mithridates the Great). Fr., *pharnace*. Ger., *Pharnacie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*.—**P. malabaricum**. Ger., *malabarische Pharnacie*. A Malabar species, used against vomiting and purging, and the juice as a mild diuretic in smallpox.—**P. spatulatum**. Fr., *herbe douce*. Ger., *spatelblättrige Pharnacie*. A species found in South America and the West Indies. It is used externally as an emollient and discutient, and internally in phthisis and menorrhagia.

PHARYNGÆ'US. See PHARYNGEAL.

PHARYNGAL'GIA, *f.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pharyngalgie*. Pain in the pharynx.

PHARYN'GEA, *f.* See PHARYNGEAL ARTERY.

PHARYN'GEAL. Lat., *pharyngeus* (from *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx). Fr., *pharyngé*, *pharyngien*. Of or pertaining to the pharynx.

PHARYNGEC'TOMY. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Partial excision of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos* (-*is*). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping. Obstruction of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *εὐρύνειν*, to dilate. See PHARYNGOCELE.

PHARYN'GEUS. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. See PHARYNGEAL; as a *n. m.*, of Douglas, the cephalopharyngeus, chondropharyngeus, cricopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, hyopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, salpingopharyngeus, syndesmo-pharyngeus, stylopharyngeus, and thyreopharyngeus, regarded as one muscle.

PHARYNGIS'MUS, *m.* See PHARYNGOSPASMUS.

PHARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -*git'idis*. Fr., *pharyngite*, *angine pharyngée*. Ger., *Schlundentzündung*. Inflammation of the pharynx.—**Apostematic p.** Abscess of the pharynx.—**Catarrhal p.** See CATARRHAL ANGINA.—**Chronic p.** Lat., *p. chronica*, *angina sicca* (*q. v.*). Fr., *angine sèche*. Chronic catarrh of the pharynx.—**Croupous p.**, **Diphtheritic p.** See DIPHTHERIA.—**Erythematous p.** A form of *p.* unattended by ulceration, the formation of a false membrane, or gangrene. Cf. *Erythematous ANGINA*.—**Follicular p.** Inflammation, usually chronic, of the mucous follicles of the pharynx. Cf. *Follicular ANGINA*.—**Granular p.** Lat., *p. granulosa*. 1. See *Follicular p.* 2. An ulcerative condition of the tonsils and the follicles of the pharynx which accompanies chronic pharyngeal catarrh.—**Membranous p.** Fr., *pharyngite couenneuse*. *P.* with the formation of a membrane on the pharyngeal wall.—**P. atrophica**. See *Rarefying dry CATARRH of the nasopharynx*.—**P. gangrenosa**. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. hypertrophica**. Chronic *p.* associated with exudation and the formation of new tissue, producing localized or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. Cf. *Hyperplastic nasopharyngeal CATARRH*.—**P. lateralis**. Chronic inflammation of a plica salpingopharyngea.—**P. maligna**. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. villosa**. *P.* in which there are numerous minute papillomata on the posterior pharyngeal wall.—**Phlegmonous p.** Lat., *p. phlegmonosa*. See *Phlegmonous ANGINA*.—**Pultaceous p.** See *Pultaceous ANGINA*.—**Simple p.** See *Erythematous p.*—**Tonsillar p.** See *Phlegmonous AMYGDALITIS*.—**Ulcerative p.** See *ANGINA ulcerosa*.

PHARYNGOC'ACE, *f.* -*oc'aces*. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κακός*, evil. See *Grangrenous ANGINA*.

PHARYNGOCELE, *f.* Fa²r(fa³r)-i²n²(uⁿ2)-go(go²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., fa²r-i²n²go-sel. -*ce'les*. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κύη*, a tumor. Fr., *pharyngocèle*. Ger., *Schlundkopfbruch*. An enlargement of the pharynx in which an œsophageal diverticulum

passes between the muscular fibres of the inferior constrictor muscle.

PHARYN'GOCENTE'RIMUM, *n.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κεντήριον*, a pricker. Ger., *Schlund-Troisquart*. A trocar for puncturing the pharynx.

PHARYNGOCEPH'ALE, *f.* -*ceph'ales*. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See PHARYNX.

PHARYNGOCYNAN'CHE, *f.* -*an'ches*. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κυνάγχη*, cynanche. See *Pharyngeal ANGINA*.

PHARYNGODYN'IA, *f.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *δύνη*, pain. See PHARYNGALGIA.

PHARYN'GOEPIGLOT'TIC. Pertaining to the pharynx and the epiglottis.

PHARYN'GOEPIGLOT'TICUS, *m.* Fibres of the stylopharyngeus inserted into the side of the epiglottis and the pharyngoepiglottic ligament.

PHARYN'GOGLOS'SAL. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Glossopharyngeal; as a *n.* (Fr., *pharyngo-glosse*), see GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS (2d def.).

PHARYN'GOLARYN'GEAL. Pertaining to the pharynx and larynx jointly.

PHARYN'GOLARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *pharyngolaryngite*. Pharyngitis associated with laryngitis.—**Pseudomembranous p.** See CROUP.

PHARYN'GOLITH. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λίθος*, a stone. A calcareous mass formed beneath the pharyngeal mucosa in the neighborhood of the tonsil.

PHARYNGOL'OGY. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *pharyngologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *pharyngolysie*. Ger., *Schlundlähmung*. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

PHARYN'GOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *μύκης*, a fungus. See *Pharyngeal MYCOSIS*.

PHARYN'GONA'SAL. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *νάσος*, the nose. See NASOPHARYNGEAL.

PHARYN'GOPALATINUS, *m.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *palatum*, the palate. 1. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS. 2. That portion of the palatopharyngeus that arises from the submucosa just above the inferior cornu of the hyoid bone.

PHARYNGOP'ATHY. Lat., *pharyngopathia* (from *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *pharyngopathie*. Any disease of the pharynx.

PHARYN'GOPERIS'TOLE, *f.* -*is'toles*. See PHARYNGOSTENIA.

PHARYNGOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *πληγή*, a blow. See PHARYNGOLYSIS.

PHARYN'GOPLETHO'RA, *f.* Plethora in the pharynx.

PHARYNGORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the pharynx.

PHARYN'GORRHINOS'COPY. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, *ῥίς*, the nose, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *Posterior RHINOSCOPY*.

PHARYNGORRHCE'A, *f.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Of Hervieux, an intermittent mucous discharge from the pharyngeal membrane.

PHARYN'GOSCOPE. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngoskop*. A modification of the laryngoscope for examining the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *σπασμός*, a convulsion. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx.

PHARYN'GOSTAPHYL'EUS, **PHARYN'GOSTAPHYLINUS**, *m.* From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS.

- PHARYN''GOSTE'NIA**, *f.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and στενός, narrow. Ger., *Schlundverengung*. Stricture of the pharynx.
- PHARYN''GOTOME**. Lat., *pharyngotomus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngotom*. An instrument for incising the pharynx or tonsils.
- PHARYNGOT'OMY**. Lat., *pharyngotomia* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *pharyngotomie*. Ger., *Schlundschnitt*. An incision into the pharynx, tonsils, or œsophagus.—**Inferior p.** Of Wheeler, p. by an incision made from the great cornu of the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage.—**Lateral p.** P. by means of an oblique incision from the mastoid process, dividing the parotid gland and the ramus of the jaw, and incising the lateral wall of the pharynx.—**Subhyoid p.** The operation of opening the pharynx, above the larynx, through the thyreo-hyoid ligament.—**Superior p.** P. by means of an incision between the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle and the trachea.
- PHARYN''GOTONSILLITIS**, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil.—**P. lacunaris**. See *ANGINA lacunaris*.
- PHAR'YNX**, *f.* -yn'gos (-is). Gr., φάρυγξ. Fr., *p.*, *arrière-bouche*. Ger., *Schlund*. The cavity bounded by the base of the skull, the posterior nares, the opening into the mouth, the tonsils, the posterior wall of the larynx, the commencement of the œsophagus, and the prevertebral structures.
- PHAS'ELIN**. A certain proprietary antiseptic.
- PHASE'OLUS**, *m.* Gr., φάσηλος, φασήολος. Fr., *phaséole*, *haricot*. Ger., *Bohne*. Kidney bean; a genus of leguminous herbs.—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *haricot écarlatin*. Ger., *Feuerbohne*. Scarlet runner; a species which grows wild in Mexico. The roots contain a narcotic poison.—**P. radiatus**. Fr., *haricot radié*. Ger., *strahl-früchtige Bohne*. An East Indian species used in dropsy, skin diseases, etc.—**P. trilobus**. Fr., *haricot à trois lobes*. Ger., *dreilappige Bohne*. A species common in the Deccan and Bengal, where it is used in hæmorrhoids, ophthalmia, etc. The plant is said to be used in Behar as a febrifuge.—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *haricot commun*. Ger., *gemeine Bohne*. Common kidney bean, the δόλιχος of Hippocrates and the σμίλαξ κηταία of Dioscorides; indigenous to India or western Asia. The seeds, ordinary white beans, are used in emollient cataplasms.
- PHAS'MA**, *n.* *Phas'matos* (-is). Gr., φάσμα (from φᾶν, to give light). See *PHANTASM*.
- PHAT'NE**, *f.*, **PHAT'NIA**, *f.*, **PHAT'NION**, *n.* *Phat'nes*, *phat'nize*, *phat'nii*. Gr., φάτνη, φάτνιον. An alveolus.
- PHATNORRHA'GIA**, *f.* From φάτνη, a manger, and ῥηγνύω, to burst forth. Fr., *phatniorrhagie*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the alveolus of a tooth.
- PHAU'SINX**, *f.* -sin'gos, -sin'gis. Gr., φαύσιγξ (from φαύζειν, to roast). A blister or pustule; especially a blister caused by burning.
- PHAYLOP'SIS**, *f.* -op'seos (-is). A genus of acanthaceous plants.—**P. longifolia**. Fr., *p. à feuilles longues*. A species found in Malabar and the East Indies. The root is aperitive and hydragogue.
- PHELAN'DRIUM**, *n.* From φελλός, the cork tree, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *phellandrie*. 1. A section of the genus *Enanthe*. 2. The fruit of *Enanthe p.*—**Fructus phellandrii** [Ger. Ph.] (aquatic). Fr., *phellandrie aquatique* [Fr. Cod.]. The ripe fruit of *Enanthe p.*
- PHENA'CETIN(E)**. Lat., *phenacetinum* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Fr., *phénacétine*. Ger., *P.* Paracetphenetidine, $C_6H_5\text{--}\text{OC}_6H_4\text{--}\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})$, derived from carbolic acid; a powerful sedative and antipyretic, recommended in rheumatism, pertussis, migraine, etc. Its use is not without danger in asthenic conditions. *Ortho-p.* has the same properties, but is weaker, and *meta-p.* is therapeutically inactive.
- PHENACETHY'DRAZIN(E)**. See *HYDRACETIN*.
- PHENACETHY'RIC ACID**. Fr., *acide phénacétique*. Ger., *Phenacetursäure*. An acid, $(C_6H_5.CH_2.CO)NH_2$. $CH_2.CO.OH$, met with in the urine of dogs after the ingestion of phenylacetic acid or of phenylacetoneitril.
- PHENACO'NIC ACID**. See *FUMARIC acid*.
- PHENACYL'IDIN**. The compound $C_6H_5(OC_2H_5)NH_2$.— $CH_2.CO.C_6H_5$; a veterinary antipyretic.
- PHENAKIS'TOSCOPE**. From φενακιστής, a cheat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See *Stroboscopic DISCS*.
- PHENAL'GENE**. A proprietary analgetic said to contain acetanilide.
- PHENAL'GIN**. Ammonium phenylacetamide; antipyretic, hypnotic, and analgetic.
- PHENAL'LYL ALCOHOL**. Cinnamic alcohol.
- PHENANTHRA'QUINONE**. Fr., *phénanthraquinone*. Ger., *Phenanthrachinon*. A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, occurring as tufts of orange-yellow acicular crystals.
- PHENAN'THRENE**. Fr., *phénanthrène*. A substance isomeric with anthracene.
- PHENAN'THROL**. The compound $C_{14}H_9(OH)$.
- PHENANTIP'YRIN(E)**. A certain proprietary antipyretic.
- PHEN'AS**, *m.* -a'tis. See *CARBOLATE*.
- PHEN'ATE**. Lat., *phenas*. Fr., *phénate*. Ger., *Phenat*. A carbolate.
- PHEN'ATOL**. An antipyretic preparation said to contain acetanilide.
- PHENAT'ROCIN**. A certain proprietary antiseptic and analgetic.
- PHEN'AZONE**. See *ANTIPYRINE*.
- PHENE**. Fr., *phène*. Benzene.
- PHEN'EDIN(E)**. See *PHENACETINE*.
- PHEN'ESOL**. See *PHENOSAL*.
- PHENETH'YL**. Ger., *Phenäthyl*. A univalent radicle, $C(C_6H_5)H_2.CH_2$, or $CH_3.C(C_6H_5)H' = C_8H_9$.—**P. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool phényl-éthyligie*. Ger., *Phenäthylalkohol*. A hydroxide of phenethyl; ethyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen = $C_2(C_6H_5)H_4.OH$.
- PHENETH'YLENE**. Styroline.
- PHENET'IDIN(E)**. A substance, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5).NH_2$, from which phenacetin is derived by substitution.
- PHENGOPHÓ'BIA**, *f.* From φέγγος, light, and φόβος, fear. See *PHOTOPHOBIA*.
- PHEN'IC**. Lat., *phenicus*. Fr., *phénique*. Derived from or containing phenyl.—**P. acid**. See *CARBOLIC acid*.
- PHEN'ICIN**. Fr., *phéniçine*. 1. Potassium sulphindigotate. 2. Sulphopurpuric acid.
- PHEN'IN(E)**. See *PHENACETIN*.
- PHENOBRO'MATE**. A certain proprietary analgetic and antiseptic.
- PHEN'OCOLL**. From *phenyl* (*q. v.*), and κόλλα, glue (see *GLYCOCOLL*). Lat., *phenocollum*. Amidophenacetin, a substance bearing the same relation to phenacetin that glycoll bears to acetic acid.—**P. hydrochlorid(e)**. Lat., *phenocollum hydrochloricum*. A compound of p. and hydrochloric acid; used as an antipyretic and sedative in influenza, rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**P. salicylate**. A compound of p. and salicylic acid; antipyretic and antirheumatic.
- PHENO'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide phénoïque*. An oxidation product, $C_6H_4O_2$, of phenylsulphurous acid; probably impure benzoic acid.
- PHEN'OL**. Lat., *phenolum*. Fr., *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Phenyl alcohol, carbolic acid.—**Camphorated p.**, *P. camphor*. See *CAMPHORA carbolisata*.
- PHENOMA'LIC ACID**. Fr., *acide phénomaliqne*. A colorless, amorphous, deliquescent acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$.
- PHENOM'ENON**. Gr., φαινόμενον (from φαίνεσθαι, to appear). Lat., *phenomenon*. Fr., *phénomène*. Ger., *Phänomen*, *Erscheinung*. 1. Any occurrence or manifestation, especially one that is unusual or significant.

2. A symptom (of disease).—**Babinski p.** See *Babinski's* SIGN.—**Cheyne-Stokes p.** See *Cheyne-Stokes* RESPIRATION.—**Crossed ischiadic** (or *sciatic*) **p.** Ger., *gekreuztes Ischiassphänomen*. Pain in the affected limb on forced extension of the unaffected limb in sciatica.—**Intercostal phonation p.** Bulging of the intercostal spaces when short words or syllables are spoken by the patient. [W. H. Katzenbach].—**Knee p.** See *Patellar REFLEX*.—**Porret's p.** An undulation in a muscle produced when a galvanic current traverses it in the direction of its length.—**Trousseau p.** In tetany, the spasm produced by pressure upon certain points of the affected limbs.

PHEN'ONE. Fr., *phénone*. Ger., *Phenon*. An aromatic ketone containing phenyl and a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series, such as acetophenone, $C_6H_5-CO-CH_3$.

PHENOP'YRIN (E). A mixture of equal parts of phenol and antipyrine.

PHENO'QUINONE. Fr., *phénoquinone*. Ger., *Phenochinon*. A substance, $C_6H_4(O.O.C_6H_5)_2$, obtained by oxidizing phenol, also by mixing phenol and quinone.

PHEN'OSAL. Phenetidine acetosalicylate.

PHENOS'ALYL. A French proprietary mixture of antiseptics.

PHEN'OSE. See *BENZENE hexahydrate*.

PHEN'OSOL. A compound of phenacetin and salicylic acid; used in rheumatism.

PHEN'YL. Fr., *phényle*. Ger., *P.* A univalent radicle, C_6H_5 .—**P. acetate.** A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O_2)$, boiling at $193^\circ C$. It has the same refractive index as common soda-lime glass, thus rendering invisible a tube of such glass dipped into it.—**P'acetic aldehyd(e).** A liquid, $C(C_6H_5)_2.H_2.CHO = C_8H_9O$, boiling at about $207^\circ C$, a part of it then losing water and becoming a resinous mass.—**P'acetonitril(e).** Benzyl cyanide; a liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2.CN$, boiling at $232^\circ C$, the chief constituent of the oils of *Tropæolum majus* and *Lepidium sativum*. It is a violent poison, and is excreted by the urine as phenaceturic acid.—**P'aceturic acid.** See under PHENACETURIC.—**Palanin.** See *P'amidopropionic acid*.—**P. alcohol.** Carbolic acid.—**P'amidopropionic acid.** A substance, $C_8H_{11}NO_2$ of putrefactive origin; it represents the constituent of the albumin molecule.—**P'ethylamine.** A liquid base, $C_2H_5NH_2$, formed by the decomposition of p'amidopropionic acid. See also *COL-LIDINE*.—**P'hydrazin(e).** The compound $C_6H_5NH-NH_2 = C_6H_5N_2$. It is a delicate test for sugar in urine.

—**P'hydrazinelevulinic acid.** A crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed by the action of levulinic acid on a solution of phenylhydrazine in dilute acetic acid; said to be antipyretic and antiseptic.—**P. hydride.** Benzene.—**P'methyl ketone.** A liquid, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$, having a strong odor resembling that of cherry laurel or of new-mown hay, and giving when taken internally a peculiar, disagreeable odor to the breath. In doses of 2 to 4 drops it acts as a hypnotic; in large doses internally or hypodermically it causes coma and death. See also *HYPNONE*.—**P'propionic acid.** The compound $C_6H_5O_2 = C_6H_5.C \equiv C.CO.OH$. Given internally, it has caused albuminuria and glycosuria, and in large doses vomiting, diarrhoea, and death, while ingestion of the sodium salt caused large discharges of potassium indoxylsulphate (indican).—**P. salicylate.** Salol.—**P'urethane.** Ethyl carbanilate. It is antipyretic, antirheumatic, and analgetic.

PHEN'YLATE. See *CARBOLATE*.

PHEN'YLENE. Fr., *phénylène*. Ger., *Phenylen*. A bivalent radicle, C_6H_4 .

PHENYL'IC. Lat., *phenylicus*. Fr., *phénylique*. Pertaining to or containing phenyl.—**P. acid, P. alcohol.** Carbolic acid.

PHEN'YLON. Antipyrine.

PHEOMYELI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *PHEOMYELITIS*.

PH'E'REA, n. pl. Gr., *φῆρεα*. Of Hippocrates, swelling of the parotid glands.

PH'E'SIN. A sulphur derivative of phenacetin; antipyretic.

PH'EU'GYDRON, n. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *ὑδωρ*, water. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.

PHILER'MUM, n. From *φίλος*, loving, and *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury. See *MERCAPTAN*.

PHILET'RON, n. Gr., *φίλητρον*. See *LACUNA labii superioris*.

PHILLYRE'A, f. Fr., *phillyrée*. Ger., *Steinlinde*. Jasmine box; a genus of oleaceous plants closely allied to the olive.—**P. latifolia.** Fr., *p. à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättrige Steinlinde*. A species found in southern Europe, the *φαιλινρεία* of the ancients, who used the leaves in a wash for sore mouth and in skin diseases, and internally in diuresis and menstrual troubles. The flowers, crushed, are applied with vinegar to the temples in headache.

PHILOCY'TASE. Fr., *substance sensibilisatrice* [Metchnikoff]. A cytotoxine that is more stable than cytase.

PHIL'E'NIA, f. Gr., *φιλονία* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *οἶνος*, wine). Fr., *philénie*. A morbid craving for wine or strong drink.

PHILONE'ISM. From *φίλος*, loving, and *νέος*, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid passion for novelties.

PHILOPATRIDOM'ANIA, f. From *φίλος*, loving, *πατρίς*, one's native country, and *μανία*, madness. See *NOSTALGIA*.

PHIL'TRUM, n. 1. A philter. 2. See *LACUNA labii superioris*.

PHILYPOS'TROPHOUS. Lat., *philypostrophus* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *ὑπόστροφος*, turning back). Fr., *philypostrophe*. Of a disease, apt to return.

PHIMOSIEN'TOMY. Lat., *phimosientome* (from *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, and *ἐντομή*, an incision). Fr., *phimosientomie*. Incision of a contracted prepuce.

PHIMO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *φίμωσις* (from *φιμώω*, to muzzle). Fr., *p., phimose*. Ger., *P., Phimose*. The stopping of an orifice; specifically, a congenital or pathological narrowing of the opening of the prepuce, so that it can not be retracted behind the glans penis.

—**P. circumligata.** See *PARAPHIMOSIS*.—**P. feminarum.** Stenosis of the vagina.—**P. oris.** Microstomia.—**P. palpebrarum.** See *BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS*.—**P. vaginalis.** Ger., *P. der Scheide*. Stenosis or atresia of the vagina.

PHLAS'MA, n. *Phlas'matos* (-is). Gr., *φλάσμα* (Ionic for *θάλασμα*). A contusion.

PHLEBANG(E)IO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). A venous angioma.

PHLEBARTERIECTA'SIA, f. From *φλέψ*, a vein, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. A varicose aneurysm.

PHLEBARTERIODIAL'YSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *φλέψ*, a vein, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. See *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.

PHLEBECTA'SIA, PHLEBEC'TASIS, f. -ta'sis, -ta'seos, -ec'tasis. From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἐκτασις*, an extension. See *VARIX*.—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *p. laryngea*. Venous congestion of the larynx; a rare form of laryngeal disorder without severe resulting disturbance, first described by Sir M. Mackenzie.—**P. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *HÆMORRHOID*.—**P. venæ spermaticæ.** See *VARICOCELE*.

PHLEBECTO'PIA, f. From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἐκτοπος*, away from a place. Fr., *phlébectopie*. An abnormality of situation of a vein.

PHLEBEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping. Fr., *phlébemphraxie*. Ger., *Blutaderverstopfung*. Obstruction of a vein.

PHLEBEPATI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Inflammation of the hepatic or portal veins.

PHLEBEURYS'MA, *n.* -*rys'matos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and εὐρύς, broad. See VARIX.

PHLEB'ION, *n.* Gr., φλεβιον (dim. of φλέψ, a vein). Fr., *phlébion*. A venule.

PHLEBIS'MUS, *m.* From φλέψ, a vein. Venous turgescence caused by obstruction of the circulation.

PHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *phlébite*. Inflammation of a vein.—**Adhesive p.** See *Simple p.*—**Crural p.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens*.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person and caused by the gouty diathesis.—**Infection p.** Fr., *phlébite infectieuse*. P. due to septic infection.—**Obstructive p.** See *Simple p.*—**P. umbilicalis**. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.—**Portal p.** See PYLEPHLEBITIS.—**Puerperal p.** See *Uterine p.*—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of endophlebitis accompanying rheumatism.—**Simple p.** Fr., *phlébite simple* (ou *adhésive*). P. not due to infection, but often followed by adhesive obliteration of the affected veins (e. g., phlegmasia alba dolens).—**Sinus p.** Inflammation of one or more of the venous sinuses of the head.—**Suppurative p.** P. with suppuration. See PYÆMIA.—**Uterine p.** Fr., *métro-phlébite*, *phlébite utérine*. Puerperal inflammation of the veins of the uterus. It generally originates as a thrombosis, and may occur alone (sporadically) or (in an epidemic form) as a complication of diphtheritic endometritis, parametritis, or gangrene of the vulva, vagina, or uterus.—**Varicose p.** Fr., *phlébite variqueuse*. Inflammation of a varicose vein.

PHLEBOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Ger., *Venenkrebs*. Carcinoma of a vein.

PHLEBO'DES. Gr., φλεβώδης (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). 1. Resembling a vein. 2. Full of veins.

PHLEBODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*as'tasis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and διάστας, separation. Fr., *phlébodiastase*. Ger., *Phlebodiastase*. 1. The drawing apart of the two ends of a cut vein. 2. The separation of two veins which normally lie closer together.

PHLEB'OGRAM. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράμμα, anything traced. A sphygmographic tracing of the pulsation of a vein.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *phlébographie*. Ger., *Phlebographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the veins.

PHLEB'OID. Lat., *phleboïdes* (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phléboïde*. 1. Pertaining to a vein or veins. 2. See PHLEBODES.

PHLEB'OLITH. Lat., *phlebolithus* (from φλέψ, a vein, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *phlébolithe*. Ger., *Aderstein*, *Venenstein*. A calcareous or fibrinous concretion in a vein.

PHLEBOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *phlébolithiase*. The formation of or the state of being affected with venous calculi.

PHLEBOL'OGY. Fr., *phlébologie*. Ger., *Phlebologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the veins.

PHLEBOMETRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From φλέψ, a vein, and μήτρα, the womb. See *Uterine PHLEBITIS*.

PHLEBOP'ALY. Lat., *phlebopalia* (from φλέψ, a vein, and πάλλειν, to beat). Fr., *phlébopalie*. Ger., *Phlebopalie*. Venous pulsation.

PHLEBOPHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -*go'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and φλόγωσις, a burning. See PHLEBITIS.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTO'MIA, *f.* From φλέψ, a vein, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τομή, a cutting. Scarification of the veins of the conjunctiva.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA, *f.* From φλέψ, a vein, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *phléborrhagie*. Ger., *Aderblutfluss*. Venous hæmorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rhex'eos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and ῥήξις, a bursting. Fr., *phléborrhexie*. Ger., *Aderbruch*. Rupture of a vein.

PHLEBOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -*ro'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and σκληρώσις, an induration. Induration and calcification of a vein.

PHLEBOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phlébosténose*. Constriction of a vein.

PHLEBOSTREP'SIS, *f.* -*strep'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and στρέψις, a twisting. The operation of twisting a vein.

PHLEBOTHROMBO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and θρομβος, a lump. See *Venous THROMBOSIS*.

PHLEB'OTOME. Gr., φλεβοτόμος (from φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *phlebotomum*, *phlebotomus*. Fr., *phlébotome*. An instrument used for venesection.

PHLEBOT'OMIST, *n.* 1. A letter of blood. 2. An advocate of bloodletting.

PHLEBOTOMOMA'NIA, *f.* From φλέψ, a vein, τομή, a cutting, and μανία, madness. Fr., *phlébotomomanie*. Ger., *Aderlasswuth*. A mania for bloodletting as a curative measure.

PHLEBOT'OMY. Gr., φλεβοτομία (from φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *phlebotomia*. Fr., *phlébotomie*. Ger., *Phlebotomie*. 1. See BLOODLETTING. 2. Dissection of the veins.

PHLEBOTRAU'MA, *n.* -*trau'matos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and τραῦμα, injury. Injury of a vein.

PHLEBS, *m.* and *f.* *Phle'bos* (-*is*). Gr., φλέψ. See VEIN.—**Phlebes activi**. The temporal veins.

PHLEBYPECTA'SIA, *f.* From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπό, in some measure, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Moderate distention of a vein.

PHLEBYPERECTA'SIA, **PHLEBYPEREC'TASIS**, *f.* -*ta'siæ*, -*ta'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπέρ, in excess, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *phlébypérectasie*. Excessive venous distention.

PHLEBYPOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπό, in some measure, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phlébohyposténose*. Slight constriction of a vein.

PHLEDONI'A, *f.* Gr., φλεδονεία. See DELIRIUM.

PHLEGM. Gr., φλέγμα (from φλέγειν, to burn). Lat., *phlegma*. Fr., *phlegme*, *flegme*. Ger., *Phlegma*. 1. A clear, tenacious fluid which is expectorated or vomited; of some authors, mucus. 2. Of old writers, one of the four humors (see HUMOR, 2d def.). 3. See SYNOVIA. 4. Mental dulness.

PHLEG'MAGOGUE. Lat., *phlegmagogus* (from φλέγμα, phlegm, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *p.* Ger., *schleimabführend*. Expelling mucus.

PHLEGMA'PYRA, *f.* See ADENOMENINGEAL FEVER.

PHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* Gr., φλεγμασία (from φλέγειν, to burn). Fr., *phlegmasie*. Ger., *Phlegmasie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any subcutaneous inflammation. 2. An old term for inflammation accompanied with fever or for any inflammatory disease.—**P. adenosa**. See ADENITIS.—**P. Æthiopum**. See ÆTHIOPOLEUCOPHLEGMATIA.—**P. alba** (dolens). Fr., *oedème blanc douloureux*, *phlébite de la veine crurale*. Ger., *bleiche Gedunsenheit*. Milk leg, crural phlebitis; a painful swelling of the lower limb in lying-in women, without redness, due to phlebitis.—**P. cellularis**. See *SCLEREMA cutis*.—**P. œrulea dolens**. Phlebitis accompanied by a cyanotic tint of the part affected, owing to engorgement of the superficial veins.—**P. dolens**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. glandulosa**. See ADENITIS.—**P. lactea**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. membranæ mucosæ gastropulmonalis**. See APHTHE tropice.—**P. nigra dolens**. Of Bouchut, p. of the lower extremities in which gangrene quickly followed phlebitis.

PHLEGMA'TIA, *f.* See PHLEGMASIA.

PHLEGMAT'IC. Gr., φλεγματικός (from φλέγμα, inflammation). Lat., *phlegmaticus*. Ger., *phlegmatisch*. 1. Pertaining to or abounding in phlegm. 2. Not easily excited to action or passion, apathetic (said of temperament).

PHLEGMAT'ICA, *f.* See AMPHEMERINA.—**P. periodicæ**. See AMPHEMERINA *latica*.

PHLEG'MATOID. Gr., φλεγματώδης (from φλέγμα, inflammation, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *phlegmatodes*. See INFLAMMATORY and MUCOUS.

PHLEGMATOP'YRA, *f.* From φλέγμα, inflammation, and πύρ, fever. See ADENOMENINGEAL FEVER.

PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA, *f.* From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst. See CORYZA.

PHLEGMATORRHŒ'A, *f.* From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ῥοία, a flowing. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhœe*. 1. See CORYZA. 2. Of old writers, the flow of thick clear fluid and pus sometimes met with in granular conjunctivitis.

PHLEG'MON. Gr., φλεγμονή. Lat., *phlegmone*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phlegmone*. A local inflammation giving rise to and characterized by a mass of exudate, whether it ends in suppuration or not.—**Ligneous p.** A p. of woody hardness.—**P's of the skin**. See DERMATITIDES *phlegmonosæ* (under DERMATITIS).—**Simple p.** A p. in which the inflammation is circumscribed and not malignant.

PHLEGMONAP'OSTEME. Lat., *phlegmonapostema* (from φλεγμονή, inflammation, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess). Fr., *phlegmonapostème*. An abscess.

PHLEG'MONE, *f.* *Phleg'mones*. Ger., *P.* See PHLEGMON.—**P. colli**. See ANGINA *Ludovici*.—**P. membranæ costas succingentis**. See PLEURISY.—**P. neuritica**. A neuritic phlegmon; a phlegmon due to nervous disease, especially to disease of the nervous centres; according to Auspitz, one of the forms of "neuritic necroses of the skin." See under *Neuritic DERMATOSSES*.—**P. subareolaris**. A phlegmonous inflammation of the tissue situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

PHLEGMORRHA'GIA, **PHLEGMORRHŒ'A**, *f.* From φλέγμα, phlegm, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth, or ῥοία, a flowing. See BLENNORRHOEA.

PHLEGMY'MEN, *m.* -μυ'μένος (-is). From φλέγμα, phlegm, and ὑμῖν, a membrane. A mucous membrane.

PHLEGMYMENT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *phlegmyménite*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLOB'APHENE. Fr., *phlobaphène*. Ger., *Phlobaphen*. A substance, C₅₀H₄₆O₂₅, found in hops and the bark of various trees.

PHLO'GIA, *f.* Gr., φλογία. Inflammation.

PHLOGIS'TIC. Lat., *phlogisticus* (from φλογιστός, inflammable). Fr., *phlogistique*. Ger., *phlogistisch*. 1. Pertaining to phlogiston. 2. Inflammatory.

PHLOGIS'TICATED. Fr., *phlogistiqué*. Ger., *phlogistisi(e)rt*. Containing phlogiston.

PHLOGIS'TON. From φλογιστός, inflammable. Fr., *phlogistique*. Ger., *Brennstoff*. A hypothetical imponderable principle contained, according to Stahl, in all combustible substances and by its liberation causing their combustion (when they were said to be *dephlogisticated*).

PHLOGMOCAU'SUS, *m.* From φλογμός, a flame, and καίω, burning heat. See INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

PHLOGOCHRO'MA, *n.* -chrom'atos (-is). From φλογός, burning, and χρώμα, color. Fr., *phlogochrome*. An inflammatory color.

PHLOGOCHYMI'A, *f.* From φλόξ, a flame, and χυμεία, chemistry. Fr., *phlogochémie*. The chemistry of the tissue changes effected by inflammation.

PHLOGO'DES. Gr., φλογώδης. Fr., *phlogode*. Ger., *entzündet*. Inflamed.

PHLOGOGENET'IC, **PHLOGOGEN'IC**, **PHLOGO'GENOUS**. From φλόξ, a flame, and γενᾶν, to beget. Fr., *phlogogène*. Ger., *phlogogen*. Productive of inflammation.

PHLOGO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., φλόγμα (from φλόξ, a flame). Of Küss, an inflammatory tumor.

PHLOG'OPYRE. Lat., *phlogopyra* (from φλόξ, a flame, and πύρ, fever). See INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

PHLOGO'SIN. From φλόγωσις, phlogosis. Fr., *phlogosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Leber (1888), a non-nitrogenous principle found in cultures containing *Staphylococcus aureus*. It produces inflammation.

PHLOGO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., φλόγωσις (from φλογῶν, to burn). Fr., *phlogose*. Ger., *Phlogose*. 1. Inflammation. 2. Phlegmonous inflammation.

PHLOGOZEL'OTISM. Lat., *phlogozelotismus* (from φλόξ, a flame, and ζηλῶν, to be eager). Fr., *phlogozélotisme*. 1. A craze for discovering in every disease an inflammatory character and for using anti-phlogistic remedies. 2. Of Schneider, phlebotomomania.

PHLOGUR'GIA, *f.* From φλόξ, a flame, and ἔργον, work. See PHLOGOCHYMIYA.

PHLO'MIS, *m., f.*, and *n.* *Phlom'idis*. Fr., *phlomide*. Ger., *P.*, *Filzkraut*. A genus of stachydeous plants.—**P. fruticosa**. Ger., *strauchartige P.* Jerusalem sage, the φλοιός ἄγρια of Dioscorides; growing in southern Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a vulnerary.—**P. lychnitis**. Fr., *phlomide à feuilles de sauge*. Lamp wick; a European species. The flowers and leaves are used as a stimulant and emmenagogue and applied to hæmorrhoids.—**P. tuberosa**. Fr., *phlomide tubéreuse*. Jerusalem sage; found throughout the whole of southern Europe, in Siberia, and in North America. The leaves are used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

PHLORID'ZIN. The compound C₂₁H₂₄O₁₀ + 2H₂O; used in malarial fever.

PHLOROGLU'CIN, **PHLOROGLU'CINOL**, **PHLOROGLU'COL**. Fr., *phloroglucine*. Ger., *Phloroglucin*. A triatomic phenol, C₆H₃(OH)₃ + 2H₂O, isomeric with pyrogallie acid, obtained by the action of caustic potash on phlorrhetin. It is said to be antiseptic, but this is doubtful. Its hydrochloride turns lignin red, and renders osseous tissue soft and plastic. It also delays the coagulation of blood.

PHLO'ROL. A compound, C₆H₅(CH₃)₂.OH, contained in creosote.

PHLO'ROSE. A variety of glucose identical with dextrose.

PHLORRHETIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide phlorétinique*. The substance C₈H₈(OH).CO.OH.

PHLORRHIZ'ZIN. Lat., *phlorizimum*, *phloridzina*. Fr., *phlorizine*, *phloridizine*. Ger., *Phlorizin*. A substance, C₁₂H₂₄O₁₀ + 2H₂O, found in the root bark of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. It is antiperiodic and febrifuge, produces glycosuria, and diminishes metabolism.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, **PHLYCTÆ'NIS**, *f.* -tæ'næ, -tæ'nidos (-is). Gr., φλύκταινα (from φλύειν, to boil over). Fr., *phlyctène*. Ger., *Frieselbläschen*. A blister, bulla, ampulla, or vesicle.

PHLYCTÆNOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From φλύκταινα, a blister, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *phlycténophthalmie*. Ophthalmia with the formation of vesicles.

PHLYCTÆNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From φλύκταινα, a blister. Fr., *phlycténose*. Ger., *Phlyktänose*, *Frieselkrankheit*. A vesicular eruption. The *Phlyctenoses* (Ger., *Phlyktänosen*) of Hebra include herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus.—**P. aggregata**. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences closely aggregated together.—**P. labialis**. See *HERPES facialis*.—**P. sparsa**. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences rather wide apart.

PHLYCTÆN'ULA, *f.* From φλύκταινα, a blister. Fr., *phlycténule*. Ger., *Bläschen*, *Kahn*. A little phlyctæna; a vesicle.

PHLYCTÆN'ULAR. Lat., *phlyctænulosis*. Characterized by the presence of phlyctenulæ.

PHLYCTENOID. Lat., *phlyctenoides* (from φλύκταινα, a blister, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the character of phlyctenæ.

PHLYCTEN'ULAR. See PHLYCTENULAR.

PHLYCT'ENULE. See PHLYCTENULA.

PHLYC'TIS, *f.* Gr., φλυκτίς. See **PHLYCTÆNA**.

PHLY'SIS, *f.* *Phlys'eos* (-*is*). Gr., φλύσις (from φλύειν, to boil over). Fr., *phlyse*. A cutaneous eruption, usually pustular.

PHLYZA'CION, **PHLYZA'CIUM**, *n.* Written also *phlyzacia*. Gr., φλυζάκιον (from φλύζειν, to bubble up). Fr., *phlyzacie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, see **PHLYCTÆNA**. 2. A deep-seated, rounded pustule, with a hard, red base, containing a sanious, purulent fluid which, on drying, forms a hard, thick, dark scab. Cf. **PSYDRACIUM**.—**P. acutum**. See **ECTHYMA acutum**.—**P. chronicum**. See **ECTHYMA chronicum**.

PHOBODIP'SON, *n.* Gr., φοβόδιψον (from φόβος, fear, and δίψα, thirst). See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

PHOBOPHOBIA, *f.* From φόβος, fear, and φοβείν, to alarm. Fear of being afraid (a symptom of neurasthenia).

PHOCEN'IC ACID. See **DELPHINIC ACID**.

PHO'CENIN. Fr., *phocéine*. See **TRIVALERIN**.

PHOCOME'LIA, *f.* From φώκη, the seal, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *phocomélie*. Ger., *Phokomelie*. A monstrosity in which one or both of the hands or feet, or all four of those members, or rudimentary semblances of them, are attached to the trunklike flippers, with little or no intervening structures.

PHEN'ICIN. Fr., *phéniçine*. 1. Of Crum, the coloring matter of the blood (see **HÆMATOSIN**). 2. See **SULPHOPURPURIC ACID**.

PHENICIS'MUS, *m.* From φοίνιξ, purple red. See **MEASLES** (1st def.) and **RUBEOLA**.

PHENIG'MUS, *m.* Gr., φοινιγμός (from φοίνιξ, purple red). See **RED JAUNDICE**.—**P. petechialis**. See **PURPURA simplex**.

PHO'NIX, *f.* -*icos* (-*is*). Gr., φοίνιξ. Fr., *dattier* (2d def.). Ger., *Dattelpalme* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, *Lolium temulentum*. 2. A genus of palms.—**P. dactylifera**, **P. excelsa**. Fr., *dattier cultivé*. Ger., *gemeine Dattelpalme*. The date palm; a native of northern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, etc., and cultivated (for its leaves) in Spain and other parts of southern Europe. The roasted seeds were formerly used in urinary complaints. The spathe is astringent.

PHENIX'IN. Carbon tetrachloride.

PHENIX'IS, *f.* -*ix'eos* (-*is*). Gr., φοίνιξις (from φοίνιξ, purple red). Reddening of the skin from irritation.

PHEN'ODIN. Fr., *phénodine*. 1. Of Hünefeld, a blood clot. 2. *Hæmatin*.

PHO'IS, *f.* *Pho'idōs* (-*is*). Gr., φώις. A burn, a blister.

PHOLIDO'TA, *f.* From φολιδωτός, covered with scales. Fr., *pholidote*. Rattlesnake orchid.—**P. imbricata**. A species found in Malabar, where the bulbous stem is used to cleanse ulcers, the crushed root as an external refrigerant in fevers, and the entire plant as a poultice in dysuria and suppressed lochia.

PHO'LIS, *f.* *Phol'idōs* (-*is*). Gr., φολίς. A horny scale.

PHONA'TION. Gr., φώνησις. Lat., *phonatio*. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Stimmbildung*. The production of vocal sounds; vocalization.

PHONAU'TOGRAPH. From φωνή, the voice, αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write. Of Donders, an apparatus by which the vibrations of the air due to the voice are transmitted to a delicate membrane. A lever connected with this is attached to a revolving drum by means of which a tracing of the vibrations is obtained.

PHONAUTOSTHENI'A. From φωνή, sound, αὐτός, self, and σθένος, strength. Of P. Diday, the stimulation of thought in a speaker by the excitement of speaking.

PHO'NE, *f.* *Pho'nes*. Gr., φωνή. 1. A sound. 2. The voice.

PHONEN'DOSCOPE. From φωνή, a sound, ἔνδον, within, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A sort of telephonic stethoscope by which the sounds are intensified by the vibration of thin discs of hard rubber.

PHONET'IC, **PHON'IC**. From φωνή, sound. Lat., *pho-neticus*. Fr., *phonétique*. Ger., *phonetisch*. Pertaining to the voice or to sound or to the agencies producing them. Phonetics or phonics (Fr., *phonétique*, *phonique*) is the science of articulate sound, especially that of the human voice.

PHONOCHOR'DÆ, *f. pl.* From φωνή, the voice, and χορδή, a cord. The vocal bands.

PHO'NOGRAPH. From φωνή, the voice, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *phonographe*. Ger., *P.* An apparatus for registering vocal sounds so that they can be reproduced.

PHONOLOG'Y. Lat., *phonologia* (from φωνή, the voice, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phonologie*. Ger., *Phonologie*, *Lautlehre*. The science of vocal sounds.

PHONOM'ETER. From φωνή, sound, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice.

PHONON'OSUS, **PHONOPATHI'A**, *f.* From φωνή, the voice, and νόσος or πάθος, a disease. Fr., *phononose*. Ger., *Stimmleiden*. Any disorder of the voice.

PHONOPHO'BIA, *f.* From φωνή, sound, and φόβος, fear. Of R. Coën, a morbid fear of sounds of any sort.

PHO'NOSPASM. Lat., *phonospasnia* (from φωνή, the voice, and σπασμός, a spasm). Fr., *phonospasme*. Ger., *Stimmkrampf*. Spasm of the vocal organs.

PHORADEN'DRON, *n.* From φώρ, a thief, and δένδρον, a tree. Mistletoe.—**P. flavescens**. American mistletoe; parasitic on North American elm and hickory trees. It is poisonous, producing thirst and vomiting followed by repeated discharges from the bowels with tenesmus. It has been recommended as an oxytotic and hæmostatic, and, according to Payne, is also a cardiac stimulant. It is said to contract the blood vessels by stimulating the vasomotor centres. The fruit is a white berry with a poisonous pulp.

PHOR'MIUM, *n.* Fr., *p.*, *phormion*. A genus of liliaceous herbs.—**P. tenax**. Fr., *chanvre de la Nouvelle Zélande*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Flachs*. Common flax lily, New Zealand flax. A decoction of the roots and the butts of the leaves is used as a vulnerary.

PHO'RONE. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Phoron*. A body, C₉H₁₄O, derived from acetone.—**Camphor p.** An isomer of *p.*, produced by heating calcium camphorate and otherwise.

PHORON'OMY. Lat., *phoronomia* (from φορά, motion, and νόμος, law). Fr., *phoronomie*. Ger., *Phoronomie*. 1. See **KINEMATICS**. 2. The regular succession of movements undergone by the foetal head, or other presenting or engaged part, in its passage through the parturient canal.

PHOS'GENE. From φῶς, light, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *phosgène*. Carbonyl chloride.

PHO'SOTE. A compound of creosote and phosphoric acid; used in the diarrhoea of tuberculous disease.

PHOS'PHAGON. A proprietary elixir of glycerophosphates.

PHOSPHAI'NA, *f.* See **PHOSPHENE**.

PHOSPHAMMO'NIUM, *n.* A compound of a substituted phosphonium and ammonium.

PHOSPHARSO'NIUM, *n.* Ger., *P.* A body made up of a molecule of a phosphonium and an arsenium united.

PHOS'PHAS, *m.* -*pha'tis*. See **PHOSPHATE**.—**Syrupus phosphatum compositus**. Compound syrup of phosphates; chemical food.

PHOS'PHATE. Lat., *phosphas*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phosphat*, *phosphorsaures Salz*. A salt of one of the phosphoric acids, especially of orthophosphoric acid (cf. **METAPHOSPHATE** and **PYROPHOSPHATE**).—**Acid p.** A dihydric or monohydric *p.*—**Alkaline p.** A *p.* (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline metals. The alkaline *p.*'s are present in the urine, etc.—**Ammoniacomagnesian p.** See **MAGNESIUM** and **ammonium p.**—**Bone p.** Fr., *p. d'os*. Normal calcium orthophosphate.—**Diammonic p.** See under **AMMONIUM p.**—**Diam-**

monic sodic p. See under **AMMONIUM and sodium p.**
—Diethylic p. See under **ETHYL p.**—**Earthy p.** Ger., *Erdphosphat*. A p. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline earths (calcium and magnesium), so called to distinguish it from the alkaline p's. Both varieties of p's occur in the urine, the relative proportion being about 2 parts of the alkaline p's to 1 part of the earthy p's. The latter are distinguished by their insolubility in alkaline urine, which owes its turbidity in great part to their presence in a state of suspension.—**Hydric ammonio sodic p.** See under **AMMONIUM and sodium p.**—**Stellar p.** See under **CALCIUM p.**—**Triple p.** See **MAGNESIUM and ammonium p.**

PHOSPHATIC ACID. Fr., *acide phosphatique*. An old name for the mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids formed by the slow combustion of phosphorus.

PHOSPHATOL. A creosote preparation analogous to guaiacol phosphate.

PHOSPHATU'RIA, f. From *phosphas* (q. v.), and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *phosphaturie*. Ger., *Phosphaturie*. A state in which an excessive amount of phosphates is excreted in the urine.

PHOS'PHENE. From *φῶς*, light, and *φαίνεω*, to appear. Lat., *phosphania*. Fr., *phosphène*. Ger., *Phosphen*. Of Serres d'Uzes, the sensation of light produced by mechanical irritation of the eye as a whole or of the retina.—**P's of accommodation.** P's produced by the effort of accommodation.—**Pressure p.** Fr., *phosphène de pression*. Ger., *Druckphosphen*. A p. produced in the retina by moderate pressure on the eyeball.

PHOS'PHENYL. Ger., *P*. A compound of phosphorus and phenyl, a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, C_6H_5 .

PHOSPHENYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide phosphénylique*. Ger., *phosphenylige Säure*. 1. Phosphenylous acid. 2. A strong dibasic acid, $C_6H_5PO(OH)_2$.

PHOSPHEN'YLOUS ACID. Fr., *acide phosphénileux*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5PO_2H_2$.

PHOSPHER'GOT. A mixture of ergot and sodium phosphate, said to be exhilarant.

PHOSPHER'RIN. A mixture of iron chloride, phosphoric acid, and glycerin.

PHOS'PHID(E). Lat., *phosphidum, phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. 1. A compound of phosphorus with another element or a radicle. 2. A compound, analogous to an amide, formed by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in phosphine (PH_3) by an acid radicle.

PHOS'PHIN(E). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phosphin*. 1. Phosphoreted hydrogen, PH_3 . 2. A base which bears the same relation to phosphoreted hydrogen that an amine does to ammonia. 3. A yellow coloring matter obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of fuchsine.

PHOSPHIN'IC ACIDS. Fr., *acides phosphiniques*. Ger., *Phosphinsäuren*. Acids produced by the oxidation of the primary or secondary phosphines.

PHOS'PHITE. Lat., *phosphis*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phosphit*. A salt of phosphorous acid.

PHOSPHOBEN'ZENE. See **DIPHOSPHENYL**.

PHOS'PHODONE. A proprietary effervescent beverage said to contain hypophosphites of iron, etc.

PHOSPHOGLYCER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide phosphoglycérique*. A liquid, $C_3H_5PO_6$, found in lecithin.

PHOSPHOMOLYB'DIC ACID. Fr., *acide phosphomolybdique*. Ger., *Phosphormolybdänsäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid with molybdenum trioxide; used as a reagent in testing for alkaloids.

PHOSPHO'NIUM, n. A radicle bearing the same relation to phosphorus that ammonium bears to nitrogen.

PHOSPHOPLATIN'IC. Containing both phosphorus and platinum.

PHOS'PHORATED. Lat., *phosphoratus*. Phosphorized.
PHOSPHORES'CENCE. Lat., *phosphorescentia* (from *phosphorus* [q. v.]). Ger., *Phosphoreszenz*. A mild luminosity (like that of phosphorus in the dark) without

apparent heat. It is observed in certain *Fungi* and other plants, and in various animals, and is produced, or at least accompanied, by oxidation.

PHOS'PHORET(T)ED. Containing or combined with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORE'TUM, n. See **PHOSPHIDE**.

PHOSPHOR'IC. Lat., *phosphoricus*. Fr., *phosphorique*.

1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a quivalent body.—**P. anhydride.** The anhydride of p. acid; phosphorus pentoxide.

PHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum phosphoricum*. Fr., *acide phosphorique*. Ger., *Phosphorsäure*. An acid containing quivalent phosphorus. Three such acids are known—*orthop'a.* (commonly called *p. a.*), *metap'a.*, and *pyrop'a.* For the two last mentioned, see the major list. *Ordinary p. a.*, or *orthop'a.*, is a tribasic acid, H_3PO_4 . Official p. a. (Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]), (*dilutum* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph.]); Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]; is an aqueous solution of p. a., containing 50 [U. S. Ph.] per cent. of p. a.

It is used in the preparation of an acid drink to allay thirst in fever, in combination with iron in the treatment of anæmia, and as a tonic and alterative in neurasthenic and serofulous affections.—**Dilute p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph.] (*dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. P. a. diluted. It is usually obtained by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, evaporating off the nitric acid, adding 3 or 4 times the amount of water, charging with sulphureted hydrogen, allowing to stand 2 or 3 days, filtering, expelling the remaining sulphureted hydrogen by heat, filtering again, and bringing with water to the required degree of dilution.—**Glacial p. a.**, **Monobasic p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum glaciale* [U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *acide phosphorique glacial* (ou *monohydraté*). Metaphosphoric acid, formerly used in preparing the dilute p. a. of the U. S. Ph.—**Tetrabasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid.—**Tribasic p. a.** Ordinary p. a.

PHOSPHOR'ICUS. Phosphoric; containing phosphorus; with the name of a base, the phosphate of that base.

PHOSPHORIDRO'SIS, f. From *phosphorus* (q. v.), and *ιδρωσις*, a sweating. Phosphorescent perspiration.

PHOSPHORIS'MUS, m. Fr., *phosphorisme*. Phosphorus poisoning.

PHOS'PHORIZED. Combined or associated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOROSCOPE. Ger., *Phosphoroskop*. An apparatus devised by Becquerel for rendering low degrees of phosphorescence visible.

PHOSPHORO'SOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. An octobasic acid, $P_4O_4(OH)_8$, commonly called hypophosphoric acid. It is known only in solutions of its salts, the so called hypophosphates.

PHOS'PHOROUS. Lat., *phosphorosus*. Fr., *phosphoreux*. Ger., *phosphorig*. 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a trivalent body.—**P. acid.** Lat., *acidum phosphorosum*. Fr., *acide phosphoreux*. Ger., *Phosphorigsäure*. A tribasic acid, $P(OH)_3$.

PHOSPHORU'RIA, f. Fr., *phosphorurie*. See **PHOSPHATURIA**.

PHOS'PHORUS, m. From *φῶς*, light, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *phosphore* (*blanc* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Phosphor*. A name given at first to any phosphorescent substance (see *Bononian p.*, etc.), and also used in the sense of pyrophorus, but now applied exclusively to a non-metallic element discovered by Brand in urine. It was afterward obtained from bone ash, and is still so prepared. Its elementary nature was first pointed out by Lavoisier in 1772. Combined with calcium, aluminum, and iron, it occurs in nature forming various minerals, and is also an important constituent of the animal and vegetable organism, where it is found combined with calcium, magnesium, sodium, ammonium, and cer-

tain organic radicles. In the animal body it occurs more especially in the bones, teeth, and nervous tissue. P. presents several allotropic modifications. *Ordinary*, or *colorless*, *p.* is a colorless or slightly yellow, waxlike, translucent body of crystalline structure, and having a garlicky odor, but no taste. At ordinary temperatures it is soft and cuts readily with a knife, but at low temperatures it is brittle. It melts at $44^{\circ}3'$ C. to a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, which boils at 200° C., forming a colorless gas. It also sublimates in a vacuum at ordinary temperatures, and recondenses in colorless crystals. It is almost insoluble in water, and soluble with difficulty in ether and in alcohol, but dissolves readily in carbon disulphide. It is readily inflammable, and possesses the property of becoming luminous in the dark when in contact with moist air, giving off at the same time white fumes of a garlicky odor. Its sp. gr. is 1.764. *Red*, or *amorphous*, *p.* is formed from ordinary *p.* by the action of heat or light and also by the presence of iodine in minute quantities. It is a hard, compact, reddish-brown solid, of a metallic lustre, devoid of taste and odor. It is insoluble in carbon disulphide, oxidizes with great difficulty, is non-luminous at ordinary temperatures, and is not poisonous. Its sp. gr. is 2.106. *Metallic*, or *rhomboidal*, *p.* is a modification of *p.* produced by heating it highly in a sealed tube together with metallic lead. It is a dark mass of bright metallic lustre, consisting of microscopic rhomboidal crystals. In thin laminae it has a red color. Its sp. gr. is 2.34. A fourth allotropic form of *p.* has been described by Thénard as *black p.* It is produced by quickly cooling melted *p.*; but it has been shown to consist merely of a phosphide of mercury or some other metal. The so called *white p.* formed upon ordinary *p.* when immersed in water, has been shown to be only ordinary *p.* By some, however, these are still regarded as distinct varieties. A *viscous* variety of *p.* has also been described, formed by heating *p.* to near its boiling point and suddenly cooling. Houston has described a *liquid p.* formed by boiling *p.* with caustic potash. It remains liquid at ordinary low temperatures (3° C.), and is regarded by its discoverer as another allotropic form of *p.* P. acts as an irritant poison, but the symptoms depend upon the state in which it is taken. There are usually a burning sensation in the throat and epigastric region, a garlicky odor to the breath, nausea, and vomiting of black fluid that has a garlicky or phosphorous odor. There may be purging and luminous stools and urine. The pulse is small, the skin is cold, and there are symptoms of collapse, that occurs rapidly in cases in which convulsions appear. In chronic poisoning there are nausea, vomiting, purging, arthralgia, hectic fever, fatty degeneration of the organs, and sometimes necrosis of bones. It has been employed in solution in oil, or in pill form, in cases of nervous debility, in cerebral or spinal paralyses, in hydrocephalus, and in osteomalacia. The dose is $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain. Atomic weight, 30.96; symbol, P or Ph.—**Bolognian p.**, **Bononian p.** Barium sulphate ignited with combustible matter, such as charcoal.—**Pilula phosphori**, **Pilula phosphori** [Br. Ph.]. Pills of *p.*; *p.* pill; pills made by adding a solution of 1 gr. of *p.* in 50 gr. of chloroform to a mixture of 80 gr. of marshmallow and 20 gr. of gum arabic, then mixing 40 gr. of glycerin and 20 gr. of water, dividing the mass into 100 pills, and coating with a solution of balsam of Tolu in ether. Of the Br. Ph., a pill mass made up of 2 parts of *p.* mixed thoroughly with 120 of balsam of Tolu and 60 of yellow wax.—**Thompson's solution** of *p.* A preparation made by dissolving with heat and agitation 1 gr. of *p.* in 5 drachms of absolute alcohol, and adding 12 drachms of glycerin mixed with 2 drachms of alcohol and 2 scruples of essence of peppermint.—**Vitreous p.** Ordinary colorless *p.*

PHOS'PHORYL. A trivalent radicle, PO''' .—**P'quin-**in(e). A product of the action of phosphorus oxychloride on quinine.

PHOSPHOTUNG'STIC ACID. Ger., *Phosphorwolframsäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid and tungstic acid, or of the former with tungsten trioxide. One such compound, $H_{11}PW_{10}O_{38} + 8H_2O$, is used as a test for alkaloids.

PHOSPHOV'NIC ACID. See ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID.

PHOS'PHURET. Lat., *phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. A phosphide.

PHOS'PHURET(T)ED. Containing or combined with phosphorus.

PHOSPHU'RIA, f. See PHOSPHATURIA.

PHOTÆSTHES'IA, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perception. Sensibility to light; capability of distinguishing light.

PHOTAL'GIA, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\acute{o}s$, pain. Fr., *photalgie*. Ger., *Lichtschmerz*. Pain caused by intensity of light.

PHOT'ICS, sing. Lat., *photica* (from $\phi\acute{o}s$, light). See OPTICS.

PHOTOCAMP'SIS, f. -camp'seos (-is). From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\psi\iota\varsigma$, a bending. Refraction of light.

PHOTOCHEM'ISTRY. Ger., *Photochemie*. The science of the chemical action of light.

PHOTOCHRONO'GRAPHY. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, $\chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write. The process of taking successive photographs of objects in motion.

PHOTODYSPHO'RIA, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\delta\upsilon\sigma\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$, excessive pain. Defective vision from excess of sensibility.

PHOTOGEN'IC. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\nu}\alpha\nu$, to produce. Fr., *photogénique*. Ger., *photogenisch*. Producing light.

PHOTOHÆMOTACHOM'ETER. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and *hæmotachometer* (*q. v.*). An instrument for recording the changes in the velocity of the blood current by means of a ray of light passing through each tube of a differential monometer so as to throw a shadow of the contained fluid on a moving sheet of photographic paper.

PHOTOKINET'IC. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\kappa\iota\nu\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, causing motion. Ger., *photokinetisch*. Exciting movement by means of luminous rays.

PHOTOL'OGY. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. See OPTICS.

PHOTOMAG'NETISM. Lat., *photomagnetismus*. Magnetism engendered by the action of light.

PHOTOMECHAN'ICAL. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and *mechanical* (*q. v.*). Ger., *photomechanisch*. Mechanical and produced by the influence of light.

PHOTOM'ETER. Lat., *photometrum* (from $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure). Fr., *photomètre*. An instrument for measuring or comparing intensities of light.

PHOTOMIC'ROGRAPH. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, small, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write. A large photograph of a microscopic object.

PHOTON'OSUS, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\nu\acute{o}\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$, disease. Fr., *p.* A disease, such as snow blindness, produced by light.

PHOTOPARÆSTHES'IA, n. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, beside, and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, sensation. An extraordinary tolerance of light on the part of the visual apparatus, so that the person affected is capable, for instance, of gazing at the sun.

PHOTOPHO'BIA, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear. Fr., *photophobie*. Ger., *Photophobie*. Aversion to or intolerance of light.

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHAL'MIA, f. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear, and $\delta\omicron\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, the eye. Nyctalopia.

PHOTO'PHONE. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\phi\omega\nu\acute{\eta}$, voice. Ger., *Photophon*. An apparatus for the reproduction of articulate sounds by the impact of luminous rays.

PHOTOP'SIA, *f.* From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\acute{o}\psi$, the eye. Fr., *photopsie*. Ger., *Photopsie*. An affection characterized by subjective sensations of light, such as sparks and flashes of fire, due to disease of the optic nerve and retina. They may also be caused by sudden pressure or blows on the eyeball.

PHOTOPTOM'ETRY. Fr., *photoptométrie*. Ger., *Photometrie*. The determination of the degree of illumination requisite for the recognition of an object.

PHOTORRHEX'IS, *f.* *-rhex'eos (-is)*. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and $\rho\acute{\eta}\xi\iota\varsigma$, a breaking. Refraction of light.

PHOTOTHERAPEU'TICS, *sing.*, **PHOTOTHER'APY**. From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. The therapeutic employment of light.

PHOTOX'YLIN, **PHOTOX'YLON**. Pyroxylin made by digesting wood pulp or cotton in a mixture of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate. A solution of this in ether and alcohol has been recommended as a substitute for collodion.

PHOTU'RIA, *f.* From $\phi\acute{o}s$, light, and *οὐρον*, urine. The excretion of phosphorescent urine.

PHRAGMIDIOTH'RIX, *f.* *-ot'richos (-is)*. From $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha$, a fence, *ἴδιος*, one's own, and *θρίξ*, hair. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, allied to *Beggiatoa*.—**P. multisæptata**. A microorganism found in the form of filaments from 3 μ to 6 μ thick, dividing transversely into very short cylinders which are further separated by longitudinal division in two or more directions into minute coccus-like parts, from which are formed new filaments, at first extremely thin, but constantly growing broader.

PHRAGMI'TES, *m.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha$, a fence. Fr., *phragmite*. Ger., *Rohrschilf*. 1. Reed; a genus of the *Festuceæ*. 2. The genus *Saccharum*.—**P. communis**. Fr., *jonc à balais*. Ger., *gemeines Rohrschilf*. Common reed; a widely dispersed species having numerous economic uses. A fungus growing upon it produces by its spores severe headaches and other disorders in those who cut the reeds. The root, *radix arundinis vulgaris*, was formerly used as an alternative, especially in syphilitic complaints. It has a sweetish, mucilaginous taste, and is diaphoretic and diuretic.

PHREN', *f.* *Phren'os (-is)*. Gr., $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind.

PHRENAL'GIA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind (1st def.), or the diaphragm (2d def.), and *άλγος*, pain. Ger., *Phrenalgie*. 1. Moral pain or suffering; melancholia. 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.—**P. sine delirio**. See *Simple MELANCHOLIA* and *HYPOMELANCHOLIA*.

PHRENASTHENI'A, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *ασθένεια*, weakness. 1. Weakmindedness. 2. Neurasthenia with mental disturbance.

PHRENATRO'PHIA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *ατροφία*, atrophy. 1. Atrophy of the brain. 2. Of Guislain and Fuchs, idiocy.

PHRENE'SIA, **PHREN'ESIS**, **PHRENETI'ASIS**, *f.* *-e'sie*, *-e'seos*, *phren'esis*, *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. Gr., $\phi\rho\acute{\nu}\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\acute{\nu}\epsilon\tau\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind). 1. See *ENCEPHALITIS*. 2. See *FRENZY*.

PHRENET'IC. See *PHRENITIC*.

PHRENIAT'RIC. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Pertaining to phreniatrics, which is the therapeutics of diseases of the mind.

PHREN'IC. Lat., *phrenicus*. Fr., *phrénique*. Ger., *phrenisch*. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

PHRENIC'ULA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind. Fr., *phrénicule*. Of Rust, brain fever.

PHREN'ICUS. Phrenic; as a n. m., see *DIAPHRAGM*.

PHRENIS'MUS, *m.* See *ENCEPHALITIS*.

PHRENIT'IC. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to phrenitis.

PHRENIT'IS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind. Ger., *P.* 1. Encephalitis. 2. Meningitis. 3. Frenzy, acute delirium.—**P. aphrodisiaca**. Erotomania.—**P. calen-**

tura. See *SUNSTROKE*.—**P. latrans**. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.—**P. potatorum**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

PHRENOBLA'BIA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *βλάπτειν*, to injure. Fr., *phrénoblabie*. Dementia.

PHRENOCO'LIC. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the diaphragm, and *colic* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon.

PHRENOGAS'TRIC. Lat., *phrenogastricus* (from $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the diaphragm, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *phrénogastrique*. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach.

PHRENOGLOTTIS'MUS, *m.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the diaphragm, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *phrénoglottisme*. Spasm of the glottis supposed to be of diaphragmatic origin.

PHREN'OGRAPH. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the diaphragm, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *phrénographe*. Ger., *P.* An instrument devised by Rosenthal (1862) to demonstrate and register the movements of the diaphragm.

PHRENOG'RAPHY. Of Guislain, psychology.

PHREN'OIN. See *PHRENOSIN*.

PHRENOLEP'SIA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *λήψις*, a seizure. See *INSANITY*.

PHRENOL'OGY. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *phrénologie*, *craniomancie*. Ger., *Phrenologie*, *Schädellehre*. The doctrine that the different mental faculties have their seats respectively in particular tracts of brain surface, and that the relative predominance of the faculties can be diagnosed from the conformation of the parts of the skull overlying those tracts.

PHRENOMAG'NETISM, **PHRENOMES'MERISM**. See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

PHRENONARCO'SIS, *f.* *-co'seos (-is)*. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *νάρκωσις*, narcosis. Fr., *phrénonarcose*. Ger., *Phrenonarkose*. Of Schultz, apoplexy.

PHREN'OPATH. Of Guislain, an alienist.

PHRENOPATH'IC. An insane person.

PHRENOPATHY. Lat., *phrenopathia* (from $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *πάθος*, disease). See *PSYCHOPATHY*.

PHRENOPLE'GIA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *phrénoplogie*. Ger., *Seelenlähmung*. Of Schultz, paralysis of the mind, as in cretinism, dementia, etc.

PHRENOPLEX'IA, *f.* From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *πλέκειν*, to twist. Of Guislain, moral excitement, ecstasy.

PHRENORTHO'SIS, *f.* *-tho'seos (-is)*. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *ὀρθωσις*, orthosis. See *ORTHOPHRENY*.

PHREN'OSIN. Fr., *phrénosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Thudichum, a body extracted from the white substance of the brain by fractional crystallization from alcohol.

PHRENOSPLEN'IC. Lat., *phrenosplenicus* (from $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the diaphragm, and *σπλήν*, the spleen). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen.

PHRENOTHER'APY. From $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, the mind, and *θεραπεία*, healing. Of Guislain, psychiatry.

PHRICAS'MUS, *m.*, **PHRICI'ASIS**, *f.* *-as'mi*, *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. Gr., $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$. See *CUTIS anserina*.

PHRIC'OGEN. Lat., *phricogenium* (from $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\eta$, a shivering, and *γενᾶν*, to produce). Fr., *phricogène*. Ger., *Kältestoff*. Of Eckartshausen, a supposititious principle of cold, or frigorific material.

PHRONE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., $\phi\rho\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$. 1. Reason. 2. Of Hippocrates, sensory power, sensibility.

PTHALAL'DEHYD(E). See *PTHALIC aldehyde*.

PTHALAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide phthalamique*, *phthalamide*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}.\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}.\text{OH}$.

PTHAL'EIN. Fr., *phthaléine*, *phthaline*. A coloring matter produced by the combination of a phenol and phthalic anhydride with the elimination of the elements of one or more molecules of water.

PTHAL'IC. A word synecopated from *naphthalic* and applied to certain naphthalene derivatives which do not belong to the regular naphthalene series.—**P. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde phthalique*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CHO})_2$.—**P. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride phthalique*. Ger., *Phthal-säure-Anhydrid*. The compound $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2)_2\text{O}$.

PHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide phtalique*. Ger., *Phtal-säure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(CO.OH)_2$ (H, H, H, H, H, H).

PHTHAL'ID(E). See **PHTHALIC ALDEHYDE**.

PHTHAL'IMID(E). Fr., *phtalimide*. The compound $C_8H_4O_2(NH)$.

PHTHAL'IN. A colorless compound produced by de-oxidizing phthalein by the action of nascent hydrogen.

PHTHALU'RIC ACID. The compound $C_{10}H_7NO_4$.

PHTHAL'YL. Fr., *phtalyle*. Ger., *P*. The bivalent radicle, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup CO' \\ \diagdown CO' \end{smallmatrix}$, of phthalic acid.

PHTHAR'MA, *n.* *Phthar'matos* (-is). Gr., *φθάρμα* (from *φθεῖρειν*, to corrupt). 1. A morbid change of structure. 2. Of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*.

PHTHAR'SIS, *f.* *Phthar'seos* (-is). Gr., *φθάρσις*. Decomposition.

PHTH(E)IR, *m.* *Phthei'ros* (-is). Gr., *φθεῖρ*. See **PEDICULUS**.

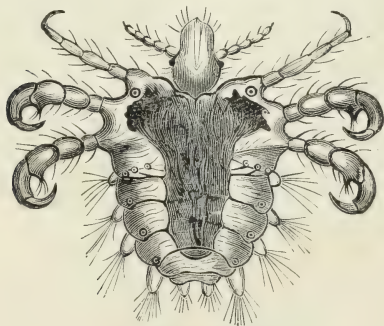
PHTH(E)IRÆ'MIA, *f.* From *φθεῖρειν*, to destroy, and *αἷμα*, blood. A condition in which there is a diminution of the blood plasma.

PHTH(E)IRI'ACUS. Fr., *phthiriasique*. Ger., *Läuse-süchtig*. Pertaining to or affected with phtheiriasis.

PHTH(E)IRIA'SIC. Fr., *phthiriasique*. Due to lice. Cf. **PHTHEIRIACUS**.

PHTH(E)IRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis). Gr., *φθειρίασις* (from *φθεῖρ*, a louse). Fr., *phthiriasé*, *maladie pédiculaire*. Ger., *P*, *Läusesucht*, *Läusekrankheit*. Lousiness. —**P. ciliorum**. Lousiness of the eyelashes, the lice being attached to the base of the cilia and depositing their eggs there. —**P. interna**. Fr., *maladie pédiculaire interne* (ou *funeste*). A disease in which lice and other vermin were said to escape from the various mucous orifices. It was attended with emaciation and terminated fatally. —**P. palpebrarum**. See *P. ciliorum* and *P. superciliorum*. —**P. superciliorum**. Lousiness in which the parasite is found on the hairs of the eyebrows.

PHTH(E)IRI'US, *m.* 1. A louse (see **PEDICULUS**). 2. More commonly, the crab louse (see *P. pubis*). —**P. inguinalis**, **P. pubis**. Fr., *morpion*. Ger., *Filzlaus*, *Schamlaus*. The crab louse; a variety of louse that inhabits the region of the pubes most commonly, but is



PHTHEIRIUS PUBIS.

also found about the hair of the perineum and of the axillæ, about the eyelashes, and in men about the hairy parts of the chest, abdomen, and thighs. It is smaller, broader, and flatter than *Pediculus capitis* and *Pediculus vestimenti*, and attaches itself more firmly to the skin. Its eggs ("nits") are attached to the hairs like those of *Pediculus capitis*.

PHTH(E)IROC'TONON, *n.* Gr., *φθειροκτόνον* (from *φθεῖρ*, a louse, and *κτείνειν*, to kill). See **DELPHINIUM STAPHIS-AGRIA**.

PHTHINO'DES. From *φθίνειν*, to waste, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *phthineux*. Hectic, phthisical.

PHTHIN'OPLASM. From *φθίνειν*, to waste, and *πλάσμα*, formed material. Of C. J. B. Williams, the degenerated

protoplasm that irritates the tissues of the lungs and lymphatics, causing their phthisical degeneration, as opposed to that caused by tubercle.

PHTHINOPORI'NOUS. From *φθίνειν*, to waste, and *πόρος*, autumn. Lat., *phthinoporus*. Fr., *phthinoporeine*. Ger., *herbstlich*. Autumnal.

PHTHIRI'ASIS, *f.* See **PHTHEIRIASIS**.

PHTHIS'IC. See **PHTHISICAL**; as a *n.*, a popular term for any chronic pulmonary disease causing dyspnoea and cough.

PHTHIS'ICAL. Gr., *φθισικός*. Lat., *phthisicus*. Fr., *phthisique*. Ger., *phthisisch*, *schwindsüchtig*. Affected with or of the nature of phthisis.

PHTHIS'ICUS. See **PHTHISICAL**; as a *n.* (Fr., *poitrine*; Ger., *Phthisiker*), a person affected with phthisis. —**P. salax**. Of Fürbringer, a *p.* whose disease gives rise to an excessive sexual appetite.

PHTHI'SIN. A preparation made from bronchial glands; brought forward as a remedy for tuberculous pulmonary disease.

PHTHISIOLOGY. Lat., *phthisiologia* (from *φθίσις*, phthisis, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *phthisiologie*. The pathology, etc., of phthisis.

PHTHISIOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *φθίσις*, phthisis, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Phthisiophobie*. A morbid dread of phthisis.

PHTHISIOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* See **Pulmonary PHTHISIS**.

PHTHISIOTHER'APY. The treatment of phthisis.

PHTHI'SIS, *f.* *Phthis'eos* (-is). Gr., *φθίσις* (from *φθίνειν*, to waste). Fr., *phthisie*, *phthisie*. Ger., *Schwindsucht*, *Auszehrung*, *P*. 1. Any wasting, atrophic process. See the various subheads and **HELMINTHOPHTHISIS**, **CHYLUROPHTHISIS**, **GASTROPHTHISIS**, etc. 2. As usually employed, pulmonary tuberculosis. —**Acute** (**granular**) *p.* See **Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS**. —**Acute pneumonic** *p.* Acute pulmonary tuberculosis that begins with all the symptoms of acute lobar pneumonia. It pursues a rapid course, and the lungs present, post mortem, the appearance of gray hepatization with caseous foci and cavities. —**Amphibletroid** *p.* Atrophy of the retina. —**Arthritic** *p.* Ger., *Gichtlungenschwindsucht*. Pulmonary tuberculosis supposed to be due to gout. —**Asthmatic** *p.* An old term for "a wasting of the body, occurring especially in old age, attended with dyspnoea and chronic in course"; perhaps pulmonary emphysema. —**Atheromatous** *p.* See *Gouty p.* —**Bacillary** *p.* Pulmonary *p.* due to a bacillus. —**Basal** *p.* Of Fagge, chronic pneumonia. —**Basic** *p.* Of Kidd, a rare variety of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the base of the lung is primarily affected. —**Black** *p.* Fr., *phthisie noire*. See **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.). —**Bronchial** *p.* Lat., *p. bronchialis*. Ger., *Lungenschwindsucht*. Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. —**Catarrhal** *p.* See **Acute pneumonic p.** —**Cerebral** *p.* Tuberculosis affecting the brain or its membranes. —**Chronic pneumonic** *p.* Fr., *phthisie commune*. Pulmonary *p.* in which there is a slow process of disintegration of indurated matter, or in which more or less of the lung tissue slowly undergoes gray induration. —**Diabetic** *p.* Ger., *Harnruhrschwindsucht*. Pulmonary tuberculosis resulting from a casating bronchopneumonia appearing in a person affected with diabetes mellitus. —**Dyspeptic** *p.* The wasting caused by malnutrition in chronic dyspepsia. —**Embolie** *p.* Pulmonary *p.* in which pyæmic deposits and suppurations, or formations of cheesy disintegrating matter, have followed the retention in the lungs of emboli from the liver, lymphatics, or veins. —**Epithelial** *p.* Scrofulous *p.*; so called from the epithelioid cells thrown off in the process of disintegration. —**Fibroid** *p.*, **Fibrous** *p.* 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which dense layers of fibrous tissues surround the cavity, usually in the upper lobe, the pleura is thickened, and the lower lobe is gradually invaded by the sclerotic change. **Bronchial**

dilatation usually exists.—**Flax-dressers' p.** Tabacosis occurring in flax dressers.—**Galloping p.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Glandular p.** Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands.—**Gouty p.** A chronic inflammation of the air passages attributed to gout.—**Granular p.** See *Acute military TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Granular pleural p.** Chronic pleurisy associated with pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Grinders' p.** See *Knife grinders' p.*—**Hæmorrhagic p.** Pulmonary p. in which extravasated blood has undergone cheesy degeneration.—**Hepatic p.** 1. See *P. hepatica*. 2. Tuberculosis of the liver.—**Knife-grinders' p.** Fr., *phthisie des aiguiseurs*. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis originating from mechanical irritation and developing into a wasting form of bronchopneumonia.—**Lardaceous p.** Pulmonary p. characterized by deposits of waxy or lardaceous matter.—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *laryngop*. See *Tuberculous LARYNGITIS*.—**Latent p.** See *Latent TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimschwindsucht*. Miliary tuberculosis.—**Neurotic p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis attributed to neurasthenia.—**Neurovascular p.** Of Laycock, p. due to the neurovascular diathesis.—**Non-bacillary p.** A condition similar to pulmonary tuberculosis, but not due to bacillus.—**Phlegmatic p.** Of Laycock, p. occurring in persons who preserve a strong, well-nourished appearance during the early course of the disease.—**P. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchschwindsucht, Unterleibsschwindsucht*. Tuberculosis affecting the mesenteric glands or the intestines.—**P. ab hæmoptoe.** Pulmonary p. following hæmoptysis.—**P. bronchialis.** See *Bronchial p.*—**P. bulbi.** Rapid shriveling of the eyeball due to the suppuration and evacuation of its contents.—**P. bulbi essentialis.** See *OPHTHALMOMALACIA*.—**P. calcuosa.** Fr., *phthisie calcaire (ou calculeuse)*. A form of p. following catarrhal pneumonia, in which calcification has taken place in the smallest lobules of the lungs. The concretions thus formed pass outward after suppurating through the surrounding connective tissue.—**P. combinata.** Of Waldenburg, acute pneumonic p.—**P. corneæ.** Replacement of the cornea with cicatricial tissue.—**P. cystica.** See *CYSTOPHTHISIS*.—**P. ex inanitione.** General wasting of the body in consequence of inanition.—**P. florida, P. gallopicans.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**P. hepatica.** 1. Of Berends, abscess of the liver. 2. Atrophy of the liver.—**P. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. laryngea.** See *Tuberculous LARYNGITIS*.—**P. lienalis.** Ger., *Milzschwindsucht*. Abscess of the spleen.—**P. mammæ.** The destruction of the whole or a great portion of the mammary gland by suppuration.—**P. medullæ spinalis.** See *TABES dorsalis*.—**P. mesaraica, P. mesenterica.** Ger., *Gekröseschwindsucht*. Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands.—**P. nodosa.** Ger., *knotige Schwindsucht*. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis.—**P. œsophagea.** An obsolete term for tuberculosis supposed to be due to œsophagitis.—**P. pancreatica.** Ger., *Magendrüsenschwindsucht*. A condition resembling that caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, but due to pancreatitis.—**P. pharyngea.** Pharyngeal tuberculosis.—**P. pituitosa.** See *Mucous p.*—**P. prostatica.** Tuberculosis of the prostate gland.—**P. psorum.** Psos abscess of tuberculous origin.—**P. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. pulmonalis nigra.** Of Lemenz, anthracosis (4th def.).—**P. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. renalis.** Tuberculosis of the kidney.—**P. splenica.** See *P. lienalis*.—**P. testis.** Tuberculosis of the testicle.—**P. trachealis.** Tuberculosis of the trachea.—**P. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous p.*—**P. tuberculosa lapidea.** See *P. calcuosa*.—**P. urinaria.** See *P. renalis* and *PHTHISURIA*.—**P. uterina.** See *HYSTEROPHTHISIS*.—**P. ventriculi.** A state resembling that caused by tuberculosis, but due to dyspepsia.—**P. vesicalis.** See *CYSTOPHTHISIS*.—**Placental p.** Of Simpson, a wasting disease of the fetus due to disease of the placenta.—

Pneumonic p. 1. Pulmonary p.; in Clark's scheme, that variety of pulmonary p. characterized by disintegration of old or new deposits which have occurred in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, whether primary, secondary, or scrofulous. 2. Of Addison, senile p.—**Pretuberculous stage of p.** Of E. Smith and others, that abnormal condition of the lungs, and of the body in general, which favors the deposit and growth of tubercles.—**Primary tuberculous p.** See *Acute military TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Pulmonary p.** Lat., *p. pulmonalis, phthisiopneumonia*. Tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Renal p.** Emaciation of the kidney from inflammation.—**Rheumatic p.** Of Laycock, p. imputed to the rheumatic diathesis.—**Scorbutic p.** A wasting of the body attended with signs of scurvy.—**Scrophulous p.** See *Pulmonary p.*—**Senile p.** Fr., *phthisie des vieillards*. Pulmonary p. occurring in the aged.—**Specific p.** See *Pulmonary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Stone-cutters' p.** A wasting form of bronchopneumonia due to the irritation of inhaled particles of stone.—**Syphilitic p.** Pulmonary p. associated with syphilis, characterized by cheesy disintegration of the nucleofibrous tissue with diffuse infiltration and by deposits of gummatous matter in the lungs.—**Traumatic p.** Pulmonary p., usually tuberculous, developing shortly after a traumatism of the thorax without any external wound. Cf. *Surgical TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Tuberculopneumonic p., Tuberculous p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis. See also *Chronic pneumonic p.*—**Uterine p.** See *HYSTEROPHTHISIS*.

PHTHISURIA, *f.* From *phthisis*, phthisis, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *phthisurie*. A state resembling that due to pulmonary tuberculosis, but caused by disease of the kidneys.

PHTHO'E, *f.* *Phtho'es*. Gr., *φθόη*. See *PHTHISIS*.

PHTHO'IS, *m.* Gr., *φθόις*. A bolus or pill.

PHTHONGODYSPHO'RIA, *f.* From *φθόγγος*, a distinct sound, and *δυσφορία*, excessive pain. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

PHTHO'RA, *m.* Gr., *φθορά*. 1. See *DECOMPOSITION*. 2. Of Hippocrates, abortion.

PHTHOR'IC. Lat., *phthoricus*. Fr., *phthorique*. Causing decomposition.—**P. acid.** See *HYDROFLUORIC ACID*.

PHTHOROC'TONUM, *n.* From *φθορά*, abortion, and *κτείνειν*, to kill. An abortifacient medicine.

PHUL'LUAH. An oily substance obtained from some plant that grows on the hills about Nani Tal; used topically in rheumatism, sprains, chilblains, and sciatica.

PHY'CITE. See *ERYTHRITE*.

PHYCOM'YCES, *m.* -*e'tos (-is)*, -*e'tw*. From *φύκος*, seaweed, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. A genus of *Fungi* of the *Mucorini*.

PHYGAN'TRUS. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *άντρον*, a cave. Having a distance of from 6 to 12 mm. between the verticals let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis and from the nasion.

PHYGETH'LON, *n.* Gr., *φύγεθλον*. Fr., *p., phygéthlon*. 1. A swelling and inflammation of superficial lymphatic glands "not ending in suppuration." 2. An inflammatory nodule in the skin.—**Interdigital p.** A little tumor that develops between the fourth and fifth toes, with an ulcerating, exuding surface. Cf. *CLAVUS*.

PHYGEDE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *œdema* (*q. v.*). See *CEDEMA fugax*.

PHYGGALACT'IC. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *γάλα*, milk. Arresting the secretion of milk.

PHYGOMETO'PUS. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 8° to 33°5' with a line from the bregma to the nasal point.

PHYGOPIS'THIUS. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *οπισθε*, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of

from 106° to 127° with a line through the lambda and theinion.

PHYGOPROSO'PUS. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 33° to 66° 5' with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point.

PHYGORRHINUS. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 36° to 66° 5' with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point.

PHYLAX'INS, pl. From *φύλαξ*, a protector. Defensive proteids present in animals that have had artificial immunity against a disease conferred on them.

PHYLLAC'TIS, f. From *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ἀκτίς*, a ray. Fr., *p.*, *phyllactide*. A genus of tropical American valerianaceous plants.—**P. coarctata**, **P. chærophyloides**. Peruvian species, antispasmodic and vulnerary.

PHYLLAN'THUS, m. and f. From *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *phyllanth* (1st def.). Ger., *Blattblume* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. A section of the genus *Cactus*. The *Phyllanthidæ* of Lindley (the *Phyllanthoidæ* of Salm-Dyck) are a tribe of the *Cactææ*.—**P. conami**. Fr., *phyllanth du Brésil, bois à enivrer*. The tipsy wood of Brazil. The branches and roots are used to stupefy fish.—**P. disticha**. Country gooseberry; a tree of the East Indies, where it is cultivated for its subacid fruit. The root is a violent cathartic, and the leaves are used as a sudorific. The seeds are purgative.—**P. madraspatensis**. A species the leaves of which are used in India for headaches, and the seeds as a demulcent.—**P. microphyllus**. Fr., *phyllanth à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleinblättrige Blattblume*. A species growing on the Orinoco and in Brazil, where the leaves and seed are used in diabetes.—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *phyllanth multiflore*. Ger., *vielflüt(h)ige Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The root is considered alterative, and is used in vesical affections.—**P. niruri**. Fr., *phyllanth niruri*. Ger., *weisse Blattblume*. An Indian species. The root and leaves are used as a diuretic and deobstruent, especially in jaundice; the young shoots in dysentery; and the juice of the stem, mixed with oil, in ophthalmia. The leaves and herb are stomachic; pulverized with the root and combined with rice water, they are used as a poultice for ulcers and swellings.—**P. oblongifolius**. Ger., *ovalblättrige Blattblume*. An Indian species. The bark of the root, stem, and branches, together with the leaves and the fruits, is used in baths for gout, etc. The root bark is used as a stomachic tonic.—**P. pedunculatus**. Ger., *langstielige Blattblume*. A Malabar shrub used as a pectoral. The leaves and root are applied to swellings.—**P. retusus**. A large East Indian tree. The root, which is astringent, is used, together with the leaves and fruit, as a pectoral. The bark is employed as a poultice.—**P. rhamnoides**. Fr., *phyllanth rhamnoides*. Ger., *wegdornähnliche Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a discutient and, warm, with castor oil, in anthrax.—**P. simplex**. Ger., *einfache Blattblume*. A species the leaves of which are used in India for itch in children.—**P. squamifolius**. Ger., *schnuppenblättrige Blattblume*. A Cochin-China species. The leaves, flowers, and fruits are reputed emollient and discutient.—**P. urinaria**. Fr., *phyllanth urinaire*. Ger., *harntreibende Blattblume*. A species closely allied to *P. niruri*. The entire plant is used in the East Indies as a powerful diuretic in syphilis, etc., and in Cochin-China as an emmenagogue.—**P. virosus**. Fr., *phyllanth vireux*. A species furnishing an East Indian fish poison. The bark is astringent.

PHYLLOS'TEOPHYTE. Lat., *phyllosteophytum* (from *φύλλον*, a leaf, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυόν*, a growth). Fr., *phyllosteophyte*. Ger., *Phyllosteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a lamellated osteophyte.

PHYLLOXE'RA, f. From *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ξηρός*, dry. Fr., *phylloxéra*. A genus of insects of the *Aphidæ*.—**P. vastatrix**. A destructive species which infests the grapevine.

PHYL'LYRIN. The compound $C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$; used in malarial fever.

PHYLO'GENY. Lat., *phylogenesis* (from *φύλον*, a tribe, and *γένεσις*, generation). Fr., *phylogénèse*. Ger., *Phylogese, Phylogenie, Stammesentwicklung*. The science of tracing the development of species through a series of changes and its genetic relationship to other forms.

PHYLOG'ONY. From *φύλον*, a tribe, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *phylogonie*. Ger., *Phylogonie, Stammesgeschichte*. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species by evolution.

PHY'MA, n. *Phym'atos (-is)*. Gr., *φύμα*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Knolle, Drüsengeschwulst*. A large, circumscribed elevation of the skin caused by a morbid process in the corium or in the subcutaneous connective tissue. The older writers understood by the term a tumor or tubercle of the skin with purulent contents; e. g., a large subcutaneous abscess (Celsus), or a deep-seated bulla filled with pus, and resembling a furuncle, but flatter, softer, and tending more rapidly to suppuration (Plenck). Fuchs, following Plenck, designated by this term a phlegmon of the skin similar to a furuncle, but without a core; Willan classed it with tubercula. Recent writers have employed the term as the designation of one of the primary lesions of the skin, and as signifying a circumscribed plastic elevation larger than the tubercle. The *Phymata* of Sauvages are an order of diseases including many unrelated affections of the skin, such as erysipelas, oedema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, etc.; those of Good are furuncular affections, including hordeolum, furunculus, syccosis, and anthrax.—**P. anthrax**. See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.).—**P. anthrax terminthus**. See **TERMINTHUS**.—**P. furunculus**. See **FURUNCULUS major**.—**P. hordeolum**. See **HORDEOLUM**.—**P. pernio**. See **CHILBLAIN**.—**P. simplex**. See **FURUNCULUS minor**.

PHYMAT'IC. Tumorlike.

PHYMATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *phymatose*. A tubercular affection (i. e., one characterized by phymata).—**P. acne**. See **GUTTA rosea**.—**P. lupus**. See **LUPIA cancrorsa**.—**P. verrucosa**. See **VERRUCA**.

PHYMOCNIDO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. For deriv., see PHYMA and CNIDOSIS. See **ERYTHEMA nodosum**.

PHYMOL'EPRA, f. From *φύμα*, a tumor, and *λέπρα*, leprosy. See **Tubercular LEPROSY**.

PHYMO'SIS, f. See **PHIMOSIS**.

PHYPEL'IA, f. Of Alibert, a boil.

PHY'SA, f. Gr., *φύσα*. 1. A pair of bellows. 2. Of Rittgen, a gaseous cyst. 3. See **BULLA** and **PUSTULE**. 4. Of the ancients, intestinal flatus.

PHYS'AGOGUE. Lat., *physagogus* (from *φύσα*, flatus, and *ἄγειν*, to drive). See **CARMINATIVE**.

PHYS'ALID(E). From *φυσάλις*, a bladder. Fr., *physalide*. Of Virchow, the vesicular chorionic tuft characteristic of the vesicular mole.

PHYS'ALIDERYSIPELAS, n. *-el'atos (-is)*. From *φυσάλις*, a bladder, and *ερυσίπελας*, erysipelas. See **ERYSIPELAS bullosum**.

PHYS'ALIDOCNIDO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *φυσάλις*, a bladder, and *κνιδωσις*, cnidosis. See **URTICARIA bullosa**.

PHYS'ALIN. Fr., *physaline*. Ger., *P.* A powder, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis alkekengi*, formerly used as a substitute for quinine.

PHYS'ALIS, f. Gr., *φυσάλις*. Fr., *coqueret*. Ger., *Blasenkirische, Schlotte*. Ground cherry; a genus of solanaceous herbs.—**P. alkekengi**. Fr., *coqueret-alkékengé*. Ger., *gemeine Blasenkirische, Alkekengi*, the *στράχων ἀλικάβων* of Dioscorides; a perennial herb growing in

the eastern hemisphere, said to have come originally from Persia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and the capsules enveloping the fruit, have a bitter taste due to physalin. The edible fruits are aperient, diuretic, and febrifuge, and have been used in rheumatism and externally in erysipelas.—**P. angulata**. Ger., *eckige Blasenkirscbe*. 1. Toothed-leaved winter cherry; indigenous to the West Indies and America, but cultivated or naturalized in other tropical countries. The edible berries are diuretic. 2. **P. lancifolia**. —**P. costomat**, **P. costomatl**. A diuretic and astringent species, used in diarrhoea and to suppress lactation.—**P. edulis**, **P. esculenta**. Edible Cape gooseberry; a native of tropical America. **P. esculenta** is an Australian variety. Both are cultivated for their fruit, which is eaten and used medicinally, and for their bitter, aperient, and diuretic root and leaves.—**P. indica**. Ger., *indische Blasenkirscbe*. An East Indian species used in inflammations of the urinary passages and to hasten the eruption in smallpox.—**P. lancifolia**. A Peruvian species used especially as a diuretic.—**P. pubescens**, **P. ramosa**. Fr., *coqueret pubescent*. The *camaru* of Brazil. The leaves are diuretic.—**P. viscosa**. Yellow henbane. The berries are said to be highly diuretic and somewhat sedative.

PHYSASTH'MA, *n.* -*asth'matos* (-is). From *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, and *ἀσθμα*, asthma. Fr., *physasthme*. Emphysematous asthma.

PHYS'CE, *f.* *Phys'ces*. Gr., *φύσκη*. See COLON (1st def.), **PHYSO'NIA**, *f.* From *φύσκη*, the colon. Fr., *physconie*. Ger., *Physkonie*. Swelling of the abdomen, especially tympanites.—**P. adiposa**. P. caused by fat.—**P. aquosa**. See ASCITES.—**P. biliosa**. Swelling of the gall bladder.—**P. calculosa**. P. caused by calculi.—**P. steatosa**. P. in consequence of lipoma.—**P. strumosa**. Scrofulous p.

PHYSECHE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). From *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, and *ἤχημα*, a sound. See BELLows SOUND.

PHYSE'CHOS, **PHYSE'CHUS**, *m.* From *φῦσα*, flatus, and *ἤχώ*, a sound. A vesicular murmur.

PHYSE'MA, *n.*, **PHYSE'SIS**, *f.* Gr., *φύσημα*, *φύσησις*. -*em'atos* (-is), -*e'seos* (-is). 1. An emphysematous tumor. 2. Tympanites.

PHYSET'IC ACID, **PHYSETOLE'IC ACID**. See HYPGÆIC ACID.

PHYSIASIOLO'GIA, *f.* From *φύσις*, nature, *Ἀσία*, Asia, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of J. W. Stintzing, the power of nature in healing Asiatic cholera.

PHYSIAT'RICS, *sing.* Lat., *physiatrix* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment). Fr., *physiatrique*. Ger., *Physiatrik*. An old term for the *vis medicatrix nature*.

PHYSIAUTOC'RACY. Lat., *physiautocratia* (from *φύσις*, nature, *αὐτός*, of itself, and *κρατεῖν*, to rule). Fr., *physiautocratie*. Ger., *Physiautokratie*. The innate power of nature.

PHYSIAUTOTHER'APY. Lat., *physiautotherapia* (from *φύσις*, nature, *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *θεραπεία*, care). Fr., *physiautothérapie*. Ger., *Naturheilung*. Spontaneous recovery from disease.

PHYS'IC. From *φυσικός*, natural. Ger., *Physik*. 1. See MEDICINE. 2. Colloquially, a purgative.

PHYS'ICAL. Gr., *φυσικός* (from *φύσις*, nature). Fr., *physique*. 1. Pertaining to physics. 2. Material; bodily.

PHYS'ICIAN. Gr., *φυσικός*. Lat., *physicus*. Fr., *physicien* (1st def.), *médecin* (2d def.). Ger., *Physiker* (1st def.), *Physikus* (2d def.), *Arzt* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, originally, a physicist or natural philosopher; secondarily, an experimenter with drugs. 2. A practitioner of medicine.

PHYS'ICOCHEM'ICAL. Both physical and chemical.

PHYS'ICS, *sing.* Gr., *φυσική*. Fr., *physique*. Ger., *Physik*. The science (often called *natural philosophy*)

which takes cognizance of the properties of matter, the forces that act on material bodies, the conditions of their rest and motion, etc. In recent use the term excludes chemistry, which deals with the atomic constitution of material substances.

PHYS'ICUS, *m.* See PHYSICIAN.

PHYSIO'GENY. Lat., *physiogenia* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *γενᾶν*, to produce). Fr., *physiogénie*. The production of things by nature.

PHYSIOG'NOMY. Gr., *φυσιογνωμονία* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *γνώμων*, a judge). Lat., *physiognomia*. Fr., *physiognomie*. Ger., *Physiognomie* (1st def.). 1. The art of judging character by examination of the features of the face. 2. The countenance.

PHYSIOG'ONY. See PHYSIOGENY.

PHYSIOLO'GIA, *f.* See PHYSIOLOGY.—**P. universa**. See General PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLO'GIC(AL). Lat., *physiologicus*. Fr., *physiologique*. Ger., *physiologisch*. 1. Pertaining to physiology. 2. Natural, not pathological.

PHYSIOLO'GICOHISTOLO'GIC(AL). Pertaining to the function and the minute structure of a part.

PHYSIOL'OGY. Gr., *φυσιολογία* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding). Lat., *physiologia*. Fr., *physiologie*. Ger., *Physiologie*. The science of life; the study of the functions of living organisms.—**Animal p.** The p. of animals.—**Cellular p.** The p. of the anatomical elements.—**Comparative p.** The comparative study of vital phenomena in animals and plants.—**General p.** Lat., *physiologia universa*. The science of life in the abstract, or of vital functions in animals generally.—**Hygienic p.** The study of the normal as distinguished from the pathological vital phenomena.—**Pathogenetic p.**, **Pathological p.** See PATHOLOGY.—**Special p.** The p. of a special organ or set of organs, or in a particular species or group of animals.—**Vegetable p.** Ger., *Pflanzenlebenlehre*. The p. of plants.

PHYSIOL'YSIS, *f.* From *φύσις*, nature, and *λύσις*, dissolution. The natural decomposition of dead matter.

PHYSIOMED'ICALISM. A combination of Thomsonianism and eclecticism.

PHYSION'OMY. Lat., *physionomia* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *νόμος*, law). Fr., *physionomie*. The science of the laws of nature.

PHYSIOPHILOSOPH'IA, *f.* See PHYSICS.

PHYSOCELE, *f.* $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})/\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{fi}^2\text{s}'\text{o-sel}$. -*ce'les*. From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *physocèle*. 1. See PNEUMATOCELE. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *physocéphale*. An emphysematous swelling of the head.

PHYSOCE'LIA, *f.* From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *κοιλία*, the belly. See TYMPANITES.

PHYSOCO'LICA, *f.* From *φῦσα*, flatus, and *κολική*, colic. See Flatulent COLIC.

PHYSODYSPNE'IA, *f.* See EMPHYSEMODYSPNEA.

PHYS'OL. Of I. Wiebert, a "physiological solvent" containing pepsin, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, menthol, eucalyptol, and oil of wintergreen; used as a detergent.

PHYSOL'OGY. Lat., *physologia* (from *φῦσα*, flatus, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *physologie*. The pathology, etc., of flatulence.

PHYSOMET'RA. From *φῦσα*, flatus, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *physométrie*. Distention of the uterus with gas.

PHYSON'CUS, *m.* From *φῦσα*, flatus, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See EMPHYSEMA.

PHYSOSCHEOCELE, *f.* $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{sk}(\text{o}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})/\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{fi}^2\text{s}'\text{o-sk}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o-sel}$. -*ce'les*. For deriv. see PHYSA and OSCHEOCELE. Fr., *physoschéocèle*. Ger., *Windbruch*. Emphysema of the scrotum.

PHYSOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *φῦσα*, flatus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. See Flatulent COLIC.

PHYSOSTE'GIA, *f.* From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *στέγη*, a covering. Fr., *physostégie*. False dragon's head; a genus of North American labiate herbs.—**P. virginiana**. Lion's heart; said to have been used as an anticat-leptic.

PHYSOSTIG'MA, *n.* -*stig'matos* (-is). From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *στίγμα*, a mark. 1. A genus of the *Phaseoleæ*. 2. Calabar bean (seed of *P. venenosum*).—**Extractum physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *physostig-matos*). Fr., *extrait de fèves de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *extractum Calabar*, *extractum fabæ calabaricæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] (seu *calabariensis*). A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean with alcohol.—**P. venenosum**. Calabar bean; indigenous near the mouths of the Niger and Old Calabar rivers of western Africa, and naturalized in India and Brazil. The fruit is a deadly poison, acting chiefly as a depressant on the motor tract of the spinal cord. It is used in Africa as an ordeal poison. It contains several poisonous alkaloids (see **ESERINE** and **CALABARINE**) and an indifferent substance, *physot-sterin*, closely allied to cholesterol. P. is used in strychnine poisoning, tetanus, etc., for its sedative influence on the spinal cord, but chiefly as a myotic in glaucoma. It is antagonistic to atropine and hyoscyamine.—**Tinctura physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de fève de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator.

PHYSOSTIGMI'NA, *f.* See **ESERINE**.—**Lamellæ physostigminæ** [Br. Ph.]. Wafers made of gelatin and glycerin, each containing 1000 grain of eserine.—**Physostigminæ salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. A compound $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_7H_5O_3$.

PHYSOSTIG'MIN(E). Lat., *physostigmina*, *physostigminum*. See **ESERINE**.

PHYSOSTIGMI'NUM [Ger. Ph.], *n.* See **ESERINE**.

PHYSOTHO'RAX, *m.* -*a'cos* (-is). From *φῦσα*, a bladder, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. See **PNEUMOTHORAX**.

PHYTELMI'THUS, *m.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**.

PHYTEU'MA, *n.* -*eu'matos* (-is). Fr., *p.* Horned rampion; a genus of campanulaceous herbs.—**P. orbiculare**. Fr., *raiponce orbiculaire*. Round-headed horned rampion; a vulnerary and astringent alpine species.—**P. spicatum**. Fr., *raiponce en épi*. A European species containing a narcotic juice the action of which is modified by the presence of a sweet mucilage.

PHYTIAT'RICA, *f.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *ιατρική*, medicine. See **BOTANIC MEDICINE**.

PHYTOALOPE'CIA, *f.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *ἀλωπεκία*, alopecia. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.

PHYTOCER'SIUM, *n.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *κηρός*, wax. Vegetable wax.

PHYTOCOL'LA, *f.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *κόλλα*, glue. See **GLIADIN**.

PHYTOLAC'CA, *f.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *lacca*, lac. Fr., *phytolaque*. Ger., *Kermesbeere*. Poke; a genus of shrubs or herbs (rarely trees) of the *Chenopodiales*. The species are acid and emetic.—**P. berry**. Lat., *fructus phytolacæ*, *phytolacæ bacca* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *raisin d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Kermesbeere*. Poke berry (fruit of *P. decandra*).—**P. decandra**. Fr., *phytolaque à dix étamines*. Ger., *gemeine Kermesbeere*. Virginian poke; indigenous to the United States and also found (probably naturalized) in northern Africa and southern Europe. The berries and root (*phytolacæ bacca et radix* [U. S. Ph.]) and the leaves are used medicinally. The root is emetic, cathartic, and narcotic, and in overdoses produces convulsions and death by respiratory paralysis. It has been used as an alterative, in chronic rheumatism, in granular conjunctivitis, and in cancer. The berries are less active than the root.—**P. drastica**. A species the root of which is a violent drastic purge.

PHYTOLAC'CIC ACID. Oxalic acid found in species of *Phytolacca*.

PHYTOLAC'CIN. Of Claussen, a neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Phytolacca decandra*.

PHYTOL'OGY. Lat., *phytologia* (from *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λόγος*, understanding). Botany.

PHYTOMEN'TAGRA, *f.* From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *men-tagra* (*q. v.*). Of Gruby, simple inflammatory sycosis and also sycosis parasitaria, both of which he attributed to *Microsporum mentagrophytes*.

PHYTOPATHOL'OGY. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *pathology* (*q. v.*). 1. The science of plant diseases. 2. The pathology of diseases traceable to vegetable origin.

PHYTOPLASM. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. Vegetable protoplasm.

PHYTO'SIS, *f.* -*os'eos* (-is). 1. Phytogenesis. 2. A morbid condition caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite, especially a dermatomycosis.

PHYTOS'TERIN, **PHYTOS'TERYL ALCOHOL**. Fr., *phytostérine*. Ger., *P.* A fatlike substance obtained from all or nearly all seeds and various other vegetable substances. It resembles cholesterol, with which it is perhaps homologous.

PI'A, *f.* *PI*, *pie* (-mère). Ger., *Gefässhaut, dünne* (oder weiche) *Hirnhaut*. One of the cerebrospinal meninges, a delicate network of connective tissue in immediate relation to the surface of the brain and of the spinal cord.—**Cerebral p.** The p. of the brain. It contains in its meshes the ramifications of the cerebral vessels, closely follows the convolutions and gyri of the brain surface, lines the great fissures, and by some of them is continued into the ventricular cavities.—**External p.** The p. covering the exterior of the brain as distinguished from the part within the ventricles.—**Internal p.** The p. which extends into the ventricles of the brain.—**Intima p.** Of Key and Retzius, the inner layer of the spinal p.—**P. cerebialis**. See *Cerebral p.*—**P. mater**. See *P.*—**P. spinalis**, *Spinal p.* The p. of the spinal cord. It is prolonged within the anterior and posterior median fissures, and forms the epineurium of each of the spinal nerves.

PI'AL. Pertaining to the pia.

PIARRHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *πίαρ*, fat, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **LIPÆMIA**.

PI'CA, *f.* Fr., *p.* An appetite or craving for unusual, unwholesome, even disgusting substances for food.

PICAMA'RUM, *n.* From *pix*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *picamare*. An oily substance obtained in the distillation of wood tar.

PICEA'LIS. From *pix*, pitch. Due to the action of tar (e. g., *acne p.*).

PI'CEOUS. Lat., *piceus*. 1. Pitchy; containing pitch or tar. 2. Pitch-colored, reddish-black.

PICHU'RIM. Ger., *P.* A South American lauraceous tree, not certainly identified.—**P. bark**. Lat., *cortex p.* Ger., *P'rinde*. An aromatic bark with the odor of sassafras, formerly imported into Europe; probably derived from *Ocotea cymbarum*.—**P. camphor**. A constituent of p. fat, identified by Gerhardt with laurel camphor.—**P. fat**. A buttery matter found in p. beans; it contains laurin and p. camphor.—**P'stearic acid**. See **LAURIC acid**.

PIC'OLIN(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Picolin*. An alkaloid, $C_5H_4(CH_3)N$, or methylpyridine, found in animal tar and coal tar, also prepared synthetically.

PICOLIN'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_4N.COOH$, prepared from picoline.

PICRÆ'NA, *f.* From *πικρός*, bitter. A genus of the *Simarubææ*.—**P. excelsa**. Fr., *quassier de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Bittersche*. Picræna wood; indigenous to Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. Its wood is the quassia (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph.

PICRAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide picramique*. Ger., *Pikraminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2).OH$.

PICRAMID(E). Ger., *Pikramid*. An amide of picric acid; trinitraniline.

PICRAM'NIA, *f*. From *πικρός*, bitter. Fr., *picramnie*. Ger., *Bitterstrauch*. Bitter wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. See also *CASCARA AMARGA*.—**P. antidesma**. Fr., *brésillet d'Amérique*. Ger., *langträubiger Bitterstrauch*. The macary bitter of the West Indies; a bitter tonic species growing in Jamaica and Hayti, where the bark of the root and stem and the leaves are used in colic, syphilis, etc.

PICRANIS'IC ACID. See **PICRIC ACID**.

PICRAS'MA, *f*. A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*.—**P. javanica**. A Javanese species; tonic, antidyenteric, and febrifuge.

PIC'RATE. Lat., *picras*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Pikrat*. A salt of picric acid.

PIC'RIA, *f*. Fr., *picrie*. 1. The genus *Curanga*. 2. The genus *Coutoubea*.—**P. fel terræ**. Fr., *picrie fiel de terre*. Ger., *Gallenkraut*. Chinese earth gall; a plant (differing little from *Curanga amara*) cultivated in China, where the bitter leaves are used as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, and in suppressed lochia, intermittent fever, etc.

PIC'RIC ACID. Lat., *acidum picricum* (from *πικρός*, bitter). Fr., *acide picrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pikrinsäure*. Trinitrophenol; a poisonous substance, $C_6(NO_2)_3H_3O_2$, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on phenol, salicylic acid, etc. Its administration causes a yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva like that of jaundice. It has been used in intermittent fever, trichiniasis, and helminthiasis, as a test for albumin in the urine, and as a reagent in microscopy.

PIC'RIS, *f*. From *πικρός*, bitter. Fr., *picride*. Ger., *Bitterkraut*. A genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*.—**P. repens**. Fr., *picride rampante*. A species the roots of which are used in China as a deobstruent and febrifuge.

PICROACON'ITIN(E). A base, $C_{31}H_{45}NO_{10}$, obtained from the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus*.

PICROCAR'MIN, **PICROCAR'MINATE**. Fr., *p*. A liquor obtained by mixing a solution of carmin in ammonia with a concentrated solution of picric acid; used as a staining agent in microscopy.

PICROCHO'LIA, *f*. From *πικρός*, bitter, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *picrocholie*. An old term for a severe bilious disorder.

PICROCYAM'IC ACID. See **ISOPURPURIC ACID**.

PICROER'YTHRIN. Fr., *picroérythrine*. A crystalline, bitter substance, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7 + 3H_2O$.

PICROGLY'CIN, **PICROGLY'CION**. Fr., *picroglycine*. Ger., *Bittersüss*. A substance extracted from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*. According to some chemists, it is merely impure solanine.

PIC'ROL. Potassium diiodoresorcinmonosulphonate; an antiseptic.

PICROLI'CHENIN. A principle, of the probable formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_6$, found in *Variolaria amara*.

PIC'ROMEL, *n*. -*mel'lis* (-*mel'itos*, -*is*). From *πικρός*, bitter, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Gallensüss*, *Bitterhonig*. A mixture of impure taurocholates and glycocholates, having a bitter taste and a sweetish after-taste.

PICRONI'TRIC ACID. See **PICRIC ACID**.

PICROPODOPIHYL'LIN. Fr., *picropodophylline*. A substance found in *Podophyllum peltatum*.

PICROP'YRIN(E). A compound of picric acid and antipyrine.

PICROROCCEL'LIN. A substance, $C_{27}H_{29}N_3O_5$, obtained from a variety of *Rocella tinctoria*.

PICRORRHI'ZA, *f*. From *πικρός*, bitter, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *p*. A genus of the *Digitalææ*.—**P. kuerva**, **P. kurroa**, **P. kurroo**. An herb of the Himalayas; the p. of the Br. Ph. The intensely bitter root, the *kali-kutki* of India, is said to be a valuable tonic. It is used as a febrifuge, and is one of the numerous roots sold in the Bengal bazaars as *teeta*.

PIC'ROTIN. See under **PICROTOXIN**.

PICROTOX'IC. Lat., *picrotoxicus*. Fr., *picrotoxique*. Of salts, derived from picrotoxin as a base.—**P. acid**. Picrotoxin.

PICROTOX'IN. Lat., *picrotozinum* [U. S. Ph.], *picrotoxina* [Fr. Cod.] (from *πικρός*, bitter, and *τοξικός*, poisonous). Fr., *picrotoxine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *picrotoxic acid*, *cocculin*. A very bitter substance, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, found in *Cocculus indicus*, of which it forms the active principle. It acts on the nervous centres, and especially on the motor, inhibitory, and respiratory centres of the medulla oblongata, provoking epileptoid seizures and spasmodic dyspnoea and lessening of the heart's action. It is used for the night sweats of phthisis, and has been recommended as a cholagogue and as an antidote to morphine. Applied externally, it seems to be dangerous.

PIC'RYL. Fr., *picryle*. Ger., *P*. The radicle of picric acid.

PIES'TRUM, *n*. Gr., *πίεστρον* [Hippocrates]. Fr., *pies-tron*. An ancient instrument for crushing the foetal skull in the operation of craniotomy.

PIG'MENT. Lat., *pigmentum* (from *pingere*, to paint). Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*, *Farbstoff*. 1. Any coloring matter. 2. A substance for topical application with a pencil or brush.—**Biliary p's**. See **BILIFLAVIN**, **BILIPRASIN**, **BILIFUSCIN**, **BILIPURPURIN**, **BILIRUBIN**, **BILIVERDIN**, **CHOLETELIN**, **CHOLOPHÆIN**, and **HYDROBILIRUBIN**.—**Blood p's**. See **HÆMOGLOBIN**, **HÆMATIN**, and **HÆMATOCYANIN**.—**Fæcal p's**. See **CHOLOPHÆIN** and **STERCOBILIN**.—**Respiratory p**. A p. supposed to result from the oxidation of the tissues. See **HISTOHEMATIN**.—**Urinary p's**. See **UROBILIN**, **UROCHROME**, and **UROERYTHRIN**.—**Uveal p**. The p. contained in the cells on the inner or posterior surface of the iris. the ciliary processes, and the chorioid; properly a portion of the retina (pars retinalis iridis).

PIGMENT'AL, **PIG'MENTARY**. Lat., *pigmentarius*. Fr., *pigmentaire*. Pertaining to or containing pigment.

PIGMENTA'TION. Ger., *Pigmentbildung* (1st def.), *Pigmentirung* (2d def.). 1. The production of pigment. 2. The change of color caused by its presence.—**Lymphatic p**. The arrest of pigment granules, such as carbon or coloring matters used in tattooing, by the lymph nodules.

PIGMENT'UM, *n*. See **PIGMENT**.—**P. nigrum** (of the embryonic eye). The proximal lamella of the secondary optic vesicle.

PIGODID'YMUS, *m*. From *πυγή*, the buttock, and *διδυμος*, double. A monster composed of two individuals united in the region of the buttocks.

PII'TIS, *f*. -*itis*. Fr., *piite*. Inflammation of the pia.

PI'LAR. Lat., *pilaris*. Fr., *pilaire*. Pertaining to hair.

PILA'TIO, *f*. -*osis*. From *pilus*, a hair. A fissure of the cranium.

PILE. From *pila*, a ball (2d def.). Fr., *p*. (1st def.). Ger., *Säule* (1st def.). 1. See **BATTERY**. 2. See **HÆMORRHOID**.—**Prostatic p**. That condition of an enlarged prostate in which attacks of bleeding occur.—**Thermoelectric p**. Ger., *thermo-elektrische Säule*. A battery the development of an electric current in which depends on slight differences of heat in the circuit.

PIL'EOUS. From *pilus*, a hair. Fr., *pileux*. 1. Pertaining to the hair. 2. Pilose.

PIL'EUS, *m*. Fr., *chapiteau*. Lit., a cap. The caplike upper part of the fructification in hymenomycetous Fungi.—**P. hippocraticus**. See *Capeline BANDAGE*.

PILIF'EROUS. Lat., *pilifer*, *piliferus* (from *pilus*, a hair, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pilifère*. Ger., *haartragend*. 1. Beset with hairs. 2. Terminated by a single hair or bristle.

PILIG'ANIN(E). A supposed alkaloid obtained from lycopodium. It causes vomiting, purging, and convulsions.

PILIMIC'TION. Lat., *pilimictio* (from *pilus*, a hair, and *mingere*, to urinate). Fr., *p.* The excretion of urine containing hairy filaments.

PILL. Gr., *κατάποτον, καταπότιον, σφαίριον*. Lat., *pilula* (dim. of *pila*, a ball). Fr., *pilule*. Ger., *Pille*. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a small, more or less spherical mass, of a size convenient for swallowing; or of some pharmacopœias, a pilular mass.

PIL'LAR. Gr., *κίον*. Lat., *columna*. Fr., *pilier*. Ger., *Säule*. A column or upright support; also a structure resembling a column.—**Anterior p. of the fauces.** See ARCH of the palate.—**Anterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crura anteriora fornicis*. Fr., *pilier (ou colonne) antérieure (de la voûte, ou du trigone)*. Ger., *vordere Gewölbsäule*. Two diverging columns that extend downward from the anterior extremity of the body of the fornix, anterior to the foramen of Monro, along the sides of the third ventricle. On reaching the corpora albicantia at the base of the brain they turn backward and upward, each column being continued upward to the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus.—**External p. of the abdominal ring.** The outer aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring, formed by a portion of Poupart's ligament.—**External p's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) externa*. Ger., *äussere Schenkelpaare*. The outermost portion of the pillars of the diaphragm.—**Inferior p. of the abdominal ring.** See *External p. of the abdominal ring*.—**Internal p. of the abdominal ring.** The inner aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring.—**Internal p's of the diaphragm, Middle p's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) interna, crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) media*. Ger., *innere (oder mittlere) Schenkelpaare*. The innermost portion of the p's of the diaphragm.—**Muscular p's.** See *Muscle COLUMNS*.—**P's of Corti.** See *RODS of Corti*.—**P's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatis*. Bundles of tendinous fibres which arise on the right side from the anterior surfaces of the first, second, and third lumbar vertebræ and the intervertebral fibrocartilages, and on the left side from the anterior surfaces of the second and third lumbar vertebræ, and pass upward and outward, forming an arch over the aorta (hiatus aorticus). On each side of the aorta the fibres become muscular and decussate with each other, and, after parting to form an opening for the œsophagus (hiatus œsophageus), are lost in the central tendon.—**P's of the fauces.** The folds of mucous membrane between which the tonsil is situated.—**Posterior p. of the fauces.** See *ARCUS palatopharyngeus*.—**Posterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crus fornicis posterior*. Fr., *pilliers postérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone)*. Ger., *hintere Gewölbsäule*. The two bands forming the prolongation of the fornix posteriorly. They extend downward and outward, leaving between them the lyra, enter the cornua of the lateral ventricles, and terminate partly in the hippocampus major and partly as the tenia hippocampi.—**Superior p. of the abdominal ring.** See *Internal p. of the abdominal ring*.

PILOCARP/PIDIN(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pilocarpidin*. An alkaloid derived from jaborandi leaves, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_8$.

PILOCARP/PIN(E). Lat., *pilocarpina* [Fr. Cod.], *pilocarpinum*. Fr., *p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pilocarpin*. A base, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, found in jaborandi. It is a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic and is used as a meiotic in glaucoma.

PILOCARP/PUS, m. From *πίλος*, a cap, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *pilocarpe* (1st def.), *jaborandi* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Jaborandiblätter* (2d def.). Syn.: *folia jaborandi* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Xanthoxyleæ*. 2. The dried leaflets of *P. pinnatifolius*. They are bitter and somewhat pungent, and when bruised, slightly aromatic. P. is a powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue, and in small doses an efficient diuretic. It is used in

dropsy, pleurisy, Bright's disease, etc., is especially useful in uræmia, is recommended as a galactagogue and in diphtheria, and is a strong mydriatic. It is antagonistic to atropine.—*P. pinnatifolius*, *P. pinnatifolius*, *P. pinnatus*. The jaborandi plant, the species yielding the p. of the U. S. Ph.; a shrub of tropical and subtropical Brazil. The bark, as well as the leaves, contains pilocarpine, and is used as a sudorific and sialagogue.—*P. selloanus*. A species found in Brazil and Paraguay, differing but little from *P. pinnatifolius*.

PILONI'DAL. From *pilus*, a hair, and *nidus*, a nest. Serving as a nest for the lodgment of hair (see *FOVEOLA coccylæ*).

PIL'LOSE. Lat., *pilosus* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *pileux, poileux, poilu*. Ger., *behaart, haarig*. Hairy or downy.

PIL'ULA, f. Dim. of *pila*, a ball. See *PILL*.—*Pilulæ aloeticæ ferratæ* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ ALOES et ferri*.—*Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Compound cathartic pills; of the U. S. Ph., pills containing 1 grain each of calomel and of extract of jalap, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of powdered gamboge, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ grain of compound extract of colocynth ($=\frac{1}{2}$ grain of extract of colocynth, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of aloes, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of resin of scammony and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of soap with a little cardamom).—*Pilulæ odontalgicæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Ger., *Zahnschmerzpillen*. A preparation made by melting 7 grammes of yellow wax and 2 of oil of almonds, adding 5 each of the powdered roots of belladonna and pyrethrum, and powdered opium, working up in a warm mortar, adding 15 drops each of the oils of cajuput and cloves, dividing into 5-centigramme pills, and sprinkling them with powdered cloves.

PIL'ULAR. From *pilula*, a little ball. Pertaining to, resembling, or proper for making into pills.

PIL'LUS, m. A hair. Cf. *CAPILLUS*, *CRINIS*, *VILLUS*, and *SETA*.—*Pili anales*. Hairs which grow about the anus.—*Pili capitis*. Hairs of the head; capilli.—*Pili cupulati*. Hairs having cup-shaped bulbous roots; papilla hairs.—*P. cutis*. The short, downy hairs that grow over the general surface of the skin; lanugo hairs.—*Pili palpebrarum*. See *CHILIA* (1st def.).—*Pili pudendorum*. The pubic hair.—*Pili subaxillares*. The hair of the axillæ.

PIMAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pimarique*. Ger., *Pimar-säure, Pimarinsäure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, isomeric with sylvic acid, forming the chief constituent of galipot.

PIMELAD'ENES, m. and f. pl. From *πιμελή*, fat, and *ἀήρ*, a gland. Sebaceous glands.

PIMEL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pimélique*. Ger., *Pimelin-säure*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_{10}(CO.OH)_2$.

PIMELI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *πιμελή*, fat. Fr., *pimé-lite*. 1. Inflammation of the adipose tissue. 2. Inflammation of connective tissue.

PIMELO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *πιμελή*, fat. A fatty tumor.

PIMELOPTERY'GIUM, n. From *πιμελή*, fat, and *περύγιον*, a little wing. Fr., *piméloptérygion*. Of Petrequin, a fatty excrescence on the conjunctival tissue.

PIMELORRHŒ'A, f. From *πιμελή*, fat, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *pimélorrhée*. A morbid fatty discharge.

PIMELORTHOPNŒ'A, f. From *πιμελή*, fat, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, orthopnea. Fr., *pimélorthopnée*. Orthopnea caused by obesity.

PIMELO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *πιμελή*, fat. Fr., *pimélose*. A more correct name for adiposis (q. v.).

PIMELU'RIA, f. From *πιμελή*, fat, and *οὐρόν*, urine. Fr., *piméluurie*. Ger., *Fetharnen*. The excretion of fat in the urine.

PIMEN'TA, f. Fr., *piment* (2d def.), *poivre de la Jamaïque* (2d def.), *toute-épice* (2d def.), *piment des Anglais* (2d def.). Ger., *Piment, Nelkenpfeffer* (2d def.), *Nelkenköpfe* (2d def.), *Neugewürz* (2d def.), *Pimentosamen* (2d def.). Syn.: *semen amomi* (2d def.), *piper jama-*

cense (2d def.), *fructus pimentæ* (2d def.). 1. A genus of very fragrant myrtaceous trees of tropical America. 2. Allspice; the dried, nearly ripe aromatic fruit of *P. officinalis*.—*Aqua pimentæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de piment de la Jamaïque*. A preparation made by distilling 14 parts of allspice with 320 of water so as to obtain 160 parts of distillate.—*Oleum pimentæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*). Fr., *huile* (ou *essence*) *volatile du piment de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Pimentöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *P. officinalis*. It has essentially the same composition as oil of cloves, but differs in flavor. It is used as an aromatic stimulant.—*P. acris*. Wild cinnamon, the wild clove of the West Indies. Its fruit yields an oil (oil of bayberry), which consists of eugenol and a hydrocarbon. The leaves are used as a spice and medicine in the West Indies.—*P. aromatica*, *P. communis*, *P. officinalis*, *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *piment* (*de la Jamaïque, à couronne, ou des Anglais*). Ger., *gewürzreicher Piment*. An evergreen tree indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, and cultivated especially in Jamaica for its fruits, which are the allspice of commerce (see *P.*, 2d def.). The bark is mildly aromatic and astringent. The leaves are aromatic and astringent and are used as a spice.

PIMENTE'LIA, *f.* A genus of the *Cinchonaceæ*. The single species, a lofty tree, indigenous to the Peruvian Andes, has an astringent bark.

PIMEN'TO. See *PIMENTA* (2d def.) and *PIMENTA officinalis*.

PIMPINEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *boucage, pimpinelle*. Ger., *Bibernell*. A genus of the *Aminnaceæ*.—*P. alba minor*, *P. alpina*. See *P. saxifraga*.—*P. anisum*. Fr., *anis* (vert). Ger., *Anis-Bibernell*. Anise, anny, sweet cumin; indigenous to Egypt and the Levant, and cultivated in Europe for its fruits (see *ANISUM* [2d def.]), which contain an essential oil rich in anethol. They are used as an aromatic stimulant, especially in flatulent colic, and as an adjuvant of other medicine. They are also said to be galactagogue.—*P. magna*. Fr., *pimpinelle*. Ger., *grosse Bibernell*. A species the root of which is larger than that of *P. saxifraga*. Its properties are similar, but less active, and it was formerly used medicinally.—*P. nigra*. 1. See *P. magna*. 2. A variety of *P. saxifraga*, found in Germany. Its root is powerfully active.—*P. saxifraga*. Fr., *boucage saxifrage*. Ger., *gemeine Bibernell*. 1. Burnet saxifrage, or pimpinell; a perennial species growing throughout Europe and in Asia. The root is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and is sometimes used in asthma, dropsy, chronic catarrh, amenorrhœa, etc., and as a stimulant application in toothache, etc. It has an aromatic but disagreeable odor, and a pungent, acrid, sweetish taste. It yields by distillation a golden-yellow limpid volatile oil of penetrating odor and biting taste; it also contains an acrid resin. The herb and seed also were formerly official. 2. *P. magna*.—*P. sisarum*. Fr., *chervil*. Ger., *Zuckernurzel*. Skirret; a perennial herb usually referred to the genus *Sium*. It is a native of China, Japan, and Corea, and is cultivated in Europe for its edible root, which forms bunches of small tubers, having a sweet taste, and is used in mercurial poisoning. The seeds are carminative and sudorific, but are seldom used.—*Radix pimpinellæ* [Ger. Ph.]. The root of *P. saxifraga*.—*Tinctura pimpinellæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Pimpinellinctur*. A preparation made by macerating for 1 week 1 part of p. root with 5 parts of dilute alcohol.

PIMPINEL'LIN. The crystalline principle to which the acidity of *Pimpinella saxifraga* is due.

PIM'PLE. A.-S., *pinpel*. Fr., *bouton*. Ger., *Finne*. A papule or any small (usually inflammatory) efflorescence upon the skin.—*Maggot p's*. A vulgar term for comedones or for acne punctata.

PIN. Lat., *pinna*. Fr., *épingle*. Ger., *Stecknadel*. A small bolt, generally cylindrical, used as a fastening or

for puncturing or for steadying anything.—**Centre p.** The sharp little perforator projecting from the centre of the circular saw of the trephine; used for fixing the saw in position.—**Harelip p.** A long, strong p. passed through the tissues to serve as a support for sutures in the operation for harelip.

PINACO'LIC ALCOHOL. Fr., *alcool pinacologique*. See *HEXYL ALCOHOL*.

PINAC'OLIN(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pinakolin*. 1. A liquid, $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CO} - \text{C} \equiv (\text{CH}_3)_3$, derived from pinacone. 2. Any ketone obtainable by the decomposition of a pinacone in the more general sense.

PINAC'OLYL. The radicle, $(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{C} - (\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)'$, of pinacolyl alcohol.

PI'NAKONE. Fr., *p.*, *pinakone*. Ger., *Pinakone*. A diatomic alcohol or glycol, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 : \text{C}(\text{OH}) - \text{C}(\text{OH}) : (\text{CH}_3)_2$ (double tertiary alcohol).

PINAL'IC ACID. See under *VALERIC ACID*.

PI'NAPIN. Fermented pineapple juice; used in gastric catarrh and, as a spray, in nasal catarrh.

PIN'CERS, *n. pl.* See *FORCEPS*.

PINCK'NEYA, *f.* Named after C. C. Pinckney. Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.—*P. pubens*, *P. pubescens*. Fr., *p. pubescent*. Bitter bark tree; a large shrub or small tree common from South Carolina to Florida. The astringent and tonic bark is used in intermittent fever.

PINE. See *PINUS*.—**P. needle oil**. Lat., *oleum pini* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Fichtennadelöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. It is colorless, or nearly so, with an aromatic, lavenderlike odor and a pungent but not unpleasant flavor. It resembles turpentine in medicinal properties, but is milder. It is used by inhalation in the treatment of respiratory diseases and internally for rheumatism.

PIN'EAL. 1. Resembling a pine cone. 2. Pertaining to the p. gland.

PINEL'LIA, *f.* A genus of araceous herbs of northern China and Japan.—**P. triphyllum**. A species used in China, considered more potent than *P. tuberifera*.—**P. tuberifera**. A species used medicinally in China.—**P. Wawraæ**. A species the root of which is used in China in intestinal obstruction.

PINGUEC'ULA, *f.* See *PINGUICULA* (2d def.).

PINGUE'DO, *f.* -ed'nis. Fat. See *AXUNGIA* and *ADEPS*.

PINGUEFAC'TION. From *pinguefacere*, to make fat. Conversion into fat.

PINGUIC'ULA, *f.* From *pinguis*, fat. Fr., *pinguicule*, *grassette* (1st def.). Ger., *Fettkraut* (1st def.), *Fettgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. Butterwort; a genus of the *Leptobulariæ*. 2. A small yellow patch or nodule in the conjunctiva close to the temporal or nasal margin of the cornea.—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pinguicule commune*. Ger., *gemeines Fettkraut*. Bog violet; growing in North America and in Europe. The leaves are said to coagulate milk, and were formerly used, dried, as a pectoral and vulnerary and, fresh, as a mild evacuant.

PINGUO'LEUM, *n.* From *pinguis*, fat, and *oleum*, oil. A fatty or fixed oil.

PIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pinique*. Ger., *Pininsäure*. A resinous substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$, found in pine resin.

PINIDECUSSA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See *Pineal DECUSSATION*.

PINIPIC'RIN. Fr., *pinipicerine*. Ger., *Pinipikrin*. A glucoside, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{11}$, found in the needles and bark of *Pinus silvestris* and in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*.

PINITAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide pinitannique*. Ger., *Pinitansäure*. A variety of tannic acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_8$, a yellowish-red powder, obtained from *Pinus silvestris* and *Thuja occidentalis*.

PI'NITE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pinit*. A very sweet crystalline body, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_4\text{O}$, isomeric with mannitan,

found in the exudation of *Pinus lambertiana*; used as a laxative.

PINK'EYE. An acute contagious catarrhal conjunctivitis, of undetermined causation, characterized by a pink or red appearance of the eyeball.

PIN'NA, f. See **AURICLE**.—**Pinnæ nasi.** See **ALÆ nasi.**

PINO'DES. Gr., πινώδης. Fr., *pinodeux*. Of Hippocrates, dirty, full of sordes.

PINOL. The volatile oil of the needles of *Pinus pumilio*.

PINUS, f. Gr., πίνυς. Fr., *p.* (1st def.), *pin.* Ger., *Kiefer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of coniferous trees; the pines. 2. A family of plants including *P.*, *Larix*, *Abies*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Cusuarina*, and *Equisetum*. 3. See **PINEAL GLAND**.—**Balsamum nativi pini lariois.** Venice turpentine.—**Balsamum nativum pini silvestris.** Common turpentine.—**Balsamum pini lariois.** Venice turpentine.—**Coni pini.** The young cones of *P. silvestris*.—**Gemmæ pini.** See **Turiones pini**.—**Oleum pini silvestris.** Of the Br. Ph., pine needle oil.—**P. abies.** *Abies pinus*.—**P. australis.** Fr., *pin de marais*. Ger., *langblättrige Kiefer*. Yellow pine; a species yielding much turpentine, resin, pitch, and tar through all seasons. The emanations from it are said to be antimalarial and antiseptic.—**P. banksiana.** Fr., *pin des rochers*. Gray pine; the most northern of the North American species. The cones are used in chronic catarrh.—**P. cembra.** Fr., *pin cembro*. Ger., *Zirbelkiefer*. Russian cedar stone pine; an edible-seeded species abundant in the Alps and the Siberian ranges. It was the πεύκη of the ancients, who used the bark as an astringent and the seed as a pectoral. It yields Hungarian turpentine.—**P. deodara.** *Cedrus deodara*. It yields a coarse turpentine used in the East Indies as a diaphoretic, in leprosy, and externally for ulcers and skin diseases.—**P. glabra.**

1. Spruce pine; a North American species allied to *P. mitis*. 2. A species which, in Luristan, affords a substance resembling oak manna.—**P. halepensis.** Fr., *pin d'Alep*. Ger., *Küstenkiefer*. Aleppo pine; a native of southern Europe and northern Africa. It yields a peculiar kind of turpentine and a valuable tar.—**P. Jeffreyi.** The black pine of California; an astringent-barked species.—**P. lambertiana.** Fr., *pin de Lambert*. Ger., *californische Kiefer*. Shake California pine. The resin contains pinite and is used as a substitute for sugar. The seeds are eaten.—**P. lariois.** Fr., *pin de Corse*. Corsican pine; a very resinous species found in southern Europe, yielding all the products of *P. silvestris*.—**P. longifolia.** Fr., *pin à longues feuilles*. Cheer pine, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It yields tar and turpentine. The young shoots are used in China as a diuretic and antiscorbutic.—**P. maritima.** See *P. pinaster* and *P. halepensis*.—**P. massoniana.** Fr., *p. de Masson*. Ger., *chinesische Kiefer*. Chinese pine, the *maty* of Japan; a resinous turpentine-yielding species. In China the young bud cones are highly valued as a medicine. The roots, burned with oil of *Brassica orientalis*, furnish Chinese lampblack.—**P. montana.** *P. pumilio*.—**P. nigricans.** A European species referred by Koch to *P. pinaster*. It yields the products of *P. silvestris*.—**P. palustris.** *P. pinaster*.—**P. picea.** See **ABIES picea**.—**P. pinaster.** Fr., *pin maritime*. Ger., *Strandkiefer*. The cluster pine; a Mediterranean species furnishing *terebinthina gallica* or *terebinthina burdigalensis*.—**P. pinea.** Fr., *pin à pignon*. Ger., *Pinienkiefer*. The stone pine; common in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bark was used by the ancient Greeks as an astringent in ulcers and mucous discharges. The nutlike seeds of the cones were formerly used as a demulcent.—**P. pumilio.** Fr., *pin de Briançon*. Ger., *Zwerg-Kiefer*. The upright-coned mountain pine; a recumbent bush closely allied to *P. silvestris*; found on the Alps and the Carpathians. It

yields Krummholz oil (which is used as an external application in bruises, sprains, rheumatism, etc.) and Hungarian balsam.—**P. pungens.** Table mountain pine. A turpentine-yielding species.—**P. resinosa.** The red pine of North America, rich in resin.—**P. rigida.** Fr., *pin hérissé*. Ger., *Starrkiefer*. The pitch-pine of the northern United States. It yields large quantities of pitch and tar. It will flourish in salt marshes, and is recommended by von Müller for subduing miasmata.—**P. sabiana.** The California nut pine. The seeds are used by the Digger Indians as food. Its resin yields abietene on distillation.—**P. serotina.** The fox-tail pine, growing in the southern United States. It is of value for protection against malaria in swamps.—**P. silvestris.** Fr., *pin d'Ecosse*. Ger., *gemeine Kiefer*. Birk apples; a tree of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia; a source of pitch, tar, and turpentine. An essential oil, obtained by distillation from the leaves, is used in medicine (*pine needle oil*). The young cones, which are balsamic and have a bitter resinous taste, are used in decoction in atony of the digestive organs, dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, skin diseases, etc., either externally or internally. The sweet, mucilaginous sap beneath the bark is used as a vermifuge and antiscorbutic, and in skin and pectoral complaints. The resin is substituted for Burgundy pitch.—**Resina pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] (**Burgundica** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], seu *depurata*, seu *flava*). Burgundy pitch.—**Resina pini empyreumatica liquida.** See **TAR**.—**Tinctura pini composita** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *tinctura lignorum*. A preparation made by digesting 9 parts of pine cones, 3 each of juniper berries and saffraas wood, 6 of guaiac wood, and 108 of dilute alcohol for eight days.—**Turiones pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *bourgeons de sapin*. Ger., *Fichtenknospen*. The young cones or strobiles of *P. silvestris*.

PI'NYL. The compound $C_{10}H_{18}$.—**P. chloride.** A camphorlike crystalline mass, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$.

PI'OSCOPE. From πίων, fat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A galactometer in which the richness of the milk is estimated from its correspondence with one or other of six shades of color painted on the instrument.

PIP. A disease of fowls in which a pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue.

PI'PER, n. *Pip'ris*, *piper'idis*. Gr., πέπερι, πίπερι, πέπερις, πίπερις. Fr., *poivrier* (1st def.), *poivre* (2d def.), *poivre noir* (ou commun) [2d def.]. Ger., *Pfeffer* (1st def.), *schwarzer Pfeffer* (2d def.). 1. The peppers, a genus of the *Piperaceæ*. They contain an acrid resin, an aromatic volatile oil, and a crystallizable principle, piperine, chiefly present in the root and fruit. 2. The unripe fruit of *P. nigrum*. Black peppers are berrylike fruits having an aromatic smell and a hot, pungent taste. They contain piperine, a resin, an essential oil isomeric with oil of turpentine, gum, starch, lignin, etc. Black pepper is carminative and stimulant, but is used chiefly as a condiment.—**Confectio piperis** [Br. Ph.], **Electuarium piperis**. Fr., *confection* (ou *électuaire*) *de poivre*. Ger., *Pfefferlatwerge*. A mixture of 2 parts of black pepper, 3 of caraway fruit, and 15 of clarified honey.—**Oleoresina piperis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 100 parts of black pepper in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of liquid are obtained, distilling, evaporating off the ether until no further precipitation of piperine crystals takes place, and pressing the liquid through a muslin strainer.—**P. Afzelii.** A tropical African species. Its red fruits constitute African cubebs (*q. v.*).—**P. amalago.** Fr., *poivrier amalago*. Ger., *Amalago-Pfeffer*. A Jamaica species. The fruits are used as a condiment like black pepper, the leaves and young branches as a discutient, and the root as a diuretic and diaphoretic.—**P. anisatum.** Ger., *anisartiger Pfeffer*. A species growing on the Orinoco. The fruits and leaves are used in flatu-

lent colic, etc., also in clysters and as a wash for ulcers.—*P. arborescens*. Ger., *baumartiger Pfeffer*. A climbing shrub of the Moluccas and Java. The bark is pungent and caustic, and is used externally in rheumatism and gout and internally in constipation. The leaves, bruised, are applied in headache.—*P. betle*. Fr., *bétel*. Ger., *Betelpfeffer*. Beng., *pan*. Mal., *vetta*. Syn.: *Chavica betle*. Betel (or betle) leaf (or pepper); a climbing shrubby species growing wild in Java and cultivated in the East Indies for its leaf, which the natives use as a masticatory and digestive stimulant. It is used in combination with the areca nut and chunam, or with camphor and other aromatics, and also with a mixture of quicklime. The juice is considered stomachic. According to Elliott, it sometimes produces a species of cancer, the betel chewer's cancer. The leaves, warmed and smeared with oil, are applied over the chest in pulmonary affections and congestion of the liver and as a resolvent in glandular swellings. The juice of the leaves is used as a febrifuge, and in Java as a pectoral.—*P. brasiliense*. Brazilian pepper; the fruit of *Capsicum annuum*.—*P. caninum*. Ger., *Hundspfeffer*. A species widely dispersed throughout the Malay Archipelago, sometimes confounded with *P. cubeba*. Its fruits are smaller than true cubebs.—*P. capense*. Fr., *poivrier du Cap*. A Cape of Good Hope species, used as a stomachic.—*P. carpunya*. *P. carpu-pija*. A Peruvian species. The leaves and fruits are used as a digestive.—*P. caudatum*. Fr., *cubèbe de Bourbon*. Ger., *geschwänzter Pfeffer*. 1. A species found in Brazil, Guiana, etc. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific, and, together with the leaves, in baths for inflammatory swellings, etc. 2. Cubeb.—*P. chaba*. Ger., *Chaba-Pfeffer*. An East Indian species. The fruit spikes are used like *p. longum*.—*P. churumaya*. Ger., *Churumaya-Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive.—*P. citrifolium*. A Brazil and Guiana species; one of the plants used in Brazil under the name *jaborandi*.—*P. crassipes*. A Sumatran species said to furnish a very bitter, shriveled cubeb larger than true cubebs.—*P. cubeba*. Fr., *poivre à queue*. Ger., *Cubeben-Pfeffer*. A shrub indigenous to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and parts of the East Indies; the source of cubeb.—*P. decorticatedum*. White pepper.—*P. dichotomum*. Fr., *poivrier dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästiger Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The roots are used as a febrifuge and the leaves as a digestive.—*P. diffusum*. Ger., *weitschweifiger Pfeffer*. A Ceylon and Java species. The leaves are used in dysuria, gonorrhœa, and bilious complaints.—*P. electricum*. *P. jaborandi*.—*P. germanicum*. The fruit of *Daphne mezereum*.—*P. granulosum*. Ger., *gekörnter Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species, perhaps identical with *Artanthe adunca*. The berries and leaves are used in sluggish digestion, dysentery, etc.—*P. heterophyllum*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive.—*P. hispanicum*, *P. indicum*. *Capsicum annuum* or its fruit.—*P. jaborandi*. The *jaborandi bravo* of Brazil; a shrub the leaves of which are seldom used. The root, however, is considered a most active diaphoretic and aphrodisiac, and is used in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.—*P. jamaicense*. *Pimenta officinalis* or its fruit.—*P. longifolium*. A Peruvian species. The fruits are used like ordinary pepper.—*P. longum*. Fr., *poivre long* (2d def.). Ger., *langer Pfeffer*. 1. A shrub indigenous to Malabar, Ceylon, eastern Bengal, Timor, and the Philippines, and cultivated in India for its fruits (see 2d def.). The root is bitter, stomachic, and digestive, and is used in palsy, tetanus, and apoplexy, and to cause expulsion of the placenta. 2. The unripe fruit of *P. officinarum* and of *P. longum* (1st def.); long pepper, the *πέπερι μακρόν* of the ancients. It is rarely used medicinally, except in veterinary practice.—*P. lowong*. A Java species with fruits closely resembling true cubebs.

—*P. majusculum*. Ger., *vielnerviger Pfeffer*. A climbing species. The leaves are used in Java and the Moluccas as a stimulant application in paralysis, oedema of the limbs, rheumatism, and headache.—*P. methisticum*, *P. methysticum*. Fr., *poivrier ava*. Ger., *Awa-Pfeffer*. The ava, or kava, of the South Sea Islands, where the large, fibrous, spongy root (yangona root) is used in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. The root contains two principles, *kavain* and *yanconin*, which are physiologically inactive, a volatile oil, and two resins, *a-kava resin* and *β-kava resin*, the former soluble, the latter insoluble, in petroleum ether. *Alpha-kava resin* is a thin, oily, yellowish-green substance, having a pungent aromatic taste, and the pleasant odor of the root. It produces well-marked local anæsthesia, and in large doses causes an intoxication of a drowsy character. At first contact with a sensitive mucous membrane it causes much pain. Ava root in small doses is tonic, stimulating, and diuretic, and is recommended in gonorrhœa.—*P. nigrum*. Fr., *poivrier noir* (1st def.) (ou commun), *poivre noir* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer*. 1. (Black) pepper (plant); a perennial climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the West Indies. 2. See *P.* (2d def.).—*P. nodosum*, *P. nodulosum*. Fr., *poivrier noueux*. Ger., *knotiger Pfeffer*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in snake bites and various diseases. The astringent and sialagogue root has the pungent, cooling taste of peppermint.—*P. odoratum jamaicense*. See PIMENTA (2d def.).—*P. officinarum*. Long pepper; a native of the Indian Archipelago.—*P. peltatum*. Fr., *herbe à collet*. Ger., *schildförmiger Pfeffer*. 1. *P. sidæfolium*. 2. Lizard-tail pepper; a powerfully diuretic West Indian species. The leaves are used as a resolvent.—*P. pepuloides*. A species found in Silhet and neighboring regions. The fruits are used medicinally like long pepper.—*P. reticulatum*. Fr., *poivre réticulé*. Ger., *netzaderiger Pfeffer*. A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Brazil as a stimulant, especially in snake bites. The fruits are excitant, sternutatory, and sialagogue.—*P. ribesoides*. A species with fruits resembling cubebs.—*P. sanctum*. A Mexican medicinal plant. The stimulant leaves are used as a condiment. The plant yields a volatile oil resembling oil of sassafras.—*P. sidæfolium*. A Brazilian species. The root is used in abdominal complaints, and externally to promote suppuration.—*P. silvaticum*. A species the fruits of which are used medicinally in Bengal.—*P. siriboa*. A species the leaf of which is used in the East Indian islands like the betel leaf, and the root as a stimulant.—*P. unguiculatum*. A diuretic species growing in South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. The root (*radix jambarandy*) is used against snake bites.

PIPERAZ/IN(E), PIPER/AZIN(E). The compound ($(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2(\text{NH})_2$. It has been used as a solvent of uric acid.

PIPER/IC ACID. Fr., *acide pipérique*. Ger., *Piperinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, $\text{CH}.\text{CO}.\text{OH}$.

PIPER/IDIN(E). Fr., *pipéridine*. Ger., *P.* A strongly alkaline, colorless liquid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$. The guaiacolate has been used in phthisis, and the urate as a solvent of uric acid.

PI/PERIN(E). Lat., *piperina* [U. S. Ph.], *piperinum*. Fr., *pipérine*. Ger., *Piperin*. An almost tasteless alkaloid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$, found in various species of *Piper*. It is an energetic febrifuge.

PI/PERIS, n. *-per'idos (-is)*. Gr., *πίπερις*. See PIPER.—*Diatrion piperidon*. Gr., *διὰ τριών πιπερίδων*. An old preparation made from three species of *Piper* (*longum*, *album*, and *nigrum*).

PI/PEROID. From *πίπερι*, pepper, and *είδος*, likeness. An oily resin (e. g., that of ginger) resembling oleo-resin of pepper.

PIPERONAL. Fr., *pipéronal*. Ger., *P.* The compound $C_6H_3O_2CH_2CHO$; an antipyretic.

PIPERYLURE'A. Ger., *Piperyltharnstoff*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_6H_{12}N_2O$.

PIPETTE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A glass tube or narrow vessel, with or without expanded portions, graduated or not, open at both ends, generally drawn out to a moderately small size at one end, used for conveying definite quantities of liquids.

PIPITZAHŌ'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pipitzahnique*. A hydroxyquinone, $C_6H_3O_3(C_6H_{17})$, obtained from the root of *Trixis fruticosa*.

PIPMEN'THOL. A name proposed for the variety of menthol obtained from oil of peppermint.

PIPSIS/SEWA, f. See *CHIMAPHILA umbellata*.

PIPTADE'NIA, f. From *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *ἀδόν*, a gland. A genus of leguminous trees.—*P. peregrina*. The niopo tree of South America. From the roasted seeds powdered and mixed with lime the Indians prepare a snuff, called *niopo* in Venezuela and *parica* in Brazil, which produces an intoxication approaching frenzy.—*P. rigida*. Angico gum plant, a South American acaciaceous tree yielding a gum similar to gum arabic.

PIPTYNCH'IA, f. From *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See *ONYCHOPTOSIS*.

PIQUE'RIA, f. Fr., *piquérie*. A genus of composite shrubs, rarely herbs, allied to *Eupatorium*.—*P. triner-via*. *Eupatorium febrifugum*; a Mexican species, used in infusion as a stimulant and febrifuge.

PIR'IFORM. Lat., *piriformis*. See *PYRIFORM*.

PI'RUS, f. See *PYRUS*.

PISCIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *piscis*, a fish. Of Spigelius, the biceps flexor brachii.

PISCID'IA, f. From *piscis*, a fish, and *cedere*, to slay. 1. A genus of leguminous trees, scarcely different from *Lonchocarpus*. 2. The root bark of *P. erythrina*.—*P. carthaginensis*. Black dogwood, Jamaica bitch wood. The branches and leaves are used to stupefy fish. A tincture of the root bark is used for odontalgia.—*P. erythrina*. Fr., *bois à enivrer*. Ger., *jamaikanischer Kornelkirschbaum*. Jamaica white dogwood. The leaves, twigs, and root bark have long been used to stupefy fish. The root bark is narcotic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is recommended in neuralgia, insomnia, whooping cough, etc. It contains piscidin.

PIS'CIDIN. The active principle of *Piscidia erythrina*. It acts as a paralyzing agent on the sensory ganglia of the spinal cord, as an excitant of its motor centres, and as a cardiac depressant.

PI'SIFORM. Lat., *pisiformis* (from *pisum* a pea, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pisiforme*. Ger., *erbsenförmig*. Shaped like a pea.

PI'SOHAMA'TUS, m. An anomalous muscle arising from the hooked process of the unciform bone and inserted into the pisiform bone.

PISO'NIA, f. From *Pison*, a traveler in Brazil. Fr., *pisonie*. A genus of nyctagineous plants.—*P. aculeata*. The cocksbur of the West Indies, used in gonorrhœa.—*P. fragrans*. Fr., *p. éclatant*. A West Indian emetic species.—*P. morindifolia*. The lettuce tree of India; the leaves are used in elephantiasis.

PI'SOUNCINA'TUS, m. See *PISOHAMATUS*.

PISSEL'UM, n. Gr., *πισσέλαιον* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ἐλαιον*, oil). Fr., *pisssélon*. Written also, but less correctly, *pisseleum* and *pisseleon*. 1. An obsolete medicament compounded of oil and pitch. 2. Tar. 3. Oil of tar. 4. Asphalt oil.

PISSE'ROS, m. Gr., *πισσηρός*. Resin cerate.

PISSOC'OPY. Gr., *πισσοκοπία* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *κόπτειν*, to strike). Lat., *pissocopia*. Fr., *pissocopie*. 1. The process of smearing with pitch. 2. Epilation by means of a pitch plaster.

PISTA'CIA, f. Gr., *πιστακία*. Fr., *pistachier*. Ger., *Pistacie*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs;

in the pl., *pistaciæ*, p. nuts.—*P. cabulica*. A form of *P. terebinthus*, growing in Beloochistan and Afghanistan; one of the sources of East Indian mastic.—*P. lentiscus*. Fr., *pistachier lentisque*. Ger., *Mastix-Pistacie*. Common mastic tree, indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean. Its sap constitutes, after hardening, the mastic of commerce. The wood was formerly used as a hæmostatic and astringent.—*P. nuts*. Lat., *pistaciæ*, *nucæ* (seu *fructus*, seu *semina*, seu *nuculæ*, seu *nuclei*) *pistaciæ* (*veræ*), *amygdalæ virides*. Fr., *pistaches* [Fr. Cod.], *noix de pistache*. Ger., *Pistacien*, *Pistacien-Nüsse*, *Pimpernüsse*, *syrische* (oder *welsche*, oder *levantische*, oder *grüne*) *Pimpernüsse*. The edible cotyledons of the fruit of *P. vera*. The fruits themselves (which are also called *p. nuts*) are oblong drupes somewhat larger than olives, with a brittle shell containing the cotyledons. These have a greenish color and agreeable taste, and are much used as food, either dried like almonds or made into confections, etc. They contain sugar, and a fixed oil obtained from them by expression, and are a mild demulcent. They are official in the Fr. Cod. for catarrhal and pectoral complaints, but, as they readily turn rancid, are not much employed medicinally.—*P. terebinthus*. Fr., *pistachier térébinthe*. Ger., *Terpentin-Pistacie*. Terebinth or turpentine tree; a species common in the Mediterranean regions. Its resinous juice, according to Unger and Marchand, forms Chian turpentine. The bark, which is aromatic and serves as incense, and the leaves were formerly used in passive hæmorrhage, dysentery, etc. The branches of the tree are liable to the attacks of a species of insect which produces a gall or hornlike foliicle, formerly used in dyeing and tanning as well as medicinally, and still used in pectoral and asthmatic affections.—*P. vera*. Fr., *pistachier* [Fr. Cod.] (*cultivé*, ou *franc*). Ger., *wahre* (oder *ächte*) *Pistacie*, *Pimpernuss*. The *p.* (or pistachio) nut tree; a species indigenous to Western Asia and extensively cultivated in Mediterranean countries for its edible seeds or cotyledons and its aromatic bark (see *P. nuts*).

PIS'TIA, f. From *πίστος*, drinking. Fr., *p.*, *pistie*. A genus of the *Aroidæ*.—*P. stratiotes*. Ger., *schwimmende Muschelblume*. Tropical duckweed; a stemless floating herb common in warm countries, and, according to Browne, affecting drinking water in Jamaica so as to cause dysentery. It is the *στρατιώτης* of the ancients, who used it as a vulnerary and in hæmaturia. The leaves are demulcent and refrigerant, and in the East Indies are used as a pectoral, in dysuria, dysentery, etc., and externally in hæmorrhoids. The root is emollient and laxative.

PIT. See *FOSSA* and *DEPRESSION*.—**Nasal p's, Olfactory p's.** Two small depressions on the anterior cerebral vesicle, from which the nasal fossæ develop.—**P. of the stomach.** 1. See *Infrasternal DEPRESSION*. 2. See *ANTICARDION*.—**Stomach p's.** Ger., *Magengrübchen*. The openings or mouths of the gastric tubules seen in the mucous surface of the stomach; also called *stomach cells* and *stomach ducts*.—**Tear p.** See *Lacrymal SINUS*.

PIT, v. intr. To be or become marked with a pit or shallow depression; to *p.* on pressure is to preserve for a short time a depression made by pressure of short duration, as with the tip of the finger.

PITA'YA. *Cinchona pitayensis*.

PITA'YIN(E). An alkaloid contained in some varieties of cinchona bark.

PITCH. A.-S., *pic*. Gr., *πίττα*. Lat., *pix*. Fr., *poix*, *goudron*. Ger., *Pech*. The substance left behind in the distillation of tar. It is a shiny, black, solid substance which, on the application of moderate heat, becomes viscous and adhesive. It consists of fixed resin and volatile resinous principles. It was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *pix* (*pix nigra* or *pix arida*).—**Artificial**

Burgundy p. A factitious product, devoid of the fragrance of Burgundy p., made by melting together p., rosin, and turpentine, or rosin and palm oil or some other fat, and agitating the mixture with water to give it the necessary opaqueness. According to Hanbury, if treated with twice its weight of glacial acetic acid, it forms a turbid mixture, instead of dissolving like Burgundy p., and the oil soon forms a distinct layer above the other constituents.—**Black p.** Lat., *pix nigra* (seu *sicca*, seu *solida*, seu *navalis* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). Fr., *poix noire* (ou *navale*). Ger., *Schiffspech*, *Schusterpech*, *schwarzes Pech*. See **P.—Burgundy p.** Lat., *pix burgundica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *abietina*). Fr., *poix blanche* (ou *de Bourgogne*, ou *des Vosges*, ou *grasse*, ou *jaune* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Fichtenharz*, *Tannenharz*, *burgundisches Pech*. The prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. In commerce the term includes the prepared turpentine of various other coniferous trees. When pure, it is a somewhat opaque, yellowish-brown, aromatic, strongly adhesive substance, differing from turpentine chiefly in its smaller proportion of volatile oil. It is very soluble in glacial acetic acid, in water, in absolute alcohol, and even in 75 per cent. alcohol, but considerably less soluble when it contains water and essential oil. It breaks with a clear conchoidal fracture, and when cold is brittle and hard, yet eventually assumes the form of the vessel in which it is kept. It is used in the form of plaster as a mild rubefacient.—**Canada p.** Lat., *pix canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. Hemlock p., the prepared resin of *Abies canadensis*; a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, opaque, nearly tasteless substance of a weak peculiar odor. It contains but a minute percentage of volatile oil. It is used like Burgundy p., but softens at a much lower temperature.—**Jew's p.**, **Mineral p.** Asphalt.

PITH. The medulla, or central portion, of a stemlike structure. It consists chiefly of soft, thin-walled cells, which become dry and light after the growing period.—**Hair p.** See **HAIR p.**

PITHECOLOBIUM, *n.* *Φρού πύθηκος*, an ape; and *λόβιον*, a little lobe. A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees of the *Ingez.* They are astringent.—**P. avaremotemo.** The *brincos de sahoim* of the Brazilians; a species with a highly astringent bark forming one variety of barbatimão bark.—**P. bigeminum.** Soap bark tree; a Malabar species. The bark and leaves are used in baldness, leprosy, and various skin diseases.—**P. cyclocarpum.** A species closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. bigeminum*. The fruit contains a fatty, sticky pulp, used in Caracas as a substitute for soap.—**P. dulce.** The Manila tamarind tree. It has an edible fruit.—**P. unguis cati.** Black bead shrub; a tropical American species. The fruit is edible, and the juice of its seeds produces an abundant secretion of nasal mucus. The bark is used, in powder or in decoction, to heal ulcers, as a febrifuge, and in catarrhal disorders.

PITTING. The formation of pits.

PITTOSPORUM, *n.* From *πίττα*, pitch, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *pittospore*. A genus of evergreen shrubs having bitter, aromatic, and resinous properties.—**P. senacia.** Fr., *bois de joli-cœur*. A species found in the Isle of France, where the root is used in gonorrhœa.

PITUITA, *f.* Fr., *pituite*. Phlegm, mucus.—**P. alba.** Anasarca.

PITUITARY. From *pituita*, phlegm or mucus. Pertaining to or secreting mucus.

PITUITOUS. From *pituita*, phlegm. Fr., *pituiteux*. Containing or secreting mucus.

PITURI. An Australian drug chewed by the natives; said to contain nicotine.

PITURIN(E). An alkaloid found in *Duboisia Hopwoodii*; a colorless oil, probably identical with nicotine.

PITYIS, *f.* *-γῖδος* (*-idis*). Gr., *πυῖς*. A pine cone or its kernel (nut).

PITYRI'ASIS, *f.* *-αΐσος* (*-i'asis*). Gr., *πυρίασις* (from *πύρον*, bran). Fr., *herpes furfuraceus volatil*, *dartre furfuracée* (ou *farineuse*), *teigne furfuracée*. Ger., *Kleienauschlag*, *Kleiengrind*. Exfoliation of the skin in the form of branny scales; formerly (and by some still) regarded as an independent disease, but now by most dermatologists considered only as a secondary condition incident to various cutaneous diseases.—**Hebra's p.** Chronic *p. rubra*.—**P. acnéique.** Of Bazin, p. characterized by the appearance of "a series of true acne pustules, situated at the base of the hairs" at the circumference of scaling patches.—**P. alba of the external ear.** A rare mycosis of the external auditory canal sometimes attending *p. capitis*.—**P. cachecticorum.** See **SEBORRHOEA**.—**P. capillitii**, **P. capitis.** Fr., *teigne*, *teigne furfuracée*, *crasse de la tête*. Ger., *Kopfschabe*. P. of the scalp or head; dandruff. Cf. **SEBORRHOEA**.—**P. circinata.** Of Horand, see *P. rosea*.—**P. circinata et marginata.** A parasitic disease of the skin characterized by rose-colored or pale-brown patches on the trunk and extremities and in the axillæ.—**P. essentialis.** Idiopathic *p.*, *p. rubra*.—**P. gravidarum.** See **CHLOASMA gravidarum**.—**P. indica.** See *P. nigra*.—**P. infantilis.** P. of infants; according to Fuchs, an eruption affecting infants, attended not only with desquamation but also with vesicles, erosions, and moist exudation; probably eczema.—**P. maculata et circinata.** Fr., *p. rubra aigu*, *p. maculé et circiné*. Of Bazin, a form of *p.* described as "pseudo-exanthématique arthritique," characterized by red or rose-colored spots that coalesce to form either large patches or rings, and attended with furfuraceous desquamation. Cf. *P. rosea* and **ROSEOLA furfuracea herpetiformis**.—**P. nigra.** Fr., *éphélide scorbutique*. 1. See **MELASMA**. 2. Of Willan, a cutaneous affection observed in children born in India and afterward brought to England. It "commenced in a partial papulation of the skin, and terminated in a black discoloration with slight furfuraceous exfoliations." According to Rayer, *p.* is frequently associated with pellagra. 3. Of Bazin, a parasitic affection, *p. versicolor* of a darker color than usual.—**P. rosea.** 1. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of pale-red or rose-colored scaly patches and rings. A macular form (*p. maculata*) and a circinate form (*p. circinata*) have been described. The macular form, which is the one first described by Gibert, occurs in rose-colored papules or in small reddish patches slightly scaling and but little elevated above the surrounding skin, appearing most commonly upon the neck or trunk and thence spreading. The circinate form represents a later stage of the disease, in which the patches, extending at the periphery, leave a smooth, fawn-colored centre, with red and scaling borders. 2. Cf. **HERPES tonsurans maculosus**, *P. maculata et circinata*, and *P. circinata et marginata*.—**P. rubra.** Ger., *Rot(h)kleie*, *rothe Kleienflechte*. 1. A disease characterized by intense hyperæmia of the skin attended by very copious exfoliation of the epidermis. The affection may continue for years, producing atrophy and contractions of the skin and general marasmus. Many authors make a distinction between the *p. rubra* of Hebra, that arises independently of any antecedent cutaneous affections, such as psoriasis, and tends to a very protracted course with atrophy of the skin, and other less severe forms of disease that have been described under the name of exfoliativa dermatitis. 2. Of Bazin, *p. inflammatoire*. 3. A hyperæmic condition of the skin which sometimes follows eczema. 4. See *P. maculata et circinata*.—**P. rubra pilaris.** See **LICHEN ruber**.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged. Of the older writers (as generally used), eczema.—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. P. not attended with hyperæmia or redness. The term is used to distinguish the simpler forms of *p.* (such as *p. capitis*, etc.) from *p. rubra* and *p. versicolor*.

—*P. tabescentium*. Seborrhœa.—*P. versicolor*. Ger., *Kleinflechte*. 1. An old name for certain forms of chromatosis. 2. More recently, dermatomycosis furfuracea.—*P. vulgaris*. See *P. simplex*.

PITYRIS'MA, *n.* -is'matos (-is). See PITYRIASIS.

PIT'YROID. Gr., *πιτυροειδής* (from *πιτυρον*, bran, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *pityroides*, *pityroides*. Fr., *pityrenx*. Ger., *kleienartig*. Furfuraceous.

PITY'RON, *n.* Gr., *πιτυρον*. 1. Bran. 2. See PITYRIASIS.

PIV'OTING. An operation in dentistry which consists in fixing by means of an amalgam a barbed screw-headed pivot or pin of platinum, into a root canal, the crown, previously fitted to the root, being placed upon this pivot and retained immovably by a gold nut.

PIX, *f.* *Picis*. See PITCH.—*P. alba* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See Burgundy PITCH.—*Aqua picis* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Theerwasser*. See *Infusum picis liquidæ*.—*Emplastrum picis canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Canada*. A plaster consisting of 1 part of yellow wax and 9 parts of Canada pitch.—*Emplastrum picis cum cantharide* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix cantharidé*. Ger., *Pechpflaster mit Canthariden*. Syn.: *emplastrum calefaciens*. A plaster made by keeping 8 parts of cerate of cantharides at a temperature of 100° C. for fifteen minutes, straining, adding 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, and bringing to the proper consistency.—*Emplastrum picis irritans* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *vésicatoire de Javin*. Ger., *reizendes Pechpflaster*. Irritant pitch plaster, made by melting together 32 parts of Burgundy pitch and 12 parts each of yellow wax and turpentine, and adding 3 parts of finely powdered euphorbium.—*Glyceritum picis liquidæ*. Fr., *glycéré de goudron* (2d def.). Of the U. S. Ph., 1810, glycerite of tar, a preparation containing 1 oz. (troy) of tar, 2 oz. of magnesium carbonate dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of glycerin, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make a pint.—*Infusum picis liquidæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *eau de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *aqua picis* [Ger. Ph.]. Infusion of tar, tar water; made by mixing 1 part by volume of tar and 4 parts of water, and filtering.—*Oleum picis* (liquidæ [U. S. Ph.]). Tar oil.—*P. abietina*. See BURGUNDY PITCH.—*P. alba*. White pitch.—*P. arida*. See PITCH.—*P. asphalti*. Asphalt.—*P. atra* (solida). Pitch.—*P. betulæ*, *P. betulina*. Birch tar; see under *BETULA alba*.—*P. burgundica*. 1. Of the U. S., Belg., Swiss, and Hung. (2d ed.) Ph's, Burgundy pitch. 2. Pitch.—*P. canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Canada PITCH*.—*P. cedria*. See TAR.—*P. liquida* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. (*nigra*). Wood tar.—*P. lithanthracis*. See *Coal TAR*.—*P. navalis* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. *P. nigra*. Pitch.—*P. pini*. Pine pitch; ordinary pitch, left behind in the distillation of wood tar.—*P. sicca*, *P. solida*. Pitch.—*P. vegetabilis*. Pitch.—*Syrupus picis* (liquidæ [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *sirup de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersyrup*. Syn.: *syrupus cum aqua picea* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of tar; made by mixing 6 parts of tar (previously well washed) with 50 of boiling distilled water, and to 40 parts of the solution so obtained adding 60 of sugar.—*Unguentum picis liquidæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *T'heersalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum picis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pyrolei pini* [Dan. Ph.]), *pomatium cum pice*. Tar ointment; a mixture of equal parts of tar and suet [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of tar and 2 parts of yellow wax [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of tar with 9 parts of suet [Fr. Cod.].

PIX'OL. A disinfectant made of tar, soft soap, and caustic potash.

PLACE'BO. The first person sing. fut. ind. of Lat., *placere*, to please. Lit., *I will please you*. A make-believe medicine; something administered for its effect on the patient's imagination rather than because it is of medicinal value.

PLACEN'TA, *f.* From *πλακούς*, a flat cake. Fr., *p. arrière-faix*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*, *Gefässkuchen* (1st def.), *Nachgeburt* (1st def.), *Samenträger* (4th def.). 1. The afterbirth; an organ which during fetal life, in nearly all mammals, performs the function of aerating the blood of the fetus by providing the mechanism necessary to a direct interchange of gases between the fetal and the maternal blood; consisting of a maternal portion (see *Maternal p.*) and a fetal portion (see *Fætal p.*) closely interwoven with each other, the whole organ, thus doubly constructed, being intimately connected with the internal organism by its implantation upon the interior of the uterine wall on the one hand and connected with the fætal circulation by the umbilical cord on the other. "In all mammals, so far as is yet known," says Allen Thomson, "excepting the *Monotremata* and marsupials, the true placental structures consist in the establishment of a close relation between finely ramified fetal blood vessels, derived originally from the outer or mesoblastic layer of the allantois, with minutely or widely distributed blood vessels belonging to the uterus. Both of these are, originally at least, if not throughout the whole of gestation, accompanied and supported by cellular and other constituent elements of the fætal and maternal structures to which the blood vessels respectively belong; while the uterine glands do not appear to take any direct or important part in this combination of fætal and maternal elements." The term *p.* was first used by Fallopius. In China the dried human *p.* is used as a tonic in phthisis. 2. Any cake-shaped formation or organism.—*Annular p.* See *Zonary p.*—*Basal p.*, *Basilar p.* A free central *p.*, a *p.* in which the ovules are borne on a column which rises free from the bottom of the ovary.—*Battledore p.* Fr., *p. à insertion vélamenteuse en raquette* (ou marginale). That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the margin of the *p.* in which it spreads out so as to resemble a battledore.—*Bell-shaped p.* See *Domelike p.*—*Central p.*, *prævia*. See *P. prævia centralis*.—*Cordiform p.* Ger., *herzförmige P.* A *p.* having a marginal indentation giving it a heart shape.—*Deciduate p.* A *p.* of which the maternal portion comes away at delivery.—*Diffused p.* See *P. diffusa*, *P. membranacea*, and *Villous p.*—*Discoid p.* Ger., *scheibenförmige P.* That variety of *p.* in which, as in the human subject, it constitutes practically one mass, circumscribed in outline and more or less circular in form.—*Disseminated p.* See *Villous p.*—*Domelike p.* That variety of *p.* in which the chorionic villi persist at the upper pole of the chorion, and for some distance around that point, but disappear from the lower pole.—*Double p.* A placental mass formed of the two placentæ of a twin gestation. Cf. *P. dimidiata*.—*Fætal p.* Lat., *p. fætal*. Fr., *p. fætal*. Ger., *Fruchtkuchen*. That portion of the *p.* which is formed by the aggregation of chorionic villi and in which the umbilical vein and arteries ramify.—*Free central p.* See *Basal p.*—*Fundal p.* A *p.* that is attached to the uterine wall within the fundal zone.—*Horseshoe p.* Ger., *hufeisenförmige P.* A placental formation in which the two placentæ of a twin gestation are united by a strip of placental tissue.—*Hydatigenous p.* Fr., *p. hydatigène*. Of Ercolani, the degeneration of the *p.* seen in the vesicular mole.—*Lateral p.* A *p.* attached to the lateral wall of the uterus.—*Maternal p.* Lat., *p. materna*. Fr., *p. maternel*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*. That portion of the *p.* which originally consisted of the superficial part of the decidua serotina, forming a thin, translucent, whitish-gray layer attached to the uterine surface of the fætal *p.* so closely as to be separable only in small pieces.—*Membranous p.* See *P. membranacea*.—*Non-deciduate p.* A *p.* of which the maternal portion is not shed at birth.—*P. biloba*, *P. bipartita*. Ger., *zweilappige P.* See *P. dimidiata*.—*P. cirsoides*. A *p.* with a cirroid arrangement of the

branches of the umbilical arteries.—**P. diffusa.** Fr., *p. disséminé*. The diffused p.; that variety of placental formation in which small, simple chorionic villi are scattered over nearly the whole outer surface of the chorion, without any aggregation. Cf. *Polycotyledonary p.*—**P. dimidiata.** Ger., *zweilappige P.* A two-lobed p.; to be distinguished from the true double p.—**P. duplex.** 1. A double p. 2. (Incorrectly) a p. dimidiata.—**P. evanida.** Of Hyrtl, the p. of a blighted ovum after it has undergone such compression by the surviving ovum of a twin gestation as to be reduced to a mere brownish layer destitute of any remnant of placental structure; found by him associated with a foetus papyraceus.—**P. febrilis.** See AGUE cake.—**P. fenestrata.** A p. so formed that at some point not involving the periphery its substance is lacking, the chorion being free from villi at that point and transparent like a window.—**P. foetalis.** See Fetal p.—**P. incarceration, P. inclusa.** Fr., *p. chatonné, p. encysté.* Ger., *eingeklemmter (oder eingesackter) Mutterkuchen.* A p. retained in the uterus by irregular contraction of that organ.—**P. in p.** Of Hyrtl, a fanciful term for an incapsulated sarcoma imbedded in a p. and fed by an arterial branch more or less detached, so as to be likened by him to an umbilical cord.—**P. marginata.** Fr., *p. marginé.* Of Kölliker, that variety of placental formation in which the chorion is attached to more or less of the middle only of the fetal surface of the p., leaving the margin free.—**P. materna.** See Maternal p.—**P. membranacea.** Fr., *p. membranæux.* 1. Of the elder Stein, that form of p. in which, as is normal in the pachyderms, it is thin and scattered over the whole surface of the chorion. 2. A pathological thinning of the p. from atrophy.—**P. multiloba.** Of Hyrtl, that form of p. in which it consists of more than three separate lobes in an animal that normally has a one-lobed p.—**P. obsoleta.** Of Hyrtl, that condition in which the two placenta of a twin gestation are entirely separate from each other.—**P. panduræformis.** Of Hyrtl, a modified form of the p. dimidiata in which the oval or round halves of the organ are so fashioned at their adjacent edges as to give the whole the shape of a violin.—**P. prævia.** Ger., *vorgefallene P., vorliegende Nachgeburt, herabgefallener (oder aufsitzen, oder vorliegender) Mutterkuchen.* Syn.: *placental presentation.* The condition in which the p. presents at parturition, being implanted on the lower segment of the uterus. See *P. prævia centralis, P. prævia partialis, and P. prævia lateralis.*—**P. prævia centralis.** That variety of p. prævia in which the centre of the p. so nearly coincides with the os uteri internum that after full dilatation of the cervix only the p. can be felt through the cervical canal.—**P. prævia cervicalis** (seu *lateralis, seu marginalis*). That form of p. prævia in which the implantation of the p. extends to the os uteri internum, but not over it.—**P. prævia partialis.** Partial p. prævia; the variety in which, after full dilatation of the cervix, a portion of the membranes can be felt as well as the p.—**P. reniformis.** Ger., *Nierent.* A kidney-shaped half of a p. dimidiata.—**P. sanguinis.** A blood clot.—**P. spuria.** An outlying portion of p. which has not preserved its vascular connection with the decidua vera.—**P. succenturiata.** Fr., *p. succenturié, petit p. isolé.* Ger., *Nebenp., Nebenkuchen.* Of Hyrtl, one of the separate lobes which are sometimes formed near the general mass of the organ, from which they are more or less detached.—**P. succenturiata obsolescens** (seu *obsoleta*). Of Hyrtl, a p. succenturiata that is in process of disappearing by retrograde metamorphosis.—**P. tripartita.** Ger., *dreigetheilter Mutterkuchen.* Of Hyrtl, a p. consisting of three separate lobes; to be distinguished from the triple p.—**P. triquetra, P. unilobata.** Of Hyrtl, a form of p. intermediate between the usual form and the p. succenturiata, characterized by a marked prominence

at one portion of the border, as if a lobe were on the point of becoming detached.—**P. uteri.** See Maternal p.—**Polycotyledonary p.** That variety of placental formation in which, as in the ruminants, the chorionic villi are collected into a number of large separate tufts scattered over the surface of the chorion, each tuft being received into a cryptlike depression in a thickened portion of the uterine mucous membrane.—**Retained p.** See *P. incarceration.*—**Superficial p.** In botany, a p. in which the ovules are distributed over the inner surface of the carpels.—**Triple p.** Ger., *Drillingsp.* A placental mass formed of the three placenta of a triple gestation. Cf. *P. tripartita.*—**Twin p.** See Double p.—**Uterine p.** See Maternal p.—**Velamentous p.** See under INSERTIO *velamentosa.*—**Villous p.** A placental formation in which the cotyledons are scattered and have the form of chorionic villi.—**Zonary p.** Ger., *ringförmige P.* A p. in which the organ extends around the interior of the uterus in the form of a belt (zona) or ring surrounding the equator of the chorion.

PLACENTARY. Pertaining to the placenta.

PLACENTA'TION. Lat., *placentatio.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kuchenbildung.* The process of the formation of the placenta, or the variety formed, as determined by the nature of the particular animal.

PLACENTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *placentite.* Inflammation of the placenta.—**P. decidualis.** P. secondary to interstitial inflammation of the decidua serotina.

PLACENTO'MA, n. See SYNCYTIOMA.

PLACENT'ULA, f. Dim. of *placenta*, a cake. Fr., *placentalule.* Ger., *Placentchen.* Lit., a little placenta. Of Hyrtl, a placenta succenturiata that is smaller than a pennig.—**P. succenturiata.** See P.

PLACUNTE'CHOS, m. From *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake, and *ἤχος*, an echo. See Uterine SOUFFLE.

PLACENTI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See PLACENTITIS.

PLA'CUS, m. and f. Fr., *p.* A genus of composite plants allied to *Blumea*.—**P. chinensis.** A species used in China for ulcers and affections of the hairy skin. Its root, in combination with the betel nut, is used in coughs.

PLADARO'SIS, PLADARO'TES, f. -o'seos (-is), -e'tos (-is). Gr., *πλαδαρότης* (from *πλαδαρός*, flaccid). Fr., *pladarose.* Ger., *Balggeschwulst.* An old term for a soft, moist, non-inflammatory swelling on the conjunctival surface of the eyelid. Cf. TRACHOMA.

PLA'GA, f. Gr., *πληγή.* 1. See WOUND. 2. See PLAGUE.—**P. ignis.** Anthrax.

PLAGIOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *plagiocéphalie.* Cranial asymmetry.

PLAGUE. Gr., *πληγή.* Lat., *plaga.* Fr., *plaie, peste.* Ger., *Pest.* Any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance, and usually is accompanied by buboes or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots, and petechiæ of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body.—**Black p., Bubonic p.** See Oriental p.—**Cold p.** A malignant form of bilious pneumonia.—**Hunger p.** See Relapsing FEVER.—**Indian p.** See PALL.—**Levantine p.** See P.—**Lung p.** The contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle.—**Oriental p.** Lat., *pestis orientalis* (seu *bubonica*). Fr., *peste orientale (ou de l'Inde).* Ger., *östindische Pest.* An extremely virulent and destructive disease indigenous to the Orient, but spreading at times to nearly all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and on a few occasions to America. It is of three types, the bubonic (polyadenitis maligna), the septicæmic (into which the others practically merge in fatal cases), and the pneumonic. It is caused by a specific bacillus.—

P. in the guts. The term by which malignant cholera was known in England in the seventeenth century.—**Pneumonic p.** See *Oriental p.*—**Swine p.** 1. See *Hog cholera*. 2. A disease of hogs in Europe, differing in character from the American swine p., or hog cholera.—**Syrian p.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

PLAG'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *plaga*, a curtain. See COM-PRESS.

PLANÆ'A, *f.* From *planus*, flat. Of Haeckel, the fourth stage of embryonic development, between the morula stage and the gastrula.

PLANARTH'RAGRA, *f.* From *πλανᾶν*, to cause to wander, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Wandering articular gout.

PLAN'CUS. Flat-footed.

PLANE. Plan. Lat., *planum*. Fr., *plan*. Ger., *Ebene*.

1. A level surface; a surface such that if any two of its points are joined by a straight line that line will lie wholly within the surface. 2. An ideal p. as above defined, used as a basis or standard of reference by means of which the positions of the parts of a body or organism are indicated.—**Alveolocondylar p.** The p. tangent to the alveolar point and most prominent points on the lower aspects of the condyles of the occipital bone.—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Anterior (lateral) inclined p. of the pelvis.** See *Inclined p's of the pelvis.*—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Coccygeal p.** The fourth parallel p. of the pelvis.—**Diagonal p.** Of a flower, any vertical p. which is not anteroposterior or lateral.—**Double inclined p.** Two boards united by hinges and resting upon a third; used to support the lower limb flexed in the treatment of fractures.—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Focal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior focus is called the *anterior (or first) focal p.*; that passing through the posterior focus the *posterior (or second) focal p.*—**Glabellooccipital p.** The vertical p. of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull.—**Horizontal p. of Van Ihering.** See *Van Ihering's p.*—**Inclined p.** Ger., *schiefe Ebene*. A surface situated obliquely to the p. of the horizon; one of the elementary mechanical powers.—**Inclined p's of the pelvis.** "The sciatic spines," says Lusk, "divide the pelvic cavity into two unequal sections. In the larger, anterior section, the lateral walls slope toward the symphysis and arch of the pubes, while posteriorly the walls slope in the direction of the sacrum and coccyx. The declivities in front of the spines are termed the *anterior inclined p's of the pelvis*, over which rotation of the occiput takes place in the mechanism of normal labor. Behind the spines the lateral slopes are known as the *posterior inclined p's.*"—**Medial p.** **Median p.** **Mesial p.** Lat., *meson*. Ger., *Medianebene*. A p., usually anteroposterior, which divides a body or organ into two equal and symmetrical parts. The median p. of the body is known as the *meson*.—**Nasoiniac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and theinion.—**Nasoopisthiac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and opisthion.—**Orbital p.** See *PLANUM orbitale*.—**Parallel p's of the pelvis.** P's intersecting the axis of the pelvic canal at right angles, and therefore in reality not parallel. Four such p's are distinguished: the *first parallel p. of the pelvis* is the p. of the superior strait; the *second* is the p. extending from the middle of the sacral vertebra to the level of the subpubic ligament; the *third* is the p. at the level of the spines of the ischia; and the *fourth* is the p. at the outlet.—**P. of refraction.** A p. passing through a refracted ray of light and drawn perpendicular to the surface at which refraction takes place.—**P. of regard.** A p. passing through the centre of rotation

of the eye and the fixation point.—**P. of the chasma.** Fr., *plan du chasma*. Ger., *Chasmaebene*. The p. tangent to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris.—**P's of the pelvis.** Fr., *plans du bassin*. Imaginary p's touching the same parts of the pelvic canal on the two sides.—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Posterior inclined p's.** See *Inclined p's of the pelvis.*—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Principal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal points of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior principal point is called the *anterior (or first) principal p.*; that passing through the second principal point the *posterior (or second) principal p.*—**Sagittal p.** The median anteroposterior p. of the body.—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Single inclined p.** A support for the lower limb in the treatment of certain fractures, consisting of a board laid under the limb which is raised at the distal end and inclines downward to the buttocks.—**Van Ihering's p.** A p. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit and passing through the auricular points.—**Visual p.** Fr., *plan visuel*. Ger., *Blickebene*. A p. passing through the visual axis.

PLANE'SIS, *f.* -*eseos (-is)*. Gr., *πλάνησις* (from *πλανᾶν*, to cause to wander). See ALYSMUS (1st def.).

PLANI'TIES, *f.* -*ei*. 1. A plane. 2. The sole of the foot.

PLANO'DIA, *f.* From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *ὁδός*, a way. Fr., *planodie*. A false passage made by an instrument, e. g., a catheter.

PLANOMA'NIA, *f.* From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *μανία*, madness. A monomania for wandering.

PLAN'TA, *f.* 1. A plant. 2. The sole of the foot.

PLANTA'GO, *f.* -*ag'inis*. Fr., *plantain*, *arnoglosse*. Ger., *Wegerich*, *Wegebreit*, *Wegtritt*. A genus of the ribworts.—**Conserva plantaginis.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of plantain leaves and 2 parts of sugar.—**Folia plantaginis.** The leaves of *P. major*.—*P. acuta*, *P. angustifolia*. *P. lanceolata*.—*P. arenaria*. Fr., *plantain des sables* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandflohkraut*. A European species very similar to *P. psyllium* and, like it, furnishing *semen psyllii*.—*P. belardi*. Fr., *plantain velu*. An Alpine species with astringent leaves and roots and emollient seeds.—*P. cordata*. A North American species with properties like those of *P. major*.—*P. coronopifolia*, *P. coronopus*. Fr., *corne de cerf*. Ger., *fiederspaltiger Wegerich*. Buck's horn plantain, growing on the sea coasts of Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor, and cultivated in gardens. It is one of the plants called by Dioscorides *κορωνόπους*, and in Greece is still used, after drying in the sun, as a diuretic. The herb was formerly used in various diseases, especially hydrophobia.—*P. cynops*. Shrubby plantain. The seeds are used like those of *P. psyllium*.—*P. decumbens*, *P. ispaghula*. A species growing from the Canary Islands to India. The seeds, *semen ispaghulae*, contain much mucilage, and in the East Indies are used as a refrigerant and demulcent drink, also in catarrhs, dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea.—*P. lanceolata*. Fr., *plantain lancéole*. Ger., *lanzettblättriger Wegerich*. Ribwort plantain; a species having the properties of *P. major*. The root, leaves, and seeds were formerly official. The leaves are styptic.—*P. latifolia*, *P. major*. Fr., *plantain commun*. Ger., *grosser Wegerich*. Greater plantain. The root, herb, and seed were formerly official. The ancients used the leaves in dysentery, consumption, hæmorrhage (especially from the lungs), and other complaints. The leaves are still used empirically in venomous bites and as an outward stimulant application to sores and wounds. They contain resin, wax, albumin, pectin,

and citric and malic acids.—**P. maritima**. Fr., *plantain maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandswegerich*. Seaside plantain. In northern Europe the fleshy leaves are used in calculous affections.—**P. media**. Fr., *plantain moyen*. Ger., *mittlerer Wegerich*. Hoary plantain, having the properties of *P. major* and formerly used like it.—**P. minor**. *P. lanceolata*.—**P. psillium**, *P. psyllium*, *P. pulicaria*. Ger., *Flohsamenwegerich*. Fleawort plantain, the ψάλλον of Dioscorides. The seeds contain much mucilage, and are used as a refrigerant and demulcent.—**P. quinquenervia**. *P. lanceolata*.—**P. septinervia**, *P. trineruvia*. *P. major*.

PLAN'TAR. Lat., *plantaris* (from *planta*, the sole of the foot). Fr., *plantaire*. Ger., *p*. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

PLANTA'RIA, *f*. See DENGUE.

PLANTA'RIS. From *planta*, the sole. *Plantar*; as *n*. m. (Fr., *plantaire*; Ger., *Sohlenspanner*), a long, slender muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the femur above the external condyle, from the condyle, and from the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee. It terminates in a tendon in the upper part of the leg, which passes down between the soleus and the gastrocnemius, to be inserted into the posterior portion of the os calcis, near the tendo Achillis. In solipeds it is the soleus.—**P. minor**. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower posterior aspect of the femur or the capsule of the knee joint. It accompanies and is inserted with the *p*.—**P. verus**. See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.

PLA'NUM, *n*. See PLANE.—**P. frontale orbitæ**. The roof of the orbit.—**P. circulare ostii urethralis**. See SPHINCTER *vesicæ internus*.—**P. infraorbitale** (ossis *maxillæ*). The portion of the floor of the orbit external to the infraorbital suture.—**P. mastoideum** (ossis *temporum*). The mastoid portion of the pyramid of the temporal bone.—**P. maxillare orbitæ**. The floor of the orbit.—**P. orbitale**. 1. The maxillary portion of the orbit. 2. Of Henle, the portion of the floor of the orbit internal to the infraorbital suture.—**P. popliteum femoris**. The flat triangular area on the posterior surface of the tibia, between the ridges into which the linea aspera divides.—**P. semicirculare ossis frontis**. The portion of the frontal bone entering into the formation of the temporal fossa.—**P. semilunare**. An elevation on the epithelial layer of the walls of the ampullæ, at right angles to each end of the crista acustica, to which some of the terminal filaments of the auditory nerve are conveyed.—**P. semicirculare** (seu *temporale*) *ossis parietalis*. The portion of the parietal bone, below the temporal ridge, which enters into the formation of the temporal fossa.—**Plana temporalia**. Ger., *Seitenwände des Schädels*. The lateral surfaces of the skull.

PLANU'RIA, *f*. From *πλάνη*, a wandering, and *οὔρον*, urine. See UROPLANIA.

PLAS'MA, *n*. *Plas'matos* (-is). Gr., *πλάσμα* (from *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*. 1. Of Haeckel, the animal or vegetable substance which is the seat of all vital activity. See PROTOPLASM (2d def.). 2. The blood and lymph exclusive of the corpuscles. See *Blood p*. 3. See GLYCERITUM AMYLI (under AMYLUM).—**Blood p**. The clear transparent fluid in which the blood corpuscles float. When withdrawn from the vessels it rapidly undergoes a change, the fibrin ferments forming fibrin and the serum remaining.—**Germ p**. Ger., *Keimplasma*, *Keimprotoplasma*, *Keimsubstanz*. Syn.: *germinal nucleoplasma*, *mother protoplasma*, *germinal substance*. 1. A substance of peculiar chemical and complicated molecular structure whose office is to perpetuate the species. At every ontogenesis a portion of the germ plasma which the parent germ cell contains is not used in the formation of the offspring, but is reserved unchanged to produce the germ cells of the following generation. It is

therefore as deathless as the species itself. The germ plasma of each species is supposed to vary in complexity of chemical and molecular structure in direct proportion to the complexity of structure of the individuals of the species. See also HISTOGENETIC *p*. 2. See CARYOPLASM and NUCLEOPLASM.—**Histogenetic p**. The protoplasm of the body, which controls the development or regeneration of the tissues, in contradistinction to the *germ p*.—**Lymph p**. The liquid part of lymph; lymph less the lymph corpuscles.—**Muscle p**. Ger., *Muskelsaft*, *Muskelflüssigkeit*. A juice obtained from muscle by prolonged pressure at a temperature of 1° C. It coagulates spontaneously, forming myosin.—**Nutritive p**. The zone of the cell body that has specially to do with nutrition.—**P. sanguinis**. See *Blood p*.—**Somatic p**. See HISTOGENETIC *p*.

PLASMAT'IC(AL). Gr., *πλασματικός*. Lat., *plasmaticus*, *plasmicus*. Fr., *plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plasma, especially the blood plasma; containing plasma.

PLAS'MENT. A proprietary jellylike substance made from *Cetraria islandica*; used as a soothing application and as a lubricant.

PLAS'MIC. See PLASMATIC.

PLAS'MIN(E). From *πλάσμα*, plasma. Lat., *materia fibrogena*. Fr., *plasmine*. Of Denis, a supposed fibrin-producing substance in the blood. According to his view, coagulation is due to the conversion of *p*. into fibrin (as a decomposition product).

PLASMOCH'YMA, *n*. -*chym'atos* (-is). From *πλάσμα*, plasma, and *χύμα*, a fluid. See PARAPLASM (2d def.).

PLASMODIÆR'ESIS, *f*. -*e'seos* (æ'r'esis). From *πλάσμα*, plasma, and *διαίρειν*, to cleave in twain. Fr., *plasmodiérèse*. The division of the cell body, in contradistinction to the division of the nucleus.

PLASMO'DIBLAST, *n*. From *plasmodium* (*q. v.*), and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See TROPHOBLAST.

PLASMO'DIUM, *n*. From *πλάσμα*, plasma, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *plasmodie*, *p*, *plasmode*. Ger., *Plasmodie*. Syn.: *symplast*, *syncytium*. 1. A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of the cell bodies of several cells, especially *Monera*, the nuclei remaining unfused, and the general appearance being that of an enormous multinucleated amœboid cell. 2. The protoplasmic nucleated body of a myxomycetous *Fungus* when in the amœboid stage of development.—**P. malarix**, *P. malaricum*. Fr., *hématoplasmode* (ou *plasmode*) *malarique*. Ger., *Malariaplasmodie*, *Plasmodie der Malaria*. A structure discovered by Marchiafava and Celli in 1883 and found by Councilman in all of 16 cases of malarial fever in the red blood corpuscles; absent in non-malarial cases. These hæmatozoaria are said to occur in four forms: spherical, crescentic, flagellate, and segmented or "*en rosace*." According to Crudeli, it is no parasite, but only an altered form of the red blood corpuscles produced (probably) by the presence of a *Bacillus*. It is, however, a distinct organism belonging to the *Sporozoa*. Cf. OSCILLARIA *malarix*.—**P. of Laveran**. See OSCILLARIA *malarix*.—**P. præcox**. See HEMATAMÆBA *præcox*.—**P. vivax**. The parasite of tertian fever.

PLASMOL'YSIS, *f*. -*ys'eos* (-ol'ysis). From *πλάσμα*, plasma, and *λύσις*, a loosing. A contraction of protoplasm caused by certain reagents.

PLASMO'MA, *n*. -*mom'atos* (-is). A collection of "plasma cells," inflammatory products observed in chancre, lupus, etc. [J. Ewing.]

PLAS'MON. A proprietary food preparation made from the albumin of milk.

PLASSODERMATO'SES, *f. pl*. From *πλάσσειν*, to mold, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Tommasoli, skin diseases characterized by new formations.

PLAS'SON. From *πλάσσειν*, to form. Of Haeckel, protoplasm; of Van Beneden, the protoplasm of naked, non-nucleated cells or cytodes.

PLAS'TER. Gr., ἐμπλαστρον. Lat., *emplastrum*. Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. A medicinal preparation for external use in which the ingredients are made into a tenacious mass of harder consistence than a cerate, having as the base either an insoluble lead soap or a mixture of resin with fat or wax, and spread upon skin, linen, muslin, or paper.—**Adhesive p.** See *Emplastrum RESINÆ* (under *RESINA*).—**Blistering p.** See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS* (under *CANTHARIS*).—**Court p.** Lat., *emplastrum ichthyocollæ* [U. S. Ph.], *emplastrum (adhæsivum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] *anglicum* (seu *anglicanum*), *sericum adhæsivum, sparadrap ichthyocollæ*. Fr., *sparadrap de colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.]. A p. consisting of a solution of isinglass in water spread thinly and very smoothly upon a silk backing so as to adhere to the skin when moistened, the silk being painted on the reverse side with tincture of benzoin.—**Diachylon p.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI* (under *PLUMBUM*).—**English p.** See *Court p.*—**P. of Paris.** See *CALCIUM sulphate*.—**Sticking p.** See *Emplastrum RESINÆ* (under *RESINA*).

PLAS'TIC. Gr., πλαστικός. Lat., *plasticus*. Fr., *plastique*. Ger., *plastisch*. 1. Formative (said of lymph, etc.). Cf. *P. SURGERY*. 2. Capable of being easily molded.

PLASTICITY. Lat., *plasticitas*. Fr., *plasticité*. Ger., *Plastizität*. The property of being easily molded into different forms.

PLAS'TID. Lat., *plastidium* (from πλαστός, molded). Fr., *plastide*. Ger., *P.* Of Haeckel, one of the morphological units (a cell or a cytode) of which a simple or complex organism is formed. Cf. *BIOPLAST*.

PLAS'TIDULES. From πλαστός, molded. Fr., *p.* Of Elsberg, the molecules or ultimate physical units of living matter.

PLAS'TIN. From πλαστός, molded. The chief proteid found in protoplasm; it is a mucoglobulin containing phosphorus.

PLAS'TINX. *f. -in'gos (-is)*. Gr., πλάστιγγ. Of Galen, a certain appliance for the reduction of dislocations.

PLASTOCOL'YSIS. *f. -ys'eos (-col'y'sis)*. From πλαστός, molded, and κόλσις, a hindering. Fr., *plastocolyse*. An arrest of development or growth.

PLASTODYNA'MIA. *f.* From πλαστός, formed, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *plastodynamie*. Of Lobstein, nutritive plastic force (e. g., of blood).

PLASTOPROLEP'SIS. *f. -lep'seos (-is)*. From πλαστός, molded, and πρόληψις, an anticipating. Fr., *plastoprolepsie*. Premature development of a part.

PLAS'TRON. Fr., *p.* The sternum and costal cartilages as reflected in an autopsy.

PLAT'ANUS. *m. and f.* Gr., πλάτανος. Fr., *platane*. Ger., *Platane*. Plane tree; a genus embracing the sycamores.—*P. acerifolia*, *P. lobatus*, *P. occidentalis*. Fr., *platane d'Occident*. Ger., *abendländische Platane*. The North American plane tree. It has been successfully planted in marshy situations to check miasmatic effluvia.—*P. orientalis (elongata)*, *P. palmata*. Fr., *platane d'Orient*. Ger., *orientalische Platane*. The plane tree of southern Europe and middle Asia. Formerly the flowers or fruit heads were used for poisonous bites, for hæmorrhage, and as a vulnerary.

PLATE. Lat., *platum, lamina*. Fr., *plat, lame, plaque*. Ger., *Platte*. A sheetlike structure, especially a thin layer of bone or other resistant tissue.—**Abdominal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Approximation p.** See *Senn's p's.*—**Axial p.** Lat., *lamina axilis*. Of His and Kölliker, the primitive streak of the blastoderm.—**Basilar p.**, **Basiscranial p.** The cartilaginous p. formed by the anterior extremity of the notochord and the parachordal cartilages.—**Blood p's.** See under *BLOOD*.—**Bone p's.** See *Senn's p's.*—**Branchial p's.** See *Branchial ARCHES*.—**Chief p.** See *Principal p.*—**Cribriiform p. of the ethmoid bone.** Lat., *lamina cribriiformis*. Ger.,

Siebplatte. The portion of the ethmoid bone that fits into the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone.—**Cytoplasmic p.** Fr., *plaque complétive*. The part of the cell p. in the cell body. See *CELL p's.*—**Dorsal p's.** See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Electrical p.** In the torpedo and other electrical fishes, a finely granular p. containing nerve endings and large nuclei, surrounded by a layer of gelatinous tissue and placed in each compartment of the electrical organs.—**Enamel p's.** A variety of odontomata resembling small drops of congealed wax, situated usually about the neck of a tooth.—**End p.** An oval, p.-like structure lying on a muscle fibre; it represents the terminal spreading out of its supplying nerve fibre.—**Epiphyseal p's.** Ger., *Epiphysenplatten*. The dislike epiphyses at each end of the centrum of a vertebra. In man they ossify from the eighth to the fifteenth year, and join the centrum about the twenty-fifth year.—**Equatorial p.** Fr., *disque équatorial (ou nucléaire)*, *couronne équatoriale, plaque équatoriale (ou nucléaire)*. Ger., *Kernplatte, Äquatorialplatte, äquatoriale Verdichtungszone*. Syn.: *nuclear p. (or disc)*. In caryocinesis, a p.-like appearance in a dividing nucleus due to the massing of the chromatin fibrils in a plane midway between the poles of the nuclear spindle; the mother star seen in profile.—**External pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei*. The outermost and broadest of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. From its inner surface arises the pterygoideus internus, and the outer bounds the zygomatic fossa and furnishes the origin of the pterygoideus externus.—**Facial p's.** Syn.: *preoral arches*. A group of p's consisting mainly of the single (or median) frontonasal p. and the external pairs of nasal and maxillary p's in the embryo.—**Flesh p.** See *LAMELLA carnosae*.—**Foot p.** The flat portion of the stapes, which fits into the fenestra ovalis.—**Frontal p.** Ger., *Frontalplatte*. Of Spöndi, a cartilaginous connection between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and of the alæ parvæ and the anterior sphenoid bone in the fœtus.—**Frontonasal p.** The median p. of the facial group, designed for the formation of the external nose.—**Gray p.** See *LAMINA cinerea*.—**Ground p.** The hyaline ground substance of the cell body of endothelial cells and connective tissue corpuscles, in which are contained the nucleus of the cell and the intracellular network.—**Hair p's.** See *Hair SCALES*.—**Horizontal p. of the palate bone.** Lat., *pars horizontalis ossio palatini*. That portion of the palate bone forming a part of the hard palate.—**Horn p.** See *LAMELLA ceratina*.—**Hyoid p's.** The second pair of the subcranial p's in which the upper part of the hyoid bone is developed.—**Inferior maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's.*—**Infraspinous p.** See *POSTSCAPULA*.—**Interfissural p. of the pia.** The fold of pia in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.—**Internal pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina interna processus pterygoidei*. The longer and narrower of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides.—**Internasal p.** See *Frontonasal p.*—**Intervertebral p's.** The intervertebral fibrocartilages.—**Lateral mesoblastic p's.** Lat., *laminae ventrales*. Fr., *lames latérales (ou ventrales)*. Ger., *Bauchlamellen, Seitenplatten, Bauchplatten, Visceralplatten, Wirbelplatten*. Syn.: *abdominal (or intestinal, or visceral, or protovertebral) p's.* Of Remak, the longitudinal thickenings of the lateral portions of the mesoblast that run along one on each side of the notochord, at an early period in the development of the embryo. Each splits into an outer (parietal) and an inner (visceral) lamina. The two outer, one from each side, coalesce in front to form the anterior wall of the body. Cf. *SOMATOPLEURE* and *SPLANCHNOOPLEURE*.—**Leather p.** See *LAMELLA coriaria*.—**Ligamentous p's.** The intervertebral discs in the embryo.—**Mandibular p's.** The first pair of subcranial p's, in

which the lower jaw is developed.—**Marrow p.** See *LAMELLA medullaris*.—**Maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's.*—**Medullary p's.** See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Mesenterio p.** See *Mesentery p.* See *LAMELLA mesenterica*.—**Mesial p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Motor p.** See *Motorial nerve END PLATE*.—**Mucous p.** See *LAMELLA mucosa*.—**Muscle p's.** See *Muscular p's.* Fr., *lames musculaires*. Ger., *Muskelplatten, Nebenplatten*. The embryonic source of the voluntary muscles; layers of the mesoblast which are developed in the upper and outer part of the protovertebral column, and consist of two laminae, an inner and an outer, inclosing a space said to be in communication at first with the intermesoblastic space.—**Nuclear p.** See *Nucleus p.* See *Equatorial p.*—**Orbital p. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *pars orbitalis ossis frontalis*. Ger., *Augenhöhle (heil)*. A thin horizontal lamina of the frontal bone which forms the roof of the orbit.—**Orbital p. of the ethmoid bone.** See *Os planum*.—**Palate p. of the superior maxilla.** The portion of the superior maxilla which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the larger portion of the hard palate. Its upper surface is smooth and convex, the lower concave and rough.—**Parachordal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Pharyngeal p's.** See *Postoral ARCHES*.—**Prescapular p.** See *PRÆSCAPULA*.—**Primitive kidney p.** See *LAMELLA renalis*.—**Principal p.** Ger., *Hauptplatte*. Of Waldeyer, the chief p. of the p-like cells of tendon and white fibrous tissue. This p. contains the nucleus, and extending at right angles from it are two or more smaller or secondary p's.—**Protovertebral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Pterygoid p's.** See *External pterygoid p.* and *Internal pterygoid p.*—**Secondary p.** A p-like process of a connective tissue corpuscle of the corium. Other threadlike processes connect the cells into a network. Cf. *Principal p.*—**Senn's p's.** Circular or oval p's of decalcified bone, having a central opening and marginal apertures for the passage of sutures. They are placed within the intestine in enterectomy to facilitate coaptation and suturing of the resected intestine.—**Spindle p.** Fr., *plaque fusoriale*. Ger., *Spindelplatte*. The part of a cell p. situated within the nucleus.—**Subcranial p's.** See *Postoral visceral ARCHES*.—**Tympanio p.** Lat., *lamina tympanica*. An osseous lamina one surface of which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory canal, and the other the posterior portion of the glenoid fossa, terminating below in the vaginal process.—**Uteroplacental p.** See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**Valvular p.** The valvular curtain of the fetal heart; a valvelike growth which fills up the fossa ovalis in the fourth month of intrauterine life, allowing the blood to flow from the right into the left auricle, but preventing a current in the reverse direction.—**Vascular p.** See *Vascular LAMINA*.—**Vertebral p's.** Lat., *laminæ vertebrales*. Fr., *lames vertébrales*. 1. Lateral mesoblastic folds, or p's, in which the mesoblast is not split into layers, extending longitudinally between the lateral mesoblastic p's and the medullary p's. 2. The laminae which, one on each side of the primitive groove, unite to form a vertebra.—**Vertical p.** Lat., *pars perpendicularis*. That part of the palate bone extending along the outer side of the nasal fossa and reaching the orbit.—**Visceral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*

PLATE/LET. A little plate; especially a blood plaque.

PLATÉTROPE. From *πλατύς*, flat, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Of Wilder, in bilaterally symmetrical bodies or structures, a corresponding part on the opposite side of the median plane.

PLATIAS'MUS, m. Gr., *πλατειασμός*. Fr., *platiasme*. A defect in the speech organs causing broad and thick utterance.

PLAT'INA. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. An old name for platinum.

PLATIN'AMIN(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Platinamin*. An amoniacal compound of platinum containing the metal as a tetrad radicle.

PLATINAMMO'NIUM, n. A quadrivalent radicle, PtN_2H_6 .

PLAT'INATE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Platinat*. A compound of platinum dioxide (platinic oxide) with a basic oxide.

PLATINDIAMMO'NIUM, n. A quadrivalent radicle, PtN_4H_{12} .

PLATINIBRO'MID(E). A salt of bromoplatinic acid.

PLATIN'IC. Fr., *platinique*. Containing platinum as a tetrad radicle.

PLATINICHLO'RID(E). See *CHLORPLATINATE*.

PLATINII'ODID(E). A double salt made up of platinum tetraiodide and another iodide.

PLATINITHIOCY'ANATE. A compound of platinic thiocyanate with the thiocyanate of another base.

PLATINOBR'O'MID(E). A compound of platinum dibromide with the bromide of another element or radicle.

PLATINOCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *platinochlorure*. 1. A compound of platinum dichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle; a salt of chloroplatinous acid. 2. One of the compounds more properly designated *platinichlorides*.

PLATINOCYAN'IC ACID. See *HYDROPLATINOCYANIC ACID*.

PLATINOCY'ANID(E). Fr., *platinicyanure*. Ger., *Platinicyanür*. A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal; a salt of hydroplatinocyanic acid.

PLAT'INODE. The collecting plate of a galvanic battery, whether made of platinum or other material.

PLATINONI'TRITE. A nitrite of platinum and another element or radicle.

PLATINOSUL'PHITE. A double sulphite of platinum and another element or radicle.

PLATINOTHIOCY'ANATE. A compound of platinous thiocyanate, $Pt(SCN)_2$, and the thiocyanate of another element or radicle.

PLAT'INOUS. Fr., *platineux*. Ger., *platinigsaue*. Containing platinum as a bivalent radicle.

PLAT'INUM, n. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. A metallic element first described in 1750 by Watson and again in 1752 by Scheffer, who was the first to write of it as platina, or white gold. It is a soft, ductile, and very malleable white metal, which is infusible at all temperatures ordinarily obtainable, but melts in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is very heavy, its sp. gr. being 21.5. Spongy p. (Fr., *éponge* [ou *mousse*] de *platine*: Ger., *Platinschwamm*) is a porous mass obtained by heating chloride of p. and ammonium. P. black (Fr., *noir de platine*; Ger., *Platinmohr, Platinschwarz*) is very finely divided metallic p., forming a soft black powder. P. has a marked capacity for absorbing hydrogen and for condensing oxygen upon its surface, and this property is especially pronounced in the case of the two varieties just described. P. is not oxidizable by exposure to air, oxygen, or water. It is not attacked by nitric acid, but is dissolved by nitrohydrochloric acid. It is attacked by the alkalis and alkaline cyanides and by potassium nitrate. It forms with several metals alloys which are fusible at temperatures much below its own melting point. In composition it acts partly as a dyad, forming *platinous* salts, partly as a tetrad, forming *platinic* salts. Symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 196.7.

PLAT'ULA, f. From *πλατύς*, broad. See *PHITHEIRIUS pubis*.

PLATYCEPHA'LIA, f. From *πλατύς*, flat, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A deformity of the head characterized by flattening of the sinciput and diminution of the vertical diameter.

PLATYCEPHAL'IC, PLATYCEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *platycephalus*. Fr., *platycéphale*. Ger., *plattköpfig*. Affected with platycephalia; of a skull, having the index of height less than 70 per cent.

PLATYCNE'MIA, *f.* From πλατύς, broad, and κνήμη, the leg. Fr., *platycnémie*. A transverse flattening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, with transformation of the posterior face of the bone into a more or less rounded border, as found in negroes and races whose occupations (e. g., climbing and hunting) bring much into play the tibialis posticus, etc.

PLATYCCE'LIAN, **PLATYCCE'LOUS**. From πλατύς, flat, and κοίλος, hollow. See **OPISTHOCELOUS**.

PLATYCO'RIA, **PLATYCORI'ASIS**, *f.* -co'riæ, -a'seos (-i'asis). From πλατύς, broad, and κόρη, the pupil. See **MYDRIASIS**.

PLATY(H)ELMIN'THES, *f. pl.* A class of worms having a flat, more or less elongated body, with a cerebral ganglion, and often provided with hooks and suckers. They are usually hermaphrodite, and include flatworms, flukes, and tapeworms.

PLATYH'ERIC. From πλατύς, broad, and ιερός, sacred. Of a sacrum (ιερόν ὀστέον), having the transverse diameter the greatest.

PLATYNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., πλατύνωσις (from πλατύνειν, to make broad). See **AMPLIFICATION** (3d def.) and cf. **STENOSIS**.

PLATYPEL'IC. From πλατύς, broad, and πέλλα, a basin. Having the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim greatly in excess of the conjugate.

PLATYPO'DIA, *f.* From πλατύς, flat, and πούς, the foot. See **FLAT FOOT**.

PLAT'YRRHINE. Lat., *platyrrhinus* (from πλατύς, broad, and ρίς, the nose). Having the nose broad and flat. The *Platyrrhini* are a family of the *Simiidae* so characterized. The partition between the nostrils is not so narrow as in the *Cutarrhini*.

PLATYS'MA, *n.* -ys'matos (-is). Gr., πλάτυσμα (from πλατύνειν, to widen). Fr., *platysme*. A broad flat structure.—**P. myo(i)des**. Fr., *large du cou*. Ger., *breiter Halsmuskel*, *Hauthalsmuskel*. A flat, thin, quadrangular, oblong layer of muscular fibres, external to the deep cervical fascia, which arises from the acromion, the clavicle, and the fascia covering the deltoid, pectoralis major, and trapezius, and is inserted into the outer surface of the inferior maxilla, as far back as the insertion of the masseter. Some of its fibres interlace with those of its fellow of the opposite side, and others pass up on the side of the face, to blend with the superficial facial muscles or to be lost in the fascia of the face.

PLAX, *f.* *Pla'cos* (-is). Gr., πλάξ. A genus of *Schizomyxetes*.—**P. scindens**. Of Eklund, a minute vegetable organism found by him in the blood and urine of scarlet fever patients; supposed to be peculiar to that disease. The sporoidal cells are flat, oval or rounded, and colorless or yellowish-white, and have a distinct cell wall and a clear brown nucleus, sometimes containing a very minute nucleolus. Occasionally extremely small mycelial elements accompany the cells.

PLECH'AS, *f.* *Plech'ados* (-is). Gr., πληχάς. See **PERINEUM**.

PLEC'TANÆ, *f. pl.* From πλεκτάνη, a coil. See **CORNUA of the uterus** (under **CORNU**).

PLECTRUM, *n.* Gr., πλῆκτρον. 1. The styloid process of the temporal bone. 2. See **UVULA**.

PLEDG'ET. Ger., *Meissel*. A small flattened mass, generally of lint or cotton, used as a covering for a wound, to exclude the air or to absorb discharges.

PLEGAPHO'NIA, *f.* From πληγή, a blow, and φωνή, a sound. Of Scherwald, auscultation of the voice during percussion upon the larynx or trachea.

PLEGOM'ETER. From πληγή, a blow, and μέτρον, a measure. See **PLEXIMETER**.

PLEMMY'RIA, *f.* Gr., πλημμυρία. See **PLETHORA**.

PLENAL'VIA, *f.* From *plenus*, full, and *alvus*, the belly. Of Williams, impaction of the stomach in animals.

PLEOCATAN'TES. From πλεών, more, and κατάντης, downward. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hornion and the staphylion with the radius fixus between 45° and 67°.

PLEOCH'ROISM. From πλείων, more, and χροιά, color. In crystals, the property of exhibiting under polarized light two shades of color which vary as the polarizing apparatus is rotated.

PLEOMAS'TIA, *f.* From πλείων, more, and μαστός, the breast. Fr., *pléomastie*. The condition of having supernumerary breasts or nipples.

PLEOMOR'PHISM. Lat., *pleomorphismus* (from πλείων, more, and μορφή, form). See **POLYMORPHISM**.

PLE'ON, *m.* *Plé'onos* (-is). Gr., πλεόν. Of Nägeli, an aggregation of molecules incapable of increase or diminution without changing its chemical nature.

PLEONEX'IA, *f.* Gr., πλεονεξία. Greediness as a symptom of mental disease.

PLEROCER'CUS, *f.* The encysted state of the larva of the tapeworm.

PLEORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., πλήρωσις (from πληρούν, to fill up). Fr., *plérose*. 1. Repletion. 2. Plethora.

PLEROT'ICA, *n. pl.* From πληρούν, to make full. Fr., *plérotiques*. Remedies which promote the reproduction of flesh destroyed by wounds or sores.

PLES'SIGRAPH. From πλήσσειν, to strike, and γράφειν, to write. An apparatus for recording the results of an examination by percussion.

PLESSIM'ETER. From πλήσσειν, to strike, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *P*. See **PLEXIMETER**.

PLES'SOR, *m.* -so'ris. From πλήσσειν, to strike. The hammer used in mediate percussion.

PLETHOME'RIA, *f.* From πλήθος, a multitude, and μέρος, a part. Redundancy of a part.

PLETHO'RA, *f.* Gr., πληθώρα (from πλήθος, fullness). Ger., *P*. 1. Of the old nosologists, a disease characterized by redundancy of blood, associated with a florid complexion and circulatory disturbances. 2. Vascular turgescence.—**Hydræmic p**. See **HYDRÆMIA**.—**P. apocoptica**. An increase of the blood in the body erroneously supposed to take place when any large portion of the body is removed.—**P. hyperalbuminosa**. An increase in the amount of albumin in the blood plasma, sometimes observed after a hearty meal consisting largely of proteids. It may be produced artificially by injecting blood serum into the veins.—**P. polycythæmica**, **P. sanguinea**. See **POLYCYTHÆMIA**.—**P. spuria**. Partial hyperæmia.—**P. universalis**. *P.* affecting all the tissues of the body; the condition popularly known as "full habit."—**Serous p**. Lat., *p. serosa*. Of Beau, a superabundance of serum in the blood. Cf. *P. hyperalbuminosa*.

PLETHOR'IC. Lat., *plethoricus*. Fr., *pléthorique*. Ger., *plethorisch*. Pertaining to or affected with plethora.

PLETHYS'MOGRAPH. From πληθυσμός, an enlargement, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pléthysmographie*. Ger., *P*. An instrument for recording the variations in the volume of blood in a part.

PLEUMO'DES, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung. A person affected with pulmonary disease.

PLEUMOD'IC. Affected with or pertaining to pulmonary disease.

PLEUMO'NIA, *f.* From πνεύμων, the lung. See **PNEUMONIA**.

PLEU'RA, *f.* Gr., πλευρά. Fr., *plèvre*. Ger., *P*, *Brustfell*. The serous sac that invests a lung and lines one lateral half of the thoracic cavity.—**Costal p**. The portion of *p*. underlying the ribs.—**Diaphragmatic p**. The portion of *p*. covering the upper surface of the diaphragm.—**Parietal p**, **P. costalis**. See *Costal p*.—**P. furens**. See **PLEURISY**.—**P. pericardiaca**. The portion of *p*. covering the pericardium.—**P. phrenica**. See *Diaphragmatic p*.—**P. pulmonalis**, **Pulmonary p**, **Visceral p**. Ger., *Lungenp'*. The portion of *p*. covering the lung.

PLEURAL'GIA, *f.* From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pleuralgie*. Ger., *Seitenschmerz*. Intercostal neuralgia.

PLEURAPOPH'YSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-*oph'ysis*). From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. 1. A portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra. It is represented in the cervical vertebrae by the transverse processes, in the first seven dorsal vertebrae by the ribs, in the lower dorsal and lumbar vertebrae by the transverse processes, in the sacral by the lateral masses and the ilium, in the occipital by the scapula, in the parietal by the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylohyoid ligaments, in the frontal by the tympanic element of the temporal bone, and in the nasal by the palatine bone. 2. A rib.

PLEURAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From πλευρά, a rib, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. A purulent collection in the pleura.

PLEURARTHROC'ACE, *f.* -*throc'aces*. From πλευρόν, a rib, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. 1. Disease of the vertebrocostal articulations. 2. Caries of the ribs.

PLEURAR'THRON, *n.* From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *Rippengelenk*. A costovertebral articulation.

PLEUR'ISY. Gr., νόσος πλευρίτις (or τῶν πλευρῶν). Lat., *pleuritis*. Fr., *pleurésie*. Ger., *Brustfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the pleura.—**Areolar p.** See *Multilocular p.*—**Bilious p.** See *Bilious PNEUMONIA*.—**Calcareous p.** Fr., *pleurésie calcareuse*. See *Sclerocalcareous p.*—**Costopulmonary p.** P. affecting both the parietal and the pulmonary pleura.—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the pleura covering the diaphragm.—**Dry p.** Lat., *pleuritis sicca*. Fr., *pleurésie sèche*. P. with but little, if any, exudation.—**Dyscrasie p.** Of F. Weber, a condition frequently found in stillborn infants, in which both pleural sacs, and usually the peritoneum and pericardium, contain a dirty, opaque, and fetid exudate; according to Vogel, found only in lying-in hospitals and at the climax of epidemics of puerperal fever.—**Encysted p.** P. with the effusion limited by adhesions.—**Gangrenous p.** Empyema with necrosis of the pleura.—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. P. attended by hæmorrhage, usually produced by coughing or muscular strain and due to rupture of the bands of organized matter which have been formed during the inflammatory process. 2. Purulent p. in which the effusion is rosy or red from contained blood corpuscles.—**Ichorous p.** Purulent p.—**Infectious p.** P. either primary or secondary, occurring as a localization of a general infection.—**Interlobar p.** P. affecting an interlobar space.—**Latent p.** Fr., *pleurésie torpide*. P. in which general symptoms are absent, although auscultation and percussion reveal the presence of the disease, which may be severe, with considerable effusion.—**Mediastinal p.** Fr., *pleurésie médiastine*. Inflammation of the pleura about the mediastinum.—**Metapneumonic p.** P. occurring as a result of pneumonia.—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpleuresie*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Multilocular p.** A form of encysted p. in which there are several compartments in the pleura, shut off from each other by septa formed of exudate.—**P. root.** *Asclepias tuberosa*.—**Postpneumonic p.** See *Metapneumonic p.*—**Pulsatile p.** Pulsating p. See *Pulsating EMPYEMA*.—**Purulent p.** P. with purulent effusion.—**Sclerocalcareous p.** Chronic p. with circumscribed calcareous degeneration of the pleura.—**Secondary p.** An infectious p. consequent upon specific inflammation in some part of the body.—**Serofibrinous p.** Fr., *pleurésie franche*. P. with both serous effusion and fibrinous exudation.—**Spurious p.** See *PLEURODYNIA*.—**Subacute p.** P. of lesser intensity than in the acute form.—**Suppurative p.** See *Purulent p.*—**Tuberculous p.** P. due to tuberculosis.

PLEURIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Gr., πλευρίτις (from πλευρά, the side). Fr., *pleurite*. Ger., *P.* See *PLEURISY*.—**P. car-**

cinomatosæ. Of Mader, carcinoma of the pleura.—**P. deformans**. The fibrocartilaginous thickening of the pulmonary pleura occurring in cirrhosis pulmonalis.—**P. duplicata**. Double pleurisy.—**P. exquisita**, **P. idiopathica**. See *P. vera*.—**P. incapsulata**. See *Encysted PLEURISY*.—**P. legitima**. See *P. vera*.—**P. pericardica**, **P. pericardii**. See *PERICARDITIS*. **P. periodica**. Of Sauvages, tertian fever accompanied by pleurodynia.—**P. pulsans**. See *Pulsating EMPYEMA*.—**P. sanguinea**. See *P. vera*.—**P. spuria**. See *PLEURODYNIA*.—**P. vera**. Simple uncomplicated pleurisy.

PLEUROCELE, *f.* Plu'r-o(o')-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., plu'r'o-sel. -*ce'les*. From πλευρά, the side, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *pleurocèle*. 1. Lit., hernia of the pleura; more properly, hernia of the lung. 2. An effusion of serous fluid into the pleural cavity.

PLEU''ROCHOLECYSTIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From πλευρά, the side, χόλος, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Inflammation of the pleura and of the gall bladder.

PLEUROCLYSIS, *f.* -*clys'eos* (-*oc'lysis*). From πλευρά, the side, and κλύειν, to wash. Irrigation of the pleural cavity.

PLEU''ROCENADEL'PHUS, *m.* From πλευρά, the side, κοινός, common, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *pleurocœnodelphe*. Of Gurlt, a double monster with two nearly perfect bodies united laterally at the trunks.

PLEUROCUTA'NEOUS. From πλευρά, the side, and cutis, the skin. Of a fistula, passing through both pleura and integument.

PLEU''RODIPLOSyr'INX, *f.* -*in'gos* (-*is*). From πλευρά, the side, διπλός, double, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. Fr., *pleurodiploséringue*. A double syringe for washing out the pleura.

PLEUROD'YNE, **PLEURODYN'IA**, *f.* From πλευρά, the side, and δύνη, pain. Fr., *pleurodynie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*, *Pleurodynie*. Neuralgic pain localized at some spot in the chest wall not in relation with the intercostal nerves. By some it is regarded as a myalgia caused by rheumatism of the thoracic muscles and fasciæ; by others as a neuralgia of the nerves of the pleura.

PLEURO'GYNE, *f.* -*og'ynes*. Fr., *p.* A genus of gentianaceous herbs.—**P. rotata**. A species the leaves of which are used as a vulnerary by the Tartars, and internally as a hæmostatic in Russia.

PLEUROHEPATIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From πλευρά, the side, and ἥπαρ, the liver. Inflammation of the pleura and liver.

PLEUROM'ELUS, *m.* From πλευρά, the side, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *pleuromèle*. A monster characterized by accessory thoracic limbs whose scapulæ are in contact with those of the normal limbs.

PLEU'RON, *n.* Gr., πλευρόν. 1. A rib. 2. The side of the body, especially of the thorax.

PLEUROF'ATHY. Lat., *pleuropathia* (from πλευρά, the side, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *pleuropathie*. Ger., *P.* Any disease of the pleura or of the respiratory organs.

PLEU''ROPERICARDIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From πλευρά, the side, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *pleuropéricardite*. Concomitant pleurisy and pericarditis.

PLEU''ROPERIPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* From πλευρά, the side, περί, around, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. See *PLEURO-PNEUMONIA*.

PLEU''ROPERITONE'AL. Pertaining to or connected with the pleura and the peritoneum.

PLEU''ROPERITONIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *pleuro-péritonite*. Concomitant pleurisy and peritonitis.

PLEUROPN'EUMA, *n.* -*pneu'matos* (-*is*). From πλευρά, the side, and πνεῦμα, wind. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

PLEURO-PNEUMO'NIA, *f.* Gr., περιπνευμονία. Fr., *pleuropneumonie*. Ger., *Pleuropneumonie*. Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lung.—**Epizootic p.**, **Exudative p.** A contagious febrile disease of cattle having an incubative period of from two to three weeks to as many months, with an acute inflammation of the

lungs and pleura.—**Hypostatic p.** Hypostatic pneumonia with pleurisy.—**P. contagiosa.** See *Epizootic p.*
PLEUROPUL'MONARY. Pertaining to both the pleura and the lung.

PLEUROPY'E'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From πλευρά, the side, and πύσις, suppuration. See *Purulent PLEURISY.*

PLEUORRHA'GIA, f. From πλευρά, the side, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the pleura.

PLEUORRHE'A, f. From πλευρά, the side, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pleurorrhée.* A collection of fluid in the pleural cavity.

PLEURORTHOPNE'A, f. From πλευρά, the side, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή, breath. Fr., *pleurorthopnée.* Orthopnea caused by pleurisy or pleurodynia.

PLEUROSO'MIA, f. From πλευρά, the side, and σῶμα, the body. A form of monstrosity in which one side of the abdomen and thorax is open, the opening being covered by a membrane only.

PLEUROSPAS'MUS, m. From πλευρά, the side, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *pleurospasme.* Spasmodic pain in the chest.

PLEUROSTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πλευρά, the side, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *pleurostose.* Calcification of the pleura.

PLEUROTHOT'ONOS, PLEUROTHOT'ONUS, m. From πλευρόθεν, from the side, and τόνος, a straining. Fr., *p.* A form of tetanus in which the body is bent to one side by tonic spasm.

PLEUROT'OMY. From πλευρά, the side, and τομή, a cutting. An incision into the pleural cavity.

PLEUROT'ONUS, m. See *PLEUROTHOTONUS.*

PLEUROTYPHOID. Typhoid and complicated with pleurisy.

PLEX'IFORM. Lat., *plexiformis* (from *plexus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *plexiforme.* Ger., *geflechtartig.* Having the form of a plexus.

PLEXIM'ETER. Lat., *pleximetrum* (from πλῆξις, a stroke, and μέτρον, due measure). Fr., *pleximètre.* Ger., *Perussionsmesser.* A thin, flat piece of some hard substance to be placed upon a part to be percussed, in order to receive the taps of the hammer in mediate percussion.

PLEX'OR. See *PLESSOR.*

PLEX'US, m. *Plex'us.* From *plectere*, to twist. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Geflecht.* Lit., a braiding or twining. A complex or intricate collection of vessels or nerves.—**Abdominal aortic p.** Lat., *p. aorticus abdominalis.* Fr., *p. aortique abdominal.* Ger., *Bauchaaortengeflecht.* A sympathetic p. situated along the abdominal aorta.—**Anterior coronary p.** Lat., *p. coronarius anterior.* Ger., *vorderes Kranzgeflecht des Herzens.* A p. formed of fibres from the deep and superficial cardiac p's, situated between the aorta and pulmonary artery, and distributed concomitantly with the anterior coronary artery.—**Anterior gastric p.** Lat., *p. gastricus anterior.* Ger., *vorderes Magengeflecht.* The portion of the gastric p. lying upon the anterior surface of the stomach, made up of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and connected with the œsophageal p.—**Anterior pulmonary p.** Lat., *p. pulmonalis anterior.* Ger., *vorderes Lungengeflecht.* A p. formed by the union of the anterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with the sympathetic nerves around the pulmonary artery.—**Anterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus anterior.* Ger., *vorderes (oder unteres) Gebärmuttergeflecht.* A p. formed by branches from the inferior hypogastric p., distributed to the cervix and anterior surface of the uterus.—**Basilar p.** Of Virchow, the transverse sinus.—**Brachial p.** Lat., *p. brachialis.* Ger., *Achselgeflecht, Armgeflecht.* A nervous p. made up of the anterior branches of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and first dorsal spinal nerves. The branches of the fifth and sixth cervical unite to form a single cord: those of the eighth cervical and the first dorsal also unite; but that of the seventh cervical remains single. At the outer border of the

scaleni each cord divides into an anterior and a posterior branch, and all the posterior branches unite to form the middle or posterior cord of the p. The anterior branches of the cord formed from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves and from the seventh cervical nerve unite to form the outer or upper cord. The inner or lower cord of the trunk, formed by the union of the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, remains single. In the upper part of their course all the trunks are close together, and are external to the axillary artery and vein, but lower down they are situated one behind the axillary artery, another on its inner side, and the other on its outer side. Above the clavicle the posterior thoracic and suprascapular nerves and unimportant branches to the muscles in the vicinity are given off. From the outer cord the musculocutaneous nerve and the outer root of the median nerve are given off; from the inner the nerve of Wrisberg, the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves, and the inner root of the median nerve; and from the posterior the circumflex, musculospiral, and subscapular nerves.—**Cardiac p.** A nervous p. connected with the heart, especially by the superficial cardiac p.—**Carotid p.** Lat., *p. caroticus.* Fr., *p. carotide.* Ger., *inneres Kopfaderngeflecht.* A sympathetic p. situated in the carotid canal, on the outer side of the internal carotid artery; connected with the sixth cranial nerve and the Gasserian and superior cervical ganglia, and distributed to the internal carotid artery.—**Cavernous p.** Lat., *p. cavernosus.* Fr., *p. cavernoux.* A sympathetic p. in the cavernous sinus, upon and below the highest portion of the internal carotid artery, which furnishes branches to that vessel and connects with the third, fourth, and fifth cranial nerves.—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis, cervixplex.* Fr., *p. cervical.* Ger., *Halsgeflecht.* A p. made up of the union of the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, lying in front of the upper ends of the scalenus medius and levator scapulæ and beneath the sternocleidomastoideus. Each nerve is united to the one above and the one below by an ascending and a descending branch, which join to form a loop, except the first, which has a descending branch only. It gives off superficial branches supplying the integument of the neck and the platysma myoides, and deep branches which are almost exclusively muscular. **Chor(i)oid p.** Ger., *chorioidisches Geflecht, Adernetze, Gefäßhaut, Wundernetz.* Vascular prolongations of the pia, best marked in the lateral ventricles of the brain, where they are covered with villous projections. Histologically they are covered with a layer of large epithelial cells and spheroidal corpuscles, filled with pigment and fat drops. The third and fourth ventricles contain similar p's.—**Ciliary p.** See *CANAL of Schlemm.*—**Coccygeal p.** Ger., *Steissgeflecht.* A small p. (one on each side) on the posterior surface of the coccyx and the lower end of the sacrum. It is formed of branches from the fourth and fifth sacral and coccygeal nerves, and the anococcygeal nerves are derived from it.—**Celiac p.** See *Solar p.*—**Cranial p.** Ger., *Kopfgeflecht.* Any nervous or venous p. within the cranium.—**Crural p.** 1. See *Lumbar p.* 2. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the upper portion of the femoral artery.—**Cystic p.** A p. formed from branches of the hepatic p., which accompanies the cystic artery to the gall bladder.—**Deep cardiac p.** The deep portion of the superficial cardiac p.—**Diaphragmatic p.** Ger., *Zwerchfellgeflecht.* A sympathetic p. formed by the nerves of the upper part of the solar p., situated on the lower surface of the diaphragm, to which it is principally distributed.—**Epigastric p.** See *Solar p.*—**External carotid p.** Ger., *äusseres Kopfaderngeflecht.* A p. on the lower portion of the external carotid artery, intimately connected with the pharyngeal p., superior cardiac nerve, and superior cervical ganglion; distributed to the external carotid artery and its branches.—

External maxillary p. A derivative of the external carotid p. following the distribution of the submaxillary artery.—**Gangliiform p.** The plexiform arrangement of the two roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve.—**Ganglionic p.** Fr., *p. ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Gangliengeflecht*. A nervous p. containing ganglion cells in its meshes.—**Gastric p.** Ger., *Magengeflecht*. A prolongation of the œsophageal p. which distributes branches to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach.—**Gastroduodenal p.** An offshoot of the solar p. distributed to the duodenum and the adjoining portion of the stomach.—**Gastroepiploic p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches from the celiac p., and following the gastroepiploic artery.—**Hæmorrhoidal p.** 1. A nervous p. made up of branches from the middle hæmorrhoidal nerves and of the pudendal p.; distributed to the lower half of the rectum. 2. A freely anastomosing venous p. immediately beneath the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from which the inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal veins arise.—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Lebergeflecht*. A nervous p. derived from the solar p. It enters the liver with the hepatic vessels, and is distributed with the hepatic artery and portal veins.—**Hypogastric p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht*. An unpaired nervous p. derived from the abdominal aortic p. and the lumbar ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, situated in front of the last lumbar vertebra, and between the common iliac arteries. It divides into two portions, which descend on the two sides of the rectum, forming the inferior hypogastric p'es.—**Hypogastric p. of lymphatics.** Lat., *p. lymphaticus hypogastricus*. A lymphatic p. within the pelvis.—**Iliac p.** Ger., *Krummdarmgeflecht*. A lymphatic p. upon the internal and external iliac arteries.—**Inferior dental p.** Ger., *unteres Zahngeflecht*. A nervous p. formed by branches from the dental branches of the inferior dental nerve.—**Inferior hypogastric p.** Ger., *unteres Beckengeflecht*. The prolongation (one on each side) of the hypogastric p. on the side of the rectum in the male and of the vagina in the female. It receives branches from the first, second, third, and fourth sacral nerves, and is distributed to the pelvic viscera.—**Inferior maxillary p.** See *Inferior dental p.*—**Inferior mesenteric p.** Ger., *unteres Gekrösgeflecht*. An unpaired p. derived from the left side of the aortic abdominal p. and distributed to the descending colon, the sigmoid flexure, and the upper portion of the rectum.—**Inferior ovarian p.** A nervous p. lying between the folds of the broad ligament and distributed to the ovary and the round ligament.—**Infraorbital p.** Lat., *pes anserinus minor*. A nervous p. formed from the terminal branches of the infraorbital nerve and branches of the facial nerve.—**Interlaminar p.** A lymphatic p. in the muscular coat of the intestines.—**Interlobular biliary p.** A p. formed by the interlobular biliary ducts or canals.—**Interlobular venous p.** The p. formed by the interlobular veins of the liver.—**Intermesenteric p.** See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**Intermuscular intestinal p.** See *P. of Auerbach*.—**Internal carotid p.** See *Carotid p.*—**Internal maxillary p.** A p. on the internal maxillary artery derived from the external carotid p.—**Intrarahachidian p'es.** The venous p'es within the spinal canal.—**Ischiadic p.** See *Sacral p.*—**Jugular lymphatic p.** Ger., *Drosselgeflecht*. A lymphatic p. on the side of the neck, lying over the jugular veins.—**Lateral chor(i)oid p'es.** The chorioid p'es of the lateral ventricles.—**Lateral hypogastric p'es.** The inferior hypogastric p'es.—**Lingual p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the lingual artery.—**Lumbar p.** Lat., *p. lumbalis* (seu *lumbaris*). Fr., *p. lombaire*. Ger., *Lendengeflecht*. A nervous p. formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper lumbar spinal nerves. It lies behind or within the substance of the psoas magnus and in front of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae.

It is united with the last dorsal nerve by a small nerve, and with the sacral p. by a branch between the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. From the first lumbar nerve are given off the iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves, and a branch to the second lumbar nerve; from the second lumbar nerve, the external cutaneous and genitocrural nerves and a branch to the third lumbar nerve; from the third lumbar nerve, a branch to the fourth nerve, one to the anterior crural nerve, and another to the obturator nerve; and from the fourth, branches to the anterior crural and obturator nerves and to the fifth lumbar nerve.—**Lumbosacral p.** Ger., *Lendenkreuzgeflecht*. The lumbar and sacral p'es regarded as one.—**Lymphatic p.** A network of lymphatic vessels and glands.—**Malleal p., Manubrial p.** A venous p. about the manubrium mallei.—**Median hypogastric p.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**Median meningeal p.** A p. derived from the external carotid p., and following the distribution of the middle meningeal artery.—**Medullispinal p.** The venous p. surrounding the spinal cord. Cf. *Medullispinal veins*.—**Meissner's p.** See *P. of Meissner*.—**Mesenteric p'es.** See *Inferior mesenteric p.* and *Superior mesenteric p.*—**Myenteric p.** See *P. of Auerbach*.—**Nasopalatine p.** Lat., *p. nasopalatinus*. Ger., *Nasengammengeflecht*. A p. uniting the nasopalatine nerves in the incisor foramen.—**Œsophageal p.** Ger., *Schlundgeflecht*. A nervous p. formed of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and the dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic nerve surrounding the œsophagus. Cf. *P. œsophageus anterior* and *P. œsophageus posterior*.—**Ovarian p.** 1. See *Pampiniform p.* 2. A p. derived from the hypogastric p. which follows the course of the ovarian artery.—**Pampiniform p.** Ger., *traubenförmiges Geflecht*. 1. A venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus, the oviduct, and the ovary, becomes condensed into a single trunk on each side, the internal spermatic vein, which empties into the renal vein on the right side, and into the ascending vena cava on the left side. 2. In the male, the spermatic p.—**Pancreaticoduodenal p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches of the celiac p., and following the distribution of the celiac artery.—**Parotid p.** Ger., *Ohrdrüsengeflecht*. See *Pes anserinus major*.—**Patellar p.** Lat., *p. patellæ*. A p. formed over the patella by the union of branches from the patellar branch of the internal saphenous and the internal, middle, and external cutaneous nerves.—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht*. See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—**Perineal p.** A venous p. consisting of two parts: one, superficial, formed by the veins of the labia majora and some of those from the præputium clitoridis and bulbs, passing to the superficial epigastric and pudic and the external obturator veins; the other, deep, receiving the veins of the corpus cavernosum clitoridis, veins from the bulb, and a branch descending from the dorsal vein of the clitoris along the inferior ramus of the pubes, and terminating in the internal pudic trunk, which is joined by the superficial perineal and the inferior hæmorrhoidal veins as it runs backward to open into the internal iliac trunk.—**Pharyngeal p.** Ger., *Schlundkopfgeflecht*. 1. A nervous p. on the side of the pharynx, nearly on a level with the middle constrictor, derived from the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves and the superior cervical ganglion. 2. A venous p. around the pharynx.—**Phrenic p.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. anserinus major** (seu *nervi facialis*). See *Pes anserinus major*.—**P. anserinus nervi mediani**. See *Pes anserinus nervi mediani*.—**P. aortic abdominalis**. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. articularis**. A venous p. close to the outer side of the temporomaxillary articulation.—**P. auricularis posterior**. A small p. derived from the external carotid p., distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland.—**P. axillaris, P. brachialis**. See *Brachial p.*—**P. brachialis supraclavicularis**. The portion of the brachial

p. above the clavicle.—**P. bulbo cavernosus**. A venous p. in the diaphragma urogenitale.—**P. cardiacus**. See *Cardiac p.*—**P. caroticus**. See *Carotid p.*—**P. caroticus communis**. Ger., *gemeinschaftliches Kopfschlagadergeflecht*. A sympathetic p. surrounding the common carotid artery and uniting with the p's in its vicinity.—**P. caroticus externus**. See *External carotid p.*—**P. caroticus internus**. See *Carotid p.*—**P. cavernosus**. 1. See *Cavernous p.* 2. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginae* (under *BULBUS*).—**P. cavernosus clitoridis**. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht der Clitoris*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the clitoris.—**P. cavernosus nervi carotici**. See *Cavernous p.*—**P. cavernosus penis**. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht des Penis*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the penis.—**P. cerebri**. The chorioid p's.—**P. cervicalis**. See *Cervical p.*—**P. chor(i)idei laterales**. The chorioid p's of the lateral ventricles.—**P. chor(i)idei laterales quarti ventriculi**. The chorioid p's of the fourth ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus (impar)**. See *Chorioid p.*—**P. chor(i)ideus inferior**. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus interpositus**. Of Haller, the fold of pia intervening "between the chorioid p's of the superior ventricles." See *VELUM interpositum*.—**P. chor(i)ideus medius**. The chorioid p. of the third ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus pampiniformis**. See *Chorioid p.*—**P. chor(i)ideus superior**. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus ventriculi lateralis**. The chorioid p. of the lateral ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus ventriculi quarti**. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle.—**P. chor(i)ideus ventriculi tertii**. The chorioid p. of the third ventricle.—**P. ciliaris**. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—**P. circularis foraminis magni**. See *SINUS circularis foraminis magni*.—**P. cirsoides**. See *Pampiniform p.*—**P. coccygeus**. See *Coccygeal p.*—**P. coliacus**. See *Solar p.*—**P. coronarius (cordis) anterior (seu dexter)**. See *Anterior coronary p.*—**P. coronarius cordis posterior (seu sinister)**. See *Posterior coronary p. of the heart*.—**P. coronarius ventriculi inferior (seu major)**. Ger., *unteres Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the hepatic p., containing microscopic ganglia and situated along the greater curvature of the stomach.—**P. coronarius ventriculi superior**. Ger., *oberes Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the solar p. and containing a number of microscopic ganglia. It lies along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to the anterior and posterior surfaces of which it is distributed.—**P. cruralis**. See *Lumbar p.*—**P. curvaturæ minoris**. See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.—**P. cysticus**. See *Cystic p.*—**P. deferentialis**. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the vas deferens, prostate gland, and seminal vesicle.—**P. dentalis inferior**. See *Inferior dental p.*—**P. dentalis superior**. See *Superior dental p.*—**P. diaphragmaticus**. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. digitales**. Venous p's on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the second and third phalanges.—**P. divisionis aortæ abdominalis** [Valentin]. A sympathetic p. between the abdominal aortic p. and the hypogastric p. (divided into an inferior and a superior portion, *p. divisionis aortæ abdominalis inferior* and *p. divisionis aortæ abdominalis superior*).—**P. ductus choledochi**. Branches of the hepatic p. upon the common bile duct.—**P. epigastricus**. See *Solar p.*—**P. femoralis inferior**. See *Sacral p.*—**P. gangliiformis (nervi maxillaris inferioris)**. See *Gangliiform p.*—**P. gangliiformis nervi vagi**. See *Inferior GANGLION of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**P. gangliiformis semilunaris**. See *Solar p.*—**P. gangliosus**. Small ganglia and p's formed in the inferior hypogastric p. at the junction of the spinal nerves with the p.—**P. gangliosus supramaxillaris**. 1. See *Superior dental p.* 2. See *Gangliiform p.*—**P. gangliosus submaxillaris**. See *Gangliiform p.*—**P. gastricus**. See *Gastric p.*—**P. gastricus anterior**. See *Anterior gastric p.*—**P. gastro-**

duodenalis. See *Gastroduodenal p.*—**P. glandularis**, **P. glanduliformis**. See *Chorioid p.*—**P. gulæ**. See *(Esophageal p.)*—**P. gustatoriosensorius**. A p. in the tongue formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal and gustatory nerves.—**P. hæmorrhoidalis**. See *Hæmorrhoidal p.*—**P. hæmorrhoidalis inferior**. The lower portion of the hæmorrhoidal p.—**P. hæmorrhoidalis superior**. The upper portion of the hæmorrhoidal p.—**P. hepaticus**. See *Hepatic p.*—**P. hepatici nervosoarteriosi**. Branches of the hepatic p. which ramify upon the branches of the hepatic artery.—**P. hepatici venosonervi**. See *P. venæ portæ*.—**P. hypogastricus (impar)**. See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. hypogastricus inferior (seu lateralis)**. See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—**P. hypogastricus medius (seu superior)**. See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. iliacus externus**. A lymphatic p. along the external iliac vessels.—**P. iliohypogastricus**. See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. inframaxillaris**. See *Inferior dental p.*—**P. infraorbitalis**. See *Infraorbital p.*—**P. interpterygoideus**. See *Pterygoid p.*—**P. intestinalis submucosus**. See *P. of Meissner*.—**P. ischiadicus**. See *Sacral p.*—**P. Jacobsonii**. See *Tympanic p.*—**P. jugularis**. See *P. lymphaticus cervicalis*.—**P. lateralis foraminis cæci**. Fr., *p. latéral du trou borgne*. A nervous p. at the side of the foramen cæcum of the tongue.—**P. lateralis frenuli**. A lymphatic p. beside the frenum glandis.—**P. lienalis**. See *Splenic p.*—**P. lingualis**. See *Lingual p.*—**P. longitudinalis columnæ vertebralis**. The longitudinal veins within the spinal canal.—**P. lumbalis**, **P. lumbaris**. See *Lumbar p.*—**P. lumbosacralis**. See *Lumbosacral p.*—**P. lymphaticus axillaris**. A network of lymphatics and glands in the axilla.—**P. lymphaticus cervicalis**. A network of lymphatics and glands on the lateral surface of the neck.—**P. lymphaticus hypogastricus**. A network of lymphatic vessels and glands in the pelvis accompanying the branches of the hypogastric artery and vein.—**P. lymphaticus inguinalis**. The lymphatics and their glands in the groin.—**P. lymphatici intercostales**. The lymphatic glands and vessels in the intercostal spaces.—**P. lymphaticus lumbalis**. The lymphatic p. beneath the peritonæum on the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity.—**P. lymphaticus sacralis**. A lymphatic p. between the rectum and the sacrum.—**P. mammarius internus**. A lymphatic p. surrounding the internal mammary artery and vein.—**P. maxillaris externus**. See *External maxillary p.*—**P. maxillaris internus**. See *Internal maxillary p.*—**P. meningeus medius**. See *Median meningeal p.*—**P. mesaraicoaorticus**. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. mesaraicus inferior**. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesaraicus superior**. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesentericus inferior**. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesentericus superior**. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesenterii proprius et maximus**. See *Solar p.*—**P. mirabilis (retiformis)**. See *Chorioid p.*—**P. myentericus (externus)**. See *P. of Auerbach*.—**P. myentericus internus**. See *P. of Meissner*.—**P. nasopalatine**. See *Nasopalatine p.*—**P. nervi vagi**. See *P. chorioides laterales*.—**P. nervorum mollium**. See *External carotid p.*—**P. nervorum spinalium**. P's formed by the spinal nerves (e. g., the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral p's).—**P. nervosoarteriosus**. See *Cavernous p.*—**P. nervosus aorticus abdominalis (seu inferior)**. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. nervosus aorticus superior**. See *Thoracic aortic p.*—**P. nervosus plenus (seu repletus)**. Fr., *p. plein*. A nervous p. in which the meshes contain nerve cells or portions of the organ in which it is situated.—**P. nodosus**. Ger., *Knotengeflecht*. See *Inferior GANGLION of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**P. oaricus inferior**. See *Inferior ovarian p.*—**P. occipitalis**. A small p. derived from the external carotid p. and distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland.—**P. œsophageus**. See *Esophageal p.*—**P. œsophageus anterior**. The portion of the œsophageal p. situated

on the anterior surface of the œsophagus.—**P. œsophageus posterior.** The portion of the œsophageal p. situated on the posterior surface of the œsophagus.—**P. of Auerbach.** Lat., *p. myentericus*. A gangliated nervous p. between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the intestine, composed of non-medullated nerve fibres with groups of nerve cells at the nodal or intersecting points. It anastomoses freely with the p. of Meissner.—**P. of Meissner.** Lat., *p. myentericus internus* (seu *intestinalis submucosus*). A p. of non-medullated nerve fibres, with ganglia at the nodal or crossing points, situated in the submucosa of the intestine.—**P. of Santorini.** See *Gangliiform p.*—**P'es of the fourth ventricle.** Two prolongations of the pia situated on the roof of the fourth ventricle near the median line. They are covered by a layer of epithelium.—**P. of the obturator nerve.** A p. formed by the union of a branch of the obturator nerve, the nerve of the sartorius muscle, and the internal saphenous nerve.—**P. omentalis.** Sympathetic fibres in the omenta.—**P. ophthalmicus.** A p. made up of sympathetic fibres and branches of the ciliary nerves surrounding the ophthalmic artery and optic nerve.—**P. ovaricus.** See *Ovarian p.*—**P. ovarius.** **P. pampiniformis.** See *Pampiniform p.*—**P. pancreaticoduodenalis.** See *Pancreaticoduodenal p.*—**P. paroticus.** **P. parotideus.** See *PES aserinus major*.—**P. patellæ.** See *Patellu p.*—**P. pelvicus.** See *P. gangliosus*.—**P. pharyngeus** (ascendens), **P. pharyngobasilaris.** See *Pharyngeal p.*—**P. pharyngolaryngeus.** A submucous venous p. behind the cricoid cartilage, which communicates with the pharyngeal p. (*q. v.*, 2d def.).—**P. phrenicus.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. plantaris.** A venous p. in the sole of the foot.—**P. prostaticovesicalis.** See *Prostatic p.* (2d def.).—**P. popliteus.** Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the popliteal nerve.—**P. pterygoideus.** See *Pterygoid p.*—**P. pterygoideus internus.** A venous p. on the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus.—**P. pubicus** (impar). See *Pudendal p.*—**P. pubicus par.** The veins uniting the pudendal p. and p. bulbocavernosus.—**P. pudendalis.** **P. pudendohæmorrhoidalis.** **P. pudendus.** See *Pudendal p.*—**P. pulmonalis.** See *Posterior pulmonary p.*—**P. pulmonalis anterior.** See *Anterior pulmonary p.*—**P. ramiformis.** See *ANASTOMOSIS mutua*.—**P. renalis.** See *Renal p.*—**P. reticularis.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).—**P. reticularis flexuræ tertię carotidis cerebialis.** See *Cavernous p.*—**P. retiformis.** See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ* (under *BULBUS*).—**P. sacralis** (anterior). See *Sacral p.*—**P. sacralis posterior.** A p. behind the sacroiliac articulation, formed by the posterior branches of the two lower lumbar and sacral nerves.—**P. sacrococcygeus.** See *Coccygeal p.*—**P. semilunaris.** See *Solar p.*—**P. seminalis.** See *RETE testis*.—**P. simplicissimus.** Fr., *p. simple*. An anastomosis between two nerves by the transfer of one bundle of fibres to the other.—**P. sinus rhomboidei posterior.** The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle.—**P. solaris.** See *Solar p.*—**P. spermaticus inferior.** The lower portion of the spermatic p.—**P. spermaticus** (interior, seu superior). See *Spermatic p.*—**P. sphenoidalis.** The upper portion of the internal carotid p.—**P. spinales transversi.** The transverse branches uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins with each other.—**P. spinalis anterior.** A venous p. formed by the anterior spinal veins and extending the whole length of the spinal canal.—**P. spinalis posterior.** The venous p. formed by the posterior spinal veins.—**P. splenicus.** See *Splenic p.*—**P. supraclavicularis.** See *P. brachialis supraclavicularis*.—**P. supramaxillaris.** See *Supramaxillary p.*—**P. suprarenalis.** See *Suprarenal p.*—**P. temporalis superficialis.** A p. derived from the external carotid p. and accompanying the branches of the external carotid artery to the external ear and the eyelids.—**P. terminalis.** See *TERMA*.—**P. thy(e)roideus im-**

par. A venous p. derived from the inferior thyroid veins, and situated beneath the isthmus of the thyroid gland.—**P. thy(e)roideus inferior.** A p. formed of branches of the middle cervical ganglion which surround the external carotid and inferior thyroid arteries and are distributed to the larynx, pharynx, and thyroid gland.—**P. thy(e)roideus superior.** A p. of sympathetic filaments uniting the superior laryngeal and superior cardiac nerves.—**P. tonsillaris.** A venous p. in and around the tonsil.—**P. trachealis anterior inferior.** See *Pulmonary p.*—**P. triangularis nervi trigemini.** The plexiform arrangement of the fibres of the posterior root of the trigeminal nerve, just above the Gasserian ganglion.—**P. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic p.*—**P. uterinus.** See *Uterine p.*—**P. uterinus anterior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus communis.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis inferior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis superior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus magnus.** The hypogastric p. in the female.—**P. uterinus posterior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus venosus.** See *Uterine (venous) p.*—**P. uterovaginalis.** See *Uterovaginal p.*—**P. vacuus.** Fr., *p. vide*. A p. the meshes of which contain nothing but connective tissue.—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal p.*—**P. vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis.** See *Spermatic p.* (2d def.).—**P. vasculus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal GLAND*.—**P. venæ portæ** (seu *portarum*). An unimportant sympathetic p. situated upon the portal vein.—**P. venosi.** P'es of veins.—**P. venosi medullæ spinalis anterior et posterior.** See *Medullispinal p.*—**P. venosus plantaris.** A venous p. on the inner margin of the sole of the foot.—**P. vertebrales.** **P. vertebrobasilaris.** See *Vertebral p.*—**P. vesicalis.** See *Vesical p.*—**P. vesicovaginalis.** A p. of nerves formed by many filaments derived from the pelvic p. and distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder and the adjoining portion of the vagina.—**P. vidianus.** The plexiform arrangement of the branches of the Vidian nerve.—**Posterior cervical p.** Of Cruveilhier, a p. of nerves derived from the inner branches of the first three cervical nerves.—**Posterior coronary p. of the heart.** Lat., *p. coronarius cordis posterior*. Ger., *hinteres Kranzgeflecht des Herzens*. A p. derived from the cardiac p. and distributed with the posterior coronary artery of the heart and its branches.—**Posterior gastric p.** Ger., *hinteres Magengeflecht*. The portion of the gastric p. on the posterior surface of the stomach.—**Posterior pulmonary p.** Ger., *hinteres Lungengeflecht*. A p. situated on the posterior surface of the root of the lung, formed by the union of the posterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with branches from the second, third, and fourth thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic system.—**Posterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus posterior*. Ger., *hinteres (oder oberes) Gebärmuttergeflecht*. A nervous p. derived from the hypogastric p'es between the folds of the broad ligament, and distributed to the lateral and posterior surfaces of the uterus.—**Prostatic p.** 1. A sympathetic p. formed from branches of the inferior hypogastric p., and distributed to the prostate gland, the vesicula seminalis, and the erectile tissue of the penis. 2. A venous network surrounding the prostate gland, into which the dorsal vein of the penis empties.—**Pterygoid p.** Ger., *venöses Flügelgeflecht*. A venous p. between the temporalis and pterygoideus externus, formed of branches of the internal maxillary vein. It communicates with the facial vein and the cavernous sinus.—**Pudendal p.** Lat., *labryrinthus pudendalis* (seu *pudendovesicalis*, seu *pubicus impar*). Ger., *Schamgeflecht*. 1. A portion of the inferior hypogastric p. at the lower border of the pyriformis and beneath the sacral p. From it the inferior and middle hæmorrhoidal nerves are derived. 2. A venous p. which in the male surrounds the prostate and membranous portion of the urethra, and in

the female receives the veins of the clitoris, labia minora, urethra, and vestibule of the vagina.—**Pyloric p.** A sympathetic p. derived from the solar p. which accompanies the pyloric artery.—**Renal p.** Ger., *Nierengeflecht*. A p. derived from the solar and abdominal aortic p'es, which accompanies the renal artery to be distributed to the kidney.—**Sacral p.** Lat., *p. sacralis*. Ger., *Hüftgeflecht*. 1. A nervous p. situated on the pyriformis and the anterior surface of the sacrum, and formed by the union of the fifth and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerves, and the anterior branches of the first, second, and third, and part of the fourth sacral nerves, into a broad flat cord, which passes out through the great sacrosciatic notch, to terminate in the great sciatic nerve. It also gives off the pudic and small sciatic nerves and branches to the muscles in its vicinity. 2. A lymphatic p. on the anterior surface of the sacrum.—**Semilunar p., Solar p.** Ger., *Bauchnervengeflecht*. Syn.: *abdominal brain*. An unpaired p., the largest in the body, situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is made up of branches from both pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. It consists of cords having a number of ganglia connected with them, the most important of which are the right and left semilunar, situated respectively on the right and left sides, near the upper part of the p. From it are derived a large number of smaller p'es, which are distributed to the viscera of the abdomen in company with their arteries.—**Spermatic p.** Ger., *Samengeflecht, Rankengeflecht* (2d def.). 1. A derivative of the abdominal aortic and renal p'es, distributed to the same parts as the spermatic artery. 2. The p. of convoluted veins around the spermatic cord.—**Spinal p'es.** Venous p'es along the anterior aspect of the spinal column. See *P. spinalis anterior* and *P. spinalis posterior*.—**Splenic p.** Ger., *Milzgeflecht*. A p. made up of branches from the left semilunar ganglion and the right pneumogastric nerve, and distributed to the spleen along with the splenic artery and its branches.—**Submucous intestinal p.** See *P. of Meissner*.—**Superficial cardiac p.** Ger., *Herzgeflecht, Herznervengeflecht*. A p. derived from the sympathetic nerve, situated in the middle of the upper portion of the chest, between the arch of the aorta and the base of the heart, and reinforced by branches of the inferior, middle, and superior cardiac, hypoglossal, and pneumogastric nerves.—**Superior dental p.** Ger., *oberes Zahngeflecht*. A p. of nerves formed by the union of branches from the superior dental nerves and distributed to the teeth and gums.—**Superior hypogastric p.** Ger., *oberes Beckengeflecht*. See *Hypogastric p.*—**Superior mesenteric p.** Lat., *p. mesentericus*. Ger., *oberes Gekrösgeflecht*. A p. derived from the solar p. It receives a branch from the right pneumogastric nerve, surrounds the superior mesenteric artery and is distributed along with it and its branches.—**Supramaxillary p.** Fr., *p. susmaxillaire*. Ger., *Oberkiefergeflecht*. A nervous p. or ganglion situated above the root of an upper incisor tooth, containing nerve cells.—**Suprarenal p.** Fr., *p. suprénal*. Ger., *Nebennierengeflecht*. A p. accessory to the renal p., also receiving fibres from the diaphragmatic and solar p'es, and distributed to the suprarenal capsules.—**Sympathetic p.** A p. of branches of the sympathetic nerve.—**Terminal p.** See *TERMA*.—**Thoracic aortic p.** Ger., *Brustaortengeflecht*. A sympathetic p. derived from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic nerve and the cardiac p. It surrounds the thoracic aorta, and connects with the solar p. through the aortic opening in the diaphragm.—**Tympanic p.** Ger., *Paukengeflecht, tympanisches Nervengeflecht*. The tympanic portion of the tympanic nerve; so called because it contains so great a number of large ganglion cells, either solitary or grouped, and thus makes numerous connections with other important ganglia and

nerves.—**Urethrovesical p.** A p. of veins which lies on the front and sides of the urethra and lower part of the bladder. Into it enter the dorsal vein of the clitoris, the right and left pudic veins, short veins from the corpora cavernosa clitoridis, a communicating branch with the obturator vein, and slender branches from the wall of the urethra and neck of the bladder.—**Uterine p'es (of nerves).** See *Anterior uterine p.* and *Posterior uterine p.*—**Uterine (venous) p.** Lat., *p. uterinus*. Fr., *p. utérin*. The venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus alone, extends between the folds of the broad ligament and empties into the hypogastric vein.—**Uterovaginal p.** A venous p. surrounding the vagina, the cervix uteri, and the body of the uterus. It includes the uterine and vaginal p'es.—**Vaginal p.** Ger., *Mutterscheidengeflecht*. A venous p. surrounding the vagina and communicating freely with the hæmorrhoidal and vesical p'es.—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgeflecht, Gefässkanal*. A p. of intercommunicating blood vessels.—**Venous p.** Ger., *venöses Geflecht, Venengeflecht, Adergeflecht, Aderstranggeflecht, Gefässp.* A network of intercommunicating veins.—**Vertebral p.** Lat., *p. vertebrobasilaris*. A nervous p. surrounding the vertebral artery, in the vertebral canal, derived from the first dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the upper cervical nerves. It is prolonged into the cranium, following the basilar artery.—**Vesical p.** Ger., *Blasengeflecht, Geflecht der Harnblasenvenen* (2d def.). 1. A nervous p. derived from the inferior hypogastric p'es, and distributed to the fundus of the urinary bladder. 2. A venous network external to the muscular coat of the bladder, which communicates freely with the hæmorrhoidal and prostatic p'es in the male and with the vaginal p'es in the female.

PLI'CA, f. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *pli*. Ger., *Falte*. 1. A fold; a convolution of the brain. 2. Of Riolan and Rolfink, a valve of a blood vessel. 3. A matted condition of the hair (see *P. polonica*).—**Plicæ adiposæ.** Ger., *Fettklumpen*. 1. Folds of the parietal pleura containing fat. 2. See *SYNOVIAL FRINGES*.—**Plicæ adiposæ pericardiaceæ.** Fatty tassellike processes of the visceral pericardium projecting into the pericardial cavity.—**P. alaris.** 1. The feathered fold of skin on the front border of the wing, stretched by an elastic tendon from the shoulder to the wrist, and forming the smooth, straight anterior border of the wing. 2. The fold or bend of the wing.—**Plicæ aliformes.** See *ALAR LIGAMENTS of the knee*.—**P. aliformis lateralis.** See *LIGAMENTUM alare externum*.—**P. aliformis medialis.** See *LIGAMENTUM alare internum*.—**Plicæ arteriæ umbilicalis.** See *Plicæ puboombilicales*.—**Plicæ aryepiglotticæ.** See *Arytænoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**P. cachectica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. caput Medusæ.** See *P. mitralis*.—**P. centralis (retinæ).** A fold of the retina, found after death, extending laterally on each side of the optic papilla.—**Plicæ ciliares.** The folds of the chorioid posterior to and corresponding to each of the ciliary processes.—**P. cirrosa.** *P. polonica* characterized by one or more twisted hanging locks. See *P. longicauda*.—**P. coli.** The fold forming the upper margin of the ileocecal valve.—**Plicæ conniventes Kerckringii.** See *VALVULÆ conniventes*.—**P. cubiti.** See *FOSSA cubiti*.—**Plicæ Douglasii.** See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**P. duodenomesocolica inferior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the lower border of the duodenojejunal fossa.—**P. duodenomesocolica superior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the upper border of the duodenojejunal fossa.—**P. epigastrica peritonæi.** A fold of peritonæum containing the internal epigastric artery and vein.—**P. falciformis fasciæ latæ.** The falciform process of the fascia lata.—**P. fimbriata.** In mammals, a fold of mucous membrane with a fimbriated margin extending outward from the frenum to the apex of the tongue; regarded as the representative

of the sublingua of lower vertebrates.—**P. genito-enterica**. See *Genitoenteric FOLD*.—**Plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ**. See *Glossoepiglottic FOLDS*.—**Plicæ glossoepiglotticæ laterales**. Two small folds of mucous membrane extending forward from the margins of the epiglottis to the tongue.—**P. glossoepiglottica media**. See *FRENUM of the epiglottis*.—**P. gubernatrix**. A portion of the gubernaculum testis; a peritoneal fold of the fœtus extending from the testicle toward the lower extremity of the mesonephros and thence into the serotum, where it is connected with the gubernaculum testis.—**P. hyoepiglottica**. An anomalous fold of mucous membrane between the lateral margin of the epiglottis and the hyoid bone.—**P. ilei**. The fold forming the lower margin of the ileocæcal valve.—**P. ileocæcalis anterior**. A fold of the peritonæum sometimes inclosing the ileocæcal artery.—**P. ileocæcalis inferior**. A fold of the peritonæum bounding the lower margin of the fossa ileocæcalis anterior.—**P. ileocæcalis superior**. A fold of peritonæum bounding the upper margin of the fossa ileocæcalis anterior.—**P. ileoinguinalis**. A fold of peritonæum, on the right side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery.—**P. inguinocolica**. A fold of the peritonæum, on the left side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery.—**P. interarticularis coxæ**. See *LIGAMENTUM teres* (1st def.).—**Plicæ linguæ perpendiculares**. Numerous curved grooves on the dorsum of the tongue which extend outward on each side of the median line, with their concavities backward.—**P. longicauda**. Ger., *langschwänziger Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica* in which the matted hair forms a long coil like a tail or queue. Cf. *P. cirrosa*.—**P. longitudinalis duodeni**. A fold of the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum which terminates in the papilla duodeni.—**P. longitudinalis meninges**. See *FALX cerebri*.—**P. lunata**. See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctivæ*.—**P. mas**. See *P. cirrosa*.—**P. mesentericomesocolica**. A crescentlike fold between the posterior abdominal wall and the lower part of the mesentery.—**P. mitralis**. Ger., *mützenförmiger Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica* in which a stiff mass of tangled and matted hair covers the head like a cap.—**P. nervi laryngei**. A fold on the mucous membrane of the larynx produced by a branch of the superior laryngeal nerve.—**Plicæ palmatæ**. See *ARBOR VITÆ uterina*.—**P. petroclinoidea lateralis**. A fold of dura forming the upper and lateral wall of the cavernous sinus. It extends from the tip of the petrous bone to the anterior clinoid process.—**P. petroclinoidea medialis**. A fold of dura extending along the upper border of the petrous bone to the posterior clinoid process.—**P. pharyngoepiglottica**. A fold of mucous membrane, indicating the insertion of the stylopharyngeus muscle, extending from the vicinity of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube to the region of the epiglottis.—**P. polonica**. An affection of the hairy scalp, of the beard, or sometimes of the hairy region of the pubes, in which the hairs become matted and stuck together so as to form a more or less stiff, inextricable mass which may assume various shapes and is usually swarming with vermin. The skin of the region affected is inflamed and covered with various secretions or thick crusts. It has been most commonly observed in Galicia, Posen, Poland, and Silesia, and along the banks of the Vistula and Dnieper. Though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease, and by some to be due to a peculiar diathesis, it is now regarded as a simple inflammatory condition induced by filth and neglect.—**P. præalaris**. See *P. alaris*.—**P. pterygomandibularis**. A fold of mucous membrane overlying the pterygo-maxillary ligament.—**Plicæ puboumbilicales**. The

folds of peritonæum covering the lateral ligaments of the bladder.—**Plicæ recti**. See *FOLDS of the rectum*.—**Plicæ rectouterinæ**. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**P. rectovesicalis**. See *Rectovesical FOLD*.—**P. salpingonasalis**. A fold of mucous membrane which extends from the upper margin of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube toward the choana.—**P. salpingopalatina**. A fold of mucous membrane which constitutes the anterior edge of the mouth of the Eustachian tube, and is intimately connected with the tensor palati.—**P. salpingopharyngea**. A fold of mucous membrane which runs downward, backward, and inward from the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube.—**P. saxonica**. See *P. polonica*.—**P. sebacea**. Seborrhæa capillitii.—**Plicæ semilunares Douglasii**. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**P. semilunaris (conjunctivæ)**. See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctivæ*.—**P. semilunaris fascialis transversalis**. A fold of the transversalis fascia forming the lower margin of the internal abdominal ring.—**P. semilunaris of the rectovesical pouch**. A crescentic fold which encircles the mouth of the rectovesical pouch in the male.—**Plicæ serosæ**. Folds of serous membrane found in different parts of the body.—**Plicæ sigmoideæ coli**. Transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the cæcum and colon.—**P. sigmoideæ recti**. See *P. transversalis recti*.—**P. sublingualis**. See *FRENUM of the tongue*.—**Plicæ synoviales**. See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**P. synovialis coxæ**. See *LIGAMENTUM teres* (1st def.).—**P. synovialis patellaris**. The fold of synovial membrane forming the alar ligaments of the knee joint.—**Plicæ thyreoarytænoideæ**. The thyreoarytænoid ligaments.—**P. transversalis recti**. A well marked transverse fold of the mucous membrane on the anterior wall of the rectum at some distance above the anus.—**P. urachi**. A fold of peritonæum covering the urachus.—**Plicæ uretericæ**. The folds of mucous membrane of the bladder which diverge from the middle line of the fundus to the openings of the ureters.—**P. urogenitalis**. A prominent fold in the posterior wall of the embryonic peritoneal cavity which incloses the lower end of the Wolffian duct.—**Plicæ uterorectales**. See *Rectouterine FOLDS*.—**Plicæ vaginæ**. The rugæ of the vagina.—**Plicæ vasculosæ**. See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**Plicæ vesicales laterales**. See *Plicæ puboumbilicales*.—**P. vesicalis media**. See *P. urachi*.—**Plicæ vesicouterinæ**. See *Vesicouterine FOLDS*.—**P. vestibuli nasalis**. See *VESTIBULE of the nose*.—**P. villosa**. See *P. mitralis*.—**Plicæ villosæ ventriculi**. Ger., *Zottenfalten des Magens*. Folds of the mucous membrane of the stomach which form a sort of network in the meshes of which are the openings of the gastric glands.

PLICA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *plicare*, to fold. 1. Plica polonica. 2. See *PLICATION*.

PLICA'TION. Lat., *plicatio*. The operation of folding a redundant part upon itself and holding it folded with sutures.

PLICATU'RA, *f.* From *plicare*, to fold. 1. Plica polonica. 2. A ligament. 3. A cerebral convolution.

PLI'CHAS, *f.* *Plich'ados* (-adis). Gr., *πλιχάς*. See *GRESURA*.

PLIN'THIUS. From *πλινθος*, a brick square.—**P. laqueus**. A kind of bandage, described by old writers as "a fourfold circle."

PLU'CHEA, *f.* From *Pluche*, a French physicist. Fr., *pluchéa*. Marsh fleabane; a genus of composite herbs.—**P. bifrons**. A stimulant and aromatic species growing in the southern United States.—**P. borealis**. Arrowwood; a willowlike aromatic and stimulant shrub of North America.—**P. camphorata**. Salt marsh fleabane. It is stimulant and aromatic.—**P. fœtida**. 1. *P. camphorata*. 2. A stimulant, United States species.—**P. indica**. An aromatic, stimulant, and vulnerary species of the East Indies, Luzon, Java, etc., where it is used

in baths, poultices, and salves.—*P. odorata*. Fr., *grande sauge, herbe à cousin*. A West Indian species used in poisoned wounds and as a stimulating poultice in paralysis. The leaves and flowers are considered tonic and stomachic.—*P. quitoc*. A species used as a carminative and anthyctic.

PLUG. A substance used to stop an opening, or acting as an obstruction in a tubular organ.—**Cervical p.** See *Mucous p.*—**Cicatricial p.** A mass of cicatricial tissue that fills up a breach in a part or organ.—**Kite tail p.** See *Kite tail TAMPON*.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimpfropfe*. An accumulation of the thickened secretion of the follicles of the cervix uteri which occludes the cervical canal during pregnancy.

PLUMA, *f.* 1. A feather. 2. See **OMENTUM**.

PLUMACE'OLUM, *n.* Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. Fr., *plumaceau, plumasseau*. Ger., *Charpiebüschen*. A pledget of lint.

PLUM'BAGIN. Fr., *plumbagine, plombagine*. A substance found in *Plumbago europæa*.

PLUMBA'GO, *f.* -*ag'nis*. From *plumbum*, lead. Fr., *dentelaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Bleiwurz* (2d def.). 1. Graphite. 2. Leadwort; a genus of plants. Some species are astringent, others acrid or escharotic.—**P. europæa**. Fr., *dentelaire d'Europe*. Ger., *europäische Bleiwurz*. European leadwort. The entire plant is acrid and, when fresh, vesicatory. It contains plumbagin. The root and herb were formerly official. The root is still used in France in toothache, and its decoction in olive oil is recommended in skin diseases, especially itch.—**P. lapathifolia**. 1. *P. europæa*. 2. A species resembling *P. europæa* in properties. It is the *τριπόλιον* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used in drops.—**P. rosea**. Fr., *dentelaire rose*. Ger., *rosenrot(h)e Bleiwurz*. The rose-colored leadwort of the East Indies, where the root, bruised and mixed with oil, is used as an embrocation, and internally in rheumatism and paralysis. The leaves are applied to buboes and incipient abscesses. In Java the root is used as a vesicant and in rheumatism, leprosy, ulcers, etc. The plant is an acronarcotic poison. Hindu women are said to introduce pieces of the wood into the uterus in order to produce abortion.—**P. scandens**. Fr., *dentelaire grimpante*. Ger., *klimmende Bleiwurz*. Devil's herb. The leaves and root are irritants, applied externally; the former are a dangerous emetic, and the latter is a purgative, taken internally. They are both used in snake bites and skin diseases.—**P. zeylanica**. Fr., *dentelaire de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonische Bleiwurz*. An East Indian species having properties like those of *P. rosea*, but milder. The root is sudorific, stomachic, and vesicatory, and is applied to buboes, etc. The powdered root is also said to be used by the natives to produce abortion. The root bark is recommended as an antiperiodic.

PLUM'BIC. Lat., *plumbicus*. Of or pertaining to lead; containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the lesser proportion of lead).—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide plombique*. Ger., *Bleisäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{PbO}(\text{OH})_2$, produced in the electrolysis of the lead salts.

PLUM'BICUM, *n.* From *plumbum*, lead. Red lead oxide.—**P. rubrum**. See *P.*—**P. semivitreum**. Lead monoxide.

PLUM'BISM. From *plumbum*, lead. Any condition produced in the system by the toxic properties of lead.

PLUMBO'SUM, *n.* From *plumbum*, lead. Lead suboxide.

PLUM'BOUS. Lat., *plumbosus*. Containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the greater proportion of lead).

PLUM'BUM, *n.* See **LEAD**.—**Acetas plumbi solutus**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Acetas plumbi venalis**. Commercial lead acetate.—**Acetum plumbi** (concentratum). See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Aqua plumbi**

(*Goulardi* [Ger. Ph.]). See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**Carbonas plumbi**. Lead carbonate.—**Ceratum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *superacetatis*). Fr., *cérat saturné* [Fr. Cod.], *élécérolé saturné, céral d'acétate de plomb* (ou de *plomb composé, ou de suracétate de plomb, ou de Saturne camphré*). Syn.: *ceratum plumbi acetici tabulatum, ceratum plumbi (compositum), ceratum cum subacetate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *ceratum Saturni, unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum* [Br. Ph.]. Cerate of subacetate of lead, Goulard's cerate; an *ex tempore* mixture of 8 parts of camphor cerate and 2 of solution of lead subacetate. See also *Unguentum plumbi*.—**Emplastrum plumbi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre simple* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *plomb*). Ger., *Diachelpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum diachylon simplex, emplastrum lithargyri* [Ger. Ph.] (*simplex*), *emplastrum oxydi* (seu *oxidi*) *plumbici, emplastrum plumbicum, emplastrum simplex*. Lead plaster, the basis of many pharmaceutical plasters; consisting of a lead soap made by saponifying 60 parts of olive oil with 32 of lead oxide and boiling with water till the whole is reduced to a homogeneous, white, tenacious mass, which should be completely soluble in oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by boiling together 1 part each of lead oxide and water and 2 parts of olive oil. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. is made up of equal parts of lead oxide, olive oil, and lard, with enough water.—**Emplastrum plumbi iodidi** [Br. Ph.] (seu *jodati*). Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de plomb*. Ger., *Jodbleipflaster, Bleijodürrpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum iodureti plumbi*. Plaster of lead iodide; made by melting together 1 part of colophony and 8 parts of litharge plaster, and adding 1 part of lead iodide.—**Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 5 oz. of lead acetate, 3½ of powdered litharge, 12 of water, and 1 pint of glycerin, filtering, and evaporating till the water is dissipated.—**Linimentum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre de Saturne, éléolé d'acétate de plomb, liniment saturné*. Ger., *Bleiliment*. Syn.: *linimentum plumbatum*. A mixture of 2 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 3 of cotton seed oil.—**Liquor acetatis plumbi basici**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate de plomb basique* (ou avec *excès de base*), *acétate de plomb liquide avec l'alcool, vinaigre de plomb, extrait de Saturne*. Ger., *Bleissig*. Syn.: *liquor plumbi acetici* (seu *subacetici* [Ger. Ph.]), *liquor* (seu *solutio*), *subacetatis plumbici, solutio acetatis plumbici basici, subacetatus plumbi liquidus, p. acetium basicum solutum, p. subaceticum liquidum, acetum plumbicum, decoctum saturninum, lotio plumbea*. Vinegar of lead, Goulard's extract, solution of subacetate of lead; made by adding 12 parts of lead oxide to an aqueous solution of 17 parts of normal lead acetate, and mixing with water up to 100 parts. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is almost exactly identical in strength with that of the U. S. Ph., each containing about 25 per cent. of the mixed basic acetates of lead. In both the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. the proportion of lead acetate to lead oxide is 3 to 1, but in the preparation of the Ger. Ph. the lead is dissolved in 10 parts of water, and in that of the Fr. Cod. in 7½ parts of water.—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lotion à l'acétate de plomb, lotion dite de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.], *eau blanche* (alcoolisée), *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleiwasser, Kühlwasser*. Syn.: *aqua Goulardi (propria), aqua plumbi* [Ger. Ph. (2d ed.)], (*Goulardi* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]), *aqua plumbica* (seu *saturnina, seu subacetatis plumbici, seu vegetomineralis*), *p. subaceticum liquidum dilutum, solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta, lotio plumbea, subacetatus plumbi dilutus*. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead, lead water; made by diluting the solution of subacetate of lead with water. For 1 part of the solution of

subacetate of lead are used 32½ parts of water [U. S. Ph.], 61½ of water, and 0.657 part of alcohol [Br. Ph.].—*Liquor plumbi subacetici* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—*Lotio plumbi et opii*. Lead and opium wash; a mixture of lead acetate solution and laudanum.—*Oxydum plumbi album*, *Oxydum plumbi carbonatum per acidum acetosum*. Basic lead carbonate.—*Oxydum plumbi rubrum*. Red lead oxide.—*Oxydum plumbi semifusum* (seu *semivitreum*). Semivitrified lead oxide.—*Pilula plumbi cum opio* [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass made up of 6 parts of powdered lead acetate and 1 part each of opium and confection of roses.—*Plumbi acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lead acetate.—*Plumbi carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Basic lead carbonate.—*Plumbi iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Plumbi jodatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Lead iodide.—*Plumbi nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *LEAD nitrate*.—*Plumbi oxidum*. Lead oxide; of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, lead monoxide.—*Plumbi oxidum rubrum*. Red lead oxide.—*Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*. Semivitrified lead oxide.—*Plumbi saccharas*. Lead saccharate.—*Plumbi subacetatas*. Lead subacetate.—*Plumbi tannas*. Lead tannate.—*P. acetatum*, *P. aceticum* [Ger. Ph.]. See *LEAD acetate*.—*P. aceticum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]. Commercial lead acetate.—*P. aceticum solutum*. A solution of 1 part of lead acetate in 6 parts of distilled water.—*P. jodatum* [Ger. Ph.]. See *LEAD iodide*.—*P. tannicum humidum* (seu *pultiforme* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). Syn.: *cataplasma ad decubitus*, *quercitanas plumbicus*, *tannas plumbi humidus*. A preparation made by boiling oak bark in water, decanting or filtering, precipitating with solution of lead subacetate, and adding usually alcohol or glycerin.—*Subacetas plumbi*. Lead subacetate.—*Subacetas plumbi dilutus*. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—*Subacetatas liquidus*. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—*Suppositoria plumbi composita* [Br. Ph.]. Compound lead suppositories, each containing 3 grains of lead acetate, 1 grain of opium, and 11 grains of oil of theobroma.—*Unguentum plumbi* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum plumbi acetici* (seu *plumbicum*, seu *subacetatis plumbi*, seu *subacetatis plumbici*). Ointment of lead subacetate, consisting of 8 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 92 of lard.—*Unguentum plumbi acetatis* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Bleiacetatsalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum acetatis plumbici* (seu *plumbi acetici*). Ointment of lead acetate, consisting of 2 parts of lead acetate mixed with 73 of benzoated lard.—*Unguentum plumbi carbonatis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de carbonate de plomb* [Fr. Cod.], *cérat de sous-carbonate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleicarbonatsalbe*, *Bleiweißsalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum carbonatis plumbi* (seu *plumbici*), *unguentum cerussæ* [Ger. Ph.], *unguentum hydratocarbonatis plumbici*, *pomatum cum carbonate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *unguentum album simplex*. Ointment of carbonate of lead, consisting of 1 part of basic carbonate of lead (white lead) mixed with 9 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.].—*Unguentum plumbi Hebræ*. See *Unguentum DIACHYLON*.—*Unguentum plumbi iodidi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liparolé* (ou *pommade*) *d'iodure de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bleijodidsalbe*. Syn.: *pomatum cum iodureto plumbico*. Ointment of lead iodide, consisting of 1 part of lead iodide mixed with 9 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.].—*Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum* [Br. Ph.]. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.

PLUMERIA, *f.* From *Plumier*, an American botanist. Fr., *frangipanier*. Ger., *Plumerie*. A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees.—*P. acuminata*. A species indigenous to China and Cochiu-China. In Java the root, which contains an acrid juice, is used as an evacuant.—*P. alba*. Fr., *frangipanier blanc*. West Indian pagoda tree. The milky juice is acrid and sometimes quite

poisonous, and is used as a drastic purgative and as an application to ulcers, warts, etc.—*P. drastica*. Fr., *frangipanier drastique*. Ger., *purgi(ç)rende Plumerie*. A Brazilian purgative species. The milky juice is used in small doses in intermittent fever, constipation, jaundice, dropsy, etc.—*P. lancifolia*. The *agoriada* of Brazil. The bark furnishes agoriadin.—*P. nivea*, *P. obtusa*. Fr., *frangipanier obtuse*. An East Indian species. The root is used in Java as a cathartic.—*P. phagedænica*. Fr., *frangipanier phagédénique*. A Brazilian species. The milky, caustic juice is applied to warts and used as a wash for foul ulcers. It is also used internally as an anthelmintic.—*P. rubra*. Fr., *frangipanier rouge*. Ger., *Jasminbaum*. Red nosegay tree; an edible-fruited species found in the West Indies and South America, having about the same properties as those of *P. alba*. The milky juice is used as a corrosive application to warts and by the natives of the West Indies as a drastic purgative in dropsy, syphilis, chronic skin diseases, etc. A pectoral syrup is prepared from the flowers.

PLU'MULA, *f.* Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. See *CALAMUS scriptorius*.

PLURICEL'LULAR. From *plus*, more, and *cellula*, a small apartment. Many-celled.

PLURILOC'ULAR. Lat., *plurilocularis* (from *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a receptacle). Having several compartments.

PLURINU'CLEATE. From *plus*, more, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *plurinucléé*. Having several nuclei.

PLURIP'ARA, *f.* From *plus*, more, and *parere*, to bring forth. See *MULTIPARA*.

PLURIP'AROUS. See *MULTIPAROUS*.

PLUTOMA'NIA, *f.* From *πλοῦτος*, wealth, and *μανία*, madness. A variety of megalomania in which the person affected believes he is very wealthy.

PLYNTRIOPSO'RA, *f.* From *πλύντρια*, a washerwoman, and *ψώρα*, the scurvy. Fr., *plyntriopsoire*. Of Bateman, a species of psoriasis to which washerwomen are liable from the effects of alkalies.

PNEODYNAM'ICS, *sing.* From *πνεῖν*, to breathe, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *pnéodynamique*. The dynamics of respiration.

PNE'OGRAPH. From *πνεῖν*, to breathe, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *pnéographe*. 1. See *PNEUMOGRAPH*. 2. Of M. Granville, an instrument for indicating graphically the character of expiration as regards force, continuity, and duration by means of a delicately poised semidisc suspended in front of the mouth.

PNEOM'ETER. From *πνεῖν*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *SPIROMETER*.

PNE'OSCOPE. From *πνεῖν*, to breathe, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *PNEUMOGRAPH*.

PNEU'MA, *n.* *Pneu'matos* (-is). Gr., *πνεῦμα* (from *πνεῖν*, to blow). Fr., *pnéuma* (2d def.). Ger., *Hauch*, *At(h)em* (1st def.), *Lebensgeist* (2d def.). 1. See *BREATH*. 2. Of old writers, a material element on which life and health were considered to depend.

PNEUMAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-is). See *PNEUMONAPOSTEMA*.

PNEU'MAPYTHO'RAX, *m.* -*a'cos* (-is). From *πνεῦμα*, breath, *πύον*, pus, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Thoracic empyema with the formation of gas.

PNEUMARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *πνεῦμα*, air, and *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing. Fr., *pneumarthrose*. A collection of gas in a joint.

PNEUMATELEC'TASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*ec'tasis*). From *πνεῦμα*, breath, *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *ἐκτασις*, expansion. See *ATELECTASIS pulmonum*.

PNEUMATHE'MIA [Cless], *f.* From *πνεῦμα*, air, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Pneumathämie*. The presence of free gas in the blood vessels.

PNEUMAT'IC. Gr., *πνευματικός*. Lat., *pneumaticus*. Fr., *pneumatique*. Ger., *pneumatisch*. Pertaining to gases,

especially to atmospheric air; pertaining to the respiratory system; pertaining to or subserving respiration or aeration.

PNEUMAT'ICITY. From πνεῦμα, air. The state of containing air.

PNEUMAT'ICS, *sing.* Fr., *pneumatique*. Ger., *Pneumatik*. Syn.: *aeromechanics*. The physics of gases.

PNEUMATOCAR'DIA, *f.* From πνεῦμα, air, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *pneumatocarde*. Ger., *Herzwindsucht*. Accumulation of gas in the cavities of the heart.

PNEUMATOCELE, *f.* Nu²m (pnu²m) ²a²t (a³t) - o (o - ³se) (ka) 'le (la); in Eng., nu²m'a²t-o-sel. -cel'es = ce'les. From πνεῦμα, air, and κέλη, a tumor. Fr., *pneumatocèle*. A confined collection of gas beneath the skin or other membranous structure (e. g., a fascia), differing from emphysema in not being diffused.—**P. capitis, P. cranii.** See **PHYSOCEPHALUS** (1st def.).

PNEUMATOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From πνεῦμα, air, and κεφαλή, the head. See **PHYSOCEPHALUS**.

PNEUMATOCEM'IA, *f.* From πνεῦμα, air, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *pneumatochémie*. The chemistry of gases.

PNEUMATO'DES. Gr., πνευματώδης (from πνεῦμα, air, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *pneumatode*. 1. Aeriform. 2. Flatulent. 3. Of Galen, asthmatic.

PNEU'MATODYSPNE'A, *f.* From πνεῦμα, air, and δύσπνοια, dyspnoea. See **EMPHYSEMODYSPNEA**.

PNEU'MATOGRAM. From πνεῦμα, air, and γράμμα, a writing. A tracing of the respiratory movements.

PNEU'MATOGRAPH. From πνεῦμα, air, and γράφειν, to write. See **PNEUMOGRAPH**.

PNEUMATOL'OGY. Lat., *pneumatologia* (from πνεῦμα, air, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pneumatologie*. The physics, chemistry, etc., of gases.

PNEUMATOM'ETER. From πνεῦμα, air, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pneumatomètre*. Ger., *P.* 1. See **SPIROMETER**. 2. An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air in respiration.

PNEUMATOM'ETRY. Ger., *Pneumatometrie*. A system of treating diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs by the use of pneumatic apparatus.

PNEUMATOMPHALOCELE, *f.* Nu²m (pnu²m) ^{'''}a²t (a³t) - o²mf'a²l (a³l) - o (o²)se (ka) 'le (la); in Eng., nu²m-a²t-o²mf'a²l-o-sel. From πνεῦμα, air, and ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *pneumatomphale*. Ger., *Nabelwindbruch*. An umbilical enterocele containing flatus.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS, *m.* See **PNEUMATOMPHALOCELE**.

PNEUMATOP'ATHY. From πνεῦμα, breath, and πάθος, a disease. Healing by so called psychic force; mind cure.

PNEU'MATOPERICAR'DIUM, *n.* A collection of gas in the pericardium.

PNEUMATOR'RHACHIS, *f.* -rha'chios (-eos), -or'rachis.

From πνεῦμα, air, and ράχis, the spine. The presence of gas in the vertebral canal.

PNEUMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., πνευμάτωσις. Fr., *pneumatose*. Ger., *Pneumatose*. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of gas where in health it does not occur or by an excess of gas in a natural situation.

PNEUMATOTHER'APY. From πνεῦμα, air, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by the use of compressed or rarefied air.

PNEU'MATOTHERMAN'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). From πνεῦμα, air, and θερμαίνειν, to warm. Fr., *pneumatothermante*. A respirator.

PNEUMATOTHOR'AX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). See **Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA**.

PNEUMATOT'OMY. See **PNEUMOTOMY**.

PNEUMATU'RIA, *f.* From πνεῦμα, air, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *pneumaturie*. Ger., *Pneumaturie*. The presence of free gas in the urine.

PNEUMEC'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-ec'tasis). See **pulmonary EMPHYSEMA**.

PNEUMEC'TOMY. See **PNEUMONECTOMY**.

PNEU'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide pneumique*. A crystallizable acid principle contained in the pulmonary parenchyma of mammals; formed, according to Verdeil, by the molecular union of lactic acid and taurine.

PNEU'MINE. A condensation product of guaiacol and creosote with formic aldehyde; used in tuberculous disease.

PNEUMOBACIL'LIN(E). Of Arloing, a concentrated extract of an organic substance obtained from bouillon cultures of the bacillus of bovine pneumonia.

PNEUMOBACIL'US, *m.* See **BACILLUS of pneumonia**. —**P. liquefaciens bovis.** Of Arloing, a bacillus found in the lesions of contagious peripneumonia in cattle.

PNEUMOC'ACE, *f.* -oc'aces. See **CACOPNEUMONIA**, and for other words in *Pneumo-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Pneumono-*.

PNEUMOCENTE'SIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κέντησις, a pricking. Paracentesis of a pulmonary cavity.

PNEUMOC'H'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-och'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Pulmonary oedema.

PNEUMOCOC'CUS, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and κόκκος, a kernel. See **MICROCOCOCCUS of pneumonia**.

PNEUMOCYS'TOOVA'RIVUM, *n.* From πνεῦμα, air, κύστις, a cyst, and ovarium, the ovary. An ovarian cyst containing gas.

PNEUMODER'MA, *n.* -der'matos (-is). From πνεῦμα, air, and δέρμα, the skin. Subcutaneous emphysema.

PNEUMO'DES. From πνεύμων, the lung, and εἶδος, resemblance. See **PULMONARY**.

PNEUMOENTERIT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. From πνεύμων, the lung, and έντερον, the intestine. Inflammation of the lungs and of the intestines.—**Infectious p.** Of Klein, swine plague.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *pneumogastrique*. Ger., *pneumogastisch*. Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; also to the p. nerve.

PNEU'MOGRAPH. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pneumographe*. Ger., *P.* An instrument to show the movements of the chest in respiration.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pneumographie*. Ger., *Lungenbeschreibung*. The anatomy, etc., of the lungs.

PNEUMOHE'MIA, *f.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. See **PNEUMONÆMIA**.

PNEU'MOHÆMOTHOR'AX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). See **HÆMOPNEUMOTHORAX**.

PNEU'MOHYDROTHOR'AX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). See **HYDROPNUMOTHORAX**.

PNEUMOMASSAGE'. A form of aural massage effected by alternate condensation and rarefaction of the air in the external auditory canal.

PNEUMOM'ETER. Lat., *pneumometrum* (from πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure). See **SPIROMETER**.

PNEU'MON, *m.* Pneu'monos (-is). Gr., πνεύμων. See **LUNG**.

PNEUMONE'MIA, *f.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie*. Ger., *Lungenschlagfluss*. Pulmonary congestion with hæmoptysis.

PNEUMONAL'GIA, *f.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pneumonalgie*. Pain in the lungs.

PNEU'MONAPOPLEX'IA, *f.* See **Pulmonary APOPLEXY**.

PNEU'MONAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *pneumonapostème*. A pulmonary abscess.

PNEU'MONATELEC'TASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). See **ATELECTASIS pulmonum**.

PNEUMONECHE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἤχημα, a sound. The normal vesicular respiratory murmur.

PNEUMONECTA'SIA, PNEUMONEC'TASIS. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἔκτασις, distention. See *Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA*.

PNEUMONEC'TOMY. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of a portion of the lung.

PNEUMONEMPHRAX'IS, f. -phrax'eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἐμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *pneumonemphraxie*. Obstruction of the lungs or of the bronchi.

PNEU'MONEMPHYSE'MA, n. -em'atos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἐμφύσημα, inflation. Fr., *pneumonemphysème*. Pulmonary emphysema.

PNEUMO'NIA, f. Gr., *pneumonia* (from πνεύμων, the lung). Fr., *pneumonie*. Ger., *Pneumonie, Lungenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lungs.—**Abortive p.** Ger., *Abortiv-Pneumonie*. A form of p. in which there is simple pulmonary congestion.—**Acute interstitial p.** Fr., *angéioleucite pulmonaire*. Of Moxon, purulent inflammation of the lymphatics of the lung.—**Acute p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Adynamic p.** P. attended with atony and depression of the nervous system.—**Alcoholic p.** Fr., *pneumonie des alcooliques*. P. modified by alterations produced in the system by alcoholism.—**Apex p., Apical p.** P. involving the apex of the lung. The area of the disease widens constantly, and there are great prostration and delirium.—**Apoplectic p.** Of Sée, p. complicated with cerebral apoplexy.—**Arthritic p.** Of Trousseau, p. associated with gout. Its existence as a specific variety is denied by some authors.—**Ataxic p.** See *Adynamic p.*—**Bilious p.** Lat., *p. biliosa, peripneumonia biliosa, p. cum ictero*. Fr., *pneumonie bilieuse, pneumo-typhoïde, pneumo-typhus, pneumonie asthénique d'embée*. P., either sthenic or asthenic, with the phenomena of malarial poisoning; especially prevalent in miasmatic regions. It begins as a p. with accompanying pleurisy. The fever is intermittent, and hepatic and gastric disorders are present.—**Caseous p.** See *Cheesy p.*—**Catarrhal p.** Bronchopneumonia, the form of p. commonly met with in children; an acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes and of the pulmonary alveoli. The affected alveoli contain many large, irregular epithelial cells with prominent nuclei.—**Central p.** A form of p. in which the fever and cough are the same as in ordinary croupous p., but the consolidation affects primarily the central portion of a lobe, and hence is not at first discoverable by auscultation or percussion.—**Cerebral p.** Fr., *pneumonie méningée*. *Lobar p.* in children beginning with symptoms like those of meningitis.—**Cheesy p.** Fr., *pneumonie caseuse*. Ger., *käsige Pneumonie*. Croupous p. in which the conditions are unfavorable to the absorption of the inflammatory exudate, which undergoes cheesy degeneration, leading to pulmonary phthisis.—**Chronic catarrhal p.** Of Niemeyer, a catarrhal p. of slow progress accompanied or followed by indurations composed of gelatinous material. It is very apt to result in pulmonary phthisis.—**Chronic p., Cirrhotic p.** See *Interstitial p.*—**Contusion p.** Ger., *Kontusionspneumonie*. Of Litten, p. following injury to the chest.—**Creeping p.** Lat., *p. migrans*. Ger., *Wanderpneumonie*. A form which, "beginning somewhat insidiously, often without a rigor, travels more or less slowly along one lung, either commencing at the apex and passing down to the base, and then often attacking the other lung in a similar way, or starting at the base of the lung and making its way to the apex."—**Croupous p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Desquamative p.** P. characterized by an increase of embryonal connective tissue in the intraalveolar tissue and by an abundant new formation of cells and nuclei in the adventitia of the smallest arterial branches, which in different parts forms nodules or diffuse swellings.—**Dissecting p.** Lat., *p. dissecans*. A suppurative inflammatory process which begins in the circumlobular and peribronchial

tissue, dissects out the lobules, and destroys the parenchyma. The symptoms are principally those of abscess.—**Embolic p.** P. caused by embolism of the bronchial arteries.—**Epithelial p.** See *Desquamative p.*—**Erysipelatophlegmonous p.** P. which, instead of being limited to its original area, involves other portions in a manner analogous to that seen in phlegmonous erysipelas.—**Erysipelatous p.** P. of a severe and intractable type sometimes occurring after exposure to erysipelas, the poison of the latter disease evidently influencing the course of the former.—**Fibrinous p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Fibroid p., Fibrous p.** See *Interstitial p.*—**Food p.** Ger., *Schluckpneumonie*. P. caused by particles of food reaching the smaller bronchial tubes in consequence of faulty deglutition.—**Gangrenous p.** Gangrene of the lungs.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person. The symptoms of p. rapidly disappear when the gout attacks some other locality.—**Hepatic gastro-p.** Of Kunkler, bilious p.—**Hypostatic p.** A form of p. frequently complicating other troubles, especially when the circulation is weak and the patient lies long in the dorsal decubitus. It attacks the lowermost portions of each lung.—**Intermittent p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Interstitial p.** A chronic form involving chiefly the pulmonary connective tissue. The fibrinous exudate crowds the air spaces, and secondary contraction of the new material may lead to bronchiectasis. The disease is almost invariably secondary to a bronchitis caused by the inhalation of irritating substances, the long continued use of alcohol, etc. By Bayley it is considered a form of phthisis, by Addison a result of unresolved p., by Wilks a peculiar hypertrophy, and by Feltz a pulmonary cirrhosis.—**Latent p.** P. in which the ordinary physical signs are wanting; usually subacute or chronic.—**Lobar p.** An acute form of p. in which the air vesicles are the seat of an inflammatory deposit of coagulable fibrin, which fills them and paralyzes their action. This process is very likely to begin at the root of a lung, from which it quickly spreads, involving a lobe or an entire lung, or even terminating in the involvement of both lungs. When uncomplicated by constitutional or specific disease, it runs a fixed course, with sudden and severe febrile symptoms initiated by a sharp chill, which begin to improve, in favorable cases, between the fifth and tenth days, though the inflammatory condition of the lung may still be severe. When the disease follows a typical course it passes through consecutive stages of engorgement, red and gray hepatization, and finally more or less rapid resolution, the inflammatory exudate being gradually broken down and absorbed, and the lung restored nearly or quite to its normal condition. If there is any constitutional or specific disease, this normal course is more or less modified; also there may be contamination of the blood in the course of the absorption of the exudate, and, instead of resolution and convalescence, extension of the inflammation to the other lung, pleurisy, pericarditis, or blood coagula in the heart or great vessels. The disease is very often fatal, especially among the aged, and prevails most extensively during cold weather. According to Niemeyer, the morbid process is identical with that of tracheal and laryngeal croup.—**Lobular p.** 1. P. that limits itself to scattered groups of lobules, the intervening tissue remaining sound. 2. Pyæmic infiltration of the lung.—**Malarial p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Massive p.** 1. See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*. 2. Of Grancher, a form of p. in which a large portion of the lung is involved and in which the exudation is so abundant and dense that the diseased portion appears like a solid mass, yielding upon auscultation, no sign but that of absolute silence (no souffle, râle, or rhonchus).—**Migratory p.** See *Creeping p.*—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpneumonie*. An old term for a form of p. attributed

to milk metastasis.—**Periodic p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Plastic p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Pleurogenic p., Pleurogenous p.** P. consequent on pleurisy.—**P. alba.** See *White p.*—**P. biliosa.** 1. See *Bilious p.* 2. P. with disorder of the liver.—**P. crouposa.** See *Lobar p.*—**P. crouposa centralis.** See *Central p.*—**P. cum ictero.** See *Bilious p.*—**P. dissecans.** See *Dissecting p.*—**P. embolica.** P. caused by a hæmorrhagic infarct of the pulmonary artery.—**P. epizootica.** P. affecting animals.—**P. exquisita, P. legitima.** See *Lobar p.*—**P. malleosa.** P. caused by glanders.—**P. maligna.** See *Septic p.*—**P. migrans.** 1. See *Creeping p.* 2. Of German authors, p. in which the inflammation progresses slowly from one lobule to another.—**P. morbillosa.** P. associated with and supposed to be caused by measles.—**P. notha.** Capillary bronchitis.—**P. peripneumonia.** See *PLEUROPNEUMONIA.*—**P. pestifera.** A typhoid p. of a highly dangerous character.—**P. putrida, P. septica.** See *Septic p.*—**P. serosa.** Of Traube, pulmonary œdema.—**P. vera.** See *Lobar p.*—**Pseudolobar broncho-p.** See *Spleno-p.*—**Scrofulous p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Secondary p.** P. consecutive to some other disease.—**Septic p.** P. caused by septic matter; of Silberman, a form of catarrhal p. in young children, due to the inspiration of putrid amniotic fluid, genital fluids, infected air, etc.; associated with a profuse growth of bacteria, often with pleurisy, and always with tracheobronchitis.—**Septinous p., Sewer gas p.** P. induced by inhaling some toxic product from a cesspool or a sewer.—**Spleno-p.** P. in which the pulmonary congestion gives the subjective and objective signs of pleurisy, but thoracentesis shows there is no effusion. There are gummy expectoration, persistence of Traube's space, absence of sternal deviation, gradual reappearance of fremitus toward the apex, sometimes fine crepitations toward the base of the lung and ægophony; so called because the congested lung tissue looks like splenic tissue.—**Stripe p.** Ger., *Streifenpneumonie.* A form of hypostatic p. in which the affected portion of the lung is in the form of a stripe lying parallel with the vertebral column.—**Syphilitic p.** See *White p.*—**Traumatic p.** 1. P. due to direct injury of the lung, as from a wound or the presence of a foreign body. 2. P. following experimental section of both vagi, and consequent paralysis of the œsophagus.—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by tubercles. It follows the course of catarrhal p., and results in pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Typhoid p.** Fr., *pneumonie typhoïde, pneumo-typhoïde.* P. with adynamic symptoms. It must not be confounded with pneumotyphus.—**Vagus p.** Fr., *pneumonie par section du vague.* Ger., *Vagus-pneumonie.* See *Traumatic p.* (2d def.).—**Wandering p.** See *Creeping p.*—**White p.** Lat., *p. alba.* Fr., *pneumonie blanche.* 1. Of Buhl, a form of cheesy p. which proceeds from desquamative p. 2. Of Wagner, a form of p. which is of syphilitic origin.

PNEUMON'IC. Lat., *pneumonicus.* Fr., *pneumonique.* Ger., *pneumonisch.* 1. Pertaining to the lungs; of expectoration, discharged from the lungs. 2. Pertaining to or affected with pneumonia.

PNEUMONI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *PNEUMONIA.*—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p.—**P. clandestina, P. latens, P. occulta.** See *Latent PNEUMONIA.*

PNEU'MONOBLENNOZE'MIA, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *pneumonoblennozmie.* Pulmonary blennorrhœa.

PNEUMONOC'ACE, f. -oc'aces. See *CACOPNEUMONIA.*

PNEU'MONOCARCINO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *pneumocarcinôme.* Cancer of the lung.

PNEU'MONOCATAR'RHUS, m. From πνεύμων, the lung, and κατάρρως, down-flowing. Catarrhal pneumonia.

PNEUMONOCELE, f. Nu'm(pnu'm)-o-n-o(o's)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., nu'm'o'n-o-sel. -ce'les. From πνεύμων, the lung, and κήλη, hernia. Fr., *pneumocèle, hernie du poulmon.* Hernia of the lung.—**P. abdominis diaphragmatica interna.** P. through an opening in the diaphragm.

PNEU'MONOCHELO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χόλος, bile. See *Bilious PNEUMONIA.*

PNEUMONOC'HYSIS, f. -chys'eos (-och'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *pneumochyse.* Pulmonary œdema.

PNEU'MONOCIRRH'O'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κίρρως, yellowish. Fr., *pneumocirrhose.* Of Corrigan, cirrhosis of the lung.

PNEU'MONOCONIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κόνια, dust. Fr., *pneumokoniose.* Ger., *P.* Infiltration of the lung and the bronchial glands with particles of inhaled foreign matter. Cf. *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).

PNEUMONODYN'IA, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and δόνη, pain. See *PNEUMONALGIA.*

PNEUMONCEDE'MA, n. -em'atos (-atis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and οἶδμα, a tumor. Fr., *pneumonœdème.* Pulmonary œdema.

PNEUMONOGASTRICUS. See *PNEUMOGASTRIC.*

PNEU'MONOLITH. From πνεύμων, the lung, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *pneumolithe.* Ger., *Lungenstein.* A pulmonary calculus.

PNEUMONOLITHI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). Fr., *pneumolithiase.* Lithiasis of the lung.

PNEUMONOL'OGY. The anatomy, etc., of the lungs.

PNEU'MONOMALA'CIA, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the lung.

PNEU'MONOMELANO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέλας, black. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).

PNEUMONOM'ETER. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. See *SPIROMETER.*

PNEU'MONOMYCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and μύκης, a mushroom. 1. A disease of the lungs caused by the presence of *Fungi.* 2. The development of fungous growths in the pulmonary cavities of a phthisical person.—**P. aspergillina.** P. caused by *Aspergilli.*—**P. sarcinica.** P. caused by *Sarcinæ.*

PNEU'MONOPARALYSIS, f. -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *pneumoparalytie.* Paralysis of the lungs.

PNEUMONOPATHI'A, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumonopathie.* Any disease of the lungs.

PNEUMONOPHLEBI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *pneumophlébite.* Inflammation of the pulmonary veins.

PNEUMONOPH'THISIS, f. -phth'seos (-oph'thisis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *pneumophthoë.* Pulmonary phthisis.

PNEU'MONOPHYSE'TER, m. -e'ros (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φυσήγν, a blowpipe. Fr., *pompe laryngienne.* An apparatus for pulmonary insufflation.

PNEU'MONOPLEURI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πλευρά, the side. See *PLEUROPNEUMONIA.*

PNEUMONOP'TYSIS, f. -tys'eos (-op'tysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πτύσις, a spitting. Hæmoptysis.

PNEUMONORRHA'GIA, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥήγνιναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pneumorrhagie.* Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

PNEUMONORRHŒ'A, f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pneumorrhée.* 1. Moderate but chronic pulmonary hæmorrhage. 2. Pulmonary blennorrhœa.

PNEU'MONOSAPRO'SIS, f. -pros'eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σαπρός, putrid. See *CACOPNEUMONIA.*

PNEUMONOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and σκίρρος, hard. Fr., *pneumosquirrhe*. Of Corrigan, hardening and contraction of the parenchyma of the lung with bronchiectasis.

PNEUMONOSEP'SIS, *f.* -sep'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σήψις, putrefaction. See CACOPNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and σπασμός, a spasm. See ASTHMA.

PNEUMONOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and στένσις, stenosis. Contraction of a lung.

PNEUMONOSYR'INX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σύριγξ, a pipe. 1. A pulmonary fistula. 2. A syringe for pulmonary injections. 3. See PNEUMONOPHYSETER.

PNEUMONOTELEC'TASIS, *f.* -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). From πνεύμων, the lung, τέλος, completion, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. A high degree of pulmonary emphysema.

PNEUMONOT'OMY. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τομή, a cutting. An incision into the lung (as for draining a tuberculous cavity).

PNEUMONY. See PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONYPOS'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-os'tasis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, a supporting. See Hypostatic PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMOPAR'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-par'esis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάρεσις, paresis. Of B. W. Richardson, simple respiratory failure.

PNEU'MOPERICARDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From πνεύμων, the lung, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Pericarditis with the formation of gas in the pericardium.

PNEU'MOPERICAR'DIUM, *n.* The presence of gas in the pericardium.

PNEU'MOPERITONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity in peritonitis.

PNEUMOPHTHAL'MOS, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. The presence of air within the eye.

PNEUMOPHYM'ATA, *n. pl.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and φύμα, a growth. Pulmonary tubercles.

PNEUMOPHYM'IA, *f.* Pulmonary tuberculosis.

PNEUMOPRO'TEINS. Of Foa, the protein products of the pneumococcus in the living organism.

PNEU'MOPYOPERICAR'DIUM, *n.* From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardial cavity.

PNEU'MOPYOTHORAX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. The presence of pus and gas in the pleura.

PNEUMORRHA'GIA, *f.* See PNEUMORRHHAGIA.

PNEU'MOSCOPE. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

PNEU'MOSEROTHORAX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). Pneumothorax with a serous effusion.

PNEU'MOTHERAPEUTICAL. Fr., *aérothérapique*. Pertaining to pneumotherapeutics.

PNEUMOTHERAPEUTICS, *sing.* **PNEUMOTHER'APY**. 1. The treatment of pulmonary disease. 2. See PNEUMATOTHERAPY.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P., Luftbrust*. The presence of gas in the pleural cavity.—**P. subphrenicus**. **P.** caused by diaphragmatic perforation.

PNEUMOT'OMY. See PNEUMOTOMY.

PNEUMOTOX'IN(E). From πνεύμων, the lung, and τοξικός, poisonous. Of G. and F. Klemperer, the toxic albuminoid substance formed by the pneumococcus in the living organism or in cultivations in nutrient media.—**Anti-p.** The albuminoid substance formed in animals inoculated with *p.* that prevents the development of the pneumococcus in such animals.

PNEUMOTUBER'CULUM, *n.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and tuberculum, a tubercle. Fr., *pneumotubercule*. A pulmonary tubercle.

PNEUMOTY'PHUS, *m.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and τυφός, typhus. Of French authors, pneumonia due to early localization of the typhoid fever bacillus in the lungs, with symptoms of that fever.

PNEUSIOBIOGNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From πνεύσις, a blowing, βίος, life, and γνώσις, a judicial inquiry. See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum*.

PNEU'SIS, *f.* *Pneu'seos*. Gr., πνεύσις (from πνέειν, to breathe). 1. See RESPIRATION. 2. Anhelation.

PNEUSOM'ETER. From πνεύσις, a blowing, and μέτρον, a measure. See SPIROMETER.

PNIGA'LION, *m.* -o'nos (-is). Gr., πνιγλίον (from πνίγειν, to choke). See INCUBUS (2d def.).

PNIG'MA, *n.* *Pnig'matos* (-is). Gr., πνίγμα (from πνίγειν, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

PNIGOPHO'BIA, *f.* From πνίγειν, to choke, and φόβος, fear. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

PNIG'GOS, *n.* **PNIX**, *f.* **PNIX'IS**, *f.* *Pnig'geos*, *pni'g'os* (-is), *pni'x'eos* (-is). Gr., πνίγος, πνίξ, πνίξις (from πνίγειν, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

PNO'E, **PNÆ'A**, *f.* *Pno'es*, *pnæ'a*. Gr., πνοή. The breath.

POA'YA, *f.* In Brazil, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* or its root (*ipecacuanha*); used also of the emetic roots of various plants of the *Rubiaceæ*, *Violariææ*, and *Polygalææ*.

PO-BAIA. In Cochinchina, a vegetable powder used in various cutaneous diseases; supposed to be identical with chrysarobin.

POCK. Ger., *Pocke*, *Blatter*. The vesicle or pustule of an eruptive fever.—**Black p.** See *VARIOLA maligna*.—**Crystalline p.** See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**Diphtheritic p.** A smallpox *p.* in which the papillæ are infiltrated by leucocytes to such an extent that the nutrient blood vessels are occluded and necrosis of tissue results, giving rise to a whitish layer resembling a diphtheritic membrane.—**Horn p.** See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**Master p.** Fr., *maître bouton*. Ger., *Meisterpocken*. Of Van Swieten, a large *p.* found in smallpox, resembling the pustule of inoculated smallpox.—**P. hole**, *p. mark*. Ger., *Blatternarbe*, *Blattergrube*, *Pocke*. A mark or scar made by the smallpox pustule.—**P. marked**, **P. pitted**. Ger., *Blattermarkig*, *Blatternarbig*. Pitted or scarred with the smallpox.—**Stone p.** An old term for an acne pustule.

POCK'Y. Fr., *variolique*. Full of pocks or pustules; infected with smallpox or syphilis.

POC'ULIFORM. Lat., *poculiformis* (from *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *poculiforme*. Cup-shaped.

PODACHÆNIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the *Compositæ*.—**P. alatum**, **P. eminens**. A tall shrub of Mexico and Central America. The pith of the stem is used in embedding microscopic sections.

POD'AGRA, *f.* Gr., ποδάγρα (from πούς, the foot, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Fr., *podagre*. Ger., *P., Fussgicht*. Gout, especially of the articulations of the foot or the great toe.—**P. aberrans**. See *RETROCEDENT* GOUT.

POD'AGRIC. Gr., ποδαγρικός. Lat., *podagricus*. Fr., *podagrique*. Ger., *podagrishch*. Pertaining to or affected with podagra.

POD'AGROUS. Gr., ποδαγρός. Gouty.

PODAL'GIA, *f.* From πούς, the foot, and ἄλγος, pain. See *PODAGRA* and *PEDIONALGIA*.

PODAL'IC. From πούς, the foot. Fr., *podalique*. Pertaining to the feet or to the pelvic pole of the fœtus.

PODARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -thrit'idis. From πούς, the foot, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *podarthrite*. Gout of the foot.

PODARTHROC'ACE, *f.* -throc'aces. From πούς, the foot, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *p.* Caries of the joints of the feet.

PODAX'IS, *f.* **PODAX'ON**, *n.* -ax'eos (-is), -ax'i. From πούς, the foot, and axis, or ἄξων, an axle. A genus of gasteromycetous Fungi.—**P. carcinomale**. A Cape of Good Hope species. The brownish powder of spores

and threads is used as a dressing for gangrenous sores, etc.

PODELCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From πούς, the foot, and ἔλκος, an ulcer. See *Madura* FOOT.

PODENCEPHALIA, *f.* From πούς, the foot, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *podencéphalie*. Of Larger, exencephalia affecting the interparietal region of the head.

PODENCEPHALUS, *m.* Fr., *podencéphale*. Ger., *Stielhirn*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having a cerebral hernia through a cranial fissure and the brain contained in a pedunculated sac.

PO'DEX, *m.* *Pod'icis*. The region of the anus.

PODISO'MA, *n.* -som'atos (-is). From πούς, the foot, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *podisome*. A genus of parasitic *Fungi*, of the *Puccinie*.—*P. macropus*. A species said to produce the excrescences sometimes found on *Juniperus virginiana*, used in domestic practice as an anthelmintic.

PODOBROMIDROSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From πούς, the foot, βρῶμος, a stench, and ἰδρώσις, perspiration. Offensive sweating of the feet.

PODOC'ACE, *f.* -oc'aces. From πούς, the foot, and κάκος, evil. See *PODARTHROACE*.

PODOCARPINIC ACID. An acid, C₁₇H₂₂O₃, found in the resin of *Podocarpus cupressina*.

PODOCAR'PUS, *m.* From πούς, the foot, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *podocarpe*. A genus of coniferous plants.—*P. dactyloides*. The white pine of New Zealand, where its gum is used as a masticatory.—*P. zamiaefolius*. A New Zealand species used like *P. dactyloides*.

PODODYN'IA, *f.* From πούς, the foot, and ὀδύνη, pain. See *PODAGRA* and *PEDIONALGIA*.

PODEDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From πούς, the foot, and οἰδήμα, oedema. Fr., *podœdème*. Oedema of the feet.

PODOL'OGY. From πούς, the foot, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the foot.

PODOPHYLLIC ACID. Fr., *acide podophyllique*. Ger., *Podophyllinsäure*. An inactive acid obtained from commercial podophyllin.

PODOPHYLLIN. Lat., *podophyllum* [Ger. Ph.], *podophylli resina* [Br. Ph.], *resina podophylli* [U. S. Ph.], (*peltati* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *résine de podophyllum* (*peltatum* [Fr. Cod.]), *podophylline*. Ger., *P*. An amorphous resinous substance of peculiar bitter taste and disagreeable odor obtained from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum*; used as a drastic cathartic and cholagogue.

PODOPHYL'LOTOXIN. Fr., *podophyllotoxine*. An amorphous, acid, white powder contained in commercial podophyllin. It is very poisonous, causing violent gastroenteritis, very frequent respiration, lowering of temperature, and coma.

PODOPHYLLUM, *m.* Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.), *rhizome de podophylle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Fussblatt* (1st def.), *Fussblattwurzel* (2d def.). Syn.: *podophylli rhizoma* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of berberidaceae herbs. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*.—*Extractum podophylli* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de podophylle*. Ger., *P'extrakt*. An extract of the rhizome of *P. peltatum*.—*Extractum podophylli fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de podophylle*. Ger., *flüssiges P'extrakt*. A liquid preparation made by exhausting the rhizome of *P. peltatum* with alcohol.—*Podophylli resina* [Br. Ph.]. See *PODOPHYLLIN*.—*Podophylli rhizoma* [Br. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—*P. emodi*, *P. himalayense*. Himalayan May apple; supposed to have the same properties as those of *P. peltatum*.—*P. montanum*, *P. peltatum*. Fr., *podophylle en boucquier*, *piéd de canard*. Ger., *gemeines Fussblatt*. American May apple. The leaves and root are poisonous, though the fruit, an oval berry as large as a lemon, is edible. The root, the p. of the U. S. Ph., has a bitter, acid, nauseous taste. It contains albumin, gum,

starch, extractive, lignin, gallic acid, etc., but its active purgative properties exist in its resin (see *PODOPHYLLIN*). It resembles jalap in its action, but is more drastic and slower. It is used as a general cathartic and as a cholagogue.—*Resin of p.*, *Resina podophylli* [U. S. Ph.]. See *PODOPHYLLIN*.—*Tinctura podophylli* [Br. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 160 grains of resin of p. in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol.

PODORRHEU'MATISM. Lat., *podorrrheuma* (from πούς, the foot, and ῥεύμα, a flux). Fr., *podorrrheumatisme*. Rheumatism in the feet.

PODU'RA, *f.* Fr., *podure*. Ger., *Springenschwanz*. A genus of orthopterous insects. By reason of the markings on its scales, they are used as test objects in microscopy.

PODYPERIDROSIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From πούς, the foot, ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἰδρώσις, perspiration. Fr., *podypéridrose*. Excessive sweating of the feet.

POE'CILOMELAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From ποικίλος, variegated, and μέλασμα, a livid spot. Fr., *pœciolo-mélasse*. Ger., *Poikilomelasma*. Gangrene of the feet in the aged.

POE'CILOPERISSO'MA, *n.* -som'atos (-is). From ποικίλος, mottled, and περίσσωμα, superfluity. Fr., *pœciolorittôme*. An exuberant growth of heterogeneous tissues.

POGONI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From πώγων, the beard. Excessive growth of the beard; also, its presence in women.

POGON'OPUS, *m.* From πώγων, the beard, and πούς, the foot. A genus of rubiaceae trees and shrubs.—*P. febrifugus*. A species yielding a bitter tonic bark containing the alkaloid howardine and a bitter principle.

POGOSTE'MON, *m.* -stem'onos (-is). From πώγων, the beard, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *pogostémon*. A genus of labiate herbs.—*P. patchouli*. The patchouli, or *pucha pat*, of the East Indies.

POIKILOCYTES. From ποικίλος, many-colored, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Poikilocyten*. Of Quincke, red corpuscles of irregular shape, supposed to be characteristic of the blood in pernicious anemia, but found in many other conditions. They have all the physical properties of ordinary red blood corpuscles.

POIKILOCYTOSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Poikilocytose*. A condition of the blood in which many of its cells are partly broken up or altered into peculiar shapes.

POINT. Gr., κέντρον. Lat., *punctum*, *apex* (1st def.). Fr., *p.*, *pointe* (1st def.). Ger., *Punkt*, *Spitze* (1st def.). 1. The sharp end or fine tapering extremity of any object. 2. That which has position, but no extension; hence, position in space, time, or degree.—**Absolute near p.** Fr., *p. rapproché absol.* Ger., *absoluter Nahepunkt*. The nearest p. to which a single eye can be accommodated and still retain distinct vision.—**Alveolar p.** The middle p. of the inferior margin of the upper alveolar arch.—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Anterior focus*.—**Anterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Apophysial p.** Fr., *p. apophysaire*. Ger., *Apophysenpunkt*. The tender spot over a vertebral spinous process, under which neuralgic nerves have their exit.—**Auricular p.** The centre of the external orifice of the auditory canal.—**Binocular near p.** The nearest p. upon which the accommodation, with simultaneous convergence of the visual axes, can be directed.—**Boiling p.** Ger., *Siedepunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid passes into vapor with ebullition.—**Cardinal p's.** Fr., *p's cardinaux*. Ger., *Kardinalpunkte*. Six p's which determine the direction of the rays emerging from and entering a series of refracting media (e. g., the eye). See *Principal p's*, *Focal p's*, and *Nodal p's*.—**Corresponding retinal p's**, **Covering p's**. See *Identical retinal p's*.—**Critical p. of gases**. A temperature, fixed for every gas, at or above which it can no longer be liquefied by

pressure alone.—**Critical p. of liquids.** That temperature above which no amount of pressure is sufficient to retain a body in a liquid form.—**Deaf p's of the ear.** Fr., *p's sourds* (ou de surdit  ) de l'oreille. Ger., *Taubpunkte des Ohres*. Certain p's near the ear, discovered by Urbantschitsch, at which a vibrating tuning fork held perpendicularly in front of the ear can not be heard when started from the lower edge of the zygoma and moved backward toward the occiput. The position of the first p. is at the lower end of the tragus; the second is where the helix intersects the line of motion given above.—**Dew p.** Ger., *Thaupunkt*. The temperature at which the moisture in cooling air begins to be deposited as dew.—**Disparate retinal p's.** Those p's on the retina the images of which are not concentrated on the same p., but projected to different p's in space.—**External orbital p.** The most prominent p. at the outer edge of the orbit immediately above the frontomalar suture.—**Eye p.** Ger., *Augenpunkt*. 1. An eye spot, an ocellus. 2. The bright circle at the crossing p., or nearest approximation of the rays above the ocular of a microscope. It is best seen with a strong illumination for the microscope, and a piece of ground glass or thin paper above the ocular for a screen.—**Far p.** Lat., *punctum remotum*. Fr., *p. lointain*, *p.   cart  *. Ger., *Fernpunkt*. The farthest p. of distinct vision; situated in the emmetropic eye at infinity, in the myopic eye at a finite distance in front of the eye, and in a hypermetropic eye situated beyond infinity (i. e., behind the eye).—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**First nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Fixation p.** Fr., *p. de regard*. Ger., *Fixierpunkt*. That point on the visual axis at which an object is most clearly seen.—**Focal p's.** The anterior and posterior principal foci of a compound dioptric system. The *anterior (or first) focal p.* of the eye is the p. to which rays that are parallel in the vitreous would converge in front of the eye; the *posterior (or second) focal p.* is the p. of the back of the eye to which rays that are parallel as they impinge upon the cornea converge.—**Freezing p.** Lat., *punctum congelationis*. Fr., *p. de cong  lation*. Ger., *Gefrierpunkt*, *Eispunkt*, *Frostpunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid body becomes solid.—**Fusing p., Fusion p.** See *Melting p.*—**Genital p's.** See *Nasal genital p's.*—**Hysteroepileptogenous p's, Hystero-genic p's.** Of Charcot, circumscribed regions of the body pressure or rubbing on which produces the symptoms of an hysterical aura, and eventually causes an hysterical attack. They are found on the upper and lower extremities, but most frequently at the base of the sternum, below the clavicle, below the breasts, over the ovaries, in the inguinal region, between the shoulders, and in the lumbar regions.—**Identical retinal p's.** Those p's in the two retin   the images of which are projected to the same spot in space.—**Intersuperciliary p.** In craniometry, the central p. of a line connecting the most prominent p. of one superciliary arch with that of the other.—**Jugal p.** The p. where the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone is cut by a line tangent to the upper border of the zygoma.—**Malar p.** The most prominent p. of the outer surface of the malar bone.—**Maximum occipital p.** A spot on the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull most remote from the glabella.—**McBurney's p.** A p. about 2½ in. distant from the anterior superior spine of the ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus; thought by C. McBurney to be usually the p. of greatest tenderness in cases of inflammation due to a lesion of the appendix c  ci.—**Melting p.** Fr., *p. de fusion*. Ger., *Schmelzpunkt*. The temperature at which a body begins to melt.—**Metopic p.** See *GLABELLA.*—**Monro's p.** The p. at which a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the umbilicus

crosses the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, corresponding approximately to the situation of the ileocaecal valve.—**Motor p.** The p. corresponding to that at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, where an electrode must be placed to produce the maximum amount of electrical contraction of that muscle.—**Nasal genital p's.** Certain p's on the nasal mucous membrane (one at the anterior end of the lower turbinated bone, the other at the tuberculum septi) irritation of which, when in a hyper  sthetic state, produces respectively pain in the hypogastrium and in the sacral region. Dysmenorrh  a is said to have been relieved by applying cocaine to these p's, and cured by cauterizing them.—**Nasal p.** See *NASION.*—**Near p. (of distinct vision).** Lat., *punctum proximum*. Fr., *p. rapproch  *. Ger., *N  hepunkt*. The nearest p. at which the eye can accommodate for distinct vision.—**Nodal p's.** Fr., *p's n  ud  ux*. Ger., *Knotenpunkte*. Two p's, called respectively the *first (or anterior) nodal p.* and the *second (or posterior) nodal p.*, situated on the optical axis of a dioptric system, and so related that every incident ray which is directed toward the first p. is represented after refraction by a ray emanating from the second p. and having a direction parallel to that of the incident ray. The nodal p's of the schematic human eye very nearly coincide, the anterior being situated about 7 mm. behind the cornea (or just in front of the posterior pole of the lens), and the second 7.33 mm. behind the cornea, or just behind the posterior pole of the lens.—**Occipital p.** See *Occipital POLE.*—**Ophryon p.** See *OPHRYON.*—**Painful p's.** Lat., *puncta dolorosa*. Fr., *p's douloureux*. The p's at which a neuralgic nerve is tender on pressure. They usually indicate (anatomically) the passage of the affected nerve through a foramen or fascia and its approach toward the surface.—**Physiological middle p. of the retina.** The fovea centralis.—**P. of dispersion.** Ger., *Zerstreuungspunkt*. See *VIRTUAL FOCUS.*—**P. of ossification.** Lat., *punctum ossificationis*. See *CENTRE of ossification.*—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *POSTERIOR FOCUS.*—**Posterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Pressure p's.** Ger., *Druckpunkte bei Blepharospasmus*. The p's of emergence of the infra-orbital and supra-orbital, and sometimes also of branches of the facial nerve, upon the face in the vicinity of the margins of the orbit, pressure upon which will sometimes arrest an attack of blepharospasm.—**Principal p's.** Ger., *Hauptpunkte*. Two p's situated on the optical axis or the line connecting the centres of curvature of the various refracting surfaces of a compound dioptric system, and so related that the final emergent ray bears the same relation to the *second (or posterior) principal p. (E')* that the initial or incident ray would bear to the *first (or anterior) principal p. (E)* after having undergone refraction through a single refracting surface of determinate curvature situated at E. In the schematic human eye, when at rest, the anterior principal p. is situated at 1.75 mm., the posterior at 2.11 mm. behind the posterior surface of the cornea.—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Second nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Vital p.** See *Respiratory CENTRE.*

POINT. Fr., *aboutir*. Ger., *zuspitzen, reifen*. Of an abscess, to be about to break at a certain portion of its periphery that has approached a free surface.

POISON. Gr., *  φαρακον*. Lat., *venenim*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Gift*. Any substance that acts upon a living organism in such a way as to destroy its life or decidedly impair its processes.—**Arrow p.** One of the numerous preparations used by savages on their arrowheads (e. g., in Africa the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *Euphorbia virosa*, and other species of *Euphorbia*; in Brazil, the juice of *Euphorbia cotinifolia*; in Guiana, curare; in Java, the *ti  t   tjet  h*, etc.).—**Bish p.** See under *ACONITUM*

ferox.—**Frog p.** A powerful arrow p., acting like curare, obtained by the Indians of Colombia from a small animal, *neaurá*, considered by André a variety of *Thylobates bicolor*.—**Hæmatic p.** See **Blood poisoning**.—**Morbid p.** Ger., *Krankheitsgift*. The p. of a specific disease.—**Muscle p's.** Toxalbumins formed during muscular action.—**Ordeal p.** Fr., *p. d'épreuve*. Any one of the various poisons, such as *physostigma*, *tanghinia*, etc., used by savage tribes to test the guilt or innocence of accused individuals.—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgift*. A p. which acts by increasing or diminishing the blood pressure in the vessels.

POISONING. Lat., *veneficium*. Fr., *empoisonnement*. Ger., *Vergiftung*. 1. The act of administering a poison in such an amount or manner as to produce its specific poisonous effect. 2. The condition produced by a poison.—**Blood p.** A condition in which the essential physical or chemical properties of the blood are altered by the introduction of some toxic agent; a popular term for septicæmia and pyæmia.

POLANIS'IA, *f.* From *πολύ*, much, and *ἀνισος*, unequal. Fr., *polanisie*. A genus of the *Capparidæ*, considered by Baillon a section of the genus *Cleome*.—**P. felina**. See *CLEOME felina*.—**P. graveolens**. Fr., *polanisie graveole*. False mustard; a viscid, strong-scented herb. Said to be anthelmintic.

POLAR. Fr., *polaire*. Ger., *polarisch*. Pertaining to a pole.

POLARIM'ETER. From *polaris*, polar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *P.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of polarization, the proportion of polarized light present in a beam of light, or the amount by which the plane of polarization is rotated by the passage of a polarized ray through an optically active substance. Cf. **POLARISCOPE** and **SACCHARIMETER**.

POLARISCOPE. From *polaris*, polar, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for investigating the phenomena of polarization and the changes produced in these phenomena by the interposition of certain substances in the path of the polarized ray.

POLA'RISTROBOM'ETER. From *πόλος*, an axis, *στρόβος*, a whirling round, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A variety of polarimeter in which the plane of polarization is indicated with great delicacy by the disappearance of a set of parallel black lines which are produced by passing the light through a double interference plate of calcite.

POLAR'ITY. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarité*. Ger., *Polarität*. The property of having poles or of being under the influence of forces acting in the direction of poles.

POLARIZA'TION. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarisation*. Ger., *Polarisation*, *Polaris(e) rung*. 1. In optics, the induction of a peculiar condition by virtue of which a ray of light, instead of vibrating as usual in all planes transverse to its direction, vibrates in one plane only (*plane of p.*). P. may be induced by reflection from surfaces placed at a special angle (*angle of p.*), or by transmission through certain media, the doubly refractive crystals especially. 2. Of a galvanic battery, the collection of bubbles of hydrogen on the negative plate, whereby the generation of the current is interfered with.—**Chromatic p.** P. accompanied by a peculiar play of colors; a phenomenon observed when doubly refracting crystals or singly refracting substances, which have undergone distortion of their structure, are seen by polarized light.—**Circular p.** The rotation of the plane of p. to the left or right.—**Dielectric p.** The condition of a non-conductor when strained under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity.—**Electrolytic p.**, **Galvanic p.** See *P.* (2d def.).

PO'LARIZER. That portion of a polariscope which polarizes the light; usually a Nicol's prism, but sometimes a reflecting plate of unsilvered glass.

POLE. Gr., *πόλος* (originally, an axis). Lat., *polus*. Fr., *pôle*. Ger., *Pol*. The extremities of any axis around which a body or the forces acting on it are more or less symmetrically disposed.—**Antigerminal p.** The p. of an ovum opposite the germinal p. At this p. is situated the food yolk.—**Cephalic p.** Ger., *Kopffende*. Of the fœtus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the head is situated.—**Geminous p.** See **HOLOPOLE**.—**Germinal p.**, **Germineative p.** The p. of an ovum at which the development of the embryo takes place. This term and *antigerminal p.* are especially applicable to ova in which a large amount of food yolk is present, as in those of birds and reptiles.—**Lower p. (of an egg)**. See *Antigerminal p.*—**Negative p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electropositive element in the galvanic cell.—**North p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the north.—**Nuclear p.** See *Polar figure*.—**Nutritive p.** See *Antigerminal p.*—**Occipital p.** Lat., *extremitas occipitalis*. Fr., *pôle occipital*. The posterior pointed extremity of the occipital lobe.—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Steissende*. Of the fœtus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the breech is situated.—**Placental p. of the chorion**. That p. of the chorion at which the domelike placenta, when present, is situated.—**P's of the chorion**. The upper and lower extremities of the chorion, corresponding to the fundus uteri and the os uteri.—**P's of the eye**. The anterior and posterior extremities of the optic axis.—**Positive p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electronegative element in the galvanic cell.—**South p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the south.—**Upper p. (of an egg)**. See *Germinal p.*—*Vitelline p.* See *Antigerminal p.*

POL'EMOCACOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *πόλεμος*, war, *κακός*, evil, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *Military OPTHALMIA*.

POLEMO'NIUM, *n.* From *πόλεμος*, war. Fr., *polémoine*. Ger., *Sperrkraut*. Greek valerian; a genus of herbaceous or climbing plants.—**P. cæruleum**. Fr., *polémoine à fleurs bleues*. Ger., *blaues Sperrkraut*. (Common) Jacob's ladder; perhaps the *πολεμώνιον* of Dioscorides. The herb and leaves are used externally in Siberia for syphilitic tumors, ulcers, etc., and in Russia a decoction of the plant is employed in hydrophobia. The astringent root is used in dysentery.

POLEMOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *πόλεμος*, war, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *Military OPTHALMIA*.

POLEN'TA, *f.* 1. Of Galen, peeled barley. 2. In modern Italy, porridge of maize meal.

POLIA'TER, *m.* -ε'ρος (-is). From *πόλις*, a city, and *ιατήρ*, a physician. Of old writers, a medical practitioner licensed by the authorities of a city.

POLICE'. Gr., *πολιτεία* (from *πόλις*, a city). Lat., *politia*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polizei*. In medicine, an organization intrusted with the care of all matters affecting the public health; also the work of such an organization.

POLICLIN'IC. Lat., *poli-clinice* (from *πόλις*, a city, and *κλίνη*, a couch). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Poliklinik*, *Stadtklinik*. An institution for medical instruction maintained at the municipal expense. Cf. **POLYCLINIC**.

POLIENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *πολιός*, gray, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Strümpell, inflammation of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex.—**P. acuta**. Of Strümpell, infantile cerebral paralysis of obscure origin, but analogous to that of poliomyelitis.

POLIOENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* See **POLIENCEPHALITIS**.

POL'IOMYELENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* From *πολιός*, gray, *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Poliomyelitis associated with poliencephalitis.

POLIOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *πολιός*, gray, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Acute anterior p.** Ger., *spinale Kin-*

derlähmung. A destructive inflammation of the larger multipolar ganglion cells in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, occurring chiefly in children during their first dentition. It deprives certain muscles and often an entire limb of muscular power, and the parts affected undergo rapid atrophy.—**P. anterior chronica.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**P. anterior subacuta cervicalis circumscripta.** P. in which the lesion is situated in the anterior horns of gray matter in and about the cervical enlargement.

POLIOMYELOP'ATHY. From πολίος, gray, μυελός, marrow, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

POLIOPLAS'MA, n. -plas'matos (-is). From πολίος, gray, and πλάσμα, matter. Fr., *polioplasmie*. Granular protoplasm.

POLIO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *πολιώσις*. Canities.

POLIO'TES, POLIOTH'RIX, f. -e'tos (-is), -ot'ricos (-is). Gr., *πολιότης, πολιόθριξ*. See CANITIES.

POLITI'A, f. See POLICE.

POLITZER(IZ)A'TION. Treatment by Politzer's bag.

POLLAKIU'RIA, f. From πολλάκις, often, and ούρειν, to urinate. Fr., *pollakiurie*. Unnatural frequency of urination.

POLLEMPHYTEU'SIS, f. -eu'seos (-is). From πολλός, many, and ἐμφυτεύειν, to implant. Fr., *vaccine par dissémination*. Repeated vaccination in different parts of the body.

POL'LEX, m. Pol'licis. Gr., *ἀντίχειρ*. The thumb.

POLLU'TION. Lat., *pollutio* (from *polluere*, to defile). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Befleckung, P.* 1. Contamination with foul or injurious matter. 2. An involuntary seminal emission. See SPERMATORRHEA.

POLON'ICA, f. See PLICA *p.*

POLONYCH'IA, f. From πολύς, many, and ονύξ, the nail. Congenital hyperonychia.

POLU'RIA, f. See POLYURIA.

PO'LYS, m. 1. See POLE. 2. The patella.

POLYADE'NIA, f. From πολύς, many, and ἀδὴν, a gland. See PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA.

POLYADENI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Inflammation of many lymphatic glands at the same time.—**Malignant p., P. maligna.** See ORIENTAL PLAGUE.

POLYADENO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From πολύς, many, and ἀδὴν, a gland. See MULTIGLANDULAR ADENOMA.

POLYÆ'MIA, f. From πολύς, much, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polyémie*. Ger., *Polyämie*. See PLETHORA.—**P. aquosa.** Excess of water in the blood, occurring physiologically after drinking a large amount of fluid.—**P. serosa.** Excess of serum in the blood of an animal, brought about by the injection of blood serum into the veins.

POLYÆSTHE'SIA, f. From πολύς, much, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Ger., *Polyästhesie*. Of Fischer, a peculiar condition of sensation in which a single point touching the skin is felt as more than one.

POLYAL'THIA, f. From πολυαλθής, curing many diseases. Fr., *p.*, *polyalthie*. Ger., *Heilstrauch*. A genus of anaceous plants.—**P. acutiflora, P. acutifolia.** Species having properties similar to those of *P. sempervirens*. The first is found in the East Indies, the second in Jamaica.—**P. Corinti.** An East Indian species. The bark is used in intermittent fever, cardialgia, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.—**P. macrophylla.** Fr., *p. à grandes feuilles*. A Java species. The bark is used in typhoid and eruptive fevers.—**P. sempervirens.** A Malabar species. The leaves are used in intermittent fever and rheumatism.—**P. subcordata.** Ger., *filziger Heilstrauch*. A Java species with aromatic fruits which are used in spasmodic colic. The bark, especially that of the root, is also highly aromatic.

POLYAMMO'NIUM, n. An ammonium base.

POLYARTHRI'TIS, f. -thrit'idis. From πολύς, many, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *polyarthrite*. Ger., *P. In-*

flammation, especially acute rheumatism, affecting several joints at once.—**P. uratica.** Polyarthritic gout simulating acute articular rheumatism.

POLYATOM'IC. From πολύς, many, and ἄτομος, an atom. Fr., *polyatomique*. Ger., *mehratomig*. Containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, requiring the addition of more than one atom of hydrogen to saturate its combining capacity.

POLYBA'SIC. Fr., *polybasique*. Ger., *mehrbasisch*. 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing in the molecule more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen atom by a base.

POLYBLEN'NIA, f. From πολύς, many, and βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *polyblennie*. Secretion of abnormal quantities of mucus.

POLYBRACH'IA, f. From πολύς, many, and βραχίον, the arm. A monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms.

POLYBREP'HIA, f. From πολύς, many, and βρέφος, an infant. See SUPERFETATION.

POLYCAR'PÆ, f. pl. From πολύς, many, and καρπός, fruit. Of Fuchs, a genus of skin diseases, including eruptions attended with plastic lesions (or "fruits"), such as papules, vesicles, pustules, etc.; regarded by Fuchs as synonymous with *Flechtenausschläge, dartres*, and *tetter*, and doubtless meant to include for the most part eczematous and herpetic eruptions.

POLYCARPÆ'A, f. Fr., *polycarpée*. Ger., *Vielsamenkraut*. A genus of caryophyllaceous herbs.—**P. corymbosa, P. spadicea.** East Indian and Malabar species used in hypochondriasis and snake bites. A plant described by Loureiro under the name of *Pollia arenaria*, identified by some authors with the second species, is used in Cochinchina in chronic cough, catarrh, and fevers.

POLYCAR'PON, n. Fr., *polycarpe*. Ger., *Nägelkraut*. A genus of caryophyllaceous herbs.—**P. tetraphyllum.** All seed; an herb growing in South Carolina and southern Europe. It is identified with the *παρωνυχία* of Dioscorides, and has been used in paronychia and indurated swellings.

POLYCEPH'ALUS, m. A genus of tapeworms in the larval state.—**P. cerebralis, P. cœnurus.** See CENURUS *cerebralis*.—**P. echinococcus, P. granulosus, P. hominis, P. humanus.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis*.—**P. ovinus.** See CENURUS *cerebralis*.

POLYCHE'ZIA, f. From πολύς, much, and χέζειν, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *polychésie*. Chronic diarrhœa.

POLYCHO'LIA, f. From πολύς, much, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *polycholie*. Ger., *Polycholie*. Excessive secretion of bile.

POL'YCHREST. Gr., *πολύχρηστος* (from πολύς, much, and χρηστός, serviceable). Lat., *polychrestus*. Fr., *polychreste*. Generally serviceable (formerly said of medicines used against many different ailments).

POLYCHRO'MATE. A chromate containing several atoms of chromium in the molecule.

POLYCHROMATOPHIL'IA, f. From πολύς, many, χρώμα, color, and φιλειν, to love. A morbid condition (as of the red blood corpuscles) characterized by an affinity for many staining reagents.

POLYCHROMATOPH'ILOUS. Manifesting polychromatophilia.

POL'YCHROME. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polychrom*. 1. See ÆSCULIN. 2. A crystalline body extracted from quassia.

POLYCHRO'MIC ACID. See ALCOETIC ACID.

POLYCHYL'IA, f. From πολύς, much, and χυλή, chyle. Fr., *polychylie*. Excessive production of chyle.

POLYCLIN'IC. From πολύς, many, and κλίνη, a couch. Fr., *polyclinique*. Ger., *Polyklinik*. A place where various clinics are held. Cf. POLICLINIC.

POLYCOP'RIA, f. From πολύς, much, and κόπρος, dung. Fr., *polycoprie*. Excessive defecation.

POLYCO'RIA, f. From πολύς, much, and κόρη, the pupil. Fr., *polycorie*. Ger., *Polycorie*. The presence of more than one pupil in the same eye.

POLYCROT'IC. From πολύς, many, and κροτεῖν, to beat. Showing more than one wave for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse). Cf. DICROTIC.

POLYCYROTISM. The state of being polycrotic.

POLYCYE'SIA, POLYCYE'SIS, f. -ε'σις, -ε'σεος (-is). From πολύς, many, and κύσις, conception. See SUPERFETATION.

POLYCYST'IC. From πολύς, many, and κύστις, a bladder. Consisting of many cysts (said of tumors).

POLYCYTHÆMIA, f. From πολύς, many, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polycythæmie*. Ger., *Polycythämie*. Plethora with excess of red corpuscles.

POLYDAC'RYA, f. From πολύς, much, and δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *polydacrye*. Excessive lachrymation.

POLYDAC'TYLISM. Lat., *polydactylia* (from πολύς, many, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Fr., *polydactylie*. Ger., *Polydactylie*, *Mehrfingerigkeit*. The state of having a supernumerary finger or toe (rarely more than one).

POLYDAC'TYLUS, m. One affected with polydactylism.

POLYDIP'SIA, f. From πολύς, much, and δίψα, thirst. Fr., *polydipsie*. Ger., *Polydipsie*. Inordinate thirst, as in diabetes.—*P. ebriosa*. See DIPSOMANIA.

POLYDISSOL'VANT. From πολύς, many, and *dissolvere*, to dissolve. See SULPHOLEIC ACID.

POLYETHYLEN'IC. Containing several molecules of ethylene.—*P. alcohols*. Diethylene, triethylene, tetraethylene, and hexethylene alcohols.

POLYG'ALA, f. Gr., πολύγαλον (from πολύς, much, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *p.*, *polygalon* (2d def.), *polygale* (2d def.). Ger., *Kreuzblume* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Lotus corniculatus*. 2. Milkwort; a genus of bitter herbs or shrubs; so called because they have been thought to be galactagogue.—*Herba polygalæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (*amaræ, amaræ cum radice*). Syn.: *p. polygalæ amaræ herba*. The flowering plant and root of *P. amara*.—*P. amara*. Fr., *p. amer*. Ger., *bittere Kreuzblume*, *Bitteramsel*, *Kreuzblumenkraut*. A European species, also found in Mexico, used as a pectoral.—*P. amarella*. A variety of *P. amara*.—*P. Boykinii*. A species to which false or northern senega is sometimes erroneously referred; found in Georgia and Florida.—*P. chamæbuxus*. Fr., *p. à feuilles de buis*. Box-leaved milkwort, prairie senega; a stimulant and tonic European species, used in place of *P. senega* and *P. amara*.—*P. comosa*. Ger., *schofpige Kreuzblume*. A European species. The root and lower part of the stem are used like the root of *P. vulgaris*.—*P. crotalaroides*. A Himalayan species. Its root is used in catarrh and as an ophidian alexipharmac.—*P. glandulosa*. Fr., *p. glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsigte Kreuzblume*. A Mexican species with an emetic root.—*P. latifolia*. A variety of *P. senega* which furnishes part of the senega root of commerce.—*P. linnaea*. *P. amara*.—*P. major*. Ger., *größere Kreuzblume*. A European species used like *P. amara* and *P. vulgaris*. The root, near the lower portion of the stem, is the official part.—*P. mexicana*. A Mexican species used as a tonic and emetic.—*P. monticola*. A Venezuelan species having an emetic root.—*P. paniculata*. Ger., *rispige Kreuzblume*. A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Jamaica as a diluent, solvent, and diaphoretic.—*P. paucifolia*. Fr., *p. nain*. Dwarf milkwort; found from Canada to Georgia. The entire plant, especially the root, has a sweet and pungent taste, and (on account of its odor) is thought to contain oil of wintergreen. Its properties are similar to those of senega, but milder; its infusion is recommended in erysipelas.—*P. poaya*. A Brazilian species the emetic root of which is used like ipecacuanha in bilious fevers.—*P. polygama*, *P. rubella*. Fr., *p. rougeâtre*. Ger., *röt(h)liche Kreuzblume*. Bitter *p.*; a tonic, diaphoretic, and laxa-

tive American species.—*P. sanguinea*. Fr., *p. sanguin*. Ger., *blutrot(h)e Kreuzblume*. A North American species. The root is used like senega, though milder.—*P. scoparia*. *P. mexicana*.—*P. senega*. Seneca snake root: found in Canada and the United States. The root is the senega of the U. S. Ph.—*P. serpentaria*. A South African species. The root is used in snake bites.—*P. telephoides*. An East Indian species used in catarrhal diseases.—*P. thesioides*. Fr., *p. du Chili*. The *chinchin* of Chile, where the root is used as a diuretic.—*P. tinctoria*. Fr., *p. des teinturiers*. An Arabian species. The seeds are used as a tæniacuge. It yields some indigo.—*P. venenata*, *P. venenosa*. Fr., *p. vénéneux*. Ger., *giftige Kreuzblume*. The *katu-tutun* of Java, where it is regarded as a deadly poison. According to the natives, even handling it or its heavy noxious odor produces sneezing and headache.—*P. vulgaris*. Fr., *p. commun*. Ger., *gemeine Kreuzblume*. 1. Common (European) milkwort; a European species. The root, the lower part of the stem, or the entire flowering plant is used as a pectoral. The root bark is aromatic and mildly balsamic in odor, but lacks the bitterness of that of *P. amara*. 2. *P. amara*.—*P. vulgaris hungarica*. *P. major*.

POLYGALAC'TIA, f. From πολύς, much, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *polygalactie*, *polygalie*. Ger., *Polygalaktie*. An excessive secretion of milk during lactation, sufficient to affect the general health. To be distinguished from *galactorrhœa* (*q. v.*).

POLYG'ALIC ACID. Fr., *acide polygalique*. Ger., *Polygalasäure*. Syn.: *polygalin*, *senegin*. A glucoside, C₃₂H₅₄O₁₈, contained in the root of *Polygala senega*, probably identical with saponin.

POLYGONA'TUM, n. Fr., *polygonate*. The true Solomon's seal; a genus of liliaceous plants.—*P. biflorum*, *P. giganteum*. Varieties of *P. multiflorum*.—*P. latifolium*. Ger., *breitblättrige Weisswurz*. A species having properties resembling those of *P. officinale*.—*P. multiflorum*. Fr., *sceau de Salomon multiflore*. Ger., *viellblüthige Weisswurz*. David's harp; like *P. uniflorum* in properties. A decoction of the root in milk has been used internally in piles and externally in certain skin diseases.—*P. officinale*, *P. uniflorum*. Fr., *sceau de Salomon*. Ger., *gemeine Weisswurz*. Common (European) Solomon's seal. The root was formerly used externally in bruises, tumors, wounds, skin eruptions, etc., and, powdered and mixed with rose water, as a cosmetic, but is now rarely used, though recommended in gout and rheumatism. It is emetic, and the berries and flowers are acrid and poisonous.—*P. verticillatum*. The whorled Solomon's seal of central and southern Europe. It has the same properties as those of *P. officinale*.—*P. vulgare*. *P. officinale*.

POLYGO'NIA, f. From πολύς, many, and γόνος, offspring. Fr., *polygonie*. Great fecundity, especially in the male.

POLYG'ONUM, n. From πολύς, many, and γόνυ, the knee. Fr., *polygone, renouée*. Ger., *Knöterig*. Knotgrass; a genus of herbs.—*P. acre*. 1. Smartweed; a species with a caustic juice, by some identified with *P. hydropiperoides*; used as an astringent and febrifuge. 2. *P. hydropiper*.—*P. alpinum*. Alpine knotweed. The herb is used in diarrhœa and dysentery.—*P. amphibium*. Fr., *renouée amphibie*. Ger., *Wechselknöterig*. Amphibian knotweed. The root and herb have been used, the former as a mild astringent, diuretic, and alterative in skin complaints, and the latter in calculous affections. The roots are said to contain over 20 per cent., and the stem over 17 per cent., of tannic acid.—*P. anthæmorrhoidale*. Fr., *renouée anti-hémorrhoidale*. A Brazilian species used externally in gout and hæmorrhoids.—*P. aquaticum*. *P. amphibium*.—*P. aviculare*. Fr., *renouée des oiseaux*. Ger., *Vogelknöterig*. The *πολύγονον ἄρβεν* of Dioscorides. It is a mild astringent, and was formerly used as a febrifuge,

vulnerable, and styptic, and recently has been used in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and whooping cough. The root is sold along with that of *Polygala amara*.—**P. barbatum**. Fr., *renouée barbuë*. Ger., *bartiger Knöterig*. A species found in China, Japan, India, and southern Africa. All parts, especially the leaves, are used in India in colic, and at the Cape of Good Hope in oedema of the feet. The seeds are carminative.—**P. Bellardi**. A South European species having properties resembling those of *P. aviculare*.—**P. bistorta**. Fr., *bistorte*. Ger., *Wiesenknöterig*. Bistort, a species common in Europe and northern Asia, and said to be found in Connecticut. The root is astringent.—**P. glabrum**. Ger., *kahler Knöterig*. An East Indian species. The root is purgative, the leaves are diuretic, and the entire plant is used as an antarthritic application.—**P. hydropiper**. Fr., *renouée poivrée*. Ger., *scharfer Knöterig*. Water pepper; the *ὕδροπεντρος* of Dioscorides. The leaves or herb were formerly employed as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, but are now chiefly used by the veterinarians as a wash for ulcers. They contain polygonic acid, have a biting and burning taste, and inflame the skin if rubbed on it.—**P. hydropiperoides**. 1. The mild water pepper of North America, having properties like those of *P. hydropiper* and sometimes used as a wash for old ulcers, and internally in calculous affections. It is used in amenorrhœa, and the dried leaves in decoction as a topical application in mercurial salivation and the sore mouth of nursing women. 2. *P. acre* (1st def.).—**P. orientale**. Fr., *renouée d'Orient*. Ger., *orientalischer Knöterig*. The prince's feather of Asia, Australia, and South Africa. The leaves are mildly astringent and mucilaginous.—**P. persicaria**. Fr., *persicaire (douce)*. Ger., *Pfirsichkraut*. Persicaria. The herb is considered antiseptic, and has been used as a vulnerary and internally as a diuretic. In Norway the juice is used in toothache.—**P. Sieboldii**. A species found in China and Japan, where its root is used as a tonic.—**P. stypticum**. Ger., *styptischer Knöterig*. A Brazilian species. The root and herb are used as a styptic.

POLYGONUS. Gr., *πολύγωνος* (from *πολύς*, many, and *γωνία*, an angle). Fr., *polygone*. Ger., *vielseitig*. Having numerous angles; as a n., in the n., *polygonum*, a figure so characterized, a polygon.—**Polygona venosa calicum renis**. Polygonal anastomoses of the renal veins at the apices of the pyramids.

POLYGURIA, *f.* Gr., *πολυγουρία*. Fr., *polygurie*. See POLYURIA.

POLYHÆMIA, *f.* See PLETHORA.

POLYHIDRIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, much, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. See HYPERIDROSIS.

POLYHYDRAMNIOS, *m.* From *πολύς*, much, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἀμνιον*, the amnion. Dropsy of the amnion.

POLYHYDRATE. A hydrate or hydroxide containing more than one molecule of hydroxyl.

POLYIDROSIS, *f.* -*ros* (see -*is*). Fr., *polyidrose*. See HYPERIDROSIS and MILIARIA (1st def.).

POLYLYMPHIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, much, and *lymphā*, lymph. See ANASARCA.

POLYMAS'TIA, **POLYMA'ZIA**, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *μαστός*, or *μάζος*, the breast. Fr., *polymastie*, *pléiomastie*. Ger., *Polymastie*. The state of having supernumerary breasts.

POLYME'LIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *polymélie*. Ger., *Polymélie*. The state of having supernumerary members.

POL'YMER. See POLYMERIDE.

POLYME'RIA, *f.* See POLYMERISM.

POLYMER'IC. See ISOMERIC.

POLYMERIDE. Fr., *polymérie*. Ger., *Polymerid*. A substance which bears to another the relation of polymerism (said especially of chemical compounds whose

formulæ are the higher multiples of the common primitive formula). Cf. ISOMERIC and ISOMERIDE.

POLYMERISM. Lat., *polymeria* (from *πολύς*, many, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *polymérie*. 1. Multiplicity of component parts. 2. See under ISOMERISM.

POLYMERIZATION. From *πολύς*, many, and *μερίζειν*, to divide. The act of producing isomeric modifications.

POLYMICROTOME. From *πολύς*, many, *μικρός*, little, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A microtome for making a great number of microscopic sections in a short time.

POLYMITUS, *m.* From *πολύς*, many, and *μίτος*, a thread. Also written *polimitus*. Of Danilewsky, a roundish granule, having three or four long mobile filaments, found in the blood of persons with paludal fever.

POLYMORPHIC. Fr., *polymorphe*. Ger., *vielfgestaltet*. Showing widely different types of structure or varieties of appearance.

POLYMORPHISM. From *πολύς*, many, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *polymorphisme*. The state of being polymorphic.

POLYMORPHOUS. See POLYMORPHIC.

POLYMYOSITIS, *f.* -*itis*. From *πολύς*, much, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *polymyosite*. Simultaneous inflammation of a number of muscles.—**P. acuta progressiva**. Fr., *polymyosite aiguë progressive*. An acute p. attacking in a short time nearly all the voluntary muscles, attended by pain, swelling, suppuration, etc., and terminating in death.

POLYNEURAL. From *πολύς*, many, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Innervated by two or more nerves.

POLYNEURITIS, *f.* -*itis*. See *Multiple peripheral neuritis* and *Multiple neuritis*.

POLYNUCLEAR. See MULTINUCLEAR.

POLYODONTIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *οδούς*, a tooth. Fr., *polyodontie*. The possession of supernumerary teeth.

POLYONYCHIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *polyonychie*. The condition of having supernumerary nails.

POLYOPHTHALMIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *polyophtalmie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary eyes.

POLYOP'IA, **POLYOP'SIA**, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *polyopie*, *polyopsie*. Ger., *Polyopie*. The state in which several images of an object are seen at the same time.

POLYOREX'IA, *f.* From *πολύς*, much, and *ὄρεξις*, desire. Fr., *polyorexie*. Morbid excess of the appetite.

POLYORRHOMENITIS, *f.* See POLYORRHYMENTIS.

POLYORRHYMENTIS, *f.* -*itis*. From *πολύς*, many, *ὀρρός*, serum, and *ὕμην*, a membrane. Of Concato, a progressive and malignant inflammation of various serous membranes.

POLYORROMENITIS, *f.* See POLYORRHYMENTIS.

POLYOS'TEON, **POLYOS'TEUM**, *n.* From *πολύς*, many, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. An old term for the tarsus and metatarsus combined.

POLYOTIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *ὄς*, the ear. Fr., *polyotie*. Ger., *Polyotie*. The formation of two or more external ears on one side.

POL'YP. Gr., *πολύπους* (from *πολύς*, many, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *polype*. See POLYPUS.

POLYPÆ'DIA, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *παιδίον*, a little child. See SUPERFETATION.

POLYPANARTHRI'TIS, *f.* -*thritis*. From *πολύς*, much, *πᾶς*, all, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Arthritis deformans.

POLYPAPILLO'MA, *n.* -*omatos* (-*is*). From *πολύς*, many, and *papilla*, a nipple. A skin disease in which multiple papillomata are formed.—**P. tropicum**. See FRAMBESIA.

POLYPATHI'A, *f.* From *πολύς*, many, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *polypathie*. A complicated or frequently recurring disease.

POLYPERÆMIA, *f.* From πολύς, much, ὑπέρ, in excess, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polyperémie*. General plethora.

POLYPHA'GIA, *f.* From πολύς, much, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *polyphagie*. 1. Gluttony. 2. See BULIMIA.

POLYPH'AGOUS. Lat., *polyphagus*. Fr., *polyphage*. Omnivorous.

POLYPHAR'MACON, POLYPHAR'MACUM, *n.* Gr., πολυφάρμακον (from πολύς, many, and φάρμακόν, a drug). Fr., *polypharmaque*. Ger., *P.* 1. A medicine composed of many ingredients. 2. A panacea.

POLYPHAR'MACUS. Gr., πολυφάρμακος. Fr., *polypharmaque*. 1. Composed of many drugs. 2. Using drugs too freely; as a *n. m.*, a physician who prescribes drugs too freely.

POLYPHAR'MACY. Fr., *polypharmacie*. Ger., *Polypfarmacie*. 1. Excess in the use of drugs or in prescribing them. 2. The practice of ordering a great number of drugs to be taken together.

POLYPHRA'SIA, *f.* From πολύς, much, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Polyphrasie*. Morbid garrulity.

POLYPHYS'IA, *f.* From πολύς, much, and φύσα, flatus. See FLATULENCE.

POLYPIA'RIOUS. See POLYPOID.

POLYPIO'NIA, *f.* From πολύς, much, and πίων, fat. Fr., *polypionie*. Ger., *Polypionie, Fettüberfluss*. Obesity, especially an abnormal accumulation of fat in the connective tissue of the skin.

POLYPLAS'TIC. Lat., *polyplasticus* (from πολύς, much, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Of cells, becoming greatly modified in form during their development into tissue.

POLYPO'DIA, *f.* From πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *polypodie*. A monstrosity characterized by super-numerary feet.

POLYPO'DIUM, *n.* Fr., *polypode*. Ger., *Tüpfelfarn*. Polypod; a genus of ferns.—**P. alpestre**. Fr., *capillaire blanc*. Alpine polypody. It is used as a pectoral.—**P. calaguala**. Fr., *calagula, calahuala*. Ger., *Calaguala Tüpfelfarn*. A Peruvian species the rhizome of which was formerly used as a respiratory stimulant, a diaphoretic, and a diuretic. It is still employed in Peru and Mexico as an astringent, diaphoretic, and pectoral.—**P. crassifolium**. A species found in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The rhizome was formerly substituted for that of *P. calaguala*, and was known as *calagula femina*.—**P. dryopteris**. Moss fern. Its root is astringent, but is rarely used.—**P. dulce**. Ger., *süsser Tüpfelfarn*. A West Indian species. The stock is used like that of *P. vulgare*.—**P. lanceolatum**. Sp., *lengua de ciervo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains surrounding the valley of Mexico. The properties of the fronds are regarded as like those of *Scolopendrium officinarum*.—**P. ligulatum**. Ger., *zungenförmiger Tüpfelfarn*. A species resembling *Scolopendrium officinarum*; used medicinally in China.—**P. Loureiri**. Fr., *polypode goudronné*. Ger., *chinesischer Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic and in passive hæmorrhages and indolent ulcers.—**P. percussum**. Ger., *feinspitziger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found from Colombia to Peru and Brazil. The stock is used like that of *Aspidium filix mas*.—**P. quercifolium**, **P. quernum**. Ger., *eichenblättriger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, the East Indies, and Australia. In India the root and the fronds are used in malarial disease, ophthalmia, and gonorrhœa.—**P. Rheedii**. Ger., *Rheede's Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in the East Indies, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic, and the leaves are employed as an emmenagogue, sometimes producing miscarriage.—**P. simile**. Fr., *polypode semblable*. A Chinese species used as a tonic and anthelmintic.—**P. suspensum**. Fr., *polypode pendant*. Ger., *überhängender Tüpfelfarn*. A tropical American species. The stock is used in the West Indies as an aperient in

hepatic disorders and as a resolvent in tumors of the scrotum. The powdered plant is used by the negroes in gonorrhœa.—**P. vulgare**. Fr., *polypode commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Tüpfelfarn*. Common polypody, the πολυπόδιον of the ancients. The rhizome was employed by the ancients as a purgative in melancholia and mania, and is still occasionally used as a mild laxative and pectoral. In strong decoction it is recommended as a vermifuge for children. It is also used as an application to ringworm and as a poultice in rheumatism.

POL'YPOID. From πολύπους, a polyp, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a polypus.

POLYP'ORUS, *m.* From πολύς, many, and πόρος, a passage. Fr., *polypore*. Ger., *Löcherpilz*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* allied to *Boletus*.—**P. annosus**. A species used against serpent bites.—**P. anthelminticus**. A Burmese species growing at the foot of old bamboos; used as a vermifuge.—**P. betulinus**. Fr., *polypore du bouleau*. Sap ball fungus; used in Siberia in the preparation of amadou, and in northern Europe said to be burnt and used to aromatize tobacco.—**P. cervinus**. Ger., *Hirschbrunst*. 1. A species remarkable when young for its large pores and rigid dissepiments; found on fallen branches of beech trees. 2. An old pharmaceutical name for the *Elaphomyces granulatus*.—**P. confluent**. An esculent species highly esteemed in Europe.—**P. fomentarius**. Ger., *Zunderpilz*. Amadou; a species, a foot or more in diameter, growing on the trunks of trees, especially the beech. It is used in Europe to prepare amadou. The Ostiaks and Kamtchatkans use its ashes as snuff, perhaps to prevent frostbite by keeping up an irritation of the mucous membrane. See also under MOXA.—**P. ignarius**. Fr., *agaric officinal*. Ger., *Feuerschwamm*. Hard amadou; used in the preparation of an amadou which is said to be inferior to that of *P. fomentarius* (with which some botanists identify this species).—**P. marginatus**. A corky species growing on the trunks of fir trees; it furnishes an inferior amadou.—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *polypore du mélèze*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Löcherpilz*. White agaric, the ἀγαρικόν, of Dioscorides; a species found especially on the trunks of larch trees. Externally it is used as a hæmostatic. Internally it was formerly used as an anthelmintic and in jaundice and dropsy. In overdoses it purges. It is now used to check sweating in phthisis. A tincture of the agaric of the Canadian larch has been used in rheumatism.—**P. suaveolens**. Fr., *polypore agréable*. Ger., *wohlriechender Löcherpilz*. A species once official, used especially in lung troubles. It has been considered aphrodisiac.

POLYPO'SIA, POLYPO'SIS, *f.* Gr., πολυποσία (from πολύς, much, and πόσις, a drinking). See DIPSPOMANIA.

POL'YPO'TOME. Lat., *polypotomus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polypotom*. A polypus knife; an instrument for cutting off and removing a polypus.

POL'YPTOME. 1. See POLYPO'TOME. 2. An instrument devised by Simpson for the removal of uterine polypi, resembling Ramsbotham's decapitator.

POL'YPTRITE. From πολύπους, a polyp, and *terere*, to triturate. An instrument for removing a polypus by crushing.

POL'YPUS, *m.* Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot). A tumor arising by a hyperplastic process, especially from or beneath a mucous membrane. The term is generally applied to pedunculated excrescences.—**Blood p.** See Placental *p.*—**Bronchial polypi**. Casts of greater or smaller size, and of varying consistence, of the bronchial tubes. Cf. *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**Cancerous p.** See *Scirrhus p.*—**Cellulofibrous p.** An old term for a *p.* partly fibrous and partly mucous in structure.—**Fibrinous p.** A polypoid body within the uterus, consisting of fibrin deposited from retained blood, generally attached either to cer-

tain parts of the ovum left by an incomplete abortion or to thrombi projecting at the site of the placental attachment.—**Fibrous p.**, **Fleshy p.** Lat., *inopolypus*. A p. composed of fibrous tissue; most frequently found in the uterus, pharynx, rectum, or intestine.—**Follicular p.** Of Schröder, a p. containing mucous follicles.—**Fungous p.** Fr., *polype fongeux*. An obsolete term for a small fungous excrescence.—**Gelatinous p.** A p. that has undergone myxomatous degeneration.—**Glandular p.** 1. Adenoma. 2. Of Thomas, a p. consisting of hypertrophied Nabothian glands.—**Granular p.** An old term used by some writers as synonymous with spongy p. and by others for polypi of a truly granular structure.—**Lardaceous p.** A p. that has undergone lardaceous degeneration.—**Lipomatous p.** A pedunculate lipoma.—**Malignant p.** Lat., *p. malignus*. A malignant growth having the appearance of a p.—**Mucolymphatic p.** See *Cellulofibrous p.*—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimpolyp.* A p. the substance of which is soft.—**Myomatous p.** A p. consisting of muscular tissue.—**Osseous p.** A bony p.—**Papillary p.** A p. of a papillary appearance.—**Placental p.** Fr., *polype placentaire* (ou *fibrineux*, ou *fibrineux placentaire*). Ger., *Placentarpolyp.* A fibrinous p. constituted by the coagulation of blood deposited on a portion of placenta retained in the uterus after parturition, the pedicle being formed by the attachment of the placental tissue.—**P. carnosus.** See SARCOMA.—**P. mamillæ.** 1. See CARUNCULA mamillaris (2d def.). 2. The nipple.—**P. of the heart.** An old name for the fibrinous clots found in the heart after death.—**Raspberry cellular p.** Fr., *polype cellulaire framboisé*. Ger., *zelliger Himbeerpolypp.* Of Toynbee, the aural p. most frequently met with; it consists of numerous round raspberrylike beads, varying much in size, attached by small filaments to a central stem, which forms the root.—**Sarcomatous p.** A sarcoma that has the appearance of a p.—**Scirrhus p.** A true cancerous tumor.—**Soft p.**, **Spongy p.** See *Mucous p.*—**Stony p.** Fr., *polype pierreuse*. A p. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Tooth p.** A p. growing from the pulp of a carious tooth and filling its cavity.—**Vascular p.** A pedunculated angioma.—**Vesicular p.** An old term for a mucous p.

POLYRRHÆ'A, *f.* From πολὺς, much, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *polyrrhée*. An excessive fluid secretion.

POLYSAR'CIA, **POLYSARCO'SIS**, *f.* From πολὺς, much, and σὰρξ, flesh. Ger., *Polysarkie*. Excess of flesh, obesity; an excessive development of the soft tissues, especially of fat.—**P. cordis.** See COR adiposum.

POLYSCE'LIA, *f.* From πολὺς, many, and σκέλος, the leg. Fr., *polysclélie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary legs.

POL'YSCOPE. Lat., *polyscopicum* (from πολὺς, many, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polyskop*. Syn.: *diaphanoscope*. An apparatus for illuminating an accessible hollow organ, such as the stomach, larynx, or vagina, so as to make the overlying structures sufficiently transparent to allow of a visual examination of the interior of the organ through them.—**Electrical p.** An apparatus the invention of which is credited to Trouvé, of Paris, and to Leiter, of Vienna, in which an electric light is introduced into the organ, the latter being protected against the effects of the heat by causing a current of water to circulate outside the light. Cf. CYSTOSCOPE. See POLYORRHYMENTITIS.

POLYSEROSITIS, *f.* See POLYORRHYMENTITIS.

POLYSIA'LIA, *f.* From πολὺς, many, and σιαλον, saliva. See PTYALISM.

POL'YSOLVE, **POLYSOL'VOL**. Sodium or ammonium sulphuricinate, used as a solvent of phenol, menthol, and salicylic acid.

POLYSOMA'TIA, *f.* From πολὺς, many, and σῶμα, the body. See POLYSARCIA.

POLYSO'MIA, *f.* From πολὺς, many, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *polysomie*. A monstrosity characterized by the union of two or more bodies.

POLYSPAS'TON, *n.* Gr., *πολύσπαστον* (from πολὺς, many, and σπᾶν, to draw). Fr., *polyspастe*. A pulley for reducing dislocations.

POLYSTICH'IA, *f.* From πολὺς, many, and στίχος, a row. Ger., *Polystichie*. An arrangement of the eyelashes in two or more rows.

POLYSUL'PHID(E), **POLYSUL'PHURET**. Fr., *polysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with several atoms of sulphur.

POLYTHE'LISM. Lat., *polythelia* (from πολὺς, many, and θηλή, a teat). The existence of supernumerary nipples.

POLYTO'CIA, *f.* Gr., *πολυτοκία* (from πολὺς, many, and τόκος, a bringing forth). See SUPERFETATION.

POLY'TOCOUS. Gr., *πολυτόκος*. Multiparous, producing many young.

POLYTRICH'IA, **POLYTRICHO'SIS**, *f.* From πολὺς, much, and θρίξ, a hair. See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

POLYT'RICHUM, *n.* From πολὺς, many, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *polytric*. Ger., *Haarmoos*. Hair moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses.—**P. commune**. Fr., *polytric commun.* Ger., *gemeiner Widerthon*. Common hair moss; formerly considered a mild astringent, aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is now rarely used, but has been recommended as an emmenagogue and galactagogue.—**P. juniperifolium**, **P. juniperinum**. Ground moss, used like *P. commune*. Its infusion in large quantities is, according to Wood, a strong and useful diuretic.—**P. vulgare**, **P. yuccæfolium**. *P. commune*.

POLYT'RITOME. A burrlike revolving instrument for cutting bone.

POLY'TROPHY. Lat., *polytrophia* (from πολὺς, much, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *polytrophie*. Excess of nutrition. Cf. HYPERTROPHY.

POLYTUNG'STATE. A derivative of tungstic acid containing more than one atom of tungsten.

POLYURE'SIA, **POLYURE'SIS**, *f.* -re'siæ, -re'seos (-is). From πολὺς, much, and οὐρησις, micturition. See POLYURIA.

POLYU'RIA, *f.* From πολὺς, much, and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *polyurie*. Excessive excretion of urine.

POLYV'ALENT. See MULTIVALENT.

POMADE'. Lat., *pomatum*. Fr., *pommade*. Ger., *P.* An ointment.

POMA'TUM, *n.* From *potum*, an apple, because originally made from apples. An ointment.

POM'EGRANATE. The fruit of *Punica granatum*, also the tree itself.

POM'PHOLIX, *f.* See POMPHOLYX.

POMPHOLYGMUS, *m.* From πομφόλυξ, a bubble. A bullous eruption.

POMPHOL'YGODERMATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From πομφόλυξ, a bubble, and δέρμα, the skin. See PEMPHIGUS.

POMPHOLYGO'DES. Gr., *πομφολυγώδης* (from πομφόλυξ, a bubble, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *pompholygeux*. 1. Bullous. 2. Resembling or affected with pompholyx.

POM'PHOLYX, *f.* -phol'ygis. Gr., *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble. Written also, less correctly, *pompholix*. 1. A bullous eruption due to local irritation. 2. Pemphigus; pemphigus chronicus. For compound expressions containing this word, other than those given below, see similar expressions under PEMPHIGUS. 3. Cheiro-p.—**P. conferta**. Pemphigus with the bullæ confluent.—**P. epinyctis**. A form of cutaneous disease described by Fuchs as affecting especially the extremities in aged subjects. The eruption appears at night, and consists of vesicles and bullæ attended with great pain and itching. It is regarded by Fuchs as identical with the epinyctis of Celsus.—**P. solitaria**. See PEMPHIGUS solitarius.

POM'PHUS, *m.* From πομφός, a bubble, a blister. Fr., *pomphos*. A wheal.

PO'MUM, *n.* An apple.—**P. Adami**. Fr., *pomme d'Adam*. 1. The fruit of *Citrus limetta* (2d def.). 2. The prominence in the middle line of the throat formed by the junction of the two lateral wings of the thyroid cartilage.

POND'ING. The collection of liquid as in a pond.—**P.** of the liquor amnii. Retention of an undue amount of amniotic fluid above the presenting part of the fœtus after the rupture of the membranes in the expulsive stage of labor.

PONGA'MIA, *f.* Fr., *pongamie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ* scarcely differing from *Lonchocarpus*.—**P. glabra**. Indian beech, the *kuring* of the Hindoos, the *pongam* of the Malays, the *vesi vesi* of the Fijians; a tree of tropical Asia and Australia. The seeds yield a fixed oil (pongam oil) used externally in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. It is recommended in chromophytosis and other parasitic skin diseases.

PO'NOS, *m.* Gr., *πόνος*. Lit., pain. A chronic febrile disease, resembling pseudoleucæmia and tuberculosis, met with in the Greek islands of Spetzia and Hydra.

PONS, *f.* *Pon'tis*. A bridge or bridgelike structure; especially the p. Varolii.—**P. hepatis**. Syn., *isthmus hepatis*. A part of the liver which sometimes extends from the quadrate to the left lobe, crossing the umbilical fissure.—**P. Sylvi**. Of the older anatomists, the corpora quadrigemina.—**P. Tarini**. Fr., *pont de Tarin*. A lamina of gray matter at the bottom of the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain, between the corpora albicantia. It forms a portion of the floor of the third ventricle.—**P. testibus et natibus ornatus**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**P. Varolii**. Fr., *pont de Varole*. Ger., *Varoliusbrücke*. That division of the encephalon which connects the medulla oblongata and the crura cerebri. It consists partly of longitudinal fibres continued above into the pes and tegmentum of the crura, partly of transverse fibres connecting the two cerebellar hemispheres, and partly of central gray nuclei.—**P. zygomaticus**. The zygomatic arch.

PON'TAL. Pertaining to the pons Varolii.

PONTICINE'REA, *n. pl.* From *pons*, a bridge, and *cinereus*, ash colored. Ger., *Brückenganglien*. Of Wilder, the gray matter of the pons Varolii.

PONTIC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *pons*, a bridge. See *ALÆ pontis* (under *ALA*).—**P. auriculæ**. A linear eminence on the eminentia conchæ for the attachment of the retrahens aurem.—**P. sinus rhomboidei**. See *P.*

PON'TILE. Pertaining to the pons Varolii.

PONTIR'RHAPHE, *f.* *-tir'-rhaphe*. From *pons*, a bridge, and *ῥαφή*, a seam. Of Wilder, the median basal groove of the pons Varolii.

PONTOCRU'RAL. From *pons*, a bridge, and *crus*, a leg. Pertaining to the pons Varolii and the crura cerebri.

POOP, **POPE**. The name given by football players to an injury to the front and outer side of the thigh, causing more or less protracted disability.

POP'LES, *m.* *Pop'litis*. See *HAM*.

POPLITE'US, *m.* See *POPLITEUS*.

POPLITE'AD. Toward the popliteal aspect.

POPLITE'AL. From *popes*, the ham. Fr., *poplité*, *jarrétier*. Ger., *popliteisch*. Pertaining to the region posterior to the knee joint and between the hamstring tendons.

POPLITE'US, *m.* From *popes* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Kniekehlenmuskel*. A short, flat, somewhat triangular muscle, which arises by a tendinous apex from the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee joint, and descends obliquely behind the knee joint in contact with the external semilunar fibrocartilage, receiving some fibres from the capsular ligament of the joint, to be inserted by a short aponeurosis on the posterior surface of the tibia above the popliteal line.—**P. accessorius**, **P. biceps**, **P. geminus**. An anomalous muscle which

arises in common with the plantaris from the external condyle of the femur near the origin of the p., and rarely from a sesamoid bone in the gastrocnemius externus, and is inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee joint.—**P. minor**. 1. See *P. accessorius*. 2. See *PLANTARIS minor*.—**P. superior**. See *PLANTARIS minor*.

POPULA'GO, *f.* *-ag'inis*. 1. The genus *Caltha*; especially *Caltha palustris*. 2. *Calendula officinalis*.

POPUL'EUUS. Pertaining to or obtained from the poplar; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *populeum*, poplar ointment.

POP'ULIN. From *populus*, a poplar. Fr., *populine*. Ger., *P. Benzoylsalicin*, $C_{13}H_{17}(C_6H_5CO)O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from *Populus tremula* and other varieties of poplar. It is recommended in painful micturition.

POP'ULUS, *f.* Fr., *peuplier*. Ger., *Pappelbaum*. 1. The poplars; a genus of salicaceous trees. 2. See *Gemmæ populi*.—**Gemmæ populi** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Oculi populi*. Fr., *peuplier* [Fr. Cod.]. The buds of *P. nigra* or of other varieties of *P.*—**P. alba**. Fr., *peuplier blanc*. Ger., *weisse Pappel*. 1. White poplar; found in Europe and central Asia. The somewhat bitter astringent bark was formerly used in strangury and sciatica. It, as well as the leaves, contains salicin. The leaves are said to be febrifuge. 2. *P. canescens*.—**P. balsamifera**. Fr., *peuplier-baumier* (1st def.). Ger., *Balsampappel* (1st def.). 1. Balsam (or tacamahac) poplar, the *liard* of the Canadians; a species found in North America, Siberia, and the Himalayas. The buds contain a balsam resin which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic. The buds themselves are used like those of *P. nigra*. 2. *P. heterophylla*.—**P. canadensis**. Ger., *canadische Pappel*. Fr., *peuplier du Canada*. The cottonwood of the western United States, the river poplar of New England.—**P. candicans**. Ontario poplar, balm of Gilead; a tree of strong and peculiar fragrance, often cultivated in the United States and Canada. The buds contain much fragrant resin, and are used like those of *P. balsamifera*.—**P. canescens**. Ger., *grauliche Pappel*. The gray poplar. Its bark contains salicin.—**P. dilatata**, **P. fastigiata**. Fr., *peuplier dilaté*. Ger., *italienische Pappel*. Lombardy poplar; indigenous to the Orient. The resinous buds are used like black poplar buds. The leaves and bark contain salicin.—**P. græca**. Fr., *peuplier d'Athènes*. Ger., *griechische Pappel*. Athenian poplar, the *αἰγείρος κρητική*, of Hippocrates. The buds were formerly used to promote labor and, boiled in milk, as an external application in caligo cornæ. The bark and leaves contain salicin.—**P. heterophylla**. Fr., *peuplier argenté*. The cottonwood tree of eastern North America. Thought to be useful in eliminating miasma by absorbing moisture from swampy localities.—**P. lævigata**, **P. monilifera**. Fr., *peuplier de Virginie*. (American) cottonwood; a large tree growing along rivers and lakes. The buds are covered with resin. The minute downy seeds of the female tree, wafted through the air, produce irritation of the respiratory organs. Cf. *P. canadensis*.—**P. nigra**. Gr., *αἰγείρος*. Fr., *peuplier noir*. Ger., *schwarze Pappel*. Black poplar; indigenous to Europe, but extending spontaneously to China and the Himalayas. A tincture of the buds was formerly used in pectoral, nephritic, and rheumatic affections, and they form a large part of an anodyne ointment applied to burns, wounds, etc. They are said to contain a principle which checks rancidity in ointments. The bark and leaves contain salicin. The leaves, soaked in vinegar, have been used locally in gout; the fruit, mixed with vinegar, for epilepsy.—**P. tremula**. Fr., *tremble*. Ger., *Fliederpappel*. European aspen. The bark, which contains salicin and populin, is used as a febrifuge and by the veterinarians as a vermifuge. In Siberia a decoction is employed as an antiscorbutic and antisyphilitic.—**P. tremuloides**, **P. trepida**. Fr., *peuplier mobile*. Ger., *Benzoeppappel*. (American) aspen.

The leaves and the bark contain salicin, and the bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

PORCHÉRINE (Fr.). Por-sha-ren. A French substitute for sugar, said to be saccharin dissolved in glycerin.

POR'CUPINE MEN, *pl.* Persons affected with ichthyosis hystrix.

PORE. Gr., πόρος. Lat., *porus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* *Porus*. A minute aperture or passage way in a structure; especially, a fine tubular opening.—**Absorbent p's.** Of the early physiologists, the minute openings thought to be the channels through which nutritive fluids were absorbed into the general circulation.—**Exhalant p's.** Of the older physiologists, the small openings supposed to exist in the skin for the transmission of excrementitious fluids.—**P's of the skin.** The orifices of the cutaneous follicles.—**Sweat p.** The external orifice of a sweat duct (see under *Sudoriferous GLANDS*).

PORENCEPHALIA, *f.* From πόρος, a passage, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. More properly, *encephaloporosis*. Fr., *porencéphalie*. Ger., *Porencephalie*. Of Heschl, a condition of the encephalon characterized by hollows, mostly on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, due to loss of substance, either opening into the arachnoid cavity or separated from it by the visceral arachnoid, and extending to various depths into the medullary substance. These cavities, which are usually filled with serous fluid, represent areas of partial atrophy in the brain, supposed to be due to hæmorrhage, thrombosis, or embolism during intrauterine life or to injury at the time of birth.

PORENCEPHALOUS. Pertaining to porencephalia.

POR'EUTES. From πορεύειν, to convey. Ger., *Porenten*. Of Kollmann, amoeboid cells derived from acroblasts, giving rise to the red and white blood corpuscles, the endothelium of the vessels, the so called wandering cells, and those cells of connective tissue which may become wandering cells.

PORIOMANIA, *f.* From πορεία, a journey, and μανία, mania. Ger., *Wandertrieb*. An insane desire to travel.

PORISTOTROP'IA, *f.* From πορίζειν, to provide, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *poristotropie*. Of Ritgen, a chemical process by which, according to his theory, the original atoms are annihilated and new atoms created whenever a new substance is formed.

POROCELE, *f.* Por-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., por'-o-sel. 'cel'es. From πώρος, a callus, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Steingewächsbruch*, *Steinbruch*. A scrotal hernia in which the envelopes are thickened and callous.

POROKERATOSIS, *f.* -to'seos (-is). From πόρος, a pore, and κέρας, a horn. Of Mibelli, because of its supposed connection with sweat follicles, a chronic, non-inflammatory disease of the skin, especially of the hands, but of other parts of the integument also, as well as, sometimes, of the mucous membrane of mucous orifices; of uncertain pathology, sometimes inherited; occurring in the form of a circumscribed, rounded, grayish or otherwise discolored patch, often scaly, with more or less thickening of the epidermis in the enclosed area and chiefly characterized by a raised, circular, irregularly rounded or sinuous, smooth or rough horny border that may be continuous or here and there interrupted, and is often marked by a longitudinal cleft or furrow running through it and usually studded with little warty concretions, which also may be present in the interior portions as well. [E. B. BRONSON.]

PORO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-atis). Gr., πόρωμα. A callosity.

POROMPHALOCLE, *f.* **POROM'PHALON**, *n.* **POROM'PHALOS**, *m.* Por-o²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., por-o²mf'a²l-o-sel. From πώρος, a callus, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *poromphale*. Ger., *Nabelsteinbruch*. An umbilical hernia with indurated contents.

POROPHYLL'UM, *n.* Fr., *porophylle*. A genus of helmintheoid plants.—**P. japonicum**. A Japanese plant, the root of which is used as a hæmostatic.

POROPLAS'TIC. From πόρος, a pore, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Porous and plastic.

POROPŒ'(I)A, *f.* Gr., ποροποιία (from ποροποιεῖν, to make a pathway). Fr., *poropée*. Of Galen, an opening of the pores produced by medication.

PORO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., πάρωσις (from παρῶν, to petrify). Fr., *porose*. The formation of a poroma.—**P. palpebræ**. See CHALAZION.

POROS'ITAS, *f.* -ta'tis. From πόρος, a pore. Fr., *porosité*. Ger., *Porosität*. A porosity, pore, or porous channel. The pl., *porositates*, is said to have been used by Harvey for canals or interstices and for fine openings (*pore*) corresponding to the capillary blood vessels and to the sudoriparous glands.—**Porositates cæcæ**. Invisible openings formerly supposed to exist in the septum of the heart, allowing the blood to flow from the right ventricle to the left.

POROT'IC. Lat., *poroticus* (from πῶρος, a callus). Fr., *porotique*. Of a remedy, supposed to favor the formation of callus.

POR'PHYRA, *f.* From πορφύρα, purple. 1. See PURPURA. 2. A genus of the *Ulvaceæ*. For subheadings not here given, see the same under PURPURA.—**P. laciniata**. A species used in Ireland and Scotland as food. It contains iodine, and is considered antiscorbutic.—**P. nautica**. See SCORBUTUS.—**P. of the Greeks**. Purpura.—**P. vulgaris**. Purple laver, a species growing in cold and in temperate seas, containing over 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 5 per cent. of potassium phosphate, and some iodine. It is used against scrofula.

POR'PHYRIN(E). An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₅N₃O₂, obtained from the bark of *Alstonia constricta*.

PORPHYRIS'MA, *n.* -is'matos (-is). From πορφύρα, purple. Scarlatina.

PORPHYRIZA'TION. Fr., *porphyrisation*. The reduction of a substance to a very fine powder by crushing it with a muller on a flat, hard surface, especially of porphyry.

PORPHYROTYPHUS, *m.* From πορφύρα, purple, and τύφος (see TYPHUS). Ger., *Scharlachtyphus*. See TYPHUS.—**P. anginosus**. Scarlatina anginosa.—**P. carbunculosus**. See ANTHRACOPORPHYROTYPHUS.

PORPHYROX'IN(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Porphyroxin*. 1. An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₅N₃O₂, found in the bark of *Alstonia constricta*. 2. Of Merck, a dubious substance extracted from opium, which, according to Berzelius, is opine, while Hesse considers it only a mixture of various opium alkaloids.

PORPHYRU'RIA, *f.* From πορφύρα, purple, and οὖρον, urine. Of Bird, a condition in which the urine contains purpurin.

PORRI'GINOUS. Lat., *porriginosus*. Fr., *porrigineux*. Ger., *porriginös*. Of the nature of porrigo.

PORRI'GO, *f.* -rig'inis. Fr., *porrigine*, *teigne*. Ger., *Kopfgrind*, *Staubmehlpestel*, *Erbsgrind*. 1. An antiquated term that has been used for many different diseases affecting especially the hairy scalp (see varieties below and cf. TINEA). The *Porrigines* of Schönlein are a group of diseases in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, tend to form thick crusts, and usually occupy the hairy parts of the head and face. They include sycosis, tinea, porrigo, and achor. 2. See PITYRIASIS.—**P. amiantacea**. Fr., *porrigine amiantacée*. A variety in which the affected part has the appearance of asbestos. See SEBORRHŒA capitis.—**P. capitis**. See P. (1st def.).—**P. decalvans**. See ALOPECIA areata.—**P. escharotica**. With the formation of crusts that resemble the eschar produced by caustic potash.—**P. farinosa**. See SEBORRHŒA capillitii.—**P. favosa**. 1. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp. 2. See FAUVS.—**P. furfurans**. See PITYRIASIS capitis.—**P. granulata**. Fr.,

teigne granulée. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp characterized by the formation of dry, friable crusts.—*P. lactuminosa*. See *CRUSTA lactea*.—*P. larvalis*. Impetiginous eczema of the face; a form of disease not clearly distinguished from impetigo larvalis.—*P. lupina*, *P. lupinosa*. See *FAVUS*.—*P. scutulata*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*P. spuria*. See *SEBORRHEA capillitii*.—*P. squarrosa*. Scabby porridge; favus granulatus.—*P. tonsoria*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

POR'TA, *f.* 1. A gate or entrance. 2. The rima vulvæ. 3. Of Hyrtl, the hilum of a viscus. 4. Of Wilder, the foramen of Monro.—*P. hepatis*, *P. jecoris*. The transverse fissure of the liver, where its vessels enter.—*P. labyrinthi*. See *FENESTRA rotunda*.—*P. lienis*. The hilum of the spleen.—*P. omenti*. See *FORAMEN of Winslow*.—*P. pulmonis*. The hilum of the lung.—*P. renis*. The hilum of the kidney.

POR'TAL. From *porta*, a gate. 1. Pertaining to a porta, especially the porta hepatis, or to the parts there situated. 2. Pertaining to the portal circulation.

POR'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. See **PORTION**.—*P. adscendens brachiorum cerebelli*. Of Malacarne, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—*P. alba cerebri*. The white matter of the cerebrum.—*P. cephalica processus rhachidici*. The encephalon as distinguished from the spinal cord.—*P. cerebri dorsalis*. The posterior portion of a cerebral hemisphere.—*P. cerebri medialis*. The middle zone of a cerebral hemisphere.—*P. cerebri orbitalis*. See **ORBITAL LOBE**.—*P. cervicalis uteri*. The lower two fifths of the uterus.—*P. claviculæ musculi deltoidei*. The clavicular origin of the deltoideus.—*P. corporis striati externa*. See *Lenticular NUCLEUS* (2d def.).—*P. corporis striati interna*. See *Caudate NUCLEUS*.—*P. dura (nervi septimi)*. The motor portion of the seventh cranial nerve, or, as now used, the facial nerve.—*P. iliaca fasciæ latæ*. See *Iliac FASCIA*.—*P. infravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. inter durum et mollem*. A filament uniting the anterior root of the auditory nerve with the trunk of the facial nerve.—*P. intermedia Wrisbergii (nervi facialis)*. A bundle of fibres from the anterior root or nucleus of the auditory nerve which unites with the facial nerve.—*P. intravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. major nervi septimi*. See *P. dura*.—*P. major nervi trigemini*. The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.—*P. mamillaris*. An old term for the olfactory nerve.—*P. minor nervi facialis*. See *P. intermedia Wrisbergii*.—*P. minor nervi septimi*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. minor nervi trigemini*. The motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—*P. minor paris octavi*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*P. mollis (paris septimi)*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. palatina ossis palati*. See *Horizontal PLATE of the palate bone*.—*P. pectinea fasciæ latæ*. See *FASCIA pectinea*.—*P. perforata adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the crest of the femur.—*P. pubica fasciæ latæ*. See *P. pectinea fasciæ latæ*.—*P. pylorica ventriculi*. The right extremity of the stomach.—*P. reflexa ligamenti pisometacarpei*. A roundish ligament situated between a tuberosity on the fifth metacarpal bone and the basis of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.—*P. splenica ventriculi*. The fundus of the stomach.—*P. tendinosa adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the internal condyle of the femur.—*P. vaginalis uteri*. The infravaginal portion of the uterus or its cervix.—*P. ventriculi lienalis*. The fundus of the stomach.

PORTION. Lat., *portio*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *T(h)eil*. A part, a subdivision or section.—*Cavernous p. of the urethra*. The posterior, dilated part of the spongy p. of the male urethra, the urethral bulb.—*Descending p. of the duodenum*. The p. of the duodenum which most nearly approaches the vertical, which is farthest

to the right, and into which the ductus communis choledochus opens.—**Facial p. of the skull**. Ger., *Gesichtsschädel*. The p. of the skull underlying the face.—**Frontal p. of the frontal bone**. Ger., *Stirn(h)eil*. See *PARS frontalis ossis frontis*.—**Iliac p. of the fascia lata**. Lat., *portio iliaca fasciæ latæ*. The p. of fascia lata external to the saphenous opening.—**Infravaginal p.**, **Intravaginal p.** See *Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus*.—**Mastoid p. of the temporal bone**. See *Mastoid PROCESS*.—**Membranous p. of the urethra**. Lat., *pars membranacea urethræ*. Ger., *häutiger T(h)eil der Harnröhre*. That part between the apex of the prostate gland and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. It is the narrowest part of the canal, being about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.—**Periotic p. (of the temporal bone)**. The p. of the temporal bone surrounding the inner ear, resulting from the coalescence of the epiotic, opisthotic, and periotic bones.—**Pes p.** Of Spitzka, the lower surface of the crura cerebri.—**Petrous p. of the temporal bone**. Lat., *pars petrosa ossis temporis, pyramis*. Ger., *Felsenbein, Felsen(h)eil*. Syn.: *pyramid*. The three-sided, somewhat pyramidal process of the temporal bone which projects forward and inward from between the squamous p. and the mastoid process, with its base turned outward, and which contains the internal ear. On its outer surface are the external aperture of the meatus auditorius externus, the vaginal and styloid processes, the jugular fossa, and the stylomastoid and carotid foramina. Its posterior surface aids in forming the posterior fossa of the skull, and is perforated by the internal aperture of the internal auditory meatus. The upper surface assists in forming the middle fossa of the skull.—**Prostatic p. of the urethra**. Lat., *pars prostatica urethræ*. The urethra as it pierces the prostate gland.—**Spongy p. of the urethra**. Lat., *pars spongiosa urethræ*. That part between the posterior limit of the bulb of the urethra and its external orifice in the glans penis. It is about six inches long. In section it appears as a horizontal slit while at the above orifice it is a vertical slit. The orifice is surrounded by two small lips which constrict the canal to its smallest diameter. See also *CORPUS spongiosum urethræ*.—**Squamous p. of the temporal bone**. Lat., *pars squamosa ossis temporis*. Ger., *Schuppe, Schuppent(h)eil*. The expanded curved anterior and superior p. of the temporal bone. Its upper border is beveled to overlap the parietal bone, with which it articulates. The anterior border is thick and serrated, and articulates with the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. Its inner surface is concave and hollowed out in places to correspond with the cerebral convolutions. The outer surface is slightly convex. From its lower portion springs the zygomatic process.—**Supravaginal p. of the neck of the uterus**. Lat., *portio supravaginalis*. That p. of the neck of the uterus which lies above the vaginal insertion.—**Tabular p. of the occipital bone**. Ger., *Schuppe, Hinterhaupt(h)eil*. The p. of the occipital bone posterior to the foramen magnum.—**Tabular p. of the temporal bone**. See *Squamous p. of the temporal bone*.—**Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus**. Lat., *portio vaginalis cervicis (seu colli) uteri*. Fr., *p. vaginale du col utérin*. Ger., *Vaginalp'* (oder Scheident[h)eil] des Gebärmutterhalses. That p. which projects into the vagina; sometimes called simply the "portio."

PORTLAN'DIA, *f.* From *Portland*, a proper name. Fr., *portlandie*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—*P. grandiflora*. A West Indian species the bark of which is bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge.

PORTONA'RIUM, *n.* From *porta*, a gate. See **PYLORUS**.

PORTULA'CA, *f.* Fr., *pourpier*. Ger., *Portulak*. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants.—*P. oleracea*. Fr., *pourpier cultivé*. Ger., *gemeiner Portulak*. Garden purs-

lane. In the East Indies the plant is used in gastritis and in hæmoptysis. In Jamaica it is used in fevers and as an antiscorbutic.—*P. pilosa*. Ger., *haariger Portulak*. A West Indian and South American species used as a digestive tonic and diuretic.—*P. quadrifida*. Fr., *pourpier quadrifide*. The *chouly* of the Hindoos; said to produce stupor. In the East Indies the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied in erysipelas, and used internally as a diuretic and hæmostatic.—*P. sativa*. A cultivated variety of *P. oleracea*.

PO'RUS, *m.* Gr., *πόρος* (1st def.), *πῶρος* (2d def.). 1. A pore. Before Harvey's time the term was used for any opening, canal, or interstice in the skin or other tissue through which air was supposed to be drawn into the arteries during the cardiac diastole, and "fuligines," dirt, and excreta to be thrown out during the systole. According to Nock, the term was applied by Harvey to the blood vessels. 2. A callosity.—*P. acusticus externus*. The external opening of the external auditory canal.—*P. acusticus internus*. The external opening of the internal auditory canal.—*P. auditorius externus*. See *P. acusticus externus*.—*Pori biliares*. See *Biliary ducts*.—*P. centralis*. The channel in the optic nerve which contains the central artery of the retina.—*P. cranionasalis*. The foramen cæcum of the frontal bone.—*P. deferens*. See *Vas deferens*.—*P. nectarifer*, *P. nectariferus*. A honey tube of the abdomen of an aphid.—*P. opticus*. 1. The aperture in the sclera and choroid which contains the optic disc. 2. See *FOVEA centralis*.—*P. pulmoneus*. A pulmonary air cell.

PO'SIS, *f.* *Po'seos* (-is). Gr., *πόσις* (from *πίνειν*, to drink). See *POTION*.

POSITION. Gr., *θεσις*. Lat., *positio* (from *ponere*, to place). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stellung, Lage*. Syn.: *situation, posture, attitude*. 1. Locality; situation, absolute or relative. 2. See *POSTURE*. 3. See *ATTITUDE*. 4. In obstetrics, see *P. of the fœtus*, also the obstetrical sub-headings of this article. The words *p.*, *situation*, *attitude*, and *posture* are often used without much regard to their difference of meaning. Custom sanctions our regarding them as synonymous to a certain extent, but precision in descriptive writing would be favored by assigning a distinct meaning to each of them under certain circumstances. *Situation* is the only one of them that is always free from ambiguity, since it is never used in medicine with reference to anything else than locality. It might be used to advantage oftener than it is. It would be better, for instance, to say of a uterus or a heart forced bodily out of its natural locality that its *situation*, not its *position*, was changed—not because the use of *position* in this sense is without warrant, but because, technically, it may be misleading. *Attitude* may be said to be synonymous with both *posture* and *position*, using the latter terms in their ordinary sense, but under certain circumstances it has a special meaning of its own. (See *ATTITUDE of the fœtus*). The same may be said of *posture* (see *POSTURE of the fœtus*), and it may be added that, when not speaking of the fœtus, it would be well to use the term instead of *position*, if the intention is to denote a relation to the immediate surroundings, since *position* may mean either *posture* or *situation*. *Position* may, however, be freed from ambiguity by coupling an appropriate adjective with it; e. g., "*prone position*" necessarily refers to *posture*, and cannot refer to *situation*.—**Bregmatocotyloid p. of the fœtal head**. One of Uvedale West's subdivisions of the occipitoposterior p., being that one in which the vertex is inclined toward the acetabulum of the mother.—**Cadaveric p.** Of von Ziemssen, that p. of the vocal bands in which, owing to paralysis of the recurrent nerve, they remain motionless and in about the same p. as in a corpse.—**Calcaneocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. calcanéocotyloïdienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward one or

the other of the mother's acetabula.—**Calcaneopubic p.** Fr., *p. calcanéopubienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's symphysis pubis.—**Calcaneosacral p.** Fr., *p. calcanéosacrée*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's sacrum.—**Cephalocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-cotyloïdienne*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's acetabula.—**Cephaloiliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's ilia.—**Cephalopubic p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-pubienne*. A transverse presentation with the head resting over the mother's pubes.—**Cephalosacral p.** Fr., *p. céphalosacrée*. A transverse presentation with the head directed toward the mother's sacrum.—**Cephalosacroiliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacro-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head directed to one of the mother's sacroiliac synchondroses.—**Dorsoanterior p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed forward as regards the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**Dorsoiliac** (or **-lateral**) *p.* Fr., *p. sacro-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fœtus in which the back is directed to the mother's right or left side.—**Dorsoposterior p's**, **Dorsopubic p's**, **Dorsosacral p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed backward as regards the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**First p. of the fœtal head**. Ger., *erste Kopfstellung*.

1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's left side. 2. Of English and American writers, see *Left occipitoanterior p.*—**First p. of the fœtus**. Fr., *première p.* Syn.: *dorsoposterior p.* That p. in which, whatever the presentation, the back of the fœtus is directed toward the back of the mother.—**Fourth p.** See *Left occipitoposterior p.*—**Fowler's p.** A p. obtained by raising the foot of the bed from 24 to 30 inches.—**Frontoanterior p's.** The reverse of the various occipitoanterior p's.—**Frontocotyloid p. of the fœtal head**. That one of Uvedale West's varieties of the occipitoposterior p. in which the forehead is inclined toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Genupectoral p.**, **Knee-elbow p.** See *Genupectoral POSTURE*.—**Left occipitoanterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure*. Ger., *erste (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *first p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Left occipitoposterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche postérieure*. Ger., *vierte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *fourth p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Lithotomy p.** Ger., *Steinschnittlage*. The p. in which a patient is placed for lithotomy (i. e., in the dorsal p. with the thighs strongly flexed on the abdomen and abducted, and the legs flexed upon the thighs).—**Lumboiliac p.** Fr., *p. lombo-iliaque*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed to the mother's side.—**Lumbopubic p.** Fr., *p. lombo-pubienne*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed forward as regards the mother.—**Lumbosacral p.** See *Sacrosacral p.*—**Mentoanterior p. (of the face)**. Fr., *p. mento-iliaque antérieure* (ou *mento-pubienne*). That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat forward.—**Mentocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. mento-cotyloïdienne*. A face presentation with the chin directed toward one of the mother's acetabula.—**Mentoiliac p. (of the face)**. Fr., *p. mento-iliaque (transversale)*. That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin looks directly toward the mother's right or left ilium.—**Mentoposterior p. (of the face)**. Fr., *p. mento-iliaque postérieure* (ou *mento-sacrée*). That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's

right or left and somewhat backward.—**Mentopubic p.** Fr., *p. mento-pubienne*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is directed to the mother's symphysis pubis.—**Mentosacral p.** Fr., *p. mento-sacrée*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is turned toward the mother's sacrum.—**Mentosacroiliac p.** Fr., *p. mento-sacro-iliaque*. A face presentation with the chin directed to one of the mother's sacroiliac synchondroses.—**Mentotransverse p.** See *Mentoiliac p.*—**Oblique p's of the fetal head.** Fr., *présentations inclinées du sommet*. See **OBLIQUITY of the fetal head.**—**Obstetric p.** Fr., *p. obstétricale*. The p. ordinarily assumed by a woman in labor (in Great Britain, on the left side; in France, Germany, and most parts of the United States, on the back).—**Occipitocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. occipito-cotyloïdienne*. A p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward one of the mother's acetabula.—**Occipitolateral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed squarely to the mother's right or left side.—**Occipitopubic p.** Fr., *p. occipito-pubienne*. Of Baudelocque, that p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's symphysis pubis.—**Occipitosacral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacrée*. That p. of the fetal head in which, with a vertex presentation, the occiput is directed quite backward into the hollow of the mother's sacrum.—**Occipitosacroiliac p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacro-iliaque*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's right or left sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Occipitotransverse p.** Fr., *p. occipito-transversale*. A vertex presentation with the occiput turned directly to one side of the mother.—**P. of election.** Fr., *p. d'élection*. Ger., *Electionsstellung*. That p. of the visual axes or lines which corresponds to the p. of the object of fixation determined after tenotomy of the external rectus muscle.—**P. of indifference.** Fr., *p. du point d'indifférence*. Ger., *Lage des Indifferenzpunktes*. That point at or upon which, under the covering hand, binocular adaptation or fixation takes place.—**P's of the fetal head.** Four varieties are commonly admitted by writers in the English language, named according to the direction of the occiput: the right and left occipitoanterior and right and left occipitoposterior p's (see those headings).—**P. of the fœtus.** Lat., *situs fœtus*. Ger., *Kindeslage*. The direction in which a particular aspect (usually the dorsal aspect) of the presenting portion of the fetus points; according to D. B. Hart, "the relation to the upper strait of the pelvis of that part of the fœtus which should first rotate to the front in the movement of internal rotation." The principal fetal p's are usually classified as follows: 1. With a vertex presentation, the *right and left occipitoanterior* and *occipitoposterior* p's (with the fetal occiput to the mother's right or left side and in front of or behind the centre of her pelvic canal). 2. With a face presentation, the *right and left mentoanterior* and *mentoposterior* p's (with the fetal chin to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 3. With a breech presentation, the *right and left sacroanterior* and *sacroposterior* p's (with the fetal sacrum to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 4. With a transverse presentation, the *right and left dorsoanterior* and *dorsoposterior* p's (with the fetal vertebral column to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly).—**Primary occipitoposterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures primitives*. Those in which the p. exists at the beginning of labor.—**Primary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. primaire des yeux*. That p. in which the eyes are able to make upward, downward, and lateral excursive movements without causing the vertical meridian to change its

position (without causing any rotation of the eyes).—**Right occipitoanterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure*. Ger., *zweite (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *second p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Right occipitoposterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite postérieure*. Ger., *dritte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *third p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Sacroanterior p's.** See *Dorsoanterior p's.*—**Sacrocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. sacro-cotyloïdienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turning to one of the mother's acetabula.—**Sacroposterior p's.** The dorsoposterior p's of the breech.—**Sacropubic p.** Fr., *p. sacro-pubienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's pubes.—**Sacrosacral p.** Fr., *p. sacro-sacrée (p. lombo-sacrée)*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's sacrum.—**Secondary occipitoposterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures secondaires*. Those in which the p. is brought about by rotation of the head after labor has begun.—**Secondary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. secondaire des yeux*. That p. of the eyes in which the vertical meridian is inclined away from its original vertical direction.—**Second p. of the fetal head.** Ger., *zweite Kopfstellung*. 1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's right side. 2. Of English and American writers, see *Right occipitoanterior p.*—**Second p. of the fœtus.** Fr., *deuxième p.* Syn.: *dorsoanterior p.* That p. of the fetus in which its back is directed toward the mother's anterior abdominal wall, whatever the presentation.—**Semiprone p.** See *Lateroprone POSTURE.*—**Sims's p.** See *Sims's POSTURE.*—**Third p.** See *Right occipitoposterior p.*—**Tibiocotyloid p.** Fr., *p. tibio-cotyloïdienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins directed toward one of the mother's acetabula.—**Tibiopubic p.** Fr., *p. tibio-pubienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly forward as regards the mother.—**Tibiosacral p.** Fr., *p. tibio-sacrée*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly backward as regards the mother.—**Transverse p.** Ger., *Querlagerung, Querbett*. The p. of lying on a bed with the long axis of the body running crosswise from one side of the bed to the other.

POSOL'OGY. From *πῶς*, how much, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *posologie*. Ger., *Dosenlehre*. The science of the proper doses of medicines.

POSSES'SION. Lat., *possessio* (from *possidere*, to possess). Fr., *p.* The condition of being possessed or occupied.—**Demoniacal p.** The condition of being (or of being supposed to be) under the mastery of demons or evil spirits.

POS'SET. Lat., *possetum*. A beverage of hot milk curdled with wine or otherwise.

POSTANÆSTHET'IC. Consequent on anæsthetization.

POSTA'NAL. Lat., *postanal*. Situated behind the anus.

POSTAX'IAL. 1. In embryology, directed backward from the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated posterior to the long axis of a limb; in the arm, on the ulnar side; in the leg, on the fibular side.

POSTBRACHIA'LIS. Fr., *postbrachial*. Situated behind or beyond the arm; as a n., in the n., *postbrachiale*, the metacarpus.

POSTBRA'CHIUM, n. From *post*, behind, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the posterior brachium of the corpus quadrigeminum.

POSTCENTRAL. Lat., *postcentralis*. Situated behind a central part.

POSTCEREBEL'LAR. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebellum.

POSTCER'EBRAL. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebrum.

POSTCOMMISSU'RA, f. Of Wilder, see *Posterior COMMISSURE*.

POSTCOMMU'NICANT. Posterior and communicating (said of an artery).

POSTCONVUL'SIVE. Following a convulsion.

POSTCOR'NU, n. -cor'nus, -cor'nu. From *post*, behind, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, see *Posterior HORN of the lateral ventricle*.

POSTCOR'NUAL. Situated behind the cornua (of the cerebrum or of the spinal cord).

POSTDIGAS'TRICUS, m. Of E. Coues, the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

POSTDILATA'TOR, m. -o'ris. Of E. Coues, the dilator alae naris posterior.

POSTENTER'IC. Occurring as a sequel of typhoid fever.

POSTEPILEP'TIC. See *METHEPILEPTIC*.

POSTER'IOR. Lat., *posterus*, *p.* Fr., *postérieur*. Ger., *hinter*. Situated backward; in erect vertebrates, nearer or looking toward the dorsum of the body; in others, nearer the caudal extremity of the body than the cephalic; as a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a position relatively *p.* to some other muscle.—**P. conchæ.** See *SCUTOAURICULARIS internus*.—**P. cubitum flectentium.** See *BRACHIALIS anticus*.

POST'TEROLAT'ERAL. Posterior and lateral or posterior and external at the same time.

POS'TEROPARI'ETAL. Posterior and parietal or posterior to the parietal region, lobe, sulcus, etc.

POS'TEROTEM'PORAL. Posterior and temporal or posterior to the temporal region, sulcus, lobe, etc.

POSTGEM'INUM, n. The posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

POSTGENICULA'TUM, n. Of Wilder, the internal geniculate body.

POSTGLE'NOID. Behind the glenoid cavity or fossa.

POSTGONORRHE'AL. Consequent on gonorrhœa.

POSTHAL'GIA, f. From *πόσθη*, the penis, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the penis.

POS'THE, f. *Pos'thes*. Gr., *πόσθη*. 1. The prepuce. 2. The penis.

POSTHET'OMY. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *CIRCUMCISION*.

POS'THIA, f. See *HORDEOLUM*.

POS'THIOPLASTY. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *Posthioplastik*. The plastic surgery of the prepuce.

POSTHI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *πόσθη*, the foreskin. Fr., *posthite*. 1. Inflammation of the prepuce. 2. See *BALANITIS*.

POSTHOCALYM'MA, POSTHOCALYP'TRON, n. -ym'matos (-is), -yp'tri. From *πόσθη*, the penis, and *κάλυμμα*, *οτ καλύπτει*, a veil. See *CONDOM*.

POST'HOLITH. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *λίθος*, a stone. See *Preputial CALCULUS*.

POSTHON'CUS, m. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *posthonicie*. Tumefaction of the prepuce.

POSTHY'OID. Posterior to the hyoid bone or apparatus.

POSTI'CUS. See *POSTERIOR*.

POSTMALARIAL. Following malarial disease.

POSTMOR'TEM. From *post*, after, and *mors*, death. Ger., *postmortal*. Occurring after death or in a dead body; as a n., a necropsy.

POSTNA'RES, f. pl. -na'rium. Of Wilder, the posterior nares.

POSTOC'ULAR. Fr., *post-oculaire*. Situated behind the eye or eyes.

POSTOPERATIVE. Occurring after an operation.

POSTOP'TICUS, m. Of Wilder, the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

POSTO'RAL. Situated behind the mouth.

POSTOR'BITAL. Situated behind the eye or orbit.

POSTPAR'TUM. From *post*, after, and *partus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *après enfantement*. Following delivery.

POSTPEDUN'CULUS, m. Of Wilder, see *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLE*.

POSTPERFORA'TUS, m. Of Wilder, the posterior perforated space.

POSTPHARYN'GEAL. Situated behind the pharynx.

POSTPITU'ITARY. Situated behind the pituitary body.

POSTPLEURIT'IC. Following pleurisy.

POSTPONE'. To occur after the regular time (said of the paroxysms of intermittent fever). Cf. *ANTICIPATE*.

POSTPUER'ERAL. Fr., *post-puerpéral*. Happening after childbirth.

POSTPYRAM'IDAL. Situated behind the pyramidal tract.

POSTRE'MUS. Superl. of *posterus*. Hindermost; as a n. m., a muscle situated behind all the others of a group.—**P. pedis.** See *EXTENSOR brevis digitorum pedis*.

POSTROLAN'DICUS. Situated behind the sulcus rolandicus.

POSTSCALE'NUS, m. Of E. Coues, see *SCALENUS posticus*.

POSTSCAP'ULA, f. The portion of the scapula that is posterior to (or below) its spine.

POSTSCAP'ULAR. Pertaining to the postscapula.

POSTSPHE'NOID. Situated behind or forming the posterior portion of the sphenoid bone.

POSTSYSTOL'IC. Fr., *postsystolique*. Ger., *nachsystolisch*. Occurring after the systole.

POSTTYMPAN'IC. Posterior to the tympanum.

POST'URAL. Acting by virtue of the assumption of a particular posture.

POSTURE. Lat., *positura* (from *ponere*, to place), *situs*. Ger., *Lage*, *Stand*. Syn.: *attitude*, *position*. The arrangement of the body or of a part with regard to surrounding objects (e. g., the relation of the long axis of the fœtus to the mother). See *P. of the fœtus*, also remarks under *POSITION*.—**Genupectoral p.**, **Knee-chest p.** Fr., *position sur les genoux et les coudes*. Ger., *Knienbrustlage*. The p. in which the subject rests upon the knees and the front of the chest.—**Lateral semiprone p.**, **Lateroprone p.** Ger., *vorwärts geneigte Seitenlage*.



SIMS'S POSTURE, SEEN FROM ABOVE.

Recumbency partly on the side and partly prone.—**P. of the fœtus.** Ger., *Haltung*. The relation of its various parts to each other. See also *POSITION*.—**Sims's p.** The p. in which Sims's speculum is generally used, with the patient lying on the left side and on the front of the upper part of the chest, the left arm more or less extended backward, the right thigh decidedly flexed, and the left thigh moderately flexed.—**Trendelen-**

burg's p. A dorsal p. with the body so inclined that the head and shoulders are decidedly lower than the hips and the legs, flexed and hanging over the foot of the table or held by an assistant, bear the weight of the



TRENDELENBURG'S POSTURE. (AFTER WILLY MEYER.)

body in a measure; employed in laparotomy to facilitate access to the pelvic contents by reason of relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the dropping of the intestines toward the diaphragm.

POSTZYGAPOPH'YSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos* (-*oph'ysis*). From *post*, after, *ζυγόν*, a yoke, *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis. An articular process proceeding from the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra with the articular surface directed ventrally, to articulate with the præzygapophysis.

POTA'LIA, *f.* Fr., *p.* A genus of monocotyledonous plants.—*P. amara*, *P. resinifera*. Fr., *p. amer*, *p. résineux*. A shrub of South America, with a bitter, acrid, tonic juice. In Brazil an infusion of the astringent, somewhat mucilaginous leaves is used as a lotion in ophthalmia, and in Guiana both the leaves and stem are employed in syphilis, snake bites, and poisoning from other plants. Large doses of the plant are emetic.

POTAMOGE'TON, *f.* From *ποταμός*, a river, and *γείτων*, a neighbor. Fr., *potamot*. Ger., *Laichkraut*. Pondweed; a genus of the *Naiadaceæ*.—*P. natans*. Fr., *potamot flottant*. Ger., *schwimmendes Laichkraut*. Broad-leaved pondweed, the *ποταμογείτων* of Dioscorides; formerly used in hæmoptysis, as an antemetic, and externally in the swellings of gout. The fresh leaves were applied to ulcers.

POTAMOP'YRA, *f.* From *ποταμός*, a river, and *πύρα*, a fever. Fr., *potamopyre*. Ger., *Flussfieber*. River (malarial) fever.

POT'ASH. Lat., *potassa*. Fr., *potasse*. Ger., *Kali*, *Potasche*. 1. The alkali obtained by the lixiviation of the ashes of wood and of various plants. It includes both the caustic alkali, more commonly called caustic p. (potassium hydroxide), and the mild alkali (potassium carbonate). 2. In the dual system of nomenclature of salts, the basic oxide of potassium (KO). 3. Commercial p., an impure potassium carbonate mixed with a variable amount of potassium hydroxide. It is caustic and readily deliquescent. When partially purified it forms pearlsh.

POTAS'SA, *f.* 1. See POTASH. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., caustic potash (potassium hydroxide). It corresponds to the *p. caustica* of the Br. Ph., the *kali causticum fusum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *hydras potassicus* of the Fr. Cod.—*Liquor potassæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*caus-*

tica). Fr., *lessive caustique*. Ger., *Aetzkalilauge*. Syn.: *p. caustica soluta*, *liquor kali caustici* [Ger. Ph.], *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *hydratis kalici*, *kali causticum liquidum* (seu *solutum*), *liquor kalii hydrici*. Solution of p., aqueous potash; an aqueous solution of caustic p., made either directly by dissolving the latter in water, or indirectly by treating a solution of potassium carbonate or bicarbonate with a solution of quicklime, or with slaked lime. It is a clear, colorless or yellowish, corrosive liquid, of powerfully alkaline taste and reaction.—*P. aerata*. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—*P. caustica* [Br. Ph.]. Caustic potash.—*P. cum calce* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique de Vienne* (ou de potasse et de chaux) [Fr. Cod.]. P. with lime, Vienna caustic, Vienna paste; made by rubbing together equal parts of caustic p. and quick lime [U. S. Ph.]; a grayish-white, deliquescent alkaline powder. There are two corresponding French and Belgian preparations: (a) the *caustique de Vienne* [Fr. Cod.] (*pulvis potassæ et calcis*), made by rubbing together 5 parts of impure caustic p. and 6 of quick lime, and, when used, making up into a paste with a little alcohol; (b) the *caustique de Filhos* [Fr. Cod.] (*causticum Filhos*), made by melting 5 parts of impure caustic p. in an iron spoon, adding 1 part of quick lime, and running the liquid mixture into lead tubes, which are afterward preserved in bottles or glass tubes containing powdered quick lime, or into iron molds, in which case the fused sticks require to be coated with gutta percha when hardened.—*P. fusa*. A caustic prepared by evaporating liquor potassæ till water ceases to escape, drying the residue on a warm stone, and breaking into pieces when cold.—*P. sulphurata* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de potassium solide* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *foie de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelleber*, *Kalischwefelleber*. 1. Liver of sulphur, consisting essentially of two equivalents (about 65 per cent.) of potassium trisulphide and one equivalent (about 35 per cent.) of potassium thiosulphate. Pure p. sulphurata (liver of sulphur) is an amorphous substance, liver-colored when fresh, afterward of a greenish or yellowish hue, turning to a dirty green if the access of air is not prevented. It has an odor of hydrogen sulphide, is deliquescent in moist air, and is completely soluble in 2 parts of water. 2. A preparation made like that of the 1st def., but with crude potassium carbonate and unwashed sulphur. It consists essentially of the same constituents. If, however, the process of heating is carried too far, the thiosulphate is decomposed into potassium sulphate and potassium pentasulphide, the latter breaking up again into sulphur and potassium trisulphide. This impure liver of sulphur has essentially the same properties as the purer variety, but is employed externally.

POTAS'SAMID(E). A compound, NH_2K , obtained by heating metallic potassium in ammonia gas.

POTAS'SIC. Lat., *potassicus kalicus*. Fr., *potassique*. Derived from or containing potash or potassium. For the various p. compounds, see under POTASSIUM.

POTASSI'NUM, *n.* See POTASSIUM.

POTAS'SIOANTIMON'IC. Containing both potassium and antimony.

POTAS'SIOBARYT'IC. Containing both potassium and barium.

POTAS'SIOFER'RIC. Ferric and containing potassium.

POTAS'SIOMERCU'RIC. Compounded with both potassium and mercury.

POTAS'SIUM, *n.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kalium*. A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy; a silvery-white solid, at ordinary temperatures waxy and ductile, at 0° C. brittle and breaking with a crystalline fracture. Atomic weight, 39; sp. gr., 0.865; symbol, K or Ka (from *Kalium*).—**Acid p. antimonate**. Lat., *kali stibicum* (seu *stibiosstibicum*) *acidum*. Fr.,

antimoniate acide de potasse. Ger., *saures antimonisaures Kalium*. A compound of p. antimonate with antimonic acid. Several such compounds are known, some of which have been used in medicine under the name of *antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum* (seu *lavatum*), etc.—**Acid p. carbonate.** See *P. bicarbonate*.—**Acid p. chromate.** See *P. dichromate*.—**Acid p. disulphate.** See *P. pyrosulphate*.—**Acid p. metantimonate.** Ger., *Kaliumhydrometantimonat*. A crystalline substance, $K_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 6H_2O$.—**Acid p. oxalate.** See *P. binoxalate*.—**Acid p. sulphate.** Lat., *kali sulphuricum acidum, kalium bisulphuricum* (seu *hydrosulphuricum*). Fr., *bisulfate de p.* (ou de *potasse*), *sulfate de p. acide*. Ger., *Kaliumbisulfat, doppeltschwefelsaures* (oder *saures schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. A substance, $KHSO_4$, occurring as colorless prismatic acicular crystals, of acid saline taste, and readily soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the so called p. disulphate or pyrosulphate.—**Acid p. sulphite.** See under *P. sulphite*.—**Acid p. tartrate.** See under *P. tartrate*.—**Ammoniated p. tartrate.** See *P. and ammonium tartrate*.—**Bromuretum potassii.** See *P. bromide*.—**Charta potassii nitratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier nitré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Salpeterpapier*. Syn.: *charta nitrata* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Unsized white paper soaked in a solution of p. nitrate in 4 times (5 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water and dried.—**Crude p. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas potassæ venalis, carbonas kalicus crudus, kalium* [Ger. Ph.], (seu *kali*) *carbonicum crudum, kali subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *potassii carbonas impura*. Ger., *rohes Kalicarbonat* (oder *Pflanzenkali*), *Kesselasche*. Pearlash; an impure p. carbonate occurring as a dry granular powder or as a porous mass of a white color sometimes shading into bluish or greenish gray, containing 90 per cent. of the pure salt.—**Cyanuretum potassii.** See *P. cyanide*.—**Dihydric p. arsenate.** Lat., *biarsenias potassæ*. A substance, KH_2AsO_4 , occurring as prismatic crystals of acid reaction, easily soluble in water.—**Liquor potassii arsenitis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arsénite de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur de Fowler*. Solution of arsenite of p. [U. S. Ph.], arsenical (or Fowler's) solution; an aqueous solution of p. arsenite, made by dissolving arsenic trioxide in water with equal parts of p. carbonate (bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]). The solution contains 1 part of arsenic trioxide in 100 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], (101.5 parts [Br. Ph.]).—**Liquor potassii citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges citronensaures Kali*. Solution of citrate of p.; of the U. S. Ph., a solution of p. citrate made by mixing a solution of 8 parts of p. bicarbonate in 42 of water with a solution of 6 parts of citric acid in 44 of water.—**Liquor potassii permanganatis** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *solutio kali hypermanganici*. Condy's fluid or disinfectant; a solution of 1 part of p. permanganate in 99 of distilled water.—**Mistura potassii citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Mixture of citrate of p.; a preparation made by saturating 100 parts of lemon juice with p. bicarbonate.—**Monohydric p. antimonate.** Lat., *biantimonias potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *kali stibicum*. Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique lavé*. A loose white powder, $KH(SbO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, having neither taste nor smell, and almost insoluble in cold water.—**Monohydric p. phosphate.** Lat., *potassii phosphas*. A white amorphous deliquescent substance, HK_2PO_4 , occasionally used in medicine.—**Nitrate of p. paper.** See *Charta potassii nitratis*.—**Potassii acetas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. acetate*.—**Potassii bicarbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bicarbonate*.—**Potassii bichromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. dichromate*.—**Potassii bisulphas**. See *Acid p. sulphate*.—**Potassii bisulphidis**. See *P. bisulphite*.—**Potassii bitartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *P. tartrate*.—**Potassii bromidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bromide*.—**Potassii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas impura** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Crude p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas pura.** See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii chlor-**

as [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. chlorate*.—**Potassii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. citrate*.—**Potassii cyanidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cyanuretum*). See *P. cyanide*.—**Potassii et hydrargyri iodium.** Mercury and p. iodide.—**Potassii et sodii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. and sodium tartrate*.—**Potassii ferrocyanidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. ferrocyanide*.—**Potassii hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. hypophosphite*.—**Potassii hyposulphis**. See *P. thiosulphate*.—**Potassii iodium** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. iodide*.—**Potassii nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. nitrate*.—**Potassii permanganas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. permanganate*.—**Potassii phosphas**. See *P. phosphate* and *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—**Potassii phosphis**. See *P. phosphite*.—**Potassii silicas**. See *P. tetrasilicate*.—**Potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *P. sulphate*.—**Potassii sulphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. sulphite*.—**Potassii sulphuretum.** See *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**Potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal p. tartrate.—**Potassii tartras acida** [Br. Ph.]. Acid p. tartrate.—**P. acetate.** Lat., *potassii acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kalium aceticum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali aceticum, acetas kalicus* (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *potassæ*). Fr., *acétate de potasse* sec [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *p.*). Ger., *essigsäures Kalium, Kaliumacetat*. A white powder, $KC_2H_3O_2$, made up of foliate or scaly crystals (or amorphous), easily soluble in water or alcohol, and volatilizing on exposure to the air. It is obtained by neutralizing p. carbonate with dilute acetic acid and drying.—**P. amalgam.** Ger., *Kaliumamalgam*. A compound of p. with mercury. The product is a silvery-white liquid when a very great excess of mercury is employed, but when less mercury is employed the amalgam is solid, and when the mercury and p. are brought together in suitable proportions, crystalline compounds, $Hg_{24}K_2$ and HgK_2 , are formed.—**P. amid(e).** See *POTASSAMIDE*.—**P. and ammonium tartrate.** Lat., *ammonii et potassii tartras, tartarus solubilis ammoniatus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *weinsäures Ammoniak-Kali*. A substance, $KNH_4C_4H_4O_6$, occurring as transparent prismatic crystals of pungent and saline but cooling taste, becoming opaque in the air, and easily soluble in water.—**P. and cobalt nitrite.** A yellowish powder, $K_6Co_2(NO_2)_{12} + 2H_2O$, composed of small crystals, but little soluble in water; used to lower arterial tension.—**P. and copper carbonate.** Lat., *kalium cupricarbonicum*. Ger., *Kalium-Kupfercarbonat, Kalium-Cupricarbonat*. A substance obtained by dissolving recently precipitated copper carbonate in a solution of p. carbonate; used as a test, as it is reduced by glucose and milk sugar, but not by cane sugar, dextrin, or soluble starch.—**P. and gold cyanid(e).** See *P. aurocyanide* and *P. auricyanide*.—**P. and iron ferricyanid(e).** Lat., *kalium ferroferricyanatum*. Ger., *Kalium-Ferroferricyanid*. The compound, $K_2Fe_2(FeC_6N_6)_2$.—**P. and iron ferrocyanid(e).** Lat., *kalium ferrocyanatum* (seu *ferriferrocyanatum*). Ger., *Kaliumferrocyanid* (oder *Ferriferrocyanid*). A substance, $K_2(Fe_2(FeC_6N_6)_2)$, obtained by mixing the solutions of 1 part of crystallized ironchloride and 3 parts of p. ferrocyanide.—**P. and magnesium tartrate.** Ger., *Kaliummagnesiumtartrat*. A double salt prepared by adding magnesium carbonate to acid p. tartrate; used as a mild purgative.—**P. and sodium tartrate.** Lat., *kalium natriotartaricum, natrokali tartaricum, potassii et sodii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *soda tartarata* [Br. Ph.], *tartarus natronatus* [Ger. Ph.], *tartras kalionatricus* (seu *natricokalicus*, seu *sodicopotassicus*), *sal Seignetti, tartras potassicosodicus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *soude tartarisée*. Ger., *Kaliumnatriumtartrat*. Rochelle salt; a double salt, $C_4H_4NaKO_6 + 4H_2O$, forming colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, odorless, of saline taste, and fairly soluble in water. It is a diuretic in small doses and a mild hydragogue cathartic in large doses, and is much used as an aperient and to re-

move dropsical effusions.—**P. antimonate.** Lat., *kaliūm stibiātum* (seu *stibicum*). Fr., *antimoniate de potasse*. Ger., *antimonsaures Kalium*, *Antimonoxydkali*. A white powder, KSB_2O_3 , obtained by heating together metallic antimony and p. nitrate, and washing with water. It dissolves in boiling water, separating again as a gelatinous mass, $\text{KSB}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. See also *Acid p. antimonate*.—**P. arsenate.** Lat., *potassii arsenias*, *kaliūm arsenicūm*. Fr., *arséniate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliūmarsenat*. A compound of p. and arsenic acid. Three arsenates of p. are known: (1) *normal p. arsenate*, or *tripotassic arsenate* (Ger., *arsensaures Kalium*, *neutrales Kaliūmarsenat*), a crystalline body, K_3AsO_4 ; (2) *monacid p. arsenate*, or *dipotassic arsenate*, HK_2AsO_4 ; and (3) *diacid p. arsenate*, or *monopotassic arsenate*, often called simply *p. arseniate*, H_2KAsO_4 , a body forming large crystals of acid reaction. The last mentioned is official in some continental pharmacopœias, and is prepared by melting together equal parts of p. nitrate and arsenious acid.—**P. arsenite.** Lat., *potassii arsenis*, *kaliūm arsenicosum*. Fr., *arsénite de potasse*. Ger., *arsenigsaures Kalium*. A compound said to be formed by the action of arsenious oxide on caustic potassa in solution. It differs in composition according to the relative proportions of the ingredients, and normal p. arsenite, K_3AsO_3 , does not appear to exist. *Diacid p. arsenite*, H_2KAsO_3 , exists. The so called solution of p. arsenite, "Fowler's solution," probably does not contain this salt, but only the uncombined arsenious acid.—**P. aurate.** See *P. metaurate*.—**P. aurobromid(e).** The compound $\text{AuBr}_3\text{KBr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; an antiseptic.—**P. auriocyanid(e).** Lat., *kaliūm auricyanatum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliūmgoldcyanid*. The compound $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $2\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been proposed as an antiseptic.—**P. aurocyanid(e).** Lat., *kaliūm aurocyanatum*. Fr., *aurocyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliūmgoldcyanid*. The compound $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2$.—**P. biantimonate.** See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**P. bicarbonate.** Lat., *potassii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bicarbonas potassæ* (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus*), *kaliūm bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali bicarbonicum* (seu *carbonicum acidulum*). Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monokaliumcarbonat*, *doppeltkohlensaures Kalium*. Acid p. carbonate, KHCO_3 ; occurring as colorless transparent rhombic prisms or tablets, of saline but not sharp taste, and soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. It is usually prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas through a solution of the normal carbonate. It has been employed to facilitate the elimination of uric acid and to make the urine alkaline, also in obstructive jaundice to promote biliary excretion.—**P. bichromate.** See *P. dichromate*.—**P. biiodid(e).** A compound of 2 atoms of iodine and 1 atom of p.—**P. binoxalate.** Lat., *bioxalas potassæ* (seu *kalicus*), *kaliūm bioxalicum*, *kali oxalicum acidulum*. Fr., *oxalate acide de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zweifachoxalsaures Kalium*, *saures oxalsaures Kalium*. The compound $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**P. bisulphite.** Lat., *potassii bisulphis*. See under *P. sulphite*.—**P. bitartrate.** See under *P. tartrate*.—**P. bromate.** Lat., *kaliūm bromicum*. Ger., *bromsaures Kalium*, *Kaliūmbromat*. The compound KBrO_3 .—**P. bromid(e).** Lat., *potassii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bromuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassii*), *kaliūm bromatum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *bromuretum*), *brometum kaliūm*. Fr., *bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliūmbromür*, *Bromkalium*, *Kaliūmbromid*. A salt, KBr , occurring as colorless cubical crystals, of bitterish saline taste, soluble in 1.6 part of water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. Its solution, when pure, is neutral and should never be more than faintly alkaline. It is used in the treatment of functional disorders of the nervous system, especially epilepsy, and whenever a nervous sedative is required.—**P. cantharidate.** The compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{K}_2\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; used in tuberculous disease.—**P. carbolate.** A com-

pound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OK}$, of p. and phenol.—**P. carbonate.** Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassæ purus*, *carbonas potassicus* (seu *kalicus*, seu *kalicus purus*), *kaliūm carbonicum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali carbonicum purum*, *kali subcarbonicum e tartaro*, *kali præparatum*, *kali lignorum purum*. Fr., *carbonate de p.* (ou de *potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.]), *craie de potasse*. Ger., *kohlensaures* (oder *carbonsaures*) *Kaliūm*, *Kaliūmcarbonat*, *gereinigtes* (oder *mildes*) *Kali*. A very deliquescent, white, pulverulent substance, K_2CO_3 , either granular or finely crystalline in structure, of alkaline taste, and more readily soluble in water than the acid carbonate. Its solution has a strong alkaline reaction. The p. carbonate of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is the *purified p. carbonate* (q. v.). See also *Crude p. carbonate*.—**P. chlorate.** Lat., *potassii chloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassæ chloras*, *chloras potassæ* (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus*), *kaliūm* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *kali*) *chloricum*, *kali muriaticum oxygenatum*, *kali oxychloricum*. Fr., *chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *p.*). Ger., *chlorsaures Kalium*, *Kaliūmchlorat*. The compound KClO_3 . It is used as a gargle in inflammatory affections of the throat and in mercurial salivation.—**P. chlorid(e).** Lat., *potassii chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliūmchlorür*. The compound KCl .—**P. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliūmchromat*, (*gelbes*) *chromsaures Kalium*. Yellow potassium chromate, K_2CrO_4 , forming yellow pyramidal crystals, which become red on heating.—**P. citrate.** Lat., *potassii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kaliūm citricum*. Fr., *citrate de p.* Ger., *citronensaures Kalium*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\text{K}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; used as a febrifuge, as a diuretic, and in the early stages of bronchitis. There are also known a *monacid* or *monohydric p. citrate*, or *dipotassic citrate* (Ger., *Dikaliumcitrat*), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\text{K}_2$, and a *diacid* or *dihydric p. citrate*, or *monopotassic citrate* (Ger., *Monokaliumcitrat*), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_7\text{K} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**P. cobalticyanid(e).** Cobalt and p. cyanide.—**P. cobaltonitrite.** The compound $\text{K}_6\text{Co}_2(\text{NO}_2)_{12} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; used in dyspepsia.—**P. croconate.** Ger., *krokonensaures Kalium*. A reddish-yellow or light-yellow crystalline body, $\text{C}_8\text{K}_2\text{O}_5$.—**P. cupricyanid(e), P. cuprocyanid(e).** Copper and p. cyanide.—**P. cyanate.** Ger., *Kaliūmcyanat*, *Kaliūmcyanür*. A substance, KCNO , known in two isomeric forms: the ordinary cyanate, which has probably the constitution of the *pseudocyanate*, O:C:N:K , produced by the oxidation of p. cyanide, and another body, probably K.O.C:N , or true p. cyanate, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on p. hydrate. Both forms occur as acicular crystals.—**P. cyanaurate.** See *P. auricyanide*.—**P. cyanid(e).** Lat., *potassii cyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassii*), *kaliūm cyanatum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *cyanatum fusum album*), *kali* (seu *kaliūm*) *hydrocyanicum*, *kali prussicum*. Fr., *cyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cyankalium*, *Kaliūmcyanür*. A body, KCN , formed by the decomposition by heat of p. ferrocyanide, with or without the addition of p. carbonate and charcoal. It forms white deliquescent cubical or octaedral crystals, or a white crystalline (amorphous [U. S. Ph.]) powder having a faint odor of almonds. It is readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. In aqueous solution it is very unstable. It readily absorbs oxygen, and is therefore a powerful reducing agent. It is very poisonous. It is used as an antispasmodic and sedative, especially in gastric and bronchial irritability. For pharmaceutical purposes it must contain 90 [U. S. Ph.] (about 95 [Br. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt.—**P. cyanurate.** Ger., *Kaliūmcyanurat*, *cyanursaures Kalium*, *einfachschwefelsaures Kaliūmcyanurat*. A combination of p. and cyanuric acid. Three such are known, all soluble in water and crystallizable: *normal p. cyanurate*, $\text{K}_3\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$; *monohydric p. cyanurate*, $\text{K}_2\text{HC}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$; and *dihydric p. cyanurate*, $\text{KH}_2\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$.—**P. dichromate.** Lat., *potassii bichromas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bichromas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.].

(*seu potassæ*), *kalium* (*seu kali*) *bichromicum*, *kalium dichromicum* [Ger. Ph. (3d ed.)]. Fr., *bichromate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumdichromat*, *Kaliumpyrochromat*. A substance, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, occurring as large, dark, orange-red, four-sided prisms, of acid reaction. It has been recommended in syphilis.—**P. disulphate**. See *P. pyrosulphate*.—**P. disulphite**. A salt, $K_2S_2O_5$, not to be confounded with *p. bisulphite*. It is a crystalline body, of unpleasant, sour taste.—**P. dithiocarbonate**. The compound K_2COS_2 ; used topically in skin diseases.—**P. ethylate**. Ger., *Kaliäthylat*. A substance, C_2H_5OK , forming transparent crystals usually united with a molecule of ethyl alcohol of crystallization. In contact with organic tissues it decomposes with the formation of metallic *p.*, which takes oxygen from the tissues and so acts as a caustic, and with the simultaneous formation of absolute ethyl alcohol, which acts as a preservative and antiseptic.—**P. ferriocyanid(e)**. Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Kaliumeiscyanid*, *rothes Blutlaugensalz*, *Ferridcyankalium*. Red *p.* prussiate; a very poisonous substance, $K_6Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, occurring as large red prismatic crystals, decomposing on exposure to light; formed by passing chlorine through a solution of *p. ferrocyanide* until the latter no longer deposits a blue precipitate on the addition of ferric chloride.—**P. ferrocyanid(e)**, **P. ferrocyanuret**, **P. ferroproussiate**. Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassæ prussias flava* [Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum ferrosopotassicum* [Fr. Cod.], *ferrocyanuretum potassii*, *cyanetum kalioferrosom*, *kalium ferrocyanatium* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] (*flavum*), *ferrokaliium cyanatum*, *kali ferruginosohydrocyanicum*, *kali* (*seu kalium*) *borussicum* (*seu ferroboreussicum*) *kali zooticum*. Fr., *ferrocyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], *cyanure ferroso-potassique*. Ger., *Ferrocyankalium*, *Kaliumferrocyanür*, *Kaliumeiscyanür*, *Cyaneisenkalium*, (*gelbes*) *Blutlaugensalz*. Yellow *p.* prussiate, the phlogisticated alkali of the old writers, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$. It was formerly obtained by washing carbonized blood (hence Ger., *Blutlaugensalz*). It is now produced by the reactions taking place between animal charcoal, iron, and pearlsh when subjected to heat.—**P. ferrotartrate**. Lat., *kali ferrotartaricum*. See IRON and *p. tartrate*.—**P. fulminurate**. Ger., *Kaliumfulminurat*. A crystalline body, $C_3N_3KH_2O_3$.—**P. glycerinophosphate**. A glycerin-phosphoric salt of *p.*; used like phosphoric acid.—**P. hydrate**. See *P. hydroxide*.—**P. hydrosulphid(e)**. See under *P. sulphide*.—**P. hydroxide**. Lat., *potassa* [U. S. Ph.] (*caustica* [Br. Ph.]), *potassa caustica fusca*, *kali causticum fusum* [Ger. Ph.], *kalium hydricum* (*seu hydrooxydatum*, *hydras kalicus*). Fr., *hydrate de potasse*, *potasse caustique en pastilles*. Ger., *Kaliumhydroxyd*, *Aetzkali*, *Kaliumhydroxyd* [Ger. Ph.]. Caustic potash, potassa. A compound, KOH, occurring as a white, very deliquescent, hard substance, either entirely amorphous or presenting traces of a fibrous structure. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and has a very acid taste, a strong alkaline reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is usually molded into the form of sticks which contain 15 to 28 per cent. of water. Chemically, it acts as a strong base. It is used as a caustic and, in very dilute solution, as an antacid. See also POTASSA.—**P. hyperchlorate**. See *P. perchlorate*.—**P. hypochlorite**. Lat., *kalium hypochlorosum*. Fr., *hypochlorite de potasse*. A substance, KOCl, not yet obtained in the pure state. Its solution forms Javelle water.—**P. hypophosphite** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *potassii hypophosphis*, *kalium hypophosphorosum*. Ger., *Kaliumhypophosphit*. A body, KHP_2O_2 , forming deliquescent, inflammable, tabular crystals, of saline taste, very readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol.—**P. hyposulphite**. Lat., *potassii hyposulphis*. See *P. thiosulphate*.—**P. indin(e)**. Ger., *Indinkalium*. A black crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_9KN_2O_2$.—**P. inosinate** Ger., *inosinsaures Kalium*. A crystalline sub-

stance, $C_{10}H_{12}K_2N_4O_{11}$, obtained from aqueous extract of meat.—**P. iodate**. Ger., *iodsaures Kalium*. A body, KIO_3 , forming minute cubical crystals.—**P. iodid(e)**. Lat., *potassii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ioduretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (*seu potassii*, *seu kalicum*), *iodetum* (*seu jodetum*) *kalicum*, *kalium jodatum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali hydrojodidum*, *kalium iodicum*. Fr., *iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodkalium*, *Kaliumjodür*, *Kaliumjodid*, *hydrojodinsaures Kali*, *Hydriodkali*. A substance, KI, forming colorless cubical crystals, of a peculiar feeble odor and a saline bitterish taste. It is soluble in less than its own weight of cold water and in half its weight of boiling water [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], in 18 parts of cold alcohol, and in 3 parts of glycerin. When pure it should have a neutral reaction. It melts at a low red heat. It is used as an alternative and absorbent, in advanced syphilis, in scrofula, in lead poisoning, in rheumatism, in internal aneurysm, and to accelerate the absorption of inflammatory exudate.—**P. iodohydrargyrate**, **P. iodomercurate**. Mercury and *p. iodide*.—**P. isatate**. Ger., *isatinsaures Kalium*. A light-yellow crystalline substance, $C_8H_6NO_3K$.—**P. isopurpurate**. Ger., *Kaliumisopurpurat*. The compound $C_8H_4KN_5O_6$.—**P. isosulphocyanate**. See under *P. thiocyanate*.—**P. meconate**. Ger., *mekonsaures Kalium*. A compound of potassium and meconic acid. Three meconates of *p.* are known: *normal p. meconate*, $C_7H_2K_2O_7$; *acid p. meconate*, $C_7H_3KO_7$; and *basic p. meconate*, $C_7HK_3O_7$.—**P. metantimonate**. Ger., *Kaliummetantimonat*, *Kaliumpyroantimonat*. A compound of *p.* and metantimonic acid. The normal salt is $K_4Sb_2O_7$. See also *Acid p. antimonate*.—**P. metaphosphate**. Ger., *Kaliummetaphosphat*. 1. *P. monometaphosphate*, KPO_3 . 2. *P. dimetaphosphate*, $K_2P_2O_6 + H_2O$.—**P. metaurate**. Ger., *goldsaures* (oder *metalgoldsaures*) *Kalium*. Usually called *p. aurate*. A strongly alkaline substance, $KAuO_2 + 3H_2O$.—**P. molybdate**. Lat., *kalium molybdenicum*. Ger., *molybdänsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance, K_2MoO_4 .—**P. monamid(e)**. See POTASSAMIDE.—**P. monoxid(e)**. See under *P. oxide*.—**P. nitrate**. Lat., *potassii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (*seu potasse*), *nitras kalicus*, *kalium nitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali nitricum depuratum*. Fr., *azotate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (*ou de p.*). Ger., *salpetersaures Kalium*, *Kaliumnitrat*, *Kalisalpeter*. Saltpetre, nitre, KNO_3 , occurring as colorless, transparent prismatic crystals, or as a white crystalline powder, of sharp saline taste, soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers and for rheumatism. Dried paper saturated with a solution of the salt is burned to relieve asthma.—**P. orthoxybenzoate**. Fr., *orthoxybenzoate de p.* (*ou de potasse*). Ger., *orthoxybenzoësaures Kalium*. See *P. salicylate*.—**P. osmate**. Lat., *kalium osmicum*. Ger., *Kaliumosmiat*, *osmiumsaures* (oder *osmigsaures*) *Kalium*. The compound $K_2OsO_4 + 2H_2O$. It has been used in epilepsy, neuralgia, and goitre.—**P. oxalate**. Lat., *potassii oxalas*, *kali vegetabile acetosellatum*, *kalium oxalicum*. Fr., *oxalate de p.* Ger., *Kaliumoxalat*, *oxalsaures Kalium*. 1. *Normal p. oxalate*, $K_2C_2O_4 + H_2O$, forming prismatic crystals. 2. *Hydric potassic oxalate*. See *P. binoxalate*. 3. *P. quadroxalate*, *basic p. oxalate*, a crystalline body, $KHC_2O_4 \cdot H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring free in different species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*.—**P. oxid(e)**. Fr., *oxyde de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumoxyd*, *Kaliumsuperoxyd*. A compound of *p.* and oxygen. Two oxides of *p.* are certainly known: *p. monoxide*, K_2O , a grayish brittle solid, deliquescent and caustic, readily combining with water to form *p. hydroxide*; and *p. peroxide*, or *tetroxide*, K_2O_4 , a dark-yellow crystallizable powder.—**P. perchlorate**. Ger., *Kaliumperchlorat*, *oxychlorinsaures Kali*, *oxydichlorinsaures Kali*. A salt, $KClO_4$, prepared from *p. chloride* by heating.—**P. permanganate**. Lat., *potassii permanganas* [U. S. Ph.], *permanganas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (*seu potassæ*,

seu *kalicus*), *hypermanganas kalicus*, *kaliumpermananicum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *hypermanganicum* [Ger. Ph.], seu *hypermanganicum crystallisatum*), *kali hypermanganicum*. Fr., *permananganate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *übermangansaures Kalium*, *Kaliumpermananganat*. The compound $K_2Mn_2O_8$. The pharmaceutical preparation must contain 98.8 [U. S. Ph.], (almost 100 [Br. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. Being a strong oxidizing agent, it has been used as a deodorant, disinfectant, escharotic, and stimulant, especially in gonorrhœa, burns, and frostbite, and as an emmenagogue.—**P. peroxid(e)**. See under *P. oxide*.—**P. phenylsulphate**. See *P. sulphocarbonate*.—**P. phosphate**. Lat., *potassii phosphas*, *kaliumposphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de potasse*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumposphat*. A compound of p. and phosphoric acid. The phosphates of p. are the *p. orthophosphates* (often called simply *p. phosphates*), the *p. metaphosphates*, and the *p. pyrophosphates*. See also *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—**P. picrate**. Lat., *kali picricum*, *kaliumpicrinicum*. Ger., *pikrinsaures Kalium*. A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OK$, of bitter taste, nearly insoluble in water. It explodes on heating, and detonates when struck with a hammer. It has been recommended in tapeworm.—**P. platinichlorid(e)**. Fr., *platinichlorure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumplatinchlorid*. A yellow crystalline powder, K_2PtCl_6 .—**P. platinochlorid(e)**. A substance, K_2PtCl_4 , forming rose-colored crystals.—**P. prussiate**. See *P. cyanide*.—**P. pseudocyanate**. See under *P. cyanate*.—**P. pyroborate**. Lat., *kaliumpboracicum*. Ger., *Tetrakaliumborat*. A body, $K_2B_4O_7 + 5H_2O$, having a constitution resembling that of borax.—**P. pyrophosphate**. Lat., *potassii pyrophosphas*. Ger., *Kaliumpyrophosphat*. Two pyrophosphates of p. are known: *normal p. pyrophosphate*, $K_4P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$, forming deliquescent crystals, and *acid p. pyrophosphate*, $H_2K_2P_2O_7$, a white deliquescent substance.—**R. pyrosulphate**. Ger., *Kaliumpyrosulfat*. The compound $K_2S_2O_7$. There is also an *acid p. pyrosulphate* (or *disulphate*), KHS_2O_7 .—**P. quadroxalate**. See *P. oxalate* (3d def.).—**P. saccharate**, **P. saccharose**. Ger., *zuckersaures Kalium*. 1. A salt of p. and dibasic saccharic acid. Two p. saccharates are known: *normal p. saccharate*, $C_6H_8K_2O_8$, and *acid p. saccharate*, $C_6H_7KO_8$. 2. A salt of p. and monobasic saccharic acid. See *SACCHARATE*. 3. See *P. sucrate*.—**P. salicylate**. Lat., *kaliump salicylicum*. Ger., *Kaliumpsalicylat*, *salicylsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5KO_3$, moderately soluble in water. *Acid p. salicylate* forms hard rhombic crystals. It readily decomposes into the normal salt and salicylic acid.—**P. selenate**. Ger., *Kaliumselenat*. A combination of p. with selenic acid. Two such are known: *normal p. selenate*, K_2SeO_4 , and *p. hydroselenate*, $KHSeO_4$.—**P. selenite**. Ger., *Kaliumselenit*. A combination of p. and selenious acid. Three such are known, all easily soluble in water: *normal p. selenite*, K_2SeO_3 ; *p. hydroselenite*, $KHSeO_3$; and *p. trihydroselenite*, KH_3SeO_6 .—**P. silicate**. Lat., *kaliump silicicum*. Ger., *Kaliump silicat*. See *P. tetrasilicate*.—**P. stannate**. Ger., *zinn-saures Kalium*. A substance, $K_2SnO_3 + 3H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, soluble in water.—**P. succinate**. A compound of p. and succinic acid. It has been used internally to check hæmorrhage.—**P. sucrate**. Fr., *sucrate de potasse*. A compound, $C_{12}H_{21}KO_{11}$, of p. and saccharose, sometimes improperly called *p. saccharate*.—**P. sulpharsenate**. See *P. thioarsenate*.—**P. sulphate**. Lat., *potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ*), *sulphas* (seu *sulfas*) *kalicus*, *kaliump sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali sulfuricum* (seu *sulphuricum depuratum*), *kali hydrothionium*, *kali vegetabile sulphuricum*, *kali vitriolatum*. Fr., *sulfate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.), *sel de duobus* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumpulfat*, *einfachschwefelsaures* (oder *schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. The compound K_2SO_4 , of bitter,

saline taste. It is laxative. See also *Acid p. sulphate* and *P. pyrosulphate*.—**P. sulphid(e)**. Lat., *kaliump sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumpulfid*. A compound of sulphur and p. There are five such compounds known: 1. *P. monosulphide*, or simply *p. sulphide*, K_2S . 2. *P. hydrosulphide*, HKS . 3. *P. trisulphide* (Fr., *trisulfure de p. solide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Schwefelkalium*), a brownish crystalline substance, K_2S_3 , soluble in water. It enters into the composition of *potassa sulphurata*, of which the Fr. and Sp. terms are the official equivalents. 4. *P. tetrasulphide* (Ger., *vierfach Schwefelkalium*, *Kaliumpetrasulfid*), K_2S_4 . 5. *P. pentasulphide* (Lat., *kaliump quingesulfuratum*; Ger., *Kaliumpentasulfid*), a reddish-brown mass, K_2S_5 , easily soluble in water and of bitter, alkaline taste. The preparation of the Sp. Ph. is a compound of 2 molecules of p. pentasulphide and 1 molecule of p. thiosulphate, prepared by heating equal parts of pure p. carbonate and sulphur. See also *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**P. sulphite**. Lat., *potassii sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfis potassicus*, *kaliump sulfurosum*. Fr., *sulfite de p.* Ger., *Kaliump sulfit*, *schwefligsaures Kalium*. The compound $K_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$, of bitter saline and sulphurous taste, without odor, and soluble in 4 parts of cold water. There is also an *acid p. sulphite* or *p. bisulphite* (Lat., *potassii bisulphis*, *kali bisulfurosum*), $KHSO_3$, forming acicular crystals of sulphurous taste and neutral reaction. *P. bisulphite* should not be confounded with the so called *p. disulphite*.—**P. sulphocarbonate**, **P. sulphophenate**. Fr., *sulfophénate de potasse*. Ger., *carbolschwefelsaures* (oder *phenylschwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. The compound $C_6H_4.OH.SO_2OK$, a normal constituent of human urine; an antiseptic. Two isomeric varieties are known: *p. orthophenolsulphonate*, $C_6(H,H,H,H.OH.SO_2OK)$, and *p. paraphenolsulphonate*, $C_6(H,H.OH,H,H.SO_2OK)$.—**P. sulphosulphate**. See *P. thiosulphate*.—**P. sulphuret**. See *P. sulphide*.—**P. sulphhydrate**. See *P. hydrosulphide*.—**P. tartrate**. Lat., *potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *tartras potassæ* (seu *kalicus*), *kaliump tartaricum* [Ger. Ph.], *kali tartaricum*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse neutre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *Kaliump tartrat*, *weinsaures Kalium*. A compound of p. and tartaric acid. *Normal p. tartrate* (the p. tartrate of the pharmacopœias), $K_2C_4H_4O_6$ —according to the U. S. Ph. it is $(K_2C_4H_4O_6)_2 + H_2O$; according to the Br. Ph., $K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$; according to the Fr. Cod. it is anhydrous—occurs as small transparent or white crystals or as a white powder of bitterish saline taste, readily soluble in water. *Acid p. tartrate*, *p. bitartrate*, or *cream of tartar*. Lat., *potassii bitartras* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *tartras acida* [Br. Ph.]), *bitartras kalicus* (*depuratus*, seu *depuratus venalis*), *bitartras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ*), *kali bitartaricum depuratum* (seu *purum*), *kaliump hydrotartaricum*, *tartarus depuratus* [Ger. Ph.], *tartras kalicus acidus*, *crystalli tartari*; Fr., *tartrate de potasse acide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *zweifachweinsaures Kalium*, $C_4H_5O_6K$ —forms either colorless rhombic crystals or a white powder of acidulous taste and nearly insoluble in water. The tartrate and bitartrate are used as diuretics and in large doses as cathartics, particularly in dropsy.—**P. tellurate**. A compound of p. and telluric acid. It has been used for night sweats.—**P. tetraborate**. See *P. pyroborate*.—**P. tetrasilicate**. Lat., *potassii silicas*. The compound $K_2Si_4O_8$, known also as *soluble glass*, or *potash water glass*, discovered by Fuchs in 1818. It is a hard vitreous mass, soluble in water and analogous in properties to the ordinary, or soda, water glass.—**P. tetrathionate**. Ger., *doppeltschwefelunterschwefelsaures Kalium*. A substance, $K_2S_4O_6$, obtained by the action of iodine on p. thiosulphate.—**P. thioarsenate**. Ger., *schwefelarsensaures* (oder *thioarsensaures*) *Kalium*. A substance obtained by saturating solutions of p. arsenate with sulphureted hydrogen. Three varieties are known: *p. orthothioarsenate*, K_3As_4 ; *p. pyrothioarsenate*, $K_4As_2S_7$;

and *p. metathioarsenate*, KAsS_3 .—**P. thiocyanate**. Lat., *kaliun rhodanatum*. Ger., *thiocyansaures Kalium*, *Kali-umrhodanidi*, *Rhodankalium*, *Schwefelcyanikalium*, *Sulfocyanikalium*. A substance, $\text{KSCN} = \text{K.S.C} : \text{N}$, occurring as deliquescent laminar crystals, produced by the action of sulphur upon the cyanide and ferrocyanide of p. It occurs in minute quantities in the saliva. An isomeric form, *p. isosulphocyanate*, K.N:C:S , has been obtained as a granular crystalline body by the action of p. hydrate on persulphodicyanic acid. It is distinguished from the ordinary sulphocyanate by not giving a red color with ferric chloride.—**P. thionate**. Ger., *Kaliumthionat*. A p. salt, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of p., 6 of oxygen, and 2, 3, 4, or 5 of sulphur. The following exist: *p. dithionate*, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$; *p. trithionate*, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_3\text{O}_6$; *p. tetrathionate*, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$; and *p. pentathionate*, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_5\text{O}_6$.—**P. thiosulphate**. Lat., *potassii hypsulphidis*, *kaliun subsulfurosum*. Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) de p. Ger., *Kaliumthiosulfat*, *unterschwefligsaures Kalium*. A salt, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. It enters into the composition of liver of sulphur (see *POTASSA sulphurata*).—**P. tellurate**. The compound K_2TeO_4 ; used for night sweats.—**P. tungstate**. Ger., *wolframsaures Kalium*. A substance, K_2WO_4 , forming acicular crystals (or prismatic crystals, $\text{K}_2\text{WO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$).—**P. uranate**. Ger., *Uranozydkalium*. An orange-yellow substance, K_2UO_7 .—**P. urate**. Ger., *Kaliumurat*, *harnsaures Kali*. A compound of p. and uric acid. Two p. urates exist: *acid p. urate*, *potassic* or *monopotassic urate* (Ger., *Kaliumdiurat*), an amorphous or granular substance, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{K}$, occurring as a deposit in febrile urine; and *normal p. urate*, *dipotassic urate* (Ger., *Dikaliumurat*), $\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{K}_2$, a white crystalline substance.—**P. violurate**. Ger., *violursaures Kalium*. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{K} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming dark-blue crystals.—**P. xanthate**, **P. xanthogenate**. Lat., *kaliun æthylsulfocarbonicum*. Ger., *Kaliumæthylxanthogenat*, *xanthogensaures Kalium*, *Reblaussalz*. A substance, $\text{CS}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$, occurring as colorless, silky needles or a crystalline pulp readily soluble in water. It is used for exterminating the phylloxera.—**Purified (or Refined) p. carbonate**. Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potasse*, seu *calicus* [depuratus]), *kaliun* (seu *kali* [Ger. Ph., (1st ed.)]) *carbonicum depuratum*, *kali subcarbonicum depuratum*, *sal absinthii*. Fr., *carbonate de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gereinigtes kohlenaures Kalium*. P. carbonate purified for pharmaceutical purposes. It must contain about 82.8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], at least 81° [U. S. Ph.], 80 [Russ. Ph.], about 80 [Ger. Ph., (1st ed.)] per cent. of the pure salt.—**Solution of p. bromoarsenite**. Clemen's liquor, made by boiling 1 part each of arsenious acid and p. carbonate in 64 parts of water, cooling, and adding 2 parts of bromine and water up to 93 parts.—**Sulphuret of p.**, **Sulphuretum potassii officinale**. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Test solution of p. acetate**. A test solution of p. acetate in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] or 2 [Ger. Ph.] of water.—**Test solution of p. bichromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. dichromate in 10 parts of water.—**Test solution of p. chromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. chromate in 10 parts of water. For the corresponding solution of the Ger. Ph., see *KALIUM chromicum flavum*.—**Test solution of p. ferricyanid(e)**. A solution freshly made of p. ferricyanide in 10 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) parts of water.—**Test solution of p. ferrocyanid(e)**. A solution of p. ferrocyanide in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) of water.—**Test solution of p. iodid(e)**. A solution of p. iodide in 9 [Ger. Ph.] (10 [Br. Ph.], 20 [U. S. Ph.]) of water.—**Test solution of p. permanganate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. permanganate in 1,000 parts of water.—**Test solution of p. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. sulphate in 15 parts of water.—**Trochisci potassii**

chloratis [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pastilli kalii chlorici*, *trochisci chloratis kalici*, *tabellæ chloratis potassæ*. Troches of p. chlorate combined with sugar, Tolu balsam, etc. The U. S. and Br. lozenges contain each 5 grains of p. chlorate, the other lozenges about 10 centigrammes each (i. e., about one third as much).—**Unguentum potassii iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'iode de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodeti* (seu *jodeti*) *kalici*, *unguentum kali hydrojodici* (seu *kalii jodati* [Ger. Ph.]), *unguentum kalii iodati* [Ger. Ph.], *pomatum cum iodureto potassico* [Fr. Cod.]. Ointment of p. iodide; consisting of 10 parts (12 [U. S. Ph.], 16 Br. Ph.) of p. iodide, with 10 of rose water and 80 of simple ointment, 5 of water and 85 of paraffin ointment [Ger. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.].—**POTASSOX'YL**. A univalent radicle, (K-O-), a potassium substitution compound of hydroxyl.

POTA'TOR, *m. -to'ris*. Ger., *Säufer*. An habitual or excessive drinker of alcohol.

POTEN'TIAL. From *potentia*, power. Fr., *potentiel*. Ger., *potentiell*. 1. Of a remedy, not acting immediately or directly. See P. CAUTERY. 2. As a n., the algebraic sum of the amount of work which may be obtained at any point from the mutual repulsion of the electricities in a system until they are at an infinite distance apart and the amount obtained from a unit quantity of positive electricity placed at that point. Thus the sign is the same as that of the electrification of the system to which the p. is due. This energy becomes kinetic as the electricities are brought to approach one another. The ability of an electrified body to do work by virtue of its electrification; hence the degree of its electrification as compared with some other body with which it is connected in the same circuit, and especially as compared with the earth. Differences in p. are the cause of electric currents; for, whenever two bodies differing in p. are connected by a conductor, a current passes from the body having the higher p. to the one having a lower p. until the p's are equalized.—**Electric p.** See P. (2d def.).—**Static p.** The difference in electric level between the earth and a body charged with static electricity.

POTEN'TIL'LA, *f.* From *potens*, powerful. Fr., *potentille*. Ger., *Fingerkraut*. Cinquefoil; a genus of rosaceous undershrubs or herbs.—**P. alba**. Ger., *weissblühendes Fingerkraut*. White cinquefoil; a mildly astringent species.—**P. anserina**. Fr., *potentille argentine*. Ger., *Gänsefingerkraut*. Argemone. The root and herb are astringent, and were formerly used in intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc.—**P. argentea**. Ger., *silberweisses Fingerkraut*. Silvery cinquefoil; a European and North American species. The mildly astringent herb was formerly official.—**P. canadensis**. Canadian five fingers; a diuretic and diaphoretic species.—**P. comarum**. Fr., *comaret*. Ger., *Sumpfsiebenfingerkraut*. Marsh cinquefoil; a bitter, tonic species, by some botanists made a distinct genus. The root and herb were formerly used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhage, and intermittent fever.—**P. fragarioides**. Fr., *potentille des rochers*. Ger., *Felsenfingerkraut*. Rock cinquefoil. The root was formerly used as a mild astringent.—**P. palustris**. See P. comarum.—**P. reptans**. Fr., *herbe à cinq feuilles*. Ger., *kriechendes Fingerkraut*. (Creeping) cinquefoil, the *πεντάφυλλον* of the ancients; a perennial creeping herb. The root and herb were formerly used as mild astringents.—**P. rubra**. P. comarum.—**P. rupestris**. P. fragarioides.—**P. tormentilla**. Fr., *tourmentille*. Ger., *gemeine Tormentill*. Tormentil; an astringent species formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. It is made by many botanists a distinct genus, *Tormentilla*. The root is powerfully astringent, and was formerly much used in diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhage, etc.

POTER'IUM, *n.* From ποτήριον, a drinking cup. Fr., *pimprenelle*. Ger., *Becherblume*. A genus of rosaceous plants.—*P. sanguisorba*. Fr., *petite pimprenelle*. Ger., *gemeine Becherblume*. Salad burnet. The herb was formerly used in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and externally as a vulnerary.—*P. spinosum*. A shrub growing in Dalmatia and Greece; the *στανθὴ* of the ancients, who used it as an astrigent.

POTHOPATRIDA'L'GIA, *f.* From πόθος, a longing, πατήρ, of one's fathers, and ἄλγος, pain. Nostalgia.

PO'THOS, *m.* and *f.* Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Aroidæ*.—*P. foetida*. *Symplocarpus foetidus*.—*P. scandens*. A febrifuge East Indian species.—*P. tener*. A shrub of Amboyna, where it is used as an expectorant.

PO'TIO, *f.* -οῖς. A potion.

PO'TION. Lat., *potio*, *potus* (from *potare*, to drink). Fr., *p.* A medicinal draught.

POTOMA'NIA, *f.* From *potus*, a drinking, and *μανία*, madness. See **DIPSOMANIA**.

POTOTROMA'NIA, **POTOT'ROMOPARANE'A**, *f.* From *potus*, a drinking, *τρεμός*, a trembling, and *μανία*, madness, or *μανία*, to be deranged. See **DELIRIUM tremens**.

POTUS, *m.* *Pot'us*. A potion.

POUCH. Lat., *marsupium*. Fr., *poche*. Ger., *Tasche*. A pocket; a small bag; any baglike structure.—**Douglas's p.** See **Rectouterine p.**—**Guttural p's**. Fr., *poche gutturale*. In solipeds, a large p. of mucous membrane, extending, one on each side, between the atlas and the anterior portion of the pharynx and the larynx, continuous with that lining the lower part of the Eustachian tube.—**Hair p.** Ger., *Haartasche*. The depression or crypt in the skin within which a hair grows. Cf. **HAIR bulb** and **HAIR FOLLICLE**.—**Internal inguinal p. (of the peritonæum)**. The internal of two p's formed by the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric artery raising up the peritonæum into a well-marked fold as it passes from the apex of the bladder to the back of the recti muscles.—**Pararectal p.** See **CAVUM Douglasii laterale**.—**Paravesical p.** See **Fossa paravesicalis**.—**Pharyngeal p.** See **RECESSUS pharyngeus**.—**P's of the larynx**. Conical p's curving slightly backward, and extending from the anterior part of the ventricles upward for half an inch, between the superior vocal cords and the thyreoid cartilage. They open into the ventricle by a narrow aperture, which is marked by two folds of the lining mucous membrane of the larynx.—**P's of the membrana tympani**. Ger., *Trommelfellbeutel*. The three p's on the inner side of the upper part of the drumhead, formed by duplicatures of mucous membrane around the chorda tympani in the horizontal portion of its passage through the tympanic cavity.—**Rectouterine p.**, **Rectovaginal p.** Lat., *excavatio rectouterina*, *cavum* (seu *fossa*) *Douglasii*. Fr., *cul-de-sac recto-utérin*. Ger., *Douglas'scher Raum*, *Mastdarmblasengrube*. Syn.: *Douglas's p. (or space, or cul-de-sac)*. A p. of peritonæum situated between the rectum behind and the cervix uteri and the upper part of the vagina in front, and bounded laterally by the rectouterine folds.—**Rectovesical p.** A p. formed by the reflection of the peritonæum from the lower part of the rectum to the base and upper part of the bladder in the male. Its mouth is bounded on both sides by the plicæ semilunares.—**Uterovesical p.**, **Vesicouterine p.** Lat., *excavatio vesicouterina*. Fr., *cul-de-sac vésico-utérin*. The peritoneal p. situated between the uterus and the bladder; bounded laterally by the vesicouterine folds of the peritonæum.

POUL'TICE. Perhaps from πόλτος, porridge. Gr., *κατάπασμα*. Lat., *cataplasma*. Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag*, *Umschlag*. A soft, mushlike mass, to be applied (usually hot) to a part. See **Cataplasma a.**

POUN'DAL. A unit of force; the force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move at the uniform rate of a foot a second.—**Foot p'**. The force exerted in

causing a mass weighing a pound to move through the space of a foot in a second.

POW'DER. Gr., *κόνις*. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poudre*. Ger., *Pulver*. In pharmacy, a substance or combination of substances in solid, dry form such as will pass through a sieve of a certain degree of fineness; also a single dose of such p. The U. S. Ph. recognizes five degrees of fineness of p's, designated, according to the number of meshes to the square inch, as No. 20 or coarse p., No. 40 or moderately coarse p., No. 50 or moderately fine p., No. 60 or fine p., and No. 80 or very fine p.; the Br. Ph. recognizes six grades, Nos. 12, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; the Fr. Cod. four grades, Nos. 90, 100, 120, 140 for silk sieves, Nos. 2, 1, 0, 00, for hair sieves (the inch being a trifle larger than that of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph.).—**Dover's p.** Lat., *pulvis Doveri*. A p. originally composed of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac and 4 grains each of nitrate and sulphate of potassium. See **Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii**.—**Fever p. of James**. See **PULVIS antimonialis**.—**Goa p.** See **CHRYSAROBIN**.—**Gray p.** See **HYDRARGYRUM cum creta**.—**Gregory's p.** See **Pulvis RHEI compositus** (under **RHEUM**).—**James's p.** See **PULVIS antimonialis**.—**Jesuits' p.** Lat., *pulvis jesuiticus* (seu *Jesuitarum*). Ger., *Jesuitenpulver*. Powdered cinchona; so called because the Jesuit fathers administered it gratuitously to the indigent sick.—**P. blower**. See **INSUFFLATOR**.—**Seidlitz p.** See **PULVIS efferves-cens compositus**.—**Tooth p.** See **DENTIFRICE**.—**Tully's p.** A substitute for Dover's p., consisting of 20 parts each of camphor, prepared chalk, and licorice, and 1 part of morphine sulphate.

POX. Ger., *Pocken*. 1. A term applied (usually in combination with another word) to certain eruptive, infectious diseases, such as smallp', chickenp', etc. 2. Syphilis (formerly called great p.).—**Ape p.** Ger., *Affenpocken*. A variolous disease in the form of a general exanthem said to affect the wild apes in the West Indies during epidemics of variola.—**Bastard p.**, **Chicken p.** See **VARICELLA**.—**Cowp'.** See the major list.—**False p.** See **VARICELLA**.—**French p.** See **SYPHILIS**.—**Gland p.**, **Glass p.** See **VARICELLA**.—**Grease p.** See **HORSEP'** and **VARIOLA equina**.—**Great p.** See **SYPHILIS**.—**Horn p.** See **VARIOLA cornea**.—**Horse p.** See the major list and **VARIOLA equina**.—**Secondary p.** See **VACCINOLÆ**.—**Smallp'.** See the major list and **VARIOLA**.—**Wartp'.** See **VARIOLA verrucosa**.

PRÆ'BIUM, *n.* From *præbere*, to furnish. A dose.

PRÆCINC'TUM, *n.* From *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to bind. See **DIAPHRAGM**.

PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *n.* See **PRECIPITATE**.

PRÆCIS'IO, *f.* -οῖς. From *præcidere*, to cut off in front. See **CIRCUMCISION**.

PRÆCLAVICULA'RIs, *m.* A muscle situated in front of the clavicle.—**P. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the acromion.—**P. medius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or first costal cartilage and inserted into the clavicle internally to the subclavius.

PRÆCOGNIT'IO, *f.* -οῖς. From *præcognoscere*, to know beforehand. See **PROGNOSIS**.

PRÆCOMMISSU'RA, *f.* Of Wilder, the anterior commissure (of the brain).

PRÆCOR'DIA, *f. sing.* and *n. pl.* From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. Fr., *précordie*. Ger., *Präcordien*. 1. (Sing.) see **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.). 2. (Pl.) the thoracic viscera.

PRÆCOR'DIUM, *n.* See **ANTICARDION** and **DIAPHRAGM**.

PRÆCOR'NU, *n.* Of Wilder, the anterior cornu (of the brain).

PRÆ'COX. *Præ'cocus*. Fr., *précoce*. Ger., *frühzeitig*. Precocious.

PRÆCUNE'A'TUS. Situated in front of the lobulus cuneatus.

PRÆCUNEUS, *m.* Fr., *avant-coin*, *lobule carrée* (ou *quadrilatère*). Ger., *Vorzwinkel*, *Præcuneus*. A quadrilateral surface on the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the termination of the callosomarginal fissure and posteriorly by the internal parietooccipital fissure. It is continuous with both the superior parietal convolution and the gyrus fornicatus.

PRÆPIGLOTTIC, *Lat.*, *præpiglotticus*. Situated in front of the epiglottis.

PRÆGEMINUM, *n.* The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

PRÆGENICULATUM, *n.* See *External geniculate BODY*.

PRÆHAL'LUX, *m.* -*lu'cis*. From *præ*, before, and *hal-lux*, the great toe. A small bone on the tibial border of the foot in many mammals, corresponding to an additional toe. A rudiment of the *p.* occurs in the human embryo of the second month.

PRÆLUM'BOSUPRAPUBI'ANUS, *m.* See *PSOAS parvus*.

PRÆMAXIL'LA, *f.* See *Intermaxillary BONE*.

PRÆMEDUL'LA, *f.* See *MEDULLA oblongata*.

PRÆNARIS, *f.* Of Wilder, the anterior naris.

PRÆNOTIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know. See *PROGNOSIS*.

PRÆOPTICUS, *m.* From *præ*, before, and *ὀπτικός*, for sight. Of Wilder, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

PRÆPARAT'US. Fr., *préparé* (1st def.), *préparate* (2d def.). Ger., *präpari(e)rt* (1st def.). 1. Prepared. 2. Presenting in front; as a *n.*, in the *f.*, *præparata* (Ger., *Stirnblutader*), the frontal vein or its origin.

PRÆPEDUNCULI, *m. pl.* See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.

PRÆPERFORAT'US, *m.* See *Anterior perforated SPACE*.

PRÆPUTIUM, *n.* See *PREPUCE*.—*P. clitoridis*. The prepuce of the clitoris, formed by the two layers into which the labia pudendi minora split at their junction anteriorly.

PRÆRECTALIS. Situated in front of the rectum.

PRÆROLANDICUS. Situated in front of the sulcus rolandicus.

PRÆSEPE, **PRÆSÆPIOLUM**, **PRÆSEPIUM**, *n.* -*sæ'pis*, -*i'oli*, -*sæ'pii*. See *ALVEOLUS*.

PRÆSAGIUM, *n.* From *præsagire*, to foretell. See *PROGNOSIS*.

PRÆSCAP'ULA, *f.* The portion of the scapula situated anteriorly (superiorly) to its spine.

PRÆSCAPULARIS, *m.* See *SUPRASPINATUS*.

PRÆSERVATIVUS. See *PROPHYLACTIC*.

PRÆSTERNALIS, *m.* Pertaining to the præsternum; as a *n. m.*, a muscle on one or both sides of the sternum, running from above downward in the region of the sternoclavicular articulation and the first to the fourth or fifth rib, and even farther.

PRÆSTER'NUM, *n.* See *MANUBRIUM sterni*.

PRAGMID'IOTHREX MULTISEP'TA, *f.* A microorganism found in sea water.

PRÆALBUMINURIC. Occurring before the stage of albuminuria.

PRÆAORTIC. Situated in front of the aorta.

PRÆATAX'IC. Ger., *präataktisch*. Preceding ataxia.

PRÆAX'IAL. 1. In embryology, directed forward of the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated on the internal or anterior (radial or tibial) side of a limb. Cf. *POSTAXIAL*.

PRÆBASILAR. *Lat.*, *præbasilaris*. Fr., *prébasilaire*. Situated in front of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

PRÆBRON'CHIAL. Situated in front of the bronchi.

PRÆCANCEROUS. Preceding a cancerous development. By the phrase *p. stage of cancer* J. Hutchinson designates a supposed preliminary period of cancerous development in which "certain conditions of cell change" are present which are "identical with those

of chronic inflammation" and in which there are as yet no clinical or histological marks distinctive of cancer.

PRÆCENTRAL. *Lat.*, *præcentralis*. Situated in front of the central sulcus.

PRECHOR'DAL. Relating to structures in front of the notochord. Cf. *EPICHOARDAL*.

PRECIPITANT. An agent causing precipitation.

PRECIPITATE. *Lat.*, *præcipitatum*, *præcipitatus* (from *præcipitare*, to precipitate). Fr., *précipité*. Ger., *Präcipitat*, *Niederschlag*. A substance thrown down from a solution by the addition of a reagent which converts the dissolved material into one insoluble in the liquid.—**Red p.** See *Red MERCURY oxide*.—**White p.** *Lat.*, *præcipitatum album*, *hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, *mercurius præcipitatus albus*. Fr., *précipité blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses Präcipitat* (oder *Quecksilber-præcipitat*). A term usually applied to amorphous mercury; so called because it is a white substance precipitated from a solution of mercuric chloride by the action of ammonia. The Fr. Cod., however, gives this name to mercurous chloride (calomel) prepared by precipitation; and the name is also sometimes applied to mercurdiammonium chloride, or fusible white *p.*—**Yellow p.** Fr., *précipité jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Präcipitat*. See *MERCURY subsulphate* and *Yellow MERCURY oxide*.

PRECIPITATION. *Lat.*, *præcipitatio*. 1. See *FESTINATION*. 2. In chemistry, the act or process of forming a precipitate.—**Fractional p.** A method of separating a mixture of fatty acids by adding a small portion of the acetate of a heavy metal, which combines with a relatively large proportion of the less volatile acid and with a small proportion of the more volatile acid. These metallic compounds, being insoluble, are separated by filtration. The filtrate contains a higher charge of the more volatile acid, and by a repetition of the process may be entirely freed from the less volatile acid. If the latter, on the other hand, appears in greater proportion in the precipitate, and if it is re-decomposed into a mixture of acids by the action of hydrochloric acid, it may again be precipitated, and the process repeated till the precipitate contains only the less volatile acid.—**Partial p.** A method of separating a mixture of two soluble salts by precipitating a portion of each and decomposing the precipitate, which is redissolved and again in part precipitated.

PRECOR'ACOID. Situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula.

PREDIAS'TOLE, *f.* -*as'toles*. Fr., *prédiastole*. Ger., *P.* The period in the heart's cycle immediately preceding the diastole.

PREDIGEST'ED. Partially digested (as by the action of a digestive ferment) before being taken into the stomach.

PREDISPO'NENT. Fr., *prédisposant*. Ger., *prädisponi(e)rend*. Predisposing.

PRÆFRONTAL. Situated in front of a frontal gyrus, lobe, sulcus, or bone.

PREG'NANCY. Gr., *κνοβία*. *Lat.*, *graviditas*. Fr., *grossesse*, *gravidité*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft*, *Gravidität*. That condition of the female which exists from the time of fecundation up to the time of the expulsion or removal of the product of conception. (This reservation should be made, that in cases of the prolonged retention of a dead ovum, or of a portion thereof, *p.* can not be said to exist; the condition is then wholly pathological). Cf. *GESTATION*.—**Cervical p.** See *Cervical GESTATION*.—**Corneal p.** Gestation in one horn of a two-horned uterus.—**Extrauterine p.** See *Ectopic GESTATION*.—**False p.** *Lat.*, *pseudocyesis*, *graviditas apparens* (seu *spuria*). Fr., *fausse grossesse*. Ger., *scheinbare Schwangerschaft*, *Muttergeschwulst*. A general term for conditions that counterfeit *p.* See *Hysterical p.*, *Fatty p.*, etc.—**Fatty p.** Fr., *grossesse adipeuse*. A

condition in which an accumulation of fat in the abdominal wall counterfeits p.—**Feigned p.** Ger., *verstellte Schwangerschaft*. A simulation of p. by malingerers.—**Fœtal p.** See PREGNANCY.—**Gemellary p.** See Twin GESTATION.—**Hydatid p.** The simulation of p. by uterine hydatids.—**Hysterical p.** Fr., *grossesse nerveuse* (ou *simulée*). Any condition, such as tympanites, which, being due to nervous derangement, counterfeits p.; especially, a form of hysteria in which there are suppression of the menses with the general constitutional phenomena of p., attended by a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles simulating fetal movements, and even by muscular contractions and pains resembling those of labor at the end of the ninth month.—**Intramural p.** See *Intramural* GESTATION.—**Molar p.** Lat., *graviditas molaris*. Ger., *Molenschwangerschaft*. P. in which the product of conception is a mole.—**Multiple p.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**Nervous p., Phantom p.** See *Hysterical p.*—**Precocious p.** Lat., *graviditas præcox*. 1. P. at an early age, sometimes before menstruation has been established. 2. Gestation of less than the usual duration, but ending in the birth of a mature fetus.—**Spurious p.** See *False p.*—**Stump p.** Of J. C. Morfit, a variety of extrauterine gestation in which the ovum is lodged in the stump of an amputated Falloppian tube.—**Tubal p.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**Twin p.** See *Twin* GESTATION.—**Unconscious p.** Fr., *grossesse méconnue*. Ger., *unbewusste Schwangerschaft*. P. in which the woman is not aware of her condition.—**PREHEMIPLEGIC.** Ger., *prähemiplegisch*. Preceding the occurrence of hemiplegia.—**PREHENSILE.** From *prehendere*, to seize. Fr., *préhenseur*. Adapted for seizing or grasping.—**PREHENSION.** Ger., *Prähension*. The exercise of the prehensile faculty.—**PRELAC(H)RYMAL.** Lat., *prælacrimalis*. Fr., *prélacrymal*. Situated in front of the lacrymal bone.—**PRELUM, n.** From *premere*, to press. A press.—**P. arteriale.** See *TOURNIQUET*.—**PRELUMBAR.** Fr., *prélombaire*. Situated in front of the lumbar vertebrae or the loin.—**PREMAXILLARY.** Situated in front of or in the fore part of the superior maxilla; as a n., see *Intermaxillary BONE*.—**PREMNA, f.** Fr., *p., premne*. A genus of vitaceous plants.—**P. corymbosa.** Fr., *p. à feuilles entières*. The headache tree of the East Indies. The root is used as a stomachic, tonic, and febrifuge. The leaves are used externally in nervous headache. The root and bark yield an essential oil.—**P. esculenta.** A species indigenous to Chittagong, where the leaves are used medicinally.—**P. integrifolia.** *P. corymbosa*.—**P. serratifolia.** An East Indian tree. The root yields a fragrant, bitterish oil. This oil, the root, and the leaves are used in dysentery, intermittent fever, and colic, and as a digestive. The leaves are also used externally in articular and rheumatic pains.—**P. tahitiensis, P. taitensis.** A Fijian species. The bark is used in facial neuralgia, and is thought to enter into the composition of *tonga*.—**P. tomentosa.** An East Indian species. The leaves are diuretic.—**PREMO'LAR.** In front of the molar teeth; as a n., one of the molars that replace those of the milk set.—**PRENANTHES, f.** From *πρηνής*, with the face downward, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *préanthe*. Ger., *Hasenlattich*. A genus of lactuaceous plants.—**P. alba.** American white lettuce. The root is astringent and tonic.—**P. altissima.** Fr., *préanthe très élevé*. A North American species used in mastitis and against rattlesnake bites.—**P. serpentaria.** A tonic and astringent species growing especially in Virginia and North Carolina; used in rattlesnake bites.—**PREPAL'ATAL.** Situated in front of or in the fore part of the palate bone.

PREPAL'ATINE. Prepalatal; as a n. pl., *p's*, the maxillary processes of the palate bone.—**PREPAR'ATION.** Lat., *præparatio*. Fr., *préparation*. Ger., *Präparat*. Anything prepared or made ready; specifically, a pharmaceutical compound, also a prepared anatomical or pathological specimen.—**PREPITU'ITARY.** Situated in front of the pituitary body or region.—**PREPU'CE.** Gr., *πίσθη, ἀκροβυστία*. Lat., *præputium*. Fr., *prépuce*. Ger., *Vorhaut*. The foreskin; the retractable prolongation of the skin of the penis downward upon the glans. It extends to a varying distance upon or beyond the glans, and is lined with mucous membrane.—**PREPU'TIAL.** Lat., *præputialis*. Pertaining to the prepuce.—**PREPYR'AMID.** See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**PREREC'TAL.** Fr., *prérectal*. Situated in front of the rectum.—**PRESBYACU'SIS, f.** -*cu'seos (-is)*. From *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *presbycusie*. Diminution in the power of hearing due to old age.—**PRESBYON'OSUS, f.** From *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *νόσος*, disease. Any disease peculiar to old age.—**PRES'BYOPE.** A person affected with presbyopia.—**PRESBYOPHRE'NIA, f.** From *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *φρήνη*, the mind. Ger., *Presbyophrenie*. Of Arndt, senile dementia.—**PRESBYO'PIA.** From *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *ὥψ*, the eye. Fr., *presbyopie*. Ger., *Presbyopie, Fernsichtigkeit*. Old sight; the condition of the accommodation in persons who have passed middle life, due to the increasing rigidity of the crystalline lens. It is the result of the gradual recession of the near point of vision from the eye, which takes place as life advances, and which causes curtailment of the width of accommodation. When clear vision is no longer possible at a shorter distance than 22 ctm. from the eye, p. is said to have begun. The standard is arbitrary.—**PRESBYOP'IC.** Fr., *presbyopique*. Ger., *presbyopisch*. Affected with presbyopia.—**PRESBYOSPHA'CELUS, m.** From *πρέσβυς*, an old man, and *σφάκελος*, gangrene. Fr., *presbyosphacèle*. Ger., *Greisenbrand*. Senile gangrene.—**PRESBY'TIA, f.** Fr., *presbytie, presbytisme*. See *PRESBYOPIA*.—**PRESCRIPTION.** Gr., *ἀναγραφή*. Lat., *præscriptio, formula*. Fr., *prescription*. Ger., *Recept, Formel*. A direction given by a medical practitioner, especially, a written specification of a remedy or remedies to be employed in a particular case, with directions for their use.—**PRESEN'ILE.** Pertaining to impending or incipient senility.—**PRESENIL'ITY.** Of A. McL. Hamilton, premature senility or a state verging on senility.—**PRESENTA'TION.** Lat., *præsentatio*. Fr., *présentation*. Ger., *Kindeslage, Geburtslage*. The particular manner in which (i. e., by what chief part of its structure) the ovum presents itself at the entrance of the parturient canal in parturition.—**Abdominal p.** Ger., *Bauchlage*. A p. of the abdomen.—**Arm p.** Fr., *présentation du bras*. A shoulder p. with prolapse of the arm.—**Breast p.** Ger., *Brustlage*. A p. of the fore part of the chest.—**Breech p.** Fr., *présentation du siège* (ou *des fesses*). Ger., *Steisslage*. A p. of the pelvic pole.—**Brow p.** Fr., *présentation du front*. Ger., *Stirnlage, Vorderscheitelage*. A p. of the brow.—**Cephalic p.** See *Head p.*—**Cheek p.** Ger., *Wangenlage*. A p. of the cheek.—**Chin p.** Ger., *Kinnlage*. A p. of the chin.—**Coccygeal p.** See *Breech p.*—**Complete foot p.** Ger., *vollkommene Fusslage*. A p. of both feet.—**Complete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne complète*. That form of pelvic p. in which the lower limbs are flexed so that the feet

touch the breech.—**Complicated p.** Fr., *présentation compliquée*. Of Cazeaux and Lachapelle, a p. complicated with prolapse of the limbs or of the umbilical cord.—**Ear p.** Ger., *Ohrlage*. A p. of the ear.—**Eye p.** Ger., *Augenlage*. A p. of the eye.—**Face p.** Fr., *présentation de la face* (ou *faciale*). Ger., *Gesichtslage, Gesichtsg Geburt*. A p. of the face.—**Footling p., Foot p.** Fr., *présentation du pied* (ou *des pieds*). Ger., *Fusslage*. A p. of one or both feet.—**Frontoanterior p.** See *Occipitoposterior p.*—**Frontocotyloid p.** A head p. with the foetal forehead directed toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Funis p.** Ger., *Vorliegen des Nabelstranges* (oder *Nabelschnur*). A p. of the umbilical cord with or without prolapse.—**Head p.** Fr., *présentation céphalique* (ou *du crâne, ou de la tête*). Ger., *Kopflage*. Any p. of the cephalic pole.—**Incomplete foot p.** Ger., *unvollkommene Fusslage*. A p. of one foot.—**Incomplete pelvis p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne incomplète* (ou *décomplétée*). A p. of the knees or of the feet, or one of the breech in which the lower limbs are turned up on the abdomen.—**Irregular p.** Fr., *présentation irrégulière* (ou *inclinée*). A p. in which the presenting part is more or less inclined as regards the axis of the pelvic canal at the brim. Cf. *Regular p.*—**Knee p.** Fr., *présentation du genou* (ou *des genoux*). Ger., *Knielage*. A p. of one or both knees.—**Longitudinal p.** Fr., *présentation longitudinale*. Ger., *Längslage*. A p. of the foetus by either of its poles, i. e., any other than a transverse p.—**Mouth p.** Ger., *Mundlage*. A p. of the mouth.—**Neck p.** Ger., *Halslage*. A p. of the neck.—**Nose p.** Ger., *Nasentlage*. A p. of the nose.—**Occipital p.** Ger., *Hinterhauptsg Geburt*. A p. of the occiput.—**Occipitolateral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed to one side of the mother's pelvis.—**Occipitoposterior p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed backward as regards the mother.—**Occipitosacral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput turned toward the mother's sacrum.—**Pelvis p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenendlage*. A p. of the pelvic extremity of the foetus, including breech, knee, and foot p's.—**Placental p.** See *PLACENTA prævia*.—**Polar p.** Ger., *Längslage, Verticallage, Geradlage*. See *Longitudinal p.*—**P. of the funis.** See *PROLAPSE of the funis*.—**Preternatural p.** Ger., *widernatürliche Lage*. See *Transverse p.*—**Primary p.** Fr., *présentation primitive*. A p. that is established before labor actually begins.—**Regular p.** Fr., *présentation régulière* (ou *franche*). A p. of any one of the chief parts of the foetus squarely in the axis of the pelvic canal. Cf. *Irregular p.*—**Secondary p.** Fr., *présentation secondaire*. A p. that is established after labor has begun.—**Shoulder p.** Fr., *présentation de l'épaule*. Ger., *Achselgeburts, Achsellage, Schulterlage*. A p. of the shoulder.—**Side p.** Fr., *présentation du plan latéral*. Ger., *Seitenbeckenlage*. A p. of the side of the trunk.—**Transverse p.** Fr., *présentation transversale* (ou *du tronc*). Ger., *Querlage, Transversallage*. Syn.: *cross-birth*. Any other than a longitudinal p.—**Vertex p.** Fr., *présentation du sommet* (ou *du crâne*). Ger., *Hinterhauptlage, Hinterhauptstellung*. A p. of the vertex.

PRES'SIS, f., PRES'MA, n. *Pre'seos (-is), pres'matos (-is)*. Gr., *πρήσιμα*. 1. Inflammation. 2. A tumor. 3. An inflamed swelling.

PRESPEH'NOID. Situated in front of or forming the anterior portion of the sphenoid bone.

PRESPHYG'MIC. From *præ*, before, and *σφυγμός*, the pulse. Of or pertaining to the presystolic interval, preceding the pulse wave.

PRESSOR. From *premere*, to press. Ger., *pressorisch*. Exciting, stimulating (said of nerves).

PRESSU'RA, f. From *premere*, to press. Compression; of the older writers, the effect of pinching the skin between the finger nails.

PRES'SURE. Gr., *ἐπίψις*. Lat., *pressio, pressura*. Fr., *pression*. Ger., *Druck, Drückung, Pressung*. Force or

stress exerted on a body, as by weight, tension, etc.—**After p.** Ger., *Nachdruck*. A sense of p. which, for a brief interval, succeeds the removal of a weight from a portion of the body.—**Arterial p.** Fr., *pression artérielle*. Ger., *Arteriendruck*. The blood p. in the arteries. Cf. *Venous p.*—**Atmospheric p.** The p. of the weight of the atmosphere.—**Blood p.** Fr., *pression du sang*. Ger., *Blutdruck*. The p. exerted by the blood against the walls of the heart and of the blood vessels.—**Intraocular p.** The normal tension of the eye, or the relation between the p. exerted by the coats of the eyeball and that exerted by its contents.—**Negative p.** Absence of p., also the force of suction.—**Partial p.** In chemistry, the total p. under which water is made to absorb a gas, minus the tension of aqueous vapor at 0° C.—**P. of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsdruck, Einat(h)mungsdruck*. The p. of the air in the respiratory tract during inspiration.—**Venous p.** Ger., *Aderdruck*. The blood p. in the veins.

PRESYS'TOLE. Lat., *præsystole*. Fr., *présystole*. Ger., *P.* The pause of the heart which precedes the systole.

PRESYSTOL'IC. Pertaining to or occurring in the presystole.

PRETYMPAN'IC. Situated in front of the tympanum or the tympanic region.

PREVER'TEBRAL. Fr., *prévertébral*. Ger., *prävertebral*. Situated in front of a vertebra or of the spinal column.

PREZYGAPOPH'YSIS, f. *-physis* (*-oph'ysis*). From *præ*, before, *ζυγόν*, yoke, and *ἀπόφύσις*, a process. An articular process extending from the front part of the neural arch of a vertebra and with the articular surfaces turned dorsally to articulate with the postzygapophysis (*q. v.*).

PRI'APISM. Gr., *πριαπισμός*. Lat., *priapismus*. Fr., *priapisme*. Ger., *Ruth(e)ukrampf*. 1. Prolonged or frequently recurring erection of the penis, with or without venereal desire or pain. 2. The erethism of the female genitals, including erection of the clitoris, under the influence of the sexual appetite.

PRIAPI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See *PHALLITIS*.

PRIA'PUS, m. From *Πρίαπος*, the god of procreation. The penis.

PRIM'ARY. Lat., *primarius* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primaire*. Ger., *primäre, erste, hauptsächliche*. 1. Original; first in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; central or median. See *P. AMPUTATION, P. ANÆSTHESIA, P. COLOR, P. DISEASE, P. AXIS, P. NERVE*, etc. 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other (carbon atom). The term is also applied to amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, in which but one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., is replaced by a radicle.—**P.-secondary.** Ger., *primär-sekundär*. Partly p. and partly secondary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom and the other is united to an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected with two other carbon atoms).—**P.-tertiary.** Ger., *primär-tertiär*. Partly p. and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the substituted molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom, and the other is combined with an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected directly with three other carbon atoms).

PRIMIGE'NIUS. From *primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget. See *PRIMORDIAL*.

PRIMIGRAV'IDA, f. From *primus*, first, and *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *primigravide, primigeste*. A female pregnant for the first time.

PRIMIP'ARA, f. From *primus*, first, and *pavere*, to bring forth. Fr., *primipare*. Ger., *Erstgebärende*. A female parturient for the first time.

PRIMIP'AROUS. Fr., *primipare*. Parturient for the first time.

PRIMISTERNA'LE, n. See MANUBRIUM sterni.

PRIMISTERNA'LIS. Fr., *primisternal*. Ger., *erstbrustbeinig*. Pertaining to the manubrium sterni.

PRIMI'TIE, f. pl. From *primus*, first. That portion of the liquor amnii which is discharged before the birth of the child.

PRIM'ITIVE. Lat., *primitivus* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primitif*. Ger., *primitiv*. 1. Original, not derived. 2. See PRIMORDIAL.

PRIMOR'DIAL. Lat., *primordialis*. Fr., *p*. Earliest developed; first in the order of existence or appearance.

PRIM'ULA, f. From *primus*, first. Fr., *primevère*. Ger., *Primel*, *Schlüsselblume*. Primrose, cowslip; a genus of plants.—**P. auricula.** Ger., *Bärenohr-Primel*. Bear's ears; an Alpine species. The root, leaves, and flowers were formerly used like those of *P. officinalis*, and are still used in the Alps against cough, consumption, and vertigo.—**P. elatior.** Fr., *primevère élevée*. Ger., *gemeine Primel*. Bardfield oxlip; a European species formerly used like *P. officinalis*.—**P. inflata.** A Hungarian species. The flowers are used like those of *P. officinalis*.—**P. odorata, P. officinalis.** Fr., *primevère commune*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Primel*. Lady's fingers; a native of Europe and northern Africa, having the odor of anise. The root, leaves, and flowers were formerly used in nervous exhaustion, paralysis, vertigo, and affections of the kidneys and bladder, externally in pains in the joints, as a vulnerary, etc. The flowers are still used to make a diuretic and mildly stimulating tea. The root was formerly used as a sternutatory.

PRI'MUS. First; as a n. m. (*musculus* understood) the first of a series of muscles.—**P. laryngis.** See CRICOTHYREOIDEUS.—**P. manus externus.** See EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis.—**P. penis.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.—**P. qui buccas et labia movet.** See PLATYSMA myoides.

PRINCIP'ium, n. From *princeps*, first. 1. A beginning; an old term for the initial stage of a disease. 2. An element or principle.—**P. spinalis medullæ.** Of Haller, the medulla oblongata.

PRIN'CIPIE. Gr., ἀρχή. Lat., *principium*. Fr., *principe*. Ger., *Princip*, *Prinzip*. 1. A general truth; a general or widely prevailing law. 2. An element or ultimate constituent, especially that one on which the distinctive characters of anything depend.—**Active p.** That p. in any substance to which its characteristic energy is due.—**Astringent p.** An old name for gallic acid.—**Digestive p.** See PEPSIN.—**Proximate p's.** Fr., *principes immédiats*. Those constituents of an organic body which are themselves susceptible of decomposition into simpler p's, and are the first to be set free in an analysis of the body.—**Vital p.** Lat., *aura vitalis*. Fr., *flamme vitale*. Ger., *Lebensfunken*. Life; the unknown force which animates organized bodies.

PRIN'GLEA, f. From Sir J. Pringle. Fr., *pringléa*. A genus of the *Crucifere* scarcely differing from *Cochlearia*.—**P. antiscorbutica.** Kerguelen's Land cabbage. The entire plant abounds in a pungent volatile oil, and is antiscorbutic.

PRI'NOS, m. Gr., πῖνος. Fr., *p*. (1st def.). Ger., *Winterbeere* (1st def.). 1. Winterberry. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Ilex verticillata*.

PRI'OR, m. -o'ris. The former; the first of a series.—**P. annularis.** The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ring finger.—**P. indicis.** See ABDUCTOR indicis.—**P. medii.** The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ulnar side of the middle finger.

PRI'SIS, f. *Pris'eos* (-is). Gr., πρίσις (from πρίζειν, to saw). See TREPHINING and BRYGMOS.

PRISME. Gr., πρίσμα (from πρίζειν, to saw). Lat., *prisma*. Fr., *prisme*. Ger., *Prisma*. A solid the sides of

which are parallelograms and its cross section a figure of three or more sides.—**Abducting p's.** P's to be held before the eyes with their bases directed toward the nose, so as to cause divergence of the eyes.—**Adducting p's.** P's to be held before the eyes with the bases outward, so as to adduct or converge the eyes in ophthalmological examinations.—**Enamel p's.** Fr., *prismes de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzprismen*, *Schmelzfasern*. The solid hexagonal p's, about 0.015 millimetre in diameter, which, standing side by side, form the enamel of the teeth. Generally they are placed at right angles to the surface of the dentin, and are implanted in minute depressions in it. Isolated p's, when viewed on the side, present a wavy outline, as if alternately constricted and enlarged.—**Muscle p's.** 1. See SARCOUS ELEMENTS. 2. The dark discs of a muscular fibre.—**Nicol's p.** Also called *nicol*. A p. made by cutting a crystal of Iceland spar diagonally and cementing the pieces with Canada balsam; used to effect the polarization of light.—**Sarcous p.** See SARCOUS ELEMENTS.

PRIS'MOID. From πρίσμα, a prism, and εἶδος, resemblance. Acting like a prism; as a n., a p. substance.—**Liquid p., Watery p.** Of J. Thomson, the "refracting watery liquid in the entrant corner between the lip of the eyelid and the cornea."

PRISMOPTOM'ETER. From πρίσμα, a prism, ὀπτός, seen, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Culbertson for determining ametropia.

PRIS'MUS, m. Gr., πρισμός. See TREPHINING.

PRIS'TIS, f. *Pris'teos* (-is). Gr., πρίστις (from πρίζειν, to saw). See SAW.

PRI'VA, f. Fr., *p*. A genus of the *Verbenææ*.—**P. lapulacea.** A South American and West Indian species, used as a vulnerary.

PROBANG'. A long flexible sound for passage into the larynx or œsophagus.—**Sponge p.** A long whalebone rod with a sponge attached to its end, intended for passing into the œsophagus and pushing impacted bodies into the stomach.

PROBAR'BIUM, n. From *pro*, before, and *barba*, the beard. Fr., *p*. The soft down that precedes the beard.

PROB'ASIS, f. -ba'seos, *prob'asis*. Gr., πρόβασις (from προβαίνειν, to step forward). Fr., *probase*. Change of situation, ectopia, prolapsus.

PROBE. Gr., μήλη. Lat., *specillum*. Fr., *sonde*. Ger., *p*. A slender rod or wire with a smooth bulbous extremity used for exploring a wound or a sinus or cavity of the body.—**Anel's p.** A fine-pointed silver or gold p., used for dilating contracted lacrymal puncta or examining the lacrymal canals.—**Bowman's p's.** Flexible silver p's for the treatment of stricture of the nasal duct.—**Ear p.** Ger., *Ohrensonde*, *Ohrenp'*. A p. used in the examination and treatment of the ear.—**Girdner's telephonic p.** A p. with a telephonic attachment, used for detecting the grating sound made when the p. touches a deep-seated bullet.—**Lente's p.** A silver p. having its bulb coated with silver nitrate by fusion.—**Nélaton's p.** A p. with an unglazed porcelain tip, used in bullet wounds. The tip receives a black mark when it touches a leaden bullet.—**Stethoscopic p.** Of B. H. W. Washington, a p. having the flexible tube of a stethoscope attached to the external end.—**Vertebrate p.** A p. made in small sections joined together, allowing of flexibility and motion.

PROB'OLE, f. *Prob'oles*, Gr., προβολή. See APOPHYSES.

PROCALYM'MA, n. -ym'matos (-is). Gr., προκάλλυμα. See Pudenda APRON.

PROCAR'DIUM, n. From πρό, before, and καρδιά, the heart. See INFRASTERNAL DEPRESSION and ANTICARDION.

PROCATAR'CTIC. Gr., προκαταρκτικός. Lat., *procatartecticus*. Primary or original predisposing.

PROCE'EBRUM, n. See PROSENCEPHALON.

PRO' CERUS, *m.* From *πρό*, before, and *κέρας*, a horn. See **PYRAMIDALIS nasi**.—**P. nasi**, **P. Santorini**. See **P. PROCESS**. Gr., *προβολή* (3d def.). Lat., *processus*. Fr., *procès*. Ger., *Fortsatz*. 1. The course of occurrence, development, or modification. 2. See **METHOD**. 3. In anatomy, an outgrowth or projecting part.—**Accessory p.** See **ANAPOPHYSIS**.—**Acromion p.** Ger., *Grätencke*. See **ACROMION**.—**Alveolar p.** Lat., *processus alveolaris maxillæ*. The thick curved border of either maxilla that contains the alveoli.—**Amœboid p.** See **PSEUDOPodium** (2d def.).—**Anconeal p.** See **OLECRANON**.—**Ankyroid p.** See **Coracoid p.**—**Anterior clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoidens anterior*. A small rounded knob on the posterior margin of the inner portion of the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, below and to the inner side of the optic foramen.—**Anterior vermiform p.** See **PROCESSUS vermiformis anterior**.—**Apex p.** **Apical p.** Ger., *Spitzenfortsatz*, *Pyramiden Spitzenfortsatz*. The single large p. that usually extends from the apex of the pyramidal cells of the cortex cerebri toward the free surface of the cortex.—**Articular p'es.** Lat., *processus articulares* (seu *obliqui*). Ger., *Gelenkfortsätze*. The surfaces by means of which adjacent vertebrae articulate with each other. They consist of two pairs on each vertebra, an inferior and superior, near the union of the laminae and pedicles, covered with cartilage.—**Ascending p. of the superior maxilla.** See **Nasal p.** (1st def.).—**Axis cylinder p.**, **Axis p.** Fr., *prolongement de Deiters*. Ger., *Axenzylinderfortsatz*, *Nervenfortsatz*. 1. Of Deiters (1868), the single large unbranched p. arising from a multipolar nerve cell which, after continuing for a short distance and becoming surrounded by a myelinic sheath, is continued as a medullated nerve. 2. The p. or p'es of a nerve cell which are continued either as a medullated or as a non-medullated nerve.—**Base p'es.** See **Central base p.** and **Lateral base p.**—**Basilar p.** Lat., *processus basilaris ossis occipitis*. Ger., *Grundstück des Hinterhauptbeins*. The narrow part of the base of the occipital bone, in front of the foramen magnum, which articulates with the sphenoid bone.—**Brachial p.** See **BRACHIUM**.—**Branching p'es.** See **Protoplasmic p'es**. **Calcarine p.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra.** In lower vertebrates, the superior transverse p., which articulates with the capitulum of a rib.—**Central base p.** [Meynert]. Ger., *mittlerer Basalfortsatz*. The axis cylinder arising from the middle of the base of the pyramidal cells of the brain.—**Ciliary p'es.** Folds or thickenings of the ciliary body arranged radially around its anterior margin, interdigitating with p'es of the suspensory ligament of the lens.—**Ciliary p'es of the hyaloid.** Lat., *processus ciliares zonulae*. Folds of the hyaloid membrane which dip between the true ciliary p'es.—**Ciliary p'es of the retina.** The anterior portion of the retina, which is closely united with the true ciliary p'es.—**Clinoid p'es of the sphenoid bone.** See **Anterior clinoid p.**, **Middle clinoid p.**, and **Posterior clinoid p.**—**Cochleariform p.** See **PROCESSUS cochleariformis**.—**Condylar p.**, **Condyloloid p.** Ger., *knopfförmiger Fortsatz*. See **Occipital CONDYLES**.—**Conoid p.** Ger., *kegelförmiger Fortsatz*. The tuberosity of the clavicle.—**Coracoid p.** Lat., *processus coracoideus* (seu *rostriformis*). Ger., *Rabenschnebelfortsatz*, *Schulterhaken*. A thick, strong, hooklike p. which rises from the upper border of the scapula above the glenoid cavity.—**Corner base p.** Ger., *eckständiger Basalfortsatz*. See **Lateral base p.**—**Coronoid p.** Lat., *processus coronoides*. Ger., *kranzförmiger Fortsatz*, *Kronenfortsatz*, *Krähenschnebelfortsatz*. 1. A pointed p. which extends vertically upward from the front portion of the anterior margin of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. 2. See **Coracoid p.** 3. A sharp-curved p., with its upper concave surface lined with cartilage, which projects forward from the upper extremity of

the ulna, and is received into the coronoid fossa of the humerus during flexion.—**Costiform p'es.** Lat., *processus costarii*. The transverse p'es of the lumbar vertebrae to which no ribs are attached; supposed to be rudimentary ribs.—**Deiters's p.** See **Axis cylinder p.**—**Deiters's protoplasmic (or ramifying) p'es.** See **Protoplasmic p'es**.—**Dentinal p'es.** See **Dental FIBRES**.—**Ensiform p.** See **Ensiform CARTILAGE**.—**Ethmoidal p.** Lat., *processus ethmoidalis*. A small projection on the upper surface of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the uncinate p. of the ethmoid bone.—**External angular p.** A p. at the inferior outer angle of the orbital arch which articulates with the malar bone.—**External auditory p.** An irregular curved p. which forms the circumference of the external auditory meatus (except its upper portion) and to which the cartilage of the ear is attached.—**External nasal p. (of the embryo).** A small plate which forms the outer portion of the nostril.—**External orbital p.** See **External angular p.**—**Falciform p.** Lat., *processus falciformis*. Ger., *Sichelfortsatz*. 1. A prolongation forward and upward of the great sacrosciatic ligament along the ramus of the ischium to the arched upper margin of which is attached the obturator fascia. 2. The curved outer margin of the saphenous opening.—**Frontal p.** Lat., *processus frontalis*. Ger., *Stirnfortsatz*. 1. Of the malar bone, the upward projecting portion, which articulates with the frontal and sphenoid bones. 2. See **Nasal p. of the superior maxilla**.—**Frontonasal p.** In the embryo, a projection in the median line of the head from which the integument of the nose, the columella, and the middle of the upper lip are developed.—**Ganglion cell p'es.** See under **Nerve CELL**.—**Genian p.** See **Genial TUBERCLE**.—**Gottstein's basal p'es.** See under **ORGAN of Corti**.—**Hamate p. of the ethmoid bone.** See **Uncinate p.** (1st def.).—**Hamular p.** Fr., *crochet ptérygoïdien* (ou de l'aile interne de l'apophyse ptérygoïde). Ger., *pterygoidischer Haken*, *Flügelhaken des Sphenoidalknochens*, *Keilbeinhäkchen*. A hooklike p. on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone around which the tendon of the tensor palati muscle plays.—**Hamular p. of the humerus.** See **Supracondylar p. of the humerus**.—**Hamular p. of the lacrymal bone.** See **HAMULUS lacrimalis**.—**Hamular p. of the pterygoid bone, Hamular p. of the sphenoid bone.** See **Hamular p.**—**Inferior maxillary p.** The first post-oral arch.—**Inferior turbinate p.** See **Middle spongy BONE**.—**Inferior vermiform p.** Lat., *vermis inferior*. Fr., *ver inférieure*, *éminence vermiculaire inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Wurm*. The projection on the lower surface of the cerebellum occupying the fossa between the hemispheres. Cf. under **PYRAMID** and **UVULA** and see **AMYGDALÆ cerebelli** (under **AMYGDALA**).—**Infrapineal p.** The posterior peduncle of the pineal gland.—**Interjugular p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Intermaxillary p.** See **Frontonasal p.**—**Intermediate p.** See **Intermediolateral TRACT**.—**Internal angular p.** A p. forming the inner end of the orbital arch of the frontal bone.—**Intrajugular p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis partis petrosæ** and **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Jugal p.** See **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis frontis** and **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis maxillæ**.—**Jugular p.** Lat., *processus jugularis*. Fr., *procès jugulaire*. Ger., *Drosselfortsatz*. A projection on the occipital bone, external to the condyle, which fills in the angle between the mastoid and petrous p'es of the temporal bone.—**Lacrymal p.** See **Posterior lacrymal CREST** and **Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone**.—**Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone.** Lat., *processus lacrimalis* (seu *nasalis*) *conche inferioris*. A p. on the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the lacrymal bone and aids in forming the lacrymal canal.—**Lateral base p.** Ger., *seitlicher Basalfortsatz*. One of the branching or proto-

plasmic p'es arising from the thickest part of the pyramidal nerve cells of the brain.—**Lateral frontal p. (of the embryo).** See *External nasal p.*—**Lateral p'es.** Ger., *seitliche Fortsätze*. The p'es connecting the odontoblasts.—**Lenticular p. of the incus.** Lat., *ossiculum lenticulare Sylvii*. Fr., *procès (ou os) lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsenbein*. The extremity of a small tubercle covered with cartilage, on the long p. of the incus, which forms the articulation with the capitulum of the stapes.—**Long p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus incudis longus*. Ger., *Ambosstiel*. A p. which descends almost vertically from the body of the incus and at its end is bent inward to terminate in the lenticular p.—**Long p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus longus (seu spinosus)*. Fr., *procès long (ou épineux)*. Ger., *langer (oder dorniger) Fortsatz*. The long p. of the hammer, which passes from the junction of the handle and neck of the malleus anteriorly into the Glaserian fissure. After birth it unites with the lower wall of the Glaserian fissure by a mass of ligamentous tissue, which favors slight motion in any direction.—**Malar p.** A thick triangular p. of the superior maxilla, above the first molar tooth, which articulates with the malar bone.—**Mamillary p'es of a lumbar vertebra.** Tubercles which project backward from the upper margins of the superior articular p'es.—**Marginal p.** See *PROCESSUS marginalis cartilaginis thyreoidæ*.—**Mastoid p. (of the temporal bone).** Lat., *processus mamillaris (ossis temporis)*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatz, Zitzenfortsatz*. A conical or nipple-shaped p., varying in size and form, situated at the back part of the temporal bone. It contains the mastoid cells and antrum.—**Maxillary p.** Lat., *processus maxillaris*. 1. A folded part of the extended portion of the attached margin of the inferior turbinated bone, behind the lacrymal process. It articulates with the superior maxilla and forms a portion of the inner wall of the antrum. 2. (Ger., *Oberkieferfortsatz*) the broad lower portion of the malar bone which articulates with the superior maxilla. 3. A thin p. of the vertical plate of the palate bone which overlies the opening of the antrum.—**Maxillopalatine p.** See *Superior maxillary p.*—**Mental p.** See *Mental PROMINENCE*.—**Middle clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoides medius*. An anomalous p. the posterior angle of the tuberculum sellæ.—**Mid-frontal p.** See *Frontonasal p.*—**Modeling p.** 1. Of Macartney, a method of healing of wounds when the part is continuously immersed in water; probably identical with that with ensues in the most favorable instances of healing by granulation. 2. That part of the p. of repair of fractures which consists in the shaping or modeling of the fragments and of their bond of union. 3. The changes of shape impressed upon a child's head in the process of birth that enable it to pass through the parturient canal.—**Morbid p.** The specific destructive or deteriorating action of a disease on a part or organ; the progressive development of its lesions as distinguished from its clinical course.—**Muscular p'es of a vertebra.** Lat., *processus musculares vertebrarum*. The p'es which serve for the attachment of muscles.—**Muscular p. of the arytenoid cartilage.** The short round angle of the cartilage which projects backward and outward.—**Nasal p.** Ger., *Nasenfortsatz*. 1. The nasal p. of the superior maxilla. 2. The lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinated bone.—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** See *Nasal SPINE*.—**Nasal p. of the palate bone.** Ger., *Nasengauumenfortsatz*. The maxillary p. of the palate bone.—**Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.** A slender and tapering p. of the superior maxilla. Its external surface is smooth and continuous with the facial surface of the body of the bone; its internal surface is irregular, fitting with the anterior extremity of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates by its anterior border with the nasal bone, by its apex with the frontal, and posteriorly with the lacrymal

bone. On its orbital surface is a depression for the lacrymal sac, and a groove which assists in forming the lacrymal canal.—**Nerve p.** See *Axis cylinder p.*—**Oblique p.** Ger., *schiefer Fortsatz*. See *Articular p'es*.—**Odontoid p.** Lat., *processus odontoides*. Ger., *Zahnfortsatz*. A large, blunt, toothlike p. on the body of the axis, which extends upward to articulate with the atlas.—**Olivary p.** See *TUBERCULUM sellæ*.—**Orbicular p. of the incus.** See *Lenticular p. of the incus*.—**Orbital p.** Lat., *processus orbitalis*. Ger., *Orbitalfortsatz*. A somewhat pyramidal p. which ascends from the anterior margin of the vertical plate of the palate bone. Its anterior margin articulates with the superior maxilla, the internal with the ethmoid bone, and the posterior with the sphenoidal turbinate bones; the upper aids in forming the orbit, and the external in forming the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Palatal p'es (of the embryo).** Those p'es of the superior maxillary plates which, advancing inward from the two sides, meet and coalesce to form the bony palate.—**Palate p. (of the superior maxilla).** Ger., *Gauumenp.* See *Palatal PLATE of the superior maxilla*.—**Palatine p.** See *Palate p.* and cf. *Palatine APOPHYSIS*.—**Paracondyloid p., Paramastoid p., Paroccipital p.** An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone which articulates with the transverse p. of the atlas.—**Pituitary p.** See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Pneumatic p.** Ger., *lufthaltiger Fortsatz*. An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone, containing a large number of air cells which communicate with the mastoid cells.—**Posterior brachial p. of the corpora quadrigemina.** See *Posterior BRACHIUM*.—**Posterior clinoid p.** The posterior lateral angle of the dorsum sellæ.—**Postglenoid p.** A small p. on the temporal bone just behind the articular cavity of the glenoid fossa.—**Premaxillary p.** See *Frontonasal p.*—**P. of Folius.** See *Long p. of the malleus*.—**P. of Ingrassias.** See *ALA parvæ ossis sphenoidæ* (under *ALA*).—**P. of Lenhossek.** See *Reticular p.*—**P. of Rau.** See *Long p. of the malleus*.—**P. of Spix.** See *LINGULA mandibulæ*.—**P. of the helix.** See *CAUDA helicis*.—**Protoplasmic p'es.** Fr., *prolongements protoplasmiques*. Ger., *Protoplasmafortsätze, verästelte Fortsätze*. Syn.: branching, *Deiters's protoplasmic, ramifying or protoplasma p'es, protoplasmic offshoots of Deiters*. 1. Of Deiters, the branching p'es of nerve cells, in contradistinction to the unbranched axis cylinder p. 2. P'es of protoplasm, especially those thrown out by leucocytes when subjected to heat.—**Pterygoid p'es.** Ger., *flügelartige (oder flügel-förmige) Fortsätze, Flügelfortsätze, Alarp'e, Gauumenflügel*. P'es of the sphenoid bone which project downward and forward between the body and the alæ majores. They divide into the external and internal pterygoid plates.—**Pterygopalatal p'es.** See *Palatal p'es*.—**Pulp p.** Ger., *Pulpafortsatz*. The p. connecting an odontoblast with a cell in the dental pulp.—**Pyramidal p'es.** See *PYRAMIDS of Ferrein*.—**Pyramidal p. (of the palate bone).** Ger., *Pyramidenfortsatz*. A p. of the palate bone which fits into the space between the external and internal pterygoid plates.—**Pyramid p'es.** See *Medullary RADII (under RADII)*.—**Ramifying p'es.** See *Protoplasmic p'es*.—**Reticular p.** A peculiar network seen in a cross section of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region; situated on the outer side of each gray crescent, near its centre, and formed by p'es of gray matter that extend into the white substance.—**Short p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus brevis incudis*. A short p. which passes back horizontally from the body of the incus, to be connected ligamentously with the posterior wall of the tympanum.—**Short p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus brevis mallei*. Fr., *procès bref du marteau*. Ger., *kurzer Fortsatz des Hammers*. A projection of bone at the junction of the handle of the malleus with the neck, which pushes the membrana tympani in front of it and points toward the auditory canal.—**Sphenoidal p.**

Ger., *Keilbeinfortsatz*. A p. which passes upward, inward, and backward from the posterior portion of the vertical plate of the palate bone. It articulates with the sphenoidal turbinate bone, the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and the vomer.—**Spinous p. (of a vertebra)**. Lat., *processus spinosus (vertebræ)*. Ger., *Dornfortsatz, Stachelfortsatz*. The p. which projects backward in the middle line from the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra.—**Spinous p. of the sphenoid bone**. A sharp p. which projects downward from the lower posterior portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Styloid p.** Lat., *processus styloideus*. Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, slender p., especially the styloid p. of the temporal bone.—**Styloid p. of the fibula**. 1. A blunt conical elevation at the upper posterior portion of the head of the fibula. 2. The pointed extremity of the external malleolus.—**Styloid p. of the radius**. A stout, pyramidal p. which projects downward from the outer part of the inferior end of the radius.—**Styloid p. of the temporal bone**. Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, tapering p. of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in front of the digastric fossa, passing down and outward.—**Styloid p. of the ulna**. A short cylindrical eminence on the inner and back part of the rounded head of the inferior extremity of the ulna.—**Subgerminal p'es**. Ger., *subgerminale Fortsätze*. Of His, certain stringlike and conical outgrowths from the inner surface of the epiblast.—**Superior maxillary p.** In the embryo, a prominence on the side of the face in which are developed the superior maxilla and the malar bone.—**Superior turbinated p.** See *Superior spongy bone*.—**Superior vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiciforme*. Ger., *Oberuerm*. The most anterior of the lobes on the upper surface of the cerebellum. It lies in front of and partly beneath the quadrate lobe, near the median line, posterior to the lingula, and anterior to the monticulus.—**Supracondylar p. of the humerus**. An anomalous hooklike p. in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus above the median nerve.—**Supracondyloid p'es**. See *TROCHANTER tertius* and *PROCESSUS supracondyloideus femoris medialis*.—**Tactile p'es**. See *Nerve PAPILLE*.—**Temporal p.** The posterior angle of the malar bone which articulates with the extremity of the zygoma.—**Transverse p'es**. Lat., *processus transversi (seu laterales) vertebrarum*. Ger., *rippenartiger Fortsätze, Querfortsätze*. Two p'es, one on each side of a vertebra, which project outward from the arch, at the junction of the pedicle with the lamina. See also *Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra*.—**Unbranched p.** See *Axis cylinder p.*—**Unciform p. (of the ethmoid bone)**. See *Uncinate p. (1st def.)*.—**Unciform p. of the gyrus hippocampi**. The curved extremity of the hippocampus major.—**Uncinate p.** Lat., *processus hamatus (major ossis ethmoidei [1st def.])*. 1. A long, thin lamina of bone which descends from the orbital plate of the ethmoid to articulate with the inferior turbinate. 2. A flat hooklike p. on the palmar surface of the unciform bone. See also *HAMULUS uncinatus major*.—**Ungual p'es**. The outer extremities of the terminal phalanges.—**Vaginal p.** Lat., *processus vaginalis*. Fr., *gaine de l'apophyse styloïde (1st def.)*. Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz*. 1. The lower margin of the tympanic plate of the temporal bone, which descends to surround the front of the base of the styloid p. 2. Of the sphenoid bone, see *PROCESSUS ad vomerem*.—**Vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiciforme du cervelet (1st def.)*. Ger., *kleiner Flügel des kleinen Hirns (1st def.)*. 1. See *Superior vermiform p.* and *Inferior vermiform p.* 2. See *APPENDIX cæci*.—**Vocal p. (of the arytaenoid cartilage)**. Lat., *processus glottidis*. Ger., *Stimmbandfortsatz*. The anterior pointed angle which projects horizontally forward, and to which the true vocal cord is attached.—**Xiphoid p.** See *ENSIFORM CARTILAGE*.—**Zygomatic p. (of the temporal**

bone). Ger., *Wangenfortsatz, Jochfortsatz, Wangenhöcker*. That portion of the zygoma which belongs to the temporal bone.

PROCES'SUS, *m.* P. See *PROCESS*.—**P. abdominalis ossis ilii**. Ger., *Darmbeinflügel, Darmbeinschaukel*. The broad, expanded portion of the ilium.—**P. accessorii spurii**. See *P. transversi spurii*.—**P. accessorius**. See *ANAPHYSIS*.—**P. a cerebello ad medullam spinalem**. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. acromialis**. See *ACROMION*.—**P. acutus helicis**. See *CAUDA helicis*.—**P. ad cerebrum**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad (medullam) oblongatum**. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad pontem**. See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad testes**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad vomerem (ossis sphenoidi)**. The portion of the internal pterygoid plate of the ethmoid bone which articulates with the vomer.—**P. aleiformes**. See *P. aliformes*.—**P. alares**. The diverging processes into which the anterior portion of the crista galli sometimes divides.—**P. alati**. The ala of the sphenoid bone.—**P. aliformes**. See *Alar LIGAMENTS of the knee*, *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidi*, and *Pterygoid PROCESSES*.—**P. alveolaris**. See *Alveolar PROCESS*.—**P. anconiformis**. Of Santorini, a bundle of nerve fibres which descends from the pyramids, turns upward beneath the olivary bodies, and ascends to the restiform bodies.—**P. anconæus**. See *OLECRANON*.—**P. ancoralis**. See *Coracoid PROCESS*.—**P. annularis**. See *PONS Varolii*.—**P. anonymus**. Ger., *ungenannter Fortsatz*. 1. A p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone above the anterior condylar foramen. 2. See *Jugular TUBERCLE*.—**P. anterior calcanei**. The thin anterior portion of the os calcis.—**P. anterior mallei**. See *Long PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. anterior medullæ oblongatæ**. See *CORPUS striatum*.—**P. a protuberantiis orbicularibus emissi**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. arciformes**. See *Arciform FIBRES*.—**P. arciformis olivæ**. See *FASCICULUS arciformis olivæ*.—**P. articulares**. See *Articular PROCESSES*.—**P. articulares spurii**. Small eminences on the posterior surface of the sacrum, internal to the posterior sacral foramina, representing the articular processes of the true vertebrae.—**P. articularis atlantis**. An anomalous process on the upper margin of the arch of the atlas, which articulates with the upper surface of the apex of the odontoid process.—**P. ascendens (ossis frontis)**. Ger., *Stirnplatte*. The portion of the frontal bone situated above the supraorbital arches.—**P. a testibus in cerebelli medulla**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. auditorius**. Fr., *procès auditif*. Ger., *Trommelfellfortsatz*. See *ANNULUS tympanicus*.—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidi**. See *P. occipitalis*.—**P. belemnoides**. See *BELEMNOID*.—**P. beloides**. A styloid process.—**P. brevis inaudis**. See *Short PROCESS of the incus*.—**P. brevis mallei**. See *Short PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. bulbi olfactorii**. The small nerve fibres arising from the lower surface of the olfactory bulb and running through the anterior perforated space.—**P. cartilaginei tubæ Eustachii**. The cartilagines sesamoidæ tubæ eustachii when they are extended to the tubal cartilage.—**P. cartilagineus helicis**. See *SPINA helicis*.—**P. caudatus**. See *CAUDA helicis*.—**P. cerebelli**. See *CRURA cerebri (under CRUS)*.—**P. cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad nates, seu ad testes, seu anteriores)**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli inferiores**. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli medii**. See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli medullares (seu posteriores, seu postici)**. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli secundi**. See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli superiores**. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli tertii**. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli transversi**. See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebri lateralis**. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**P. cerebri major**. See *FALX*

cerebri.—*P. ciliares*. See *Ciliary* PROCESSES.—*P. ciliares hyaloidæ*. See *Ciliary* PROCESSES of the *hyaloid*.—*P. ciliares retinae*. See *Ciliary* PROCESSES of the *retina*.—*P. ciliares zonulæ*. See *Ciliary* PROCESSES of the *hyaloid*.—*P. civinianus*. An anomalous triangular, pointed tooth projecting backward from above the middle of the posterior border of the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.—*P. clavatus*. See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—*P. clinoides anterior*. See *Anterior clinoid* PROCESS.—*P. clinoides medius*. See *Middle clinoid* PROCESS.—*P. clinoides posterior*. See *Posterior clinoid* PROCESS.—*P. cochleariformis*, *P. cochlearis*. Ger., *löffelförmiger Fortsatz*. The spoon-shaped tympanic end of the septum tubæ, on the anterior part of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity; the sulcus over which the tendon of the tensor tympani plays.—*P. condyloidei*. See *Occipital CONDYLES*.—*P. condyloideus (ossis) maxillæ inferioris*. The condyle of the inferior maxilla.—*P. condyloideus ossis occipitis*. The condylar portion of the occipital bone.—*P. condyloideus scapulæ*. The portion of the scapula that bears the condyle.—*P. conicus*. See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—*P. coracoides*, *P. cornicularis*. See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—*P. cornu Ammonis digitalis*. See *HYPPOCAMPUS major*.—*P. coronoideus mandibulæ* (seu *maxillæ inferioris*). See *Coronoid* PROCESS (1st def.).—*P. coronoideus ulnæ*. See *Coronoid* PROCESS (3d def.).—*P. corporis quadrigemini ad cerebellum*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. costarii*. See *Costiform* PROCESSES.—*P. cricoideus*. A small projection on the lower margin of the thyroid cartilage, a little internal to the lesser cornu.—*P. cruciati*. The tentoria of the brain.—*P. cubitales (humeri)*. The portions of the humerus that bear its lower articular surfaces. Cf. *CAPITELLUM* (5th def.) and *TROCHLEA*.—*P. cuneiformis*. See *Uncinate* PROCESS.—*P. dentalis*. 1. The alveolar process of either maxilla. 2. The malar p. of the superior maxilla.—*P. dentatus*. See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—*P. e cerebello ad cerebrum*, *P. e cerebello ad corpora gemina*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. e cerebello ad medullam*. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. e cerebello ad pontem*. See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. e cerebello ad testes*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. ensiformes (ossis sphenoidæ)*. See *ALÆ parvæ Ingrassiæ*.—*P. ensiformis (sterni)*. See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—*P. enteroidæ*. Of Malacarne, the cerebral convolutions.—*P. e testibus in cerebri meditullia*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. ethmoidalis (conchæ inferioris)*. See *Ethmoidal* PROCESS.—*P. falciformis (cerebri, seu duræ matris)*. See *FALX cerebri*.—*P. falciformis fasciæ latæ*. See *Falciform* PROCESS (2d def.).—*P. falciformis fasciæ pelvis*. See *ARCUS tendineus fasciæ pelvis*.—*P. falciformis ligamenti sacrotuberosi*. See *Falciform* PROCESS (1st def.).—*P. foliaceus*. An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the frontal cells.—*P. folianus*, *P. Folii*. See *Long* PROCESS of the *malleus*.—*P. frontalis (maxillæ superioris)*. See *Nasal* PROCESS of the *superior maxilla*.—*P. frontalis ossis temporis*. An anomalous offshoot of the squamous portion of the temporal bone which articulates with the frontal bone.—*P. frontalis ossis zygomatici*, *P. frontosphenoidalis*. See *Frontal* PROCESS (1st def.).—*P. glandulæ pinealis*. See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—*P. glandulosi*. See *CORPORA albicantia* (under *CORPUS*) and *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli* (under *AMYGDALA*).—*P. glottidis*. See *Vocal* PROCESS of the *arytænoid cartilage*.—*P. gracilis mallei*. The long process of the malleus.—*P. hamatus*. See *Uncinate* PROCESS.—*P. hamatus (major ossis ethmoidæ)*. See *Uncinate* PROCESS (1st def.).—*P. heliois*. See *CAUDA heliois*.—*P. heliois acutus*. See *SPINA heliois*.—*P. horizontalis incudis*. See *Short* PROCESS of the *incus*.—*P. inoisoræ trigeminæ externus*. An anomalous process

which extends from its outer side over the depression on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the trunk of the trigeminal nerve.—*P. incudis longus*. See *Long* PROCESS of the *incus*.—*P. inferior*. See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—*P. infrajugularis partis petrosæ* [Henle]. See *P. infrajugularis partis petrosæ*.—*P. inframalleolaris (calcanei)*. See *P. trochlearis calcanei*.—*P. infundibuli*. 1. The posterior lobe of the pituitary body. 2. See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—*P. infundibuliformis*. 1. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*. 2. That portion of the chorion and the amnion where, at the insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta, there is a space between them.—*P. infundibuliformis fasciæ latæ*. See *Infundibuliform FASCIA*.—*P. innominatus*. See *Jugular TUBERCLE*.—*P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis*. An osseous spicule of the occipital bone dividing the jugular notch into two portions.—*P. intrajugularis partis petrosæ*. An anomalous process of bone which divides the jugular notch of the temporal bone into two parts.—*P. jugalis ossis frontis*. The external angular process of the frontal bone.—*P. jugalis ossis maxillæ*. The malar process of the superior maxilla.—*P. jugularis*. See *Jugular* PROCESS.—*P. jugularis accessorius* (seu *anterior*). An anomalous p. on the margin of the jugular notch of the occipital bone, in front of the p. *intrajugularis ossis occipitis*.—*P. jugularis medius*. See *P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis*.—*P. lacrimalis*. See *Lacrymal* PROCESS.—*P. lacrimalis anterior*. See *Anterior lacrymal CREST*.—*P. lacrimalis conchæ inferioris*. See *Lacrymal* PROCESS of the *inferior turbinated bone*.—*P. laterales vertebrarum*. See *Transverse* PROCESSES.—*P. lateralis*. Ger., *Seitenhorn* (1st def.). 1. A projection of gray substance midway between the anterior and posterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. 2. Of Holl, the rudimentary lateral outgrowth from the body of a vertebra from which the lamina, the transverse process, and (in the dorsal vertebræ) the rib are subsequently developed.—*P. lateralis calcanei*. See *SUSTENTACULUM tali*.—*P. lateralis spurius*. See *TROCHANTER tertius*.—*P. lateralis tali*. The outer portion of the upper surface of the astragalus.—*P. lateralis uteri*. See *OVIDUCT*.—*P. lenticularis*. See *Lenticular* PROCESS of the *incus*.—*P. longus incudis*. See *Long* PROCESS of the *incus*.—*P. malaris*. See *Zygomatic* PROCESS of the *temporal bone*.—*P. mallei*. A process of the malleus. For *P. mallei anterior* (seu *gracillimus*, seu *primus* [Coiter], seu *secundus*, seu *epinosus*, seu *tennis*) see *Long* PROCESS of the *malleus*, and for *P. mallei conoidæ* (seu *externus*, seu *tertius*) see *Short* PROCESS of the *malleus*.—*P. mallei inferior* (seu *primus*). See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—*P. mamillares cerebri*. See *CORPORA albicantia*.—*P. mamillaris*. Ger., *Zitzenfortsatz*, *zitzenförmiger Fortsatz*. One of the mamillary processes of a lumbar vertebra.—*P. mamillaris ossis temporis*. See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—*P. marginalis (cartilaginæ thyreoidæ)*. See *P. cricoideus*.—*P. marginalis ossis zygomatici*. An anomalous process on the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone.—*P. mastoidei*. See *CORPORA albicantia* (under *CORPUS*).—*P. mastoideus*. See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—*P. maxillaris conchæ inferioris*. See *Maxillary* PROCESS of the *inferior turbinated bone*.—*P. maxillaris ossis malaris*. See *Maxillary* PROCESS of the *malar bone*.—*P. medialis calcanei*. See *SUSTENTACULUM tali*.—*P. medullæ cerebri*. See *CRURA cerebri*.—*P. medullares*. Of Lancisi, the peduncles of the pineal gland.—*P. medullares a cerebello ad testes*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*P. medullaris*. A band of fibres that connects the two corpora quadrigemina upon the same side and then extends to the corresponding corpus striatum.—*P. medullaris transversus*. See *PONS Varolii*.—*P. medullosi cerebri*. See *CRURA cerebri*.—*P. membraniformis*. The chorioid plexus of the fourth ven-

tricle.—**P. musculares.** The muscular processes of the arytenoid cartilages or of a vertebra.—**P. nasalis.** See *Maxillary PROCESS of the palate bone*, *Lacrymal PROCESS of the inferior turbinated bone*, and *Nasal SPINE*.—**P. nasalis conchæ inferioris.** See *Lacrymal PROCESS of the inferior turbinated bone*.—**P. nasalis maxillæ superioris.** See *Nasal PROCESS of the superior maxilla*.—**P. nasalis ossis frontis.** The nasal portion of the frontal bone.—**P. nasofrontalis.** See *Nasal SPINE*.—**P. nasofrontalis ossis maxillæ.** See *Nasal PROCESS of the superior maxilla*.—**P. natiformis.** See *NATES* (2d def.).—**P. nucleiformis.** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**P. obliqui.** See *Articular PROCESSES*.—**P. obliqui accessorii.** Anomalous prominences on the upper surfaces of the spinous processes of certain lumbar and dorsal vertebrae. Cf. *DIARTHROSIS obliqua accessoria*.—**P. obliqui spurii.** See *P. articulares spurii*.—**P. obliqui vertebrarum.** See *Articular PROCESSES*.—**P. obliqui vertebrarum sacralium.** See *P. articulares spurii*.—**P. obliquomamillares.** See *P. transversi spurii*.—**P. obtusus.** See *Short PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. occipitalis.** See *Basilar PROCESS*.—**P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidæ.** A small process at the base of the dorsum sellæ which articulates with the apex of the pyramid of the temporal bone.—**P. occultus.** A small eminence in the outer portion of the infrorbital canal.—**P. odontoides (epistrophei).** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**P. orbicularis.** See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—**P. orbitalis.** See *Orbital PROCESS*.—**P. palatinus ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Palate PLATE of the superior maxilla*.—**P. papillares.** See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**P. paracondyloideus, P. paramastoideus.** See *Paracondyloid PROCESS*.—**P. peripherici iridis [Pappenheim].** See *LIGAMENTUM pectinatum*.—**P. petrosi ossis sphenoidæ posteriores seu superiores.** See *Posterior clinoid PROCESSES*.—**P. petrosus ossis sphenoidæ anterior.** See *LINGULA sphenoidalis*.—**P. petrosus ossis sphenoidæ medius.** See *P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidæ*.—**P. pinealis.** See *Pineal GLAND*.—**P. primus.** See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—**P. protuberantiæ cerebrales (arteries).** See *CRURA cerebri* (under *CRUS*).—**P. pterygoidei.** See *Pterygoid PROCESSES*.—**P. pyramidalis.** See *PYRAMID of the thyroid*.—**P. pyramidalis glandulæ thyroideæ.** The middle lobe of the thyroid gland.—**P. pyramidalis ossis palatini.** See *Pyramidal PROCESS of the palate bone*.—**P. rhachidianus.** See *Spinal CORD*.—**P. Ravii.** Fr., *procès de Rau*. See *Long PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. restiformis.** See *Restiform BODY*.—**P. reticularis.** See *Reticular PROCESS*.—**P. rostriformis.** See *Coracoid PROCESS*.—**P. Sömmerringii.** See *P. cricoideus*.—**P. spelæus.** An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the sphenoidal sinuses.—**P. sphenofrontalis.** See *Frontal PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. sphenoidales apicis partis petrosæ.** The toothlike processes on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which interdigitate with similar processes on the sphenoid bone.—**P. sphenoidalis.** See *Sphenoidal PROCESS*.—**P. sphenoidalis ossis palatini.** See *Sphenoidal PROCESS* (2d def.).—**P. sphenoidæus positicus apicis partis petrosæ.** An anomalous process projecting from the upper portion of the margin of the internal auditory meatus.—**P. sphenomaxillaris.** An anomalous projection from the lower end of the anterior margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.—**P. spinosi spurii.** The prominences on the posterior surface of the sacrum in the median line which represent the spinous processes of the true vertebrae.—**P. spinosus.** See *Spinous PROCESS of a vertebra*.—**P. spinosus mallei.** See *Long PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. spinosus ossis sphenoidalis.** See *Spinous PROCESS of the sphenoid bone*.—**P. spurii duræ matris.** The prolongations of the dura which cover the roots of nerves and become continuous with the neurilemma.—**P. striatum longitudinalis.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**P. styloideus**

cranii. See *Styloid PROCESS of the temporal bone*.—**P. styloideus fibulæ.** See *Styloid PROCESS of the fibula*.—**P. styloideus ossis metacarpi tertii.** A process on the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal bone.—**P. styloideus ossis temporis.** See *Styloid PROCESS of the temporal bone*.—**P. styloideus radii.** See *Styloid PROCESS of the radius*.—**P. styloideus ulnæ.** See *Styloid PROCESS of the ulna*.—**P. sulcatus.** An anomalous plate of bone uniting the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone.—**P. superior incudis.** See *Short PROCESS of the incus*.—**P. supracondyloideus externus (seu femoris lateralis).** See *TROCHANTER tertius*.—**P. supracondyloideus femoris medialis.** An anomalous protuberance on the posterior surface of the femur, a little above the internal condyle.—**P. supracondyloideus humeri.** See *Supracondylar PROCESS*.—**P. synoviales.** See *Synovial FRINGES*.—**P. tali externus.** See *P. lateralis tali*.—**P. tegmenti tympani proprii.** An anomalous osseous plate projecting from the tegmen tympani.—**P. temporalis ossis frontis.** An anomalous process of the frontal bone which separates the ala magna of the sphenoid bone from the parietal bone.—**P. temporalis ossis zygomatici.** See *Temporal PROCESS*.—**P. testiformis.** See *TESTES* (2d def.).—**P. transversi.** See *Transverse PROCESSES*.—**P. transversi accessorii vertebrarum lumbalium.** Small tubercles beneath the mamillary processes of the lumbar vertebrae.—**P. transversi spurii.** A row of tubercles on the posterior surface of the sacrum, near the margin, which represent the transverse processes of the true vertebrae.—**P. transversi vertebrarum.** See *Transverse PROCESSES*.—**P. transversus accessorius.** See *ANAPHYSIS*.—**P. transversus occipitalis.** See *Jugular PROCESS*.—**P. trochleares.** Ger., *Trochlearfortsätze*. Osseous eminences over which tendons glide.—**P. trochlearis calcanei.** An eminence on the os calcis above the groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus.—**P. tubarius.** A process on the inner surface of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone upon which the extremity of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube rests.—**P. tuberositatis navicularis.** An anomalous process on the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot.—**P. turbinatus.** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**P. tympani.** See *TEGMEN tympani*.—**P. unciniformis.** See *Uncinate PROCESS* and *Coracoid PROCESS*.—**P. uncinatus major.** See *Uncinate PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. uncinatus minor (ossis ethmoidæ).** An anomalous process found below the uncinate process (1st def.).—**P. uncinatus ossis lacrimalis.** See *Hamular PROCESS of the lacrymal bone*.—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal PROCESS* and *P. vaginalis peritonæi*.—**P. vaginalis fasciæ transversalis.** See *Infundibuliform FASCIA*.—**P. vaginalis Halleri.** The inferior part of the mesorchium.—**P. vaginalis ossis sphenoidæ.** See *P. ad vomerem*.—**P. vaginalis peritonæi.** Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz des Bauchfells*. The peritoneal pouch of the fœtus which passes down into the scrotum in advance of the testicle and, after being shut off from the general peritonæum, becomes the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**P. vermicularis.** See *APPENDIX cæci*.—**P. vermiformes laterales.** See *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli*.—**P. vermiformis.** See *Vermiform PROCESS* and *APPENDIX cæci*.—**P. vermiformis anterior (superior).** The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process.—**P. vermiformis posterior.** The posterior portion of the superior vermiform process.—**P. vermiformis posterior inferior.** The posterior portion of the inferior vermiform process.—**P. vermis inferior.** See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—**P. vermis superior.** See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**P. vocalis (anterior).** See *Vocal PROCESS of the arytenoid cartilage*.—**P. xiphoideus.** See *Ensiform CARTILAGE*.—**P. zygomaticoorbitalis.** See *Malar PROCESS*.—**P. zygomaticus ossis frontis.** See *External angular*

PROCESS.—**P. zygomaticus ossis maxillæ.** See *Malar PROCESS.*—**P. zygomaticus ossis temporis.** See *Zygomatic PROCESS of the temporal bone.*

PROCHORDAL. Situated in front of the chorda dorsalis.

PROCHO'RION, n. 1. The primitive chorion (1st def.). 2. Of Hensen, the zona pellucida and the *Eiweißhülle* taken together.

PROCIDEN'TIA, f. From *procidere*, to fall down. Fr., *procidence*. Ger., *Vorfall*. Prolapse; protrusion.—**P. ani.** Prolapse of the anus.—**P. intestini recti.** Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. iridis.** See *IRIDOPTOSIS.*—**P. oculi.** See *EXOPHTHALMIA.*—**P. uteri.** Prolapse of the uterus.

PROCNE'MIUM, m. Gr., *προκνήμιον*. See *TIBIA.*

PROCÆ'LOUS. From *πρό*, before, and *κοίλος*, hollow. Having a concavity in front and a convexity behind (said of the centra of vertebrae).

PROCTAGRA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Sudden pain about the anus.

PROCTAL'GIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *proctalgie*. Neuralgia of the anus or rectum. Cf. *PROTAGRA.*—**P. inflammatoria.** See *PROCTITIS.*—**P. intertriginosa.** Intertrigo of the anus.

PROCTATRE'SIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, a priv., and *τρήσις*, perforation. Atresia of the anus or rectum.

PROCTECTA'SIA, PROCTECTASIS, f. -*a'siæ*, -*ec'tasis*. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἐκτασις*, distention. Dilatation of the anus.

PROCTEC'TOMY. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to excise. Excision of a portion of the rectum.

PROCTENCEI'SIS, f. -*clei'seos* (-*is*). From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἐγκλείειν*, to shut in. See *STRICTURE of the rectum.*

PROCTEURYNTER. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *εὐρύνειν*, to make broad. An instrument for dilating the anus.

PROCTHÆMORRHA'GIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρῆγνύναι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Afterblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the anus.

PROCTHYPODES'MUS, m. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *ὑπό*, under, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Afterlütze*. An anal pessary or supporter.

PROCTICA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus. Any rectal or anal affection.—**P. marisca.** See *HÆMORRHOID.*—**P. simplex.** See *PROCTALGIA.*

PROCTISIS, PROCTITIS, f. -*is'eos*, *proct'itis*, -*it'idis*. From *πρωκτός*, the anus. Inflammation of the anus or rectum.—**P. gangrænosa.** See *PROCTOCACE.*

PROCTOBLENNOZE'MIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ζημία*, a loss. See *PROCTORRHEA.*

PROCTOC'ACE, f. -*oc'aces*. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *κακός*, evil. Gangrenous inflammation around the anus and rectum.

PROCTOCELE, f. Pro²kt(prokt)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pro²kt'o-sel. -*ce'les*. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *κήλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by a prolapse of the rectum.—**Vaginal p.** A vaginal hernia of the rectum.

PROCTOCOC'YPEXY. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx, and *πήξις*, a fixing. The operation of attaching the rectum to the coccyx.

PROCTOCOLPOR'RHAPHY. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *κόλπος*, the vagina, and *ράφή*, a stitching. A suturing operation involving both the rectum and the vagina.

PROCTOCYSTOTO'MIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *Rectal CYSTOTOMY.*

PROCTODÆ'UM, n. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ὁδᾶιος*, on the way. That portion of the anal invagination of the epiblast which is distinct from the primitive hypoblastic part of the hindgut, but subsequently becomes united with it to form the lower portion of the intestine.

PROCTODYN'IA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *δύνη*, pain. See *PROCTALGIA.*

PROCTOLEUCORRHE'A, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, *λευκός*, white, and *ροία*, a flowing. See *PROCTORRHEA.*

PROCTOME'NIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *μήν*, a month. Vicarious menstruation from the rectum.

PROCTON'CUS, m. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Any tumor at the anus.

PROCTOPARAL'YSIS, f. -*ys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

PROCTOPLASTY. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *proctoplastie*. Ger., *Proktoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the anus or rectum.—**Verneuil's p.** See *Linear PROCTOTOMY.*

PROCTOPLE'GIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See *PROCTOPARALYSIS.*

PROCTOPOL'YPUS, m. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *πολύπους*, a polyp. Fr., *proctopolype*. Ger., *Afterpolyp*. A rectal polypus.

PROCTOPTO'MA, n., PROCTOPTO'SIS, f. -*om'atos* (-*is*), -*o'seos* (-*is*). Prolapse of the rectum or anus.

PROCTORRHA'GIA, f. Ger., *Afterblutung*. See *PROCTHÆMORRHAGIA.*

PROCTOR'RHAPHY. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ράφή*, a seam. Suture of the rectum or anus.

PROCTORRHE'A, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *proctorrhée*. A discharge of mucus from the anus.

PROCTOSCIR'RHUS, m. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *σκίρρος*, an induration. Scirrhus of the rectum.

PROCTOSCOPE. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A tubular speculum for examining the rectum and sigmoid flexure.

PROCTOS'COPY. Visual examination of the rectum and sigmoid flexure.

PROCTOSPAS'MUS, m. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Rectal tenesmus.

PROCTOSTENO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Stricture of the rectum.

PROCTOTO'GIA, f. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Expulsion of the fœtus through the anus.

PROCTOTOME. Fr., *p.* An instrument for dividing strictures of the anus or rectum.

PROCTOTOMY. Lat., *proctotomia* (from *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *proctotomie*. Ger., *Mastdarmschnitt*, *Proktotomie*. Incision of the anus or rectum for any purpose, usually for overcoming stricture.—**External p.** The operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue between the anus and the tip of the coccyx; usually done for stricture.—**Internal p.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the rectum within the rectal pouch without at the same time cutting the sphincters.—**Linear p.** An operation for the relief of rectal stricture by means of incision of the posterior rectal wall, of the stricture, and of all the tissues between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made near the coccyx.—**Maisonneuve's p.** Fr., *procédé de la ligature extemporanée*. Removal of the rectum by the use of a strong cord attached to an *écraseur*. A deep circular incision is first made completely around the anus, and from the bottom of this cut a strong whipcord is made to include the whole diseased part by passing it into the rectum and out again, each loop including in its bight a segment of the disease.—**Nélaton's p.** A form of external p. devised by Nélaton; performed by introducing the left index finger as far as the stricture, and, with this as a guide, passing in a blunt-pointed bistoury and dividing all the soft parts below the stricture in the median line. By pulling open the lips of this incision the stricture is brought into view and may be divided by a second incision.—**Panas's p.** Linear p.; incorrectly so termed, as others performed the operation before Panas.—**Rouse's p.** A form of p. intended to avoid a wound of the sphincter by making

a deep cut in the fossa at the side of it and through this pressing out a diseased part of the rectal wall to be removed.—**Verneuil's p.** P. in which the rectum is first divided into lateral halves with the *écraseur*, and the subsequent dissection is done with the galvanocautery knife.

PROCTOTOREU'SIS, *f.* -eu'seos (-is). From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *τορεύειν*, to bore through. The operation of perforating an imperforate anus.

PROD'IGUS, *m.* See **SUPINATOR longus**.

PROD'ROMAL. Pertaining to a prodrome, premonitory.

PRODROME. Gr., *πρόδρομος* (from *πρό*, before, and *δρόμος*, a running). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Prodrom*, *Vorläufer*. A forerunner or premonitory symptom of disease.

PRODUC'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *producere*, to lead forth. See **PRODUCTION** and **PROLAPSE**.

PRODUCTION. The act of producing, also the thing produced.—**Sublingual (fibroid) p.** See **FIBROMA sublinguale**.

PROEC'CRISIS, *f.* -cris'eos (-ec'crisis). From *πρό*, before, and *έκκρισις*, a separation. A premature crisis in a disease.

PROENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* Fr., *proencephalie*. Exencephalia affecting the frontofacial region.

PROENCEPH'ALUS. Having a cranial fissure in the frontal region.

PREO'TIA, *f.* From *πρωιότης*, earliness. Of Good, sexual precocity.

PROFES'SIONAL. Fr., *professionel*. From *profiteri*, to profess. Pertaining to a profession or calling; specifically, to the medical profession; consistent with the etiquette recognized in that profession; of a disease, caused by the subject's vocation.

PROFLU'VIUM, *n.* From *profluere*, to flow forth. A liquid discharge.—**P. alvi**. See **DIARRHŒA**.—**P. muliebri**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**P. sanguinis**. See **HÆMORRHAGE**.—**P. seminis**. The expulsion of the semen from the vagina after coitus.—**P. uterinum**. An old term for the menstrual discharge.

PROFUN'DUS. Deep, deep-seated; as a *n. m.*, a deep-seated muscle or nerve; as a *n.* in the *f.*, *profunda*, a deep-seated artery or vein.

PROFU'SIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *profundere*, to pour out. A simple effusion of blood from the capillaries.

PROGAS'TER, *f.* -gas'teros (-is), -gas'tri. See **ARCHENTERON**.

PROGLOT'TIS, *f.* -glot'tidos (-is). From *πρό*, before, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *cuculan*, *anneau libre*. Ger., *Kürbiswurm*. The fully developed generative segment of a *Tenia*.

PROG'NATHISM. Lat., *prognathismus*. Fr., *prognathisme*. The state of being prognathous.

PROG'NATHOUS. Lat., *prognathus* (from *πρό*, before, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Having the jaws projecting forward; having the gnathic index above 103°, or the profile angle below 89°, or Camper's facial angle below 80°.

PROGNOS'TIC. Lat., *prognosticus*. Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *prognostisch*. Serving for the formation of a prognosis; as a *n.* (Fr., *pronostic*), a sign so serving.

PROGNOS'TICATE. To make a prognosis; to declare as a prognosis.

PROGNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). Gr., *πρόγνωσις* (from *προγινώσκειν*, to know beforehand). Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *Prognose*, *Prognostik*, *Vorhersagung*. An opinion, expressed in advance, of the probable course, modifications, and termination of a disease.—**P. anceps**. A *p.* representing the issue as doubtful.—**P. fausta**. A favorable *p.*—**P. infausta**. An unfavorable *p.*

PROGRES'SION. Gr., *προχώρησις*. Lat., *progressio* (from *progredi*, to step forth). The process of moving forward.—**Cyrtophoric p. of the foetal head**. Ger., *kyrtophorische P.* The simple advance of the head as distinguished from its rotation; so called from the curvilinear course of the parturient canal.—**Backward p.**

Fr., *p. rétrograde*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbewegung*. Inability to walk except backward. In a case recorded by L. Mazzotti, the patient died a few days after the phenomenon was noticed. The spinal cord was not examined; there was slight cloudiness of the pia mater over the frontal lobes, with decided atheroma of all the arteries at the base of the brain.—**Cross-legged p.** P. by means of crossed legs; observed in femoral ankylosis and some neurotic diseases. Called also *scissor-legged deformity*.

PROJEC'TION. Lat., *projectura* (from *projicere*, to throw before). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* 1. Any act or process of throwing forward. 2. A process or prominence; any projecting appendage.—**Binocular p.** The faculty of transposing into space and combining the impressions made by objects in space upon the perceptive layer of the retina of both eyes at the same time.—**Monocular p.** See **Unicocular p.**—**P. of visual impressions**. The faculty or act of projecting out from the fundus of the eye into space the impressions of objects made upon the retina by the rays of light which emanate from them entering the pupil, and coming to a focus upon the perceptive layer of the retina. By means of this, objects are correctly located in space.—**Unicocular p.** The faculty of transposing or displacing into space the impressions made by objects upon the retina of one eye. The *p.* is about in the line of direction of the object, but the estimate of the distance of objects is faulty.

PROLA'Bium, *n.* Fr., *p.* The central prominent part or border of the lip.

PROLAPSE'. Lat., *prolapsus* (from *prolabi*, to fall down), *excidentia*. Fr., *p.*, *providence*, *chute*. Ger., *Prolaps*, *Vorfall*. A falling down of a part. See also **PROCIDENTIA** and **PTOSIS**.—**Artificial p.** The drawing down of a part (e. g., of the uterus toward the vaginal outlet to facilitate examination or treatment).—**P. of the funis (umbilicalis)**. Expulsion of the funis from the uterus in advance of the foetus.

PROLAPSED'. Lat., *prolapsus*. Fr., *prolapsé*. Ger., *prolabi(e)rt*. In a state of prolapse.

PROLAP'SION. Lat., *prolapsio*. An old term for prolapse.

PROLAP'SUS, *m.* -lap'sus. See **PROLAPSE**.—**P. ani**. Prolapse of the anus.—**P. bulbi**. An old term for protrusion of the eye.—**P. cartilaginū ensiformis** (= *eu processus xiphoidei*). Dislocation of the ensiform cartilage.—**P. cerebri**. See **ENCEPHALOCÉLE**.—**P. corneæ**. An old term for staphyloma of the cornea.—**P. intestini recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. iridis**. See **HERNIA iridis**.—**P. linguæ**. See **PARAGLOSSA**, **GLOSSOCÉLE**, and **MACROGLOSSIA**.—**P. oculi**. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS**.—**P. placenta**. Prolapse of the placenta.—**P. recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. scleroticæ**. Staphyloma of the sclerotic.—**P. uteri**. Prolapse of the uterus.—**P. uteri completus**. Procidentia uteri.—**P. uteri incompletus**. That degree of prolapse of the uterus in which it appears at the vulva.—**P. uvulæ**. See **STAPHYLEDŒMA**.—**P. vaginæ**. Prolapse of the vagina.—**P. vesicæ (urinariæ)**. Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

PROLEP'SIS, *f.* -lep'seos (-is). Gr., *πρόληψις* (from *προλαμβάνειν*, to receive before). Fr., *prolepse*. Anticipation of a paroxysm of intermittent fever.

PROLEP'TIC(AL). Gr., *πρόληπτικός*. Fr., *proleptique*. Anticipating; prognostic.

PROL'ICIDE, *n.* From *proles*, offspring, and *cædere*, to kill. Infanticide, especially by a parent of the victim.

PROLIF'ERATING. Lat., *proliferans*. Undergoing proliferation; of cells, dividing to form daughter cells.

PROLIFERA'TION. Lat., *proliferatio* (from *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *prolifération*. Ger., *P.*, *Sprossenbildung*. The condition of being proliferous; growth by the multiplication of component elements (see **CELL genesis**); in pathology, neoplastic

growth of tissue in abnormal amount or situation.—**Atrophic p.** Of Flemming, direct p. of the nuclei associated with degeneration of the differentiated protoplasm of the special cell elements. It occurs in ordinary inflamed tissue, in reparative processes, and in cachectic and febrile conditions.

PROLIFEROUS. Lat., *prolifer*, *proliferus*. Fr., *prolifère*. Ger., *proliferi(e)rend*. Bearing progeny, exuberant, reproducing.

PROLIGEROUS. Lat., *proligerus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *proligère*. Containing a germ or ovum (cf. *Discus proligerus*).

PROMANUS, f. *Pro'manus*. From *pro*, before, and *manus*, the hand. The thumb.

PROMESOBLAST. The aggregation of large primitive cells destined to form the mesoderm.

PROMET'PIA, f. From *πρό*, before, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Fr., *prométopie*. The forehead or its integument.

PROMETOPID'IA, n. pl. Gr., *προμετωπίδια*. Bandages for the forehead.

PROMINENCE. Lat., *prominentia* (from *prominere*, to jut out). Ger., *Hervorragung* (1st def.), *Erhobenheit* (1st def.), *Vorsprung* (2d def.). 1. An elevation or projection on the surface of a part or organ. 2. A projection or tooth between two incisions in the margin of a part or organ. 3. The state of being prominent or elevated. Cf. **PROTUBERANCE**.—**Doyère's p.** See **MOTORIAL NERVE END PLATE**.—**Genital p.** An elevation on the ventral wall of the cloaca in the embryo from which the generative organs are developed.—**Mental p.** A triangular elevation on the inferior maxilla continuous below with the symphysis.

PROMINENT'IA, f. 1. See **PROMINENCE**. 2. See **PROLAPSE**.—**Prominentiæ albicantes.** See **CORPUS ALBICANS** (2d def.).—**P. annularis cerebri.** See **PONS VAROLII**.—**P. canalis facialis** (seu **Fallop**[p]ii). A slight elevation in the wall of the tympanum, above and behind the fenestra ovalis, marking the course of the aqueduct of Fallopius.—**P. cerebri.** A cerebral lobe.—**P. cornæ.** See **KERATOCELE**.—**Prominentiæ encephali** (seu **geminæ**). See **CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA**.—**P. laryngea.** See **POMUM ADAMI**.—**P. lentiformis.** See **CORPUS STRIATUM**.—**Prominentiæ natiformes.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**P. oculi totius.** See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.—**Prominentiæ orbiculares.** See **CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA**.—**Prominentiæ orbiculares majores.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**Prominentiæ orbiculares minores.** See **TESTES** (2d def.).—**P. semiovalis.** See **OLIVARY BODY**.—**P. sphærica** [Sömmerring]. A cerebral convolution.—**P. spiralis.** An elevation upon the outer wall of the cochlear duct containing a small capillary.—**Prominentiæ testiformes.** See **TESTES** (2d def.).

PROMONTORIUM, n. See **PROMONTORY**.—**P. ossis sacri, p. pelvis.** The promontory of the sacrum.—**P. tympani.** See **PROMONTORY** (2d def.).—**P. vertebræ inferioris.** See **PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM**.

PROMONTORY. Lat., *promontorium* (from *pro*, before, and *mons*, a mountain). Fr., *promontoire*. Ger., *Promontorium*. 1. A prominence or protuberance. 2. A slight prominence on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, below the fenestra ovalis.—**Double p., False p.** Fr., *faux promontoire*. Ger., *doppeltes Promontorium*. An unusual prominence of the anterior aspect of the junction of the first and second sacral vertebrae.—**P. of the sacrum, Sacrovertebral p.** Lat., *promontorium ossis sacri*. Fr., *saillie sacro-vertébrale*. Ger., *Vorberg des heiligen Beins, Promontorium des Kreuzbeins*. The projection forward formed by the last lumbar vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum. See also **Sacrovertebral ANGLE**.

PROMYCELIUM, n. Fr., *promycélium*. A short-lived and imperfectly developed mycelium bearing sporidia which germinate and form a true mycelium.

PRONA'TION. Lat., *pronatio*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Einwärtsdrehung, Vorwärtsbeugung*. The condition of being or the act of making prone.

PRONA'TOR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *pronateur*. Ger., *Vorwärtsbeuger*. A muscle that effects or assists in pronation of a portion of a limb.—**P. cubitoradialis.** See **P. quadratus**.—**P. inferior, P. minor.** See **P. (radii) quadratus**.—**P. obliquus.** See **P. radii teres**.—**P. pedis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the fibula below the flexor hallucis longus and inserted into the inner surface of the os calcis.—**P. (radii) quadratus.** Fr., *carré pronateur*. Ger., *viereckiger Vorwärtsdreher*. A flat, quadrangular muscle arising from the lowest fourth of the anterior surface and margin of the ulna and inserted on the anterior surface of the lower part of the radius.—**P. radii teres, P. rotundus, P. teres.** Fr., *rond pronateur*. Ger., *runder Einwärtsdreher*. A long, roundish muscle which arises by two heads—the one from the internal condyle of the humerus (forming a tendon common to itself, the flexor carpi radialis, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum manus sublimis, and the palmaris longus) and from the intermuscular septum, and the other from the coronoid process of the humerus. It is inserted into the outer surface of the radius near its middle. It pronates the hand and forearm, and aids in flexion of the forearm.—**P. transversus.** See **P. (radii) quadratus**.

PRO'NAUS, m. Gr., *πρόναος* (from *πρό*, before, and *ναός*, a temple). The vestibule of the vagina.

PRONE. Gr., *πρόνως*. Lat., *pronus*. Fr., *penché, incliné*. Lying with the face directed downward; of the forearm, having the lower end of the radius turned around that of the ulna so that, in ordinary postures, the palm looks downward.

PRONERVA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *pro*, before, and *nervus*, a tendon. See **APONEUROSIS** (2d def.).

PRONOE'A, f. Gr., *πρόνοια*. See **PROGNOSIS**.

PRONUCLE'OLUS, m. A nucleolus contained in a pronucleus.

PRONU'CLEUS, m. Fr., *p.*, *pronucléus*. Ger., *P., Vorkern*. A primordial or germinal nucleus.—**Female p.** Lat., *p. femininus*. Fr., *pronucléus (ou noyau) femelle*. Ger., *Eikern, weiblicher Vorkern* (oder *P.*). A small body, lying at first near the periphery, just beneath the extrusion globules, and representing the portion of the nucleus of the ovum (see **GERMINAL VESICLE**) which remains after the extrusion of the polar globules. It sinks to or toward the centre of the vitellus, where it usually remains, and must fuse with the male p. before segmentation can take place. A system of radiating lines runs out from it into the yolk, forming a starlike figure, the so called female aster.—**Male p.** Lat., *p. masculinus*. Fr., *pronucléus (ou noyau) mâle*. Ger., *männlicher Vorkern, Spermakern, Hodenkörner*. The p. into which the head or some other portion of a spermatozoid is transformed after it has imbedded itself in the vitellus and become enlarged, clear, and spheroidal. It finally unites with the female p., and, like the latter, is surrounded by radiating lines forming the so-called male aster.—**Segmentation p.** See **GERM NUCLEUS** and **GERMINAL SPOT**.—**Sperm p.** See **Male p.**

PROODONTUS. From *πρό*, before, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Having the radius fixus making an angle of between 23° and 50° with the line joining the subnasal and alveolar points.

PROES'TRUM, n. The incipient stage of the season of sexual excitement in female animals.

PROOS'TEON, n. From *πρό*, before, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. A bony process.

PROO'TIC. Lat., *prooticus* (from *πρό*, before, and *οὖς*, the ear). Situated in front of the ear capsule.

PRO'PANE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propan*. A hydrocarbon, $C_3H_8 = CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$, of the paraffin series; one of the constituents of petroleum.

PROPARATERE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. From *πρό*, before, *παρά*, beside, and *τήρησις*, a watching. See **PROPHYLAXIS**.

PROPAR'GYL. See **PROPINYL**.

PROPAR'GYLATE. An oxygen compound of propargyl with a univalent radicle, $C_3H_3X.O$.

PROPARGYL'IC ACID. See **PROPIOLIC ACID**.

PROP'ATHY. Lat., *propathia* (from *πρό*, before, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *propathie*. 1. A precursory symptom. 2. A disease already passed.

PROPENDEN'TIA, *f.* From *propendere*, to hang forth. See **PROLAPSE**.—**P. uvulæ**. Relaxation of the uvula.

PRO'PENYL. See **GLYCERYL**.—**P. alcohol**. See under **GLYCERIN**.—**P. trinitrate**. See **NITROGLYCERIN**.

PROPEN'YLATED. Ger., *Propenylat*. A compound of a metal or ether with propenyl (glyceryl) alcohol.

PROPEP'SIN. See **PEPSINOGEN**.

PROPEP'TONE. See **PARAPEPTONE** (3d def.), **HEMIALBUMOSE**, and under **ALBUMOSE**.

PROPEPTONU'RIA, *f.* The presence of propeptones in the urine. It may occur in connection with various diseases.

PROPERIS'TOMA, *n.* *-stom'atos (-is)*. From *πρό*, before, *περί*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Properistom*. The margin of the blastopore.

PROPERITONE'AL. From *πρό*, before, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum. Situated in front of the peritoneum.

PROPH'ASIS, *f.* *-phas'eos (proph'asis)*. Gr., *πρόφασις*. The remote cause of a disease.

PROPH'ETIN. Fr., *prophétine*. Ger., *P.* A glucoside, probably $C_{20}H_{36}O_7$, extracted from *Ecballium officinale* and the fruits of *Cucumis prophetarum*.

PROPTHAL'MUS, *m.* From *πρό*, before, and *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye. See **EXOPHTHALMUS**.

PROPHYLAC'TIC. Gr., *προφυλακτικός*. Fr., *prophylactique*. Ger., *prophylaktisch, vorbeugend*. Preventive of disease or intended to prevent it.

PROPHYLAX'IS, *f.* *-ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *προφύλαξις*. Fr., *prophylaxie*. Ger., *P.*, *Prophylaxe*. Prevention of disease.

PRO'PIN(E). See **ALLYLENE**.

PROP'INYL. The radicle C_3H_3 .

PROPIOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide propiolique*. The compound $C_3H_2O_2$.

PROPION'AMID(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propionamid*. The compound C_3H_7NO .

PRO'PIONE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propion*. The compound $(C_3H_5)_2CO$.

PROPION'IC. Derived from propyl.—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide propionique*. Ger., *Propionsäure*. A colorless monobasic liquid, $C_3H_6O_2$, occasionally found in sweat and in diabetic urine.—**P. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde propionique, hydrure de propionyle*. Ger., *Propionaldehyd*. Oxide of propylidene, propylic aldehyde, C_3H_6O , bearing the same relation to propyl alcohol and propionic acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid; a mobile liquid of a peculiar suffocating odor.—**P. anhydride**. Ger., *Propionsäureanhydrid*. The compound $(C_3H_5O)_2O$.

PROPIONI'TRIL(E). Ethyl cyanide.

PROPIONOX'YL. See **PROPIONYL**.

PROPI'ONYL. Fr., *propionyle*. Ger., *P.*, *Propionoxyl*. The acid radicle, $(C_3H_5O)'$, of propionic acid.

PROPLEX'US, *m.* The chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

PROPO'OLIS, *f.* *-po'leos (-is)*, *p.* Gr., *πόπολις* (from *πρό*, before, and *πόλις*, a city). An aromatic, somewhat viscous matter used by bees at the base of the hive as a sort of mortar to stop cracks. It seems to be anodyne and soporific, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and the early stage of dysentery.

PROPRI'ETARY. Lat., *proprietaryus*. Of medicinal preparations, constituting the property of an individual or corporation that, by copyrighting the name or other-

wise, has or professes to have the exclusive right to produce and vend them.

PROPRI'ETAS, *f.* *-ta'tis*. From *proprius*, one's own. A property; of old writers, temperament.

PROPTO'MA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόπτωμα* (from *προπίπτειν*, to fall forward). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Vorfall*. Prolapse.—**P. auricularum**. 1. See **FLAP EAR**. 2. An elongation of the external ears seen among the Siamese, caused by hanging weights upon them.—**P. labii inferioris**. Relaxation of the lower lip.—**P. mammarum**. A flabby, pendulous condition of the breasts.—**P. palpebrarum**. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS**.—**P. scroti**. Redundancy of the scrotum.

PROPTO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόπτωσις*. Prolapse, protrusion.—**P. oculi**. Of Celsus, exophthalmia.—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS**.—**P. uvulæ**. See **STAPHYLEDEMA**.

PROPTYSIS, *f.* *-ys'eos, prop'tysis*. From *πρό*, before, and *πτύειν*, to spit. See **EXPECTORATION**.

PROPLU'SION. From *pro*, before, and *pellere*, to drive. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A thrusting or being thrust forward; specifically, the peculiar gait of paralysis agitans. The patient gets up from his seat slowly and with difficulty, hesitates a moment, and then starts forward quickly, speed being necessary to prevent falling. Cf. **FESTINATION**.

PRO'PYL. Fr., *propyle*. Ger., *P.* The radicle, C_3H_7 , of *p.* alcohol. It occurs in two isomeric forms: *normal p.*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2'$, and *isop.*, or *secondary p.*, $(CH_3)_2:CH'$.

PROPYL'AMIN(E). Ger., *P'amin*. A primary amine of *p.*, $(C_3H_7)NH_2$. Two isomeric forms are known: one, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$, derived from normal propyl and occurring as a liquid boiling at $49^\circ C$. and having an ammoniacal odor; the other, $\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{matrix} CH-NH_2$, derived from isopropyl (*isopropylamine*), a mobile liquid boiling at $32^\circ C$. and having the odor of herring brine. Many bodies which were formerly thought to contain *p.* are now known to contain the metameric trimethylamine. *P.* was discovered by Brieger in putrefying gelatin, and was formerly used as a remedy for rheumatism.

PRO'PYLENE. Fr., *propylène*. Ger., *Propylen*. A colorless gas, $CH_3-CH=CH_2$, of alliaceous odor.

PROPYL'IC. Of, belonging to, containing, or derived from propyl.

PROPYLIDENE. Ger., *Propyliden*. A bivalent radicle, $C_2H_5.CH''$, isomeric with propylene.

PRO'RA, *f.* Gr., *πρόρα*. The occiput.—**Sutura proræ**. See **LAMBDOID SUTURE**.

PRORRHE'SIS. *-rhe'seos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόρρησις* (from *πρό*, before, and *ῥήσις*, a speech). See **PROGNOSIS**.

PRORUP'TION. Lat., *proruptio*. See **ERUPTION**.

PROSAGO'GE, *f.* *-o'ges*. Gr., *προσαγωγή*. See **ADDUCTION**.

PROSAR'MA, *n.* *-arm'atos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόσαρμα* (from *προσαίρειν*, to take up). Fr., *prosarme*. Anything ingested.

PROSARTHRO'SIS, *f.* *-thro'seos (-is)*. See **DIARTHROSIS**.

PROS'CHYSIS, *f.* *-chys'eos, pros'chysis*. Gr., *πρόσχυσις*. See **AFUSION**.

PROSCO'LEX, *m.* *-e'cos (-is)*. From *πρό*, before, and *σώληξ*, a worm. The scolex of a *Tænia* prior to its encysted stage in its host.

PROSEC'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. From *pro*, before, and *secare*, to cut off. See **DISSECTION** (1st def.).

PROSEC'TOR, *m.* *-o'ris*. Fr., *prosecteur*. One who makes dissections for anatomical instruction.

PROSENCEPH'ALON, *n.* From *πρόσω*, forward, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Stirnhirn, Vorderhirn*. Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the cerebral hemispheres with their lateral ven-

trices, the corpora striata, the olfactory lobes, the corpus callosum, and the fornix.

PROS'LYSIS, *f.* -*lys'eos*, *pros'lysis*. From *πρός*, beside, and *λύσις*, a loosing. See **CATALYSIS**.

PROSOBREG'MUS, *f.* From *πρόσω*, forward, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 82° to 95° with a line from the hornion to the bregma.

PROSOGAS'TER, *f.* -*gas'teros (-is)*. From *πρόσω*, forward, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See **FOREGUT**.

PROSOPAL'GIA, *f.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Facial neuralgia.

PROSOPAL'GIC. Pertaining to prosopalgia.

PROSOPANTRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. *Fr.*, *prosopantrite*. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

PROSOPAN'TRON, *n.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ἄντρον*, a cavity. See **FRONTAL SINUS**.

PROSOPERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* -*el'atos (-is)*. From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ἐρύσιπελος*, erysipelas. Erysipelas of the face.

PROSO'PIS, *f.* -*op'idos (-is)*, -*o'pis*. *Gr.*, *προσωπίς*. *Fr.*, *p.* *Ger.*, *Süßhülsenbaum*. A genus of the *Adenanthææ*. —*P. dulcis*. A species found in the southwestern United States.—*P. glandulosa*. The mesquit bean of Texas; a variety of *P. dulcis*. It yields Mexican chicle and gomme de Peroa, a variety of mesquite gum.—*P. juliflora*. Southwestern honey locust; a species growing in New Mexico, Texas, Central America, and the West Indies. The stem and branches yield mesquite gum.—*P. reptans*. A Colombian species used in dysentery.—*P. spicigera*. A species found in the East Indies, extending to Persia. The pods are used like those of *Ceratonia siliqua*.

PROSOPOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Carcinoma of the face.

PROSOPODID'YMUS, *m.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ἴδιμος*, double. See **DIPROSOPUS**.

PROSOPODYN'IA, *f.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. See **PROSOPALGIA**.

PROSOPODYSMOR'PHIA, *f.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *δυσμορφία*, deformity. See **PROGRESSIVE FACIAL ATROPHY**.

PROSOPOL'OGY. *Lat.*, *prosopologia* (from *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *λόγος*, understanding). See **PHYSIOGNOMY** (1st def.).

PROSOPOPAR'YSIS, **PROSOPOPLE'GIA**. -*ys'eos (-al'ysis)*. From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis, or *πληγή*, a stroke. See **FACIAL PARALYSIS**.

PROSOPOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *σπασμός*, a drawing. See **RISUS SARDONICUS**.

PROSO'POSTERNODYM'IA, *f.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, *στέρνον*, the breast, and *ἴδιμος*, double. The state of a cephalothoracopagus in which there is union of the faces and the breasts.

PROSO'POTHORACOP'AGUS, *m.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πάγος*, that which is fixed. That variety of the cephalothoracopagus in which there is union of the face, throat, and thorax.

PROSOPOTO'CIA, *f.* From *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. See **FACE PRESENTATION**.

PROSOPROSO'PUS. From *πρόσω*, forward, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 65° to 78° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point.

PROSORHI'NUS. From *πρόσω*, forward, and *ρίς*, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66° to 77° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point.

PROSPEG'MA, *n.* -*peg'matos (-is)*. *Gr.*, *πρόσπηγμα* (from *προσπηγνύναι*, to fix). A concretion, especially of mucous matter in the anus.

PROS'PHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos*, *pros'physis*. *Gr.*, *πρόσφυσις* (from *προσφύεσθαι*, to cling to). *Fr.*, *p.* Coales-

cence, adhesion.—**P. palpebrarum**. See **ANKYLO-BLEPHARON**.

PROS'TADEN. A medicinal extract of the prostate.

PROSTATA, *f.* *Gr.*, *προστάτης*. *Ger.*, *P.* See **PROSTATE**. —*P. superior*. See **PROSTATE**.

PROSTATAL'GIA, *f.* Pain in the prostate.

PROSTATAUX'E, *f.* -*aux'es*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *αὔξη*, growth. Enlargement of the prostate.

PROST'ATE. *Gr.*, *προστάτης* (from *πρό*, before, and *ιστάναι*, to set). *Lat.*, *prostata*. *Ger.*, *Vorsteherdrüse*, *Prostata*. *Fr.*, *p.* 1. A gland surrounding the first portion of the urethra. It is made up of a fibrous capsule lined with a layer of unstriated muscular fibres which also divide the organ into a number of compartments containing small vesicles whose ducts empty into the excretory ducts. It is about 1½ in. wide, 1¼ in. long, and 1 in. deep, and is pierced by the urethra and nearer the anterior than the posterior surface by the common seminal ducts. It resembles a flattened cone with its base resting on the bladder and its apex directed upward, with the posterior surface on the rectum and the anterior just below the symphysis pubis. It is divided into three lobes—two lateral which unite in front of the urethra and are separated behind by a notch in its base, and a middle which lies between the lateral against the neck of the bladder. 2. Of Cuvier, one of the portions of the spermatic canal.—**Anterior p.** A small gland sometimes found in front of and between Méry's glands.

PROSTATECTOMY. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. *Fr.*, *prostatectomie*. Removal of a portion of the prostate.

PROSTAT(H)ELCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the prostate.

PROSTAT'IC. *Lat.*, *prostaticus*. *Fr.*, *prostatique*. *Ger.*, *prostatisch*. Pertaining to the prostate.

PROSTAT'ICUS. Prostatic; as a *n. m.*, a muscle acting upon the prostate.—**P. superior**. See **COMPRESSOR PROSTATE**.

PROSTATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. *Fr.*, *prostatite*. Inflammation of the prostate.

PROSTATOCELE, *f.* Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta³t)-o(o³)-se-(ka)²-le(la); in *Eng.*, pro's-ta²t'o-sel. -*ce'les*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by swelling of the prostate.

PROSTATOCYSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Inflammation of the prostate and of the bladder.

PROSTAT'OLITH. *Lat.*, *prostatolithus* (from *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *λίθος*, a stone). See **PROSTATIC CALCULUS**.

PROSTATOME'LE, *f.* -*me'les*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *μήλη*, a probe. A sound for exploring the prostate.

PROSTATON'CUS, *m.* From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *όγκος*, a tumor. See **PROSTATOCELE**.

PROSTATOPAREC'TASIS, *f.* -*tas'eos (-ect'asis)*. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *παρέκτασις*, a stretching. *Fr.*, *prostatoparectasie*. Enlargement of the prostate.

PROSTATORRH'E'A, *f.* From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ροία*, a flowing. *Fr.*, *prostatorrhée*. *Ger.*, *Prostatorrhoe*. A morbid discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra.

PROSTATOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *σκιρρός*, an induration. *Fr.*, *prostatosquirre*. Schirrus of the prostate.

PROSTATOT'OMY. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the prostate.—**Thermoelectro p.** The making of a free channel through the prostate by galvanic cauterization in cases of obstruction from its enlargement.

PROS'THESIS, *f.* -*the'seos*, *pros'thesis*. *Gr.*, *πρόσθεσις* (from *προστίθεαι*, to put to). *Fr.*, *prothèse*. *Ger.*, *Er-*

setzung, Ersatz. 1. That branch of surgery which deals especially with the supplying of deficiencies by artificial means. 2. An appliance for supplying a part that is lacking.

PROSTHET'IC. Fr., *prosthétique*. Pertaining to prosthesis.

PROSTHET'ICS, *sing.* See PROSTHESIS.

PROSTHETOS, PROSTHETUS. Gr., *πρόσθετος*. Artificially supplied; as a n., in the n. pl., *prostheta*, external remedial appliances.

PROSTHION, *n.* From *πρόσθιος*, foremost. 1. See PENIS. 2. See *Alveolar POINT*.

PROSTRATION. Lat., *prostratio*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Hinfälligkeit*. A condition of extreme weakness.—**Nervous p.** See NEURASTHENIA.

PROTAGON. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ἄγειν*, to lead. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A complex body, $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$, forming most of the white substance of Schwann, and also said to be a constituent of red blood corpuscles. It was regarded as identical with myelin by Liebreich, who first isolated it in the form of fine acicular crystals soluble in warm alcohol.

PROTALBUMOSE. See under ALBUMOSE.

PROTAMIN(E). A peculiar body found in semen; not known in its free form.

PROTAN. An intestinal astringent said to be a tannin nucleoprotein.

PROTANOPIA, *f.* From *πρωτος*, first, privative, and *ὄψις*, the faculty of sight. Red blindness.

PROTARGOL. A protein compound of silver; an antiseptic and antibleorrhagic.

PROTECTIVE. From *protegere*, to protect. Affording protection or security against disease or injury; as a n., a waterproof material to be placed in direct contact with a wound in antiseptic treatment.

PROTEID. Fr., *protéide*. Ger., *P.* An amorphous non-crystallizable body, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. It is soluble in strong acids and in alkalis, and gives the xanthoproteic reaction. The albumins, globulins, and peptones and fibrin are p's. See also under ALBUMINOID (2d def.).—**Anti-p.** A supposed body formed when fibrin is peptonized.—**Defensive p's.** Of E. H. Hankin, bactericidal substances occurring in bloodserum that furnish immunity from disease. They include the alexins of Buchner, which have been subdivided into sozins and phylaxins.—**Hemi-p.** A p. supposed to be produced during the peptonization of fibrin.

PROTEIFORM. Lat., *proteiformis*. Fr., *protéiforme*. Varying in form or appearance (said of diseases).

PROTEIN. Lat., *proteina* (from *πρωτος*, first). Fr., *protéine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A substance or principle formerly supposed to be the base of the proteids and an essential constituent of foods. 2. A peculiar body, closely allied to alkali albumin and fibrin, and analogous to if not identical with casein, to which Mulder assigns the formula $C_{18}H_{26}N_4O_{15}$.

PROTEMBRYO. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ἔμβριον*, the embryo. Of Quain, the collection of blastomeres which in the higher animals constitutes the blastoderm.

PROTENSIO, *f.* -*onis*. From *protendere*, to stretch forth. A protruding part; a process.—**P. glandularis**. See CORPUS ALBICANS (2d def.).

PROTEOLYSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*ol'ysis*). From *proteina*, protein, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *protéolyse*. Ger., *P.* *Proteolyse*. The conversion of proteids into peptones.—**Digestive p.** The dissolution of proteids during the process of digestion.

PROTEOLYTIC. Fr., *protéolytique*. Pertaining to or favoring the digestion of proteids.

PROTEOSURIA, *f.* See PEPTONURIA.

PROTEUS, *m.* From *Πρωτεύς*, a sea god who changed his form at will. 1. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Bacilli*). 2. A genus of the *Urodela*.—**P. hominis capsulatus**.

An aerobic, non-liquefying, non-motile bacillus obtained in 1887 from two cadavers having the appearance of ragworter's disease. It is pathogenic in mice and dogs, less so for guinea pigs and rabbits.—**P. lethalis**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, motile, non-liquefying bacillus found in the lungs and spleen of a patient who had died of septicæmia. It is very pathogenic by subcutaneous injections, in rabbits and mice, but less so in guinea pigs.—**P. mirabilis**. A species having the same habitat and the same pathogenic action as *P. vulgaris*, but distinguished by the much more frequent occurrence of spherical (or pear-shaped or spermatozoidlike) forms (involution forms) from 3.75μ to 7μ in diameter. It liquefies the gelatin more slowly than *P. vulgaris*.—**P. vulgaris**. The common species occurring in putrefying animal matter, contents of putrid ulcers, etc., in forms about 6μ in thickness, but varying in length. Sometimes they appear as bacilli 1.25μ to 3.75μ long, often ciliated, sometimes as twisted convoluted threads (regarded by Hauser as spirilla), and sometimes as rods so short as to seem nearly spherical. Liquid cultivations, unless first filtered through plaster cylinders, set up putrefaction even in boiled and sterilized meat. Small doses are not pathogenic in animals. Somewhat large doses cause abscesses at the point of injection. In rabbits and guinea pigs large subcutaneous injections produce symptoms of poisoning.—**P. Zenkeri**. A species resembling in its effects the *P. vulgaris*, except that the odor developed by its cultivations is not pronounced and it does not liquefy gelatin. It occurs in rods 0.4μ in breadth, and averaging 1.65μ in length. Spirilla are rarely formed. Cf. AMCEBA.

PROTHESIS, *f.* See PROSTHESIS.

PROTHET'IC. See PROSTHETIC.

PROTIODID(E). See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTME'SIS, *f.* -*me'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *πρότμησις* (from *πρό*, before, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *protmèse*. The umbilicus.

PROTOALBUMOSE. See under ALBUMOSE.

PROTOBLAST. From *πρωτος*, first, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *protoblaste*. 1. A mass having the attributes of a cell, but with no investing membrane; also a cell exclusive of the cell wall. 2. Of Villot, the nucleus of the ovum.

PROTOBROMID(E). See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTOCATECHU'IC ACID. Ger., *Protocatechusäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_6(H_2H.OH.OH.H.CO.OH_2)$. It has been found in the urine.

PROTOCATECHU'IC ALDEHYD(E), *n.* Fr., *aldéhyde protocatéchique*. Ger., *Protocatechualdehyd*. Dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COH$.

PROTOCEREBRUM, *n.* Fr., *protocérêbron*. Of Wilder, the primitive cerebrum.

PROTOCHLO'RID(E). Lat., *protochloridum*. Fr., *protochlorure*. Ger., *Protochlorür*. That one of a series of chlorides which contains the smallest relative amount of chlorine. Analogous compounds of bromine, iodine, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *protobromide*, *protiodide* (or *protiodide*), *protozide*, and *protosulphide*.

PROTO-COMPOUND. A compound of the kind described under PROTOCHLORIDE (*q. v.*).

PROTOCONE. From *πρωτος*, first, and *κωνος*, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the anterointernal cusp of an upper molar.

PROTOCO'NID. Of H. F. Osborn, the anteroexternal cusp of a lower molar.

PROTOCON'ULE. Of H. F. Osborn, the anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar.

PROTODONT. From *πρωτος*, first, and *δούς*, a tooth. A very simple form of molar tooth, with not very clearly marked cusps.

PROTOELAS'TOSE. See under ELASTOSE.

PROTOG'ALA, *n.* -*lac'tos (-is)*. From *πρῶτος*, first, and *γάλα*, milk. See **COLOSTRUM**.

PROTOGAS'TER, *f.* -*gas'teros (-is)*, -*gas'tri*. From *πρῶτος*, first, and *γαστήρ*, a cavity. See **BLASTOCÆLE**.

PROTOGEN. An albumin compound which, when heated in aqueous solution, does not coagulate.

PROTOGLOB'ULOSE. See under **GLOBULOSE**.

PROTOHÆM'OBLAST. From *πρῶτος*, first, *αἷμα*, blood, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See **Hæmoglobic CELL**.

PROTOI'ODID(E). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

PROTOLEU'COCYTES, *pl.* From *πρῶτος*, first, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. The minute primary lymph cells (or corpuscles) found in the red marrow of bones and in the spleen. They resemble the smallest lymph corpuscles.

PROTO'M(E)US, *m.* From *προτέμνειν*, to cut up beforehand. See **PROSECTOR**.

PROTOMY'OSINOSE. See under **MYOSINOSE**.

PROTONI'TRATE. That one of two or more nitrates which contains the smallest amount of the nitric acid radicle.

PROTONU'CLEIN. A nuclein preparation said to be made by "the mechanical separation of the cellularly active constituents of various lymphoid structures and glands."

PROTOPATH'IC. See **IDIOPATHIC**.

PROTOP'ATHY. Lat., *protopathia* (from *πρῶτος*, first, and *πάθος*, disease). A primary disease.

PROTOPEP'SIA. From *πρῶτος*, first, and *πέψις*, a softening. A primary digestive process, as of starchy substances by the saliva.

PROTOPIN(E). A base, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, found in opium.

PROTOPLASM. Gr., *πρωτόπλασμα* (from *πρῶτος*, first, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded). Lat., *protoplasma*. Fr., *protoplasme*. Ger., *P.*, *Urschleim*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Zelleib* (2d def.). Syn.: *plasma*, *bioplasm*, *plasson*, *sarcode*, *cell body* (2d def.). 1. The complex jellylike, proteid living substance of animals and plants which, in its undifferentiated stage, is capable of nutrition, growth, movement, and reproduction. The term was introduced independently by Purkinje (1839 to 1840) and von Mohl (1844). *P.* usually occurs in minute, more or less distinct masses, called cells (*q. v.*), and, by becoming specially differentiated in structure, gives rise to a specialization of function whereby the originally homogeneous *p.* is capable of performing all the varied functions of the most highly organized animals and plants. In its youngest or formative period, *p.* is of a homogeneous structure, but very soon divides into a denser part, which assumes a granular, filar, or reticular arrangement, and a semifluid, homogeneous matrix, the paraplasma. According to Heitzmann and Elsberg, the protoplasmic fibrils forming the reticula of neighboring cells are interconnected, so that there are no independent cells or plastids except the wandering cells and those of the blood and lymph. 2. Of more recent writers, the cell body only. Cf. **NUCLEUS** (1st def.) and headings there referred to.—**Intercellular p.** *P.* outside or between cells.—**Mother p.** See **Germ PLASMA**.

PROTOPLASMAT'IC, **PROTOPLAS'MIC**. Fr., *protoplasmatique*, *protoplasmiqne*. Ger., *protoplasmatisch*. Pertaining to protoplasm.

PROTOPLAS'TIC. Protoplasmic, pertaining to the action or functions of protoplasm (used especially of a solution employed in determining the action of the blood plates in the coagulation of the blood).

PROTOQUINAM'ICIN(E). Ger., *Protochinamicin*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{26}N_2O_2$, obtained by heating quinamine sulphate to 120° C.

PROTOSO'MA, *n.* -*som'atos (-is)*. From *πρῶτος*, first, and *σῶμα*, the body. A large, dark, oval spot formed in the middle of the transparent area of the blastoderm by a multiplication of the epiblastic and mesoblastic

cells at that point, representing the primitive stage in the development of the embryo.

PRO'TOSPASM. From *πρῶτος*, first, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Spasm which begins in one limb and extends to the other, to the head, or to the entire side of the body. In other cases it may become bilateral and generalized.

PROTOS'TOMA, *n.* -*stom'atos (-is)*. See **BLASTOPORE**.

PROTOSUL'PHATE. Of two or more sulphates, that which contains the smallest amount of the sulphuric acid radicle. Cf. **PERSULPHATE**.

PROTOVER'ATRIN(E). An extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{51}NO_{11}$.

PROTOVER'TEBRA, *f.* From *πρῶτος*, first, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). See **Protovertebral SOMITE**.

PROTO'VUM, *n.* From *πρῶτος*, first, and *ovum*, an egg. An ovum without a nutritive yolk.

PROTOX'ID(E). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

PROTRAC'TILE. Fr., *exsertile*. Capable of being thrust out.

PROTRAC'TOR. From *protrahere*, to draw forth. Ger., *Hervorzieher*. 1. An instrument for measuring angles and representing them in a drawing. 2. See **PROTRAHENS**.

PRO'TRAHENS, *m.* -*ent'is*. Ger., *Hervortreiber*. A muscle that draws a part forward.—*P. auriculæ*. See **ATTRAHENS aurem**.—*P. lentis*. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**.

PROTRU'SILE. See **PROTRACTILE**.

PROTRU'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Protrusion.—*P. enorbitalis*. Protrusion forward of the orbit as well as of the eyeball.—*P. exorbitalis*, *P. oculi*. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

PROTRU'SION, *n.* Lat., *protrusio* (from *protrudere*, to thrust forward). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Hervortreibung*, *P.* The act of thrusting or the condition of being thrust out.

PROTRU'SOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See **PROTRAHENS**.—*P. labii inferioris*. See **CORRUGATOR labii inferioris**.—*P. lingue*. See **GENIOGLOSSUS**.

PROTU'BERANCE. A knoblike projection.—**Annular p.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**Cerebral p.** Lat., *prominentiæ cerebri*. Fr., *protubérance cérébrale* (2d def.). 1. A p. formed by the upper of the two flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. 2. See **PONS Varolii**.—**External occipital p.** A p. on the outer surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, near its centre.—**Frontal p.** The lower p. of the two formed by the flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo.—**Inferior maxillary p's.** Two p's, one on each side, formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo, being the rudiments of the lower jaw.—**Internal occipital p.** A p. on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone.—**Lateral frontal p's.** Two p's formed one on each side of the frontal p. of the embryo.—**Natiform p.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**Occipital p's.** See **External occipital p.** and **Internal occipital p.**—**Parietal p.** See **PARIETAL EMINENCE**.—**Superior maxillary p's.** Two p's formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo.

PROTUBERAN'TIA, *f.* See **PROTUBERANCE** and **PONS Varolii**.—*P. annularis minor*. See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—*P. cerebelli media*. See **MIDDLE PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum**.—*P. cerebrealis*. See **PONS Varolii**.—*P. circularis minor*. See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—*P. glandulosa*. See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**Protuberantiæ internæ ossis maxillæ inferioris. See **Mental SPINES**.—*P. laryngea*. See **POMUM Adami**.—*P. basilaris*. See **PONS Varolii**.—*P. mentalis externa*. See **Mental PROMINENCE**.—*P. natiformis*. See **NATES** (2d def.).—*P. occipitalis exterior (seu externa)*. See **External occipital PROTUBERANCE**.—*P. occipitalis interna*. See **Internal occipital PROTUBERANCE** and **TORCULAR Herophilii**.—*P. orbicularis*. See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—*P. scleralis*. A circumscribed backward protrusion of the sclera below the optic nerve entrance, said by von Ammon to arise from the scleral hiatus.—*P. striata*. See **Optic THALAMUS**.—*P. testiformis*.**

See TESTES (2d def.).—**P. transversalis**. See PONS *Varolii*.

PRO'TYL. From *πρώτος*, first, and *ὑλη*, matter. Fr., *protyle*. Ger., *P.* 1. An old name for methyl, so called as being the first of the series of univalent hydrocarbons. 2. A name suggested for the supposititious primary element of which all the other so called elements are supposed to be composed.

PROTYL'IC. Containing or derived from protyl, methylic.

PROX'IMAD. Toward the proximal aspect.

PROX'IMAL. Fr., *prochain*. Ger., *nächst*. Nearer or nearest (to the body); situated nearest a centre, axis, or point of attachment. Cf. **DISTAL**.

PROXIMATE. 1. Primary or immediate, as distinguished from remote or ultimate. 2. See **PROXIMAL**.

PRUNA. See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.) and **IGNIS persicus**.

PRUNEL'IA, *f.* Ger., *Prunelle* (3d def.). 1. A thick crust formed on the tongue in fevers. 2. See **APHTHÆ** and **CYNANCHE**. 3. Self heal, blue curls; a genus of the *Prunelleæ*, which are a section of the *Prasiæ*.—**P. grandiflora**. Large-flowered self heal. The flowering herb was formerly used like that of *P. vulgaris*.—**P. officinalis**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *prunelle commune*. Ger., *gemeine Prunelle*. (Common) all heal. The flowering herb was formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary.

PRUNUM, *n.* The prune, the dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

PRUNUS, *f.* Gr., *προυνή*. Fr., *prunier*. Ger., *Pflaumenbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs.—**Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de cerisier de Virginie*. Ger., *flüssiges Wildkirschenrindenextrakt*. A fluid extract of the bark of *P. serotina*.—**Infusum pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *virginiani*). An infusion of the bark of *P. serotina*.—**P. acacia**. *P. spinosa*.—**P. acida**. Ger., *rot(h)e Sauerkirsche*. Of the two leading forms of *P. cerasus*, the one including the varieties in which the fruit has a short pedicel and a clear pulp.—**P. amigdalus**. See **AMYGDALUS communis**.—**P. armeniaca**. Fr., (*prunier*) *abricotier*. Ger., *Aprikosenbaum*. The apricot. The stem and branches of the older trees yield *gummi armeniaca*, which is used like *gummi cerasorum*.—**P. austera**. Morello (cherry); a variety of *P. cerasus*. The mucilaginous, refrigerant, laxative, acid or subacid fruits are used, especially in the form of a syrup in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The flowers, fruit pedicels, and young leaves are sometimes used in domestic practice as a diuretic and calmative. According to some writers, the liqueurs known as *maraschino* and *ratafia* are prepared from the fruits of this variety, the pulp, stone, and kernel being pounded and allowed to ferment. The kernel contains prussic acid.—**P. avium**. Fr., *merisier*. Ger., *Süsskirschbaum*. Crab cherry. The small black fruits are used especially in making *Kirschwasser*. The stem and branches yield *gummi cerasorum*. The leaves are said to be used to adulterate tea.—**P. brigiatiaca**. Fr., *prunier de Briançon* (ou *des Alpes*). Briançon apricot, marmottes oil plant. The bitter kernels yield an oil (Fr., *huile de marmotte*) used like olive oil.—**P. capolin**, **P. capuli**. A Mexican febrifuge species. The root bark is used in dysentery. The leaves and kernels contain prussic acid.—**P. caroliniana**. Fr., *prunier de la Caroline*. American cherry laurel. The drupes and leaves are considered poisonous.—**P. cerasus**. Fr., (*prunier*) *cerisier*. Ger., *Sauerkirsche*. 1. Dwarf wild cherry; indigenous to Asia Minor or to the regions of the Black Sea. 2. See *P. avium*.—**P. chamæcerasus**. Fr., *prunier chamæcerasus*. Ger., *Zwergkirsche*. A West Indian species. The fruit is said to be purgative.—**P. claudiana**. Fr., *prunier de reine Claude*. Greengage; a variety of *P. domestica*.—**P. coccumilia**. Fr., *prunier de Calabre*. A species found in Italy and Greece. The bark is used

as a febrifuge.—**P. dasycarpa**. Fr., *prunier à fruit noir*. The black apricot; it has the properties of *P. armeniaca*.—**P. domestica**. Fr., *prunier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Pflaumenbaum*. Common garden plum. The var. *juliana* (Fr., *prunier de St-Julien*) is the principal if not the exclusive source of the prunes of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. Prunes are nutritious and laxative, and, stewed, are used as a laxative during recovery from fevers, etc. The pulp is an ingredient of the *confectio sennæ*. Cf. *P. æconomica*.—**P. juliana**. 1. A variety of *P. avium*. 2. *P. domestica*, var. *juliana*.—**P. laurocerasus**. Fr., *laurier-cerise*. Ger., *Kirschlorbeerbaum*. Common laurel; a species forming the section *Laurocerasus*, a native of countries bordering on the Black Sea, and cultivated in Europe. All parts of the tree contain hydrocyanic acid. The fresh leaves, the *folia laurocerasi* of the Br. Ph., contain also an essential oil resembling oil of bitter almonds, which is used in flavoring.—**P. mahaleb**. Fr., (*prunier*) *mahaleb*. Ger., *Mahaleb-Kirsche*. Perfumed cherry; a European species. The fruits (*fructus mahaleb*) and their kernels were formerly used in calculous affections, and the wood was considered sudorific and remedial in rabies.—**P. æconomica**. A species the fruits of which (Ger., *Quetschen*, *Zwetschen*) furnish a substitute for French prunes.—**P. padus**. Fr., *merisier à grappes*. Ger., *Traubenkirschbaum*. Bird cherry. It has the medicinal properties of *P. laurocerasus*, though in a lesser degree. The bark, especially of the young branches, is sedative, diuretic, and sudorific, and is used in chronic rheumatism and gout and as a febrifuge. It contains tannin, resin, gum, an acrid substance, extractive, and an essential oil containing hydrocyanic acid. A water, *aqua pruni padis*, is distilled from it, closely resembling in its properties *aqua amygdalæ amara*. The leaves, flowers, and berries are considered anthelmintic, though rarely used.—**P. semperflorens**. A variety of *P. acida*.—**P. serotina**. Fr., *prunier tardif* (1st def.). 1. The black cherry tree of North America. The bark (*p. virginiana* of the U. S. Ph.) has an astringent, aromatic, bitter taste, and when macerated in water emits the odor of bitter almonds. It is tonic and sedative, and is much used in the United States as a pectoral. The leaves yield a volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid, and a water may be distilled from them similar in properties to *aqua laurocerasi*. 2. *P. semperflorens*.—**P. silvestris**, **P. spinosa**. Fr., *prunier épineux*. Ger., *Schlehenpflaume*. Blackthorn; a shrub growing throughout Europe. The flowers contain an essential oil (associated with hydrocyanic acid), a bitter extractive, and tannin, and are sedative and mildly laxative.—**P. varia**. See under *P. avium*.—**P. virginiana**. Fr., *prunier de Virginie* (2d def.). 1. *P. serotina* (1st def.). 2. The chokecherry; a small tree or shrub growing in the United States, bearing a small astringent fruit. 3. Of the U. S. Ph. (Br. Ph., *P. v.*, *cortex*), the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.).—**Syrupus pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A syrup made from the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.).—**Tinctura pruni virginianæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture of the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.).

PRURIGINOUS. Lat., *pruriginosus*. Fr., *prurigineux*. Ger., *pruriginös*, *juckend*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling prurigo. 2. Itching, pruritic.

PRURI'GO, *f.* -*iginis*. From *prurire*, to itch. Fr., *gale invétérée*, *psoride papuleuse*, *p.* Ger., *Juckblattern*, *Juckblätterchen*. 1. See **PRURITUS**. 2. Of Hebra, a pruritic disease of the skin beginning in infancy and often continuing with varying intensity through life; chiefly affecting the extensor surfaces of the legs and arms, frequently, also, other regions of the body, but invariably avoiding the flexor surfaces of the joints. The pruritus is accompanied with lesions of the skin often urticarial in character at the beginning, subsequently consisting of papules of miliary size or larger, pale or red, which may be associated with eczema.

Where the disease is most pronounced, as upon the outer aspects of the legs, the skin is apt to become thickened, horny, and rough. The severer cases are often attended with large indolent swellings of the inguinal lymphatic glands. 3. Of Willan, an itching disease attended with an eruption of small papules not varying in color from the surrounding skin.—**P. adolescentium**, **P. æstivalis**. See *Summer p.*—**P. agria**. **P.** (2d def.) of a very severe form, in which the itching is intense, the skin is decidedly thickened, pigmented, and roughened, and the lymphatic glands are greatly enlarged.—**P. ferox**. See *P. agria*.—**P. formicans**. Pruritus attended with formation.—**P. furfurans**. See *ECZEMA lichenoides*.—**P. latens**. Of Alibert, see *PRURITUS*.—**P. mitis**. Mild *p.*, *p.* in which both the pruritus and the cutaneous lesions are comparatively slight.—**P. partialis**. **P.** limited to particular regions of the body.—**P. pedicularis**. Pruritus due to phtheiriasis.—**P. secandi**. A mania for operating.—**P. scabida**. See *SCABIES papulosa*.—**Summer p.** Of J. Hutchinson, a variety of *p.* that continues with slight intermission over many years, usually affecting the face or upper extremities, beginning about the age of puberty and being worse during summer.—**Winter p.** See *PRURITUS hiemalis*. **PRURITIC**. *Fr.*, *pruriteux*. Of the nature of pruritus, itching.

PRURITUS, *m.* -*itus*. From *prurire*, to itch. *Gr.*, *κνησμός*, *κνήσις*. *Fr.*, *prurit*, *démangeaison*. *Ger.*, *Hautjucken*. The sensation of itching.—**P. analis**, **P. ani**. *Ger.*, *Afterjucken*. Intense and persistent itching of the anal mucous membrane and the surrounding tissue.—**P. hiemalis**. *Fr.*, *prurigo de Duhring* (ou *du hiver*). *Winter p.*, frost itch; a cutaneous disease chiefly characterized by itching, sometimes attended with a somewhat harsh state of the skin, apparently due to cold weather.—**P. localis**. **P.** limited to certain regions of the body.—**P. opii**. **P.** caused by the administration of opium or one of its products.—**P. pudendi maris**. **P.** of the male genitals.—**P. senilis**. A form of general *p.* frequently attacking old people.—**P. universalis**. **P.** affecting the entire skin.

PRUSSIATE. *Lat.*, *prussias*. See *CYANIDE*.

PRUSSIC. Pertaining to Prussian blue.—**P. acid**. See *HYDROCYANIC ACID*.

PSALID'IUM, *n.* *Gr.*, *ψαλίδιον*. See *FORNIX cerebri*.

PSALIDO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ψαλιδώμα*. *Fr.*, *psalidôme*. The vault of the skull.

PSALIS, *f.* *Psal'idos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ψαλίς*. See *FORNIX cerebri*.

PSALTE'RIUM, *n.* *Gr.*, *ψαλτήριον*. *Fr.*, *feuillet* (1st def.). *Ger.*, *Psalter*. 1. See *OMASUM*. 2. Of Bergmann, a collection of longitudinal fibres in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. 3. See *LYRA*.

PSAMMIS'MUS, *m.* *Gr.*, *ψαμμισμός*. *Fr.*, *psammisme*. 1. Treatment with warm sand baths. 2. Urinary lithiasis.

PSAMMOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ψάμμος*, sand, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. See *CARCINOMA psammosum*.

PSAMMOGE'TON, *n.* -*get'onos* (-*is*). A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**P. setifolium**. A species indigenous to India and Persia, where the fruit is employed as a stomachic.

PSAMMO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ψάμμος*, sand. *Fr.*, *psammome*. Of Virchow, a variety of small tumor found in the cerebral meninges, containing granular calcareous concretions.

PSAM'MOS, **PSAM'MUS**, *m.* *Ger.*, *Harngries*. Gravel in the urine.

PSAPH'AROUS. *Gr.*, *ψαφαρός*. *Lat.*, *psapharus*. *Fr.*, *psaphare*. Friable, pulverulent; of the urine, gritty.

PSATH'YROUS. *Gr.*, *ψαθυρός*. See *PSAPHAROUS*.

PSELAPHE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *ψηλάφησις*. *Fr.*, *psélaphèse*. A feeling or searching about with the fingers, as in delirium.

PSELAPH'IA, *f.* *Gr.*, *ψηλαφία*. *Fr.*, *psélaphie*. Digital exploration.

PSELLIS'MUS, *m.* *Gr.*, *ψελλισμός*. *Fr.*, *psellisme*. Any defect of the vocal organs that affects distinctness of articulation.

PSEUDACET'IC ACID. Propionic acid.

PSEUDAC'ONIN(E). An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{41}NO_5$, obtained as a decomposition product of pseudaconitine.

PSEUDACON'ITIN(E). 1. False aconitine, a term applied by makers of aconitine to products that they do not regard as true aconitine, including japaconitine and napelline. 2. An alkaloid, $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$, found in *Aconitum ferox* and perhaps in other varieties of *Aconitum*.

PSEUDACOUS'MA, *n.*, **PSEUDACU'SIS**, *f.* -*ous'matos* (-*is*), -*u'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀκουσμα*, a thing heard, or *ἀκουσις*, a hearing. *Ger.*, *Gehörtauschung*. A variety of autophony in which the pitch and timbre of the voice are heard falsely in one or both of the speaker's own ears.

PSEUDÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *αἴσθησις*, feeling. *Fr.*, *pseudesthésie*. Sensation or perception without a corresponding impression or object, or without irritation of the peripheral end organs or of the conducting nerve tract.

PSEUDAMNE'SIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀμνησία*, forgetfulness. A transitory amnesia, like that caused by fever.

PSEUDANG(E)IO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. The formation of blood vessels in adventitious tissue.

PSEUDANG(E)I'UM, *n.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. *Ger.*, *falsches Gefäss*. An adventitious vessel.

PSEUDANKYLO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See *False ANKYLOSIS*.

PSEUD'APHE, **PSEUDAPH'IA**, *f.* *Pseud'aphes*, -*aph'ia*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἅψῃ*, touch. See *PSEUDÆSTHESIA*.

PSEUDAR''GOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, *ἀργός*, white, and *μορφή*, form. *Fr.*, *pseudargomorphose*. The formation of false membrane.

PSEUDARTHRO'SIS, **PSEUDARTICULA'TIO**, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-*is*), -*o'nis*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἄρθρον*, or *articulation*, an articulation. *Fr.*, *pseudarthrose*. See *False ARTICULATION*.—**Diarthrodial p.** The form of false joint, sometimes resulting from the fracture of a long bone, which resembles a natural one in being inclosed in a fibrous capsule, being lined with more or less hyaline cartilage, in containing a little serum (not synovia), and in the shape of the ends of the bones, one being cupped and the other rounded.—**Ligamentous p.**, **Synarthrodial p.** The form seen in fracture of the patella or olecranon, in which the fragments are joined by fibrous bands.

PSEUDASTH'MA, *n.* -*asth'matos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἄσθμα*, asthma. See *DYSPNŒA*.

PSEUDAX'IS, *m.* -*ax'is*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *axis*, an axis. See *SYMPEDIUM*.

PSEUEM'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*em'esis*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *έμεσις*, a vomiting. *Fr.*, *pseudémèse*. Pretended vomiting.

PSEUDENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *έγκεφαλός*, the brain. *Fr.*, *pseudencéphalie*. *Ger.*, *Pseudencephalie*. That malformation of the head in which a vascular tumor replaces the brain.

PSEUDERYSIP'ELAS, *n.* See *PSEUDOERYSIPELAS*.

PSEUDIAT'RUS, *m.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ιατρός*, a physician. A quack.

PSEUDINOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ψευδής*, false, *ίς*, a fibre, and *γένεσις*, generation. *Fr.*, *pseudinogénèse*. Of Ritgen, an abnormal formation of fibrin.

PSEUDINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ίς*, a fibre. See *SCIRRHUS*.

PSEUDOACEPHA'LIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See **PSEUDENCEPHALIA**.

PSEUDOACET'IC ACID. Propionic acid.

PSEUDOACON'ITIN(E). See **PSEUDACONITINE**.

PSEUDOACTINOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Of F. A. Loesch, a variety of tuberculosis in which bodies resembling the grains found in actinomycosis are present in the sputa. The grains are crystalline concretions of a substance allied to leucine.

PSEUDOALBUMINU'RIA, *f.* See **False ALBUMINURIA** and **Physiological ALBUMINURIA**.

PSEUDOANÆ'MIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **Progressive pernicious ANÆMIA**.

PSEUDOANG(E)IO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. A temporary angioma occasionally formed during the reparative process in an amputation stump.—**Urethral p.** Of Savage, a urethral caruncle.

PSEUDOAN'GINA, *f.* Cardiac pain resembling that of true angina pectoris, but without the sense of impending death.

PSEUDOANGUSTU'RA, *f.* See **False ANGUSTURA bark**.

PSEUDOANGUSTU'RIN(E). See **BRUCINE**.

PSEUDOAP'OPLEXY. Ger., *Pseudo-apoplexie*. A disease presenting the symptoms of apoplexy, though no cerebral hæmorrhage is found post mortem.

PSEUDOARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-*is*). See **False ARTICULATION**.

PSEUDOASTH'MA, *n.* -*asth'matos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἀσθμα*, asthma. See **DYSPNŒA**.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIA, **PSEUDOBLEP'SIS**, *f.* -*blep'siæ*, -*blep'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *βλέψις*, sight. Fr., *pseudo-blepsie*. 1. Of Cullen, any perversion of vision. 2. See **PSEUDOPSIA**.

PSEUDOBOI'NA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *bos*, an ox. Fr., *pseudo-bovine*. Spurious cowpox.

PSEUDOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *pseudocarcinôme*. A benign tumor resembling a carcinoma.

PSEUDOCARDIOG'MUS, *m.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *καρδιωγμός*, heartburn. Pain apparently but not actually originating in the heart or stomach.

PSEUDOCATARAC'TA, *f.* See **False CATARACT**.

PSEUDOCCELLS, *pl.* Ger., *Pseudozellen*. Of Kleinenberg, peculiar albuminoid vesicles with thick walls found in the ova of many hydrozoa; said by Balfour to be comparable to the vitelline granules of a bird's egg.

PSEUDOCEPHALOCELE, *f.* $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\cdot\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\cdot\text{a}^2\text{l}(\text{o}^3\text{l})\cdot\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\cdot\text{se}(\text{ka})\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., - $\text{se}^2\text{f}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}\cdot\text{o}\cdot\text{se}^2\text{l}$. From *ψευδής*, false, *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. An apparent cephalocele that is a traumatic hæmatoma.

PSEUDOCERATOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From *ψευδής*, false, *κέρας*, a horn, and *γένεσις*, generation. The formation of adventitious horny tissue.

PSEUDOCERATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *κέρας*, a horn. See **PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS**.

PSEUDOCHI'NA, *f.* 1. False chinchona bark. 2. *Smilax p.* 3. *Gynura p.* 4. The bark of *Solanum p.*

PSEUDOCHORE'A, *f.* Fr., *pseudochorée*. A nervous affection, often hysterical, in which the symptoms of chorea are simulated.

PSEUDOCHROMÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, *χρῶμα*, color, and *αἴσθησις*, feeling. An anomaly in the perception of visual sensations, in which the vowels in words appear colored, each having a separate tint.

PSEUDOCHRO'MIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *χρῶμα*, color. Color blindness.

PSEUDOCIL'IA, *n. pl.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *cilium*, an eyelash. Hairlike outgrowths from the conjunctiva.

PSEUDOCODE'IN(E). The compound $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3$; said to act medicinally like codeine, but with less energy.

PSEUDOCOL'IA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Of Wilder, the fifth ventricle of the brain.

PSEUDOCOLOBO'MA, *n.* -*bo'm'atos* (-*is*). Fr., *pseudocolobome*. Ger., *Pseudocolobom*. The mildest form of fissure of the iris, or merely an intimation of it, consisting in a form of partial unilateral heterochromia of the iris. It is the last remains of the embryonic ocular fissure, which is tending toward closure.

PSEUDOCOXAL'GIA, *f.* A nervous disorder simulating hip-joint disease.

PSEUDOC'RISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos* (-*oc'risis*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *κρίσις*, a separating. An apparent termination (really an interruption) of the progress of a fever.

PSEUDOCROUP'. Ger., *Pseudokrup*. See **LARYNGISMUS stridulus** and **Simple LARYNGITIS**.

PSEUDOCUM'ENE. Fr., *pseudocumène*. Ger., *Pseudocumul*. A liquid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3)_2$, isomeric with cumene.

PSEUDOCUM'ENOL. A trimethylhydroxybenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$.

PSEUDOCU'MIDIN(E). An amidotrimethylbenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{NH}_2$.

PSEUDOCU'RARIN(E). Fr., *p.* A non-poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*.

PSEUDOCYAN'OGEN. See under **CYANOGEN**.

PSEUDOCYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *κύσις*, conception. See **False PREGNANCY** and **Ectopic GESTATION**.—**P. abdominalis**. See **Abdominal GESTATION**.—**P. ovaria**, **P. tubaria**. See **Tubal GESTATION**.

PSEUDODES'MA, *n.* -*des'matos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *δέσμα*, a bond. An adventitious ligament.

PSEUDODIARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*thro'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *διάρθρωσις*, articulation. See **Diarthrodial PSEUDARTHROSIS**.

PSEUDODIPHTHE'RIA, *f.* Of Klebs, a fibrinous pharyngeal and tonsillar exudation caused by and containing *Schistomyces monadina*.

PSEUDODONTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὀδόν*, a tooth. The formation of adventitious teeth.

PSEUDODYSPEP'SIA, *f.* See **Symptomatic DYSPEPSIA**.

PSEUDOELEPHANTI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). Fr., *pseudo-éléphantiasis*. A tumorlike hypertrophy (as of the mammary gland).

PSEUDOEM'BRYO. A proembryo.

PSEUDOENCEPHALI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **HYDROCEPHALOID**.

PSEUDOEPH'EDRIN(E). A certain mydriatic preparation.

PSEUDOEPITHE'LIIUM, *n.* Of Balfour, the single layer of germinal cells on the surface of the ovary after the formation of the ovarian tubes or nests.

PSEUDOER'OTISM, *n.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ἔρως*, love. The display of amatory instincts in animals at unusual seasons.

PSEUDOERYSIPELAS, *n.* -*el'atos* (-*is*). 1. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, affecting especially the subcutaneous areolar tissue, sometimes extending to the fascia beneath, usually following an injury or local infection with septic matter or an animal virus. 2. See **Phlegmonous ERYSIPELAS**.—**P. sub-tendinosum colli**. See **ANGINA Ludovici**.

PSEUDOEXANTHEM'ATA, *n. pl.* -*em'aton*. Fr., *pseudo-exanthèmes*. Of Bazin, certain acute, non-contagious, eruptive diseases resembling the exanthemata in having a self-limited and more or less regular course.—**Idiopathic p.** Of Bazin, acute urticaria, herpes phlyctænoides, pityriasis rubra, pemphigus, or herpes zoster.

PSEUDOFIBRIN. See **BRADYFIBRIN**.

PSEUDOGASTRAL'GIA, *f.* A pain simulating that of gastralgia, but not originating in a gastric disorder; sometimes connected with disease of the aorta.

PSEUDOGEU'SIA, **PSEUDOGEUS'TIA**, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *γεύεσθαι*, to taste. A subjective sensation of taste.

PSEUDOGONORRHŒA, *f.* Non-contagious urethritis. **PSEUDOHÆMORRHAGE**. Fr., *pseudohémorrhagie*. A false or apparent hæmorrhage, i. e., a condition which indicates that blood has been transuded, but in which no ruptured vessels are discoverable; e. g., vicarious hæmorrhage.

PSEUDOTHERMAPH'RODITISM. Lat., *pseudothermaphroditismus*. See *Spurious* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**Feminine p.** Of Klebs, p. in which the genitals of the female are so deformed congenitally that they resemble those of the male. There is the same variety of forms as in masculine p.—**Masculine p.** Of Klebs, p. in which the genitals of the male are deformed congenitally so as to resemble the organs of the opposite sex. It is external, internal, or complete, according as it affects the external or internal organs or both.

PSEUDOHX'YL ALCOHOL. Secondary hexyl alcohol.

PSEUDOHY'MEN, *m.* -*hym'enos* (-is). See **PSEUDY-MEN**.

PSEUDOHYOSCY'AMIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, found in *Duboisia myoporoides*.

PSEUDOHYPER'TROPHY. Lat., *pseudohypertrophia*. Fr., *pseudohypertrophie*. Ger., *Pseudohypertrophie*. A degenerative increase in size of a part.

PSEUDOJER'VIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{43}NO_7$, found in certain species of *Veratrum* and *Sabadilla*.

PSEUDOLEUC'IA, **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTH'IA**, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, *λευκός*, white, *κύτος*, a cell, and *αἷμα*, blood. A disease characterized by enlargement of groups of glands, or of the entire glandular system, attended by great anæmia and failure of the general health, and ending fatally generally from exhaustion.

PSEUDOLI'EN, *m.* -*e'nis*. See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

PSEUDOLIGAMEN'TA, *n. pl.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Inflammatory bands of adhesion.

PSEUDOLIPO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, and *λίπος*, fat. Fr., *pseudo-lipome*. Localized œdematous infiltration, especially above the clavicle and about the knee; observed particularly in cases of rheumatism.

PSEUDOLU'NULÆ, *f. pl.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *lunula* (*q. v.*). Lunulalike collections of mucous cells in the salivary glands.

PSEUDOMALADY. From *ψευδής*, false, and *malum*, an evil. An imaginary or feigned disease.

PSEUDOMELANÆ'IA, **PSEUDOMELANO'SIS**, *f.* -*æ'miæ*, -*o'seos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, *μέλας*, black, and *αἷμα*, blood. The staining of tissues by iron sulphide, occurring either after death or near gangrenous parts during life. The iron from the blood combines with hydrogen sulphide and is deposited in small round masses or scales.

PSEUDOMEM'BRANE. Lat., *pseudomembrana*. See *False* MEMBRANE.

PSEUDOMENINGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. A group of symptoms simulating meningitis.—**Dental p.** Of Guaita, a grave affection simulating meningitis, occurring among children during dentition; thought to be largely due to obstinate or intercurrent constipation.

PSEUDOMENINGOCELE, *f.* $Su^2d(psu^2d)-(o^2)m^e^2n$ (man)-i²n²-go(go³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., $su^2d-o-me^2n-i^2n^2go$ -sel. -*ce'les*. From *ψευδής*, false, *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See **MENINGOCELE falsa**.

PSEUDOMEN'STRUAL. Pertaining to pseudomenstruation.

PSEUDOMENSTRU'ATION. Uterine hæmorrhage dependent on a morbid systemic condition, especially any of the exanthematous fevers. Cf. **METROSTAXIS**.

PSEUDOMETRI'TIS, *f.* -*rit'idis*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *pseudo-métrite*. An apparent metritis, the phenomena being due to some other disease.

PSEUDOMNE'SIA, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *μνήσθαι*, to be mindful of. Apparent memory of what never existed.

PSEUDOMONOMA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *pseudomonomanie*. Of Delasiauve, a mental disturbance presenting symptoms suggestive of, but not dependent on, monomania. **PSEUDOMOR'PHIN(E)**. An alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$, contained in opium.

PSEUDOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Ger., *Afterbildung*, *Aftergebilde*, *Afterorgan*. An abnormal structure or formation; a generic term for tumors, deformities, and malformations.

PSEUDOMU'CIN. See **METALBUMIN**.

PSEUDOMYELO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

PSEUDOMYXO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, and *μύξα*, mucus. A tumor containing colloid material that has escaped from a ruptured mucous cyst.—**P. peritonæi**. Of Werth, a plastic peritonitis produced by the contact of the gelatinous material from a ruptured ovarian cystoma.

PSEUDONARCIS'SIN(E). An alkaloid isolated from the bulb of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. It has been found to have nearly opposite effects when obtained from the flowering plant and when obtained from the plant after flowering—in the former case drying the secretions of the mouth, checking perspiration, dilating the pupil, and quickening the pulse, and in the latter causing salivation and perspiration and contracting the pupil, except when applied locally, when it dilates it slightly. On the frog's heart p. obtained from the bulb of the flowering plant acts antagonistically to muscarine and pilocarpine.

PSEUDONAR'COTISM. Lat., *pseudonarcotismus*. A simulation of narcotism, as in hysteria.

PSEUDONEURAL'GIA, *f.* Fr., *pseudo-névralgie*. Of Charcot, a form of peripheral pain occurring in rhachitis.

PSEUDONOMA'NIA, *f.* From *ψεύδειν*, to deceive, and *μανία*, madness. A form of moral insanity with a marked propensity for lying.

PSEUDONUCLE'OLI, *m. pl.* Ger., *Pseudonucleolen*, *Netzknoten*. 1. Of Van Beneden, a variable number of minute masses in the nucleus, especially of an ovum, smaller than the true nucleoli and much less refractive. 2. Of Flemming, the minute masses in the nucleus produced by the local thickenings or the crossing points of the nuclear fibrils. According to Klein, all nucleoli are of this nature.

PSEUDOOSTEOMALA'CIA, *f.* Of Michaelis, a form of rhachitic contraction of the pelvis in which the acetabula are pushed inward, upward, and backward and the symphysis pubis forward, giving the brim a clover-leaf shape resembling that seen in osteomalacia.

PSEUDOXYBUTYR'IC ACID. See under **HYDROXY-BUTYRIC ACID**.

PSEUDOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-al'ysis). Fr., *pseudoparalyse*. Ger., *Pseudo-paralyse*. A simulated paralysis, as in hysteria.—**General alcoholic p.** Chronic alcoholism with manifestations resembling those of general paralysis.

PSEUDOPARAPLE'GIA, *f.* A condition in which there are phenomena suggestive of paraplegia (e. g., paraplegioid spasms).—**Tetanoid p.** Spastic paralysis.

PSEUDOPAR'ASITES. From *ψευδής*, false, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Facultative parasites.

PSEUDOPELLET'IERIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_9H_{15}NO + 2H_2O$, obtained from the root bark of *Punica granatum*.

PSEUDO'PIA, *f.* See **PSEUDOPSIA**.—**P. exalarans**. See **GALEROPIA**.

PSEUDOPLASM. Lat., *pseudoplasma*. Ger., *P.* See **NEOPLASM**.

PSEUDOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* Fr., *pseudo-pneumonie*. Ger., *unächte* (oder *typhöse*) *Pneumonie*. A pulmonary affec-

- tion that simulates pneumonia.—**Erysipelatous p.** See *Erysipelatous PNEUMONIA*.—**Palustral p.** See *Bilious PNEUMONIA*.—**Typhoid p.** See *TYPHOPNEUMONIA*.
- PSEUDOPO'DIUM**, *n. pl.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *pseudopode*, *expansion sarcodique*, *prolongement protoplasmique*. Ger., *Pseudopodie*. Syn.: *amœboid process*. One of the contractile projections of protoplasm from the surface of an amœboid cell.
- PSEUDOPOL'YBUS**, *m.* Fr., *pseudopolype*. A polypoid tumor formed of mucus or blood.
- PSEUDOPREG'NANCY**. See *False PREGNANCY*.
- PSEUDOP'SIA**, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄψις*, sight. Visual hallucination.
- PSEUDOPUS'**. A liquid having the appearance, but not the composition, of pus.
- PSEUDOQUIN'IN(E)**. Quinidine sulphate.
- PSEUDORA'SIS**, *f.* -*a'seos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥάσις*, to see. See *PSEUDOPSIA*.
- PSEUDOR'CIN**. Erythrite.
- PSEUDORE'SIA**, **PSEUDOREX'IA**, *n's f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥεξις*, desire. A perverted or depraved appetite.
- PSEUDO(R)RHACHI'TIS**, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥάχις*, the spine. Of Pozzi, osteitis deformans.
- PSEUDO(R)RHEU'MATISM**. Fr., *pseudo-rumatisme*. Simulated rheumatism.—**Infectious p.** An infectious disorder (e. g., blennorrhagia, glanders, dysentery, etc.) in which there is a tendency to determination to the joints, though there may be no arthritic diathesis.—**Parotiditic p.** Fr., *pseudo-rumatisme ourlien*. A rheumatoid affection observed in connection with mumps.
- PSEUDORUBE'OLA**, *f.* An eruptive disease simulating rubeola.
- PSEUDOSARCOCELE**, *f.* $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-sa}^3\text{rko}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{su}^2\text{d-o-sa}^3\text{rk'o-sel}$. -*ce'les*. See *ANDROME*.
- PSEUDOSCARLATI'NA**, *f.* A disease in which there are a low fever and a cutaneous eruption, somewhat as in scarlatina; observed as a sequel of gonorrhœa and also after tracheotomy.
- PSEUDOSCLERO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Fr., *pseudo-sclérose*. A general neurosis simulating multiple degeneration of the brain and spinal cord.
- PSEU'DOSCOPE**. From *ψευδής*, false, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pseudoskop*. An instrument, consisting of two rectangular prisms placed with their hypotenuses inward or outward in front of the eyes, which causes projecting surfaces to be seen depressed, and *vice versa*.
- PSEUDOS'MIA**, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄσμη*, the sense of smell. A morbid state characterized by olfactory hallucinations.
- PSEUDOSPHERE'SIA**, *f.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄσφρησις*, the sense of smell. See *PSEUDOSMIA*.
- PSEUDOSTOM'ATA**, *n. pl.* From *ψευδής*, false, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Of Klein and Sanderson, dark patches appearing between silver-stained endothelial cells; due to processes of underlying connective tissue corpuscles or to accumulations of cell cement.
- PSEUDOSYNARTHRO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). See *Ligamentous PSEUDARTHROSIS*.
- PSEUDOSYPH'ILIS**, *f.* -*phil'idis*. From *ψευδής*, false, and *syphilis* (*q. v.*). 1. See *RADESYGE*. 2. Of A. Cooper, chancreoid.
- PSEUDOTA'BES**, *f.* Any disease simulating tabes.—**P. mesenterica**. A functional affection which simulates tabes mesenterica; chiefly characterized by impaired appetite and assimilation, emaciation, and sensitiveness over the abdomen and especially over the seat of the mesenteric glands. It occurs mostly among young women with lowered vitality and among hysterical subjects, and is due to deficient nerve power and impaired digestion.
- PSEUDOTET'ANY**. An affection in which the symptoms of tetany are simulated.
- PSEUDOTRICHINO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Acute polymyositis not due to trichiniasis.
- PSEUDOT'ROPIN(E)**. An isomeric form, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$, of tropine.
- PSEUDOTUBERCULO'SIS**, *f.* See under *TUBERCULOSIS*.
- PSEUDOTUBER'CULOUS**. Fr., *pseudo-tuberculeux*. Simulating a tuberculous affection.
- PSEUDOVAC'UOLES**. Of Danilewsky, the transparent spherical bodies containing grains of black or red pigment discovered by Laveran in the blood of persons affected by paludal fever.
- PSEUDOVAR'OLÆ**, *f. pl.* See *VARICELLA*.
- PSEUDOVER'MICULES**. Of Danilewsky, the crescent-shaped bodies discovered by Laveran in the blood of patients affected by paludal fever.
- PSEUDOXAN'THIN(E)**. The compound $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$, obtained by heating uric acid with sulphuric acid.
- PSEUDY'MEN**, *m.* -*y'menos* (-is). From *ψευδής*, false, and *μάνη*, a membrane. Fr., *p.* A false membrane.
- PSIA'DIA**, *f.* From *ψιάς*, a drop. A genus of solidaginous plants.—**P. glutinosa**. A resinous, balsamic species found in Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, etc. The leaves are used as a vulnerary.
- PSID'IUM**, *n.* Fr., *goyavier*, *gouyavier*. Ger., *Guajavenbaum*. The guava tree.—**P. aromaticum**. Fr., *goyavier aromatique*. Ger., *gewürzhafter Guajavenbaum*. A Guiana species with edible fruit. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism.—**P. guaiava**, **P. guajava**. Ger., *eigentlicher Guajavenbaum*. Large yellow guava; indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and southern Brazil (cf. *P. pomiferum* and *P. pyrifenum*). The edible fruits before they are fully ripe, the leaves, and the young buds are astringent. The bark and root are tonic.—**P. pomiferum**. Fr., *goyavier pomme*. Apple-shaped guava; a variety of *P. guaiava*, with similar properties. The root, bark, and young leaves are astringent. The leaves have been used to arrest the vomiting and diarrhœa of cholera. The root and leaves are used in India as a stomachic. In Mexico the leaves are used as a vulnerary and resolvent and the fruit as an anthelmintic.—**P. pyrifenum**. Fr., *goyavier poire*. Pear-shaped guava; a variety of *P. guajava*, bearing a superior fruit. In Mexico it is used like *P. pomiferum*. In the East Indies the root bark is recommended in the chronic diarrhœa of children.—**P. thea**. The *alpmato* of Argentina. The leaves are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in place of tea.
- PSILO'MA**, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). Gr., *ψίλωμα* (from *ψιλός*, bare). Baldness.
- PSILO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *ψίλωσις*. See *ALOPECIA*, *MADAROSIS ciliaris*, and *APHTHÆ tropicæ*.
- PSILOTHI'RUM**, *n.* A certain depilatory plaster.
- PSILOTH'RUM**, *n.* Gr., *ψίλωθρον*. A depilatory.
- PSO'A**, *f.* Gr., *ψῶα*. See *DYSODIA* (1st def.).
- PSOAD'IC**. Pertaining to the *psœ* muscles or to the loins.
- PSO'AS**, *m.* An erroneous form, really a genitive, introduced by Riolan to represent the Gr. *ψῶα*, the loin or loin region or (Galen) a muscle of the loins; the plural form *psœ* is in use (correctly) for the *p.* muscles. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Lendenmuskel*. A muscle of the region of the loins.—**P. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the *p. magnus*, arising from the transverse processes of one or more of the lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur.—**P. magnus**, **P. major**. Ger., *grosser Lendenmuskel*. A long, strong muscle which arises from the last dorsal and all the lumbar vertebræ, their intervertebral fibrocartilages, and the anterior surfaces and lower borders of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The various origins unite into one mass, which passes out

of the pelvis beneath Poupart's ligament, and, after uniting with the tendon of the iliacus, is inserted into the femur, below and in front of the lesser trochanter.—**P. minor.** See *P. parvus*.—**P. minor accessorius.** An occasional bundle of muscular fibres separated from the inner side of the *p. minor*.—**P. parvus.** Fr., *petit p. Ger., kleiner Lendenmuskel.* An anomalous muscle which arises from the bodies of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae and their fibrocartilages, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line and eminence.—**P. quartus.** See *Obturator internus*.

PSOD'YMUS, m. From ψόα, the loin, and διδυμος, double. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having two complete and separate thoraces, two pelvic membranes, and sometimes a rudiment of a third.

PSOI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ψόα, the loin. Fr., *psöite.* Inflammation of a psaos muscle.

PSOLON'CUS, m. From ψαλή, the bared glans penis, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Swelling of the prepuce and glans due to paraphimosis.

PSORA, f. Gr., ψώρα (from ψάν, to rub). Fr., *psore.* Ger., *Psore.* 1. See *SCABIES*. 2. Of ancient Greek writers, any cutaneous disease attended with abundant exudation, pustulation, and crusting. 3. Of Fuchs, scabies pustulosa.—**P. leprosa.** See *PSORIASIS* (1st def.).

PSORA'LEA, f. From ψωραλέος, mangy. Fr., *psoralier.* Ger., *Drüsenklee.* Scurfy pea; a genus of galeaceous plants.—**P. bituminosa.** Fr., *psorale bitumineux.* Ger., *harziger Drüsenklee.* Bitumen trefoil, the τρίφυλλον of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe. When bruised or rubbed it has an unpleasant, somewhat bituminous odor. The leaves are diuretic.—**P. corylifolia.** Fr., *psorale à feuilles de noisetier.* Ger., *haselblättriger Drüsenklee.* An Arabian and East Indian species. The seeds (bawchan seeds) yield an oil, and are used in the East Indies as a stomachic and deobstruent and in skin diseases. An oleoresin obtained from them is used in leucoderma.—**P. eglandulosa.** Samson's snake root; a mildly stimulant and tonic species growing in the southern and western United States; said to be analogous to tea in its effects on the nervous system, and to be remedial in subacute irritation of the digestive tract, especially when involving the mesenteric glands and accompanied by diarrhoea.—**P. glandulosa.** Fr., *psorale glanduleux.* Ger., *chilenischer Drüsenklee.* Mexican tea plant. The root, American ipecacuanha (Fr., *ipécacuanha d'Amérique*), is emetic; the leaves, *herba culen*, are stomachic and anthelmintic, and are also used as a vulnerary. An infusion of the ashes is considered purgative. The plant has been introduced into the Mauritius, where it is used in pectoral diseases.—**P. melilotoides.** *P. eglandulosa*.—**P. pentaphylla.** Fr., *psorale à cinq feuilles.* A Mexican species. The root, Mexican contrayerba (Fr., *contrayerba du Mexique*), has been used in malignant fevers.

PSO'RALIN(E). See *CAFFEINE*.

PSORELCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From ψώρα, scabies, and ἔλκος, ulceration. Ulceration or excoriation due to scabies.

PSORENTE'RIA, f. From ψώρα, scabies, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See *Asiatic CHOLERA*.

PSORIA'SIFORM. See *PSORIATOID*.

PSORI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-'asis). Gr., ψωρίασις (from ψώρα, scabies). Fr., *p.* Ger., *trockene Flechte, Schuppenflechte.* 1. A non-contagious, chronic, relapsing disease of the skin, consisting essentially in an abnormal growth of the epidermis, attended with the production of silvery-white laminated scales resting upon a hyperæmic and easily bleeding corium, and occurring in circumscribed roundish, circinate, gyrate, or irregular spots or patches which tend to spread at the periphery. 2. Of older and some recent writers, a chronic squamous form of eczema, attended with a thickened, often ex-

coriated or fissured condition of the skin. Cf. *LEPRA* (1st def.).—**Buccal p.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—**Herpetiform p.** See *P. herpetiformis*.—**Lingual p.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—**P. abdominalis.** See *P. inveterata*.—**P. acuta.** P. in which red, slightly scaly, usually guttate efflorescences appear rather suddenly, scattered over the cutaneous surface.—**P. annularis.** See *P. circinata*.—**P. asturiensis.** Rose of the Asturias.—**P. buccalis.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—**P. centrifuga.** P. the patches of which tend to heal in the centre while spreading at the periphery.—**P. circinata.** P. with the efflorescences in the form of circles.—**P. composita.** P. combined with some other cutaneous disease, producing an eruption of mixed characters. See *P. herpetiformis*.—**P. diffusa.** 1. P. in which the affected areas run into each other and form extensive patches or occupy a large portion of the general surface. 2. See *ECZEMA squamosum*.—**P. discoidea, P. discoides.** See *P. nummularis*.—**P. figurata, P. geographica.** P. with efflorescences arranged in gyrate or irregular figures.—**P. guttata.** P. with small droplike patches sprinkled over the surface.—**P. gyrate.** P. with the patches arranged in gyrate lines.—**P. gyrate ophiasis.** Of Struve, a form of p. occurring in gyrate, circinate, or serpentine lines and attended with the formation of fissures with serous exudation.—**P. gyrate syphilitica.** A gyrate papulosquamous syphilide.—**P. herpetiformis.** Fr., *p. herpétiforme.* Of Devergie, a skin disease, either nearly corresponding to ringworm of the body, or forming small circumscribed patches surrounded by *bouvrelets* and having no tendency to heal in the centre.—**P. inveterata.** An inveterate form of p. affecting the trunk.—**P. lepraformis.** See *LEPRA* (1st def.).—**P. linguae.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—**P. lotricum.** See *ECZEMA lotricum*.—**P. nummularis, P. nummulata.** P. occurring in round or discoid patches, like coins in shape and size.—**P. ophthalmica.** Squamous eczema of the eyelids.—**P. orbicularis.** See *P. circinata*.—**P. palmaris et plantaris syphilitica.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**P. pellagra.** Pellagra or a squamous condition of the skin associated with it.—**P. pilaris.** P. affecting especially the sites of the hair follicles.—**P. pistorum.** See *ARTROPOPSORA*.—**P. punctata.** P. with small or punctate efflorescences.—**P. rubra.** See *P. acuta*.—**P. rupioides.** P. with crusts somewhat like those of rupia.—**P. simplex.** See *ECZEMA*.—**P. striata.** Of Fürst, p. in which the patches occur in striæ.—**P. unguinum.** P. of the nails, which become brittle, lustreless, rough, and thickened, with deep longitudinal rugæ or furrows. The free extremities are usually broken and ragged.—**P. universalis.** Fr., *p. généralisée.* P. occupying the greater portion of the cutaneous surface.—**Syphilitic p.** See *Papulosquamous SYPHILODERM*.—**Syphilitic p. of the palms and soles.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.

PSORIAT'IC. Of the nature of psoriasis.

PSORI'ATOID. Resembling psoriasis.

PSO'RICUS. Gr., ψωρικός. 1. Pertaining to scabies. 2. See *ANTIPSORIC*.

PSOROCO'MIUM, n. From ψώρα, scabies, and κομείν, to take care of. A hospital for those affected with itch. **PSOROMIAS'MA, n.** -as'matos (-is). Ger., *Krätzgift.* The (formerly) supposed miasm of scabies.

PSOROPHTHAL'MIA, f. From ψώρα, scabies, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See *Palpebral CONJUNCTIVITIS* and *BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa*.

PSORO(R)RHEUMATIS'MUS, m. From ψώρα, scabies, and ρευματισμός, rheumatism. Rheumatism attributed to scabies.

PSO'ROSPERM. From ψώρα, scabies, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *psorosperme.* Of Darier, a parasitic vegetable cell-like body supposed to cause the diseases mentioned under psorospermiosis.

PSOROSPERMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Of Darier, a morbid condition supposed to be due to the presence of psorospers. The principal diseases in which this condition was said to exist are keratosis follicularis, molluscum contagiosum, carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple.—**Proliferative follicular p.** See **ICHTHYOSIS follicularis**.—**P. cutanea.** P. of the skin. See **P.**—**P. follicularis cutis** (seu *vegetans*). See **ICHTHYOSIS follicularis**.

PSOROTHEO'RIA, *f.* From ψώρα, the itch, and θεωρία, a theory. Ger., *Kratztheorie*. A theory advanced by Hahnemann that scabies (driven inward) was the cause of many diseases.

PSYCHAGO'GIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the soul, and ἀγωγή, a leading. Fr., *psychagogie*. Mental excitement produced by certain impressions.

PSYCHAGO'GIC. Lat., *psychagogicus*. Fr., *psychagogique*. Ger., *psychagogisch*. Remedial in cases of syncope or apparent death.

PSYCHAL'GIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the soul, and ἄλγος, pain. Melancholia; so called because supposed to be a mental pain.

PSYCHASTHEN'IC. Pertaining to psychical asthenia.

PSYCHENTO'NIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the soul, and ἐντονία, tension. Fr., *psychentonie*. Mental overexertion.

PSYCH'IATRIST. Lat., *psychiater* (from ψυχή, the soul, and ἱατρίη, a physician). See **ALIENIST**.

PSYCH'IATRY. Lat., *psychiatria*. Fr., *psychiatrie*. Ger., *Psychiatrie*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of mental diseases.

PSY'CHIC(AL). Gr., ψυχικός. Fr., *psychique*. Ger., *psychisch*. Pertaining to the mind.

PSYCHLAMP'SIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the soul, and λάμψις, a shining. Of Clouston, mania; so called as being a mental eclampsia.

PSYCHOCO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). From ψυχή, the soul, and κῶμα, coma. Of Clouston, mental stupor.

PSYCHODOM'ETER. From ψυχή, the soul, δῶς, a way, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic processes.

PSYCHOGEU'SIC. From ψυχή, the soul, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Pertaining to or concerned in taste perception.

PSYCHOKINE'SIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the soul, and κινεῖν, to move. Of Clouston, a state of defective psychic inhibition.

PSYCHOL'OGY. From ψυχή, the soul, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *psychologie*. The science of mind.

PSYCHOM'ETRY. From ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement of the sense relations of mental phenomena.

PSYCHOMO'TOR. From ψυχή, the soul, and movere, to move. See **IDEOMOTOR**.

PSYCHONEURO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From ψυχή, the soul, and νεῦρον, a nerve. See **PSYCHONEUROSIS**.—**P. maidica**. Pellagra.

PSYCHONOSE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From ψυχή, the soul, and νόσημα, disease. Fr., *psychonosème*. Any mental disease.

PSYCHONOSOL'OGY. Lat., *psychonosologia*. The nosology of mental diseases.

PSYCHOPAR'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*par'esis*). From ψυχή, the soul, and πάρεσις, paresis. Mental enfeeblement.

PSYCHOPATH'IA, *f.* See **PSYCHOPATHY**.—**P. sexualis**. Morbid sexual perversion.

PSYCHOPATHIST. See **ALIENIST**.

PSYCHOPATHOL'OGY. See **PSYCHONOSLOGY**.

PSYCHOP'ATHY. Lat., *psychopathia* (from ψυχή, the soul, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *psychopathie*. Ger., *Psychopathie*. A purely psychological disorder.

PSYCHOPHYS'ICS, *sing.* From ψυχή, the soul, and φυσικός, physical. The science of the relations of physical nerve stimuli to the psychical sensations they produce.

PSY'CHO(R)RHYTHM. From ψυχή, the soul, and ῥυθμός, rhythm. Of Clouston, alternation in mental conditions, as in folie circulaire.

PSYCHOSEN'SORY. From ψυχή, the soul, and *sensus*, sense. Relating or pertaining to the conscious perception of sensation.

PSYCHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., ψύψωσις (from ψυχή, the soul). Fr., *psychose*. Ger., *Psychose*. Any disease of the mind.—**Polyn neuritic p.** Korsakoff's disease; polyneuritis with impairment of memory and a tendency to unfounded reminiscences.

PSYCHOSOMATIAT'RIA, *f.* From ψυχή, the mind, σῶμα, the body, and ἰατρία, medical treatment. The medical treatment of both mind and body.

PSYCHOTHERAPEU'TICS, *sing.* Lat., *psychotherapeia*. The treatment of disease by such agencies as hypnotism.

PSYCHOT'RIA, *f.* From ψυχοῦν, to give life. Fr., *psychotie*. Ger., *Brechkraut*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**P. emetica**. Fr., *psychotie émétique*. The large striated ipecacuanha.—**P. officinalis**. See **NONATELIA officinalis**.—**P. parasitica**. Ger., *schmarotzendes Brechkraut*. A shrub growing on old tree trunks in the West Indies, where the root is used like ipecacuanha.—**P. sambucina**. A Brazilian species having an emetic root which resembles striated ipecacuanha.

PSYCHRAPOSTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From ψυχρός, cold, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. See **Cold ABSCESS**.

PSYCHROÆSTHE'SIA, *f.* A delusive perception of cold.

PSYCHROAL'GIA, *f.* From ψυχρός, cold, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *psychralgie*. A morbid state characterized by painful subjective sensations of cold.

PSYCHROLU'SIA. Gr., ψυχρολουσία. Ger., *Psychrolusie*. Cold bathing.

PSYCHROLUT'RON, *n.* From ψυχρός, cold, and λουτρόν, a bath. A cold bath.

PSYCHROM'ETER. From ψυχρός, cold, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

PSYCHROPHO'BIA, *f.* From ψυχρός, cold, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of cold, especially of cold water.

PSYCH'ROPHORE. From ψυχρός, cold, and φερός, bearing. Ger., *Kühlsonde*. A double catheter, without an eye, for applying cold to the urethra.

PSYCHROPO'SIA, *f.* From ψυχρός, cold, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *psychroposie*. The ingestion of cold drinks.

PSYCHROT'IC. Ger., *erkältend*. Refrigerant.

PSYCTE'RIOUS, **PSYC'TICUS**. Gr., ψυκτήριος, ψυκτικός. Refrigerant.

PSYDRA'CIA, *f.* 1. See **PSYDRACIUM**. 2. Of Fuchs, see **ECZEMA**; in the pl., *psydraciæ*, of Plenck, an order of skin diseases, included under the *Maculæ*, characterized by "red spots, elevated as if by a large superficial blister." They include *psydraciæ spontaneæ*, *p. urticata*, and *p. a punctura insectorum*.—**P. ab acaris sironibus**. Of Sauvages, a disease said to be caused by *Acar*i, that get beneath the skin of the hands and feet.—**P. a punctura insectorum**. Inflammation of the skin from the bite of an insect. Cf. **STIGMATOSIS**.—**P. consensualis**. Of Struve, a term for several varieties of eczema occurring as the reflex effect of various internal disorders. It includes many varieties, such as *p. gastrica*, *p. plethoricorum*, *p. infantilis*, etc.—**P. flavescentes**. See **ECZEMA impetiginosum**.—**P. hidrosa**. See **MILIARIA**.—**P. mellifera**. See **MELITAGRA**.—**P. porcellanea**. Urticaria.—**Psydraciæ spontaneæ**. A form of urticaria characterized by large wheals appearing usually about the chest, arms, and other parts ordinarily covered with clothing.—**P. tineæ**. Ringworm.—**P. urticata**. A dermatitis, usually urticarial, produced by the sting of the nettle or by the use of turpentine or similar plants.—**P. vulgaris**. See **ECZEMA simplex**.

PSYDRA'CIUM, *n.* Gr., ψυδράκιον. Of Willan, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, only slightly elevated and terminating in a laminated scab. Cf. **ACHOR** and **PHLYZACIUM**.

PSYG'MA, *n.* *Psyg'matos (-is)*. Gr., ψύγμα. A cooling medicine.

PTAR'MICUS. Gr., παρμικός. See **STERNUTATORY**.

PTEL'EA, *f.* Gr., πετέα (1st def.). Fr., *ptélé* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederblume* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the elm. 2. Shrub trefoil.—**P. trifoliata**. Fr., *ptéllée à trois feuilles*. Ger., *gemeine Lederblume*. Hop tree; a species growing in Canada and the United States. The root bark is used in dyspepsia and as a stomachic tonic. An infusion of the young shoots is used as an anthelmintic and detergent. The fruits are sometimes substituted for hops.

PTERIGOID'EUS, *m.* From *περίς*, a fern, and *είδος*, resemblance. See **PTERYGOID**.

PTER'ION, *n.* From *πτερόν*, a wing. The region, near the anterior part of the temporal fossa, where the great wings of the sphenoid, temporal, parietal, and frontal bones meet.

PTE'RIS, *f.* *Pter'id*os (-is). Gr., *περίς* (from *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *p.* (2d def.). Ger., *Saumfarn* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a fern; of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns.—**P. aquilina**. Fr., *fougère commune*. Ger., *gemeiner Saumfarn*. Brakefern, the *θελύπτερις* of Theophrastus. The root stock was formerly used as an anthelmintic and téniaicide.—**P. arachnoidea**. A variety of *P. aquilina*, reputed pectoral.—**P. esculenta**. Fr., *p. comestible*. The edible fern of New Zealand, tara fern of Tasmania; a variety of *P. aquilina*.

PTER'NA, *f.* Gr., *πτέρνα*. See **CALCANEUM**.

PTEROCAR'PUS, *m.* From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *ptérocارpe*. Ger., *Flügelfrucht*. A genus of plants.—**Pterocarpi lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum SANTALI rubri* (under **SANTALUM**).—**P. dalbergioides**. Andaman redwood tree; a species found in the Andaman Islands and Burma, yielding a gum kino.—**P. draco**. Fr., *ptérocارpe draco* (3d def.). 1. *P. suberosus*. 2. *P. indicus*. 3. An American species. The bark, wood, and leaves are very astringent.—**P. erinaceus**. African gum kino tree. It yields African kino.—**P. flavus**. Fr., *ptérocارpe jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Flügelfrucht*. A tonic and diuretic species found in China and the Moluccas. The inner bark is used in beriberi, rheumatism, etc., and as a vulnerary.—**P. indicus**. Fr., *ptérocارpe des Indes*. Ger., *indische Flügelfrucht*. Burmese rosewood; an East Indian species. The leaves are used as a detergent, and the wood like red sandal wood.—**P. marsupium**. Fr., *ptérocارpe marsupium*. Ger., *ausgerandete Flügelfrucht*. East Indian (or Amboyna) kino tree. It furnishes the best medicinal kino.—**P. santalinus**. Fr., *santal rouge*. Ger., *dunkelrot(h)e Flügelfrucht*. Red sandal (or saunders) wood; a species closely related to *P. marsupium*, indigenous to southern India and the Philippines. It yields a sort of dragon's blood, and the astringent red sandal wood.—**P. suberosus**. A Guiana species. The wood is used as cork. It closely resembles *P. draco* (3d def.).

PTEROCAU'LON, *n.* From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *καυλός*, a stem. A genus of inuloidaceous plants.—**P. pycnostachyum**. The black root of the negroes; a tonic, narcotic, emmenagogue, and oxytotic species found in Georgia. Its rhizome is used as an alterative.

PTERO'NIA, *f.* From *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *ptérone*. A genus of composite shrubs. The leaves and flowers of one of the species are used in Cape Colony as a febrifuge and purgative.

PTEROSPER'MUM, *n.* From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ptérosperme*. Ger., *Flügelsamen*, *Flügelkern*. A genus of the helicteroous plants.—**P. acri-folium**. Ger., *ahornblättriger Flügelsamen*. A tree of

the East Indies. The flowers are used in leucorrhœa, gastralgia, etc., and the tomentum of the leaves is employed as a hæmostatic.—**P. glabrescens**. Ger., *kahlwerdender Flügelsamen*. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in epididymitis.—**P. heyneanum**. Ger., *Heyne's Flügelsamen*. An East Indian species. The flowers are used in leucorrhœa. The powdered leaves are smoked like tobacco in nervous headache.—**P. suberifolium**. 1. *P. heyneanum*. 2. A species found in southern India, resembling *P. heyneanum* and used like it. The flowers are used in migraine.

PTEROS'PORA, *f.* From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., *ptérospore*. A genus of monotropeous plants.—**P. andromeda**. Fr., *ptérospore paradox*. Albany beech drops; found in Canada and in New York and Vermont. The root is used as an anthelmintic, diaphoretic, anodyne, deobstruent, emmenagogue, and pectoral.

PTEROT'IC. Winglike.

PTERY'GIUM, *n.* Gr., *πτερύγιον* (dim. of *πτερύξ*, a wing). Fr., *ptérygion*, *onglet*. Ger., *P.*, *Flügel-fell* (2d def.), *flügel-förmiges Augenfell* (2d def.). 1. One of the *alæ nasi*. 2. A triangular patch of thickened conjunctiva the apex of which encroaches on the cornea; generally occupying the palpebral fissure and most frequently growing from the nasal side into the cornea, between the epithelium and the substantia propria. 3. See *P. unguis*.—**P. carnosum**. Ger., *dicke (oder tuchförmiges) Augenfell*. A thick, vascular, musclelike p. (2d def.); developed from a p. tenue by inflammation, or forming the initial stage of a p. tenue.—**P. colli**. See *P. of the neck*.—**P. crassum**. See *P. carnosum*.—**P. membranaceum**. See *P. tenue*.—**P. of the neck**. A congenital malformation of the skin of the neck consisting of a prominent winglike fold that may extend from the mastoid process to the acromion.—**P. sarcomatosum**. See *P. carnosum*.—**P. tenue**. Ger., *dünnes Augenfell*. A thin grayish p. (2d def.).—**P. unguis**. A prolongation of the epidermis over the nail, covering the lunula.—**P. vasculosum**. See *P. carnosum*.

PTERYGOID. Gr., *πτερυγώδης* (from *πτερύξ*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *ptérygoïde*, *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *pterygoïdisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a wing; as a n., the p. bone, also the internal p. plate.

PTERYGOID'EUS, *m.* Fr., *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *Flügel-muskel*. A muscle attached to a pterygoid plate or process.—**P. anomalus**. See *P. proprius*.—**P. externus**. Fr., *ptérygoïdien petit (ou externe)*. Ger., *äusserer Flügel-muskel*. A muscle arising by two closely approximated heads, which passes backward to be inserted into the anterior portion of the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the temporomaxillary fibrocartilage. The upper and smaller head arises from the ridge on the ala major of the sphenoid bone which separates the temporal and zygomatic fossæ and a portion of the ala major forming the zygomatic fossa, and the inferior and larger from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla, the pyramidal process of the palate bone, and the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. Acting singly, it advances the condyle of the inferior maxilla; with its fellow, it protracts the lower jaw.—**P. internus**, **P. major**. Fr., *ptérygoïdien grand (ou interne)*. Ger., *grosser (oder innerer) Flügel-muskel*. A thick, oblong muscle which arises from the pterygoid fossa, and passes downward, backward, and outward to be inserted into the angle and internal surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, as far as the dental foramen. Acting with its fellow, it raises and advances the inferior maxilla; singly, it draws it to the opposite side.—**P. minor**. See *P. externus*.—**P. proprius**. An anomalous muscle which extends between the crest of the ala major of the sphenoid bone and the pyramidal process of the palate bone or the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.—**P. tertius**. The

portion of the p. externus that is inserted into the temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.

PTERYGO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., πτερύγωμα. Fr., *ptérygome*. Of Severin, a chronic engorgement of the labia minora that interferes with coitus.

PTERYGOMAX'ILLARY. Lat., *pterygomaxillaris*. Fr., *ptérygo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or uniting a pterygoid plate or process and the inferior or superior maxilla.

PTERYGOPAL'ATAL, **PTERYGOPAL'ATINE**. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and to the palate bone or region.

PTERYGOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *ptérygo-pharyngien*. 1. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS. 2. That portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior which arises from the internal pterygoid plate.—**P. externus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted with the stylopharyngeus.

PTER'YGOSALPINGOID'EUS, *m.* From πτέρυξ, a wing, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *ptérygosalpingoïdien*. 1. An anomalous slip of the abductor of the Eustachian tube attached to the hamular process of the sphenoid bone. 2. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

PTER'YGOSTAPHYLI'NUS, *m.* From πτέρυξ, a wing, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *ptérygo-staphylin*. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.—**P. externus**. See **P. inferior**. Of Winslow, a portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube.—**P. superior**. The external portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube.

PTER'''YGOSYNDES''MOSTAPHYLIPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* See Superior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx.

PTERYGOTEM'PORAL. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the temporal bone.

PTILO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From πτίλον, down. Fr., *ptilôme*. The bared part of the eyelid caused by ptilosis.

PTILO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., πτιλωσις (from πτιλῶσθαι, to be feathered). See MADAROSIS ciliaris.

PTISAN'. Gr., πτισάνη. Lat., *ptisana* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *Tisane*. An infusion or decoction designed as a medicinal beverage.

PTOCHIA'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). From πτωχός, poor, and ιατήρ, a physician. A person intrusted with the medical care of the poor.

PTOCHIATRI'A, *f.* Fr., *ptochiatrie*. Medical care of the poor.

PTOCHOCO'MION, *n.* From πτωχός, poor, and κομείν, to take care of. Fr., *ptochocome*. A hospital for the poor.

PTO'MA, *n.* *Ptom'atos* (-is). Gr., πτώμα (from πίπτειν, to fall). See CADAVER.

PTOMAIN'E/MIA, *f.* From πτώμα, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Ptomäinämie*. Infection of the blood by a ptomaine.

PTO'MAIN(E). From πτώμα, a corpse. Fr., *ptomaine*. Ger., *Ptomäin*, *Fäulnisalkaloid*. An alkaloid formed as the result of putrefactive or abnormal fermentative changes taking place in an organism after death or as a consequence of morbid action during life. P's are probably in all cases due to the decomposition of proteid or other organic compounds by bacterial action. Some p's are poisonous, others are physiologically inert. The p's include amylamine, aselline, betaine, butylamine, cadaverine, choline, collidine, diethylamine, dihydrocoridine, dihydrocollidine, dihydrolutidine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, ethylidenediamine, gadinine, hexylamine, methylamine, methylguanidine, morrhaine, muscarine, mydaleine, mydatoxine, mydine, mytilotoxine, neuridine, neurine, parvoline, peptotoxine, phlogosine, propylamine, putrescine, pyrocyanine, saprine, spasmotoxine, spermine, sustoxine, tetanine, tetanotoxine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, trimethylenediamine, typhoxine, and various unnamed or unanalyzed bases. Cf. LEUCOMAIN.

PTOM'ATIN(E). A more correct form of *ptomaine* (q. v.).

PTO'SIS, *f.* *Pto'seos* (-is). Gr., πτώσις. A falling, a prolapse; commonly used in the sense of *blepharoptosis*.—**P. iridis**. See HERNIA *iridis*.—**P. oculi**. See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**P. palpebræ**, **P. palpebrarum**. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**P. sympathica**. Of Horner and Stellweg, a rare form of blepharoptosis due to paresis of the cervical sympathetic nerve and occurring in connection with meiosis and vascular paralysis of the side of the face affected.

PTY'ALIN. Lat., *ptyalina* (from πτύαλον, saliva). Fr., *ptyaline*. Ger., *P.*, *Speichelstoff*. Syn.: *animal diastase*. A soluble amylolytic ferment occurring in exceedingly minute quantities in saliva. It is most active in the presence of a dilute alkali and in a large quantity of water. German writers apply the name to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which is similar in action but much more powerful.

PTY'ALISM. Gr., πτυαλισμός. Lat., *ptyalismus*. See SALIVATION.

PTYALIS'MUS, *m.* See SALIVATION.—**P. chylosus**. See CHYLOPTYALISMUS.

PTYALOCÉLE. *f.* Ti(ptu⁶)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ti'a²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From πτύαλον, saliva, and κήλη, a tumor. A cyst due to obstruction or rupture of a salivary duct.

PTY'ALOLITH. From πτύαλον, saliva, and λίθος, a stone. See SALIVARY CALCULUS (1st def.).

PTYALOPH'THISIS, *f.* -this'eos (-oph'thisis). From πτύαλον, saliva, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *ptyalophthisie*. Emaciation from excessive loss of saliva.

PTYALU'RIA, *f.* From πτύαλον, saliva, and οὔρον, urine. Fr., *ptyalurie*. The supposed discharge of urine by a salivary duct.

PTYCHO'TIS, *m.* From πτύξ, a fold, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Faltenohr*, *Haardolde*. The genus *Carum*, also a section of that genus.—**P. ajowan**, **P. carum**. The *arubajwain* of the East Indies; used as a carminative.—**P. coptica**. See under *CARUM ajowan*.

PTY'SIS, *f.* *Ptys'eos* (-is). Gr., πτύσις. The act of spitting.

PTY'SMA, *n.* *Ptys'matos* (-is). Gr., πτύσμα. See SPUTUM.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἀγειν, to drive. See SIALAGOGUE.

PTYSMATIS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἰσχειν, to check. Retention of saliva.

PUB'AL, **PUB'EN**. See PUBIC.

PUBEOT'OMY. See PUBIOTOMY.

PUB'ERTAL. Pertaining to puberty.

PUBER'TAS, *f.* -ta'tis. From *puber*, adult. See PUBERTY.—**P. plena**. Complete puberty.

PUB'BERTY. Lat., *pubertas*. Fr., *puberté*, *maturité procréatrice*. Ger., *Pubertät*, *Pubertätszeit* (2d def.). 1. The sum of the changes in the generative organs and in the general system which accompany the assumption of functional activity by the former. 2. The age at which those changes take place.

PUB'ES, *f.* *Pu'bis*. Gr., ἕβη. Fr., *pubis* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The hair about the genitals in the adult. 2. The hairy region of the hypogastrium overlying the os pubis. 3. See *Os pubis*.

PUBES'CENCE. Lat., *pubescentia*. Ger., *Behaarung* (2d def.), *Pubescenz*. 1. The state of puberty. 2. General hairiness.

PUBES'CENT. Lat., *pubescens*, *pubens* (2d def.). Fr., *pubère* (1st def.), *p.* Ger., *flaumhaarig*. 1. Reaching or having reached the age of puberty. 2. Covered with hairs, especially fine soft hairs; downy.

PUB'IC. Lat., *pubialis*. Fr., *pubien*. Ger., *pubial*. Pertaining to the pubes or to the os pubis.

PUBIOFEMORA' LIS, *m.* Fr., *pubio-fémoral*. See ABDUCTOR *femoris longus*.—Anterior p. See SUPERPUBIOFEMORALIS.—Posterior p. See Great ABDUCTOR of the thigh (2d def.).

PUBIOINFRAUMBILICALIS, *m.* See **PYRAMIDALIS abdominis**.

PUBIOISCHIAD'IC, **PUBIOISCHIAT'IC**. Pertaining to the os pubis and the ischium.

PUBIOISCHIOTIBIALIS, *m.* See **ISCHIOTIBIALIS externus**.

PUBIOPROSTAT'ICUS, *m.* See **COMPRESSOR prostate**.

PUBIOSTERNA'NIS, *m.* See **RECTUS abdominis**.

PUBIOTIBIA'NIS, *m.* See **Short ADDUCTOR of the leg**.

PUBIOT'OMY. Lat., *pubiotomia* (from *pubes*, the pubes, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *pubiotomie*. Ger., *Beckenschnitt*, *Pubeotomie*. Syn.: *pelvotomy*. The operation of sawing through the pubic bone on either side of the symphysis, to facilitate delivery in cases of contracted pelvis.

PUBIOUMBILICA'NIS, *m.* See **PYRAMIDALIS abdominis**.

PUBOCAVERNO'SUS, *m.* See **COMPRESSOR venæ dorsalis**.

PUBOCOCCY'GEAL. Pertaining to or uniting the coccyx and the os pubis.

PUBOFEM'ORAL. Lat., *pubofemoralis*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the femur; as a *n.*, see **PECTINEUS**.

PUBOISCHIAD'IC. See **PUBOISCHIADIC**.

PUBOPERINÆA'NIS, *m.* An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and inserted into the deep layer of the perineal fascia.

PUBOPERITONÆA'NIS, *m.* See **PUBOTRANSVERSALIS**.

PUBOPROSTAT'IC. Lat., *puboprostaticus*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the prostate; as a *n.*, see **Wilson's MUSCLE**.

PUBOPUDEN'DUS, *m.* An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and blending with the ischiopubicus.

PUBOTIB'IAL. Pertaining to the os pubis and the tibia.

PUBOTRANSVERSA'NIS **PUBOTRANSVER'SUS**, *m.* A slender bundle of muscular fibres arising from the superior ramus of the os pubis and lost in the transversalis fascia near the internal abdominal ring.

PUBOTROCHANTER'ICUS, *m.* See **PECTINEUS**.

PUBOURETHRA'NIS, *m.* See **Wilson's MUSCLE**.

PUBOVES'ICAL. Lat., *pubovesicalis*. Pertaining to the os pubis and the bladder; as a *n.*, see **COMPRESSOR prostate**.

PUC'CIN(E). Of Wayne, a substance discovered by him in the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, supposed to be an alkaloid, but thought by Hopp to be a mixture of sanguinarine, resin, and coloring matter.

PUCCIN'IA, *f.* From *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist. Fr., *puccinie*. A genus of parasitic *Fungi*.—**P. favi**. See **ACHORION Schönleini**.—**P. graminis**. Wheat mildew; a species forming patches on the stem and leaves of wheat and other grasses. According to Salisbury, its development in damp straw occasions epidemics of measles in camps.

PUDEN'DA, *n.*, pl. of *pudendum* (*q. v.*).

PUDEN'DAGRA, *f.* From *pudendum* (*q. v.*), and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. 1. Pain in the external genitals. 2. Primary syphilis, more particularly of women.—**P. pruriens**. *Pruritus vulvæ*.

PUDEN'DAL. Lat., *pudendalis*. Pertaining to the pudenda.

PUDEN'DUM, *n.* From *pudere*, to be ashamed. Used most frequently in the pl., *pudenda* (Gr., *αἰδοῖα*; Fr., *parties honteuses*; Ger., *Schaamt[h]eile*). The external genitals (especially those of a woman, including the vulva and the mons Veneris).—**P. muliebre**. The *p.* of a woman.

PUDIBIL'IA, *n. pl.* From *pudibilis*, shameful. The pudenda, especially of a man.

PUD'IC. See **PUDENDAL**.

PUERA'RIA, *f.* A genus of leguminous shrubs.—**P. tuberosa**. An East Indian species. The tuberous roots are used in cataplasms for swellings of the joints.

PUE'RICULTURE. From *puer*, a child, and *cultivare*, to cultivate. Fr., *puériculture*. Systematic cultivation of the physical development and vigor of children, especially (before their birth) by measures addressed to the mother.

PUER'PERA, *f.* Fem. of *puerperus*, parturient (from *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *femme accouchée* (ou *en couches*), *nouvelle-accouchée*. Ger., *Wöchnerin*, *Neuentbundene*, *Frischenbundene*, *Kindbetterin*. A woman who is or has recently been in labor.

PUER'PERAL. Lat., *puerperalis*. Fr., *puerpéral*. Pertaining to or caused by childbirth; of a woman, in the lying-in state.

PUERPE'RIMUM, *n.* From *puerperus*, parturient. Ger., *Kindbettzeit*. The condition or period of lying-in.

PUERPEROP'YRA, *f.* From *puerperus*, parturient, and *πύρ*, fever. See **Puerperal FEVER**.

PUERPEROTY'PHUS. From *puerperus*, parturient, and *τύφος*, stupor. See **Puerperal TYPHUS**.

PULE'GIUM, *n.* From *pulex*, a flea, and *agere*, to drive. Fr., *pouliot*. Ger., *Poley*. 1. Pennyroyal. 2. A section of the genus *Mentha*. 3. The genus *Prestia*.—**P. angustifolium**, **P. hortense**, **P. vulgare**. See **MENTHA p.**

PUL'EX, *m.* *Pu'licis*. Gr., *ψύλλα*, *ψύλλος*, *ψύλλαξ*. Fr., *puce*. Ger., *Floh*. A genus of insects including the true fleas.—**P. irritans**. Fr., *puce de l'homme*. Ger., *Menschenfloh*. The common flea, parasitic on man.—**P. penetrans**. Fr., *puce pénétrante*. Ger., *Sandfloh*. The



PULEX PENETRANS.

chigoe, jigger, sand flea; a minute insect resembling in its general anatomy the common flea, but much smaller, found in various regions of Central and South America, in the West Indies, and in parts of the southern United States. The impregnated female, which is of about half the size of the male, burrows under the skin of the feet, especially about the toe nails, and there lays its eggs. Irritation with more or less inflammation supervenes unless the parasite is removed, and sometimes ulceration, gangrene, loss of the toes, or tetanus may result. The extraction of the parasite by means of a pointed instrument is termed by the French "*exchiquage*."

PULICA'RIA, *f.* From *pulicarius*, pertaining to fleas. Ger., *Flohkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old name for *Plantago arenaria* and *P. vulgaris*. 2. A genus of inuloidous plants.—**P. crispa**. A stimulant and tonic species found in Egypt.—**P. dysenterica**. Fr., *conyze des prés*. Ger., *ruhrwidriges Flohkraut*. Common fleabane; an astringent species common in Europe and Central Asia. The root and herb were formerly used in diarrhœa. The root and flowers are sometimes substituted for those of *Arnica montana*.—**P. odora**. Ger., *wohlriechendes Flohkraut*. A species growing in mountains in southern Europe and Asia Minor. The root is used in Italy like that of *Inula helenium*.—**P. undulata**. Ger., *wellenblättriges Flohkraut*. An aromatic species cultivated in Egypt and Arabia.—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pulicaire*. Ger., *gemeines Flohkraut*. A species found in middle Asia and Europe. The herb was formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery. It has been used to drive away fleas.

PULICA'RIS. From *pulex*, a flea. Fr., *pulicaire*. Of diseases, characterized by little spots like the bites of insects.

PULICA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *pulex*, a flea. Ger., *Flohsucht*. The condition of a person infested with fleas.—**P. cnesmodes**. Ger., *Flohsucht der Juckknötchen*. *P.* associated with prurigo senilis, in which, according to Willan, a very small flea was present.

PULLULA'TION. From *pullulare*, to sprout out. Fr., *p.* Sprouting; that mode of cell multiplication in which a cell forms a small protuberance which after-

ward increases to the size of the parent cell, is divided from it by the formation of a wall at the point of junction, and eventually becomes completely separated.

PUL'MO, *m. -o'nis*. See LUNG.

PULMOAOR'TIC. Pertaining to the lung and the aorta.

PUL'MOFORM. Methylene diguaiacol; used in tuberculous disease.

PULMOGAS'TRIC. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

PULMOHEPAT'IC. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Pertaining to the lung and the liver.

PULMOM'ETER. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *pulmomètre*. See SPIROMETER.

PULMONA'RIA, *f.* From *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of boraginaceous plants. 2. *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. *Sticta pulmonacea*. 4. See PNEUMONIA.—**P. angustifolia**. Fr., *pulmonaire à feuilles étroites*. 1. Blue cowslip; a species with the habitat and properties of *P. officinalis*. 2. *P. azurea*.—**P. azurea**. A European species with the properties of *P. officinalis*.—**P. latifolia**, *P. maculata*, *P. maculosa*. *P. officinalis*.—**P. media**, *P. mollis*. A European species having the properties of *P. officinalis*.—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *pulmonaire officinale*. Ger., *gemeines Lungenkraut*. Common lungwort; a European species. The root and leaves were formerly used as a pectoral and demulcent. The leaves are somewhat mucilaginous and mildly astringent.—**P. saccharata**. A European species having the same properties as *P. officinalis*.—**P. virginica**. Virginian cowslip, a North American species. The roots are used as a vulnerary and internally as a mild astringent.

PULMONARY. Lat., *pulmonalis*. Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *pulmonisch*. Pertaining to the lungs.

PULMONEC'TOMY. See PNEUMONECTOMY.

PULMON'IA, *f.* From *pulmo*, the lung. See PNEUMONIA.

PULMON'IC. Fr., *pulmonique*. See PULMONARY.

PULMONIN. A medicinal extract of calves' lungs.

PULMONI'TIS, *f.* See PNEUMONIA.

PULP. Gr., *σάψ*. Lat., *pulpa*, *pulpamen*. Fr., *pulpe*. Ger., *Brei* (1st def.), *Kern*, *Mark* (2d def.). Any soft, usually juicy, slightly cohesive mass; of a smallpox or vaccinal pock, a white, pulaceous layer covering the floor of the pock, consisting of dead epidermis, together (in a "diphtheritic" pock) with the strangulated tips of the papillæ of the skin.—**Dental p.** Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*, *Zahnpulpa*. The soft substance filling the p. cavity of a tooth; composed of blood vessels, nerves, and mucoid connective tissue containing many branching cells. At the surface of the p. the cells (odontoblasts) are arranged like an epithelium. Cf. **TOOTH PAPILLA**.—**Digital p.** Lat., *pulpa digitorum*. Fr., *pulpe des doigts et des orteils*. Ger., *Tastpolster*. The highly sensitive, elastic, fleshy mass on the palmar or plantar aspect of the distal part of the fingers and toes.—**Fruit p.** Ger., *Fruchtbrei*, *Fruchtmark*. The p. in which the seeds of certain fruits are imbedded.—**Hair p.** Lat., *pulpa pili*. See **HAIR PAPILLA**.—**P. elements**. Cells forming the p., or parenchyma, of an organ.—**Splenic p.** The portion of the spleen which, with the Malpighian corpuscles, fills in the spaces between the trabeculæ.—**Tooth p.** See **Dental p.**

PUL'PA, *f.* See PULP.—**P. cerebrealis**. The cerebral medulla.—**P. dentis**. See **Dental PULP**.—**P. digitorum**. See **Digital PULP**.—**P. lienis**. See **Splenic PULP**.—**P. pili**. See **HAIR PAPILLA**.—**P. testiculi**, *P. testis*. The tissue of the testicle included within the septa.

PULPA'MEN, *n. -pam'inis*. From *pulpa*, pulp. See PULP.

PULPE'ZIA. Fr., *pulpésie*. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.

PULPIFIC'ATION. From *pulpa*, pulp, and *facere*, to make. Reduction to pulp.

PULPI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Fr., *pulpite*. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

PUL'SATILE. From *pulsare*, to beat. Throbbing, attended with pulsations or throbs.

PULSATIL'LA, *f.* From *pulsare*, to beat. Fr., *pulsatille*, *anémone pulsatille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *coquelourde* [2d def.]). Ger., *Küchenschelle*. 1. A section of the genus *Anemone*, also *Anemone p.* 2. The flowering herb of *Anemone p.*, of *Anemone pratensis*, or of both [Ger. Ph.], of *Anemone p.*, of *Anemone pratensis*, or of *Anemone patens* [U. S. Ph.].—**Extractum pulsatillæ**. [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An alcoholic extract made from the fresh flowering herb of *Anemone p.*, and brought to the consistence of a thick extract.

PULSA'TION. Fr., *p.*, *battement*. Ger., *Aderschlag*, *Pulsiren*, *Klopfen*, *Schwankung*. 1. A beating or throbbing. 2. A pulse beat.—**Over-maximum p.** Ger., *übermaximale Schwankung*. The additional elevation attained by the contracting muscle curve, after it has reached the maximum and remained there for a short time.—**Paradoxical p.** Ger., *Paradoxschwankung*. A special secondary p. noticed both on opening and closing a galvanic current passed through the first nerve and muscle.—**Secondary p.** Ger., *sekundäre Schwankung*. The contraction observed in the muscle of a "muscle-nerve" preparation if its nerve is laid across a second contracting muscle.—**Staircase p.** The pulsations of a frog's heart that has been filled with pure serum. Each contraction is a little more prolonged than the preceding one.

PULSE. Gr., *σφυγμός*. Lat., *pulsus*. Fr., *pouls*. Ger., *Puls*, *Aderschlag*. A beat or throb; the movement of an artery or other vessel, especially the perceptible impulse communicated to the contained column of blood by each beat of the heart.—**Abdominal p.** A p. observed in emaciated persons over the line of the abdominal aorta.—**Abrupt p.** A quick p.—**Anacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of ascent once (anacrotic p.) or twice (anacrotic p.).—**Aortic p.** Ger., *Aortenpuls*. 1. The p. of the aorta. 2. See **Water hammer p.**—**Arachnoid p.** An old term for a small and tremulous p.—**Ardent p.** Lat., *pulsus ardens*. Fr., *pouls ardent* (ou *élevé*). A p. which seems to strike the finger at a single point.—**Breath p.** A peculiar audible pulsation, simultaneous with each heart beat, said by Hall to be heard on placing the ear at the mouth of certain phthical patients.—**Bounding p.** See **Caprizant p.**—**Capillary p.** A condition of alternating redness and pallor of a tissue sometimes observed (most readily in the matrices beneath the nails), attributed to a pulsatile flow of blood through the capillaries instead of the usual steady current; occurring chiefly where an excessive cardiac impulse coincides with general arterial narrowing.—**Caprizant p.** Lat., *pulsus caprizans*. A peculiar irregularity of the p. in which a weak pulsation is succeeded by a strong one.—**Catacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of descent once (catadicrotic p.) or thrice (catatricrotic p.).—**Collapsing p.** A p. that strikes the finger feebly and abruptly and subsides suddenly and completely; observed in permanent patency of the aortic orifice.—**Complex p.** Fr., *pouls combiné* (ou *composé*, ou *compliqué*). A p. continuously alternating from hard and rapid to soft and slow.—**Compressible p.** See **Soft p.**—**Corrigan's p.** See **Water hammer p.**—**Critical p.** See **Incident p.**—**Dicrotal p.**, *Dicrotic p.*, *Dicrotous p.* Lat., *pulsus dicrotus* (seu *bicrotus*, seu *biferiens*, seu *mallearis*, seu *interciscus*, seu *duplex*). Fr., *pouls dicrote* (ou *rebondissant*, ou *redoublé*, ou *martelé*). A p. in which the finger feels two distinct blows, one lighter than the other, for each cardiac systole. It occurs when the heart pulsations are rapid and the arterial tension is diminished; there is a rebound of the artery with each contraction of the heart, in addition to the

original impulse.—**Dropped-beat p.** See *Intermittent p.*
—**Elastic p.** A full p. that presents an elastic feeling to the finger.—**Endopleural p.** See *PULSUS endopleuricus*.—**Entoptical p.** A pulsation sometimes observed normally in the arteries of the retina while the heart is beating rapidly after bodily exertion.—**Epigastric p.** See *Abdominal p.*—**Exopleural p.** See *PULSUS exopleuricus*.—**Febrile p.** A p. indicative of fever. When the fever comes on it is usually full and bounding, becoming weak and feeble when the fever subsides or when prostration ensues.—**Filiform p.** See *Thready p.*—**Formicant p.** See under *FORMICANT*.—**Full p.** Lat., *pulsus plenus*. Ger., *voller Puls*. A p. in which the artery has a distended, tense feeling; observed in sthenic inflammation.—**Gaseous p.** **Hæmorrhagic p.** The full, soft, and readily compressible p. of a distended artery which has lost its tone.—**Hard p.** Ger., *harter Puls*. A p. in which, owing to changes in the arterial wall or to vascular distention, a sensation of hardness is imparted to the finger.—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Leberpuls*, *Lebervenenpuls*. An expansion sometimes observed in the veins of the liver at each ventricular contraction, due to an impulse propagated from the vena cava inferior.—**Heterochronic p.** An irregular p.—**Hypodicrotous p.** A modification of the dicrotous p. In the sphygmograph tracing it presents a slight irregularity in the first secondary line, and the notch which joins the latter to the following line does not descend to the common curve level, as in the dicrotous p.—**Incident p.** Lat., *pulsus incidens* (seu *inciduus*). A p. in which the second beat is weaker than the first, and the third than the fourth, a stroke then following which is as strong as the first.—**Infrequent p.** Lat., *pulsus varus*. Fr., *pouls rare*. Ger., *seltenere Puls*. As frequently used, a slow p.; properly, a p. due not to lengthened but to less frequent systolic contractions.—**Intermittent p.** Lat., *pulsus intermittens*. Ger., *aussetzender* (oder *schwankender*, oder *unterbrochener*) *Puls*. One in which the rhythm is broken by the absence of one or more beats.—**Irregular p.** A p. in which the beats are unequal in frequency and in force, or in which the force is the same but the rate varies.—**Jerking p.** The p. of aortic regurgitation; so called because from a state of emptiness the artery is suddenly filled with blood.—**Jugular p.** See *Venous p.* (1st def.).—**Locomotive p.** See *Water hammer p.*—**Long p.** A p. in which the duration of the systolic wave is comparatively long.—**Monocrotous p.** A form of p. which indicates a grave condition of the circulation and impending death. The sphygmographic tracing shows a simple ascending and descending line, without interruptions.—**Myurous p.** Lat., *pulsus myurus*. Fr., *pouls en queue de souris*. Ger., *mäuseschwänzchenartiger Puls*. A p. in which the beats gradually become weaker and of diminishing amplitude.—**P. clock.** Ger., *Pulsuhr*. An apparatus invented by Waldenburg for registering the tension and volume of the p. on a dial plate.—**P. curve.** A graphic representation of the variations of the p. on a chart.—**P. measurer.** See *PULSIMETER*.—**P. trace.** **P. tracing.** See *P. curve*.—**Quick p.** Lat., *pulsus celer*. A p. that strikes the finger rapidly.—**Recurrent p.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Puls*. The return of the radial p. on the distal side of a point where the artery is compressed, through the agency of the collateral circulation of the hand.—**Renal p.** The hard and full p. observed in cases of coma from kidney disease.—**Respiratory p.** The alternate dilatation and contraction of the great veins of the neck occurring simultaneously with the acts of expiration and inspiration.—**Retrosternal p.** A venous p. detected by depressing the integument covering the suprasternal notch; believed to be due to pulsation of the left innominate vein.—**Senile p.** The p. which is peculiar to old age. Its peculiarities are largely due to inelas-

ticity of the arteries. The sphygmographic tracing shows a high position of the secondary waves in the line of descent and great size of the first secondary wave as compared with the second.—**Shabby p.** A p. having the characters produced by a combination of a weak heart and relaxed arteries.—**Short p.** A p. in which the duration of the systolic wave is comparatively short.—**Shuttle p.** Of C. H. Hughes, a p. in which the wave passes under the finger as if it were floating something solid as well as fluid; observed in rheumatic endocarditis or endarteritis.—**Slow p.** Lat., *pulsus tardus*. Fr., *pouls lent* (ou *tardif*). Ger., *langsamere Puls*. In a physiological sense, a p. corresponding to a lengthened systolic contraction of the heart succeeded by a long diastole.—**Small p.** A p. giving the sensation that the artery is small.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Puls*. A p. that may readily be stopped by digital compression.—**Splashing p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Steel hammer p.** An abrupt, energetic p. like the rebound of a smith's hammer from the anvil; observed in the arteries near a joint affected with rheumatism.—**Subungual capillary p.** A p. observed beneath the nail by slightly raising its tips; thought to be caused by a systolic serous reflux.—**Supradicrotic p.** Of Wolff, a dicrotic p. in which the reduplicated beat closely resembles the cardiac beat.—**Tense p.** A p. in which, in consequence of vascular dilatation, the vessel is hard and tense, like a cord.—**Thready p.** A slight and scarcely appreciable p. observed during syncope.—**Throbbing p.** See *Collapsing p.*—**Tremulous p.** Lat., *pulsus tremulus*. Fr., *pouls tremblant*. A p. in which a series of oscillations is detected with each beat.—**Tri-crotic p.** 1. The normal p. curve, so called because it consists of three distinct waves. 2. A p. in which the three waves normally present are abnormally distinct.—**Undulating p.** Lat., *pulsus undosus*. A p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of successive waves.—**Unequal p.** A p. which varies in strength, some throbs being strong and others weak.—**Vaginal p.** The perceptible arterial p. sometimes to be felt in the vagina as the result of heightened vascular development in the pelvis in consequence of pregnancy or of inflammatory disease.—**Venous p.** Gr., *φλεβοπαλία*. Lat., *pulsus venarum* (seu *venosus*). Ger., *Jugularvenenpuls*, *Venenpuls*, *venöser Puls*. 1. A pulsation sometimes noticed in the jugular veins, supposed to be due to tricuspid regurgitation. 2. In physiology, the swelling of the veins of the neck during expiration. Cf. *Respiratory p.*—**Vermicular p.** Lat., *pulsus vermicularis*. A small frequent p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of a wormlike motion.—**Vibrating p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Water hammer p.** Syn.: *Corrigan's p.*, *locomotive p.* A jerking, visible, collapsing, tortuous, and yet regular and rapid p., characteristic of aortic incompetence with hypertrophy of the left ventricle or of aneurysm of the ascending or transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, and of disease of the aorta when that vessel has become rigid and dilated.—**Wiry p.** Fr., *pouls roide*. A tense p. which feels like a firm cord or wire beneath the finger.

PULSE/LUM, *n.* From *pellere*, to drive. A form of flagellum which propels a cell or animal (e. g., the tail of a spermatozoid).

PULSILO'GIUM, *n.* From *pulsus*, the pulse, and *λόγος*, a reckoning. See *PULSIMETER*.

PULSIM'ETER. Lat., *pulsimètrum* (from *pulsus*, the pulse, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *pulsimètre*. Ger., *Adermesser*, *Aderschlagmesser*, *Pulsmesser*. Any apparatus used to record the force of the pulse beat.

PUL/SOGRAPH. See *SPHYGMOGRAPH*.

PUL/SUS, *m.* *P.* See *PULSE*.—**P. æqualis**. A pulse in which the beats are equal.—**P. alternans**. See *P. bigeminus*.—**P. araneosus**. Fr., *pouls aranéen*. See *Arachnoid PULSE*.—**P. bicrotus**, **P. biferiens**. See *Dicrotic*

PULSE.—**P. bigeminus.** Of Traube, an irregular p. with a slight pause after every two pulsations.—**P. bisferiens, P. bisiliens, P. bis pulsans.** See *Dicrotic PULSE.*—**P. celer.** See *Quick PULSE.*—**P. celer tricrotus.** See *Tricrotic PULSE* (2d def.).—**P. cerebialis.** A slow pulse sometimes observed in apoplexy.—**P. contractus.** A small hard pulse.—**P. conturnisans.** A doubly or trebly compound pulse.—**P. cordis.** See *Apeæ BEAT.*—**P. crassus.** A strong, full pulse.—**P. creber.** A frequent pulse.—**P. debilis.** A feeble pulse.—**P. dicrotus, P. duplex.** See *Dicrotic PULSE.*—**P. differens.** Inequality of the pulse in corresponding arteries.—**P. duriusculus.** A tense pulse.—**P. durus.** See *Hard PULSE.*—**P. endopleuricus.** The latent pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that can be made visible and traced only by binding on a manometer).—**P. exopleuricus.** The positive pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that is visible and can be traced without binding on a manometer).—**P. filiformis.** See *Thready PULSE.*—**P. fibrans.** A jerking pulse.—**P. formicans.** See under *FORMICANT.*—**P. fortis.** See *Hard PULSE.*—**P. fusalis, P. gazellans.** See *Caprizant PULSE.*—**P. inminutus.** See *Myurous PULSE.*—**P. inæqualis.** An unequal pulse.—**P. inanis.** See *Slow PULSE.*—**P. inflammatorius.** A tense pulse observed in inflammation.—**P. inspiratione intermittens.** See *P. paradoxus.*—**P. interdens.** An intermittent pulse.—**P. intercisus.** See *Dicrotic PULSE.*—**P. intercurrents, P. intermittens.** See *Intermittent PULSE.*—**P. irregularis.** An irregular pulse.—**P. lentus.** See *Slow PULSE.*—**P. magnus.** A full pulse.—**P. mollis.** A soft pulse.—**P. myurus.** See *Myurous PULSE.*—**P. myurus deficiens.** A p. myurus in which the waves diminish so that they are scarcely appreciable.—**P. paradoxicus, P. paradoxus.** Fr., *pouls paradoxal.* A phenomenon observed under certain rare pathological conditions (e. g., in that form of pericarditis in which the aorta is compressed by adhesions) in which the pulse disappears during each full inspiration and reappears during expiration.—**P. plenus.** A full pulse.—**P. privatio.** Syncope, asphyxia (1st def.).—**P. quadrigeminus.** A pulse with an appreciable pause after every four beats.—**P. quinque-geminus.** A pulse with an appreciable pause after every five beats.—**P. rarus.** See *Infrequent PULSE.*—**P. remittens.** An intermittent pulse.—**P. resiliens.** See *Dicrotic PULSE.*—**P. retardus.** A retarded pulse.—**P. tardus.** See *Slow PULSE.*—**P. serratus.** A strong, hard, full pulse.—**P. trigeminus.** An irregular p. in which every third beat is followed by an appreciable pause.—**P. undosus, P. undulosus.** See *Undulating PULSE.*—**P. vacillans.** See *Intermittent PULSE.*—**P. vacuus.** See *Thready PULSE.*—**P. varius.** A changeable pulse.—**P. venarum, P. venosus.** See *Venous PULSE.*—**P. vibrans.** A tense strong pulse.

PULTA'CEOUS. Lat., *pultaceus.* Fr., *pultacé.* Ger., *breiig.* Macerated, pulpy.

PULTA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *pultare*, to beat. See *ATHEROMA.*

PULVERA'CEOUS. Lat., *pulveraceus.* Ger., *staubartig* (2d def.), *pulverig* (2d def.). 1. Having a powdery coating. 2. Consisting of a granular or dusty mass.

PULVERIZA'TION. From *pulverizare*, to reduce to dust. Fr., *pulvérisation.* Ger., *Pulverisi(e) rung.* The act or process of reducing a substance to powder.

PULVER'ULENT. Lat., *pulverulentus.* See *PULVERA-CEOUS.*

PULVIN'AR, n. -a'ris. From *pulvinus*, a cushion. Ger., *Polster.* Lit., a cushion or pillow; the posterior eminence, or tubercle, of the optic thalamus.

PULVIN'ULUS, m. Dim. of *pulvinus*, a cushion. Fr., *pulvinule.* See *PAD.*

PULVIS, m. Pul'veris. A powder.—**P. ad partum.** 1. An old oxytocic powder of 2 parts each of Venetian borax, British crocus, the livers of eels dried with their gall,

and white amber, and 8 of horses' testicles dried in an oven. 2. Powdered ergot.—**P. aerophorus.** Fr., *poudre aérophore* (1st def.), *poudre gazifère simple.* Syn.: *p. aerophorus e natro car bonico acidulo* [Gr. Ph.] (1st def.), *p. effervescens* [Swiss Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph., a preparation consisting of 9 parts of powdered tartaric acid, 10 of powdered sodium bicarbonate, and 19 of powdered sugar, dried separately and mixed. 2. See *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. aerophorus anglicus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pulveres aerophori* (seu *aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus* (seu *effervescens anglicus, seu alcalinus*). A preparation consisting of two powders to be mixed for immediate use, one consisting of 150 centigrammes of tartaric acid, put up in white paper, the other of 200 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate, put up in colored (usually blue) paper. The *pulveres aperientes* of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 162 centigrammes of acid and 194 of sodium bicarbonate.—**P. aerophorus laxans** [Ger. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus.*—**P. antimonialis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (**James**). Fr., *poudre antimoniale* (ou *stibié, ou de James*). James's powder; a mixture of 33 parts of antimony oxide with 67 [U. S. Ph.] (66 [Br. Ph.]) of calcium phosphate.—**P. aperiens.** Fr., *poudre apéritive.* 1. A powder of 11 parts of potassium nitrate and 15 of magnesium oxide. 2. In the pl., *pulveres aperientes* [U. S. Ph.], see *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. aromaticus** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *p. cinnamomi compositus* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of 35 parts each of cinnamon and ginger in No. 60 powder, with 15 each of nutmeg in No. 20 powder and crushed cardamom seeds [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of ginger with 2 each of cinnamon and cardamom seeds [Br. Ph.], with 5 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 3 of cardamom [Ger. Ph.].—**P. arsenicalis Cosmi** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *poudre anticarcinomateux* (ou *escharotique arsenicale* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Cosme'sches Pulver.* A powder for external use in cancerous ulcers, consisting of 1 part of arsenous acid with 3 parts of red mercury sulphide and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of *resina draconis*.—**P. Doveri, P. Doweri.** See *P. IPECACUANHÆ et opii* (under *IPECACUANHA*).—**P. effervescens.** See *P. aerophorus* (1st def.) and *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. effervescens compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène laxative* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre de Sedlitz* (anglaise), *poudre gazifère purgative, limonade gazeuse en poudre.* Syn.: *pulveres aerophori laxantes* (seu *effervescentes aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus laxans* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *seidlitzensis*), *p. effervescens laxans* (seu *laxativus*). Seidlitz powder; a preparation consisting of two powders to be dissolved separately and the two solutions mixed at the time of use, one containing 225 centigrammes of tartaric acid, put up in white paper, the other containing 250 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate and 775 of potassium tartrate [U. S. Ph.], put up in colored (usually blue) paper.—**P. febrifugus Jacobi, P. Jacobi, P. Jamesii.** See *P. antimonialis.*—**P. salicylicus eum talco** [Ger. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 of wheat starch, and 87 of talc.—**P. seidlitzensis.** See *P. effervescens compositus.*—**P. stibiatus.** See *P. antimonialis.*—**P. sudorificus Doveri.** See *P. IPECACUANHÆ et opii* (under *IPECACUANHA*).

PU'MEX, m. Pu'micis. See *PUMICE.*

PUM'ICE, PUM'ICE STONE. Lat., *pumex, lapis pumicis* (*Vulcani*), *argilla pumex.* Fr., *ponce, pierre ponce.* Ger., *Bims, Bimstein, Putzstein.* A light, porous mineral of volcanic origin, used for polishing, etc.; composed chiefly of silica.

PU'MILINE. The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio*; also a pharmaceutical preparation containing it.

PUMP. Fr., *pompe.* Ger., *Pumpe.* A mechanical apparatus consisting essentially of one or more barrels, each provided with a piston, the play of which tends, according to the situation of a valve attached to it

(whether on the one or the other side), either to simply suck a liquid into the barrel, as in the common p., or to do that and subsequently eject it forcibly at the other end, as in the force p. The term is also applied to an endless chain furnished with discs and playing through a tube so as to lift the liquid.—**Air p.** See the major list.—**Breast p.** Lat., *lactisugium*. Fr., *pompe à sein*. Ger., *Brustpumpe*, *Milchsauger*. An apparatus for pumping milk from the breast.—**Enema p.** An apparatus for pumping fluids into the rectum, consisting of a force p. and tubes.—**Force p.** See under **P.**—**Lift p.** Fr., *pompe éléatoire*. Ger., *Hebepumpe*. The common p. (see under **P.**).—**Milk p.** See **Breast p.**—**Stomach p.** Lat., *gastrenchyta*. Fr., *pompe stomacale*. Ger., *Magenspritze*. A double-acting syringe with soft rubber tubes for emptying the stomach or filling it with fluids.—**Suction p.** See under **P.**

PUNA. See **Mountain SICKNESS** and **Mountain FEVER** (1st def.).

PUNCTATE(D). Lat., *punctatus*. Fr., *ponctué*. Ger., *punkti(ert)*. 1. Pointed. 2. Marked with dots on the surface. 3. Composed of fine dots.

PUNCTIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *punctum*, a point. See **PE-TECHIA**.

PUNCTIC'ULATE, PUNCTIC'ULOSE. Lat., *puncticulatus*, *punctulosus*. Ger., *feinpunkti(ert)*. Minutely punctate.

PUNC'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **PUNCTURE** and **PARACENTESIS**.

PUNCTUM, n. From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *point*. Ger., *Punkt*, *Tüpfel*. 1. A dot or point; in botany, a minute colored spot or a small translucent interval immediately beneath the epidermis of an organ. 2. See *Puncta lacrimalia*.—**P. adhæisionis (muscularis)**. Ger., *Anhaltspunkt*. The point of attachment of a muscle.—**P. alæ vomeris**. The point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid bone where it is included between the alæ vomeris.—**P. bregmatis**. See **BREGMA**.—**P. cæcum (of Mariotte)**. See **OPTIC DISC**.—**Puncta ciliaria**. Ger., *Augenwimpernpunkte*. The perforations in the eyelid through which the hairs emerge.—**P. congelationis**. See **Freezing POINT**.—**Puncta dolorosa**. See **Painful POINTS**.—**P. fixum**. See *P. adhæisionis*.—**P. foraminis incisivi**. The posterior border of the incisor foramen.—**P. foraminis magni anterioris**. See **BASION**.—**P. foraminis magni posterioris**. See **OPISTHION**.—**P. insertionis**. The point of insertion of a muscle.—**Puncta lacrimalia**. Fr., *points lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränenpunkte*. Two small contractile openings, one in the ciliary margin of each eyelid; the patent orifices of the lacrimal ducts.—**P. mobile musculare**. See *P. insertionis*.—**Puncta mucosa**. See **ACNE punctata**.—**P. nasale inferius**. See **RHINION**.—**P. nasofrontale**. See **NATION**.—**P. occipitale**. See **Occipital POLE**.—**P. ossificationis**. See **CENTRE of ossification**.—**P. præmaxillare**. See **Alveolar POINT**.—**P. protuberantiæ occipitalis**. See **INION**.—**P. proximum**. See **Near POINT**.—**P. remotum**. See **Far POINT**.—**P. saliens**. Gr., *σπινθη κινουμένη* [Aristotle]. The first rudiment of the embryonic heart.—**P. spinæ nasalis anterioris**. The apex of the anterior nasal spinal or, when that is absent, the upper end of the suture between the superior maxillæ.—**P. spinæ nasalis posterioris**. The middle of the posterior nasal spine.—**Puncta vasculosa**. The points marking the cut ends of blood vessels in a section of the brain.

PUNCTURA, f. See **PUNCTURE** and **PARACENTESIS**.

PUNCTURE. Gr., *κέντησις*, *νύξις*, *παρακέντησις*, *τρήσις*. Lat., *punctura* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *puncture* (1st def.), *ponction* (2d def.). Ger., *Punktur*, *Punktion*, *Stich*. 1. A small hole made by a sharp point. 2. The act or process of making such a hole. Cf. **PARACENTESIS**.—**Capillary p.** P. with a fine needle (as with the aspirator).—**Corning's p.** Lumbar p. for the purpose of cocainization of the spinal cord.—**Diabetic p.** Fr.,

piqûre. Ger., *Zucker-Stich*. P. of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in animals, which is followed by the appearance of sugar in the urine. Cf. **Artificial DIABETES**.—**Lumbar p.**, **Quincke's p.** P. of the meninges of the spinal cord in the lumbar region for diagnostic or therapeutical purposes.—**Sugar p.** See **Diabetic p.** **PUN'ICA, f.** From *punicus*, Carthaginian. Fr., *grenadier*. Ger., *Granatbaum*. A genus of myrtaceous trees.—**P. granatum**. Gr., *ῥόα*. Fr., *grenadier cultivé*. Ger., *gemeiner Granatbaum*. The pomegranate (tree), Carthaginian apple; formerly regarded as a native of Carthage, now cultivated throughout subtropical parts of the world. All parts are astringent. The fruit is sometimes used as a mild laxative. The rind, the pomegranate peel of commerce, is used in India, especially in combination with opium and some aromatic, in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery, and was formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It is useful as a gargle in sore throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa, and in the form of powder is recommended for intermittents. The seeds have similar properties, and are also anthelmintic. The bark and root bark are tœniacuge. See **GRANATUM** (2d def.).

PUN'ICIN(E). Ger., *Punicin*. See **PELLETIERINE**.

PUNICOTAN'NIC ACID. See **GRANATOTANNIC ACID**.

PUPA, f. From *pupus*, a boy. See **CHRYSLIS**.

PUPA'LIA, f. A genus of amarantaceous herbs or undershrubs.—**P. prostrata**. An East Indian species. The herb is used as an astringent and febrifuge, and the root in indigestion, jaundice, dropsy, and especially skin diseases.

PUPA'RIMUM. From *pupa*, a chrysalis. The case which incloses the pupa.

PUP'IL. Gr., *κόρη*. Lat., *pupilla*, *pupillis*, *pupula*. Fr., *pupille*. Ger., *Pupille*, *Schloch*. The circular aperture in the iris for the transmission of light, situated a little to the nasal side of the centre.—**Argyll Robertson p.** See *Robertson p.*—**Artificial p.** An artificial opening made in the iris for the purposes of vision.—**Robertson p.** A condition in which the p. is habitually small and will not contract under bright light, but contracts promptly and to a very small size under efforts of accommodation, and in a lesser degree on ordinary movements of the globe.

PUP'ILLARY. Lat., *pupillaris* (from *pupilla*, the pupil). Ger., *pupillar*. Pertaining to the pupil.

PUPILLOM'ETER. See **COREOMETER**.

PUPILLOS'COPY. From *pupilla*, the pupil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See **RETINOSCOPY**.

PUR'AL. A disinfectant said to consist of charcoal saturated with a mixture of menthol and carbolic and benzoic acids and compressed into cylinders; used for fumigation.

PURGAMENTUM, n. From *purgare*, to purge. 1. A purgative. 2. In the pl., *purgamenta*, the lochia; also excrement.—**Alba purgamenta**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**Purgamenta cerebri**. See **EXCREMENTA cerebri** (under **EXCREMENTUM**).

PURGAN'TIA, n. pl. From *purgare*, to purge. Purging remedies.

PUR'GATIN. A synthetic diacetyl ester of anthrapurpurine; purgative.

PURGATIO, f. -o'nis. From *purgare*, to purge. See **PURATION**.—**Puerperii p.** An old term for the puerperal period.—**P. menstrua**. Menstruation.

PURGATION. Lat., *purgatio* (from *purgare*, to purge). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Abführung*. The free emptying of the intestines by means of a purgative.

PUR'GATIVE. Lat., *purgativus*. Fr., *purgatif*. Ger., *abführend*. Purging or effecting purgation, cathartic; as a n. (Ger., *Purgi[c]rmitel*), a drug or other agent that effects purgation.

PUR'GATOL. See **PURGATIN**.

PUR'GIN. Phenolphthalein, a synthetic purgative.

PUR'GO. A trade name for phenolphthalein.

PURIFORM. From *pus*, *pus*, and *forma*, form. Fr., *puriforme*. Resembling pus.

PUR'IN(E). A general term for compounds containing the nucleus C_5N_4 .

PUR'RO, n. A certain preparation of meat juice.

PURODEN'TINE. A neutral saponaceous paste for use as a dentifrice.

PUR'ROFORM. An antiseptic said to consist of a compound of zinc and formic aldehyde with thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol.

PUROHEPATITIS, f. -it'idis. From *pus*, *pus*, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Suppurative hepatitis.

PUR'OMU'COUS. See MUCOPURULENT.

PUR'PLE. Gr., πορφύρεος. Lat., *purpureus*. Fr., *pourpré*. Ger., *purpurrot(h)*. Of a color more or less resembling both blue and red (including violet); as a n. (Lat., *purpura*; Fr., *pourpre*; Ger., *Purpur*), such a color or a substance possessing it.—**Retinal p.**, **Visual p.** Fr., *rouge rétinien*. Ger., *Schpurpur*. A pigmentary photochemical albuminoid secreted from the hexagonal pigment epithelium of the retina. When the eyes are kept for a long time in darkness it becomes abundant.

PUR'PLES, pl. A popular term for purpura and purpura hæmorrhagica, also for petechial typhus.

PUR'PURA. Gr., πορφύρα (1st def.). Fr., *maladie tachetée* (2d def.), *p.* (2d def.). Ger., *Blutfleckenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. See PURPLE. 2. A disease characterized by reddish, purplish, or yellowish spots, due to extravasation from the blood vessels.—**Aqueous p.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Fulminant p.** See *P. fulminans*.—**Henoch's p.** P. with intestinal symptoms.—**Iodic p.** P. caused by poisoning by iodine.—**Mechanical p.** P. due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood.—**P. alba.** See MILIARIA.—**P. apyretica.** See *P. simplex*.—**P. contagiosa.** The form of p. that sometimes occurs in the course of a contagious disease, such as typhoid or typhus fever.—**P. febrilis.** 1. P. hæmorrhagica with febrile symptoms. 2. Of Behrend, see *P. variolosa*.—**P. fulminans.** Fr., *p. foudroyant*. A malignant variety of p. first described by Henoch, occurring in young children as a sequel to certain acute infectious diseases. It runs a very rapid course, with the formation of extensive ecchymoses of the skin, and ends fatally.—**P. hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *p. (ou pétiose) hémorrhagique, scorbut de terre, hémorrhagie pétéchiâle*. Ger., *Landscorbut, Blutfleckenkrankheit, Werlhof'sche Krankheit*. Werlhof's disease, land scurvy, black leg of Canada; a systemic disease, of sporadic occurrence and limited duration, associated with a temporary hæmorrhagic diathesis; chiefly characterized by the development of purpuric spots in the form of petechiæ, vibices, ecchymoses, or ecchymomata, most abundantly on the lower extremities, and usually associated with hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes.—**P. maligna.** See *Petechial FEVER* and *SCARLATINA*.—**P. medicamentosa.** P. due to the action of a drug.—**P. menstrualis.** P. associated with the periods of menstruation. Cf. MENOCCELIS.—**P. miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**P. nautica.** See SCURVY.—**P. neuritica.** P. due to nervous disease; neurotic p.—**P. papulosa.** P. accompanied with papulation.—**P. puerperalis.** *P. puerperarum*. A puerperal affection probably of an erysipelatous nature and due to septicæmia.—**P. pulicosa.** Petechiæ produced by flea bites.—**P. rheumatica.** A form of p. associated with rheumatic symptoms, including fever and articular pains, and sometimes attended with various erythematous eruptions.—**P. scorbutica.** P. due to scurvy.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged.—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. Simple p.; characterized by the spontaneous appearance of small purpuric spots, usually petechiæ, most commonly upon the limbs; generally of short duration and apparently independent of systemic disease.—**P. syph-**

ilitica. P. due to syphilis; sometimes affecting only a limited portion of the body (e. g., the regions supplied by a particular nerve), sometimes occurring as a general eruption.—**P. thrombotica.** P. due to venous thrombosis.—**P. toxica.** P. due to the action of any poisonous substance introduced into the system. Cf. *P. medicamentosa*.—**P. traumatica.** Purpuric spots due to injuries.—**P. urticans.** *P. urticata*. Urticaria with effusion of blood into the wheals.—**P. variolosa.** P. hæmorrhagica due to smallpox. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic SMALLPOX*.—**P. vibicea.** See *P. urticans*.—**Rheumatic p.** P. caused by or associated with rheumatism.—**Saline p.** P. due to alteration in the saline constituents of the blood, as in scurvy.—**Vascular p.** P. due either to abnormal constitution of the blood or to changes in the walls of the capillary blood vessels.

PURPURÆ'MIA, f. From *purpureus*, purple, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *Hæmorrhagic malarial FEVER*.

PURPURAM'IC ACID, PURPU'RAMID(E). Fr., *purpuramide, purpuréine*. The compound $C_{14}H_{17}O_4.NH_2$.

PUR'PURIC. Pertaining to, resembling, or associated with purple or purpura.—**P. acid.** 1. Of Prout, dialuramide. 2. An acid, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, not known in the free state. Murexide is its ammonium salt.

PUR'PURIN. Fr., *purpurine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A dye, $C_{14}H_5O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3$. 2. Of G. Bird, see UROERYTHRIN.

PURPUROXANTHIC ACID. An acid, $C_{15}H_5O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4.CO.OH$, a constituent of madder.

PUR'E(H)'E'IC ACID. See EUXANTHIC ACID.

PUR'ULENCE. Lat., *purulentia*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Purulenz*. The condition of being purulent; also, a disposition to the formation of pus.

PUR'ULENT. Lat., *purulentus* (from *pus*, *pus*). Fr., *p.* Ger., *eiterig*. Accompanied by the formation of pus.

PURULES'CENCE. Ger., *Purulescenz*. Transition to a purulent condition.

PUR'ULOID. From *pus*, *pus*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling pus (said of a fluid such as is found in a cold abscess, which has the appearance but lacks the pathological character and pathogenic property of pus).

PUS, n. *Pu'ris*. Gr., πύον. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Eiter*. A liquid (usually thickish and yellowish-white) occurring as the result of inflammation; consisting of degenerated leucocytes, liquid plasma, granular detritus from broken down cellular structures, and sometimes fibrin flakes.—**Blue p.** P. that is colored blue by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.—**Concrete p.** Fibropurulent coagula found in a case of infective endocarditis.—**Healthy p.** See *Laudable p.*—**Ichorous p.** See ICHOR (3d def.).—**Laudable p.** An old term for a yellowish-white, creamy, inodorous p. that was supposed to indicate a normal reparative process.—**P. æquale.** *P. benignum*. See *Laudable p.*—**P. malignum.** See ICHOR (3d def.).—**P. maturum.** Ger., *reifer Eiter*. P. supposed to be well matured.—**P. spurium.** Ger., *unächter Eiter*. A puruloid fluid.—**Sanious p.** P. tinged with the coloring matter of the blood.—**Serous p.** P. consisting chiefly of a thin serum mixed with flakes.—**Watery p.** See ICHOR (3d def.).

PUS'TULA, f. From *pus*, *pus*. Written also *pusula*. See PUSTULE; in the pl., *pustule*, of Paracelsus, venereal disease.—**Malæ pustulæ.** See SYPHILIS.—**P. aleppensis.** See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**P. ardens.** See ECZEMA.—**P. cum duritie.** See *Syphilitic CHANCER*.—**P. Esthoniæ.** See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. gangrænosa.** See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. indurata.** See *Indurated CHANCER*.—**P. in virga.** See *CHANCER*.—**P. livens et noctibus inquietans.** See *EPINYCTIS*.—**P. livida.** See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. livida Esthoniæ.** See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. maligna.** See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. nocturna.** See *EPINYCTIS*.—**P. oris.** See *APHTHE*.—**P. phlyza-**

cica. See PHLYZACIUM.—**P. psydracica**. See PSYDRACIUM.—**P. serotina**. See EPINYCTIS.—**Pustulæ serpiginosæ**. See HERPES.—**Pustulæ siccae**. See LICHEN (2d def.).

PUS'TULANT. Lat., *pustulans*. Producing pustules.

PUSTULAN'TIA, *n. pl.* From *pustulare*, to blister. See EPISPASTICA *p.*

PUS'TULAR. Lat., *pustularis*. Ger., *blatterig*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of pustules. 2. Affected with pustules.

PUSTULA'TION. The formation of pustules.

PUS'TULE. Gr., *ἐξάνθημα*. Lat., *pustula*, *pusula*, *epanastasis*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pustel*, *Blatter*, *Eiterblatter*, *Eiterbläschen*. 1. Of early writers, a general term for any efflorescence of the skin which was elevated above the surrounding surface, whether the contents were solid or liquid. By some (e.g., Galen) the term was applied to lesions of internal organs, as well as to those of the skin. 2. In the modern sense, a purulent efflorescence of the skin in which a circumscribed collection of pus is covered only by epidermis; the lesion produced by the purulent transformation of the contents of a vesicle. Three varieties are commonly described: *achor*, *psydracium*, and *phlyzaciūm*.—**Malignant p.** Lat., *pustula maligna*, *carbunculus epizooticus*. Fr., *p. maligne*. Ger., *schwarze Blatter*, *Milzbrandblatter*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, characterized by the appearance, at the point of inoculation, of a vesicle, beneath which a black slough forms, followed by further vesiculation, with more or less rapidly advancing infiltration and sloughing at the periphery. Malignant oedema differs from it in that the changes at the point of inoculation are less marked and the surrounding inflammatory oedema is more diffuse, while the sloughing that may take place at one or more points is less apt to extend regularly from the point of inoculation. Cf. ANTHRAX.

PUS'TULOCRUSTA'CEOUS. Attended with pustules that become covered with crusts.

PUS'TULOSE, **PUS'TULOUS**. Lat., *pustulosus*. See PUSTULAR.

PUS'TULA, *f.* 1. A pustule. 2. Erysipelas.

PUTA'MEN, *n.* -*am'inis*. From *putare*, to prune. In the corpus striatum, the outer part of the lenticular nucleus.—**Putamina ovorum**. Eggshells.

PUTAM'INOUS. From *putamen*, a husk. Pertaining to the membrana putaminis.

PUTO'RIA, *f.* From *putor*, a stench. A genus of spermacaceous plants.—**P. calabrica**. A mildly astringent species.

PUTREFAC'TIONIST. A believer in the putrefactive origin of a given disease.

PUTRESCEN'TIA, *f.* Putrescence.—**P. uteri**. See METRITIS *dissecans*.

PUTRES'CIN(E). Ger., *Putrescin*. A poisonous liquid, $C_4H_{12}N_2=NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$, having the odor of semen, found in putrefying gelatin, fish, and meat, in human cadavers, and in cultures of choleraic matter. It causes necrosis and inflammation.

PU'TRILAGE. Lat., *putrilago* (from *putris*, rotten). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Jauche*. 1. A putrescent, putrid, or gangrenous substance, especially a putrid liquid or pul-taceous substance. 2. See SLOUGH.

PUTTY. Fr., *mastic*. Ger., *Kitt*. A pasty substance which hardens on drying, ordinarily made from whiting and linseed oil.—**Horsley's p.** A preparation of white and yellow wax, vaseline, and carbolic acid; used to arrest bleeding from the cut surface of bone.

PYE'MIA, *f.* From *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pyhémie*, *pyohémie*, *pyoémie*. Ger., *Pyohämie*, *Pyämie*. A febrile disease supposed to be due to the absorption of pus or its constituents into the blood. It usually follows wounds, suppurative inflammation of bone, or the puerperal state, and results in the formation of second-

ary abscesses in the viscera, joints, and connective tissue. It is sometimes associated with phlebitis or embolism.—**Arterial p.** See *Ulcerative* ENDOCARDITIS.—**Metastatic p.**, **Multiple p.** The condition of multiple abscess from infected thrombi of pyæmic origin.—**Puerperal p.** Puerperal metrophlebitis.—**Spontaneous p.** P. of obscure origin (i. e., which does not originate from any known wound, bruise, or abscess).

PYAPOSTASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*o'stasis*). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἀπόστασις*, apostasis. Fr., *pyapostase*. Metastasis of pus.

PY'AR, *n.* *Py'tatos* (-*is*). Gr., *πῦαρ*. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYARTHRO'SIS, *f.*, **PYARTH'RUM**, *n.*, **PYARTH'RUS**, *m.* -*thro'seos* (-*is*). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See ARTHROPOYOSIS.

PYLAULACOME'LE, *f.* -*e'les*. From *πύον*, pus, and *αὐλαξ*, a furrow, and *μῆλη*, a probe. Fr., *p.* A grooved probe used in searching for pus.

PYCNANTHEMUM, *n.* From *πυκνός*, compact, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. North American mountain mint.—**P. linifolium**. Dysentery weed, flax-leaved tufted savory; used in digestive complaints.

PYCNICMA'SIA, **PYCNIC'MASIS**, *f.* -*a'siæ*, -*a'seos* (-*ic'masis*). From *πυκνός*, thick, and *ικμάς*, moisture. Fr., *pycniemasie*. A thickening of the fluids in the body.

PYCNOCAR'DIA, *f.* From *πυκνός*, solid, and *καρδία*, the heart. See TACHYCARDIA.

PYCNOPHRA'SIA, *f.* From *πυκνός*, thick, and *φράσις*, speech. See TACHYPHRASIA.

PYCNO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *πύκνωσις* (from *πυκνούν*, to make close). Inspissation.

PYCNOT'IC. Gr., *πυκνωτικός* (from *πυκνούν*, to thicken). Lat., *pycnoticus*. See INCRASSANS.

PYEC'CHYSIS, *f.* -*ys'eos* (-*ec'chysis*). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἰκχυσις*, ecchysis. Fr., *pyecchyse*. An effusion of pus.

PYELI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *πύελος*, a pelvis. Fr., *pyélite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Nierenbeckens*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.—**Calculus p.** P. due to the presence of a calculus.—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with renal hæmorrhage.—**Mucopurulent p.** P. with a mucopurulent discharge from the kidney.—**P. pyorrhoeica**. P. originating from purulent cystitis.—**P. uratica**. P. caused by uratic concretions.

PYELOCYSTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *πύελος*, a pelvis, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Associated pyelitis and cystitis.

PYELOM'ETER. From *πύελος*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See PELVIMETER.

PYELONEPHRI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *πύελος*, a pelvis, and *νεφρίτις*, disease of the kidney. An inflammatory condition in which pyelitis and interstitial nephritis are combined.—**Hæmatofibrinous p.** P. caused by fibrinous clots produced from successive hæmorrhages from multiple aneurysm of the renal artery.—**P. parasitica**. Of Klebs, p. caused by microorganisms.—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*.

PY'ELOS, *f.* See PELVIS.

PYELOT'OMY. From *πύελος*, the pelvis, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Incision of the renal pelvis.

PY'ELUS, *f.* Gr., *πύελος*. See PELVIS.

PYEM'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*em'esis*). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἔμεσις*, emesis. Fr., *pyémèse*. Vomiting of pus.

PYENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *πύον*, pus, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Intracranial suppuration.

PYE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *πύησις*. Fr., *pyèse*. See SUPPURATION.

PYE'TIA, *f.* Gr., *πυετία*. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYGAG'RIA, *f.* From *πυγή*, the rump, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Eczema or pruritus of the anus.—**P. amorphæ**. Intertrigo of the fold of the nates.—**P. granulata**. Eczema of the anus.

PYGMAE'US. Gr., *πυγμαῖος*. Of the length of a pygme (2d def.), dwarfish; as an n. m., a dwarf.

PYG'ME, f. *Pyg'mes*. Gr., *πυγμή*. 1. The fist. 2. The distance from the elbow to the knuckles. 3. The forearm.

PYGODID'YMUS, m. From *πυγή*, the rump, and *δίδυμος*, double. See DIPYGUS.

PYGOM'ELUS, m. From *πυγή*, the rump, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *pygomèle*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one or two accessory members behind or between the normal lower extremities.

PYGOP'AGUS, m. Fr., *pygopage*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the gluteal region.

PY'IC. Lat., *pyicus*. See PURULENT.

PY'IN. Fr., *pyine*. Ger., *P*. A complex albuminous body obtained from pus by digesting it with a solution of sodium chloride and filtering.

PYLE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *πύλη*, a gate, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pylème*. Ger., *Pfortaderblut*. The blood of the portal vein.

PY'LE, f. *Py'les*. From *πύλη*, a gate. See PORTAL VEIN.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS, f. *-ax'eos (-is)*. From *πύλη*, a gate, and *ἐμφραξίς*, a stopping. Fr., *pylemphraxie*. Obstruction of the portal vein.

PYLEPHLEBEC'TASIS, f. *-a'seos (-ec'tasis)*. From *πύλη*, a gate, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Ger., *Pylephlebetasie*. Enlargement of the portal vein.

PYLEPHLEBI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *πύλη*, a gate, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation of the portal vein.—**Adhesive p.** Lat., *p. adhesiva*. Thrombosis of the portal vein.—**P. obturans.** P. associated with an obstructed flow in the portal vein.

PYLETHROMBO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *πύλη*, a gate, and *θρόμβωσις*, thrombosis. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

PY'LIC. Lat., *pylicus* (from *πύλη*, a gate). Fr., *pylique*. Pertaining to the portal vein.

PYLOPHLEBI'TIS, f. See PYLEPHLEBITIS.

PYLORAL'GIA, f. From *πυλωρός*, the pylorus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in the pylorus.

PYLOREC'TOMY. From *πυλωρός*, the pylorus, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Fr., *pylorectomie*. Ger., *Pylo- rektomie*. Resection of the pylorus.

PYLOR'IC. Lat., *pyloricus* (from *πυλωρός*, the pylorus). Fr., *pylorique*. Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYLOROCLEI'SIS, f. *-ei'seos (-is)*. From *πυλωρός*, the pylorus, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Occlusion of the pylorus.

PY'LOROGASTROSCIR'RHUS, m. Fr., *pylorogastro- quirrhe*. Scirrhus of the pylorus.

PYLO'ROPLASTY. The plastic surgery of the pylorus.

PYLO'ROSCIR'RHUS, m. See PYLOGASTROSCIRRHUS.

PYLOROSTENO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *πυλωρός*, the pylorus, and *στένωμα*, a narrow pass. Fr., *pyloro- sténome*. A constricted state of the pylorus.

PYLOR'US, m. Gr., *πυλωρός*. Fr., *pylore*. Ger., *Pfort- ner, P., unterer Magendmund*. 1. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum. 2. See PYLORIC VALVE.—**P. proprius.** See PYLORIC VALVE.

PYOBLÉN'NA, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *βλέννα*, mucus. See MUCOPUS.

PYOBLENNORRHŒ'A, f. From *πύον*, pus, *βλέννα*, mu- cus, and *ροία*, a flowing. Ger., *Pyoblennorrhœe*. A muco- purulent discharge.

PYOCATARAC'TA, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *καταράκτης*, a cataract. See PURULENT CATARACT.

PYOCELE, f. *Pi(pu⁶)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la)*; in Eng., *pi'o- sel. -ce'les*. From *πύον*, pus, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *p. Ger., Eiterbruch*. A tumor formed by the disten- tion of an inclosed space by pus, especially such an affection of the scrotum.

PYOCENO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *πύον*, pus, and *κένωσις*, an emptying. Fr., *pyocénose*. The evacuation of a cavity containing pus.

PYOŒHE'ZIA, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *χέζειν*, to defe- cate. Fr., *pyoœhézie*. A discharge of pus by the intes- tine.

PYOCŒL'IA, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *κοιλία*, a hollow. See ASCITES purulentus.

PYOCOL'POS, m. From *πύον*, pus, and *κόλπος*, the vagi- na. A collection of pus in the vagina.—**P. lateralis.** An abscess of the vaginal wall.

PYOC'TANIN(E). From *πύον*, pus, and *κτείνειν*, to kill. Fr., *pyoctanine*. Ger., *Pyoktatin*. Methyl violet. It is recommended as an antiseptic, to diminish suppurations, and in diphtheria.—**Yellow p.** Auramine. An anti- septic.

PYOCY'ANIN(E). From *πύον*, pus, and *κύανος*, a dark- blue substance. Fr., *pyocyanine*. Ger., *P*. A non- poisonous crystalline base, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, perhaps an an- thracene derivative, secreted by a fungus discovered by Pasteur in the discolorations sometimes seen on old bandages; the coloring matter of blue pus, from which it can be extracted by means of alcohol.

PYOCYANOL'YSIN. An hæmolytin derived from *Ba- cillus pyocyanus*.

PYOCYS'TIS, f. *-cys'teos (-is)*. From *πύον*, pus, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *pyocyste*. A purulent cyst.

PY'OCYTE. From *πύον*, pus, and *κύτος*, a hollow. Fr., *p.* The leucocyte of pus.

PYODERMATIT'IS, f. *-it'idis*. Purulent dermatitis.

PY'O'DES. See PYOID.

PYODIATH'ESIS, f. *-e'seos (-ath'esis)*. From *πύον*, pus, and *διάθεσις*, a disposition. See PURULENT DIATHESIS.

PYODYSPNŒ'A, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *δύσπνοια*, dysp- nœa. Fr., *pyodyspnée*. Dyspnœa caused by pulmo- nary cavities containing pus or by empyema.

PYŒDE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *πύον*, pus, and *οίδημα*, œdema. Fr., *pyœdème*. Œdema caused by purulent infiltration.

PYOGAN'GRENOUS. Purulent and gangrenous.

PYO'GENES. See PYOGENIC.

PYOGEN'ESIS, PYOGEN'IA, f. *-e'seos (-gen'esis)*, *-ge'- nize*. From *πύον*, pus, and *γένεσις*, a begetting. Fr., *pyo- génésie, pyogénie*. The formation of pus. See SUPPU- RATION.—**P. corrosiva.** See ULCERATION.

PYOGEN'IC. Lat., *pyogenicus, pyogeneticus, pyogenicicus*. Fr., *pyogène, pyogénique, pyogénétique*. Ger., *pyogen*. Causing the formation of pus, secreting pus.

PYOHŒ'MIA, f. Fr., *pyohémie*. Ger., *Pyohämie*. See PYŒMIA.—**P. multiplex.** Purulent infection with me- tastases.

PY'OID. Gr., *πυοειδής* (from *πύον*, pus, and *εἶδος*, resem- blance). Lat., *pyodes, pyoides*. Resembling pus.

PYOK'TANIN. See PYOCTANINE.

PYO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *πύον*, pus. See SUP- PURATION.

PYOMAL'GIA, f. From *πύον*, pus, *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pyomalgie*. Suppuration of the shoulder joint.

PYOME'LE, f. *-me'les*. From *πύον*, pus, and *μήλη*, a probe. See PYAULACOMELE.

PYOMET'RA, f. From *πύον*, pus, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *pyométrie*. A collection of pus in the cavity of the uterus.

PY'ON, n. Gr., *πύον*. See PUS.

PYONEPHRO'SIS, f. *-ro'seos (-is)*. From *πύον*, pus, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Ger., *Pyonephrose*. See NE- PHROPYOSIS.

PYON'OMA, f. *-on'omes*. From *πύον*, pus, and *νομή*, an eating sore. 1. A suppurating sore. 2. Of Carswell, a neoplasm infiltrated with pus.

PYOOPHORI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *πύον*, pus, *ὠόν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. Fr., *pyoôphorite*. Purulent oophoritis.

PYOPERICAR'DIUM, n. From *πύον*, pus, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. An accumulation of pus in the pericardium.

PYOPERITONITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From πύον, pus, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Purulent peritonitis.

PYOPHTHALMIA, *f.* From πύον, pus, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See **HYPOPYON** (4th def.).

PYOPHTHISIS, *f.* -is'eos (-oph'thisis). From πύον, pus, and φθίσις, phthisis. See **APOSTEMATOPHTHISIS**.

PYOPHYLACTIC. From πύον, pus, and φυλάσσειν, to guard. A term suggested to replace *pyogenic* (in the phrase "pyogenic membrane"), on the ground that this membrane does not produce pus, but is formed solely to act as a barrier against infiltration of pus into the surrounding tissues.

PYOPLANIA, *f.* From πύον, pus, and πλάνος, wandering. *Fr.*, *pyoplane*. Diffusion or burrowing of pus.

PY'OPNEUMOPERICARDIUM, *n.* From πύον, pus, πνεῦμα, air, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardium.

PYOPNEUMOTHORAX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). From πύον, pus, πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Pneumothorax with pyothorax.—**P. subphrenicus**. A p. situated between the lung and the diaphragm.—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by tuberculous ulceration through the lung.

PYOPO(I)E'ISIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is). From πύον, pus, and ποίσις, production. See **SUPPURATION**.

PYOPTYSIS, *f.* -pty'seos (-op'tysis). From πύον, pus, and πτύσις, a spitting. *Fr.*, *pyoptysie*. Purulent expectoration.

PYORRHA'GIA, *f.* From πύον, pus, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. *Fr.*, *pyorrhagie*. A profuse flow of pus.

PYORRHŒA, *f.* From πύον, pus, and ῥοία, a flowing. *Fr.*, *pyorrhée*. *Ger.*, *Eiterfluss*, *Pyorrhœ*. A purulent discharge.—**Alveolar p.** **P. alveolaris**. See **Fauchard's DISEASE**.—**P. nasalis**. See **OZENA**.—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPYORRHEA**.—**P. urethralis**. Gonorrhœa in the male.—**P. viarum lacrimonialium**. See **DACRYOPYORRHEA**.

PYORTHOPNŒA, *f.* From πύον, pus, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή, breath. *Fr.*, *pyorthopnée*. Orthopnœa due to pyothorax.

PY'OS, *m.* *Gr.*, πύος. See **COLOSTRUM** (1st def.).

PYOSALPINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From πύον, pus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Purulent salpingitis.

PYOSAL'PINX, *f.* -pin'gos (-is). From πύον, pus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct.

PYOSAPRŒ'MIA, *f.* From πύον, pus, σαπρός, rotten, and αἷμα, blood. See **PYŒMIA**.

PYOSCHOCOELE, *f.* Pi(pu⁶)-o'sk(o'sch²)-e²-o(o²)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pi-o'sk'e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From πύον, pus, ὄρχιον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. *Fr.*, *pyoschocèle*. *Ger.*, *Eiterhodensacksbruch*. Suppurative orchicoele.

PYOSCOPE. From πύος, colostrum, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. *Ger.*, *Pyoscop*. Of Heeren, an apparatus for estimating the richness of milk (in a thin layer between two glasses) by its color.

PYO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). *Gr.*, πύωσις (from πύον, to suppurate). 1. Suppuration. 2. Hypopyon (4th def.). 3. Pterygium.

PYOTHORAX, *m.* -thora'cos (-is). From πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. *Fr.*, *p.* *Ger.*, *Eiterbrust*. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

PYOTORRHŒA, *f.* From πύον, pus, οὖς, the ear, and ῥοία, a flowing. Purulent otorrhœa.

PYOXANTHIN, **PYOXANTHOS**. From πύον, pus, and ξανθός, yellow. A yellow pigment found in pus.

PYRA, *f.* From πῦρ, fire. See **ANTHRAX**.

PYRACET'IC ACID. See **PYROLIGNEOUS acid**.

PYRACONIT'IC ACID. Itaconic acid. See also **PYROCITRIC ACID**.

PYRALOXIN. Oxidized pyrogallol.

PYR'AMID. *Gr.*, πυραμῖς. *Lat.*, *pyramis*, *corpus pyramidal* (3d def.). *Fr.*, *pyramide*, *corps pyramidal* (3d

def.). *Ger.*, *Pyramide*. 1. A solid resting on a plane base of three or more sides, and having as its sides triangular planes which meet at the apex. 2. A part of the body shaped more or less like a p. 3. A large compact bundle of medullated nerve fibres situated ventrad in the medulla oblongata, being the downward continuation of the motorial tract. 4. The petrous portion of the temporal bone. 5. A pyramidal nerve cell.—**Anterior p's (of the medulla oblongata)**. *Fr.*, *pyramides bulbaires antérieures*. A pair of oblong bodies on the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata, separated by the anterior median fissure.—**Cortical p's**. See **P's of Malpighi**.—**Lateral p.** See **Restiform BODY**.—**Posterior p. (of the medulla oblongata)**. The expanded portion of the funiculus gracilis at the lower angle of the fourth ventricle.—**P's of Ferrein**. *Lat.*, *fasciculi tubulosi*. The minute conelike bodies formed by the central tubules of the medullary radii.—**P. of Lalouette**. See **P. of the thyroid gland**.—**P. of light**. *Fr.*, *cône de lumière*. See **LIGHT SPOT on the membrana tympani**.—**P. of Malacarne**. The posterior extremity of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.—**P's of Malpighi**. *Lat.*, *coni Malpighii*. The pyramidal masses of the renal cortex, composed of glomeruli, blood vessels, and convoluted tubules, situated between the medullary radii. They have the base of the p. next the surface of the kidney, and the apex terminating as a renal papilla.—**P. of the cerebellum**, **P. of the inferior vermiform process**. *Lat.*, *pyramis cerebelli* (seu *laminosa*, seu *vermis*), *lobus pyramiformis*. *Fr.*, *pyramide du cervelet* (ou *vermis*). *Ger.*, *Kleinhirn-Pyramide*. A small elevation near the middle of the inferior vermiform process, between the biventral lobes.—**P's of the medulla oblongata**. See **P.** (3d def.), **Anterior p's**, and **Posterior p.**—**P. of the spinal cord**. *Lat.*, *funiculus pyramidalis*. See **Pyramidal TRACT**.—**P. of the thyr(e)oid gland**. A slender conical process of the gland which extends from the upper part of the isthmus or the adjacent part of the lobes to the hyoid bone, to which it is attached by loose fibrous tissue.—**P. of the tympanum**. *Lat.*, *eminentia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). *Ger.*, *Pyramidenwulst*. A small, hollow bony projection on the inner wall of the tympanum, behind the oval fenestra. The stapedius muscle passes through a small opening at its apex.—**Renal p's**. See **P's of Malpighi** and **P's of Ferrein**.

PYRAM'IDAL. *Lat.*, *pyramidalis*. *Fr.*, *p.* *Ger.*, *pyramidalisch*, *pyramidenförmig*. Pertaining to or shaped like a pyramid; also conical.

PYRAMIDA'LIS. See **PYRAMIDAL**; as a n. m., a pyramidal muscle, especially the p. abdominis; as a n. in the n., *pyramidale*, see **Pyramidal BONE**.—**P. abdominis**. *Ger.*, *Pyramidenbauchmuskel*. A small muscle resting on the anterior surface of the rectus abdominis, arising from the front of the os pubis and the ligaments near the symphysis. It tapers as it ascends, and is inserted, about a third of the distance from the umbilicus to the os pubis, into the linea alba, of which it is believed to be a tensor.—**P. auriculæ**. 1. See **HELICIS minor** (under **HELIX**). 2. An anomalous fasciculus of the tragus which is inserted into the spine of the helix.—**P. femoris**. See **PYRIFORMIS**.—**P. Jungii**. See **P. auriculæ**.—**P. menti**. See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**P. nasi**. *Fr.*, *pyramidal du nez* (ou *de la face*). *Ger.*, *Nasenzacke*, *Nasenrückenmuskel*. 1. A small muscle, continuous above with the inner fibres of the frontalis, which extends downward upon the upper lateral surface of the nose and terminates in the skin of the nose and in a tendinous expansion common to it and the compressor naris. The muscles of the opposite sides are united above. It wrinkles the skin over the root of the nose, and antagonizes the action of the frontalis. 2. In solipeds, see **DILATOR navis lateralis**.

PYRAM'IDON. A dimethylamido substitution compound of antipyrine.

PYRAM'IDOSTAPE'DIUS, *m.* See STAPEDIUS.

PYR'AMIS, *f.* -*am'idos* (-is). Gr., *πυραμῖς*. See PYRAMID and MODIOLUS.—**P. laminosa**. See PYRAMID of the cerebellum.—**P. lateralis**. See Restiform BODY.—**P. ossis temporis**. See PYRAMID (4th def.).—**P. vermis**. See PYRAMID of the cerebellum.—**P. vestibuli**. See CRISTA vestibuli.

PYRAN'GONE, *f.* -*an'gonēs*. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *ἀγχεῖν*, to strangle. See ISTHMOPIRYA.

PYRANTIM'ONATE. Fr., *pyro-antimoniate*. A salt of pyrantimonic acid.

PYRANTIMON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique*. A tetrabasic acid, $H_4Sb_2O_7$, formed by the action of water on antimony pentachloride.

PYRAN'TIN. Parethoxyphenyl succinimide, an antipyretic.

PYRAZINE. See ANTIPIRYNE.

PYRAZOL. Ger., *P.* The compound $C_3H_4N_2$, a derivative of pyrrol; according to B. Fischer, formed in the manufacture of antipyrine.

PYRAZ'OLIN(E). Ger., *P.* The compound $C_3H_6N_2$, formed in the reduction of pyrazol.

PYRAZ'OLON. Ger., *P.* An oxygen substitution compound, $C_3H_4ON_2$, of pyrazoline.

PYRE'TIC. Gr., *πυρεκτικός*. Lat., *pyreticus*. Fr., *pyretique*. See PYRETIC.

PYREM'ETIN. Lat., *pyremetina*. Fr., *pyrémétine*. An emetic substance found in impure creosote; probably identical with fagine.

PYRENÆM'ATOUS. Having nucleated red blood corpuscles.

PYRENÆ'MIA, *f.* From *πυρήν*, a nucleus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of G. Gulliver, the state of having the red blood corpuscles nucleated.

PYRETÆTIOL'OGY. Lat., *pyretætiologia* (from *πυρετός*, a fever, *αἷα*, a cause, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrététiologie*. Ger., *Pyretætiologie*. The ætiology of fevers.

PYRETH'RUM, *n.* Gr., *πύρεθρον* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Fr., *pyrèthre* (*salivaire* [4th def.]), *pyrèthre officinal* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (4th def.). Ger., *Bertramwurzel* (3d def.), (*römische*) *Bertramwurzel* (4th def.). 1. *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. 2. The genus *Spilanthes*. 3. A section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. 4. The root of *Anacyclus p.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], or of *Anacyclus officinarum* [Ger. Ph.].—**P. camphor**. A constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, differing from laurel camphor only in turning the plane of polarized light to the left.—**Radix pyrethri**. See *P.* (4th def.).—**Tinctura pyrethri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (*ou alcoolat*) de *pyrèthre*. A tincture of the root of *Anacyclus p.*

PYRET'IC. From *πυρετός*, fever. Fr., *pyrétique*. Ger., *pyretisch, fieberartig*. Pertaining to fever; feverish; as a *n.*, a remedy for fever.

PYRETICO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Fr., *pyréticose*. Feverishness.

PYRETINE. An antipyretic consisting chiefly of acetanilide.

PYRETOGENE'SIA, **PYRETOGEN'ESIS**, *f.* -*e'siæ*, -*e'seos* (-gen'esis). From *πυρετός*, fever, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *pyrétogénésie*. The origin and production of fever.

PYRETO'GENIN(E). Fr., *pyrétogénine*. Of Roussy, a soluble, granular, homogeneous white substance isolated from cultures of microorganisms; given to dogs in very small doses, it produces intense fever.

PYRETO'GENOUS. Fr., *pyrétogène, pyrétogénétique*. Productive of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY. Lat., *pyretologia* (from *πυρετός*, fever, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrétologie*. Ger., *Fieberlehre*. The science or study of fevers.

PYRETOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *πυρετός*, fever, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyrétophthalmie*. 1. Oph-

thalmia caused by an inflammatory fever. 2. Fever complicated with ophthalmia.

PYRETORTHOPNE'A, *f.* From *πυρετός*, fever, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, breath. Orthopnea attended with fever.

PYREX'IA, *f.* Gr., *πυρεξία*. Fr., *pyrexie*. Ger., *Pyrexie*. Fever.—**Nervous p.** See Nervous FEVER (2d def.).

PYRGOCEPH'ALY. From *πύργος*, a tower, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The state of having the vertex rising in the form of an eminence.

PY'RIA, *f.* Gr., *πυρία* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Fr., *pyrie*. A hot bath, vapor bath, or fomentation.

PYRIAS'TES, *m.* See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYRICAUS'TUM, *n.* From *πυρίκαυστος*, burnt in fire. See BURN.

PYR'IDIN(E). Ger., *Pyridin*. A colorless liquid, C_5H_5N , of acrid odor and burning taste; an alkaloid obtained from the oils derived by distillation from bones and other organic matter.—**P'carbonic acid**. Ger., *Pyridincarbonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_5(COOH)N$, isomeric with nicotinic and picolinic acids, prepared from cinchomeronic acid, isonicotine, etc.

PYR'IFORM. Lat., *pyriformis* (from *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form). Ger., *birnförmig*. Pear-shaped.

PYRIFOR'MIS. See PYRIFORM and PYRAMIDAL; as a *n.* (Fr., *pyriforme, pyramidal*; Ger., *birnförmiger Muskel, Birnmuskel*), a muscle arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum along the margins of the second, third, and fourth anterior sacral foramina, the posterior margin of the great sciatic notch, and the great sacrosciatic ligament. It emerges from the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen, and is inserted into the upper margin of the great trochanter.

PYRIGENÆ'US. Gr., *πυριγενής, πυριγενέτης*. See EMPYREUMATIC.

PYRIMA'NIA, *f.* From *πῦρ*, fire, and *μανία*, madness. See PYROMANIA.

PYROACET'IC. Derived from an acetic compound by the action of heat.—**P. ether**, **P. spirit**. See ACETONE.

PYROACONIT'IC ACID. Itaconic acid. See also PYROCITRIC ACID.

PYROANIMA'LIS. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *animal* (*q. v.*). Fr., *pyro-animal*. Produced by the destructive distillation of animal substances.

PYROANTIMON'IC ACID. See PYRANTIMONIC ACID.

PYROARSEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyro-arsénique*. Ger., *Pyroarsensäure*. A tetrabasic crystalline acid, $H_4As_2O_7$, obtained by heating arsenic acid to $180^\circ C$.

PYROAR'SENOUS ACID. A tetrabasic acid, $H_4As_2O_5$.

PYROBO'RATE. A salt of pyroboric acid. The p's are frequently called simply borates.

PYROBO'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide pyroborique*. Ger., *Pyroborsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2B_4O_8 = B_4O_6(OH)_2$, formed by heating boric acid.

PYROCATECH'IC ACID, **PYROCAT'ECHIN**, **PYROCATECHIN'IC ACID**, **PYROCATECHU'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide pyrocatechique, acide oxyphénique, pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Pyrocatechin, Brenzcatechin*. Syn.: catechol, orthodihydroxybenzene, oxyphenol. A substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone. It is to be found in the cerebrospinal liquid, especially after repeated puncture (of hydrocephalus, etc.), and occurs also in small quantities in the green leaves and fruits of *Ampelopsis hederacea* and in the urine of horses.

PYROCINCHOMERON'IC ACID. See PYRIDINE carbonic acid.

PYROCINCHON'IC ACID. A triatomic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5 = C_5H_7(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid.

PYROCITRIC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrocitrique*. Ger., *Brenzcitronensäure, Pyrocitrönsäure*. An acid formed from citric acid by distillation. The name was origi-

nally limited to citraconic acid, but is now applied to itaconic, mesaconic, and lipic acids.

PYROCOLL. Ger., *P.* A body, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_2$, derived from the dry distillation of gelatin.

PYROCOMENAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrocoménamique*. Ger., *Pyrokomenaminsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_3(OH)_2N = C_5H_5O_2N$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid and glacial acetic acid on comenamic acid.

PYRODEX'TRIN. Fr., *pyrodextrine*. Ger., *P.* A brittle, brownish substance, $C_{18}H_{74}O_{37}$, produced by the action of dry heat on dextrin.

PY'RODINE. See HYDRACETIN.

PYRE'NUS, m. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, wine. Spirit of wine.

PYROGAL'LIC ACID. Lat., *acidum pyrogallicum*. See PYROGALLOL.

PYROGALLOCARBON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrogallocarbonique*. Ger., *Pyrogallocarbonsäure*. A compound obtained by heating pyrogallol with a 5 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate and dissolving the product in cold concentrated sulphuric acid; a delicate test for nitric acid, showing a violet coloration.

PYROGAL'LOL. Metatrioxybenzene, $C_6(H,OH,OH,H,OH,H)$, prepared by heating gallic acid in carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous and is a strong reducing agent. The triacetate has been used in chronic eczema and other skin diseases.

PYROGALLOP'YRIN(E). A product of the reaction of pyrogallol and antipyrine.

PYROGALLOQUIN'ONE. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrogallochinon*. The compound $C_{18}H_{16}O_8 = C_6H_4O_2 + (C_6H_6O_3)_2$.

PY'ROGEN. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha\nu$, to engender. A material capable of producing fever when absorbed into the blood.

PYROGENE'SIA, PYROGEN'ESIS, f. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, generation. Fr., *pyrogénésie*. The generation or production of fever or heat.

PYROGENET'IC, PYROGEN'IC. Fr., *pyrogénésique*. Ger., *pyrogenetisch*. Producing fever.

PYRO'GENOUS. Lat., *pyrogenus* (from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha\nu$, to engender). Fr., *pyrogéné* (1st def.). Ger., *feuererzeugt* (1st def.), *pyrogen*. 1. Produced by combustion. 2. Capable of causing fever.

PYROGLU'CIC ACID. See PYRODEXTRIN.

PYROGLY'CERIN. Fr., *pyroglycérine*. See NITROGLYCERIN and DIGLYCERIN.

PYROGLY'CIN. See METAGLYCERIN.

PYROGUAI'A'IC ACID. See GUAIACOL.

PYR'OLA, f. From *pyrus*, a pear tree. Fr., *pyrole*. Ger., *Wintergrün*. Wintergreen; a genus of ericaceous herbs.—*P. asarifolia*, *P. chlorantha*. Species found in Europe and in northern North America, having the properties of *P. rotundifolia*.—*P. elliptica*. Ger., *elliptischblättriges Wintergrün*. American wild lettuce. The herb is emetic.—*P. grœnlandica*. Fr., *pyrole de Grœnland*. A powerful antiscorbutic species found in Greenland.—*P. major*. *P. rotundifolia*.—*P. minor*, *P. rosea*. Fr., *pyrole petite*. Ger., *kleineres Wintergrün*. Common wintergreen; used like *P. rotundifolia*.—*P. rotundifolia*. Fr., *pyrole à feuilles rondes*. Ger., *rundblättriges Wintergrün*. Canker lettuce. It has the properties of *Chimaphila maculata*, though in a much less degree. The leaves were formerly used in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. The North American Indians employed them as a sudorific, astringent, and anodyne.—*P. secunda*. Notched-leaved wintergreen; formerly used as a vulnerary.—*P. umbellata*. See *CHIMAPHILA umbellata*.

PYROLACT'IC ACID. See LACTIDE.

PYROLE'IC ACID. See SEBACIC ACID.

PYROLEO'SUS. See PYROOLEOSUS.

PYRO'LEUM, n. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$, olive oil. Fr., *pyroléule*. 1. Petroleum. 2. An oil obtained by heat or dry distillation.

PYROLIG'NEOUS. Lat., *pyroligneosus* (from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and *lignum*, wood). Derived from the combustion of wood.—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyroligneux* (ou *pyrolignique*, ou *pyro-acétique*, ou *emphyreumatique*). Impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.—*P. alcohol*, *P. spirit*. See METHYL ALCOHOL.—*P. vinegar*. Ger., *Holzessig*. See *P. acid*.

PYROLIG'NITE. A salt of pyroligneous acid.

PYROLIVIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrolivilique*. Ger., *Pyrolivilsäure*, *Olivil*. 1. A product of the dry distillation of olivilic acid, resembling oil of cloves. 2. An acid identical with eugenol or with isoeugenol.

PYROL'YSIS, f. *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to loose. Decomposition by heat.

PYROLYT'IC. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to dissolve. Pertaining to pyrolysis. The *p. inhalation* of Thudichum is inhalation of the vapor of a heated extract of opium.

PYROMA'LIC ACID. See MALEIC acid.

PYROMA'NIA, f. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, madness. Fr., *pyromanie*, *pyrofolie*. Ger., *Feuerwut(h)*. Monomania for incendiarism.

PYROMECON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyroméconique*. Ger., *Pyromeconsäure*. A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_3H_4O_3$, produced in the distillation of meconic acid.

PYROMEL, n. *-mel'lis*. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and *mel*, honey. Fr., *p.* Molasses.

PYROMELLIT'IC. Derived from a mellitic compound by distillation or combustion.—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyromellitique* (ou *pyromellique*). Ger., *Pyromellithsäure*. The compound $C_6[CO.OH, CO.OH, H, CO.OH, CO.OH, H,]$.—*P. anhydride*. Fr., *anhydride pyromellitique*. Ger., *Pyromellithsäure-Anhydrid*. The compound $C_{10}H_2O_6$, obtained by the distillation of pyromellitic acid.

PYROM'ETER. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure. Fr., *pyromètre*. Ger., *P.* An apparatus for measuring high temperatures (e. g., by noting the changes in the expansion of metallic or porcelain bars).—*Optic p.* Of Becquerel, a photometer used as a *p.*, the luminous intensity of a body being found to correspond to its temperature.—*Wedgwood's p.* A *p.* founded on the contraction of dried porcelain clay when heated, as measured by a metallic rule.

PYROOLEO'SUS. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and *oleum*, oil. Emphyreumatic.

PYROPEM'PHIGUS, m. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, pemphigus. Fr., *p.* Pemphigus with fever.

PYROPHLYC'TIS, f. *-phlyctidos* (*-is*). From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$, a rising on the skin. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—*P. syriaca*. See *Aleppo BOIL*.

PYROPHO'BIA, f. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear. Fr., *pyrophobie*. Morbid dread of the danger of fire.

PYROPH'ORUS. Fr., *pyrophore*. Ger., *Pyrophor*, *Luftzündler*. A body which absorbs atmospheric oxygen so energetically as to take fire, or at least to emit light, when exposed to the air.

PYROPHOS'PHAS, m. *-pha'tis*. See PYROPHOSPHATE.

PYROPHOS'PHATE. Lat., *pyrophosphas*. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

PYROPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrophosphorique*. Ger., *Pyrophosphorsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $(OH)_2\text{—}PO\text{—}O\text{—}PO\text{—}(OH)_2$, derived from phosphoric acid by heating it to $215^{\circ}C$.

PYROPTOTHYM'IA, f. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\pi\rho\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\nu$, to terrify, and $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mind. Of Landsberg, a variety of insanity in which the person affected imagines he is surrounded by fire.

PYROPUNCTURE. See IGNIPUNCTURE.

PYRORACEM'IC ACID. See ACETOFORMIC ACID.

PY'ROSAL. An antipyretic compound of antipyrine, salicylic acid, and acetic acid.

PY'ROSCOPE. Lat., *pyroscopium* (from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to examine). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyroskop*. A kind

of differential thermometer, used for measuring the intensity of thermal radiation.

PYRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *πύρωσις*. Fr., *p.*, *fer chaud*, *crémason*. Ger., *Sodbrennen*. Heartburn; a burning sensation in the œsophagus and the pharynx resulting from indigestion; often accompanied by eructations of an acid liquid.

PYROSOPHY'RA, *f.* From *πῦρ*, fire, and *σφύρα*, a hammer. See HAMMER of Mayor.

PYROSUL'PHATE. Fr., *pyrosulfate*. A salt of pyrosulphuric acid.

PYROSULPHU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrosulfurique*. An acid, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{SO}_3$, prepared by crystallization from cooled Nordhausen sulphuric acid.

PYROTARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrotartrique* (ou *pyrovinique*, ou *dioxyglutarique*). Ger., *Brenzweinsäure*, *Methylbernsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{O}_4$, occurring as prismatic crystals, of cool acid taste.

PYROTECH'NIA, *f.* From *πῦρ*, fire, and *τέχνη*, art. Fr., *pyrotechnie*. The scientific use of fire; especially, among the older chemical writers, the application of dry heat.—*P. chirurgica*. The use of fire in surgery.

PYROTHIOAR'SENATE. Fr., *pyrothioarséniate*. A compound analogous to the pyrophosphates, in which arsenic takes the place of phosphorus and sulphur that of oxygen.

PYROTH'ONID(E). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrothonid*. A tarry substance formed by the partial combustion of hemp, linen, and cotton; formerly used in medicine under the name of *oleum chartæ*.

PYROT'IC. Gr., *πυρωτικός* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Lat., *pyroticus*. Fr., *pyrotique*. Caustic; burning.

PYROTTRITARTAR'IC ACID, *n.* See UVIC ACID.

PYROU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide pyrourique*. Of Scheele, cyanuric acid.

PYROVIN'IC ACID. See PYROTARTARIC ACID.

PYROXYL'IC. Fr., *pyroxylique*. Derived from the combustion of wood.—*P. acid*. 1. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. 2. An acid obtained by dissolving pyroxylin in a solution of potash, possibly identical with saccharic acid.—*P. spirit*. See METHYL ALCOHOL.

PYROX'YLIN [U. S. Ph., 1870], **PYROX'YLON**. Lat., *pyroxylum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *pyroxylum*, *gossypium fulminans*, *lana colloidii*. Fr., *pyroxyle*, *fulmi-coton* (soluble), *coton fulminant*, *poudre-coton*. Ger., *Pyroxylin*, *Kollodiumwolle*, *Schiessbaumwolle*. (Soluble) gun cotton, collodion cotton, cotton wool which has been treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids so as to render it explosive. Chemically it is a mixture of the nitrates of cellulose (nitrocellulose). The term is usually restricted to a compound containing an excess of trinitrocellulose or to trinitrocellulose itself, this being the most explosive variety of the nitrogen compounds of cellulose.

PYROZONE. A very strong solution of hydrogen dioxide.

PYR'RHOL. A more correct form of pyrrol (*q. v.*).

PYR'HOPIN, *n.* Ger., *P.* Of Polex, chelerythrine.

PYR'ROL. More properly written *pyrrhol*. From *πύρρος*, flame-colored, on account of the deep-red color of *p. red*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4(\text{NH})$, of agreeable odor, obtained from coal tar, from the products of distillation of horn, bone, feathers, etc., and from the distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate.—*P. red*. Fr., *rouge de p.* Ger., *Pyrrrolrot(h)*. An orange-red powder, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, produced by treating *p.* with strong acids.

PYR'ROLIN(E). An oily liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}$, of basic properties, derived from pyrrol by the addition of hydrogen.

PYRU'RIC ACID. See CYANURIC ACID.

PY'RUS, *f.* Fr., *poirier*. Ger., *Birnbaum*. A genus of trees including the pears (*P. communis* and related species), the apples (*Malus*), and the service trees (*Sorbus*).—*P. aria*. Fr., *allouchier*. Ger., *filzige Eberesche*.

The white beam tree of Europe. The fruits were formerly used in pectoral complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery.—*P. aucuparia*. Fr., *poirier des oiseleurs*. Ger., *gemeine Eberesche*. Mountain ash, an astringent species indigenous to southern Europe. The berries are diuretic and emetic, and when dried are used in dysentery and urinary disorders. They contain a peculiar sugar (see SORBIN).—*P. communis*. Fr., *poirier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Birnbaum*. The common pear tree, the *ἄγλην*, of the ancients, a native of Europe and the Orient. The fruits of the wild tree, the *ἀχράς* of Dioscorides, were formerly employed for dysentery, and are still used empirically.—*P. coronaria*. Fr., *pommier odorant*. American crab tree. The inner bark of the root is said to be tonic and febrifuge.—*P. domestica*. *P. sorbus*.—*P. hybrida*. Fr., *sorbier de Laponie*. Ger., *Bastard-Eberesche*. Bastard service tree, a species with fruit like that of *P. aucuparia*. The seeds contain amygdalin.—*P. intermedia*. Fr., *alisier à feuilles larges*. A form intermediate between *P. aria* and *P. hybrida*, having the properties of *P. aria*.—*P. malus*. Fr., *pommier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Apfelbaum*. The apple tree. The fruits contain sugar and malic acid, and are used, especially cooked, as a gentle laxative and refrigerant. Their fermented juice (cider) is used medicinally combined with tonic or aromatic drugs. The seeds contain amygdalin. The bark of the wild apple tree (*P. malus silvestris*) was formerly employed in intermittent fever.—*P. silvestris*. See under *P. communis*.—*P. sorbus*. Fr., *sorbier domestique*. Ger., *zahme Eberesche*. Common service tree, a native of southern Europe. The fruits were formerly used in diarrhoea.—*P. torminalis*. Fr., *alisier des bois*. Ger., *spitzlappige Eberesche*. Maple service tree. The fruits are used, dried, as a domestic remedy for dysentery.

PYRU'VIC ACID. See ACETOFORMIC ACID.

PYTHOGEN'IC [Murchison]. From *πύθειν*, to rot, and *γεννᾶν*, to generate. Lat., *pythogenes*. Fr., *pythogénique*. Ger., *pythogen*. Arising from filth.

PY'TIA, *f.* Gr., *πυρία*. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PY'TONES. Peptones obtained from vegetable ferments. **PYUL'CON**, *n.*, **PYUL'CUM**, *n.*, **PYUL'CUS**, *m.* From *πύον*, pus, and *ἐλκεῖν*, to draw. Fr., *pyulque*. An old term for a cannula used for withdrawing deep-seated pus.

PYU'RIA, *f.* From *πύον*, pus, and *οὔρειν*, to urinate. Fr., *pyurie*. Ger., *Eiterharnen*. That morbid condition in which pus is discharged with the urine.—*Miliary p.* *P.* in which miliary bodies consisting of pus cells, epithelial cells, and blood corpuscles are present in the urine.

Q

QUACK. Gr., *ἀγυρτήρ*, *ἀγύρτης*. Lat., *agyrtæ*, *agyrtæ*. See CHARLATAN.

QUACK'ERY. See CHARLATANISM.

QUAD'RANT. Lat., *quadrans* (from *quattuor*, four). Ger., *Kreisbogen*. A quarter of a circular area (e. g., of the cornea); of Wilder, such an area of the ventral aspect of the crus cerebri.

QUADRANTOX'ID(E). See TETRANTOXIDE.

QUAD'RATE. Lat., *quadratus* (from *quadrare*, to square). Fr., *carré*. Ger., *viereckig*. Squared, square or nearly so; as a *n.*, see QUADRATUS.

QUADRATIFOR'MIS, *m.* See QUADRATUS femoris.

QUADRA'TIPRONA'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. See PRONATOR radii quadratus.

QUADRA'TUS. From *quadrare*, to make square. Quadrate; as a *n.*, a quadrate muscle.—*Q. antibrachii*. See PRONATOR radii quadratus.—*Q. femoris*. Ger., *viereckiger Hüftmuskel*, *Q. des Oberschenkels*. A thick quadrangular muscle which arises from the outer sur-

face of the tuberosity of the femur and is inserted into the posterior intertrochanteric line.—**Q. genæ** [Cowper]. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—**Q. inferior, Q. labii inferioris**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*.—**Q. labii superioris, caput angulare** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *LEVATOR labii superioris alæque nasi*.—**Q. labii superioris, caput infra-orbitale** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.—**Q. labii superioris, caput zygomaticum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.—**Q. lumborum**. Fr., *quadrangulaire des lombes*. Ger., *Q. der Lenden*. A broad, flat, nearly quadrilateral muscle which arises from the iliolumbar ligament, the internal lip of the crest of the ilium, and the lower margins of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower margin of the last rib and the transverse processes of the three or four upper lumbar vertebrae.—**Q. menti**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*.—**Q. plantæ** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**Q. radii**. See *PRONATOR q.*—**Q. superior**. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.

QUADRIBA'SIC. See *TETRABASIC*.

QUADRICARBURE'TUM, n. See *ACETYLENE*.

QUAD'RICEPS. *-cip'itis*. From *quattuor*, four, and *caput*, a head. Having four heads; as a n. m., a muscle so characterized, especially the extensor cruris q.—**Q. cruris, Q. extensor cruris, Q. femoris**. See *EXTENSOR cruris q.*

QUADRI'GA, f. From *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke. Fr., *q.* A crossed bandage for the chest or the abdomen.

QUADRIGEM'INAL, QUADRIGEM'INOUS. Lat., *quadrigeninus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *quadrjumeau*. Fourfold; consisting of four symmetrically disposed parts. Cf. *CORPORA quadrigenina* (under *CORPUS*).

QUADRIGEM'INUS. See *QUADRIGEMINOUS*; as a n. m., a quadrigeninous muscle.—**Q. brachii**. See *Biceps FLEXOR brachii*.—**Q. capitis**. See *STERNOCLEIDOMASTOIDEUS*.

QUADRILATERUM, n. From *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, a side. See *ASTRAGALUS*.

QUADRIP'ARA, f. See under *QUARTIPAROUS*.

QUADRIU'RATE. A compound in which a base has replaced one fourth of the replaceable hydrogen of two molecules of uric acid.

QUADRIV'ALENT. From *quattuor*, four, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *vierwerthig*. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

QUAD'RUPLET. Fr., *quadrjumeau*. Ger., *Vierling, Vierlingsfrucht*. One of four children born at one birth.

QUAL'ITATIVE. From *qualitas*, a quality. Fr., *q.* Ger., *qualitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding the quality or character of a body. Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

QUAN'TITATIVE. From *quantitas*, quantity. Fr., *q.* Ger., *quantitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding quantity. Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

QUANTIV'ALENCE. From *quantus*, how much, and *valere*, to be worth. The combining power of an element or a radicle as measured by the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will combine. Cf. *ATOM-ICITY*.

QUAPO'YA, f. Fr., *quapoyer*. A genus of plants allied to *Clusia*.—**Q. scandens**. A purgative species found in Guiana.

QUARANTINE'. From Fr., *quarante*, forty. Fr., *quarantaine*. Ger., *Quarantine*. 1. Originally, isolation of a ship from the port it was making for for a period of forty days, during which time means were taken to prevent communication of disease from the ship, crew, or cargo. The time during which this isolation is continued is now left to the discretion of the proper authorities. 2. The place at which vessels are stopped and properly attended to, to prevent the spread of conta-

gious disease. 3. The isolation of a person or district on land, to prevent the spread of contagion.—**Land q.** See *Q.* (3d def.).

QUAR'TAN. Lat., *quartanus* (from *quartus*, fourth). Fr., *quarte*. Ger., *viertägig*. Recurring on the fourth day (both days of occurrence being included); occurring at intervals of three days, or characterized by such occurrence.

QUARTA'NA, f. From *quartus*, fourth. See *Quartan FEVER*.—**Q. duplicata**. See *Double quartan intermittent FEVER*.

QUAR'TENYL. The radicle *C₄H₇*.

QUARTIP'AROUS. Lat., *quartiparus* (from *quartus*, fourth, and *parere*, to bring forth). Ger., *viergebärend*. Having borne four children or pregnant for the fourth time. A *quartipara* (also written *IVpara*) is a woman that can be so described.

QUARTISTER'NAL. From *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*, the sternum. The fourth bony piece of the sternum.

QUART'US. From *quattuor*, four. Fourth; as a n., the fourth of a series of muscles.—**Q. femoris**. See *PYRIFORMIS*.—**Q. hyoidis**. Of *Columbus*, see *OMOHYOIDEUS*.—**Q. pedem moventium, Q. tibie** [Columbus]. See *SOLEUS*.—**Q. tibiam moventium**. See *Biceps FLEXOR cruris*.

QUAS'SIA, f. From *Quassi*, a Surinam negro, who used *Surinam q.* for fever. Fr., *q., quassie, quassier* (1st def.), *q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *bois amer de Surinam* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *quassie amère* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Quassie, jamaikanisches (oder dickes) Quassienholz (oder Bitterholz)* [2d def.], *surinamisches Quassienholz (oder Bitterholz)* [3d def.]. 1. A genus of the *Simarubæ*. 2. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*. In the shops it is usually met with in chips or raspings; it is also made into cups, called *q. cups* or *bitter cups*. It is without smell, but is intensely bitter, and was formerly used to replace hops in beer. Its medicinal properties are due to the presence of quassin (*q. v.*). It is used as a stomachic and tonic, and against constipation due to intestinal atony. It is narcotic to insects, and is used to poison flies and to expel threadworms. 3. The bitter wood of Surinam, or Surinam q.; the wood of *Q. amara*. It has the same properties as Jamaica q., but is somewhat denser. 4. The wood derived from both *Picræna excelsa* and *Q. amara* (see 2d and 3d defs.).—**Extractum ligni quassiæ, Extractum quassiæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait (aqueux) de quassie (bois amer)*. Ger., *Quassienextrakt*. An extract made from q. wood with cold or hot water and brought to a thick or pilular consistence.—**Extractum quassiæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quassie*. Ger., *flüssiges Quassienextrakt*. A fluid extract of Jamaica q. wood.—**Infusum quassiæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolé de quassie*. A preparation made by macerating q. wood with water and straining.—**Liquor quassiæ concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. A strong tincture of q. prepared by percolation.—**Q. africana**. A tree of southern tropical Africa. The wood has the same bitterness as that of *Q. amara* and probably the same properties.—**Q. amara**. Fr., *quassier amer* (1st def.), *bois (amer) de Surinam*. Ger., *Bitterholz, bittere Quassie* (1st def.), *ächter Quassienbaum* (1st def.), *Bitterquassienrinde* (2d def.). A branching shrub or small tree growing in Surinam. Its wood constitutes q. (3d def.); its bark has the same medicinal properties as the wood; the root is used in dysentery, and the flowers are stomachic.—**Q. cup**. See under *Q.* (2d def.).—**Quassiæ lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Q.* (2d def.).—**Q. officinalis**. *Simaruba guianensis*.—**Q. simaruba**. *Simaruba guianensis* and *Picræna excelsa*.—**Q. surinamense**. *Q. amara*.—**Tinctura quassiæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of q. wood.

QUAS'SIC ACID. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{40}O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of quassin with hydrochloric acid.

QUAS'SID(E). An amorphous white and very bitter substance, $C_{32}H_{42}O_9$ (regarded as an anhydride of quassin), obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on quassin.

QUAS'SIN. Lat., *quassina*. A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{32}H_{42}O_8$, obtained from quassia wood.

QUASSIN'IC ACID. A dibasic acid, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{10}$.

QUEBRABUNDA (Port.). Ka-bra³-bun'da³. Hip pestilence, straddling disease; an epizootic disease observed chiefly in horses and pigs on the island of Marajó, Brazil, thought to be identical with beriberi.

QUEBRACH'AMIN(E). One of the alkaloids obtained by Hesse from white quebracho bark.

QUEBRACHE'TUM, n. A name proposed for the associated quebracho alkaloids.

QUEBRA'CHIN(E). Lat., *quebrachinum*. A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$, found in white quebracho bark.

QUEBRA'CHO. 1. *Aspidosperma q.* or its bark, white (or true) q. It is used in Chile as an antiperiodic, and is recommended in cardiac and asthmatic dispnea, though in toxic doses it produces dyspnea, paralysis, and death. 2. Red q., the wood of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*, or the plant itself. The wood is used in place of white q., which it is said to resemble in medicinal properties, though it is much milder. According to some, it is merely an astringent and a gastrointestinal stimulant.—**Q. gum.** The dried juice of the wood of red q., having its medicinal properties.

QUEBRA'CHOL, QUEBRA'CHYL ALCOHOL. An alcohollike levorotary crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, found in white quebracho bark. It gives the chemical reactions of cholesterol.

QUELITE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Ka-le'ta. See **CHENOPODIUM viride**.

QUERCET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide quercétique*. Ger., *Quercetinsäure*. The compound $C_{15}H_{10}O_7 + 3H_2O$.

QUERC'IN. Fr., *quercine*. A bitter crystallizable carbohydrate, $C_6H_6(HO)_6$, extracted from acorns and oak bark.

QUERCITAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide quercitanique*. Ger., *Quercitrongsäure*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$, found in oak bark. It differs from gallotannic acid in not being transformable into gallic acid and in showing no trace of pyrogallol on dry distillation.

QUERCITARTAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide quercitartrique*. A substance, $C_4H_6O_6$, obtained by heating quercitol with tartaric acid.

QUER'CITE, QUER'CITOL. From *quercus*, the oak. Fr., *q.*, *sucre de gland*. Ger., *Quercit*, *Eichelzucker*, *Samenzucker*. A substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, obtained from acorns and from the leaves of the fan palm.

QUERCIT'RIC ACID, QUERCIT'RIN. Fr., *acide quercitrique*. Ger., *Quercitrinsäure*. A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20} + 3H_2O$, found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* and in other plants.

QUERCIT'RON. From *quercus*, the oak, and *citrus*, the citron. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Quercitrone*. 1. The *Quercus tinctoria*. 2. The inner layers of its bark.

QUER'CUS, f. *Quer'cus*. Gr., *δρῦς*. Fr., *chêne*. Ger., *Eiche*. The oak; a genus of cupuliferous trees, rarely shrubs.—**Q. abelicea.** Fr., *chêne abelicea*, *faux santal de Crète*. False sandal wood of Crete. The wood is said to be detersive and astringent.—**Q. ægilifolia, Q. ægilops.** Fr., *chêne à feuilles d'ægilops* (ou *d'ægilops*), *chêne grec* (ou *vélani*). Ger., *Ziegenbarteiche*, *Knopper-eiche*. Vallonea oak; a native of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The cups constitute the valonia of commerce.—**Q. æsculus.** Ger., *essbare Eiche*. Italian oak, the *φρῦός* of Dioscorides; one of the species known to the followers of Hippocrates as *δρῦς*; a small tree found

in Greece and Asia Minor, bearing sweet acorns which taste like chestnuts when roasted. The leaves were used by the ancients in resolvent poultices. Some consider it a variety of *Q. sessiliflora*.—**Q. alba.** Fr., *chêne blanc*. Ger., *weisse Eiche*. 1. (American) white oak; found from Canada to the Gulf and westward to Texas. Except the epidermis, all parts of the tree (especially the fruit and bark) are astringent. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., white oak bark, the bark of *Q. alba*. It contains about 8 per cent. of tannin, and has the same properties and uses as the bark of *Q. robur*.—**Q. austriaca.** Ger., *österreichische Eiche*. Austrian oak; used like *Q. robur*.—**Q. ballota.** Fr., *chêne à grands doux*. Ger., *süßfrüchtige Eiche*. Barbary oak; a native of southern Europe, northern Africa, and Palestine. The acorns (Fr., *glands doux* [Fr. Cod.]) yield an oil resembling olive oil.—**Q. cerris.** Fr., *chêne cerris*. Ger., *burgundische Eiche*. Turkey oak, the *δρῦς* of Greek writers; an astringent species found in southern Europe and southwestern Asia. The inner bark, fruit, etc., were formerly used in diarrhoea, hæmorrhage, etc. It yields inferior nut galls. The large acorns are extremely bitter; some varieties, however, bear a comparatively sweet fruit which, when cooked, is eaten, though it is said to produce symptoms of poisoning sometimes.—**Q. coccifera.** Fr., *chêne au kermès*. Ger., *Kermeseiche*. A species found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The bark contains about 8 per cent. of tannin.—**Q. cortex.** Under *Q. robur*.—**Q. densiflora.** The chestnut oak of California; found along the Coast Range. The bark is tonic and astringent.—**Q. discolor.** Fr., *chêne d'Espagne* (ou *en faux* (1st def.)). 1. Two-colored oak; a tree growing from Virginia to Florida, bearing an astringent fruit and said to produce superior galls. The bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur*. The leaves have been applied as an astringent in gangrene. 2. *Q. bicolor*.—**Q. ilex.** Fr., *chêne vert*. Ger., *immergrüne Eiche*. 1. Evergreen oak, the *πρῖνος* of Dioscorides; an edible-fruited species, very like *Q. suber*, but without its corky bark. 2. *Q. ballota*.—**Q. incana.** A Himalayan species on which lives a kind of silkworm. The acorns are used medicinally.—**Q. infectoria.** Fr., *chêne à la galle*. Ger., *Galläpfel-eiche*. Dyers' oak; growing in Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, producing most of the nutgall of commerce.—**Q. mannifera.** A species found in Kurdistan. The oak manna which it produces is sold in cakes known as *ghiok-helvashee* (sweetmeat of heaven).—**Q. occidentalis.** A cork-yielding species growing in Portugal and southwestern France.—**Q. pedunculata.** Fr., *chêne blanc*. British oak; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *Q. robur*. It is the source of the oak bark of the Br. Ph.—**Q. prinus.** Fr., *chêne prinus*. North American swamp chestnut oak; a species growing in the United States, except New England, resembling *Q. robur* in properties.—**Q. pubescens.** Ger., *flaumhaarige Eiche*. Durmast oak; growing in southern and middle Europe, having the properties of *Q. robur*, of which it has been thought a variety.—**Q. robur.** Fr., *chêne mâle*. Ger., *Stieleiche*. The common black oak of Europe and western Asia. Various other names are given to it, more applicable to its varieties *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora* (by many regarded as distinct species). The bark, *cortex q.*, is astringent and tonic. It contains quercitannic acid, gallic acid, extractive, etc., and a very little quercite, and is chiefly used externally as an astringent. The acorns (*glandes q.*, *seu quercinæ*, etc.), are used as a tonic and astringent, and in Germany their seeds are roasted and used like coffee. The leaves are also used as an astringent tonic.—**Q. rubra.** Fr., *chêne rouge*. Ger., *rot(h)e Eiche*. Red oak, common in Canada and the northern United States. Its bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur*.—**Q. sessiliflora, Q. sessile.** Fr., *chêne à glands sessiles*.

Ger., *Wintereiche*. Sessile-flowered oak; a variety (by some considered distinct) of *Q. robur*, abundant in Germany and southern Europe.—*Q. suber*. Fr., *chêne liège*. Ger., *Korkeiche*. Cork oak tree; a large tree of southern Europe and northern Africa.—*Q. tinctoria* (angulosa). Fr., (*chêne*) *quercitron*. Ger., *Quercitronen-eiche*. Black oak; widely distributed east of the Mississippi.—*Q. vallonea*. Oak manna tree; a species yielding valonia and oak manna.—*Q. virens*. Fr., *chêne verdoyant*. American live oak, bearing edible acorns.—*Semen q. tostum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn.: *fructus q. tostus*, *glandes q. tostæ*, *semina q. tosta*. Ripe acorns freed from the cups and shells, roasted at a gentle heat, and, after the removal of any blackness produced by burning, reduced to a coarse powder.

QUICK'EN. Syn.: *to feel life*. To experience the sensation of quickening (*q. v.*).

QUICK'ENING. The mother's first perception of the movements of the foetus, being a fluttering sensation in the hypogastrium.

QUICK'LIME. See under LIME.

QUICK'SILVER. Lat., *argentum vivum*, *mercurius vivus*. Fr., *argent vive*. Ger., *Quecksilber*. Mercury; so called on account of its mobility and its silvery appearance.

QUILLA'IA, *f.* Chilean, *quillai* (from *quille*an, to wash). Fr., *quillai* (1st def.), *écorce de quillaia* (2d def.). Ger., *Seifenrinde* (2d def.), *Quillajarinde* (2d def.). Written also *quillaja* and *quillaya*. 1. A genus of rosaceous trees, with a saponaceous bark. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., soap bark; the bark of *q. saponaria*. It is inodorous, very acrid, and sternutatory. Its active principle is saponin (*q. v.*). A syrup of *q.* is used in place of syrup of senega. *Q.* is used in Chile as a detergent. An extract, quillaia-bark oil, is said to promote the growth of the hair.—*Q. Molinæ*, *Q. saponaria*, *Q. smegmadermos*. Fr., *quillai savonneux*. The *quillai* or *cullay* of Chile, indigenous to Chile and Peru and now cultivated in northern India. Its thick bark constitutes the *q.* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. and its root is used in coriza.—*Tinctura quillaie* [Br. Ph.]. A tincture of *q.* bark.

QUILLA'IN. Saponin.

QUINA, *f.* Cinchona; also, in Brazil, any one of various other febrifuge barks, such as those of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, *Hortia brasiliana*, *Ticorea febrifuga*, etc.—*Q. quina*. 1. The *Cinchona officinalis* or its bark; also any cinchona bark. 2. The genus *Toluifera*.

QUINA'CETIN(E). An alkaloid, (C₃₇H₃₁NO₂)₂. Its sulphate is used as an antipyretic and analgetic.

QUINACETOPH'ENONE. See METADIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE.

QUINAL'GENE. Ger., *Chinalgen*. See ANALGENE.

QUINAM'ICIN(E), **QUINAM'IDIN**(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamicin*, *Chinamidin*. Isomeric amorphous bases, C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂, obtained from Peruvian bark.

QUIN'AMIN(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₆N₂O₂ (or C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂), found in nearly all species of *Cinchona*. It is less bitter than the other cinchona alkaloids and is a monacid base.

QUINAN'ILID(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinanilid*. The compound C₇H₁₁O₅.NH.C₆H₅.

QUINAN'ISOL. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinanisol*. A substance, C₉H₈(OCH₃)N, the tetrahydride of which constitutes one of the varieties of kairine.

QUINAPH'THOL. Ger., *Chinaphthol*. A betanaphthol alpha-monosulphonate of quinine; used as an intestinal antiseptic.

QUINASEP'TOL. Ger., *Chinaseptol*. See DIAPH'THOL.

QUIN'ATE. Fr., *q.* A salt of quinic acid.

QUINAZ'OLIN(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinazolin*. A base, C₆[H.H.H.H.N:CH.N:CH,—].

QUINCE. Lat., *cydonia*, *malum cotoneum*. The *Cydonia vulgaris* and its fruit.

QUINCHAMA'LIUM, *n.* A genus of the *Thesieæ*.—*Q. chilense*, *Q. procumbens*. Fr., *quinchamali*. A Peru-

vian and Chilean species used internally in inflammatory diseases and as a vulnerary.

QUINETHON'IC ACID. Ger., *Chinäthonsäure*. An acid, C₁₄H₁₃O₉, found in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol.

QUINE'TUM, *n.* See CINCHONA febrifuga.

QUINHY'DRONE. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinhydrone*. A substance, C₆H₄O₂ + C₆H₄(OH)₂, consisting of equal molecules of quinone and hydroquinone, and formed by mixing the two substances together, or by the incomplete conversion of one into the other.

QUIN'IA, *f.* See QUININE.

QUIN'IC. Lat., *chinicus*, *quinicus*. Fr., *quinique*. Pertaining to cinchona.—*Q. acid*. Lat., *acidum chinicum* (seu *quinicum*). Fr., *acide quinique*. Ger., *Chinasäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, C₆H₇(OH)₄.CO.OH, found in the cinchona barks and in many other vegetable substances.—*Q. anhydride*. See QUINIDE.—*Q. ether*. Lat., *æther chinicus*. Ger., *Chinäther*. A substance (probably consisting chiefly of ethyl quinate) obtained by the distillation of calcium quinate with sulphuric acid and alcohol. It has been recommended for inhalation in intermittent fever.

QUIN'ICIN(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinicin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂, isomeric with quinine; bitter and febrifuge.

QUINID'AMIN(E). An alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂, obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*, *Cinchona succiruba*, and probably other red cinchona barks.

QUIN'ID(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinid*. A tough, vitreous mass, C₇H₁₀O₅, produced by the dehydration of quinic acid by the prolonged action of heat.

QUIN'IDIN(E). Lat., *quinidina*, *quinidia*, *chinidinum*. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinidin*. 1. See CINCHONIDINE. 2. A substance, C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂, isomeric with quinine, sometimes called *β*-quinine or *β*-quinidine.—*Q. glycyrrhizate*. A preparation of *q.* sulphate containing licorice.—*Q. sulphate*. Lat., *quinidinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *chinidinum sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. The compound (C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂)₂SH₂O₄ + 2H₂O, very bitter but odorless.—*Q. tannate*. A salt of *q.* and tannic acid.

QUIN'IMEL. A palatable preparation used for masking the taste of quinine.

QUINI'NA. See QUININE.—*Quininæ bisulphas* [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE bisulphate.—*Quininæ hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE hydrobromide.—*Quininæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE hydrochloride.—*Quininæ hydrochloridum acidum* [Br. Ph.]. A very soluble hydrochloride of *q.*; used subcutaneously.—*Quininæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE sulphate.—*Quininæ valerianas* [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE valerianate.—*Tinctura quininæ* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving quinine hydrochloride in tincture of orange peel.—*Tinctura quininæ ammoniata* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving quinine sulphate in alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920, and adding ammonia water of sp. gr. 0.959.—*Vinum quininæ* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Chininwein*. A preparation made of 20 grains of quinine sulphate, 30 grains of citric acid, and 1 pint of orange wine. Older formularies used Madeira wine.

QUIN'IN(E). Lat., *quinina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *quinia* [Br. Ph., 1867], *chininum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *chinina*. Fr., *q.*, *q. hydratée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chinin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂, obtained from various species of cinchona. It has no odor, but a very bitter taste, has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in 1,600 parts of cold water or 6 of alcohol at 15° C. in 700 of boiling water or 2 of boiling alcohol, and melts in crystalline form at 57° C. and in anhydrous form at 177° C. [U. S. Ph.]. Other pharmacopias give *q.* a much greater solubility in water. *Q.* and its salts are distinguished from all other alkaloids except

quinidine and quinine by the emerald-green color given to their solution by treatment with a chlorine solution followed by ammonia. It is used in malarial fever, in malarial neuralgia, as a tonic, and as an antipyretic.—**Acetyl q.** The compound $C_2H_5O \cdot OC_{20}H_{23}N_2O$.—**Amorphous q.** Lat., *chininum amorphum* (seu *crudum*). An alcoholic extract prepared from calisaya bark or other similar bark, previously powdered and mixed with half its weight of calcium hydrate. Cf. QUINOIDINE.—**Beta-q.** See QUINIDINE (2d def.).—**Brown q.** Lat., *chininum fuscum*. A preparation made by extracting calisaya bark with water and a little hydrochloric acid, precipitating with sodium carbonate, exhausting the precipitate with strong alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, drying, and powdering.—**Carbolated q. sulphate.** A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot SO_3 \cdot C_6H_5O + 2H_2O$, occurring as acicular crystals containing 75.5 per cent. of q.—**Q. acetate.** Lat., *chininum aceticum*. The compound $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$.—**Q. and iron citrate.** See IRON and q. citrate.—**Q. and urea hydrochlorid(e).** Lat., *chininum bismuriaticum carbamidatum*. A crystalline salt soluble in an equal weight of water or in strong alcohol, recommended particularly for hypodermic injection.—**Q. antimoniate.** A substance prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of potassium antimonate and q. sulphate. It has been used in pernicious fever and other malarial affections.—**Q. arsenate.** Lat., *chininum arsenicum*, *chininum arsenicum*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3 \cdot AsH_3O_4 + 8H_2O$, occurring as small, white acicular crystals, containing about 70 per cent. of q. and 15 per cent. of water.—**Q. arsenite.** Lat., *chininum arsenicosum*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3 \cdot H_3AsO_3 + 3H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals; recommended in chronic cutaneous troubles.—**Q. benzoate.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$, occurring as small prismatic crystals, containing 72.6 per cent. of q.—**Q. bisulphate.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring as shining white rhombic prisms, of very bitter taste and acid reaction, soluble with brilliant blue fluorescence in 11 parts of cold water or 32 of cold alcohol, very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 59.12 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 22.99 per cent. of water of crystallization.—**Q. borate.** An amorphous salt of q. and boric acid.—**Q. bromate.** Ger., *bromsaures Chinin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBrO_3$, obtained by the action of bromic acid on q. or the precipitation of barium bromate by q. sulphate. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, soluble with difficulty in cold water, readily soluble in warm water, in acid solutions, and in dilute alcohol.—**Q. bromhydrate, Q. bromid(e).** See Q. hydrobromide.—**Q. carbolate.** Fr., *phénate de q.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_5O$, soluble in 400 parts of water or 80 of alcohol.—**Q. chlorate.** A substance obtained as small mushroom-shaped masses of crystals. It melts when heated, and takes fire on long exposure to the air, exploding sometimes if very dry.—**Q. chlorocarbonic ester.** The compound $CO \cdot Cl \cdot C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_2$; used like q. sulphate.—**Q. chlorophosphate.** The compound $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 2PO_4H_3 + 3H_2O$.—**Q. citrate.** Lat., *citras quininae*, *citras chinini*, *chininum citricum*. Fr., *citrate de q.* Ger., *Chinin citrat*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_5O_7 + 7H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals of bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol. It contains, according to the Russ. Ph., 67 per cent. of anhydrous q.—**Q. dihydrochloridum.** See Q. hydrochloride (2d def.).—**Q. ethylcarbonic ester.** Euquinine.—**Q. ferriehlorid(e).** A hæmostatic salt containing q. chloride and iron.—**Q. ferrocyanate, Q. ferrocyanid(e).** Lat., *ferrocyanhydraz quininae*, *chininum ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanhydrate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_4Fe(CN)_6 + 2H_2O$, occurring as yellow or orange crystals or as a yellowish-green powder. According to the Fr. Cod.,

the salt contains 56.25 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 6.25 per cent. of water; according to others, 54.54 per cent. and 9.09 per cent. respectively.—**Q. fluorid(e).** A compound of q. and fluorine. It has been used in enlargement of the spleen.—**Q. formate.** A salt of q. and formic acid; rarely used.—**Q. hydriodate, Q. hydriodid(e).** Lat., *chininum ioduretum* [Gr. Ph.] (2d def.), *chininum hydriodicum acidum* (2d def.). 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot (HI)_2 + 5H_2O$, occurring as transparent prisms or scales, becoming opaque at 30° C., melting at 100 C. in its crystallization water, and becoming anhydrous at 120° C. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. Acid q. hydriodate, acid q. hydriodide; a brown substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HI$. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed.—**Q. hydrobromate, Q. hydrobromid(e).** Lat., *quininae hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum hydrobromicum*. Fr., *bromhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Basic q. hydrobromide; a substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBr + H_2O$, occurring as fine silky needles grouped about a centre, soluble in 60 parts of cold water [Fr. Cod.] (16 of water at 15° C. [U. S. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol, and containing 73.47 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (76.60 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of anhydrous q. and 8.16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (4.25 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of water. The Fr. Cod. also recognizes the normal (sometimes wrongly called acid) hydrobromide of q. (Fr., *bromhydrate de q. neutre*), $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot (HBr)_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals soluble in 7 parts of cold water, very easily soluble in alcohol or in boiling water, and containing 60 per cent. of anhydrous q. with 10 per cent. of water.—**Q. hydrochlorate, Q. hydrochlorid(e).** Lat., *quininae hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph. (*hydrochloridum*, Br. Ph.)], *chlorhydras quininae* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.], *chininum hydrochloratum*, *chloretum chinicum*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Basic q. hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, soluble in 34 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] parts of water at 15° C., very easily soluble in alcohol or boiling water, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 81.71 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 9.08 per cent. of water. The U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph. require that at least 91 per cent. must be left when the salt is dried at 100° C. until no further loss of weight takes place. 2. Neutral q. hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot (HCl)_2 + 7H_2O$, (sometimes called q. bihydrochloride or acid q. hydrochloride); an amorphous mass or a white or yellowish crystalline mass, becoming darker in the light and very easily soluble in water. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed.—**Q. hydroferrocyanate, Q. hydroferrocyanid(e).** See Q. ferrocyanide.—**Q. hydrofluorate, Q. hydrofluorid(e).** A salt of q. soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used in malarial engorgement of the liver.—**Q. iodate.** Ger., *jodsaures Chinin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HIO_3$, occurring as microscopic acicular crystals.—**Q. iodid(e).** See Q. hydriodide.—**Q. iodosulphate.** Ger., *Chininsulfatdijodür*. A compound, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_4 \cdot (H_2SO_4)_3 \cdot (HI)_2 I_4 + 3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals, nearly colorless in transmitted light, emerald green in reflected light. They have a remarkable power of polarizing light.—**Q. kinate.** See Q. quinate.—**Q. lactate.** Lat., *lactas quinicus* [Fr. Cod.], *chininum lacticum*. Fr., *lactate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_3H_5O_3$, occurring as prismatic crystals, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 78.26 per cent. of anhydrous q. The crystals closely resemble in appearance those of q. sulphate; used for hypodermic injections.—**Q. oleate.** A solution of 1 part of q. in 3 parts of oleic acid.—**Q. phosphate.** A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3 \cdot H_3PO_4 + 8H_2O$, forming transparent acicular crystals of bitter taste, containing 75.85

per cent. of q.—**Q. quinate**. Lat., *quininæ quas*. Ger., *chinasures Chinin*. A substance occurring as star-shaped groups of opaque or semitransparent crystals, of very bitter taste, and very soluble in water.—**Q. salicylate**. Lat., *chininum salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_3)_2 + H_2O$, crystallizing from alcoholic solution in concentrically grouped prisms soluble in 900 parts of water at 10° C. [Fr. Cod.] in 120 of ether, and in 20 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 68.79 per cent. of q. and 1.91 per cent. of water which is lost at 100° C. It is used in diarrhoea, neuralgia, and rheumatic gout.—**Q. subsulphate**. Basic q. sulphate, ordinary q. sulphate.—**Q. sulphate**. Lat., *quininæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *subsulphas quinicus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas quininæ*, *sulphas chinini*, *chininum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.] (see *sulphuricum*), *sulphas chinicus*, *subsulphas chinicus*. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chininsulfat*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring as pliable white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, volatilizing in the air or under the influence of gentle heat, soluble in 740 [U. S. Ph.], (755 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of cold water, in 30 parts (25 [Ger. Ph.]) of boiling water, in 60 (65 [U. S. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol (60 of absolute alcohol, or 80 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]), very easily soluble in boiling alcohol, soluble with difficulty in chloroform and especially in ether, and containing about 74.31 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 14.45 per cent. of water. The cold saturated solution in water shows no fluorescence.—**Q. sulphuric acid**. A solid amorphous substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2SO_3$, soluble in water and in alcohol.—**Q. tannate**. Lat., *chininum tannicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *tannas chinini* (see *quininæ*). Fr., *tannate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3 + 8H_2O$, occurring as a colorless or yellowish amorphous powder of slightly bitter or puckering taste and little odor, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol, and containing from 20 to nearly 23 per cent. of q.—**Q. tartrate**. A salt prepared by heating 2 parts of q. in 3 of water, adding tartaric acid enough to acidulate the solution slightly, filtering while still boiling, and allowing to crystallize.—**Q. urate**. A yellow amorphous or, more commonly, crystalline salt, compounded of q. and uric acid, soluble in hot water; recommended in obstinate intermittent fever.—**Q. valerianate**. Lat., *quininæ valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *valerianas quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *valerianas chinicus*. Fr., *valerianate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_5H_{10}O_2 + H_2O$, occurring as shining white crystalline needles, tablets, or scales, or as a crystalline powder of very bitter taste and slight odor of valerianic acid, soluble in 100 (110 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of cold water, in 40 of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, only slightly soluble in ether, and containing 72.97 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], (76.06 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of q. The aqueous solution treated with dilute sulphuric acid shows a blue fluorescence. It is given in hysteria, nervous headache, etc.

QUININ'IC ACID. An acid, $C_9H_5(OCH_3)(CO.OH)N$, produced by the oxidation of quinine.

QUININISM. See CINCHONISM.

QUININOM'ETRY. From *quinina*, quinine, and *μετρέιν*, to measure. See CINCHONOMETRY.

QUININUR'ETHANE. A compound of quinine and urethane; used subcutaneously like quinine.

QUINOID'IN(E). A substance derived from quino-line.

QUINIR(RH)'ETIN. Of Flückiger, the brownish product resulting from exposure of an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate to sunlight; bitter, somewhat aromatic, and isomeric with quinine, but not alkaline.

QUINISM. See CINCHONISM.

QUIN'IUM, *n*. A yellowish amorphous brittle mass, without odor and very bitter, obtained by mixing 2 parts of cinchona containing principally cinchonine and 1 part of a bark containing principally quinine, treating the mixture with half its weight of slaked lime, washing with alcohol, and distilling in a water bath to dryness. It should contain one third of its weight of the two alkaloids.

QUINIZ'ARIN. Fr., *quinizarine*. One of the varieties of dioxyanthraquinone, $C_6H_4(CO)_2 \cdot C_6H_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with alizarin.

QUIN'IZIN(E). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinin*. Of Knorr, the hypothetical base $C_9H_{10}N_2$.

QUINOCHLO'RAL. An oily liquid probably containing quinine and chloral; used as an antiseptic and hypnotic.

QUIN'OFORM. Ger., *chinfoform*. A compound of formic aldehyde and cinchotannic acid.

QUINOID'IN [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *chinoidinum* [U. S. Ph.], *chinioïdium* [Ger. Ph.], *chinoidina*, *quinoidina*. Fr., *quinoidine*, *quinine brute*. Ger., *Chinoidin*, *Chinioïdin*. A usually amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the preparation of the crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, consisting ordinarily, according to Pasteur, of quinicine and cinchonine; a dry dark brown resinous mass, having no odor and only a slightly bitter taste, which becomes more marked in solution.—**Q. borate**. A yellow amorphous powder, or scaly crystalline substance of alkaline reaction, soluble in 3 parts of cold water. It is said that in ordinary fevers 100 parts of q. borate produce the same effect as 60 parts of quinine.—**Q. citrate**. A salt of q. and citric acid. It has been used in intermittent fevers.—**Q. hydrochlorate**, **Q. hydrochlorid(e)**. A preparation made by heating 1 part of purified q. with 4 parts of water, adding enough diluted hydrochloric acid to insure complete solution, filtering, evaporating, and powdering.—**Q. iodosulphate**. A substance obtained from a solution of q. in benzene by successive treatment with sulphuric acid and a mixture of iodine and potassium iodide; used in testing for quinine.—**Q. tannate**. A yellowish-brown substance obtained by the action of tannin on an acid alcoholic solution of q.

QUIN'OL. See HYDROQUINONE and QUINOLINE.

QUINO'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide quinolique*. Ger., *Chinol-säure*. An acid formed by prolonged boiling of cinchonine acid in nitric acid.

QUIN'OLIN(E). Fr., *q.*, *quinoléine*. Ger., *Chinolin*. An

oily alkaline liquid, $C_6(H, H, H, H, N : CH, CH : -\widehat{CH}-)$, of acid and bitter taste, obtained from quinine by distillation with a caustic alkali, and synthetically by the action of sulphuric acid on an excess of aniline, nitrobenzene, and glycerin.—**Q. benzocarbonic acid**. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_7N_2O_2 = C_9H_6(CO.OH)N$.—**Q. salicylate**. Lat., *chinolinum salicylicum*. Ger., *Chinolinsalicylat*. A compound of q. and salicylic acid; a solid substance used when mixed with boric acid as an application in otorrhœa.—**Q. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Chinolinschwefelsäure*. An acid, $C_9H_7NSO_3$, derived from q. by the substitution of the molecule HSO_3 for an atom of hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties—orthoq'sulphonic, metaq'sulphonic, and paraq'sulphonic acids—are known.—**Q. tartrate**. Ger., *weinsäures Chinolin*. A salt occurring as white crystalline scales or powder of pungent odor and sharp but not disagreeable taste; said to be an efficient antiseptic and antipyretic.

QUINOL'OGIST. One versed in quinology.

QUINOL'OGY. From *quina*, cinchona, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *quinologie*. Ger., *Chinologie*. The study or science of the cinchona alkaloids, also the science and art of cinchona cultivation.

QUIN'ONE. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinon*. A substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of many substances of

the aromatic group, including hydroquinone, aniline, and numerous vegetable principles. It forms numerous substitution products, to which the name *q.* is collectively applied.

QUINOPIC'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide quinopierique*. A compound of picric acid with the alkaloids isomeric with quinine, proposed as a substitute for quinine sulphate.

QUINOP'YRIN(E). Ger., *Chinopyrin*. A solution of quinine hydrochloride in water and antipyrine. Used in malarial affections.

QUIN'OSOL. Ger., *Chinosol*. A German proprietary compound of oxyquinoline; an antiseptic.

QUINOTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide quinotanannique*. Ger., *Chinagerbsäure*. A special form of tannin, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7 + H_2O$, existing in several classes of cinchona bark.

QUIN'OTIN(E). See QUINOIDIN.

QUINOT'ROPIN(E). Ger., *Chinotropin*. Urotropine quinate.

QUINO'VA, f. False cinchona.

QUINOVATAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide quinovatannique*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, extracted from false cinchona; in properties like quinotannic acid, and in composition analogous to caffeotannic acid.

QUIN'OVATE. A salt of quinovic acid.

QUINOVAT'IC ACID. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, perhaps identical with aesculic acid.

QUINO'VIC ACID. Fr., *acide quinovique*. Ger., *Chinovasiure*. A decomposition product, $C_{24}H_{38}O_{14}$, of quino-vin.

QUIN'OVIN. Syn.: *chinovin*, *kinovin*, *kinovic bitter*. A white, amorphous, bitter mass, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, extracted from quino-va and several of the real cinchona barks.

QUINOX'ALIN(E). The base $C_9H_8N_2$.

QUINQUIV'ALENT. Fr., *quinquivalent*. Ger., *fünf-wert(h)ig*. Having an atomicity of five, capable of replacing 5 atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

QUIN'SY. From *κυνάγκη*, *cynanche*. Ger., *Braune*. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.—**Lingual q.** A rare form of *q.* arising in the tonsillar tissues and leading to acute suppurative glossitis.—**Membranous q.** See *Membranous ANGINA*.

QUIN'TAN. From *quintus*, fifth. Recurring at intervals of four days.

QUIN'TANE. From *quintus*, fifth. See PENTANE.

QUIN'TENYL. The radicle C_5H_9 .—**Q. alcohol**, **Q. glycerin**. A triatomic alcohol, $C_5H_9(OH)_3$.

QUIN'TUPLET. From *quintus*, fifth. One of five born at one birth.

QU'ONINE. "Tasteless quinine," a mixture of cinchona alkaloids in granular masses coated with resin.

QUIRIN'ACUM, n. Opium.

QUISQUA'LIS, f. From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, of what kind. Fr., *quisquale*. Ger., *Sonderling*. A genus of combretaceous shrubs.—**Q. chinensis.** The *tot-chee-fa* of the Chinese; an anthelmintic.—**Q. glabra.** A Javanese shrub, perhaps a variety of *Q. indica*, having the same uses.—**Q. indica.** Ger., *indischer Sonderling*. 1. The *bavay-bavay* of the Philippine Islands, the *rangoon creeper* of India. The seeds of the immature nuts and the leaves are used as an anthelmintic. 2. A Cochinchina species, perhaps identical with *Q. glabra*; astrigent and tonic.

QUIT'TER, QUIT'TOR. Suppuration in the tissue of a horse's foot with a fistulous opening in the coronet.

QUOTID'IAN. Lat., *quotidianus*. Ger., *alltäglich, alltäglich*. Daily; recurring daily; as a n., see *Q. FEVER*.

QUO'TIENT. From *quotiens*, how often. The result obtained by dividing one number or quantity by another.—**Proteid q.** The *q.* obtained by dividing the amount of globulin in the blood plasma by that of the albumin.—**Respiratory q.** The ratio between the carbon dioxide excreted and the oxygen taken up in a given time, $CO_2 \div O$.

R

RABDOI'D(AL). See RHABDOIDAL. For other words in *R* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rh*.

RAB'ID. Lat., *rabidus*. Fr., *rabique*. Ger., *rabietisch*. Affected with rabies.

RA'BIES, f. -e'i. From *rabere*, to rave. Fr., *rage*. Ger., *Tollsucht, Hundswut(h)*. An acute specific disease of animals (commonly called hydrophobia) that may be communicated, by inoculation, to man. It occurs most frequently in the dog, wolf, and cat. The poison, the nature of which is yet unknown, has a peculiar affinity for the nervous system. The incubation period varies, in man, from six weeks to several months. *R.* is characterized by a premonitory stage of depression and irritability that is succeeded by a stage of great excitability associated with hyperaesthesia and intensely painful spasms of the laryngeal and oral muscles. There may be an elevation of temperature. Following this are a cessation of the spasms, unconsciousness, and death. There are congestion of the vessels of the cerebrospinal system, minute hæmorrhages, especially in the medulla oblongata, and acute laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial congestion.—**Dumb r.** *R.* occurring in rodents, in which the preliminary stages are absent and the paralytic stage is pronounced from the outset, characterized by the gradual occurrence of unconsciousness, enfeeblement of the heart, and death by syncope.—**False r.** See *Pseudo-r.*—**Paralytic r.** 1. Of Gamaleia, *r.* in which the first and second periods of the disease are latent, and the third period—that of paralysis—manifests the existing infection. 2. An acute ascending spinal paralysis of infectious (probably rabietic) origin.—**Pseudo-r.** A morbid state resembling *r.*, occurring in dogs infested with the *Strongylus gigas* or produced by the injection of medicinal substances into animals.—**R. canina.** See *R.*—**R. felina.** *R.* occurring in or contracted from the cat.—**Tanacetia r.** A morbid state resembling *r.*, though not necessarily fatal, produced in rabbits by intravenous injections of oil of tanacetum.

RABIET'IC. Pertaining to or affected with rabies.

RABIF'IC. From *rabies* (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make. Productive of rabies.

RACAHOUT (Fr.). Ra³-ka³-hu. A chocolate preparation consisting of 30 parts of salep, 120 each of cacao, siliqua dulcis, and rice flour, 90 of potato starch, 500 of sugar, and 3 of vanilla.—**R. des Arabes.** See *R.*

RACEM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide racémique*. Ger., *Trauben-säure*. A substance found in the juice of certain species of grape; chemically, a mixture, $C_8H_{12}O_{12} + 2H_2O$, of equal parts of dextrotartaric acid and levotartaric acid.

RA'CEMOSE. Lat., *racemosus*. Ger., *traubenartig*. Having the appearance of a raceme.

RACHIT'IC. See RHACHITIC.

RACHIT'IS, f. See RHACHITIS.

RACHITISM. See RHACHITISM.

RADESY'GE. Ger., *Radesenche, Egersund krankheit*. An epidemic which occurred in the last century along the coast of Norway and afterward in Sweden, consisting of various severe affections, especially of the skin and mucous membranes. Though formerly regarded as an independent disease, it is now believed by most authorities to comprehend under a common name a variety of distinct diseases, including syphilis in a severe and neglected form and leprosy (see SPEDALSKHED), together with various ulcerative and other cutaneous diseases (cf. SCABIES *crustosa*). Cf. *Ditmarsch DISEASE*.—**R. canadensis.** See *Canadian SYPHILOID*.—**R. isticia.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**R. scotica.** See SIBBENS.

RA'DIAD. Toward the radial aspect.

RA'DIAL. Lat., *radialis*. Fr., Ger., *r.* Situated toward or near the radius; pertaining to the radius; as a n., the scaphoid bone, also the *r.* artery, a *r.* muscle, etc.

RADIA'LIS. Fr., *radial*. Radial; as a n. m., a muscle arising from the radius.—**R. anticus.** See **FLEXOR carpi r.**—**R. externus brevis.** See **EXTENSOR carpi r. brevis.**—**R. externus longus** (seu *primus*). See **EXTENSOR carpi r. longus.**—**R. externus secundus.** See **EXTENSOR carpi r. brevis.**—**R. internus.** See **FLEXOR carpi r.**—**R. internus brevis** (seu *minor*, seu *profundus*). See **FLEXOR carpi r. brevis** and **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis**.

RADIA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See **RADIATION.**—**R. caudicea,** **R. caudicis,** **R. centralis,** **R. corporis callosi.** See **CORONA radiata** (2d def.).—**R. explemanti.** The radiating fibres of the cerebral cortex.—**R. medullaris cerebri.** See **CORONA radiata** (2d def.).

RADIA'TION. Lat., *radiatio*. Fr., *r. rayonnement*. Ger., *R., Strahlung*. 1. Divergence in raylike lines from a central point (said especially of light and heat). 2. Any structure presenting the appearance of radiating lines.—**Optical r's,** **Optic r.** Fr., *faisceau du pulvinar*. Ger., *Sehstrahlung*. A bundle of nerve fibres in the posterior part of the optic thalamus, continuous with those of the corona radiata, probably the termination of the optic nerve. They are derived mostly from the optic tract and the external and internal geniculate bodies, and radiate into the parietal and occipital lobes.—**Thalamic r's.** Of Spitzka, certain tracts of fibres which radiate into the hemisphere from the optic thalamus.

RAD'ICAL. Lat., *radicalis* (from *radix*, a root). Fr., *r.* Ger., *wurzelständig* (2d def.), *radikal* (3d def.). 1. Pertaining to a root. 2. Springing from the root or from a rootlike portion of the stem. 3. Concerned with the root, origin, or essence; reaching to the root, thorough; curative as opposed to palliative. 4. As a n., see **RADICLE.**

RAD'ICLE. Lat., *radicula* (1st and 2d def's) (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicule* (1st def.), *radical* (2d def.). Ger., *Wurzelchen* (1st def.), *Radikal* (2d def.). 1. A minute initial portion of a fibre, nerve, or vein. 2. An atom or a group of atoms which goes into and out of combination without change, and which determines the character of a molecule.—**Acid r.** See under **ACID.**—**Alcohol r.** A r. which, when it replaces half the hydrogen in one or more molecules of water, forms an alcohol.—**Aldehyder.** A r., (CnHn)°, which, when combined with oxygen, forms an aldehyde.—**Alkali r.** A r. which, substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water, produces an alkali.—**Ascending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices fornicis ascendentes*. Fr., *racines antérieures de la route*. Ger., *aufsteigende Wurzeln des Gewölbe*. The ascending pillars of the fornix, where they leave the corpora albicantia and extend upward.—**Compound r.** A r. (2d def.) composed of a group of dissimilar atoms.—**Descending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices descendentes fornicis*. Fr., *racines descendantes*. Ger., *absteigende Wurzeln*. Those fibres of the fornix which originate in the optic thalamus and ascend to the corpus mamillare.—**Electronegative r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, the non-metallic component of a salt, which in electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole. Acid r's are electronegative.—**Electropositive r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, that constituent of the salt which, in electrolysis, is evolved at the negative pole, and which consists either of a metal or of a group of atoms which go into and out of combination like a metal. Alkali r's are electropositive.—**Negative r.** See **Electronegative r.**—**Positive r.** See **Electropositive r.**—**Simple r.** A r. consisting of a single atom or molecule of an elementary substance.

RADIC'ULAR. Fr., *radiculaire*. Ger., *radiculär*. Pertaining to a radicle.

RA'DIIPHALAN'GEUS, m. See **HUMERORADIOPHALANGEUS.**

RADIOACTIVE. Having the property of emitting rays.

RA''DIOBICIP'ITAL. From *radius*, the radius, and *biceps*, two-headed. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps.

RA''DIOCAR'PAL. Lat., *radiocarpus*. Fr., *radio-carpien*. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

RA''DIOCAR''PEOMETACAR'PEUS, m. Fr., *radio-carpien*. See **FLEXOR carpi radialis brevis**.

RA''DIOCAR'PEUS, m. See **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis** and **FLEXOR carpi radialis brevis**.

RA''DIOCAR''POMETACARPA'LIS, m. See **RADIO-METACARPALIS.**

RA''DIODIAGNO'SIS. Diagnosis by means of Röntgen ray examination.

RA''DIODI'GITAL. From *radius*, the radius, and *digitus*, a finger. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers.

RADIOGRAPH. From *radius*, a ray, and *γράφειν*, to portray. A Röntgen ray picture.

RA''DIOHU'MERAL. Pertaining to the radius and the humerus.

RA''DIOMETACARPA'LIS, m. The flexor carpi radialis brevis when inserted into a metacarpal bone.

RA''DIOMETACAR'PEUS, m. See **EXTENSOR obliquus metacarpi**.

RA''DIOPAL'MAR. Fr., *radio-palmaire*. Pertaining to the radius and the palm.

RA''DIOPHALAN'GEUS, m. See **HUMERORADIOPHALANGEUS.**

RA''DIOPRÆMETACAR'PEUS, m. See **EXTENSOR obliquus metacarpi**.

RA''DIOPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, m. See **CUBITOPRÆPHALANGEUS.**

RA''DIOUL'NAR. Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

RA'DIUM. A substance contained in minute quantities in pitchblende and in other minerals, capable of emitting rays of light, which perhaps have therapeutic properties.

RA'DIUS, m. Gr., *ἀκρίς* (1st def.), *κερκίς* (2d and 3d def's), *παρὰ πύχινον* (3d def.). Fr., *rayon* (1st def.), *r.* (3d def.). Ger., *R.* (2d and 3d def's), *Strahl* (1st def.), *Halbmesser* (2d def.), *Speichenknochen* (3d def.), *Arm-spindel* (3d def.). 1. A ray of light, heat, or the like. 2. The semidiameter of a circle or of a sphere. 3. That bone of the forearm which, when the forearm is supi-



THE RIGHT RADIUS, ANTERIOR ASPECT.



THE RIGHT RADIUS, POSTERIOR ASPECT.

nated, lies externally. It articulates with the ulna above and with the ulna and carpus below.—**Auricular radii.** Fr., *rayons auriculaires*. Lines at right angles to a line passing through the auricular points.—**Medullary radii.** Fr., *pyramides de Ferrein*. Ger., *Markfortsätze*. The bundles of straight uriniferous tubules originating from one main trunk and extending from the medullary nearly to the surface of the cortical portion of the kidney.—**R. capitis.** See **MALAR BONE.**—**R. fixus.** A line drawn from theinion to the punctum alæ vomeris.—**Radii lentis.** Lines radiating from the poles of the crystalline lens, which indicate the sutures of the fibres or the points where the ends of these fibres meet.—**Radii medullares.** See **Medullary radii.**—**R. suræ.** See **FIBULA (1st def.).**

RA'DIX, f. -i'cis. A root (often applied to bulbs and rhizomes also).—**Radices accessorix breves ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion

which unite with the oculomotor, abducens, nasociliary, and other nerves.—**Radices accessorie medię ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the internal carotid plexus or the sympathetic plexus surrounding the ophthalmic artery.—**R. accessoria sphenopalatina ganglii ciliaris.** An accessory branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the sphenopalatine ganglion.—**Radices anheliciis.** See *CRURA anheliciis* (under *CRUS*).—**R. antica processus transversi vertebrę** [Sömmerring]. See *PARAPOPHYSIS*.—**Radix aortę.** See *Aortic BULB*.—**R. brevis ganglii ciliaris** (seu *ophthalmici*). A branch of the oculomotor nerve running to the ciliary ganglion.—**R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris.** The immediate or mediate branches of the lingual nerve running to the submaxillary ganglion.—**R. cerebelli.** See *Restiform BODY*.—**R. cordis.** See *BASIS cordis*.—**Radices corporum cavernosorum penis.** See *CRURA penis* (under *CRUS*).—**R. dentis.** The root of a tooth.—**R. epiglottidis.** The constricted, attached part of the epiglottis.—**R. externa nervi sapheni externi.** See *Peroneal communicating NERVE*.—**Radices fornicis.** The pillars of the fornix.—**R. gangliosa.** The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.—**R. inferior ganglii ophthalmici.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. linguę.** The root of the tongue.—**Radices longę ganglii ophthalmici, Radices longę superiores (accessorie) ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the nasociliary nerve running to the ciliary ganglion.—**R. longa ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. longa ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris.** An occasional additional branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the nasociliary or one of the bony ciliary nerves.—**R. media ganglii ciliaris** (seu *ophthalmici*). The branch of the ciliary ganglion made up of fibres from the internal carotid plexus.—**R. media nervi olfactorii.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve.—**R. medullę spinalis.** Of Varolius, the medulla oblongata.—**R. mesenterii.** The root of the mesentery.—**R. minor trigemini.** The motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**R. mollis ganglii otici.** See *Radices sympathicę ganglii otici*.—**R. mollis ganglii submaxillaris.** See *Radices sympathicę ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii otici.** The portion of the otic ganglion derived from the inframaxillary nerve.—**R. motoria ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.** A branch of the chorda tympani running to the submaxillary ganglion.—**R. nasi.** The root of the nose.—**R. nervi optici.** The optic tract.—**R. olfactoria grisea.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve.—**R. olfactoria superior.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the apex of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.) and aids in forming the olfactory nerve.—**Radices penis.** See *CRURA penis* (under *CRUS*).—**R. pili.** See *HAIR root*.—**R. postica processus transversi vertebrę.** See *DIAPHOYSIS*.—**R. prior processus transversi vertebrę.** See *PARAPOPHYSIS*.—**R. processus spinosa.** The broader, anterior part of a spinous process of a vertebra.—**R. pulmonis.** The root of a lung.—**R. recurrens ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitivę ganglii ciliaris.** See *Radices longę superiores ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitivę ganglii otici.** Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve running to the otic ganglion.—**Radices sensitivę ganglii sphenopalatini.** The sphenopalatine nerves.—**R. sensitiva ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris*.—**Radices sympathicę ganglii otici.** The fibres uniting the otic ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the middle meningeal artery.—**Radices sympathicę ganglii submaxillaris.** Fibres uniting the submaxillary ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the external maxillary ar-

tery.—**R. sympathica ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. media ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. sympathica ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—**R. unguis.** The root of a nail.—**R. vestibularis.** The anterior root of the auditory nerve.

RAD'ULA, f. From *radere*, to scrape. See *RASPATORY*.
RADZY'GE. See *RADESYGE*.

RAF'FINOSE. A carbohydrate, $2C_9H_{16}O_8 + 5H_2O$.

RAFFLE'SIA, f. From *Raffles*, a British statesman. Fr., *rafflésie*. Ger., *Riesenblume*. A genus of parasitic plants.—**R. Arnoldi.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Sumatra*. A Sumatra styptic species.—**R. patma.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Java*. A Javanese species. The styptic buds or flowers are used in metrorrhagia.

RÂLE (Fr.). Ra'l. Ger., *Höhlenrasseln*. A rattling sound generated in the air tubes (in the bronchial tubes unless otherwise specified) by the passage of air through them when contracted or when containing fluid.—**Amphoric r.** A r. indicative of a large, thin-walled, air-containing cavity connected with an air tube, in which there is fluid. The r. is caused by the splashing of particles of fluid in the cavity.—**Bronchial r.** A r. occurring in the bronchial tubes (cf. *R.*). The term r. means a bronchial r. unless otherwise specified.—**Bubbling r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Bullous r.** See *Moist r.*—**Cavernous r.** A metallic gurgling sound heard over a cavity or over a dilated bronchus.—**Cooing r.** A sibilant r. resembling the cooing of doves.—**Crepitant r.** Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. A fine, dry, crackling sound, heard only in inspiration and sometimes only in the latter part of it; said by Flint to be "almost pathognomonic of pneumonia." It is produced in the bronchioles and the air vesicles.—**Dry crackling r.** A succession of short sharp sounds, which tend to pass into the clicking sound. They are heard only in inspiration, usually in the infraclavicular and supraclavicular regions, and generally indicate the softening of tubercles.—**Dry r.** A r. produced, for the most part, by the vibration of thick fluids which the air can not break up, and which temporarily narrow the calibre of the tube.—**Extrathoracic r.** A laryngeal or tracheal r.—**Friction r.** The r. produced by the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. It may be dry, when there is a tearing or grating sound, or moist, when there is a fine crackling sound.—**Gurgling r.** The coarse moist r. heard over a pulmonary cavity.—**Guttural r.** A r. formed in the throat.—**Hissing r.** A sibilant, high-pitched r.—**Humid crackling r.** In auscultation, a few successive clicks, heard both in inspiration and expiration, but more regularly and distinctly during inspiration. It is produced in the interior of softened tubercles which have begun to communicate with minute bronchi.—**Humid r.** See *Moist r.*—**Intermediate r.** Of Clymer, a class of adventitious sounds which are intermediate between dry and moist r's. He characterizes the intermediate r. as a clicking or crumpling sound, which is first dry, and then thickly moist, or gummy.—**Intrathoracic r.** A r. produced within the thorax.—**Laryngeal r.** A r. produced in the larynx.—**Metallic r.** A r. having a metallic sound produced by the bursting of bubbles in large pulmonary excavations or in pneumothoracic cavities occupied by a certain quantity of fluid. [Guttman.]—**Moist bronchial r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Moist r.** The sound produced by the passage of air through air tubes containing fluid.—**Mucous r.** Of Laennec, the sound produced by the bursting of small, slightly viscid bubbles in the air passages.—**Piping r.** A sibilant r. having a piping sound.—**Pleural r.** A term sometimes applied to pleural friction sounds.—**R. de retour, R. redux.** In auscultation, a crackling sound heard with inspiration and expiration, coming on slowly and of unequal character as it is repeated; caused by the bubbling of air through fluid contained in a bronchial tube; heard in

the resolving stage of pneumonia.—**Sawing r.** A sibilant r. that simulates the sound made in sawing.—**Sibilant r.** A dry, high-pitched r., produced by a narrowing in a small bronchial tube.—**Small bubbling r.** See *Subcrepitant r.*—**Snoring r., Sonorous r.** A low-pitched, musical r., produced by moderate narrowing of one of the larger bronchial tubes.—**Subcrepitant r., Submucous r.** A fine, moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both. It may be associated with a crepitant r. It occurs in capillary bronchitis, œdema of the lungs, hæmoptysis, etc., and is produced in the bronchial tubes of small calibre.—**Tracheal r.** A r. which seems to be produced in the larynx or trachea.—**Vesicular r.** See *Crepitant r.*—**Vibrating r.** See *Dry r.*—**Whistling r.** See *Sibilant r.*

RAMEN'TA, *n. pl.* Filings (e. g., of iron).

RA'MEX, *m.* *Ra'micis.* See *HERNIA*.—**R. varicosus.** See *VARICOCELE*.

RAMIFICATION. Lat., *ramificatio* (from *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Verästung, Verzweigung*. A branching, as of vessels and nerves.

RA'MUS, *m.* Fr., *rameau*. Ger., *Ast.* See *BRANCH*.—

Ascending r. of the ischium. The portion included between its tuberosity and the acetabulum.—**Ascending r. of the pubic bone.** See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**Descending r. of the ischium.** The portion forming the posterior boundary of the obturator foramen.—**Descending r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes downward and outward from the body of the bone to articulate with the ischium.—**Horizontal r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes backward and outward from the body of the bone to the acetabulum.—**Ischiopubic rami.** The descending rami of the ischium and pubic bone regarded as one.—**Rami accelerantes.** Accelerator nerves.—**R. acetabuli.** A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh that supplies the hip joint.—**Rami alares.** Branches of the lateral nasal artery running to the nasal pinnæ.—**R. anastomoticus.** Fr., *rameau anastomotique*. Ger., *Verbindungsast*. The communicating branch by which an anastomosis is established. See *ANASTOMOSIS by transverse communication*.—**R. anastomoticus transversus.** See *ARTERIA anastomotica transversa*.—**R. anterior ascendens.** See *R. ascendens*.—**Rami anteriores nervorum spinalium.** The anterior branches of the spinal nerves.—**R. anterior nervi acustici.** The cochlear nerve.—**R. ascendens.** The ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius.—**R. ascendens (corporis) ossis ischii.** The ascending r. of the ischium.—**R. ascendens glabellaris.** An ascending branch of the angular artery.—**R. ascendens nervi vagi.** A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve running to the frenum of the epiglottis.—**R. auricularis nervi vagi.** See *NERVE of Arnold*.—**R. bulbocavernosus.** The artery of the bulb of the urethra.—**Rami cardioi (nervi vagi).** The cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve.—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi inferior.** The inferior cardiac nerve.—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi superior.** The superior cardiac nerve.—**R. cervicofacialis (nervi facialis).** The cervicofacial nerve.—**R. cochleæ, R. cochlearis.** The cochlear nerve.—**R. communicans anterior.** The anterior communicating artery of the brain.—**R. communicans medullæ spinalis.** A branch of the spinal nerve that connects it with the sympathetic nerve.—**R. communicans posterior.** The posterior communicating artery of the brain.—**Rami communicantes noni.** Nerves that pass from the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve to the branch between the second and third cervical nerves.—**R. cruralis.** The lumbosacral nerve.—**R. cutaneus nervi radialis.** See *RADIAL NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. cutaneus palmaris longus.** See *R. palmaris longus nervi mediani*.—**R. descendens.** 1. The descendens noni nerve. 2. The inferior division of the inferior maxillary nerve.—**R. descendens nervi**

hypoglossi. The descendens noni nerve.—**R. descendens ossis ischii.** The descending r. of the ischium.—**R. descendens ossis pubis.** The descending r. of the pubic bone.—**R. dexter arteriæ pulmonalis.** The right pulmonary artery.—**R. dorsalis nasi.** The dorsal artery of the nose.—**R. dorsalis nervi radialis.** See *RADIAL NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. dorsalis nervi ulnaris.** See *NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris*.—**R. dorsalis pollicis radialis.** See *DORSAL ARTERY of the thumb*.—**R. dorsalis pollicis ulnaris.** See *ARTERIA dorsalis ulnaris pollicis*.—**Rami emisarii.** Branches of the anterior spinal plexuses which pass out through the intervertebral and anterior sacral foramina.—**R. externus, R. femoralis.** The lumbosacral nerve.—**R. hepaticus dexter.** The right hepatic artery.—**R. hepaticus sinister.** See *Left hepatic ARTERY*.—**R. horizontalis fissuræ Sylvii.** The horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.—**R. horizontalis mandibulæ.** The body of the inferior maxilla.—**R. horizontalis ossis pubis (seu pectinis).** The horizontal r. of the pubic bone.—**R. hyoideus.** See *HYOID ARTERY*.—**R. inferior ossis ischii.** See *Ascending r. of the ischium*.—**R. inferior ossis pubis.** See *Descending r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. intermedius.** See *R. anastomoticus*.—**Rami intestinales.** Branches of the cerebrospinal nerves distributed to the abdominal viscera.—**Rami linguales (nervi glosso-pharyngei).** The terminal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**R. lingualis recurrens.** See *R. ascendens nervi vagi*.—**R. major nervi maxillaris inferioris.** The larger of the two primary divisions of the inferior maxillary nerve.—**Rami marginales.** The branches of the palpebral arteries which aid in forming the arcus tarsei.—**R. maxillaris inferior nervi trigemini.** The inferior maxillary nerve.—**R. maxillaris superior (seu medius) nervi trigemini.** The superior maxillary nerve.—**Rami molles (nervi vagi).** See *NERVI molles* (under *NERVUS*).—**Rami musculares.** Unnamed branches of nerves or blood vessels supplying the muscles.—**R. muscularis nervi radialis.** See *NERVUS radialis profundus*.—**R. nasalis nervi ophthalmici.** The nasociliary nerve.—**R. nutrienis.** A nutrient artery of a bone.—**R. of the inferior maxilla.** The ascending part, which bears the coronoid process and the condyle.—**Rami olfactorii.** See *Olfactory NERVE* (2d def.).—**Rami olfactorii laterales.** The outer branches of the optic bulb.—**Rami olfactorii mediales.** The inner branches of the optic bulb.—**R. ophthalmicus (quinti).** The ophthalmic nerve.—**R. ossis maxillæ inferioris.** See *R. of the inferior maxilla*.—**R. ovarii.** The ovarian artery.—**R. palmaris longus nervi mediani.** A branch of the median nerve running to the skin of the palm of the hand.—**Rami pectorales laterales (seu perforantes laterales, seu posteriores, seu superficiales).** The lateral thoracic cutaneous nerves.—**R. perpendicularis (mandibulæ).** See *R. of the inferior maxilla*.—**Rami pharyngei (nervi vagi).** The pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve.—**R. posterior.** 1. The ilio-lumbar artery. 2. The posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure.—**R. primus nervi trigemini.** The ophthalmic nerve.—**R. profundus nervi radialis.** See *NERVUS radialis profundus*.—**R. recurrens vagi.** A branch of the jugular ganglion which ascends through the jugular foramen to the transverse sinus.—**Rami recurrentes nervorum spinalium.** The spinal nervi sinuvertebrales.—**R. secundus (ganglii Gasserii).** The superior maxillary nerve.—**R. secundus nervi trigemini (seu quinti paris).** The superior maxillary nerve.—**R. sinister arteriæ pulmonalis.** The left pulmonary artery.—**Rami sinuvertebrales.** See *NERVUS sinuvertebralis*.—**R. sublimis arteriæ radialis.** The superficial volar artery.—**R. superficialis nervi radialis.** See *RADIAL NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. superior nervi trigemini.** The ophthalmic nerve.—**R. superior ossis ischii.** See *Descending r. of the ischium*.

—**R. superior ossis pubis**. See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. supraspinatus**. The supraspinous artery.—**R. tertius nervi trigemini**. The inferior maxillary nerve.—**Rami ventrales**. The branches of the intercostal arteries running to the intercostal muscles and to the ribs.—**R. vestibularis**. The vestibular nerve.—**R. volaris nervi ulnaris**. See *NERVUS ulnaris volaris*.—**R. volaris superficialis arteriæ radialis**. The superficial volar artery.

RAN'DIA, *f.* From *Rand*, an English botanist. *Fr., randie*. A genus of plants of the *Gardenieæ*.—**R. aculeata**. *Fr., bois de lance franc*. Ink berry, indigo plant; a West Indian species. The juice of the fruit is astringent.—**R. dumetorum**. An East Indian species. The fruit is used to stupefy fish, and medicinally as a powerful emetic, as a nervine, antispasmodic, and cardiac excitant, and as an external anodyne in rheumatism. The bark also is used as an emetic.—**R. longiflora**. A Bengal species. The bark is used in intermittent fever.

RAN'INE. From *rana*, a frog. Relating to the part of the tongue liable to be affected with ranula.

RAN'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *rana*, a frog. *Fr., ranule, grenouillette*. *Ger., Fröscheleingschwulst, Kröte*. Frog tongue; a sublingual cyst connected with the duct of the sublingual salivary gland.—**Suprahyoid r.** A cystic tumor situated above the hyoid bone.

RANUN'CUUS, *m.* Dim. of *rana*, a frog. *Fr., renoncule*. *Ger., Ranunkel, Hahnenfuss*. Crowfoot; a genus of plants.—**R. abortivus**. *Ger., fehlschlagender Hahnenfuss*. A species growing in Canada and the United States. It is acrid and vesicant, and has been used in syphilis.—**R. aconitifolius**. *Fr., renoncule à feuilles d'aconit*. Fair maids of France; a European species. The green leaves and the juice of the herb and root are vesicant and caustic, and are used in gout, asthma, intermittent fever, etc.—**R. acris**. *Fr., renoncule acre*. *Ger., scharfer Hahnenfuss*. The meadow r.; found abundantly throughout Europe; highly irritant and said to cause erythema aestivum. It has the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*.—**R. alpestris**. *Ger., Alpenhahnenfuss*. White Alpine crowfoot; a vesicant and purgative species. The hunters of the Alps chew the leaves to keep off weariness and giddiness.—**R. aquaticus**. See *R. aquatilis* and *R. sceleratus*.—**R. aquatilis**. *Fr., renoncule aquatique*. Floating white crowfoot; a European and North American species; one of the few wholesome species, being nutritive to cattle and swine, though said by some authors to be poisonous when fresh.—**R. asiaticus**. *Fr., renoncule des jardins*. *Ger., asiatischer Hahnenfuss*. Common garden r.; used by the ancients like *R. creticus*.—**R. bulbosus**. *Fr., renoncule bulbeuse*. *Ger., (zwiebelwurzlicher) Hahnenfuss*. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot; found in Europe and North America; very acrid and having the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*. It was formerly official. The entire plant is still used by homœopaths.—**R. creticus**. A species which, with *R. asiaticus*, was known as *βαρπάχιον* to the ancients, who used them against warts, chilblain, itch, and cancerous ulcers, and the root for toothache and as a sternutatory.—**R. dulcis**. *R. repens*.—**R. ficaria**. *Fr., clairbassin*. *Ger., Pfennigsalat*. Small (or lesser) celandine; a European species. The root and herb were formerly used in pectoral complaints, scrofula, and hæmorrhoids.—**R. flammula**. *Fr., petite (ou flamme)*. *Ger., brennender Hahnenfuss*. Small (or lesser) spearwort; found in North America, Europe, and northern Asia. The herb was formerly official. It has the acrid, vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*.—**R. glacialis**. *Fr., renoncule des glaciers*. *Ger., gletscher Hahnenfuss*. A European Alpine species. The acrid root is used as a sudorific in catarrh, rheumatism, and pectoral complaints.—**R. gramineus**, **R. graminifolius**. *Fr., renoncule graminée*. Grass-leaved butter-

cup; a European species having properties resembling those of *R. sceleratus*. A water distilled from it has been used as an emetic.—**R. lingua**, **R. longifolius**. *Fr., renoncule lancéolée*. *Ger., grosser Sumpfhahnenfuss*. Great (or greater) crowfoot; growing in Europe, Asia, and North America; having the vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. The root and herb were formerly official.—**R. muricatus**. *Ger., stachelsamiger Hahnenfuss*. A European species. The bruised herb is used as an external stimulant and vesicant and in various skin diseases.—**R. nemorosus**. 1. An Alpine European species. 2. Of ancient pharmacy, *Anemone nemorosa*.—**R. paludensis**, **R. palustris**. Old pharmaceutical names for *R. sceleratus*.—**R. pratensis**. See *R. acris*.—**R. repens**. *Fr., renoncule rampante*. *Ger., kriechender Hahnenfuss*. Creeping crowfoot; abundant in Europe, northern Asia, and North America; said to have the properties of *R. sceleratus*. The herb and flowers were once official.—**R. sceleratus**. *Fr., renoncule scélérat*. *Ger., böser Ranunkel*. Celery-leaved crowfoot; a very acrid species growing in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It contains a nearly inert resin and an acrid volatile oil which dissolves in ether and on standing is decomposed into anemonin and anemonic acid. The herb was formerly used as an external stimulant and vesicant. According to Clarus, it is narcotic also.—**R. silvaticus**. A variety of *R. acris*.—**R. thora**. *Fr., renoncule thora*. *Ger., Gifthahnenfuss*. Kidney-leaved crowfoot; a very acrid, poisonous species.—**R. vernus**. See *R. ficaria*.

RA'PA, *f.* 1. The genus *Brassica*. 2. *Brassica r.*

RAPE. *Fr., rapt*. *Ger., Not(h)zucht, Schändung*. In law, copulation with a woman by force or intimidation and against her will.

RAPHAN'IA, *f.* See RHAPHANIA.

RAPH'ANISM. See RHAPHANISM.

RAPHANIS'TRUM, *n.*, **RA'PHANUS**, *m.* See RHAPHANISTRUM and RHAPHANUS.

RA'PHE, *f.* See RHAPHE.

RA'PHIA, *f.* A genus of palms.—**R. vinifera**. The bamboo palm, wine palm of the west coast of Africa. Its pith furnishes sago.

RAPHID'IOSPORE. See RHAPHIDIOSPORE.

RAPIS'TRUM, *n.* *Fr., rapistre* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Rapistræe*, which are a subdivision of the *Rhaphanæ*. 2. In old pharmacy, *Rhaphanus raphanistrum* and *Sisymbrium officinale*.

RAP'TUS, *m.* **RA'PUS**. 1. A seizure. 2. See DELIRIUM.—**R. hæmorrhagicus**. Sudden congestion and hæmorrhage.—**R. maniacus**. See TRANSITORY FRENZY.—**R. melancholicus**. See MELANCHOLIC FRENZY.—**R. nervorum**. A sudden nervous attack, such as a spasm.—**R. postterganeus**. See OPISTHOTONUS.

RA'PUM, *n.* Of the ancients, *Brassica rapa* and other species of *Brassica*.—**R. rubrum**. *Beta vulgaris rubra*.

RAREFA'CIENT. 1. Causing rarefaction. 2. Diaphoretic.

RAREFAC'TION. From *rarefacere*, to make thin. *Fr., raréfaction*. *Ger., R., Rarifici(e)rung*. 1. The act or process of rendering anything less dense, or of becoming less dense; attenuation; dilution. 2. Diaphoresis.—**Pulmonary r.** See VESICULAR EMPHYSEMA.—**R. of bony tissue**. See OSTEOPOROSIS.

RA'SA, *f.* See RESINA and STANNUM.

RASCE'TA, *f.* The carpus.

RASH. From *radere*, to scrape. *Fr., rache* (O. *Fr., rasche*), *r.* *Ger., Ausschlag, Fünne*. A superficial eruption of the skin, usually inflammatory; an exanthem.—**Amygdalotomy r.** A form of so-called scarlatina traumatica occurring after amygdalotomy.—**Arsenical r.** A r. due to the toxic action of arsenic.—**Caterpillar r.** A localized r. imputed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars and of a secretion from their bodies.—**Doctor's r.** A r. sometimes occurring in

nervous persons when they strip for a medical examination.—**Drug r.** See *MEDICINAL ERUPTION*.—**Fever r.** See *Scarlet fever*.—**Iodide r.** A r. due to the toxic action of potassium iodide. See *Iodine acne*.—**Lichenous r.** See *LICHEN* (2d def.).—**Medicinal r.** See *MEDICINAL ERUPTION*.—**Mercurial r.** See *ECZEMA mercuriale*.—**Millet seed r.** See *MILIARIA*.—**Mulberry r.** A cutaneous eruption with efflorescences occurring in groups, resembling the exanthem of measles; sometimes observed in the course of typhus.—**Nettle r.** See *URTICARIA*.—**Rose r.** See *ROSEOLA*.—**Scarlet r.** See *Scarlet fever*.—**Tonsillotomy r.** See *Amygdalotomy r.*—**Tooth r.** Lat., *strophulus dentitionis*. Fr., *feu de dents, ébullition*. Ger., *Hitzblätterchen, rothes Ausfahren*. Any r. imputed to teething in children. Cf. *STROPHULUS*.—**Typhoid r.** See *ROSEOLA typhosa*.—**Wildfire r.** Lat., *strophulus volaticus*. Fr., *feu volage*. Ger., *rot(h)es Ausfahren*. Any transitory erythematous r., usually in infants.

RASORIUM, *n.* From *radere*, to scrape. 1. See *RASPATORY*. 2. A razor.

RASPATION. See *RASPATURE*.

RASPATORY. Lat., *raspatorium*. Fr., *raspatoir, grattoir, rugine*. Ger., *Raspel, Beinfeile, Abschaber, Radireisen*. An instrument for scraping, especially for detaching the periosteum from bone.

RASPATURE. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Raspatur*. An abrasion.

RASTE'TA, *f.* The carpus.

RASU'RA, *f.* From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *ratissure*. Ger., *Rasi(e)ren*. 1. The act or process of shaving, scraping, or rasping. 2. Anything shaved or scraped off. A shaving or rasping.

RATAN'HA, *f.* Ger., *R.* See *RHATANY*.

RATAN'HIA, *f.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.*, *R'wurzel*. See *RHATANY* and *KRAMERIA* (2d def.).

RAT'ANHIN(E). A methylated tyrosine, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3 = C_9H_{10}(CH_3)NO_3$.

RAT'TO, *f.* -*io'nis*. From *rerī*, to compute. An exposition.—**R. medendi**. The theory or plan of a course of medical treatment.

RAT'TLE. See *RÂLE*.—**Death r.** A gurgling sound heard in the trachea of a dying person.—**Gurgling r.** See *Cavernous RÂLE*.

RAT'ULA. See *RASPATORY*.

RAUCE'DO, *f.* -*ed'inis*. From *raucus*, hoarse. Hoarseness.—**R. potatorum**. R. caused by drinking spirits.—**R. syphilitica**. Chronic hoarseness resulting from secondary syphilitic affections of the glottis.

RAUCITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. Ger., *Heiserkeit*. Hoarseness.

RAUCOUS. Lat., *raucus*. Hoarse.

RAUWOL'FIA, *f.* Fr., *rauwwolfe*. A genus of plants of the *Plumeriaceæ*.—**R. canescens**, **R. hirsuta**. Fr., *rauwwolfe blanchâtre*. Hoary-leaved milkwort; a West Indian species, yielding an acrid, poisonous juice which, mixed with castor oil, is used in skin diseases.—**R. nitida**. A West Indian and South American shrub with an emetic and purgative juice.

RAY. Lat., *raia*. Fr., *raie*. Ger., *Rochen*. Any member of the genus *Raja*.—**R. oil**. Lat., *oleum rajæ*. Fr., *huile (de foie) de raie*. Ger., *Rochenthran*. A pale or bright-yellow oil obtained from the liver of *Raja batia*.

RAY. Gr., *ἀκτίς* (1st def.). Lat., *radius*. Fr., *rayon* (1st def.). Ger., *Strahl* (1st def.). A radiating line, especially a line of light.—**Actinic r's.** Solar r's that produce chemical transformations.—**Becquerel's r's.** R's of light given out by uranium salts after exposure to the sun. They may cause inflammation when applied to the body.—**Bipolar r's.** R's leading from one centre of radiation to another, as in the amphiatrope of an ovum.—**Chemical r's.** See *Actinic r's*.—**Medullary r's.** See *Medullary RADII* (under *RADIUS*).—**Polar r's.** See *Unipolar FILAMENTS*.—**R. fungus.** See *ACTINOMYCETES*.—**Röntgen r's**, **X r's.** R's into which the cathode

r's in a Crookes's tube are converted on the aluminum projector. They have the property of penetrating various solid media and exposing to view the denser structures, such as bone, a calculus, etc., that may lie beyond. Hence they are largely used for purposes of diagnosis. They are prone to cause obstinate ulceration if improperly applied. They are supposed to have therapeutical properties.

REABSORPTION. From *re-*, again, and *absorbere*, to absorb. See *RESORPTION*.

REACTION. Lat., *reactio*. Fr., *réaction*. Ger., *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.). 1. An action or motion resulting from and opposed to another action or motion. In Newton's third law of motion, the word *r.* designates the effect produced upon a moving body by its own motion as distinguished from "action," the effect which it produces upon other bodies. The word hence denotes mutual action, interaction. 2. In chemistry, a physical phenomenon occurring on the application of a chemical test, and hence indicative of the possession of a special chemical property; also, a physical phenomenon indicative of a change in the chemical state of a body; hence the change of state itself, whether this is brought about by the molecular interaction of two or more substances or the application of a physical force. 3. In electrophysiology, a physical phenomenon occurring upon the application of electricity and indicating therefore the possession of certain electrical properties or some change in electrical condition. 4. The process of recovery from "shock." 5. The development of fever as the result of an injury, a surgical operation, or the like.—**Acid r.** 1. A r. indicative of acidity, such as the reddening of blue litmus paper by the action of an acid. 2. The possession of acid properties.—**Adamkiewicz's r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. On dissolving the substance to be tested in glacial acetic acid and gradually adding concentrated sulphuric acid, the presence of albuminous bodies causes a violet coloration and slight fluorescence.—**Agglutination r.** See *Widal's agglutination r.*—**Alkaline r.** A r. indicative of alkaline properties, such as the turning of red litmus paper blue by an alkali.—**Amphicroitic r.**, **Amphigenous r.**, **Amphoteric r.**, **Amphoterous r.** A combination of acid and alkaline r. shown under certain conditions, when substances stain red litmus paper blue and blue litmus paper red. This occurs occasionally in the urine.—**Biuret r.** Ger., *Biuretprobe*. A r. by which a solution of copper sulphate and an excess of caustic soda produce a reddish or deep violet color (according to the amount of copper sulphate) when brought into the presence of biuret or of albuminous substances, nucleins, etc.—**Chemical r.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Diazo r.** Ger., *Diazo-reaction*. A quantitative method for the determination of urea, depending upon its splitting up into 2 atoms of nitrogen and 1 molecule of carbon dioxide on the addition of either sodium hypobromite (Knop, Hüfner, Yvon), sodium hypochlorite (Lecomte), or nitrous trioxide (Millon, Grebant). The carbon dioxide is absorbed by a soda solution, and the nitrogen is received in a eudiometer, and its weight determined by a reduction to 0 C. under a pressure of 760 mm.—**Electrical r.** See *R.* (3d def.).—**Florence's r.** See *Florence's TEST*.—**Galvanic r.** See *R.* (3d def.).—**Galvanotropic r.** A phenomenon observed by L. Hermann in small aquatic animals placed in a vessel through which a galvanic current is made to pass. After a few violent movements they place themselves in the direction of the galvanic current, with the head directed toward the anode, and remain motionless while the current is passing.—**Gerhardt's r.** The production of a claret or port color in urine on the addition of iron perchloride; observed in diabetic coma and said to indicate the presence of diacetic acid, though some other substances may give rise to it.—**Gmelin's r.** A r. shown by biliary

matter when 3 or 4 parts of urine are put into a conical glass vessel, and 1 part of a mixture of equal amounts of 25-per-cent. nitric acid and red fuming nitric acid is poured slowly down the side of the vessel. Green, blue, violet, and yellow colors form where the acid collects at the bottom.—**Gubler's r.** The production of a brown color by gradually adding nitrosonitric acid to urine; said to be characteristic of hæmaphæic jaundice.—**Hemiopic pupillary r.** Of Wernicke, a r. observed in hemianopsia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina produces no r. in the iris, but thrown on the normal side of the retina produces binocular contraction of the pupils.—**Hydrochloric acid r.** The assumption of a violet color by albuminoids when boiled with crude fuming hydrochloric acid.—**Isosfarad(a)ic r.** Of Adamkiewicz, a condition of a muscle in which it reacts to faradization, but not to galvanism.—**Malot's r.** A r. for the quantitative determination of phosphoric acid in urine, based on the r. with cochineal and a uranium salt.—**Myotonic r.** Of Erb, a r. observed in Thomsen's disease, in which the faradaic excitability is increased quantitatively and qualitatively. The changes are not unlike those observed in the r. of degeneration, the stable currents producing rhythmical, wavelike contractions.—**Neutral r.** Fr., *réaction neutre*. Ger., *neutrale R.* A r. indicative of the absence of both of two opposite positive qualities; usually of the absence of both acidity and alkalinity.—**R. of degeneration.** The electrical r. indicative of degenerative changes in a nerve. It consists in a rapid loss of the galvanic and faradaic irritability of the nerve itself and of the faradaic irritability of the muscles supplied by it, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles increases and remains exalted for a number of months (until muscular atrophy supervenes).—**R. time.** The time which elapses between the reception of a stimulus by a nerve centre and the emission of the consequent motor impulse.—**Widal's agglutination r.** A diagnostic test for typhoid fever based on the fact that living and actively motile typhoid fever bacilli, if placed in the diluted blood or serum of a person having the disease, shortly lose their motility and become agglutinated into clumps.—**Xanthoproteic r.** A r. seen on adding strong nitric acid and then ammonia to a solution containing a proteid. A characteristic orange color results.

READJUSTMENT. Of ocular muscles, see **ADVANCEMENT**.

REA'GENCY. See **REACTION** (2d def.).

REA'GENT. Lat., *reagens*. Fr., *réactif*. Ger., *R.*, *Reagens*, *Reagie(r)mittel*. In chemistry, any body, of known properties, brought into contact with other bodies for the purpose of observing the phenomena which ensue.—**Bouchardat's r.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 2 parts of potassium iodide in 50 of water.—**Buckingham's r.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium molybdate in 16 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be warmed for use.—**Dragendorff's r.** A solution of bismuth iodide in a hot solution of potassium iodide diluted with an equal amount of potassium iodide solution.—**Fehling's r.** See **Fehling's SOLUTION**.—**Frons r.** A r. for alkaloids made by boiling 1.5 gramme of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate with 20 grammes of water, and adding successively 7 grammes of potassium iodide and 20 drops of hydrochloric acid.—**General r.** A r. that serves to determine the group of substances to which a body under test belongs, without indicating what member of the group it is.—**Mandolini's r.** Ger., *Mandolini'sches Reagens*. A solution of ammonium vanadate in concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Mangini's r. for alkaloids.** A mixture of 3 parts each of hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide and 16 of bismuth iodide.—**Mann's r.** A r. made by triturating 1 part of molybdic acid with 2 parts of citric acid, melting the product, dissolv-

ing it in water, soaking filter paper in the solution, and drying at 100° C.; used for the detection of water in moist air or in alcohol or ether. The paper is blue when prepared, and becomes white in the presence of water.—**Marme's r.** A mixture of 2 parts of cadmium iodide, 4 of potassium iodide, and 12 of water.—**Mayer's r.** A solution of 13.546 grammes of mercury bichloride and 49.8 of potassium iodide in water, diluted to 1 litre.—**Millon's r.** Fr., *réactif (ou liqueur) azoto-mercurelique*. A solution of mercury in an equal weight of concentrated fuming nitric acid, mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, or a mixture of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of nitric acid containing 4½ equivalents of water; used for making the finer structure of cell walls visible and as a test for albuminoid substances, especially for protein kernels or crystalloids. Such substances are colored brick-red by the r., the application of heat being sometimes necessary.—**Nessler's r.** A mixture of 1 part of mercury bichloride dissolved in 6 parts of water, 2½ parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 6 of water, and 6 of caustic potash dissolved in 6 of water, the whole being then diluted to 36 parts; used for the detection of ammonium or its salts by producing a yellow or reddish-brown color or a precipitate, according to the quantity of ammonium present.—**Nylander's r.** A filtered solution of Rochelle salt, bismuth subnitrate, and sodium hydrate in water. Used in making Böttger's test.—**Obermayer's r.** A solution of ferric chloride in concentrated hydrochloric acid.—**Scheibler's r.** A preparation made by boiling sodium tungstate with half as much phosphoric acid and water, precipitating with barium chloride, dissolving in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, treating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating.—**Sonnenschein's r.** A preparation made by precipitating ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid by means of phosphoric acid, washing with water, boiling with nitrohydrochloric acid, evaporating, and dissolving in 10-per cent. nitric acid.—**Special r.** A r. capable of indicating the presence of an individual body, and not merely of a body of a certain group.—**Thresh's r.** A mixture of 1.8 gramme of potassium iodide, 45 c. c. of hydrochloric acid, and 30 c. c. of the Br. Ph's solution of bismuth.—**Trommer's r.** See **Trommer's TEST**.

REAMPUTA'TION. A repeated amputation.

RECEIVER. Fr., *réceptient*. Ger., *Rezipient*. 1. A popular term for a piece of flannel or blanket in which a new-born child is placed when the umbilical cord has been divided. 2. In an air pump, the vessel in which the vacuum is produced. 3. A vessel for receiving and containing gases or the products of distillation.

RECEP'TACLE. Lat., *receptaculum* (from *recipere*, to receive). Fr., *réceptacle*. Ger., *Behälter*. A vessel or place into which something is received or in which it is contained.—**Seminal r.** **RECEPTACULUM seminis**.

RECEPTAC'ULUM, n. 1. See **RECEPTACLE**. 2. In the pl., *receptacula*, see **SPHENOIDAL SINUSES** (under **SINUS**).—**R. chyli.** Ger., *Chylocyst, Milchcyste, Milchbehälter*. A dilatation of the thoracic duct opposite the first lumbar or last dorsal vertebra.—**R. Cotunnii.** An old term for a triangular space formed by the separation of the two laminae of the dura mater of the internal ear near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is filled with the fluid of Cotunnus.—**R. seminis.** Of some writers, the posterior cul-de-sac of the vagina, from its supposed function as a special receptacle for the semen in the act of copulation.

RECEPTUM. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

RECESS'. Lat., *recessus*. A depression or cavity.—

Aulic r. Of Wilder, see **FOVEOLA triangularis seriatæ**.—**Interscapular r.** The depression between the scapulae.—**Lateral r'es.** The lateral portions of the floor of the fourth ventricle, which appear in the angle between

the anterior extremity of the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum.

RECES'SION. Lat., *recessio*. A going back.—**R. of the gums.** See *Expulsive GINGIVITIS*.—**R. of the milk.** Fr., *lait remonté, lait répandu*. An old term for a supposed metastasis of the milk.

RECES'SUS, m. -*ces'sus*. 1. See **RECESS**. 2. See **ABSCCESS**. 3. Of Günther, a cornu of a lateral ventricle.—**R. acetabuli.** See **FOSSA acetabuli**.—**R. ampullaceus.** See **AMPULLA ossea**.—**R. aulæ, R. aulicus.** See **Aulic RECESS**.—**R. chiasmatis.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. cochlearis.** A slight depression between the two diverging ridges into which the crista vestibuli divides.—**R. conarii.** A small cavity at the base of the pineal gland, included between the lamina conarii and lamina pedunculorum.—**R. duodenojejunalis.** See **Duodenojejunal FOSSA**.—**R. ellipticus.** See **R. hemiellipticus**.—**R. glossoepiglotticus.** See **FOSSA glossoepiglottica**.—**R. epitympanicus.** See **ATTIC**.—**R. hemiellipticus.** An oval depression in the roof of the wall of the vestibule behind the crista vestibuli.—**R. hemisphæricus.** A small roundish depression in the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, in front of the crista vestibuli, perforated for the transmission of branches of the auditory nerve.—**R. ileo-cæcales.** See **FOSSA subcæcalis**.—**R. incisivus.** See **R. nasopalatinus**.—**R. infundibuliformis.** See **R. pharyngeus**.—**R. infrapinealis.** See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius**.—**R. infundibuli.** The depression in the floor of the third ventricle which forms the cavity of the infundibulum.—**R. intercruialis.** The interpeduncular space.—**R. labyrinthi.** A fetal structure corresponding to the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear. See **FOSSULA sulciformis**.—**R. laryngopharyngeus.** See **FOSSA laryngopharyngea**.—**R. nasopalatinus.** The nasal opening of the nasopalatine canal.—**R. occipitalis.** The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.—**R. opticus.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. peritonæi.** Ger., *Bauchfelltaschen*. The pouchlike processes formed by the peritonæum.—**R. pharyngeus.** A blind pouchlike process of the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the opening of the Eustachian tube.—**R. pharyngeus medius.** See **BURSA of the pharynx**.—**R. pharyngolaryngeus.** See **FOSSA laryngopharyngea**.—**R. pinealis.** See **R. conarii**.—**R. sacci lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal FOSSA**.—**R. salpingopharyngeus.** An anomalous diverticulum on the side of the upper portion of the pharynx.—**R. sphæricus.** See **R. hemisphæricus**.—**R. sphenoethmoidalis.** A small groove between the superior turbinated bone and the sphenoid bone.—**R. stensonianus.** See **R. nasopalatinus**.—**R. subcæcalis.** See **FOSSA subcæcalis**.—**R. sulciformis.** See **FOSSULA sulciformis**.—**R. superior sacci omentati.** The cavity of the lesser omentum.—**R. suprapinealis.** Of Reichert, a diverticulum at the posterior extremity of the third ventricle.—**R. vesicæ urinariæ.** An anomalous diverticulum of the urinary bladder.

RE'CIPE. The 2d pers. sing. imp. of Lat., *recipere*, to take. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

RECLINA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. See **RECLINATION**.—**R. cataractæ.** See **RECLINATION**.—**R. palpebrarum.** Ectropion.

RECLINA'TION. Lat., *reclinatio*. Fr., *réclinaison*. Ger., *R., Staarstechen, Versenkung der Linse*. An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle through the sclera just behind the ciliary region, passing it between the iris and the lens, and then depressing the lens into the vitreous till it lies at the bottom of the eye in a horizontal position with its anterior surface upward.—**Willburg's operation of r.** The original operation, in which the lens was depressed directly backward by pressure upon its anterior surface.

RECLU'SOR, m. -*o'ris*. From *recludere*, to uncloset. A muscle that opens a part.—**R. palpebrarum.** See **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.

RECOMPOSITION. The reconstitution of a decomposed chemical compound.

RECONSTIT'UENT. Fr., *restituant*. Serving to promote reconstitution.

RECONSTITUTION. Continuous repair or renovation of decaying tissues.

RECONVALESCEN'TIA, f. See **CONVALESCENCE**.

REC'REMENT. Lat., *recrementum*. Fr., *récrément*. 1. A fluid which after its secretion has been resorbed in whole or in part. 2. Excrement.

RECRUDESC'ENCE. Lat., *recrudescencia*. Fr., r. Ger., *Recrudescenz*. A renewed or repeated acute condition of a disease after a decline or intermission.

RECRUDESC'ENT. Lat., *recrudescens*. Showing recrudescence.

RECRYSTALLIZA'TION. From *re-*, again, and *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice. Ger., *WiederkrySTALLISI(e)RUNG*. The act or process of crystallizing a second time.

REC'TAL. Fr., r. Pertaining to the rectum.

RECTAL'GIA, f. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and *ἄλγος*, pain. See **PROCTALGIA**.

RECTIFICA'TION. Lat., *rectificatio*. 1. The act or process of setting anything straight or in the proper position. 2. The process of purifying liquors by repeated distillation.—**Artificial r.** The operation of correcting a faulty position of the fetal head during labor.

REC'TIFIED. Lat., *rectificatus*. Fr., *rectifié*. Ger., *rectificirt*. Subjected to rectification (2d def.), and often also specially flavored.

RECTITIS, f. -*it'idis*. Fr., *rectite*. See **PROCTITIS**.—**R. proliferans.** Chronic proctitis with connective tissue hyperplasia and the formation of small granulomata.

RECTOCELE, f. Re²kt-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., re²k'to-sel. -*cel'es*. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and *κύλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Rectokele*. See **PROCTOCELE**.

RECTOCOCCY'GEUS, m. A muscle, one on each side, which arises from the anterior surface of the coccyx and is inserted into the posterior portion of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the rectum.

RECTOCOLON'IC. Pertaining to the rectum and the colon.

RECTOCOLPOR'RHAPHY. See **PROCTOCOLPORRHAPHY**.

REC'TOPEXY. Artificial fixation of the rectum in a desired position.

RECTOPHO'BIA, f. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and *φόβος*, fear. Of C. B. Kelsey, a sense of impending evil affecting a patient suffering from rectal disease.

REC'TOSCOPE. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See **Rectal SPECULUM**.

RECTOSTENO'SIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. See **PROCTOSTENOSIS**.

RECTOT'OMY. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See **PROCTOTOMY**.

REC'TOURE'THRAL. Fr., *recto-urétral*. Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra.

REC'TOUTERINE. Lat., *rectouterinus*. Fr., *utéro-rectal*. Pertaining to the rectum and to the uterus.

RECTOUTERI'NUS, m. A band of unstriped muscular fibres in the rectouterine folds.

RECTOVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the rectum and to the vagina.

RECTOVES'ICAL. Pertaining to the rectum and to the bladder.

RECTUM, n. Neut. of adj. *rectus*, straight. Gr., *ῥαχός*. Fr., r. Ger., *Afterdarm*. The portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It passes from opposite the left sacroiliac synchondrosis, from left to right, to about the middle of the sacrum, whence it descends in the middle line to the anus. It is somewhat smaller above and dilates greatly near the anus. It is partially invested by the peritonæum (cf. **MESORECTUM**), and has an external layer

of longitudinal muscular fibres, beneath which are circular fibres (cf. *SPHINCTER ani internum*) and an inner coat of mucous membrane united to the muscular layers by connective tissue. The mucous membrane is covered with columnar epithelium and raised into crescentic longitudinal folds (cf. *COLUMNS of Morgagni* and *PLICA transversalis recti*).—**Encysted r.** Of Physick, Gross's sacciform disease of the anus; pathological formation of pouches in the rectal mucous membrane.

REC'TUS, *m.* From *regere*, to direct. Any straight muscle.—**Inferior r. (of the eye).** See *R. oculi inferior*.—**Internal r. of the eye.** See *R. oculi internus*.—**Palpebrarum aperiens r.** See *LEVATOR palpebræ superioris*.—**R. abdominis (anticus major).** Fr., *droit abdominal (ou du bas ventre)*. Ger., *gerader Bauchmuskel*. A long flat muscle, broader and thinner above, which arises from the outer surfaces of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs and the ensiform process of the sternum, and is inserted by a tendon into the pubic bone. The tendon divides into two portions, one of which is attached to the crest of the pubes, and the other to the structures overlying the symphysis. Its fibres are vertical, and are interrupted by several transverse lines, the *lineæ transversæ* (q. v.).—**R. abdominis anticus minor.** See *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*.—**R. abdominis posticus.** See *QUADRATUS lumborum*.—**R. abducens.** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. anterior brevis.** See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. anterior femoris.** See *GRACILIS* (3d def.) and *R. femoris*.—**R. anterior longus (seu major), R. capitis anterior (major).** See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis anticus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis anticus major.** Fr., *grand droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel*. A long small muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum.—**R. capitis anticus medius (seu minimus).** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lateral mass of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone behind the *r. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis anticus minor.** Fr., *petit droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfmuskel*, *kleiner vorderer Kopfmuskel*. A short, quadrangular muscle beneath the *r. capitis anticus major*, arising from the anterior arch of the atlas and its lateral masses, and inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone between the *r. capitis anticus major* and the foramen magnum.—**R. capitis internus major.** See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis internus minor.** See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis lateralis.** Fr., *droit latéral de la tête*. Ger., *seitlicher gerader Kopfmuskel*. A short flat quadrangular muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone behind the jugular foramen.—**R. capitis longus.** See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis major, R. capitis posterior inferior.** See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posticus lateralis.** See *R. capitis lateralis*.—**R. capitis posticus major.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *größerer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel*. A triangular muscle which arises from the spinous process of the axis, and is inserted into the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, near its outer extremity.—**R. capitis posticus minor (seu profundus).** Fr., *droit postérieur petit de la tête*, *petit droit postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *kleinerer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel*. A small triangular muscle lying beneath the *r. capitis posticus major*. It arises from the posterior tubercle of the atlas, and is inserted into the inner end of the inferior curved line of the occipital bone.—**R. capitis posticus superficialis, R. capitis posticus superior.** See *R. capitis posticus minor*.

—**R. colli.** The portion of the longus colli arising from the three lower cervical vertebrae.—**R. cruris.** See *R. femoris*.—**R. externus (oculi).** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. femoris accessorius.** An anomalous muscle of the thigh arising from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, beneath the origin of the *r. femoris*, and inserted in common with the vastus externus.—**R. femoris (anterior).** Fr., *droit antérieur de la cuisse*. Ger., *gerader Schenkelmuskel*. A long spindle-shaped muscle arising by two tendons, one attached to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the other to the dorsum of the ilium above the acetabulum. It is inserted by a broad tendon into the upper margin of the patella. Cf. *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*.—**R. inferior oculi.** See *R. oculi inferior*.—**R. internus.** See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. internus femoris.** See *R. femoris*.—**R. internus major.** See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. internus minor.** See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. internus oculi.** See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. labii.** See *COMPRESSOR labii*.—**R. lateralis.** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.), *R. capitis lateralis*, and *R. lateralis abdominis*.—**R. lateralis abdominis.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the tenth rib and passes down between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, to be inserted into the crest of the ilium.—**R. lateralis oculi.** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. major capitis.** See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. medialis oculi.** See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. oculi externus.** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. oculi inferior.** Fr., *droit inférieur de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn.: *musculus humilis*. A muscle which arises by a common tendon with the internal *r.* from the lower and inner part of the margin of the optic foramen. It is inserted into the sclera, about 3 lines from the inferior corneal margin. Its action is to pull the eye downward and inward, and rotate the vertical meridian outward.—**R. oculi internus.** Fr., *droit interne (de l'œil)*. Ger., *innerer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn.: *musculus letitiæ*. A muscle which arises in common with the *r. oculi inferior* from the ligament of Linn, and is attached to the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen. It runs forward, hugging the eyeball, and is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines from the nasal margin of the cornea. It is the broadest of the recti of the eye, and turns the organ in toward the nose.—**R. oculi lateralis.** See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. oculi medialis.** See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. oculi superior.** Fr., *droit supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer gerader Augenmuskel*. A muscle, the thinnest and narrowest of the four recti of the eye, which arises from the upper margin of the optic foramen, beneath the levator palpebræ and obliquus superior, and from the fibrous sheath of the optic nerve. It is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about 3 or 4 lines from the superior corneal margin. It turns the eye upward and inward, and rotates the vertical meridian inward.—**R. posticus major.** See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. posticus minor.** See *R. capitis posticus minor*.—**R. sternalis, R. sterni.** See *STERNALIS*.—**R. superior oculi.** See *R. oculi superior*.—**R. thoracis, R. thoracicus.** See *STERNALIS*.—**Superior r. of the eye.** See *R. oculi superior*.

RECUR'RENS. 1. Recurrent; as a n., a recurrent vessel or nerve, especially the recurrent laryngeal nerve. 2. As a n., relapsing fever.

RECUR'RENT. Lat., *recurrens* (from *recurrere*, to run back). Fr., *récurrent, recidivé* (2d def.). Ger., *recurrend, wiederkommend* (2d def.). 1. Turning backward in its course. 2. Of a disease, occurring again after having subsided.

RECURVATION. Lat., *recurvatio*. See *KYPHOSIS*.

RECUTITUS. Circumcised.

RED. Gr., *ἐρυθρός*. Lat., *ruber*. Fr., *rouge*. Ger., *rot(h)*. Of a color resembling that of blood; as a n., such a color

or a substance possessing it.—**Congor r.** Ger., *Congorot(h)*. A coloring matter which is colored blue by free acids, and thus forms a very delicate test for them.—**Indigo r.** A coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, isomeric with indigotin.—**Retinal r., Visual r.** See **Visual PURPLE**.

REDHIB/ITORY. Lat., *redhibitorius*. Fr., *rédhibitoire*. Relating to disease of such a kind that the buyer of an animal affected with it is entitled to annulment of the purchase.

REDINTEGRA/TION. Lat., *redintegratio*. Fr., *réintégration*. Ger., *Wiederherstellung*. Restoration, renewal.

REDIV/IA, f. See **HANGNAIL** and **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).

REDRES/SER. Fr., *redresseur*. An instrument for replacing a displaced organ or part.

REDUC/TION. Gr., ἀρρεμβόλσις (1st def.). Lat., *reductio* (from *reducere*, to bring back). Fr., *réduction*. Ger., *R., Zurückbringung*. 1. The act or process of bringing back or down to the normal position or condition, as by the replacement of a displaced part, the diminution of swelling, the lowering of the heart's action to its normal rate or force, the lowering of an abnormally high temperature, etc. 2. In chemistry, deoxidation; bringing back to the metallic or unoxidized state by depriving of oxygen (said especially of this process as a means of analysis).—**False r.** Fr., *fausse réduction, réduction par refluxement sous le péritoine*. An erroneous forcing of a strangulated hernia through the peritoneal incision made in the operation, or through a laceration of the neck of the sac, and beneath the parietal peritonæum, the latter having been detached by the manipulations.—**La Mothe's r.** A method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation with the patient in the dorsal posture, the arm parallel to the side of the head and face, and the hand of the operator fixing the scapula.—**R. en bloc, R. en masse.** Ger., *Bruchverschiebung*. The r. of a strangulated hernia with its sac, so that the strangulation is not relieved.—**Thomas's r.** A method of adjusting the fragments in fracture of the lower jaw by a piece of wire passed through them, each end of which is twisted upon itself till the fragments are brought into apposition.

REDUC/TOR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *réducteur*. 1. An apparatus for effecting reduction. 2. A retractor muscle.

REDULCERA/TION. Ger., *Redulceri(e)ren*. Renewed ulceration.

REDUP/LICA/TION. Fr., *dédoublement*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling; of a heart sound, its division.—**R. of the muscles.** A doubling of a muscle in consequence of some abnormal arrangement of the fasciculi.

REDU/VIA, f. See **HANGNAIL** and **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).

RED/WATER. A popular term for interstitial nephritis in cattle.

REFLEC/TION. Lat., *reflexio*. Fr., *réflexion*. Ger., *Zurückwerfung*. 1. A turning or bending back, especially the turning back of a ray of light, etc. (cf. **ANGLE of r.**). 2. A turning back or turning aside of a structure, as of a flap; also that point of the structure at which the folding takes place.

REFLEC/TOR, m. -o'ris. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflecteur*. Ger., *R.* 1. See **MIRROR**. 2. A muscle the action of which is to turn a part back.—**Forehead r.** See **Head MIRROR**.—**R. epiglottidis.** See **DEPRESSOR epiglottidis**.

REFLEX'. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflexe, réflexi*. Ger., *r., reflektorisch, reflect(e)rt*. Caused by impulses conveyed by a sensory nerve to the central nervous system and thence reflected by a motor nerve to another part; as a n. (Fr., *réflexe*; Ger., *R., Reflexe*), a r. action, movement, sensation, etc.—**Abdominal r.** A r. contraction of the abdominal muscles, resulting from stimulation of the skin over them.—**Auditory r.**

R. irritation (such as respiratory spasm) caused by excitation of the auditory nerve.—**Babinski's r.** See **Babinski's SIGN**.—**Biceps r.** A r. elicited by striking the biceps tendon at the bend of the elbow.—**Bone r.** A r. muscular contraction caused by blows over a bone.—**Chin r.** A sudden elevation of the lower jaw immediately following a blow on the lower teeth or on the chin.—**Choking r.** See **Pharyngeal r.**—**Ciliospinal r.** Dilatation of the pupil produced by irritating the skin of the neck on the same side.—**Corneomandibular r.** A r. by which the lower jaw moves toward the side opposite the eye tested when the cornea is lightly touched, the mouth being slightly open.—**Cremasteric r., Cremaster r.** A raising of the testicle when the skin on the front and inner side of the corresponding thigh is stimulated; best marked in young children.—**Crossed r.** A r. manifested on the opposite side of the body from that in which the original impulse took place (e. g., the contraction of the right hind leg of a frog caused by irritation of the left eye after the brain is removed).—**Cutaneous r.** A r. excited by stimulation of the skin.—**Epigastric r.** A r. muscular contraction producing a dimpling in the epigastric region; elicited by applying a stimulant to the skin over the sixth rib.—**Fascial r.** A r. produced by a sudden tap over a fascia.—**Genital r.** R. irritation due to any abnormality of the genital organs.—**Gluteal r.** A contraction of the gluteal muscles caused by irritating the overlying skin.—**Guttural r.** A r. observed in certain cases of disease of the genitalia in women, in which the patient has a desire to spit but can not.—**Infraspinatus r.** The r. by which outward rotation of the arm and straightening of the elbow are produced on tapping a spot over the scapula on a line bisecting the angle formed by the spine of the bone and its inner border.—**Interscapular r.** A r. contraction of the scapular group of muscles resulting from stimulation of the skin over the interscapular region.—**Knee r.** See **Knee JERK**.—**Light r.** A narrow oval ring of light seen on the retina, that changes its shape according to the situation and property of the illuminated spot, and is seen with the ophthalmoscope in the upright image as a reflection from the interior of the walls of the eye.—**Muscle r.** See **Tendon r.**—**Nasal r.** See **Pathological nasal r.**—**Oblique r.** Of Geigel, a contraction of the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle, just above Poupart's ligament, on sharply stimulating the skin over the upper and inner part of the thigh in women; there is no retraction of the labium.—**Organic r.** A r. movement connected with organic life.—**Patellar (tendon) r.** Spasmodic contraction of the quadriceps femoris (see **Knee JERK**).—**Pathic r.** Of Setschenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve.—**Pathological nasal r.** Any neurosis resulting from a morbid state of the nasal mucous membrane.—**Periosteal r.** See **Bone r.**—**Pharyngeal r.** Retching caused by tickling the pharyngeal mucous membrane; frequently absent in hysteria and bulbar paralysis.—**Plantar r.** Flexion of the toes elicited by stroking the sole of the foot; absent or replaced by extension in certain morbid conditions.—**Scapular r.** Contraction of the scapular muscles produced by stimulation of the overlying skin.—**Scapulohumeral r.** Adduction and slight outward rotation of the arm elicited by tapping upon the inner border of the scapula; said to be impaired in muscular dystrophies and exaggerated in hemiparesis and cerebral hemiplegia.—**Superficial r.** See **Cutaneous r.**—**Tactile r.** Of Setschenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of the nerves of touch.—**Tendo Achilles r.** See **Ankle CLONUS**.—**Tendon r.** The r. contraction of a muscle (or group of muscles) resulting from a sudden blow on its tendon. Cf. **Knee JERK**.—**Toe r.** A r. elicited by grasping the great toe of a patient lying on his back with extended legs, and flexing it strongly.

There immediately follows involuntary flexion of the foot, then of the leg, and lastly of the thigh. It is only met with in patients in whom the knee jerk, ankle clonus, and other tendon r'es are highly developed.—**Triceps r.** Contraction of the triceps extensor cubiti elicited by striking its tendon when the forearm hangs downward with the arm at right angles to the trunk.—**Vagus r.** Supersensitiveness to pressure over the course of the vagus, usually observed on the side of the affected lung in phthisical subjects.—**Virile r.** A r. retraction of the bulbocavernosus portion of the penis elicited by pulling the organ toward the umbilicus and sharply percussing its urethral or lateral aspect near the perinæum; said to be present in healthy adults.

REFLEX'A, f. See **DECIDUA r.**

REFLEX'IO, f. -o'nis. See **REFLECTION**.—**R. palpebrarum.** See **ECTROPION.**

REFLEXOM'ETER. From *reflex* (q. v.), and μέτρον, a measure. Of Danillo, an instrument for measuring the force required to elicit a reflex movement.

REFLUX'. Lat., *refluxus* (from *refluere*, to flow back). Fr., *réflux*. Ger., *Zurückfluss*. A return flow.

REFRACTION. From *refringere*, to break up. Fr., *réfraction*. Ger., *Brechung, Refraktion*. Deflection from a straight course; especially the change of direction of rays of light, heat, and sound in passing from one medium to another of different density, or through a medium the density of which is not uniform (cf. **ANGLE of r. and Refractive INDEX**).—**Double r.** Ger., *Doppelbrechung*. The breaking up of a ray of light into two rays, which proceed in different directions on emerging from the medium (such as Iceland spar) which produces this bifurcation.—**R. equivalent.** Ger., *Refraktionsäquivalent*. A number expressing the product of the specific refractive power of a substance by the molecular weight of the latter. This number, when calculated for the different members of an homologous series of organic chemical compounds, is found to vary according to more or less definite rules; and, its value being determined for the elementary bodies, its value for compounds can be deduced, at least in some instances.

REFRACTOR. 1. An apparatus for producing refraction. 2. As improperly used, a person who "refracts" the eyes (i. e., examines them for errors of refraction).

REFRACTORY. Lat., *refractorius*. Ger., *hartnäckig, schworflüssig, feuerbeständig*. Stubborn; resisting treatment; especially resisting the action of heat, melting with great difficulty.

REFRACTURE. From *refringere*, to break up. The breaking of a bone to overcome deformity following the union of a previous fracture.

REFRANGIBIL'ITY. Ger., *Brechbarkeit*. Susceptibility to refraction.

REFRESH'. To denude of an epithelial covering for surgical purposes.

REFRI'GERANT. Lat., *refrigerans*. Fr., *réfrigérant*. Ger., *kühlend*. Cooling; as a n., an agent that effects cooling.

REFU'SION. Lat., *refusio*. The operation of drawing blood, freeing it from some poisonous impurity (e. g., carbon dioxide in cases of poisoning with coal gas), and passing it back into the blood vessels again.

REGENERATION. Lat., *regeneratio*. Fr., *régénération*. Ger., *R.* 1. A reparative process in which lost elements or attributes are renewed. 2. In chemistry, the process of obtaining from the end products or by products of an operation a material which is employed in an earlier stage of the same operation.—**Pathological r.** A renewal of destroyed or injured tissues which takes place in conformity with a pathological instead of a physiological process.

RE'GIMEN, n. -im'inis. Fr., *régime*. A systematic course, especially of eating and drinking, for preserving or restoring health.

RE'GIO, f. -o'nis. See **REGION**.—**R. aulica.** Of Wilder, the region around the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.—**R. cardiaca.** The region of the heart.—**R. colli mediana infrahyoidea.** See **Infrahyoid REGION**.—**R. colli media suprahyoidea.** See **Suprahyoid REGION**.—**R. coxarum.** Ger., *Hüft gegend*. The lower portion of the lumbar region.—**R. germinativa.** Of Waldeyer, the germ epithelium of the embryo.—**R. glutea.** The region of the gluteal muscles.—**R. infraauricularis.** See **Subauricular REGION**.—**R. inframaxillaris.** See **Suprahyoid REGION**.—**R. mesogastrica.** See **Umbilical REGION**.—**R. subthalamica.** See **Subthalamie NUCLEUS**.

RE'GION. Gr., τόμος. Lat., *regio*. Fr., *région*. Ger., *Gegend*. A certain definite space, more or less circumscribed.—**Aulic r.** The r. about the aula.—**Central gray r.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemisphere.—**Ciliary r.** 1. The zone of the eyeball which contains the ciliary body. 2. That portion of the lid that bears the cilia.—**Clavicular r.** The space about the clavicle.—**Costal r's.** Ger., *Rippengegenden*. The lateral aspects of the chest.—**Epigastric r.** Ger., *Oberbauchgegend*. The portion of the anterior abdominal surface bounded by two vertical lines passing through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments, and by two horizontal lines touching respectively the lower margin of the sternum and the lowest part of the thorax.—**Gastric r.** Ger., *Magengegend*. The r. over the stomach.—**Gustatory r.** The tip, margins, and root of the tongue in the neighborhood of the circumvallate papillæ, also the lateral parts of the soft palate and the anterior surface of the anterior pillars of the fauces.—**Hyomental r.** See **Suprahyoid r.**—**Hyosternal r.** See **Infrahyoid r.**—**Hypochondriac r.** Ger., *Unterrippengegend*. The r. that adjoins the epigastric r. laterally.—**Hypogastric r.** That r. of the abdominal surface bounded above by a horizontal line drawn through the anterior superior crests of the ilia, and on either side by vertical lines drawn through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments.—**Iliac r.** Ger., *Darmgegend*. The r. external to the hypogastric r.—**Ilioinguinal r.** The iliac r. and groin conjointly.—**Inferior sternal r.** The space bounded by that portion of the sternum which lies below the lower margin of the third costal cartilages.—**Infraaxillary r.** Ger., *Unteraxillargegend*. A triangular r. on the lateral wall of the chest, below the axilla, limited anteriorly by the edge of the pectoralis major, posteriorly by the latissimus dorsi.—**Infraclavicular r.** The r. lying between the lower border of the clavicle and the lower border of the third rib, and between the edge of the sternum and a vertical line from the acromial end of the clavicle to the spine of the pubes.—**Infrahyoid r.** The r. below the hyoid bone, between the sternocleidomastoidei and the sternum.—**Inframammary r.** The r. lying between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs, and between the middle line of the xiphoid cartilage and a vertical line passing through the spine of the pubes.—**Infrascapular r.** The r. lying below a transverse line drawn from the angle of the scapula to the seventh dorsal vertebra and above the continuation of the lower boundary of the inframammary r.—**Infraspinous r.** The r. beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Inguinal r.** See **GROIN**.—**Interseapular r.** The r. lying between the scapulæ.—**Ischiorectal r.** The r. between the ischium and rectum.—**Jugal r.** The r. over the zygoma.—**Lumbar r.** Ger., *Lendengegend*. The r. posterior to a vertical line through the middle point of Poupart's ligament, and extending vertically as far as the lumbar vertebrae.—**Mammary r.** The r. nearly square, bounded above by a line passing through the lower border of the third rib at its junction with the sternal cartilage, below by a line passing along the upper border of the

xiphoid cartilage, externally by a vertical line to the spine of the pubes, and internally by the edge of the sternum.—**Middle cervical r.** Lat., *regio colli media*.—Fr., *région trachéenne*. The space bounded by the lower jaw, the anterior borders of the sternocleidomastoidei, and the sternum.—**Mylohyoid r.** See *Mylohyoid TRIANGLE*.—**Olfactory r.** Lat., *regio olfactoria*. Fr., *région olfactive*. Ger., *Geruchsgend*. That portion of the nasal mucous membrane which corresponds to the ramifications of the olfactory nerve and is specially concerned with the sense of smell.—**Psychomotor r.** The r. of the higher cerebral centres; the cortex cerebri.—**Pterygomaxillary r.** The r. between the pterygoid process and the maxillary bone.—**Pubic r.** 1. The lower portion of the hypogastric r. 2. See *Hypogastric r.*—**Pulmocardiæ r.** That r. of the thorax in which a portion of the left lung covers the heart.—**Pulmogastriæ r.** That r. in which the lower border of the left lung overlies the stomach.—**Pulmohepatic r.** That r. in which the lower border of the right lung overlies the liver.—**Respiratory r. of the nose.** All the lower part of the nasal passages through which there is a free passage of air during respiration.—**Sacral r.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinegend*. The r. over the sacrum.—**Scapular r.** Ger., *Schulterblattgend*. The r. overlying the scapula.—**Sternal r.** The r. overlying the sternum.—**Subauricular r.** Ger., *Unterohrgend*. The r. immediately below the ear.—**Subicular r.** The anterior extremity of the temporosphenoidal lobe.—**Submaxillary r.** See *Suprahyoid r.*—**Submental r.** Lat., *regio submentalis*. Ger., *Unterkinngend*. The space immediately beneath the chin.—**Subthalamæ r.** Lat., *regio subthalamica*. The prolongation of the tegmentum beneath the posterior portion of the thalamus opticus.—**Superior r. (of the skull).** The r. extending from the supraorbital ridge in front to the superior curved line of the occipital bone behind, and bounded laterally by the temporal lines.—**Superior sternal r.** That portion of the r. overlying the sternum which is above the lower border of the third rib.—**Supraclavicular r.** The r. lying above the clavicle.—**Suprahyoid r.** Ger., *Unterkiefergend*. The r. between the upper margin of the hyoid bone, the anterior borders of the sternocleidomastoidei, and the lower border of the inferior maxilla.—**Supraspinous r.** The r. bounded by the supraspinous fossæ.—**Suprasternal r.** The r. bounded inferiorly by the notch of the sternum, and laterally by the sternomastoid muscles.—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *regio umbilicalis*. Ger., *Nabelgend*. The r. about the umbilicus, bounded above by a horizontal line connecting the cartilages of the ninth rib, below by a line joining the anterior superior crests of the two ilia, and laterally by vertical lines passing through the central points of Poupart's ligament.

REG'ISTER. Lat., *registrum*. Fr., *registre*. Ger., *R.* 1. An apparatus for registration. 2. The compass of a voice or of a musical instrument; also a subdivision of this compass, comprising a range of tones similarly produced and of the same character.

REG'IOUS. Kingly. See *MORBUS r.*

REGRES'SION. From *regredi*, to go back. Fr., *régression*. Retrograde development; degeneration.

REG'ULAR. Lat., *regularis* (from *regula*, a rule). Fr., *régulier* (1st def.), *régulièrement* *menstruée* (2d def.). Ger., *regelmässig*. 1. Conforming to rule or custom; of the pulse, rhythmical. 2. Menstruating regularly.

REGULATOR. m. Re²g(rag)-u²l(u¹)-a(a³)-to'r; in Eng., re²g'u²l-at-o'r. -o'ris. From *regulare*, to direct. A structure or apparatus which serves to control.—**R. radii.** See *SUPINATOR radii longus*.—**Temperature r.** See *Cold-water COIL*.

REG'ULUS, m. Dim. of *rex*, a king. Fr., *régule*. An old chemical term for several of the metals when separated by fusion from the ore and obtained in a pure

state; particularly the metallic button formed at the bottom of the crucible in the process of assaying; also, in England, an impure mixture of sulphides of a metal obtained by fusion of the ore.

REGURGITA'TION. From *re-*, again, and *gurgitare*, to engulf. Fr., *renvoi*. Ger., *R.* A flowing backward or reflux, as of blood in cases of incompetent heart valves, or of food or liquid that has been swallowed.—**Aortic r.** R. of the blood current through the aortic orifice, on account of incompetence of the valves.—**Functional r.** Mitral r. due to contraction of the tendinous cords and papillary muscles.—**Mitral r.** Fr., *reflux mitral*. R. of the blood current through the mitral orifice, due to valvular incompetence.—**Tricuspid r.** R. of the blood current through the right auriculoventricular orifice, owing to incompetence of the tricuspid valves.

REHMAN'NIA, f. Fr., *rehmannie*. A genus of plants of the *Digitalæ*.—**R. chinensis.** A species the root of which is used in China as an alternative and tonic.—**R. lutea.** A species used like *R. chinensis*.

REIMPLANTA'TION. Lat., *reimplantatio* (*dentium*) (from *re-*, again, and *implantare*, to implant). The restoration of extracted teeth to their sockets.

REINFEC'TION. Infection after a previous infection of the same sort.

REINFU'SION. See *REFUSION*.

REINOCULA'TION. Inoculation after a previous inoculation of the same sort.

REINVER'SION. Ger., *R.* The procedure of reducing an inverted uterus by indenting the fundus.

REJUVENES'CENCE. Lat., *rejuvenescentia*. Fr., *rajeunissement*. Ger., *Wiederjungwerden*, *Vollzeilbildung*. 1. The renewal of youth; the property possessed by a protoplasmic cell of undergoing a rearrangement of its parts and taking on a new shape and new properties. See also *CELL r.* 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the complete development of cells. 3. The exhibition by cells of renewed activity in binary division, instead of their breaking up into spores after conjugation.

RELAPSE'. Lat., *relapsus* (from *relabi*, to slide back). Fr., *rechute*. Ger., *Recidiv*, *Rückfall*, *Relaps*. A return of a diseased condition.

RELAPS'ING. Returning after having subsided.

RELAX'ANT. Lat., *relaxans*. Ger., *erschlassend*. Relaxing, producing relaxation; laxative.

RELAXA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *RELAXATION*.—**R. cordis.** See *DIASTOLE*.

RELAXA'TION. Lat., *relaxatio*. Fr., *r.*, *relâchement*. Ger., *Abspannung*, *Erschlaffung*, *Schlaffheit*, *Auflockerung*, *R.* 1. A loosening; looseness, diminution of tension. 2. A general laxity of a part, especially of the muscular system.—**R. of the pelvic joints.** Fr., *relâchement des articulations pelviennes* (ou des symphyses du bassin). Ger., *Auflockerung der Beckenverbindungen*. An excess or unnatural duration of the softening and increased mobility of the pelvic joints that accompany pregnancy, producing pain and difficulty in walking and pain in the affected joints, the thighs, and the lumbar region.

RELI'QUIÆ, f. pl. From *relinquere*, to leave. Remnants.

REMAN'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *remanere*, to stay behind. See *SUPPRESSION*.—**R. mensium.** See *AMENORRHEA*.

REME'DIAL. Lat., *remedialis*. Fr., *réparateur*. Acting as a remedy.

REME'DIUM, n. See *REMEDY*.—**R. catholicon.** See *PANACEA* (1st def.).

REMEDY. Gr., *ἄκσμα*, *βοήθημα*. Lat., *remedium* (from *re-*, again, and *mederi*, to heal). Fr., *remède*. Ger., *Arzneimittel*, *Heilmittel*. Any means used to cure or mitigate disease.—**English r.** See *CINCHONA* (2d def.).

REMI'JIA, f. Fr., *r.* A genus of tropical American cinchonaceous shrubs or small trees.—**R. berginiana.** A Brazilian tree the bark of which is bitter and mildly

- astrigent.—**R. cujabensis**. The *quina de cujaba* of Brazil. The bark is antiperiodic.—**R. ferruginea**. Fr., *quinquina ferruginea*. A Brazilian shrub the bark of which, *quina da serra*, or *quina de remijo*, is used in Brazil in place of cinchona, though less active. According to some authors, it grows also in Colombia, and yields cuprea bark. Cf. **R. pedunculata** and **R. purdieana**.—**R. Hilarii**. Fr., *quinquina de Remije*. A Brazilian species. The bark, *quina de remijo*, is used like that of **R. ferruginea**.—**R. macrocnemia**. Ger., *langschieniger Fiebertindenbaum*. A species found along the Amazon and Japura rivers. The bark is used as a febrifuge.—**R. pedunculata**. A South American species. According to Triana, this and **R. purdieana** are sources of cuprea bark.—**R. prudeana**. A species with the habitat of **R. pedunculata**, furnishing a variety of cuprea bark containing cinchonamine.—**R. Vellozii**. A Brazilian shrub. Its bark is used like that of **R. ferruginea**.
- REM'IRA**, *f.* Fr., *rémoire*. A genus of plants of the *Cyperaceæ*.—**R. maritima**. Fr., *rémoire maritime*. A tropical perennial herb found in both hemispheres. Its rhizome is aromatic, sudorific, and diuretic.
- REMIS'SION**. Lat., *remissio*. Fr., *rémission*. Ger., *R., Nachlass, Nachlassung*. That stage of a disease, especially a fever, in which its severer symptoms are abated.—**Thierfelder's r.** A form of *r.* described by Thierfelder as occurring in typhoid fever, characterized by a decided lowering of the temperature.
- REMIT'TENT**. Lat., *remittens*. Fr., *rémittent*. Ger., *remitti(e)rend*. Disappearing in part, but recurring periodically (said especially of fever due to malaria).
- REMOL'LIENT**. See EMOLLIENT.
- REM'ORA**, *f.* Fr., *rémore, arrêt*. 1. Stagnation. 2. A surgical instrument for holding parts in position; especially one used in the operation of castration to prevent protrusion of the intestine, and another (*r. Hildani*) used to maintain fractured or dislocated bones in position.
- REM'ULUS**, *m.* Dim. of *remus*, an oar. The posterior portion of a rib.
- REN**, *m.* *Re'nis*. See KIDNEY.—**R. mobilis**. See Floating KIDNEY.—**Renes succenturiati**. See SUPRARENAL CAPSULES.—**Renes succenturiati accessorii**. See Accessory suprarenal CAPSULES.
- REN'AL**. Lat., *renalis* (from *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *rénal*. Pertaining to the kidney.
- REN'ULUS, RENIC'ULUS**, *m.* Dim. of *ren*, the kidney. 1. A small kidney. 2. A lobe of the kidney.
- REN'IFORM**. Lat., *reniformis* (from *ren*, the kidney, and *forma*, form). Fr., *réniforme*. Ger., *nierenförmig*. 1. Kidney-shaped. 2. Having the outline of the longitudinal section of a kidney.
- REN'NET**. Gr., *πυρία, πυρία, τάμνος*. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *présure*. Ger., *Lab.* A caseous matter which coagulates milk, found in the fourth stomach of ruminants. Cf. ABOMASUM and Milk-curdling FERMENT.—**Vegetable r.** The *Withania coagulans* or its fruit.
- RENOVA'TIO**, *f.* -*o'nis*. See ANAENEOSIS.
- REN'UENT**. Lat., *renuens* (from *re-*, back, and *nuere*, to nod). Fr., *rénuent*. Moving the head backward (said of a muscle).
- RENUN'ULUS**, *m.* See RENICULUS.
- REPANDA'TIO, REPAN'DITAS**, *f.* -*o'nis*, -*a'tis*. See LORDOSIS.
- REPEL'LENT**. Lat., *repellens* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Ger., *zertreibend*. See REPERCUSSIVE.
- REPERCOLA'TION**. A modification of the process of percolation devised by Dr. E. R. Squibb, by which a given portion of menstruum may be applied to fresh quantities of the drug to be treated.
- REPERCUS'SION**. Lat., *repercussio*. Ger., *zurückstoss*. 1. See CONTRAFISSURA. 2. See RETURN SHOCK (2d def.). 3. The induction of metastasis of a local affection by some topical agent.
- REPERCUS'SIVE**. Fr., *répercussif*. Effecting repercussion (3d def.).
- REPOSITION**. Lat., *repositio*. Fr., *réposition*. Ger., *R., Wiedereinrichtung*. Replacement; restoration of a part to its normal position.
- REPOS'ITOR**. Lat., *repositorium*. Fr., *remontoir*. Ger., *Zurückbringer*. An instrument used for replacement or readjustment of a part.—**Funis r.** Lat., *omphalosoter*. Fr., *porte-cordon*. Ger., *Nabelschnur Repositorium*. A more or less flexible rod, armed with a detachable loop, for replacing the umbilical cord within the uterus in cases of prolapse of the cord.—**Pneumatic r.** Rubber bag that is filled with air; used to correct uterine inversion.—**Hydrostatic r.** An instrument consisting of a double rubber bag mounted on a steel X-shaped frame, and connected with a rubber tube or supply pipe. It is kept in position by four inelastic perineal bands attached to a waistband. It is used in chronic uterine inversion, and either a liquid, mercury, or air may be pumped into the bag through the supply pipe.
- REPRODUCTION**. Lat., *reproductio*. Ger., *Fortpflanzung*. The process by which a species of organized beings is perpetuated by the asexual formation of new individuals. Cf. GENERATION.—**Asexual r.** R. without sexual congress.—**Endogenous r.** The formation of new offspring within the body of the parent, especially the genesis of cells.—**Merismatic r.** See FISSON.—**Nutritive r.** Ger., *nahrhafte Fortpflanzung*. A form of *r.* in which the exact character of preceding cells or organs is repeated.—**Parthenogen(et)ic r.** See PARTHENOGENESIS.—**Sexual r.** R. by the union of sexually distinct cells.
- REPULLULA'TION**. From *repullulare*, to sprout again. The return of a morbid growth.
- REPUL'SION**. Lat., *repulsio*. Fr., *répulsion*. Ger., *R., Abstossung, Zurückstossung*. The act or process of driving back; also the force exerted by one body on another which tends to cause their separation (cf. ATTRACTION).—**Capillary r.** R. due to the forces which cause the movements of liquids in small tubes, or to analogous forces (cf. CAPILLARY ATTRACTION).
- RESA'CETIN(E)**. A salt of oxyphenylacetic acid.
- RESAL'GINE**. A product of the action of potassium resorcylate on antipyrine.
- RESECT'IO**, *f.* -*o'nis*. See RESECTION.—**R. subperiosteal**. An operation suggested by Cristoforis as an improvement on pubic symphysiotomy; subperiosteal resection of the median extremities of the pubic bones, with the idea of their replacement by bony deposit.
- RESEC'TION**. Lat., *resectio*. Fr., *résection*. Ger., *R., Wegschneiden*. The act of cutting away, especially the articular surfaces or the ends of bones.—**Estlander's r.** An operation for persistent empyema with collapsed lung, consisting in the *r.* of one or more ribs, so as to cause collapse of the chest walls and obliteration of the suppurating cavity.—**Intraepiphyseal r.** A *r.* within an epiphysis.—**Nervous r.** See NEURECTOMY.—**Osseous r.** See OSTEOTOMY.—**Osteoplastic r.** See OSTEOPLASTY and Temporary *r.*—**Osteoplastic r. of the tarsus**. See Wladimiraff's OPERATION.—**Subcapsuloperiosteal r.** A *r.* in which the periosteum and capsular ligament are saved.—**Subperiosteal r.** A *r.* in which the periosteum is saved.—**Subperitoneal r. of the uterus**. Sänger's method of closing the uterine wound in the Cæsarean operation by paring away a strip of the muscular tissue from either lip, and then applying Gely's intestinal suture.—**Temporary r.** A partial *r.* for an ulterior object, such as reaching a nasopharyngeal polypus, the bone being subsequently replaced.—**Ultraepiphyseal r.** A *r.* made beyond the epiphyseal line.
- RESE'DA**, *f.* Fr., *réséda*. Ger., *R., Resede*. Mignonette; a genus of plants closely allied to *Capparis*.—**R. lutea**. Fr., *réséda jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Resede*. Base

rocket; growing throughout Europe. The root was formerly used as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific.—*R. luteola*. Fr., *herbe jaune*. Ger., *gelbliche Resede*. Dyers' rocket. The root was formerly used as an aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic.—*R. odorata*. Fr., *réséda odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechende Resede*. Common garden mignonette; the r. of the ancient Romans, who applied it as a charm to allay the irritation of wounds.—*R. sesamoides*, *R. stellata*. A European species considered detergent and vulnerary.

RESERATOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *reserare*, to unlock. See SUPINATOR *radii longus*.

RE'SERVOIR. From *reservare*, to keep back. Fr., *réservoir*. See RECEPTACLE.—*R. of Pecquet*. See RECEPTACULUM *chylî*.

RESIDUAL. Lat., *residuus*. Constituting a residue. Cf. *R. AIR*.

RE'SIDUE. Lat., *residuum*. Fr., *résidu*. Ger., *Rückstand*. 1. That which is left of a material after its subjection to a process (e. g., percolation). 2. In organic chemistry, the portion of a radicle or compound which remains after deducting the more readily replaceable elements (especially hydrogen and oxygen). The r. is thus the skeleton of the original body, and, by receiving various additions, forms a series of compounds related in structure. From the different acids are formed acid r's which reappear in the various salts and other derivatives of the acid.—**Respiratory r.** See *Residual AIR*.

RE'SIN. Gr., *ῥηίνη*. Lat., *resina*, *colophonium*, *resina colophonium*, *pix græca* (all 2d def.). Fr., *résine* (1st def.), *arcanson* (2d def.). Ger., *Harz* (1st def.), *Geigenharz* (2d def.), *Fichtenharz* (2d def.). 1. An excretory product of various plants; an amorphous, more or less translucent, readily fusible substance, insoluble in water, mostly soluble in alcohol, ether, essential oils, or hot fixed oils, and combining with alkalies to form soaps. It is sometimes mixed with volatile oils (see *OLEOR.*), sometimes contains benzoic or cinnamic acids, either with or without volatile oil (see *BALSAM*), and sometimes contains mucilaginous matter (see *GUM r.*). It is also obtained in a fossil state (see *AMBER* and under *DAMMAR*). 2. Rosin, colophony; of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It is the anhydride, $C_{40}H_{70}O_4$, of abietic acid. It is used as a stimulant and preservative constituent of plasters and ointments.—**Acaroid r.** Lat., *acaroides resina*, *gummi acaroides*. Fr., *résine acarôide*. Ger., *Botany-Bay-Harz*. A r. occurring as a spontaneous exudation on the leaves and in the stem of *Xanthorrhæa hastilis* and other species of *Xanthorrhæa*. It contains benzoic and cinnamic acids, and is used as a stimulating expectorant and tonic and in diarrhæa, dyspepsia, and colic.—**Aldehyde r.** A light brown resinous body obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in solution; also formed in alcoholic solutions of the alkalies and in acetal, when kept for a long time.—**Anime r.** See *ANIME*.—**Biliary r.** A resinous substance obtained by distilling bile.—**Botany Bay r.** See *Acaroid r.*—**Cayenne r.** See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—**Courbaril r.** See *South American ANIME* and cf. *Brown American ANIME*.—**Cowdie r.**, **Cowrie r.** See under *DAMMAR*.—**Hard r.** Ger., *Hartharz*. A r. which can not be kneaded with the hand.—**Kauri r.** See under *DAMMAR*.—**Pine r.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Piney r.** White dammar.—**Red acaroid r.** A dark brownish-red (in thin pieces ruby-red and transparent) r., derived from *Xanthorrhæa australis*; of vitreous fracture and balsamic odor.—**R. ointment**. See *Ceratum RESINÆ* (under *RESINA*).—**R. plaster**. See *Emplastrum RESINÆ* (under *RESINA*).—**White r.** Lat., *resina alba*. Fr., *poix-résine* [Fr. Cod.]. *R.* (2d def.) made whitish by agitation with water.—**Yellow r.** See *R.* (2d def.).

RESI'NA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *f.* See *RESIN* (2d def.).—*Ceratum resinæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent simple*.

Ger., *Harzcerat*. Syn.: *ceratum resinæ pini* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. A plaster consisting of yellow wax with lard and rosin [U. S. Ph.]; or with Burgundy pitch, suet, and turpentine [Ger. Ph.].—**Ceratum resinæ pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Ceratum resinæ*.—**Emplastrum resinæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum resinæ cum lithargyro** (seu *polychrestum*). Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. Resin (or adhesive) plaster; made by adding powdered rosin to a mixture of lead plaster and yellow wax melted together [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding to lead plaster rosin and soap [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing lead plaster, yellow wax, rosin, and turpentine [Ger. Ph.].—**R. alba**. See *White RESIN* and *Burgundy PITCH*.—**R. colophonium**, **R. communis**. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—**R. dammar**, **R. dammaræ**. See *DAMMAR*.—**R. draconis**. See *DRAGON'S BLOOD*.—**R. elastica**. See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—**R. empyreumatica liquida**. Tar.—**R. empyreumatica solida**. Pitch.—**R. flava**. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—**R. fluida canadensis**. See *Canadian TURPENTINE*.—**R. lentiscina**. Mastic.—**R. Mariæ**. Resin of *Calophyllum tacamahaca*.—**R. mastix**. See *MASTIC*.—**R. meccanensis fluida**. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—**R. nigra**. Ordinary pitch.—**R. tolutana**. See *BALSAM of Tolu*.—**R. vernix**. See *SANDARAC*.—**Unguentum resinæ** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made of yellow wax, rosin, simple ointment, and oil of almonds.

RES'INATE. A compound of a resin with a salifiable base.

RESIN'EONE. Fr., *résineône*. Ger., *Resineon*. 1. An oily liquid, $C_{29}H_{43}O$, obtained by distilling rosin with slaked lime. 2. An oil obtained as a decomposition product of the black tar which comes over last in the dry distillation of the otherwise worthless parts of resinous trees when this black tar is itself distilled with steam.

RESINOCE'RUM, *n.* From *resina*, resin, and *cera*, wax. Fr., *résinocérum*. A mixture of resin and wax; the *ῥητινóκηρον* of Galen.

RE'SINOL. See *ROSINOL*.

RE'SINONE. Fr., *résinone*. Ger., *Resinon*. A colorless fluid, $C_{40}H_{70}O$.

RE'SOL. A German proprietary disinfectant resembling creolin.

RESOLU'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *RESOLUTION*.—**R. nervorum**. Paralysis.—**R. ossium**. See *OSTEOLYSIS*.—**R. ventriculi autopteica**. See *GASTROMALACIA*.

BESOLU'TION. Lat., *resolutio*. Fr., *résolution*. Ger., *Auflösung*. 1. A breaking up into constituents. 2. A sudden improvement in a febrile disease. Cf. *CRISIS*. 3. The breaking up and absorption of an inflammatory deposit; the return of a swollen or inflamed tissue to its normal state without suppuration.—**Cumulative r.** In chemistry, the process by which from a single substance there is formed a series of substances, each member of the series being derived from the preceding member by the addition of one or more molecules of the original substance, less a certain portion of the latter. The original substance is called a *diapolyte*, and the constant quantity deducted from each member is called the *apolyte*. When the process is repeated a very great number of times the resulting product is called a *cumulate*, and a series of such cumulates may be formed, each derivable from the one preceding by some fixed law. The cumulates are designated by the symbol Σ .

RE'SOLUTIVE, **RESOL'VENT**. Lat., *resolvens*. Fr., *résolutif*. Ger., *auflösend*. Causing or promoting resolution.

RE'SONANCE. Lat., *resonantia* (from *resonare*, to resound). Fr., *résonnance*. Ger., *Resonanz*, *Nachklang*. The resounding of a part subjected to auscultation or percussion.—**Amphoric r.** 1. in auscultatory percussion, a sound heard over a large superficial cavity having thin, tense walls, resembling that produced by tapping the cheek when the mouth is closed and fully but not

forcibly inflated. 2. In auscultation of the voice, a ringing sound like that produced by speaking into a wide-mouthed vessel; caused by the reverberation of the voice in a cavity which communicates by a small opening with a bronchus.—**Bronchial r.** See BRONCHOPHONY.—**Pectoral vocal r.** Natural bronchophony.—**Tympanic r.** R. of a clear, high-pitched quality, produced by percussion over a cavity well distended by air.—**Vocal r.** The r. heard on auscultation of the chest while the patient is using the voice.

RESONATOR. Fr., *résonnateur*. A mechanical device for intensifying sounds (as in Cammann's binaural stethoscope).—**Helmholtz's r.** An instrument for determining a lessened perception for certain single tones.

RESON'ITUS. m. -son'itus. See CONTRAFISSURA.

RESOP'YRIN(E). The compound $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O + C_6H_4(OH)_2$, obtained by the reaction between resorcin and antipyrine.

RESOR'BENT. Lat., *resorbens*. Promoting resorption.

RESOR'BIN. A German ointment basis said to be made of oil of sweet almonds, wax, gelatin, soap, and water.

RESOR'CIN. Lat., *resorcinum*. Metadihydroxybenzene, $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6[H.OH.H.OH.H.H.]$, occurring as large colorless or slightly yellowish rhombic prisms or tabular crystals, of very sweet but afterward irritating taste; used as an antiseptic, a topical stimulant, and an antipyretic. In poisonous doses it causes epileptoid convulsions.—**R. blue.** Ger., *R'blau*. A blue coloring matter found under certain circumstances in animal and vegetable albuminous tissues, and obtainable synthetically by heating r. and urea together.—**R'phthalein.** Fluorescein, a substance known in two forms, one, $C_{20}H_{14}O_6$, occurring as yellow flocks, the other, $C_{20}H_{12}O_6 = C_{20}H_{14}O_6 - H_2O$, as a brick-red crystalline powder.—**R. yellow.** Ger., *R'gelb*. A yellow coloring matter found in vegetable tissues and in the organs of animals that have received a large amount of certain compounds of the aromatic series with their food; also prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on r. It appears to be a pathological pigment of the animal body.

RESOR'CINOL. See RESORCIN.—**R'azobenzene.** The compound $C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2$.—**R. ether.** The compound $C_{12}H_{10}O_3$.—**R'quinone.** The compound $C_6H_4O_2 + C_6H_4(OH)_2$, isomeric with quinhydrone.

RESORCINOP'YRIN(E). See RESOPYRINE.

RESOR'CYLATE. A salt of resorcylic acid.

RESORCYLIC ACID. An acid, $C_7H_6O_4$, known in three isomeric forms.

RESORP'TION. Lat., *resorptio*. Fr., *résorption*. Ger., *R., Aufsaugen*. 1. The act of taking up again into the circulation that which has been deposited in the tissues. 2. See Pathological ABSORPTION.—**Morbid r.** See Pathological ABSORPTION.—**Purulent r.** See Purulent ABSORPTION.

RESPIRABIL'ITY. The quality of being respirable.

RES'PIRABLE. From *respirare*, to breathe. Fr., *r.* Ger., *at(h)embar*. 1. Of a medium such as air, water, etc., capable of sustaining life by serving for respiratory gas interchange. 2. Capable of being breathed, as in the case of nitrogen and hydrogen, which may be inspired and expired, although incapable of serving for the respiratory gas interchange.

RESPIRA'MEN, RESPIRAMEN'TUM, n. -am'inis, -men'ti. Respiration.

RESPIRA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See RESPIRATION.—**R. abolita.** See APNŒA.—**R. anhelosa.** See ANHELATION (1st def.).—**R. muscularis.** See Muscle RESPIRATION.—**R. pectoralis.** See Costal RESPIRATION.—**R. suspiriosa.** See Sighing RESPIRATION.

RESPIRA'TION. Gr., *ἀναρροή, ἀναρροεῖς*. Lat., *respiratio* (from *respirare*, to breathe). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R., At(h)men, At(h)mung, At(h)em*. 1. The mechanical processes of inspiration and expiration of air, or of supplying water to the gills, etc. 2. One complete inspira-

tion followed by a complete expiration. 3. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of animals or plants; that part of the nutritive process which has to do with nutriment and waste in the gaseous form. 4. The assumption of oxygen by the blood in the lungs, gills, etc., and the rejection of carbon dioxide, watery vapor, and traces of organic matter at the same time and by the same organs (see *External r.*).—**Abdominal r.** Fr., *r. abdominale* (ou *ventrale*). Ger., *Abdominalat(h)men, Bauchat(h)men*. R. (1st def.) due principally to the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera; said to be common in adult men, the horse, the cat, and the rabbit.—**Aerial r.** Fr., *r. aérienne*. Ger., *Luftat(h)mung*. R. of air, in which the respiratory membrane of the lungs, trachea, etc., is supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of atmospheric air. In the lower forms of air-breathing animals aerial r. is combined with aquatic r., as in frogs, or the animal may exercise either aerial or aquatic r. as inclination or necessity demands, like frogs in winter and some pulmonate gastropods.—**Aquatic r.** Ger., *Wasserat(h)mung*. R. in water, i. e., r. in which the respiratory membrane, branchial mucosa (gills), skin, etc., are supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of water. Cf. *Aerial r.*—**Artificial r.** Ger., *künstliche At(h)mung*. 1. Imitation of the natural movements of r. as by alternately drawing the arms up over the head and pressing them against the sides of the chest, thus in turn enlarging the thoracic cavity by elevating the ribs and diminishing it by depressing them, as in Sylvester's method of resuscitating asphyxiated persons. The expiration may be made more complete by pressing the abdominal wall toward the thorax at the same time that the chest is compressed. *Hall's method* (the so-called "ready method") of treating asphyxia consists in laying the person on the face, to allow liquids to run out from the air passages, then turning him on one side, so as to allow of the expansion of the walls of the chest from the weight of the body having been removed from the breast. These movements are repeated fifteen times to the minute, and warm applications are made. *Howard's method* is by the direct application of compression to the ribs by the hands of the operator, who kneels over the patient, slowly brings his weight to bear upon the chest, compressing the ribs and costal cartilages, and then suddenly removes the pressure, allowing the thorax to expand by its own elasticity. 2. See *Forced r.*—**Ascending and descending r.** A form of r. sometimes seen in brain disease, thus described by J. T. Eskridge: "There is no remission or intermission or undue pause between the respiratory acts. The patient takes a full breath and each succeeding r. becomes less and less until the chest or abdomen scarcely seems to move, but almost immediately, without any lengthening of the natural pause, there follows a r. a little fuller than the faintest which was the last of the descending. Each subsequent r. increases in size until a full r. is reached, when again, without an abnormal pause, the r. begins to descend." (Cf. *R. of ascending and descending rhythm*).—**Blood r.** Ger., *Blutat(h)mung*. See *External r.*—**Blowing r.** See *Branchial r.*—**Branchial r.** Ger., *Kiemenat(h)mung*. R. by means of gills or branchiæ, as in aquatic animals.—**Bronchial r.** Fr., *souffle bronchique, bruit des bronches*. Ger., *Bronchialat(h)men, Bronchialgeräusch*. 1. The sound produced by the rush of the air from the larynx into the pharynx or the reverse; most marked in expiration. A somewhat similar sound may be heard over the bronchial tubes. 2. A form of r. which displaces vesicular r. in certain diseases of the lungs. In inspiration it is tubal, short in duration, incomplete, and of high pitch. Expiration is as long as inspiration or longer,

of greater intensity, and of higher pitch. It indicates condensed lung tissue, as in pneumonia, pleurisy with effusion, etc. See also *Bronchial MURMUR*.—**Bronchovesicular r.** Of Flint, r. which shows less of the vesicular character than the healthy respiratory murmur, less softness, higher pitch, and more of a blowing and less of an equable character. The inspiratory portion is short in duration, elevated in pitch, and variable in intensity. The expiratory portion is either absent or, if present, prolonged, higher in pitch, and often of greater intensity than the inspiratory portion, which it follows after an appreciable interval. It indicates pulmonary condensation, and may occur in phthisis, pneumonia, cancer, œdema, etc.—**Buccal r.** See *Mouth BREATHING*.—**Cavernous r.** R. accompanied by a sound like that produced by blowing into a cavity. In inspiration it is slow in its development and low in pitch; in expiration it is still lower in pitch. It indicates a cavity or a globular bronchial dilatation.—**Cerebral r.** See *Nervous r.*—**Cheyne-Stokes r.** Ger., *Cheyne-Stokes'sches Phänomen* (oder *At(h)mungsphänomen*). An abnormal state of the r. observed when death is impending, and in certain diseases, especially of the brain, first carefully investigated by Cheyne and Stokes. The respiratory movements gradually decrease in extent and rapidly, finally ceasing entirely for several seconds, then begin again and gradually increase until the normal condition is regained or exceeded.—**Clavicular r.** A form of r. practised by singers in which the clavicle takes part in the respiratory movement, the shoulders being elevated. Cf. *Costo-superior r.*—**Cogged wheel r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Costal r.** Ger., *Costalat(h)men*, *Rippenr.* R. (1st def.) due chiefly to the elevation and depression of the ribs, especially the upper ones, the diaphragm taking a comparatively small part; seen especially in women and supposed by most physiologists to be due to gestation, although some attribute it to the mode of dress.—**Costo-inferior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, r. (1st def.) produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the lower ribs; said to be especially well seen in dogs.—**Costo-superior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, a form of respiratory movement produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the upper ribs; most common in women.—**Cutaneous r.** Fr., *r. cutanée*. Ger., *Hautat(h)mung*. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the blood through the skin.—**Diaphragmatic r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Divided r.** That form of r. in which there is a distinct interval between the murmur of inspiration and that of expiration; due to dilatation of the air cells (as in emphysema), by which the expulsion of the air is hindered.—**Exaggerated r.** R. which differs from normal r. only in showing greater intensity. It may, however, become a sign of disease, in which case the excess of intensity is in expiration; in health it is in inspiration.—**External r.** Ger., *äussere At(h)mung*, *Blutat(h)mung*. The assumption of oxygen and rejection of carbon dioxide carried on by the blood in its passage through the respiratory membranes. The oxygen is conveyed by the blood to the entire body, and while in the capillaries the blood gives up its oxygen to the tissues and receives carbon dioxide in return. So far as general r. is concerned, the blood acts simply as a carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the tissues. Considered as a tissue, however, the blood respire like other tissues. See *Tissue r.*—**Extrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the inspiration and immediate expiration of a gas (e. g., nitrous oxide) into the surrounding air, so that a portion that has once been inspired is not inspired again.—**Facial r.** Ger., *Gesichtsathmung*. All the movements of the face dependent upon r., especially the dilatation of the nostrils during inspiration and their collapse during expiration. All the facial signs of r. are intensified in labored

breathing.—**Feeble r.** R. in which there is lessening of the intensity of the vesicular murmur without change in its character.—**Fœtal r.** See *Placental r.*—**Forced r.** R. supported by blowing air into the lungs with bellows, or in some other way, as in physiological experiments. The nozzle of the bellows is usually connected with the trachea by means of a tube. By using two Y-tubes, one of them communicating in some part of its length with a chamber for ether, chloroform, etc., either pure air or air mixed with the anæsthetic may be made to pass into the lungs.—**Harsh r.** See *Bronchovesicular r.*—**Hissing r.** An increase of the vesicular murmur producing a hissing sound.—**Hollow r.** See *Amphoric MURMUR* (1st def.).—**Indirect r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in quite large masses, as in the higher animals, and the oxygen is supplied by a respiratory blood, which also removes the carbon dioxide. In this form of r. the respiratory blood is in turn supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by special respiratory organs (lungs or gills).—**Inner r., Internal r.** See *Tissue r.*—**Interrupted r.** Fr., *r. saccadée*, *r. entrecoupée*. R. in which the respiratory murmur is interrupted; supposed to be caused by incomplete dilatation of the air cells and oftenest found at the anterior surface of the apex of the right lung.—**Intestinal r.** Ger., *Darmat(h)mung*. The process of the absorption and evolution of gas by the mucous membrane of the intestines.—**Intrauterine r.** 1. R. by the fetus before delivery. 2. See *Placental r.*—**Intrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the breathing over and over again of a limited volume of a gas.—**Jerking r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Kussmaul-Kien r.** A type of r. observed in diabetic coma, characterized by a deep inspiration followed by a short pause, a brief sighing expiration, and another pause.—**Labored r.** 1. Respiratory movements in which the ordinary muscles of r. are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently for the aeration of the blood and are assisted by the so-called auxiliary respiratory muscles. 2. Dyspnœa.—**Laryngeal r.** The rhythmical widening and narrowing of the glottis during r. In inspiration the glottis is wide open, allowing the freest entrance of the air, while in expiration it is narrowed and somewhat retards the air's exit.—**Lung r.** See *Pulmonary r.*—**Metamorphosing r., Metamorphic r.** Of Seitz, a respiratory sound that begins like that of stenosis, distinctly bronchial, and suddenly changes to a weak bronchial breathing that is also heard during expiration; very rare and said to be a certain sign of a cavity.—**Muscle r.** Ger., *Muskelat(h)mung*. R. (3d def.) by a muscle when in action.—**Nasal r.** R. (1st def.) through the nose.—**Nervous r.** Of Corrigan, that form of r. in fevers (especially in typhus) in which the lips are closed, the cheeks are distended, the nostrils dilate with each expiration, the breathing is irregular, and there is a puffing, blowing noise as the expired air is forced through the lips.—**Normal r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Oral r.** See *Mouth BREATHING*.—**Ordinary r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Periodical r.** Ger., *periodische at(h)mung*. R. with periodical intermissions or variations in intensity and rhythm.—**Pharyngeal r.** Of Garland, rhythmical expansions and contractions of the pharynx in connection with the other respiratory movements. The expansion is preliminary to inspiration and synchronous with expiration, while the contraction coincides with inspiration and is essentially an inspiratory act. It was first observed and investigated in dogs, but has been observed in man.—**Placental r.** Ger., *Placentarr.* The gas interchange between the fetal and the maternal blood, through the intermediation of the placenta, by which the former is maintained in its normal condition.—**Puerile r.** An exaggerated respiratory murmur. See also *Exaggerated r.*—**Pulmonary r.** 1. R. in which the gas interchange between the blood and the air takes place in the lungs.

2. Inspiration and expiration, and the changes taking place between the tidal and the stationary air. Cf. *Expired and Inspired AIR*.—**R. of ascending and descending rhythm.** Syn.: *up-and-down respiratory rhythm*.—**R. at first light** and infrequent, becoming fuller and more forcible by an ascending scale, then frequent and exaggerated until dyspnoea is attained, when it gradually subsides to the condition existing when it began. Cf. *Ascending and descending r.*—**R. of cells.** See *Vesicular r.*—**R. of mucous membranes.** External r. through mucous membranes, carried on chiefly, in the higher animals, through the pulmonary and (to a lesser extent) the nasal and gastrointestinal mucosae, though in some fishes r. through the last named is sufficient to support life.—**Rude r.** See *Bronchovesicular r.*—**Senile r.** The feeble r. peculiar to old age.—**Sighing r.** Lat., *respiratio suspiriosa*. Deep r. accompanied with sighs, as in pulmonary congestion.—**Stertorous r.** See *STERTOR*.—**Subsibilant r.** Of Laennec, a dull whistling sound heard over and due to a mucous obstruction in the bronchi.—**Superficial r.** See *External r.*—**Supplementary r.** See *Exaggerated r.*—**Thoracic r.** Ger., *Brustkorb-At(h)mung*. See *Costal r.*—**Tissue r.** Ger., *Gewebeat(h)mung*. The taking up of oxygen and giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of the body for their own requirements. In man and the higher animals generally the tissues obtain their oxygen from the blood in the capillaries, and give their carbon dioxide up to it in return, the capillary walls acting as a respiratory membrane to the tissues.—**To-and-fro r.** See *Intrinsic r.*—**Tracheal r.** Fr., *souffle tubaire* (1st def.), *r. trachéenne* (2d def.). Syn.: *tubal murmur* (1st def.). The normal respiratory murmur heard over the suprasternal fossa, said to be generated in the trachea and bronchi. It is tubular in character; in inspiration it is higher in pitch than vesicular r., and in expiration it is more intense, longer, and higher-pitched than in inspiration. See *Bronchial r.* (2d def.).—**Tranquil r.** Fr., *r. calme et normal*. Ger., *ruhige Athmung*. The quiet, almost effortless movements of r. that occur when the body is in a state of rest or moderate activity. This form of breathing is understood when no qualifying term is used.—**Tubal r., Tubular r.** See *Tracheal r.*—**Up-and-down r.** See *Ascending and descending r.*—**Uræmic r.** See *Cheyne-Stokes r.*—**Vaginal r.** The movements of the vagina due to the depression and elevation of the diaphragm in r.—**Ventral r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Vesicular r.** See *Vesicular MURMUR*.—**Vesiculobronchial r.** See *Bronchovesicular r.*—**Wavy r.** See *Interrupted r.*

RESPIRATOR. Ger., *Lungenschützer*. An apparatus to be fitted over the mouth, or over the mouth and nose, for modifying the inspired air or filtering it from impurities. It generally consists of two fine wire screens with an interposed layer of cotton or a wet sponge.

RESPIRATORIUM VEN'TRIS. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

RESPIRATORY. Lat., *respiratorius*. Fr., *respiratoire*. Ger., *respiratorisch*. Pertaining to or affecting respiration or the respiratory organs.

REST. Of Royce, an epithelial formation arising either early during the development of the embryo or from accident in later life, and apparently left over in the formation of a part or organ. Such are the paradental epithelial nests in the bed of the teeth, the remains of the craniopharyngeal, lingual, and neural canals, the urachus, the Wolffian ducts, and Müller's ducts. Other examples occur along the palate and other fissural lines; and in adult life they are encountered in the lines of old incisions.

RESTAU'RANS. -an'tis. From *restaurare*, to restore. Fr., *restauratif*. Restorative, tonic.

RESTIBRA'CHIUM. n. From *restis*, a rope, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.

RES'TIFORM. Lat., *restiformis* (from *restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., *r.* Ger., *strickförmig*. Cord-like.

REST'ING. Dormant, quiescent, functionally inactive. **RESTITU'TIO, f. -o'nis.** See *RESTITUTION*.—**R. ad integrum.** See *APOCATASTASIS*.

RESTITU'TION. Lat., *restitutio*. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A restoring or being restored; a return to a previous condition. 2. See *MOVEMENT of r.*

RESTOR'ATIVE. Lat., *restaurans*. Fr., *restauratif*. Ger., *restauri(c)rend, wiederherstellend*. Having the power to restore a lost or suspended function; as a n., an agent so having such power, a tonic.

RESTRAINT'. From *restringere*, to draw back. 1. The act of checking or holding back. 2. The state of being checked or controlled; specifically, the abridgment of liberty in the case of the insane.—**Chemical r.** The use of sedatives and narcotics to restrain insane patients.

RESTRIC'TIO, f. -o'nis. See *STRICTURE*.

RESURRECTIONIST. From *resurgere*, to rise again. One who clandestinely disinters dead bodies for purposes of dissection.

RESUSCITA'TION. Lat., *resuscitatio*. Fr., *ressuscitation*. Ger., *Wiedererweckung*. The revival of the apparently dead.

RESUS'CITATOR. A device employed in resuscitation.—**Intragastric r.** Of F. B. Turck, a recurrent tube for applying a current of hot water within the stomach; used in the treatment of shock.

RET'AMIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O$, obtained from *Retama sphaerocarpa*.

RETANIL'LA, f. Fr., rétanille. A genus of plants of the *Rhamnææ*.—**R. ephedra, R. obcordata.** Two Chilean and Peruvian astringent and tonic species.

RETCH'ING. Abortive attempts at vomiting.

RE'TE, n. Re'tis. Gr., *δίκτυον*. Fr., *réseau*. Ger., *Netz*. A network, anastomosis, or plexus.—**Bipolar r. mirabile.** A r. mirabile the elements in which unite to form a single efferent vessel.—**R. acromiale.** An arterial anastomosis over the acromion.—**R. articulare cubiti.** Ger., *Ellenbogennetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the elbow.—**R. articulare genu.** Ger., *Kniegelenknetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the anterior and lateral surfaces of the knee.—**R. calcaneum.** Ger., *Fersennetz*. An arterial r. over the os calcis.—**R. carpeum dorsale.** The posterior carpal arch.—**R. carpi volare.** Ger., *Hohlhandnetz der Handwurzel*. An arterial network, made up of branches of the radial and ulnar arteries and deep palmar arch, upon the anterior surface of the carpus.—**R. chor(i)odeum.** See *Chorioid PLEXUS*.—**R. cubitale.** See *R. articulare cubiti*.—**R. malleolare externum.** Ger., *laterales Knöchelnetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the external malleolus.—**R. malleolare internum.** An arterial anastomosis over the internal malleolus.—**R. Malpighi, R. Malpighii.** See *R. mucosum*.—**R. mirabile.** Ger., *Wundernetz, Gefässbüschel*. A cluster of fine arteries or veins which anastomose freely with each other; of Rabelais (in the opinion of A. Flint), the chorioid plexus.—**R. mirabile duplex.** A r. mirabile consisting of both veins and arteries.—**R. mirabile of Galen.** Ger., *Wundernetz*. A r. mirabile found in the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and other quadrupeds.—**R. mirabile simplex.** A r. mirabile of either arteries or veins only.—**R. mucosum.** Fr., *corps muqueux de Malpighi, réseau de Malpighi*. Ger., *Malpighi'sches Schleimnetz, Malpighi'sche Schleimschicht*. The layer of epidermis lying next the corium, into which the papillae of the skin project. It consists of several rows of cells, the deepest approximately columnar and perpendicular to the corium. The other cells are rounded or polyedral except those next the stratum corneum, which become flattened and parallel to the surface of the skin. The dark color of the skin is due to pigment granules

in the r. mucosum, especially in the deepest layer, from which that layer is sometimes called the pigment layer. In the negro the entire r. mucosum is charged with pigment, and in most cases there is a limited amount of pigment in the cells of the stratum corneum. The cells of the r. mucosum are connected by fine processes, and the layer next the corium is connected with corium in a similar way. Cf. *Prickle CELLS*.—**R. tarsum** (dorsale). An arterial anastomosis upon the dorsal surface of the tarsus.—**R. testis**. The anastomosing network of the vasa recta in the mediastinum testis.—**R. vasculare**. Of B. Ridge, a vascular membranous sac said by him to constitute, together with the "meconic membrane," an envelope for the meconium of the fetus.—**R. vasculosum**. A plexus or network of blood vessels.—**R. vasculosum Halleri**. See *R. testis*.—**R. venosum dorsale manus**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the hand.—**R. venosum dorsale pedis**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the foot.—**Unipolar r. mirabile**. A r. mirabile in which the elements do not unite to form a single vessel.

RE'TENE. Fr., *rétène*. The hydrocarbon $C_{15}H_{14}$.

RETEN'TIO, f. -o'nis. See RETENTION.—**R. alvina**. See CONSTIPATION.—**R. testis**. See CRYPTORCHIDISM.—**R. urinæ**. Retention of urine.

RETEN'TION. Gr., *ἐπισχεσις*. Lat., *retentio* (from *retinere*, to keep back). Fr., *rétenition*. Ger., *Verhaltung*. *R.* 1. A holding back or holding in (said both of natural functional processes and of the morbid suppression of natural evacuations). 2. The absence of a natural discharge without any real r. Thus, Whitehead calls undue retardation of the menses "amenorrhœa from r."—**Hysteroecystic r.** R. of urine caused by tension of the bladder due to a retroverted gravid uterus.—**R. of milk**. See GALACTICCHESIS.—**R. of the menses**. 1. As usually employed, that state in which the menses are retained in consequence of a mechanical impediment to their outward discharge. 2. The failure of menstruation to take place at the proper age.

RETEN'TIVE. Fr., *rétentif*, *contentif*. Ger., *zurückhaltend*. Serving to retain anything (e. g., a dressing) in place.

RETIC'ULAR, **RETIC'ULATE**(D). Lat., *reticularis*, *reticulatus* (from *reticulum*, a little net). Fr., *réticulé*. Ger., *netzig*, *netzartig*. Having the appearance of or forming a reticulum.

RETICULA'TION. 1. A netlike formation. 2. The state of being reticulated.

RETIC'ULUM, n., **RETIC'ULUS**, m. Dim's of *rete*, a net. Fr., *réticulum*, *réticule*, *réseau*. Ger., *R.*, *Gerüst*, *Netz*. 1. A network, as of fibres and anastomosing cells; specifically, the network of protoplasm in cells and nuclei. 2. See OMENTUM. 3. The second division of the complex stomach of ruminants.—**Germ r.** Ger., *Keimnetz*. Of von Ebner, a r. of fine fibres, sometimes found between layers of seminal cells.—**Nuclear r.**, **Plasmatic r.** See *Nuclear FIBRILS* and *Intranuclear NETWORK*.—**R. cutaneum**, **R. mucosum**. See *RETE mucosum*.

RET'IFORM. Lat., *retiformis*. See RETICULATE.

RET'INA, f. From *rete*, a net. Fr., *rétine*. Ger., *R.*, *Netzhaut*. The innermost of the three coats of the eyeball, the nerve, or sensitive coat of the eye, which receives visual images.—**Leopard r.**, **Tiger r.** Ger., *ge-tigerte Netzhaut*. The appearance of the r. in chronic retinitis pigmentosa.

RETINAC'ULUM, n. From *retinere*, to hold back. Fr., *rétiacle*. Ger., *Spannenfaser* (1st def.). 1. One of the solid fibres in lymphatic glands which pass from the follicular capsule across the investing space to the follicle. They tend to hold the delicate follicular reticulum tense. 2. In embryology, in the pl., *retinacula*, of Barry, certain tense filaments which run from the thickened portion of the cellular membrane lining the

Graafian follicle, corresponding to the situation of the ovule, to various other parts of the same membrane.—**R. costæ ultimæ**. See *Lumbocostal LIGAMENT*.—**Retinacula cutis**. Fibrous bands which connect the corium with the fascia beneath.—**R. ligamenti arcuati**. See *Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint*.—**Retinacula of the ileocæcal valve**. See *FRENA of the ileocæcal valve* (under *FRENUM*).—**Retinacula ossis brachii**. Fibrous bands from the capsule of the humeroscapular articulation which are inserted into the neck of the humerus.—**R. patellæ externum**. See *Lateral patellar LIGAMENTS*.—**R. patellæ internum**. See *LIGAMENTUM patellæ mediale*.—**Retinacula patellæ laterale et mediale**. See *Lateral patellar LIGAMENTS*.—**R. peroneorum inferius**. The fibrous band extending over the peroneal tendons on the outer side of the calcaneum.—**R. peroneorum superius**, **R. tendinum peroneorum**. See *External annular LIGAMENT of the ankle*.—**Retinacula valvulæ**. See *FRENA of the ileocæcal valve* (under *FRENUM*).

RET'INAL. Fr., *rétinien*. Pertaining to the retina.

RETINI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *rétinite*. Ger., *Netzhaut-entzündung*. Inflammation of the retina.—**Albuminuric r.** R. occurring in the course of chronic renal disease; characterized by great œdema of the disc and retina, numerous hæmorrhages, and a more or less abundant exudation which rapidly undergoes fatty degeneration. The exudation often has a characteristic stellate arrangement, the rays radiating from the yellow spot as a centre. There is impaired vision, and subsequently the retina, optic disc, and chorioid atrophy.—**Diffuse parenchymatous r.** Parenchymatous r. affecting the limitans, the externa, the interna, and the adventitia.—**Glycosuric r.** See *R. diabetica*.—**Nephritic r.** See *Albuminuric r.*—**Parenchymatous r.** A simple chronic r. affecting the retinal connective tissue.—**Perivascular r.** See *PERIVASCULITIS retinae*.—**R. antica**. R. in which there is inflammation of the inner retinal layer.—**R. apoplectica**. See *R. hæmorrhagica*.—**R. Brightica**. See *Albuminuric r.*—**R. centralis recurrens**. A rare form of syphilitic r. of one or both eyes, characterized by the sudden appearance of a central dark scotoma, which disappears in a few days only to return with renewed force within a few weeks or months. The attacks increase in length, and the free intervals diminish. Ophthalmoscopically, there is a fine opacity at the macula, of a grayish color, with occasionally whitish dots, isolated or in groups.—**R. cerebrealis**. R. due to intracranial inflammation.—**R. chronica diffusa**. A r. affecting principally the internal layers with a lymphoid infiltration, and followed by an interstitial proliferation of connective tissue. There is a gradual atrophy of the nerve fibres, with sometimes hypertrophy of the bacillar layer and granule layers. Vision is seriously affected.—**R. circum-papillaris**. R., usually serous, immediately around the optic disc. It always exists in connection with optic neuritis. There is proliferation of the outer layers of the retina round the disc.—**R. diabetica**. A form of r. occurring in diabetes mellitus, of very inconstant type. Sometimes there are simple retinal hæmorrhages; sometimes there is an actual r. hæmorrhagica, with or without patches of yellowish exudation. There is frequently opacity of the corpus vitreum, with great disturbance of vision.—**R. exsudativa**. Any r. characterized by a parenchymatous exudation.—**R. externa diffusa**. Acute diffuse inflammation of the external layers of the retina and adjacent chorioid; of rare occurrence, and usually syphilitic.—**R. gravidarum**. R. of pregnant women, resembling in all respects the ordinary type of albuminuric r. of chronic renal disease, and due to the same cause. It usually appears in the later months of pregnancy, and is of grave import.—**R. hæmorrhagica**. R. character-

ized by numerous hæmorrhages over the fundus, without other very marked tissue changes; due to disease of the heart or of the vascular system, or to some grave disturbance of the general circulation.—**R. hepatica.** A rare form of r., with or without hæmorrhages, occasionally found in patients suffering from parenchymatous hepatitis.—**R. leucæmica.** A form of r. often met with in leucæmia, characterized by a diffuse, pale infiltration in the retina, and numerous small hæmorrhages and white patches, which are partly due to varicose hypertrophy of the nerve fibres and partly to fatty infiltration or infiltration with lymphoid corpuscles. These are met with both in the region of the macula and at the periphery, and are sometimes surrounded by a hæmorrhagic margin. Vision is seriously affected.—**R. nyctalópica.** A diffuse, streaked opacity of the retina and swelling of the disc, with central scotoma or color scotoma and more or less marked amblyopia; formerly ascribed to r., now regarded as evidence of retrobulbar neuritis.—**R. oxalurica.** A form of r. met with in oxaluria, in which there are great disturbance of vision, marked cloudiness of the vitreous, occasional retinal hæmorrhages, and small deposits of fatty degeneration, and more rarely proliferation of connective tissue in the retina.—**R. paralytica.** Of Klein, r. caused by paralysis affecting the optic nerve.—**R. pigmentosa.** A chronic interstitial proliferation of the connective tissue framework of all the layers of the retina, with atrophy of the nerve elements and intrusion of pigment from proliferation of the pigment epithelium. Cf. **CHORIOR' pigmentosa.**—**R. postica.** Inflammation of the posterior retinal layer.—**R. proliferans.** A form of r. characterized by lines or bands of opaque tissue firmly attached to the retina and extending more or less over its surface and into the vitreous. These originate usually from injury of the eye complicated by extensive vitreous hæmorrhage, but they may occur idiopathically.—**R. punctata albescens.** R. marked by the formation of minute white spots in the fundus.—**R. purulenta.** R. characterized by the exudation of pus and occurring with purulent chorioiditis; usually one of the symptoms in panophthalmitis. It has occurred alone as a result of a retinal embolism.—**R. septica.** A form of r., purulent, usually embolic or thrombotic in origin, and secondary to a chorioiditis.—**R. serosa.** R. characterized by the appearance of a very delicate bluish-gray or bluish-green veil spread over the surface of the retina and hiding the epithelium and chorioidal vessels. The optic disc is usually somewhat swollen and oedematous. The vision slowly grows worse, and total blindness may result.—**R. sympathica.** R. of sympathetic origin, usually occurring in the course of a sympathetic iridocyclitis with vitreous opacities, but sometimes primarily. It is attended with marked retinal hyperæmia, redness of the disc, engorgement of the veins, and great disturbance of vision.—**R. syphilitica.** A chronic diffuse r., of syphilitic origin, occurring usually as a late manifestation.

RET'INOCHOR(I)OIDIT'IS, f. -it'idis. See CHORIOIDORETINITIS.

RET'INOL. From ῥήτιν, resin. Fr., *rétinole*. A substance, C₃₂H₁₆, produced by the dry distillation of resin; used as a solvent.

RETINOS'COPY. From *retina* (q. v.), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *rétinoscopie*. Ger., *Retinoskopie*. 1. Examination of the retina by means of the ophthalmoscope. 2. Diagnosis of the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina. 3. See SKIASCOPY.—**Phosphenic r.** Of Serres d'Uzès, a process for ascertaining the condition of the retina when the lens is opaque. Slight pressure is made on different regions of the closed eye, and, if the part of retina pressed is healthy, a luminous circle or arc is seen by the patient on the side opposite to the point of pressure.

RETORT'. From *retorquere*, to bend back. Fr., *cornue*. Ger., *Kolben*. A vessel used to contain a liquid during the process of its distillation. The common form consists of a bulb with a long neck.—**Tubulated r.** A r. with a stoppered tube on the shoulder of the bulb.

RETRACTIL'ITY. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétractilité*. Ger., *Retraktivität, Zurückziehbarkeit*. 1. The state of being retractile. 2. Of Pajot, a property of the uterine tissue by virtue of which the uterus, having been emptied of a portion of its contents, becomes thicker walled, while its capacity and its volume are diminished. It differs from *contractility* in that it is permanent and not intermittent, and is in inverse proportion to the distention undergone.

RETRACT'ION. Lat., *retractio*. Fr., *rétraction*. Ger., *R., Zurückziehen*. The state of being or the process of becoming retracted.—**Cicatricial r.** See **CICATRICIAL CONTRACTION.**—**Muscular r.** Contracture and atrophy of a muscle due to paralytic changes.—**R. of the uterus.** A tonic contraction of the organ, so that it applies itself closely to its contents (or, in case it contains nothing, remains contracted to the smallest size compatible with the state of its own walls) without any alternations of contraction and relaxation.—**Spasmodic r.** See **IRREGULAR CONTRACTION of the uterus.**

RETRACT'OR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *rétracteur*. Ger., *Zurückzieher, Rückwärtszieher* (2d def.). 1. Any appliance for drawing back an organ or any mass of tissue, especially a strip of muslin designed to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw in amputations or a metal instrument for holding the lips of a wound apart. 2. A muscle which retracts the organ or tissue in which it has its insertion.—**R. anguli oris.** See **BUCCINATOR.**—**R. glottidis.** See **GENIOEPIGLOTTICUS.**—**R. urethræ, R. urethralis.** See **BULBOCAVERNOSUS.**—**R. uteri.** 1. The rectouterine of both sides regarded as one. 2. Of Luschka, a rectouterine fold.

RET'RAHENS. -hen'tis. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Retracting, drawing back; as a n. m., a retractor muscle.—**R. aurem, R. auriculæ, R. auriculam, R. auris.** Fr., *cervico-conchéien*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres*. 1. A muscle consisting of two or three fleshy fasciculi which arise from the mastoid portion of the temporal bone by short aponeurotic fibres and are inserted into the lower part of the cranial surface of the concha. 2. In the pl., *retrahentes aurem*, of Percivall, the cervicoauriculares (externus, medius, and internus).

RETRENCH'MENT. Fr., *retranchement*. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by removing superfluous material and procuring cicatricial contraction.

RETROBUL'BAR. Situated behind the globe of the eye.

RETROCE'DENT. From *retrocedere*, to go back. Fr., *retrocédant*. Ger., *zurückgehend*. Relapsing.

RETROCE'R'VICAL. Situated behind the cervix uteri.

RETROCES'ION. Lat., *retroessio*. A going backward.—**R. of labor.** Of Charrier, a rare condition in which, after labor has begun, but before the rupture of the membranes, the uterine contractions cease and the os uteri, before dilated to a certain extent, contracts somewhat and forms a canal instead of a simple ring.

RETROCLAVICULA'RI'S, m. See **STERNOCLAVICULARIS posticus**.

RETROCLU'SION. From *retro*, back, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin in and out of the tissues a short distance from the side of the vessel and at right angles to it, then passing it in front of the vessel to the opposite side, after which the pin is reversed, the head being carried over, and the point, returning to the side of entrance, pushed into the soft parts beneath the vessel.

RETRODEVI'A'TION. Backward displacement of a part or organ.

RETROEVER'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *retro*, backward, and *evertere*, to turn upside down. Eversion backward; also

a pouch produced by such eversion.—**R. hypogastrica dextra** (inferior). See *Fossa subcaecalis*.—**R. hypogastrica** (inferior) **sinistra**. See *Fossa intersigmoidea*.—**R. intermesocolica**, **R. media**, **R. mesogastrica**. See *Duodenojejunal FOSSA*.

RETROFLEX'ION. Lat., *retrofectio*, *retroflexio*. The bending backward of an organ.—**R. of the uterus**. Lat., *uterus retroflexus*. Ger., *Gebärmutterrückwärtsbeugung*. A uterine distortion in which the body of the uterus is bent backward, the cervix usually being more or less displaced.

RETROG'NATHOUS. From *retro*, backward, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Having the jaw retracted.

RETROG'RAPHY. From *retro*, backward, and *γράφειν*, to write. Writing backward, or writing that resembles the mirrored image of ordinary writing. Observed in certain cerebral lesions.

RETROGRES'SION. From *retro*, backward, and *gradi*, to walk. 1. A walking backward. 2. See *Retrograde METAMORPHOSIS*.

RETROINFEC'TION. Fr., *choc en retour*. Infection of a pregnant woman from the foetus.

RETROIN'SULAR. Situated behind the insula (1st def.).

RETROJEC'TION. From *retro*, backward, and *jacere*, to throw. Irrigation of a canal from within outward by a stream carried by a tube to the deep part of the canal.

RETROLIN'GUAL. Situated back of the tongue.

RETROMALLE'OLAR. Situated behind a malleolus.

RETROMAM'MARY. Situated behind the mammary gland.

RETROMAX'ILLARY. Situated behind the maxilla.

RETROMA'SAL. Posterior to the nose or nasal cavity.

RETROÆSOPHA'GEAL. Ger., *retroösophageal*. Situated behind the oesophagus.

RETROPERITONÆ'UM, *n*. The retroperitoneal space.

RETROPERITONE'AL. Fr., *rétopéritonéal*. Ger., *retroperitonäal*. Situated behind the peritonæum.

RETROPERITONI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the peritonæum.

RETROPHARYN'GEAL. Situated behind the pharynx.

RETROPHARYNGI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Inflammation of the connective tissue posterior to the pharynx.

RETROPOS'I'TION. Lat., *retropositio*. Posterior displacement of the uterus without flexion or version.

RETROPUL'SION. From *retro*, backward, and *pellere*, to push. Fr., *rétopulsion*. Ger., *R*. 1. The act of forcing a part back. 2. A backward movement sometimes seen in paralysis agitans, taking the place of the ordinary progression. Cf. *PROPULSION*.

RETROSTER'NAL. Situated behind the sternum.

RETROTAR'SAL. Situated behind the tarsus.

RETROU'TERINE. Fr., *rétro-utérin*. Ger., *retrouterinal*. Situated behind the uterus.

RETROVACCINA'TION. Fr., *rérovaccination*. Ger., *Zurückimpfung*. Vaccination of an animal (usually a calf) with vaccine which, although originally procured from an animal of the same species, has been passed through the system of one of a different species or genus (commonly man, so called "humanized" vaccine being employed).

RETROVER'SIO, *f. -o'nis*. See *RETROVERSION*.—**R. flexio uteri**. Combined retroversion and retroflexion of the uterus.

RETROVER'SION. Lat., *retroversio*. Fr., *rétroversion*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbeugung*, *Zurückwendung*. The process of turning a part or organ backward, also the state of being turned backward.—**Partial r. of the uterus**. Fr., *rétroversion partielle*, *dilatation saciforme* [Depaul]. An apparent r. of the uterus due to unequal growth of the various parts of the organ during pregnancy.—**R. of the uterus**. Fr., *retroversio* (seu *reclinatio*, seu *delapsus*) *uteri*. Fr., *rétroversion utérine*, *renversement transversal* [Levet]. Ger., *R*. (oder *Rückwärtslagerung*). A con-

dition in which the upper part of the organ is turned (not bent) backward, and the cervix turned forward.

REU'NIO, *f. o'nis*. From *re-*, again, and *unire*, to unite. Union; conjunction; a connecting structure.—**R. vasorum**. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

REVACCINA'TION. Lat., *revivificatio*. Ger., *Wiederimpfung*. Vaccination of one who has been vaccinated before, especially of one who has been successfully vaccinated before.

REVALEN'TA, *f.* Fr., *révalésnière*. Lentil meal.—**R. arabica**. See *RACAHOUT*.

REVER'SION. Lat., *reversio*. Fr., *réversion*, *anomalie réversible*. 1. A turning backward, as of a fold of tissue. 2. See *Retrograde METAMORPHOSIS*.

REVIVIFICA'TION. Lat., *revivificatio*. Fr., *révivification*. Ger., *Wiederbelebung*. 1. Resuscitation. 2. The isolation of a metal existing in a state of combination. 3. The process of freshening the surfaces of parts by paring, to enable them to cohere when kept in close apposition.

REVUL'SANT. See *DERIVATIVE* (adj.).

REVUL'SION. Lat., *revulsio* (from *revellere*, to pluck away). See *DERIVATION*.

REVUL'SIVE. See *DERIVATIVE* (adj.).

REVUL'SOR. From *revellere*, to pluck away. Fr., *révulseur*. An instrument used to produce counterirritation.

RHABAR'BARIN. See *CHRY SOPHANIC ACID*.

RHABAR'BARUM, *n*. Also written *Rha barbarum*. From *ῥᾱ*, rhubarb, and *βάρβαρος*, barbarian. The genus *Rheum*.

RHABARBERI'NA, *f.* See *BERBERIS vulgaris*.

RHABDI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. See *ANGUILLULA*.—**R. aceti**.

The common vinegar eel, a filiform species often found in turbid vinegar.—**R. genitalis**. A worm found in the urine of a certain woman, proved to have come from the genitals.—**R. glutinis**. Fr., *r., anguillule de la colle*. The paste eel; a filiform worm found in sour flour paste.

—**R. intestinalis**. A nematode resembling *R. stercoralis*, but somewhat larger.—**R. stercoralis**. A nematode found in diarrhœal discharges; supposed to cause a certain form of anæmia.—**R. tritici**. A worm found in mildewed wheat.

RHABDOI'DAL. Gr., *ῥαβδοειδής*, *ῥαβδόδης* (from *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Lat., *rhabdoides*, *rhabdodes*. Fr., *rhabdoïde*. Ger., *rut(h)enformig*. Rod-shaped (said of the sagittal suture).

RHABDOMYO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Ger., *Rhabdomyom*. A myoma consisting of striped muscle.

RHABDONE'MA, *n. -nem'atos (-is)*. From *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *νήμα*, a thread. A genus of eellike animalcules.—**R. hominis**, **R. strongyloides**. See *RHABDI-TIS intestinalis*.

RHABDONEMI'ASIS, *f.* The state of being infested with a parasite of the genus *Rhabdonema*.

RHACHIÆ'US. Gr., *ῥαχιαῖος*. Fr., *rhachié*. Spinal; as a *n.* in the *m. pl.*, *rhachiæi* (Gr., *ῥαχιαῖοι*), see *RHACHITÆ*.

RHACHI'AGRA, *f.* From *ῥάχis*, the spine, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rachiagre*. Rheumatic pain in the spinal muscles.

RHACHIAL'GIA, *f.* From *ῥάχis*, the spine, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rachialgie*. Ger., *Rückgratsschmerz*. Pain in or about the spine; of Frank (1818), spinal irritation (*q. v.*).—**R. Pictaviensium**, **R. pictonum**. See *Metallic COLIC*.

RHACHIALGI'TIS, *f. -it'idis*. Fr., *rhachialgite*. Inflammatory rhachialgia.

RHACHIAS'MUS, *m.* From *ῥάχis*, the spine. Of M. Hall, the spasmodic action of the muscles at the back of the neck that occurs early in epilepsy.

RHACHID'IAN. See *SPINAL* and *VERTEBRAL*.

RHACHIL'YSIS, *f. -ys'eos (-it'ysis)*. From *ῥάχis*, the spine, and *λύειν*, to loose. Of Barwell, a method of

forcible correction of lateral spinal curvature by traction or pressure on the summit of each curve, tending to move the summit toward the median line.

RHACHIOCAMP'SIS, *f.* -camp'seos (-is). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *κάμψis*, a bending. See *CURVATURE* of the spine.

RHACHIOCH'YSIS, *f.* -chys'eos (-och'ysis). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *χύσιs*, a pouring. See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.

RHACHIOCYPHO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *κύφωσιs*, kyphosis. See *KYPHOSIS*.

RHACHIODYN'IA, *f.* From *ράχis*, the spine, and *δύνη*, pain. Spasmodic pain in the vertebral column.

RHACHIOORDO'SIS, *f.* See *LORDOSIS*.

RHACHIOM'ETER. From *ράχis*, the spine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining the degree of deformities of the vertebral column.

RHACHIOMYELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ράχis*, the spine, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

RHACHIOMYELOPH'THISIS, *f.* -phthis'eos (-oph'this'is). From *ράχis*, the spine, *μυελός*, marrow, and *φθίσιs*, a wasting. Fr., *rhachiomyélophthisie*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.

RHACHIOMY'ELOS, *m.* From *ράχis*, the spine, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *Spinal CORD*.

RHACHIOPARAL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *παράλυσιs*, paralysis. Spinal paralysis.

RHACHIOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of the spine.

RHACHIOPLE'GIA, *f.* From *ράχis*, the spine, and *πληγή*, a blow. See *RHACHIOPARALYSIS*.

RHACHIORRHEU'MA, *n.* -rheu'matos (-is). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *ῥέυμα*, a flowing. Ger., *Lendenweh*. Rheumatism of the back.

RHACHIOSCOLI'SIS, *f.* From *ράχis*, the spine, and *σκολιός*, curved. Fr., *rhachioscoliose*. See *SCOLIOSIS*.

RHACHIOSTROPHO'SIS, *f.* -pho'seos (-is). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *στρόφος*, twisted. See *CURVATURE* of the spine.

RHACH'IOTOME. Lat., *rhachiotomus*. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rückgratmesser*. 1. An instrument for performing rhachiotomy. 2. An instrument invented by Aral for opening the spinal column without injuring the medulla.

RHACHIOT'OMY. From *ράχis*, the spine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Rückgrateröffnung*. The operation of dividing the vertebral column of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

RHACHIP'AGUS, *m.* From *ράχis*, the spine, and *πάγος*, anything fixed. A double monster, with the individuals united at the spine.

RHA'CHIS, *f.* *Rha'cheos* (-is). Gr., *ράχis*. See *Vertebral COLUMN*.

RHACHIS'AGRA, *f.* See *RHACHIAGRA*.

RHACHIS'CHISIS, *f.* -is'eos (-is'chisis). From *ράχis*, the spine, and *σχίσιs*, a cleaving. Congenital fissure of the spinal cord and the overlying parts, exposing the endothelial lining of the central canal.

RHACHI'TÆ, *f. pl.* Gr., *ραχίται*. The muscles attached to the vertebral column.

RHACHIT'IC. Gr., *ραχίτης*. Lat., *rhachiticus*. Fr., *rhachitique*. Ger., *rhachitisch*. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis.

RHACHI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Gr., *νόσος*, *ραχίτιs*. Fr., *rachitisme*, *maladie anglaise*. Ger., *R., englische Krankheit*. Rickets, the "English disease"; a constitutional disease of early childhood characterized chiefly by curvature of the shafts of the long bones with thickening of their epiphyses, by deformities of other parts of the skeleton, by delayed dentition, and sometimes by degenerative disease of the liver or spleen. All the manifestations are preceded or accompanied by a state of general weakness, and sometimes there are nervous

manifestations, such as laryngismus stridulus. Cf. sub-headings under *RICKETS*.—*R. adulatorum*. See *OSTEOMALACIA*.—*R. annularis*. Congenital r. characterized, according to Winckler, by progressing after birth, with the production of furrows of the bones and multiple fractures. Cf. *R. micromelica*.—*R. micromelica*. Intra-uterine r. characterized, according to Winckler, by notable shortening of the limbs and thickening of the diaphyses. Cf. *R. annularis*.

RHACH'ITISM. A tendency to rickets.

RHACH'ITOME. See *RHACHIOTOME*.

RHA'CHUS, *f.* Gr., *ράχος*. 1. A thorn or a needle. 2. A ragged wound. 3. Lint.

RHACO'MA, *n.*, **RHACO'SIS**, *f.* -om'atos (-is), -o'seos (-is). Gr., *ράκωμα*, *ράκωσιs* (from *ρακοῦν*, to make wrinkled). Fr., *rhécosé*. 1. Relaxation of the skin of the scrotum. 2. A ragged excoriation.

RHÆBAU'CHEN, *m.*, **RHÆBOCRA'NIA**, *f.* -au'chenos (-is), -cra'niæ. From *ραιβός*, crooked, and *αἰχμή*, the neck, or *κρανίον*, the skull. Fr., *rhébauchen*, *rhébocranie*. The condition of being wry-necked.

RHÆBOSCE'LIA, **RHÆBO'SIS**, *f.* From *ραιβός*, crooked, and *σκελος*, the leg. Fr., *rhéboscélie*, *rhébose*. Crookedness of the legs.

RHÆ'UM. See *RHEUM*.

RHAG'ADES, **RHAGA'DIÆ**, *f. pl.* Gr., *ραγάδες* (pl. of *ραγάs*). Fr., *rhagades*. Ger., *Rhagaden*. Fissures in the skin, occurring often in the vicinity of the mouth or anus and also on the hands or feet.

RHAGADI'OLUS, *f.* A genus of plants of the *Cichoriaceæ*.—*R. edulis*. An edible aperient and diuretic species found in southern Europe.—*R. hedynopsis*. A species reputed aperient, detergent, and vulnerary.

RHA'GAS, *f.* *Rhag'ados* (-is). See *RHAGADES*.

RHA'GES, *f. pl.* *Rhag'on*. Gr., *πάγες* (pl. of *πάs*, a grape). 1. Grapes. 2. The fleshy points of the fingers.

RHAGODEI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *πάs*, a grape, and *ειδος*, resemblance. See *UVEITIS*.

RHAGOI'DES. From *πάs*, a grape, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *rhagoïde*. Resembling a raisin seed; as a n., see *UVEA*.

RHAM'MA, *n.* *Rham'matos* (-is). Gr., *ράμμα* (from *ράπτειν*, to sew). See *SUTURE* (2d def.).

RHAM'NEGIN. Of Schützenberger, either of two substances—one, *α-r.*, being xanthorrhamin, and the other, *β-r.*, a more easily soluble glucoside.

RHAM'NETIN. A principle, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from various species of *Rhamnus*.

RHAM'NIN. Fr., *ramnine*. 1. See *RHAMNETIN*. 2. Of Stein, the compound $C_{18}H_{26}O_{19}$. 3. A glucoside more easily soluble in alcohol than Stein's r., probably identical with Schützenberger's *β-rhamnegin*. 4. A certain preparation made from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*.

RHAMNOCATHAR'TIN. Fr., *rhamnocathartine*. A bitter principle contained in the berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*.

RHAMNOTAN'NIC ACID, **RHAMNOTAN'NIN**. An astringent matter obtained from species of *Rhamnus*.

RHAMNOXAN'THIN. See *FRANGULIN*.

RHAM'NUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *ράμνος*. Fr., *nerprun*. Ger., *Wegdorn*, *Kreuzdorn*. Buckthorn.—*Fructus rhamni catharticae* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *nerprun purgatif* [Fr. Cod.]. The berries of *R. cathartica*.—*R. alaternus*. Fr., *nerprun alaternæ*. Ger., *lederblättriger Wegdorn*. Barren privet, indigenous to northern Africa and southern Europe. The leaves are astringent, the fruits bitter and purgative.—*R. alpinus*. Alpine buckthorn; a European species with purgative fruits and bark.—*R. californica*. Californian buckthorn. The bark is said to have greater purgative powers than that of *R. crocea*.—*R. cathartica*, *R. catharticus*. Fr., *nerprun purgatif*. Ger., *gemeiner Wegdorn*. Common buckthorn; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa, Europe, and northern

Asia, and naturalized in North America. The drupes, or buckthorn berries, are an energetic purgative. The bark is also strongly purgative and, when fresh, emetic.—**R. crocea**. Californian mountain holly. An extract of the bark is used as a mild laxative and tonic.—**R. ellipticus**. Fr., *nerprun elliptique*. A species, by some identified with *Colubrina ferruginea*, used as an antispasmodic.—**R. frangula**. Fr., *aune noir*. Ger., *glatter Wegdorn*. Alder buckthorn; growing in northern Africa, in northern and middle Asia, and throughout Europe except in the far north. The dried bark, the frangula of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., is analogous in its action to rhubarb, though, when fresh, it is very irritant to the gastrointestinal tract, producing vomiting and purging accompanied by much pain. The berries have properties analogous to those of *R. catharticus*.—**R. inebrians**. An Abyssinian species. The bark is used like hops in the preparation of a sort of beer.—**R. lineatus**. Fr., *nerprun tracé*. A Cochinchina species. The roots are used as a diuretic.—**R. lycioides**. A Spanish species. A decoction of the berries is used externally in gout.—**R. pumilus**. Dwarf buckthorn; a European species used like *R. alpinus*.—**R. purshiana**, **R. purshiana**. California bearberry. The bitter bark constitutes cascara sagrada. It is analogous in properties to *R. frangula*.—**R. sanguinea**, **R. sanguineus**. A Spanish species. The inner bark is used in the treatment of itch.—**R. saxatilis**. Fr., *nerprun des rochers*. Ger., *Steinwegdorn*. Rock buckthorn; a European shrub. The berries and the inner bark are purgative.—**R. solutivus**. See *R. catharticus*.—**R. virgatus**. Slender-branched buckthorn; a Hindustan tree with a bitter purgative fruit.—**R. Wightii**. An Asiatic species. The bark, analogous in composition to cascara sagrada, is used medicinally.—**Syrupus rhamni**. Ger., *Kreuzdornbeersirup*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating the juice of *R. cathartica*, adding sliced ginger and bruised pimento, digesting, straining, adding, when cold, rectified spirit, decanting after two days, and adding sugar. 2. See *Syrupus rhamni cathartice*.—**Syrupus rhamni cathartice** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de nerprun* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup consisting of 35 parts of filtered juice of *R. cathartica* with 65 of sugar.

RHAN'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). Gr., *ραντήρ* (from *ραίνειν*, to sprinkle). See *Inner CANTHUS*.

RHAPH'AGRA, *f.* From *ράφή*, a seam, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rhapaggre*. Of Malfatti, pain in the sutures of the cranium.

RHAPHANE'DON, *n.* Gr., *ραφανήδον*. See *Transverse FRACTURE*.

RHAPHA'NIA, *f.* From *ράφανος*, the radish. Fr., *raphanie*. Ger., *Hungerkrankheit*. Poisoning by the black radish (*Rhaphanus niger*), also by strawberries or by ergot (see *ERGOTISM*).—**R. maisitica**. Pellagra; so called because supposed to be due to the use of maize as food.

RHAPH'ANISM. Lat., *raphanismus*, *raphanidosis*. Fr., *raphanisme*, *raphanidose*. Ger., *Rettigkeilen*. The introduction of a freshly peeled horseradish into the scarified podex; used in ancient Rome as a punishment for adultery.

RHAPHANIS'TRUM, *n.* 1. The genus *Rhaphanus*. 2. *Sisymbrium officinale*.

RHAPH'ANUS, *m.* Gr., *ραφανίς*, *ράφανος*. Fr., *raifort*. Ger., *Rettig*. The radish.—**R. hortensis**. *R. sativus*.—**R. niger**. See under *R. sativus*.—**R. raphanistrum**. Fr., *raifort sauvage*. Ger., *Ackerrettig*. Wild mustard, the *λαμψάνη* of Dioscorides; a European species, naturalized sparingly in North America. The seeds are acrid and stimulating, and were formerly used like mustard seed. *Rhaphania* has been erroneously attributed to this plant.—**R. sativus**. Fr., *raifort cultivé*. Ger., *schwarzer Rettig*. Garden radish, the *ράφανος* or *ράφανίς*

of the ancients; indigenous to western Asia, China, and Japan. Its root is rich in a peculiar nitrogenized juice considered powerfully antiscorbutic. Of one variety, *R. sativus*, var. *oleifera*, the seeds yield a fixed oil, and of another, *R. niger*, or black radish (by some authors considered distinct), the fresh root was formerly used as an expectorant, and the seeds were given as an aperient, stimulant, and diuretic.—**R. silvestris**. *R. raphanistrum*.

RHA'PHE, *f.* *Rha'phes*. Gr., *ράφή* (from *ράπτειν*, to sew). Fr., *rhaphe*. Ger., *Naht* (1st def.). 1. Literally a seam; hence (its ordinary meaning) a line projecting above the surrounding surface like a seam, especially the line that marks the junction of the two lateral halves of the scrotum. 2. In anatomy and surgery, a suture. 3. Of Stilling, the septum of the medulla oblongata. It consists of mingled longitudinal and transverse nerve fibres, and contains numbers of multipolar ganglion cells.—**Palatine r.** A narrow ridge of mucous membrane in the middle line of the palate.—**Perineal r.** Lat., *r. perineæ*. Ger., *Mittelfleischnaht*, *Dammnaht*. A slightly elevated ridge of the integument sometimes found in the middle line of the perineum.—**R. exterior**. The stria longitudinalis medialis.—**R. inferior corporis callosi**. The r. on the inferior surface of the corpus callosum.—**R. of the corpus callosum**. See *R. superior corporis callosi*.—**R. of the penis**. A prolongation of the r. of the scrotum forward upon the penis.—**R. of the perineum**. See *Perineal r.*—**R. of the pharynx**. The streak of connective tissue in the middle line of the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**R. of the scrotum**. Lat., *r. scroti*, *linea media scroti*. Ger., *Hodensacknaht*. A ridge of the integument of the scrotum which divides it into two lateral halves and is continuous behind with the r. of the perineum when that structure is present.—**R. of the tongue**. Ger., *Zungennaht*. A median furrow on the dorsum of the tongue. It sometimes ends posteriorly in a closed depression, the foramen cæcum of Morgagni.—**R. palati duri**. See *Palatine r.*—**R. postoblongata**. The posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.—**R. superior corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkennaht*. The median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

RHAPHIANCIS'TRUM, *n.* From *ράφίς*, a needle, and *ἀγκίστρον*, a fishhook. A hooked needle formerly used in the formation of an artificial pupil.

RHAPHIDAGO'GUS, *m.* From *ράφίς*, a needle, and *άγωγός*, leading. See *ACUDUCTOR*.

RHAPHID'IOSPORE. A needle-shaped spore.

RHAPHIDOPH'ORA, *f.* From *ράφίς*, a needle, and *φορός*, bearing. Of Schott, a genus of plants of the *Aroidæ*.—**R. vitensis**. A species yielding tonga. In Fiji the bark is used in facial neuralgia.

RHA'PHION, *n.* Gr., *ράφιον*. See *NEEDLE*.

RHAPHIOSTIX'IS, *f.* -stix'eos (-is). From *ράφίς*, a needle, and *στίξ*, a pricking. See *ACUPUNCTURE*.

RHA'PHIS, *f.* *Rha'phidos* (-is). Gr., *ράφίς*. See *NEEDLE*.

RHAPHOSYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -phys'eos (-sym'physis). From *ράφή*, a seam, and *σύμφυσις*, symphysis. Fr., *rhaphtosymphyse*. Ossification of a suture.

RHAPON'TICIN. See *CHRYSOPHANIC ACID*.

RHATA'NTIA, *f.* See *RHATANY*.

RHAT'ANY. Lat., *ratanhia*, *ratanha*, *rhatania*, *radix ratanhæ* [Ger. Ph.], *krameriz radix* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ratanhiawurzel*. The root of *Krameria triandra* or of *Krameria ixina*. It is a tonic and powerful astringent, especially its cortical portion.

RHA'ZYA, *f.* Fr., *rhazye*. A genus of plants of the *Apocynaceæ*.—**R. stricta**. A shrubby Asiatic plant. The leaves are used in India to prepare cooling drinks, and, combined with an infusion of the fruits of *Witha-*

nia coagulans, in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. The fruits are applied to boils.

RHEE'DIA, *f.* Fr., *cyroyer*. A genus of plants of the *Rheediae*.—*R. americana*, *R. lateriflora*. Fr., *cyroyer à fleurs latérales*, *cyroyenne d'Espagne*. The wild mamee of Jamaica. A resin exuding from the bark is used in salves and plasters.

RHE'GE, *f.*, **RHEG'MA**, *n.*, **RHEG'MUS**, *m.* *Rhe'ges*, *rheg'matos (-is)*, *-mī*. Gr., *ῥήγη*, *ῥήγμα*, *ῥήγμος* (from *ῥηγνύω*, to break). See **CONTUSION**, **CRAMP**.

RHE'IC ACID. 1. An amorphous red powder, $C_{20}H_{16}O_9$. 2. Chrysophanic acid.

RHE'IN, **RHEIN'IC ACID**. See **CHRYSTOPHANIC ACID**.

RHEMBAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ῥεμβασμός* (from *ῥέμβεσθαι*, to roam about). Fr., *rhembasme*. 1. Mental wandering. 2. See **SOMNAMBULISM**.

RHEN'C(H)OS, *n.*, **RHENX'IS**, *f.* *Rhenc(h)'eos (-is)*, *rhenx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ῥέκος*, *ῥέχος*, *ῥέγεις*. See **SNORING**.

RHE'OC(H)ORD. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *χορδή*, a cord. Fr., *rhéocorde*. Ger., *R.* A simple apparatus for increasing the resistance in an electric circuit. It consists of a wire stretched between two fixed points. Along the wire slides a piece of metal, to which is attached one of the wires of the battery. This instrument is used in modifying the strength of nerve currents.

RHEOM'ETER. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *rhéomètre*, *réomètre*. Ger., *R.* 1. See **GALVANOMETER**. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current.

RHE'OPHORE. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *φορός*, bearing. Fr., *rhéophore*. Ger., *Rheophor*. The conducting cord connecting an electrode with the source of the electrical current.

RHE'OSCOPE. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Rheoskop*. An apparatus for detecting the existence of an electric current.—**Physiological r.** Fr., *grenouille galvanoscopique*. A r. consisting of two muscle-nerve preparations, so arranged that the nerve of one specimen rests upon the muscle of the other. If one nerve is stimulated, both muscles will contract.

RHE'OSTAT. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *ιστάναι*, to place. Fr., *rhéostat*. Ger., *R. stromsteller*. An apparatus for regulating the intensity of an electrical current by interposing an adjustable length of some substance that is relatively a poor conductor; usually a volume of water or a number of coils of wire.

RHEOTAN'NIC ACID. A reddish- or yellowish-brown powder, $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$, derived from rhubarb.

RHE'OTOME. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *rhéotome*. Ger., *Rheotom*. An instrument for interrupting an electric current at regular intervals.—**Differential r.** A r. for noting the negative variation in muscle currents. It consists of a rotating rod so arranged that it alternately opens and closes a galvanometer circuit and at the same time stimulates the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation.

RHE'OTROPE. From *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *rhéotrope*, *disjoncteur*. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electrical current.

RHEOT'ROPISM. Lat., *rheotropismus*. A tendency to movement in a mass of protoplasm, induced by the action of a current of water. *R.* is positive when the protoplasm tends to move toward the source of the current, and negative when it tends to move away from the source.

RHETORAN'CHE, *f.* *-an'ches*. From *ῥήτωρ*, a public speaker, and *ἄγχεν*, to press tight. See **Follicular PHARYNGITIS**.

RHEUM. Gr., *ῥεῖμα* (from *ῥεῖν*, to flow). Lat., *rheuma*. Fr., *rhume*. A liquid discharge, especially from the air passages or the eyes.—**Salt r.** Ger., *Salzfluss*. A popular term for chronic eczema.

RHE'UM, *n.* Gr., *ῥῆν*, *ῥήον*. Fr., *rhubarbe*. Ger., *Rhabarber*. 1. A genus of polygonaceous herbs. 2. See **RHUBARB** (1st def.).—**Extractum rhei** [U. S. Ph.] (alcoholicum, seu aquosum). Fr., *extrait de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarberextrakt*. An extract of rhubarb of a pilular consistence.—**Extractum rhei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of rhubarb.—**Liquor rhei concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. A strong tincture of rhubarb prepared by percolation with 20 per cent. alcohol.—**Mistura rhei et sodæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mixtura rhei natronata**. A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 500 of water and adding 30 each of fluid extract of rhubarb and spirit of peppermint with water enough to make 1,000 parts.—**Pilulæ rhei** [U. S. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 19.5 grammes of powdered rhubarb root and 6.5 of powdered soap, made up with water into 100 pills.—**Pulvis rhei compositus**. 1. A powder of 5 parts of rhubarb root and 2 of ginger, each in No. 60 powder, and 13 of calcined magnesia [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of rhubarb, 1 part of ginger, and 6 parts of calcined magnesia, light or heavy, according to the kind of powder required [Br. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of rhubarb and 3 parts of potassium sulphate.—**Pulvis rheicum magnesia**, **Pulvis rhei salinus**. A powder of 3 parts of rhubarb, 12 of magnesium carbonate, and 8 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Ger. Ph.].—**R. officinale**. A perennial plant resembling *R. rhaponticum*, but larger, indigenous to southeastern Tibet, where it is cultivated for its root, which is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as rhubarb, and is identified with Chinese or commercial rhubarb, though specimens of it cultivated in Europe lack the rich yellow color of the latter. It is supposed to grow also in various parts of western and northwestern China.—**R. palmatum**. Fr., *rhubarbe palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Rhabarber*. Palmate-leaved rhubarb; recognized in the Br. Ph. as a source of rhubarb, though its cultivation in Russia has failed to produce a root agreeing with that of Chinese rhubarb. A variety, *R. palmatum tanguticum*, from the Tangut country of Mongolia, is said to yield an excellent medicinal root known as *Khansu rhubarb*.—**R. persicum**. See **TURKEY RHUBARB**.—**R. rhabarbarum**. *R. undulatum*.—**R. rhaponticum**. Fr., *rhapontic (exotique)*. Ger., *pontischer Rhabarber*, *Rhapontik*. Garden rhubarb; a native of southern Siberia and the regions of the Volga; cultivated in Europe and the United States for its acidulous and edible leaf stalks and for its medicinal root. The juice of the leaf stalks contains oxalic, nitric, and malic acids, and is sometimes expressed and made into a wine resembling champagne.—**R. ribes**. Fr., *rhubarbe pulpeuse*. Ger., *persischer Rhabarber*. Currant-fruited rhubarb; a Persian species. The leaves furnish a juice (the *roob ribes* of the old Arabian physicians) used in inflammatory diseases. The root is purgative and tonic.—**R. tataricum**. An Asiatic species with leaf stalks used like those of *R. rhaponticum*.—**R. undulatum**. Fr., *rhubarbe ondulée*. Ger., *wellenblättriger Rhabarber*. Wavy-leaved rhubarb; a native of Siberia and probably of Tartary and China, once largely cultivated in southern Siberia for its root.—**Syrupus rhei**. Ger., *Rhabarbersirup* [Ger. Ph.]. A syrup made by macerating 90 parts of rhubarb, 18 of cinnamon, and 6 of potassium carbonate in 420 of water for 12 hours, straining and filtering so that 400 parts are obtained, and adding 600 of sugar [U. S. Ph.]; by treating 2 oz. each of rhubarb and coriander in No. 20 powder in a percolator with a mixture of 8 fl. oz. of alcohol and 24 of water, evaporating to 14 fl. oz., filtering, and adding 24 oz. of sugar, thus obtaining about 40 oz. of syrup of a sp. gr. of about 1.310 [Br. Ph.].—**Syrupus rhei aromaticus**. A mixture of 1 part of aromatic tincture of rhubarb and 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or a preparation made by digesting 19 grammes of rhubarb, 15 each of cinnamon and cloves, and 2 nutmegs in 473 grammes

of water, evaporating to one half, and adding 393 grammes of sugar and 260 of brandy; or by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 717 of boiling water, straining, and adding 1,074 of sugar.—**Tinctura rhei**. Fr., *teinture de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarbertinctur*. A preparation made by macerating 12 parts of rhubarb and 2 of cardamom seeds in No. 40 powder for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.].—**Tinctura rhei aquosa**. Ger., *wässrige Rhabarbertinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A tincture of rhubarb made with diluted alcohol with the addition of cinnamon water.—**Tinctura rhei aromatica**. Of the U. S. Ph. a tincture of rhubarb, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg.—**Tinctura rhei dulcis** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by maceration and percolation of rhubarb, anise seed, licorice, and cardamom seeds.—**Tinctura rhei vinosa** (Darelii), **Vinum rhei** [U. S. Ph.], **Vinum rhei aromaticum**. Fr., *vin de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarberwein*. Wine of rhubarb flavored with orange peel and cardamom seeds.

RHEU'MA, *n.* *Rheu'matos* (-is). Gr., *ῥεύμα*. See RHEUM (Eng.).

RHEU'MAGON. A certain proprietary antilithic, analgetic, and sorbefacient.

RHEUMARTHRI'TIS, **RHEUMARTHRO'SIS**, *f.* -it'-idis, -thro'seos (-is). Acute rheumatic arthritis.

RHEUMATAL'GIA, *f.* From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhumatologie*. Ger., *Rheumatologie*. The pain of chronic rheumatism.

RHEUMATIC. Gr., *ῥευματικός* (from *ῥεύμα*, a flux). Lat., *rheumaticus*. Fr., *rhumatique*, *rhumatismal*. Ger., *rheumatisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with rheumatism.

RHEU'MATIN(E). Salicyl quinine salicylate, used in rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM. Gr., *ῥευματισμός* (from *ῥεύμα*, a flux). Lat., *rheumatismus*. Fr., *rhumatisme*. Ger., *R., Rheumatismus*. A constitutional disease characterized by attacks of pain or inflammation of the fibrous structures about the joints; a general term for the forms of disease mentioned in the subheadings, which have been ascribed to a special constitutional condition or diathesis.—**Acute (articular) r.** Rheumatic fever; an acute disease characterized by inflammation of the fibrous structures about one or more of the joints, with a tendency to give rise to valvular disease of the heart, and often associated with inflammation of the tonsils. The articular inflammation has a tendency to shift from one joint to another, and often involves several at once. It is supposed to be due to the formation of some toxic material within the body or to inadequate elimination of some such material. The fever is often high and accompanied by acid perspiration.—**Apoplectic r.** R. complicated with apoplexy, the apoplexy, according to Trousseau, being due to cerebral congestion or embolism.—**Articular r.** Ger., *Gelenkrheumatismus*. Acute or chronic r. affecting one or more joints.—**Blennorrhagic r.** See *Gonorrhæal r.*—**Cerebral r.** R. in which delirium, coma, meningitis, convulsions, or chorea may appear, resulting from hyperpyrexia.—**Chronic r.**, **Chronic articular r.** See *Chronic OSTEOARTHRITIS*.—**Diaphragmatic r.** Neuralgia of the diaphragm.—**Encephalic r.** See *Cerebral r.*—**Epicranial r.** See *GRAVEDO* (1st def.).—**Epidemic muscular r.** Muscular r. occurring in an epidemic form.—**Fibrous r.** Chronic r. in which the lesions of the circumarticular fibrous tissues are much more prominent than those of the joints.—**Genitourinary r.**, **Gonorrhæal r.** An affection resembling acute articular r., associated with gonorrhœa and probably a result of the specific virus of that disease.—**Gouty r.** See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*.—**Hæmorrhagic r.** R. with a hæmorrhagic tendency.—**Heberden's r.** R. of the small joints with nodosities.—**In-**

fectious r. An articular localization of a general infectious disease.—**Inflammatory r.** See *Acute (articular) r.*—**Multiarticular osseous r.** See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS* and *Chronic OSTEOARTHRITIS*.—**Muscular r.** A painful affection of the voluntary muscles and of the fasciæ and periosteum to which they are attached. It has received special names according to the region affected, such as lumbago, pleurodynia, etc.—**Nervous r.**, **Neuralgic r.** Muscular r.; so called because it is often a neuralgia of the sensory nerves of a muscle. Cf. *ARTHRITIS neurotica*.—**Nodose r.**, **Nodular r.** Fr., *rhumatisme noueux*. See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*.—**Periosteal r.** A form of periostitis prevalent among syphilitics and very painful, especially at night.—**Puerperal r.** A form of r. supposed by Lorain to originate, like gonorrhœal r., in some disorder of the urogenital tract (especially urethritis) in pregnant, lying-in, or menstruating women.—**R. of the abdominal walls.** See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*.—**R. of the gullet.** A functional affection of the œsophagus, of rare occurrence. The chief symptom is painful deglutition, associated with r. of various muscles.—**R. of the heart.** An affection of the heart (especially endocarditis and pericarditis) occurring in the course of r. (particularly acute articular or gonorrhœal r.). It is the most frequent cause of valvular disease.—**R. of the spine.** See *SPONDYLITIS deformans* and cf. *Spinal r.*—**R. of the superior portion of the spinal cord.** See *TETANY*.—**R. of the uterus.** Lat., *uteri rheumatismus*. Fr., *rhumatisme de l'utérus* (ou *utérin*). Ger., *Rheumatismus der Gebärmutter*. 1. An old term for painful uterine contractions during the last weeks of pregnancy, also for leucorrhœa. 2. Of Cazeaux, true r. affecting the uterus; of Gauthier, neuralgia of the uterus.—**Scarlatinal r.** Lat., *rheumatismus scarlatinus*. A rheumatoid affection that may result in suppurative arthritis, sometimes occurring during the course of scarlet fever.—**Scurbutic r.** An articular affection resembling r., occurring in a person suffering from scurvy.—**Spinal r.** Of some French authors, a mild form of spinal meningitis.—**Synovial r.** A rheumatoid affection of the synovial membranes usually causing serous accumulation.—**Syphilitic r.** See *Periosteal r.*—**Urethral r.**, **Urogenital r.** See *Gonorrhæal r.*—**Uterine r.** See *Puerperal r.*—**Venereal r.** See *Gonorrhæal r.* and *Periosteal r.*—**Vertebromeningeal r.** See *Spinal r.*—**Visceral r.** R. that involves the viscera.

RHEUMATIS'MUS, *m.* Ger., *R.* See RHEUMATISM.—**R. abdominis.** See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*.—**R. articulo-rum chronicus.** See *Chronic OSTEOARTHRITIS*.—**R. blennorrhœicus.** See *Gonorrhæal RHEUMATISM*.—**R. calidus.** See *Acute (articular) RHEUMATISM*.—**R. cancrusus.** See *PROSOPALGIA*.—**R. cervicis.** See *TORTICOLLIS*.—**R. cordis.** See RHEUMATISM of the heart.—**R. coxæ**, **R. coxarius febricosus.** See *COXALGIA*.—**R. dorsi.** A rheumatic affection of the spinal muscles and ligaments.—**R. febricosus.** See *Rheumatic FEVER*.—**R. febrilis exanthematicus.** See *DENGUE*.—**R. flatuosus.** See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**R. lumborum muscularis.** See *LUMBAGO*.—**R. muscularis.** See *Muscular RHEUMATISM*.—**R. nodosus.** See *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS* and *Chronic OSTEOARTHRITIS*.—**R. odontalgicus.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**R. pectoris.** See *PLEURODYNIA*.—**R. vesicæ urinariæ.** See *CYSTORRHEUMA*.
RHEUMATOCE' LIS, *f.* -cel'idós. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κλῆῖς*, a spot. A macule. See *PURPURA rheumatica*.
RHEUMATOCO' LICIA, *f.* From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κωλικός*, pertaining to the colon. Rheumatic colic.
RHEUMATODYN' IA, *f.* From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *rhumatodynie*. A dull rheumatic pain.
RHEU'MATOID. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *rhumatoïde*. Resembling rheumatism.
RHEUMATOKE' LIS, *f.* See RHEUMATOCELIS.

RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA, *f.* See *Rheumatic OPHTHALMIA*.

RHEUMATOPHTHISIS, *f.* *-this'eos (-oph'thisis)*. Fr., *rhumatophthisie*. Atrophy or emaciation caused by rheumatism.

RHEUMATOPNEUMONIA, *f.* Pneumonia associated with and attributed to rheumatism.

RHEUMATOPYRA, *f.* From *ρεῦμα*, a flux, and *πῦρ*, fever. See *Rheumatic FEVER*.

RHEUMATOSES, *f. pl.* Ger., *Rheumatosen*. Of Fuchs, a family of the *Dermexantheses*, including miliaria, plantaria, and rheumatocellitis.

RHEUMIC. Of H. G. Piffard, resembling or allied to rheumatism (applied to a diathesis supposed to give rise to certain skin diseases).

RHEUMIC ACID. Fr., *acide rhémique*. Ger., *Rheum-säure*. 1. Oxalic acid. 2. An acid, $C_{20}H_{16}O_9$, produced by treating rheumatic acid with dilute acids.

RHEUMIN. See *CHRYSOPHANIC ACID*.

RHEUMOPAROTIDITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Fr., *rhumoparotite*. Rheumatic parotiditis. For words in *Rheumot* here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rheumato-*.

RHEUMOTYLUS, *m.* From *ρεῦμα*, a flux, and *τύλος*, a knot. Fr., *rhumotyle*. A rheumatic callus, either in the skin or in the muscular or cellular tissue.

RHEUSIS, *f.* *Rheusos*. Ger., *ρῆσις* (from *ρῆν*, to flow). Fr., *rheusie*. A flow, especially from the genitals of the female.

RHEXIS, *f.* *Rhex'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ρήξις*. A rupture.

RHICNOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *ρίκνωσις* (from *ρίκνός*, shriveled). Fr., *rhicnose*. A wrinkling of the skin, resulting from wasting of the body.

RHIGOLENE. From *ρίγος*, frost, and *ἐλαϊον*, oil. Fr., *rhigolène*, *rhigosolène*. Ger., *Rhigolen*. A very volatile, limpid liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum and consisting of the part that boils at about 18° C. It is the lightest of all known liquids, its density being —.0625; it evaporates so rapidly, lowering the temperature to —15° C., that it is used for producing local anæsthesia by freezing.

RHIGOS, *n.* *Rhi'geos*. Gr., *ρίγος* (from *ριγεῖν*, to shiver). See *RIGOR*.

RHIN, *f.* *Rhi'nos (-is)*. Gr., *ρῖν* (= *ρίς*). See *Nose*.

RHINACANTHIN. A resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{15}O_7$, obtained from the root of *Rhinacanthus communis*.

RHINACANTHUS, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *rhinacanthé*. A genus of plants of the *Acanthaceæ*.—*R. communis*. The *nasuta* of the East Indies, ringworm root. The root is said to be aphrodisiac, and is used, together with the wood and seed, in ringworm and other skin diseases. The plant is used also in snake bites.

RHINÆSTHESIS, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *αἴσθησις*, perception. See *OLFACTION*.

RHINEUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.

RHINAL. Lat., *rhinalis*. Pertaining to the nose.

RHINALGIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinalgie*. Ger., *Nasenschmerz*. Pain in the nose.

RHINALGIN. A nasal suppository of alumnol, menthol, oil of valerian, and cacao butter; used for coryza.

RHINANCHONE, *f.* *-an'chones*. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἀγκύνη* (see *ANGINA*). Painful constriction of the nasal passages.

RHINAN'THIN. A glucoside, $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$, obtained from the seeds of *Rhinanthus alectorolophus*.

RHINAN'THUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *rhinanthé*, *cocrète*. Ger., *Klappertopf*, *Wiesenklapper*. A genus of plants of the *Rhinanthaceæ*.—*R. alectorolophus*, *R. crista galli*. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *Ackerklappertopf*. Cockcomb; a weed common in meadows and pastures in Europe and North America. The herb was formerly official. The seeds are poison-

ous, and are sometimes used in decoction to destroy vermin.—*R. major*. Ger., *grosser Klappertopf*. A European species having the same properties as those of *R. crista galli*.—*R. minor*. Ger., *kleiner Klappertopf*. A European species having the same properties as those of *R. crista galli*.

RHINANTRALGIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, *άντρον*, a cavity, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinanalgie*. Pain in the nasal cavities.

RHINELCOS, *n.* *-el'ceos*. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἐλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Nasengeschwür*. An ulcer of the nose.

RHINENCEPHALIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monstrosity with the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis.

RHINENCEPHALON, *n.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *Olfactory BULB*.

RHINENCEPHALUS, *m.* Fr., *rhinencéphale*. Ger., *R.*, *Nasenkopf*. A monster characterized by rhinencephalia.

RHINENCHYSIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἐγχυσίς*, a pouring in. Fr., *rhinenchysie*. Nasal douching.

RHINENCHYTA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ἐγχυτος*, poured in. Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Ger., *Nasenspritze*. A nasal syringe.

RHINENCHYTUS. Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Pertaining to nasal injections; as a *n.* in the *n.*, *rhinenchytum*, a liquid for nasal injection.

RHINEURYNTER, *m.* *-e'ros (-is)*. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *εὐρύνειν*, to dilate. A thin rubber bag to be introduced into the postnasal space through the nares, dilated, and then pulled forward and fastened firmly against the posterior nares like the plug used with Bellocq's sound.

RHINIATRY. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. See *RHINOLOGY*.

RHINION, *n.* Gr., *ρῖνιον* (dim. of *ρίς*, the nose). The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones.

RHINITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *ρίς*, the nose. Fr., *rhinite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. Cf. *CORYZA*.—*Acute catarrhal r.* Acute coryza.

—*Atrophic r.* Chronic r. with atrophy or complete disappearance of the erectile structure. Cf. *Atrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Cholesteatomatous r.* See *R. caseosa*.—*Chronic catarrhal r.* See *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Cirrhotic r.* See *Atrophic r.*—*Fætid atrophic r.* See *Atrophic nasal CATARRH* and *OZÆNA*.—*Hyperplastic r.*, *Hypertrophic r.* Chronic r. with hypertrophy of the walls of the erectile structure. See also *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Pruriginous r.* See *HAY FEVER*.—*Pseudomembranous r.* R. in which an opaque, white coating forms over the inflamed area.—*R. caseosa*. Of Duplay, a rare form of chronic r. characterized by the accumulation of material resembling the contents of certain sebaceous cysts.—*R. sympathetica*. A general term proposed by J. N. Mackenzie for a number of "so called reflex neuroses" of the nasal passages, including "hay fever."—*R. ulcerosa*. See *OZÆNA*.—*Simple r.* The first stage of r., before hypertrophic or atrophic changes have occurred.

RHINOBLENNORRHEA, *f.* See *RHINORRHEA*.

RHINOCACE, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *κακός*, evil. See *CACORRHINIA*.

RHINOCARCINOMA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *rhinocarcinome*. Ger., *Nasenkrebs*. Cancer of the nose.

RHINOCATARRHUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *κατάρρεος*, down-flowing. See *CORYZA*.

RHINOCEPHALUS, *m.* See *RHINENCEPHALUS*.

RHINOCLYSIS, *f.* *-cleis'eos (-is)*. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Fr., *rhinocléise*. Occlusion of the nose.

RHINOCNESMUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *κνησμός*, an itching. Fr., *rhinocnesme*. Itching of the nose.

RHINODACRYOLITHUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose, *δάκρυον*, a tear, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *rhinodacryolithe*. Ger., *Rhinodakryolith*. A lacrymal calculus in the nasal duct.

RHINODYN'IA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *δύνη*, pain. See RHINALGIA.

RHINOGRAM'MA, *n.* -gram'matos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *γράμμα*, a line. See Nasal LINE.

RHINOLA'LIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *λαλιά*, speech. See DYSALIA *nasalis*.—**R. aperta**. Of Kussmaul, nasopalatine dyslalia in which the nasal fossa and the nasopharyngeal cavity remain in free communication with the pharynx when they should be separated from it.—**R. clausa**. Of Kussmaul, nasopalatine dyslalia due to the nasal fossa or the nasopharyngeal cavity, or both, being separated from the pharynx.

RHINOLARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Fr., *rhino-laryngite*. Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes.

RHINOLERE'MA, *n.*, **RHINOLERE'SIS**, *f.* -em'atos (-is), -e'seos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *λήρημα* or *λήρησις*, silly talk. See PAROSPHRESIS.

RHINOLETH'RUM, *n.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ὄλεθρος*, destruction. Fr., *rhinoléthron*. Loss of the nose (e. g., from syphilis).

RHIN'OLITE, **RHIN'OLITH**. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *rhinolith*. Ger., *Nasenstein*, *Rhinolith*. A nasal calculus.

RHINOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). A calculous affection of the nose.

RHINOLO'GIC(AL). Pertaining to rhinology.

RHINOLOGIST. A student or practitioner of rhinology.

RHINOLOGY. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *rhinologie*. Ger., *Rhinologie*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the nose.

RHINOMETER. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the size of the nares.

RHINOMMECTOME, **RHINOMMECTO'MIA**, *f.* -mect'omes (-to'mise). From *ρίς*, the nose, *ὄμμα*, the eye, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *rhinomectomie*. Ger., *Nasenangewinkelausschnitt*. Excision of the inner canthus.

RHINONECRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *νέκρωσις*, death. Fr., *rhinonécrosie*. Necrosis of the nose.

RHINOPHARYNGI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal passages and of the pharynx.

RHINOPH'ONY. Lat., *rhinophonia* (from *ρίς*, the nose, and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *rhinophonie*. Ger., *Rhinophonie*, *Näseln*. A nasal quality of the speech.

RHINOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Ger., *Nasenauswuchs*. 1. A lobular enlargement of the nose, with a dusky coloration, due to hypertrophy of all the structures of the skin except the epidermis, to congestion, and to overproduction and retention of sebum. 2. A hypertrophic nodule or tuberosity growing upon the nose in consequence of gutta rosacea. Cf. *GUTTA rosacea hypertrophica*.

RHINOPLASTY. Lat., *rhinoplastica*, *rhinoplasticus* (from *ρίς*, the nose, and *πάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *rhinoplastie*. Ger., *Rhinoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nose.—**English r.** An operation devised by Syme, consisting in taking flaps from the cheek.—**German r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. made by von Graefe, which consists in performing the whole operation at a single sitting.—**Heteroplastic r.** R. performed with tissues removed from another person than the one operated upon.—**Indian r.** R. in which the flap is taken from the forehead; so called from its having originated in India.—**Italian r.** See *Tagliacotian r.*—**Langenbeck's r.** A modification of the Indian method, consisting in including the periosteum in the frontal flap.—**Osteo-**

plastic r. R. in which there is transplantation of a cartilaginous flap to replace the septum nasi.—**Periosteal r.** Of Ollier, r. by means of a flap containing periosteum removed from the frontal bone.—**Post's r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. consisting in taking the flap from the patient's finger.—**Syme's r.** See *English r.*—**Tagliacotian r.** The r. of Tagliacozzi, in which the flap is taken from the skin of the arm. Cf. *German r.*—**Von Graefe's r.** See *German r.*—**Wood's r.** R. by means of an inverted flap taken from the upper lip and elongated by separating the mucous from the cutaneous surface, from the root of the flap to, not through, its free border, and covering this with lateral flaps derived from the cheeks.

RHINOPOL'YPUS, *m.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. Fr., *rhinopolype*. Ger., *Nasenpolyp*. A nasal polypus.

RHINOP'TIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ὀπτός*, seen. Fr., *rhinoptie*. Internal strabismus.

RHINORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the nose.

RHINORRHAPHY. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ράφή*, a seam. Suture of a wound of the nose.

RHINORRHE'CA, *f.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *rhinorrhée*. Ger., *Nasenschleimfluss*. An abnormal flow of mucus from the nose.

RHINOSCLERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *σκληρῶμα*, an induration. Fr., *rhinosclérome*. Ger., *Rhinosklerom*. A neoplastic disease peculiar to the region of the anterior nares, affecting both the skin and the adjacent mucous membrane; characterized by exceedingly hard growths in the form of flat infiltrations, nodules, or excrescences, over which the skin appears dry, smooth, and shining, of a normal or brownish-red color, devoid of hair and follicles, and often traversed by fine blood vessels. The disease gradually spreads toward the mouth, the orifice of which may become greatly contracted, and into the nose, often completely occluding the nostrils. It tends neither to ulceration nor to retrograde metamorphosis. By some it is attributed to *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*.

RHINOSCOPE. From *ρίς*, the nose, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Rhinoskop*. An instrument for aiding in the visual examination of the nasal passages.

RHINOS'COPY. Lat., *rhinoscopia*. Fr., *rhinoscopie*. Ger., *Rhinoskopie*. Inspection of the cavities of the nose, especially the posterior nares, with the aid of a rhinoscope or similar instrument.—**Anterior r.** R. through the anterior nares with the aid of specula or dilators.—**Posterior r.** R. from behind, also inspection of the nasopharynx.

RHINO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See RHINOSIS.

RHINOSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *ρίς*, the nose, and *στέγνωσις*, a making close. See RHINANCHONE.

RHINOT'RICHES, *f. pl.* From *ρίς*, the nose, and *τριχῆς*, a hair. See *VIBRISSÆ of the nose* (under *VIBRISSA*).

RHIPTAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *ῥιπτασμός*. See BALLISMUS.

RHIS, *f.* *Rhin'os* (-is). Gr., *ρίς*. See NOSE.

RHIZI'NA, *f.* A genus of discomycetous *Fungi*.—**R. undulata**. A European species. The milky juice is used in scrofulous and lymphatic swellings.

RHIZODONT'RYPY. From *ρίζα*, a root, *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *τρυνάω*, to bore. The operation of perforating the root of a tooth for draining off pus.

RHIZO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See RHIZOME.

RHIZOME'. Gr., *ρίζωμα* (from *ρίζων*, to cause to strike root). Lat., *rhizoma*. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rhizom*, *Wurzelstock*. A root stock; a prostrate or subterranean stem emitting rootlets along the lower surface and sending up annually aerial shoots from the extremity of its branches.

RHIZONYCH'IA, *f.* From *ρίζα*, a root, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. The root of the nail.

RHIZOPH'ORA, *f.* From $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, a bearing. Fr., *r.*, *manglier*. Ger., *Mangelbaum*. A genus of plants comprising the mangroves.—**R. apiculata**. Ger., *spitzblättriger Mangelbaum*. A species growing in Malabar and the Moluccas. The bark is used like that of *R. mangle*, also in colic.—**R. candel**, *R. candelaria*. Fr., *manglier rouge*. Ger., *stumpfbllättriger Mangelbaum*. A small tree of Malabar. The bark, combined with long pepper or ginger, is said to be used in diabetes.—**R. cylindrica**. A tree growing in tropical Asia. The fruit is chewed with betel by the poorer classes. The bitter, astringent bark is used as a stomachic tonic, in aphthæ, and as a vulnerary.—**R. mangle**. Fr., *manglier*. Ger., *gemeiner Mangelbaum*. Mangrove tree; growing on seacoasts in the tropics, especially in the West Indies and South America. The bark contains much tannin, and, according to some, an astringent gum (Colombian kino), which is used as a pectoral. The bark itself is used as a febrifuge, and externally as an astringent.—**R. mucronata**. Kunro bark tree. It has the properties of *R. mangle*.—**R. racemosa**. The red mangrove of Upper Guinea. Its bark has the properties of *R. mangle*.—**R. tagal**. A species found in the Philippine Islands. The bark is used as a febrifuge.

RHIZOPHY'TTALOPE'CIA, *f.* From $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, a root, $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\alpha\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha$ (see *ALOPECIA*). See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.

RHIZOTO'MIA, **RHIZOTOM'ICE**, *f.* From $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$, a cutting. The gathering and cutting of roots; hence, of the old writers, pharmacy.

RHIZOT'OMUS, *m.* Gr., $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\tau\acute{o}\mu\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *rhizotome*. Of ancient writers, a druggist.

RHODAC'NE, *f.* -*ac'nes*. From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\eta$, acne. See *ACNE rosacea*.

RHO'DALLIN(E). See THIOSINAMINE.

RHODELÆ'ON, **RHODELÆ'UM**, *n.* From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$, oil. See *Oil of ROSE*.

RHODEORRHET'IC ACID. See *CONVOLVULIC ACID*.

RHODEORRHET'IN. See *CONVOLVULIN*.

RHO'DEORRHETINOL'IC ACID. See *CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID*.

RHO'DIC ACID. Fr., *acide rhodique*. Ger., *Rhodiumsäure*. The compound RhO_2 .

RHODINAC'NE, *f.* -*ac'nes*. From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\eta$, acne. See *ACNE rosacea*.

RHO'DINON, *n.* Gr., $\rho\acute{o}\delta\iota\nu\omicron\nu$. Oil of roses.

RHODIOCHLO'RID(E). A double chloride of rhodium and another element or radicle.

RHODIONI'TRITE. A double nitrite of rhodium and another element or radicle.

RHO'DIUM, *n.* From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, its chloride being rose-colored. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A white, lustrous metal, less fusible than platinum even, and scarcely attacked by acids. 2. See *Lignum rhodii*.—**Lignum rhodii**, *Lignum r.* Ger., *Rhodiserholz* (1st def.). 1. The root wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, probably also of *Convolvulus floridus*. It has the odor of rosewood, and yields oil of rhodium. 2. American rosewood (wood of *Amyris balsamifera*).—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum ligni rhodii*. A fragrant oil distilled from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, *Convolvulus floridus*, and *Genista canariensis*; used to adulterate oil of rose. A mixture of 1 part of oil of rose and 20 parts of copaiba, used by rat-catchers, is also known by this name.

RHODODEN'DRON, **RHODODEN'DRUM**, *n.* Gr., $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\delta\epsilon\nu\delta\rho\omicron\nu$ (from $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\delta\epsilon\nu\delta\rho\omicron\nu$, a tree). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rosenbaum* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, *Nerium oleander*. 2. A genus of ericaceous shrubs or low trees.—**R. arboreum**. Ger., *baumartige Alpenrose*. Tree r., a native of the Himalayas. A snuff is made from the bark.—**R. campanulatum**. The bell-flowered r. of Thibet and Cashmere, where the leaves are used as an errhine.—**R. chrysanthum**. Fr., *r. à fleurs jaunes*. Ger., *gelbblühende Alpenrose*. Golden-flowered r.; in-

digenous to eastern Siberia. The leaves and flowering branchlets are used in Siberia in rheumatism and gout. They are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and, in large doses, narcotic, producing vomiting, purging, and delirium.—**R. cinnabarinum**. Vermilion-flowered r.; an East Indian poisonous species said to produce, when used as fuel, swelling of the face and inflammation of the eyes.—**R. dahuricum**. Dahurian (or Siberian) r. The balsamic and narcotic leaves are used in gout and rheumatism and to stupefy fish.—**R. ferrugineum**, **R. fuscum**. Fr., *r. ferrugineux*. Ger., *rostfarbige Alpenrose*. Rusty-leaved r., growing in Europe and Middle Asia. The leaves and leafy branchlets have the properties, though in less degree, of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum*. In Switzerland they are used in calculous complaints. Galls are formed on this shrub, and in Savoy and Piedmont an oil poured over these galls is used in gout and wounds.—**R. hirsutum**. Ger., *gewimperte Alpenrose*. Alpine rose; growing in central Europe; used like *R. ferrugineum*.—**R. lepidetum**. Scaly r.; an Indian species. The leaves are very stimulating.—**R. maximum**. Fr., *r. d'Amérique*. Ger., *grösste Alpenrose*. American great laurel; found from Canada to the Carolinas. The leaves are sometimes substituted for those of *R. chrysanthum*. They contain tannin, gallic acid, resin, traces of volatile oil, etc., and a poisonous principle, andrometoxin.—**R. officinale**. See *R. chrysanthum*.—**R. ponticum**. Fr., *r. de Pont*. Ger., *pontische Alpenrose*. Pontic r.; growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and southern Spain. It has more or less the properties of *R. chrysanthum*, and is used in gout and rheumatism. Its flowers, which are said to contain andrometoxin, are believed to have furnished the poisonous honey of Xenophon.

RHO'DOMEL, *n.* -*mel'lis*. From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, honey. A preparation of roses containing honey.

RHODOM'YCES, *m.* -*e'tos (-is)*. From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta\varsigma$, a fungus. A fungus closely allied to *Oidium albicans*.—**R. Kochii**. Of von Wettstein, a fungus found in the gastric fluids in pyrosis; seen as a delicate pink mold, producing enormous numbers of conidia.

RHO'DON, *n.* Gr., $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$. 1. The rose. 2. The vulva.

RHODOP'SIN. From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\omega\psi$, the eye. Visual purple.

RHODORRHIZA, *f.* From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, a root. See *CONVOLVULUS*.

RHODOTAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide rhodotannique*. Ger., *Rhodotannsäure*. A tannin, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{O}_7$, obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*.

RHODYME'NIA, *f.* From $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, a rose, and $\nu\acute{\mu}\eta\nu$, a membrane. A genus of *Algæ*.—**R. palmata**. Dulse; an edible species common on the Atlantic coasts. It contains a mucilage, and is reputed efficacious in scrofula, probably from its containing iodine.

RHÆ'A, *f.* Gr., $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$. 1. See *PUNICA granatum*. 2. See *LEUCORRHEA* (1st def.).

RHÆAD'IC ACID. See *PAPAVERIC ACID*.

RHÆ'ADIN(E). Fr., *r.* An alkaloid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_21\text{NO}_6$, contained in *Papaver rhæas*; tasteless and not poisonous.

RHÆA'GENIN(E). A base, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_6$, isomeric with rhæadine.

RHÆ'AS, *f.* *Rhæ'ados (-is)*. 1. *Papaver r.* 2. A section of the genus *Papaver*. 3. Red poppy petals.—**Rhæados flores** (seu petala [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *coquelicot* [Fr. Cod.]. The petals of *Papaver r.*—**Syrupus rhæados**. Fr., *sirop de coquelicot*. Ger., *Klatschrosensyrup*. Syn.: *syrupus papaveris rhæados* [Belg. Ph.]. A syrup of red poppy petals.

RHÆBDE'SIS, *f.* -*de'seos (-is)*. Gr., $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\beta\eta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\beta\eta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to suck down). Fr., *rhæbdèse*. Absorption, resorption.

RHÆ'ZUS. Gr., $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\zeta\omicron\varsigma$. A purring auscultatory sound.

RHOG'MOS, **RHOG'MUS**, *m.* Gr., $\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$. See *CONTUSION* and *SNORING*.

RHOMBENCEPH'ALON, *n.* A collective term for the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and medulla oblongata.

RHOM''BOATLOID'EUS, *m.* From *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb, *ἄ-λας*, the atlas, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *SPLENIUS accessorius*.

RHOMBOID'EUS, *m.* Fr., *rhombôide*. Ger., *Rautenmuskel*. 1. The rhomboidei major and minor regarded as one muscle. 2. An anomalous offshoot of the compressor nasi arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla.—**R. brevis**. See *DORSOSUBSCAPULARIS*.—**R. inferior**. 1. See *R. major*.—**R. longus**. See *CERVICOSUBSCAPULARIS*.—**R. major**. Ger., *grosser Rautenmuskel*. 1. A broad muscle which arises from the spinous processes and interspinous ligaments of the upper four or five dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted into the base of the scapula between its spine and its inferior angle. 2. In solipeds, see *DORSOSUBSCAPULARIS*.—**R. minor**. Ger., *kleiner Rautenmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebrae and the ligamentum nuchæ, and is inserted into the base of the scapula. 2. In solipeds, see *CERVICOSUBSCAPULARIS*.—**R. occipitalis**. An anomalous muscle which runs along the superior border of the r. minor, arising from the tabular portion of the occipital bone, and inserted with the r. minor.—**R. superior**. See *R. minor*.

RHOM'BUS, *m.* Gr., *ῥόμβος*. A four-sided figure the sides of which are equal, but its angles not right angles; a lozenge-shaped figure.—**Muscle r.** Ger., *Muskel-R*. A muscle so divided that its cut end has a rhombic shape. The region near the obtuse angle of the surface is then electropositive to that near the acute angle. A regular muscle r. is one in which the cross sections of the muscle are parallel; an irregular muscle r., one in which the ends are not parallel.—**R. Lesshafti**. See *Lumbocostostabdominal TRIANGLE*.

RHON'CHUS, *m.* Gr., *ῥόγχος* (from *ῥέγχειν*, to snore). Ger., *Röcheln*. A râlè.

RHO'DES. Gr., *ῥοῦδης* (from *ῥόος*, a stream, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Ger., *ausfliessend*. Of fevers, accompanied by fluid discharges.

RHOPALIS'MUS, *m.*, **RHOPALO'SIS**, *f.* Gr., *ῥοπαλισμός*, *ῥοπάλωσις* (from *ῥόπαλον*, a club). See *PRIAPISM* (1st def.), *UVEA*, and *PLICA* (3d def.).

RHOPHE'SIS, *f.* -*phe'seos* (-is). Gr., *ῥόφησις* (from *ῥόφειν*, to gulp down). Ger., *Einschlürfen*. Sipping; absorption.

RHOPHET'IC. Gr., *ῥόφητικός*. Lat., *rhopheticus*. Absorbent.

RHOT'ACISM. Gr., *ῥωτακισμός* (from *ῥῶ*, the Greek letter rho, corresponding to r). Fr., *rhotacisme*. Ger., *Rhotacismus*. The faulty pronunciation or use of the letter r.

RHOTHO'NES, *m. pl.* -*o'non*. Gr., *ῥόθωνες*. The nasal cavities.

RHU'BARB. Gr., *ῥᾱ, ῥῥον*. Lat., *rheum* [U. S. Ph.], *rheubarbarum* (i. e., *rheum barbarum*, foreign rhubarb), *radix rhei* [Ger. Ph.], *rhei radix* [Br. Ph.], *r. (radicis segmenta)*, *r. (radix)*, *rhizoma rhei*. Fr., *rhubarbe* (de Chine, ou de Moscovie, ou de Perse) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarber*, *Rhabarberwurzel*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Rheum officinale* and other undetermined species of *Rheum*; of the Br. Ph., the sliced and dried root of "*Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, and probably other species, collected and prepared in China and Thibet." The botanical source of the commercial drug (see *Chinese r.*) has not been definitely ascertained, the various species supposed to yield it producing under cultivation in Europe roots lacking some of the characteristics of the Chinese drug. All varieties of r. root have the properties, though in a lesser degree, of the Chinese drug. It is purgative and cholagogue, and in small doses a mild laxative and stomachic tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with constipation or

with deficient biliary and intestinal secretions, in cholera infantum, and in chronic dysentery, and is of special value in duodenal catarrh or catarrh of the biliary ducts with jaundice and in certain skin diseases. It is also applied in powder to indolent and sloughing ulcers. It is most effectual in substance, though the fluid extract, infusion, syrup, and tincture are also used, being combined with soap in cases in which it is necessary to counteract its astringency. 2. The genus *Rheum*. For the preparations, see the corresponding Latin forms under *Rheum*.—**Austrian r.** See under *German r.*—**Banbury r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Batavian r.** A variety of Chinese r. prepared so as to resemble Russian r. The pieces are of a less bright color than the Russian drug, and are pierced through with perforations, which are often concealed, however, by being filled with the powdered root.—**Bucharian r.** 1. The *Rheum undulatum*; so called because formerly believed to furnish Russian r. 2. Russian r. 3. The Chinese r. of the Russians; an inferior variety of r. root imported into Russia from Tartary.—**Canton r.**, **China r.**, **Chinese r.** Lat., *rheum sinense* (seu *indicum*). Fr., *rhubarbe de Chine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *chinesischer Rhabarber*. R. root as now known to commerce. There are two varieties of China r.—one believed to be produced by *Rheum palmatum*, and the other referred to *Rheum officinale*.—**Crown r.** See *Russian r.*—**Dutch r.** Lat., *radix rhei hollandici*. See *Chinese r.*—**Dutch trimmed r.** See *Batavian r.*—**East Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**English r.** 1. See *RHEUM rhaponticum*. 2. The root of *Rheum rhaponticum* and *R. officinale* cultivated in Great Britain.—**European r.** See *English r.*, *French r.*, and *German r.*—**False r.** *Thalictrum flavum*.—**French r.** Lat., *rheum gallicum*. Fr., *rhubarbe de France*. Ger., *französischer Rhabarber*. R. produced in France from *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum undulatum*, *Rheum compactum*, and *Rheum palmatum*.—**Garden r.** *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*, or hybrids of these, cultivated for their edible leaf stalks.—**German r.** R. root produced at Austerlitz and Auspitz in Moravia, from *Rheum compactum* and, according to Hanbury, *Rheum rhaponticum*; at Ilmitz, Kremnitz, and Frauenkirchen in Hungary from *Rheum rhaponticum*; and in Silesia from *Rheum australe*. Moravian r. is said to be nearly equal, medicinally, to Chinese r.—**Himalaya r.** A variety produced by *Rheum australe*, *Rheum spiciforme*, *Rheum moorcroftianum*, etc.; said to be nearly equal to Russian r. as a purgative, and superior as an astringent and tonic.—**Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**Medicinal r.** See *R.* and *RHEUM officinale*.—**Moravian r.** See under *German r.*—**Muscovitic r.** See *Russian r.*—**Persian r.** See *Turkey r.*—**Poor man's r.** *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Rhapontic r.** See *RHEUM rhaponticum* and *French r.*—**Russian r.** Crown (or Muscovitic) r.; r. root, not now occurring in commerce, formerly brought into Russia and subjected to rigorous official inspection; described as differing from Chinese r. The powder has not the brownish tinge of that of the Chinese drug.—**Stick r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Taschkend r.** A variety of Russian r. of inferior quality brought into Russia by way of Taschkend.—**Turkey r.** Originally, r. that reached Europe through the ports of Aleppo, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Smyrna. After its disappearance from commerce the term was transferred to Russian r., with which it was probably identical in botanical origin.—**White r.** Lat., *radix rhei albi*, *radix rhei imperialis* (1st def.). Fr., *rhubarbe blanche*. Ger., *weisser Rhabarber*. 1. A sweet, milk-white r. root, once known to Russian commerce, referred to *Rheum leucorrhizum*. It equaled the best r. as a medicine, and is said to have been used exclusively at the Russian Court. 2. *Convolvulus mechoacanha*, or its root (white jalap).

RHUBARBAR'IC ACID, RHUBAR'BARIN. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHUS, *m.* and *f.* *Rho'is, rhu.* Gr., *ῥόδς.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *Sumach.* 1. Of the ancients, *R. coriaria*. 2. Sumach; a genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs.—**Extractum rhois glabræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de fruit de sumac.* Ger., *flüssiges Sumachbeerenextrakt.* A fluid extract of *R. glabra*.—**R. aromatica.** Fragrant (or sweet) sumach; a North American shrub. The acid drupes are edible. It is said to stimulate muscular action in the bladder, uterus, and lower intestine.—**R. caustica.** The *lithi* of Chile; generally supposed to have the same poisonous effects as those of *R. toxicodendron*, but this is denied.—**R. coriaria.** Fr., *sumac des corroyeurs.* Ger., *Gerbersumach, Essigbaum.* Elm-leaved (or tanners', or Sicilian) sumach; a small Mediterranean tree, the *ῥόδς* of the ancients, the *ῥόδς βυροδεφικῆς* of Dioscorides. Formerly the leaves and fruits were used as an astringent and in low and bilious fevers. The berries contain much calcium binoxalate, and are used in the East in indigestion and cholera.—**R. cotinus.** Fr., *arbre à perruques.* Ger., *Perückensumach.* Purple-fringed sumach; indigenous to southern Europe and to Arkansas. The yellow wood, Hungarian fustic, contains fusetin. The bark has a feeble aromatic odor and an astringent taste, and is used as an antiperiodic. The leaves are used in a wash or gargle for ulcerated mouth or throat.—**R. culinaria.** *R. coriaria*.—**R. diversiloba.** The *hiedra* or *yeapa* of California, the poison oak of the Pacific coast; a shrub contact with which produces a severe form of cutaneous irritation.—**R. glabra.** Fr., *sumac glabre.* Smooth (or scarlet, or Pennsylvania, or upland) sumach; a shrub indigenous to the United States and Canada. Excrecences on the lower surface of the leaves contain much tannic and gallic acids, and are recommended as a substitute for the imported galls. The berries, the *R. glabra* of the U. S. Ph., are astringent and refrigerant, and are used as a gargle in inflamed or ulcerated throat. A wine prepared from them has been recommended as medicinal.—**R. metopium.** Fr., *sumac métopi.* Ger., *Corallensumach.* Coral sumach; a West Indian species exuding doctor gum. The wood is sometimes mixed with quassia.—**R. pernicioso.** Fr., *sumac pernicioso.* A species used in scorpion bites and for the preparation of a cement.—**R. pumila.** Dwarf sumach; a pubescent species found in North Carolina; according to Pursh, the most poisonous species.—**R. radicans.** Fr., *sumac radican.* Poison ivy; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *R. toxicodendron*, with climbing stem and pale-green or whitish berries. Its juice is highly poisonous. It is common in damp woods in Canada and the United States.—**R. toxicodendron.** Fr., *sumac vénéneux.* Ger., *Giftsumach.* Poison oak; a shrub found in woods and fields and along fences from Canada to Georgia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and root, contain a poisonous, caustic, milky juice, which on contact with the human skin produces in most persons redness, itching, swelling, and vesication. Some are so susceptible to the poison that even an exhalation from the leaves will produce an erysipelatoid affection of the face or hands. Several cases of poisoning, accompanied by drowsiness, stupor, vomiting, convulsions, and vesicular eruptions, have been recorded from the internal use of the fruit and root. The leaves, including those of the variety *R. radicans*, constitute the *R. toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph. They are stimulant and narcotic, and have been used in nocturnal incontinence of urine, paralysis, muscular rheumatism, and certain skin diseases. They contain toxicodendric acid, to which their poisonous properties are attributed.—**R. typhina.** Fr., *sumac de Virginie.* Ger., *kolbentragender Sumach.* Virginian sumach; a shrub growing in Canada and the United States. The bark yields a sort of copal.—**R.**

ulmifolia. *R. coriaria*.—**R. venenata.** Ger., *scharfgiftiger Sumach.* Poison ash; a shrub or tree found in North America and Japan, more poisonous than *R. toxicodendron*.—**R. vernicifera.** Fr., *sumac vernis.* Ger., *Finissumach.* Japan lacquer tree, a species (by some identified with *R. venenata*) extending from Nepal to Japan. It yields Japan varnish, and the fruits furnish a part of the Japanese wax of commerce. It has the poisonous properties of *R. toxicodendron*.

RHY'AS, *m., f.*, and *n.* *Rhy'ados (-is).* Gr., *ῥύας* (from *ῥεῖν*, to flow). See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYM'MA, *n.* *Rhym'matos (-is).* Gr., *ῥύμμα* (from *ῥύπτειν*, to cleanse). Anything used for washing, especially a soap or lye.

RHYNCHANTHE'RA, *f.* From *ῥύγχος*, a snout, and *ἀνθρῶς*, blooming. A genus of melastomaceous shrubs or herbs.—**R. grandiflora.** A species found in Guiana and the West Indies. The flowers are used in chronic cough, and the leaves as a vulnerary.

RHYNCHOPRI'ON, *m.* *-pri'onos (-is).* From *ῥύγχος*, a snout, and *πρίων*, a saw. A genus of fleas.—**R. penetrans.** See PULEX *penetrans*.

RHYNCHO'SIA, *f.* From *ῥύγχος*, a snout. Fr., *rhynchosie.* A genus of plants of the *Rhynchosieæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*.—**R. diversifolia.** A species used as an expectorant and in spasmodic coughs.

RHYSTOMATU'RIA, *f.* From *ῥύας*, fluid, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *οὖρον*, urine. Ger., *Speicheldrüsenharnfluss.* The excretion of the elements of urine by the salivary glands.

RHYP'IA, *f.* See RUPIA.

RHYPOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *ῥύπος*, filth, and *φοβείν*, to fear. Ger., *Rhypphobie.* A morbid dread of dirt. Cf. MY SOPHOBIA.

RHYP'TIC. Gr., *ῥυπτικός.* Lat., *rhypticus.* Fr., *rhyptique.* Detergent.

RHY'PUS, *m.* Gr., *ῥύπος.* 1. Dirt; sordes. 2. Dirtiness, uncleanness.

RHYSE'MA, *n.* *-em'atos (-is).* Gr., *ῥύσημα.* See WRINKLE.

RHY'SIS, *f.* Gr., *ῥύσις* (from *ῥεῖν*, to flow). Fr., *rhyisie.* See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYTELMIN'THUS, *m.* From *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, and *ἔλμινς*, a worm. 1. The genus *Bothriocephalus*. 2. The genus *Tenia*.

RHYTHM. Gr., *ῥυθμός.* Lat., *rhythmus.* Fr., *rhythme.* Ger., *Rhythmus.* Regular movement or periodically recurring action, such as is seen in the thorax in respiration and in the heart beats.—**Respiratory r.** The measured and successive character of the respiratory movements.—**Up-and-down respiratory r.** See RESPIRATION *of ascending and descending r.*

RHYTIDO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is).* Gr., *ῥυτίδωσις* (from *ῥυτίδω*, to shrivel). Fr., *rhytidose.* Ger., *Runzeln.* Atrophy and wrinkling of the cornea, with, according to some authors, atrophy of the entire eyeball.

RHYTIGLOS'SA, *f.* From *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A genus of acanthaceous plants.—**R. pectoralis.** A species (the *herbe au charpentier* of Martinique) growing in tropical America. A syrup made from the leaves is used as a stomachic, and their infusion as a pectoral.

RIB. Gr., *πλευρά, πλευρόν.* Lat., *costa.* Fr., *côte.* Ger., *Rippe.* 1. One of the long, flat curved bones with the concavity inward which extend ventrally from the vertical column. In man the ribs are normally twelve in number on each side, seven true and five false. 2. A r. and its cartilage regarded as a unit.—**Abdominal r's.** 1. See *Floating r's.* 2. Ossifications of the inscriptions tendineæ of the rectus abdominis.—**Asternal r's.** Lat., *costæ asternales.* See *False r's.*—**Bicipital r.** An anomalous r., probably due to the more or less incomplete coalescence of two r's, common in certain whales.—**Cervical r's.** Ger., *Halsrippen.* R.-like bones or processes

extending ventrally from the cervical vertebræ.—False r's. Lat., *costæ mendosæ* (seu *abdominales*, seu *nothæ*, seu *spuriæ*, seu *illegitimæ*). Fr., *fausses côtes*, *côtes abdominales* (ou *postérieures*). Ger., *falsche Rippen*. The r's which do not join the sternum directly, each by its own cartilage. They include the vertebrochondral r's and the floating r's.—**Floating r's.** Lat., *costæ fluctuantes*. Fr., *côtes flottantes*. Ger., *fluctuierende* (oder *schwappende*) *Rippen*. R's that have no anterior attachment.—**Sternal r's.** Lat., *costæ sternales*. Fr., *côtes sternales* (ou *vertébro-sternales*). Ger., *Sternalrippen*. 1. See *True r's*. 2. The costal cartilages.—**True r's.** Lat., *costæ veræ* (seu *legitimæ*). Fr., *vraies côtes*, *côtes antérieures*. Ger., *wahre* (oder *ächte*) *Rippen*. The r's which articulate with the costal cartilages.—**Vertebral r's.** See *Floating r's*.—**Vertebrochondral r's.** Those of the false r's that have an indirect cartilaginous connection with the sternum.—**Vertebrosternal r's.** See *True r's*.

RIB'AND. See **RIBBON**.

RIB'BON. A strip of fine textile material or of some like substance.—**R. of Vicq d'Azyr.** A layer of white nerve substance in the cortex of the occipital lobe of the brain. It separates two layers of gray matter.

RIB'ES, *n.* *Rib'is*. Fr., *groseillier*. Ger., *Johannisbeere*, *Stachelbeere*. A genus of plants including the currant, gooseberry, etc.—**R. album.** Fr., *groseillier blanc*. Common white (or white-fruited) currant; a cultivated variety of *R. rubrum*.—**R. americanum.** See *R. floridum*.—**R. aureum.** Fr., *groseillier palmé*. Buffalo (or yellow-flowered, or Missouri, or golden) currant.—**R. cynosbati.** Dog bramble, prickly gooseberry of Canada and the United States.—**R. divaricatum.** Spreading branched gooseberry; found in California and Oregon.—**R. floridum.** Fr., *groseillier de Pennsylvanie*. American black currant. The berries are said to resemble those of *R. nigrum* in odor and taste.—**R. glossularia.** Fr., *groseillier épineux*, *gadellier*. Ger., *Stachelbeere*. Common gooseberry; cultivated for its acid berries, which were formerly official. In the north of England they are used as a specific in fevers. The leaves have a bitter, astringent taste and have been considered remedial in rickets and defective nutrition in children.—**R. nigrum.** Fr., *groseillier noir*. Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere*. Common black currant. The berries are used medicinally in lozenges, as a gargle for sore throat, and as a stomachic tonic. They contain a resinous aromatic principle which forms the base of the drink called *cassis*. The leaves and branches are diaphoretic and diuretic, and are used in catarrhal complaints, gout, dropsy, snakebites, etc. The root also is said to be medicinal.—**R. officinale.** **R. rubrum.** Fr., *groseillier commun*. Ger., *gemeine Johannisbeere*. Common red currant. The fruits are refrigerant and laxative, and a syrup and jelly prepared from them are used in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The root bark contains phlorrhizin.—**R. uva crispa.** Smooth gooseberry, a variety of *R. grossularia*.

RIBE'SIUM, *n.* *Ribes rubrum* or its fruit.

RICE. Gr., *ῥύζα*. Lat., *oryza*. Fr., *riz* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Reis*. The husked seeds of *Oryza sativa* (and by extension the plant itself). R. is used, chiefly in the form of decoction, as a demulcent and refrigerant. Powdered r. mixed with lint has been recommended as a hæmostatic.—**R. bodies.** See **CORPORA oryzoidea** (under **CORPUS**).

RICHARDSONIA, *f.* From *Richardson*, an English explorer. Fr., *richardsonie*. Ger., *Richardsonie*. A genus of tropical American rubiaceous herbs.—**R. emetica.** A species similar to *R. scabra*.—**R. rosea.** A Brazilian species. The root is used like that of ipecacuanha.—*R. scabra.* Mexican coca, white ipecacuanha.

RICIN. Of Stillmark, the poisonous principle of castor oil seeds; an odorless and tasteless snow-white powder.

RICINELAID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ricinélaidique*. Ger., *Ricinelaidsäure*. A crystalline body, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, isomeric with ricinoleic acid.

RICINELA'DIN. Fr., *ricinélaidine*. Ger., *R.* A glyceride, $C_{39}H_{72}O_7$, obtained from castor oil.

RICIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ricinique*. Ger., *Ricinusäure*. An acid produced by the saponification or dry distillation of castor oil.

RICININ(E). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ricinin*. 1. A substance extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*; regarded by Tuson as an alkaloid and the poisonous principle of the seeds. Cf. **RICIN**. 2. A substance extracted from press cake of castor oil, regarded by Petit as the poisonous principle of the oil and as an alkaloid, but not as identical with Tuson's r.

RICINOL'AMID(E). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ricinolamid*. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{33}O_2(NH_2)$, derived from ricinoleic acid.

RICINOLE'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ricinoléique*. Ger., *Ricinölsäure*. A mixture of two isomeric acids of the formula $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, obtained from castor oil.

RICINO'LEIN. Fr., *ricinoléine*. Ger., *Ricinölsäureglycerid*. A compound of glyceryl and ricinoleic acid.

RICINOSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide ricino-stéarique*. Ger., *Ricinusstearinsäure*. Margaritic acid obtained in the saponification of castor oil.

RICINUS, *m.* Gr., *κίκι*, *κρότων*, *σίλι*. Fr., *ricin*. Ger., *R.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants.—**R. africanus.** A variety of *R. communis*, having the same properties.—**R. communis.** Fr., *ricin commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Wunderbaum*. Castor-oil plant, palma Christi, the *κίκι*, or *κρότων*, of Dioscorides; a native probably of the East Indies and Africa, now widely distributed through cultivation in most tropical and many temperate countries. The seeds yield castor oil. The oil of the small-seeded variety is used not like castor oil, but in cutaneous and rectal diseases and as an anthelmintic. The leaves are used as a galactagogue, either applied to the breasts, or given internally; they are also used in skin diseases, abscesses, and ophthalmia. A decoction of the root is used in flatulent colic, for nephritic pains, and in asthma, and the root bark is said to be powerfully purgative.

RICK'ETS. See **RHACHITIS**.—**Congenital r.** Fr., *rachitisme congénital*. R. which shows itself during a late period of fetal life and continues to progress after birth.—**Fetal r.** **Intrauterine r.** Fr., *rachitisme intra-utérin* (ou *fœtal*). R. developed during fetal life; distinguished by some writers from *congenital r.* (*q. v.*) in that it does not progress after birth.—**Senile r.** See **OSTEOMALACIA**.

RICK'ETY. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of rickets.

RIC'TUS, *m.* *Ric'tus*. From *ringi*, to gape. Ger., *Rachen*. A gaping mouth.—**R. lupinus.** See **Cleft PALATE**.

RIDGE. Gr., *ῥάγος*. Lat., *spina*. A narrow elongated elevation.—**Dorsal r's.** See **Medullary r's**.—**External bicipital r.** The r. forming the outer border of the bicipital groove.—**External condylar r.** A sharp edge ascending from the external condylar eminence of the humerus.—**Genital r.** An elevation of the blastema on the mesial side of the Wolffian body, from which the testicle in the male and the ovary in the female are developed.—**Gluteal r.** See **Anterior intertrochanteric LINE**.—**Inferior occipital r.** See **Inferior curved LINE of the occipital bone**.—**Internal bicipital r.** The r. forming the inner border of the bicipital groove.—**Internal condylar r.** A sharp r. ascending from the internal condylar eminence of the humerus.—**Interosseous r. of the fibula.** A r. on the fibula which gives attachment to the interosseous membrane.—**Intervertebral r. (of a rib).** A r. on the vertebral extremity of a rib which separates the articular surface into two portions.—**Lateral r's (of the blastoderm).** Two r's of

the transparent area that by their coalescence close in the primitive groove.—**Maxillary r.** See *Gingival CREST*.—**Medullary r's.** Lat., *laminae medullares*. Fr., *lames dorsales, replis médullaires*. Ger., *Medullarplatten*. The laminae of nerve substance which are situated on each side of the primitive groove in the embryo, and finally unite to inclose the medullary canal.—**Mylohyoid r.** See *Internal oblique LINE of the inferior maxilla*.—**Neural r.** See *Neural CREST*.—**Palatine r's.** Corrugations of the mucous membrane of the hard palate, one longitudinal and several transverse.—**Parietal r.** Ger., *Scheitelkamm*. The continuation of the temporal r. upon the parietal bone.—**Pectoral r.** See *External bicipital r.*—**Pterotic r.** A cartilaginous or osseous r. on the supero-external portion of the ear capsule, represented in some animals by the pterotic bone.—**Pterygoid r.** See *Infratemporal CREST*.—**R's of the skin.** The fine r's with intervening furrows which intersect each other at various angles on the surface of the skin, and are produced by the ranges of papillae of the corium.—**Superciliary r.** Lat., *arcus superciliaris*. Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen*. The curved r. of the frontal bone corresponding to the eyebrow.—**Superior occipital r.** See *Superior curved LINE of the occipital bone*.—**Supracondylar r's.** See *ANGULUS humeri anterior*, *ANGULUS humeri lateralis*, and *ANGULUS humeri medius*.—**Temporal r.** See *Temporal CREST*.—**Villous r's of the chorion.** Radiating r.-like villi observed on the outer surface of the chorion in the formation of the placenta diffusa.—**Wolfian r.** See *Germ EPITHELIUM*.

RIGIDITY. Lat., *rigiditas*. Fr., *rigidité*. Ger., *Steifheit*. Stiffness; of muscles, tonic contraction.—**Anatomical r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité anatomique* (ou *mécanique*). That form of r. in which the cervix does not seem to have been wholly effaced, but preserves a certain length, and opens only to a certain extent, beyond which the uterine contractions have no effect on it, but in which it is neither swollen nor tender.—**Cadaveric r.** See *RIGOR mortis* (1st def.).—**Cerebellar r.** Of H. Jackson, r. associated with tumor of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. First the spinal muscles become rigid, the head being drawn back and the spine curved, and this is followed by r. of the legs and arms.—**Hemiplegic r.** Spastic r. of the limbs affected with hemiplegia.—**Muscular r.** See *Thomsen's DISEASE*.—**Pathological r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité pathologique*. R. of the cervix due to cicatricial tissue or to organic disease, such as a neoplasm.—**Post-mortem muscular r.** See *RIGOR mortis* (1st def.).—**Spasmodic r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité spasmodique*. R. due to spasmodic contraction of the cervix.—**Waxy r.** See *FLEXIBILITAS cerea*.

RIGOR, m. -o'ris. From *rigere*, to be stiff with cold. Fr., *rigueur*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. See *CHILL* (1st def.) and *RIGIDITY*.—**R. cadaverous.** See *R. mortis*.—**R. maxillæ inferioris.** See *TRISMUS*.—**R. mortis.** Fr., *rigidité cadavérique*. Ger., *Todesstarrheit*. 1. The temporary rigidity which occurs soon after death; due to certain chemical changes in the muscles resulting in the formation of myosin. 2. In a physiological sense, rigidity due to the changes which take place in a muscle that has lost its irritability. The muscle becomes opaque and inelastic, no muscle currents are present, and its acidity is increased.—**R. nervorum, R. nervosus.** See *TETANIC CONTRACTION* and *TETANUS*.

RIMA, f. From *ringi*, to gape. Fr., *crevasse*. Ger., *Ritze, Riss*. 1. See *FISSURE*. 2. Of Wilder, the line (or, in the adult man and anthropoid ape, zone) of interruption of the proper nervous parietes of the cerebral cavity for the intrusion of the paraplexus, its immediate margins being the fimbria and tænia, to be distinguished from the great transverse fissure, which is the artificial slit produced by tearing out the plexus.—**Anterior r.** Of Monro, the calamus scriptorius.—**R. ad infundibu-**

lum. The anterior opening of the third ventricle of the brain.—**Rimæ cæcæ hepatis.** Fissures on the surfaces of the liver, lodging branches of the portal vein, which indicate an incomplete lobulation of the liver.—**R. canalis orbitarii.** See *Suborbital FISSURE*.—**R. cerebri transversa.** The transverse fissure of the brain.—**R. clunium.** See *CLEFT of the nates*.—**Rimæ cutis.** See *RHAGADES*.—**R. glottidis.** Ger., *Stimmritze*. The cleft between the true vocal bands.—**R. glottidis cartilagineæ.** See *Respiratory GLOTTIS*.—**R. glottidis interna.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. glottidis membranaceæ** (seu *muscularis*). See *Vocal GLOTTIS*.—**R. glutæa.** See *CLEFT of the nates*.—**R. heliois.** An anomalous fissure in the lower anterior portion of the helix.—**R. labiorum.** See *R. oris*.—**R. laryngis.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. oris.** The line of junction of the lips.—**R. palpebrarum.** See *Palpebral FISSURE*.—**R. pudendi.** See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—**R. pudendi connivens.** The cleft between the labia majora when they entirely conceal the nymphæ.—**R. transversa.** See *Transverse FISSURE of the brain*.—**R. transversa cerebelli.** See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—**R. transversa cerebri (magna).** See *Transverse FISSURE of the brain*.—**R. ventriculi laryngis.** The opening of the ventricle of the larynx.—**R. vocalis.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. vulvæ.** See *CLEFT of the vulva*.

RIM'ULA, f. Dim. of *rima*, a crack. Ger., *Ritzchen*. A fissure, especially the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, and more particularly that portion which separates the anterior pyramids; of Wilder, an interfoliar cleft or fissure of the cerebellum.—**R. interarytænoidea.** See *INCISURA interarytænoidea*.

RIN'AR. See *LIMATURA*.

RINDERPEST (Ger.), *n.* Ri'nd'e'r-pe'st. A specific, malignant, contagious fever, occurring in cattle, indigenous to the Asiatic steppes of Russia. It has a period of incubation varying from four to eight days. The fever is associated with an eruption on the skin and the buccal and nasal mucous membranes, and there are nasal and alvine discharges, albuminuria, hæmaturia, and a general typhoid condition.

RING. Gr., *κίρκος, κρίκος*. Lat., *annulus, anulus*. Fr., *anneau*. Ger., *R.* A circular band or hoop; a structure surrounding a circular opening.—**Abbe's r's.** R's made of catgut, to be used like Senn's plates.—**Abdominal r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis* (seu *abdominis*). Ger., *Leisten'*. The external or internal abdominal r., especially the former.—**Antimonial r.** Fr., *anneau antimonial*. A r. formed like the arsenical r., with the substitution of antimony for arsenic.—**Apposition r's.** See *Abbe's r's*.—**Arsenical r.** The r. formed when fumes of arsenic impinge on porcelain or glass.—**Bandl's r.** Fr., *anneau de Bandl*. A r.-shaped muscular thickening of the uterus during labor, pointed out by Bandl as constituting the boundary between the contractile portion of the organ and the thinned and flabby portion below, and constituting, in his opinion, the true os uteri internum. (Cf. *Müller's r.*)—**Ciliary r.** See *LIGAMENTUM pectinatum* and cf. *Ciliary BODY*.—**Contraction r.** Of Schröder, Bandl's r.—**Crural r.** See *Femoral r.*—**Deep abdominal r.** See *Internal abdominal r.*—**Diaphragmatic r.** The opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the vena cava.—**External abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis externus*. Fr., *anneau inguinal externe*. Ger., *äussere Leistenöffnung, äusserer Leisten'*. The external aperture of the inguinal canal.—**Femoral r.** Lat., *annulus femoralis*. Fr., *anneau fémoro-vasculaire*. Ger., *Schenkelr'*. An oval opening with its longest diameter transverse, forming the abdominal opening of the femoral canal; bounded externally by the femoral vein, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the deep crural arch, in front by the pubic bone, the deep crural arch, and Poupart's ligament, and behind by the os pubis and fas-

cia lata. Cf. *Femoral HERNIA*.—**Festooned r's, Fibrous r's of the heart.** Fibrous r's which surround the auriculoventricular and arterial orifices of the heart and to which its muscular fibres are attached.—**Infraorbital r's.** See *Infraorbital BONES*.—**Inguinal r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Internal abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis profundus*. Fr., *anneau abdominal interne*. Ger., *innere Leistenöffnung, innerer Leistenr*. The inner aperture of the inguinal canal, an opening in the transversalis fascia about midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above Poupart's ligament.—**Marsh's r.** See *Arsenical r.*—**Müller's r.** Fr., *anneau (ou orifice) de Müller*. A sphincterlike muscular r. situated at the point where the canal of the cervix uteri joins the cavity of the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of gestation. Cf. *Bandl's r.*—**Musculo-fibrous r's (of the heart).** See *Fibrous r's of the heart*.—**Omphalic r.** See *Umbilical r.*—**R. of Bandl.** See *Bandl's r.*—**R. of Waldeyer.** A r. of lymphatic tissue running from the pharyngeal tonsil to the region of the Eustachian orifice, to the rim of the velum palati, around the posterior palatal fold to the faucial tonsil, over the base of the tongue to the opposite side, and back to the place of beginning.—**Spermatorrhœa r.** A metallic collar with sharp points directed inward; to be worn on the penis during sleep, for the purpose of piercing it when it becomes erect, and so awaking the wearer and preventing a seminal emission.—**Tracheal r.** Lat., *annulus tracheæ*. A tracheal cartilage.—**Tympanic r.** See *ANNULUS tympani*.—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *annulus umbilicalis*. Fr., *anneau ombilical*. Ger., *Nabelr*. The r.-like opening in the abdominal wall by which the umbilical cord communicates with the fetal system, and through which in extrauterine life the remains of the umbilical vessels and the urachus pass to the umbilicus.—**Vulvovaginal r.** See *OSTIUM vaginæ*.—**Waldeyer's r.** See *R. of Waldeyer*.

RING/BONE. Fr., *forme*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A deposit of bony matter above and below the coronet in horses, usually due to hard work or rheumatism.

RING/WORM. A general term for diseases of the skin characterized by lesions spreading in ringlike forms, due to the presence of vegetable parasites.—**Burmese r.** A cutaneous disease occurring in Burma, resembling and probably identical with r., in the form either of dermatomycosis maculovesiculosa or of eczema marginatum.—**Chinese r.** Tinea imbricata.—**Honeycomb r.** See *FAVUS* (1st def.).—**R. of the beard.** See *SYCO-SIS parasitaria*.—**R. of the body.** See *DERMATOMYCO-SIS maculovesiculosa*.—**R. of the scalp.** See *TRICHOMY-COSIS circinata*.—**R. of the thigh and genital region.** See *ECZEMA marginatum*.—**Tokelan r.** A cutaneous disease, probably identical with tinea imbricata, observed in Samoa, where it is known as *le pita*.

RI'PA, f. Lit., a river bank; of Wilder, any line of reflection of the endyma lining the encephalic cavities upon the pia or an intruded plexus. When the parts are separated the margin of the endyma may be traced as a narrow ridge, the *linea aspera* of Meynert.

RI'SING. A popular term for an inflammatory swelling; also for any morbid subjective sensation of some thing moving from the periphery toward the brain.—**R. of the lights.** Lat., *intumescencia pulmonum*. 1. An old popular term for pleurisy. 2. A vulgar name for croup.

RISO'RIOUS, m. From *risor*, a laughter. Fr., *rieur*. Ger., *Lachmuskel*. A thin, flat, triangular muscle which arises from the fascia in the parotidomasseteric region and is inserted into the integument near the angle of the mouth.—**R. Santorini.** See *R.*

RISTO'RUM, n. A certain nutritious preparation made with egg yolk.

RI'SUS, m. *Ri'sus*. From *ridere*, to laugh. A laugh.—**R. caninus, R. de Sardonias, R. involuntarius, R. sardanius, R. sardonius, R. spasticus.** Fr., *rire sar-*

donique, ris canin, ris moqueur. Ger., *Mundkrampf, Grinsen*. A peculiar expression, as of laughter, produced in certain painful spasmodic affections (e. g., tetanus) by involuntary contraction of the muscles that draw down the corners of the mouth.

RIVI'NA, RIVIN'IA, f. From *Rivinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *rivine, rivinia*. A genus of plants of the *Phytolaccaceæ*.—**R. humilis.** Fr., *herbe aux charpentiers*. Bloodberry; an American species, purgative and emetic and said to be vulnerary.—**R. octandra.** Hoop-worthy of Jamaica; emetic.

RI'VUS, m. A channel or gutter.—**R. lacrimalis, R. lacrimarum.** The triangular space between the closed lids and the eyeball.—**R. sanguinis.** Of Galen, a sinus of the dura.

RIZ'IFORM. Having the appearance of grains of rice.

ROAR'ING. See *LARYNGISMUS paralyticus*.

ROB, n. indecl. Fr., *r.* A preparation made from the juice of fruit by evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, generally with the addition of sugar.

ROBIN'IA, f. From *Robin*, a French herbalist. Fr., *robinier*. Ger., *Robinie*. A genus of North American leguminous trees or shrubs.—**R. amara.** Fr., *robinier amer*. Ger., *bittere Robinie*. The *ti-hwai* of China. The root is used as a stomachic tonic.—**R. pseudacacia.** Fr., *faux acacia*. Ger., *gemeine Robinie*. False acacia, common locust tree of North America. Various parts of it are used by the eclectic physicians. The root and the inner stem bark are used in catarrh, though both are acronarcotic poisons. Cases are recorded of poisoning in children who had eaten the root, with symptoms like those of belladonna intoxication. Poisoning from chewing the inner bark of the stem is recorded, with vomiting of blood and ropy mucus, epigastric pain, cardiac depression, coldness of the extremities, and stupor. The bark, the most active part of the root, is said to be purgative and emetic in large and tonic in small doses. The flowers are used to prepare a slightly purgative syrup.

ROBIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide robinique*. Ger., *Robinin-säure*. An acid extracted from *Robinia pseudacacia*; perhaps identical with asparagin.

RO'BININ. Fr., *robinine*. A glucoside, $C_{25}H_{20}O_{16}$, obtained from the fresh flowers of *Robinia pseudacacia*.

RO'BOR, n. *Rob'oris*. A certain kind of oak having very strong wood; hence strength.

ROB'ORANT. Lat., *roborans*. Fr., *r.* Strengthening, tonic.

ROB'ORAT. A nutrient albuminous cereal preparation.

RO'BUR, n. See *ROBOR*.

ROC(C)EL'LA, f. Fr., *roccelle*. Ger., *Lackmusflechte*. A genus of plants of the *Ramaloidei*.—**R. tinctoria.** Fr., *orseille des teinturiers*. Ger., *ächte Lackmusflechte*. Archil; found in the Canary Islands and in parts of Europe and Africa. It furnishes litmus.

ROCEL'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide roccellique*. Ger., *Roccell-säure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and *Lecanora tartarea*.

ROCEL'LIN. Fr., *roccelline*. Ger., *Roccellinin*. 1. The substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*. 2. A coloring matter consisting of the sodium salt of β -naphtholazonaphthalinesulphonic acid.

ROD. A.-S., *rod*. Gr., *βακτηριον*. Lat., *bacillus*. Fr., *bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. An extended slender bar, generally straight and more or less rigid.—**Auditory r's.** See *R's of Corti*.—**Enamel r's.** Enamel prisms.—**Intracellular r's.** The fibrillæ of fibrillated cells.—**Muscle r's.** Ger., *Muskelstäbchen* (2d def.), *Muskelknospen* (2d def.). 1. R-shaped sarcolemmal elements, forming the contractile and principal part of the contractile disc of a muscular fibre. 2. Of Schaefer, r-shaped bodies with knobbed ends, forming the isotropous, non-contractile part of a muscular fibre.—**Retinal r's, R's of the retina.** Cylindrical bodies, 50 to 60 μ in

length and 2μ thick, made up of an inner and outer segment cemented together, found in the layer of r's and cones of the retina. The outer segment is striated longitudinally with a rounded or conical extremity consisting of neurokeratin, and in the living state contains visual purple. When treated with appropriate reagents, it breaks up into transverse discs. The inner segment is somewhat broader than the outer; is made up of longitudinal fibres, and perforates the membrana limitans externa. Each r. is connected with a fibrilla of the external molecular stratum of the retina. Cf. *Retinal CONES*.—**R. cell.** 1. See under **CELL**. 2. Of Maddock, see *Taste CELL*.—**R's of Corti.** Ger., *Gehörstäbchen*. Two layers, an inner and an outer, of lightly swung r's (Corti's fibres), the inferior ends of which stand on the membrana basilaris, while their superior ends are connected like joints.—**R's of Heidenhain.** The fibrillated structure in the fibrillated cells.

ROEMERIA, *f.* From Roemer, a Swiss naturalist. A genus of plants of the *Papaveraceae*.—**R. hybrida**, **R. violacea**. Wind rose, the *ῥιπῆκρον* of Dioscorides; an annual herb resembling opium in properties, indigenous to Mediterranean regions.

ROMANOSCOPE. A speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure (*S. romanum*).

RONDELETIA, *f.* From Rondelet, a French physician. Fr., *rondelétie*. A genus of plants of the *Rubiaceae*.—**R. asiatica**. An East Indian shrub. The bark and fruits are used externally in skin diseases.—**R. febrifuga**. The *cordobancillo* of Cuba, where the bitter bark is used in fevers.

RÖNTGENOGRAM. A Röntgen ray picture.

RÖNTGENOSCOPY. Examination with the aid of the Röntgen rays.

RÖNTGOGRAPH'IC. Ger., *röntgraphisch*. Pertaining to a Röntgen ray picture.

RO'OB, *n. indecl.* See **ROB**.

ROOT. A.-S., *rot*. Gr., *ρίζα*. Lat., *radix*. Fr., *racine*. Ger., *Wurzel*. 1. The descending axis of a plant. 2. Any structure or part of a structure resembling or analogous to the r. of a plant. 3. The chief or ultimate cause or source of anything.—**Anterior r. of the auditory nerve.** Ger., *vordere Akustikuswurzel*. The anterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve near the restiform body. It arises from the large-celled auditory nucleus.—**Anterior r. of the zygoma.** A broad ridge which passes backward from the base of the temporal portion of the zygoma upon the squamous portion of the temporal bone.—**Anterolateral r. of the optic tract.** That band of the tract that arises from the optic thalamus and passes through the inner geniculate body.—**Ascending r. of the auditory nerve.** A band of fibres described by Roller as ascending from the medulla in the middle line to join the r's of the auditory nerve as they emerge from the medulla.—**Ascending r. of the fifth nerve.** Fr., *grande racine ascendante*. A bundle of fibres which arises from a group of nerve cells in the gelatinous substance of the medulla oblongata and joins the sensory r. of the fifth nerve.—**Bengal r.** The r. of *Zingiber cassumunar*.—**Brazil r.** An old name for ipecac.—**Deep r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Anterior r. of the auditory nerve*.—**Descending r. of the fifth nerve.** Lat., *radix nervi trigemini descendens*. A bundle of fibres which arise from the gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius, pass downward as a separate bundle, and join the motor r. of the fifth nerve.—**External r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria lateralis*. A bundle of fibres arising from the insula, which aids in forming the olfactory nerve.—**Fascicled r's.** Multiple r's; branches of the embryonic root forming a cluster of fibres or of tubers.—**Gray r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Middle r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Inferior auditory r.** Ger., *hintere Akustikuswurzel*. The posterior of the two r's which unite to form the audi-

tory nerve close to the restiform body. It arises from the chief auditory nucleus.—**Inferior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The r's which arise from the anterior cornu of the spinal cord and emerge through its lateral column.—**Insane r.** Of Shakespeare, according to Canon Ellacombe, hemlock, and, according to some other commentators, belladonna; but more probably mandrake (*Mandragora*).—**Internal r. of the optic tract.** That band of the optic tract arising from the stratum opticum of the corpora quadrigemina and passing between the inner and outer geniculate bodies.—**Long r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *External r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Mesencephalic r. of the trigeminus.** Of Spitzka, the descending r. of the trigeminus.—**Middle r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria medialis*. A short bundle of fibres arising from the internal margin of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.). It aids in forming the olfactory nerve.—**Motor r's of the pneumogastric nerve.** Fibres of the pneumogastric nerve arising from the motor accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal nucleus.—**Motor r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The smaller of the two r's which form the trigeminal nerve. It arises in the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve, and, after receiving fibres from the Gasserian ganglion, is continued as the inferior maxillary nerve.—**Multiple r's.** See *Fascicled r's*.—**Posterior auditory r.**, **Posterior main r. of the acoustic nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Posterior r. of the zygoma.** A ridge upon the outer surface of the temporal bone, which runs back from the base of the zygoma and divides into two branches, one of which passes in front of the meatus auditorius externus, and the other above it.—**R. cap.** See **ROOT SHEATH**.—**R. of a hair.** Ger., *Haarwurzel*. The portion of a hair imbedded in the skin.—**R. of a nail.** Ger., *Nagelwurzel*. The portion of a nail that is covered by the skin.—**R. of a tooth.** Ger., *Zahnwurzel*. The portion of a tooth that is imbedded in an alveolus.—**R. of the aorta.** See **AORTIC BULB**.—**R's of the fornix.** Ger., *Wurzeln des Gewölbes*. Of Burdach, descending r's which spring from the optic thalamus and ascending r's which spring from the gray matter on the floor of the third ventricle and the anterior part of the optic thalamus behind the chiasm.—**R. of the lung.** Lat., *radix pulmonis*. Ger., *Lungenwurzel*. The mass formed by the bronchi, blood vessels, and nerves as they enter the lung.—**R. of the mesentery.** Ger., *Gekröswurzel*. The portion of the mesentery that is attached to the posterior wall of the abdomen.—**R. of the nose.** Ger., *Nasenswurzel*. The upper narrow portion of the nose between the orbits.—**R. of the optic tract.** The connection of the optic tract with the brain.—**R. of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel*. The posterior thick portion of the tongue.—**Secondary r.** Fr., *racine secondaire*. An inaxial r.; one not continuous with the stem, but produced laterally from the sides of the abortive primary radicle or from some other part of the plant.—**Sensory r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The larger of the two r's of the fifth nerve. It arises from the sensory nucleus of the nerve, and terminates in the Gasserian ganglion.—**Superficial r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Superior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The fibres of the nerve that arise from the medulla.

ROOT SHEATH. Ger., *Wurzelscheide*. A cuticular covering of the root of an organ.—**Inner r. s. of a hair.** A layer, in the root of a hair, lying immediately external to its cuticle and made up of Henle's and Huxley's layers (*q. v.*) and a very delicate cuticle.—**Outer r. s. of a hair.** A layer of stratified epithelium, similar to the stratum Malpighii of the skin, immediately beneath the glossy membrane of a hair follicle.

RORIFEROUS. Lat., *rorifer* (from *ros*, dew, and *ferre*, to bring). Fr., *rorifère*. Dew-bringing; of ducts or vessels, excreting fluids upon the surface of organs.

RORISMARI'NI, *m.* A form of *rosmarini*, the gen. of *Rosmarinus* (*q. v.*).

ROS, *m.* *Ro'ris*. 1. Dew, or a dewlike particle. 2. *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 3. See **SEMEN**. 4. Of Harvey, a special nutritive substance which was supposed to cause the growth of the bodily organs.

RO'SA, *f.* Gr., ῥόδον. Fr., *rosier*. Ger., *Rose*. 1. The rose; a genus of shrubby prickly plants. 2. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, the petals of the pale rose or of the damask rose; of the Netherl. Ph., the petals of the pale rose or of the red rose. 3. See *Os uteri*.—**Aqua rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (*seu rosarum*). Fr., *eau distillée de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenwasser*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of fresh pale rose petals with water enough to make 1 part [Br. Ph.] 2½ parts [U. S. Ph.] of distillate; or by heating 4 drops of the oil with 1,000 grammes of water [Ger. Ph.].—**Confectio rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *consève de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenconsève*. A conserve made of 1 part of red rose petals, 8 parts of sugar, 1½ part of clarified honey, and 2 parts of rose water.—**Confectio rosæ caninæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *consève de cynorrhodons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hainbutterconsève*. Confection of hips (the fruit of *R. canina*).—**Conserva rosæ gallicæ** [Br. Ph.] (*seu rubræ* [Fr. Cod.]), *Conserva rosarum*. See *Confectio rosæ*.—**Extractum rosæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de rose rouge*. Ger., *flüssiges Essigrosen-extrakt*. A fluid extract of red rose petals.—**Flores rosæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Pale rose flowers.—**Flores rosæ sale conditi**. Pale rose petals put up with half their weight of common salt [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.].—**Infusum rosæ acidum** (*seu acidulum* [Br. Ph.], *seu compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *infusion de roses acidulée*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red rose petals in 80 of boiling water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid, and straining [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph., 1870, directed the maceration of ½ oz. of dried red rose petals, 3 fluid drachms of dilute sulphuric acid, and 2½ pints of boiling water, and the addition of 1½ oz. of sugar.—**Mellitum rosæ gallicæ** (*seu rosarum* [Belg. Ph.]), **Mel rosæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mel rosarum**. Fr., *mellite de rose rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *hydromellé de roses*. Ger., *Rosenhonig*. Honey of rose; an extract of red rose petals mixed with honey.—**Oleum rosæ** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of roses.—**R. agrestis**. 1. A variety of *R. canina*. 2. *R. arvensis*. 3. A variety of *R. rubiginosa*.—**R. alba**. Fr., *rosier blanc*. Ger., *weisse Rose*. A white-flowered variety of *R. canina*.—**R. arvensis**. Ger., *Ackerrose*. A variety of *R. gallica* with whitish or clear rose-colored flowers.—**R. aurantiaca**. *R. bicolor*.—**R. balearica**. *R. sempervirens* (1st def.).—**R. balsamica**. A variety (*vulgaris*) of *R. canina*.—**R. bicolor**. Fr., *rosier poncean*. A variety (*punicea*) of *R. lutea* with the flowers scarlet-red within and yellowish on the outside.—**R. bifera**, **R. calendarum** (*corymbosa*), **R. calendularum**. *R. damascena*.—**R. canina**. Fr., *rosier de chien*. Ger., *Hundsrose*. Dog rose. The root bark and petals were formerly official.—**R. centifolia**. Fr., *rosier à cent feuilles*. Ger., *hundertblättrige Rose*. 1. Cabbage (or hundred-leaved) rose. It is much grown in southern France and southern Asia for the production of rose water and oil of rose. The petals, the ῥόδον of the ancients, are official. A decoction of the fresh leaves is used as a mild laxative. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Pale rose*.—**R. centifolia simplex**. *R. agrestis* (2d def.).—**R. cerea**, **R. chlorophylla**. *R. lutea*.—**R. cinnaomea**. Fr., *rose cannelle* (2d def.). 1. *R. bicolor*. 2. Single cinnamon rose; a species growing wild in Europe. In the Amoor country it is said to afford a fruit (hip) much superior to that of *R. canina*.—**R. cynorrhodon**. *R. canina*.—**R. damascena**. Fr., *rosier de Damas*. Ger., *Damascenerose*. Damask rose; used for the production of rose water and oil of rose.—**R. eglanteria**, **R. fœtida**. *R. lutea*.—**R. gallica**. Fr., *rosier de Provins*. Ger., *französische*

Rose. 1. French rose. It furnishes red rose petals. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., red rose petals.—**R. indica**. China rose; the parent of some of the sweetest-scented roses. It grows from upper India to China and Japan, and is cultivated for its petals, which yield attar.—**R. lutea**. Fr., *rosier odorant*. Ger., *gelbe Rose*. Austrian rose. The flowers, which have a disagreeable odor, are used in the West Indies as a tonic and astringent. The green leaves are used as tea.—**R. moschata**. Fr., *rosier musqué*. Ger., *Bisamrose*. Musk rose; much cultivated for the production of attar.—**R. muscosa**. Ger., *Moosrose*. Moss rose; a variety of *R. centifolia*.—**R. pallida**. See *Pale rose*.—**R. pimpinella**, *R. pimpinellifolia*. *R. spinosissima*.—**R. pomifera**. Ger., *äpfeltragende Rose*. Apple rose; cultivated for its fruits, which are used as food and medicinally.—**R. rubiginosa**. Ger., *Weinrose*. Eglantine, sweetbrier. The flowers and fruits and its bedegar are used like those of *R. canina*.—**R. rubra**. See *Red rose petals*.—**Rosarum flores**. See *Pale rose*.—**R. semperflorens**. *R. damascena*.—**R. sempervirens**. Fr., *rosier toujours vert*. Ger., *immergrüne Rose*. 1. The evergreen rose, the ῥόδον αἰφύλλον of Theophrastus; a species having a musklike odor, cultivated for the production of attar. 2. *R. moschata*. 3. *R. umbellata*. 4. A variety of *R. canina*.—**R. silvestris**. A variety of *R. canina*.—**R. turbinata**. Ger., *kreisel förmige Rose*. Frankfurt rose. The flowers are used like those of *R. centifolia*, but have a milder odor.—**R. umbellata**. A variety of *R. rubiginosa*.—**R. usitatissima**. *R. alba*.—**R. villosa**. Fr., *rosier velu*. Ger., *weichhaarige (oder zottige) Rose*. Shaggy-fruited rose; in part *R. pomifera*. In France a confection is prepared from the edible fruit.—**R. vulpina**. *R. lutea*.—**Syrupus e rosis siccis**, **Syrupus rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], (*gallicæ*) **Syrupus rosarum**. Fr., *sirap de suc de roses rouges*. A syrup of red rose petals.—**Unguentum aquæ rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade à (l'eau) de rose*. Ointment of rose water, cold cream; a white, soft ointment, used especially as a cosmetic, made by mixing 5 parts of expressed oil of almonds, 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, and 3 parts of rose water [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 32 parts of almond oil, 4 parts of white wax, 5 of spermaceti, and 16 of water, and adding 1 drop of oil of roses to 50 grammes of the mixture [Ger. Ph.]. The cold cream of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting 60 grammes of spermaceti and 30 of white wax in 215 of oil of sweet almonds, adding 10 drops of oil of rose, and subsequently 60 grammes of rose water and 15 of tincture of benzoin.

RO'SA, *f.* Erysipelas or a disease of similar character.—**R. anglicana**. Erysipelas.—**R. asturica**, *R. asturiensis*. See *Rose of the Asturias*.—**R. saltans**. *Urticaria*.

ROSA'CEA, *f.* From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *goutte rose*, *acné rosacée* (ou *érythémateuse*), *couperose*, *varus goutte rose*, *rougeurs*. Ger., *Kupferrose*, *Kupferfinne*, *Kupfererschlag*, *Kupferhandel*. Rosy drop, grog blossom, copper nose, carbuncled face, bubukles; a chronic cutaneous disease, particularly of the face, affecting the nose, cheeks, chin, or forehead, characterized by patches of diffuse redness due to dilated blood vessels and often attended with papulation or pustulation, sometimes with cutaneous hypertrophy. Cf. **RHINOPHYMA**.—**R. congestiva**, **R. erythematosa**. *R.* chiefly characterized by redness of the skin, associated commonly with the appearance of dilated and tortuous blood vessels.—**R. hypertrophica**. *R.* attended with hyperplasia of the skin. See **GUTTA r. hypertrophica**.—**R. papulosa**. *R.* attended with papulation.—**R. pustulosa**. *R.* attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences.

ROSA'LIA, *f.* From *rosa*, a rose. See **RUBEOLA** (1st def.) and **MEASLES** (1st def.).

ROSAN'ILIN(E). Ger., *Rosanilin*. A colorless, crystalline base, C₂₀H₁₉N₃ + H₂O. Its salts form the different

aniline reds, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, and azaleine; and its substitution products with methyl, ethyl, and phenyl form the various violets, blues, and greens of the aniline series. It has been used as an antiparasitic.

RO'SARY. From *rosa*, a rose. A string of beads or beadlike formations.—**Rhachitic r.** A series of beadlike enlargements at the junction of the cartilages with the ribs, found in rhachitis.

ROSA'TUS. Fr., *rosé, rosat*. Containing or made from roses.

ROSE. Gr., *ῥόδον*. Lat., *rosa*. Fr., *rosier* (1st def.), *r.* (2d def.). Ger., *R.* 1. The genus *Rosa*. 2. A flower of a plant of that genus.—**Atar** (or **Athar**, or **Attar**) of *r.* (or *r*'s). See *Oil of r.*—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rosæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (seu *rosarum*), *ætheroleum rosæ*, *essentia rosæ*. Fr., *huile volatile de r.* Ger., *Rosenöl*. Attar of *r.*; a volatile oil distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena* [U. S. Ph.] and various other species of *Rosa*. If rapidly cooled to 12.5° C. it solidifies, owing to the separation of crystals of a stearoptene. The strong diffusive odor is due entirely to the liquid portion. Oil of *r.* is used as a scent and for making *r.* water.—**Ottar** (or **otto**) of *r*'s. See *Oil of r.*—**Pale r.** Lat., *rosa centifolia* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ centifoliæ petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rosæ* [Ger. Ph.] (*centifoliæ*, seu *pallidæ*), *petala rosæ* (*centifolia*), *petala rosarum siccata r.*, *rosarum flores*. Fr., (*pétales de r.* à cent feuilles (ou *r. pâle*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., (*blassrot[h]e*) *Rosenblätter*. Cabbage *r.* petals; the petals of *R. centifolia*. They are now chiefly used to prepare *r.* water.—**Red r. petals.** Lat., *rosa gallica* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ gallicæ petala* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *boutons de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rot[h]e Rosenblätter*, *Essigrosenblätter*, *Knopfroßenblätter*. The unexpanded petals of *Rosa gallica*. They are somewhat tonic and astringent.—**R. petals.** See *Pale r.* and *Red r. petals*.—**R. water.** See *Aqua ROSÆ* (under *ROSA*).

ROSE. Ger., *R.* See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**R. drop.** See *ROSACEA*.—**R. of the Asturias.** Lat., *rosa asturica* (seu *asturiensis*). Fr., *mal des Asturies*. Ger., *asturische R.* A disease regarded by some as pellagra, by others as leprosy.

RO'SEIN(E). Fr., *roséine*. Ger., *Rosein*. 1. See *FUCHSINE*. 2. Mauveine.

ROSEL/LA. *f.* Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. 1. Rubeola. 2. See *DROSERA*.

ROSE'OLA, f. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *roséole, rosace, feu (ou fièvre) rouge*. Ger., *Feuermasern, Wiebeln*. Rose rash; an eruption of small, rose-colored or red, hyperæmic or inflammatory efflorescences, which are sometimes slightly elevated, and disappear on pressure. Cf. *ERYTHEMA*.—**Annular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic *r.* in the form of rings, sometimes concentric.—**Balsamic r.** See *ERYTHEMA balsamicum*.—**Circinal r.** See *R. annulata*.—**Epidemic r.** See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—**Granular syphilitic r.** Fr., *roséole piquetée (syphilitique)*. A modified form of syphilitic *r.* in which little, darker-colored elevations appear on the surface of the roseolous patches, corresponding to the mouths of the follicles and often traversed by hairs.—**Guttural r.** See *ANGINA syphilitica*.—**Herpetic r.** See *R. miliaris*.—**Papular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic *r.* in which certain of the efflorescences become inflamed and elevated above the surface, may be attended with itching and occasionally bear some resemblance to those of urticaria.—**Pathogenic r.** *R.* or erythema produced by the ingestion of certain drugs.—**R. acnosa.** See *ROSACEA*.—**R. æstiva.** Fr., *roséole estivale (ou idiopathique)*. A transient eruption sometimes observed during the hot weather of summer and autumn, consisting of small red spots without elevation or vesiculation.—**R. annularis.** Of Willan, a form of cutaneous eruption the exact nature of which is uncertain. Hebra regarded it as the same as annular erythema, while Behrend believes it to have been

herpes tonsurans maculosus.—**R. annulata.** *R.* with the efflorescences in the form of rings.—**R. autumnalis.** Of Willan, a form of *r.* occurring during autumn. Rayer considers it a form of erythema.—**R. balsamica.** See *ERYTHEMA balsamicum*.—**R. cholericæ, R. e cholera asiatica.** A rash observed in many cases of Asiatic cholera, on or about the ninth day (stage of reaction), consisting of small, elevated, red efflorescences, irregular patches of erythema, or urticarial wheals, most abundant on the extremities. Cf. *Choleraic ERYTHEMA*.—**R. e typho.** See *R. typhosa*.—**R. febrilis.** Fr., *fièvre érythémateuse*. *R.* associated with febricula or ephemeral fever.—**R. flosa.** See *SYCOSIS*.—**R. furfuracea herpetiformis.** An acute or subacute inflammatory eruption of the skin, characterized by scaly spots. By some the disease is regarded as parasitic and by many is supposed to be identical with the herpes tonsurans maculosus of Hebra.—**R. hyperæmica.** Congestive erythema in the form of small macules.—**R. idiopathica.** See *R. æstiva* and *R. autumnalis*.—**R. infantilis.** Syn.: *erythema infantile*. A transient eruption in infants, consisting usually of little red spots, sometimes of larger patches of redness, with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface, and commonly associated with some internal disorder, such as indigestion.—**R. infantum.** See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—**R. miliaris.** Fr., *roséole miliaire (ou herpétique* [1st def.]). 1. *R.* attended with the formation of vesicles; said to be due to herpeticism. 2. Of Gubler, a miliary eruption like that of scarlatina, accompanied by a buccopharyngeal exanthem.—**R. pityriaca.** See *PITYRIASIS nigra* (2d def.).—**R. punctata.** *R.* characterized by a punctate appearance.—**R. rheumatica.** An eruption consisting of small red spots, occurring on the trunk and the upper limbs, sometimes on the fingers, and associated with swelling and pain of the joints.—**R. symptomatica.** *R.* occurring as a symptom of some internal disorder.—**R. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic r.*—**R. typhosa.** Fr., *taches rosées (ou rouges, ou lenticulaires), roséole typhoïde*. The typhoid rash; an eruption that appears toward the end of the first or during the second week of typhoid fever, in the form of small rose-colored efflorescences, but little or not at all elevated, usually on the abdomen, breast, or extremities.—**R. urticata syphilitica.** See *Papular syphilitic r.*—**R. vaccina, R. vaccinica.** A *r.* or erythema, more or less generally distributed over the surface, following vaccination.—**R. variolosa.** Fr., *rash variolique, roséole variolense*. Ger., *Prodromalexanthem der Pocken*. A rash, occasionally observed during the prodromic stage of smallpox, consisting either of a dark scarlet, punctate eruption or of red spots, sometimes slightly elevated and occasionally associated with petechiæ; specially characterized by its constant location on the lower part of the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs, although, more rarely, it occurs on the extensor surfaces of the knees and elbows, the back of the hands and feet, the axillæ, and the region of the sternum.—**Secondary r.** See *R. symptomatica*.—**Squamous r.** Fr., *roséole squameuse*. See *PITYRIASIS maculata et circinata*.—**Syphilitic r.** The earliest and commonest cutaneous manifestation of syphilis; an eruption of small, rounded, often somewhat indistinct spots (rarely elevated above the surface), varying in color, according to the duration, from a pale rose to a dull red, and finally to a yellowish-red or fawn color; most frequent on the trunk and the flexor surface of the limbs.—**Typhoid r.** See *R. typhose*.

ROSE'OLOUS. Resembling or of the character of roseola. **ROS'IN.** See *RESIN* (2d def.).

ROS'INOL. An oil, C₂₂H₁₆, obtained by the dry distillation of Burgundy pitch; used as an antiseptic.

RO'SIO, f. -o'nis. From *rodere*, to gnaw. A gnawing sensation.—**R. stomachi, R. ventriculi.** See *CARDIALGIA*.

ROSMARINUS, *m.* -*ri'ni*, *rorismari'ni*. From *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine. Fr., *romarin*, *feuilles de romarin* (2d def.). Ger., *Rosmarin*, *Rosmarinblätter* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Monardææ*. 2. The leaves of *R. officinalis*.—**R. hortensis**, **R. officinalis**. Fr., *romarin officinal*. Ger., *gemeiner Rosmarin*. Common rosemary, the *λεβανotis στεφανωματική* of Dioscorides. All parts, especially the leaves, have a bitter, camphoraceous taste and a balsamic odor, and yield oil of rosemary. Rosemary is a mild stimulant, and is sometimes used as an emmenagogue, as a sternutatory, and in fomentations.—**Unguentum rosmarini compositum**. An ointment of 2 parts each of yellow wax and oil of nutmeg, 16 of lard, 8 of mutton suet, and 1 part each of the oils of rosemary and juniper.

ROSO'LENE. An oily-looking liquid obtained in the dry distillation of colophony, that never becomes rancid and is said to be antiseptic, cicatrizing, and stimulant.

ROSOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide rosolique*. Ger., *Rosolsäure*. The compound $C_{20}H_{16}O_8$.

ROSSA'LIA, **ROSSA'NIA**, *f.* See ROSEOLA.

ROS'TRUM, *n.* Fr., *bec*. From *rodere*, to gnaw. See BEAK (1st def.).—**R. anatis**. An old form of duck-bill forceps described by Rueff as being used for extracting the fœtus after embryotomy.—**R. cochleare**. The spoon-shaped process in front of and above the fenestra ovalis; the termination of the bony canal for the tensor tympani.—**R. corporis callosi**. See BEAK of the *corpus callosum*.—**R. gruinum**. Fr., *bec de grue*. An old term for a long, curved, slender forceps for seizing and removing substances from a cavity; somewhat like the modern uterine dressing forceps.—**R. laminæ spiralis**. See PROCESSUS cochleariformis.—**R. leporinum**. See HARELIP.—**R. sphenoidale**. Fr., *bec du sphénoïde*. Ger., *Keilbeinschnabel*. The beak of the sphenoid bone; the vertical prominence on the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the vomer.

ROT. Fr., *pourriture*. Ger., *Egeln*. The process of decay of organic matter by natural decomposition, or the condition of undergoing such process.—**Grinders' r.** See Knife-grinders' PHTHISIS and Stone-cutters' PHTHISIS.

ROTA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See ROTATION and DIARTHROSIS.

ROTA'TION. Lat., *rotatio*. Fr., *r.*, *mouvement de r.* (ou de pivot). Ger., *R.*, *Drehung*. The process of turning round with a wheellike motion.—**Chin r.** The movement of *r.* of the chin of the fœtus in face presentations, analogous to that of the occiput in vertex presentations.—**External r.** See MOVEMENT of restitution.—**R. of protoplasm**. A flowing of the protoplasm in slender currents on the inner surface of the primordial utricle, as in the cells of *Chara*.—**Specific r.** The rotary power of an optically active substance; the amount to which it rotates the plane of polarization when a beam of polarized light is passed through the substance.

ROTATOR, *m.* $Ro(ro^2)-ta(ta^3)/to^2r$; in Eng., $ro'ta-to^2r$. -*o'ris*. From *rotare*, to revolve. Fr., *rotateur*. Ger., *Dreher*. A muscle that rotates the part or organ to which it is attached.—**R. auris longus et brevis**. See SCUTOAURICULARIS internus.—**R'es (dorsi) breves**. Those of the *r'es spinæ* that are inserted into the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above.—**R'es (dorsi) longi**. Muscular fibres which extend between the upper margin of a transverse process and the base of the spinous process of an adjacent dorsal vertebra.—**R'es oculi**. The oblique muscles of the eye.—**R. humeri**. See CORACOBRACHIALIS superior.—**R. mallei**. See TENSOR tympani.—**R's of the thigh**. Lat., *rotatores femoris*. Ger., *Rollmuskeln des Oberschenkels*. The muscles that rotate the thigh inward (the anterior fibres of the gluteus minimus and of the gluteus medius) or outward (the gluteus maximus, iliopsoas, obturator externus, gemelli, pyramiformis, and quadratus femoris).—

R'es spinæ. Fr., *rotateurs du dos*. Eleven small muscular slips which extend from the upper and posterior portion of a dorsal vertebra to the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above.

ROT'HELN (Ger.). Ru^5te^2ln . German measles (see RUBEOLA [1st def.]).

ROT'HIC ACID. See NUCITANNIC ACID.

ROTISPINA'LES, *m. pl.* The rotatores spinæ.

ROT'TERIN. A composition, introduced by Rotter, of Munich, consisting of nine different antiseptics and containing no mercury bichloride or carbolic acid.

ROT'TLERIN. 1. The compound $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$, obtained from kamala. 2. The coloring matter of *Mallotus philippinensis*.

ROT'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *rota*, a wheel. Fr., *rotule*. Any small circular part or substance.—**R. genu**. See PATELLA.—**R. ossis humeri**. See OLECRANON.

ROT'ULAD. Toward the patellar aspect.

ROT'ULAR. Lat., *rotularis*. Fr., *rotulaire*. Pertaining to the patella.

ROTUN'DUS. Rotund; as a *n. m.*, a muscle so shaped.—**Superior r.** See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.

ROUN'DEL. The portion of bone removed in trephining.

ROUP. A disease of the domestic fowl resembling diphtheria.

RUB'BER. See CAOUTCHOUC and MASSEUR.—**Hard r.** Ebonite; vulcanized caoutchouc which has been rendered hard and susceptible of a polish by being subjected to pressure and heat during the process of vulcanization, or by the incorporation of some other ingredient, such as tar, white lead, etc. It can be molded and rolled at a high temperature, and when cold is firm, brittle, hard, light, impermeable to liquids, and resistant to ordinary chemicals.—**Indian r.**, **India r.** See CAOUTCHOUC.

RUBE'DO, *f.* -*ed'inis*. From *rubere*, to be red. Redness.—**R. cutis**. A diffused (not spotted) redness of the skin.—**R. faciei**. See ROSACEA erythematosa.—**R. ignita**. See ERYSIPELAS.

RUBEFA'CIENT. Lat., *rubefaciens*. Fr., *rubéfiant*. Producing redness; as a *n.*, an application that produces hyperæmic redness of the skin.

RUBEFA'CTION. Lat., *rubefactio*. Ger., *Rot(h)machen*. The production or existence of unnatural redness of the surface, as from a slight burn.

RUB'EIN. Fr., *rubéine*. See ALIZARIN.

RUBEL'LA, *f.* See RUBEOLA.

RUBE'OLA, *f.* From *rubere*, to be red. Fr., *rubéole* (1st def.), *érythème scarlatiniforme* (1st def.), *rougeole* (2d def.). Ger., *Röt(h)eln*, *rot(h)er Hund*, *Feuermasern*, *Feuerflecken* (all 1st def.). 1. Bastard (or German) measles, anomalous exanthem; an acute infectious variety of roseola, of mild character and short duration, chiefly characterized by an exanthem that bears some resemblance to that of measles. The eruption consists of small red spots or slightly elevated papules without sharply defined borders, which are rarely grouped in the crescentic figures observed in measles. *R.* is accompanied with brief fever and usually with catarrhal symptoms in the respiratory passages and often in the eyes. The eruption disappears in a few days with little or no desquamation. 2. Measles. In this sense the word is now little used.—**R. anormis**. Fr., *rougeole anormale*. Measles of an irregular or abnormal type (e. g., morbilli maligni).—**R. confuens**. See Scarlet FEVER.—**R. maligna**. See MORBILLI maligni and Black MEASLES (1st def.).—**R. morbillosa**. See *R.* (1st def.).—**R. nigra**. See MORBILLI hæmorrhagici.—**R. notha**. See *R.* (1st def.).—**R. scarlatinosa**. See SCARLATINA variegata.—**R. scorbutica**. See MORBILLI hæmorrhagici and MORBILLI maligni.—**R. veterum**. *R.* of the old writers; scarlatina.—**R. vulgaris**. See MEASLES.

RUBEOLINE. Of Farr, the morbid germ of measles.
RUBERYTHRIC ACID. Ger., *ruberythrinaäure*. A glucoside, perhaps $C_{20}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctoria*.

RUBESCENT. Lat., *rubescens*. Becoming red; reddish.

RUBIA, *f.* From *rubeus*, red. Fr., *garance* (*racine* [2d def.]). Ger., *Röt(h)e* (1st def.) *Grappwurzel* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Rubiaceæ*. 2. Madder, the dried root of *R. tinctorum*. It was formerly considered diuretic and emmenagogue. Its most important constituent is alizarin.—**R. anglica**. See *R. peregrina*.—**R. cordifolia**. Bengal madder, munjeet; a native of eastern Asia and found also in Africa. Its root (Bengal madder) is used as a deobstruent in scanty lochial discharge.—**R. peregrina**. Fr., *garance étrangère*. Ger., *fremde Röt(h)e*. Wild madder. Its root yields a part of the madder of commerce.—**R. sativa major**, *R. tinctoria*, *R. tinctorum*. Fr., *garance des teinturiers*. Ger., *Fürberrott(h)e*. Dyers' madder. Its root, dried and powdered, constitutes madder.

RUBIDIN(E). 1. A coloring matter found in watermelons, beets, and tomatoes. 2. A liquid base, $C_{11}H_{17}N$, obtained from various organic substances.

RUBIDIUM, *n.* From *rubidus*, dark red, on account of the characteristic absorption lines which the metal gives in the extreme red portion of the spectrum. A metal discovered by Bunsen in 1861 and found widely diffused through the mineral kingdom, although always in small quantities.—**R. and ammonium bromide**. A salt, $RbBr_2 \cdot NH_3$, recommended in epilepsy.—**R. bromide**. The compound $RbBr$, used in nervous palpitation of the heart.—**R. tartrate**. The compound $RbC_4H_5O_6$, used like *r. bromide*.

RUBIJERVIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$, obtained from *Veratrum album*.

RUBINAT-CONDAL. $Ru^{6+}be^{-3}na^{3+}ko^{2-}na^{3+}$. A certain Spanish purgative spring water containing magnesium sulphate.

RUBIN(E). See FUCHSINE.

RUBINUS, *m.* The ruby.—**R. verus**. An old term for anthrax.

RUBITANNIC ACID. A very hygroscopic tannin, $2(C_{14}H_{16}O_9) + 7H_2O$, obtained from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*.

RUBOR, *m.* -*oris*. From *rubere*, to be red. 1. Redness; a flush. 2. Diffuse hyperemia of the skin causing redness of the surface, as in blushing. Cf. *ERYTHEMA congestivum*.—**R. ang(e)ioneuroticus**, **R. essentialis**. Angioneurotic *r.*; *r.* due to primary vasomotor disturbance or a vascular neurosis.—**R. iracundiæ**. Redness or flushing of the skin from anger.—**R. neonatorum**. An erythematous inflammation occurring in new-born children, probably of nervous origin.—**R. neuroticus**. See *ERYTHEMA neuriticum*.—**R. pudoris**. The blush of shame.

RUBRESERIN. From *ruber*, red, and *eserine* (*q. v.*). A decomposition product of physostigmine.

RUBULA, *f.* From *rubus*, a bramble bush. See *FRAMBESIA*.

RUBUS, *m.* Fr., *ronce* (1st def.). Ger., *Brombeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Brombeerrinde* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants (including the blackberry, raspberry, dewberry, etc.) of the *Rosaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root bark of *R. villosus*, *R. canadensis*, and *R. trivialis*; tonic and astringent.—**Aqua rubi idæi**. Fr., *eau de framboise*. Ger., *Himbeerwasser*. Raspberry water; made by distilling with water fresh ripe raspberries or by fermenting and expressing them [Ger. Ph.].—**Extractum rubi fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de ronce*. Ger., (*flüssiges*) *Brombeerrindenextrakt*. Fluid extract of *r.* (2d def.).—**R. arcticus**. Fr., *ronce du nord*. Ger., *Brombeerstrauch*. Arctic bramble. The fruits have been used in medicine.—**R. batus**, **R. cæsius**.

Fr., *ronce à fruit bleu*. Ger., *blaue Brombeere*. Blue bramble, dewberry of Europe, the *βάτος* of Dioscorides. The fruits are used like those of *R. fruticosus*, and the leaves as tea.—**R. canadensis**. Canadian bramble. The root, which is smaller than that of *R. villosus*, yields in part the *r.* of the U. S. Ph.—**R. chamæmorus**. Fr., *ronce des marais*. Ger., *Zwerg-Brombeere*. Cloud-berry; a dwarf species, often mistaken for *Hydrastis canadensis*. The fruits, knot berries, are used as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and are eaten in Lapland. The astringent leaves are used in urinary complaints. The plant contains a crystallizable acid which acts as a diuretic without influencing arterial tension or the action of the heart.—**R. frondosus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. fruticosus**. Fr., *ronce sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Brombeerstrauch*. Common blackberry. The dried unripe fruits were formerly used in diarrhœa. The leaves are astringent.—**R. humifusus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. idæus**. Fr., *ronce du Mont Ida* (1st def.), *framboise* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Himbeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Himbeere* (2d def.). 1. Common raspberry, the *βάτος ἰδαία* of Dioscorides. The leaves are mildly astringent, and were formerly used medicinally. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of this species, used in the preparation of a refrigerant syrup.—**R. moluccanus**. A red-fruited shrub of Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the root is used in gastralgia and diarrhœa, and the leaves are employed in hæmorrhages, cough, and aphthæ.—**R. occidentalis**. Fr., *ronce d'Occident*. Ger., *westlicher Brombeerstrauch*. American raspberry. The root is used in dysentery, and the fruit is substituted (U. S. Ph.) for the ordinary raspberry.—**R. saxatilis**. Fr., *framboisier des rochers*. Ger., *Bruntische*. Bunch berry; a European species. From the juice of the fruit, fermented with honey, an intoxicating drink is prepared in Russia.—**R. strigosus**. Wild red raspberry, found in North America. Its fruits are substituted for those of *R. idæus*, with which some authors identify it.—**R. trivialis**. 1. The low bush blackberry of North America. Its root, which is like that of *R. canadensis*, yields in part the *r.* of the U. S. Ph. 2. *R. canadensis*. 3. *R. fruticosus*.—**R. villosus**. Fr., *ronce velue*. Ger., *zottiger Brombeerstrauch*. Common (or high) blackberry of North America, of which there are two varieties, *R. frondosus*, in which the fruit is more acid, and a procumbent or trailing variety (*R. humifusus*), which is not easily distinguished from the *R. trivialis* of Pursh. The root is covered with a thin, brownish bark, which constitutes in part the *r.* of the U. S. Ph. The leaves and flowers also are astringent.—**R. vulgaris**. *R. fruticosus*.—**R. vulpinus**. *R. villosus*.—**Syrupus rubi idæi**. Fr., *sirop de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of raspberry.

RUCTATIO, *f.* **RUCTUS**, *m.* -*tio'nis*, *ruc'tus*. Gr., *ῥεῦξις*, *ῥεῦγη*, *ῥεῦγμα*, *ῥεῦγμός*. See ERUCTION.

RUDIMENT. Lat., *rudimentum* (from *rudis*, unwrought). Fr., *r.* An undeveloped organ or part; an element or elementary principle.—**Cerebral r.** The primitive medullary expansion or cerebral vesicle.—**Primitive unpaired cerebral r.** The simple form of the primitive brain; originally, merely a dilatation of the medullary canal divided into compartments or primary cerebral vesicles.

RUDIMENTARY. Lat., *rudimentarius*. Fr., *rudimentaire*. Undeveloped, imperfectly developed.

RUE, *n.* Fr., *r.* See RUTA and RUTA *graveolens*.—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rutæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de r.*, *huile volatile de r.* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de r.* Ger., *Rautenöl*. A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* [U. S. Ph.] (from its fresh herb [Br. Ph.]).

RUELIA, *f.* From *Ruel*, a French botanist. Fr., *ruellie*. Ger., *Ruellie*. A genus of plants of the *Acanthaceæ*.—**R. clandestina**. Ger., *verborgenblühende Ruellie*. A West Indian species. The tubercles of the root, which when fresh are stinging and acrid, are used in

Jamaica as a febrifuge.—**R. strepens.** Fr., *ruellie bruyante*. A North American and West Indian herb, having the properties of *R. tuberosa*. The leaves, mixed with castor oil, are used externally in the eruptions of teething children.—**R. tuberosa.** Fr., *ruellie tubéreuse*. Jamaica snapdragon. The entire plant is bitter and acrid, and acts like ipecac. It is used in chronic diarrhoea, and externally as a vulnerary and in skin diseases. The root tubers are used as a febrifuge.

RUFICAR'MIN. A bright-red powder, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by heating carmin with water.

RUFICOC'CIN. The compound $C_{16}H_{10}O_8$.

RU'FIN. A dark-red, friable substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$, obtained by heating phlorrhizin.

RUFIO'PIN. Fr., *rufopine*. Ger., *R.* The compound $C_{14}H_8O_6$.

RU'GA, f. Fr., *ride*. Ger., *Runzel*. A ridge or raised fold.—**Rugæ vaginae** (seu vaginales). The transverse ridges of the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina.—**Rugæ ventriculi.** The folds of the mucous membrane of the collapsed stomach.

RUGI'TUS, m. -i'tus. See BORBORYGMUS.

RU'GOSE. Lat., *rugosus*. Fr., *ridé*. Ger., *runzelig*. Wrinkled with ridges.

RUGOS'ITY. Lat., *rugositas*. Ger., *Runzeligkeit*. 1. The state of being rugose. 2. A ruga.

RU'INA, f. From *ruere*, to go to ruin. A relic.—**Ruinæ processus vaginalis peritonæi.** The relics of the peritoneal process which in the foetus unites the peritonæum and the tunica vaginalis. It consists of a fibrous band or cord, of varying length, in the inguinal canal.

RUM. Fr., *rhum*. Ger., *R.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from the residue obtained in the manufacture of cane sugar or molasses. Average pure r. contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of alcohol.

RU'MEN, n. *Ru'minis*. Fr., *panse*. Ger., *Pansen*, *Panzen*. The paunch; in ruminants, the pouch, or, more properly, an oesophageal dilatation into which the food first passes, and where it is retained, so as to be moistened or macerated, before it is returned to the mouth.

RU'MEX, m. and *f.* *Ru'micis*. Fr., *patience* (1st def.) (*racine* [Fr. Cod.] [2d def.]). Ger., *Ampfer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of weedlike herbs (docks and sorrels) of the *Polygonaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the tonic, astringent root (dock root) of *R. crispus*, *R. acutus*, *R. silvestris*, and other species of *R.* It is used internally for scurvy, and both internally and externally in itch and other skin eruptions. It is also employed as an alternative, and has been used even in syphilis. The powdered root is recommended as a dentifrice, especially in spongy gums. See also *R. obtusifolius*.—**Extractum rumicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de patience frisée*. Ger., *flüssiges Grindwurzel-extrakt*. Fluid extract of r. (2d def.).—**R. acetosa.** Fr., *oseille des prés*. Ger., *gemeiner Ampfer*. Common sorrel. Formerly used, the root like the r. of the U. S. Ph., the leaves as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and the seed as an astringent.—**R. acetosella.** Fr., *surette*. Ger., *kleiner Ampfer*. The field sorrel. It is used as an antiscorbutic. The juice of the leaves is refrigerant.—**R. acutus.** 1. *R. pratensis*. 2. *R. nemolapathum* (1st def.). 3. *R. nemorosus*.—**R. alpinus** Fr., *patience des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenampfer*. Monk's rhubarb, a European species. The dried root has been used in place of rhubarb. It has the properties of dock root, but is laxative also.—**R. aquaticus.** Fr., *patience aquatique*. Ger., *Wasserampfer*. 1. Grainless dock. The leaves have the properties of those of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.), and the root is used like dock root. 2. *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.). 3. *R. maximus*.—**R. arifolius.** A European species having the properties of *R. acetosa*.—**R. britannica.** Pale dock of North America. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.).—**R. crispus.** Fr., *patience*

crépue. Ger., *krauser Ampfer*. Curled dock. The root constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. In Europe the fruits are used as an antidysenteric.—**R. Dioscoridis.** Ger., *Ampfer des Dioskorides*. A large-leaved species (perhaps a variety of *R. patientia*), the *ἀνθαράθων* of Dioscorides, indigenous to the Orient. The leaves and fruit are used as a wrapping for opium.—**R. hortensis.** *R. alpinus* and *R. patientia*.—**R. hydrolapathum**, **R. lapathicus** Ger., *Riesenampfer* (1st def.), *Pockenkraut* (2d def.). 1. Water dock; formerly used in scurvy and skin diseases. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.). This *R. aquaticus* (1st def.) and *R. maximus* are probably the species known to the ancient Greeks as *ἰππολάπαθον* and *βρεταννική* [Dioscorides]. 2. *R. aquaticus* (1st def.).—**R. maximus** Ger., *ansehnlichster Ampfer*. A European species having the habitat and properties of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.).—**R. nemolapathum.** Fr., *patience sauvage ordinaire*. Ger., *gekünnelter Ampfer*. 1. A species growing in Europe and North America. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.). 2. *R. nemorosus*.—**R. nemorosus.** Ger., *Hainampfer*. Grove dock; a European species. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.).—**R. obtusifolius.** Fr., *patience à feuilles obtuses*. Ger., *stumpfbliättriger Ampfer*. Broad-leaved dock. The root, constituting a part of the r. of the U. S. Ph. and Fr. Cod., is laxative, astringent, and tonic.—**R. patientia.** Fr., *patience*. Ger., *Gemüseampfer*. Herb of patience, the *λάπαθον κηπευτόν* of Dioscorides; cultivated for its young leaves, which are considered antiscorbutic. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.), and is also mildly laxative. It has been used in ichthyosis.—**R. pratensis.** Ger., *Wiesenampfer Mangelwurzel*. A European species. The root is used like that of *R. obtusifolius*.—**R. pulcher.** Fr., *patience simée*. Fiddle dock. The root is aperient, diuretic, and mildly astringent.—**R. sanguineus.** Fr., *patience sanguine*. Ger., *Blutampfer*. Bloody dock, perhaps a variety of *R. nemorosus*; growing in Europe and North America. Its root is used like r. (2d def.).—**R. sativus.** See *R. alpinus* and *R. patientia*.—**R. scutatus.** Fr., *patience en bouquetier*. Ger., *schildblättriger Ampfer*. Buckler-shaped sorrel, the *λάπαθον μικρόν* of Dioscorides. Its leaves have the properties of those of *R. acetosa*.—**R. silvestris.** A variety of *R. obtusifolius*.—**R. vesicarius.** Fr., *patience vésiculeuse*. Ger., *blasenfrüchtiger Ampfer*. Bladder dock; used like *R. acetosa*.

RU'MICIN. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RU'MINANT. Lat., *ruminans*. Chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia* (Ger., *Wiederkäuer*), which are a group of hoofed mammals consisting of those which chew the cud.

RUMINA'TION. Lat., *ruminatio*. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Wiederkäuen*, *R.* The act or process of chewing the cud characteristic of the *Ruminantia*; in a pathological sense, *mercyism*.

RUMP. Ger., *Rumpf*. The sacrococcygeal region.

RUM'PHIA, f. Fr., *rumphie*. A doubtful genus of plants of the *Anacardiaceæ*.—**R. amboinensis, R. tiliaefolia.** A Malabar tree the bark of which is used as a stimulant and tonic. The root is bitter and aromatic.

RUNCI'NA, f. Gr., *ῥυκάνη*. See RASPATORIUM.

RUN'GIA, f. Fr., *r.* A genus of plants of the *Acanthaceæ*.—**R. repens.** A shrub of Peninsular India; used as an anthelmintic and in coughs and fevers. The leaves, with castor oil, are applied in tinea capitis.

RUN'NING. Gr., *δρόμος* (1st def.). Lat., *cursio* (1st def.). Fr., *coursé* (1st def.). Ger., *Laufen* (1st def.). 1. Locomotion by a succession of more or less rapid leaps with first one foot and then the other, one foot leaving the ground before the other has reached it. 2. A popular term for a morbid discharge, especially that of gonorrhoea.—**Paroxysmal r.** *R.* (1st def.) in paroxysms; a morbid phenomenon of the explosive, irregularly periodic sort, due to cerebral excitement.

RUN'ROUND. See *PARONYCHIA vulgaris*.

RUP'ES, *f. pl.* *Ru'pium*. See *LABIA pudendi* (under *LABIUM*).

RUP'IA, *f.* Written also *rhyphia* and *rypia*. From *ρύπος*, filth. Ger., *Schmutzflechte*. A cutaneous eruption characterized by the formation of hard, laminated, conical, dark-colored crusts resting upon an eroded or ulcerating, suppurating surface. Although formerly considered an independent form of disease, it is now regarded as a phenomenon or condition that may be incident to various pustular or vesicopustular diseases attended with a discharge composed of pus, serum, and blood.—**R. cachectica**. See *ECTHYMA cachecticum*.—**R. circinata**. An annular vesicopustular syphiloderm attended with the formation of rupial crusts.—**R. escharotica**. An old term for some form of ulcerative disease occurring in cachectic persons and attended with an ichorous discharge.—**R. escharotica** of Willan. See *ECTHYMA gangrenosum*.—**R. non-syphilitica**. R. not due to syphilis.—**R. proeminens**, **R. prominens**. R. in which the crusts are large and prominent.—**R. simplex**. R. in which the crusts attain only a moderate size.—**R. variolosa**. A form of r. somewhat resembling syphilitic r., sometimes observed during the crusting stage of variola, in connection with a return of fever. Certain of the partially dried pocks, especially upon the breasts, undergo renewed suppuration at the periphery, forming a pustular rim or border to the original efflorescence. This border, on drying, forms a scab, and outside of that the same process may be repeated.—**Syphilitic r.** A variety of ecthyematous syphiloderm characterized by the production of thick, conical, dark-colored crusts, whose thickness and peculiar form are due to the continued secretion and drying of a tenacious pus beneath the crust, as well as to the gradual extension of the pustule at the periphery, the crust thus growing constantly thicker and larger through successive increments from below. On removing the crust, a superficial ulcer is displayed, with sharp-cut or undermined edges, and a grayish-red base with tenacious purulent secretions.

RUP'IAL. Of, pertaining to, or resembling rupia.

RUPOPHO'BIA, *f.* See *RHYOPHOBIA* and *MYSOPHOBIA*.

RUPTO'RIUM, *n.* From *rumpere*, to burst. Fr., *ruptoire*. An agent or apparatus for effecting solution of continuity, such as an osteoclast or a cautery.

RUPTU'RA, *f.* See *RUPTURE*.—**R. ani**. Fissure of the anus.—**R. vulvoanalis**, **R. vulvoperinæalis**. See under *RUPTURE* of the *perinæum*.

RUPTURE. Gr., *ρήξις*. Lat., *ruptura*. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ruptur*, *Bruch*, *Zerreißung*, *Riss*. 1. A laceration or bursting. 2. A popular term for hernia.—**Abdominal r.** See *Abdominal HERNIA*.—**R. of the anus**. See *FISSURE of the anus*.—**R. of the perinæum**. Ger., *Dammriss*, *Mittelfleischriss*. A laceration or bursting of the perinæum, either complete (Lat., *ruptura vulvoanalis*), when the sphincter ani is torn, together with more or less of the rectovaginal septum, or incomplete (Lat., *ruptura vulvoperinæalis*), when the anus is not involved.

RUP'TURED. Fr., *hargneux* (2d def.). 1. Torn asunder. 2. Affected with hernia.

RUS'CUS, *m.* From *ruscum*, butcher's broom. Fr., *fragon*. Ger., *Mäusedorn*. A genus of plants of the *Asparagææ*.—**R. aculeatus**. Fr., *fragon épineux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *stacheliger Mäusedorn*. Box holly, the *μυρσίνη ἄγρια* of Dioscorides. The root is aperient and diuretic. The branches and berries were formerly used in calculous affections and as an emmenagogue.—**R. hypoglossum**. Fr., *fragon à foliole*. Ger., *zungenförmiger Mäusedorn*. Double-leaved butcher's broom, the *ἰππόγλωσσον* of Dioscorides. The stem, branches, and smaller leafy branches were formerly used in decoction as a gargle in catarrhal inflammations of the uvula, etc. The

root was used in diseases of the uterus.—**R. hypophyllum**. Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Mäusedorn*. Thick-leaved butcher's broom; the *δάσνῃ ἀλεξανδρεία* of Dioscorides, the *Laurus alexandrina* of the ancient Romans; a south European species having the properties of *R. hypoglossum*. The root was used in suppressed lochia, difficult labor, dysuria, etc.

RUS'MA. A kind of earth found in Turkey.—**R. Tartarorum**. A depilatory consisting essentially of arsenic trisulphide and 3 or 4 times as much quicklime or chalk.

RUS'SULA. From *russulus*, reddish. Fr., *russule*. A genus of white-spored agarics distinguished from *Lactarius* chiefly by the absence of milk. Some of them are edible and many poisonous.—**R. emetica**. A very poisonous European species.—**R. heterophylla**. An esculent European species.

RUT. From *rugitus*, a roaring. Fr., *r.* See *ESTRUATION*.

RU'TA, *f.* Gr., *ρύτή*. Fr., *rue*. Ger., *Raute*. 1. Rue. 2. *R. graveolens*.—*Oleum rutæ æthereum*. See *Oil of RUE*.—**R. capra**, **R. capraria**. See *GALEGA officinalis*.—**R. graveolens**, **R. hortensis**, **R. latifolia**. Fr., *rue puante*. Ger., *gemeine Raute*. Common rue, the *πήγανον* of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *πήγανον κηπευτόν* of Dioscorides; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as *r.* All parts are active, but the leaves are commonly used. Rue has the exciting, irritant, narcotic properties of its volatile oil, and is used as a vermifuge and anthysteric, in colic and amenorrhœa, and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially from atony.—**R. macrophylla**. Fr., *rue d'Orient*. A species found in northern Africa and the Levant, cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are like those of *R. graveolens*.—**R. montana**. Fr., *rue de montagne*. Ger., *Bergraute*. Wild rue, the *πήγανον δεινόν* of Dioscorides; growing in Mediterranean regions. It is said to be more powerful than *R. graveolens*.—**R. sativa**. *R. graveolens*.—**R. tuberculata**. Fr., *rue tuberculeuse*. A plant indigenous to Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, where the juice is used to promote the growth of the hair and beard.—**R. vulgaris**. *R. graveolens*.

RUTHEN'IC. Containing ruthenium as a tetrad radicle.—**R. acid**. Fr., *acide ruthénique*. Ger., *Rutheniumsäure*. Ruthenium trioxide, RuO₃.

RUTHEN'IOUS. Fr., *ruthénieux*. Containing ruthenium as a trivalent radicle.

RUTHEN'IUM, *n.* Fr., *ruthénium*. A metallic element discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first certainly demonstrated to exist by Clans in 1845. It oxidizes on prolonged exposure to the air, but is scarcely affected by the action of any acids. Symbol, Ru; sp. gr., 12'261, atomic weight, 103'5.

RU'TIC. Fr., *rutique*. Derived from or contained in rue.—**R. acid**. See *CAPRIC acid* and *RUTINIC acid*.—**R. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde rutique*. The compound C₁₀H₂₀O₄.

RUTIDO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). See *RHYTIDOSIS*.

RU'TILIN. See *OLIVIN* (2d def.).

RU'TIN(E). See *QUERCITRIN* and *RUTINIC acid*.

RUTIN'IC ACID. A glucoside, C₂₅H₂₈O₁₅, extracted from *Ruta graveolens*.

RUT'ING. See *ESTRUATION*.

RUT'ULIN. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin.

RU'TYL. See *CAPRYL* (1st def.).

RU'TYLENE. A liquid, C₁₀H₁₈, formed by passing the vapors of oil of rue over molten zinc chloride.

RYCH'ENOTREPAN'. A combined lever and perforator for the removal of hard bone.

RYE. A.-S., *ryge*. Lat., *secale*. Fr., *seigle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Roggen*. *Secale cereale* or its grain.—**Horned r.**, **Spurred r.** See *CLAVICEPS purpurea* and *ERGOT*.

RY'PIA, *f.* See *RUPIA*.

S

S. The letter S, also an S-shaped structure.—**S. romanum.** See *Sigmoid FLEXURE* of the colon.

SABADIL'LA, *f.* Ger., *Sabadille* (1st def.). See *CEVADILLA* (2d def.).

SABADIL'LIC ACID. See *CEVADIC acid*.

SABADIL'LIN(E). Lat., *sabadillia*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sabadillin*. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$, found in cevadilla seed. According to Dragendorff and Weigelin, it is neither sternutatory nor emetic, but accelerates the heart's action. 2. Veratrine. Cf. *CEVADILLINE*.

SAB'ATRIN(E). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sabatin*. An alkaloid, $C_{51}H_{86}N_2O_{17}$, found in cevadilla seed.

SABBA'TIA, *f.* From *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *s.*, *sabbatie*. Ger., *Sabbatie*. A genus of plants of the *Sabbatinæ*.—**S. angularis.** Ger., *eckige Sabbatie*. American century. The herb is used as a digestive tonic and an anthelmintic.—**S. paniculata.** Ger., *rispige Sabbatie*. A species common in the southern United States; used like *S. angularis*.

SAB'IN. See *JUNIPERUS sabina*.

SABI'NA, *f.* From *Sabini*, the Sabines. Fr., *sabine* [Fr. Cod.], *sabinier* (2d def.). Ger., *Sadebaum*. 1. The genus *Juniperus*. 2. *Juniperus s.* 3. The tops of *Juniperus*. 4. Savin leaves.—**Ceratum sabinae** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat (ou onguent) de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumsalbe*. Savin ointment.—**Extractum sabinae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sabine*. Ger., *flüssiges Sadebaumextrakt*. Fluid extract of savin tops.

SAB'ULOSE, SAB'ULOUS. Lat., *sabulosus*. Gr., *ψαμμός*. Gravelly, gritty.

SABUR'RA, *f.* 1. Coarse sand. 2. Filth; sordes.

SAC. Gr., *σάκκος*. Lat., *saccus*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sack*. A pouchlike structure.—**Air s.** Ger., *Luftsack*. An air cell.—**Allantoid s.** The allantoids.—**Amniotic s.** See *AMNION*.—**Aneurysmal s.** That dilatation of a blood vessel constituting the wall of an aneurysm.—**Conjunctival s.** The s. formed by the reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva on to the eyeball.—**Dartois (or Dartoid) s.** Fr., *S. dartoïque de la femme*. Of Broca, a special pyriform s. situated in the labium pudendi majus, having its larger extremity directed downward and backward, and its smaller one upward, forward, and outward toward the opening of the inguinal canal. According to Sappey, it is not muscular, but composed of interlacing elastic fibres, and is described by him as the elastic apparatus of the labia majora (*appareil élastique des grandes lèvres*).—**Dental s.** See *Dental FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Embryonic s.** The body of the embryo at an early period of development, when the closure of the abdomen has been accomplished, and it presents a saclike appearance.—**Embryo s.** Ger., *Keim-sack, Keimkapsel*. In the nucellus of an ovule, a large cell (sometimes so strongly developed as entirely to replace the nucellus) in which the embryo is formed.—**Fœtal s.** Fr., *s. fœtal*. Ger., *Fruchtsack, Fruchtkapsel*. Thes. which contains the fetus in cases of extrauterine gestation.—**Galactophorous s.** See *SACculus lacteus*.—**Gestation s.** See *Fœtal s.*—**Hair s.** See *HAIR follicle*.—**Hernial s.** Lat., *saccus herniosus*. Fr., *s. herniaire*. Ger., *Bruchsack*. The pouch of peritonæum which incloses a hernia.—**Lacrymal s.** Lat., *saccus lacrimalis*. Fr., *s. lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränensack*. The dilated upper portion of the lacrymal duct.—**Lacteal s.** See *RECEP-taculum chyli*.—**Navel s.** See *Umbilical VESICLE*.—**Peritoneal s.** See *Abdominal PERITONÆUM*.—**Pleural s.** Ger., *Brustfellsack*. The parietal pleura.—**Tooth s.** See *Dental FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Vagino-peritoneal s.** Fr., *s. vagino-péritonéal*. The s. of a congenital inguinal hernia.—**Vitelline s.** Ger., *Dottersack*. The s. (called the *umbilical vesicle* in the human subject) surrounding the yolk in the embryo produced by the cleavage of the

mesoblast.—**Yolk s.** 1. An organized and vascular covering formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk, in vertebrate animals. Cf. *Umbilical VESICLE*. 2. See *Vitelline s.*

SACCANEURYS'MA, *n.* -ys'matos (-is). From *σάκκος*, a bag, and *εὐρύειν*, to dilate. See *Sacculated ANEURYSM*.

SAC'CATE. Lat., *saccatus*. Fr., *sacciforme*. Ger., *sackförmig* (1st def.), *sackig* (2d def.). 1. Sac-shaped. 2. Provided with a sac.

SAC'CATED. See *SACCULATED* and *SACCATE*.

SACCHAR'AMID(E). Fr., *s.* An amide of dibasic saccharic acid, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$.

SAC'CHARATE. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saccharat*. 1. A compound of a metal with saccharose; more properly termed a *sucrate*. 2. A salt of monobasic saccharic acid. 3. A salt of dibasic saccharic acid, the most usual meaning of the word.

SAC'CHARATED. Lat., *saccharatus*. Containing sugar. **SACCHAREPHIDRO'SIS**, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). See *EPHIDROSIS saccharata*.

SACCHAR'IC. Derived from or related to sugar.—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide saccharique*. Ger., *Zuckersäure*. 1. Monobasic s. acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, not yet obtained pure, but known through its anhydride (saccharin) and its salts. 2. As generally understood, a dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, produced by the oxidation of mannite, saccharose, levulose, and starch. By further oxidation it is converted into tartaric and subsequently into oxalic acid.—**S. anhydride.** See *SACCHARIN* (1st def.).

SAC'CHARID(E). An ether compounded of saccharose and an acid radicle.

SACCHARIFICATION. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *s.* The act or process of converting into sugar.

SACCHARIM'ETER. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *saccharimètre*. Ger., *S. Zuckermesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in a solution, especially a hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the strength of a solution of sugar in which it is immersed, or a special form of polarimeter so constituted as to indicate the amount of sugar present in a solution by the degree to which the latter rotates the plane of polarization.

SAC'CHARIN. Fr., *saccharine, sucre de houille*. 1. Of Péligot, the anhydride of monobasic saccharic acid; a carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, occurring as large colorless crystals of bitter salty taste, obtained by the action of lime on glucose, levulose, and invert sugar. 2. The anhydride of orthosulphaminebenzoic acid, $C_7H_5SO_3N$, of intensely sweet taste. It is said to be 280 times as sweet as sugar, and has been recommended as a substitute for it in diabetes and obesity. Even in considerable doses (5 to 20 grammes) it causes no injurious effects. It has an acid reaction and is feebly antiseptic.

—**Fahlberg's s.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. cocaine.** A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of s. and 5 of cocaine in alcohol, and evaporating to dryness.—**S. morphine.** A slightly bitter white powder, consisting of 35·6 parts of s. and 64·4 of morphine.—**S. quinine.** A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 9 parts of s. and 16 of quinine.—**S. strychnine.** A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 35·4 parts of s. and 64·6 of strychnine.

SAC'CHARINE. Lat., *saccharinus*. Fr., *saccharin*. Ger., *zuckerartig*. 1. Combined with or containing sugar. 2. Having a sweet taste.—**S. acid.** An old term for oxalic acid, so called because it was obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar. Cf. *SACCHARIC acid*.

SACCHARIN'IC ACID. A very sour syrup, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, formed by heating diacetosaccharose and sodium saligenin with absolute alcohol. It is probably monobasic saccharic acid.

SAC'CHARININ, SAC'CHARINOL, SAC'CHARINOSE. See *SACCHARIN* (2d def.).

SACCHAROBIO'OSE. Saccharose.

SACCHAROGALACTORRHÆA, *f.* From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, *γάλα*, milk, and *ροία*, a flowing. The secretion of an excess of sugar with the milk.

SACCHAROGEN. A glucoside.

SACCHAROGUMMI*TA*, *f.* From *saccharum*, sugar, and *gummi*, gum. Fr., *saccharogummité*. A gummy sugar obtained from licorice root.

SACCHAROID. Lat., *saccharoides* (from *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *saccharoïde*. Ger., *zuckerähnlich*. Resembling loaf sugar in texture.

SACCHAROL. See **SACCHARIN** (2d def.).

SACCHAROMETER. Fr., *saccharomètre*. Ger., *S.* See **SACCHARIMETER**.

SACCHAROMYCES, *m.* -*e'tos* (-*is*). From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A genus of non-chlorophyllaceous cryptogams forming a group commonly known as the yeast fungi, by some botanists regarded as degenerate forms of the *Ascomycetes*. They include most of the *Fungi* capable of exciting alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids, and are able to live without free oxygen. They consist of rounded or ellipsoidal, apparently non-nucleated cells, which, under suitable conditions, reproduce themselves by repeated processes of budding.—**S. albicans**. See **OIDIUM albicans**.—**S. apiculatus**. A species composed of citron-shaped or oval cells, with short points at each end, rarely united into small, slightly branching colonies; it occurs, with other forms of yeast, on fermenting fruit and in other spontaneous fermentations. Formation by spores is unknown.—**S. capillitii**. A species with spherical conidia, usually from 2.5 to 5.8 μ in diameter, forming glomerules, and producing here and there little buds. It is found on the human scalp and other hairy parts, and, according to Pechelharz, is the probable cause of pityriasis capitis.—**S. cerevisiæ**. Ger., *Hefepilz*. The yeast of beer (or brandy), brewers' yeast. The cells are generally spherical or oval, between 8 and 9 μ in length, solitary or with branches composed of short chains. It also occurs in the fermentation of palm wine. In ordinary yeast as produced in the high fermentation (between 14° C. and 18° C.) of beer it forms, at the surface of the liquid, branched bands consisting of several buds; in low fermentation (between 4° C. and 10° C.) the yeast is deposited at the bottom of the vessel, the cells being mostly solitary or united in small numbers. If not fully immersed in the liquid, it passes into forms similar to molds, and, like the latter, lives on atmospheric oxygen. These aerobiotic forms, however, pass again into *s.* if immersed in wort.—**S. conglomeratus**. A species composed of nearly spherical cells, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, bound together in the form of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation.—**S. coprogenus**. A species of a dirty-rose color, observed by Spegazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human faeces, on which it forms a somewhat waxlike layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14 μ in length and 10 to 11 μ in breadth. They occur in very short chains, are solitary, and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage.—**S. dermatitidis**. The organism supposed to cause a peculiar form of dermatitis described by Gilchrist.—**S. ellipsoideus**. The ferment of wine, wine yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6 μ in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores.—**S. exiguus**. A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5 μ in length and 2.5 μ in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 sporidia.—**S. galaticolus**. A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8 μ by 3 to 5 μ , are at first solitary, but

eventually form chains.—**S. glutinis**. Pink torula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalies. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4 μ in breadth, 5 to 11 μ in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed.—**S. guttulatus**. A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong ovate, 15 to 24 μ by 5 to 8 μ in size, of a deep brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by sporification is unknown.—**S. Hansenii**. A species which converts various sugars into oxalic acid.—**S. mesentericus**. A species destroying fruit acids. It forms on fermented liquids a rather strong scum which Nägeli calls the mesenteric skin (Ger., *Gekrösehaut*) because it is folded like the mesentery.—**S. minor**. Ferment of bread. It resembles *S. cerevisiæ*, but the cells are somewhat smaller.—**S. mycoderma**. A species consisting of oval, elliptical, or cylindrical cells from 6 to 7 μ long by 2 to 4 μ thick, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids as a scum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nägeli and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see **BACTERIUM aceti**). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer, on fruit juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 20 μ and contain each from 1 to 4 sporidia. Some identify it with the *Oidium albicans*, from which it differs, however, according to Flüge, in its cells being more elliptical or spindle-shaped, by inducing but very slight fermentation with simultaneous death of the cells, by the ready development of spores, and by not producing thrush when inoculated on the crop of fowls. According to Seynes, this or a related organism is found in diabetic urine.—**S. neoformans**. A species by Sanfelice on the skin of a lemon; productive, when injected into animals, of growths closely resembling sarcoma.—**S. pasteurianus**, **S. pastorianus**. An organism forming, in the fermentation of beer and the last stage of the fermentation of cider and wine, oval or club-shaped cells, of varying size, which produce colonies consisting of club-shaped articulations 18 to 22 μ in length. These joints form lateral, roundish, or oval daughter cells, 5 to 6 μ in length. The sporidia, 2 to 4 in each ascus, are 2 μ in diameter.—**S. psoriasis**. An organism occurring in the human scalp, consisting of round cells, from 28 to 30 μ in diameter, invested by a double membrane, and arranged in from sixes to eights in chains. It is gemiparous, but the buds do not immediately separate after forming. It is found around the hairs, but does not touch the follicles.—**S. Reessi**. A species occurring, along with *S. apiculatus* and *S. ellipsoideus*, in the fermentation of red wine. Each ascus contains 4 sporidia arranged in a single line.—**S. sphæricus**. 1. Of Saccardo, a species found in Germany and northern Italy, in the form of small, crowded, or confluent dirty-white heaps, on fermenting tomatoes. The conidia are perfectly spherical, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, arranged in branching, variously bent chains, and often intricately twisted into balls. The basal cells of the colonies are oblong or nearly cylindrical, and from 10 to 15 μ in length by 5 μ in breadth. 2. The *S. capillitii*.—**S. subcutaneus tumefaciens**. A species supposed to cause saccharomycosis hominis.—**S. tyricola**. A ferment occurring in cheese, forming round conidia 3 to 4 μ in diameter. It resembles *S. minor*.

SACCHAROMYCETIC. Pertaining to or caused by a *Saccharomyces*.

SACCHAROMYCETOLYSIS, *f.* -*lysis*, -*ol'ysis*. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, *μύκης*, a fungus, and *λύσις*, dissolution.

The transformation of blastomycetes in malignant growths into fuchsin bodies.

SACCHAROMYCOSIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). Disease due to infection with a *Saccharomyces*.—**S. hominis**. Fr., *saccharomycose humaine*. Of Busse, a form of pyæmia attributed to *Saccharomyces subcutaneus tumefaciens*.

SACCHARORRHŒA, *f.* From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *ρῆναι*, to flow. Fr., *saccharorrhée*. 1. The secretion of a saccharine fluid. 2. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**S. cutanea**. See **EPHIDROSIS saccharata**.—**S. lactea**. See **SACCHAROGALACTORRHŒA**.—**S. pulmonalis**. The discharge of a sweetish sputum in hectic conditions.—**S. urinosa**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.

SACCHAROSE. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, derived in large quantities from *Saccharum officinarum*, *Sorghum saccharatum*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Acer saccharinum*, and the stalks of Indian corn.

SACCHAROSOLVOL. A preparation obtained by the action of salicylic acid on the diastatic ferment of pancreatic juice and the spinal cord of the ox.

SACCHARUM, *n.* Gr., *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρον*. Fr., *sucre*. Ger., *Zuckerrohr* (1st def.), *Zucker* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Andropogoneæ*. 2. See **SUGAR**. 3. See *Cane SUGAR*.—**Sacchari fœx**. Molasses.—**S. acernum**. Fr., *sucre d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. Maple sugar.—**S. arundinaceum**. A Bengal species of *S.* (1st def.). The leaves are used in abscesses and the root in skin diseases.—**S. chinense**. A large cane cultivated in China for the production of sugar; probably not a variety of *S. officinarum*.—**S. commune**. Fr., *sucre commun*. Country cane, the original form of *S. officinarum*; a yellow-stemmed variety cultivated in the West Indies.—**S. farinaceum**, **S. farinæ**. Purified sugar.—**S. lactis**. See **LACTOSE**.—**S. officinarum**. Fr., *sucre des boutiques*. Ger., *ähtes Zuckerrohr*. (Common) sugar cane; believed to have been originally of the Indo-Chinese countries, Bengal, and the Malay Archipelago.—**S. otahitense**. Fr., *sucre d'Otaïiti*. Bourbon (or Tahiti, or Otaheitan) cane; a stout, very productive variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies.—**S. percoctum**. See **CARAMEL**.—**S. purificatum** [Br. Ph.], **S. purum**. Purified or refined sugar. See *Cane SUGAR*.—**S. sara**. Pen-seed grass of Bengal. Its smoke is applied to burns and scalds.—**S. saturni**, **S. saturninum**. Lead acetate.—**S. spontaneum**. Fr., *sucre spontané*. Thatch grass; an East Indian species; used as a galactagogue and diuretic.—**S. ustum**. See **CARAMEL**.—**S. violaceum**. Fr., *sucre violet*, *canne de Batavia*. Batavian cane; a variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies, chiefly for the production of rum, as its juice contains less crystallizable sugar than that of *S. otahitense*.—**Spiritus sacchari**. See **RUM**.—**Syrupus sacchari**. See **SYRUPUS**.

SACCHOLACTIC ACID. See **MUCIC acid**.

SAC'CIFORM. From *saccus*, a sac, and *forma*, form. See **SACCATE** (1st def.).

SACCOCYSTIS, *f.* -*cyst'seos* (-*is*). From *σάκκος*, a sac, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See **SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER**.

SAC'ULAR. From *sacculus*, a little sac. See **SACCULATE** (1st def.).

SAC'ULATE. Lat., *sacculatus*. 1. In the form of a small sac. 2. Provided with small saclike projections. Cf. **SACCATE**.

SAC'ULATED. Lat., *sacculatus*. Fr., *sacciforme*. 1. Formed into sacs; in the form of a sac. 2. Encysted.

SAC'CULE. Fr., *s.* See **SACculus** and *Vestibular s.*—**Ultimate s.** See **ACINUS**.—**Vestibular s.** Ger., *Säckchen des Vorhofs*. One of the two cavities of the vestibule, which is connected with the canal of the cochlea. It is circular, and lies in front of the entrance to the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. On its anterior wall is the opening of the canalis reuniens, which communicates with the cochlear canal.

SAC'culus, *m.* Dim. of *saccus*, a sac. Fr., *sacculé*. Ger., *Säckchen*. A little sac; any small pouch-shaped part.—**Dental s.** See **DENTAL FOLLICLE**.—**S. adiposus**. See **FAT CELL**.—**Sacculi ani**. The sacculi of the anal canal.—**Sacculi cæcales**. See **POUCHES of the larynx**.—**S. cephalicus**. See **CUCUPHA**.—**Sacculi chalicophori**. See **BONE LACUNÆ** (under **LACUNA**).—**S. communis vestibuli**. See **UTRICLE**.—**S. cordis**. See **PERICARDIUM**.—**S. ductuum lactiferorum**. See **AMPULLA ductus lactiferi**.—**S. embryonalis**. See **Embryo SAC**.—**S. hemielipticus**. See **UTRICLE**.—**S. hemisphæricus**. See **Vestibular SACCULE**.—**S. labyrinthi**. See **Vestibular SACCULE**.—**S. lacteus**. A lactiferous duct. See **AMPULLA ductus lactiferi**.—**S. lacrimalis**. See **Lacrymal SAC**.—**Sacculi laryngei** (seu *laryngis*). See **POUCHES of the larynx**.—**S. medianus**. See **UTRICLE**.—**S. medicatus**. Ger., *Kräutersäckchen*, *Kräuterkissen*. A sac of thin material, usually linen, containing a medicinal ingredient designed for external application.—**S. oblongus**. See **UTRICLE**.—**Sacculi of the large intestine**. See **CELLULÆ coli** (under **CELLULA**).—**S. proprius**. See **Vestibular SACCULE**.—**S. rorifer**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**S. rotundus**. See **Vestibular SACCULE**.—**S. semiovalis**. See **UTRICLE**.—**S. sphæricus**. See **Vestibular SACCULE**.—**S. vesicalis**. See **APPENDIX vesicæ**.

SACCUCROCYSTIS, *f.* -*cyst'seos* (-*is*). From *σάκκος*, a sack, *ὄρον*, urine, and *κύστις*, the bladder. See **SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER**.

SAC'cus, *m.* See **SAC**.—**S. cæcus**. See *S. ventriculi*.—**S. cæcus coli**. See **CÆCUM**.—**S. cæcus retrosternocleidomastoideus**. See **SPATIUM intraaponeuroticum suprasternale**.—**Sacculi coli**. See **CELLULÆ coli** (under **CELLULA**).—**S. conjunctivæ**. See **CONJUNCTIVAL SAC**.—**S. cordis**. See **PERICARDIUM**.—**S. coriaceus**. See **SCROTUM**.—**S. endolymphaticus**. The terminal cul-de-sac of the aqueduct of the vestibule.—**S. epiploicus**. See **BURSA omentalis**.—**S. herniosus**. See **Hernial SAC**.—**S. intestini crassi**. See **CÆCUM**.—**S. laeoralis**. See **Lacrymal SAC**.—**S. lacteus**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**S. omentalis**, **S. peritonæi retroventricularis**. See **BURSA omentalis**.—**S. peritonæus**. See **ABDOMINAL PERITONÆUM**.—**S. peritonæus major**. See **BURSA omenti majoris**.—**S. peritonæus minor**. See **BURSA omenti minoris**.—**S. pluræ**. See **Pleural SAC**.—**S. venarum cavarum**. See **Right AURICLE of the heart**.—**S. venarum pulmonalis**. See **Left AURICLE of the heart**.—**S. ventriculi**. The fundus of the stomach.—**S. vitellinus**. See **Vitelline SAC**.

SAC'cer. *Sac'ri*. Fr., *sacré*. Ger., *heilig*. Sacred, holy; as a n., in the neut., see **SACRUM**.

SACK. See **SAC**.

SAC'RAD. Toward the sacral aspect.

SAC'RAL. Fr., *sacré*. Pertaining to or connected with the sacrum.

SACRAL'GIA, *f.* From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *sacralgie*. Pain in the sacral region.

SACRARTHRO'ACE, *f.* -*throc'aces*. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See **Sacroiliac DISEASE**.

SACRILUMBA'LIS, *m.* From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *lumbus*, the loin. See **ERECTOR spinæ**.

SAC'RIPLEX, *m.* -*rip'licis*. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *plicare*, to fold. See **Sacral PLEXUS**.

SACROCOC'CYGEAL. Lat., *sacrococcygeus*. Fr., *sacro-coccygien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx.

SACROCOC'CYGEUS. See **SACROCOC'CYGEAL**; as a n. m., see **COCYGEUS**.—**S. anticus**. See **CURVATOR coccygis**.—**S. anticus externus**. See **CURVATOR coccygis accessorius**.—**S. inferior**. Fr., *abaisseur long de la queue*. Ger., *langer Niederzieher des Schweifs*. In solipeds, a muscle arising from the lower surface of the sacrum, dividing into fasciculi, and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It is a depressor of the tail and also inclines it to one side.—**S. lateralis**. Fr., *élevateur long de la*

queue. Ger., *langer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the last lumbar vertebrae and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It inclines the tail to one side.—**S. posticus**. See COCCYGEUS.—**S. superior**. Fr., *élevateur court de la queue*. Ger., *kurzer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the last three or four processes of the sacral spine or the coccygeal vertebrae, running down parallel with the coccyx, and inserted into each of the coccygeal vertebrae. It elevates the tail and pulls it to one side.

SACROCOSTA'LIS, *m*. See SACROLUMBALIS.

SACROCOT'YLOID. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the acetabulum.

SACROCOXAL'GIA, **SACROCOXI'TIS**, *f*. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), *coxa*, the hip, and *ἀλγος*, pain. —*-al'giae*, —*-it'idis*. Fr., *sacrocoxaλgie*. See SACROILIAC DISEASE.

SACROIL'IAC. Fr., *sacro-iliaque*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ilium.

SACROISCHIAD'IC. See ISCHIOSACRAL.

SACROLUMBA'LIS, *m*. Fr., *sacro-lombaire*. The analogue in quadrupeds of the quadratus lumborum.

SACROLUM'BAR. See LUMBOSACRAL.

SACROPUB'IC. Fr., *sacro-pubien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the os pubis.

SACROSCIAT'IC. See ISCHIOSACRAL.

SACROSPI'NAL. Lat., *sacrospinalis*. Fr., *sacro-épineux*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral spines.

SACROSPINA'LIS. See SACROSPINAL; as a *n. m.*, see MULTIFIDUS *spinæ*.

SACROTUBERO'SUS. Pertaining to the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ischium.

SACROU'TERINE. See UTEROSACRAL.

SACROVER'TEBRAL. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral column.

SAC'RUM, *n*. From *sacer*, sacred. Gr., *ἱερον ὀστέον*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Kreuzbein*, *Heiligenbein*. The sacred bone (so called from an ancient belief that it was indestructible); a bone of the back part of the pelvis (really made

SÆPIMEN'TUM, *n*. From *sæpire*, to fence. 1. The comparatively dense central structure which incloses and separates the three blood vessels of the umbilical cord. 2. Of Bartholin, the pons Varolii, so called because it acts as a wall or covering to the fourth ventricle.—**S. medullare**. See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis*. **SÆP'TATE**. Divided by a sæptum.

SÆPTOM'ETER. From *sæptum* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal sæptum.

SÆP'TULUM, *n*. Dim. of *sæptum*, a fence. A small sæptum.—*Sæptula fibrosa*. Flat fibrous bundles which project into the corpora cavernosa of the penis from the albuginea.—*Sæptula interalveolaria*. Sæpta between the alveoli of the lungs.—**S. myelonis**. See *Posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata*.—**S. nasi**. See *Sæptum narium*.—**S. nasi cartilagineum**. See *CARTILAGE of the sæptum of the nose*.—**S. nasi osseum**. See *Sæptum narium osseum*.—**S. osseum cochleæ**. See *LAMINA spiralis ossea*.—*Sæptula ossis ethmoidei*. The partitions between the ethmoidal cells.—**S. scroti**. See *Sæptum of the scrotum*.—*Sæptula testis*. See *TRABECULÆ of the testis* (under *TRABECULA*).

SÆP'TUM, *n*. From *sæpire*, to fence in. Fr., *cloison*. Ger., *Scheidewand*. A thin partition.—*Alveolar sæpta*. The walls of the pulmonary alveoli which project into the infundibula.—*Cartilaginous nasal s.* See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—*External intermuscular s. of the arm*. A process of the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles, to be attached to the external condylar ridge of the humerus.—*External intermuscular s. of the fascia lata*. The external of two processes of the fascia lata which bind the fascia to the femur in the inferior region of the thigh, and are attached to the linea aspera.—*Interauricular s.* Thes. between the right and left auricles of the heart.—*Intermuscular sæpta*. Processes of fascia which dip down between the muscles, often serving as their origins.—*Internal intermuscular s. of the arm*. A process of



SACRUM.

1, posterior surface; 2, lateral surface; 3, anterior surface.

up of five vertebrae) situated between the ossa innominata and articulating with them, forming the "keystone" of the pelvic arch. It is broad and thick at its upper end (base), where it articulates with the last lumbar vertebra, tapers from side to side and from before backward, and curves backward and then downward to articulate with the first coccygeal vertebra.

SACTOSAL'PINX, *f*. —*-pin'gos (-is)*. From *σακτός*, stuffed, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. A generic term for hydrosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx, and pyosalpinx.

SAD'ISM. The association of active cruelty and violence with lust; so named from the novelist de Sade. The lustful emotion awakens the impulse to cruelty, and acts done in obedience to the impulse cause sexual gratification.

the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles and is attached to the internal condylar ridge.—*Internal intermuscular s. of the fascia lata*. The internal of two sæpta or processes which bind the fascia lata to the femur, to which it is attached between the adductors and the vastus internus.—*Internasal s.* See *S. narium*.—*Interventricular s.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.—*Longitudinal sæpta of the spinal cord*. Its anterior and posterior median fissures.—*Median s. of the cerebellum*. See *FALX cerebelli*.—*Median s. of the medulla*. See *S. medianum horizontale*.—*Membranous interplacental s.* The s. between the two portions of a dimidiata placenta.—*Mesenteric sæpta*. See *MESENTERY*.—*Nasal s.* See *S. narium*.—*Osseous nasal s.* See *S. narium osseum*.—*Pia-*

matral s. See *VELUM interpositum*.—**Posterior (longitudinal, or median) s.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata*.—**Rectovaginal s.** The structure which forms the partition between the rectum and the vagina, including the adjacent walls of those organs and the connective tissue between them at the upper part; as understood by Luschka, the lower portion of the partition, where the walls of the two canals blend in a common structure.—**S. an(n)uli cruralis.** See *LAMINA cribrosa fasciæ transversalis*.—**S. aorticum.** The anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**S. atriorum (cordis).** **S. auricularum.** See *Interauricular s.*—**S. bulbi urethræ.** A thin longitudinal fibrous s. in the posterior part of the bulb of the urethra.—**S. bursarum omentale (seu omentalium).** See *Gastropancreatic LIGAMENT*.—**S. cartilagineum.** See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—**S. cerebelli.** See *FALX cerebelli*.—**S. cerebelli transversum.** See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—**S. cerebri.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**S. cervicale.** A s. made up of fine fibrous bundles which unite the arachnoid and dura in the posterior median line in the cervical region.—**S. cochleæ auditoriæ.** See *LAMINA spiralis*.—**S. cordis.** See *S. auricularum* and *Interventricular s.*—**S. corporis cavernosi.** See *S. pectiniforme*.—**S. crurale.** See *LAMINA cribrosa fasciæ transversalis*.—**S. cutaneum nasi.** See *S. narium mobile*.—**S. dorsale myelonis.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata*.—**S. encephali.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**S. femoris.** A thickening of the cancellous tissue of the femur at the union of the neck and shaft.—**S. glandis.** See *CARTILAGO glandis*.—**S. inguinale externum.** A portion of the superficial fascia of the abdomen attached to the external pillar of the external abdominal ring.—**S. lingue.** A vertical longitudinal plate of fibrous tissue in the root of the tongue (to which it is usually limited) and attached to the body of the hyoid bone.—**S. longitudinale posterius.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the medulla oblongata*.—**S. lucidum.** Fr., *cloison transparente*. Ger., *durchsichtige (oder mittlere) Scheidewand, Kammerscheidewand*. The delicate triangular s. separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. It is attached below to the upper surface of the fornix cerebri at its anterior extremity, and above to the lower surface of the corpus callosum. It is formed of two thin laminae which inclose the fifth ventricle between them.—**S. meatus acustici.** A transverse osseous plate dividing the internal aperture of the internal auditory canal into an inferior and a superior portion.—**S. medianum.** 1. See *S. lucidum*. 2. Of Schwalbe, the rhaps of the tegmentum.—**S. medianum dorsale.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the nose*.—**S. medianum horizontale.** The rhaps of the medulla oblongata.—**S. medianum tegmenti.** **S. medium.** See *S. lucidum*.—**S. medium cerebri.** See *FALX cerebri* and *S. lucidum*.—**S. medium cordis.** See *Interventricular s.*—**S. medullare.** See *S. lucidum*.—**S. membranaceum (auris).** See *MEMBRANA tympani*.—**S. narium.** Fr., *cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *Nasenscheidewand*. The median portion, composed of cartilage and bone, which separates the cavity in the nose into two parts.—**S. narium cartilagineum.** See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—**S. narium mobile.** The lower, mobile portion of the s. narium, made up of the thickened integument separating the nostrils.—**S. narium osseum.** The partition formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and the vomer.—**S. nerveum.** See *CRISTA acustica*.—**S. occipitale.** See *FALX cerebelli*.—**S. of the nose.** See *S. narium*.—**S. of the pons Varolii.** Lat., *s. pontis*. A band of mesial fibres which halves the pons Varolii more or less incompletely, especially in its posterior part.—**S. of the scrotum.** An anteroposterior partition derived from the dartos, which divides the cavity of the scrotum into two parts.—**S. orbitale.** See *Tarsoorbital FASCIA*.—**S. parietale (posterius).** The anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**S. parvum occipi-**

tale. See *FALX cerebelli*.—**S. pectiniforme.** The fibrous s. between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis, so called on account of a number of parallel slits in it.—**S. pellucidum.** See *S. lucidum*.—**Sæpta placentæ.** Of Kölliker, certain septa of the maternal placenta which, coinciding with the sulci between the cotyledons, penetrate into the substance of the fetal placenta.—**S. pontis.** See *S. of the pons Varolii*.—**S. posticum.** See *S. cervicale*.—**S. rectovaginale.** See *Rectovaginal s.*—**S. sagittale.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**S. scalæ.** See *LAMINA spiralis*.—**S. scroti.** See *S. of the scrotum*.—**S. sinuum sphenoidalium.** A thin bony s. between the sphenoidal sinuses.—**S. tenue.** See *S. lucidum*.—**S. testis.** See *CORPUS Highmori*.—**S. transversum.** See *Transverse s.*, *CRISTA acustica*, and *DIAPHRAGM*.—**S. tubæ.** A bony division which separates the Eustachian tube from the bony furrow containing the tensor tympani.—**S. vaginae vasorum cruralium.** A process of fascia between the femoral artery and vein.—**S. valvulare Lieutaudii.** The internal segment of the tricuspid valve.—**S. verticiale.** See *S. lucidum*.—**Sphenoidal s.** See *S. sinuum sphenoidalium*.—**Transverse s.** Lat., *s. transversum*. A partition placed at right angles to the axis of a body.—**Urethrovaginal s.** Lat., *s. urethrovaginale*. The partition between the urethra and the vagina.—**Ventricular s.** See *Interventricular s.*—**Vesicovaginal s.** The partition between the bladder and the vagina.

SÆ'VIENS, SÆ'VITAS, SÆVIT'IES, f. -en'tis, -a'tis, -e'i. From *sævire*, to be furious. See *RABIES*.

SAF'FINOSE. See *MELITOSE*.

SAF'FRON. Lat., *crocus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *safran* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., (*wahrer*) *Safran*. The dried stigmata of *Crocus sativus*. It has a peculiar, strong, aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. S. contains a bitter principle (picrocrocin), 65 per cent. of polychroite (on which its coloring power depends, and which yields crocin on decomposition), and an essential oil to which the slight stimulant, antispasmodic properties of the drug are due.

SAF'FRANIN(E). Fr., s. Ger., *Safranin*. 1. A pink dyestuff (aniline pink), $C_{15}H_{15}N_4$, a violent poison, producing diarrhœa, dyspnœa, convulsions, acceleration and enfeeblement of the heart's action, and death by respiratory paralysis. 2. See *CROCIN*.

SAF'REN(E). A constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of oil of sassafras.

SAF'ROL. A crystalline constituent, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, of oil of sassafras; used in headaches, neuralgia, and subacute rheumatism.

SAF'ROSIN. A coloring matter, $C_{20}H_8Br_2(NO_2)_2O_5$.

SAGAPE'NUM [Gr. Ph.], n. Gr., *σαγάπηνον*. Fr., s., *gomme sérapihque*. Ger., *S.*, *Sagapen*. Syn.: *gummi resina s. (seu sagapeni)*, *gummi serapinum*, *serapium*, *sacaponium*. The *serapinum* of mediæval pharmacy; a concrete gum resin of uncertain botanical origin, ascribed by many authors to *Ferula persica* or *Ferula szowitziana*. It resembles asafœtida and galbanum.

SA'GITTAL. Lat., *sagittalis*. Pertaining to the antero-posterior median plane or a plane parallel to it (cf. *S. PLANE* and *S. SUTURE*).

SAGITTA'RIA, f. From *sagitta*, an arrow. Fr., *sagittaire*. Ger., *Pfeilkraut*. Arrowhead; a genus of plants of the *Alismaceæ*.—**S. obtusa.** A North American species, closely allied to and used like *S. sagittifolia*.—**S. sagittæfolia**, **S. sagittifolia.** Fr., *flècheière aquatique*. Ger., *gemeines Pfeilkraut*. Common arrowhead; an aquatic species. The leaves were formerly official.—**S. variabilis.** *S. obtusa*.

SA'GITTATE. Lat., *sagittatus*. Fr., *sagitté*. Shaped like an arrowhead.

SA'GO. From Malay *sagu*. Fr., *sagou* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S.* The starch meal obtained from the stem of *Metroxylon Rumphii* and *Metroxylon leve* (or of other palms, such as *Arenga saccharifera*, *Caryota urens*, *Raphia flabelli-*

formis, *Mauritia flexuosa*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, etc., which, however, yield an inferior product), washed, reduced to grains, and heated till the surface becomes slightly glutinous.

SAGRA'DIN. A proprietary solution of extract of cascara.

SA'GUS, m. See METROXYLON.

SAL, m. and n. (When corresponding forms are both m. and n., only one is usually given in the subheadings.) *Sal'is*. See SALT.—(**Potash**) *s. aeratus*. A commercial product, a mixture of potassium carbonate and bicarbonate, or a salt of intermediate composition; prepared by suspending a solution of the potassium carbonate in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, as over a liquid undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—*S. alembrothi*. See ALEMBROTH.—*S. amarum*. Magnesium sulphate.—*S. ammoniac*, *S. ammoniacum*, *S. ammoniacus*. Ammonium chloride.—*S. anglicanum* (*catharticum*), *S. anglicum*. Magnesium sulphate.—*S. aperitivum fredericianum*. Salts obtained from water of the Friedrichshall springs by evaporation.—*S. armeniacus*, *S. armoniacus*. *S. ammoniac*; so called by the ancient Romans because obtained from Armenia by burning camel's dung and subliming the ashes.—*S. artis*. See ALEMBROTH.—*S. astrachanense*. Sodium sulphate.—*S. carlsbadense factitium*. See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*S. carlsbadense genuinum*. See *S. thermarum carolinarum*.—*S. carolinum factitium* [Ger. Ph.]. Artificial Carlsbad salt, containing 44 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate, 2 of potassium sulphate, 18 of sodium chloride, and 36 of sodium bicarbonate.—*S. catharticum amarum* (seu *anglicum*). Magnesium sulphate.—*S. catharticum Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate.—*S. catharticum perlatum*. Sodium phosphate.—*S. commune*, *S. culinare*, *S. culinaris*. Common salt.—*S. cyrenaicus*. Ammonium chloride.—*S. ellebrot*. See ALEMBROTH.—*S. epsomense*. Magnesium sulphate.—*S. fredericianum*. See *S. aperitivum fredericianum*.—*S. Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate.—*S. kissingense factitium*. A mixed artificial salt containing potassium and sodium chlorides, magnesium sulphate, and sodium bicarbonate. An aqueous solution has the essential composition of Kissingen water (Rakoczi Spring).—*S. kissingense factitium effervescens*. An effervescent mixture containing *s. kissingense factitium*, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and sugar.—*S. marinum*. Sea salt, commercial salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water and the water of salt springs.—*S. martis*. Iron sulphate.—*S. microcosmicus*. Sodium and ammonium phosphate.—*S. nitri*. Potassium nitrate.—*S. rochellense*, *S. rupellensis*. Potassium and sodium tartrate.—*S. soda*. Caustic soda.—*S. thermarum carolinarum*. Salts obtained by evaporating the water from the mineral springs at Carlsbad.—*S. thermarum carolinensium artificiale*. See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*S. volatile* (*anglicanum*). See under AMMONIUM carbonate.

SALA'CETOL. Acetyl carbinol, a synthetical compound of salicylic acid; used like salol.

SALAC'TOL. Ger., *Salaktol*. A German proprietary mixture of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen dioxide; used topically in diphtheria.

SAL AMMONI'ACUM, n. Ammonium chloride.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci lavandulatus*. A mixture of 6 parts of ammonia with 24 of alcohol and 1 part of oil of lavender.

SALAN'TOL. See SALACETOL.

SALAZ'OLON. See SALIPYRINE.

SALBO'ROL. A mixture of salol and boric acid; used as an antiseptic.

SALBRO'MALID(E). A mixture of acetanilide, ammonium bromide, and salicylic acid.

SALEP, n. indecl. *Sal*(*sa*)¹/_e²p; in Eng., *sa*¹/_e²p. Gr., *ῥαψις*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Salap*, *Salep* *wurzel*, *Ragwurzel*.

The dried tubers of various orchids (see *Tubera s.*). The most important constituent of *s.* is a mucilage, but it also contains some sugar and albumin, sometimes a small proportion of starch, and when fresh a trace of volatile oil. It is used as an article of diet, and in the East, under the influence of the so-called doctrine of signatures, is regarded as an aphrodisiac. Its decoction, flavored with sugar and spice or wine, is used as a demulcent.—**East Indian s.** The tubers of species of *Eulophia*.—**French s.** Starch prepared from the tubers of *Orchis mascula*.—**Mucilago s.** A smooth mucilage made of 1 part of powdered *s.* with 10 parts of cold and 90 of boiling water [Ger. Ph.].—**Tuber s., Tubera s.** The dried tubers of various species of the *Ophyrdeæ*, especially of *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis militaris*, *Orchis morio*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia* [Ger. Ph.].

SALERA'TUS. From *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated. Formerly, potassium bicarbonate; now, also, sodium bicarbonate; used as a source of carbon dioxide and hence entering into the composition of baking powders and used in the preparation of effervescent drinks.

SAL'FENE. A certain proprietary analgetic and antispasmodic.

SALHYP'NONE. An antiseptic benzoylmethylsalicylic ester.

SALIC'AMAR. Glycerin ether of glycerolsalicylic acid; a stomachic.

SALIC'IFRICE. A proprietary antiseptic tooth paste containing salicylic acid and soap.

SAL'ICIN. Lat., *salicinum*. Fr., *salicine*. Ger., *S.* A glucoside, $C_6H_4(CH_2OH)OC_6H_{11}O_5$, found in the bark and leaves of different species of willows and poplars, especially *Salix helix*, *Salix pentandra*, and *Populus tremula*. It is used in malarial fevers and in rheumatism.

SAL'ICOL. 1. Carbolic acid. 2. A solution of methyl alcohol, salicylic acid, and oil of wintergreen in water.

SAL'ICON. Phenol.

SALICOR'NIA, f. From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *salicorne*. Ger., *Glasschmalz*. Saltwort, samphire; a genus of soda-yielding plants.—*S. fruticosa*. 1. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species used as an antiscorbutic. 2. *Halocnemum fruticosum*.—*S. herbacea*. Fr., *salicorne herbacée*. Crab grass. Its herb was formerly used in urinary complaints and as an antiscorbutic.

SAL'ICYL. Fr., *salicyle*. Ger., *S.* The hypothetical oxygenated radicle, $C_7H_5O_2$, of salicylic and salicylous acids.—*S'acetic acid*. See ACETOSALICYLIC ACID.—*S. acetol*. See SALACETOL.—*S. aldehyd(e)*. Ger., *Salicylwasserstoff*, *Salicylhydrür*. Orthohydroxybenzaldehyde, a substance, $C_6[H, OH, CHO, H, H, H]$, obtained from the juice of various plants of the genus *Spirea*, from the larvæ of *Chrysomelon populi*, and in other ways, and occurring as an aromatic liquid of spicy and burning taste. By oxidation it is converted into salicylic acid. It forms compounds with metallic bases, and has hence been erroneously considered as an acid. It is said to be antiseptic.—*S'anilid(e)*. Fr., *s.* 1. A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_4(OH)CO.NH(C_6H_5)$, formed by the action of phosphorus protochloride on a mixture of salicylic acid and aniline heated to 180° C. 2. A term erroneously used for an anilic derivative of salicylic aldehyde, properly *salhydranilide*.—*S. hydrid(e)*. See *S. aldehyde*.—*S'phenol ketone*. An antiseptic substance, $C_{13}H_9O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).CO.C_6H_4$.—*S'resorcin ketone*. An antiseptic crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4(OH).CO.C_6H_3(OH)_2$, used in operations and internally in typhoid fever.—*S'uric acid*. Fr., *acide salicylurique*. Ger., *Salicylsäure*, *Saliglycinsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO.NH.CH_2.COOH$, found in the urine after the ingestion of salicylic acid.

SALICYLAM'IC ACID. An isomer, $C_6H_4(ONH_2)CO.OH$, of salicylamide.

SALICYL'AMID(E). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylamid*. The compound $C_5H_4(OH)CO.NH_2$, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on methyl salicylate; acting medicinally like salicylic acid.

SALI'CYLAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. A salicylate.

SALI'CYLATE. Lat., *salicylas*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylat*. A salt of salicylic acid.

SALICYL'IC. Lat., *salicylicus* (from *salix*, the willow). Fr., *salicylique*. Of, pertaining to, or containing the radicle salicyl; pertaining to or derived from *s.* acid.—**S. acid**. See the major list.—**S. aldehyd(e)**. See **SALICYL aldehyde**.—**S. anhydrid(e)**. See **DISALICYLIC ACID**.

SALICYL'IC ACID. Lat., *acidum salicylicum*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylsäure*. Orthohydroxybenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid, $C_6(H,H,H,H,OH,COOH)$, produced by the oxidation of salicylic aldehyde, and hence of salicin, and occurring as the methyl ether in various essential oils, especially oil of wintergreen. Both the acid and its salts (the salicylates) are used as antiseptics and in rheumatism.—**S. a. methyl ether**. Methyl salicylate, forming over 90 per cent. of oil of wintergreen.

SALI'CYLID(E). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylid*. A salicylic anhydride, $C_8H_4O_2$.

SALI'CYLITE. Fr., *s.* A metallic derivative of salicyl aldehyde.

SALI'CYLOACET'IC ACID. The compound $C_9H_8O_5$; an antiseptic.

SALI'CYLOL. Fr., *s.* See **SALICYL aldehyde**.

SALI'CYLOSALICYL'IC ACID. See **DISALICYLIC ACID**.

SALI'CYLOUS ACID. Salicyl aldehyde.

SALIFEB'RIN(E). Ger., *Salifebrin*. See **SALICYLamide**.

SAL'IFIABLE. From *sal*, salt, and *feri*, to become. Fr., *s.* Ger., *salzbar*. Of a base, capable of forming a salt by combining with an acid.

SALIFICA'TION. Ger., *Satzbildung*. The formation of a salt.

SALIFOR'MIN. Urotropine salicylate.

SALIGAL'LOL. Disalicylate of pyrogallic acid.

SALI'GENIN. Fr., *saligénine*. Ger., *S.* Orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol, $C_6[H,H,H,H,OH,CH_2OH]$, derived from salicin by the action of animal and vegetable ferments.

SALIM'ETER. See **SALINOMETER**.

SAL'INE. Lat., *salinaceus*, *salinus* (from *sal*, salt). Fr., *salin*. Ger., *salzig*. Pertaining to or containing a salt or salts, especially sodium chloride.

SALINOM'ETER. From *salinus*, saline, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *salinomètre*. Ger., *Salzmesser*. A salt gauge; a hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions.

SAL'IPHEN(E). Fr., *saliphène*. Ger., *Saliphen*. A combination of phenetidine and salicylic acid; used as an antipyretic.

SALIPYRAZ'OLON, **SALI'PYRIN(E)**. A compound containing 42.3 per cent. of antipyrine and 57.7 per cent. of salicylic acid. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism.

SALIRRHE'TIN. Fr., *salirrhétine*. Ger., *S.* An amorphous yellow resinous powder, $C_{14}H_{11}O_3$, formed by the action of acids on saligenin, of which it may be regarded as the anhydride.

SALITAN'NOL. A condensation product, $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$, of salicylic and gallic acids; an antiseptic.

SALITHY'MOL. A thymol ester of salicylic acid; used like salol.

SALI'VA, *f.* Fr., *salive*. Ger., *Speichel*. Spit, spit; an insipid, transparent, somewhat viscid fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and poured into the cavity of the mouth. It contains water, an amylolytic digestive ferment (ptyalin), mucus, and mucous corpuscles, and has a weak alkaline reaction. The *s.* secreted by the various salivary glands varies in composition, as does

also *s.* from different animals. In man *s.* begins the conversion of starch into sugar, but its chief use seems to be the aiding of deglutition by moistening the food.—**Chorda s.** *S.* obtained from the submaxillary gland by irritation of the chorda tympani.—**Ganglionic s.** Of Thudichum, *s.* obtained by irritating the submaxillary glands.

SAL'IVAL. See **SALIVARY**.

SAL'IVANT. Lat., *salivans*. Ger., *speicheltreibend*. Promoting the production of saliva.

SAL'IVARY. Lat., *salivaris*. Fr., *salivaire*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Pertaining to the saliva or to its formation.

SAL'IVATE. Lat., *salivare*. Fr., *saliver*. Ger., *saliv(e)ren*, *speicheln*. To affect with salivation.

SALIVA'TION. Lat., *salivatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Saliv(e)rung*. An excessive production and flow of saliva, caused either by certain poisons (especially mercury) or by visceral disease.—**Pancreatic s.** Of Polinière, the supposed regurgitation and vomiting of pancreatic fluid.

SAL'IVIN. See **PTYALIN**.

SAL'IX, *f.* *Sal'icis*. Fr., *saule* (1st def.), *écorce de saule* (2d def.). Ger., *Weide* (1st def.), *Weidenbaum* (1st def.), *Weidenrinde* (2d def.). 1. The willow; a genus of trees or shrubs. 2. The bark of *S. alba* and other species. It is a mild tonic and febrifuge. Its decoction was formerly employed against various mucous discharges and as an application to sores, abscesses, etc.—**S. ægyptiaca**.

Ger., *ägyptische Weide*. A species the fragrant male catkins of which are used in the East to prepare a distilled water called *kalaf*, which is used as a cardiac tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative, especially in low fevers.—**S. alba**. Fr., *saule blanc*. Ger., *weisse Weide*. Common white willow. A distilled water was formerly prepared from the male catkins.—**S. amygdalina**. Fr., *osier pâle*. Ger., *Mandelweide*. Almond-leaved willow. The bark has the properties of that of *S. alba*, and is official in the Ger. Ph.—**S. babylonica**. Fr., *saule de Babylone*. Ger., *babylonische Weide*. Weeping willow. The catkins, leaves, and young branches are considered tonic and anthelmintic. In China they are used in wasting diseases and externally for ulcers.—**S. caprea**. Fr., *saule marseau*. Ger., *Palmweide*. Goat willow. The bark contains salicin and was formerly used as a febrifuge. The catkins (lambs' tails) are used to prepare a scented water.—**S. chilensis**. Fr., *saule du Chili*. A Chilean species yielding a sort of manna. The bark is used as a febrifuge.—**S. fragilis**. Fr., *saule fragile*. Ger., *Bruchweide*. Crack willow. One variety, *S. russelliana*, very rich in tannin and salicin, is used in rheumatism and fevers.—**S. helix**. Fr., *saule hélix*. Ger., *Dammweide*. A variety of *S. purpurea*, rich in salicin.—**S. nigra**. Fr., *saule noir*. Ger., *schwarze Weide*. Black willow. The bark, especially that of the root, is bitter and antiperiodic. It is recommended as an anaphrodisiac and in dysmenorrhœa and painful pelvic affections.—**S. pentandra**, **S. polyandra**. Fr., *saule à cinq étamines*. Ger., *fünfmännige Weide*. Bay-leaved willow. The bark yields salicin.—**S. purpurea**. Fr., *saule pourpre*. Ger., *Purpurweide*. Bitter willow. It is rich in salicin, and is probably the bitterest species of the genus.—**S. russelliana**. See under *S. fragilis*.—**S. viminalis**. Fr., *saule à longues feuilles*. Ger., *Bandweide*. Common osier. The bark contains salicin, and may be used like that of *S. alba*.

SALIZA'TION. Lat., *salisatio*. Ger., *Muskelspringen*. Muscular jerking.

SALNIT'RUM, *n.* See **NITRE**.

SAL'OCOLL. Phenocoll salicylate; an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

SAL'OL. 1. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3 = C_6[OH,COOC_6H_5,H,H,H,H]$, or phenyl salicylate, occurring as a microscopic powder or as large transparent tablets of little or no taste and smell. It is antipyretic and disinfectant, and is not corrosive when

applied externally. It is used in rheumatism, diabetes, cholera, and various catarrhal affections, also as a surgical antiseptic. 2. A generic name for the ethers of salicylic acid.

SALOLPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} <OP(OH)_4 \\ CO_2OC_6H_5 \end{smallmatrix}$; more soluble than salol.

SAL'OPHEN. Acetylparaamidosalol, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} OH \\ COO \end{smallmatrix}, C_6H_4N \begin{smallmatrix} H \\ COCH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$, occurring in white crystalline scales. Taken

into the system, it splits up into sodium salicylate and acetylparaamidophenol. Recommended in rheumatism.

SALOQUIN'IN(E). The quinine ester of salicylic acid; used like quinine.

SALOSAN'TAL. A mixture of salol and sandalwood oil.

SALPINGEC'TOMY. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS, f. *-phrax'eos (-is)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping. Obstruction of the Eustachian tube.

SALPIN'GIAN. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Pertaining to a tube, especially to the Eustachian tube or the oviduct.

SALPINGI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Fr., *salpingite*. Inflammation of the oviduct or of the Eustachian tube.—**S. intramuralis nodosa** [Kelirer]. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube characterized by nodules in the interstitial portion [S. M. Brickner].—**S. isthmica nodosa**. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube characterized by nodules at the uterine end of the tube. [S. M. Brickner.]

SALPIN'GOCATHERETIS'MUS, m. Fr., *salpingocathéterisme*. Catheterism of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGOCYE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *κύσις*, conception. See *Tubal GESTATION*.

SALPIN'GOMALLEA'RIS, SALPIN'GOMAL'LEUS, m. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *malleus*, a hammer. See *Tensor tympani*.

SALPIN'GONA'SAL. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose.

SALPIN'GO-OOPHOREC'TOMY. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *ὠόν*, an egg, *φορὸς*, the bearing, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct and the ovary.

SALPIN'GO-OOPHORI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of the oviduct and ovary.

SALPIN'GOOVARIoT'OMY. See *SALPINGO-OOPHOREC'TOMY*.

SALPIN'GOPAL'ATAL. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate.

SALPIN'GOPHARYN'GEUS, m. Fr., *salpingo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Röhrenschlundmuskel*. A small muscle arising from the Eustachian tube and descending to blend with the constrictor pharyngis.

SALPIN'GOSTAPHYL'INUS, m. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. The abductor of the Eustachian tube.—**S. externus**. See *S.*—**S. internus**. See *LEVATOR palati*.

SALPIN'GOSTENOCHO'RIA, f. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *στενός*, narrow, and *χώρα*, a space. Stricture of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGOS'TOMY. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Of Skutsch, the operation of withdrawing the contents of a distended oviduct with a hypodermic syringe to ascertain their freedom from pus, reopening the occluded ostium, allowing the liquid to escape, excising a piece of the wall of the tube, and stitching the mucous and serous membranes together along the margin of the artificial opening, so as to form a fistula.

SALPINGOT'OMY. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Salpingotomie*. Properly, incision of the oviduct; as commonly used, see *SALPINGECTOMY*.

SALPINGYS'TEROCYE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ὕστερα*, the womb, and *κύσις*, conception. See *Interstitial GESTATION*.

SAL'PINK, f. *-in'gos (-is)*. Gr., *σάλπιγξ*. A tube, particularly the Eustachian tube or the oviduct.

SALSAPARIL'IA, f. See *SARSAPARILLA*.

SAL'SOLA, f. Fr., *soude*. Ger., *Salzkraut*. Saltwort; a genus of plants of the *Chenopodiaceæ*.—**S. indica**. A small Indian weed. It yields an impure soda, which is applied to tumors.—**S. kali**. Fr., *soude kali*. Ger., *gemeines Salzkraut*. Kelpwort. The entire plant was formerly used as a diuretic. The dried plant yields over 25 per cent. of barilla.—**S. sativa**. A barilla-yielding species cultivated in Spain.—**S. soda**. Fr., *soude commune*, *herbe au verre*, *salsicor*. Ger., *langblättriges Salzkraut*. The barilla plant; formerly used as a diuretic and anthelminthic and in skin diseases.—**S. tragus**. Fr., *soude épineuse*. Ger., *bockiges Salzkraut*. A barilla-yielding species; formerly used as a diuretic; probably a variety of *S. kali*.

SAL'SUS. See *SALINE*.

SALT. Gr., *ἅλς*. Lat., *sal*. Fr., *sel*. Ger., *Salz*. 1. Sodium chloride. 2. In chemistry, a compound produced by the union of a strongly electronegative element or radicle and a strongly electropositive element or radicle. The latter constitutes the basic constituent, and is either a metal or the oxide or hydrate of a metal. The former is the acid constituent, and is either a non-metallic (oxygenic) element or a metal united with a large amount of oxygen.—**Acid s.** That one of two or more s's formed from a dibasic or polybasic acid and a base in which only a portion of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by the base, so that the s. still has acid properties, i. e., is capable of undergoing replacement by bases.—**Alkaline s's.** 1. S's which are alkaline in reaction. 2. S's which still possess alkaline properties, i. e., are still capable of neutralizing acids.—**Amphid s's, Amphoterous s's.** Of Berzelius, certain s's believed to be compounds of two oxides, two sulphides, two selenides, or two tellurides.—**Artificial Carlsbad s.** See *SAL carolinum factitium*.—**Bakers' s.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate; so called from bakers using it as a substitute for yeast.—**Basic s.** A compound of a normal s. with an oxide or hydroxide.—**Bay s.** 1. See *SODIUM chloride*. 2. The salt evaporated from sea water by solar heat.—**Bitter (purging) s.** See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**Cheltenham s.** A mixture of equal parts of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride, or some similar mixture.—**Common s.** See *SODIUM chloride*.—**Diuretic s.** Potassium acetate.—**Double s.** Ger., *Doppelsalz*. A s. in which two bases have replaced the hydrogen of an acid.—**Epsom s.** See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**Glauber's s.** Fr., *sel de Glauber*. Ger., *Glaubersalz*. Purified normal sodium sulphate.—**Marine Epsom s.** Magnesium chloride.—**Martial sea s.** Iron chloride.—**Monse's s.** Iron subsulphate.—**Neutral s., Normal s.** A s. formed by the replacement of all the replaceable hydrogen atoms of an acid by a basic radicle.—**Oxys', Oxygen s.** Fr., *oxisel, oxyssel*. Ger., *Sauersalz*. A s. containing oxygen; the s. of an oxygen acid.—**Rochelle s.** Potassium and sodium tartrate.—**Rock s.** Fr., *sel de roche*. Ger., *Steinsalz*. Native crystallized sodium chloride occurring in masses; also, as used in the United States, sodium chloride obtained by the evaporation of sea water when occurring in large crystals.—**S. of Seignette.** Potassium and soda tartrate.—**S. of wisdom.** See *ALEMBROTH*.—**S. solution.** A solution of sodium chloride in distilled water. Such a solution, when of a strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., causes little or no change in animal tissues with which it comes in contact, and is hence called *indifferent* (or *normal*, or *physiological*) *s. solution*, and is used in physiological experiments and microscopy whenever it is desired to keep the tissues as nearly normal as possible;

also, injected subcutaneously, as a restorative remedy.—**Sea s.** Fr., *sel de mer*. Ger., *Seesalz*. Sodium chloride, more or less pure, obtained by evaporation of sea water.—**Sedlitz s.** Magnesium sulphate.—**Smelling s.** Any pungent volatile s., particularly ammonium carbonate, used by inhalation as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant.—**Spirit of s.** Lat., *spiritus salis*. An old name for hydrochloric acid.—**Table s.** See **SODIUM chloride**.—**Volatile s.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate.

SALTA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *saltare*, to dance. See **DANCE**.—**S. Saneti Viti**. See **CHOREA**.

SALTATOR'IC. Pertaining to dancing, or to a jumping or jerking motion.

SAL'TATORY. Lat., *saltatorius*. Progressing by leaps.

SALTPE'TRE. Lat., *sal petræ* (salt of rock [so called because it occurs as an efflorescence on the surface of rocks in lime caves and elsewhere]), *salpetra*, *sal petrosuum*. Fr., *salpêtre*. Ger., *Salpeter*. Crude potassium nitrate.

SAL'TUS, *m.* *Sal'tus*. From *salire*, to leap. 1. A leap-
ing or jerking motion. 2. The vulva.—**Per saltum**. In jets.

SAL'UBRIN(E). A Swedish antiseptic, astringent, and hæmostatic compound of acetic acid, acetic ether, alcohol, and water.

SAL'UBROL. A product of the action of bromine on a compound of methylene and antipyrine; a substitute for iodoform.

SAL'UFER. From *salus*, health, and *ferre*, to bring. A trade name for sodium silicofluoride.

SAL'UMIN(E). Aluminum and ammonium salicylate.

SALVADO'RA, *f.* From *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *salvadore*. Ger., *Salvadore*. The typical genus of an order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants.—**S. oleoides**. The toothbrush tree of India. Its properties are similar to those of *S. persica*.—**S. persica**, **S. wightiana**. Fr., *salvadore de Perse*. Ger., *persische Salvadore*. The *adai* of Abyssinia, *jhāla* of India. The tonic and stimulant bark of the trunk is used in low fevers, amenorrhœa, etc., the acrid root bark as a vesicatory, the purgative leaves as an anthelmintic, and the branches for cleansing the teeth. In India the berries are considered aphrodisiac. It is by some authors identified with the mustard tree of the New Testament.

SALVATEL'LA, *f.* From *salvare*, to save. See **VENA cephalica pollicis**.

SAL'VIA, *f.* Fr., *sauge*. Ger., *Salbei*. 1. Sage; a genus of labiate herbaceous or shrubby plants. 2. Sage leaves; the leaves of *S. officinalis*; formerly used as a stimulant in excessive secretions, flatulence, asthenic inflammations of the mouth and throat, etc. The infusion has been used to check profuse sweating.—**S. Æthiopis**. Fr., *sauge d'Éthiopie*. Ger., *Mohrenkraut*. Ethiopian sage, identified with the *æthiopis* of the ancients. The leaves and the flowering tops are stimulant and stomachic.—**S. aurea**. Ger., *goldfarbige Salbei*. A Cape of Good Hope species. The leaves are used especially as a vulnerary.—**S. axillaris**. A plant resembling thyme, reputed to have the properties of hyssop.—**S. columbaria**. The chia plant of California. The seeds are used to make a demulcent drink.—**S. glutinosa**. Fr., *sauge gluante*. Ger., *klebrige Salbei*. Jupiter's distaff. It is used like *S. sclarea*.—**S. grandiflora**. A Mexican species used as a condiment and stimulant.—**S. hispanica**, **S. Hispanorum**. Spanish sage; said to grow also in Mexico, and to yield chia seed.—**S. horminum**. Fr., *sauge ormin*. Ger., *schofpige Salbei*. Red-topped sage of southern Europe, the *ὀρμινον* of Dioscorides; used like *S. sclarea*.—**S. hortensis**. *S. officinalis*.—**S. integrifolia**. A Peruvian shrub, used in pleurisy.—**S. lanata**. An East Indian sage. The leaves are used as a vulnerary, the roots in coughs, and the seeds as an emetic and antidysenteric. The seeds are also used in hæmorrhoids and colic and as an application to boils.—**S. lan-**

ceolata. A North American species, said to be a tonic. Its infusion is said to be diaphoretic when hot and an energetic diuretic when cold.—**S. leonuroides**. A Peruvian shrub, used as an antodontalgic and nervine.—**S. lyrata**. Lyre-leaved sage. The juice is used in warts and cancerous ulcerations.—**S. officinalis**. Fr., *sauge officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Salbei*. Garden sage. The leaves are still, and the flowers and fruits were formerly, official.—**S. plebeia**. A Chinese and East Indian sage. The seeds are used in gonorrhœa and menorrhagia and as a substitute for mustard.—**S. pomifera**. Fr., *sauge pommifère*. A shrub similar to *S. officinalis*. It produces *gallæ esculentæ*.—**S. pratensis**. Fr., *sauge des prés*. Ger., *Wiesensalbei*. Meadow sage. The herb was formerly used like that of *S. sclarea*. It is used in brewing to increase the intoxicating power of beer.—**S. procumbens**. A species found in Peru; used in constipation.—**S. sclarea**. Fr., *sauge sclarée*. Ger., *Muskatellerkraut*. The clary (or clarry) of southern Europe and the Orient; formerly used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**S. tingitana**. Ger., *stinkende Salbei*. An African undershrub. The flowering tops are used externally as stimulant and internally as a carminative.—**S. verbenacea**. Fr., *sauge verveine*. Ger., *orientalische Salbei*. Vervain sage; a southern European species of milder medicinal properties than those of *S. horminum*. The mucilaginous seeds are used to remove foreign substances from the eye and were formerly employed in ophthalmia.

SAL'VIOL. A principle, C₁₀H₁₆O, contained in oil of sage.

SAMADE'RA, *f.* Fr., *samadère*. A genus of plants of the *Simarubææ*.—**S. bark**. Niepa (or karinghota) bark; the intensely bitter inner bark of *S. indica*, used as a febrifuge. It contains a principle probably identical with quassin.—**S. indica**. A Ceylon and Malay Archipelago species. The wood is used as a tonic; the bruised leaves are applied in erysipelas; and the kernels of the fruit yield an oil employed in rheumatism.

SAMA'R'IUM, *n.* An element of the same group as yttrium, lanthanum, and didymium. Symbol, Sm; atomic weight, 150.

SAMBU'CIN(E). A fluid extract of the bark of *Sambucus nigra*.

SAMBU'CUS, *f.* Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.], *fleurs de sureau* (2d def.). Ger., *Hollunder*, *Hollunderblüthen* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Caprifoliaceæ*. 2. Elder flowers. 3. Elder berries.—**S. canadensis**. Fr., *sureau du Canada*. Ger., *canadischer Hollunder*. American elder; closely related to *S. nigra* and similarly used.—**S. ebulus**. Fr., *hièble* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Feldhollunder*. Blood hilder, the *χαμαϊάκτη* of Dioscorides. The emetic root and inner bark, the diuretic and purgative leaves and flowers, and the sudorific and diuretic berries, were formerly official. From the berries, which are still official, a diuretic and sudorific extract is prepared. The leaves have been much used in veterinary medicine.—**S. glauca**. Californian elder, having medicinal properties like those of *S. canadensis*.—**S. loureiriana**. An imperfectly known Chinese tree. The berries are calefacient, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic.—**S. mexicana**. An arborescent Mexican species. The emetic and purgative leaves are used in intermittent fever and externally in the pains of syphilis. The root is an energetic purgative.—**S. nigra**. Fr., *sureau noir*. Ger., *schwarzer Hollunder*. Common elder, the *ἀκτὴ* of the ancients, the "stinking elder" of Shakespeare. The flowers contain a volatile oil, and are used to prepare *unguentum sambuci* and *aqua sambuci*. The berries are aperient and diaphoretic; their inspissated juice has been used as a laxative and in rheumatism and syphilis. The cathartic leaves and inner bark are considered repugnant to insects. The latter has been used in dropsy and epilepsy. The juice of the root and the leaf

buds are violent cathartics.—**S. peruviana**. A tree growing in the Peruvian Andes. The bark, leaves, and berries are purgative.—**S. racemosa**. Fr., *sureau à grappes*. Ger., *Traubenholunder*. Scarlet-berried elder, having the properties of *S. nigra*. The juice of the berries is considered sudorific.—**S. vulgaris**. *S. nigra*.

SAM'OLUS, *m.* A genus of plants of the *Primulaceæ*.—**S. aquaticus**, **S. Valerandi**. Fr., *mouron d'eau*. Ger., *Valerands Pungen*. Common brookweed. It has the vulnerary, aperient, and antiscorbutic properties of *Veronica beccabunga*.

SAMPSU'CHUM, *n.*, **SAMPSU'CHUS**, *m.* Gr., *σάμψυχον*, *σάμψυχος*, *σάμψυχον*. See *ORIGANUM majorana*.

SAN'ABLE. Lat., *sanabilis*. Curable.

SANA'TIO, *f.* —*o'nis*. See *SANATION*.—**S. per primam intentionem**. See *First INTENTION*.—**S. per secundam intentionem**. See *Second INTENTION*.

SANA'TION. Lat., *sanatio*. The process of healing.

SAN'ATIVE. Lat., *sanativus*. See *CURATIVE*.

SAN'ATOGEN. A certain dietetic preparation made from casein.

SAN'ATOL. See *CREOLIN*.

SAN'ATOLYN. A disinfectant mixture of carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, and a little ferrous sulphate.

SANATO'RIMUM, *n.* A hospital, especially a private hospital. Cf. *SANITARIUM*.

SAN'ATORY. Lat., *sanatorius*. See *CURATIVE*.

SAND. A.-s., *s.* Gr., *ψάμμος*. Lat., *arena*. Fr., *sable*. Ger., *S.* Rock substance pulverized or reduced to small grains.—**Brain s.** See *ACERVULUS*.—**S. crack**. A fissure in any part of a horse's foot, beginning at the coronet and generally found in the inner quarters of the fore foot and the toes of the hind foot.

SAN'DAL. Sandalwood; red saunders.

SAN'DALUM, *n.* See *SANTALUM*.

SAN'DALWOOD. Fr., *bois de santel*. Ger., *Santelholz*. As commonly used, *lignum santali*; also the wood of other species of *Santalum*, red saunders, and (in Russia) the wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus*.

SAN'DARAC. Lat., *sandaraca* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *sandarague*. Ger., *Sandarak*. The dried resinous secretion of *Callitris quadrivalvis*. It is said to consist of three distinct resins, one of which, forming the largest proportion, is entirely soluble in alcohol, another is less soluble, while the third is soluble only in hot alcohol. It was formerly used internally, and formed a part of various plasters and ointments, but is chiefly used now as an incense and in varnish.

SANDA'RACA, *f.* Gr., *σανδαράκη*. 1. Arsenic disulphide. 2. See *SANDARAC*.—**Resina s.**, **S. Arabum**. See *SANDARAC*.

SAN'DERS, **SAN'DERS WOOD**. See *SANDALWOOD*.

SAN'DIX, *f.* *San'dicis*, *-i'cis*. Gr., *σάνδιξ*. Red lead oxide.

SANDOR'ICUM, *n.* Fr., *hantol*. Ger., *Sandoribaum*. Sandal tree; a genus of the *Meliaceæ*.—**S. indicum**. Fr., *hantol des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Sandoribaum*, *Hantol*. The sandor of the East Indies and the Molucca and Philippine Islands, false (or wild) mangosteen. The root is used as a carminative and in leucorrhœa. The leaves are used as a vulnerary and in dysentery.

SAN'DYX, *f.* *San'dycos* (*-is*). See *SANDIX*.

SANG-SHIH-SEE. The dried fruits of *Gardenia florida*; used in China and Japan as an emetic, stimulant, and diuretic.

SANGUIDUC'TUS, *m.* From *sanguis*, blood, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *sanguiduct*. A venous sinus.—**S. duræ matris**. See *Cranial SINUSES*.

SANGUIF'ICANT. Ger., *bluterzeugend*. Aiding in sanguification.

SANGUIFICA'TION. Lat., *sanguificatio*. Fr., *s.* 1. See *HÆMATOGENESIS*. 2. The formation of blood by the additions received from the alimentary canal and the lungs.

SAN'GUINAL. Defibrinated blood evaporated to a pilular consistence.

SANGUINA'RIA, *f.* From *sanguis*, blood. Fr., *sanguinaire*. Ger., *Blutkraut* (1st def.), *Blutwurz* (2d def.).

1. A genus of plants of the *Papaveraceæ*. 2. Blood-root; the rhizome of *S. canadensis*. In small doses it is an expectorant, in somewhat larger doses an emetic, and in overdoses a narcotic poison, acting like digitalis. Except as a stimulant expectorant in advanced or chronic bronchitis, it is now rarely used.—**Acetum sanguinariæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening bloodroot in powder with purified vinegar, and treating in a percolator with more of the vinegar.—**Extractum sanguinariæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sanguinaire*. Ger., *flüssiges Blutwurz-extrakt*. Fluid extract of blood root.—**S. acaulis**, **S. canadensis**. Fr., *sanguinaire de Canada*. Ger., *canadisches Blutkraut*. Indian paint; a North American herb. The seeds are said to be as narcotic as those of *Datura stramonium*.—**Semen sanguinariæ**. The seeds of *S. canadensis*.—**Tinctura sanguinariæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture of *S. canadensis*.

SANGUIN'ARIN(E). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sanguinarin*. See *CHELERYTHRINE*.

SAN'GUINE. Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Blood-red. 2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of the blood. 3. Lively, cheerful, hopeful (said of temperament).

SANGUIN'EOBIL'IOUS. From *sanguis*, blood, and *bilis*, bile. Of temperament, alternating between sanguine and bilious.

SANGUIN'EOUS. Lat., *sanguineus*. Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of blood; consisting of or abounding in blood. 2. Blood-red.

SANGUI'NO. A proprietary preparation said to contain the essential constituents of blood; used in anæmia.

SANGUIN'OLENT. Lat., *sanguinolentus*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *blutig*. Of the color of blood, bloody.

SAN'GUIS, *m.* *Sanguinis*. See *BLOOD*.—**Sanguinis fluor**. See *HÆMORRHOÏSIS*.—**Sanguinis fluor vesicæ**. See *CYSTORRHAGIA*.—**S. arteriosus**. See *Arterial BLOOD*.—**S. draconis**. Dragon's blood.—**S. mensium**. See *Menstrual BLOOD*.—**S. venosus**. See *Venous BLOOD*.

SANGUISOR'BA, *f.* From *sanguis*, blood, and *sorbere*, to absorb. Fr., *sanguisorbe*. Ger., *Blutstropfen*. 1. Saxifrage; a genus of rosaceous herbs. The species were formerly used in the treatment of hæmorrhage. 2. *Poterium s.*—**S. canadensis**. Canada burnet. The root is bitterish and emetic, and the fruits are said to be narcotic.—**S. minor**. *Poterium s.*—**S. officinalis**. Ger., *gemeiner Wiesenknopf*. Great burnet. The astringent root was formerly official.

SANGUISU'GA, *f.* See *HIRUDO* and *AULOSTOMA gulo*.

SANIC'ULA, *f.* From *sanis*, healthy. Fr., *sanicle*. Ger., *Sanikel*. 1. A genus of plants of the *Saniculeæ*. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Primula auricula*.—**S. europæa**. Fr., *sanicle d'Europe*. Ger., *europäische Sanikel*. Common sanicle; a somewhat astringent species. The root and herb were formerly famous as vulneraries, especially the herb, which is still used in *species pectorales* to heal internal ulcers, to promote absorption of extravasated blood, etc.—**S. marilandica**. A species growing in the United States and Canada. The fibrous root, black snakeroot, has been used in intermittent fever and chorea. Its fibres are used as a seton by veterinarians.

SANIDO'DES. Gr., *σανιδῶδης* (from *σavis*, a plank, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Flat-chested.

SAN'IES, *f.* *-e'i*. Fr., *sanie*. Ger., *Jauche*. A purulent, serous, or sanguinolent discharge, having a fœtid odor, from a wound or ulcer.

SAN'IOUS. Lat., *saniosus*. Fr., *sanieux*. Ger., *jauchig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of sanies.

SANITA'RIAN. One who studies or practises sanitation.
SANITA'RIMUM, n. An institution for the preservation and restoration of health largely by means of the salutiferous nature of the locality.

SANITARY. Fr., *sanitaire*. Ger., *sanitär*. Pertaining to or designed to secure health.

SAN'ITAS, f. -a'tis. From *sanus*, sound. Ger., *Sanität* (1st def.). 1. Health. 2. A proprietary antiseptic solution containing hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and camphoric acid.

SANITA'TION. Fr., *assainissement*. Ger., *Gesundheitspflege*. The enforcement of hygienic measures.

SA'NO. A proprietary dietetic preparation of barley.

SAN'OFORM. Diiodosalicylic methyl ester prepared by the action of iodine on oil of wintergreen; a substitute for iodoform.

SAN'OSE. A proprietary dietetic preparation of albumin.

SANSEVIE'RIA, f. From *Sansevier*, a learned Neapolitan. Fr., *s.*, *sansévère*. Ger., *Sanseviere*. A genus of plants of the *Hamodoraceæ*.—**S. fruticosa.** Ger., *strauchige Sanseviere*. A species found in the Molucca Islands and Java. The leaves are used externally in paralysis, and the root is employed in gonorrhœa.—**S. lanuginosa.** Ger., *wollige Sanseviere*. A Malabar species. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used in ophthalmia, and the root also as a salve in arthritis.—**S. zeylanica.** East Indian bowstring hemp. In India the root is used in chronic cough and wasting diseases, and the juice of the tender shoots is given to young children to clear their throats of mucus.

SANT'ALUM. Fr., *s.* See **SANTALUM**.—**Oil of s.** Lat., *ætheroleum santali*, *oleum santali* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de s. citrin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Santelöl*. Sandalwood oil. It is used like copaiba in gonorrhœa.

SANTAL'IC ACID. See **SANTALIN** (2d def.).

SANT'ALIN. Fr., *santaline*. Ger., *S.*, *Sandelrot(h)*. 1. A resinous substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, forming the coloring principle of red sandalwood. 2. A red substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SAN'TALUM, n. Fr., *santal*. Ger., *Santelbaum*. The sandalwoods, an order of the *Achlamydosporeæ*, sometimes parasitic on trees or roots.—**Lignum santali** (albi, seu *ambrati*, seu *citrini*). Fr., *santal citrin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses* (oder *gelbes*) *Santelholz*. Sandalwood, the fragrant wood of *S. album*. In India it is used as a diaphoretic, and, ground up with water to a paste, as a cooling application. It yields oil of santal.—**S. album.** Fr., *santal blanc*. Ger., *weisser Santelbaum*. East Indian sandalwood tree. Its fragrant heart wood constitutes in part the sandalwood of commerce.—**S. freycinetianum.** Fr., *santal de Freycinet*. A Hawaiian species. The wood is a source of oil of santal.—**S. myrtifolium.** Myrtle-leaved sandalwood; a species (perhaps a variety of *S. album*) yielding an inodorous wood known as white sandalwood.—**S. pyrrularium.** A Hawaiian species. It yields a part of the sandalwood of commerce.—**S. Yasi.** Fr., *santal yasi*. A Fijian species. Its wood yields oil of sandalwood.

SANTOL'INA, f. From *santus*, holy, and *linum*, flax. Fr., *santoline*. Ger., *Santoline*. Lavender cotton.—**S. chamæcyparissus**, **S. cupressiformis**, **S. dentata.** Fr., *santoline femelle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *cypressenartige Santoline*. Common lavender cotton, an odoriferous insecticidal plant; used as a stimulant and antispasmodic and especially as an anthelmintic.—**S. fragrantissima.** A very stimulant species growing in Egypt and the Levant. The dried herb, sold at Cairo under the name of *babuny* or *zeysum*, is used as an anthelmintic, and its juice in ophthalmia. The decoction of the leaves is employed in catarrhal affections.—**S. rosmarinifolia.** Ger., *rosmarinblättrige Santoline*. Rosemary-leaved lavender cotton. It has the properties of *S. chamæcyparissus*, and in Spain is used in various skin complaints.

SANTON'ICA [U. S. Ph.], *f.* Gr., *σαντονικόν*. Fr., *semen-contra*, *semencine*, *barbotine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wurmsamen*. Wormseed; the minute unopened flower heads of *Artemisia cina*, *Artemisia contra*, *Artemisia vahliana*, *Artemisia maritima* [Ger. Ph.] (var. *stechmaniana* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]), and of various other species of *Artemisia*. It is used, chiefly in the form of its peculiar principle (santonin), as an anthelmintic.

SANTON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide santonique*. Ger., *Santonsäure*. An acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, obtained by the action of alkalis on santonin.

SANTON'ICUM, n. See **SANTONICA**.

SANTONIN. Lat., *santoninum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *santonine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, obtained from wormseed. It is anthelmintic, and is used in retention of urine and in amenorrhœa not associated with chlorosis.—**Calcium s.** A tasteless powder, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, $CaHO$, used as a vermifuge.

SANTONI'NA, f. See **SANTONIN**.

SANTONIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide santoninique*. Ger., *Santoninsäure*. An acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, isomeric with santonin acid, of which santonin is the anhydride.

SANTONINOX'IME. Fr., *santoninoxyme*. A substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_2.NOH$, recommended as a substitute for santonin.

SANTONI'NUM, n. See **SANTONIN**.

SA'PA. See **ROB**.

SAPHE'NA, f. From *σαφήνης*, manifest. See *Internal saphenous VEIN*.—**S. parva.** See *External saphenous VEIN*.
SAPHE'NOUS. Pertaining to two prominent veins of the leg known as *saphenæ* or to the region or parts adjoining them.

SAPIN'DUS, m. From *sapo indicus*, Indian soap. Fr., *savonnier*. Ger., *Seifenbaum*. The typical genus of plants of the *Sapindacæ*.—**S. emarginatus.** The soap-tree of India. The capsules, which contain saponin, are used as an expectorant in asthma. The seeds yield a semisolid medicinal oil; pounded with water and introduced into the mouth, they are said to cut short the paroxysm of epilepsy.—**S. laurifolius.** An East Indian tree. The saponaceous berries are used in flatulent colic and abdominal pains, the fragrant leaves in baths for painful joints, and the root in gout, rheumatism, and paralysis.—**S. saponaria.** Fr., *arbre aux savons*. Ger., *gemeiner Seifenbaum*. The soap berry tree of the West Indies and tropical America. The fruits (Ger., *Seifenbeeren*) are somewhat acrid and astringent, and contain a saponaceous tonic pulp which is used in intermittent fevers, mucous discharges, etc. The root and bark are also regarded as tonic; the latter is used in urinary troubles, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.—**S. senegalensis.** A Senegal species. The seeds are poisonous.

SA'PIUM, n. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Crotonacæ*.—**S. aucuparium.** Fr., *s. des oiseleurs*. 1. A species found in Surinam and the West Indies. The acrid juice contains a sort of caoutchouc which is used as a vesicant. 2. *S. hippomane*.—**S. hippomane.** A West Indian species. The poisonous juice and an extract from the leaves are used as a caustic.—**S. indicum.** An East Indian tree having a caustic, poisonous juice. The leaves are used as a caustic. The fruits are eaten, but their seeds are poisonous.—**S. laurifolium.** West Indian gum tree. The juice is caustic.

SA'PO, m. -o'nis. 1. Soap. 2. Castile soap made from olive oil by the action of caustic soda.—**Emplastrum saponis** (camphoratum). Fr., *emplâtre de savon*. Ger., *Seifenceratplaster*. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of soap incorporated in 90 [U. S. Ph.] of lead plaster by the aid of water [U. S. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of animal soap, 36 of lead plaster, and 1 part of resin melted together [Br. Ph.].—**Emplastrum saponis fuscum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon saturné*. Ger., *Seifenceratplaster*. Soap cerate plaster; made by boiling 15 oz.

(av.) of lead oxide in a gallon of vinegar, adding 10 oz. of animal soap, boiling, and adding 12½ oz. of yellow wax melted with a pint of olive oil.—**Linimentum eum sapone**, **Linimentum saponis**. Fr., *liniment savonneux*. Ger., *Campherseifenliniment*. Soap liniment; made by dissolving 10 parts of soap in 14 of water, adding a solution of 5 parts of camphor and 1 part of oil of rosemary in 70 parts of alcohol, filtering the mixture, and adding water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by macerating in a mixture of 80 fl. oz. of rectified spirit and 20 of distilled water 10 oz. (av.) of soap, 5 oz. of camphor, and 15 fluid drachms of oil of rosemary.—**S. animalis**. Fr., *savon animal*. A soda soap made with tallow.—**S. domesticus**. 1. See *S. animalis*. 2. A marbled soap resembling Castile soap in constituents.—**S. durus**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. kalicus**, **S. kalinus**. Ger., *Kaliseife*, *Seifenleim*. 1. Potash soap; soft soap. 2. See *S. viridis*.—**S. kalinus venalis** [Ger. Ph.]. See *S. viridis*.—**S. medicatus** [Ger. Ph.], **S. medicinalis**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. mollis**. 1. Soft soap. 2. See *S. viridis*.—**S. niger**. See *S. viridis*.—**S. oleaceus** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. viridis**. Fr., *savon vert*. Ger., *Kaliseife*. Green soap; a greenish, oily, gelatinous soap made by the action of caustic potash on a fixed oil. It is soluble in water and in alcohol.—**S. vulgaris**. See *S. animalis*.—**Tinctura saponis viridis** [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of green soap; containing 65 parts of green soap, 2 of oil of lavender, and 33 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or consisting of a soap made of 6 parts of olive oil, 7 of caustic potash solution, and 7½ of alcohol, mixed with 17½ of water and 22½ of alcohol, plus the amount necessary to replace what has evaporated in the making of the soap [Ger. Ph.].

SAPOCAR'BOL. A German proprietary mixture of crude carbolic acid and soft soap.

SAPODER'MIN. An antiseptic soap containing mercury albuminate.

SAPOGENIN. Fr., *sapogénine*. Ger., *S.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$, of saponin.

SAPOLAN'OLIN. An ointment basis consisting of soft soap and lanolin.

SAPOLEN'TUM. A certain potash soap containing an excess of fat.

SAPONA'CEOUS. Lat., *saponaceus* (from *sapo*, soap). Fr., *saponacé*. Ger., *seifenartig*. 1. Soapy. 2. Belonging to the *Saponaceæ*, an order of plants.

SAPONAL. A detergent containing soap, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, etc.

SAPONA'RIA, *f.* From *sapo*, soap. Fr., *saponaire*. Ger., *Seifenkraut*. Soapwort; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs.—**S. ocyroides**. Rock soapwort, the *ωκυμοειδές* of Dioscorides. The seeds were formerly used in snakebites.—**S. officinalis**. Fr., *saponaire officinale*. Ger., *gemeines Seifenkraut*. Common soapwort. The root and herb are both used, but the root is much the more active. Soaproot contains over 30 per cent. of saponin, to which its demulcent and depurative properties are due. It is used as an alternative in syphilis, scrofula, and skin complaints, and its inspissated juice has been used in gonorrhœa.—**S. vaccaria**. Ger., *Kuhseifenkraut*. Cowherb soapwort; said to have the properties of *S. officinalis*.

SAPON'IC ACID. See SAPOGENIN.

SAPONIFICATION. Lat., *saponificatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Verseifung*. The act or process of converting into soap; the decomposition of fats into fatty acids and glycerin by the action of alkalis.—**Fermentative s.** *S.* caused by the action of an animal ferment.

SAPON'IMENT. See SAPONIMENTUM.

SAPONIMEN'TUM, *n.* From *sapo*, soap. A general term for opodeldoc and similar substances (compounds of stearin soap, olein soap, alcohol, and various medicaments).

SAP'ONIN. Lat., *saponinum*. Fr., *saponine*. Ger., *S.* A glucoside, $C_{37}H_{54}O_{18}$, contained in *Saponaria officinalis* and various other plants.

SAPORRHE'TIN. See SAPOGENIN.

SAPOTOX'IN. A poisonous glucoside, probably $C_{17}H_{30}O_{10}$, contained in the bark of *Quillaia saponaria*. It destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and also nerves and muscles when brought into direct contact with them, and violently inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines.

SAP'PAN. See CÆSALPINIA *s.*

SAP'PANIN. Fr., *sappanine*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 + 2H_2O$, obtained by fusing commercial extract of sappan wood with caustic soda.

SAP'PHISM. From *σαπφώ*, Sappho. 1. Friction or suction of the clitoris. 2. See TRIBADISM.

SAPRÆ'MIA, *f.* From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Infection of the blood by putrefactive products.

SAP'RIN(E). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saprin*. A non-poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, found in corpses.

SAPROGEN'IC. From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *saprogène*. Ger., *saprogen*. Causing putrefaction.

SAP'ROL. From *σαπρός*, putrid. A dark-brown oily compound containing phenol, creosol, and other coal-tar products; used as a disinfectant.

SAP'ROPORPHYROTYPHUS, *m.* From *σαπρός*, putrid, *πορφύρα*, purple, and *τῦφος*, smoke. Fr., *s.* Putrid typhus.

SAP'ROPHYTE. From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saprophyt*. A plant that derives its sustenance from decomposing organic substances.—**Facultative s's**. Bacteria which may develop either as parasites or as s's.

SAPROPHYT'IC. Of animals or plants, obtaining their nutrition from dead organisms.

SAPROP'YRA, *f.* From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *πῦρ*, fire. Fr., *sapropyre*. Ger., *Faulfieber*. Fever due to putrid infection.

SAPROS'MA, *n.* -*os'matos* (-is). From *σαπρός*, putrid. A genus of rubiceous fetid shrubs of tropical Asia.—**S. arboreum**. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A Java species. The wood, *lignum fetidum*, has an odor resembling that of human fæces, and has probably the properties of castoreum and valerian. In Java it is much used as an antispasmodic and anthysterics.

SAPROS'TOMUS. From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having a foul breath.

SAPROTYPHUS, *m.* From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *τῦφος*, stupor. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Faulfiebertyphus*. Putrid typhoid fever.

SA'RACA, *f.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**S. indica**. The *asok* of the East Indies. The bark is used against hæmorrhoids and dysmenorrhœa, and the leaves are employed as an alternative and in colic.

SA'RACHA, *f.* Fr., *saraquier*. A genus of solanaceous herbs.—**S. biflora**, **S. contorta**, **S. dentata** (*S. jaltomata*), **S. procumbens**, **S. punctata**. Peruvian species. The leaves are used as emollient and anodyne applications. The leaves of the third species, the *jaltomate* of the Mex. Ph., are said to be tonic as well, and its fruit is edible.

SA'RAPUS, *m.* Gr., *σαράπους*. Fr., *s.* A person affected with flat foot.

SARCEPIPLOCELE, *f.* Sa³rs(sa³rk)-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa³rs-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -*ce'les*. From *σάρξ*, flesh, *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *sarcoépiplocèle*. Ger., *Fleischnetzbruch*. An epiplocele complicated with sarcocele or with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum.

SARCEPIPLOM'PHALUS, *m.* From *σάρξ*, flesh, *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Ger., *Fleischnetznabelbruch*. An umbilical epiplocele with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum.

SARCHYDROCELE, *f.* Sa³rk-hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-se(ka)⁴-le(la); in Eng., sa³rk-hid⁴ro-sel. More properly written *sarchydrocele*. -ce⁴les. See HYDROSARCOCELE.

SARCIDIUM, *n.* Gr., σαρκίδιον (dim. of σάρξ, flesh). See CARUNCLE and ENCANTHIS.

SAR/CINA, *f.* From *sarcine*, to put in order. Fr., *sarcine*. Ger., *Sarcine*. Lit., a packet. 1. See EMBRYO. 2. A genus of the *Schizomycetes*, so called because the cocci are united into packets resembling corded bales of goods.—**S. aurantiaca**. A species found in the air, forming on nutrient jelly orange-colored colonies which grow slowly and gradually liquefy the gelatin.—**S. botulina**. A s. found in sausage, supposed to be the cause of botulism.—**S. cerebri**. A s. resembling *S. ventriculi*, found in the brain.—**S. Goodsir**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. intestinalis**. A species found in the intestines, especially the cæcum, and in the fæces of man, the monkey, the horse, and domestic fowls. The cocci are hyaline. The larger families (packets) contain from 2 to not rarely 32 cubes (256 cocci) each.—**S. lutea**. Yellow s.; spherical cocci over 1 μ in diameter. Sown on gelatin plates, the colonies form in two days scarcely visible yellow points, which, under a low power of the microscope, have the form of irregular gray plates provided with projections and transparent toward the margin. It is found as an accidental impurity in the atmosphere, also in the earth and on the human skin, especially between the fingers and toes. It is not considered pathogenic. Cf. *S. ventriculi*.—**S. pulmonum**. A species found in secretions from diseased lungs, especially those with cavities.—**S. urinæ**. A species found in the urinary bladder of man. The cocci, which are 1.2 μ in diameter, are united into layers of tetrads superimposed so as to form small cubes of 8 cocci each bound together in larger packets containing each from 2 to 8 cubes.—**S. ventriculi**. Fr., *sarcine de l'estomac*. A form found in the contents of the stomach of man and animals. The spherical or somewhat oval cocci, which average 2.5 μ in size, are united in small cubical groups of eight, rounded at the corners, and are bound together to form larger packets. Some authors identify this with *S. lutea*, but, unlike the latter, its gelatin and potato cultivations show spherical cocci, diplococci, and tetrads, instead of the packets characteristic of the genus. In cultivations in hay infusions, however, the cubical arrangement is well marked.—**S. Virchowii**. A species said to occur in the lungs of consumptives, especially of those with pseudomycosis sarcinica. The cocci form packets like those of *S. urinæ*, but they contain each from 2 to 512 cubes. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms hardly prominent colonies of a pearl-gray color.—**S. Welckeri**. Of Rossmann, the *S. urinæ*.—**Yellow s.** See *S. lutea*.

SAR/CINE. Fr., s. 1. Of Strecker, see HYPOXANTHINE. 2. See SARCINA (2d def.).

SARCI/TES, *m.* -i'tu (-æ). Gr., σαρκίτης (from σάρξ, flesh). See ANASARCA.

SARCI/TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *sarcite*. Inflammation of muscular tissue.

SARCIUM, *n.* Gr., σαρκίον. See CARUNCLE (1st def.).

SARCOADENOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and ἀδὴν, a gland. Fr., *sarco-adenome*. See ADENOSARCOMA.

SARCOB/ASIS, *f.* -a'seos, -ob'asis. From σάρξ, flesh, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *sarcobase*. Ger., *Fleischboden*. A very large fleshy gynobase.

SAR/COBLAST. From σάρξ, flesh, and βλαστός, a sprout. Ger., *S.* See SARCOPLAST.

SARCOCELE, *f.* Sa³rk-o(σ³)-se(ka)⁴le(la); in Eng., sa³rk-o-sel. -ce⁴les. Gr., σαροκήλη (from σάρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *sarcocele*. Ger., *Fleischbruch*. Syn.: *hernia carnosae*. 1. A fleshy tumor of the testicle. 2. Scirrhus of the testicle.—**Malignant s.** A general term for all cancers of the testis.—**S. malleossa**. A s.

caused by the *Bacillus mallei*.—**S. of the Egyptians**. See ANDROMEAE and ELEPHANTIASIS.—**Specific s.**, Syphilitic s. See Syphilitic ORCHITIS.

SARCOCEPH/ALUS, *m.* From σάρξ, flesh, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sarcocephale*. A genus of rubiceous trees and shrubs.—**S. edulis**, *S. esculentus*. Guinea peach, yielding a tonic, astringent bark (*doundaké* or *nandouck*, the *quinquina africana* or *kina du Rio Nuñez* of the French) which is used as a substitute for cinchona.—**SARCOCHI/LOS**, *n.* -chi'leos. From σάρξ, flesh, and χείλος, the lip. Fr., *sarcochile*. Ger., *Fleischblume*. A genus of orchids.—**S. præmorsum**. An East Indian species. The sudorific root is used in various fevers and acute exanthems. The juice of the leaves is purgative.

SARCCOL/LA, *f.* Gr., σαρκόκλλα (from σάρξ, flesh, and κόλλα, glue). Fr., *sarccolle*. Ger., *Sarkokolle* (1st def.), *Fleischleimgummi* (1st def.), *Schleimharz* (1st def.). 1. The spontaneous exudation of a Persian tree, so called by the ancients on the supposition that it had the property of agglutinating the flesh in wounds, ulcers, etc. It is purgative. 2. A genus of the *Penæaceæ*.

SARCCOL/LIN. Fr., *sarccocolline*. Ger., *S. Fischleimsüss*. A constituent, C₂₂H₃₀O₁₀, of sarccocolla.

SARCCOP/TES, *m.* A more correct form of *sarcoptes* (*q. v.*).

SAR/CODE. From σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., s. Ger., *Sarkod*. Of Dujardin, animal proto-plasm.

SARCOEPI/POCELE, *f.* Sa³r-ko(ko²)-e²p-i²p-lo(plo²)-se(ka)⁴le(la); in Eng., sa³r-ko-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. -ce⁴les. See SARCEPIPOCELE.

SARCOGEN/IC. From σάρξ, flesh, and γενῆς, to produce. Fr., *sarcogène*. Producing flesh or muscular tissue.

SARCOGLI/A, *f.* From σάρξ, flesh, and γλία, glue. See *Sarcogenic CELL*.

SARCOHYDROCELE, *f.* Sa³r-ko(ko²)-hi(hu⁶)-dro(dro²)-se(ka)⁴le(la); in Eng., sa³r-ko-hi'dro-sel. More properly written *sarchydrocele*. -ce⁴les. See HYDROSARCOCELE.

SAR/COID. Gr., σαρκοειδής. Lat., *sarcoides*. Fr., *sarcoïde*. Fleshy, fleshlike.

SARCOLAC/TATE. From σάρξ, flesh, and λα, milk. See PARALACTATE.

SARCOLACTIC ACID. See under LACTIC ACID.

SARCOLEM/MA, *n.* -lem'matos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and λέμμα, a rind. Fr., *sarcoleme*. Ger., *Sarkolemm*. A delicate elastic and homogeneous sheath entirely inclosing each individual striated muscular fibre, exclusive of the cardiac muscular fibres.

SARCOL/OGY. From σάρξ, flesh, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *sarcologie*. Ger., *Fleischlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of fleshy or muscular tissues.

SAR/COLYTE. From σάρξ, flesh, and λύειν, to loose. See SARCOPLAST.

SARCO/MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., σάρκωμα (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcome*. Ger., *Sarkom*. 1. Formerly, any fleshlike tumor. 2. A tumor formed upon the type of indifferent embryonic tissue, i. e., composed of cells, round, spindle-shaped, or multinucleated, imbedded in an intercellular matrix, and containing blood vessels which are in direct relation with the cells. Sarcomata are always formed from tissues which are derived from the mesoblast (i. e., from connective tissue in its broadest sense).—**Adipose s.** A s. (2d def.) containing lipomatous elements.—**Alveolar s.** Fr., *sarcome alvéolaire*. A form of s. (2d def.) found chiefly in bone, muscle, and skin, having a largely developed stroma and alveoli, which, with the fibrillated appearance produced by the fibroid transformation of some of the cells, cause it to closely resemble carcinoma.—**Ang'eoliolitic s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Bundle s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Cal-cifying s.** A s. (2d def.) in which calcification of the

matrix occurs, simulating an osteosarcoma.—**Carcinomatous s.** See *Scirrhus* CANCER.—**Colloid s.** A variety of myxoma.—**Common vascular s.** Of Abernethy, a s. (2d def.) having the appearance of coagulable lymph deprived of the coloring matter of the blood and having a uniform fibrous or lobular arrangement and a certain degree of transparency and vascularity.—**Cylindros.** A form of tumor produced when sarcomatous tissue undergoes partial hyaline or mucoid degeneration, or when it exists in combination with myomatous formations. Such growths are generally included under the term cylindroma, although this may also be applied to tumors in which the epithelial cells are involved.—**Deciduous.** See SYNCYTIOMA *malignum*.—**Encephaloid s.** Ger., *Rundzellensarkom*. A variety of s. consisting for the most part of simple embryonic cells imbedded in a scanty homogeneous or granular matrix. There are two varieties, the small-celled and large-celled. The tumors are of very rapid growth, often ending fatally in a few months, especially in children. They are soft and pinkish, gray, or yellowish white, with frequent patches of extravasation. When coming to the surface, they form the so-called fungus hæmatodes.—**Fascicular s., Fasciculated s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Gelatinous s.** See MYXOSARCOMA.—**Giant-celled s.** Ger., *Riesenzellensarkom*. A form of s. (2d def.) which generally grows from the cancellous tissue of bone, especially from the jaws and the ends of the long bones. It consists structurally of large round, oval, or branched cells, with many nuclei imbedded in a round-celled or spindle-celled sarcomatous tissue which may undergo mucoid degeneration or become ossified.—**Hæmorrhagic s.** An angiomasarcoma from which hæmorrhage occurs.—**Idiopathic multiple pigment s.** A form of melanosarcoma of the skin which commonly begins upon the hands and feet, extending thence in the form of discrete tumors over the legs and arms, and gradually (in the course of two or three years usually) over the entire cutaneous surface. The tumors are reddish-brown or bluish-red, and may be disseminated over the surface or occur in groups. The older ones undergo absorption with desquamation of the epidermis, leaving finally dark pigmented spots and cicatrices. The disease is attended with the development of marasmus that tends to a fatal termination.—**Keloidiform s.** A s. (2d def.) developing in the skin and presenting the appearance of keloid.—**Lipomatous s.** Ger., *Fettsarkom*. S. (2d def.) in which the cells are filled with globules of fat not derived from degeneration but from simple infiltration.—**Mammary s.** An infiltration of s. (2d def.) resembling the mammary gland on section.—**Medullary s.** Ger., *Aftermark, Markschwamm, gelinder Krebs*. A s. (2d def.) resembling the substance of the brain.—**Melanos., Melanotic s.** Fr., *sarcome mélanique*. A s. (2d def.) containing patches of black or brown amorphous pigment granules that lie partly in the tumor cells, partly in the fibrous matrix and the vessel walls.—**Metastatic s.** See CHLOROMA.—**Mixed-cell s.** [Butlin]. Giant-celled s., so called on account of the variety of cells found in it.—**Mixed s.** A s. (2d def.) containing other tumor elements besides those of s.—**Mucous s.** A s. (2d def.) in which cysts have been developed.—**Multiple s.** See under *S. of the skin*.—**Myeloid s.** See *Giant-celled s.*—**Nest-celled s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Net-celled s.** See MYXOSARCOMA (1st def.).—**Organized s.** See *Common vascular s.*—**Ossifying s., Osteoid s.** See *Calcifying s.*—**Pancreatic s.** Of Abernethy, a tumor forming irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like those of the pancreas. It is found usually in glands, chiefly in the breast.—**Papillary s.** Cutaneous papillæ, or warts that have undergone transformation into sarcomatous tissue by the growth and multiplication of the cells.—**Periosteal s.** 1. See CHLOROMA. 2. A fibrous tumor of the

periosteum, most frequently seen on the jaws.—**Pigmented s.** See *Melanotic s.*—**Plexiform s.** A round-celled s. characterized by cylinders or irregular masses of cells, a hyaline or very finely fibrillated substance surrounding these, a polygonal form of cells, and an absence of intercellular material. See also under CYLINDROMA.—**Pulpy s.** See *Medullary s.*—**Round-celled s.** See *Encephaloid s.*—**S. congenitum.** See *Nævus sarcomatodes*.—**S. cordis.** Vegetations on the valves of the heart.—**S. deciduochoriocellulare.** See SYNCYTIOMA *malignum*.—**S. epulis.** See EPULIS.—**S. fasciculatum.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**S. of the skin.** S. occurring in the form of isolated, clustered, or confluent tumors of various sizes and of a soft, fleshy consistence, growing usually from the deeper portions of the skin. The color of the surface of the tumor at first differs but little from that of the surrounding skin. Afterward it becomes reddish, brown, or black. The growths may be either confined to particular regions or disseminated more or less generally over the body (multiple s.).—**S. ossificans, S. osteoides.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**S. reticulocellulare.** See *Alveolar s.*—**Spindle-celled s.** A s. (2d def.) consisting of spindle cells, either large or small, and hence presenting a fibrillar structure, owing to which it can readily be torn into bundles in certain directions. The large-celled varieties are much the softer and more malignant. The small-celled kinds include the fibroplastic tumor of Lebert and the recurrent fibroid of Paget.

SARCOMATO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Ger., *Sarkomatose*. A condition in which there is the formation of multiple sarcomata.—**Primary s.** A malignant disease commencing as a hard oedematous swelling of the lower extremities, the skin being discolored and the infiltration extending over the body with the formation of small subcutaneous tubercles. The latter present microscopically the appearance of small round-celled sarcoma.—**S. generalis.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides*.

SARCOM'ATOUS, Lat., sarcomatosus, sarcomatosus. Fr., *sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarkomatös*. 1. Fleshy, succulent. 2. Having the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOMOSCHEOCELE, f. Sa³r-kom-o's-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa³r-kom-o'sk'e²-o-sel.-ce'les. From σάρξ, flesh, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. A fleshy oscheocele.

SARCOMPHALOCELE, SARCOMPHALON, n's f. and n. Sa³r-ko²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa³r-ko²m-fa²l-o-sel.; sa³r-ko²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o²n.-ce'les, -om'-phali. From σάρξ, flesh, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *sarcomphale*. A fleshy tumor at the navel.

SARCOM'YCES, m. -e'tos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *sarcomycète*. Ger., *Fleischschwamm*. Of Ritgen, a fleshy, fungous growth.

SARCOPH'AGA, f. From σάρξ, flesh, and φαγεῖν, to eat. See SARCOPHILA.

SARCOPH'AGY, Gr., σαρκοφαγία. The habit or practice of eating flesh.

SARCOPH'ILA, f. From σάρξ, flesh, and φιλεῖν, to love. A genus of flies.—**S. carnaria.** Ger., *Fleischfliegen*. A species the eggs of which, deposited on mucous surfaces, produces myiasis mucosa.—**S. carnosa.** A species the larva of which is sometimes found in the skin of South American Indians.—**S. Wohlfarti.** A Russian species which attacks men and domestic animals, sometimes causing death.

SARCOPHY'IA, f. Gr., σαρκοφύια. Fr., *sarcophygie*. 1. See SARCOMA. 2. A mass of fungous granulations.

SARCOPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *sarcophyme*. A fleshy tumor.

SAR'COPHYTE. See BIOPLAST.

SAR'COPLASM, Lat., sarcoplasma (from σάρξ, flesh, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Ger., *Sarkoplasma*. Of Rollett (1885), the hyaline or finely granular substance of stri-

ated muscular fibres, exclusive of the fibrillæ. It incloses the nuclei, and passes without a break into the motorial end plate.

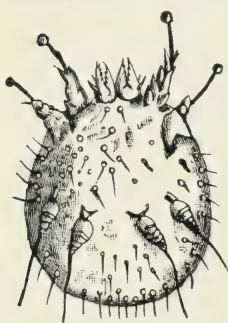
SARCOPLAST. Lat., *sarcoplasta*. Fr., *sarcoplaste*. A cell that gives rise to striated muscular fibre. Cf. *Muscle* CORPUSCLES.

SARCOPO(I)ET'IC. From σάρξ, flesh, and ποιεῖν, to make. Forming flesh or muscle.

SARCOPSYL'LA, f. From σάρξ, flesh, and ψύλλα, a flea. See PULEX.

SARCOPTERY'GIUM, n. From σάρξ, flesh, and πτερύγιον, a small wing. See PTERYGIUM *carnosum*.

SARCOPT'ES, m. -cop'tu (-tæ). From σάρξ, flesh, and κόπτειν, to cut. Fr., *sarcopte*. A genus of insects of



SARCOPTES SCABIEL.

the *Sarcoptidae*, parasitic on the epidermis of man and other animals.—**S. scabiei.** Fr., *ciron de la gale*. Ger., *Krätzmilbe*. The itch mite; a minute parasitic species with numerous pointed tubercles, spines, and hairs on the dorsal surface. The females burrow deep in the epidermis to lay their eggs, and thus produce scabies. The mite occurs both in man and in certain of the lower animals, receiving special names, such as *S. hominis*, *S. equi*, *S. canis*, *S. suis*, *S. cati*, *S. cuniculi*, *S. vulpis*, and *S. capræ*. Some

of the varieties that usually infest lower animals also attack man, producing a scabies of short duration.—**S. squamiferus.** A species infesting dogs, swine, goats, sheep, etc., and producing mange.

SARCOPYO'DES. From σάρξ, flesh, πύον, pus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *sarcopyoïde*. Ger., *fleischetterig*. Of Hippocrates, at once purulent and fleshlike (said of sputa).

SARCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., σάρκωσις (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcose* (1st def.). Ger., *Fleischbildung* (1st def.). 1. Formation of muscular tissue or flesh. 2. See SARCOMA.—**S. bulbi.** An old term for fungus of the conjunctiva.

SARCOSTEM'MA, n. -stem'matos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *sarcostemme*. Ger., *Fleischkrone*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs.—**S. glaucum.** Fr., *sarcostemme glauque*. Venezuela ipecacuanha. Its root is emetic and sudorific.

SARCOSTIG'MA, n. -stig'matos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and στίγμα, a point. Fr., *s.* A genus of plants of the *Olacineæ*.—**S. Kleinii.** A Malabar species. An oil (adul oil) expressed from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism.

SARCOSTO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and and στέον, a bone. Fr., *sarcostose*. Ossification of muscular tissue.

SARCOSTRO'MA, n. -strom'atos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, στρώμα, a covering. Fr., *sarcostrome*. A fleshy false membrane.

SARCOTHLA'SIA, f., SARCOTH'LASIS, f., SARCOTHLAS'MA, n. -thla'siæ, -thla'seos (-oth'lasis), -thlas'matos (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and θλάσις, a crushing, or θλάσμα, a bruise. Fr., *sarcothlasie*. A contusion of the soft parts.

SARCOT'IC. Gr., σαρκωτικός. Lat., *sarcoticus*. Fr., *sarcotique*. Ger., *fleischmachend, fleischerzeugend*. Of medicines, flesh-producing.

SAR'COTOME. From σάρξ, flesh, and τέμνειν, to cut. An apparatus devised by W. A. Hollis for "painlessly cutting through the soft tissues" by the force of a spiral spring contained in a tube being brought to bear suddenly in such a way as to pull on the ends of a ligature passed around the parts to be severed.

SAR'COUS. From σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *sarceux*. Pertaining to or consisting of flesh or muscular tissue.

SARDI'ASIS, SARDONI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). Gr., σαρδίασις. See RISUS *sardonicus*.

SARDON'IC. Lat., *sardonius*. Fr., *sardonique*. Ger., *sardonisch*. Sardinian. In the sense of bitter or scornful (said of a laugh alleged to show distortion of the face like that produced by eating a certain Sardinian plant [cf. RISUS *sardonicus*]) it corresponds to the Gr., σαρδάνιος.

SARGAS'SUM, n. Fr., *sargasse*. Ger., *Fächerfruchtang*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**S. bacciferum.** Fr., *sargasse baccifère*. Gulf weed; a species which forms the so-called Sargasso Sea in the Atlantic. It contains iodine, and is used in goitre, as a diuretic and febrifuge, and, after long boiling with water, in dysuria, strangury, etc.—**S. vulgare.** Fr., *sargasse vulgaire*. A species found chiefly in Southern seas. It contains iodine, and is used in gravel, calculus, etc.

SAR'KIN(E). Ger., *Sarkin*. See HYPOXANTHINE.

SARMIENT'A, f. Fr., *sarmiente*. A genus of plants of the *Cyrtandreeæ*.—**S. repens, S. scandens.** Fr., *sarmiente rampante*. A Chilean shrub. The emollient leaves are applied to warts, corns, etc.

SAROTHAM'NUS, m. From σάρον, a broom, and θάμνος, a bush. A section of the genus *Genista*.—**S. scoparius.** See SPARTIUM *scoparium*.

SARRACE'NIA, f. From Sarrazin, a proper name. Fr., *sarracène* (1st def.). 1. North American pitcher plant. 2. See SARRACENTINE.—**S. flava.** Trumpets. The astringent root is used in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.—**S. purpurea.** Fr., *cruche indienne*. Huntsman's cap. The root has been recommended in smallpox, and is used by the Indians of Nova Scotia in venereal diseases.

—**S. rubra.** Red side-saddle flower. It has been used in smallpox.—**S. variolaris.** Hook-leaved side-saddle flower; found in the southern United States; said to be tonic and slightly anodyne, and used like *S. flava*.

SARRA'CENIN(E). Fr., *sarracénine*. A supposed alkaloid extracted from *Sarracenia purpurea*.

SAR'SA, f. See SARSAPARILLA.—**Decoctum sarsæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de salsepareille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sarsaparilla-Absud.* Syn.: *decoctum sarsaparillæ*. Decoction of sarsaparilla.—**Decoctum sarsæ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Decoctum SARSAPARILLÆ compositum* (under SARSAPARILLA).—**Extractum sarsæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum SARSAPARILLÆ fluidum* (under SARSAPARILLA).—**Liquor sarsæ compositus concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. An alcoholic preparation of sarsaparilla, sassafras, guaiacum, licorice, and mezereum.

SARSAPARIL'LA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), *n. f.* Fr., *salsepareille*. Ger., *Sassaparille*. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Smilax officinalis*, *Smilax medica*, and other undetermined species of *Smilax*. The Br. Ph. recognizes the root (dried) of *Smilax officinalis*, and the Mex. Ph. that of *Smilax medica*. It is used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, skin diseases, etc. Its value is very doubtful.—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum** [U. S. Ph.]. A decoction of guaiac wood, sassafras wood, licorice, and mezereum.—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum fortius.** Syn.: *decoctum Zittmanni fortius*. A decoction consisting of 500 parts of s. and 13,000 of water, with 25 each of alum, sugar, aniseed, and fennel seed, 125 of senna leaves, and 50 of licorice.

—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum mitius.** Syn.: *decoctum Zittmanni mitius*. A preparation of half the strength in s. of the stronger decoction, consisting of 50 parts of s. and 2,400 of water, with 5 each of cinnamon, lemon peel, cardamom, and licorice.—**Extractum sarsaparillæ compositum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de salsepareille composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes flüssiges S.-Extrakt*. A fluid extract made from s., licorice, sassafras, and mezereum and a mixture of glycerin, alcohol, and water.—**Extractum**

sarsaparillæ fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum sarsæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fluid extract of s.

SARSAPARIL'LIN, *n.* See SMILACIN.

SARTICRURÆ'US, *m.* From *sartor*, a tailor, and *crus*, the leg. See SARTORIUS.

SARTO'RIUS, *m.* From *sartor*, a tailor. Fr., *couturier*, *ilio-crêti-tibial*. Ger., *längster Schenkelmuskel*, *Schneidermuskel*. The tailors' muscle (so called because its action is to cross the legs after the manner of tailors at work); a muscle arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the part of the bone immediately below it, running downward and inward over the front of the thigh, and inserted by an aponeurotic expansion of its tendon into the inner aspect of the head of the tibia near its tubercle, also into the capsule of the knee joint and the fascia of the leg.

SARX, *f.* *Sar'cos* (-is). Gr., *σάρξ*. Pulp, parenchyma, flesh.

SAS'SAFRAS, *n. indecl.* Fr., *s.* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S.*, *S'baum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants of the Laurineæ. 2. The root bark of *S. officinale*.—**Mucilago s. medullæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de moëlle de s. Ger.*, *S'markschleim*. Mucilage of s. pith.—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum s.* Fr., *huile de s.* Ger., *S'öl*. 1. A pungent aromatic volatile oil obtained by distillation from the root of *S. officinale*; a mixture of s. camphor (see SAFFROL) and safrene. It is used for flavoring effervescent beverages, etc., and may be used in medicine as an aromatic, though in overdoses it acts as a narcotic poison and in some cases as an abortifacient. 2. See *S. oil* (1st def.).—**Oleum s.** [U. S. Ph.] (*æthereum*). Oil of s.—**S. medulla** [U. S. Ph.]. S. pith.—**S. officinale**, **S. officinarum**. Fr., *laurier s.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher S'baum*. American s.; the only species. Various parts are distinguished by a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, which is most pronounced in the root bark. The leaves are sometimes used as a condiment and chewed to allay thirst.—**S. oil**. Ger., *S'öl*. 1. Laurel oil, native oil of laurel; a bitterish, pungent, aromatic, oleoresin of a light auburn hue, obtained from the stem of a South American tree identified by some authors with *Ocotea cymbarum* or *Ocotea opifera* and by others with *Nectandra puchury*. 2. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**S. pith**. Lat., *s. medulla* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *moëlle de s.* Ger., *S'mark*. The spongy, mucilaginous medulla of *S. officinale*. It forms with water the mucilago s. medullæ (q. v.), which is used as an emollient and demulcent.—**S. radix** [Br. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinale*.

SASSAFRAS'SID. Of Reinsch, a decomposition product of tannic acid found in sassafras bark.

SASSAPARIL'LA, *f.* See SARSAPARILLA.

SA'THE, *f.*, **SA'THON**, *m.* -*sa'thes*, -*o'nos* (-is). Gr., *σάθη*, *σάθων*. The penis.

SAT'URATED. Fr., *saturé*. Ger., *gesättigt*. Fully charged, as with a liquid or a gas; of a solution, having all the solid matter taken up that the liquid can dissolve; of a compound, having the atomicities of all its elements saturated.

SATURA'TION. Lat., *saturatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sättigung*. In chemistry, the condition of being saturated (said of a compound); also the process of rendering a compound saturated.—**Partial s.** Partial neutralization.

SATUREI'A, **SATURE'JA**, *f.* Fr., *sarriette*. Ger., *Saturei*, *Satureja*, *Pfefferkraut*. A genus of labiate plants.—**S. hortensis**. Fr., *sarriette*. Ger., *gemeiner Saturei*. Summer savory. The entire plant is stimulant and carminative.—**S. variegata**. A European species, used especially as an antispasmodic.

SAT'URNINE. Lat., *saturninus*. Fr., *saturnin*. Ger., *bleiern*. 1. Plumbic; containing lead. 2. Due to saturnism. 3. Dull, phlegmatic.

SAT'URNISM. Lat., *saturnismus* (from *saturnus*, lead). See LEAD poisoning.

SATUR'NUS, *m.* From *S.*, a Roman god. See LEAD.

SATYRI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis). Gr., *σατυρίας* (1st def.) (from *σατύρος*, a satyr). 1. Of Hippocrates, priapism. 2. Excessive sexual appetite in the male. 3. Of Aristotle, leprosy. Cf. LEONTIASIS. 4. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

SAURI'ASIS, *f.* From *σαύρα*, a lizard. See ICHTHYOSIS.

SAURIDER'MA, *n.* -*der'matos* (-is). From *σαύρα*, a lizard, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Wilson, ichthyosis cornea (from the resemblance of the scales to those of a saurian).—**S. spinosum**. See ICHTHYOSIS *histriz*.—**S. squamosum** [Wilson]. See ICHTHYOSIS *sebacea squamosa*.

SAU'RIDON, *n.* From *σαύρα*, a lizard. A disinfectant preparation said to consist of the granular residuum of the distillation of a kind of Blackstone shale containing semifossilized animal and vegetable remains.

SAURIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). See SAURIDERMA.

SAURU'RUS, *m.* From *σαύρα*, a lizard, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *saurure*. Ger., *Eidechschenschwanz*. A genus of piperaceous plants.—**S. cernuus**. Ger., *überhängender Eidechschenschwanz*. Lizard's tail. The root and leaves are used as a discutient cataplasm, are said to be laxative, antispasmodic, sedative, and somewhat astringent, and are recommended in strangury.

SAUSARIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σασαρισμός*. Fr., *sansarisme*. Of old writers, heat or dryness in the mouth.

SAUSSU'REA, *f.* From *Saussure*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *saussurée*. A genus of plants of the *Saussureæ*.—**S. amara**. A Siberian herb, said to have properties like those of *Erythraea centaurium*, used as a vulnerary, febrifuge, and antisiphilitic.

SAUVAGE'SIA, *f.* Fr., *sauvagèse*, *sauvagésie*. A genus of plants of the *Violariæ*.—**S. adima**, **S. erecta**. Fr., *sauvagèse droite*. Iron shrub; used in ophthalmia, urinary troubles, and intermittent fever, and as a pectoral.

SAV'IN, **SAV'INE**. Lat., *sabina*. Fr., *sabine*. Ger., *Saven*. 1. *Juniperus sabina*, also its tops. 2. *Juniperus virginiana*, also its tops, used as a substitute for those of *Juniperus sabina*. 3. In the West Indies, *Cesalpinia bijuga* and *Xanthoxylum pterota*. 4. *Artemisia maritima*.—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sabinae* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumöl*. A volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*. It has the composition C₁₀H₁₆, that of oil of turpentine. It is a violent irritant, and has been used in atonic amenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Used as an abortifacient, it has often produced death.

SAW. Gr., *πίων*. Lat., *serra*. Fr., *scie*. Ger., *Säge*. An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade with sharp teeth on its edge.—**Amputating s.** A s. resembling either the dovetail or the jig s. of the carpenter, with the teeth set so as to cut both with the forward and backward motion.—**Butcher's s.** A bow s. invented by Butcher, of Dublin, so arranged that the blade can be turned at any angle.—**Capital s.** A s. with a broad and thin blade and heavy back, used either in amputation or in post-mortem examinations for removing the calvaria. There are several varieties, such as Satterlee's, Parker's, etc., differing but little.—**Chain s.** Fr., *scie à chaîne* (ou *chaînette*). Ger., *Kettensäge*. A chainlike instrument, in which each segment of the chain is furnished with teeth and the ends of the chain are attached to movable hooked handles.—**Circular s.** Fr., *scie à molette*. Ger., *Kreissäge*, *Scheibensäge*. A steel disc serrated on the edge, placed in the axis or transversely to the axis of a handle, and operated by a crank attached to or placed within the handle.—**Crown s.** See TREPHINE.—**Embryotomy s.** An embryotome having a s.-like action.—**Forceps s.** Of Van Huevel, an instrument for sawing through the foetal head to facilitate delivery.—**Graefe's circular s.** A small circular s. set at right angles to a straight handle which is fitted with a crank for making the blade revolve.—**Heine's s.** A very elaborate and complicated chain s. and drill com-

bined, for operations on bones.—**Hey's s.** A small s. with one cutting edge straight and the other convex, used in trephining.—**Maxilla s.** A delicate, curved, sharp-pointed s. shaped like a curved bistoury.—**Rotating s.** A bow amputating s. provided with a cog-wheel attachment to impart rapid motion in various directions to a very fine blade.—**Skull s.** See **TREPINE**.—**Szymanowski's bone-exsecting s.** A bow s. with a fine wire blade and an arrangement in the handle for increasing the tension of the blade.

SAXIFRAGA, *f.* From *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *saxifrage*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. Saxifrage; a genus of plants.—**S. alba.** See under *S. granulata*.—**S. bronchialis.** A Siberian species, used in angina and pleurisy.—**S. cotyledon.** Fr., *saxifrage cotylédon*. Pyramidal saxifrage; considered aperient and diuretic and regarded by some authors as the *κυμβάλιον* of Dioscorides.—**S. crassifolia.** Fr., *saxifrage à feuilles épaisses, thé des Mongols*. Thick-leaved saxifrage. The root is antiseptic and the leaves are astringent. The stems yield bergenin.—**S. granulata, S. granulosa.** Fr., *saxifrage granulée*. Ger., *körniger Steinbrech*. Meadow saxifrage. The leaves and the bulbs at the root crown were formerly used as lithontriptics.—**S. ligulata.** Great strap-leaved saxifrage. The rhizome is prescribed for teething children and in dysentery and cough. Externally it is used in poultices as an antiphlogistic and absorbent.—**S. stellaris.** Kidneywort; formerly considered lithontriptic.—**S. tridactylites.** Nailwort; formerly used in adenosclerosis and in liver complaints.—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. granulata*.

SAXIFRAGIA, *f.* See **SAXIFRAGA**.

SAXIFRAGIN. An explosive composed of 76 parts of barium nitrate, 22 of carbon, and 2 of potassium nitrate.

SAXIFRAGUS. See **LITHONTRIPTIC**.

SAX'OL. A "very pure petroleum."

SAXOLINUM, *n.* From *saxum*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. See **VASELINE** and **PETROLATUM**.

SCAB. Gr., *ψώρα*. Lat., *scabies*. Fr., *croûte*. 1. A coating formed by the drying of blood or other discharges on a wounded or inflamed surface. 2. See **CRUST** and **CRUSTA**. 3. See **SCABIES ferina**.—**Knee s.** See **CRUSTA genu equini**.—**Milk s.** See **CRUSTA lactea**.—**Sweat s.** See **CRUSTA genu equini**.—**Weavers' s.** See **SCABIES**.

SCAB'BY. Lat., *scabidus* (from *scabies*, the itch). Fr., *scabieux*. Affected with scabs or with scabies.

SCAB'IES, *f.* -e'i. From *scabere*, to scratch. Gr., *ἀγρία*. Fr., *gale*. Ger., *Krätze*. The itch; a contagious disease of the skin in man and certain of the lower animals due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which bores its way into the skin, forming little burrows in the epidermis the course of which, in certain situations, especially about the hands and feet, the penis, and the nipples, is apparent upon the surface in the form of little curved or straight lines of roughened or broken cuticle, while in all situations the presence of the parasite is attended with the formation of papules, vesicles, or pustules and with intense itching.—**S. benigna.** See **ECZEMA**.—**S. canina.** Fr., *gale de chien* (ou *canine*). A form of s. in which the lesions resemble the mange in dogs.—**S. capitis.** Fr., *gale à la tête*. An exuding and crusting disease of the hairy scalp; scald head; eczema capitis.—**S. capitis favosa.** Eczema impetiginosum of the scalp.—**S. capitis lupina.** See **FAVUS**.—**S. capitis simplex.** A disease of the scalp beginning with miliaris pustules which break, giving exit to a glutinous fluid that dries into crusts full of holes; probably eczema impetiginosum.—**S. catamenialis.** Fr., *gale cataméniale*. Idiopathic vulvar or general pruritus immediately preceding and occasionally persisting throughout menstruation.—**S. critica.** Fr., *gale critique* (ou *métastatique*). A term for various skin eruptions (e. g., eczema, urticaria, and erythema) occurring at the end of any internal disease.—**S. crustosa.** Fr., *gale norvégienne*.

Ger., *norwegische Krätze*. A severe and inveterate form of s. affecting both men and lower animals, observed especially in Norway, Iceland, and the Jura Mountains. When it affects man, thick crusts form upon the surface of the skin, especially about the hands, feet, elbows, knees, and buttocks, and the nails become thick and claw-shaped. Cf. **RADESYZGE**.—**S. exquisita.** See *S. fera*. See **ECTHYMA**.—**S. ferina.** Fr., *gale du chat* (ou *du chien*, ou *du lapin*, ou *du porc*, ou *du bœuf*). Mange; a parasitic skin disease of lower animals, such as dogs, cats, wolves, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei communis*. The disease may be communicated to man, producing lesions similar to those of ordinary s., but which disappear spontaneously in a short time.—**S. herpetica.** Fr., *gale dartreuse*. Of Plenck, s. in which vesicles form, followed by white furfurs; probably eczema.—**S. humida.** Fr., *gale humide*. Ger., *feuchte Krätze*. 1. S. with an abundant exudation. 2. Eczema.—**S. humida.** Fr., *gale lymphatique* (ou *pituiteuse*). "Watery itch"; s. attended with an eruption of vesicles.—**S. miliaris.** See **ECZEMA papulosum**.—**S. norvegica.** See *S. crustosa* and **RADESYZGE**.—**S. papuliformis.** See **PRURIGO** (2d def.).—**S. papulosa.** Fr., *gale miliare*. S. in which the efflorescences are papular.—**S. pecorina.** Fr., *gale pécorine* (ou *du mouton*). 1. The s. of sheep. 2. See *S. crustosa*.—**S. pruriginosa palpebrarum oculi.** See **Palpebral CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**S. purulenta, S. pustulosa.** Fr., *grosse gale, gale purulente* (ou *vérolique*). S. in which large pustules form, especially upon the hands and wrists in children. They sometimes resemble those of smallpox.—**S. putrida.** See *S. crustosa*.—**S. retrogressa.** Ger., *zurückgetretene Krätze*. Retrocedent s. According to Plenck, when s. was too suddenly driven in, various grave symptoms were prone to follow.—**S. scorbutica.** Fr., *gale scorbutique*. S. imputed to a scorbutic diathesis.—**S. sicca.** Fr., *gale sèche*. A term for various dry and scaly eruptions (e. g., eczema squamosum, psoriasis, and prurigo).—**S. sicca papulosa.** See **PRURIGO** (2d def.).—**S. spuria.** Fr., *gale bâtarde* (ou *fausse*). False s.; probably eczema.—**S. venerea.** Fr., *gale vénérienne*. Ger., *venersche Krätze*. A pustular syphiloderm.—**S. venerea contagiosa.** See **SCHERLIEVO**.—**S. verminosa.** S. in which little worms or acari are found.—**S. vesiculosa.** S. in which the efflorescences are vesicular.

SCAB'OLA, *f.* See **SCABIES**.

SCABIOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *scabies*, the itch, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid fear of scabies.

SCABIO'SA, *f.* From *scabiosus*, rough. Fr., *scabieuse*. Ger., *Scabiose*. 1. Scabious; a genus of plants of the *Dipsacæ*. 2. See *S. arvensis*.—**Flores scabiosæ** [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *scabieuse* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *S. arvensis* (of *S. succisa* [Fr. Cod.]).—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *scabieuse des champs*. Ger., *Ackerscabiöse*. Clodweed. The herb is in use as a domestic aperient and alterative.—**S. atropurpurea.** Egyptian rose; a species formerly used as a tonic and sudorific.—**S. centauroides.** Ger., *flockenblumenartige Scabiose*. A species growing in southern Europe and western and northern Asia. The fruits and root are aperient, laxative, and alterative.—**S. columbaria.** Fr., *scabieuse colombarie*. Ger., *Taubenscabiöse*. Small scabious; formerly used like *S. arvensis*.—**S. succisa.** Fr., *scabieuse succise*. Ger., *Tenfelsabbiss*. The *morsus diaboli*, or devil's bit. The root and herb were formerly used in abscesses and in syphilis, and locally in leucorrhœa. The root, which is bitter and mildly astringent, is chiefly employed by the veterinarians. It is said to be used in France in adulterating valerian, and in the north of England for jaundice.

SCABIO'SUS. Ger., *krätzig*. See **SCABBY**.

SCABRE'DO, *f.* -red'nis. From *scaber*, mangy. See **SCABIES**.

SCABRI'TIA, SCABRI'TIES, *f.* -it'ia, -ei. From *scaber*, rough. 1. Roughness, scabbiness. 2. Various scabby diseases of the skin, such as scabies, plica, etc. 3. Trachoma.—**S. unguis**. Ger., *Nagelgrind*. Roughness of the nails, onychomycosis.

SCÆ'VOLA, *f.* From *scævus*, left-handed. A genus of plants of the *Goodenovie*.—**S. bella-modagam**. A tree growing in Malabar, where the leaves are applied to abscesses, tumors, etc., and used as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—**S. chlorantha**, **S. Koenigii**, **S. lambertiana**, **S. lobelia**, **S. macrocalyx**, **S. Plumieri**, **S. senegalensis**, **S. sericea**, **S. Sieberi**, **S. taccada**, **S. Thunbergii**. The *taccada* of India and Ceylon. Malay rice paper plant. The juice of the fruit and leaves is employed in ophthalmia. The pith is considered remedial in diarrhœa and an aphrodisiac. The young leaves are used in emollient lotions and poultices and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. The wood and bark are esteemed tonic.

SCA'LA, *f.* From *scandere*, to climb. A ladder or staircase; a structure resembling a staircase.—**Collateral s.**, **Lowenberg s.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**S. anterior** (seu *externa*) **cochlæ**. See *S. vestibuli*.—**S. inferior** (seu *interna*) **cochlæ**. See *S. tympani*.—**S. Oribasii**. Ger., *Leiter des Oribasius*. A ladder-shaped instrument formerly used to reduce dislocations of the limbs.—**S. posterior cochlæ**. See *S. tympani*.—**S. rhythmica**. See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**S. superior cochlæ**. See *S. vestibuli*.—**S. tympani**. Fr., *rampe du tympan*. Ger., *Paukengang*, *Paukentreppe*, *Trommelhöhlentreppe*. The inferior division of the canal of the cochlea, separated from the s. vestibuli by the lamina spiralis ossea.—**S. vestibuli**. Fr., *rampe du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofstreppe*. The superior division of the canal of the cochlea, which communicates with the vestibule.

SCALD. A scabby or scurfy disease of the skin, usually of the scalp. Cf. **SCALL**.

SCALE. Gr., *λεπίς*. Lat., *squama*. Fr., *écaille*, *squame*. Ger., *Schuppe*. A thin fragment or lamina of dried, opaque cuticle, commonly produced by a morbid condition of the skin; the product of desquamation; also, a similar product resulting from a dried discharge.—**Epidermic s.** See *Epidermal CELL*.—**Hair s's**. Ger., *Haarplättchen*. The spindlelike or platelike cells forming the cortical or principal part of a hair. Cf. *Hair FIBRES*.

SCALE. From *scala*, a ladder. Fr., *échelle*. Ger., *Gradleiter*, *Scala*. A series of marks, placed at known distances apart, by means of which measurements are made.—**Globulimetric s.** Of Malassez, a transparent ruler marked with finely engraved circles of known diameters, arranged in order of size; used for measuring microscopic circular bodies, especially blood cells.

SCALENE'. From *σκαληνός*, uneven. Lat., *scalenus*. Fr., *scalène*. 1. Of a figure, having the sides unequal. 2. Pertaining to a s. muscle.

SCALE'NUS, *m.* Fr., *scalène*. Ger., *Rippenhalter*. An oblique muscle, with unequal sides.—**S. anterior**, **S. anticus**. Ger., *vorderer Rippenhalter*. A long triangular muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the scalene tubercle of the first rib.—**S. anticus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of one or more cervical vertebræ and inserted into the clavicle.—**S. anticus proprius colli**. See *Longus colli accessorius*.—**S. intermediarius**. Fr., *scalène intermédiaire*. A supplementary s. muscle, situated between the two ordinary scaleni, arising from the anterior tubercles of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ and inserted into the concave border of the first rib, immediately behind the subclavian artery; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, being the analogue of a muscle normal in the *Simia*.—**S. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the

posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ and inserted with the s. medius.—**S. medius**. Ger., *mittlerer Rippenhalter*. A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ and inserted into the upper margin and anterior surface of the first rib, slightly behind the s. anticus.—**S. minimus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebræ and inserted into the second rib.—**S. posticus**. Ger., *hinterer Rippenhalter*. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the lower two or three cervical vertebræ and is inserted in the second rib between the tubercle and the angle.—**S. primus**. See *S. anticus*.—**S. quartus**. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*.—**S. secundus**. See *S. medius*.—**S. tertius**. See *S. posticus*.

SCA'LER. An instrument for clearing the teeth of tartar.

SCALESI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). See *MEASLES* (2d def.).

SCALL. An antiquated term for various scaly or scabby diseases of the skin, especially eczema.—**Asbestos s.** Seborrhœa of the scalp.—**Crusted s.** Eczema impetiginosum.—**Dry s.** See *PSORIASIS* (1st def.) and *ECZEMA siccum*.—**Honeycomb s.** See *FAVUS*.—**Humid s.** See *ECZEMA*.—**Milky s.** See *CRUSTA lactea*.—**Papulous s.** See *ECTHYMA*.—**Running s.** See *ECZEMA*.—**S. bladder**. An eczematous vesicle.—**Vesicular s.** See *ECZEMA vesiculosum*.—**Washerwoman's s.** See *ECZEMA lotricum*.

SCALLED. Written also *scalld* and *scald*. Affected with scall; scabby, scurfy.

SCALP. Fr., *peau du crâne*. Ger., *Kopfhaut*. The tegumentary covering of the skull.—**Hairy s.** Lat., *capillitium*. Fr., *cuir chevelu*. Ger., *Kopfhhaarhut*. That portion of the s. that is usually provided with a growth of hair.

SCAL'PEL. Gr., *ξυστήρ*, *ξυστήριδιον*, *κνηστήρ*, *ξύστρα*, *μαχαιριον*. Lat., *scalpellum*, *scalpellus*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Scalpell*. A surgical knife of medium size having usually a convex cutting edge and the blade wider than that of a bistoury.—**Trephining s.** A strong, short, stout s. for incising the scalp.

SCALP'ING. From *scalpere*, to cut. See *Gerdy's OPERATION* (1st def.), and *APOSCYTHESIS*.

SCAL'PRUM, *n.* From *scalpere*, to cut. Ger., *Schabeisen*. A raspatory, a strong knife.—**S. chirurgicum**. See *LANCET*.—**S. rasorium**. See *RASPATORY*.

SCALPTU'RA, *f.* From *scalpere*, to cut. The process of scraping with or as with a knife.

SCAMMO'NEA, SCAMMO'NIA, *f.* 1. See *SCAMMONY*. 2. A subgenus of *Convolvulus*. 3. Of the Br. Ph., scammony root.

SCAMMO'NEUM (Lat.), *n. n.* See *SCAMMONY*.

SCAMMON'IC ACID. See *JALAPIC ACID*.

SCAM'MONIN. Fr., *scammonine*. A glucoside, C₃₄H₅₆O₁₆, extracted from scammony; probably identical with jalapin.

SCAMMO'NIUM, *n.* See *SCAMMONY*.—**Lac** (seu *mistura* [Br. Ph.]) *scammonii*. Fr., *émulsion purgative avec la scammonée*. Ger., *S'emulsion*. An extemporaneous mixture of 6 grains of powdered scammony and 2 fl. oz. of milk.—**Pilula scammonii composita** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 oz. each of the resins of jalap and scammony and powdered animal soap in a mixture of 1 fl. oz. of stronger tincture of ginger and 2 of alcohol, and evaporating to pilular consistence.—**Pulvis scammonii compositus** [Br. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts of resin of scammony, 3 of jalap bulbs, and 1 part of ginger.

SCAM'MONY. Gr., *σκαμμωνία*. Lat., *scammonia*, *scammonium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *resina scammonium*, *gummi scammonii*. Fr., *scammonée* (*d'Alep*)

[Fr. Cod.], *scammonée de Syrie*. Ger., *Skammonie*. A gum resin obtained by incision from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. It has cathartic properties due to the presence of jalapin. As its tendency is to gripe, it is usually given with other cathartics, or in emulsion with mucilage, almonds, or some other demulcent. It was used by the ancient Greeks and Arabians not only as a purgative, but externally in various skin diseases.

SCAM'NUM, *n.* Gr., σκάμνον, σκάμνος. A bench.—*S. Hippocratis*. See *BATHRION*.

SCAN'DIX, *f.* -i'cos (-is). Gr., σκάνδιξ (1st def.). Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Nadelkerbel* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *S. australis*; according to some, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (the *s.* of old pharmacy). 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—*S. australis*. Ger., *südllicher Nadelkerbel*. A southern European species used as an aperient and diuretic.—*S. pecten* (*Veneris*). Fr., *peigne de Vénus*. Ger., *kammförmiger Nadelkerbel*. Adam's crow, or needle. The entire plant has properties like those of *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

SCAP'PHA, *f.* From σκάφη, a trough. Ger., *Skaphe* (*des Ohres*). See *Scaphoid FOSSA* (1st def.).

SCAPHION, *n.* Gr., σκάφιον. See *CRANIUM*.

SCAPHOCEPH'ALISM. From σκάφη, a boat or a ship, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *scaphocéphalie*. Ger., *Skaphokephalie*. A form of cranial asymmetry in which the skull has a boatlike shape from its abnormally large development in the vertical and especially the longitudinal direction.

SCAPHOCU'BOID. Pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones.

SCAPHOCU'NEIFORM. Pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.

SCAPH'OID. Lat., *scaphoides* (from σκάφη, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *scaphoïde*. Ger., *kahnförmig*. Resembling a boat.

SCAPHOID'EUM, *n.* The scaphoid bone.

SCAPHOLU'NAR. From σκάφη, a boat, and luna, the moon. Pertaining to the scaphoid and semilunar bones.

SCAPH'ULA, *f.* From σκάφη, a boat. See *Fossa navicularis* (1st def.).

SCAP'ULA, *f.* Fr., *omoplate*. Ger., *Achselbein, Schulterblatt*. A flat bone, irregularly triangular, with its apex directed downward on the posterior surface of the thorax, covering the space between the second and seventh ribs. Its anterior surface presents a concave and several flat spaces for the attachment of muscles. The posterior surface is divided into the infraspinous and supraspinous fossæ by an elevated ridge (spine), which terminates anteriorly in the acromion process. From the anterior margin springs the glenoid cavity, above which lies the coracoid process.—*Scapulæ alatæ*. Of Aristotle and Galen, the winglike appearance of the scapulæ occurring in weak-muscled and thin persons and in paralysis of the serratus magnus.

SCAPULAI'GIA, *f.* From *scapula* (*q. v.*), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *scapulalgie*. Ger., *Schulterschmerz*. 1. Pain in the scapula. 2. Of Tillaux, neuralgia of the circumflex nerve.

SCAP'ULAR. Fr., *scapulaire*. Pertaining to, attached to, or adjacent to the scapula.

SCAP'ULARY. Lat., *scapularis* (from *scapula*, the shoulder). Fr., *scapulaire*. Pertaining to the scapula; as a *n.* (Lat., *scapularia*), a *s.* bandage.

SCAP'ULOCLAVIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

SCAP'ULOCLAVICULA'RIS, *m.* Fr., *scapulo-claviculaire*. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula.

SCAP'ULOCOR'ACOID. Pertaining to the scapula and its coracoid process.

SCAP'ULOCOSTA'LIS, *m.* See *SUBCLAVIUS posticus*.

SCAPULODYN'IA, *f.* From *scapula*, the shoulder, and δύνη, pain. Fr., *scapulodynie*. See *OMALGIA*.

SCAP'ULOHU'MERAL. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus.

SCAP'ULOHUMERA'LIS, *m.* Fr., *scapulo-huméral*. See *TERES major*.—Great *s.* See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—*S. gracilis*. See *S. parvus*.—*S. magnus*. Fr., *grand scapulo-huméral*. The analogue in lower mammals of the scapular portion of the deltoideus in man.—*S. medius*. See *CORACOBRACHIALIS*.—*S. minor* [Girard]. Ger., *mittlerer Schulterumdrehermuskel, kurzer Auswärtszieher des Armbeins, äusserer kurzer Beuger des Armbeins*. The analogue in lower mammals of the *teres minor* of man. Leyh divides this into *scapulotrochiterius medius* and *scapulotrochiterius parvus*. Cf. *ABDUCTOR brevis brachii*.—*S. parvus*. Fr., *scapulo-huméral grêle*. Ger., *Spanner des Kapselbandes, kleiner Schulterarmbeinmuskel*. The analogue of the *coracobrachialis accessorius* of man, found only in solipeds.

SCAPULOOLECRA'NIUS, *m.* Fr., *scapulo-olécranien*. Ger., *langer Schulterelbogenmuskel*. An extensor of the forearm of lower mammals, arising from the scapula and attached to the posterior border of the ulna and the antibrachial aponeurosis.

SCAP'ULOTROCHITE'RIOUS, *m.* See *SCAPULOHUMERALIS*.

SCAP'ULUM, *n.* See *SCAPULA*.

SCAP'PUS, *m.* A shaft or stem.—*S. penis*. The body of the penis, between the glans and the crura.—*S. pili*. See *HAIR shaft*.

SCARDAMYG'MUS, *m.* Gr., σκαρδαμυγμός. Winking. **SCARIFICATION**. Lat., *scarificatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Ritzen*. The process of making small superficial incisions.

SCAR'IFICATOR. Lat., *scarificatorium*. Fr., *scarificateur*. Ger., *Schröpfschnapper, Schröpfeisen*. An instrument for effecting scarification.—**Spring s.** Fr., *scarificateur à détente*. Ger., *Schnapper*. An instrument composed of a number of sharp blades so hinged that they may be withdrawn simultaneously into a receptacle and, when the latter is applied to the part to be scarified, freed by releasing a spring, so that they sweep rapidly through the tissue.

SCARI'OLA, *f.* 1. A section of the genus *Lactuca*. 2. *Lactuca s.* 3. *Cichorium endivia*.

SCARLA'TA, *f.* Scarlatina.

SCARLATECPHLOGI'OIS. Fr., *scarlatecephlogioïde*. Scarlatinous variola.

SCARLATI'NA, *f.* of *adj.* *scarlatinus* (*febris* understood). See *Scarlet FEVER*.—**Equine s.** A contagious and epidemic variety of the so-called pink eye in horses.—*S. anginosa*, *S. cynanchica*. Anginous scarlet fever.—*S. erysipelatosæ*. *S.* in which the eruption resembles that of erysipelas.—*S. gastrica*. *S.* complicated with gastroenteritis.—*S. gravior*. See *Malignant scarlet FEVER*.—*S. hæmorrhagica*. *S.*, usually *s. septica* (*q. v.*), attended with cutaneous hæmorrhages in the form either of petechiæ or of larger ecchymoses.—*S. inflammatoria*. *S.* with severe inflammatory manifestations in the throat and upon the skin.—*S. in puerpera*. See *Puerperal scarlet FEVER* and *S. miliaris*, and cf. *ERYTHEMA puerperarum*.—*S. lævigata*. *S.* in which the exanthem is characterized by marked congestion together with some swelling and tension of the skin.—*S. lævis*. Mild and uncomplicated *s.*—*S. latens*. See *S. sine eruptione*.—*S. legitima*, *S. legitimita*. See *S. lævis*.—*S. maligna*. See *Malignant scarlet FEVER*.—*S. medicamentosa*. A medicinal rash resembling the exanthem of scarlet fever.—*S. miliaris*. Ger., *Scharlachfriesel*. 1. In obstetrics, that form of so-called puerperal scarlet fever in which a scarlatiniform rash appears on the neck and trunk, while the limbs are either wholly free or affected with vesicles like those of *miliaria*. 2. *S.* attended with *miliaria crystallina* (*q. v.*).—*S. mitis*. See *Simple scarlet FEVER* and *DENGUE*.—*S. morbillosa*. See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—*S. nervosa*. See *Torpid scarlet*

FEVER.—*S. papulosa*. S. in which the exanthem is attended with papular efflorescences (due to implication of the follicles); usually most marked on the legs. —*S. pemphigoides*. See *Bullous scarlet fever*. —*S. pruriginosa*. Urticaria. —*S. puerperalis*. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. See *Puerperal scarlet fever* and *S. miliaris*. —*S. pustulosa*. S. with a pustular exanthem. See *Bullous scarlet fever*. —*S. putrida*. Ger., *fauliger Scharlach*. See *Malignant scarlet fever*. —*S. rheumatica*. See *DENGUE*. —*S. septica*. S. of a malignant type with decided marks of septic poisoning. Cf. *Septic scarlet fever* and *S. hæmorrhagica*. —*S. simplex*. Fr., *scarlatine simple* (ou normale). S. of a mild, uncomplicated type. Cf. *Simple scarlet fever*. —*S. sine angina*. S. without severe throat symptoms. —*S. sine eruptione*, *S. sine exanthemate*. S. characterized by fever, either mild or of a typhoid character, and sometimes attended with angina, sometimes with albuminuria, but without a rash. —*S. synochalis*. See *Scarlet fever*. —*S. traumatica*. Ger., *Wundscharlach*. A general erythema of the cutaneous surface, resembling the rash of scarlet fever, which sometimes follows surgical operations. It is usually accompanied with fever, but differs from scarlet fever in its brief duration and in the absence of desquamation. —*S. typhosa*. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus*. 1. See *ROSEOLA typhosa*. 2. S. of a malignant form attended with great depression of vitality, and associated usually with imperfectly developed cutaneous and throat manifestations. —*S. urticata*. Fr., *scarlatine urticée*. Urticaria. —*S. variegata*. Ger., *gefleckter Scharlach*. S. in which, besides the ordinary exanthem, irregular patches of a darker color appear here and there, which may become confluent or remain unchanged as long as the exanthem lasts. —*S. variola*. A hybrid of s. and variola. —*S. vesicularis* (seu *vesiculosa*). Ger., *blasiger Scharlach*. See *Bullous scarlet fever*. —**Surgical s.** See *S. traumatica*.

SCARLATI'NAL. See *SCARLATINOUS*.

SCARLAT'ININ. Fr., *scarlatinine*. An old term for the contagium of scarlet fever.

SCARLATI'NOID, SCARLATI'NOUS. Lat., *scarlati-nodes* (from *scarlatina* [g. v.], and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *scarlatinoïde*. Ger., *scharlachartig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling scarlatina; as a n., an epidemic disease observed in Herzegovina, somewhat resembling scarlatina, but of brief duration and very mild course.

SCATACRAT'IA, f. From *σκῶρ*, ordure, and *ἀκρατία*, impotence. Fr., *scatacratie*. Involuntary defecation.

SCATOCO'LICA, f. From *σκῶρ*, ordure, and *κολική*, colic. See *Stercoraceous COLIC*.

SCATOGLIS'CHROTES, f. -e'tos (-is). From *σκῶρ*, fæces, and *γλισχρότης*, glutinousness. Fr., *scatoglischrote*. Viscosity of the fæces.

SCAT'OL. See *SKATOL*.

SCATOPH'AGY. From *σκῶρ*, fæces, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. See *COPROPHAGY*.

SCATT. See *ANTHRAX malignus sibiricus*.

SCAU'RUS, m. See *SARAPUS*.

SCELAU'GIA, f. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *scélagie*. Pain in the leg. —*S. puerperarum*. See *PHEGMASTIA alba dolens*.

SCELETEU'MA, n. -eum'atos (-is). Gr., *σκελετέωμα* (from *σκέλλειν*, to dry up). See *MUMMIFICATION*.

SCELOCAMBO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. See *GENU varum*.

SCELODES'MUS, m. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *scélodesmos*. 1. A knee bandage. 2. Gout in the knee.

SCELODID'YMUS, m. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See *ISCHIOFAGUS*.

SCELOM'ETER. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A double square for measuring the lower extremities in fractures or dislocations.

SCELON'CIA, f., SCELON'CUS, m. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *scéloncie*. Ger., *Schenkelgeschwulst* (1st def.). 1. A swelling of the leg. 2. *Phegmasia alba dolens*.

SCELOTYR'BE, f. -tyr'bes. From *σκέλος*, the leg, and *τύρβη*, confusion. Fr., *scélotyrbe*. 1. Of Galen, an ill-determined nervous affection of the lower limbs somewhat resembling chorea. 2. See *SCURVY*. —*S. festinans*. Of Sauvages, see *PARALYSIS agitata*. —*S. spastica*. Choreic spasms affecting the muscles of the lower extremities, and causing lameness or tremulousness of the knees.

SCEMP'SIS, f. *Scemp'seos* (-is). Gr., *σκήψις, ἀπόσκηψις*. See *DECUBITUS*.

SCENOME'NINX, f. -in'gos (-is). From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *μῆνις*, a membrane. Fr., *scénoméninge*. A cell membrane.

SCENOTHEO'RIA, f. From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *θεωρία*, theory. See *CELL theory*.

SCEPAR'NON, n., SCEPAR'NUM, n., SCEPAR'NUS, m. Gr., *σκέπαρνον, σκέπαρος*. See *BISTOURY, Spiral BANDAGE*, and *AMNION*.

SCHA'SIS, f., SCHAS'MUS, m. *Scha'seos* (-is), -smi. Gr., *σχάσις, σχασμός* (from *σχάσειν*, to slit). See *SCARIFICATION*.

SCHASTE'RION, SCHASTE'RIMUM, n. Gr., *σχαστήριον*. See *LANCET, SCALPEL*, and *SCARIFICATOR*.

SCHÉ'MA, n. *Schem'atos* (-is). Gr., *σχῆμα*. A formula. —*Grancher's s.* The formula + + -, denoting increased resonance and vibratory intensity with a feeble or rough respiratory murmur, indicating pulmonary congestion which is almost always tuberculous.

SCHERLIEVO. *Skar-le-a'vo*. From the name of a village in Fiume where the disease first appeared. Lat., *frambæsia illyrica, morbus croatus* (seu *fluminienis*), *scabies venerea contagiosa, radesyge istriica*. A contagious disease that appeared toward the end of the eighteenth century on the coast of the Gulf of Quarnero, in Croatia and Istria, and is said to have been introduced by sailors returning from a campaign against Turkey; attended with inflammation and ulceration of the throat, together with pustular, tubercular, squamous, ulcerative, and fungous affections of the skin and disease of the bones; now believed to have been a severe form of syphilis, though formerly regarded as an independent disease, as a variety of leprosy, or as frambæsia.

SCHERO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Dryness of the eye from want of lacrymal secretion.

SCHET'ICUS. Gr., *σχετικός*. Fr., *schétique*. Of diseases, accidental and temporary, not constitutional.

SCHI'AS, f. See *ISCHIAS*.

SCHIDACE'DON, SCHIDACE'DUM, n. Gr., *σχιδακῆδόν*. Fr., *schidacédon*. A longitudinal fracture of a bone.

SCHINDAL'AMUS, SCHINDAL'MUS, m. Gr., *σχινδάλαμος*. See *SCHIDACEDON*.

SCHINDYLE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., *σχινδύλλις*. Fr., *schindylèse*. A form of articulation in which a projecting part of one bone fits into a groove in another.

SCHINOCEPH'ALUS. See *SCILLOCEPHALUS*.

SCHI'NUS, f. Gr., *σχίνος* (1st def.). Fr., s. A genus of plants of the *Anacardiaceæ*. —*S. molle, S. mulli*. Fr., *s. mollé*. Ger., *Molle-Baum*. Peruvian mastic tree. All parts of the tree contain a resinous, milky juice. The leaves are used in making a slightly purgative mastic, and, with the astringent bark, are applied to tumors, wounds, etc. The root is used medicinally in Peru.

SCHIR'RUS, m. See *SCIRRHUS*.

SCHIS'MA, n. *Schis'matos* (-is). Gr., *σχίσμα*. The cleft of the vulva.

SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *schistocéphale*. Having a congenital fissure of the head; as a n. m., a monster so characterized.

SCHISTOCE'LIA, f. From *σχιστός*, divided, and *κοιλία*, the belly. See *Abdominal FISSURE*.

SCHISTOCOR'MUS, *m.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κορμός*, the trunk. Fr., *schistocorme*. A foetal monster having a fissure of the thorax, neck, or navel.

SCHISTOCYS'TIS, *f.* -*cys'teos (-is)*. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κύστις*, the bladder. See *CYSTOSCHISIS*.

SCHISTOGLOS'SIA, *f.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *FISSURE of the tongue*.

SCHISTOM'ELUS, *n.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *schistomèle*. A monster having a fissured extremity.

SCHISTOPROSO'PIA, *f.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Ger., *Schistoprosopie*. Congenital fissure of the face.

SCHISTOPROSO'PUS, *m.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. 1. A monster with a fissured face. 2. Improperly, *schistoprosopia*.

SCHISTOR'RHACHIS, *f.* -*rhach'ios (-is)*. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *ράχαις*, the spine. See *SPINA bifida*.

SCHISTOSO'MUS, *m.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *schistosome*. A monster characterized by a median or lateral ventration.

SCHISTOSTER'NIA, *f.*, **SCHISTOTHO'RAX**, *m.* From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *στέρον*, the sternum, or *θώραξ*, the thorax. See *FISSURE of the thorax*.

SCHISTOTRACHE'LUS. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *τράχηλος*, the neck. See *Cervical FISSURE*.

SCHI'ZA, *f.* Gr., *σχίζα* (from *σχίζειν*, to cleave). 1. A fissure or cleft. 2. See *VULVA*.

SCHIZAN'DRA, *f.* From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *άνήρ*, a man. Fr., *schizandre*. A genus of aromatic shrubs of the *Magnoliaceæ*.—**S. nigra**. The *gome-see* of Japan, where its mucilaginous fruits are used medicinally.

SCHIZATRICH'IA, *f.* See *SCHIZOTRICHIA*.

SCHIZOBLEPHA'RIA, *f.* From *σχίζειν*, to split, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. See *COLOBOMA palpebræ*.

SCHIZOCÆLE, *f.* Ski'z(sch'iz)-o(-o²)-se'(ko²e²)-le(la); in Eng., ski'z'n-sel. -cæ'les. From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *κοίλος*, hollow. Ger., *Schizoköl*. In the embryo, a cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast.

SCHIZOM'YCES, *m.*, **SCHIZOMYCE'TA**, *f.* -cæ'tos (-is), -tæ. From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *schizomycète*. Ger., *Spaltpilz*. A fungus of the *Schizomyces*.

SCHIZOMYCETA'CEÆ, **SCHIZOMYCE'TES**, *f. pl.* Fr., *schizomycètes*. Ger., *Spaltpilze*, *Schizomyeten*. The split (or fission) *Fungi*; microscopic, saprophytic or parasitic, chlorophyll-less *Schizophyta*. In some of the older classifications the term often included forms now referred to the *Cyanophyceæ*. Owing to the inconstancy of forms, the limits of the species are not well defined. In Cohn's classification there are four principal groups: the spherical form (*Micrococcus*), the rodlike (*Bacterium*), the filiform (*Bacillus*), and the coiled (*Spirillum*). Zopf divides them into the *Coccaceæ*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Leptotrichææ*, and *Cladotrichææ*. Flüge makes four divisions of them: *Micrococcus* (including *Streptococcus*, *Diplococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Ascoccus*, and *Sarcina*), *Bacillus* (including *Bacterium* and *Proteus*), *Spirillum* (including *Spirochaete* and *Vibrio*), and a division of variable forms (including *Cladotrichææ*, *Beggiatoa*, and *Crenothrix*). Ward, following De Bary, divides them provisionally into the *Asporeæ*, including the genera (*Micrococcus* [and *Streptococcus*], *Sarcina* [and *Merismopedia*], and *Ascoccus*) having no spores distinct from the vegetative cells; the *Arthrosporeæ*, in which there are spores produced by segmentation differing in character from the vegetative cells (*Arthrobacteriaceæ*, *Leptotrichææ*, and *Cladotrichææ*); and the *Endosporeæ*, including those forms (*Bacillus*, *Spirillum* [partly], etc.) in which spore formation does not occur.

SCHIZOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. A disease due to the presence of schizomyces in the animal organism.

SCHIZOTHO'RAX, *m.* -a'cos (-is). From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. See *FISSURE of the thorax*.

SCHIZOTRICH'IA, *f.* From *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *τριχίς*, a hair. 1. See *DISTRIX*. 2. See *TRICHIASIS*.

SCHLEICH'ERA, *f.* From *Schleicher*, a proper name. Fr., *schleichère*. A genus of sapindaceous trees.—**S. aculeata**. A species found in Cochinchina and the Moluccas. The seeds contain a pale-yellow, fragrant, somewhat bitter oil that is used in salves. It improves with age and finally solidifies into a tallowlike mass.—**S. triguga**. Lac gum plant; an Indian tree yielding part of the lac of commerce. The seeds yield Macassar oil.

SCHMIDE'LIA, *f.* From *Schmidel*, a German botanist. A genus of plants of the *Sapindaceæ*.—**S. africana**. A small tree of tropical Africa. The fruits are used as a tæniacuge, and the leaves in indigestion.—**S. cochinchinensis**. *Allophyllus ternatus*.—**S. serrata**. A shrub or small tree of Bengal and Coromandel. The root is astringent.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN. Pertaining to or named from Schneider, a German anatomist (cf. *S. MEMBRANE*).

SCHO'TIA, *f.* Fr., *schotie*. From *Van der Schot*, a traveler. Caffe bean tree; a genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**S. afra**, **S. speciosa**, **S. tamarindifolia**. Fr., *schotie superbe*. A South African bush. The bark is astringent and sudorific.

SCHUET'ZIA, *f.* From *Schuetz*, a German bacteriologist. A genus of schizomycetous *Fungi*, scarcely different from *Streptococcus*. The cocci, which are spherical or (at the time of division) oval, are in chains and enveloped by a rather delicate capsule.—**S. Dissei**. The *Diplococcus der japanischer Syphilis* of J. Disse; minute spherical capsulated cocci, generally without motion in cultivations, said to be found in the blood of syphilitic patients in Japan. Inoculation is said to produce the disease in animals.—**S. equi**. A species consisting of capsulated spherical or (at the time of division) oval cocci, in undulating, or bent, or variously twisted filaments (chains), found in the blood and the contents of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc., of horses affected with a species of contagious coryza known in France as *gourme*. The capsules, which resemble those of *Bacterium pneumoniae*, disappear in gelatin cultivations, but reappear in blood serum of horses. Arthrospores were first observed in this organism by Schuetz.—**S. Laughlini**. A species consisting of spherical, capsulated, chained cocci, found by McLaughlin in persons sick with dengue in the southern United States.—**S. Weissii**. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Lungenseuche der Rinder*. A species found in the exudations of the hepatized lung of cattle affected with contagious pleuropneumonia. The cocci are from 0.8 to 1.0 μ in diameter, in chains sometimes containing 60 to 70 cocci. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying the gelatin) rounded, sharply defined, white colonies, which assume externally a muddy, glittering appearance.

SCIASCO'PIA, *f.* See *SKIASCOPY*.

SCIAT'IC. Lat., *sciaticus*. Fr., *sciatique*. Ger., *sciatisch*. Pertaining to the hip.

SCIAT'ICA, *f.* Gr., *ισχιάς*. Fr., *sciatique*. Ger., *Hüftweh*. Sciatic neuralgia.—**Scoliotic s.** Gradual curvature of the vertebral column caused by an extension of neuralgic inflammation from the sciatic nerve to the nerves supplying the pelvic muscles.

SCIERO'PIA, *f.* From *σκιερός*, shady, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *sciéropie*. Ger., *Dunkelsehen*. A defect of vision in which objects look unnaturally dark.

SCIL'LA, *f.* Gr., *σκίλλα*. Fr., *scille* (2d def.), *scille* (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). 1. An old name for *Hedysarum coronarium*. 2. A genus of plants of the *Liliaceæ*. 3. See *SQUILL* (2d def.).—**Acetum scillæ**. Fr., *vinaigre de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebelessig*. Vinegar of squill; made by exhausting 1 part of squill in No. 30 powder with enough dilute acetic acid to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2.5 parts of squill with 20.12 of dilute

acetic acid so that the result shall be of sp. gr. about 1.038 [Br. Ph.].—**Essentia scillæ.** See *Tinctura scillæ*.
—**Extractum scillæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scille*. Ger., *flüssiges Meerzwiebel-extrakt*. Fluid extract of squill.—**Oxymel scillæ.** Fr., *mellite de vinaigre scillitique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebelsauerhonig*. A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of honey and 5 of vinegar of squill till the sp. gr. of 1.32 is reached [Br. Ph.].—**Pilulæ scillæ compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules scillitiques*. Syn.: *pilulæ scilliticæ compositæ*. A preparation consisting of 28 parts of gum ammoniac, with 35 of squill, 28 each of ginger and soap, and the necessary amount of syrup.—**S. autumnalis.** Winter hyacinth. The bulb, used in Barbary as a rat poison, is said to be diuretic.—**S. maritima.** See *URGINEA maritima*.—**S. minor.** *Pancratium maritimum*.—**S. non scripta.** **S. nutans.** Fr., *jacinthe des bois*. Ger., *überhängende Meerzwiebel*. Bell bottle. The bulb yields a gum used like gum arabic.—**S. peruviana.** Fr., *jacinthe du Pérou*. Cuban lily. The bulb, which is poisonous, is used as a tonic, diuretic, and expectorant.—**Syrupus scillæ.** A syrup made by boiling up 40 parts of vinegar of squill, filtering, washing the residue with water till 40 parts are again obtained, adding 60 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 oz. of sugar in 20 fl. oz. of vinegar of squill [Br. Ph.].—**Syrupus scillæ compositus.** Fr., *sirap de scille composé* (2d def.). Of the U. S. Ph., a syrup containing squill, senega, precipitated calcium phosphate, and antimony and potassium tartrate in 47 of boiling water.—**Tinctura scillæ.** Fr., *teinture de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebeltinktur*. Tincture of squill.
SCIL'LAIN. Fr., *scillaïne*. Ger., *S.* A glucoside obtained from *Urginea scilla*; a yellowish, light, inodorous substance, probably identical with scillitoxin.
SCIL'LIN. Fr., *scilline*. Ger., *S.* Of Merck, a light-yellow crystalline or amorphous substance obtained from squill.
SCILLIPIC'IN. A yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder contained in squill; a cardiac depressant.
SCIL'LITIN. Fr., *scillitine*. Ger., *Meerzwiebelbitter*, *S.* The acid, bitter principle of squill; a white or yellowish resinous substance; diuretic and expectorant.
SCILLITOX'IN. Fr., *scillitoxine*. Ger., *S.* A brown, amorphous powder obtained from squill; an active cardiac poison.
SCILLOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *σκίλλα*, squill, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A person with a large and long skull shaped like a squill.
SCINDAP'SUS, *m.* From *σκινδαψός*, an ivylike plant. Fr., *scindapse*. A genus of plants of the *Aroideæ*.—**S. officinalis.** An epiphytic plant growing in India, Cochinchina, etc., the fruit of which is used as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.—**S. pertusus.** Indian ivy. The fruit is used in rheumatism and in leprosy and other skin diseases.
SCIR'PUS, *m.* Fr., *scirpe*. Ger., *Binse*. A genus of cyperaceous plants, the club rushes or bulrushes.—**S. articulatus.** An East Indian species. The root is a mild purgative.—**S. capsularis.** Fr., *scirpe capsulaire*. A species used in the East Indies as a menstruum. In Cochinchina the pith is used for moxa. In India the ashes are given to children to quiet them during the night.—**S. lacustris.** Fr., *scirpe des étangs*. Ger., *Sumpf-Binse*. Bass. The root stock was formerly used as a mild astringent and diuretic. It is believed to be one of the plants known to Dioscorides as *σχοίνος*, which was used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage, etc.—**S. tuberosus.** Fr., *scirpe tubéreux*. Ger., *knollige Binse*. A Chinese species bearing at the tips of its rootlets starchy edible tubers. The Chinese use these medicinally, and also prepare from them a sort of arrowroot.
SCIRRHCAN'THIS, *f.* Ger., *Skirrenkanthis*. Scirrhous of the lacrymal gland.

SCIR'RHOBLEPHARON'CUS, *m.* See *SCLERIASIS palpebrarum*.
SCIRRHOCÉLE, *f.* Si²r(ski²r)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ski²r'o-sel. -cel'es. From *σκιρρός*, an induration, and *κῆλη*, a hernia. Fr., *scirrhocèle*. Scirrhous of the testicle.
SCIR'RHOID. Gr., *σκιρρώδης* (from *σκιρρός*, an induration, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *scirrhodes*. Resembling scirrhous.
SCIRRHOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *σκιρρός*, an induration. A scirrhous tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer.—**S. caminiarum.** Chimney-sweeps' cancer.—**S. eburneum.** Sclerema.—**S. tuberosum.** See *CARCINOMA tuberosum*.
SCIRRHOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Fr., *squirrophthalmie*. Ger., *Skirrhophthalmie*. Cancer of the eyeball.—**S. palpebrarum.** See *SCLERIASIS palpebrarum*.
SCIRRHOSAR'CA, *f.* From *σκιρρός*, an induration, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *squirrhosarque*. Ger., *krebsartige Zellgewebeverhärtung*. 1. See *SCLERODERMA*. 2. Induration of the cellular tissue; sclerema neonatorum.
SCIRRHOSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *σκιρρώσις* (from *σκιρρός*, an induration). See *Scirrhous CANCER*.
SCIR'RHUS. Fr., *squirreux*. Ger., *skirr'hös*, *verhärtet*. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scirrhous. 2. As formerly used, hard and fibrous.
SCIR'RHUS, *m.* Gr., *σκιρρός*. Fr., *squirrhe*. Ger., *Skirrhous*. An indurated tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer.—**Atrophic s.** A form of s. of the breast in old women in which, after the lapse of years, what remains of the diseased gland together with the tumor is of less bulk than the healthy breast.—**S. glandularis.** See *ADENOSCIARRHUS*.—**S. palpebrarum.** See *SCLERIASIS palpebrarum*.—**S. ventriculi.** 1. A diffuse thickening and induration of the stomach wall, especially of the pylorus. All the coats are more or less thickened by hyperplasia that is partly fibroid and partly cancerous. 2. A form of chronic gastritis, in which there is a growth of dense connective tissue in the layers of the mucous membrane.
SCIS'SION. Lat., *scissio*. Fr., *s.* 1. A cutting apart. 2. See *FISSION*.
SCISSORS, *pl.* From *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *ciseaux*. Ger., *Schere*. A cutting instrument consisting of two parts (each comprising blade and handle) which cross each other and are held together by a rivet near the centre.—**Artery s.** S. one blade of which has a probe point for passing into a canal.—**Canalicular s.** Curved s. having very narrow blades, one of them probe-pointed, for slitting the lacrymal canaliculi.—**Craniotomy s.** Fr., *perforateur-ciseaux*. Ger., *Perforations-schere*. Of Hodge, a s.-like instrument used as a perforator and for cutting away portions of bone in the operation of craniotomy. See also *Smellie's s.*—**Perforator s.** See *Craniotomy s.*—**Skin-grafting s.** Combined s. and forceps, the latter for holding a small piece of skin while the former cut it off.—**Smellie's s.** An instrument made in the shape of a pair of s., cutting at the outer edges of the blades when they are separated; used to perforate the foetal head in the operation of craniotomy.—**Transplantation s.** See *Skin-grafting s.*
SCISSU'RA, *f.* From *scindere*, to cleave. Ger., *Ritzschnitt*. 1. The act or process of cleaving. 2. A rent or fissure. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under *FISSURA*.—**S. auris.** See *INCISURA tragohelicina*.—**S. longitudinalis.** See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—**S. perpendicularis.** See *Central fissure*.—**S. pilorum.** See *Distrix* and cf. *FRAGILITAS crinium*.—**S. postrolandica.** See *Postcentral fissure*.—**S. prærolandica.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**S. tragohelicina.** See *INCISURA tragohelicina*.
SCLE'RA, *f.* From *σκληρός*, hard. See *SCLEROTICA*.—**S. testis.** See *ALBUGINEA testis*.

SCLERAC'NE, *f.* -ac'nes. From σκληρός, hard, and ἄκνη, acne. See ACNE *indurata*.

SCLERADENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See ADENOSCLEROSIS.

SCLE'RAL. Lat., *scleralis*. Pertaining to the sclerotic.

SCLERAN'THUS, *m.* Fr., *scléranthe*. Ger., *Knauel*. The typical genus of a group of plants considered to be a tribe of the *Illecebraceae*.—**S. annuus**. Fr., *scléranthe annuelle*. Ger., *jähriger Knauel*. (Annual) knawel, German knot grass. It is astringent and diuretic.—**S. perennis**. Fr., *scléranthe vivace*. Ger., *mehrfähriger Knauel*. Perennial knawel. The astringent and diuretic herb was formerly used in cancerous ulcers, etc. The Polish cochineal (*Coccus polonicus*) lives on its roots.

SCLERECTA'SIA, *f.* From σκληρός, hard, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Ger., *Sklerectasie*. Staphyloma of the sclera.—**S. posterior**. Posterior staphyloma.

SCLEREC'TOMY. From σκληρός, hard, and ἔκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *sclérectomie*. Excision of a portion of the sclera.

SCLERE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From σκληρός, hard. Fr., *scléreme*. Ger., *Sklerem*. A sclerosis, usually of the skin (see *S. cutis* and *SCLERODERMA*).—**S. adiposum**. Ger., *Fettsclerem*. A grave form of *s. neonatorum* associated with hardening of the adipose tissue of the skin without oedematous infiltration. The skin appears thin, stretched, and atrophic, is closely adherent to subcutaneous structures, and is of a "stony" hardness. The color is whitish, gradually becoming cadaverous in appearance. The temperature is lowered and gradually sinks till the patient dies. The affection is often associated with general diseases, and, according to Soltmann, is always a symptomatic condition.—**S. adultorum**. See *SCLERODERMA*.—**S. cutis**. A disease characterized by hardening of the skin. See *SCLERODERMA* and *S. neonatorum*.—**S. neonatorum**. Fr., *scléreme des nouveau-nés, algidité progressive, asphyxie lente des nouveau-nés, durcissement du tissu cellulaire, enfants durs*. Hidebound disease; a disease of new-born infants, of rapid development, commonly terminating fatally, and characterized by a more or less general induration of the skin. Two distinct affections have usually been comprehended under the term, *s. adiposum* and *s. oedematosum*.—**S. oedematosum**. Ger., *Sklerödem*. Compact oedema of infants, a form of *s. neonatorum* in which the skin is oedematous, pitting on pressure, with a smooth, shiny, pale-yellow surface, sometimes mottled, and attended with induration of the skin together with impairment of muscular movement. The disease begins usually upon the lower extremities, extending upward and finally involving the whole integument. It is accompanied with lowered temperature and serious (most commonly fatal) constitutional disturbance.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From σκληρός, hard, and ἑγκέφαλος, the brain. Cerebral sclerosis.

SCLERER'YTHRIN. From σκληρός, hard, and ἐρυθρός, red. Fr., *sclérérythrine*. A red coloring matter existing in minute quantity in ergot of rye; considered a derivative of anthraquinone, analogous to purpurin.

SCLE'RIA, *f.* Fr., *sclérie*. 1. A genus of cyperaceous plants. 2. See *SCLEROSIS*.—**S. lithospermifolia**. Fr., *sclérie à feuilles de gremil*. A species of *S.* (1st def.) said to be used as an antinephritic in India.

SCLERI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Fr., *sclériase*. Sclerema; sclerema cutis.—**S. neonatorum**. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.—**S. palpebrarum**. An old term for a cancerous disease of the eyelids; used later for any induration of the eyelids.

SCLERIRIDOT'OMY, **SCLERIRIT'OMY**. Simultaneous incision of the sclera and iris.

SCLERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *SCLEROTITIS*.

SCLE'ROBRONCHIOERRHON'CHUS, *m.* From σκληρός, hard, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥέγειν, to snore. A dry bronchial rûle.

SCLEROCATARAC'TA, *f.* Fr., *sclérocataracte*. A hard cataract.

SCLEROCHOR(1)OIDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σκληρός, hard, and χοριοειδής (see *CHORIOID*). Fr., *scléro-choroidite*. Inflammation of the choroid and the sclerotic (see the subheadings).—**S. anterior**. A circumscribed inflammation, acute, subacute, or chronic, beginning in the uveal tract, ciliary body, or choroid, prone to repeated relapses, always accompanied by increased intraocular tension, and at first accompanied by thinning of the uveal coat and thickening of the sclerotic and overlying tissue, but afterward by atrophy of the sclerotic also. This process is most marked in the region of union of sclera and cornea and ciliary body, and results in ciliary staphyloma.—**S. posterior**. An atrophic process in the choroid and secondarily in the retina, occurring in the posterior segment of the eye, around the optic disc; generally met with in the higher grades of myopia. The ophthalmoscopic signs are a more or less brilliant white, irregular patch on the temporal side of the disc, extending toward the macula and sometimes entirely around the papilla, bordered by a zone of pigment, and having occasional patches of pigment on the white background. The latter is the white sclera shining through. See also *Posterior STAPHYLOMA*.

SCLE'ROCNISORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From σκληρός, hard, κνισσάν, to crackle, and ῥέγειν, to snore. See *Dry crackling RÂLE*.

SCLE'ROCONJUNCTI'VAL. Pertaining to the sclera and to the conjunctiva.

SCLEROCORN'EAL. Pertaining to the sclera and to the cornea.

SCLEROCRYSTALLIN. Fr., *sclérocristalline*. A colorless substance, $C_7H_7O_3 + H_2O$, extracted from ergot of rye.

SCLERODACTYL'IA, *f.* From σκληρός, hard, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *sclérodactylie, sclérodermie dactylée*. Scleroderma confined to the hands or to the hands and feet.

SCLERODER'MA, *n.* -der'matos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *sclérodermie*. Ger., *Sklerodermie*. A chronic non-inflammatory disease characterized by hardening and rigidity of the skin over areas of greater or less extent, sometimes circumscribed (see *MORPHEA* [2d def.]), sometimes diffuse in outline, and often accompanied with discoloration of the surface. The affected part is smooth, sometimes at the beginning slightly elevated, afterward becoming shrunken and apparently depressed. The skin is rigid and cannot be raised in folds, resembling the skin of a frozen cadaver. The surface may be yellowish, waxy, white, or even bronze-colored. When extensive, the disease may be attended with serious impairment of muscular movements, or, through contraction and pressure, with destruction of subcutaneous tissues.—**S. circumscriptum**. See *MORPHEA* (2d def.).—**S. neonatorum**. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

SCLERODERMATI'TIS, *f.* Dermatitis with induration.

SCLERODER'MIA, *f.* A preferable form of *scleroderma* (*q. v.*).

SCLERODERMI'TIS, *f.* See *SCLERODERMATITIS*.

SCLE'RO'DES. See *SCLEROTIC*.

SCLEROHYMENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *SCLEROTITIS*.

SCLEROHYS'TERA, *f.* See *SCLERYSTERA*.

SCLE'ROID. Gr., σκληροειδής (from σκληρός, hard, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *scleroideus*. Fr., *scléroïde*. Having a hard texture.

SCLEROI'ODIN. From σκληρός, hard, ἰώδης, violet. Fr., *scléroïodine*. Ger., *Sclerojodin*. An imperfectly known coloring matter extracted from ergot of rye.

SCLEROI'RITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σκληρός, hard, and ἰρις, the iris. Fr., *scléro-iritis*. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

SCLERO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., σκληρώμα (from σκληρός, hard). See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

SCLEROM'ATOCYS'TIS, *f.* -cys'teos, -cys'tios (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., scléromatociste. Induration of a cyst or of the bladder, gall bladder, etc.

SCLEROME'NINX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and μνήμη, a membrane. See DURA.

SCLEROM'Y'CIN. Fr., scléromucine. An amorphous glutinous substance obtained from ergot of rye, said to be related to sclerotinic acid as bassorin is to gum.

SCLEROMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From σκληρός, hard, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., scléromycées. The *Pyrenomyces*.

SCLERONYX'IS, *f.* -nyx'eos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and νύξ, a pricking. See SCLEROTICONYXIS.

SCLEROOPHORI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σκληρός, hard, φόν, an egg, and φորός, bearing. Sclerosis of the ovary.

SCLEROPATHI'A, *f.* From σκληρός, hard, and πάθος, disease. See SCLEROSIS and SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From σκληρός, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., sclérophthalmie. 1. An old term for cancerous disease of the eye and for hordeolum. 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

SCLEROPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* 1. Properly, one affected with sclerophthalmia. 2. See STAPHYLOMA scleræ.

SCLERORRHON'CHUS, *m.* From σκληρός, hard, and ῥέγειν, to snore. See DRY RALE.

SCLEROSARCO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and σάρξ, flesh. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums; a species of epulis.

SCLEROSÉD'. Ger., sclerosirt. Affected with sclerosis.

SCLERO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., σκληρώσις (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., sclérose. Ger., Sklerose. A hardening process or a hardened condition. Cf. INDURATION.—**Amyotrophic lateral s.** Progressive muscular atrophy, usually ending with bulbar paralysis, due to s. of the lateral columns of the spinal cord.—**Annular s.** Of Vulpian, a chronic peripheral myelitis.—**Arterio-capillary s.** General s. of the arteries and capillaries. Cf. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.—**Atrophic s.** S. with atrophy.—**Combined s.** S. of both the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord.—**Compound lateral s.** A s. of the spinal cord in which more than one series of spinal elements are involved.—**Cortical s.** Of Vulpian, myelomeningitis.—**Diffused cerebral s.** A morbid condition of some portion of the brain, presenting diffused hypertrophy and hardness of the neuroglia. Cf. *Multiple cerebral s.*—**Disseminated s.** See *Multiple s.*—**Focal s.** S. affecting some particular region of the brain or spinal cord.—**General s.** Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia affecting the whole of an organ.—**Initial s.** See Syphilitic CHANCRE.—**Insular s.** See *Multiple s.* and *Multiple spinal s.*—**Lateral s.** S. of a lateral column of the spinal cord.—**Lateral symmetrical s.** S. of the lateral columns of the spine.—**Lobar s.** S. affecting an entire cerebral lobe.—**Multiple cerebral s.** A disease of the brain in which the lesion consists of plates or nodules of sclerosed tissue scattered through more or less of its substance. Important phenomena in connection with it are shooting pains and a tendency to tremor in certain parts, notably in the extremities.—**Multiple cerebrospinal s.** Chronic disseminated inflammation which attacks both the brain and the spinal cord in points or plates.—**Multiple s.** Chronic induration disseminated in patches in various parts of the nervous system. The most constant of the phenomena are muscular weakness and tremor when voluntary effort is made.—**Multiple spinal s.** A lesion which affects various parts of the spinal cord at the same time or consecutively. It is found in both the white and the gray matter, in distinct foci.—**Neural s.** S. associated with chronic inflammation of a nerve

trunk or its branches.—**Posterior spinal s.** See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**Progressive muscular s.** Of Jaccoud, see *Pseudohypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**Pulmonary s.** See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—**Renal s.** See *Chronic interstitial NEPHRITIS*.—**Ring-shaped s.** See *Annular s.*—**S. combusta.** S. about an inflammatory chancre.—**S. corii.** See *SCLEREMA cutis*.—**S. corneæ.** See *Sclerosing KERATITIS*.—**S. dermatis.** See *SCLERODERMA*.—**S. in (disseminated) plates.** See *Multiple s.*—**S. of the corpora cavernosa.** Fr., sclérose des corps caverneux. Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia of the corpora cavernosa.—**S. of the lung.** See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—**S. of the placenta.** Of Bustamente and Neumann, the formation of firm, grayish-white masses in the placenta, thought by Ercolani to be due to cellular hypertrophy of the foetal villi, with or without central vascular obliteration, and with or without a lesion of the serotina.—**S. of the posterior root zones of the spinal cord.** See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**S. of the stomach.** See *Chronic sclerosing GASTRITIS*.—**S. ossium.** See *Condensing OSTEITIS*.—**S. telæ cellularis et adiposæ.** See *SCLERODERMA*.—**S. testis.** See *SARCOCELE*.

SCLEROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and στένωσις, stenosis. Induration with constriction.—**S. cutanea.** See *SCLERODERMA*.

SCLEROS'TOMA, *n.* -stom'atos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., sclérostome. A genus of entozoa, of the *Strongylidæ*.—**S. duodenale.** A small viviparous species found in the duodenum and small intestine of man, particularly in inhabitants of the tropics and in miners.—**S. equinum.** A species found in the intestines of the horse, also in aneurysms of the mesenteric arteries.—**S. hypostomum.** A species found in the intestines of ruminants.—**S. syngamus.** A species causing the "gapes" in birds.

SCLEROSYPHILIDOC'H'THUS, *m.* From σκληρός, hard, syphilis (*q. v.*), and ὄχθος, a tumor. Fr., sclérosyphilidochte. An indurated tubercular syphiloderm.

SCLEROTHRIX, *f.* -ot'ricos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and θρίξ, a hair. Morbid hardness and dryness of the hair.

SCLEROT'IC. From σκληρότης, hardness. Hardened; pertaining to or affected with sclerosis; pertaining to a sclerotium, especially to the ergot of rye; as a *n.*, see *SCLEROTICA*.—**S. acid.** See *SCLEROTINIC ACID*.

SCLEROT'ICA, *f.* Fr., sclérotique. Ger., harte (oder weisse) Augenhaut. A dense, tough, resisting, and inelastic membrane, also called the *sclerotic coat* or the *sclerotic*, which forms the posterior four fifths of the external tunic of the eye. It is made up of coarse fibrillæ of connective tissue gathered in bundles which are interlaced at various angles and united by a homogeneous cement. It is perforated behind by the optic nerve, and is continuous in front with the cornea. It is covered behind by the capsule of Tenon, and in front by the ocular conjunctiva. In the s. of many animals bony plates are often found.

SCLEROTICEC'TOMY. See *SCLERECTOMY*.

SCLEROTICI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *SCLEROTITIS*.

SCLEROT'ICOCHOR(I)IDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *SCLEROCHORIOIDITIS*.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS, *f.* -nyx'eos (-is). From σκληρότης, hardness, and νύξ, a pricking. An old operation for cataract consisting in puncturing the sclerotic behind the ciliary region with a broad needle, passing the needle between the iris and the lens, and depressing the lens into the vitreous.

SCLEROTICOT'OMY. Lat., *scleroticotomia* (from σκληρότης, hardness, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., scléroticotomie. Ger., Scleroticasschnitt. Incision of the sclerotic.

SCLEROTIN'IC ACID. Fr., acide sclérotinique. Ger., Sclerotinsäure. An amorphous, feebly acid substance, C₁₂H₁₉NO₉, extracted from ergot of rye.

SCLER'OTIS, *f.* See *SCLEROTICA* and *SCLEROTIUM*.

SCLEROTI'TIS, *f.* Fr., *sléríte*, *slérotite*. Inflammation of the sclerotic. Two forms are distinguished: the superficial form (episcleritis), attended with the formation of hard, painful nodules about the cornea; and the deep form, in which there is thinning of the sclera with the formation of ciliary staphylomata.—**S. attenuans**. The atrophic form of sclerochorioiditis.

SCLERO'TIUM, *n.* From *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *slérote*. The resting stage in the development of *Claviceps* and various other *Fungi*.—**S. clavus**, **S. ergot**. See **ERGOT of rye**.—**S. maidis**. See **ERGOT of maize**.—**S. stipitatum**. The s. of an imperfectly known fungus found in India in the nests of white ants; said to be used as a febrifuge, vermicide, antisyphilitic, etc., and by some regarded as a specific in cholera.

SCLEROTOME. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *τομή*, a cutting. A knife for performing sclerotomy.

SCLEROTOMY. Fr., *slérotomie*. Ger., *Sclerotomie*. The making of an incision through the sclerotic and usually the chorioid and retina also.—**Anterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia anterior*. S. made by an incision through the most anterior portions of the sclera, in front of the ciliary body and most of the iris, and entering the anterior chamber; performed in glaucoma.—**Posterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia posterior*. S. made by an incision passing through the sclera behind the ciliary body and into the vitreous chamber.

SCLEROTONYX'IS, *f.* -*nyx'eos* (-is). See **SCLEROTICONYXIS**.

SCLE'ROUS. Gr., *σκληρός*. Lat., *sclerosus*. Fr., *slé-reux*. Hard, indurated.

SCLEXAN'THIN. Fr., *sléroxanthine*. A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, existing in ergot of rye.

SCLE'RYMEN, *m.* -*y'menos* (-is). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *μήν*, a membrane. See **SCLEROTICA**.

SCLE'RYMENITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *μήν*, a membrane. See **SCLEROTITIS**.

SCLE'RYNTICUS. From *σκληρύνειν*, to harden. See **SCLEROTIC**.

SCLE'RY'SMA, *n.*, **SCLE'RY'S'MUS**, *m.* -*ys'matos* (-is), -*ys'mi*. Gr., *σκληρυσμα*, *σκληρυσμός* (from *σκληρύνειν*, to harden). See **SCLEROSIS**.

SCLE'RY'S'TERA, *f.* From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ύτέρα*, the uterus. Fr., *slérystère*. Cancerous induration of the uterus.

SCLOPET'ICUS. From *sclopus*, a gun. See **GUNSHOT**.

SCLOPETOPLA'GA, *f.* From *sclopus*, a gun, and *plaga*, a blow. Fr., *sclopétoilage*. See **GUNSHOT**.

SCO'BIS, **SCOB'S**, *f.* *Sco'bis*. Sawdust, filings, scoriæ.

SCODA'IC. See **SKODAIC**.

SCODELLE'. An old term for a cuplike calculous formation within the eyeball, probably the ossification of the chorioid of modern writers.

SCOLEC'ASIS, **SCOLEC'ISIS**, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis), -*e'cisis*. Gr., *σκοληκίασις*, *σκοληκωσις*. See **HELMINTHIASIS**.

SCO'LECID. Gr., *σκοληκώδης* (from *σκόληξ*, a worm, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *scolecodes*, *scolecoïdes*. See **VERMIFORM**.

SCOLECOL'OGY. See **HELMINTHOLOGY**.

SCOL'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From *σκολιός*, curved. See **SCOLIOSIS**.

SCO'LEX, *f.* -*e'cos* (-is). From *σκόληξ*, a worm. 1. Of old writers, a genus of worms. 2. The embryo of a cestoid worm when it consists of a head and a vesicular body.

SCOLO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *σκολιός*, curved. See **SCOLIOSIS**.

SCOLIONEIRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). From *σκολιός*, crooked, and *όνειρος*, a dream. Heavy, disagreeable dreaming.

SCOLIORRHACHIT'IC. From *σκολιός*, crooked, and *ράχις*, the spine. Fr., *scolio-rachitique*. Affected with scoliosis as the result of rickets.

SCOLIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *σκολιώσις* (from *σκολιός*, curved). Fr., *scoliose*. Ger., *Skoliose*. A constant deviation of the spinal column, or a portion of it, to either side of the median line, with a resulting distortion of the trunk.—**Cicatrical s.** S. due to cicatrices, as after costal caries or necrosis, etc.—**Empyematic s.** S. caused by empyema.—**Habit s.** Ger., *habituelle Skoliose*. S. due to a faulty posture in sitting.—**Inflammatory s.** S. caused by caries of the vertebrae.—**Myopathic s.** S. due to paresis of the spinal muscles.—**Osteopathic s.** S. due to vertebral disease.—**Paralytic s.** See *Myopathic s.*—**Rhachitic s.** S. due to rickets.—**Rheumatic s.** A temporary s. caused by rheumatism of the spinal muscles.—**S. ischiadica**. S. due to hip disease.—**Static s.** S. due to inequality in the length of the lower limbs.

SCOLIOSOM'ETER. From *σκολιώσις*, scoliosis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Skoliosometer*. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature in scoliosis.

SCOLIOT'IC. Lat., *scolioticus*. Fr., *scoliotique*. Ger., *scoliotisch*. Pertaining to or due to scoliosis.

SCOLOPEN'DRIUM, *n.* From *σκολοπένδρα*, a centipede. Fr., *scolopendre*. Ger., *Zungenfarn*. 1. Hart's tongue; a genus of ferns. 2. Mandragora.—**S. hemionitis**. Fr., *scolopendre sagittée*. Ger., *eckiger Zungenfarn*. Mule fern, the *ήμιονίτις* of Dioscorides, similar to *S. vulgare* and used like it.—**S. officinale**, **S. officinarum**, **S. vulgare**. Fr., *scolopendre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Zungenfarn*. Burnt weed, the *φωλλίτις* of Dioscorides. The fronds are mucilaginous and astringent, and were formerly used as a demulcent, deobstruent, and astringent.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RIMUM, *n.* Gr., *σκολοτομαχαίριον* (from *σκόλοψ*, anything pointed, and *μαχαίριον*, a surgeon's knife). Fr., *scolopomachérion*. A sharp-pointed knife.

SCOL'YMUS, *m.* Gr., *σκόλυμος*. Fr., *scolyne*. Ger., *Golddistel*. A genus of composite plants.—**S. hispanicus**. Fr., *scolyme d'Espagne*. Ger., *spanische Golddistel*. Spanish oyster plant, the *σκόλυμος* of Dioscorides. The root was anciently used as a diuretic, and in Spain is still used in chronic skin diseases. Its down is used for moxas.—**S. maculatus**, **S. pectinatus**. Fr., *scolyme panaché*. Spotted golden thistle; used like *S. hispanicus*.

SCOOP. An instrument shaped somewhat like a shovel, used for removing substances from a canal or cavity. Cf. **CURETTE** and **SPOON**.

SCOPA'RIA, *f.* From *scopa*, a broom. Fr., *scopaire*. Ger., *Besenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Digitalæ*. 2. *Spartium scoparium* or its tops.—**S. dulcis**, **S. ternata**. Fr., *scopaire doux*. Ger., *süßes Besenkraut*. Sweet broom. The herb is used as a deobstruent, febrifuge, and vulnerary, also, in Siberia, against renal disorders.

SCOP'ARIN. Lat., *scoparinum*. Fr., *scoparine*. Ger., *S*. A yellow coloring substance, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the flowers of *Spartium scoparium*; said to be diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic.

SCOPA'RIOUS, *m.* Syn.: *scoparii cacumina* [Br. Ph.]. The (dried [U. S. Ph.]) tops of *Spartium scoparium*.—**Infusum scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. An infusion of dried and bruised broom tops in boiling distilled water.—**Succus scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Juice of broom; prepared by crushing fresh broom tops, expressing, adding alcohol, and filtering.

SCOPOL'AMIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, found in the root of *Scopolia atropoides*, said to be identical with commercial hyoscyne. The hydrobromide is used as a mydriatic and subcutaneously, like hyoscyne.

SCOPO'LEIN(E), **SCOPOL'ENIN(E)**. A poisonous alkaloid found in the root of *Scopolia japonica*, nearly related to atropine and a powerful mydriatic.

SCOPOL'ETIN. A colorless, fluorescent, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, found in the root of *Scopolia atropoides* and *Scopolia japonica*.

SCOPO'LIA, *f.* From *Scopoli*, an Austrian naturalist. Fr., *scopolier*. A genus of hyoscyameous plants.—*S. atropoides*, *S. carniolica*. Nightshade-leaved henbane; growing in Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary, having the poisonous and narcotic properties of *Hyoscyamus niger*, and sometimes used in nervous affections. Its alcoholic extract acts as a mydriatic.—*S. japonica*. A Japanese species regarded as the source of Japanese belladonna.—*S. lurida*. A species found in Nepal and the Himalayas. The leaves are powerfully mydriatic.

SCOP'OLIN. A crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{30}O_{15} + 2H_2O$, obtained from *Scopolia japonica*.

SCOPOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *σκοπεῖν*, to examine, and *φόβος*, panic. Ger., *Skopophobie*. Morbid aversion to being seen.

SCOP'TULA, *f.* See SCAPULA.

SCORBU'TIC. Lat., *scorbuticus*. Fr., *scorbutique*. Ger., *scharbockig*. Pertaining to scurvy.

SCORBU'TUS, *m.* See SCURVY.—*S. alpinus*. See PELLAGRA.—*S. nauticus*. See SCURVY.

SCOR'DEIN. Fr., *scordéine*, *scordinine*. An aromatic substance obtained from *Teucrium scordium*.

SCORDINE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). Gr., *σκορδίνημα* (from *σκορδινᾶσθαι*, to stretch one's limbs). See PANDICULATION.

SCOR'DIUM, *n.* Gr., *σκόρδιον*. Fr., *scordion*. *Teucrium s.*; of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant.

SCORODOLAS'ARUM, *n.* From *σκόροδον*, garlic, and *λάσσανον*, asafetida. See ASAFETIDA.

SCORODONIA, *f.* 1. A section of the genus *Teucrium*. 2. *Teucrium s.*

SCORPIU'RUS, *m.* and *f.* From *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *scorpiure*. Ger., *Scorpionsschwanz*. Scorpion's tail; a genus of leguminous herbs.—*S. vermiculatus*. Fr., *chenille écaillée*. Common caterpillar plant; in France reputed alexipharmac.

SCOR'RA PESTILENTIA'LIS, *f.* See SYPHILIS.

SCORZONE'RA, *f.* Fr., *scorzonère*. Ger., *Schlangenmord*. A genus of cichoriaceous plants.—*S. hispanica*, *S. hortensis*. Fr., *scorzonère d'Espagne*. Ger., *spanische Skorzonere*. Viper's grass. In Spain it is used against the bites of vipers.—*S. humilis*, *S. lanata*, *S. latifolia*, *S. nervosa*. Fr., *scorzonère basse*. Ger., *niedrige Skorzonere*. A species formerly used like *S. hispanica*.—*S. serpentaria*, *S. viperina*. *S. hispanica*.

SCOTAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From *σκότος*, darkness. See AMBLYOPIA and SCOTOMA.

SCOTAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σκοτασμός*. See CALIGO.

SCOTO'DIA, *f.* Gr., *σκοτωδία*. See AMBLYOPIA.

SCOTODIN'IA, *f.* Gr., *σκοτοδινία*. Fr., *scotodinie*. Headache with vertigo and impairment of vision.

SCOT'OGRAm, **SCOT'OGRAPH**. See SKIAGRAM.

SCOTO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *σκότωμα*. Fr., *scotome*. Ger., *S.*, *Skotom*. A blind patch in the field of vision.—**Absolute s.** A s. in which all perception of light is absent.—**Central s.** S. limited to the central part or region of the macula lutea and immediate vicinity.—**Color s.** Color-blindness limited to a certain portion of the visual field. The vision for white light may or may not be affected.—**Flittering s.** A flickering s. with serrated borders which spreads from the centre so as to produce a large defect in the field. The borders of the cloud may be colored.—**Negative s.** S. due to entire destruction of the retinal centre, and as little noticeable by the patient as the blind spot of Mariotte.—**Positive s.** A defect in the visual field perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes.—**Relative s.** A s. within the limits of which the perception of light is impaired, but not altogether abolished.—**Ring s.** A ringlike s. within and outside which vision is either normal or but very slightly impaired; usually of retinal origin.—**Scintillating s.** See *Flittering s.*

SCOTOM'METER. From *σκότος*, darkness, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for detecting scotomata.

SCOTOP'SIA, *f.* From *σκότος*, darkness, and *ὄψις*, vision. See MYIODESOPSIA.

SCOT'OS, *m.* Gr., *σκότος*. See SCOTODINIA and AMBLYOPIA.

SCOTO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., *σκότωσις*. See AMBLYOPIA.

SCRATCH'ES, *pl.* See GREASE (2d def.).—Ohio s. See *Prairie ITCH*.

SCREA'TION. Lat., *screatio*. Fr., *scréation*. Ger., *Räuspern*. Hawking.

SCREA'TUS, *m.* -a'tus. From *screare*, to hawk. 1. Hawking. 2. Of Agnew, a morbid condition characterized by paroxysms of short noisy inspirations or snortings "as though an effort were being made to draw into the pharynx some worrying secretion from the back of the nose." It is due to irritation in the nose. The attacks are involuntary, often recurring every hour during the day, with longer intervals during the night, and continuing till a climax has been reached, after which the spasm resolves itself.

SCROBIC'ULATE. Lat., *scrobiculatus*. Ger., *kleingrübige*, *grubig*. Marked with little depressions (*scrobiculi*).

SCROBIC'ULUS, *m.* Dim. of *scrobis*, a ditch. Fr., *scrobicule*. Ger., *Grübchen*. A small pit.—*S. cordis*. Ger., *Magengrube*. The pit of the stomach.

SCROBS, *m.* *Scro'bis*. A ditch or a trench.—*S. ventriculi quarti*. The median groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

SCROF'ULA, *f.* Formerly also in the pl., *scrofulæ*. From *scrofa*, a sow. Fr., *scrofule*. Ger., *Scrofel*, *Scrophel*. A term applied to a group of symptoms occurring most frequently during childhood, the essential features of which are chronic lymphadenitis and certain diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. There are often bony and articular complications. Tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated in connection with all these lesions, and many cases of so-called s. are tuberculous. Hereditary syphilis may also produce many of the symptoms attributed to s. These symptoms may be observed in certain depraved nutritional conditions in children.—**Benign s.** Of Bazin, a condition characterized by inflammation, occurring in persons affected with the lymphatic diathesis, and not endangering life, such as lupus erythematosus, strophulus, etc.—**Fixed primitive s.** Of Bazin, s. in which the symptoms presented at the beginning of the disease are maintained to its close.—**Fugitive s.** See *S. fugax*.—**Ganglionic s.** Scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Malignant s.** Malignant lymphadenoma.—**Masked s.** Fr., *scrofule larvée*. Of Bazin, s. presenting the symptoms of some other disease (e. g., phthisis or typhoid fever).—**Mucous s.** An obsolete term for what was supposed to be s. of the mucous membranes.—**Phagedenic s.** Of Bazin, s. in which the tendency to phagedenic ulceration is very pronounced.—**Primitive s.** An obsolete term for s. in its initial phases.—**Pulmonary s.** Pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Quaternary s.** Fr., *scrofule quaternaire*. S. in its fourth stage (visceral tuberculosis).—*S. fugax*. Of Cullen, suppurative cervical lymphadenitis with eczema capitis.—*S. mesenterica*. Mesenteric lymphadenitis.—*S. moluccana*. See FRAMBESIA.—*S. rhachitis*. See RHACHITIS.—*S. vulgaris*. See *S.*—**Tertiary s.** Rhachitis.—**Visceral s.** Visceral tuberculosis.

SCROFULELCO'SIS, *f.* -co'seos (-is). From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Scrofulous ulceration.

SCROF'ULODERM. See SCROFULODERMA.—**Large pustular s.** See ECTHYMA *scrofulosum*.—**Small pustular s.** See LICHEN *scrofulosorum*.

SCROFULODER'MA, *n.* -der'matos (-is). From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *scrofulide*. Ger., *Scrofulose der Haut*. A scrofulous disease of the skin.—

S. gummatosum. See under *S. tuberculosum*.—**S. papulosum.** See LICHEN *scrofulosorum*.—**S. squamosum.** A furfuraceous desquamation of the skin occurring in scrofulous subjects.—**S. tuberculosum.** Fr., *scrofula* (*vulgaire*). A s. characterized by cellular infiltrations in the form of raised tubercles tending to ulceration. The lesion begins as a hard, roundish, circumscribed subcutaneous nodule or tumor, which is movable beneath the skin. The skin afterward becomes adherent and bluish or violaceous, while softening takes place in the centre of the tumor, with the production of a fluctuating abscess (s. *gummatosum*). The skin finally ruptures, giving exit to a thin yellowish-white fluid, and an ulcer is formed with thin, flabby, and undermined edges and with an uneven base covered with pale, unhealthy granulations and sometimes associated with deep sinuses (s. *ulcerosum*). Cicatrization proceeds very slowly, and the resulting scars are irregular, contracted, nodular, and often hypertrophic.—**S. (tuberculosum) ulcerosum.** See under *S. tuberculosum*.—**S. verrucosum.** A name given to certain warty growths occurring in scrofulous subjects. The excrescences are easily removed, but are reproduced, and their healing is followed by cicatrices. They are most frequently observed on the hips and extremities.—**S. vesiculosum.** See LICHEN *scrofulosorum*.

SCROFULODERMIA, f. See SCROFULODERMA.

SCROFULONYCHIA, f. See ONYCHIA *maligna*.

SCROFULOPHYMA, n. -*phym'atos (-is)*. See SCROFULODERMA *tuberculosum*.—**S. diffusum.** See ELEPHANTIASIS *scrofulosa*.

SCROFULOSIS, f. -*o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *scrofulose*. Ger., *Schroflose*, *Scrofelsucht*, *Scrofelübel*. The scrofulous diathesis.—**S. erethica.** S. with a tendency to suppurative lymphadenitis.—**S. torpida.** S. manifested by a puffy face, thick lips and nose, slender muscles, a large belly, and thin limbs.

SCROFULOUS. Lat., *scrofulosus*. Fr., *scrofuloux*. Ger., *scrofulös*, *scrophulös*, *scrofelartig*, *kröpfig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with scrofula.

SCROPHULA, f. An incorrect form of *scrofula*.

SCROPHULARIA, f. Fr., *scrofulaire*, *scrophulaire*. Ger., *Braunwurz*. The figwort, a genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**S. aquatica.** Fr., *scrofulaire aquatique*. Ger., *Wasserbraunwurz*. Bishop's leaves. The herb was formerly used like *S. nodosa* and as a vulnerary.—**S. canina**, **S. chrysanthemifolia.** Fr., *scrofulaire canine*. Dog's rue; used in Italy for scabies in dogs and pigs.—**S. media.** *Sedum telephium*, *Sedum maximum*, and *Sedum reflexum*.—**S. nodosa**, **S. officinalis.** Fr., *scrofulaire nouvelle*. Ger., *gemeine Braunwurz*. Great pilewort. The herb and root were formerly used, especially the root, in chronic eruptive diseases, tumors, scrofula, etc. Preparations from the leaves are sometimes used for ulcers, piles, etc.—**S. peregrina.** Ger., *fremde Braunwurz*. A southern European species, formerly used in various swellings and indurations.—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. nodosa*.

SCROTAL. Pertaining to the scrotum.

SCROTITIS, f. -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the scrotum.

SCROTOCELE, f. Skro-to(to²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., skrot'o-sel. -*ce'les*. See OSCHEOCELE.

SCROTOSARCIA, f. Fr., *scrotosarcie*. Elephantiasis or sarcocoele of the scrotum.

SCROTUM, n. Perhaps for *scortum*, a skin. Gr., *σσχρ*. Fr., *bourses*. Ger., *Hodensack*. The purselike covering of the spermatic cords and testicles. It consists of a thin, dark-colored integument, marked in healthy subjects by numerous rugæ which may be intensified by cold. Beneath this are the dartos (q. v.), the spermatic fascia, fibres of the cremaster, and the infundibuliform fascia, and internally the tunica vaginalis.—Lymph s., Milk s. See CHYLODERMA.—Pen-

dulous s. A relaxed condition of the s., permitting the testicles to hang lower than is normal.—**S. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**S. lapillosum.** Of Vanzetti, multiple cretaceous atheroma of the s.

SCULCOPINE. An astringent preparation said to be made from a plant of the genus *Hydrastis* and from one of the genus *Scutellaria*.

SCURF. Gr., *πύρρον*. Lat., *furfur*. Fr., *crasse* (*de tête*), *son*. Ger., *Grind*, *Schorf*, *Schurf*, *Haarschuppen*, *Hauptschuppen*. 1. The product of superficial, abnormal exfoliation from the skin; usually composed of epidermic scales, of sebaceous matter, or of both. 2. Minute branlike scales on the epidermis of plant organs.—**S'skin.** See EPIDERMIS.

SCUR'VY. Lat., *scorbutus*. Fr., *scorbut*. Ger., *Scorbut*, *Scharbock*. A chronic disease occasioned by malnutrition, occurring especially after prolonged abstinence from vegetable food. It begins with malaise and swelling of the gums, and is characterized by livid and indurated patches of skin, spongy gums, extravasations of blood, especially under the cuticle, hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes, fætor of the breath, and painful contractions of the muscles and tendons. Superficial ulcerations may also occur.—**Button s.** Fr., *scorbut à boutons*. Of Carmichael, a disease affecting the peasantry of Ireland about 1814. It was said to be an eruption of "convex tubercles, varying from the size of a split pea to that of a shilling," exhibiting "an appearance somewhat like the surface of a raspberry," and discharging "a white, tenacious matter, which formed thin yellow crusts." It occurred most commonly on the inner side of the thigh or close to the axillæ, and also on the trunk and limbs. Cf. FRAMBÆSIA and SIBBENS.—**Land s.** Fr., *scorbut de terre*. Ger., *Landscorbut*. 1. See PURPURA hæmorrhagica. 2. S. occurring among landsmen.—**Norwegian s.** See RADESYGGE.—**S. of the Alps.** Lat., *scorbutus alpinus*. See PELLAGRA.

SCUTELLARIA, f. From *scutella*, a salver. Fr., *scutellaire*. Ger., *Helmkraut*. 1. Helmet-flower, skullcap; a genus of labiate plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., *S. lateriflora*.—**Extractum scutellarie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scutellaire*. Ger., *flüssiges Helmkräutextrakt*. Fluid extract of the herb of *S. lateriflora*.—**S. altissima.** Ger., *höchstes Helmkraut*. An Asiatic species; used as an emmenagogue and vulnerary.—**S. galericulata.** Fr., *scutellaire en toque*. Ger., *gemeines Helmkraut*. Common skullcap. The herb was formerly used as a febrifuge, stomachic, aperient, and antelmintic, and as an application to ulcers.—**S. havanensis.** A species reputed tonic and slightly antispasmodic.—**S. integrifolia.** Entire-leaved skullcap; perhaps available as a tonic.—**S. lateriflora.** Fr., *scutellaire à fleurs latérales*. Ger., *seitenblüt(h)iges Helmkraut*. Mad weed, the s. of the U. S. Ph. It is probably inert, though formerly used in rabies, and still somewhat employed as a nervine.—**S. minor.** Fr., *petite-toque* (ou *scutellaire*). Small skullcap; a species similar in properties to *S. galericulata*.

SCUTIA, f. Fr., *s*. A genus of rhamneous plants.—**S. circumcissa**, **S. indica.** An Asiatic shrub. An ointment made from the leaves is used in India as an oxytocic.

SCUTICULA, f. A phalanx of a finger.

SCUTIFORM. Lat., *scutiformis*, *scutæformis*. Fr., *scutiforme*. Shield-shaped.

SCUTTOAURICULARIS, m. From *scutum*, a shield, and *auricula*, the external ear. A muscle connected with the scutiform cartilage and the ear.—**S. externus.** Fr., *élevateur court de l'oreille*. Ger., *kurzer Heber des Ohres*. A muscle of the lower animals extending between the external face of the scutiform cartilage and the inner side of the concha. It rotates the concha outward.—**S. internus.** In solipeds, a muscle arising from the scuti-

form cartilage (2d def.) and inserted into the base of the concha.

SCUTULATIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. A squamous cutaneous disease of newborn infants. See *ICHTHYOSIS congenita* and *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.

SCUTULUM, *n.* Dim. of *scutum*, a shield. A shield-like structure.—**Favus s.**, **S. favi**. Fr., *godet favique*. The concave or cup-shaped crust characteristic of favus.

SCUTUM, *n.* Fr., *écusson*. Ger., *Schild*. A shield or disc.—**S. cordis**. See **STERNUM**.—**S. genu**. See **PATELLA**.—**S. pectoris**, **S. thoracis**. See **STERNUM**.

SCYBALOUS. Pertaining to or consisting of scybala.

SCYBALUM, *n.* Gr., *σκύβαλον*. Fr., *scybale*. A roundish mass of hardened feces.

SCYPHUS, *m.* A cup or a cup-shaped structure.—**Lapideus s. in oculo**. A cuplike calculeous concretion in the eye, corresponding probably to what is now known as ossification of the chorioid.—**S. auditorius**, **S. cochleæ**, **S. Vieussenii**. See **INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ**.

SCYROS, *m.* Gr., *σκύρος*. See **CALLOSITY**.

SCYTHROPASMUS, *m.* Gr., *σκυθροπασμός*. Fr., *scythropasme*. A dull or fatigued look, considered a grave symptom in serious disease.

SCYTI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *σκύτος*, a hide. See **DERMATITIS**.

SCYTOBLASTE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos (-is)*. From *σκύτος*, a hide, and *βλάστημα*, a sprout. Fr., *scytoblastème*. Embryonic skin tissue.

SCYTOBLASTE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From *σκύτος*, a hide, and *βλάστησις*, a budding. Fr., *scytoblastèse*. The development of scytoblastema.

SCYTODEPH'ium, *n.* From *σκύτος*, a hide, and *δέφειν*, to knead. Tannin.

SCYTODEP'SIC. Lat., *scytodepsicus* (from *σκύτος*, a hide, and *δέφειν*, to knead). Pertaining to tanning.—**S. acid**. See **TANNIC ACID**.

SCYTOMORPHO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *σκύτος*, a hide, and *μόρφωσις*, a shaping. Fr., *scytomorphose*. Morbid alteration of the skin.

SEARCH'ER. A metallic sound of small size and moderate curve, used in exploring the bladder for calculus.

SEA-SICKNESS. Gr., *ναυσία*. Lat., *nausea*. Fr., *mal de mer*. Ger., *Seekrankheit*. A morbid condition produced in many persons by the movements of a vessel at sea; characterized by loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and mental depression.

SEBA'CEOUS. Lat., *sebaceus* (see **SEBUM**). Fr., *sébacé*. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or of the nature of sebum.

SEBA'CIC. Lat., *sebaccicus*. Fr., *sébacique*. Derived from or pertaining to sebum.—**S. acid**. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₁₅O₄.

SEB'ACIN. Fr., *sébacine*. Ger., *S.* 1. A white unctuous matter extracted from the fruit of *Myristica sebifera*. 2. A hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of calcium sebate with excess of lime.

SEBADIL'LA, *f.* See **CEVADILLA**.

SEBÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *sébæa*. A genus of gentianaceous plants.—**S. guianensis**. Fr., *gentianelle pourpre*. A West Indian and South American herb used like *Erythraea centaurium*.

SEBASTOMA'NIA, *f.* From *σεβαστός*, reverend, and *μανία*, madness. Religious insanity.

SE'BIC. Fr., *sébique*. See **SEBACIC**.

SEBIFEROUS, **SEBIP'AROUS**. Lat., *sebiferus* (from *sebum*, grease, and *ferre*, to bear, or *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sébifère*, *sébipare*. Producing sebum.

SEB'OLITH. From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *sébolithe*. A calculeous concretion in an obstructed sebaceous gland.

SEBORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. See **SEBORRHOEA**.

SEBORRHOÆ'A, *f.* From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *ῥοια*, a flowing. Fr., *séborrhée*, *enduit gras* (ou *cérumineux*). Ger., *Seborrhoe*, *Schmierfluss*, *Hautschmierfluss*, *glänzende Haut*. Sebaceous flux; a functional disorder of the sebaceous glands of the skin, attended with increased secretion manifesting itself upon the surface either as an oily coating (*s. oleosa*) or in the form of scales or crusts (*s. sicca*). In the pl., *seborrhæa*, a genus of the "eczematoses" of Fuchs, including comedo and *s. General s.* An erroneous term for diffuse keratosis with enormous thickening of the horny layers that dip down into the interpapillary part of the rete mucosum; the sebaceous glands are atrophied.—**S. adiposa**. See *S. oleosa*.—**S. amianthacea**, **S. capillitii**, **S. capitis**. Fr., *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. *S.* of the scalp, especially *s. sicca*.—**S. congestiva**. Of Hebra, lupus erythematosus; of Kaposi, a persistent form of *s.*, attended with marked hyperæmia, and which may be the preliminary stage of lupus erythematosus.—**S. corporis**. Of Duhring, lichen circinatus.—**S. crustosa**. See *S. sicca*.—**S. flavescens**. *S.* with the formation of yellow crusts. Cf. **STEARRHOEA**.—**S. furfuracea**. See **PITYRIASIS capitis** and *S. sicca*.—**S. genitalium**. Supersecretion of smegma præputii.—**S. localis**. A circumscribed *s.*, such as *s.* of the face or of the nose.—**S. nasi**. *S.* in which yellow crusts are formed on the end of the nose.—**S. nigra**, **S. nigricans**. *S.* with the formation of crusts that are dark-colored, usually from dirt. Cf. **STEARRHOEA nigricans**.—**S. oleosa**. Fr., *dartre de graisse*, *acné sébacée fluente*. Oily *s.*; *s.* in which the sebaceous matter remains fluid and is spread over the surface of the skin, giving it a shining and unctuous appearance.—**S. sicca**. Fr., *acné sébacée sèche* (ou *concrète*), *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. Dry *s.*; *s.* attended with the formation of whitish, greasy scales or crusts (friable and easily removed or more adherent) composed of sebum, epidermic scales, etc.—**S. sicca** (seu *squamosa*) *neonatorum*. Of Hebra, ichthyosis congenita; regarded by him as merely a form of steatosis.—**S. syphilitica**. *S. capillitii*, either when associated with syphilitic lesions of the scalp or when due to a general syphilitic cachexia.—**S. tabescentium**. *S.* occurring in diabetes and other chronic wasting diseases, in which the body is covered by dry, dirty-looking branny scales.—**S. universalis**. *S.* affecting the general surface. In adults it is most commonly associated with cachectic diseases. For universal *s.* occurring in newborn infants, see **VERNIX caseosa** and *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.—**Yellow s.** See **STEARRHOEA flavescens**.

SEBORRHOÆ'AL. Pertaining to seborrhœa.

SE'BUM, *n.* Gr., *στέαρ*. Fr., *suif*, *suif de bœuf et de veau* [Fr. Cod. (1st def.)]. Ger., *Talg*. 1. Tallow, grease, suet. 2. See *Cutaneous s.*—**Cutaneous s.** Fr., *matière sébacée*. Ger., *Hauttalg*, *Hautsalbe*. The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands; an oily fluid containing fatty acids and various volatile acids (caproic, etc.) which give it its peculiar odor. Cf. **SMEGMA**.—**S. palpebrale**. See **LEMA**.—**S. præputiale**, **S. præputii**. See **SMEGMA præputii**.—**S. vervecinum**. See **SEVUM**.

SECA'LE, *n.* -*alis*. Fr., *seigle*. Ger., *Korn*, *Roggen*. Rye, a genus of grasses.—**S. cereale**. Common rye.—**S. clavatum**, **S. corniculatum**, **S. cornutum**, **S. luxurians**, **Secalis mater**. See **ERGOT of rye**.

SEC'ALIN(E). Trimethylamine.

SEC'ALOSE. A sugar obtained from rye.

SECAMO'NE, *f.* -*o'nes*. Fr., *sécamone*. Ger., *Sekamone*. A genus of asclepiadeous plants.—**S. emetica**. Ger., *brechenerregende Sekamone*. An East Indian shrub with an acrid, emetic root which is used like ipecacuanha, also in syphilis.

SECES'SIO, *f.*, **SECES'SUS**, *m.* -*io'nis*, -*ces'sus*. From *secedere*, to withdraw. Defecation.

SEC'ONDARY. Lat., *secundarius* (from *secundus*, second). Fr., *secondaire*, *consécutif* (1st def.). Ger., *sekun-*

där. 1. Second or subordinate in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; of an electrical current, induced. 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with two other carbon atoms. The term is also applied to amines, amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines in which two of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., are replaced by radicles. 3. Of a disease (e. g. syphilis), its manifestation after an interval following the primary lesions.—**S. tertiary**. Partly secondary and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols [glycols] in which one molecule of substituted hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is itself in direct combination with two other carbon atoms, and the other molecule of hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is in direct combination with three other carbon atoms).

SECRETION. Gr., ἀπόκρισις. Lat., *secretio* (1st def.), *secretum* (2d def.) [from *secernere*, to separate]. Fr., *sécrétion*. Ger., *Sekretion* (1st def.), *Sekret* (2d def.), *Absonderung* (1st def.). 1. The process by which certain constituents of the blood are separated from that fluid by glands having that process for their function. Cf. **EXCRETION**. 2. The fluid so elaborated.—**Antilytic s.** Of Langley, the watery saliva excreted by a submaxillary gland with intact nerves, as distinguished from the paralytic s. that flows simultaneously from the opposite gland which has had its nerves divided.—**Internal s.** A s. (2d def.) which, instead of being voided, is imparted to the blood; the s. of a ductless gland.—**Menstrual s.** Menstrual blood.—**Paralytic s.** The abundant watery abnormal discharge from the duct of a gland after section of its motor nerve. Cf. *Antilytic s.*—**Sebaceous s.** See **SEBUM**.

SECRETERMATOSIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *secernere*, to secrete, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Any disease of the secretory glands of the skin.

SECRETORY. Fr., *sécréteur*. Ger., *secretorisch*. Secreting.

SECRETUM, *n.* See **SECRETION** (2d def.).

SECTIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *secare*, to cut. See **SECTION**.—**S. abdominis**. See **LAPAROTOMY**.—**S. agrippina**. See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.—**S. alta**. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. alta subpubica**. Cystotomy by transverse incision beneath the pubic arch; devised by Langenbuch to reach neoplasms situated deep in the base of the organ.—**S. anatomica**. See **DISSECTION** (1st def.).—**S. arteriarum**. See **ARTERIOTOMY**.—**S. bilateralis**. See **Bilateral CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. cadaveris**. A post-mortem examination.—**S. cæsarea**. See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.—**S. celsiana**. See **APPARATUS minor**.—**S. cheseldeniana**. Lateral lithotomy.—**S. corneæ**. See **KERATOTOMY**.—**S. fistularum**. Incision of all the tissues between the two openings of a complete fistula in ano.—**S. franconiana**. Suprapubic cystotomy.—**S. Fratrîs Cosmî**. Lithotomy in which the lithotome caché of Frère Côme was used to incise the neck of the bladder.—**S. frenuli præputi**. Division of the preputial frenum to overcome penile curvature and premature seminal emissions.—**S. hypogastrica**. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. lateralis**. See **Lateral CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. lecatiana**. Of Le Cat, lithotomy performed partly by incision, partly by bloodless dilatation. Only a small incision is made in the prostate, and a peculiar divulsor introduced, by which the wound is enlarged.—**S. legalis**. A post-mortem examination performed by mandate or consent of the law in order to determine the cause of death.—**S. mariana**, **S. mediana**. See **Median CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. musculorum**. See **MYOTOMY**.—**S. nervorum**. See **NEUROTOMY**.—**S. perineælis**. See **Perineal SECTION**.—**S. postrolandica**. A transverse section of the brain carried through the posterior boundary of the ascending parietal convolution.—**S. prærolan-**

dica. A transverse section of the brain made in front of the ascending frontal convolutions.—**S. rectovesicalis**. See **Rectal CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. renalis**, **S. renis**. See **NEPHROTOMY**.—**S. rolandica**. Of Giacomini, a transverse section of the brain carried through the fissure of Rolando.—**S. tendinum**. See **TENOTOMY**.—**S. transversalis**. See **Lateral CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. urethralis**. See **URETHROTOMY** and **Median CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. vaginalis**. See **ELYTROTOMY**.—**S. vaginovescalis**. See **COLPOCYSTOTOMY**.—**S. ventralis**. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**S. vesicæ felleæ**. See **CHOLECYSTOTOMY**.—**S. vesicalis**. See **CYSTOTOMY** and **LITHOTOMY**.—**S. vesicovaginalis**. See **CYSTOCYSTOTOMY**.

SECTION. Gr., τομή (1st def.). Lat., *sectio*. Fr., *s. coupe* (2d def.). Ger., *S.*, *Durchschnitt* (1st def.), *Rotte* (5th def.), *Schnitt* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). 1. The act or process of cutting. 2. A part separated by cutting, also the surface made by such cutting. 3. A post-mortem examination. 4. In classification, a division of an order, tribe, or other group; especially (in botany) a division (of a genus) containing one or more species differing from other groups of species of the same genus in certain characters, which are not, however, important enough to raise such division to the rank of a genus.—**Abdominal s.** The operation of cutting into the abdominal cavity.—**Cæsarean s.** See **Cæsarean OPERATION**.—**Frontal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal dorsal and ventral parts.—**Frozen s.** Fr., *coupe du cadavre gelé*. Ger., *Gefrierschnitt*, *Gefrierdurchschnitt*. An anatomical s. of a cadaver that has been frozen in order that all the parts and organs may be retained in their normal relations.—**Perineal s.** External urethrotomy.—**Sagittal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal right and left parts.—**Sigaulian s.** See **Pubic SYMPHYSIOTOMY**.

SECUNDINA CEREBRI, *f.* See **PIA**.

SECUNDINE. From *secundus*, following. Fr., *secondine*. 1. The inner integument of an ovule; the coat immediately surrounding the nucellus. 2. In the pl., *s's* (Lat., *secundinæ*, *secundæ*, also *secundina* [sing.]; Fr., *arrière fais*; Ger., *Nachgeburst* [h]eile, *Nachgeburt*, *Anhänge* [oder *Annexa*] des Fötus), the placenta, the foetal membranes, and the umbilical cord as they are expelled after the birth of the child.

SECUNDIPARA, *f.* From *secundus*, second, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *secondipare*. A female parturient for the second time or pregnant with her second child.

SECUNDUS. From *sequi*, to follow. Second; as a n., the second of a series of muscles.—**S. brachium moventium**. See **DELTOID** (n.).—**S. cubitum flectentium**. See **BRACHIALIS anticus**.—**S. moventium scapulum**. See **TRAPEZIUS**.—**S. laryngis**. See **CRICOARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.—**S. propriorum auriculæ**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

SE'DANS. See **SEDATIVE**.

SED'ATINE. Antipyrine.—**S. valerylamidophenetol**. The compound $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_4H_9CO$; antipyretic and analgetic.

SEDA'TION. Lat., *sedatio* (from *sedare*, to lull). Ger., *Linderung*. 1. The production of a calm and quiet condition of mind and body, especially that of reducing excessive action (as of the heart). 2. The condition so produced.

SED'ATIVE. Lat., *sedativus*, *sedans*. Fr., *sédatif*, *calmant*. Ger., *beruhigend*, *besänftigend*. Producing sedation; as a n., a s. medicine.

SE'DES, *f.* *Se'dis*. From *sedere*, to sit. 1. See **BREECH**. 2. In the pl., *s.*, stools.—**S. cruentæ**. Bloody stools.—**S. lactescentes**. See **Celiac FLUX**.—**S. procliva**. Pro-lapse of the anus.

SEDIMENTA'TION. From *sedimentum*, subsidence. The process of producing the rapid deposit of a urinary sediment in order to facilitate uranalysis. It consists in a rapidly revolving tube or glass held at such an

angle that the solids of the contained urine will be rapidly deposited at the base by centrifugal force.

SE/DUM, *n.* From *sedere*, to sit. Fr., *sédon*. Ger., *Mauerpfeffer*. Stonecrop; a genus of crassulaceous plants.—**S. acre**. Fr., *sédon vermiculaire*. Ger., *scharfer Mauerpfeffer*. Common stone crop. The fresh herb has been used as an emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic; also as an application to warts, ulcers, etc. It was also formerly employed in epilepsy, intermittent fever, kidney troubles, and atony of the digestive organs.—**S. album**. Fr., *sédon blanc*. Ger., *weisse Fetthenne*. Worm grass; a species not so acrid as *S. acre*, formerly used like it. The herb is sometimes used in poultices.—**S. anacampseros**. Fr., *fève épaisse*. Ger., *rundblättriges S.* Evergreen orpine. The herb has the properties of *S. telephium*.—**S. cepæa**. Fr., *sédon étoilé*. Ger., *Cepernkraut*. A species used in urinary complaints.—**S. majus**. *Sempervivum tectorum*.—**S. micranthum**, **S. minus**. *S. album*.—**S. minus luteum**, **S. reflexum**. Fr., *chatons*. Ger., *zurückgekrümmte Fetthenne*. Stone orpine, formerly used like *S. acre* and *S. album*.—**S. rhodiola**, **S. roseum**. Fr., *sédon rose*. Ger., *gemeine Rosenwurz*. Rose root. The root was formerly used as a discutient, refrigerant, and anodyne.—**S. telephium**. Fr., *sédon orpin*. Ger., *knollige Fetthenne*. Alpine livelong. Its root and herb were formerly used as a refrigerant, anodyne, and vulnerary.—**S. vermiculare**. *S. acre*.

SEE/HEAR. A combined stethoscope and fluorescent screen; used in studying the interior of the body with the eye and the ear simultaneously.

SEGMENT. Lat., *segmentum*. Fr., *s.*, *segmen*. Ger., *S.*, *Abschnitt*. A part separated more or less completely from other parts.—**Interannular (nerve) s.** See **INTERNODE** of *Ranvier*.—**Intermediate s. of a cilium**. Ger., *Zwischenglied*. A soft, isotropous, faintly striated portion of a cilium intervening between the pedicle and the cilium proper.—**Lower s. of the uterus**. In an obstetrical sense, that portion of the organ which stretches and dilates during labor, but does not take part in the work of expelling the ovum; being all that portion situated below the ring of Bandl.—**Medullary s's**. Fr., *s's cylindriques*. Ger., *Marks'e, Einkerbungen, Faserglieder, Hohlcylinder, Lantermann'sche Gliederungen*. S's or divisions in the medullary sheath of a nerve fibre, formed by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. The s's have solid or hollow conical ends, and fit together like funnels. The s's in an internode of *Ranvier* are variable in length and in number, and are supposed by some to be due to manipulation, while others believe them to be normal.—**Pubic s. of the pelvic floor** [D. B. Hart]. The upper and anterior of the two overlapping s's into which Hart divides the pelvic floor in women. It "consists of what extends from symphysis pubis to anterior vaginal wall, inclusive of the latter, and is chiefly made up of bladder."—**Rivinian s. of the tympanic ring**. The anterior superior grooveless s. lying between the two points of attachment of the tympanic portion of the temporal bone to its squamous portion.—**Sacral s. of the pelvic floor**. The lower and posterior of Hart's two s's of the pelvic floor in women. It "extends from sacrum to posterior vaginal wall." Cf. *Pubic s. of the pelvic floor*.—**S's of Lantermann**. See *Medullary s's*.—**Yolk s.** See *Segmentation CELL*.

SEGMENTATION. Lat., *segmentatio*. Fr., *s.*, *fractionnement*. Ger., *Furchung, Segmenti(е) rung*. The process of becoming divided into parts; especially as in germ s. (*q. v.*).—**Centroleicthal s.** A variety of s. in which the spheres include a central mass of nutritive yolk.—**Complete s.** See *Total s. (of the vitellus)*.—**Discoidal s.** Ger., *scheibenförmige Furchung*. A variety of s. in which the germinal layer alone is involved.—**Duplicative s.** Of Salisbury, a s. of the microorganism

of gonorrhœa in which there is an interval between the two segments.—**Free s.** The division of naked cells.—**Germ s.** Ger., *Keimspaltung, Furchung des Dotters*. The s. of the fecundated ovum. "A process of division and multiplication" of the blastospheres, "after the manner of cell cleavage."—**Holoblastic s.** See *Total s. (of the vitellus)*.—**Incomplete s.**, **Meroblastic s.** See *Partial s. of the vitellus*.—**Metameric s.** The division of embryo into metameres.—**Partial s. (of the vitellus)**. Lat., *segmentatio partialis*. Ger., *unvollständige Furchung*. That sort of s. of a mesoblastic ovum which takes place only in the formative vitellus.—**Primordial s.** Ger., *ursprüngliche Furchung*. A supposititious archetypal form of s.—**Protovertebral s.** A division of the mesoblast on each side of the notochord into the protovertebræ.—**Regular s.** A form of s. in which the ovum is converted into spheres of equal size and regularly disposed.—**S. of the ovum**, **S. of the yolk**. Ger., *Dotterfurchung*. See *Germ s.*—**S. sphere**. See **BLASTULA**.—**Superficial s.**, **Surface s.** Lat., *segmentalis superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächliche Furchung*. A variety in which the s. occurs upon the surface of the ovum.—**Total s. (of the vitellus)**. Lat., *segmentatio totalis*. Ger., *vollständige Furchung*. That complete form of germ s. in which the whole yolk divides into two, four, eight, and so successively into smaller divisions, each with its nucleus, all destined to take part in the further development of the ovum.—**Unequal s.** Ger., *ungleichmässige Furchung*. A form of s. in which, after the ovum is divided into four equal segments, the spheres of one pole are smaller than those of the opposite and afterward are much more numerous.

SEGMENTEL/LUM, *n.* See **BLASTULA**.

SEG'REGATOR. An apparatus for effecting sedimentation.

SEGUIE/RIA, *f.* From *J. P. Séguier*, a French botanist. Fr., *séguérie*. A genus of phytolaccaceous tropical American plants.—**S. alliacea**. A Brazilian species. The herb, root, and wood are used in baths in rheumatism, dropsy, and hæmorrhoids.

SEIRI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Gr., *σειρίασις*. See **INSOLATION** (2d def.).

SEI'SIS, *f.*, **SEIS'MUS**, *m.* *Seis'eos* (-is), -is'mi. Gr., *σεισις, σεισμός*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Erschütterung*. 1. Concussion; of Hippocrates, also succussion. 2. Dislocation of a vertebra.

SEIZ'URE. Gr., *λήψις* (1st def.), *ἄρρα* (2d def.). Lat., *prehensio* (1st def.), *accessio* (2d def.). Fr., *prise* (1st def.), *accès* (2d def.). Ger., *Angriff* (1st def.), *Anfall* (2d def.). 1. The act of grasping, as with a forceps. 2. The attack or onset of a disease or a recurrence of its manifestations.

SELA'GO, *f.* -ag'inis. Fr., *sélagine*. 1. Of the ancients, *Lycopodium s.* 2. *Camphorosma hirsuta*. 3. A genus of heathlike shrubs or undershrubs.

SEL'ANIN [Klebs]. An antitoxine obtained from *Diplococcus semilunaris*; used in tuberculous disease.

SEL'ENATE. Fr., *séléniate*. Ger., *selenisaures* Salz. A salt of selenic acid.

SELE'NE, *f.* -e'nes. Gr., *σελήνη*. Fr., *sélène*. See **LUNULA** (1st def.).

SELENI'ASIS, *f.*, **SELENIAS'MUS**, *m.* Gr., *σεληνιασμός*. Epilepsy.

SELEN'IC. Fr., *sélénique*. Containing selenium as a sexvalent radicle.—**S. acid**. A dibasic acid, H_2SeO_4 .

SEL'ENID(E). Fr., *sélénure*. A compound of an element or radicle with selenium.

SELEN'IOCY'ANATE. A compound analogous to a thiocyanate in which selenium has replaced sulphur.

SELEN'IOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide séléniocyanique*. Ger., *Selenocyanssäure*. A very unstable acid, $CNHSe$.

SELE'NION, *n.* Of Tilden, selenium.

SELEN'IOUS ACID. The compound $H_2SeO_3 = SeO_2 + H_2O$.

SEL'ENITE, Gr., *σεληνίτης* (2d def.). Lat., *selenites*, *glacies Mariæ* (2d def.), *gypsum* (seu *natrum*) *glaciale* (2d def.), *lapis specularis* (2d def.). Ger., *Fraueneis* (2d def.), *Gypsspath* (2d def.), *blättriger Gyps* (2d def.). 1. A salt of selenious acid. 2. (Foliated) gypsum; a transparent or translucent form of hydrated calcium sulphate, distinguished by the facility with which it splits into thin, flexible, inelastic laminæ. Powdered, it has been employed as an absorbent and internally as a refrigerant.

SELENIUM, *n.* From *σελήνη*, the moon. Fr., *sélénium*. Ger., *Selen*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1817.

SELENIURET(T)ED. Containing or combined with selenium.

SELENOPL'GE, SELENOPLEX'IA, *f.* *-ple'ges, -plex'ia*. From *σελήνη*, the moon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. A morbid condition attributed to exposure to the light of the moon.

SELENOPIRYIN(E). A product of the action of "antipyrine chloride" on potassium selenide.

SEL'ENYL. A radicle, *SeO'*, of selenious acid.

SELF-INCASE'MENT. Of J. S. Thatcher, a condition in which the small intestine has formed for itself a bag or pouch between the layers of the mesentery.

SELF-INFEC'TION. Systemic or local infection from a source contained within the organism.

SELF-INFLA'TION. A process, suggested by H. R. Silvester, by which a person in danger of drowning may make himself buoyant by forcing air into the subcutaneous tissue of the neck by forcible blowing efforts with the mouth and nose closed, after having made a puncture in the mucous membrane of the mouth at the reflection of the cheek from the lower jaw.

SELF-INOCULA'TION. Systemic or local inoculation from a source contained within the organism.

SELF-LIM'ITED. Of a disease, having a tendency to pursue its course for a definite period, and then terminate spontaneously.

SELF-POLLU'TION. See MASTURBATION.

SELF-SUSPEN'SION. Suspension of the body for the purpose of making extension on the vertebral column. An unnecessary word, since suspension alone has the same meaning.

SELIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sélinique*. An acid found in *Selinum palustre*.

SELI'NUM, *n.* Gr., *σέλιον* (1st def.). Fr., *sélin* (2d def.). Ger., *Silge* (2d def.). A genus of perennial umbelliferous herbs.—**S. Monnieri**. *Athamanta chinensis*. The seeds are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.—**S. silvestre**. 1. *Thysselinum palustre*. 2. *Angelica silvestris*. 3. A European species with a purgative root.

SEL'IA, *f.* Fr., *selle*. A seat; a part shaped like a seat or saddle.—**S. turcica**. Fr., *selle turcique*. Ger., *Sattelgrube, Türkensattel*. A deep depression, resembling a saddle somewhat, upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone which lodges the pituitary body.

SEMECAR'PUS, *m.* From *σημείον*, a mark, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *sémecarpe*. Ger., *Herzfrucht*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees.—**S. anacardium**. Fr., *sémecarpe anacardier*. Ger., *ostindische Herzfrucht*. Marking nut; an East Indian species. The nut contains a resinous, corrosive juice, used as a rubefacient, and internally against leprosy and syphilis. It yields an acrid, viscid oil which is used as a counterirritant (but often occasions erythema and constitutional disturbance), and internally as a narcotic stimulant. The kernels yield a rubefacient oil. The farina of the anthers is irritating and narcotic, often producing in persons that sleep under the tree when it is in blossom stupefaction and swelling of the face and limbs.—**S. cassavium**. Ger., *wilde Malaccanuss*. An acrid species. Its properties resemble those of *S. anacardium*.

SEMEIOG'RAPHY. Lat., *semeiographia* (from *σημείον*, a sign, and *γράφειν*, to write). The science or art of portraying the symptoms of disease.

SEMEIOL'OGY. From *σημείον*, a sign, and *λόγος*, understanding. See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEMEIO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *σημείωσις*. Diagnosis and prognosis combined.

SEMEIOT'ICS, *sing.* Gr., *σημειωτικά*. Lat., *semeiotica*. See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEMLIN'CIDENT. From *semel*, once, and *incidere*, to befall. Occurring but once in the same patient.

SE'MEN, *m.* *Sem'inis*. Gr., *σπέρμα*. Fr., *sperme, semence*. Ger., *Samen*. 1. The fertilizing or impregnating liquid produced by the male reproductive organs. 2. A seed.—**Animalculum seminis masculi**. See SPERMATOOZOID.—**S. alexandrinum**. See SANTONICA.—**S. Calabar, Semina Calabar, S. calabariense**. See PHY-SOSTIGMA (2d def.).—**S. contra**. See SANTONICA.—**S. gallicum**. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*.—**S. genitale, S. masculinum, S. masculum**. See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. medjamedjo**. The fruit of an undetermined plant of Abyssinia, used as a tæniacuge.—**S. monspeliacum**. The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium*.—**S. sanctum**. See SANTONICA.—**S. stellatum**. See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**S. virile**. See *S.* (1st def.).

SEMIAMPUTA'TIO, *f.* *-o'nis*. Excision of a portion of an organ.—**S. uteri gravidi**. The removal of a gravid rudimentary horn of a uterus bicornis.

SEMIBUL'BUS, *m.* A hemispherical organ or structure.—**Semibulbi corporis spongiosi**. See BULBI vestibuli *vaginæ* (under BULBUS).

SEMICANALIC'ULUS, *m.* A small open canal, a small furrow.

SEMICANA'LIS, *m.* *-a'lis*. A furrow or sulcus.—**S. humeri**. See Bicipital GROOVE.—**S. tensoris tympani**. See CANALIS pro tensore tympani.—**S. tubæ Eustachii**. See SULCUS tubæ Eustachii.—**S. tympanicus**. See SULCUS tympani.

SEMICASTRA'TION. The removal of one testicle.

SEMICEPH'ALUS, *m.* See ANENCEPHALUS.

SEMICIRCULA'RIS. Fr., *semi-circulaire*. Ger., *halbkreisförmig*. Having the form of a semicircle; as a *n.*, a structure having that form.—**S. nervosus anterior cardiæ**. A plexus formed of branches of the left pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the œsophageal, gastric, and left semilunar ganglion, and the celiac plexus upon the anterior surface of the stomach.

SEMICIR'CLUS, *m.* A half circle.—**Semicirculi ossei**. See SEMICIRCULAR CANALS.

SEMICRE'TIN. A person with a modified form of cretinism, having "some rudiments of language."

SEMICRIS'TA, *f.* An elevation on a bone which, when united with its fellow, forms a single ridge.—**S. incisiva**. One half of the nasal crest, on each superior maxilla.

SEMICU'BIUM, SEMICU'PIUM, *n.* See Sitz BATH.

SEMIFIBULÆ'US, SEMIFIBULA'RIS, *m.* *-æ'i, -a'ris*. See PERONEUS *brevis*.

SEMILU'NULA, *f.* A crescentic figure.—**S. unguium**. See LUNULA (1st def.).

SEMILUXA'TION. See SUBLUXATION.

SEMI-MEMBRANO'SUS. Partly membranous; as a *n. m.* (Ger., *halbhäutiger Schenkelmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium by a strong flat tendon. It is inserted into a horizontal groove on the back of the inner tuberosity of the tibia, the ligaments of the knee, and the fascia in its vicinity. It assists in flexing the knee, in rotating the tibia inward when the knee is bent, and in extending the hip.

SEM'IMETAL. Lat., *semimetallum*. See METALLOID.

SEMIMOL'ECULE. A radicle which, when occurring in the free state, doubles the molecular formula that it had when in composition.

SEM'INAL. Lat., *seminalis*. Fr., *séminal*. Pertaining to the semen of animals or to the seed in plants.

SEMINERVO'SUS, *m.* See SEMITENDINOSUS.

SEMINIFEROUS. Lat., *seminiferus*, *seminifer*. Fr., *seminifère*. Ger., *samentragend*, *samenführend*. Conveying, bearing, or producing seed or semen.

SEMINIUM, *n.* See SEMEN (1st def.).

SEMIOXIDIZED. Ger., *halboxydi(e)rt*. Combined with half the amount of oxygen that would be required to saturate the molecule.

SEMPES'TIS, *f.* -*pestis*. See Typhus FEVER and Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS.

SEMPRONATION. Partial pronation, the attitude midway between pronation and supination.

SEMIPTOSIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-*is*). Partial ptosis.

SEMSIDERATIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See HEMIPLEGIA.

SEMISPINALIS, **SEMISPINATUS**, *m.* Fr., *demi-épineux*. The *s. colli* and *s. dorsi* regarded as one muscle.—**S. capitis**. See COMPLEXUS (2d def.).—**S. cervicis**. See *S. colli* (1st def.).—**S. colli**. 1. A muscle arising from the inner tubercle of the upper five or six dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the spinous processes of the first to the sixth cervical vertebrae. 2. See ILIOSPINAL (*n.*).—**S. dorsi**. 1. A muscle arising by tendons from the transverse processes of the fourth to the eleventh dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the spinous process of the four upper dorsal and two lower cervical vertebrae. 2. See ILIOSPINAL (*n.*).—**S. internus**, **S. spinatus**. See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi*.

SEMISULCUS, *m.* A depression in a bone which, with one on its neighbor, forms a groove.—**S. longitudinalis**. See SULCUS *sagittalis*.—**S. ossis parietalis**. A groove on the parietal bone which, with the corresponding one of its fellow, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus.—**S. petrosus inferior**. A portion of the sulcus petrosus inferior on the temporal bone.—**S. sagittalis**. See SULCUS *sagittalis*.

SEMITENDINOSUS. See SEMITENDINOSUS; as a *n. m.* (Fr., *ischio-crétibial*, *demi-nerveux*, *demi-tendineux*; Ger., *halbsehniger Muskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium and is inserted in an expanded tendon with the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It assists in flexing the knee and in rotating the tibia when the knee is bent, and is a powerful extensor of the hip.

SEMITENDINOSUS. Lat., *semitendinosus*. Fr., *semitendineux*. Ger., *halbflechtig*, *halbsehnig*. Partially tendinous.

SEMITERTIANA, *f.* See FEBRIS *s.* (1st def.).

SEMPERVIVUM, *n.* From *semper*, always, and *vivus*, living. Fr., *joubarbe*. Ger., *Hauslaub*. Houseleek; a genus of crassulaceous plants.—**S. arboreum**. Ger., *baumartige Hauslaub*. Tree houseleek, the *αειζων τὸ μέγα* of Dioscorides. It has the properties of *S. tectorum*.—**S. montanum**. Mountain houseleek; a catharticspecies.—**S. sediforme**. Fr., *joubarbe très élevée*. A species used in poultices.—**S. tectorum**. Fr., *joubarbe des toits*. Ger., *Donnergrün*. Bullock's eye; the leaves are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and as an application to burns, insects' stings, ulcers, etc., also for warts and corns, and in England for ringworm.

SENEBIERA, *f.* From *Senebier*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *senébière*. A genus of cruciferous herbs.—**S. coronopus**. Fr., *ambroisie des anciens*. Ger., *Schweinkresse*. Buck's horn; a European salad weed. The herb is stimulant and antiscorbutic. Its ashes formed a part of a nostrum formerly used in vesical calculus.

SEN'ECA, *f.* See SENECA (2d def.).

SEN'ECIN. Of the Eclectics, a preparation made by precipitating the tincture of *Senecio vulgaris* with water.

SEN'ECIN(E). 1. An alkaloid obtained from *Senecio vulgaris*. 2. An elixir prepared from *Senecio jacobæa*, said to be emmenagogue.

SENE'CIO, *m.*, *f.*, and *n.* -*o'nis*. From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *sénécon*. Ger., *Kreuzkraut*, *Kreuzwurz*,

Baldgreis. Groundsel; a genus of tubuliflorous plants.—**S. acanthifolius**. Ger., *krebsdistelblättriges Kreuzkraut*. An Oriental and Egyptian species. A decoction of the leaves and flower heads is used as a deobstruent, especially in uterine complaints.—**S. ambavilla**. Fr., *ambaville*. A Mauritius species, used as an antisyphilitic, pectoral, and vulnerary.—**S. anteuphorbium**. A species found in southern Africa; used as an antidote to the milky juice of euphorbiaceous plants.—**S. aureus**. Ger., *goldblüt(h)iges Kreuzkraut*. (American) golden ragwort. The herb and the rootlets are used by the Indians as a vulnerary and by the Eclectics as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—**S. canicida**. A very poisonous species indigenous to Puebla, Mexico, where it is used for killing dogs. It produces tetanic effects. It has been used in epilepsy and recommended as antispasmodic and sudorific.—**S. doria**. Fr., *sénécon doria*. Ger., *Doriakreuzkraut*. A species abundant in southern Europe and the Orient. The fresh leaves are used as a vulnerary.—**S. doronicum**. Fr., *sénécon doronic*. Ger., *genschwurartiges Kreuzkraut*. Leopard's bane; groundsel. The flower heads are used in asthma.—**S. jacobæa**. Fr., *sénécon jacobée*. Ger., *Jakobskreuzkraut*. Ragweed. The herb was formerly used as a tonic, astringent, vulnerary, and detersive, and by the veterinarians for staggers. Its juice has been recommended as a remedy for pruritus.—**S. nigrescens**. Ger., *schwärzliches Kreuzkraut*. A Chilean species, used as an antiperiodic.—**S. palustris**. Ger., *Sumpfkreuzkraut*. The marsh groundsel of Europe. The root is applied to ulcers, etc.—**S. parviflorus**. A Mexican diaphoretic and deobstruent species.—**S. præcox**. A Mexican species. The leaves are vulnerary and antirrhematic.—**S. ripens**. Fr., *sénécon rampant*. A Cape of Good Hope species, used as a pectoral and antirrhematic.—**S. saracenicus**. Ger., *sarazenisches Kreuzkraut*. Saracens' consoud. The herb was formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent.—**S. sarmentosus**. A species found in Indo-China; used as an application to abscesses.—**S. vulgaris**. Fr., *sénécon commun*. Ger., *gemeines Kreuzkraut*. Common groundsel, the *ἐπιγρον* of Dioscorides. The herb was once used in hæmoptysis and convulsions and as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue, but is now mainly employed as an emollient and resolvent. In its fresh state, and in large doses, it is emetic.

SENEC'TUS, *f.* -*tu'tis*. From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *vieillesse*. Ger., *Alter*. Old age. Cf. SENILITY.

SEN'EGA, *f.* Fr., *polygala de Virginie* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S.*, *S'wurzel* (2d def.), *Klapperschlangenvurzel* (2d def.). 1. A section of the genus *Polygala*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Polygala s.* It is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic and more or less excitant to all the secretions.—**Extractum senegæ**. Fr., *extrait de séneca* (ou *polygala* [Fr. Cod.]). A dry extract made from the root of *Polygala s.* by means of dilute alcohol.—**Extractum senegæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of *Polygala s.*—**False s.** See Northern *s.*—**Infusum senegæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of *Polygala s.*—**Large s.** See Northern *s.*—**Liquor senegæ concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. A concentrated solution of the root of *Polygala s.* Strength 1 in 2.—**Northern s.** The false *s.* of commerce, referred by Maisch to *Polygala Boykinii*, but now regarded as the product of a variety of *Polygala s.* growing in Wisconsin. According to O. Linde, it agrees in structure with the official drug.—**Syrupus senegæ**. Fr., *sirop de polygala* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S'syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. A syrup of *Polygala s.*—**Tinctura senegæ**. Fr., *teinture de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture of *Polygala s.*

SEN'EGIN. Polygalic acid.

SEN'EKA, *f.* See SENECA (2d def.).

SENICIC ACID. A poisonous organic acid found by Rio de la Loza in *Senecio canicida*.

SEN'ILE. Gr., γερῆς. Lat., *senilis*. Fr., *sénile*. Ger., *hochbejahrt, greisig*. Showing signs of advanced age; of diseases, due to or common in old age.

SENIL'ITY. Old age, especially as manifested by physical or mental weakness or decay.

SEN'NA, f. Fr., *séné* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), *feuilles de séné* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Senne, Sennesblätter* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Cassia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *Cassia acutifolia*, imported especially from Alexandria and Tripoli. 3. The leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, imported from India. They are much used as a purgative, usually in combination with some aromatic and an alkaline salt to prevent griping.—

Aleppo s. Fr., *séné d'Alep*. The leaflets of *Cassia obovata*.—**Alexandrian s.** Lat., *s. alexandrina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *séné d'Alexandrie* (ou d'Égypte, ou de la Palte [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *alexandrinische Sennesblätter*. The stiff, brittle leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (1st def.).—

American s. *Cassia marylandica* or its leaflets.—**Arabian s.** The leaflets, intermixed with pods, stalks, and flowers, of *Cassia acutifolia*.—

Bastard s. See *False s.*—**Bladder s.** Lat., *folia sennæ germanicæ* (seu *spuriæ*). Fr., *séné vésiculeux* (ou d'Europe). Ger., *Blasensennesblätter, falsche*

(oder *deutsche*) *Sennesblätter*. The leaves of *Cobulea arborescens*.—

Cape bladder s. *Sutherlandia frutescens* or its pods.—

Confectio sennæ. Fr., *électuaire de séné* (composé). A confection of s. leaves.—

Extractum sennæ fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract of s. leaves.—

False s. Lat., *folia sennæ parvæ* (3d def.). Fr., *faux séné, séné argel* (5th def.). Ger., *falsche Sennesblätter*.

1. The leaflets and fruits of *Tephrosia apollinea*. 2. Bladder s. 3. The leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. 4. The leaves of *Globularia alpum*. 5. The leaves of *Solenostemma argel*.—

Folia sennæ. See *S.* (2d and 3d def's).—

Indian s. See *Arabian s.* and *Tinnevely s.*—

Infusum sennæ. Infusion of s. leaves.—

Infusum sennæ compositum. Black draught; an infusion of s. leaves, fennel seeds, manna, and magnesium sulphate in boiling water [U. S. Ph.]; or of s. leaves and potassium and sodium tartrate, and manna, in boiling water [Ger. Ph.].

—**Italian s.** See *Aleppo s.*—

Liquor sennæ concentratus [Br. Ph.]. A solution prepared by repercolation, heating and preserving with tincture of ginger and alcohol.—

Mecca s. 1. See *Arabian s.* 2. Of Landerer, a superior s., with large leaflets, from the interior of Africa.—

Mocha s., Moka s. See *Arabian s.*—

Nubian s. See under *Tripoli s.*—

S. alexandrina. See *Alexandrian s.*—

Sennæ folia. See *S.* (2d def.).—

S. indica. See *Arabian s.*; of the Br. Ph., see *Tinnevely s.*—

S. marilandica. See *American s.*—

Syrupus sennæ. Ger., *S'syrup*. Syrup of s. leaves.—

Tinctura sennæ (aromatica, seu *composita*). Fr., *teinture de séné*. A tincture of s. leaves, raisins without the seeds, caraway seeds, and coriander seeds [Br. Ph.].—

Tinnevely s. Lat., *s. indica* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *séné de tinnevely* [Fr. Cod.]. Indian s.; a very superior drug produced by the same species (*Cassia angustifolia*) as Arabian s., but from the plant as cultivated in India. It is said to contain one third less cathartic acid than Alexandrian s.—

Tripoli s. Lat., *folia sennæ tripolitaneæ*. Ger., *Sennesblätter*. An inferior s. consisting of the much-broken-up leaflets of *Cassia æthiopica*, probably collected at Fezzan and not in Sennaar and Nubia, as has been generally supposed (whence the name *Nubian s.*).—

Wild s. See *American s.*, *Aleppo s.*, and *False s.* (4th def.).

SENNAC'ROL. A bitter principle found in senna.

SENNAPIC'RIN. An insoluble bitter principle found in senna.

SEN'NIN. Of Rau, a compound of sulphur with a trace of bitter organic matter; obtained by precipitating an aqueous decoction of senna with lead subacetate, filtering the solution and precipitating with hydrogen sulphide, drying, digesting in ether, and evaporating.

SENSA'TION. Gr., αἴσθησις. Lat., *sensus, sensatio*. Fr., *s. Ger., Empfindung*. An impression produced on the higher cerebral centres by external objects through the medium of the organs of sense.—

Correlative s. The general excitement of the cerebrum by a s. propagated along a single sensory nerve.—

Cutaneous s. Ger., *Hautsinn*. A sense impression produced through the medium of the skin.—

Eccentric s. The conception of locality.—

External s. A s. transmitted from one of the peripheral organs of sense. Cf. *Internal s.*—

General s. See *Subjective s.*—

Girdle s. Fr., *douleurs en ceinture*. Ger., *Gürtelgefühl, Reifengefühl*. A painful s. like that produced by a cord or bandage tightened about the trunk or limbs; a common symptom in spinal disease. Cf. *Girdle ANÆSTHESIA*.—

Internal s. A subjective s.; one not produced through the agency of the external organs of sense; such as hunger and thirst, the desire to sleep, etc.—

Objective s. An external s. due to the agency of some object of sense.—

Radiated s., Secondary s. Of Müller, the excitation of one s. by another, or the extension, in disease, of a morbid s. to parts not actually affected.—

S. transference. Recognition of objects that are usually only distinguished by visual or auditory s. by means of tactile s.; clairvoyance.—

Special s. See *Special SENSES*.—

Subjective s. 1. A s. which originates within the cerebrum. 2. See *Internal s.*—

Tactile s. An impression produced through the medium of the sense of touch.

SENSE. Gr., αἴσθησις. Lat., *sensus*. Fr., *sens*. Ger., *Sinn*. A faculty by which an impression is gained of the existence and qualities of external objects.—

Cinesimetric s. The faculty of apprehending the amount or extent of movements.—

Color s. Ger., *Farbensinn*. The perception of colors; the faculty of distinguishing the various colors.—

Corporeal s. See *Nutritive s's.*—

Intellectual s's. Touch, sight, and hearing; so called because supposed to minister directly to the intellect.—

Kinæsthetic s. See *Muscular s.*—

Muscle s., Muscular s. Lat., *kinæsthesia*. Ger., *Muskelsinn, Anstrengungsgefühl*. A consciousness of the amount or quickness of muscular exertion involved in the performance of a given act.—

Neural s. The supposed s. of effort produced in the central nervous system by every muscular action.—

Nutritive s's. Smell and taste; so called because more directly concerned with nutrition than the other s's.—

Pressure s. Fr., *sens de pression*. Ger., *Drucksinn*. The faculty of judging of the amount of pressure exerted on a given part of the body.—

Respiratory s. See *BESOIN de respirer*.—

S. of direction. See *ORIENTATION* (2d def.).—

S. of effort. See *Neural s.*—

S. of force. Of R. F. Battye, that phase of the muscular s. that determines the kind or degree of force exerted.—

S. of locality, S. of space. Fr., *sens d'espace*. Ger., *Raumsinn*. That s. by which one recognizes objects in space, their dimensions, and their differences from each other.—

Special s's. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.—

Temperature s. The faculty of apprehending degrees or differences of temperature.

SENSE ORGAN. An organ or structure possessing sensibility.—

Central s. o's. The centres of the nerves of special sensations.—

Peripheral s. o's. Peripheral terminations of nerves of special sensations.

SENSIBIL'ITY. Lat., *sensibilitas*. Fr., *sensibilité*. Ger., *Empfindlichkeit*. The capacity of receiving sensations or impressions; the power of feeling.—

Baric s. See *Weight s.*—

Crossed s. See *ALLOCHIRIA*.—

Direct s. The s. which a sensory nerve derives directly from the spinal cord. Cf. *Recurrent s.*—

Muscular s. See *Muscular SENSE*.—

Organic s. 1. The assimilating power of living cells (an improper use). 2. The characteristic s. of cellular elements—e. g., amœbæ—in consequence of which they respond to excitation or irritation.—

Recurrent s. Ger., *zurücklaufender Sinn*. The derived s. pos-

sessed by a motor nerve after section of the posterior root of a spinal nerve at a point between the ganglion and the spinal cord. It is ascribed to the presence of recurrent sensory fibres running from the ganglion in the anterior or motor root.—**Tactile s.** The faculty of apprehending the locality, form, and size of objects by the sense of touch.—**Weight s.** The faculty of estimating the weight of bodies.

SENSITIVE. Lat., *sensitivus*. Fr., *sensitif*. Ger., *sensitiv*, *empfindlich*. 1. Possessing sensibility, endowed with keenness of perception. 2. Capable of reacting against an irritation, such as that caused by a touch, a chemical agent, moisture, or light; said especially of parts or organs that change their form or direction in response to a slight mechanical stimulus.

SENSITORY. n. See **SENSORIUM**.

SENSORY. Fr., *s.*, *sensoriel*. See **SENSORY**.

SENSORIUM. Of nerves, conveying both sensory and motor impressions.

SENSORY. n. From *sensire*, to perceive. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Empfindungssitz*. The cerebrum; a sensory nervous centre.—**S. commune.** The portion of the brain particularly concerned in the reception of sensory impressions.

SEN'SORIVOLITIONAL. Of nerves, concerned in both sensation and voluntary movement.

SENSORY. Lat., *sensorius*. Fr., *sensoriel* (1st def.), *sensorial* (2d def.). Ger., *sinnlich*, *sensuell*. 1. Pertaining to a sense; concerned in sensation. 2. Pertaining to the sensorium.

SENTIENT. See **SENSORY** and **SENSITIVE**.

SENTINA. f. The hold of a ship.—**S. encephali.** See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).

SEP'ARATOR. From *separare*, to divide. 1. A small ivory or bone wedge-shaped instrument used for separating vascular tissues in order to prevent the hæmorrhage consequent upon cutting. 2. Of Laval, an instrument for separating the constituents of fluids in order to facilitate analyses. 3. Of Jarvis, a dental instrument for separating the teeth. 4. An apparatus for separating solids from liquids in which they are held in suspension (e. g., by centrifugal force).

SEP'EDON. n. -ed'ónos (-is). Gr., *σπεδών* (from *σπένθαι*, to putrefy). Fr., *pourriture*. Ger., *Fäulnis*. Putridity.

SEPH'IRUS. m. See **SCLEROSIS**.

SE'PIA. f. Gr., *σπία*. Fr., *seiche* (1st def.). Ger., *Dintenfisch* (1st def.). 1. The cuttlefish. 2. A carbonaceous pigment obtained from *S. officinalis* and other cephalopods.—**Os sepia.** Ger., *Fischbein*, *Kuttelfischbein*. Cuttlefish bone situated under the skin in the back of *S. officinalis*. Finely powdered, it is used as an antacid, in goitre, and in tooth powders. A similar but smaller body obtained from *S. elegans* is also known as *os sepia*.

SEP'IRIN(E). An alkaloid found in *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

SEPOM'ETER. See **SEPTOMETER** (1st def.).

SEPSICOL'YTIN. Of Peckolt, an antiseptic product of mandioc juice.

SEP'SIN(E). A base obtained from putrid yeast and decomposed organic material. Injected into the veins, it produces vomiting and diarrhœa, with ecchymosis of the stomach and intestines.

SEP'SIS. f. *Sep'seos* (-is). Gr., *σψις*. Ger., *Fäulnis*, *Fäulnisprocess*. 1. Putrefaction. 2. Poisoning with septic matter.

SEPT'E/MIA. f. Ger., *Septämie*. See **SEPTICÆMIA**.

SEPT'AL. Pertaining to a septum.

SEPT'AN. From *septem*, seven. Recurring every seventh day.

SEPT'ATE. See **SÆPTATE**.

SEPTENTRION'ALIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum septentrionale*; used in strychnine poisoning, tetanus, and rabies.

SEPTH'E/MIA. f. Ger., *Septhämie*. See **SEPTICÆMIA**.

SEP'TIC. Gr., *σηπτικός*. Lat., *septicus*. Fr., *septique*. Ger., *faulend*, *septisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or promoting putrefaction.

SEPTICÆ/MIA. f. From *σηπτικός*, putrid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Written also *septicæmia*. Fr., *septicémie*. Ger., *Septikämie*, *Septihämie*, *Blutdissolution*. A constitutional, generally acute disease popularly termed blood poisoning; due to the absorption of various putrid substances into the blood, which are supposed to act as ferments and so to change it that it can not fulfill its physiological functions.—**Davaine's s.** A variety of s. described by Davaine, in which a minute quantity of the blood of an infected rabbit will, when inoculated in a healthy rabbit, produce s.—**Fulminant s.** Fr., *septicémie foudroyante* (ou *vraie*). True putrefaction of the blood, as distinguished from septic infection.—**Gangrenous s.** S. due to absorption of the putrid products of gangrene. The symptoms are those of profound septic poisoning associated with secondary foci of gangrene at points of the body remote from that originally attacked.—**Internal s.** S. due, according to Perrin, to absorption of putrid matter from a typhoid or variolous abscess, a putrid vesical catarrh, spontaneous osteomyelitis, or suppurating phlebitis.—**Lymphatic s.** A form of s. in which the infecting material has entered the circulation by way of the lymphatics; it is rapid and severe in its course, and characterized by effusions into the serous cavities.—**Mouse s.** S. in the mouse, produced by inoculating the animal with a fluid containing a narrow, thin bacillus resembling that of swine erysipelas.—**Peritoneal s.** Fr., *septicémie péritonéale*. A form of s. that may occur, and prove rapidly fatal, in consequence of a wound of the peritonæum, with or without peritonitis.

—**Puerperal s.** Fr., *septicémie puerpérale*, *empoisonnement puerpéral*. S. due to septic infection in the puerperal state.—**Pure s.** A form characterized by symptoms of intense blood poisoning without the development of local lesions.—**Rabbit's s.** Of Koch, s. with bloody, serous œdema, occurring in rabbits in consequence of inoculation with the *Bacillus cuniculicida*.—**Surgical s.** S. consecutive to wounds and injuries.—**Simple s.** Poisoning of the blood by the absorption of putrid material.—**Venous s.** That form of s. in which the infection proceeds from a putrid thrombus, as in uterine phlebitis, characterized by its resemblance to metastatic pyæmia, especially in the occurrence of metastatic abscesses.

SEPTICINE. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Septicin*. 1. Animal quinioidine; a fluorescent ptomaine analogous to quinine, found in the liver and other viscera and tissues of man and certain lower animals. 2. Of Hager, a mixture of amylamine and hexylamine obtained from putrid material.

SEPTICITY. The state of being septic.

SEPTICOPY'Æ/MIA. f. From *σηπτικός*, putrid, *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Septicopyämie*. Septic pyæmia.—**S. metastatica.** A form characterized by putrid deposits in the lungs, etc., as the result of suppuration and putrescence of venous thrombi.

SEPTIMA'NA. f. From *septem*, seven. Of Morgagni, see **SEPTAN FEVER**.

SEPTIMES'TRIS. From *septem*, seven, and *mensis*, a month. Of seven months; of a fetus, born after seven months' gestation.

SEPTIN(E). See **SEPSINE**.

SEPTIV'ALENT. Ger., *siebenwert(h)ig*. Having an atomicity of seven.

SEPTOCHEMI'A. f. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *χημεία*, alchemy. Fr., *septochimie*. Septic activity or action.

SEPTOCHY'MIA. f. From *σηπτός*, rotten, and *χυμός*, juice. A septic state of the juices.

SEPTODIARRH'E'A. f. Fr., *septodiarrhée*. Septic diarrhœa.

SEPTODYSENTERIA, *f.* Fr., *septodysenterie*. Septic dysentery.

SEPTOFOURMA. A veterinary antiseptic solution of soap and formic aldehyde in alcohol.

SEPTOMETER. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *septomètre*. 1. Of R. A. Smith, an instrument for determining the quantity of organic putrescible matter present in air. 2. See **SÆPTOMETER**.

SEPTON. From *σήπειν*, to make rotten. Of S. I. Mitchell, a hypothetical substance, of the nature of a ferment, supposed to cause a contagious disease.

SEPTOPYÆMIA, *f.* See **SEPTICOPYÆMIA**.

SEPTOPYRA, *f.* From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *πῦρ*, fire. See **Putrid FEVER**.

SEPULUM, **SEP'TUM**, *n.* See **SÆPTULUM** and **SÆPTUM**.

SEP'TUPLET. One of seven children born as the result of a single gestation.

SEQUAR'DIN. Brown-Séquard's sterilized testicle juice.

SEQUE'LA, *f.* From *sequi*, to follow. Fr., *séquelle, suite*. Ger., *Folgekrankheit, Folgeerscheinung*. A morbid state resulting from a preceding disease or injury.

SEQUESTRA'TION. Lat., *sequestratio*. Fr., *séquestration*. Ger., *S.* 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. Seclusion of lunatics or of persons affected with contagious or infectious disease.

SEQUESTREC'TOMY, **SEQUESTROT'OMY**. From *sequestrum* (*q. v.*), and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out, or *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Sequestrotomie*. The operation of removing a sequestrum.

SEQUEST'UM, *n.* From *sequestrare*, to surrender. Ger., *Sequester, Knochensequester*. A portion of bone separated from the healthy bone in consequence of being necrosed, but not dislodged from its position.

SERALBU'MIN. Serum albumin.

SER'ICEPS. Fr., *sériceps*. From *sericum*, silk, and *foriceps* (*q. v.*). Of Poulet, (1) a contrivance invented by him, consisting of a sort of bag, the open end of which is to be applied to the fetal head and laced, to serve for making traction; (2) a device, for like use, made mostly of flexible steel.

SER'ICICACID. Fr., *acide sérrique*. 1. The compound $C_{30}H_{60}N_8O_{14}$, obtained from silk. 2. See **MYRISTIC acid**.

SER'ICIN. Fr., *séricine, gélatine de la soie*. Ger., *Seidenfibrin*. 1. Silk substance, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$, obtained by boiling raw silk a long time with water. 2. See **SERIN** (2d def.).

SERICOG'RAPHIS, *f.* -*graph'idos (-is)*. From *σηρικόν*, silk, and *γραφίς*, a design. A genus of acanthaceous plants.—**S. mohuitli**. A Brazilian and Central American herb. The leaves are stimulant, and in Mexico are considered antidysenteric. They yield a dark-blue coloring matter which resembles litmus in its reactions.

SER'ICUM, *n.* From *σηρικός*, silken. The cocoon of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*); silk.—**S. adhæsivum**, **S. anglicum**. See **Court PLASTER**.—**S. crudum**. See **S.**

SER'IN. Fr., *sérine*. Ger., *S.* 1. Serum albumin. 2. Amidoglycerol.

SERIN'GOS. A form of purulent dysentery endemic in Caffraria.

SERISCIS'SION. From *sericum*, silk, and *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *sériscission*. The cutting through of tissues with silk thread.

SERIS'SA, *f.* Fr., *sérisse*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**S. foetida**. The only species. The root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally in ophthalmia and ulcers.

SERJA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *serjanie*. Ger., *Serjanie*. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. All species are narcotic.—**S. let(h)alis**. Ger., *töd(t)liche Serjanie*. Brazilian fish poison plant; said to be one of the plants from the flowers of which a certain wasp collects an acrid narcotic honey which produces, even in small quantity,

raving madness and sometimes death.—**S. mexicana**. Ger., *mexikanische Serjanie*. A diuretic Mexican species used in gout and chronic syphilis.—**S. noxia**. A poisonous Brazilian species having the properties of *S. lethalis*.—**S. tritermata**. Fr., *serjanie tritermée*. A species found in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and young branches are used like sarsaparilla.

SE''ROALBUMIN'RIA, *f.* See under **ALBUMINURIA**.

SEROCÆLO'MA, *m.* From *serum*, serum, and *κοῖλος*, hollow. Ger., *Serocœlom, Interamnionhöhle*. The space between the fœtus and the amnion.

SEROCYS'TIC. From *serum* (*q. v.*), and *κύστις*, a cyst. Composed of or containing cysts filled with serum.

SEROFI'BRINOUS. Partaking of the nature of both serum and fibrin.

SEROGELAT'INOUS. Partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin.

SEROLACTES'CENT. Fr., *sérolactescent*. Having the characters of serum and of milk (said of the secretion of Montgomery's glands).

SER'OLIN. Lat., *serolina*. Fr., *séroline*. Ger., *Serolin*. A compound contained in blood in the proportion of 2 parts in 100,000. It occurs in agglomerations of microcrystalline needles or pearly scales, very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, more freely in boiling alcohol, and in ether; it is neutral, fusible at 36° C., and nonsaponifiable. According to Gobley, it is a mixture of albumin and fatty matters; according to Flint, it is identical with stercorin.

SEROMU'COUS. Partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus.

SEROPH'THISIS, *f.* -*phthis'eos*. A great diminution of the quantity of serum in the blood.—**S. perniciosa** *endemica*. Of Wernich, beriberi.

SE''ROPNEUMOTHO'RAX, *m.* -*a'cos (-is)*. From *serum* (*q. v.*), *πνεῦμον*, the lung, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Pleurisy with serous effusion and pneumothorax.

SEROPU'RULENT. Partaking of the nature of both serum and pus.

SEROPUS'. A fluid which consists of both serum and pus.

SERO'SA, *f.* A serous membrane.

SE''ROSE'ROUS. Pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly (see **S. SUTURE**).

SE'ROSINE. A proprietary antipyretic said to consist of bromaniline.

SEROSI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of a serous membrane.—**Multiple s.** Simultaneous inflammatory effusion into several serous sacs.

SE''ROSINO'VIAL. Partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia.

SEROTAX'IS, *f.* -*tax'eos (-is)*. Determination of serum to the skin, as after applications of caustic potash.

SEROTHER'APY. The therapeutical use of serum, particularly of serum containing an antitoxine.

SEROTI'NA, *f.* See **DECIDUA s.**

SE'ROUS. Fr., *séreux*. Ger., *serös*. Consisting of, containing, resembling, or producing (see **S. MEMBRANE**) serum; thin, watery.

SER'PENS. -*pen'tis*. From *serpere*, to creep. Creeping; as a n., see **HERPES** (1st def.).

SERPENTA'RIA, *f.* From *serpens*, a serpent. Fr., *aristoloche serpentina, serpentina de Virginie (souche)* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. *Aristolochia s.* 2. The rhizome of *Aristolochia s.*, and, according to the U. S. and Br. Ph's, of *Aristolochia reticulata*. 3. A section of the genus *Aristolochia*.—**Extractum serpentariæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract of *s.* (2d def.).—**Liquor serpentariæ concentratus** [Br. Ph.]. A concentrated solution of *s.* (2d def.) of the strength of 1 in 2.

SERPEN'TARIN. See **ARISTOLOCHIN**.

SER'PES, *m.* -*e'tis*. Herpes.

SERPI'GINOUS. Lat., *serpiginus*. Fr., *serpigneux*. Spreading gradually (said of ulceration).

SERPI'GO, *f.* -ig'inis. From *serpere*, to creep. 1. A creeping skin eruption; herpes (1st def.). 2. Of Fuchs, scabies crustosa.—**S. diffusa**. Scabies crustosa.—**S. faciei**. Scabies (or eczema) of the face, with thick crusts.—**S. volatica**. See **HERPES** (1st def.).

SERPIL'LUM, *n.* See **SERP'YLLUM**.

SERP'YL'LUM, *n.* 1. *Thymus s.* 2. A section of the genus *Thymus*.—**Spiritus serpylli**. A syrup of the herb of *Thymus s.*

SER'RA, *f.* See **SAW**.—**S. versatilis**. See **TREP'HINE**.

SER'RATE(D). Lat., *serratus*. Fr., *serré*, *dentelé*. Ger., *sägezähmig*, *gezähnt*. Indented like a saw.

SERRAT'ULA, *f.* Fr., *serrate* (4th def.), *serratule* (4th def.). Ger., *Scharte* (4th def.). 1. *Stachys betonica* and formerly *S. tinctoria*. 2. The genus *Haplotaxis*. 3. The genus *Picria*. 4. Sawwort; a genus of the *Serratulæ*.—**S. tinctoria**. Fr., *serratule* (*des teinturiers*). Ger., *färbende Scharte*. Dyers' savory. The herb and root were formerly used as detergives and vulneraries.

SERRA'TUS. See **SERRATE**; as a *n. m.*, a muscle having a digitated margin.—**S. anticus** (major). See *S. magnus*.—**S. anticus minor**. See **PECTORALIS minor**.—**S. internus**. See **INFRACOSTALIS**.—**S. magnus**, *S. major*. Fr., *grand dentelé*. Ger., *grosser Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises by nine or ten fleshy digitations from the external surfaces of the upper eight or nine ribs (two usually from the second rib), and is inserted into the whole of the base and inferior angle of the scapula.—**S. posticus inferior**. Fr., *petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. Ger., *unterer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises from the posterior layer of the lumbar fascia on a level with the last dorsal and two upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the lower margins of the four lower ribs.—**S. posticus superior**. Fr., *cervico-dorso-costal*, *petit dentelé postérieur et supérieur*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A flat muscle which arises by a thin aponeurosis from the spinous processes of the last cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the outer surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, slightly external to their angles.

SERRE-FINE (Fr.). Se²r-fen. A small spring forceps invented by Vidal for catching bleeding vessels and controlling hæmorrhage during operations; also used for closing a wound temporarily.

SERRE-NEUD (Fr.). Se²r-nu⁵. An instrument for gradually tightening a ligature; used for cutting through a pedicle or other like part slowly and bloodlessly, also as a temporary constrictor of such a part in the course of an operation.

SER'UM, *n.* Fr., *sérum*. Ger., *S.*, *Aderwasser*. The watery portion of an organic fluid (ordinarily of the blood).—**Anticholeraic s.** A *s.* supposed to contain a cholera antitoxine.—**Antidiphtheritic s.** The *s.* of an animal (usually the horse) that has been immunized against diphtheria by repeated inoculations with the virus of the disease; used for the prevention and cure of diphtheria.—**Antiphthitic s.** A *s.* supposed to contain a tuberculosis antitoxine.—**Antistreptococcus s.** An antitoxic *s.* employed in the treatment of disease due to streptococcus infection.—**Antitoxic s.** A *s.* containing an antitoxine.—**Artificial s.** Lat., *s. factitium*. Water containing albumin, salts, etc., to imitate the *s.* of the blood; used as an intravenous or subcutaneous injection as a restorative, also in preparing microscopical specimens. That of B. W. Richardson consists of 1 oz. of white of egg, 1 drachm of common salt, 1 scruple of sodium phosphate, 1 oz. of clarified animal fat, 2 oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make a pint.—**Blood s.** The fluid which separates from the blood after coagulation; defibrinated blood plasma, consisting, according to Marcet, of 90 parts of water, 7·60 of albuminoids, 0·60 of potassium and sodium chlorides, 0·40 of muco-

extractive matters, 0·65 of sodium carbonate, 0·35 of potassium sulphate, and 0·40 of earthy phosphates.—**Calmette's s.** An antitoxic *s.* used in the treatment of snake bites.—**Curative s.** Ger., *Heilserum*. An antitoxic *s.* which not only prevents, but cures the disease of which it contains the antitoxine.—**De Renzis s.** A *s.* used in treatment of pneumonia.—**Iodized s.** Ger., *Jodserum*. *S.* treated with potassium iodide; used in bacteriological research.—**Maragliano's s.** A form of antiphthitic *s.*—**Marmorek's s.** A form of antistreptococcus *s.*—**Milk s.** Whey.—**S. cells**. Ger., *seröse* (oder *serumhaltige*) *Fettzellen*. Fat cells containing *s.* in place of part or all of the fat which was originally in the cell.—**S. cerebrospinale**. See **Cerebrospinal FLUID**.—**S. factitium**. See **Artificial s.**—**S. globulin**. See **PARAGLOBULIN**.—**S. lacteum**, *S. lactis*. See **WHEY**.—**S. sanguinis**. See **Blood s.**—**Trunczek's s.** An artificial *s.* consisting of 0·44 of a gramme of sodium sulphate, 4·92 grammes of sodium chloride, 0·15 of a gramme of sodium phosphate, 0·21 of a gramme of sodium carbonate, 0·40 of a gramme of potassium sulphate, and enough distilled water to make 100 c. c.

SERUMU'RIA, *f.* From *serum* (*q. v.*), and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *sérumurie*. Albuminuria (under the idea that it is not merely albumin, but blood serum as a whole, that passes off with the urine).

SER'AME. *Sesamum orientale* and *Sesamum indicum*.—**S. oil**. Oil of sesamum.

SER'AMOID, **SESAMOI'DAL**. Gr., *σησαμοειδής* (from *σησάμον*, sesame, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sesamoides*. Fr., *sésamoïde*. Ger., *sesamartig*. Resembling or having the shape of a seed of sesame. See *S. BONES*.

SER'AMUM, *n.* Gr., *σησάμον*. Fr., *sésame*. Ger., *Sesam*. A genus of herbs of the *Pedalinæ*.—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sesami*. Fr., *huile de sésame*, *sésame*. Ger., *Sesamöl*. Sesame-(or gingili-, or teal-, or benné-) oil; obtained by expression from the seeds of *S. indicum* [U. S. Ph.] and *S. orientale*. It resembles olive oil and is used like it.—**S. indicum**. An herb indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated as a source of oil of *s.* The leaves are used as a demulcent and for emollient cataplasms. In India the seeds are considered emmenagogue.—**S. oleiferum**, *S. orientale*. Fr., *digitale orientale*. A species perhaps identical with *S. indicum*, having the same properties.

SESBA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *sesbanie*. Ger., *Sesbanie*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**S. ægyptiaca**, *S. arborescens*. Sesban. The seeds are used in Egypt for hæmorrhoids and dysentery. In India the leaves are used in constipation and in mania, the bark and seed as an emmenagogue, and the root in snake bites.

SES'ELI, *n.* -el'eos. Gr., *σέσελι*. Fr., *séséli*. Ger., *Sesel*. A genus of umbelliferous plants.—**S. macedonicum**. Fr., *persil de Macédoine* (ou *des rochers*). Macedonian parsley; a native of Greece and northern Africa. The fruits are diuretic and carminative. The roots and leaves are used as a vulnerary, and the latter as an insecticide.—**S. tortuosum**. Fr., *séséli* (ou *fenouil*) *tortueux*, *séséli officinal* (ou *de Marseille*). Ger., *gedrehter Sesel*. Hartwort of Marseilles, an aromatic species growing in southern Europe. The fruits are used as a carminative, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and were once considered an antidote to *Cicuta virosa*.

SESQUIARGENT'IC. Lat., *sesquiargenticus*. Fr., *sesquiargentique*. Containing three atoms of silver to two molecules of an acid radicle.

SESQUIBA'SIC. Of salts, formed from a tribasic acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by two of a basic element or radicle.

SESQUIBRO'MID(E). See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**.

SESQUICARBO'NAS, *m.* -a'tis. See **SESQUICARBONATE**.

SESQUICAR'BONATE. A carbonate containing one and a half times as much of the carbonic acid radicle as the normal carbonate.

SESQUICHLORIDE(E). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of one atom and a half of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. Analogous compounds of bromine, hydroxyl, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *sesquibromide*, *sesquihydroxide*, *sesquioxide*, and *sesquisulphide*. The terms *s.*, etc., however, are often used where *trichloride*, etc., would be more proper.

SESQUIHYDRATE. 1. A sesquihydroxide. 2. A crystallized salt containing three molecules of water of crystallization in two molecules of the salt.

SESQUIHYDROXIDE(E), **SESQUIOXIDE**(E). See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**.

SESQUILUMBIC. Of a compound, containing lead and a bivalent radicle in the proportion of three atoms of the former to two molecules of the latter.

SESQUISALT. Fr., *sesquisel*. A salt in which, according to the old system of nomenclature, two equivalents of a base are combined with three of an acid; or which, according to modern views, contains one and a half times as much of the radicle as a protosalt.

SESQUISULPHATE. Fr., *sesquisulfate*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric acid radicle combined with two atoms or molecules of a basic radicle; a sulphate formed from the sesquioxide. The term is often used for *trisulphate*.

SESQUISULPHIDE(E). See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**.

SES'SEA, *f.* Fr., *sessée*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees.—**S. dependens**, **S. stipulata**. Fr., *sessée*, *pendante*. Peruvian species used as emollients and anodynes.

SES'SILE. Lat., *sessilis* (from *sedere*, to sit). Fr., *s.* Ger., *sitzend*, *stielllos*. Attached directly to a basis of support, without a peduncle.

SETA, *f.* Fr., *soie*. Ger., *Borste*. 1. A bristle (e. g., a stiff hair or a straight, slender prickle). 2. A bristle-like or hairlike organ.—**S. equina**. *Filaria papillosa*.—**S. palustris**. *Gordius aquaticus*.

SETACEOUS. Lat., *setaceus*. Fr., *setacé*, *seteux* (2d def.). Ger., *borstenartig* (1st def.), *borstenförmig* (1st def.), *borstig* (2d def.). 1. Bristle-shaped. 2. Setose; composed of or covered with bristles.

SETACEUM, *n.* See **SETON**.

SETIFEROUS, **SETIGEROUS**. Lat., *setiferus* (from *seta*, a bristle, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing a bristle or bristles (*setæ*).

SETON. From *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *séton*. Ger., *Haar-seil*, *Abflussriemen*. 1. A sinus established by piercing a fold of the skin with a knifelike needle threaded with a strip of muslin, lamp wick, or other material, which is left in place so as to produce suppuration and act as a derivative. 2. The strip so used.—**Galvanic s.** A platinum wire inserted like a *s.* and connected with a galvanic battery so as to be made red-hot.

SETOSE. Lat., *setosus*. See **SETACEOUS** (2d def.).

SEVADILLA, *f.* See **CEVADILLA**.

SEVATIO, *f.* —*o'nis*. From *seum*, suet. See **LIPOMATOSIS**.

SEVUM, *n.* Fr., *suif de mouton* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., mutton suet purified by being melted, strained, and cooled. 2. See **Cutaneous SEBUM**.—**S. bovillum**, **S. bovinum**, **S. bubulum**. See **SEBUM bovinum**.—**S. ceti**. See **CETACEUM**.—**S. ovillum**, **S. præparatum**, **S. vervecinum**. See *S.* (1st def.).

SEWAGE. Refuse matter, including feces, urine, etc., carried off from habitations by means of sewers.

SEWER. Fr., *égout*. Ger., *Siel*, *Abzugskanal*. A canal for carrying off waste water and sewage.

SEWERAGE. 1. The process of collecting and carrying off sewage. 2. Sewers collectively.

SEXBASIC. Combining with six molecules of a univalent base; saturating a sexvalent base.

SEXDECYL. See **CETYL**.

SEX'TAN. From *sex*, six. Recurring at intervals of five days.

SEX'TUPLET. One of six children born as the result of a single gestation.

SEX'UAL. From *sexus*, sex. Fr., *sexuel*, *sexué*. Ger., *geschlechtlich*. Pertaining to sex.

SEX'VALENT. Ger., *sechswert(h)ig*. Having an atomicity of six (i. e., being capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen in a molecule.)

SHADOWGRAPH. An X-ray picture.

SHAFT. A.-S., *scaft*. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *flèche*. Ger., *Schaft*. Of a long bone, its elongated central portion; of a cilium, its free portion, continuous with the proximal bulb; of a hair, see **HAIR s.**

SHAMPOO'ING. 1. A Hindu practice of rubbing the surface of the body with liniments or other liquids during a bath, at the same time flexing the joints and kneading the muscles. 2. Washing and rubbing the head thoroughly with soap or other substances which produce a lather.

SHEATH. Gr., *ἐλυτρον*. Lat., *vagina*. Fr., *gaine*. Ger., *Scheide*. An enveloping structure, a case or covering; of a horse, the *s.* of the penis.—**Axillary s.** A process of the prevertebral fascia covering the initial portion of the axillary artery and vein.—**Axis cylinder s.** See **Huxley's LAYER**.—**Capillary s.** See **Circumvascular s.**—**Carotid s.** A process of the deep cervical fascia surrounding the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and internal jugular vein, the last two separated from the first by a septum.—**Cellular s.** See **EPINEURIUM**.—**Circumvascular s.** A wide lymphatic tube completely surrounding the smallest blood vessels of bone, of the central nervous system, of the retina, and of the liver.

—**Cortical s.** Of Nægeli, the whole of the primary bast bundles.—**Crural s.** Lat., *vagina vasorum cruralium*. A funnel-shaped fascial investment of the femoral vessels. It is continuous above with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ, and is divided by septa into three compartments: the outer, for the femoral artery; the middle, for the femoral vein; and the inner, known as the femoral canal.—**Dentinal s.** Ger., *Zahnscheide*. Of Neumann, the *s.*-like structure (supposed to be an elastic limiting layer) lining the dentinal canals and thus containing the dentinal fibres.—**Dural s.** See **DURA**.—**Elastic s. of the axis cylinder**. See **Maauthner's s.**—**Femoral s.** See **Crural s.**—**Fibril s.** Ger., *Fibrillen*, *Häutchen* (oder *Scheide*). 1. Of Key and Retzius, a kind of *s.* for the individual nerve fibres of a nerve funiculus, formed outside the primitive *s.* of the nerve fibril by the longitudinal connective tissue fibrils of the endoneurium. 2. A supposed membrane inclosing the muscle columns and appearing as a sharp, clear line around Cohnheim's areas.—**Henle's root s. (of the hair)**. See **Henle's LAYER**.—**Henle's s.** 1. See **Henle's LAYER**. 2. Of Ranvier (1878), the connective tissue envelope of the finest fasciculi of medullated nerve fibres. This *s.* consists of a single lamella of perineurium covered on both surfaces by endothelium. It may inclose but a single nerve fibre, in which case there is a space (lymph space) between it and the neurilemma of the nerve fibre.—**Huxley's s.** See **Huxley's LAYER**.—**Lamellar s.** See **PERINEURIUM**.—**Leaf s.** See **VAGINA** (3d def.).—**Maauthner's s.** The hyaline *s.* surrounding the axis cylinder and separating it from the myeline.—**Medullary s.**

Fr., *gaine médullaire* (ou *de myéline*). Ger., *Markcylinder*, *Markscheide*, *Myelinscheide* (1st def.). *Markmantel* (2d def.). 1. A sheath of myeline inclosing the axis cylinder in medullated nerve fibres. This in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma, in peripheral nerves at least. At the nodes of Ranvier the medullary *s.* is wholly or in some cases but partly absent, and in some cases it seems to be partly divided into other shorter segments by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. Under some circumstances also the medul-

lary s. appears to be pervaded with a fine network.
 2. The primary bundles of wood (xylem) that project into the medulla (pith) from the cambium ring.—**Myeline s.** See **NEURILEMMA** (1st def.) and **Medullary s.** (1st def.).—**Myelonal s.** See **Spinal DURA**.—**Nerve s.** See **PERINEURIUM**.—**Neumann's s.** See **Dentinal s.**—**Nucleus s.** Ger., *Kernscheide*. In the roots of many monocotyledons, a deposit of cells (observed on cross-section as a colored ring) surrounding the central ligneous portion.—**Perivascular (lymph) s.** See **Circumvascular s.**—**Pial s.** See **PIA**.—**Plerom s.** See **BUNDLE s.**—**Primitive s.** See **NEURILEMMA** (1st def.).—**Root s.** See the major list.—**Schwann's s.** See **NEURILEMMA** (1st def.).—**S. of a muscle.** Ger., *Muskelscheide*. The layer of fascia or aponeurosis covering a muscle.—**S. of Henle.** See *Henle's LAYER*.—**S. of the flexor tendons.** Transverse and oblique fibrous bands which bind the tendons of the flexores digitorum profundus and sublimis to the palmar surfaces of the first and second phalanges.—**S. of the optic nerve.** Ger., *Schnervenscheide*. The structures covering the optic nerve, the tunica nervi optici externa and tunica nervi optici interna, and the intervening process of the arachnoides.—**S. of the rectus abdominis.** The s. formed by the division of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus at the outer border of the rectus and their union in the linea alba.—**Structureless s.** See **NEURILEMMA** (1st def.) and **SARCOLEMMA**.—**Structureless s. of the axis cylinder.** See *Mauthner's s.*—**Synovial s.** Lat., *vagina tendinis*. Ger., *Schnenscheide*. A synovial membrane which lines the cavity in which a tendon glides when it is bound down against a bone.—**Tangential s.** The cellulofibrous s. inclosing the primitive carotids.
SHEEP'POX. Lat., *variola ovina*. Fr., *clavéau, clavée*. Ger., *Schafblattern, Schafpocken*. 1. A disease of sheep, closely resembling variola in man. 2. Varicella.
SHEET. A.-S., *sceat, sceta, scyta*. Fr., *drap*. Ger., *Bettuch*. An oblong piece of linen or cotton, forming part of bedclothes, usually next the sleeper.—**Draw s.** A folded s. placed under a patient so that it may be withdrawn without disturbing the bed or lifting the patient.
SHELLAC'. See *Shell LAC*.
SHERRY. See under **WINE**.
SHIELD. Gr., *πείλη*. Lat., *pelta*. Fr., *gaîne, bouclier*. Ger., *Schild*. 1. A piece of armor defending the body; hence, any protective apparatus or structure. 2. Of a faradaic battery, the tube inserted in the core of the central coil, which regulates the intensity of the action.—**Antithermic s.** Of H. P. C. Wilson, an instrument made of some non-conducting material to protect the tissues during the application of a cautery.—**Nipple s.** Fr., *chapeau protecteur du mamelon, bout de sein*. Ger., *Warzenhütchen*. A protective covering for the nipple either fitting it, and having small openings at the tip, for use during suckling, or made large and rigid, so as to protect a sore nipple from pressure in the intervals of nursing.—**Sims's s.** A copper or steel instrument used for steady wire sutures and as the guide to the proper point at which these should be twisted. It consists of a long shaft having a broad cleft extremity.
SHIK'IMENE. A poisonous substance, C₁₀H₁₆, found in the ethereal oil obtained from the leaves of *Illicium religiosum* (Jap., *shikimi*) or its fruit, probably identical with safrene.
SHIKIMIN'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, C₇H₁₀O₅, found in *Illicium religiosum* and *Illicium anisatum*.
SHIK'IMOL. See **SAFROL**.
SHIMA-MUSHI (Jap.). The "Island insect disease," manifested by fever and other constitutional phenomena supposed to be caused by the bite of an insect.
SHIN'GLES. From *cingulum*, a girdle. A popular term for zoster.
SHOCK. Gr., *σύγκρουσις*. Lat., *collisus*. Fr., *choc*. Ger., *Schock* (1st def.), *Erschütterung* (1st def.), *Stoss*

(2d def.). 1. A sudden depression of the vital functions, especially of the circulation, due to the nervous exhaustion following an injury or a sudden overwhelming emotion, and resulting either in immediate death or in prolonged prostration. 2. See *Electric s.*—**Discharging s.** Ger., *Entladungsschlag*. An electric s. produced by a discharge.—**Electric s.** The physiological effect caused by an electric discharge or by the closing or opening of a circuit in which the organism is included.—**Epigastric s.** S. caused by a blow on the epigastrium.—**Erethismic s.** Of Brunton, s. with symptoms of excitement.—**Fœtal s.** The sensation of movement of the fetus perceived by the hand or ear applied with moderate pressure over the gravid uterus.—**Nervous s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**Railway s.** The impression made on the body or the mind, or on both, by a railway accident.—**Return s.** Fr., *choc en retour*. 1. The infection of a pregnant woman with syphilis from the fetus. 2. Repercussion; the impulse conveyed to the examiner's finger by the descent of the fetus after it has been tossed up in the manipulation of ballottement (*q. v.*).—**Sexual s.** S. caused by rape or coitus.—**Traumatic s.** S. due to an injury.—**Torpid s.** Of L. Brunton, s. in which the symptoms of depression predominate.
SHO'REA, f. From *Shore*, a governor-general of India. Fr., *shoreé*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees, of the *Dipterocarpaceæ*.—**Lard s.** Hog's-lard tree; a Burmese tree that produces an oil of the consistence of lard.—**S. robusta.** The sal tree of India. It yields an aromatic dammar, which is applied to chilblains and ulcers, used medicinally like pine resin, and burnt as incense in the Hindu temples. The seeds yield an oil.
SHORT-CIR'CUIT. 1. To impose upon an electrical current such a path as to impede its flow through the original circuit and thereby cause the current to encounter an abnormally small resistance. 2. To establish intestinal anastomosis.
SHOT. 1. A bullet or pellet used as a missile in shooting. Split and perforated s. are employed in clamping sutures, and bags of s. for exerting compression by their weight. 2. The act or process of shooting over or overlapping.—**Head mold s.** Fr., *chevauchement des os crâniens*. Ger., *Uebereinanderschieben der Schädelknochenränder, Nahtverschiebung*. The overlapping of the cranial bones of the fetus during the passage of the head through the pelvis in parturition, whereby the size of the head is slightly diminished and its shape made to conform somewhat to that of the parturient canal.
SHOUL'DER. Of a silver wire suture, to bend it at a right angle at each point of emergence, so as to make the superficial portion of the loop rectangular, and again at the point where it is to be twisted.
SHOUL'DER. Gr., *ὀμοπλάτη*. Lat., *scapula*. Fr., *épaule*. Ger., *Schulter*. The prominence of the articulation of the cephalic limb with the trunk, constituted chiefly by the clavicle, the scapula, and the head of the humerus; also any similar prominence.—**Sprengel's s.** Elevation of the scapula with impaired mobility of the s. joint and sometimes with the semblance of an overgrowth of the upper angle of the scapula.—**Willet-Walsham s.** A condition resembling Sprengel's s., but with the actual presence of an adventitious bony outgrowth from the scapula fixing it to the spines of the vertebrae.
SHOW. A colloquial term for the first discharge of blood in menstruation or in labor.
SI'AGON, f. -ag'onos (-is). Gr., *σιαγών*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.
SIAGON'AGRA, f. From *σιαγών*, the jawbone, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Gout of the maxilla.
SIAGONANTRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *σιαγών*, the jawbone, and *άντρον*, a cave. Inflammation within the maxillary antrum.

SIAL'ADEN, *m.* and *f.* -ad'enos (-is). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. A salivary gland.

SIALADENT'IS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *sialadénite*. Inflammation of a salivary gland.

SIALADENON'CUS, *m.* From *σίαλον*, saliva, *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialadénoncic*. Swelling of a salivary gland.

SIAL'AGOGUE. Lat., *sialagogus* (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀγειν*, to lead). Fr., *sialagogue*. Ger., *speicheltreibend*. Augmenting the secretion of saliva; as a *n.* (Ger., *Speichelmittel*), a substance so acting.

SIALALLEO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀλλοίωσις*, alteration. Ger., *Speichelverderbnis*. Alteration of the saliva.

SIALAPO'RIA, *f.* From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀπορία*, non-acquisition. Fr., *sialaporie*. Deficiency of saliva.

SIALIN. Lat., *sialina*. See PTYALIN.

SIALIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σιαλισμός*. See SALIVATION.

SIALOCINET'IC. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *κινεῖν*, to set in motion. See SIALAGOGUE.

SIALO'DES. Gr., *σιαλώδης* (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sialeux*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Resembling saliva.

SIALODOCHI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Inflammation of a salivary duct.

SIALOID. See SIALODES.

SIALOLITH. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *λίθος*, a stone. See Salivary CALCULUS.

SIALOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-it'asis). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *λιθίασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *sialolithiase*. The formation or presence of a salivary calculus.

SIALON'CUS, *m.* From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialoncic*. A swelling or obstruction of a salivary duct.

SIALORRHE'A, *f.* From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ροία*, a flowing. See SALIVATION.

SIALOS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-os'chesis). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἰσχεῖν*, to check. Fr., *sialoschèse*. Retention of saliva.

SIALOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *sialosténose*. Stenosis of a salivary duct.

SIALOSYR'INX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *σύριγξ*, a tube. Fr., *sialoseringue*. 1. A salivary fistula. 2. A syringe for the salivary ducts. 3. A cannula used for draining salivary fistulae.

SIALOZE'MIA, *f.* From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ζημία*, a loss. Fr., *sialozémie*. Loss of saliva.

SIB'BENS. Lat., *morulus*. Ger., *Bärschwamm*. A name for certain affections, probably including both framboesia and syphilis, regarded formerly as an endemic disease peculiar to Scotland. They consisted of inflammation and ulceration of the fauces, tubercular and ulcerative affections of the skin, and certain fungous raspberrylike growths.

SIBILIS'MUS, *m.* 1. See SIBILUS (1st def.). 2. Hissing phonation.—**S. aurium**. See TINNITUS aurium.

SIB'ILUS, *m.* Ger., *Gezisch*. 1. A hissing sound; especially a sibilant rale and tinnitus aurium. 2. The uvula.

SIBIRI. A febrifuge bark of Guiana.

SIC'CANT, **SIC'CATIVE**. Lat., *siccans*, *siccativus* (from *sicare*, to dry). See DESICCANT.

SICCHA'SIA, *f.* Gr., *σικχασία*. Fr., *sicchasie*. See NAUSEA (2d def.).

SIC'CUS. Dry.

SICK. A-S., *seóe*. Gr., *νόστων*. Lat., *æger* (1st def.), *ægrotus* (1st def.). Fr., *malade* (1st def.). Ger., *krank* (1st def.). 1. Affected with disease. 2. In Great Britain, affected with nausea. 3. Poisonous (as in the expression, *s. cheese*).

SICK'LINESS. Gr., *ἀρρώστια*, *ἀσθένεια*. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *état maladif* (1st def.). Ger., *Kränklichkeit* (1st def.). 1. A condition of weakness and predisposition

to contract disease upon slight cause. 2. Insalubrity of climate or locality.

SICK'LY. Gr., *ἀσθενής*. Lat., *infirmus*. Fr., *maladif*. Ger., *kränklich*. 1. Weak, and predisposed to disease. 2. Insalubrious.

SICK'NESS. Gr., *νόσος*. Lat., *ægritudo*. Fr., *maladie*, *mal*. Ger., *Krankheit*, *Siecht(h)um*. 1. A deviation from a state of health, especially in the form of an acute disease. 2. In Great Britain, nausea.—**African horse s.** A fatal disease affecting horses, mules, asses, and zebras during the hot period in southern Africa; supposed to be malarial.—**African sleeping s.** See **Sleeping DROPSY**.—**Bleeding s.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Falling s.** Lat., *morbus caducus*. See EPILEPSY.—**Fly s.** A disease occurring in Australia in which there are nausea, vomiting, and slight fever.—**Gall s.** In the Netherlands, remittent fever.—**Green s.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Hungarian s.** See **Remittent FEVER**.—**Malva sweating s.** A very fatal disease prevalent in India, marked by rigors, fever, dilated pupils, burning in the epigastrium, thirst, fetid evacuations, vomiting, perspiration, and sometimes ischuria. There is great prostration, and death may occur in a few hours. Occasionally there are remissions and recovery.—**Milk s.** Fr., *maladie lactée* (ou de lait). A form of animal poisoning, prevalent in southern and southwestern North America, produced by drinking diseased milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle. The symptoms have been variously described by different authors. Gastritis and enteritis appear in its early stages, and at a later period it resembles typhus fever. It may be fatal or recovery may be tardy and imperfect.—**Miners' s.** See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**Monthly s.** See MENSTRUATION.—**Morning s.** Lat., *nausea gravidarum*. Fr., *vomissements* (ou *nausées*) de la grossesse. The morning nausea of pregnant women.—**Mountain s.** Lat., *oronosus*. Fr., *mal des montagnes*. Ger., *Bergkrankheit*. A sensation like nausea which attends respiration in the rarefied atmosphere of great altitudes, caused by the abnormally low atmospheric pressure on the outer surface of the body. Its principal features are extreme muscular exhaustion, palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the arteries, and dyspnoea.—**Painted s.** See **MAL del pinto**.—**Seas'**. See the major list.—**S. of the house**. In Great Britain, a disease of the same type as typhus or relapsing fever, prevalent in densely populated districts and due to neglect of hygiene.—**Sleeping s.** See **Sleeping DROPSY**.—**Snowshoe s.** Fr., *mal de raquette*. Inflammation of the tendo Achillis and its sheath, due to the excessive use of snowshoes or to wearing moccasins without heels.—**Sweating s.** Lat., *sudor anglicus*, *morbus sudatorius*. Fr., *suette miliaire*. An epidemic disease which prevailed notably during the early part of the sixteenth century.—**Theatre s.** Fr., *mal de théâtre*. Of Paul, malaise, usually occurring in women after their dining rapidly and reaching a crowded theatre in a heated condition, with dyspnoea and oppression followed by a slow and weak pulse and syncope.

SICOP'TRIN. A glucoside, C₁₆H₁₂O₅, found in the root bark of *Bowditchia major*.

SIC'YOS, *m.* From *σίκυος* or *σκινός*, a cucumber. Fr., *siciote*. A genus of cucurbitaceous herbs.—**S. angulatus**. One-seeded star cucumber. The root and seeds are diuretic.

SID'A, *f.* Fr., *s.* Indian mallow.—**S. acuta**. Fr., *s. lancéolée*. An Indian shrub. Its root is stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves, warmed and smeared with gingely oil, are used to promote suppuration, and their juice is prescribed for pains in the chest and as an anti-dysenteric.—**S. alnifolia**. Fr., *s. à feuilles d'aune*. An undershrub growing in tropical Asia. The mucilaginous leaves are used medicinally in Cochín-China. The seeds are said to be aperient and diuretic.—**S. althææ**

folia. A Jamaica undershrub. Its flowers and young shoots are emollient.—**S. carpinifolia.** Fr., *s. à feuilles de charme*. A species growing in the Mascarene and Canary Islands and in Brazil. The leaves are emollient and mucilaginous, and the root is febrifuge.—**S. cordifolia.** Fr., *s. à feuilles en cœur*. A mucilaginous and emollient species found in Africa and the East Indies. The seeds are considered aphrodisiac, and are used in colic and gonorrhœa. The lower part of the stem is used as a diuretic and demulcent.—**S. graveolens.** A mucilaginous species with a strong, unpleasant odor, growing in the East Indies and Indian Isles; used as an emollient.—**S. hirta.** Fr., *s. velue*. An East Indian species. The seeds are aperient and diuretic.—**S. mauritiana.** Fr., *s. de Maurice*. A species the juice of which is used for gonorrhœa and an infusion of the root in fevers.—**S. napæa.** A fibre-yielding species found in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The root is mucilaginous and emollient, and the leaves are considered diuretic and laxative. The plant is said to grow in Siberia also and the root to be used there in dementia.—**S. rhombifolia.** Fr., *guimauve des Indes*. A species indigenous to Bengal and growing wild also in the West Indies and North and South America. The leaves and root are mucilaginous and emollient, and the seeds aperient and diuretic.

SIDERA'TIO, f. -*ō'nis*. Fr., *sideration*. Sideration; of Pliny and the older writers, a sudden attack due to the influence of the weather (e. g., insolation, and certain fevers); of Largus and others, encephalitis, apoplexy, asphyxia, catalepsy, etc.—**S. ossis.** See **SPINA ventosa** (1st def.).

SIDERIT'IS, f. -*it'idis*. Gr., *σιδηρίτις* (1st def.). Fr., *crapaudine* (3d def.). Ger., *Gliedkraut* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined species of *S.* (3d def.), or *Lycopus europæus*. 2. In old pharmacy, *S. scordioides* and *Stachys recta*. 3. Ironwort, a genus of labiate plants.—**S. hirsuta.** *S. scordioides*.—**S. montana.** Fr., *crapaudine des montagnes*. Mountain ironwort. The tops are stimulant and tonic.—**S. procumbens, S. scordioides.** Ger., *Feldandorn*. A plant of southern Europe. Its herb was formerly official.

SIDEROCRE'NE, f. -*cre'nes*. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *κρήνη*, a fountain. A chalybeate spring.

SIDERODEN'DRON, n. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *sidérodendron*. Ger., *Eisenzette*. A genus of rubiaceous trees.—**S. ferreum, S. triflorum.** Fr., *s. à trois fleurs*. West Indian iron tree. The bark is diuretic and stomachic.

SIDE'RODROMOPHO'BIA, f. From *σίδηρος*, iron, *δρόμος*, a course, and *φόβος*, panic, fear. Ger., *Siderodromophobie*. Morbid dread of railway traveling.

SID'EROSCOPE. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument for showing the presence of particles of iron or steel in the eye. Pooley's s. consists essentially of a suspended magnetic needle.

SIDERO'SIS, f. -*ō'seos* (-*is*). From *σίδηρος*, iron. Fr., *siderosis*. 1. A form of chronic interstitial pneumonia occurring among ironworkers and due to inhalation of the dust of iron oxide. 2. Of Quincke, a pathological condition in which an excess of iron is present in the system and is deposited in certain organs; said to occur in diabetes.

SID'EROUS. Containing iron.

SIDEROX'YLON, n. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *bois de fer*. Ger., *Eisenholzbaum*. Ironwood; a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs.—**S. dulcificum.** Miraculous berry; growing in western tropical Africa. The fruits are intensely sweet.—**S. inerme.** Fr., *bois de fer de Cayenne*. An Ethiopian and Guiana species. The bark is antisymphilitic and antiscorbutic.—**S. toxiferum.** Fr., *sideroxyylon vénéneux*. A species having a poisonous juice said to be used as an arrow poison by the Hottentots.

SID'ONAL. A combination of quinic acid and piperazine; used in the uric acid diathesis.

SIEGESBECK'IA, f. From *Siegesbeck*, a Russian botanist. A genus of helianthoideous plants.—**S. droseroides, S. jorullensis.** A tropical American species. It has the bitter, balsamic properties of *S. orientalis*.—**S. orientalis.** Fr., *s. d'Orient*. A bitter, balsamic species widely dispersed in the tropics of the Old World and identified with *S. droseroides*. In the Marquesas the leaves are used for whitening the skin. Externally their juice acts as a stimulant and antiparasitic, and has been recommended in ringworm. In the East the herb is used as an emetic and in lithiasis, dysuria, leucorrhœa, ague, and rheumatism. It produces salivation if applied to the gums.

SIE'GON, m. -*ō'nos* (-*is*). See **SUPERIOR MAXILLA**.

SIELIS'MUS, m. From *σιελίζειν*, to slaver. See **PTYALISM**.

SI'ELON, n. Gr., *σίελον*. See **SALIVA**.

SIGAUL'TIAN. Named from, or investigated, or performed by J. R. Sigault, a French obstetrician (as in the expression *S. operation* [see **PUBIC SYMPHYSIOTOMY**]).

SI'GIA, f. Gr., *συνγία*. Liquid storax.

SI'GILLATE. Lat., *sigillatus* (from *sigilla*, a seal). Fr., *sigillé*. Ger., *gesiegelt*. Marked or stamped as if with a seal.

SIG'MATISM. Lat., *sigmatismus* (from *σίγμα*, the letter Σ). Defective pronunciation of the s or z sound.

SIG'MOID. Lat., *sigmoideus* (from *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sigmoïde*. Ger., *s-förmig, schwanenhalsförmig, sigmaförmig*. Curved like the letter S; as a n., the s. flexure.

SIGMOIDIT'IS, f. -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

SIGMOID'OSCOPE. Ger., *Sigmoidoskop*. A device for inflating the sigmoid flexure and illuminating it with an electric lamp.

SIGMOIDOS'TOMY. From *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Of Reeves, enterostomy of the sigmoid flexure.

SIGN. Gr., *σημείον*. Lat., *signum*. Fr., *signe*. Ger., *Zeichen*. An indication, a symptom, especially one elicited by physical examination.—**Babinski's s.** Fr., *phénomène des orteils*. A pathological modification of the plantar reflex characterized by extension and separation of the toes, most marked in the great toe, and sometimes confined to it; said to occur in lesions of the pyramidal tract, also on the paralyzed side in cerebral hemiplegia.—**Bacelli's s.** See **APHONIC PECTORILOQUY** (2d def.).—**Chvostek's s.** Reflex contraction of a muscle on percussion in an interval between the paroxysms of tetany.—**De Musset's s.** Rhythmical nutation (with which Alfred de Musset suffered), considered as a s. of some aortic lesion.—**Ficker's s.** Agglutination of the serum on the addition of a fluid containing dead typhoid bacilli; said to be diagnostic of typhoid fever.—**Gerhardt's s.** See **GERHARDT'S REACTION**.—**Gmelin's s.** See **GMELIN'S REACTION**.—**Graefe's s.** See **VON GRAEFE'S S.**—**Grancher's s.** A raised pitch of the expiratory murmur, indicating pulmonary consolidation.—**Gubler's s.** See **GUBLER'S REACTION** and **GUBLER'S SWELLING**.—**Halfpenny s.** A s. elicited by auscultatory percussion, said to indicate pleuritic effusion. "The patient is seated, and is auscultated in the dorsal region." An assistant places a sou on the thorax, in different parts according to directions, and percusses. The ear of the auscultator listens at the opposed corresponding parts. The healthy side is first examined; then the side with pleurisy, where the note is much higher. A clear metallic sound indicates pleuritic effusion; when this sound is absent there is no effusion.—**Hegar's s. of pregnancy.** A boggy, compressible feeling of the lower uterine segment that projects over the cervix, observed by bimanual

uterine examination, the uterus being jug-shaped; observed as early as the fourth week.—**Heim and Krey-sig's s.** Systolic depression of the intercostal spaces at the apex of the heart, observed in cardiac symphysis.—**Heim and Saunder's s.** See *Sénac's s.*—**Hoffmann's s.** Spasmodic action produced by percussion of the nerves corresponding to the areas of paræsthesia in tetany.—**Jaccoud's s.** A precordial systolic creeping movement, observed in cardiac symphysis.—**Jorissenne's s.** An unchanged pulse rate in decided changes of position of a pregnant woman; indicative of her condition.—**Kernig's s.** Contracture of the flexor muscles of the legs with inability to straighten the lower limbs completely when in a sitting posture, said to be constant in meningitis.—**Koplik's s.** See *Filatow's spots*.—**Kreysig's s.** See *Heim and Kreyssig's s.*—**Kussmaul-Kien s.** See *Kussmaul-Kien RESPIRATION*.—**Laségne's s.** Absence of pain on flexing the thigh on the pelvis, in sciatica, provided the knee is flexed at the same time.—**Marie's s.** See *Marie's SYMPTOM*.—**Müller's s.** Pulsation in the velum palati and the tonsils, observed in aortic insufficiency.—**Musset's s.** See *De Musset's s.*—**Nikolsky's s.** A s. of pemphigus; loss of adhesion between the superficial and deep layers of the epidermis extending beyond the margin of a bleb.—**Physical s's.** S's elicited by means of physical examination.—**Pitres's s.** Fr., *signe du cordeau*. A means of ascertaining the existence of lateral deviation of the sternum (twisting of the thorax), introduced by Pitres as a diagnostic test of copious pleural effusions. A straight line is drawn from the middle of the lower end of the sternum to the middle of the symphysis pubis, and another from the middle of the top of the sternum to the point first mentioned; if the two lines are not coincident, the deformity is present.—**Quinquaud's s.** Crepitation in the fingers when they are extended, spread apart, and pressed somewhat firmly by their tips against the examiner's palm; said to denote chronic alcoholism.—**Romberg's s.** Swaying; inability to stand erect with the feet close together and the eyes closed; a s. of *tabes dorsalis*.—**Sénac's s.** Continuous undulatory movement of the epigastrium with systolic retraction, observed in cardiac symphysis.—**S. of the orbicularis palpebrarum.** In facial paralysis, inability to close the eye of the paralyzed side while keeping the other eye open; said to be almost decisive of the central origin of the palsy.—**Skoda's s.** A tympanic percussion note in the subclavicular region, shading insensibly into a flat note in the lower mammary and axillary regions; indicative of pleural effusion.—**Stethoscopic s.** A s. perceived by the use of the stethoscope; in a wider sense, any s. furnished by auscultation.—**Testevin's s.** The formation of a collodionlike pellicle on the urine shortly after it has been acidulated, mixed with a third of its bulk of ether, and agitated briskly; said to occur in the incubation stage of many infectious diseases.—**Von Graefe's s.** Lack of synchronism between the elevation of the upper lid and upward rotation of the eyeball, observed in exophthalmic goitre.—**Westphal's s.** Absence of the knee jerk.

SIGNAT'URA, f. 1. See *SIGNATURE*. 2. In a prescription, the directions to the patient, showing how the medicine is to be taken.

SIGN'ATURE. Lat., *signatura* (from *signare*, to mark). A characteristic mark.—**Doctrine of s's.** An old superstitious doctrine that the medicinal properties of plants were indicated by their form, color, etc. (e. g., the carrot was used in icterus from the color of its root, *Pulmonaria officinalis* in lung troubles from the spots on the leaves, and salep as an aphrodisiac from the shape of the tubers).

SIG'NUM, n. A mark or sign.—**Signa hypomnestica.** Signs or indications of disease as shown in the patient's history.

SIGUATERA (Sp.). Se-gwa³-ta'ra³. A disease of the tropics, often fatal, produced by eating certain kinds of fish; characterized by abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, coldness of the body, depression of the pulse, and cramps, also by sudden muscular prostration, an alternately pale and flushed countenance, contracted pupils, swollen and blue lips, and paralysis.

SIL'AUS, m. 1. Of the ancients, an umbelliferous plant, perhaps *Apium graveolens*. 2. A genus of seselinoous plants.—**S. pratensis.** Fr., *brise-pierre*. Ger., *Wiesensilau*. The meadow- (or pepper-) saxifrage of Europe. The root and fruits have an acrid aromatic odor. They and the herb are diuretic.

SIL'ENE, f. Σελήνός, the companion of Bacchus. Fr., *siléné, silène*. Ger., *Leimkraut*. Campion, a genus of caryophyllaceoous herbs.—**S. armeria.** Fr., *silène à bouquets*. Limewort. Lobel's (or garden) catchfly; a European species, sometimes used as a cordial.—**S. inflata.** Fr., *bec d'oiseau*. Ger., *wildes Seifenkraut*. The root was formerly used like that of *Centaurea béhen*. The herb is used in erysipelas.—**S. macrosolen.** A species used in Abyssinia as a tæniacide.—**S. otites.** Fr., *béhen à mouche*. Ger., *Ohrlöffelkraut*. Spanish campion. Formerly used in otalgia and in rabies.—**S. virginica.** Fr., *silène de Virginie*. Ger., *virginisches Leimkraut*. Wild pink; an herb regarded by the Indians as poisonous. The root is used as an anthelmintic.

SIL'EX, m. *Sil'icis*. See *SILICA*.

SIL'ICA, f. Fr., *silicone*. Ger., *Kiesel*. Silicon dioxide, SiO₂.

SIL'ICAS, m. -a'tis. A silicate.

SIL'ICATE. Ger., *kieselsaures Salz*. A salt of silicic acid.

SILICA'TUS. Combined with or containing silicon.

SILI'CEOUS. Lat., *siliceus*. Flinty, containing silica.

SILI'CIC. Fr., *silicique*. Ger., *kieselsauer*. Containing silicon.—**Liquid s. acid.** A liquid form of s. acid, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on a solution of sodium silicate and the subsequent removal of the sodium chloride and the excess of acid by dialysis.—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide silicique*. Ger., *Kieselsäure*. An acid containing silicon.—**S. anhydrid(e).** See *SILICA*.—**Soluble s. acid.** See *Liquid s. acid*.

SIL'ICID(E). A direct compound of silicon with another element.

SILI'CIIUM, m. See *SILICON*.

SILI'CIURET. Lat., *siliciuretum*. Fr., *siliciure*. See *SILICIDE*.

SIL'ICON, n. Fr., *silicium*. Ger., *Silicium*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1810. It occurs in great abundance under the form of silica and silicates.

SILICO'SIS, f. -o'seos. See *CHALICOSIS*.

SIL'ICYL. A radicle containing silicon combined directly with a trivalent radicle.

SILI'GO, f. -ig'inis. The genus *Triticum*.—**Flores siliginis.** The so-called flowers, or rather anthers, of *Triticum hibernum*; used in Hungary as an abortifacient, and said to act as a styptic in uterine hæmorrhage.

SIL'IQUA, f. A pod.—**S. olivæ, S. olivæ externa.** Nerve fibres surrounding the olivary body.—**S. olivæ interna.** The corpus dentatum olivæ.

SIL'IQUASTRUM, n. 1. *Capsicum annuum*. 2. Of the ancients, probably *Lepidium latifolium*; also, of Pliny, *Capsicum annuum*. 3. The genus *Cercis*.

SIL'LYBUM, n. A preferable form of *silybum* (q. v.).

SIL'PHIUM, n. Gr., σιλφίον (1st def.). Fr., *silphie, silphion, s.* 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant, perhaps *Thapsia glauca* or some allied species, producing a gum resin (also called s.) resembling galbanum and known as *cypreaticum*. 2. Rosinweed; a genus of composite plants.—**S. laciniatum.** Polar plant; found in the western United States. It exudes an oleoresin

that is used as a chewing gum.—**S. medicum**. Gr., *σίλφιον μηδικόν*. See ASAPEtida.—**S. terebinthinaceum**. Fr., *s. à feuilles en cœur*. Prairie burdock. It exudes a purgative resin, and the root is used like rhubarb.

SIL'VER. Gr., *ἀργυρος*. Lat., *argentum*. Fr., *argent*. Ger., *Silber*. A metal occurring in nature both uncombined and in combination, in the latter case usually as a sulphide. It is the best conductor of heat and electricity known. Although usually forming coherent solid masses, it may be obtained as a fine dark powder (*molecular s.*); and it is also found in the crystalline form. Sp. gr., 10'424 to 10'575; atomic weight, 107'66; symbol, Ag (from *argentum*).—**Colloid s.**, **Diluted nitrate of s.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus* (under ARGENTUM).—**Fused s. nitrate**. Lat., *argenti nitras fusus* [U. S. Ph.], *nitras argenticus fusus*. Fr., *nitrate (ou azotate) d'argent fondu*. S. nitrate melted and cast into sticks.—**Mitigated s. nitrate**. See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus* (under ARGENTUM).—**Molded nitrate of s.** See ARGENTI *nitras fusus* (under ARGENTUM).—**Nitrated s.**, **Nitrate of s.**, **Nitric s.** See S. *nitrate*.—**S. alum**. Aluminum and s. sulphate.—**S. foil**. Lat., *argentum foliatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Blattsilber*. Metallic s. in the form of thin leaves; used for coating pills.—**S. lactate**. $\text{AgC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, called also "actol," an antiseptic.—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *argenti nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *argentum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.]. AgNO_3 , formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on metallic s. When deposited from its solution in nitric acid, it forms transparent rhombic crystals, crystallized s. nitrate, vitriol of s., the argenti *nitras* (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph. It fuses at 198° C., and solidifies into a white, compact, crystalline mass, fused or molded s. nitrate, the *argenti nitras* of the Br. Ph. It is soluble in less than half its weight of water, has a caustic metallic taste, and exerts a caustic action on organic substance by coagulating their albumin.—**S. sulphocarbonate**. An antiseptic.—**S. thiosulphate**. A white powder, $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, of sweetish taste.—**S. vitelline**. A soluble protein s. compound described by Barnes and Hille; used in gonorrhœa, etc.—**Solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.** [Br. Ph.], **Test solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.** A solution formed by dropping ammonia water into the test solution of s. nitrate until the precipitate is almost dissolved again, and filtering [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of crystallized s. nitrate and 2 parts of ammonia water with water enough to make 40 parts [Br. Ph.].—**Test solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. nitrate in 20 parts of water.—**Test solution of sulphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. sulphate in 250 parts of water.—**Volumetric solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor argenti nitrici volumetricus* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 16.97 grammes of dry crystallized s. nitrate or pure fused s. nitrate in water enough to make 1 litre.

SILVES'TRIS. From *silva*, a wood. Written also *sylvestris*. Lit., of or belonging to a wood, growing in woods; hence growing or running wild (applied to certain skin diseases to indicate the erratic or rapidly spreading character of the eruption).

SIL'YBUM, *n.* Preferably written *sillybum*. From *σίλυνθος*, a kind of thistle. Fr., *silybe*. Ger., *Mariendistel*. A genus of composite plants.—**S. maculatum**, **S. marianum**. Fr., *chardon-Marie*. Ger., *Mariendistel*. Blessed thistle, the *σίλλυβον* of Dioscorides. The root, leaves, and fruits were formerly used as tonics and sudorifics. The fruit has been recommended in hæmorrhages and in amenorrhœa.

SIMA'BA, *f.* A tropical genus of simarubeous plants.—**S. cedron**. Fr., *cédrón*. A tree of Central America. The seed, which contains cedrin, is used in snake bites, rabies, and intermittent fever.—**S. ferruginea**, **S. floribunda**, **S. gujanensis**, **S. suaveolens**. Four species the root and bark of which contain quassin and are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

SIMARU'BA, *f.* Fr., *simaroube*. Ger., *Simarube*. 1. Bitter wood; a genus of quassieous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, s. bark.—**S. amara**. 1. Bitter damson, *S. guianensis*. 2. A Jamaica tree identified by most botanists with *S. guianensis*.—**S. bark**. Lat., *cortex (quassie) simarubæ*, *cortex radicis simarubæ veræ*, *s.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *écorce de simarouba*. Ger., *S'rinde*. The bark of *S. guianensis* and *S. amara* (2d def.). It was formerly in repute as an antidyenteric, but is now regarded as a simple bitter only.—**Simarubæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *S. bark*.—**S. guianensis**, **S. vera**. Fr., *simarouba* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ächte Simarube*. A Guiana tree yielding s. bark. Its wood, *lignum simarubæ veræ*, is very bitter, though it is said to be without tonic properties.—**S. versicolor**. Ger., *schillernde Simarube*. A tree growing in Brazil. The bark and leaves are used externally for snake bites, syphilitic rashes, and phtheiriases, and internally as an anthelmintic. The bark is also used like s. bark.

SIMO'NEA, *f.* A genus of acarids.—**S. folliculorum**. See DEMODEX *folliculorum*.

SIM'PLE. Lat., *simplex*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *einfach*. 1. Consisting of but one piece, series, etc.; uncomplicated (see S. FRACTURE). 2. Defective in intellect. 3. As a *n.*, in the pl. *s's*, medicinal plants.

SIMULA'TION. Lat., *simulatio* (from *simulare*, to simulate). Ger., *Vorgeben*. 1. Malingering. 2. Mimicry. **SÍMULO** (Sp.). Se'mu-lo. The fruit of a Peruvian species of *Capparis*; used in Peru in epilepsy, hysteria, etc.

SÍ'NA, *f.* See CINA.

SINAL'BIN. A substance, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{16}$, found in white mustard seed.

SIN'AMIN(E). Allyl cyanamide.

SINAPEL'E'UM, *n.* From *σίναπι*, mustard, and *έλαιον*, oil. Mustard oil.

SINAP'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sinapique*. Ger., *Sinapinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$, obtained by the action of caustic potassa or of baryta water on sinapine.

SIN'APIN(E). A very deliquescent alkaloid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_5$, obtained from white mustard seed.

SINA'PIS, *f.* *-a'peos* (*-a'pis*). From *σίναπι*, mustard. Fr., *moutarde*, *sénévé*. Ger., *Senf*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants (the mustards). 2. Flour of mustard; of the Br. Ph., black and white mustard seeds powdered and mixed.—**Charta s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sinapismes en feuilles* [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster containing mustard deprived of its oil, made by extracting the mustard by percolation with benzene, drying the residue, and spreading upon stiff, well-sized paper by means of an 8 to 10 per cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, so that each square inch of paper receives about 6 grains of mustard [U. S. Ph.]; or by stirring mustard powder into an 8 to 10 per cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, and laying cartridge paper on the mixture so as to make a thin layer on one side of the paper [Br. Ph.].—**Linimentum s. compositum**. A liniment of 2 parts of alcoholic extract of mezereum, 6 of camphor, 15 of castor oil, 3 of mustard oil, and alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 40 grains of ethereal extract of mezereum, 120 of camphor, 5 fluid drachms of castor oil, 1 fluid drachm of mustard oil, and 4 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.].—**S. alba**. Fr., *moutarde blanche* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisser Senf*. 1. White (or salad) mustard (plant), charlock. The seeds, larger than black mustard seeds and having a testa which contains a mucilaginous substance, have a composition like that of black mustard, but in place of sinigrin contain sinalbin, which in presence of water is acted on by the myrosin (in which they are richer than black mustard seed) and splits up into acrinyl sulphocyanate, sinapine sulphate, and sugar. Hence white mustard yields no volatile oil. It is, however, a powerful rubefacient, and is usually employed in the form of the flour mixed with that of black mustard. 2. Of

the U. S. Ph., the seed of *S. alba* (1st def.).—**S. arvensis**. Fr., *moutarde sauvage*. Ger., *Ackersenf*. Corn mustard. The seeds are pungent and diuretic.—**S. glauca**. A species cultivated in the East Indies for the rubefacient oil derived from the seeds, which are used like black mustard seed.—**S. nigra**. Fr., *moutarde noire*. Ger., *Senfkohl*. Black (or brown, or red) mustard (plant), the *σῆνυ* of Theophrastus and *σίναπι* of Dioscorides. The seeds, the *s. nigra* of the U. S. Ph., yield by distillation with water mustard oil (2d def.). Black mustard is chiefly used as a rubefacient in sinapisms. The flour is often used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning. The volatile oil is also a powerful rubefacient. It has been used internally in colic, but in overdoses is a dangerous poison.—**Spiritus s.** Ger., *Senfspiritus*. A clear, colorless solution of 2 parts of mustard oil in 98 of alcohol [Ger. Ph.].

SINAPISCOPY. From *sinapis* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A test of sensory disturbances by applying mustard; analogous to metalloscopy.

SIN'APISM. Gr., *σιναιπισμός*. Lat., *sinapismus*. A mustard plaster or poultice.

SIN'APOL. A mixture of spirit of rosemary, castor oil, menthol, oil of mustard, and aconitine; used topically as an analgetic.

SINAPOLEIC ACID. An acid, $C_{20}H_{38}O_2$, occurring in small quantities in the fixed oil of mustard.

SINAP'OLIN(E). The compound $CO(NH.C_3H_5)_2$.

SIN'CALIN(E). Ger., *Sinkalin*. See CHOLINE.

SIN'CIPUT. From *semi-*, half, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The portion of the head anterior to its most elevated portion, or vertex.

SIN'DON, *f.* *-sin'donos (-is)*. A small round pledget to be introduced into the opening made by a trephine.

SINGUL'TUS, *m.* *-gul'tus*. 1. A sob; sobbing or gasping. 2. Hiccough.

SIN'IGRIN. Potassium myronate.

SIN'ISTRAD. From *sinister*, left. In the direction of or toward the left side or aspect.

SIN'ISTRAL. Lat., *sinister*. On the left side.

SIN'ISTRIN. A substance, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, obtained from *Urginea scilla*, resembling dextrin except that it is laevorotatory.

SIN'ISTROCE'REBRAL. Pertaining to the left cerebral hemisphere.

SIN'KALIN, SIN'KOLIN. See CHOLINE.

SIN'NAMIN(E). The compound $C_9H_8(C_3H_5)_3H_3$.

SIN'NUS, *m.* *Si'nus*. Gr., *κόλπος*. Fr., *s.*, *clapier* (4th def.). Ger., *Höhle, Bucht, Hohlgeschwür* (4th def.). 1. A cavity having a relatively narrow opening or entrance. 2. A large venous canal into which several smaller veins empty, especially such a venous channel formed by the dura of the brain. 3. The bosom. 4. A long narrow pathological canal communicating with an abscess or a diseased tract.—**Accessory s'es**, **Air s'es**. Air-containing cavities within bones, especially those communicating with the nasal passages.—**Aortic s.** See *S'es of Valsalva*.—**Basilar s.** See *Transverse s.*—**Breschet's s.** A s. extending from the superior longitudinal s. to the cavernous s.; in many instances the middle meningeal vein enlarged.—**Cavernous s.** Fr., *gouttière caverneuse*. Ger., *Zellblutleiter*. A large s. extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal s'es, and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front.—**Circular s.** A venous s. surrounding the pituitary body, communicating on each side with the cavernous s.—**Circular s. of the placenta**. Fr., *s. coronaire du placenta*. Ger., *ringförmiger S. der Placenta*. A plexus of veins in the maternal portion of the placenta in communication with uteroplacental s'es.—**Clinoid s.** See *Circular s.*—**Confluence of the s'es**. See *TORCULAR Herophili*.—**Coronary s. of the heart**. A vein

in the transverse groove between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart on its posterior aspect; by some regarded as a dilatation of the great cardiac vein or a s. into which it opens.—**Cranial s'es**. Ger., *Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut*. Venous channels between the folds of the dura, lined with a continuation of the tunica interna of the veins.—**Ethmoidal s'es**. See *Ethmoidal CELLS*.—**Frontal s.** Ger., *Stirnhöhle*. An irregular cavity in the frontal bone, underlying the prominence at the root of the nose and over the superior orbital margin, extending upward and outward between the two tables of the bone, separated from its fellow of the opposite side by a thin septum, and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum.—**Galactophorous s.** See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—**Genital s.** The cleft of the vulva.—**Genitourinary s.** See *Urogenital s.*—**Great s. of the aorta**. Fr., *grand s. aortique*. A dilatation generally found on the right side of the ascending portion of the aorta.—**Inferior intercavernous s.** The lower of the two veins sometimes replacing the single s. intercavernosus anterior.—**Inferior longitudinal s.** Ger., *unterer Sichelblutleiter*. A venous s. which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight s. near the anterior margin of the tentorium.—**Inferior petrosal s.** Lat., *s. petrosus inferior*. Ger., *unterer Felsenblutleiter*. A large venous s. arising from the cavernous s., running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining with the lateral s. to form the internal jugular vein.—**Intercavernous s'es**. The anterior and posterior halves of the circular s.—**Internal s.** See *Straight s.*—**Lacrymal s.** Lat., *s. lacrimalis*. A small pouch formed by a fold of skin at the inner angle of the eye in the deer and some other quadrupeds.—**Lacteal s.** See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—**Lateral s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A venous s. which begins at the torcular Herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal s. to form the internal jugular vein.—**Lymph s'es**. Small spaces scattered throughout the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland, between the pulp of the gland and the trabeculae or dilatations of the lymphatic vessels.—**Marginal s.** A variety of the occipital s. opening into the transverse s.—**Marginal s. of the placenta**. See *Circular s. of the placenta*.—**Mastoid s'es**. See *Mastoid CELLS*.—**Maxillary s.** See *Maxillary ANTRUM*.—**Occipital s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A small venous s. in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli opening into the torcular Herophili. See *Lateral s.*—**Petro-squamous s.** A venous s. running along the petrosquamous suture and opening into the transverse s.; believed to be a relic of a foetal communication with the internal jugular vein.—**Pharyngolaryngeal s.** See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—**Pilonidal s.** See *FOVEOLA coccylgea*.—**Placental s'es**. See *Uteroplacental s'es*.—**Posterior basilar s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Posterior ethmoidal s'es**. See *Posterior ethmoidal CELLS*.—**Posterior occipital s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Prostatic s.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**Pulmonary s.** See *S. pulmonalis*.—**Pyramidal s. of the larynx**. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—**Rhomboidal s., Rhomboid s.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**Ridley's s.** See *Circular s.*—**S. acusticus internus**. See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**S. ad radicem linguæ**. See *FORAMEN cæcum of the tongue*.—**S. alæ parvæ**. See *Sphenoparietal s.*—**S. amplus ureteris**. The pelvis of the kidney.—**S. ampullaceus**. See *AMPULLA ossea*.—**S. anterior**. See *Lateral VENTRICLE*.—**S. arachnoidales**. See *LACUNÆ laterales s. superiores* (under *LACUNA*).—**S. Arltii**. See *Lacrymal FOSSA*.—**S. arteriosus**. See *S. pulmonalis*.—**S. atlantis**. A depression for the passage of vessels and nerves on the upper surface of the posterior part of the arch of the atlas.—**S. audi-**

torius. The cavity of the tympanum.—*S. basilaris* anterior. See *Transverse s.*—*S. bulbi*. See *S. bulbi urethræ*.—*S. bulbirhachidici*. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—*S. bulbi urethræ*. A dilatation in the bulb of the urethra.—*S. canalis vertebralis*. The spinal veins.—*S. caroticus, S. cavernosus*. See *Cavernous s.*—*S. cavi cranii*. See *Cranial s'es.*—*S. circularis*. See *Circular s.*—*S. circularis foraminis magni (seu occipitalis)*. A venous plexus surrounding the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.—*S. circularis iridis*. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—*S. cochleæ*. A vein in the aqueduct of the cochlea opening into the internal jugular vein.—*S. columnæ vertebralis*. The anterior longitudinal spinal veins.—*S. communis*. See *UTRICLE* (2d def.).—*S. communis venarum cardiacarum (seu cordis)*. See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—*S. condylorum anterior*. See *Fossa intercondyloidea anterior*.—*S. cordis*. An auricle of the heart (cf. *atrium*).—*S. coronarius*. See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—*S. coronoides*. See *Circular s.*—*S. costales*. See *INCISURE costales*.—*S. coxæ*. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.).—*S. ductus lactiferi*. See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—*S. duræ matris*. See *Cranial s'es.*—*S. ellipticus*. See *Circular s.*—*S. epididymidis*. The furrow between the posterior surface of the epididymis and the testicle.—*S. ethmoidales*. See *Ethmoidal CELLS*.—*S. falciformis inferior*. See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—*S. falciformis superior (seu triangularis)*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. fossæ basilaris*. See *Transverse s.*—*S. frenuli*. The depression at the side of the frenum of the penis.—*S. genæ pituitarius, S. Highmori*. See *Maxillary ANTRUM*.—*S. inferior hippocampi*. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—*S. intercavernosus anterior*. The anterior half of the circular s.—*S. intercavernosus posterior*. The posterior half of the circular s.—*S. jugularis spurius*. See *Petrosquamous s.*—*S. lacrimales*. See *Anterior ethmoidal CELLS*.—*S. lacrimalis*. See *Lacrymal s.*—*S. lacteus, S. lactiferus*. See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—*S. lactiferi secundarii*. Dilatations of the milk ducts in addition to the ampulla.—*S. laryngis (Morgagni)*. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—*S. laterales s. superioris*. See *LACUNÆ laterales s. superioris (under LACUNA)*.—*S. lateralis*. See *Lateral s.*—*S. longitudinales columnæ vertebralis*. The longitudinal spinal veins.—*S. longitudinalis cerebri*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. longitudinalis inferior (seu minor)*. See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—*S. longitudinalis superior*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. lunatus radii*. See *Semilunar CAVITY of the radius*.—*S. lunatus ulnæ*. See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY*.—*S. Maieri*. An anomalous dilatation into which both canaliculi lacrimales open.—*S. marginalis*. See *Marginal s.*—*S. maxillaris*. See *Maxillary ANTRUM*.—*S. maximus*. See *Olecranon FOSSA* and *Great s. of the aorta*.—*S. maximus aortæ*. See *Great s. of the aorta*.—*S. maximus cubitalis (seu humeri)*. See *Olecranon FOSSA*.—*S. medianus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. mediastinocostalis (pleuræ)*. The part of the s. pleuræ where the costal and mediastinal portions of the pleura unite behind the sternum.—*S. mediastinophrenicus*. The part of the s. pleuræ where the mediastinal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura unite.—*S. Morgagni*. See *LACUNÆ Morgagni (under LACUNA)*, *S'es of Valsalva*, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—*S. mucosi urethræ*. See *LACUNÆ Morgagni (under LACUNA)*.—*S. muliebris*. See *VAGINA* and *VULVA*.—*S. nasi accessorii*. The various air s'es connected with the nose.—*S. obliquus*. See *Straight s.*—*S. occipitalis anterior*. See *Transverse s.*—*S. occipitalis, S. occipitalis posterior*. See *Occipital s.*—*S. occipitalis transversus*. See *Transverse s.*—*S. of a vein*. A pouchlike enlargement in the vein on the cardiac side of its valves.—*S'es of Cuvier*. See *DUCTS of Cuvier*.—*S. of Highmore*. See *Maxillary ANTRUM*.—*S'es of Morgagni*. See *LACUNÆ Morgagni (under*

LACUNA), *S'es of Valsalva*, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—*S. of Ridley*. See *Circular s.*—*S. of the coronary vein*. See *Coronary s'es of the heart*.—*S. of the external meatus*. A space at the bottom of the external auditory canal between the concave inferior wall of the osseous meatus and the membrana tympani.—*S'es of the jugular vein*. The bulbi venæ jugularis (distinguished as inferior, internus, and superior).—*S. of the kidney*. The prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney.—*S. of the larynx*. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—*S. of the mammary gland*. See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—*S. of the median septum*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. of the portal vein*. An enlargement of the portal vein near the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver.—*S. of the seminiferous tubules*. See *CORPUS Highmori*.—*S. of the urethræ*. See *S. bulbi urethræ*.—*S'es of Valsalva*. Dilatations of the aorta and pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves.—*S. (opertus) minor*. See *Occipital FISSURE*.—*S. ophthalmicus*. See *Cavernous s.*—*S. ophthalmopetrosus*. An anomalous s. opening into the transverse s.—*S. palatinus*. See *Posterior ethmoidal CELLS*.—*S. parietooccipitalis*. See *Occipital FISSURE*.—*S. pedis*. The internal s. between the astragalus and the os calcis.—*S. pericardiocostalis*. The left s. mediastinocostalis.—*S. pericardii*. See *S. transversus pericardii*.—*S. perpendicularis*. See *Straight s.*—*S. petrobasilaris*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. petrooccipitalis inferior*. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and the circellus venosus hypoglossi.—*S. petrooccipitalis superior*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. petrososquamosus*. See *Petrosquamous s.*—*S. petrosus inferior*. See *Inferior petrosal s.*—*S. petrosus medius*. An anomalous communication between the inferior and superior petrosal s'es.—*S. petrosus profundus*. See *Inferior petrosal s.*—*S. petrosus superficialis (seu superior)*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. pharyngolaryngei*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. phrenicocostalis*. The part of the s. pleuræ where the costal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura join.—*S. phrenicomediastinalis*. See *S. mediastinophrenicus*.—*S. pituitarius frontis*. See *Frontal s.*—*S. pleuræ*. Ger., *complementäre Räume*. The spaces in the pleural sac along the lower and inferior portions of the lung which the lung does not occupy.—*S. pocularis*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—*S. primus et secundus*. Of Galen, the transverse s'es.—*S. prostaticus*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—*S. protuberantiæ annularis*. The basilar groove of the pons Varolii.—*S. pulmonalis*. The atrium of the left auricle of the heart.—*S. pyriformis*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. quartus*. 1. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*. 2. Of Galen, see *Straight s.*—*S. quartus aortæ*. See *Great s. of the aorta*.—*S. quintus*. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—*S. rectus*. See *Straight s.*—*S. renalis*. See *S. of the kidney* and *HILUM of the kidney*.—*S. reuniens*. See *MEATUS venosus*.—*S. rhomboidalis*. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—*S. rhomboidalis lumbalis*. The expansion of the central canal of the spinal cord near the lumbar enlargement.—*S. rhomboideus*. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—*S. Ridleyi*. See *Circular s.*—*S. septi (lucidi)*. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—*S. sagittalis inferior (seu minor)*. See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—*S. sagittalis superior*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. secundus*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. semiovalis*. See *RECESSUS hemiellipticus*.—*S. septimus*. Of Guidi, the superior longitudinal s.—*S. sigmoideus*. See *Lateral s.*—*S. speculi*. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—*S. sphenoparietalis*. See *Sphenoparietal s.*—*S. squamopetrosus*. See *Petrosquamous s.*—*S. subarachnoidalis*. See *Subarachnoid SPACE*.—*S. sulciformis*. See *FOSSULA sulciformis*.—*S. sulciformis Morgagni*. See *ADITUS ad aquæductum Sylvii*.—*S. tarsi*. See *S. pedis*.—*S. tentorii*. See *Straight s.*—*S. tentorii lateralis (seu posterior)*. See *Lateral s.*—*S. tentorii medius (seu posterior)*. See

Straight s.—**S. terminalis**. Ger., *Randvene*, *Grenzgefäß*. A vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein or by two trunks into both vitelline veins.—**S. tertius**. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**S. transversus**. See *Transverse s.*—**S. transversus pericardii**. An opening connecting the prolongation of the pericardium which covers the pulmonary artery and aorta with that covering the auricles.—**S. triangularis**. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. tuberculi (ossis metacarpi)**. A depression upon the external surface of a metacarpal bone just above its distal articular surface.—**S. tympani**. See *SULCUS tympani*.—**S. urinogenitalis**, **S. urogenitalis**. See *Urogenital s.*—**S. Valsalvæ**. See *S'es of Valsalva*.—**S. venæ coronariæ (magnæ proprius)**. See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—**S. venæ jugularis**. See *S. of the jugular vein*.—**S. venæ portæ**. See *S. of the portal vein*.—**S. venarum cavarum**. Ger., *Hohlvenens*'. The right auricle of the heart.—**S. venosi duræ matris**. See *Cranial s'es*.—**S. venosus**. See *Venous s.*—**S. venosus anterior**. See *VENA mediana medullæ spinalis anterior*.—**S. venosus cordis**. The main portion (atrium) of a ventricle of the heart.—**S. venosus corneæ**. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—**S. venosus Hovii**. A ringlike anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ.—**S. venosus iridis**, **S. venosus scleræ**. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—**S. vesicæ urinariæ**. See *RECESSUS vesicæ urinariæ*.—**Sphenoidal s'es**. Air s'es which occupy the body of the sphenoid bone and connect with the nasal cavity.—**Sphenoparietal s.** 1. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and a meningeal vein. 2. The portion of the cavernous s. below the ensiform process.—**Straight s.** Lat., *s. perpendicularis*, *s. tentorii*. Ger., *gerader Blutleiter*. A s. which is continuous with the inferior longitudinal s. and, running along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium, is continuous with the lateral s.—**Superior longitudinal s.** Lat., *s. falceiformis superior (seu triangularis)*. Fr., *s. médian supérieur*. A triangular canal which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular Herophili. It is received into a median groove in the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones.—**Superior petrosal s.** Lat., *s. petrosus superficialis (seu superior)*. Ger., *oberer Felsenblutleiter*. A venous canal running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous s. to the lateral s. on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Terminal s.** 1. See *S. terminalis*. 2. Of Toldt, s.-like spaces near the hilum of a lymph gland.—**Torcularian s'es**. Sinuses that open into the torcular Herophili.—**Transverse s.** Ger., *Querblutleiter*. Lat., *s. fossæ basilaris*. 1. A s. uniting the inferior petrosal s'es. 2. A venous network in the dura over the basilar process of the occipital bone. It opens into the inferior petrosal s'es and the anterior spinal veins.—**Urogenital s.**, **Urogenital s.** 1. The canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which opens into the cloaca. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common receptacle of the genital and urinary ducts.—**Uterine s'es**. The veins of the uterus when in a state of dilatation due to enlargement of the organ, as in pregnancy.—**Uteroplacental s'es**. Slanting venous channels which issue from the placenta at its uterine surface by piercing the decidua serotina, and serve to convey the maternal blood from the intervillous lacunæ back into the uterine veins.—**Valvular s'es**. See *S'es of Valsalva*.—**Venous s.** Lat., *s. venosus*. A s. conveying venous blood. See also *MEATUS venosus*.—**Vertebral s'es**. Veins within the bodies of the vertebrae.

SINUSITIS, *f. -itidis*. Inflammation of the living membrane of a sinus.

SINUSOIDAL. 1. Resembling a sinus. 2. Undulating.

SIPA'NEA, *f. Fr.*, *sipanée*. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**S. pratensis**. Fr., *sipanée des prés*. An astringent herb of tropical America.

SIPARU'NA, *f. Fr.*, *s.* A genus of tropical American plants which secrete an oily substance of a citronlike odor.—**S. alternifolia**. An aromatic vulnerary species growing in Brazil.—**S. thea**. A vulnerary species growing in Brazil, where the leaves are used as tea.

SIPEE'RIN(E). See *SEPIRINE*.

SIPH'ILIS, *f. -itidis*. See *SYPHILIS*.

SIPH'ITA, *f.* *Somnambulism*.—**S. prava**. Of Paracelsus, chorea.—**S. stricta**. See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

SI'PHO, *m. -onis*. Gr., *σίφων*. See *SYRINGE* and *SI'PHON*.

SI'PHON, *m. -onis*. Gr., *σίφων*. A bent tube by means of which a continuous flow of liquid can be maintained so long as the outlet of the s. is below the level of the surface of the body of liquid from which the stream is drawn, although part of the s. rises above that surface.

SI'PHONAGE. The action of a siphon.

SI'PHONAL. After the manner of a siphon.

SIPHONO'MA, *n. -om'atos (-is)*. From *σίφων*, a tube. Fr., *tumeur tubuleuse*. Ger., *Siphonom*. Of Henle, a soft fibroid tumor composed of small parallel or crossed tubes having a diameter varying from 0.007 to 0.07 mm. Probably heteradenia.

SIPHUN'CULUS, *m.* See *SYRINGE*.

SIRENOM'ELUS, *n.* From *σειρήν*, a siren, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *sirénomèle*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having a single rudimentary lower limb tapering to a footless stump or a taillike point.

SIRI'ASIS, *f. -a'esis (-i'asis)*. From *σειριάν*, to be hot. See *INSOLATION* (2d def.).

SI'RO, *m. -onis*. Fr., *ciron*. 1. An old term for an animal parasite. 2. An accumulation of sebum in the sebaceous follicles of the skin (see *COMEDO*).

SI'ROLIN. A proprietary solution of thiocol in syrup of orange.

SIR'UP. See *SYRUP*.

SIR'UPUS, *m.* See *SYRUPUS*.

SI'SON, *m. Gr.*, *σίσων* (2d def.). *-onos (-is)*. Fr., *perce-pierre*. Ger., *Steinperlestein*, *S.* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants hardly differing from *Carum*. 2. *S. amomum*.—**S. amomum**. Fr., *s. amome*. Ger., *gewürzhaftes S.* Hedge honewort, the *σίσων* of Dioscorides. The aromatic fruits are excitant and carminative, and were formerly used as a diuretic.

SIS'TRUM, *n. Gr.*, *σίστρον*. 1. A median groove on the upper surface of the lamina medullaris transversa. 2. See *AMUSSIS*.

SISYM'BRIUM, *n. Gr.*, *σισύμβριον*. Fr., *sisymbre* (2d def.), *cresson* (2d def.). Ger., *Rauke* (2d def.). 1. An old name for various wild mints. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants comprising *Hisperis*, *Erysimum*, etc. 3. *S. sophia*.—**S. alliaria**. Fr., *Julienne-alliaire*. Ger., *Knoblauchkraut*. Garlic mustard. The herb was formerly used as an anthelmintic, diuretic, and depurative. The seed is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. The root yields a volatile oil analogous to mustard oil.—**S. irio**. Fr., *cresson irio*. A European species. The leaves are pectoral and antiscorbutic, but are rarely used.—**S. iris**. A plant the oily seeds of which, imported from Persia, are considered stimulant and restorative.—**S. officinale**. Fr., *herbe aux chantes*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Rauke*. Bark cress. The herb was formerly considered diuretic and expectorant. Its juice and the seed are still used in coughs, sore throat, etc.—**S. polycerastium**. Fr., *cresson à siliques nombreuses*. The *ἐρύσιμον* of Dioscorides; a diuretic formerly used in cystitis.—**S. sophia**. Fr., *cresson sophia*. Ger., *Sophienkraut*. Flixweed. The herb was formerly used as an aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antidyenteric, and externally and internally in wounds, indo-

lent ulcers, etc., and the seed as an anthelmintic and antilithic.

SISYRIN'CHIUM, *n.* Gr., *σισυρυγχιον* (1st def.). Fr., *s.* 1. Of Theophrastus, a kind of iris. 2. Pig root.—*S. galaxoides*. A Brazilian species with a mildly purgative root.

SITIOLOG'Y. Lat., *sitiologia* (from *σιτιον*, food, and *λόγος*, understanding). See DIETETICS.

SITIOMA'NIA, *f.* See SITOMANIA.

SITIOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *σιτιον*, food, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *sitiophobie*. Ger., *Sitiophobie*. Dread of or repugnance to taking food (as in certain forms of insanity).

SIT'IS, *f.* Thirst.

SITOMA'NIA, *f.* From *σιτος*, food, and *μανία*, madness. Ger., *Nahrungsscheu* (2d def.). 1. A morbid or insane aversion or refusal to partake of food. 2. A periodical mania in which there is bulimia.

SITOPHO'BIA, *f.* See SITIOPHOBIA.

SIT'US, *m.* Situation, position.—*S. alienus*. An abnormal position of a part or organ.—*S. capitis obliquus et iniquus*. Of Roederer, any other position of the foetal head, at the time of its engagement in the pelvis, than the *s. capitis rectus et æquus* (*q. v.*).—*S. capitis rectus et æquus*. Of Roederer, that position of the foetal head in which, as taught by Levret, it was supposed to engage at the superior strait of the pelvis with the sagittal suture coinciding with the conjugate diameter.—*S. fœtus*. See POSITION of the *fœtus*.—*S. in dentes*. Of Moschion, a face presentation.—*S. inversus* (viscerum). See TRANSPOSITION of the *viscera*.—*S. perversus*. See *S. alienus*.—*S. transversus viscerum*. See TRANSPOSITION of the *viscera*.

SI'UM, *n.* Gr., *σιον* (1st def.). Fr., *berle* (2d def.). Ger., *Merk* (2d def.), *Berle* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *S. latifolium*. 2. Water parsnip. 3. *Veronica beccabunga*.—*S. latifolium*. Fr., *berle à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättriger Merk*. Broad-leaved water parsnip, probably the *σιον* of Dioscorides; an aquatic species growing throughout Europe and in the United States, especially in the valleys of the Pacific slope. The root and herb are diuretic and stimulant. The root is highly poisonous, mania and even death having followed its use. Its active principle is apparently a resinous substance.—*S. ninsi*. Fr., *berle de la Chine, ninzin*. The *ninsi* of Japan and China. Its root is used as an excitant, like that of *Pimpinella sisarum*, of which it is probably only a variety.—*S. nodiflorum*. 1. *Berula angustifolia*. 2. An old name for *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.—*S. palustre*. *S. latifolium*.

SIVENS. See SIBBENS.

SKARLIE'VO. See SCHERLIEVO.

SKAT'OL. Fr., *scatol*. A substance, C_9H_9N , found in the fæces, and also obtained as a product of the putrefaction of cerebral, muscular, and pancreatic tissue and from the wood of *Celtis reticulosa*.

SKATOPH'AGY. From *σκατοφαγειν*, to eat dirt. See COPROPHAGY.

SKATOX'YL. The radicle, C_9H_9NO ; an oxidation product of skatol, found in large amount in the urine of patients affected with diseases of the large intestine.—*S'* sulphuric acid. A substance, $C_9H_8N.SO_4H$, obtained from the urine after the ingestion of skatol and occurring in the urine of diabetics.

SKELETIZA'TION. Fr., *squelettisation*. Reduction to the state of skeleton by the disappearance of the soft parts (as in the fœtus in extrauterine gestation).

SKELETOG'RAPHY, SKELETOL'OGY. From *σκελετόν*, a skeleton, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *squelettologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the skeleton.

SKELETON. Gr., *σκελετόν* (from *σκέλλειν*, to dry up). Lat., *sceletus*. Fr., *squelette*. Ger., *Skelett, Skelet*, *S.* A hard portion of the body designed for the support or protection of the soft parts.—*Axial s.* The vertebral

column, skull, sternum, and ribs, in contradistinction to the appendicular parts.—*Branchial s.* Ger., *Kiemenskelett*. The osseous or cartilaginous support of branchiæ.—*Cartilaginous s.* Ger., *Knorpelskelett*. The embryonic cartilaginous precursor of the entire *s.* except the vault of the cranium, the bones of the face, and the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.—*Craniovertebral s.* That portion of the *s.* that includes the cranium and the vertebrae.

SKERLIE'VO, SKERLJE'VO. See SCHERLIEVO.

SKI'AGRAM. A Röntgen-ray picture.

SKI'AGRAPH. See SKIAGRAM.

SKIAGRAPHY. The art or process of making Röntgen-ray pictures.

SKIAS'COPY. From *σκιά*, a shadow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *skiascopie*. Ger., *Skioskopie*. 1. A method of determining the refraction by observing the movement of light and shadow across the pupillary area. See KERATOSCOPY. 2. Examination by means of the Röntgen rays.

SKIN. A.-S., *scinn*. Gr., *δέρμα*. Lat., *pellis, cutis*. Fr., *peau, cuir*. Ger., *Haut*. The external covering of the body in man and in most of the lower animals. It consists of three layers: the epidermis, corium, and subcutaneous connective tissue.—*Bronzed s.* See ADDISON'S DISEASE.—*Fish s.* 1. See ICHTHYOSIS. 2. A form of malignant variola observed in Brazil and occasionally in Europe.—*Glossy s.* Lat., *leiodermia neuritica*. Fr., *peau lisse*. Ger., *Glanzhaut*. A cutaneous disease of neuropathic origin, usually affecting the extremities and more especially the fingers, the skin of which becomes smooth, glossy, and pinkish or reddish, with atrophy, alopecia, and loss of the natural lines or furrows. Sometimes the surface is fissured or excoriated. According to Auspitz, it is a form of the neurotic dermatoses.—*Goldbeaters' s.* Ger., *Goldschlägerhäutchen*. A very thin and tenacious sheet prepared from the peritoneal coat of the cæcum of the ox; laid between the sheets of gold in the process of gold beating, and occasionally used in surgery as a dressing.—*Goose s.* See CUTIS *anserina*.—*Piebald s.* Any disease characterized by persistent spots of coloration or discoloration.—*Reentering s.* A mucous membrane.—*Scale s.* See ICHTHYOSIS.—*Scarfs' s.* See EPIDERMIS (1st def.) and CUTICLE.—*S-bound*. Affected with sclerema neonatorum.—*True s.* See CORIUM (1st def.).

SKODA'IC. Investigated by or named from J. Skoda, a Vienna physician.

SKULL. See CRANIUM.—*Natiform s.* A *s.* so deformed by the presence of osteophytes or otherwise as to give it a natiform appearance.

SLEEP. A.-S., *slæp*. Gr., *υπνος*. Lat., *somnus*. Fr., *sommeil*. Ger., *Schlaf*. The natural condition of restful unconsciousness into which the system falls normally with more or less regularity daily.—*Hypnotic s.*, *Magnetic s.*, *Mesmeric s.* *S.* produced by hypnotism.—*S. drunkenness*. Ger., *Schlaftrunkenheit*. A nervous disorder in which acts of violence are committed when the patient is suddenly awakened from *s.*; by Hammond thought analogous to miryachit.

SLEEP'ING. Of a limb, see OBDORMITION.

SLEMSYGE. See RADESUGE.

SLIDE. Fr., *porte-objet*. Ger., *Objektträger*. In microscopy, a slip of glass or other material upon which the object to be examined is mounted.

SLING. Lat., *mitella, mitrium*. Fr., *écharpe*. Ger., *Schlinge*. 1. A bandage suspended in a loop from the neck or shoulder to support the hand and forearm. 2. See ANSA. 3. A fillet.—*Crural s.* Ger., *Hirschenkel-schlinge*. See ANSA of *Reil*.—*Sheet s.* A rolled sheet passed behind the neck and under the bent knees and flexed thighs, and tied so as to facilitate forceps delivery.—*S. carrier*. Fr., *porte-lacs*. An instrument for placing a fillet in position.—*S. of the lenticular nucleus*. A

tract of nerve fibres which pass beneath the optic thalamus to enter the lenticular nucleus.

SLOAN'EA, *f.* From Sir H. Sloane, an English physician. Fr., *quapalier, sloanée*. A genus of tiliaceous plants.—**S. dentata**. A West Indian and South American species. The inner bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

SLOUGH. See **ESCHAR**.

SLOUGH. To become detached in consequence of gangrene; to die and be cast off (said of a part).

SLOUGH'ING. Gangrenous, spreading by gangrene; as a n., the death and separation of a part.

SLOWS. See **Milk SICKNESS**.

SMALL'POX. Lat., *variola*. Fr., *petite vérole, variole*. Ger., *Blattern, Pocken, Menschenpocken*. An infectious, contagious, acute febrile disease chiefly characterized by a pustular exanthem upon the skin. In most cases the eruption begins about the fourth day of the fever in the form of papules that turn first into vesicles and then into pustules, attended with phlegmonous inflammation, which are succeeded by crusts and finally by more or less marked cicatrices or pits (*variola pustulosa*). In other cases the exanthem does not become pustular, but is characterized by intense erythematous congestion and hæmorrhages (*variola maligna*).—**Abortive s.** S. in which there are comparatively few pustules, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicles.—**Bastard s.** See **VARICELLA** (1st def.).—**Black s., Blood s., Bloody s.** See **VARIOLEA hæmorrhagica** and **VARIOLEA maligna**.—**Cholerio s.** Of Avicenna, measles.—**Coherent s.** See **VARIOLEA coherens**.—**Confluent s.** See **VARIOLEA confluens**.—**Corymbose s.** See **VARIOLEA corymbosa**.—**Crystalline s.** 1. See **VARICELLA**. 2. See **VARIOLEA lymphatica** and cf. **VARIOLEA verrucosa**.—**Discrete s., Distinct s.** See **VARIOLEA discreta**.—**False s.** See **VARICELLA**.—**Gangrenous s.** S. in which the vesicles fill with an ichorous matter, and gangrene of the skin occurs.—**Hæmorrhagic s.** See **VARIOLEA hæmorrhagica**.—**Horn s.** See **VARIOLEA cornea**.—**Ichorous s.** See **VARICELLA**.—**Inoculated s.** S. resulting from intentional inoculation.—**Lymphatic s.** See **VARICELLA lentiformis** and **VARIOLEA lymphatica**.—**Malignant s.** See **VARIOLEA maligna**.—**Modified s.** See **VARIOLOID**.—**Natural s.** S. occurring casually (not from intentional inoculation) in an unvaccinated person.—**Ovine s.** See **SHEEP POX**.—**Pearl s.** See **VARIOLEA lymphatica**.—**Petechial s.** See **VARIOLEA petechialis**.—**Scorbutic s.** See **VARIOLEA hæmorrhagica**.—**Semiconfluent s.** See **VARIOLEA semiconfluens**.—**Serous s.** See **VARICELLA** and **VARIOLEA lymphatica**.—**Spurious s.** See **VARICELLA** and **Abortive s.**—**Varicelloid s.** See **Abortive s.**—**Verrucose s.** See **VARIOLEA verrucosa**.

SMEC'TIC. Gr., *σμηκτικός*. Lat., *smecticus*. See **DETERGENT**.

SMEG'MA, *n.* *Smeg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *σμήγμα*. 1. Soap, grease, an unguent. 2. The secretion of the sebaceous glands; sebum.—**S. articulare**. See **SYNOVIA**.—**S. cutaneum**. Cutaneous sebum.—**S. embryonum**. See **VERNIX caseosa**.—**S. præputiale, S. præputii**. A yellowish-white, fatty matter, of a peculiar odor, which accumulates under the foreskin in the male and about the region of the clitoris and the labia minora in the female, being the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the parts.

SMEGMATORRHŒ'A, *f.* See **SEBORRHŒA**.

SMI'LACIN. A glucoside, $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$, or $C_{16}H_{30}O_6$, or $C_{15}H_{26}O_5$, found in sarsaparilla root.

SMILAC'INA, *f.* Solomon's seal.—**S. racemosa**. Clustered Solomon's seal. The berries are used as a nerve.

SMILASPER'IC ACID. Hemidesmic acid.

SMI'LAX, *f.* *Smi'lacos (-is)*. Gr., *σμίδαξ* (a poisonous plant identified by some with the yew). Fr., *salsepa-*

reille. Ger., *Stechwinde*. Sarsaparilla; a genus of liliaceous plants. Cf. **SARSAPARILLA** and its subheadings.—**Chinese s.** See *S. china*.—**S. Alpini**. Ger., *Alpin's Stechwinde*. An undershrub growing in Egypt and Greece. The roots are used like sarsaparilla, especially in syphilis.—**S. anceps**. A species the root of which is used medicinally in the Mauritius.—**S. aspera**. Fr., *salsepareille rude*. Ger., *rauhe Stechwinde*. Prickly ivy; found in southern Europe, the Orient, and Egypt; the *σμίδαξ τραχεία* of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves and fruits as an antidote. The roots are sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla, but are probably inactive.—**S. china**. Fr., *salsepareille de Chine*. Ger., *China-Stechwinde*. A shrub indigenous to eastern Asia, where its rhizome, the china root of commerce, is considered antirrhematic, antisypilitic, aphrodisiac, and demulcent.—**S. glabra**. A species growing in India and southern China. Its rhizome, used for sores and in syphilis, can not be distinguished from china root.—**S. glauca**. Fr., *salsepareille glauque*. Ger., *see grüne Stechwinde*. False sarsaparilla; growing from Long Island to Georgia and westward to Kentucky. A Brazilian species of the same name, and probably identical, furnishes a root used in gout and chronic skin eruptions and as an antisypilitic.—**S. glycyphylla**. Fr., *salsepareille à feuilles de réglisse*. Sarsaparilla of Australia; an evergreen the leaves of which contain glycyphyllin and are used for tea. The root is used medicinally.—**S. lanceæfolia**. An Indian and Chinese species. Its rhizome, resembling china root, is used like that of *S. glabra* and in India for rheumatism.—**S. lanceolata**. Bamboo brier; often confounded with *S. pseudochina*. Its rhizome is used as an antisypilitic.—**S. macabucha**. Fr., *salsepareille macabucha*. A species growing in the Philippine Islands where it is used as a stimulant and anthelmintic, and its juice in dysentery.—**S. medica**. Ger., *medizinische Stechwinde*. A species yielding in part, if not wholly, the Mexican sarsaparilla.—**S. officialis**. Fr., *salsepareille*. Ger., *gebräuchliche (oder officinelle) Stechwinde*. A plant indigenous to tropical South America and cultivated in Jamaica. It yields the sarsaparilla of the U. S. Ph.—**S. papyracea**. A species found from Guiana to Brazil, regarded as the source of Pará sarsaparilla.—**S. perfoliata**. A species found in India and Cochinchina. The root is used like sarsaparilla.—**S. pseudo-china**. Ger., *falsche China-Stechwinde*. A species indigenous to the United States and the West Indies. Its root has been much used as sarsaparilla, and in Mexico is reputed diaphoretic and antisypilitic.—**S. rotundifolia**. The common green brier of North America. Its root is recognized in the Mex. Ph. as diaphoretic and depurative, under the name *raíz de china de México*, but, according to Maisch, this reference is erroneous.—**S. sarsaparilla**. Ger., *Sassaparillstechwinde*. A name for various tuberous-rooted species, especially *S. pseudo-china*, *S. lanceolata*, and *S. Walteri*. The *S. sarsaparilla* of Linnæus, formerly regarded as the source of the true medicinal sarsaparilla, is of doubtful origin, and is not now recognized as growing in the United States. The *S. sarsaparilla* of Pursh is *S. glauca*.—**S. sypilitica**. Fr., *salsepareille caraque*. A species growing on the Cassiquiare River, said to be a source of true sarsaparilla.—**S. tannoides**. Fr., *salsepareille tannoïde*. A black-berried climber growing in the United States. The root stock is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative, and probably constitutes part of American, or false, china root.—**S. Walteri**. A species found from Virginia to Florida. Its root is used like those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. pseudochina*.

SMI'LE, *f.* *Smi'les*. Gr., *σμίλη*. See **BISTOURY** and **SCALPEL**.

SMUT. Any one of various species of ustilagineous plants, especially *Ustilago segetum*.

SMYR'NIUM, *n.* Gr., *συμνιον*, from *σμύνα*, myrrh (1st def.). Fr., *s.*, *maceron* (2d def.). Ger., *Myrrhenkraut* (2d def.). 1. *S. perfoliatum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs.—**S. olusatrum**. Fr., *maceron à feuilles ternées*. Ger., *gemeines Myrrhenkraut*. Horse parsley, the *ἰπποσέλιον* of Dioscorides. The laxative and diuretic root were formerly used as an alterative, and the fruits like caraway.—**S. perfoliatum**. The *σμύνιον* of Dioscorides; a South American species. The root, leaves, and fruits were formerly used medicinally.

SNARE. Gr., *βρόχος*. Lat., *laqueus*. Fr., *lacs*, *nœud coulant*. Ger., *Schnur*, *Schlingenschnürer*. An instrument for removing morbid growths by encircling them in a loop and tightening or drawing upon the loop. Cf. *ÉCRASEUR*.

SNEEZ'ING. Gr., *παρμός*. Lat., *sternutatio*. Fr., *éternuement*. Ger., *Niesen*. A sudden, almost explosive expiration, resembling coughing, but, from closure of the anterior pillars of the fauces, aided by the soft palate, the blast of air is mostly driven through the nose.—**Ear s.** S. due to reflex irritation of the sensory nerves of the nasal mucous membrane transmitted from the nerves of the external auditory canal or middle ear, caused by irritation of the latter.

SNIF'FLES. See *CORYZA*.

SNOR'ING. Gr., *ρέγκος*, *ρέγχος*, *ρογμός*, *ρόγχος*. Lat., *rhonchus*, *stertor*. Fr., *ronflement*. Ger., *Schnarchen*. The sound produced, especially in sleep, by breathing through the nose and mouth at the same time. It is produced by a vibration or flapping of the velum pendulum palati between the two currents of air, the sound being intensified by vibrations in the columns of air.

SNUFF. Fr., *rapé*. Ger., *Schnupftabak*. 1. Pulverized tobacco. 2. Any medicinal powder to be inhaled into the nose.—**Anatomist's s. box**. See *FOVEOLA radialis*.

SNUF'FLES. See *CORYZA* and *CORYZA syphilitica*.

SOAP. Gr., *σάπων*. Lat., *sapo*. Fr., *savon*. Ger., *Seife*. A substance prepared by the action of a caustic alkali or a metallic salt on animal or vegetable fats and oils, and consisting essentially of a compound of a metal with one or more fatty acids or with acids of the oleic acid group.—**Ammonia s.**, **Ammoniacal s.** See *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ*.—**Black s.** See *SAPO viridis*.—**Calcium s.** See under *CALX*.—**Camphorated s. liniment**. See *LINIMENTUM saponatocamphoratum*.—**Camphorated tincture of s.** See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS* (under *SAPO*).—**Castile s.** Fr., *savon de Castille*. Ger., *spanische Seife*, *Oelseife*. S. made from olive oil.—**German soft s.**, **Green s.** See *SAPO viridis*.—**Hard s.** Lat., *sapo durus*. Fr., *savon dur*. Ger., *harte Seife*. Soda soap.—**S. bark**. 1. See *QUILLAIA* (2d def.). 2. The bark of *Pithecolobium bigeminum*.—**S. bulb**. A large bulb from a liliaceous Californian plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), used in place of soap. It is mucilaginous and froths in water, but contains neither alkali nor oil.—**S. liniment**. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS* (under *SAPO*).—**S. plant**. Any one of various plants with saponaceous parts (e. g., in Mexico, the *Agave saponaria*; in California, the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).

SOCAL'OIN. A substance, $C_{34}H_{38}O_{15} + 5H_2O$, or $C_{16}H_{18}O_7 + 3H_2O$, or $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$; derived from Socotrine or Zanzibar aloes. See *ALOIN*.

SOC'CIUS. Associated; as a *n.*, in the *f.*, *socia* (*glandula* understood), an accessory gland.—**Socia parotidis**. See *Accessory parotid GLAND*.—**Socia thymi cervicalis**. An accessory thymus gland found in the neck.

SOCK. Fr., *sochaussette*. Ger., *Socke*. A short-legged stocking.—**Neapolitan s's**. Socks to be worn (without change) during the treatment of syphilis by the method of applying Neapolitan (mercurial) ointment to the feet.

SOC'OTRINE. Lat., *socotrinus*. Fr., *soccotrin*. 1. (adj.) Obtained from Socotra, an island off the coast of Arabia. 2. (*n.*) A certain preparation used for colic in horses.

SO'DA, *f.* Fr., *soude* (*caustique* [1st def.]). Ger., *S.*, *Sode*, *Natron*, *Aetznatron* (1st def.). 1. Caustic s., sodium hydroxide; a hard, white or grayish, opaque solid, of fibrous texture, melting just below a red heat, deliquescent in moist air, efflorescent in dry air, and very soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water. It is a strongly alkaline base, of very acrid and caustic taste. From its great affinity for water, it acts as a caustic, but is less diffusive in its action than caustic potash. 2. A name applied to various salts of sodium (especially sodium carbonate or bicarbonate) formerly considered as compounds of sodium oxide with water or with acid radicles. The term is now usually restricted to the salts of sodium occurring native or used in commerce. When used without qualification, caustic s. is generally understood. 3. Carbonic-acid water.—**Liquor sodæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soude caustique liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetznatronlösung*, *Aetznatronlaug*. Syn.: *liquor natri caustici* [Ger. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of s., made either by dissolving it directly in water [U. S. Ph.] or by mixing solutions of sodium carbonate and of quicklime [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.] or of washed slaked lime, and diluting with water; a clear, colorless or yellowish, odorless, caustic liquid, of strongly alkaline taste and reaction.—**Liquor sodæ arseniatis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor sodii arseniatis* (under *SODIUM*).—**Liquor sodæ chloratæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *chlorinatæ* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de soude liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Labarraque*. Ger., *Chlornatronlösung*. Syn.: *liquor natri chlorati* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Labarraque's solution, consisting essentially of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite dissolved in water. It should contain at least 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2½ per cent. [Br. Ph.] of available chlorine.—**S. water**. See *Aqua ACIDI CARBONICI* (under *ACIDUM CARBONICUM*).—**Volumetric solution of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution of s. containing no carbonate and having such strength that 100 c. c. of it are exactly neutralized by the same quantity of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid or by 6½ grammes of the acid itself.—**Washing s.** Sodium carbonate.

SO'DAMID(E). A crystalline substance, NH_2Na , formed by the action of ammonia gas on metallic sodium.

SO'DIC. Lat., *sodicus*, *natrius*. Fr., *sodique*. Containing or derived from sodium.

SO'DIC-CHALYB'EATE. Containing sodium and iron.

SO'DIC-POTAS'SIC. See *SODIOPOTASSIC*.

SO''DIOAU'RIC. Containing sodium and gold.—**S. chloride**. See *GOLD and sodium chloride*.

SO''DIOBARYT'IC. Containing sodium and barium.

SO''DIOFER'RIC. Containing sodium and iron.

SO''DIOPTAS'SIC. Containing sodium and potassium.

SO''DIOTHEOBRO'MIN(E) SALICYLATE. Sodium and theobromine salicylate.

SO'DIUM, *n.* A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir H. Davy, who prepared it by electrolysis of caustic soda. It is one of the alkali metals, of a silvery-white color, waxy at ordinary temperature, melting at 95°6' C., and volatilizing at a red heat. It readily oxidizes on exposure to moisture, and unites with potassium to form an alloy which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid resembling mercury. Atomic weight, 23; symbol, Na (for *natrium*); sp. gr., 0.972.—**Acid s. metantimonate**. A crystalline substance, $Na_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 6H_2O$, distinguished as being the only salt of s. insoluble in cold water. Its formation is therefore used as a test for the presence of s.—**Casein s.** A soluble albuminoid nutritive preparation made of casein and s. hydrate.—**Glyceritum sodii boratis**. See *Glycerinum BORACIS* (under *BORAX*).—**Liquor sodii arsenatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arséniate de soude*. Ger., *arsensaure Natronlösung*. Syn.: *arsenias sodicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. Solution of s. arsenate, Pea, son's solution; an aqueous solution of s. arsenate containing 1 part of

the anhydrous salt in 100 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 1,008 [Fr. Cod.] parts.—**Liquor sodii ethylatis** [Br. Ph.]. A 19 per cent. solution of s. ethylate in absolute alcohol; obtained by dissolving 1 part of metallic s. in 20 volumes of absolute alcohol.—**Liquor sodii silicatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *silicate de soude liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges Wasserglas*. Solution of s. silicate, liquid (or water) glass; a substance consisting essentially of a liquid acid s. silicate ($\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{SiO}_2$), prepared by heating together quartz sand, anhydrous s. carbonate, and charcoal, or by dissolving silicic acid in a concentrated solution of caustic soda. It is a clear, odorless, and colorless or yellowish syrup, having a decided alkaline taste and reaction.—**Mel sodii boratis**. A preparation made of borax, clarified honey, and glycerin [Br. Ph.], or by dissolving 1 part of borax in 9 parts of honey of roses [Swiss Ph.] (in $7\frac{1}{2}$ of honey and 125 of decoction of barley.—**Sodii biboras**, **Sodii boras**. See BORAX.—**Sodii citrotrataras effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. A dry pulverulent mixture containing 17 parts of s. bicarbonate, 9 of tartaric acid, 6 of citric acid, and 5 of sugar. On the addition of water it decomposes with effervescence, producing a compound of s. citrate and s. tartrate.—**Sodii phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ordinary phosphate of s.; disodic orthophosphate. See *S. phosphate*.—**S. acetate**. Lat., *sodii acetat* [U. S. Ph.], *sodæ acetat* [Br. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de soude cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsäures Natrium*. A substance, $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as efflorescent colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a salty taste.—**S. acet-sulphanilid(e)**. A substitute for antipyrine.—**S. acid salicylsulphonate**, **S. acid sulphosalicylate**. Used in rheumatism instead of the salicylate.—**S., ammonium, and hydrogen phosphate**. Ammonium and s. phosphate.—**S. and bismuth citropyroborate**. Used in dyspepsia and gastralgia.—**S. anisate**. Used as a substitute for the salicylate.—**S. arsenate**, **S. arseniate**. Lat., *sodii* (seu *natri*, seu *natrii*) *arsenas* (seu *arsenias*). Ger., *arsensaures Natrium*. A compound of s. and arsenic. The s. arsenates include (1) *normal s. arsenate*, *trisodic arsenate*, a crystalline body, $\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; (2) *disodic arsenate*, the common s. arsenate, the *sodii arsenias* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4$, forming crystals which combine with various proportions of water of crystallization (the official salt containing 7 molecules); used in the preparation of *liquor sodii arseniatis* and *charta arsenicalis*; (3) *monosodic arsenate*, *s. dihydrogen arsenate*, NaH_2AsO_4 , forming large crystals readily soluble in water.—**S. arsenotartrate**. Used as a substitute for potassium arsenite and arsenous acid.—**S. aurochlorid(e)**. Gold and s. chloride; used in syphilis.—**S. benzoate**. Lat., *sodii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium benzoicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *benzoate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumbenzoat*. A compound, $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, of s. and benzoic acid, soluble in water, and of a sweetish but astringent taste. The German salt is anhydrous. It has been used in cystitis, phthisis, and various infectious diseases.—**S. baborate**. See BORAX.—**S. bicarbonate**. Lat., *sodii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *bicarbonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *doppeltkohlensaures Natrium*. Acid s. carbonate, NaHCO_3 , occurring as a very white powder or as a white crystalline mass, of no odor and a cool, slightly saline taste, soluble in alcohol and in from 12 to 14 parts of cold water.—**S. bisulphite**. Lat., *sodii bisulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium bisulfurosum*. Fr., *bisulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, NaHSO_3 , occurring as transparent prismatic or irregular crystals or as a coarse powder of disagreeable sulphurous taste.—**S. borate**. Fr., *borate de s.* Ger., *Natriumborat*. A compound of s. and boric acid. The borates of s. are the *orthoborate*, Na_3BO_3 , an unstable salt, the *pyroborate* (see BORAX),

and the *metaborate*, $\text{NaBO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a crystalline body. The neutral borate is used as an antiseptic.—**S. benzoate**. A substance made by mixing 3 parts of borax and 4 of s. benzoate, dissolved in water, and evaporating to dryness.—**S. borodisalicylate**. A substance, $\text{NaBO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$, formed by the action of borax on salicylic acid, and occurring as white opaque crystals. Its solution is very bitter and has an acid reaction.—**S. bromid(e)**. Lat., *sodii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bromatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bromnatrium*. A compound, NaBr , of s. and bromine, occurring as whitish or colorless cubical or prismatic bitterish, salty crystals, readily soluble in water. When crystallizing in the prismatic form, the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. Used in medicine like potassium bromide.—**S. butyrate**. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{Na}$, used as a hypnotic.—**S. cacodylate**. $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{ONa}$; used in psoriasis.—**S. cantharid(in)ate**. A compound of s. and cantharidic acid. It has been used subcutaneously in laryngeal tuberculous disease.—**S. carbolate**. A white crystalline substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NaO}$. Its aqueous solution is liquor natri carbolici.—**S. carbonate**. Lat., *sodii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de soude pur cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *sel de soude cristallisé, cristaux de soude*. Ger., *kohlensaures Natrium*. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless transparent crystals or a white crystalline powder of strong alkaline taste, easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at about 35°C . [U. S. Ph.] in its water of crystallization.—**S. chlorate**. *Sodii chloras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A compound, NaClO_3 , occurring as large tetrahedral crystals, soluble in rather more than their own weight of water; readily explosive, especially when in contact with organic substances. It has been used as a cholagogue.—**S. chloraurate**. See GOLD and s. chloride.—**S. chlorid(e)**. Lat., *sodii chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de s. purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumchlorür, Kochsalz*. Common salt, table salt, purified cooking or sea salt, NaCl , occurring as cubical crystals of agreeable saline taste, melting at 776°C . S. chloride is an important constituent of the animal organism and of many articles of food. In strong solution, it is antiseptic, and, applied to the skin by friction, is stimulant and tonic. In the form of the so-called "physiological salt solution," it is an important restorative in collapse.—**S. chloroborate**. Said to be a powerful antiseptic.—**S. cinnamate**. Used in tuberculous disease.—**S. citrobenzoate**. Used in bronchitis and asthma.—**S. citrophosphate**. "Melachol"; used in hepatic derangement.—**S. cresotate**. A white, microcrystalline, bitter powder, slightly soluble in water; used in rheumatism and pneumonia and as an antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic.—**S. cresylate**. An antiseptic.—**S. diiodosalicylate**. Analgetic, antipyretic, and antiseptic.—**S. dithiosalicylate**. A compound of s. salicylate and sulphur. Two such compounds exist, known as i and ii. Salt ii, a compound of 2 atoms of sulphur and 2 molecules of s. salicylate, is a grayish-white, hygroscopic powder, very soluble in water. It has been recommended as preferable to s. salicylate in rheumatism and as an antiseptic.—**S. ethoxyphenylsuccinamide**. See *S. phenosuccinate*.—**S. ethylate**. Syn.: *caustic alcohol*. A body, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O.Na}$, crystallizing from a solution of s. in ethyl alcohol in the form of acicular crystals united with two molecules of ethyl alcohol of crystallization, $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$. When deprived of the latter it appears as a white amorphous powder. It decomposes on contact with organic matter with production of metallic s., which oxidizes and so may be used as a caustic for naevi, etc.—**S. ethylsulphate**. Lat., *ethylsulfas sodicus*, *Natrium æthylsulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfövi-*

nate de soude [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *äthylschwefelsaures Natrium*, *Natriumsulfovinat*. The compound $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, used as a purgative.—**S. fluorid(e)**. "Fluorid," an antiseptic.—**S. glyceroborate**. An antiseptic obtained by melting together equal parts of glycerin and s. borate.—**S. glycerophosphate**. Used as a tonic.—**S. glycocholate**. Lat., *natrium cholemicum*. Ger., *Natrium-cholat*. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_6\text{Na}$, occurring in oxgall; used as a cholagogue.—**S. guaiacolicarbonate**. Used like s. salicylate.—**S. gynocardate**. A compound of s. and gynocardic acid; used like salicylic acid.—**S. hydrate**. See SODA (1st def.).—**S. hydrobromate**. See *S. bromide*.—**S. hydrocarbonate**. See *S. bicarbonate*.—**S. hydrochlorate**. See *S. chloride*.—**S. hypochlorite**. Lat., *sodii hypochloris* [U. S. Ph.]. A compound, NaOCl , of s. and hypochlorous acid. It has not been isolated, but occurs in combination with s. chloride in liquor sodæ chloratæ.—**S. hypophosphite**. Lat., *sodii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *hypophosphite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumhypophosphit*. A substance, $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless tabular crystals or as an amorphous or crystalline powder of no odor and a sweetish saline [U. S. Ph.] (disagreeable, bitter [Br. Ph.]) taste, easily soluble in water or dilute alcohol. The salt of the Br. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. seems to be anhydrous.—**S. ichthyol-sulphonate**. See ICHTHYOL (2d def.).—**S. iodate**. A salt of s. and iodic acid.—**S. iodide**. Lat., *sodii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodnatrium*. A compound of s. and iodine, NaI ; recommended in angina pectoris.—**S. kussinate**. Used for the expulsion of tapeworm.—**S. methoxysalicylate**. See *S. guaiacolicarbonate*.—**S. naphtholate**. See MICROCIDIN.—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *sodii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium nitricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumsalpeter*, *sal-petersaures Natrium*. A salt, NaNO_3 , of a salty, bitterish taste; used in angina pectoris, epilepsy, and spasmodic asthma.—**S. nulfimate**. Used in the diagnosis of tuberculous disease.—**S. ossalinate**. A s. compound of the acid of ox marrow; a substitute for cod liver oil.—**S. oxynaphtholate**. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{OH})\text{COONa}$; antipyretic and antiseptic.—**S. paracresolate**. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$; used like salicylic acid.—**S. phenate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenolsulphonate**. See *S. sulphocarbonate*.—**S. phenolsulphoricinate**. A caustic solution of s. ricinate in carbolic acid; used in diphtheria.—**S. pheno-succinate**. Antipyretic and analgetic.—**S. phenylate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenylsulphate**. See *S. sulphocarbonate*.—**S. phenylsulphonate**. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{ONa}$.—**S. phosphate**. A salt of s. and phosphoric acid. The orthophosphates include three different salts: (1) the normal orthophosphate, or s. phosphocarbonate, $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming thin prismatic crystals; (2) the disodium hydrogen orthophosphate, or ordinary s. phosphate (Lat., *sodii phosphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *phosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]); $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as large, transparent, prismatic crystals, which readily effloresce and are moderately soluble in water; and (3) the dihydrogen s. orthophosphate, $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming large, transparent crystals, very soluble in water and of an acid reaction. Used as a purgative, in hepatic lithiasis, and hypodermically (as an ingredient of an artificial serum), as a nerve tonic.—**S. pyrophosphate**. A salt of s. and pyrophosphoric acid. The pyrophosphates of s. are: (1) the normal pyrophosphate (Lat., *sodii pyrophosphas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium pyrophosphoricum*. Fr., *pyrophosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]), $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a cooling, salty taste; and (2) the acid pyrophosphate, dihydrogen s. pyrophosphate, $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, an acid crystalline powder.—**S. saccharate**, **S. saccharose**. See *S. sucrate*.—**S. sali-**

cylate. Normal s. salicylate. Lat., *sodii salicylas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium salicylicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *salicylate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *salicylsaures Natrium*, *Natriumsalicylat*; is a substance, $\text{Na}_2(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless crystalline scales or as a white powder containing water of crystallization [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (anhydrous [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]), of no odor but of a salty taste. It is used in rheumatism, migraine, etc., also as an intestinal disinfectant. Besides this and the basic s. salicylate, acid s. salicylate is known, a substance forming colorless, hard, transparent crystals which are decomposed, with evolution of salicylic acid, on contact with water.—**S. santonate**, **S. santoninate**. Lat., *sodii santoninas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium santonicum*. Ger., *Natriumsantonat*. A salt, $\text{NaC}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$, usually combined with water of crystallization of no odor, but of somewhat salty and bitter taste.—**S. silicate**. A salt of s. and silicic acid. The silicates of s. are the metasilicate, Na_2SiO_3 , the trisilicate, $\text{Na}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}$, and the tetrasilicate, $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_9$. The last-named is the ordinary s. silicate, or soluble glass (Ger., *Natriumwasserglas*), a transparent vitreous mass, which, dissolved in water, forms liquor sodii silicatis.—**S. silicofluorid(e)**. A pulverulent, odorless body, Na_2SiF_6 , moderately soluble in water. It is known as *salufer*, and is used as a surgical antiseptic.—**S. sozoidolate**. Sozoidol s., $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{S}\cdot\text{O}_3\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; an antiseptic.—**S. sucrate**. A translucent substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{NaO}_{11}$, of alkaline taste.—**S. sulphanilate**. Used in coryza.—**S. sulphate**. The s. sulphates include: (1) the normal sulphate (Lat., *sodii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de soude purifié* [Fr. Cod.]; Na_2SO_4 , which occurs in combination with either seven or ten molecules of water of crystallization, in the latter case constituting the official salt, and forming prismatic efflorescent crystals, used as a purgative; and (2) the acid sulphate, or hydrogen s. sulphate, NaHSO_4 , occurring as large prismatic crystals which are either anhydrous or combine with two molecules of water of crystallization.—**S. sulphite**. A salt of s. and sulphurous acid. The normal s. sulphite, Na_2SO_3 , combines with various proportions of water of crystallization. The salt official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *sodii sulphis* is used as an antiseptic.—**S. sulphocaffeate**. A diuretic.—**S. sulphocarbonate**. Lat., *sodii sulphocarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *phenolsulfonsaures Natrium*. The compound $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and in flatulent dyspepsia.—**S. sulphocresylate**. Fr., *sulfocrésylate de soude*. Ger., *Natriumsulfocresylat*, *kresolschwefelsaures Natrium*. The substance $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_4\text{Na} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}\cdot\text{SO}_2\text{ONa}$.—**S. sulph(o)ichthyolate**. See ICHTHYOL (2d def.).—**S. sulphomethylate**. A purgative substance, $\text{CH}_3\text{Na}\cdot\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**S. sulphoricinate**. "Solvin," "polysolve"; used as a solvent.—**S. sulphosalicylate**. A substitute for s. salicylate.—**S. taurocholate**. A substance, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$, occurring in oxgall; used in gouty obesity, torpor of the liver, and dyspepsia.—**S. tellurate**. A compound of s. and telluric acid; used to reduce night sweats.—**S. tetraborate**. A compound obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of borax, boric acid, and water. Recommended as a substitute for boric acid as an antiseptic, from its being much more soluble.—**S. thiocyanate**. Ger., *Schwefelcyanatrium*, *Rhodan-natrium*, *Natriumrhodanid*. A substance, $\text{NaS}\cdot\text{CN}$, occurring in the saliva and prepared by the action of sulphur on s. cyanide or s. ferrocyanide. It acts subcutaneously like strychnine, but less rapidly.—**S. thiophenate**. Used in prurigo.—**S. thiophenesulphonate**. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{S} \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{Na}$; used in prurigo.—**S. thiosulphate**. Lat., *sodii hyposulphis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *hyposulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. The compound $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, having a cooling but somewhat bitter and sulphurlike taste, but no odor. Used as an antiseptic.—

Test solution of bitartrate of s. [U. S. Ph.]. A clear filtered solution of 1 part of s. bitartrate in 9 parts of water, prepared by the aid of gentle heat.—**Test solution of carbonate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. carbonate in 10 parts of water.—**Test solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. thiosulphate in 10 parts of water.—**Test solution of phosphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. phosphate in 10 (19 [Ger. Ph.]) volumes of water.—**Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de bicarbonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *pastilles de Vichy*. A preparation of 60 parts of s. bicarbonate, 180 of sugar, 3 of nutmeg, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, divided into lozenges containing each 3 grains of s. bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 3,600 grains of s. bicarbonate, 25 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 2 fl. oz. of gum arabic mucilage, and enough water, divided into 720 lozenges containing each 5 grains of s. bicarbonate [Br. Ph.].—**Trochisci sodii santoninatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Troches containing each one grain of s. santoninate.—**Volumetric solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 32 grammes of s. thiosulphate in water enough to make 1,000 c. c., mixing with 100 c. c. of the volumetric solution of iodine enough of this soda solution to render it nearly colorless, adding freshly gelatinized starch with more of the soda solution till the blue color just vanishes, diluting with enough water to make 1,000 c. c. ten times as much of the original soda solution as has been added to the starch mixture, and treating this diluted liquid as the test solution.

SOD'OMA, SOD'O'MIA, f. See SODOMY.—**S. Gallorum.** See SYPHILIS.

SODOMIS'TIC. Pertaining to sodomy.

SOD'OMITE. One who practises sodomy.

SOD'OMY. From *Σόδομα*, Sodom. Lat., *sodomia*. Fr., *sodomie*. Unnatural sexual intercourse, as of persons of the same sex or of men or women with animals.

SO'DOR. A Swiss apparatus for the instantaneous carbonation of liquids, similar to the "sparklet" apparatus.

SOFT'ENING. Gr., *μάλαξις*. Lat., *malacia, malacosis*. Fr., *ramollissement*. Ger., *Auflöckerung, Erweichung*. A nutritional organic lesion characterized by a decrease in the natural cohesion of the tissues.—**Acute gastric s.** Of Billard, a grave disorder of very young children (sometimes epidemic), characterized by painful tension of the stomach, vomiting, especially of a greenish or yellowish fluid, greenish diarrhæal discharges, hurried and jerking respiration, cold extremities, prostration, insensibility, and death in from six to fifteen days. The intestines may also undergo s.—**Atrophic s. of the brain.** See *White s. of the brain*.—**Brown s. of the stomach.** An alteration due to post-mortem digestion of the wall of the stomach, extending even to the peritonæum. It occurs in stomachs in which the vessels are filled with blood, the latter being converted into a brown or brownish-black coloring matter, with which the surrounding tissues are infiltrated.—**Cardiac s.** Myomalacia of the heart consequent upon arterial anæmia resulting from sclerosis or atheroma of the coronary arteries.—**Cerebral s.** See *S. of the brain*.—**Exudative s.** Necrosis and s. of tissue in consequence of hæmorrhagic or other exudation.—**Gray s. of the spinal cord.** That stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis in which the affected portion assumes a grayish color, in consequence of the absorption of the fat granules and nerve substance.—**Green s. of the spinal cord.** The suppurative stage of myelitis; a rare condition, sometimes secondary to traumatic inflammation.—**Hæmorrhagic s.** Hæmorrhage into an organ with consequent ischæmia and s. of the hæmorrhagic area.—**Hæmorrhagic s. of the brain.** A breaking up of the brain

substance into larger or smaller masses, due to hæmorrhagic extravasations. Cf. *Red s. of the brain*.—**Inflammatory s. of the brain.** A condition due to exudation and infiltration among the elementary nerve structures.—**Ischæmic s.** A temporary or permanent ischæmia with necrosis and s. of the tissues affected.—**Mechanical s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition caused by violence in exposing the nerve centres.—**Mucoid s.** Myxomatous degeneration.—**Œsophageal s.** S. of the lower portion of the œsophagus in consequence of the regurgitation of gastric juice.—**Red s.** See *Red HEPATIZATION*.—**Red s. of the brain.** Ischæmic s. of the brain accompanied by hæmorrhage and the deposit of hæmatoidin crystals and blood in the surrounding tissue.—**Red s. of the spinal cord.** A form of inflammatory s. which occurs during the stage of hyperæmia and incipient exudation.—**Serous s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition due to absorption of serum with consequent dissociation of the nerve tubes and nerve cells.—**S. of a thrombus.** Either a simple or red s. of the central parts of a thrombus by disintegration into a reddish pulp of broken-down corpuscles and detritus; or a yellow or puriform s. in which there are microorganisms and pus corpuscles.—**S. of the bones.** See *OSTEOMALACIA*.—**S. of the brain.** Lat., *necrencephalus*. 1. Disintegration and liquefaction of the brain substance, the several constituents of the tissue breaking up and dissolving in the liquid poured out from the vessels. 2. As used by the laity, any disease, especially general paresis of the insane, associated with progressive dementia.—**S. of the cerebellum.** A rare affection characterized by slight impairment of the intellect, but extensive motor disturbance, usually paralysis on the opposite side with or without muscular contractions, and sometimes spasm on both sides.—**S. of the stomach.** See *GASTROMALACIA*.—**True fatty s. of the brain.** A fatty degeneration of the nerve cells, independent of exudation.—**White s. of the brain.** Ischæmic s. of the brain unaccompanied by hæmorrhage, the tissues remaining pale.—**White s. of the spinal cord.** The stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis which follows the yellow s., and in which the diseased portions have a creamy or milky appearance.—**White s. of the stomach.** A post-mortem change which takes place in a stomach free from blood. It consists in a digestion of the mucous and submucous tissue of the organ, and even of the muscular and serous layers.—**Yellow s. of the brain.** An alteration due to necrosis, involving usually a portion of the medulla varying in size from that of a bean to that of a hen's egg. The affected area becomes gelatinous and of a grayish-white to a yellow color.—**Yellow s. of the spinal cord.** A stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis following red s. It is due to the diffusion and alteration of the coloring matter of the blood, to the fatty degeneration of the medullary sheaths, and to the formation of masses of fat granules.

SO'JA, f. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, now included in the genus *Glycine*.—**S. hispida.** A Japanese species. Bread made from the beans has been used for diabetics.

SOLÆ'US, m. From *solea*, the sole. Ger., *Sohlenmuskel, Schollenmuskel*. 1. The strongest muscle of the leg. It arises from the head and upper posterior surface of the fibula and the posterior surface of the upper extremity of the tibia, and is inserted into the tendo Achillis. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior external tuberosity of the tibia and is inserted into the tendon of the bifemorocalcaneus, of which it is an auxiliary.

SOLA'MEN, n. A comfort, solace.—**S. hypochondriacorum.** Compound rhubarb powder.

SOLAN'DRA, f. From *Solander*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *solandre*. A genus of solanaceous tropical American plants.—**S. grandiflora.** Peach-colored trumpet flower; indigenous to Jamaica and the Antilles. It

has acrid poisonous properties, and is used like *Datura stramonium*.

SOLANICIN(E). An amorphous base produced by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on solanidine.

SOLANIDIN(E). Ger., *Solanidin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{39}NO$, one of the constituents of solanine.

SOLANIN. A principle, $C_{42}H_{87}NO_{15}$, found in various species of *Solanum*; analgetic. (Not to be confounded with solanine.)

SOLANIN(E). Ger., *Solanin*. An alkaloid obtained from various species of *Solanum*. Used as an analgetic and in bronchitis and asthma.

SOLANUM, n. Fr., s., morelle. Ger., *Nachtschatten*. The typical genus of solanaceous plants. They are herbs or shrubs, or rarely trees, most abundant in the tropics. Their fruit and herbage are usually pervaded by a poisonous narcotic principle. They furnish many useful drugs, such as belladonna, henbane, stramonium, etc.—**S. acanthifolium**. Fr., *morelle à feuilles d'acanthé*. A West Indian species. The fruit is used for rheumatism.—**S. acutlobum**. A Brazilian species allied to and used like *S. paniculatum*.—**S. albidum**. Fr., *morelle blanchâtre*. Ger., *weisslicher Nachtschatten*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a poultice in ulcers, etc.—**S. bacoiferum**. A Jamaica species with two varieties, one of which bears the highly poisonous susumber berries, while the fruit of the other is edible.—**S. bahamense**. Cankerberry of the West Indies. The fruits are used in ulcerated sore throat.—**S. carolinense**. American horse nettle; a weed found from New York to Illinois and Georgia. The juice of the berries has been used in tetanus, and the berries and root in epilepsy.—**S. cernuum**. Fr., *morelle penchée*. A Brazilian species. The sudorific leaves and flowers are used in syphilis.—**S. chenopodioides**. Fr., *morelle à feuilles de chénopode*. Ger., *gänsefussblättriger Nachtschatten*. A Chilean species allied to *S. nigrum*. The juice of the berries is used in fevers accompanied by intestinal inflammation, also in eye diseases.—**S. coagulans**. An Egyptian species. The berries are used like rennet.—**S. crispum**. Ger., *krauser Nachtschatten*. Potato tree; a Chinese species. The bitter leaves are used as a febrifuge.—**S. dulcamara**. Fr., *solanoïde*. Ger., *Bittersüss*. Bittersweet. The young branches (see **DULCAMARA**), the leaves, and the berries contain solanine and dulcamarin. The root bark is also strongly narcotic, but is not used. The name *deadly nightshade* (see *ATROPA belladonna*) is often erroneously applied to this species.—**S. esculentum**. Fr., *morelle comestible*. Ger., *essbarer Nachtschatten*. Mad apple. There are two varieties, *S. melongena* and *S. insanum*. The cultivated form, *S. ovigerum*, is the well-known egg plant. Its fruits, *mala insana*, *poma melongena*, are used as a discutient and anodyne poultice, especially for hæmorrhoids. The leaves are narcotic, and are used internally in intoxication and externally as a soothing poultice.—**S. foetidum**. Fr., *morelle fétide* (2d def.). 1. The *Datura stramonium*. 2. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used in a wash for ulcers.—**S. furiosum**. See *ATROPA belladonna*.—**S. fuscatum**. Fr., *morelle brune*. A poisonous South American species.—**S. guineense**. Large black-berried nightshade; a tropical shrub. It is eaten, cooked, like spinach, its narcotic and acrid properties being largely neutralized by the presence of an acid and a mucilage.—**S. Hernandezii**. A Mexican shrub with an acrid root, used as an evacuant and in dyspnoea and dropsy.—**S. indicum**. India nightshade. A decoction of the root, which is said to be strongly excitant, is used in dysuria and ischuria, in difficult parturition, and in odontalgia.—**S. Jacquinii**. An East Indian shrub. The fruit and the root are used as an expectorant. The stems, flowers, and fruit are bitter and carminative. Fumigations of the seed are used empirically for odontalgia, probably giving relief through their powerfully

sialagogue properties. The entire plant is employed as a diuretic.—**S. lasiocarpum**. Hairy nightshade, an East Indian species used in catarrhal fever, atony of the digestive organs, and chronic coughs. The root, which is purgative in large doses, is used as an antemetic.—**S. mammosum**. Fr., *pomme-poison*. Ger., *zitzenförmiger Nachtschatten*. Turkey-berry of the West Indies; growing in the West Indies, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc. The leaves are expectorant, and are applied to ulcers. The root is diuretic and purgative. The berries are narcotic.—**S. maniacum**. See *ATROPA belladonna* and *DATURA stramonium*.—**S. manosum**. Fr., *morelle humide*. An East Indian species. Its juice is used as a pectoral and the root as a sudorific.—**S. nigrum**. Fr., *morelle noire*. Ger., *schwarzer Nachtschatten*. Garden nightshade. There are numerous varieties and closely related species. Those in southern Europe were known to Dioscorides as *στρύχων κηφαίων*. The leaves contain solanine, though authorities differ as to their poisonous character, and also as to that of the berries. They are diaphoretic, diuretic, and mildly purgative, and in large doses are said to produce nausea and giddiness. They have been used in chronic skin diseases and painful scrofulous, cancerous, and scorbutic affections. In India they are used also as a refrigerant, in diarrhoea, fevers, and hydrophobia, and as a soothing application in eye diseases. In Mexico their decoction is used in fomentations and vaginal injections.—**S. oleraceum**. Fr., *morelle oléracée*. A species the leaves of which are used in Brazil as an emollient.—**S. ovigerum**. See under *S. esculentum*.—**S. paniculatum**. Fr., *morelle paniculée*. Ger., *rispiger Nachtschatten*. A shrub the leaves and unripe fruit of which are used medicinally in South America.—**S. pseudocapsicum**. Fr., *cérissete*. Ger., *Korallenbäumchen*. Jerusalem cherry. Its berries are poisonous.—**S. pseudochina** (seu *-quina*). A Brazilian arborescent species. The bark is used as an antiperiodic.—**S. quit(o)ense**. Fr., *morelle de Quito*. Ger., *orangenfrüchtiger Nachtschatten*. A South American shrub. Its edible berries (Quito oranges), which have the taste of oranges, are used as a refrigerant. The flowers and leaves are used as an antispasmodic.—**S. sodomæum**. Fr., *morelle de Sodome*. Dead Sea apple. The root is diuretic. It is subject to the attacks of an insect that leaves the rind unchanged, but reduces the interior to powder. This powder, which is very bitter, and the seed are supposed to be the "dust and ashes" spoken of by Josephus. The *στρύχων πανικόν* of Dioscorides, used as an emetic, but highly poisonous in large doses, is referred to this species.—**S. toxicarium**. Fr., *morelle vénéneuse*. A poisonous Guiana species.—**S. trilobatum**. Fr., *morelle trilobée*. A climbing shrub of the East Indies. Used in coughs.—**S. triste**. A narcotic species indigenous to the Antilles, where it is used like *S. nigrum*.—**S. trongum**. Ger., *einblüthiger Nachtschatten*. An East Indian species. The root is said to be a powerful parturient and to be used also in odontalgia.—**S. tuberosum** (esculentum). Fr., *morelle tubérose*. Ger., *Kartoffel*. The common potato plant. Its tubers yield on distillation a powerful spirit or brandy, and, on fermentation, a strong wine. The raw tubers were formerly used as an antiscorbutic, and, in combination with cinchona, as an antiperiodic. They have also been employed as an aperient, diuretic, and galactagogue, and as a nervous sedative and stimulant in gout. When fully ripe, however, they are said not to contain solanine, even in the raw state, unless they are sprouting. Dried potatoes are used as a substitute for salep. The stalks, leaves, and unripe berries contain solanine. The berries have been known to cause death. The leaves, in the form of extract, have been employed as an antispasmodic in chronic cough, producing effects similar to those of opium.—**S. undatum**. A thorny undershrub growing

in the Mauritius and the East Indies. The root is used medicinally.

SOLAR. Gr., ἡλιακός. Lat., *solaris* (from *sol*, the sun). Pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun, or caused by sun heat; resembling the sun in occupying a central position (see *S. PLEXUS*), emitting rays, etc.

SOLARIS. From *sol*, the sun. Pertaining to the sun; due to exposure to the sun (e. g., *eczema solare*).

SOLA'RIUM, *n.* 1. A sun dial. 2. An apartment fully exposed to the sun, especially one used for sun baths.

SOLDANEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *soldanelle*. 1. *Convolvulus s.* 2. A genus of primulae herbs.—*S. alpina*, *S. Clusii*. Ger., *Alpenglöckchen*. Blue moonwort; indigenous to Switzerland. The root is purgative.

SOL'EA, *f.* From *W. Sole*, a botanist. Fr., *soléa*. A genus of violaceous plants.—*S. concolor*. Green violet. Its root is said to be emetic.—*S. verticillata*. A tropical American species. The root has been used as a substitute for ipecac.

SOLEA'RIS, *m.* See *SOLÆUS*.

SOL'EN, *m.* -*ēnos* (-*is*). Gr., σωλήν. 1. A channel or gutter; of old writers, a fracture box. 2. The central canal of the spinal cord.

SOLENA'RIUM, *n.* Gr., σωληνάριον (dim. of σωλήν, a canal). A small gutter-shaped splint.

SOLENOCHAL'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos*, -*al'asis*. From σωλήν, a channel, and χάλασις, a slackening. Fr., *solénochalase*. Dilatation and relaxation of a tubular organ.

SOLENOSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -*no'seos* (-*is*). From σωλήν, a channel, and στέννωσις, stenosis. Fr., *solénostegnose*. Constriction of a tubular organ.

SOLENOSTEM'MA, *n.* -*stem'matos* (-*is*). From σωλήν, a channel, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *solénostemme*. A genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*.—*S. argel*, *S. arghel*. The *arghel* of the Arabs. The purgative leaves are used to adulterate senna.

SOLE'US, *m.* See *SOLÆUS*.

SOLFER'INO. Rosaniline hydrochloride.

SOLIDA'GO, *f.* -*ag'inis*. Fr., *verge d'or*. Ger., *Goldrut(h)e*. Golden rod; a genus of composite plants.—*S. odora*, *S. odorata*. The sweet-scented golden rod of the United States and Canada. The aromatic leaves, formerly official in the U. S. Ph., are carminative, hæmostatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic (in warm infusion). They yield a highly aromatic, pale greenish-yellow volatile oil, which is used, dissolved in alcohol, in flatulence, as a corrigent, etc. The dried flowers and leaves are substituted for tea. The perennial, creeping, aromatic root has an odor resembling that of *Geum urbanum*, and has been used like it.—*S. semper-virens*. A North American species used as a vulnerary.—*S. virga aurea*, *S. vulgaris*. Fr., *verge d'or*. Ger., *gemeine Goldrut(h)e*. Common golden rod. The leaves and flowering tops were formerly used as a lithontripic. They are somewhat aromatic and astringent, and are still used as a vulnerary, antidiysenteric, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The root is sialagogue, and is sometimes mixed with that of *Arnica montana*.

SOLIDISM. See *Solidistic* PATHOLOGY.

SOLITA'RIUS. Solitary; as a *n.*, in the *m.*, a single or azygous muscle.—*S. pharyngis*. See *Middle* CONSTRUCTOR of the *pharynx*.

SOL'LIUM, *n.* 1. A bath tub. 2. See *TÆNIA s.*

SOL'PHINOL. An antiseptic mixture of borax, boric acid, and certain sulphites.

SOLU'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *SOLUTION* and *LIQUOR*.—*S. (arsenicalis)* *Fowleri*. See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis* (under *POTASSIUM*).—*S. Pearsonii*. See *Liquor SODII arsenatis* (under *SODIUM*).—*S. Vlemingxii*. A preparation consisting of 30 parts of quicklime, 20 of water, and 60 of flowers of sulphur, mixed for use with 10 parts of water for 3 of the solution and boiled down to 12.

SOLU'TION. Gr., λύσις. Lat., *solutio*, *solutum* (3d def.). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Lösung*, *Auflösung*. 1. The act or process

by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, becomes diffused throughout a liquid and incorporated with it in a state of molecular subdivision. 2. The state or condition of being thus incorporated with a liquid. 3. The resulting product, consisting of the liquid with the substance so incorporated. 4. The act of separating.—**Boulton's s.** The *liquor iodi carbolatus* of the Nat. Form.—**Burnett's s.** An aqueous solution of zinc chloride, being $\frac{1}{2}$ stronger than the official *liquor zinci chloridi*. Cf. *Burnett's* DISINFECTANT.—**Burow's s.** A mixture of 30 parts of lead acetate dissolved in 90 of water and $22\frac{1}{2}$ of alum dissolved in 270 of water, filtered when the resulting precipitate has settled.—**Campani's s.** A mixture of a concentrated *s.* of lead acetate with a dilute *s.* of copper acetate; used in testing for glucose, which reduces the copper salt, while cane sugar has no effect upon the *s.*—**Centinormal s.** A volumetric *s.* of one hundredth of the strength of a normal *s.*—**Decinormal s.** Fr., *s. normale décimée*. A volumetric *s.* of one tenth of the strength of a normal *s.*—**Dobell's s.** A *s.* containing 45 grains of carbolic acid, 2 drachms of borax, 1 drachm of sodium bicarbonate, 1 oz. of glycerin, and water up to a pint.—**Donovan's s.** See *Liquor ARSENII et hydrargyri iodidi* (under *ARSENIIUM*).—**Farrant's s.** A mixture of equal volumes of thick gum arabic mucilage, glycerin, and cold saturated *s.* of arsenous acid; used for microscopic mounting.—**Fehling's s.** A preparation made by dissolving 40 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c. c. of water and 160 grammes of potassium tartrate with 130 of fused sodium hydrate in 600 c. c. of water, mixing the two, diluting to 1,000 c. c., and boiling for some minutes.—**Fowler's s.** See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis* (under *POTASSIUM*).—**Gram's s.** See *Gram's* STAIN.—**Jenning's saline s.** A modification of the normal saline *s.* made by dissolving 50 grains of sodium chloride, 3 grains of potassium chloride, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of sodium sulphate, 24 grains of sodium carbonate, and 2 grains of sodium phosphate in a pint of boiling water, cooling to 100° F. (about 38° C.), and adding 2 drachms of absolute alcohol.—**Labarraque's s.** See *Liquor SODÆ chloratæ* (under *SODA*).—**Lugol's s.** See *Liquor IODI* (under *IODUM*).—**Magendie's s.** A *s.* of 16 grains of morphine sulphate in an ounce of water.—**Mayer's s.** See *Mayer's* REAGENT.—**Monseil's s.** See *Liquor FERRI subsulphatis* (under *FERRUM*).—**Normal saline s.** A *s.* used as an intravenous injection in hæmorrhage, etc., and in physiological experimentation, consisting of 75 parts of sodium chloride dissolved in 10,000 of water.—**Normal s.** A volumetric *s.* containing in each litre an amount of the reagent sufficient to exactly replace or combine with 1 gramme of hydrogen; i. e., containing in each litre a number of grammes of the reagent equal to the molecular weight of the latter divided by the number of hydrogen atoms which it can replace or combine with.—**Pavy's s.** An aqueous *s.* of 4.158 grammes of copper sulphate and 20.4 each of potassium and sodium tartrate and caustic potash, mixed with 300 c. c. of ammonia water of the sp. gr. of 0.880 and diluted to 1,000 c. c. with water.—**Pearson's s.** See *Liquor SODII arsenatis* (under *SODIUM*).—**Rotter's s.** An antiseptic *s.* made by dissolving in a litre of water 2 grammes of carbolic acid, 3 of boric acid, 5 each of zinc chloride and zinc sulphocarbonate, 5 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 25 of sodium chloride, 60 of salicylic acid, and 10 each of thymol and citric acid.—**S. of contiguity.** The removal from each other of two parts normally in contact.—**S. of continuity.** Ger., *Continuitätsstörung*. Disruption or separation in a structure that is normally continuous.—**Standardized s.** A *s.* made of standard strength.—**Standard s's.** See *Volumetric s's.*—**Test s.** A *s.* used for detecting the presence or amount of certain constituents in a substance undergoing analysis.—**Thompson's s.** See *Thompson's s. of*

- PHOSPHORUS.**—**Vlemingx's s.** See **SOLUTIO Vlemingx.**—**Volumetric s's.** Lat., *liquores volumetrici*. S's containing known quantities of certain chemical constituents, and of such properties that given amounts of them are capable of producing definite chemical changes in certain substances.
- SOL'UTOL.** A disinfectant said to be especially effective in the preservation of corpses; an alkaline solution of sodium cresylate in an excess of cresol.
- SOL'VENT.** Lat., *solvens*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Lösungsmittel*. A liquid in which a substance is or can be dissolved.
- SOL'VEOL.** A solution of sodium cresotate in an excess of cresol; an antiseptic of the creolin class.
- SOL'VIN(E).** Syn.: *polysolve*. Any one of a series of thick syrupy liquids of a yellow or brown color, obtained from various fixed oils, especially from castor oil, olive oil, and rapeseed oil, by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. They dissolve very many substances which are insoluble in water, but they decompose above 110° C. Their extended medicinal use has been shown to be highly objectionable.
- SOL'VOSAL.** Salol phosphoric acid.
- SO'MA, n.** *So'matos (-is)*. Gr., *σώμα*. See **BODY**.—**S. tyloides.** See **CORPUS callosum**.
- SO'MACULE.** Of M. Foster, the physiological unit of protoplasm.
- SOMASCE'SIS, f.** *-e'seos (-is)*. From *σωμασκεῖν*, to exercise the body. Fr., *somascèse, somascétique*. Ger., *Somascetik*. See **GYMNASTICS**.
- SOMAT'IC.** Gr., *σωματικός* (from *σώμα*, the body). Lat., *somaticus*. Fr., *somatique*. Ger., *somatisch*. Pertaining to the body at large.
- SO'MATOÆTIOLOGICAL.** From *σώμα*, the body, *αἰτία*, a cause, and *λόγος*, understanding. Pertaining to mental aberration caused by some physical disease.
- SO'MATODID'YMU, m.** From *σώμα*, the body, and *διδυμος*, double. Fr., *somatodidyme*. Ger., *Körperzwilling*. A double monster the individuals of which are united at the trunk.
- SOMATOGEN'IC.** Originating in the cells and tissues of the body.
- SOMATOL'OGY.** Lat., *somatologia* (from *σώμα*, the body, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *somatologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of organisms, especially of the human body.
- SO'MATOME.** From *σώμα*, the body, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *s.* 1. A segment of the trunk of the embryo; a somite. 2. An instrument devised by the younger Baudelocque for dividing the body of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.
- SOMATOP'AGUS, m.** From *σώμα*, the body, and *πάγος*, that which is fixed. A double monster having two trunks.
- SO'MATOPLEURE.** Lat., *somatopleura* (from *σώμα*, the body, and *πλευρά*, the side). Fr., *s., lame somatique, feuille médullo-épidermique*. 1. Of Foster and Balfour, the outer wall of the pleuropertitoneal space in the embryo. 2. See **PARIETAL MESOBLAST**.
- SO'MATOSE.** A certain nutritive preparation of meat.
- SOMATOT'OMY.** Lat., *somatotomia* (from *σώμα*, the body, and *τομή*, a cutting). See **DISSECTION** (1st def.).
- SOMATOTRID'YMU, m.** From *σώμα*, the body, and *τρίδυμος*, threefold. Fr., *somatotridyme*. Ger., *Leibdrilling*. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having three bodies.
- SO'MITE.** From *σώμα*, the body. Ger., *Somit*. 1. Any one of the individual embryonic segments out of which a particular segment of the body is subsequently developed. 2. A single segment in the body of an articulate animal.—**Mesoblastic s's, Protovertebral s's.** A row of s's formed on each side of the dorsal ridges of the embryo by the transverse cleavage of the protovertebral column of the mesoblast, and ultimately developed into the spinal ganglia, permanent vertebræ, and muscular and dermal plates. They were formerly called *primordial vertebræ* and *protovertebræ*.—**Vertebral s's.** The rudimentary vertebræ.
- SOM'NAL.** A bitter substance, $C_7H_{12}Cl_3O_3N$, essentially a mixture of urethane and chloral hydrate with a little alcohol. It is a hypnotic, producing a quiet and natural sleep. It is also a powerful diuretic and accelerates the heart action.
- SOMNAM'BULISM.** Lat., *somnambulismus* (from *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk). Fr., *somnambulisme*. Ger., *Nachtwandeln, Schlafwandeln*. A condition in which an individual, while apparently sleeping and unconscious, performs acts that seem to involve the exercise of consciousness and volition, especially that of walking about.—**Artificial s.** See **HYPNOTISM**.—**Hysterical s.** Fr., *somnambulisme hystérique*. S. due to hysteria.—**Magnetic s.** See **HYPNOTISM**.
- SOMNIFA'CIENT.** From *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make. See **HYPNOTIC** (2d def.).
- SOMNIF'ERIN(E).** 1. Of Trehut, an alkaloid obtained from *Withania somnifera*. 2. Of Bombelon, an ether of morphine, forming clear vitreous crystals.
- SOMNIF'EROUS, SOMNIF'IC.** Lat., *somniferus* (from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bear, or *facere*, to make). See **HYPNOTIC** (2d def.).
- SOMNIL'OQUISM, SOMNILO'QUIUM, n.** From *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to talk. Talking in one's sleep.
- SOM'NIUM, n.** From *somnus*, sleep. A dream.
- SOM'NOS.** A proprietary hypnotic and sedative liquid, $C_9H_{11}.C_6Cl_9$.
- SOMNOVI'GIL.** From *somnus*, sleep, and *vigilia*, wakefulness. See **COMA vigil**.
- SOM'NUS, m.** Sleep.
- SON'CHUS, m.** Gr., *σόγχος*. Fr., *laiteron*. Ger., *Gänse-distel*. Sow thistle: a genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*.—**S. asper.** A European weed having the same uses as *S. oleraceus*.—**S. oleraceus.** Fr., *laiteron*. Ger., *gemeine Gänse-distel*. Common sow thistle, the *σόγχος τρυφώτερος* of Dioscorides. The leaves, which contain a bitter, mildly laxative, and aperient milky juice, are used in Greece as a chologogue.—**S. tenerrimus.** Fr., *laiteron doux* (ou *laciné*). A salad species. The juice is used as a calmate.—**S. vulgaris.** *S. oleraceus*.
- SON'ITUS, m.** *Son'itus*. A sound.—**S. aurium.** See **TINNITUS aurium**.—**S. cardiaci, S. cordis.** See **HEART SOUNDS**.—**S. femoralis.** See **MERECHEMA**.
- SONNERA'TIA, f.** From *Sonnerat*, a French naturalist. Fr., *sonneratie*. A genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs.—**S. acida.** Fr., *pagapate acide*. A species growing from India to New Guinea. The fruit is considered refrigerant. The crushed leaves are applied to the head to induce sleep.
- SONOM'ETER.** From *sonus*, a sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *sonomètre*. Ger., *Schallmesser*. An instrument for determining the acuity of hearing by measuring the amount of sound required to produce an auditory impression.
- SO'NUS, m.** See **SOUND**.
- SOOT.** Gr., *ἀσβολος, ἀσβόλη*. Lat., *fuligo*. Fr., *suie*. Ger., *Russ*. A complex, black, empyreumatic substance deposited from smoke; made up chiefly of a resinous substance combined with acetic acid, nitrogenous matters, and creosote, besides various mineral salts; formerly official.
- SOPHIS'TICATED.** Lat., *sophisticatus*. Fr., *sophistiqué*. Ger., *sophistic(e)rt*. Adulterated.
- SOPHISTICA'TION.** Adulteration.
- SOPHOMA'NIA, f.** From *σοφός*, wise, and *μανία*, madness. Megalomania in which the patient vaunts his superior wisdom.
- SOPH'ORA, f.** Ger., *Schnurstrauch*. A genus of leguminous plants.—**S. heptaphylla.** A species indigenous to the Moluccas and East Indies; used like *S. tomentosa*.—**S. japonica.** Chinese (or Japanese) pagoda tree; pur-

gative. An extract of the leaves is used to adulterate opium.—**S. sericea**. A species found in Colorado and Mexico, regarded as one of the loco plants. Its seeds contain, according to Parsons, a liquid alkaloid, probably identical with sophorine.—**S. speciosa**. A shrub of Texas and New Mexico. The poisonous seeds contain sophorine.—**S. tomentosa**. Ger., *filziger Schnurstrauch*. A species the bitter root and seeds of which are used in India to arrest choleraic vomiting, in torpidity of the liver, etc. In China all parts of the tree are considered pectoral, diuretic, and tonic.

SOPH'ORIN. A glucoside obtained from the embryo buds of *Sophora japonica*.

SOPH'ORIN(E). A volatile liquid alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Sophora speciosa*. It is said to act like Calabar bean.

SOPHRONIS'TA, SOPHRONIS'TER, *m.* -is'tæ, -e'ros (-is). Gr., σωφρονιστής, σωφρονιστήρ (from σωφρονεῖν, to be of sound mind). See **WISDOM TOOTH**.

SO'PIENT. Lat., *sopiens*. Soporific, sedative.

SO'POR, *m.* -o'ris. Deep sleep, lethargy, coma.

SOPORIF'IC. From *sopor* (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make. Fr., *soporifique*. Ger., *schlafbringend*. Producing sleep.

SO'POROSE, SO'POROUS. Lat., *soporosus*. Fr., *soporeux*. Ger., *schlafsuchtig* (2d def.). 1. Causing sleep, narcotic. 2. Of diseases, accompanied with excessive drowsiness.

SO'RA, *f.* See **URTICARIA**.

SORBEFA'CIENT. From *sorbere*, to suck in, and *facere*, to make. Producing or promoting absorption.

SOR'DES, *f.* *Sor'dis*. Fr., *saburre*. Ger., *Unreinigkeit*. 1. Dirt, filth; especially the foul matter which collects on the teeth and lips in certain fevers. 2. See **CERUMEN**.—**Dental s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. aurium**. See **CERUMEN**.—**S. capitis**. See **SCABIES capitis**.—**S. cutis embryonis**. See **VERNIX caseosa**.—**S. oculi, S. oculorum**. Flocculent mucus on the eye.

SORE. Gr., ἔλκος. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *offenes Geschwür*. An ulcer or any painful or tender lesion on the surface of the body.—**Bay s.** An endemic ulcer observed in the Bay of Honduras.—**Bed s.** Lat., *gangræna per decubitus, decubitus*. Fr., *escharre de decubitus*. Ger., *Druckbrand, Durchliegen*. Gangrene of the skin or of deeper tissues, due to prolonged recumbency. It may occur in the form either of primary necrosis of the skin or of phlegmonous gangrene. Cf. **DERMATITIS per decubitus**.—**Hard s., Infecting s.** See **Syphilitic CHANCERE**.—**Kandahar s.** A s., similar to the Delhi boil, affecting inhabitants of Kandahar.—**Lahore s., Moulton s.** See **Delhi BOIL**.—**Natal s.** See **Veld s.**—**Oriental s.** Of Tilbury Fox, any one of the diseases occurring in the East which have the general characters of Aleppo and Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc.—**Panjdeh s., Pendjeh s.** A chronic s. affecting residents of Pendjeh, caused by irritation of the skin by sand, dirt, and uncleanness, the intense heat, and the scorbutic tendency of many of the inhabitants favoring its occurrence.—**Soft (venereal) s.** See **Simple CHANCERE**.—**Veld s.** A form of s. observed in southern Africa. It begins as a minute vesicle, which soon bursts and is succeeded by spreading vesication and ulceration with an erythematous border, often accompanied by lymphangitis and fever; attributed by A. Ogston to *Micrococcus campaneus*.

SORE HEELS. Fr., *maladie du talon*. Of Jenner, see **HORSEPOX**.

SORE MOUTH. See **STOMATITIS**.—**Nursing s. m.** See **STOMATITIS materna**.

SORE THROAT. See **ANGINA**.—**Clergymen's s. t.** See **Follicular PHARYNGITIS**.—**Gouty s. t.** Of Mackenzie, pharyngitis due to gout.—**Hospital s. t.** Chronic pharyngitis affecting residents of hospitals.—**Inflammatory s. t.** See **CYNANCHE tonsillar** and **Erythematous PHARYNGITIS**.—**Malignant s. t., Putrid s. t.** See **Gangrenous ANGINA**.—**Sandringham s. t.** A term ap-

plied to diphtheria at Norfolk, England.—**Sloughing s. t.** The gangrenous throat affection of malignant scarlet fever.—**Ulcerated s. t., Ulcerous s. t.** See **Gangrenous ANGINA**.

SORG'HUM, *n.* Fr., *sorgho*. Ger., *Moorhirse*. A genus of the *Andropogoneæ*.—**S. commune, S. dora, S. vulgare**.—**S. halepense**. Ger., *aleppische Moorhirse*. Alepp millet grass. The root is used in Italy in place of European sarsaparilla.—**S. saccharatum**. Fr., *sorgho sucré*. Broom corn. The juice is rich in glucose, and yields molasses, sugar, alcohol, and a liquorlike cider. In China the coloring matter of the seed is used to deepen the color of wines.—**S. vulgare**. Fr., *sorgho commun*. Ger., *gemeine Moorhirse*. Dhourra, Guinea corn. It was the κέρχρος of the ancient Greeks, who used a decoction of the seed as a pectoral and the flour as an astringent and in poultices.

SORORIA'TION. From *soror*, a sister. The development of a girl's breasts at puberty.

SOSIB'IOUS. Lat., *sosibius* (from σώζειν, to save, and βίος, life). Fr., *sosibié*. Used or fitted for preserving life.

SOSIC'REAS, *n.* -cre'atos (-is). From σώζειν, to save, and κρέας, flesh. See **CREOSOTE**.

SU'RON. A certain nutrient preparation of meat.

SOTERIOLOG'Y. From σωτήρ, a savior, and λόγος, understanding. See **HYGIENE**.

SOTE'RIUS. Gr., σωτήριος. Healing (said especially of mineral springs).

SOUDANI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *soudanite*. A form of insanity observed among Europeans in the Soudan.

SOUFFLE. Sufi. Gr., πνοή. Lat., *flatus*. Fr., *s.* A low blowing sound, a murmur. See also **BRUIT de s.** For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under **MURMUR**.—**Bronchial s.** See **Bronchial RESPIRATION** (1st def.) and cf. **Bronchial MURMUR**.—**Cardiac s.** 1. See **Heart MURMUR**. 2. In obstetrics, that variety of the foetal s. which originates in the heart.—**Cavernous s.** See **Cavernous RALE**.—**Electric s.** Of Charcot, a feeling of coolness produced by bringing a metallic ball within six inches of a person charged with static electricity.—**Foetal s.** 1. A s. of inconstant occurrence, thought by Nägele, Hecker, Schröder, and others to be different from the funicular s., and to be due to temporary compression of the umbilical cord between the foetus and the uterine wall, excited especially by the application of the stethoscope. 2. A collective term for a cardiac and a funicular s.—**Funic s., Funicular s.** Ger., *Nabelschnurgeräusch*. A hissing sound, synchronous with the foetal heart sound, sometimes heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to have its origin in the arteries of the umbilical cord.—**Glottic s.** An auscultatory s. heard in the neck, caused by air passing through the glottis.—**Intracardiac s.** See **Cardiac s.**—**Placental s.** See **Uterine s.**—**Tracheal s.** See **Tracheal RESPIRATION** (1st def.).—**Umbilical s.** 1. See **Funicular s.** 2. Of Nägele, see **Foetal s.** (1st def.).—**Uterine s.** Fr., *s. utérin, s. placentaire, grand bruit* (to distinguish it from the foetal heart sounds). Ger., *Circulationsgeräusch des schwangeren Uterus, Placentargeräusch, Uteringeräusch, Uterinalgeräusch*. A blowing sound like that heard over an aneurysm, recognized, on auscultating the uterus in advanced pregnancy, as synchronous with the mother's pulse; supposed to be due to enlargement of the uterine arteries.

SOULA'MEA, *f.* Fr., *soulamé*. A genus of trees allied to *Polygala*.—**S. amara**. A tree of the Molucca and Fiji Islands. All its parts are bitter, especially the tonic and emetic bark and root, which are used in epilepsy, asthma, snake bites, cholera, pleurisy, etc. The fruit kernel is used in colic.

SOUND. Gr., φωνή. Lat., *sonus*. Fr., *son*. Ger., *Schall*. The sensation produced on the auditory nerve filaments by the vibrations of a sonorous body.—**Anasarcous s.**

A moist bubbling s. heard on applying a stethoscope to the chest when its skin is oedematous.—**Bandbox s.** Ger., *Schachtelschall*. Of Biermer, the abnormally resonant percussion note heard over the chest in pulmonary emphysema. Cf. **WOODEN DULNESS**.—**Bellows s.** Fr., *bruit de soufflet*. An endocardial murmur like the blowing s. of a bellows.—**Blowing s.** An organic murmur likened to the s. of air expelled with moderate force through an aperture.—**Bottle s.** See *Amphoric MURMUR* (1st def.).—**Bronchial s.** See *Bronchial RESPIRATION*.—**Cardiac s's.** See *Heart s's.*—**Cracked pot s.** Fr., *bruit de pot fêlé*. A variety of tympanitic resonance heard over pulmonary cavities, etc.—**Fœtal heart s's.** Fr., *bruits (ou battements) du cœur fœtal*. Ger., *Herztöne des Kindes (oder des Fötus), Fötalpulz, Herzschlag des Fötus, fötale Herztöne*. The s's made by the beating of the fœtal heart, as heard on auscultation of the mother's abdomen; the most trustworthy sign of pregnancy as well as of the fact that the child is alive.—**Friction s.** See the major list.—**Funicular bellows s.** See *Funicular SOUFFLE*.—**Heart s's.** *Herztöne*. The two s's, one dull and prolonged, the other short and sharp, heard over the cardiac region. The first, long, or systolic s. is isochronous with the systole of the ventricles. The second, short, or diastolic s. is isochronous with the closure of the semilunar valves. The s's emitted have been compared to the pronunciation of the syllables *lub* and *dup*, with a short pause after the latter s. One of the chief factors in the production of these s's is the contracting muscular fibres of the ventricles; the s's are supported and increased by the s. produced by the tension and vibration of the auriculoventricular valves and their chordæ tendineæ.—**Hollow s.** Of Alison, an amphoric percussion s.—**Humming s.** See *HUM*.—**Humoric s.** Fr., *bruit humorique*. An auscultatory or percussion s. heard over a cavity (e. g., the pleural) containing both liquid and gas.—**Kettle boiling s., Kettle singing s.** Of Alison, an auscultatory thoracic s., resembling that of water boiling in a kettle; heard in incipient phthisis.—**Metallic heart s's.** See under *Metallic MURMUR*.—**Metamorphosing breath s.** Of Seitz, an inspiratory s. due to the passage of air through a narrow opening into a pulmonary cavity. It consists of a harsh s. lasting for one third of the inspiratory period, and then continued as blowing respiration attended with a metallic echo or as ordinary râles.—**Muscle s.** Lat., *myophonia*. Fr., *son musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelton, Muskelgeräusch*. The s. heard by auscultation over a muscle that is contracted and kept in a state of tension.—**New leather s.** Fr., *bruit de cuir neuf*. An auscultatory s. resembling the creaking of new leather.—**Osseous s.** Of Cammann and Clark, an elevated intense auscultatory s. having a slightly metallic timbre.—**Pulmonary s.** See *Vesicular MURMUR* and *Respiratory MURMURS*.—**Raspings s.** Fr., *bruit de râpe (ou de lime à bois)*. A rough pleural or pericardial friction s.—**Respiratory s's.** See *Respiratory MURMURS*.—**Sawing s.** Fr., *bruit de scie*. A morbid s. produced by disordered cardiac action, resembling that of sawing.—**S. shadow.** An interference with the complete projection of a s. wave by some obstacle interposed between the source of the s. and the ear of the observer.—**To-and-fro s.** Fr., *bruit de va et vient*. Of Watson, the rasping, friction s. of pericarditis. Cf. *To-and-fro MURMUR*.—**Tubular s.** See *Tracheal RESPIRATION* (1st def.).

SOUND. Gr., *ᾠή, σῦλος*. Lat., *specillum, stylus*. Fr., *sonde*. Any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are explored.

SOYM'IDA, f. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*.—**S. febrifuga.** Fr., *swiéténie fébrifuge*. Ger., *Rot(h)holzbaum, S'baum*. East Indian mahogany. The bark, rohun bark, is used as a tonic and antiperiodic. In very large doses it is said to cause vertigo.

SO'ZAL. Aluminum paraphenylsulphonate; an astringent antiseptic of a slight carboic acid odor.

SOZAL'BUMOSE. See *ANTIPHTHISIN*.

SO'ZINS, pl. Defensive proteids that render the system proof against certain diseases.

SOZOBO'ROL. A mixture of aristol, soziodolates, and borates; used in coryza.

SO'ZODONT. A proprietary liquid dentifrice said to consist of Venetian soap and dilute alcohol.

SOZOI'ODOL. Diiodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, $C_6H_3I_2SO_3H(OH)$, non-poisonous, and not decomposed by light, though containing over 50 per cent. of iodine. It has been used externally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and antiparasitic, in burns, and in various cutaneous nasal and pharyngeal affections, and internally in diabetes.

SOZOI'ODOLATE. A compound of soziodolic acid and a base.

SOZOIODOL'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H + 3H_2O$.

SOZOL'IC ACID. See *ASEPTOL*.

SPACE. Gr., *χῶμα*. Lat., *spatium*. Fr., *espace*. Ger., *Raum*. Continuous extension in the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness; in a popular restricted sense, room, empty or vacant s.—**Air s.** Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Luftraum*. Syn.: *air chamber*. An accumulation of air at the rounded end of an egg, between the middle and internal fibrous envelopes, which penetrates through the shell to replace a certain amount of the watery material of the egg lost by evaporation.—**Anterior mediastinal s.** A s. directed obliquely from above downward and to the left of the median line. It is bounded in front by the sternum, on each side by the pleura, and behind by the pericardium.—**Anterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus anterior* (seu *præperforatus*), *substantia perforata, lamina cribrosa antica*. Fr., *lame criblée (antérieure), espace perforé antérieur, substance perforée antérieure*. Ger., *vordere durchlöchernte Substanz, Siebplatte*. A triangular s. on the lower surface of each cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the three roots of the olfactory nerve, posteriorly by the optic tract, and externally by the beginning of the Sylvian fissure. It corresponds to the lower portion of the corpus striatum, and is pierced by a number of blood vessels which enter that body.—**Arachnoid s.** See *Subarachnoid s.* and *Subdural s.*—**Bioplasson s's.** The parts which remain unstained when connective tissue is treated with silver nitrate; considered by von Recklinghausen to be lymph s's in the basis substance, but supposed by Heitzmann to be either unstained bioplasson or cavities containing it. See also *CELL s.* (1st def.).—**Blood s's (of the placenta).** See *Intervillous LACUNÆ* (under *LACUNA*).—**Bregmatic s.** See *Anterior FONTANELLE*.—**Cell s's of connective tissue.** S's, rather larger than the cells of connective tissue, in which the tissue cells are contained.—**Circumcellular s.** See *CELL s.*—**Circumvascular lymph s's.** Ger., *perivaskuläre Räume*. Tubes surrounding blood vessels and communicating with true lymphatic vessels.—**Contractile s.** See *Contractile VACUOLE*.—**Douglas's s.** See *Rectouterine POUCH*.—**Epicerebral s.** Fr., *espace lymphatique épicerébral* [Huguenin]. A s. between the pia mater and the brain.—**Epidural s. of the spinal canal.** Of Waldeyer, a lymph s. between the perosteum lining the vertebral canal and the spinal dura.—**Fontana's s.** See *CANAL of Fontana*.—**Haversian s's.** Fr., *espaces haversiens*. Ger., *Havers'sche Räume*. Irregular s's found especially in growing bones. They have jagged outlines, and appear to be the result of the absorption of compact bone. Such a s. may become filled by the development of Haversian systems within it.—**Interarytenoid s.** Fr., *espace interaryténoïdien*. The s. between the arytenoid cartilages behind the processus vocales.—**Intercellular s's.** Minute s's

between the intercellular apophyses of prickly cells. They are crossed by the intercellular bridges.—**Inter-costal s's.** Fr., *espaces intercostaux*. Ger., *Zwischenrippenräume*, *Intercostalräume*. S's between adjacent ribs.—**Intercrural s.** See *Interpeduncular s.*—**Interfascicular s's.** S's in fibrous connective tissue between the bundles of fibres.—**Interglobular s's.** Of Czermak, apparent irregular s's in the interglobular substance and the granule layer of the dentin. They are filled with a soft mass.—**Intermesoblastic s's.** Fr., *cavités pleuro-péritonéales* (ou *amnio-choriales*), *celomes*. Ger., *Körperhöhlen*. Cavities, one on each side, included between the parietal and the visceral laminæ of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo.—**Intermetatarsal s's.** S's between the metatarsal bones.—**Interorganic s's.** Fr., *espaces interorganiques*. Hypothetical s's between anatomical elements.—**Interosseous s.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenraum* (1st def.), *Zwischenwirbelspalte* (2d def.). 1. The s. between two parallel bones. 2. The foramen intervertebrale posterius.—**Interparietal s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Interpeduncular s.** Fr., *lac central*, *trigone intercrural*. Ger., *graue Bodencommissur*, *Zwischenschendeldreieck*. A diamond-shaped cavity at the base of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the optic tracts and posteriorly by the crura cerebri. It contains the tuber cinereum, infundibulum, pituitary body, and corpora albicantia.—**Interplacental s's.** See *Intervillous LACUNÆ* (under *LACUNA*).—**Intertunical s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Intervaginal s. of the optic nerve.** See *Subvaginal s.*—**Investing s.** See *Lymph SINUS*.—**Ischioarectal s.** See *Ischioarectal FOSSA*.—**Lacunar s.** See *LACUNA* (3d def.).—**Large medullary s's.** See *Secondary AREOLÆ* (under *AREOLA*).—**Lateral perforated s.** Fr., *espace perforé latéral*. A lamina of white substance perforated with numerous apertures, seen at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Lymph s.** 1. See *Poiseuille's s.* 2. A cleft or s. in the tissues or in lymphatic glands containing or giving passage to lymph. Cf. *Lymph SINUS*.—**Marrow s.** See *Medullary CAVITY*.—**Mediastinal s.** The cavum mediastinum (see under *MEDIASTINUM*).—**Medullary s's (of ossification [Müller]).** See *Secondary AREOLÆ* (under *AREOLA*).—**Pelvicarectal s.** See *Ischioarectal FOSSA*.—**Perforated s.** Fr., *lamelle perforée*, *lame criblée*. See *Anterior perforated s.*, *Lateral perforated s.*, and *Posterior perforated s.*—**Pericellular s's.** Of Obersteiner, lymph s's in the brain. The large ganglion cells of the cortex cerebri are contained in such s's.—**Perichor(i)oidal s.** A lymph s. between the chorioid and the sclerotic.—**Perigastric s.** The cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera.—**Perineurial s's.** S's between the lamellæ of the perineurium which communicate with the lymphatics of the perineurium.—**Perivascular s's.** See *Circumvascular lymph s's*.—**Perivitelline s.** See *Yolk s.*—**Placental blood s's.** See *Intervillous LACUNÆ* (under *LACUNA*).—**Plasmatic s.** Fr., *mer plasmatique* [Hayem]. The s. between blood corpuscles, filled with plasma.—**Pleuroperitoneal s's.** See *Intermesoblastic s's*.—**Poiseuille's s.** The inert layer or "plasmatic current" seen in a blood vessel under the microscope, being the peripheral colorless part of the stream in which red blood corpuscles are absent.—**Popliteal s.** Ger., *Kniekehle*. A s. on the posterior surface of the knee bounded by the hamstring tendons and the heads of the gastrocnemius.—**Posterior mediastinal s.** An irregular triangular s., running parallel with the vertebral column; bounded in front by the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, behind by the vertebral column, and on either side by the pleura.—**Posterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus posterior*, *lamina perforata* (seu *cribrosa*) *posterior*. Ger., *hintere durchlöchernte Lamelle*. A small mass of gray matter near the centre of the lower surface of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the

corpora albicantia, posteriorly by the pons Varolii, and laterally by the crura cerebri. It is a portion of the floor of the third ventricle, and is pierced by numerous small vessels which supply the optic thalami.—**Posterior triangular s.** A s. bounded by the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoideus, the upper border of the clavicle, and the anterior border of the trapezius and occiput.—**Prevesical s.** Lat., *cavum Retzii*. Fr., *cavité de Retzius*, *fosselle vésico-pubienne*. The s. between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surfaces of the recti abdominis below the semicircular line of Douglas.—**Primary marrow s's.** See *Primary AREOLÆ* (under *AREOLA*).—**Retroperitoneal s.** The s. posterior to the peritonæum and in front of the spinal column and the muscles of the lumbar region.—**Semilunar s.** See *Traube's s.*—**S's of Fontana.** Cavities between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis communicating with the anterior chamber of the eye.—**S's of His.** See *Circumvascular s's*.—**S. of Tenon.** A lymph s. between the fascia of Tenon and the sclerotic.—**Subarachnoid (lymph) s.** Lat., *cavum subarachnoideale*. Ger., *subarachnoidealer Raum*. The interval between the arachnoid and the pia. That of the spinal cord and the brain are continuous and communicate with the ventricles of the brain by the foramen of Monro, the circumvascular s's of the brain, and the perineurium.—**Subdural s.** The s. between the dura and the arachnoid.—**Subvaginal s.** A lymph s. within the sheath of the optic nerve.—**Traube's (semilunar) s.** The area on the thoracic wall overlying the stomach and between the area of precordial dulness and the seventh rib. In it there is normally a tympanitic resonance.—**Uterorectal s.** Lat., *cavum uterorectale*. The pouch of Douglas.—**Uterovesical s.** The vesico-uterine fossa.—**Virchow-Robin s.** Syn.: *intertunical s.*, *interparietal s.* In cerebral anatomy, an adventitious lymph s. found between the tunics of the capillaries.—**Visual s.** Ger., *Schraum*, *Gesichtsraum*. The s. contained within the visual field.—**Yolk s.** The s. left between the vitellus and the zona pellucida by a retraction of the vitellus at that point. Into this s. are expelled the extrusion globules.

SPA'DO, *f.* *Spad'onos* (-is). Gr., *σπαδών* (from *σπᾶν*, to draw). A spasm.—**S. hippocratica.** See *PNEUMONOCITOSIS*.

SPAGI'RIA, SPAGY'RIA, *f.* From *σπᾶν*, to draw out, and *ἀγειν*, to bring together. Fr., *spagirie*. Ger., *Spagirie*. Of Paracelsus, chemistry, alchemy.

SPAGY'RIC. Ger., *spagyrisch*. Chemical, according to chemical principles.

SPAMENORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *σπάνις*, scarcity, *μήν*, a month, and *ρῶις*, a flowing. Scanty menstruation.

SPANÆ'NIA, *f.* From *σπάνις*, scarcity, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *OLIGOCYTHÆMIA*.

SPANOPOGON, *m.* -*o'nos* (-is). Gr., *σπανοπῶγων*. A man who has little or no beard.

SPAR. Gr., *γύψος*. Lat., *gypsum*. Fr., *spat(h)*. Ger., *Spath*. Any lustrous, lamellar mineral having distinct cleavage.

SPAR'ADRAP, SPARAD'RAPUM, *n.*, **SPARAD'RAPUS**, *m.* A plaster, especially one used for uniting wounds.

—**S. vesicans.** Fr., *s. vésicant*. A preparation made by melting cantharides plaster over the water bath and spreading upon oiled silk.

SPARAG'MA, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-is). Gr., *σπάραγμα* (from *σπαράσσειν*, to tear). See *LACERATION* (2d def.).

SPARAGMATO'DES. Gr., *σπαραγματώδης*. Fr., *sparagmateux*. Of Hippocrates, affected with repeated violent convulsions or cramps.

SPARAG'MOS, SPARAG'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σπαραγμός*. Fr., *spargme*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a violent cramp. 2. Of Cælius Aurelianus, an intense choking sensation.

SPARATTOSPER'MA, *f.* A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*.—**S. leucantha, S. lithontriptica.** A Brazilian tree. The

leaves are powerfully diuretic, and are used in diseases of the liver and spleen. It contains bignoin.

SPARGA'NION, *n.* Gr., *σπαργάνιον*. Fr., *bande de maillet*. 1. A bandage for a broken limb. 2. A swaddling band for children.

SPARGA'NIUM, *n.* Fr., *sparganier*. Ger., *Igelkolbe*, Bur reed; a genus of aquatic herbs.—**S. natans**. Fr., *hérission d'eau*. Floating bur reed; having the properties of *S. ramosum*.—**S. ramosum**. Fr., *ruban d'eau rameux*. Ger., *ästige Igelkolbe*. Common bur reed. The leaves are said to be astringent, and the root was formerly used for snake bites.

SPARGANO'SIS, **SPARGO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *σπάργωσις*. Fr., *spargose* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis. 2. Congestion of milk in the breasts. 3. Metastasis of the milk.—**S. fibroareolaris**. See **ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum**.

SPARKED. Having been subjected to the passage of electric sparks (said of serum, etc., used in experiments on their power to kill pathogenic organisms).

SPARK'LETS. Steel capsules containing compressed carbonic acid. One is placed in the neck of a bottle made for the purpose and punctured by turning a screw in the closed cap; any liquid contained in the bottle is at once rendered effervescent.

SPARMAN'NIA, *f.* From *Sparmann*, a Swedish naturalist. Fr., *sparmannie*. A genus of tiliarioid plants.—**S. africana**. African hemp. The leaves and flowers are emollient, pectoral, and antispasmodic.

SPAR'TEIN(E). Lat., *sparteina*, *sparteinum*. Fr., *sparteïne*. Ger., *Sparteïn*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, obtained from *Spartium scoparium*. It acts as a stimulant to the heart.

SPARTIAN'THUS, *m.* See **SPARTIUM** (3d def.).

SPARTIUM, *n.* Gr., *σπάρτιον* (1st def.). Fr., *spartier*. Ger., *Besenginster* (3d def.), *Pfriemen* (2d def.). 1. *S. junceum*. 2. A genus of the *Leguminosæ* including species referred to a section of the genus *Cytisus*. 3. A genus of the *Leguminosæ* consisting of a single species referred by Baillon to the genus *Genista*.—**S. junceum**. Fr., *spartier jonciforme*. Ger., *binsenartiger Besenginster*. Rush broom, the *σπάρτιον* of Dioscorides. All parts, especially the seeds (which are recommended in dropsy), are tonic, diuretic, emetic, and purgative.—**S. scoparium**. Fr., *genêt commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfriemen*. Common broom. The young tops of the branches, the flowers, and the seeds have been used. The tops, which contain scoparin and sparteine, are used as a diuretic, etc., and the flowers, infused in milk, as a lotion in skin diseases.

SPASM. Gr., *σπασμός*, *σπάσμα* (from *σπᾶν*, to draw). Lat., *spasmus*. Fr., *spasme*. Ger., *Krampf*. 1. An involuntary and abnormal contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres. 2. A convulsion.—**Bell's s.** Convulsive tic of the face.—**Bronchial s.** See **ASTHMA**.—**Carpopedal s.** Spastic contractions of the hands and feet.—**Choreiform s.** Spasmodic movements simulating chorea.—**Clonic s.** Lat., *spasmus clonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession.—**Cynic s.** See **RISUS sardonius**, *Convulsive TIC*, and **SPASMUS cynicus**.—**Facial s.** Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. Involuntary contraction of the muscles supplied by one or other of the seventh pair of nerves. See *Convulsive TIC*.—**Functional s.** 1. See *Professional HYPERCINESIA*. 2. Of Duchenne, the spastic form of writers' cramp.—**Habit s.** Of Gowers, a preferable term for what is called habit chorea.—**Histrionic s.** See *Bell's s.* and *RISUS sardonius*.—**Inspiratory s.** A spasmodic rhythmic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles. There is a succession of deep inspirations, with ordinary expirations. The inspirations are noisy and often accompanied by eructations of gas and by hiccough, and the abdomen is usually tympanitic.—**Intention s.** Per-

sistent s. on attempting any muscular movement.—**Lingual s.** See **APHTHONGIA**.—**Masticatory s.** See **TRISMUS**.—**Mimic s.** See *Facial s.*—**Mobile s's.** Of Gowers, slow irregular movements, chiefly conspicuous in the hands, consequent upon hemiplegia.—**Nictitant s.** See **SPASMUS nictans**.—**Nodding s.** Lat., *spasmus nutans*. S. of the muscles innervated by the spinal accessory nerve, causing a nodding of the head. It may be a habit s. or an epileptic or hysterical phenomenon. Cf. *CHOREA nutans*.—**Phonetic s. of the glottis**. A variety of s. of the phonetic apparatus with elevation of the larynx and complete prevention of respiration. According to Ssikorski, probably the same as spastic aphonia.—**Salaam s.** See **SALAAM CONVULSIONS**.—**Saltatoric s.**, **Saltatory s.** A clonic s. in the flexors and extensors of the legs on attempting to stand, causing jumping movements [Gowers].—**S. of accommodation**. Overaction of the apparatus of accommodation of the eye.—**S. of the eyelids**. See **BLEPHAROSPASM**.—**S. of the glottis**. *Ger., *Glottiskrampf*, *Kehlkopfkrampf*. Syn.: *thymic asthma*. A spasmodic adduction of the vocal bands, producing a narrowing of the glottis during inspiration. It is caused by a peripheral irritation of the laryngeal, pulmonary, or gastric filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or by reflex action affecting that nerve. Cf. *Infantile LARYNGISMUS* and *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—**S. with rigidity**. See **TETANUS**.—**Tonic s.** Lat., *spasmus tonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract in a steady and uniform manner and remain contracted for a comparatively long time.—**Winking s.** See **SPASMUS nictans**.—**Writers' s.** See *Writers' CRAMP*.

SPASMAT'IC, **SPASMOD'IC**. Gr., *σπασμῶδης* (from *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *spasmodicus*. Fr., *spasmodique*. Ger., *krampfartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a spasm; convulsive.

SPAS'MODYS'PNŒ'A, *f.* See *Spasmodic DYS'PNŒA*.

SPAS'MOLIPOPY'RIA, *f.* From *σπασμός*, a spasm, *λείπειν*, to leave, and *πύρ*, fever. Fr., *spasmolipopyrie*. A supposed variety of yellow fever in which the occurrence of convulsions causes death before the febrile symptoms can become manifest.

SPASMOL'OGY. Fr., *spasmologie*. The pathology of spasms.

SPASMOLY'G'MUS, *m.* From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *λυγμός*, a sobbing. Spasmodic hiccough.

SPASMOPHIL'IA, *f.* From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Ger., *Spasmophilie*. Of Seeligmüller, nervous overexcitability with a tendency to convulsions.

SPASMORTHOPNŒ'A, *f.* Spasmodic orthopnoea.

SPAS'MOTIN(E), **SPASMOTOX'IN**(E). From *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *τοξικός*, poison. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found by Brieger in cultures made to isolate the toxic principle of tetanus.

SPAS'MOTRACHE'OCYNAN'CHE, *f.* -*an'ches*. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, *τραχύς*, rough, and *κυνάγκη*, cynanche. See *ASTHMA acutum* et *chronicum Milleri*.

SPASMUS, *m.* See **SPASM**.—**S. agitatus**. Of Jacobsohn, see *PARALYSIS agitans*.—**S. clonicus**. See *Clonic SPASM*.—**S. cynicus**. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on both sides of the mouth, giving an expression as of a grinning dog.—**S. fixus Paracelsi**. Rheumatism in the lower extremity of the sacrum.—**S. maxillæ inferioris**. See **TRISMUS**.—**S. muscularis**, **S. musculorum**. See **CRAMP** (1st def.).—**S. nictans**. Spasmodic winking or blinking of the eyelids, of the same nature as clonic spasm of the orbicular palpebrarum muscles.—**S. nutans**. See *Nodding SPASM* and *Jacksonian EPILEPSY*.—**S. oculi**. See *NYSTAGMUS* (3d def.).—**S. periphericus**. See *CUTIS anserina*.—**S. tonicus**. See *Tonic SPASM*.—**S. ventriculi**. See *CARDIALGIA*.

SPAS'TIC. Gr., *σπαστικός*. Lat., *spasticus*. Fr., *spastique*. Ger., *spastisch*. 1. Spasmodic. 2. Dependent on spasm (see *S. ALBUMIMURIA*).

SPATHES'TER, *m.* -*e'ris*. From *σπᾶν*, to draw. An instrument for drawing the prepuce down over the glans penis.

SPATHOME'LE, *f.* -*me'les*. From *σπάθη*, a blade, and *μήλη*, a probe. *Fr.*, *spathomèle*. A spatulalike probe.

SPATHUM, *n.* See **SPAR**.

SPATI'LE, *f.* -*i'les*. *Gr.*, *σπατίλη*. Liquid fæces.

SPATIUM, *n.* See **SPACE**.—**S. interaponeuroticum suprapernale**. *Ger.*, *suprapernale Spalte*. A space above the sternum between the sternocleidomastoids and between the superficial and the deep layers of the deep cervical fascia.—**S. interarytænoidæum**. A space in the ventricle of the larynx between the inner surfaces of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.—**S. intercostale**. See *Intercostal SPACE*.—**S. intervalvulare**. Of Henle, a triangular space on the outer surface of the aorta between the sinuses of Valsalva.—**S. oris**. See *Buccal CAVITY*.—**S. trigonum**. See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.

SPAT'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. *Fr.*, *spatule*. *Ger.*, *Spatel*. A blunt-edged knifelike implement having a thin blade rounded at the distal end and of equal thickness throughout; used in mixing ointments, spreading plasters, etc.—**Tongue s.** See *Tongue DEPRESSOR*.

SPAV'IN. *Fr.*, *éparvin*, *capelet*. *Ger.*, *Spath*, *Stollbeule*. A disease of the hock joint of the horse.—**Blood s.** A distended condition of the veins in the vicinity of the hock.—**Bog s.** A tense fluctuating swelling of the hock joint, accompanied by heat and pain; also hydrarthrosis of that joint.—**Bone s.** *Fr.*, *jarde*, *jardon*. *Ger.*, *Rehbein*, *Knochenspath*. An exostosis involving the internal face of all the bones of the hock.—**External s.** A s. formed on the outside of the hock.—**High s.** An enlargement on the upper part of the hock or a little below the inner side of the lower extremity of the shank bone.—**Outside s.** See *External s.*

SPAY'ING. Excision of the ovaries.

SPE'CIALIST. From *specialis*, particular. *Fr.*, *specialiste*. One who occupies himself mainly with some particular department (e. g., of scientific investigation or of medical practice).

SPECIAL'ITY. *Lat.*, *specialitas*. *Fr.*, *spécialité*. In embryology, the quality of being differentiated.

SPECIALIZA'TION. See **DIFFERENTIATION**.

SPE'CIALTY. A particular branch of scientific study or medical practice.

SPE'CIES, *f.* -*e'i*. *Fr.*, *espèce*. *Ger.*, *Art* (1st def.). 1. In classification, a group of individuals assumed, on account of their close similarity, to have emanated from the same stock, while specifically distinct from other groups of the same genus. 2. A mixture consisting chiefly of vegetable substances dried and pulverized; used in the preparation of infusions, decoctions, etc. 3. Spice.

SPECIF'IC. *Lat.*, *specificus*. *Fr.*, *spécifique*. *Ger.*, *spezifisch*. 1. Of a distinct or particular kind, having certain determinate characteristics. 2. Pertaining to a species. 3. Peculiar to a certain substance (cf. *S. GRAVITY* and *S. HEAT*). 4. Of medicines, exerting a special curative effect not to be explained by their physiological action; as a *n.*, an agent having such an effect. 5. Syphilitic (a euphemistic use).

SPECIF'ICUM, *n.* A specific.

SPECIF'LUM, *n.* From *specere*, to look at. See **SOUND**.—**S. cereum**. See **BOUGIE**.—**S. auricularum**. See **APYRENOMELE**.

SPEC'IMEN, *n.* -*im'inis*. Anything shown as an example or for purposes of illustration or demonstration.—**Card s.** A s. having the exhibitor's card attached, and not presented by him personally.—**Living s.** A patient shown at a society meeting.

SPEC'TACLES, *pl.* From *spectaculum*, a show. *Lat.*, *conspicilla*. *Fr.*, *lunettes*. *Ger.*, *Brillen*. Glasses or lenses to assist or improve sight.—**Decentred s.** Lenses de-

vised by Giraud-Teulon, so constructed that the eccentric portions of two convex lenses are used instead of the centre; they thus acquire a slightly prismatic action.—**Mica s.** S. made of mica invented by Cohn, to be used as eye protectors in place of those made of glass and wire gauze.—**Orthoscopic s.** Of Scheffler, lenses cut out from the periphery of a large lens so as to act as decentred lenses.—**Pantoscopic s.** *Ger.*, *Mallerbrillen*. Lenses having different foci in their upper and lower parts; first employed by Franklin.—**Periscopic s.** See *Periscopic GLASSES*.—**Prismatic s.** S. having prisms with bases so arranged that overstrain of an ocular muscle is relieved.—**Snow s.** A kind of s. used in high latitudes, as a protector against the glare of the snow; usually made of very light wood, with a narrow slit for the passage of light.—**Stenopæic s.** S. consisting of an oval metal plate having a small central aperture that permits the passage of only the central rays that fall in the optic axis.—**Turn-pin temple s.** Spectacle frames in which the wings are jointed and the end pieces turned down behind the ears, giving the glasses a firmer support.

SPEC'TROCOLORIM'ETER. Of Vierordt, an ophthalmospectroscope that isolates a single spectral color; used in detecting color blindness.

SPECTROL'OGY. From *spectrum*, an image, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of spectrum analysis.

SPECTROM'ETER. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. A spectroscope having a graduated circle and vernier for determining the deflection of the telescope when directed upon different parts of the spectrum.

SPEC'TROPHOTOM'ETER. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), *φῶς*, light, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A spectroscope for determining the amount of a color in spectrum analysis.

SPEC'TROSCOPE. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for forming and examining spectra.

SPEC'TRUM, *n.* From *specere*, to look at. *Fr.*, *spectre*.

1. A band consisting of a definite succession of colors into which a beam of white light is decomposed when it is passed through a prism or a diffraction grating. 2. Of any specific substance, its absorption s.—**Absorption s.** A s. crossed with dark bands produced by the specific absorptive action of gases, liquids, or solutions of solids or translucent or transparent colored solids, such as monazite, on a beam of white light made to pass through them before falling upon the prism or other refracting medium. The position of the bands, which are called absorption bands, is constant for the same substance, but the breadth and definition of the bands depend to some extent on the degree of concentration of the absorbing medium.—**Continuous s.** A s. uninterrupted by dark or bright lines crossing it.—**Diffraction s.**, **Grating s.** *Ger.*, *Gitterspectrum*. A s. produced by passing light through a grating.—**Solar s.** *Fr.*, *spectre solaire*. *Ger.*, *Sonnenspectrum*. The s. afforded by the refraction of a beam of sunlight. Under ordinary circumstances this is continuous, but when solar light is passed through a fine slit the s. is crossed by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer's lines*.

SPECULA'RIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *spéculaire*. *Ger.*, *Spiegelglocke*. A genus of the *Campanulaceæ*.—**S. speculum**. *Fr.*, *miroir de Vénus*. *Ger.*, *Venussspiegel*. Venus's looking glass; an astringent species rarely used.

SPEC'ULUM, *n.* From *specere*, to look at. *Fr.*, *spéculum*. *Ger.*, *S.*, *Spekulum*, *Spiegel*. 1. An instrument by means of which internal parts of the body may be observed or examined. 2. A tendinous structure. 3. See *Sæptum lucidum*.—**Bath s.** A vaginal s. to be worn during a bath, to admit water into the vagina.—**Bivalve s.** A s. having two hinged blades that may be separated after its introduction.—**Cervical s.** See *Uterine s.*—**Ear s.** A conical tube or valvular s. having a calibre sufficiently small to permit of its introduction

into the external auditory canal.—**Fenestrated s.** A metal, glass, porcelain, or vulcanite cylinder having varying diameters, and a fenestra cut along a portion of one side of the cylinder so as to expose the membrane.—**Larynx s.** See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**Rectal s.** Ger., *Afterspiegel*, *Mastdarmspiegel*. A s. that may be introduced through the anus and permit examination of the rectum.—**S. Helmontii.** See CENTRUM *nerveum*.—**S. lucidum.** See SEPTUM *lucidum*.—**S. matricis.** A uterine s. Some of the older writers seem to have applied the term to uterine dilators which could not properly be termed specula.—**S. veneris.** See SPECULARIA.—**Trivalve s.** A s. having three blades.—**Uterine s.** Ger., *Mutterspiegel*. A long slender forceps having narrow, semiconical blades that may be introduced within the internal os uteri.—**Vaginal s.** Ger., *Scheidenspiegel*. A s. for introduction into and inspection of the vagina.

SPE'CUS, *m.*, *f.*, and *n.* *Spe'cus*. Lit., a cave; a ventricle of the brain.

SPED'ALSKHED. The Norwegian term for leprosy.

SPERGULA'RIA, *f.* A genus of the *Paronychieæ*.—**S. campestris**, *S. rubra*. Red sandwort, found in temperate regions; used in lithiasis.

SPERM. Gr., *σπέρμα* (from *σπείρειν*, to sow). Lat., *sperma*. See SEMEN; of T. J. Parker, the male gamete or spermatozoid.—**S. morula.** See SPERMOSPHERE.—**S. nucleus.** See SPERMATIC NUCLEUS.

SPER'MA, *n.* *Sper'matos* (-is). See SEMEN.—**S. ceti.** See SPERMACETI.—**S. ranæ**, *S. ranarum*. Fr., *frai de grenouille*. Ger., *Froschlaich*. Frog's spawn, formerly used in medicine.—**S. virile.** The semen of a man.

SPERMACE'TI. Lat., *sperma ceti*, cetaceum, album *ceti*. Fr., *spermacéti*, *blanc de baleine*, *cétine* [Fr. Cod.] *ambre blanc*. Ger., *S.*, *Wallrath*. A soft, unctuous, pearly white, solid substance of crystalline texture, obtained from *Physeter marcocephalus*.

SPERMACO'CE, *f.* -o'ces. From *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *ἀκμή*, a point. A genus of rubiaceous plants.—**S. alata**, *S. aspera*. Guiana species used in gonorrhœa.—**S. ferruginea**. A Brazilian species. The root is used in place of ipecacuanha.—**S. hirta**, *S. hispida*. Fr., *s. velu*. Shaggy buttonweed. The root is used as an alterative, and the juice of the plant as an antisyphilitic. The seeds are reputed tonic and aphrodisiac.—**S. longifolia**. A Guiana species used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.—**S. poaya**. A Brazilian species used like *S. ferruginea*.—**S. scabra**. See *S. hispida*.—**S. verticillata**. A South American and West Indian species having properties like those of *S. ferruginea*; used in blennorrhœa.

SPERMACRA'SIA, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκρασία*, want of power. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMATACRATI'A, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκράτεια*, debility. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMATANENER'GIA, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀνεργής*, inefficacious. Sterility in the male.

SPERMATEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Of Signorini, spermatocele caused by obstruction of the seminiferous tubules.

SPERMATHE'CA, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. An organ in which semen is stored.

SPERMAT'IC. Gr., *σπερματικός*. Lat., *spermaticus*. Fr., *spermatique*. Ger., *spermatisch*. Pertaining to semen or its elements or to the organs concerned in its production, storage, or discharge.

SPERMATID. See SEMINAL CELL (1st def.).

SPERMATIN(E). Ger., *Spermatin*. A peculiar animal matter contained in the semen, said to be related to alkali albumin. Cf. SPERMINE.

SPER'MATIS, *f.* -al'idōs (-is). Gr., *σπερματίς*. A spermatic vein.

SPERMATIS'CHESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-is'chesis). See ASPERMATISM (2d def.).

SPER'MATISM. The theory that the foetus is a direct product of the spermatozoid.

SPERMATIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σπερματισμός*. Fr., *spermatisme*. The emission of semen.

SPERMATI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See FUNICULITIS.

SPER'MATOBLASTS, *pl.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *spermatoblastes*. Ger., *Spermatoblasten*, *Samenständer*. 1. Of Pouchet and Tourneux, certain flattened, polygonal epithelial cells resting upon the hyaline membrane of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the seat of formation of the spermatozooids. 2. Of von Ebner (1872), the separate cells or multinucleated cells arising from a proliferation of the nuclei of the seminal cells. From the nuclei of these s. arise the heads of the spermatozooids, while the middle piece, the tail, and the delicate layer of protoplasm around the head are derived from the protoplasm of the cell body of the s.

SPERMATOCELE, *f.* $\text{Spu}^5\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{spu}^5\text{rm}\text{'a}^2\text{t-o-sel}$. -ce'les. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. 1. A hydrocele containing spermatozooids. 2. See SEMINAL CYST.

SPERMATOCHOR'DA, *f.* See SPERMATIC CORD.

SPERMATOCLEM'MA, *n.* -clem'matos (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κλέμμα*, a theft. See POLLUTION.

SPERMATOCYST. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Ger., *Spermatocyste*. 1. See SPERMOSPHERE. 2. In the pl., see FOLLICULAR CELLS (2d def.).

SPER'MATOCYSTIDORRHŒA'GIA, *n.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the seminal vesicles.

SPERMATOCYSTI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

SPER'MATOCYTE. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Spermatocyt*. 1. The mother cell of a spermatozoid. 2. See SPERMATOBLASTS (2d def.).

SPERMATOGEM. Lat., *spermatogemma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *gemma*, a bud). See SPERMOSPHERE.

SPERMATOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *spermatogénèse*. Ger., *Spermatogenese*. The production of spermatozooids.

SPERMATOGONI'A, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γονεία*, generation. See GONEOPIESIS.

SPERMATOGO'NIUM, *n.* Fr., *spermatogonie*. Ger., *Spermatogonie*, *Ursamenzelle*. 1. Of La Valette St. George, a young seminal cell. 2. Of Hartog, see SPERMATOSPORES.

SPERMATOID. Lat., *spermatoidum*. See SPERMATOZOID.

SPERMATOLEP'SIS, *f.* -lep'seos (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λήψις*, a seizure. See POLLUTION.

SPER'MATOMERE. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *spermatomère*. 1. Of Van Beneden, one of the cells formed in the first section (*Keimzone*) of a seminiferous tubule. 2. Of O. Hertwig, an element which has entered the second section (*Wachsthumzone*) of a seminiferous tubule.

SPERMATOP'ATHY. Lat., *spermatopathia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *spermatopathie*. Any disease affecting the production or quality of the semen.

SPERMATOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid conviction of being affected with spermatorrhœa.

SPER'MATOPHORE. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Ger., *Spermatophor*. 1. The part of a sporespore that remains passive and does not become transformed into spermatoblasts. It may serve as an envelope or carrier of all the spermatozooids developed from the original sporespore. 2. A semitransparent, tough substance secreted by the cloacal glands and serving to support a mass of spermatozooids. 3. In the pl., see SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES.

SPERMATOPH'THORA, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, and φθορά, decay. Fr., *spermatophthore*. Deterioration of the semen.

SPERMATOPLA'NIA, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *spermatoplanie*. A supposed metastasis of the semen.

SPERMATOPO(I)ET'IC. See GONEPOIETIC.

SPERMATORRHŒ'A, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *spermatorrhée*, flux de sperme, pertes séminales. Ger., *Samenfluss*, *Spermatorrhœ*. A morbid condition characterized by too frequent involuntary emissions of semen.—**S. atonica**. See GONORRHŒA libidinosa.

SPERMATOS'CHESIS, *f.* -sche'seos (-os'chesis). From σπέρμα, seed, and σχέσις, retention. See ASPERMATISM (2d def.).

SPERMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See GONEPOIESIS.

SPERMATOSOME. Lat., *spermatosoma* (from σπέρμα, seed, and σῶμα, the body). See SPERMATOZOOID.

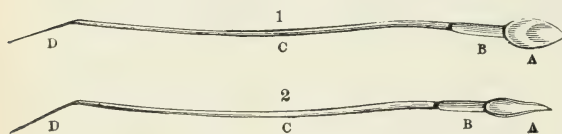
SPERMATOSPHERES, *pl.* From σπέρμα, seed, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. See SPERMATOBLASTS and cf. SPERMOSPHERE.

SPERMATOSPORES, *pl.* From σπέρμα, seed, and σπόρος, a sowing. Cells, equivalent to ova, which by division give rise to the spermatoblasts. See also *Seminal CELL*.

SPERMATOTOX'IC. Toxic to spermatozooids.

SPERMATOZE'MIA, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *spermatozémie*. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMATOZOID, **SPERMATOZO'OID**. Lat., *spermatozoon* (from σπέρμα, seed, and ζῶον, an animal), *spermatozoidium*, *animalculum seminis masculi* [Leeuwenhoek], *filum spermaticum*. Fr., *spermatozoïde*, *spermatozoaire*, *zoösperme*, *zoöplaste*, *ver spermatische*, *animalcule spermatiche*, *spermatiche*, *spermatiche*. Ger., *Spermatozoïde*, *Spermatozoon*, *Zoöspermie*, *Samenfaden*, *Samenkörper*, *Samenthier*. The fertilizing element of the semen. In the



HUMAN SPERMATOZOIDS; MAGNIFIED 600 DIAMETERS.
(FROM FLINT [AFTER LANDOIS].)

1, flat view; 2, side view; A A, head; B B, intermediate segment; C C, tail; D D, terminal filament.

great majority of cases it is only after one or more s's have fused with an ovum that segmentation and the development of an embryo take place. In all cases a s. is supposed to be the equivalent of a cell. In man and most of the higher animals s's appear in shape and action like minute tadpoles. The head represents the nucleus of the cell, and a delicate layer of protoplasm enveloping the head, together with the tail, represents the cell body. In some cases there is seen a thickening in the tail at its junction with the head, and also in some cases the tail and middle piece are bordered by a kind of frill.

SPERMATOZO'ON, *n.* See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERMATU'RIA, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, and οὔρον, urine. Ger., *Spermaturie*. The escape of semen during micturition.

SPERMAZO'ON, *n.* See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERMIDUCT. From σπέρμα, seed, and δucere, to lead. Fr., *spermiducte*. The tract (or a part thereof) through which the semen passes to arrive at the urethra.

SPER'MIN(E). From σπέρμα, seed. Ger., *Spermin*. 1. Of Schreiner (1878) and others, a non-poisonous base, C₂H₅N (perhaps = NH(CH₂)₂ or CH₃—NH—CH₃), having the odor of semen, occurring in putrefying sea polypi, in sputum, in human semen, in the organs of

leucocythæmic patients, in the alcohol in which anatomical preparations have been preserved, in cultures of choleraic matter, and, according to Poehl, in the thyroid gland and brain substance. It has been used in various nervous diseases.

SPERMI'OLUM, *n.* See SPERMA ranæ.

SPERMIOBLASTS, *pl.* See SPERMATOBLASTS.

SPERMIO'OLE, *f.* -ob'oles. From σπέρμα, seed, and βολή, a throwing. See SPERMATISMUS.

SPERMOCOC'CUS, *m.* From σπέρμα, seed, and κόκκος, a kernel. The head of a spermatozoid, with the exception of the outer sheath.

SPERMŒD'EONECRO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From σπέρμα, seed, οἰδέν, to swell, and νέκρωσις, deadness. Fr., *spermædionécrose*. Gangrene produced by ergot.

SPERMO'GENOUS. From σπέρμα, seed, and γεννάν, to beget. Forming or assisting to form spermatozooids.

SPERMOLITH. From σπέρμα, seed, and λίθος, a stone. See SPERMATIC CALCULUS.

SPERMONEURAL'GIA, *f.* Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.

SPER'MOPHLEBECTA'SIA, *f.* From σπέρμα, seed, φλέψ, a vein, and ἑκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *spermophlébectasie*. A varicose condition of the spermatic veins.

SPERMOPH'ORUM, *n.* 1. The testicle. 2. The uterus.

SPERMOPLAS'MA, *n.* -plas'matos (-is). From σπέρμα, seed, and πλάσμα, anything formed. The central portion and the tail of the seed thread together with the outer sheath of the "head" of a spermatozoid.

SPERMORRHŒ'A, *f.* See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMOSPHERE. From σπέρμα, seed, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. Ger., *Samenknospen*. A ball of cells arising by the repeated division of a germinal cell or gonoblast. Each cell ultimately becomes a spermatozoid.

SPERMOSPORES, *pl.* See SPERMATOSPORES.

SPERMOZO'ON, *n.* See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERNI'OLA, *f.* See SPERMA ranæ.

SPHA'CELAT. Lat., *sphacelatus* (from σφάκελος, gangrene). Fr., *sphacélé*. Affected with sphacelus.

SPHA'CELISM. See SPHACELUS.

SPHACELIS'MUS, *m.* See SPHACELUS.—**S. cerebri**. See ENCEPHALITIS.

SPHACELOTOX'IN(E). One of the supposed active principles of ergot, a resin.

SPHA'CELOTY'PHUS, *m.* Ger., *Brandfleckfieber*. Gangrenous typhus fever.

SPHA'CELUS, *m.* Gr., σφάκελος. Fr., *sphacèle*. Cold gangrene; mortification in which complete death of a part in its entirety takes place rapidly.—**S. nasocomialis**. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.

SPHÆ'RAGRA, *f.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἄγρα, a seizure. A bullet forceps.

SPHÆRAL'CEA, *f.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἀλκία, a kind of wild mallow. Fr., *sphéralcée*. Globe mallow.—**S. cisplatina**. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves are used like those of *Althæa officinalis* as a pectoral.

SPHÆRAN'THUS, *m.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *sphéranthe*. Ger., *Kugelblume*. A genus of the *Inuloidæ*.—**S. amarantoides** (*cochinchinensis*). An emollient and tonic species.—**S. hirtus**, **S. indicus**. East Indian globe flower. The roots, seeds, and receptacles are considered anthelmintic; the herb is used as an alternative and pectoral, and externally as an emollient; and the flowers are used as an alternative, depurative, refrigerant, and tonic. The root bark is used in piles. In Java the entire plant is considered diuretic.—**S. lævigatus**, **S. microcephalus**. A species common in the East Indies and China; used as a stomachic tonic, vermifuge, and diuretic.—**S. suaveolens**. A species growing in Egypt and in the East Indies. It has the properties of *S. hirtus*.

SPHÆRECPHLOGIS'CUM, *n.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἐγφλογίζειν, to set on fire. See *VARICELLA globularis*.

SPHÆREN'CHYMA, *n.* -*chym'atos (-is)*. From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Tissue in which the cells are spheroidal.

SPHÆ'RIOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From σφαῖριον, a little ball, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *sphériorcacinome*. Of Dorrington, a globular cancer.

SPHÆROBACTE'RIUM, *n.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and βακτήριον, a little rod. See MICROCOCCUS.

SPHÆROCOC'CUS, *m.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *sphérocoque*. Ger., *Kugelfruchtalge*. A genus of *Algæ*. Most of the species formerly included in this are now referred to *Chondrus*, *Gigartina*, *Rhodymenia*, *Gelidium*, etc.—**S. acicularis**. Ger., *Nadelförmige Knopffalge*. A gelatinous species sometimes constituting part of helminthochorton. It yields an empyreumatic oil recommended in helminthiasis.—**S. cartilagineus**, **S. compressus**. Species said to furnish part of Japanese agar agar.—**S. gelatinosus**, **S. gelatinus**. Ger., *gallertartige Knopffalge*. A species common in the Indian Ocean. It is used as a demulcent.

SPHÆRO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. Gr., σφαῖρωμα. Fr., *sphérome*. 1. A globular protuberance. 2. The head of the femur. 3. In the pl., *sphæromata*, the nates.

SPHÆROZY'GA, *f.* From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Fr., *sphérozyge*. A genus of *Algæ*, abundant in some hot springs; said to contain a small proportion of an alkaline iodide, and applied to diseased glands.

SPHA'GE, *f.* *Spha'ges*. Gr., σφαγή (from σφάζειν, to slay). Lat., *jugulum*. Ger., *Kehle*. The anterior aspect of the neck.

SPHAGIAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., σφαγιασμός. Fr., *sphagiasme*. Of M. Hall, spasm of the cervical muscles.

SPHAGI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Gr., σφαγιτίς. See JUGULAR VEIN.

SPHALEROTO'CIA, *f.* From σφαλερός, uncertain, and τόκος, childbirth. See DOLORES *præparantes* (under DOLOR).

SPHEN'DONE, *f.* *Sphen'dones*. Gr., σφενδόνη. See FUNDA (1st def.).

SPHE'NOBAS'ILAR. Lat., *sphenobasilaris*. Fr., *sphéno-basilaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar apophysis.

SPHENOCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From σφήν, a wedge, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sphénocephalie*. Ger., *Sphenencephalie*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a form of monstrosity in which the cranium is wedge-shaped, there are two distinct eyes, the inferior maxilla is shorter than the superior, and the ears approach closely or are even united below the head.

SPHE'NOETH'MOID, **SPHE'NOETHMOI'DAL**. Pertaining to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.

SPHE'NOFRON'TAL. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones.

SPHE'NOID. Gr., σφηνοειδής (from σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphenoides*. Fr., *sphénoïde*. Ger., *sphenodisch*. Wedge-shaped: as a *n.*, the *s.* bone.

SPHENOI'DAL. Lat., *sphenoidalis*. Fr., *sphénoïdal*. 1. See SPHENOID. 2. Pertaining to or connected with the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDA'LIS. Sphenoidal; as a *n.*, in the *n.*, *sphenoidale*, the sphenoid bone.—**Sphenoidalia lateralia**. See ALÆ *maiores* (under ALA).

SPHENOID'EUM, *n.* See SPHENOID BONE.—**S. basilare**. See Basisphenoid BONE.

SPHENOI'DOAU'RIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the biauricular and sphenoidal diameters, etc., of the skull.

SPHENOI'DOFRON'TAL. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and frontal diameters, etc., of the skull.

SPHENOI'DOPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and parietal diameters, etc., of the skull.

SPHE'NOMAXILLA'RIS. Sphenomaxillary; as a *n.*, in solipeds, the muscle formed by the union of the two pterygoidei.

SPHE'NOMAX'ILLARY. Lat., *sphenomaxillaris*. Fr., *sphéno-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the superior maxilla.

SPHENOM'ETER. From σφήν, a wedge, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the size of the wedge in cuneiform osteotomy.

SPHE'NOOCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones.

SPHE'NOOR'BITAL. Lat., *sphéno-orbitalis*. Fr., *sphéno-orbitaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit.

SPHE'NOPAL'ATINE. Lat., *sphenopalatinus*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate. As a *n.*, see ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

SPHE'NOPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

SPHE'NOPETRO'SAL. See PETROSPHENOID.

SPHE'NOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From σφήν, a wedge, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the base of the internal pterygoid plate. [Winslow.]

SPHE'NOPTER'YGOPALATI'NUS, *m.* See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

SPHE'NOSALPIN'GOSTAPHYLI'NUS, *m.* See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

SPHENOSI'PHON, *m.* -*o'nos (-is)*. From σφήν, a wedge, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., *sphénosiphon*. Ger., *Keilspritze*. A syringe devised by Schnackenbergh for stimulating premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri.

SPHENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., σφήνωσις. Ger., *Einkeilung*. Of Galen, aggravated infarction.

SPHE'NOSQUA'MOUS. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SPHE'NOSTAPHYLI'NUS, *m.* From σφήν, a wedge, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

SPHE'NOTEM'PORAL. Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHENOTRE'SIA, *f.* From σφήν, a wedge, and τρήσις, perforation. Fr., *sphénotrésie*. Ger., *Sphenotresie*. Perforation followed by dilatation with a wedge.

SPHE'NOTRIBE. From σφήν, a wedge, and τρίβειν, to rub. Fr., *sphénotribe*. An instrument for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy; a combination of the cephalotribe and the transforateur.

SPHERE. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *sphæra*. Fr., *sphère*. Ger., *Sphäre*. 1. A solid that has all parts of its surface equidistant from the centre; hence, loosely, a ball or globe. 2. A limited space or aspect regarded as a scene of action.—**Attraction s.** A region within which there is a wheellike arrangement of fine fibrils or rows of granules radiating from a clear area in the cell protoplasm, and in the middle of which lies the attraction particle.—**Embryonic s.** See *Segmentation s.*—**Extrusion s.** See *Extrusion GLOBULES*.—**Granule s.** Ger., *Körnchenkugel*. One of the large granular corpuscles, with numerous fine, very active pseudopodia on their surface, found in connection with ordinary lymph corpuscles in serous exudations into the great body cavities.—**Hearing s.** Ger., *Hörsphäre*. Of Munk, certain portions of the temporal lobes of the brain supposed to be the seats of the sense of hearing, the anterior and posterior parts being engaged in the perception of high and low tones respectively. Cf. *Acoustic CENTRE* (2d def.).—**Hypoblastic s's.** Those inner products of the segmentation of the fertilized ovum that give rise to the hypoblast.—**Motor s.** A region of the central nervous system that, when stimulated, originates movement.—**Protoplasmic primordial s.** See *Segmentation CELL*.—**Segmentation s.** Fr., *sphérule blastémique*. Ger., *Furchungsabschnitt*, *Dotterabschnitt*. One of the nucleated cells into which the vitellus is divided by the process of segmentation. Cf. *BLASTULA* and *Embryonic CELL* (1st def.).—**Sensory s.** Of Meynert, a

region of the central nervous system that perceives sensory impressions.—**Vitelline s.**, **Yolk s.** See *Segmentation s.*

SPHÉ'RIOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See SPHÉ'RIOCARCINOMA.

SPHE'ROBACTE'RIUM, *n.* See MICROCOCCUS.

SPHEROM'ETER. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature of a lens.

SPHER'ULE. Gr., σφαίριδιον. Lat., *sphærula*. A globe.—**Segment s.** See *Segmentation SPHERE*.

SPHINCTER, *m.* -ē'ros (-is). Gr., σφιγκτήρ. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Schliessmuskel*. An annular muscle which constricts or closes a natural orifice; especially the *s. ani*.—**Circular s. of the anus.** See *S. ani internus*.—**Laryngeal s.** See *S. laryngis*.—**S. ani** (cutaneous, seu **externus**). Fr., *s. anal* (ou de l'anus). Ger., *Afterschliesser*. A flat and azygous oval muscle surrounding the anus. It arises from the tip and posterior surface of the coccyx and blends anteriorly with the skin of the perinaeum and the perineal fascia and muscles.—**S. ani internus**. Ger., *innerer Afterschliesser*. A thickened bundle of the circular muscular fibres of the rectum about an inch above the anus.—**S. ani superficialis**. See *S. ani externus*.—**S. ani tertius**. An inconstant thickening of the circular fibres of the rectum a short distance above the *s. ani internus*.—**S. cunni**. See *S. vaginae*.—**S. gulæ**.

1. The constrictores pharyngis regarded as a single structure. 2. Of Cowper, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.—**S. ilei**. See *Ileocecæ VALVE*.—**S. iridis** (major). Circular muscular fibres of the iris surrounding the pupil.—**S. iridis minor**. Circular muscular fibres at the periphery of the iris.—**S. labiorum**. See *ORBICULARIS oris*.—**S. laryngis**. See *COMPRESSOR laryngis*.—**S. oculi**. See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**S. œsophageus**. See *FORAMEN œsophageum*.—**S. of the uterus**. A special re-enforcement of the circular muscular fibres surrounding the os uteri internum.—**S. oris**. See *ORBICULARIS oris*.—**S. oris externus**. See *STRATUM externum orbicularis oris*.—**S. oris internus**. See *STRATUM internum orbicularis oris*.—**S. palpebrarum**. See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**S. pharyngolaryngeus**. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the cricothyreoidei, and the thyreoidei transversi.—**S. prostatae**. See *S. urethræ prostaticus*.—**S. pupillæ**. See *S. iridis* (major).—**S. pylori**. A ringlike bundle of muscular fibres surrounding the pylorus.—**S. superior** (tertius). See *S. ani tertius*.—**S. urethræ**. See *STRATUM musculare circulare urethræ*.—**S. urethræ prostaticus**. Muscular fibres surrounding the anterior portion of the prostate gland.—**S. vaginae**. Ger., *Schnürrmuskel der Scheide*. A circular bundle of voluntary muscular fibres surrounding the lower extremity of the vagina and urethra and serving to close those canals. See also *CONTRACTOR cunni*.—**S. vaginae profundus**. See *CONTRACTOR cunni profundus*.—**S. ventriculi**. See *PYLORUS*.—**S. vesicæ**. Circular muscular fibres of the bladder nearest the commencement of the urethra.—**S. vesicæ externus**. See *S. urethræ prostaticus*.—**S. vesicæ internus**. 1. See *S. vesicæ*. 2. The portion of the muscular coat of the prostate gland nearest the bladder.—**Superficial s. of the anus**. See *S. ani externus*.

SPHINCTEREC'TOMY. Excision of a portion of a sphincter muscle.

SPHINCTEROL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From σφιγκτήρ, a band, and λύσις, a loosing. The operation of loosening the iris in anterior synechia.

SPHINCTEROT'OMY. From σφιγκτήρ, a sphincter, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Sphincterotomie*. Division of a sphincter muscle.

SPHINCTERPLASTY. From σφιγκτήρ, a sphincter, and πλάσσειν, to mold. 1. Of Gersung, the formation of a sphincter after rectal resection by rotating the rectum

on its long axis and then suturing the bowel to the skin. 2. The formation of a sphincter ani by transplanting portions of the abdominal or gluteal muscles.

SPHIN'GOIN(E). An alkaloid, C₁₇H₃₅NO₂, found in cerebral tissue in combination with cerebrose and neurostearic acid.

SPHINGON'TA, *n. pl.* From σφίγγειν, to bind. Astringent medicines.

SPHIN'GOSIN(E). Ger., *Sphingosin*. A crystalline alkaloid, C₇H₃₅NO₃, said to be a decomposition product of phrenosin.

SPHINX'IS, *f.* *Sphinx'eos* (-is). Gr., σφίγξις (from σφίγγειν, to bind). See *CONSTRUCTION*.

SPHONDYL'UM, *n.* Gr., σφονδύλιον (1st def.). Fr., *sphondyle*, *sphondylion*. 1. Of Dioscorides, probably *Heracleum s.* and related species of *Heracleum*. 2. In pharmacy, *Heracleum s.* 3. The genus *Heracleum*.

SPHYG'MIC. Gr., σφυγμικός (from σφυγμός, the pulse). Lat., *sphygmicus*. Fr., *sphygmique*. Ger., *sphygmisch*. Pulsating; of or pertaining to the pulse.

SPHYGMOCEPHA'LIA, *f.* From σφυγμός, the pulse, and κεφαλή, the head. See *CROTAPHIUM*.

SPHYG'MOCHRON'OGRAPH. From σφυγμός, the pulse, χρόνος, time, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Präcisions-sphygmograph*. An instrument for recording graphically the extent and oscillations of the pulse wave.

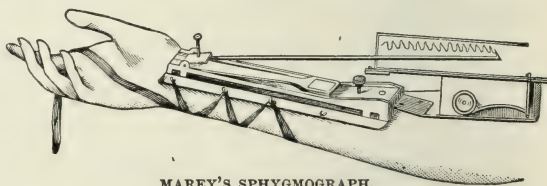
SPHYGMOD'IC. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmodes*. Fr., *sphygmodique*. Ger., *pulsähnlich*. Pulselike, throbbing like the pulse.

SPHYGMODYNAMOM'ETER. From σφυγμός, the pulse, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. A device for showing the force of the pulse.

SPHYGMO'GENIN. An extract of the suprarenal gland; used to increase the blood pressure and in nicotine poisoning.

SPHYG'MOGRAM. From σφυγμός, the pulse, and γράμμα, a writing. Fr., *sphygmogramme*. The pulse curve; the curve that is traced by means of a sphygmograph.

SPHYG'MOGRAPH. Lat., *sphygmographium* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *sphygmo-*



MAREY'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

graphe. Ger., *S.*, *Pulszeichner*. A recording pulsimeter, especially a sphygmochronograph.

SPHYGMOG'RAPHY. Lat., *sphygmographia*. Fr., *sphygmographie*. Ger., *Sphygmographie*, *Pulszeichnung*. The use of the sphygmograph; also the collection and analysis of facts and principles that pertain to the sphygmograph and its use.

SPHYG'MOID. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides*. See *SPHYGMODIC*.

SPHYGMOL'OGY. Lat., *sphygmologia* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *sphygmologie*. Ger., *Pulslehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the pulse.

SPHYG'MOMANOM'ETER. From σφυγμός, the pulse, μανός, thin, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *sphygmomanomètre*. See *MANOMETER* (2d def.).

SPHYGMOM'ETER. Lat., *sphygmometrum* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and μέτρον, a measure). See *PULSIMETER*.

SPHYG'MOPHONE. From σφυγμός, the pulse, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., *s.* An instrument for rendering the rhythm and variations of the pulse audible.

SPHYG'MOSCOPE. Lat., *sphygmoscopia* (from σφύγμος, the pulse, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). See PULSIMETER.

SPHYG'' MOSYS' TOLE, *f.* -sys'toles. From σφύγμος, pulsation, and συστολή, a drawing together. The difference of time between the cardiac and arterial systole as shown by the sphygmograph.

SPHYG'MUS, *m.* Gr., σφύγμος. See PULSE.

SPHY'RA, *f.* Gr., σφύρα. See MALLEUS.

SPHYROT'OMY. From σφύρα, a hammer, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *sphirotomie*. Ger., *Sphirotomie*. Of Wreden, excision of part of the handle of the malleus, so as to remove a portion of the blood vessels supplying the membrana tympani, and thus prevent the new formation of an excised piece of the latter.

SPHYX'IS, *f.* *Sphyx'eos* (-is). Gr., σφύξις. See PULSATION.

SPIC'CA, *f.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* See *S. BANDAGE*.

SPIC'ULATE. Lat., *spiculatus*. Fr., *spiculé*. 1. Covered with spicules. 2. Having the form of a spicule.

SPIC'ULE. Lat., *spiculum* (dim. of *spica*, a point). Fr., *s.*, *épillet* (2d def.). Ger., *Aehrchen* (2d def.). 1. A fine, erect point. 2. An acicular crystal. 3. See SPICULUM (1st def.).—**Bony s.**, **Osseous s.** One of the minute rodlike processes of bony matter which extend in a radiating manner from the centre of ossification.

SPIC'ULUM, *n.* 1. A pointed, needle-shaped body. 2. See *Bony SPICULE*.—**S. amoris.** A copulatory dartlike organ in some gasteropods and worms.

SPIGE'LIA, *f.* From *A. Van der Spiegel*, a Belgian anatomist. Fr., *spigèle* (1st def.), *spigélie* (1st def.). Ger., *Spigelle* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Loganiaceæ*. 2. (Indian) pinkwort; in the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *S. marilandica*.—**Extractum spigelie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of *S. marilandica*.—**S. anthelmia**, **S. anthelminthica**, **S. arabaca**. Fr., *spigélie anthelminthique*. Ger., *Wurmkraut*. Pinkroot of Demerara. It has the properties, though in greater degree, of *S. marilandica*.—**S. glabrata**, **S. laurina**. Fr., *spigélie glabre*. Ger., *kahle* (oder glänzende) *Spigelle*. A suffrutescent species growing in Brazil. Its root is used as an excitant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.—**S. lonicera**, **S. marilandica**. Fr., *spigélie de Maryland*. Ger., *marylandische Spigelle*. Carolina pink. Its rhizome and the rootlets constitute the *s.*, or pinkroot, of the U. S. Ph. In overdoses this is an acronarcotic poison. It is said to be alterative and tonic, but is mainly used as an anthelmintic. The herb and leaves are less active.

SPIGELIN(E). Fr., *spigéline*. Ger., *Spigelin*, *Spigelie-bitter*. A reddish-brown, bitter, acrid, nauseous substance regarded as the active principle of the root of *Spigelia anthelminthica*. It acts as a purgative, producing also vertigo and intoxication.

SPILANTHES, *f.* -an'this. From σπίλος, a spot, and ἄνθος, a flower. Written also *spilanthus*. Fr., *spilanthe*. Ger., *Fleckblume*. The typical genus of the *Spilanthææ*.—**S. acmella**. Fr., *abécédaire*. Ger., *indianisches Harnkraut*. The alphabet plant of the East Indies. The herb and seed, especially the herb, are diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves are powerfully sialagogue.—**S. alba**. Ger., *weisse Fleckblume*. A Peruvian species having the same properties as *S. oleracea*; used especially as a sialagogue.—**S. ciliata**. Fr., *spilanthe ciliée*. An antiscorbutic species of tropical America. In Brazil it is regarded as possessing the properties of guaco. The juice is used in snake bites.—**S. oleracea**. Fr., *cresson de Pará*. Ger., *kressenartige Fleckblume*. Pará cress. The leaves and flower heads contain spilanthin, and are powerfully sialagogue. They are used in odontalgia, in affections of the gums and throat, in India, with *Inula bifrons*, in the preparation of certain dentifrices, as an antiscor-

butic, stimulant, hydragogue, etc.—**S. pseudoacmella**. Ger., *falsche Fleckblume*. An East Indian species often confounded with *S. acmella*, and having probably the properties of the latter.—**S. urens**. Fr., *spilanthe brûlante*. A very pungent East Indian species; used especially as a masticatory and in odontalgia.

SPILAN'THIN. An acrid crystalline principle obtained from *Spilanthes oleracea*.

SPILAN'THUS, *m.* See SPILANTHES.

SPILO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., σπίλωμα. See NÆVUS pigmentosus.

SPILOPLA'NIA, *f.* From σπίλος, a spot, and πλάνη, a wandering. 1. Elephantiasis Græcorum. 2. Erythema fugax.

SPILOPLAX'IA, *f.* From σπίλος, a spot, and πλάξ, a plate. Fr., *spiloplasie*. Ger., *Spiloplasie*. See LEPROSY.—**S. indica**. The leprosy of India.—**S. scorbutica**. See ROSE of the Asturias.—**S. vulgaris**. See LEPROSY.—**SPILO'SIS,** *f.* -o'seos (-is). Liver spot, moth patch.—**S. permanens**. See NÆVUS pigmentosus.

SPI'LUS, *m.* Gr., σπίλος. A spot, stain, or macule. See NÆVUS pigmentosus.

SPI'NA, *f.* 1. See SPINE. 2. Any one of various thorny plants.—**S. accessoria ischii**. An anomalous process projecting from the sacroiliac synchondrosis into the great sciatic notch.—**S. alba**. *Onopordon acanthium*.—**S. angularis**. Ger., *Wespenbeinstachel*. The spinous process of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.—**S. anterior inferior ossis ilii**. See *Anterior inferior SPINE of the ilium*.—**S. anterior superior ossis ilii**. See *Anterior superior SPINE of the ilium*.—**S. basilaris**. See *Pharyngeal SPINE*.—**S. bicipitalis externa**. See *S. tuberculi majoris*.—**S. bicipitalis interna**. See *S. tuberculi minoris*.—**S. bifida**. See the major list.—**S. cervicalis**, **S. cervaria**, **S. cervina**. See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—**S. condyli externi femoris**. See *LABIUM laterale cristæ ossis femoris*.—**S. condyli interni femoris**. See *LABIUM mediale cristæ ossis femoris*.—**S. condyloidea externa**. See *External condylar RIDGE*.—**S. condyloidea interna**. See *Internal condylar RIDGE*.—**S. cruciata**. See SPINE of the tibia.—**S. Darwinii**. See SPINE of Darwin.—**S. domestica**. See *RHAMNUS catharticus* and *RHAMNUS frangula*.—**S. dorsi**. The vertebral column.—**S. ethmoidalis**. See *Ethmoidal SPINE*.—**S. frontalis**. See *Frontal CREST and Nasal SPINE* (1st def.).—**S. frontalis interna**. See *Frontal CREST*.—**S. heliciis**. 1. A slight projection on the lower anterior margin of the helix. 2. See *CRURA bifurcata* (under CRUS).—**S. iliopectinea**. See *Iliopectineal LINE*.—**S. intercondyloidea**, **S. intermedia**. See SPINE of the tibia.—**S. ischiadica**, **S. ischii**. See SPINE of the ischium.—**S. jugularis**. A sharp elevation on the jugular process of the occipital bone.—**Spinæ mentales internæ**. See *Genial TUBERCLES*.—**S. mentalis externa**. The mental protuberance.—**S. muscularis inferior**. An elevation on the outer surface of the arytenoid cartilage near its lower third.—**S. muscularis superior**. A blunt, knotlike prominence near the upper part of the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage.—**S. musculi teretis majoris**. An anomalous blunt, toothlike projection of the anterior border of the scapula for the attachment of the teres major.—**S. nasalis**. See *Nasal SPINE*.—**S. nasalis anterior**. See *Anterior nasal SPINE*.—**S. nasalis externa** (seu *ossis frontis*). See *Nasal SPINE* (1st def.).—**S. nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris**. See *Anterior nasal SPINE*.—**S. nasalis palatina** (seu *posterior ossis palatini*). See *Posterior nasal SPINE*.—**S. nasalis superior**. See *Nasal SPINE* (1st def.).—**S. navicularis**. An anomalous process at the union of the external and inferior surfaces of the scaphoid bone of the foot.—**S. neuralis**. See *Neural SPINE*.—**S. nodosa**. See *S. ventosa*.—**S. occipitalis (exterior)**. See *External occipital PROTUBERANCE*.—**S. occipitalis interna**. See *Internal occipital PROTUBERANCE*.—**S. orbitalis inferior**. A slight prominence

below the s. orbitalis superior.—**S. orbitalis superior.** A slight prominence on the border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, projecting into the sphenoidal fissure at the point where it is slightly constricted.—**S. ossis ilii anterior superior.** See *Anterior superior SPINE of the ilium*.—**S. ossis ischii.** See *SPINE of the ischium*.—**S. ossis pubis.** See *SPINE of the pubes*.—**S. pedum.** See *CLAVUS* (1st def.).—**S. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal SPINE*.—**S. posterior inferior ossis ilii.** See *Posterior inferior SPINE of the ilium*.—**S. posterior superior ossis ilii.** See *Posterior superior SPINE of the ilium*.—**S. pubis.** See *SPINE of the pubes*.—**S. recti lateralis.** See *S. orbitalis superior*.—**S. scapulae.** See *SPINE of the scapula*.—**S. solutiva.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—**S. sphenoidalis.** See *S. angularis*.—**S. tibiae.** See *SPINE of the tibia*.—**S. transversa.** See *S. muscularis inferior*.—**S. trochanterica major.** See *LABIUM laterale cristæ ossis femoris*.—**S. trochanterica minor.** See *LABIUM mediale cristæ ossis femoris*.—**S. trochlearis.** See *TROCHLEA*.—**S. tuberculi majoris (humeri).** The ridge forming the external margin of the bicipital groove.—**S. tuberculi minoris (humeri).** The ridge forming the inner margin of the bicipital groove.—**S. tympanica anterior.** A prominent point on the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring, at the anterior end of a ridge forming the upper boundary of the sulcus malleolaris.—**S. tympanica major.** Of Helmholtz, the s. tympanica postica of the fetal temporal bone. It is the anterior point of insertion for the ligaments supporting the malleus in the developed organ.—**S. tympanica minor.** Of Helmholtz, a point on the posterosuperior portion of the annulus tympanicus, which forms the posterior point of insertion for the suspensory ligaments of the malleus.—**S. tympanica posterior (seu postica).** See *S. tympanica major*.—**S. ventosa.** Ger., *Windtorn*. 1. A disease of the bones which causes them to dilate as if distended with air (cf. *OSTEOMALACIA*). 2. A bony tumor due to internal caries, generally confined to the wrist or ankle.—**S. vertebræ, S. vertebralis.** See *Spinous PROCESS of a vertebra*.—**S. vestibuli.** See *CRISTA vestibuli*.—**S. zygomatica.** An offshoot from the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla which aids in forming the sphenomaxillary fissure.

SPINA BIFIDA, f. Ger., *Rückenspalte, Rückgratspalte*. A congenital malformation caused by absence or deficiency of the laminae or spinous processes of some of the vertebræ, usually associated with a sacculated protrusion of the membranes of the spinal cord. The sac contains cerebrospinal fluid and sometimes a portion of the cord.—**False s. b.** Any congenital tumor communicating with the spinal canal but not with the spinal membranes.—**Pelvic s. b.** S. b. in which the cleft is in the anterior surface of the vertebral column, the sac presenting in the pelvis.—**S. b. aperta.** S. b. associated with fissure of the superjacent tissues.—**S. b. cervicalis.** S. b. of the cervical vertebræ.—**S. b. cystica.** S. b. with the protrusion of a cyst through the fissure.—**S. b. dorsalis.** S. b. of the dorsal vertebræ.—**S. b. lumbalis.** S. b. of the lumbar vertebræ.—**S. b. lumbosacralis.** S. b. of the lumbosacral region.—**S. b. occulta.** That variety in which the bony deficiency is present, but no tumor.—**S. b. sacralis.** S. b. of the sacral vertebræ.

SPINA'CIA, f. Fr., *épinard*. Ger., *Spinat*. Spinach; a genus of the *Chenopodiaceæ*.—**S. glabra, S. inermis.** Fr., *épinard lisse*. Ger., *glattfrüchtiger Spinat*. Round-seeded spinach; usually regarded as a variety of *S. oleracea*, the properties of which it possesses.—**S. oleracea, S. spinosa.** Fr., *épinard cultivé*. Ger., *stachelfrüchtiger Spinat*. Garden spinach. The herbaceous parts are mildly laxative; they are used as an emollient poultice.

SPINAL, Gr., *σπίνας*. Lat., *spinalis*. Pertaining to the vertebral column.

SPINA'LIS. Spinal; as a n. (Ger., *Dornmuskel*), a muscle arising from or inserted into spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**S. capitis.** See *RECTUS capitis posticus major*.—**S. cervicis, S. colli.** Fr., *élèveur épineux de la nuque*. Ger., *Dornmuskel des Halses*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ, occasionally from those of one or two dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the spines of the axis and an irregular number of the vertebræ below.—**S. dorsi (major).** Fr., *élèveur épineux du dos*. Ger., *Dornmuskel des Rückens*. A long, narrow muscle arising from the lateral surface of the spinous processes of the two upper lumbar and two lower dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the spinous processes of from four to eight upper dorsal vertebræ.—**S. lumborum.** See *LONGISSIMUS dorsi*.

SPINANT. A "barbarous vernacular" [Stillé] for a stimulant to the spinal cord.

SPINDLE. Lat., *fusus*. Fr., *fuseau*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The tapering rod or pin on which the thread is wound in spinning. 2. Anything of like shape (cf. *FUSIFORM*).—**Achromatic s., Caryocinetic s.** See *Nuclear s.*—**Cleavage s.** See *Nuclear s.* and *AMPHIASTER* (1st def.).—**Karyokinetic s.** See *Nuclear s.*—**Muscle s's.** 1. Of Bremer, young motor end plates. 2. Of Kölliker, young or incompletely developed striated muscular fibres. 3. Of Kraske, parts of degenerating striated muscular fibres. 4. Striated muscular fibres.—**Nuclear s., Nucleated s., Nucleus s., Segmentation s.** Fr., *fuseau nucléaire amphiastre de rebut*. Ger., *Kernspindel, achromatische Fadenspindel*. Of Bütschli, the striated s.-shaped or double conelike appearance of the nucleus, especially in ova, during indirect division or caryocinesis.

SPINE. Gr., *ἀκανθα* (1st def.), *πάχυν* (2d def.). Lat., *spina*. Fr., *épine* (1st def.), *colonne vertébrale* (2d def.). Ger., *Dorn, Gräte, Stachel* (all 1st def.), *Ruckgrat* (2d def.). 1. A hard, sharp projection. 2. The vertebral column; so called from the spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**Anterior inferior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et inférieure* (ou *antéro-inférieure*). Ger., *vorderer unterer Darmbeinstachel*. A rough eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the acetabulum.—**Anterior nasal s.** The inferior sharp edge of the nasal crest of the superior maxilla.—**Anterior superior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et supérieure*. Ger., *vorderer oberer Darmbeinstachel*. The anterior termination of the crest of the ilium.—**Cleft s., Cloven s.** See *SPINA BIFIDA*.—**Cruciate s.** See *S. of the tibia*.—**Ethmoidal s.** A slight projection in the middle line of the anterior border of the body of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**External occipital s.** See *External occipital CREST*.—**Frontal s.** See *Frontal CREST*.—**Hæmal s.** The portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra that closes it in. In the first seven dorsal vertebræ it is represented by the sternum, in the sacral vertebræ by the symphysis pubis, in the occipital vertebra by the manubrium sterni, in the parietal vertebra by the body of the hyoid bone, in the frontal vertebra by the symphysis of the inferior maxilla, and in the nasal vertebra by the præmaxilla.—**Iliac s's.** Ger., *Darmbeinstacheln*. The anterior superior and inferior and the posterior superior and inferior s's of the ilium.—**Inferior anterior nasal s.** See *Anterior nasal s.*—**Inferior posterior nasal s.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Irritable s.** See *Spinal IRRITATION*.—**Ischiadic s., Ischiatic s.** See *S. of the ischium*.—**Mental s's.** See *Genial TUBERCLES*.—**Nasal s.** Ger., *Nasenstachel*. 1. A sharp process which descends in the middle line from the inferior surface of the frontal bone, between the superior maxillæ. 2. See *Anterior nasal s.* 3. See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Nasal s. of the palate bone.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Nasal s. of**

the superior maxillary bone. See *Anterior nasal s.*—**Neural s.** The portion of the neural arch of the typical vertebra that closes it in. It is found in all the vertebra proper (except the last sacral and the coccygeal) as the spinous process. In the occipital vertebra it is the occipital plate, in the parietal the parietal bones, in the frontal the frontal bone, and in the nasal the nasal bones.—**Neurasthenic s.** Of R. W. Lovett, a generic term for painful spinal affections in which the subjective symptoms greatly preponderate over the objective signs.—**Palatine s.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Peroneal s.** See *PROCESSUS trochlearis calcanei.*—**Pharyngeals.** Lat., *crista basilaris.* Fr., *épine basilaire.* A short elevation in the middle line of the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**Posterior inferior s. of the ilium.**—Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-inférieure.* Ger., *hinterer unterer Darmbeinstachel.* A slight eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the great sciatic notch.—**Posterior nasal s.** Ger., *hinterer Nasenstachel.* A prominence formed by the union in the middle line of the elevations upon the posterior internal contiguous margins of the palatal plate of the palate bones.—**Posterior superior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-supérieure.* Ger., *hinterer oberer Darmbeinstachel.* The posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium.—**Pubic s.** See *S. of the pubes.*—**Railway s.** Ger., *Rückenmarkerschütterung nach Eisenbahnunfällen, Eisenbahnkrankheit.* 1. Chronic meningomyelitis consequent upon shock caused by a railway accident. 2. A peculiar train of symptoms following a railway accident. There is initial shock followed by collapse or a period of excitement, there are temperature and pulse disturbances, and the feebleness may terminate in death or there may be temporary improvement that is followed by various functional nervous and mental disturbances. The condition in the latter case may persist for life. No gross lesion can be detected on post-mortem examination.—**Sciatic s.** See *S. of the ischium.*—**Sphenoidal s.** See *SPINA angularis.*—**S'ache.** See *RHACHIALGIA.*—**S. of Darwin.** Ger., *Darwin'scher Vorsprung, Darwin'sches Spitzohr.* A slight projection of the free margin of the helix near the upper part, assumed to represent the inverted upper pointed extremity of the ear of quadrupeds.—**S. of Spix.** See *LINGULA mandibulæ.*—**S. of the ischium.** Lat., *spina ischii* (seu *ischiadica*). Fr., *épine ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). Ger., *Sitzbeinstachel.* An elevation on the posterior border of the ischium just behind the acetabulum. It forms the lower boundary of the great sciatic notch.—**S. of the pubes, S. of the pubic bone.** Lat., *spina pubis, crista obturatoria.* Fr., *épine du pubis.* Ger., *Schambeinstachel, Schambeinkamm.* The outer termination of the crest of the os pubis.—**S. of the scapula.** Lat., *spina scapulæ.* Fr., *épine de l'omoplate.* Ger., *Schulterkamm.* An osseous plate projecting from the posterior surface of the scapula which extends obliquely upward and outward from a point near the upper fourth of the posterior border to terminate in the acromion process.—**S. of the sphenoid bone.** See *Ethmoidal s.* and *SPINA angularis.*—**S. of the tibia.** Ger., *Schienbeinkamm.* An elevation on the upper surface of the tibia, between its articular surfaces, which terminates in two tubercles.—**Superior nasal s.** See *Nasal s.* (1st def.).—**Typhoid s.** An acute inflammation of the periosteum and the fibrous structures holding the spinal column together, following upon and caused by typhoid fever.—**Zygomatic s.** See *SPINA zygomatica.*

SPI'NICER'EBRAL. See *CEREBROSPINAL.*

SPINIREC'TOR, m. -o'ris. From *spina*, the spine, and *rector*, a guider. See *MULTIFIDUS spinæ.*

SPINI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *SPONDYLITIS.*

SPINOBU'LBAR. Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the medulla oblongata.

SPI'NOCOSTA'LIS, m. From *spina*, the spine, and *costa*, a rib. A muscle connected with the vertebræ and the ribs.—**Spinocostales longi.** The serrati postici inferior and superior muscles.

SPI'NOL. A preparation of spinach leaves and iron.

SPI'NOLA, f. See *SPINA BIFIDA.*

SPINOM'ETER. From *spina*, the spine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *RHACHIOMETER.*

SPI'NOTRANSVERSA'LIS, m. See *TRANSVERSOSPINALIS, SACROSPINALIS, and SPLENIUS.*—**Spinotransversales brevissimi.** The transversospinales brevis.

SPI'NOTRANSVERSA'RIOUS, m. A muscle connected with the transverse processes of the vertebræ.—**Spinotransversarii longi.** The splenius capitis, splenius cervicis, and obliquus capitis major.

SPINOUMBIL'ICAL. Pertaining to the anterior superior spine of the ilium and to the umbilicus.

SPI'NOUS. Lat., *spinus.* Fr., *épineux.* Ger., *dornig.* Pertaining to a spine or sharp process of a bone; having or constituting such a process or processes.

SPINTHERIS'MUS, m. From *σπινθηρίσειν*, to emit sparks. 1. The production or emission of sparks. 2. See *PHOTOPSIA.*

SPINTHERO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *σπινθήρ*, a spark. Ocular scintillation produced by cholesterol deposits.

SPINTHERO'PIA, f. From *σπινθήρ*, a spark, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See *PHOTOPSIA.*

SPIN'ULOSE. Lat., *spinulosus.* Fr., *spinuleux.* Spiny; having diminutive spines.

SPI'RA, f. Gr., *σπείρα.* 1. A spiral structure. 2. A cerebral convolution.—**S. cerebri.** See *S.* (2d def.).

SPIRÆ'A, f. From *σπείρα*, a coil. Fr., *spirée.* Ger., *Spierstaude.* Meadowsweet; a genus of rosaceous plants.—**S. aruncus.** Fr., *barbe de chèvre.* Ger., *Waldbocksbart.* Goat's beard. The root, leaves, and flowers were formerly official.—**S. filipendula.** Fr., *filipendule.* Ger., *Filipendelwurz.* Dropwort. The roots contain tannin and a volatile oil (probably salicyl aldehyde, which is found also in the leaves and stem). They are used as a stimulant, laxative, and mild astringent, and, along with the bark, in rabies. The leaves and flowers are used as a mild tonic and astringent and as a teniafuge.—**S. salicifolia.** Ger., *weideblättrige Spierstaude.* Queen of the meadow. The seeds are used as an astringent, and the mildly astringent leaves as a substitute for green tea.—**S. tomentosa.** Fr., *spirée cotonneuse.* Ger., *filzige Spierstaude.* Hardhack. The root was once official in the U. S. Ph., but is said to be less active than the leaves and stem.—**S. ulmaria.** Fr., *ulmaire.* Ger., *Ulm-Spierstaude.* Common meadowsweet. It yields oil of s. The root, leaves, and flowers are diuretic, tonic, and astringent. The flowers, and probably other parts, yield salicyl aldehyde.

SPIRÆ'IC ACID, SPIRÆ'IN. Salicyl aldehyde.

SPI'RAL. Lat., *spiralis* (from *σπείρα*, a coil). Ger., *spiralg, spiralförmig, schraubenförmig.* Screwlike; turning like the thread of a screw around an axis; a s. line or structure.—**Cheese s.** See *SPIRRILLUM tyrogenum.*—**Curschmann's s's.** See *Leyden's s's.*—**Finkler and Prior's s.** See *SPIRRILLUM Finkler-Prior.*—**Leyden's s's.** A thick meshwork of very delicate fibres, commonly looped round in s's, but occasionally retiform, formed in desquamative catarrh of the bronchi and alveoli. They are often overlaid with epithelium and sometimes with Charcot-Leyden crystals. They may be found in the sputum in pneumonia, asthma, or pulmonary tuberculosis.

SPIRAN'THES, f. From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *spiranthe.* Ger., *Drehähre.* Lady's tresses; a genus of orchids.—**S. autumnalis.** Ger., *gemeine Drehähre.* Autumn-flowering lady's tresses. The tuberous roots were formerly used as an aphrodisiac.—**S. diuretica.** A Chilean species, used in ischuria.

SPIRATION. Lat., *spiratio*. See RESPIRATION.

SPIREM. Lat., *spirema* (from *σπειρα*, a spiral). Fr., *spîrème*. Ger., *Mutterknäuel*. In caryocinesis, the phase in which the nuclear figure shows no sign of division into two parts.

SPIRILLUM, *n.* Dim. of *spira*, a coil. A coiled bacillus; a distinct genus of *Schizomyces* in some classifications. Some authors include in *S.* only the spirally twisted threads in which the coils are rigid and few in number, giving the name *Spirochæte* to those in which the coils are numerous and not rigid. Cf. VIBRIO.—**Cheese s.** See *S. tyrogenum*.—**S. amyloferum.** A species living in the syrup of beet-root sugar and giving rise to brisk fermentation.—**S. attenuatum.** A species of varying length, having three convolutions; found in sea water.—**S. cholerae asiaticæ.** Fr., *bacille-virgule cholérigène*. Ger., *Kommabacillus*. The comma bacillus; a species regarded as the causal agent of Asiatic cholera on account of its constant presence in that disease and its absence in other diseases and in health. It is found in the dejecta and intestinal contents, and, according to Nicati and Rietsch, sometimes in the bile ducts and gall bladder, but it never occurs in the other organs or in the blood. It has been observed in small numbers on several occasions in the vomit of cholera, but Flüge suggests that in these cases the vomited matter may have been the intestinal contents which had passed into the stomach. The bacilli are usually minute, and curved like a comma, though at times (as almost always in drop cultivations) they form by the continuous adhesion of the individual bacilli long screw-like filaments.—**S. Cohnii**, **S. dentium.** The spirochæte of the saliva; very thin, wavy threads, 10 to 20 μ long, pointed at the extremities, occurring, along with *Leptothrix buccalis*, in the contents of carious teeth and in the deposit on the teeth.—**S. Finkler-Prior.** A species obtained by Finkler and Prior from the dejecta of patients with cholera nostras, resembling *S. cholerae asiaticæ*, but presenting many differences in its mode of development, especially on potatoes, on which it forms within forty-eight hours, at the temperature of the room, a grayish-yellow coating marked by a white border from the substance of the potato. Further, the curved bacilli are somewhat thicker and longer than the cholera bacilli, and show less regularity in their thickness, being often somewhat pointed at their ends and thicker in the middle.—**S. leucomelænum.** A rare form of *s.* having alternating light and dark spaces. It is found in water over decaying *Algae*.—**S. Obermeieri.** The *Spirochæte Obermeieri*; flexible, colorless threads between 16 and 40 μ long, found in the blood of patients with relapsing fever. It occurs only during the febrile attacks, and is never found in the secretions and evacuations. The threads are not more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch thick, have from 10 to 20 convolutions, and when fresh exhibit active movements, partly unfolding and becoming wavy throughout their entire length. Relapsing fever has been produced in man by accidental inoculations from cuts during autopsies.—**S. of Vincent.** A *s.* found in the throat in certain cases of ulcerative angina.—**S. rugula.** See VIBRIO *rugula*.—**S. tenue.** An exceedingly active form often occurring in heaps or zoogloæ masses in marsh water, decoctions of plants, and putrid infusions; very thin threads 4 to 15 μ long, with 2 to 5 turns.—**S. tyrogenum.** Ger., *Käsespirille*. A species obtained by Deneke from very old cheese, resembling *S. cholerae asiaticæ*, but with smaller individual bacilli and often smaller screws and somewhat narrower twists in the threads. From experiments on animals, the organism is regarded as purely saprophytic.

SPIRIT. Lat., *spiritus*, *alcoolatum*. Fr., *esprit*, *alcoolat*, *teinture d'essence*. Ger., *Geist*, *Sprit*. Alcohol, the volatile principle, or *s.*, of wine; subsequently a term

mainly restricted to preparations consisting of alcohol distilled with a volatile substance. Such preparations are now, however, usually made by simply dissolving the volatile substance in alcohol. Used without qualification, *s.* means distilled *s.*—**Adiaphoretic s.** Of Boyle, an alcohol (acetone) obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Adiaphorous s.** Ger., *Mitteldingsgeist*, *Weinsteingeist*. An old name for an inodorous liquid obtained by distilling cream of tartar.—**Animal s's.** The nervous fluid (*q. v.*) supposed by the ancients to be formed by a mixture of blood and air.—**Aromatic s.** See *AQUA aromatica*.—**Ardent s's.** See *Distilled s's.*—**Distilled s's.** Alcoholic beverages prepared by distillation.—**Ethylic s.** Ger., *Aethylgeist*. Ethyl alcohol.—**Methylated s.**, **Methylic s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**Nitroaerial s.** Of Mayou, one of the constituents of the atmosphere, to which he attributed the properties of oxygen; so called from its relation to nitric acid.—**Overproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing more alcohol than proof *s.*—**Perfumed s.** See *SPRITS odoratus*.—**Potato s.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**Proof s.** Originally, a liquid containing sufficient alcohol to ignite gunpowder moistened with it when the *s.* was set on fire; now, according to an act of the British Parliament, a spirituous liquor of sp. gr. 0.923077 at 51° F. (i. e., having at that temperature $\frac{1}{16}$ of the weight of as much water). It contains 49.3 per cent. by weight of alcohol.—**Pyroacetic s.** Ger., *Brenzessiggeist*. See ACETONE.—**Pyroigneous s.**, **Pyroxylic s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**Rectified s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. of Mindererus.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**S. of wine.** Alcohol.—**Underproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing less alcohol than proof *s.*—**Wood s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.

SPIRITUOUS. Lat., *spirituosus*. Ger., *spirituös*. Alcoholic; containing alcohol.

SPIRITUS, *m.* *Spir'itus*. See SPIRIT and ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**Abstractitious s.** Alcohol that has been impregnated with some of the principles of a plant by their distillation together.—**S. frumenti** [U. S. Ph.]. See WHISKEY.—**S. Mindereri.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis* (under AMMONIUM).—**S. morbi.** A morbid principle.—**S. naturales.** Animal spirits formerly supposed to move in the veins.—**S. odoratus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron composée* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Cologne*. A solution of various amounts of the oils of orange flowers, bergamot, lemon, lavender flowers and rosemary in alcohol with the addition of acetic ether.—**S. peccans.** A morbid principle.—**S. rectificatissimus**, **S. rectificatus.** See under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. saponatocamphoratus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponatocamphoratum liquidum*.—**S. saponatus.** Tincture of soap.—**S. silvestris.** Carbon dioxide.—**S. tenuior**, **S. tenuis.** Dilute alcohol.—**S. urinæ.** An old name for aqueous ammonia, as the volatile principle of stale urine.—**S. vini gallici.** Brandy.—**S. vitæ**, **S. vitalis.** The nervous fluid anciently supposed to circulate in the arteries.—**S. volatilis aromaticus.** Aromatic spirit of ammonia.—**S. volatilis causticus.** Ammonia water.

SPIROBACTERIA, *n. pl.* The spiral bacteria, including the spirilla and vibrios.

SPIROCHÆTA, **SPIROCHÆTE**, *f.* *-chæ'tæ*, *-chæ'tes*. From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *χαιτη*, flowing hair. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*. 2. See under SPIRILLUM.—**S. buccalis**, **S. dentium.** See SPIRILLUM *Cohnii*.—**S. Obermeieri.** See SPIRILLUM *Obermeieri*.

SPIROGRAPH. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *γράφειν*, to write. See ATMOMOGRAPH.

SPIROMETER. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *spiromètre*. Ger., *S.*, *At(h)emmesser*. An instrument constructed on the principle of a gasometer, for measuring the various volumes of air in the lungs, especially the breathing capacity.

SPIROM'ETRY. Fr., *spirométrie*. Ger., *Spirometrie*, *At(h)emmessung*. The use of a spirometer for determining the breathing capacity, the thoracic pressure, or the elasticity of the lungs.

SPIROM'ONAS, *f.* -*mon'ados* (-is). From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *μονάς*, a unit. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cells are "flat like a leaf and twisted around an ideal long axis." Multiplication takes place by transverse division.—**S. Cohnii**. A form occurring in stagnant water; hyaline cells 1½ to 4 μ broad, with 1½ turn, very pointed at each end, and with a single flagellum.—**S. volubilis**. A species in the form of rapidly revolving, vibrating, colorless, transparent cells from 15 to 18 μ long, found in stagnant water and putrefying infusions.

SPI'ROPHORE. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *φορός*, bearing. Fr., *s.* Of Woillez, an apparatus for establishing artificial respiration by insufflation in cases of asphyxia neonatorum.

SPIROP'TERA, *f.* From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *spiroptère*. A genus of the *Filaridæ*.—**S. hominis**. A pseudelmint found in the bladder of a woman, but decided to be either the young of *Strongylus gigas* or the ovisac of the cod introduced for purposes of deception.—**S. megastoma**. A species found in tubercles in a horse's stomach.—**S. Rudolphi**. See *S. hominis*.—**S. sanguinolenta**. A species found in tubercles of the stomach in dogs and wolves.—**S. strongyliina**. A species found in the stomach of the hog.

SPI'ROSCOPE. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A wet as distinguished from a dry spirometer.

SPI'ROYL. See SALICYL.—**S. hydride**. Salicyl aldehyde.

SPIRO'YLOUS ACID. Salicyl aldehyde.

SPIS'SATED. Lat., *spissatus* (from *spissare*, to thicken). Inspissated.

SPIS'SITAS, **SPISSITU'DO**, *f.* -*ta'tis*, -*tu'dinis*. Ger., *Dichtheit*. A thick consistence.

SPLANCH'NA, *n.* pl. of *splanchnon*. Gr., *σπλάγχνα*. The viscera, or entrails; also, in a restricted sense, the intestines.

SPLANCHNECTO'PIA, *f.* From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *έκτοπος*, out of place. Intestinal displacement.

SPLANCHNEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos* (-is). From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *έμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *splanchnemphraxie*. Intestinal obstruction.

SPLANCHNEURYS'MA, *n.* -*ys'matos* (-is). From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *εύρυνεν*, to distend. Fr., *splanchnévrysmé*. Abnormal dilatation of the intestines.

SPLANCH'NIC. Gr., *σπλαγχνικός*. Lat., *splanchnicus*. Fr., *splanchnique*. Pertaining to or supplying the viscera, visceral; of bones, developed within the substance of some of the viscera.

SPLANCH'NODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-as'tasis). From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *διάσταςις*, separation. Abnormal separation of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOD'YNE, *f.* -*od'ynes*. From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *δύνη*, pain. Intestinal colic.

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY. Lat., *splanchnographia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *γράφειν*, to write). See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

SPLANCH'NOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-i'asis). From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *splanchnolithiase*. The formation of intestinal calculi.

SPLANCHNOL'ITHUS, *m.* From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *splanchnolithe*. See *Intestinal CALCULUS*.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY. Lat., *splanchnologia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *splanchnologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidelehre*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the viscera.

SPLANCH'NON, *n.* Gr., *σπλάγχχον*. Fr., *viscère*. Ger., *Eingeweide*. A viscus.

SPLANCHNOP'ATHY. Lat., *splanchnopathia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *splanchnopathie*. A visceral disease.

SPLANCH'NOPLEURE. From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *lame pariétal*. The inner wall of the pleuroperitoneal space in the embryo. Cf. *Splanchnic MESOBLAST*.

SPLANCHNOPTO'SIS, *f.* -*pto'seos* (-is). From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *πτώσεις*, a falling. Prolapse of an internal organ, particularly of an abdominal organ (cf. ENTEROPTOSIS).

SPLANCH'NOSCLERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos*. From *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *σκληρώσις*, an induration. Fr., *splanchnosclérose*. Induration of viscera.

SPLANCHNOS'COPY. Lat., *splanchnoscopia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *splanchnoscopie*. Ger., *Splanchnoskopie*. Inspection of the viscera by means of strong transmitted light.

SPLANCH'NOSYM'PATHY. Lat., *splanchnosympathia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *συνπάθεια*, sympathy). The reflex action of the viscera on each other and on other organs.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY. Lat., *splanchnotomia* (from *σπλάγχχον*, a viscus, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *splanchnotomie*. Dissection of the viscera.

SPRAY'FOOT. See FLAT FOOT.

SPLEEN. Gr., *σπλήν*. Lat., *lien*, *splen*. Fr., *rate*. Ger., *Milz*. 1. A soft, vascular organ, usually classed among the ductless glands, about five inches in length, four in breadth, and an inch in thickness and somewhat flattened or concavoconvex when removed from the body. When *in situ* it is concavoconvex and embraces the cardia. Its internal and concave side contains a vertical fissure (the hilum) through which the splenic vessels and nerves pass. It lies between the stomach and the diaphragm. The peritonæum covers it externally except where it is reflected to the stomach and diaphragm. Beneath the peritonæum is a layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the splenic vessels and sends numerous processes within the organ, forming a supporting framework inclosing the Malpighian corpuscles and true splenic tissue. To it has been ascribed the formation of the red and white blood corpuscles and of a ferment which plays a part in pancreatic digestion.

2. Anger; hypochondriasis; melancholy.—**Accessory s.** Lat., *lien accessorius* (seu *succenturiatus*). Ger., *Nebenmilz*. A nodule (of which there may be a number) of splenic tissue in the vicinity of the spleen.—

Bacon s. A form of amyloid degeneration affecting the s. The organ is enlarged and firm (like the sago s.), but, on section, patches or islands of tissue are seen which resemble the fat of fried bacon.—

Floating s. Lat., *lien mobilis*. Fr., *rate flottante*. Ger., *Wandermilz*, *verschiebbare Milz*. An anomalous condition of the s. in which the organ is movable, generally enlarged, and no longer protected by the ribs in the left hypochondriac region, and lies on the brim of the pelvis or even in the right side of the abdomen. This condition is more frequently observed in women than in men.—

Indian s. The hypertrophied or indurated s. observed in Anglo-Indians.—**Lardaceous s.** Lat., *lien lardaceus* (seu *cereus*). Enlargement of the s. from the presence of lardaceous matter. Cf. *Lardaceous DEGENERATION*.—

Sago s. Ger., *Fischrogenmilz*. Amyloid degeneration of the follicles of the s. presenting on section the appearance of sago grains.—

Waxy s. See *Lardaceous s.*

SPLEN, *m.* *Sple'nos* (-is). See SPLEEN.

SPLENADENO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-is). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αδέν*, a gland. Fr., *splénadénome*. Ger., *Splenadenom*. Lymphadenoma of the spleen.

SPLENÆ'MIA, *f.* From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἷμα*, blood. 1. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. 2. Of Virchow, leucocythemia in which abnormal elements are present

in the blood, particularly lactic, acetic, and formic acids and hypoxanthin. Cf. *Splenic* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

SPLENAL'GIA, *f.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *splénalgie*. Pain in the spleen.

SPLENAL'GIC. Affected with splenalgia.

SPLENAUX'E, *f.* -aux'es. From σπλήν, the spleen, and αὐξή, growth. Enlargement of the spleen.

SPLEN'CLUS, *m.* See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

SPLENE'CHOS, **SPLENE'CHUS**, *m.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Milzton*. The sound heard on percussing over the spleen.

SPLENEC'TAMA, *n.*, **SPLENEC'TASIS**, *f.* -am'atos (-is), -a'seos (-ec'tasis). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔκταμα, extent, or ἔκτασις, extension. Enlargement of the spleen.

SPLENEC'TOMY. Lat., *splenectomy* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *splénectomie*. Ger., *Splenektomie*. Removal of the spleen.

SPLENECTO'PIA, *f.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *splénectopie*. Displacement of the spleen.

SPLENELCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔλκος, ulceration. Fr., *splénelcose*. Ulceration of the spleen.

SPLENEL'CUS, *n.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *splénulcère*. An ulcer of the spleen.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *splénemphraxie*. Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

SPLENEPATI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἥπαρ, the liver. Fr., *splénépatite*. Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

SPLENET'IC. Lat., *splenicus*. Fr., *splénétique*. 1. See *SPLENIC*. 2. Affected with the spleen (2d def.).

SPLEN'IAL. Gr., σπληνίου, a bandage. 1. Of or pertaining to the splenius or to the s. bone. 2. The s. bone.

SPLEN'IC. Gr., σπληνικός. Lat., *splenicus*. Fr., *splénique*. Ger., *splénisch*, *milzartig*, *milzig*. 1. Pertaining to the spleen. 2. Affected with splenitis.

SPLEN'ICOGAS'TRICUM, *n.* See *Gastrosplenic* LIGAMENT.

SPLEN'ICOPANCREAT'IC. Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas.

SPLENIC'TERUS, *m.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἰκτερος, jaundice. Fr., *splénictère*. Ger., *Milzgelbsucht*. Jaundice attributed to disease of the spleen.

SPLEN'ICUS. Splenic; as a *n.*, in the *n.* (*splenicum*; Ger., *Milzmittel*), a medicine that affects the spleen.

SPLENIFICA'TION. From *splen*, the spleen, and *facere*, to make. See *SPLENIZATION*.

SPLEN'IN. A certain therapeutical preparation made from the spleen.

SPLEN'OLA, *f.* See *SPLENIUM* (1st def.).

SPLENIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., σπληνισκός. See *SPLENIUM* (1st def.).

SPLENISERRA'TOR, *m.* -o'ris. The serrati postici and splenii taken collectively.

SPLEN'ISIS, *f.* -is'eos, *splen'isis*. From σπλήν, the spleen. Fr., *splénise*. Of Louis, a form of degeneration of the lung observed at Gibraltar in yellow fever patients, characterized by well-marked dark spots resembling the tissue of the spleen in color and consistence.

SPLENI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Gr., σπληνίτις. Fr., *splénite*. Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENIUM, *n.* Gr., σπληνιον. Fr., *splénium*. Ger., *Balkenwulst* (3d def.). 1. A plant used by the ancients in affections of the spleen (cf. *ASPLENIUM*). 2. A bandage or compress. 3. An enlargement at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, just before it joins the fornix.—*S. corporis callosi*. See *S.* (3d def.).

SPLENIUS. From *splenium*, a bandage. Fr., *splénus*, *cervico-trachélien*. Strap-shaped; as a *n. m.* (Ger.,

Bauschmuskel), a muscle so shaped (the s. capitis and s. colli taken as one); also, an analogous muscle in solipeds.—*S. accessorius*. An anomalous muscle arising from the spinous processes of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.—*S. capitis*. Ger., *Bauschmuskel des Kopfes*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of two or three lower cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line of the occipital bone.—*S. cervicis*, *S. colli*. Ger., *Halsbauschmuskel*, *Riemenmuskel des Halses*. A long flat muscle arising from the spinous processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse processes of two or three of the upper cervical vertebrae.

SPLENIZA'TION. Lat., *splenisatio*. Fr., *splénisation*. Ger., *Splénisation*. An infiltrated and thickened condition of tissue, especially of lung tissue, in which it resembles the spleen in consistence. Cf. *HEPATIZATION*.—*Hypostatic* s. See *Hypostatic* PNEUMONIA.

SPLENOCELE, *f.* Splen(splan)-o(o)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., spleⁿo-sel. From σπλήν, the spleen, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Milzbruch*. A hernia of the spleen.

SPLENOCERATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From σπλήν, the spleen, and κέρας, a horn. Induration of the spleen.

SPLEN'OCO'LIC. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon.

SPLENO'DEOOPHORI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σπλήν, the spleen, εἶδος, resemblance, ὄν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *splénodoëphorite*. Oophoritis with splenization.

SPLENO'DEOOPHOROMALA'CIA, *f.* Fr., *splénodoëphoromalacie*. Oophoromalacia with splenization.

SPLENODYN'IA, *f.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and δύνη, pain. Fr., *splénodynîe*. Pain in the spleen.

SPLENOG'RAPHY. Lat., *splenographia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and γράφειν, to write). See *SPLENOLOGY*.

SPLENOHÆ'MIA, *f.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *splénohémie*. Congestion of the spleen.

SPLEN'OID. Gr., σπληνώδης (from σπλήν, the spleen, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *splénodes*. Fr., *splénoïde*. Ger., *milzartig*. Resembling the spleen.

SPLENOKERATO'SIS, *f.* See *SPLENOCERATOSIS*.

SPLENOL'OGY. Lat., *splenologia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *splénologie*. Ger., *Milzlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the spleen.

SPLENOLYMPHO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See *SPLEN-ADENOMA*.

SPLENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *splénome*. 1. A swelling or tumor of the spleen. 2. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.

SPLENOMALA'CIA. From σπλήν, the spleen, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *splénomalacie*. Softening of the spleen.

SPLENOMEG'ALY. From σπλήν, the spleen, and μέγας, large. Fr., *splénomégalie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

SPLENOMYELO'GENOUS. From σπλήν, the spleen, μυελός, marrow, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Due to disease of the spleen and of the bone marrow.

SPLENON'CUS, *m.* From σπλήν, the spleen, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *splénoncîe*. Ger., *Milzgeschwulst*. Tumor of the spleen.

SPLENOPAREC'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-ec'tasis). From σπλήν, the spleen, παρά, beyond, and ἔκτασις, extension. See *SPLENECTASIS*.

SPLENOP'ATHY. Lat., *splenopathia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *splénopathie*. Ger., *Splenopathie*. Disease of the spleen.

SPLENOPHLEG'MONE, *f.* -phleg'mones. From σπλήν, the spleen, and φλεγμονή, inflammation. Fr., *spléno-phlegmon*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENOPHRAX'IA, **SPLENOPHRAX'IS**, *f.* -phrax'ia, -phrax'eos (-is). See *SPLENEMPHRAXIS*.

SPLENOPHREN'IC. From σπλήν, the spleen, and φρήν, the midriff. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm.

SPLENOPH'THISIS, f. -*phthis'eos* (-*oph'thisis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and φθίσις, a wasting. Fr., *splénophthisie*. Atrophy of the spleen.

SPLENOPNEUMO'NIA. Of Grancher, a form of pulmonary congestion characterized by engorgement of the pulmonary capillaries and partial obliteration of the alveoli, the lung becoming dense, hard, and fleshy, and sinking in water. It is observed in some forms of heart disease.

SPLENOPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and πτώσις, a falling. See *Floating SPLEEN*.

SPLENORRHA'GIA, f. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *splénorrhémie*, *splénorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage into or from the spleen.

SPLENOSCIR'RHUS, m. From σπλήν, the spleen, and σκίρρος, an induration. Fr., *splénoscirrhe*. A hard, fibrous tumor in the spleen.

SPLENOT'OMY. Lat., *splenotomia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *splénotomie*. Ger., *Milzzerlegung* (1st def.), *Splenotomie*. 1. Dissection of the spleen. 2. See *SPLENECTOMY*.

SPHENOTY'PHOID. Typhoid with a decided localization in the spleen.

SPLENYPERTRO'PHIA, f. From σπλήν, the spleen, ὑπέρ, in excess, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *splénypertrophie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

SPLINT. Gr., *ῥάβδος*. Lat., *assula*, *ferula*. Fr., *éclisse*, *attelle*. Ger., *Beinbruchlade*, *Beinrüstung*, *Schiene*, *Span*. 1. Any apparatus composed of firm and hard material to be applied to an injured or diseased part to prevent motion or displacement. 2. In horses, an exostosis usually found upon the inner surface of the metacarpal bone.—**Davis's s.** A knee-joint apparatus consisting of two metallic bands that fit about the thigh connected by two riveted rods parallel with the axis of the thigh. These bars articulate by pivot joints with rods parallel to the axis of the leg, the latter rods being riveted to bands that fit about the leg.—**Gutta percha s.** A bandage or s. made of gutta percha. It should be cut one inch larger than the desired size, as it shrinks upon soaking in boiling water, in which it must be immersed to soften it. It is then moulded to fit the part and left on until cold, when it will be hardened to the desired size. It should be lined with chamois skin and perforated for ventilation.—**McIntyre's s.** A posterior s. for the leg and thigh, in the form of a double inclined plane.—**Physick's long s.** A modification of Desault's s., which is a long s. for fracture of the femur.—**Sayre's s. (for coxalgia).** A s. made on the same principle as Davis's s., but modified so that for walking, extension is made from the thigh, and counterextension from the groin, the appliance not extending below the knee.

SPOND'IOMYELI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From σπόνδιος, ash-gray, and μυελός, marrow. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.

SPON'DIAS, f. -*i'ados* (-*is*). Gr., *σπονδιάς*. Fr., *s.*, *mombin*. Ger., *Mombinpflaume*. Hog plum; a genus of anacardiaceous trees.—**S. cytheræa**, **S. dulcis**. Fr., *arbre de Cythère*. Otaheite apple; its fruit is aperient and refrigerant.—**S. lutea**. Fr., *s. jaune*. Jamaica plum; an astringent species.—**S. mangifera**. Wild mango of the East Indies. The root is used as an emmenagogue, the powdered root bark as an antidiysenteric, and the wood in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. A mild, insipid gum exuding from the bark is used as a tonic and in fumigations. In China the juice of the fruit is a constituent of several hair tonics.—**S. mombin**, **S. monbin**, **S. purpurea**. Fr., *s. à fruits rouges*. Ger., *purpurrot(h)e Mombin*. Purple hog plum. The drupes are used medicinally like prunes. The seeds

are poisonous. Most parts of the tree are mildly astringent. The leaves are a feeble anodyne and diaphoretic.—**S. tuberosa**. A Brazilian species. The ripe fruits are used as a refrigerant.—**S. venulosa**. A species with an aromatic and astringent bark.

SPONDYLAL'GIA, f. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄλγος, pain. See *CACORRHACHITIS*.

SPONDYLARTHRI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.—**S. synovialis**. Of Hüter, inflammation of the synovial membrane of the oblique processes of the vertebrae.

SPONDYLARTHRO'ACE, f. -*throc'aces*. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *s. Caries* of the vertebrae.

SPONDYLEXARTHRO'SIS, f. -*thro'seos* (-*is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἐξάρθρωσις, a dislocation. Fr., *spondylexarthrose*. Dislocation of a vertebra.

SPONDYL'IC. Ger., *spondylisch*. Pertaining to the vertebral column.

SPONDYLI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Fr., *spondylite*. Inflammation of one or more vertebrae. Cf. *Pott's DISEASE*.—**S. cervicalis**. Arthritis of the cervical vertebrae.—**S. deformans**. Chronic rheumatic or gouty arthritis of the vertebral column terminating in ankylosis and deformity.—**S. tuberculosa**. Tuberculous s.—**S. typhosa**. S. caused by typhoid fever.

SPONDYLIZE'MA, n. -*em'atos* (-*is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἱζημα, a subsiding. Fr., *spondylizème*. Of Herrgott, pelvic obstruction in which, instead of mere spondylolisthesis, there is destruction, total or partial, of the body of a vertebra so as to allow the vertebra above it to sink into its place.

SPONDYLOC'ACE, f. See *SPONDYLARTHROACE*.

SPONDYLODYN'IA, f. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and δόνην, pain. See *CACORRHACHITIS*.

SPONDYLOLISTHE'SIS, f. -*e'seos* (-*is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and δίσθησις, a sliding. Fr., *spondylolisthésis*, *spondylolisthesis*, *glissement de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Wirbelglitt*. Of Kilian, a deformity of the vertebral column due to the lumbar vertebrae gliding upon each other, so as to overhang and obstruct the brim of the pelvis, the body of the last lumbar vertebra, especially, being separated from that of the first sacral vertebra. Cf. *Spondylolisthetic PELVIS*, *PELVIS oblecta*, and *SPONDYLIZEMA*.

SPONDYLOMYELI'TIS, f. -*it'idis*. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and μυελός, marrow. Inflammation of the spinal cord with or without inflammation of one or more vertebrae.

SPONDYLOPATHI'A, f. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *spondylopathie*. Any vertebral disease.

SPONDYLOPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos* (-*is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πτώσις, a falling. See *SPONDYLOLISTHESIS*.

SPONDYLOPYO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πύον, pus. Vertebral suppuration.

SPONDYLOS'CHISIS, f. -*schis'eos* (-*os'chisis*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and σχίσις, a fissure. A lack of ossification, either unilateral or bilateral, in the arch of a vertebra; said to be one of the causes of spondylolisthesis.

SPONDYLO'SIS, f. -*o'seos* (-*is*). Any spinal disease.—**Rhizomelic s.** Fr., *spondylose rhizomélique* [Marie]. A form of arthritis deformans with special localization.

SPONDYLOT'OMY. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and τομή, a cutting. See *RHACHITOMY*.

SPONDYLUS, m. Gr., σπόνδυλος. See *VERTEBRA*.

SPON'GIA, f. Gr., σπάγγος, σπογγία. Fr., *éponge fine*. 1. A sponge. In pharmacy, *S. officinalis* or *S. usitatissima* washed and pressed. 2. See *TONSIL*.—**Carbo spongiæ**. See *CARBO SPONGIÆ*.—**S. cerata**, **Spongiæ ceratæ**. Ger., *Wachsschwamm*. Fine sponges carefully cleansed,

soaked in melted yellow wax, pressed in a warm press, and, when cold, freed from the wax on their edges; used to make sponge tents.—*S. compressa*, *Spongiæ compressæ*, *S. funiculo pressa* [Fr. Cod.]. Compressed sponge.—*S. præparata*. 1. See *S. cerata*. 2. Sponge rendered soft and suitable for surgical purposes by maceration in cold water and separation of the calcareous matter.—*S. pressa*. Compressed sponge.—*S. usta*. Fr., *éponge torréfiée*. See CARBO spongiæ.

SPON'GIOBLASTS, *pl.* From σπόγγος, a sponge, and βλαστός, a sprout. A variety of cells from which the stroma of gray nervous tissue develops.

SPONGI'OLA, *f.* See SPONGIOLE.

SPON'GIOLE. Lat., *spongiola*. Ger., *Schwämmchen*. A chorionic villus.

SPONGIOPI'LINE. From σπογγία, a sponge, and πῖλος, felted wool. Ger., *Filzschwamm*. A sheet, about half an inch thick, of cotton wool mingled with small pieces of sponge, coated with gutta serena on one side; to be wrung out of hot water and applied as a poultice.

SPON'GIOPLASM. Lat., *spongioplasma* (from σπογγία, a sponge, and πλάσμα, anything molded). The material forming the reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell. Cf. HYALOPASM.

SPONGIO'SA, *f.* See Cancellous TISSUE.

SPONGOCYNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. From σπόγγος, a sponge, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. See CYNANCHE tonsillar.

SPON'GOS, **SPON'GUS**, *m.* A sponge; in the pl., *spongi*, swollen tonsils.

SPO'RA, *f.* See SPORE.

SPORA'DIAL, **SPORAD'IC**. Gr., σποραδικός (from σπειρειν, to sow). Lat., *sporadicus*. Fr., *sporadique*. Ger., *sporadisch*, *zerstreut*. Occurring at isolated points; of diseases, not epidemic.

SPORE. Gr., σπώρα. Lat., *spora*. A specialized cell, consisting essentially of a nucleated mass of protoplasm (usually inclosed by a cell wall), capable of developing into a new individual. The term is usually restricted to the free reproductive cells of cryptogams, the s's of phanerogams being known as ovules and pollen.

SPO'RID. Lat., *sporidium* (from σπώρα, a spore). Fr., *sporidie*. Ger., *Sporidie*. A small spore; a reproductive cell produced within a cyst or ascus.

SPORID'OLA, *f.* See SPORULE.

SPORID'IUM, *n.* See SPORID.—*S. vaccinale*. A protozoon supposed by M. Funck to be the microorganism of smallpox and vaccinia.

SPORISO'RIMUM, *n.* Fr., *sporisorie*. The genus *Tilletia*.—*S. maidis*. A species parasitic on Turkish corn, said to produce pellagra.

SPO'ROCYST. A zygote in the cystic stage of its development.

SPOROGEN'ESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). The formation of spores.

SPOROG'ONY. See SPOROGENESIS.

SPO'ROS, *m.* Gr., σπóρος. See SEMEN.

SPOROT'RICHUM, *n.* From σπόρος, seed, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *sporotrie*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*.—*S. dermatodes*. A species that infests Provence cane, in the shape of a whitish, pulverulent mold, of a disagreeable, irritating odor, provocative of sneezing. Contact with it gives rise to *maladie des cannes*.

SPOR'ULE. Lat., *sporula* (dim. of *spora*, a spore). Ger., *Spörchen*. 1. See SPORE. 2. A diminutive spore. 3. A granule contained within a spore. 4. A sporid.

SPOT. Gr., στίγμα, σπίλος. Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. A small extent of surface differing, especially in appearance, from surrounding parts.—*Anterior perforated s. of the brain*. See *Anterior perforated SPACE*.—*Blind s. (of Mariotte)*. See *Optic DISC*.—*Corneal s.* See LEUCOMA (3d def.).—*Embryonic s.* Ger., *Embryonalpfleck* (3d def.). 1. The germinal s. 2. See

PROTOSOMA. 3. See *Embryonic AREA*.—*Filatow's s's*, *Flindt's s's*. Minute white or bluish-white s's almost invariably to be found on the mucous membrane of the mouth before the occurrence of the rash of measles, sometimes several days before, by which an early diagnosis may be made. Each s. consists of the necrotic or exsanguinated apex of a papilla, and after the first day is surrounded by a red areola.—*Genital s's*. See *Nasal genital POINTS*.—*Germinal s.*, *Germinative s.*, *Germ s.* Lat., *macula germinativa* (seu *germinans*). Fr., *tache germinative*. Ger., *Keimfleck*, *Furchungskern*. A nucleolus of a germinal vesicle; of R. Wagner, a more or less lenticular or spheroidal aggregation of granules contained within the germinal vesicle in contact with the inner surface of its wall, supposed by him to be the true germ of the embryo.—*Heat s.* See CHLOASMA *caloricum*.—*Hectic s.* A bright-red s. on the cheek of a person suffering from hectic fever.—*Hepatic s.* See CHLOASMA (1st def.).—*Igneal s.* See EPHELIS *ab igne*.—*Koplik's s's*. See *Filatow's s's*.—*Lenticular s's*. Lat., *maculae lenticulares*. See LENTIGO and ROSEOLA *typhosa*.—*Light s. on the membrana tympani*. Ger., *Lichtkegel*. A sharply defined and usually triangular s. of light situated in the inferior quadrant of the tympanic membrane. Its apex is in front of the umbo, and it extends forward and downward so that it forms an obtuse angle forward with the direction of the handle of the malleus. Its shape varies greatly on account of differences in the inclination of the membrane and variations in its curvature. The principal cause of this light s. is the inclination of the membrane to the axis of the meatus in connection with the concavity of the membrane.—*Liver s.* See CHLOASMA (1st def.).—*Mariotte's s.* The optic disc.—*Milk s.* Fr., *tache laiteuse*. An opaque patch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter, found post mortem, on the outer aspect of the visceral layer of the pericardium, most frequently over the right ventricle, less often over the left ventricle, the left auricle, or the prominences of the coronary vessels. It is very common in persons who have passed middle life, and may or may not be detachable.—*Mother's s.* See NÆVUS.—*Receptive s.* In vascular cryptogams, mosses, and *Hepaticæ*, a small s. on the wall of the oosphere, near its apex, through which the antherozoids enter the oosphere to fertilize it.—*Rose s's*. The rose-colored maculae of the eruption of typhoid fever.—*Soldier s.* Circumscribed leucoplakia of a serous surface. Cf. *Milk s.*—*S. of Sömmerring*. See MACULA *lutea*.—*Sun s's*. See LENTIGO.—*Wagner's s.*, *Wagnerian s.* See *Germinal s.*—*Wine s.* See NÆVUS *flammeus*.—*Yellow s.* See MACULA *lutea*.

SPRAIN. Gr., διάστρεμμα. Lat., *distorsio*. Fr., *foulure*, *entorse*. Ger., *Verrenkung*. The condition of pain, swelling, etc., produced in the soft parts about a joint by a violent wrenching or straining of them without dislocation of the articular surfaces; also the lameness that follows.—*Rider's s.* A s. of the adductor longus femoris muscle, said to be caused generally by the horse suddenly making a strong grip, owing to his horse rearing, shying, slipping, or unexpectedly taking a jump.

SPRAY. Fr., *pulvérisation*. Ger., *Flüssigkeitsstaub*. Water or other liquid divided into fine particles by wind or a current of gas; also a jet of liquid in such a condition. Cf. ATOMIZATION.—*Listerian steam s.* The carbolyzed vapor from a steam atomizer used to cover the field and environment of a surgical operation.—*S. producer*. See ATOMIZER.

SPREKEL'IA, *f.* From *Sprekelsen*, a German botanist. Fr., *spréklée*. 1. *Galanthus nivalis*. 2. A genus of the *Amaryllidæ*.—*S. formosissima*. Fr., *reine de beauté*. Ger., *spanische Lilie*. Jacobæan lily. The bulbs are emetic.

SPREW. See APHTHE.

SPRING HALT'. A disease of horses manifested by sudden, convulsive, and exaggerated lifting of the hind leg, believed to be choreic.

SPRUCE. The genus *Abies*.—**S. beer.** A fermented beverage made from the infusion of s., pimenta, ginger, and hops with molasses. It is diuretic and antiscorbutic.

SPRUE. See *APHTHÆ*.

SPU'MA, f. Ger., *Schaum*. Foam, froth.

SPUMES'CENT, SPU'MOSE. Lat., *spumescens, spumosos* (from *spuma*, foam). Fr., *mousseux*. Ger., *schäumig*. Frothing, having a frothlike appearance.

SPUR. Lat., *calcar*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. A sharp projection, such as the hippocampus minor. 2. A projection of tissue intervening between the upper and the lower part of the intestine at the seat of an artificial anus.

SPUTA'TION. See *EXPECTORATION*.

SPU'TATORY. See *EXPECTORANT*.

SPUTIC'OLUS. From *sputum* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. The specific name of a *Schizomyces* living in sputum, occurring in the secretions of the air passages.

SPUTUM, n. From *spuere*, to spit. Fr., *crachat*. Ger., *Auswurf, Spucken*. A liquid discharge ejected from the mouth (when not swallowed). It may be simply saliva, or saliva plus the mucous secretions of the air passages; or it may be more or less purulent or bloody.—**Black pigmented s.** S. colored black by inhaled particles of carbon.—**Cavernous s.** Of Guttman, nummular s. from a pulmonary cavity.—**Egg yolk s.** Of Traube, yellow s.—**Globular sputa.** The irregularly globular yellow masses of s. composed of mucus, pus corpuscles, epithelium, etc., observed in the later stages of bronchial catarrh, etc.—**Green s.** Sanguinolent s. in which there has been oxidation of the hæmoglobin observed in croupous and caseous pneumonia.—**Icteric s.** S. colored yellow or green by the bile pigment in icterus.—**Nummular sputa.** The thick, heavy, and roundish (somewhat coinlike) sputa of pulmonary phthisis.—**Prune juice s., Rusty (-colored) s.** The typical dark reddish-brown s. of pneumonia. It is viscid and semitransparent, and adheres tenaciously to the side of the containing vessel. Its color is due to the presence of blood.—**S. coctum.** A mucopurulent, yellowish, thick, opaque s., rich in cells, characteristic of the second stage of acute catarrh and also of chronic catarrh.—**S. croceum.** See *Prune juice s.*—**S. crudum.** The frothy, clear, mucous s. observed in the beginning of bronchial catarrh.—**S. cruentum.** S. containing blood.—**S. fundum petens, Sputa globosa, Sputa lanuginosa.** See *Globular sputa*.—**S. pneumonicum.** See *Prune juice s.*—**S. puriforme.** S. resembling pus.—**Sputa rotunda.** See *Nummular sputa*.—**S. tuberculosum.** A mucopurulent or simply purulent s. occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis and cheesy pneumonia, characterized by the presence of Koch's *Bacillus tuberculosis*.—**Yellow s.** 1. Sanguinolent s. rendered yellow by the oxidation of hæmoglobin. 2. S. rendered yellow by the presence of fungous growth.

SPYROC'OLON, SPYROK'OLON. A disease first noticed in 1820 in Greece, supposed to be a peculiar form of syphilis.

SQUA'MA, f. Gr., *λεπίς*. Fr., *squame, écaille*. Ger., *Schuppe*. A scale or scalelike object.—**S. frontalis.** See *PARS ossis frontalis*.—**S. occipitalis superior.** See *BONE of the Incas*.—**S. occipitis.** See *Epiotic BONE*.—**S. ossis frontis.** See *PARS ossis frontalis*.—**S. ossis temporis, S. temporalis.** The thin scalelike part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SQUA'MATE(D). Lat., *squamatus*. Fr., *squaméen* (2d def.). Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Scalelike. 2. Furnished with scales.

SQUAMEL'LA, f. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamelle*. A minute scale.

SQUAMES, pl. The cells of pavement epithelium.

SQUAMIF'EROUS. Lat., *squamifer, squamiferus* (from *squama*, a scale, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing scales.

SQUA'MOID. From *squama*, a scale, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *squamoïde*. Scalelike.

SQUA'MOMAS'TOID. Pertaining to both the squamous and the mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

SQUA'MOPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to both the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone.

SQUA'MOPETRO'SAL. Pertaining to both the squamous and the petrous portions of the temporal bone.

SQUAMO'SAL. 1. Scalelike (see *S. BONE*). 2. As a n., in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SQUA'MOSOTEM'PORAL. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SQUA'MOSPHENOI'DAL. Pertaining to both the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone.

SQUA'MOUS. Lat., *squamosus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squameux*. Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling scales or a scale. 2. Scaly; marked by the formation of scales or by desquamation.

SQUA'MOZYGOMAT'IC. Pertaining to the squamous portion and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

SQUAR'ROUS. Scurfy, scabby.

SQUILL. Gr., *σκόλλα*. Lat., *scilla, bulbos scillæ, radix scillæ, scillæ bulbos* (seu *radix*) (2d def.). Fr., *scille* (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.], *bulbe de scille, ognon marin* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Scilla*. 2. The sliced bulb of *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea scilla*).

SQUIL'LITIN(E). See *SCILLITIN*.

SQUIRRHE (Fr.). Sker. See *SCIRRHUS*.—**S. en cuirasse.** Of A. Velpeau, that form of s. ligneux in which the induration extends in the integument surrounding the thorax in the form of a cuirass.—**S. ligneux.** Of A. Velpeau, a form of cancer of the skin of the breast characterized by woody density and by shading off insensibly into the surrounding tissues.

SQUIR'RHUS, m. See *SCIRRHUS*.

SRINT, n. A disease endemic in Hungary, in which there are inflammatory swellings in the mouth, throat, or anus.

STAB'ILE. Lat., *stabilis* (from *stare*, to stand). Fixed, stable; in medical electrization, with the electrodes held motionless. Cf. *LABILE*.

STACH'YS, m. *Stach'yos* (-is), *stach'ydos* (-is). Gr., *στάχυς*. Fr., *épiaire*. Ger., *Ziest, Andorn*. 1. *S. palæstina*. 2. Hedge nettle; a genus of labiate plants. 3. A spica bandage.—**S. alopecurus.** Ger., *gelbweisse Betonie*. The *κίστρον* of Dioscorides; a medicinal herb of middle and southern Europe.—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *épiaire des champs*. Ger., *kleiner Andorn*. Corn hedge nettle; said to be emmenagogue and diaphoretic.—**S. betonica.** Gen., *braune* (oder *Wiesen-*) *Betonie*. Bishop's wort; mildly aromatic and astringent.—**S. germanica, S. heterophylla, S. lanata.** Fr., *épiaire d'Allemagne*. Common woundwort. The herb was once used as an emmenagogue and diuretic.—**S. palæstina.** A species identified by some authors with the *στάχυς* of Dioscorides, which was used as a vulnerary, etc.—**S. palustris.** Fr., *épiaire des marais*. Ger., *brauner Wasserandorn*. Marsh betony. The herb was formerly used as a deobstruent and antiperiodic, and externally as an anodyne and vulnerary.—**S. recta.** Fr., *crapaudine*. Ger., *gerader Ziest*. A species formerly used in hysteria, epilepsy, suppressed lochia, etc.—**S. silvatica.** Fr., *épiaire des bois*. Ger., *Waldziest*. Wood betony; formerly used in scrofula and glandular swellings and as an emmenagogue and diuretic.

STACHYTA'PHA, STACHYTARPH'E'TA, f. From *στάχυς*, a spike, and *ραφείος*, thick. Fr., *stachytarphète*. Ger., *Dichtähre*. Bastard vervain; a genus of the *Ver-*

benaceæ.—**S. dichotoma**. A species used in the Argentine Republic as a tonic, pectoral, sedative, and vulnerary.—**S. jamaicensis**, **S. pilosiuscula**. Fr., *verveine bleue*. An aromatic undershrub of the West Indies and South America. The leaves (Brazilian tea) are employed as a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and vulnerary. The root is considered emmenagogue, anthelminthic, vulnerary, and antirheumatic.

STAC' TE, *f. Stac'tes*. Gr., *στακτή*. Of the ancients, a liquid myrrh; according to Guibourt, probably liquid storax.

STACTOM'ETER. See STALAGMOMETER.

STAD' IUM, *n.* Gr., *στάδιον*. Fr., *stade*. Ger., *S., Stufe*. See STAGE (1st def.).—**Condylomatous s.** Of Zeissl, the stage of condylomata; the secondary stage of syphilis.—**S. acomes**. See ACME (1st def.) and cf. CRISIS (1st def.).—**S. amphiboles**. The stage of a disease intermediate between its acme and its subsidence.—**S. contagii**. See *S. prodromorum* (1st def.).—**S. decrementi**. The stage of decrease in the intensity of a disease; the deferescence of a fever.—**S. decrustationis**. The stage of an eruptive fever during which the pustules form crusts or scales.—**S. desquamationis**. The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the desquamation of the exanthem.—**S. eruptionis**. The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the outbreak of the exanthem.—**S. exsiccationis**. See *S. decrustationis*.—**S. florescentiæ**. The stage of development of the exanthem of an exanthematous disease.—**S. floritionis**. The stage of an eruptive fever during which the exanthem is at its height.—**S. incubationis**. See STAGE of *latency*.—**S. initiale**. The initial stage of a disease.—**S. maniacle**. The final stage of nervous excitement in mania, after which the affection gradually becomes less violent.—**S. maturationis et exsiccationis**. See *S. suppuracionis*.—**S. nervosum**. The nervous or convulsive stage of a disease, as in whooping cough.—**S. paralyticum**. The paralytic stage that occurs in some diseases, such as hydrophobia.—**S. prodromorum**. 1. In eruptive fevers the stage intervening between the inception of the fever and the appearance of the eruption. 2. In obstetrics, the premonitory stage of labor.—**S. staseos**. See ACME (1st def.).—**S. suppuracionis**. The stage in the course of variola at which suppuration takes place in the efflorescences upon the skin.

STAEHEL' NA, *f.* From *Stachelin*, a Swiss botanist. Fr., *stachéline*. A genus of the *Compositæ*.—**S. dubia**. A very bitter species, used in southern Europe as a diuretic, anthelminthic, and emmenagogue.

STAFF. Gr., *βάκτρον*. Lat., *baculus*. Fr., *bâton*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. 1. A polelike or rodlike object. 2. A grooved steel rod, straight or curved like a catheter, to serve as a guide to the knife in perineal cystotomy.—**Lithotomy s.** See *S.* (2d def.).

STAGE. Gr., *στάδιον*. Lat., *stadium* (1st def.). Fr., *étage* (1st def.), *stade* (1st def.). Ger., *Stufe* (1st def.). 1. A definite period or condition in the course of a disease. Cf. subheadings under **STADIUM**. 2. That accessory part of a microscope that serves to support the slide on which the material to be examined is laid, and to admit of the transmission of reflected light from below through the material. It may be furnished with various supplementary devices, such as those for regulating the illumination, for measuring objects, and for enabling the observer to bring a particular portion of the specimen into the field quickly.—**Algid s.** A period in certain diseases (especially in those characterized by exhausting intestinal discharges), marked by lowered temperature, retarded circulation, secondary nervous disorders, etc., largely due to loss of water from the blood.—**Amphibolic s.** See **STADIUM amphiboles**.—**Asphyxial s.** The first period in Asiatic cholera, marked by dryness of the tissues, an altered circulation, etc., due to loss of water from the blood.—**Expul-**

sive s. of labor. Fr., *période d'expulsion*. Ger., *Aus-treibungsperiode der Geburt*. That s. which begins when dilatation of the cervix uteri is complete and consists in the expulsion of the fœtus.—**First s. of labor**. That s. which is occupied by the dilatation of the cervix uteri.—**Flexion s. of labor**. The whole of the expulsive s. except that which begins with extension of the child's head.—**Infective s.** In the course of an eruptive fever, that period during which infection is exhaled by the body in the atmosphere and infects its surroundings.—**Initial s. (of an eruptive fever)**. The period of the primary fever.—**Placental s. of labor**. Fr., *(période de la) délivrance*. Ger., *Nachgeburtszeit*. The s. that follows the expulsion of the child and ends with that of the placenta and the fetal envelopes.—**Preeruptive s.** Of an eruptive fever, the time that elapses from the entrance of the poison into the system to the first appearance of the eruption.—**Pyrogenetic s.** The period of increase or invasion in febrile diseases.—**Resting s.** In the reproduction of certain cryptogams, that period during which the ciliated spores are quiescent.—**Second s. of labor**. See *Expulsive s.*—**S. of decreasing energy**. Of Landois, the period of relaxation of a contracting muscle.—**S. of increasing energy**. Of Landois, the period of contraction of a muscle.—**S. of invasion**. The period in the history of a disease in which the developing causes have taken effect, and the system is fairly under the influence of the virus. In fevers, it follows the s. of latency.—**S. of latency**. Lat., *stadium prodromorum*. Ger., *Stadium der Latenz, Latenzperiode*. The s. of an infectious disease intervening between the time of the lodgment of the virus in the body and that of the outward manifestation of disease.—**Third s. of labor**. See *Placental s. of labor*.

STAGGERS. Ger., *Kaller*. 1. See **GRID**. 2. A disease of horses and cattle characterized by a staggering gait.—**Blind s.** *S.* (2d def.) due to cerebral disease accompanied by convulsions, blindness, etc.—**Grass s.** See *Loco DISEASE*.—**Mad s.**, **Sleepy s.** See *Blind s.*—**Stomach s.** *S.* (2d def.) caused by cerebral disturbance due to gastric disorders.

STAGMO'DEOPSORI'ASIS, *f. -a'seos (-i'asis)*. From *στάγμα*, a dropping, *είδος*, resemblance, and *ψωρίασις*, *psoriasis*. See *PSORIASIS guttata*.

STAIN. Gr., *κηλὶς*, *σπίλος*. Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. 1. A discoloration, a discolored spot or tract of surface. 2. A dyeing preparation.—**Blue s.** See *MAL del pinto*.—**Carbol-Fuchsine s.** See *Ziehl's s.*—**Ehrlich-Biondi triple s.** A mixture of 5 c. c. of a saturated watery solution of methyl green, 10 of a saturated solution of methyl orange, and 2 of Rubin s. (acid fuchsine). The specimen is put into the s. for from 15 minutes to 12 hours, washed in dilute alcohol, then for 1 minute in absolute alcohol, and then in xylol and benzol, and mounted in xylol balsam. The green stains the nuclei, and the acid fuchsine and the orange stain the ground substance of the specimen.—**Ehrlich's s.** A s. for tubercle bacilli, composed of a saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water to which is added enough of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsine to give the fluid a dark, opalescent appearance. The fluid to be examined is dried on a cover glass, passed through a flame, floated on the coloring fluid, and boiled from 3 to 5 minutes. The specimen is then decolorized by floating it on a 25-per-cent. aqueous solution of nitric acid, rinsed in water or alcohol, and mounted. If, after rinsing, the specimen is floated in a dilute aqueous solution of methylene blue, all bacteria except the tubercle bacilli are stained blue, the red of the latter contrasting with the blue of the former.—**Friedländer's s.** The specimen is stained as by Ziehl's method, heated over a flame until steam is given off, washed in distilled water, and decolorized with a 5-per-cent. alcoholic solution of nitric acid, and

then a few drops of an aqueous solution of methylene blue are added as a contrast s. The specimen is then washed and mounted in balsam.—**Gabbets's s.** A method of staining tubercle bacilli in Ziehl's s. The specimen is then placed in a mixture of 100 c. c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid and 2 c. c. of methylene blue, washed, dried, and mounted.—**Gibbes's tubercle s.** A solution of 2 parts of rosaniline hydrochloride and 1 part of methylene blue, made by heating and trituration in a glass mortar, with the addition of 3 parts of aniline oil dissolved in 15 of rectified spirit, and finally of 15 parts of distilled water added slowly.—**Gram's s.** See *Gram's method of STAINING*.—**Kühne's s.** A solution of 1.5 part of methylene blue, 10 parts of absolute alcohol, and 100 of a 5-per-cent. solution of absolute alcohol, in which, in staining bacteria, the section is immersed for half an hour, washed in water, decolorized in a solution of 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in 500 grammes of water, immersed in a solution of 8 drops of a saturated solution of lithium carbonate in 10 grammes of water, washed in distilled water, dipped in absolute alcohol colored with methylene blue, placed in aniline oil colored with methylene blue, and washed in pure aniline oil and then in xylol.—**Lewis's s.** A s. for nerve tissue. On a frozen section of tissue a few drops of a 2-per-cent. osmic acid solution are poured and allowed to remain a few minutes; the section is then washed in water, immersed in a 1-per-cent. watery solution of aniline black for one or two hours, and mounted in potassium acetate or in glycerin.—**Löffler's s.** A mixture of 30 c. c. of a saturated solution of methylene blue and 100 c. c. of a 1-to-10,000 solution of caustic potash; used for staining bacteria.—**Milky s's.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA*.—**Nocht-Romanowsky s.** A fresh mixture of 1 part of a 1-per-cent. solution of methylene blue (with the addition of a few drops of neutralized Unna's polychrome methylene blue [Nocht's modification]) and 2 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of eosine. It stains the red blood corpuscles light pink and the body of the *Plasmodium malarix* blue, while the chromatin particles of the nucleus appear deep red.—**Pregle's s.** A modification of Kühne's s. The alcohol in a dehydrated section is absorbed by a piece of filter paper, and a drop of acetone celloidin solution is placed upon it; the section is then stained by dropping upon it the solution composing Kühne's s. from a pipette.—**Romanowsky's s.** See *Nocht-Romanowsky s.*—**Weigert's hæmatoxylin s.** A process of staining various tissue elements of the central nervous system. Sections of tissue that have been hardened in Müller's fluid are soaked for twenty-four hours in a saturated aqueous solution of neutral cupric acetate diluted with an equal bulk of water. They are then soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 gramme of hæmatoxylin crystals in a mixture of 10 c. c. of 97 per cent. alcohol, 90 c. c. of water, and 1 c. c. of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate. They are next washed in two or three waters, rinsed in alcohol, and transferred to a bleaching solution of 2.5 grammes of potassium ferricyanide, 2 grammes of sodium bichlorate, and 200 c. c. of water, in which they remain until the gray matter has a distinct yellow color and the white matter is bluish-black. The section is then washed in water, dehydrated with absolute alcohol, cleared with oil of cloves, and mounted in balsam. The gray matter, connective-tissue elements, and ganglion cells have a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the axis cylinders are uncolored or have a slight yellowish tint, while the medullary sheaths are bluish-black or black.—**Ziehl's s.** A s. for the typhoid bacillus; a mixture of 9 parts of a filtered 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid and 1 part of a 10-per-cent. alcoholic solution of fuchsin, in which specimens are soaked for half an hour, then decolorized by alcohol, cleared in cedar oil, and mounted.

STAIN'ING. The act of impregnating a substance, especially a tissue under microscopic examinations, with pigments so as to distinguish the various structures of which it is composed. The principal s's used in microscopy are hæmatoxylin, carmin, ammonia carmin, picrocarmin, silver nitrate, gold chloride, and the various aniline dyes (fuchsin, eosin, vesuvin, auramine, safranine, fluorescein, methylene blue, gentian violet, methyl violet, malachite green, etc.).—**Double s.** S. with two pigments simultaneously.—**Golgi's method of s.** S. with a nitrate of silver solution (strength 0.5 to 0.8 per cent.) after preliminary hardening with potassium dichromate or Müller's fluid. Used for demonstrating ganglion cells and processes.—**Gram's method of s.** A method of s. bacteria in which the pigment is designed to be limited to them. The object placed on the cover glass is stained with gentian violet, then placed for a minute in a solution of iodine and potassium iodide, and then transferred to absolute alcohol, where it is left until it is apparently colorless, when the glass is washed off with water.—**Multiple s.** S. with several pigments simultaneously.—**Triple s.** S. with three pigments simultaneously.

STALAGMOMETER. From *σταλαγμός*, a dropping, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stalagmètre*. An instrument for measuring the size of drops.

STALAGMUS, m. Gr., *σταλαγμός* (from *σταλάσσειν*, to drop). A dropping, as of blood in epistaxis.

STALAX'IS, f. *-ax'eos (-is)*. See *STAXIS*.

STALK. Gr., *καλός*. Lat., *caulis*. Fr., *tige*. Ger., *Stengel*. Any lengthened support to an organ.—**Allantoic s.**, **Belly s.** The pedicle of the allantois.

STAMMERING. Fr., *bégaînement*, *anouement*. Ger., *Stammeln*. 1. Faltering in speaking; as often used, stuttering. 2. Of the bladder or urethra, failure of prompt urination.—**Gutturotetanic s.** Fr., *bégaînement gutturo-tétanique*. A form of s. characterized by a sort of tetanic spasm of the muscles of aspiration, particularly those of the larynx and pharynx.

STANDARDIZA'TION. The process of bringing a preparation to a fixed standard of strength or efficiency.—**Physiological s.** S. of a drug arrived at by experimenting with it on animals.

STAN'DARDIZED. Brought to the standard strength or to a standard degree of efficiency.

STAN'D STILL. Ger., *Stillstand*. The quiescent state resulting from suspension of action, especially of motion.—**Expiratory s.** A condition in which the respiratory apparatus remains in the state seen at the close of an ordinary or labored expiration. Cf. *Expiratory TETANUS*.—**Inspiratory s.** Ger., *At(h)emkrampf*, *Inspirationskrampf*. A condition in which the respiratory rhythm is so accelerated that the diaphragm remains tetanically contracted, and hence the lungs remain filled with air. It may be produced by strongly stimulating the central end of a divided vagus nerve.—**Respiratory s.** Ger., *At(h)mungstillstand*. A suspension of the respiratory movements in either the inspiratory or the expiratory phase.

STAN'NIC. Lat., *stannicus*. Fr., *stannique*. Containing tin as a tetrad radicle.

STAN'NOUS. Containing tin as a bivalent element.

STAN'NUM, n. Tin.

STAPEDEC'TOMY. Excision of the stapes.

STAPE'DIAL. Lat., *stapedius*. Fr., *stapédien*. Ger., *steigbügelig*. Pertaining to or connected with the stapes.

STAPE'DIOVESTIB'ULAR. From *stapes* (q. v.), and *vestibulum*, a vestibule. Ger., *Steigbügel-Vorhof*. Pertaining to the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis.

STAPE'DIUS. See *STAPEDIAL*; as a n. m. (Fr., *stapédien*; Ger., *Steigbügelmuskel*), a muscle arising from the hollow in the eminentia pyramidalis and inserted into a point between the capitulum and the posterior axis of the stapes; an antagonist of the tensor tympani.

STAPES, *m.* *Stap'edis* (-is). Fr., *étrier*. Ger., *Steigbügel*. Lit., a stirrup. The third ossicle of the middle ear. It consists of a collum and a head, or capitulum, on which there is a hollowed articular surface for the lenticular process of the incus, and from which two crura diverge, that end in an oval or bean-shaped foot plate. The longitudinal axis of the s. stands almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the malleus and incus.

STAPHIS, *f.* *Staph'idios* (-is). See DELPHINIUM *staphisagria*.

STAPHISAG'RIA, *f.* From *σταφίς*, dried grapes, and *ἄριος*, wild. Fr., *staphisaigre* (semence) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Stephanskörner*. 1. Of the ancients, see DELPHINIUM *s.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Delphinium s.*

STAPHISAG'RI(NE). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Staphisagrin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, extracted from *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHYLE'A, *f.* See STAPHYLEA.

STAPHYLEMATO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *σταφυλή*, the palate, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *staphylématome*. Ger., *Staphylämatom*. A hæmatoma of the palate.

STAPHYL'AGRA, *f.* Gr., *σταφυλάγρα* (from *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure). Ger., *Zäpfchenzange*. An instrument for seizing and removing the uvula.

STAPH'YLE, *f.* *Staph'yles*. Gr., *σταφύλη*. See UVULA.

STAPHYLE'A, *f.* From *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *staphylter*. Ger., *Pimpernuss*. Bladder nut; a genus of sapindaceous plants.—**S. pinnata**. Fr., *staphylier penné*. Ger., *gemeiner Pimpernussbaum*. Anthony nut. The seeds are purgative.—**S. trifoliata**. Fr., *pistachier bûlard*. North American bladder nut. The edible seeds are slightly laxative.

STAPHYLE'NOTHERAPEUTICS. See Grape CURE.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES, *m.* Gr., *σταφυλεπάρτης* (from *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *ἐπαίρειν*, to lift up). See STAPHYLAGRA.

STAPHYL'EUS. From *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Pertaining to the uvula.

STAPHYLHÆMATO'MA, *n.* See STAPHYLEMATOMA.

STAPHYLI'NOPHARYNGEUS. From *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS.

STAPHYLI'NUS. Gr., *σταφυλίνος*. 1. See STAPHYLEUS. 2. As a *n. m.*, see AZYGOS *uvulæ*.—**S. externus**. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.—**S. internus**. See LEVATOR *palati*.—**S. medius**. See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.

STAPHYL'ION, *n.* From *σταφυλή*, the uvula. See PUNCTUM *spinæ nasalis posterius*.

STAPHYLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *kionite*. Inflammation of the uvula.

STAPHYL'IUM, *n.* Gr., *σταφύλιον*. See NIPPLE.

STAPHYLOCAUS'TICUM, *n.* From *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *καυστικός*, caustic. A caustic for the uvula.

STAPHYLOCOCCÆ'MIA, *f.* From *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αἷμα*, blood. The presence of staphylococci in the blood.

STAPHYLOCOCC'US, *m.* From *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *staphylocoque*. Ger., *S. Traubenkokkus*. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Micrococci*) in which the spheres become arranged in irregular masses compared to clusters of grapes.—**S. albus liquefaciens**. Of Escherich, an aerobic, liquefying micrococcus from 0.8 to 1.2 μ in diameter, occasionally oval in form and 3 μ in its long diameter, found associated in irregular groups; occasionally found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants.—**S. Biskræ**. Fr., *microbe du bouton de Biskra*. The micrococcus of Biskra button, in which disease it is found in the blood, pustules, etc. It is closely related to *S. pyogenes aureus*, but it liquefies gelatin much more slowly; its colonies, moreover, on agar agar are whitish and raised, and on potatoes are of an orange-red color.—**S. candidus**. A

species found by Warrington in milk, in which it forms so small a quantity of acid that the milk does not coagulate after boiling. The cocci are glistening white, and are associated in the irregular groups peculiar to the genus.—**S. cereus (albus)**. A non-pathogenic species forming cocci 1.16 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it produces white points that eventually attain a size of from 1 to 2 mm. In stroke cultivation it forms a white, waxlike layer with irregular, somewhat thickened borders, and on potatoes a grayish-white layer of medium thickness. The microorganism was found by Passet in pus, but experiments on animals show it to possess no pyogenic properties.—**S. cereus flavus**. See *S. Passetii*.—**S. epidermidis albus**. Of Welch, an almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis, resembling *S. pyogenes albus* except that it has a feeble pyogenic capacity; possibly an attenuated or modified form of that organism.—**S. flavescens**. A variety occurring in pus, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* in the pale-yellow color of its cultivations.—**S. fulvus**. A species occurring as rusty-red globules on horse dung. The cells are from 1 to 1.5 μ in diameter, usually with a viscid intercellular substance.—**S. Leloirii**. A diplococcus resembling *S. Biskræ* found by Leloir in circumfollicular dermatitis.—**S. Passetii**. A non-pathogenic organism occurring as diplococci about 1 μ long, found in pus. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying them) prominent, intensely yellow droplets.—**S. pyogenes**. A species including as varieties, according to Saccardo, *S. pyogenes albus*, *S. pyogenes citreus*, and *S. flavescens*.—**S. pyogenes albus**. A s. found in pus, along with *S. pyogenes aureus*, from which it differs only in the absence of pigment, the colonies remaining white even after a long time. According to Flügge, this variety occurs more frequently in rabbits and other animals than *S. pyogenes aureus*.—**S. pyogenes aureus**. Fr., *staphylocoque doré*. The most common of the pyogenic microbes, being found in acute abscesses, empyema, boils, acute osteomyelitis, pyæmia, ulcerative endocarditis, etc. It occurs as isodiametric cells about 0.84 μ (Saccardo) or 0.87 μ (Passet) in diameter, often as diplococci, usually grouped in irregular masses. On agar agar it forms yellowish colonies undulated at the margins, and on gelatin plates punctiform colonies which appear at first, under a low power of the microscope, as light-brown balls having a dark centre and smooth borders. When the colonies reach the surface of the gelatin (after 2 or 3 days), they assume a yellow color and, slowly liquefying the gelatin, form circular depressions, which finally coalesce. The yellow pigment occurs only when the colonies are in contact with the air, the cultivations under a layer of oil remaining white. The puncture in nutrient jelly produces comparatively rapid liquefaction with the deposition of the colonies in the form of a golden-yellow sediment. Inoculated into milk, it curdles the latter after 1 to 8 days by the production of lactic and other acids. This s. is remarkable for its great resistance to external agents, the cultivations remaining active after more than a year.—**S. pyogenes citreus**. A variety occurring in the pus of acute abscesses, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* only in the bright, citron-yellow pigment.—**S. pyosepticus**. Of Héricourt and Richet, a variety found in an epithelial non-ulcerated swelling on a recently killed dog. It closely resembles *S. pyogenes albus*.—**S. salivarius pyogenes**, **S. sialopyus**. A species occurring as diplococci 0.3 to 0.5 μ long in the contents of an abscess of a guinea pig inoculated with the saliva from a man with angina scarlatina. On gelatin plates, which it liquefies slowly, it forms, especially in the lowest strata, sharply defined rounded colonies of a whitish, opalescent appearance.—**S. viridiflavescens**. A non-pyogenic species found in varicella. It forms on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, greenish-yellow, circular, smooth-

edged colonies, and on blood serum lemon-yellow colonies.

STAPHYLODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and διάλυσις, relaxation. Relaxation of the uvula.

STAPHYLŒDE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-atis). Œdema of the uvula.

STAPHYLO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., σταφύλωμα (from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). Fr., *staphylôme*. Ger., *Staphylom*, *Traubenauge*. A more or less irregular protrusion of some one of the tunics of the eye, due to a thinning or to a perforation from previous ulceration.

—**Annular s.** Of Walther, cirsophthalmia.—**Anterior s.** See *S. corneæ*.—**Ciliary s.** Ger., *Ciliar-S.* *S. scleroticæ* in the ciliary region, due to intraocular inflammation usually affecting the uveal tract.—**Posterior s.** 1. See *S. scleroticæ*. 2. See CONUS (2d def.).—**Projecting s.** See CONICAL CORNEA.—**Scleral s.** See *S. scleroticæ*.—**Sclerochor(i)oidal s.** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. æquatoris oculi.** *S. scleroticæ* in the equatorial region.—**S. annulare.** *S. scleroticæ* in the ciliary region, which extends either continuously or by slight interruptions all round the corneal margin.—**S. anticum scleræ.** See *Ciliary s.*—**S. conicum.** See CONICAL CORNEA.—**S. corneæ.** Ger., *Hornhautstaphylom*. A bulging of the cornea, in whole or in part, from thinning of the membrane, with or without a preceding ulceration, due to injury or to a chronic inflammation of the cornea and usually of the iris, with abolition of the anterior chamber, adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea, and increased tension. The cornea is opaque and occasionally thickened instead of thinned. According to some, the term is restricted to protrusion originating in prolapse of the iris and consisting of iridic tissue replacing the cornea.—**S. corneæ intercalare.** A staphylomatous process located in the sclerocorneal region, apparently between the cornea and iris on the one hand and the sclera and ciliary body on the other.—**S. intercalare.** *S.* in which the projecting part of the eyeball is inserted between the insertion of the iris and the ciliary body, owing to a thinning of the ligamentum pectinatum and the region of Schlemm's canal.—**S. iridis.** See HERNIA IRIDIS.—**S. laterale.** A *s.* situated on one side of the equator of the eyeball.—**S. of the cornea.** See *S. corneæ*.—**S. pelucidum (conicum).** See CONICAL CORNEA.—**S. posticum (Scarpæ).** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. racemosum corneæ.** *S. corneæ* with perforation at several points, through which small portions of the iris protrude.—**S. scleræ, S. scleroticæ.** A bulging of the sclerotic at any portion of its circumference, from thinning of the membrane due to long-continued intraocular inflammation with increased pressure.—**S. scleroticæ posticum.** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. uvæ.** A bulging of a portion of the uveal tract through a perforation in the sclera.

STAPHYLON'CIA, *f.*, **STAPHYLON'CUS**, *m.* From σταφυλή, the uvula, and γκος, a tumor. Swelling of the uvula.

STAPHYLOPLASTY. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *staphyloplastie*. Ger., *Staphyloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate.

STAPHYLOPTO'SIS, *f.* -pto'seos (-is). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πῶσις, a falling. Elongation of the uvula.

STAPHYLORRHAPHY. Lat., *staphylorrhaphia* (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ράπτειν, to sew). Fr., *staphylorrhaphie*. Ger., *Staphylorrhaphie*, *Gaumennaht*. The operation of closing a cleft of the velum palati. Cf. URANOPLASTY.—**Fergusson's s.** An operation of which the essential feature is the division of the levator palati muscles in all cases and of the palatopharyngeus in some, to prevent their interference with the healing of the freshened surface of the cleft by retract-

ing the flaps.—**Garretson's s.** An operation essentially the same as Fergusson's, except that the operator stands behind the patient, and uses the same instruments as in the operation for vesicovaginal fistula.

STAPH'YLOTOME. Gr., σταφυλοτόμον (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *s.* An instrument for cutting the uvula or incising the palate.

STAPHYLOTOMY. Gr., σταφυλοτομία (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *staphylotomia*. Fr., *staphylotomie*. Ger., *Staphylotomie*. 1. Amputation of the uvula. 2. Abscession of a staphyloma.

STAPHYLYGRO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and ὑγρός, wet. See STAPHYLŒDEMA.

STAR. See ASTER (1st def.); in the pl., *s's*, see *Polar s's*.—**Daughter s.** **Double s.** See AMPHIASTER.—**Mother s.** See ASTER (1st def.).—**Polar s's.** Fr., *étoiles des pôles*. Radiating masses of the granules of the cell protoplasm during cariocinesis, seen at the poles of the nuclear spindles.—**S's of Verheyen.** See STELLULÆ Verheyenii (under STELLULA).

STARCH. Gr., άμυλον. Lat., *amylum*. Fr., *amidon*, *fécule blanche* (ou *amylacée*). Ger., *Stärke*, *Stärke-mehl*. A carbohydrate having the chemical constitution C₆H₁₀O₅, or some multiple of this formula; a white, shining, tasteless, and colorless powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to be made up of striated granules, differing in size, shape, and markings according to the source from which the *s.* is derived.—**Animal s.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Canna s.**, **Cane s.** See CANNA *s.*—**Corn s.** Lat., *amylum maidis*. Fr., *amidon* (ou *fécule*) *de maïs*. Ger., *Maissstärke*. A variety of *s.* obtained from Indian corn, distinguished by the small size of its granules. It is valuable for its nutritive properties.—**Explosive s.** Xylodisin.—**Hepatic s.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Hydrated s.** *S.* reduced to a pasty consistence by the action of hot water.—**Iceland s.** See LICHENIN.—**Iodized s.** See AMYLUm iodatum.—**Liver s.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Moss s.** See LICHENIN.—**Oat s.** Lat., *amylum avenæ*. Ger., *Haferstärke*. A variety of *s.* found in oats, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of oatmeal.—**Potato s.** Lat., *amylum* [Finn. Ph.] (*solani*). Fr., *fécule de pomme-de-terre*. Ger., *Kartoffelstärke*, *Kartoffelmehl*. *S.* obtained from the potato.—**Rice s.** Flour of rice.—**Soluble s.** A modification of *s.*, produced by the action of heat or chemical agents, which is soluble in cold water, but still gives a blue color with iodine.—**S. iodide.** A compound of *s.* with iodine. Whether a true *s.* iodide actually exists is uncertain, although the iodized *s.* of the U. S. Ph. and that prepared in other ways is supposed to contain such a compound. According to Witthaus, *s.* iodide is precipitated from the soluble iodized *s.* by the addition of a neutral salt.—**Wheat s.** Lat., *amylum (tritici)*. Fr., *amidon de blé* (ou *de froment*). Ger., *Weizenstärke*. *S.* obtained from wheat.

STARVA'TION. Gr., άστρία. Lat., *inedia*. Fr., *inanition*. Ger., *Hungerleiden*. The condition resulting from continued want of food or from lack of food sufficient for nutrition.—**Heart s.** Of Fothergill, neurasthenia of the heart.

STA'SIS, *f.* Sta'seos (-is). Gr., στάσις (from ἵστασθαι, to stand). Fr., *stase*. Ger., *Stase*, *Stauung*. Stagnation of blood or other organic fluid in some portion of the body.—**Diffusion s.** Ger., *Diffusionsstase*. *S.* with diffusion of serum or lymph.—**Venous s.** A blood *s.* due to venous congestion.

STATE'MENT. A declaration.—**Ante-mortem s.** A declaration made just before death, with special reference to its medicolegal bearings. Such a *s.*, when made with the consciousness and belief that death is impending, is held in law as equally binding with a *s.* made on oath.

STAT'IC. Gr., στατικός (from ἵσταναι, to cause to stand). Fr., *statique*. Ger., *statisch*. 1. Pertaining to what is stationary or in a state of rest or equilibrium. 2. Per-

taining to the standing posture. See *S. ATAXIA*. 3. Of electricity, existing without manifestation by currents (see *S. ELECTRICITY*).

STAT'ICE, *f. Stat'ices*. Gr., (1st def.) *στατική* (from *ιστάναι*, to cause to stand). Fr., *statiée*. Ger., *Strandnelke*. 1. Of the ancients, *Armeria vulgaris*. 2. Sea lavender; a genus of plants of the *Plumbaginææ*.—*S. brasiliensis*. A Brazilian species. The root, known as *baycuro* or *guaycurú*, is used as an astringent gargle and as a discutient.—*S. caroliniana*. Fr., *statiée de la Caroline*. Ger., *carolinische Strandnelke*. Marsh rosemary. The root is a powerful astringent, and is used in aphthæ, angina, etc.—*S. limonium*. Fr., *behen rouge*. Ger., *gemeine Strandnelke*. Common sea lavender. The root and leaves are tonic and astringent.—*S. mucronata*. A species the roots of which are used in Morocco as a nerve.—*S. pseudolimonium*. A species found especially on the shores of the North Sea; used like *S. limonium*.—*S. speciosa*. Fr., *statiée superbe*. Showy sea lavender; a soda-yielding species of southern Siberia and Russia, used especially in uterine affections.

STATOM'ETER. From *στατός*, placed, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *statomètre*. Ger., *S*. An instrument used to determine the amount of protrusion of an eye.

STA'TUS, *m. Sta'tus*. From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *état*. Ger., *Zustand*, *Beschaffenheit*. A condition, a stage; particularly (of old writers) that stage of a disease in which, having reached its height, it remains stationary before it begins to decline.—*S. arthriticus*. Nervous or gastric disturbances due to imperfect or masked gout.—*S. eclampticus*. The state or condition of an individual affected with eclampsia.—*S. epilepticus*. Fr., *état de mal épileptique*. 1. That state in which an epileptic has a number of fits in rapid and often regular succession, so that he does not become conscious between them. The condition is often associated with fever and frequently causes death. 2. See *HYSTERO-EPILEPSY*.—*S. gastricus*. See *GASTRICISM* (2d def.).—*S. hystericus*. The hysterical state or condition.—*S. nervosus*. See *NEURASTHENIA*.—*S. pituitosus*. See *GLUTINOSUM spontaneum*.—*S. præsens*. The condition of an individual at the time a note is made of it (used generally of his condition when he first comes under observation as a patient).—*S. thymicus*. The sudden occurrence of nervous manifestations in healthy young persons, ending in coma and death. Cerebral oedema is found post mortem, with persistence of the thymus, hyperplasia of the lymphatic apparatus, and defective development of the blood vessels, especially the aorta.—*S. typhosus*. The asthenic, delirious condition observed in typhoid and certain other fevers; characterized by great prostration, subsultus tendinum, floccitatio, feeble, frequent pulse, low muttering delirium or coma vigil, and dryness with brown color of the tongue.

STAX'IS, *f. Stax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στάξις* (from *στάζειν*, to drop). Fr., *s*. Ger., *S*. Of Hippocrates, an effusion of blood in drops.

STEAP'SIN. Fr., *stéapsine*. A principle obtained from pancreatic juice, capable of digesting twenty-four times its own weight of fat.

STEARAL'DEHYD(E). Stearic aldehyde.

STE'ARATE. A salt of stearic acid.

STEAR'ERIN. Fr., *stéarine*. A fatty substance, analogous to stearin, found in the grease of sheep's wool.

STEAR'IC. Fr., *stéarique*. Derived from or contained in stearin.—*S. acid*. Ger., *Stearinsäure*, *Talgsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, occurring as a glyceryl stearate along with glyceryl palmitate in the solid animal fats.—*S. aldehyd(e)*. A body, $C_{17}H_{35}.CHO$, bearing the same relation to *s. acid* that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid.

STEARID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide stéaridique*. Ger., *Stearidinsäure*. The compound $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with oleic acid.

STE'ARIN. From *στέαρ*, stiff fat. Fr., *stéarine*. Ger., *S*. A derivative of glycerin in which one or more molecules of stearyl replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl. The term, when used without qualification, is understood to mean tristearin.

STEAROC'ONOT. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *κόνις*, dust. Fr., *stéaroconote*. Ger., *Stearokonot*. A yellowish-brown, pulverulent fatty substance resembling cephalot; said to have been obtained by Couerbe from the brain. According to Frémy, it is a mixture of albumin, oleophosphates, and stearic acid, while Bibra considers it as simply a mixture of fatty acids.

STEARODER'MIA, *f*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A disease of the sebaceous glands.

STE'AROL. Fr., *stéarol*. A medicament having fat as an excipient.

STEAROLE'IC ACID, STEAROL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide stéaroléique*. Ger., *Stearolsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = C_{17}H_{31}.COOH$.

STE'ARONE. Fr., *stéarone*. Ger., *Stearon*. Distearyl ketone.

STEAROPHAN'IC ACID. See *STEARIC ACID*.

STEAROPH'ANIN. See *ANAMIRTIN*.

STEAROP' TENE. Fr., *stéaroptène*. Ger., *Stearopten*. A camphorlike solid residue formed by the essential oils at a low temperature.

STE''ARORICIN'IC ACID. See *RICINOSTEARIC ACID*.

STE''AROXYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide stéaroxylique*. Ger., *Stearoxylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_4 = C_{17}H_{31}O_2.COOH$.

STEARRHŒ'A, *f*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *ρῶα*, a flowing. Fr., *stéatorrhée*. Ger., *Stéatorrhœ*. See *SEBORRHŒA*.

—*S. congestiva*. See *SEBORRHŒA congestiva*.—*S. flavescens*. Seborrhœa in which either yellow sebaceous matter is secreted or the sebaceous matter turns yellow after its deposit upon the skin.—*S. nigricans*. Of Wilson and Neligan, a form of seborrhœa in which the sebaceous matter is of a dark color, varying from gray to jet-black when first secreted, forming a dark-colored deposit upon the skin; said by them to be attended with more irritation and sensitiveness of the affected region than ordinary seborrhœa. Other writers regard the disease as a seborrhœa oleosa in which the sebaceous deposit upon the skin is colored dark by admixture with dirt.—*S. simplex*. Seborrhœa of the common type.

STE'ARYL. The radicle, $C_{18}H_{35}O$, of stearic acid.

STEATHY'LE, *f. -y'les*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *ὕλη*, matter. Of Lobstein, a morbid lardaceous substance.

STE'ATITE. From *στέαρ*, fat. Lat., *lardites*. Fr., *stéatite*. Ger., *Steatit*. Soapstone, granular magnesium silicate.—**Sulphurated s.** A mixture of 9 parts of powdered *s.* with 1 part of zinc sulphate; used as a dusting powder for intertrigo.

STEATOCELE, *f*. $Ste(ste^2)-a^2t(a^3t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $ste^2a^2t-o-sel. -ce'les$. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *stéatocèle*. A fatty tumor in the scrotum.

STEATO'DES. Gr., *στεατώδης*. Fatty, abounding in fat.

STEATO'MA, *n. -o'matos (-is)*. Gr., *στεάτωμα*. See *LIPOMA* and *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—*S. testiculi*. See *STEATOCELE*.

STEATOM'YCES, *m. -e'tos (-is)*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *stéatomyce*. Ger., *Speckschwamm*. Of Ritgen, a fatty, fungous excrescence.

STEATOPY'GIA, *f*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *πυγή*, the nates. Fr., *stéatopygie*. Ger., *Fettsteiss*. An excessive development of fat about the nates.

STEATOP'YGOUS. Affected with steatopygia.

STEATORRHA'GIA, STEATORRHŒ'A, *f*. From *στέαρ*, fat, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth, or *ρεῖν*, to flow. See *SEBORRHŒA*.

STEATO'SIS, *f. -o'seos (-is)*. From *στέαρ*, fat. Fr., *stéatose*. Ger., *Steatose*, *Fettbildung* (1st def.), *Speckbildung* (2d def.). 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. A ten-

- dency to the formation of abnormal deposits of fat. 3. A cutaneous affection consisting in an anomaly of sebaceous secretion. 4. See SEBORRHEA.
- STEATOSPONGUS**, *m.* From *στέαρ*, fat, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. See STEATOMYCES.
- STEATOZOON**, *n.* From *στέαρ*, fat, and *ζών*, an animal. See DEMODEX folliculorum.
- STEEL**, *Gr.*, *χάλυψ*. *Lat.*, *chalybs*. *Fr.*, *acier*. *Ger.*, *Stahl*. 1. A form of iron containing 0.6 to 1.9 per cent. of carbon susceptible of being tempered by exposure to heat and a subsequent cooling in water, oil, lead, mercury, etc. 2. As sometimes used in Great Britain, any medicinal preparation of iron.
- STENO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *στέγνωσις*. See CONDENSATION and STENOSIS.
- STEGNOTIC**, *Gr.*, *στεγνωτικός*. *Lat.*, *stegnoticus*. *Fr.*, *stegnotique*. Astringent.
- STEGOMYIA**, *f.* From *στέγος*, a chamber, and *μύια*, a gnat. A genus of mosquitoes.—*S. fasciata*. A widely diffused variety of mosquito, characterized by silvery markings on the thorax and at the joints of the legs, and a black proboscis; capable of conveying the germ of yellow fever.—*S. notoscripta*. An Australian species, perhaps a carrier of yellow fever. The proboscis is banded, and there are 5 silvery and yellow lines on the thorax.—*S. scutellaris*. An Oriental species, probably a carrier of yellow fever. The proboscis is unbanded and the thorax is marked with a silvery median line and lateral curved lines.
- STEIROSIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *στείρωσις*. See STERILITY.
- STEL'LA**, *f.* A roller bandage applied to the thorax with figure-of-eight turns over both shoulders so that the point of crossing is over the spine (*s. dorsi*) or over the sternum (*s. pectoris*).
- STELLARIA**, *f.* *Fr.*, *stellaire* (2d def.). *Ger.*, *Sternkraut* (2d def.), *Sternmiere* (2d def.). 1. *Asperula odorata* and *Alchemilla vulgaris*. 2. Star chickweed; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs.—*S. alsine*. *S. aquatica*. *Fr.*, *stellaire alsine*. Water starwort; it has been recommended as an application to boils.—*S. holostea*. *Fr.*, *stellaire des haies*. *Ger.*, *grossblumiges Sternkraut*. The great starwort of Europe; demulcent and refrigerant. The stems and leaves were formerly used like *S. media*. The bruised leaves, the juice, and a distilled water made from the plant have been used as an application to sore eyes.—*S. media*. *Fr.*, *morgeline*. *Ger.*, *mittleres Sternkraut*. Chickweed. It is somewhat astringent, and was formerly used in phthisis, hæmoptysis, hæmorrhoids, and skin diseases, also as an application to wounds, ulcers, and inflamed eyes.—*S. nemorum*. *Ger.*, *Waldsternmiere*. Wood starwort; identified by some with the *ἀσίνη* of Dioscorides, which was used like *S. media*.—*S. pallasiانا*. An astringent species found in northern Asia.
- STEL'LTE**. *Lat.*, *stellatus*, *stellaris* (from *stella*, a star). *Fr.*, *étoilé*, *stellaire*. *Ger.*, *sternförmig*. Star-shaped; having parts more or less pointed, projecting all round, like a star as conventionally figured.
- STEL'LIFORM**. *Lat.*, *stelliformis*. See STELLATE.
- STEL'LULA**, *f.* Dim. of *stella*, a star. *Fr.*, *stellule*. *Ger.*, *Sternchen*. A rosette.—*Stellulæ Verheyinii*. *Fr.*, *étoiles de Verheyen*. The stellular radicles of the venulæ interlobulares of the kidney.
- STEM**. *Gr.*, *καυλός*. *Lat.*, *caulis*. *Fr.*, *étui cortical*. *Ger.*, *Stengel*, *Stamm*. A stalk; any stalklike structure or formation.—*Brain s.* *Ger.*, *Gehirnstamm*. The brain, less the pallium (or fissured portion) and the cerebrum.—*Gland s.* The duct of a gland.—*Intrauterine s.* See Intrauterine PESSARY.—*Primitive arterial s.* See Aortic BULB.—*S. of the encephalon*. See CAUDEX cerebri.—*S. of a hair*. See HAIR shaft.
- STEMODIA**, *f.* For *Stemodiaca* (from *στήμων*, a thread, *dis*, two, and *ἄκρον*, a point). *Fr.*, *stémodie*. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*.—*S. maritima*. Bastard german-der; a bitter undershrub of the West Indies; used in indigestion.
- STE'MONA**, *f.* From *στήμων*, a thread. *Fr.*, *stémone*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*.—*S. tuberosa*. A Cochinchina species. The tubers are used as a demulcent and pectoral.
- STENAGMA**, *n.* -*ag'matos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *στέναγμα*. A sigh.
- STENAG'MUS**, *m.* *Gr.*, *στεναγμός*. Sighing.
- STEN'ION**. A point at the end of the least transverse diameter of the skull in the temporal fossa.
- STENOBREG'MATE**. From *στενός*, narrow, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the upper fore part of the head narrow.
- STENOCAR'DIA**, *f.* From *στενός*, narrow, and *καρδία*, the heart. See ANGINA PECTORIS.
- STENOCAR'PIN(E)**. See GLEDITSCHINE.
- STENOCEPH'ALISM**, *STENOCEPH'ALY*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. *Fr.*, *sténocéphalie*. *Ger.*, *Stenokephalie*. A condition in which one of the diameters of the head is unusually short.
- STENOCHAS'MUS**. From *στενός*, narrow, and *χασμός*, an incision. Having lines drawn from the punctum alæ vomeris to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and to the punctum foraminis magni anterioris respectively intersecting at an angle of from 74° to 94°. [Lissauer.]
- STENOCHO'RIA**, *f.* *Gr.*, *στενοχωρία*. *Ger.*, *Stenochorie*. Contraction in general.—*S. sacci lacrimalis*. Narrowing of the calibre of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct.
- STENOCORI'ASIS**, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). *Gr.*, *στενοκορίασις* (from *στενός*, narrow, and *κόρη*, the pupil). *Fr.*, *sténocoriase*. Contraction of the pupil.
- STENOCROT'APHY**. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κρόταφος*, the temple. *Fr.*, *sténocrotaphie*. *Ger.*, *Stenokrotaphie*. A narrowing of the temporal region of the skull, due to the approximation of the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the coronal edge of the frontal bone, by which the anterior lateral angle of the parietal bone and the corresponding part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone become pointed. The extension of the pterion (sutura sphenoparietalis) is from 3 to 7 mm.
- STENOMYCTE'RIA**, *f.* From *στενός*, narrow, and *μυκτήρ*, the nose. Contraction of the nasal passages.
- STENO'NIAN**, **STEN'ONINE**. Named from N. Stenson (Latinized as Stenonianus), a Danish anatomist.
- STENO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *στένωσις*. *Fr.*, *sténose*. *Ger.*, *Stenose*, *Verengering*. A constriction; the narrowing of a canal, passage, or aperture.—**Aortic s.** S. of the aortic valves, of the aortic orifice, or of the aorta itself.—**Cardiac s.** *Ger.*, *Herzklemme*. S. of the aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary aperture.—**Cicatricial s.** *Ger.*, *Narbenstenose*. S. caused by a cicatrix.—**Granulation s.** S. caused by an encroachment of granulations or by their contraction.—**Mitral s.** S. of the mitral valve or orifice or of both.—**Posttracheotomic s.** Granulation s. of the trachea after tracheotomy.—**Sub-aortic s.** See Aortic s.
- STENOSTEGNO'SIS**, **STENOSTENO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *Stenonianus* (see STENONIAN), and *στένωσις*, stenosis. *Fr.*, *sténostegnose*. Stenosis of Stenson's duct.
- STENOSTO'MIA**, *f.* From *στενός*, narrow, and *στόμα*, the mouth. *Fr.*, *sténostomie*. *Ger.*, *Stenostomie*. Stenosis of the mouth.
- STENOTHO'RAX**, *m.* -*a'cos* (-*is*). From *στενός*, narrow, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). A pigeon-breasted person.
- STENOT'IC**. *Ger.*, *stenotisch*. Constricted, strictured.
- STEPHA'NIA**, *f.* *Fr.*, *stéphanie*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*.—*S. capitata*. A Java shrub. All parts contain a viscid mucus. The leaves are used as a pectoral.—*S. rotunda*. A Cochinchina species. The rootstock is used like that of *Aristolochia rotunda*.
- STEPHAN'IC**. Pertaining to the stephanion.
- STEPHA'NION**, *n.* *Gr.*, *στέφανιον*. The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge.

STEPHANURUS, *m.* From *στέφανος*, a crown, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *stéphanure*. Of Diesing, a genus of nematoid parasites of the *Strongylidæ*.—**S. dentatus**. A species found in the adipose tissue of the hog, believed to be the cause of "hog cholera."

STERCIBILIN. A coloring matter found in the fæces; a product of change in the bile pigments thought by some to be identical with hydrobilirubin.

STERCORACEOUS. From *stercus*, excrement. Fr., *stercoral*. Ger., *kot(h)ig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing fæces; caused by the retention of fæces.

STERCOREMIA, *f.* From *stercus*, excrement, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *stercorémie*. Of Bouchard, a state of blood poisoning supposed to be due to the absorption of excretory alkaloids from the intestinal contents.

STERCORAL. See STERCORACEOUS.

STERCORIN. Fr., *stercorine*. A crystalline substance obtained from fæces, similar to cholesterol, from which Flint supposed it to be derived.

STERCULIA, *f.* Fr., *sterculier*. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A genus of trees giving name to an order (*Sterculiaceæ*).—**S. balanghas**. Ger., *länglichblättriger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as an emmenagogue.—**S. fœtida**. Fr., *arbre puant*. Ger., *Kot(h)baum*. An East Indian species. The leaves and bark are aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and a decoction of the mucilaginous, astringent fruit is used in gonorrhœa. The oily seeds are edible if roasted, but, uncooked, produce nausea and vertigo.—**S. tomentosa**. Fr., *sterculier cotonneux*. Ger., *filziger Stinkbaum*. A Senegambian species. The seeds are used like those of *Cola acuminata*.—**S. urceolata**. Ger., *krugkelchiger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Molucca and Sunda Islands. The bark is used as an emmenagogue, and the root externally in cephalalgia.—**S. urens**. Ger., *brennender Stinkbaum*. Kuteera gum plant; an East Indian species. The bark exudes a gum resembling tragacanth, and a sort of coffee is prepared from the seeds.

STERCUS, *n.* *Stercoris*. Fæcal matter.—**S. camelorum**. Camel's dung; once official. Egyptian sal ammoniac is made from the soot of the burnt dung.—**S. caninum album**. See *ALBUM GRÆCUM*.—**S. cuculi**. The excrement of the cuckoo; formerly official.—**S. Diaboli**. See *ASAFETIDA*.—**S. nigrum**. See *ALBUM NIGRUM*.

STEREOAGNOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *στερεός*, solid, and *ἀγνώστια*, ignorance. Lack or deficiency of the faculty of recognizing the nature of objects by handling them.

STEREOAGNOSTIC. Affected with stereoagnosis.

STEREOCYST. Lat., *stereocystis* (from *στερεός*, stiff, and *κύστις*, a bladder). Fr., *stéréocyste*. Ger., *Fettbalgeschwulst*. A cyst containing fatty matter.

STEREOGNOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *στερεός*, solid, and *γινώσκειν*, to know. The faculty of recognizing the nature of objects by handling them.

STEREOGNOSTIC. Fr., *stéréognostique*. Pertaining to stereoagnosis.

STEREOMETRY. From *στερεός*, solid, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the contents of a solid body, or the capacity of a hollow space.

STEREOMONOSCOPE. From *στερεός*, solid, *μόνος*, alone, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréomonoscope*. Ger., *Stereomonoskop*. An instrument devised by Claudet, consisting of a stereoscope in which, by means of two lenses, two stereoscopic images are thrown upon the same spot of a ground glass plate. When this glass plate is looked at with both eyes, each eye sees only the corresponding image.

STEREOPHANTOSCOPE. From *στερεός*, solid, *φάντος*, visible, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophantoscope*. Ger., *Stereophantoskop*. A panorama stereoscope in which, instead of pictures, rotating stroboscopic discs are inserted.

STEREOPHOROSCOPE. From *στερεός*, solid, *φορός*, bearing, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophoroscope*.

Ger., *Stereophoroskop*. An instrument devised by Czermak and used in investigating the theories of visual perceptions with special reference to the effects produced on different zones of the retina.

STEREOSCOPE. From *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréoscope*. Ger., *Stereoskop*. An apparatus employed to produce the impression of projection in a picture, so that the observer, looking with both eyes, sees what appears to him the actual things represented instead of a picture on a flat surface.—

Brewster's prismatic s. A s. consisting of two prisms with convex surfaces, having their refracting angles turned inward, one before each eye, through which the person being examined must look with parallel visual lines. In the median plane between the two prisms is placed a blackened screen, which reaches nearly to the points of fixation. The eyes are correctly accommodated by the convexity of the prismatic surface, and the images of the two objects of fixation are fused into one by the action of the prisms.—**Hinged s.** Fr., *stéréoscope à charnière*. Ger., *Spiegel-Stereoskop*. A s. devised by Javal for the subjective determination of the squinting angle. Around a vertical hinge two mirrors may be rotated. Each of these mirrors is firmly fastened at its other end at an angle of 45° with a plate or tablet. Upon the inner surface of the latter are placed the objects of fixation, which are to be reflected by the mirrors. If an observer looks with one eye toward one mirror and the other toward the other, then by a proper arrangement of the angle of the hinge he can fuse the two reflected images. If this angle is 90° the eyes must stand parallel, if it is greater than 90° they must diverge, if it is smaller they must converge, in order to see binocularly. The position of the mirrors in which each eye is directed toward one of the images is thus found, and the included angle may be read off on a graduated arc.—**Lenticular s.** A s. having, instead of convex prisms, ordinary convex lenses of about 200 mm. focus. In other respects it resembles Brewster's prismatic s.—**Wheatstone's mirror s.** A s. which consists of two plane mirrors joined together at right angles, in which are reflected the projected images corresponding to the right and left eye, which are placed at the limit of distinct vision in front of the mirrors at an angle of 45° to their reflecting surface. The two eyes then see the reflected images united at one point.

STEREOSPERMUM, *n.* From *στερεός*, solid, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *stéréosperme*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*.—**S. chelonoides**. An East Indian species. The root is used in fevers and snake bites, and the bark in menorrhagia.—**S. suaveolens**. A tree of southern India. The roots are tonic.

STERE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *στέρσις*. Ger., *Beraubung*. Deprivation; negation.

STERESOL. An antiseptic varnish originated by Berlioz, consisting of 270 grammes of purified shellac, 10 each of purified benzoil and balsam of Tolu, 100 of crystallized carbolic acid, 6 each of Chinese essence of canella and of saccharin, and alcohol enough to make 1,000.

STERETICUS. Gr., *στερητικός*. Ger., *beraubend*. Privative, negative.

STERIFORM. A mixture of formic aldehyde, ammonium chloride (or iodide), pepsin, and milk sugar.

STERIGMATOCYSTIS, *f.* *-cyst'eos, -cyst'ios (-is)*. From *στήριγμα*, a support, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. Many of the so-called species are stages of *Aspergillus*.—**S. antacustica**. Of Cramer, a species found in the external auditory canal; according to some, a conidial stage of *Eurotium aspergillus niger*.

STERILE. Gr., *στείρος*. Lat., *sterilis*. Fr., *stérile*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. 1. Barren, unfruitful, unproductive. 2. Freed from living microorganisms.

STERILITY. Gr., *στεῖρσις*. Lat., *sterilitas*, *impotentia generandi*. Fr., *stérilité*. Ger., *Sterilität*, *Unfruchtbarkeit*. The condition of being sterile.—**Facultative s.** Ger., *facultative Sterilität*. The prevention of conception.—**Idiopathic s.** See AZOOSPERMATISM.—**Relative s.** S. in consequence of the fertilizing element being wanting or of the ovum not coming to maturity, there being no abnormal condition of the sexual organs.

STERILIZATION. Fr., *stérilisation*. Ger., *Sterilisi(e)rung*. The process of rendering sterile by the destruction of all living matter on or within a substance.

STERILIZED. Deprived of all living matter; rendered sterile.

STERILIZER. Ger., *Sterilisator*. An apparatus for effecting sterilization.

STERISOL. A mixture containing formic aldehyde, potassium phosphate, sodium chloride and milk sugar; an antiseptic.

STER/NAD. Toward the sternal aspect.

STER/NAL. Lat., *sternalis*. 1. Pertaining to the sternum. 2. Of Barclay, see VENTRAL.

STERNAL/GIA, f. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *sternalgie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*. Pain in or about the sternum.

STERNA'LIS. See STERNAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *sternal*), (1) a muscle connected with the sternum, especially the s. brutorum; (2) see TRIANGULARIS sterni.—**S. brutorum**, **S. rectus**, **S. thoracicus**. An anomalous muscle on the anterior surface of the sternum connected with the sternocleidomastoideus, pectoralis major, and rectus abdominis.

STERNBER/GIA, f. From *Sternberg*, a German botanist. Fr., *sternbergie*. A genus of bulbous plants of the *Amaryllinæ*.—**S. lutea**. Fr., *faux safran*. Winter daffodil. The purgative root was formerly used as a maturant.

STERNEBER. Lat., *sternebra* (see STERNUM and VERTEBRA). Fr., *sternèbre*. A subdivision or segment of the sternum.

STERNEBRAL. Pertaining to a sterneber.

STER/NOABDOMINA'LIS, m. Of Rosenmüller, the triangularis sterni and transversus abdominis muscles considered as a single structure.

STER/NOAPONEUROTICUS, m. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *ἀπονεύρωσις*, a tendon. The portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the fascia of the arm.

STER/NOCERVICA'LIS, m. From *sternum* (q. v.), and *cervix*, the neck. An anomalous variety of the costofascialis muscle arising from the sternum.

STER/NOCLAVICULAR. Lat., *sternoclavicularis*. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

STER/NOCLAVICULA'RIS. See STERNOCLAVICULAR; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or from the cartilage of the first rib and inserted into the clavicle internally to the subclavius.—**S. anticus**. See S.—**S. posticus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and inserted into the clavicle.—**S. superior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the upper part of the sternum and inserted into the clavicle.

STER/NOCLEIDOBRACHIA'LIS, m. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, *κλειδίον*, the clavicle, and *βραχίον*, the arm. See PECTORALIS major.

STER/NOCLEIDOHUMERAL. Pertaining to the sternum, clavicle, and humerus.

STER/NOCLEIDOHYOID'EUS, m. See STERNOHYOIDEUS.

STER/NOCLEIDOMAS'TOID. Lat., *sternocleidomastoides*. Fr., *sterno-cleido-mastôïdien*. Ger., *Kopfnackemuskel*, *Kopfnickermuskel*, *Brustschlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel*. A muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium and the upper side of the inner third of the clavicle, and inserted into the external

surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line on the occipital bone. The two s's acting together bend the head forward or elevate the upper portion of the thorax. When one of them acts separately, it flexes and rotates the head. This has been described as two muscles, viz., the sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus.

STER/NOCOSTA'LIS [Coes], m. Fr., *sterno-costal*. See TRIANGULARIS sterni.

STER/NOCOSTOCORACOID'EUS, m. See PECTORALIS minimus.

STER/NOCOSTOEPITROCHLEA'RIS, m. The chondroepitrochlearis when it is inserted into the condyle of the humerus.

STER/NOCOSTOFASCIA'LIS, m. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

STER/NOCOSTOGLOS'SUS, m. See STERNOGLOSSUS.

STER/NOCOSTOHYOID'EUS, m. See STERNOHYOIDEUS.

STER/NOCOSTOTHYR(E)OID'EUS, m. See STERNOHYREOIDEUS.

STERNODID'YMUS, m. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *δίδυμος*, double. See STERNOPAGUS.

STERNODOR/SAL. Pertaining to or extending between the sternum and the back.

STERNODYN'IA, f. From *στέρνον*, the chest, and *δύνη*, pain. See STERNALGIA and ANGINA PECTORIS.

STERNOFASCIA'LIS, m. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

STERNOGLOS'SUS, m. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A muscle attached to the sternum and tongue, found in animals with retractile tongues, and occasionally in man.

STER/NOHUMERA'LIS, m. Fr., *sterno-huméral*. 1. In solipeds, the portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the anterior ridge of the humerus. 2. Of Chaussier, see PECTORALIS major.—**S. magnus**. See STERNOTROCHINEUS.

STER/NOHYOID'EUS, m. Fr., *sterno-hyôïdien*. Ger., *Brustbeinzungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the sternal extremity of the clavicle, from the posterior sternoclavicular ligament and from the posterior surface of the sternum, and is inserted into the lower margin of the body of the hyoid bone.

STERNOMAS'TOID. Pertaining to the sternum and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Cf. STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.

STER/NOMASTOID'EUS, m. 1. See STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID. 2. That portion of the sternocleidomastoid which arises from the sternum.

STER/NOMAXILLA'RIS, m. 1. An anomalous offshoot of the sternocleidomastoideus inserted into the inferior maxilla. 2. The analogue of the sternomastoideus in quadrupeds.

STER/NO'MPHALODYM'IA, f. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See STERNOPAGUS.

STER/NON, n. See STERNUM.

STER/NOOMOID'EUS, m. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See STERNOCLAVICULARIS superior.

STERNOPA'GIA, f. The condition of a sternopagus.

STERNOP'AGUS, m. From *στέρνον*, the chest, and *πηγνύναι*, to make fast. Fr., *sternopage*. A monster composed of two individuals having a common umbilicus and united face to face for the entire length of the thorax. Cf. XIPHOPAGUS.

STER/NOPE'TRO/SOPHARYN'GEUS, m. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium, internally to the right sternocleidomastoid, by a tendon $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and attached by three heads, the first being inserted into the vaginal process of the temporal bone, while the second is blended with the pharyngeal aponeurosis and the third with the lower fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

STER''NOPRÆSCAPULA'RIS, *m.* The anterior portion of the pectoralis profundus.

STER''NOPUBIA'LIS, *m.* Fr., *sternopubien*. 1. Of Chaussier, see *RECTUS abdominis*. 2. The analogue of the rectus abdominis of man found in the lower mammals.

STER''NORADIA'LIS, *m.* See *STERNOAPONEUROTICUS*.

STER''NOSCAPULA'RIS, *m.* 1. An anomalous portion of the subclavius muscle inserted into the upper border of the scapula. 2. An anomalous muscle arising from the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process near the scapular notch.

STER''NOTHYR(E)OHYOID'EUS, *m.* Of Percivall, the sternohyoideus and the sternothyroideus.

STER''NOTHYR(E)OID'EUS, *m.* From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped. Fr., *sterno-thyroidien*. Ger., *Brustschildknorpelmuskel, Kehlkopfniederzieher*. A muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and the first or second, or both, costal cartilages, and is inserted into an oblique line of the ala of the thyroid cartilage.

STER''NOTROCHIN'EUS, *m.* The inferior portion of the pectoralis profundus in solipeds.

STER''NOTRYPE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *τρύπησις*, a boring. Fr., *sternotrypèse*. Perforation of the sternum.

STER''NOXI'PHOID. Pertaining to the sternum and the ensiform cartilage.

STER'NUM, *n.* Gr., *στέρνον*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Brustbein*. The breast bone; a long, flat bone with which the true ribs and the clavicles articulate in front. From its general resemblance to a sword, its broad upper part has been called the manubrium, or præsternum; and the middle part, the gladiolus, mucro, or mesosternum.—**Abdominal s.** See *LINEA alba* (1st def.).—**S. fissum**. See *FISSURE* of the thorax.

STERNUTAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *sternutare*, to sneeze. See *SNEEZING* and *STERNUTATORY*.

STERNUTA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Sneezing.—**S. convulsiva**. Paroxysmal or spasmodic sneezing. The act of sneezing may be repeated many times before the paroxysm ends, and is accompanied by a profuse watery secretion from the nose.

STERNUTATORY. Fr., *sternutatoire*. Pertaining to or promoting sneezing; errhine; as a *n.* (Lat., *sternutatorium*; Fr., *sternutatoire*; Ger., *Niesemittel*), a substance that causes or promotes sneezing.

STEROCAROB'IC ACID. An acid found in caroba.

STER'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *stertere*, to snore. Snoring.

STER'TOROUS. Fr., *stertoreux*. Ger., *röchelnd, schnarchend*. Snoring; characterized by stertor.

STETH'AL. An alcohol, $C_{18}H_{38}O = C_{18}H_{37}(OH)$, not yet obtained in a pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti.

STETHARTERITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Fr., *stéthartérite*. Inflammation of the arteries of the chest.

STETHOCATHAR'SIS, *f.* -*ar'seos* (-is). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *κάθαρσις*, a cleansing. Fr., *stéthocatharsie*. Expectoration.

STETHOCELE, *f.* *Steth*(stath)-*o*(*o*³)-*se*(*ka*/'*le*(*la*); in Eng., *steth'o-sel*. -*ce*'les. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See *PNEUMONOCHELE*.

STETH''OCELODYS'PNE'A, *f.* From *στήθος*, the chest, *κύλη*, a tumor, and *δυσπνοία*, dyspnoea. Fr., *stéthocélo-dyspnée*. Dyspnoea due to hernia of the lung.

STETHOCH'YSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos* (-och'ysis). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *χῦσις*, an effusion. See *HYDROTHORAX*.

STETH''OCYRTOM'ETER. From *στήθος*, the chest, *κυρτός*, convex, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A cyrtometer for ascertaining the curvature of the thorax.

STETHODES'MIS, *f.*, **STETHODES'MIUM**, *n.* From *στήθος*, the chest, and *δεσμός*, a bond. See *Chest BANDAGE* and *CORSET* (2d def.).

STETH''OGONIOM'ETER. From *στήθος*, the chest, *γωνία*, an angle, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *STETHOCYRTOMETER*.

STETH'OGRAPH. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *STETHOMETER*.

STETHOKYRTOM'ETER. See *STETHOCYRTOMETER*.

STETHOMEN'IA, *f.* From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *stéthoménie*. Vicarious menstruation by way of the bronchial tubes.

STETHOM'ETER. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stéthomètre*. Ger., *Brustmesser*. Of Quain, an instrument for measuring the variations in size of the thorax.

STETHOM'ETRY. Ger., *Brustmessung*. The process of measuring the size of the chest.

STETHOMYI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Inflammation of the pectoral muscles.

STETH''OPHONOM'ETER. From *στήθος*, the chest, *φωνή*, a sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A straight stethoscope having a sliding graduated tube to measure the intensity of an auscultatory sound.

STETHOPHONOM'ETRY. The use of the stethophonometer.

STETH''OPOLYSCO'PIUM, *n.* From *στήθος*, the chest, *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthopolyscope*. Ger., *Stethopolyskop*. A stethoscope furnished with conducting tubes, so as to be used by several persons simultaneously.

STETHORRHEU'MA, *n.* -*rheum'atos* (-is). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *ῥεῖμα*, a flux. Fr., *stéthorrhume*. Pectoral rheumatism.

STETH'OSCOPE. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthoscope*. Ger., *Stethoskop, Brusthorcher*. An instrument for conveying to the ear the sounds produced within the body for diagnostic purposes; consisting of a tube with one end flaring for application to the chest wall and the other end shaped for insertion into the ear.—**Binaural s.** A s. adapted for adjustment to both ears.—**Differential s.** A binaural s. with two cones in connection with the ear tubes, capable of being applied to different parts of the body simultaneously, and thus enabling the observer to compare the sounds at two different points.—**Double s.** See *Binaural s.*—**Pulse s.** See *SPHYGMOPHONE*.

STETHOSCOPI'IC. Ger., *stethoskopisch*. Pertaining to stethoscopy.

STETHOS'COPY. Fr., *stéthoscopie*. Ger., *Stethoskopie*. Examination by means of the stethoscope.—**Vaginal s.** Auscultation of the gravid uterus by means of a stethoscope introduced into the vagina.

STETHOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *στήθος*, the chest, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *stéthospasme*. Pectoral spasm.

STETHOTHLAS'TES, *m.* From *στήθος*, the chest, and *θλάω*, to crush. Ger., *Brustzermalmmer*. An instrument for crushing the thorax in embryulcia.

STETHU'RIA, *f.* From *στήθος*, the chest, and *οὖρον*, urine. Fr., *stéthurie*. Metastasis of urine to the chest.

STETHYL'IC ALCOHOL. See *STETHAL*.

STE'VIA, *f.* Fr., *stévie*. A genus of plants of the *Eupatoriaceæ*.—**S. febrifuga**. A North American species used as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

STHENI'A, *f.* From *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *sthénie*. Ger., *Kraftthätigkeit*. 1. Strength, vigor. 2. In the Brunonian nosology, see under *ASTHENIA* (2d def.).

STHEN'IC. Fr., *sthénique*. Ger., *sthenisch*. Strong, forcible. See under *ASTHENIA* (3d def.) and cf. *ASTHENIC*.

STHENOP'YRA, *f.* From *σθένος*, strength, and *πῦρ*, fever. See *FEBRIS sthenica*.

STIB'AMIN(E). Hydrogen antimonide.

STIBDI'AMYL. The radicle, $Sb(C_5H_{11})_2$.

STIBETH'YL. See *TRIETHYLSTIBINE*.

STI'BI, *n.* *Sti'bis*. Gr., *στιβί*. See *ANTIMONY*.

STIBIAC'NE, *f.* -ac'nes. From *στίβι*, antimony, and *ἀκνή*, acne. Acne produced by the use of antimony.

STIBIA'LIS. Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony.

STIB'IALISM. From *στίβι*, antimony. Systemic poisoning by antimony.

STIB'IAS, *m.* -a'tis. Sec **ANTIMONATE**.

STIBIA'TION. From *στίβι*, antimony. The excessive use of antimonials.

STIBIA'TUS. Containing antimony, antimonial.

STIB'ICUS. See **ANTIMONIC**.

STIB'IIIS, *m.* See **ANTIMONITE**.

STIB'IN(E). Ger., *Stibin*. Hydrogen antimonide.

STIBIOK'ALI TARTAR'ICUM, *n.* Antimony and potassium tartrate.

STIBIO'SOSTIB'ICUS. Antimonioantimonic.

STIBIO'SUS. Antimonious.

STIB'IUM, *n.* Gr., *στίβι*. Antimony.

STICTAC'NE, *f.* -ac'nes. From *στικτός*, punctured, and *ἀκνή*, acne. See **ACNE punctata**.

STIC'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide stictique*. Ger., *Stictinsäure*. A bitter substance, analogous to cetraric acid, obtained from *Sticta pulmonacea*.

STI'FLE, STI'FLE JOINT. Fr., *grasset*. Of the veterinarians, the region of the hind limb corresponding to the human knee and having for a base the patella and the soft parts that surround it.

STIG'MA, *n.* *Stig'mata* (-is). Gr., *στίγμα*. Fr., *stigmate*. Ger., *S.* 1. A punctiform spot or mark on the skin (see **MARK** and **NÆVUS**). 2. A red spot on the skin with an elevated efflorescence at its centre; an umbo. 3. A small cicatrix; a cicatricula. 4. The mark of stigmatization (q. v.). 5. See *S. folliculi*. 6. Of J. Arnold, one of the gaps between the endothelia forming the wall of blood capillaries. The gaps are filled with cell cement, and it is supposed that at these points the white blood corpuscles emigrate from the capillaries. According to Heitzmann, the s'ta are gaps along the sides of the cells, those at the angles being called stomata. 7. Any mark or distinguishing feature, especially of disease or defect of the nervous system.—**Baker's s'ta**. Callosities on the dorsal surface of the first and second phalanges of the hands produced by kneading dough.—**Hysterical s'ta**. 1. Psychological or somatic s'ta indicative of neurasthenia. 2. The s'ta of stigmatization (q. v.).—**Neurasthenic s'ta**. See *Hysterical s'ta* (1st def.).—**Physical s'ta of degeneration**. Certain variations from the normal type in the configuration of the skull, extremities, or other portions of the body, indicating a low or vicious type of mental development.—**Psychical s'ta**. Of Gilles de la Tourette, certain mental peculiarities characterized by extreme susceptibility to suggestions of a particular kind.—**Somatic s'ta**. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the objective signs of hysteria, neurasthenia, and other neuroses.—**S'ta degenerationis**. See *Physical s'ta of degeneration*.—**S. folliculi**. Ger., *Narbe*. A small non-vascular spot (the macula) near the middle of the thinner and more projecting part of a maturing Graafian vesicle, formed by the convergence of minute blood vessels. At a subsequent period it is devoid of blood and lymph vessels, and its cells are undergoing fatty degeneration. It marks the spot where the vesicle bursts when it is fully matured, and the ovum escapes.—**S'ta hereditatis**. Psychological or somatic s'ta resembling those of an ancestor and attributed to heredity.—**S'ta Malpighi**. The opening of small veins into the larger splenic veins.—**S'ta nativa**. Punctate nævi.—**S'ta nigra**. Black spots caused by the lodgment of particles of gunpowder in the skin.—**S. of the Graafian vesicle**. **S. ovarii**. See *S. folliculi*.—**S'ta rubra**. Red spots (petechiæ) on the skin due to violent coughing or vomiting, to scurvy, or to suppression of the menses.—**Venous s'ta**. Varicose veins of the lower portion of the body and extremities.

STIGMAT'IC. Lat., *stigmaticus*. Fr., *stigmatique*. Ger., *stigmatisch*. Of or pertaining to a stigma.

STIGMATIZA'TION. From *στυγματίζειν*, to brand. Fr., *stigmatisation*. The supposed miraculous impression of marks like those of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain individuals; hence the formation or appearance of bleeding points on the body in consequence of some psychical or nervous morbid state.

STIG'MATOID. Lat., *stigmatoides* (from *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Resembling a stigma.

STIGMATO'SES, *f.*, pl. of *stigmatosis*. Ger., *Stigmatosen*, *erosive Hautkatarrhe*. Erosive catarrhs of the skin; of Auspitz, catarrhal affections of the skin which are primarily of an erosive character, including parasitic and traumatic s.

STIL'BENE. Fr., *stilbène*. Ger., *Stilben*. A substance, C₁₄H₁₂, isomeric with diphenylethylene.

STILLA'TION. See **STILLICIDUM** and **INSTILLATION**.

STILLBORN'. Lat., *natus mortuus*. Fr., *mort-né*. Ger., *stillgeboren*. Dead at the time of birth.

STILLICID'IUM, *n.* From *stilla*, a drop, and *cadere*, to fall. Fr., *stillicide*. Ger., *Tröpfeln*. 1. Effusion of a liquid drop by drop. 2. The bathing of a part by dropping water on it.—**S. lacrimale**, **S. lacrimarum**. See **EPIPHORA** (2d def.).—**S. narium**. Of Bidloo, corryza.—**S. sanguinis**. See **STAXIS**.—**S. urinæ**. Ger., *Harnabträufeln*. Dribbling of urine.—**S. uteri**. See **MENSES stillantes**.—**Virulent s.** Gonorrhœa.

STILLIN'GIA, *f.* From *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist. Fr., *stillingie*. Ger., *Stillingie*. 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *S. silvatica*.—**S. sebifera**. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talghaum*. Chinese tallow tree. The seeds, which yield a fixed oil used externally in medicine and for burning, are thickly coated with a white tallowy substance (stillistearin, or Tangawang fat), said to be nearly pure stearin.—**S. silvatica**. *Excæcaria silvatica*. Its root, the s. of the U. S. Ph., is used as an alterative and especially in secondary syphilis.

STILLISTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide stillistéarique*. Ger., *Stillistearinsäure*. A fatty acid, C₁₅H₃₀O₂, obtained by the saponification of stillistearin.

STILLISTE'ARIN. See under **STILLINGIA sebifera**.

STI'LUS, *m.* 1. See **PENCIL**. 2. A peduncle, especially of the optic thalamus.—**S. dilubilis**. Ger., *Pastenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of dextrin, gum arabic or tragacanth, and some medicament; used in the local treatment of skin diseases.—**S. unguens**. Ger., *Salbenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of rosin, wax, olive oil, and some medicament; used in skin diseases.

STIMATO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). See **STYMATOSIS**.

STIM'MI, *n.* Gr., *στίμμι*. See **ANTIMONY**.

STIM'ULANT. Ger., *stimuli(e)rend*. Stimulating; as a n. (Ger., *Stimuli(e)rmittel*, *Reizmittel*), an agent that stimulates; colloquially, an alcoholic liquor. Cf. **STIMULUS**.—**Diffusible s.** A s. that, administered by the mouth, or hypodermically, acts quickly.

STIM'ULATE. Lat., *stimulare*. Fr., *stimuler*. Ger., *stimuli(e)ren*, *reizen*. 1. To incite or urge on to increased action. 2. To treat with stimulants.

STIMULA'TION. Lat., *stimulatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Reizung*. The act or process or result of stimulating.—**Intramuscular s.** Of Remak, Duchenne's direct muscular faradization.—**Latent s.** The period in which the energy of a muscle rises and sinks after instantaneous s.—**Terminal labile s.** Stroking the tendinous end of a muscle with the cathode so as to affect the entire length of the muscle, the anode being stationary.—**Unipolar s.** The stimulus to a nerve effected by the application of a single electrode of an induction apparatus.

STIM'ULINES, *pl.* Substances supposed to stimulate phagocytosis.

STIM'ULUS, *m.* From *στυγμός*, a pricking. Fr., *aiguillon* (1st def.). Ger., *S.* (1st def.), *Reiz* (1st def.), *Reizung*

(2d def.). 1. An agent or agency that stimulates. 2. The action or result of a stimulant; stimulation.—**Adequate s.** Fr., *suffisant*. Ger., *hinlänglicher Reiz*. That special form of s. which excites the terminal filaments of a nerve distributed to an organ of sense.—**Chemical s.** An irritation of the animal economy or of a separate muscle or nerve, produced by the application of a chemical agent.—**Heterologous s.** An extrinsic (mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical) s. that acts upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course.—**Homologous s.** See *Adequate s.*—**Infallible s.** A weak s., such as is just sufficient to cause a contraction of a frog's heart if applied at the proper time.—**Mechanical s.** An irritation of a nerve or muscle brought about by mechanical means, as by pinching or striking.

STI'PA, *f.* Fr., *stipe*. Weather grass, a genus of grasses.—**S. calamagrostis.** A species used by the Russians as a diuretic.—**S. pennata.** Fr., *étiepe-aigrette*, *stipe à panache*. Feather grass. According to some, the freedom of the Tartars around the Volga from pulmonary disease is due to their daily use of the milk of mares fed upon this grass.

STIPA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *stipare*, to press together. Fr., *stipation*. An accumulation that forms an obstruction.—**S. telæ cellulosaë infantum.** See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

STIRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *στεῖρωσις*. Sterility.

STIR'PICULTURE. The systematic attempt at improving a race or stock by attention to the laws of breeding.

STIR'RUP. See *STAPES*.

STITCH. Fr., *point*. Ger., *Stich*. 1. The product of one complete movement of the needle in the process of sewing; also any variety of sewing (or of surgical suture) produced by the use of a particular kind of such s'es. 2. See *S. pain*.—**Loop s.** Fr., *suture à anse*. Ger., *Schlingennaht*. A form of interrupted suture in which the ends of the threads are collected and tied in a single knot.—**Royal s.** See *Royal SUTURE*.—**S. pain.** A colloquial term for a sharp, sudden pain that comes and goes without apparent cause, appearing in any part of the body.—**Taylor's s.** See *Cobbler's SUTURE*.

STIX'IS, *f.* *Stix'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στιξίς* (from *στιζειν*, to prick). Tattooing.

STOBÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *stobée*. A genus of plants of the *Compositæ*.—**S. heterophylla.** A Cape of Good Hope species, considered lithontriptic and used in renal diseases.

STOE'BE, *f.* *Stœ'bes*. Fr., *stêbé*. 1. The genus *Centaurea*. 2. A genus of composite shrubs.—**S. rhinocerontis.** A species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a digestive tonic.

STOE'CHAS, *f.* *Stœ'chados (-adis)*. Gr., *στοιχάς*. 1. The genus *Lavandula*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering stalk of *Lavandula s.* 3. *Helichrysum s.*

STOECHIOLO'GIA, *f.* See *STOICHIOLGY*.

STOECHIOMET'RIA, *f.* See *STOICHIOMETRY*.

STOECHI'ON, *n.* Gr., *στοιχείον*. See *ELEMENT*.

STOICHIOL'OGY. Lat., *stoichiologia* (from *στοιχείον*, an element, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *stoichologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. The scientific investigation of elements (especially of the chemical elements) or of elementary principles.

STOICHIOM'ETRY. Lat., *stoichiometria* (from *στοιχείον*, an element, and *μετρέω*, to measure). Fr., *stoichiométrie*. Ger., *Stoichiometrie*, *Elementenmessung*. The determination of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds.

STO'MA, *n.* *Stom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *στόμα*. Fr., *stomate*. Ger., *S.*, *Mündung*, *Spaltöffnung* (2d def.). 1. A mouth or opening. 2. A minute opening in a serous membrane, surrounded by a ring of small cuboidal cells and leading into a lymph vessel. 3. See under *STIGMA* (6th def.).

STOMAC'ACE, *f.* -*ac'aces*. Gr., *στομακάκη* (from *στόμα*, the mouth, and *κακός*, evil). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Mundfäule*, *Mundfäulnis*, *Mundkrankheit*. Any severe form of stomatitis.—**S. aphthosa.** See *APHTHÆ*.—**S. gangrenosa.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**S. universalis.** Of Sauvages, *purpura hæmorrhagica*.

STOM'ACH. Gr., *στόμαχος*. Lat., *stomachus*. Fr., *estomac*. Ger., *Magen*. 1. A somewhat conical hollow viscus, with rounded ends, constituting the largest dilatation of the alimentary canal. It is concave above, convex below, with its larger end (the cardia) directed to the left side and situated higher than its smaller extremity (the fundus). On the left side it connects with the œsophagus, on the right with the duodenum. It lies close beneath the diaphragm, and extends on the right side nearly to the liver and below to a point about midway between the diaphragm and the umbilicus. When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and about 5 inches wide at its widest part. It consists of four coats, known as the serous, muscular (made up of longitudinal, circular, and oblique fibres), submucous, and mucous, and is provided with glands concerned in digestion. 2. Popularly, the abdomen.—**Honeycomb s.** See *RETICULUM* (3d def.).—**Hour-glass s.** Fr., *estomac en bissac*. Ger., *sanduhrförmiger Magen*. An hourglass-shaped distortion of the s. from constriction of its median portion by a band of exudation.—**S'ache.** Pain in the s.; popularly, colic. See *CARDIALGIA*.—**S. bucket.** Of Einhorn, a small silver acornlike vessel to which is attached a silk thread; used to obtain a specimen of the gastric contents.—**S. pump.** See under *PUMP*.

STOM'ACHAL. See *GASTRIC*.

STOMACHAL'GIA, *f.* From *στόμαχος*, the stomach, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See *CARDIALGIA*.

STOMACH'IC. Gr., *στομαχικός*. Lat., *stomachicus*. Fr., *stomachique*. 1. Gastric. 2. Acting as a digestive tonic.

STOMACH'ICUM, *n.* A stomachic remedy.

STOMÆMORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *στόμα*, the mouth, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *stomæ-morrhagie*. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the mouth.

STOMATAL'GIA, *f.* From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *stomalgie*. Ger., *Mundschmerz*. Pain in the mouth.

STOMATEL'GIA, *f.* From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *stomalgie*. Ger., *Mundschmerz*. Pain in the mouth.

STOMATEL'GIA, *f.* From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *stomalgie*. Ger., *Mundschmerz*. Pain in the mouth.

STOMATELCO'SIS, *f.* -*el'cise*, -*o'seos (-is)*. From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *stomatelcie*, *stomatelcosie*. Ulceration of the mouth.

STOMAT'IC. Gr., *στοματικός* (from *στόμα*, the mouth). Lat., *stomaticus*. Fr., *stomatique*. Pertaining to a stoma or mouth; as a n., a medicine for affections of the mouth.

STOMATI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *stomatite*. Ger., *Mundentzündung*. Inflammation of the mouth.—**Aphthous s.** See *APHTHÆ*.—**Catarrhal s.** Inflammatory redness and swelling of the oral mucous membrane without ulceration.—**Corrosive s.** 1. See *Gangrenous s.* 2. S. produced by the action of corrosive substances.—**Diabetic s.** S. caused by diabetes.—**Diphtheritic s.** See *Buccal DIPHTHERIA*.—**Epithelial s.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*.—**Epizootic s.** Of Hardy, *apthæ epizootice*.—**Erythematous s.** See *Simple s.*—**Follicular s.** See *APHTHÆ*.—**Gangrenous s.** S. accompanied by gangrene.—**Mercurial s.** S. due to mercurial poisoning.—**Pseudomembranous s.** See *Buccal DIPHTHERIA*.—**Pultaceous s.** See *APHTHÆ*.—**Saturnine s.** S. due to lead poisoning.—**Scorbutic s.** S. occurring in and due to scurvy.—**Septic s.** See *S. septica*.—**Simple s.** An erythematous inflammation of the mouth, especially of its mucous membrane, which occurs in patches, and may be due to heat, cold, irritation of the teeth, etc. It is also caused at times by gastric derangement.—**S. aphthophyta**, **S. aphthosa**,

- S. cremosa.** See **APHTHÆ**.—**S. crouposa.** See **Buccal DIPHThERIA**.—**S. epidemica.** An acute infectious s. occurring epidemically.—**S. erythematosa.** See **Simple s.**—**S. exsudativa.** Of Löwenstamm, s. associated with exudation.—**S. exulcerans.** See **Ulcerative s.**—**S. follicularis, S. fungosa.** See **APHThÆ**.—**S. intertropica.** See **APHThÆ tropicæ**.—**S. leucæmica.** S. caused by leucæmia.—**S. materna.** S. occurring during pregnancy or lactation, due to the enfeeblement of the system incident to those conditions.—**S. membranacea, S. membranosa.** See **Buccal DIPHThERIA**.—**S. mercurialis.** See **Mercurial s.**—**S. nodosa.** S. with the formation of small nodes in the buccal mucosa.—**S. parasitica.** See **APHThÆ**.—**S. pustulosa acerosa.** Aphthæ epizooticæ caused by an *Acarus*.—**S. pustulosa contagiosa.** A contagious form of aphthæ epizooticæ observed in horses.—**S. septica.** S. due to septic infection.—**S. ulcerosa idiopathica.** See **Gangrenous s.**—**S. vesicularis.** See **APHThÆ**.—**Toxic s.** S. due to the local application or ingestion of a poison or to the action of a poison generated in the system.—**Ulcerative s.** S. with ulceration.—**Ulceromembranous s.** Buccal diphtheria with ulceration.—**Vesicular s.** See **APHThÆ**.
- STOMATOC'ACE, f.** -oc'aces. See **STOMACACE**.
- STOMATOCATHAR'SIS, f.** -ar'seos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, and κάθαρσις, a cleansing. Fr., *stomatocatharsie*. Ger., *Mundauwurf*. Salivation.
- STOM'ATOCATHAR'TICUM, n.** See **STOMOCATHARTICUM**.
- STOMATODYN'IA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and δόνην, pain. See **STOMATALGIA**.
- STOMATOIATRI'A, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and ιατρεία, medical treatment. The therapeutics of diseases of the mouth.
- STOM'ATOL.** An antiseptic mouth wash containing terpineol, soap, alcohol, and glycerin, with aromatics.
- STOMATOL'OGY.** From στόμα, the mouth, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology, etc., of the mouth, including dentistry.
- STOMATOMALA'CIA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *stomatomalacie*. A morbid softening of the structures of the mouth.
- STOMATOMEN'IA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and μῆν, a month. Fr., *stomatoménie*. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.
- STOMATO'MIA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and τομή, a cutting. Incision of a mouth (e. g., the os uteri).
- STOMATOMYCO'SIS, f.** -o'seos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, and μύκης, a fungus. Any mycotic affection of the mouth.—**S. oidica.** S. caused by *Oidium albicans*.—**S. sarcinica.** S. caused by *Sarcina*.
- STOMATONECRO'SIS, STOMATON'OMA, f.** -ro'seos (-is) -on'omæ. From στόμα, the mouth, and νέκρωσις, necrosis, or νομή, a corroding ulcer. See **Gangrenous STOMATITIS**.
- STOMATOPAN'US, m.** From στόμα, the mouth, and πανus (q. v.). Fr., *stomatopane*. Swelling of the glands of the mouth.
- STOMATOPATHI'A, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *stomatopathie*. Any disease of the mouth.
- STOMATOPHY'MA, n.** -phym'atos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *stomatophyme*. Ger., *Mundgeschwulst*. Any tumor of the mouth.
- STOM'ATOPLASTY.** From στόμα, the mouth, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *stomatoplastie*. Ger., *Stomatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the mouth, also of the os uteri.
- STOMATOPO(I)E'SIS, f.** -e'seos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, and ποίσις, production. 1. See **STOMATOPLASTY**. 2. Any operation for establishing an aperture of communication.
- STOMATOP'YRA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and πῦρ, fire. See **APHThÆ**.
- STOMATORRHA'GIA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the mouth.
- STOMATORRHE'Æ, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *stomatorrhée*. Ger., *Mundfluss*. Any morbid discharge from the mouth.
- STOM'ATOSCOPE.** From στόμα, the mouth, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., s. Ger., *Stomatoskop*. An apparatus for the visual examination of the mouth cavity.
- STOMATOSEP'SIS, f.** -sep'seos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, and σήψις, putrefaction. See **Septic STOMATITIS**.
- STOMATO'SIS, f.** -o'seos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth. Any disease of the mouth.
- STOMATOSPAS'MUS, m.** From στόμα, the mouth, and σπασμός, a spasm. See **TRISMUS**.
- STOM'ATOTY'PHUS, m.** From στόμα, the mouth, and τύφος, typhus. Ger., *Mundtyphus*. Of Eisenmann, a form of typhus ushered in by lesions of the mouth.
- STOMATU'RIA, f.** From στόμα, the mouth, and οὔρον, urine. Fr., *stomaturie*. Metastasis of the urine to the mouth.
- STOMENCEPH'ALUS, m.** From στόμα, the mouth, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See **STOMOCEPHALUS**.
- STOM'OCATHARTE'RIUM, STOM'OCATHAR'TICUM, n.** From στόμα, the mouth, and καθαρτήριος, or καθαρτικός, purificative. Fr., *stomocathartique*. A mouth-cleansing medicine.
- STOMOCEPH'ALUS, m.** From στόμα, the mouth, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *stomocéphale*. A cyclocephalus in which the upper portion of the face resembles that of a rhinocephalus, while in the lower portion of the face the jaws are rudimentary. There is more or less complete absence of the buccal cavity, with a tuberosity or proboscislike formation where the mouth should be.
- STOMODÆ'UM, n.** Ger., *Kopfdarm, Mundbucht, Mundöffnung, primitive Mundhöhle*. The primitive mouth of the embryo, being the common cavity of the mouth and the nose.
- STOMOMAN'ICON, n.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.
- STO'MOPLASTY.** See **STOMATOPLASTY**.
- STOMOS'CHISIS, f.** -sch'i'seos (-os'chisis). From στόμα, the mouth, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Fr., *stomoschisie*. Fissure of some oral structure, especially cleft palate.
- STOMOT'ICUS.** From στόμα, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth or to inoculation.
- STOMOTOSYR'INX, f.** -in'gos (-is). From στόμα, the mouth, οὖς, the ear, and σύριγξ, a tube. See **Eustachian TUBE**.
- STOMU'RIA, f.** See **STOMATURIA**.
- STONE'POX.** Ger., *Steinpocken*. 1. Varicella solidescens. 2. Variola vaccina atrophica. 3. Acne.
- STOOL.** Gr., *καταβολή* (2d def.), *ἀποβολή* (2d def.), *κοιλία* (3d def.). Lat., *dejectio* (2d def.), *fæces* (3d def.). Fr., *garde-robe* (1st def.), *selle*. Ger., *Stuhl, Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. A seat or chair, especially one arranged for evacuation of the bowels. 2. The discharge of fæces. 3. The matter evacuated from the bowels.—**Bilious s's.** Discharges in bilious diarrhoea, and also after the purgative use of calomel. When bile is in abundance in the s's their color is yellowish or yellowish-brown; this becomes darker after exposure to the air. If the alimentary tube is in a decidedly acid condition the bilious s's are green.—**Caddy s's.** The evacuations in yellow fever, which resemble fine, dark, sandy mud.—**Fatty s's.** S's in which fat is present, observed in diseases of the pancreas.—**Mucous s's.** S's consisting entirely or partly of mucus; observed in certain intestinal inflammations.—**Rice-water s's.** Watery s's of serum containing detached epithelium and liquid fæces, resembling rice water; observed in cholera.
- STOP'PING.** The operation of plugging a dental cavity.

STO'RAX, *m.* and *f.* *Sto'raxis*. Fr., *s. sec* (1st def.). Ger., *fester S.* (1st def.). 1. True *s.*; a fragrant solid resin, somewhat like benzoin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinalis*. It was highly esteemed by the ancients, but does not now occur in commerce. 2. See *Liquid s.*—**AMYGDALOID s.** Lat., *styrax amygdaloides*. Fr., *s. amygdaloïde*. Ger., *Mandels'*. A variety with a vanillalike odor, consisting of dry, brittle masses composed chiefly of yellowish, agglutinated tears; produced, according to some, by the *Styrax officinalis*; according to others, identical with amygdaloid benzoin.—**LIQUID s.** Fr., *styrax liquide* (ou *purifié*). Ger., *flüssiger S.* A resin obtained from the bark, the inner bark [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] of *Liquidambar orientalis*. The purified *s.* of the Br. Ph. is translucent and of a yellow-brown color. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two grades of *s.*, one of which, the *s. purifié*, is purified by melting and straining; and several other ph's order that the *s.* be purified before use. In its recent state it smells of bitumen or naphthalin. It is soluble in an equal weight of alcohol, is melted by a moderate degree of heat, and at a higher temperature takes fire and burns with a white flame. It contains storesin, styracin, and several other compound ethers, about 0.4 per cent. of an essential oil, small proportions of a fragrant substance (vanillin) and benzoic acid, and a hydrocarbon which exists both as a liquid (styrol) and as a solid (metastyrol). Liquid *s.* is stimulant and expectorant, but is now rarely used, except, mixed with linseed oil, as an application in scabies and as an ingredient of the compound tincture of benzoin.

STO'RESIN. A substance, $C_{36}H_{58}O_3$, forming an important constituent of liquid storax and occurring in two isomeric forms.

STOUT. A strong variety of porter.

STRABILIS'MUS, *m.* See STRABISMUS.

STRABIS'MIC. Fr., *louchant* (1st def.), *strabique* (2d def.), *louche* (2d def.). Ger., *strabitisches*, *schielend* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to strabismus. 2. Affected with strabismus.

STRABISMOM'ETER. From *στραβισμός*, a squinting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount or degree of deviation from the normal position in a squinting eye.

STRABIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *στραβισμός*. Fr., *strabisme*. Ger., *S.*, *Strabosität*, *Schielen*. Squinting; an inability to bring the visual axes of both eyes to bear simultaneously on one point, the axis of vision of one eye always deviating in a certain direction from the object. It may be the result of overaction, or faulty insertion, weakness, or of paralysis of a muscle.—**Absolute latent s. divergens**. *S.* in which the latent divergence is present for all distances, though more marked for the near point.—**Apparent s.** Convergent or divergent *s.* in which neither eye moves when the other is closed; due to retinal incongruence.—**Concomitant s.** *S.* in which the movements of the squinting eye accompany those of the normal one. When the affected eye is used for fixation, the associated deviation of the eye generally used for fixation is equal to the usual deviation of the squinting eye.—**Convergent s.** That variety of *s.* in which the one eye deviates inward toward the nose, so that its visual axis, when prolonged, crosses that of the other eye in front of the point of fixation.—**Divergent s.** *S.* in which one eye deviates outward toward the temple, so that the optic axes never meet, but continually diverge from one another if prolonged.—**Downward s.** See *S. deorsum vergens*.—**Dynamic s.** A tendency or inclination to convergence or divergence, which, under ordinary circumstances, is overcome in the interest of binocular single vision, but which can be detected by the help of vertically refracting prisms. See INSUFFICIENCY of the ocular muscles and HETEROPHORIA.—**External s.** See *Divergent s.*—

Intermittent s. Of Noyes, *s.* in which there are periods during which the axes of the eyes are normal.—**Internal s.** See *Convergent s.*—**Latent s. convergens**, **Latent s. divergens**. See *Dynamic s.*—**Monolateral s.** See *Unilateral s.*—**Paralytic s.** *S.* due to paralysis of an ocular muscle. It is distinguished from ordinary or concomitant *s.* by the fact that the deviation occurs only when the eye is turned in the direction in which the paralyzed muscle would turn the eye, and that this deviation, instead of being constant, increases more and more as the eye is turned in this direction. Later on, a further deviation occurs from spastic contracture of the antagonist of the paralyzed muscle.—**Periodic s.** *S.* observed in hypermetropia or myopia, occurring only when accommodation is made for near points, but not when fixation is made for distance.—**Relative latent s. divergens**. Exophoria in which the latent divergence is only present in near vision, while for all other distances, even under the covering hand, the axes of the eyes are parallel.—**S. adnatus**. Congenital *s.*; rarely observed.—**S. alternans**. Concomitant *s.* in which sometimes one eye deviates, sometimes the other.—**S. convergens**. See *Convergent s.*—**S. convergens inconstans**, **S. convergens periodicus**. A periodic convergent *s.*—**S. convergens spasticus**. A form of periodic convergent squint so called from the sudden, spasmodic appearance of the deviation.—**S. deorsum vergens**. *S.* in which the squinting eye turns downward below the point of fixation of the other eye.—**S. divergens**, **S. externus**. See *Divergent s.*—**S. incongruens**. Of von Graefe, *s.* due to incongruity of the retina.—**S. internus**. See *Convergent s.*—**S. muscularis**. *S.* due to muscular action.—**S. necessarius**. Of Cullen, *s.* caused by some change in the form or tissues of the eye.—**S. paralyticus**. See *Paralytic s.*—**S. periodicus**. See *Periodic s.*—**S. spasticus**. *S.* due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle; occurring either as a symptom of epilepsy or other central nervous affection, or due to the contracture of the antagonist of a paralyzed muscle.—**S. supernus**, **S. sursumvergens**, **Upward s.** *S.* in which the squinting eye turns upward beyond the point of fixation of the other eye.—**Unilateral s.** *S.* in which the transfer of the squint from one eye to the other does not occur spontaneously, but is artificially induced by covering the eye ordinarily employed in fixation.

STRABOM'ETER. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See STRABISMOMETER.

STRABOS'ITAS, *f.* -a'tis. See STRABISMUS.

STRABOT'OMY. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *τομή*, a cutting. The operation for the cure of squint. It consists in dividing the conjunctiva over the line of insertion of the tendon of the contracted muscle, opening the sheath more or less extensively with scissors, passing a strabismus hook beneath the tendon of the muscle, separating it from the underlying eyeball, and dividing it with scissors close to the line of implantation in the sclerotic.

STRAIN. From *stringere*, to draw tight. The action or effect of bringing to bear on a structure an amount of force sufficient to endanger or impair its integrity, or of throwing on an organ too great or too long continued an amount of work.—**Cardiac s.** Cardiac irritability due to severe or protracted exercise or labor.—**Eye s.** Straining of the accommodation of the eye, also any morbid condition resulting therefrom.

STRAIT. Gr., *στενοχωρία*. Lat., *angustia*. Fr., *détroit*. Ger., *Enge*. A contracted passage.—**Inferior s. of the pelvis**. Fr., *détroit inférieur du bassin*. The lower contracted portion of the pelvic canal; bounded in front by the lower extremity of the symphysis pubis, behind by the tip of the coccyx, and on each side by the lower border of the ischium.—**Superior s. of the pelvis**. Fr., *détroit supérieur du bassin*. The brim, or

inlet, of the pelvis; the upper boundary of the true pelvis.

STRAM'ONIN. Fr., *stramonine*. A substance obtained from *Datura stramonium*.

STRAMO'NIUM, n. Fr., *stramoine*, *pomme épineuse* (3d def.). Ger., *Dornapfel* (3d def.), *Stechapfel* (3d def.).

1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Datura*. 2. Of Baillon, a section of *Datura*. 3. *Datura s.*—**Extractum stramonii**. Fr., *extrait de stramoine*. Ger., *Stechapfelsamenextrakt*. An extract made from the seeds [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] of *s.*, or from the leaves [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], of *Datura s.*—**Extractum stramonii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of the seeds of *Datura s.*—**S. leaves**. Lat., *stramonii folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *herba stramonii*. Fr., *feuilles de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Stechapfelblätter*, *Stachelnussblätter*, *Dornapfelblätter*. Thorn apple leaves; the leaves of *Datura s.*—**S. seed**. Lat., *stramonii semen* [U. S. Ph. (seu semina [Br. Ph.])], *semen stramonii* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *semence* (ou *graines*) de *stramoine*, *stramoine* (*semence*). The seeds of *Datura s.*—**S. spinosum**, **S. vulgare**, **S. vulgatum**. *Datura s.*—**Tinctura seminis stramonii**, **Tinctura stramonii**. Ger., *Stechapfelsamentinktur*. A tincture of the seeds of *Datura s.*—**Unguentum stramonii** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment made by boiling 60 parts of *s.* leaves with 168 of lard till the moisture is consumed, expressing, and adding 2 parts of yellow wax for each 12 of the mixture.

STRAN'GALIS, f. Gr., *στραγγαλῖς*. An induration, especially in a woman's breast.

STRAN'GLES. Ger., *Strengel*, *Strenge*. In the horse, a febrile disease generally attacking young animals and terminating in the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the areolar tissue of the submaxillary space. The symptoms of choking give rise to this name.—**Bastard s.** An acute suppurative inflammation of the lymphatics of the submaxillary region and sometimes of the salivary glands, with a tendency to suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic system of other parts.

STRAN'GULATED. Fr., *strangulé*. Ger., *stranguli(e)rt*. In a state of strangulation.

STRANGULA'TIO, f. -o'nis. See STRANGULATION.—**S. uteri**. An old term for hysteria.

STRANGULATION. Gr., *πνιγμός* (1st def.), *πνιξ* (2d def.). Lat., *strangulatio* (from *strangulare*, to choke), *strangulismus*. Fr., *s.*, *étranglement*. Ger., *S.*, *Erdrosselung*. 1. The act of choking; the state of being asphyxiated by choking. 2. A constriction; the state of being constricted so as to endanger the life of the part shut off by the stricture.—**Internal s.** Interference with the normal functions of an organ or part by means of mechanical pressure, e. g., such as may be brought to bear in twists of the intestines and by twisting the pedicle of a tumor.—**Intrasaccular s.** Fr., *étranglement intrasacculaire*. *S.* of a hernia by a constriction situated within the sac.

STRANGU'RIA, f. See STRANGURY.—**S. cruenta**. See CYSTORRHAGIA.

STRAN'GURY. Gr., *στραγγουρία* (from *στραγξ*, a drop, and *οὐρον*, urine). Lat., *stranguria*. Fr., *strangurie*. Ger., *Harnbeschwerde*, *Harnzwang*. Urination by painful, spasmodic effort.

STRAP'PER. An apparatus for binding up a part by means of strips of flexible material.

STRAP'PING. 1. The process of applying straps; specifically, that of subjecting a part to compression or giving it support by the methodical application of strips of adhesive plaster. 2. Strips of adhesive plaster, also any material for use as straps.

STRATIO'TES, m. -o'tu. Gr., *στρατιώτης*. Fr., *stratiote*. Ger., *Wasserfeder*, *Wasserschceer*, *Krebsscheer*. Water soldier; a genus of plants of the *Hydrocharideæ*.—**S. aloides**. Fr., *s. à feuilles d'aloès*. Water houseleek; used by the ancients in erysipelas and as a vulnerary.

The leaves are emollient and refrigerant, and in India are applied to hemorrhoids.

STRA'TUM, n. From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr., *strate*, *couche*. Ger., *S.*, *Schicht*. See LAYER (1st def.).—**External molecular s.** A thin layer of fibrillæ, with intervening granular matter, connected with the lateral branches of Müller's fibres.—**Flesh s.** See *Parietal MESOBLAST*.—**Granular s.** See *S. granulosum*.—**Intermediate s. of the blastoderm**. See *MESOBLAST* (1st def.).—**Interolivary s.** Of Spitzka, a tract of fibres which extends between the internal accessory olivary body, the rhapshe, and the pyramidal tract; surmised by him to be continuous with the columns of Goll and Burdach in the spinal cord.—**Ligneous s.** Lat., *s. lignum*. Fr., *couche ligneuse*. One of the layers (observed on cross section of the trunk of a tree as annual rings) forming the woody, solid portion of a dicotyledonous plant.—**Mucous s.** See *HYPOBLAST* (1st def.), *LAMELLA mucosa*, and *RETE mucosum*.—**Serous s.**, **Skin s.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**S. adiposum**. A layer of subcutaneous tissue containing fat.—**S. arymembranosum**. See *THYR(E)OARYTENOIDEUS superior medialis*.—**S. bacillatum retinæ**. See *Bacillar LAYER of the retina*.—**S. bacillorum**. See *Bacillary LAYER*.—**S. basale**. See under *S. corneum (epidermidis)*.—**S. Bowmani**. See *Bowman's LAYER*.—**S. cellularum pyramidalium**. 1. See *Claustal FORMATION*. 2. The fifth (according to some, the sixth) layer of the hippocampus major, made up of pyramidal ganglion cells.—**S. cellulosum (placentæ)**. The cellular layer of the maternal placenta, as distinguished from the *s. spongiosum*.—**S. cellulosum of the cochlea**. The cellular layer found in the spiral canal of the cochlea, which brings about the connection of the nerve bundles entering the cochlea with those in the lamina spiralis.—**Strata cerebelli primaria**. The principal laminæ, or folia, of the cerebellum.—**Strata cerebelli secundaria** [Gordon]. The secondary laminæ of the cerebellum.—**S. cerebelli tertiarium**. One of the smallest subdivisions of the cerebellar laminæ.—**S. chor(i)ocapillare**. See *CHORIOCAPILLARIS*.—**S. ciliare**. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum that is situated along the margin of the lid.—**S. cinereum**. The second layer of gray matter in the anterior corpora quadrigemina, sometimes described as the nucleus. It is composed largely of neuroglia, containing numbers of small ganglion cells.—**S. complexum et profundum pontis**. Of Edinger, those fibres from the pes that dip in between the fibres of the crusts.—**S. complexum pontis**. See *S. superficiale pontis*.—**S. conjunctivum extra peritonæum**. The continuation of the peritonæum in the region of the uterus.—**S. convolutum**. An important layer of large pyramidal cells seen in a section through the hippocampus major. It is prolonged into the pes hippocampi, its free border forming the point of the uncus.—**S. corneum (epidermidis)**. Fr., *couche cornée* (ou *cornéenne*). Ger., *eigentliche Epidermis*, *Hornschicht*. The true epidermis; the corneous or most superficial layer of the epidermis, consisting of transparent flattened cells, closely packed together and devoid both of nuclei and of granules. Unna divided the *s. corneum* into four layers, according to their different color reactions under perosmic acid, etc. They are the (1) superficial (Ger., *Endschicht*), (2) middle, (3) superficial basement (*s. superbasale*), and (4) basement (*s. basale*) layers. The fourth, the *s. lucidum* of Oehl, is subdivided into two layers, the first of which is the thicker and denser.—**S. corticale**. See *Cerebral CORTEX*.—**S. cutaneum**. The external dermic layer of the membrana tympani.—**S. cylindricum**. Ger., *Cylindierzellschicht*. The layer of columnar cells in the rete mucosum next the corium.—**S. cylindrorum**. See *Bacillar LAYER of the retina*.—**S. dentatum**. See *S. spinosum*.—**S. epitrichiale** [Kerbert]. The special outer or ectal layer of the embryonic epidermis in vertebrates; a kind

of envelope inclosing the whole body, and not supposed to take part in the formation of appendages, except, perhaps, feathers.—**S. externum orbicularis oris.** The subcutaneous portion of the orbicularis oris.—**S. externum ovuli Graafiani.** See **THECA folliculi**.—**S. fibriliosum.** Ger., *Nervenfascerschicht*, *Opticusfaserschicht*. The innermost s. of the retina, made up of fibres of the optic nerve consisting of axis cylinders only.—**S. gangliosum (retinæ).** A layer of multipolar, nucleated ganglion cells external to the expansion of the optic nerve.—**S. gelatinosum.** The fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, consisting of large ganglion cells with branching processes.—**S. germinativum.** See **GERMINAL SPOT**.—**S. globulosum retinæ.** See **S. gangliosum**.—**S. glomerulosum.** Fr., *zone de papilles*. Ger., *Knäuelschicht*. The second layer of the olfactory lobe, counting from the ventral side. It is between the s. olfactorium and the s. gelatinosum, and is characterized by the olfactory glomeruli (see **GLOMERULUS olfactorius**).—**S. granulosum.** Fr., *couche rouillée*. Ger., *Körnerschicht*, *Zellenschicht*, *Zellenzone*, *Kernels*, *rostfarbene Schicht*. A layer of very small cells or of cells containing many granules, such as (1) the layer of minute cells in the cerebellum between the cells of Purkinje and the medullary substance; (2) a layer of minute ganglion cells imbedded in a mass of medullated nerve fibres, found in the olfactory lobe between the medullary ring and the s. gelatinosum; (3) the s. of small cells in the cerebral cortex between the formation of the cornu Ammonis and the claustral formation; (4) the s. granulosum epidermidis.—**S. granulosum epidermidis.** Ger., *Körnchenzellenschicht*. A layer of lozenge-shaped or trapezoid-shaped cells containing numerous coarse roundish granules of eleidin that strongly refract light and render the epidermis more or less opaque. It covers the rete mucosum, and is itself covered by the s. lucidum.—**S. granulosum (retinæ) externum.** Ger., *äussere Körnerschicht*, *Schicht der Nervenansätze*. A layer of several strata of oval nuclei contained in a reticulated matrix immediately internal to the membrana limitans externa, which have processes connected with a retinal rod or cone.—**S. granulosum (retinæ) internum.** See **INTERNAL GRANULE LAYER**.—**S. horizontale.** That portion of the arciform fibres which covers the surface of the anterior pyramids immediately adjacent to the anterior median fissure.—**S. horizontale superius.** See **S. musculare urethræ superius**.—**S. inferius constrictoris urethræ.** See **GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE**.—**S. intermedium.** Ger., *Zwischenschicht* (1st def.). 1. Of Meynert, a band of nerve fibres in the substantia nigra. 2. The mesoderm. 3. See **S. lucidum**.—**S. intermedium pedunculi.** See **S. intermedium** (1st def.).—**S. intermedium thalami.** One of the subdivisions of the subthalamic regions.—**S. internum circulare.** See **S. musculare circulare urethræ**.—**S. internum orbicularis oris.** The deep portion of the orbicularis oris.—**S. laciniosum**, **S. lacunosum.** A layer of loose nerve fibres and lymph spaces seen in a section made through the hippocampus major, continuous with the s. radiatum.—**S. lemnisci (tegimenti).** See **INFERIOR LEMNISCUS**.—**S. ligneum.** See **Ligneous s.**—**S. lucidum.** Of Oehl, a translucent layer of the epidermis, consisting of from four to six layers of clear transparent cells, with indefinite outlines and traces of a nucleus. It forms the deeper portion of the s. corneum proper, and separates it from the s. granulosum.—**S. malpighianum**, **S. Malpighii.** See **RETE mucosum**.—**S. marginale.** A thin medullary lamina of nerve substance on the upper free surface of the fascia dentata.—**S. medianum.** A layer of nerve fibres which pass horizontally through the spinal cord, connecting the anterior and posterior extremities of the arciform fibres.—**S. medianum horizontale.** See **S. horizontale**.—**S. medianum horizontale pontis Varolii.** The raphe of the pons Varolii.—**S. medium cutis.** See **CORIUM** (1st def.).—**S. medullare.**

See **S. fibrosum** and **S. olfactorium**.—**S. medullare medium.** See **S. lacunosum**.—**S. moleculare.** Ger., *zellenfreier Rindensaum* (3d def.). 1. Any layer appearing to be composed of minute granules without definite structure. 2. A thin layer of finely reticulated neuroglia, devoid of nerve cells, between the s. lacunosum and the superficial medullary lamina in the hippocampus major. 3. The second layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting mainly of neuroglia and fine nerve fibres, with but few ganglion cells.—**S. mortificatum** [Wendt]. The outermost layer of epidermis, consisting of the flat, dead epithelia.—**S. mucosum (epidermidis).** See **RETE mucosum**.—**S. musculare circulare urethræ.** Muscular fibres beneath the constrictor urethræ, surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra.—**S. musculare linguæ longitudinale.** See **LINGUALIS inferior**.—**S. musculare linguæ perpendiculare.** Vertical muscular fibres in the tongue.—**S. musculare linguæ transversum.** See **TRANSVERSUS linguæ**.—**S. musculare transversum urethræ inferius.** See **TRANSVERSUS perinæi profundus**.—**S. musculare urethræ (seu transversum) superius.** Muscular fibres embracing the prostate, continuous with the s. musculare circulare urethræ.—**S. nigrum.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**S. of Oehl.** See **S. lucidum**.—**S. of Remak.** A narrow layer of medullated nerve fibres just beneath the first layer of the cortex cerebri.—**S. of visual cells.** A retinal layer, subdivided into the bacillary layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the internal granule layer.—**S. olfactorium.** Ger., *Nervenfascerschicht*. The ventral layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting of olfactory nerve fibres.—**S. opticum.** The third layer of fine nerve fibres in the corpora quadrigemina.—**S. orbitale.** See **ORBICULARIS oculi, pars orbitalis**.—**S. oriens.** Scattered fusiform cells that are representations of the cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, forming, according to Obersteiner, the sixth layer of the cornu Ammonis.—**S. palpebrale.** See **ORBICULARIS oculi, pars palpebralis**.—**S. profundum pontis.** Deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii.—**S. proligerum.** Fr., *couche prolifère*. 1. The discus proligerus, including the cumulus proligerus. 2. See **MEMBRANA granulosa**.—**S. radiatum.** Of Kupfer, one of the deep layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of radiating nerve fibres.—**S. reticulare.** See **RETICULAR FORMATION**.—**S. reticulare cutis.** See **CORIUM** (1st def.) and cf. **RETICULAR LAYER of the corium**.—**S. reticulatum.** See **RETICULAR FORMATION**.—**S. semilunare (cochlæ).** See **LIGAMENTUM spirale**.—**S. spinosum.** Ger., *Stachelschicht*. A layer of prickle cells.—**S. spinosum epidermidis.** The rete mucosum, especially the portion of it made up of prickle cells.—**S. spongiosum (placentæ).** The spongy layer of the maternal placenta.—**S. striatum.** A layer of nerve fibres forming the inner lamina of the hippocampal gyrus.—**S. subpapillare.** See **S. vasculosum cutis**.—**S. subthalamicum.** See **SUBTHALAMIC REGION**.—**S. superbasale.** See under **S. corneum**.—**S. superficiale pontis.** Ger., *oberflächliche Brückenfasern*. Transverse bundles of fibres upon the ventral surface of the pons Varolii.—**S. superius constrictoris urethræ.** See **S. musculare urethræ superius**.—**S. supravasculare.** See **S. uteri supravasculare**.—**S. thyre(o)aryepiglotticum.** See **DEPRESSOR epiglottidis**.—**S. thyre(o)membranosum.** See **THYREOEPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**S. transversale**, **S. transversum.** See **ARCIFORM FIBRES**.—**S. transversum urethrale.** See **S. musculare urethræ superius**.—**S. uteri intravasculare.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus internal to the s. vasculare.—**S. uteri submucosum.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus immediately beneath the mucous membrane.—**S. uteri subserosum.** The outer muscular layer of the uterus.—**S. uteri supravasculare.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus consisting principally of longitudinal fibres.—**S. (uteri) vasculare.** The middle por-

tion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus, made of interlacing fibres and blood vessels.—**S. vasculosoner-veum**. See *S. fibrillosum*.—**S. vasculosum**. See *TUNICA vasculosa*.—**S. vasculosum cutis**. That portion of the corium just beneath the papillae, occupied by a network of blood vessels which run parallel to the surface and from which vascular loops are distributed to the papillae.—**S. zonale**. Ger., *Gürtelschicht* (2d def.). 1. Of Arnold, the layer formed by the annular arrangement of the arciform fibres around each half of the spinal cord. 2. A layer of reticular substance in the subthalamie tegmental region; it consists of bundles of white fibres which extend from the crura.—**S. zonale corporis quadrigemini**. A thin layer of white nervous tissue upon the outer surface of the corpus quadrigeminum.—**S. zonale corporis striati**. A thin layer of intercrossing nerve fibres and bundles on the free surface of the striatum and callosum.—**S. zonale thalami**. See *S. zonale* (2d def.).—**Vascular s.** See *Visceral MESOBLAST*.

STREAK. Lat., *stria*. Fr., *strie*, *ligne*. Ger., *Streif*, *Streifen*. A line or stripe.—**Abdominal s's**. See under *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**Germinal s.** See *Primitive s.*—**Medullary s.** See *Medullary GROOVE*.—**Primitive s.** Lat., *nota primitiva*. Fr., *ligne primitive* (ou *axiale*). Ger., *Primitivstreif*, *Primitivstreifen*, *Axenstreifen*. Syn.: *axial plate*, *primitive trace*. In embryology, a temporary structure consisting of a sickle-shaped opacity (which becomes a straplike thickening) of the germinal disc of the blastoderm, starting from that side of the disc which afterward becomes the narrow end, and gradually extending to or beyond the centre of the transparent area; a linear or straplike mass of cells formed by direct proliferation from the lower (inner) cells of the epiblast, constituting the origin of the mesoblast. It is the first indication of the lineaments of the future embryo. Supposed by some writers to be the vestige of a blastopore.—**Purkinje's elliptical light s's**. An appearance seen by Purkinje while looking at a glowing sponge in darkness. When the image of the sponge lay on the inner side of the point of fixation, there appeared two horns running transversely outward from the margin of the illuminating image, with the convexities upward and downward, so as to inclose an ellipse between the object and the entrance of the optic nerve.

STREAM'LESS. Ger., *stromlos*. Devoid of electrical currents (said of fresh, intact muscles, which do not manifest the active phenomena of dying muscles). Cf. *Difference THEORY*.

STREBLO'SIS, *f.* -*lo'seos* (-is). Gr., *στρέβλωσις*. See *DISLOCATION*.

STREB'LUS, *m.* From *στρεβλός*, twisted. Fr., *stréblus*. A genus of plants of the *Urticaceæ*.—**S. asper**. Ger., *Schweifbeere*. A tropical Asiatic tree or shrub. The root is used in epilepsy and inflammatory swellings, and is applied to boils and, in fevers, to the whole body. The juice is astringent and antiseptic.

STREM'MA, *n.* *Strem'matos* (-is). Gr., *στρέμμα* (from *στρέφειν*, to twist). See *SPRAIN*.

STREPH'OTOME. From *στρέφειν*, to turn, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument resembling a corkscrew. It is used for maintaining invagination of the sac of an inguinal hernia, and at the same time approximating the tendinous structures which it transfixes in its screwlike passage, for the cure of the hernia.

STREPITO'SUS. Noisy, strident. See *ANGINA strepitosa*.

STREP'ITUS, *m.* *Strep'itus*. From *strepere*, to make a noise. A noise, a sound.—**S. aurium**. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—**S. coriaceus**. A sound like the creaking of leather heard on auscultation.—**S. uterinus**. See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.

STREP'SIS, *f.* *Strep'seos* (-is). Gr., *στρέψις*. See *TOR-SION*.

STREPTOCOCCÆ'MIA, *f.* From *στρεπτός*, twisted, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αίμα*, blood. A morbid condition caused by the presence of streptococci in the blood.

STREPTOCOCC'US, *m.* From *στρεπτός*, twisted, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *streptococque*. Ger., *S.* Of Billroth, a micrococcus forming with other micrococci chaplet-like chains. In Saccardo's system, it is distinguished as a genus from *Micrococcus*, not only by the moniliform threads, but especially by the presence of arthrospores instead of endospores.—**Bonome's s.** A s. obtained from the exudations of the cerebrospinal meninges and from hæmorrhagic extravasations in the lungs in cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. It does not grow upon blood serum or readily upon any artificial culture medium, and soon loses its pathogenic power when cultivated through a few successive generations.—**S. acidi lactici**. Of Grotenfeld, a spherical or oval coccus, from 0.5 to 1 μ long and $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a μ thick; a non-liquefying s. forming spherical white colonies on gelatin plates. It is found in coagulated milk in Finland.—**S. aethiobius**. A species occurring in human urine. The spheres are 1.25 to 2 μ in diameter, and form chains composed of from 3 to 10 cocci. It liquefies gelatin. On gelatin plates, after two days, small white points appear, which somewhat slowly become disc-shaped, and of a dark-gray color.—**S. albus**. Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. growing in flat circular colonies; found in Freiburg water.—**S. alvearis**. *Cryptococcus alveareus*.—**S. ambratus**. A species found in the exudations of the lungs, pus from the nose, and other secretions of sucking calves infected with a form of pneumonia (*pneumonitis vitulorum lactantium*). It consists of more or less elongated filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci 1 μ in diameter. In gelatin cultures it forms club-shaped colonies. Its inoculations are innocuous to rabbits and guinea pigs, but reproduce the pneumonia in calves.—**S. aphthicola**. A species occurring among the epidemic cells and blood globules and in the milk of domestic animals with the foot and mouth disease (formerly supposed to be caused by *Saccharomyces albianus*). The filaments are composed of pale, globular cocci 2 μ in diameter.—**S. articulum**. Ger., *S. bei Diphtherie*. The micrococcus of diphtheria; a species composed of spherical cocci from 0.3 to 1 μ in diameter, arranged in chains, often very long, containing each 100 or more cocci. It occurs on and in the diseased mucous membrane in various forms of diphtheria, but, according to its discoverer, Loeffler, is an accidental accompaniment, and not the cause of the disease, although it may produce local or general complications. It is pathogenic to mice, proving fatal in more than one half of the cases in which subcutaneous inoculations or injections of the cultivations are made. If the cultivations are injected into the veins of rabbits, suppuration of the joints is produced in from four to six days, and in the majority of cases death gradually ensues.—**S. bombycis**. An organism consisting of oval cocci having a maximum length of 1.5 μ single or united in straight or curved chains of from 2 to 8; found in great numbers in the juices of the stomach and intestines of silkworms having an infectious disease in which the larva after death becomes soft and finally filled with gases and a blackish-brown putrid fluid.—**S. brevis**. Of von Lingsheim, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing more rapidly in the usual culture media than *S. pyogenes*. It occurs in the mouth in aphthæ, stomatitis, pharyngitis, and in health.—**S. cadaveris**. Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing in a decidedly acid medium at ordinary temperatures. It occurs in short chains and has a diameter of 0.5 μ . It was found in the liver of a person that had died of yellow fever.—**S. Charrini**. Fr., *microbe de la septicémie consécutive au charbon*. A species found by Charrin

in the blood of all the viscera, in the urine, and in the faeces of rabbits which had died of anthrax. The filaments are composed of spherical or oval hyaline cocci. Subcutaneous inoculations kill rabbits in from 18 to 48 hours, producing oedema at the point of injection and great swelling of the spleen.—*S. cinnabareus*. A species consisting of short chains of spherical cocci, often found on old cultivations. The colonies grow very slowly, forming in about eight days on gelatin, without liquefying it, a knoblike elevation of a cinnabar color.—*S. coli gracilis*. See *S. gracilis*.—*S. conglomeratus*. A s. occurring in masses made up of chains of cocci and forming firm white scales at the bottom of the tube of a bouillon culture. It is very pathogenic for mice. It is obtained from scarlet fever patients.—*S. coronatus*. A species obtained from cultures of air at Göttingen, Germany. The cocci are spherical, about $1\ \mu$ in diameter, and united in short chains or sometimes in zoogloea. In gelatin, which it liquefies, this s. forms after two days whitish-yellow points surrounded by a depressed zone.—*S. coryzæ contagiosæ equorum*. See SCHUETZIA *equi*.—*S. cystitidis*. A species that renders the urine ammoniacal and causes suppuration in rabbits.—*S. desidens*. A s. observed in cultures at Göttingen, Germany, occurring as very small, spherical cocci united in short chains. After two days the colonies are punctiform and whitish-yellow; they somewhat slowly become disc-shaped, ovate, with one margin often sinuous, and granular superficially. It softens gelatin at first, and eventually liquefies it.—*S. diphtheriticus*. See *S. articularum*.—*S. endocarditicus*. One of the microorganisms found in ulcerative endocarditis and other diseased states of the heart. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.5 to $1\ \mu$ in diameter, arranged in chains often accumulated compactly in large heaps. Cf. BACILLI of *endocarditis* (under BACILLUS).—*S. equi*. See SCHUETZIA *equi*.—*S. erysipelatis*, *S. erysipelatos*. The exciting agent of erysipelas. It occurs as very minute cocci, 0.3 to $0.4\ \mu$ in diameter, hardly distinguished from *S. pyogenes* except that in stroke cultivations the colonies are more opaque and whitish and show at the periphery numerous projecting chains which give to the cultivation a dendritic appearance. The organism occurs, however, only in erysipelas, while *S. pyogenes* is present in about half of all forms of suppuration. Inoculations of pure cultivations in man and animals produce erysipelas without suppuration; such inoculations have been made with good therapeutic results on patients suffering from malignant tumors, which have improved or entirely disappeared after recovery from the induced attack of erysipelas.—*S. fermenti*. A species consisting of spherical cocci, $0.2\ \mu$ in diameter, arranged chiefly in the form of chains, found in wine and various other saccharine liquids, which it converts into a thick, tenacious mass by developing a form of gum called by Bechamp *viscose*.—*S. flexuosus*. A s. found in the buccal cavity and in pus in cases of erysipelas. It forms in bouillon cultivations long serpentine chains with a non-coherent sediment. After division the cells are circular or oval.—*S. giganteus urethræ*. Of Lustgarten, a spherical coccus, 0.8 to $1\ \mu$ in diameter, occurring in chains often united in thick tangled masses. It is aerobic and forms elongated droplike colonies on gelatin plates; found in the normal urethra.—*S. gracilis*. A non-pathogenic species consisting of spherical cocci often arranged in the form of the letter S, found in the intestines and excrement of carnivorous animals and also of newborn children. It rapidly liquefies gelatin plates, forming very small dark colonies with well-defined borders.—*S. hæmatosaprus*. A s. found in putrefying blood, etc. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.7 to $0.8\ \mu$ in diameter, rather loosely united in long flexuose chains.—*S. havanaensis*. Of Sternberg, a micrococcus from 0.6 to $0.9\ \mu$

in diameter, occurring in long chains of cocci in pairs. It was found in the vomit of a yellow-fever patient.—*S. hydrophoborum*. Ger., *S. bei Rabies*. A common organism in the brain of rabid animals. The cocci are spherical, from 0.5 to $0.7\ \mu$ in diameter, and are arranged in very short chains. In the lowest layer of agar-agar it slowly forms whitish points at the temperature of the body. In gelatin, which it liquefies, the colonies grow very slowly, forming heaps which are dense in the middle and loose at the periphery of the cultivation.—*S. indicus*. See *S. mesenterioides*.—*S. influenzae*. A s. consisting of numerous filaments composed of very small, globular, hyaline cocci from 0.5 to $0.8\ \mu$ in diameter; found in the blood and exudations of horses and asses affected with influenza.—*S. insectorum*. A s. occurring as oval cocci 0.7 to $1\ \mu$ long by $0.55\ \mu$ wide, disposed in necklace-shaped filaments, frequently aggregated in zoogloea. It has been observed in the digestive apparatus of the *Blissum leucopteryum* when affected with a peculiar infectious disease.—*S. Kochii*. A species found in the blood, especially in the capillary vessels, of rabbits and mice infected with septicæmia from an injection of an infusion of putrid flesh. The cocci, which are oval, from 0.8 to $1\ \mu$ long, and collected in masses, adhere laterally to the blood corpuscles.—*S. Krausei*. See *S. pyogenes*.—*S. lacteus*. A species found on gelatin cultivations and in the dust of sleeping apartments. It occurs as spherical cocci, about $0.5\ \mu$ in diameter, in chains of from 4 to 16, forming minute, milky-white, rounded drops, which on drying change into white crusts.—*S. lanceolatus Pasteuri*. Of Gamaleia, the *Micrococcus Pasteuri*.—*S. liquefaciens*. Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic liquefying s. obtained from the liver and intestines of yellow-fever patients; not pathogenic to rabbits or guinea pigs.—*S. longus*. Of von Lingelsheim, the *S. pyogenes*.—*S. Lucæ*. A s. found by De Luca in simple chancres, occurring in very minute cocci arranged in chains, which often form zoogloea masses. The colonies in cultures are of a bright yellowish color. Inoculations with the cultivations induce the typical soft chancre.—*S. malignus*. The *S. pyogenes malignus* of Flüge, who cultivated it from necrotic emboli in a leucocythæmic spleen. The minute cocci, which are not distinguishable from *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, form on gelatin plates (which they do not liquefy) and in puncture cultivations colonies similar to those of *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, except that they are slightly smaller and grow more slowly. Subcutaneous inoculations with small quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from three to five days.—*S. Manfredii*. Of Trevisan, a s. occurring in the sputum of patients with lobar pneumonia. The hyaline, ellipsoid cocci (1 by 0.4 to $0.8\ \mu$ in diameters) are disposed in more or less elongated chains. Dogs, rabbits, and guinea pigs, when inoculated, show the characteristic symptoms of the disease and usually die. Cf. *Micrococci of pneumonia*.—*S. margaritaceus*. A s. found in putrid blood and other fluids; somewhat large, spherical cocci, rather loosely united into chains of from 10 to 20.—*S. mastitidis sporadicæ*. A species that turns milk yellowish and causes mastitis in cows and goats.—*S. meningitidis*, *S. meningitidos*. A species consisting of globosovoid cocci in long tortuous chains, found by Bonome in the intrameningeal exudations of cerebrospinal meningitis and in pulmonary hæmorrhagic foci. It differs from *S. erysipelatos* in being evolved neither in blood serum nor in gelatin. It is pathogenic to mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, and dogs, but not to pigeons.—*S. merdarius*. Fr., *streptococcus des selles*. A s. found in human and animal faeces, consisting of very small, slightly curved cocci, forming on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, rounded, granular colonies of a deep-brown color.—*S. mesen-*

terioides. A variety found in sugar solutions and in beets. It is the cause of dextrin fermentation in cane sugar.—**S. morbillosus.** An anaerobic species occurring in young persons, dogs, and hogs affected with measles as spherical cocci, from 1.2 to 1.5 μ in diameter, mostly solitary, sometimes loosely united in short chains. It forms on potatoes, at a temperature of from 27° to 35° C., milky-white, prominent, subhemispherical colonies.—**S. murisepticus.** Of von Lingelsheim, a variety of *S. longus* that grows scantily on ox serum and is especially virulent when inoculated in mice.—**S. Nocardii.** A s. occurring in the milk of cows affected with contagious mammitis as oval cocci, from 1 to 2 μ long, arranged in irregular elongated chains. The milk becomes viscid and yellow, and soon coagulates, showing an acid reaction, and, if mixed with the milk of a healthy cow, coagulates that also. Inoculations of the cultivations induce the disease in cows and goats.—**S. nomæ.** Fr., *microcoque du noma*. Spherical cocci, from 0.3 to 0.4 μ in diameter, in closely associated chains, occurring in the liquid of the peripheric oedema of gangrenous stomatitis following infectious diseases, especially measles and pertussis in children.—**S. ochroleucus.** A species found in human urine; spherical, mobile cocci, from 0.2 to 0.8 μ in diameter, forming on the surface of gelatin colonies of a sulphur color. In cultures on coagulated albumin it lives half an hour at a temperature of 100° C. On the same medium or in a saccharine infusion it develops arthrospores from 1.6 to 1.78 μ in diameter. It shows an ultimate acid reaction in inorganic or saccharine infusions. In the presence of urea and in other media, even in an acid medium, the reaction is alkaline.—**S. perniciosus (psittacorum).** An imperfectly known species found as cocci in short chains, usually in zoogloea masses, in the eyes, kidneys, etc., of parrots infected with a very contagious and fatal disease (*mycosis psittacorum*) in which nodules are formed on the surface of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc.—**S. phosphoreus.** See *MICROCOCOCCUS Pflügeri*.—**S. pneumoniæ.** See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. pseudopyogenes.** A species consisting of cocci in short chains with a stainable capsule; pathogenic for mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits.—**S. puerperalis.** See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. putrefaciens.** A microorganism frequent in various putrefying substances; spherical cocci, from 0.2 to 0.3 μ in diameter, forming short moniliform threads.—**S. pyogenes.** Ger., *Eiterkettencoccus*. A s. occurring as spherical cocci, about 1 μ in diameter, united in fours, fives, or even groups up to twenties (Saccardo) in filaments (chains), which are often united in delicate loops and form larger heaps. Subcutaneous inoculations and intravenous injections of the cultivations have in the majority of cases no effect on healthy animals. Inoculations on the ears of rabbits cause usually only a temporary redness and swelling. This s. is common in human pus, especially in lymphangitis and peritonitis, and, according to Flügge, is the only species developed in cultivations from pus in acute inflammatory gangrene. It is pathogenic for mice and rabbits.—**S. pyogenes malignus.** See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. radiatus.** A species occurring in cultivations, so called from the radial arrangement of the threads in the colonies in gelatin. It is less than 1 μ in diameter, is sometimes arranged in chains, but oftener in small masses.—**S. Rindfleischii.** A s. consisting of colorless cocci in chains, found in the capillaries in mycosis fungoides and by some regarded as its specific cause.—**S. rubiginosus.** Of Edington, a coccus, having a diameter of 0.4 μ , that grows as yellow points beneath, but as white points upon the surface of gelatin; not pathogenic to rabbits, guinea pigs, or pigs; obtained from the cast-off epidermis and from the blood of scarlatina patients.—**S. saprogenes.** A s. found in putrefied substances, especially in blood; spherical cocci, 1.3 to 1.5 μ in diameter, closely united in short

chains.—**S. scarlatinæ.** See *S. rubiginosus*.—**S. Seiferti.** A s. (not to be confounded with *S. influenzae*) found in the sputum and nasal secretions of persons affected with influenza. It occurs as oval, colorless cocci, 1.5 to 2 μ long by 1 μ broad, in long filaments collected into very numerous glomerules. According to Seifert, it is never found in pneumonia, laryngitis, or pertussis.—**S. septicus.** A s. found in impure earth, not distinguishable under the microscope from *S. pyogenes*, though it has never been observed in man. It forms chains less readily than the latter species, and grows more slowly in cultivations. Accumulations of cocci are found in the internal organs of the dead animals, sometimes obstructing the vessels and forming necrotic foci.—**S. septymæmicus.** A s. consisting of spherical cocci, from 0.7 to 0.8 μ in diameter, found in the saliva of persons affected with erysipelas of the throat.—**S. suspectus.** A s. said to be common in northern Italy in the blood and spleen of cattle affected with hematuria.—**S. toxicatus.** A s. found in macerations of the poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*); spherical cocci, 0.5 μ in diameter, in chains. Inflammation produced by the poison of the plant has been ascribed to this.—**S. ureæ.** Fr., *torule ammoniacale*. Ger., *Harnstoffmicrococcus, Harnpilz*. A s. consisting of spherical cocci, 0.8 μ to 1 μ in diameter, in short chains. It occurs in urine, inducing ammoniacal fermentation. Cf. *BACILLUS ureæ*.—**S. varicellæ.** A s. found in the blood and fresh lymph of the vesicles of chicken pox; spherical cocci, more than twice as large as *S. variolæ*, and rarely loosely united in short chains.—**S. variolæ.** Spherical cocci, 0.5 μ in diameter, usually loosely united in chains, found in the blood and in the fresh lymph of the vesicles in variola. On potatoes, at a temperature between 22° and 35° C., this s. forms prominent hemispherical yellowish colonies.—**S. vermiformis.** Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. that shows a slow, vermiform progressive movement. Upon gelatin plates it forms yellowish-white colonies that sink into the gelatin as liquefaction occurs. Found by Tils in Freiburg water.—**S. violaceus.** A s. accidentally found on boiled potatoes; short, ovoid cocci, in chains, forming bluish-violet droplets running together to form larger spots 6 mm. or less broad.—**S. Weissii.** See *SCHUETZIA Weissii*.—**S. zythi.** A s. always found in malt liquors having a peculiar odor and acidity; colorless, spherical cocci, 1.2 to 1.5 μ in diameter, in chains.

STREPTOCOL'YSIN. An hæmolysin derived from a streptococcus.

STREPTOMYCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Infection with a streptococcus.

STREP'TOPUS, n. From *στρεπτός*, twisted, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *streptope*. Twisted foot; a genus of plants of the *Liliaceæ*.—**S. amplexicaulis, S. amplexifolius, S. distortus.** Fr., *laurier Alexandrien des Alpes*. The *ἰδαία βίσα* of Dioscorides. The refrigerant, mildly astringent leaves are used in gargles.

STREP'TOTHRIX, f. -oth'richos (-is). From *στρεπτός*, twisted, and *θρίξ*, the hair. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*.—**S. Foersteri.** An organism, consisting of fine colorless filaments, found by Cohn in the concretions in the lacrymal ducts. The threads are usually straight, sometimes twisted, and rarely distinctly branched. Its mode of growth and its botanical position are, according to Flügge, unknown.—**S. viridis.** A species found in the subsoil of the city of Messina, said to produce in animals lesions identical with those of tuberculous disease.

STREP'TOTRICH'O'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Infection with a streptothrix.

STRETCH'ER. Fr., *brancard*. Ger., *Tragbahre*. 1. A hand litter. 2. An extension apparatus.—**Ambulance s.** A portable folding s. that may be carried in an ambulance.—**Hospital s.** A folding, rigid, or wheeled

hand s. used for transportation of the sick in the hospital.—**Primary s.** See *Ambulance s.*—**Secondary s.** See *Hospital s.*

STRI'A, *f.* Fr., *strie*. Ger., *Streif, Streifen*. A fine line (e. g., a delicate groove, ridge, or streak of color; especially one of a number of such lines when they are parallel).—**Acoustic striæ**, **Auditory striæ**. Lat., *striæ acusticæ*. Fr., *striæ auditives*. Ger., *Hörstreifen*. A series of transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its lower part. They arise near the median line and extend outward, uniting with the auditory nerve roots.—**Brown parallel striæ**. See *Colored LINES of the enamel*.—**Medullary striæ**. See *Auditory striæ*.—**Meningitic s.** See *Cerebral MACULÆ*.—**Striæ acusticæ**. See *Auditory striæ*.—**S. alba tuberis**. A bundle of fibres, about 1 mm. broad, stretching quite superficially from the corpus mamillare over the tuber cinereum and disappearing beneath the chiasm some 4 or 5 mm. from the mesal border of the crista. It turns outward beneath the optic tract to the fornix, of which it should be regarded as a detached fasciculus.—**S. anæsthetica**. Of E. Veiel, neurodermatrophia.—**Striæ atrophicæ (cutis)**. See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**Striæ ciliares**. An old term for the furrows between the ciliary processes.—**S. cornea**. See *TÆNIA semicircularis*.—**Striæ corporis callosi externæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales laterales*.—**Striæ cutis**. See *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.—**Striæ externæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales laterales*.—**S. germinativa**. See *Genital RIDGE*.—**Striæ gravidarum**. Ger., *Schwangerschaftstreifen*. Lineæ albicantes due to pregnancy (see under *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*).—**Striæ Lancisii**. See *Striæ longitudinales mediales*.—**S. lateralis**. See *S. olfactoria lateralis*.—**Striæ liberæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales mediales*.—**Striæ longitudinales cordis**. Nearly vertical muscular fibres in the upper half of the posterior longitudinal furrow of the heart.—**Striæ longitudinales corporis callosi**. See *Striæ longitudinales Lancisii*.—**Striæ longitudinales internæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales mediales*.—**Striæ longitudinales Lancisii (seu liberæ, seu mediales)**. The nerves of Lancisi; anteroposterior white fibres on the upper surface of the corpus callosum on each side of the raphæ, continuous with the peduncles of the septum lucidum.—**Striæ longitudinales laterales**. Longitudinal white fibres near the margins of the corpus callosum parallel to the striæ longitudinales mediales.—**Striæ medullares (ventriculi quarti)**. See *Auditory striæ*.—**S. medullaris ascendens**. Ger., *Klangstab, aufsteigender Markstreifen*. A white s. at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, regarded as an accessory motor root of the trigeminal nerve or of the auditory nerve.—**S. medullaris thalami**. An oblique furrow on the upper surface of the optic thalamus.—**Striæ oblectæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales laterales*.—**Striæ of Heidenhain**. See *RODS of Heidenhain*.—**Striæ of Retzius**. Brown stripes parallel to the edge of a tooth, probably indicating the formation of the layers of enamel.—**Striæ of Schriger**. Irregular lines crossing the striæ of Retzius.—**S. olfactoria**. Ger., *Riechstreifen*. One of the roots of the olfactory nerve.—**S. olfactoria lateralis**. The external root of the olfactory nerve.—**S. olfactoria medialis**. The internal root of the olfactory nerve.—**S. pinealis**. The anterior peduncle of the pineal gland.—**S. semicircularis**, **Striæ semilunares**. See *TÆNIA semicircularis*.—**Striæ tectæ**. See *Striæ longitudinales laterales*.—**S. terminalis**. See *TÆNIA semicircularis*.—**Striæ transversales (Willisii)**. Transverse ridges upon the upper surface of the corpus callosum marking the general direction of its fibres.—**S. vascularis**. The concave surface of the membranous cochlear canal where it is connected with the spiral ligament of the cochlea.

STRI'ATE(D). Lat., *striatus*. Fr., *strié*. Ger., *gestreift*. Striped, streaked, marked with striæ.

STRIA'TION. 1. The state of being striate. 2. A striated structure.—**S's of Heidenhain**. See *RODS of Heidenhain*.

STRIA'TUM, *n.* Of Wilder, the corpus striatum.

STRICTU'RA, *f.* See *STRICTURE*.—**S. præputii**. See *PHIMOSIS*.

STRIC'TURE. Lat., *strictura* (from *stringere*, to draw tight), *angustia*. Fr., *s. rétrécissement*. Ger., *Striktur, Zusammenschnürung, Verengung*. A contracted part of a narrow tube or passage.—**Cicatricial s.** A s. due to cicatricial contraction.—**Impassable s.** Fr., *rétrécissement infranchissable*. A s. in which the passage is so tortuous and contracted that a filiform bougie can not be passed through it.—**Pelvic inlet s.** See *Bandl's RING*.—**Phantom s.**, **Spasmodic s.** A s. due to muscular spasm and not to organic change.

STRIC'TURE CUTTER, **STRIC'TUROTOME**. From *strictura*, a stricture, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for incising a stricture.

STRICTURO'TOMY. Fr., *stricturotomie*. The division of a stricture by a cutting operation. See *URETHROTOMY*.

STRID'DOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *stridere*, to make a creaking sound. Fr., *strideur*. Ger., *Schall*. A harsh, shrill sound.—**Congenital laryngeal s.** Of Suckling, s. produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the larynx in very young infants.—**Inspiratory s.** The shrill sound heard in inspiration when the glottis is spasmodically closed or nearly closed.—**Laryngeal s.** S. produced by temporary or permanent laryngeal stenosis.—**S. dentium**. See *ARABOS* and *BRYGMUS*.—**S. serraticus**. Fr., *bruit serratique*. A sound like that produced in sharpening a saw, sometimes heard after tracheotomy, in expiration, as the air traverses the tracheotomy tube.

STRIGMENTUM, *n.* From *stringere*, to strip off. Literally, that which is scratched or scraped off; filth or dirt scraped off, especially from the skin after a bath or athletic exercise.—**S. capitis**. See *PITYRIASIS*.

STRING-HALT'. See *SPRING HALT*.

STRI'OLA, *f.* Dim. of *stria*, a furrow. Fr., *striole*. Ger., *Streifchen*. A very delicate stria.

STRI'OLATED. Lat., *striolatus*. Fr., *striolé*. Marked with striolæ.

STROBI'LA, *f.* From *στρόβλος*, a pine cone. An adult tapeworm with its generative segments or proglottides.

STROB'OSCOPE. From *στρόβος*, a whirling round, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *ZOETROPE*.

STROKE. Gr., *πληγή*. Lat., *ictus*. Fr., *coup*. Ger., *Schlag*. 1. A blow. 2. A sudden attack of disease, especially of paralysis or apoplexy.—**Heat s.** See *HYPERTYREXIA* and *INSOLATION* (2d def.).—**Paralytic s.**, **S. of apoplexy**. See *APOPLEXY*.

STRO'MA, *n.* *Strom'atos* (-is). Gr., *στρώμα* (from *σπρυνναι*, to spread). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Grundgewebe*. 1. The tissue or combination of tissues forming the principal mass of an organ and serving as a kind of matrix or support for its special anatomical elements. According to Littré, the term should be applied to a covering and not to the supporting framework of an organ. 2. The connective-tissue framework of serous membranes exclusive of the endothelium. 3. The cell body of nucleated red blood corpuscles, or, in mammalian red blood corpuscles, the entire mass of the corpuscle exclusive of the coloring matter.—**S. Hisii**. The hilum of the ovary.

STROMAT'IC. Pertaining to a stroma.

STROM'BUS, *m.* Gr., *στρόβος* (from *στρέφειν*, to twist). 1. Anything twisted up. 2. A spiral snail shell. 3. A genus of the *Strombidae*, or wing shells, which are a family of gastropodous molluscs.—**S. lentiginosus**. Ger., *fleckige Flügelschnecke*, *Sommersprossen*. A species the operculum of which, with that of *Murex inflatus*,

etc., was formerly official as *unguis odoratus*, *blatta byzantina*, etc.

STRONGYLUS, *m.* From *στρογγύλος*, round. *Fr.*, *strongle*, *strongyle*. A genus of entozoic worms. The *Strongylidae* of Dujardin are an order of the *Nematoda*.—*S. armatus* (minor). See *SCLEROSTOMA equinum*.—*S. bronchialis*. A yellowish viviparous worm, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, the male being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and the female of double that length. It has been found occasionally in the lungs and bronchial glands of man.—*S. cernuus*. See *SCLEROSTOMA hypostomum*.—*S. duodenalis*. See *SCLEROSTOMA duodenale*.—*S. elongatus*. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the hog.—*S. equinus*. See *SCLEROSTOMA equinum*.—*S. filaria*. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the sheep, goat, and other ruminants.—*S. gigas*. See *EUSTRONGYLUS gigas*.—*S. hypostomus*. See *SCLEROSTOMA hypostomum*.—*S. longevaginatus*. A species found in the kidney and urinary ducts of man, and once in the parenchyma of the lung of a child.—*S. lupi*. See *SPIROPTERA sanguinolenta*.—*S. micruris*, *S. micrurus*. A species the immature form of which is found in the lungs of young sheep and calves, producing hoose.—*S. quadridentatus*. See *SCLEROSTOMA duodenale*.—*S. renalis*. See *EUSTRONGYLUS gigas*.

STRONTIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *strontiane*. *Ger.*, *Strontian*. Strontium oxide, SrO ; analogous in structure and chemical properties to lime.

STRONTIUM, *n.* A bivalent element allied to calcium, found in various minerals and in some mineral waters. It is a yellow metal, rather harder than lead and readily malleable. *Sp. gr.*, 2.5; atomic weight, 87.2; symbol, *Sr*. Several of its salts are antiseptic. The bromide and the iodide are used like other bromides and iodides; the carbonate has been recommended as a dentifrice; the lactate and the salicylate are reputed intestinal antiseptics; the phosphate is a tonic; and a double sulphate of *s.* and caffeine is known as symphoral.—*Ammonium* and *s.* arsenate. The compound $2\text{Sr}(\text{NH}_4)\text{AsO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

STROPHANTHEIN. A substance formed along with sugar by the decomposition of strophanthin by weak acids.

STROPHANTHIDIN. A glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*; a cardiac stimulant.

STROPHANT(H)IN. A crystallizable glucoside, $\text{C}_{20}\text{O}_{34}\text{H}_{10}$, very bitter and feebly acid, obtained from the seeds, leaves, and bark of *Strophanthus hispidus*. It acts, like digitalin, as a cardiac tonic and a diuretic.

STROPHANTHUS, *m.* From *στροφή*, a twisted cord, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. *Fr.*, *strophante*. A genus of the *Apocynaceæ*.—*S. hispidus*. A Gaboon species identified by some with *S. kombé*. The seeds contain strophanthin, and probably do not differ in properties from those of *S. kombé*.—*S. kambé*, *S. kombé*. A weedy climber of Gaboon, where the seeds and those of other species are used as an arrow poison (*kombé inée*, or *onage*), which acts directly on the heart muscle. They contain strophanthin (the active principle) and ineine. The tincture is used as a heart tonic, like digitalis, though more stimulant and less permanent in its effects. It is considered superior to digitalis as a diuretic, and is recommended in renal complaints with secondary heart failure. An extract is official in the *Br. Ph.*

STROPHIUM, *n.* *Gr.*, *στροφήιον* (dim. of *στροφή*, a band). A bandage.

STROPHOCEPHA(LIA), *f.* From *στροφή*, a twisted band, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The condition of a strophocephalus.

STROPHOCEPH(ALUS), *m.* A rare form of monster having ectopia of the different organs and parts forming the head and face.

STROPHULUS, *m.* *Fr.*, *strophule*, *dartre poussée*, *poussée*, *ébullition*, *taches de lait*. *Ger.*, *rot(h)es Ausfahren*,

Schalknötchen, *Hitzblätterchen*, *Wiebeln*. Gum rash, red gum, gown, red gown, tooth rash, milk spots, lichen of infants; an obsolete term for certain papular, erythematous, and eczematous skin eruptions in infants, usually of an evanescent character.—*S. albidus*. *Ger.*, *weiße Gesänte*. White gum. The affection described by Willan and others under this name does not correspond to the other varieties of *s.*, but rather to milium.—*S. candidus*. "Pallid-gown"; *s.* in which the papules are pale red or whitish and usually of larger size than in the ordinary forms; probably a form of urticaria. Cf. *URTICARIA papulosa*.—*S. confertus*. Rank red gum; a variety in which the papular lesions are closely packed together or aggregated in clusters.—*S. dentitionis*. See *Tooth RASH*.—*S. intertinctus*. A form in which the pimples are distributed over the surface so as to give it a mottled appearance, most commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms.—*S. juvenalis*. A variety affecting young persons; the lichen simplex of Willan.—*S. neonatorum*. The *s.* of newborn children. Fuchs describes the following varieties: *albidus*, *intertinctus*, and *lenticularis* (*candidus*). See *S. albidus*, etc.—*S. pruriginosus*. A form of eruption consisting of rather large, disseminated papules, some of a red color and accompanied with erythema, others not differing in hue from the surrounding skin, which occasion intense itching, especially at night, and show little black crusts on their summits. The disease occurs in infants and young persons, affecting especially the upper portions of the body, less frequently the legs. Its duration varies from a few days to several months.—*S. simple* (*Fr.*). Of Hardy, the ordinary forms, except *s. pruriginosus*.—*S. voluticus*. "Wild-fire rash"; an obsolete term for an ephemeral eruption in infants, sometimes erythematous and sometimes vesicular.

STROPH(US), *m.* *Gr.*, *στροφή*. See *VOLVULUS*.

STRU(MA), *f.* *Fr.*, *strume* (2d def.). *Ger.*, *S.*, *Kropf* (2d def.). 1. Scrofula. 2. Goitre.—*S. amyloides*. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*.—*S. aneurysmatica*. See *Aneurysmal GOITRE*.—*S. colloides*. See *Colloid GOITRE*.—*S. congenita*. See *Congenital GOITRE*.—*S. cystica* (*parenchymatosa*). See *Cystic GOITRE*.—*S. cystica pulsans*. See *Pulsating GOITRE* (2d def.).—*S. fibrosa*. See *Fibroid GOITRE*.—*S. follicularis*. See *Follicular GOITRE*.—*S. gangliosa*. See *Ganglionic GOITRE*.—*S. gelatinosa*. See *Colloid GOITRE*.—*S. hyperplastica*. 1. See *GOITRE*. 2. Goitre in which the gland becomes tattered and nodular.—*S. hyperplastica aneurysmatica*. See *Aneurysmal GOITRE*.—*S. hyperplastica fibrosa*. See *Fibroid GOITRE*.—*S. hyperplastica follicularis*. See *Follicular GOITRE*.—*S. hyperplastica varicosa*. Goitre with dilated veins.—*S. hyperplastica vascularis*. A vascular goitre in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue.—*S. hypertrophica simplex*. Simple hyperplasia of the thyroid gland.—*S. intra-thoracica*. A goitre occupying the anterior mediastinum.—*S. intrauterina congenita*. Of Spiegelberg, a simple parenchymatous hyperplasia of the thyroid gland in the newborn; to be distinguished from the transitory enlargement caused by the fact of a face presentation.—*Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis*. Of Grawitz, small fatty tumors having a connective-tissue network, found beneath the renal capsule.—*Strumæ lipomatodes suprarenales*. Neoplasms resembling strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis found within the suprarenal capsule.—*S. lymphatica*. Of Walther, see *Lymphatic GOITRE*.—*S. maligna*. Cancer of the thyroid gland.—*S. mollis*. See *Soft GOITRE*.—*S. ossea*, *S. petrosa*. See *Calcareous GOITRE*.—*S. pulsans*. See *Pulsating GOITRE*.—*S. suprarenalis lipomatodes aberrans*. See *HYPERNEPHROMA*.—*S. varicosa*. See *Varicose GOITRE*.—*S. vascularis aneurysmatica*. See *Aneurysmal GOITRE*.—*S. vasculosa*. See *Pulsating GOITRE*.

STRUMAT'OMY. 1. Incision of the thyroid gland. 2. See STRUMECTOMY.

STRUMECTOMY. Ger., *Strumektomie*. Excision of the thyroid gland.

STRUMIPRI'VUS. From *struma* (q. v.), and *privus*, deprived of. Fr., *strumiprivo*. Deprived of the thyroid gland; of a morbid condition, due to loss of the thyroid gland (cf. *CACHEXIA strumipriva* and *MYX-ŒDEMA*).

STRUMI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See THYREODITIS.

STRUMODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). From *struma* (q. v.), and *derma*, the skin. See SCROFULODERMA.

STRUMO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See STRUMOSITAS.

STRUMOS'ITAS, f. -ta'tis. Fr., *strumosité*. The goitrous or the scrofulous diathesis.

STRU'MOUS. Lat., *strumosus*. Fr., *strumeux*. Ger., *strumös*, *kropfig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of struma.

STRUMP'FIA, f. Fr., *strumpfie*. A genus of the Rubiaceæ.—*S. maritima*. A West Indian shrub. The stimulant and tonic flowers and leaves are used for snake bites and as a febrifuge.

STRU'THIN. See SAPONIN.

STRYCH'NIA, f. See STRYCHNINE.

STRYCH'NIC ACID. See IGASURIC ACID.

STRYCHNI'NA, f. See STRYCHNINE.

STRYCH'NIN(E). Lat., *strychnina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *strychninum* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Strychnin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*, occurring as small, four-sided prisms or rectangular octaëdra or as a crystalline powder, having neither color nor odor, but an exceedingly bitter and persistent taste. The hydrochloride and the sulphate are official.

STRYCHNIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide strychninique*. A substance produced by the oxidation of strychnine, forming crystallizable salts.

STRYCHNI'NUM, n. See STRYCHNINE.

STRYCHNISM. Lat., *strychnismus*. Fr., *strychnisme*. Of M. Hall, the associated phenomena produced by the administration of large doses of strychnine.

STRYCH'NIUM, n. A univalent radicle, $C_{21}H_{23}N_2O_2$, bearing the same relation to strychnine that ammonium bears to ammonia.

STRYCH'NOL. Strychnine hydrate.

STRYCHNOMA'NIA, f. From *σπύχνος*, nightshade, and *mania*, madness. Ger., *Strychnomanie*. An old term for the delirium resulting from eating belladonna.

STRYCH'NOS, f. Gr., *σπύχνος*. Fr., s., *vomiquier*. Ger., s., *Krähenaugenbaum*. A genus of the Loganiaceæ.—*S. axillaris*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used for ulcers and the poisonous seeds for fevers.—*S. bicirrhosa*. An East Indian species. The bitter root is used in abdominal pains and rheumatic affections of the joints, and the fruit pulp in flatulent colic.—*S. brachiata*. The *comida de venado* of Peru; probably poisonous, though its fruits are said to be eaten by certain animals.—*S. castelnæana*. A species growing on the upper Amazon, furnishing an ingredient of curare.—*S. cogens*. A British Guiana species, yielding a constituent of curare.—*S. colubrina*. Fr., *bois de couleuvre*. Ger., *Schlangenholzbaum*. The snakewood of the East Indies, where the wood, especially that of the root, is used for snake bites, as a febrifuge and anthelmintic, and in certain skin diseases. The bark and wood are said to contain respectively nearly 1 and 6 per cent. of mixed alkaloids (strychnine and brucine).—*S. crevauxiana*, *S. Crevauxii*. A species found in French Guiana, where it is used in the preparation of curare.—*S. gaultheriana*. The *hoang-nan* (or *nang*) of the Chinese, who use the poisonous bark in leprosy and hydrophobia.—*S. Gubleri*. A species found on the upper Orinoco; used in making curare.—*S. ignatia*, *S. Ignatii*. Fr., s. de *Saint-Ignace*. Ger., *bitterer Ignatius-*

baum. St. Ignatius's bean; a tree indigenous to the Philippine Islands. The hard, bony, inodorous, bitter seeds, the *ignatia* of the U. S. Ph., which have the same properties as *nux vomica*, contain 1·2 per cent. of strychnine and 0·5 per cent. of brucine, combined, according to Caldwell, with igasuric acid.—*S. innocua*. Fr., s. *non nuisible*. An Egyptian and Senegal species said not to be poisonous.—*S. ligustrina*. A tree of the Eastern Archipelago, yielding a lignum colubrinum used like that of *S. colubrina*. It is thought to be the source of *bidara laut* (of the Indian bazaars), the wood of which contains 2·26 per cent. of brucine without strychnine.—*S. minor*. A Malabar species. The fruit is used externally in mania. The root is used in diarrhoea and colic and externally in rheumatism.—*S. muricata*. Ger., *stachelfrüchtiger Krähenaugenbaum*. A species yielding a lignum colubrinum. All parts, especially the fruit, are bitter. The root is used as a febrifuge. Cf. *S. ligustrina*.—*S. nux vomica*. Fr., *noix vomique*. Ger., *ächter Krähenaugenbaum*, *gemeiner Brechnussbaum*. The source of *nux vomica*; a tree indigenous to the East Indies, Indian Archipelago, etc., and found also in northern Australia. The bitter wood and root are used as a febrifuge and in snake bites. The bark, false angustura bark, official in the Sp. Ph. as *angustura falsa*, contains brucine. In the East Indies it is the chief ingredient in medicated oils applied to obstinate eruptions, such as those of leprosy and syphilis. The leaves are used externally in paralysis and rheumatism.—*S. potatorum*. Fr., s. *des buveurs*. Clearing (or water filter) nut of the East Indies; a species that is not poisonous. The nut is rubbed on the inside of vessels to clarify foul water. The fruit is emetic and antidiysenteric. The seeds are used in gonorrhoea and diabetes, and, pulverized and mixed with honey, are applied to boils to hasten suppuration.—*S. pseudochina*. Fr., *faux quina*. Brazilian copalchi plant. The bark, which is said to contain extractive, resin, gum, an acid, and a nitrogenous body, but neither strychnine nor brucine, is used in Brazil, under the names of *quina de campo* and *quina de mendanha*, as a substitute for cinchona.—*S. Schomburgkii*. A species found in British Guiana, where it enters into the composition of curare.—*S. spinosa*. Fr., s. *épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Krähenaugenbaum*. A Madagascar tree. The berries are used to prepare a vinous, mildly laxative beverage. The unripe fruit is bitter and poisonous.—*S. tieute*. Fr., *upas tieuté*. Ger., *javanischer Krähenaugenbaum*, *Tschettik*. The most poisonous species, a Javanese shrub. The root bark contains strychnine and is used to prepare an arrow poison known as *upas tieute* (not to be confounded with the *upas antiar* of the *Antiaris toxicaria*). The dry seeds are said to contain strychnine and a trace of brucine.—*S. toxicaria*, *S. toxifera*. A tree indigenous to British Guiana and the upper regions of the Orinoco and Amazon. The bark is used as an ingredient of curare.—*S. yapurensis*. A poisonous species found along the upper Amazon, believed to enter into the composition of curare.

STRYPHODEN'DRON, n. From *σπύφνός*, harsh, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A genus of leguminous trees of the *Adenanthereæ*.—*S. barbatimão*. The *barbatimão* of Brazil, where the bark, which is highly astringent, is used in wounds, burns, and even hernias.—*S. jurema*. A species furnishing a bark similar in properties to that of *S. barbatimão*.—*S. polyphyllum*. The *angico* of Brazil, by some authors identified with *S. barbatimão*. It yields a gum which is used as a pectoral.

STRYPH'NUS. Gr., *σπύφνός*. See ASTRINGENT.

STUMP. Fr., *moignon*. Ger., *Stumpf*, *Stummel*. The part that is left after a portion of an organ has been removed by amputation or otherwise.—*Conical s.* A troublesome condition, the result of insufficient flap, of sloughing, or of retraction of muscles, by which the

bone is left after an amputation to be covered by granulation tissue.

STUPA, *f.* Gr., στύπη. Fr., étoupe. Ger., Werg. 1. A tuft or mat of long hairs; tow. 2. A web consisting of simple or branched filaments forming the medullary stratum of the thallus of some lichens.—**S. picis liquidæ**. Tow impregnated with fresh tar; used as an antiseptic dressing.

STUPE. From *stupa*, tow. Flax or cloth dipped in a liquid to be applied as a fomentation.

STUPEFA'CIENT. Gr., νάρκωτικός. Lat., narcoticus. Fr., stupéfiant. Ger., betäubend. Producing stupor.

STUPEFAC'TION. From *stupefacere*, to make numb. Gr., νάρκωσις. Fr., stupéfaction. Ger., Betäubung. 1. The act of making or becoming stupefied or insensible. 2. Stupor, narcosis.

STUPEMA'NIA, *f.* From *stupor*, numbness, and *μανία*, madness. Mental stupor.

STUPHA, *f.* Gr., στύπη. See **STUPE**.

STUPOR, *m.* -osis. Gr., νάρκη. νάρκωσις. Fr., stupeur. Ger., S., Benommenheit, Betäubung. A state of apathy with drowsiness.—**Anergic s.** Of Clouston, acute dementia.—**Delusional s.** Melancholia with *s.*—**Digitorum s. a gelu**. Fr., *onglée*. The painful tingling and numbness of the fingers due to intense cold.—**Epileptic s.** S. following an attack of epilepsy.—**Lethargic s.** See **TRANCE**.—**Postconvulsive s.** S. following a convulsion, especially an epileptic convulsion.—**S. a pressione**. Of Sauvages, apoplectic *s.*—**S. artuum**. Ger., *Einschlafen der Glieder*. That state of a limb in which it is said to be "asleep," as from pressure on a nerve.—**S. formicans**. Of Sauvages, formication.—**S. melancholicus**. Melancholia with *s.*—**S. mentis**. Ger., *Stumpf sinn*. Mental *s.*—**S. miliaris**. Paresthesia of the fingers and toes occurring before the eruption of miliary fever.—**S. vigilans**. See **CATALEPSY**.

STUPOROUS. 1. In a state of stupor. 2. Attended with stupor.

STUPOSE. Lat., *stuposus* (from *stupa*, tow). Fr., *stupeux*. Ger., *wergig*. Having a stupa (in either sense).

STUPPA, *f.* See **STUPA**.

STUPRATION. Lat., *stuprum*. See **RAPE**.

STUP'RUM, *n.* Ger., *Entehrung*. Defloration.—**S. violentum**. Ger., *Not(h)zucht*. Rape.

STURDY. See **GID**.

STUTTERING. Gr., τραυλισμός. Lat., *balbuties*. Fr., *bégaiement*. Ger., *Stottern*. A defect in speech in which there is a spasmodic repetition of the same syllable.—**Aphasic s.** The *s.* of aphasic persons. It is more or less spasmodic in characters.

STYCKER'IC ACID. Ger., *Styckerinsäure*. Phenylglyceric acid, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)CH(OH)CO.OH$.

STY' CERIN. Fr., *stycérine*. A triatomic alcohol, $C_9H_{12}O_3 = C_3H_4(C_6H_5)(OH)_3$, of the aromatic series, derived from glycerin.

STY' CEROL. Fr., *stycérol*. Phenylglycerol, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2.OH$.

STY(E). See **HORDEOLUM**.

STYLE. See **STYLET**.—**Lacrymal s.** A stylet made of lead or flexible silver, usually solid, though sometimes tubular, which is introduced through the lacrymal canaliculus and sac into the nasal duct. It is intended to be worn for a length of time in order to maintain the calibre of the duct after a stricture has been divided.—**Lateral s.** A *s.* inserted on one side of the ovary.

STYLET'. From *stylus*, a pointed instrument. Fr., *s.*, *stilet*, *stilette*. Ger., *Stilett*. 1. A probe. 2. A wire or slender rod passed through a trocar or catheter, for purposes of perforation or of stiffening.

STY''LOAURICULA' RIS, *m.* An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the cartilage of the external auditory meatus.

STY''LOCERATOHYOID'EUS, *m.* See **STYLOHYOID'EUS**.

STY''LOCHONDROHYO'DES, *m.* From στύλος (see **STYLOID**), χόνδρος, cartilage, and υοειδής, hyoid. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

STYLOCO'RYNA, *f.* From στύλος, a pillar, and κορύνη, a club. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.—**S. Rheedii**. A Malabar tree. The root bark is used as an emmenagogue and to expel the placenta, and the astringent unripe fruit in diarrhæa, dysentery, etc.

STYLOGLOS'SAL. From στύλος (see **STYLOID**), and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the tongue.

STYLOGLOS'SUS, *m.* Fr., *stylo-glosse*. Ger., *Griffelzungenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylomaxillary ligament and is inserted into the side and lower surface of the tongue nearly to its tip.

STYLOHY'AL, **STYLOHY'OID**. From στύλος (see **STYLOID**), and υοειδής, hyoid. Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone.

STYLOHYOID'EUS, *m.* Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Griffelhornzungenbeinmuskel*, *Griffelzungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the body or great cornu of the hyoid bone.—**S. accessorius**, **S. alter**, **S. minor**, **S. novus**, **S. profundus**, **S. secundus**. See **STYLOCHONDROHYODES**.

STY'LOID. From στύλος, a pillar, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *styloideus*. Fr., *styloïde*. Ger., *stielförmig*. Resembling a style or pointed instrument (said of osseous processes).

STYLOLARYN'GEUS, *m.* See **PHARYNGOEPIGLOTTICUS**.

STYLOMANDIB'ULAR. See **STYLOMAXILLARY**.

STYLOMAS'TOID. Ger., *stylomastoidisch*. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

STYLOMAXILLA'RIS, *m.* Fr., *stylo-maxillaire*. 1. See **DIGASTRICUS** (2d def.). 2. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the stylomaxillary ligament.

STYLOMAX'ILLARY. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the jaw.

STYLOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *stylo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Griffelschlundkopfmuskel* (1st def.), *oberer Zungenbeinastmuskel des Schlundkopfes* (2d def.). 1. A muscle which arises from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the side of the pharynx, the margin of the glottis, and the pharyngoepiglottidean ligament. 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the styloid bone and inserted into the side of the pharynx, of which it is a constrictor.—**S. internus**. An anomalous duplication of the *s.*

STY''LOPHARYN'GOLARYN'GEUS, *m.* See **STYLOPHARYNGEUS** (1st def.).

STYLOSAN'THES, *f.* From στύλος, a pillar, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**S. procumbens**, **S. viscosa**. A laxative and diuretic species found in Brazil.

STYLOSTAPH'YLINE. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the velum of the palate.

STYLOSTEOPH'YTUM, *n.* From στύλος, a pillar, ὅστιον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant. A style-shaped exostosis.

STYLOSTIX'IS, *f.* -stix'eos (-is). From στύλος, a pillar, and στίξις, a pricking. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

STYLOTONSILLA'RIS, *m.* Of Luschka, fibres of the stylopharyngeus muscle that are inserted into the fibrous covering of the tonsil.

STY'LUS, *m.* Gr., στύλος. See **SOUND** (the instrument).

STY'MA, *n.* *Stym'atos (-is)*. Gr., *στυμα* (from *στυναι*, to erect). See PRIAPISM.

STYMATO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *στυμα*, priapism. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the penis, especially when associated with priapism.—**S. prostatica**. Ger., *Vorsteherdrüsenharnröhrenblutung*. S. originating in the prostate.—**S. seminalis**. S. originating in a seminal vesicle.—**S. testicularis**. S. originating in the testicle.

STYP'SIS, *f.* *Styp'seos (-is)*. Gr., *στυψις* (from *στυφειν*, to contract). Fr., *s.* 1. The application or the action of a styptic. 2. See CONSTIPATION.

STYPTE'RIA, *f.* Gr., *στυπτηρία*. See ALUM.—**S. ægyptia**. Egyptian alum; the best sort of alum known to the ancients. It was recommended by Hippocrates as an application to painful swellings of the gums, and, mixed with goose grease, made into a pessary with wool "and applied to the os uteri with a view of promoting fecundity." It is uncertain whether this was a true alum or an iron-sulphate. It was made from a stone called *chalchitis* (*χαλκίτις*), thought by some to be rock alum.

STYP'TIC. Gr., *στυπτικός*. Lat., *stypticus*. Fr., *styptique*. Ger., *styptisch*. Astringent, hæmostatic; as a *n.*, a remedy which arrests hæmorrhage by its local astringent action or by coagulating the blood.

STYP'TICIN. Cotarnine hydrochloride.

STYRACIF'LUUS. From *στυράξ*, storax, and *fluere*, to flow. Yielding storax (see LIQUIDAMBRA *styraciflua*).

STY'RACIN. Fr., *styracine*. Cinnyl cinnamate, $C_9H_7O_2(C_6H_5)$, the chief constituent of liquid storax.

STY'RACOL. The cinnamic acid ester of guaiacol. It has been recommended as an internal antiseptic.

STY'RACONE. Cinnamic alcohol.

STY'RAX, *m.* and *f.* *Sty'racos (-acis)*. Gr., *στυράξ*. Fr., *aliboufier* (1st def.), *aligoufier* (1st def.). Ger., *Storaxbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants of the Ebenales. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see LIQUID STORAX. 3. See STORAX (1st def.).

STYRO'GENIN. A compound, $C_{26}H_{40}O_3$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on storax.

STY'ROL, **STY'ROLENE**. Fr., *styrolène*. Ger., *Styrol*. Cinnamene obtained from liquid storax.—**Styrolene alcohol**. Phenylglycol, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)CH_2OH$.

STYROL'IC ACID. Cinnamic acid.

STY'RONE. Ger., *Styron*. 1. Cinnamic alcohol. 2. An antiseptic compound of storax and balsam of Peru.

STY'RONYL, **STY'RYL**. 1. Phenethyl. 2. Phenylalyl, $C_6H_5.CH.CH_2$, the triatomic radicle of cinnamic alcohol.

STYRYL'IC ACID. Cinnamic alcohol.

STY'SIS, *f.* *Sty'seos (-is)*. From *στυναι*, to erect. See PRIAPISM.

SUBACE'TAS, *m.* *-ta'tis*. See SUBACETATE.

SUBA'CETATE. Lat., *subacetas*. Fr., *sous-acétate*. A basic acetate.

SUBA'CID. Mildly acid.

SUBAC'RID. Mildly acid.

SUBACRO'MIAL. From *sub*, under, and *ἀκρόμια*, the acromion. Fr., *sous-acromial*. Situated below the acromion.

SUBACRO'MIOTROCHITE'RIOUS, *m.* See INFRA SPINATUS.

SUBACUTE'. From *sub*, somewhat, and *acutus*, sharpened. Fr., *subaigu*. Ger., *halbheitzig*. Of disease, showing symptoms less pronounced than in the acute type.

SUBALA'RIS. Fr., *subalaire*. From *sub*, under, and *ala*, a wing. Situated below the axilla.

SUBALBUMINIZA'TION. Diminution in the quantity of contained albumin.

SUBA'NAL. Situated below the anus.

SUBAOR'TIC. Situated beneath the aorta.

SUBANCONÆ'US, *m.* Fr., *sous-anconé*. Scattered muscular fibres extending between the lower posterior surface of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow.

SUBAPONEUROT'IC. Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

SUBARACH'NOID, **SUBARACHNOID'EAN**. Fr., *sous-arachnoïdien*. Situated beneath the arachnoid membrane.

SUBARBORES'CENT. Lat., *subarborescens* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *arborescere*, to grow to be a tree). Somewhat tree-like in appearance.

SUBARE'OLAR. Lat., *subareolaris*. Fr., *sous-aréolaire*. Situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

SUBASTRAG'ALAR. Pertaining to what is below the astragalus (cf. *S. AMPUTATION*).

SUBASTRIN'GENT. From *sub*, somewhat, and *astringere*, to draw close. Slightly astringent.

SUBATLOID'EUS, *m.* See INFRAATLOIDEUS.

SUBAU'RAL, **SUBAURIC'ULAR**. Situated beneath the ear.

SUBAX'ILLARY. Lat., *subaxillaris*. Fr., *sous-axillaire*. Situated beneath the axilla.

SUBAXOID'EUS, *m.* See INFRAAXOIDEUS.

SUBBA'SAL. Situated near the base.

SUBBRACHYCEPHAL'IC. From *sub*, somewhat, *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Slightly brachycephalic; having the length-breadth index between 78° and 79°.

SUBCÆ'CAL. Situated below the cæcum.

SUBCAL'CARINE. Situated beneath, as the *s. gyrus*.

SUBCALLO'SAL. Situated beneath the corpus callosum.

SUBCAP'SULAR. Situated beneath a capsule.

SUBCARBO'NAS, *m.* *-a'tis*. See SUBCARBONATE.

SUBCAR'BONATE. Lat., *subcarbonas*. Fr., *sous-carbonate*. 1. As formerly used, a normal carbonate (as distinguished from a bicarbonate). 2. A neutral or basic carbonate, so called because it contains with relation to its basic constituent less of the carbonic-acid radicle than the normal carbonate.

SUBCARBON'IC. Lat., *subcarbonicus*. Containing a smaller amount of carbon than normal carbonic compounds; of basic carbonates, containing a smaller relative amount of the carbonic acid radicle than the normal carbonates.

SUBCARBON'ICUS. Subcarbonic, containing a subcarbonate; with the name of a base, the subcarbonate of the base.

SUB'CARTILAG'INOUS. Partly cartilaginous.

SUBCAU'DAL. From *sub*, under, and *cauda*, the tail. Situated under the tail or cauda (said in embryology of a rudimentary prolongation of the intestine below the anus).

SUBCENT'RAL. Nearly central.

SUBCEREBEL'LAR. Situated below the cerebellum.

SUBCE'REBRAL. Situated below the cerebrum.

SUBCHLO'RID(E), **SUBCHLO'RURET**. Lat., *subchloridum*. Fr., *sous-hydrochlorure*. A chloride containing less chlorine than another compound considered as the normal chloride; as sometimes used, an oxychloride.

SUBCHORD'AL. Situated beneath the vocal cord.

SUBCHORION'IC. Situated beneath the chorion.

SUBCLA'VIAL, **SUBCLA'VIAN**, **SUBCLAVIC'ULAR**. Lat., *subclavius*. Fr., *sous-clavier*, *sous-claviculaire*. Situated beneath the clavicle.

SUBCLA'VIUS. Subclavian; as a *n. m.* (Fr., *sous-clavier*; Ger., *Schlüsselbeinmuskel*, *Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel*), a muscle which arises from a groove on the lower surface of the clavicle and is inserted into the first costal cartilage; also, of Bardeleben, a rare muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the superficial fascia of the pectoralis major.—**S. posticus**. See STERNO-SCAPULARIS (1st def.).

SUBCONJUNCTI'VAL. Lat., *subconjunctivalis*. Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

SUBCONTIN'UAL, **SUBCONTINUOUS**. Ger., *halbanhaltend*. Continuous except for slight intermissions.

SUBCOR'ACOID. Situated beneath the coracoid process.

- SUBCOR'DATE.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *cor*, the heart. Nearly heart-shaped.
- SUBCOR'TICAL.** Situated below the cortex of the brain.
- SUBCOS'TAL.** Lat., *subcostalis* (from *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *sous-costal*. Situated beneath the ribs or a rib.
- SUBCOTYLED'ONARY.** Situated beneath the cotyledons (said of the connective tissue of the uterine mucous membrane situated beneath the maternal cotyledons of the placenta).
- SUBCRA'NIAL.** Situated below the skull (cf. *S. PLATES*).
- SUBCREP'ITANT.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *sous-crépitant*. Indistinctly crepitant, crackling.
- SUBCRUEN'TUS.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *cruentus*, stained with blood. Somewhat like blood in color.
- SUBCRURÆ'US, SUBCRURÆ'ALIS, m.** From *sub*, under, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *sous-crural*. Ger., *unterer Schenkelmuskel, Kniegelenkspanner*. A small muscle lying beneath the cruræus and inserted into the capsule of the knee joint.
- SUB'CULTURE.** Of Buchanan, a continued cultivation of a virulent microphyte.
- SUBCU'NEUS, m.** From *sub*, under, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Ger., *Unterzwinkel*. A small group of cerebral convolutions on the lower surface of the occipital lobe, in front of the third occipital convolution, continuous with the gyrus fornicatus.
- SUBCUTA'NEOUS.** Lat., *subcutaneus* (from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *sous-cutané*. Ger., *subcutan*. 1. Situated immediately beneath the skin. 2. Of an injection, thrown under the skin.
- SUBCUTA'NEUS.** Subcutaneous; as a n., a subcutaneous muscle.—*S. colli*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—*S. nuchæ*. A muscle arising from the lower surface of the occipital bone and blending with the upper portion of the fascia of the back.
- SUBCUTIC'ULAR.** See *SUBEPIDERMIC*.
- SUBDEL'I'RIMUM, n.** Fr., *subdélirium*. A mild delirium in which the attention of the patient may be aroused for a longer or shorter interval.
- SUBDEN'TAL.** Situated below the teeth.
- SUBDER'MAL.** From *sub*, under, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See *SUBCUTANEOUS*.
- SUBDIAPHRAGMAT'IC.** Situated beneath the diaphragm.
- SUBDICROT'IC.** Obscurely dicrotic.
- SUBDOLICHOCEPHAL'IC.** From *sub-*, somewhat, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *subdolichocéphale*. Having the length-breadth index between 75° and 77°9°.
- SUBDOR'SOATLOID'EUS, m.** See *LONGUS colli*.
- SUBDU'RAL.** Fr., *sous-dure-mérien*. Situated beneath the dura.
- SUBECTOP'IC.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *ἐκτοπος*, out of place. Moderately displaced.
- SUBENCEPH'ALON, n.** From *sub*, under, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Unterhirn*. The medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina.
- SUBENDOCAR'DIAL.** Situated beneath the endocardium.
- SUBENDOTHE'LIAL.** Fr., *sous-endothélial*. Situated beneath an endothelium.
- SUBEPIDER'MAL, SUBEPIDER'MIC.** Fr., *sous-épidermique*. Situated beneath the epidermis.
- SUBEPITHE'LIAL, SUBEPITHE'LIAN.** Situated beneath the epithelium.
- SU'BER, n.** (1st def.), *m.* (2d def.). *Su'beris*. 1. Cork. 2. A tree that yields cork.
- SUBERAM'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide suberamique*. A substance, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)(CO.NH_2)$.
- SUBERANIL'IC ACID.** Fr., *acide subéranilique*. Ger., *Suberanilsäure*. A crystallizable substance, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)(CO.NH.C_6H_5)$.
- SUBERAN'ILID(E).** Fr., *subéranilide*. The compound $C_6H_{12}(CO.NH.C_6H_5)_2$.
- SUBER'IC.** Derived from cork.—*S. acid*. Fr., *acide subérique*. Ger., *Suberinsäure, Suberylsäure, Korksäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)_2$, obtained from cork.
- SUBERICE'RIN.** Fr., *subéricérine*. Cerin obtained from cork.
- SUBER'IMID(E).** Fr., *subérimide*. A substance obtained by heating suberamic acid.
- SU'BERIN.** Fr., *subérine*. Ger., *Korkstoff*. A modification of cellulose obtained from cork; used as a dusting powder.
- SU'BERONE.** Fr., *subérone*. A ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, derived from suberic acid.
- SU'BEROSE, SU'BEROUS.** Lat., *suberosus*. Fr., *subéreux*. Ger., *korkartig*. Resembling cork, having a corky texture.
- SUBFAS'CIAL.** Situated beneath a fascia.
- SUBFEB'RILE.** Mildly febrile.
- SUBFLA'VUS.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *flavus*, yellow. Yellowish. See *LIGAMENTA subflava* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).
- SUBFLU'RID(E).** A fluoride containing a smaller amount of fluorine than the ordinary fluoride.
- SUBFRON'TAL.** Situated below the frontal bone.
- SUB'GENUS, n.** -*gen'eris*. Fr., *sous-genre*. Ger., *Untergattung*. A group nearly as important as a genus and immediately subordinate to it, comprising a section or sections of species.
- SUBGER'MINAL.** From *sub*, under, and *germen*, a germ. Situated beneath a germinal structure.
- SUBGLE'NOID.** See *INFRAGLENOID*.
- SUBGLENOIDA'LIS, m.** See *SUBSCAPULARIS minor*.
- SUBGLOS'SAL.** See *HYPOGLOSSAL*.
- SUBGLOT'TIC.** See *INFRAGLOT'TIC*.
- SUBHEPAT'IC.** From *sub*, under, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *sous-hépatique*. Beneath, on the lower surface of, or in the lower portion of the liver.
- SUBHUM'ERAL.** Situated beneath the humerus.
- SUBHYDROCHLO'RAS, m., SUBHYDROCHLORE'TUM, n.** -*a'tis, -eti*. See *SUBCHLORIDE*.
- SUBHYDROSUL'PHATE.** Lat., *subhydrosulphas*. Fr., *sous-hydrosulfate*. A compound of a base with a smaller amount of hydrogen sulphide than the base can take up; also a subsulphide or oxysulphide.
- SUBHY'OID.** See *INFRAHYOID*.
- SUBICTER'IC.** From *sub-*, somewhat, and *ικτερος*, jaundice. Fr., *subictérique*. Jaundiced in a modified degree.
- SUBIC'ULUM, n.** Dim. of *subex*, a support. See *Uncinate GYRUS*.
- SUBIL'IAC.** Of or pertaining to the iliac.
- SUBINFEC'TION.** Infection to an extent insufficient for the time being to cause grave disease.
- SUBINFLAMMA'TION.** Ger., *gelinde Entzündung*. A slight inflammation of slow progress.
- SUBINTEGUMEN'TARY.** Situated beneath the integument.
- SUBINTES'TINAL.** Situated below the intestine.
- SUBIN'TRANT.** Lat., *subintrans* (from *subintrare*, to go into secretly). Ger., *vorhereintretend, zwischeneintretend*. Of a fever, having a second paroxysm begin before the first has wholly subsided.
- SUBINVOLU'TION.** Lat., *subinvolutio* (from *sub-*, defectively, and *involutio*, a rolling up). Defective involution (as of the uterus).—*Menstrual s.* S. of the endometrium after menstruation.
- SUBI'ODID(E).** A compound of an element or radicle with iodine, containing a smaller proportionate amount of iodine than the ordinary iodide; also, as sometimes used, an oxyiodide.
- SUB'JECT.** From *subjicere*, to throw under. 1. An individual subjected to observation, treatment, or experiment. 2. A cadaver used for dissection.

SUBJECTIVE. Lat., *subjectivus*. Fr., *subjectif*. Ger., *subjectiv*. Of symptoms, discernible by the patient, but not obvious to physical examination (cf. OBJECTIVE).

SUBJUGAL. Situated below the malar bone.

SUBLAMIN(E). The mercuric sulpho-salt of ethylenediamine; an antiseptic.

SUBLATIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *sublatum*, the supine of *tolere*, to lift up. Removal.—**S. cataractæ.** See DEPRESSIO *cataractæ*.—**S. chor(i)oidæ.** Subchorioid of dropsy.—**S. retinæ.** Detachment of the retina.

SUBLIGACULUM, n. From *sub*, under, and *ligare*, to bind. See TRUSS.

SUBLIGATOR, m. -*o'ris*. From *subligere*, to tie below. See HYPODESMEUS.

SUBLIGATURA, f. See TRUSS.

SUBLIMATE. Lat., *sublimatum*, *sublimatus*. Fr., *s., sublimé*. Ger., *Sublimat*. 1. In sublimation, that portion of a substance which volatilizes and subsequently condenses and assumes the solid form. 2. Any substance usually obtained by sublimation.—**Corrosive s.** See MERCURY bichloride.

SUBLIMATION. Lat., *sublimatio* (from *sublimare*, to lift up on high). Ger., *Sublimi(e)rung*. The vaporization of a solid body by means of heat, with subsequent recondensation in a purified but essentially unaltered form.

SUBLIMATUM, n. See SUBLIMATE.—**S. dulce.** See MERCURY chloride.

SUBLIMATUS, m. See SUBLIMATE.—**S. corrosivus.** Mercury bichloride.

SUBLIME. From *sublimare*, to raise on high. Fr., *sublimier*. Ger., *sublimi(e)ren*. 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation.

SUBLIMIS. Lit., elevated; superficial; as a n. m. (Fr., *sublime*), a superficial muscle.

SUBLINGUAL. Fr., *sous-lingual*. Situated beneath the tongue.

SUBLOBULAR. Fr., *sublobé* (1st def.), *sous-lobulaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly lobular. 2. Situated beneath a lobule.

SUBLUMBAR. From *sub*, under, and *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *sous-lombaire*. Situated under the loins.

SUBLUMBOILIACUS, SUBLUMBOPIA'LIS, m. See PSOAS *parvus*.

SUBLUMBOTIBIALIS, m. See Long ADDUCTOR of the leg.

SUBLUMBOTROCHANTINEUS, m. See PSOAS *mag-nus*.

SUBLUXATION. Lat., *subluxatio* (from *sub*-, somewhat, and *luxare*, to dislocate). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Gelenk-distorsion*. A partial dislocation of a bone.

SUBMALLEOLAR. Situated below a malleolus.

SUBMAMMARY. See INFRAMAMMARY.

SUBMARGINAL. Situated near the border.

SUBMAXILLARY. Fr., *sous-maxillaire*. Ger., *submax-illär*. Situated beneath the jaw.

SUBMAXILLOCUTANEUS, m. See PLATYSMA *myoides*.

SUBMAXILOLABIALIS, m. See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris*.

SUBMEDIAL. Situated beneath the middle of a structure.

SUBMEMBRANOUS. Situated beneath a membrane.

SUBMENTAL. Fr., *sous-mental*. Situated beneath the chin.

SUBMETALLIC. Somewhat metallic.

SUBMICROSCOPIC. Nearly microscopic; requiring a weak lens for its proper discernment.

SUBMISSIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *submittere*, to place under. A lowering.—**S. cordis.** Cardiac systole.

SUBMORPHOUS. From *sub*, under, and *μορφή*, form. Intermediate in structure between a crystal and an amorphous body.

SUBMUCOSA, f. The areolar tissue immediately beneath a mucous membrane.

SUBMUCOUS. Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane.

SUBMURIAS, m. -*a'tis*. See SUBMURIATE.

SUBMURIATE. A subchloride or oxychloride.

SUBMUSCULAR. Situated beneath a muscle or muscles.

SUBNASAL. Situated below the nose.

SUBNITRAS, m. -*tra'tis*. See SUBNITRATE.

SUBNITRATE. Lat., *subnitrās*. Fr., *sous-azotate, sous-nitrate*. A basic nitrate.

SUBNORMAL. Less or lower than normal.

SUBNUCLEUS, m. One of the parts into which the larger collections of nerve cells are divided by the passage of delicate intersecting fasciculi through them.

SUBOCCIPITAL. Lat., *suboccipitalis*. See INFRAOCCIPITAL.

SUBOCCIPITALIS. See INFRAOCCIPITAL; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle which arises from the external occipital protuberance and is inserted into the superior curved line or blends with the posterior portion of the insertion of the sternocleidomastoideus.

SUBOCCIPITOBREGMATIC. Extending between the inferior occipital region and the bregma.

SUBOCULAR, n. See MALAR BONE.

SUBORBITAL, SUBORBITAR(Y). See INFRAORBITAL.

SUBOXID(E). Lat., *suboxidum, suboxydum*. Fr., *sous-oxyde*. Ger., *Suboxyd*. An oxide which contains less oxygen than the ordinary oxide.

SUBPARALYTIC. Slightly paralytic.

SUBPARIETAL. Situated below the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure.

SUBPATEL'AR. Situated below the patella.

SUBPECTORAL. Situated below the chest or breast.

SUBPERICARDIAL. Fr., *sous-péricardique*. Situated beneath the pericardium.

SUBPERIOS'TEAL. Fr., *sous-périosté*. Situated beneath the periosteum.

SUBPERITONE'AL. Fr., *sous-péritonéal*. Ger., *subperitonäal*. Situated beneath the peritonæum.

SUBPHOSPHORICUS. Containing a dihydric phosphate; with the name of a base, the dihydric phosphate of the base.

SUBPHREN'IC. Situated beneath the diaphragm.

SUBPI'AL. Situated beneath the pia mater.

SUBPLACENTA, f. See DECIDUA *vera*.

SUBPLEU'RAL. Situated beneath the pleura.

SUBPON'TILE, SUBPON'TINE. Situated below the pons Varolii.

SUBPOPLITE'US, m. See POPLITEUS.

SUBPREPU'TIAL. Situated beneath the prepuce.

SUBPROSTAT'IC. Situated beneath the prostate.

SUBPU'BIC. Fr., *sous-pubien*. Situated below the pubic arch.

SUBPU'BIOFEMORA'LIS, m. See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis*.

SUBPU'BIOPROSTAT'ICUS, m. See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*.

SUBPU'BIOTIBIALIS, m. See Short ADDUCTOR of the leg.

SUBPU'BIOTROCHANTE'RIOUS, m. A subpubic muscle attached to a femoral trochanter.—**S. externus.** See OBTURATOR *externus*.—**S. internus.** See OBTURATOR *internus*.

SUBPUL'MONARY. Situated beneath the lung.

SUBRET'INAL. Fr., *sous-rétinien*. Situated beneath the retina.

SUBSAC'RAL. Situated beneath the sacrum.

SUBSALT. Fr., *sous-sel*. Basic salt.

SUBSCAP'ULAR. Lat., *subscapularis*. Situated beneath or on the anterior aspect of the scapula.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS. See SUBSCAPULAR; as a n. m. (Fr., *sous-scapulaire*; Ger., *Unterschulterblattmuskul*), a muscle arising from nearly the whole of the ventral surface of

the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**S. minor.** An anomalous muscle arising from the margin of the scapula and inserted into the capsule of the scapulohumeral articulation, or into the humerus.

SUBSCAP'ULOCAPSULA'RIS, SUBSCAP'ULOHUMERA'LIS, m. See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor.**

SUBSCAP'ULOTROCHI'NEUS, m. See **SUBSCAPULARIS.**

SUBSCRIP'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *subscribere*, to write underneath. In a prescription, the directions to the pharmacist, showing how the ingredients are to be compounded and prepared.

SUBSE'ROUS. Fr., *sous-séreux*. Situated beneath a serous membrane.

SUBSPI'NOUS. Situated beneath the spine or a spinous process.

SUBSTANCE. Gr., *οὐσία, ὕλη*. Lat., *substantia* (from *substare*, to be present). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Substanz*. 1. That of which anything is composed or of which it consists. 2. In histology, a general term for tissue, etc.—**Adamantine s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**Adenoid s.** See **Adenoid TISSUE**.—**Alible s.** That portion of the chyme that is destined for the nourishment of the body.—**Alimentary s.** An article of food in the crude form as supplied by Nature.—**Basis s.** [Heitzmann]. 1. See **Ground s.** (1st def.). 2. In connective tissue, etc., the entire s., except protoplasmic bodies or cells.—**Bony basis s.** See **Osseous basis s.**—**Cancellated (or cancellous) osseous s.** See **Spongy bone s.**—**Cartilaginous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, chondrin.—**Cell s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Central gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**.—**Chondrogenous basis s.** See **CHONDRIN**.—**Cineritious s.** See **ALA cinerea** and **LAMINA cinerea**.—**Compact osseous s.** Ger., *dichte Knochensubstanz*. The more compact tissue found in long bones and forming the superficial portion of flat or short bones.—**Conglobate gland s.** The adenoid tissue of conglobate glands.—**Connective s.** See **Connective TISSUE**.—**Contractile s.** 1. Any living s. or tissue capable of contraction (e. g., undifferentiated protoplasm, muscular tissue, cilia, etc.). 2. The contractile portion of a muscle fibre (i. e., that within the sarcolemma). 3. See **Dark DISC**.—**Cork s.** Cutin.—**Cortical s. of a hair.** The bundles of fibres cemented together which constitutes the larger portion of a hair. In colored hairs they contain pigment granules.—**Cortical s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney immediately beneath its fibrous covering. It is of a light crimson-brown color and about two lines in thickness, sends numerous processes (columns of Bertini) between the pyramids, and contains the Malpighian corpuscles and the terminals of the renal artery.—**Cortical s. of the suprarenal capsule.** The s. forming the external and greater portion of the suprarenal capsule. It consists of a fibrous stroma containing columnlike groups of polyedral cells.—**Fibrinoplastic s.** Paraglobulin.—**Fibrous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, the fibrous or laminated s. of striated or fibrous connective tissue, yielding glue or a glue-like body on being boiled.—**Fused ganglion cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous central s.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Gelatinous ganglion cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**.—**Gelatinous s. of Rolando.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa Rolandi**.—**Germinal s.** See **GERM PLASMA**.—**Ground s.** Fr., *s. intercellulaire*. Ger., *Grundsubstanz, Zwischensubstanz* (1st def.), *Kittsubstanz* (1st def.). 1. The homogeneous s. or matrix in which the structural elements (cells and fibres) are imbedded, or which cements them together. Cf. **Cell CEMENT**. 2. The homogeneous hyaline material in the substance of cells in which is imbedded the network of protoplasm. See **PLASMA** and **STROMA**.—**Horny s.** See **Corneous TISSUE**.—**Hyaline s.** See **CYTOBLASTEMA** (1st def.).—**Hya-**

loid s. See **CORPUS vitreum**.—**Intercellular s.** 1. See **CYTOBLASTEMA** (1st def.). 2. See **Ground s.** (1st def.).—**Interglobular s.** Of Czermak, the s. of dentin which appears to contain irregular cavities when a cross section is dried in the air. It is most marked next the cementum.—**Intermediate s.** See **Ground s.** (1st def.) and **Lateral DISC**.—**Interstitial osseous s.** Osseous tissue between the lamellæ of bone.—**Interstitial s.** See **ACHROMATIN** and **CYTOCHYLEMA**.—**Intertubular s.** The homogeneous matrix of dentin in which the dental canals are situated.—**Intervertebral s.** See **Intervertebral CARTILAGES**.—**Isotrope s.** See **Lateral DISC**.—**Living s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Medullary s.** Lat., *tela medullaris*. Fr., *tissu médullaire*. Ger., *Markgewebe*. 1. The s. forming the medulla of a part, as of bone; the tissue forming the medullary in contradistinction to the cortical part of an organ, as of the kidney. 3. In botany, pith.—**Medullary s. of hair.** The hair pith. See under **HAIR**.—**Medullary s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney internal to and denser and more distinctly striated than the cortical s. It consists mainly of the pyramids of Ferrein and the papillæ.—**Medullary s. of the suprarenal capsules.** The internal portion of the suprarenal capsules. It consists of a reticular fibrous stroma inclosing irregularly shaped cells and venous capillaries.—**Middle perforated s.** See **Posterior perforated SPACE**.—**Molecular (ganglion cell) s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Mucoid basis s., Myxomatous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, the non-glue-yielding, translucent s. which distinguishes the form of connective tissue called by him myxomatous or mucoid.—**Nervous s.** See **Nervous TISSUE**.—**Nuclear s.** See **CHROMATIN** and **NUCLEOPLASM**.—**Nucleoplasmic s.** See **Nucleoplasmic BODY**.—**Osseous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, "a dense, opaque, glue-yielding s. of striated or laminated appearance, infiltrated with lime salts" which serves to distinguish bone.—**Osseous s. of a tooth.** See **DENTIN**.—**Osteogenic s.** See **OSTEOGEN**.—**Osteoid s.** See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**Parietal s.** Of Remak, the matrix of cartilage.—**Proteic s.** See **PROTEID**.—**Reticular s.** See **Reticular FORMATION**.—**Reticular s. of bone.** See **Spongy bone s.**—**Reticulated white s.** Lat., *substantia reticularis alba*. A reticulated layer of white nervous tissue on the anterior half of the uncinate gyrus.—**Rolando's gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa Rolandi**.—**Sarcodic s.** See **SARCODE**.—**Secondary s.** See **Lateral DISC**.—**Solid nutritive s's.** Solid materials (e. g., eggs, slices of potatoes and of carrots, gelatin, gelose, and gelatinized blood serum) used in bacteriological cultures.—**Spongy bone (or osseous) s.** Bone tissue containing numerous cavities, giving a cancellated appearance; found in the articular ends of long bones and in the interior of the short and flat bones.—**Spongy s. of the nerve centres.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Supporting s.** Ger., *Stützsubstanz*. A supporting tissue or s. (e. g., neuroglia, connective tissue, etc.).—**Ventricular gray s.** Ger., *grauer Boden*. Of Meynert, the gray matter immediately adjacent to one of the ventricles of the brain; also the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**Vitreous s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**White s. of Schwann.** The medullary sheath of a nerve.

SUBSTAN'TIA, f. See **SUBSTANCE**.—**S. adamantina.** See **ENAMEL**.—**S. antica media.** See **Anterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. callosa, S. candida.** The medullary cerebral substance.—**S. cinerea.** Gray nervous matter.—**S. cinerea gelatinosa.** See **S. gelatinosa**.—**S. cineritia.** The gray substance of the brain.—**S. conjunctoria.** See **Connective TISSUE**.—**S. corticalis (cerebri).** The cortex cerebri.—**S. corticalis lentis.** The peripheral portion or cortex of the lens, as distinct from the nucleus.—**S. corticalis pili.** See **Cortical SUBSTANCE of a hair**.—**S. corticalis renis.** See **Cortical SUBSTANCE of the kidney**.—**S. cribrosa lateralis.** See **Anterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. cribrosa media.** See **LAMINA cine-**

rea.—*S. dentalis ossea*. The cement of a tooth.—*S. dentalis tubulosa*. See DENTIN.—*S. dentis*. The tissue forming the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin).—*S. dentis propria* (seu *tubulosa*). *S. eburnea*. See DENTIN.—*S. ferruginea*. 1. See *S. grisea*. 2. The gray substance of the locus cæruleus.—*S. ferruginea Arnoldii*. See *S. ferruginea* (2d def.).—*S. ferruginea superior*. See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.—*S. fibrosa pili*. See Cortical SUBSTANCE of a hair.—*S. filamentosa*. See ENAMEL.—*S. flava*. Ger., *gelbe Substanz*. The yellow nerve substance of the brain.—*S. fundamentalis dentis*. See Intertubular SUBSTANCE.—*S. fusca*. See *S. nigra*.—*S. gelatinosa*. Neuroglia having a transparent, jellylike appearance when fresh.—*S. gelatinosa centralis*. Ger., *centrales Hohlenraum, grauer Central-kern, Ringcommissur*. Syn.: *central ependymal thread, gray central nucleus*. The hollow, cylindrical or ellipsoidal mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal of the myel and forming a kind of membrane upon which rests the epithelium of the central canal. It is composed of an amorphous substance, granules, fine fibres, and a few neuroglia cells, and in the fresh state appears translucent like jelly.—*S. gelatinosa columnæ posterioris*. *S. gelatinosa Rolandi*. Neuroglia of a peculiarly transparent appearance found in the tip of the posterior gray cornu in the myel. It is supposed to contain very few true nerve elements.—*S. glandulosa*. Of Vieussens, the gray substance of the cortex cerebri.—*S. glomerulosa*. The cortical substance of the kidney.—*S. grisea*. The central gray nervous matter of the spinal cord.—*S. hepatis brunnea* (seu *corticalis*). The outer and darker-colored portion of the liver.—*S. hepatis flava* (seu *medullaris*). The yellowish or deeper substance of the liver in contradistinction to the brown or cortical substance.—*S. innominata*. Of Reil, see ANSA of Reil.—*S. hyalina*. See CYTOBLASTEMA (1st def.).—*S. intermedia*. Of Sömmerring, the layer of nerve substance in the cerebellum interposed between the central and cortical gray zones.—*S. intertubularis dentis*. See Intertubular SUBSTANCE.—*S. lentis corticalis*. The cortex of the lens.—*S. lienis pulposa* (seu *rubra*, seu *vasculosa*). See Splenic PULP.—*S. medullaris*. See Medullary SUBSTANCE.—*S. medullaris pili*. The hair pith (see under HAIR).—*S. medullaris renis*. See Medullary SUBSTANCE of the kidney.—*S. nigra* (Soemmerringii). See LOCUS niger.—*S. ochracea*. See Yellow NUCLEUS of the corpus striatum.—*S. opaca*. Of Leydig, see PROTOPLASM.—*S. ossea*. See DENTIN.—*S. ossium compacta*. See Compact osseous SUBSTANCE.—*S. ossium corticalis*. Ger., *Knochenrinde*. The more condensed layer forming the outer surface of bone.—*S. ostioidea*. See CEMENT (2d def.).—*S. parenchymatosa*. See PARENCHYMA.—*S. perforata anterior* (seu *antica*). See Anterior perforated SPACE.—*S. perforata cinerea*. See Posterior perforated SPACE.—*S. perforata lateralis*. See Anterior perforated SPACE.—*S. perforata media* (seu *posterior*). See Posterior perforated SPACE.—*S. primaria*. Of Stenson, the medullary substance of the central nervous system.—*S. propria corneæ*. The parenchyma or true tissue of the cornea.—*S. propria dentis*. See DENTIN.—*S. propria of the membrana tympani*. See LAMINA propria of the membrana tympani.—*S. pulposa dentis*. See Dental PULP.—*S. pulposa lienis*. See Splenic PULP.—*S. renis cineritia* (seu *fibrosa*, seu *glandulosa*, seu *interna*, seu *medullaris*, seu *tubulosa*). See Medullary SUBSTANCE of the kidney.—*S. renis corticalis (externa*, seu *glandulosa*, seu *rubicunda*). The cortical substance of the kidney.—*S. reticularis*. See Reticular FORMATION.—*S. reticularis alba*. See Reticulated white SUBSTANCE.—*S. Rolandi*. See *S. gelatinosa Rolandi*.—*S. rubra* (lienis). See Splenic PULP.—*S. secundaria*. Of Carus, the gray matter of the cortex cerebri.—*S. Soemmerringii*. See LOCUS niger.—*S. striata*. See ENAMEL.—

S. subalbida. See *S. flava*.—*S. tubulosa renis*. See Medullary SUBSTANCE of the kidney.—*S. tubulosa dentis*. See DENTIN.—*S. vasculosa (lienis)*. See Splenic PULP.—*S. vasculosa renalis*. See Cortical SUBSTANCE of the kidney.—*S. visceralis*. See PARENCHYMA.—*S. vitrea*. See *S. gelatinosa Rolandi*, CYTOBLASTEMA, and ENAMEL.—*S. vitrea dentis*. See ENAMEL.—*S. vitrea ossis*. See Compact osseous SUBSTANCE.

SUBSTER'NAL. See INFRASTERNAL.

SUBSTITU'TION. Lat., *substitutio* (from *substituere*, to substitute). Ger., *Ersetzung*. 1. In chemistry, the process of replacing one or more atoms in a molecule by other atoms or molecules. 2. In physiology and pathology, compensatory or vicarious action; a manifestation of disease in alternation with another and especially a nervous disorder; of French writers, replacement of the tissue of an organ by an inflammatory product. 3. In pharmacy, the sale of a substitute for an article prescribed or asked for.—**S. product**. In chemistry, a product of the reaction of two bodies in which a molecule of the one replaces a portion of the molecule of the other.

SUBSUL'FAS, *m.* -fa'tis. See SUBSULPHATE.

SUBSULFURO'SUS. Hyposulphurous; with the name of a base, the hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of the base.

SUBSUL'PHAS, *m.* -pha'tis. See SUBSULPHATE.

SUBSUL'PHATE. Lat., *subsulfas, subsulphas*. Fr., *sous-sulfate*. A basic sulphate.

SUBSUL'PHID(E). A sulphide which contains a relatively smaller amount of sulphur than an ordinary sulphide.

SUBSUL'TUS, *m.* From *subsilire*, to leap up. Fr., *soubresaut*. Ger., *Hüpfen*. A jerking or twitching.—**S. tendinum**. Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen*. Trembling of the tendons caused by involuntary twitchings of the muscles, especially of the face and arms.

SUBSYL'VIAN. Situated beneath the fissure of Sylvius.

SUBTAR'SAL. Situated beneath the tarsus.

SUBTEG'MEN, *m.* -teg'minis. From *subtexere*, to weave under. Weft.—**S. fornicis**. The layer of nerve fibres in the fornix cerebri under the superficial bundles of longitudinal fibres.

SUBTEM'PORAL. See INFRATEMPORAL.

SUBTERCUTA'NEUS, *m.* From *subter*, beneath, and *cutis*, the skin. See PLATYSMA myoides.

SUBTHAL'AMIC. Situated below the optic thalamus.

SUBTHALAM'ICUM, *n.* See Subthalamic NUCLEUS.

SUBTHORA'CIC. See INFRAThoracic.

SUBTHYREOID'EUS, *m.* An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres uniting the thyreoadyænoidei inferior and lateralis.

SUBTROCHANTER'IC. Fr., *sous-trochantérien*. See INFRA-TROCHANTERIC.

SUBTROCH'LEAR. See INFRA-TROCHLEAR.

SUBTROP'ICAL. From *sub-*, near to, and *τροπικός*, of the solstice. 1. Of climatological conditions, approaching the tropical, almost tropical. 2. Of plants, growing in countries approximating to the tropics in climatic conditions.

SUB'ULATE. Lat., *subulatus* (from *subula*, an awl). Fr., *subulé*. Ger., *pfriemenartig, pfriemig*. Awl-shaped, styloid.

SUBU'LIFORM. Lat., *subbuliformis*. Subulate, styloid (said of solid bodies).

SUB'ULOSE. Lat., *subulosus*. Ger., *pfriemspitzig*. Covered with or consisting of subule.

SUBUN'GUAL, **SUBUN'GUIAL**. Fr., *sous-unguéal, sous-ongulaire*. Situated beneath a nail.

SUBVA'GINAL. See INFRAVAGINAL.

SUBVER'SIO, *f.* -o'nis. Ger., *Umkehrung*. Subversion, overthrow.—**S. stomachi**. Ger., *Umkehrung des Magens*. Severe vomiting.

SUBVER'TEBRA, *f.* See SACRUM.

SUB'VOLA, *f.* 1. The space between the second and fifth fingers. 2. See **HYPOTHENAR**.

SUBZO'NAL. Situated beneath the zona pellucida.

SUBZYGOMAT'IC. *Fr.*, *sous-zygomatique*. Situated below the zygoma.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *n.* From *succedaneus*, substituted. A substitute.

SUCCEDA'NEUS. From *succedere*, to succeed. *Fr.*, *succédané*. *Ger.*, *allmätig* (1st def.), *stellvertretend* (2d def.). 1. Taking place by degrees. 2. Vicarious.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS. From *succenturiare*, to receive as a recruit or substitute. *Fr.*, *succenturié*. 1. Substituted. 2. Accessory (see **PLACENTA succenturiata**); as a *n. m.*, an accessory muscle.—**S. recti**. Of Sylvius, see **PYRAMIDALIS abdominis**.

SUCCHOLA'TA, *f.* See **CHOCOLATE**.

SUCCINAM'IC ACID. *Fr.*, *acide succinamique*. *Ger.*, *Succinaminsäure*. A monobasic acid $C_4H_7NO_3$.

SUCCIN'AMID(E). The compound $C_4H_8N_2O_2$.

SUCCINANIL'IC ACID. The compound $C_4H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)(OH)$.

SUCCINAN'ILID(E). *Ger.*, *Succinanylid*. The compound $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2 = C_4H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2$.

SUCC'INAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. See **SUCCINATE**.

SUCC'INATE. *Lat.*, *succinas*. A salt of succinic acid.

SUCC'INATED. *Lat.*, *succinatus* (from *succinum*, amber). *Fr.*, *succiné*. Combined, mixed with, or containing amber or succinic acid.

SUCCINC'TUM, *n.*, **SUCCINC'TU'RA**, *f.* From *succingere*, to gird below. See **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.).

SUCCIN'IC. *Lat.*, *succinicus* (from *succinum*, amber). *Fr.*, *succinique*. Derived from or contained in amber.—**S. acid**. *Lat.*, *acidum succinicum*. *Fr.*, *acide succinique*. *Ger.*, *Bernsteinsäure*. An acid, $C_2H_4(CO.OH)_2 = C_4H_6O_4$, obtained by the dry distillation of amber.—**S. aldehyd(e)**. *Fr.*, *succinaldéhyde*. A colorless liquid, $C_4H_6O_2$, derived from succinic acid.—**S. anhydrid(e)**. The compound $C_4H_4O_3$.

SUCCIN'IFER. From *succinum*, amber, and *ferre*, to bear. Productive of amber.

SUCCIN'IMID(E). The compound $C_4H_5NO_2$.

SUCC'ININ. 1. The compound $C_5H_5\begin{smallmatrix} OH \\ \diagup \\ C_4H_4O \end{smallmatrix}$. 2. The part of amber which is insoluble in most solvents.

SUCC'INONE. A liquid of empyreumatic odor, obtained in the dry distillation of calcium succinate.

SUCC'INUM, *n.* From *succus*, juice. *Fr.*, *succin*, *karaké*, *ambre jaune*. *Ger.*, *Bernstein*. Amber. See **AMBRA flava**.—**Oleum succini**. *Fr.*, *huile (volatile) de succin*, *oléule de succin* (2d def.). *Ger.*, *Bernsteinöl*. 1. Crude oil of amber, produced by the dry distillation of amber. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., rectified oil of amber. It is used as an excitant and antispasmodic in flatulent dyspepsia.

SUCCINU'RIC ACID. The compound $C_5H_8N_2O_4$.

SUCC'CINYL. *Fr.*, *succinyle*. The radicle of succinic acid, not yet isolated.

SUCCISTE'ARIN. *Fr.*, *succistéarène*. 1. The white crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of amber. 2. Improperly, idrialin.

SUCC'COSE. *Lat.*, *succosus*. *Ger.*, *saftvoll*. Succulent.

SUCC'UBA, *f.* From *succubare*, to lie under. See under **INCUBUS** (1st def.).

SUCC'UBUS, *m.* Nightmare with the hallucination of the presence of a succuba.

SUCC'ULENCE. *Ger.*, *Succulenz*. The state of being succulent.

SUCC'ULENT. *Lat.*, *succulentus* (from *succus*, juice). *Fr.*, *s.* *Ger.*, *saftig*. Juicy.

SUCC'US, *m.* From *sugere*, to suck. *Fr.*, *suc*. *Ger.*, *Saft*. 1. A juice. 2. A pharmacopœial preparation made by squeezing out the juice from green plants and adding enough alcohol to preserve it.—**S. carnis**. Meat juice.—**S. entericus**. See **INTESTINAL JUICE**.—**S. expressus**. An expressed juice.—**S. gastricus**. See

Gastric JUICE.—**S. inspissatus**. An old name for a pharmaceutical preparation made by inspissating a vegetable juice till it had attained a solid consistence. Preparations of this class are included under the head of extracts.—**S. nervus**. See **NERVOUS FLUID**.—**S. osseus**. In ancient surgery, a hypothetical juice of the bone which was supposed to coagulate to form the callus of a uniting fracture.—**S. pancreaticus**. Pancreatic juice.—**S. pyloricus**. An alkaline fluid secreted by the pyloric end of the stomach; said by Klemensiewicz to convert starch into sugar.—**S. thebaicus**. See **OPIUM**.

SUCCUS'SION. *Lat.*, *succussio* (from *succutere*, to shake). *Ger.*, *Rütteln*. Shaking a person to ascertain the presence of fluid in a cavity.

SU'CRAMIN(E). An ammonium compound of saccharin.

SU'CRATE. A compound of sucrose with a base.

SUCROCAR'BONATE. A combination of a carbonate with sucrose.

SU'CROL. See **DULCITE**.

SU'CROSE. See **SACCHAROSE**.

SUC'TUS, *n.* *Suc'tus*. The process of sucking.—**S. voluptabilis**. *Ger.*, *Wonnensaugen*. Pleasurable sucking; the addiction of children to sucking their fingers, etc.

SUDA'MEN, *n.* -*am'inis*. From *sudare*, to perspire. Commonly used in the plural, *sudamina* (*q. v.*).

SUDAM'INA, *n.*, pl. of *sudamen*. Vesicles produced by sweat retained beneath the cuticle in consequence of occlusion of the orifices of the sweat ducts. See **MILIARIA crystallina**.—**S. alba**. See **MILIARIA alba**.—**S. balneantium**. The s. of bathers. See **MILIARIA rubra**.—**S. crystallina**. See **MILIARIA crystallina**.—**S. maligna**. See **MILIARIA** (1st def.).—**S. rubra**. See **MILIARIA rubra**.

SUDA'RIMUM, *n.* See **SUDATORIUM**.

SUDA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Perspiration.—**S. morbosa**. See **HYPERIDROSIS**.

SUDA'TION. *Lat.*, *sudatio* (from *sudare*, to perspire). See **HIDROSIS** and **EPHIDROSIS**.

SUDATO'RIA, *f.* of *sudatorius*. See **EPHIDROSIS**.

SUDATO'RIMUM, *n.* of *sudatorius*. A hot-air bath, a sweating room.

SUDATO'RIVUS. *Fr.*, *sudatoire*. Sudatory, pertaining to perspiration.

SUDOLORRHŒ'A, *f.* From *sudare*, to perspire, *oleum*, oil, and *ρῶα*, a flow. Of Piffard, eczema seborrhoicum.

SU'DOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. *Fr.*, *sueur*. *Ger.*, *Schweiss*. Sweat.—**S. anglicus**. 1. The sweating sickness. 2. See **MILIARIA** (1st def.).—**S. arenosus**. See **URIDROSIS crystallina**.—**S. cruentus**. See **HÆMATIDROSIS**.—**S. cruentus e catameniiis suppressis**. See **MENIDROSIS**.—**S. febrilis criticus**. See **EPHIDROSIS febrilis**.—**S. lacteus**. See **GALACTIDROSIS**.—**S. miliaris**. See **MILIARIA** (1st def.).—**S. nocturnus**. See **NIGHT SWEAT**.—**S. sabulosus**. See **URIDROSIS crystallina**.—**S. sanguineus**. See **HÆMATIDROSIS**.—**S. urinosus**. See **URIDROSIS**.—**Sudoris nullitas** (*seu privatio*). See **ANIDROSIS**.

SUDORA'LIS. From *sudor*, sweat. *Fr.*, *sudoral*. Pertaining to perspiration.

SUDOR'IC ACID. See **HIDROTIC acid**.

SUDORIF'EROUS. From *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear. *Fr.*, *sudorifère*. 1. Conveying perspiration. 2. See **SUDORIFIC**.

SUDORIF'IC. From *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make. *Fr.*, *sudorifique*. *Ger.*, *schweisstreibend*. Producing perspiration.

SUDORIP'AROUS. *Lat.*, *sudoriparus* (from *sudor*, sweat, and *parere*, to produce). *Fr.*, *sudoripare*. *Ger.*, *schweisserzeugend*. Producing or secreting sweat.

SU'ET. *Gr.*, *στέαρ*. *Lat.*, *sebum*, *sebum*. *Fr.*, *suif*. *Ger.*, *Talg*. The hard fat obtained from the inside of the abdomen of the ox or sheep.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, *f. pl.* From *suffervere*, to boil gently. The exanthemata.

SUFFIMENTUM, *n.* From *suffire*, to fumigate. See FUMIGATION (2d def.).

SUFFITUS, *m. -fītus*. See FUMIGATION (2d def.).

SUFFOCATIO, *f. -ō'nis*. See ASPHYXIA (2d def.).—**S. hysterica**. See GLOBUS *hystericus*.—**S. matricis**. Hysteria.—**S. stridula**. See CROUP.

SUFFOCATION. Lat., *suffocatio* (from *suffocare*, to choke). See ASPHYXIA (2d def.).—**Stridulous laryngic s.** See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.—**S. of the womb**. See SUFFOCATIO *matricis*.

SUFFUL'CIENS, **SUFFULTO'RIOUS**, **SUFFUL'TUS**. -*en'tis*, -*to'rii*, -*ful'ti*. Fr., *appuyé*. Ger., *stützend*, *unterstützend*. Serving as a support for another part or organ.

SUFFUMIGATIO, *f. -ō'nis*. See FUMIGATION (2d def.).

SUFFUSIO, *f. -ō'nis*. From *suffundere*, to pour over. Gr., *ὑπόχυσις*. 1. See SUFFUSION. 2. An old term for cataract.—**Fellis s.**, **S. auriginosa**, **S. bilis**. See JAUNDICE.—**S. colorans**. See CHROMATOPSIA.—**S. dimidi-ans**. See HEMIOPIA.—**S. exclarans**. See OXYOPIA.—**S. fellis**. Jaundice.—**S. lentis** (*crystallinæ*). See CATARACT.—**S. multiplicans**. See DIPLOPIA and POLYOPIA.—**S. myodes**. See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**S. nigra**. See AMBLYOPIA.—**S. oculorum**. An old term for an opacity in the eye, especially in the crystalline lens.—**S. sanguinis**. See ECCHYMOSES.

SUFFUSION. Lat., *suffusio*. Ger., *Ergießung*. 1. The act or process of overspreading or the state of being overspread (e. g., by a film or by moisture); also, that which overspreads. 2. Superficial hyperæmia, as in blushing. 3. See SUGGILLATION (1st def.).

SUGAR. Gr., *σάκχαρον*. Lat., *saccharum*. Fr., *sucre*. Ger., *Zucker*. A name at first applied only to cane s. and beet s.; subsequently to any sweet crystalline substance, and more definitely to a class of chemical compounds of the general composition $C_mH_{2n}O_n$ (see SACHAROSE and GLUCOSE).—**Acid s. of milk**. Mucic acid.—**Acorn s.** See QUERCITE.—**Arabin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Beet s.** Saccharose obtained from species of *Beta*, especially from *Beta vulgaris*.—**Brown s.** Cane s. not entirely freed from impurities and coloring matters.—**Burnt s.** Caramel.—**Cane s.** Lat., *saccharum* (*purificatum*). Fr., *sucre de canne*. Ger., *Rohrzucker*. S. obtained from the juice of *Saccharum officinarum*.—**Cellulose s.** S. derived from cellulose; identical with glucose.—**Chestnut s.**, **Diabetic s.** Glucose.—**Ferment s.** S. formed from starch, glycogen, and other carbohydrates by the action of the animal ferments. It was at one time held to be identical with glucose, but is now considered by some to be a different body, probably maltose. Cf. INVERTIN.—**Fruit s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Granular s.** Glucose.—**Grape s.** Fr., *sucre de raisin*. Ger., *Traubenzucker*. Glucose, especially when obtained in the solid form.—**Gum s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Honey s.** Glucose.—**Invert s.** Fr., *sucre interverté*. Ger., *Invertzucker*. A product of the prolonged action of heat upon a solution of cane s. It is a mixture of dextrose and levulose, and receives its name because its solution rotates the plane of polarization to the left, while the solution of cane s. from which it is produced rotates that plane to the right.—**Liver s.** Glucose; so called because it is the form of s. elaborated in the liver from glycogen.—**Manna s.** See MANNITE.—**Maple s.** Fr., *sucre d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. S. obtained from *Acer saccharinum*. It is identical with saccharose, but contains a certain amount of coloring matter.—**Milk s.** Lat., *saccharum lactis*, *lactis saccharum*. See LACTOSE.—**Muscle s.** See INOSITE.—**Oil s.** See ELÆO-SACCHARUM.—**Open-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane juice in vessels under the ordinary atmospheric pressure.—**Pectin s.** See ARABINOSE.—

Rag s. Glucose.—**Refined s.** Fr., *sucre raffiné*. Ger., *Hutzucker*, *Raffinade*. White s.; cane s. purified and deprived of coloring matter.—**Starch s.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. candy**. Ger., *Candizucker*. Rock candy.—**S. of lead**. Lead acetate.—**S. of milk**. See LACTOSE.—**S. of urine**. Glucose.—**Uncrystallizable s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Vacuum pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of cane juice under a pressure much less than that of the atmosphere.

SUGARINE. Methylbenzol sulphinide.

SUGGESTION. Lat., *suggestio* (from *suggerere*, to excite). Ger., *Eingebung*. 1. The act of suggesting. 2. The thing suggested. 3. See *Hypnotic s.*—**Hypnotic s.** Fr., *s. hypnotique*. The process by which a hypnotized person is made to accept a hint or statement, although it may be unfounded, and to act accordingly.

SUGGILLATION. More correctly, *sugillation*. Lat., *sugillatio* (from *sugillare*, to beat black and blue). Fr., *suçon*. Ger., *Blutunterlaufung*. A black-and-blue mark, as of a bruise.

SUGGRUNDIUM, *n.* The lower border of a roof, the eaves.—**S. oculi**. See *Superciliary RIDGE*.

SUGILLATION. A preferable form of *sugillation*.

SUIL/LA, *f.* From *sus*, a hog. See SCROFULA.

SUIL/LUS. Obtained from the hog (see ADEPS s.); as a *n. m.*, see BOLETUS.

SUL/CATE. Lat., *sulcatus* (from *sulcare*, to furrow). Fr., *silloné*. Ger., *gefurcht*. Grooved, furrowed.

SUL/CULUS, *m.* Dim. of *sulcus*, a furrow. Fr., *sulcule*. A small furrow or sulcus.—**S. labii superioris**. See *SULCUS nasolabialis*.

SUL/CUS, *m.* Gr., *ὄλκος* (from *ἐλκειν*, to draw). Fr., *sillon*. Ger., *Furche*, *Rinne*. A groove or furrow; a fissure, especially of the cerebrum.—**Anterior occipital s.** A s. separating the central fissure from the first occipital gyrus, connecting with the parietal fissure.—**Anterior s. of Reil**. See *Preinsular s.*—**Anterotemporal s.** See *Parallel fissure*.—**Ascending frontal s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Central s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Cerebral sulci**. See *Secondary fissures* (2d def.) and *Fissure of the cerebrum*.—**Ciliary sulci**. See *STRIE ciliares* (under *STRIA*).—**External perpendicular s.** See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—**External s. of Reil**. A fissure separating the insula from the precentral, postcentral, and subfrontal gyri.—**Frontomarginal s.** Of Wernicke, a small longitudinal fissure on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe, which separates the orbital and frontal lobes.—**Inferior frontal s.** Lat., *s. frontalis inferior*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Inferior occipital s.** See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—**Inferior temporosphenoidal s.** See *Meditemporal fissure*.—**Inferofrontal s.** See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Infrainsular s.** A fissure separating the insula from the temporosphenoidal lobe.—**Infraorbital s.** See *Suborbital fissure*.—**Intermediate temporal s.** See *Meditemporal fissure*.—**Intraparietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Lateral olivary s.** See *S. olivæ externus*.—**Middle temporosphenoidal s.** An unimportant fissure parallel to and below the parallel fissure.—**Occipitoparietal s.** See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—**Occipitotemporal s.** See *Collateral fissure*.—**Oculomotor s.** See *Oculomotor furrow*.—**Olfactory s.** See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Orbital s.** See *Orbital fissure*.—**Parietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Peduncular s.** Fr., *sillon circonferentiel* (ou *circulaire*). A transverse s. which commences close to the middle peduncle of the cerebellum around the outer border of which it passes backward.—**Postcentral s.** See *Postcentral fissure*.—**Posterior s. of Reil**. See *Infrainsular s.*—**Posteroparietal s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Posterotemporal s.** See *Collateral fissure*.—**Precentral s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Preinsular s.** A fissure in front of the insula and separating it from the posterior orbital convolution.—**Primitive sulci**. See *Primitive fissures* (2d def.).—**Secondary sulci**. See *Secondary fis-*

SURES.—**Straight s.** See *Olfactory FISSURE*.—**Subparietal s.** A shallow depression or inconstant fissure that is a continuation upward and outward of the callosomarginal fissure.—**S. ad aquæductum vestibuli.** See *FOSSULA sulciformis*.—**S. alaris.** The furrow just above the ala nasi.—**S. alveolaris anterior.** See *Anterior dental CANAL*.—**S. alveolobuccalis.** The s. between the gums and the inside of the cheek.—**S. alveolingualis.** The s. between the gums and the mucous membrane of the tongue.—**S. anterior corporum candicantium.** A furrow between the corpora albicantia and the tuber cinereum.—**S. anterotemporalis.** See *Supertemporal FISSURE*.—**S. antebrachii radialis.** A s. on the radial side of the forearm, between the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus.—**S. antebrachii ulnaris.** A s. on the ulnar side of the forearm, between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris.—**S. aorticus.** A depression on the median surface of the left lung for the descending aorta.—**S. arcuatus.** Of Arnold, an embryonic fissure to which the s. corporis callosi corresponds.—**S. arcuatus præcuneii.** An inconstant fissure on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between the parietal gyrus and the gyrus fornicatus.—**S. arteriæ occipitalis.** A groove on the inner side of the internal aspect of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which lodges the occipital artery.—**S. arteriæ subclaviæ.** See *S. subclavius* (1st and 2d def's).—**Sulci arteriosi.** Ger., *Arterienfurchen*. Furrows on the ental surfaces of the cranial bones for lodging arteries.—**S. articulationis primæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm, seen in flexion, over the articulations between the two rows of carpal bones.—**S. articulationis secundæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm of the hand, seen in flexion, extending from the level of the upper margin of the pisiform bone to the upper end of the first carpal bone.—**S. atrioventricularis.** See *Auriculoventricular GROOVE*.—**S. auris anterior.** See *INCISURA tragohelicina*.—**S. auris posterior.** See *INCISURA anthelictis*.—**S. basilaris (pontis).** The anteroposterior groove on the lower median surface of the pons Varolii.—**S. basilaris ossis occipitis.** A shallow depression in the occipital bone at the side of the clivus Blumenbachii.—**S. bicipitalis.** See *Bicipital GROOVE*.—**S. bicipitalis internus.** A furrow between the brachialis internus and the anconæustertius.—**S. cæcus.** See *FORAMEN cæcum posterius*.—**S. calcanei.** A furrow separating the two posterior articular surfaces of the sustentaculum tali.—**S. calcarinus.** See *Calcarine FISSURE*.—**S. callosomarginalis.** See *Supercallosal FISSURE* (1st def.).—**S. callosus.** See *Callosal FISSURE*.—**S. caroticotympanicus (ossis temporis).** A groove leading into the canalis caroticotympanicus.—**S. caroticus.** See *Carotid GROOVE*.—**Sulci carotidei.** Depressions on each side of the larynx.—**S. centralis.** See *Central FISSURE*.—**S. centralis insulæ.** The trans-insular fissure; a fissure following the same general direction as the central fissure, which divides the insula into two parts.—**S. centralis modioli.** A shallow groove on the free margin of the lamina spiralis ossea.—**S. centralis Rolandi.** See *Central FISSURE*.—**S. cerebelli curvatus.** A fissure separating the biventral lobe of the cerebellum from the amygdala.—**S. cerebelli dividens anterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior anterior*.—**S. cerebelli dividens posterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior posterior*.—**S. cerebelli horizontalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. cerebelli inferior.** A fissure between the posterior inferior lobe and the slender lobe of the cerebellum.—**S. cerebelli inferior anterior.** A s. beginning in the s. flocculi and extending across the inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. longitudinalis inferior.—**S. cerebelli inferior externus.** A fissure between the biventral lobe and the posterior inferior lobe of the cerebellum.—**S. cerebelli inferior posterior.** A s. beginning in the s. superior posterior and extending across the

inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. horizontalis magnus.—**S. cerebelli peduncularis** (seu superior). See *Peduncular s.*—**S. cerebelli superior anterior.** A s. beginning on the middle peduncle of the cerebellum and crossing the vermis to join the s. on the opposite side.—**S. cerebelli superior posterior.** A s. beginning in the peduncular s., a little in front of the postero-external angle of the cerebellum, and crossing the upper surface, where it almost reaches the s. horizontalis as the latter passes on to the vermis.—**S. cerebhalis magnus.** See *Great longitudinal FISSURE of the brain*.—**S. cerebri.** See *FISSURE of the cerebrum*.—**S. cerebri cruciformis.** See *Orbital FISSURE*.—**S. chiasmatis.** See *Optic GROOVE*.—**S. chor(i)odeus.** A longitudinal fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus.—**Sulci ciliares.** See *STRIE ciliares* (under *STRIA*).—**S. cinguli.** A s. separating the gyrus cinguli and the corpus callosum.—**S. circularis (cordis).** See *Auriculoventricular GROOVE*.—**S. circularis Reilii.** Fr., *rigole de l'insula*. A s. which separates the insula from the adjacent portions of the brain.—**S. collateralis.** See *Collateral FISSURE*.—**S. collateralis anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. collateralis cerebri.** See *Collateral FISSURE*.—**S. collateralis inferior.** See *FISSURA cerebelli longitudinalis*.—**S. collateralis posterior.** See *Posterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. collateralis postremus.** See *S. intermedius posterior*.—**Sulci condyloidei.** See *FOSSÆ condyloideæ* (under *Fossa*).—**S. coronalis (cordis).** See *Auriculoventricular GROOVE*.—**S. coronarius glandis.** See *S. glandis*.—**S. corporis callosi.** See *Callosal FISSURE*.—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum frontalis.** See *S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus*.—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis.** A longitudinal fissure separating the two anterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina.—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum posterior.** A transverse fissure found behind the two posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina.—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus.** A transverse s. crossing the median fissure at right angles and separating the anterior from the posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina.—**S. costalis inferior.** See *Inferior costal FOSSA*.—**S. costalis superior.** See *Superior costal FOSSA*.—**Sulci cubitales.** Sulci on the anterior surface of the forearm, one on either side of the biceps tendon.—**S. deltoideopectoralis.** A furrow indicating the demarcation between the deltoideus and pectoralis major muscles.—**S. dentatus.** See *Hippocampal FISSURE*.—**S. digitalis.** Ger., *Fingerfurche*. A furrow of the palm of the hand.—**S. digitalis anterior.** Ger., *vordere Fingerfurche*. The furrow in the palm of the hand that runs from the root of the index finger to the ulnar border.—**S. digitalis posterior.** Ger., *hintere Fingerfurche*. A furrow running from the radial to the ulnar border of the hand, caused by the general flexion of the fingers.—**S. digitatus.** Fr., *sillon digité*. A furrow on the floor of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, separating the collateral eminence from the hippocampus major.—**S. ethmoidalis.** A groove on the posterior surface of the nasal bone.—**S. flexoris hallucis longus.** See *INCISURA astragali*.—**S. flocculi.** A s. separating the flocculus and the middle inferior lobe of the cerebellum.—**S. fornicatus inferior.** The callosal and hippocampal fissures taken as one.—**S. fornicatus superior.** See *Supercallosal FISSURE* (1st def.).—**S. foveæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis** (seu medius). See *FISSURA fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media*.—**S. frontalis inferior.** See *Subfrontal FISSURE*.—**S. frontalis secundus.** See *Medifrontal FISSURE*.—**S. frontalis superior.** See *Superfrontal FISSURE*.—**S. frontolateralis.** See *Lateral FISSURE*.—**S. frontoparietalis internus.** See *Callosomarginal FISSURE*.—**S. glandis.** Ger., *Eichelfurche*. The furrow behind the glans penis.—**S. gracilis cerebelli.** See *S. cerebelli inferior posterior*.—

S. habenæ, S. habenulæ. A small fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, which extends from the trigonum habenulæ obliquely forward and inward, terminating at the stria medullaris.—**S. hamuli pterygoidei.** A groove in the hamular process of the sphenoid bone for the tendon of the tensor palati.—**S. hepatis intermedius.** See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver*.—**S. hippocampi.** See *Hippocampal FISSURE*.—**S. horizontalis aortæ.** A furrow marking the boundary of the elevation of the right coronary artery above the surface of the heart.—**S. horizontalis cordis.** See *Auriculoventricular GROOVE*.—**S. horizontalis magnus.** See *Calcarine FISSURE*.—**S. horizontalis Reilii.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. horizontalis tibiæ.** A groove on the head of the tibia behind the internal articular surface.—**S. iliacus.** A s. over which the psoas tendon emerges from the pelvis.—**S. inferior lateralis.** See *S. cerebelli inferior externus*.—**S. inferior medialis.** A fissure separating the tonsilla cerebelli and the restiform body.—**S. infrainsularis.** See *Infrainsular s.*—**S. infranates.** See *FOLD of the buttock*.—**S. infraorbitalis.** See *Infraorbital GROOVE*.—**S. infrapalpebralis.** The furrow beneath the lower eyelid.—**S. inguinalis.** See *FOLD of the groin*.—**S. insulæ primus.** The principal fissure in the insula.—**S. interarticularis calcanei.** See *S. calcanei*.—**S. interarticularis calcanei accessorius.** A groove on the os calcis between the two anterior surfaces which articulate with the astragalus.—**S. interarticularis tali.** See *S. tali*.—**S. interarticularis tali accessorius (seu anterior).** A furrow between the two articular surfaces (when they exist) on the astragalus which articulate with the os calcis.—**S. interbrachialis.** A continuation of the transverse furrow separating the brachia conjunctiva.—**S. intercruralis lateralis.** Of Wilder, a small furrow in the brain of the cat, behind and to the side of the posterior perforated space.—**S. intercruralis mesalis.** Of Wilder, a small mesal fissure in the brain of the cat, just behind the posterior perforated space.—**S. inter helicem et anthelicem.** See *Scaphoid FOSSA (1st def.)*.—**S. interinsularis.** See *Transinsular FISSURE*.—**S. intermedius.** 1. Of Jensen, a fissure between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. 2. Of His, a transverse depression on the ventral side of the primitive thalamencephalon (its thalamic segment). 3. See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver*.—**S. intermedius anterior.** See *Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—**S. intermedius posterior (seu posticus).** The posterior longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord.—**S. internus olivæ.** See *S. olivæ internus*.—**S. interpapillaris.** A furrow between the rows of papillæ of the skin.—**S. interparietalis.** See *Parietal FISSURE*.—**S. intertubercularis (humeri).** See *Bicipital GROOVE*.—**S. intraparietalis.** See *Parietal FISSURE*.—**S. Jacobsonii.** A small groove on the promontory of the middle ear that lodges branches of the tympanic plexus (Jacobson's nerve).—**S. jugularis.** A groove for the lateral sinus on the upper surface of the jugular process of the occipital bone.—**S. lacrimalis.** 1. See *Lacrymal GROOVE*. 2. A depression in the lacrymal bone aiding in the formation of the lacrymal groove; also a similar depression in the nasal process of the superior maxilla. 3. A groove on the superior maxilla continuous with the nasal end of the nasal duct.—**S. laminae modiolii.** See *S. centralis modiolii*.—**S. lateralis anterior.** See *Anterolateral FISSURE*.—**S. lateralis circularis (seu communis).** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. lateralis dorsalis.** See *Posterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. lateralis magnus.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. lateralis medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. lateralis mesencephali.** A small lateral groove on the upper surface of the crus cerebri.—**S. lateralis posterior.** See *Posterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. lateralis ventralis.** See *Anterolateral GROOVE*.—**S. ligamenti spiralis.**

A furrow between the lamina spiralis and the ligamentum spirale.—**S. limitans.** Of Wilder, the fissure between the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus.—**S. lobi olfactorii.** See *Olfactory FISSURE*.—**Sulci longitudinales cordis.** See *Longitudinal GROOVES of the heart*.—**S. longitudinalis.** 1. See *Olfactory FISSURE*. 2. One of the longitudinal grooves of the heart.—**S. longitudinalis anterior.** See *Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—**S. longitudinalis corporum candicantium.** A fissure separating the two corpora albicantia.—**S. longitudinalis externus.** The external of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure.—**S. longitudinalis fossæ rhomboideæ.** See *FISSURA fossæ rhomboideæ longitudinalis media*.—**S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti.** A longitudinal s. running along the centre of the floor of the fourth ventricle.—**S. longitudinalis medius.** The inner of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure.—**S. longitudinalis mesencephali.** A s. between the brachium corporum quadrigeminorum, the velum medullare anterius, and the pedunculus cerebri.—**S. longitudinalis ossis frontis.** A furrow on the inner surface of the frontal bone for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**S. longitudinalis ossis occipitis.** A furrow on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone for the reception of the superior longitudinal sinus.—**S. longitudinalis ossis parietalis.** A furrow on the upper margin of the parietal bone which, with a similar one on the opposite bone, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus.—**S. longitudinalis posterior.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—**S. longitudinalis substantiæ perforatæ mediæ.** See *S. basilaris*.—**S. longitudinalis superior.** See *Intercerebral FISSURE*.—**S. longitudinalis superior cerebelli.** A s. separating the superior vermis from the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**S. longitudinalis ventriculi cerebelli.** Of Gordon, see *FISSURA fossæ rhomboideæ longitudinalis media*.—**S. magnus.** See *Calcarine FISSURE*.—**S. magnus (cerebelli) horizontalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. malleolaris.** A furrow in the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring the terminal points of the boundary of which are the spinæ tympanicæ, and which finally becomes the posterior boundary of the petrotympanic fissure.—**S. malleoli (externi) lateralis.** A shallow furrow behind the external malleolus.—**S. malleoli interni (seu medialis).** A shallow furrow behind the internal malleolus.—**S. marginalis foraminis magni.** An anomalous furrow along the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.—**S. medialis frontoparietalis.** See *Callosomarginal FISSURE and Central FISSURE*.—**S. medianus anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—**S. medianus fossæ rhomboideæ.** See *FISSURA fossæ rhomboideæ longitudinalis media*.—**S. medianus longitudinalis sinus rhomboidalis.** See *S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti*.—**S. medianus maxillæ inferioris.** A vertical furrow upon the outer surface of the inferior maxilla in the middle line.—**S. medianus posterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Posterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—**S. medius substantiæ perforatæ anterioris.** A fissure extending between the anterior perforated space and the rostrum of the corpus callosum.—**S. medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Basilar GROOVE*.—**S. medullæ oblongatæ cæcus.** A depression between the pons Varolii and the anterior extremities of the olivary bodies.—**S. medullæ oblongatæ decussatorius.** The upper part of the ventral median fissure of the medulla oblongata, where it is interrupted by the decussation of the pyramids.—**S. medullæ spinalis intermedius anterior.** Fr., *sillon intermédiaire antérieur*. An ill-defined furrow between the ventral and ventrolateral fissures of the spinal cord.—**S. medullæ spinalis intermedius posterior.** See *Posterior intermediary FISSURE*.—**S. medullæ spinalis lateralis.** See *Anterolateral GROOVE*.—**Sulci meningei.** Furrows for blood

vessels on the ental surface of the cranial bones.—*S. mentalis*. Fr., *sillon du menton*. Ger., *Kinnrinne*. The furrow separating the lower lip from the prominence of the chin.—*S. mentolabialis*. A transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin.—*Sulci minores pontis*. See *Sulci transversi pontis*.—*S. Monroi*. A furrow (also called aulix) on the mesal aspect of the thalamus between the foramen of Monro and the aqueduct and ventrad of the medicommissure; regarded by His and Minot as the boundary between the "dorsal and ventral zones of His."—*S. muscularis flexoris longi hallucis*. See *INCISURA astragali*.—*S. muscularis tympani*. See *CANALIS pro tensore tympani*.—*S. musculi peronei longi*. A vertical groove lined with cartilage on the outer border of the cuboid bone, for the tendon of the peroneus longus.—*S. muscululosus (ossis temporis)*. See *CANALIS pro tensore tympani*.—*S. mylohyoideus*. See *Mylohyoid GROOVE*.—*S. nasalis posterior*. A shallow depression behind the posterior pillar of the fauces.—*S. nasolabialis*. The transverse groove between the nose and the upper lip.—*S. nasopalatinus*. The furrow for the nasopalatine nerve on the side of the vomer.—*S. navicularis*. See *Fossa navicularis*.—*S. nervi petrosi profundi minoris (ossis temporis)*. A groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the nervus petrosus profundus minor.—*Sulci obliqui pontis*. See *Sulci transversi pontis*.—*S. obturatorius (ossis coxæ)*. See *INCISURA obturatoria*.—*S. occipitalis anterior*. Of Wernicke, a small vertical fissure in the anterior part of the occipital lobe.—*S. occipitalis (longitudinalis) inferior (seu medius)*. See *Inferior occipital FISSURE*.—*S. occipitalis superior (seu transversus)*. See *Transverse occipital FISSURE*.—*S. occipitointerparietalis*, *S. occipitoparietalis*. See *Occipital FISSURE*.—*S. occipitotemporalis*. See *Collateral FISSURE*.—*S. occipitotemporalis inferior*. See *Inferior occipital FISSURE*.—*S. occipitotemporalis lateralis*. Of Fowler, see *Collateral FISSURE*.—*S. oculomotorius*. See *Oculomotor FURROW*.—*S. of Monro*. See *S. Monroi*.—*S. of the corpus callosum*. See *Callosal FISSURE*.—*S. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory FISSURE*.—*S. olivæ externus*. A furrow on the outer side of the olivary body.—*S. olivæ internus*. A fissure, lying to the inner side of the olivary body, from which arise the roots of the hypoglossal nerve.—*S. opticus*. See *Optic GROOVE*.—*S. orbitalis (cerebri)*. See *Orbital FISSURE*.—*S. orbitalis lateralis*. See *Subfrontal FISSURE*.—*S. orbitalis medialis*. See *Olfactory FISSURE*.—*S. orbitopalpebralis inferior*. The depression below the margin of the lower lid.—*S. orbitopalpebralis superior*. The depression immediately below the upper margin of the orbit.—*S. ossis carpalis primi*. A groove on the ulnar palmar side of the trapezium, for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis.—*S. ossis cuboidei*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. ossis multanguli*. See *S. ossis carpalis primi*.—*S. ossis navicularis*. A shallow groove on the plantar surface of the scaphoid bone.—*S. ossis tarsalis quarti*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. palatinus medianus*. An anomalous furrow over the intermaxillary suture.—*S. palpebromalaris*. See *Oculozygomatic LINE*.—*S. paracentralis*. See under *Paracentral FISSURE*.—*S. paramedianus dorsualis*. See *Posterointermediary FISSURE*.—*S. parapyramidalis*. A s. forming an acute angle with the anterior fissure at the hinder end of the medulla oblongata and extending forward as far as the border of the pons Varolii.—*S. parietalis*. See *Parietal FISSURE*.—*S. parietofrontalis*. See *Central FISSURE*.—*S. parietooccipitalis*. See *Occipital FISSURE* (2d def.).—*S. peduncularis*. See *Oculomotor FURROW*.—*S. pedunculi lateralis*. The s. separating the crista pedunculi from the tegmentum.—*S. pedunculi medialis*. See *Oculomotor FURROW*.—*S. peronei*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. perpendicularis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. perpendicularis externus*. See

FISSURA perpendicularis externa.—*S. petrosquamosus*. A furrow over the petrosquamosal fissure.—*S. petrosus inferior ossis temporis*. See *GROOVE for the inferior petrosal sinus*.—*S. petrosus superficialis ossis temporis*. A groove on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running forward from the hiatus Fallopii.—*S. petrosus superior*. See *GROOVE for the superior petrosal sinus* and *GROOVE for the superior longitudinal sinus*.—*S. pharyngeus lateralis*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. pinnalis*. See *S. alaris*.—*S. pollicis*. A s. between the thenar eminence and the palm.—*S. pontis basilaris*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. postcentralis*. See *Postcentral FISSURE*.—*S. postolivaris*. See *S. olivæ externus*.—*S. postrolandicus*. See *Postcentral FISSURE*.—*S. præauricularis (ossis coxæ)*. See *Fossa præauricularis*.—*S. præcentralis*. See *Postcentral FISSURE*.—*S. præcentralis inferior*. 1. The portion of the precentral fissure below the middle frontal convolution. 2. See *Precentral FISSURE*.—*S. præcentralis superior*. The portion of the precentral fissure above the middle frontal convolution. See *Precentral FISSURE*.—*S. præinsularis*. See *Preinsular s.*—*S. præoccipitalis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. prærolandicus*. See *Precentral FISSURE*.—*S. promontorii*. See *S. Jacobsonii*.—*S. pro tuba eustachiana*. See *GROOVE for the Eustachian tube*.—*S. pterygoideus*, *S. pterygopalatinus*. Ger., *Flügelgaumenfurche*. A term applied indifferently to a groove on the anterior surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, one upon the superior maxilla, or one on the nasal portion of the palate bone, all of which form the pterygopalatine canal.—*S. pulmonalis*. Ger., *Lungenfurche*. The depression on either side of the vertebral column formed by the backward curvature of the ribs.—*S. radialis humeri*. See *Musculospiral GROOVE*.—*S. radio-ulnaris*. A groove on the anterior surface of the wrist at the lower ends of the radius and ulna, seen only in flexion.—*S. rami auricularis (vagi)*. A furrow in the jugular fossa for the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.—*S. rectus*. See *Olfactory FISSURE*.—*S. retroglandularis*. See *S. glandis*.—*S. Rolandi*, *S. rolandicus*. See *Central FISSURE*.—*S. rolandicus anterior*. See *Precentral FISSURE*.—*S. sagittalis*. The combined sulci longitudinales of the os frontis, os occipitis, and os parietale.—*S. scleræ*, *S. sclerotice*. Ger., *Sclerarrinne*. A depression of the anterior margin of the sclera at its junction with the cornea.—*S. sigmoideus*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis* and *Cavernous GROOVE*.—*S. sinus petrosi superioris*. See *S. petrosus superior*.—*S. sinus transversi*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis*.—*S. sphenoethmoidalis*. A groove at the articulation of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.—*S. spiralis (cochleæ)*. The groove between the labium tympanicum and labium vestibulare.—*S. spiralis externus*. See *S. ligamenti spiralis*.—*S. spiralis internus*. See *S. spiralis*.—*S. stapedis*. A slight cavity on the outer surface of the crus of the stapes.—*S. subclaviæ*. See *S. subclavius* (1st and 2d def's).—*S. subclavius*. 1. A groove on the first rib in which the subclavian artery rests, close to the tubercle for the insertion of the scalenus anticus. 2. A furrow on the apex of the lung formed by the subclavian artery. 3. A depression in the clavicle into which the subclavius muscle is inserted.—*S. subfrontalis*. See *Subfrontal FISSURE*.—*S. subparietalis*. Of Broca, a small fissure which forms the lower boundary of the præcuneus.—*S. subpinealis*. A transverse s. behind and below the pineal gland, crossing the upper surface of the optic thalamus.—*S. substantiæ perforatæ mediæ longitudinalis*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. supercentralis*. See *Supercentral FISSURE*.—*S. superior anterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior anterior*.—*S. superior cerebelli*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. superior posterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior posterior*.—*S. supracallosus*. See *Callosomarginal FISSURE*.—

S. suprainularis. See *External s. of Reil.*—**S. supraorbitalis.** Of Schwalbe, a s. arising from the callosomarginal fissure at the point where it turns around the genu, and running horizontally forward to the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe.—**S. supraorbitalis longitudinalis.** An anomalous longitudinal furrow replacing a missing orbital fissure.—**S. supraorbitalis transversus.** An anomalous fissure replacing the transverse element of the orbital fissure.—**S. tali.** A deep furrow on the lower surface of the astragalus, dividing its articular surface into two portions.—**S. temporalis inferior.** See *Collateral fissure.*—**S. temporalis intermedius.** Of Jensen, a s. extending between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure.—**S. temporalis medius** (seu *secundus*). A s. between the middle and inferior temporal convolutions.—**S. temporalis primus.** See *Supertemporal fissure.*—**S. temporalis superior.** See *Supertemporal fissure* and *Parallel fissure.*—**S. temporalis transversus.** Of Schwalbe, any one of certain secondary sulci in the parietal lobe which have a general direction transverse to the Sylvian fissure.—**Sulci tertiarum.** Those secondary fissures that are subject to individual variations in number and direction.—**S. tractus olfactorii.** See *Olfactory fissure.*—**S. transversalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**Sulci transversarii.** Certain isolated transverse fissures on the inferior surface of the pons Varolii.—**S. transversus.** See *Orbital fissure.*—**S. transversus ossis occipitis.** The groove in the occipital bone for the lateral sinus.—**S. transversus ossis parietalis.** A broad flat groove on the inner surface of the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone for the lateral sinus.—**S. transversus ossis temporis.** See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis.*—**S. triradiatus.** See *Orbital fissure.*—**S. tubæ** (*Eustachii*), **S. tubarius.** See *Groove for the Eustachian tube.*—**S. tympanicus.** Ger., *Paukenring.* The groove-like furrow in the bony tympanic ring for the reception of the margin of the tympanic membrane. It exists on the perfect temporal bone only to the extent of the part taken by the tympanic ring in the formation of that bone. In the region of the Rivinian segment it is wanting altogether.—**S. ulnaris** (*humerali*). The groove on the posterior surface of the internal condyle of the humerus for the ulnar nerve.—**S. venæ cavæ.** An anomalous furrow on the right lung for the vena cava superior.—**Sulci venosi.** See *Cranial sinuses.*—**S. ventriculi cerebelli** (seu *quarti*). See *Fissura fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**S. vermicularis.** A s. separating the vermis from a lobe of the cerebellum.—**Sulci vertebrales.** Ger., *Wirbel-furchen.* The grooves seen on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae when viewed from behind.—**S. vertebralis lateralis atlantis.** See *Sinus atlantis.*—**S. vomeris.** See *Incisura vomeris.*—**Superior frontal s.** See *Superfrontal fissure.*—**Superior temporoparietal s.** See *Parallel fissure.*—**Superofrontal s.** See *Superfrontal fissure.*—**Triradiatus s.** See *Orbital fissure.*

SULFANIL'IC ACID. See SULPHANILIC ACID.
SULFANTIMO'NIAS. *m. -a'tis.* A thioantimonate.
SULFIN'DUM. See SACCHARIN.
SUL'FIS. *m. -fi'tis.* See SULPHITE.
SULFOÆTHYL'ICUS. Ethylsulphuric; with the name of a base, the ethylsulphate of the base.
SULFOCARBOL'ICUS. Sulphocarbolic; with the name of a base, the sulphocarbonate of the base.
SUL'FONAL. See SULPHONAL.
SULFON'ALUM. *n.* See SULPHONAL.
SULFOPHE'NAS. *m. -a'tis.* See SULPHOCARBOLATE.
SULFOXYS'MUS. *m.* Poisoning with sulphuric acid.
SUL'FUR. *n. Sul'furis.* See SULPHUR.
SULFURA'TUS. Sulphureted; with the name of a base, the sulphide of the base.

SULFURE'TUM. *n.* See SULPHIDE.
SULFU'RICUS. Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of the base.
SULFURO'SUS. Sulphurous; with the name of a base, the sulphite of that base.
SULPHACET'AMID(E). Fr., *sulfacétamide.* The compound $S(CH_2.CO.NH_2)_2$.
SULPHACET'IC ACID. See SULPHONACETIC ACID.
SULPHACETYL'IC ACID. Ethionic anhydride.
SULPHAL'DEHYD(E). See THIOALDEHYDE.
SULPHAMETH'YLANE. The compound $SO \begin{cases} NH_2 \\ O.CH_3 \end{cases}$.
SULPHAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfamique, sulfammon.* Ger., *Sulfamidsäure.* A substance, SO_3NH_3 , not yet isolated, but existing in neutral ammonium sulphate.
SULPH'AMID(E). Fr., *sulfamide.* Ger., *Sulfamid, schwefstigsäures Amid.* Ammonium sulphate.
SULPHAMIN(E)BARBITU'RIC ACID. See THIONURIC ACID.
SULPHAMIN(E)BENZO'IC ACID. Ger., *Sulfaminbenzoesäure.* A product formed in the excretion of saccharin, found in the urine.
SULPHAM'INOL. Ger., *Sulfaminol.* Thioxydiphenylamine, $NH:(C_6H_5.OH)_2$. According to Moritz, it acts like iodoform in diminishing suppuration.
SULPHAMYL'IC ACID. Amyl sulphate.
SULPHANIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfanilidique* (ou *sulfanilique*). Ger., *Sulfanilsäure.* Paramidobenzenesulphonic acid. It is used internally to prevent iodism.
SULPHANTIMO'NI'IC ACID. See THIOANTIMONIC ACID.—**Anhydrous s. a.** Antimony pentasulphide.
SULPHANTIMO'NI'OUS ACID. Antimony tetrasulphide.
SULPHANTIMO'NI'OUS ANHYDRID(E). Antimony trisulphide.
SULPHANTIM'ONITE. See THIOANTIMONITE.
SULPHAR'SENATE. See THIOARSENATE.
SULPHARSEN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfarsénique.* Ger., *Sulfarsensäure.* An improper term for arsenic pentasulphide; properly thioarsenic acid.
SULPHARSEN'IOUS ACID. Fr., *acide sulfarsénieux.* Ger., *Sulfarsenigsäure.* An improper term for arsenic trisulphide; properly thioarsenic acid.
SULPHAR'SENITE. See THIOARSENITE.
SULPHAR'SENOUS ACID. See SULPHARSENIOUS ACID.
SUL'PHAS. *m. -pha'tis.* See SULPHATE.
SUL'PHATE. Lat., *sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate.* Ger., *Sulfat, schwefelsaures Salz.* A salt of sulphuric acid.
SULPHAZOT'IC ACID. Hydroxylaminedisulphonic acid.
SULPHAZOT'IZED. Fr., *sulfazoté.* Containing sulphur and nitrogen.
SULPHETH'ERIN. Ethylene sulphide.
SULPHETHION'IC ACID. See ETHIONIC anhydride.
SULPHETHYSULPHU'RIC ACID. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.
SULPHHY'DRATE. See SULPHYDRATE.
SUL'PHID(E). Lat., *sulphidum, sulphuretum.* Fr., *sulfure, sulfide.* Ger., *Sulphid.* A compound of an element or radicle united directly with sulphur.
SUL'PHIDUM. *n.* See SULPHIDE.
SULPHIN'DIGOTATE. Fr., *céruléo-sulfate.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid.
SULPHINDIGOT'IC ACID, SULPHINDYL'IC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_5.N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo.
SUL'PHIN(E). Ger., *Sulfin.* Any one of a class of radicles, analogous to the amines, in which sulphur is present as a quadrivalent body.
SULPHIN'IC ACIDS. Ger., *Sulfinsäuren.* Monobasic acids which may be regarded as derived from sulphurous acid by the replacement of one molecule of hydroxyl by a univalent radicle.

SUL'PHINID(E). See SACCHARIN.

SULPHI'ODID(E). A compound of sulphur and iodine with the same base.

SUL'PHIS, *m.* -*phitis*. See SULPHITE.

SULPHITE. Lat., *sulphis*. Fr., *sulfite*. Ger., *Sulfit*. A salt of sulphurous acid.

SULPHMETH'YLATE. See THIOMETHYLATE.

SULPHOACET'IC ACID. See SULPHOACETIC ACID.

SULPHOAR'SENITE. See THIOARSENITE, and for various words in *Sulpho-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Thio-*.

SULPHOAZ'OTIZED. See SULPHAZOTIZED.

SULPHOBENZEN'IC ACID. Benzenesulphonic acid.

SULPHOBENZ'ID(E). Diphenylsulphone.

SULPHOBENZ'ID'IC ACID. Diphenylsulphonic acid.

SULPHOBENZON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfobenzoiïque*. Ger., *Sulfobenzoesäure*. An acid, $C_7H_6SO_3$, known in three isomeric forms.

SULPHOBENZOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfobenzolique*. Benzenesulphonic acid.

SULPHOBRO'MID(E). A compound of sulphur and bromine with the same base.

SULPHOBUTYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfobutylique*. Butyl sulphate.

SULPHOCAM'PHIC ACID. See SULPHOCYMENIC ACID.

SULPHOCAMPHOR'IC ACID, **SULPHOCAMPHYL'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide sulfocampylique*. Ger., *Sulfocampher-säure*. A strong dibasic acid, $C_9H_{15}SO_6 + 2H_2O$.

SULPHOCAR'BAMID(E). See THIOUREA.

SULPHOCARBAN'ILID(E). See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

SULPHOCAR'BOL. See ASEPTOL.

SULPHOCAR'BOlate. Lat., *sulphocarbolas*. Fr., *sulphophénate*. Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of sulphocarbolic acid.

SULPHOCARBOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfocarbolique* (ou *sulfo-phénique*). Phenolsulphuric acid.

SULPHOCARBON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfocarbonique*. 1. Thiocarbonic acid. 2. Carbon dioxide.

SULPHOCARBOVIN'IC ACID. Xanthic acid.

SULPHOCHLO'RID(E). Fr., *sulfochlorure*. A compound of sulphur and chlorine with the same base.

SULPHOCRESYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfocrésylique*. Ger., *Kresylschwefelsäure*. The compound $C_6H_3(CH_3).OH.SO_2.OH$.

SULPHOCUMIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfocuminique*. The compound $SO(O.C_6H_{11})(OH)$.

SULPHOCY'ANATE. A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

SULPHOCYANHY'DRIC ACID, **SULPHOCYAN'IC ACID**. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

SULPHOCYAN'IC ANHYDRID(E). Cyanogen sulphide.

SULPHOCY'ANID(E). A thiocyanide.

SULPHOCYAN'OGEN. The hypothetical radicle, CNS, of thiocyanic acid.

SULPHOCYMEN'IC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_3(SO_2.OH)(CH_3)(C_6H_5)$, derived from cymene.

SULPHOFORM. Fr., *sulfoforme*. Ger., *Sulfoform*. A substance, $(CH)_2S_3$, obtained by heating iodoform with sulphur.

SULPHOGLU'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfoglucique*. Dextrose sulphuric acid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}.SO_3$.

SULPHOGLYCER'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfoglycérique*. Glycerinsulphuric acid.

SULPHOGLYCOL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfoglycolique*. Basic ethylene sulphate.

SULPHOHY'DRAS, *m.* -*ra'tis*. A hydrosulphide.

SULPHOLE'IC ACID, **SULPHOLIN'IC ACID**. Fr., *acide sulfolétique*. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on vegetable oils. It possesses remarkable properties as a solvent, and has been recommended as a substitute for vaseline, oleic acid, glycerin, etc., for external use.

SULPHOMANNIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfomannitique*. A substance obtained by treating the product of the

reaction of sulphuric acid on mannite with barium carbonate.

SULPHONACET'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfo-acétique*. Ger., *Sulfonacetsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_3H_4SO_5$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on hot acetic acid.

SUL'PHONAL. Ger., *Sulfonal*. Diethylsulphonedimethylmethane, $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4 = \begin{matrix} C_2H_5SO_2 \\ C_2H_5SO_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{matrix}$. It has

decided hypnotic qualities.

SULPHONAPH'THALENE. Fr., *sulfonaphtide*, *sulfonaphtaline*. A substance, $SO_2(C_{10}H_7)_2$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene.

SUL'PHONE. 1. A bivalent radicle, $(SO_2)''$. 2. A compound of s. (1st def.) in which both free valences are satisfied by radicles containing carbon.

SULPHON'IC ACIDS. See Sulphonic ACIDS.

SULPHOPARAL'DEHYD(E). Trithialdehyde $(C_4H_4S_2)_3$; a hypnotic.

SULPHOPHEN'ATE. Lat., *sulphophenas*. See SULPHOCARBOLATE.

SULPHOPHENOL'IC ACID. Phenolsulphonic acid.

SULPHOPURPU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfopurpurique*. Ger., *Phönicschwefelsäure*. Phenicinsulphuric acid, $C_{16}H_9NaO_2(SO_3H)$.

SULPHOQUIN'IC ACID. Quininesulphuric acid.

SULPHOSALICYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfosalicylique*. Ger., *Sulfosalicylsäure*. The compound $C_6H_3(SO_3H)(OH)CO.OH$, used like sodium salicylate.

SUL'PHOSALT. Fr., *sulfosel*. A salt in which sulphur replaces an equivalent amount of oxygen.

SULPHOSINAP'IC ACID. Allyldithiocarbamic acid.

SULPHOSTIB'IAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. See THIOANTIMONATE.

SULPHOSUL'PHATE. A thiosulphate.

SULPHOSULPHU'RIC. See THIOSULPHURIC.

SULPHOTUMENOL'IC ACID. See TUMENOL.

SULPHOVI'NATE. Fr., *sulfovinat*. A salt of sulphovinic acid.

SULPHOVI'NIC. Produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon wine or alcohol.—**S. acid**. The compound $C_2H_5.HSO_4$.

SULPHOX'AMID(E). Cyanogen disulphhydrate.

SULPHOXIARSEN'IC ACID. Arsenic oxysulphide.

SULPHOXYBENZO'IC ACID. Benzoic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl and another by the radicle $SO_2.OH$.

SULPHOXYMETHYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sulfoxy-méthylque*. A substance, $CH_2.OH.SO_3H$, isomeric with methylsulphuric acid.

SUL'PHUME. A proprietary preparation said to be "little else than an aqueous solution of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium saturated with sulphur."

SUL'PHUR, *n.* *Sulphuris*. Gr., *θειον*. Fr., *soufre*. Ger., *Schwefel*. Written also *sulfur*. 1. A non-metallic element occurring in nature both free and combined. It forms yellow transparent rhombic crystals, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but very soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzene, in petroleum, and in oil of turpentine. It is a laxative. 2. Of Paracelsus, the combustible part of the human body.—**Confectio** (seu **Electuarium**) **sulphuris** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelzucker*. A preparation made by rubbing together 4 oz. of sublimed s., 1 oz. of acid potassium tartrate in powder, 4 fl. oz. of syrup of orange peel, and 18 grains of powdered tragacanth.—**Flores sulphuris**. See *Flowers of s.*—**Flores sulphuris loti**. See *Washed s.*—**Flowers of s.** Fr., *fleurs de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelblumen*. Sublimed s. obtained in the form of light powdery flakes.—**Precipitated s.** Lat., *s. præcipitatum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *lac sulphuris*, *sulfur præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *soufre précipité*. Ger., *präcipiti(e)rtter Schwefel*, *Schwefelniederschlag*. S. obtained as a whitish amorphous powder, devoid of

taste and odor, by precipitation of a solution of s. in milk of lime with hydrochloric acid.—**Sublimed s.** Lat., *sulphur sublimatum* [U. S. Ph.]. S. obtained by sublimation in the form of a light microcrystalline powder; usually melted after sublimation and cast into rolls.—**S. depuratum.** *Washed s.*—**S. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde de soufre*. Sulphurous oxide, sulphurous anhydride; a colorless gas, SO₂, of suffocating and irritating odor, formed by the combustion of sulphur and by the action of certain metals on sulphuric acid. It may be condensed into a liquid and has also been obtained in the solid form. In the presence of moisture it acts as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent.—**S. lotum.** *Washed s.*—**S. sublimatum.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., sublimed s. 2. Of the Br. Ph., washed s.—**Unguentum sulphuris.** Fr., *pommade soufrée*. Ger., *Schwefelsalbe*. An ointment consisting of 3 parts of sublimed s. mixed with 7 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 of sublimed s. mixed with 8 of benzoinated lard [Br. Ph.].—**Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum** [U. S. Ph.]. Helmerich's ointment, consisting of 20 parts of washed s. and 10 of potassium carbonate rubbed up with 5 of water and mixed with 65 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.].—**Unguentum sulphuris iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment of 5 parts of s. iodide, 15 of solid paraffin, and 55 of petrolatum.—**Washed s.** Lat., *s. lotum* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfur depuratum* [Ger. Ph.] (*seu sublimatum et lotum* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *soufre sublimé lavé*. Ger., *ge-reinigter Schwefel*. Sublimed s. freed from traces of sulphuric acid, etc., by washing with dilute ammonia water.

SULPHURATED. Lat., *sulphuratus*. Fr., *sulfuré*. Ger., *geschwefelt, schwefelig*. Containing or combined with sulphur.

SULPHURA''TOSTIBIA'TUS. Combined with sulphur and containing antimony.

SULPHURA''TOTEREBINTHINA'TUS. Containing sulphur and turpentine.

SULPHURA'TUM, n. A sulphide.

SULPHURA'TUS. Sulphurated; with the name of a base, the sulphide of that base.

SULPHURE'A, f. See THIOUREA.

SULPHU''REOA'CIDUS. Acid and containing sulphur.

SUL'PHURET. See SULPHIDE.

SUL'PHURET(T)ED. Combined with sulphur.

SULPHURE'TUM, n. See SULPHIDE.

SULPHU'RIC. Lat., *sulphuricus, sulfuricus*. Fr., *sulfurique*. Containing sulphur combined with three atoms of oxygen.—**S. acid.** See the major list.—**S. anhydrid(e).** The anhydride of s. acid; sulphur trioxide.—**S. ether.** See ETHYL ETHER.

SULPHU'RIC ACID. Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (*seu sulfuricum*). Fr., *acide sulfurique* (ou *vitriolique*). Ger., *Schwefelsäure*. Oil of vitriol. The name was originally applied to sulphur trioxide (SO₃), still sometimes called anhydrous s. a., but is now given to the compound, H₂SO₄, of this substance with water. *Commercial s. a.* (Lat., *acidum sulfuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]; Fr., *acide sulfurique du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]) contains various impurities, chiefly lead sulphate and other sulphates, arsenic, traces of other elements, various oxides of nitrogen, and an excess of water. Official s. a. (Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acidum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]; Fr., *acide sulfurique officinal*; Ger., *reine Schwefelsäure*) is distilled from the commercial acid, and contains not less than 96 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (96·8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 94 to 97 per cent. [Ger. Ph.]) of the pure acid. The Fr. preparation is represented as nearly absolutely pure, but is probably of about the strength of the Br. s. a. The sp. gr. of these several preparations is 1·843 (Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.), and not below 1·840 [U. S. Ph.].—**Anhydrous s. a.** Sulphur trioxide.—**Aromatic s. a.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.—**Dilute s. a.** Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (*seu sul-*

furicum [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) *dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique dilué* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ver-dünnte Schwefelsäure*. A solution of pure s. a. in water. The U. S. and Fr. preparations contain about 9·8 per cent. of the pure anhydrous acid (10 per cent. of the official acid), the Br. preparation contains 14·5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 15 per cent. of the official acid), and the Ger. preparation about 16 per cent. of the pure acid. The sp. gr. of the U. S. and Fr. preparations is 1·067, that of the Br. preparation 1·094.—**English s. a.** Ordinary s. a.; so called to distinguish it from the Nordhausen s. a.—**Fuming s. a., Nordhausen s. a.** Ger., *Nordhäuser Schwefelsäure, Vitriolöl*. Nordhausen oil of vitriol; prepared at Nordhausen, in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, by roasting ferrous sulphate. It consists essentially of ordinary s. a. containing a variable amount of dissolved sulphur trioxide, and it owes its name of fuming s. a. to the fact that this trioxide readily volatilizes and forms dense white fumes on coming into contact with the aqueous vapor of the air. **SULPHU'RICUS.** Containing sulphuric acid; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.

SULPHURIF'EROUS. Yielding or containing sulphur.

SUL'PHURINE. A mixture of sodium and potassium sulphides with sulphur.

SULPHUROCARBOL'IC ACID. A combination of sulphuric and carbolic acids.—**Red s. a.** Of Laplace, a mixture of equal parts of 25 per cent. red carbolic acid and red sulphuric acid; an energetic antiseptic.

SUL'PHUROUS. Lat., *sulphurosus, sulfurosus*. Fr., *sulfureux*. Ger., *schweflig*. Resembling sulphur; containing sulphur as a quadrivalent radicle.—**S. anhydrid(e), S. oxid(e).** Sulphur dioxide.

SUL'PHUROUS ACID. Lat., *acidum sulphurosum* (*seu sulfurosium*). Fr., *acide sulfureux*. Ger., *Schwefligsäure*. A name formerly applied to sulphur dioxide, or sulphurous anhydride, SO₂, but now applied to the compound of this substance with water, H₂SO₃. This is known only in the form of an aqueous solution. The official solution of the U. S. Ph. contains about 3·5 per cent. of the gas, and has a sp. gr. of 1·022; that of the Br. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 1·04 and contains 7·5 per cent. of the gas.—**Anhydrous s. a., S. a. gas.** Sulphur dioxide.

SUL'PHURYL. A bivalent radicle, SO₂'', contained in sulphuric acid.

SULPHY'DRATE. 1. See HYDROSULPHIDE. 2. A compound of a metal or radicle with the univalent radicle (SH)'.

SULPHY'DRIC ACID. Lat., *acidum sulphydricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide sulphydrique*. Ger., *Schwefelwasser-stoffsäure*. Sulphureted hydrogen, especially in aqueous solution.

SULPHY'DRIN. A compound of glycerin in which sulphydryl replaces hydroxyl.

SULPHY'DRYL. A univalent radicle, SH'.

SULPHYPOSULFU'RIC. See THIONIC.

SUMBUL, n. From Ar. s., an ear or spike. Fr., *racine de s., somboul*. Ger., *S'wurzel, Moschuswurzel*. Of the U. S. Ph., musk root (the root of *Ferula* s.). S. is also the name of various other fragrant roots or rhizomes, especially Indian nard.—**Tinctura s.** A tincture made by macerating 1 part of s. in No. 30 powder for a day with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 10 parts of filtered percolate [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtrate [Br. Ph.].

SUMBUL'IC ACID. Angelic acid.

SUM'BULIN(E). Fr., s. Ger., *Sumbulin*. An alkaloid obtained from sumbul.

SUMBULOL'IC ACID. Angelic acid.

SU'MEN, n. *Su'minis*. See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).

SUMMA'TION. From *summare*, to sum up. Fr., *som-mation*. Ger., *Summi(e) rung*. The production of tetanic contraction in a muscle by the combination of a number of single contractions.

SUM'MITAS, *f.* -*a'tis*. A top or flowering top of a plant.

SUM'MUS, superl. of *superus*. Highest; as a *n.*, the uppermost muscle of a group.

SUN'STROKE. Lat., *insolatio*. Fr., *coup de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenstich*. A morbid state due to exposure to great solar heat. It is usually of sudden onset, though it may be preceded by dizziness or a sensation of fullness in the head. In mild attacks there are faintness, syncope, nausea, and vomiting, marked muscular weakness, rapid and feeble pulse, and pyrexia. In severe cases there are loss of consciousness, a tense and irregular pulse, quickened or stertorous respiration, hyperpyrexia, and death from interference with the medullary centres.

SUPELLEC'TILE DIO'GENIS, *n.* -*lec'tilis*. The palm of the hand.

SUPERABDUC'TION. Excessive abduction. For various words in *Super-*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Supra-*.

SUPERALIMENTA'TION. Fr., *suralimentation*. Ger., *Uebernahrung*. Of Debove, see *FORCED ALIMENTATION* (2d def.).

SUPER'BIN(E). Ger., *Superbin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{52}H_{60}N_{2}O_{17}$, obtained from the bulb of *Gloriosa superba*.

SUPER'BUS. From *super*, above. Fr., *superbe*. Proud, haughty; as a *n. m.*, the rectus oculi superior muscle, so called because its action gives the face a haughty expression.

SUPERCARBO'NAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. See *BICARBONATE*.

SUPERCAR'BCNATE. Lat., *supercarbonas*. See *BICARBONATE*.

SUPERCHLO'RIDUM, *n.* See *PERCHLORIDE*.

SUPERCILIA'RIS, *m.* See *CORRUGATOR supercilii*.

SUPERCIL'IUM, *n.* From *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid or eyelash. Fr., *sourcil*. Ger., *Augenbraue*. The eyebrow; an arched eminence of integument which surmounts the upper border of the orbit and supports numerous short, thick hairs, directed obliquely to the surface. It consists of thickened integument connected beneath with the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and occipitofrontalis.—*S. acetabuli*. The lip, or elevated margin, of the acetabulum.

SUPERCOSTA'LES, *m. pl.* See *TRANSVERSOCOSTALES*.

SUPERDISTEN'TION. Excessive distention.

SUPEREXTEN'SION. Excessive extension.

SUPERFECUNDA'TION. Lat., *superfecundatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fecundare*, to make fruitful). Fr., *superfécondation*. Ger., *Ueberschwängerung*. The fecundation of more than one ovule of the same ovulation as the result of separate acts of coitus with one or more males.

SUPERFETA'TION. See *SUPERFETATION*.

SUPERFIBRINA'TION. See *HYPERINOSIS* (2d def.).

SUPERFICIA'LIS. Superficial; as a *n.*, in the *m.* or *f.*, an organ situated on or close to the surface.—*S. colli*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—*S. costarum*. See *LUMBOCOSTALIS*, *n.*

SUPERFI'CIES, *f.* -*e'i*. From *super*, above, and *facies*, a face. Fr., *superficie*. See *SURFACE*.—*S. articularis arytenoidea*. The surface upon the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the arytenoid cartilage.—*S. articularis externa*. See *S. articularis thyreoidea*.—*S. articularis fibularis (lateralis)*. A rounded or triangular articular surface on the tibia for articulation with the fibula.—*S. articularis superior*. See *S. articularis arytenoidea*.—*S. articularis thyreoidea*. A depression on the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the thyroid cartilage.—*S. auricularis*. Fr., *face* (ou

facette) *auriculaire*. 1. The ear-shaped area by which the sacrum articulates with the ilium. 2. The corresponding area of the ilium.—*S. cardiaca*. The inner surface of the lung.—*S. convexa*, *S. costalis*. The outer surface of the lung.—*S. diaphragmatica*. The lower surface of the lung.—*S. externa*. See *S. convexa*.—*S. inferior*. See *S. diaphragmatica*.—*S. mediastinalis*. See *S. cardiaca*.—*S. lunata (ossis coxae)*. That part of the acetabulum that is covered with cartilage.—*S. lunata radii*. The sigmoid cavity of the radius.—*S. peronea*. See *S. articularis lateralis*.—*S. petrooccipitalis (ossis temporis)*. The deepened surface covered with cartilage, between the pyramidal portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone.—*S. symphyseos pubis*. The surface of the horizontal ramus of the os pubis where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the symphysis.

SUPERFLEX'ION. Excessive flexion.

SUPERFETA'TION. Lat., *superfœtatio*. Fr., *superfé-tation*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*. The supposed fecundation (now held to be impossible) of an ovule proceeding from one ovulation while a fecundated ovum proceeding from a previous ovulation is still in course of uterogestation. Cf. *SUPERFECUNDATION*.

SUPERFU'SIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *SUFFUSION*.—*Fellis s.* Jaundice.

SUPERGEN'UAL. Lat., *supergenualis*. Situated above the knee.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. See *SUPERFETATION* and *SUPERFECUNDATION*.

SUPERINFEC'TION. Infection additional to a previous infection.

SUPERINVOLU'TION. Excessive involution (which is impossible—the condition is really atrophy).

SUPER'RIOR. Lat., *s.* (comp. of *superus*) (1st def.), *superus* (2d def.). Fr., *supère*, *supérieur*. Ger., *obere*, *oberständig*. 1. Situated on the upper portion of a part or organ. 2. As a *n. m.*, a muscle occupying a relatively high position.—*S. auriculæ*, *S. auris*. See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.—*S. mallei*. See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

SUPERLACTA'TION. Excessive lactation.

SUPERLIGA'MEN, *n.* -*am'inis*. From *super*, above, and *ligare*, to bind. See *EPIDESMUS*.

SUPERLIG'ULA, *f.* See *EPIGLOTTIS* (1st def.).

SUPERMAXIL'LOLABIA'LIS, *m.* From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *surmaxillo-labial*, *sus-maxillo-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris proprius of man found in most of the lower mammals.

SUPERMAXIL'LONASA'LIS, *m.* From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *sur-maxillo-nasal*. Ger., *grosser* (oder *pyramidenförmiger*) *Kiefer der Nase*. Connected with the nose and upper jaw; as a *n. m.*, a muscle so connected.—*S. magnus*. 1. See *DILATATOR naris lateralis*. 2. The analogue of the levator anguli oris in man found in most of the lower mammals.—*S. parvus*. A small muscle of the lower mammals, arising from the supermaxillary bone or the internal face of the supernasolabialis, and inserted into the skin of the false nostril and into the inferior turbinated bone. It dilates the nostril.

SUPERNA'SOLABIA'LIS, *m.* From *super*, above, *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sur-naso-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris alæque nasi of man found in most of the lower mammals.

SUPERNA'TANT. From *super*, above, and *nature*, to swim. Ger., *überschwimmend*. Of a liquid, situated above a solid layer, such as a precipitate.

SUPERNIDA'TION. From *super*, in excess, and *nidus*, a nest. A preferable term for *HYPERNIDATION* (*q. v.*).

SUPERNUTRI'TION. See *HYPERTROPHY*.

SUPEROX'ALAS, *m.* -*a'tis*. See *SUPEROXALATE*.

SUPEROX'ALATE. Lat., *superoxalas*. Fr., *suroxalate*. An acid oxalate.

SUPEROXIDIZED. Fr., *sur-oxygéné*. Containing an excess of oxygen.

SUPEROX'YDUM, n. See PEROXIDE.

SUPEROX'YGENATED. See SUPEROXIDIZED.

SUPERPHOS'PHATE. A dihydric phosphate.

SUPERPU'BIOFEMORALIS, m. From *super*, above, *pubes* (q. v.), and *femur* (q. v.). Fr., *sus-pubio-fémoral*. In solipeds, a muscle representing the pectineus and adductor femoris brevis of man.

SUPERPURGA'TION. Excessive purgation.

SUPERSALT. Fr., *sursel*. A salt containing an excess of acid.

SUPERSAT'URATED. Fr., *sursaturé*. More than saturated (said of certain solutions, e. g., a solution of sodium sulphate, which contain, as the result of dissolving by heat and subsequent cooling, more of a given substance than they are capable of dissolving at an ordinary temperature).

SUPERSATURA'TION. Fr., *sursaturation*. The process of supersaturating or the state of being supersaturated.

SUPERSECRE'TION. From *super*, in excess, and *secrenere*, to separate. Fr., *supersécrétion*. Excessive secretion.

SUPERSPINA'LIS, m. From *super*, above, and *spina*, the spine. See SPINALIS cervicis.

SUPERSPINA'TUS, m. A muscle of solipeds and other domesticated animals, arising from the cartilaginous prolongation of the scapula and the subscapular fossa, and attached by two heads, one going to the external tubercle and the other to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It is an extensor of the humerus, and has no exact analogue in man.

SUPERSTIB'IAS, m. -a'tis. An acid antimonate.

SUPERTEM'PORAL. See SUPRATEMPORAL.

SUPERTEN'SION. From *super*, in excess, and *tensio*, a stretching. Excessive tension.

SUPERVACUA'TION. From *super*, in excess, and *vacuare*, to make empty. See HYPERCRISIS (1st def.).

SUPERVENOS'ITY. See VENOSITY.

SUPERVOM'ITUS, m. -vom'itus. See HYPEREMESIS.

SUPINA'TION. Gr., *ὑπέρστροφος*. Lat., *supinatio* (from *supinare*, to bend backward). Ger., *Zurückdrehung*. 1. That posture of the body in which, while it is recumbent, the face looks upward; of the hand, that posture in which the palm is directed upward. 2. The act of assuming or producing such a posture.

SUPINA'TOR, m. -o'ris. Fr., *supinateur*. Ger., *Rücklingswender, Rückwärtsdreher, Rückwärtswender*. A muscle that effects or assists in supination of the forearm.—**S. brevis.** See *S. radii brevis*.—**S. brevis accessorius.** See BRACHIOFASCIALIS.—**S. longus.** See *S. radii longus*.—**S. longus accessorius.** An offshoot of the *S. longus* inserted independently into the radius or occasionally into the ulna.—**S. radii brevis.** Ger., *kurzer Rückwärtsdreher*. A muscle which arises from the outer and lower portion of the ulna and the adjacent ligaments and, after passing around the upper portion of the radius, is inserted into the outer and palmar surfaces of that bone in its middle third.—**S. radii longus.** Fr., *élévateur épicondilo-radial*. Ger., *langer Rückwärtsdreher, Armspeichenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus and inserted into the lower end of the radius near the styloid process.—**S. superior.** See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.

SUPPORT'. From *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry. Gr., *ὑποστήσας*. Lat., *sustentaculum*. Fr., *soutien*. Ger., *Erhaltung, Unterstützung*. 1. The act of holding anything up in its place. 2. Anything acting as a supporter.—**S. of the perinaeum.** Fr., *soutien du périnée*. Ger., *Unterstützung des Mittelfleisches*. The act of supporting the perineum with the hand during the expulsion of the foetal head, to prevent or moderate its laceration.

SUPPORT'ER. Lat., *sustentator*. Fr., *supporteur*. Ger., *Unterstützer*. That by means of which anything is sup-

ported or held up in its place.—**Abdominal s.** See *Abdominal BELT*.—**Hypogastric s.** See *Hypogastric BELT*.—**Pile s., Prolapsus ani s.** A pad worn over the anus and strapped over the perinaeum and around the waist.

SUPPOSITOR. From *supponere*, to place under. An instrument for putting suppositories high into the rectum.

SUPPOSITORY. Gr., *πessός*. Lat., *suppositorium*. Fr., *suppositoire*. Ger., *Stuhlzäpfchen, Stechpille*. A preparation designed for introduction into the rectum, urethra, vagina, etc., consisting of a medicinal substance incorporated with an absorbable solid excipient which softens at the temperature of the body. This is usually cacao butter (with soap or tallow or with a mixture of beef tallow and wax). The *s.* is generally molded into a conical (sometimes a cylindrical or spherical) shape.

SUPPRES'SION. Gr., *ὑπόστασις* (3d def.). Lat., *suppressio* (from *supprimere*, to press down). 1. Repression of the outward manifestations of a morbid condition. 2. The discontinuance of the formation of discharges, especially of secretions or of the menses.—**S. of the menses.** 1. That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation, after having once been established, ceases from some other cause than impregnation or the climacteric. 2. Suspension of menstruation from pregnancy.—**S. of urine.** A condition in which the secretion of urine is interfered with in consequence of renal disorder.

SUP'PURANT. See SUPPURATIVE (3d def.).

SUP'PURATING. Lat., *suppurans*. See PURULENT.

SUPPURA'TION. Gr., *ἐμπύη, ἐμπύημα, ἐμπύσις*. Lat., *suppuratio*. Ger., *Eiterung*. The process by which the leucocytes and embryonal cells of an inflammatory product are converted into pus corpuscles.—**Blue s.** *S.* caused by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.—**Follicular s.** *S.* limited to a mucous follicle.—**Orange s.** Fr., *s. orangée*. Of Verneuil, *s.* in which the pus is orange-colored.

SUP'PURATIVE. Lat., *suppurans*. Fr., *suppuratif*. Ger., *eiterig, suppurativ*. 1. Pertaining to suppuration. 2. See PURULENT. 3. Promoting suppuration.

SUPRAACRO'MIAL. Situated above the acromion.

SUPRAACRO'MIOTROCHITE'RIOUS, m. See SUPERSPINATUS.

SUPRAAURIC'ULAR. Situated above the ear.

SUPRACHOR(I)OI'DAL. Situated above the chorioid plexus or the chorioid.

SUPRACHOR(I)OID'E'A, f. See LAMINA *s.*

SUPRACIL'IARY. Fr., *sourcilier*. Ger., *supraciliar*. Situated above the eyebrows.

SUPRACLAVIC'ULAR. Lat., *supraclavicularis*. Fr., *sus-claviculaire*. Situated above the clavicle.

SUPRACLAVICULAR'IS. See SUPRACLAVICULAR; as a n. m., see STERNOCLAVICULARIS superior.—**S. medialis, S. medius.** See STERNOCLAVICULARIS superior.—**S. proprius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the sternal and scapular extremities of the clavicle.

SUPRACON'DYLAR, SUPRACON'DYLOID. From *supra*, above, *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, and *είδος*, resemblance. Situated above the condyles.

SUPRACONSTRIC'TOR, m. -o'ris. See Superior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx.

SUPRACOS'TAL. Lat., *supracostalis*. Fr., *surcostal*. Situated above the ribs or above a rib.

SUPRACOSTA'LIS. See SUPRACOSTAL; as a n. m., in the pl., *supracostales*, see LEVATORES costarum breves and LEVATORES costarum longi (under LEVATOR).—**S. profundus.** An anomalous muscle extending from the outer surface of one rib to that of one some distance below it.

SUPRADIAPHRAGMAT'IC. Fr., *susdiaphragmatique*. Situated above the diaphragm.

SUP'PRADIN. A preparation of the suprarenal gland containing iodine.

SUPRAGEN'UAL. Situated above the knee.

SUPRAGLEN'OID. Situated above the glenoid cavity.
SUPRAGLUTE'AL. Situated above the gluteal region.
SUPRAHY'OID. Fr., *sus-hyôidien*. Situated above the hyoid bone.

SUPRAIL'IAC. Situated above the ilium.

SUPRAIN'GUINAL. Situated above the groin.

SUPRALABIA' LIS [Coes], *m.* See *LEVATOR labii superioris proprius*.

SUPRAMALLE'OLAR. Situated above a malleolus.

SUPRAMAR'GINAL. Situated above an edge or margin.

SUPRAMAST'OID. Situated above the mastoid part of the temporal bone.

SUPRAMAX'ILLARY. Fr., *sus-maxillaire*. Ger., *supramaxillar*. Pertaining to the superior maxilla.

SUPRANA'SAL. Situated above the nose.

SUPRAOBLI'QUUS [Coes], *m.* See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

SUPRAOCCIP'ITAL. Situated above the occipital bone; as a *n.*, the lower portion of the tabular part of the parietal bone.

SUPRAOMPHALODYM'IA, f. From *supra*, above, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See *THORACOPAGIA*.

SUPRAOR'BITAL, SUPRAOR'BITAR. Lat., *supraorbitalis*. Fr., *sur-orbitaire*. Situated above the orbit.

SUPRAPATEL'LAR. Situated above the patella.

SUPRAPHARYN'GEAL. Situated above the pharynx.

SUPRAPONT'INE. Situated above the pons Varolii.

SUPRAPU'BIC. Fr., *sus-pubien*. Situated above the pubes, affecting parts so situated.

SUPRAREC'TUS, m. See *RECTUS oculi superior*.

SUPRAREN'ADEN. A certain preparation made from the suprarenal gland.

SUPRARE'NAL. Lat., *suprarenalis* (from *supra*, above, and *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *surrénal*. 1. Situated above the kidney. 2. Pertaining to the *s.* capsule; as a *n.*, the *s.* capsule.

SUPRARE'NIN. A substance obtained by von Fürth from the suprarenal gland, supposed by him to be its active principle.

SUPRARYGLOTTID'EUS [Coes], *m.* From *supra*, above, *ἀρύταινα*, a pitcher, *γλωττίς*, the glottis, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *ARYTENOEPYGLOTTIDEUS superior*.

SUPRASCAP'ULA, f. Of Gegenbaur, the portion of the upper posterior part of the scapula which arises from the centres of ossification distinct from those of the main portion of the bone.

SUPRASCAP'ULAR. Fr., *sus-scapulaire*. Situated above the scapula.

SUPRASCAPULA'RIS. See *SUPRASCAPULAR*; as a *n. m.*, see *SUPRASPINATUS*.

SUPRASERRA'TUS, m. See *SERRATUS posticus superior*.

SUPRASPI'NAL. Lat., *supraspinalis*. Fr., *sur-épineux*. Situated above or upon a spine or spinous process.

SUPRASPI'NA'TUS. Supraspinal; as a *n. m.* (Ger., *Obergrätenmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the surface of the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and is inserted into the great tuberosity of the humerus.

SUPRASPI'NOUS. See *SUPRASPINAL*.

SUPRASTAPE'DIAL. Situated above the stapes.

SUPRASTERN'AL. Lat., *suprasternalis*. Situated above the sternum.

SUPRASTERNA' LIS. See *SUPRASTERNAL*; as a *n.*, see *STERNALIS*.

SUPRASYL'VIAN. Situated above the fissure of Sylvius.

SUPRATEMP'ORAL. Situated above the temple.

SUPRATROCH'LEAR. Situated above the trochlea.

SUPRAVA'GINAL. Fr., *sus-vaginal*. Situated above the vagina, affecting parts so situated.

SUR'A, f. 1. An old name for the calf of the leg. 2. See *FIBULA*.

SUR'AL. Lat., *suralis*. Pertaining to the sura.

SURA'LES, m. pl. See *TRICEPS suræ*.

SUR'CINGLE. For deriv., see *Sur**, and *CINGULUM*.

The slender, looplike prolongation of the corpus striatum described by Dalton as "running forward in the roof of the inferior horn of the ventricle, to reach the amygdala at the base of the brain."

SUR'CLUS, m. Ger., *Pfropfreis* (1st def.), *Moosstengel* (3d def.), *Strünkchen* (3d def.). 1. A graft. 2. A sucker. 3. The stem of a moss or of a liverwort; also the creeping stem of a lycopod.—**S. transversus.** A band of fibres that connects the two branches into which the processus medullaris divides after reaching the corpus striatum.

SUR'DITAS, f. -ta'tis. From *surdus*, deaf. Deafness.—**S. nervosa.** Deafness of nervous origin.—**S. organica.** Deafness due to structural disease of the auditory apparatus.

SURDOMU'TITAS, f. -ta'tis. From *surdus*, deaf, and *mutitas*, dumbness. Fr., *surdo-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. Deafmutism.

SUREXCITA'TION. Excessive excitation.

SURFACE. Gr., *ἐπιφάνεια*. Lat., *superficies*. Fr., *s.*, *superficie*. Ger., *Oberfläche*. The outside or limiting part of a solid body; hence the face or one of the faces of a body.—**Auricular s.** (of the ilium or of the sacrum). See *SUPERFICIES auricularis*.—**Demarcation s.** The cut *s.* of a muscle, which is electronegative to the uninjured portion of the muscle.—**Glenoid s.** See *Glenoid CAVITY*.—**Nasal s.** (of the superior maxilla). The *s.* of the superior maxilla that is directed toward the nose.—**Nuclear s.** An imaginary plane passing through the nuclear point, perpendicular to the visual direction.—**Orbital s.** (of the superior maxilla). The upper *s.* of the superior maxilla.—**Popliteal s.** of the femur. A triangular *s.* of the femur included between the internal and external supracondylar lines. It forms the floor of the upper part of the popliteal space.—**Sphenomaxillary s.** The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone that enters into the formation of the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Temporal s.** A somewhat flat surface on the parietal bone, bounded by the temporal line.

SUR'GEON. Formerly spelled *chirurg* or *cheirurg*. Gr., *χειρουργός* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἔργον*, work). Lat., *chirurgus, vulnereus medicus*. Fr., *chirurgien*. Ger., *Wundarzt, Chirurg*. One who practises surgery.—**S. apothecary.** A medical practitioner that has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the London Apothecaries' Society.—**S. dentist.** An old term for a *s.* whose practice was limited to dentistry.—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *T(h)ierarzt*. A *s.* who devotes himself to diseases of the domestic animals.

SUR'GERY. Gr., *χειρουργία*. Lat., *chirurgia*. Fr., *chirurgie*. Ger., *Chirurgie*. 1. That department of medicine which deals with operative or manipulative treatment. 2. As used in Great Britain, a place in which a surgeon does minor operations and dispenses medicines.—**Anaplastic s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Antiseptic s.** *S.* practised in accordance with antiseptic methods.—**Conservative s.** *S.* which looks to the preservation of a part rather than its removal.—**Major s.** *S.* that deals with severe injuries or capital operations.—**Military s.** Fr., *chirurgie d'armée*. Ger., *Kriegschirurgie*. The *s.* which deals especially with the injuries received in war.—**Minor s.** *S.* which deals with minor operations and the dressing of wounds.—**Operative s.** *S.* which has to do with the performance of operations.—**Orthopædic s.** Fr., *orthopédie*. Ger., *Orthopädie*. That branch of *s.* that deals with the prevention and the mechanical and operative treatment of deformities.—**Plastic s.** *S.* which effects the restoration of parts that have been lost or destroyed.—**Railway s.** The *s.* of those injured on railroads.—**Subcutaneous s.** *S.* in which the operation is performed beneath the skin, the instruments

being introduced through a small cutaneous incision.—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *chirurgie vétérinaire*. The s. of the domestic animals.

SURGICAL. Gr., χειρουργικός. Lat., *chirurgicus*. Fr., *chirurgicalue, chirurgical*. Ger., *chirurgisch, wundärztlich*. Pertaining to, effected by, calling for, or due to surgery; in accordance with the rules of surgery.

SURIN'AMIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Andira retusa*.

SURPRISE'. From *super*, over, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of. The feeling excited by an unexpected occurrence.—**Cerebral s.** Of Trousseau, the stupor that occurs on the recovery of consciousness after cerebral hæmorrhage.

SUR'RA. An Oriental form of anæmia in animals, caused by *Trypanosoma Evansi*.

SURROGATE. Lat., *surrogatum*. Ger., *Surrogat*. A substitute.

SURSUMDUC'TION. From *sursum*, upward, and *ducere*, to lead. The degree to which one eye can be carried above the other by voluntary effort; denoted as *right* or *left s.* according as the right or left eye is made the higher.

SUSCEPT'IO, *f.* -*o'nis*. From *suscipere*, to take up. See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

SUSOTOX'IN(E). Of F. G. Novy, a basic substance, or ptomaine, probably $C_{10}H_{26}N_{21}$, obtained from cultivations of the hog-cholera microbe; toxic only in large doses.

SUSPEND'ED. Lat., *suspensus* (from *suspendere*, to suspend). Fr., *suspendu*. Ger., *aufgehängt* (1st def.). 1. Hanging. 2. Interrupted (cf. *S. ANIMATION*).

SUSPENDIC'ULUM, *n.* See CREMASTER.

SUSPEN'SION. Lat., *suspensio* (from *suspendere*, to hang). 1. The act of hanging up, suspending; in pharmacy, of diffusing a substance in a state of fine mechanical division through a liquid in which it does not dissolve, and preventing it from settling. 2. The state of being thus diffused. 3. A method of treating painful inflammations of the extremities in which the parts are raised by means of an apparatus and held in an elevated position. 4. The same procedure applied to the whole body for the purpose of stretching the spinal cord. 5. Intermission.—**S. of the uterus**. See HYSTEROPEXIA.

SUSPEN'SOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *suspendere*, to hang up. Fr., *suspenseur*. A muscle the function of which is to suspend a part.—**S. testiculi**. See CREMASTER.

SUSPENSO'RIMUM, *n.* Fr., *suspensoir*. A suspensory structure or apparatus.—**S. (apicis) dentis epistrophei**. See *Middle odontoid LIGAMENT*.—**S. hepatis**. See *Broad LIGAMENT of the liver*.—**S. incudis**. See *Suspensory LIGAMENT of the incus*.—**S. mallei**. See *Superior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—**S. mammae**. See *Breast BANDAGE*.—**S. testis**. See CREMASTER.—**S. vesicæ**. See *Superior false LIGAMENT of the urinary bladder*.

SUSPENSO'RIOUS. Suspensory; as a *n.*, see SUSPENSO'RIMUM.—**S. hepatis**. See *Broad LIGAMENT of the liver*.—**S. testis**. See CREMASTER.

SUSPEN'SORY. Lat., *suspensorius* (from *suspendere*, to hang up). Suspending, sustaining; as a *n.* (Fr., *suspensoir*), a supporting bag for the scrotum.

SUSPEN'SUM, *n.* From *suspendere*, to hang up. A liquid holding an insoluble medicinal substance in suspension.

SUSPIRA'TION. Lat., *spiratio, spiratus* (from *spirare*, to draw a deep breath). Sighing.

SUSPIRIO'SUS. Sighing.

SUSPI'RIMUM, *n.* From *spirare*, to draw a deep breath. A sigh.

SUSTENTAC'ULAR. Supporting, connective.

SUSTENTAC'ULUM, *n.* See SUPPORT and ALIMENT.—**S. lienis**. See *Phrenicocolic LIGAMENT*.—**S. tali**. See *CALCANEUM*.

SUSTENTA'TOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *sustentare*, to hold up. See SUPPORTER.—**S. clitoridis, S. penis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**S. tunicæ mucosæ**. See CORRUGATOR *cutis ani*.

SU'SUM, *n.* A genus of the *Flagellariæ*.—**S. anthelminticum**. A Java species having an anthelmintic root.

SUSUR'RUS, *m.* See MURMUR.—**Muscular s.** A muscular bruit.—**S. aurium**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.

SUTE'LA, *f.* From *suere*, to sew. See SUTURE.

SUTO'RIOUS, *m.* From *sutor*, a shoemaker. See SARTORIUS.

SUTU'RA, *f.* See SUTURE.—**S. abdominalis**. See GASTRORRHAPHY (1st def.).—**S. arcualis**. See *Coronal SUTURE*.—**S. bimaxillaris**. See *Intermaxillary SUTURE*.—**S. binasalis**. See *Internasal SUTURE*.—**S. biparietalis**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**S. bregmatomastoidea**. See *Occipitomastoid SUTURE*.—**S. bursæ**. See *S. scroti*.—**S. chirurgica**. See SUTURE (2d def.).—**S. circumvoluta**. See *Twisted SUTURE*.—**S. clavata**. See *Quilled SUTURE*.—**S. coronalis**. See *Coronal SUTURE*.—**S. corporis callosi**. See *STRIA longitudinalis medialis*.—**S. cruenta**. Fr., *suture sanglante*. Ger., *blutige Suture*. 1. The closure of a wound by sutures actually passed through the tissues, as distinguished from the dry suture. 2. Suture after refreshing the surfaces that are to be brought together (e. g., the borders of a fistulous opening).—**S. cutanea**. See *Palatine RHAPHÉ*.—**S. dentata**. See *Dentated SUTURE*.—**S. ethmoideomaxillaris**. The articulation between the ethmoid bone and the superior maxilla.—**S. externa corporis callosi**. See *STRIÆ longitudinalis laterales* (under *STRIA*).—**S. harmonialis**. See HARMONY.—**S. imperfecta Weberi**. See *S. longitudinalis imperfecta*.—**S. incisiva**. See *Incisor FISSURE*.—**S. infraorbitalis (longitudinalis)**. See *Infraorbital SUTURE*.—**S. infraorbitalis transversa**. In young subjects, the remains of a furrow separating the lower border of the orbit from the rest of the superior maxilla.—**S. interparietalis**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**S. interscissa**. See *Interrupted SUTURE and Button SUTURE*.—**S. jugalis**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**S. lacrimomaxillaris**. The suture between the lacrymal bone and the superior maxilla.—**S. lambdoidea**. See *Lambdoidal SUTURE*.—**S. lepidoides**. See *Squamoparietal SUTURE*.—**S. limbosa**. Ger., *Saumnacht*. A variety of articulation by suture in which the bones are beveled at their line of junction.—**S. longitudinalis**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**S. longitudinalis imperfecta**. A groove upon the outer surface of the frontal process of the superior maxilla in front of the lacrymal crest, usually lodging a small vein.—**S. mastoidea**. See *Occipitomastoid SUTURE*.—**S. mendosa**. See *False SUTURE*.—**S. nasofrontalis**. See *Frontonasal SUTURE*.—**S. nodosa**. See *Interrupted SUTURE and Button SUTURE*.—**S. notha**. See *False SUTURE*.—**S. obelæa**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**S. occipitalis**. See *Lambdoidal SUTURE*.—**S. occipitis transversa**. A transverse or oblique fissure between the superior and inferior part of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, found in infants until the third or fourth year.—**S. occipitomastoidea**. See *Occipitomastoid SUTURE*.—**S. palatina (longitudinalis)**. See *Palatine SUTURE*.—**S. palatina transversa**. See *Palatine transverse SUTURE*.—**S. parietomastoidea**. See *Parietomastoid SUTURE*.—**S. parietotemporalis**. See *Temporoparietal SUTURE*.—**S. pellationum**. See *Glover's SUTURE*.—**S. petrobasilaris, S. petrosobasilaris**. See *FISSURA petrobasilaris*.—**S. petrososquamosa**. A suture on the upper wall of the tympanic cavity in the infant, formed by the meeting of the roof of the tympanic cavity with the inner lamella of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. In the adult it is firmly closed.—**S. petrosphenobasilaris**. See *FISSURA petrobasilaris*.—**S. pinata**. See *Quilled SUTURE*.—**S. proræ**. See *Lambdoidal SUTURE*.—**S. punctata**. See *Bertrand's s.*—**S. puppis**.

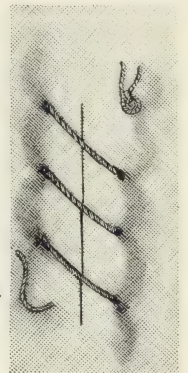
See **Coronal SUTURE**.—**S. recta**, **S. rhabdoides**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. scroti**. The rhaps of the scrotum.—**S. sicca**. See **Dry s.**—**S. serrata**. See **Serrated SUTURE**.—**S. sinuosa**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. sphenoethmoidalis**. See **Ethmosphenoidal SUTURE**.—**S. spheno-frontalis**. See **Frontosphenoidal SUTURE**.—**S. spheno-zygomatice**. The suture between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the malar bone.—**S. spuria**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. squamosa**. See **Squamoparietal SUTURE** and **False SUTURE**.—**S. ventralis**. See **Ventral SUTURE**.—**S. vera**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. wormiana anterior**. In the foetus, the upper part of the lambdoid suture.—**S. wormiana posterior**. See **S. occipitis transversa**.—**S. zygomaticofrontalis**. See **Frontomalar SUTURE**.—**S. zygomaticomaxillaris**. The suture between the malar bone and the superior maxilla.—**S. zygomaticosphenoidalis**. See **S. sphenozygomatice**.

SUTU'RAL. Lat., *suturalis*. Ger., *nahtständig*. Pertaining to a suture or taking place along a suture.

SUTURA'TUS. Ger., *benähtet*. Provided with a suture or with sutures.

SUTURE. Gr., *ῥαφή*. Lat., *sutura* (from *suere*, to sew), *sutela*, *rhaphe*. Fr., *s, engrenure*. Ger., *Sutur*, *Fuge* (1st def.), *Naht*, *Verbindung* (2d def.). 1. That variety of synarthrosis in which the bones are articulated by their edges, generally by means of serrations; a dove-tail joint. 2. The procedure of stitching parts together, particularly the lips of a wound. 3. The thread or other like material, together with the method of inserting it, in the operation of stitching parts together.—**Antiseptic s.** See **Antiseptic LIGATURE**.—**Appolito's s.** An intestinal s. made with a double-threaded needle, the first stitch being passed from within outward and the first longitudinal running stitch being made in the opposite side parallel with the line of the wound. The needle is then carried to the opposite side and a similar longitudinal stitch made, and so on back and forth.—**Baseball s.** A continuous s. all around a wound, in the case of the intestine penetrating the entire intestinal coat.—**Basilar s.** The s. between the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Béclard's s.** A modification of **Bertrandi's s.** in which the needle is threaded with both a black and a white thread, so that, when it is removed, the threads are pulled in opposite directions.—**Bertrandi's s.** Fr., *s. à points passés*. A continuous s. passed "through and through," as in basting.—**Bifrontal s.** See **Coronal s.**—**Biparietal s.** See **Sagittal s.**—**Buried s's.** Ger., *versenkte Nähte*. S's (2d def.) that are completely covered by skin and do not involve that structure at all.—**Button s.** Ger., *Knopfnah*. A modification of the quilled s. in which buttons are used instead of quills.—**Circular s.** Fr., *s. circulaire*. Ger., *circuläre Naht*. A s. applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ (e. g., the intestine).—**Circumvolute s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Clamp s.** Ger., *Klammernah*. A modification of the quilled s. in which two pieces of perforated lead or silver are used, through which the wire s's are passed.—**Clavate s.** Ger., *Flockenah*. See **Quilled s.**—**Coaptation s.** Ger., *Vereinigungsnah*. A uniting or coaptating s., as distinguished from a s. intended to relieve tension. Cf. **Relief s.**—**Cobbler's s.** A form of s. in which a double-threaded needle is passed through both lips of a wound and one end of the thread is caught, pulled through the needle, and withdrawn; when the needle is passed back in taking a second stitch the remaining thread is removed from the needle and the thread left on the opposite side is inserted and the needle withdrawn.—**Compound s.** See **Quilled s.**—**Continued s.**, **Continuous s.** The closure of a wound by means of one continuous thread, usually by transfixing first one lip and then the other, alternately, from within outward.—**Coronal s.** Lat., *sutura coronalis*. Fr., *s. coronale* (ou *fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *Kranznah*, *Kronennah*. The s. between

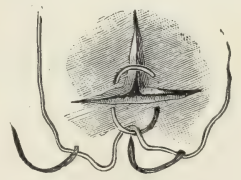
the frontal and parietal bones.—**Cranial s's.** The s's between the bones of the skull.—**Cuneals.** See **Frontosphenoidal s.**—**Czerny-Lembert s.** An intestinal s. in which the Czerny s. is employed to unite the mucous and the Lembert s. to unite the peritoneal coat.—**Czerny's s.** An intestinal s. in which the thread passes through the mucous membrane alone, so as to bring that membrane and the connective tissue upon which it rests together.—**Dentated s.**, **Dentate s.** Ger., *Zahnnah*. An articulation by s. into the formation of which long and toothlike processes and deep indentations enter.—**Double s. of the uterus.** See **Säuger's s.**—**Duverger's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of prepared calf's trachea was used as the supporting body.—**Dry s.** Ger., *Trockennah*. The application of adhesive plaster to each side of a wound and the subsequent stitching of the edges of the plasters together.—**Ethmoidofrontal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and frontal bones.—**Ethmolacrimal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and lacrymal bones.—**Ethmosphenoidal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.—**False s.** Lat., *sutura notha*. Fr., *fausse s.* Ger., *falsche Naht*. Any form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones do not interlock by serrations.—**Figure-of-eight s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Frontal s.** Lat., *sutura frontalis*. Fr., *s. frontale*. Ger., *Stirnnah*. An occasional s. in the frontal bone continued forward from the sagittal s. to the root of the nose.—**Frontoethmoidal s.** See **Ethmoidofrontal s.**—**Frontolacrimal s.** The s. between the frontal and lacrymal bones.—**Frontomalar s.** Ger., *Stirnbeinwangenbeinennah*. The s. between the frontal and malar bones.—**Frontomaxillary s.** The s. between the frontal bone and the superior maxilla.—**Frontonasal s.** Ger., *Stirnasennah*. The s. between the frontal and nasal bones.—**Frontoparietal s.** See **Coronal s.**—**Frontosphenoidal s.** Lat., *sutura spheno-frontalis*. Ger., *Keilnah*. The s. between the frontal bone and the alæ of the sphenoid bone.—**Frontotemporal s.** The s. between the frontal and temporal bones.—**Furrier's s.** See **Glover's s.**—**Gely's s.** A continuous s. for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end, so that a



CONTINUOUS SUTURE.



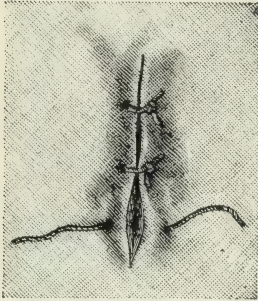
CROSS SUTURE.



DOUBLE-NEEDED SUTURE.

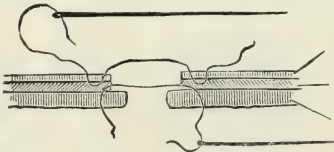
succession of cross stitches may be made to extend from one end of the wound to the other.—**Glover's s.** Ger., *Kürschnernah*. A continuous s. in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch.—**Grand s.** See **Sagittal s.**—**Grooved s.** See **SCHINDYLESIS**.—**Harelip s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Harmonic s.** See **HARMONY**.—**Implanted s.** A s. formed by implanting pins opposite each other on the two sides of a wound, and approximating the lips by winding thread or other similar material about the pins.—**Incisor s.** See **Incisor FISSURE**.—**India-rubber s.** A variety of the twisted s. in which rubber rings are

used instead of the figure-of-eight turns of silk, etc.—**Infraorbital s.** An anomalous s. in the orbit following the course of the infraorbital canal.—**Inner s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Intercutaneous s.** A s. for approximating two cutaneous edges.—**Intermaxillary s.** The s. between the superior maxillæ.—**Internasal s.** The s. between the nasal bones.—**Interparietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Interrupted s.** Fr., *s. à points séparés, s. entrecoupée*. Ger., *Knopfnah.*



INTERRUPTED SUTURE.

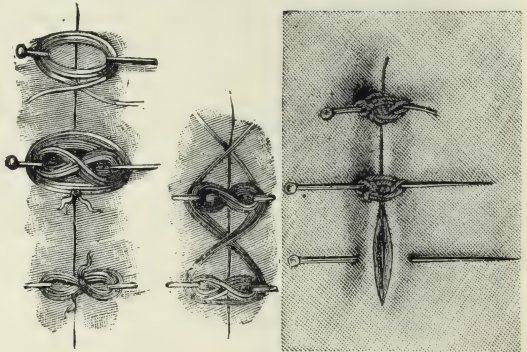
A s. formed by single stitches inserted separately, the needle being usually passed through one lip from without inward, and through the other from within outward.—**Jobert's s.** 1. An interrupted s. used for uniting the cut ends of a divided intestine, the upper being invaginated into the lower. 2. A form of intestinal s. with inversion of the peritoneal coat. 3. A form of s. for complete division of the intestine in which a fold of omentum is interposed between the edges of the wound, which are united around it by Ledran's s.—**Jugal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Knotted s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Lambda s., Lambdoidal s., Lambdoid s.** Ger., *Lambdanaht, Hinterhauptsnaht*. The s. between the parietal bones and the two superior borders of the occipital bone.—**Laminated s.** A s. by which the component tissues of a flap (e. g., of the abdominal wall) are united each to tissue of its own sort.—**Lapeyronie's s.** A modification of Palfyn's s., in which the thread is passed through the mesentery and then attached to the skin.—**Lead-plate s.** A s. consisting of a wire that is attached at each end to lead plates, about an inch in diameter, placed some distance from the edges of a wound.—**Ledran's s.** A form of interrupted s. applied to wounds of the intestine. The threads, having all been introduced, were twisted together on each side of the wound, so as to pucker it, and then attached to the skin.—**Lembert's s.** A method of uniting a divided intestine by means of s's so inserted as to invert the edges of the gut when traction is made, so that the serous surfaces are brought together.—**Lepidoid s.** See *Squamoparietal s.*—**Littre's s.** Ligation of the inferior end of the intestine in cases of gangrene, in order to obliterate it, and the attachment of the upper end to the inguinal ring so as to form an artificial anus.—**Longitudinal s.** See *Sagittal s.*



LEMBERT-CZERNY SUTURE.

Loop s. See *Interrupted s.*—**Malomaxillary s.** See *SUTURA zygomaticomaxillaris*.—**Mastooccipital s.** See *Occipitomastoid s.*—**Mastoparietal s.** See *Parietomastoid s.*—**Mattress s.** Ger., *Matratzen-naht*. A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread is tied, and then the needle is inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in the opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch.—**Maxillolacrymal s.** The s. between the superior maxilla and the lacrymal bone.—**Maxillopremaxillary s.** A s. between the premaxillary portion of the superior maxilla and the rest of the bone.—**Mediofrontal s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Metallic plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Metallic s.** S. (2d def.) with wire.—

Metopic s. See *Frontal s.*—**Nasomaxillary s.** The s. between the nasal bone and the superior maxilla.—**Nerve s.** The union of the divided ends of a nerve by fine thread or catgut s's.—**Neurocentral s.** The cartilaginous interval separating the portion of the bodies of the dorsal vertebra posterior to the points of the articulation of the ribs from the main portion.—**Noose s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Occipital s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Occipitomastoid s.** Ger., *Warzennaht*. Thes. between the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Occipitoparietal s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Palatine s.** Ger., *Gaumennaht*. A s. between the palate bones.—**Palatine transverse s.** A s. between the palate processes of the palate bone and the superior maxilla.—**Palfyn's s.** That variety of interrupted s. of a partially divided intestine in which a loop is passed at the middle of the wound, and the threads are fixed to the skin with plaster, thus approximating the bowel to the external wound.—**Pancoast's s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Parietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Parietomastoid s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Petrooccipital s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone.—**Petrosphenoidal s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.—**Pin s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Plastic s.** A form of s. devised by J. Pancoast, and so named by him,



PIN SUTURES.

for use in his method of increasing the chances of union in superficial wounds by enlarging the extent of the surfaces approximated. A groove is formed along one lip of the wound, on its cut surface, and the other lip is beveled in such a manner that it will fit into the groove. The thread is passed from without inward through (1) the outer lip of the groove, (2) the beveled lip, (3) the deep lip of the groove; then, forming a loop on the deep surface of the grooved lip, it is passed through the same structures again, traversing them at a different place and in reverse order. The two free ends are then tied over a small roll of adhesive plaster laid on the cutaneous surface of the grooved lip.—**Plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Quilled s., Quill s.** Lat., *sutura clavata*. Fr., *s. enchevillée, s. emplumée, s. empennée*. Ger., *Balkennaht, Keilflügelnaht, Knopfzapfennaht, Zapfennaht*. An interrupted s. in which a double thread is passed deep into the tissues, even quite below the bottom of the wound, the needle being so withdrawn as to leave a loop hanging from one lip and the two free ends of the thread from the other. A quill, or, more commonly, a piece of bougie is passed through the loops, which are tightened upon it, and the free ends of each separate thread are then tied together over a second quill. The object is to bring the deep parts into firm coaptation.—**Ramdohr's s.** An intestinal s. in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated into the lower and the peritoneal surfaces are stitched together.—**Rat-**

tail s's. S. material made from fine fibres obtained from the rat's tail.—**Relief s.** Ger., *Entspannungsnaht*. A row of supplementary s's including the tissues to the extent of 1 or 1½ inch on each side of a fistula or a deep wound, for the purpose of lessening the strain on the coaptation s's.—**Reybard's s.** An intestinal s. by means of thin oval wooden plates having threads and needles attached. The plates, placed within the intestine, served to keep the latter in apposition with the abdominal parietes, through which the needle and thread were passed.—**Rigal's s.** India-rubber s., so called because first practised by Rigal.—**Royal s.** Fr., *point royal*. Ger., *königlicher Stich*. Syn.: *royal stitch*. An old operation for the cure of femoral hernia, consisting of ligation of the sac close to the ring.—**Sabattier's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maitres in which a piece of card or of St. John's wort, smeared with oil of turpentine or varnished, was used for the supporting body.—**Sagittal s.** Fr., *grande s.* Ger., *Pfeilnaht*. The s. between the upper margins of the parietal bones.—**Sänger's s.** In the Cæsarean operation, the insertion of eight or ten deep s's of soft silver wire through the incised uterine peritonæum and muscle in such a manner as to invert the serous surfaces and approximate them, after which twenty or more superficial s's are passed through the peritonæum alone.—**Scaly s.** See *Squamous s.*—**Seminiferous s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Seroserous button s.** See *Sänger's s.*—**Seroserous s.** Fr., *s. séro-séreuse*. Ger., *symperitoneale Naht*. The s. of two peritoneal surfaces to each other.—**Serpentine s.** A form of buried continuous s. in which the needle advances obliquely, and, after emerging from skin, is reinserted through the opening of exit.—**Serrated s.** Ger., *Sägenah*. An articulation by s. in which the bones are interlocked by small projections and indentations that are fine and delicate as compared with those of the dentated s.—**Shotted s.** A form of s. in which both ends of a wire are passed through a perforated shot that is then compressed tightly over them.—**Sphenomalar s.** See *SUTURA sphenozygomatica*.—**Sphenoparietal s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.—**Sphenopetrosal s.** See *Petrosphenoidal s.*—**Sphenosquamous s.** See *Squamosphenoidal s.*—**Sphenotemporal s.** The s. between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Spiral s.** See *Glover's s.*—**Spiroidal s.** A spiral continuous s. for wounds of the intestine.—**Squamoparietal s.**, **Squamosal s.** Fr., *s. écaillée*. Ger., *Schuppennaht*, *Schlāfenschuppennaht*. The s. between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.—**Squamosphenoidal s.** The s. between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Squamous s.** See *Squamoparietal s.*—**Staple s.** A sharpened wire shaped like a staple that is passed through both lips of a wound and then bent back.—**Subcuticular s.** A buried continuous catgut s. in which the needle is passed horizontally beneath the epidermis into the cutis vera, emerging at the angle of the wound, then in a similar manner passed through the cutis vera of the opposite side of the wound, and so on until the other angle of the wound is reached.—**Sunken s's.** See *Buried s's.*—**Superficial s.** 1. See *HARMONY*. 2. A stitch passed merely through the skin to secure nice coaptation of the edges of a wound, in contradistinction to the deep s's.—**S. des quatre maitres** (Fr.). A method of uniting a divided intestine practised in the thirteenth century by four monks of Paris. A hollow cylinder (of wood, or of the wind-pipe or dried intestine of an animal) was introduced into the intestine so as to support it, and the edges of the wound were stitched together over it.—**S. par cellules.** An anatomical s. such as that of the ethmoid with the adjacent bones.—**S. twister.** An instrument used to twist together the ends of a wire s.—**Symperitoneal s.** Sero-

serous of the peritonæum.—**Temporooccipital s.** See *Occipitomastoid s.*—**Temporoparietal s.** The s. between the temporal and parietal bones, made up of the squamosal and parietomastoid s's.—**Transverse (frontal) s.** See *Coronal s.*—**Triangular s.** of Simon. A form of s. for closing lacerations of the perinæum involving the sphincter ani in which separate sets of s's are inserted in the rectal mucous membrane, the vaginal mucous membrane, and the skin.—**True s.** Lat., *sutura vera*. Fr., *vraie s.* Ger., *ächte Naht*. That form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones actually interlock by indentations and projections. See *Serrated s.* and *Dentated s.*—**Twisted s.** Fr., *s. entortillée*. A s. in which pins are passed through the opposite lips of a wound, at right angles to the direction of the wound, and thread, floss, or other like material is wound about the pins, crossing them first at one end and then at the other in a figure-of-eight fashion, thus holding the lips of the wound firmly together.—**Uninterrupted s.** See *Continuous s.*—**Uterine s.** See *HYSTERORRHAPHY* (1st def.).—**Uteroparietal s.** Of Pillore, suturing of the uterus to the internal surface of the abdominal wound after the Cæsarean operation.—**Ventral s.** The inner s. on which the ovules are normally borne; the line of juncture of the edges of the carpel or adjacent carpels.—**Visceroparietal s.** The operation of stitching an organ (like the uterus after the Cæsarean operation) to the abdominal incision.—**Wölfer's internal s.** An interrupted s. for the intestines in which three fourths of the threads are tied with the knot free in the lumen of the bowel and the rest with the knot outside.—**Zygomatic s.** A s. between the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla and the temporal bone.

SWAB' STICK. A shaft one end of which is to be wrapped with cotton, for making applications of medicinal substances.

SWART'ZIA, *f.* From *Swartz*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *swartzie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**S. tomentosa.** A tree of the forests of Guiana, furnishing a bitter, sudorific bark (panococco bark). The flowers are antispasmodic.

SWEAT. A.-S., *swát*. Gr., ἰδρῶς. Lat., *sudor*. Fr., *sueur*. Ger., *Schweiss*. 1. The product of secretion from the perspiratory glands, perspiration (3d def.); a clear, colorless acid, and, when first secreted, odorless liquid, the chief constituents of which are water, chlorides (especially sodium chloride), fatty substances, and urea. 2. In popular language, sensible perspiration.—**Bloody s.** See *HÆMATIDROSIS*.—**Blue s.** Perspiration communicating a bluish or green tint to the underclothing.—**Cold s.** Lat., *ephidrosis diaphoretica* (see *syncope*). Perspiration accompanied with a sensation of cold, as in syncope.—**Colored s.** See *CHROMIDROSIS* and *BLEPHAROCHROMIDROSIS*.—**Critical s.** See *EPHIDROSIS febrilis*.—**Diaphoretic s.** See *Cold s.*—**Night s.** See the major list.—**S. house.** An inclosed space containing means for subjecting an inmate to the sudorific effect of steam.—**Syncope s.** See *Cold s.*

SWEAT'ING. Perspiration.—**Morbid s.** See *EPHIDROSIS*.—**Unilateral s.** Lat., *transpiratio unilaterialis, hemidiaphoresis*. S. upon one lateral half of the body; usually due to nervous disease.

SWELL'ING, *n.* Gr., ὄγκος, φῦμα. Lat., *tumiditas*. Fr., *gonflement*. Ger., *Geschwulst*. A traumatic, inflammatory, or other morbid enlargement.—**Albuminous s.** See *Cloudy s.*—**Blennorrhagic s.** of the knee. See *Gonorrhæal RHEUMATISM*.—**Cloudy s.** Fr., *tuméfaction trouble*. Ger., *trübe Schwellung*. Of Virchow, a s. of cells due to nutritive irritation; they increase in bulk while the added material is not properly assimilated, but deposited in visible albuminous granules.—**Dorsal s.** See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Keimwulst* [Kölliker], *Randwulst* [Götze], *Keimwall* [His]. A thickening of that portion of the blasto-

derm that forms the margin of the blastopore.—**Glassy s.** Of Weber, amyloid degeneration and degeneration of muscular fibres, etc.—**Gubler's s.** Tumidity of the back of the wrist, observed in lead palsy.—**Lacteal s.** **Lactiferous s.** [Cooper]. A s. of the breast from obstruction of the lactiferous ducts.—**White s.** See *Fungous ARTHRITIS* and *SPINA ventosa*.

SWERTIA, *f.* From *Swert*, an herbalist. Fr., *swertie*, s. A genus of herbs of the *Gentianaceæ*.—**S. alata**. A Himalayan species said to be the source of a false chirata devoid of bitter properties.—**S. angustifolia**. *Agathotes angustifolia*. It furnishes a chirata inferior in bitterness to the true chirata.—**S. chirata**, **S. chirayta**. True chiretta, *Agathotes chirayta*; an herb furnishing the chirata of the U. S. Ph., a pure, bitter tonic consisting chiefly of the dried stems with portions of the root attached. The drug is recommended in gouty and other forms of indigestion; it does not constipate, it is a cholagogue, and it checks acidity of the stomach. In India it is also used, especially along with the seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, as a febrifuge.—**S. elegans**. The *salaras* of India. The bitter stems are tonic and febrifuge.—**S. multiflora**. An East Indian species substituted for chirata. The root is especially used.—**S. perennis**. Fr., *s. vivace*. Marsh felwort (or gentian) of Europe. The leaves are used like those of *Pleurogyne rotata*.

SWIETE'NIA, *f.* From *Van Swieten*, an Austrian physician. Fr., *swiéténie*. A genus of trees of the *Meliaceæ*.—**S. mahagoni**, **S. mahogoni**. Fr., *cèdre des Antilles*. Ger., *Mahagonibaum*. The mahogany tree of Central America and the West Indies. The bitter, astringent bark contains catechin, and was formerly used in dysentery and as a febrifuge. The seeds yield a purgative fixed oil (caraba oil).

SWINE'POX. Lat., *variolæ suillæ*. Ger., *Schweinepocken*. 1. A disease peculiar to swine, characterized by hard inflammatory tubercles on the legs and thighs. 2. Varicella, especially varicella globata.

SWOON. Gr., *λεποθυμία*. Lat., *animi deliquium*. Fr., *défaillance, évanouissement*. Ger., *Ohnmacht*. The act of swooning; syncope.

SWOON'ING. See *SYNCOPE*.

SYCACAR'PUS, *m.* From *σῦκον*, a fig, and *καρπός*, fruit. A genus of meliaceous trees.—**S. Rusbyi**. An undetermined species of *Guarea*; a Bolivian tree yielding cocillaña.

SY'CE, **SY'CEA**, *f.* Gr., *συκῆ, συκέα*. See *FICUS* (2d def.).

SYCHNURE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *συχνός*, frequent, and *οὐρησις*, urination. Fr., *sychnurie*. Morbid frequency of urination.

SYCOCE'RYL ALCOHOL, **SYCOCE'RYL HYDRATE**. An alcohol, $C_{18}H_{30}O$ (or $C_{18}H_{30}O = C_{18}H_{29}.OH$), found in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa*.

SYCOCERYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide sycocérylique*. Ger., *Sycocerylsäure*. A dark-yellow resinous substance, $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$.

SYCO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*atis*). Gr., *σύνωμα* (from *σῦκον*, a fig). See *FICUS* (1st def.).

SY'CON, *n.* Gr., *σῦκον*. 1. A fig. 2. A large wart on the eyelids. 3. The pudenda muliebria.

SYCORRHE'TIN. From *σῦκον*, a fig, and *ῥήτινη*, resin. Fr., *syccorrhétine*. A colorless, amorphous substance found in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa*.

SY'COSE. See *SACCHARIN*.

SYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *σῦκον*, a fig. Fr., *s.*, *sycose*, *s. non-parasitaire* (3d def.), *dartre pustuleuse, mentagre* (3d def.). Ger., *Feigwarzenkrankheit, Bartfinne, Bartflechte, Kieferaussatz* (all 3d def.). 1. See *FICUS* (1st def.). 2. A fungous ulcer. 3. Coccogenic or schizomycetous s.; a chronic follicular inflammation of the skin, affecting regions covered by the coarser hairs, most commonly the bearded portion of the face, and

probably due to microbic infection of the hair follicles. It is characterized by an eruption of pustules, papules, or tubercles occupying the sites of hair follicles and sometimes attended with the formation of adherent crusts. This affection has generally been known as non-parasitic s. in contradistinction to parasitic s. But the two forms are better distinguished as schizomycetous s. and hyphomycetous s.—**Bacillogenic s.** Of Tommasoli, a variety of so-called "non-parasitic" s.; said to be due to an organism called *Bacillus sycosiferus fatidus*. In the one case observed the clinical appearances did not differ from those of ordinary coccogenic s. of a mild type.—**Coccogenic s.**, **Coccogenous s.** Of Unna, the so-called "non-parasitic" s., which is now known to be due to the presence of organisms belonging to the *Schizomycetes*, while the so-called "parasitic" form, being due to parasites of the nature of *Hyphomycetes*, is termed hyphogenic s.—**Hypertrophic s.** See *Keloid s.*—**Hyphogenic s.**, **Hyphomycetous s.** Of Unna, s. parasitaria. See *Coccogenic s.*—**Keloid s.** Of Milton, a follicular inflammation affecting especially the bearded parts of the face, followed by cicatricial or keloidal atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. The disease has been regarded as identical in its nature with the dermatitis papillaris capillitii of Kaposi.—**Lupoid s.** See *Keloid s.*—**Non-parasitic s.** See *S.* (3d def.).—**Parasitic s.** See *S. parasitaria*.—**Schizomycetic s.**, **Schizomycetous s.** See *Coccogenic s.*—**S. barbæ**. S. of the beard.—**S. capillitii**. 1. See *DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii*. 2. S. of the scalp. See *KERION*. 3. Pustular eczema of the scalp.—**S. contagiosa**. See *S. parasitaria*.—**S. frambesiformis**. See *DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii*.—**S. mentagra**. See *S. barbæ*.—**S. non-parasitica**. See *S.* (3d def.).—**S. palpebræ marginalis**. S. apparently confined to the edge of the eyelid.—**S. parasitaria**, **S. parasitica**. Barber's itch; a parasitic disease due to the presence of the *Trichophyton tonsurans* in the hairs and hair follicles; occurring most commonly in the region occupied by the beard (ringworm of the beard), though the same disease may affect other regions covered by coarse hair (cf. *KERION*). There is a superficial form, like ordinary ringworm, characterized by the production of red, scaly patches, and there is a deeper process with the formation of pustular or tuberculous patches, sometimes exuding or covered by crusts, and often attended with the formation of abscesses. The hairs within the areas affected become dry and lustreless, sometimes break off, or more commonly are loosened in their follicles, drop out, or when plucked out offer little resistance. The affection is distinguished from ordinary s. by its frequent resemblance, at the beginning, to ringworm in other situations; by the fact that in the parasitic form the hairs are affected primarily, while in the common form they are affected secondarily; and by the more rapid extension and severer course of the former, together with a more marked involvement of the subcutaneous tissue and a greater tendency to the production of abscesses or prominent fleshy elevations.—**S. tarsi**. See *Palpebral CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**S. vulgaris**. See *S.* (3d def.).

SY'CUM, *n.* Gr., *σῦκον*. See *FICUS* (1st def.).

SYDERA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *SIDERATIO*.

SYGGIG'NOSCISM. See *SYNGIGNOSCISM*.

SYLLABLE STUM'BLING. Dysphasia by elision of one or more syllables of a word.

SYLLEPSIOL'OGY. Lat., *syllapsiologia* (from *σύλληψις*, conception, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *syllapsiologie*. The physiology of conception.

SYLLEP'SIS, *f.* -*lep'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *σύλληψις* (from *συλλαμβάνειν*, to conceive). See *CONCEPTION*.

SYL'VACROL. Of Eberhardt, a soft, yellow, very acrid resin obtained from *Stillingia* root.

SYL'VAN. Methyltrotol.

SYLVAT'ICUS, **SYLVES'TRIS**. See *SILVESTRIS*.

SYLVIAN. Fr., *sylien*. Investigated by or named from J. Sylvius (Du Bois), a French physician.

SYLVIC ACID. Fr., *acide sylvique* (ou *pyromarique*). Ger., *Sylvinsäure*. 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in colophony. 2. See **ABIETIC ACID**.

SYMBIOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *συνβίωσις* (from *σύν*, to live with). Fr., *symbiose*. Ger., *Symbiose*. The normal association of dissimilar organisms, on account of their being mutually serviceable.

SYMBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *σύν*, with, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *sympblepharon*. Ger., *S. Augenlidverwachsung*. Adhesion between the bulbar and palpebral conjunctivæ, and occasionally between the latter and the cornea; the result of injuries or burns. Cf. **ANKYLOBLEPHARON**.—**S. anterior**. S. of the anterior part of the conjunctival sac, in which the cicatricial bands stretch like a bridge between the lid and the eyeballs, permitting the passage of a sound between the lid and the globe.—**S. posterior**. S. involving the posterior (peripheral) part of the conjunctival sac (the fold of transition).—**S. totale**. S. affecting the whole extent of the lid.

SYMBLEPHAROSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball.

SYMBOL. Gr., *σύμβολον* (from *συμβάλλειν*, to compare). In chemistry, a letter or combination of letters used to designate the atom of an element. Thus, O is the s. of oxygen.

SYMME'LIA, *f.* From *σύν*, with, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *symélie*. Ger., *Symmelie*. A monstrosity in which the lower extremities are completely or almost completely united.

SYM'MELUS, *m.* A monster exhibiting symmelia.

SYMMET'RIC(AL). Gr., *συμμετρικός* (from *σύν*, with, and *μέτρον*, a measure). 1. Having the parts disposed in some regular order relatively to each other or relatively to an imaginary axis or medial plane in the organism. 2. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having all three of the replacing radicles attached to alternate atoms of carbon.

SYM'METRY. Gr., *συμμετρία*. The condition of being symmetrical.

SYMPAS'MA, *n.* -*pas'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *σύπασμα* (from *συνπιάσσειν*, to besprinkle). See **CATAPASM**.

SYMPATHECTOMY. Excision of a portion of the sympathetic nerve.

SYMPATHEONEURITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

SYMPATHET'IC. Gr., *συμπαθής*, *συμπαθητικός*. Lat., *sympatheticus*, *sympathicus*. Fr., *sympathique*. Ger., *sympathetisch*, *sympathisch*. Having sympathy with something else, due to sympathy, maintaining or promoting sympathy; pertaining to the s. nerve; as a n., the s. nerve.—**Great s.** See **S. NERVE**.

SYMPATHET'ICUS, *m.* See **SYMPATHETIC**.—**S. minor**. See **Facial NERVE**.

SYMPATHET'IPLEX [Coes], *m.* A plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

SYMPATHICOTOMY. Fr., *sympathicotomie*. See **SYMPATHECTOMY**.

SYMPATHICUS, *m.* See **SYMPATHETIC**.

SYM'PATHY. Gr., *συμπάθεια*. Fr., *sympathie*. Ger., *Sympathie*, *Gleichgefühl*. That relation of different parts of the system in virtue of which one part becomes diseased or disordered in consequence of disease or disorder existing in some other part, not because of actual extension of the morbid process by continuity of structure.

SYMPEP'SIS, *f.* -*pep'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *σύνπεψις* (from *συνπείσσειν*, to soften by heat). Fr., *sympepsie*. 1. See **COCTION** and **DIGESTION**. 2. The maturation of an abscess.

SYMPEX'IS, *f.* -*pex'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *σύνπηξις* (from *συνπηγνύναι*, to put together). See **CONCRETION**.

SYM'PHORA, *f.* Gr., *συμφορά* (from *συμφέρειν*, to bring together). See **CONGESTION**.

SYMPHORE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *συμφορήμα*. Fr., *symphorème*. The condition of being congested.

SYMPHORE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *συμφορήσις*. See **CONGESTION**.

SYMPHORET'ICUS. Caused by congestion.

SYMPHORICAR'PUS, *m.* From *συμφορεῖν*, to bear together, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symphorine*, *symphoricarpe*. Ger., *Petersstrauch*. A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs; snow berry.—**S. vulgaris**. Fr., *arbusier de l'Amérique*. Ger., *gemeiner Petersstrauch*. Indian currant. The root and branches are used as a febrifuge.

SYM'PHOROL. Sodium sulphocaffate.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY. See **SYMPHYSIOTOMY**.

SYMPHYS'IAL. Pertaining to a symphysis.

SYMPHYSIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of a symphysis (e. g., the symphysis pubis, an occasional perineal affection).

SYMPHYS'ION, *n.* Of Török, the superior portion of the symphysis menti.

SYMPHYSIOT'OMY. Lat., *symphyseotomia*, *sympphysiotomia* (from *σύνφυσις* [see **SYMPHYSIS**], and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *sympphyséotomie*. Ger., *Symphyséotomie*, *Symphysiotomie*. The operation of cutting through a symphysis (2d def.) so as to separate the bones that it serves to join.—**Pubic s.** Ger., *Schamfugenschnitt*. The Sigaultian operation, proposed by Sigault in 1768 and soon almost abandoned, but since revived; division of the pubic symphysis during labor, for the purpose of allowing the ossa innominata to spread apart so as to increase the conjugate diameter of the pelvis in dystocia due to contraction (to not less than 2.6 inches). Morisani makes an incision from about 2 inches above the symphysis down to the articulation, and then cuts through the interosseous cartilage from below upward with a bistoury.

SYM'PHYSIS, *f.* -*phys'eos*, *sym'physis*. Gr., *σύνφυσις* (from *συνφύειν*, to grow together). Fr., *symphyse*. Ger., *Symphyse*, *Verwachsung*. 1. In general, any sort of articulation of bones. 2. More especially, that one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes all joints, whether movable or immovable, in which the bones are held together by some structure interposed between them. As commonly employed, the word refers more particularly to the pelvic joints, especially to that formed by the two pubic bones. 3. The growing together of parts normally distinct.—**Cardiac s.** See **CONCRETIO pericardii**.—**Pubic s.** Lat., *s. (ossium) pubis*. Fr., *symphyse pubienne* (ou *du pubis*). Ger., *Schambeinverbindung*, *Schamfuge*, *Schambeinsymphyse*. The union of the pubic bones in the middle line.—**Renal s.** More or less complete fusion of the two kidneys.—**Sacrococcygeal s.** See **Sacrococcygeal ARTICULATION**.—**Sacroiliac s.** See **Sacroiliac ARTICULATION**.—**S. cartilaginea**. See **SYNCHONDROSIS**.—**S. ligamentosa**. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.—**S. menti**, S. of the inferior maxilla, S. of the jaw. Ger., *Unterkieferfuge*, *Kinnnaht*. An anterior median vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lower jaw indicating the line of union of its two halves.—**S. (ossium) muscularis**. See **SYSSARCOSIS**.—**S. (ossium) pubis**. See **Pubic s.**

SYMPHYSODACTYL'IA, *f.* From *συνφύειν*, to grow together, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. See **SYNDACTYLISM**.

SYMPHYSO'PIA, **SYMPHYSOP'SIA**, *f.* From *σύνφυσις*, a growing together, and *ὤψις*, the eye. See **CYCLOPIA**.

SYMPHYSOSKE'LIA, *f.* From *σύνφυσις*, a growing together, and *σκέλος*, the leg. The condition of a symphysis. See **SYMPHYSIOTOMY**.

SYM'PHYTOS. Gr., *σύνφυτος* (from *συνφύειν*, to grow together). 1. Congenital, innate, natural. 2. Grown together.

SYM'PHYTUM, *n.* Gr., *σύνφυτον*. Fr., *consoude*. Ger., *Beinwell*, *Beinwelle*. A genus of the *Boraginaceæ*; of

the ph's, *S. officinale*.—*S. majus*, **S. officinale**. Fr., *consoude officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Beinwell*. The *σύνφυτον ἑτέρον* of Dioscorides, alum, blackwort, black root, boneset, knitback, common comfrey; a mucilaginous plant of Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in North America. The root was formerly reputed a vulnerary, but is now used as a demulcent and pectoral.—*S. tuberosum*. Tuberous root comfrey; used like *S. officinale*.

SYMP'IESIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*i'esis*). Gr., *συμπίεσις*. Fr., *sympîese*. Ger., *Zusammendrücken*. Compression, pressure.

SYMP'IESOM'ETER, **SYMPIEZOM'ETER**. Lat., *sympiesometrum* (from *συμπίεζειν*, to compress, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *sympiezomètre*. Ger., *Luftdruckmesser*. A barometer in which the changes of volume in a quantity of confined air indicate the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure.

SYM'PLAST. From *σύν*, with, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. See **PLASMODIUM**.

SYM'PLOCAR'PUS, *m.* From *σύμπλοκος*, entwined, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symplocarpe*. Ger., *Fachkolben*. A genus of the *Aroideæ*.—*S. fœtidus*. Ger., *stinkender Fachkolben*. Skunk cabbage, the *dracontium* of the U. S. Ph., 1870. The rhizome and the radicles are stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and are used in chronic catarrh, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, and dropsy. The acrid seeds are used in dropsy and rheumatism. The leaves are applied to ulcers.

SYM'PLO'CIA, *f.* From *σύν*, with, and *πλοκή*, a twining. Fr., *symplocie*. Ger., *Verflechtung*. A morbid intertwining of parts.

SYM'PLOCOS, *f.* From *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven. Fr., *symploque*. A genus of trees and shrubs of the *Styracaceæ*.—*S. alstonia*. Fr., *thé de Santa Fé*. A shrub of New Granada with leaves resembling tea leaves, for which they are substituted in South America. They are considered diaphoretic and stomachic.—*S. racemosa*. An East Indian tree. The bark (lodh or lotur bark) is used as a mild astringent and in menorrhagia.—*S. tinctoria*. Ger., *Süssblatt*. Horse sugar; a tree with a bitter aromatic root used as a digestive and alterative.

SYMPO'DIA, *f.* From *σύν*, with, and *πούς*, the foot. Ger., *Sympodie*, *Sirenenbildung*. The condition of a symposium.

SYM'PTOM. Gr., *σύμπτωμα* (from *συμπίπτειν*, to fall together). Fr., *symptôme*. Ger., *S.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions which may be taken as an indication of the nature, situation, severity, etc., of a morbid process. See also **SIGN**.—**Argyll Robertson s.** See **Robertson s.**—**Biernacki's s.** Absence of pain in the ulnar nerve behind the elbow occurring in locomotor ataxia and dementia paralytica.—**Branch's s.** See **Romberg's SIGN**.—**Chevostek s.** In tetany, an increase of the mechanical excitability of the nerves elicited by stroking or pinching a muscle.—**Direct s.** A s. that depends directly upon the disease.—**Graefe's s.** See *Von Graefe's s.*—**Guyon's s.** Renal ballotement.—**Indirect s.** A s. which is the indirect consequence of the disease.—**Kernig's s.** See **Kernig's SIGN**.—**Labyrinthine s's.** A group or complex of s's supposed to be due to some disease of the internal ear and characterized by irritative phenomena, such as subjective sensations of hearing, hyperæsthesia acustica, giddiness, staggering, or vomiting, and by paralytic phenomena, such as diminution of the sharpness of hearing or total deafness.—**Marie's s.** Tremor, either general or local, caused by exophthalmic goitre.—**Negatively pathognomonic s.** A s. which seldom or never occurs in a certain disease, and consequently, if present, shows that the case is not one of that disease.—**Oliver's s.** Pulsation of the trachea on deep inspiration; observed in pleuritic adhesion on the left side, aortic

aneurysm, and mediastinal tumor.—**Parrot's s.** Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin; observed in meningitis.—**Passive s.** See *Statical s.*—**Pathognomonic s.** A s. which undeniably indicates the existence of a certain disease.—**Physical s's.** See *Physical SIGNS*.—**Quinquaud's s.** See *Quinquaud's SIGN*.—**Robertson s.** Immobility of the pupil under the stimulus of light, associated with normal reaction to accommodative movements.—**Romberg's s.** See *Romberg's SIGN*.—**Rosenbach's s.** Abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Statical s.** A s. which indicates only a condition localized in an organ.—**Sympathetic s's.** S's which appear with the essential ones, but for the presence of which no cause can be assigned except that of sympathy.—**Trousseau's s.** Paroxysm artificially produced in tetany by pressure on the principal nerve trunks or over their blood vessels, so as to obstruct venous or arterial circulation.—**Von Graefe's s.** Dissociation of the movements of the globe of the eye and those of the upper lid.—**Westphal's s.** See *Westphal's SIGN*.—**Wintrich's percussion s.** Ger., *Schallwechsel*. The change produced in the percussion note over a pulmonary cavity by the opening and shutting of the patient's mouth (the sound being rendered higher and louder when the mouth is open). A free communication between the cavity and the mouth is necessary to the production of this phenomenon.

SYMPTOMATIATRI'A, *f.* From *σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Symptomatic treatment; of Leonhardi, homeopathy.

SYMPTOMAT'IC. Gr., *συμπτωματικός*. Fr., *sympptomatique*. Ger., *sympptomatisch*. According to or pertaining to symptoms; of the nature of a symptom.

SYMPTOMATOGR'APHY, **SYMPTOMATOLOGY**. From *σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *sympptomatologie*. Ger., *Krankheitszeichenlehre*. The science or study of symptoms.

SYMPTO'SIS, *f.* -*to'seos* (-*is*). Gr., *σύμπτωσις* (from *συμπίπτειν*, to fall together). Fr., *symptose*. 1. See **COLLAPSE**. 2. Rapid emaciation.

SYM'PUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *πούς*, the foot. A monster in which the lower extremities are more or less completely united.—**S. apus**. A s. in which there is no trace of the feet.—**S. dipus**. A s. in which there are two distinct feet.—**S. monopus**. A s. in which there is but one distinct foot.

SYNACT'IC. Gr., *συνακτικός* (from *συνάγειν*, to bring together). Lat., *synacticus*. Fr., *synactique*. Ger., *sammelnd, anhäufend*. Accumulative; condensing.

SYNADEL'PHUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *synadelphie*. A monster having one head and one trunk, but eight distinct limbs, instead of the normal four.

SYNÆRE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*atis*). From *συναίρειν*, to bring together. Corrugation.

SYNÆSTHES'IA. From *σύν*, with, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Sensation produced in one part due to stimulation applied to another part.

SYNAGO'GE, *f.* -*go'ges*. Gr., *συναγωγή* (from *συνάγειν*, to bring together). See **CONTRACTION**.

SYNAL'GIA, *f.* From *συναλγείν*, to share in suffering. Fr., *synalgie*. Of Fromentel, sympathetic pain.

SYNANASTOMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *synanastomose*. Ger., *Synanastomose*. Of Galen, the anastomosis of several vessels.

SYNAN'CHE, *f.* -*an'ches*. Gr., *συνάχη*. See **CYNANCHE**.

SYNANTHE'MA, *n.* -*em'atos* (-*is*). From *συνανθεῖν*, to blossom together. Ger., *Synanthem*. A cluster of efflorescences on the skin.

SYNAPHYMENI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *συναφή*, connection, and *μῆν*, a membrane. Conjunctivitis.

SYNAP'TASE. From *συνάπτειν*, to bind together. See **EMULSIN**.

SYNARTHRO'DIA, *f.* See **SYNARTHROSIS**.
SYNARTHRO'DIAL, *Ger.*, *synarthrodisch*. Having the character of synarthrosis.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *συνάρθρωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *άρθρον*, a joint). *Fr.*, *synarthrose*. *Ger.*, *Synarthrose*, *Gelenksunbeweglichkeit*. That one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes the immovable joints. Its varieties are suture, harmony, and gomphosis.—**Diarthrodial s.** See **AMPHI-ARTHRYSIS**.

SYNATHRÆ'SIS, *f.*, **SYNATHRÆS'MUS**, *m.* -*ra'seos* (-*is*), -*ras'mi*. *Gr.*, *συνάθροισις*, *συναθροισμός* (from *συνάθροισιν*, to gather together). See **CONGESTION**.

SYNCAM'PE, *f.* -*cam'pes*. *Gr.*, *συγκαμπή*. *Fr.*, *s.* The elbow joint.

SYNCAN'THUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *κανθός*, a canthus. An old term for an abnormal adhesion between the ocular conjunctiva and the orbital margin.

SYNCAU'SIS, *f.* -*cau'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *σύνκαυσις*. *Fr.*, *s.* Combustion.

SYNCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *κεφαλή*, the head. *Fr.*, *syncéphalien*. That variety of the cephalothoracopagus in which the heads are united.

SYNCER'EBRUM, *n.* From *σύν*, with, and *cerebrum*, the brain. A brain consisting of a number of parts. [Lankester.]

SYNCHEIL'IA, *f.* From *σύν*, with, and *χείλος*, a lip. Labial atresia.

SYNCHITON, *m.* -*o'nos* (-*is*). From *σύν*, with, and *χίτων*, a tunic. See **CONJUNCTIVA**.

SYNCHITONI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *συνχόνδρωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage). *Fr.*, *synchondrose*. *Ger.*, *Knorpelbeinfügung*. That variety of symphysis in which the bones are articulated by means of cartilage interposed between them.—**Pubic s.** See **PUBIC SYMPHYSIS**.—**Sacroiliac s.** See **Sacroiliac ARTICULATION**. As Luschka has shown it to be a movable joint, the use of the term should be given up.—**S. arycorniculata**, **S. arysantoriniana**. The s. between the arytænoid cartilages and the cartilages of Santorini.—**S. intersphenoidalis**. The fetal s. between the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones.—**S. pubis**. See **PUBIC SYMPHYSIS**.—**S. sacrococcygea**. The s. between the sacrum and the coccyx.—**S. sphenobasilaris**. See **S. sphenoccipitalis**.—**S. sphenoidalis**. See **S. intersphenoidalis**.—**S. sphenoccipitalis**. The s. between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone.

SYNCHONDROT'OMY. From *σύν*, with, *χόνδρον*, cartilage, and *τομή*, a cutting. *Fr.*, *synchondrotomie*. *Ger.*, *Knorpelschnitt*. 1. See **SYMPHYSIOTOMY**. 2. Section of a synchondrosis.

SYNCHYSIS, *f.* -*chys'eos*, *syn'chysis*. *Gr.*, *σύνχυσις* (from *συνχύν*, to pour together). *Fr.*, *s. Ger.*, *S. Commixture*, confusion.—**S. corporis vitrei**. *Ger.*, *Glaskörperauflösung*. Fluidity or liquefaction of the vitreous humor, a pathological condition found in many diseases of the interior coats of the eyeball.—**S. scintillans**. *Ger.*, *Flimmers'*. A fluid condition of the vitreous humor in which it is filled with crystals of cholesterol that sparkle brilliantly under the ophthalmoscope.—**S. simplex**. A softened or fluid state of the vitreous humor with small floating opacities; very often a senile change.

SYNCHYTECPHLO'GIA, **SYNCHYTECPHLOGI'OIS**, *f.* -*phlo'gie*, -*itis*. From *συνχύν*, to commingle, and *ἐκφλέγειν*, to set on fire. *Fr.*, *synchytecephlogie*. Confluent smallpox.

SYNCHYTRIUM, *n.* From *σύν*, with, and *χυτήριον*, a little pot. A genus of the *Chytridæ*.—**S. miescherinum**. *Ger.*, *Miescher'sche* (*Rainey'sche*) *Schläuche*. Ovoid bodies found in the muscles of many vertebrates (in swine sometimes mistaken for *Trichinæ*) consisting of a

capsule including a granular substance with sickle-shaped or kidney-shaped spores, regarded as belonging to the *Sporozoa*.

SYNCLEI'SIS, *f.* -*clei'seos* (-*is*). *Gr.*, *σύνκλεισις* (from *συνκλείειν*, to shut up). See **OCCCLUSION**.

SYNCLITISM. See **SYNDCLITIC MOVEMENT of the fetal head**.

SYNCLONE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). From *συνκλονεῖν*, to dash together. See **General CONVULSION**.

SYN'CLONUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *κλόνος*, a violent confused motion. See **General CONVULSION**.—**S. ballismus**. Paralysis agitans.—**S. beriberia**, **S. indicus**. See **BERIBERI**.—**S. saltans**. See **CHOREA Sancti Viti**.—**S. tremens**. General tremor.

SYN'CPAL. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of syncope.

SYNCOPE, *f.* *Syn'copes*. *Gr.*, *συνκοπή* (from *συνκόπτειν*, to cut short). *Fr.*, *s. Ger.*, *Synkope*. Fainting; pallor and loss of consciousness from sudden weakness of the heart's action.—**Laryngeal s.** See **Laryngeal VERTIGO**.—**Local s.** *Syn.*: *suspended life in local surfaces* [Richardson]. Of B. W. Richardson, a sudden and temporary blanching and loss of sensibility in a part generally one or more of the fingers. Cf. **Local ASPHYXIA**.—**S. (cardiaca) anginosa**. See **ANGINA PECTORIS**.

SYNCOPTIC. *Gr.*, *συνκοπτικός*. *Lat.*, *syncopticus*. Pertaining to or causing syncope.

SYNCRA'NIUS. From *σύν*, with, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Connected with the skull; as a *n. m.*, the superior maxilla.

SYNCRISIS, *f.* -*cris'eos*, *syn'crisis*. *Gr.*, *σύνκρισις* (from *συνκρίνειν*, to compound). *Fr.*, *syncrisie*. In ancient chemistry, the passage of a body from the liquid into the solid state.

SYNCRIT'IC. *Lat.*, *syncriticus*. *Fr.*, *syncritique*. *Ger.*, *verbindend*. Condensing, astringent.

SYNCIT'IAL. Decidual.

SYNCYTIO'MA, *n.* -*o'matos* (-*is*). *Syn.*: *deciduoma*. A tumor originating in the decidual structure of the gravid uterus.—**S. malignum**. A degenerative sarcomatous type of s. tending to a rapidly fatal issue.

SYNCYT'IUM, *n.* From *σύν*, with, and *κύτος*, a hollow. See **PLASMODIUM**.

SYNDAC'TYLE. Affected with syndactylism (*q. v.*).

SYNDAC'TYLISM. *Lat.*, *syndactylia* (from *σύν*, with, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger). *Fr.*, *syndactylie*. *Ger.*, *Syndactylie*. Coherence of two or more fingers or toes for the greater part of their extent.

SYNDEC'TOMY. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. See **PERITOMY**.

SYN'DESIS, *f.* -*de'seos*, *syn'desis*. *Gr.*, *σύνδεσις*. Union by means of a bandage or of ligaments.

SYNDESMECTO'PIA, *f.* From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτόπιος*, out of a place. Abnormal position of a ligament.

SYNDESMIT'IS, *f.* -*mit'idis*. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond. *Fr.*, *syndesmite*. 1. See **DESMITIS**. 2. Conjunctivitis.—**Blepharos'**. See the major list.

SYNDESMODIAS'TASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*as'tasis*). From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *διάστασις*, separation. Abnormal separation or divergence of ligaments.

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, **SYNDESMOL'OGY**. *Lat.*, *syndesmographia*, *syndesmologia* (from *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). See **DESMOLOGY** (1st def.).

SYNDESMO'MA, *n.* -*mo'matos* (-*is*). *Ger.*, *Syndesmom*. A neoplasm in which there is a large amount of connective-tissue formation.

SYNDESMOPATH'IA, *f.* From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *πάθος*, disease. See **DESMOPATHY**.

SYNDESMOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. *Fr.*, *syndesmo-pharyngien*. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis medius

arising from the body of the hyoid bone and the thyro-hyoid ligament.

SYNDESMO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Fr., *syndesmose*. Ger., *S., Bandgelenk, Bandbeinfügung*. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones are united by ligaments.—**S. basilaris**. The articulation of the petrous portion of the temporal bone with the basilar process of the temporal bone and the body of the sphenoid bone.—**S. petrooccipitalis**. The occipital portion of the *s. basilaris*.

SYNDES'MOTHYREOID'EUS, *m.* From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid. An anomalous form of the subthyreoid muscle.

SYNDESMOT'IC. Pertaining to syndesmosis.

SYNDESMOT'OMY. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *syndesmotomie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandzertrennung*. Section or dissection of a ligament.

SYNDES'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σύνδεσμος*. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.

SYNDE'TICON. A varnish made of fish glue, glacial acetic acid, and gelatin dissolved in water and mixed with shellac varnish.

SYNDROME, *f.* *Syn'dromes*. Gr., *σύνδρομή*. 1. A concomitant symptom, especially the concurrence of several symptoms not indicating a disease with well-determined anatomical lesions, as in fever, epilepsy, and seasickness. 2. Any well-defined complex of symptoms; the totality of symptoms characterizing a disease.—**Jackson's s.** Paralysis of one lateral half of the tongue and velum palati and of the recurrent nerve of the same side.—**Marie-Robinson s.** Diabetes, associated or accompanied with insomnia, melancholia, depression, etc.—**Stokes-Adams s.** Permanent slowness of the pulse with attacks of giddiness, faintness, transient unconsciousness, or epileptoid seizures.

SYNDYAS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *σύνδυασμός*. Fr., *syndiasme*. Of Hippocrates, copulation.

SYN'ECHES. Gr., *συνέχης* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Continuous; as a *n.*, see *Continued FEVER*.—**S. Gorraei**. See **AMPEMERINA**.

SYNECHI'A, *f.* Gr., *συνέχεια* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Fr., *synéchie*. Ger., *Synechie*. Continuity, union, adhesion.—**Anterior s.** Adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea.—**Posterior s.** Adhesion of the posterior surface of the iris, usually the sphincter margin, to the anterior capsule of the lens.—**S. of the pericardium**. Union of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium by adhesive inflammation.

SYNECHOT'OMY. From *συνέχης*, continuous, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *synéchetomie*. Ger., *Synechetomie*. The loosening or detachment of adherent parts of the membrana tympani from the inner wall of the tympanum by means of little rounded knives.

SYNECTENTEROTOME. Lat., *synectenterotomus* (from *συνέχειν*, to confine, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *synectentérotome*. Ger., *Synektenterotom*. A variety of Dupuytren's enterotome invented by Delpech.

SYNEDREUON'TA, *n. pl.* From *συνεδρεύειν*, to sit together. Accidental and abnormal symptoms.

SYNENCEPHAL'IA, *f.* From *σύν*, with, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *synencéphalie*. Ger., *Synencephalie*. A double monstrosity in which there are two fully developed bodies with only a single head.

SYNENCEPHALOCLE, *f.* $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{su}^{6n})\text{-e}^{2n}(\text{e}^{2n2})\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})^{\text{'a}^2}\text{l}(\text{a}^1)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{e}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{si}^{2n}\text{-e}^{2n}\text{-se}^2\text{f}\text{-a}^2\text{l-o-sel}$. -*ce'les*. From *σύν*, with, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *κλήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *synencéphalocèle*. Of Spring, a fetal encephalocle with adhesions to the placenta, the umbilical cord, or the membranes.

SYNENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *synencéphale*. An individual affected with synencephalia.

SYNERGERGI'A, *f.* See **SYNERGY**.

SYNER/GIDA, *f.* From *συνεργός*, working together. Fr., *s., cellule adjuvante*. Ger., *Hilfszelle*. One of the two naked nucleated bodies at the upper end of the embryo sac forming with the oosphere the egg apparatus.

SYNERGIST. Cooperating; as a *n.*, a muscle that cooperates with another, also a drug that assists the action of another drug.

SYNERGY. Gr., *συνέργεια*. Lat., *synergia, synergia*. Fr., *synergie*. Ger., *Mitwirkung*. Associated activity.

SYNESTE'COS. From *συνιστάται*, to set together. Firm, cohesive (said especially of fæces).

SYNESTHE'SIA. See **SYNÆSTHESIA**.

SYNEURO'SIS, *f.* -*os'eos* (-is). See **SYNNEUROSIS**.

SYNGENET'IC, **SYNGEN'IC**. Gr., *συγγενικός*. Lat., *syngenicus*. See **CONGENITAL**.

SYNGIG'NOSCISM. From *συγγιγνώσκειν*, to agree with. Of Hammond (who wrote it *syggignoscism*), hypnotism; strictly, one of its phenomena consisting of complete sympathy between patient and operator.

SYNGONIUM, *n.* Fr., *singonie*. A genus of the *Araceæ*.—**S. auritum**, **S. Plumieri**. West Indian five fingers. The juice is used as an application to the bites of venomous serpents and as a remedy for dropsy.

SYNHYMEN'SIS, *f.* -*en'seos* (-is). See **SYNYMENSIS**.

SYNIZE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). Gr., *συνίζησις* (from *συνίζειν*, to sit together). See **COROLEISIS** and **MEIOSIS**.

SYNKINE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *κίνησις*, motion. Of Ross, an involuntary movement of a paralyzed part; occurring in conjunction with voluntary movements of other parts.

SYNKINET'IC. Pertaining to synkinesis.

SYNEURO'SIS, *f.* -*os'eos* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *synnérose*. Ger., *Synneurose, Bandbeinfügung*. 1. Of the ancients, any one of various white structures of the body, such as nerves, tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. 2. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

SYN'OCHA, *f.* Gr., *συνοχή*. See **SYNOCHUS**.

SYN'OUCHUS, *m.* and *f.* From *συνέχειν*, to hold together. 1. Of Galen, putrid fever. 2. Any fever that lasts a certain time without well-marked remissions or intermissions.—**S. anniversaria**. A *s.* that returns on the same date for several years.—**S. ardens**. Typhoid fever.—**S. a scabie**. *S.* caused by scabies.—**S. biliosa**. Of Galen, *s. ardens*.—**S. biliosus**. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**S. dysenteriodes**. Of Sauvages, continued fever with diarrhœa.—**S. pleuritica**. Of Sauvages, a disease prevalent at one time in Montpellier, in which the symptoms were those of continued fever and pleurodynia.—**S. putris**. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**S. rheumatisans**. Of Sydenham, a continued fever with general rheumatic pains.—**S. sanguinea**. Of Galen, typhoid fever.—**S. scorbutica**. Of Sennertus, *s.* caused by scurvy.—**S. spermatica**. Of Sinibalde, *s.* attributed to the retention of semen in continent persons.—**S. sudatoria**. See **SWEATING SICKNESS**.—**S. tarantata**. Of Sauvages, *s.* that is cured by music.—**S. variolodes**, **S. variolosus**. See **VARIOLA**.

SYNOL'CE, *f.* -*ol'ces*. Gr., *συνολκή*. A cramp, especially of the calf of the leg.

SYN'OPHRYS, *f.* -*oph'ryos* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *ὄφρυς*, the eyebrow. Union of the eyebrows by their growing continuously across the root of the nose.

SYNOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* See **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.).

SYNOPHTHAL'MUS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See **CYCLOPS**.

SYNOR'CHIDISM. From *σύν*, with, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. The procedure of grafting the remnants of a partially excised testicle upon its sound fellow.

SYNOS'CHEOS, *m.* From *σύν*, with, and *σάχος*, the scrotum. Adhesion of the penis to the scrotum.

SYNSTEOG'RAPHY, **SYNSTEOL'OGY**. Lat., *synosteographia, synosteologia* (from *σύν*, with, *ὀστέον*, a bone,

and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). See ARTHROLOGY.

SYNSTOEOPHYTUM, *n.* From σύν, with, ὁστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth. See **SYNSTOSIS congenita**.

SYNSTOE/SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **SYNSTOSIS**.

SYNSTO/SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From σύν, with, and ὁστέον, a bone. Fr., *synostose*. Ger., *Synostose*, *Knochenverwachsung*. 1. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones actually become fused together without the intervention of any other structure. 2. Premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures as a cause of deformity and irregularity of the skull.—**S. congenita**. Congenital bony ankylosis.—**S. iliopubica**, **S. puboiliaca**. The articulation of the os pubis with the ilium.—**S. puboischiadica**. The articulation of the os pubis with the ischium.

SYNO/TIA, *f.* Fr., *synotie*. Ger., *Synotie*. The condition of a synotus.

SYNOTUS, *m.* From σύν, with, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *synote*. A monster that has two bodies closely united above a common umbilicus, and an incompletely double head presenting a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

SYNOVECTOMY. Fr., *synovectomie*. The operation of excising a portion of a synovial membrane.

SYNOVIA, *f.* Fr., *synovie*. Ger., *Gelenkschmiere*. A tenacious, colorless, stringy, alkaline fluid which lubricates a joint.

SYNOVIAL. Lat., *synovialis*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling synovia. 2. Possessed of a s. membrane.

SYNOVIN. Fr., *synovine*. Mucosin obtained from synovia.

SYNOVITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *synovite*. Ger., *Gelenkentzündung*, *Gliedwasserentzündung*. Inflammation of the synovial sac of a joint or of that of a tendinous sheath.—**Chronic purulent s.** See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**Chronic serous s.** See **HYDRARTHROSIS**.—**Dry s.** S. in which the effusion is so small as to be imperceptible.—**Exanthematous s.** S. due to the poison of the exanthemata, especially scarlatina and measles; generally mistaken for acute rheumatism.—**Fibrous s.** See **Dry s.**—**Fungous s.** See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**Gonorrhœals**. See **GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM**.—**Metritic s.** S. due to some form of uterine disturbance which causes the absorption of deleterious materials in the blood.—**S. cartilaginea**, **S. cicatricans**. S. that has resulted in intercartilaginous fibrous ankylosis.—**S. crouposa**. See **S. serofibrinosa crouposa**.—**S. diphtheritica**. S. characterized by diphtheritic patches.—**S. fungosa**. White swelling; tuberculous inflammation of a joint.—**S. gonorrhœica**. See **GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM**.—**S. hyperplastica fungosa**, **S. hyperplastica granulosa**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**S. hyperplastica pannosa**. A form of fungous arthritis in which the hypertrophied synovial membrane sends out processes which creep in over the cartilage as pannus does on the cornea.—**S. lipomatosa**. S. with fatty degeneration of the neoplastic tissue.—**S. papillaris**. S. with the formation of small papillæ on the diseased membranes.—**S. prolifera simplex**. S. with the proliferation of fibrous bands from the membranes of the joint.—**S. puerperalis**. S. due to septic infection during the puerperium.—**S. pseudomembranacea**. See **S. diphtheritica**.—**S. purulenta**. S. in which there is purulent degeneration of the synovia.—**S. pyæmica**. S. due to pyæmic infection.—**S. rheumatica ankylopoetica**. S. with incipient ankylosis caused by rheumatism.—**S. scarlatinosa**. S. occurring during scarlet fever and usually affecting several joints.—**S. septicæ**. S. caused by septic infection.—**S. serofibrinosa**. S. in which there is a mixture of serofibrinous exudate with the synovia.—**S. serofibrinosa crouposa**. S. in which a serofibrinous deposit forms on the synovial membrane.—**S. seropurulenta**. S. in which the effusion is seropurulent.—**S. serosa**.

See **ARTHRÆDEMA** and **HYDRARTHROSIS**.—**S. serosa tuberculosa**. Serous s. caused by tuberculosis.—**S. suppurativa granulosa**. Chronic suppurative s. with the formation of granulation tissue.—**S. vertebralis**. See **SPONDYLARTHROSIS**.—**Syphilitic s.** S. caused by syphilitic inflammation.—**Tendinous s.** Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.—**Tuberculous s.** S. attended by the deposit of tubercle.—**Tuberculous tendinous s.** Tuberculosis of the sheath of a tendon.—**Urethral s.** See **GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM**.

SYNSARCO/SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **SYSSARCOSIS**.

SYNSOMA/TIA, *f.* From σύν, with, and σώμα, the body. Fr., *synsomatie*. A compound of two or more bodies of the same class (e. g., two acids or two bases).

SYNTAG/MA, *n.* -*tag'matos* (-*is*). Gr., σύνταγμα. Of Pfeiffer, a body composed of tagmata.

SYNTASIS, *f.* -*ta'seos*, *syn'tasis*. Gr., σύντασις. 1. Tension. 2. Of Galen, cohesion.

SYNTAT'IC. Gr., συντατικός. Lat., *syntaticus*. Tonic.

SYNTAX'IS, *f.* -*tax'eos* (-*is*). Gr., σύνταξις (from συντάσσειν, to arrange). Fr., *syntaxe*. Ger., S. 1. See **ARTICULATION**. 2. See **TAXIS**. 3. Of Galen, the reduction of a dislocation or fracture. 4. See **SUTURE** (2d def.).—**S. serrata**. See **Serrated SUTURE**.

SYNTECOP/YRA, *f.* See **SYNTECTICOPYRA**.

SYNTECT'IC. Ger., *syntektisch*. Pertaining to syntexis.

SYNTECTICOP/YRA, *f.* From συντήκειν, to waste away, and σπρά, fire. Ger., *Zehrfieber*. Hectic fever.

SYNTENO/SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From σύν, with, and τένων, a tendon. Fr., *synténose*. 1. See **SYNDESMOSIS**. 2. Of Spigel and Bartholin, the syndesmosis of the patella.

SYNTERE/SIS, *f.* -*e'seos* (-*is*). Gr., συντήρησις. Ger., *Bewahren*. Conservation, preservation.

SYNTERET'ICA, *f.* From συντηρητικός, preservative. See **HYGIENE** and **PROPHYLAXIS**.

SYNTEX'IS, *f.* -*tex'eos* (-*is*). Gr., σύντηξις. See **COLLIQUATION** and **CONSUMPTION**.

SYNTHENA. Of Paracelsus, a kind of epilepsy.

SYNTHESIS, *f.* -*the'seos*, *syn'thesis*. Gr., σύνθεσις (from συντιθέναι, to place together). Fr., *synthèse*. Ger., *Synthese*. 1. An old term for any operation by which parts were united after division. 2. The building up of a single complex substance out of two or more substances.

SYNTHET'IC(AL). Gr., συνθετικός. Fr., *synthétique*. Ger., *synthetisch*. Pertaining to or obtained by synthesis.

SYNTHETIS/MUS, *m.* Gr., συνθετισμός. Fr., *synthétisme*. The combination of operations necessary for reducing a fracture.

SYNTHO/RAX, *m.* -*a'cos* (-*is*). From σύν, with, and θώραξ, the thorax. See **THORACOPAGUS**.

SYNTONIN. Fr., *syntonine*. Ger., *Muskelfibrin*. An acid albumin, especially that obtained from muscular tissue.

SYNTRIM/MA, *n.*, **SYNTRIP/SIS**, *f.* -*trim'matos* (-*is*), -*trip'seos* (-*is*). Gr., σύντριμμα, σύντριψις. See **COMMINUTION**.

SYNULO/SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Gr., συνούλωσις. See **CICATRIZATION**.

SYNYMEN/SIS, *f.* -*men'seos* (-*is*). From συν, with, and μέν, a membrane. Ger., *häutige Knochenverbindung*. 1. A connection of bones by membrane, as in the fetal skull. 2. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

SYPHILE/COS, *n.* -*el'ceos*. From *syphilis* (q. v.), and ἔλκος, an ulcer. A syphilitic ulcer.

SYPHILECO/SIS, *f.* -*co'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *syphiléecose*. Syphilitic ulceration.—**S. primaria**. See **SYPHILITIC CHANCRE**.—**S. secundaria**. Ulceration due to secondary syphilis.

SYPH/ILIDE. Fr., s. Ger., *Syphilid*. 1. A cutaneous disease symptomatic of syphilis; a syphilitic disease of

the skin. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding expressions under **SYPHILODERM**.
2. A syphilitic lesion on a mucous membrane, more especially near one of the mucous orifices.—**Annular s.** See *Circinate papulosquamous s.*—**Bullous s.** See under **PEMPHIGUS syphiliticus**.—**Circinate papulosquamous s.** Lat., *syphiloderma papulosquamosum circinatum*. Fr., *s. circinée squameuse* (ou *psoriasiforme*). A squamous s. in which gyrate and circinate patches are formed resembling psoriasis.—**Corymbiform s.** See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**Flat papular s.** See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.—**Follicular s.** See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**Gyrate s.** See *Circinate papulosquamous s.*—**Lichenoid s.** See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**Macular s.** 1. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*. 2. Pigmentary stains following a syphilitic exanthem. 3. See *Pigmentary SYPHILODERM*.—**Maculopapular s.** See *Papular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**Marmoraceous pigmentary s.** A form of pigmentary s. occurring, usually upon the sides of the neck, in persons of fair skin, and characterized by the appearance of whitish spots due to loss of pigment, while at the periphery of the spots the skin appears darkened, as though the pigment displaced from the central spots had accumulated at the borders.—**Nodular s.** See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**Nummular s.** See *Circinate papulosquamous s.*—**Orbicular s.** See *Circinate papulosquamous s.*—**Papular s.** A papular syphilitic eruption affecting either the skin (see **SYPHILODERMA papulosum**) or the mucous membrane.—**Pustuloecrustaceous s.** See *Pustular SYPHILODERM*.—**Retiform pigmentary s.** Fr., *s. pigmentaire à dentelles*. A form of pigmentary s. that begins with the production of brown patches on the skin, most commonly of the neck, but also on other parts of the body, and is followed by disappearance of the superpigmentation in spots over the surface of the dark patches, producing a number of white areas which gradually increase in size, giving the part at first a dappled and later a retiform appearance. The disease may resemble vitiligo, but is said to differ from it in the absence of the sharply marked pigmented border that surrounds the leucodermatous spots in vitiligo.—**Scaling papular s.** See *Papulosquamous SYPHILODERM*.—**Scaling papular s. of the palms and soles.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**Serpiginous tubercular s.** A tubercular s. having a serpiginous arrangement or mode of extension.—**Subcutaneous circinate s.** Annular syphilitic roseola; so called because the efflorescences are not elevated.—**Tubercular s.** A s. characterized by tubercular lesions.—**Vegetating s.** **Verucous s.** See *Frambesiaform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**Wasting secondary s.** See under *Linear ATROPHY of the skin*.

SYPHILIDIATRÍ'A, f. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *iatriá*, medical treatment. Fr., *syphilidiatric*. The therapeutics of syphilis.

SYPHILIDOG'THUS, m. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *ὄχος*, a tumor. See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. confertus.** See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. disseminatus.** A disseminated tubercular syphiloderm.—**S. rodens.** An ulcerating tubercular or gummatous syphiloderm.—**S. serpiginosus.** An ulcerating serpiginous syphiloderm.

SYPHILIDOC'LIN'ICE, f. -*clin'ices*. Clinical instruction in regard to syphilis.

SYPHILIDOCOLP'ITIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Gonorrhœa in women.

SYPHILIDOG'RAPHY, SYPHILIDOL'OGY. Lat., *syphilidographia*, *syphilidologia* (from *syphilis* [*q. v.*], and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). The pathology, etc., of syphilis.

SYPHILIDOMA'NIA, f. See **SYPHILOMANIA**.

SYPHILIDOPHO'BIA, f. See **SYPHILOPHOBIA**.

SYPHILIDOPHTHAL'MIA, f. Syphilitic ophthalmia.

SYPHILIG'RAPHY. See **SYPHILOGRAPHY**.

SYPHILION'THUS, m. See **SYPHILOJONTHUS**.

SYPH'ILIS, f. -*il'idis*. This word, introduced into nosology by Sauvages, was originally used to designate the "morbus gallicus" by Fracastori, who, in a Latin poem published at Verona in 1521, represents his hero, *Siphilus*, *Syphilus*, or *Siphylus*, as smitten with the disease for disrespect shown to the gods. It seems to be formed from the personal name, the etymology of which is unknown; neither form nor meaning warrants any derivation from *σῦν*, with, or *σῦς*, a swine, and *φίλειν*, to love. The bad (or specific, or venereal) disease, French pox (or crust, or disease), great pox; a chronic infectious disease of long duration, usually acquired by inoculation of the virus of the disease on an abraded surface (see *Syphilitic CHANCER*), but also congenitally and (by the mother) from a syphilitic fœtus. It is especially characterized by cellular infiltrations in the connective tissue of the true skin, the bones, the mucous membranes, the brain and spinal cord and their meninges, and the solid viscera in the form of syphilomata and syphilides, by alopecia syphilitica, and by general cachexia. For its stages, see *Primary s.*, *Secondary s.*, and *Tertiary s.*, also **INCUBATION of s.** In Young's classification of diseases, *s.* is a genus of the *Epiphyymata*.—**Annulate erythematous s.** See *Annular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**Benign s.** Fr., *s. tempérée*, *s. mitigée*. S. unattended with serious impairment of the general health and having the symptoms unusually mild and of short duration.—**Bullous dermatos'.** A bullous syphiloderm.—**Congenital s.** Ger., *Zeugungss'.* S. that has existed in an individual from birth, either as hereditary s. (*q. v.*), or by having been communicated to the fœtus from the mother through the uteroplacental circulation during intrauterine life (intrauterine or placental s.), or by contact with syphilitic lesions in the genital passages of the mother during parturition (*infectio per partum*).—**Constitutional s.** See *Secondary s.*—**Cutaneous s.** See **SYPHILIDE** (1st def.).—**Desquamative s. of the tongue.** A superficial desquamative disease of the tongue observed in certain children in a foundling asylum. It was believed to be due to inherited s., but was probably exfoliatio areata lingue.—**Dry scaling patch of primary s.** See *Desquamative CHANCER*.—**Encephalic s.** S. of the brain.—**Equine s.** Fr., *s. équine*, *dourine*, *mal de coït*. A specific blood disease in the horse characterized in the early stages by morbid changes in the genitourinary organs. There are swelling of the genitals, a vaginal or urethral discharge, a pustular eruption on the penis or vulva, a mucopurulent nasal discharge, enlargement of the lymph glands, and general weakness usually terminating in paralysis of the hind extremities and sometimes in death. The disease usually lasts from three to four months.—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**Extragenital s.** See *S. insontium* (1st def.).—**Gonorrhœa s.** Urethral chancre with a discharge resembling that of gonorrhœa.—**Hæmorrhagic s.** See *S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum*.—**Hereditary s.** Lat., *s. hereditaria* (seu *ingénita*, seu *congénita*). Fr., *s. héréditaire* (ou *par conception*). Ger., *Zeugungss'*, *Vererbungss'*. Properly, s. transmitted at the time of conception either through infected semen of the father or an infected ovum of the mother or through both. The term is often used for congenital s.—**Infantile s.** See *Congenital s.* and *Hereditary s.*—**Inherited s.** See *Hereditary s.*—**Intrauterine s.** See under *Congenital s.*—**Labyrinthine s.** Constitutional s. affecting the labyrinth of the internal ear.—**Latent s.** Any stage of s. in which there are no active manifestations of the disease.—**Malignant s.** Fr., *s. grave*, *s. galopante*, *s. maligne précoce*. S. in which the symptoms are of an unusually grave character and attended with serious injury to the general health, and in which

lesions that commonly appertain to an advanced period (see *Tertiary s.*) occur prematurely. More especially it is characterized by the occurrence of extensive infiltrations in various parts of the body, which rapidly undergo degeneration with destruction of the tissues affected.—**Miliary s.** See *Miliary papular* SYPHILODERM.—**Postconceptional s.** See *Return* SHOCK (1st def.).—**Primary s.** S. as it exists in an infected individual during the period intervening between the first appearance of the initial lesion (or syphilitic chancre) and the development of constitutional (secondary) s.—**Pseudos'.** An antiquated term for certain morbid symptoms resembling syphilis (or the "venereal disease"), but differing from it chiefly in not responding in the same way to mercurial treatment. The term was chiefly in use in the period before syphilis was clearly differentiated from gonorrhœa and the simple (non-infecting) chancre.—**Secondary s.** S. during the period succeeding the second incubation, characterized by generalized manifestations of infection, chiefly in the form of superficial lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, together with various functional disturbances of the nervous and vascular systems, and preceding the occurrence of the symptoms of tertiary s.—**Sequelæ of s.** See *Tertiary s.*—**Simple s.** Of Multon, a form of s. supposed to arise from a chancreoid and to manifest itself by very slight constitutional symptoms.—**S. corymbosa.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. by conception.** Fr., *s. conceptionnelle, choc en retour.* S. acquired by a pregnant woman through the medium of the uteroplacental circulation from a fœtus that inherits s. from the father.—**S. cutanea.** See SYPHILIDE (1st def.).—**S. cutanea bullosa.** See under PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus*.—**S. cutanea cornea.** A syphiloderma affecting most commonly the soles of the feet and sometimes also, though to a lesser degree, the palms of the hands; marked by great thickening and roughness of the epidermis in the form of a calluslike or verrucous hypertrophy, sometimes attended with the production of little corneous masses or concretions in the epidermis which can be dug out, leaving little round depressions (*syphilide cornée*). Cf. *Squamous* SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles.—**S. cutanea maculosa.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. cutanea miliaris.** See *Miliary papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea nodosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea papulosa.** See SYPHILODERMA *papulosum*.—**S. cutanea pustulosa.** See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea rupiaformis.** See *Syphilitic* RUPIA.—**S. cutanea squamosa.** See *Papulosquamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea vesiculosa.** See *Vesicular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. décapitée** (Fr.), **S. d'émblée** (Fr.). Constitutional s. occurring without previous chancre, as in s. by conception.—**S. exulcerans.** An ulcerating syphilide.—**S. exulcerans excavata.** A deeply ulcerating syphilide.—**S. exulcerans fissata.** A syphilide attended with fissures, as about the mucous orifices.—**S. exulcerans seriginosa.** An ulcerating seriginous syphiloderma.—**S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum.** Of Behrend, hæmophilia in newborn children, so called on account of its frequent association with hereditary s.—**S. hereditaria.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. hereditaria tarda.** Hereditary s. breaking out during adolescence.—**S. indica.** See FRAMBESIA.—**S. ingenta.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. insontium.** 1. S. contracted otherwise than by coitus. 2. Of Munk, a variety of radesyge regarded as identical with sibbens (*q. v.*).—**S. inveterata.** See *Tertiary s.*—**S. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. locale.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**S. modificata.** See RADESYPE.—**S. neonatorum.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. occulta.** S. occurring in individuals that have no history or evidence of primary or secondary lesions.—**S. œconomica.** Of Bulkley, s. transmitted through the incidental contact of

social intercourse, such as by pipes, cigars, pins, etc.—**S. of nurses.** S. contracted by nurses in giving suck to syphilitic children.—**S. papulosa miliaris.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. papulosa squamosa.** See *Papulosquamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. papulosa gyrata.** A syphiloderma with papules grouped in gyrate lines.—**S. præcox.** See *Malignant s.*—**S. primigenia.** See *Primary s.*—**S. pustulans.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante.* Of Alibert, papular, pustular, and tubercular syphilides.—**S. pustulans cerasiformis.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante merisée.* A tubercular syphiloderma with clustered tubercles resembling clusters of cherries.—**S. pustulans compressa.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante plate, pustules vénériennes plates.* Large flat syphilitic efflorescences occurring in the folds of the anus and upon the thighs of new-born children.—**S. pustulans crustacea.** See *Ecthyematous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans miliaris.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans pemphigoides.** See PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus*.—**S. pustulans racemiformis.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans scabioides.** A pustular syphiloderma resembling scabies.—**S. pustulans seriginosa.** See *Seriginous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans squamosa.** See *Papulosquamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans urticata.** See *Papular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. pustulans varioloides.** See *Variolaform* SYPHILODERM.—**S. technica.** S. insontium acquired in following one's vocation, as by physicians or midwives.—**S. universalis.** S. affecting the entire organism.—**S. vegetans.** See *CONDYLOMA latum* and *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**S. vegetans condyloma.** S. with the formation of large pedunculated growths, probably condylomata acuminata.—**S. vegetans crista galli.** **S. vegetans frambœsia.** See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**S. vegetans porriformis.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Tertiary s.** S. in an advanced stage, characterized by localized deposits in the connective tissue of various parts of the body, chiefly in the form of syphilomata. It is attended with deep-seated ulceration of the skin or mucous membranes and syphilitic osteitis, together with organic affections of the viscera and of the nerves and blood vessels.—**Unitarian doctrine of s.** The doctrine that all chancres are syphilitic. Cf. *Syphilitic* CHANCRE and *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Vaccinal s., Vaccination s.** Ger., *Impfs'.* S. acquired by vaccination, either through vaccine virus obtained from a syphilitic subject or through syphilitic contamination of the wound during the operation, as by unclean instruments. The characteristic vaccine pustule is followed by an indurated chancre.—**Visceral s.** Tertiary or congenital s. in which the viscera are especially subject to the inflammatory process.

SYPHILIS'MUS, m. See SYPHILIS.

SYPHILIT'IC. Lat., *syphiliticus.* Fr., *syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitisch.* 1. Affected with syphilis. 2. Pertaining to or having the nature of syphilis.

SYPHILIZATION. Fr., *syphilisation.* The act of inoculating the system with the virus of syphilis, or the condition of being thus inoculated. The practice of s. as employed by Sperino, Bidenkap, Boeck, and others, consisted in making multiple inoculations of virus (supposed at the time to be syphilitic, but now known to have been simply inoculable pus from soft venereal sores or from syphilitic chancres that had been irritated and made to suppurate freely), which were continued until the skin ceased to react and no further sores could be produced, when the individual was supposed to be syphilized and to be proof against further syphilitic effects.

SYPHILIZED. Fr., *syphilisé.* Affected with hereditary or constitutional syphilis. Cf. SYPHILIZATION.

SYPHILOCE' LIS, *f.* -ce' lidos (-is). See *Macular* **SYPHILIDE**.

SYPHILODERM. Lat., *syphiloderma* (from *syphilis* [*q. v.*], and *δέρμα*, the skin). See **SYPHILIDE** (1st def.).
—**Acneiform s.**, **Acneiform s.** Lat., *acne syphilitica*, *syphilojonthus lenticularis*. A pustular s. characterized by acuminate, usually discrete pustules, varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a split pea, affecting especially the sites of the sebaceous follicles, and resembling acne, from which it differs in its more general distribution, in the presence of the characteristic syphilitic infiltrations at the bases of the pustules, in its tendency to more superficial suppuration and to rapid desiccation of the pus (forming little crusts), in the absence of comedones, and in leaving pigmented spots.—**Corymbiform papular s.** Lat., *syphiloderma papulosum corymbiforme*. Fr., *syphilide en corymbes*. A papular s. in which the efflorescences are clustered in groups.—**Ethymatous s.** Lat., *ethyma syphiliticum*, *syphilojonthus latus*. Fr., *syphilide ethymateuse*. A pustular s. characterized by large flat pustules of about the size of a finger-nail seated upon a deep-red base and tending rapidly to form dark-colored crusts. A "superficial" variety and a "deep" variety are described. Both occur most commonly on the legs. The superficial form also frequently occurs on the forehead and neck near the border of the hair, and on the back, nates, scrotum, labia majora, etc. Sometimes the efflorescences are disseminated, often clustered in curvilinear or circular forms. The deep variety, which usually belongs to a later period of the disease than the superficial form, occurs as irregularly distributed, roundish pustules which ulcerate and form thick, rough, brownish or greenish-black crusts (see *Syphilitic RUPIA*) followed by permanent cicatrices.—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**Frambæsiaform papular s.** Fr., *syphilide papuleuse végétante*. A circumscribed papular or tubercular s. in which the surface becomes irregularly elevated, with little warty prominences resembling the surface of a raspberry. The corneous layer of the epidermis has a granular or rugous appearance, and is sometimes covered by a viscid secretion that dries and forms a loosely adherent crust. Its most common situations are the back, the face, especially in the angle of the *alæ nasi* (the *syphilide granulée des ailes du nez* of Fournier), and the cheeks.—**Gummatous s.** Fr., *syphilide gommeuse*. Ger., *tiefliegendes grossknotiges Syphilid*. A gummy tumor which, beginning in the subcutaneous connective tissue, tends to involve the true skin gradually. It appears first in the form of a small, deep-seated nodule, which gradually enlarges and approaches nearer the surface, which latter becomes of a dusky-red color, and when softening of the gumma takes place ulceration may occur and be followed by the production of a deeply excavated ulcer, or the tumor may disappear by resolution without perforation of the surface.—**Herpetiform s.**, **Herpetoid s.** Fr., *syphilide herpétiforme*. A s. consisting of small, millet-sized papular efflorescences surmounted by minute vesicles or pustules, usually closely clustered or arranged in circular or other figures like the groups of herpes. The secretion rapidly dries up, leaving little adherent brownish or yellowish crusts.—**Impetiginiform s.**, **Impetiginous s.** A form of pustular s. in which small, flat pustules surrounded by a red areola occur in clusters, most commonly about the face or scalp. They soon dry up, forming thick, granular, dark-colored crusts, beneath which there is usually an eroded surface, but slightly depressed, often somewhat elevated.—**Large flat pustular s.** See *Ethymatous s.*—**Lenticular papular s.** An early syphilitic eruption, usually disseminated over the greater portion of the body, consisting of dark-red or copper-colored, round or oval papules, with a rounded or flat, smooth surface, upon

which during the process of involution a thin whitish scale of epidermis is formed.—**Miliary (papular) s.** An eruption of small, dark-red, acuminate papules situated about the mouths of the hair follicles, frequently clustered, sometimes forming determinate figures; one of the earlier manifestations of secondary syphilis.—**Miliary pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.*—**Palmar and plantar s.** See *Squamous s. of the palms and soles*.—**Papular s.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*.—**Papulosquamous s.** Lat., *syphilolepis*, *psoriasis syphilitica*. Ger., *Schuppensyphilid*. Scaling papular syphilide; a modified form of the papular s. in which the efflorescences are covered by whitish, adherent scales and have a certain resemblance to psoriasis.—**Pigmentary s.** A form of chromatosis of the skin observed in syphilitic patients and regarded by many as a symptom of syphilis. Its most frequent situation is upon the sides of the neck, and it occurs most commonly in women. It sometimes appears in the form of small spots or macules disseminated over the surface, producing a mottled appearance, or in larger patches of the character of chloasma. Between the pigmented portions the intervening skin may appear either normal or unusually white, as if from deficiency of pigment (see *VITILIGO*).—**Pustular eczemaform s.** See *Impetiginous s.*—**Pustular s.** See *Ethymatous s.*, *Impetiginous s.*, and *Herpetiform s.*—**Serpiginous s.** A pustular or ulcerating s. that advances in a serpiginous or creeping manner. It may start from a pustule which gradually extends at the periphery while healing at the centre, presenting a ring of dark greenish crust with ulceration beneath, while the centre is red, darkly pigmented, blanched, and atrophic. Sometimes the advance of the disease is only upon one side, with cicatrization upon the other. Another form, attended with deeper ulceration, usually starts from one of the later cutaneous lesions of syphilis, such as the tubercular, ethymatous, or gummatous s., and the ulceration often assumes a horseshoe or kidney shape, with cicatrization in the centre.—**Small acuminated pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.*—**Small flat pustular s.** See *Impetiginous s.*—**Squamous s.** See *Papulosquamous s.*—**Squamous s. of the palms and soles.** A s. characterized by rough, dry, scaling patches on the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet. The patches may be roundish, circinate, or horseshoe-shaped, or may occur in irregular curved or gyrate lines, and often manifest a tendency to advance in one direction while healing in the others. The surface is usually most roughened at the periphery, where the process is sharply defined, and is generally marked by a line of ragged, partly detached epidermis. Other parts of the patch may be scaly or smooth, shiny, and somewhat reddened. Cf. *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea*.—**Tubercular s.** Lat., *syphilis cutanea nodosa* (seu *tuberculosa*), *tubercula syphilitica*. Fr., *syphilide tuberculeuse (résolutive)*. Ger., *Knoten-syphilid*. A form of cutaneous syphilis usually occurring at an advanced stage of the disease, characterized by circumscribed deep-seated infiltrations involving the entire thickness of the skin. The eruption is commonly confined to particular regions, and is not generally symmetrical. The efflorescences may be grouped in irregular clusters, in the form of rings or curves, or in horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped patches.—**Ulcerating tubercular s.** A tertiary or late manifestation of syphilis in which tubercular lesions, occurring in several more or less isolated patches, undergo ulceration, usually with a tendency to spread in a serpiginous manner and often producing thick, dark crusts. When of long duration it is sometimes called *lupus syphiliticus*.—**Varicellaform s.** A pustular (sometimes described as vesicular) s. characterized by rounded or globular, millet-sized efflorescences filled with seropurulent fluid, which rapidly dries up and forms brown

crusts. Cf. *Variolaform s.*—**Variolaform s.** A pustular s. in which the efflorescences begin in the form of red spots which turn into pustules, at first acuminate and afterward becoming slightly depressed or umbilicated in the centre, and are followed by greenish-brown crusts beneath which there is usually slight ulceration or erosion.—**Vesicular s.** Ger., *Blasensyphilid*. A s. characterized by the presence of vesicles or vesicopustules. Herpetiform s., varicellaform s., and syphilitic eczema are examples.

SYPHILODERMA, *n.* -der'matos (-is). See SYPHILODERM.—**S. erythematosum**. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**S. erythematosum palmare et plantare**. See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**S. maculosum**. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**S. papulosquamosum circinatum**. See *Circinate papulosquamous SYPHILIDE*.—**S. papulosum**. A syphilitic exanthem of the skin occurring in the form of papular efflorescences, and produced by circumscribed cellular infiltrations in the corium.—**S. pigmentosum**. See *Pigmentary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulosum**. See *Pustular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. roseolum**. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.

SYPHILODOGRAPHY, *SYPHILOGRAPHY*. See SYPHILODOGRAPHY.

SYPHILOID. Lat., *syphiloides* (from *syphilis* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Relating to or resembling syphilis; as a *n.*, any one of certain epidemic diseases more or less resembling syphilis.—**Canadian s.** Lat., *radesyge canadensis*. Fr., *mal anglais* (ou des éboulements, ou de chicot). A disease which prevailed in Canada "from 1760 to 1780 and upward," and was probably syphilis, though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease resembling syphilis.—**Hessian s.** A disease resembling radesyge, observed in Hesse, Germany.—**Jutland s.** A disease resembling radesyge that at one time prevailed in Jutland, Denmark.—**S. of Courland**. A disease resembling radesyge observed in Courland, Russia.

SYPHILOJONTHUS, *m.* From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ἰονθος (see *IONTHUS*). See *Pustular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. confertus**. See *Impetiginous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. latus**. See *Ecthymatous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. lenticularis**. See *Acneform SYPHILODERM*.

SYPHILOKELE, *f.* -kel'idōs (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and κηλίς, a spot. Fr., *syphilocèle*. See *Macular SYPHILIDE*.—**S. fugax**. See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**S. perstans**. A macular syphilide (2d def.); perhaps also the pigmentary syphilide (*q. v.*).

SYPHILOLEPIS, *f.* -lep'idōs (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. See *Papulosquamous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. exulcerans**. A pustulosquamous syphiloder attended with ulceration.—**S. exulcerans centralis**. A squamous syphiloder attended with ulceration beneath the scale or crust.—**S. exulcerans peripherica**. A serpiginous ulcerating syphiloder.—**S. guttata**. Papulosquamous syphiloder resembling psoriasis guttata.—**S. palmaria**. See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**S. palmaria cornea**. See *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea*.—**S. palmaria simplex**. See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**S. scutellata**. A papulosquamous syphiloder resembling psoriasis scutellata.

SYPHILOLOGY. See SYPHILOLOGY.

SYPHILOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Fr., *syphilome*. Ger., *Syphilom*. A neoplasm peculiar to syphilis, consisting of an accumulation of small, round cells inclosed in a capsule of new connective tissue.—**Chancrelike s.** An ulcerating gummy tumor, usually of the genitals, resembling a chancre.—**S. of the skin**. See *Gummatous SYPHILODERM*.

SYPHILOMANIA, *f.* Fr., *syphilimanie*. Ger., *Syphilomanie*. 1. A tendency to attribute diseases to syphilis. 2. A morbid belief that one is affected with syphilis. Cf. *SYPHILOPHOBIA*.

SYPHILOMATOUS. Of the nature of syphiloma.

SYPHILOMYCES, *m.* -e'tos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and μύκης, a fungus. Condyloma (including both forms).—**S. morus**. Exuberant condylomata resembling mulberries.—**S. planus**. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**SYPHILONYCHIA**, *f.* See *ONYCHIA syphilitica*.—**S. exulcerans**. Syphilitic onychia with ulceration.—**S. sicca**. Syphilitic onychia with loss or deformity of the nails, and unattended with ulceration.

SYPHILOPEMPHIS, *f.* -pem'phidos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and πεμφίς, a blister. See *PEMPHIGUS syphiliticus*.—**S. fungosa**. Of Fuchs, syphilitic pemphigus in an infant in which the eruption occurred upon the buttocks, the region of the genitals, the thighs, the abdomen, and the throat, and was followed, after rupture of the bullæ, by condylomatous growths.—**S. vulgaris**. See *PEMPHIGUS syphiliticus*.

SYPHILOPEMPHIX, *f.* -i'gos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and πεμφίξ, a blister. A syphilitic pustule.

SYPHILOPHYSIS, *f.* -phyl'seos (-oph'lysis). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φάσις, breaking out. See *Vesicular SYPHILODERM*.

SYPHILOPHOBIA. A victim of syphilophobia.

SYPHILOPHOBIA, *f.* From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φόβος, fear. Fr., *syphilophobie*. Ger., *Syphilophobie*. A morbid fear of having syphilis. Cf. *SYPHILOMANIA* (2d def.).

SYPHILOPHYMA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φύμα, a growth. Syphiloma of the skin.—**S. circumscriptum**. Circumscribed gummy infiltration (tumor) of the skin.—**S. diffusum**. Diffuse syphilitic infiltration of the skin.

SYPHILOPSILOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ψιλός, bare. See *ALOPECIA syphilitica*.

SYPHILOPSYDRAX, *m.* -psyd'racos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ψύδραξ, a pimple. Ger., *Knötchensyphilid*. A lichenoid syphilitic eruption. See *Miliary SYPHILODERM* and *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. acutus**. See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. circumscriptus**. See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. lenticularis**. See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.

SYPHILOSCLEROMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and σκλήρωμα, an induration. See *Syphilitic CHANCRE*.

SYPHILO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). A syphilitic affection.—**S. of the hair**. See *TRICHOSYPHILIS*.

SYPHON. See SIPHON.

SYPHONOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). See SIPHONOMA.

SYREI'ON. A malignant ulcer on the face or neck.

SYRI'ASIS, *f.* See *ELPHANTIASIS*.

SYRIGMOPHONIA, *f.* From συριγμός, a shrill piping sound, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *syrigmophonie*. The state of having a whistling or piping voice.

SYRIGMUS, *m.* Gr., συριγμός. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

SYRINGA, *f.* From σύριγξ, a tube. Fr., *lilas*. Ger., *Lilak*. *S.* 1. Lilac; a genus of shrubs of the *Oleaceæ*; also the genus *Philadelphus*. 2. See *SYRINGE*.—**S. persica**. Ger., *blauer Holland*. Persian lilac, a species having the properties of *S. vulgaris*.—**S. vulgaris**. Fr., *lilas commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Lilak*. Common lilac. The fruit capsules and the flowers have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic. The wood yields an oil resembling in odor oil of rosewood and oil of sandal wood.

SYRINGE. Gr., σύριγξ. Lat., *syrinx*, *sipho*, *siphunculus*. Fr., *seringue*. Ger., *Spritze*. An instrument consisting usually of a tube terminating in a small orifice and fitted with a piston by the action of which a liquid is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, cleansing wounds, and the like.

SYRIN'GEAL. Pertaining to the syrinx.

SYRIN'GICUS. See *FISTULOUS*.

SYR'INGIN. Fr., *syringine*. A glucoside, C₁₉H₂₈O₁₀ + H₂O, obtained from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris* and

from *Ligustrum vulgare*. It has been used in malarial disease.

SYRINGITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From σῦριγξ, a tube. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SYRINGOCYSTADENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From σῦριγξ, a pipe, κύστις, a bladder, and ἀδὴν, a gland. Of Unna, a papule said to be due to adenoid epithelioma of sweat glands.

SYRIN'GOLD. Lat., *syngodes* (from σῦριγξ, a tube, and εἶδος, resemblance). See **FISTULOUS**.

SYRINGOMENINGOCELE, *f.* Si²r(su⁶r)-i²n²'go(go²)-me²n(man)-i²n²g-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²r-i²n²'go-me²n-i²n²'go-sel. -ce'les. From σῦριγξ, a tube, μῆ-νιγξ, a membrane, and κήλη, a tumor. A meningocele presenting the characteristics of a syringomyelocele.

SYRINGOMYE'LIA, *f.* From σῦριγξ, a fistula, and μυελός, marrow. Ger., *Syringomyelie*. A morbid condition characterized by the formation of vacuoles in the spinal cord.

SYRINGOMYE'LI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *Excavating MYELITIS*.

SYRINGOMYELOCELE, *f.* Si²r(su⁶r)-i²n²'go(go²)-mi(mu⁶)-e²l-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si²r-i²n²'go-mi'-e²l-o-sel. -ce'les. From σῦριγξ, a fistula, μυελός, marrow, and κήλη, a tumor. See **HYDROMYELOCELE** (1st def.).

SYRIN'GOTOME. Gr., σπριγγοτόμος. Lat., *syngotomus*. Ger., *Syringotom*, *Fistelmesser*. A curved bistoury with a flexible probe point for the operation on fistula in ano.

SYRINGOT'OMY. Gr., σπριγγοτομία (from σῦριγξ, a fistula, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *syngotomia*. Fr., *syngotomie*. Ger., *Fistelschnitt*. A cutting operation for fistula in ano.

SYR'INX, *f.* -in'gos (-is). Gr., σῦριγξ. 1. A tube. 2. A fistula.

SYR'MA, *n.* Syr'matos (-is). Gr., σῦρμα (from σῦρειν, to drag). The feces in dysentery; formerly so called because they were thought to contain scrapings or particles of the inner coat of the intestines.

SYRMAIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., σπρμαισμός. Fr., *syрмаisme*. Of Hippocrates, catharsis or emesis.

SYR'RO, *m.* -o'nis. See **SIRO**.

SYR'UP. Lat., *syrrupus*. Fr., *sirop*. Ger., *S*, *Sirop*. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar (saccharose) in water, forming a thick, ropy, transparent liquid of very sweet taste. See also **SYRUPUS**. 2. A class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of ordinary s. containing some medicinal principle in solution.—**Hive s.** Compound s. of squill.—**Iodocalcio s.** Fr., *sirop iodocalcaire*. A s. containing soluble calcium phosphate and calcium iodide; employed in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rickets.—**Simple s.** See **SYRUPUS** (1st def.).

SYR'UPUS, *m.* Fr., *sirop de sucre*, et *sirop de sucre à froid* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar in water. 2. A medicinal preparation containing enough sugar to give it the consistence of syrup.—**S. aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation containing 1 part each of tincture of orange and cinnamon water and 2 parts of syrup.—**S. fuscus**, **S. hollandicus**. Molasses.—**S. opiatius**. Fr., *sirop d'opium* (ou *thébaïque*). A syrup made of extract of opium (dissolved in strong wine [Ger. Ph.]), mixed with syrup and evaporated, so that the preparation contains in 100 grammes about 20 centigrammes of extract of opium.—**S. sacchari**, **S. simplex**. See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. thebaicus**. See *S. opiatius*.—**S. toltanus**. Fr., *sirop de baume de Tolu*. A syrup of balsam of Tolu.

SYSPA'SIA, *f.* Gr., σπασπασία. See **CONVULSION**.

SYSSARCO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Gr., σπασάρκωσις. Fr., *syssarcose*. Ger., *Syssarkose*, *Fleischbefügung*. That variety of articulation in which the bones are connected with each other by means of muscles (e. g., that of the scapula with the ribs).

SYSTAL'SIS, *f.* -al'seos (-is). From συστέλλειν, to draw together. See **SYSTOLE**.

SYSTAL'TIC. Gr., συσταλτικός. Lat., *systalticus*. See **SYSTOLIC**.

SYS'TASIS, *f.* -a'seos, *sys'tasis*. Gr., σύστασις. Consistence, density.

SYS'TEM. Gr., σύστημα (from συνιστάναι, to set together). Lat., *systema*. Fr., *système*. Ger., *S*. 1. A methodical arrangement of organisms, etc., according to their relationships. 2. A group or aggregation of organs or structures having special functions. 3. The body as a whole. 4. See **METHOD**.—**Adipose s.** A general term for all parts resembling adipose tissue and for the organs at first formed of it.—**Arterioganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that part of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed along and to the arteries.—**Association s.** Of Meynert, a s. of association fibres.—**Axial fibre s.** Of Spitzka, the bundles of nerve fibres which belong to the lemniscus.—**Callosal s.** The s. of nerve fibres in the corpus callosum which, according to Meynert and Arnold, unite symmetrical regions in the two hemispheres.—**Central nervous s.** The brain and spinal cord.—**Commissural s.** See **Trabecular s.**—**Connective s. of the cerebellum**. Of Burdack, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum with the valve of Vieussens, which is included between them.—**Cortical s.** The bark or cortex of plants.—**Extraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the sympathetic nervous ganglia situated on each side of the spine.—**First association s.** The s. of associated fibres connecting the optic thalamus with the cortex cerebri.—**First projection s.** Of Meynert, those tracts of nerve fibres which extend between the great ganglionic masses of the brain and the convolutions. They include a portion or the whole of the corona radiata.—**Ganglionic nervous s.** See **Sympathetic nervous s.**—**Gastrovascular s.** A s. having both digestive and circulatory functions.—**Goux s.** A s. of removing excreta by the use of a mixture of some vegetable or animal fibrous substance with a small proportion of iron or calcium sulphate pressed close on the bottom and sides of a tub or pail that is used to receive excreta.—**Haversian s.** An Haversian canal, together with its lamellæ, lacunæ, and canaliculi.—**Intermediary s.** The interolivary layer; of Flechsig, a longitudinal tract of nerve fibres situated between the olivary bodies. It receives fibres from the termination of the fillet and from the posterolateral columns, and is also connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ.—**Intraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the ganglia on the posterior roots of the trifacial and spinal nerves.—**Intravisceral ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that portion of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed to the tissues composing the viscera.—**Longitudinal associating s.** Of Spitzka, the longitudinal bundles of nerve fibres in Meynert's classification which connect dissimilar regions in the same hemisphere of the brain.—**Lymph canalicular s.** Ger., *Lymphcanälchens*. Intercommunicating lymph cavities in the connective tissue of organs continuous with the lymphatic capillaries.—**Middle s. of the fibræ arcuatæ**. The arciform fibres connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ. They form its capsule, and then enter it, being connected, according to Meynert, with its nerve cells.—**Nervous s.** The brain, spinal cord, sympathetic nervous s., and nerves.—**Organic nervous s.** See **Sympathetic nervous s.**—**Projection s.** Of Meynert, the sensory nerve fibres of the body which originate in the cerebral cortex, pass through the central tubular gray matter after converging to the crura cerebri, and finally again diverge as peripheral sensory nerves; so called because an image of the external world is considered as projected upon the cerebral cortex by the aid of this s. See also **First projection s.** and **Second projection s.**—**Second projection s.** Of Meynert, those nerve fibres which unite the cerebral ganglia with the central gray sub-

stance of the brain and spinal cord.—**Spinal s. of nerves.** The nerves originating from the spinal cord in distinction with those having a cranial origin.—**Subependymal mixed s.** Of Spitzka, a s. or column of nuclei ("cells") which, beginning at the lower portion of the medulla oblongata, is continuous above with the common superior nucleus of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves and the substantia ferruginea, and finally with the superior nucleus of the trigeminus.—**Subependymal s., Subventricular motor s. of nuclei.** Of Spitzka, a chain of nuclei which begins with the hypoglossal nucleus and is prolonged along the side of the third ventricle to the infundibulum.—**Superior s. of the fibræ arcuatæ.** The upper bundles of arcuate fibres of the medulla oblongata.—**Sympathetic (nervous) s.** The sympathetic nerves and ganglia and the plexuses connected with them.—**Trabecular s., Transverse associating s.** [Spitzka]. Ger., *Balkens'*. Those bundles of nerve fibres (e.g., the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure) which connect similar regions of the opposite hemispheres of the brain.—**Vascular s.** The s. of vessels concerned in the circulation of the blood.

SYSTE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). See SYSTEM.—**S. nervosum vegetativum.** See *Sympathetic (nervous) SYSTEM.*—**S. pontis Varolii.** Ger., *Brückensystem, Brückenstrahlung* [Burdach]. The collection of nerve fibres which radiate from or originate in the pons Varolii.—**S. vitæ automaticæ (seu vegetativæ).** See *Sympathetic (nervous) SYSTEM.*

SYSTEMATOL'OGY. Lat., *systematologia* (from σύστημα, a system, and λόγος, understanding). The science of classification; taxonomy.

SYSTEM'IC. Fr., *système'ique.* Ger., *systemisch.* Pertaining to the organism as a whole.

SYSTOLE, *f.* *Systoles.* Gr., συστολή (from συστέλλειν, to draw together). 1. Contraction, especially that of the walls of the heart, occurring alternately with their diastole. 2. See under DIASTOLE (2d def.).—**Aborted s., Abortic s.** Fr., *s. avortée.* Of F. Franck, a cardiac s. that does not produce an elevation of pressure in the aortic system. It may be caused by mitral regurgitation, lack of ventricular distention, or deficient energy.—**Anticipated s.** Fr., *s. anticipée.* Of F. Franck, an aborted s. due to a deficient quantity of blood in the ventricle.—**Arterial s.** The retraction of the arterial wall just subsequent to the cardiac s.—**Auricular s.** Ger., *Vorhofss'.* The contraction of the auricles of the heart.—**Sphygmus'.** The expansion of the pulse corresponding to the s. of the heart, as represented graphically by the sphygmograph.—**Ventricular s.** The s. of the ventricles.

SYSTOL'IC. Lat., *systolicus.* Fr., *systolique, systolaire.* Ger., *systolisch.* Pertaining to the systole.

SYSTOLOM'ETER. From συστολή, systole, and μέτρον, a measure. Of W. Whitla, a small saucer-shaped metal disc, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, from the concave surface of which arises a hollow stem that receives a fine silver wire which may be held in place by a thumbscrew. The end of the wire is bent at an angle and tipped with a bead. The warmed convex side of the disc is attached over the region of the apex beat of the heart by means of a plaster. The wire records the systole, and, tapping against a stethoscope, gives a systolic sound.

SYSTEM'MA, *n.* -trem'matos (-is). Gr., σύστημα (from συστρέφειν, to twist up). 1. A glomerule; a convolution. 2. Cramp.

SYS'TROPHE, *f.* *Sys'trophes.* Gr., συστροφή. A sprain; also the resulting inflammation.

SYZY'GIUM, *n.* From σύζυγος, yoked. Fr., *syzygion.* Ger., *Mützenblume.* 1. A genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, regarded by some as a section of *Eugenia.* 2. Conjunction of organisms in pairs, without fusion of substance.—**S. belluta.** A Malabar tree with aromatic leaves which are used for diarrhoea and in baths for rheuma-

tism.—**S. caryophyllæum.** Ger., *gewürzreiche Mützenblume.* A Ceylon species. The mildly aromatic and astringent bark, East Indian clove bark, is used as a spice and as a medicine.—**S. caryophyllifolium.** Ger., *nelkenbaumblättrige Mützenblume.* An East Indian species. The astringent, bitterish, aromatic bark is used in fevers and in abdominal diseases.—**S. guineense.** A species used in Senegal for rheumatism.—**S. jambolanum.** Fr., *myrte pédonculé.* Jambolan tree; identified by some with *S. caryophyllifolium.* The root bark is used as an astringent, the bark of the stem and branches in aphthæ, and the austere, acidulous berries in gargles and in preparing an astringent and stomachic syrup. The bark and the seed have been used in diabetes.—**S. zeylanicum.** An edible-fruited Ceylon tree. The leaves are used in syphilis. Cf. MARANDA.

T

TABA'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide tabac'ique.* Ger., *Tabak-säure.* A substance obtained from tobacco leaves, formerly considered a dibasic organic acid, but now known to be a mixture of malic and citric acids.

TABACO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco dust.—**T. pulmonis, T. pulmonum.** Pulmonary atrophy caused by the inhalation of tobacco dust.

TAB'ACUM, *n.* Fr., *nicotiane, tabac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tabak, Tabakblätter* [Ger. Ph.]. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana t.*

TAB'ANUS, *m.* A genus of blood-sucking *Diptera*.—**T. bovinus.** See *CESTRUS bovis.*

TABASHEER'. Fr., *tabashir.* Ger., *Tabascheer.* A bluish-white substance found in the fruits of various species of the *Bambusæ.* It consists of silica and small quantities of lime, potash, and vegetable matter. It is reputed astringent and tonic, and is used medicinally.

TABEFAC'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *tabefacere*, to melt. See CHANCRE (1st def.).

TABEL'LA, *f.* Dim. of *tabula*, a board. See TABLET.

TABERNÆMONTANA, *f.* From *Tabernæmontanus*, a German botanist. Fr., *tabernæmontane.* A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs.—**T. alba.** Fr., *bois laiteux.* A West Indian species. The bark is used like that of *T. citrifolia*.—**T. angustifolia.** A plant growing in South Carolina and Georgia. The root and bark are said to be antidyenteric.—**T. citrifolia.** Fr., *taberne à feuilles de citronnier.* 1. A West Indian tree with a caustic, poisonous juice. The bitter bark is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic, and the leaves are reputed vulnerary and febrifuge. 2. *T. alba*.—**T. coronaria.** East Indian rose bay. The juice is used in ophthalmia and skin diseases, and the root bark as an anthelmintic and in odontalgia.—**T. crispa.** An East Indian species. The acrid juice of the root bark is used in diarrhoea and as an application to abscesses.—**T. dichotoma.** Ger., *Evaapfelbaum.* A tree of Ceylon. Its fruit is poisonous.—**T. mauritiana.** A shrub with a poisonous milky sap.—**T. orientalis.** See *T. crispa*.—**T. persicariæfolia.** An Isle of France species. The juice is considered poisonous.—**T. semperflorens.** A species found in the Philippine Islands; used in dysentery and for the stings of venomous reptiles.—**T. utilis.** Fr., *arbre à lait.* Ger., *Milchbaum.* The *hyalva* of British Guiana. The bark is used medicinally.

TA'BES, *f.* *Ta'bis.* Gr., φθίσις. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Auszeh-rung.* A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles; also *t. dorsalis*.—**Painful t.** See *Abortive locomotor ATAXIA*.—**Superior t.** A form of *t. dorsalis* in which ataxia is more pronounced in the upper than in the lower limbs.—**T. abdominalis.** Ger., *Unter-leibsschwindsucht.* *T.* due to tuberculous abdominal

disease.—**T. anglica**. Of De Garencières, pulmonary tuberculosis.—**T. atactica**. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**T. cerebellaris**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebellar symptoms.—**T. cerebrealis**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebral symptoms.—**T. cervicalis**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis affecting the cervical segment of the cord.—**T. coxaria**. Tuberculous coxitis.—**T. diabética**. See *DIABETOPHTHISIS*.—**T. dolorosa**. See *Abortive locomotor ATAXIA*.—**T. dorsalis**, **T. dorsualis**. Ger., *Rückenmarkszehnung*, *Darrsucht*, *Rückendarre*. Consumption of the spinal cord (see *Locomotor ATAXIA*); so called from the peculiar lesion in the posterior columns.—**T. dors(u)alis cervicalis**. See *T. cervicalis*.—**T. dors(u)alis illusoria**. A condition more or less completely simulating locomotor ataxia; acquired through fear of the disease, but not dependent on an anatomical lesion.—**T. dors(u)alis spasmodica**. See *Spasmodic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**T. hæmorrhoidalis**. Neurasthenia with tabetic symptoms caused by hæmorrhoids.—**T. incipiens**. The first stage of *t. dorsalis*.—**T. lactea**. An impairment of the general health resulting from an excessive or too prolonged secretion of milk.—**T. lumbaris**. Of Remak, posterior sclerosis of the lumbar segment of the spinal cord.—**T. mesenterica**, **T. meseraica**. See *PHTHISIS meseraica*.—**T. neurasthenica**. See *NEURASTHENIA*.—**T. ossium**. Ger., *Knochenchwindsucht*. *T.* due to tuberculous disease of bone.—**T. peripherica**. See *Peripheral NEUROTABES*.—**T. pulmonalis**. See *Pulmonary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**T. purulenta**. See *ARTHROPYOSIS*.—**T. salivalis**. Marasmus associated with and attributed to salivation.—**T. saturnina**. *T.* caused by saturnism.—**T. scrofulosa**. See *T. meseraica*.—**T. spasmodica**. See *Spasmodic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**T. ulcerosa**. See *APOSTEMATOPHTHISIS*.—**T. urinalis**. See *DIABETES mellitus*.

TABES/CENT. Lat., *tabescens* (from *tabescere*, to melt gradually). Ger., *verkümmern*. Wasting; affected with tabes.

TABET/IC. Lat., *tabeticus*. Fr., *tabétique*. Ger., *tabetisch*, *abzehrend*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes dorsalis; as a n. (Ger., *Tabetiker*, *Tabiker*), a person so affected.

TAB/IC, **TAB/ID**. Lat., *tabidus*. Fr., *tabide*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes.

TABITU/DO, *f. -u'dinis*. The condition of being tabetic.

TAB/LE. Gr., *τάβηλα*, *πίναξ*. Lat., *tabula*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tisch*, *Tafel*. A structure resembling the piece of furniture so called, or its flat top.—**Inner t.** (of the cranial wall). The inner solid osseous part of the bones of the cranial wall.—**Outer t.** (of the cranial wall). The outer solid osseous portion of the bones of the walls of the cranium.—**T's of the skull**. The condensed inner and outer layers of the cranial bone which include the diploe.—**Vitreous t. of the skull**. See *Inner t. (of the cranial wall)*.

TAB/LET. Lat., *tabella*, *trochiscus*, *tabula*, *pastillus*. Fr., *tablette*. Ger., *Täfelchen*. A lozenge having for its basis finely powdered sugar or chocolate brought to the proper consistence with the aid of mucilage.—**T. triturate**. See under *TRITURATE*.

TABLETTE (Fr.), *n.* *Ta³ble^t*. See *TABLET*.

TAB/LOID. A proprietary generic name for certain English medicinal preparations.

TAB/ULA, *f.* See *TABLE* and *TABLET*.—*Tabulæ cranii*. The tables of the skull.—**T. vitrea**. See *Inner TABLE (of the cranial wall)*.

TAB/ULET. A lozenge or troche.

TAB/UM, *n.* From *tabes*, a wasting away. See *ICHOR* (3d def.) and *SANIES*.

TAC/AMAHAC. Lat., *tacamahaca*. Fr., *tacamahague*. Ger., *Takamahak*. Any one of various bitter balsamic resins, especially American *t.* and East Indian *t.*,

analogous to the turpentine in properties; formerly much used, but now only as a constituent of plasters and ointments.—**Bourbon t.** A soft, dark-green oleoresin said to be derived from *Calophyllum tacamahaca*.—**North American t.** Lat., *tacamahaca communis* (see *vulgaris*), *balsamum Focot* (see *populi*). Ger., *nord-amerikanisches Takamahak*. The balsamic resin obtained from the buds of *Populus balsamifera*.

TACAMAHACA, *f.* 1. A section of the genus *Populus*. 2. See *TACAMAHAC*.

TAC/CA, *f.* A genus of herbs closely related to the *Amoryllideæ*.—**T. oceanica**. A Sandwich Islands species furnishing Tahiti arrowroot.—**T. pinnatifida**. Fr., *t. pinnatifide*. Otateite salep plant; cultivated in the Oceanic Islands. Its tubers yield a variety of arrowroot especially suitable to cases of diarrhœa and dysentery.

TACHE (Fr.). *Ta³sh*. See *MACULA* and *SPOT*.—**T's cérébrales**, **Meningeal t's**. See *Cerebral MACULÆ* (under *MACULA*).

TACH/IA, *f.* Fr., *tachie*, *tachi*. A genus of the *Gentianaceæ*.—**T. gujanensis**. A shrub of Guiana and the Rio Negro. The root is used as a febrifuge.

TACHIS/TOSCOPE. From *τάχιστος*, most swift, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Volkmann, a sort of stereoscope in which a falling lid or diaphragm opens for an instant one or both of the holes through which the observer looks.

TACHOM/ETER. From *ταχύς*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *HÆMOTACHOMETER*.

TACHYCAR/DIA, *f.* From *ταχύς*, quick, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *tachycardie*. Ger., *Tachycardie*. Abnormally rapid action of the heart; especially the overaction of the heart observed during digestion or as the result of dyspepsia, etc.—**Essential paroxysmal t.** Fr., *tachycardie essentielle paroxystique*. Of Bouveret, *t.* due to a functional perturbation of cardiac innervation, and occurring in attacks of longer or shorter duration, the function of the heart becoming normal during the intervals between the attacks.—**Paroxysmal t.** *T.* occurring at intervals; it may be due to reflex irritation.—**T. strumosa exophthalmica**. See *Exophthalmic GOÏTRE*.

TACH/YGRAPH. From *ταχύς*, swift, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *HÆMOTACHOMETER*.

TACHYIATRI/A, *f.* From *ταχύς*, swift, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *tachyiatric*. The art of healing speedily.

TACHYPHRA/SIA, *f.* From *ταχύς*, rapid, and *φράσις*, speech. Ger., *Poltem* (2d def.), *Brudeln* (2d def.), *Tachyphrasie*. 1. Great rapidity of speech; observed in some forms of mental disease. Cf. *PARAPHRASIA præceps*. 2. Very rapid, stammering speech.

TACHYPNŒ/A, *f.* From *ταχύς*, swift, and *πνοή*, breath. Fr., *tachypnée*. Ger., *Tachypnœe*. Abnormally rapid respiration.

TACHYTHAN/ATOUS. Gr., *ταχύθανάτος* (from *ταχύς*, swift, and *θάνατος*, death). Lat., *tachythanatus*. Fr., *tachythanate*. 1. Of Hippocrates, killing quickly. 2. Dying suddenly.

TACHYT/OMY. From *ταχύς*, swift, and *τομή*, a cutting. The art of performing surgical operations quickly.

TACO/SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *τίκειν*, to cause to waste away. A contagious disease of goats, attributed to infection with *Micrococcus caprinus*.

TAC/TILE, **TAC/TUAL**. Gr., *ἀπτός*. Lat., *tactilis* (from *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *t.*, *tangible*. Ger., *fühlbar*, *empfindbar*. Pertaining to the sense of touch.

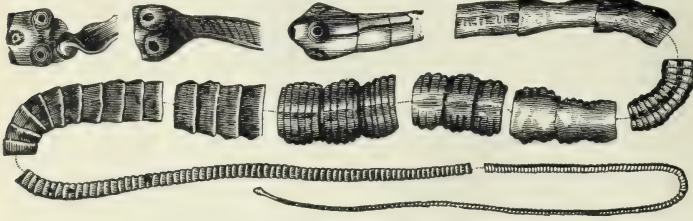
TAC/TUS, *m.* *Tactus*. From *tangere*, to touch. See *TOUCH*.—**T. eruditus**. The educated touch, delicacy of touch acquired by training.

TE/DIUM, *n.* From *tædēt*, it wearies me. Ger., *Ekel*, *Ueberdruss*. Weariness, loathing.—**T. vitæ**. The condition of being weary of life (a symptom of insanity).

TÆ'NIA, *f.* Gr., *ταῖνία* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Leistchen*, *Leiste* (1st def.), *Bandwurm* (2d def.). 1. A ribbon or bandlet; a bandage; a tapelike structure; in the pl., *tæniæ*, the ligamenta coli. 2. The typical genus of the *Tæniada*, or *Tæniadæ* (Ger., *Bandwürmer*), which are a family, order, etc., of the *Cestoda*, characterized by a distinct head (or attached extremity) with four suckorial discs with or without a double or single row of hooks, and by a bandlike body divided into segments which, when mature, are bisexual. The adults inhabit the intestinal canal of vertebrates, nearly every genus of which has its specific *T.* In their larval state (cysticercus) they are found in both vertebrates and invertebrates.—*T. abietina*. A doubtful species, properly referred to *T. solium* or *T. medio-canellata*.—*T. acanthotrias*. A species the cysticercus of which has been found in man. Cf. *CYSTICERCUS acanthotrias*.—*Tæniæ acusticæ*. See *Auditory STRIÆ* (under *STRIA*).—*T. ægyptica*. See *T. nana* (1st def.).—*T. bovina*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. canina*. See *T. elliptica*.—*T. capensis*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. caprina*. See *PENTASTOMA denticulatum* and *T. marginata*.—*T. cateniformis*. See *T. elliptica*.—*T. cateniformis lupi*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. cellulosa*. See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. cerebrealis*. See *T. canurus*.—*T. cinerea foveæ rhomboideæ*. See *LAMINA cinerea*.—*T. cœnurus*. A variety found in the intestine of the dog. The larva is the *Cœnurus cerebrealis*.—*Tæniæ coli*. See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—*T. communis*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. cornea*, *T. corporis striati (fibrosa)*. See *T. semicircularis*.—*T. cucumerina*. Ger., *Hundebandwurm*, *Hundekürbiswurm*. 1. See *T. elliptica*. 2. The *T. elliptica* as found in dogs, sometimes considered a distinct species or variety.—*T. cucumerina elliptica*. A species including both *T. cucumerina* (2d def.) and *T. elliptica* regarded as varieties of one species.—*T. cucurbitina*. See *T. solium* (1st def.), *T. marginata*, and *T. medio-canellata*.—*T. cucurbitina plana*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. cuneiceps*. See *T. elliptica*.—*T. degener*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. dentata*. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*, *T. medio-canellata*, and *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. denticulata*. Fr., *t. du bœuf*. A species found in cattle in France and Germany.—*T. e Capite Bonæ Spei*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. echinococcus (scolecipariens)*. A small species infesting the dog and the wolf. The larva is the echinococcus of man. It is seldom more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and has only four segments. The head has a double row of hooks, thirty to forty in number, and four suckers.—*T. elliptica*. Ger., *Katzenbandwurm*, *Einsiedlerwurm*. A species closely related to the *T. cucumerina* of the dog, and found in cats and dogs, also in one case (by Eschricht) in man. It is from six to eight inches long, with an uncinated head with four suckers. The reproductive organs are double in each segment and situated on the margin. The joints are ovoid. The scolices are probably found in insects. They have been found in the dog louse.—*T. eminentiæ pyriformis*. See *T. semicircularis*.—*T. equina*. See *T. perfoliata*.—*T. ex cysticercus tenuicollis*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. expansa*. A species found in sheep in Germany.—*T. felis*. See *T. elliptica*.—*T. fenestrata*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. fibrosa striati*. See *T. semicircularis*.—*T. finna*. See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. flavomaculata*, *T. flavopunctata*. A species with yellowish spots in the middle of the segments. Only incomplete specimens have been observed, and in one case only.—*T. fornicis*. The lateral edges of the body of the fornix cerebri.—*T. fossæ (seu foveæ) rhomboideæ*. See *ALA pontis*.—*T. globosa*. See *CYSTICERCUS tenuicollis* and *T. marginata*.—*T. granulosa*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*.—*T. grisea*. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—*T. hippocampi*. See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—*T. hiru dinacea*. See *ECHINORRHYNCHUS gigas*.—*T. humana armata*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. humana inermis*.

See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—*T. hydatigena*. See *T. marginata* and *CYSTICERCUS cellulosa*.—*T. hydatigena anomala (seu suilla)*. See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. hydatula*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. lanceolata*. See *PENTASTOMA tænioides*.—*T. lata*. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—*Tæniæ ligamentosæ coli*. See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—*T. lophosoma*. A species described by Cobbold, probably a deformed *T. solium* or *T. medio-canellata*.—*T. lupina*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. madagascariensis*. A species infesting man, found in Madagascar.—*T. magna*. See *T. plicata*.—*T. mamillaria*. A species found in the large intestine of the horse.—*T. marginata*. A species found in the dog and the wolf. The larval form is the *Cysticercus tenuicollis*.—*T. medio-canellata*. Beef tapeworm; a species formerly regarded as a *T. solium* (1st def.), but it differs from that in being larger and having a non-uncinate head, with four large suckers surrounded by dark spots. Its cysticercus (*Cysticercus bovis*) inhabits the muscles of cattle.—*Tæniæ medullares*. See *Auditory STRIÆ* (under *STRIA*).—*T. membranacea*. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—*T. nana*. 1. Dwarf tapeworm; an Egyptian species found in the small intestine; it is from 8 to 10 lines long, and has from 150 to 170 segments, with an uncinated quadrangular head. Its cysticercus is unknown. 2. Of Van Beneden, see *T. echinococcus*.—*T. osculis marginalibus solitarius*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. ovilla*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. ovina*. See *T. expansa*.—*T. perfoliata*. A species found in the small intestine of the horse.—*T. pinealis*. See *T. recessus suprapinealis*.—*T. plexus chori(i)idei ventriculi quarti*. See *ALA pontis*.—*T. plicata*. Fr., *t. plissé*. A species found in the small intestine, and at times in the stomach of the horse.—*T. pontis*. Of Henle, a small lamina of white substance arising in the white centre of the cerebellum, encircling on each side the crus cerebri, at the anterior edge of the pons Varolii, and losing itself in the fibres of the crus on its medial surface.—*T. prima*. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—*T. proglottina*. A species found in fowls.—*T. quadrilobata*. See *T. perfoliata*.—*T. recessus pinealis*. The peduncle of the pineal gland.—*T. recessus suprapinealis*. The prolongation of the chorioid plexus of the third ventricle into the recessus pinealis.—*T. rhinaria*. See *PENTASTOMA tænioides*.—*T. saginata*. See *T. medio-canellata*.—*T. secunda*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. semicircularis*. Fr., *bandelette striée (ou demi-circulaire)*. Ger., *Grenzstreif*, *Hornblatt*. A narrow, semitransparent, light-colored streak in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu.—*T. serrata*. A species infesting dogs.—*T. simiæ*. See *T. marginata*.—*T. sinus rhomboidei*. See *ALA pontis*.—*T. solitaria*. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—*T. solium*. Fr., *vers solitaire*, *t. bandelette*, *t. armé*, *t. à épine*. Ger., *Menschenbandwurm*, *Kettenwurm*, *langgliedriger (oder kürbisförmiger, oder gezähnter, oder bewaffneter) Bandwurm*. 1. Solitary (or armed, or pork) tapeworm; an entozoon found in the intestines of man. In its mature condition it is said to have attained the length of over sixty yards. It has a globular head of about the size of a pinhead, provided with a double row of hooks and with four sucking discs. The neck is about half an inch long and continuous with the body, which is at first marked with transverse lines that, gradually separating more and more, leave interspaces. These parts finally become distinct segments, which when mature are twice as broad as they are long, and are each provided with complete male and female organs of generation. After impregnation of a segment, embryos are developed in its interior, and it passes out of the intestine, when the embryos are scattered by its rupture. The embryos, still in their envelopes, are swallowed by a pig, where they rupture their shells

and bore in the tissues of their host, causing measles, (*q. v.*, 2d def.). There, losing their hooks, they are quiescent, and are known as the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*. After being ingested by man, they develop hooks, and, having attached themselves to the intestinal walls,



TÆNIA SOLIUM (WITH DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE HEAD).

begin to grow, increasing at the free extremity until they assume the above-mentioned form. 2. Of Bremser, see *T. mediocanellata*.—**T. solium fenestrata** (seu *scalariformis*). A variety of *T. solium* (first observed by Mazars de Cazêles in 1780, and regarded by him as a distinct species) in which some of the segments are completely or partially perforated. The defect of substance is not associated with any demonstrable pathological change in the surrounding tissues, but the genital apparatus is wanting in the completely perforated segments.—**T. stigmatibus lateralibus**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. striata**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. Tarini**. See *LAMINA cornea* (1st def.).—**T. tecta**. See *LIGAMENTUM tectum*.—**T. tenella**. 1. A species which, according to Cobbold, develops the *Cysticercus ovis*. According to Stein, it is only a variety of *T. solium*. 2. Of Pallas, see *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—**T. terminalis**, **T. thalami optici**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**Tæniæ Valsalvæ**. See *LIGAMENTA coli* (under *LIGAMENTUM*).—**T. ventriculi tertii**. See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—**T. vermicina**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. vesicularis**. See *T. cœnurus*.—**T. vesiculosa socialis cerebialis**. See *Cœnurus cerebialis*.—**T. veterum**. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—**T. visceralis socialis granulosa**. See *T. echinococcus*.—**T. vulgaris**. See *T. solium* and *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—**Unarmed t.** See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus*.

TÆNIACIDE. From *taenia*, a tapeworm, and *cædere*, to slay. A medicine destructive to tapeworms.

TÆNIEFORM'IS. From *taenia*, a ribbon, and *forma*, form. Fr., *rubané* (1st def.). Ger., *bandförmig* (1st def.), *bandwurmförmig* (2d def.). 1. Resembling a narrow band or ribbon. 2. Flat, long, and constricted at intervals; shaped like a tapeworm.

TÆNIAFUGE. From *taenia*, a tapeworm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. A medicine capable of expelling tapeworms.

TÆNIARRHYNCUS, *f.* From *taenia*, a band, and *ῥύγχος*, a snout. See *TÆNIA* (2d def.).—**T. mediocanellata**. See *TÆNIA mediocanellata*.

TÆN'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-is), -i'sis. The condition of being infested with tapeworm.

TÆ'NICIDE. See *TÆNIACIDE*.

TÆNIFUGE. See *TÆNIAFUGE*.

TÆ'NIIN. Fr., *tæniine*, *téniine*. Ger., *Täniin*. See *KOSIN*.

TÆNIOLA, *f.* Dim. of *tænia* (*q. v.*). 1. See *FASCIOLA* (1st def.). 2. The peduncle of the pineal gland. 3. The genus *Torula*. 4. The genus *Ornithogalum*.—**T. cinerea**. Of Wenzel, a projection on the lower lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle. It is continuous with the restiform body just before its entrance into the cerebellum.—**T. conarii**. The peduncle of the pineal gland.—**Tæniolæ corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkenleischen*. The continuations forward of the peduncles of the septum lucidum to the striæ longitudinales.

TÆNIOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *taenia*, a tapeworm, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid dread of being the subject of tapeworm.

TAGÈTES, *f.* Fr., *tagète*. Ger., *Sammtblume*. Marigold; a genus of composite herbs.—**T. erecta**. Fr., *tagète droite*. African marigold, indigenous to Mexico. The capitules are stimulating, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and are often substituted for calendula. The roots and fruits are purgative.—**T. glandulifera**, **T. glanduligera**, **T. glandulosa**. The *chinchí* of Peru. It contains a vermifuge oleoresin. The leaves are used as a tonic.—**T. lucida**. Fr., *tagète luisante*. Sweet-scented Mexican marigold; used as an antiperiodic and sometimes instead of hypericum.

—**T. patula**. Fr., *tagète touffue*. Ger., *gemeine Samtblume*. French marigold, a native of Mexico, used like *T. erecta*.

TAG'MA, *n.* *Tag'matos* (-is). From *τάγμα*, a company. Of Pfeffer, an aggregate of molecules (e. g., a pleon or a micella).

TAGULAWA'YA. A vulnerary oil obtained by boiling the bark of *Parameria vulneraria* in cocoanut oil.

TAIL. Gr., *κέρκος*, *οὐρά*. Lat., *cauda*, *ura*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schwanz*. In the human embryo, a conical caudal appendage visible during the fifth and sixth weeks; in other mammals, the vertebra posterior to the sacrum, together with their muscles and integument; in general, any slender terminal prolongation.—**T. of a bandage**. The portion first unrolled.—**T. of a muscle**. The portion near its insertion when considerably attenuated.—**T. of the epididymis**. See *GLOBUS minor of the epididymis*.—**T. of the pancreas**. The left and smaller portion of that gland.

TA'KA DIASTASE. See under *DIASTASE*.

TAK'OSIS, *f.* See *TACOSIS*.

TALAL'GIA, *f.* From *talus*, the heel, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *talalgie*. A pain in the heel, caused by osteitis or rheumatism.

TALAU'MA, *f.* Fr., *t.*, *talaume*. A genus of the *Magnoliæ*.—**T. Plumieri**. Fr., *boiscachiman*. A West Indian tree. The bark and seed are used as tonics; the aromatic buds, shoots, and leaves in scurvy, gout, dropsy, etc.; and the flowers to aromatize liqueurs. The fruit cones exude an acrid balsam used in catarrhs.

TALC. Lat., *talcum*, *talcum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Talk*. A mineral consisting chiefly of tetramagnesian pentasilicate, $Mg_3Si_2O_{10}$, and containing traces of iron and alumina. It is used, powdered, as a lubricant, as a polishing material, and as a constituent of dusting powders.

TAL'CIUM, *n.* See *MAGNESIUM*.

TAL'CUM, *n.* See *TALC*.

TALIE'RA, *f.* See *CORYPHA*.—**T. silvestris**. A sago-yielding palm of the southern Asiatic islands. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic, and the root fibres, in combination with those of *Emilia sonchifolia*, are chewed in diarrhoea.

TALIPED'IC. Pertaining to or affected with talipes.

TAL'IPES, *m.* -ip'edis. From *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *pie-d-bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuss*. A distorted shape of the foot.—**Spasmodic t.** A variety of noncongenital t. due to the spasm or paralysis of certain muscles.—**T. arcuatus**. See *T. cavus*.—**T. calcaneovalgus**. The condition in which the foot is everted with depression of the heel.—**T. calcaneovarus**. A variety in which the foot is inverted with depression of the heel.—**T. calcaneus**. See *CALCANEUS*.—**T. cavus**. An exaggerated curvature of the arch of the foot, the anterior part of the foot being drawn backward.—**T. equinovalgus**. A variety in which the foot is everted as well as extended.—**T. equinovarus**. A deformity charac-

terized by inversion, torsion, and depression of the forepart of the foot with elevation of the heel.—**T. equinus**. Fr., *piéd équin*. Depression of the anterior portion of the foot to a greater or lesser degree, so that the patient walks without touching the ground with the heel.—**T. planus**, **T. spuriovalgus**. See **FLAT FOOT**.—**T. valgus**. Splay foot; a deformity characterized by depression of the arch of the foot, so that the inner side of the sole touches the ground. The sole may be everted. The deformity is an alteration in the positions of the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone.—**T. varus**. Cross foot; a t. in which the foot is twisted inward.

TALIPOM'ANUS, *f.* From *talipes*, club foot, and *manus*, the hand. Club hand; a more or less permanent deviation of the hand at the wrist in flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, or some intermediate posture.—**Cubital t.** See *Ulnar t.*—**Dorsal t.** See *T. extensa*.—**Dorsoradial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between extension and adduction.—**Palmar t.** See *T. flexa*.—**Radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state of adduction.—**Radiopalmar t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between adduction and flexion.—**T. extensa**. T. with the hand in a state of extension.—**T. flexa**. T. with the hand in a state of flexion.—**T. pronata**. T. with the hand in a state of pronation.—**T. supinata**, **T. valga**. T. with the hand in the state of supination.—**T. vara**. See *T. pronata*.—**Ulnar t.** T. with the hand in the state of abduction.

TALOCALCA'NEAL. From *talus*, the ankle, and *calcaneum* (*q. v.*). See **ASTRAGALOCALCANEAL**.

TA'LOCRU'RAL. Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg.

TA'LOFIB'ULAR. Pertaining to the astragalus and the fibula.

TA'LONAVIC'ULAR, **TALOSCAPH'OID**. See **ASTRAGALOSCAPHOID**.

TA'LOTIB'IAL. Pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

TA'LUS, *m.* See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).

TAMARIND. Lat., *tamarindus*. Fr., *tamarin*. Ger., *Tamarinde*. The genus *Tamarindus*; also the fruit *Tamarindus indica* or its preserved pulp.—**T. water**. A drink made by infusing West Indian t. in cold water; used to allay thirst in fevers.

TAMARIN'DA, *f.* See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).

TAMAR INDIEN (Fr.), *n.* Ta³-ma³r a²n²-de-a³n². A proprietary purgative confection consisting apparently of a pasty cake containing senna, inclosed in chocolate and sugared on the outside.

TAMARIN'DUS, *f.* Fr., *tamarin* (1st def.), *tamarinier* (*pulpe*) (2d def.). Ger., *Tamarinde* (1st def.), *Tamarindenmus* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. 2. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *T. indica*.—**Pulpa tamarindorum depurata**. Fr., *pulpe de tamarins*. Ger., *gereinigtes Tamarindenmus*. The pulp of tamarinds purified by boiling or digesting with water, and evaporating.—**T. indica**. Fr., *tamarinier* (*des Indes*). Ger., *indischer Tamarindenbaum*. Tamarind, Indian date; a tree 70 to 80 feet in height, cultivated in tropical Asia and America, and found wild in northwestern Australia, but probably indigenous to eastern tropical Africa. The fruit (the tamarind), deprived of its brittle epicarp and preserved, constitutes tamarind pulp, which is used as a laxative and refrigerant. It contains tartaric acid, acid potassium, tartrate traces of citric and malic acids, gum, jelly, etc. It weakens the action of the resinous cathartics, while increasing that of cassia and manna. In the Mauritius it is used, mixed with salt, as a liniment in rheumatism. In India the seeds and bark are reputed tonic and antidyenteric, and the cotyledons (which are sometimes eaten) are made into a paste for poultices. The acid leaves are used as an anthelmintic for jaundice, and for preparing a collyrium and a wash

for foul ulcers.—**T. occidentalis**. The West Indian variety of *T. indica*; considered by De Candolle a distinct species.—**T. officinalis**. See *T. indica*.

TAM'ARIX, *f.* -a³ricis. Fr., *tamaris*, *tamarisc*. Ger., *Tamariske*. Tamarisk; a genus of shrubs or undershrubs.—**T. africana**. A variety of *T. gallica*, a shrub of the Mediterranean regions having the same uses as *T. gallica mannifera*.—**T. anglica**. See *T. gallica*.—**T. articulata**. See *T. orientalis*.—**T. gallica**. Fr., *tamarisc commun* (*ou de Narbonne*). Ger., *französische Tamariske*. Common (or French) tamarisk, the *μυρίκη* (*myrica*) of the ancients; found in southern Europe, northern and tropical Africa, and southern and eastern Asia. The bitter, balsamic, astringent bark and the leafy branches were formerly used in obstructions of the spleen. The leaves, together with the galls, were used in ophthalmia and hæmorrhages. One variety, *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera*, furnishes tamarisk manna.—**T. hispida**. Ger., *steifhaarige Tamariske*. A shrub growing on the Volga and other streams in Tartary, where the astringent branches are used in rheumatism and gout.—**T. indica**. See *T. gallica*.—**T. mannifera**. *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera*.—**T. orientalis**. Fr., *tamarisc d'Orient*. Ger., *morgenländische Tamariske*. Atlee gall tree, tamarisk salt tree, of northern and middle Africa, Persia, etc., extending to the East Indies. It grows in saline soils, and, becoming incrustated with salt, is used to season food. The wood, which emits a fetid odor when burned, is used in syphilis and skin diseases, and the leaves in splenic disorders. The bark is astringent and tonic.—**T. pentandra**. See *T. hispida*.

TAMBOUR (Fr.). Ta³n²-bur. Ger., *T.* (2d def.), *Lufttrommel* (2d def.). 1. See **DRUM** (2d def.). 2. An apparatus devised by Bert to demonstrate the respiratory movements of small animals and other movements of great delicacy.—**Marey's t.**, **Registering t.** Fr., *t. enregistreur*. An instrument for registering on a kymograph various movements (e. g., those of circulation and respiration).

TAM'NUS, *f.* See **TAMUS**.

TAMPI'CIC ACID. Fr., *acide tampicique*. An acid, C₃H₆₀O₁₇, obtained from tampicin.

TAM'PICIN. Fr., *tampicine*. A purgative glucoside, C₃₄H₅₄O₁₄, obtained from the root of *Ipomœa simulans*, similar to convolvulin and jalapin.

TAM'PON. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Pfropfen*. A plug of some soft material for closing a wound, a cavity, or an orifice.—**Diagnostic t.** Ger., *Probetampon*. A vaginal t. inserted to collect the uterine discharge for examination.—**Chain t.**, **Kite-tail t.** A t. consisting of a number of pledgets tied at intervals on a string, as in the tail of a kite.—**T. of Gariel**. An inflatable vaginal pessary.—**Test t.** See *Diagnostic t.*—**Trendelenburg's tracheal t.** A t. for closing the trachea in operations upon the mouth, consisting of a tracheotomy tube surrounded by a bag of rubber which can be inflated by a bulb at the end of a rubber tube. The tracheotomy tube with its rubber casing is introduced into the tracheal wound, and the rubber casing is then inflated sufficiently to close the trachea completely and prevent the passage of blood by the side of the tube.

TAMPONADE'. See **TAMPONING**.

TAM'PON-CAN'NULA. A tracheotomy tube devised by Semon, having a distensible rubber attachment at the inner end of the outer tube, which, being inflated, fills the trachea and tends to prevent erosion.

TAM'PONING. Gr., *ἐμφραξις, στέγνωσις*. Lat., *obturatio*. Fr., *tamponnement*. Ger., *Tamponi(e)ren*, *Tamponade*. The process of plugging by the use of a tampon.

TAM'US, *f.* Fr., *tamne*, *tamier*, *taminier*. Ger., *Schmeerwurz*. A genus of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.—**T. communis**. Fr., *taminier commun*. Ger., *gemeine Schmeerwurz*. The *ἀμπέλως ἀγρία* of Dioscorides; a climbing plant of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia. The acrid tuber-

ous root is diuretic and purgative and in large doses emetic, and was formerly considered resolvent. The fruits, steeped in gin, are applied to chilblains.

TANACETIC ACID. Fr., *acide tanacétique*. Ger., *Tanacetsäure*. An acid obtained from the flowers of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*.

TANACETIN. Fr., *tanacétine*. A bitter principle, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, contained in the leaves and flowers of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*.

TANACETOL. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from oil of tansy.

TANACE'TUM, n. Fr., *tanaisie* [Fr. Cod.], *herbe aux vers* (2d def.). Ger., *Reinfarn*, *Wurmkraut* (2d def.).

1. A genus of plants included by some authors in *Chrysanthemum*. 2. The leaves and tops of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*; an aromatic, bitter, and irritant narcotic. It contains tanacetin, tartaric, citric, malic, and metarabic acids, a variety of tannic acid, traces of oxalic and gallic acids, a waxlike substance, a resin, parabin, and a volatile oil (oil of tansy).

TANACETYL ALCOHOL. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, obtained from oil of tansy.

TANACETYL HYDRID(E). See TANACETOL.

TANAC'IUM, n. Fr., *tanécie*. A genus of bignoniaceous shrubs.—**T. albiflorum.** A Jamaica species. The fruits are used for poultices.—**T. jaroba.** The *jaroba* of the West Indies and Brazil. The fruits are pectoral.

TANGHIN. Lat., *tanghinia*. Fr., *t.*, *tanguin*. 1. *Cerbera t.* 2. Its seed, the ordeal bean of Madagascar. It increases reflex excitability, produces convulsions, and affects the activity both of the heart and of respiration. It has been used in paralysis and visceral atony.

TANGHIN'IA, f. Fr., *tanghinie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants referred to *Cerbera*. 2. See TANGHIN.

TANGHININ. Fr., *tanghinine*, *tanghine*, *tanguine*. The active principle of tanghin (the seed). It acts as a cardiac and respiratory poison, and destroys the muscular irritability.

TAN'GUIN. See TANGHIN.

TAN'NAL. 1 (insoluble). Aluminum tannate. 2 (soluble). Aluminum tannotartrate.

TANNAL'BIN. A compound of tannin and albumin; used in infantile diarrhœa.

TAN'NAS, m. -*na'tis*. See TANNATE.

TANNASPID'IC ACID. See FILICITANNIC ACID.

TAN'NATE. Lat., *tannas*. Ger., *Tannat*. A salt of tannic acid.

TANNECORTEPI'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide tannecortépinique*. A variety, $C_{28}H_{26}O_{12}$, of tannin obtained from the bark of *Pinus silvestris*.

TAN'NIC. Lat., *tannicus*. Fr., *tannique*. Ger., *gerbstoffartig*. Derived from tan; containing t. acid.

TAN'NIC ACID. Fr., *acide tannique*. Ger., *Gerbsäure*, *Tanninsäure*. Tannin, gallotannic acid; $C_6H_2(OH)_3CO_2O$, $C_6H_2(OH)_2CO_2OH$, obtained from nut galls and sumac leaves, having a very astringent taste. It has been used as a dressing. In a wider sense, the term t. a., or tannin, comprehends a large number of vegetable astringent principles, all of them glucosides, resembling each other in properties, and designated by a prefix indicative of their origin, e. g., caffeotannic acid, quercitannic acid, etc.

TAN'NICUS. See TANNIC; as a n., in the neut., *tannicum*, an astringent that contains tannic acid.

TAN'NIGEN. Diacetyl tannin, $C_{14}H_8(COCH_3)_2O_9$; an intestinal astringent.

TAN'NIN. Lat., *tanninum*. Tannic acid; more particularly, crude tannic acid as it occurs in vegetable tissues combined with glucose.

TANNINGEN'IC ACID, TANNIN'GIC ACID. See CATECHUTANNIC ACID.

TANNI'NUM, n. See TANNIC ACID.

TAN'NOCHROME. A compound of resorcin and "ditanated" chromic oxide.

TAN'NOCOL. An astringent composed of equal parts of tannin and gelatin.

TAN'NOFORM. A condensation product of tannin and formic aldehyde.

TAN'NON, TAN'NOPIN. A condensation product containing 87 parts of tannin and 13 of urotropin, used in infantile diarrhœa.

TAN'NOSAL. Creosol.

TAN'TALATE. Fr., *colombate*. A salt of tantalalic acid.

TANTAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tantalique*. Ger., *Tantal-säure*. A monobasic acid, $HTaO_3$ (or $Ta_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HTaO_3$).

TAPEINOCEPH'ALUS, m. A person characterized by tapeinocephaly.

TAPEINOCEPH'ALY. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *tapinocéphalie*. The condition of having the vault of the skull depressed.

TAPE'TAL. Pertaining to the tapetum.

TAPE'TUM, n. From *tapete*, a carpet. Fr., *tapis*. Ger., *Tapete*, *T.* 1. A layer or lamina. 2. A layer made up of bundles of nerve fibres which curve backward from the body of the fornix to the posterior portion of the hemisphere.—**T. alveoli.** See PERIODONTAL MEMBRANE.—**T. cerebri.** See *T.* (2d def.) and *T. corporis callosi*.—**T. chorioideæ** (seu *nigrum*). See LAMINA pigmenti (retinæ).—**T. corporis callosi.** Fr., *étui de l'hippocampe*. Of Reil, radiating fibres of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.—**T. nigrum.** See LAMINA pigmenti (retinæ).—**T. Reilii.** See *T. corporis callosi*.

TAPE'WORM. See TÆNIA (2d def.).—**Armed t.** See TÆNIA solium (1st def.).—**Beef t.** See TÆNIA medio-canellata.—**Broad t.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus.—**Common t.** See TÆNIA solium (1st def.).—**Dwarf t.** See TÆNIA nana.—**Hydatid t.** See TÆNIA echinococcus.—**Long t., Pork t., Solitary t.** See TÆNIA solium (1st def.).—**Swiss t.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus.—**T. plant.** See BRAYERA anthelmintica.—**Unarmed t.** See TÆNIA medio-canellata.

TAPHEPHO'BIA, TAPHIPHO'BIA, f. From *τάφος*, burial, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *taphéphobie*. Of Morselli, morbid fear of being buried alive.

TAPH'OSOTE. A compound of tannin, creosote, and phosphoric acid; used in tuberculous diarrhœa.

TAPINOCEPH'ALY. See TAPEINOCEPHALY.

TAPINOCRA'NIUS. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Having the greatest height of the cranial cavity from 74°5 to 82°5 per cent. of its greatest length.

TAPINOPIS'THIUS. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *ὀπισθεν*, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 24°5 to 33° with the line connecting the punctum occipitale with the punctum alæ vomeris.

TAPIO'CA, f. Fr., *t.*, *tapioka* [Fr. Cod.]. An easily digested food, occurring in round, hard pellets, prepared from cassava starch.

TAPOTEMENT (Fr.). Ta^3 -pot- ma^3n^2 . Ger., *Fingerklopfung*. That variety of massage which consists in tapping or percussion of the affected part.

TAP'PING. See PARACENTESIS.

TAR. Lat., *pix liquida* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., etc.], *pyroleum pini*. Fr., *goudron (végétal)* [Fr. Cod.], *poix liquide*. Ger., *T(h)eer*, *Holz(t)eer*, *Fichtent(h)eer*. 1. A highly complex material produced by the destructive distillation of various organic substances. 2. As commonly used, wood tar; a very thick, shining, black liquid, having a peculiar empyreumatic odor and a bitter taste, derived from the wood of conifers by destructive distillation. On distillation it yields oil of t. and an acid liquid (impure pyroligneous acid), the residue being pitch. T. yields a small proportion of its constituents, especially pyrocatechin, to water, imparting to it an acid reaction and a peculiar taste. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in solutions of the caustic alkalis. In medicinal properties it resembles the turpentine, but

is much less irritant.—**Beech t.** Ger., *Buchent(h)eer*. A t. made from the wood of *Fagus silvatica*; official in some ph's as the best source of creosote.—**Coal t.** Lat., *pix lithanthracis*. Fr., *goudron de houille*. Ger., *Kohlen-t(h)eer*. A dark, semiliquid substance obtained in the dry distillation of coal. It is highly complex in composition, yielding by distillation and rectification the following products: Naphthalenes, fluorene, anthracene, carbazol, chrysene, and other solids; benzene, toluene, cymene, and other neutral hydrocarbons; phenol, orthocresol, phlorol, pyrocatechin, and other alcohollike bodies; ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, phenylamine, picoline, collidine, and other bases; illuminating gases, such as acetylene, ethylene, etc.; heating gases, hydrogen, marsh gas, and carbon monoxide; and certain impurities, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, thiocyanic acid, etc.—**Juniper t.** See *Oil of CADE*.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum picis liquidæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (huile) de goudron*. Ger., *T(h)eeröl, Pechöl*. The volatile oily liquid obtained in the distillation of wood t.; almost colorless when freshly prepared, but becoming dark on standing, having the odor of t., and dissolving freely in alcohol. In chemical composition it is very complex, containing various hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, and the alcohols of the latter series, including carboic acid and the mixture of phenols constituting creosote. It is less offensive in taste than t., and hence is preferred for medicinal use.

TARACA'NA, f. A kind of cockroach found in Russia, used in dropsy (cf. *ANTIHYDROPIN*).

TAR'ACHE, f., TARAG'MA, n., TARAG'MUS, m. *Tar'-aches, -ag'matos (-is), -ag'mi.* Gr., *ταραχή, τάραγμα, ταραγμός*. See *TARAXIS*.

TAR'ANTISM. Lat., *tarantismus* (from *Taranto* [Gr., *Τάρας*, Lat., *Tarentum*], a city of Greece). Fr., *tarantisme*. Ger., *Tarantismus*. An epidemic chorea that appeared in Apulia in the fifteenth century and spread through Italy and southern France; then supposed to be caused by the bite of *Lycosa tarantula*.

TARAS'SIS, f. *-as'seos (-is)*. From *ταράσσειν*, to trouble. Hysteria in the male.

TARAXACE'RIN. A principle, C₈H₁₆O, obtained from the root of *Taraxacum officinale*.

TARAX'ACIN. Fr., *taraxacine*. A bitter principle obtained from the juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*.

TARAX'ACUM, n. Fr., *pisserlit* (2d and 3d def's), *dent-de-lion (racine)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *dent-de-lion* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Pfaffenröhrchen* (1st def.), *Löwenzahnwurzel* (2d def.), *Löwenzahn*. 1. A genus of cichoriaceous plants. 2. Dandelion root; of the U. S. Ph., the root (in the Br. Ph., the fresh and dried roots) of *T. officinale* gathered in autumn. An extract and a fluid extract are official. 3. The leaves of *T. officinale*.—**T. dens leonis, T. officinale, T. officinarum.** Fr., *t. commun.* Ger., *gemeines Pfaffenröhrchen*. Dandelion. It is somewhat tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is used especially in hepatic disorders. Dried, ground, and roasted, it is sometimes used with or as a substitute for coffee.

TARAX'IS, f. *-ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *τάραξις* (from *ταράσσειν*, to trouble). 1. A disorder of sight arising from a blow or from compression of the eye. 2. A mild ophthalmia.

TAR'CHIOL. A trade name for silver fluoride.

TARCHONAN'THUS, m. A genus of the *Compositæ*.—**T. camphoratus.** Shrubby fleabane of southern Africa; an aromatic, stimulant species, used like sage.

TAR'CONIN(E). A derivative, C₁₁H₉NO₃, of cotarnine.

TAR'ENTISM. Lat., *tarantismus*. See *TARANTISM*.

TAR'RI, n. indecl. Of Aublet, a genus of the *Quassieæ*; tropical American bitter, tonic, and febrifuge trees or shrubs.

TARSADEN'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.—**T. meibomica.** See *T.*

TAR'SAL. Lat., *tarsalis, tarseus*. Fr., *t. tarsien*. Ger., *t.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSAL'GIA, f. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *tarsalgie*. Ger., *Fusswurzelsschmerz*. 1. Pain in the tarsus. 2. Painful valgus.

TARSA'LIS. Tarsal; as a n. m., the tensor tarsi.

TARSEC'TOMY. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of the tarsus.

TARSECTO'PIA, f. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *ἐκτοπος*, out of place. Fr., *tarséctopie*. Displacement of the tarsus.

TARSI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *tarsite*. Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages.

TARSOC'ACE, f. *-oc'aces*. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *κακός*, evil. See *PODARTHROCAE*.

TAR'SOCHEI'LOPLASTIC. From *ταρσός* (see *TARSUS*), *χείλος*, a lip, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Plastic and performed on the border of the eyelid (said of an operation for trichiasis).

TARSOC'LASIS, f. *-cla'seos (-oc'lasis)*. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. The operation of breaking a deformed tarsus by force.

TARSOMALA'CIA, f. From *ταρσός* (see *TARSUS*), and *μαλακία*, softness. Ger., *Lidknorpelweichung*. Softening of the palpebral cartilages.

TAR'SOMETATAR'SAL. Fr., *tarsométatarsien*. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

TARSOPHY'MA, n. *-phym'atos (-is)*. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *tarsophymie*. 1. A swelling of the ankle. 2. A swelling of the tarsal cartilages.

TARSOPLA'SIA, f., TAR'SOPLASTY. The plastic surgery of the tarsal cartilage.

TAR'SOPREPHALAN'GEUS, m. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, *πρᾶξ*, before, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). A small muscle in solipeds, arising from the extensor tendons and attached to the lower end of the os calcis. It aids in extending the digits and keeping the tendons tense.

TARSOR'RHAPHY. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *ράφή*, a seam. Fr., *tarsorrhaphie*. Ger., *Tarsorrhaphie*. Any operation for shortening and narrowing the palpebral fissure.

TARSOTAR'SAL. Pertaining to two or more portions of the tarsus of the foot.

TARSOTIB'IAL. Pertaining to the tarsus and the tibia.

TARSOT'OMY. From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *tarsotomie*. Ger., *Tarsotomie*. 1. A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot. 2. The removal of a portion or the whole of the tarsal cartilage.—**Anterior t.** Of Poinset, t. (1st def.) in which the anterior row of tarsal bones is removed.—**Cuneiform t.** Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of bone, which may include portions of any of the tarsal bones.—**Posterior t.** T. in which the posterior row of tarsal bones, including the astragalus, is excised.—**Subcutaneous linear t.** Of Reeves, t. (1st def.) without injury to the tendons, vessels, or nerves by means of a chisel introduced through a small incision on the dorsum of the foot.

TAR'SUS, m. Gr., *ταρσός* (lit., any broad, flat surface). Fr., *tarse*. Ger., *T., Fusswurzel* (1st def.). 1. The bony structure constituting the greater part of the arch of the foot, consisting of the os calcis, the astragalus, the scaphoid bone, the cuboid bone, and the three cuneiform bones. 2. The so-called cartilage of the eyelid (tarsal cartilage), which forms the skeleton or support of the lid.—**T. palpebralis.** See *T.* (2d def.).

TAR'TAR. Lat., *tartarum, tartarus*. Fr., *tartre*. Ger., *Weinstein* (1st def.). 1. A substance deposited as a whitish or reddish crystalline crust on the inside of wine casks, consisting of a mixture of acids and normal tartrates, especially those of potassium and calcium. 2. See *SORDES* (1st def.).—**Cream of t.** Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Commercial acid tartrate of potassium, usually containing more or less calcium tartrate; so called because when

it is mixed with water a fine creamy film of minute crystals floats on the top.—**Emetic t.** See **ANTIMONY** and **potassium tartrate**.

TARTAR'EOUS. Lat., *tartareus*. Ger., *weinsteinartig*. Having a rough, tartarlike surface.

TARTAR'IC. Lat., *tartaricus*. Fr., *tartrique*. Derived from or contained in tartar.—**T. acid.** Lat., *acidum tartaricum* (seu *tartricum* [Fr. Cod.]), *sal essentielle tartari*. Fr., *acide tartrique, acide du tartre*. Ger., *Weinsäure, Weinsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2$

$\begin{matrix} <CO.OH \\ <CO.OH \end{matrix}$ Four isomeric varieties are known: (1) *dextrotartaric acid*, ordinary t. acid (Lat., *acidum tartaricum* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *acide dextroracémique*; Ger., *Rechtswinsäure*), a body forming large prismatic crystals of acidulous taste, readily soluble in water, the solution having a specific dextrorotary power of 9.6° ; (2) *levotartaric acid*, *antitartaric acid* (Fr., *acide antitartrique*; Ger., *Antiweinsäure*), a body forming rhombic crystals which have in general the same properties as ordinary t. acid, but in solution have a specific levorotary power of 9.6° ; (3) *mesotartaric acid*, *optically inactive t. acid* (Ger., *Mesoweinsäure*), a body forming crystals resembling those of ordinary tartaric acid, but having in solution no effect upon the plane of polarization; (4) *metatartaric acid* (Ger., *Metaweinsäure*), an amorphous substance produced by heating ordinary t. acid to 170° C. A mixture of dextrotartaric and levotartaric acids constitutes *racemic acid*, also called *paratartaric acid*.—**T. anhydride(e).** Ger., *Weinsäureanhydrid*. A powder, $C_8H_8O_{10}$, isomeric with tartrellic acid.

TARTAR'ICUS. Tartaric; with the name of a base, the tartrate of that base.

TAR'TARIZED. Lat., *tartaratus, tartarisatus*. Containing tartar or tartaric acid.

TARTARLITH'INE. Lithium bitartrate; used as a solvent of uric acid.

TARTAROUS ACID. Tartaric acid.

TAR'TARUM, n. A term originally applied to tartar; now supplanted by *tartarus*.

TAR'TARUS, m. See **TARTAR**.—**Cremor tartari.** See **Cream of TARTAR**.

TARTRAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tartralique*. Ditartronic acid, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$.

TARTRAM'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_7NO_5$.

TAR'TRAMID(E). Ger., *tartramid*. The compound $C_4H_5H_4N_2$.

TAR'TRAS, m. -ra'tis. See **TARTRATE**.

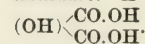
TART'RATE. Lat., *tartras*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tartrat, weinsaures Salz*. A salt of tartaric acid.

TARTREL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tartrélique*. Ger., *Tartrelsäure*. A substance, $C_8H_8O_{10}$, isomeric with tartaric anhydride.

TAR'TROMEL. A solution of tartaric acid in honey slightly diluted with water.

TARTROMETHYL'IC ACID. Methyl tartaric acid.

TARTRON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tartronique*. Ger., *Tartronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_4O_5 = CH$



TAR'TRONYL. The bivalent radicle of tartronic acid, $CH(OH)<\begin{matrix} CO' \\ CO' \end{matrix}$

TAR'TROPHEN. Phenetidine tartrate.

TARTROPHTHAL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tartrophthalique*. Ger., *Tartrophthalsäure*. The compound $C_6H_5(OH)_2(CO.OH)_2$.

TARTROVI'NIC ACID. See **ETHYLTARTARIC ACID**.

TA'SIS, f. *Ta'seos* (-is). Gr., *τάσις* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). See **EXTENSION**.

TASMAN'NIA, f. Fr., *tasmanie*. A genus of the *Magnoliaceae*.—**T. aromatica.** The pepper tree of Tasmania. The bark resembles Winter's bark, and is used like it.

TASTE. Gr., *γεῦσις*. Lat., *gustus*. Fr., *goût*. Ger., *Geschmack*. The sensation of flavor due to the action of certain exciting substances upon special nerve endings in the tongue.—**After-t.** Fr., *après-goût*. Ger., *Nachgeschmack*. A t. perceived after the direct action of the sapid substance has ceased.—**T. beakers, T. buds, T. bulbs, T. cups.** See **T. BUDS**.—**T. pore.** The narrow end or summit of a t. bud seen on a free surface, usually on the side of a fungiform or foliate papilla.—**T. ridges.** See **PAPILLÆ foliatæ** (under **PAPILLA**).

TATOO'ING, TATTOO'ING. Fr., *tatouage*. Ger., *Tato-wi(e)rung*. The process of introducing particles of coloring matter into the skin, by punctures or incisions, so as to produce indelible stains.—**T. of the cornea.** Artificial pigmentation of the cornea (usually with India ink) for the removal of the cosmetic defect produced by a dense leucoma.

TAU'RIN(E). Ger., *Taurin, Gallenasparagin*. Amidisethionic acid, $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H = C_2H_7NSO_3$, found in the bile and in various animal tissues.

TAUROCARBAM'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_3H_5SN_2O_4 = C_2H_4(NH.CO.NH_2)SO_3H$, occurring in the urine after the administration of taurine.

TAUROCHO'LIC ACID. Fr., *acide taurocholique*. Ger., *Taurocholsäure*. A monobasic and univalent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NO_7S$, occurring in bile.

TAUROCOL'LA, f. From *ταῦρος*, a bull, and *κόλλα*, glue. Fr., *taurocolle*. Animal glue, especially that prepared from the ears, etc., of cattle.

TAU'RUS, m. Gr., *ταῦρος*. Fr., *taureau* (1st def.). Ger., *Stier* (1st def.). 1. A bull. 2. Of Galen, that part of the penis which is situated behind the scrotum, together with the perinæum.—**Oleum pedum tauri.** Neat's foot oil.

TAURYLI'IC ACID. See **CRESOL**.

TAVERNIE'RA, f. Fr., *tavernière*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**T. nummularia.** East Indian moneywort. The leaves are applied to sloughing ulcers.

TAX'IN(E). Ger., *Taxin*. A resinous alkaloid obtained from the leaves and berries of *Taxus baccata*.

TAX'IS, f. *Tax'eos* (-is). Gr., *τάξις* (from *τάσσειν*, to arrange). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* Lit., arrangement; a reduction, especially a methodical pressure by the hand for the purpose of reducing a hernia or other prolapsed structure.—**Bipolar t.** A form of manipulation employed for reducing a retroverted uterus, in which pressure upward is made upon the body of the organ through the rectum, and the cervix is drawn down through the vagina.

TAXO'DIUM, n. From *τάξος*, yew, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *taxodier*. A genus of the *Taxodiæ* (a tribe of the *Coniferae*).—**T. distichum.** Fr., *cyprès chauve*. Ger., *virginische Cypresse*. Bald cypress of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., recommended for destroying malarial germs. The tree yields an essential oil, also a resin which is used as an external stimulant. The leaves are applied to tumors, inflamed surfaces, etc., and, together with the seed, are used internally in hepatic disorders. The bark is applied to burns and ulcers.—**T. mucronatum.** Montezuma cypress, a Mexican species. The bark is emmenagogue and diuretic; the leaves are used in scabies and as a resolvent. A liquid pitch obtained from the wood is used in skin diseases.

TAXOL'OGY. From *τάξις*, arrangement, and *λόγος*, understanding. See **TAXONOMY**.

TAXONOM'IC. Pertaining to taxonomy.

TAXON'OMY. Lat., *taxonomia* (from *τάξις*, arrangement, and *νόμος*, a law). Fr., *taxonomie*. The science of classification; the arrangement of living organisms in groups according to their degrees of likeness.

TAX'US, f. Gr., *τάξος*. Fr., *if*. Ger., *Eibe, Eibenbaum*. 1. Yew; the typical genus of the *Taxaceæ*. 2. See *T. baccata*.—**T. baccata.** Fr., *if* (commun, ou d'Europe).

Ger., gemeine Eibe. The common yew of middle and southern Europe and of Asia. The leaves and green branches contain taxine and milossin, and (in sufficient quantity) are a deadly poison; they are still used as an emmenagogue, and in India as an expectorant. The red, succulent cups containing the seeds were formerly used in the preparation of a pectoral syrup. The seeds are highly poisonous, acting like digitalis. The wood and bark, formerly official, are no longer used.

TAY'NIA. In Brazil, a cucurbitaceous plant (probably *Bryonia ficifolia*) used as an evacuant under the name of *abopora do matto*.

TAYU'YA. In Brazil, the *Bryonia ficifolia* and perhaps other plants; also the drastic fruit and the root (t. root) of *Bryonia ficifolia*. The latter is used as an antispylilitic.

TEA. Chin., *cha*. N. Gr., *τῆι, τσάι*. Lat., *thea*. Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Thee*. 1. The dried leaves of *Camellia thea* and its varieties, often further aromatized with the flowers or leaves of the rose, jasmine, sweet-scented olive, etc. T. contains a volatile, citron-yellow oil (from 0.6 to 1 per cent. or more, according to the age of the leaf), tannin, from 0.43 to 5 per cent. of theine, boheic acid, quercetin, quercitannic, gallic, and oxalic acids, gum, wax, resin, coloring matter, etc. It is astringent (especially if long infused) and gently exhilarating. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia and nervous derangements. It is sometimes used medicinally in diarrhœa and nervous headache, and in China the leaf is used in fevers. 2. An infusion prepared like that of t.—**Abyssinian t.** The leaves and leafy twigs of *Catha edulis*.—**African t. plant (or tree).** See LYCIUM *afrum*.—**Australian t. plant (or tree).** 1. See MELALEUCA. 2. A name for various species of *Leptospermum*.—**Bencoolen t. (plant).** *Glaphyria nitida*.—**Black t.** T. of a dark-brown color; prepared from leaves which have been allowed to remain in heaps for some hours and undergo a kind of fermentation, and afterward slowly dried. It is less pungent and fragrant than green t.—**Blankenheim t.** Ger., *Blankenheimer Thee*. A proprietary remedy sold in Europe, the principal ingredients of which were species of *Galeopsis*.—**Bohea t.** Ger., *Bohithee*. A variety of black t., so called from the Chinese name (*wu-i*) of the mountains in Fuh-keen, where it is cultivated.—**Bush t.** The leaves of *Cyclopia genistoides* and other species of *Cyclopia*.—**Canadian t.** See under GAULTHERIA *procumbens*.—**Carolina t. plant.** The *Ilex vomitoria*.—**Cochin-China t. plant.** *Teucrium thea*.—**Green t.** T. of a dark-green color; prepared from leaves which have undergone no fermentation, and have been so rapidly dried as not to undergo change in their chlorophyll. Its color, however, is often due to an artificial coloring matter, chiefly a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue, with which it is glazed. It contains more volatile oil and tannin than black t.—**Jersey t.** The genus *Ceanothus*, especially *Ceanothus americanus*.—**Jesuit's t.** 1. The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. 2. *Psoralea glandulosa*.—**Labrador t.** A t. made from the leaves of *Ledum latifolium*.—**Marsh t.** See LEDUM *palustre*.—**Mexican t.** See *Jesuit's t.*—**Mountain t.** See GAULTHERIA *procumbens*.—**New Zealand t. plant.** *Leptospermum flavescens* and *Leptospermum scoparium*.—**Oswego t.** See MONARDA *didyma*.—**Paraguay t.** See ILEX *paraguayensis*.—**T'berry.** *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Teamster's t.** See EPHEDRA *antispylilitica*.—**T. oil.** A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* and *Camellia japonica*.

TEAS'ING. In microscopy, the process of tearing a specimen into small pieces with needles.

TECH'NICS, *sing.* Fr., *technique*. Ger., *Technik*. The particular course of procedure adopted in an operation, etc.

TECHNOCAU'SIS, *f.* -*cau'seos (-is)*. From *τέχνη*, art, and *καῶσις*, a burning. The actual cautery.

TECNOCTO'NIA, *f.* Gr., *τεκνοκτονία* (from *τεκνοκτονεῖν*, to murder children). Fr., *tecnoctonie*. Ger., *Teknoktonie*. Infanticide.

TECNOGO'NIA, *f.* Gr., *τεκνογονία*. See GENERATION (1st def.).

TECOL'ITHUS, *m.* From *τήκειν*, to melt, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *técolithe*. Ger., *Judenstein*. A fossil calcareous concretion found in sponges; so called because it was supposed to dissolve urinary calculi.

TECO'MA, *f.* From the Mexican *Tecomatl*. Fr., *técome*. Trumpet flower; a genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*.—

T. impetiginosa. An astringent species. The bark is used in lotions and baths for debility and inflamed joints.—**T. leucoxydon.** Fr., *cèdre blanc des Antilles*. False ebony. The flowers and root are said to be alexipharmac and to be used especially against the manchineel poison.—**T. pentaphylla.** Fr., *poivrier des îles*. A species found in the Caribbean Islands. The bark is febrifuge.—**T. radicans.** Fr., *jasmin de Virginie*. Virginian trumpet flower, considered poisonous.—**T. stans.** Fr., *bois pissenlit*. Shrubby trumpet flower. The root is reputed diuretic.

TEC'TICUS. Gr., *τηκτικός*. Fr., *tectique*. Ger., *schmelzend*. Colliquative.

TECTOCEPHAL'IC. From *tectum*, a roof, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Pertaining to or possessing a roof-shaped skull (*crâne en toit*).

TECTO'NA, *f.* Fr., *teck*. Ger., *Tekbaum*. A genus of the *Verbenaceæ*.—**T. grandis, T. theka.** Fr., *teck élevé*. Ger., *riesiger Tekbaum*. East Indian teak tree. The leaves are used as an astringent. The flowers and seeds are diuretic. An aromatic oil obtained from the wood is used medicinally.

TECTO'RIAL. From *tectum*, a roof. Roofing, covering.

TECTUM, *n.* From *tegere*, to cover. A roof or covering.—**T. fossæ rhomboidalis.** The roof of the fourth ventricle.—**T. ventriculi quarti.** See VALVE of *Vieussens*.

TEETH'ING. See DENTITION (2d def.).

TEGENA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *tégénair*. Ger., *Hausspinne*. A genus of the *Araneida*; the house spiders.—**T. domestica.** The common European house spider. This and the larger species, *T. scalaria*, and their web were formerly used as a febrifuge.—**T. medicinalis.** 1. An American species used like *T. domestica*. 2. See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria*.

TEG'MEN, *n.* *Teg'minis*. From *tegere*, to cover. Ger., *Decke*. Any covering or integument.—**T. caudicis cerebri.** See TEGMENTUM.—**T. mastoideum.** The lower hollow part of the t. tympani covering the mastoid antrum.—**T. secundinale.** Of Avershœes, the pia.—**T. tympani.** Ger., *Paukendecke*. The superior wall or roof of the tympanic cavity, formed by an osseous plate continuous with the superior surface of the pyramid. This plate extends beyond the boundaries of the tympanic cavity, forming part of the superior lamella of the osseous meatus, of the upper wall of the cells of the mastoid process, of the roof of the canal for the tensor tympani, and of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. It is pierced by several apertures, and may be in great part wanting.—**T. ventriculorum.** See CENTRUM *ovale*.

TEG'MENT. See TEGMENTUM.

TEGMEN'TUM, *n.* Fr., *tegment*. Ger., *Haube, Deckplatte*. 1. The dorsal portion of the crus cerebri, made up of longitudinal bundles of white nerve fibres interlaced with numerous transverse and arching fibres. In the interstices are collections of gray matter containing ganglion cells (see NUCLEUS of the t.). Certain tracts of fibres in the t. have received distinct names (see *Posterior longitudinal FASCICULUS* and *Arcuate FIBRES*). The t. may be regarded as the prolongation upward of

the reticular formation. To one side of it lies the lemniscus. 2. See TEGMEN.—**T. auris.** See MEMBRANA tympani.—**T. caudicis, T. cerebri, T. cruris (cerebri).** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. tympani.** See TEGMEN tympani.—**T. ventriculi lateralis (seu ventriculorum cerebri).** See CENTRUM ovale.

TEG'MIN. A certain varnishlike preparation to be applied to slight wounds, said to consist of yellow wax, gum arabic, and water.

TE'GONE. A preparation similar to gelone, but having agar-agar as the base.

TEG'UMENT. Lat., *tegumentum*. See INTEGUMENT.

TEGUMEN'TAL, TEGUMEN'TARY. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting an integument.

TEICHOP'SIA, TEICHOSCO'PIA, f. From *τεῖχος*, a wall, and *ὄψις*, vision, or *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See HEMIANOPSIA temporaria.

TEINES'MUS, m. See TENESMUS.

TEINODYNIA, f. From *τείνειν*, to stretch, and *ὄδυνη*, pain. Fr., *teinodynie*. Pain in the tendons.

TEINOPHLOGO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *τείνειν*, to stretch, and *φλόγσις*, a burning. Fr., *teinophlogose*. Inflammation of a tendon.

TE'LA, f. Probably from *texere*, to weave. 1. A web. 2. See TISSUE.—**T. araneæ, T. araneorum.** Spider's web, especially that of *Tegenaria domestica* and *Tegenaria medicinalis*; a cobweb. It has been used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic, also as a hæmostatic application.

—**T. cartilaginea.** See CARTILAGE.—**T. cellularis.** See AREOLAR TISSUE and CELLULAR TISSUE.—**T. chor(i)oidæ.** Ger., *Gefässvorhang*. See VELUM interpositum.—**T. chor(i)oidæ cerebelli.** See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. chor(i)oidæ cerebri.** See *T. chorioidea superior*.—**T. chor(i)oidæ inferior.** Ger., *unterer Gefässvorhang*. The portion of the pia from which the chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle springs. See VALVE of Vieussens.

—**T. chor(i)oidæ media.** The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle.—**T. chor(i)oidæ superior.** The portion of the chorioid plexus which enters the cavities of the cerebrum through the transverse fissure.—**T. chor(i)oidæ ventriculi quarti.** See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. conjunctoria, T. connectiva.** See CONNECTIVE TISSUE.—**T. cornea.** See CORNEOUS TISSUE.—**T. flava.** See ELASTIC TISSUE.—**T. fulcralis.** See CONNECTIVE TISSUE.—**T. hæmalis.** Ger., *Blutgewebe*. A term for lymph cells and blood corpuscles, also for the tissue of the spleen and other so-called blood glands.—**T. hymenochondroides, T. hymenochondroides.** See CARTILAGE.—**T. inferior.** See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. medullaris.** See MEDULLARY TISSUE and MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE.—**T. nervea.** See NERVOUS TISSUE.—**T. ossea.** See OSSEOUS TISSUE.—**T. sexualis.** Ger., *Germinalgewebe*. Germinal tissue; ova and spermatozooids.—**T. subcutanea.** See SUBCUTANEOUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE.—**T. subserosa.** Subserous connective tissue.—**T. tegmental.** Ger., *Deckengewebe*. A general term for the epidermis and its appendages (hair, nails, etc.) and the epithelium and endothelium of the body.—**T. vasculosa.** See CHORIOID PLEXUS.

TELÆSTHE'SIA, f. From *τῆλε*, afar, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. See TELEPATHY.

TELANG(E)ICTA'SIA, TELANG(E)IEC'TASIS, f. -a'sie, -a'seos (-ec'tasis). From *τέλος*, the end, *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *télangiectasie*. Ger., *Telangiektasie*. A dilatation of the extremities of blood vessels or of the capillary vessels. Cf. NÆVUS.

TELANG(E)IO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). A tumor made up largely of dilated capillaries.

TELANG(E)IO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *τέλος*, the end, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Fr., *télangiose*. A diseased condition of the capillary blood vessels.

TELANTHE'RA, f. A genus of the *Amarantaceæ*.—**T. polygonoides.** A plant found in the southern United States; used as a diuretic and in strangury.

TELEAMOR'PHA, f. From *τέλεος*, complete, and *ἀμορφος*, misshapen. See ACMÆAMORPHA.

TELEANG(E)IEC'TASIS, f. -ta'seos (-ec'tasis). See TELANGIECTASIS.

TELEG'ONY. From *τῆλε*, afar, and *γόνος*, offspring. The part conjectured to be played by a male in so "infecting" with his surplus semen those ovarian ova of the female that escape fecundation (or at least do not undergo development) as to incline her to produce to subsequent mates progeny resembling the first one. Cf. *Indirect ATAVISM*.

TELEGRAPH. From *τῆλε*, afar, and *γράφειν*, to write. An apparatus for conveying information to a distance, especially for conveying it very rapidly.—**Muscle t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, an apparatus for recording muscular contractions. The muscle is fixed by one of its ends to a vise, while to the other end is fastened a thread which is passed around a wheel. As the muscle contracts, the wheel revolves and carries around an indicator which is attached to it.

TELENCEPH'ALON, n. See PROSENCEPHALON.

TELEOL'OGY. Lat., *teleologia* (from *τέλος*, the end, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *téléologie*. Ger., *Teleologie*. The doctrine of design or of adaptation to purpose. Cf. DYSTELEOLOGY.

TELEOTHERAPEU'TICS, sing. From *τῆλε*, afar, and *θεραπευτική*, therapeutics. The treatment of disease by bringing near the affected person stoppered bottles containing the remedies usually employed. A form of suggestive therapeutics.

TELEP'ATHY. From *τῆλε*, afar, and *πάθος*, feeling. A sympathetic sensation felt by one person in fancied connection with an occurrence happening to another at a distance.

TELEPH'IC. See MALIGNANT.

TELEPH'IUM, n. Gr., *τηλέφιον* (3d def.). 1. An old ulcer. 2. A genus of the *Portulacaceæ*. 3. An old name for the genus *Sedum*.

TELESPHORE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., *τελεσφόρησις* (from *τέλος*, the end, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *télesphorèse*. Complete fetal maturation.

TELESTER'EOSCOPE. From *τῆλε*, afar, *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *téléstéréoscope*. Ger., *Telestereoskop*. A stereoscope for viewing very distant objects by the artificial increase of the interocular distance by means of four plane mirrors so fixed in a box as to admit of slight rotation, and thus bring the images into coincidence.

TELFAIR'IA, f. Fr., *telfairie*. A genus of climbing shrubs of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.—**T. pedata.** Fr., *liane de joliff*. A bitter, tonic species indigenous to eastern tropical Africa, cultivated for the bland edible oil extracted from its seeds.

TELLENHY'DRIC. Hydrotelluric.

TEL'LURATE. A salt of telluric acid.

TEL'LURET(T)ED. Containing or combined with tellurium.

TELLU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide tellurique*. Ger., *Tellursäure*. A dibasic acid, H₂TeO₄.

TEL'LURID(E). Fr., *telluriure, tellurure*. Ger., *Tellurid*. A compound of an element or radicle directly with tellurium.

TEL'LURISM. Fr., *tellurisme*. The induction of disease by emanations from the soil.

TEL'LURITE. A salt of tellurous acid.

TELLU'RIMUM, n. From *tellus*, the earth. Fr., *tellure*. Ger., *Tellur*. A non-metallic element, first identified as an elementary body toward the close of the eighteenth century.

TELLUROUS ACID. Fr., *acide tellureux*. Ger., *tellurige Säure, Telluroxyd*. A dibasic acid, H₂TeO₃.

TELOLE'CITHAL. From *τέλος*, the end, and *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg. Having the nutritive yolk concentrated at the vegetative pole of an ovum.

TELOLEM'MA, *n.* From *τέλος*, end, and *λέμμα*, rind.

The double covering of a motorial end plate composed of sarcolemma and a prolongation of Henle's sheath.

TELORA'SIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*). From *τῆλε*, afar, and *ὄρασις*, a seeing. See **PRESBYOPIA**.

TEMP'ERAMENT. Lat., *temperamentum*. Fr., *tempérament*. Ger., *Beschaffenheit, Körperanlage*. Peculiarity of constitution, embracing the humor or frame of mind, the mode of manifestation of the activity of the brain, etc.—**Atrabiliary t.** See *Melancholic t.*—**Biliosanguine t.** A combination of the bilious and sanguine t's.—**Bilious t.** Of the humorists, a mental condition ascribed to the influence of bile on the brain's action.—**Choleric t.** A t. in which there are great activity of the voluntary muscles, a tense, firm habit of body, great irritability, and strong passions.—**Insane t.** A neurotic condition in which there is a tendency to insanity.—**Leucophlegmatic t.** A systemic condition characterized by a tendency to and symptoms of leucophlegmasia.—**Lymphatic t.** See *Phlegmatic t.*—**Lymphaticosanguine t., Lymphatic-sanguine t.** A t. that is in part phlegmatic and in part sanguine.—**Melancholic t.** A t. marked by slight irritability united with strong capacity for reacting to sensory excitations, and by great persistence of the frame of mind, especially that of dullness or sullenness.—**Nervous t.** A t. characterized by marked sensitiveness of the nervous system.—**Phlegmatic t., Quiet t.** A t. characterized by flabby muscles (when in repose), want of energy in the involuntary muscles, turgescence of the tissue, a disposition to adipose deposit, small or slow reaction to psychic excitation, slightly developed passions, and little sensibility to bodily suffering.—**Sanguine t.** A t. characterized by marked irritability, great liability of the nervous system to exhaustion, and sudden changes in the activity of the special senses and in humor.—**Sentimental t.** See *Melancholic t.*

TEMPERAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *temperare*, to regulate. A proper measure, moderation, temperament.—**Tortile t.** Of Tertullian, an ancient screwlike instrument for dilating the vagina. See *COCHLEA* (4th def.).

TEMP'ERATURE. Gr., *κράσις*. Lat., *temperatura, temperies* (from *temperare*, to regulate). Fr., *température*. Ger., *Temperatur*. The degree of the heat of a body expressed in terms of some recognized standard.—**Absolute t.** T. measured from the absolute zero.—**Animal t.** Ger., *Körpervärme*. The normal t. of the healthy adult. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals.—**Body t.** The t. of the body. It may be external or surface t. (measured, e. g., in the axilla) or internal, the latter being indicated by the t. in one of the cavities of the body (e. g., the mouth or the rectum).—**Hyperpyretic t.** An axillary t. between 41° C. and 41.5° C.—**Non-febrile t.** An axillary t. between 38.1° C. and 38.5° C.—**Normal t.** See *Animal t.*—**Paradoxic(al) t.** An abnormally high t. dependent on disordered thermogenic action.—**Post-mortem t.** The temporary production of increased heat in the dead body. It is said to be caused by the solidification of the muscles, by a series of chemical processes, or by diminution of the loss of heat after death.—**T. regulator.** See *Cold-water COIL* and *THERMOSTAT*.

TEMP'PLE. Gr., *κρόταφος*. Lat., *tempus*. Fr., *tempe*. Ger., *Schläfe*. The flattened or slightly hollowed area on the side of the head just above the zygomatic arch.

TEMP'ORAL. Lat., *temporalis*. Fr., *t.* Pertaining to or in relation with the temples.

TEMPORA'LIS. See **TEMPORAL**; as a *n.*, the temporal muscle, a strong, flat, fan-shaped muscle which arises from the inferior temporal line, the larger part of the temporal fossa, and the inner surface of the temporal fascia, and is inserted by a tendon into the internal surface and anterior border of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. Its action is to close the jaws.—

T. minor. A small anomalous muscle attached to the interarticular fibrocartilage of the temporomaxillary joint, and arising from the inferior maxilla or as an offshoot of the masseter or t.

TEM''POROAURIC'ULAR. Lat., *temporoauricularis*. Fr., *temporo-auriculaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the ear.

TEM'POROAURICULA'RIS, *m.* From *tempus*, the temple, and *auricula*, the external ear. See **ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS**.—**T. externus**. Fr., *adducteur de l'oreille*. Ger., *Einwärtszieher des Ohres*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the parietal crest and attached to the scutal and conchiform cartilages of the ear. It adducts the ear.—**T. internus**. Fr., *élevateur moyen de l'oreille*. Ger., *mittlerer Heber des Ohres, Vorderhaupt-muskel der Muschel*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the sagittal ridge of the parietal bone and attached to the inner side of the concha of the ear. It adducts the ear.

TEM'POROFA'CIAL. Pertaining to the temple and the face.

TEM'POROFRON'TAL. Pertaining to the temple and the forehead.

TEM'POROGE'NAL. See **TEMPOROMALAR**.

TEM'POROHY'OID. Pertaining to the temporal and the hyoid bones.

TEM'POROMA'LAR. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal and malar bones or regions.

TEM''POROMANDIB'ULAR. See **TEMPOROMAXIL-LARY**.

TEM'POROMAXILLA'RIS, *m.* See **TEMPORALIS**.

TEM'POROMAX'ILLARY. Lat., *temporomaxillaris*. Fr., *temporo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the maxilla.

TEM'POROCCIP'ITAL. Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones or regions.

TEM'POROPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones or regions.

TEM'POROSPHEOID'AL. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

TEM'POROZYGOMAT'IC. Pertaining to the temporal region and the zygoma.

TEM'ULENCE. Lat., *temulentia* (from *temulentus*, intoxicated). Drunkenness.

TEMULEN'TIC ACID. Ger., *Temulentinsäure*. A crystalline acid, C₁₂H₂₂NO₁₉, contained in the alcoholic extract of the seeds of *Lolium temulentum*. It is the agent to which the vertiginous symptoms produced by *Lolium temulentum* are due. In rabbits it causes dyspnoea, lowering of the temperature, enfeebled heart's action, and, in doses of 4 centigrammes, death.

TEMULEN'TIN(E). A base produced by boiling temulentic acid with alkalis.

TENAC'ULUM, *n.* From *tenere*, to hold. Fr., *ténaculum, crochet* (2d def.), *tenaille* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Halzange* (3d def.). 1. An instrument recommended by Hieronymus Mercurialis for extracting the foetus by the breech. 2. A sharp-pointed hook with a handle; used for seizing an artery. 3. A holder, especially one made like a forceps.—**T. nervi hypoglossi**. See **LIGAMENTUM nervi**.—**Tenacula tendinum**. See **VINCULA tendinum** (under **VINCULUM**).

TENDILEM'MA, *n.* -*lem'matos* (-*is*). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *lemma* (*q. v.*). The amorphous elastic covering of the inoblast.

TENAL'GIA, *f.* From *τένων*, a tendon, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *ténalgie*. Ger., *Tenalgie*. Pain in the tendons.—**T. crepitans**. See **TENOSYNOVITIS**.

TENAS'MUS, *m.* See **TENESMUS**.

TEN'AX, *m.* -*a'cis*. Oakum a little better carded and slightly more tarred than the ordinary commercial article; used as a dressing for wounds.

TENDINI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **TENONITIS**.

TENDINO'SUS, *m.* See **SEMITENDINOSUS**.

TEN'DINOSU'TURE. See TENORRHAPHY.

TEN'DINOUS. Lat., *tendineus, tendinosus*. Fr., *tendineux*. Ger., *sehnig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or constituting a tendon; made up of tendonlike tissue.

TEN'DO, m. *Ten'dinis*. See TENDON.—**Quintus t. extensoris longi digitorum pedis.** See PERONEUS quintus.—**T. Achillis.** Fr., *corde d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Achillessehne*. The thickest and strongest tendon of the body, made up by the union of the tendons of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, and inserted into the middle of the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis.—**Tendines coronarii.** Fibrous rings surrounding the openings of the aorta and the pulmonary artery.—**T. intermedius (diaphragmatis).** See CORDIFORM TENDON.—**T. oculi, T. palpebræ.** See LIGAMENTUM palpebrale internum.—**T. valvulæ Eustachii.** A ligamentous band in the valvula Eustachii.

TEN'DON. Gr., *τένων*. Lat., *tendo*. Fr., *t.*, *nerf*. Ger., *Sehne*. A bundle of fibrous tissue of varying shape, which serves as an origin or attachment for a muscle or is interposed between portions of it.—**Accessory t's of the extensor communis digitorum.** The offshoots of the t. of the extensor digitorum manus communis which pass to those of the ring and little fingers.—**Central t. of the diaphragm, Cordiform t.** The white aponeurotic centre of the diaphragm, having a posterior concave margin and an anterior convex margin slightly notched on each side so as to give it the shape of a trefoil.—**Hamstring t.** The t. of the biceps flexor cruris and that of the semimembranosus and the semitendinosus.—**T. cartilage.** In the embryo, a tissue, resembling true cartilage, by which the junction of t. with bone is effected.—**T. of origin.** A t. by which a muscle arises.—**T. of Zinn.** See LIGAMENT of Zinn.

TENDOPH'ONY. From *tendo*, a tendon, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Tendophonie, Sehnen tönen*. The occurrence of auscultatory sounds ascribed to the chordæ tendineæ.

TEN'DOSYNOVI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. See TENOSYNOVITIS.

TEN'DOVAGINI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *tendo*, a tendon, and *vagina*, a scabbard. See TENOSYNOVITIS and TENOTOTHECITIS.—**T. crepitans.** T. in which the fibrinous deposit on the tendon and sheath causes crepitation when the tendon is moved.—**T. hydropica (serosa chronica).** See HYDROPS vaginæ tendinis.—**T. hypertrophica.** T. with circumscribed hypertrophy of the tendon and its sheath.—**T. serosa.** T. with serous effusion within the sheath.—**T. suppurativa.** T. with suppuration.

TENES'MUS, f. Gr., *τεινέσμος* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *ténésme, épreintes*. A persistent inclination to defecate or urinate, accompanied by painful straining efforts, mostly ineffectual.—**Faucial and pharyngeal t.** Of L. Browne, a continual inclination to void or to swallow an imaginary foreign body, accompanied by more or less cough, straining, and pain, either after or independent of functional exercise of the voice.—**Rectal t.** Ger., *Stuhlzwang*. T. in the rectum.—**T. vesicæ mucosus.** See CYSTORRHEA.—**Vesical t.** Ger., *Harndrang*. T. in urination.

TENODYN'IA, f. See TENONTODYNIA.

TENOG'RAPHY, TENOL'OGY. See TENONTOLOGY.

TENOMYOT'OMY. Fr., *téno-myotomie*. Of Abadie, an operation for enfeebling one of the recti muscles of the eye. It consists in incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion, and in excising a small portion of the muscle on each side.

TENONI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. Fr., *ténonite*. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

TENON'TAGRA, f. Gr., *τενοντάγρα* (from *τένων*, a sinew, and *άγρα*, a seizure). Fr., *ténontagre*. Rheumatism of the tendons, especially of those in the neck.

TENONTI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *τενων*, a sinew. Inflammation of a tendon.

TENONTOD'YNE, TENONTODYN'IA, f. Fr., *ténontodynie*. Pain in the tendons.

TENONTOG'RAPHY, TENONTOL'OGY. Lat., *tenontographia* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *γράφειν*, to write), *tenontologia* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ténontographie, ténonologie*. Ger., *Sehnenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the tendons.

TENONTO'MIA, f. See TENOTOMY.

TENONTOPHY'MA, n. *-phym'atos (-is)*. From *τένων*, a tendon, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of a tendon.

TENON'TOPHYTE. Lat., *tenontophyton* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Fr., *ténontophyte*. An abnormal outgrowth on a tendon.

TENONTOSTO'MA, n. *-stom'atos (-is)*. From *τένων*, a tendon, and *οστέον*, a bone. Ossification of a tendon.

TENONTOTHECI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *τένων*, a sinew, and *θήκη*, a sheath. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.—**T. prolifera calcarea.** T. with proliferation and calcareous formation.

TENOR'RAPHY. Lat., *tenorrhaphia* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *ténorrhaphie*. Ger., *Sehnenmaht*. The suture of a divided tendon.

TENOSI'TIS, f. *-it'idis (-idis)*. Fr., *ténosite*. Inflammation of a tendon.

TENOSYNI'TIS, TENOSYNOVI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *τένων*, a tendon, and *synovia* (q. v.). Fr., *ténosynite*. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon and of the contiguous surface of the tendon; "an affection usually occurring in the forearm and characterized by a peculiar creaking of the tendons as they move in their sheaths, depending upon a particular kind of strain to which the muscles belonging to these tendons have been subjected." Cf. TENOTOTHECITIS.—**T. hyperplastica.** A painless swelling of the extensor tendons over the wrist joint.

TENOTOMA'NIA, f. An inordinate propensity to perform tenotomy, especially on the ocular muscles.

TEN'OTOME. Lat., *tenotomus* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *ténotome*. Ger., *Tenotom*. A small, narrow-bladed knife for dividing tendons subcutaneously. See also APONEUROTOME.

TENOT'OMY. Lat., *tenotomia* (from *τένων*, a tendon, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *ténotomie*. Ger., *Tenotomie, Tenoplastik, Sehnnenschnitt*. The operation of dividing a tendon.—**Graduated t.** A partial t. of one or more of the ocular muscles for the purpose of relieving overaction.

TEN'SOR, m. *-o'ris*. From *tendere*, to stretch. Fr., *tenseur*. Ger., *Spannmuskel*. A muscle having the function of rendering a part tense.—**Brevis digitorum t.** See EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis.—**T. aponeuroseos perinaealis.** See ISCHIOBULBOSUS.—**T. capsulae (humeralis).** See under CORACOCAPSULARIS, n.—**T. capsulae tibiotarsalis.** See TIBIALIS secundus.—**T'es capsularum articulationum.** Ger., *Kapselspanner*. Muscles inserted into the capsules of joints, which they are supposed to render tense.—**T. chor(i)oidæ** [Brücke]. See Ciliary MUSCLE.—**T. digitorum.** See EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis.—**T. fasciæ deltoideus.** See under ACCESSORY DELTOID.—**T. fasciæ dorsalis pedis.** See TIBIOFASCIALIS.—**T. fasciæ et cutis fovæ axillaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tendon of the subscapularis and inserted into the skin of the axilla.—**T. fasciæ latæ.** A muscle arising from the anterior margin of the crest of the ilium and a portion of the bone extending to the origin of the sartorius, and, after passing down between two folds of the fascia lata, inserted into its upper third.—**T. fasciæ pelvis.** See RECTOCOCYGEUS.—**T. fasciæ plantaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tibia beneath the origin of the soleus, and inserted into the plantar fascia or some of the structures in the sole.—**T. fasciæ suralis.** An anomalous offshoot of the semimembranosus inserted into the fascia of the leg.—**T. ligamenti annu-**

laris radii anterior. An anomalous muscle arising from the coronoid process of the ulna and inserted into the annular ligament of the wrist.—**T. ligamenti annularis radii dorsalis** (seu posterior). An anomalous muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the ulna and inserted into the dorsal and radial aspect of the annular ligament of the wrist.—**T. ligamenti annularis radii volaris.** See *T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior*.—**T. membrani synovialis tarsi.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. of the capsular ligament.** See *SCAPULOHUMERALIS parvus*.—**T. of the capsule of the ankle.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. palati** (mollis). See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.—**T. semivaginae articulationis humeroscapularis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the cartilages of the two or three upper ribs and inserted into the sheath of the biceps flexor cubiti.—**T. tarsi.** Ger., *Thrënensackmuskel*. A small, thin muscle situated at the inner side of the orbit, behind the tendo oculi. It arises from the crest and adjacent part of the orbital surface of the lacrymal bone, and, passing across the lacrymal sac, divides into two slips, which cover the canaliculi and are inserted into the tarsi near the lacrymal puncta.—**T. tibiotarsalis.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. tympani.** Ger., *Pauckenfellspanner, Hammermuskel*. A muscle arising in front of the anterior surface of the canalis pro tensore tympani, on the osseous wall of the pyramid adjacent to the carotid canal, and from the cartilaginous Eustachian tube. The tendon leaves the canal at the rostrum cochleare, extends across the tympanic cavity, and is inserted on the inner margin of the handle of the malleus, at the anterior edge of the rhomboidal surface, in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the malleus. It acts to increase the tension of the membrana tympani and also the pressure in the labyrinth.—**T. vaginae femoris.** See *T. fasciae latae*.—**T. veli palati** (seu palatini). See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

TENT. Gr., *μωτός, λεμνίσκος*. Lat., *tenta, tentum*. Fr., *tente, mèche*. Ger., *Meissel*. A substance to be introduced into a wound or canal, so as to prevent it from closing or to dilate it slowly by its expansion when moistened.

TENTI'GO, f. -tig'inis. From *tendere*, to stretch out. Lecherousness, lust.—**T. prava.** Lupus.—**T. venerea.** Nymphomania.

TENTO'RIMUM, n. From *tendere*, to stretch out. Fr., *plancher du cerveau*. Lit., a tent; see *T. cerebelli*.—**T. cerebelli.** Fr., *repli transverse du falx du cervelet*. Ger., *Querfortsatz der harten Hirnhaut*. A fold of dura which separates the cerebrum and cerebellum, supporting the occipital lobes.

TEN'UIS. Thin, delicate; as a n. m., a slender muscle.—**T. femoris.** See *GRACILIS anterior*.

TEPHROMYELI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *τέφρα*, ashes, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *téphromyéélite*. See *POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Acute anterior t.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.

TEPHRO'SIA, f. From *τεφρός*, ash-colored. Fr., *téphrosie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**T. apollinea.** The indigo plant of Egypt and Nubia. The seed vessels and the leaves were formerly used to adulterate senna. An ointment prepared from the seeds is used for wounds in camels. The plant yields a variety of indigo.—**T. cinearea.** Fr., *bois à énvirer*. Goat's rue of the West Indies; a species used like *T. toxicaria*.—**T. emarginata.** An Orinoco species with a purgative root.—**T. leptostachya.** An African species. The root is purgative.—**T. purpurea.** An East Indian and Ceylon species. The juice is applied to pustular eruptions of the face. The roots, which are considered alterative, tonic, laxative, anthelmintic, febrifuge, and antemetetic, are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, elephantiasis, etc., and in a wash for the mouth.—**T. spinosa.** An East Indian shrub. Its root is used as a stomachic.—**T. toxicaria.**

The indigo plant of the Niger, West Indian fish-poison plant, Surinam poison; a native of Africa, naturalized in the West Indies. The roots are used in skin diseases, and the leaves and branches as a fish poison.—**T. virginiana.** Virginian goat's rue; found in various parts of the United States. The roots, which are said to be anthelmintic, are aperient and tonic, and are recommended in typhoid fever.

TEPHRO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). Gr., *τέφρωσις* (from *τεφρῶν*, to burn to ashes). See *INCINERATION*.

TEPHRYLOM'ETER. From *τέφρα*, ashes, *ῥήμα*, matter, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of H. C. Major, a graduated thin glass tube, open at both extremities, that is plunged into the cerebral convolutions so as to remove a segment of tissue that will permit of the measurement of the thickness of the gray matter.

TERABDEL'LA, f. Perhaps from *τέρας*, a marvel, and *βέλλα*, a leech. *Fr., *térabelle*. Of Damoiseau, a cupping apparatus.

TERACRYL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tétracrylique*. A homologue, $C_7H_{12}O_2$ (or $C_6H_{10}O_2$), of acrylic acid.

TERAM'NUS, m. Ger., *Hakenhülse*. A genus of leguminous herbs.—**T. uncinatus.** A West Indian species. The leaves are a mild evacuant and the farina of the seed is used in cataplasms.

TE'RAS, n. *Ter'atos* (-is). Gr., *τέρας*. See *MONSTER*.—**T. anacatadidymum.** A double monster in which the two individuals are joined by the trunks, but have separate heads and limbs.—**T. anadidymum.** A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the buttocks downward and separate above.—**T. catadidymum.** A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the neck or trunk upward and separate below.

TERATO'GENY. From *τέρας*, a monster, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *tératogénie*. Ger., *Teratogenie*. The production of monsters.

TER'ATOID. Gr., *τερατώδης* (from *τέρας*, a monster, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or of the nature of a monster.

TERATOL'OGY. From *τέρας*, a monster, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *tératologie*. Ger., *Teratologie*. The science of monstrosities.

TERATO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). From *τέρας*, a monster. Fr., *tératome*. Ger., *Teratom*. Of Virchow, a tumor containing various structures of the body, as if from a malformed fetus. They arise by the abnormal inclusion of a whole embryo or a portion of one. Cf. *FÆTUS inclusus*.

TERATOPHO'BIA, f. From *τέρας*, a monster, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Venzanzio, morbid fear of monsters, both actual and mythological, of deformed or physically peculiar persons, or of caricatures.

TERATO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *τέρας*, a monster. Properly, the formation of a monstrosity; a congenital deformity. The *Teratoses* of Fuchs are a family of the *Morphonosi* of the skin, including *Dysmorphoses* and *Heteromorphoses*.

TERBA'SIC. See *TRIBASIC*.

TERCHLO'RID(E). A trichloride.

TEREBEL'LA, f. Dim. of *terebrā*, a borer. See *TREPINE*.

TEREBEL'LUM, n. From *terebrā*, a borer. Fr., *craniotome térébrante*. 1. An instrument invented by Dugès for perforating the vault of the cranium in the operation of craniotomy, or for boring into the base of the skull for the purpose of breaking it up or of making traction. Its end was in the form of a conical screw. 2. The working blade of Hubert's transforateur.

TER'EBEN(E). Lat., *tereбенum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *térébène*. Ger., *Tereben*. A mixture of optically inactive terpenes obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with 5 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, washing with soda solution, drying with calcium chloride, and then distilling the portion which boils between 156° and

160° C. It has an agreeable odor, and is used medicinally instead of oil of turpentine when the odor of the latter is objectionable, also as a surgical dressing and antiseptic.

TEREBENTENE. Fr., *térébenthène*. Ger., *Terebenten*. Lævopinene; a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, being one of the modifications of oil of turpentine, found also in the oils of thyme and anise.

TEREBEN'ZIC ACID. Paratoluic acid.

TER'EBIC ACID. Fr., *acide térébique*. Ger., *Terebinsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine.

TEREB'ILEN (E). Fr., *térébiléne*. Ger., *Terebilen*, *Kienstoff*. An optically inactive liquid obtained by treating the liquid hydrochlorides of oil of turpentine with heated lime.

TEREBIN'IC ACID. See TEREBIC ACID.

TER'EBINTH. See TEREBINTHUS.

TEREBINTHA'CEOUS. 1. Terebinthine, resembling turpentine in properties. 2. Resembling the genus *Terebinthus* (*Pistacia*).

TEREBINTH'NA, f. Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou commune) [Fr. Cod.]. Turpentine.—*Linimentum terebinthinæ*. Syn.: *Linimentum terebinthinatum*. A liniment made by mixing 65 parts of cerate of resin with 35 of oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]; by mixing 2 oz. of *sapo mollis* with the same amount of water, and adding a solution of 1 oz. of camphor in 16 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 parts of potassium carbonate with 54 of green soap and adding 40 of oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph.].

TEREBIN'THINATE. Lat., *terebinthinatus*. Fr., *térébenthiné*. Composed of or containing turpentine.

TEREBIN'THINE. See TEREBINTHACEOUS (1st def.).

TEREBINTHUS, f. The genus *Pistacia*.

TER'EBRA, f. From *terere*, to rub. See TREPHINE.—*T. occulta*. A concealed perforator.

TEREBRA'TION. Lat., *terebratio* (from *terebrare*, to bore through). Perforation.

TERECAM'PHENE. Fr., *térécamphène*. Ger., *Terecamphen*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.

TERECHRY'SIC ACID. Fr., *acide téréchrysiqne*. An acid, $C_6H_5O_5$, obtained in the oxidation of oil of turpentine by diluted nitric acid.

TERE'DO, f. -ed'inis. Gr., *τερηδών*. 1. A woodworm. 2. See CARIES (1st def.).—*T. ossium*. See CARIES (1st def.).

TEREPHTHALAM'IC ACID. Fr., *acide térephthalamique*. The compound $C_6H_4(CO.NH_2)CO.OH$.

TEREPHTHAL'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_4O_4$.

TER'ES. Cylindrical; as a n. m., a round, slender muscle.—*T. antibrachii*. See PRONATOR radii t.—*T. major*. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and its anterior margin and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—*T. minimus*. An anomalous offshoot from the lower portion of the t. minor, inserted into the humerus below the insertion of the latter.—*T. minor*. Fr., *petit rond*. Ger., *kleiner runder Armmuskel*. A muscle arising from the infrascapular fossa of the scapula, its anterior margin, and the overlying fascia, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

TERETIN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide térétinique*. A crystallizable acid, $C_{19}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by gently heating oil of turpentine with lead protoxide.

TERETIPRONA'TOR, m. -o'ris. See PRONATOR radii teres.

TERETISCAPULA'RIS, m. See TERES major.

TERET'RION, TERET'RIMUM, TER'ETRON, n. Gr., *τερετριον, τέρετρον* (from *τείρειν*, to rub hard). See TREPHINE.

TER'GAL. See DORSAL.

TERHY'DRID(E). A combination of an element or radicle with 3 atoms of hydrogen.

TERI'ODID(E). A triiodide.

TERM. Lat., *terminus* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *terme*. Ger., *Zeitraum*. 1. A limited or specified time or period. 2. The menstrual period. 3. The proper time for the cessation of gestation.—*At* (full) t. Fr., *à (bon) terme*. Ger., *rechtzeitig*. At the proper time (said of a birth that takes place at the end of the normal period of gestation).

TER'MA, f. A lamina of nerve substance extending between the anterior commissure of the brain and the optic chiasm.

TERMAT'IC. Supplying the terma.

TERMINA'LIA, f. From *terminalis*, terminal. Fr., *badamier, terminalier*. Ger., *Catapennenbaum*. A genus of the *Combretaceæ*.—*T. alata*. Fr., *badamier ailé*. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge, and the juice of the leaves is injected into the ear in otitis.—*T. angustifolia*. Fr., *faux benjoin*. Ger., *schmalblättriger Catappenbaum*. A species found in the East Indies and the Mauritius, yielding a resin which contains benzoic acid and is much employed as a cosmetic. The fruits are used like those of *T. chebula*.—*T. argentea*. A Brazilian species yielding a purgative gum resin.—*T. arjuna*. An East Indian species. The astringent bark is used as a cholagogue and vulnerary. The juice of the leaves is used in neuralgia, and the fruit as a deobstruent and tonic.—*T. bellerica*, *T. bellirica*. A large Ceylon and East Indian tree. The fruits, belleric myrobalans, are astringent and tonic. Their kernels, which yield an oil used as a hair tonic, are narcotic in large quantities; mixed with honey, they are used in ophthalmia. The leaves are astringent.—*T. benzoin*. See *T. angustifolia*.—*T. catappa*. Fr., *badamier de Malabar*. Ger., *ächter Catappenbaum*. Malabar almond tree. The kernels yield an oil which has the odor and taste of almond oil. The astringent bark and leaves yield a black pigment used to color teeth and to prepare Indian ink. The leaves are used in fevers and as an emollient.—*T. chebula*. Fr., *badamier chébule*. Ger., *rispiger Myrobalanenbaum*. Negroes' olive tree. The fruits are used as a purgative, as an application to ulcers, and in skin diseases; combined with galls and catechu, they are also used for aphthous affections. The astringent galls produced on the leaves (which have the properties of those of *T. catappa*) are used in infantile diarrhœa.—*T. citrina*. Fr., *badamier citrin*. Ger., *gelber Myrobalanenbaum*. Hara nut tree; a native of Bengal. The fruits resemble and are used like those of *T. chebula*, but are more bitter.—*T. latifolia*. A South American and West Indian species. The bark and seed are used like those of *T. catappa*.—*T. macroptera*. Fr., *badamier paniculé*. A Senegambian species furnishing a very astringent gall. The root is purgative.—*T. tomentosa*. An East Indian tree yielding a gum used as a cosmetic. The astringent bark is used for indolent ulcers and in atonic diarrhœa; it contains much calcareous matter, yielding an ash used in place of lime by the chewers of betel leaf.

TERMINA'LIS. Terminal.

TERMINTHAN'THRAX, m. -an'thracos (-is). See TER-MINTHUS (2d def.).

TERMIN'THUS, f. Gr., *τέρμινθος*. Ger., *Erbseblatter* (1st def.), *schwarze Auswüchse* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for carbuncle or other inflammatory disease of the skin; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the fruit of *Pistacia terebinthus*. 2. Of Plenck, "large, dark-colored inflammatory pustules, observed especially on the legs of women."—*Terminthi neonatorum*. Of Plenck, a disease of newborn infants characterized by large "pustules" upon the skin containing a dark-colored fluid and surrounded by a red areola, sometimes occurring as an epidemic; pemphigus neonatorum.

TERNSTROE'MIA, f. From *Ternström*, a Swedish naturalist. A genus of tropical or subtropical evergreen

trees or shrubs of the *Guttiferales*.—*T. altamirania*, *T. silvatica*. A tropical American species. In Mexico the leaves are used in preparing baths for rheumatism and gout.

TEROX'ID(E). A trioxide.

TER'PENE. Fr., *terpène*. Ger., *Terpen*. Any one of a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, and occurring very widely in the vegetable kingdom. They are found in all volatile oils except oil of rose, and often form the chief ingredient. They include the *pinenes* (australene, eucalyptene, and terebentene), the *camphenes* (terecamphene, borneocamphene, and inactive camphene), the *limonene* group (hesperidene, carvene, citrene, isoterpene, inactive limonene, capeputene, cinene, diisoprene, isoterebentene, and caoutchene), *terpinolene*, *silvestrene*, *terpinene*, and *phellandrene*.

TERPEN'TIC ACID. An acid, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by chromic acid.

TER'PILENE. Fr., *terpilène*. 1. A mixed liquid substance consisting chiefly of terpinene. 2. See **TEREBILENE**.

TER'PIN(E). Lat., *terpina*, *terpinum*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *Terpin*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, probably a dihydroxy-derivative of dipentene. It is optically inactive, and is formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of nitric acid on pinene.—*T. hydrate*. The compound $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2 + H_2O$. It is used as an expectorant and in hay fever and asthma.

TER'PINENE. Fr., *terpinène*. A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the oil of Ceylon cardamom.

TERPIN'EOL. Fr., *terpinéol*. Ger., *T*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$ (or $C_{20}H_{34}O$), derived from terpene by boiling with dilute mineral acids.

TER'PINOL. 1. Of List, an impure variety of terpineol. 2. A mixture of terpineol with terpinene, terpinolene, and dipentene, which has been used in bronchial catarrh. 3. A product of the action of dilute sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine; used in hæmoptysis.

TERPIN'OLENE. A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.

TERPIN'YLENE. See **TERPILENE**.

TER'RA, *f*. Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. See **EARTH**.—**Oleum terræ**. See **PETROLEUM**.—*T. absorbens*. An alkaline earth.—*T. alana*. Tripoli.—*T. argilla alba*. White bole.—*T. argillacea pura*, *T. bolaris*. The precipitate (washed and dried) obtained by adding a solution of potash to one of alum.—*T. calcareata*. Chalk.—*T. calcarea lactiformis*. Mineral agaric.—*T. calcarea pura* (seu *usta*). Quicklime.—*T. cariosa*. Rotten stone.—*T. cimolia*. Fuller's earth.—*T. foliata*. Potassium acetate.—*T. foliata mercurialis*. Mercury acetate.—*T. foliata mineralis*. Sodium acetate.—*T. foliata tartari*. Potassium acetate.—*T. foliata tartari crystallisabilis* (seu *crystallisata*). Sodium acetate.—*T. japonica*. Catechu.—*T. lemnia*, *T. lemniana*. Lemnian bole.—*T. miraculosa Saxonæ*. Ger., *Eisensteinmark*. An earth, formerly official, composed of iron and aluminum silicates and water.—*T. ponderosa*. Native barium sulphate.—*T. ponderosa acetata*. Barium acetate.—*T. ponderosa aerata* (seu *carbonata*). Barium carbonate.—*T. ponderosa muriata*. Barium chloride.—*T. ponderosa pura*. Baryta.—*T. ponderosa salita*. Barium chloride.—*T. ponderosa sulphurica* (seu *vitriolata*). Native barium sulphate.—*T. samia*. Fuller's earth.

TER'RALINE. See **VASELINE** and **PETROLATUM**.

TER'REUS. Earthen, earthy.

TER'ROL. A petroleum derivative resembling vaseline.

TER'ROLINE. A jellylike petroleum derivative.

TER'ROR. Lat., *t*. Fr., *terreur*. An intense degree of fear.—Night *t*., Night *t*'s. See **PAVOR nocturnus** (2d def.).

TERSUL'PHATE. Lat., *tersulphas*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric acid radicle.

TERSUL'PHID(E), **TERSUL'PHURET**. See **TRISULPHIDE**.

TER'TIAN. Lat., *tertianus* (from *tertius*, third). Recurring on the third day (both days of occurrence being reckoned); occurring at intervals of two days, or characterized by such occurrence.

TERTIA'NA, *f*. See *Tertian* FEVER, and cf. *FEBRIS t. accidentalis* to *FEBRIS t. verminosa*, inclusive.—*T. continua duplex*. See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER (1st def.).—*T. duplex*. See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER.—*T. duplicata*. See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER (1st def.).—*T. pleuritica*. Of Sauvages, pleuritis periodica.—*T. triplex*. See *Triple tertian* FEVER.

TERTIANA'RIA, *f*. Fr., *tertianaire*. *Scutellaria galericulata*; so called because it was said to cure intermittent fevers.

TER'TIARISM. Fr., *tertiarisme*. A tertiary condition or stage, such as occurs in syphilis.

TER'TIARY. Lat., *tertarius* (from *tertius*, third). Fr., *tertiaire*. 1. Of organic compounds, having a radicle substituted in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with three other carbon atoms; of amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, having all three hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., replaced by radicles. 2. Of a disease, in the third stage (said especially of syphilis in the gummatous stage).

TERTIP'ARA, *f*. From *tertius*, third, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *tertipare*. A female parturient for the third time.

TER'TIUS. From *ter*, three times. Third; as a n. m., the third in a series of muscles.—*T. compositi*. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).—*T. laryngis*. See *CRICOARYTÆNOIDEUS lateralis*.—*T. movens caput*, *T. Spigelii*, *T. trigemini*. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).

TER'VALENCE. From *ter*, three times, and *valere*, to be worth. See **TRIVALENCE**.

TER'VALENT. See **TRIVALENT**.

TES'SERA, *f*. Lit., a cube (from *τέσσαρες*, four). See **Cuboid BONE**.

TEST. Gr., *κρήνη* (1st def.). Lat., *testamen*, *testimonium* (1st def.), *testa* (2d def.). Fr., *épreuve* (1st def.), *preuve* (1st def.), *t*. (2d def.), *têt* (2d def.). Ger., *Probe* (1st def.). 1. A trial or experiment made for ascertaining some particular fact or condition; also the substance employed in such an experiment. 2. See **TESTA**.—*Beccaria's t*. An intense pulsating pain in the occipital region, supposed to be a sign of pregnancy.—*Bond-Ultzmann t*. The use of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride as a *t*. for glucose.—*Böttger-Nylander t*. A *t*. for glucose, consisting of a solution made up of 2 parts of a basic salt of potassic bismuth nitrate, 4 of potassic sodium tartrate, and 100 of an 8-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. Of this solution, 1 part is boiled with 10 parts of urine for from 1 to 2 minutes, when a dark solution will be obtained, on cooling, from the oxidation of the bismuth.—*Böttger's t*. A *t*. by which the presence of glucose in urine is shown by the blackening of the white deposit made when the urine is treated with sodium carbonate and boiled with bismuth subnitrate or hydroxide.—*Breslau t*. A *t*., of little value, used in medicolegal examinations to determine, by the floating or sinking of the stomach of a fœtus in water on its removal from the body, whether or not it has been born alive.—*Brücke's bismuth iodide t*. A *t*. by which the presence of glucose is shown by the brown or black coloration it causes in a solution made by boiling for ten minutes $5\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate and 30 of potassium iodide with 150 c. c. of water, and adding 5 grammes of a 25 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid.—*Bryce's t*. The repetition of a vaccination after four or five days. If the first vaccination has affected the whole system, the

second vesicle pursues an accelerated course and disappears as soon as the first; otherwise it follows the usual course.—**Catoptric t.** A t. formerly employed for the detection of cataract, by observing the upright reflections of a candle flame from the surfaces of the cornea and the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens, and noting the absence, in cases of cataract, of the inverted image reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens.—**Crucial t.** A t. which determines the matter in question decisively one way or the other.—**Diazobenzol t.** See *Ehrlich's t.*—**Differential density t.** A t. for glycosuria. Two specimens of the urine are kept in a warm place for twenty-four hours in loosely corked bottles, yeast having been added to one of them. The density of the fermented specimen will then be found to be diminished, each '001 lost representing the original presence of a grain of glucose in each fl. oz. of the urine.—**Donné's t. for pus.** A t. which consists in adding a strong alkali to the sediment of a suspected urine. If pus is present, a viscid mass is formed.—**Duane's t.** The use of a candle blaze and prisms to measure the degree of ocular heterophoria.—**Ehrlich's t.** A t. by which the presence of bilirubin in the urine is shown by the violet color produced when the urine has been treated with dilute acetic acid and some drops of a solution of 1 gramme of sulphanilic acid, 10 centigrammes of sodium nitrate, and 15 c. c. of hydrochloric acid in a litre of water have been added.—**Fehling's t.** See *Fehling's solution.*—**Fleitmann's t.** The same as *Marsh's t.*, with zinc and caustic soda or potash solution substituted for zinc and sulphuric acid.—**Florence's t.** A t. for seminal stains. The stains are moistened with water, and a reagent termed "potassium triiodide" (made by dissolving in 30 parts of water 1·65 part of potassium iodide and 2·54 parts of washed iodine) is applied; dusky-brown microscopic crystals closely resembling hæmin crystals, partly long rhombic tables and partly fine needles, form immediately. Its absolute trustworthiness is not yet established.—**Garrod's t.** A t. for uric acid in the blood. One or two drachms of blood serum are put into a flat dish and six minims of strong acetic acid are added to each drachm of serum; a fine thread is then introduced into the fluid and the uric acid crystallizes on it within forty-eight hours.—**Gerhardt's t.** See *Gerhardt's reaction.*—**Gmelin's t.** A t. for bile pigments by adding a drop of nitroso-nitric acid to a drop of diluted bile. A change of colors will be produced in the following order: green, blue, violet, red, and yellow.—**Grahë's t.** A t. for distinguishing genuine from false cinchona barks, the vapor of the former being carmin and that of the latter brown when heated in a t. tube.—**Grandeau's t.** A t. by which the presence of digitalin or digitalein is shown by the rich rose color produced by introducing a trace of bromine into their solution in concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Green's t. objects.** A series of t. diagrams for the determination of astigmatism. The one probably most frequently used consists of a circle traversed by a set of twelve triple lines, like the spokes of a wheel, the figures being placed at the extremity of the sets of lines. Each line is designed to be distinctly seen at a distance of about 20 feet. The circle is 12½ inches in diameter.—**Group t.** A t. by which the presence of some one of a group of substances is shown without indication of particular substance.—**Guaïac t. for blood.** A t. made by adding to an alcoholic solution of guaïac a few drops of ozonized oil of turpentine and of the liquid to be examined. If the latter contains hæmoglobin, the guaïac solution becomes blue from the oxidation of the guaïac by the ozone liberated by the hæmoglobin.—**Guaïac t. for hydrocyanic acid.** A t. made by adding a few drops of a solution of copper sulphate to tincture of guaïac and treating this with the substance to be tested. If the latter contains hydro-

cyanic acid, the guaïac tincture becomes blue.—**Gubler's t.** See *Gubler's reaction.*—**Gunzberg's t.** A t. to estimate approximately the digestive quality of gastric juice. A capsule containing 15 cgrm. of potassium iodide is swallowed an hour after a meal, and at intervals of fifteen minutes the saliva is tested for the iodide.—**Harmonium t.** A t. for non-perception of tones, arranged by furnishing the casing of the harmonium with an opening for the insertion of an auscultation tube. By inserting its olive-shaped nozzle into the external meatus of the ear to be examined, the tones of the instrument will be conducted immediately to the membrana tympani.—**Hartmann's t. for hearing.** A t. based upon the length of electric flashes along a wire. It is possible to graduate a sound created in the telephone with great exactitude, as the electric flashes transmitted to the telephone can be altered in a precisely definable manner by the interpolation of different kinds of resistance.—**Heller's albumin t.** A t. made by introducing concentrated nitric acid into urine, and thus producing a white ring at the point of contact if the urine contains albumin.—**Heller's blood t.** See *Heller's t. for hæmaturia.*—**Heller's sugar t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in the urine is shown by the yellow or red-brown color produced by heating with caustic-potash solution.—**Heller's t. for hæmaturia.** A t. in which a portion of urine is made decidedly alkaline with caustic potash and boiled in a reagent glass. The phosphates are precipitated as very delicate floccules that look like mucus, and are colored brown or red-yellow by the blood pigment.—**Holmgren's t. for color blindness.** A t. in which skeins of colored worsted are placed on a white cloth before the patient, who is required to select all the skeins of the same color, or of different tints of the same color.—**Horsley's t. for sugar.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in urine is shown by the green color produced by boiling with a mixture of caustic potash and potassium chromate.—**Hume's t. for arsenic.** A t. made by adding, drop by drop, a weak solution of ammonia to a solution of silver nitrate until the brown precipitate first produced is nearly dissolved, decanting the clear liquid, and adding it to the suspected liquid. If arsenic is present, a bright-yellow precipitate of silver arsenite is produced, that must be collected and heated with a reducing agent so as to form a sublimate of metallic arsenic.—**Hydrostatic t.** Ger., *Lungenschwimmprobe.* A t. made by placing the lungs of a dead infant in water; if unaerated they sink; if the infant has breathed, or the lungs have been otherwise inflated, they float. Cf. *Docimasia hæmatopulmonaris.*—**Indigocarmin soda t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Jendrassik's t.** A t. for the patellar reflex. The patient locks his fingers together and endeavors to pull the hands apart. This tension of the muscles of the upper extremities prevents voluntary innervation of the muscles of the lower extremities while the usual t. for the reflex is applied.—**Knapp's t.** A t. for glucose depending on the fact that the latter, heated with mercuric cyanide and caustic soda, reduces the former and precipitates metallic mercury.—**Lieben's t. for acetonuria.** A t. made by adding iodine dissolved in a solution of potassium iodide and a few drops of caustic potash to distilled urine, when the presence of acetone is shown by the formation of iodoform.—**Lowe's t. for glucose.** A solution of 16 grammes of copper sulphate, 8 of glycerin, and 80 c. c. of caustic soda solution in 64 grammes of water.—**Maggie t.** A t. by which the presence of mercury is shown by the formation of a white precipitate of calomel and its rapid reduction to a grayish mass of metallic mercury when tin dichloride is introduced into a solution containing that metal.—**Marsh's t.** A t. for arsenic, made by generating hydrogen in a wide-

mouthered bottle by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc and water, igniting the hydrogen which escapes in a jet through a delivery tube, dropping the solution to be tested into the bottle, and immediately applying a piece of cold porcelain to the flame at the mouth of the tube. If arsenic is present it combines with the hydrogen, forming arseniureted hydrogen, which is again decomposed by the flame, and is deposited on the porcelain as a brown spot of metallic arsenic.—**Maumené's t. for glucose.** A t. by which glucose is shown by the brown color it gives to a piece of white woolen cloth (previously soaked in a 33-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride and dried) when heated to 130° C. after having been soaked in the solution to be tested.—**Méhu's t.** A t. by which the presence of albumin in urine is shown by the precipitate formed when the urine has been treated with nitric acid or sodium sulphate, and a mixture of 1 part each of carbolic acid and acetic acid and 2 parts of alcohol has been added.—**Millon's t. (for salicylic acid).** A solution of mercury in nitric acid, used to show aromatic compounds which contain one hydroxyl group (or a methoxyl group derived from one) united with a benzene or naphthalene nucleus with which no nitrogen group is connected. Such compounds are colored red by 1 or 2 drops of the reagent to a c. c. of the solution containing the compound. See also *Millon's REAGENT*.—**Moore's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by the changing of color of the liquid to be tested through yellow, red-brown, and deep brown to black, caused by boiling with enough caustic-soda or potash solution to give a strong alkaline reaction. The value of the t. is lessened by the fact that other substances produce a like result.—**Mulder's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by mixing with the liquid to be tested a few drops of indigo carmin solution, made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and heating, when the color changes through green, red-purple, and violet to bright yellow.—**Murexid(e) t. for uric acid.** A t. which consists in adding moderately concentrated nitric acid to the suspected body and evaporating to dryness. Any uric acid present is converted into alloxan, urea, and volatile constituents. If now the residue is moistened with ammonia solution the alloxan is converted into murexide, and a purple color is developed.—**Musculus's t. for urea.** A t. by which the presence of urea is shown by the brown color its neutral solution produces upon paper prepared by filtering through it urine of a sufferer from catarrh of the bladder, washing, drying, coloring with alcoholic tincture of turmeric, and drying again.—**Nessler's t.** See *Nessler's REAGENT*.—**Oliver-Mulder t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Oliver's t.** A t. by which the presence of bile in the urine is said to be shown by a cloudiness produced by an aqueous solution of peptone, salicylic acid, and acetic acid.—**Ozone t.** See *Guaiac t. for blood*.—**Pettenkofer's t.** A t. for bile acids, especially cholic acid, by the deep reddish-purple color obtained by adding sugar to a solution of the bile salts and then dropping sulphuric acid into it.—**Picric acid t.** 1. A t. for glycosuria in which 3 parts of a saturated solution of picric acid and 2 of potassium hydrate are added to 5 of urine, and the whole is boiled for a minute. If glucose is present, a dark mahogany-red color will result. 2. A t. for albumin, performed by heating the suspected liquid with picric acid, when, if albumin is present, the latter is precipitated.—**Pray's t. letters for astigmatism.** T. letters composed of stripes running at different angles.—**Purdy's t. for glycosuria.** A solution is made of 4.15 grammes of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of pure mannite, and 50 c. c. of glycerin in 250 c. c. of distilled water, and added to 250 c. c. of distilled water containing 20.4 grammes of caustic potash; when the mixture is cold 300 c. c. of strong ammonia are added, together with enough water

to make a litre, and the solution is carefully filtered; 25 c. c. of this solution is heated with 50 c. c. of distilled water, and the urine is added drop by drop until the solution is colorless. The number of minims of urine necessary to decolorize the solution contain just a quarter of a grain of sugar.—**Rinne's t.** A t. for acuteness of hearing, made by estimating how long a tuning fork is heard when brought near the external auditory meatus after its vibration has ceased to be perceived when it touches the cranium.—**Schmidt's t.** A t. for glucose by the red-brown color its presence produces in a liquid boiled with a solution of sugar of lead in ammonia.—**Schönbein's t.** A t. for hydrocyanic acid by the blue color its presence gives to a strip of filtering paper when dipped into a 1-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate after having been soaked in a 1-per-cent. solution of tincture of guaiac resin and dried.—**Shadow t.** See *SKIASCOPY*.—**Snellen's t. lines for astigmatism.** Lines arranged in the form of rays or spokes of a wheel. Their deviation from the vertical is expressed in degrees.—**T. letters, T. types.** See *T. TYPES*.—**Trommer's t.** A t. for glycosuria in which the presence of glucose is shown by its redissolving the precipitate formed when 1 or 2 drops of copper sulphate solution and afterward 4 or 5 c. c. of caustic soda solution are added to the urine. If the solution is heated, copper hemioxide is precipitated.—**Weber's t.** A t. for the hearing power. A vibrating tuning fork is placed on the vertex, and the patient observes whether the sound appears more or less loud by the ear under examination when it is stopped by the finger.—**Widal's agglutination t.** See *Widal's agglutination REACTION*.—**Worm-Müller t. for glycosuria.** A filtered solution of 2.5 grammes of cupric sulphate in 100 c. c. of distilled water and a filtered solution of 10 grammes of potassium tartrate and 4 grammes of sodic hydrate in 100 c. c. of distilled water are used. Five c. c. of clear urine is mixed with 2.5 c. c. of the second and 1.5 to 3 c. c. of the first solution, and boiled. If sugar is present, cuprous hydrate is formed.—**Zaleski's t.** A t. for determining whether a dead child has breathed or not, depending on the larger quantity of blood, and therefore of iron, in the lungs, if it has.

TESTA, *f.* Fr., *test, têt.* A shell.—**T. ovi, T. ovorum.** Eggshell.—**T. preparata.** A very fine, tasteless powder made from oyster shells by boiling with water, freeing from foreign substances, washing, drying, finely powdering, rinsing with water, and drying again.

TESTACEOUS. Lat., *testaceus* (from *testa*, a shell). Fr., *testacé.* Ger., *hartschalig* (1st def.), *schalenhart* (2d def.). 1. Having or consisting of a hard shell. 2. Hard and firm like the shell of a mussel.

TESTADEN. A preparation made from bulls' testicles.

TESTEC/TOMY. Orchidectomy.

TESTES, pl. of *testis* (*q. v.*). 1. The testicles. 2. The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

TESTIBRACHIUM. *n.* From *testis*, the testicle, and *brachium*, the forearm. Of Spitzka, the anterior brachium of the corpora quadrigemina.

TESTICLE. Lat., *testis*. Fr., *testicule.* Ger., *Hoden*. 1. The sexual gland of the male. 2. Any structure furnishing spermatozooids.—**Displaced t.** Fr., *testicule remonté.* A t. abnormally situated, as within the pelvis or in the inguinal canal.—**Inverted t.** A condition in which the attitude of the t. in the scrotum is reversed, so that the free surface presents posteriorly, and the epididymis is attached to the anterior instead of the posterior part of the gland.—**Irritable t.** Neuralgia of the t.—**Pulpy t.** Medullary sarcoma of the t.—**Scrofulous t.** See *Tuberculous ORCHITIS*.—**Swelled t.** See *EPIDIDYMITIS*.—**Syphilitic t.** See *Syphilitic ORCHITIS*.—**Undescended t.** A congenital malformation in which one or both t's remain in the abdominal cavity or in the inguinal canal.

TESTICONDUS, *m.* From *testis*, the testicle, and *condere*, to conceal. See CREMASTER and CRYPTORCHIS.

TESTICULAR. Pertaining to or derived from the testicle.

TESTICULUS, *m.* Dim. of *testis*, the testicle. 1. See TESTICLE. 2. In the pl., *testiculi*, see TESTES (2d def.).

—**T. venereus**. See EPIDIDYMITIS and ORCHITIS urethralis.

TESTIDIN. An alcoholic extract of bulls' testicles.

TESTINE. Of W. A. Hammond, a sterilized glycerin extract of rams' testicles.

TESTIS, *m.* *Testis*. See TESTICLE.—**Caput t.** See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**Female testes**. An old term for the ovaries.—**Testes minores**. See PROSTATE.—**Testes muliebres**. See *Female testes*.—**Testes siccati pulverisati**. The dried and powdered testicles of the bull.

TESTITIS, *f.* *-itis*. See ORCHITIS.

TEST' TYPES. Fr., *lettres d'essai*. Ger., *Probuchstaben*. Letters of various sizes for trying the acuteness of vision. The most suitable objects are black letters of the block character on a white background, of sizes so arranged that they are seen plainly by the normal eye under an angle of 5'. The thickness of the lines is exactly one fifth of the height of the letters, so that the different parts of the letter are included in an angle of 1', while the whole letter is included in an angle of 5'.

TESTUDINATIO CRANII, *f.* See CAMAROSIS.

TESTUDO, *f.* *-u'dinis*. From *testa*, a shell. Lit., a tortoise. 1. Of Paracelsus, an atheromatous tumor. 2. See FORNIX cerebri.—**T. cerebri**. See *T.* (2d def.).—**T. scapulæ**. The dorsum of the scapula.

TETANIC. Gr., *τετανικός*. Lat., *tetanicus*. Fr., *tétanique*. Ger., *tetanisch*. Pertaining to, due to, or resembling tetanus; as a *n.*, an agent capable of causing a tetanuslike state.

TETANIFORM. See TETANOID.

TETANIGENOUS. From *tétanos*, tetanus, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Causing tetanus.

TETANILLA, *f.* Of Trousseau, tetany.

TETANIN(E). Fr., *tétanine*. Ger., *Tetanin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_4$, found in cultivations made to isolate the poison of tetanus and in limbs which have been amputated for tetanus.

TETANIUM, *n.* Of Magendie, strychnine.

TETANIZATION. The production of tetanus or of a tetanuslike condition.

TETANOCANABIN(E). An alkaloid, resembling strychnine in its physiological properties, derived from *Cannabis indica*.

TETANOID. Gr., *τετανώδης* (from *tétanos*, tetanus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling tetanus.

TETANOLYSIN. A hæmolyzing substance found by Ehrlich in filtrates of broth cultures of the tetanus bacillus.

TETANOMOTOR. From *tetanus* (*q. v.*), and *movere*, to move. Of Heidenhain, a small ivory hammer attached to an induction machine and arranged so as to deliver blows on a nerve to induce tetanus.

TETANOSPASMIN. A specific poison derived from tetanus toxine.

TETANOTOXIN(E). Fr., *tétanotoxine*. Ger., *Tetanotoxin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}N$, found in cultures of *Bacillus tetani*. It is less active than tetanine.

TETANUS, *m.* Gr., *τέτανος*. Fr., *tétanos*. Ger., *T., Starrkrampf, Todtenkrampf, Tetanie*. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of the muscles with marked exacerbations. It is caused by the *Bacillus tetani*. It may occur either idiopathically or traumatically. It is commoner in hot than in temperate climates, and in the colored than in the white race. It usually begins within fifteen days after an injury, with chills accompanied by stiffness of the neck and jaws that gradually develops into a tonic spasm. Eventually

ly all the muscles are affected. Death may occur from heart failure, asphyxia, or exhaustion. 2. A tonically contracted state of a muscle (e. g., when induced experimentally).—**Apyretic t.** Benign t. See TETANY.—**Breaking t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of breaking the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing.—**Cathodal closure t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, $CaCt_e$, $KaClTe$, or, in German works, $KaSt_e$.—**Cathodal duration t.** See GALVANOTONUS (2d def.).—**Cathodal opening t.** A t. (2d def.) taking place at the cathode at the opening of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, $CaOt_e$, or, in German works, $KaOT_e$.—**Centric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause was supposed to act directly upon the spinal cord.—**Cephalic t.** Ger., *Kopff.* Hydrophobic t.; so called because it only occurs in connection with injuries situated in the distribution of the cranial nerves.—**Clonic t.** Of Juon, t. initiated by spasm of the tissues about the wound.—**Closing t.** See *Making t.*—**Dysphagic t.** Hydrophobic t.; so called because of the dysphagia.—**Eccentric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause is in some part of the body distant from the spinal cord.—**Electric t.** Tetanoid spasm produced by strong electrization of all the muscles of the body.—**Expiratory t.** A permanent expiratory effort, the inspiratory impulses being inhibited. It may be produced by stimulating the superior laryngeal nerve.—**Extensor t.** A general tetanic spasm; so called because in it the extensors act more powerfully than the flexors.—**Farad(a)ic t.** Electric t. produced by the faradaic current.—**Head t.** See *Cephalic t.*—**Heat t.** Tetanoid spasm caused by heat.—**Holotonic t.** See HOLOTETANUS.—**Hydrophobic t.** Of Rose, a variety of t. characterized by violent spasm of the pharynx and oesophagus.—**Hyperalgic t.** Of Frastour, t. in which the pain is very acute.—**Hysterical t.** Imitative t. A variety of hysteria which simulates t. and is distinguished from it by the age and sex of the individual, absence of pain, occasional clonic spasms, and the occasional intermission of all muscular rigidity.—**Idiopathic t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Infantile t.** See *T. neonatorum*.—**Infectious t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Inspiratory t.** See *Inspiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Intermittent t.** See TETANY.—**Localized t.** Tetanoid spasm affecting a part or region.—**Making t.** 1. A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of making the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. 2. See GALVANOTONUS (2d def.).—**Malignant t.** T. that rapidly terminates fatally.—**Obstetrical t.** See *Uterine t.* and *T. neonatorum*.—**Opening t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Partial t.** See *Localized t.*—**Physiologic(al) t.** Of Marey, the contraction of a stimulated muscle that persists as a result of a number of fused contractions.—**Puerperal t.** See *Uterine t.*—**Pyretic t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Remittent t.** See TETANY.—**Respiratory t.** See *Respiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Rheumatic t.** A rare form of t. usually due to exposure to cold.—**Ritter's t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Secondary t.** The t. induced in a muscle when its nerve is brought in contact with a tetanized muscle.—**Spontaneous t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Surgical t.** See *Traumatic t.*—**Symptomatic t.** An affection due to spinal disease in which there are tetanoid spasms.—**T. anticus**. T. in which there is emprosthotonos.—**T. apnoicus infantum**. See LARYNGISMUS stridulus.—**T. completus**. See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. dors(u)alis**. See OPISTHOTONUS.—**T. emprosthotonos**. See *T. anticus*.—**T. endemicus**. T. apparently endemic in certain localities.—**T. febriculosus**. See FEBRIS tertiana asthmatica.—**T. hystericus**. See *Hysterical t.*—**T. idiopathicus**. See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. intermittens**. See TETANY.—**T. lateralis**. T. with pleurothotonos.—**T. nascentium**, *T. neonatorum*. T. or trismus occurring in newborn children.—**T. of the head**. See *Cephalic t.*

—**T. posticus**, **T. postterganeus**. See **OPISTHOTONUS**.
 —**T. rheumatica**. See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. toxicus**. **T.** induced by overdoses of nuxvomica or its preparations.
 —**T. trismus**. **T.** in which trismus is a prominent or only symptom.—**T. universalis**. See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. uteri**. An abnormally strong, steady, and uninterrupted contraction of the uterus on its contents without inflammatory phenomena. Cf. **CONSTRICITIO uteri spasticoinflammatoria**.—**Traumatic t.** **T.** supervening upon some bodily injury.—**Tumultuary t.** Of Heidenhain, tetanoid spasm of a muscle caused by electricity.—**Uræmic t.** Uræmia with tetanoid spasms.—**Uterine t.** 1. **T.** occurring during and in consequence of the puerperium; often observed in hot climates. 2. See *T. uteri*.—**Voluntary t.** See *Physiological t.*
TET'ANY. Lat., *tetanilla* (from *τέτανος*, tetanus). Fr., *tétanie*. Ger., *Tetanie*. A nervous affection, especially of children and young persons, characterized by attacks of tonic spasm of certain groups of muscles, generally of the limbs, with excessive sensitiveness of the peripheral motor nerves to electrical and mechanical stimuli.—**Acute relapsing t.**, **Epidemic t.** Of von Jaksch, an acute infectious t., lasting only a few weeks and occurring among the working classes in Germany.—**Gutturo t.** A variety of stammering caused by a tetanoid spasm of the glottis.—**Rheumatic t.** See *Epidemic t.*
TETARTÆ'A, *f.* A quartan fever.
TETARTÆ'US. Gr., *τεταρταῖος*. Quartan.
TETARTOPHY'IA, *f.* From *τέταρτος*, fourth, and *φύειν*, to produce. Of Sauvages, a quartan fever having short or imperfect intermissions.
TETATOX'IN(E). See **TETANOTOXINE**.
TETIL'LA, *f.* Fr., *tétille*. A Chilean annual herb (*culantrillo*) the leaves of which are used as an astringent.
TETRAAL'YLAMMONIUM ALUM. The compound $N(C_3H_5)_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 12H_2O$; a solvent of uric acid.
TETRABA'SIC. Fr., *tétrabasique*. Having a basicity of four; of an acid or acid salt, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.
TETRABENZOPI'NITE. A compound, $C_6H_8 \begin{smallmatrix} O \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ (OC_7H_5O)_4 \end{smallmatrix}$ of benzoic acid and pinitic.
TETRABRA'CHIUS, *m.* From *τετρα-*, four, and *βραχίον*, the arm. A monster having four arms.
TETRABROMAM'IDOBEN'ZENE, **TETRABROMAN'I-LIN(E)**. Fr., *tétrabromaniline*. Ger., *Tetrabromanilin*. A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6[H, Br, Br, Br, Br, NH_2, Br]$.
TETRABROMBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Tetrabrombenzol*. A four-atom bromine substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_2Br_4$.
TETRABROMETH'ENE, **TETRABROMETH'YLENE**. The compound C_2Br_4 .
TET'RABROMHYDROQUIN'ONE. Ger., *Tetrabromhydrochinon*. A substitution product, $C_6Br_4(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone.
TETRABRO'MID(E). Fr., *tétrabromure*. A bromine compound analogous to a tetrachloride.
TETRABROMMETH'ANE. Ger., *Tetrabrommethan*. The compound CBr_4 .
TETRABROMQUIN'ONE. Ger., *Tetrabromchinon*. A four-atom bromine substitution product, $C_6Br_4O_2$, of quinone.
TETRABROMSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide tétrabromostéarique*. The compound $C_{18}H_{32}Br_4O_2$.
TETRABROMTHI'OPHENE. A four-atom bromine substitution compound, C_4Br_4S , of thiophene.
TETRACAR'BON. A radicle containing four atoms of carbon.
TETRA'CERA, *f.* From *τετρα-*, four, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *tétracère*. Ger., *Raspelstrauch*. A genus of tropical climbing plants of the *Dilleniaceæ*.—**T. breyniana**. A Brazilian shrub used like *T. oblongata*.—**T. oblongata**. A Brazilian species having the properties of *Davilla brasiliiana*. Baths and fumigations of the plant are used in swellings of the limbs and testicles.—**T. Rheedii**. A

Malabar and East Indian species, used as an astringent, especially in aphthæ.—**T. tigarea**. Fr., *tétracère rude*. The red creeper of Guiana and the Antilles. Used as a sudorific and diuretic and in syphilis, intermittent fever, chlorosis, and scurvy.

TETRA'CETATE. Ger., *Tetracetat*. An acetate containing four molecules of the acetic acid radicle.

TETRA'CETOSAL'ICIN. Ger., *Tetracetatsalicin*. A crystalline body, $C_{13}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_4) \cdot O_7$.

TETRACET'YLENE. Styrol, cinnamene, C_8H_8 .

TETRA'CETYLMOR'PHIN(E). A substitution compound, $C_{34}H_{34}(C_2H_3O)_4N_2O_6$, of morphine, formed by the action of acetic anhydride in excess.

TETRACH'E/RUS, *m.* From *τετρα-*, four, and *χείρ*, the hand. A monster having four hands.

TETRACHLORACET'AMID(E). A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_2Cl_3O.NHCl$, of acetamide.

TETRACHLORA'GETONE. The compound $C_3H_2Cl_4O$.

TETRACHLORAN'ILIN(E). A substance, $C_6H_3NCl_4$, found in three isomeric forms: *asymmetric t.*, *symmetric t.*, and *adjacent t.*

TETRACHLORBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Tetrachlorbenzol*. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_2Cl_4$, of benzene.

TETRACHLORETH'ANE. Fr., *tétrachlor-éthane*. Ger., *Tetrachloräthan*. The compound $CH_2Cl.CCl_3$.

TETRACHLORE'THER. Ger., *Tetrachloräther*. A liquid, $CCl_3.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, having a fennel-like odor.

TETRACHLORETH'YL. The radicle C_2HCl_4 .

TETRACHLORETH'YLENE. A mobile liquid, C_2Cl_4 .

TETRACHLORHYDROQUIN'ONE. A derivative of tetrachlorquinone, $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$.

TETRACHLO'RID(E). Fr., *tétrachlorure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of four atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

TETRACHLORMETH'ANE. Ger., *Tetrachlormethan*. An oily liquid, CCl_4 , of ethereal odor.

TETRACHLORNAPH'THALENE. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_4Cl_4$, known in five isomeric forms.

TETRACHLOROXETH'YL. A univalent radicle, C_2H, Cl_4O .

TETRACHLORPHTHAL'IC ACID. The compound $C_6Cl_4(CO.OH)_2$.

TETRACHLORQUINHY'DRONE. The compound $C_{12}H_6Cl_4O_4 + 2H_2O$.

TETRACHLORQUIN'OL. The compound $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$.

TETRACHLORQUIN'ONE. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6Cl_4O_2$, of quinone.

TETRACHLORTOLU'ENE. Ger., *Tetrachlortoluol*. A substitution product, $C_6HCl_4.CH_3$, of toluene.

TETRACHOT'OMOUS. Lat., *tetrachotomus* (from *τέτραχα*, in four parts, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Dividing into four parts or branches.

TETRACHRO'MATE. A compound of a basic oxide with four molecules of chromium trioxide, a salt of a dibasic tetrachromic acid.

TETRACHRO'MIC ACID. Fr., *acide tétrachromique*. A hypothetical dibasic acid, $4CrO_3 + H_2O$.

TETRACOC'CUS, *m.* From *τετρα-*, four, and *κοκκός* (see *Coccus*). A micrococcus occurring in clusters divided in two directions, forming groups of four.—**T. variolæ**. Of Klebs, the *Streptococcus variolæ*.

TETRACODE'IN(E). A base, $4(C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6)$, polymeric with codeine and formed from the latter by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, diarrhœa, and salivation, with great vital depression.

TETRACRYL'IC ACID. 1. The compound $C_7H_{12}O_2$. 2. Monobasic crotonic acid.

TET'RAD. 1. An element having an atomicity of four; a quadrivalent element. 2. See **TETRACOC'CUS**.

TETRAETH'YL. See **TETRETHYL**.

TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM, *n.* Fr., *tétréthylammonium*. Ger., *Tetraäthylammonium*. A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_4N-$, obtained by Hofmann in 1851 by decomposing its iodide. It was discovered by T. A. Edison and F. Peterson in 1891 to be a remarkably good solvent of uric acid and its salts, and was employed in medicine in rheumatic and gouty affections, both internally and by cataphoresis.

TETRAFLUORIDE(E). A fluorine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*).

TETRAGONIA, *f.* From *tetra-*, four, and *γωνία*, an angle. Fr., *tétragone*, *téragonie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. —*T. cornuta*, *T. expansa*, *T. halimifolia*. Fr., *téragonie étalée*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Spinat*. New Zealand ice plant; used as an anticorbatic and pectoral. —*T. implexicoma*. Tasmanian ice plant; a species having the same properties as *T. expansa*.

TETRAGONUS, *m.* Gr., *τετράγωνος* (from *tetra-*, four, and *γωνία*, an angle). A quadrilateral structure. —*T. febris flavæ*. See *MICROCoccus versatilis*. —*T. genæ*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

TETRAHYDRATE. See **TETRAHYDROXIDE**.

TETRAHYDRIC. Lat., *tetrahidricus*. Fr., *tétrahydrique*. Ger., *tetrahidrisch*. Of acids or acid salts, containing four replaceable atoms of hydrogen.

TETRAHYDRIDE(E). A compound of an element or radicle with four atoms of hydrogen.

TETRAHYDROCINCHONIN(E). Ger., *Tetrahydrocinchonin*. An amorphous substance, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O$.

TETRAHYDROMETAXYLENEDICARBONIC ACID. Camphoric acid.

TETRAHYDROMETHOXYMETHYLDIQUINOL. A compound which has been recommended as a substitute for quinine.

TETRAHYDROPARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLIN(E), **TETRAHYDROPARAQUINANISOL**. Thalline.

TETRAHYDROPAROXYQUINOLIN(E). A poisonous and antipyretic artificial alkaloid, $C_9H_{11}NO$.

TETRAHYDROPHthalic ACID. The compound $C_6H_8(CO.OH)_2$.

TETRAHYDROPYROMELLITIC ACID. The compound $C_{10}H_{10}O_8$.

TETRAHYDROXYD(E). A compound of an element or radicle with four molecules of hydroxyl.

TETRAIODIDE(E). An iodine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*).

TETRAIODOETHYLENE. The compound C_2I_4 , an odorless substitute for iodoform.

TETRAIODOPHENOLPHthal'EIN(E). See **NOSOPHENE**.

TETRAIODOPYRROL. See **IODOLE**.

TETRAISOPROPYLPHOSPHONIUM, *n.* The radicle $P.(C_3H_7)-$.

TETRALKYL. A compound consisting of 4 alkyl molecules. —**Tammonium**. A univalent radicle, consisting of ammonium in which all 4 hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyls.

TETRALYLARSONIUM, *n.* The radicle $As(C_3A_5)_4$.

TETRAMASTHOUS. Lat., *tetramasthus* (from *tetra-*, four, and *μαστός*, the breast). Fr., *tétramazé*. Ger., *vierbrüstig*. Having four mammae.

TETRAMAZIA, *f.* The state of being tetramasthous.

TETRAMETAPHOSPHATE. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate.

TETRAMETHYL. The chemical group $(CH_3)_4-$. —**T'paraphenylenediamine**(e). The compound $C_6H_4(N(CH_3)_2)_2$.

It has been used by Wurster to prepare a test paper, *Tetrapapier*, by the deep violet coloring of which the presence of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or various other substances can be shown. —**T'putrescin**(e). A very poisonous base, $C_4H_8(CH_3)_4N_2$, obtained by the substitution of methyl in putrescine. —**T'thionin**(e) chloride. Methylene blue.

TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM. Fr. *tetraméthylammonium*, *triméthylamine*. Ger., *T.* A univalent radicle, $-N(CH_3)_4 = N(C_4H_{12})$. — **T. hydrate**, **T. hydroxid**(e). Ger., *T'hydrat*. A crystalline body, $N.(CH_3)_4.OH$, acting as a powerful caustic. —**T. iodide**(e). The compound $N(CH_3)_4I$.

TETRAMETHYLARSONIUM. A univalent radicle, $As.(CH_3)_4$.

TETRAMETHYLSTIBONIUM. A univalent radicle, $Sb(CH_3)_4$, analogous to tetramethylammonium.

TETRAMINE(E). See under **AMINE**.

TETRAMOLYBDATE. A molybdate containing four atoms of molybdenum.

TETRAMORPHIN(E). A base, $C_{136}H_{152}N_8O_{24}$, polymeric with morphine.

TETRAMYLENE. A polymeric modification, $C_{20}H_{40} = 4C_5H_{10}$, of amylene.

TETRANE. Ger., *Tetran*. Butane.

TETRANITROARBUTIN. The compound $C_{25}H_{30}(NO_2)_4O_{14}$.

TETRANITROL. Erythrol tetranitrate; used to reduce arterial tension and strengthen the heart's action.

TETRANITROMETHANE. The compound $C(NO_2)_4$.

TETRANOPSIA. From *τέτρα-*, four, and *ὄψις*, vision. A disturbance of vision in which one fourth of the field of sight is obliterated.

TETRANTOXIDE(E). A combination consisting of several atoms of one radicle united with one fourth of the same number of atoms of oxygen.

TETRAOPHTHALMUS, *m.* From *tetra-*, four, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. A monster having four eyes.

TET'RAOXYANTHRAQUINONE(E). A variety of oxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_4(OH)_4O_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, anthrachrysone and rufiopin.

TETRAPHARMACON, **TETRAPHARMACUM**, *n.* From *tetra-*, four, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Of the old ph's, a remedy, especially an ointment, composed of four ingredients.

TETRAPHENOL. See **TETROL**.

TETRAPHENYL. The chemical group $(C_6H_5)_4$.

TETRAPHOSPHIDE(E). A phosphorus compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*).

TETRAPHOSPHORDIMETHYL. The compound $P_4(CH_3)_2$.

TETRAPHOSPHORIC ACID. A hexabasic acid, $H_6P_4O_{13}$, known only through its salts, the tetraphosphates.

TETRAPLEURA, *f.* From *tetra-*, four, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Fr., *tétrapleure*. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. 2. The genus *Tornabenia*. —**T. heteropleura**. The only species of *T.* (1st def.); a West African tree. The seed pulp is used as a detergent.

TETRARGENTIC. Containing four atoms of silver in the molecule.

TETRASCULUS, *n.* From *tetra-*, four, and *σκέλος*, the leg. A monster having four lower extremities.

TETRASTER, *m.* Fr., *tétraster*. From *tetra-*, four, and *ἀστήρ*, a star. A cross-shaped figure formed in the ovum by the junction of a portion of the rays of four adjacent astræ. See also *Auerbach's VACUOLE*.

TETRASTICHIASIS, *f.* *-a'seos (-'asis)*. From *τετράστιχος*, in four rows. A congenital anomaly of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in four rows.

TETRATOMA, *n.* *-stom'atos (-'is)*. From *tetra-*, four, and *στόμα*, the mouth. An entozoon of the order *Trematoda*. —**T. renale**. A species found rarely in the urine. It is ovoid, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and provided with four suckers at the caudal extremity.

TETRASULPHIDE(E). A sulphur compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*).

TETRATELURITE. A compound of a normal tellurite with tellurium dioxide, containing four atoms of tellurium.

TETRATHIONIC ACID. A dibasic acid, $H_2S_4O_6$.

TETRATOM'IC. Fr., *tétratomique*. Ger., *vieratomig*. Containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen; having its combining capacity saturated by union with four hydrogen atoms.

TETRAVALENT. See QUADRIVALENT.

TETRETH'YL. Fr., *tétréthyle*. Ger., *Teträthyl*. The chemical group (C₂H₅)₄.

TETRETHYLARSO'NIUM. A univalent radicle, As (C₂H₅)₄.

TETRETH'YLENE. The radicle (C₂H₄)₄.

TETRETHYL'IC. Containing four molecules of ethyl.

TETRETHYLSTIBO'NIUM. A univalent radicle, Sb. (C₂H₅)₄.

TETRIN'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₄H₅O.COOH.

TET'ROL. Fr., *tétrol*. A liquid, C₄H₄O, obtained by the distillation of the salts of pyromucic acid and also found in the distillate from pine wood.

TETROL'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, C₄H₄O₂.

TET'RONAL. An analogue, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 > \text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{SO}_2.\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{SO}_2.\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{matrix}$, of sulphonal and trional. It acts as a hypnotic.

TETROX'ID(E). Fr., *tétroxyde*. An oxygen compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.).

TETROXYBENZO'IC. Benzoic with the addition of four atoms of oxygen.

TETROXYCHLO'RIC ACID. Perchloric acid.

TETRU'RET. A substance, C₄H₇N₅O₄, formed from biuret by decomposition in hydrochloric acid gas.

TET'RYL. See BUTYL.

TETRYL'AMIN(E). See BUTYLAMINE.

TET'RYLENE. See BUTYLENE.

TETRYL'IC. Fr., *tétrylique*. Containing or derived from tetryl.

TET'TER. Gr., *ἐρπης*. Lat., *serpigo*, *herpes*. Fr., *dartre*. Ger., *Zitter*, *Zittermal*, *Flechte*. A popular term for various common skin eruptions, especially the different forms of eczema.—**Brawny t.** See SEBORRHEA *capitis*.—**Crusted t.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**Dry t.** Dry or scaly eczema; eczema siccum, eczema squamosum.—**Eating t.** See LUPUS (2d def.).—**Honeycomb t.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**Humid t.** See ECZEMA.—**Milky t.** See CRUSTA *lactea*.—**Moist t.** See ECZEMA.—**Pustular t.** See IMPETIGO (5th def.).—**Running t.** Eczema, especially eczema impetiginodes.—**Scaly t.** See ECZEMA *squamosum* and PSORIASIS (1st def.).

TETY. A pustulocrustaceous affection of the skin, chiefly about the nostrils and the mouth, among the natives of Madagascar, all of whom are said to have it sooner or later, but no one more than once.

TEU'CRIN. 1. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*. 2. Of Moseley, an aqueous extract prepared from *Teucrium scordium*. Injected subcutaneously, it produces a sudden rise of temperature. T. injections have been used for cold tuberculous abscesses, fungous adenitis, actinomycosis, and lupus.

TEU'CRIMUM, n. Gr., *τεύκριον* (from *Τεύκρος*, Teucer, king of Troy). Fr., *germandrée*. Ger., *Gamander*. Germander; a genus of the *Ajugeæ*.—**T. aureum.** Ger., *goldgelber Gamander*. Golden germander (or poly) of southern Europe. It and the related species *T. flavescens* were formerly official.—**T. botrys.** Fr., *botrys*. Ger., *Traubengamander*. Jerusalem oak; a balsamic, aromatic species used as a tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge.—**T. canadense.** American germander; used like *T. scordium*.—**T. capitatum.** Fr., *germandrée en tête*. Ger., *Köpfiger Gamander*. A European and Siberian shrub. The herb is used like that of *T. polium*.—**T. chamædrys.** Fr., *germandrée officinale*. Ger., *gemeiner Gamander*. Wall germander, the *χαμαῖδρυς* of Dioscorides, growing in southern and central Europe. The leaves and tops were formerly used in uterine diseases and as an alterative and febrifuge, etc.—**T. creticum.** Ger., *kretischer Gamander*. A shrub of Candia, Egypt,

and the Orient; perhaps the *πόλιον ἔτερον* of Dioscorides. The leafy flowering tops were formerly used like those of *T. polium*.—**T. flavescens.** Ger., *gelblicher Gamander*. A species growing in southern Europe, especially southern France, used like *T. aureum*.—**T. flavum.** Fr., *germandrée jaune*. Ger., *gelber Gamander*. A shrub found in southern Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *T. chamædrys*.—**T. fruticans.** Ger., *strauchiger Gamander*. The tree germander of northern Africa and parts of southern Europe. The Neapolitans, who call it *erba di Santo Lorenzo*, use it as a vulnerary.—**T. inflatum.** Fr., *germandrée renflée*. A species found in the Antilles, having the properties of *T. capitatum*.—**T. lucidum.** 1. Shining germander; a very smooth herbaceous species with tall, erect, square stems, crimson flowers in whorls, and shining leaves. It is closely allied to, but distinct from, *T. chamædrys*. 2. *T. flavum*.—**T. maritimum, T. marum.** Fr., *germandrée maritime*. Ger., *Katzengamander*. Cat thyme; a plant of southern and middle Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor, containing a peculiar stearoptene and having bitter, aromatic, stimulant properties. The flowering tops were formerly used in hysteria, amenorrhœa, nervous prostration, etc., and more recently, in the form of syrup and confection, have been used in spasmodic cough.—**T. montanum.** Fr., *germandrée de montagne*. Ger., *Berggamander*. An undershrub of middle and southern Europe. The leaves and tops were formerly used like those of *T. polium*.—**T. officinale.** See *T. chamædrys*.—**T. palustre.** See *T. scordium*.—**T. polium.** Ger., *Polei-Gamander*. The *cahade* of the Arabs, probably the *πόλιον* of Dioscorides; a Mediterranean species. The aromatic leaves and flowering tops were formerly used in catarrh and asthma and in aromatic fomentations, and more recently, it is said, have been used successfully in cholera.—**T. scordioides.** A species growing in southern Europe, having the properties of *T. scordium*.—**T. scordium.** Fr., *germandrée scordium*. Ger., *Knoblauchgamander*. Garlic germander. It is not now used, but the entire plant (excluding the root) was formerly employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic, as an antidote, and as an application to foul ulcers.—**T. scorodonia, T. silvestre.** Fr., *germandrée des bois*. Ger., *gemeine Skordonie*. Wood germander; formerly official and used like *T. scordium*, though less active.—**T. thea.** Fr., *germandrée théa*. Cochinchina tea; used as a digestive.—**T. tomentosum.** A variety of *T. montanum*.—**T. verum.** See *T. fruticans*.

TEVETO'SIN. See THEVETOSIN.

TEX'TUS, m. *Tex'tus*. From *texere*, to weave. See TISSUE.—**T. cellularis intermedius** (seu *laxus*). The part of the areolar tissue which does not penetrate the various organs.—**T. cellularis parenchymalis** (seu *stipatus*). That part of the areolar tissue which penetrates the various organs and gives the proper tissue elements support and connection.—**T. cellularis strictus.** Connective tissue which forms envelopes for various organs.—**T. fibrosi.** See STROMA (1st and 2d def's).—**T. organicus.** See *T. cellularis parenchymalis*.—**T. papillaris.** See CORPUS *papillare*.

TFOL. A mineral used by the Arabs as a substitute for soap.

THE'RIA, f. See RADESYPE.

THALAMENCEPH'ALON. From *θάλαμος*, an inner room, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Zwischenhirn*. That portion of the embryonic brain which includes the region of the third ventricle, the primary ocular vesicles, and the infundibulum.

THAL'AMOCOR'TICAL. Connecting the cerebral cortex and the optic thalamus.

THALAMOLENTIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus.

THAL'AMUS, m. Gr., *θάλαμος*. Fr., *thalame*. Ger., *T.* See *Optic t.*—*Optic t.* Fr., *couche optique*. Ger., *Seh-*

hügel. An oval, grayish mass seen on the floor of the lateral ventricle, after removing the fornix and velum interpositum. It is bounded anteriorly and externally by the corresponding corpus striatum, from which it is separated by the tænia semicircularis. To its inner side lies the third ventricle, of which it forms the lateral wall. Its lower surface forms the covering of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Posteriorly it ends in two rounded masses, the geniculate bodies. The optic t. consists essentially of gray matter, with a thin external covering of white. In its interior are several distinct ganglionic masses or nuclei. Cf. *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**T. corporum cavernosorum**. See *CRUS penis*.—**T. nervi optici** (seu *optico-rum*). **T. opticus**. See *Optic t.*—**T. regalis**. See *PERICARDIUM*.

THALASSOPHOBIA, *f.* From *θάλασσα*, the sea, and *φόβος*, panic fear. A morbid dread of the sea.

THALICTRINE(E). An alkaloid found in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. It acts as a cerebrospinal poison.

THALICTRUM, *n.* Gr., *θάλικτρον*, *θαλίηκτρον*. Fr., *pigamon*. Ger., *Wiesenraute*. Meadow rue; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs.—**T. anemonides**. *Anemone thalictroides*.—**T. angustifolium**, **T. angustissimum**. A diuretic European species.—**T. aquilegifolium**, **T. aquilegium**, **T. atropurpureum**. Fr., *pigamon à feuilles d'ancolie*. Feathered columbine; an Alpine species having the properties of *T. angustifolium*.—**T. confertum**, **T. Cornuti**. Fr., *pigamon du Canada*. Canadian tall meadow rue; regarded as a powerful alexipharmac.—**T. flavum**. Fr., *rhubarbe des pauvres*. Ger., *gelbe Wiesenraute*. False rhubarb. The root and herb are diuretic and purgative, and color the secretions yellow. The root has been used in jaundice and as a febrifuge, and, together with the herb, as an application in coxalgia and backache.—**T. foliolosum**. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and aperient, and is used for atonic dyspepsia and as a febrifuge; it is sometimes substituted for coptis root.—**T. macrocarpum**. A species found in the Pyrenees. The root contains macrocarpin and thalictrine.—**T. mexicanum**. 1. A species the root of which is used in ophthalmia and as a diuretic. Cf. *T. revolutum*. 2. An imperfectly known Mexican species, used like the preceding.—**T. revolutum**. Ger., *umgerollte Wiesenraute*. A species growing in the southern United States and in Mexico; probably identical with *T. mexicanum* (1st def.).—**T. sinense**. Fr., *pigamon de Chine*. A Chinese species with laxative and aperient roots.

THAL'LEIN(E). A compound of thalline with an alcohol radicle or compound ether.

THALLEI'QUIN(E). Fr., *thalléiochine*. Ger., *Thalleiochin*. A substance formed by treating a quinine salt with chlorine or a concentrated solution of calcium chloride.

THAL'LIC. Fr., *thallique*. Containing thallium as a trivalent radicle.

THAL'LIN(E). From *θαλλός*, a green twig. Lat., *thallinum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thallin*. Syn.: *tetrahydroquinanisol*. An artificial alkaloid of the quinoline group, C₉H₁₀OCH₃.N. It is employed, together with several of its salts, as an antipyretic and in gonorrhœa.—**T. acetate**. A salt of t. and acetic acid. It has been used in the night sweats of phthisis, and been suspected to cause loss of the hair.—**T. hydrochlorate**, **T. hydrochlorid(e)**. A compound of t. with hydrochloric acid. It forms hygroscopic crystals.—**T. periodid(e)**, **T. periodsulphate**. An iodine and sulphuric acid compound of t. that has been used in the treatment of cancer.—**T. sulphate**. A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of anisol and a saline taste; used in gonorrhœa and as an antipyretic and antiseptic.—**T. tartrate**. A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of coumarine and a bitter saline taste; used like the sulphate.

THAL'LIOUS. Fr., *thallieux*. Containing thallium as a univalent radicle.

THAL'LIIUM, *n.* From *θαλλός*, a green twig. A metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861; soft, malleable, bluish-white, of leaden lustre and crystalline structure, melting at 290° C. In compounds it acts partly as a univalent, partly as a trivalent radicle. Sp. gr., 11·8; atomic weight, 203·6; symbol, Tl. It is an energetic irritant poison.

THALP'SIS, *f.* *Thalp'seos* (-is). Gr., *θάλψις* (from *θάλλειν*, to heat). See *FUMENTATION*.

THAMU'RIA, *f.* From *θαμά*, frequently, and *οὔρειν*, to urinate. Morbid frequency of urination.

THANASIMOUS. Gr., *θανάσιμος* (from *θνήσκειν*, to die). Lat., *thanasimus*. Fr., *thanasime*. Deadly, mortal.

THANATERETH'ISIS, *f.* From *θάνατος*, death, and *ἐρεθίζειν*, to irritate. Fr., *thanatéthesis*. Of C. H. Schultz, fatal irritation.

THAN'ATODOCIMAS'TER, *m.* -*e'ros* (-is). From *θάνατος*, death, and *δοκιμαστής*, an examiner. Ger., *Todesanzeiger*. A sign or evidence of death.

THAN'ATOID. Gr., *θανατώδης* (from *θάνατος*, death, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *thanatodes*. Fr., *thanateux*. Deadly, causing death.

THAN'ATOL. A homologue of guaiacol, used medicinally like that substance.

THANATOL'OGY. Lat., *thanatologia* (from *θάνατος*, death, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *thanatologie*. Ger., *Todeslehre*. The science of the causes, etc., of death.

THANATOMA'NIA, *f.* From *θάνατος*, death, and *μανία*, mania. Suicidal mania.

THANATOM'ETER. From *θάνατος*, death, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A thermometer to be introduced into the stomach or rectum to determine the fact of death by the fall of the internal temperature.

THANATOPHO'BIA, *f.* From *θάνατος*, death, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *thanatophobie*. Ger., *Todesfurcht*. Morbid fear of death.

THANATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-is). Gr., *θανάτωσις*. See *MORTIFICATION*.

THANATOTY'PHUS, *m.* From *θάνατος*, death, and *τύφος* (see *TYPHUS*). Malignant typhus.

THAP'SIA, *f.* Gr., *θαψία* (2d def.). Fr., *thapsie* (1st and 3d def's). Ger., *Böskraut*. 1. Deadly carrot; a genus of herbs of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. Of the ancients. *T. asclepium*. 3. In pharmacy, *T. garganica*.—**T. apulia**, **T. asclepium**. Fr., *laser d'Esculape*. Ger., *schmalblättriges Böskraut*. Ethiopian eumin, the *thaψia* of Dioscorides. The root contains an acrid, irritant juice, and was formerly used as a purgative and in eruptive diseases. It is still used as an embrocation in rheumatism.—**T. fetida**. Ger., *stinkendes Böskraut*. The stinking carrot of Spain and the southern European islands. The root has the properties of *T. garganica*.—**T. fœnicula**, **T. garganica**. Fr., *faux fenouil*. Ger., *garganisches Böskraut*. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa; the *drias* of Algeria, where it is considered analgetic. The root bark yields *resina thapsiæ*, and is saturated with a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, vesicant juice. Cf. *T. silphium*.—**T. silphion**, **T. silphium**, **T. sylphium**. A species found in northern Africa, believed to have been the source of the *silphium* (σίλφιον), or *cyrenaicum*, of the ancients. Its resin is said to be more active than that of *T. garganica*.—**T. villosa**. Fr., *thapsie velue*. Ger., *zottiges Böskraut*. The deadly carrot of the Mediterranean regions; a purgative. Its resin is said to be slower and milder as a vesicant than that of *T. garganica*.

THAP'SUS, *m.* and *f.* Gr., *θάψος*. 1. A section of the genus *Verbascum*. 2. *Verbascum t.*

THE'A, *f.* Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Theestrauch*. The tea tree.—**T. assamensis**, **T. assamica**. Assam tea tree, a form of *Camellia t.*, considered the parent species of

all the cultivated varieties of the tea plant.—**T. nigra**. Black tea.—**T. viridis**. 1. A form of *Camellia t.* 2. Green tea.

THE'ATRIN. A certain ointment basis said to consist of wax, oil, and water.

THEBA'IC. Lat., *thebaicus* (from *Θῆβαι*, Thebes, a city of Egypt). Fr., *thébaïque*. Pertaining to, composed of, or containing opium.

THE'BAIN(E). Lat., *thebaina, thebainum*. Fr., *thébaïne*. Ger., *Thebain*. A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, found in opium.

THE'BENIN(E). Fr., *thébénine*. Ger., *Thebenin*. An amorphous base isomeric with and obtained from thebaine.

THEBOLAC'TIC ACID. Fr., *acide thébolactique*. A variety of lactic acid found in opium; identical with ethylenelactic acid.

THE'CA, *f.* Gr., *θήκη*. Fr., *thèque*. Ger., *T., Theka*. A sheath, envelope, receptacle, case, or capsule.—**T. cerebri**. See CRANIUM.—**T. cordis**. See PERICARDIUM.—**T. folliculi**. Of von Baer, an envelope formed around a Graafian vesicle by the fibrillation of a layer or young connective tissue following the heightened vascularity that accompanies the process of maturation. The internal layer (*tunica propria*) is vascular, and the external (*tunica fibrosa*) fibrillated.—**T. medullaris spinalis**, **T. vertebralis**. See SPINAL DURA.

THECEI'TIS, **THECI'TIS**, *f.* -it'idis. See TENOSYN-VITIS.

THECOSO'MA, *n.* -som'atos (-is). See BILHARZIA.—**T. hæmatobium**. See BILHARZIA hæmatobia.

THECOSTEGNÓ'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). From *θήκη*, a case, and *στέγνωσις*, contraction. Fr., *thécostegnose*. Contraction of the sheath of a tendon.

THE'IN(E). Lat., *theina, theinum*. Fr., *théine*. Ger., *Thein*. The active principle of tea (*Camellia thea*); an alkaloid isomeric (by chemists considered identical) with caffeine but differing in its action, having but half the toxic power and producing more wakefulness and convulsive disturbance and less cardiac stimulation. It has been used subcutaneously in neuralgia.

THEI'ON, *n.* Gr., *θειον*. See SULPHUR.

THEIOTHER'MA, *n.* -ther'matos (-is). From *θειον*, sulphur, and *θερμα*, a hot spring. Fr., *théiotherme*. Ger., *Theiotherme*. A hot sulphurous spring.

THE'ISM. From *thea*, tea. Fr., *théisme*. Chronic poisoning by tea; characterized by insomnia, cephalalgia, nervous trembling, irritable weakness of the heart, dyspepsia, and cachexia.

THELAL'GIA, *f.* From *θήλή*, the nipple, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *thélagie*. Pain in the nipple.

THEL'ASIS, *f.*, **THELAS'MUS**, *m.* -a'seos (*thel'asis*), -as'mi. Gr., *θηλασμός* (from *θηλάειν*, to give suck). Fr., *thélasme*. Ger., *Säugen*. The act of sucking.

THELAS'TRIA, *f.* Gr., *θηλάστρια*. Fr., *thélastrie*. Ger., *Amme*. A wet nurse.

THE'LE, *f.* *The'les*. Gr., *θηλή*. See MAMMA and NIP-PLE.

THELIG'ONUM, *n.* Gr., *θηλυγόνον* (from *θήλυς*, female, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being). Written also, preferably, *Thelygonum*. A genus of urticaceous plants.—**T. alsinoideum**, **T. cynocrambe**. Fr., *chou de chien*. The κυνοκράμβη of Dioscorides, dog's cabbage; an aperient potherb of Mediterranean regions.

THELI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *thélite*. Ger., *Brustwarzen-entzündung*. Inflammation of the nipple.

THELON'CUS, *m.* From *θήλή*, the nipple, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *théloncus*. Swelling of the nipple or breast.

THELOPHLEBOSTEM'MA, *n.* -stem'matos (-is). From *θήλή*, the nipple, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. See CIRCULUS venosus mammae.

THELORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *θήλή*, the nipple, and *ρήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *thélorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the nipple.

THELOSPAS'MUS, *m.* From *θήλή*, the nipple, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *thélospasme*. Spasm in the nipple.

THEL'OTHISM. From *θήλή*, the nipple, and *ώθισμός*, a thrusting forward. Fr., *thélothisme*. Erection of the nipple.

THEL'YBLAST. Of Minot, the ovum after the extrusion of the polar globules. The oospore of Balfour.

THELYGO'NIA, *f.* Gr., *θηλυγονία* (from *θήλυς*, female, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being). 1. The procreation of female children. 2. Nymphomania.

THELYG'ONUM, *n.* See THELIGONUM.

THELYTO'CIA, *f.* Gr., *θηλυτοκία* (from *θηλυτοκεῖν*, to bear females). Parthenogenesis (1st def.) with the production of females only.

THEN'AD. Situated or directed toward the thenar.

THE'NAL. From *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the arm.

THEN'AR, *n.* *Then'aros* (-is). Gr., *θέναρ*. Fr., *thénar*. The palm of the hand.—**T. pollicis**. See T. EMINENCE.

THEOBRO'MA, *f.* and *n.* -brom'æ, -brom'atos (-is). From *θεός*, a god, and *βρώμα*, food. Fr., *théobrome*. Ger., *Kakaobaum*. A genus of tropical American trees of the *Sterculiaceæ*. All the species apparently furnish some variety of cacao.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum theobromæ*. Fr., *beurre de cacao*. Ger., *Cacaobutter*. Cacao butter. It melts between 30° and 35° C. It is used in pomades, etc., for coating pills and making suppositories, and, smeared on the skin, as a protective and to reduce fever.—**Semen theobromatis**, **Semina theobromæ**. See CACAO (1st def.).—**T. bicolor**. Fr., *théobrome de deux couleurs*. Ger., *zweifarbiger Kakaobaum*. A tree of Colombia, Brazil, and especially the warmer parts of New Granada. The seeds constitute Caracas cacao.—**T. cacao**. Fr., *théobrome cultivé*. Ger., *ächter Kakaobaum*. Cacao tree; found wild in tropical America and cultivated in most tropical countries, especially Venezuela, for its seeds, which yield oil of t. and are a stimulating, nutritive article of diet. The seed shells are tonic, and a gum exuding from the stem of the tree is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery.—**T. guianense**. A Guiana species, probably the source of Cayenne cacao. The fruit yields a vinous beverage and, by distillation, a spirit.

THEOBRO'MIC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{64}H_{128}O_{32}$, of the fatty acid series, occurring in cacao butter. It is not certainly known to exist.

THEOBRO'MIN(E). Lat., *theobromina, theobrominum*. Fr., *théobromine*. Ger., *Theobromin*. An alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, obtained from the fruit and rind of *Theobroma cacao*, found also in small amount in the young leaves of Himalaya tea. The iodide, the salicylate, and the double salicylate of t. and lithium have been used as diuretics.

THEODORE'TUS, *m.* Gr., *θεοδωρητός* (from *θεός*, a god, and *δωρητός*, freely given). An old anticephalgic remedy.

THEOMA'NIA, *f.* From *θεός*, a god, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *théomanie*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious monomania, often accompanied by hallucinations of sight, hearing, and touch. The patient believes himself to be under direct and immediate divine influence or inspiration, or even to be God himself.

THEOPHIL'IUM, *n.* From *θεός*, a god, and *φίλος*, loved. A certain old collyrium containing saffron, etc.

THEOPHRAS'TA, *f.* From *Θεόφραστος*, a Greek philosopher. A genus of the *Myrsinææ*.—**T. americana**. Fr., *arbre de Théophraste*. A tree of the Antilles (referred to the genus *Clavijsa*). The leaves are used in foul ulcers and in farcy.

THEOPHYL'LA, *f.* The genus *Thea*.

THEOPHYL(LIN'E). A substance, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, isomeric with theobromine and paraxanthine, obtained from an alcoholic extract of tea.

THEOPLE'GIA, **THEOPLE'SIA**, *f.* From *θεός*, a god, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike. See APOPLEXY.

THEORY. Gr., θεωρία (from θεωρεῖν, to look at). Lat., *theoria*. Fr., *théorie*. Ger., *Theorie*. An idea or hypothesis sufficient to serve as a basis for an explanation or for action.—**Apposition t.** The t. of the growth of a tissue by the deposit of cells from without.—**Atomic t.** 1. Of the ancients, the t. that all matter consists of very minute, hard, absolutely indestructible bodies called atoms. 2. Of Dalton and succeeding chemists, the t. that molecules of substances are built up of one or more atoms, each of which represents a certain definite amount of a chemical element, which amount always remains constant, going into and out of combination without suffering increase or decrease.—**Binary t.** In chemistry, that t. of the composition of salts which regards them as made up of two constituents, acid and basic.—**Cell t.** See CELL t.—**Darwinian t.** See EVOLUTION (2d def.).—**Diblastic t.** Of Nägeli, the t. that the presence, successively or simultaneously, of two different kinds of microbes is requisite to explain the nature and progress of great epidemics.—**Difference t.** A t. proposed by Hermann to explain the presence of electrical currents in muscles and nerves. The normal, intact muscle or nerve is said to be electropositive, and a dying muscle or nerve electronegative.—**Dualistic t.** See Binary t.—**Ehrlich's side chain t.** See Side chain t.—**Erysipelatous t.** Ger., *erysipelatöse* (oder *rosige*) *Theorie*. Of Eisenmann, Pouteau's modification of the phlogistic t., according to which puerperal fever was due to any erysipelatous inflammation within the abdomen or the pelvis.—**Gastrobilious t.** Trincavellus's t. of the causation of disease by the accumulation of biliary and mucous materials in the primæ viæ.—**Genetic t.** The t. of the psychical perception of distance, form, etc.—**Germ t.** 1. See BIOGENESIS. 2. The t. of the production of certain diseases by living microorganisms or their products.—**Goltz's statical t.** A t. with reference to the function of the semicircular canals according to which, in every position of the head, pressure is exerted by the endolymph on some portion of the canals, the ampullar nerve terminations being thus excited and sensations of position transmitted to the cerebrum.—**Graft t.** A t. that disease is caused by means of organic particles from diseased persons becoming ingrafted in healthy individuals.—**Hæmatic t.** Ger., *Hämatotheorie*. A t. of the origin of fevers in a primary specific alteration of the blood.—**Kinetic t.** Of Brown, a t. of the functions of the semicircular canals which assumes that the corresponding canals on both sides are symmetrical organs which are together concerned with the movement of the head in a certain direction.—**Kirchhoff's t.** The t., now generally accepted, that the black lines of the spectrum are caused by the passage of light through the vapors of bodies which by themselves would give bright lines in the same position when incandescent.—**Mechanical t. of medicine.** See IATROMATHEMATICS.—**Monoblastic t. of disease.** Of Nägeli, a t. that disease is due to microphytes that must pass through a developmental stage in some medium after leaving the body of those affected in order to reinfect.—**Neuromuscle t.** A t. that a central ganglionic cell, its nerve fibre, and the muscle connected therewith are developed from a single cell.—**Neuropathic t. of glaucoma.** Of Donders, a t. that irritation of the choroidal nerves caused a neurosis of secretion that resulted in glaucoma.—**Phlogistic t.** A t. of febrile diseases which accounted the local inflammations as the cause of the general disturbance. See also *Erysipelatous t.*—**Physiological t.** Of Autenrieth, a t. of the causation of certain diseases; really a t. of metastasis, as of the lochia or the milk. It was held that during pregnancy there was an internal accumulation of the juices, especially affecting the uterus, but that after delivery they had a tendency to pass outward by the sweat, the lochia, and the milk; in case the lat-

ter secretions were impeded, the stream took some other direction, as to the head, the chest, or, most frequently, the abdomen.—**Preexistence t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, the t. that electric currents are normally present in muscles and nerves before they are divided. Cf. *Difference t.*—**Side chain t.** Ehrlich's t. that to the nucleus of a cell are attached by means of side chains (a term borrowed from chemistry) certain groups of atoms, the chains being capable of combining with a toxine, neutralizing it and tending to produce subsequent immunity.—**Telluric t.** Of Pettenkofer and Nägeli, the t. that epidemic diseases are due to microbes of the soil penetrating into the lungs and digestive organs, and thence into the blood.—**Transmutation t.** The t. of the change of one species or element into another species or element.

THERANTHROPIS'MUS, *m.* From θήρ, a wild beast, and ἄνθρωπος, a man. See ZOANTHROPY.—**T. fictus.** Of Krause, lycanthropy.

THERAPEIOL'OGY. From θεραπεῖα, medical treatment, and λόγος, understanding. Of M'Lachlan, therapeutics.

THERAPEU'SIS, *f.* -*peu'seos* (-*is*). See THERAPEUTICS.

THERAPEU'TIC. Gr., θεραπευτικός (from θεραπεύειν, to do service). Pertaining to therapeutics.

THERAPEU'TICS, *sing.* Gr., θεραπευτική (from θεραπεύειν, to do service). Fr., *thérapeutique*. Ger., *Therapie*, *Therapeutik*. The science and practice of the application of remedies for disease.—**Mediate t.** The medication of an infant through the medium of its mother's milk.—**Suggestive t.** Fr., *thérapeutique suggestive*. The treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion.

THERAPEU'TIST. Fr., *thérapeutiste*. Ger., *Therapiker*, *Therapeutiker*. A practitioner of therapeutics.

THER'APOL. A proprietary preparation said to be a bland oil containing ozone.

THER'APY. Gr., θεραπεῖα. See THERAPEUTICS.

THERENCEPH'ALUS. From θήρ, a wild beast, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 116° to 129° with the line uniting the punctum nasofrontale and the punctum alæ vomeris.

THERENIA'BIN. Oriental manna.

THEREOBRO'MA, *n.* -*brom'atos* (-*is*). From θέρεος, of summer, and βρώμα, food. Fr., *théréobrome*. Ger., *Sommerkost*. Summer diet, a variety of chocolate.

THEREOCATAR'RHUS, *m.* From θέρεος, of summer, and κατάρροος, catarrh. See HAY FEVER.

THERI'ACA, *f.* From θηριακή (ἀντίδοτος), an antidote against animals' bites. Fr., *thériaque*. Ger., *Theriak*. 1. An old name for opium flavored with nutmeg, cardamom and mace, or with saffron and ambergris; afterward for other confections of opium. 2. Molasses. 3. A mixture of powdered opium with 120 times as much electuarium aromaticum.

THERIODEC'TUS. Gr., θηριόδεκτος (from θηρίον, a wild beast, and δάκνειν, to bite). Fr., *thériodecte*. Bitten by a venomous animal, especially a snake.

THERIODEX'IS, *f.* -*dex'eos* (-*is*). Gr., θηριόδιξις. A venomous bite.

THERIOD'IC. Gr., θηριώδης (from θήρ, a wild beast, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *theriodisch*. Malignant.

THERIO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., θηρίωμα (from θηρίον, a wild beast). A chronic and malignant or semimalignant ulcer.

THERIOMOR'PHIA, *f.* See THEROMORPHIA.

THERIOT'OMY. Lat., *theriotomia* (from θηρίον, a wild beast, and τομή, a cutting). See ZOOTOMY.

THER'MA, *f.* Gr., θερμή (from θερμός, hot). 1. Heat. 2. A warm spring.

THERMACOGEN'ESIS, *f.* -*gene'seos* (-*gen'esis*). From θερμὸν, heat, ἄκος, remedy, and γένεσις, creation. Of Alvarenga, the action of a remedy on the temperature.

THERMAEROTHER'APY. From θερμὸν, heat, ἀήρ, air, and θεραπεῖα, therapeutics. The therapeutical use of hot air.

THERMÆSTHESIA, *f.* Fr., *thermesthésie*. Sensitive-ness to heat.

THERMÆSTHESIO-METER. From θερμόν, heat, αἴσθησις, feeling, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Thermästhesiometer*. An instrument for testing the power of an individual to appreciate differences in temperature.

THERMAL. Lat., *thermalis*. Pertaining to heat or to hot springs.

THERMANÆSTHESIA, *f.* See THERMOANÆSTHESIA.

THERMANTE'RION, *n.* Gr., θερμαντήριον. Fr., *thermantérion*. A vessel for heating a liquid.

THERMAN'TIC. Gr., θερμαντικός (from θερμαίνειν, to heat). Lat., *thermanticus*. Fr., *thermantique*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Promoting warmth.

THERMANTID'OTUM, *n.* From θερμόν, heat, and ἀντίδοτος, an antidote. Ger., *Thermantidot*. A remedy against heat or against fever heat.

THERMAS'MA, *n.* -ας'matos (-is). Gr., θέρμασμα. A warm fomentation.

THERMIC, *adj.* Thu'rm'ik. From θερμόν, heat. Fr., *thermique*. Pertaining to or due to heat.

THERMIFUGIN. From θερμόν, heat, and *fugere*, to flee. A commercial name for the antipyretic sodium salt of methyltrihydroxyquinolinecarbonic acid.

THERMIN(E). Tetrahydrobetanaphthylamine, C₁₀H₁₁NH₂, a mydriatic.

THERMOANÆSTHESIA, *f.* From θερμόν, heat, and ἀναίσθησία, want of feeling. Fr., *thermoanesthésie*. Insensibility to heat or cold or to variations of temperature.

THERMOCAUTERY. From θερμόν, heat, and καυτήριον, a branding iron. Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Ger., *Thermokauter*. See under CAUTERY.

THERMOCHEMICAL. Pertaining to thermochemistry.

THERMOCHEMISTRY. From θερμόν, heat, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *thermochimie*. Ger., *Thermochemie*. The science of heat in its chemical relations.

THERMOCHORTON, *n.* From θερμόν, heat, and χόρτος, grass. In the time of Hippocrates, *Erythræa centaurium*, which is still employed in chronic fevers of Oriental countries.

THERMOCHRO'SIS, *f.* -chro'seos (-is). From θερμόν, heat, and χρώσις, a coloring. Fr., *thermochrose*. Ger., *Thermochrose*, *Wärmefärbung*. The property of absorbing heat rays of a certain degree of refrangibility and allowing others to pass through.

THERMODIFFUSION. From θερμόν, heat, and *diffusio*, a spreading out. Gaseous diffusion as the result of the unequal heating of a gaseous mass.

THERMODIN(E). The compound C₆H₄(OC₂H₅)N(COCH₃)COOC₂H₅; an antipyretic.

THERMODYNAMICS, *sing.* From θερμόν, heat, and δυναμικός, powerful. Fr., *thermodynamique*. Ger., *Thermodynamik*. The science of the relations of heat to mechanical work.

THERMOELECTRICITY. Fr., *thermo-électricité*. Ger., *Thermoëlektricität*. Electricity produced by an increase or decrease of temperature.

THERMOEXCITANT. Exciting the production of heat.

THERMOGENESIS, *f.* -e'seos (-gen'esis). From θερμόν, heat, and γένεσις, production. The production of heat, especially in the animal organism.

THERMOGENIC, THERMOGENOUS. Lat., *thermogen*. Heat-producing.

THERMOINHIBITORY. From θερμόν, heat, and *inhibere*, to keep back. Preventing or retarding thermogenesis.

THERMO'LE, *f.* -o'les. Gr., θερμολή. Of Hippocrates, feverish heat.

THERMOLU'SIA, *f.* From θερμός, hot, and λούειν, to wash. A hot bath.

THERMOLYSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From θερμόν, heat, and λύσις, a loosing. 1. The decomposition of a body under the influence of a high temperature, with a sub-

sequent recomposition on cooling. 2. The dissipating of animal heat.

THERMOLYTIC. Pertaining to thermolysis.

THERMOMAGNETISM. From θερμόν, heat, and μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *thermomagnétisme*. Magnetism produced by heat.

THERMOMETER. From θερμόν, heat, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *thermomètre*. Ger., *T*. An instrument or apparatus for measuring degrees or variations of sensible heat. Its construction is based on the property possessed by certain substances of expanding or contracting regularly as the temperature is increased or diminished. The ordinary t. consists of a bulb communicating with a tube of very small bore, the bulb and adjacent part of the tube containing mercury, while the distal part of the tube is empty. With a rise of temperature the mercury expands so as to fill more and more of the tube. The temperature is indicated by a scale attached to the tube. The scale is graduated by marking off equal intervals as degrees, the unvarying distance between the marks that indicate the freezing point and boiling point of water being divided into 180 of these degrees in the *Fahrenheit t.*, 100 degrees in the *centigrade t.* or *Celsius's t.*, and 80 in *Réaumur's t.* The freezing point of water is the zero in the centigrade t. and Réaumur's t., but Fahrenheit put his zero 32° below that point, and the boiling points of water in the three are thus 100°, 80°, and 212°. The Fahrenheit scale (symbol, Fahr. or F.) is that in general use, especially for meteorological and clinical observations; but in some countries the centigrade (symbol C.), which is that now chiefly employed in scientific research, takes its place; they are connected by the formula $F = \frac{9}{5} C + 32$. For very low temperatures alcohol is used instead of mercury, and very high temperatures are measured by the pyrometer.—**Air t.** Ger., *Luft't*. A t. in which the temperature is measured by the expansion of air.—**Celsius's t.** As commonly used, the centigrade t., but Celsius made the boiling point of water 0° and the freezing point 100°.—**Centigrade t.** See under *T*.—**Cerebral t.** An instrument for taking the temperature of the surface of the head.—**Clinical t.** A t. for ascertaining the temperature of the body. It has a thin bulb and is usually self-registering. Cf. *Surface t.*—**Fahrenheit t.** Ger., *Fahrenheit'sches T*. See under *T*.—**Fever t.** See *Clinical t.*—**Réaumur's t.** See under *T*.—**Recording t.** A t. which makes automatically a tracing indicative of the variation of temperature to which it has been subjected.—**Registering t., Self-registering t.** An automatic maximum or minimum t. The maximum or minimum is shown by some indicator remaining in position after the mercury falls or rises.—**Surface t.** A t. for taking the temperature of the surface of the body.

THERMOMETRIC. Pertaining to the thermometer or its use.

THERMOMETROGRAPH. From θερμόν, heat, μέτρον, a measure, and γράφειν, to write. A recording thermometer.

THERMOMETRY. Fr., *thermométrie*. Ger., *Thermometrie*. The use of the thermometer; also the body of facts and theories connected with its use.—**Cerebral t.** Of Broca, a method of diagnosing certain diseases of the brain by taking the surface temperature upon certain parts of the head.

THERMONEURO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Fr., *thermonévrose*. From θερμόν, heat, and νεύρον, a nerve. Fever attributed to disturbance of the nervous centres.

THERMONEUTRALITY. Fr., *thermoneutralité*. Of certain salts, the property of neither losing nor gaining heat by being dissolved.

THERMON'OSUS, *f.* From θερμόν, heat, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *thermonose*. Ger., *Wärmekrankheit*. A disease due to heat.

THERMOPALP'ATION. From θερμη, heat, and palpation, a stroking. The determination of the bodily temperature by palpation.

THERMOPH'AGY. Lat., *thermophagia* (from θερμόν, heat, and φάγειν, to eat). Ger., *Heissessen*. The habit of swallowing excessively hot food.

THERMOPHEU'GOSCOPE. From θερμόν, heat, φεύγειν, to flee, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Ger., *Thermopheugoskop*. A pocket apparatus for the determination of the loss of heat from the surface of the skin.

THER'MOPILE. From θερμόν, heat, and πῖλα, a ball. See *Thermoelectric PILE*.

THERMOPO'SIA, f. From θερμόν, heat, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *thermoposie*. Ger., *Heissstrinken*. The habit or practice of swallowing very hot drinks.

THERMOREG'ULATOR. See *THERMOSTAT*.

THER'MOSCOPE. From θερμόν, heat, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Ger., *Thermoskop*. An instrument for registering changes of temperature without indicating the degree or amount of heat.

THER'MOSTAT. From θερμόν, heat, and ιστάναι, to set. Ger., *Wärmeschrank*. An apparatus for the automatic regulation of temperature.

THERMOSTERE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From θερμόν, heat, and στέρσις, deprivation. Fr., *thermostérèse*. Deprivation of heat; lowering of temperature.

THERMOSYSTAL'TIC. Contracting under the action of heat (said of a muscle).

THERMOSYSTAL'TISM. From θερμόν, heat, and συστέλλειν, to contract. The contractility of muscular tissue due to sudden changes of temperature.

THERMOTAX'IC. Pertaining to thermotaxis.

THERMOTAX'IN(E). A certain proprietary analgetic and antipyretic.

THERMOTAX'IS, f. -tax'eos (-is). From θερμόν, heat, and τάξις, arrangement. The adjustment of the production of animal heat.

THERMOTER'ION, n. From θερμότης, heat. An apparatus consisting of a glass vessel surrounded by a hot water chamber outside of which is an air space that retards the loss of heat. Used to keep food warm.

THERMOTHERAPEI'A, f. From θερμόν, heat, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *thermothérapie*. Ger., *Thermotherapie*. The therapeutic use of heat, especially of hot baths.

THERMOTONOM'ETER. From θερμόν, heat, τόνος, a stretching, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Gruenhagen for measuring the amount of muscular contraction induced by various thermic stimuli.

THERMOTRACHEOT'OMY. Tracheotomy with the actual cautery.

THER'ROID. From θήρ, a wild animal, and είδος, resemblance. Beastlike (see *T. DEGENERATION*).

THEROMOR'PHIA, f., THEROMORPHISM. From θήρ, a wild beast, and μορφή, form. A monstrosity characterized by resemblance to a lower animal.

THEROTY'PIA, f. From θήρ, a wild animal, and τύπος, an impression. See *THEROMORPHIA*.

THESAU'RUS, m. Gr., θησαυρός, treasure, also a storehouse.—*T. medicamentorum*. Ger., *Arzneischatz*. The drugs collectively that are used in medicine and found in shops (nearly identical with *materia medica*).

THESPE'SIA, f. From θεσπέσιος, divinely sounding. Fr., *théspésie*. A genus of malvaceous trees or herbs of the *Hibiscææ*.—*T. macrophylla*. A tree found in the islands of the Indian Ocean; used like *T. populnea*.—*T. populnea*. The umbrella tree of India, western Africa, the West Indies, etc. The unripe capsules and the flower buds yield a viscid yellow dye juice, which is used, as is also a decoction of the bark, as a wash in skin diseases. The seeds furnish a thick oil. The root is used in low fevers, pleurisy, etc., and the inner bark as an oxytocic.

THETIS'MUS, m. Lising.

THEVERES'IN. Fr., *thévérésine*. A poisonous substance, $C_{48}H_{70}O_{17} + 2H_2O$, found in *Thevetia neriifolia*.

THEVE'TIA, f. From *Thevet*, a French monk and traveler. Fr., *thévetie*. 1. The genus *Genipa*. 2. A genus of American apocynaceous shrubs.—*T. ahouai, T. ahovai*. Ger., *Ahouaibaum*. Serpent's bane; a Brazilian tree having acrid and narcotic properties. The kernels are used as an emetic, an extract of the plant as a febrifuge, and the wood to stupefy fish.—*T. iccotti*. The *yoyote* or *narciso amarillo*, a large tree of the valleys of the Mexican Cordilleras. The seeds, known as *huesos de fraile*, contain thevetosin, which is said to be stimulant to the circulation and respiration in moderate doses, but in large quantities to be emetic and to cause paralysis of the heart and some part of the respiratory apparatus. In Mexico the seeds are used for rattlesnake bites and hæmorrhoids, but their use is said to be dangerous. The poisonous milky juice of the plant has been used in deafness and skin diseases.—*T. neriifolia*. A South American species, naturalized in the East Indies, where it is known as exile tree. It is closely allied to *T. iccotti* and, like that, contains a highly poisonous juice. The seeds, used in snake bites, contain thevetin and theveresin, and in toxic doses produce vomiting, a feeble pulse, delirium, and coma. A clear yellow oil extracted from them is a powerful acronarcotic poison. The bitter, purgative bark is considered febrifuge.

THEV'ETIN. Fr., *thévétine*. 1. A poisonous glucoside, $C_{54}H_{84}O_{24} + 3H_2O$, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia neriifolia*. See *THEVETOSIN*.

THEVET'OSIN. A crystalline poisonous glucoside, perhaps identical with thevetin, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia iccotti*.

THIACET'IC. From θείον, sulphur, and acetum (q. v.). Fr., *thiacétique*. Containing acetyl with sulphur replacing oxygen.—*T. acid*. Fr., *acide thiacétique*. Ger., *Thiacetsäure, Thioessigsäure*. An acid, $C_2H_4SO = CH_3$. CO.SH. It is a colorless liquid, having an odor of both acetic acid and sulphureted hydrogen.—*T. aldehyde*. Fr., *aldéhyde thiactique*. Ger., *Thiacetaldehyd*. Ethylidene sulphide, C_2H_4S ; not yet perfectly isolated. Thioparaldehyde is a polymeric form.

THIA'CETONE. Ger., *Thiaceton*. A yellowish oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}S_2$, having a very disagreeable odor.

THIACETYLEN'IC ACID. See *THIACETIC acid*.

THIAL'DIN(E). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thialdin*. A body of the formula $(C_6H_2N)_3.NH.S_2$, especially ethylidene t., $(C_2H_4)_3NH.S_2$; a cardiac stimulant.

THIAN'ILIN(E). A colorless, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2S$, obtained by the direct action of sulphur on aniline.

THI'GENOL. A sodium compound of the sulphonate of a synthetical sulpho-oil, designed as a substitute for ichthyol.

THIGH. Gr., μηρός. Lat., *femur, meros*. Fr., *cuisse*. Ger., *Oberschenkel*. The upper portion of the lower limb, between the knee and the hip.

THIL'ANIN. A yellowish, unctuous substance consisting of lanolin with 3 per cent. of sulphur.

THIM'BLE. A cap used to protect the finger which pushes the needle in sewing.—*Burr t.* A socket connected with an open ring worn around the index finger for a dental drill to rest upon.

THIOACET'IC. See *THIACETIC*.

THIOAL'COHOL. See *MERCAPTAN*.

THIOAL'DEHYD(E). An aldehyde in which sulphur replaces the oxygen.

THIOANHY'DRID(E). An anhydride in which sulphur replaces oxygen.

THIOANTIMON'IC ACID. 1. Antimony pentasulphide. 2. A hypothetical acid, SbH_3S_4 .

THIOANTIMO'NIUS ACID. A hypothetical acid, SbH_3S_5 .

THIOANTIM'ONITE. A salt formed by the combination of antimony trisulphide with a basic metallic sulphide.

THIOAR'SENATE. A salt of thioarsenic acid, or an arsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen.

THIOARSEN'IC ACID. Arsenic acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen, known through its salts, the thioarsenates.

THIOARSEN'IOUS ACID. Arsenious acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, known through its salts, the thioarsenites.

THIOAR'SENITE. A salt of thioarsenious acid, or an arsenite in which sulphur replaces the oxygen (i. e., a compound sulphide of arsenic and another element).

THIOBEN'ZAMID(E). The compound $C_6H_5.CS.NH_2$.

THIOBENZO'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_6H_5.CO.SH$.

THIOBRO'MID(E). A compound of bromine and sulphur with the same element or radicle.

THI'OCAMF, THI'OCAMPH, THIOCAM'PHOR. A liquid disinfectant consisting apparently of a mixture of camphor and sulphur dioxide.

THIOCARBAM'IC ACID. The compound $CS \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup NH_2 \\ \diagdown SH \end{smallmatrix}$.

THIOCARBAN'ILID(E). See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

THIOCAR'BIMID(E). See ISOETHIOCYANATE.

THIOCAR'BONATE. A salt of thiocarbonic acid.

THIOCARBON'IC ACID. Ger., *Kohlenschwefelwasserstoffsäure*. An unstable substance, H_2CS_3 .

THIOCAR'BONYL. A radicle, CS'' , found in thiocarbonic acid.

THIOCHLO'RID(E). A compound of chlorine and sulphur with the same element or radicle.

THI'OCOL. Potassium sulphoguaiacolate, used in pulmonary affections.

THIOCRE'SOL. Fr., *thiocrésol*. A substance, $C_6H_4(CH_3)SH$, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho'*, *meta'*, and *para'*.

THIOCYANACET'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $CH_2(SCN).COOH$.

THIOCYAN'IC ACID. Fr., *acide thiocyanique*. The compound $SCN.H$.

THIOCYANU'RIC ACID. An acid, $C_3S_3N_3H_3$, derived from cyanuric acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen.

THIOCY'MENE, THIOCY'MOL, THIOCYMOPHEN'OL. Cymophenol in which sulphur replaces oxygen, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_3H_7).SH$.

THIODIGLYCOL'LIC ACID. A dibasic acid, $S(CH_2.CO.OH)_2$.

THIOE'THER. An ether in which an atom of sulphur replaces an atom of oxygen; a sulphide of a double hydrocarbon molecule.

THIOETH'YLATE. A compound of a metal with ethyl thioalcohol (ethyl mercaptan); a mercaptide of ethyl.

THI'OFORM. A basic bismuth salt of dithiosalicylic acid; an antiseptic.

THIOFORM'IC ALDEHYD(E). Methylene sulphide.

THIOGLY'CERIN. Trisulphydrin.

THIOGLY'COL. A compound of a bivalent hydrocarbon with two molecules of the univalent radicle (SH)'.

THIOGLYCOL'LIC ACID. See MERCAPTOACETIC ACID.

THIOHYDAN'TOIN. A crystalline body, $CH_2CO:N_2H_2.CS$.

THI'OL. An artificial mixture of sulphureted hydrocarbons closely resembling ichthyol in chemical character and medicinal action. It occurs in commerce in liquid form (a 40-per-cent. solution) and in a blackish pasty mass.

THIOLAC'TIC ACID. A monobasic acid, $CH_3.CH(SH).COOH$.

THI'OLIN, THIOLIN'IC ACID. A substitute for ichthyol, made from linseed oil and sulphur.

THIOMETH'YLATE. A compound of methyl mercaptan with a metal; a methylic mercaptide.

THIOMOLYB'DATE. A compound of a basic sulphide with molybdenum trisulphide, or a molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen.

THI'ON, n. Gr., θειον. See SULPHUR.

THION'IC. Having one or more atoms of sulphur for 2 of hydrogen and 6 of oxygen; there are *monothionic*, *dithionic*, *trithionic*, *tetrathionic*, and *pentathionic* acids.

THI'ONIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$.—T. hydrochlorid(e). Lauth's violet, $C_{12}H_9N_3S.HCl$.

THI'ONOL. Dioxithiodiphenylimide, $C_{12}H_7NSO_2$.

THION'OLIN(E). The compound $C_{12}H_3N_2SO$.

THIONU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide thionurique*. Ger., *Thioharnsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5N_3SO_6$.

THI'ONYL. Fr., *thionyle*. A bivalent radicle, $(S_2O)''$.—Diamyl t. Amyl sulphoxide.—T. chloride. A colorless fuming liquid, $SOCl_2$.

THIOOX'AMID(E). The compound $(CS)_2(NH_2)_2$, occurring as reddish-yellow crystals.

THIOOXYCAR'BONATE. A salt of the general constitution $O : C \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup O.R' \\ \diagdown S.R' \end{smallmatrix}$.

THIOOXYDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). See SULPHAMINOL.

THIOPARAL'DEYD(E). A substance, $C_6H_{12}S_3$, known in two isomeric forms, *α-t.*, white prismatic or tabular crystals, and *β-t.*, shining acicular crystals.

THI'OPHEN(E). Fr., *thiophène*. Ger., *Thiophen*. A colorless, strongly refracting, oily liquid, C_4H_4S , found in benzene obtained from coal tar.—T. diiodid(e). An aromatic, non-toxic, and non-irritant body, used as an antiseptic.

THIOPHEN'IC ACID. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_3S.COOH$, analogous in structure and properties to benzoic acid.

THIOPHENI'TRIL(E). A liquid, $C_4H_3S.CN$, resembling closely benzonitrile.

THIOPHEN'OL. Phenyl mercaptan.

THIOPHOS'PHATE. A salt of thiophosphoric acid; a phosphate that has one atom of its oxygen replaced by sulphur.

THIOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. An acid, H_3PSO_3 , known only through its salts, the thiophosphates.

THIOPHOS'PHORYL. The trivalent radicle of thiophosphoric acid, $S \equiv P \equiv$.

THIOPIC'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide thiopicrique*. An acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3SH$.

THIOP'YRIN(E). A product of the reaction between potassium sulphide and antipyrine "chloride."

THIORESOR'CIN. A yellowish-white, inodorous, non-poisonous powder formed by a combination of resorcin and sulphur; used as a local antiseptic.

THIOSALICYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_6H_4(SH).COOH$; used like salicylic acid.

THIOSAP'OL. A soda soap containing 10 per cent. of sulphur.

THIOSAV'ONAL. A potash soap containing sulphur.

THIOSIN'AMIN(E). Allyl sulphocarbamide.

THIOSTAN'NIC ACID. A dark powder, $H_2S_8S_3$, of waxy appearance.

THIOSUL'PHATE. Syn.: *sulphosulphate*, *hyposulphite*. A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

THIOSULPHU'RIC ACID. An acid, $S_2O_3H_2$, known only in its salts, the thiosulphates.

THIO-THI'O. Palm oil (from *Elæis guineensis*).

THIOURE'A. A crystalline solid, $CSNH_2$, or urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen.

THIOU'RIC ACID. See THIONURIC ACID.

THIOXYDIPHENYL'AMIN(E). See SULPHAMINOL.

THIU'RET. The compound $C_8H_7N_3S_2$. Its parasulphocarbonate is used as a substitute for iodoform.

THLA'SIS, f. Thla'seos (-is). Gr., *θλάσις* (from *θλάν*, to bruise). A contusion; of Vogel, a depression of the calvaria near a fracture of the skull.

THLAS'MA, n. Thlas'matos (-is). Gr., *θλάσμα*. A contusion; of Galen, an injury, such as a concussion or

contusion, in which there is no solution of tissue continuity.—**T. stremma**. A sprain.

THLASPI, *n.* *Thlas'peos* or *thlas'pi* (indecl.). Gr., *θάσπι*. Fr., *t.*, *tabouret* (1st def.). Ger., *Täschelkraut* (1st def.). 1. Bastard cress; a genus of cruciferous herbs. 2. A section of the *Cruciferae*.—**T. alliaceum**. Fr., *tabouret à odeur d'ail*. Ger., *lauchduftiges Täschelkraut*. A European species closely allied to *T. arvense*; formerly official.—**T. arvense**. Fr., *tabouret des champs*. Ger., *Ackertäschelkraut*. Boor's mustard. The seeds, formerly official, are stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, but are not now used. The leaves are astringent and antiscorbutic.—**T. bursa pastoris**. See **CAPELLA bursa pastoris**.—**T. perfoliatum**. Fr., *tabouret perfolié*. A European salad species. The seeds were formerly official.

THLIBO'DEODERMITIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. From *θλίβειν*, to press, *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *thlibodéodermite*. A cutaneous inflammation resembling a bruise.

THLIPSENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *θλίψις*, pressure, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *thlipsencéphale*. A monster in which the brain has remained undeveloped in consequence of intrauterine compression of the foetal head.

THLIP'SIS, *f.* *Thlip'seos (-is)*. Gr., *θλίψις*. Fr., *thlip-sie*. Ger., *Zusammendrückung*. Compression.

THOMSEN'EAN. Pertaining to Thomsen's disease (*q. v.*).

THOMSON'NIAN. Pertaining to Thomsonianism; as a *n.*, a believer in or practitioner of it.

THOMSON'NIANISM, **THOMSONISM**. A system of medicine devised by Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. It maintains that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water; also that, since metals and minerals are heavy and are obtained from the earth, their employment for therapeutic purposes will tend to draw those who use them downward toward the earth, whereas, as vegetables develop upward, the use of them tends to develop and benefit those who employ them.

THO'RA, *f.* 1. An old term for *Aconitum napellus*. 2. *Ranunculus t.*

THORACENTE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. See **THORACOCENTESIS**.

THORACHYPER'TROMUS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, *ὑπέρ*, in excess, and *τρόςμος*, a trembling. Fr., *thorachypertrome*. Abnormally increased vocal fremitus.

THORAC'IC. Gr., *θωρακικός*. Lat., *thoracicus*. Fr., *thoracique*. Ger., *thoracisch*. Pertaining to the chest.

THORA'CICOABDOM'INAL. Pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen.

THORA'CICOLUM'BAR. Thoracic and lumbar.

THORA'CICUS. See **THORACIC**; as a *n. m.*, see **STERNALIS brutorum**.

THORA'CISPINAL [E. Coues]. Pertaining to the thoracic region and the spinal cord.

THORACENTE'SIS, *f.* *-e'seos (-is)*. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κέντησις*, a pricking. Fr., *thoracocentèse*. Ger., *Brusthöhlenstich*. Perforation of the chest to evacuate fluid from the pleura.

THORACOCYLLO'SIS, *f.* *-lo'seos (-is)*. From *θώραξ*, the thorax, and *κύλλωσις*, a crippling. Fr., *thoracocyllose*. Deformity of the thorax.

THORACOCYME'CHOS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, *κύμα*, a wave, and *ἤχος*, a sound. Ger., *Brustschülpen*. An undulating sound in the chest heard on succussion.

THORACOCYRTO'MA, *n.*, **THORACOCYRTO'SIS**, *f.* *-om'atos (-is)*, *-o'seos (-is)*. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κύρτωμα*, a curve, or *κύρτωσις*, cyrtosis. Fr., *thoracocyr-tome*. Ger., *Brustbuckel*. Gibbosity of the thorax or sternum.

THORACOCYS'TIS, *f.* *-cys'teos, -cys'tios (-is)*. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *thoracocyste*. 1. See **HYDROTHORAX**. 2. A hydatid of the thorax.

THORACODID'YMU, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See **THORACOPAGUS**.

THORACODYN'IA, *f.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *thoracodynîe*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*. Pain in the thorax.

THORACOGASTROS'CHISIS, *f.* *-schis'eos (-os'chisis)*. From *θώραξ*, the thorax, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. Congenital fissure of the thorax and abdomen.

THOR'ACOGRAPH. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument for making an outline of the body, especially of the vertebral column in cases of deformity.

THORACOM'ETER. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Sibson, an apparatus, consisting of a spring connected with an index, for indicating variations in the volume of the thorax. See also **STETHOMETER**.

THOR'ACOMONODID'YMU, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, double. See **THORACOPAGUS parasiticus**.

THOR'ACOMYODYN'IA, *f.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, *μύς*, a muscle, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *thoracomyodynîe*. Pain in the pectoral muscles.

THORACOPA'GIA, *f.* The condition of a thoracopagus.

THORACOP'AGUS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πάγος*, anything fixed. Fr., *thoracopage*. That form of double monster in which the individuals are joined by the thorax, having two heads and four upper limbs.—**T. parasiticus**. A *t.* in which one of the individuals is not fully developed or is only rudimentary.

THORACOPATH'IA, *f.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πάθος*, disease. Ger., *Brustkastenleiden*. Any disease of the thorax.

THOR'ACOPLASTY. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. See *Estlander's RESECTION*.

THORACOS'CHISIS, *f.* *-is'eos (-os'chisis)*. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. See **FISSURE of the thorax**.

THORACOS'COPY. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *thoracoscopie*. Exploration of the thoracic cavity, especially by means of the stethoscope.

THORACOSPHYG'MUS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σφυγμός*, the pulse. Fr., *thoracosphygme*. Ger., *Brustpuls*. The impulse of the heart felt through the chest wall.

THORACOSTENO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *thoracosténose*. Stenosis of the thorax.

THORACOT'OMY. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *τομή*, a cutting. See **THORACOCENTESIS**.

THORACOT'ROMUS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *τρόςμος*, a trembling. See **Pectoral FREMITUS**.

THORAC'ULUM, *n.* From *θώραξ*, the chest. See **CORSET**.

THORADEL'PHUS, *m.* From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *thoradelphie*. A double monster, divided below the umbilicus but united above so as to have but a single thoracic cavity and head and two arms. Cf. **SYNADELPHUS**.

THO'RAX, *m.* *-a'cos (-is)*. Gr., *θώραξ* (lit., a breast-plate). Ger., *Brustkasten*. The cavity bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, and the ribs and vertebral column behind, and closed in above by the structures in the lower part of the neck. It contains the heart and lungs and the vessels connected with them, the œsophagus, the sympathetic and the pneumogastric nerves and their ganglia and plexuses, and a portion of the thoracic duct.—**T. paralyticus**. A *t.* that is deformed in consequence of paralysis of some of the thoracic muscles.

THOREX'IS, *f.* *-ex'eos (-is)*. Gr., *θώρηξις* (from *θωρήσσειν*, to intoxicate). See **INTOXICATION**.

THO'RIA, **THORI'NA**, *f.* Fr., *thorine*. Thorium oxide.

THORI'NUM, **THORI'UM**, *n.* A radioactive metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1828. The rays are

said to be antiseptic. The nitrate has been used by inhalation in pulmonary tuberculous disease.

THOROFLU'ORID(E). A compound of thorium fluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle.

THOR'OUGHPIN. In solipeds, a synovial effusion into a bursa.

THRASYDEI'LUS, m. From *θρασύς*, bold, and *δειλός*, cowardly. Of Aristotle, a physician who employs very energetic drugs, but with very great caution.

THREAD. Lat., *filum*. Fr., *fil*. Ger., *Faden*. A very slender cord, a filament.—**Achromatic t's**, **Cell t's**. See **Achromatic FIBRILS**.—**Central** **ependymal t.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Chromatic t's**. See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**Daughter t's**. See **Daughter NUCLEI** (under **NUCLEUS**).—**Mycelial t's**. The hyphæ of the mycelium.—**Nucleus communication t.** Of Mayer, the t'-like band connecting the two nuclei of a sympathetic nerve cell whenever there are two.—**Primary (chromatic, or chromatin) t's**. See **Primary FIBRES**.—**Secondary (chromatic, chromatin, or nuclear) t's**. See **Secondary chromatic FIBRES**.—**T. indicator**. See under **AUXOMETER**.

THREP'SIS, f. *Threp'seos (-is)*. Gr., *θρέψις* (from *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Nutrition.

THREPSOL'OGY. Lat., *threpsologia* (from *θρέψις*, nutrition, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *threpsologie*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition.

THRIDA'CUM, n. From *θρίδαξ*, lettuce. See **LACTUCARIUM**.

THRI'DAX, f. *Thrid'acos (-is)*. Gr., *θρίδαξ*. 1. Of the ancients, lettuce. 2. See **LACTUCARIUM**.

THRILL. Lat., *fremitus*. Fr., *frémissement*. Ger., *Schwirren*, *Zittern*. A tremor discerned by palpation or auscultation.—**Aortic t.** A t. heard over the aortic aperture in lesions of the orifice or valves.—**Arterial t.** A t. perceived over an artery.—**Hydatid t.** The t. felt by palpation over a hydatid cyst.—**Mitral t.** A t. discerned over the mitral orifice.—**Presystolic t.** A t. which can sometimes be felt before the systole when the hand is placed over the position of the apex beat.—**Purring t.** Ger., *Katzenschneurren*. A rough cardiac t. resembling the purring of a cat; often heard in mitral stenosis.

THRIX, f. *Trich'os (-is)*. Gr., *θρίξ*. See **HAIR**.

THROAT. Gr., *φάρυγξ*. Lat., *gula*, *guttur*, *jugulum*. Fr., *gorge*. Ger., *Schlund*, *Kehle*. The cavity extending from the arch of the palate to the glottis and the superior opening of the œsophagus; also popularly the front of the neck.

THROM'BOARTERITIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *θρόμβος*, a clot, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Arteritis with thrombosis.

THROM'BOLYMPHANG(EI)'YTIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *θρόμβος*, a clot, *lymphā*, lymph, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a cell. Lymphangitis with thrombosis.

THROMBOPHLEBITIC. Pertaining to venous thrombosis or to phlebitis with thrombosis.

THROM'BOPHLEBITIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *θρόμβος*, a vein. Phlebitis with thrombosis.—**T. purulenta**. Suppurative phlebitis with thrombosis.

THROMBOS'CHESIS, f. *-che'seos (-os'chesis)*. Ger., *Blutklumpenverhaltung*. Retention of coagulated blood.

THROMBO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Gr., *θρόμβωσις* (from *θρομβοῦσθαι*, to become clotted). Fr., *thrombose*. Ger., *Thrombose*, *Propfbildung*. Clogging of blood vessels by coagulation of the blood within them.—**Atrophic t.** See **Marasmic t.**—**Cerebral arterial t.** A narrowing of the calibre of an artery in the brain caused by a deposit of fibrin from the blood.—**Coagulated t.** T. produced by fibrinous coagulation in a vessel.—**Compression t.** Ger., *Compressionsthrombose*. T. due to dilatation of the affected vein as the result of compression between it and the heart.—**Concussion t.** T. caused by concussion, as by a gunshot wound.—**Conglutination t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. in which the clot is

formed by the accumulation and fusion of the blood plates.—**Dilatation t.** T. due to pouches or dilatations in the vessels, from the fact that the peripheral or lateral layers of a flowing current move more slowly, meet with more obstruction, and hence are more favorable to coagulation than the central ones.—**Embolie t.** T. following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus.—**Hæmorrhagic t.** T. which follows hæmorrhages, the coagulum of extravasated blood continuing through the opening into the injured vessel.—**Lymphatic t.** See **THROMBOLYMPHANGIITIS**.—**Marantic t.**, **Marasmic t.** Fr., *thrombose marasmique*. T. due to a very feeble circulation. It commonly affects the crural and iliac veins, the venous plexuses of the pelvis, the cranial sinuses, etc.—**Placental t.** T. of the uterine veins due to an extension of the physiological t. from the placental site into the substance of the uterus.—**Plate t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. produced by a conglutination of blood plates preexisting in the blood.—**Puerperal venous t.** Ger., *puerperale Venenthrombose*, *Metrophlebothrombose*, *Gebärmuttervenenthrombose*. Puerperal t. of the uterine veins.—**Sinus t.** T. of one or more of the sinuses in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Traumatic t.** 1. T. secondary to concussion or contusion of a part. 2. See **Placental t.**—**Venous t.** T. of a vein.

THROMBOTIC. Pertaining to or due to thrombosis.

THROM'BUS, m. Gr., *θρόμβος*. Fr., *thrombe*. Ger., *Thrombe*, *Blutpfropf*. The clot formed in thrombosis.—**Autochthonous t.**, **Blood plate t.** See **Plate THROMBOSIS**.—**Laminated t.** A t. formed in strata or laminae by slow and continuous coagulation, with an intermittent force of condensation.—**Primitive t.** A t. which remains at the place of its formation.—**Progressive t.** A t. usually stratified, which grows continuously into the lumen of the vessel.—**Pudental t.** See *T. vulvæ*.—**Red t.** A t. formed by the coagulation of blood which is at rest. It is dark red or brown in color, and contains few white corpuscles. A t. which is formed from blood in motion contains a larger number of white corpuscles, and may be white, gray, pale red, or mottled.—**Secondary t.** 1. A t. following inflammation of the vessels or of the tissues immediately surrounding them. 2. A t. which is continuous between vessels of different kinds (e. g., from capillaries into veins or arteries).—**T. neonatorum**. See **CEPHALÆMATOMA**.—**T. vaginalis**. Hematoma beneath the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**T. vulvæ**. Hematoma of the labium pudendi majus.—**White t.** See under *Red t.*

THRUSH. 1. See **APHTHÆ**. 2. In solipeds, a disease of the frog, characterized by a foul-smelling secretion.—**Milk t.** See **APHTHA infantum**.

THRYP'SIS, f. *Thryp'seos (-is)*. Gr., *θρύψις*. See **COMMINUTION**.

THRYP'TICUS. Gr., *θρυπτικός*. Fr., *thryptique*. 1. Able to break or crush, especially lithontriptic. 2. Easily broken, fragile.

THU'IA, f. See **THUJA**.

THU'JA, f. Gr., *θμία* (1st def.), *θύον* (1st def.). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Lebensbaum* (2d def.). Written also *thua* and, preferably, *thuya*. 1. Of the ancients, an African tree with fragrant wood; according to Schousboe, *Callitris quadrivalvis*; of the very late Latin authors, probably *Citrus medica*. 2. *Arbor vitæ*; a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of the *Cupressinæ*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the fresh tops of *T. occidentalis*.—**T. gigantea**. California (or British Columbia) cedar, the yellow cypress of northwestern America.—**T. obtusa**, **T. occidentalis**. Fr., *t. d'occident*. Ger., *gemeiner Lebensbaum*. American *arbor vitæ*. The fresh tops (leaves and twigs), the t. of the U. S. Ph., are used in coughs, rheumatism, intermittent fever, etc., as an application to venereal warts, cancerous ulcers, etc., and as an embrocation for rheumatic pains. A saturated tincture is recommended

as an emmenagogue and in smallpox, and a distilled water in dropsy. The oil is anthelmintic. The resinous wood was formerly used like the tops.—**T. orientalis**. Chinese or Japanese arbor vitæ; a species having a pungent aromatic odor. The oily seeds are used as a stimulating tonic and purgative. The leaves are used in smallpox like those of *T. occidentalis*.—**Tinctura thujæ**. A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of t. with 6 of alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.].

THUJENE. Fr., *thuiène*, *thujène*. A colorless, acrid fluid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by treating oleum thujæ with iodine.

THUJETIC ACID. A substance, $C_{28}H_{22}O_{13}$, obtained by boiling thujetin with barium water.

THUJETIN. Fr., *thuiétine*. A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, of thujin.

THUJIGENIN. Fr., *thuigénine*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis* as microscopic acicular crystals.

THUJIN. Fr., *thuiine*, *thujine*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*.

THUJOL. Fr., *thuiol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, forming the chief constituent of the oil of *Thuja occidentalis* and known in two forms, one levorotary and the other dextrorotary. In warm-blooded animals it quickens the respiration, raises the blood pressure, and lowers the temperature.

THUNBERGIA, *f.* From *Thunberg*, a Swedish botanist. 1. The genus *Gardenia*. 2. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*.—**T. fragrans**. A species indigenous to the East Indies. In the West Indies, where it is cultivated, it is used as an aromatic tonic.

THUS, *n.* *Thu'ris*. Gr., *θύος*. 1. Incense, common frankincense; olibanum. 2. A white, yellow, or reddish resin exuding from the branches of *Pinus silvestris* and *Abies excelsa*.—**T. americanum**. Common frankincense.—**T. arabicum**. Olibanum.—**T. libycum**. Gum ammoniac.—**T. vulgare**. 1. Common frankincense. 2. Olibanum silvestre.

THUYA, *f.* See **THUJA**.

THYCALOL. A certain proprietary dental antiseptic.

THYLACITIS, *f.* *-itidis*. From *θυλάκιον*, a little bag. See **ACNE** (1st def.).

THYMA, *n.* *Thym'atos* (*-is*). A corruption of *ecthyma* (*q. v.*) and of *thymion* (*q. v.*).

THYMALCITIN(E). The compound $\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ C_6H_7 \end{matrix} > C_6H_2 \begin{matrix} OC_2H_5 \\ | \\ NH(CH_3) \end{matrix}$ CO; used in neuralgia.

THYMASTHMA, *n.* *-asth'matos* (*-is*). From *θύμος*, the thymus gland, and *ἀσθμα*, asthma. See **Thymic** **ASTHMA**.

THYMATE. A derivative of thymol in which a metallic base replaces the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl.

THYMELCO'SIS, *f.* From *θύμος*, the thymus gland, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

THYMENE. Fr., *thymène*. Ger., *Thymen*. A levorotary liquid, $C_{10}H_{10}$, found in oil of thyme.

THYMEN'THOL. A certain proprietary antiseptic.

THYMHYDROQUIN'ON(E). Fr., *thymohydroquinone*. Ger., *Thymhydrochinon*. A substance, $C_6H_2CH_3(C_3H_7)(OH)_2$, obtained by the reduction of thymoquinone and bearing the same relation to that body that hydroquinone bears to quinone.

THYMIAMA, *n.* *-am'atos* (*-is*). Gr., *θυμιάμα* (from *θυμῖαν*, to burn incense). Anything burned as incense or for fumigation.

THYMI'ASIS, *f.* *-a'seos* (*-i'asis*). Gr., *θυμιάσις* (from *θυμῖαν*, to burn incense). Fr., *thymiase*. Fumigation.

THYMIC. Lat., *thymicus* (from *θύμος*, the thymus gland). Fr., *thymique*. Pertaining to the thymus or dependent on disease of the thymus (e. g., *t. asthma*).

THYMIC ACID. See **THYMOL**.

THYMICOCYANOT'ICUS. From *θύμος*, the thymus gland, and *κυάνωσις*, cyanosis. Dependent on disease of

the thymus gland and accompanied by cyanosis. See **ASTHMA thymicocyanoticum**.

THYMIN(E). See **LEUCINE**.

THYMION, *n.* Gr., *θύμιον* (from *θύμος*, thyme). 1. A large wart. 2. Of Celsus, a little wart (*condyloma* or *verruca*) that projects considerably above the skin, has a slender base, and is colored at the top like the blossom of thyme. The worst forms occur about the genitals.

THYMIO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos* (*-is*). From *θύμος*, a warty excrescence. 1. Of Swediaur, see **FRAMBESIA** (2d def.). 2. Any fungiform or warty growth. The *Thymioses* of Fuchs are a family of the specific *Dermapostases*, including frambesia, radesyge, and contagious anthrax.—**T. fungoides**. See **FRAMBESIA** (2d def.).—**T. morus**. See **CONDYLOMA latum**.—**T. ruboides**. See **FRAMBESIA** (2d def.).—**T. scotica**. See **SIBBENS**.

THYMI'TIS, *f.* *-itidis*. Ger., *Thymusentzündung*. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

THYMIUM, *n.* See **THYMION**.

THYMOFORM. A product of the reaction between thymol and formic aldehyde; and like iodoform.

THY'MOL. Lat., *thymolum*, *acidum thymicum*. Propyl-methylphenol, $C_6(H,H,CH_3,H,OH,CH_2.CH_2.CH_3)$. It is isomeric with carvacrol, and is derived from oil of thyme, though most of the t. of commerce is said to be obtained from the fruit of *Carum ajowan*. It possesses marked antiseptic properties, and is used in medicine both internally and locally.—**T. camphor**. A compound of t. and camphor; used for pruritus.

THYMOP'ATHY. Lat., *thymopathia* (from *θυμός*, the spirit, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *thymopathie*. Any mental affection or derangement.

THYMOQUINHY'DRONE. Fr., *t.*, *thyméide*. The compound, $C_3H_7.C_6H_2(OH)_2CH_3 + C_3H_7.C_6H_2O_2.CH_3$.

THYMOQUIN'OL. The compound $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$.

THYMOQUIN'ONE. Fr., *t.*, *thymôle*. Ger., *Thymochinon*. A substance bearing the same relation to thymol that quinone bears to phenol.

THYMOT'IC ACID. Ger., *Thymotinsäure*. The compound $C_6[C_3H_7,OH,CO.OH,CH_3,H,H]$.

THY'MOTOL. See **THYMOL**.

THYMOXYCUMIN'IC ACID. Of Barth, metahydroxycuminic acid. See **HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID**.

THY'MUM, *n.* Gr., *θύμον*. *Thymus vulgaris*; of the ancients, *Thymus creticus*.

THY'MUS, *m.* Gr., *θύμος*, *θύμον*. Fr., *thym*. Ger., *Thymian*. 1. Of the ancients, *T. creticus*. 2. Thyme, a genus of the *Labiatae*; also *T. vulgaris*. 3. See **T. GLAND**. 4. *Condyloa acuminatum*; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the flower of thyme (cf. **THYMION**).—**Accessory t.** Ger., *Nebent'*. One of the lobules frequently met with belonging to the t. gland, but isolated from the mass of the organ.—**T. albus**. See *T. creticus*.—**T. alpinus**. Ger., *Alpen-Quendel* (1st def.), *Thymian* (1st def.). 1. Alpine thyme of Europe; an aromatic undershrub. The leafy twigs are used like those of *T. serpyllum*. 2. *Calamintha acinos*.—**T. citriodorus**. Lemon thyme; an aromatic lemon-scented variety of *T. serpyllum*; used as a condiment and stimulant.—**T. creticus**. Fr., *thyme de Crète*. Ger., *köpfiger Thymian* (1st def.). 1. The *θύμος* and *θύμον* of the ancients; a pungent, fragrant shrub of Mediterranean regions, formerly official and still used in southern Europe as an aromatic. 2. *Satureia thymbra*.—**T. mastichina**. Ger., *Mastix-Thymian*. Herb mastich; a shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa, having an odor like that of mastic; still used like garden thyme.—**T. pannonicus**. Ger., *ungarischer Thymian*. An undershrub of southern and central Europe used like *T. serpyllum*.—**T. serpyllum**, **T. serpyllum**. Fr., *thym serpolet*. Ger., *Feld-Thymian*. Mother of thyme. The flowering leafy branches contain an essential oil, bitter extractive, tannin, etc., and are used as an external stimulant, and internally in whooping cough.—**T. tra-**

goriganum. Ger., *wohlriechender Thymian*. The *τρογίανος* of Dioscorides, goat's marjoram; an aromatic shrub of Greece and the Grecian islands.—**T. verus.** See *T. creticus*.—**T. vulgaris.** Fr., *thym commun*. Ger., *ächter Thymian*. Common thyme; a highly aromatic undershrub indigenous to southern Europe, often cultivated as a condiment. The leafy and flowering branches are used like those of *T. serpyllum*, and furnish oil of thyme.

THYRADEN. An extract of the thyroid gland.

THY'R(E)ADENOSCIR'RHUS, *m.* Fr., *thyréadénosquir-rhe*. Scirrhus of the thyroid gland.

THYR(E)ARYTÆNO'DES. Pertaining to the arytaenoid and thyroid cartilages.

THYR(E)ICHTHYO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From *θυρεός*, an oblong shield, and *ἰχθύωσις*, ichthyosis. See **ICHTHYOSIS scutellata**.

THYREIN. See **THYREIODININ**.

THYREMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -*phrax'eos (-is)*. See **GOÎTRE**.

THYR(E)OA'DEN, *m.* and *f.* -*ad'enos (-is)*. From *θυρεοειδής*, thyroid, and *ἀδὴν*, gland. See **Thyroid GLAND**.

THYR(E)OADENIT'IS, *f.* -*it'idos (-is)*. See **THYREOITIS**.

THY'R(E)OADENOIDÆ'US, *m.* Fr., *thyréo-adénoïdien*. A fasciculus of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted on the side of the thyroid gland.

THY'R(E)OANTITOX'IN(E). A crystalline substance, free from iodine, obtained from the thyroid gland.

THY'R(E)OARYEPIGLOT'TICUS, **THY'R(E)OARYTÆ'NOEPIGLOT'TICUS**, **THY'R(E)O'ARYTÆNOEPIGLOT'TIDÆ'US**, *m.* Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenkehledeckelmuskel*. The thyreoepiglottideus and the arytaenoepiglottideus regarded as one muscle.

THYR(E)OARYTÆ'NOID. Pertaining to the thyroid and arytaenoid cartilages.

THYR(E)OARYTÆNOIDÆ'US, *m.* Fr., *thyréoaryténôidien*. Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenmuskel*. The t. internus and the t. externus regarded as one muscle.—**T. ascendens.** See *T. inferior*.—**T. descendens.** See *T. superior*.—**T. externus.** A muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage close to the t. internus and the cricothyroid membrane and inserted into the border of the arytaenoid cartilage, its muscular process, the arytaenoepiglottidean fold, and the false vocal band, some fibres passing up toward the epiglottis.—**T. inferior.** 1. The oblique fibres of the t. 2. See *T.*—**T. internus.** Ger., *Stimmbandmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the inner surface of the ala of the thyroid cartilage and the interior of the false vocal cord and is inserted into the false vocal cord and the vocal process of the arytaenoid cartilage.—**T. major.** See *T.*—**T. minor.** See *T. superior*.—**T. obliquus.** The portion of the thyreoarytaenoepiglotticus inserted into the posterior portion of the muscular process of the arytaenoid cartilage.—**T. superior.** Ger., *oberer Schildgiessbeckenmuskel*. The portion of the t. externus inserted into the muscular process of the arytaenoid cartilage.—**T. superior lateralis.** See *T. superior*.—**T. superior medialis.** Ger., *Taschenbandmuskel*. The portion of the t. externus extending between the border of the arytaenoid cartilage and the false vocal band.

THYR(E)OCELE, *f.* $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., *thi'r'e²-o-sel*. -*ce'les*. From *θυρεοειδής*, thyroid, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *thyroécèle*. Ger., *Kehlbruch*. A tumor of the thyroid gland, especially a goitre.

THY'R(E)OCORNICULA'TUS, *m.* An anomalous insertion of fibres of the thyreoarytaenoides into the cartilage of Santorini.

THY'R(E)OCRICOPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* See **CRICOPHARYNGEUS**.

THY'R(E)OCUNEIFOR'MIS, *m.* An anomalous insertion of the fibres of the thyreoarytaenoides into the cartilage of Wrisberg.

THYR(E)O'DEOCYNAN'CHE, **THYREODI'TIS**, *f.* -*an'ches*, -*it'idis*. See **THYREOITIS**.

THY'R(E)OEPIGLOT'TIC. Pertaining to the epiglottis and the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THY'R(E)OEPIGLOT'TICUS, *m.* Ger., *Schildkehldeckelmuskel*. See **THYREOEPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**T. longus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage near its inferior cornu and blending with the t.

THY'R(E)OEPIGLOTTIDÆ'US, *m.* A few fibres on the upper edge of the thyreoarytaenoides which are spread out upon the membrane between the epiglottis and the arytaenoid cartilage.—**T. inferior**, **T. major**. See *T.*—**T. minor**, **T. superior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage and passing along the thyreoepiglottic ligament to the epiglottis.

THYR(E)OGLOS'SAL. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and to the tongue.

THY'R(E)OGLOTTIDÆ'US, *m.* See **THYREOEPIGLOTTIDEUS**.

THY'R(E)OHY'AL. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.

THY'R(E)OHYOIDÆ'US, *m.* Fr., *thyréo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Schildzungenbeinmuskel*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage and inserted into the lower margin of the body and the cornu majus of the hyoid bone.—**T. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle extending between the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.—**T. azygos**, **T. minor**, **T. superior**. An anomalous offshoot of the t. extending between the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage.

THY'R(E)OID. Gr., *θυρεοειδής* (from *θυρεός*, an oblong [door-shaped or doorstep-shaped] shield, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *thyroéide*, *thyroéidien*. Ger., *thyreoidisch*. Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from the t. gland; as a n. (Lat., *thyroidea*), the gland itself.—**Accessory t's.** See **Accessory t. GLANDS**.

THYR(E)OIDÆA, *f.* See **Thyroid GLAND**.

THYR(E)OIDEOTOMY. Lat., *thyroidectomia* (from *θυρεοειδής*, thyroid, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *thyroéidectomie*. Ger., *Thyreoidektomie*. Removal of the thyroid gland.

THYR(E)OIDÆ'US. See **THYREOID**; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the thyroid cartilage.—**T. incisuræ cartilaginis thyroideæ mediæ transversæ**. See *T. transversus*.—**T. incisuræ mediæ obliquus**. See *T. transversus impar* (1st def.).—**T. internus**. See **SUBTHYREOIDEUS**.—**T. proprius**. A muscle extending near the middle line between the upper and lower margins of the thyroid cartilage.—**T. transversus (anomalus)**. An anomalous muscle extending between the two cricoid processes of the thyroid cartilage.—**T. transversus impar**. 1. An aberrant bundle of the cricothyroideus attached to the cricoid process of the thyroid cartilage. 2. See *T. transversus*.

THYR(E)OID'IN(E). See **THYREIODININ**.

THY'R(E)OIDISM. The morbid condition caused by removal or loss of functional power of the thyroid gland.

THYR(E)OIDI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. See **THYREOITIS**.

THYR(E)OIDOPRI'VUS. From *thyroideus*, thyroid, and *privus*, deprived of. See **STRUMIPRIVUS**.

THYR(E)OIDOT'OMY. See **THYREOTOMY**.

THYR(E)OI'ODIN(E). See **THYREIODININ**.

THYR(E)OIODININ. Ger., *Thyreojodin*. Iodothyrein; an organic iodine compound found in the thyroid gland and apparently the active medicinal principle of that organ.

THYR(E)OI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Fr., *thyroéidite*. Ger., *Schildrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

THYR(E)OLIN'GUAL. See **THYREOGLOSSAL**.

THYR(E)OMEMBRANO'SUS, *m.* The portion of the thyreoepiglotticus inserted into the arytenoepiglottidean fold.

THYR(E)ON'CUS, *m.* From *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See **GOÏTRE**.

THYR(E)OESOPHA'GEUS, *m.* Muscular fibres between the oesophagus and the thyreoid cartilage.

THYR(E)OPALATI'NUS, *m.* From *thyreoides*, thyreoid, and *palatum*, the palate. See **CONSTRUCTOR** *isthmi faucium posterior*.

THYR(E)OPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* From *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *thyreo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundschliesser*. 1. Of Douglas, that portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the thyreoid cartilage. 2. Of Winslow and Valsalva, see *Inferior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx*. 3. See *Middle CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx*.

THY'R(E)OPHAR'YNGOPALATI'NUS, *m.* See **PALATOPHARYNGEUS**.

THYR(E)OPHRAX'IA, *f.* From *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid, and *φράσσειν*, to fence in. Fr., *thyrophraxie*. Of Alibert, see **GOÏTRE**.

THYR(E)OPHY'MA, *n.* -*phym'atos* (-*is*). From *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of the thyreoid gland.—**T. fugax**, **T. sanguineum**, **T. spurium**. Of P. Frank, see *Inflammatory GOÏTRE*.

THYR(E)OPRI'VUS. See **STRUMIPRIVUS**.

THYR(E)OPRO'TEID. An albuminoid prepared from the thyreoid gland; used in exophthalmic goitre.

THYR(E)OPRO'TEIN. Of Bubnoff, an albumin isolated from the thyreoid gland.

THYR(E)OTOMY. From *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Thyreotomie*. Fr., *thyréotomie*. The operation of splitting the thyreoid cartilage (generally used for the removal of tumors).

THYR(E)OTRACHEA'LIS, *m.* A muscle extending between the trachea and the thyreoid cartilage or region.—**T. profundus**. An anomalous offshoot of the cricoarytenoideus lateralis to the trachea.—**T. superficialis**. An anomalous offshoot of the sternothyreoides to the trachea.

THYROGLAN'DIN. A certain patented preparation of the thyreoid gland.

THY'ROID. An incorrect form of *thyreoid* (*q. v.*). For other words in *Thyro-*, see the corresponding words in *Thyreo-*.

THYROID'EUM, *n.* The thyreoid gland.—**T. siccum** [Br. Ph.]. The desiccated thyreoid gland.

THYSSELI'NUM, *n.* Fr., *thyssélin*. Ger., *Sumpfsilge*. 1. The genus *Selinum*. 2. A genus of the *Umbelliferae* closely resembling *Peucedanum*.—**T. palustre**. Ger., *Milchpeterling*, *Oelsenich*, *wilder Bertram*, *gemeine Sumpfsilge*. A species found in Europe and Asia. The root, which has a strong, somewhat turpentine-like odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitterish taste, has been used in epilepsy and various spasmodic affections.

TIB'IA, *f.* Gr., *κνήμη*, *προκνήμιον*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* A long bone, the larger of the two of the leg, on the anterior and inner side of which it is placed. Its upper extremity bears two concave surfaces covered with car-

tilage, separated by the crucial spine, for articulation with the femur, and bears on each side two prominences, the external and internal tuberosities. The shaft is three-sided, smaller in the middle than at either end, its inner surface being subcutaneous. The lower extremity is enlarged transversely and projects downward on the inner side as the internal malleolus, presenting a concave surface for articulation with the astragalus; externally is a surface covered with cartilage for articulation with the fibula, and posteriorly are grooves for the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexores digitorum pedis and pollicis longi.—**T. minima**. See **FIBULA** (1st def.).

TIB'IA. Toward the tibial aspect.

TIBIÆ'US, *m.* See **TIBIALIS**.

TIB'IAL. Lat., *tibialis*. Pertaining to or situated near or toward the tibia.

TIBIA'LIS. Tibial; as a *n. m.* (Fr., *tibial*, *jambier*; Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*), a muscle connected with the tibia.—**T. anticus**. Fr., *jambier antérieur*. Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the external tuberosity of the tibia and the upper half of the exterior surface of the bone from the interosseous membrane and the strong fascia of the leg; also from the intermuscular septum. It is inserted into a rounded area on the inner and inferior part of the internal cuneiform and the first metatarsal bones.—**T. anticus accessorius**, **T. anticus profundus**. See **TIBIOFASCIALIS anticus**.—**T. gracilis**. See **PLANTARIS**.—**T. nauticus**, **T. posticus**. A muscle which arises from the interosseous membrane; the outer part of the posterior surface of the tibia, the inner surface of the fibula and the aponeurosis covering it. It is inserted into the tubercle of the scaphoid bone and also into the three cuneiform bones, the cuboid, and the bases of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, and also the sustentaculum tali.—**T. profundus**. See **TIBIOFASCIALIS**.—**T. secundus**. A muscle accessory to the *t. posticus*, arising from the lower part of the tibia and inserted into some of the ligaments near the ankle.

TIBIOFASCIA'LIS. Fr., *tibio-aponevrotique*. Connected with the tibia and the fascia of the leg or foot; as a *n.*, a muscle so connected.—**T. anticus**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower third of the anterior edge of the tibia and is inserted into the annular ligament and deep fascia. It is sometimes a part of the tibialis anticus.

TIB'IOFEM'ORAL. Pertaining to the tibia and the femur.

TIB'IOFIB'ULAR. Lat., *peroneotibialis*. Fr., *péronéo-tibial*. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

TIB'IOMETATAR'SAL. Pertaining to the tibia and to the metatarsus.

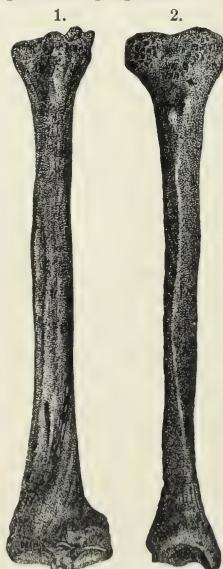
TIB'IONAVIC'ULAR. From *tibia*, the tibia, and *navicula*, a boat. Pertaining to the tibia and the scaphoid bone.

TIB'IOPERONE'AL. From *tibia*, the tibia, and *περὶ*, the fibula. See **TIBIOFIBULAR**.

TIB'IOPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* Fr., *tibio-phalangien*. Ger., *langer (oder dicker) Hufbeinbeuger, hinterer Unterschenkelmuskel*. The analogue of the flexor hallucis longus and flexor perforans of man found in the lower animals.—**T. magnus**. See *T.*—**T. parvus**. See **PERONEOPHALANGEUS**.

TIB''IOPRÆMETATAR'SEUS, **TIB''IOPRÆMETATAR'SUS**, *m.* From *tibia* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *metatarsus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *tibio-pré-métarsien*. Ger., *Schienbeinbeuger, Wadenmuskel*. A muscle of solipeds, divided into two portions—the muscular, representing the tibialis anticus of man, and the tendinous, representing, according to Meckel, the peroneus tertius of man.

TIB'IOPRÆPHALAN'GEUS, *m.* From *tibia* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). See **PERONEOPRÆPHALANGEUS**.



THE TIBIA.

1, posterior aspect; 2, anterior aspect.

TIB''IOTAR'SAL. Fr., *tibio-tarsien*. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus.

TIBOUCHI'NA, f. Fr., *tibouchine*. A genus of the *Melastomaceæ*.—**T. aspera**. A Guiana shrub. The aromatic leaves and flowers are used as a pectoral.

TIC. Fr., *t.* A convulsive motion or fit, especially of certain muscles of the face.—**Convulsive t.**, **Facial t.** Fr., *t. convulsif*. Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. See *Gilles de la Tourette's DISEASE*.—**Spasmodic t.** Paralysis of the muscles of one or both sides of the face, associated with tonic contraction of the same. Cf. *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**T. de salaam** (Fr.). See *CHOREA nutans* and *Salaam CONVULSIONS*.—**T. douloureux** (Fr.). Facial neuralgia accompanied by an involuntary contraction of some of the facial muscles.—**T. giratoire** (Fr.). Clonic spasm of the obliquus capitis inferior.—**T. non-douloureux** (Fr.). Of Trousseau, myoclonus.—**T. rotatoire** (Fr.). See *T. giratoire*.

TICK. Gr., *ἰξώδης*. Lat., *ixodes*. Fr., *tique*. Ger., *Zecke*. A name common to certain small parasitic *Arachnida* constituting the section *Ixodes* (called also *Suctoria*) of the family *Acarides*.—**Itch t.** See *ACARUS scabiei*.

TICO'REA, f. Fr., *ticorée*. A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs.—**T. febrifuga**. A Brazilian and Guiana tree. The astringent bark is used as a febrifuge.

TIG'LIC. Derived from *Tigilium*.—**T. acid.** Methyl crotonic acid.—**T. aldehyde**. See *GUAIACENE*.

TIGLIN'IC ACID. Methyl crotonic acid.

TIG'LUM, n. See *CROTON t.*—**Grana tigilii**. The seeds of *Croton t.*—**Oleum tigilii** [U. S. Ph.]. See *CROTON oil*.—**T. officinale**. See *CROTON t.*

TIGRID'IA, f. From *tigris*, a tiger. A genus of the *Iridaceæ*.—**T. pavonia**. The tiger flower of central Mexico. The edible, starchy bulbs are reputed febrifuge.

TIL'IA, f. Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Linde*. 1. A genus of trees (the limes or lindens), of the *Malvales*. 2. See *Flores tilieæ*.—**Flores tilieæ**. Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Lindenblüt(h)en*. The flowers of *T. mollis* [Ger. Ph.], or of *T. silvestris* and *T. mollis* [Fr. Cod.].—**T. alba**. 1. See *T. argentea*. 2. See *T. heterophylla*.—**T. americana**. Fr., *tilleul d'Amérique*. Ger., *kahle Linde*. American basswood. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. The inner bark is used for cataplasms.—**T. argentea**. Ger., *silber-weiße Linde*. Silver limetree of Hungary and southeastern Europe, identified by some authors with the *φιλύρα* of the ancients. The fragrant flowers are more mucilaginous than those of *T. intermedia*, and yield a valuable essential oil.—**T. canadensis**, *T. caroliniana*. See *T. americana*.—**T. europæa**. The European limetree. *T. intermedia* is the common variety. *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris* are also considered by some authors as varieties of it.—**T. heterophylla**. Fr., *tilleul blanc*. American white basswood. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*.—**T. intermedia**. Fr., *tilleul d'Europe* (ou de Hollande). Ger., *gemeine Linde*. Common European limetree. The flowers are mildly stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. The leaves and mucilaginous inner bark were formerly official. The sap of the tree yields sugar. The fruit contains a principle analogous to chocolate.—**T. laxiflora**. Ger., *schlaffblüthige Linde*. A North American tree, used like *T. intermedia*.—**T. macrophylla**. See *T. heterophylla* and *T. intermedia*.—**T. mollis**. Ger., *weichhaarige Linde*. The broad-leaved limetree of southern and central Europe; according to some authors a variety of *T. intermedia*. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*.—**T. silvestris**. Ger., *wilde Linde*. The small-leaved limetree of Europe; used like *T. intermedia*.—**T. vulgaris**. See *T. intermedia*.

TILIA'CORA, f. Fr., *tiliacore*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*.—**T. abnormalis**, *T. acuminata*, *T. cuspidiformis*, *T. fraternaria*, *T. racemosa*. An East Indian

species used in elephantiasis and snake bites. The leaves are used for ulcers and pustular eruptions.

TILLAND'SIA, f. From *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *tillandsie*. A genus of epiphytic or saxicolous plants of the *Bromeliaceæ*.—**T. recurva**, **T. recurvata**. Fr., *caragate recourbée*. A species found in the southern United States and tropical America, growing on old trees; used externally in hæmorrhoids.—**T. usneoides**. Fr., *caragate musciforme*. Ger., *Greisenbart*. Black moss of the southern United States, West Indies, Central America, Uruguay, etc.; used as an ointment in hæmorrhoids and as a surgical dressing.

TILLE'TIA, f. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Ectotiniæ*; of *Tulasne*, a division (the *Tilletiæ*) of the *Ustilaginæ*.—**T. caries**. A species infesting the grain of wheat, its spores constituting the disease known as bunt.—**T. scarlatinosa**. A species the micrococcus form of which, according to Hallier, occurs in the blood in scarlet fever.—**T. secalis**. A species growing on the grains of rye.

TIL'MA, n. *Til'matos* (-is). Gr., *τίλμα*. See *LINT* (2d def.).

TIL'MOS, **TIL'MUS**, n. Gr., *τιλμός*. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

TIL'TON, n. Gr., *τιλτόν*. See *CHARPIE*.

TIMBÓ. The root bark of *Paullinia pinnata*.

TIM'BONIN (E). See under *PAULLINIA pinnata*.

TIME. Gr., *χρόνος*. Lat., *tempus*. Fr., *temps*. Ger., *Zeit*. Extent of duration.—**Physiological t.** The t. elapsing between the impression received by an organ of sense and its perception by the individual affected.—**Reaction t.**, **Reflex t.** The t. occupied in the transfer of an impulse along a sensory nerve to the spinal cord and brain and back along a motor nerve.

TIM'IDUS, m. From *timere*, to fear. An old term for the rectus oculi inferior muscle.

TIN. Gr., *κασσίτερος*. Lat., *stannum*. Fr., *étain*. Ger., *Zinn*. A metallic element known since the beginning of the Christian era, although confounded at that time with lead. Symbol, Sn (from stannum); atomic weight, 117.8; sp. gr., 7.293.—**Solution of chloride of t.** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 2 parts of granulated t. with 2 of water and 7 of hydrochloric acid until no more gas is obtained, adding water enough to make 12 parts, and bottling with the undissolved t.

TINAG'MUS, m. Gr., *τιναγμός*. 1. See *CONCUSSION*. 2. Rectal tenesmus.

TIN'CAL. Lat., *tincalum*. Crude borax.

TINCTU'RA, f. See *TINCTURE* and *DYE*.—**T. ætherea**. 1. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. 2. See *Ethereal TINCTURE*.—**T. amara**. Of the Ger. Ph., a tincture consisting of 60 parts each of gentian root and the herb of lesser centaury, 40 of bitter orange peel, and 20 each of unripe oranges and rhizome of zedoary, macerated with 1,000 of dilute alcohol for a week.—**T. aromatica** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé de cannelle et de cardamom composé*. A tincture made with 25 parts each of cloves, galangal, cardamom, 50 of ginger, 125 of cinnamon, and 1,250 of dilute alcohol.—**T. tolutana**. Fr., *teinture de baume de Tolu*. A tincture made by dissolving balsam of Tolu in nine times as much alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 2½ oz. of balsam of Tolu in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.].

TINC'TURE. Lat., *tinctura* (from *tingere*, to wet). Fr., *teinture*, *t.* Ger., *Tinctur*. A pharmaceutical preparation made by dissolving a drug in alcohol, especially by subjecting vegetable substances to the action of alcohol.—**Ammoniated t.** A solution of a medicinal substance in spirit of ammonia.—**Antiperiodic t.** See *Warburg's t.*—**Ethereal t.** A t. in the preparation of which an appreciable quantity of ether is used.—**Huxham's t.** Compound t. of cinchona.—**Warburg's t.** A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of Socotrine aloes, 4 oz. each of rhubarb, angelica fruit, and confection of Damocates, 2 each of elecampane, saffron, fennel, and prepared chalk, 1 oz. each of gentian, zedoary, cubebs, myrrh,

camphor, and agaric, and 500 oz. of proof spirit for twelve hours, expressing, adding 10 oz. of quinine sulphate, and filtering when this is dissolved by aid of the water bath and the mixture cooled; used in obstinate cases of malarial poisoning.

TIN'EA, *f.* Fr., *teigne*. Ger., *Schorf*, *Grind*. A word used by the translators of Arabian writings as the equivalent of *al tin*, *al thin*, and *althin*, to designate various eruptions of the hairy scalp. It has been applied to many chronic, pustular, contagious skin diseases, but is now generally restricted to those depending on the presence of a vegetable parasite, and especially to those that affect the scalp.—**T. amiantacea**. See **SEBORRHOEA sicca**.—**T. asbestina**. Seborrhoea capillitii in which the crusts resemble asbestos.—**T. axillaris**. T. affecting the axilla.—**T. barbæ**. See **SYCOSIS parasitaria**.—**T. benigna**. See **SCABIES capitis simplex**.—**T. capitis**. See **PITYRIASIS capitis**.—**T. ciliaris**. See **LIPPIUDO**.—**T. circinata**. See **MYCOSIS trichophytina** and **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculovesiculosa**.—**T. circinata tropica**. See **T. imbricata**.—**T. crustacea**. Porrigio larvalis.—**T. corporis**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculovesiculosa**.—**T. decalvans**. See **ALOPECIA area**.—**T. favina**, **T. favosa**. See **FAVUS**.—**T. furfuracea**. See **SEBORRHOEA sicca**.—**T. granulata**. See **ACHOR granulatus**.—**T. imbricata**. Chinese ringworm; a cutaneous disease occurring about the Straits of Malacca and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, characterized by desquamation of the cuticle in the form of concentric flakes which present free edges toward the centre of the patch, while toward the circumference they are firmly attached. The disease is regarded by most authorities as a form of ringworm. Cf. *Tokelau RINGWORM*.—**T. kerion**. See **KERION**.—**T. lactea**. See **CRUSTA lactea**.—**T. lupina**, **T. lupinosa**. See **FAVUS**.—**T. muciflua** [Alibert]. See **ACHOR**.—**T. mucosa**. Lat., *porrigio larvalis*. Fr., *teigne muqueuse*. Impetiginous eczema of the head attended with free discharge and crusting.—**T. neonatorum**. See **SEBORRHOEA**.—**T. nodosa**. See **TRICHORRHEXIS nodosa**.—**T. porriginosa**. See **PITYRIASIS capitis**.—**T. polonica**. See **PLICA polonica**.—**T. sycosis**. See **SYCOSIS parasitaria**.—**T. tonsdens**, **T. tonsurans**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T. trichophytina**. See **TRICHOPHYTOSIS**.—**T. trichophytina barbæ**. See **SYCOSIS parasitaria**.—**T. trichophytina capitis**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T. trichophytina corporis**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculovesiculosa**.—**T. trichophytina cruris**. See **ECZEMA marginatum**.—**T. trichophytina sycosis**. See **SYCOSIS parasitaria**.—**T. trichophytina tonsurans**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T. trichophytina unguium**. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS**.—**T. vera**. See **FAVUS**.—**T. versicolor**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea**.

TINEA'RIA, *f.* From *tinea*, a moth. *Helichrysum arenarium*.

TINES'MUS, *m.* See **TENESMUS**.

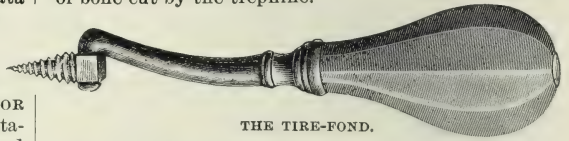
TINK'LING. Fr., *tintement*, *cliquetis*. Ger., *Klingen*. A sharp, clear sound like that produced by one piece of metal striking lightly against another.—**Auriculometallic t.** A t. heard over the cardiac apex, produced by a jarring of the chest wall that is set in vibration by the impulse.—**Metallic t.** A t. pulmonary sound produced in a large cavity having solid walls.

TINNI'TUS, *m.* -*itus*. From *tinire*, to ring. Fr., *tintement*. Ger., *Gebräuse*. A ringing or tinkling sound.—**Nervous t.** Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement) nerveux*. Ger., *nervöses Ohrensausen (oder Ohrenbrausen)*. A true neurosis, characterized by the subjective sensation of a humming or buzzing sound, varying considerably in character, and occurring mostly in excitable, nervous persons, during mental strain, or in states of exhaustion, anæmia, or shock. It is also known as *t. without deafness*, and proves obstinate to every kind of treatment.—**T. aurium**. Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement)*

d'oreille. Ger., *Gellen der Ohren*, *Ohrensausen*, *Ohrensummen*, *Ohrenbrausen*. A subjective sound, varying in character, duration, and intensity, heard by patients suffering from various forms of ear disease, and also following the administration of large doses of certain drugs, notably quinine. It also occurs in certain febrile disorders and in marked anæmia.

TINOS'PORA, *f.* From *tinus*, the laurustinus, and *σπορά*, a seed. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*.—**T. cordifolia**. A shrub growing in tropical India. Its stem, together with portions of the root, is official in the Ph. of India and the Br. Ph. For the medicinal properties, see **COCCULUS cordifolius**.—**T. crispa**. An East Indian species allied to *T. cordifolia* and possessing the same bitterness and probably the same tonic properties. See also **COCCULUS crispus**.—**T. malabarica**. See **COCCULUS malabarius**.

TIRE-FOND (Fr.). Ter-foⁿ2. A gimlet for screwing into and drawing up pieces of bone, such as the button of bone cut by the trephine.



THE TIRE-FOND.

TIRE-RACINE (Fr.). Ter-ra³-sen. A forceps for removing the roots of teeth.

TIRE-TÊTE (Fr.). Ter-te²t. A term applied to a number of contrivances for making traction on the foetal head in artificial delivery. It seems to have been first employed by Mauriceau to designate a complicated instrument of his invention, consisting essentially of a disc of metal hinged at its centre to the end of a shaft. The disc being turned so that its plane was coincident with the shaft, it was plunged into the head, and a like disc, attached to a cannula, was then screwed down upon the exterior of the cranium, the bony wall of which, on either side of the wound, was thus held between the two discs. Traction was then made with the shaft.—**T.-t. à bascule**. An instrument devised by Levret for extracting the head of the foetus after its separation from the trunk.

TIS'SUE. Gr., *ιστός*. Lat., *textus*, *textura*, *tela*. Fr., *tissu*. Ger., *Gewebe*. A collection of cells or structural elements so modified in form, size, and arrangement as to have a constant and recognizable structure, wherever it may occur (being modified in different situations only so far as local connections and uses render necessary), and to be adapted to the performance of a special and definite function. All of one kind of t. in the body forms a system, such as the nervous or the muscular system, while the t's combined form organs. Two systems are used, the oldest and most common being based upon the appearance in the adult, and the other upon the origin from the different germ layers of the ovum. According to the first method, one of the most satisfactory classifications is the division into four groups—epithelium, connective t., muscular t., and nervous t.; according to the second, t's are ectodermic, endodermic, or mesodermic.—**Adenoid t.** Of His, the reticular framework of the lymphatic glands, alimentary mucosa, etc., the meshes of the reticulum being filled with lymphoid cells. This framework is described by many authors as made up of anastomosing branched cells, which mostly retain their nuclei; by others as composed of connective t. fibres united into a network, the appearance of nuclei being given by the presence of endothelial cells. Adenoid t. may occur with indefinite boundaries, as in the mucosa of the alimentary canal. It is then sometimes called diffuse adenoid t. In other situations, as in the spleen, pleura, and omentum, it may form cords, cylinders, or patches. In the tonsils,

the spleen, and the alimentary mucosa it often occurs in well-defined masses, the lymph follicles.—**Adipose t.** 1. Areolar t. in which the areolæ are more or less filled with fat cells, a condition which may occur in any part of the body except the eyelids and parts of the male sexual apparatus. This accumulation of fat cells is usually abundant in well-fed individuals, especially in the subcutaneous areolar t., which is then often called the *panniculus adiposus* (q. v.). Adipose t. is abundantly supplied with blood vessels and lymphatics, but has no nerves. 2. The fat cells exclusive of the areolar t. in which they are found.—**Alveolar t.** The t. forming the framework of the pulmonary alveoli. It consists of areolar t. in which the elastic fibres are numerous, and there are also a considerable number of muscular fibre cells.—**Amorphous connective t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Animal t.** The t. of an animal in contradistinction to that of a plant.—**Areolar t., Areolated connective t.** That part of the connective t. of the body in which white and yellow connective t. fibres and bundles cross at all angles and continually unite to form larger bundles or divide to form smaller ones, thus making a kind of network. Areolar t. in its most typical form is found just beneath the skin. Cf. *Connective t.*—**Basement t. (of nerves).** See NEUROGLIA.—**Basis t.** See STROMA.—**Bone t.** See *Osseous t.*—**Botryoidal t.** A dark-brown t. consisting of hollow tubes composed of cells containing fine brown pigment. It is found in the leech, and has been shown by Leydig and Lankester to belong to the vascular system.—**Boundary t.** Epidermal t.—**Cancellous t.** Fr., *tissu réticulé des os*. The porous, spongy t. of the bones.—**Cartilaginous t.** See CARTILAGE.—**Cavernous t.** Ger., *Schwannnetz*. Fibrous and elastic t. containing in the areolæ a freely communicating plexus of veins or venous sinuses, all included in an elastic envelope and capable of great increase in bulk when the veins are distended with blood.—**Cellular t.** 1. Areolar t. 2. A t. composed of cells, such as epithelium.—**Compact osseous t.** See *Compact osseous substance*.—**Complex t's, Composite t's, Compound t's.** T's composed of two or more simple t's in nearly equal proportions, as in blood vessels, lymph vessels, lymphatic glands, etc.—**Conjunctive t., Connective t.** Lat., *tela connectiva* (seu *fulcralis*, seu *maltharis*). Ger., *Bindegebeue, Bindesubstanz, Füllgewebe, Stützgewebe*. Syn.: *skeletal t., sustentacular t.* T. serving for the support or connection of other t's. It consists of soft masses, as in areolar t., in tendons, and in ligaments, or of more or less hard and rigid masses, as in cartilage, bone, and dentin. All these forms agree (1) in being derived from the mesoderm, (2) in gradually merging into one another in the adult, (3) in taking one another's place in the course of development, (4) in forming homologous parts in different animals, and (5) in yielding gelatin or a gelatinous substance when boiled. There are also always present a considerable number of protoplasmic cells. The term connective t. is sometimes limited to the soft connective substances in the body, excluding bone and cartilage. It has then been aptly termed the soft skeleton, for every part is supported and connected by its fibres. See *Areolar t., White fibrous t., Elastic t., Osseous t.*, and *CARTILAGE*.—**Constituent areolar t.** Syn.: *penetrating t., parenchymal t.* Areolar t. which binds together the lobes and lobules of glands, etc., and accompanies the vessels and nerves into those organs, giving them support and protection.—**Corneous t.** Compact masses of cells which are soft near their vascular bases, but near their free surface hard, flat, and often devoid of a nucleus; found in the hair, nails, hoofs, horns, and epidermis.—**Cytogenous t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Dental t., Dentinal t.** See DENTIN.—**Elastic t.** That part of the connective t. of the body consisting of branched and anastomosing elastic fibres or of elastic membranes. It is unaf-

ected by acetic acid and caustic potash, and is present in parts which are liable to sudden variations in size (e. g., the arteries and lungs).—**Elementary t's.** See *Simple t's.*—**Embryonal connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Embryoplastic t.** Fr., *tissu embryoplastique*. Embryonic connective t. before the fibres are developed.—**Endothelial t.** The t. formed by the endothelia of the body.—**Epidermic t.** Of Kölliker, the epidermis and its appendages, with the epithelium of mucous membranes.—**Epithelial t.** The t. formed by the epithelia of the body.—**Erectile t.** See *Cavernous t.*—**Fat t., Fatty t.** See *Adipose t.*—**Fibrillar connective t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Fibrillated t.** See *Fibrous t.*—**Fibrocartilaginous t.** See *FIBRO-CARTILAGE*.—**Fibrous cellular t., Fibrous connective t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Fibrous t.** Ger., *fibröses Gewebe*. 1. Connective t. composed of elastic or white fibres and bundles of fibres which extend in nearly parallel directions, as in tendons and the ligamentum nuchæ. 2. Connective t. composed of fibres without regard to their nature or direction.—**Follicular t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Formative t.** Ger., *Bildungsgewebe*. A collection of cells which give rise, by becoming more or less modified, to a permanent or adult t.—**Formed connective t.** See *Solid connective t.*—**Formless connective t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Fundamental t.** One of the t's forming a fundamental system.—**Gelatinous (connective) t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Gelatinous nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of non-medullated nerve fibres, as in the sympathetic nerve.—**Germinal t.** T. giving rise to ova or spermatozooids. See *Germinal EPITHELIUM* and *Germ PLASMA*.—**Granular connective t.** See *NEUROGLIA*.—**Granulation t.** A mass of indifferent cells cemented by a scanty amount of ground substance and traversed by capillary blood vessels.—**Gray nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve cells. See also *Gray MATTER of the brain*.—**Ground t.** See *STROMA*.—**Hepatic t.** See *Botryoidal t.*—**His's t.** Spindle t.—**Homogeneous connective t.** Membranes, such as the coats of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, which agree in chemical character with connective t., but do not contain bundles of fibres.—**Horny t.** See *Corneous t.*—**Indifferent connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Inflammatory t.** Neoplastic t. formed during inflammation.—**Interlobular connective t. of the liver.** Connective t. between the acini of the liver, containing branches of the bile ducts, the hepatic artery, and the portal vein.—**Intermediate areolar t.** Connective t. lying between the muscles, blood vessels and other deep-seated parts. See *Areolar t.*—**Interstitial connective t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Investing areolar t.** A kind of sheath formed around the muscles, blood vessels, nerves, etc., by the areolar t.—**Jellylike t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Lamellar t., Laminar t., Laminated t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Fibrous t.*—**Lardiform t.** T. that has undergone amyloid degeneration.—**Ligamentous t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Lymphatic t., Lymphoid t., Lymph t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Mechanical t.** See *Supporting t.*—**Medullary t.** See *Medullary substance*.—**Mesothelial t's.** T's formed from the mesothelium.—**Metabolic t.** Organic t. that is concerned in metabolism.—**Mucinous t., Mucoid (connective) t., Mucous t.** Ger., *Gallertgewebe, Schleimgewebe, Nabelstranggewebe*. Connective t., such as that in the umbilical cord of the fœtus, consisting of an abundant jellylike albuminous ground substance (see *Mucoid basis substance*) in which are imbedded numerous round and branched, anastomosing cells and comparatively few white and elastic connective t. fibres.—**Muscular t.** T. composed of striated muscular fibres, of cardiac muscular fibre cells, or of muscular fibre cells. Its distinguishing characteristic is its power to contract in one direction, viz., along the long axis of the fibres composing it.—**Nerve t.** See *Nervous t.*—**Nervous cineritious t.** See *Gray nervous t.*—**Nervous t.** T. composed

of nerve fibres and nerve cells.—**Ossseous t.** Ger., *Knochen-gewebe*. The combined structure consisting of the matrix of animal matter and the osseous granules deposited in it that constitutes bone. See also *Ossseous basis* SUBSTANCE, *Compact osseous* SUBSTANCE, and *Spongy osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**Osteogenic t.** See OSTEOGEN.—**Pararenchymal areolar t.**, **Penetrating areolar t.** See *Constituent areolar t.*—**Permanent t.** Cell t. not capable of multiplication and division.—**Phanerogenous t.**, **Phanerophorous t.** A structure which may be said to bear some evident part, such as the papilla of a hair, which seems to bear the hair.—**Pitted t.** In botany, both renchyma, taphrenchyma; t. in which pits or perforations occur on the cell walls or upon the septa between superposed cells.—**Porous connective t.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Porous t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Pulp t.** T. forming the pulp of a gland or organ, such as the t. of the tooth pulp.—**Reichert's connective t.** See *Homogeneous connective t.*—**Reticular t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Reticulated connective t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Adenoid t.*—**Retiform (connective) t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Sarcous t.** See *Muscular t.*—**Sclerous t.** A general term including osseous, cartilaginous, and fibrous t.—**Simple t's.** T's composed of but one structural element, or with but a slight admixture of others, as in blood, lymph, epithelium, the connective t., cartilage, bone, and muscular and nervous t's.—**Skeletal t.** A general term for fibrous, adenoid, adipose, osseous, and cartilaginous t.—**Skeletotropic t.** A general term for connective t., capillaries, embryonic blood vessels, and the hæmoglobinous and colorless elements of the blood.—**Solid connective t.** Of Kölliker, a general term for tendons, ligaments, fibrocartilage, and fibrous membranes.—**Spindle t.** Of His, the spindle-shaped elements in the ovary, which he supposed to be stunted muscular fibre cells.—**Spongy t. (of bone).** See *Spongy bone* SUBSTANCE.—**Subarachnoid t.** Trabeculae of fibrous t. between the arachnoid and pia, the surfaces of which have a covering of endothelia.—**Subcutaneous adipose t.** The adipose t. inclosed in subcutaneous t. (q. v.).—**Subcutaneous (cellular, or connective) t.**, **Subdermic t.** Ger., *Unterhautgewebe*, *Unterhautzelligewebe*. The areolar t. just beneath the corium and merging insensibly into it. It is made up of fasciculi or loosely joined fibrous bundles that pass obliquely from the underlying muscular fascia or periosteum to unite with the t. of the corium and inclose more or less adipose t. in their meshes, together with the sweat glands. In this layer are also found the follicles of the coarser hairs, also blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. Cf. *Fat* COLUMNS.—**Submucous (areolar) t.** Ger., *Unterschleimhautgewebe*. Areolar t. beneath a mucous membrane and serving to connect it with other parts.—**Subperiosteal t.** See *Osteogenetic* LAYER.—**Subserous areolar t.** The areolar t. serving to attach serous membranes to the parts they invest.—**Supporting t.** T., such as woody t., serving to strengthen a part or organ; mechanical t.—**Sustentacular t.** See *Connective t.*—**Trabecular t.** Ger., *Balkengewebe*. T., especially connective t., arranged in trabeculae, which often form a network.—**Tubular nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve fibres.—**Tubuliferous t.** Ger., *Segmentalstränge*. Of Balfour, the branched masses of epithelium forming cords or tubes in the vascular zone of the ovary in embryos and young animals. It is derived from the Wolffian bodies.—**Ungual t.** See *Corneous t.*—**Vascular t.** Fr., *tissu vasculaire*. In botany, t. composed of united tubes or vessels formed by the obliteration of septa between superposed cells.—**Vasifactive t.** T. giving rise to blood vessels. See also *Vasoformative* CELL.—**Vasiform t.** Trachenchyma.—**Vasofibrous t.** See *Botryoidal t.*—**Vesicular nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve cells, as in the ganglia and the cerebral cortex.—**Water (storing) t.** See *Aqueous t.*—

White fibrous t. Ger., *fibrilläres Bindegewebe*. 1. Connective t. composed of white inelastic fibres and bundles of fibres extending in nearly parallel directions. It is exceedingly strong, and forms tendons, ligaments, and resistant membranes (e. g., periosteum, perichondrium, and the dura). In its purest form it contains very few elastic fibres. It merges insensibly into areolar t., as in the fascia. 2. Connective t. composed of white, inelastic, and glue-yielding fibres without regard to the direction of the fibres.—**White nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve fibres.—**Yellow elastic t.**, **Yellow fibrous t.** See *Elastic t.*

TIS'WIN. Among the Apaches of Arizona, a kind of liquor manufactured from wheat, barley, or maize, which produces intoxication of the worst type when used in considerable quantities.

TIT'ANATE. A salt of titanic acid.

TITAN'IC ACID. Ger., *Titansäure*. A white powder of uncertain composition, probably $\text{TiH}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{TiO}(\text{OH})_2$, obtained by precipitating titanium dioxide from an acid solution by means of an alkali.

TITANIUM, n. From *Τίταν*, a Titan. Fr., *titane*, *ménachin*. Ger., *Titan*. A metallic element discovered by Gregor in 1789. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it combines with nitrogen at a high temperature. Symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48; sp. gr., 5.3.

TIT'ANOFLUORIDE. A compound of titanium tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another metal or radicle.

TITHON'IC. From *Τίθωνός*, Tithonus, a brother of Priam. See *ACTINIC*.

TITILLAMEN'TUM, n. A means of titillation.

TITILLATION. Lat., *titillatio* (from *titillare*, to tickle). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Kitzeln*. The act of tickling or the condition of being tickled.

TITILLA'TUS, m. -a'tus. Tickling in the throat.

TIT'RATED. Fr., *titré*. Ger., *titri(e)rt*. Subjected to titration.

TITRA'TION. From Fr., *titre*. Volumetric analysis by means of standard solutions.

TIT'THE, f. *Tit'thes*. Gr., *τίθη*. 1. The nipple. 2. A wet-nurse.

TIT'THUS, m. Gr., *τιθός*. See *TITTHE* (1st def.).

TITUBA'TION. Lat., *titubatio* (from *titubare*, to stagger). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Taumeln*, *Wanken*. A stumbling, staggering gait.

TME'TICUS. Gr., *μητρικός* (from *τέμνειν*, to cut). See *RESOLVENT*.

TOBAC'CO. The leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, especially *Nicotiana tabacum*.

TOC''ADOMYCODORI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *τόκος*, having just brought forth, *μύκος*, mucus, and *δωρά*, a hide. Fr., *tocadomycodorite*. Puerperal inflammation of a mucous membrane.

TOCAREX'IS, f. -ex'eos (-is). From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *ἀρῆς*, assistance. See *OBSTETRICS*.

TOCODYNAMOM'ETER. From *τόκος*, childbirth, *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring the force of the uterine contractions during labor.

TOCOL'OGY. From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *λόγος*, understanding. See *OBSTETRICS*.

TOCOM'ETER. See *TOCODYNAMOMETER*.

TOC''OMYCODORI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See *TOCADOMYCODORITIS*.

TOCOPHE'LIA, f. From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *ὄφελος*, help. An apparatus for mitigating the suffering of a woman in labor; consisting of an abdominal and a sacral pad with which she can make pressure by pulling on ropes connected with them and passing over pulleys.

TODDA'LIA, f. Fr., *toddali*, *toddalie*. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*.—**T. aculeata**, **T. asiatica**. A stimulant, carminative, and tonic Asiatic species. The bark, especially the root bark, is used as a stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves are used in baths and fomentations and are eaten raw in intestinal complaints. The green fruits,

together with the root, are used externally in rheumatism.

TOD'DY. 1. Sap from a wine palm. It yields arrack on fermentation. 2. See PUNCH.

TOE. Gr., δάκτυλος τοῦ ποδός. Lat., *digitus pedis*. Fr., *doigt du pied*, *orteil*. Ger., *Zehe*. A digit of the foot.—**Flexed t's.** Fr., *orteils en marteau* (ou en Z, ou en griffe, ou en cou de cygne). Ger., *verkrümmte Zehe*. A permanent distortion of the t's in which they are unduly flexed at the last joint, so that the tips or even the nails rest on the ground, while the first joints are drawn up above the proper level.—**Glossy t's.** See Glossy SKIN.—**Great t.** Lat., *hallux*. Fr., *gros orteil*. Ger., *grosse Zehe*. The innermost and largest of the t's.—**Hammer t's.** See *Flexed t's*.—**Lazy t.** See OVER-T.—**Morton's t.** A peculiar and painful disorder pertaining to the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth t.—**Talon t's.** See *Flexed t's*.

TOILET. 1. The methodical cleansing of a part or region after a surgical operation. 2. Clearing the axilla of diseased lymphatic glands in cases of mammary tumor.—**T. of the peritonæum.** Ger., *Bauchfelltoilette*. The aseptic measures tending to remove all extraneous substances from the peritonæum after laparotomy.

TOKOLOGY. See TOCOLOGY, and for other words in *Tok-* see the equivalents in *Toc-*.

TOLA, f. See TONSIL.

TOL'ANE. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tolan*. Diphenylacetylene.

TOL'ENE. Fr., *tolène*. Ger., *Tolen*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from balsam of Tolu.

TOLERANCE. Gr., εὐφορία. Lat., *tolerantia* (from *tolere*, to bear). Fr., *accoutumance*. Ger., *Toleranz*, *Duldsamkeit*. The quality of being able to endure the action of a deleterious agent, especially when acquired by the habitual use of the agent.

TO'LES, m. pl. *To'lium*. 1. The tonsils. 2. Goître.

TOL'ES, m. pl. *To'lium*. See TOLES.

TOLU', See BALSAM OF T.

TOLU'ENE. Fr., *toluène*. Ger., *Toluen*, *Toluol*. Methylbenzene, dracyl; a colorless liquid, $C_7H_8 = C_6H_5(CH_3)$, occurring in light coal-tar oils, having a benzenelike odor; used in the manufacture of dyes.—**T'sulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_7H_8SO_3 = C_6H_4(SO_3H).CH_3$, known in three isomeric forms.

TOLU'ENYL ALCOHOL. Paraxylyl alcohol.

TOLU'IC ACID. Fr., *acide toluïque* (ou *toluylque*). Ger., *Toluylsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(CH_3)CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'* a., *metat'* a., and *parat'* a.

TOLU'IC ALDEHYD(E). A substance, $C_6H_5O = C_6H_4.CH_3CHO$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'* a., *metat'* a., and *parat'* a.

TOLU'IDIN(E). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Toluidin*. Amidotoluene; a substance, $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4(CH_3)NH_2$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'*, *metat'*, and *parat'*.

TOLUIF'ERA, f. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toluifère*. The genus *Myroxylon*.

TOLUIF'EROUS. Lat., *toluiferus*. Fr., *toluifère*. Producing balsam of Tolu.

TOLUNI'TRIL(E). Fr., *tolunitrile*. A substance, $C_8H_7N = CH_3.C_6H_4.CN$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'*, *metat'*, and *parat'*.

TOLURHE'TIN. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *ρήτινη*, resin. Fr., *tolurétime*. Of Gerhard, a resin extracted from balsam of Tolu.

TOLU'RIC ACID. Fr., *acide tolurique*. Paratoluylamidoacetic acid, $CH_3.C_6H_4.CO.NH.CH_2.CO.OH$.

TOL'UYL. Fr., *toluyle*. 1. The hypothetical radicle, C_6H_4 , of toluylic acid. 2. An improper term for cresyl.

TOLU'YLENE. Fr., *toluylène*. Ger., *Toluylen*. Stilbene; a bivalent radicle, $C_6H_3(CH_3)''$, contained in some of the derivatives of toluene.

TOL'YL. Fr., *tolyl*. Ger., *T.* 1. Methylbenzyl, or *parat'*, a univalent radicle, $C_6H_4.(CH_3).CH_2'$. 2. The group C_7H_7 .—**T'acetamide.** The compound $C_6H_4(CH_3).$

$NH.(C_2H_5O)$.—**T'chloracetamide.** The compound $C_6H_{10}ClNO = CH_3Cl.CONH.(C_6H_4.CH_3)$.

TOLYLANTIP'YRIN(E). See TOLYPYRINE.

TOL'YLENE. Fr., *tolylène*. The radicle, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2' \\ CH_2'' \end{smallmatrix}$, of t. alcohol.

TOLYLHYP'NAL. Antipyrine hydrochloride.

TOLYP'YRIN(E). The compound $C_6H_4CH_3N \begin{smallmatrix} CO.CH \\ N.CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$; used as an antipyretic.

TOL'YSAL. Tolpyrine salicylate.

TO'ME, f. *To'mes*. Gr., *τομή* (from *τέμνειν*, to cut). Ger., *Schnitt*. Section, a cutting; of Galen, venesection.

TOMEN'TUM, n. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Filz*. The shaggy mass constituted by the villi of the chorion.—**T. cerebri.** The inner surface of the pia.

TO'MIS, f. *Tom'idos* (-is). Gr., *τομῖς* (from *τέμνειν*, to cut). See SCISSORS.

TOMOMA'NIA, f. From *τομή*, a cutting, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *tomomanie*, *bistourimanie* (1st def.). Ger., *Schneidesucht*. 1. A mania for performing surgical operations. 2. A mania for being operated on for purely imaginary ailments.

TOMOTO'CIA, f. From *τομή*, a cutting, and *τόκος*, childbirth. See CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

TON'CIC ACID. See COUMARIN.

TO'NE. Gr., *τόνος* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). Lat., *tonus*. Fr., *ton*. Ger., *Ton*, *Spannung* (1st def.). 1. A distinct definite sound; also the character or quality of a sound. 2. The normal state of tension in healthy tissues; in physiology, the normal contraction of the arteries.—**Harmonic t.** See HARMONIC, n.—**Reflex t.** See Reflex TONUS.

TON'GA. 1. A drug prepared in the Fiji Islands from the bark, leaves, and fibres of *Rhaphidophora vitensis*, *Premna taitensis*, etc. It has been recommended in neuralgia. 2. See under *DATURA stramonium*.

TON'GALINE. A proprietary preparation of tonga (1st def.).

TON'GIN(E). A volatile alkaloid contained in tonga (1st def.).

TONGUE. Gr., γλῶσσα. Lat., *lingua*. Fr., *langue*. Ger., *Zunge*. A muscular mass attached to the floor of the mouth and susceptible of protrusion from that cavity. It takes part in sucking, mastication, and articular speech, and the mucous membrane covering its upper surface is the seat of the organs of taste.—**Adherent t.** A t. pathologically attached by folds of mucous membrane to the floor and sides of the mouth.—**Bifid t.** A t. having a longitudinal fissure that divides the fore part into two equal parts.—**Black t.** 1. See GLOSSOPHYTIA (1st def.). 2. See Epidemic erysipelatous fever.

—**Dotted t.** See Stippled t.—**Earthy t.** A t. on which there are white, dry, and rough deposits of calcareous matter.—**Fish t.** In dentistry, an instrument resembling the t. of a fish, formerly used in extracting the wisdom teeth.—**Geographical t.** A t. affected with a serpiginous epithelial affection (e. g., leukoplakia) that makes it look like a map.—**Hairy t.** See TRICHOGLOSSIA.—**Parrot t.** A black, shrunken t. that can not be protruded, because it catches behind the lower teeth, observed in typhus fever.—**Plastered t.** A coated t. in which the coat is recent and superabundant.—**Shaggy t.** A furred t. having the papillæ elongated by horny epithelium.—**Split t.** See BIFID.—**Stippled t.** Of W. H. Dickinson, a t. in which the papillæ are separately capped each with a minute white patch of epithelium.

—**Strawberry t.** A t. that is hyperæmic and shows fungiform papillæ, as in scarlet fever.—**T. holder.** See T. DEPRESSOR.—**Wooden t.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.

TONGUE'TIE. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

TONGUE'TIED. Ger., *mundfaul*. Affected with ankyloglossum.

TON'IC. Gr., *τονικός* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). Lat., *tonicus*. Fr., *tonique*. Ger., *tonisch*. 1. Possessing the

property of maintaining or promoting the tone of the system; as a n., a drug possessing that property. 2. Characterized by continuous contraction (said of muscular spasm).

TONICITY. Fr., *tonicité*. Ger., *Tonicität*. The condition of a tissue, organ, etc., in relation to tone, especially its normal elasticity.

TONINER/VIN. Of Cauzier, a certain soluble compound of quinine and iron.

TON'KA. Fr., t. Ger., *T'bohnen*. The tonka bean.—T'stearoptene. See COUMARIN.

TONOM'ETER. From *τόνος*, tension, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *tonomètre*. Ger., *T*. An instrument for estimating tension, especially the tension of the eyeball or the pressure of the ventricles.

TONOMET'RIC. Pertaining to tonometry.

TONOM'ETRY. The estimation or measurement of tension.

TONOPSYCHAGOG'IA, f. From *τόνος*, a tone, *ψυχή*, the mind, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. Fr., *tonopsychagogie*. The characteristic action of certain sounds on the mind.

TON'QUINOL. A form of artificial musk, $C_6H(CH_3)(CH_3)(NO_2)_3$.

TON'SIL. Gr., *ἀμυγδαλή, παρίσθμιον*. Lat., *tonsilla, tonsillum, amygdala*. Fr., *tonsille, amygdale*. Ger., *Tonsille, Halsdrüse, Mandel*. A prominent body situated (one on each side) between the pillars of the fauces, about half an inch long and a third of an inch wide and thick. On its free surface are numerous openings leading into lymphoid crypts, between which are a number of lymph follicles together with lymphoid tissue.—

Cerebellar t's. See *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli*.—**Luschka's t.** See *Pharyngeal t.*—**Palatine t.** See *T.*—**Pharyngeal t.** Lymphoid tissue on the posterior superior wall of the pharynx, limited on each side by the Eustachian tube.

TONSIL'LA, f. See *TONSIL*.—**Tonsillæ cerebelli.** See *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli*.—**T. palatina.** See *TONSIL*.—**T. pendula.** A pedunculated tonsil.—**Tonsillæ pestilentes.** See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**T. tubalis Gerlachii.** See *Pharyngeal TONSIL*.—**T. tubaria.** Ger., *Tubenmandel*. Lymph follicles in the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube.

TON'SILLAR, TON'SILLARY. Lat., *tonsillaris*. Fr., *tonsillaire*. Ger., *tonsillar*. Pertaining to the tonsils.

TONSILLIT'IC. Pertaining to amygdalitis.

TONSILLIT'IS, f. -it'idis. See *AMYGDALITIS*.

TON'SILLOTOME. From *tonsilla*, a tonsil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Tonsillotom*. See *AMYGDALOTOME*.

TONSILLOT'OMY. See *AMYGDALOTOMY*.

TONSIL'LUM, n. See *TONSIL*.

TON'SURANS. -an'tis. From *tondere*, to shear. Fr., *tonsurant*. Causing baldness (used chiefly in terms relating to parasitic skin diseases).

TON'NUS, m. Gr., *τόνος* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). See *TONE*.—**Reflex t.** Of Brondgeest, a slight contraction observed in the muscles of one leg of a decapitated frog when the sciatic nerve is divided on the opposite side; due to the reflex irritation conducted through the intact sensory nerves of the wounded limb.—**T. trismus.** See *TRISMUS*.

TOOHU'TIA. See *DENGUE*.

TOOTH, n. Tuth. Pl., *teeth*. Gr., *δούς*. Lat., *dens*. Fr., *dent*. Ger., *Zahn*. A hard, bonelike organ implanted in man and most mammals, in the inferior and superior maxillæ, which serves for the mastication of food. It consists of a central cavity containing t. pulp, dentin, enamel, and cement. In many lower vertebrates they are fixed in the bones surrounding the mouth. Cf. *Dental FORMULA*.—**Anterior molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Auditory teeth** (of Huschke). Cylindrical horizontal processes on the labium vestibulare.—**Back teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** The teeth in each jaw that are placed next the canine teeth. Their crowns are compressed in front and

behind, and are convex on the outer and inner sides. They have two points, or cusps, whence the name.—**Butter teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Canine teeth, Carnassial teeth.** Fr., *dents angulaires* (ou *conoïdes*). Ger., *Eckzähne, Spitzzähne*. Four teeth, one above and one below on each side, next to the lateral incisors. They are long and strong, with a thick conical crown, convex in front and concave behind, with one single central point.—**Celliform teeth.** See *Setiform teeth*.—**Complicated teeth.** Fr., *dents compliqués*. Teeth in which the crown consists of alternate layers of cement and enamel.—**Conical teeth.** Teeth that are modifications of a cone in shape.—**Convulsion t.** See *Tidal mark t.*—**Craggy teeth.** Irregular projections of dentin on the t. giving them a craglike appearance. They are not necessarily significant of any diathesis.—**Cuticular teeth.** Teeth formed from the ecderon.—**Deciduous teeth.** Teeth which are shed, especially those of the first dentition.—**Dental teeth.** Teeth, such as those in man and most vertebrates, in which the main part is composed of dentin; distinguished from t.-like structures composed mostly of a horny substance.—**Eighteen-year molar t.** The molar (or wisdom) t. which makes its eruption between the seventh and the twenty-fifth years.—**Eye teeth.** Fr., *œillères*. Ger., *Kronzähne*. The two upper canine teeth.—**False molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Fore teeth, Front teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Gastric teeth.** Calcareous nodules in the stomach of crustaceans.—**Greater molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Honeycombed teeth.** Teeth in which there are circumscribed areas of decay and deficient dentin development, causing a honeycombed appearance.—**Horny teeth.** See under *Dental teeth*.—**Huschke's teeth.** See *Auditory teeth*.—**Hutchinsonian** (or *Hutchinson's*) *teeth.* A malformation of the teeth, especially the upper central incisors, supposed to be peculiar to children having hered-



HUTCHINSON'S TEETH.

itary syphilis, in which the teeth are short, narrow from side to side at their edges, very thin, and displaying a central cleft on their free edge.—**Incisor teeth.** Lat., *dentes sectorii*. Ger., *Schneidezähne*. The four median teeth of each jaw, having single roots and wide, thin, chisel-like cutting edges.—**Laniary teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Lesser molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Milk molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition.—**Maxillary teeth.** The teeth that are implanted in the inferior or superior maxillæ.—**Milk teeth.** Lat., *dentes infantiles*. Ger., *Milchzähne*. Those teeth which appear in early childhood, to be replaced at various ages by the permanent teeth. They are twenty in number, five in the forward part of each side of each maxilla, as follows: Two molars, one canine, and two incisors.—**Molar t., Multicuspidate t., Multicuspid t.** Lat., *mylodus*. Ger., *Mahlzahn, Kauzahn, Backenzahn*. A t. having more than one root and a rounded quadrangular crown with several cusps. In

adult dentition there are (including the bicuspid) ten molar teeth in each jaw.—**Palatine teeth.** Teeth attached to the palate bones.—**Pectinate teeth.** Teeth with the edges notched so as to resemble a comb.—**Pegged** (or **Peg-shaped**, or **Peg top**) **teeth.** Teeth, observed in various diatheses, in which the loss of enamel and exposure of the dentin present a series of small peglike excrescences.—**Permanent molar teeth.** The six-year, twelve-year, and eighteen-year molar teeth.—**Permanent teeth.** See *Second teeth*.—**Pharyngeal teeth.** Teeth situated in the pharynx or attached to its osseous framework.—**Pitted teeth.** Teeth in which, owing to deficient development of dentin or enamel, pits occur on the surface.—**Posterior molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Premolar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Principal teeth.** The first molar teeth of man, whose homologues De Blainville assumed to trace through lower animals.—**Pug teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Rasp teeth.** Sharp, conical teeth closely set so as to resemble the surface of a rasp or file.—**Screw-driver teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Second teeth.** The teeth of the second dentition, normally thirty-two in number. Cf. *Dental formula*.—**Serrated teeth.** Teeth with notched edges, like a saw.—**Setiform teeth.** Teeth shaped like fine bristles.—**Simple teeth.** Of Cuvier, teeth forming a cone of nearly even or only slightly curved surface, and having cement or enamel only on the outer peripheric portion, as in man and dogs.—**Six-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption about the seventh year.—**Stomach teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Superadded teeth.** The six back teeth on either jaw.—**Syphilitic teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Teeth of succession.** The teeth which take the places of the milk teeth.—**Temporary molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition.—**Temporary teeth.** See *Milk teeth*.—**Tidal-mark t.** A malformed t., observed in epileptics, in which the dentin projects beyond the enamel edge, resembling tide marks on the sand.—**Tbone.** An old term for dentin.—**True molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Twelve-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption during the thirteenth year.—**Vertebral teeth.** In certain snakes, inferior spinous processes of several cervical vertebrae, covered with cement.—**Villiform teeth.** Fr., *dents en velour*. See *Pegged teeth*.—**Vomerine teeth.** Teeth attached to the vomer.—**Warty teeth.** Teeth in which the tissues are hypertrophied and folded into an irregular mass.—**Wisdom teeth.** Lat., *dentes serotini*. The most posterior of the molar teeth, which appear about the eighteenth year.

TOOTH'ACHE. See ODONTALGIA.

TOPÆSTHE'SIA. From τόπος, a place, and αἴσθησις, sensation. The capacity for discerning locality by the touch.

TOPAL'GIA, f. A more correct form of *topoalgia* (q. v.).

TOP'ASOL. See ANTICORNUTIN, ANTIMUCORIN, and ANTIPERONOSPORIN.

TOPHA'CEOUS. Lat., *topnaceus*. Fr., *tophacé*. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling tophi.

TO'PHUS, m. Fr., *tophe*. Ger., *Tuff*, *Kalkbeule*. 1. A nodular gummy deposit of sodium urate, most common in the knuckles. 2. See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic t.** See *SYPHILOMA*.

TOPHYERIDRO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From τόπος, a place, ὑπέρ, in excess, and ἰδρῶς, perspiration. Local hyperidrosis.

TOP'ICAL. Gr., τοπικός (from τόπος, a place). Lat., *topicus*. Fr., *topique*. Ger., *topisch*. Local.

TOP'ICUS. See TOPICAL; as a n., in the n., *topicum*, a remedy directly applied locally.

TO'PIOS, m. From τόπος, a place, and ἰός, a poison. Of Ritgen, miasm.

TOPOAL'GIA, f. From τόπος, a place, and ἄλγος, a pain. Of P. Blocq, a local pain due to general disease.

TOPOG'RAPHY. Lat., *topographia* (from τόπος, a place, and γράφειν, to write). See *Topographical ANATOMY*.

TOPOL'OGY. From τόπος, a place, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *topologie*. Ger., *Topologie*. 1. See *Topographical ANATOMY*. 2. Of Küneke, the relative position of the presenting part of the fœtus in regard to the pelvic canal.

TOPONARCO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From τόπος, a place, and νάρκωσις, a numbing. See *Local ANÆSTHESIA*.

TOPONEURO'SIS, f. -ro'seos (-is). From τόπος, a place, and νεύρον, a nerve. Fr., *toponévrose*. Ger., *topisches Nervenleiden*. A topical neurosis.

TOPON'YMY. From τόπος, a place, and ὄνυμα, a name. The nomenclature of the local relations of bodily organs.

TOPOPHO'BIA, f. From τόπος, a place, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *topophobie*. Ger., *Topophobie*. A morbid fear of particular places.

TOR'ULAR, n. -a'ris. From *torquere*, to twist. 1. A press for making oil or wine, also an oil cellar. 2. See *TOURNIQUET*.—**T. Herophilii.** Fr., *pressoir d'Hérophile*. Ger., *Kelter*. An irregularly shaped venous sinus over the internal occipital protuberance to which the longitudinal, straight, posterior occipital, and lateral sinuses converge.

TOR'CULUM, n. From *torquere*, to turn. See *TOURNIQUET*.—**T. volvens.** Of Rhazes, see *COCHLEA* (4th def.).

TORDYL'IUM, n. Gr., τὸρδύλιον, τὸρδύλων. Fr., *tordyle*. Ger., *Zirnet*. A genus of the *Peucedanææ*.—**T. minus, T. officinale.** Fr., *séséli de Candie*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Zirnet*. Heartwort; indigenous to southern Europe, England, and the Orient. The root and the fruits were formerly official. The fruits are mildly aromatic and were used especially in urinary diseases and amenorrhea.

TORE'NIA, f. Fr., *torène, torénie*. An East Indian and Chinese genus of scrophulaceous herbs.—**T. asiatica.** A species the sap of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhœa, and the entire plant as an application in skin diseases.—**T. crustacea.** A species used externally in ulcers, skin diseases, etc.—**T. hirsuta.** A species used in gonorrhœa and externally in abscesses.—**T. minuta.** A species the sap of which is emetic and purgative.

TOR'MEN, n., sing. of *tormina* (q. v.). *Tor'minis*.

TORMEN'TIL. *Potentilla tormentilla*, *Geranium maculatum*, and *Lamium purpureum*.

TORMENTIL'LA, f. 1. *Potentilla t.* 2. A section of the genus *Potentilla*.—**T. erecta, T. officinalis.** See *POTENTILLA t.*

TORMEN'TUM, n. From *torquere*, to twist. A violent pain.—**T. acutum.** Stercoraceous vomiting.—**Tormenta intestinorum.** See *TORMINA alvi*.

TOR'MINA, n., pl. of *tormen*. *Tor-minum*. From *torquere*, to twist. Gripping pain.—**T. alvi.** Colic.—**T. Celsi.** Dysentery.—**T. hysterica.** Hysterical pain.—**T. parturientium.** False labor pains.—**T. post partum.** The after-pains of parturition.—**T. ventriculi nervosa.** Of Kussmaul, a gastroenteritis causing symptoms like those of gastrectasia.

TORNAC'ULUM, n. From *torquere*, to twist. See *TOURNIQUET*.

TORPID'ITY, TOR'POR. Gr., νάρκωσις. Lat., *torpor* (from *torpere*, to be stiff or numb). Fr., *torpeur, engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. 1. Numbness, drowsiness, sluggishness; insensibility to stimuli; functional inactivity. 2. Deficient susceptibility to the various influences and irritants that act more or less continuously on the organism.

TORPORIF'IC. Productive of torpor.

TORREFACTION. From *torrefacere*, to dry by heat. Fr., *torréfaction*. Ger., *Dörrung, Röstung*. Roasting, drying by artificial heat.

TOR'REYA, f. From *Torrey*, an American botanist. Stinking yew; a genus of evergreen trees of the *Taxææ*.

—*T. californica*. Wild nutmeg. The leaves emit an unpleasant odor if burned or bruised. The fruit tastes like turpentine.—*T. grandis*. Large stinking yew, the *kaya* of China. The nuts yield a nutritious oil.—*T. nucifera*. A Japanese species. The kernels are astringent.

TORRICELLIAN. Investigated by or named from E. Torricelli, an Italian mathematician.

TORRUBIA, *f.* A genus of *Fungi* of the *Sphaeriacei*.—*T. sinensis*. A species developed on dead caterpillars; highly valued as a tonic in China, and recommended in constipation, impotence, coryza, etc.

TORSION. Gr., στρέψις. Lat., *torsio* (from *torquere*, to twist). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Drehung*, *Umdrehen*. The act or process of twisting.—**Free t.** T. of the free end of a divided artery.—**Limited t.** T. in which the artery is held, some distance from its end, with a forceps that limits the extension of the twisting.—**T. of the umbilical cord**. A twisting of the cord to such a degree as to interfere with the flow of blood through its vessels.

TORSOCCLUSION. From *torquere*, to twist, and *cludere*, to close. Acupressure (*q. v.*) by the second variety of the fifth method.

TORTICOLLIS, *m.* From *tortus*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *torticolis*. Ger., *Schiefhals*, *Halsstarre*, *Krummhals*, *Halsverkrümmung*. Wryneck, a distortion of the neck which causes the head to be held awry.—**Intermittent t.** See *Spasmodic t.*—**Occipitoatlodian t.** Of Dally, a subluxation of the atlas on the occipital bone in such a way that the lateral masses are transverse to the vertical plane.—**Ocular t.** Of Quignet, *t.* developed from inequality in the sight of the two eyes.—**Spasmodic t.** T. due to a lesion of the spinal accessory nerve and characterized by recurrent transient contractions of the muscles of the neck and especially of the sternocleidomastoid.

TORTULA, *f.* A genus of mosses.—*T. muralis*. A European species considered astringent and used as a hæmstatic. *T. æstiva*, *T. ambigua* (*T. goettingensis*), and *T. pilosa* (*T. vernalis*) are varieties.

TORULA, *f.* Fr., *torule*. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a division of the *Coniomycetes* in which the entire plant is reduced to a chain of spores without a definite stroma.—*T. cerevisiæ*. See *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiæ*.—*T. fusidioides*. *Chalara fusidioides*.

TORULUS, *m.* Dim. of *torus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *torule*. A slight swelling or prominence.—*T. glandis*. See *CORONA glandis*.

TORUS, *m.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *Wulst*. A swelling or prominence.—*T. frontalis*. A protuberance of the forehead over the frontal sinuses.—*T. manus*. See *METACARPUS*.—*T. marginalis*. Ger., *Randwulst*. A cerebral convolution.—*T. palatinus*. A protuberance found on the surface of the hard palate at the point of union of the intermaxillary and palatamaxillary sutures.—*T. uteri*. A slight upward projecting elevation of the posterior wall of the uterus where the peritonæum is reflected upward.

TO TUM CARNO SUM, *n.* See *PANCREAS*.

TOUCH. Gr., ἅψις. Lat., *tactus*. Fr., *tact* (1st def.), *toucher* (2d def.). Ger., *Tastsinn* (1st def.), *Gefühlsinn* (1st def.), *Touchi(c)ren* (2d def.). 1. The act, sense, or function of judging of the presence or character of external objects by means of direct contact. 2. A digital examination by the vagina.—**After t.** A sensation which remains for a short time after the cessation of contact with an object.—**Double t.** Combined vaginal and rectal digital exploration.—**Royal t.** Lat., *manus regalis*. The t. of a king, formerly in repute as a cure for scrofula (the "king's evil").

TOUCHING. See *TOUCH* (2d def.).

TOULOUCOU'NIN. Fr., *touloucouinine*. A bitter principle contained in the bark of *Carapa guineensis*.

TOULOUROU' OIL. Ger., *Tourlourouöl*. A fixed animal oil used as an embrocation in rheumatism.

TOURNEFORTIA, *f.* From J. P. de Tournefort, a French botanist. Fr., *pittonie* (2d def.), *tournefortie* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Anthospermum*. 2. A genus of the *Heliotropiaceæ*.—*T. hirsutissima*. Fr., *herbe à chiques*. A tropical American species of *T.* (2d def.). The leaves are used as a cataplasm to kill chigoes. The roots are diuretic.—*T. umbellata*. A Mexican shrub used in fevers and as an application to tumors, ulcers, and skin lesions.

TOURNESOLIA, *f.* The genus *Chrozophora*.

TOURNIQUET. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Aderpresse*, *Schraubenbinde*. An instrument for making continuous pressure upon a part, usually consisting of two metal plates which may be approximated or separated by a thumbscrew, and of a strap connecting them and long enough to be buckled around the limb, together with a pad. The pad is placed over the vessel to be occluded, and fastened in place by the strap, which is then tightened by separating the metal plates with the thumbscrew.

TOVOMITA, *f.* Ger., *Gelbfrucht*. A genus of tropical American clusiaceous plants.—*T. fructipendula*. A species found in the Peruvian Andes. The bark is used in medicine.

TOX'A, *n. pl.* From τοξικόν, poison. Of Eisenmann, diseases produced by poisons.

TOXÆMIA, *f.* From τοξικόν, poison, and αἷμα, blood. See *Blood POISONING*.

TOXÆMIC. Fr., *toxémique*. Ger., *toxämisch*. Pertaining to or affected with toxæmia.

TOXALBUMIN. Of Brieger and Fraenkel, any one of the toxic substances resulting from the action of the various bacilli on the albumins of the tissues, and resembling either serum albumin or globulin.

TOXANÆMIA, *f.* Anæmia due to poisoning.

TOX'IC. From τοξικόν (see *TOXICON*). Fr., *toxique*. Ger., *toxisch*. 1. Pertaining to poisons. 2. Poisonous.

TOXICÆMIA, *f.* Ger., *Toxicämie*. See *Blood POISONING*.

TOXICANT. From *toxicare*, to poison. Poisonous.

TOXICATION. Lat., *toxicatio* (from *toxicare*, to poison). See *POISONING*.

TOXICAT'MICUS. From τοξικόν, poison, and ἀτμός, vapor. Fr., *toxicatmique*. Containing or yielding poisonous vapors.

TOXICHÆMATOSIS, **TOXICHÆMIA**, *f.* -o'seos (-is), -æ'miæ. See *Blood POISONING*.

TOX'ICIDE. From τοξικόν, a poison, and cædere, to kill. An agent that destroys toxins.

TOXICITY. From τοξικόν, poison. Fr., *toxicité*. Ger., *Giftigkeit*. The property of being poisonous.

TOXICODENDRIC ACID. A volatile acid forming, according to Maisch, the active principle of the juice of *Rhus toxicodendron*, acting as a vesicant.

TOXICODENDRON, **TOXICODENDRUM**, *n.* From τοξικόν, poison, and δένδρον, a tree. 1. See *RHUS t.* 2. The genus *Schmidelia*.

TOXICODERMATITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From τοξικόν, poison, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *toxicodermite*. Ger., *Gift-hautentzündung*. Cutaneous inflammation caused by a poison.

TOXICODERMITIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *TOXICODERMATITIS*.

TOXICOHÆMIA, *f.* See *Blood POISONING*.

TOXICOLOGIC(AL). Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOGIST. One skilled in toxicology.

TOXICOLOGY. Lat., *toxicologia* (from τοξικόν, poison, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *toxicologie*. Ger., *Giftkunde*, *Giftlehre*. The science of the nature and action of poisons and of the detection and treatment of poisoning.

TOXICOMANIA, *f.* From τοξικόν, poison, and μανία, madness. See *TOXIPHOBIA*.

TOX'ICON, *n.* Gr., τοξικόν, poison; originally poison, for smearing arrows (from τόξον, a bow). Arrow poison; hence, any poison.

TOXICOPHLE'A, f. From *τόξικόν*, poison, and *φλοιόν*, bark. See *ACOCANTHERA*.

TOXICOPH'THISIS, f. *-phthi'seos (-oph'thisis)*. From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *φθισις*, consumption. Fr., *toxicophthisie*. Phthisis induced by poison.

TOXICORRHEUMATIS'MUS, m. Rheumatism caused by poison.

TOXICO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *τοξικόν*, poison. Poisoning.—*Autot'*. Of von Jaksch, t. caused by toxic substances formed in the system.—*Exogenic t.* T. induced by substances taken into the system.—*Nosot'*. T. referable to the presence of basic products that are formed in the system in disease and eliminated with the urine.—*Retention t.* T. depending upon the retention of a substance that should be excreted.

TOX'ICUM, n. See *TOXICON*.

TOXIHE'MIA, f. See *Blood POISONING*.

TOX'IN(E), f. From *τοξικόν*, poison. Ger., *Toxin*. 1. Any poisonous ptomaine. 2. A poisonous principle produced by a pathogenic microorganism.—*Pollen t.* A t. found by Dunbar in the starch bodies of the *Gram'maceæ*, said to produce hay fever.

TOXIN'ICIDE. From *toxicum*, poison, and *cædere*, to slay. Of E. Mosny, a substance that destroys a toxine.

TOXIPHOB'IA, f. From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *φόβος*, fear. Monomania characterized by fear of being poisoned.

TOXIPHOB'IA. A person affected with toxiphobia.

TOXIRE'SIN. Fr., *toxirésine*. An uncrystallizable, yellowish, poisonous resin produced by decomposing digitoxin with dilute acids or by heating it to 240° C.

TOX'OID. A toxine impaired in its poisonous properties, but still susceptible of neutralization by an antitoxine.

TOX'ONE. A toxine partially saturated with an antitoxine.

TOX'OPHORE. The poison-bearing portion of a toxine.

TOXOPHYLAX'IN. Of Hankin, a defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has an acquired immunity, and acting by neutralizing the toxic products of the pathogenic bacteria to which the disease is due.

TOXO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. Poisoning, especially of the blood.

TOXOZOIN. A defensive proteid that acts on a toxine.

TO-YAK. A bitter Japanese drug obtained from *Pleurogyne rotata*; used as a tonic.

TRABEC'ULA, f. Dim. of *trabs*, a beam. Fr., *trabécule*. Ger., *Trabekel*, *Balken*, *Bälkchen*, *Querbälkchen*. Any one of various beamlike or stringlike masses of tissue arranged in bands or crossbars.—*Cell (or Cortical) trabeculæ*. Masses of cells arranged in the form of cords or cylinders.—*Lateral trabeculæ of the embryonic cranium*. See *Trabeculæ cranii*.—*Trabeculæ carneæ (cordis)*. See *COLUMNÆ carneæ* (1st def.).—*Trabeculæ corporeum cavernosorum*. Prolongations inward of the fibrous tissue covering the corpora cavernosa of the penis, dividing them into a large number of small cavities.—*Trabeculæ cranii*. The axial part of the basifacial axis of the embryo; of Rathke, certain cartilaginous rudiments which stretch forward, in the development of the basis cranii, from the region of the sella turcica to that of the olfactory pits, in the form of two bars more or less united.—*T. magna cerebri*. See *CORPUS callosum*.—*T. medullaris cerebelli*. See *INCREMENTA fibrosa* (under *INCREMENTUM*).—*Trabeculæ of the spleen*. The reticular framework of connective tissue which runs in the substance of the spleen.—*Trabeculæ of the testis*. Processes of the albuginea testis extending into the testicle and joining similar processes given off from the front and sides of the corpus Highmori. They inclose the separate lobules of the testis.

TRABEC'ULAR. Fr., *trabéculaire*. Ger., *balkenartig*. Pertaining to or constituting trabeculæ.

TRABEC'ULATE(D). Lat., *trabeculatus*. Ger., *querbälkig*. Cross-barred, having trabeculæ.

TRA'BES, f. *Tra'bis*. See *TRABECULA*.

TRABS, f. *Tra'bis*. See *PENIS*.—*T. cerebri*, *T. medullaris*. See *CORPUS callosum*.

TRACE. Fr., *tracé*. A track, mark, or impression.—*Primitive t.* See *Primitive STREAK*.

TRACHE'A, f. Gr., *τραχεία*. Fr., *trachée*. Ger., *T., Trachee, Luftröhre* (1st def.). The windpipe; a tube 4 to 4½ in. long, ¾ to 1 in. in diameter, in man, continuous with the larynx above and dividing about opposite the intervertebral fibrocartilage between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ into the two bronchi. It consists of cartilaginous rings incomplete behind, united by fibrous tissue, and is lined with mucous membrane.

TRACHEAEOTASY. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Tracheal dilatation.

TRACHE'AL. Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEA'LIA, f. Of Farr, croup.

TRA'CHEID. Fr., *trachéide*. An elongated cell with markings resembling those of a duct.

TRACHEI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *τραχεία*, the trachea. Fr., *trachéite*. Inflammation of the trachea.—*T. maligna*. See *CROUP* (1st and 2d def's).

TRACHELÆMATO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *αίμα*, blood. Fr., *trachelématome*. A hæmatoma of the neck; in a newborn infant, hæmatoma of the sheath of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

TRACHEL'AGRA, f. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *trachelagregre*. Rheumatic pain in the neck.

TRACHELA'LIS, m. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS*.

TRACH'ELECTOMOPEX'IA, f. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Tracheloplexia with partial excision of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELEC'TOMY. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the cervix uteri.

TRACHE'LIAN. From *τράχηλος*, the neck. Fr., *trachélien*. Pertaining to the neck, especially to its back part.

TRACH'ELISM. Gr., *τραχηλισμός* (from *τράχηλος*, the neck). Lat., *trachelismus*. Fr., *trachélisme*. Of M. Hall, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

TRACHELI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *τράχηλος*, the neck. Inflammation of the neck or of the cervix uteri.

TRACH'ELOACROMIA'LIS, m. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *ακρώμιον*, the acromion. In solipeds, the posterior portion of the mastoidohumeralis. It arises from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ.

TRACH'ELOCAM'PYLUS, m. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *καμπύλος*, crooked. A cysticercus found once in the human brain; probably a degenerated form of some known species.

TRACH'ELOCLAVICULA'RIS, m. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS*.—*T. imus*. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS imus*.—*T. superior*. See *LEVATOR claviculæ*.

TRACH'ELOCOSTA'LIS, m. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *costa*, a rib. The analogue of the sacrolumbalis of man found in nearly all the lower mammals.

TRACH'ELOCOSTOSCAPULA'RIS, m. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, *costa*, a rib, and *scapula* (q. v.). The serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ considered as a single muscle.

TRACHELOCYLLO'SIS, f. *-lo'seos (-is)*. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *κυλλῶσις*, a crooking. See *TORTICOLLIS*.

TRACHELOCYPHO'SIS, TRACHELOCYRTO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *κύφωσις*, or *κύρτωσις*, kyphosis. Fr., *trachélocyphose, trachélocyrtose*. Ger., *Halsbuckel*. An abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the vertebral column.

TRACH'ELODIAPHRAGMAT'IC. Pertaining to the neck and the diaphragm.

TRACHELODYN'IA, *f.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Fr., *trachelodynie*. Ger., *Halsschmerz*. Pain in the neck.

TRACHELOKYPHO'SIS, *f.* See **TRACHELOCYPHOSIS**.

TRACH'ELOMASTOID'EUS, *m.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *μαστοειδής*, mastoid. Fr., *trachélo-mastôïdien*. Ger., *Halszitzenmuskel*. 1. The upward continuation of the longissimus dorsi which arises from the transverse processes of a varying number of the upper dorsal vertebræ and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the posterior border of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. 2. In solipeds, see **DORSOMASTOIDEUS**.—**T. accessorius**, **T. minor**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the upper two dorsal and the lower two or three cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone or the transverse process of the atlas.

TRACHELOMYI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *trachelomyïte*. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck.

TRACH'ELOOCCIPITA'LIS, *m.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). A muscle of solipeds corresponding to the rectus capitis anticus major of man. It arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ, and is attached to the body of the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone. It flexes the head and carries it to one side.

TRACHELOPA'NUS, *m.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *panus*, a swelling. Fr., *trachélopâne*. Ger., *Halsdrüsen-geschwulst*. Inflammation of the cervical glands.

TRACHELOPEX'IA, *f.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Fixation of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *trachélophyme*. A swelling of the neck.

TRACH'ELOPLASTY. From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. The plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELOR'RHAPHY. From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *ράφή*, a stitching. See **HYSTEROTRACHELORRHAPHY**.

TRACH'ELORRHECTE'RIMUM, *n.* From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *ρήξις*, rupture. Ger., *Trachelorrhекter*. Zweifel's modification of Braun's key hook for decapitating the fœtus. Two hooks, with their shafts held together mechanically, have each a handle by which they can be revolved around the line of contact of the shafts.

TRACHE'LOS, *m.* Gr., *τράχλος*. See **NECK**.

TRACH'ELOSTROPHO'SIS, *f.* -pho'seos (-is). From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *στροφός*, a twisting. Fr., *trachélostrophose*. Torsion of the neck.

TRACH'ELOSUBOCCIPITA'LIS, *m.* See **TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS**.

TRACH'ELOSUBSCAPULA'RIS, *m.* Fr., *trachélo-sous-scapulaire*. See **ANGULARIS scapulae**.

TRACHELOT'OMY. From *τράχλος*, the neck, and *τομή*, a cutting. 1. Decapitation. 2. The operation of enlarging the canal of the cervix uteri by incision.—**Uterine t.** See *T.* (2d def.).

TRACHE'LUS, *m.* Gr., *τράχλος*. See **NECK**.

TRACHEOAEROCELE, *f.* Tra²k(trā³ch²)-e²(a)-o(o²)-a(a³)-e²r-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., tra²k-e²-o-a'e²r-o-sel. -ce'les. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, *ἀήρ*, air, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. A tracheal diverticulum.

TRACHE'OBLENNORRHÆ'A, *f.* Fr., *trachéoblenorrhée*. Ger., *Lufttröhrenschleimfluss*. Blennorrhœa of the trachea.

TRACHE'OBRON'CHIAL. Pertaining to the trachea and a bronchus.

TRACHE'OBRONCHITIS, *f.* -it'idis. Fr., *trachéobronchite*. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchii.

TRACHEOCELE, *f.* Tra²k(trā³ch²)-e²(a)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., tra²k-e²-o-sel. -ce'les. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *trachéocèle*. 1. A her-

nial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea through the cartilaginous structure, either between two of the rings or through a branchial fistula. 2. Goître.

TRACHEOCHOLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *χόλος*, bile. Fr., *trachéocholose*. Catarrh of the trachea, attributed to biliary derangement.

TRACHEOCYNAN'CHE, *f.* -an'ches. See **TRACHEITIS**.

TRACHE'OLARYN'GEAL. Fr., *trachéo-laryngien*. Pertaining to or involving the trachea and the larynx.

TRACHE'OLARYNGOT'OMY. See **LARYNGOTRACHEOTOMY**.

TRACHE'ŒSOPHA'GEUS, *m.* A bundle of anomalous muscular fibres extending between the œsophagus and the trachea.

TRACHE'OPHARYN'GEUS, *m.* An anomalous offshoot of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted into the trachea.

TRACHEOPH'ONY. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *φωνή*, the voice. The sound heard on auscultation over the trachea (cf. **LARYNGOPHONY**).

TRACHEOPHY'MA, *n.* -phym'atos (-is). From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *φύμα*, a growth. See **GOÎTRE**.

TRACHEOPYO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *πύωσις*, suppuration. Fr., *trachéopyose*. Purulent tracheitis.

TRACHEOP'YRA, *f.* From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *πύρ*, fever. See **CYNANCHE trachealis**.

TRACHEORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *trachéorrhagie*. Ger., *Lufttröhrenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the trachea.

TRACHEOS'COPY. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *trachéoscopie*. Inspection of the trachea.

TRACHEOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *trachéosténose*, *trachéosténosie*. Ger., *Tracheostenose*. Morbid constriction of the trachea.

TRACHE'OTOME. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *trachéotome*. Ger., *Halslancette*. An instrument for opening the trachea in tracheotomy. Langenbeck's t. is a double hook with a cutting edge, separating by the pressure of the thumb on one handle, and closing with a wire spring. Pitha's t. and dilator is an instrument shaped like a forceps, with cutting surfaces on the back of the points. Hanks's t. is a sharp trocar working in an ordinary tracheotomy tube for a cannula.

TRACHEOT'OMIZE. Ger., *tracheotomi(e)ren*. To subject to tracheotomy.

TRACHEOT'OMY. From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *τομή*, a cutting. Lat., *tracheotomia*. Fr., *trachéotomie*. Ger., *Lufttröhrenschnitt*, *Tracheotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the trachea.—**Inferior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia inferior*. T. in which the incision is made below the thyroid gland.—**Superior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia superior*. T. in which the incision is made above the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

TRACHEOTY'PHUS, *m.* Of Eisenmann, malignant angina.

TRACHO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). Gr., *τράχωμα* (from *τραχύς*, rough). Fr., *t.*, *trachome*. Ger., *Trachom*, *Augenliderkrätze*. Granular conjunctivitis. It is characterized by slowly progressive changes in the conjunctiva of the eyelids, which becomes thickened, vascular, and roughened by firm elevations. The change begins in the follicular structure of the conjunctiva, extending to the papillæ and submucous tissue of both lids, and giving rise here to the growth of much new tissue. The disease is first shown by the presence of round, pale, semitransparent bodies like grains of boiled sago, sometimes looking like vesicles. The conjunctiva does not ulcerate, and the prominences are not real granulations.—**Follicular t.** T. chiefly affecting the Meibo-

mian glands, and associated with the presence of *Neisseria rebellis* (q. v.).—**T. carunculolum.** Ger., *warzige Augenliderrauhigkeit*. A so-called variety of t. in which fleshy excrescences are met with in the conjunctiva.—**T. diffusum.** An affection of the conjunctiva in which the submucous tarsal regions of the conjunctiva, especially near the canthi, are changed into gray or grayish-yellow brawny masses from infiltration of the tissue with lymphoid cells and proliferation of the connective tissue elements.—**T. herpeticum.** An affection of the conjunctiva in which pustules or vesicles are found on the inner surface of the eyelids.—**T. mixtum.** T. with secondary inflammation of the surrounding tissue.—**T. pudendorum.** Of Farnowsky, a chronic granular inflammation of the vulva.—**T. sabulosum.** An old term for t., from being characterized by a sensation as of sand beneath the lids.

TRACHOMAT'ICON, n. Gr., *τραχωματικόν* (from *τράχωμα*, roughness). Of Galen, a collyrium.

TRACHYLO'BIUM, n. From *τραχύς*, rough, and *λοβός*, a pod. Fr., *trachylobe*. Ger., *Rauhhuelse*. A genus of leguminous trees.—**T. courbaril.** *Hymenæa courbaril*.

TRACHYPH'ONY. Lat., *trachyphonia* (from *τραχύς*, rough, and *φωνή*, the voice). Hoarseness.

TRACHYS'MA, n. -*ys'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *τράχυσμα* (from *τραχύς*, rough). See **TRACHOMA**.

TRACT. Lat., *tractus*. Fr., *tractus*, *cordon*. Ger., *Tractus*, *Bahn*, *Strang*. An extent of surface, usually of considerable length as compared with its breadth.—**Aber-rant t. of the lateral column.** Of Monakow, a t. originating in the peripheral portion of the lateral column, lying against the corpus trapezoides, between the facial nucleus and the ascending root of the fifth nerve, and finally passing over into the fillet.—**Anterior cerebropontine t.** A t. of internal (mesial) fibres of the crus cerebri extending from the anterior part of the frontal lobe to the pons.—**Anterior cortical t.** Bundles of fibres from the cortex of the frontal lobe running to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii.—**Anterior fundamen-tal t.** The anterior fundamental fasciculi of the anterior column of the spinal cord.—**Anterior pyram-idal t.** The longitudinal bundles of nerve fibres in the ventral half of the pons which represent the pro-longation of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.—**Anterolateral descending t.** A few long fibres, scattered in the anterior and lateral ground bundles of the spinal cord.—**Ascending anterolateral t.** See *Gowers's t.*—**Basal longitudinal t.** A t. of fibres extending along the outer wall of the posterior and in-ferior horns of the lateral ventricle, apparently con-necting the occipital and temporal lobes.—**Basirrhinal t.** The olfactory t. in the marsupials.—**Bechterew's t.** See *Tegmental t.*—**Bulbar t.** Ger., *Nervengertractus*. One of the t's of fibres occupying the bulb.—**Central medullary t.** The gray matter in the spinal cord which immediately surrounds the central canal.—**Central vagus t.** A t. of fibres passing from the layer of the fillet to the nucleus of the vagus of the opposite side.—**Cerebellar t.** See *Direct cerebellar t.*—**Cerebello-olivary t.** A t. supposed by Meynert to be a continua-tion of the fibres of the posterior column of the spinal cord, passing through the olivary body and reaching the cerebellum through the restiform body. Efinger thinks it arises from the outer side of the flocle.—**Cerebropontine t.** A t. of fibres starting from the brain cortex and passing through the internal capsule and the upper part of the cerebral peduncles to the pons.—**Comma-shaped t.** A t. shaped like a comma, observed in descending degeneration in the middle of the anterior third of the dorsal spinal cord.—**Commis-sural t.** Of Owen, the cerebellar peduncles.—**Com-municating quintus t.** Ger., *Quintusstrang*. A t. of fibres derived from the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve which at first surrounds the upper part of the Sylvian

aqueduct, and then widens, the fibres radiating through the tegmentum, and a portion of them curving around the lower border of the red nucleus as the *fibræ arcuatae*. This t. is brought into connection with the motor t's of fibres through the agency of intervening multipolar ganglion cells.—**Conariohypophysial t.** Of Owen, the embryonic passage through the pituitary diverticulum, the infundibulum, the third ventricle, and the epi-physis cerebri.—**Crossed thalamotegmental t.** A t. of fibres connecting the thalamus with the spinal cord by way of the tegmentum.—**Dendritic t's.** T's of fibres that arise from all parts of the cerebral cortex, diverg-ing from each other like the limbs of a tree, and pass into the white substance.—**Digestive t.** Ger., *Diges-tionstractus*. The alimentary canal.—**Direct cerebellar t.** Ger., *Kleinhirnsseitenstrangbahn*. The direct cerebellar (or myelocerebellar [Spitzka]) t.; a t. coursing in the lateral zone of the posterior half of the lateral column of the spinal cord, connecting the columns of Clarke with the cerebellum, which it enters as a component of the restiform column; called direct because it does not decussate.—**Direct lateral cerebellar t.** A t. of nerve fibres situated in the lateral column of the spinal cord, between the lateral pyramidal t. and the external sur-face. It appears at the level of the second or third lumbar nerve as a narrow area, which extends as it ascends. It may be traced through the medulla oblon-gata and restiform body into the cerebellum.—**Direct myelocerebellar t.** See *Direct cerebellar t.*—**Direct t.** A bundle of nerve fibres in the anteromedian column of the spinal cord which may be traced upward in the crura as far as the point where the crus cerebri is crossed by the optic t.—**Dorsolateral t.** See *Direct cerebellar t.*—**Fillet t.** A t. that emerges from the fillet and may be found on the upper and outer side of the nucleus ruber in its course to the cortex of the upper part of the parietal lobe by way of the internal capsule.—**First projection t.** Of Meynert, the corona radiata.—**Flechsigs's t.** See *Direct cerebellar t.*—**Formative t.** Of Owen, the formative and commissural t's of the cerebellum described as two different bundles of nerve fibres which unite to form the peduncles.—**Frontal pontine t.** See *Anterior cerebropontine t.*—**Frontal t.** Of Owen, the frontal lobe of the brain.—**Frontocere-bellar t.** The t. of white fibres connecting the frontal lobe of the cerebrum with the cerebellum.—**Funicular t's.** See *FUNICULI graciles cerebelli* (under *FUNICU-LUS*).—**Ganglionic association t.** Association fibres connecting different cerebral ganglia.—**Genal t.** See *GNATHOGRAMMA*.—**Geniculate t.** Fr., *faisceau géni-culé*. A bundle of fibres in the pes pedunculi cerebri which lies next to the corticobulbar bundle.—**Genito-urinary t.** The genitourinary passages.—**Goll's t.** A t. in the posterior white column of the spinal cord, cor-responding with the posterior median column. It can be traced only as far as the middle of the dorsal region.—**Gowers's t.** A t. formed of fibres derived from the posterior roots that, having crossed in the posterior commissure and been interrupted in nerve cells, collect in the lateral column to pursue a cerebral course. One portion of the fibres, it is stated, disappears in the up-per cervical cord, and another portion ends in the nucleus lateralis of the medulla oblongata.—**Habenula t.** A t. leaving the habenula and passing toward the base of the brain, running between the central gray lining and the substance of the thalamus and appearing to end on the mesial side of the red nucleus.—**Indirect t.** A bundle of nerve fibres in the lateral column of the spinal cord which joins the direct t. near the posterior edge of the pons Varolii, above which point the two t's are united. Cf. *Direct t.*—**Intellectual t.** See *Fronto-cerebellar t.*—**Intermediary lateral t., Intermediolat-eral t.** Fr., *colonne intermédiaire*. A pyramidal t. of nerve fibres in the posterior portion of the spinal cord,

midway between the anterior and posterior gray columns and in front of the reticular process.—**Internidal t's.** Of Spitzka, the t's of fibres extending from the nidi of the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves.—**Interolivary t.** A t. of arcuate fibres extending from the nuclei of the posterior columns ventrally toward the middle line; it terminates on the dorsal side of the pyramids in the opposite interolivary region or fillet layer.—**Intestinal t.** The large and small intestine.—**Lateral cerebellar t., Lateral longitudinal t.** See *Lateral t. of the cerebellum.*—**Lateral t.** See *Lateral COLUMN.*—**Lateral t. of the cerebellum.** A t. receiving its fibres from the direction of Clarke's vesicular column, at the medulla inclining obliquely toward the dorsal surface, across the ascending root of the fifth nerve, the other fibres of the inferior cerebellar peduncle gradually applying themselves to it, and the t. terminating in the vermis. It is a centripetal conducting system connecting the posterior roots and the cerebellum.—**Lateral t. of the medulla oblongata.** The continuation in the medulla oblongata of the lateral t. of the spinal cord.—**Lemniscus t.** Ger., *Schleifenbündel.* A bundle of nerve fibres which begins in the upper part of the pons Varolii, below the reticular formation, and separates into three portions (the superior, median, and inferior lemnisci).—**Lissauer's t.** A small t. of fibres at the junction of the tip of the posterior horn and lateral column; the fibres come from the posterior roots, course upward for a short distance, and then enter the posterior horn.—**Lymphang(e)ial t's.** See *LYMPHATIC NODULES.*—**Medial t.** A portion of the cerebral hemisphere in *Carnivora* adjoining the great longitudinal fissure, marked off by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure and other sulci which are continuous with or parallel to it.—**Motor t.** Ger., *motorisches Feld.* The motor path from the cortex of the brain to a muscle. It consists of an upper (cerebrospinal) and a lower (spinomuscular) segment. The former consists of the t. of fibres from the brain cortex that end in the gray substance of the spinal cord, and the lower of the spinal motor cell and the fibres proceeding from this through the anterior root and nerve trunk to the muscle.—**Myelocerebellar t.** See *Direct cerebellar t.*—**Myelonal t.** Of Owen, one of the separate columns of the spinal cord.—**Nuclear t. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *Kernstrang.* See *Goll's t.*—**Olfactory t.** The bundle of fibres forming the olfactory nerve.—**Olivary t.** See *OLIVARY BODY.*—**Ophthalmic t., Optic t.** The continuation of the optic nerves from the commissure backward to the brain. At its connection with the brain each optic t. divides into two bands, which are continued into the optic thalami, the corpora geniculata, and the corpora quadrigemina. The fibres of origin from the thalamus arise partly from its surface and partly from its interior. Thence the t. winds obliquely across the lower surface of the crus cerebri, in the form of a flattened band destitute of neurilemma, and is attached to the crus by its anterior margin. As it passes forward it receives fibres from the tuber cinereum and lamina cinerea. It is also connected with the tænia semicircularis and the anterior termination of the gyrus fornicatus. It finally joins with the t. of the opposite side to form the commissure.—**Peduncular t.** A t. of nerve fibres in the crus cerebri.—**Posterior cortical t.** Of Efinger, bundles of fibres running from the cortex of the occipital and temporal lobes to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii.—**Postfrontal t.** The region of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, immediately behind the frontal fissure.—**Postpyramidal t.** See *POSTERIOR PYRAMID.*—**Postrestiform t.** See *Lateral COLUMN.*—**Prefrontal t.** The portion of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, lying in front of the frontal fissure.—**Prepyramidal t.** See *ANTERIOR PYRAMIDS.*—**Principal t. of the anterior column.** Ger., *vordere*

Hauptbahn. Of Flechsig, that portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord which does not belong to the anterior pyramidal t. Quain suggests that it may serve to "connect the gray matter of different segments of the cord."—**Pyramidal t.** A collection of nerve fibres in the spinal cord which may be traced from the point of origin of the lower sacral nerves upward in the posterior part of the lateral column to the lower part of the medulla oblongata, where they cross to the opposite side, enter the pyramid, and may be followed through it and the pons to the corresponding crus cerebri. Many of the fibres do not decussate, but run throughout their course in the anterior pyramidal t.—**Quintus t.** Of Meynert, a t. of fibres that crosses in the dorsal segment of the raphe, comes from the roof of the aqueduct, sweeps in fine curves around the outer side of the descending root of the fifth nerve, curls in beneath the posterior longitudinal bundle, and so traverses the tegmentum toward the middle line. It was formerly supposed that the t. originated in the cells of the descending root of the fifth nerve.—**Respiratory t.** The respiratory organs. See also *AIR PASSAGES.*—**Restiform t.** See *RESTIFORM BODY.*—**Sagittal medullary t.** A t. that comes from the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule, skirts the outer side of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and runs to the cortex of the hinder portion of the cerebrium.—**Second projection t.** Of Meynert, the t. of fibres extending from the basal ganglia to the gray matter surrounding the central cavities in the peduncular system.—**Semilunar t.** A crescentic t. of fibres in the external portion of the cerebellar hemisphere.—**Sensory t.** Fr., *portion sensitive.* A t. of fibres that conducts sensations from without to the brain. Those portions of the cord conducting different varieties of sensation, as well as those portions of the brain that are the centres for these varieties, have not yet been positively determined.—**Speech t.** A t. of fibres passing from the cortex of the third frontal convolution through the white substance outside the tail of the nucleus caudatus and terminating in the nuclei of the nerves in the oblongata that are associated in producing speech.—**Spiral t.** See *LAMINA cribrosa anterior inferior.*—**Sylvian t.** The region of the brain around the fissure of Sylvius.—**Tegmental t.** A medullary t. occupying a position in the midst of the tegmentum dorsal of the olivary body and in the vicinity of the posterior accessory olivary nucleus. It probably connects the olivary body with the midbrain.—**Temporooccipital t. of the crusta.** A t. of fibres on the outer side of the crusta that pass under the lenticular nucleus, or between the latter and the external geniculate body, to the temporal and the occipital lobes.—**Tertiary projection t's.** Of Meynert, the peripheral nerves that have their origin in the gray matter bordering the cavities from the aqueduct of Sylvius down to the end of the spinal cord.—**T's of the spinal cord.** Certain bundles of nerve fibres which pursue a similar course in the cord, and appear to have similar functions.—**Teretial t's.** See *FASCICULI teretes* (under *FASCICULUS*).—**Transverse peduncular t.** Of Gudden, a delicate lamina of gray matter extending on each side laterally from the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, crossing over the internal geniculate body, and passing around the corresponding crus cerebri to unite with the tænia pontis or to enter the crus. It is found only exceptionally in man.—**Urogenital t.** See *Genitourinary t.*—**Uveal t.** See *UVEA.*—**Voluntary motor t.** The entire t. of fibres from the cortex cerebri to the anterior horns.

TRAC'TION. From *trahere*, to draw. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Zug, T.* The act or process of drawing.—**Axis t.** Ger., *Axentraction.* T. in a line with the direction of the channel through which a body (e. g., the foetus) is to

be drawn.—**Elastic t.** T. by an elastic force.—**Elastic t. of the lung.** The elastic tension of the lung.

TRAC'TOR. From *trahere*, to draw. 1. An apparatus for making traction, especially a vectis. 2. See under PERKINISM.—**Air t.** Ger., *Luftzieher*. A suction t. devised by Sir J. Y. Simpson for extracting the fœtus; used by him also for elevating depressed bones of the newborn infant's skull. Its construction was like that of a breast pump, and its cup was covered with wire gauze and thin sponge or flannel, to prevent injury of the scalp. Simpson applied it to the breech also.—**Lever t.** An instrument devised by Levis for reducing dislocations of the phalanges.—**Metallic t's, Perkins's t's.** See under PERKINISM.—**Poulet's t.** A traction apparatus to be used either with the obstetrical forceps or with the sericeps.

TRAC'TUS, m. See TRACT.—**T. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary CANAL*.—**T. arteriosus anterior.** The tract of the anterior median artery of the spinal cord.—**T. arteriosi posterolaterales.** The tract of the posterolateral arterioles of the spinal cord.—**T. ethmoideus.** See *GYRUS rectus*.—**T. genalis.** See *GNATHOGRAMMA*.—**T. longitudinalis.** See *STRÆ longitudinales mediales* (under *STRIA*).—**T. lymphaticus jugularis.** The system of lymphatic vessels accompanying the jugular vein from the brain to the cervical ganglia.—**T. medullaris glandulæ pinealis.** The peduncle of the pineal gland.—**T. medullaris transversus.** See *INCREMENTA fibrosa* (under *INCREMENTUM*).—**T. motorius.** See *Motor TRACT*.—**T. nervi optici.** See *Optic TRACT*.—**T. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory TRACT*.—**T. parietalis anterior.** See *Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION*.—**T. parietalis medius.** See *Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION*.—**T. peduncularis.** See *Peduncular TRACT*.—**T. peduncularis transversus.** See *Transverse peduncular TRACT*.—**T. rhinalis.** See *Olfactory TRACT*.—**T. semicircularis.** See *Semilunar TRACT*.—**T. solitarius.** The descending fibres of a posterior spinal nerve root.—**T. spiralis foraminulentus.** A spot in the fossa cochleæ of the internal auditory meatus at the base of the cochlea, in which may be seen the spirally arranged orifices (for the entrance of the fibres of the cochlear nerve) which open into the fossula inferior.—**T. supracallosus.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.—**T. supracallosus inferior.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**T. supracallosus superior.** See *Marginal CONVOLUTION*.

TRADESCANTIA, f. From *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I of England. Fr., *tradescantie*. Spiderwort; a genus of the *Commelinaceæ*.—**T. axillaris.** A Malabar species, used externally in ascites.—**T. diuretica.** A diuretic and emollient Brazilian species.—**T. malabarica.** Grass-leaved spiderwort. In India its herb, cooked in oil, is used in leprosy, ringworm, etc.—**T. virginica.** Fr., *tradescantie de Virginie*. Virginian spiderwort; used in Jamaica for the bites of venomous spiders.

TRAGACANTH. From *τραγάκανθα*, a plant producing t. Lat., *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, *gummi tragacantha* (seu *tragacanthæ*), *tragacanthæ gummi*. Ger., *Tragant*, *Traganth*. The concrete exuded juice of various species of *Astragalus*. It swells up in water without dissolving, forming a viscous mass. It contains two principal constituents, tragacanthin (*q. v.*) and a substance resembling arabin and soluble in water. T. is demulcent, but is chiefly used for imparting firmness to troches, etc., and for suspending heavy powders in mixtures.

TRAGACANTHA, f. See TRAGACANTH.—**Glycerinum tragacanthæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating to a transparent, homogeneous jelly 3 parts of powdered tragacanth, 15 of glycerin, and 2 of water. The Ger. Ph. has a similar preparation made of 1 part of tragacanth, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 of glycerin.—**Mucilago cum gummi t.** [Fr. Cod.], *Mucilago traga-*

canthæ [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de gomme adragante* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Traganthschleim*. A tenacious, viscous mass formed by mixing tragacanth with water. The U. S. preparation contains 6 parts of tragacanth, 18 of glycerin, and water up to 100. The Br. Ph. directs that 12 parts of tragacanth be triturated with 22 fluid parts of alcohol, and 875 parts of water stirred in.—**Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre mucilagineuse* (ou *de gomme adragante composée*). A preparation consisting of 1 part each of tragacanth, gum arabic, and starch, and 3 parts of sugar.

TRAGACANTHIN. Ger., *T.*, *Tragacanthstoff*. A mucilaginous principle existing in tragacanth.

TRAGACANTHUM, n. See TRAGACANTH.

TRA'GAL. See TRAGICUS.

TRAGANTHIN. See TRAGACANTHIN.

TRA'GEA, f. Gr., *τραγέα*. A stomachic powder.

TRA'GIA, f. From *Tragus*, the Latinized name of H. Bock, a German botanist. Fr., *t.*, *tragie*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**T. cannabina.** Fr., *t. à feuilles de chanvre*. An Indian shrub. The root is diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge, and alterative.—**T. chamælea.** Fr., *t. chamêlée*. A species used in various cachexiæ. The juice is diuretic, and, mixed with wine or oil, is used as an astringent and tonic.—**T. involucrata.** A species the root of which is used as an alterative and diuretic, and its juice in fever and itch.—**T. mercurialis.** A species the root of which is used in chronic syphilis, etc.—**T. urens.** Fr., *liane brûlante*. A variety of *T. cannabina*.—**T. volubilis.** Twining cowitch; a West Indian species. The root is laxative and diuretic, and the juice, mixed with sea salt, is used in frambœsia.

TRA'GICUS. Pertaining to the tragus; as a n. m., a short, flattened muscle on the outer surface of the tragus.

TRAGOMASCHA'LIA, f. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *μασχάλη*, the armpit. See *HIRCUS alarum*.

TRAGOPHO'NIA, f. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *φωνή*, the voice. See *ÆGOPHONY*.

TRAGOPO'DIA, f. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πούς*, the foot. See *GENU valgum*.

TRAGOPO'GON, m. and *n.* -*o'nos* (-is), -*o'gi*. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πάγων*, a beard. Fr., *salsifis*. Ger., *Bocksbart*. A genus of the *Cichoraceæ*.—**T. major.** Ger., *grosser Bocksbart*. The larger goat's beard of Europe. The root contains a bitter juice, and is perhaps more active than those of other species of *T.*—**T. porrifolium, T. porrifolius.** Fr., *salsifis blanc*. Ger., *lauchblättriger Bocksbart*. Salsify, the *τραγοπάγων* of Dioscorides; cultivated for its edible root, which is used like that of *T. pratensis*.—**T. pratense, T. pratensis.** Fr., *cercifis sauvage*. Ger., *Wiesenbocksbart*. Meadow goat's beard of Europe. The root is used like that of *Taraxacum officinale*.

TRA'GOPUS. Gr., *τραγόπους* (from *τράγος*, a goat, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *tragope*. Ger., *bockfüssig*. Knock-kneed.

TRAGOSLI'NUM, n. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *σέλινον*, parsley. Fr., *tragosélin*. 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

TRA'GUS, m. Gr., *τράγος*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Ohrbock* (1st def.). 1. A nipplelike projection of the cartilage of the auricle, directed backward and in front of the orifice of the external auditory canal. 2. See *HIRCUS* (2d def.). 3. See *ŒSTRUATION*. 4. A genus of grasses.—**T. auriculæ.** See *T.* (1st def.).

TRA'HENS. -*hen'tis*. Pres. part. of *trahere*, to draw. Drawing; as a n. m., a muscle that has a drawing action.—**T. urethram.** See *BULBOCAVERNOSUS, n.*

TRAJEC'TUS, m. -*jec'tus*. From *trajicere*, to throw across. See TRACT.—**T. abdominis, T. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal CANAL*.

TRA'MA, TRA'ME, f. Gr., *τράμη* (2d def.), *τράμις* (2d def.). Fr., *trame*. 1. Tissue, usually some form of

connective tissue, forming the framework of an organ or part. 2. See RHAPHE.

TRANS'MIS, *f.* Gr., *τράμις*. See RHAPHE.

TRAN'CE. Gr., *ἐκστασις*. From *transitus*, a passing over. Fr., *transe*. Ger., *Entzückung* (2d def.). 1. A protracted syncope. 2. A state of insensibility to ordinary external surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions. It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death. Cf. ECSTASY.

TRANSDIAPHRAGMATIC. Extending through the diaphragm.

TRANSDUC'TOR [Coes], *m.* -*o'ris*. From *transducere*, to lead across. See *TRANSVERSUS pedis*.—**T. hallucis**. See *T*.

TRANSEC'TION. A cross section.

TRANSFER, TRANS'FERENCE. From *transferre*, to bear across. Fr., *transfert*. A phenomenon observed in experiments in metalloscopy and analogous investigations, consisting in the transfer of abnormalities of sensation and motility (of hysterical origin or induced artificially) from a given region of one lateral half of the body to the same region on the opposite side.—**Thought t.** A supposed overmastering influence exerted by one person over the thoughts of another through the instrumentality of the so-called psychic force.

TRANSFIX'ION. From *transfigere*, to pierce through. See under AMPUTATION by *t*.

TRANSFORATEUR (Fr.). *Tran³u²s-fo-ra³-tu³r*. An instrument devised by Hubert for boring through the sphenoid bone in the operation of craniotomy. It consists of a perforator (*terebellum, perce-crâne, perforateur*) and a guard, the former ending in an olive-shaped piece of steel with screw threads cut on it, tipped with a trocar point.

TRANSFOR'ATION. From *transforare*, to pierce through. Lat., *sphenotresia*. Fr., *t.*, *sphénotrésie*. Of Hubert, a procedure for breaking up the base of the fetal skull by repeated perforation with the transforateur.

TRANSFU'SION. Gr., *διάχυσις*. Lat., *transfusio* (from *transfundere*, to pour out). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Ueberleitung*. The act of pouring from one vessel to another; the introduction into the vessels of the body of fluid material, especially of blood taken from another person; also the act of causing a fluid to pass through the skin into the body.—**Autot'**. See the major list.—**Direct t.** The t. of blood from vessel to vessel without its exposure to the air. Cf. *Aveling's APPARATUS*.—**Galvanic t.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Hypoderm(at)ic t.** The t. of blood, milk, or a saline solution by hypodermic injection.—**Indirect t.**, **Mediate t.** The process of injecting blood which has first been drawn into an open vessel (and sometimes defibrinated).—**Nervous t.** The hypodermic injection of an extract made from the brain or spinal cord.—**Peritoneal t.** Fr., *t. péritonéale*. T. into the peritoneal cavity.—**Reciprocal t.** Of Brunton, a proposed exchange of equal volumes of blood between a fever patient and a healthy person who has recovered from the fever and is therefore proof against it, and whose blood is likely to contain an element (antitoxine) destructive to the microorganisms in the blood of the patient.—**Subcutaneous t.** See *Hypodermic t.*—**T.** by Aveling's method. See *Direct t.* and *Aveling's APPARATUS*.—**Venous t.** The t. of blood by injecting it into a vein.

TRAN'SITUS, *m.* *Tran'situs*. From *transire*, to go over. Gr., *μετάβασις*. See PASSAGE (1st def.).—**T. ad ventriculum quantum**. See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.

TRANSLUMINA'TION. From *trans*, through, and *luminare*, to light up. Ger., *Durchleuchtung*. Illumination by transmitted light, as of a cavity through the tissues overlying it.

TRANSMIS'SION. Gr., *διαπομπή, παραπομπή*. Lat., *transmissio*. Fr., *t.* The act or process of sending over or through.—**Duplex t.** The power possessed by nerves of transmitting impulses in two directions.

TRANSMUTA'TION. Gr., *μεταβολή, μεταλλαγή, μεταμόρφωσις*. Lat., *transmutatio* (from *transmutare*, to change). Ger., *T.* Conversion into another substance or form.

TRANSPALMA'RIS [Coes], *m.* From *trans*, across, and *palma*, the palm. See *PALMARIS brevis*.

TRANSPERIN'E'US [Coes], *m.* See *TRANSVERSUS perinæi*.

TRANSPINA'LES [Coes], *m. pl.* The intertransversarii muscles.

TRANSPIRA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Transpiration.—**T. unilateral**. Unilateral sweating.

TRANSPIRA'TION. Lat., *transpiratio* (from *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Ausdünstung*. The act of passing off, or the matter passed off, through an investing or lining membrane, especially through the skin; **cutaneous exhalation**; perspiration.—**Cutaneous t.** See PERSPIRATION.—**Insensible t.** See *Insensible PERSPIRATION*.—**Pulmonary t.** The exhalation of watery vapor by the lungs.

TRANSPIRATORY. Lat., *transpiratorius*. See PERSPIRATORY.

TRANSPLANTA'TION. Gr., *μεταφυτεία*. Lat., *transplantatio* (from *transplantare*, to transplant). Ger., *Ueberpflanzen*. The absolute removal of a portion from one part of the body and its implantation into another part or upon another organism.

TRANSPLEU'RAL. Extending or accomplished through the pleura, involving permeation of the pleura.

TRANSPOSIT'IO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See TRANSPOSITION.—**T. cordis**. See DEXIOCARDIA.

TRANSPOSIT'ION. Gr., *μετάθεσις*. Lat., *transpositio* (from *transponere*, to remove). An interchange of situation.—**T. of the viscera**, **Visceral t.** T. of the viscera so that those normally situated in the right are placed in the left half of the body and *vice versa*.

TRANSSUBSTANTIA'TION. From *trans*, through, and *substantia*, substance. Of Vetter and Burdach, the absorption of a tissue and its replacement by another. It is said to be *regressive* when a special tissue is replaced by a more general one, and *progressive* when a general is replaced by a special tissue.

TRANS'UDATE. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Ger., *Transsudat*. The product of transudation.

TRANSUDA'TION. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *transsudation*. Ger., *Durchschwitzen*. 1. The passage of a liquid through a membrane or tissue, especially the filtration of blood serum through the capillaries; also a transudate. Cf. EXUDATION and DIAPEDESIS. 2. The irrigation of cells by the nutritive plasma exuded from blood capillaries.—**Engorgement t.** Ger., *Stauungst'*. A t. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement t's are a family of "engorgement dermatoses," in which there is serous effusion into the tissues of the skin, with the consequent production of either simple oedema, or, from excess of nutritive supply, induration and hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the skin (see *ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum*), or, from pressure, atrophy of the connective tissue (see *SCLEREMA cutis*).—**Oedematous t.** T. that results in oedema; the transudate of oedema.

TRANSVER'SA, *f.* The transverse diameter of the pelvis.

TRANSVERSA' LIS. Lying crosswise; as a n. m., a muscle lying transversely.—**T. abdominis**. See *TRANSVERSUS abdominis* and *LUMBOABDOMINALIS*.—**T. capitis**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).—**T. cervicis**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS*.—**T. cervicis anticus**. 1. The longus colli accessorius. 2. An anomalous muscle arising

ing from the oblique processes of the sixth to the fourth cervical vertebræ and inserted into the third to the first.—**T. cervicis medius**. An anomalous muscle extending between the transverse processes of the second and sixth or seventh cervical vertebræ.—**T. cervicis posterior major**. See **TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS** (1st def.).—**T. cervicis posticus minor**. See **TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS accessorius**.—**T. colli**. See **TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS**.—**T. costarum**. See **TRACHELOCOSTALIS**.—**T. digitorum**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**T. dorsi**. See **LONGISSIMUS dorsi**.—**Transversales hyoidei**. A short band of muscular fibres, found in some of the lower mammals, uniting the superior extremities of the styloid cornua, and in its contraction approximating them.—**T. lumborum**. The portion of the quadratus lumborum arising from the transverse processes of certain of the lumbar vertebræ.—**T. nasi**. 1. See **COMPRESSOR naris**. 2. A small single muscle of most of the lower mammals, which passes from one nasal cartilage to the other. It is a dilator of the nostrils.—**T. pedis**, **T. plantæ**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.

TRANSVER'SOANA'LIS, *m.* See **TRANSVERSUS perimæi superficialis**.

TRANSVER'SOCOSTA'LES, *m. pl.* From *transversus* (*q. v.*), and *costa*, a rib. Ger., *Quermmuskeln der Rippen*. Analogues of the levatores costarum of man found in the lower mammals.

TRANSVER'SOSPINA'LIS, *m.* 1. A muscle extending between the transverse and spinous processes of a vertebra. 2. All the muscles so attached regarded as one.—**Transversospinales breves**. The obliquus capiti minor, rotatores dorsi breves, and rotatores dorsi longi.—**Transversospinales longi**. The semispinalis capitis, semispinalis cervicis, semispinalis dorsi, and the multifidus spinæ.—**T. lumborum**. See **MULTIFIDUS spinæ**.

TRANSVER'SOURETHRA'LIS, *m.* See **GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE**.

TRANSVER'SUS. From *transvertere*, to turn athwart. Transverse as a *n. m.*, see **T. perinæi superficialis**.—**T. abdominis**. Ger., *querer Bauchmuskel*, *Breitmuskel des Abdomens*. A muscle lying beneath the obliquus abdominis internus which arises from the inner surfaces of the six lower ribs, the lumbodorsal fascia, the inner lip of the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the outer portion of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the transversalis fascia and the front of the os pubis and the pectineal line.—**T. auriculæ**, **T. auris**. A muscle which lies on the convex or posterior surface of the pinna. It consists of radiating fibres, partly tendinous and partly muscular, extending from the convexity of the concha to the prominence corresponding with the groove of the helix.—**T. bulbi**. Transverse fibres of the *t. perinæi profundus* behind the urethra above the bulb.—**T. colli**. An anomalous muscle behind the manubrium sterni which arises from the first costal cartilage and unites in the middle line with its fellow and the deep layer of the cervical fascia.—**T. costarum**. See **COSTOSTERNALIS**.—**T. linguæ**. Transverse muscular fibres between the linguales inferior and superior which are attached in the median line to a vertical fibrous septum and pass outward to the borders and dorsum of the tongue.—**T. mandibulæ**. See **MYLOHYOIDEUS** (2d def.).—**T. manus**. The outer portion (often separated from the rest of the muscle) of the adductor pollicis.—**T. menti**. Ger., *Doppelkinnmuskel*. Muscular fibres uniting in front the depressor anguli oris of one side with that of the other.—**T. nasi**. See **COMPRESSOR naris**.—**T. orbitæ**. An anomalous muscle arising from the os planum which passes across the orbit either above or below the levator palpebræ and is inserted into the outer margin of the orbit.—**T. pectoris**. Of Arnold, see **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**T. pedis**. Fr., *couvreur*. A muscle arising from the lateral metatarsophalangeal ligaments, and inserted into the first

phalanx of the great toe in common with the adductor pollicis pedis, of which some consider it a part.—**T. perinæi**. Ger., *querer Darmmuskel*. The *t. perinæi profundus* and the *t. perinæi superficialis*.—**T. perinæi anterior**, **T. perinæi medius**, **T. perinæi posterior inferior**. See **T. perinæi superficialis**.—**T. perinæi profundus**. 1. All the muscular fibres between the two layers of the deep perineal fascia arranged transversely, obliquely, and perpendicularly, arising on each side from the inferior ramus of the ischium and its tuberosity and the fascia, and meeting in the middle line of the perinæum. 2. The transverse fibres of the same arising from the tuberosities of the ischia. 3. In woman, the most posterior and most clearly defined bundle of the *t. perinæi profundus* (2d def.).—**T. perinæi superficialis**. A bundle of fibres which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium or the adjacent fascia and meets its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line, blending with the sphincter ani externus, the bulbocavernosus, or one or another of the perineal muscles.—**T. plantæ (pedis)**. See **T. pedis**.—**T. prostaticæ**. 1. See **COMPRESSOR prostaticæ**. 2. Fibres of the lateral and interior surface of the prostate, attached to the anterior surface of the ischium.—**T. Sanctorini**. See **T. menti**.—**T. thoracis anterior**. See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**T. thoracis posterior**. The infracostales taken as a whole.—**T. urethræ**. Perpendicular fibres of the *t. perinæi profundus* (1st def.) which surround the urethra close to the bulb.—**T. vaginæ**. The *t. perinæi profundus* (2d def.) in woman.

TRA'PA, *f.* Fr., *macre*. Ger., *Wassernuss*, *Stachelnuss*. Water caltrop; a genus of floating herbs of the *Onagraceæ*.—**T. bispinosa**. The Oriental water chestnut; cultivated for its farinaceous seed.—**T. natans**. Fr., *noix aquatique*. Ger., *gemeine Wassernuss*. Jesuit's nut of Venice, the *τρίβολος ἑνδρος* of Dioscorides. The fruits and their edible seed were formerly official. The upper, leafy portion of the stem was used in poultices as a discutient, and the expressed juice in eye diseases.

TRAPE'ZIA, *f.* Of Galen, the upper part of the trapezius muscle.

TRAPE'ZIUM, *n.* From *τράπεζα*, a table. Fr., *trapèze*, *corps rhomboïdal* (2d def.). Ger., *Trapez*, *Trapezbein* (1st def.), *vielwinkliger Knochen* (1st def.), *trapezoider Körper* (2d def.). 1. The outermost of the second row of the carpal bones. 2. A tract of nerve fibres at the lower part of the pons Varolii below the prolongations of the anterior pyramids. It comes below the superior olivary nucleus and extends upward to be continuous with the middle cerebellar peduncle.—**T. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID BONE**.—**T. pontis**. See **T.** (2d def.).

TRAPE'ZIUS, *m.* Fr., *trapèze*. Ger., *Kappenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the external protuberance of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, and the supraspinous ligaments, and inserted into the posterior border of the outer third of the clavicle and the inner border of the acromion process and the upper edge of the spine of the scapula.

TRAP'EZOID. Lat., *trapezoides* (from *τράπεζα*, a table, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trapezoïde*. Table-shaped; as a *n.*, the *t. bone*.

TRAULIS'MUS, *m.* Gr., *τραυλισμός*. See **BLÆSITAS**.

TRAU'MA, *n.* *Traum'atos* (-is). Gr., *τραῦμα* (from *τιτρώσκειν*, to wound). 1. A wound or other mechanical injury. 2. See **TRAUMATISM**.

TRAUMAT'IC. Gr., *τραυματικός*. Lat., *traumaticus*. Fr., *traumatique*. Ger., *traumatisch*. Pertaining to or due to mechanical injury.

TRAUMAT'ICIN. A 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform; used like collodion.

TRAU'MATISM. Fr., *traumatisme*. Ger., *Traumatismus*. 1. The infliction of an injury. 2. The state of having suffered mechanical injury.

TRAUMATOC'ACE, *f.* -*oc'aces*. From τραῦμα, a wound, and κακός, bad. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.

TRAUMATOL. An iodoeresol, C₇H₇IO, proposed as a substitute for iodoform.

TRAUMATOL'OGY. From τραῦμα, a wound, and λόγος, understanding. *Fr.*, *traumatologie*. The pathology, etc., of wounds.

TRAUMATONE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From τραῦμα, a wound, and νήσις, a suture. Suture of a wound.

TRAUMATOPNE'A, *f.* From τραῦμα, a wound, and πνεῖν, to breathe. The passage of air through a perforating chest wound.

TRAUMATOP'YRA, *f.* From τραῦμα, a wound, and πῦρ, fever. See *Traumatic FEVER*.

TRAUMATOSAPRO'SIS, **TRAUMATOSEP'SIS**, *f.* -*ro'seos (-is)*, -*sep'seos (-is)*. From τραῦμα, a wound, and σαπρός, putrid, or σήψις, putrefaction. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.

TRAUMATO'SIS, **TRAUMO'SIS**, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From τραῦμα, a wound. Traumatism. The *Traumatoses* are, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *Morphonosi* including excoriation and dermatotrauma.

TRAUMOTY'PHUS, *m.* From τραῦμα, a wound, and τυφός, typhus. Of Eisenmann, hospital gangrene.

TREAD. A vulgar term for the cicatrícula of an egg. See *ARCHIBLAST*.

TREAK FAROUK. "Venice treacle"; a Japanese secret remedy said to be identical with the *theriaca Andromachi* of the Lond. Ph. of 1746.

TREATMENT. *Gr.*, θεραπεία (1st def.). *Lat.*, *medela* (1st def.). *Fr.*, *traitement*. *Ger.*, *Behandlung*. 1. Means employed for the relief of the sick or injured. 2. The subjection of anything to the action of certain agencies.—

Antiphlogistic t. T. intended to prevent or limit inflammation.—

Antiseptic t. T. tending to prevent sepsis.—

Banting t. See *BANTINGISM*.—

Brand's t. T. of fever (especially typhoid fever) with cold baths.—

Brandt's t. Massage of the pelvic organs of women.—

Dietetic t. The t. of disease by special diet.—

Empirical t. Routine t. founded on experience.—

Expectant t. T. directed against symptoms as they arise, not based on any fixed plan of therapeusis.—

Heroic t. Unusually energetic t., as by the use of powerful or severe measures.—

Home t. T. of a patient at his own home.—

Hygienic t. The t. of disease by the application of hygienic principles, involving environment, clothing, food, and exercise.—

Lowering t. T. intended to depress the chief characteristics of asthenic inflammation.—

Mechanical t. 1. T. by mechanical appliances. 2. See *MASSAGE*.—

Mediate t. T. of the fetus or a nursing by medication of the mother.—

Mitchell's t. The t. of certain neuroses by absolute and complete rest in bed, isolation except for the presence of the nurse and the physician, massage, hydrotherapy, electricity, and full diet.—

Mixed t. The t. of syphilis by the contemporary administration of potassium iodide and mercury.—

Palliative t. T. intended to modify or limit the severer manifestations of a disease, but not to cure.—

Pneumatic t. See *PNEUMATOTHERAPY*.—

Radical t. T. for the absolute cure of a disease.—

Schott t. See *SCHOTT CURE*.—

Symptomatic t. T. of disease by attention to the symptoms as they arise.—

Thyreoid t. T. by the use of some preparation of the thyreoid gland.—

Woodbridge's t. The t. of typhoid fever with minute doses of podophyllin, calomel, and intestinal antiseptics (guaiacol, eucalyptol, and menthol).

TRECHOMA, **TRECHYSMA**, *n's n.* -*om'atos (-atis)*, -*ys'matos (-atis)*. See *TRACHOMA*.

TREE. *Gr.*, δένδρον. *Lat.*, *arbor*. *Fr.*, *arbre*. *Ger.*, *Baum*. A plant with a woody, single stem.—

Vascular t. *Fr.*, *arbre vasculaire*. *Ger.*, *Gefässbaum*. The arborescent appearance of the blood vessels when isolated.

TREFU'SIA, *f.* An iron albuminate obtained from defibrinated blood.

TRE'HALOSE. *Fr.*, *tréhalose*. A sugar, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + 2H₂O, obtained from trehala manna and found also in various fungi; identical with the mycose contained in ergot of rye.

TRE'MA, *n.* *Trem'atos (-is)*. *Gr.*, τρήμα (from τετραίνειν, to bore). See *FORAMEN*.

TRE'MA, *f.* A genus of the *Ulmaceæ*.—**T. orientalis**. Indian nettle tree. The bark, leaves, and root are said to be remedial in epilepsy.

TREMATO'DA, *n. pl.* From τρηματώδης, porous. *Fr.*, *trématodes*. *Ger.*, *Saugwürmer*. The flukes; a suborder of the *Sterelmíntha*.

TREM'BLES. See *PARALYSIS agitans*.

TREMENTI'NA (Sp.). Tra-me'n-te'na³. At Bogotá, the resin of *Espeletia grandiflora*; used medicinally.—

T. común [Mex. Ph.]. A thick, granular turpentine, obtained from *Pinus teocote*; used as a balsamic stimulant.

TRE'MOR, *m.* -*o'ris*. From *tremere*, to tremble. *Fr.*, *tremblement*. *Ger.*, *Zittern*. A quivering or trembling, especially a more or less continuous quivering of a convulsive character.—

Alcoholic t. The visible t. of alcoholism.—

Arsenical t. T. caused by arsenical neuritis.—

Continuous t. A form of t. that resembles that of paralysis agitans, but may be remittent. Muscular tension is not exaggerated, as in intermittent t., and the t. may be diminished or arrested by a voluntary effort.—

Convulsive t. 1. Of Hammond, a paroxysmal affection characterized by frequent attacks of violent trembling, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, and leaving the subject in a profuse perspiration. There are also headache, vertigo, anxiety, hyperæsthesia of the skin of the face, arms, and trunk (the parts usually involved in the paroxysms), and sometimes unconsciousness. 2. Any short shaking of the body, such as occurs occasionally after urination. Hammond includes all cases of non-rhythmical t., or clonic convulsive movements which are paroxysmal in character, but are not attended with loss of consciousness.—

Epileptoid t. Intermittent clonus with t.—

Fibrillary t. T. caused by the consecutive contractions of separate muscular fibrillæ, rather than of a muscle or the muscles as a whole.—

Forced t. See *T. coactus*.—

Hysterical t. T. due to the instability of nervous impulse existing in hysteria.—

Intermittent t. T. common to paralyzed muscles in hemiplegia. It is induced when the muscles are put upon the stretch by attempts at voluntary movement.—

Mercurial t., **Metallic t.** A volitional t. due to mercurialism.—

Muscular t. Slight oscillating muscular contractions following each other in rhythmical order.—

Purring t. See *Purring THRILL*.—

T. capitis. T. affecting the muscles of the neck and head.—

T. coactus. Forced t.; of Van Swieten, the convulsive movements which persist during repose after voluntary exercise; attributed to an intermittent and rhythmical irritation of the nervous centres.—

T. saturninus. T. due to lead poisoning.—

T. tendinum. See *SUBSULTUS tendinum*.—

Vibratile t. See *FREMITUS*.—

Volitional t. Trembling of the limbs or of the entire body when a voluntary effort is made. It occurs in connection with multiple sclerosis and other nervous diseases.

TREM'ULIN. *Fr.*, *trémuline*. See *POPULIN*.

TREPAN'. See *TREPHINE*.

TREPANA'TIO, *f.* -*o'nis*. See *TREPHINING*.

TREPANA'TION, **TREPAN'NING**. See *TREPHINING*.

TREPHINE'. *Gr.*, τρηπάνη, τρύπανον (from τρηπάν, to bore). *Lat.*, *trepanum*. *Fr.*, *trépine*. *Ger.*, *Trepan*. An instrument for sawing a circular opening, generally in the skull; consisting of a crown (a steel tube with saw teeth at its free end), a shaft, and a handle.

TREPHI'NING. *Gr.*, τρύπησις. *Lat.*, *trepanatio*. *Fr.*, *trépanation*. *Ger.*, *Trepani(e)rung*. The operation of using the trephine.

TREPIDA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *trepidare*, to be agitated. Fr., *trépidation*. Agitation, violent trembling.—**T. cordis**. See PALPITATION of the heart.

TRE'SIS, *f.* -tre'seos (-is). Gr., τρησις. See WOUND.—**T. cauis**. A burn.—**T. punctura**. A puncture.—**T. vulnus**. A wound.

TRE'VOA, *f.* A genus of the *Rhamneæ*.—**T. trinervis**. A shrub found from Bolivia to Chile. Reputed vulnerary.

TRE'WIA, *f.* Fr., *trévier*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**T. macrophylla**, **T. macrostachya**, **T. nudiflora**. An East Indian tree. The root bark is used as a diuretic and externally in podagra.

TRIACAN'THIN(E). Of A. L. Metz, an alkaloid obtained from *Gleditschia triacanthos*.

TRIACET'AMID(E). Fr., *triacétamide*. The compound $(C_2H_3O)_3N$.

TRIA'CETIN. Fr., *triacétine*. Ger., *T.* 1. An oily principle, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O)_3$, found in the oil of *Euonymus europæus*, and in some of the fats, and obtainable from a mixture of glycerin and glacial acetic acid. 2. The compound $C_4H_7(C_2H_3O)_3$.

TRIA'CETYL. The compound C_2H_3O .

TRIACET'YLENE. See BENZENE.

TRIA'CID. Having an acidity of three; of an acid or an acid salt, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen; capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in an acid.

TRI'AD. 1. A combination of three. 2. A trivalent element or radicle.—**Hutchinson's t.** The conjunction of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis; observed in hereditary syphilis.

TRIAKAIDEKAPHO'BIA, *f.* From τρεῖς, three, καί, and, δέκα, ten, and φόβος, fear. A morbid or superstitious dread of the number thirteen.

TRIAL'KYL. A triple molecule of an alkyl.

TRIALKYL'AMIN(E). See under ALKYLAMINE.

TRIALKYL'IC. Containing 3 molecules of an alkyl.

TRIALLYL'AMIN(E). The compound $(C_3H_5)_3N$.

TRIAL'LYLIN. Oxide of allyl and glyceryl.

TRI'AMIN(E). See under AMINE.

TRIAMMON'IC. Fr., *triammoniacal*. Containing three molecules of ammonium.

TRIAMYL'AMIN(E). Tertiary amine of amyl, $N(C_5H_{11})_3$.

TRIAM'YLENE. Fr., *triamylène*. Ger., *Triamylen*. The compound $C_{15}H_{30}$.

TRIAM'YLIN. The compound $C_3H_5(C_5H_{11})_3O_3$.

TRI'ANGLE. Gr., τρίγωνον. Lat., *trigonum*, *triangulum*, *triangulus* (from tres, three, and *angulus*, an angle).

Fr., *t.* Ger., *Dreieck*. A three-cornered and three-sided figure, an area or space of three-cornered shape.

—**Anterior t. of the neck**. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid, and a line running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla and continued to the mastoid process of the occipital bone.—**Assézat's t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the projection of the nasion on the alveolocondylar plane and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter.—**Cephalic t.** A t. on the anteroposterior plane of the skull formed by lines joining the occiput and forehead and chin, and one uniting the two latter.—**Cervical t.** Ger., *Halsdreieck*. See *TRIGONUM cervicale*.—**Facial t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the basion and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter.—**Frontal t.** A t. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella.—**Hesselbach's t.** The space on the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the abdomen bounded by Poupart's ligament, the epigastric artery, and the margin of the rectus abdominis.—**Inferior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum inferius*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of

the sternocleidomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid.—**Inferior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the bimastoid diameter for its base and theinion for its apex.—**Inguinal t.** See *Scarpa's t.*—**Lumbocostoabdominal t.** The space bounded in front by the obliquus abdominis externus, above by the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, behind by the outer edge of the erector spinæ, and below by the obliquus abdominis internus.—**Mentocondylial t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having its base extending between the condyles of the inferior maxilla and its apex at the gnathion.—**Mentogonial t.** Of T. v. Török, a t. having the bignoniac diameter as its base and the gnathion as the apex.—**Mentomastoid t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having the bimastoid diameter as its base and the gnathion as its apex.—**Mylohyoid t.** The triangular space formed by the mylohyoid muscle and the two bellies of the digastric muscle.—**Occipital t. of the neck**. The space bounded by the sternocleidomastoid, the trapezius, and the omohyoid.—**Omooclavicular t.** See *Subclavian t.*—**Omohyoid t.** See *Superior carotid t.*—**Palatal t.** Lat., *trigonum palatinum*. Ger., *Gaumendreieck*. Of A. v. Török, a t. having the width of the palate for its base and the alveolar point for its apex.—**Petit's t.** See *TRIANGULUS Petiti*.—**Posterior cervical t.**, **Posterior t. of the neck**. See *Superior carotid t.*—**Pubourethral t.** A triangular space in the perinæum bounded by the ischioavernosus muscle externally, the bulbocavernosus muscle internally, and the transversus perinæi muscle posteriorly.—**Scarpa's t.** A t. with its apex below, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the adductor longus, and the sartorius.—**Subclavian t.** A space bounded by the posterior belly of the omohyoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the posterior margin of the sternocleidomastoid.—**Submaxillary t.** The space between the lower border of the inferior maxilla, the parotid gland, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone above, the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid below, and the middle line of the neck in front.—**Superior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum superius*. Ger., *oberes Halsdreieck*. The space bounded by the sternocleidomastoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid.—**Superior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the biparietal diameter for its base and theinion for its apex.—**Superior t. of the neck**, **Upper cervical t.** See *Superior carotid t.*

TRIANGULA'RE, *n.* -a'ris. See PYRAMIDAL BONE.

TRIANGULA'RIS. Triangular; as a *n. m.*, see *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**T. cerebri**. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**T. coccygis**. See *COCYGEUS* (2d def.).—**T. inferior**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**T. labii superioris**. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.—**T. menti**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**T. nasi**. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.—**T. oris**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**T. sterni**. Ger., *dreieckiger* (oder *innerer*) *Brustmuskel*. A thin, flat muscle arising by fleshy digitations from the inner surfaces of the cartilages of the second to the sixth ribs, and inserted into the posterior surface of the sternum, its xiphoid process, and the cartilages of the lower one or two true ribs.

TRIANGULUS, *m.* See *TRIANGLE*.—**T. inguinalis**.—See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.—**T. Petiti**. A triangular space between the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, the posterior border of the obliquus abdominis externus, and the crest of the ilium.—**T. subinguinalis**. See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.

TRIANILESCU'LETIN. A 3-molecule aniline substitution compound, $C_6H_5O(C_6H_5, N)_3$, of æsculetin.

TRIANTHE'MA, *f.* From τρεῖς, three, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *trianthème*. Ger., *Dreiblume*. A genus of the *Azoidææ*.—**T. decandra**. A common weed in India. The root is used in hepatitis and asthma, and its bark as an aperient.—**T. monogynia**. Fr., *trianthème à un*

seul pistil. Ger., *portulakblättrige Dreiblume*. Horse purslane; a West Indian and tropical South American species. The plant is used as a stimulant to the mucous membranes and in disturbances of digestion and respiration.—**T. oboordata**. A plant official in the Ph. of India, used as an astringent. The roots are cathartic.

TRIBRACHIN. The compound $C_3H_5(C_{20}H_{39}O_2)_3$.

TRIATOM'IC. Lat., *triatomicus* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *ἄτομος*, an atom). Fr., *triatomique*. Ger., *dreiatomig*. 1. Of molecules of elementary bodies, containing three atoms. 2. Of compounds, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Of radicles, having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with three hydrogen atoms.

TRIBADISM. Lat., *tribadismus* (from *τριβάς* [see **TRIBAS**]). Fr., *tribadisme*. Ger., *Tribadismus*. Unnatural sexual indulgence between two women by rubbing their pudenda together.

TRIBARYT'IC. Containing three atoms of barium.

TRIBAS, *f.* *Trib'ados (-is)*. Gr., *τριβάς* (from *τρίβειν*, to rub). Fr., *tribade*. A woman who practises tribadism.

TRIBAS'IC. Fr., *tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasisch*. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. As regards alcohols, the term is superseded by *trihydric*. 2. Of salts, formed from a t. acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by bases.

TRIBENZO'YCIN. A glyceride of benzoic acid, $C_{24}H_{20}O_6$.

TRIBEN'ZOYL'GAL'LIC ACID. An astringent product of the reaction of benzoyl chloride and gallic acid.

TRIBROMACET'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $CBBr_3 - CO_2H$, derived from acetic acid.

TRIBROMACETOX'YL, **TRIBROMA'CETYL**. Bromal, C_2Br_3O , derived from acetyl (acetoxyl).

TRIBROMAL'DEHYD(E). See **BROMAL**.

TRIBROMAM''IDOBEN'ZENE, **TRIBROMAN'ILIN(E)**. A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_2Br_3NH_2$.

TRIBROMBEN'ZENE. Ger., *Tribrombenzol*. A triatomic bromine substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_3Br_3$.

TRIBROMETH'YLENE. Ger., *Tribromäthylen*. Ethinyl tribromide.

TRIBROMHY'DRIN. The compound $C_3H_5Br_3$.

TRIBROMHYDROQUIN'ONE. A substitution product, $C_6HBr_3(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone.

TRIBRO'MID(E). Fr., *tribromure*. Ger., *Tribromür*. A bromine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRIBROMOMETH'ANE. Bromoform.

TRIBROMOR'CIN, **TRIBROMOR'CINOL**. The compound $C_7H_3Br_3(OH)_2$.

TRIBROMOX'ALIN. An acid, $C_3Br_3N(NH)$.

TRIBROMPHEN'OL. Bromol, $C_6H_2Br_3(OH)$.—**T. bismuth**. Bismuth tribromcarbolate.

TRIBROMSALICYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_7H_3Br_3O_3$.

TRIBROMSAL'OL. Cardol, $C_6H_4(OH)COO.C_6H_2Br_3$; hypnotic, analgetic, and hæmostatic.

TRIBROMTOLU'ENE. Ger., *Tribromtoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_2Br_3.CH_3$, of toluene.

TRIB'ULUS, *m.* Gr., *τριβόλος*. Fr., *herse*, *tribule*. Ger., *Burzeldorn*. Caltrops; a genus of the *Zygophyllee*.—**T. cistoides**. Fr., *herse cistoïde*. Turkey blossom. The roots are used as an aperient, and the bruised leaves as a maturant.—**T. lanuginosus**. An East Indian species. The leaves and root are used as a diuretic, the seeds in gonorrhœa and dropsy, and the herb as an astringent and anthelmintic.—**T. maximus**. Ger., *grosser Burzeldorn*. A West Indian species. The root is used in laxative ptisans, and the leaves in emollient poultices or in salves in skin diseases.—**T. terrestris**. Fr., *tribule commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Burzeldorn*. Land caltrops, the *τριβόλος* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. It was formerly used as an astringent tonic in dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc.

TRIBUTUM, *n.* From *tribuere*, to render. A tribute.—**T. lunare**. See **MENSTRUATION**.

TRIBUTYL'AMIN(E). An oily liquid, $N(C_4H_9)_3$.

TRIBU'TYRIN. The compound, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, one of the constituents of butter.

TRI'CÆ, *f. pl.* From *θρίξ*, hair. See **PLICA** (2d def.).

TRICAR'BON. A radicle composed of three atoms of carbon.

TRICAUDA'LIS, *m.* From *tres*, three, and *cauda*, the tail. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

TRICEPH'ALOUS. Lat., *tricephalus* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *tricéphale*. Ger., *dreiköpfig*. Having three heads. The *tricephalus* (Fr., *tricéphale*; Ger., *Dreikopf*) of Veit is that form of double monster in which there is only one body below the umbilicus, two chests and necks with separate lungs, hearts, and tracheæ, but three heads with three distinct larynges.

TRI'CEPS. *-cip'itis*. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, the head. Three-headed; as a *n. m.*, a muscle that has three heads.—**T. auris**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**T. biceps brachii**. A muscle in solipeds formed by the union of the scapuloolecranium, scapuloecranium major, humeroecranium internus, and humeroecranium externus.—**T. brachialis** [Coue], **T. brachii**. See **T. EXTENSOR cubiti**.—**T. cruris**. 1. See **EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps**. 2. In solipeds, the rectus, vastus internus, and vastus externus muscles regarded as one.—**T. femoris**. See **EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps**.—**T. magnus**. See **ADDUCTOR femoris magnus**.—**T. minor**, **T. primus**. See **ADDUCTOR femoris longus**.—**T. secundus**. See **ADDUCTOR femoris brevis**.—**T. suræ**. The combined gastrocnemius and solæus muscles.

TRICERAS'TES, *f.* Fr., *triceraste*. The genus *Datisca*.—**T. glomerata**. Durango plant, a California species; a stomacheic and cardiac stimulant.

TRICHADEN'IA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ἀδην*, a gland. A genus of the *Bixineæ*.—**T. zeylanica**. The *tettigaha* of Ceylon, the seeds of which yield an oil used in the skin diseases of children.

TRICHAMOMIL'LOL. The compound, $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, one of the constituents of oil of chamomile.

TRICHANG(E)ICTA'SIA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. See **TELANGEICTASIS**.

TRICHANG(E)I'UM, *n.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. A capillary blood vessel.

TRICHAS'MUS, *m.* From *θρίξ*, a hair. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

TRICHATRO'PHIA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the hair.

TRICHAUX'E, **TRICHAUX'IS**, *f.* *-aux'es, -aux'eos (-is)*. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *αὔξη*, growth. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

TRICH'IA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair. 1. An old term for entropion. 2. See **TRICHIASIS**.

TRICH'I'ASIS, *f.* *-a'seos (-i'asis)*. Gr., *τριχίασις* (from *θρίξ*, a hair). 1. See **TRICHOSIS**. 2. That condition of the eyelids in which, owing to long-continued marginal blepharitis or to chronic trachoma, some of the eyelashes are inverted and rub over and irritate the eyeball. It is frequently complicated by spasm of the orbicularis muscle. T. passes into entropion by imperceptible degrees. 3. Of Hippocrates, a voiding of hair with the urine. 4. An abscess of the mamma.—**T. carunculæ**. The development of long, stout hairs in the caruncle of the inner canthus of the eye.—**T. of the anus**. Inversion of the hairs about the anus.

TRICH'I'LIA, *f.* From *τρίχειλος*, three-lipped. Fr., *trichilie*. A genus of tropical African and American trees of the *Meliaceæ*.—**T. cathartica**. A Brazilian tree. The bark is purgative and emetic and is used in dropsy.—**T. emetica**. The roka tree of Arabia. The bark and fruits are emetic; an ointment made from the seeds is used in itch.—**T. havanensis**. A Cuban and Mexican species with a purgative bark.—**T. moschata**. Musk-

wood; a Jamaica species; according to Hancock, a source of juribali bark.—*T. trifoliata*. A West Indian and South American shrub. The bark, which is a drastic purgative and uterine stimulant, is used in amenorrhœa, intestinal catarrh, and asthma, and as an abortifacient.

TRICHINA, *f.* From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair. *Fr.*, *trichine*. *Ger.*, *Haarwurm*, *Trichine*. A genus of parasitic worms of the *Nematoidea*.—*T. cystica*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—*T. spiralis*. *Fr.*, *trichine*. *Ger.*, *Trichine*. A small viviparous species from $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ of an inch in length (the female being somewhat the larger), having a pointed, narrow, and unarmed head with a small oral aperture. The larvæ are very tenacious of life, having been kept alive for a month. They present the form of spirally coiled worms, in the interior of small globular or oval cysts, about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch long, and are usually found in the voluntary muscles. In some cases they are found free. The flesh containing the larvæ having been eaten, they are set free during digestion and attain maturity rapidly, sometimes within forty-eight hours, and after a week the young, piercing the intestines, burrow into the tissues, producing trichiniasis.

TRICHINATOUS. See **TRICHINOUS**.

TRICHINIASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). The disease produced by the entrance of trichinæ into the organism. The initial symptoms are those of gastrointestinal disturbance (a sense of pressure in the epigastrium, nausea, and vomiting, followed usually by violent diarrhœa), and in a week or two by excessive pain and soreness of the muscles to which the trichinæ may have gained access.

TRICHINOPHOBIST. From *trichina* (*q. v.*), and $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to fear. One who has a morbid dread of trichiniasis in himself or in others.

TRICHINOSCOPE. From *trichina* (*q. v.*), and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to view. An apparatus for detecting trichinæ.

TRICHINOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See **TRICHINIASIS**.

TRICHINOUS. Infested with trichinæ, due to the presence of trichinæ.

TRICHIOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair. See **TRICHOSIS** and **TRICHIASIS** (2d def.).—*T. distrix*. See **DISTRIX** and cf. **FRAGILITAS crinium** and **TRICHORRHÆXIS nodosa**.

TRICHISMUS, *m.* *Gr.*, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair). See **LINEAR FRACTURE**.

TRICHITIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair. *Ger.*, *Haarentzündung*. Any disease of the hair.

TRICHLORACETAL. A liquid, $\text{CCl}_3 - \text{CH}(\text{O}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol.

TRICHLORACETAMID(E). The compound, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)$.

TRICHLORACETIC. Acetic and containing three substituted atoms of chlorine.—*T. acid*. A monobasic acid, CCl_3COOH . Used as a caustic.

TRICHLORACETONITRIL. An oily liquid, CCl_3CN .

TRICHLORACETYL. The radicle $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}'$.

TRICHLORALDEHYD(E). See **CHLORAL**.

TRICHLORANILIN(E). A substitution product of aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{NH}_2$.

TRICHLORBENZENE. A substitution product of benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$.

TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYD(E). A solid substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{CHO}$.

TRICHLORBU'TIDENE, **TRICHLORBU'TYL'IDENE**. A bivalent radicle, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$.—*T. alcohol*, *T. glycol*. Butylchloral hydrate.—*T. oxide*. Butylchloral.

TRICHLORBU'TYR'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCl.CCl}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

TRICHLORCARBOL'IC ACID. Omal, a chlorine substitution compound of carboic acid.

TRICHLORCROTON'IC ACID. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$.

TRICHLORETH'ANE. *Fr.*, *trichloréthane*. *Ger.*, *Trichloräthan*. Acetyl trichloride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$.

TRICHLORE'THER. The compound $\text{CHCl}_2\text{CHCl.O}$. C_2H_5 .

TRICHLORETH'IDENE. See **TRICHLORETHYLIDENE**.

TRICHLORETH'YL. The chemical group $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3$.

TRICHLORETH'YLENE. Ethynyl trichloride.

TRICHLORETHYL'IDENE. A bivalent radicle, C_2HCl_3 .—*T. alcohol*. Chloral hydrate.—*T. diethylate*, *T. diethyl ether*. See **TRICHLORACETAL**.—*T. oxide*. See **CHLORAL**.

TRICHLORHY'DRIN. Glyceryl trichloride.

TRICHLORID(E). A compound of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of three atoms of the latter to a definite amount of the former assumed as the unit of comparison.

TRICHLORINATED. *Lat.*, *trichloratus*. *Fr.*, *trichloriné*. *Ger.*, *trichlorini(e)rt*. Combined with three atoms of chlorine.

TRICHLORLACTIC ACID. The compound $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

TRICHLORLACTONITRIL. A crystalline substance, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CN}$.

TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE. The compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3$.

TRICHLOROPHEN'ATE. A compound of trichlorophenol with a metallic radicle.

TRICHLOROR'CIN, **TRICHLOROR'CINOL**. A chlorine substitution product, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_3(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OH})_2$, of orcin.

TRICHLOROSTRYCH'NIN(E). A substance, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, obtained by treating a diluted solution of strychnine with a current of chlorine.

TRICHLORPHEN'IC ACID. See **TRICHLORCARBOLIC ACID**.

TRICHLORPHEN'OL. A solid substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{OH}$, prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on carboic acid, aniline, and other aromatic substances. It has a peculiar odor, and in substance exerts a feeble caustic action, but in solution is not irritant. It is said to act as a very energetic disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic. It forms salts called *trichlorophenates*.—*T. blue*. A coloring matter, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$. In solution it colors animal fibres a faint greenish blue.

TRICHLORPYROGAL'LOL. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_3(\text{OH})_3$.

TRICHLORQUIN'OL. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3(\text{OH})_2$.

TRICHLORQUIN'ONE. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2$.—*T. dimethylanilenimide*. See **TRICHLORPHENOL blue**.

TRICHLORRESOR'CIN, **TRICHLORRESOR'CINOL**. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3(\text{OH})_2$.

TRICHLORSAL'ICIN. The compound $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$.

TRICHLORSALI'GENIN. *Fr.*, *trichloro-saligénine*. A substance produced by decomposing trichlorsalicin with synaptase.

TRICHLORSILICOMETH'ANE. Silicochloroform.

TRICHLORTOLU'ENE. *Ger.*, *Trichlortoluol*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{CH}_3$.

TRICHOCA'R'DIA, *f.* From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, the heart. See **COR hirsutum**.

TRICHOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, the head. *Fr.*, *trichocéphale*. *Ger.*, *Haarkopfwurm*. A genus of nematoid worms of the *Filariidæ*.—*T. affinis*.



TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

Fr., *trichocéphale voisin* (ou des ruminants). A worm found in the cæcum of sheep and other ruminants. It closely resembles *T. dispar*.—*T. apri*, *T. castoris*. A species found in the beaver.—*T. crenatus*. Fr., *trichocéphale crénelé*. A species found in the large intestine of the hog; possibly *T. dispar*.—*T. depressiusculus*. Fr., *trichocéphale déprimé*. A species found in the cæcum of the dog and fox.—*T. dispar*. Fr., *trichure*, *trichuride*. Ger., *Peitschenwurm*. Long threadworm, whipworm; a species 1 to 2 inches in length (the female being somewhat longer) and having a long filiform neck. The surface has transverse striæ and a longitudinal band of small wartlike papillæ. The worm, introduced into the human body by drinking water, is an irritant parasite of the small intestine.—*T. equi*. See *OXYURIS curvula*.—*T. hominis*, *T. lemuris*, *T. palæformis*. See *T. dispar*.

TRICHOCIR'SUS, *m.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *κίρσος*, a varix. Abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels.

TRICHOC'LASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Pathological brittleness of the hair.

TRICHOCRYPTO'SES, *f. pl.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *κρυπτός*, hidden. Diseases of the hair follicles.

TRICHODANG(E)I'A, *n. pl.* From *τριχώδης*, hairlike, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. The capillaries.

TRICHODANG(EI)Y'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the capillaries.

TRICHODARTE'RIA, *f.* From *τριχώδης*, hairlike, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Ger., *Haarschlagader*. An arteriole.

TRICHODARTER(I)Y'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. Inflammation of the arterioles.

TRICHODES'MA, *n.* -*des'matos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *δέσµα*, a bond. A genus of the *Boraginæ*.—*T. indicum*. An East Indian species used as an alterative and diuretic and in snake bites. The leaves are employed as an emollient poultice.

TRICHODOPHLEBI'TIS, *f.* -*it'idis*. From *τριχώδης*, hairlike, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation of the venules.

TRICHOG'ENOUS. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Promoting the growth of hair.

TRICHOGLOS'SIA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *trichoglossie*. A hyperplasia of the epithelium of the tongue in which hairlike processes project from the tips of the papillæ.

TRICH'OID. Gr., *τριχώδης* (from *θρίξ*, a hair, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trichôide*. Resembling a hair.

TRICHOL'ABIS, *f.*, **TRICHOLA'BIIUM**, *n.* -*lab'idios* (-*is*), -*la'biu*. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *λαβίς*, a forceps. Ger., *Haarzange*. An epilating forceps.

TRICHOLEUCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *λεῦκωσις*, whiteness. Fr., *tricholeucose*. See *CANITIES*.

TRICHOL'ITHUS, *m.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *tricholithe*. A hairy concretion.

TRICHOLO'GIA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *λέγειν*, to pick out (1st def.), or *λόγος*, understanding (2d def.). 1. See *CARPHOLOGY*. 2. See *TRICHOLOGY*.

TRICHOL'OGY. Lat., *trichologia*. The anatomy, etc., of the hair.

TRICHO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *τρίχωμα* (from *θρίξ*, a hair). Fr., *trichome*. Ger., *Trichom*. See *PLICA polonica*.—*T. evolutum*. Plica that develops normally.—*T. latens*, *T. occultum*. Latent plica; a term for various general symptoms supposed to be due to the diathesis that causes plica polonica.—*T. spurium*. Plica due to accidental causes, such as filth and pediculi.

TRICHO'MAPHYTE. From *τρίχωμα*, a trichoma, and *φυτόν*, a plant. A vegetable parasite formerly supposed to be the cause of plica polonica.

TRICHOMATO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). See *PLICA polonica*.

TRICHOM'ATOUS. Pertaining to or affected with trichoma.

TRICHOM'ONAS, *f.* -*mon'ados* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *μονάς*, a unit. Ger., *Haarmonade*. A genus of infusorians.—*T. vaginalis*. An infusorian, about 0.03 mm. long, found in the vagina of women affected with gonorrhœa or an abundant vaginal secretion, and in the lochial discharge. It resembles the mucus corpuscles, but has a long flagellum. It is provided with cilia.

TRICHOM'YCES, *m.* -*e'tos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. See *TRICHOPHYTON*.

TRICHOMYCO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *trichomycose*. Ger., *Trichomykosis*. Any disease of the hair due to a vegetable parasite.—*T. barbæ*. See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—*T. capillitii*. 1. See *KERION*. 2. See *T. circinata*.—*T. capillitii sycosiformis*. See *KERION*.—*T. circinata*.

Fr., *teigne tondante*, *trichophytie*, *tonsurante*, *porrigine tondante*. Ger., *scherende Flechte*. Ringworm of the hairy scalp; the disease produced by invasion of the epidermis and hair of the scalp by *Trichophyton tonsurans*. It is characterized by round, slightly reddened, scaly patches of skin upon which the hairs are usually broken off at a little distance from the cutaneous surface, leaving stumps the extremities of which appear more or less split and ragged.—*T. favosa*. See *FAVUS*.—*T. nodosa*, *T. nodularis*. Fr., *t. nodulaire*. Sp., *pie-dra*. A disease of the hair occurring in the province of Cauca in Colombia. It is characterized by the formation of hard (stonelike), black, nodular concretions upon the hairs of the scalp, which are distributed at regular intervals along the shafts and produce a rattling noise when the hair is combed or shaken. It is usually met with in women. It is due to a fungous growth said to be caused by the use of a mucilaginous oil resembling linseed oil.—*T. pustulosa*. A pustular parasitic disease affecting hairy regions, such as the scalp or bearded portions of the face; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of *Mycosis pustulosa*. It includes the varieties *T. barbæ* and *T. capillitii*.—*T. pustulosa barbæ*, *T. trichophytina*. See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.

TRICHONO'SIS, **TRICHON'OSUS**, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*), -*on'osi*. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *νόσος*, disease. See *TRICHOSIS*.—*T. cana*, *T. discolor*. See *CANITIES*.—*T. furfuracea*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*T. plica*. See *PLICA polonica*.

TRICHOP'ATHY. Lat., *trichopathia* (from *θρίξ*, a hair, and *πάθος*, disease). See *TRICHOSIS*.

TRICHOPHYTI'ASIS, *f.* -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *φυτόν*, a plant. See *TRICHOPHYTOSIS*.

TRICHOPHYT'IC. Ger., *trichophytisch*. Promoting the growth of hair or to trichophytosis.

TRICHOPHYTI'NUS. Pertaining to or due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

TRICHOPH'YTON, *n.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *t.* A genus of *Fungi* of uncertain botanical affinities; considered by some as only stages in the development of a more highly organized fungus.—*T. decalvans*, *T. sporuloides*, *T. tonsurans*, *T. ulcerum*. The fungus of ringworm (tinea sycosis); a species closely allied to, if not identical with, *Achorion Schoenleimii*. It consists of very long, slender, pale-grayish, branching, and ribbonlike mycelium, containing small, round, refractive, grayish, or pale-greenish spores, which are sometimes single and sometimes disposed in rows. Reproduction by sexual processes has not been observed. Some authors consider it identical with *Microsporon furfur*.



TRICHOPHYTON
TONSURANS.

TRICHOPHYTO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). Fr., *trichophytie*. Syn.: *tinea trichophytina*. Ringworm; a group of skin diseases due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*. Cf. MYCOSIS *trichophytina*.—**T. barbæ**. See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**T. capitis**. T. of the hairy scalp.—**T. corporis**. See DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculovesiculosa*.—**T. cruris**. See ECZEMA *marginatum*.

TRICHOPOLIO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *πολιούσθαι*, to become gray. Fr., *trichopoliose*. See CANITIES.

TRICHOPTILO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *πτίλον*, a feather. 1. Of Devergie, *trichorrhexis nodosa*; so called from the feathered condition of the hairs owing to splitting of the shafts. 2. A disease of the hair, especially of that of the axillæ and pubes, in which the cortex of the hair is stripped up in places, forming featherlike projections about which at certain points masses of yellowish material become attached. It is regarded as the result of maceration of the hairs from excessive sweating.

TRICHOORRHEX'IS, *f.* -*rhæx'eos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *trichorrhexie*. See *T. nodosa*.—**T. nodosa**. Fr., *trichorrhexie noueuse*. Ger., *Auftreibungen und Spaltungen der Haare*. A disease of the hairs (most commonly of the beard and mustache, but also of the scalp, etc.) in which little spindle-shaped bulbous swellings occur along the hair shaft, and afterward split up into numerous longitudinal divisions, weakening the hair at these points, so that it easily breaks, leaving at the point of fracture a brush-like stump composed of jagged filaments. Cf. FRAGILITAS *crinium* and DISTRIX.

TRICHOORRHE'A, **TRICHOORRHY'SIS**, *f.* -*rhæx'*, -*rhys'eos* (-*or'rhysis*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ῥοία* or *ῥόσις*, a flowing. See ALOPECIA.

TRICHOSANTHES, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Haarblume*. A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.—**T. amara**. Fr., *t. amer.* Ger., *bittere Haarblume*. A West Indian species. The bitter fruit is used like colocynth and as a rat poison.—**T. anguina**. Fr., *t. contourné*, *anguine*. Ger., *schlangenfrüchtige Haarblume*. Snake gourd; fruits become purgative when ripe, and are then used especially as a tæniacuge.—**T. cucumerina**. Fr., *t. du Malabar*. Ger., *gurkenartige Haarblume*. A species having a strong, unpleasant odor. The stalk is used as an expectorant, the root as a purgative and tonic, an infusion of the tender shoots and dried capsules as an aperient, the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic, and the seeds as an anthelmintic and antiperiodic.—**T. cuspidata**. An East Indian species. The expressed juice is emetic and is used as an expectorant and digestive. The root is a powerful purgative.—**T. dioica**. A species growing in Bengal. It was formerly used by the Hindus in leprosy, and is considered tonic and febrifuge. An alcoholic extract of the unripe fruit is said to be a powerful purgative.—**T. incisa**. An East Indian species. The root, powdered and mixed with oil of azadirachta, is used in painful ulcers.—**T. laciniosa**. Fr., *t. lacinié*. Ger., *handt(h)eilige Haarblume*. An East Indian species. The young shoots and the fruits are used as a laxative and stomachic.—**T. nervifolia**. An East Indian species. The fruits are used externally in epilepsy and mental troubles.—**T. palmata**. An East Indian species. The fruit, mixed with cocoanut oil, is used in earache, and the pulp is purgative. The root is considered poisonous; it is used in diseases of cattle, especially in pneumonia.—**T. trifoliata**. A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The juice is used in swellings.—**T. villosa**. An East Indian and Javanese species. The fruits are used as a drastic purgative.

TRICHOS'CHISIS, *f.* -*schis'eos* (-*os'chisis*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *σχίσσις*, a cleaving. See DISTRIX and cf. FRAGILITAS *crinium*.

TRICHOS'COPY. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Examination of the hair.

TRICHOS'IS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair. Fr., *trichose*. Any disease of the hair, either in the form of morbid growth or of deficiency; of Auspitz, a suborder of the *Keratonosi*, including *Hypertrichoses*, *Paratrichoses*, and *Atrichoses*.—**T. athrix**. See ALOPECIA.—**T. decolor**. Morbid discoloration of the hair.—**T. deformis**. A morbid change in the quality or structure of the hair.—**T. distrix**. See TRICHOPTILOSIOS.—**T. plica**. See PLICA *polonica*.—**T. poliosis**. See CANITIES.—**T. sensitiva**. A condition in which the scalp is so abnormally sensitive that cutting the hair causes pain.—**T. setosa**. A condition in which the hair becomes thick, rigid, and bristly.

TRICH'OSPORE. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *σπόρος*, seed. A spore produced on a thread, as in the *Hyphomycetes*.
TRICHOSTE'MA, *n.* -*stem'atos* (-*is*). From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *στήμα*, a stamen. A genus of the *Labiataæ*.—**T. lanatum**. Black sage; used by the Mexicans and Indians of southern California to promote the growth of the hair and to give it a dark color.

TRICHOSTERET'ICUS. From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *στερητικός*, depriving. Ger., *haarraubend*. Causing loss of hair.
TRICHOSYPH'ILIS, *f.* -*il'idis*. Trichorrhexis *nodosa* affecting the hairs of the beard, following syphilitic alopecia.

TRICHOSYPHILO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). A syphilitic disease of the hair.

TRICHO'THE'Cium, *n.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *trichotécie*. A vegetable parasite of the hair.—**T. roseum**. A fungous growth found in the ear.

TRICHOTILLOMA'NIA, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, *τίλλειν*, to pluck, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *trichotillomanie* [Hallopeau]. An insane propensity to pluck out the hair, sometimes observed in general paresis.

TRICHOT'OMOUS. Lat., *trichotomus* (from *τρίχα*, in three parts, and *τομός*, cutting). Fr., *trichotome*. Ger., *wiederholt-dreit(h)eilig*. Three-forked, dividing continuously into three equal or nearly equal branches.

TRICHOT'ON, *n.* From *τριχωτός*, hairy. See CAPILLITIUM (2d def.).

TRICHOTOX'ICON, *n.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *τοξικόν*, poison. Of D. L. Parker, a substance supposed to be generated in the blood because of defective respiration and to prove poisonous to the hair, causing baldness.

TRICHRO'MATE. A compound of a basic oxide united with three molecules of chromium trioxide.

TRICHRO'MYL. The radicle (CrO₂)₃.

TRICHU'RIS, *f.* From *θρίξ*, a hair, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *trichuride*. Ger., *Haarwurm*, *Haarschwänzchen*. 1. A genus of the *Filaridæ*. 2. *Trichocephalus dispar*.

TRICIP'ITAL. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, the head. Three-headed.

TRICOCEPH'ALUS, *m.* See TRICHOCEPHALUS.

TRICODE'IN(E). Fr., *tricodeïne*. Ger., *Tricodeïn*. A polymeride, C₁₀₈H₁₂₆NeO₁₈, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on codeine. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, pytalism, and catharsis.

TRI'COLOR. From *tres*, three, and *color*, color. Of three colors. As a n., *Amarantus t.*

TRICOR'NATE. Lat., *tricornis* (from *tres*, three, and *cornu*, a horn). Ger., *dreihörnig*. Having three horns or hornlike appendages.

TRICRES'OL. A concentrated preparation of orthocresol, metacresol, and paracresol; antiseptic.—**T. phosphate**. Creosote phosphate.

TRICRESOL'AMIN(E). An antiseptic solution of ethylenediamine and tricresol.

TRICROT'IC. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *κροτεῖν*, to beat. Having a triple beat (cf. DICROTIC).

TRIC'ROTISM. The state of being tricrotic.

TRICUS'PID. From *tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point. Fr., *tricuspidé*. Ger., *tricuspidal*, *dreizipfelig*. 1. Having three cusps. 2. Pertaining to the t. valve.

TRICUS'PIS, *f.* -cus'pidis. 1. The tricuspid valve of the right auriculoventricular ostium. 2. Of Harvey, one of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery.

TRICY'ANATE. A salt of tricyanic acid.

TRICYANHY'DRIN. A polymere, $C_3H_3N_3$, of hydrocyanic acid.

TRICYAN'IC ACID. Ger., *Tricyansäure*. A polymeric form of cyanic acid, $(C_3N_3)(OH)_3$.

TRICYAN'OGEN. Ger., *Tricyan*. A hypothetical polymeric form, C_3N_3 , of cyanogen.

TRICYANOTRI'AMID(E). Ger., *Tricyanotriamid*. Melamine; a polymer, $(C_3N_3)(NH_2)_3$, of cyanamide.

TRIDEN'TATE. From *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth. Three-toothed.

TRIDES'MIS, *f.* 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. The genus *Cratoxylon*.—**T. hispida**. A species of *T.* (1st def.) found in southern China, the root of which is used as a tonic.

TRID'YMUS, *m.* Gr., *τρίδυμος*. See TRIPLET.

TRIEL'CON, *n.* From *τρεῖς*, three, and *ἐλκειν*, to draw. In old surgery, a forceps with three branches, for extracting foreign bodies.

TRIENCEPH'ALUS, *m.* From *τρεῖς*, three, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A genus of otocephalic monsters devoid of three of the principal cephalic parts, the buccal, nasal, and ocular.

TRIENTA'LIS, *f.* From *triens*, a third part. Fr., *trientale*. Ger., *Trientale*. Chickweed wintergreen; a genus of the *Primulacææ*.—**T. europæa**. Fr., *trientale d'Europe*, *pirolle*. European chickweed wintergreen. The herb is astringent and the root emetic.

TRIETH'YL. The chemical group $(C_2H_5)_3$.—**T'sulphine**. A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_3 \equiv S$ —.

TRIETHYL'AMIN(E). A substance, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, isomeric with hexylamine.

TRIETHYLAR'SIN(E). The compound, $As.(C_2H_5)_3$.

TRIETH'YLENE. A radicle, $(C_2H_4)_3$.

TRIETHYL'IC. Containing or derived from three molecules of ethyl.

TRIETHYLIDENE. A polymeric form, $(C_6H_{12})^n$, of ethylidene.

TRIETHYLIN. Ger., *Triäthylin*. The compound $C_3H_5(OC_2H_5)_3$.

TRIETH'YLOSAN'ILIN(E). A substance, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_3$, obtained by heating rosaniline or its salts with ethyl iodide and alcohol.

TRIFA'CIAL. From *tres*, three, and *facies*, the face. 1. Triple and pertaining to the face. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the t. nerve.

TRIF'ID. Lat., *trifidus* (from *tres*, three, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *dreispaltig*. Three-cleft.

TRIFLU'ORID(E). A fluorine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRIFO'LIO. *Naregamia alata*.

TRIFO'LIUM, *n.* Gr., *τρίφυλλον*, *τρίφυλλον*. Fr., *trèfle*. Ger., *Klee*. Clover, trefoil; a genus of leguminous herbs.—**Extractum trifolii fibrini** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de trèfle d'eau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bitterkleeextrakt*. A thick aqueous extract of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**Folia trifolii fibrini** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *ményanthe (ou trèfle d'eau)* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**T. acetosum**. *Oxalis acetosella*.—**T. alpestre**. **T. alpinum**. Fr., *trèfle des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenklee*. Mountain licorice; found in Europe and western Asia. The root is used like licorice.—**T. amarum**. **T. antisorbubicum**, **T. aquaticum**. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**T. arvense**. Fr., *trèfle des champs*. Ger., *Ackerklee*. Hare's-foot clover of Europe, rabbit foot of North America, the *λαγώπους* of Dioscorides. The entire plant is used as a domestic remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery. It was formerly recommended in Asiatic cholera.—**T. fibrinum**. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**T. hydropicum**. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**T. melilotum**, **T. odoratum**. *Melilotus officinalis*.—**T. minus**. *Oxalis ace-*

tosella.—**T. odoratum**. *Melilotus officinalis*.—**T. paludosum**, **T. palustre**. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**T. pratense**. Fr., *trèfle des prés*. Ger., *Wiesenklee*. Common clover. The herb, flowers, and seed have been used in whooping cough and chronic coughs.—**T. purpureum**. See *T. pratense*.—**T. repens**. Fr., *trèfle rampant*. Ger., *kriechender Klee*. Ordinary white clover. The flowers and herb were formerly used like those of *T. pratense*.—**T. sativum**. See *T. pratense*.

TRIFOR'MAL. Formalin.

TRIFOR'MOL. Paraformaldehyde.

TRIFUR'CATE. Lat., *trifurcatus* (from *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *trifurqué*, *trifourchu*. Ger., *dreigabelig*. Three-forked; dividing into three branches.

TRIGAS'TRIC. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Fr., *trigastrique*. Having three bellies (said of a muscle).

TRIGEM'INAL. Lat., *trigeminus* (from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, twin-born). Ger., *dreiget(h)eilt*. 1. Tripartite. 2. Threefold (three at a birth).

TRIGEM'INUS. See TRIGEMINAL; as a n. m., see *Trigeminal NERVE*.

TRIGEN'IC ACID. The compound $C_4H_7N_3O_2$.

TRIG'ONAL. See TRIGONOUS.

TRIG'ONE. See TRIGONUM.—**Olfactory t.** See *CARUNCULA mamillaris* (1st def.).—**T. of the bladder**. Lat., *trigonum vesicale*. A triangular smooth surface with its apex directed forward upon the fundus of the bladder to a point just posterior to the urethra and limited by two ridges which pass back to the apertures of the ureters and a line uniting these points.

TRIGONEL'LA, *f.* From *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered. Fr., *trigonelle*. Ger., *Kuhhornklee*, *Hornklee*. A genus of the *Leguminosææ*.—**T. cærulea**. *Melilotus cærulea*.—**T. elatior**. The *λωτός ἄγιος* of Dioscorides. The seeds were formerly used in affections of the bladder, and externally in skin diseases and as an emollient poultice.—**T. fenum græcum**. Fr., *trigonelle fenum-græc*. Ger., *Fönugrük*. Fenugreek. Its seeds are used as an emollient, in plasters and salves, and as a stimulant in veterinary medicine.—**T. monspeliaca**. A species found in southern Europe. In Italy a decoction of the seed is used in diarrhoea and externally as an emollient.

TRIGONEL'LIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_7H_7NO_2 + H_2O$, found in fenugreek seeds and obtainable synthetically from nicotinic acid.

TRIGONOCEPH'ALISM. From *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Trigonocephalie*. Of Welcher, a triangular cephalic malformation caused by compression of the anterior part of the skull; often associated with microphthalmia and cleft palate.

TRIG'ONOUS. Lat., *trigonus*. Fr., *trigone*. Ger., *dreiseitig*. Triangular.

TRIGO'NUM, *n.* Gr., *τρίγωνον*. Fr., *trigone*. A triangle; in the brain, the interpeduncular space.—**T. acustici**. A triangular space on the dorsal surface of the medulla, bounded superiorly by the auditory nerve, internally by the t. hypoglossi, and externally by the corpus restiforme.—**T. caroticum superius**. See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*.—**T. cerebrale**. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**T. cervicale**. 1. See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*. 2. Of Goll, the base of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord.—**T. cervicale inferius**. See *Inferior carotid TRIANGLE* and *Supraclavicular FOSSA*.—**T. clavipectorale**. A triangular space bounded by the clavicle, the pectoralis minor, and the thorax.—**T. colli laterale**. See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*.—**T. colli medianum**. The space occupied by the two anterior cervical triangles.—**T. colli superius**. See *Superior carotid TRIANGLE*.—**T. coracoacromiale**. The t. formed by the coracoid process, the apex of the acromion, and the concave border of the clavicle.—**T. cubitale**. See *FOSSA cubiti*.—**T. deltoideopectorale**. See *Infraclavicular FOSSA*.—**T. durum**. The triangular interval be-

tween the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.—**T. fluctuans**. See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE*.—**T. habenule**. A small triangular area at the posterior portion of the upper surface of the optic thalamus, in front of the lamina quadrigemina and between the sulcus habenule and the sulcus subpinealis.—**T. hypoglossi**. A triangular area on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, bounded superiorly by the strie medullares acustice, internally by the posterior longitudinal fissure, and externally by the ala cinerea.—**T. inferius commissuræ posterioris**. The lower triangular half of the posterior commissure of the brain.—**T. infraclaviculare**. See *Infraclavicular FOSSA*.—**T. inguinale**. See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.—**T. intercrurale**. 1. See *SUBSTANTIA intermedia*. 2. See *LAMINA cinerea*. 3. See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.—**T. interpedunculare**. See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.—**T. Lieutaudii**. See *TRIGONE of the bladder*.—**T. lumbale inferius**. See *TRIANGULUS Petiti*.—**T. lumbale superius**. See *Lumbocostoadominal TRIANGLE*.—**T. molle**. See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE*.—**T. nervi olfactorii**, **T. olfactorium**. See *CARUNCULA mamillaris* (1st def.).—**T. omo-claviculare**. See *Subclavian TRIANGLE*.—**T. omotrapezium**. See *Occipital TRIANGLE of the neck*.—**T. palatinum**. See *Palatal TRIANGLE*.—**T. pensile**. See *Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE*.—**T. Petiti**. See *TRIANGULUS Petiti*.—**T. Scarpæ**, **T. sublinguale**. See *Scarpa's TRIANGLE*.—**T. submaxillare**. See *Submaxillary TRIANGLE*.—**T. subpineale**. A triangular fossa anterior quadrigemina, formed by the median fissure, that rises abruptly from the velum medullare. It lodges the pineal gland.—**T. superius commissuræ posterioris**. Ger., *unteres Markblatt der Zirkeldrüse*. The portion of the posterior commissure of the brain connected with the anterior portion of the pineal gland.—**T. vagi**. The narrow triangular area on the medulla oblongata, from which the vagus nerve arises.—**T. ventriculi lateralis**. A triangular projection between the entrances to the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle.—**T. vesicæ**, **T. vesicale**. See *TRIGONE of the bladder*.

TRIGUERA, *f.* Fr., *triguère*. 1. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*. 2. A genus of the *Solanaceæ*.—**T. ambrosiaca**, **T. baccata**. Fr., *triguère odorante*. A species of *T.* (2d def.); an emollient, antispasmodic, and narcotic herb of Spain.

TRIHALOID. A compound of a radicle with three atoms of a halogen.

TRIHYDRIC. Containing three atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID. An acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, known in four of its six possible isomeric forms: namely, gallic acid (*q. v.*), pyrogallolcarboxylic acid, phloroglucinolcarboxylic acid, and a hydroxyquinolcarboxylic acid.

TRIINIODYMUS, *m.* From *τρεις*, three, *ινιον*, the nape of the neck, and *διδυμος*, double. A monster with a single body, but three distinct heads united by their posterior parts.

TRIODACETYL. A substitution product, C_2I_3O , of acetyl, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by iodine.—**T. hydrid(e)**. See *IODAL*.

TRIODID(E). An iodine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRIODOBENZENE. Ger., *Trijodbenzol*. A crystalline solid, $C_6H_3I_3$.

TRIODOMETACRESOL. Iosophan, $C_6HI_3(OH)(CH)_3$; antiparasitic.

TRIODOPHENOL. Ger., *Trijodphenol*. The compound $C_6H_2I_3.OH$.

TRIODOSALICYLIC ACID. Fr., *acide triiodosalicylique* (ou *salicylique triiodé*). Ger., *Trijodsalicylsäure*. The compound $C_7H_3I_3O_3$.

TRISOBUTYLENE. The compound $C_{12}H_{24}$.

TRIKRES'OL. See *TRICRESOL*.

TRIL'LIUM, *n.* From *tres*, three. Fr., *trillie*. Wake robin; a genus of the *Liliaceæ*.—**T. cernuum**. 1. Drooping wake robin. The root is emetic. 2. See *T. pendulum*.—**T. erectum**. Bath flower. The astringent and emetic root is considered tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and alterative, and has been used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, and skin diseases and externally in chronic ulcers.—**T. erythrocarpum**. Smiling wake robin. The root is used like that of *T. erectum*.—**T. pendulum**. Indian balm; said to be used in menorrhagia. Some identify it with *T. erectum*.—**T. stylosum**. A species growing in North Carolina and Georgia. Its root has probably the properties of that of *T. erectum*.

TRILO'BATE, **TRI'LOBED**. Lat., *trilobatus* (from *τρεις*, three, and *λοβός*, a lobe). Fr., *trilobé*. Ger., *dreilappig*. Having three lobes.

TRILOC'ULAR, **TRILOC'ULATE**. Three-celled, consisting of three compartments.

TRIMERCURIC. Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury.

TRIMETAL'LIC. From *tres*, three, and *metallum*, a metal. Containing in the molecule three atoms of a metallic element.

TRIMETHACET'IC ACID. Pseudovaleric acid.

TRIMETH'ENE. Fr., *triméthène*. Ger., *Trimethen*. A radicle, C_3H_6 , consisting of three molecules of methene.

TRIMETH'YL. The chemical group $(CH_3)_3$.

TRIMETHYL'AMIN(E). A tertiary amine of methyl, $N:(CH_3)_3 = NC_3H_9$, metameric with propylamine. It occurs naturally in *Arenopodium vulvaria*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Arnica montana*, etc., and in ergot. It is also found in cadavers, rotten fish, and animal liquids (e. g., herring brine), and may be prepared by distillation from various alkaloids and other organic matters. The hydrochloride is used in gout and rheumatism.

TRIMETHYLAM'INUM, *n.* An aqueous solution of trimethylamine.

TRIMETH'YLATED. Fr., *triméthylé*. Combined with three molecules of methyl.

TRIMETH'YLENE. Fr., *triméthylène*. A substance, C_3H_6 , isomeric with propylene, known only in the form of *t. bromide*, $C_3H_5Br_2$, and *t. chloride*, $C_3H_5Cl_2$, both liquids.

TRIMETH'YLETH'YLENE. Pental, $(CH_3)_2C:CH.CH_3$, a dental anæsthetic.

TRIMETHYL'IC. Containing three molecules of methyl or derived by substitution from a body consisting of a triple molecule of methyl.

TRIMETH'YLIN. The compound $C_3H_5(CH_3)_3O_3$, produced by heating methyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid.

TRIMETHYLOSAN'ILIN(E). A substitution product of rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}.(CH_3)_3.N_3$.

TRIME'ZIA, *f.* A genus of the *Iridaceæ*.—**T. lurida**, **T. martinicensis**. Fr., *trimésie de la Martinique*. A species found in tropical America. The root is said to be tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue and the juice sternutatory.

TRIMOLYB'DATE. A molybdate containing three atoms of molybdenum.

TRIMOR'PHIN(E). A polymer, $C_{162}H_{114}N_6O_{18}$, of morphine.

TRIMYRIS'TIN. A crystalline substance, $C_3H_5C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_3$, found in butter.

TRINITRAN'ILIN(E). Picramide, $C_6(H.NO_2.H.NO_2.NH_2.NO_2)$.

TRINITRANIS'IC ACID. A substitution derivative, $C_8H_5(NO_2)_3O_3$, of anisic acid.

TRINITRAN'ISOL. Methyl picrate; a substitution derivative, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OCH_3$, of anisol.

TRINI'TRATE. A nitrate containing three molecules of nitryl.

TRINI'TRIN. See NITROGLYCERIN.

TRINITRI'NUM, n. Nitroglycerin.—**T. compositum.** A mixture of nitroglycerin, amyl nitrite, capsin, and menthol.

TRINI'TROACETONI'TRIL'(E). A camphorlike crystalline mass, $C(NO_2)_3.CN$.

TRINI'TROAMIDOBEN'ZENE. See TRINITRANILINE.

TRINITROBENZO'IC ACID. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.CO.OH$.

TRINITROCARBOL'IC ACID. Trinitrophenol.

TRINITROCEL'LULIN, TRINITROCEL'LULOSE. Gun cotton; a substitution compound, $C_6H_7O_5.(NO_2)_3$, of cellulose, produced by the prolonged action of concentrated nitric acid with a little sulphuric acid on cotton wool. It resembles ordinary cotton wool, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, and is inflammable and highly explosive. Cf. PYROXYLIN.

TRINI'TROCHLORBEN'ZENE. A derivative, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.Cl$, of picric acid.

TRINITROCRES'OL, TRINITROCRESYL'IC ACID. The compound $C_7H_4.(NO_2)_3.OH$.

TRINITROMESIT'YLENE. The compound $C_6(NO_2)_3(CH_3)_3$.

TRINITROMETH'ANE. See NITROFORM.

TRINITRONAPH'THALENE. A substance, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_3$, existing in three isomeric forms.

TRINITROOR'GIN. A substance, $C_7H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$, acting as a dibasic acid.

TRINITROORCIN'IC ACID. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_5(NO_2)_3O_2$.

TRINITROPHEN'ATE. See PICRATE.

TRINITRORESOR'CIN, TRINITRORESOR'CINOL. See Igasuric ACID.

TRINITROTOLU'ENE. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3CH_3$, known in three isomeric forms.

TRINOPH'ENON. A proprietary preparation of picric acid; used in burns.

TRIOCEPH'ALUS, m. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a tricephalus.

TRI'ONAL. The compound $C_2H_5.CH_3.C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$; an analogue of sulphonal used as a hypnotic.

TRIOPOD'YMUS, m. From *τρεῖς*, three, *ὤψ*, the face, and *διδυμος*, double. A monster with a single head, but three faces.

TRIOR'CHIS, m. -or'-chios (-or'-cheos). From *τρεῖς*, three, and *ὄρχις*, a testicle. Ger., *Dreihödiger*. An individual having three testicles.—**T. alba odorata.** *Spiranthes autumnalis*.

TRIOS'TEUM, n. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *triostée*. Ger., *Dreikern*. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ*.—**T. angustifolium.** Horse gentian. The root is used like that of *T. perfoliatum*.—**T. perfoliatum.** Fr., *ipécacuanha de Virginie*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriger Dreikern*. Wild ipecac. The root is cathartic and emetic.

TRIOX'ID(E). An oxygen compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRIOXIN'DOL. See ISATIC ACID.

TRIOXYBEN'ZOL. Gallacetophenone.

TRIOXYBENZOPH'ENONE. Salicylresorcinacetone.

TRIOXYCHLO'RIC ACID. Of Kämmerer, chloric acid.

TRIOXYMETH'YLENE. Paraformaldehyde.

TRIPAL'MITIN. Palmitin, $C_3H_5.(C_6H_{31}O_2)_3$.

TRIPHAR'MACUM, n. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Fr., *tripharmaque*. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

TRIPHEN'AMIN(E). A mixture of phenocoll and some of its compounds, used in rheumatism.

TRIPHEN'IN(E). A homologue, $C_6H_4.C_2H_5O.NH.(CH_3.CH_2.CO)$, of phenacetine; antipyretic, analgetic, and hypnotic.

TRIPHEN'YL. The chemical group $(C_6H_5)_3$.—**T. albumin.** A substance made by heating dry white of egg with phenol; used in bacteriological work.

TRIP'LET. Lat., *trigeminus*. Fr., *trijumeau*. Ger., *Drilling*. One of three born as the result of one gestation.

TRIPLOI'DES INSTRUMEN'TUM, n. From *τριπλῶος*, triple, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *triploïde*. A three-pronged instrument formerly used for raising depressed fragments of the skull in trephining.

TRIPLO'PIA, f. From *τριπλῶος*, triple, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *triplopie*. The simultaneous formation of three visual images of an object.

TRIPLUM'BIC. Containing three atoms of lead in the molecule.

TRI'POD. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). Lat., *tripus*. Fr., *trépied*. Ger., *Dreifuss*. A support having three legs.—**Vital t.** The brain, heart, and lungs, so called as being the main supports of vitality.

TRIP'OLITH. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *λίθος*, a stone. An artificial mixture of gypsum, magnesium sulphate, and powdered cork, used as a material for splints.

TRIPROPYL'AMIN(E). A tertiary amine of propyl, $N(C_3H_7)_3$, not yet obtained in the pure state.

TRIP'SIS, f. *Trips'eo*s (-*is*). Gr., *τρίψις*. See COMMINUTION.

TRIPTOKO'RIA, f. From *τρεῖς*, three, *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *κόρη*, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are three distinct and separate pupils.

TRIPUDIA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *tripudiare*, to dance. See CHOREA (2d def.).—**T. spastica.** See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

TRI'PUS, m. *Trips'odis*. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). See TRIPOD.—**T. cœliacus, T. Halleri.** The three branches of the cœliac artery.

TRIQUET'RUM, n. The cuneiform bone of the hand.

TRI'SALT. Fr., *trisel*. A salt containing three times as much base as acid.

TRISEL'ENID(E). Fr., *triséléniure*. A selenium compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRISILI'CIC ACID. An acid containing three atoms of silicon.

TRI'SIS, f. *Tri'seo*s (-*is*). From *τρίζειν*, to squeak. Ger., *Zähneknirschen*. Gnashing of the teeth.

TRIS'MOID. From *τρισμός*, trismus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Sims, a chronic form of trismus nascentium attributed to depression of the occipital bone during labor. Cf. *White LOCKJAW*.

TRIS'MUS, m. Gr., *τρισμός* (from *τρίζειν*, to gnash). Fr., *trisme*, *mal de mâchoire*. Ger., *Kieferklemme*, *Mundklemme*, *Mauklemme*. Lockjaw; tonic spasm of the muscles that close the jaws.—**T. capistratus.** Fr., *brédisure*. Impossibility of separating the jaws, in consequence of adhesion of the internal surface of the cheeks to the gums, following ulceration of those parts.—**T. catarrhalis maxillaris.** See GNATHALGIA.—**T. cynicus.** See *RISUS sardonius*.—**T. dolorificus.** *Tic douloureux*.—**T. maxillaris.** See GNATHALGIA.—**T. nascentium, T. neonatorum.** Fr., *sarrête*, *mal de sept jours*. Nine-day fits; tetanus affecting infants, usually within the first two weeks of life. It begins with t., and that remains one of the most prominent symptoms.—**T. of cerebral origin.** See *Masticatory MONOSPASM*.—**T. sardonius.** See *RISUS sardonius*.—**T. uteri.** See *TETANUS uteri*.

TRISPLANCH'NIA, f. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera. Fr., *trisplanchnie*. Of Pinel, see *Asiatic CHOLERA*.

TRISPLANCH'NIC. Pertaining to the contents of the three great body cavities. The t. nerve is the sympathetic.

TRISTE'ARIN. Stearin, $C_3H_5.(C_{15}H_{35}O_2)_3$; a constituent of most of the animal fats.

TRISTICHI'ASIS, f. -*a'seo*s (-*i'asis*). From *τριστιχία*, a triple row. Of Cornaz, a form of congenital distichiasis in which there are three rows of cilia.

TRISTIMA'NIA, *f.* From *tristis*, sad, and *mania*, madness. Of Rush, melancholia.

TRISUB'STITUTED. Having three elements replaced by equivalent elements.

TRISULFURE'TUM, *n.* See TRISULPHIDE.

TRISUL'PHATE. See TERSULPHATE.

TRISUL'PHID(E). A sulphur compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRISULPHURE'TUM, *n.* See TRISULPHIDE.

TRITÆOPH'YA, *f.* From *τρίταιος*, of the third day, and *φύειν*, to produce. Written also *tritæophyia* and *tritæophia*. See *Tertian FEVER*.—*T. americana*. Of Sauvages, the pernicious malarial fever of immigrants to Spanish America.—*T. carotica*. See *FEBRIS tertiana lethargica*.—*T. causus*. See *Ardent FEVER*.—*T. deceptiva*. See *Intermittent FEVER*.—*T. hepatalgica*. See *FEBRIS quartana hepatica*.—*T. humorosa*. See *AMPHEMERINA syncoalis*.—*T. elodes*. See *Sweating FEVER* (1st def.).—*T. lactea*. See *FEBRIS lactea*.—*T. leipyria*. See *AMPHEMERINA phricodes*.—*T. maligna*. Of Lauter, see *Pernicious malarial FEVER*.—*T. semitertiana*. See *AMPHEMERINA semiquartana*.—*T. simplex*. See *T. splenalgica*. See *FEBRIS quartana splenetica*.—*T. syncoalis*. See *AMPHEMERINA syncoalis*.—*T. typhodes*. Of Mangetus, see *Typhus FEVER*.—*T. vrtislaviensis*. See *Breslau FEVER*.

TRITÆ'US, *m.* Gr., *τρίταιος*. See *Tertian FEVER*.

TRITEL'LURID(E). A tellurium compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*).

TRITHIAL'DEHYD(E). Sulphoparaldehyde.

TRITHIODOFORMAL'DEHYD(E). A substance obtained by the interaction of formic acid, lead formate, and hydrogen sulphide.

TRITHION'IC ACID. An unstable dibasic acid, $H_2S_3O_6$, known only in aqueous solution.

TRITI'CEOGL'OS'SUS, *m.* From *triticum*, wheat, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. An anomalous muscle arising from the arytenoid cartilage and inserted into the side of the tongue.

TRITI'CEUS. From *triticum*, wheat. Fr., *triticé*. Resembling a grain of wheat.

TRIT'ICIN. 1. An amorphous and tasteless substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (or $C_{24}H_{42}O_{22}$), found in *Triticum repens*. 2. See *GLUTEN*.

TRITICI'NA, *f.* From *triticum*, wheat. Boiled flour.

TRIT'ICUM, *n.* From *terere*, to rub. Fr., *froment* (1st def.), *blé* (1st def.), (*rhizome de*) *chiendent officinal* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *petit chiendent* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Weizen* (1st def.), *Queckenwurzel* (2d def.). 1. Wheat; a genus of gramineous herbs of the *Hordeæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *T. repens*.—*Extractum tritici fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chiendent*. Ger., *flüssiges Queckenzextrakt*. A fluid extract of t. (2d def.).—*T. acutum*. A European species. The root stock is used like that of *T. repens*.—*T. amyleum*, *T. atratum*. Fr., *épeautre*. Ger., *Emmerkorn*. Amel corn, the *ζεία δικοκκος* of Dioscorides. It is suitable for starch-making.—*T. caninum*. Awned wheat grass. It probably has the same properties as *T. repens*. Dogs eat the blades to induce vomiting.—*T. durum*. Fr., *froment corné*. Ger., *hartfruchtiger Weizen*. Hard-grained wheat. The seeds are richer in nitrogen than the soft wheats.—*T. glaucum*. Ger., *seegrüner Weizen*. 1. A European species closely related to *T. repens*. The root stock is used like that of the latter. 2. *T. polonicum*.—*T. monococcum*. Fr., *froment monocoque*, *blé* (ou *épeautre*) *localar*, *petit épeautre*, *riz sec*. Ger., *einkörniger Weizen*. St. Peter's corn, the *ζεία ἀπλή* of Dioscorides; the poorest species in cultivation with respect to the quality and quantity of flour yielded by the grain. It is found wild in Greece and Mesopotamia.—*T. polonicum*. Fr., *froment de Pologne*. Ger., *polnischer Weizen*. Polish wheat. The seeds furnish a fine white flour having the properties

of that of *T. vulgare*.—*T. repens*. Fr., *froment rampant*. Ger., *kriechender Weizen*. Couch grass. Its rhizome is used in cystitis and irritable bladder and as a diluent and a slightly nutritious drink. It contains acid malates, sugar, tritricin, and another gummy substance containing nitrogen.—*T. sativum*, *T. vulgare*. Fr., *froment* (*cultivé*). Ger., *gemeiner Weizen*. Common wheat. Its seeds, ground and sifted, constitute flour. Wheat flour chiefly contains starch, gluten, albumin, sugar, and a gummy substance which differs from ordinary gum in containing nitrogen and in not yielding mucic acid when treated with nitric acid. Flour is sometimes sprinkled on inflamed surfaces; boiled with milk, it forms an excellent emollient poultice. Wheat bread, toasted, infused, and flavored, is used as a nutritive drink in fevers. The husk of the seed (bran) is also used medicinally.

TRI'TOL. An emulsion made with diastatic extract of malt.

TRITO'PIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{54}N_2O_7$, obtained from opium. Its tendency to cause convulsions contraindicates its use as a narcotic.

TRITUBER'CULISM. From *tres*, three, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. The condition of having or consisting of three cusps or cones (said of molar teeth).

TRIT'URATE. A substance or combination of substances reduced to a fine powder, especially by rubbing up in a mortar.—*Tablet t's*. Tablets made of t's.

TRIT'URATED. Finely powdered, especially by being rubbed up in a mortar.

TRITURA'TION. Lat., *trituration* (from *tritura*, a rubbing). Ger., *Zerreibung*. In pharmacy, the act or process of rubbing up in a mortar or otherwise, so as to reduce to a fine powder; also the resulting powder; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation in which a medicinal substance is rubbed up with nine times as much powdered sugar of milk into a homogeneous powder.

TRI'TUS, *m.* *Tri'tus*. From *terere*, to rub. See *TRITURATION* and *FRICTION*.

TRI'TYL. Fr., *trityle*. Propyl; so called as containing three atoms of carbon.

TRIT'YLATE. A salt of trityl.

TRITYL'IC. Containing trityl.

TRIUMFET'TA, *f.* From *Trionfetti*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *cousin*. West Indian burweed; a genus of tillaceous plants.—*T. elliptica*. A species with a mucilaginous root. The inner bark and the juice are used in the Antilles as detergents.—*T. lappula*, *T. Plumieri*. Fr., *grand cousin*. Great wort of the West Indies; a mucilaginous shrub. The root and inner bark are used in mucous discharges, hæmorrhages, etc.—*T. rhomboidea*, *T. semitriloba*. Two species used like *T. lappula*.

TRIV'ALENCE. Ger., *Dreiwert(h)igkeit*. The condition or property of being trivalent.

TRIV'ALENT. From *tres*, three, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *dreiwert(h)ig*. Having an atomicity of three; i. e., being capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

TRIVAL'ERIN. A substance, $C_3H_5(C_5H_5O_2)_3$, found in certain marine animal oils.

TRI'VIA, *f.* From *tres*, three, and *via*, a way. The point where the three semicircular canals of the cochlea cross each other.

TRIX'IS, *f.* *Trix'cos* (-is). Fr., *trizide*. 1. The genus *Proserpinaca*. 2. A genus of composite herbs or shrubs.—*T. antimenorrhæa*. A tonic and emmenagogue species found in tropical America.—*T. brasiliensis*. A species used as an emmenagogue.—*T. frutescens*. The *palo de Santa Maria* of Panama; used as a vulnerary.—*T. fruticosa*, *T. pipitzahuac*. A Mexican species used as a drastic purgative and recommended in cholera and dysentery.

TRIZIN'CIC. Containing three atoms of zinc in the molecule.

TRO'CAR. Fr., *trocart*. Ger., *Trokar*. An instrument for drawing off liquid from a cavity by puncture, consisting of a perforator and a cannula.—**Lancet t.** A t. having a lancet-shaped point.—**Piloting t.** A t. devised by Durham for introducing the articulated tracheotomy tube.—**Rectum t.** A t. with a large curve for the operation of tapping the bladder through the rectum.

TROCHAN'TER, *m.* -é'ros (-is). Gr., *τροχαντήρ* (from *τρέχειν*, to run). Ger., *Rollhügel*. 1. Of Galen, the head of the femur. 2. One of two processes upon the upper end of the shaft of the femur.—**Great t.** See *T. major*.—**Lesser t.** See *T. minor*.—**Third t.** See *T. tertius*.—**T. major.** A thick process at the upper end of the femur which projects upward externally to the union of the neck and shaft.—**T. minor.** A conical tuberosity upon the inner and posterior surface of the upper end of the femur, at the junction of the shaft and neck.—**T. tertius.** An anomalous process upon the upper end of the planum popliteum of the femur.

TROCHANTE'RIAN, TROCHANTER'IC. Fr., *trochanterien*. Ger., *trochanterisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a trochanter.

TROCHANTINIA'NUS. Fr., *trochantinien*. Pertaining to the trochanter minor.

TROCHANTI'NUS, m. See *TROCHANTER minor*.

TRO'CHE. From *τροχός*, a round cake. Lat., *trochiscus*. Fr., *trochisque*. Ger., *Küchelchen*. A round lozenge.

TRO'CHIA, f. From *τροχός*, a wheel. An old term for the orbit.

TROCHIL'IA, f. See *TROCHLEA*.

TROCHI'NUS, m. From *τροχός*, a wheel. Fr., *trochin*. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

TROCHIS'CUS, m. Gr., *τροχίσκος* (from *τροχός*, a wheel). Fr., *trochisque*. A medicinal lozenge.

TROCH'ITER, m. From *τροχός*, a wheel. The greater tuberosity of the humerus.

TROCH'LEA, f. From *τροχιλία*, a pulley. Fr., *trochlée, poulie*. Ger., *Rolle*. A hook or ring over or through which a muscle or tendon slips.—**T. labyrinthi.** See *COCHLEA* (2d def.).—**T. of the astragalus.** The tibial articular surface of the astragalus.—**T. of the femur.** See *Fossa intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior*.—**T. of the obliquus oculi superior, T. of the orbit.** The ligamentous ring or pulley attached by fibrous tissue to a depression beneath the internal angular process of the frontal bone. It transmits the tendon of the obliquus oculi superior.

TROCH'LEAR. Lat., *trochlearis*. Fr., *trochléaire*. Ger., *rollenförmig*. Pulley-shaped, circular and contracted in the centre; pertaining to a trochlea; as a n., see *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

TROCHLEA'RIS. From *τροχιλία*, a pulley. Trochlear; as a n., see *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

TROCHOCAR'DIA, f. From *τροχός*, a wheel, and *καρδία*, the heart. Of Alvarenga, a cardiac displacement with a turning of the heart on its axis.

TROCHOCEPHA'LIA, f. From *τροχός*, a wheel, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *trochocéphalie*. Ger., *Trochocephalie*. A malformation of the skull caused by partial synostosis of the parietal and frontal bones in the middle of the coronal suture.

TROCHOI'DES. Wheel-shaped; as a n., see *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.

TROCHORIZOCAR'DIA, f. From *τροχός*, a wheel, *ὀρίζειν*, to divide, and *καρδία*, the heart. See *TROCHOCARDIA*.

TROL'LUS, m. Fr., *trolle*. Ger., *Trollblume*. Globe ranunculus; a genus of the *Helleboreæ*.—**T. asiaticus.** Fr., *trolle d'Asie*. Asiatic globe flower. The root is a drastic purgative.—**T. europæus.** Fr., *trolle d'Europe*. Ger., *europäische Trollblume*. 1. Common globe flower. The root leaves were formerly used as an antiscorbutic. 2. See *T. asiaticus*.

TRO'MA, n. *Trom'atos* (-is). Gr., *τρώμα, τραῦμα*. See TRAUMA.

TROMOMA'NIA, f. From *τρόμος*, a trembling, and *μανία*, madness. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

TRO'MUS, m. Gr., *τρόμος*. See TREMOR.

TROPACO'CAIN(E). An alkaloid, $C_8H_{14}NO$. (C_6H_5CO), obtained from the leaves of a Java coca plant; used like cocaine.

TROPÆ'OLUM, n. From *τροπαίος*, of a turning. Fr., *capucine*. Ger., *Kapuzinerkresse*. Indian cress; a genus of the *Pelargonieæ*.—**T. majus.** Fr., *capucine cultivée*. Ger., *grosse Kapuzinerkresse*. Indian cress; a Peruvian species. It is said to contain phosphorus, and is excitant, stomachic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves and flowers were formerly official. The ripe, dried fruit is recommended as a purgative. An acrid volatile oil may be obtained from the foliage.—**T. minus.** Fr., *petite capucine*. Ger., *kleine Kapuzinerkresse*. The dwarf nasturtium of Peru, having properties like those of *T. majus*.

TRO'PHE, f. *Tro'phes*. Gr., *τροφή* (from *τρέφειν*, to nourish). See ALIMENT.

TROPH'ESY. From *τροφή*, nourishment. Defective nutrition of a part resulting from withdrawal of the nervous supply.

TROPH'IC. Gr., *τροφικός*. Fr., *trophique*. Pertaining to nutrition.

TRO'PHIS, f. From *τρόφισ*, well fed. Fr., *trophide, t.* The ramoon tree, a genus forming a tribe of the *Moraceæ*.—**T. americana.** A West Indian shrub or tree, used as a mild astringent and as an alterative.—**T. aspera.** Fr., *t. rude*. The paper tree of Siam and India. The juice of the leaves and young shoots is used in ulcers and skin diseases, and the berries are employed as an astringent and antiseptic.

TROPH'OBLAST. From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. The epiblast of the blastocyst, in contradistinction to the epiblast of the germinal area, or the formative epiblast.

TROPH'ODISC. From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *δίσκος*, a disc. See TROPHOSPHERE.

TROPHÆDE'MA, n. -dem'atos (-is). From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *οίδημα*, oedema. Fr., *trophædème*. Oedema due to trophic disturbance.

TROPHOL'OGY. From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *trophologie*. Ger., *Ernährungslehre*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition.

TROPHONEURO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *trophonévrose*. Ger., *Trophoneurose*. 1. A neurosis dependent on nutritive changes. 2. Failure in nutrition, due to impairment of the nervous action; in dermatology, a cutaneous disease characterized by nutritive changes in the skin depending on morbid conditions of the nerves.—**Facial t.** See *Progressive facial ATROPHY*.—**Muscular t.** A t. in which the muscles suffer nutritive changes in connection with certain diseases of the nervous system.—**Romberg's t.** Unilateral atrophy of the face.—**T. disseminata.** See *SCLERODERMA*.

TROPHONEUROT'IC. Fr., *trophonévrotique*. Ger., *trophoneurotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with a trophoneurosis.

TROPHON'OSUS, f. From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *νόσος*, disease. See TROPHOPATHY.

TROPHOEDE'MA, n. See TROPHŒDEMA.

TROPHOP'ATHY. Lat., *trophopathia* (from *τροφή*, nourishment, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *trophopathie*. Any disease of nutrition.

TROPH'OPLAST. From *τροφός*, a feeder, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Of Meyer, a plastid or leucite.

TROPH'OSPHERE. From *τροφή*, nourishment, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. A zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst.

TROPHOTROPISM. From τροφή, nourishment, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *trophotropisme*. A tendency to motion induced in the particles of protoplasm by the presence of nutritive material near it.

TROPIC ACID. Fr., *acide tropique*. Ger., *Tropensäure*. An acid, $C_6H_5.CH(CH_2.OH).CO.OH$, obtained by decomposing atropine or hyoscyamine.

TROPIDIN. A substance, $C_8H_{13}N$, obtained by heating atropine to $180^\circ C$. with hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids.

TROPIN. A body, $C_5H_7(C_2H_4.OH)N(CH_3)$, of peculiar tobacco-like odor, obtained by decomposing atropine.

TROPON. A nutrient combination of vegetable and animal albumins.—**Iron t.** A mixture of t. and iron saccharate.

TROPIN(E). See TROPACOCAINE.

TROUGH. A receptacle, usually oblong in shape, for liquids.—**Pneumatic t.** Fr., *cuve hydropneumatique*. A t. by means of which gases can be collected and isolated over water or mercury in inverted vessels.

TROUTS. In Ireland, a form of chloasma occurring among the poor who use turf fires. Cf. *EPHELIS ab igne*.

TRUMBUS, m. See THROMBUS.

TRUMPET. Gr., σάλπιγξ. Lat., *salpinx, tuba, cornu*. Fr., *trompette*. Ger., *Trompete*. A musical wind instrument in which the sound issues through a flaring opening; also any t.-like instrument or apparatus.—**Ear t.** An instrument, usually of metal or of vulcanite, having a flaring mouthpiece or a paraboloid hearing cup. The latter is a parabolic cup from the focal point of which the sound waves are collected by a second sound collector projecting into the cup and connected with the ear piece.—**Fallop(p)ian t.** See OVIDUCT.

TRUNCUS, m. See TRUNK.—**T. anonymus.** 1. See *Innominate ARTERY*. 2. In the pl., *trunci anonymi*, see *Innominate VEINS*.—**T. anonymus iliacus.** See *Common iliac ARTERY*.—**T. arteriosus.** See *Cardiac AORTA*.—**T. bicaroticus.** An anomalous branch of the arch of the aorta from which the common carotid arteries spring.—**T. brachialis.** See *Brachial ARTERY*.—**T. brachialis primarius inferior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the eighth cervical or first dorsal nerve.—**T. brachialis primarius medius.** The anterior branch of the seventh cervical nerve. Cf. *Brachial PLEXUS*.—**T. brachialis primarius superior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves. Cf. *Brachial PLEXUS*.—**T. brachicephalicus, T. brachiocephalicus.** See *Innominate ARTERY*.—**T. bronchomediastinalis dexter.** A branch of the right lymphatic duct into which the vasa efferentia of the bronchial and mediastinal glands and the internal mammary lymphatics empty.—**T. cervicalis (posterior) profundus nervi sympathici.** See *Vertebral PLEXUS*.—**T. celiacus.** See *Celiac ARTERY*.—**T. communis pedunculorum cerebelli.** See *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**T. corporis callosi.** See *CORPUS corporis callosi*.—**T. costocervicalis.** See *Costocervical ARTERY*.—**Trunci encephali.** See *CRURA cerebri*.—**T. facialis efferens.** A loop of communication between the adducens nucleus and the roots of the facial nerve near their exit from the medulla.—**T. innominatus.** See *Innominate ARTERY*.—**T. intestinalis.** See *Celiac ARTERY*.—**T. lumbosacralis.** See *Lumbosacral CORD*.—**T. lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK*.—**T. lymphaticus abdominalis.** A large abdominal branch of the thoracic duct.—**T. lymphaticus (communis) dexter.** See *Right lymphatic DUCT*.—**T. lymphaticus communis sinister.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**T. lymphaticus jugularis dexter.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the right side of the head and neck, and emptying into the right lymphatic duct.—**T. lymphaticus jugularis sinister.** A lymphatic receiving the

vasa efferentia of the left side of the head and neck, and emptying into the thoracic duct.—**T. lymphaticus lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK*.—**T. lymphaticus major.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**T. lymphaticus minor.** See *Right lymphatic DUCT*.—**T. lymphaticus sinister.** See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**T. medullaris spinalis.** See *CAUDEX cerebri*.—**T. medullaris cerebelli.** See *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**T. subclavius.** See *Axillary lymphatic TRUNK*.—**T. tibioperoneus.** The posterior tibial artery above the peroneal artery.—**T. venosus alveolaris.** See *Deep facial VEIN*.

TRUNK. Gr., στέλεχος. Lat., *truncus*. Fr., *tronc*. Ger., *Stamm*. The main body or stem of any branched structure; the body as distinguished from the limbs and head.—**Axillary lymphatic t.** The exterior branch of the right lymphatic duct, formed by the vasa efferentia of the axillary glands.—**Intestinal lymphatic t.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the mesenteric glands.—**Lumbar lymphatic t.** A large vessel which is formed by the union of the efferent vessels from the lumbar lymphatic glands, and empties into the thoracic duct or one of its branches.—**Lymphatic t's.** Large lymphatics formed by the union of the vasa efferentia of the lymphatic glands.—**Primary t's of the brachial plexus.** The primary cords which make up the brachial plexus.

TRUSS. Lat., *subligaculum*. Fr., *brayer*. Ger., *Bruchband*. A pad and bandage or spring for keeping parts in place, especially a hernia.

TRUXIL/LIC ACID. From *Truxillo*, the commercial source of coca. An acid, $C_9H_9O_2$, derived from cocaine.

TRYPANON, n. Gr., τρύπανον. See TREPHINE.

TRYPANOSOMA, n. From τρυπάν, to bore, and σῶμα, the body. A genus of microscopic flagellate worms parasitic in the blood of man and various animals.—**T. Brucii.** A species supposed to be the cause of nagana (*q. v.*).—**T. equinum.** A species supposed to be the cause of equine syphilis.—**T. Evansi.** A species to which the disease of horses termed *surra* is attributed.—**T. gambiense.** A species supposed to cause the African sleeping sickness.—**T. Lewisi.** A parasite found in the blood of rats.

TRYPANOSOMI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). Infection with a trypanosoma.

TRYPE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). Gr., τρύπησις. See TREPHINING.

TRYPH'ERA, f. From τρυφερός, dainty. Fr., *tryphère*. A certain old cosmetic electuary.

TRYP'SIN. Ger., *T.* A soluble proteolytic ferment which may be separated from the pancreatic juice and which acts in many respects like pepsin, but differs from it in being most potent in a neutral or slightly alkaline medium.

TRYPSIN'OGEN. The zymogen of the pancreas from which trypsin is formed.

TRYP'TIC. Pertaining to trypsin.

TRYP'TONE. Of Kühne, a peptone produced by the action of trypsin upon albuminates.

TRYP'TOPHAN. A product of trypsin digestion, thought to have some connection with gastric ulcer.

TUA-TUA. An Hawaiian name for a plant supposed to be *Jatropha gossypifolia*; used in leprosy.

TU'BA, f. See TUBE (1st and 2d def's).—**T. aristotelica, T. Eustachii.** See *Eustachian TUBE*.—**T. fallop(p)iana, T. uteri** [Fallopian], **T. uterina.** See OVIDUCT.

TU'BAL. Pertaining to a tube (*e. g.*, the oviduct).

TUBE. Gr., σύριγξ (1st and 3d def's), σάλπιγξ (2d def.). Lat., *tubus* (1st def.), *tuba* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *t.* (1st def.), *trompe* (2d def.), *tuyau* (2d def.). Ger., *Rohr* (1st def.). 1. A tubular canal. 2. A trumpet-shaped canal (*e. g.*, the Fallopian t.).—**Absorption t.** A graduated glass t., about 250 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter, closed at one end and furnished with a lip at its open end; used in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis

of gases, for collecting gas and transferring it to the eudiometer.—**Air t.** Ger., *Lufttröhre*. 1. The entire length of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchial t's. 2. A bronchial t.—**Alimentary t.** See *Alimentary CANAL*.—**Auscultation t.** A t. for testing the hearing power. It consists of three arms, two of which are to be placed in the patient's auditory canals, the third in the observer's ear. If then a vibrating tuning fork is placed on the patient's vertex, the auscultator can perceive the sound of the fork streaming from the patient's ears.—**Bellocc's t.** See *Bellocc's CANNULA*.—**Binocular t.** The t. of a binocular microscope.—**Bronchial t's.** The branches into which the bronchi divide and from which spring the smaller t's (bronchioles) that communicate with the pulmonary alveoli.—**Calcegerous t's.** See *Dentinal CANALS*.—**Capillary t.** See *CAPILLARY* (3d def.).—**Cerebromedullary t.** The neural canal of the embryo.—**Collecting t.** See *Collecting TUBULE*.—**Communicating t.** See *Second convoluted TUBULE*.—**Crookes's t.** A t. by means of which the Röntgen rays are made manifest.—**Dentinal t's.** See *Dentinal CANALS*.—**Drainage t.** Fr., *t. à drainage*. A t. of soft rubber or other material perforated at one end with small holes, to be introduced into a wound or suppurating cavity to allow of the escape of fluids.—**Draw t.** A t. sliding within the main t. of a microscope, used to increase or diminish the t. length.—**Dropping t., Drop t.** Cf. *Drop BOTTLE* and *PIPETTE*.—**Egg t's.** See *Ovarian t's*.—**Emmet's fistula t.** A slightly conical, horn-shaped t. for draining a fistula.—**Esbach's t.** See *ALBUMINIMETER*.—**Endothelial t.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**Esmarch's elastic t.** A round or flattened gum-elastic t. with a hook at one end and a chain at the other; used for making a limb bloodless.—**Eudiometer t.** See *EUDIOMETER* (2d def.).—**Eustachian t.** The canal which connects the pharynx and the tympanic cavity and by which an exchange of air takes place between the atmosphere and that cavity.—**Excretory t's.** See *Excretory TUBULES*.—**Fallop(p)ian t.** See *OVIDUCT*.—**Geissler's t.** An apparatus by means of which the various striæ are shown which are produced by an electric discharge through highly rarefied gases.—**Hæmal t.** See *Hæmal CANAL*.—**Hearing t.** Fr., *t. (ou tuyau) acoustique*. Ger., *Hörrohr*. An ear t. for the use of deaf persons in conversation.—**Henle's loop t.** Fr., *anse de Henle*. Ger., *schleifenförmige Harnkanälchen*, *Henle'sche Schleife*. The part of a uriniferous tubule extending from the renal cortex a short distance into the papillary portion of the kidney and then forming a U-shaped loop and returning to the cortical portion.—**Intestinal t.** See *Intestinal CANAL*.—**Kobelt's t's.** In the paroophoron, vestiges of the ducts in the Wolffian bodies.—**Lieberkühnian t's.** See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*.—**Lobular bronchial t's.** See *BRONCHIOLES*.—**Loop t.** See *Henle's loop t.*—**Lymph t's.** The lymphatic vessels.—**Medullary t.** In embryology, the medullary or neural canal, the primary form of the brain and spinal marrow, formed by the union of the medullary ridges over the medullary groove.—**Medullary t's.** See *Lymphoid CORDS*.—**Microscopic t.** The cylindrical metal t., blackened on its internal surface, that contains the objective, eyepiece, and draw t., if there is one, of a microscope.—**Milk t's.** Lactiferous ducts.—**Muscle t.** See *Muscular FIBRE*.—**Nerve t.** An elementary nerve filament.—**Neural t.** See *Medullary t.*—**O'Beirne's t.** A long rubber t. for irrigation of the colon.—**Œsophageal t.** A long t., made of rubber or other material, used for lavage of the stomach.—**Ovarial t's, Ovarian t's.** Fr., *cordons glanduleux*. Ger., *Eiketten*. Ovular (or egg-) chains; germinal epithelium in a developing ovary; divided into t's or chainlike masses by vascular ingrowths from the ovarian stroma.—**Peptic t's.** See *GASTRIC GLANDS*.—**Perforating t's.** Of Tomes and De Morgan, structures in bone which appear to be uncal-

cified Sharpey's fibres.—**Perithelial t.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**Pfütger's salivary t's.** Ducts within the lobules of a salivary gland.—**Pfütger's t's.** See *Ovarian t's*.—**Pituitary t.** See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—**Plasmatic t's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (under *CANALICULUS*).—**Pulp t's.** T.-like masses of the proper substance of an organ (e. g., of the spleen).—**Receiving t. of the kidney.** See *Collecting TUBULE*.—**Respiratory bronchial t's.** See *BRONCHIOLES*.—**Rectal t.** An elastic gum t. to be passed into the rectum.—**Ribemont's laryngeal t.** A hook t. for laryngeal insufflation in asphyxia neonatorum.—**Safety t.** A small part of the upper portion of the Eustachian t. which lies in the curve formed by the cartilage as it turns forward under the cartilaginous hook. It is always sufficiently open to allow a recoil of air to occur from the drum cavity if the drumhead is suddenly driven in, as in explosions, and also to permit of a slow equalization of pressure in the tympanic cavity from the pharynx.—**Segmental t's.** The t's which lead to the segmental duct.—**Sieve t.** See *Sieve CELL*.—**Speaking t.** See *Hearing t.*—**Spray t.** A combination of two t's with fine nozzles placed at right angles so that a current of air or steam through one will cause a spray of fluid to issue from the other.—**Stomach t.** See *Œsophageal t.*—**Straight t.** See *Collecting TUBULE*.—**Three-limbed auscultation t.** See *Auscultation t.*—**Trachea t.** See *Trachea CANNULA*.—**T's of Bellini.** See *Excretory TUBULES*.—**T. of Ferrein.** See *First convoluted TUBULE*.—**T. of the cochlea.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniparous t's.** See *Uriniferous TUBULES*.—**Uterine t.** Ger., *Mutterrohr* (1st def.). 1. A t. for injecting the uterus. 2. A uterine pouch, or diverticulum, in the lower animals. 3. See *OVIDUCT*.—**Valentin's t's.** See *Ovarian t's*.

TU'BER, n. *Tu'beris*. Fr., *tubercule* (1st def.), *truffe* (1st def.). Ger., *Trüffel* (2d def.). 1. A swelling, tumor, or protuberance; in botany (Ger., *Knolle*), a short, thickened underground branch bearing leaf buds. 2. The typical genus of a division of ascomycetous *Fungi* in which the mycelium penetrates the soil and produces tuberous fructifications. Many of them are eaten under the name of truffles.—**Olfactory t.** See *Olfactory BULB*.—**T. æstivum.** English truffle; an esculent species.—**T. album.** Ger., *weisse Trüffel*. White (or false) truffle. An esculent species.—**T. annulare.** See *PONS Varolii*.—**T. anterius.** See *T. cinereum*.—**T. brumale.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. calcanei.** The tuberosity of the calcaneum.—**Tubera candiantia.** See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**T. cervinum.** See *ELAPHOMYCES cervinus*.—**T. cibarium.** Fr., *truffe* (*tubéreuse*, ou *d'hiver*, ou *noire*). Ger., *essbare* (oder *ächte*, oder *schwarze*) *Trüffel*. Earth ball, true (or black) truffle; an esculent species found in middle and southern Europe, said to be aphrodisiac.—**T. cinereum.** A tract of gray matter which extends from the corpora albicantia to the optic commissure, forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle.—**T. corporis callosi.** See *SPLENIUM* (3d def.).—**T. Eustachii.** See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**T. exterius.** See *EMINENTIA collateralis*.—**T. frontale.** See *Frontal EMINENCE*.—**Tubera geniculata.** The external and internal geniculate bodies.—**T. griseum.** Fr., *truffe grise*. An esculent species, of alliaceous odor, found in Italy and France; said to be aphrodisiac.—**T. gulosorum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. gutturosum.** See *GOITRE*.—**T. ischii.** See *TUBEROSITY of the ischium*.—**T. maxillæ, T. maxillare.** See *TUBEROSITY of the superior maxilla*.—**T. nigrum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. niveum.** Fr., *truffe blanc-de-neige*. Ger., *schneeweisse Trüffel*. An edible species found in northern Africa.—**T. omentale hepatis.** An elevation on the left lobe of the liver corresponding to the lesser curvature of the stomach.—**T. omentale pancreatis.** An elevation of the middle portion (corpus) of the pancreas corresponding to the lesser omentum.—**T. parietale.** See *Parietal EMINENCE*.—**T. supra-**

condyloideum. A tuberosity on the fibula opposite the inferior end of the internal border of the linea aspera.—**T. supraorbitale.** See *Superciliary RIDGE*.—**T. syphiliticum.** See *SYPHILOMA*.—**T. tympani.** See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**T. valvulæ (cerebelli).** See *NODULE* (2d def.).—**T. verrucosum.** Fr., *ognon, oignon*. A callosity, usually developed about the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe.—**T. zygomaticum.** A protuberance on the lower border of the zygoma near the junction of the superior maxilla and the zygomatic projection.

TU'BERCLE. Lat., *tuberculum* (from *tuber* [q. v.]). Fr., *tubercule*. Ger., *Tuberkel, Höcker, Höckerchen, Hügel, Knolle, Knötchen*. 1. In anatomy, a blunt and rounded end of a bone; also a small rounded eminence on a bone or other part. See also **TUBEROSITY**. 2. In dermatology, a little nodule in the skin produced by a morbid deposit or growth in the corium or subcutaneous tissue. 3. In pathology, a small granular body, varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{16}$ mm. to 3 mm. Its consistence is hard, and when fresh it is transparent, but it quickly becomes opaque, and yellowish at the centre. It is usually surrounded by a reddish vascular zone. These characteristics are commonly evident to the naked eye, but may not appear, especially if the granulations are confluent. In the latter case yellowish masses appear which can not be differentiated from a mass of caseous exudate, excepting with the aid of the microscope. When t's are developed in a mass of inflammatory tissue, as often occurs in the pleura and peritonæum, it is not always possible to distinguish them in the embryonal tissue in which they are imbedded. Thus they appear under two forms, the isolated and the confluent.—**Adductor t. of the femur.** A small sharp projection at the lower termination of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, to which is attached the tendon of the adductor magnus.—**Amygdaloid t.** A projection in the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle at its anterior extremity.—**Anatomical t.** See *VERRUCA necrogenica*.—**Anterior pair of t's.** See *NATES* (2d def.).—**Anterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the anterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae.—**Anterior t. of the atlas.** A prominence in the middle line upon the anterior arch of the atlas.—**Anterior t. of the calcaneum.** A rough projection on the inferior anterior surface of the os calcis.—**Anterior t. of the optic thalamus.** A rounded projection at the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus.—**Anterior t. of the vagina.** Lat., *tuberculum vaginæ*. A rugose, rounded prominence of the soft parts at the upper part of the orifice of the vagina; behind the meatus urinarius.—**Carotid t.** The anterior t. of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.—**Conoid t.** A broad t. on the posterior border of the clavicle at the junction of its middle and outer thirds to which the conoid ligament is attached.—**Cuneate t.** Ger., *dreieckiger Kern des Keilstranges*. Of Schwalbe, a slight projection on the cuneate fasciculus.—**Cuneiform t.** See *Painful t.*—**Deltoid t.** A prominence upon the anterior border of the clavicle where the deltoideus arises in part.—**External supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum laterale*. A prominence on the outer portion of the posterior surface of the lower end of the femur, from which the plantaris muscle arises.—**External t.** The most external of three t's at the extremity of the transverse process of several of the dorsal vertebrae.—**Fibrous t.** T. which has undergone modification chiefly by the formation of connective tissue within the (tuberculous) nodule.—**Genial t's.** Double pairs of t's on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla (one pair on each side of the middle line), to which are attached the geniohyoglossi and the geniohyoidei muscles.—**Genital t.** A protuberance of the urogenital region of the embryo, in front of the cloaca, being the rudiment of the penis

or the clitoris.—**Gray t.** See *Miliary t.*—**Gray t. of Rolando.** An eminence situated between the postero-lateral groove and the prolongation of the column of Burdach.—**Greater t. of the humerus.** Its greater tuberosity.—**Hyaline t.** A miliary t. with hyaline degeneration of the reticulum.—**Iliopubic t.** See *Iliopubic EMINENCE* and *SPINE of the pubes*.—**Inferior obturator t.** A prominence opposite to the superior obturator t. on the pubic margin of the obturator foramen.—**Inferior t.** The lowermost of the three t's on the extremity of the transverse process of several dorsal vertebrae.—**Infraglenoid t.** An eminence below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, from which the long head of the triceps arises.—**Internal supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum mediale*. A prominence on the inner and posterior surface of the lower end of the femur from which the internal head of the gastrocnemius arises.—**Internal t.** The innermost of the three t's at the extremity of several of the dorsal vertebrae.—**Intravascular t.** A t. developed in the intima of a blood vessel.—**Jugular t.** A ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone close to the outer wall of the anterior condylar foramen.—**Lacrymal t.** The little papillary elevation in the inner or nasal third of the margin of the eyelid. In its centre is the opening of the punctum lacrimale.—**Laminated t.** See *NODULE* (2d def.).—**Leprous t's.** The t. of tubercular leprosy.—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** Its lesser tuberosity.—**Lymphoid t.** Of Chiari, a miliary t. that consists of large and small round lymphlike cells.—**Mamillary t's.** See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**Mental t.** A prominence on the lower border of the inferior maxilla at the point where it changes from the transverse to the more or less anteroposterior direction.—**Miliary t.** A minute, nearly globular t. occupying the stroma of an organ, and microscopically presenting at its peripheral parts a number of round cells like leucocytes, larger cells near its centre, and giant cells at its centre.—**Mucous t.** See *Mucous PATCH*.—**Nuchal t.** The spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra.—**Olfactory t.** See *Olfactory BULB* and cf. *TUBERCULUM olfactorium*.—**Painful t.** Lat., *tuberculum dolorosum*. Fr., *angioime sous-cutané douloureux*. Of Wood, an isolated t. of a painful character slowly developed in the subcutaneous tissue, usually in the region of the joints. The precise nature of the disease is uncertain. Cf. *NEUROMA*.—**Papillary t. (of the liver).** An overhanging projection of the Spigelian lobe of the liver into the portal fissure.—**Pathological t.** See *VERRUCA necrogenica*.—**Pearly t's.** See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal t.** See *Pharyngeal SPINE*.—**Pisiform t's.** The corpora albicantia.—**Plantar t.** A prominence on the metatarsal bone of the great toe to which the tendon of the peronæus longus is attached.—**Posterior pair of t's.** See *TESTES* (2d def.).—**Posterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the posterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae.—**Posterior t. of the atlas.** Lat., *tuberculum atlantis posterius*. An elevation or a depression with raised margins on the outer surface in the median line of the posterior arch of the atlas.—**Posterior t. of the optic thalamus.** An elevation on the posterolateral ventricular surface of the optic thalamus.—**Pterygoid t.** A small t. on the internal surface of the inferior maxilla, for the attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle.—**Quadrigeminal t's.** See *CORPORA quadrigemina* (under *CORPUS*).—**Retrograde t.** A calcified t.—**Scalene t.** A t. on the first rib for the attachment of the scalenus anticus.—**Secondary t.** Of Hamilton, a t. that has followed the softening of a caseous mass, such as occurs in the lung in catarrhal pneumonia.—**Subcutaneous t.** See *Painful t.*—**Superior obturator t.** A flat prominence on the margin of the obturator foramen near the acetabular notch.—**Supraglenoid t.** A prominence above the glenoid fossa

of the scapula from which the long head of the biceps arises.—**Syphilitic t's.** See *Tuberculous* SYPHILODERM.—**T. of a rib.** Lat., *tuberculum costæ*. A prominence on a rib adjoining the neck, directed backward, and articulating with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebræ which the bone joins.—**T. of Darwin.** See *SPINE of Darwin*.—**T. of Lower.** A small projection on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavae, only slightly marked in man.—**T's of Montgomery.** The prominences formed on the surface of the areola of the nipple by the sebaceous glands.—**T. of Rolando.** See *Gray t. of Rolando*.—**T. of Santorini.** An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Santorini.—**T. of the calcaneum.** See *TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum*.—**T. of the cuboid.** See *TUBEROSITY of the cuboid bone*.—**T. of the epiglottis.** See *TUBERCULUM epiglottidis*.—**T. of the femur.** A prominence on the front part of the neck of the femur where it joins the greater trochanter.—**T's of the mesencephalon.** See *CORPORA quadrigeminal* (under *CORPUS*).—**T. of the quadratus femoris.** See *LINEA quadrati*.—**T. of the radius.** See *Bicipital TUBEROSITY of the radius*.—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** A stout conical projection on the outer end of the scaphoid bone, which gives attachment to the annular ligament.—**T. of the thyr(e)oid cartilage.** A t. at the back part of the upper border of the outer surface of the ala of the thyroid cartilage.—**T. of the tibia.** The anterior tuberosity of the tibia.—**T. of the ulna.** An elevation at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna upon which the brachialis anticus is inserted.—**T. of the zygoma.** A prominence at the beginning of the zygoma to which the external lateral ligament of the temporomaxillary articulation is attached.

TUBERCULAR. Lumpy, having the appearance of a tubercle. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *tuberculous*, but a practically useful distinction is thus nullified.

TUBER'ULATE(D). Lat., *tuberculatus*. Fr., *tuberculé*. Ger., *kleinhöckerig*. Provided with tubercles.

TUBER'ULIDE. A tuberculous (not necessarily tubercular) skin disease; e. g., lupus.

TUBER'ULIN. A preparation invented by R. Koch and considered by him to be a means of diagnosing and curing tuberculosis. An extract made with glycerin of cultures of the tubercle bacillus. It is injected subcutaneously, and was at first used to cause destructive inflammation of the tissue surrounding the tuberculous deposit, whereby the deposit was to be eliminated, with the production of fever; now employed chiefly as a diagnostic test in veterinary practice.—**Crude t.** A glycerin extract of the toxic substances present in cultures of the tubercle bacillus in veal broth containing 1 per cent. of peptone and 4 or 5 per cent. of glycerin. The culture liquid is evaporated and filtered.—**Modified t.** Crude t. that has undergone various changes by the precipitation of certain constituents or filtration, or in which the mode of preparation is changed, as in Koch's first modification, in which a precipitate was obtained by adding alcohol to crude t.—**Residual t.** Lat., *tuberculinum residuum* (abbreviated, *T. R.*). The sediment left when a watery extract of triturated tubercle bacilli is submitted to the action of a centrifuge.

TUBERCULIN'IC ACID. Of Bombelon, the active constituent of crude tuberculin.

TUBER'ULINOSE. Dialyzed, purified tuberculin.

TUBERCULITIS, f. -it'idos (-is). Inflammation around a tuberculous deposit.

TUBER'ULIZABLE. Susceptible to tuberculous infection.

TUBERCULIZA'TION. Lat., *tuberculisatio*. Fr., *tuberculisatio*. 1. The process of conversion into tubercle

(3d def.). 2. The treatment of a patient with tuberculin.

TUBERCULOCIDIN. A substance remaining in solution in crude tuberculin after the noxious bodies in the latter have been precipitated by platinum chloride. It may be precipitated from the solution by alcohol; used in treating tuberculosis.

TUBERCULO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *tuberculose*. Ger., *Tuberculose*. The condition of being affected with tubercle (3d def.).—**Acute miliary t.** A sudden and violent general or local eruption of miliary tubercles in various parts of the body. It may simulate typhoid fever when the infection is general, or acute hydrocephalus when the infection is meningeal, or the pulmonary symptoms are most marked when the lungs are principally affected.—**Anatomical t.** See *VERRUCA necrogenica*.—**Anthraxotic t.** See *PNEUMONOCOINOSIS*.—**Avian t.** T. affecting birds.—**Bovine t.** Fr., *pommelière*. Ger., *Perlsucht*, *Französenkrankheit der Rinder*. Pearl disease, t. as it occurs in cattle. The lesion appears in nodes consisting largely of giant cells in a coarse reticulum. The nodes are usually much larger than in man, and show less inclination to cheesy degeneration or calcification.—**Cerebral t.** See *Tuberculous MENINGITIS* and *Acute tuberculous HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Hypertrophic t. of the intestines.** Intestinal t. with constriction and hypertrophy above the constriction.—**Inoculated t.** T. produced by inoculation of tuberculous material.—**Intestinal t.** T. affecting a part or all of the intestinal tract.—**Laryngeal t.** See *Tuberculous LARYNGITIS*.—**Latent t.** T. in which the first stage of infection took place in the uterus, the bacilli lying torpid in the lymphatic glands some time after birth.—**Meningeal t.** See *Cerebral t.*—**Miliary t.** An acute or chronic disease caused by infiltration of one or more parts of the body with miliary tubercles.—**Pseudo t. cladotricha.** Of Eppinger, a multiple lesion, resembling tubercle, produced by a cladotrixlike organism.—**Pulmonary t.** T. of the lungs, the ordinary form of t.—**Rapid t.** See *Acute miliary t.*—**Renal t.** Tubercular disease of the kidney. It is marked by a sediment of tuberculous matter in the urine, which is supposed to come from the ureters and pelvis of the kidneys, also by paroxysms of severe pain which resemble renal colic, by frequent and scanty urination, by hæmaturia, and by progressive emaciation.—**Surgical t.** T. affecting a part that is susceptible to surgical interference.—**T. cerebri.** See *Cerebral t.*—**T. cutis.** 1. A tuberculous affection of the skin (commonly associated with general t. and usually in its later stages), attended with the formation of superficial, irregular, often seriginous ulcers with soft, slightly infiltrated, and usually jagged edges and reddish-yellow granular bases often covered by crusts. They are almost invariably situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the mucous orifices. 2. Any disease of the skin due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. In this sense the term is used to include, besides the disease mentioned in the 1st def., lupus t. verrucosa cutis, and scrofuloderma.—**T. of the joints.** See *Tuberculous OSTELITIS*.—**T. of the skin.** See *T. cutis*.—**T. panzootica contagiosa.** Of Lydtin, bovine t.—**T. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary t.*—**T. verrucosa cutis.** A chronic cutaneous disease occurring usually upon the hands of those who work about cattle or handle raw meat. It forms circumscribed patches containing pustules and warty outgrowths, surrounded by an erythematous border and due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. *Verruca necrogenica* is probably but one form of it.—**Zooglaic t.** See *Pseudo t. cladotricha*.

TUBERCULOT'IC. Pertaining to tuberculosis.

TUBER'CULOUS. Lat., *tuberculosus*. Fr., *tuberculeux*. Ger., *tuberkulös*. Affected with, pertaining to, or after the manner of tuberculosis.

TUBER/CULUM, *n.* Dim. of *tuber* (*q. v.*). See **TUBERCLE**. In the pl., *tubercula*, of Bateman, an order of skin diseases including phyma, molluscum, vitiligo, acne, syphilis, lupus, elephantiasis, and frambesia.—**T. acusticum**. Of Schwalbe, a projection on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle crossed by the auditory striæ.—**T. adinosum**. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**T. annulare**. See **PONS Varolii**.—**Tubercula anteriora**. The anterior corpora quadrigemina.—**T. anterius atlantis**. See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. anterius thalami optici**. See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the optic thalamus**.—**T. anticum humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Tubercula Arantii**. See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**Tubercula areolæ**. See **TUBERCLES of Montgomery**.—**T. articulare ossis temporis**.—See **Articular EMINENCE of the temporal bone**.—**T. atlantis anterius** (seu **anticum**). See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. atlantis posterius** (seu **posticum**). See **Posterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. baseos cartilagineæ arytenoideæ**. The muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage.—**Tubercula bigemina**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**T. calcaneum**. See **TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum**.—**T. capituli fibulæ laterale**. A not uncommon prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which the anterior head of the peronæus longus arises.—**T. capituli fibulæ mediale**. An ill-defined anomalous prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which a portion of the soleus arises.—**T. caroticum**. See **Carotid TUBERCLE**.—**T. cartilaginæ thyreoideæ**. See **TUBERCLE of the thyreoid cartilage**.—**T. caudatum**. See **EMINENTIA caudata**.—**T. cerebri majus**. Of Scarpa, the corpora quadrigemina, especially in the lower animals.—**T. cerebri olivare**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**T. cervicale inferius**. See **T. colli femoris inferius**.—**T. cervicale superius**. See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. cinereum** (Rolandi). See **Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando**.—**T. colli femoris**. See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. colli femoris inferius**. A prominence at about the middle of the anterior intertrochanteric line.—**T. colli femoris superius**. See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. costæ**. See **TUBERCLE of a rib**.—**T. cuboidei**. See **EMINENTIA ossis cuboidei**.—**T. cuneatum**. See **Cuneate TUBERCLE**.—**T. Darwinii**. See **SPINE of Darwin**.—**T. deltoideum**. See **Deltoid TUBERCLE**.—**T. dolorosum**. See **Painful TUBERCLE**.—**T. ephippii**. See **T. sellæ**.—**T. epiglotticum**, **T. epiglottidis**. Ger., *Kehldeckelpolster*. The projection of the convex posterior surface of the epiglottis into the larynx.—**T. externum humeri**. The greater tuberosity of the humerus.—**T. externum processus condyloidei mandibulæ**. A prominence below the condyle of the inferior maxilla to which the ligamentum accessorium laterale is attached.—**T. fibulæ**. The styloid process of the fibula.—**T. ganglii postici posterius**. See **PULVINAR**.—**T. gummatum**. See **SYPHILOMA**.—**T. hemisphæricum**. See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**T. iliopectineum**. See **Iliopubic EMINENCE**.—**T. impar** [His]. In the embryo, a prominence in the middle line of the mouth from which the tongue is in part derived.—**Tubercula intercondyloidea**. The anterior and posterior extremities of the tibial spine.—**T. internum humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**T. jugulare**. See **Jugular TUBERCLE**.—**T. labii superioris**. A prominence in the middle line of the inner surface of the upper lip of nurslings.—**T. laminosum**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**T. laterale**. See **T. acusticum**.—**T. laterale posterius**. See **External geniculate BODY**.—**T. lineareum**. An anomalous protuberance below the external occipital crest.—**T. Lisfrancii**. See **Scalene TUBERCLE**.—**T. majus humeri**. The greater tuberosity of the humerus.—**T. mallei**. The outer apophysis of the malleus.—**T. mamillæ**. See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**T. mandibulare**. The articular eminence of the temporal bone.—**T. medium**. The middle projection of the thalamus

opticus.—**Tubercula mentalia interna**. See **Genial TUBERCLES**.—**Tubercula mesencephali**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**Tubercula miliaria**. See **MILIUM** (1st def.).—**T. minus humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**T. nuchæ**. The t. on the occipital bone for the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ.—**T. obturatorium inferius**. See **Inferior obturator TUBERCLE**.—**T. obturatorium superius**. See **Superior obturator TUBERCLE**.—**T. olfactorium**. A small projection of gray matter in front of the anterior perforated space from which arise the roots of the olfactory nerve.—**T. opticum**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**T. ossis cuboidei**. See **EMINENTIA ossis cuboidei**.—**T. ossis hyoidei**. A slight elevation in the middle line of the anterior aspect of the body of the hyoid bone.—**T. ossis multanguli majoris**. The prominence on the plantar surface of the trapezium.—**T. ossis navicularis**. The tuberosity of the scaphoid bone.—**T. ossis pubis**. See **SPINE of the pubes**.—**T. ovale**. See **Olivary BODY**.—**T. papillare**. See **Papillary TUBERCLE**.—**T. pharyngeum**. See **Pharyngeal SPINE**.—**T. plantare**. See **Plantar TUBERCLE**.—**Tubercula posteriora**. See **TESTES** (2d def.).—**T. posterius thalami optici**. See **PULVINAR**.—**T. posterius vertebræ**. See **Posterior TUBERCLE of a vertebra**.—**T. prostatae**. The middle lobe of the prostate gland.—**T. pterygoideum**. See **Pterygoid TUBERCLE**.—**T. pubicum**. See **SPINE of the pubes**.—**Tubercula quadrigemina**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina** (under **CORPUS**).—**T. Rolandi**. See **Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando**.—**T. santorinianum**. See **TUBERCLE of Santorini**.—**T. scaleni**. See **Scalene TUBERCLE**.—**Tubercula sebacea**. See **MILIUM** (1st def.).—**T. sellæ** (equinæ). An olive-shaped elevation between the optic groove and the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.—**T. spinosum ossis sphenoidalis**. The infratemporal crest or a prominence at its anterior extremity.—**T. superius** (anterius). The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus.—**T. superius posterius thalami optici**. See **PULVINAR**.—**T. supracondyloideum externum** (seu **laterale**). See **External supracondyloid TUBERCLE**.—**T. supracondyloideum mediale**. See **Internal supracondyloid TUBERCLE**.—**T. supracotyloideum**. An anomalous eminence upon the lip of the acetabulum beneath the anterior inferior spine of the ilium.—**T. supraglenoidale**. See **Supraglenoid TUBERCLE**.—**Tubercula syphilitica**. See **Tuberculous SYPHILODERM**.—**T. tali laterale**. An elevation upon the outer margin of the incisura astragali.—**T. tali mediale**. A prominence upon the inner side of the incisura astragali.—**T. thalami anterius**. See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the optic thalamus**.—**T. thalami inferius** (seu **internum**, seu **magnum rotundum**, seu **posterius**). See **PULVINAR**.—**T. tibie**. See **SPINE of the tibia** and **Anterior TUBEROSITY of the tibia**.—**T. trochleare**. See **TROCHLEA**.—**T. tympanicum anticum**. A protuberance on the upper anterior part of the annulus tympanicus.—**T. tympanicum posticum**. A protuberance on the middle and posterior part of the annulus tympanicus.—**T. vaginæ**. See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the vagina**.—**T. wrisbergianum**. An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Wrisberg.

TUBEROSITAS, *f.* -*ta'tis*. See **TUBEROSITY**.—**T. atlantis lateralis**. An eminence at the inner margin of that surface of the atlas which articulates with the occipital bone, to which the transverse ligament is attached.—**T. calcanei**, **T. calcis**. See **TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum**.—**T. claviculæ**. A roughened eminence on the lower surface of the clavicle, near its sternal end, for the attachment of the costoclavicular ligament.—**T. coracoidæ**. See **Conoid TUBERCLE**.—**T. costalis**. See **T. claviculæ**.—**T. deltoideæ**. See **Deltoid TUBERCLE**.—**T. ephippii**. See **TUBERCULUM sellæ**.—**T. glutæalis**. The tubercle on the upper end of the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus.—**T. iliaca**, **T. ilii**. A

rough eminence behind that surface of the ilium which articulates with the sacrum, for the attachment of the sacroiliac ligaments.—**T. ischii.** See TUBEROSITY of the *ischium*.—**T. malaris.** A small tuberosity near the maxillary process of the zygomatic bone.—**T. maxillæ, T. maxillaris.** See TUBEROSITY of the *superior maxilla*.—**T. metacarpi quinti.** A prominent tuberosity on the ulnar side of the fifth metacarpal bone, near its base.—**T. metatarsi hallucis.** See *Plantar TUBERCLE*.—**T. metatarsi quinti.** A rough prominence upon the external surface of the tarsal end of the fifth metatarsal bone.—**T. olecrani.** A prominence on the olecranon process into which is inserted the extensor triceps brachii.—**T. ossis cuboidei.** See TUBEROSITY of the *cuboid bone*.—**T. ossis ilii.** See *T. iliaca*.—**T. ossis navicularis.** See TUBEROSITY of the *scaphoid bone*.—**T. ossis multanguli majoris.** See *T. ossis trapezii*.—**T. ossis trapezii.** An oblique ridge on the volar surface of the trapezium.—**T. palatinus.** A tuberosity formed on the internal surface of the palatine bone, at the angle of the posterior and horizontal borders.—**T. patellaris.** See *Anterior TUBEROSITY of the tibia*.—**T. pectoralis.** A tubercle near the sternal end of the clavicle for the attachment of the pectoralis muscle.—**T. puboischiodica.** A rough eminence at the union of the rami of the ischium and pubes.—**T. sacralis.** See TUBEROSITY of the *sacrum*.—**T. scapularis.** See *Conoid TUBERCLE*.—**T. supracondyloidea ossis femoris.** The external or internal supracondyloid tubercle.—**T. tibiæ.** See *Anterior TUBEROSITY of the tibia*.—**T. tympani.** See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**T. ulnæ major.** A rough eminence at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, for the attachment of the brachialis internus.—**T. ulnæ minor.** A small tuberosity occasionally found below the lesser sigmoid cavity of the radius.—**T. ungicularis phalangis.** A broad, horseshoe-shaped expansion of the distal end of a terminal phalanx.—**T. vertebralis (medialis).** A rough eminence on the posterior surface of the transverse process (near its apex) of some of the dorsal vertebrae.—**T. zygomatica.** See *TUBERCLE of the zygoma*.

TUBEROSITY. Lat., *tuberositas* (from *tuber*, a hump). Fr., *tubérosité*. Ger., *Rauhigkeit*. A rounded or blunt elevation on a bone or other organ.—**Anterior t. of the tibia.** A t. on the anterior aspect of the tibia, near its upper extremity, for the attachment of the ligamentum patellæ.—**Bicipital t. of the radius.** A t. on the superior part of the internal aspect of the shaft of the radius to the posterior rough portion of which is attached the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti.—**External occipital t.** See *External occipital PROTUBERANCE*.—**External t. of the femur.** A rough eminence above the external t. of the femur to which the external lateral ligament is attached.—**External t. of the tibia.** A rounded eminence on the external side of the upper end of the tibia which articulates posteriorly with the fibula.—**Greater t. of the humerus.** Ger., *grösserer Oberarmbeinhöcker*. An upward projection of the humerus on its outer side, separated from the head and lesser t. by grooves and serving as a point of attachment for the infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and teres minor muscles.—**Internal t. of the femur.** A rough t. above the internal condyle of the femur to which the internal lateral ligament of the knee is attached.—**Internal t. of the tibia.** A massive rounded eminence on the inner side of the upper end of the tibia.—**Ischiopubic t.** See *TUBEROSITAS puboischiodica*.—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** A small t. at the proximal end of the humerus, on the inner side of the bicipital groove, for the attachment of the subscapularis muscle.—**Maxillary t.** See *T. of the superior maxilla*.—**T. of the calcaneum.** Ger., *Fersenhöcker*. The posterior extremity of the os calcis.—**T. of the cuboid bone.** A thick, oblique ridge on the inferior surface of the cuboid bone, near its anterior extremity.—**T. of the**

ilium. See *TUBEROSITAS ilii*.—**T. of the ischium.** Ger., *Sitzbeinhöcker, Sitzknorren*. The thick downward projection of the lower portion of the ischium upon which the body rests when sitting.—**T. of the olecranon.** See *TUBEROSITAS olecrani*.—**T. of the sacrum.** A t. behind and internal to the lateral articular surface of the sacrum.—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** 1. The prominence of the inferoexternal portion of the volar surface of the scaphoid bone of the hand. 2. A t. on the lower inner margin of the scaphoid bone of the foot.—**T. of the superior maxilla.** A rough convexity on the posterior part of the external surface of the superior maxilla.

TUBIP'ORUS, m. From *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore. See *BOLETUS*.

TU'BOABDOM'INAL. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *abdomen* (q. v.). Pertaining to the abdomen and the oviduct.

TU'BOOVA'RIAN. Fr., *tubo-ovarien, tubo-ovarique*. Ger., *tubo-ovarial*. Pertaining to the oviduct and the ovary.

TU'BOU'TERINE. Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus.

TU'BULAR. From *tubulus*, a small tube. Fr., *tubulaire*. Ger., *röhrenförmig*. 1. Hollow and nearly cylindrical, tube-shaped. 2. Of an auscultatory sound, suggestive of one produced by an air current in a tube.

TU'BULE. Lat., *tubulus* (dim. of *tubus*, a tube). Fr., *t. Ger., Röhrenchen*. A small tube or tubelike structure.—**Collecting t.** Lat., *tubulus rectus*. Fr., *canalicule droit, tube collecteur*. Ger., *Sammelrohr*. The part of a uriniferous t. into which the junctional t's open. It is nearly straight, has a large lumen, is lined with clear, cuboidal cells, and joins with others, as it passes from the cortical to the medullary portion of the kidney, to form a large excretory t.—**Communicating t.** See *Junctional t.*—**Connecting t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Convoluted t.** 1. See *First convoluted t.* 2. Formerly, the entire uriniferous t., from Bowman's capsule to the point where it enters a collecting t.—**Curved collecting t.** See *Junctional t.*—**Dark-bordered nerve t's.** See *Medullated NERVE FIBRES*.—**Dentinal t's.** See *Dentinal CANALS*.—**Distal convoluted t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Efferent t's of the testis.** The vasa efferentia of the testicle.—**Elementary t's.** See *T's of Stilling*.—**Excretory t's.** Lat., *tubuli belliniani*. Fr., *tubes de Bellini*. Ger., *Haupttröhren*. The comparatively large uriniferous t's in the medullary portion of the kidneys, formed by the union of many straight collecting t's. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and unite with others to form a papillary tube or duct which opens at the apex of a papilla into one of the renal calices or infundibula of the pelvis of the kidney.—**First convoluted t.** Lat., *tubulus contortus*. Fr., *tube contourné*. Ger., *bogig gewundenes Kanalstück, gewundenes Harnkanälchen*. The part of a uriniferous t. that extends in a very tortuous manner for a short distance beyond the capsule of Bowman, to which it is joined by the constricted part or neck of the tubule. The epithelium, according to Heidenhain, is fibrillated. It has been shown by Tuttle to be ciliated in man and in the cat.—**Gastric t's.** See *Gastric GLANDS*.—**Henle's looped t.** See *Henle's loop TUBE*.—**Intercalary t., Intercalated t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Irregular t.** The part of a uriniferous t. between the termination of the ascending limb of Henle's loop tube and the second convoluted t. It winds between the convoluted t's of the labyrinth, so that its course is irregular. The epithelium is distinctly fibrillated.—**Junctional t.** The relatively short part of a uriniferous t. extending from the second convoluted t. to a straight collecting t. It is narrow, but has a relatively large lumen and is lined with clear, cuboidal cells with a slight admixture of cells like those in the second convoluted t. See also *Connecting CANAL* and *Second convoluted t.*—**Lactiferous t's.** See *Galactophorous DUCTS*.—**Liver t's.** 1. A tubular ventral out-

growth of the duodenum from which the liver is developed. 2. In some of the lower animals and perhaps in man, the membrana propria inclosing the tubular network of cells in the liver.—**Looped t. of Henle.** See *Henle's loop TUBE*.—**Proximal convoluted t.** See *First convoluted t.*—**Renal t's.** See *Uriniferous t's.*—**Schachowa's t.** See *Spiral t. of Schachowa.*—**Second convoluted t.** Fr., *canal d'union.* Ger., *Schaltstück, Schaltwindung, Uebergangskanälchen.* The part of a uriniferous t. between the irregular and the junctional t's. It is convoluted, and has an epithelium composed of long cells with large nuclei and processes that fit into depressions of neighboring cells. Some authors make this portion include the junctional t., and therefore terminate in a collecting t.—**Seminal t's, Seminiferous t's.** Lat., *tubuli seminiferi.* Fr., *tubes à ressort, canalicules (ou conduits) séminifères (ou sémnipipares, ou spermaticques).* Ger., *Samenkanälchen.* Tubes from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, lined with epithelium, from which the spermatozooids develop. They occupy the spaces in the testicle formed by the processes of the tunica albuginea, within which they are highly convoluted, but as they pass toward the surface they become straighter and unite with each other to form the vasa efferentia.—**Spiral t. of Schachowa.** The portion of a uriniferous t. just beyond the first convoluted t. It extends to the junction of the cortex and medulla, where it is continued as the descending limb of Henle's loop tube. Its epithelium is fibrillated.—**T's of Stilling.** Ger., *Horngerüst, Hornspongiosa.* A continuous, intricate, and connected network of similar minute t's or fibrils forming the entire substance of a nerve fibre (neurilemma, medullary sheath, and axis cylinder), supposed by Kühne and Ewald to be of a horny nature. Some of the t's also pass between neighboring nerve fibres. Clarke denies their existence.—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniparous t's.** Ger., *Harnkanälchen, Harnröhren.* Minute canals, consisting of a basement membrane and a lining of epithelium, which form the proper glandular substance of the kidney. They originate in Bowman's capsules, and, after extending in a tortuous manner for a considerable distance, finally join other t's to form a common t., which extends in a nearly straight direction, and, after joining others, empties into the pelvis of the kidney. While the uriniferous t's may be properly said to be continuous from their origin to their termination, various parts of their length differ in size and course and in the character of the lining epithelium, and are named as if they were independent t's, as follows: (1) The capsule of Bowman; (2) the neck or constricted part joining the t. and capsule; (3) the first convoluted t.; (4) the spiral t. of Schachowa; (5) the descending limb of Henle's loop tube; (6) Henle's loop tube; (7) the ascending limb of Henle's loop tube; (8) the irregular t.; (9) the second convoluted t.; (10) the junctional t., the last uniting with other junctional t's to form (11) a collecting t., which unites with others to form (12) an excretory t., which finally opens into one of the calices of the pelvis of the kidney.

TU'BULOSE, TU'BULOUS. See **TUBULAR** (1st def.).

TU'BULUS, m. 1. See **TUBULE**. 2. Of Malpighi, in the pl., *tubuli*, apparently the capillary blood vessels. 3. See **CANNULA**.—**Dental tubuli.** See **Dentinal CANALS**.—**Tubuli belliniani, Tubuli Bellini.** See **Excretory TUBULES**.—**T. colligens.** See **Collecting TUBULE**.—**T. conjunctivus.** See **Junctional TUBULE**.—**T. contortus.** See **First convoluted TUBULE**.—**T. corticalis.** See **Convoluted TUBULE** (2d def.).—**T. henleanus.** See **Henle's loop TUBE**.—**T. hirsutus.** Hypertrichosis in the external auditory canal.—**T. intercalaris.** See **Second convoluted TUBULE**.—**T. laqueriformis.** See **Henle's loop TUBE**.—**T. nervorum.** See **PERINEURIUM**.—**Tubuli pelvis renalis.** The calices of the kidney.—**T. rectus.** See **Collecting TUBULE**.—**Tubuli renales.** See **Uriniferous TU-**

BULES.—**Tubuli seminales contorti.** Convoluted seminiferous tubules within the compartments of the testicle.—**Tubuli seminales recti.** See **VASA RECTA**.—**T. spiralis modiolii.** See **Spiral CANAL of the modiolus**.

TU'BUS, m. See **TUBE**.—**T. acusticus.** See **Ear TRUMPET**.—**T. alimentarius.** See **Alimentary CANAL**.—**T. digestivus.** The portion of the alimentary canal below the diaphragm.—**T. ingestorius.** The portion of the alimentary canal above the diaphragm.—**T. medullaris.** See **Medullary CANAL** (1st def.).

TUCKAHOE', TUCKAHOO'. Indian loaf (or bread); an American Indian name for an underground tuberous production consisting chiefly of pectic acid, formerly identified with a fungus (*Pachyma cocos*), but now regarded as a peculiar condition of the roots of certain trees on which it is found. It is used as a medicine in China.

TUFT. A knot or bunch (e. g., of hairs, feathers, etc.).—**Placental t's.** Ger., *Placentarzotten.* The agglomerated chorionic villi which form the fetal placenta.—**Synovial t's.** See **Synovial VILLI** (under **VILLUS**).—**T's of fetal vascular villi.** Individual assemblages of the villi of the chorion separated by decidual septa.—**Vascular t.** Ger., *Gefässbüschel.* A t. made up largely of blood vessels.

TUG'GING. A pulling or dragging.—**Tracheal t.** A sign of thoracic aneurysm consisting in the sense of downward traction of the larynx with the cardiac systole when the thyroid cartilage is gently raised between the finger and thumb.

TULBAG'HIA, f. Fr., *tulbaghie.* A genus of liliaceous herbs.—**T. alliacea (T. capensis), T. cepacea.** Fr., *tulbaghie alliace.* South African species; used as an anthelmintic and in phthisis.

TU'LIPA, f. Fr., *tulipe.* Ger., *Tulpe, Tulipane.* The tulip; a genus of the **Liliaceæ**.—**T. gesneriana.** Fr., *tulipe de Gesner.* Ger., *Gartentulpe.* The common tulip. The bulb, edible when cooked, is in its fresh state emetic and aphrodisiac. It contains tulipine. The *σατύριον* of Dioscorides is perhaps identical with this or some other species of *T.*—**T. silvestris.** Wild tulip. The bulb is emetic.

TULIPIF'ERA, f. From *tulipa* (q. v.) and *ferre*, to bear. The genus *Liriodendron*.

TU'LIPIN(E), Ger., *Tulipin.* A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the bulb of *Tulipa gesneriana*. It is an energetic sialagogue.

TUMBEKI. A sort of tobacco exported from Persia and Turkey, derived from *Nicotiana persica* or *Nicotiana rustica*. Several varieties are described, named from their place of origin (Shiraz t., Teheran t., etc.), and differing in composition. T. contains from 2 to 5 per cent. of nicotine and 5 to 10 per cent. of saccharine matter.

TUMEFAC'TION. From *tumefacere*, to cause to swell. Ger., *Anschwellung.* Swelling, puffiness.

TU'MEFIED. Fr., *tuméfié.* Ger., *wulstig.* In a state of tumefaction.

TU'MENOL. From *bitumen* (q. v.), and *oleum*, oil. A substance obtained from mineral oils, allied to ichthyol; used externally in eczema, burns, pruritus, ulceration, eczema due to pediculi, and rhagades.

TUMES'CECE. From *tumescere*, to begin to swell. The condition of swelling or of being swollen.

TU'MID. Lat., *tumidus* (from *tumere*, to swell). Ger., *angeschwollen, aufgeschwollen.* Inflated, swollen.

TU'MOR, m. -o'ris. From *tumere*, to swell. Gr., *κῆλη, ὄγκος.* Fr., *tumeur.* Ger., *Geschwulst, Afterbildung.* A swelling, especially a new growth, cystic or solid.—**Adenoid t.** See **ADENOMA**.—**Adipose t.** See **LIPOMA**.—**Aneurysmal t.** See **ANEURYSM**.—**Anthracoïd t.** See **Melanotic t.**—**Benign t.** See **Innocent t.**—**Biliary t.** A t. formed by an enlargement of the gall bladder.—**Blood t.** See **HÆMATOMA**.—**Bony t.** See **OSTEOMA**.

—**Butyroid t.** A galactoele with contents of the consistence of butter.—**Cancerous t.** A t. formed by a cancer (*q. v.*, 3d def.).—**Cartilaginous t.** See **CHONDROMA**.—**Cavernous venous t.** See **CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA** and **NEVUS VASCULARIS TUBEROSUS**.—**Connective tissue t.** See **FIBROMA**.—**Cystic t.** A t. consisting of a sac or of sacs containing liquid.—**Dentigerous t.** See **DENTIGEROUS CYST**.—**Dermoid t.** See **DERMOID CYST**.—**Desmoid t.** A firm fibrous t.—**Embryoplastic t.** See **ENCEPHALOID SARCOMA**.—**Erectile t.** Ger., *Aftermiltz*. A t. composed chiefly of vascular tissue which may become more or less prominent when the vessels are filled with blood. Cf. **CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA**.—**Fatty t.** See **LIPOMA**.—**Fibrinous t.** See **FIBROMA**.—**Fibrocalcereous t.** A fibrous t. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Fibrocellular t.** [Paget]. A new growth made up of tissue more or less resembling the normal fibrocellular or connective tissue of the body. The typical form is firm, with a homogeneous surface on section, and bands of delicate filamentous white fibrous tissue intersecting its substance.—**Fibrocystic t.** A fibrous t. containing cysts.—**Fibrofatty t.** See **FIBROLIPOMA**.—**Fibromuscular t.** See **FIBROMYOMA**.—**Fibronucleated t.** See **SARCOMA** (2d def.).—**Fibroplastic t.** Fr., *tumeur fibro-plastique*. 1. Of Lebert, see **MYELOID**. 2. Of French writers, see **SARCOMA**.—**Fibrous t.** See **FIBROMA**.—**Fibrovascular t.** See **FIBROMA teleangiectaticum**.—**Floating t.** A t. that is movable in some part of the body, e. g., the abdomen.—**Follicular t.** See **ATHEROMA** (1st def.).—**Fungating t.** A t. composed of exuberant granulations, generally growing from the inner surface of the wall of a cystic t.—**Gaseous t.** A t. containing gas.—**Glandular t.** See **ADENOMA**.—**Granulation t.** A t. formed by the proliferation of granulation tissue.—**Gubler's t.** A t. of the back of the carpus sometimes observed in plumbism.—**Gummatous t.**, **Gummos t.**, **Gummy t.** Syphiloma; so called from either the softish semielastic consistence of the tumor or the peculiar character of its contents after the process of softening.—**Hair t.**, **Hairy t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair.—**Heteradenic t.** Fr., *tumeur hétéradénique*. Of Robin, a hyaline cylindroma.—**Homœomorphous t.** Of Broca, a homologous t.—**Horny t.** See **CORNU CUTANEUM**.—**Hydatoid t.** A cystic t. resembling a hydatid cyst.—**Idiopathic splenic t.** The enlargement of the spleen observed in pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Infectious granulation t's.** Ger., *infectiöse Granulationgeschwülste*. Acute military tubercles.—**Infiltrating t.** A t. that spreads by infiltration.—**Innocent t.** A t. which affects the patient solely through its local influence, which has little disposition to soften or ulcerate, and has no tendency to multiplication in other tissues or to involve the absorbents with which it is connected.—**Irritable t. of the breast.** An affection of the breast, not necessarily a t., characterized by exquisite pain and tenderness of one or more of its lobes. Cf. **HYSTERICAL BREAST** and **IRRITABLE BREAST**.—**Lacteal t.** See **GALACTOELE**.—**Lymphadenoid t.** See **LYMPHADENOMA**.—**Lymph t.** See **LYMPHANGEIOMA**.—**Malignant t.** See **CANCER** (3d def.) and **SARCOMA**.—**Melanic t.**, **Melanotic t.** See **MELANOTIC SARCOMA** and **MELANOMA**.—**Meningeal blood t.** A hæmatoma of the meninges.—**Mesoblastic t.** A t. arising from the mesoblast.—**Milklike t.** Medullary sarcoma.—**Molluscous t.** See **MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM**.—**Movable t.** See **FLLOATING t.**—**Mucoid t.**, **Mucous tissue t.**, **Mucous t.** See **MYXOMA**.—**Multiple fungoid papillomatous t.** See **MYCOSIS FUNGIFORMIS**.—**Muscular t.** See **MYOMA** (1st def.).—**Myelogenic t.** See **GIANT-CELLED SARCOMA**.—**Myeloid t.** See **MYELOID**.—**Myoid t.** See **LEIOMYOMA**.—**Nerve t.**, **Nervous t.** See **NEUROMA**.—**Neurotic t.** A small t., not persistent, developing in the mamma and due to reflex nervous disturbance.—**Osseous t.** A t. containing bone, either cancellous or compact.—**Os-**

teoid t. See **OSTEOID CHONDROMA**.—**Painful subcutaneous t.** An encysted fibrous or fibrocellular t. situated in the subcutaneous tissue and giving rise to pain.—**Papillary t.** See **PAPILLOMA** (2d def.).—**Pearl t.**, **Pearly t.** See **CHOLESTEATOMA**.—**Pearly t. of the iris.** A small cyst of the iris containing a pultaceous, tallowy substance.—**Perineal t.** A term sometimes applied to the bulging of the perineum caused by the pressure of the child's head in the expulsive stage of labor.—**Phantom t.** Fr., *gonflement* (ou *ballonnement*) *hystérique de l'abdomen*. Ger., *Phantomgeschwulst*. An abdominal tumefaction due to flatulence or to circumscribed hysterical contraction of the abdominal muscles.—**Pilocystic t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair.—**Proliferation t.** A t. which develops by the process of proliferation.—**Recurrent fibroid t.** See **SPINDLE-CELLED SARCOMA**.—**Recurrent fibrovascular t.** A teleangiectatic fibroma that recurs after excision of a primary t.—**Recurrent t.** A t. approaching in structure the innocent t., but in habit the cancerous t., and tending to recur after removal.—**Rotated t.** A pediculated t. that has rotated on the pedicle.—**Scalp t.** See **CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM**.—**Sebaceous t.** 1. See **ATHEROMA** (1st def.). 2. Of Toynbee, see **CHOLESTEATOMA**.—**Semimalignant t.** See **RECURRENT t.**—**Serocystic t.** See **PROLIFERATION CYST**.—**Special t's of the penis.** See **SCLEROSIS OF THE CORPORA CAVERNOSA**.—**Stercoral t.** A t. formed by impacted feces.—**Teratoid t.** See **TERATOMA**.—**T. albus.** See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**.—**T. aquosa.** A cystic t.—**T. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See **CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM**.—**T. carneus**, **T. carnosus.** See **SARCOMA** (2d def.).—**T. cavernosus.** See **CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA**.—**T. cysticus.** See **CYSTIC t.**—**T. fibrinosus.** See **FIBROMA**.—**T. flatulentus.** See **EMPHYSEMA**.—**T. fungosus articuli.** See **SPINA VENTOSA**.—**T. fungosus sanguineus.** See **CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA**.—**T. gallicus.** See **BUBO**.—**T. gummatous.** See **SYPHILOMA**.—**T. humoristicus.** See **CYSTIC t.**—**T. lacrimalis.** The swelling over the site of the lacrymal sac in purulent or phlegmonous dacryocystitis.—**T. lardosis.** See **FATTY t.**—**T. lymphaticus.** See **CEDEMOSARCOMA**.—**T. mucosus.** See **MYXOMA**.—**T. prædurus.** See **SYPHILITIC CHANCERE**.—**T. saccatus.** See **CYSTIC t.**—**T. sanguineus.** See **HÆMATOMA**.—**T'es sebipari.** See **MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM**.—**T. splenis.** A t. or swelling of the spleen.—**T. splenoides.** See **LIENCULUS**.—**T. squamiformis carnosus.** See **LEPIDOSARCOMA**.—**T. villosus.** See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Uterine t.** Ger., *Uterusgeschwulst*. 1. A t. (neoplasm) of the uterus. 2. A tumidity due to enlargement of the uterus.—**Varicose t.** A t. composed of dilated and hypertrophied veins. See **CAVERNOUS ANGIOOMA**.—**Vascular t.** See **ANGIOOMA**.—**Vascular t. of the meatus urinarius** (or **of the urethral orifice** [Clarke]). See **URETHRAL PAPILLOMA** and **URETHRAL CARUNCLE**.—**Villous t.** See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Warty t. of the umbilicus.** See **FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE OF THE UMBILICUS**.

TU'MOUR. See **TUMOR**.

TUMUL'TUS SERMO'NIS, *m.* See **PARAPHRASIA PRÆCEPTS**.

TUN'DA OC'ULI, *f.* The ocular conjunctiva.

TUN'DUS COR'DIS, *m.* The apex of the heart.

TUNGS'TATE. Lat., *tungstas*. A salt of tungstic acid.

TUNGS'TEN. Fr., *tungstène*. Ger., *Wolfram*. 1. A metallic element discovered in 1783. Symbol W (from *wolfram*), sometimes Tu; atomic weight, 183.5. 2. Calcium tungstate.

TUNGS'TIC ACID. A dibasic acid, H₂WO₄.

TU'NIC. Gr., *χώραν*. Lat., *tunica*. Fr., *tunique*. Ger., *Haut*, *Hülle*. A coat, an investing membrane; in botany, a skin or covering membrane, such as the testa of a seed, or a thick or thin separable layer (Ger., *Schale*), such as one of the coats of an onion.—**Chor(i)oid t.** The chorioid membrane.—**External elastic t.** See **EXTERNAL ELASTIC COAT**.—**Inner muscular t. of the epi-**

didymis. Of Kolliker, a layer of muscular tissue at the back of the testis and epididymis, beneath the fascia propria and opposite the lower two thirds of the testis.—**Internal elastic t.** See *Internal elastic COAT.*—**Vaginal t.** See *TUNICA vaginalis.*

TU'NICA, f. 1. See *TUNIC.* 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus.*—**T. abdominalis.** Fr., *tablier élastique.* A deep layer of the abdominal fascia in animals, analogous to the transversalis fascia in man. It consists of yellow elastic tissue, and contributes to the support of the viscera.—**T. acinialis, T. aciniformis, T. acinosa.** See *UVEA.*—**T. adiposa (renum).** See *CAPSULA adiposa.*—**T. adnata oculi.** 1. An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. 2. See *T. albuginea oculi* (2d def.).—**T. adnata testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis.*—**T. adventitia.** 1. See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.). 2. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE* (2d def.).—**T. agnina.** See *AMNION.*—**T. alba.** An old term for the sclerótica.—**T. albuginea.** See *ALBUGINEA, ALBUGINEA testis, and Tenon's CAPSULE.*—**T. albuginea corporis cavernosi.** See *ALBUGINEA penis.*—**T. albuginea epididymidos.** See *ALBUGINEA epididymidos.*—**T. albuginea oculi.** 1. See *SCLEROTICA.* 2. The tendons of the recti of the eye and the connective tissue uniting them.—**T. arachnoidea.** See *ARACHNOID.*—**T. arachnoidea oculi.** See *ARACHNOID of the eye.*—**T. araneæ.** See *ARACHNOID.*—**T. arteriæ elastica externa.** See *External elastic COAT.*—**T. arteriæ externa.** The adventitia of an artery.—**T. arteriæ fenestrata.** See *Internal elastic COAT.*—**T. arteriæ intima.** The intima of an artery.—**T. arteriæ media.** The middle coat of an artery.—**T. candida.** An old term for the sclerótica.—**T. carnea.** See *CREMASTER and DARTOS.*—**T. cellularis.** See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa.** See *SUBMUCOSA.*—**T. cellulosa of the ovum.** See *T. granulosa* (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa Ruyschii.** See *MEMBRANA ruyschiana.*—**T. cerebri pia mater** (seu propria, seu vasculosa). See *PIA.*—**T. chor(i)ocapillaris.** See *MEMBRANA ruyschiana.*—**T. chor(i)oidea.** See *CHORIOID.*—**T. conjunctiva.** See *CONJUNCTIVA.*—**T. cornea opaca.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. cornea pellucida.** See *CORNEA.*—**T. dartos.** See *DARTOS.*—**T. demoursiana.** See *MEMBRANE of Desce-met.*—**T. dura.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. erythroides.** See *CREMASTER.*—**T. exterior ovi.** Of Haller, the decidua vera.—**T. externa.** See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.).—**T. extima.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. farciminalis.** See *AL-LANTOIS.*—**T. fibrosa (folliculi).** See *THECA folliculi.*—**T. fibrosa hepatis.** A layer of fibrous tissue covering the liver.—**T. fibrosa lienis.** See *ALBUGINEA lienis.*—**T. fibrosa membranæ tympani.** The middle fibrous layer of the tympanum.—**T. fibrosa oculi.** The combined cornea and sclerótica.—**T. fibrosa renum.** See *ALBUGINEA renis.*—**T. fibrosa testiculi.** See *ALBUGINEA testis.*—**T. filamentosa.** See *Shaggy CHORION.*—**T. granulosa.** 1. See *MEMBRANA granulosa.* 2. Of Barry, "an investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida," the existence of which, however, as a structure distinct from the membrana granulosa, is denied.—**T. hyalina propria.** See *MEMBRANA propria.*—**T. innominata.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. interna.** See *INTIMA.*—**T. interna oculi.** See *RETINA.*—**T. intima renis.** The deeper portion of the albuginea renum.—**T. Jacobi.** See *Bacillar LAYER of the retina.*—**T. media.** Ger., *mittlere Haut, Ringfaserhaut.* 1. See *MEDIA.* 2. Of Bischoff, a thin gelatinous layer found between the chorion and the amnion during the latter part of gestation; the remains of the albuminous liquid which previously existed between the two membranes; according to Müller, the same as the endochorion of Dutrochet.—**T. mucosa.** See *MUCOSA.*—**T. muscularis.** See *PERIMYSIUM and MUSCULARIS.*—**T. nervea.** See *SUBMUCOSA.*—**T. nervi optici externa.** Ger., *Duralscheide.* The outermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the dura.—

T. nervi optici interna. Ger., *Pialscheide.* The innermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the pia.—**T. nervosa.** Ger., *Gehirnschicht.* The stratum granulosum, internal granule layer, stratum gangliosum, and stratum fibriliosum of the retina regarded as one layer.—**T. oculi dura.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. perforata oculi.** See *CHORIOID.*—**T. peritonæalis.** A layer of peritonæum covering a viscus.—**T. prima.** See *DURA.*—**T. propria.** 1. See *MEMBRANA propria.* 2. See *PIA.* 3. The true capsule or covering of an organ or part.—**T. propria folliculi.** Of Henle, the ental layer of the theca folliculi. It forms the membrana propria of the Graafian follicle.—**T. propria hepatis.** See *T. fibrosa hepatis.*—**T. propria lienis.** See *ALBUGINEA lienis.*—**T. propria ovarii.** See *ALBUGINEA ovarii.*—**T. propria ovisacci.** See *THECA folliculi.*—**T. reflexa testis.** See *T. vaginalis reflexa.*—**T. reticularis** (seu retiformis) oculi. See *RETINA.*—**T. rhagoides.** See *CHORIOID.*—**T. ruyschiana.** See *MEMBRANA ruyschiana.*—**T. sclera bulbi.** See *SCLEROTICA.*—**T. serosa.** 1. See *Serous MEMBRANE.* 2. The serous membrane covering a viscus.—**T. serosa testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis.*—**T. submucosa.** See *SUBMUCOSA.*—**T. tertia renum.** See *T. intima renis.*—**T. thoracis.** See *CORSET.*—**T. uvalis, T. uvea, T. uviformis.** See *UVEA.*—**T. vaginalis.** Ger., *Scheidenhaut.* 1. A membrane ensheathing a part. 2. A serous membrane, an offshoot of the peritonæum, which is forced into the scrotum by the descent of the testicle. It lines on each side one half of the inner surface of the scrotum (except posteriorly, where it is reflected on to the epididymis and testicle, which it covers except along the line of reflection), and incloses a varying extent of the spermatic cord.—**T. vaginalis bulbi.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE.*—**T. vaginalis communis** (testis et funiculi spermatici). See *Infundibuliform FASCIA and T. vaginalis* (2d def.).—**T. vaginalis oculi.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE.*—**T. vaginalis propria** (testis). See *T. vaginalis testis.*—**T. vaginalis reflexa.** The portion of the t. vaginalis that lines the scrotum.—**T. vaginalis testis** (seu visceralis). The portion of the t. vaginalis which invests the epididymis and the testicle.—**T. vasculosa.** A vascular network.—**T. vasculosa chor(i)oideæ.** See *UVEA.*—**T. vasculosa Halleri.** The chorioid.—**T. vasculosa lentis.** A very vascular envelope, made up of the various vascular projections of the embryonic cephalic plate, completely surrounding the crystalline lens in the embryo.—**T. vasculosa oculi.** See *CHORIOID.*—**T. vasculosa testis.** A vascular network lining the albuginea testis.—**T. vasorum interna.** See *INTIMA.*—**T. villosa.** The villous surface of the intestines.—**T. vitrea.** See *Hyaloid MEMBRANE.*

TUNIC'ULA, f. Dim. of *tunica* (q. v.). See *CLITORIS.*

TUN'NEL. The space between the rods of Corti and the membrana basilaris.—**T. of Corti.** See *T.*

TU'PELO. See *NYSSA.*—**Large t., Swamp t.** *Nyssä tomentosa.*

TUPI-PYA. In Brazil, a form of insanity common among the Indians, characterized by sudden accesses of furious and destructive mania, following short stages of depression.

TUR'BINAL. From *turbo*, a top. See *TURBINATE*; as a n., see *Turbinal BONE.*

TUR'BINATE(D). Lat., *turbinatus.* Fr., *turbiné.* Top-shaped; scroll-like.

TURBINEC'TOMY. Excision of a turbinal.

TUR'BO, m. *Tur'binis.* From *turbare*, to disturb. Gr., *στρόμβος.* Any top-shaped or scroll-like formation.—**T. cerebri.** The pineal gland.—**Turbines nasi.** The inferior, middle, and superior turbinated bones.

TURGES'CENCE. From *turgescere*, to begin to swell. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Turgescenz, Vollsichtigkeit.* The act or process of swelling or enlargement (said especially of very vascular tissues).

TUR'GID. Lat., *turgidus* (from *turgere*, to swell). Fr., *turgide*. Ger., *aufgeschwollen*. Swollen, congested, bloated.

TUR'GOR. m. -o'ris. From *turgere*, to swell. Congestion, turgescence.—**T. vitalis.** That vital property without which the body becomes limp like a corpse.

TUR'MERIC. 1. The genus *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma longa* and its rhizome. 2. *Hydrastis canadensis* and *Sanguinaria canadensis*, also their roots.—**T. paper.** Lat., *charta curcumæ*. Fr., *papier de curcuma*. Filter paper impregnated with that portion of the coloring matter of t. which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; used as a test for alkalis in solution, which change its tint to brown. Cf. LITMUS paper.

TUR'MEROL. A constituent of turmeric oil, $C_{19}H_{28}O$.

TUR'NERA. f. From *Turner*, an English physician. Fr., *turnère*. A genus of the *Bixaceæ*.—**T. aphrodisiaca.** A Mexican species. The leaves are now considered the genuine damiana.—**T. apifera.** Fr., *turnère excellent*. A Brazilian undershrub. The leaves are astringent and tonic.—**T. microphylla.** A Mexican species considered by some the source of damiana.—**T. ulmifolia.** Holly rose of the West Indies. The leaves are tonic and expectorant.

TURN'ING. See VERSION (1st def.).—**Head t.** See Cephalic VERSION.

TURN'KEY. See Tooth KEY.

TURN OF LIFE. See MENOPAUSE.

URNS. The menses.

TURN'SICK. See GID.

TURN'SOLE. Fr., *tournesol*. Ger., *Turnesol*. 1. Litmus, especially ribbon litmus. 2. *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 3. The genus *Heliotropium*.

TUR'PENTINE. Gr., *ῥητίνη, τερπενθίνη*. Lat., *terebinthina*. Fr., *térébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpenthin, Terpentin*. An oleoresin, consisting of a mixture of rosin (colophony) and an essential oil (see *Oil of t.*), obtained from various species of pine, larch, and fir.—**American t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [U. S. Ph.], *thus americanum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *térébenthine de Boston*. White t.; a honeylike fluid of agreeable odor and bitterish taste, obtained from *Pinus australis* (*palustris*) and *Pinus tæda*. In its fresh state it yields 17 per cent. of volatile oil. When exposed to the air or to a low temperature it hardens.—**Bordeaux t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Ger. Ph.], *terebinthina vulgaris* [Lond. Ph.] (seu *communis*). Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commune*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Terpentin*. Common European t.; obtained from several species of *Pinus*, especially *Pinus maritima*. In its fresh state it is whitish, turbid, and thick, but separates, on standing, into two portions, one transparent and liquid, the other viscid and honeylike. The commercial article often consists entirely of the latter part. It yields large quantities of resin and oil of t.—**Canada t., Canadian t.** Lat., *terebinthina canadensis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *térébenthine* (ou *baume*) *de Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Canada-Balsam, canadischer Terpentin*. Canada balsam, balsam of fir; a yellowish or greenish, viscid, transparent liquid, of bitterish, somewhat acrid taste and terebinthinate odor, obtained from the vesicles which form on the trunk and branches of *Abies balsamea*. According to Flückiger, it contains 24 per cent. of essential oil, with a very small quantity of an oxygenated oil, 60 per cent. of resin soluble in boiling alcohol, and 16 per cent. of resin soluble only in ether.—**Chian t., Chio t., Cyprus t.** Fr., *térébenthine de Chio* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de Chio* (ou *de Chypre*). Ger., *cyprischer Terpentin*. T. obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus*; a thick, tenacious liquid of a greenish-yellow color or a soft solid of a dull-brown hue, with little taste, and of a peculiar pleasant, mildly terebinthinous odor. It consists of resin (probably the resin of mastic) and an essential oil which contains a little oxygenated oil. It has been

recommended in the form of emulsion and as a local application in cancer of the uterus.—**Dombeya t.** A thick glutinous fluid of a strong smell and taste, derived from *Araucaria imbricata*.—**European t.** See *Bordeaux t.*—**Hungarian t.** Lat., *balsamum hungaricum* (seu *carpathicum*, seu *carpathicum nativum*), *oleum carpathicum*. Ger., *Krummholz Balsam, ungarischer* (oder *karpathischer*) *Balsam*. Carpathian (or Hungarian, or Riga) balsam; a thin fluid with a juniperlike smell that exudes from the young twigs of *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus pumilio*. It has the properties of ordinary t.—**Larch t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*laricina*). A thick, turbid, pale-yellowish fluid of bitter, aromatic taste, obtained from *Larix europæa*. It has the properties of ordinary t., but a less powerful odor. It is much used by the veterinarians.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum terebinthine* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de térébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpentinöl*. Spirit (or spirits) of t.; a volatile colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of penetrating smell, pungent, bitterish taste, and neutral or faintly acid reaction, obtained by distillation from t. It varies in physical properties according to its source. Its boiling point ranges from 152° to 172° C., and its sp. gr. from 0.856 to 0.870. American oil of t. is dextrogyrous, while that from Bordeaux t. is lævogyrous. It is soluble in alcohol, especially in boiling alcohol, and in ether, benzol, other essential oils, and the fixed oils, and dissolves resins and caoutchouc. It is used as a stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, cathartic, rubefacient, germicide, and antiseptic.—**Russian t.** T. obtained from *Pinus silvestris*. "Sanitas" is produced by passing air through its essential oil in contact with warm water.—**Scio t.** See *Chian t.*—**Spirit (or spirits) of t.** See *Oil of t.*—**Strassburg t.** Lat., *terebinthina abietina* (seu *argentoratensis*. Fr., *térébenthine d'Alsace* (ou *au citron* [Fr. Cod.])). A t. obtained from the vesicles of the bark of *Pinus picea*, closely resembling Canadian balsam, but of a more agreeable odor and without acrid or bitter taste. It has the properties of common t.—**Venetian t., Venice t.** See *Larch t.*—**White t.** See *American t.*

TUR'PETH. Lat., *turpethum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *turbith*. Ger., *Turbith*. The *Ipomœa turpethum*, its root (t. root, white t., vegetable t.), or the resin (resin of t.) obtained from the root. T. root contains turpethin, a volatile oil, a yellow pigment, a fatty substance, iron oxide, etc. It acts like jalap, but is less powerful.—**T. mineral.** Mercury sub sulphate; so called from the resemblance of its color to that of the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*.—**T. root.** Lat., *radix turpethi* [Belg. Ph.] (*veri*). See under T.

TURPETH'IC ACID. Fr., *acide turpéthique*. An amorphous acid, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$, obtained by dissolving turpethin in hot baryta water.

TUR'PETHIN. Fr., *turpéthine*. A glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, isomeric with jalapin, obtained from turpethin resin.

TURPETHOL'IC ACID. A monobasic microcrystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_8$, obtained from turpethin.

TURPE'THUM [Br. Ph.], n. See TURPETH.

TURRI'TIS, f. -it'idis. The genus *Arabis*.

TUR'TLE OIL. An oil prepared in South America from the eggs and in the Seychelles from the fat of various turtles; said to equal cod liver oil as a nutrient.

TURUN'DA, TURUN'DULA, f. See TENT.

TUS'SAL. Pertaining to or due to a cough or coughing.

TUSSICULA'TION. From *tussis* (q. v.). See Hacking COUGH.

TUSSILA'GO, f. -a'ginis. From *tussis*, a cough. Fr., *tussilage*. Ger., *Huflattig*. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*. 2. The *T. farfara*.—**T. farfara.** Fr., *tussilage farfara*. Ger., *gemeiner Huflattig*. Colt's foot, the $\beta\eta\chi\iota\omicron\nu$ of Dioscorides. It is bitter, astringent, and demulcent, and is used as a pectoral. The leaves, which

are the most active part, were smoked by the ancients in pulmonary affections, and are still so used in asthma; they have also been recommended for scrofula.—**T. petasites.** *Petasites vulgaris*.—**T. vulgaris.** See *T. farfara*.

TUS/SIS, f. See COUGH.—**T. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchhusten*. Cough due to abdominal disease.—**T. arthritica.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with and due to gout.—**T. calculosa.** Of Schenck, a cough caused by pulmonary calculi. [Sauvages].—**T. catarrhalis.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with laryngeal or bronchial catarrh.—**T. clangosa, T. convulsiva.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. convulsiva hepatica.** Of Sauvages, a cough consequent upon hepatic disorder.—**T. ferina.** Of F. Hoffmann, pertussis. [Sauvages].—**T. gravidarum.** Of Sauvages, a reflex cough due to pregnancy.—**T. gutturalis.** Of Sauvages, a cough dependent upon chronic follicular pharyngitis or amygdalitis.—**T. hysterica.** T. of hysterical origin.—**T. metallicularum.** Of Sauvages, a cough affecting workers in metals.—**T. pectoralis.** Ger., *Lungenhusten*. Cough due to thoracic disease.—**T. rheumatica.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with pulmonary inflammation and pain.—**T. sicca.** A cough without expectoration.—**T. spasmodica.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. stomachalis humida.** Of Sauvages, a moist cough following eating and due to gastric derangement.—**T. stomachalis sicca.** Of Sauvages, a dry cough following eating and due to gastric derangement.—**T. strangulans, T. suffocativa.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. verminosa.** Of Sauvages, a reflex cough caused by larvæ in the bronchi.—**T. xerolaryngosa.** Of Sauvages, a cough caused by dryness of the larynx.

TUS/SIVE. Lat., *tussivus* (from *tussis*, a cough). Pertaining to coughing.

TUS/SOL. Antipyrine mandelate, used in whooping cough.

TUTA'MEN, n. -ta'minis. From *tueri*, to protect. A protective structure.—**Tutamina cerebri.** The skull and the meninges of the brain.

TU'TIA, f. Fr., *tuthie*. Tutty; an impure zinc oxide. Finely powdered or washed, it is used as a desiccant in excoriations.

TUT'TY. See TUTIA.

TU'TUIN. A glucoside found in certain species of *Coriaria*.

'TWEEN'BRAIN. See MESENCEPHALON.

TWIN. Gr., *ἰδύμος*. Lat., *geminus, didymus*. Fr., *jumeau*. Ger., *Zwilling* (n.), *Zwillingsfrucht* (n.). Double, paired, geminate; as a n., one of two children that are the product of one gestation.—**Allantoidoang(e)iopagous t's.** T's of the same sex inclosed within a single chorion, one of them showing more or less grave developmental defects, and communicating with the other by means of the vessels of the umbilical cord in the neighborhood of the placenta.—**Conjoined t's.** A double monster.—**Homologous t's.** Of Ahlfeld, t's of the same sex inclosed within one chorion and drawing their nourishment from a single placenta.—**Interlocking of t's, Locked t's.** The condition in which the birth of a t. is impeded by some part of it being held above its fellow, as when the first t. presents by the pelvic pole and its head can not pass the presenting head of the other t.—**Uniovular t's.** Fr., *jumeaux uniovulaires*. Ger., *eineiige Zwillinge*. T's developed from a single ovum containing a double germ, shown by the existence of only one chorion.

TYLE, f. *Ty'les*. Gr., *τύλη*. See CALLOSITY.

TYLO'DES. Gr., *τυλώδης* (from *τύλος*, a callus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See CALLOUS.

TYLO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., *τύλωμα* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *tylome, ognon*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A callosity of the skin, usually appearing on the hands or feet, due to a diffuse thickening of the epidermis, of limited extent, producing a whitish, indurated, and horny eleva-

tion of the surface, with more or less obliteration of the natural lines of the skin and impairment of the sense of touch, and sometimes marked by deep fissures. Usually it is the result of long-continued friction or pressure on the skin, but it sometimes originates spontaneously, and is then often congenital.

TYLOPH'ORA [Br. Ph.], *f.* From *τύλος*, a callus, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *tylophore*. A genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*.—**T. asthmatica.** Fr., *ipécacuanha d'Inde, ipéca du pays* (ou *sauvage*). Country (or East Indian) ipécacuanha; a shrub of southern Asia and the adjacent islands. The root is emetic in large, and cathartic in small, repeated doses, and is used like ipécacuanha in dysentery, and also in moist asthma. The leaves, official in the Bengal Ph. of 1844 and the Ph. of India of 1868, are also used in dysentery and as a diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant.

TYLOPH'ORIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from *Tylophora asthmatica*; diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

TYLO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., *τύλωσις* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *t., tylose*. Ger., *Tylose*. 1. See TYLOMA. 2. A laminated corn. 3. See LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis. 4. A chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelid, in which the whole substance of the lid along the margin is thickened and hardened.—**T. linguæ.** See LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis and ICHTHYOSIS linguæ.—**T. palmæ manus plana.** Of Hebra, acquired tyloma.—**T. palmæ manus verrucosa.** Of Hebra, tyloma in which there are millet-sized horny nodules imbedded in the epidermis.

TYLOSTERE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From *τύλος*, a callus, and *στερεῖν*, to deprive. The removal of a callosity.

TYLOT'IC. Pertaining to tylosis.

TY'LUS, m. Gr., *τύλος*. See TYLOMA.

TYM'MA, n. *Tym'matos* (-is). Gr., *τύμμα* (from *τύπτειν*, to strike). See WOUND.

TYMPANECTO'MIA, f. From *τύμπανον* (see TYMPANUM), and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Of Brunner, excision of the membrana tympani.

TYMPAN'IC. Lat., *tympanicus*. Fr., *tympanique*. Ger., *tympanisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum.

TYMPAN'ICHORD. See CHORDA tympani.

TYMPANIC'ITY. See TYMPANITES.

TYMPAN'ICOLINGUA'LIS. Pertaining to the tympanic region and the tongue.

TYM'PANISM. Gr., *τυμπανισμός*. Lat., *tympanismus*. See TYMPANITES.

TYMPANI'TES, m. -i'tu (-i'tæ). Gr., *τυμπανίτης* (from *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum). Fr., *tympanite*. Ger., *T., Aufblähung, Auftreibung*. A distended condition of the abdomen due to paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines and their inflation with gas generated within them.—**Acute t.** A sudden and excessive t. in puerperal women, with intense pain and great depression, simulating peritonitis; a variety of the "intestinal irritation" of Marshall Hall.—**Peritoneal t., T. abdominalis.** 1. T. due to an accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity. 2. See T.—**T. aeriperitonitis.** See *Peritoneal t.* (1st def.).—**T. intestinalis.** See T.—**T. pericardii.** See PNEUMOPERICARDIUM.—**T. universalis.** General emphysema.—**T. uteri.** See PHYSOMETRA.

TYMPANIT'IC. Gr., *τυμπανιτικός*. Lat., *tympaniticus*. Fr., *ballonné*. Ger., *tympanisch*. 1. Of the nature of or affected with tympanites. 2. Of a percussion note, resembling in quality the note produced by percussing a tympanitic abdomen.

TYMPANI'TIS, f. -it'idis. See OTITIS media.

TYM'PANOEUSTA'CHIAN. Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

TYM'PANOHY'AL. Pertaining to the tympanic region or bone and the hyoid apparatus.

TYM'PANOKONIAN'TRON, n. From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum, *κονία*, dust, and *άντρον*, a cavity. Of Weber

and Liel, a longitudinally perforated piece of vulcanite with a small lateral tube, used with a catheter for medication of the tympanic cavity.

TYM"PANOMALLEA'RIS, *m.* See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

TYMPANOMASTOIDI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Simultaneous inflammation of the middle ear and the mastoid cells.

TYM"PANOPETRO""SOSALPIN""GOPTER""YGO-PALATI'NUS, *m.* From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum, *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

TYMPANOPH'ONIA, *f.* From *τύμπανον* (see *TYMPANUM*), and *φωνή*, sound. See *AUTOPHONY* (2d def.).

TYMPANOT'OMY. From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Incision of the membrana tympani.

TYM'PANUM, *n.* From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum. *Fr.*, *tympan*. *Ger.*, *Pauke*. 1. The drum of the ear, the cavity of the middle ear; in a more restricted sense, the membrana tympani. 2. Of Duvernoi, see *SÆPTUM lucidum*.—**T. secundarium**, **T. secundum**. See *LIGAMENTUM obturatorium stapedis*.

TYM'PANY. See *TYMPANITES*.

TYPE. *Gr.*, *τύπος*. *Lat.*, *typus*. *Fr.*, *t.* *Ger.*, *Typus*, *Gepräge*, *Vorbild*. 1. A model, a representative or ideal form, structure, or specimen; of a disease, its character as shown by the order, intensity, etc., of the symptoms. 2. In chemistry, a substance the graphic formula of which serves as a model of construction for numerous other bodies whose graphic formulæ, accordingly, may be reproduced by substituting the appropriate radicles for the radicles of the typical formula. 3. In biology, (a) the ideal plan on which an organ or form is constructed; (b) the primitive pattern on which a group was first established; and (c) a group (species, genus, etc.) representing in its characters as completely as possible a higher group.

TY'PHA, *f.* From *τύφη*, cat's tail. *Fr.*, *massette*. *Ger.*, *Rohrkolben*. A genus of monocotyledonous herbs.—**T. angustifolia**. *Fr.*, *chandelle*, *quenouille*. Small bulrush, reed plant; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia*.—**T. elephantina**, **T. elephantum**. Elephant grass; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia*.—**T. japonica**. A Japanese species. The pollen (called *hoh-oh*) is used as a desiccant, astringent, styptic, and sedative.—**T. latifolia**, **T. major**. *Fr.*, *jonc de la passion*. *Ger.*, *breitblättriger Rohrkolben*. Great cat's tail. The astringent root is used in dysentery, etc., and as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and the pollen as a desiccant.

TYPHÆMENTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *τύφος*, fever stupor, *αἷμα*, blood, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See *HÆMOTYPHERITIS*.

TYPHÆ'MIA, *f.* From *τύφος*, fever stupor, and *αἷμα*, blood. The depraved state of the blood characteristic of typhus.

TYPHAN'GONE, *f.* -an'gonēs. Of Eisenmann, typhoid angina.

TYPHËCPHLO'GIA, *f.* For deriv., see *TYPHUS* and *ECPHLOGIA*. *Fr.*, *typhcephlogie*. *Ger.*, *typhöse Blatternkrankheit*. Typhoid variola.

TY'PHIC. See *TYPHOUS*.

TY'PHINE. Of Farr, the morbid germ of typhoid fever.

TYPHIN'IA, *f.* See *Relapsing FEVER*.

TYPHLIA'TER, *m.* -at'ros (-is). From *τυφλός*, blind, and *ιατρίη*, a physician. *Fr.*, *typhliatre*. *Ger.*, *Blindenarzt*. A physician for the blind.

TYPHLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *τυφλόν*, the cæcum. *Fr.*, *typhlite*. *Ger.*, *Blinddarmentzündung*. Inflammation of the cæcum.

TYPHLOCELE, *f.* $Ti^{2f}(tu^{6f})-lo(lo^{2})-se(ka)^{1}e(la)$; in Eng., $ti^{2f}lo-se$. -ce'les. From *τυφλός*, blind, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Of Treves, a hernia of the cæcum.

TYPHLOENTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See *TYPHLITIS*.

TYPHLOLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). Lithiasis of the cæcum.

TYPH'LOX, *n.* From *τυφλός*, blind. Of Galen, the cæcum.

TYPH'LOPS. -o'pos (-is). *Gr.*, *τυφλώψ* (from *τυφλός*, blind, and *ὤψ*, the eye). Blind.

TYPHLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). *Gr.*, *τύφλωσις* (from *τυφλός*, blind). See *BLINDNESS*.

TYPHLOSTENO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). Stenosis of the cæcum.

TYPH'LOTES, *f.* -e'tos (-is). *Gr.*, *τυφλότης*. See *BLINDNESS*.

TYPHLOT'OMY. From *τυφλόν*, the cæcum, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. *Ger.*, *Typhlotomie*. An incision into the cæcum.

TYPHLOTRO'PHIUM, *n.* From *τυφλός*, blind, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. *Ger.*, *Blindenanstalt*. An asylum for the blind.

TYPHOBACILLO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From *τύφος*, stupor (see also *BACILLUS*). *Ger.*, *Typhobacillöse*. Of Landouzy, the systemic poisoning produced by the toxins formed by *Bacillus typhosus*.

TYPHO'DES. *Gr.*, *τυφώδης* (from *τύφος*, fever stupor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See *TYPHOID*.

TYPHODYSENTE'RIA, *f.* From *τύφος*, fever stupor, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Typhoid dysentery.

TY'PHOID. *Gr.*, *τυφώδης* (from *τύφος*, fever stupor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). *Fr.*, *typhoïde*. *Ger.*, *t.* 1. Typhous. 2. Of the nature of or resembling t. fever; as a n., t. fever (see under *FEVER*).—**Group t.** Of E. Wagner, t. fever occurring in several persons in the same family, house, or locality, and presenting striking similarity in its phenomena.—**Laryngeal t.** Laryngitis occurring in and due to t. fever.—**T. condition**, **T. state**. The state or condition in which t. symptoms are present. In addition to fever, this condition may exist in typhus fever, pneumonia, acute rheumatism, acute tuberculosis, pyæmia, uræmia, and some other diseases.

TYPHOMALA'RIAL. Partaking of the nature of both typhoid and malarial fevers. See *T. FEVER*.

TYPHOMA'NIA, *f.* *Fr.*, *typhomanie*. *Ger.*, *Typhomanie*. The low muttering delirium of typhus and typhoid fever.

TYPHO'NIA, *f.* From *τύφος*, fever stupor. See *COMA vigil* (1st def.).

TYPHO'NIUM, *n.* *Fr.*, *typhonie*. A genus of the *Aroidæ*.—**T. divaricatum**. Indian kale. The root resembles in properties the corm of *Arum maculatum*.

TYPHOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* Of Eisenmann, ophthalmotyphus.

TYPHOPNEUMO'NIA, *f.* Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid or typhus fever.

TYPHOSEP'SIS, *f.* -sep'seos (-is). From *τύφος*, fever stupor, and *σῆψις*, decay. Of L. Buzzonini, the systemic poisoning occurring in and caused by typhoid fever.

TYPHO'SUS. From *τύφος*, fever stupor. Typhous, typhoid.

TYPHOTOX'IN(E). From *typhus* (*q. v.*), and *toxicum*, poison. A poisonous base, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, isomeric with guanine, found in cultures of *Bacillus typhosus*.

TY'PHOUS. From *typhus* (*q. v.*). *Fr.*, *typhique*. *Ger.*, *typhös*, *typhisch*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus.

TY'PHUS, *m.* From *τύφος*, fever stupor. *Fr.*, *t.* *Ger.*, *T.* See *T. FEVER*.—**Abdominal t.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**Abortive t.** An incomplete form of t. with a sudden and favorable stop in the evolution of the disease.—**Abortive t. with icterus**. See *Weil's DISEASE*.—**Catarrhal t.** Irish fever; the peculiar type of t. fever prevalent in Ireland; it is characterized by thoracic complications.—**Cerebral t.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**Cerebrospinal t.** See *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**Congestive t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the veins. Cf. *Inflammatory t.*—**Exanthematic t.** See *T. FEVER*.—**Ganglionic t.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**Hunger t.** See

T. FEVER and **Relapsing FEVER**.—**Indian t.** See *Asiatic CHOLERA*.—**Inflammatory t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the arteries. Cf. *Congestive t.*—**Irish t.** See *Catarhal t.*—**Maculated t.** T. gravior accompanied with a macular eruption.—**Oriental t.** See *Oriental PLAGUE*.—**Pernicious t.** See *T. gravior*.—**Petechial t.** True t. fever.—**Puerperal t., Puerpero t.** Fr., *t. des femmes en couches*. 1. Puerperal fever. 2. The gangrenous and diphtheritic forms of puerperal fever.—**Sinking t.** Of T. Miner, the t. epidemic that occurred in New England in 1823, characterized by great depression.—**Spotted t.** See *Maculated t.*—**T. abdominalis.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**T. ægyptiacus.** Probably typhoid fever, occurring epidemically among the Egyptians.—**T. ambulatorius.** Mild typhoid fever that allows the patient to pursue his usual vocation during the greater part of the disease.—**T. aphthodeus.** See *APHTHA infantum*.—**T. bengalensis.** See *Asiatic CHOLERA*.—**T. biliosus.** See *Bilious typhoid FEVER* and *Yellow FEVER*.—**T. carbunculosus.** See *ANTHRACOTYPHUS*.—**T. carcerum.** See *Jail FEVER*.—**T. castrensis.** See *Camp FEVER* and *T. FEVER*.—**T. cerebrials apoplecticus.** See *Cerebrospinal MENINGITIS*.—**T. comatosus.** T. with profound coma.—**T. exanthematicus.** See *Exanthematic t. FEVER* and *T. FEVER*.—**T. exhaustorum.** T. affecting soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and others that have been subjected to privations, exposure, and exhaustion.—**T. gangliaris.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**T. gravior.** T. fever of severe or malignant type.—**T. hystericoverminosus.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**T. icterodes.** See *Bilious typhoid FEVER* and *Yellow FEVER*.—**T. irritabilis.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**T. levis.** Fr., *t. léger*. A form of typhoid fever in which the symptoms are regular, but very mild and of short duration.—**T. levissimus.** A febrile condition which presents more or fewer of the symptoms of typhus fever, but with great indistinctness.—**T. mani-puera.** Of Sauvages, a disease resembling t., produced by taking the juice of the manihot.—**T. mitior.** See *Typhoid FEVER* and *T. levis*.—**T. nervosus.** See *Typhoid FEVER*.—**T. nosocomialis.** See *T. FEVER*.—**T. odor.** The peculiar odor exhaled from the skin in t. fever. It is variously compared to the odor of rotten straw, mice, deer, certain reptiles, etc. It is strongest in damp weather and when the ventilation of the patient's room is bad. It is thought that the exhalation carries the poison of the fever.—**T. petechialis gravior** [Cullen]. T. in which rigor and heat alternate without perspiration, and delirium is succeeded by stupor.—**T. petechialis mitior.** T. with coma or quiet delirium, nausea, precordial oppression, and despondency.—**T. pestilens.** See *T. FEVER*.—**T. putridus** [Cullen]. Severe t. fever.—**T. recurrens.** See *Relapsing FEVER*.—**T. scarlatina.** See *Scarlet FEVER*.—**T. secundarius.** T. consequent upon some primary disease.—**T. syn-copalis.** See *Sinking t.*—**T. urinosus.** See *URÆMIA*.—**T. versatilis.** T. associated with great delirium.—**T. vesicularis.** See *PEMPHIGUS*.—**Yellow t.** See *Pernicious yellow FEVER*.

TYP'ICAL. Gr., τυπικός. Lat., *typicus*. Fr., *typique*. Ger., *typisch*. Pertaining to or representing a type.

TYPO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., τύπωσις (from τύπος, an impression). Ger., *Typose*. A periodically recurring disease; intermittent fever.

TY'PUS, m. Gr., τύπος (from τύπτειν, to beat). See *TYPE*.—**T. intermittens anteponeus.** Anticipating intermittent fever.—**T. intermittens postponeus.** Postponing intermittent fever.

TY'REIN. Fr., *tyréine*, *tyrine*. See *CASEIN*.

TYREM'ESIS, f. -e'seos (-em'esis). From τυρός, cheese, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter.

TYRI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). See *ALOPECIA* and *ELEPHANTIASIS*.

TYRO'DES. Gr., τυρώδης (from τυρός, cheese, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *tyreuz*. Cheesy.

TYROLEU'CIN. Fr., *tyroleucine*. A starchy compound, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_4$, obtained from the decomposition products of albumin.

TYRO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., τύρωμα (from τυρός, cheese). A tumor caused by caseation of the lymphatic glands.

TY'ROSIN. 1. See *TYROSINE*. 2. Of C. Fhisalix, cholesterin prepared as a protective against snake poisoning.

TY'ROSIN(E). Oxyphenylamidopropionic acid, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup OH \\ \diagdown C_2H_3 \end{smallmatrix} (NH_2)CO.OH$. It is found uniformly among the products of proteid decomposition, and is thus produced in the intestines by the processes of pancreatic digestion. It is also said to occur normally in the spleen, pancreas, etc., but this is doubtful. Pathologically, it occurs in the urine, especially in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and it has also been found in various parts of the body.—**T. hydantoic acid.** A substance, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup OH \\ \diagdown C_2H_3 \end{smallmatrix} .NH.CONH_2.COOH$, bearing the same chemical relation to t. that hydantoic acid bears to glycocine.—**T. hydantoin.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_3$, found in the urine of dogs fed upon t.

TYRO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). From τυρός, cheese. 1. Curdling. 2. See *TYREMESIS*. 3. See *CASEATION*.

TYROTOTOX'ICON. From τυρός, cheese, and τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *Käsegift*. A poisonous substance, $C_6H_5N_2$, found by V. C. Vaughan, in 1886, in poisonous cheese and in poisonous ice cream.

U

U'ABAIN. See *OUABAIN*.

UATE'RIMUM, n. From οὖς, the ear. Fr., *uatiéron*. A medicament for the ear.

UCAM'BIN. A crystalline substance said to act like strophanthin, but more powerfully.

UDOSADENIT'IS, f. -it'idis. See *HIDROSADENITIS*.

ULÆMORRHA'GIA, f. From οὔλον, the gum, αίμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *ulémorrhagie*. Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hemorrhage from the gums.

ULAGANACTE'SIS, f. -e'seos (-is). From οὔλον, the gum, and ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain. Fr., *ulaganactèse*. Tension and itching in the gums.

ULAL'GIA, f. From οὔλον, the gum, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Zahnfleischschmerz*. Pain in the gums.

ULATRO'PHIA, f. From οὔλον, the gum, a priv., and τρέφειν, to nourish. Atrophy of the gums.

UL'CER. Gr., ἔλκος. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *Geschwür*. A localized loss of substance following a destructive inflammation and ordinarily followed by the production of a cicatrix. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the loss of substance involves at least the entire thickness of the epidermis or of the epithelium of a mucous membrane. Cf. *SORE*.—**Aden u.** An endemic u. observed at Aden.—**Adherent u.** Of J. Hardie, a cutaneous u. in which the base becomes incorporated with and adherent to the subjacent fascia, and there is a tendency to "indolence in cicatrization."—**Amputating u.** An u. affecting a digit or a limb in which the ulcerative process destroys the tissue to the bone, virtually amputating the part.—**Arterial u.** A cutaneous u. due to incompetency or disease of an artery.—**Atonic u.** An u. having unhealthy granulations that cicatrize slowly.—**Autochthonous u.** See *CHANCER*.—**Cancerous u.** An ulcerating cancer.—**Carious u.** A gangrenous u.—**Chanceroïdal u.** See *Simple CHANCER*.—**Cochin-China u.** A chronic u., occurring on any part of the body, affecting persons newly arrived in Cochin-China. It usually results from a slight cutane-

ous lesion, and becomes phagedænic in consequence of heat, dirt, and privation.—**Cock's-comb u.** Ger., *Hahnenkammgeschwür*. An u. with outgrowths resembling condylomata.—**Cold u's.** Of Paget, small inflammatory u's occurring spontaneously on the extremities, especially at the ends of the fingers or toes. They resemble ulcerated chilblains, but are not due to exposure to cold.—**Constitutional u.** See *Syphilitic CHANCERE*.—**Contagious u.** See *Simple CHANCERE*.—**Contagious u. of Mozambique.** See *FRAMBÆSIA* (2d def.).—**Corrosive u. of Hippocrates.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**Crateriform u.** A peculiar form of acute epithelial cancer of the face, of very rapid and extensive growth. It forms a bossy conoidal mass in the centre of which softening takes place and a cavity like a crater is developed.—**Creeping u. of the cornea.** A serpiginous corneal u.—**Diphtheritic u.** An u. that is covered with a false membrane.—**Egyptian u.** An endemic u. observed in Egypt.—**Endemic u.** A phagedænic u. usually affecting the lower extremities, observed in tropical countries. It is likely to follow any solution of continuity of the skin, and the seat of the lesion becomes inflamed, tumefied, and phagedænic. It is much more severe in debilitated subjects, and may end fatally.—**Fissurated u.** Of Whitehead, laceration of the cervix uteri.—**Fistulous u.** Lat., *ulcus fistulosum*. An u. communicating with a fistula.—**Follicular u.** An u. due to inflammation in the lymph follicles of a mucous membrane.—**Fungiform u.** See *CANCER verrucosus*.—**Fungous u.** An u. with fungous granulations.—**Gastric u.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach*.—**Ghé-Ham u.** See *Cochin-China u.*—**Gummatous u.** An u. formed by the breaking down of a gumma.—**Gwalior u.** An endemic u. observed at Gwalior.—**Hæmorrhagic u.** An u. from which there is hæmorrhage.—**Indolent u.** An u. observed in some dyscrasic or enfeebled condition of the system, that, while not spreading, shows no disposition to heal.—**Inflamed u.** An u. surrounded by an area of inflammation.—**Initial u. of syphilis.** See *CHANCERE* (2d def.).—**Intractable u.**, **Inveterate u.** See *Indolent u.*—**Irritable u.** An u. that is painful.—**Jacobs's u.** A rodent u. which begins as a small pimple on the skin of the lid near the inner canthus or over the lachrymal bone. It is shallow, with a well-defined, indurated margin, and its progress is very slow. It may remain superficial, but it usually extends deeply.—**Lupoid u.** An u. that closely resembles lupus.—**Lupous u.** See *LUPUS*.—**Lymphatic u.** An u. from which there is a lymphic exudate.—**Malignant u.** See *CANCER* and *Hospital GANGRENE*.—**Malignant u. of the uterus.** An old term for a form of cancer of the uterus characterized by rapid softening and ulceration of the whole organ.—**Marjolin's u.** An u., probably cancerous, arising upon the site of an old cicatrix.—**Menstrual u.** Any u. that gives evidence of sympathy, to a lesser or greater degree, with the menstrual function, especially one from which vicarious menstruation takes place.—**Mercurial u.** An u. supposed to be caused by systemic enfeeblement due to mercurialism.—**Mozambique u.** Fr., *ulcère contagieux de Mozambique*. A single, rarely double, u. secreting an abundant fœtid, serous matter that is highly contagious; observed in Réunion Island.—**Neuralgic u.**, **Painful u.** See *Irritable u.*—**Peptic u.** An u. of the stomach supposed to be produced by a highly acid gastric juice.—**Perforated u.**, **Perforating u.** An u. that perforates through the tissues of a part, as of the stomach, intestines, etc.—**Perforating u. of the foot.** See *MALUM perforans pedis*.—**Perforating u. of the stomach.** Lat., *gastrobroisis*. An u. that perforates the gastric wall.—**Persian u.** An u. endemic in Persia.—**Phagedænic u.** An u. having the qualities of phagedæna.—**Phlegmonous u.** See *Inflamed u.*—**Plantar u.** See *MALUM perforans pedis*.—

Postmolar u. An u. forming behind the last molar tooth, on one or both sides, frequently occurring in Bengal (especially in the rainy season) in persons having the malarial cachexia.—**Putrid u.** 1. An u. accompanied with putrefaction or gangrene, especially chancre. 2. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.—**Rodent u.** A deeply ulcerating variety of epithelioma, differing from ordinary epithelioma chiefly in its very slow course and in its tendency to involve every tissue with which it comes in contact, including muscles and bones. It more commonly affects the upper portion of the face.—**Round u. of the stomach.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach*.—**Round u. of the uterus.** Of Clarke, a form of u. of the uterus, of rapid course, supposed by him to be epitheliomatous, and by others to be analogous to lupus or due to the action of an irritating secretion.—**Round u. of the vagina.** An u. of the vagina similar to the round u. of the stomach.—**Saemisch's u.** An infectious u. of the cornea.—**Scabious u.** See *PSORELCOSIS*.—**Scurbutic u.** An unhealthy, indolent u. occurring in scurvy.—**Scrofulous u.** An u. due to scrofula.—**Serpiginous u.** An u. which extends in a serpiginous manner.—**Simple u.** Any u. that is not dependent on systemic disease or poisoning, and that shows a tendency to heal.—**Stercoral u.** An u. in the wall of the intestine due to the presence of an accumulation of feces following intestinal stenosis.—**Sublingual u.** An ulceration about the frenum linguæ observed during the course of whooping cough, thought to be due to the part being forced against the lower incisor teeth during the paroxysms.—**Symptomatic u.** An u. indicative of a disease not limited to the ulcerated point.—**Syphilitic u.** 1. An u. due to syphilis. 2. See *Syphilitic CHANCERE*.—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**Taschkent u.** An endemic u. observed at Taschkent.—**Toenail u.** Of Martin, the u. caused by an ingrowing toenail.—**Tuberculous u.** An u. due to tuberculous disease.—**Turkestan u.** A form of ulceration observed in Russian soldiers while on the frontiers of Afghanistan, affecting the face, neck, abdomen, and joints. In the first stage there appeared reddish spots, spreading, but limited by an induration and becoming rounded ulcerations with irregular edges. During the second period the ulcerations were augmented, tended to become confluent, and were accompanied by profuse suppuration, lymphangitis, and adenitis. The third period was that of cicatrization.—**Vari-cose u.** An u. caused by varicose veins.—**Venereal u.** See *CHANCERE* (2d def.).—**Yemen u.** See *Cochin-China u.*

ULCERATE. Lat., *ulcerare*. Ger., *ulceri(e)ren*. To undergo ulceration.

ULCERATED. Lat., *ulceratus*. Fr., *ulcéré*. Affected with ulceration.

ULCERATION. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulceratio*. Fr., *ulcération*. Ger., *Verschwörung*. The formation of an ulcer; of a part, the condition of being affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.—**Fissured u.** See *Fissurated ULCER*.—**Follicular u.** Disease of the cervix uteri characterized by Nabothian follicles.—**Hering's pharyngeal u.** An oblong ulcer of the hard palate and the pillars of the fauces, associated with a unilateral and isolated u. of the pharynx, covered by a grayish-white pellicle. It heals in ten or twelve days without leaving any trace.—**Malignant u.** U. due to cancer.—**Puerperal u.** U. of the genitals, consequent on puerperal traumatism, of a malignant character, usually accompanied by great œdema of the labia majora.—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**Tubercular u. of the larynx.** See *Tubercular LARYNGITIS*.

ULCERATIVE. Lat., *exulcerans, ulcerosus, ulcerativus*. Fr., *ulcératif, ulcéreux*. Ger., *geschwürig*. Pertaining to or characterized by ulceration.

ULCEROUS. Gr., *ἐλκώδης*. Lat., *ulcerosus*. Fr., *ulcéreux*. Ger., *ulcerös, geschwürartig*. 1. Having the character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulcers.

UL'CUS, *n.* *Ulc'eri*s. See **ULCER**.—**U. abambulans**. See *Phagedænic ULCER*.—**U. achilleum**. Ger., *achilleisches Geschwür*. A malignant, obstinate ulcer.—**U. adenosum**. An ulcer involving a gland.—**Ulcera aluminosa**. Of Paracelsus, ulcers preceded by swelling without heat and erosion, and readily undergoing resolution, but afterward discharging a fetid fluid. Alum was said to cure them, but sometimes accidentally to produce them.—**U. ambulatorium**. A serpiginous ulcer, especially a serpiginous chancre.—**U. aperistaton**. A simple u.—**U. aphthosum**. An ulcer caused by aphthous inflammation.—**U. araneum**. Of Paracelsus, a gangrenous ulcer.—**Ulcera arsenicalia**. See *Ulcera realgarina* (in this article).—**U. arthriticum**. A cutaneous ulcer caused by the irritation of an arthritic concrement.—**U. artificiale**. An issue.—**U. cacoethes**. A malignant u.—**U. callosum**. See *Indurated ULCER*.—**U. cancrosum**. See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).—**U. cancrosum fungosum**. See *CANCER verrucosum*.—**U. cancrosum vulgare**. The common form of ulcerating cancer.—**Ulcera capitis manantia**. An old term for impetiginous eczema of the scalp.—**U. carcinomatosum**. A cancerous ulcer.—**U. catarrhale**. An ulcer of the mucous membrane caused by acute or chronic catarrh.—**U. chronicum cruris**. A chronic ulcer of the leg, usually varicose.—**U. clysmaticum**. A roundish u. caused by the pressure of the point of a syringe used for rectal injections.—**U. colpodes**. See *U. sinuosum*.—**U. complicatum**. An ulcer complicated by some disease or dyscrasia.—**U. condylomatosum**. See *Cock's-comb ULCER*.—**U. corneæ serpens**. 1. An u. beginning as such in the cornea and extending deeply into the corneal tissue. It is further characterized by a tendency to spread superficially in a certain definite direction. It usually appears in the centre of the cornea as a circular u. surrounded by a zone of gray infiltration, and its progress is rapid in the direction of slough and perforation. 2. See *Hypopyon KERATITIS*.—**U. corrodens Clarkii**. A phagedænic ulcer of the vagina.—**U. corrosivum**. See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach*.—**U. cum callositate** (seu *duritie*, seu *duritie callosa*). See *Indurated CHANCRE*.—**U. depascens**. See *Phagedænic ULCER*.—**U. diphthericum**. An ulcer caused by diphtheria.—**U. durum**. See *Syphilitic CHANCRE*.—**U. dysentericum**. An intestinal ulcer caused by dysentery.—**U. eozematosum**. An ulcer caused by eczema.—**U. elevatum**. 1. Simple chancre when attended with exuberant granulations that rise above the surrounding surface. 2. See *Raised indurated CHANCRE*.—**U. erethicum**. See *Irritable ULCER*.—**U. ex digestionē**. See *Peptic ULCER*.—**U. ferinum**. See *Phagedænic ULCER*.—**U. fistulosum**. See *Fistulous ULCER*.—**U. granulosum**. An ulcer covered with a granular surface.—**U. grave**. See *Madura FOOT*.—**U. hæmorrhoidale**. See *Hæmorrhælocoma*.—**U. herpeticum**. See *LUPUS* (2d def.).—**U. hypersthenicum**. See *Irritable ULCER*.—**U. hypertrophicum**. See *U. elevatum*.—**U. impetiginosum**. An ulcer accompanied by impetigo.—**U. induratum**. See *Indurated CHANCRE*.—**U. inflammatorium**. See *Simple CHANCRE*.—**U. lentilulare**. A lenticular ulcer, usually of tubercular origin.—**U. leprosum**. Ulceration due to leprosy.—**U. molle**. See *Simple CHANCRE*.—**U. narium fœtens**. See *OZÆNA*.—**U. neuroparalyticum**. An ulcer caused by paralysis of a nerve.—**Ulcera nitri** [Paracelsus]. Scrofulous ulcerations.—**U. perforans**. See *Perforating ULCER*.—**U. profundus**. See *Sloughing PHAGEDÆNA*.—**U. puerperale**. An ulcer of the genital tract occurring during the puerperium.—**U. pulmonum**. Ger., *Lungengeschwür*. A pulmonary abscess.—**Ulcera realgarina**. Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers, supposed to be due to the action of realgar.—**U. rodens**. See *Rodent ULCER*.—**U. rodens urethræ**. Of Landau, an ulcer of the urethra in women, probably of syphilitic origin, attacking, step by step,

the walls of the urethra and spreading from the meatus, where it takes its origin.—**U. rotundum**. A round ulcer, usually of the stomach.—**Ulcera salis communis**. Of Paracelsus, ulcers attributed to the corruption of the common salt in the body. They are at first moist, then dry up, are rather painful, but have no heat.—**U. serpens**. See *Serpiginous ULCER*.—**U. simplex (venereum)**. See *Simple CHANCRE*.—**U. sinuosum**. Ulceration of a sinuous or tortuous character; lupus serpinosus.—**U. sordidum**. A foul ulcer, especially a chancre.—**U. sphacelosum**. A gangrenous ulcer.—**U. spongiosum**. See *Fungous ULCER*.—**U. syphiliticum**. See *Syphilitic ULCER*.—**U. syphiliticum conjunctivæ**. Either a chancre or the ulcerated surface of a broken-down gumma or tubercular syphilide. In either case the u. usually occurs on the palpebral conjunctiva near the edge of the lid, though it may extend to the cul-de-sac and involve the ocular conjunctiva.—**U. syringodes**. See *Fistulous ULCER*.—**U. telephium**. See *TELEPHIUM* (1st def.).—**U. tuberculosum**. See *Tuberculous ULCER*.—**U. typhosum**. One of the intestinal ulcers characteristic of typhoid fever.—**Ulcera urinosa** (seu *urodialytica*). Ulcers attributed to suppressed or irregular urinary excretion. Cf. *URELCOSIS*.—**Ulcera variolosa**. Small flat ulcers seen in variolous oesophagitis.—**U. venereum**. See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).—**U. ventriculi chronicum**. A chronic gastric ulcer.—**U. ventriculi rotundum**. See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach*.—**U. virgæ**. See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).

ULCUS/CULUM, *n.* Dim. of *ulcus* (*q. v.*). A little ulcer.—**U. cancrosum**. See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).

U'LE, *f.* *U'les*. Gr., οὐλή. See *CICATRIX*.

ULEMORRHAGIA, *f.* See *ULEMORRHAGIA*.

ULERYTHE'MA, *n.* -em'atos (-is). From οὐλή, a scar, and ἐρύθημα, erythema. Of Unna, an inflammatory condition of the skin in which a persistent erythema tends to produce atrophy or cicatrization of the skin without ulceration.—**U. acneiformis**. Of Unna, a rare skin disease that affects the face and the ears. It is limited to the circumference of a certain number of hair follicles and begins with a permanent erythema and hyperkeratosis accompanied by the production of comedones and terminating in atrophy of the skin.—**U. centrifugum**. Of Unna, see *LUPUS erythematosus*.—**U. ophryogenes**. Of Taenzer, an inflammatory disease, usually beginning in infancy, affecting especially the region of the eyebrows, and attended with persistent erythema, permanent alopecia, and atrophy of the skin. It is said to be a form of folliculitis decalvans.—**U. sycoisiforme** [Unna]. The lupoid sycois of Milton, usually affecting the region of the beard, resembling sycois but attended with the formation of scars. It begins at the upper part of the whiskers, traveling slowly downward with a narrow erythematous margin and marked infiltration, and is followed by cicatricial atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. Cf. *FOLLICULITIS decalvans*.

ULET'IC. Lat., *uletricus*. Pertaining to the gums.

U'LEX, *m.* *U'licis*. Fr., *ajonc*. Ger., *Hecksame*. Furze; a genus of leguminous shrubs.—**U. compositus**, **U. europæus**, **U. grandiflorus**. Fr., *ajonc*. Common furze. The seeds contain ulexine.—**U. provincialis**. Fr., *airelle de Provence*. Provence furze. It probably has the properties of *U. europæus*.

ULEX'IN(E). An alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₄N₂O, obtained from the seeds of *Ulex europæus*. It acts as a stimulant and then a depressor of respiration, and in large doses causes increased excitability of the peripheral nerves, with quivering movements or convulsions, followed by sleepiness and paralysis. It increases the blood pressure and acts as a diuretic.

U'LICUS. See *ULETIC*.

ULI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From οὐλή, the gum. Fr., *ulite*. Inflammation of the gums.—**Aphthous u.** U. associated with aphthæ.—**Fungous u.** U. in which the gums

present a fungous appearance, as in scurvy.—**Mercurial u.** U. caused by mercurialism.—**Parenchymatous u.** Inflammation of the parenchyma of the gums.—**Scorbutic u.** U. caused by scurvy.—**Ulcerative u.** U with ulceration.

ULLEM. A species of pyrosis endemic in Lapland, attributed to the use of reindeer milk and smoked meat.

ULMIC ACID. Fr., *acide ulmique*. Ger., *Ulmensäure*. An acid found in brown peat, apparently identical with humic acid.

UL'MIN. See HUMUS.

ULMUS, *f.* Fr., *orme* (1st def.). Ger., *Ulme* (1st def.), *Rüster* (1st def.). 1. The elm; the typical genus of the *Ulmaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., elm bark.—**Decoctum ulmi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *décocté d'orme*. Ger., *Ulmennindendeoct*. A preparation made by boiling 2½ oz. of elm bark with 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to make 1 part.

—**Mucilago ulmi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of elm bark in 100 of boiling water.—**U. alata.** The wahoo (elm) of the southern United States, winged (or American small-leaved) elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva* and as a hæmostatic.—**U. americana.** American white elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva* and as a hæmostatic.—**U. campestris.** Fr., *orme champêtre*. Ger., *Feldrüster*. Common European elm, probably the *περιέα* of Dioscorides (the bark of which was used as an astringent), indigenous to southern Europe and temperate Asia. The bark is mucilaginous and slightly astringent, and was formerly used as an antiscorbutic.—**U. effusa.** Fr., *orme pédonculé*. Ger., *wimperfrüchtige Ulme*. The spreading-flowered elm of Europe. It has the properties of *U. campestris*.—**U. fulva.** Fr., *orme fauve*. Ger., *schleimige Ulme*. Slippery elm. The inner bark is the u. of the U. S. Ph. It has the property of preserving fats from rancidity.—**U. integrifolia.** Indian elm. The root, boiled in water, is used to flavor arrack.—**U. racemosa.** Rock elm; found from New Hampshire to New York and westward; used internally as a hæmostatic.

UL'NA, *f.* Gr., *ὑλένη, πήχυς* [Galen]. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Ellenbogenknochen*. A long bone on the inner side of the forearm. It articulates above with the humerus by the greater sigmoid cavity, with the head of the radius by the lesser sigmoid cavity, and below with the radius by an articular eminence.

UL'NAD. Toward the ulnar aspect.

UL'NAR. Lat., *ulnaris*. Fr., *ulnaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the ulna.

ULNA'RIIS. Ulnar; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the ulna.—**U. externus.** See **EXTENSOR carpi u.**—**U. externus brevis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the lower fourth of the ulna and the intermuscular septa of the forearm, and inserted into the bases of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones and the tendon of the ulnaris externus.—**U. gracilis.** See **PALMARIS longus**.—**U. internus.** See **FLEXOR carpi ulnaris**.—**U. internus brevis.** See **FLEXOR carpi ulnaris brevis**.—**U. posterior.** See **EPICONDYLOSUPRACARPEUS**.—**U. quinti.** An accessory bundle of the extensor carpi u. running to the little finger.

ULNOCAR'PAL. Pertaining to the ulna and to the carpus.

ULNORA'DIAL. Pertaining to the ulna and to the radius.

ULOC'ACE, *f.* -*oc'aces*. From *οὔλον*, the gum, and *κακός*, evil. See **Ulcerative ULTIS**.

ULOCARCINO'MA, *n.* -*om'atos* (-*is*). For deriv., see **ULON** and **CARCINOMA**. Fr., *ulocarcinome*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenkrebs*. Carcinoma of the gums.

U'LO'N, *n.* Gr., *οὔλον*. The gum.

ULON'CUS, *m.* From *οὔλον*, the gum, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *uloncie*. Ger., *Zahnfleischgeschwulst*. A tumor of the gum.

ULORRHA'GIA, **ULORRHÆ'A**, *f.* From *οὔλον*, the gum, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth, or *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *ulorrhagie*, *ulorrhée*. Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the gums.

ULO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *οὔλα*, a scar. See **CICATRIZATION**.

ULOT'IC. From *οὔλα*, a scar. Cicatrisant, vulnerary.

UL'TIMUM MO'RIENS, *n.* Lit., that which dies last; the auricular appendix of the right auricle, which is the last to contract after the cessation of the heart-beat.

UL'TRABRACHYCEPHAL'IC. From *ultra*, beyond, *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 90° or more.

UL'TRADOLICHOCEPHAL'IC. From *ultra*, beyond, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 64° or less.

ULTRAMICROSCOP'IC. From *ultra*, beyond, and *microscopic* (*q. v.*). Too small to be seen with a microscope.

ULTRAQUIN'IN(E). Homoquinine.

ULULA'TION. Lat., *ululatio* (from *ululare*, to howl). A howling or loud crying observed in hysteria.

UL'VA, *f.* Fr., *u.*, *ulve*. Ger., *Schlauchfaden*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**U. lactuca.** Fr., *u. laitue*. Ger., *Meerlattig*. Sea lettuce, the *βρόνον* of Theophrastus, the *βρόνον θαλασσιον* of Dioscorides; used as a refrigerant in inflammations, headache, etc., and, on account of the iodine it contains, in scrofula.

ULYP'TOL. See **EULYPTOL**.

UMBELLIF'ERON. An oily alkaline substance, C₆[OH, H, H, CH : CH, O, CO, H,], obtained from the ethereal extracts of certain umbelliferous plants.

UMBELLULA'RIA, *f.* From *umbellula*, a little umbel. A genus of the *Laurinææ*.—**U. californica.** The sassafras laurel of California and Oregon. The leaves are used as an excitant to the circulation, and the volatile oil contained in them is recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh and nervous headache.

UMBIL'ICAL. Lat., *umbilicatis* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombilical*. Ger., *nabelartig*. Pertaining to the umbilicus.

UMBIL'ICATE(D). Lat., *umbilicatus* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombiliqué*. Ger., *genabelt*. Provided with an umbilicus or with a central depression.

UMBILICA'TION. Fr., *ombilication*. A condition in which there is a central depression resembling the navel, as in variolous and vaccinal pocks.

UMBILI'CUS, *m.* Fr., *ombilie*, *nombril* (1st def.), *cicatrice ombilicale* (1st def.). Ger., *Nabel*, *Körperrnabel* (1st def.). 1. The navel; the depression caused by the contraction of the remains of the umbilical cord. 2. Any depression in the centre of an organ. Cf. **HILUM** (1st def.). 3. A section of the genus *Cotyledon*.—**Posterior u.** A depression or sinus in the spinal region, due to defective closure of the two borders of the vertebral groove.

UM'BO, *f.* -*o'nis*. Fr., *mamelon* (2d def.). Ger., *Stippe*, *Buckel* (2d def.). Lit., a boss (as of a shield). 1. In dermatology, see **STIGMA** (2d def.). 2. See **U. tympani**.—**U. femoris.** See **FOSSA capitis femoris**.—**U. (membranæ) tympani.** The deepest part of the funnel-shaped curvature or concavity of the membrana tympani which is turned toward the external auditory canal. It corresponds with the inferior extremity of the handle of the malleus, by the traction of which inward the membrane appears hollowed out.



THE ULNA.

UM'BONATE. Lat., *umbonatus*. Ger., *gebuckelt*. Provided with an umbo.

UMBON'ULATE. From *umbo*, a boss. Ger., *kleinbuckelig*. Provided with a small umbo or nipple.

UMBRACU'LIFORM. Lat., *umbraculiformis* (from *umbraculum*, a little shade, and *forma*, form). Like an umbrella in shape.

UMBRAS'COPY. From *umbra*, a shadow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See RETINOSCOPY (2d def.).

UNCA'RIA, f. From *uncus*, a hook. Fr., *uncaire*. Ger., *Gambirstrauch*. A genus of the Rubiaceae.—**U. acida.** A species growing in the Malay Islands; used like *U. gambir*, of which some consider it a variety.—**U. gambier**, **U. gambir.** Ger., *ächter Gambirstrauch*. A species that yields catechu. The leaves are used in aphthæ and skin diseases.

UN'CATE. See UNCIFORM.

UN'CIA, f. Gr., οὐγγία, οὐγκία. 1. An ounce. 2. An inch.

UN'CIAL. Lat., *uncialis*. An inch long.

UNCIFORM. Lat., *unciformis* (from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form). Fr., *unciforme*. Ger., *hakenförmig*. Hook-shaped, hooked.

UNCINA'RIA, f. See ANKYLOSTOMA.

UNCINARI'ASIS, UNCINARIO'SIS, f. -a'seos (-i'sis), -o'seos (-is). See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

UNCINATE. Lat., *uncinatus* (from *uncinus*, a hook). Fr., *unciné*. Ger., *hakig*. Hooked, curved at the tip in the form of a hook; provided with hooks or bent spines.—**U. setose.** Ger., *hakenborstig*. Covered with hooked bristles.

UNCINATUM, n. See UNCIFORM BONE.

UNCINUS, m. A hook, a barb.—**U. attractorius.** See CROCHET.

UNCI'PRES'SION, UNCI'PRES'SURE. From *uncus*, a hook, and *premere*, to press. A method of hemostasis by means of a hook inserted into the angle of a wound.

UNC'TION. Lat., *unctio*. See INUNCTION.

UNCTUOUS. Fr., *onctueux*. Ger., *fettig, schmierig*. Oily, greasy.

UN'CUS, m. Fr., *crochet*. Ger., *Haken, Hakenganglion* (2d def.). 1. A hook or hook-shaped structure. 2. The hook-shaped termination of the gyrus fornicatus. 3. See *Uncinate PROCESS*. 4. Of Vesalius, the olecranon.—**U. gyri fornicati.** See *U.* (2d def.).—**U. gyri hippocampi magni.** The hooked extremity of the uncinate convolution.

UN'DECYL. Fr., *undécyle*. See HENDECATYL.

UN'DERHORN. Ger., *Unterhorn*. Of Owen, the descending horn of the lateral ventricle.

UN'DER-TOE. A deformity in which one of the toes lies under the adjoining toe.

UNDULA'TION. Fr., *ondulation*. A wavelike motion; also a condition characterized by wavelike motion.—**Jugular u.** See *Venous PULSE* (2d def.).—**Respiratory u.** Ger., *At(h)menswelle*. The variation of the curve of blood pressure due to respiration.

UN'GUAL. From *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *unguéal*. Pertaining to the nail.

UN'GUEN, n. *Unguinis*. See UNGUENTUM.

UN'GUENT. See OINTMENT and UNGUENTUM.

UNGUEN'TUM, n. From *ungere*, to smear. Gr., μύρον. Fr., *onguent, pommade* (1st def.). Ger., *Salbe*. 1. An ointment. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., specifically, a mixture of 4 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax.—**U. acre.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), a mixture of 50 parts of cantharides, 30 of colophony, and 60 of turpentine with 15 of yellow wax, 250 of lard, and 10 of euphorbium. 2. An ointment of 1 part each of corrosive sublimate, cantharis, and liquor stibii chlorati, and 4 parts of basilicon ointment, used for rubbing into the scalp in cases of progressive general paralysis.—**U. ad fonticulos.** 1. The u. cantharidum of the Ger. Ph. 2. *U. mezerei*.—**U. album simplex** [Ger. Ph.]. Ointment of lead carbonate.

—**U. cinereum.** Gray ointment; the *onguent mercuriel simple* of the Fr. Cod.—**U. citrinum.** Ointment of mercury nitrate.—**U. epispasticum.** Mezerion ointment.—**U. durum.** A hard ointment base.—**U. extensum.** Any ointment spread on a fabric.—**U. flavum.** Resin ointment.—**U. griseum.** Mercurial ointment.—**U. Hebræ.** An ointment of 250 parts each of litharge plaster and olive oil with 5 of glycerin.—**U. irritans.** Cantharidal ointment.—**U. leniens.** Of the Ger. Ph., rose-water ointment.—**U. lenitivum.** Fr., *onguent émollient*. An ointment of 18 parts of colophony, 36 of yellow wax, 126 of olive oil, and 9 of turpentine.—**U. mercuriale.** See *U. HYDRARGYRI* (under *HYDRARGYRUM*).—**U. mercuriale album.** Ammoniated mercury ointment.—**U. mercuriale citrinum.** Ointment of mercury nitrate.—**U. molle.** A soft ointment base.—**U. neapolitanum.** Mercurial ointment.—**U. opiatum.** 1. An ointment made by mixing extemporaneously 5 parts each of extract of opium and water with 90 of wax ointment [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. 2. An ointment made by digesting 7 grammes of powdered opium with 60 grammes of calf's bile, and adding 60 of lard and 10 drops of oil of bergamot.—**U. opodeldoch.** Camphorated soap liniment.—**U. oxygenatum.** An ointment made by heating 100 parts of lard with 6 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.185 [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)].—**U. paraffinum** [Br. Ph.]. See PETROLATUM.—**U. populeum.** An ointment made by boiling poplar buds with twice as much lard till the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering [Ger. Ph.].—**U. rosatum.** Fr., *liparolé de roses, onguent rosat (ou pommadin)*. Ger., *Rosensalbe*. An ointment made of 30 parts of rose water with 60 of white wax and 300 of lard [Ger. Ph.].—**U. rubefaciens.** Mezerion ointment.—**U. vegetabile.** An ointment base consisting of an emulsion of oil, wax, borax, and water.—**U. vesicatorium.** Cantharidal ointment.

UNGUIC'ULAR. Lat., *unguicularis* (from *unguiculus*, a small nail). Ger., *nagellang* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to a claw or nail. 2. Half an inch in length.

UNGUIC'ULUS, m. Dim. of *unguis*, a nail. See UNGUIS and NAIL (1st def.).

UN'GUIS, m. Fr., *ongle*. Ger., *Nagel* (1st def.), *Nagellänge* (3d def.). 1. See NAIL (1st def.). 2. The pes hippocampi of the hippocampus major. 3. Half an inch, being the length of the thumb nail.—**U. avis.** See HIPPOCAMPUS minor.—**U. corneæ.** See ONYX (2d def.).—**U. hippocraticus.** Of Hippocrates, the bluish discoloration of the nails observed in pulmonary diseases.—**U. incarnatus, U. in carne.** See *Ingrowing NAIL*.—**U. in oculo.** See PTERYGIUM (2d def.).

UN'GULA, f. From *unguis*, a nail. A hoof.—**Ungulæ palpebrarum.** An old term for the tarsal cartilages.

UNIAU'RAL. From *unus*, one, and *auris*, the ear. Affecting or pertaining to only one ear.

UNICEL'LULAR. Lat., *unicellularis* (from *unus*, one, and *cellula*, a small cell). Fr., *unicellulaire*. Ger., *einzelig, unicellulär*. Consisting of but one cell.

UNICEP'TOR. 1. A toxine and an antitoxine united. 2. The receptor possessed by glutinins and precipitins.

UN'ICISM. From *unicus*, one only. Lat., *unitarismus*. Fr., *unicisme*. Ger., *Unitätslehre*. The doctrine that chancre and chancroid are both due to a single virus.

UN'ICIST. A believer in unicism.

UNICUS'PID. Having only one cusp.

UNILAT'ERAL. Lat., *unilateralis* (from *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side). Fr., *unilatéral*. Ger., *einseitig*. Affecting only one side of the body or one of two laterally paired organs.

UNILOC'ULAR. Lat., *unilocularis* (from *unus*, one, and *loculus* [q. v.]). Fr., *uniloculaire*. Ger., *einkammerig, einfächerig*. 1. Having but one loculus; one-celled. 2. Of a cystic tumor, made up of only one cyst.

UNINU'CLEAR. From *unus*, one, and *nucleus*, a nut. Ger., *einkernig, uninucleär*. Having but a single nucleus.

U'NIO, *f.* -o'nis. From *unus*, one. A union.—**U. thalamorum nervorum opticorum**. See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—**U. vasorum**. See *ANASTOMOSIS* (2d def.).

UNIOCU'LAR. Lat., *uniocularis, unioculatus* (from *unus*, one, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *unioculé*. Ger., *einäugig*. 1. Having but one eye. See *CYCLOPS*. 2. Pertaining to only one eye.

U'NION. Gr., *ἑνωσις*. Lat., *unio* (from *unus*, one). Fr., *u.* Ger., *U., Verbindung*. The act or process of conjoining two or more things, also the condition of being so conjoined.—**Dissolved u.** A condition sometimes seen in fractures in which, callus having once formed and the fragments having been united, the reparative material subsequently dissolves and disappears.—**Primary u.** See *FIRST INTENTION*.—**Secondary u.** See *SECOND INTENTION*.—**U. of granulations.** See *THIRD INTENTION*.—**Vicious u.** The condition of deformity following badly united fractures.

UNIOV'ULAR, UNIOV'ULATE. From *unus*, one, and *ovulum*, a little egg. Ger., *eineiig*. Having a solitary ovule.

UNIP'ARA, *f.* From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. A woman who is parturient for the first time.

UNIP'AROUS. Of animals, usually bringing forth but one foetus at a birth.

UNIP'OLAR. Lat., *unipolaris* (from *unus*, one, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *unipolaire*. Ger., *einpolig*. Of cells, having but one process.

UNISE'RIAL, UNISE'RIATE. From *unus*, one, and *series*, a row. Fr., *unisérié*. Arranged in a single line.

U'NIT. From *unus*, one. Fr., *unité*. Ger., *Einheit*. 1. A single individual. 2. A quantity adopted as a starting point by comparison with which other quantities are measured.

UNITARIS'MUS, *m.* From *unitas*, unity. See *UNICISM*.

UNIV'ALENCE. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Einwert(h)igkeit*. The condition or property of being univalent.

UNIV'ALENT. From *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *einwert(h)ig*. Having an atomicity of the (i. e., being capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in a compound).

UNOC'ULUS. See *UNIOCLULAR*.

UNSAT'URATED. Ger., *ungesättigt*. Of a compound, not having the total combining capacities of all its elements satisfied; of a solution, not containing its maximum of a soluble body.

UNSTRI'ATED. Not striped.

UNSYMMET'RICAL. 1. Destitute of symmetry. 2. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having two of the replacing radicles attached to two neighboring carbon atoms and the third to the carbon atom which is not adjacent to either of these two.

UNX'IA, *f.* Fr., *unxie*. A genus of the *Compositæ*.—**U. camphorata**. A Surinam species; used as a sudorific, and especially as an application in lumbago.

UPAS (Mal.). A poison, especially the *U. antiar* and *U. tieute*.—**U. antiar**. See *ANTIAR*.—**U. bidji**. See *SOPHORA tomentosa*.—**U. radja**, **U. tieute**. A poison more active than the *antiar u.*, prepared from a decoction of the root bark of *Strychnos tieute*, mixed with garlic, pepper, etc. It resembles strychnine in its effects.—**U. tree**. See *ANTIARIS toxicaria*.

URA'CHAL. Pertaining to the urachus.

URA'CHUS, *m.* From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἔχειν*, to hold. Fr., *ouraque*. Ger., *Harngang, Harnstrang, Harnblasenschmür, Blasenband*. In the embryo, a tubular extension of the walls of the urinary bladder toward and in part through the umbilicus to join the allantois; in the human embryo it does not generally pass beyond the root of the umbilical cord. In the adult, a ligamentous cord resulting from obliteration of the *u.* of the embryo connecting the bladder with the front wall of the abdomen.

URACRA'SIA, URACRATI'A, *f.* From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀκρασία* or *ἀκράτεια*, debility. See *ENURESIS*.

URÆM'ATIN. A preferable form of *urohæmatin* (*q. v.*).

URÆ'MIA, *f.* From *οὐρον*, urine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *urémie*. Ger., *Urämie, Harnstoffblutvergiftung*. A poisoned state of the blood due to defective elimination of the elements of urine in consequence of impairment of the functional capability of the kidneys, or by their resorption in cases of retention of urine; characterized by stupor and, especially in lying-in women, by convulsions.—**Dyspnœic u.**, **Pulmonary u.** See *URÆMIC DYSPNŒA*.—**Renal u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the kidneys.—**Ureteral u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the ureters.—**Urethral u.** U. caused by constriction of the urethra and consequent retention of urine.—**Vesical u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the bladder.

URÆM'IC. Lat., *uræmicus*. Fr., *urémique*. Ger., *urämisch*. Pertaining to or due to uræmia.

URAGO'GUS. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀγειν*, to drive. See *DIURETIC*.

U'RAL. Lat., *uralium*. A hypnotic combination of urethane and chloral hydrate; used in cardiac disease, mental disorders, and hysteria.

U'RALINE, URA'LI. See *CURARE* (1st def.).

URA'LIUM, URA'LUM, *n.* See *URAL*.

URAM'IDOBENZO'IC ACID. Fr., *acide uramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Uramidobenzoëssäure*. An acid, $C_8H_8N_2O_3$, known in three isomeric forms.

URAMIDOX'IM(E). A body having at once the structure of a substituted urea and of an amidoxime.

U'RAMIL. Fr., *uramile*. Of Liebig and Wöhler, diauramide.

U'RAMIN(E). See *GUANIDINE*.

URANAL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀνάλυσις*, a loosing. The analysis of urine.

U'RANATE. A compound of a metallic oxide with uranium trioxide.

URAN'IC. Fr., *uranique*. Containing uranium as a hexad radicle.

U'RANIN. 1. A compound of fluorescein with ammonia. 2. The compound $C_{20}H_{10}O_5Na_2$, the sodium salt of fluorescein.

URANISCOCHAS'MA, *n.* -chas'matos (-is). From *οὐρανίσκος*, the palate, and *χάσμα*, a yawning. See *Cleft PALATE*.

URANISCONI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *οὐρανίσκος*, the palate. Fr., *palatite*. Ger., *Gaumenentzündung*. Inflammation of the palate.

URANIS'COPLASTY. Lat., *uraniscoplasticæ* (from *οὐρανίσκος*, the palate, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *uraniscoplasticie*. See *URANOPLASTY*.

URANISCOR'RHAPHY. Lat., *uraniscorrhaphia, uraniscorrhaphe* (from *οὐρανίσκος*, the palate, and *ράφή*, a suture). See *STAPHYLORRHAPHY*.

URANIS'CUS, *m.* Gr., *οὐρανίσκος*. The vault of the mouth, the palate.

U'RANISM. Lat., *uranismus*. The state of having an abnormally deep palatine arch, regarded as denoting degeneracy.

U'RANIST. A person who is the subject of uranism.

URA'NIUM, *n.* Ger., *Uran*. A metallic element discovered in 1789, eight years after the discovery of the planet Uranus, from which it was named. Symbol *U*; sp. gr., 18.33; atomic weight, 240. The acetate has been used topically in coryza, and the nitrate internally in diabetes.

U'RANOCOLOBO'MA, *n.* -bom'atos (-is). From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *κόλλωμα*, mutilation. Fr., *Cleft PALATE*.

URANOMA'NIA, *f.* From *οὐρανός*, heaven, and *μανία*, madness. A form of megalomania involving belief in the subject's divine or celestial origin.

URANOPLAS'TIC. Fr., *uranoplastique*. Ger., *Urano-plastik*. Pertaining to uranoplasty.

URANOPLASTY. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *ouranoplastie*, *uranoplastie*. Ger., *Gaumenbildung*, *Uranoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. Cf. STAPHYLORRHAPHY.—**Dieffenbach's u.**, **Fergusson's u.** An operation in which the edges of the hard palate are first drilled with holes with a curved bradawl for the passage of the threads; the palate itself is then cut through with a chisel in a line parallel to and half an inch from the edge of the cleft; the edges are thus brought together, and the spaces left where the cuts are made by the chisel are allowed to heal by granulation.—**Mason's u.** An operation in which the holes are first drilled with a curved bradawl through the hard palate on each side of the cleft to facilitate the use of the chisel and guide it in the division of the bone.

URANORRHA'PHE, URANORRHA'PHIA, f. *-rha'phes, -rha'phia*. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *ράφή*, a suture. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

URANOS'CHISIS, f., URANOSCHISMA, n. *-schis'eos (-os'chisis), -schis'matos (-is)*. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *σχίζειν*, to cleave. See Cleft PALATE.

URANO'SOURAN'IC. Containing uranium both as a tetrad and as a hexad radicle.

U'ANOSTAPHYLOR'RHAPHY. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *ράφή*, a suture. Suture of the uvula and of the soft palate.

U'RA'NOUS. Fr., *uraneux*. Containing uranium as a tetrad radicle.

U'RAY'N. Fr., *uranyle*. The dibasic radicle, UO_2'' , supposed to be present in the uranic compounds.—**U. acetate.** The compound $UO_2.(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, proposed as a test for albumin.

URAPOSTE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. An abscess containing urine.

URA'RI. See CURARE.

URARO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ᾄρωμα*, a spice. Ger., *Harnarom*. A special musklike odor said to have been observed in the urine of gouty persons and of some animals.

URARTHRI'TIS, f. *-it'idis*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See ARTHRITIS *uratica*.

U'RASE. See UREASE.

U'RATE. Lat., *uras*. Ger., *harnsaures Salz*. A salt of uric acid.

URAT'IC. Lat., *uraticus*. Pertaining to an excess of urates.

URATO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. From *uras*, a urate. The precipitation of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body.

URATU'RIA, f. From *uras*, a urate, and *οὐρον*, urine. Ger., *Uraturie*. An abnormal excretion of urates in the urine.

URE'A, f. From *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *urée*. Ger., *Harnstoff*. Carbamide, or carboxyldiamine, CON_2H_4 , the chief solid constituent of the urine and the principal excretory product containing nitrogen. It forms long, colorless, prismatic crystals, melting at $130^\circ C.$, soluble in water and moderately soluble in alcohol. It acts as a base, forming addition compounds with acids and their salts and with metallic oxides. It is decomposed by heat and moisture, and more slowly by the action of an organized ferment (*Micrococcus ureæ*), into normal ammonium carbonate. This process takes place in the urine, constituting its so-called alkaline fermentation and giving to stale urine its peculiar strong ammoniacal odor. U. is also decomposed into cyanogen compounds (cyanuric acid and ammeline) by the action of dry heat. It is remarkable as being the first organic body that was prepared artificially. Wöhler having accomplished this in 1828 by making the isomeric cyanate of ammonium, and then transforming the latter into u. by evaporation. It has been used medicinally in pulmonary tuberculous disease.

UREAM'ETER. An apparatus for the quantitative determination of urea.

URE'ASE. An ammoniacal ferment found in the urine in cystitis.

UREC'CHYSIS, f. *-chys'eos (-ec'chysis)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἐκχυσίς*, a pouring out. Fr., *urecchysé*. Ger., *Harnergiessung*. Effusion of urine into the cellular tissue.

UREDE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. See URCEDEMA.

URE'DO, f. *-ed'inis*. From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *urêdo*. Ger., *Schmierbrand* (3d def.). 1. Itching with a sensation of burning. 2. Urticaria. 3. A genus of parasitic vegetable organisms as yellowish, brownish, or blackish spots (rusts) on the stems and leaves of various plants. Some of them are very destructive to crops.—**U. maydis**. See USTILAGO *maydis*.

URED'OSPORE. From *uredo*, a blast, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. One of the yellowish spores formed early in the season by the *Uredineæ*. U's are produced from a mycelium growing within a grass or other plant, on which they form rustlike spots.

URE'IN(E). A name given by W. O. Moor to a yellow, slightly bitter, fatty liquid obtained by evaporating urine, treating the residue with silver nitrate, cooling, and filtering; supposed by him to be the "most characteristic component part of urine." It is probably a concentrated solution of normal urinary constituents and of the reagent used in its supposed isolation.

URELCO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. Ger., *Harngeschwür*. An ulcer of the urinary passages.

URELCO'SIS, f. *-co'seos (-is)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *urelcose*. 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Of Fuchs, any one of certain forms of ulceration, especially on the legs, supposed to be due to irregularities in the urinary secretion.

URE'MA, n. *-em'atos (-is)*. Gr., *οὐρημα* (from *οὐρον*, urine). See URINE.

URE'NA, f. Fr., *urène*. Indian mallow; a genus of tropical herbs and shrubs of the *Malvaceæ*.—**U. heterophylla**. An Indian species. The root is used in snake bites.—**U. lobata**. A species found in southeastern Asia. The flowers are used as an emollient and expectorant, the leaves as a vulnerary, and the root as an oxytocic.—**U. scabriuscula**. A shrub found from India to Brazil. The flowers are used as a pectoral, and the root and stem for flatulent colic.

URE'NIUM, n. See UREA.

URE'NS. *-en'tis*. From *urere*, to burn. Stinging, having stinging hairs.

URE''OCARBON'IC ACID. See ALLOPHANIC ACID.

UREOM'ETER. See UREAMETER.

UREORRHŒ'A, f. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *urêorrhée*. Excessive flow of urine, diabetes.

URER'YTHRIN. See UROERYTHRIN.

URESISTHE'SIS, f. *-the'seos (-is)*. From *οὐρησις*, urination, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *urésisthèse*. Ger., *Pissergeissein*. A persistent inclination to urinate.

URE'SIN. Urotropin dithiocitrate; used as a solvent of uric acid and urates.

URE'SIS, f. *-e'seos (-is)*. Gr., *οὐρησις* (from *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate). See URINATION.

URE'TER, m. *-e'ros (-is)*. Gr., *οὐρητήρ*. Fr., *urètre*. Ger., *Harnleiter*. The tube continuous with the pelvis of the kidney, which transports the urine to the bladder. It consists of an external fibrous, an internal mucous, and an intervening muscular coat, is about fifteen or sixteen inches in length, of the size of a goose quill, and descends beneath the peritonæum to the point of reflection of the posterior false ligament of the bladder, between the folds of which it passes to the side of the bladder along which it runs, and pierces it obliquely about an inch and a half to two inches posterior to the opening of the urethra.

URETERAL'GIA, *f.* From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *urétéralgie*. Ger., *Harnleiterschmerz*. Pain in the ureter.

URETEREC'TOMY. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of the ureter or of a portion of it.

URETER'IC. Fr., *urétrique*, *urétéral*. Ger., *uretrisch*. Pertaining to the ureters.

URETERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter. Fr., *urétérite*. Ger., *Harnleiterentzündung*. Inflammation of the ureter.

URETE''ROCYSTONEOS'TOMY. Fr., *urétéro-cysto-néostomie*. Transplantation of the vesical extremity of the ureter to some other part of the bladder than the point of its original junction with that organ.

URETE''RODIAL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., *urétérodialyse*. Ger., *Harnleiterverletzung*. Injury to or rupture of the ureter.

URE'TEROLITH. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *Harnleiterstein*. A ureteric concretion.

URETE''ROLITHI'ASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and λιθιασις, lithiasis. Fr., *urétérolithiase*. The formation or presence of a calculus in the ureter.

URETE''ROLITHOT'OMY. The removal of a ureteric calculus by a cutting operation.

URETEROL'YSIS, *f.* -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and λύσις, a loosing. Ger., *Harnleiterlähmung* (1st def.). 1. Paralysis of the ureter. 2. See URETERODIALYSIS.

URETEROPHLEG'MA, *n.* -phleg'matos, (-is). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and φλέγμα, phlegm. Fr., *urétérophlegme*. Ger., *Harnleiterverschleimung*. An accumulation of mucus in the ureter.

URETE''ROPHLEGMA'SIA, *f.* From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and φλεγμασία (see PHLEGMASIA). See URETERITIS.

URETE''ROPYO'SIS, *f.* -o'seos (-is). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and πύον, pus. Fr., *urétéropyose*. Ger., *Harnleiterverschleimung*. Suppuration of the ureter.

URETE''RORRHA'GIA, *f.* From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ῥήγνισθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *uréterorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnleiterblutung*. Hemorrhage from the ureter.

URETEROR'RHAPHY. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ραφή, a suture. Suture of the ureter.

URETE''ROSTEGNO'SIS, *f.* -no'seos (-is). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στέγνωσις, stenosis. Fr., *uréterostegnose*. Stricture of the ureter.

URETE''ROSTENO'MA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στένωμα, a contraction. Fr., *uréterosténome*. Ger., *Harnleiterverengung*. Contraction of the ureter.

URETEROS'TOMA, *n.* -om'atos (-is). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *uréterostome*. Ger., *Harnleitermündung*. The mouth of the ureter, either in the pelvis of the kidney or in the bladder.

URETEROT'OMY. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *urétérotomie*. Ger., *Harnleiterschnitt*, *Ureterotomie*. An incision into the ureter.

URETE''ROURETEROS'TOMY. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στόμα, the mouth. The operation of implanting one ureter into the other.

URETE''ROU'TERINE. Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

URETE''ROVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

U'RETHANE. Lat., *urethanum*. Fr., *uréthane*. Ger., *Urethan*. 1. Of Dumas, ethyl carbamate, so called because regarded as a compound of urea with ethyl carbonate $[2CO. \begin{Bmatrix} NH_2 \\ OC_2 \end{Bmatrix} H_5 = CON_2H_4.(C_2H_5)_2CO_3]$. It acts as a hypnotic. 2. Any one of the carbamates of a hydrocarbon radicle.

URE'THRA, *f.* Gr., οὐρήθρα (from οὐρεῖν, to urinate). Fr., *urèthre*, *urètre*. Ger., *Harnröhre*. The tube, consisting of an internal mucous coat and an external coat made up of two layers of muscular fibres, the internal being longitudinal and the external circular, which serves for voiding the urine, and in the male sex for the ejaculation of the semen. In the adult male it is about 9 inches in length and forms a portion of the penis. It is divided into three portions: the prostatic, where it passes through the prostate gland; the membranous, or intermediate part; and the spongy, or that which is surrounded by erectile tissue (the corpus spongiosum). Its mucous lining is freely supplied, except near the meatus urinarius, with a large number of glands (glands of Littre) and pouchlike recesses. Into the prostatic portion the ejaculatory ducts open. Except during the passage of urine or semen it is collapsed, with its longest diameter directed transversely. In the female it is about 1½ inch in length, is highly distensible, and is lodged in the anterior wall of the vagina.—**Irritable u.** Hyperæsthesia or neuralgia of the u.—**Penial u.**, **Penile u.** That portion of the u. which is lodged within the penis.—**Posterior u.** See **Prevesical u.**—**Pouched u.** Of Fenwick, a sacculated u.—**Prevesical u.**, **Prostatic u.** The prostatic portion of the u. (*q. v.*)—**Second u.** The deep part of the u.

URETHRÆMORRHA'GIA, *f.* Fr., *urétrémorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

URE'THRAL. Lat., *urethralis*. Fr., *urétral*. Pertaining to the urethra.

URETHRAL'GIA, *f.* From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *uréthralgie*. 1. Pain in the urethra. 2. Gonorrhœa.

URETHRA'LIS. See **URETHRAL**; as a *n. m.*, muscular fibres arching over and surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra.

URETHRAM'ETER. See **URETHROMETER**.

URETHRATRE'SIA, *f.* Atresia of the urethra.

URETHREMPHRAX'IS, *f.* -phrax'eos (-is). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ἐμφραξις, a stopping. Ger., *Harnröhrenverstopfung*. Occlusion or obstruction of the urethra.

URETHREURYN'TER, *m.* -e'ros (-is). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and εὐρύνειν, to make wide. Fr., *urétréurynctère*. Ger., *Harnröhrenausdehner*. An apparatus for dilating the urethra.

URETHRIPRES'SOR [Coues], *m.* -so'ris. From *urethra* (*q. v.*), and *premère*, to press. See **CONTRACTOR urethrae**.

URETHRIS'MUS, *m.* Of Otis, spasm of the urethra.

URETHRI'TIS, *f.* -rit'idis. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *urétrite*. Ger., *Harnröhrentzündung*. Inflammation of the urethra, usually gonorrhœa.—**Posterior u.**, **Prevesical u.** Inflammation of the prostatic urethra.—**Rheumatic u.** A form of u. occurring in rheumatism, accompanied by a discharge of purulent fluid and other symptoms common to gonorrhœa, but differing from it in the complete absence of gonococci.—**U. anterior acuta**. Acute u. affecting the anterior portion of the urethra.—**U. blennorrhœica**. See **GLEET**.—**U. catarrhalis**. Non-virulent gonorrhœa.—**U. chronica**. See **GLEET**.—**U. externa**. Of Guérin, a gonorrhœal affection of the follicles surrounding the meatus urinarius externus in either sex.—**U. gonorrhœica**. See **GONORRHŒA**.—**U. granulosa**. Chronic u. accompanied with urethral granulations.—**U. herpetica**. U. causing herpetic eruptions.—**U. inflammatoria**. Acute u.—**U. membranacea**. Chronic u. with a membranous formation in the urethra.—**U. membranacea desquamativa**. Chronic u. with desquamation of the urethral mucous membrane.—**U. phlyctænulosa**. Chronic u. with phlyctenulæ of the mucous membrane.—**U. pyorrhœica**. U. with an abundant purulent discharge.—**U. pyorrhœica**

contagiosa. See GONORRHEA.—**U. suppurativa.** See *U. pyorrhoea*.—**U. venerea.** See GONORRHEA.

URETHRI''TOPROSTATI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *urétritoprostatite*. Prostatitis accompanying gonorrhoea.

URETHRITORCHI'TIS, f. -it'idis. Orchitis complicating gonorrhoea.

URETHRI''TOSYPH'ILIS, f. -il'idis. Syphilis accompanied by gonorrhoea.

URE'THROBLENNORRHÆ'A, f. See GLEET.

URE''THROBUL'BAR. Fr., *uréto-bulbaire*. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra.

URE'THROCATAR'RHUS, m. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *κατάρροος*, running down. Fr., *urétrocattarrhe*. Ger., *Harnröhrenkattarrh*. Catarrh of the urethra.

URETHROCELE, f. U²(u)-re'th(rath)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)-le(la); in Eng., u'r-eth'ro-sel. -ce'les. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *urétrocele*. A hernialike protrusion of a dilated portion of the urethra (generally into the vagina).

URE'THROCOLPORRHAPHY. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, *κόλπος*, the vagina, and *ράφή*, a seam. The operation of closing a urethrovaginal fistula with sutures.

URE''THROCYSITI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *cystitis* (q. v.). Cystitis associated with or consecutive upon urethritis.

URE''THROCYSTOPY'NON, n. An instrument for irrigation of the bladder and urethra; consisting of two catheters, one within the other, the inner one to convey the water into the bladder and urethra, and the outer one to serve for its outflow.

URE'THROCYS'TOTOME. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for performing urethral cystotomy.

URE'THROCYSTOT'OMY. Lat., *urethrocystectomy*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblasenschnitt*. Urethral cystotomy.

URE'THROGRAPH. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument for detecting and recording variations in the calibre of the urethra, also their relative situation.

URE'THROHÆMORRHA'GIA, f. See URETHRORRHAGIA (1st def.).

URE''THROLAP''AROCYSTIDOTO'MIA, f. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, *λαπάρα*, the flank, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *urétrolaparoecystidotomie*. Combined lateral and suprapubic cystotomy.

URETHROM'ETER. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *urétromètre*. Ger., *U*. An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra.

URETHROPHRAX'IS, f. See URETHREMPHRAXIS.

URETHROPHY'MA, n. -phym'atos (-is). From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *urétrophyme*. Ger., *Harnröhrengeschwulst*. A swelling of a portion of the urethra.

URE'THROPISTHORRHÆX'IS, f. -rhex'eos (-is). From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, *ὑπισθεν*, behind, and *ρήξις*, a bursting. Rupture of the urethra behind a stricture.

URE'THROPLASTY. Lat., *urethroplastica* (from *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Ger., *Harnröhrenbildung*, *Urethroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urethra.

URETHRORRHÆ'GIA, f. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ρήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *urétrorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutfluss* (1st def.). 1. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. 2. A discharge from the urethra; gonorrhoea or gleet.

URETHRORRHAPHY. Lat., *urethrorrhaphia* (from *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ράφή*, a seam. Ger., *Harnröhrennaht*. Closure of an abnormal opening into the urethra with sutures.

URETHRORRHÆ'A, f. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ροία*, a flowing. Ger., *Harnröhrenfluss*. A morbid discharge from the urethra, especially gleet.

URE'THROSCOPE. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *urétroscope*. Ger., *Urethroskop*. A

tubular or fenestrated instrument used to dilate the urethra to permit of examination of its lining membrane.

URETHROSPAS'MUS, m. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Ger., *Harnröhrenkrampf*. Spasmodic stricture of the urethra.

URETHROSTE'NIA, URETHROSTENO'SIS, f. -ste'nia, -o'seos (-is). From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *στενεῖν*, to straiten. Ger., *Harnröhrenverengerung*. Stricture of the urethra.

URETHROS'TOMY. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *στόμα*, the mouth. The operation of creating a urethral fistula.

URE''THROSYSTOL'EUS, m. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *συστολή*, contraction. Fr., *uréthrosystolé*. Of Guthrie, the constrictor urethræ.

URE'THROTOME. Lat., *urethrotomus* (from *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *uréthrotome*. Ger., *Harnröhrenmesser*. An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.—**Dilating u.**, **Divulsing u.** 1. A combined dilator and u., the two blades of which can be separated equally along their entire length by a screw attachment at the handle, one of the blades carrying the knife in a groove. 2. A divulsor resembling Thompson's, but provided with a cutting blade.—**Gouley's tunneled u.** A tunneled sound with a convex cutting blade near the end which is guided by a filiform bougie running through the tunnel.—**Maison-neuve's u.** A tunneled sound carrying a small cutting blade at the end of a stylet which works forward or backward in the tunnel and groove.—**Ricord's u.** A directorlike instrument that conceals a blade which can be extruded after the instrument is introduced into the urethra.—**Voilemier's u.** A u. resembling Maison-neuve's, but with a blade of different shape and a screw tip for a filiform bougie.

URETHROT'OMY. Lat., *urethrotomia* (from *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *urétrotomie*. Ger., *Urethrotomie*. The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra, either internally or from without.—**Cock's external u.** U. in which the perinæum is laid open without a guide, the stricture being impervious.—**External u. with a guide.** External u. in which the stricture is divided on a grooved sound passed into the urethra.—**External u. without a guide.** See *Cock's external u.*—**Internal u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra from within.—**Syme's external u.** U. in which the stricture is divided through the perinæum on a grooved director passed through the stricture.—**Wheelhouse's external u.** An operation in which the urethra is opened in front of the stricture and a grooved probe passed through it into the bladder before its division.

URE'THROVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina.

URE'THROVES'ICAL. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder.

URETHRYME'NIA, f. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ύμην*, a membrane. Fr., *uréthryménie*. Partial or total occlusion of the urethra by a membranous formation.

URETH'YLANE. Fr., *uréthylane*. Methyl carbanate.

URET'IC. Gr., *οὐρητικός* (from *οὔρον*, urine). Lat., *ureticus*. Fr., *urétique*. 1. Pertaining to urine. 2. Diuretic.

URGIN'EA, f. From *urgere*, to press. Fr., *urginée*. 1. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*. 2. Of the Br. Ph., *U. maritima*.—**U. indica.** 1. An Indian and African species. Its bulb is used like squill. 2. A species indigenous to India and Abyssinia. Its bulb resembles squill in properties.—**U. maritima, U. scilla.** Fr., *scille maritime*. Ger., *gemeine Meerzwiebel*. Squill, sea onion, the *σκίλλα* of the ancients. The bulb, sliced and dried, abounds in an acid and even corrosive juice. Squill is used as a diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative.

URIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). See URIDROSIS.

URIAS, *f.* -i'ados (-is). Gr., οὐρίας (from οὖρον, urine).
A urinary fistula.

URIASIS, *f.* -a'seos (-i'asis). See URINATION.

URIC. Lat., *uricus* (from οὖρον, urine). Fr., *urique*.
1. Derived from or contained in the urine. 2. Due to the excessive production of u. acid (e. g., arthritis urica).

URIC ACID. Fr., *acide urique*. Ger., *Harnsäure*. A feebly dibasic acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, occurring in small quantities in the human urine and that of other mammals, and in large quantities in that of birds, amphibians, and some insects.

URICÆDÆMIA, *f.* From οὖρον, urine, *acidus*, acid, and αἷμα, blood. Of Haig, the presence of a recognizable amount of uric acid in the blood.

URICÆMIA, *f.* From οὖρον, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *uricémie*. Of Flint, see LITHÆMIA.

URIC'DIN. An antarthritic preparation made by neutralizing a mixture of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and lemon juice with sodium bicarbonate.

URICOM'ETER. An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of uric acid in urine.

URIDRO'SIS, *f.* -ro'seos (-is). From οὖρον, urine, and ὑδρωσις, a perspiring. Fr., *uridrose*. Ger., *Harnschweiss*, *Harnschwitzen*. A condition in which certain elements of the urine, especially urea, are excreted in the perspiration, sometimes in sufficient quantity to form a sensible deposit upon the skin.—**U. crystallina**. Fr., *épidrose sablonneuse*. A condition in which saline constituents of the sweat, supposed to be derived from the urine, crystallize upon the skin, forming sandlike granules of a reddish or white color [Fuchs]; observed especially in uremia connected with certain cases of cholera, scarlet fever, and renal calculus, in which a deposit consisting of crystals of urea forms upon the skin.

URILE. A radicle supposed by Morin to exist in urine.

URIL'IC ACID. Fr., *acide urilique*. Ger., *Urilsäure*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical substance, $C_8N_2O_4$, which may be considered as oxalic acid in which the oxygen is replaced by cyanogen.

URINA, *f.* See URINE.—**U. araneosa**. Urine loaded with cobweblike filaments.—**U. cibi**, **U. digestionis**. Urine voided several hours after digestion. It contains more solids and has a higher specific gravity than at other times.—**U. flammea**. High-colored urine.—**U. galactodes**. Urine of a milky appearance.—**U. genitalis**. See SEMEN.—**U. mucosa**. See CYSTORRHEÆA.—**U. noctis**. See *U. sanguinis*.—**U. pericardii**. See LIQUOR pericardii.—**U. potus**. Of G. Bird, urine of low specific gravity, which is passed soon after drinking freely.—**U. sanguinis**. Urine secreted after a night's rest, and hence not influenced by food or drink.—**U. spastica**. Urine secreted during or after spasms (of hysteria, asthma, etc.). It is generally abundant, clear, and limpid, the coloring matter, urea, and sodium chloride being deficient in quantity.

URINACCELERATOR, *m.* -o'ris. From *urina*, urine, and *accelerare*, to hasten. See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

URINACULUM, *n.* Dim. of *urina*, urine. 1. See URACHUS. 2. A urinal.

URINÆMIA, *f.* From *urina*, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *urinémie*. Poisoning by the retention of various urinary constituents (urea, creatin, creatinin, leucine, etc.) in the blood. It is to be distinguished from *uræmia*, which refers only to the retention of urea.

URINAL. Gr., οὐροδοχῶν, οὐροδόχῃ. Lat., *urodochium*. Fr., *u.*, *urinoir*. Ger., *Nachtopf*, *Pissoir*. A receptacle for receiving urine.

URINALIS. See URINARY; as a n., in the n. (*urinale*), a urinal.

URINALYSIS, *f.* See URANALYSIS.

URINARY. Lat., *urinosis*, *urinialis*. Fr., *urinaire*. Pertaining to the urine.

URINA'TION. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Urinlassen*, *Harnlassen*. The act of voiding urine.

URINE. Gr., οὖρον. Lat., *urina*. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Harn*, *Urin*. The excretion of the kidneys; normally an amber-colored, transparent fluid, having an acid reaction, a specific gravity varying from 1.010 to 1.030, a saline taste, and a faint odor. The latter is modified by food and drugs; the specific gravity, color, and reaction vary with the ingestion of food, the character and duration of the occupation, and the temperature.—**Anæmic u.** The u. in anæmia.—**Aqueous u.** See URINA potus.—**Black u.** U. containing melanin.—**Blue u.** U. that deposited a sediment of deep-blue granules on standing.—**Chylous u.** Ger., *Chylusharn*, *Milchharn*. U. which is milky in appearance from the presence of fat. Cf. CHYLURIA.—**Coagulating u.** See FIBRINOUS u.—**Crude u.** A clear watery u. which deposits no sediment.—**Cyano u.** See *Blue u.*—**Cystinic u.** U. which deposits cystine.—**Definitive u.** The portion of the u. secreted by the epithelium lining the convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules.—**Diabetic u.** U. passed in diabetes (*q. v.*).—**Dropsical u.** A highly albuminous u.—**Dyspeptic u.** U. passed by a dyspeptic patient. It sometimes deposits an excess of calcium oxalate (see OXALURIA).—**Elephant's u.** See ELEPHANTIA.—**Febrile u.** The high-colored, scanty acid, and slightly albuminous u. passed during acute febrile affections.—**Fibrinous u.** U. containing fibrin, that may coagulate in the tubules, in the bladder, or after extrusion.—**Flocculent u.** U. in which flocculent masses are suspended.—**Gouty u.** U. passed during or after an attack of the gout. It is of small amount, is highly colored, and deposits uric acid in excess.—**Hysterical u.** See URINA spastica.—**Mucilaginous u.** U. abounding in mucus.—**Nebulous u.** U. that is cloudy in consequence of a heavy deposit of the earthy phosphates.—**Nervous u.** See URINA spastica.—**Residual u.** In prostatic hypertrophy or cystic disease, a small quantity of u. that remains in the bladder after all efforts to empty it.—**Rudimentary u.** The liquid that comes through the thin walls of the Malpighian glomeruli.—**Saccharine u.** U. containing sugar, as in diabetes.—**U. of digestion.** See URINA cibi.

URINÆMIA, *f.* See URINÆMIA.

URINIFEROUS. Lat., *uriniferus* (from *urina*, urine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *urinifère*. Ger., *harntragend*, *harnführend*. Producing and conveying the urine.

URINIPAROUS. Lat., *uriniparus* (from *urina*, urine, and *parere*, to produce). Urine-producing (said of the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules).

URINOGEN'ITAL. See UROGENITAL.

URINOL'OGY. See UROLOGY.

URINOM'ETER. See UROMETER.

URINOUS. Lat., *urinosis* (from *urina*, urine). Fr., *urineux*. Ger., *harnartig*. Like urine.

URISOL'VIN. A compound of urea and lithium citrate; used in the uric-acid diathesis.

URITIS, *f.* -it'idis. From *urere*, to burn. 1. Inflammation due to a burn. 2. A flat bulla with ichorous contents.—**U. diurna**. A disease in which red itching papules appear by day and are absent by night. Cf. EPINYCTIS pruriginosa.—**U. nocturna**. See EPINYCTIS.

URN'ING. A man or woman who has an aversion for the opposite sex, but obtains sexual gratification from contact or association with one of the same sex.

UROBACIL'LUS, *m.* From οὖρον, urine, and *bacillus* (*q. v.*). A bacillus obtained from decomposed urine.—**U. Duclauxi**. Of Miquel, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, motile, liquefying u. that grows in slender filaments in sewage or culture media containing ammonia or urea.—**U. Freudeneichi**. A u. closely resembling *U. Pasteuri*, but forming longer chains and having more active movements. It is found in air, dust, sewer water, etc.—**U. Maddoxi**. An aerobic, motile,

liquefying, spore-forming u. that has round ends, is $1\ \mu$ thick and $3\ \mu$ to $6\ \mu$ long. It is relatively rare.—**U. Pasteuri**. Of Miquel, an aerobic, liquefying, motile u. that forms spherical, usually solitary spores at one extremity of the rod. It grows in the form of short rods each made up of two to six urobacilli, in culture media containing urea, and its size varies with the media in which it grows.—**U. Schützenbergi**. An aerobic, liquefying, motile, small oval bacillus, about $5\ \mu$ thick and $1\ \mu$ long, usually found in pairs. It is obtained from river and sewer water.

UROBENZO'IC ACID. See HIPPURIC ACID.

UROBILIN. Fr., *urobiline*. A derivative, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$, of bilirubin formed by the action of nascent hydrogen. It is the most important coloring matter in the urine.

UROBILINO'DIN. A reduction product of hæmatin, resembling urobilin, but not identical with it. It is readily converted into isohæmatoporphyrin and hexahydrohæmatoporphyrin. It occurs in the urine under certain pathological conditions.

UROBILINU'RIA, *f*. From *urobilin* (*q. v.*), and *oûron*, urine. The excretion of urobilin with the urine.

U'ROBUTYLCHLORAL'IC ACID. A body, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl_3O_7$ (or $C_{10}H_{17}Cl_3O_7$), obtained from the urine after the ingestion of butyl chloral.

UROCANIN'IC ACID. A substance, $C_6H_6N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$, obtained from dogs' urine.

UROCELE, *f*. $U^2(u)-ro(ro^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $u^2r'-o-sel$. -*ce'les*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *urocèle*. Ger., *Harnbruch*. A tumor formed by the extravasation of urine.

UROCH'ERAS, *f*. -*cher'ados* (-*is*). From *oûron*, urine, and *χέρδος*, gravel. See GRAVEL.

UROCHE'SIA, **UROCHE'ZIA**, *f*. From *oûron*, urine, and *χεζειν*, to ease one's self. Fr., *urochémie*. The discharge of urine per anum.

U'ROCHROME. From *oûron*, urine, and *χρώμα*, pigment. Ger., *Urochrom*. A yellow pigment described by Thudichum as the cause of the yellow color of normal urine; probably identical with hydrobilirubin.

UROCLEP'SIA, *f*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κλεψία*, theft. Unconscious micturition.

UROCE'LIA, *f*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *urocèlie*. Ger., *Harnbauch*. Swelling of the abdomen due to infiltration of urine.

UROCRI'SIA, **UROC'RISIS**, *f*. -*cris'ia*, -*cris'eos* (-*oc'risis*). From *oûron*, urine, and *κρίσις*, a separating. Fr., *urocrisie*. Ger., *Harnkrise*. 1. A crisis which manifests itself in urination. 2. Examination of the urine, diagnosis by means of the urine.

UROCRITE'RIMUM, *n*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κρῆτήριον*, a sign. Ger., *Harnzeichen*. A urinary sign.

UROCY'ANIN. See CYANURIN.

UROCYAN'OGEN. From *oûron*, urine, *κύανος*, blue, and *γεννάω*, to produce. Fr., *urocyanose*. A blue sediment sometimes deposited from the urine of cholera patients.

U'ROCYSTHÆMORRHOI'DES, *f. pl.* From *oûron*, urine, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αἰμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoiden*. Hæmorrhoids of the bladder.

UROCYST'IS, *f*. -*cys'teos* (-*is*). From *oûron*, urine, and *κύστις*, the bladder. See URINARY BLADDER.

UROCYSTI'TIS, *f*. -*it'idis*. See CYSTITIS.

U'ROCYSTOCATAR'RHUS, *m*. From *oûron*, urine, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κατάρρεος*, a running down. See CYSTORRHEA (1st def.).

URODIAL'YSIS, *f*. From *oûron*, urine, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. 1. See UROPLASIA. 2. Decomposition of the urine.—**U. neonatorum**. Of Schönlein, retarded secretion of urine in the kidneys of newborn infants.

URODOCHI'UM, *n*. Gr., *ουροδοχείον* (from *oûron*, urine, and *δοχείον*, a holder). See URINAL.

URODRIM'YTES, *f*. -*te'tos* (-*is*). From *oûron*, urine, and *δριμύτης*, acridness. Fr., *urodrymie*. Acridity of the urine.

URODYN'IA, *f*. From *οûρον*, urine, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *urodynie*. Pain in passing urine.

URŒDE'MA, *n*. -*em'atos* (-*is*). From *οûρον*, urine, and *οἶδημα*, a swelling. A tumefaction caused by infiltration of urine.

UROERYTH'RIC ACID, **UROER'YTHRIN**. From *οûρον*, urine, and *έρυθρός*, red. Fr., *uroérythrine*, *matière rosacée*. A coloring matter found in small quantities in normal urine, but forming a copious deposit in certain febrile conditions. It gives a rose color to a urinary deposit sometimes observed after wounds or operations. Its appearance is said to indicate visceral, and especially hepatic disease, and to be often followed by secondary hæmorrhage and gangrene.

U'ROFUSCOHÆM'ATIN. From *οûρον*, urine, *fuscus*, dark, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of Baumstark, a red urinary pigment derived from hæmatin, formed in acute or severe disease.

UROGEN'ITAL. Lat., *urogenitalis*. Having reference both to the urinary and to the genital tract. This term and its equivalent, *urinogenital*, are more commonly used with regard to anatomical points, while the term genitourinary, of essentially the same signification, is oftener employed in speaking of pathological matters.

UROGLAU'CIN. See CYANURIN.

UROGRAVIM'ETER. From *οûρον*, urine, *gravis*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Thudichum, a urometer.

UROHÆM'ATIN. 1. Of Harley, uroerythrin. 2. Of MacMunn, see ISOHÆMATOPORPHYRIN.

U'ROHÆMATOPOR'PHYRIN. Hæmatoporphyrin derived from urine.

U'ROL. Urea quinate, used in gout and urinary lithiasis.

UROLEU'CIC ACID. Ger., *Uroleucinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, found in the urine in alkaptonuria. It has considerable antiseptic power, and is probably antipyretic.

UROLEUCORRHŒ'A, *f*. From *οûρον*, urine, *λευκός*, white, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *uroleucorrhée*. Ger., *Uroleukorrhöe*. A condition in which the urine contains much mucus.

U'ROLITH. From *οûρον*, urine, and *λίθος*, a stone. Ger., *Harnstein*. A urinary concretion.

UROLITHI'ASIS, *f*. -*a'seos* (-*i'asis*). From *οûρον*, urine, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *urolithiase*. Ger., *Harnsteinbildung*. The formation of urinary calculi, also the condition of the system that results from such formation.

UROLITHOTO'MIA, *f*. See LITHOTOMY.

UROL'THUS, *m*. From *οûρον*, urine, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *urolithe*. A urinary calculus.

UROL'OGY. From *οûρον*, urine, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *urologie*. Ger., *Harnlehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the urine and the urinary system.

U'ROMANCY. Lat., *uromanteia* (from *οûρον*, urine, and *μαντεία*, divination). Prognosis founded on the state of the urine.

UROMEL'ANIN. A black coloring matter present normally in urine to the amount of 5 or 6 grammes a day.

UROM'ELUS, *f*. -*om'eles*. From *οὐρά*, the tail, and *μελος*, a limb. A single monster in which there is fusion of the lower limbs; the thigh usually shows evidence of a double formation, but the leg is single and there is a single foot having the heel turned forward.

UROM'ETER. From *οûρον*, urine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *uromètre*, *pèse-urine*. A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of the urine.

UROM'PHALUS, *m*. From *οûρον*, urine, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *uromphale*. Ger., *Nabelharnschwellung*. Swelling of the umbilicus due to infiltration of urine.

U'RON. 1. Urine. 2. Of some writers, a "hypothetical filtrate of the blood" consisting of "the fluid separated from the blood prior to its passage through the kidney."

URON'CUS, *m*. From *οûρον*, urine, and *όγκος*, a tumor. A tumor containing urine.

URONEPHROSIS, *f.* -*ro'seos (-is)*. From οὔρον, urine, and νεφρός, the kidney. See NEPHRYDROSIS.

U'RONITROTOLU'ENE. A substance found in the urine after the ingestion of orthonitrotoluene. It is laevorotary in aqueous solution, and on treatment with dilute acids is decomposed into orthonitrobenzyl, alcohol, and glycuronic acid.

URONOL'OGY. See UROLOGY.

UROPH'E'IN. From οὔρον, urine, and φάις, gray. Of Heller, the ordinary coloring matter of the urine.

UROPHAN'IC. From οὔρον, urine, and φανός, conspicuous. Appearing in the urine.

UROPH'ERIN(E). Lithium and theobromin salicylate; a diuretic.

UROPHRENE'SIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From οὔρον, urine, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *urophrénèse*. Delirium due to a supposed metastasis of urine to the brain.

UROPH'THISIS, *f.* -*phthis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From οὔρον, urine, and φθίσις, decay. See DIABETES.

UROPT'IT'N. A crystallizable decomposition product (perhaps $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$) of urochrome.

UROPLA'NTIA, *f.* From οὔρον, urine, and πλάνη, a wandering. Ger., *Harnaustretung*. 1. A condition in which the elements of urine are present in other parts than the urinary organs. In the pl., *Uroplanie* (Ger., *Uroplanien*), a genus of the family Chymoplanie of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including such forms of uræmia as are attended with urinary deposits in the skin producing various cutaneous diseases. 2. See PARURIA *erratica*.

UROPO(I)'ESIS, *f.* -*e'seos (-is)*. From οὔρον, urine, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *uropoëse*. Ger., *Harnbereitung*. The secretion of urine.

UROPO(I)'ET'IC. Ger., *harnabsondernd*. Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion of urine.

UROPSAM'MUS, *m.* From οὔρον, urine, and ψάμμος, gravel. Urinary gravel.

URRHO'DIN. See URRHODIN.

URORO'SEIN. Fr., *uroroseïne*. Ger., *Uroroseïn*. A rose-colored pigment, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_8$, found in the urine of persons affected with diabetes, chlorosis, osteomalacia, nephritis, carcinoma, etc.

URORRHA'GIA, *f.* From οὔρον, urine, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. See DIABETES.

URORRHE'A, *f.* From οὔρον, urine, and ροία, a flowing. See ENURESIS and POLYURIA.—**U. mellita**. See DIABETES *mellitus*.

URORRHORRHE'A, *f.* From οὔρον, urine, ῥρρός, serum, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhorrhée*. Albuminuria.

URORU'BIN. Fr., *urorubine*. A cherry-red coloring matter found in normal and pathological urines.

U'RO RUBROH'EM'ATIN. From οὔρον, urine, *ruber*, red, and αἷμα, blood. Of Baumstork, a brown urinary pigment obtained from a patient suffering with pemphigus leprosus.

UROSAC'RAL. From οὔρα, the tail, and *sacrum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the tail and the sacrum (said of a bone formed by the fusion of the sacrum and some of the vertebrae anterior to it).

UROSCHEOCLE, *f.* $U^2r(ur)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)-e^2-o(o^2)-se-(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $u^2r-o^2sk'e^2-o-sel.-ce'les$. From οὔρον, urine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. A urocele of the scrotum.

UROS'CHESIS, *f.* -*sche'seos (-os'chesis)*. From οὔρον, urine, and στέσις, retention. Fr., *uroschésie*. Suppression of urine.

UROS'COPY. Lat., *uroscopia* (from οὔρον, urine, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *uroscopie*. Ger., *Harnschauung*. Examination of the urine.

UROSEP'SIS, *f.* -*sep'seos (-is)*. From οὔρον, urine, and σήψις, putrefaction. Septicæmia due to the putrefaction of urine extravasated within the tissues of the body.

U'ROSIN. Lithium quinate.

URO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *urose*. Ger., *Harnkrankheit*. Of Alibert, any disease of the urinary organs.

UROSPAS'MUS, *m.* From οὔρον, urine, and σπασμός, a spasm. Spasm of the urinary tract.

UROSPER'MUM, *n.* From οὔρα, the tail, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *urosperme*. Sheep's beard; a genus of composite herbs of the *Lactuceæ*.—**U. picroides**. The *ἱεράκιον μέγα* of Dioscorides; used in gastric complaints and externally as an antiphlogistic.

UROSTE'ALITH. From οὔρον, urine, στέαρ, fat, and λίθος, a stone. A pseudocalculus consisting of fatty matter combined with lime, forming a kind of soap.

UROSTENO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From οὔρον, urine, and στένσις, stenosis. See URETHROSTENOSIS.

UROSTIG'MA, *n.* -*stig'matos (-is)*. A genus of the *Urticaceæ*.—**U. elasticum**. See *Ficus elastica*.—**U. religiosum**. See *Ficus religiosa*.

UROSUL'PHIC ACID. See THIONURIC ACID.

UROTHEOBRO'MIN(E). See PARAXANTHINE.

UROTOX'IC. Fr., *urotoxique*. Pertaining to the toxicity of urine.

UROT'ROPIN(E). Hexamethylenetetramine, a urinary antiseptic.

U'ROUS ACID. See XANTHIN.

UROXAN'IC ACID. Ger., *Uroxansäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_8N_4O_6$, obtained by long exposure of uric acid dissolved in caustic potash to air free from carbon dioxide.

UROXAN'THIN. See INDICAN.

UROX'IN. See ALLOXANTINE.

UROZE'MIA, *f.* From οὔρον, urine, and ζημία, loss. See DIABETES.

URRHO'DIN. From οὔρον, urine, and ῥόδινος, made of roses. Of Thudichum, a decomposition product of the chemolysis by acids of a particular chromogen not yet isolated.

URRHODIN'OGEN. Of Thudichum, a substance not yet isolated, the decomposition of which by hydrochloric acid produces urrhodin.

URRHODON'IC ACID. An acid obtained from urine, of a highly aromatic odor, very soluble in water and in ether.

UR'SAL. A combination of urea and salicylic acid; used in gout and rheumatism.

UR'SONE. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (or $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$), obtained by Trommsdorf from *Arbutus uva ursi*.

UR'TICA, *f.* From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *ortie* (1st def.). Ger., *Brennnessel* (1st def.), *Nessel* (1st def.). 1. The nettle; a genus of herbs with stinging hairs. 2. The eruption produced by the sting of a nettle; a pomphus; a wheal.—**U. baccifera**. A West Indian species. The flowers and roots are used as an aperient, and the leaves as a resolvent.—**U. dioica**. Fr., *ortie dioïque*. Ger., *zweihäusige Nessel*. The common (stinging) nettle. The root, herb, and achenes were formerly used—the first, which contains a volatile oil, as a diuretic; the second as a diuretic, astringent, hæmostatic, anthelmintic, etc.; and the last as a mucilaginous emollient. The plant is applied to the skin in local paralysis, etc., as an irritant, the effects in such cases being due, it is said, to the presence of free formic acid in the hairs.—**U. latifolia**. A laxative and diuretic species growing in South America.—**U. major**. See *U. dioica*.—**U. membranacea**. A species considered aphrodisiac. In Egypt the herb and seed are used as an emmenagogue and pectoral.—**U. mexicana**. The *yesgos del país* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as a diaphoretic and as a substitute for *Sambucus ebulus*.—**U. minor**. See *U. urens*.—**U. mortua**. See *LAMUM album*.—**U. pilulifera**. Roman nettle. The fruits were formerly used as a pectoral and are now employed in Greece as a galactagogue. The root is considered astringent, diuretic, and pectoral.—**U. Rumphii**. A species used as a scourge in local torpor, stiffness of joints, paralysis, etc.—**U. urens**. Fr., *ortie brûlante*. Ger., *kleine Nessel*. The dwarf

nettle. The herb and fruits (achenes) were formerly used like those of *U. dioica*. The plant has been recommended in metrorrhagia.—*U. urentissima*. Fr., *feuille du diable*. The downy seton of Java, devil's leaf of Timor; a very poisonous species, said to be used like *Laportea stimulans*.—*U. vulgaris*. See *U. dioica*.

URTICA'RIA, *f.* From *urtica*, a nettle. Fr., *urticaire*, *fièvre ortiée porcelaine*. Ger., *Nesselausschlag*, *Nesselfriesel*, *Nesselfieber*, *Nesselsucht*, *Porcellanfriesel*, *Wiebelsucht*. 1. Hives, nettle rash; an acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of red, elevated, rounded efflorescences of irregular shape and size, which at a certain stage of their development appear blanched in the centre and erythematous at the periphery, being then commonly known as *wheals*. The eruption is attended with intense itching. It is usually transitory, though sometimes disposed to recur. The *Urticariæ* of Plenck correspond to *u. febrilis*. 2. Of Bazin and Auspitz, *u. acuta*, the chronic form being termed by them *enidosis*.—**Giant u.** Fr., *urticaire massive*. Of Milton, *u.* characterized by large oedematous swellings of the skin or of the mucous membrane of the tongue, throat, urethra, etc., which are rarely accompanied by change of color or itching and are evanescent. Cf. *U. oedematosa*.—**Internal u.** *U.* affecting the mucous membranes in the interior of the body. It is sometimes observed on the tongue, pharynx, or larynx, and inasmuch as attacks are sometimes associated with nausea and vomiting or with spasmodic dyspnoea, it is inferred that the stomach and air passages may also be subject to the lesions of the disease, and perhaps the mucous membranes of other regions.—**U. ab ingestis**. *U.* provoked by the ingestion of certain articles of food.—**U. acuta**. Ger., *Nesselfieber*. *U.* that runs an acute course and is usually attended with fever.—**U. alba**. *U.* of the ordinary type, with wheals that show a white surface in the centre with redness at the periphery.—**U. annularis**. *U.* in which the eruption takes the form of rings.—**U. bullosa**. *U.* attended with a production of bullæ.—**U. chronica**. Ger., (*chronische*) *Nesselsucht*. *U.* characterized by long continuance, or (more commonly) by a long persisting tendency to relapsing attacks.—**U. conferta**. *U.* characterized by efflorescences closely clustered together.—**U. dermatographica**. See *U. factitia*.—**U. endemica**. A form of *u.* coinciding with (perhaps due to) the presence of *Bombyx processionea*, and consisting in a cutaneous eruption, forming partly pustules, partly wheals, and spreading over the entire body. It is accompanied with violent itching.—**U. ephemera**. Acute *u.* of short duration.—**U. evanida**. Ger., *wandelbare Nesselsucht*. *U.* of very brief duration, or that comes and goes.—**U. factitia**. Chronic *u.* in which by artificially irritating the skin the eruption may be produced at will.—**U. febrilis**. See *U. acuta*.—**U. figurata**. *U.* characterized by efflorescences grouped in determinate figures.—**U. fugax**. See *U. evanida*.—**U. gigans**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. gyrata**. *U.* the efflorescences of which form gyrate figures or lines.—**U. hæmorrhagica**. See *PURPURA urticans*.—**U. medicamentosa**. *U.* provoked by the administration of drugs.—**U. miliaris**. *U.* attended with an eruption of miliary vesicles.—**U. neuritica**. *U.* due to a lesion of the nerve or nerves supplying the affected part.—**U. nodosa**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. oedematosa**. A form of *u.* characterized by the sudden appearance of oedematous swellings upon different parts of the body, usually, though not always, accompanied by urticarial wheals and itching, and after a short time suddenly disappearing.—**U. papulosa**. A form of *u.*, observed especially in children, in which, instead of distinct wheals, smallish red papules are formed which itch violently and frequently appear excoriated from scratching. The eruption is usually more persistent than the ordinary form of *u.*—**U. perstans**. Ger., *beharrende Nesselsucht*. *U.* in which the

efflorescences persist throughout the attack.—**U. pigmentosa**. A form of chronic *u.*, in young children, in which the efflorescences persist for a long time and are accompanied with a brownish-yellow pigmentation.—**U. porcellanea**. See *U. alba*.—**U. recidiva**, *U. recurrens*. *U.* characterized by a disposition to recur, as in *u. chronica*.—**U. rubra**. *U.* with red efflorescences.—**U. subcutanea**. Ger., *schleichende Nesselsucht*. Of Willan, a form of chronic or relapsing *u.* associated with itching or tingling of the skin, with an occasional eruption of wheals.—**U. tuberosa**. Ger., *Nesselfriesel*, *harte Nesselsucht*. A form of *u.* marked by rapid increase of some of the wheals to a large size, forming hard tuberosities which seem to extend deeply and occasion deep-seated pains.—**U. vaccinica**. *U.* induced by vaccination.—**U. vesiculosa**. *U.* attended with vesicles.

URTICA'RIAL. Lat., *urticatus*. Fr., *ortié*. Pertaining to or resembling urticaria.

UR'TICATING. Fr., *urticant*. Stinging like a nettle.

URTICA'TIO, *f.* -o'nis. See URTICATION and URTICARIA *chronica*.

URTICA'TION. Lat., *urticatio* (from *urtica*, a nettle). A method of producing substitutive irritation by beating the skin with nettles.

USAGRO. An Arabian term apparently applied to psoriasis.

US'NEA, *f.* Fr., *usnée*. Ger., *Bartflechte*. A genus of fruticose lichens.—**U. barbata**. Fr., *usnée barbuée*. Ger., *gemeine Bartflechte*. Necklace moss. This and similar species, known as *Muscus arboreus*, *Muscus quercinus*, *Muscus arboreus albus*, and *Muscus albus quernus*, are bitter and astringent, and were formerly used in indigestion, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc.—**U. cranii humani**. The *Parmelia omphalodes*, *Parmelia saxatilis*, and other lichens found on human bones and skulls exposed to the elements.—**U. jubata**. Tree-hair lichen, formerly official.

US'NEIN, **US'NIC ACID**, **US'NIN**. Ger., *Usninsäure*. An acid, C₁₅H₁₆O₇, obtained from *Parmelia prunastri* and other lichens.

USNIN'IC ACID. An acid, C₁₅H₁₆O₇, obtained from various lichens.

USTILA'GO, *f.* -a'ginis. Fr., *charbon* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugbrand* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Zygomycetes*, parasitic on flowering plants. The mycelium penetrates through the intercellular spaces of the host plant and destroys it. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *U. maidis*.—**U. maidis**, **U. maydis**. Corn (or maize) smut; a species which occurs on the stem, grains, and tassels of *Zea mays*. It is the *u.* of the U. S. Ph. (see *ERGOT of maize*).

US'TION. Gr., *καυσίς*. Lat., *ustio* (from *urere*, to burn). 1. A burn. 2. Cauterization.

USTULA'TION. Lat., *ustulatio* (from *ustulare*, to scorch). In ancient pharmacy, the roasting of a moist substance before powdering it.

US'TUS. From *urere*, to burn. Burnt, calcined.

U'TER, *m.* *U'tri*. See UTERUS.

UTERAL'GIA, *f.* From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and *άλγος*, pain. See HYSTERALGIA.

U'TERINE. Lat., *uterinus*. Fr., *utérin*. Ger., *uterinal*. Pertaining to, associated with, or affecting the uterus.

UTERI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. See METRITIS.

U'TEROABDOM'INAL. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen.

UTEROFIXA'TION. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and *figere*, to fix. See HYSTEROPEXIA.

UTEROGESTA'TION. See GESTATION (2d def.).

UTEROLUM'BAR. Fr., *utéro-lombaire*. Pertaining to or connecting the uterus and the lumbar region.

UTEROMA'NIA, *f.* Nymphomania.

UTEROOVA'RIAN. Fr., *utéro-ovarien*, *utéro-ovarique*. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.

UTEROPARI'ETAL. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal wall.

UTEROPEXIA, *f.* See **HYSTEROPEXIA**.

UTEROPLACEN'TAL. Fr., *utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *uteroplacentar*. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta.

UTEROPLASTY. A plastic operation on the uterus [C. A. L. Reed].

UTERORRHA'GIA, *f.* From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. See **METORRHAGIA**.

UTEROR'HAPHY. From *uterus*, the uterus, and *ῥαφή*, a seam. See **HYSTERORRHAPHY**.

UTEROSAC'RAL. Fr., *utéro-sacré*. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum.

UTEROTOME. See **HYSTEROTOME**.

UTEROT'OMY. Lat., *uterotomia* (from *uterus* [*q. v.*], and *τομή*, a cutting). See **HYSTEROTOMY**.

UTEROTRAC'TOR. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and *trahere*, to drag. An instrument employed by A. C. Bernays for making traction on the cervix uteri, differing from Noeggerath's tenaculum forceps chiefly in having several teeth on each blade.

UTEROVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.

UTEROVEN'TRAL. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal cavity.

UTEROVES'ICAL. Pertaining to the uterus and to the bladder.

UTERUS, *m.* Gr., *ὑτέρα*. Fr., *utérus*, *matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutter*. The organ of gestation; made up chiefly of muscular fibres and having a cavity lined with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. It is covered before and behind with peritonæum. In the human subject it is situated in the pelvis. In the non-gravid state it has the shape of a pear flattened from before backward. It is suspended in the pelvis by the broad ligaments. Its cavity is 2½ in. in depth. It is divided into a body and a neck; the latter projects backward and somewhat downward into the vagina.

Arched u. Lat., *u. arcuatus*. That form of u. in which the longitudinal median furrow marking the union of the primitive halves of the organ is more than ordinarily pronounced at the fundus, from the fusion of the horns being somewhat defective.—**Bilobed u.** See *U. bicornis*.—**Divided u.** See *U. septus*.—**Double u.** Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. That malformation of the u. in which the two horns are developed, but have not become fused into one organ. See also *U. bicornis* and *U. septus*.—**Ductile u.** Syn.: *squatty u.* Of I. E. Taylor (who repudiates "balloon u."), a condition of the u. in which its walls are lax and yielding, so that they collapse horizontally and may be carried up before a sound introduced into the cavity of the organ.—**Duplex u.** See *Double u.*—**Fusiform u.** Lat., *u. fusiformis*. Ger., *spindelförmiger U.* That form of the u. in which, during advanced pregnancy, its vertical diameter is the greatest.—**Gravid u.** A u. containing a fecundated ovum.—**Imparous u.** Of Barnes, a u. that has never contained a product of conception.—**Impregnated u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Incudiform u.** An anvil-shaped u.—**Infantile u.** Lat., *u. foetalis*. Fr., *utérus foetal* (ou *embryonnaire*). That abnormality of the u. in which it is normally formed, but has been arrested in its development.—**Intestiniform u.** A u. having an elongated cervix and a thin body resembling a section of intestine.—**Inverted u.** The u. in a state of inversion (*q. v.*).—**Irritable u.** See **HYSTERALGIA** (2d def.).—**Male u.** See *U. masculinus*.—**Membranous u.** Of Walter, a u. in which the walls are attenuated by distention and atrophy caused by fibroid tumors.—**Pregnant u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Retort-shaped u.** Ger., *Retortengestalt der Gebärmutter*. A flexed u. that has an elongated cervix, giving the organ the appearance of a retort.—**Saccated u.** A u. in the condition of hourglass contraction.—**Squatty u.** [Taylor]. See *Ductile u.*—**Twin u.** See *Double u.*—**U. acollis**. See *U. parvicollis*.—**U. arcuatus**.

See *Arched u.*—**U. biangularis**. See *Incudiform u.*—**U. bicornis**. That malformation of the u. in which the two rudimentary lateral halves, or horns, remain more or less separate, instead of coalescing through their whole length. See also *U. bicornis duplex* and *U. bicornis semiduplex*.—**U. bicornis duplex**. Ger., *gänzliche Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. That variety of double u. in which the duplicate formation affects the whole organ.—**U. bicornis simplex**, *U. bicornis semiduplex* (see *infra simplex*), *U. bicornis uncollis*. Ger., *theilweise Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. A duplex u. in which the body alone is double and the cervix is single.—**U. bicorpor**. A u. consisting of two bodies.—**U. biforis**. See *U. bicornis*.—**U. bifundalis uncollis**. See *U. bicornis uncollis*.—**U. bilocularis**, *U. bipartitus*. See *U. septus*.—**U. cordiformis**. Fr., *utérus échanuré*. That form of defective development of the u. in which the fundus remains depressed, so that the organ has somewhat the shape of the heart of a playing-card.—**U. deficiens**. Absence of the uterus.—**U. didelphis**, *U. didelphys*. See *Double u.*—**U. diductus**. That variety of double u. in which there are complete independence and divergence of the two halves.—**U. duplex**. See *Double u.*—**U. duplex separatus**. A double u. in which there is no connection between the two halves of the organ; associated with double vagina.—**U. flexus**. A u. with an abnormal flexion.—**U. foetalis**. See *Infantile u.*—**U. globularis**. A u. subseptus with complete fusion of the two lateral halves externally.—**U. imperforatus**. 1. An imperforate u. 2. A u. that has no cavity at all.—**U. masculinus**. The prostatic vesicle of the male, with its occasional vestigial accompaniments.—**U. muscularis**. A u. in which there is an interstitial myoma.—**U. parvicollis**. Syn.: *u. acollis*. That malformation of the u. in which its body is normal, but its neck atrophied or lacking.—**U. retroflexus**. See **RETROFLEXION** of the uterus.—**U. retroversus**. A retroverted u.—**U. septus** (*bilocularis*). Fr., *utérus biloculaire*. That form of defective development of the u. in which, while the two Müllerian ducts have united, the partition between them remains wholly or in part. See also *U. septus duplex* and *U. subseptus*.—**U. septus duplex**. That variety of u. bilocularis in which there is a division from the fundus to the external os, forming two equal halves.—**U. semipartitus**. Fr., *utérus en partie cloisonné à l'intérieur* [Lefort]. See *U. subseptus*.—**U. subseptus**. That variety of u. septus in which the dividing wall between the two lateral canals has partly disappeared, leaving the vagina and the cervix single, while the cavity of the body of the u. is double.—**U. unicornis**. Ger., *einhornige Gebärmutter*. A one-horned u.; that malformation of the u. in which only one of the two original lateral halves is fully developed, the other being rudimentary or wanting.—**U. unilocularis**. That form of double u. in which the cavity of the organ is normally formed, the duplicity appearing only at the fundus on the outside.—**U. velatus**. See *U. subseptus*.—**U. virilis**. See *U. masculinus*.—**Ventral u.** A term sometimes applied to the foetal sac in cases of abdominal pregnancy.

UTRICLE. Lat., *utriculus* (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). Fr., *utricule*. Ger., *Schlauch* (1st def.), *Hautfrucht* (3d def.), *Schlauchfrucht* (3d def.). Syn.: *sinus communis* (2d def.). 1. A little pouch or bag, especially a membranous, closed, saclike part or organ. 2. The larger of the two vesicles into which the otic vesicle of the embryo is divided by a constriction which at last shuts it off from the sacculæ.—**Primordial u.** 1. The membrane of a cartilage cell directly in contact with the cell. 2. A layer of protoplasm first deposited upon the inner surface of the wall of a cell.—**U. of the prostatic portion of the urethra**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**U. of the vestibule**. The vestibular cavity which connects with the semicircular canals. It is imbedded in the recessus

ellipticus, and communicates with the semicircular canals by five foramina. It is attached to the wall of the bony vestibule by loose connective tissue. It is surrounded by perilymph and contains endolymph. It consists of a fibrillar substantia propria bounded externally by vascular connective tissue and internally by angular pavement epithelium.

UTRICULAR. Lat., *utricularis*. Fr., *utriculaire*. Ger., *schlauchartig*. Pertaining to a utricle; bladderlike in appearance; consisting of a utricle or bearing many utricles.

UTRICULARIA, f. From *utriculus*, a little bag. Fr., *utriculaire*. Ger., *Wasserschlauch*. Bladderwort; a genus of the *Lentibulariaceae*.—**U. reticulata**. A Malabar species, used in flatulence.—**U. vulgaris**. Fr., *millefeuille des marais*. Ger., *gemeiner Wasserschlauch*. Common bladderwort, formerly used in dysuria and externally as a vulnerary.

UTRICULUS, m. See **UTRICLE**.—**U. lacrimalis**, **U. lacrimarum**. See *Lacrymal SAC*.—**U. lacteus**. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—**U. prostaticus**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

UTRIFORM. Lat., *utriformis* (from *uter*, a bag, and *forma*, form). Fr., *utriforme*. Ger., *schlauchförmig*. Having the form of a bladder or udder.

UVA, f. Fr., *baie* (1st def.), *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Beere*, *Traube* (1st def.). Syn.: *fructus vitis minutæ* [Swed. Ph.] (3d def.), *passulæ majores* (seu *minores*) (3d def.). 1. A grape or cluster of grapes; a grapelike fruit. 2. The uvula. 3. In the pl., *uwæ*, raisins, the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera*. The Br. Ph. admits only large (Malaga) raisins.

UVA'RIA, f. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *canang*. Ger., *Traubenbaum*. A genus of the *Anonaceae*.—**U. argentea**. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as a carminative, etc.—**U. latifolia**, **U. ligularis**. Species found in the Moluccas. From the seed salves are prepared.—**U. narum**. Ger., *kletternder Traubenbaum*. The *narumpanel* of Malabar. The roots and an oil obtained from them are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and externally in rheumatism and gout.—**U. odorata**. A tree growing throughout southern India. The flowers yield cananga oil. A stimulating salve, used as a febrifuge, is prepared from the flowers. The root bark and seed are used as a stomachic.

UVA'TIO, f. -*o'nis*. From *uva*, a grape. An old term for corneal staphyloma and for keratocele.

UVA UR'SI, f. 1. The genus *Arctostaphylos*. 2. The *Arctostaphylos u. u.* 3. Of the ph's, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.*—**Extractum uvæ u. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.*—**Infusum uvæ u.** Fr., *tisane d'u. u.* A preparation made by infusing *u. u.* (3d def.) in twenty times as much boiling water for an hour [Br. Ph.] and straining.

U'VEA, f. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvé*. Ger., *Traubenhaut*. The pigmented, or middle, coat of the eye, including the iris, ciliary body, and chorioid; usually confined to the chorioid.

U'VEAL. Fr., *uvéale*. Ger., *u.* Pertaining to or constituting the uvea.

UVEITIS, f. -*it'idis*. From *uvea* (*q. v.*). Fr., *uvéite*. Inflammation of the uvea.—**U. anterior**. Of Stellwag, parenchymatous keratitis, so called because it affects the posterior layers of the cornea that are embryologically classed with the uvea.—**U. sympathica**. *U.* due to irritation of the ciliary nerves.

U'VIC ACID. Fr., *acide uvique*. Ger., *Traubensäure*. The compound $C_7H_8O_{31}$.

UVIT'IC ACID. Fr., *acide uvitique*. Ger., *Uvitisäure*. A methylbenzenedicarboxylic acid, $C_6[CH_3, H, CO.OH, H, CO.OH, H, H]$.

UVULA, f. Dim. of *uva*, a grape. Gr., *σταφυλή*. Fr., *wule*, *luette*. Ger., *Zäpfchen*. A conical process dependent in the middle line from the soft palate and

made up of the azygos uvulæ, elastic and areolar tissue, small acinous glands, and an investment of mucous membrane.—**Lieutaud's u.** See *Vesical u.*—**Superimposed u.** Of T. A. Deblois, a supernumerary *u.* situated in front of the normal *u.*—**U. bifida**. A fissured state of the *u.*, presenting the appearance of two uvulæ.—**U. cerebelli**. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. decidua**. See *STAPHYLOPTOSIS*.—**U. of the cerebellum**. Lat., *u. cerebelli*. Fr., *wule du cervelet*, *pédicule de la luette*. Ger., *Zapfen des Kleinhirns*, *Zäpfchen*. A small projection on the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid and between the amygdalæ.—**U. of the urinary bladder**. See *Vesical u.*—**U. palati**. See *U.*—**U. relaxata**. See *STAPHYLOPTOSIS*.—**U. vermis**. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. vesicæ**, **Vesical u.** The posterior part of the caput galli that projects into the prostatic urethra.

UVULAR. Lat., *uvularis*. Fr., *uvulaire*. Pertaining to the uvula.

UVULA'RIA, f. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvulaire*. Ger., *Zäpfchenkraut*. Bellwort, a genus of liliaceous plants.—**U. grandiflora**. Large-flowered bellwort. The leaves and root are used by the Indians against the bite of the rattlesnake.—**U. perfoliata**. Mealy bellwort. The root is used to make an astringent gargle.

UVULARIS [Cœues], *m.* See *AZYGOS uvulæ*.

UVULATOME. See *STAPHYLOTOME*.

UVULITIS, f. -*it'idis*. See *STAPHYLITIS*.

UVULOPTO'SIS, f. -*pto'seos* (-*is*). See *STAPHYLOPTOSIS*.

UVULOT'OMY. See *STAPHYLOTOMY*.

V

VACCINA, f. See *VACCINIA*.

VAC'CINADS. The microorganisms of vaccine lymph.

VAC'CINAL. Lat., *vaccinalis*. See *VACCINE* (adj.).

VAC'CINATE. Lat., *vaccinare*. Fr., *vacciner*. Ger., *impfen*, *vaccini(e)ren*. To inoculate with vaccine virus.

VACCINA'TION. Lat., *vaccinatio*. Ger., *Kuhpockenimpfung*. Inoculation with vaccine virus as a protective measure against smallpox. Recently the term has been improperly applied to inoculation with various other viruses.—**Anthraxic v.** Inoculation of animals with attenuated cultivations of the anthrax bacillus.—**Antirabietic v.** Fr., *v. antirabique*. Protective inoculation against rabies. The virus is secured by a series of inoculations of virus from the central nervous system of an animal dead of rabies under the dura of healthy animals; an emulsion is made of the spinal cord after it has dried for fourteen days, and some of this is inoculated into the animal to be protected, then the latter is inoculated with an emulsion of a cord dried for thirteen days, and so on in a decreasing series until an emulsion of fresh cord is used.—**Chemical v.** Of Castaneda and Borda, a *v.* done experimentally upon animals by injecting subcutaneously urine from yellow-fever patients, in the hope of its containing some chemical substance (perhaps a ptomaine) secreted by the specific microorganism capable of affording protection against the disease.—**Intrauterine v.** Variolous immunity communicated by the mother to the fœtus as the result of her having been successfully vaccinated during pregnancy.—**Retrov'.** The communication of vaccinia from man to the cow.

VAC'CINATOR. Fr., *vaccinateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Impfnadel* (2d def.). 1. One who vaccinates. 2. An instrument for performing vaccination.

VAC'CINE. Lat., *vaccinus*, *vaccinalis* (from *vacca*, a cow). Fr., *vaccinal*, *vaccinique*. Pertaining to the cow; also pertaining to vaccinia or to vaccination.

VAC'CINE. Lat., *vaccinum*. Fr., *vaccin*. Ger., *Impfstoff*. The virus of cowpox (*vaccinia*), being either the liquid contained in the pocks or the crust formed by their desiccation. For subheadings, see under **LYMPH**, and cf. **VIRUS**.

VACCINEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *vaccinoïde*. Ger., *unächte Kuhpocken*. A disease or lesion produced by an abortive vaccination, differing in its symptoms from true *vaccinia* and usually failing to protect against *variola*.

VACCIN'IA, *f.* From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaccine*. Ger., *Kuhpocken*. Cowpox (*q. v.*) when inoculated upon the human subject, either immediately from an infected animal (*v. primigena*) or mediately from a person recently inoculated with the virus of the disease (*v. vaccinatoria*). The disease is characterized by the appearance of a small papule at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which two days later becomes a vesicle with clear contents. It increases in size until about the end of the first week, becoming depressed in the centre and surrounded by a red areola. After the first week the contents of the efflorescence become purulent and soon begin to desiccate and form a scab, which, falling off during the second week or later, leaves a superficial, pitted, and permanent cicatrix. The affection is usually attended with slight fever.—**Generalized v.** Fr., *vaccinide, pululation vaccinale généralisée*. V. attended with a general exanthem consisting of efflorescences that closely resemble in their appearance, course, and resulting cicatrices the localized disease at the point of inoculation.—**Irregular v.** See **VACCINELLA**.—**Serous v.** V. in which the fluid in the pocks is watery, not viscid.—**Spurious v., V. anormis.** See **VACCINELLA**.—**V. antivariolosa.** See **V. gangrenosa**. A general exanthem accompanying *v.*, consisting of pustular efflorescences, sometimes like those of *variola*, which become gangrenous.—**V. genuina.** True *v.* (i. e., *v.* capable of affording protection against *variola*).—**V. primigena.** See under **V.**—**V. tutoria, V. tutrix.** See **V. vaccinatoria**. V. produced by inoculation with humanized lymph.

VACCIN'IAL. See **VACCINE** (adj.).
VACCIN'IFER. From *vaccinia* (*q. v.*) and *ferre*, to bear.
1. An individual from whose body vaccinal virus is taken for the purpose of conveying *vaccinia* to another.
2. An instrument for vaccination.
VACCIN'IFORM. Having the appearance of *vaccinia* or of vaccine lymph.
VAC'GININ. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Vaccinium myrtillus*.
VAC'GININE. 1. Of Farr, the morbid germ of cowpox. 2. Vaccine virus.
VACCIN'OLÆ, *f. pl.* See **VACCINOLÆ**.
VACCINIST. See **VACCINATOR** (1st def.).
VACCIN'IUM, *n.* From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *myrtille*. Ger., *Heidelbeere*. The typical genus of the *Vacciniaceæ*. Some include in it the cranberries (*Oxycoccus*) as well as the blueberries.—**V. arctostaphylos.** Fr., *airelle de Cappadoce*. Ger., *azorische Heidelbeere*. Oriental whortleberry. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus* and the dried leaves as tea (Trebizond tea).—**V. corymbosum, V. discolorum.** Common blueberry, huckleberry. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus*.—**V. frondosum.** Ger., *blattreiche Heidelbeere* (1st def.). Blue huckleberry of North America. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus*.—**V. macrocarpum.** Fr., *airelle (ou myrtille) à gros fruits*. American cranberry. The fruits furnish citric acid, and both fruits and leaves are detersive and astringent.—**V. myrtillus, V. nigrum.** Fr., *airelle myrtille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeine Heidelbeere*. British huckleberry (or bilberry). All parts of the bush, especially the leaves, contain quinic acid. An extract of the fruits has been used in an enema or suppository in dysentery. The fruit was

formerly used as a mildly astringent gargle and as a hæmostatic.—**V. oxycoccus, V. oxycoccus.** Fr., *airelle à fruits acides*. Ger., *europäische Moosbeere*. The cranberry of Europe. The fruits are used as an astringent, detersive, and antiscorbutic and as a refrigerant in fevers.—**V. uliginosum.** Fr., *airelle veinée*. Ger., *Moor-Heidelbeere*. The bog bilberry. The berries, which are said to produce vertigo and delirium, are made into a spirit in Siberia.—**V. vitis idæa.** Fr., *airelle ponctuée*. Ger., *rot(h)e Heidelbeere*. Red huckleberry of Mt. Ida. The leaves and berries were formerly official. The leaves are used to adulterate *uva ursi* leaves.

VACCINIZA'TION. Fr., *vaccinisation*. Of Warlomont, the process of vaccinating.

VAC'GINIZE. To vaccinate a subject repeatedly until no further effect is produced (until, as has been thought, the system is saturated with the virus).

VAC'GINOID. See **VACCINELLA**.

VACCIN'OLÆ, *f. pl.* Ger., *Nebenpocken*. Secondary pocks; efflorescences resembling the vaccine pock, but occurring at a distance from the point of vaccination, usually due to accidental inoculation from the original pock, often through scratching.

VAC'GINOSYPH'ILIS, *f.* -il'idis. See *Vaccination* **SYPHILIS**.

VACCIN'UM, *n.* See **VACCINE**, *n.*

VACCI'NUS. See **VACCINE** (adj.).

VACCI'OLA, *f.* See **VACCINIA**.—**V. leprosa.** See **VACCINELLA**.—**V. scutellata.** See **VACCINIA**.—**V. spuria.** See **VACCINELLA**.

VAC'ULATED. Of a cell, containing one or more vacuoles.

VACUOLA'TION. The formation of vacuoles.

VAC'UOLE. Lat., *vacuolus* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vakuole*. A small air cell or a globular space containing either air or a pellucid liquid.—**Auerbach's v.** An 8-shaped, transparent *v.* formed at the centre of the vitellus, according to Auerbach's theory of segmentation, after the disappearance of the original nucleus and as a step preliminary to the formation of the nuclei of the two succeeding segmentation spheres. Cf. **ASTER**, **AMPHIASTER**, and **TETRASTER**.—**Contractile v.** A *v.* observed in a structureless mass of protoplasm (as in the *Endoplastica*) which slowly fills with a watery fluid and, after reaching a certain size, contracts to obliteration, the process of distention and contraction being repeated rhythmically, after the manner of a systole and diastole.—**Food v's.** 1. Of Lankester, large *v's* in the endoderm cells of one of the *Medusæ* (*Limnocoedium*). They have been found to contain an albuminous substance supposed to be the product of intracellular digestion. 2. See *Gastric v.*—**Gastric v.** A *v.* formed in the protoplasm of certain *Protozoa* around a particle of food surrounded with water.—**Nuclear v.** See *Auerbach's v.*—**Pulsating v.** See *Contractile v.*

VACU'OLUS, *m.* See **VACUOLE**.

VAG'AL. Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

VAGI'NA, *f.* Gr., *ἄλτρον*. Fr., *vagin*. Ger., *Scheide, Mutterscheide* (2d def.). 1. See **SHEATH**. 2. That part of the parturient canal which serves as the organ of copulation, extending from the vulva backward and somewhat upward to terminate in a blind pouch situated in front of the rectum and slightly to the right of it. Its anterior wall, near its posterior extremity, is pierced by the cervix uteri. When the *v.* is not distended, its anterior and posterior walls are flattened and in contact with each other. Its anterior wall lodges the urethra. 3. A sheath, especially a leaf sheath.—**Double v., Septate v.** Lat., *v. duplex*. A *v.* divided into two lateral portions by a longitudinal septum.—**V. bipartita.** See *Double v.*—**V. cellularis.** See **ADVENTITIA** and **EPINEURIUM**.—**V. cordis.** See **PERICARDIUM**.—**V. femoris.** See **FASCIA lata**.—**V.**

fibrosa (tendinis). See *Synovial SHEATH*.—**V. Glissoni.** See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**V. humoris vitrei.** See *Hyaloid MEMBRANE*.—**V. lumbodorsualis.** See *Lumbar FASCIA*.—**V. masculina.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**V. mucilaginoso, V. mucosa.** See *Synovial SHEATH*.—**V. muscularis.** See *PERIMYSIUM*.—**V. nervi cellulosa, V. nervorum.** See *PERINEURIUM*.—**V. pili.** The root sheath of a hair.—**V. portæ.** See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**V. processus styloidei.** See *Vaginal PROCESS* (1st def.).—**V. radicis pili.** See *V. pili*.—**V. recti.** See *SHEATH of the rectus abdominis*.—**V. sæpta.** See *Double v.*—**V. subsæpta.** A v. that is double for only a portion of its length.—**Vaginæ synoviales tendinum, V. tendinis.** See *Synovial SHEATH*.—**V. tendinosa cruris.** See *FASCIA lata*.—**V. uteri.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. vasorum cruralium.** See *Crural SHEATH*.
VA'GINAL. Lat., *vaginalis*. Fr., *v.* Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath, ensheathing.
VAGINALITIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *vaginalite*. 1. Inflammation of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri. 2. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.
VA'GINATE. Lat., *vaginatus*. Fr., *vaginé*. Ger., *beseheidet*. Having a vagina or sheath.
VAGINIGLUTÆ'US [E. Coues], *m.* See *Tensor fasciæ latæ*.
VAGINIS'MUS [Sims], *m.* Fr., *vaginisme*. Ger., *Scheidenkrampf*. Painful spasmodic contraction and hyperæsthesia of the vagina, especially of the constrictor cunni, causing dyspareunia.—**Mental v.** Of Bauduy, an unconquerable aversion of a woman to sexual intercourse, not dependent on a physical obstacle, although accompanied, in the case related, by violent muscular contraction when coitus was attempted.—**Perineal v.** V. due to spasm of the perineal muscles, especially the transversus perinæi.—**Posterior v.** V. due to spasm of the deep-seated muscles. According to Gillard, the term should be limited to that form in which the lower fibres of the levator ani are involved.—**Valvar v.** V. due to spasm of the constrictor cunni.
VAGINITIS, f. -it'idis. Fr., *vaginite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. See *ELYTRITIS*.—**Diphtheritic v.** Diphtheria of the vagina. Cf. *Puerperal DIPHThERIA*.—**Dysenteric v.** Of Klebs, a modification of diphtheritic elytritis accompanying chronic dysentery.—**Granular v.** See *Granular ELYTRITIS*.—**V. adhæsiva.** Elytritis resulting in more or less complete atresia of the vagina.
VAGINODYN'IA, f. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *δύσιν*, pain. Pain in the vagina.
VAGINO'FIXATION. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *figere*, to fasten. Fixation of the vagina to the sides of the pelvis.
VA'GINOLA'BIAL. Pertaining to the vagina and the labia pudendi.
VA'GINOSCOPE. See *Vaginal SPECULUM*.
VAGINOT'OMY. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *τομή*, a cutting. See *ELYTROTOMY*.
VA'GINOVES'ICAL. See *VESICOVAGINAL*.
VA'GINOVUL'VAR. See *VULVOVAGINAL*.
VAGITUS, m. -itus. From *vagire*, to cry. Fr., *vagissement*. Ger., *Wimmern, Winseln*. The cry of a newborn child.—**V. interuterinus, V. uterinus.** The intrauterine cry; the cry of a foetus while its head is yet within the uterus, showing that air has entered the uterus and that the child has breathed.—**V. vaginalis.** The child's cry heard while its head is in the vagina.
VA'GOGLOSSOPHARYN'GEAL. Pertaining or relating to the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, whose root fibres arise from a common nucleus.
VAGOSYMPATH'ICUS, m. Fr., *vagosympathique*. The conjoined pneumogastric and cervical sympathetic nerves, as seen in the dog.
VA'GUS. Fr., *vague*. Ger., *allseitswendig*. Uncertain, wandering; as a n. m., the pneumogastric nerve.
VAL'DIVIN. A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{48}O_{20} + 5H_2O$, obtained from the fruit of *Picrolema valdivia*.

VAL'ENCE, VAL'ENCY. See *ATOMICITY*.
VALERAL'DIN(E). Fr., *valéraldine*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{31}NS_2$.
VALER'AMID(E). Fr., *valéramide*. Ger., *Valeramid*. A primary amide, $C_5H_9O.NH_2$, of valeric acid.
VAL'ERAS, m. -atis. See *VALERIANATE*.
VAL'ERATE. Lat., *valeras*. See *VALERIANATE*.
VAL'ERENE. See *AMYLENE* and *BORNEENE*.
VALE'RIAN. 1. The genus *Valeriana*, especially *Valeriana officinalis*. 2. V. root.—**V. rhizome, V. root.** Lat., *valeriana* [U. S. Ph.]. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*.
VALERIA'NA, f. Fr., *valériane*. Ger., *Baldrian*. 1. A genus of the valerians, or valerianworts, which are an order of the *Asterales*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., valerian root.—**Aqua valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *eau distillée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of valerian root with water enough to make 4 parts [Fr. Cod.], (10 [Ger. Ph.]).—**Extractum valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *extrait de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrianextract*. A thick extract (soft [Fr. Cod.]) made by extracting valerian root with dilute alcohol.—**Extractum valerianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of valerian root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft consistence, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c.—**Tinctura valerianæ.** Fr., *teinture de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of valerian root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894 for a day and then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 5 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of valerian root in No. 40 powder for two days, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.].—**Tinctura valerianæ ætherea** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture éthérée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aetherische Baldrian-tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating valerian root for some days with 5 times as much spiritus æthereus.—**Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata.** A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of valerian root in No. 60 powder one day with 20 of aromatic spirit of ammonia, then treating in a percolator with enough more spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of the root in No. 40 powder for seven days with enough of the aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.].—**V. anglica.** See *V. phu*.—**V. asarifolia.** Ger., *haselwurzelblättriger Baldrian*. A species found in Candia. The root is used like that of *V. celtica*.—**V. capensis.** A species found in southern Africa. The root is antispasmodic.—**V. celtica.** Fr., *nard celtique* (ou de montagne). Ger., *Nardenbaldrian*. An alpine species. The aromatic root, which is stimulant, sudorific, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic, constitutes in part the *nardus celtica* of the ancients.—**V. coarctata.** A Peruvian species. The root is used in fractures.—**V. dioica.** Fr., *valériane aquatique*. Ger., *kleiner*. Marsh- (or small) valerian of Europe and the Orient. The root was formerly official; it is similar to valerian root, but milder.—**V. Dioscoridis.** Ger., *rauk-enblättriger Baldrian*. A species found in Asia Minor, the *φῶς* of Dioscorides. The root is more aromatic and of a less nauseous odor than valerian root.—**V. Hardwickii.** An Asiatic species. The root, identified by some with the *nardus gangitis* of the ancients, is used medicinally and as an insectifuge.—**V. hortensis.** See *V. phu*.—**V. italica.** A species found in Italy and Candia, closely related to *V. tuberosa*. The root was formerly official.—**V. major.** See *V. phu*.—**V. mexicana.** The *culitlapilli* of Mexico. The roots, which have a strong odor and bitter taste, are used like valerian root.—**V. minor.** See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—**Valeriana montana.** 1. Mountain valerian, found in the European Alps.

The root is said, probably erroneously, to be more active than true valerian root. 2. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—**V. officinalis**. Fr., *valériane officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Baldrian*. Great wild valerian. It contains oil of valerian, malic acid, a peculiar extractive matter soluble in ether and in alcohol, an odorous resin, etc., and (Runge) a peculiar fixed acid producing with bases white salts which turn green when exposed to the air. Valerian root is stimulant and antispasmodic. The leaves are vulnerary.—**V. phu**, **V. pontica**. Fr., *valériane phu*. Ger., *grosser Baldrian*. Cretan spike-nard. The roots have properties resembling those of valerian root, but are less aromatic. The root of the ancients, now identified with *V. Dioscoridis*, was formerly thought to be this plant.—**V. saluunca**. Ger., *wohlriechender Baldrian*. An alpine European species having the properties of *V. celtica* and affording a part of *nardus celtica*.—**V. sambucifolia**. Elder-leaved valerian, a variety of *V. officinalis*. The root is less vigorous than that of *V. silvestris*, and is said to be less rich in volatile oil.—**V. saxatilis**. 1. A species found in Europe. The root, which has a nauseous, penetrating odor, may be used in place of valerian root. 2. See *V. celtica*.—**V. silvestris**. A variety of *V. officinalis*. Its root is said to be superior to that of *V. sambucifolia*.—**V. sitchensis**. A species indigenous to northwestern America, considered by the Russians to be the most active of the genus.—**V. toluccana**. A Mexican species. The tubers, which contain an abundance of valerianic acid, are reputed to be useful in diseases of the liver.—**V. tuberosa**. Mountain spikenard of southern Europe. The root was formerly official as *nardus montana*, and is still used.—**V. virginiana**. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.—**V. Wallichii**. An East Indian species. The root is used like that of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, though it has a stronger and less pleasant odor.

VALERIA'NAS, *m.* -a'tis. See VALERIANATE.

VALERIANATE. Lat., *valerianas*. Fr., *valérianate*. Ger., *baldriansaures Salz*. A salt of valerianic acid.

VALERIANEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *valérianelle*. Ger., *Rapünzchen*. A genus of the *Valerianaceæ*.—**V. locusta**, **V. olitoria**. Fr., *salade de blé*. Ger., *gemeines Rapünzchen*. Corn salad; formerly official and used as an antiscorbutic and emollient.

VALERIAN'IC. Lat., *valerianicus*. Fr., *valérianique*. Pertaining to or derived from valerian.—**V. acid**. Lat., *acidum valerianicum* (seu *valericum*). Fr., *acide valérianique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldriansäure*. One of the isomeric forms of valeric acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$. It is found in the roots of *Valeriana officinalis* and *Archangelica officinalis*, and in the bark and fruit of *Viburnum opulus*.

VALER'IC. Fr., *valérique*. Derived from valerian.—**V. acid**. An acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, of which four isomeric forms are known. (1) *Normal v. acid*, *isobutylcarbonic acid*, *isopropylacetic acid*, *pentoic acid*, $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C}(\text{OOH})$, a liquid of rancid odor; (2) *isovaleric acid* (see VALERIANIC acid); (3) *ethmethacetic acid*, β -butylcarbonic acid, *a-methylbutyric acid*, a liquid, $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 - \text{CH}(\text{COOH})$; and (4) *trimethacetic acid*, *trimethylcarbolic acid*, *pseudovaleric acid*, *pinolic acid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$, occurring as foliate crystals.

VALER'IDIN. The synthetic compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}$, said to resemble valerian medicinally.

VAL'ERIN. Fr., *valérine*. A compound of glycerin and valeric acid; a glyceryl valerate.

VAL'EROL. Fr., *valérol*. That part of oil of valerian which boils between 205° and 215°C .

VAL'ERYL. Fr., *valéryle* (2d def.). Ger., *V*. 1. An old name for the radicle C_5H_9 , supposed to be contained in valerianic acid. 2. The compound $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}$.

VALER'YLENE. The compound $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C} : \text{C} : \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$.

VAL'GUS. 1. Bow-legged. 2. As a n., see TALIPES v. —**Nervous v.** V. of neurotic origin.—**Paralytic v.** V.

caused by paralysis of the muscles of the foot, especially the tibialis anticus.—**Rhachitic v.** V. caused by rickets.—**Spasmodic v.** An ephemeral intermittent v. caused by muscular paresis.—**Spurious v.** *Pes planus*.—**Statical v.** Talipes v. caused by an altered axis of bodily pressure toward the inner side of the foot.—**Traumatic v.** V. caused by fracture or dislocation of the tibia, or by injury of the tarsal or metatarsal joints, or by cicatrices.

VAL'IDIN(E). A base, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}$, found in quinoline.

VAL'IDOL. Menthol valerianate, used in anorexia and as a carminative.

VALLEC'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *vallis*, a valley. A longitudinal depression; specifically, the v. cerebelli.—**V. cerebelli**. See FISSURA cerebelli longitudinalis.—**V. cordis**. A shallow furrow at the apex of the heart uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows.—**V. glossoepiglottica**, **Valleculæ linguae**. See Fossa glossoepiglottica.—**V. ovata**. See FISSURE for the gall bladder.—**V. petrosa**. See FOSSULA petrosa.—**V. Reilii**. The depression between the cerebellar hemispheres which is occupied by the vermiform process.—**V. Sylvii**. Ger., *Stamm der Fissura Sylvii*. Of Bischoff, the depression of the base of the brain the floor of which is formed by the anterior perforated space.—**V. unguis**. The fold of the nail.

VALLEC'ULATE, **VALLEC'ULOSE**. Lat., *valleculatus*, *valleculosus*. Ger., *rillig*, *gerillt*. Provided with vallecule.

VALLIC'ULA, *f.* See VALLECULA.

VAL'LUM, *n.* Lit., a rampart. An old term for the supercilium (*q. v.*).—**V. of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue**. An elevation in the mucous membrane of the tongue which surrounds the fossa of the circumvallate papillæ.

VAL'OID. From *valere*, to be worth. Syn.: *equivalent extract*. A term applied in the United Kingdom to a class of proprietary pharmaceutical preparations. The v's seem to be nothing more than fluid extracts prepared with particular regard to making a given weight of the product contain the same amounts of the active principles as are contained in the crude drug.

VAL'SOL. A certain ointment base consisting of oxygenized hydrocarbons.

VAL'VATE. Lat., *valvatus*, *valvaris*. Fr., *valvé*. Ger., *klappig*, *klappenartig*. Syn.: *valvular*. 1. Composed of valves. 2. Opening by valves.

VALVE. Lat., *valva*. Fr., *panneau*. Ger., *Valvel*, *Ventil*, *Klappe*. A movable flap or fold which acts to close a passage or orifice more or less completely.—**Aortic v.** The v. situated at the exit of the aorta from the heart. It consists of three semilunar segments, which prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart.—**Bicuspid v.** See Mitral v.—**Cerebral v.** See V. of Vieussens.—**Eustachian v.** A crescentic fold of the lining structure of the fetal heart so situated as to direct the blood entering the right auricle by the vena cava inferior toward the opening of the foramen ovale. In the adult it may be obliterated, may be reduced to a trace, or may persist nearly as in the fœtus.—**Hasner's v.** A mucous fold at the nasal aperture of the nasal duct.—**Heister's v.** A v. formed by folds of the mucous membrane of the neck of the gall bladder.—**Houston's v's**. In the rectum, oblique folds of the mucous membrane, situated one at about the level of the prostate gland, another a little higher, and a third still higher.—**Huschke's v.** See VALVULA sacci lacrimalis superior.—**Ileocæcal v.**, **Ileocolic v.** Ger., *Dickdarmklappe*, *Blinddarmklappe*. An incomplete partition divided by a narrow slitlike opening, which is rounded anteriorly and narrow and pointed posteriorly, through which the cavities of the ileum and colon communicate. It is made up of the mucous membrane, its submucosa, and a few muscular fibres. It is nearly at right angles to the long axis of

the colon, toward which one surface faces, the other facing toward the ileum.—**Interauricular v.** See *V. of the foramen ovale*.—**Large v. of the brain.** See *V. of Vieussens*.—**Mitral v.** A v. situated at the left auriculoventricular opening, consisting of two more or less jointed segments continuous at their attached borders.—**Pulmonary v.** The v. in the left ventricle of the heart, at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. It consists of three semilunar segments, and prevents reflux of blood from the heart into the artery.—**Pyloric v.** Ger., *unterer Magenmundring*. A ringlike elevation of the mucous membrane of the stomach around the pylorus.—**Rectal v's.** See *Houston's v's*.—**Semilunar aortic v.** See *Aortic v.*—**Semilunar pulmonary v.** See *Pulmonary v.*—**Semilunar (or Sigmoid) v's of the heart.** Those v's of the heart which consist of three semilunar segments attached by their convex borders.—**Tricuspid v.** A v., made up of three triangular segments, situated at the right auriculoventricular opening.—**V. of Amussat.** See *Heister's v.*—**V's of a vein.** Semilunar folds of the inner coat of the veins, strengthened by connective tissue, with their concave side placed like the inside of a pouch toward the heart, so that when they are filled they retard the backward flow of the blood.—**V. of Bauhin.** See *Ileoecæal v.*—**V's of Kerkring.** See *VALVULÆ conniventes* (under *VALVULA*).—**V. of Thebasius.** A semicircular fold of the endocardium at the entrance of the coronary sinus into the heart.—**V. of the colon.** See *Ileoecæal v.*—**V. of the cystic duct.** See *Heister's v.*—**V. of the foramen ovale.** A thin crescentic valvular fold, situated a little to the left of the foramen, in the embryonic heart, growing forward from the posterior wall of the auricles and projecting into the left auricle. Its office is to prevent the regurgitation of blood from the left auricle into the right one.—**V. of the gall bladder.** See *Heister's v.*—**V's of the lymphatics.** Semilunar folds of the inner coat placed opposite each other, as in the veins.—**V's of the rectum.** See *Houston's v's*.—**V. of the trigone.** A depression between the anterior pillars of the fornix cerebri which Vieussens erroneously believed to be an opening leading into the fifth ventricle.—**V. of Tulpian.** See *Ileoecæal v.*—**V. of Vieussens.** Ger., *Hirnklappe, vorderes Marksegel*. A triangular lamina of white nerve substance which bridges over the interspace between the superior cerebellar peduncles, forming a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. It expands posteriorly, where it is connected with the lower surface of the vermiform process. It is crossed by the lingula, and gives origin to the fourth cranial nerve.

VALVOT'OMY. See *VALVULOTOMY*.

VAL'VULA, f. Dim. of *valva*, a valve. See *VALVE*, *VALVULE*, and *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Valvulæ atrioventriculares.** The mitral and tricuspid valves.—**V. bicuspidalis.** See *Mitral VALVE*.—**V. cæci.** See *Ileoecæal VALVE*.—**V. anterior.** See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. cerebelli posterior.** The posterior medullary velum.—**V. cerebri (Galenii, seu major).** See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. coli.** See *Ileoecæal VALVE*.—**V. colli vesicæ.** See *V. vesicourethralis*.—**Valvulæ conniventes.** Ger., *Querfalten*. Crescent folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine placed transversely to its long axis.—**V. cuspidalis.** **V. episcopalis.** See *Mitral VALVE*.—**V. Fallop(p)ii.** See *Ileoecæal VALVE*.—**V. faucium** [Schaarschmidt]. See *VELUM palati*.—**V. foraminis ovalis.** See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. fossæ navicularis.** A transverse fold of the mucous membrane at the posterior extremity of the fossa navicularis urethræ.—**Valvulæ Hobokenii.** Semilunar or annular folds in the interior of the umbilical arteries.—**V. hymenalis urethræ virilis.** See *V. fossæ navicularis*.—**Valvulæ intestinales, Valvulæ Kerkringii.** See *Valvulæ conniventes*.—**V. lacrimalis (inferior).** See *V. sacci lacrimalis inferior*.—**V. lacrimalis superior.** See *V. sacci lacrimalis superior*.

—**V. magna.** See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. magni cerebri.** Of Prochaska, the superior cerebellar peduncles.—**V. ovalis.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. processus vermiformis.** A mucous fold surrounding the small orifice by which the vermiform appendix opens into the cæcum.—**V. pylori.** The valvelike structure of the pylorus.—**V. sacci lacrimalis inferior.** A fold of mucous membrane at the junction of the lacrimal duct and sac.—**V. sacci lacrimalis superior.** A crescentic fold of the mucous membrane of the lacrimal sac below the openings of the canaliculi lacrimales.—**V. semicircularis posterior inferior.** Of Tarini, the posterior medullary velum.—**Valvulæ semilunares arteriarum.** See *Semilunar VALVES of the heart*.—**V. semilunaris.** See *Posterior medullary VELUM*.—**V. semilunaris arteriæ pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary VALVE*.—**V. semilunaris (cerebelli, seu Farinii).** See *Posterior medullary VELUM*.—**V. semilunaris (septi atriorum), V. sinus sinistri.** See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. triglochis.** See *Tricuspid VALVE*.—**V. urethræ pylorica.** See *SPHINCTER urethræ prostaticus*.—**V. vaginæ, V. vaginalis.** See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**Valvulæ venarum (seu venosæ).** See *VALVES of a vein*.—**V. vesicæ, V. vesicourethralis.** A valvular membrane found in middle-aged men at the junction of the internal portion of the urethra and the neck of the bladder. It is formed by hypertrophied prostatic fibres and fibres of the sphincter urethræ.—**V. Vieussenii.** 1. See *VALVE of Vieussens*. 2. A fold at the opening of the great coronary vein of the heart.—**V. willisiana.** See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

VAL'VULAR. Lat., *valvularis*. Fr., *valvulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a valve. 2. See *VALVATE*.

VAL'VULE. Lat., *valvula* (dim. of *valva*, a valve). Fr., v. Ger., *Klappchen*. 1. A little valve. 2. Of Wilder, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.

VALVULI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From *valvula*, a valvule. Inflammation of one or more of the valves of the heart.

VAL'VULOTOME. From *valvula* (q. v.), and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., v. 1. An instrument devised by François-Franck for removing pieces from the aortic valves of a living animal for the purpose of studying the effects of such mutilation. It is introduced by way of the carotid artery. 2. A catheterlike instrument having a concealed knife devised by Mercier for anterior or posterior incision of the prostatic urethra.

VALVULOT'OMY. The operation of incising Houston's valves of the rectum.

VAL'YL. Ethylenediamide of valerianic acid; used like valerian.

VAL'YLENE. Fr., *valylène*. Ger., *Valylen*. A liquid hydrocarbon, C₈H₆.

VAMPYRIS'MUS, m. From *vampyrus*, a vampire. A form of delusional insanity epidemic early in the eighteenth century in Hungary, Siberia, etc., in which the patient believed that dead enemies had left their graves in order to suck his blood.

VAN'ADATE. A salt of vanadic acid.

VANAD'IC. Fr., *vanadique*. Containing vanadium as a pentad radicle.—**V. acid.** Fr., *acide vanadique*. Ger., *Vanadinsäure, Vanadsäure*. An acid formed by the union of vanadium pentoxide with water.

VANA'DIOUS. Containing vanadium as a trivalent radicle.

VANA'DIUM, n. From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess. Ger., *Vanad*. A metallic element discovered in 1801 by Del Rio, and rediscovered in 1830 by Sefström, who gave it its present name. Symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2; sp. gr., 5.5.

VAN'ADYL. Fr., *vanadyle*. A trivalent radicle occurring in the vanadic salts obtained by the action of vanadium pentoxide on acids.

VAN'DA, f. A genus of epiphytal orchids.—**V. scripta.** A species found on trees in the Moluccas. The sap is

used in apthæ, the fruit in diarrhœa and dysentery, and the juicy pulp of the stem, in combination with curcuma root, to heal ulcers and to hasten suppuration.—*V. spatulata*. An East Indian species. The powdered leaves are used in diarrhœa and dysentery, the flowers as a pectoral, and the entire plant, mixed with oil, in skin diseases.

VANDEL'LIA, *f.* From *Vandelli*, an Italian botanical writer. Fr., *vandelle*. A genus of scrophulaceous herbs.—*V. diffusa*. Fr., *vandelle étalée*. Bitter blain; an emetic, diuretic, and purgative species found in tropical America; used in fevers, in liver derangements, as an anthelmintic, and as a detergent.—*V. pratensis*. See SCOPARIA *dulcis*.

VANGUERIA, *f.* Fr., *vanguier*. A genus of shrubs or trees of the *Rubiaceæ*. In the Mauritius the leaves of some species are used as an antidyenteric and in strangulated hernia.—*V. spinosa*. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge.

VANIL'LA, *f.* From *Sp. vainilla*, a v. bean. Fr., *vanillier* (1st def.), *vanille* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit* (ou *gousse*) de *vanille* (2d def.). Ger., *Vanille*. 1. A genus of tropical climbing orchids. 2. The fruit of *V. planifolia* from which a tincture, *tinctura vanillæ* [U. S. Ph.], is made.—*Chocolata cum v.* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chocolat à la vanille* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts of chocolate (the *chocolat simple* of the Fr. Cod. without the cinnamon) and 4 of vanilla saccharata.—*V. disease*. See VANILLISM.—*V. palmarum*. A Brazilian species affording an inferior v. (Rio v.) containing 1'03 per cent. of vanillin.—*V. planifolia*. V. plant; indigenous to tropical America, cultivated for its fruit, which forms the bulk of the v. of commerce. It has been used as an excitant, stomachic, stimulant, etc., but is chiefly employed for flavoring. V. is said by Grasset to produce paralysis of the spinal cord and motor nerves in frogs.—*V. pompona*. A South American species said to yield vanillin.—*V. sativa*. The cultivated v. plant, a variety of *V. planifolia* or of *V. aromatica*.—*V. silvestris*. A variety of *V. planifolia*. Its fruit (*v. cimaronæ*) is smaller and less aromatic than that of *V. sativa*.

VANIL'LIC ACID. An isomeric variety, $C_6[CO.OH.H, OCH_3.OH.H.H.]$, of methylprotocatechuic acid.

VANIL'LIC ALDEHYD(E). See VANILLIN.

VANIL'LIN. Lat., *vanillina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vanilline* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_6[CHO.H, OCH_3.OH.H.H.]$, found in the pods of *Vanilla planifolia* and in Siam benzoin, asafetida, etc.

VANIL'LISM. Fr., *vanillisme*. A disease occurring among those who sort vanilla pods, due to contact with an insect found on the pods.—*Alimentary v.* V. attributed to the ingestion of vanilla. Poisoning with tyrotoxin has erroneously been called v.

VANIL'LON. The fruit of *Vanilla pompona*.

VANIL'LYL ALCOHOL. The compound $C_8H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)CH_2.OH$.

VA'O. An arrow poison from the United States of Colombia, containing corrovaline; supposed to be adulterated corroval.

VA'POR, *m.* -o'ris. Gr., ἀτμός. Fr., *vapeur*. Ger., *Dampf*. 1. A visible gaseous exhalation. 2. See INHALATION (3d def.). 3. For the pl., the *vapors*, see the major list.—*V. sanguinis*. See GAS of the blood.

VAPOR'ARIUM, *n.* Fr., *étuve humide*. Ger., *Dampfbad*. A vapor bath, also the apartment in which it is administered.

VAPORIZABLE. Fr., *vaporisable*. Ger., *verdampfbar*. Capable of being converted into vapor.

VAPORIZA'TION. Fr., *vaporisation*. Ger., *Verdunstung*. 1. The conversion of a liquid or solid into a vapor by means of heat. 2. Cauterization with steam.

VA'PORIZE. Fr., *vaporiser*. Ger., *vaporisi(e)ren*, *ausdunsten*. To convert or be converted into a vapor.

VA'PORIZER. See ATOMIZER.

VA'POROLE. Of Burroughs, a friable glass capsule containing a drug to be employed for inhalation or fumigation, ensheathed in concentric layers of absorbent cotton, and the whole inclosed in a silken sack.

VA'POROUS. Lat., *vaporosus* (from *vapor*, steam). Fr., *vaporeux*. 1. Pertaining to or containing vapor. 2. Of the blood, arterial.

VA'PORS, *pl.* Fr., *vapeurs*. An old popular term for hysterical and hypochondriacal affections.

VAREN'NEA, *f.* The genus *Eysenhardtia*.—*V. polystachya*. A Mexican species, used in nephritis, cystitis, and chicken cholera. The gum has the properties of kino.

VARIA'TION. Lat., *variatio*. The act or process of changing in form, character, rate of motion, etc.; also the amount or degree of such change.—*Double v.* [Du Bois-Reymond]. The double current observed at any point in a muscle or nerve, caused by the passage through it of a single induction shock.—*Negative v. of the muscle current*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the diminution of the muscle current of a muscle that yields a strong electrical current, produced by throwing the muscle into a state of tetanic contraction by stimulating its motor nerve.

VARICEL'LA, *f.* Fr., *Varicelle*. Ger., *Varicelle*. 1. Chicken (or swine, or sheep, or glass, or water) pox, water jags, hives; a mild infectious disease of children, characterized by an eruption of vesicles on the skin and mucous membranes. In the usual form, commonly known as *chicken pox*, the vesicles are superficial, with clear contents, and the disease is of short duration. It is sometimes followed by cicatrices, but usually not. A severer form, with deeper-seated or purulent efflorescences, is sometimes termed *swine pox*. Cf. *V. lentiformis*, *V. coniformis*, and *V. globularis*. 2. See VARIOLOA *mitigata*. 3. See VARIOLOID.—*Conoidal v.* See *V. coniformis*.—*Gangrenous v.* Lat., *v. gangrænosa*. V. characterized by gangrenous efflorescences. Cf. VACCINIA *gangrænosa*.—*Pustular umbilicated v.* See Abortive SMALLPOX and VARIOLOID.—*Pustular v.* See VARIOLOID.—*V. acuminata*. V. in which the vesicles are acuminate.—*V. bullosa*. See *V. cellulosa*. See Abortive SMALLPOX and VARIOLOID.—*V. coniformis*, *V. conoides*, *Varicellæ duræ ovales*. Swine pox; v. in which the vesicles are conical, seated upon inflamed bases with hard borders, and apt to be followed by scars.—*Varicellæ emphysematosæ*. Ger., *Windpocken*. V. in which the vesicles contain air.—*V. globata*, *V. globularis*. Swine pox, hives; v. in which the vesicles are rounded. They are larger than in v. lentiformis, but attended with less induration than in v. coniformis.—*V. hæmorrhagica*. V. attended with hæmorrhage into the vesicles.—*V. infantum*. See *V.* (1st def.).—*V. lenticularis*, *V. lentiformis*, *Varicellæ lymphaticæ*. Ger., *Linienpocke*. V. in which the efflorescences are lentiform, superficial, but slightly elevated, and not followed by scars.—*V. ovals*. V. in which the vesicles are oval.—*V. papularis*. See VARIOLOA *cornea* and VARIOLOA *verrucosa*.—*V. prurigo*. Of Hutchinson, an itching cutaneous eruption, consisting of papules, vesicles, and pustules, which sometimes follows v. and also vaccination.—*V. pustularis*. V. in which the contents of the efflorescences are more or less purulent.—*Varicellæ sine varicellis*. Of Wilson, varioloid without eruption.—*V. solidescens*. See VARIOLOA *cornea* and VARIOLOA *verrucosa*.—*V. syphilitica*. Variellaform syphiloderm. When occurring in scattered efflorescences it is known as *V. syphilitica disseminata*; when confluent, as *V. syphilitica confluens* (see PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus*).—*V. varioloidea*. See VARIOLOID.—*Varicellæ ventosæ*. See *Varicellæ emphysematosæ*.—*Varicellæ verrucosæ*. See VARIOLOA *verrucosa*.—*V. vesicularis*. V. in which vesicles form with clear contents.

VARICEL'LOID. See *Abortive SMALLPOX.*

VARICIFORM. Like a varix.

VARICOBLEPH'ARON, *n.* From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. A varicose tumor or swelling of the eyelid.

VARICOCELE, *f.* $Va^2r(va^3r)-i^2-ko(ko^2)-se(ka)'le(la)$; in Eng., $va^2r'i^2-ko-sel. -ce'les$. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *varicocèle*. Ger., *V., Krampfadernbruch*. An enlarged and tortuous condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus.—**Ovarian v.** Of Richet, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the broad ligament.—**Uteroovarian v.** V. of the uterine and ovarian veins.

VARICOM'PHALUS, *m.* From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *varicomphale*. Ger., *Krampfadernabelbruch*. A varicose tumor at the navel.

VARICOSE. Lat., *varicosus*. Fr., *variqueux*. Ger., *Krampfadrig*. Pertaining to a varix; of a vein, abnormally dilated.

VARICO'SIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. A varicose state of the veins of a part.

VARICOS'ITY. See *VARIX* and *VARICOSIS*.

VARICOT'OMY. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *τομή*, a cutting. See *CIRSOTOMY*.

VARIC'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *varix* (*q. v.*). See *CIRSOPHTHALMIA*.

VARI'OLA, *f.* Written also in the pl., *variolæ*. From *varius*, mottled. See *SMALLPOX*.—**Black v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Congenital v.** V. of newborn children due to intrauterine infection. The pustules are usually discrete; they do not develop as when exposed to the air, and form no crusts. It is usually fatal.—**Emphysematous v.** V. in which the pustules contain gas. Cf. *V. siliquosa*.—**False v.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Hæmorrhagic v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *Variolæ sanguinæ*.—**Tuberculous v.** V. in which certain of the pustules take the form of cutaneous tubercles.—**V. acutissima.** See *V. maligna*.—**V. amboinensis.** See *FRAMBESIA*.—**Variolæ anomalæ**. 1. V. complicated with other diseases. 2. V. characterized by an unusual or anomalous exanthem.—**V. apyretica.** V. of a very mild form, attended with little or no fever.—**V. Arabum.** V. of the Arabians.—**V. benigna.** V. of a mild type, and attended with a comparatively superficial eruption.—**Variolæ bullatæ.** V. lymphatica in which the efflorescences coalesce so as to form large bullæ.—**V. cohærens.** V. in which the efflorescences barely touch each other, or in which confluent pustules occur here and there in rows; intermediate between *v. discreta* and *v. confluens*.—**V. confluens.** Ger., *Fließpocken*. 1. V. in which the papules are small, less prominent than in the discrete form, and so numerous that even on the first appearance of the eruption there is hardly any distinct separation between them. They extend over the greater part of the body. 2. V. in which the pustules form and run into each other; a variety that is often but not necessarily malignant.—**V. cornea.** Stone pox, horn pox; a variety of smallpox in which, in place of pustules, solid papular efflorescences appear upon the skin. Cf. *V. verrucosa*.—**V. corymbosa.** V. in which the efflorescences occur in groups or clusters; usually a severe form of the disease, and often fatal.—**V. cruenta.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Variolæ crystallinæ.** See *VARICELLA* and *V. lymphatica*.—**V. curta.** See *VARIOLOID*.—**Variolæ cuspidatæ.** V. the pustules of which are pointed or acuminate.—**V. discreta, V. distincta.** V. in which the pustules remain distinct and separate.—**V. emphysematica.** See *Emphysematous v.*—**V. equina.** Fr., *eaux aux jambes, javart, Mauke, Fussrose*. (Pustular) grease, grease pox, horse pox; a contagious disease of horses, attended with fever and an erysipelatous or eczematous exanthem in the region of the pastern joint, furnishing a clear, yellowish, odorous, and greasy discharge, the hair falling out where the erup-

tion appears. The disease is communicable to man, and is believed to be allied to cowpox.—**V. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous SMALLPOX*.—**V. gastrica.** V. with gastric complications.—**Variolæ hæmatoideæ.** See *Variolæ sanguinæ*.—**V. hæmorrhagica.** Ger., *schwarze Blattern*. V. (usually of a grave form) associated with hæmorrhages into the efflorescences, giving the pustules and crusts a blackish color. There is also a tendency to hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces. See also *Variolæ sanguinæ*, *V. maligna*, and *V. petechialis*.—**Variolæ halituosæ** (seu *hybridæ*, seu *illegitimæ*). See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ inoculatorum.** V. of inoculators; said to be a modified *v.*, which consisted in the appearance of a pustule here and there upon the hands of those who practised smallpox inoculation or of such as were in the habit of handling children with *v.*, or occurring in persons who had already had smallpox.—**Variolæ institivæ.** V. acquired by inoculation.—**Variolæ irregulares.** V. that pursues an irregular course.—**V. lymphatica.** V. in which the efflorescences are filled with clear lymph.—**V. maligna.** Fr., *variole foudroyante*. Ger., *faulige Blattern*. A very severe and often fatal form of *v.*, chiefly characterized by the presence of a hæmorrhagic tendency. The exanthem is marked by intense, diffuse redness and swelling of the skin, especially of the face, sometimes together with papular efflorescences or bloody vesicles, but without pustulation. Hæmorrhagic extravasations take place in the skin, forming deep-red maculæ or petechiæ, and severe hæmorrhages occur from the mucous orifices.—**Variolæ miliares.** V. with pustules of about the size of a millet seed or a little larger.—**V. mitigata.** A mild form of *v.* without severe fever, and with comparatively few efflorescences.—**V. modificata.** See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. morbilli.** V. complicated with measles.—**Variolæ naturales.** V. acquired by accidental (natural) infection.—**V. nigra.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *V. maligna*.—**Variolæ nothæ.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ ovinae.** See *SHEEPPOX* (1st def.).—**V. petechialis.** V. attended with hæmorrhagic efflorescences, either in the form of petechiæ in the interspaces between the pustules, or of bloody effusions within the pustules themselves, in consequence of which their contents become red.—**Variolæ præcursores.** V. in which one or more pustules appear several days before the fever or just at the beginning of the stage of invasion; supposed by Plenck to indicate a favorable issue.—**V. puerperalis.** Smallpox in a lying-in woman.—**Variolæ purulentæ.** See *V. pustulosa*.—**V. pusillæ** [Heberden]. See *VARICELLA*.—**V. pustulosa.** The ordinary form of *v.*, characterized by a pustular exanthem.—**Variolæ regulares.** V. that pursues a regular course.—**Variolæ sanguinæ.** V. hæmorrhagica with black pustules "containing and discharging blood, with a black, gangrenous base."—**V. semiconfluens.** 1. V. in which the pustules partly coalesce. 2. V. confluens limited to a portion of the cutaneous surface.—**V. serosa.** See *V. lymphatica*.—**V. siliquosa, Variolæ siliquosæ.** V. exhibiting podlike vesicles, the contents having been absorbed.—**V. silvatica, V. silvestris.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ simplices crystallinæ.** See *VARICELLA*.—**V. sine eruptione** (seu *sine exanthemate*). V. without eruption. Cf. *Variolous FEVER*.—**V. sine variolis.** V. without an eruption.—**V. spuria.** See *VARIOLOID* and *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ suillæ.** See *SWINEPOX*.—**V. syphilitica.** See *Variolaform SYPHILODERM*.—**V. truncata.** See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. tutoria.** See *VACCINIA*.—**Variolæ umbilicatæ.** V. the pustules of which are umbilicated.—**V. vaccina atrophica.** Ger., *verkümmerte (oder warzige) Schutzpocken, Steinpocken*. Stone pox; an abortive form of vaccinia in which the pock, instead of developing normally, forms only a papular or small vesicular efflorescence and soon dries, with the production of a small brownish-yellow scab resembling a wart, and is not fol-

lowed by a scar. The contents of the vesicle may or may not be inoculable.—**V. vaccina bullosa**. Ger., *Blasenpocken*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance at the site of inoculation, in place of the ordinary papular or vesicular efflorescences, of single bullæ with watery contents which dry into crusts, are not further inoculable, and are not generally followed by scars, though sometimes deep ulcers form beneath the scabs, leaving deep cicatrices.—**Variolæ vaccinæ** [Jenner]. See VACCINIA and COWPOX.—**V. vaccina erysipelatosæ**. Ger., *Impferysipel*. Vaccinia complicated with erysipelas proceeding from the point of vaccination at the period of maturation and spreading, with pain, swelling, and redness, over the arm and sometimes on the body.—**V. vaccina furunculosa**. Ger., *Vaccinefurunkel*. A form of vaccinia in which, at the site of inoculation, a pea-sized red tubercle forms which suppurates and presents the appearance of a follicular furuncle, the contents of which are not inoculable, and which is not followed by a characteristic scar.—**V. vaccina herpetica**. Ger., *Krätzpocken*. Vaccinia in which, on the third day after vaccination, there appear at the point of inoculation a number of watery vesicles attended with itching, which leads to rubbing or scratching of the part and rupture of the vesicles, together with the development of a surrounding eczema.—**V. vaccina pemphigodes**. See *V. vaccina bullosa*.—**V. vaccinatorum**. See VARIOLOID.—**V. vaccina ulcerosa**. Ger., *Vaccinegeschwür*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance, at the seat of vaccination, of an ulcer believed to be due to the presence of some extraneous virus. It is often attended with constitutional disturbance.—**V. varicelloides**. See *Abortive SMALLPOX* and VARIOLOID.—**V. vera**. Smallpox as distinguished from varioloid.—**V. verrucosa**. Wart pox; a mild form of v. in which the efflorescences fail to develop fully, not passing the papular stage, and begin to subside after a few days. Cf. *Variolæ verrucosæ*.—**Variolæ verrucosæ**. V. attended with an eruption of "hard, pointed papulæ resembling atheromatous material."—**Variolæ volatiles**. See VARICELLA.

VARIOLAD. A supposed active or infectious element of smallpox virus.

VARIOLAR. Lat., *variolaris*. See VARIOULATE and VARIOLOUS.

VARIOLA'RIA, f. Fr., *variolaire*. From *variola*, smallpox. A genus of lichens.—**V. amara**. A species used as an anthelmintic and febrifuge.

VARIOLATE. Lat., *variolatus*. Having markings resembling the pits of smallpox.

VARIOLATED. Lat., *variolatus*. Fr., *variolé*. 1. Affected or inoculated with variola. 2. Pock-marked.

VARIOLATION. Ger., *Blatterbelzen*. The act of communicating variola.—**Artificial v.** V. by inoculation.

VARIOLI, m. pl. An old term for variola.

VARIOLIC. Lat., *variolicus*. 1. Variolous. 2. Pocky.

VARIOLIFORMIS. From *variola* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *varioliforme*. Having the appearance of smallpox.

VARIOLINE. Lat., *variolinum*. Ger., *Pockengift, Blattergift*. The specific virus of smallpox.

VARIOLOID. Lat., *varioloïdes* (from *variola*, smallpox, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *varioloïde*. Ger., v. Resembling variola; pertaining to the disease v.; as a n. (Lat., *varioloïdes, variolois, varicella, varioloidea*; Ger., *V., Mittelpocken*), smallpox modified by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of variola. It is usually milder in character and of shorter duration than ordinary variola, and the exanthem is apt to be less extensive and each efflorescence more superficial.

VARIOL'OIS, f. -lo'idos (-is). 1. Variola mitigata. 2. Varioloid.—**V. fimbriata**. See CRASPEDECPHLOGIOIS.

VARIOLOUS. Lat., *variolosus*. Fr., *varioleux*. Ger., *variölös*. Of the nature of or pertaining to variola.

VA'RIX, m. and f. *Va'ricis*. From *varus*, bent awry. Fr., *varice*. Ger., *Aderbruch, Adergeschwulst, Aderknoten, Aderkropf, Blutadergeschwulst, Krampfadern*. A morbid dilatation of a vein; a varicosity.—**Aneurysmal v.** Fr., *anévrisme de Pott* (ou *par érosion*). A direct communication between an artery and a varicose vein, without any intervening sac. See also *Varicose ANEURYSM* and *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**Arterial v.** A cirroid aneurysm, especially one composed of a single dilated and tortuous artery.—**Lymphatic v.** V. of the lymphatic vessels.—**Varices arteriarum**. See GEMMULÆ *Hobokenii* (under GEMMULA).—**Varices gelatinosæ**. Ger., *Sulzknoten*. Nodular accumulations of the gelatinous matter of the umbilical cord.

VA'RUS. Bent awry, knock-kneed; as a n., see TALIPES v.

VA'RUS, m. 1. An old term for acne. 2. See TALIPES v.—**Equino-v.** See EQUINO-V.—**V. comedo**. Acne punctata.—**V. disseminatus**. Acne disseminata.—**V. frontalis**. See MILIUM (1st def.).—**V. gutta rosea**. See ROSACEA.—**V. hordeolatus**. Fr., v. *orgéolé*. See HORDEOLUM.—**V. mentagra**. See SYCOSIS.—**V. miliaris**. See MILIUM (1st def.).—**V. punctatus**. See ACNE punctata.—**V. sebaceus**. See SEBORRHOEA and ACNE punctata.

VAS, n. *Va'sis*. Gr., ἀγγειον. See VESSEL.—**V. aberrans**. A vessel following an anomalous course or occupying an anomalous position.—**V. aberrans Halleri**. A long convoluted tube connected with the lower part of the canal of the epididymis or with the v. deferens. It has a blind extremity which lies in the lower part of the spermatic cord.—**V. aberrans inferius**. A v. aberrans springing from the head of the epididymis.—**V. aberrans superius**. See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—**Vasa aberrantia bilifera**. Biliary ducts in the triangular ligament of the liver, in its transverse fissure, and in other parts adjacent to the liver; commonly regarded as ducts of atrophied hepatic tissue, by some regarded as blood vessels or lymphatic vessels.—**Vasa aberrantia media**. Vasa aberrantia lying along the middle of the epididymis.—**Vasa aberrantia testis**. Certain convoluted vessels hanging free from the general substance of the epididymis, but communicating with its main tube, supposed to be vestiges of one or more of the tubes of the mesonephros.—**V. afferens glomeruli**. The artery leading to a glomerulus of the kidney.—**Vasa afferentia**. Vessels conveying blood to a part.—**Vasa afferentia of the Malpighian corpuscles**. Branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidney from which the glomeruli are formed.—**V. capillare**. See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Vasa capreolaria**. The arteries and veins of the spermatic cord.—**Vasa centralia retinæ**. The central artery and veins of the retina.—**Vasa chyliifera**. See CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS.—**Vasa ciliaria**. The ciliary arteries and veins.—**V. deferens**. Fr., *canal déferent*. Ger., *Samenleiter*. The excretory duct of the testicle, a tube about 2 feet long, the upward continuation of the canal of the epididymis. From the globus minor it passes up in the spermatic cord to the inguinal canal, through which it enters the abdominal cavity. Here it runs beneath the peritonæum across the external iliac vessels to the side of the bladder, where it curves backward and downward to the base of the prostate gland and unites with the duct from the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct.—**V. deferens mulieris**. See OVIDUCT.—**V. efferens glomeruli**. The efferent vein from a glomerulus of the kidney.—**Vasa efferentia corporis Malpighii**. The venous twigs which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a dense network over the walls of the uriniferous tubules.—**Vasa efferentia testis**. Canals which continue those of the rete vasculosum, pierce the tunica albuginea beneath the globus major, form the coni vasculosi, and empty into the canal of the epidid-

ymis.—**V. epididymidis**. See CANAL of the *epididymis*.
—**V. hæmorrhoidale**. See HÆMORRHOID.—**V. Halleri**. See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—**Vasa hepatis interlobularia**. The interlobular veins of the liver.—**Vasa inferentia**. See *Vasa afferentia*.—**Vasa intestinali tenuis**. Small intestinal branches of the mesenteric arteries.—**Vasa lactea**. See CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS.—**Vasa lymphatica**. The lymphatics.—**V. mammarium internum**. See INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY.—**Vasa omphalomesenterica**. The omphalomesenteric arteries and veins.—**Vasa plasmatica**. See SEROUS CANALICULI (under CANALICULUS).—**Vasa propria**. Of Mohl, soft, thin-walled cells constituting typical parenchyma.—**Vasa propria of the fœtus**. Of Jungbluth, certain vessels (not observed by any one else) which form a capillary network in the chorion up to the middle of gestation.—**Vasa recta (of the kidney)**. Veins which collect the blood from the substance of the medulla and pass upward to join the arches at the bases of the pyramids.—**V. resorbens**. See LYMPHATIC (1st def.).—**V. sanguiferum, V. sanguineum**. A blood vessel.—**Vasa sedalia**. Of Willis, the hæmorrhoidal veins.—**Vasa serosa**. See SEROUS CANALICULI (under CANALICULUS).—**V. serpentinum testis**. See CONVOLUTED TUBULE.—**Vasa spermatica externa**. See UTERINE ARTERIES.—**Vasa spermatica interna**. The blood vessels and lymphatics which enter the substance of the testicle at its posterior edge.—**Vasa spermatica præparantia**. The small blood vessels of the testicle.—**V. spermaticum**. See *V. deferens*.—**Vasa umbilicalia**. The umbilical arteries and veins.—**Vasa vasorum**. Small arteries and veins which supply blood to and return it from the coats of arteries, lymphatics, and veins.—**Vasa vorticiosa**. Fr., *vaisseaux tourbillonnés, tourbillons vasculaires*. Ger., *Wirbelvenen, büschelförmige Gefässe*. The whorlike arrangement of the veins of the choroid just before they unite into the short, straight trunks which perforate the sclera obliquely to empty into the ophthalmic vein.
VAS'SAL. See VASCULAR.
VAS'COA, f. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**V. amplexicaulis**. The licorice bush of southern Africa. The roots are demulcent.—**V. perfoliata**. A Cape of Good Hope species. The root is diuretic.
VASCULAR. Lat., *vasculosus, vascularis*. Fr., *vasculaire, vasculaire*. Ger., *gefäßreich, gefäßig*. Having vessels; richly supplied with blood vessels; pertaining to the circulatory system.
VASCULAR'ITY. Fr., *vascularité*. Ger., *Vascularität, Gefäßreicht(h)um*. The state of being vascular.
VASCULARIZA'TION. The production or condition of vascularity.
VASCULOMO'TOR. Lat., *vasculo-motorius*. See VASOMOTOR.
VAS'CULOSE. See VASCULAR.
VAS'CULUM, n. Dim. of *vas*, a vessel. 1. A vessel, especially a small vessel. 2. A case used by botanists for freshly gathered specimens.—**V. aberrans Halleri** (seu testis). See *Vas aberrans Halleri*.—**V. testium**. See SCROTUM.
VASEC'TOMY. Excision of a portion of the vas deferens.
VAS'ELIN(E). Lat., *vaselinum*. 1. Petroleum ointment; a commercial product for which the official petrolatum is intended as a substitute. 2. Paraffin ointment.—**White v.** V. that is freed from volatile products by simmering over a water bath and then filtered repeatedly through charcoal until it is opal white.
VAS'ELON(E). An ointment base said to be a solution of stearin and margarin in a neutral mineral oil.
VASIFAC'TIVE. From *vas*, a vessel, and *facere*, to make. See ANGIOPLASTIC.
VAS'IFORM. Resembling a duct.

VASOCONSTRIC'TOR. Of nerves and drugs, serving to constrict blood vessels.
VASODEN'TIN. A variety of dentin which contains blood vessels.
VASODILA'TOR. From *vas*, a vessel, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *vaso-dilatateur*. Ger., *vasodilatatorisch, gefäßserweiternd*. Causing active dilatation of the smaller arteries (said of certain nerves and drugs).
VASOFORM'ATIVE. From *vas*, a vessel, and *formare*, to form. See HÆMATOPOIETIC (2d def.).
VAS'OGEN. An ointment base said to be oxygenated vaseline; used as a solvent for iodine, creosote, etc.
VASOHYPOTON'IC. Pertaining to or causing subnormal vascular tension.
VASOINHIB'ITORY. Producing or causing inhibition of the action of the vasomotor nerves.
VAS'OL. A mixture of liquid vaseline and ammonium oleate.
VASOMO'TOR. Fr., *vaso-moteur, vasculo-moteur*. Ger., *vaso-motorisch*. Causing constriction of the smaller arteries; pertaining to or constituting nerves or drugs so acting.
VASONEURO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). See ANGEIONEURONOSIS.
VASOSEN'SORY. Sensory and supplying filaments to the blood vessels.
VAS'TUS. Of large size, immense; as a n. m., the v. externus and v. internus regarded as one muscle.—**V. anterior**. See CRURÆUS.—**V. externus**. Ger., (*äusserer*) *Unterschenkelstrecker*. A muscle arising from the outer surface and base of the great trochanter, the line between this and the linea aspera, and the upper half of the outer border of the linea aspera. It passes down the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh to be inserted into the tendon of the rectus femoris and the upper and outer margins of the patella.—**V. internus**. Ger., *innerer dicker Schenkelmuskel*. A part of the quadriceps extensor cruris arising from the inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur. After blending with the cruræus and the tendon of the rectus femoris, it is inserted into the inner margin of the upper half of the patella.—**V. longus**. See ISCHIOTIBIALIS externus.—**V. medialis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.].—**V. medius**. See CRURÆUS.
VATAI'REA, f. Fr., *vatairée*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**V. guianensis**. A Guiana tree. The seeds (Fr., *graines à dartres*) are used in skin diseases.
VATE'RIA, f. From *Vater*, a German botanist. Fr., *vatérie*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees of the *Dipterocarpeæ*.—**V. acuminata**. A Ceylon tree yielding East Indian dammar.—**V. indica**. 1. See *V. acuminata*. 2. A species which is the source of Indian copal. The seeds contain an aromatic fat used in rheumatism, etc.—**V. malabarica**. See *V. indica* (2d def.).
VATICINA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *raticinari*, to foretell. Propheying.—**V. morientium**. The last words of the dying. Cf. ECSTASY.
VAULT. See FORNIX.—**V. of the cranium**. The upper curved portion of the cranium.—**V. of the vagina**. Lat., *fornix* (seu *fundus*) *vaginæ*. Fr., *fond du vagin*. Ger., *Scheidengewölbe*. The upper portion of the vagina.
VECOR'DIA, f. From *vecors*, destitute of reason. Of Kahlbaum, a mild form of insanity occurring mostly at the time of puberty.—**V. diastrephia**. See DIASTREPHIA.
VEC'TIS, m. *Vec'tis*. From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *levier*. Ger., *Hebel*. 1. A lever; in obstetrics, an instrument, usually shaped like one of the blades of an obstetrical forceps, but with only the cephalic curve, used as a lever or tractor. It was probably invented by one of the Chamberlens. 2. See LEMNISCUS (2d def.).
VEGETA'RIAN. Ger., *Vegetarianer*. A person who subsists exclusively on vegetable food.

VEGETARIANISM. Lat., *vegetarianismus*. Fr., *végétarisme*. The practice of living exclusively on vegetable food; also the doctrine that this is the only kind of food proper for man.

VEGETATIO, f. -o'nis. See **VEGETATION**.—**Vegetationes globulosæ cordis.** Globular fibrinous vegetations found in the heart.

VEGETATION. Lat., *vegetatio* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétation*. Ger., *V., Wachst(h)um* (3d def.). 1. The vital processes (absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc.) on which the life and growth of a plant depend. 2. Plants in general. 3. A growth or deposit upon some portion of the body of a substance or tissue foreign to that part; especially a condyloma acuminatum.—**Adenoid v's of the nasopharynx.** V's resulting from excessive growth (due to chronic inflammation) of the adenoid or cytogenous tissue contained in the stroma of the mucous membrane lining the nasopharyngeal cavity. These v's are comblike, tongue-shaped, or globular, and are mostly found on the superior pharyngeal wall, but often extend forward into the posterior nares.—**Dermal v.** See **CONDYLOMA acuminatum**.—**Digital v's.** Prominent villous v's.—**Fibrinous v's.** Small or large semitransparent or opaque grayish or grayish-yellow wartlike bodies, projecting from a serous surface, especially the pleura and pericardium. When separated from their base they leave a rough, slightly projecting surface.—**Traveled heart v.** See **EMBOLUS** (2d def.).—**Umbilical v.** See *Fungous EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus*.—**Urethral v's.** See *Urethral PAPILLOMA*.

VEGETATIVE. Lat., *vegetativus*. Fr., *végétatif*. Ger., *vegetativ*. 1. Pertaining to a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to growth, nutritive.

VE'GETOAL/KALOID. A vegetable alkaloid.

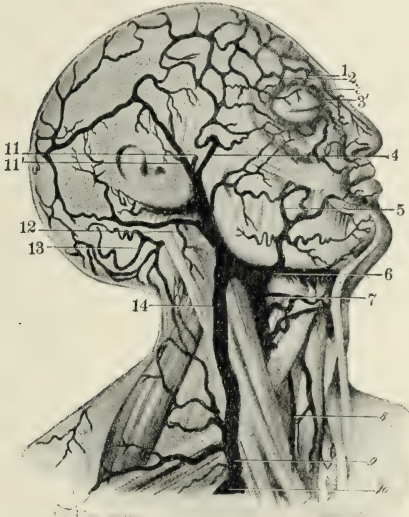
VE'HICLE. Lat., *vehiculum* (from *vehere*, to bear). Fr., *véhicule*. Ger., *Bindemittel, Vehikel*. A liquid or solid excipient.

VEIL. Lat., *velum*. Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schleier*. A fabric used as a covering.—**Uterine v.** Lat., *pessarium occlusivum*. A cap for the cervix uteri, used to prevent conception.

VEIN. Gr., *φλέψ*. Lat., *vena*. Fr., *veine*. Ger., *Ader, Blutader, Vene*. A vessel the function of which is to convey blood toward the heart.—**Accessory portal v's.** Of Sappey, small v's from the areolar tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, emptying into the portal v.—**Acromiothoracic v.** A v. accompanying the artery of like name, and emptying into the axillary v.—**Adipose v's.** Lat., *adiposæ venæ*. Ger., *Fettvenen*. Branches of the emulgent v's arising in the fat around the kidneys.—**Alar thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the alar thoracic artery.—**Anastomotic v. of Trolard.** See *VENA communicans magna*.—**Angular v.** A v. formed by the union of the supra-orbital, frontal, superior palpebral, and nasal v's, emptying into the facial v.—**Annular v.** See *VENA metacarpea ulnaris*.—**Anterior auricular v.** A small v. emptying into the temporomaxillary v.—**Anterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venæ cordis minores*. Ger., *vordere Kranzblutadern des Herzens*. Two or three v's on the front of the right auricle and the right border of the heart, emptying separately into the auricle.—**Anterior ciliary v's.** Ger., *vordere Blutungsblutadern*. V's accompanying the anterior ciliary arteries which empty into the ophthalmic v.—**Anterior cutaneous v. of the neck.** See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Anterior ethmoidal v.** A v. accompanying the anterior ethmoidal artery, and emptying into the ophthalmic v.—**Anterior facial v.** See *Facial v.*—**Anterior intercostal v's.** Small offshoots of the internal mammary v. which accompany the arteries of like name.—**Anterior internal maxillary v.** See *Deep facial v.*—**Anterior jugular v.** Ger., *vordere oberflächliche Halsvene*. A v. formed by branches

from the submaxillary region, the lower lip, and the chin, and ending in the external jugular v. or in the subclavian v.—**Anterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Lat., *venæ spinales longitudinales*. Two plexiform v's which extend along the whole spinal canal in front of the cord and connect above with the basilar sinus.—**Anterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venæ mediastinæ anteriores*. Branches of the innominate v. from the anterior mediastinal space.—**Anterior temporal v.** A v. running from the diploe of the frontal and temporal bones, and emptying into one of the branches of the temporal v.—**Anterior tibial v.** Lat., *vena poplitea anterior*. A v. corresponding to the artery of like name; it empties into the popliteal v.—**Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. which ascends from the anterior surface of the wrist and unites below the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar cutaneous v. to form the common ulnar cutaneous v.—**Anterior ulnar v.** A v. which returns the blood from the dorsal plexus of the hand to the posterior ulnar v. or the median basilic v.—**Anterior vertebral v.** Lat., *vena cervicalis ascendens*. A v. arising from a plexus over the cervical vertebrae, receiving branches from the prevertebral and scaleni muscles, and emptying into the inferior end of the vertebral v.—**Anterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina anterior, vena omphalomesenterica anterior*. Ger., *vordere Dottervene*. The v. (often two v's) by which the sinus terminalis of the primitive embryonic circulation empties into the posterior vitelline v.—**Articular v.** A v. that returns blood from the structures of a joint.—**Ascending cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**Ascending lumbar v.** A v. formed by a series of vertical communications between the lumbar v's, and also connecting the lateral sacral, iliolumbar, and common iliac v's. It empties into the azygous v. of its side.—**Auditory v's, Auricular v's.** See *VENÆ auditivæ internæ* (under *VENA*) and *Deep auricular v's.*—**Axillary v.** Lat., *vena axillaris*. Ger., *Achselvene*. A v. that returns the blood from the arm. It is a continuation of the basilic v., and extends from the lower border of the teres major muscle to the outer margin of the first rib. It receives the brachial, cephalic, circumflex, subscapular, long thoracic, acromiothoracic, and superior thoracic v's.—**Azygous v.** See *Large azygous v.*, *Left upper azygous v.*, and *Small azygous v.*—**Basilar v.** Lat., *vena basilaris*. A branch of the v. of Galen from the chorioid plexus and the base of the brain in the vicinity of the inner side of the crus cerebri.—**Basilic v.** Ger., *Ellenbogenhauptblutader*. A v. formed by the union of the median basilic and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's; continuous with the axillary v.—**Basivertebral v's.** Ger., *Wirbelkiefervblutadern*. Small v's, reduced to their intima, which ramify in the bodies of the vertebrae and empty into the anterior longitudinal spinal v's.—**Brachial v's.** V's, one on each side of the brachial artery, which follow its branches and empty into the axillary v. at the lower border of the subscapularis.—**Brachiocephalic v.** See *Innominate v's.*—**Branchial v's.** The vessels that return the blood from the branchial arches.—**Bronchial v's.** Small v's receiving the blood from the nutrient arteries of the lungs and bronchial tubes. They empty into the large azygous v. on the right side, and into the upper azygous v. on the left side.—**Buccal v's.** Ger., *Mundblutadern*. V's returning the blood from the buccal muscles and emptying into the facial v.—**Capsular v's.** Lat., *venæ advehentes capsulares* (2d def.). 1. See *Suprarenal v's*. 2. Branches of the portal v. which return the blood from the capsule of the liver.—**Cardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzvenen*. V's from the tissue of the heart.—**Cardinal v's.** Lat., *venæ cardinales*. The foetal v's which return the blood from the mesonephros, the vertebral column, and the parietes of the trunk. Their inferior portions afterward become the internal iliac

v's; above the latter they become obliterated for the most part.—**Central v's (of the liver).** See *Intralobular v's of the liver*.—**Central v. of the retina.** Lat., *vena retinæ centralis*. A branch of the superior ophthalmic v. which returns the blood from the tissues supplied by the branches of the central artery of the retina.—**Central v's of the spinal cord.** Two v's, one on each side, in the substantia gelatinosa centralis of the spinal cord, which terminate at the upper and lower ends of

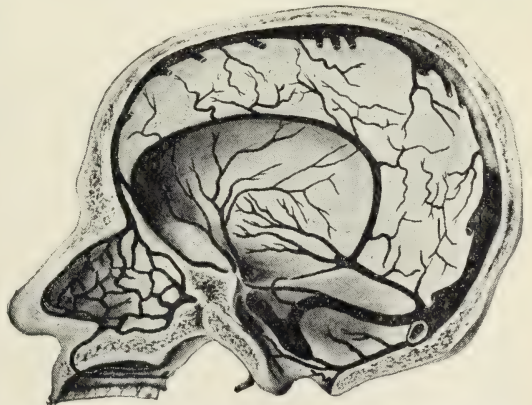


THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

1, frontal vein; 2, supraorbital vein; 3, 3', nasal veins; 4, transverse vein of the face; 5, facial vein; 6, anterior terminal branch of the temporal vein; 7, internal jugular vein; 8, anterior jugular vein; 9, 14, external jugular vein; 10, subclavian vein; 11, middle temporal vein; 11', 12, temporal vein; 13, occipital vein.

the cord in a number of small branches.—**Cephalic v.** A v. formed by the union of the median cephalic and radial cutaneous v's, which passes up along the outer border of the biceps brachii to empty into the axillary v.—**Cerebral v's.** Ger., *Gehirnvenen*. V's divided into two sets: those which return the blood from the surface of the brain, and those which return it from the ventricles.—**Chor(i)oid v.** Lat., *vena chorioidea (lateralis)*. A v. which returns the blood from the lateral ventricle and chorioid plexus, and unites with the vena corporis striati to form the v. of Galen.—**Ciliary v's.** Ger., *Blendungsblutadern*. V's which usually extend from the choriocapillaris in a radiate direction through the chorioid, and form the vasa vorticosa, five or six in number, which perforate the sclera obliquely at or just behind the equator of the eye, pass into the orbit, and empty into the ophthalmic v.—**Circumflex iliac v.** Ger., *umgeschlagene Hüftblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the circumflex iliac artery and emptying into the external iliac v.—**Circumflex v's.** V's accompanying the circumflex arteries.—**Circumflex v's of Kohlrausch.** See *VENÆ circumflexæ penis* (under VENA).—**Circumflex v's of the arm.** Branches of the axillary v. returning the blood from the distribution of the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm.—**Common facial v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Gesichtsbloodader*. A v. formed by the union of the facial and temporal v's, emptying into the internal jugular v.—**Common iliac v.** Lat., *vena iliaca communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader, Hüftvene*. A v. formed by the union of the external and internal iliac v's. It extends from the sacroiliac synchondrosis to about the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, and

unites with its fellow to form the inferior vena cava.—**Common jugular v.** 1. The portion of the internal jugular v. below the entrance of the common facial v. 2. Of the older authors, the innominate v. 3. The internal jugular v.—**Common pudic v.** See *Internal pudic v.*—**Common ulnar cutaneous v.** A v., formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's, which joins the median basilic v. at the bend of the elbow.—**Common vitelline v.** See *MEATUS venosus*.—**Condylar emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM occipitale inferius*.—**Coronary v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Coronary v. of the placenta.** Lat., *vena coronaria placentæ*. Ger., *grosses Randgefäss*. A v. which courses along the border of the placenta for more or less of its extent, gathers its blood from radicles in the substance of the placenta, and returns it to the maternal organism by channels leading to the v's of the uterus.—**Coronary v. of the stomach.** Lat., *vena coronaria ventriculi*. Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. A v. which runs parallel to the coronary artery and empties into the portal v.—**Costal v.** A v. proceeding from the midrib of a leaf.—**Crural v.** See *Femoral v.*—**Cystic v.** See *VENA cystica*.—**Deep auricular v's.** V's which return the blood from a portion of the auricle and empty into the temporal v.—**Deep cerebral v's.** See *V's of Galen*.—**Deep cervical v.** A branch of the vertebral v., close to its entrance into the innominate v., which returns the blood from the suboccipital region.—**Deep circumflex iliac v.** A branch of the external iliac v. receiving the blood from the distribution of the deep circumflex iliac artery.—**Deep facial v.** Ger., *tiefe Gesichtsbloodader, vordere innere Kieferblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the pterygoid plexus and joining the facial v. below the malar bone.—**Deep femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis profunda*. A branch of the femoral v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the deep femoral artery.—**Deep median v.** A branch of the median cutaneous v. which communicates with the deep v's of the forearm.—**Deep palmar v's.** Branches of the brachial v's which follow the distribution of the deep palmar arch.—**Deep temporal v's.** Three or four v's coming from the temporal muscles to join the pterygoid plexus.—**Diaphragmatic v's.** See *Phrenic*



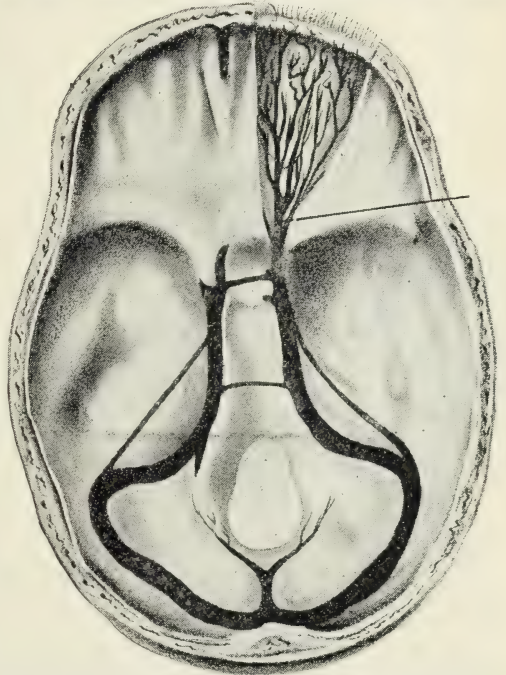
SECTION THROUGH THE CRANIUM, SHOWING THE VEINS WHICH ENTER INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES.

v's.—**Digital v's.** Ger., *Fingerblutadern*. Small v's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the digital arteries.—**Dorsal costal v's.** See *Intercostal v's*.—**Dorsal spinal v's.** Lat., *venæ spinales dorsales*. V's returning the blood from the muscles and integument of the back, forming a plexus over the arches of the vertebrae and emptying into the posterior branches of the intercostal v's, or, as in the neck, into the vertebral

v.—**Dorsal v. of the clitoris.** Lat., *vena dorsalis clitoridis*. A v. returning the blood from the clitoris and its vicinity and emptying into the pudendal plexus (2d def.).—**Dorsal v. of the penis.** Lat., *vena dorsalis penis*. A v. returning the blood from the glans penis and prepuce, the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the overlying skin, and emptying into the prostatic plexus.—**Dorsal v's of the tongue.** V's which connect the plexus beneath the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue with the internal jugular or common facial v.—**Dorsispinal v's.** V's lying on the exterior of the spinal column.—**Efferent v's of the kidney.** The v's which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a network on the convoluted tubules.—**Emissary mastoid v.** See **EMISSARIUM mastoideum**.—**Emissary v's.** See **EMISSARIA Santorini** (under **EMISSARIUM**).—**Emissary v. of Luschka.** See **EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius**.—**Emissary v. of Rektorzik.** A v. or plexus of v's accompanying the internal carotid artery and connecting the internal jugular v. with the cavernous sinus.—**Emulgent v.** See **Renal v.**—**Epigastric v.** See **Superficial epigastric v.**—**Ethmoidal v's.** Ger., *Siebheinblutadern, Riechbeinvenen*. The anterior and posterior ethmoidal v's.—**External cervical v.** See **Anterior vertebral v.**—**External hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. following the distribution of the inferior hæmorrhoidal arteries and emptying into the hæmorrhoidal plexus.—**External iliac v.** Ger., *äussere Hüftblutader*. The continuation of the femoral v. from Poupart's ligament to its junction with the internal iliac v. near the lumbosacral articulation. It receives the deep circumflex iliac and epigastric v's.—**External jugular v.** A v. formed by the union of the posterior auricular v. and the posterior part of the temporo-maxillary v. and joined by the posterior external jugular, transverse cervical, and suprascapular v's. It descends from about the level of the angle of the inferior maxilla between the platysma and the fascia and empties into the subclavian v. by one or more trunks.—**External mammary v.** A branch of the axillary v. or subclavian v. accompanying the artery of the same name.—**External maxillary v.** See **Facial v.**—**External posterior spinal v's.** See **Dorsal spinal v's.**—**External pudic v's.** V's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries and emptying into the internal saphenous v.—**External saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena parva*. Ger., *äussere (oder kleine) Rosenader*. A v. formed by the confluence of v's on the dorsum of the foot, which passes along the outer border of the tendo Achillis and runs on the gastrocnemius, between the heads of which it passes, ending in the popliteal v.—**External spermatic v.** A branch of the external iliac v. running from the inguinal canal.—**External thoracic v.** See **External mammary v.**—**Facial communicating v.** A short, nearly transverse v. uniting the facial and temporal v's near the angle of the jaw.—**Facial v.** Lat., *vena facialis*. Ger., *Gesichtsblutader, äussere Kopfblutader*. A v. which receives the frontal, supraorbital, angular, inferior palpebral, superior labial, deep facial, buccal, submental, submaxillary, and inferior palatine v's, and empties into the common facial v.—**Femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis*. Ger., *Schenkelblutader*. The continuation upward of the popliteal v. above the opening in the adductor magnus to Poupart's ligament, where it terminates in the external iliac v. It lies at first on the outer side of the femoral artery, then behind it, and in the upper part of the thigh on the inner side of it, and is included with it in a common sheath.—**Fluid v's.** Fr., *veines fluides*. Of Chauveau, the oscillatory movements of the blood stream in the dilated portion of a vessel just beyond a point of constriction.—**Frontal v.** Lat., *vena frontalis*. Ger., *Stirnblutader*. 1. A v. which returns the blood

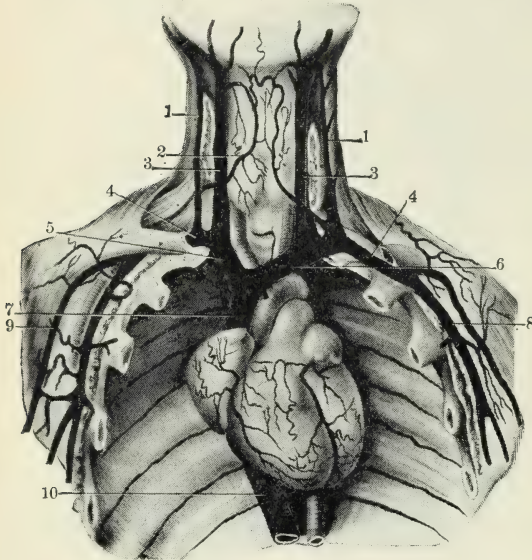
from the upper surface of the head and forehead, emptying into the facial v. 2. A branch of the supra-orbital v. from the diploe of the frontal bone.—**Funicular v.** The umbilical v.—**Gastric v's.** Lat., *venæ gastricæ (breves)*. Branches of the splenic v. running from the left extremity of the stomach.—**Gastroduodenal v.** A branch of the right gastroepiploic v. running from the pancreas and duodenum.—**Gastroepiploic v's.** The right and left gastroepiploic v's.—**Gastrosplenic v.** See **Splenic v.**—**Gate v.** See **Portal v.**—**Gluteal v.** Lat., *vena glutea*. Fr., *veine fessière*. Ger., *Gesässvene*. A branch of the internal iliac v. following the ramifications of the gluteal artery.—**Great cardiac v.** See **Large coronary v.**—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The external, inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal v's.—**Hemiazzygous v.** See **Small azygous v.**—**Hepatic brachial v's.** See **Right basilic v.**—**Hepatic v's.** Ger., *Lebervenen*. A number of v's, usually in three sets, which empty into the inferior vena cava, where it lies in its fissure. They arise in the substance of the liver as the interlobular v's.—**Hyaloid v.** A v. accompanying the hyaloid artery.—**Hypogastric v.** See **Internal iliac v.**—**Ileocolic v.** See **VENA ileocolica**.—**Iliac v's.** The common external and internal iliac v's.—**Iliolumbar v's.** Lat., *venæ iliolumbales*. V's from the posterior part of the abdominal wall, the muscles of the back, and the spinal canal, which empty into the common iliac v.—**Inferior cerebellar v's.** V's from the lower surface of the cerebellum which enter the inferior petrosal and the occipital sinuses.—**Inferior cerebral v.** A v. which receives the blood from the lower surface of the cerebrum and empties into one or another of the sinuses at the base of the skull.—**Inferior dental v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior dental artery into the pterygoid plexus.—**Inferior diaphragmatic v's.** See **Inferior phrenic v's.**—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the artery of like name and empties into the internal iliac v.—**Inferior labial v's.** Two or three v's which collect the blood in the lower lip and empty into the submental branch of the facial v.—**Inferior laryngeal v.** A branch of the inferior thyreoid v. which receives the blood from the lower part of the larynx.—**Inferior longitudinal v.** See **Inferior longitudinal sinus**.—**Inferior mesenteric v.** A branch of the portal or the splenic v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the inferior mesenteric artery.—**Inferior ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica externa (seu facialis, seu inferior)*. Ger., *untere Augenblutader*. A v. which begins at the lower margin of the orbit by an anastomosis with the facial v. and empties into the cavernous sinus or the ophthalmic v.—**Inferior palatine v.** See **Palatine v.** (1st def.).—**Inferior phrenic v's.** Branches of the inferior vena cava or of the supra-renal v. which follow the distribution of the inferior phrenic arteries.—**Inferior thyr(e)oid v's.** Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenvenen*. V's whose radicles form a plexus on the anterior surface of the larynx, returning the blood from the thyreoid gland, the lower part of the larynx, the trachea, and the œsophagus, and emptying, one on each side, into the innominate v's.—**Infraorbital v.** A branch of the inferior ophthalmic v. from the face just below the orbit.—**Innominate v's.** Lat., *venæ innominate*. Ger., *ungenannte Venen*. The large v's. one on each side, formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular v's behind the sternoclavicular articulations. They unite on the right side a little below the cartilage of the first rib to form the superior vena cava. That of the right side is short and nearly vertical, and lies on the pleura and the upper part of the right lung; that of the left side runs obliquely downward from left to right, and rests on the arch of the aorta in front of the innominate, left carotid,

vena azygos major. Ger., *grosse unpaarige Blutader, unpaare Vene.* A v. of the right side which arises opposite the first or second lumbar vertebra by a branch from one or more of the lumbar v's, the renal v's, or the inferior vena cava. It perforates the diaphragm in company with the aorta and ends in the superior vena cava close to the pericardium. It receives the nine or ten lower right intercostal v's, the small azygos v., the right bronchial v., and small v's from the thoracic cavity.—**Large coronary v. (of the heart).** Lat., *vena*



coronaria magna (cordis). Fr., *grande veine cardiaque*. Ger., *grosse Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which arises upon the anterior surface of the apex of the heart, and ascends in the anterior interventricular groove to that between the left auricle and ventricle, along which it runs to the posterior surface of the heart, where it terminates in the left end of the coronary sinus.—**Large mesaric v.** See *Superior mesenteric v.*—**Laryngeal v.** Lat., *vena laryngea (superior)*. Ger., *Luft-röhrenkopfsvene*. A branch of the internal jugular v. or of one of its branches. It receives small vessels from the interior of the larynx which pierce the thyro-hyoid membrane.—**Lateral sacral v's.** V's which receive the blood from the lateral sacral arteries and with the middle sacral v's, form the anterior sacral plexus.—**Lateral vitelline v's.** Lat., *venæ vitellinae laterales*. Those two of the vitelline v's which, arising laterally, accompany the trunks of the large arteries of the primitive embryonic circulation. On the left side this vessel unites with the posterior vitelline v., on the right side with the anterior, or, if the latter is wanting, forms alone the trunk of the right omphalomesenteric v.—**Left coronary v.** See *Large coronary v. of the heart*.—**Left gastroepiploic v.** A v. from the great curvature of the stomach which empties into the splenic v.—**Left lower azygous v.** See *Small azygous v.*—**Left upper azygous v.** An inconstant v. which receives those of the intercostal v's below the superior

intercostal v. of the left side that do not empty into the small azygous v. When it is absent its place is supplied by the left superior intercostal v.—**Lienointestinal v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Lingual dorsal v's.** See *Dorsal v's of the tongue.*—**Lingual v.** Lat., *vena lingualis*. Ger., *Zungenvene*. A branch of the internal jugular or facial v. which anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity and returns the blood from the



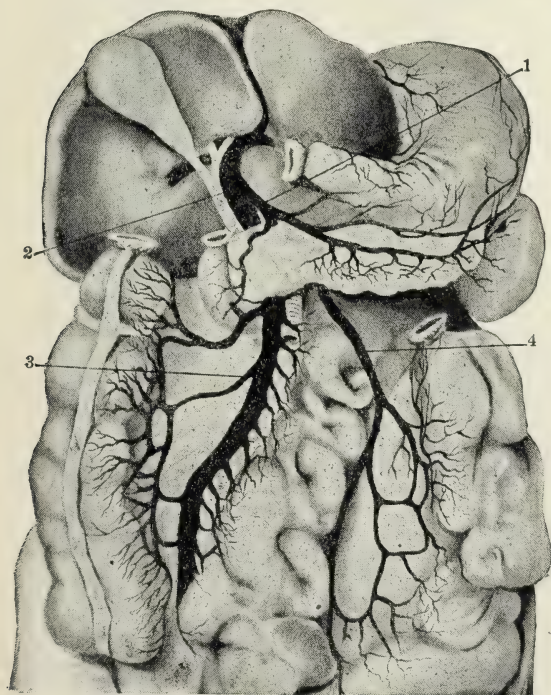
THE VEINS OF THE NECK.

1, 1, external jugular veins; 2, right anterior jugular vein; 3, 3, internal jugular veins; 4, 4, subclavian veins; 5, right innominate vein; 6, left innominate vein; 7, superior vena cava; 8, left axillary vein; 9, right cephalic vein; 10, inferior vena cava.

tongue, the sublingual and submaxillary glands, and the floor of the mouth.—**Longitudinal spinal v's.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal v's.—**Long saphenous v.** See *Internal saphenous v.*—**Long thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the branches of the external mammary artery.—**Lumbar v's.** Lat., *venæ lumbales*. V's accompanying the lumbar arteries and emptying into the inferior vena cava.—**Lumbocostal v.** See *Ascending lumbar v.*—**Marginal v. of the heart.** See *Middle cardiac v.*—**Masseteric v's.** Lat., *venæ massetericæ*. Ger., *Kaumuskelblutadern*. Branches of the facial v. from the masseter muscle.—**Mastoid emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM mastoideum*.—**Maxillary v's.** Ger., *Kieferblutadern*. The external and internal maxillary v's.—**Median basilic v.** Lat., *vena basilica mediana*. The innermost of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It is given off at the bend of the elbow on the anterior surface of the arm, passes up in front of the brachial artery between the biceps brachii and the pronator radii teres, and joins the basilic v.—**Median cephalic v.** Lat., *vena cephalica mediana*. The outer and smaller of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It passes upward in the bend of the elbow between the supinator longus and the biceps brachii to join the cephalic v.—**Median cutaneous v.** A cutaneous branch of the median v.—**Median labial v.** See *VENA anguli oris*.—**Median v. (of the arm).** Lat., *vena mediana*. Ger., *Mittelarmblutader*. A short v. upon the anterior surface of the forearm which divides at the bend of the elbow into the median basilic v. and the median cephalic v. See also *Median cutaneous v.* and *Deep median v.*—**Median v. of the neck.** Lat., *vena colli me-*

diana. See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Mediastinal v's.** The anterior and posterior mediastinal v's.—**Medullispinal v's.** A venous plexus between the spinal arachnoid and pia.—**Meningeal v's.** V's accompanying the meningeal arteries.—**Meningorrhachidian v's.** V's situated in the interior of the spinal canal, between the vertebræ and the theca vertebralis.—**Menstriferous v's of the uterus.** An old term for certain v's of the uterus which were supposed to be the special source of the menstrual flow.—**Mental v.** Lat., *vena mentalis*. A branch of the anterior jugular v. running from the chin.—**Mesenteric v's.** Ger., *Gekrösblutadern*. The inferior and superior mesenteric v's.—**Middle cardiac v.** Lat., *vena cordis media*. Ger., *mittlere Kranzblutader des Herzens*. The largest of the v's on the posterior surface of the heart. It lies in the groove between the ventricles, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus.—**Middle cerebral v.** Lat., *vena cerebri media*. A v. accompanying the middle cerebral artery and emptying into the cavernous or sphenoparietal sinus (2d def.).—**Middle hæmorrhoidal v's.** Small v's which connect the hæmorrhoidal plexus with the internal iliac v.—**Middle meningeal v.** A v. accompanying the middle meningeal artery, and emptying into the cavernous, sphenoparietal, or sphenosquamous sinus or the internal maxillary or pterygoid plexus.—**Middle sacral v.** Lat., *vena caudalis* (seu *sacralis media*). A v. on the anterior surface of the sacrum, returning the blood from the middle sacral artery and emptying into the left common iliac v. or the inferior vena cava.—**Middle temporal v.** A v. which arises in the vicinity of the eyebrow, communicates with the supraorbital and frontal v's, receives the palpebral v's and branches from the temporalis, and unites with the superficial temporal v. over the temporal portion of the zygomatic arch.—**Middle thyreoid v.** Lat., *vena thyreoidea lateralis* (seu *media*). A branch of the lower portion of the internal jugular v. which returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and receives twigs from the trachea and larynx.—**Midv.** The midrib of a leaf.—**Nasal v's.** Lat., *venæ nasales*. Unimportant branches of the angular v. running from the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the nose.—**Oblique v. of the heart.** Lat., *vena posterior atrii sinistri*. A small v., the relic of the left innominate v. of the fœtus, which runs on the back part of the left auricle of the heart to the coronary sinus.—**Obturator v.** Lat., *vena obturatoria*. Fr., *veine obturatrice*. Ger., *Hüftflochvene*. A branch of the internal iliac v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the obturator artery.—**Occipital emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM occipitale superius*.—**Occipital v.** Ger., *Hinterhauptvene*. 1. A branch of either the external or internal jugular v. which arises in a plexus in the occipital region. 2. A branch from the diploe of the occipital bone, emptying into the occipital sinus or the occipital v. (1st def.).—**Esophageal v's.** Lat., *venæ œsophagæ*. Branches of the inferior thyreoid v's running from the œsophagus.—**Omphalomesenteric v's.** See *Vitelline v's*.—**Ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica* (cerebralis, seu *interna*, seu *superior*). Ger., *Gesichtsaugenvene*. A large v. which commences the frontal v. at the inner angle of the orbit, and passes out of the orbit through the inner extremity of the sphenoidal fissure to empty into the cavernous sinus.—**Orbital v's.** Ger., *Augenhöhlenblutadern*. Branches of the ophthalmic v. and the vena ophthalmica externa running from the tissues in the orbit.—**Ovarian v.** A v. following the same course as the ovarian artery and emptying into the vena cava or renal v.—**Palatine v.** Lat., *vena palatina* (inferior [1st def.]). Ger., *Gaumenblutader*. 1. A branch of the facial v., or of one of its branches, returning the blood from the vicinity of the tonsil and soft palate. 2. In the pl., small branches of the internal maxillary

v.—Pancreaticoduodenal v's. Branches of the superior mesenteric v. running from the head of the pancreas and from the duodenum.—**Pancreatic v.** A branch of the splenic v. running from the pancreas.—**Parietal emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM parietale*.—**Parotid v's.** Small v's running from the parotid gland to the temporal v.—**Parumbilical v.** Lat., *vena para-umbilicalis* (seu *paromphalica*). 1. Of Hyrtl, a venous channel said to be formed in the adult by a reopening of the hepatic portion of the umbilical v. in cases of obstruction of the portal circulation. 2. In the pl., branches of the portal v., or of a pervious umbilical v., which connect with the deep epigastric v.—**Pericardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzbeutelvenen*. Small branches of the azygous, internal mammary, and innominate v's running from the pericardium.—**Peroneal v.** See *VENA peronea*.—**Pharyngeal v's.** Lat., *venæ pharyngeæ*. Ger., *Schlundkopfblutadern*. Branches of the internal jugular (occasionally of the superior thyreoid or lingual) v's which form a plexus in the walls of the pharynx.—**Phrenic v's.** Lat., *venæ phrenicæ*. Small branches of the inferior vena cava which accompany the phrenic arteries. Cf. *Superior phrenic v's* and *Inferior phrenic v's*.—**Plantar v's.** Lat., *venæ plantares*. The deep v's of the sole of the foot.—**Popliteal v.** Lat., *vena poplitea*. Ger., *Kniekehlblutader*. A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior tibial v's. near



THE VEINS OF THE ABDOMINAL ORGANS.

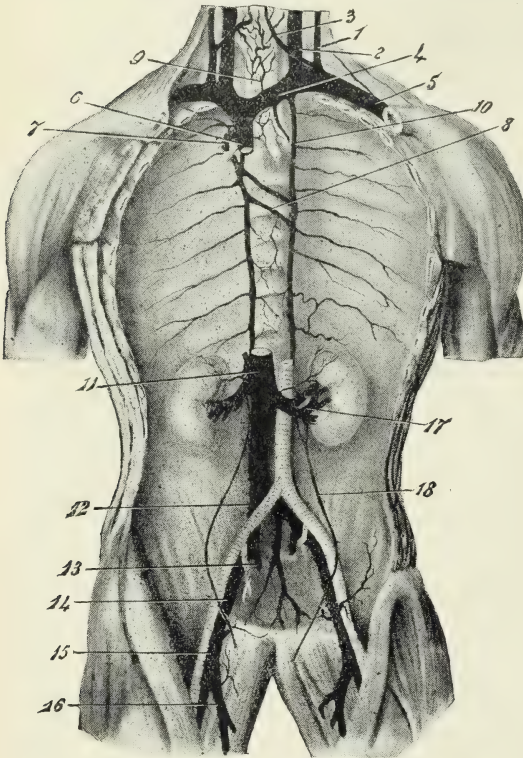
1, splenic vein; 2, portal vein; 3, superior mesenteric vein; 4, inferior mesenteric vein.

the lower border of the popliteus. It becomes continuous with the femoral v. above the opening in the adductor magnus. It lies in a plane posterior to the popliteal artery, at first on its inner side, then behind it, and finally on its outer side. It receives small branches in the popliteal space and also the external saphenous v.—**Portal v.** Lat., *vena portæ* (seu *portarum*). Ger., *Pfortader*. A v. from three to four inches long, formed by the union of the splenic and superior

mesenteric v's, which conveys the blood from the chylipoietic organs to the liver. It is situated behind the hepatic artery and bile duct, and is included within the layers of the lesser omentum. Close to the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver it divides into two branches which enter the substance of the liver (where it receives blood from the branches of the hepatic artery) and give off branches to form the vaginal plexus and the interlobular v's.—**Posterior auricular v.** Ger., *hintere Ohrvene*. A branch of the temporo-maxillary v. which receives the blood from the back part of the external ear and its vicinity.—**Posterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venæ cordis posteriores*. Three or four v's which run on the posterior surface of the ventricles and empty into the coronary sinus at its lower border.—**Posterior ciliary v's.** V's which collect the blood from the chorioid, pass out through the sclera midway between the cornea and the optic nerve, and empty into the ophthalmic v.—**Posterior cutaneous v. of the neck.** See *External jugular v.* and *Posterior external jugular v.* (1st def.).—**Posterior dental v.** A branch of the internal maxillary v. accompanying an artery of the same name.—**Posterior ethmoid v.** A branch of the ophthalmic v. accompanying an artery of the same name.—**Posterior external jugular v.** 1. A v. which collects blood from the occipital region and from the integument and superficial muscles of the back of the neck, and empties into the external jugular v. 2. See *External jugular v.*—**Posterior facial v.** See *Temporomaxillary v.* and *Temporal v.*—**Posterior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venæ intercostales posteriores*. Branches of the intercostal v's accompanying the posterior intercostal arteries.—**Posterior internal maxillary v.** See *Internal maxillary v.*—**Posterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Two v's in the spinal canal between the dura and the posterior wall. They anastomose freely with each other and empty into the occipital sinus.—**Posterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venæ mediastinæ posteriores*. Branches of the large azygous v. running from the posterior mediastinum.—**Posterior saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Posterior temporal v.** 1. The posterior branch of the temporal v. 2. A v. from the diploe of the parietal bone, emptying into the lateral sinus.—**Posterior tibial v's.** Two v's following the distribution of the posterior tibial artery and emptying into the popliteal v.—**Posterior ulnar (cutaneous) v.** A v. beginning on the back of the hand by a number of vessels which unite to form the vena salvatella, and running up on the posterior aspect of the ulnar border of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar cutaneous v.—**Posterior vertebral v.** 1. See *Deep cervical v.* 2. In the pl., of Rathke, two fetal v's, continuous with the upper portions of the cardinal v's, which receive the lumbar and intercostal twigs.—**Posterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina posterior*. Ger., *hintere (linke) Dottervene*. A v. of the primitive embryonic circulation which arises posteriorly from the sinus terminalis and empties into the left omphalomesenteric v.—**Primitive jugular v.** A v. of the foetus which receives the blood from the cranial cavity. The greater part of it afterward becomes the internal jugular v., but on the right side that portion of it situated below communicating v. that runs to its fellow forms, together with the right duct of Cuvier, the vena cava superior.—**Pubic v.** Lat., *vena publica*. A v., sometimes doubled, which runs externally to the crural ring over the superior ramus of the os pubis to join the external iliac v.—**Pudic v's.** Ger., *Schamblutadern*. The external and internal pudic v's.—**Pulmonary v's.** Lat., *venæ pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenvenen*. Four (occasionally five) v's which return the aerated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart, into the posterior portion of which they open. The two of the

right side lie behind the right pulmonary artery, the aorta, the right auricle, and the superior vena cava; those of the left side lie in front of the aorta. They arise in the substance of the lung, in the capillary network of the alveoli and smaller bronchial tubes, and form freely anastomosing vessels, which become larger as they approach the root of the lung, where they unite to form the main trunks.—**Radial (cutaneous) v.** A v. which arises in a plexus on the posterior surfaces of the thumb and index finger and ascends upon the radial border of the forearm, where it unites with the median cephalic v.—**Ranine v.** Lat., *vena ranina*. A branch

lite v's. See *VENÆ comitantes* (under *VENA*).—**Sciatic v.** Lat., *vena ischiadica*. A v. which collects the blood from the parts supplied by the sciatic artery and empties into the internal iliac v.—**Secondary v.** One of the branches of a primary v.—**Short gastric v's.** See *Gastric v's.*—**Short saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Small azygous v.** Lat., *vena hemi azygos*. A v. which arises from one or two lumbar v's and the renal, suprarenal, or spermatic v. of the left side, and empties into the right azygous v. after crossing the vertebral column over the ninth dorsal vertebra. It receives a varying number of the lower intercostal v's, also small v's from the thoracic cavity.—**Small cardiac (or coronary) v.** Lat., *vena coronaria parva*. Ger., *kleine Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which receives the blood from the posterior portion of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus.—**Smallest cardiac v's.** See *VENÆ cordis minimæ* (under *VENA*).—**Small mesaraic v.** See *Inferior mesenteric v.*—**Spermatic v's.** Ger., *Samenvenen*. The external and internal spermatic v's.—**Sphenopalatine v.** Lat., *vena sphenopalatina*. A v. from the sphenoid bone and palate, emptying into the pterygoid plexus.—**Spinal v's.** The venous plexuses placed upon and within the vertebral column. They include the dorsispinal v's, the meningorhachidian v's, the v's of the bodies of the vertebrae, and the medullispinal v's.—**Splenic v.** Lat., *vena lienalis*. Ger., *Milzblutader*, *Milzvene*. A large branch of the portal v. which returns the blood from the spleen, the pancreas, the duodenum, part of the rectum, the descending colon, and the larger part of the stomach and omentum; formed by the union of several vessels which emerge from the spleen. It runs beneath the pancreas in company with the splenic artery, and joins with the superior mesenteric v. in front of the vertebral column. It receives the gastric and left gastroepiploic v's and a number of unnamed vessels from the intestines, etc.—**Stellate v's.** See *VENÆ stellatæ* (under *VENA*).—**Stylomastoid v.** A v. accompanying the stylomastoid artery and emptying into the posterior auricular v.—**Subclavian v.** Lat., *vena subclavia*. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinblutader*, *Unterschlüsselbeinvene*. A large v., the continuation of the axillary v., extending from the upper margin of the serratus anticus major to the inner end of the clavicle, where it unites with the internal jugular v. to form the innominate v. It receives the anterior and external jugular and the vertebral v's.—**Subintestinal v.** In embryonic fishes, the homologue of the caudal v. and the ductus venosus.—**Sublingual v.** See *Ranine v.*—**Sublobular v.** A venous trunk formed by the union of several of the intralobular v's of the liver and emptying into the hepatic v. or its branches.—**Submaxillary v's.** Branches of the facial v. running from the submaxillary gland.—**Submental v.** Ger., *Unterkinblutader*. A branch of the facial v. (occasionally of the lingual or superior thyroid v.) which returns the blood from the submaxillary gland and the mylohyoideus.—**Subscapular v.** Lat., *vena subscapularis*. A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the distribution of the subscapular artery.—**Superficial circumflex iliac v.** A v. returning the blood of the artery of like name, and emptying into the internal saphenous v.—**Superficial epigastric v's.** Branches of the internal saphenous v. running from the superficial epigastric region.—**Superficial external pudic v.** A branch of the internal saphenous v. corresponding to the inferior external pudic artery.—**Superficial interosseous v's.** See *VENÆ metacarpæ* (under *VENA*).—**Superficial temporal v.** A v. made up of the posterior auricular v's and their branches that extend over the lateral and superior aspects of the skull, anastomosing freely with the vessels of the vicinity, and converging near the posterior portion of the zygoma to unite with

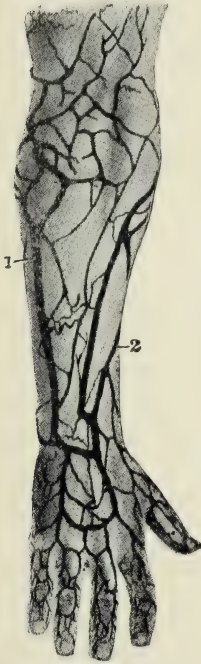


VEINS OF THE NECK, ABDOMEN, AND PELVIS.

1, left external jugular vein; 2, left internal jugular vein; 3, left anterior jugular vein; 4, left innominate vein; 5, left subclavian vein; 6, superior vena cava; 7, large azygous vein; 8, small azygous vein; 9, left inferior thyroid vein; 10, left superior intercostal vein; 11, inferior vena cava; 12, right common iliac vein; 13, right internal iliac vein; 14, right external iliac vein; 15, right femoral vein; 16, right deep femoral vein; 17, renal vein; 18, internal spermatic vein.

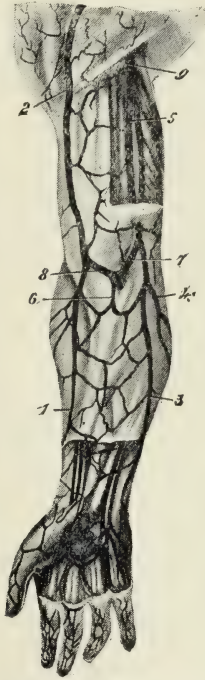
of the internal jugular, facial, or lingual v., which arises at the apex of the tongue and runs superficially on its lower surface close to the frenum, in company with the ranine artery.—**Renal v.** Lat., *vena renalis*. Ger., *Nierenblutader*, *Nierenvene*. A short v. with a large lumen which returns the blood from the kidney into the inferior vena cava. That of the right side is the longer, and passes in front of the aorta. It receives branches from the suprarenal capsule and, on the left side, the internal spermatic v.—**Right azygous v.** See *Large azygous v.*—**Right basilic v.** The basilic v. of the right arm.—**Right coronary v.** See *Small cardiac v.*—**Right gastroepiploic v.** A branch of the superior mesenteric v. running from the right extremity of the stomach.—**Sacral v's.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinblutadern*. The lateral and middle sacral v's.—**Saphenous v's.** The external and internal saphenous v's.—**Satel-**

the middle temporal v.—**Superficial ulnar v's.** The anterior and posterior ulnar v's.—**Superior auricular v's.** Branches of the external jugular v's running from the cranial aspect of the auricle and the side of the head.—**Superior cerebellar v's.** Branches of the straight or transverse sinus or of the v. of Galen running from the upper surface of the cerebellum.—**Superior**



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE DORSAL ASPECT OF THE FOREARM.

1, radial cutaneous vein; 2, posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.



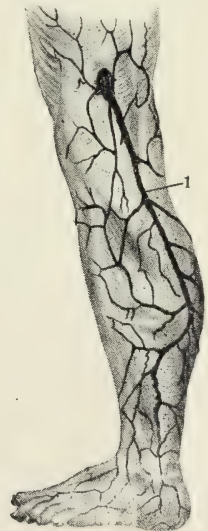
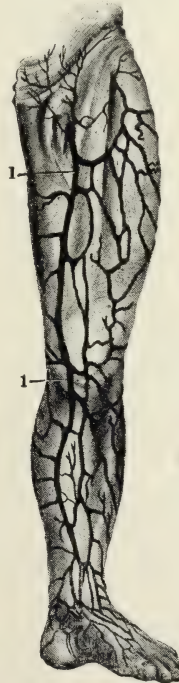
THE VEINS OF THE PALMAR ASPECT OF THE ARM AND FOREARM.

1, radial cutaneous vein; 2, cephalic vein; 3, anterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 4, posterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 5, basilic vein; 6, median vein; 7, median basilic vein; 8, median cephalic vein.

rior cerebral v's. Ten or twelve v's lying mostly in the sulci of the upper part of the cerebrum and emptying into the superior and inferior longitudinal sinuses. They anastomose freely with each other and with the inferior cerebral v's.—**Superior epigastric v.** A branch of the internal mammary v. which accompanies the superior epigastric artery.—**Superior gastric v.** Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. See *Coronary v. of the stomach*.—**Superior hæmorrhoidal v.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric v. which returns the blood from the upper half of the rectum.—**Superior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venæ intercostales supremæ*. V's which return the blood from the upper three or four intercostal spaces. That of the right side is the smaller, corresponds to the distribution of the superior intercostal artery, receives the blood from one, two, or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and empties into the right innominate v. or the large azygous v. That of the left side receives branches from the upper three or four intercostal spaces and the left branchial v., passes across the arch of the aorta, and empties into the left innominate v.—**Superior labial v.** Ger., *obere Lippenblutader*. A branch of the facial v. which returns the blood from the upper lip.—**Superior laryngeal v.** See *Laryngeal v.*—**Superior mesenteric v.** Ger., *grosse (oder obere) Gekrösblutader*. A

large v. which by its union with the splenic v. forms the portal v. It lies on the right side of and a little in front of the superior mesenteric artery, accompanying its branches and returning the blood from the parts supplied by them.—**Superior ophthalmic v.** See *Ophthalmic v.*—**Superior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.*—**Superior palpebral v's.** Ger., *obere Augenlidblutadern*. Branches of the facial v. running from the upper eyelid.—**Superior phrenic v's.** Branches of the innominate v's running from the diaphragm.—**Superior thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the superior thoracic artery.—**Superior thy(e)roid v.** A branch of the internal jugular v. which arises by branches in the thyroid gland which anastomose freely with the v's of the vicinity.—**Supraorbital v.** Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlvene*. A branch of the facial or frontal v. which lies beneath the occipitofrontalis, running in toward the eyebrow. It receives branches from the adjacent structures and anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity.—**Suprarenal v's.** Ger., *Nebennierenblutadern*. V's running from the suprarenal capsules. That of the right side empties into the vena cava, that of the left into the phrenic or renal v. of the same side.—**Suprascapular v.** Ger., *Oberschulterblattblutader*. A branch of the external jugular v., near its termination, which accompanies the suprascapular artery and its branches.—**Sural v's.** See *VENÆ gastrocnemiæ* (under *VENA*).—**Systemic v's.** Ger., *Körperven*. The v's which return the blood to the right auricle of the heart

from all the tissues and organs except the lungs and chylopoietic organs.—**Temporal v.** Lat., *vena temporalis (communis)*. Ger., *Schläfenvene*. A v. formed by the union of the superficial and middle temporal v's and joining



THE VEINS OF THE LOWER LIMB.

1, 1, internal saphenous vein.

1, external saphenous vein.

with the internal maxillary v. to form the temporomaxillary v. See also *Anterior temporal v.*, *Posterior temporal v.*, and *Deep temporal v's*.—**Temporomaxillary v.** A v. formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary v's near the neck of the lower jaw. It divides near the angle of the jaw into two branches, one of which goes to the facial v., the other to the

external jugular v.—**Thymic v's**. Branches of the right and left innominate v's (especially of the former) running from the thymus gland.—**Thyr(e)oid v's**. The inferior, middle, and superior thyreoid v's and the vena thyreoides ima.—**Tibial v's**. The anterior and posterior tibial v's.—**Transverse cervical v.** Lat., *vena colli transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the deep lateral cervical muscles.—**Transverse cervicoscapular v.** Lat., *vena transversa colli et scapulae*. A v. formed by the union of the transverse cervical and scapular v's. It lies beneath the trapezius and empties normally into the subclavian v., occasionally into the external jugular v.—**Transverse facial v.** A branch of the temporal v. which accompanies the branches of the transverse facial artery.—**Transverse lumbar v's**. See *Lumbar v's*.—**Transverse scapular v.** Lat., *vena scapulae transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervicoscapular v. which receives blood from the posterior and upper scapular regions.—**Ulnar cutaneous v.** See *Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, *Posterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, and *Superficial ulnar v's*.—**Ulnar v.** A branch of the brachial v. accompanying the branches of the ulnar artery.—**Umbilical v's**. Lat., *venæ umbilicales*. Ger., *Nabelvenen*. Two v's, a right and a left, made up of radicles arising in the chorionic villi of the placenta, and formed in the embryo at the time of the development of the allantoid circulation. Unitng to form a short trunk, they return the blood from the placenta into the meatus venosus. The right umbilical v. soon disappears; the left one, now termed the umbilical v., courses through the umbilical cord, enters the abdomen of the fœtus, and proceeds to the lower border of the suspensory ligament of the liver, in the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure, where it divides into two branches, one of which goes to the portal v., while the other, the ductus venosus Arantii, empties into the ascending vena cava.—**Uterine v's**. Ger., *Muttervenen*. Branches of the internal iliac v. which accompany the uterine arteries and form a plexus in the walls of the uterus.—**Uteroovarian v.** See *Ovarian v.*—**Vaginal v's of the liver**. V's ramifying in Glisson's capsule, accompanying the vaginal branch of the hepatic artery.—**Varicose v.** See *VARIX*.—**V's of Galen**. Two v's, one on each side, which are continuations of the internal cerebral v's. They run back in the folds of the velum interpositum, emerge through the transverse fissure of the cerebrum, and, after joining to form one trunk, empty into the straight sinus. Often they are replaced by a single vessel, then called the *v. of Galen*, which sometimes is separated by a longitudinal septum into two.—**V's of Santorini**. See *EMISSARIA Santorini* (under *EMISSARIUM*).—**V's of the corpus spongiosum**. V's carrying blood from the corpus spongiosum to the dorsal v. of the penis.—**V's of Thebesius**. See *VENÆ cordis minimæ* (under *VENA*).—**V. of the corpus cavernosum**. A v. which returns the blood from the corpus cavernosum and empties into the internal pudic v.—**V. of the liver**. The right basilic v.—**Ventricular v's**. See *V's of Galen*.—**Vertebral v.** Lat., *vena vertebralis interna* (seu *lateralis*, seu *superficialis*). Ger., *Wirbelblutader*, *Halswirbelvene*. 1. A branch of the subclavian v., near its termination, which arises in the suboccipital region and accompanies the vertebral artery. 2. In the pl., the vertebral v., anterior vertebral v., posterior vertebral v., and basivertebral v's.—**Visceral v's**. V's which return the blood from the viscera.—**Vitelline v's**. Lat., *venæ vitellinæ* (seu *omphalomesentericæ*). Ger., *Dottervenen*. Several venous trunks of the primitive embryonic circulation which carry the blood from the sinus terminalis to the meatus venosus. See *Anterior vitelline v.*, *MEATUS venosus*, *Lateral vitelline v's*, and *Posterior vitelline v.*

VEI'NY. See *VENOSE*.

VELA'MEN, *n.* -am'inis. From *velare*, to cover. A covering; a veil; in the pl., *velamina*, the meninges of the brain.—**V. vulvæ**. See *Pudendal APRON*.

VELAMEN'TOUS. Ger., *velamental*, *velamentös*. Resembling a veil or membrane.

VELAMEN'TUM, *n.* From *velare*, to cover. A covering or investment.—**V. abdominale**. See *PERITONÆUM*.—**Velamenta cerebri**. The cerebral dura, pia, and arachnoid.—**V. nativum**. The skin, the common integument.

VEL'LARIN(E). An oily liquid obtained from *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. It has been recommended against leprosy.

VELLICA'TION. Lat., *vellicatio* (from *vellicare*, to pluck). See *CARPHOLOGY*.

VEL'LOLIN. A purified adeps lanæ.

VEL'LOSIN(E). The compound $C_{23}H_{23}N_2O_4$, said to resemble brucine in physiological action.

VELOPOR'PHYRE. A cylindrical apparatus used for mixing fatty bodies intimately by means of a solid ball which rolls inside it.

VELOSYN'THESIS, *f.* -the'seos (-syn'thesis). From *velum*, a veil, and *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. Of Syme, staphylorrhaphy.

VE'LUM, *n.* Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schleier*. A veil or curtain; a membrane or other thin structure serving as a covering or partition; in the brain, the posterior medullary v.—**Anterior medullary v.** See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Inferior medullary v.**, **Posterior medullary v.** Ger., *hinteres Markseigel*. A lamina of gray nerve substance which stretches across the fourth ventricle from the sides of the uvula to the amygdalæ.—**Superior medullary v.**, **V. apophysi vermiformi obtentum**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. cerebelli (posterius)**. See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. cerebri vasculosum**, **V. chor(i)oides (interpositum)**. See *V. interpositum*.—**V. confine**. A close irregular plexus formed by the spongioblasts at the junction of the gray with the white matter of the brain.—**V. flocculi**, **V. interjectum cerebelli**. See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. interpositum**. Fr., *toile vasculaire*. Ger., *obere Gefässplatte*, *Gefässvorhang*. A fold of pia situated just beneath the fornix, which extends over the third ventricle and the optic thalami. Its borders are vascular fringes which constitute the chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles.—**V. medullare anterius**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. medullare cerebelli**, **V. medullare posterius** (seu *posticum*). See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. medullare superius**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. palati**, **V. palatinum**. Fr., *voile du palais*. Ger., *Gaumensegel*. The incomplete partition between the mouth and the pharynx which is suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate. Its anterior and posterior surfaces are covered with mucous membrane continuous respectively with that covering the hard palate and that lining the pharynx and the nasal passages. In the middle line it is prolonged into the uvula, and is made up of muscular fibres, acinous glands, and areolar tissue.—**V. partiale**. The veil extending from the stipe to the margin of the pileus in the *Hymenomyces*.—**V. processibus cerebello ad testes interjectum**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. pendulum palati**. See *V. palati*.—**V. pupillæ**. See *MEMBRANA pupillaris*.—**V. Tarini**. See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. terminale**. See *TÆNIA semicircularis*.—**V. triangulare**. See *TELA chorioidea superior*.—**V. vesicæ urinariæ**. See *TRIGONE of the bladder*.—**V. Vieussenii**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

VE'NA, *f.* 1. See *VEIN*. 2. Of the ancients, either a vein or an artery.—**Ascending v. cava**. See *Inferior v. cava*.—**Descending v. cava**. See *Superior v. cava*.—**Inferior v. cava**. Ger., *aufsteigende Hohlblutader*. A large vein which collects the blood from the lower limbs and the abdomen. It starts from the junction of the com-

mon iliac veins and ends in the right auricle of the heart.—**Superior v. cava.** A large vein which carries the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the walls of the thorax to the heart. It originates in the union of the right and left innominate veins.—**Venæ absorbentes.** The lymphatics.—**Venæ adiposæ.** See *Adipose VEINS*.—**Venæ advehentes.** See *Venæ hepaticæ advehentes*.—**Venæ advehentes capsulares.** See *Capsular VEINS* (2d def.).—**Venæ alares (narium).** See *Venæ laterales nasi*.—**Venæ albæ.** The lymphatics.—**V. anastomotica magna (cavi carni, seu cerebri).** See *V. communicans magna*.—**V. angularis.** See *Angular VEIN*.—**V. anguli oris.** A branch of the facial vein leading from the angle of the mouth.—**V. anonyma (brachiocephalica).** See *Innominate VEINS*.—**V. anonyma iliaca.** See *Common iliac VEIN*.—**V. anterior cerebri.** See *Inferior cerebral VEIN*.—**V. aqueductus cochleæ.** One of the venæ auditivæ internæ running from the aqueduct of the cochlea.—**V. arteriarum nutritrix.** See *FORAMEN OF Botallo*.—**V. arteriosa.** Of Harvey, the pulmonary artery.—**Venæ articulares genu.** Branches of the popliteal vein running from the knee joint.—**V. articularis genu communis.** See *V. poplitea collateralis*.—**V. ascendens.** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**Venæ ascendentes columnæ vertebralis.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.—**Venæ atrabiliaræ.** See *Suprarenal VEINS*.—**V. auditiva.** A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus that returns the blood from the distribution of the auditory artery.—**Venæ auditoriæ internæ.** Branches of the superior petrosal and transverse sinuses which convey the blood from the internal ear.—**V. auricularis anterior.** See *Anterior auricular VEIN*.—**V. auricularis posterior.** See *Posterior auricular VEIN*.—**V. axillaris.** See *Axillary VEIN*.—**V. azygos.** See *Large azygos VEIN*.—**V. azygos accessoria.** See *Left upper azygos VEIN*.—**V. azygos cerebelli posterior.** One of the inferior cerebellar veins that returns the blood from the vermis posterior.—**V. azygos conarii.** A branch of the vein of Galen running from the conarium.—**V. azygos lumbaris.** See *Ascending lumbar VEIN*.—**V. azygos magna (seu major).** See *Large azygos VEIN*.—**V. azygos minor (seu parva, seu sinistra).** See *small azygos VEIN*.—**V. basilaris (cerebri).** See *Basilar VEIN* and *Inferior cerebral VEIN*.—**V. basilaris Rosenthalii (ascendens).** See *Inferior cerebral VEIN*.—**V. basilica.** See *Basilic VEIN*.—**V. basilica mediana.** See *Median basilic VEIN*.—**Venæ basis vertebrarum.** See *Basivertebral VEINS*.—**Venæ brachiales.** See *Brachial VEINS*.—**Venæ bronchiales anteriores.** Branches of the innominate veins running from the bronchi.—**Venæ bronchiales posteriores.** Branches of the superior intercostal veins running from the bronchi.—**Venæ buccales.** See *Buccal VEINS*.—**Venæ bulbosæ (seu bulbourethrales).** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the bulb of the urethra.—**Venæ calcaneæ.** Veins running from the heel to the posterior tibial veins.—**V. capitalis [Bardeleben] (brachii).** A fetal vein beginning on the dorsum of the hand and ascending the arm to the primitive jugular vein.—**Venæ cardiacæ.** See *Cardiac VEINS*.—**Venæ capsulares.** See *Suprarenal VEINS*.—**Venæ cardinales.** See *Cardinal VEINS*.—**V. carotidis externa.** See *Temporal VEIN*.—**V. caudalis.** See *Middle sacral VEIN*.—**V. cava abdominalis (seu ascendens).** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**V. cava descendens (seu superior, seu thoracica).** See *Superior v. cava*.—**Venæ cavernosæ.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the corpora cavernosa of the penis.—**Venæ centrales (hepatis).** See *Intralobular VEINS of the liver*.—**V. centralis.** See *V. suprarenalis centralis*.—**V. centralis retinae.** See *Central VEIN of the retina*.—**V. cephalica anterior.** See *Common facial VEIN*.—**V. cephalica (antibrachii et brachii).** See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**V. cephalica communis.** See *Common jugular VEIN*.—**V. cephalica externa.** See *Common facial VEIN*.

—**V. cephalica humeri.** See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**V. cephalica interna.** See *Internal jugular VEIN*.—**V. cephalica mediana.** See *Median cephalic VEIN*.—**V. cephalica pollicis.** A branch of the venous plexus upon the dorsum of the hand running between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger.—**V. cephalica posterior.** See *Internal jugular VEIN*.—**V. cephalica radialis.** See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**Venæ cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar VEINS*.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar VEINS*.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores laterales.** The most external of the superior cerebellar veins.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores mediæ.** Those of the cerebellar veins that have a median situation.—**Venæ cerebrales inferiores.** Branches of the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus from the lower surface of the cerebrum.—**Venæ cerebrales laterales.** Veins from the lower lateral portions of the cerebrum emptying into the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus.—**V. cerebialis Galeni.** See *VEINS of Galen*.—**V. cerebialis interna.** See *Internal cerebral VEIN*.—**V. cerebialis magna.** See *V. magna Galeni*.—**V. cerebri anterior (seu ascendens, seu inferior).** See *Inferior cerebral VEIN*.—**V. cerebri interna communis.** See *Internal cerebral VEIN*.—**V. cerebri interna major, V. cerebri magna.** See *VEINS of Galen*.—**V. cerebri media.** See *Middle cerebral VEIN*.—**Venæ cerebri profundæ.** The choroid vein and the v. corporis striati.—**V. cerebri relata.** See *V. corporis striati*.—**Venæ cerebri superiores.** See *Superior cerebral VEINS*.—**V. cervicalis ascendens.** See *Anterior vertebral VEIN*.—**V. cervicalis profunda.** See *Deep cervical VEIN*.—**V. cervicalis superficialis.** See *Posterior external jugular VEIN* (1st def.).—**V. chor(i)idea (lateralis).** See *Choroid VEIN*.—**Venæ ciliares.** See *Ciliary VEINS*.—**Venæ ciliares anteriores.** See *Anterior ciliary VEINS*.—**Venæ ciliares posteriores (seu posticæ).** See *Posterior ciliary VEINS*.—**V. circumflexa brachii posterior.** A branch of the axillary vein accompanying the posterior circumflex artery of the arm.—**Venæ circumflexæ femoris.** Branches of the v. profunda femoris accompanying the external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh.—**Venæ circumflexæ penis.** Branches of the dorsal vein of the penis running from the lateral portions of the organ.—**V. circumflexa ilii.** See *Circumflex iliac VEIN*.—**V. circumflexa ilii profunda.** See *Deep circumflex iliac VEIN*.—**V. clitoridis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal VEIN of the clitoris*.—**V. colica dextra.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the right colic artery.—**V. colica sinistra.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the left colic artery.—**V. colli cutanea anterior.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. colli cutanea posterior.** See *Posterior cutaneous VEIN of the neck*.—**V. colli mediana.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. colli superficialis inferior.** See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**V. colli transversa.** See *Transverse cervical VEIN* and *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**V. comitans cruralis tertia.** An anomalous third crural vein.—**V. comitans hypoglossi.** See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius*.—**Venæ comitantes.** Veins which accompany arteries in pairs, usually one on each side.—**Venæ comitantes crurales (seu femoris).** The venæ comitantes of the femoral artery. Cf. *Femoral VEIN*.—**Venæ comitantes popliteæ.** The venæ comitantes of the popliteal artery. Cf. *Popliteal VEIN*.—**Venæ comites.** See *Venæ comitantes*.—**V. communicans cephalica pollicis.** A branch of the v. cephalica pollicis that joins the radial vein.—**V. communicans magna.** A vein connecting the middle cerebral vein and the superior petrosal sinus.—**V. communicans ulnaris.** A branch of the basilic vein which communicates with the arcus volaris carpi venosus profundus.—**Venæ communicantes obturatoræ.** Two veins into which the dorsal vein of the penis sometimes divides, that empty into the obturator veins.—**V. cona-**

rii. See *V. azygos conarii*.—*V. condyloidea postica*. See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius*.—*V. conjugata*. See *Small azygos VEIN*.—*V. conjugata dextra*. See *Large azygos VEIN*.—*Venæ cordis anteriores*. See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—*V. cordis Galeni*. 1. See *Middle cardiac VEIN*. 2. In the pl., veins traversing the walls of the right ventricle, into which they empty.—*V. cordis magna*. See *Large coronary VEIN*.—*V. cordis media*. See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—*Venæ cordis minimæ*. The smallest of the cardiac veins emptying into the cavities of the heart.—*Venæ cordis minores* (seu *parvæ*). See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—*Venæ cordis posteriores*. See *Posterior cardiac VEINS*.—*V. cornu*. Ger., *Hornvene*. A branch running to the internal iliac vein from the apex of the pudendal plexus.—*V. coronaria cordis dextra*. See *Small cardiac VEIN*.—*V. coronaria cordis dextra posterior*. See *Small cardiac VEIN*.—*V. coronaria cordis magna*. See *Large coronary VEIN of the heart*.—*V. coronaria cordis media* (seu *minor*). See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—*V. coronaria cordis parva*. The small cardiac vein; in the pl., the anterior cardiac veins.—*V. coronaria cordis posterior*. See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—*V. coronaria cordis sinistra*. See *Large coronary VEIN (of the heart)*.—*V. coronaria cordis anteriores*. See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—*V. coronaria labii inferioris*. See *Inferior labial VEINS*.—*V. coronaria labii superioris*. See *Superior labial VEINS*.—*V. coronaria magna (cordis)*. See *Large coronary VEIN*.—*V. coronaria parva*. See *Small cardiac VEIN*.—*V. coronaria uteri*. A vein which with its fellow forms a circle around the os internum of the uterus.—*V. coronaria ventriculi, V. coronaria ventriculi dextra*. See *Coronary VEIN of the stomach*.—*V. coronaria ventriculi inferior*. See *Right gastroepiploic VEIN*.—*V. coronaria ventriculi superior*. See *Coronary VEIN of the stomach*.—*Venæ corporis callosi anteriores inferiores*. Branches of the *v. corporis striati* running from the corpus callosum.—*Venæ corporis callosi posteriores inferiores*. Veins running from the posterior and superior part of the corpus callosum, and emptying into the cavernous or inferior longitudinal sinus.—*V. corporis striati*. A vein which aids in forming the internal cerebral vein and returns the blood from the corpus striatum.—*Venæ costales supremæ*. See *Superior intercostal VEINS*.—*V. cruralis*. See *Femoral VEIN*.—*V. cruralis poplitea*. See *Popliteal VEIN*.—*V. cruris*. See *Femoral VEIN*.—*V. cubitalis cutanea*. See *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN*.—*V. cubiti profunda*. A branch of the median vein running to the inner side of the forearm.—*V. cutanea externa*. See *Cephalic VEIN*.—*V. cutanea cervicis magna*. See *Posterior external jugular VEIN (1st def.)*.—*V. cutanea colli anterior*. See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—*V. cutanea colli inferior*. See *Common facial VEIN*.—*V. cutanea colli magna, V. cutanea colli posterior*. See *External jugular VEIN*.—*V. cutanea externa*. See *Cephalic VEIN*.—*Venæ cutanæ femoris*. The external and internal saphenous veins and their superficial branches.—*V. cutanea frontis magna*. See *Frontal VEIN*.—*V. cutanea interna*. See *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN*.—*V. cutanea interna brachii*. See *Basilic VEIN*.—*V. cutanea mediana*. See *Median cutaneous VEIN*.—*V. cutanea radialis (brachii)*. See *Cephalic VEIN*.—*V. cutanea ulnaris (brachii)*. See *Basilic VEIN* and *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN*.—*V. cystica*. Fr., *veine cystique*. A branch of the portal vein running from the gall bladder.—*V. dentalis inferior*. See *Inferior dental VEIN*.—*Venæ diaphragmaticæ inferiores*. See *Inferior phrenic VEINS*.—*Venæ diaphragmaticæ superiores*. See *Superior phrenic VEINS*.—*Venæ digitales*. See *Digital VEINS*.—*Venæ digitales pedis*. Ger., *Fusszehenvenen*. Veins running from the toes.—*Venæ diploeticæ* (seu *diploicæ*). Small veins reduced to their intima, found in the diploe of the flat cranial bones. They empty into the cranial sinuses, into

the veins on the exterior of the skull, or into both.—*V. diploica frontalis*. A vein from the diploe of the frontal bone which empties either into the superior longitudinal sinus or into the frontal vein.—*V. diploica occipitalis*. Ger., *Hinterhauptknochenblutader*. A vein from the diploe of the tabular portion of the occipital bone which empties into the torcular Herophili, the transverse sinus, or one of the occipital veins.—*V. diploica temporalis anterior*. A vein from the diploe of the temporal bone which empties into the sphenoparietal sinus or some vein over the temporal bone.—*V. diploica temporalis posterior*. A vein from the diploe of the posterior portion of the temporal bone which empties into the superior longitudinal or the cavernous sinus or the deep auricular vein.—*Venæ dorsalis nasi*. Branches of the angular vein running from the dorsum of the nose.—*Venæ dorsales pedis*. Ger., *Fussrückenvenen*. Veins forming a plexus on the dorsum of the foot.—*Venæ dorsales penis subcutanæ*. Small veins running from the prepuce and skin of the dorsum of the penis.—*V. dorsalis clitoridis*. See *Dorsal VEIN of the clitoris*.—*V. dorsalis mediana*. See *Dorsal VEIN of the penis*.—*V. dorsalis pedis externa*. A superficial dorsal vein in the first metatarsal space.—*V. dorsalis pedis interna*. A superficial dorsal vein in the fourth metatarsal space.—*V. dorsalis penis (profunda)*. See *Dorsal VEIN of the penis*.—*Venæ dorsispinales*. See *Dorsal spinal VEINS*.—*Venæ duodenales*. Branches of the superior mesenteric veins from the duodenum.—*Venæ duræ matris*. See *Meningeal VEINS*.—*Venæ emissariæ Santorini*. See *EMISSARIA Santorini* (under *EMISSARIUM*).—*V. emulgens*. See *Renal VEIN*.—*V. epigastrica superior*. See *Superior epigastric VEIN*.—*V. ethmoidalis anterior*. See *Anterior ethmoidal VEIN*.—*V. facialis (anterior)*. See *Facial VEIN*.—*V. facialis communis*. See *Common facial VEIN*.—*V. facialis cutanea communis*. See *Facial VEIN*.—*V. facialis externa*. See *Temporal VEIN*.—*V. facialis interna (seu magna)*. See *Facial VEIN*.—*V. facialis posterior*. See *Temporal VEIN*.—*V. faciei transversa*. See *Transverse facial VEIN*.—*V. falciformis*. See *Inferior longitudinal SINUS*.—*V. femoralis*. See *Femoral VEIN*.—*V. femoralis profunda*. See *Deep femoral VEIN*.—*V. femoropoplitea*. A branch of the external saphenous vein in the popliteal space running from the posterior surface of the thigh.—*V. fossæ Sylvii*. See *Middle cerebral VEIN*.—*V. frontalis*. See *Frontal VEIN*.—*V. Galeni*. See *Middle cardiac VEIN, VEINS of Galen*, and *V. cordis Galeni*.—*V. gastrica dextra inferior*. See *Right gastroepiploic VEIN*.—*Venæ gastrica (breves)*. See *Gastric VEINS*.—*V. gastrica sinistra inferior*. See *Left gastroepiploic VEIN*.—*V. gastrica superior*. See *Coronary VEIN of the stomach*.—*Venæ gastrocnemicæ*. Branches of the popliteal vein running from the gastrocnemii.—*V. gastrocolica*. A venous stem sometimes formed by the union of the right gastroepiploic vein and the *v. colica dextra*.—*V. gastrolleialis*. See *Splenic VEIN*.—*V. genitalis*. See *Vas deferens*.—*Venæ glandulosæ*. See *Submaxillary VEINS*.—*V. glutæa*. See *Gluteal VEIN*.—*V. grandis Galeni*. See *VEINS of Galen*.—*Venæ hæmorrhoidales mediæ*. See *Middle hæmorrhoidal VEINS*.—*V. hæmorrhoidalis externa*. See *External hæmorrhoidal VEIN*.—*V. hæmorrhoidalis inferior*. See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal VEIN*.—*V. hæmorrhoidalis interna (seu superior)*. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal VEIN*.—*V. hemiazygos*. See *Small azygos VEIN*.—*V. hemiazygos accessoria (superior)*. See *Left upper azygos VEIN*.—*V. hepatica brachii*. See *Right basilic VEIN*.—*Venæ hepaticæ*. See *Hepatic VEINS*.—*Venæ hepaticæ advehentes*. Two veins, a right and a left, branches of the umbilical vein, which become the right and left divisions of the portal vein.—*Venæ hepaticæ intralobulares*. See *Intralobular VEINS of the liver*.—*Venæ*

hepaticæ revehentes. Two veins in the foetus, a right and a left, which afterward become the hepatic veins.—**V. hyaloides.** See *Hyaloid VEIN*.—**V. hypogastrica.** See *Internal iliac VEIN*.—**V. ileocolica.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein running from the ileum and colon.—**V. iliaca communis.** See *Common iliac VEIN*.—**V. iliaca externa.** See *External iliac VEIN*.—**V. iliaca interna.** See *Internal iliac VEIN*.—**V. iliaca primitiva.** See *Common iliac VEIN*.—**Venæ iliolumbales.** See *Iliolumbar VEINS*.—**V. ima impar.** See *V. thyroidea ima*.—**V. infraorbitalis.** See *Infraorbital VEIN*.—**Venæ inguinales.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the groin.—**Venæ innominatæ.** See *Innominate VEINS*.—**Venæ intercapitulares.** Trunks which receive the veins from the palmar aspect of the fingers.—**Venæ intercostales.** See *Intercostal VEINS*.—**Venæ intercostales anteriores.** See *Anterior intercostal VEINS*.—**Venæ intercostales supremæ.** See *Superior intercostal VEINS*.—**V. intercostalis suprema accessoria.** An anomalous vein accompanying the artery of like name.—**Venæ interlobulares hepatis.** See *Interlobular VEINS of the liver*.—**Venæ interlobulares renis.** See *Interlobular VEINS of the kidney*.—**Venæ interosseæ antibrachii.** Branches of the brachial veins which follow the distribution of the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm.—**Venæ interosseæ superficiales.** See *Venæ metacarpeæ*.—**V. interventricularis postica** (seu posterior). See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—**V. ischiadica.** See *Sciatic VEIN*.—**V. jugularis anterior.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis anterior horizontalis.** See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**V. jugularis cephalica** (posterior), **V. jugularis cerebralis.** See *Internal jugular VEIN* (1st def.).—**V. jugularis communis.** See *Common jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis externa.** See *External jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis externa anterior.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis externa posterior.** See *External jugular VEIN* and *Posterior external jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis interna.** See *Internal jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis primitiva.** See *Primitive jugular VEIN*.—**V. jugularis thoracica.** See *Innominate VEIN*.—**V. jugularis transversalis anterior.** See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**Venæ labiales anteriores.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the labia pudendi.—**Venæ labiales inferiores.** See *Inferior labial VEINS*.—**Venæ labiales posteriores.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the labia pudendi.—**V. labialis media.** See *V. anguli oris*.—**V. labialis superior.** See *Superior labial VEIN*.—**Venæ lacrimales.** See *Lacrymal VEINS*.—**Venæ lacteæ.** The lymphatics.—**V. laryngea inferior.** See *Inferior laryngeal VEIN*.—**Venæ laterales nasi.** Ger., *Flügelnasenvenen*. Branches of the angular vein running from the lateral aspect of the nose.—**V. lienalis.** See *Splenic VEIN*.—**V. lienalis accessoria.** An anomalous branch of the portal vein accessory to the splenic vein.—**V. lingualis.** See *Lingual VEIN*.—**Venæ lumbales** (transversæ). See *Lumbar VEINS*.—**V. lumbalis ascendens.** See *Ascending lumbar VEIN*.—**Venæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar VEINS*.—**Venæ lumbocostales communes.** Fœtal veins, one on each side, which unite to form the large azygos vein.—**V. lumbocostalis.** See *Ascending lumbar VEIN*.—**Venæ lymphaticæ.** The lymphatics.—**Venæ maculares.** Veins accompanying the arteriæ maculares inferiores and superiores.—**V. magna.** Of Harvey, the vena cava.—**V. magna Galeni.** 1. See *VEINS of Galen*. 2. The common trunk formed by the union of the veins of Galen. Cf. *Internal cerebral VEIN*.—**V. magna longitudinalis anterior.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal VEINS*.—**V. mammaria interna.** See *Internal mammary VEIN*.—**V. marginalis ventriculi sinistri.** See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—**Venæ massetericæ.** See *Masseteric VEINS*.—**V. maxillaris anterior interna.** See *Deep facial VEIN*.—**V. maxillaris ex-**

terna. See *Facial VEIN*.—**V. maxillaris interna.** See *Internal maxillary VEIN*.—**V. media cordis.** See *Middle cardiac VEIN*.—**V. mediana.** See *Median VEIN*.—**V. mediana antibrachii.** See *Median VEIN*.—**V. mediana basilica.** See *Median basilic VEIN*.—**V. mediana brachii.** See *Median cutaneous VEIN* and *Deep median VEIN*.—**V. mediana cephalica.** See *Median cephalic VEIN*.—**V. mediana colli.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. mediana communis** (seu cutanea). See *Median cutaneous VEIN*.—**V. mediana medullæ spinalis anterior.** A vein (or veins) of small size in the anterior median longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord.—**V. mediana medullæ spinalis posterior.** See *Venæ spinales propriæ laterales*.—**Venæ mediastinæ** (seu mediastinales) anteriores. See *Anterior mediastinal VEINS*.—**Venæ mediastinales posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal VEINS*.—**Venæ meningæ.** See *Meningeal VEINS*.—**V. meningea media.** See *Middle meningeal VEIN*.—**V. mentalis.** See *Mental VEIN*.—**V. mesenterica inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric VEIN*.—**V. mesenterica magna** (seu major). See *Superior mesenteric VEIN*.—**V. mesenterica minor** (seu parva). See *Inferior mesenteric VEIN*.—**V. mesenterica superior.** See *Superior mesenteric VEIN*.—**Venæ metacarpeæ.** Small veins of the dorsum of the hand in the intermetacarpal spaces.—**V. metacarpea ulnaris.** A cutaneous vein in the fourth metacarpal space.—**Venæ musculares.** Venous twigs running from muscles.—**Venæ musculares oculi.** Branches of the ophthalmic vein running from the extrinsic muscles of the eye.—**Venæ nasales.** See *Nasal VEINS*.—**Venæ nasales dorsales.** See *Venæ dorsales nasi*.—**Venæ nasales laterales** (alares). See *Venæ laterales nasi*.—**V. nasalis posterior.** See *Sphenopalatine VEIN*.—**V. nervi hypoglossi.** See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius*.—**Venæ nutritiæ.** Ger., *Ernährungsvenen*, *Knochenvenen*. Veins accompanying the nutrient arteries of bones.—**V. obliqua atrii posterior** (seu sinistra), **V. obliqua auricularis.** Ger., *Ernährungsvenen*, *Knochenvenen*. Veins accompanying the nutrient arteries of bones.—**V. obturatoria.** See *Obturator VEIN*.—**Venæ occipitales anteriores.** Branches of the posterior auricular veins running from the occipital region.—**V. occipitalis posterior.** See *Occipital VEIN*.—**Venæ œsophageæ.** See *Esophageal VEINS*.—**Venæ omphalo-mesentericæ.** See *Vitelline VEINS*.—**V. ophthalmica** (cerebralis). See *Ophthalmic VEIN*.—**V. ophthalmica externa** (seu facialis, seu inferior). See *Inferior ophthalmic VEIN*.—**V. ophthalmica interna** (seu superior). See *Ophthalmic VEIN*.—**V. ophthalmomeningea.** A branch either of the sphenoparietal sinus or the ophthalmic vein running from the fissure of Sylvius.—**V. palatina** (inferior). See *Palatine VEIN* (1st def.).—**Venæ palpebrales superiores.** See *Superior palpebral VEINS*.—**V. pancreatica.** See *Pancreatic VEIN*.—**Venæ pancreatocoduodenales.** See *Pancreatocoduodenal VEINS*.—**V. paraumbilicalis, V. paromphalica.** See *Parumbilical VEIN* (1st def.).—**V. penis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal VEIN of the penis*.—**Venæ pericardiacæ.** See *Pericardiac VEINS*.—**Venæ perinæi.** Ger., *Mittelfleischvenen*, *Dammvenen*. Veins accompanying the arteries of the perinæum.—**V. peronea.** A branch of the posterior tibial vein accompanying the distribution of the peroneal artery.—**V. petrosa inferior.** A small vein which enters the skull through the jugular foramen and empties into the inferior petrosal sinus.—**Venæ pharyngæ.** See *Pharyngeal VEINS*.—**V. phrenicæ.** See *Phrenic VEINS*.—**Venæ phrenicæ inferiores.** See *Inferior phrenic VEINS*.—**Venæ phrenicæ superiores.** See *Superior phrenic VEINS*.—**Venæ plantares.** See *Plantar VEINS*.—**V. poplitea.** See *Popliteal VEIN*.—**V. poplitea anterior.** See *Anterior tibial VEIN*.—**V. poplitea collateralis.** An anomalous branch of the femoral vein running from the knee joint.—**V. porta, V. portæ, V. portarum.** See *Portal VEIN*.—**V. posterior atrii sinistri.** See *Oblique VEIN of the heart*.—**V. posterior ven-**

triculo sinistri. A vein on the posterior surface of the left ventricle of the heart opening usually into the coronary sinus, occasionally into the large coronary vein of the heart.—**V. præparata.** See *Frontal VEIN*.—**Venæ profundæ brachii concomitantes.** See *Brachial VEINS*.—**Venæ profundæ brachii (proprie).** Branches of the axillary vein which accompany the inferior and superior profunda arteries of the arm.—**Venæ profundæ clitoridis.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the clitoris.—**Venæ profundæ crurales et femorales.** The veins that return the blood from the deep structures of the leg and thigh.—**V. profunda linguae.** See *Ranine VEIN*.—**V. profunda penis.** A branch of the pudendal plexus running from the deep portions of the penis.—**Venæ pterygoideæ.** Branches of the internal maxillary plexus running from the pterygoid muscles.—**V. pubica.** See *Pubic VEIN*.—**V. pudenda communis.** See *Internal pudic VEIN*.—**Venæ pudendæ externæ profundæ.** Branches of the femoral vein running from the symphysis pubis and its vicinity.—**V. pudenda interna.** See *Internal pudic VEIN*.—**V. pudendoglutea** [Lenhoussek]. A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus and receiving the gluteal and sciatic veins.—**Venæ pulmonales.** See *Pulmonary VEINS*.—**V. pulmonalis dextra inferior.** A vein running from the lower lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary vein.—**V. pulmonalis dextra media.** An occasional vein running from the middle lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary artery.—**V. pulmonalis dextra superior.** A vein running from the middle and upper lobes (occasionally from the latter alone) to the right pulmonary vein.—**V. pulmonalis sinistra inferior.** The lower of the two vessels which unite to form the left pulmonary vein.—**V. pulmonalis sinistra superior.** The upper of the two vessels which form the left pulmonary vein.—**V. pylorica.** A branch of the portal vein, or of one of its branches, that returns the blood from the pylorus.—**V. radialis cephalica (seu cutanea).** See *Radial (cutaneous) VEIN*.—**V. ranina.** See *Ranine VEIN*.—**Venæ rectæ.** The vasa recta of the kidney.—**V. reflexa.** See *V. corporis striati*.—**V. renalis.** See *Renal VEIN*.—**V. retinæ centralis.** See *Central VEIN of the retina*.—**Venæ revehentes.** See *Venæ hepaticæ revehentes*.—**V. Rosenthalii.** See *Inferior cerebral VEIN*.—**V. sacci lacrimalis.** Ger., *Thränsackblutader*. A branch of the ophthalmic vein running from the lacrymal sac.—**Venæ sacrales laterales.** See *Lateral sacral VEINS*.—**V. sacralis media.** See *Middle sacral VEIN*.—**V. sæpti lucidi.** Of Schwalbe, a vein which enters the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum and runs backward along its lower edge to anastomose with the v. corporis striati.—**V. salutis, V. salvatella.** See *V. metacarpea ulnaris*.—**V. saniosa.** See *FILARIA medinensis*.—**V. saphena externa.** See *External saphenous VEIN*.—**V. saphena interna (seu magna).** See *Internal saphenous VEIN*.—**V. saphena minor (seu parva, seu posterior).** See *External saphenous VEIN*.—**Venæ satellites arteriarum.** See *Venæ comitantes*.—**V. scapulæ transversa.** See *Transverse scapular VEIN*.—**Venæ scrotales anteriores.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the anterior portion of the scrotum.—**Venæ scrotales posteriores.** Branches of the internal iliac vein running from the posterior portion of the scrotum.—**V. seminourethrosacralis.** A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus. It receives veins from the seminal vesicles and one emerging from the second anterior sacral foramen.—**V. sine comite (seu sine pare).** See *Large azygos VEIN*.—**V. spermatica interna.** See *Internal spermatic VEIN*.—**V. sphenopalatina.** See *Sphenopalatine VEIN*.—**Venæ spinales externæ posteriores.** See *Dorsal spinal VEINS*.—**Venæ spinales internæ anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal VEINS*.—

Venæ spinales internæ posteriores. See *Posterior longitudinal spinal VEINS*.—**Venæ spinales longitudinales anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal VEINS*.—**Venæ spinales longitudinales posteriores.** See *Posterior longitudinal spinal VEINS*.—**Venæ spinales propriæ.** The veins running from the substance of the spinal cord. They communicate with the veins within the spinal canal and above with the inferior cerebellar veins of the inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Venæ spinales propriæ laterales (seu posteriores).** Small veins running along the posterolateral surfaces of the spinal cord.—**V. spinalis mediana posterior.** A vein running along the middle of the posterior aspect of the spinal cord.—**V. spinalis propria anterior.** See *V. mediana medullæ spinalis anterior*.—**V. splenica.** See *Splenic VEIN*.—**V. splenica brachii.** See *Left basilic VEIN*.—**Venæ stellatæ.** Numerous small groups of venous radicles on the surface of the kidney, which converge, unite, penetrate the renal substance, and form the beginnings of the interlobular renal veins.—**V. stylomastoidea.** A branch of the temporal vein running from the mastoid region.—**V. subalaris.** See *Axillary VEIN*.—**V. subclavia.** See *Subclavian VEIN*.—**V. subcutanea colli (anterior).** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. subcutanea colli posterior.** See *Posterior external jugular VEIN (1st def.)*.—**Venæ subcutanæ brachii.** The basilic, cephalic, and median veins and their branches.—**Venæ subcutanæ femoris.** See *Venæ cutanæ femoris*.—**V. subcutanea radialis.** See *Radial cutaneous VEIN*.—**V. sublingualis.** See *Ranine VEIN*.—**V. sublobularis.** See *Sublobular VEIN*.—**Venæ submaxillares.** See *Submaxillary VEINS*.—**V. submentalis.** See *Submental VEIN*.—**V. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular VEIN*.—**Venæ subventrales.** The internal mammary and the inferior and superior epigastric veins.—**Venæ subvertebrales laterales.** A collective name for the veins in front of and on each side of the vertebral column (i. e., the large, small, and left upper azygos, superior intercostal, external vertebral, internal jugular, iliolumbar, and lateral and middle sacral veins).—**V. subvertebralis media.** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**V. sulci centralis.** A vein in the central fissure of the brain which empties into the superior longitudinal or transverse sinus.—**Venæ superficiales cruris et femoris.** See *Venæ cutanæ femoris*.—**V. superficiales colli anterior.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. superficiales colli inferior.** See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**V. superficiales colli verticalis, V. superficiales mediana colli.** See *Anterior jugular VEIN*.—**V. supraorbitalis.** See *Supraorbital VEIN*.—**Venæ suprarenales.** See *Suprarenal VEINS*.—**V. suprarenalis centralis.** The largest of the suprarenal veins.—**V. suprascapularis.** See *Suprascapular VEIN*.—**Venæ surales profundæ.** See *Venæ gastrocnemiæ*.—**V. temporalis anterior.** See *Anterior temporal VEIN*.—**V. temporalis communis.** See *Temporal VEIN*.—**V. temporalis media (seu profunda).** See *Middle temporal VEIN*.—**V. temporalis superficialis.** See *Superficial temporal VEIN*.—**V. terminalis.** See *SINUS terminalis*.—**Venæ Thebesii.** See *Venæ cordis minimæ*.—**V. thoracica longa.** See *Long thoracic VEIN*.—**V. thoracica superior.** See *Superior thoracic VEIN*.—**V. thoracicocromialis.** See *Acromiothoracic VEIN*.—**Venæ thymicæ.** See *Thymic VEINS*.—**V. thyre(o)idea ima.** An unpaired vein running from the isthmus of the thyroid gland and emptying into the left innominate vein.—**Venæ thyre(o)ideæ inferiores.** See *Inferior thyroid VEINS*.—**V. thyre(o)idea lateralis (seu media).** See *Middle thyroid VEIN*.—**V. thyre(o)idea superior, V. thyre(o)laryngea.** See *Superior thyroid VEIN*.—**Venæ tibiales posteriores.** See *Posterior tibial VEINS*.—**V. tibialis antica.** See *Anterior tibial VEIN*.—**V. tonsillaris.** Ger. *Mandelvene*. A branch of the facial vein, or of one of its branches, running from the venous plexus around the tonsil.—

V. transversa colli. See *Transverse cervical VEIN*.—**V. transversa colli et scapulæ.** See *Transverse cervico-scapular VEIN*.—**V. transversa faciei.** See *Transverse facial VEIN*.—**V. transversa scapulæ.** See *Transverse scapular VEIN*.—**V. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar VEIN*.—**V. ulnaris cutanea.** See *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN*.—**Venæ umbilicales.** See *Umbilical VEINS*.—**Venæ uterinæ.** See *Uterine VEINS*.—**Venæ uteroplacentares.** See *Uteroplacental SINUSES*.—**Venæ vasorum.** Veins that return blood from the walls of blood vessels.—**V. velata.** See *V. corporis striati*.—**V. vertebralis anterior.** See *Anterior vertebral VEIN*.—**V. vertebralis externa.** See *Deep cervical VEIN and Ascending cervical VEIN*.—**V. vertebralis externa anterior.** See *Ascending cervical VEIN*.—**V. vertebralis interna (seu lateralis).** See *Vertebral VEIN*.—**V. vertebralis posterior.** See *Deep cervical VEIN*.—**V. vertebralis superficialis.** See *Vertebral VEIN and Anterior vertebral VEIN*.—**Venæ vertebrolumbares.** See *Lumbar VEINS*.—**Venæ vesicales.** Small veins running from the walls of the bladder.—**Venæ Vieussensii.** See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—**Venæ virides.** The ranine veins.—**Venæ vitellinæ laterales.** See *Lateral vitelline VEINS*.—**V. vitellina posterior.** See *Posterior vitelline VEIN*.—**Venæ vorticossæ (Stenosis).** See *VASA vorticosa*.—**V. zygomaticoorbitalis.** See *Orbital VEIN*.

VENÆSECTIO, f. -o'nis. See *VENESECTIO*.

VEN'AL. Lat., *venalis*. See *VENOUS*.

VENA'TIO, f. -o'nis. From *venari*, to hunt. A hunting.—*Floccorum v.* See *CARPHOLOGY*.

VENENATUS. From *venenare*, to poison. Fr., *véneux*. Poisonous, venomous.

VENENIF'IC. From *venenum*, poison, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *vénéfique*. Poison-producing.

VEN'ENOSE. Lat., *venenosus*. Poisonous, venomous.

VENENUM, n. See *POISON*.—**V. botulinum.** See *AL-LANTOTOXICON*.

VENE'REAL. Lat., *venereus, venerius* (from *Venus*, the goddess of love). Fr., *vénerien*. Ger., *venerisch*. 1. Pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse. 2. Adapted to the cure of diseases resulting immediately or indirectly from sexual intercourse. 3. Aphrodisiac. 4. As a n., v. disease.

VENE'REUS. 1. Venereal. 2. Containing copper.

VEN'ERY. Sexual intercourse.

VENESECT'ION. Lat., *venæsectio*. Ger., *Aderlass*. Bloodletting by the opening of a vein.—*Gordonian v.* V. in a case of puerperal fever, in accordance with Gordon's teachings.

VEN'OM. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Lat., *venenum*. Fr., *venin, poison*. Ger., *Gift*. Poison, especially the poison secreted by certain animals (e. g., serpents, scorpions, etc.).—*Quickening v.*, *Vital v.* Semen.

VEN'OMOUS. Lat., *venenatus*. Fr., *venimeux*. Ger., *giftig*. Pertaining to or characterized by venom; secreting venom.

VE'NOSE. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux*. Ger., *venös, aderig, geadert*. 1. Veined. 2. Abounding in veins.

VENOS'ITY. Lat., *venositas*. Fr., *veinosité*. Ger., *Venosität*. 1. An increase in the number of veins or the amount of venous blood in a part. 2. A condition of the blood in which it contains less than the normal proportion of oxygen (i. e., is venous in the systemic arteries). It is due to a deficient aeration of the blood in the lungs, and often occurs in physiological experiments by a cessation of the use of the bellows supplying air to the lungs.

VE'NOUS. Gr., *φλεβώδης*. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux*. Ger., *aderig, venös*. 1. Pertaining to the veins or their contents. 2. Pertaining to blood containing a relatively large amount of carbon dioxide and a relatively small amount of oxygen. See *V. BLOOD*.

VEN'TER, m. *Ven'tris*. Gr., *γαστήρ, κοιλία*. Fr., *ventre*. Ger., *Bauch*. 1. See *ABDOMEN*. 2. See *RUMEN*. 3. See *UTERUS*; in law, the maternal parentage of a child. 4. See *FÆTUS*. 5. Entrails. 6. Any bellylike swelling or protuberance, or any broad expanse of surface. 7. The thick basal part of an archegone, containing the oosphere.—**V. bifissus digastricus biceps.** A fleshy division of the branch of the flexor sublimis digitorum which goes to the index finger that becomes tendinous, then unites in another fleshy portion in the palm of the hand, again becoming tendinous, and eventually being inserted in the normal manner into the margins of the second phalanx.—**V. ilii.** (See *V. of the ilium*).—**V. imus.** See *HYPOGASTRIUM* (1st def.).—**V. inferus, V. infimus.** See *ABDOMEN*.—**V. magnus.** See *RUMEN*.—**V. medius.** An old name for the thoracic cavity.—**V. musculi.** See *BELLY* (2d def.).—**V. of the ilium.** The broad expanded portion of the innominate bone.—**V. parvus.** See *HYPOGASTRIUM* (1st def.).—**V. propendens, V. propendulus.** See *Pendulous ABDOMEN*.—**V. renis.** See *PELVIS of the kidney*.—**V. scapulæ.** The broad expanded portion of the scapula.—**V. supremus.** The cranial cavity.

VENTILA'TION. Lat., *ventilatio* (from *ventilare*, to fan). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V, Ventil(e) rung*. The act or process of supplying fresh and pure air (e. g., to a chamber or to the lungs).—**Lung v., Pulmonary v., Pulmonic v.** The constant supply of pure air to the lungs and the removal of vitiated air by the processes of inspiration and expiration.—**Respiratory v.** The constant supply of a fluid rich in oxygen and comparatively poor in carbon dioxide to a respiratory membrane, and the constant removal of the fluid (air or water) after it has given up oxygen and received carbon dioxide in return.

VEN'TRAD. Toward the belly; in human anatomy, anterior to the vertebral column.

VEN'TRAL. Lat., *ventralis* (from *venter*, the belly). Pertaining to the belly or to the portion of the body anterior to the vertebral column; the opposite of dorsal.

VEN'TRICLE. Lat., *ventriculus* (dim. of *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventricule*. Ger., *Ventrikel, Kammer*. A small, thick-walled cavity in an organ, especially the heart or brain.—**Anterior v's.** See *Lateral v's*.—**Anterior v. of the heart.** See *Right v. of the heart*.—**Aortic v.** See *Left v. of the heart*.—**Cerebellar v.** A prolongation of the fourth v. into the primary cephalic vesicle; described as strictly embryonic in man, but persistent in birds, fishes, and reptiles.—**Cerebral v.** A v. of the brain.—**Fifth v., First v.** Lat., *sinus quintus*. Ger., *Kammer der Scheidewand*. The space between the two laminae of the septum lucidum.—**Fourth v.** Lat., *ventriculus cerebri quartus*. Ger., *Kammer des kleinen Hirns*. A lozenge-shaped space bounded laterally above by the processus e cerebello ad testes and below by the posterior pyramids and the restiform bodies. Its floor is formed by the posterior surface of the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata, and its roof by the valve of Vieussens and the inferior surface of the cerebellum (a layer of the pia being interposed). It connects above with the aqueduct of Sylvius, and below with the central canal of the spinal cord.—**Large v's, Lateral v's (of the brain).** Lat., *ventriculi cerebri laterales*. Ger., *Seitenventrikel des Gehirns*. Serous cavities, one on each side, in the cerebral hemispheres, lined with ciliated epithelium, and separated from each other in the middle line by the septum lucidum. They communicate with the anterior portion of the third v. and with each other by the foramen of Monro. Each is divided into a central triangular portion, the body, from which the anterior, middle, and posterior cornua descend into the substance of the hemisphere. The roof is formed by the lower surface of the corpus callosum and the

substance of the cereorum, and the floor by the corpus striatum, tenia semicircularis, optic thalamus, choroid plexus, corpus fimbriatum, fornix, cornu Ammonis, eminentia collateralis, fascia dentata, and the substance of the cerebrum.—**Lateral v. of the cerebellum.** A furrow on the floor of each half of the fourth v. near the lateral wall.—**Left v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis sinister*. Ger., *linker Ventrikel*. The cavity which occupies a small part of the left anterior portion of the heart and the larger part of its left posterior portion, and forms the apex. It communicates with the aorta and the left auricle. By the contractions of its walls it propels the arterial blood into the arterial system through the aorta.—**Middle v.** See **Third v.**—**Middle v. of the cerebellum.** The median fissure on the floor of the fourth v.—**Optic v's.** See **Lateral v's.**—**Pineal v.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a small cavity in the centre of the pineal gland.—**Posterior v. of the heart.** See **Left v. of the heart.**—**Prosencephalic v.** A lateral v. in the brain of the embryo.—**Right v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis dexter*. Ger., *rechter Ventrikel*. The rounded triangular cavity of the heart which forms the greater part of its anterior and a small part of its posterior portion. It communicates with the right auricle, and propels the venous blood through the pulmonary arteries.—**Second v's, Superior v's.** See **Lateral v's.**—**Sylvian v.** See **Fifth v.**—**Terminal v.** See **Fourth v.**—**Third v.** Ger., *Mittelhirnhöhle, mittlere Kammer*. An open space between the optic thalami, bounded above by the lower surface of the velum interpositum, and laterally by the peduncles of the pineal gland. Its floor is formed by the lamina cinerea, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, corpora albicantia, and posterior perforated space. It communicates with the lateral v's through the foramen of Monro, and with the fourth v. through the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Third v. proper.** The third v. as distinguished from the foramen of Monro.—**V. of Arantius.** 1. The small depression or cavity at the pointed extremity of the calamus scriptorius. 2. See **CALAMUS scriptorius.**—**V. of Morgagni.** See **V. of the larynx.**—**V. of the corpus callosum.** See **Fifth v.**—**V's of the heart.** The right and left v's of the heart.—**V. of the larynx.** Lat., *sinus laryngis*. An elongated depression between the superior and inferior vocal bands which is prolonged upward as the laryngeal pouch.—**V. of the prosencephalon.** See **Prosencephalic v.**—**V. of the septum.** See **Fifth v.**—**V. of the spinal cord.** See **CENTRAL CANAL of the spinal cord.**—**Verga's v.** A space sometimes existing between the lyra Davidis and the corpus callosum.

VENTRICOLUM'NÆ, f. pl. From *venter*, the belly, and *columna*, a column. Of Wilder, see **ANTERIOR COLUMNS of the spinal cord.**

VENTRICOSE, VEN'TRICOUS. Lat., *ventricosus*. Fr., *ventru, renflé*. Ger., *bauchig*. Inflated on one side, swollen unequally; bulbous.

VENTRIC'ULAR. Fr., *ventriculaire*. Pertaining to a ventricle.

VENTRIC'ULUS, m. 1. See **VENTRICLE**. 2. See **STOMACH.**—**V. anterior cordis.** See **RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**Ventriculi anteriores.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**V. aorticus cordis.** See **LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**V. Arantii.** See **VENTRICLE of Arantius.**—**V. bombycinus.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**V. bulbi olfactorii.** See **OLFACTORY FISSURE** and cf. **V. olfactorius.**—**V. bulbosus.** See **GIZZARD.**—**V. cerebelli, V. cerebello et medullæ dorsuali communis** [Vesalius]. See **FOURTH VENTRICLE.**—**Ventriculi cerebri.** The ventricles of the brain.—**V. cerebri primus.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. communis.** See **THIRD VENTRICLE.**—**V. conarii.** A small depression situated between the posterior edges of the peduncles of the pineal gland and the upper edge of the posterior

cerebral commissure.—**Ventriculi cordis.** The ventricles of the heart.—**V. cordis anterior.** See **RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**V. cordis aorticus.** See **LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**V. cordis pulmonalis.** See **RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**V. corporis callosi.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. dexter.** The right lateral ventricle of the brain.—**V. furunculi.** Fr., *bourbillon*. The core of a boil.—**V. Galeni.** See **VENTRICLE of the larynx.**—**V. hippocampi** [Arantius], **V. inferior hippocampi.** See **CORNU descendens.**—**V. intermedius.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. laryngis.** See **VENTRICLE of the larynx.**—**V. intestinalis.** See **ABOMASUM.**—**Ventriculi laterales.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**Ventriculi magni.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**V. medius anterior.** See **THIRD VENTRICLE.**—**V. mesencephali.** See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius.**—**V. nobilis.** See **FOURTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. olfactorius.** The cavity of the primary olfactory lobe, which is early obliterated in man.—**Ventriculi optici.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**V. primus.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. pulmonaris.** See **RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart.**—**V. quartus.** See **FOURTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. quintus.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. rhinencephalicus.** See **V. olfactorius.**—**V. rhomboidalis.** See **FOURTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. sæpti** (lucidi, seu pellucidi). See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**Ventriculi secundi.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**V. sinister.** The left lateral ventricle of the brain.—**V. subter nates** (seu nates et testes, seu testes). See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius.**—**Ventriculi superiores** [Berengar]. See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**—**V. Sylvii.** See **FIFTH VENTRICLE.**—**V. tertius, V. thalami optici.** See **THIRD VENTRICLE.**—**Ventriculi tricornes.** See **LATERAL VENTRICLES.**

VENTRIL'OQUISM. From *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *ventriloquisme*. Ger., *Bauchreden*. The art or practice of speaking so that the sounds appear not to come from the speaker's lips, but to have some other origin.

VENTRIL'OQUIST. One who practises ventriloquism.

VENTRIPYR'AMIDS. From *venter*, the belly, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See **ANTERIOR PYRAMIDS.**

VENTROCYS'TOR'HAPHY. From *venter*, the belly, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ῥαφία*, a seam. Suture of the lips of an incision into the bladder or into a cyst to those of an incision of the abdominal wall.

VENTROFIXA'TION. Lat., *ventrofixatio* (from *venter*, the belly, and *fixus*, fastened). Of Olshausen, see **HYSTEROPEXIA.**

VENTROIN'GUINAL. Pertaining to the abdomen and the groin.

VENTROLAT'ERAL. From *venter*, the belly, and *latus*, a side. 1. On the lateral aspect of the abdomen. 2. Ventral and lateral at the same time.

VENTROS'COPY. From *venter*, the belly, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Visual examination of the interior of the abdomen.

VENTROS'ITY. From *venter*, the belly. Fr., *ventrosité*. Protuberance of the abdomen due to obesity.

VENTROSUSPEN'SION. From *venter*, the belly, and *suspensio*, suspension. The operation of attaching an organ (e. g., the uterus) to the abdominal wall so that it hangs from such point of attachment.

VENTROT'OMY. From *venter*, the belly, and *τομή*, a cutting. See **LAPAROTOMY.**

VEN'TROU'TEROVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity, the uterus, and the vagina.

VEN'TROVES'ICOFIXA'TION. The act of attaching the uterus both to the bladder and the abdominal wall.

VEN'ULA, f. Dim. of *vena*, a vein. See **VENULE.**—**Venulæ centrales lobulorum, Venulæ intralobulares hepatis.** See **INTRALOBULAR VEINS of the liver**

VEN'ULE. Lat., *venula*. A small vein.

VEN'ULOSE. Abounding in small veins.

VEN'US, f. *Veneris*. Gr., Ἀφροδίτη. Fr., *Vénus*. Ger., *V.* 1. The goddess of love of the ancient Romans;

hence, of the alchemists, copper. 2. Of Paracelsus, see SYPHILIS.

VERATRAL'BIN(E). Fr., *véatralbine*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$, obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*.

VERATRAM'ARIN. Fr., *véatramarine*. A non-nitrogenous bitter principle contained in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*.

VERAT'RIA, *f*. See VERATRINE.

VERAT'RIC ACID. Ger., *Veratrinsäure*, *Veratrumsäure*. $C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2CO.OH$, found in *Veratrum sabadilla*.

VERATRI'NA, *f*. See VERATRINE.—**Oleatum veratrinæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 2 parts of veratrine with a little oleic acid, gradually adding more of the acid till 100 parts are obtained, and stirring till the veratrine is dissolved.—**Unguentum veratrinæ**. An ointment consisting of 4 parts of veratrine, 6 of alcohol, and 96 of benzoined lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, triturated with a little almond oil, and 90 parts of lard [Br. Ph.].

VER'ATRIN(E). Lat., *veratrina*, *veratria*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{49}NO_9$, or mixture of alkaloids, obtained from the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*. V. is used externally in neuralgia.

VERATRI'NUM, *n*. See VERATRINE.

VERATROID'IN(E). Fr., *véatroïdine*. An amorphous or partially crystalline alkaloid said to be found in veratrum.

VER'ATROL. Fr., *véatrol*. A liquid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$.

VERAT'RUM, *n*. Fr., *véatré*, *véatrum*. Ger., *Germer*. False hellebore; a genus of the *Veratrea*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*.—**Extractum veratri viridis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of *V. viride* with alcohol in a percolator, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c.—**Radix veratri**. 1. The root of *Helleborus niger*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see under *V. album*.—**Tinctura veratri** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'hellébore blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made by macerating or digesting the rhizome of white hellebore in 10 times as much dilute alcohol.—**Tinctura veratri viridis**. A tincture made by treating 1 part of the rhizome of *V. viride* in No. 60 powder with alcohol enough to make 2 parts by percolation after one day's maceration [U. S. Ph.].—**V. album**. Fr., *véatrum blanc*. Ger., *weisser Germer*. 1. White hellebore. It has the acrid, poisonous properties of *V. viride*, and probably in greater degree. It is a general stimulant to the secretions, but is now rarely used, except in scabies, etc., and by the veterinarians. It was formerly used in dropsy, mania, epilepsy, leprosy, etc. It contains, according to Wright and Luff, jervine, rubijervine, pseudojervine, veratralbine, and traces of a sternutatory alkaloid. It does not contain veratrine (Maisch). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.—**V. frigidum**. A Mexican species. The rhizome closely resembles that of *V. album*, and has like properties.—**V. lobelianum**. Ger., *Lobel's Germer*. A variety of *V. album* found in southern and middle Europe.—**V. nigrum**. 1. The *Helleborus niger* and other species of *Helleborus*. 2. A species found in central and southern Europe. Its rhizome is substituted for that of *V. album*, but is smaller and less active.—**V. officinale**. *Schœnocaulon officinale*.—**V. sabadilla**. A species that resembles *V. album*, and is said, probably erroneously, to furnish a portion of the cevadilla seed of commerce.—**V. viride**. Fr., *véatrum vert*. Ger., *grüner Germer*. 1. American hellebore. The rhizome (the *v. viride* of the U. S. Ph.) is a powerful spinal and arterial depressant. By the early colonists it was used as a purgative, antiscorbutic, and insecticide, but it is now employed as a cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative. It is said not to be narcotic and rarely to cause purging. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.

VERBAS'CUM, *n*. Fr., *molène*. Ger., *Wollkraut*, *Königskerze*. Mullein; a genus of scrophulariaceous plants.—**V. blattaria**. Fr., *blattaire*. Ger., *Mottenwollkraut*. The moth mullein. The herb has properties like those of *V. thapsus*. It has an unpleasant odor, and is said to be an insectifuge.—**V. lychnitis**. Fr., *molène cunéiforme*. A European species. The leaves have the properties of those of other species.—**V. montanum**. Fr., *molène de montagne*. Ger., *Bergwollkraut*. A species found in southern Europe, closely related to *V. phlomoides*; used like *V. thapsus*.—**V. nigrum**. Fr., *molène noire*. Ger., *schwärzliches Wollkraut*. Black-rooted mullein of Europe. The root and flowers were formerly official. The former is no longer used; the latter are smaller than those of *V. thapsus*, and not so much used, though they have the same emollient properties.—**V. phœniceum**. Fr., *molène de Phénicie*. Purple-flowered mullein of Europe; its properties resemble those of *V. thapsus*.—**V. phlomoides**. Fr., *molène phlomoïde*. Ger., *Königskerze*. Woolly mullein of Europe. It has the properties of *V. thapsus*. The flowers are found in European shops.—**V. Schraderi**. A European species. The flowers are used like those of *V. thapsus* and *V. phlomoides*.—**V. sinuatum**. Ger., *buchtiges Wollkraut*. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe; the *φλομὶς θήλεια* of Dioscorides.—**V. thapsiforme**. A variety of *V. thapsus*.—**V. thapsoides**. See *V. phlomoides*.—**V. thapsus**. Fr., *molène commune*, *bouillon blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeines Wollkraut*. Common mullein. The flowers and leaves are official in the Fr. Cod. and the leaves in the Ger. Ph. The flowers are used in mild catarrhs, etc., and externally in itching skin diseases. The leaves are mildly astringent, emollient, and anodyne. They are used for diarrhœa; dried and smoked like tobacco, in aphonia from irritation of the pharynx; and, steeped in hot water or boiled in lard, as an external anodyne. The root is employed in pulmonary diseases of cattle.

VERBE'NA, *f*. From *v.* or *verbenæ*, foliage used in religious ceremonies. Fr., *verveine*. Ger., *Eisenkraut*. Vervain; a genus of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, some of which have the aromatic properties of the *Labiata*.—**V. erinoides**. A diuretic species found in Chile and Peru, used in gonorrhœa and as an emmenagogue.—**V. hastata**. Wild hyssop; an emetic and sudorific North American species. It has been used in fevers.—**V. mas**, *v. officinalis*. Fr., *verveine (officinale)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeines Eisenkraut*. Common vervain, the *περιστερειὸν ὀρθὸς* (upright *v.*) of Dioscorides. Marvelous properties were formerly attributed to its herb, but at most it is only a mild astringent and feeble aromatic.—**V. pseudogervao**. A Brazilian species; the leaves have been used as tea.—**V. supina**. The *περιστερειὸν ὑπιπνός* of Dioscorides; a species having the properties of *V. officinalis*.—**V. urticæfolia**. White (or nettle-leaved) vervain of North America. The astringent root is used as a wash against poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*.—**V. vulgaris**. See *V. officinalis*.

VERBENA'CA, *f*. *Verbena officinalis*.

VERBESI'NA, *f*. Fr., *verbésine*. Ger., *V.* 1. Crown beard; a genus of the *Helianthoidææ*. 2. An old name for *Bidens cernua* and *Bidens tripartita*.—**V. biflora**. An East Indian species. The root, leaves, and flowers are used as a carminative.—**V. capitaneja**. The *capitaneja* of the Mexicans; a species used to cure saddle galls on horses' backs.—**V. lavenia**. Fr., *herbe de flan*. A species found in southern Asia and in Oceania. The root, leaves, and flowers are carminative, the leaves are antispasmodic, and the sap is a stimulating sternutatory.—**V. mutica**. Fr., *verbésine sans barbe*. A Guinea species, applied to gangrenous sores.—**V. virginica**. A diaphoretic species found in the United States.

VERBIGERA'TION. From *verbigerare*, to talk. Fr., *verbigération*. The repetition by an insane person of

words and phrases in the form of a discourse, but without sense or sequence. Cf. CATATONY.

VER/DIC ACID. A compound, $C_4H_4O_4$, formed by decomposing malic acid.

VER/DIGRIS. Fr., *vert-de-gris*. Ger., *Grünspan*. Copper subacetate. The term is also applied, although less properly, to any green deposit occurring on utensils of copper.

VER'IN(E). An alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{45}NO_8$, a decomposition product of veratrine.

VER/MICIDE. From *vermis*, a worm, and *cedere*, to slay. Fr., *v.* A medicine that destroys intestinal worms. Cf. VERMIFUGE.

VERMIC'ULAR. Lat., *vermicularis* (from *vermiculus*, a little worm). Fr., *vermiculaire*. Ger., *wurmartig*. Wormlike in appearance or in movement.

VER/MICULE. Of Ross, a zygote.

VER/MIFORM. Lat., *vermiformis* (from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form). Fr., *vermiforme*. Ger., *wurmförmig*. Worm-shaped, wormlike.

VER/MIFUGE. From *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. Ger., *wurmtreibend*. Having the property of expelling intestinal worms.

VERMINA'TION. Lat., *verminatio*. See HELMINTHIASIS.

VER/MINOUS. Lat., *verminosus*. Fr., *vermineux*. Due to or having the characters of worms.

VER/MIS, *m.* *Ver'mis*. Gr., *ἐλμινς*, *ἐλμινς*. Fr., *v.* 1. A worm or wormlike structure. 2. See *Vermiform PROCESS* (1st def.).—**V. bombycinus**. See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**V. cerebelli**. See *Vermiform PROCESS* (1st def.).—**Vermes cerebri**. See CHORIOID PLEXUS.—**V. cucurbitinus**. See *TENIA solium* (1st def.).—**V. digiti**. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**V. inferior (cerebelli)**. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—**V. inferior posterior**. See NODULE (2d def.).—**V. intermedius**. See *Vermiform PROCESS* (1st def.).—**V. intermedius anterior**. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**V. intermedius inferior (seu posterior)**. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—**V. intermedius superior**. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Vermes laterales**. See CEREBELLAR HEMISPHERES.—**V. major**. One of the cerebellar hemispheres.—**V. medinensis**. See FILARIA *medinensis*.—**V. superior (cerebelli)**. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**V. superior posterior**. See FOLIUM *cacuminis*.—**V. terræ**, **V. terrestris**. See LUMBRICUS *terrestris*.—**V. vesicularis (eremita)**. See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ*.—**V. vesicularis socialis**. See CENURUS *cerebralis*.

VERMOUTH'. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Wermuth*. A fortified white wine flavored with *Artemisia absinthium* and various other bitter and aromatic substances.

VER/NICOSE. Lat., *vernicosus* (from *vernix*, varnish). Ger., *firnisglänzend*. Shining as if varnished.

VER/NIN(E). A substance, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_4$, obtained from *Trifolium*, *Medicago sativa*, etc.

VER/NIX, *f.* *Ver'nix*. 1. Varnish. 2. *Thuja articulata*. 3. The genus *Toxicodendron*.—**V. caseosa**. Fr., *enduit sébacé*, *vernix caséeux*. Ger., *käsiges Schmier*, *Hautschlacke*, *Fruchtschleim*. A viscid, whitish, fatty material found on the fetus at birth; a mixture of cast-off epithelium, downy hairs, and the secretion of the sebaceous glands.

VERNO'NIA, *f.* From W. Vernon, an English botanist. Fr., *vernonie*. Ger., *Vernonie*. Ironweed; a genus of the *Compositæ*.—**V. anthelminthica**. Khatzum (or kinka) oil plant of the East Indies. The seeds, which yield a solid green oil, are diuretic, powerfully anthelmintic, and, according to some, tonic and stomachic, and are used in Malabar for coughs and flatulence. They form a part of a powder used in snake bites, and, mixed with lime juice, are used to kill pediculi. The bitter leaves and roots are used externally in rheumatism.—**V. arborescens**. West Indian fleabane. The flowers and fruits are used in stimulating fomentations,

and the leaves as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic.—**V. chinensis**. A species found in southern Asia; used as a tonic, astringent, pectoral, and emmenagogue.—**V. cinerea**. An East Indian and tropical African species, used as a tonic and diaphoretic. The root is used as a pectoral and in diarrhoea.—**V. leptophylla**. A species found in the Moluccas; used as a tonic, pectoral, and aphrodisiac.—**V. nigrilitiana**. A species found in western Africa, where it is called *batiatior*. The root is used as a febrifuge.—**V. noveboracensis**. New York ironweed. The herb and root are said to have been used against snake bites.—**V. præalta**. 1. See *V. noveboracensis*. 2. A North American species; considered alexipharmic and used like *V. noveboracensis*.—**V. Rheedii**. An East Indian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The leaves are diaphoretic, stomachic, etc.—**V. scabra**. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves and flowers have a vanillalike odor, and are used in ophthalmia and, together with the young branches, in aromatic baths and fomentations.

VER'NONIN. A febrifuge glucoside, $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$, obtained from *Vernonia nigrilitiana*.

VER'ONAL. Diethylmalonylurea, a hypnotic.

VERONI'CA, *f.* Perhaps from *verus*, true, and *εἰκῶν*, an image. Fr., *véronique*. Ger., *Ehrenpreis*. Cancerwort; a genus of the *Scrophularinææ*.—**V. americana**. American brooklime; formerly used in scurvy and as an alternative.—**V. anagallis**. Fr., *mouron d'eau*. Ger., *Wasserehrenpreis*. Great water speedwell. The fresh herb is used as a laxative and the dried herb as a digestive.—**V. arvensis**. Fr., *velvotte sauvage*. Wall speedwell. The leaves are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.—**V. beccabunga**. Fr., *beccabunga* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bachbungen*. Brooklime; a succulent salad plant found in all climates, especially in the temperate regions. The fresh herb is used as an antiscorbutic and in chronic diarrhoea. Cf. *V. americana*.—**V. chamædryas**. Fr., *fausse germandrée*. Ger., *wilder Gamander*. Angel's eyes. The herb, gathered usually with the flower, was formerly used like *V. officinalis*.—**V. latifolia**. See *V. teucrium*.—**V. major**, **V. mas**. See *V. officinalis*.—**V. montana**. The mountain speedwell of Europe; similar to *V. chamædryas* in properties.—**V. officinalis**. Fr., *véronique officinale*. Ger., *ächter Ehrenpreis*. Common medicinal tea speedwell. The stem, including the leaves and flowers, is astringent and tonic.—**V. parviflora**. A New Zealand plant furnishing koromiko.—**V. scutellata**. Fr., *véronique à feuilles linéaires*. The bog speedwell of Europe. The stimulant stomachic tops are used like tea.—**V. spicata**. The spike-flowered speedwell of Europe; used like *V. officinalis*.—**N. teucrifolia**, **V. teucrium**. Fr., *véronique à feuilles de germandrée*. Ger., *breitblättriger Gamander*. Hungarian speedwell. The herb was formerly used like that of *V. officinalis*.—**V. triphyllus**. Fr., *véronique à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättriger Ehrenpreis*. A European species; formerly used, especially in jaundice.—**V. virginica**. Great Virginian speedwell. The rhizome is the *leptandra* of the U. S. Ph. In its dried state it is a mild cathartic and is recommended in duodenal indigestion and chronic constipation. The eclectics use it in place of mercurials, though it has but little influence on the liver. The fresh root is a violent purgative and emetic.—**V. vulgaris serpens**. See *V. officinalis*.

VERRU'CA, *f.* Gr., *θῦμιον*. Fr., *verrue*. Ger., *Warze*. 1. A wart; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillary layer of the corium and of the epidermis, producing a rounded, flat, or acuminate, smooth or rough and horny protuberance of the skin. 2. A pedunculated wart growing from a mucous surface, such as that of the vulva. Cf. THYMION (2d def.).—**V. andicola**. See VERRUGAS.—**V. ani**. A condylole in the region of the anus.—**V. caduca**. A falling or transitory wart; a wart

that tends after a short duration to disappear spontaneously.—**V. cancrrosa**. See *CANCER verrucosus*.—**V. carnea**, **V. carnosa**. See *FIBROMA molluscum* and *CONDYLOMA*.—**V. congenita**. A congenital wart; a v. appearing at or shortly after birth. Frequently more than one is present, occurring often along the course of a cutaneous nerve (see *PAPILLOMA neuropathicum*). Sometimes it is pigmented and hairy (see *NÆVUS verrucosus*).—**V. febrilis**. See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**V. filiformis**. See *ACROCHORDON* (2d def.).—**V. follicularis**. Fr., *verruë séborrhéique* (ou *plate de la vieillesse*). Ger., *Sebumwarze* [Hebra], *Comedonenscheibe*. A disease first described by Hebra, consisting in an accumulation of dried horny and sebaceous matter about the orifices of the sebaceous glands upon the surface of the skin, forming circumscribed, dark-colored, rough, wartlike elevations, which, on being removed, show the skin beneath to be intact.—**V. formicaria**. Fr., *myrmécie*. Ger., *Ameisenwarze*. A wart developed in the palmar and plantar regions, producing painful itching.—**V. gallica**. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**V. glabra**. A smooth wart, one the surface of which is not broken by clefts.—**V. gregalis**. A wart of a kind occurring in clusters on the hands or face. They often disappear spontaneously.—**V. lobosa**. A wart characterized by vertical clefts.—**V. madida** [Plenck]. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**V. mollusca**. See *V. carnea*.—**V. necrogenica**. Ger., *Leichtentuberkel*, *Leichenwarze*. Anatomical tubercle; a form of tuberculosis verrucosa cutis occurring on the hands of persons engaged in dissecting the dead bodies of men or animals. There first appears a pustule with an inflamed base, which is succeeded by a tough warty growth, with a rough, horny surface, often broken by numerous clefts or fissures. It may disappear in time spontaneously or may remain for life.—**V. non gallica**. See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**Verrucae œsophagi**. A simple elongation of a group of normal papillæ of the œsophageal mucous membrane, with simultaneous thickening of their epithelial covering.—**Verrucae palpebrarum**, **V. pensilis**. See *ACROCHORDON* (2d def.).—**V. perstans**. A wart that persists for a long time, that does not tend to disappear spontaneously.—**V. plana**. A wart that has a flattened appearance, and is not much elevated above the surrounding skin.—**V. plana juvenilis**. Flat warts occurring in young people, affecting usually the backs of the hands or the face.—**V. rhagoidea**. A wart with a cleft or fissured surface.—**V. senilis**. Ger., *Greisenwarze*, *Alterswarze*. A wart occurring on the trunk, face, or extremities of an old person. They are usually discolored, flat, and uneven, and are easily detached, usually leaving a bleeding surface. They differ from ordinary warts chiefly in that the papillæ of the skin are very slightly implicated.—**V. sessilis**. See *V. plana*.—**V. simplex**. See *ACROCHORDON* (2d def.) and *V. vulgaris*.—**V. syphilitica**. Condyloma of syphilitic origin.—**Verrucae venereæ**. Of Plenck, tubercular syphiloderm of the face with the tubercles in compact clusters.—**V. vulgaris**. 1. Common or simple wart; a tough, insensitive, more or less elevated growth, varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a pea. Its surface is sometimes smooth, but often rough and split into many divisions by numerous vertical clefts. It is most common in children, and occurs usually on the hands. 2. Of Alibert, see *V. plana*. **VERRUCATUS**. See *VERRUCOSE*. **VER'RUCOSE**. Lat., *verrucosus*. Fr., *verruqueux*. Ger., *verrukös*, *warzig*, *warzenartig*. Warty, of the nature of a wart; attended with or covered with warts or wartlike growths. **VERRUCOSITY**. Lat., *verrucositas*. Ger., *Warzigkeit*. Wartiness. **VER'RUCOUS**. See *VERRUCOSE*. **VERRU'GAS** (Sp.), *pl.* Ve'r-rú'ga's. An endemic disease resembling frambœsia in its general appearances,

which is not known to exist except in Peru, on the Pacific slope of the Andes. Fatigue, debility, and non-acclimation are predisposing causes; neither age, sex, nor race seems to have any influence on the disease, and it attacks animals as well as man. There is a period of incubation of from twenty to forty days, in which malaise, lassitude, depression, and gastric disturbances are present; subsequently there are muscular soreness, arthritic and spinal pain (worse at night), and sometimes muscular spasm, producing torticollis or opisthotonos, etc. A chill initiates a fever (Oroya fever) that is accompanied by a rise of temperature to from 102° to 104° F. (39° to 40° C.), defervescence occurring about midnight. The pulse is soft and compressible, the blood corpuscles are decreased in number, and there is loss of hæmoglobin. The mind becomes dull, there is effusion into the serous cavities, and, after the twentieth day, there is an eruption on the face, body, limbs, and mucous membranes, of small reddish spots that become papules and eventually form wartlike, sessile tumors usually of about the size of a pea. According to Izquierdo they are connectivetissue neoplasms, having a strong resemblance to sarcomata. They are very vascular, and are associated with a peculiar bacillus (see *BACILLUS of verruga peruana*). They eventually desiccate, leaving no scar. Occasionally they attain a diameter of several centimetres, and exhaust the patient by suppuration and hæmorrhage. The eruption may last from a few weeks to several months. Convalescence is slow.—**Frog v.** V.; so called from the resemblance of the eruption to the skin of the frog.—**Mule v.** V. in mules.—**Peruvian v.** See *V.*

VERSIC'OLOR. From *vertere*, to turn, and *color*, color. Fr., *v.* Ger., *verschiedenfarbig*. 1. Variegated. 2. Changing color.

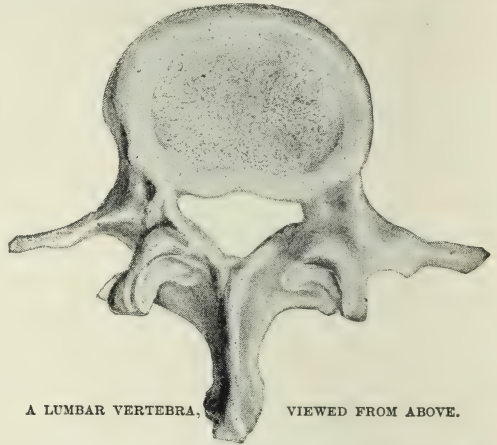
VER'SIO, *f.* -o'nis. See *VERSION*.—**V. in clunes**. See *Pelvic VERSION*.

VER'SION. Gr., *στροφή*. Lat., *versio* (from *vertere*, to turn). Ger., *Wendung* (1st def.), *Lageabweichung* (2d def.). 1. The operation of turning the fœtus in utero so as to change the presenting part materially. 2. A deviation of an organ, especially the uterus, from its natural posture; an inclination.—**Abdominal v.** See *External v.*—**Anopelvic v.** Of Cazeaux and Guéniot, a method of pelvic v., recommended in difficult cases, in which the child is seized by the pubic arch or the tip of the coccyx, a finger being hooked into the mother's rectum for the purpose.—**Bipolar v.** Turning by acting upon both poles of the fœtus. See also *Combined external and internal v.*—**Busch's cephalic v.** See under *METHOD*.—**Cephalic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the cephalic pole engages.—**Cephalic v.** Syn.: *head turning*, *rectification* (applied to a mere change of position). Turning so as to cause the head to present.—**Combined (external and internal) v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres internes et externes combinées* (ou *combinée*, ou *bipolaire*, ou *mixte*). Ger., *combinirte äussere und innere Wendung*. Of J. B. Hicks, a variety of bipolar v.; only two or three fingers are introduced into the uterus, and with them the presenting pole is pushed away from the brim of the pelvis while the other hand, applied to the abdominal wall, presses or slides the opposite pole down into the pelvic inlet.—**D'Outrepoint's cephalic v.** See *D'Outrepoint's METHOD of cephalic v.*—**External v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres externes*. Ger., *Wendung durch äussere Handgriffe*. V. by external manipulation solely.—**Forced v.** See *ACCOUCHÉMENT forcé*.—**French method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is first directed to the breech as a guide, and then follows down between the thighs to the feet. Cf. *German method of v.*—**German method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is carried up on the abdominal aspect of the fœtus directly to the feet. Cf. *French method of v.*—

Hicks's method of v. See *Combined v.*—**Internal v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres internes*. Ger., *Wendung durch innere Handgriffe*. V. with the hand carried into the uterus.—**Mixed v.** See *Combined v.*—**Pelvic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the pelvic pole engages.—**Pelvic v.** Fr., *v. pelvienne*. Ger., *Wendung auf den Steiss*. Turning by the breech; v. by the pelvic pole.—**Podalic v.** Lat., *in pedes versio*. Fr., *v. podalique*. Ger., *Wendung auf die Füße*. Turning by the feet.—**Spontaneous v.** Ger., *Selbstwendung*. The process by which a transverse presentation of the fœtus is converted by the powers of nature into a presentation of one or the other pole. See also *Cephalic spontaneous v.*, *Pelvic spontaneous v.*, and *Spontaneous EVOLUTION.*—**Two-finger v.** V. by the introduction of two fingers within the uterus.—**V. by the breech.** Fr., *v. sur le siège*. See *Pelvic v.*—**V. by the head.** See *Cephalic v.*—**V. on one leg.** Fr., *v. monopode*. Podalic v. in which only one foot is brought down.

VERTEBRA, f. From *verte*, to turn. Gr., σφόδρυλος, σπόνδυλος. Fr., *vertèbre*. Ger., *Wirbel*. 1. One of the osseous segments of which the "skeleton proper" is made up. It consists typically of a number of osseous pieces definitely arranged so as to form two rings, a dorsal and a ventral, meeting in a common centre (the centrum), which inclose respectively the central nervous system and the circulatory organs and viscera, and are known as the neural and hæmal arches. 2. As commonly used, one of the separate pieces which make up the vertebral column.—**Amphicœlous v.** A v. of which the body is concave both before and behind. Cf. *Procœlous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—**Basilar v.** The last lumbar v.—**Caudal vertebrae.** 1. The vertebrae of the tail. 2. In man, see *Coccygeal vertebrae*.—**Cephalic vertebrae.** Ger., *Kopfwirbel*. The bones of the skull considered as vertebral in type. Some writers restrict the term to such of the cranial bones as are developed from primordial cartilage, excluding those of intramembranous formation. Cf. *Cranial vertebrae*.—**Cervi-**

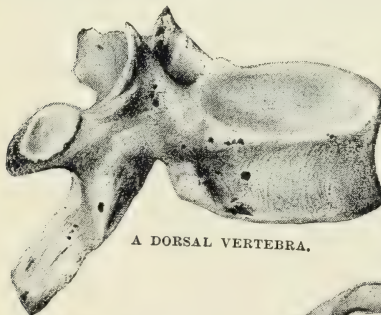
four in number, sometimes five, seldom three.—**Cranial vertebrae.** Ger., *Schädelwirbel*. Vertebrae whose component parts consist of cranial bones and the osseous and cartilaginous appendages of the skull. The theory of their existence was advanced by Goethe and Oken and elaborated by Cuvier and Sir Richard Owen. Their homology with true vertebrae is no longer accepted on embryological evidence.—**Dorsal vertebrae.**



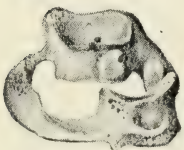
A LUMBAR VERTEBRA.

VIEWED FROM ABOVE.

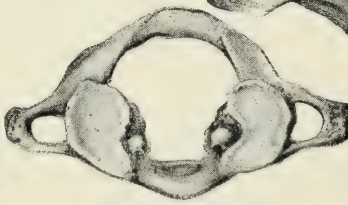
The vertebrae, twelve in number, with which the ribs articulate. They are especially characterized by articular surfaces for the ribs, downward sloping spinous processes, and a small circular lumen of the neural arch.—**False vertebrae.** The fused segments of the coccyx and the sacrum.—**First cervical v.** See *ATLAS.*—**Fixed vertebrae.** See *False vertebrae*.—**Fronto v.**, **Frontomandibular v.** A cranial v. having the body of the presphenoid as its centrum, its neural arch



A DORSAL VERTEBRA.



THE ATLAS,
VIEWED Laterally.

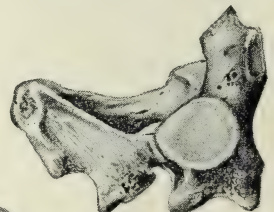


THE ATLAS,
VIEWED FROM ABOVE.

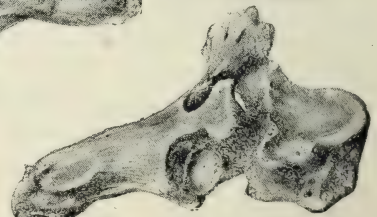


Viewed from above.

THE SEVENTH CERVICAL VERTEBRA.



THE AXIS,
VIEWED Laterally.

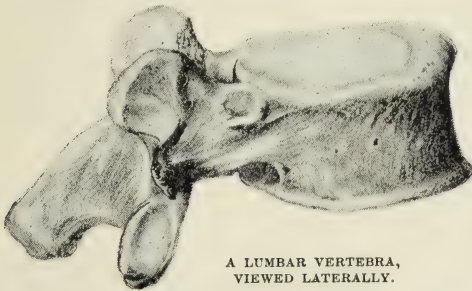


Viewed laterally.

cal vertebrae. The anterior or superior seven of the vertebrae, the two nearest the skull being termed the atlas and axis. They have the transverse processes perforated for the vertebral artery, the spinous process short and bifid and the lumen of the neural arch somewhat triangular and larger than in the dorsal or lumbar vertebrae.—**Coccygeal vertebrae.** Ger., *Steisswirbel*. Syn.: *caudal vertebrae*. The vertebrae of the coccygeal region. They are rudimentary, commonly

made up of the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones, and its hæmal arch consisting of the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones.—**Lumbar vertebrae.** Ger., *Lendenwirbel*. The five vertebrae which lie above or anterior to the sacrum. They lack costal articular surfaces, and the transverse diameters of their bodies is greater than the anteroposterior.—**Movable vertebrae.** See *True vertebrae*.—**Nasal v.**, **Nasoturbinal v.** A cranial v. with its vomer as its centrum, its neural

arch made up of the ethmoid and nasal bones, and its hæmal arch of the turbinate bones.—**Occipital v.**, **Occipitohyaloid v.** The basilar process of the occipital bone (centrum), the lateral and anterior portions of the same bone and the mastoid walls of the tympanum (neural arch), and the scapulae, clavicles, and hyoid bones (hæmal arch).—**Opisthocæloous v.** A v. having its body concave behind. Cf. *Proæloous v.* and *Amphicæloous v.*—**Parietal v.**, **Parietomaxillary v.** A cranial v. having the body of the basisphenoid bone as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and its hæmal arch of the inferior maxilla.—**Pelvic vertebræ.** See *Sacral vertebræ.*—**Primitive v.**, **Primordial vertebræ.** See *Mesoblastic SOMITES.*—**Proæloous v.** [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave in front. Cf. *Amphicæloous v.* and *Opisthocæloous v.*—**Sacral vertebræ.** Fr., *vertèbres*



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA,
VIEWED Laterally.

sacrées. Ger., *Kreuzbeinwirbel.* The segments, five in number, which in adult life fuse to form the sacrum.—**Sphenofrontal v.** See *Fronto v.*—**Thoracic vertebræ.** Ger., *Brustwirbel.* See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Tricuspid v.** The sixth cervical v. in lower animals.—**True vertebræ.** Ger., *wahre Wirbel.* The vertebræ which are not fused in adult life, i. e., the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar.—**United vertebræ.** See *False vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ abdominales** (seu *abdominis*). See *Lumbar vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ caudales.** See *Caudal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ cervicis.** See *Cervical vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ coccygeales.** See *Coccygeal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ colli.** See *Cervical vertebræ.*—**V. dentata.** The second cervical v. (axis).—**Vertebræ interscapulii.** See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ lumbales** (seu *lumborum*). See *Lumbar vertebræ.*—**V. magna** (Realdus). See *ATLAS.*—**V. prominens.** The seventh cervical v.; so called on account of the prominence of its spinous process.—**Vertebræ spurie** (*ossis sacri*). See *False vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ thoracicæ** (seu *thoracis*). See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ veræ.** See *True vertebræ.*

VER'TEBRAL. Lat., *vertebralis.* Fr., *vertébral.* Ger., *wirbelig.* 1. Pertaining to a vertebra. 2. Having vertebrae, vertebrate.

VERTEBRATE'RIAL. Pertaining to the vertebral arteries or veins.

VERTEBRATA, n. pl. Fr., *vertébrés.* Ger., *Wirbelt(h)iere.* Animals having a spinal column.

VERTEBRATE. Lat., *vertebratus, vertebralis.* Fr., *vertébré, vertébral.* Ger., *wirbelartig, gewirbelt.* Pertaining to a vertebra; having vertebrae; as a n., a v. animal.

VER'TEBROBAS'ILAR. Pertaining to the vertebræ and the lower portion of the skull, especially the basilar bone or process.

VER'TEBROCHON'DRAL. Connecting the vertebræ and the costal cartilages.

VER'TEBROCOS'TAL. Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and the vertebræ.

VER'TEBRODIDYM'IA, f. From *vertebra* (q. v.), and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *vertébrodidymie.* A double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the vertebræ.

VER'TEBROFEM'ORAL. Pertaining to the vertebral column and the femur.

VER'TEBROIL'IAC. Lat., *vertebroiliacus.* Fr., *vertébro-iliaque.* Pertaining to the vertebræ and the ilium.

VER'TEBRUM, n. The head of the femur.

VER'TEX, m. *Ver'ticis.* From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *κορυφή.* Fr., *sommet.* Ger., *Scheitel.* 1. The crown of the head; a somewhat indefinite area of the head that is highest when the subject is in the erect posture. Obstetrical writers vary in the meaning they attach to the term, some applying it to the anterior fontanelle, others to the posterior fontanelle, others to a point a little in front of the posterior fontanelle, others to a point midway between the two fontanelles, and others to the whole portion of the head between them. The last-mentioned sense of the term is generally recognized by writers of the present day. 2. The apex of an organ.—**V. cranii.** See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. cubiti.** See *OLECRANON.*—**V. of the bladder.** Ger., *Blasenscheitel, Blasengipfel.* The portion of the urinary bladder at the upper extremity of its longest axis (when distended).—**V. palpitans.** See *FONTANELLE* (1st def.).

VERTIB'ULUM, n. From *vertere*, to turn. See *Articular HEAD* and *TREPHINE.*

VERTICIL'LIUM, n. From *verticillus*, a whirl. A genus of *Fungi.*—**V. candelabrum.** A species occurring on rotten wood. Its micrococcus form was said by Tschamer to occur in the blood, urine, fæces, epithelial cells, and mucus of scarlet fever patients.—**V. cylindrosporium.** A species forming colorless threads often overgrowing *Claviceps purpurea.*

VERTICIL'LUM, n. From *vertere*, to turn. See *TOURNIQUET.*

VER'TICOMEN'TAL. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin.

VER'TICOTRANSVERSE'. 1. Transverse and passing through the vertex of the skull. 2. Vertical and transverse at the same time (said of the perpendicular transverse plane or section of a body).

VERTIC'ULA, f., **VERTIC'ULUM,** n., **VERTIC'ULUS,** m. From *vertere*, to turn. 1. See *JOINT* and *ARTICULATION.* 2. See *VERTEBRA.*

VERTI'GINOUS. Lat., *vertiginosus.* Fr., *vertigineux.* Ger., *schwindelig, schwindelsüchtig.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, subject to, or affected with vertigo.

VERTIGO, f. *Vu's(we'r)-ti(te)'go;* in Eng., *vu's'ti'-go-ig'inis.* From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *δῖνος.* Fr., *vertige.* Ger., *Schwindel.* 1. Any movement or sense of movement, either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness. 2. Of Rhazes, a screwlike instrument for dilating the vagina.—**Arteriosclerotic v.** V. due to impaired brain nutrition in consequence of arteriosclerosis of the cerebral vessels.—**Auditory v., Aural v., Auricular v.** Ger., *Ohrenschwindel.* See *Ménière's DISEASE.*—**Bilious v.** Of C. L. Dana, v. due to self-intoxication from hepatic torpidity.—**Cerebral v.** Ger., *Kopfschwindel.* V. entirely due to cerebral disorder.—**Epileptic v.** A vertiginous or quasi-vertiginous condition assumed in one of the forms of epilepsy.—**Essential v.** Of Gowers, v. that is caused by some unrecognizable morbid state.—**Gastric v.** Lat., *v. a stomacho læso.* Fr., *vertige stomacal.* Ger., *Magenschwindel.* V. caused by disorder of the stomach.—**Greenland fisherman's v.** An hallucination occurring to an Eskimo fisherman when he finds himself alone in his boat with no land and no other boat in sight, in which he believes his boat has lost its balance so that he rushes from one end of it to the other to restore the equilibrium.—**Horizontal v.** V. which appears when the patient reclines, and ceases when he assumes the erect posture.—**Intestinal v.** V. due to some intestinal disturbance.—**Labyrinthine v.** See

Ménière's DISEASE.—**Laryngeal v.** A mild v. that begins with a short cough followed by a laryngeal spasm, limited convulsive movements, and transitory syncope. —**Lateral v.** V. appearing while the patient is walking along by the side of some structure (e. g., a fence) made up of similar parts. —**Lithæmic v.** Of C. L. Dana, paroxysmal v. due to lithæmia. —**Mechanical v.** V. produced by the movements of a ship, steam car, elevator, or other rapidly moving objects. —**Ménière's v.** See **Ménière's DISEASE.** —**Mental v.** V. caused by some mental disturbance. —**Migrainous v.** Of Gowers, v. occurring either as part of an attack or as an occasional symptom of migraine. —**Neurasthenic v., Neurotic v.** Subjective v. due to exhausted or irritated nerve centres. —**Nocturnal v.** A sensation of falling felt shortly after going to sleep. —**Objective v.** V. in which external objects seem to whirl around. —**Ocular v., Ophthalmic v., Optical v., Optic v.** Ger., *Augenschwindel, Gesichtsschwindel*. Of Abadie, a variety of v. accompanied by severe pain in the back of the neck, inability to elevate the pupils more than two or three millimetres above the horizontal plane, and a feeling as of falling backward. It is secondary to disorder of the ocular muscles. —**Otopathic v.** See **Ménière's DISEASE.** —**Rotatory v.** V. produced by rapid rotation of the body or by looking at rotating objects. —**Stomachal v.** See *Gastric v.* —**Subjective v.** V. in which the person affected seems to himself to move. —**Vertical v.** V. caused by looking upward to or downward from an elevation. —**V. ab aure (læsa).** See **Ménière's DISEASE.** —**V. a stomacho læso.** See *Gastric v.* —**V. auditiva miasmatica.** Of Longhi, aural v. occurring periodically at regular intervals among patients in the marshy districts of Upper Italy. —**V. of the kajak.** See *Greenland fisherman's v.* —**V. tenebriosa.** See **SCOTODINIA.** —**V. titubans, V. vacillans.** V. with a sensation as of falling forward or backward.

VERU'GAS. See **VERRUGAS.**

VERUMONTA'NUM, n. See *CAPUT gallinaginis.*

VESA'NIA, f. From *vesanus*, insane. See **INSANITY.** —**Primary intellectual v.** See **DELIRIUM grandiosum.** —**V. abortiva.** An abortive insanity. —**V. acuta.** Of Kahlbaum, see *Febrile DELIRIUM.* —**V. in puerpera.** See *Puerperal INSANITY.* —**V. paralytica progressiva.** Progressive paralytic insanity. —**V. paralytica progressiva circularis.** Of Fabre, a recurrent form of general paresis. —**V. paralytica progressiva divergens.** Of Kahlbaum, general paresis with occasional lucid intervals in the early part of the disease. —**V. paralytica progressiva maniacalis.** Progressive paralytic insanity with access of fury. —**V. paralytica progressiva melancholica.** Progressive paralytic insanity with melancholic symptoms. —**V. paralytica progressiva rapida.** See *Galloping PARALYSIS.* —**V. paralytica progressiva stuporosa** (seu *stipida*). Progressive paralytic insanity in which the patient is generally in a state of stupor. —**V. progressiva simplex.** Of Kahlbaum, primary paralytic dementia. —**V. typica completa circularis.** Recurrent typical insanity. —**V. typico incompleta.** Periodic insanity with variable symptoms. —**V. typica katatonica.** See **CATATONIA.** —**V. typica legitima incompleta.** Transitory insanity. —**V. typica legitima sæviens.** Acute insanity, generally followed by death. —**V. typica vera.** Typical insanity without stuporous accidents.

VESAN'ICUS, VESA'NUS. From *ve-*, not, and *sanus*, sane. See **INSANE.**

VESI'CA, f. Gr., *κύστις*. Fr., *vesie*. Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. See *Graafian VESICLE.* —**V. biliaria.** See *Gall BLADDER.* —**V. bipartita.** A more or less incomplete division of the urinary bladder into two parts by the shortening of a band of the longitudinal muscular fibres. —**V. cordis.** See **PERICARDIUM.** —**V. fellea, V. fellis.** See *Gall*

BLADDER. —**V. prostatica.** See **UTERUS masculinus.** —**V. saccata.** See *Sacculated BLADDER.* —**V. urinæ, V. urinaria.** See *Urinary BLADDER.*

VES'ICAL. Pertaining to the bladder.

VESICA'LIS. From *vesica*, the bladder. Vesical; as a n. m., see *COMPRESSOR prostatæ*; as a n. f., a vesical artery. —**V. suprema.** Ger., *vierte Blasenarterie*. Of Hyrtl, a fourth vesical artery found during the patency of the funicular portion of the umbilical artery.

VES'ICANT. Lat., *vesicans* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicant*. Ger., *blasenziehend*. Producing vesication; as a n. (Ger., *Blasenzieher*), a v. substance.

VESICA'RIA, f. From *vesica*, the bladder. Fr., *vésicaire*. 1. A section of the genus *Trifolium*. 2. A genus of the *Crucifere*. 3. An old name for *Physalis alkekengi* and *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. 4. A genus of the *Taniadæ* in the larval state. —**V. granulosa.** See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis.* —**V. hygroma, V. lobata** (suilla), **V. orbicularis.** See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosæ.* —**V. socialis.** See *CENURUS cerebialis.*

VESICA'RUM, n. See **OVARY.**

VESICA'TION. Lat., *vesicatio* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésication*. Ger., *Blasenziehen* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of raising a blister. 2. The formation of a blister.

VES'ICATORY. Lat., *vesicatorius*. See **VESICANT.**

VES'ICLE. Gr., *κύρος*. Lat., *vesicula* (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicule*. Ger., *Bläschen, Blase*. 1. A little sac or cyst; in histology, a minute solid or semi-solid mass (e. g., a cell or nucleus) inclosed by a membrane. 2. A lesion of the skin or mucous membrane formed by a collection of clear liquid within or beneath the epithelium, causing a small, circumscribed elevation of the surface. Cf. **BLEB, BULLA**, and **POCK.** —**Adipose v.** See *Fat CELL.* —**Air v's of the lungs.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.). —**Allantoic v.** The internal, epithelial portion of the allantois. —**Anterior cephalic** (or *cerebral*, or *encephalic*) **v.** Ger., *vordere Hirnblase*. A thin-walled cavity formed by the closing in of the dorsal laminae over the cephalic extremity of the primitive groove of the embryo and a subsequent transverse constriction at about the extremity of the notochord. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, pineal gland, pituitary body, corpus callosum, cerebral peduncles, fornix, and lateral and third ventricles. Subsequently it is divided by an anteroposterior cleft, which finally becomes the longitudinal fissure. —**Aschersonian v's.** V's formed by shaking fluid fat and fluid albumin together, the latter forming a kind of investment or membrane for the minute globules of the fat. See also *Haptogenous MEMBRANE.* —**Auditory v.** See *Otic v.* —**Blastodermic v.** See **BLASTULA.** —**Blood v's.** Blood corpuscles. —**Cerebral v's.** See *Encephalic v's.* —**Directing v.** See *Directing GLOBULE.* —**Embryonal v., Embryonic v.** See *Embryonic CELL* (4th def.). —**Encephalic v's.** Lat., *vesicula cephalica*. Ger., *Hirnbläschen*. The three compartments into which the anterior extremity of the primitive medullary tube is divided at an early period in fetal life. Other secondary v's spring from the primary one, from which are formed the organs of sense. —**Erythroid v.** Fr., *vésicule érythroïde*. Of Pockel, a vesicular structure described as constituting one of the elements of the ovum; pyriform, milky white, and larger than the umbilical vesicle; thought by Velpeau to be pathological. —**Fat v.** See *Fat CELL.* —**Germinal v., Germinative v.** A somewhat spherical body in the ovum with an investing membrane, having fluid and granular contents with a protoplasmic network and germinal spot or spots; regarded essentially as a nucleus. —**Glandular v., Gland v.** See **ACINUS.** —**Graafian v.** Fr., *vésicule de Graaf, poche vésiculaire*. Ger., *Eierstocksfollikel, Eiersack*. A closed sac which contains the ovarian ovum. It consists of an external membrane lined with

small granular cells (the *membrana granulosa*) which are condensed at one point to form the *discus proligerus*. Prior to the ripening of the ovum the v. is situated within the stroma of the ovary, but as maturation advances it becomes superficial, its walls grow vascular, and it is distended with a serous fluid. It finally ruptures, allowing the ovum to escape.—**Kupfer's v.** See *Postanal v.*—**Lens v.** See *Secondary ocular v.*—**Malignant v.** See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**Medullary v. of the eye.** See *Primary optic v.*—**Mesencephalic v., Middle cerebral (or cephalic, or primary) v.** Ger., *Mittlere Hirnblase*. In embryology, the dilatation of the medullary tube just posterior to the cephalic extremity of the notochord, from which the corpora quadrigemina, cerebral peduncles, and aqueduct of Sylvius are developed.—**Nuclear v.** See *NUCLEUS* (1st def.).—**Ocular v's.** See *Primary optic v's.*—**Olfactory v.** The primitive v. from which is developed the olfactory lobe.—**Optic v.** See *Primary optic v.*—**Otic v.** Ger., *Gehörbläschen, Ohrbläschen, Gehörkapsel*. The embryonic rudiment of the organ of hearing, formed by an involution of the epiblast from the outer surface of the head in the region of the medulla oblongata, opposite the dorsal end of the hyoid arch.—**Ovarian v.** See *Graafian v.*—**Polar v.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Pituitary v.** The primitive pituitary body in the embryo.—**Postanal v.** A vesicular dilatation of the posterior extremity of the postanal gut.—**Posterior cephalic (or cerebral, or encephalic) v.** The posterior enlargement of the medullary tube from which the cerebellum, pons Varolii, medulla oblongata, and fourth ventricle are developed.—**Primary ocular (or optic) v's.** Lateral projections from the anterior cerebral v., from which the eyes are developed.—**Primitive cerebral v.** An expansion at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube, from which is developed the encephalon. It is subsequently divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral v's.—**Primitive optic v's.** See *Primary ocular v's.*—**Prosencephalic v.** See *Anterior cephalic v.*—**Prostatic v.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**Pulmonary v.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.) and *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**Purkinjean v., Purkinje's v.** See *Germinal v.*—**Secondary occipital v.** See *Posterior cerebral v.*—**Secondary ocular (or optic) v.** A depression, or involution, in the wall of the primary optic v., which receives the lens.—**Seminal v's.** Lat., *vesiculæ seminales*. Ger., *Samenbläschen, Samenblasen, Samensäckchen*. Two membranous tubes, coiled and doubled upon themselves so as to present a sacculated appearance, lying on the base of the bladder with their blind posterior extremities (between which the vasa deferentia run) considerably separated. They converge toward the prostate and unite each with its corresponding vas deferens. They serve as receptacles for the semen.—**Sense v.** A v. from which an organ of special sense is developed.—**Umbilical v.** Fr., *veine ombilicale*. Ger., *Nabelbläschen, Dottersack, Nabelblase*. The navel sac, a structure of the human ovum which in the lower animals is called the vitelline sac or yolk sac. It is situated on the abdominal aspect of the embryo, being continuous with the omphalomesenteric duct.—**Unpaired (anterior) v.** See *Anterior cephalic v.*—**Urinary v.** The allantois.—**V. of Baer.** The ovum in the Graafian v.—**V. of Graaf.** See *Graafian v.*—**V's of Naboth.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**V. of Purkinje.** See *Germinal v.*—**V. of the optic thalamus.** See *Anterior cerebral v.*—**VES'ICOABDOM'INAL.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the abdomen.—**VESICOCELE, f.** Ve's(=was)-i²(e)-ko(ko²)-se(ka)²le(la); in Eng., ve's-i²-ko-sel. -ce'les. From *vesica*, a bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See *CYSTOCELE*.—**VES'ICOCER'VICAL.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the cervix uteri.

VESICOC'LYSIS, f. -clys'eos (-oc'lysis). From *vesica*, the bladder, and *κλύσις*, a washing. The injection of fluids into the bladder.—**VES'ICOPROSTAT'IC.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder (or the seminal vesicle) and the prostate.—**VES'ICOSPI'NAL.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord.—**VESICOT'OMY.** See *CYSTOTOMY*.—**VES'ICOUNBIL'ICAL.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the umbilicus.—**VES'ICOUTERINE.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the uterus.—**VES'ICOUT'EROVAGINA'LIS.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder, uterus, and vagina.—**VES'ICOVA'GINAL.** Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the vagina.—**VESIC'ULA, f.** See *VESICLE*.—**V. alba.** The umbilical vesicle.—**V. blastodermica.** See *BLASTULA*.—**V. bronchica.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.) and *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**V. cephalica.** See *ENCEPHALIC VESICLES*.—**Vesiculæ cervicis uteri.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**Vesiculæ cristallinae genitalium.** Herpes progenitalis.—**V. directrix.** See *Directing GLOBULE*.—**Vesiculæ divæ barbaræ.** See *VARIOLA confluens*.—**V. fellea, V. fellis.** See *Gall BLADDER*.—**Vesiculæ gelatinosæ.** See *Gelatin CAPSULE*.—**V. germinativa** [Bernhardt]. See *Germinal VESICLE*.—**V. graafiana, V. Graafii.** See *Graafian VESICLE*.—**Vesiculæ griseæ (lienis).** See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES* (3d def.).—**V. malpighiana.** See *V. pulmonalis*.—**V. omphalomesenterica, V. ovalis.** See *Umbilical VESICLE*.—**V. prolifera, V. proligeræ.** See *Germinal VESICLE*.—**V. pulmonea, V. pulmonalis, V. pulmonum.** See *Air CELL* (1st def.) and *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**V. Purkinji.** See *Germinal VESICLE*.—**Vesiculæ sanguinis.** Blood corpuscles.—**Vesiculæ seminales.** See *Seminal VESICLES*.—**V. serosa.** See *False AMNION*.—**Vesiculæ spermaticæ.** See *Seminal VESICLES*.—**V. spermatica spuria.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**V. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical VESICLE*.—**VESIC'ULAR.** Lat., *vesicularis*. Fr., *vésiculaire*. Ger., *blasig, blasenartig, bläschenförmig*. 1. Pertaining to a vesicle; affected with, consisting of, or of the nature of vesicles. 2. Pertaining to or resembling a bladder-like structure (e. g., the seminal vesicles). 3. Of a murmur, sounding as if generated within vesicles; emitting a soft, sighing sound.—**VESIC'ULATED.** From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Fr., *vésiculé, en grappes*. Having the appearance of a bunch of grapes; hydatidiform.—**VESICULA'TION.** The formation of vesicles.—**VESICU'LIFORM.** From *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *vésiculiforme*. Bladdery, having the form of a vesicle.—**VESICULI'TIS, f.** -it'idis. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of the seminal vesicles.—**Seminal v.** An acute or chronic infective inflammation of the seminal vesicles.—**VESIC'ULOBRON'CHIAL.** See *VESICULOTUBULAR*.—**VESIC'ULOSE.** Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. Ger., *blasig*. 1. Consisting of or covered with vesicles. 2. Vesiculiform.—**VESIC'ULOTU'BULAR.** Vesicular and tubular at the same time (said of a murmur).—**VESIC'ULOUS.** Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. See *VESICULAR* and *VESICULOSE*.—**VES'PA, f.** Gr., *σφή*. Fr., *guêpe*. Ger., *Wespe*. A genus including the wasps (a family of hymenopterous insects).—**V. crabro.** Fr., *freton*. Ger., *Hornisse*. The hornet; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic.—**V. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeine Wespe, Erdwespe*. The common wasp; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic.—**VESPAJO** (It.). Ve's-pa³yo. 1. A wasp nest. 2. Anthrax. 3. Malignant pustule. Cf. *FURUNCULUS vespajus*.—**V. del capillizio.** See *KERION*.

VES'SEL. Gr., ἀγγείον. Lat., *vas*. Fr., *vaisseau*. Ger., *Gefäss*. A utensil for holding liquids, etc.; in anatomy, a duct or channel for containing or conveying any fluids of the body, especially the blood.—**Absorbent v's.** The lacteals and lymphatics.—**Blood v.** See the major list.—**Capillary v.** See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Chyliferous v's.** Lat., *vasa chylifera*. Ger., *Milchgefäße*. Absorbent v's which arise in the villi of the intestinal walls and terminate in the thoracic duct. Those from the descending colon and sigmoid flexure connect with the lumbar lymphatics or the thoracic duct by a separate trunk.—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The dilated veins of the rectum and anus.—**Lacteal v's.** See *Chyliferous v's.*—**Lymphatic v's, Lymph v's.** See LYMPHATICS.—**Plasmatic v's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (under CANALICULUS).—**Spiral v.** See *Spiral CELL*.—**Umbilical v's.** Lat., *vasa umbilicalia*. Fr., *vaisseaux ombilicales*. Ger., *Nabelgefäße*. The umbilical arteries and veins.

VESTIB'ULAR. Pertaining to a vestibule, especially the vestibule of the vulva.

VES'TIBULE. Lat., *vestibulum*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vorhof*. 1. A triangular space bounded on the two sides by the labia pudendi minora and below by the ostium vaginae. 2. The first division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear; an irregular, elliptical cavity, 4 to 5 mm. in diameter. Its lateral wall is formed in great part by the fenestra ovalis and the foot plate of the stapes. On the median and inferior walls are two depressions for the reception of the sacculi. On the posterior and partly on the superior and inferior walls lie the mouths of the semicircular canals. On the anterior inferior wall is the entrance of the cochlea into the scala vestibuli. 3. Of Gratiolet, the upper portion of the third ventricle of the brain.—**Aortic v.** Of Sibson, the small compartment formed by the left ventricle, adjoining the root of the aorta. Its walls are formed by fibrocartilage and do not collapse, thus leaving room for the flaps of the aortic valve to descend during diastole of the heart.—**V. of the ear.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. of the mouth.** The portion of the mouth outside of the teeth, bounded by the lips and the cheeks.—**V. of the nose.** The region of the external nostrils, including all parts roofed by the nasal cartilages.—**V. of the vagina.** Ger., *Schamvorhof*. See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. of the ventricles.** The entrance to the ventricles of the brain.

VESTIB'ULUM, n. See VESTIBULE.—**V. labyrinthi.** See VESTIBULE (2d def.).—**V. membranaceum.** See UTRICLE (2d def.).—**V. pharyngis.** The isthmus faucium.—**V. vaginae.** See VESTIBULE (1st def.).

VESTI'GIAL. Of the nature of a vestigium.

VESTI'GIUM, n. Lit., a footprint; a trace, a slight impression or marking, a rudimentary structure; also the sole.—**V. foraminis ovalis.** See FOVEA of the right auricle of the heart.—**Vestigia of muscles.** The seven intrinsic muscles of the auricle; so called from their extremely rudimentary condition in man.—**V. pedis.** The metatarsus.

VESU'VIN. Triamidoazobenzene hydrochloride.

VE'TA. See MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

VETERINA'RIAN. Lat., *veterinarius, equarius*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinärarzt*. A practitioner of veterinary medicine.

VET'ERINARY. Lat., *veterinarius, veterinus*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *veterinär*. Pertaining to or concerned with the domestic animals.

VETERNOM'A'NIA, f. From *veternus*, drowsiness, and *mania*, madness. See TYPHOMANIA.

VETERNOS'ITAS, f., VETER'NUS, m. -ta'tis, -ter'ni. Drowsiness.

VETIVE'RIA, f. From E. Ind., *vettivayr*. Fr., *vétiverie* (1st def.), *vétiver* (2d def.). Ger., *Vetiver*. 1. A section of the genus *Andropogon*. 2. *Andropogon muricatus* or its root.—**V. odorata.** *Andropogon muricatus*.

VET'ULA, f. From *vetus*, old. 1. Of old writers, the skin of the navel wrinkled by age. 2. Less correctly, the os sacrum.

VI'A, f. Gr., ὁδός. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. A way, passage, or tract; also a method or manner.—**Primæ viæ.** Fr., *premières voies*. The gastrointestinal tract.—**Secundæ viæ.** An old term for the lacteals.—**V. humida.** See *Wet WAY*.—**Viæ lacrimales.** See *Lacrymal PASSAGES*.—**V. sicca.** See *Dry WAY*.

VIABIL'ITY. Fr., *viabilité*. Ger., *Lebensfähigkeit* (des Fötus). The state of being viable.

VI'ABLE. Lat., *vitalis, vitabilis* (from *vita*, life). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Lebensfähig*. Of a foetus, far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism.

VI'BEX, f. -i'cis. Gr., ὠλώψ. Fr., *vergeture*. Ger., *Striemen, Blutschwiele*. 1. A mark produced or appearing as if produced by the stroke of a whip. 2. A linear ecchymosis.—**V. a flagello.** V. appearing as if due to the stroke of a whip.—**V. a panaritio.** Of Plenck, a red stripe extending from a finger affected with paronychia to the forearm, and disappearing after incision of the finger; probably due to an inflamed lymphatic vessel.—**V. febrilis.** V. sometimes observed in the course of malignant fevers.—**V. scorbutica.** See *PURPURA scorbutica*.

VIB'RATE. Lat., *vibratilis* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v.* Ger., *zitternd, schwankend*. Capable of shaking or quivering.

VIBRA'TION. Gr., κλόνος. Lat., *vibratio* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v.*, *frémissement*. Ger., *V.*, *Schwingung*. 1. The act or process of shaking or quivering. 2. An oscillating or quivering motion.—**Elastic after v.** The final oscillations which follow the period of elongation in a muscular contraction.—**Hydatid v.** See *Hydatid THRILL*.—**Nerve v.** See *PERCUSSION* (2d def.).

VIBRATOR, m. Vi(wi)²-bra(bra)³/to'r; in Eng., vi'bra-to'r. -to'ris. From *vibrare*, to shake. See *VAS defrens*.

VI'BRATORY. Lat., *vibratorius*. Fr., *vibratoire*. Shaking, quivering, oscillating.

VIB'RIO, m. -o'nis. From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrion*. An elongated, coiled bacillus (spirillum) having the turns not strongly developed; of some authors, a distinct genus of the *Schizomycetes*.—**Septic v.** Bacillus oedematis.—**V. (anguillula) aceti.** See RHABDITIS aceti.—**V. danubicus.** Of A. Heider, a v. resembling in appearance the cholera v. found in Danube water. Its growth on gelatin does not resemble that of the cholera v.—**V. felinus.** A non-pathogenic spirillum found in intestinal catarrh of the cat.—**V. Metchnikovi.** A bacillus found in the choleraic gastroenteritis of birds. It resembles Koch's spirillum, but is shorter, thicker, and more curved.—**V. proteus** [Buchner]. See SPIRILLUM Finkler-Prior.—**V. rugula.** A bacillus occurring (often with *Bacillus amylobactes*) in marsh water, in faeces, in the deposit on the teeth, etc., under the form of cells 6 to 8 μ long, 0.5 to 2.5 μ thick, sometimes united into longer chains matted together.—**V. tritici.** See RHABDITIS tritici.

VIBRIS'SÆ, f. pl. From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrisses*. The hairs that grow at the entrance of a mucous orifice, especially of the nose.

VIBUR'NIN. A concentrated extract from viburnum.

VIBUR'NUM, n. Fr., *viorne* (1st def.), *viburne* (1st def.). Ger., *Schlingbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Sambucæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *V. prunifolium*.—**Cortex viburni.** The inner bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.—**Extractum viburni fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract of v. (2d def.).—**V. lantana.** Fr., *viorne cotonneuse*. Ger., *wolliger Schlingbaum*. Common way-faring tree. The mildly astringent leaves and the mucilaginous berries are used. The vesicant bark is used in veterinary medicine for setons.—**V. obovatum.**

Fr., *viorne à manchette*. A species found in the southern United States. The bark is antiperiodic.—**V. opulus**. Fr., (*viorne*) *obier*. Ger., *gemeiner Schlingbaum*. Dog elder. The bark, flowers, and fruits have properties like those of *Sambucus nigra*, and were formerly official. The bark, known as *cramp bark*, is antispasmodic. Both bark and fruits contain valerianic acid.—**V. prunifolium**. Fr., *viorne à feuilles de prunier*. Ger., *amerikanischer Schneeball*. (North) American black haw. Its medicinal properties are not well determined; the fluid extract of the bark has been used as a tonic, diuretic, astringent, nervine, etc., and is especially recommended for the prevention of miscarriage, in uterine pain, and in the nervous complaints of pregnant women.—**V. tinus**. Fr., *viorne tin*. Ger., *Bastardlorbeer*. Laurustinus. The fruits, which are a drastic purgative, were formerly used, especially in dropsy.

VICA'RIOUS. Lat., *vicarius* (from *vici*s, interchange). Ger., *vikarierend*. Exercising the function of a substitute (cf. *V. MENSTRUATION*).

VIC'IA, *f.* Gr., *βικίον*. Fr., *vesce*. Ger., *Wicke*. The vetch; a genus of herbaceous leguminous plants.—**V. ervilia**. Fr., *vesce ers*. Ger., *Erve*. Ers. The seeds, which are said to be poisonous to domestic animals except sheep, were formerly used in urinary diseases, dropsy, etc., and are still employed in poultices as a resolvent.—**V. faba**. Fr., *fève de marais*. Ger., *Bohnenwicke*. Straight bean, the *κνίανος ἑλληνικός* of Dioscorides. Numerous varieties are cultivated for their starchy and edible seeds. The potash obtained from the stems is used in glandular swellings, the flowers are used in renal calculus, and the farina of the seeds is employed as an emollient, resolvent, and vulnerary.—**V. sativa**. Fr., *vesce cultivée*. Ger., *Futterwicke*. Tare. The seeds were formerly used in diarrhoea and inflammatory skin diseases and in poultices as an emollient.

VIC'IN(E). A body, $C_{28}H_{51}N_{11}O_{21}$, obtained from the seeds of *Vicia sativa*.

VICINITRAC'TUS, *m.*, **VICINIT'RAHA**, *f.* From *vici*nus, near, and *trahere*, to draw. See *ERYSIPELAS* (1st def.).

VID'IAN. Fr., *vidien*. Named from or described by Vidius (Guido Guidi), an Italian anatomist.

VIE(I)'RIC ACID, **VIE(I)'RIN**. A bitter principle obtained from the bark of *Remijia vellozii*, used like quinine.

VILLI'TIS, *f.* -it'idis. Of Haycock, inflammation of the coronary substance of a horse's hoof.

VIL'LOSE. See **VILLOUS**.

VILLOS'ITY. Fr., *villosité*. A soft, flexible offshoot, more or less branching, from a membranous surface (e.g., that of the vitelline membrane and that of the chorion).

VILLOSIUS'ULUS. Dim. of *villosus*, hairy. Ger., *kurzzottig*, *schwachzottig*. Villous, but with the hairs shorter or more widely separated.

VIL'LOUS. Lat., *villosus* (from *villus*, shaggy hair). Fr., *villex*. Ger., *villös*, *zottig*. Bearing villi.

VIL'LUS, *m.* Fr., *villosité*. Ger., *Zotte*, *Zottenhaar*. Lit., a tuft of hair, a hairlike growth or process, especially from a membranous surface.—**Arachnoidal villi**. See *PACCHIONIAN BODIES*.—**Fœtal villi**. See *Villi of the chorion*.—**Intestinal villi**. Fr., *villosités intestinales*. Ger., *Zotten des Dünndarms*, *Darmzotten*. Minute fingerlike or tongue-like processes projecting from the free surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. They consist of a central part, or core, formed by a projection of the mucous membrane and a few longitudinally arranged muscular fibre cells from the muscularis mucosæ. The core of the v. contains a closely set network of blood vessels and one or more lacteal trunks with a cæcal termination near the free end of the v. If a v. contains more than one lacteal vessel, as in the sheep,

there are usually numerous anastomosing branches between them. The villi are covered with typical columnar epithelium continuous with that lining the lumen of the intestine and dipping into the crypts of Lieberkühn. In the duodenum and jejunum the villi are large and closely set, but near the termination of the ileum they are comparatively small and sparse.—**Synovial villi**. Ger., *Synovialzotten*. Minute fingerlike processes projecting from the surface of the vascular or Haversian fringes of the synovial membranes. They consist of a central non-vascular core of connective tissue and a covering of small, rounded cells which appear, after staining with silver nitrate, somewhat like endothelia. Some of these villi seem to be entirely composed of fibrocartilage.—**Vascular villi**. See *Villi of the chorion*.—**Villi of a mucous membrane**. Small threadlike elevations of the corium seen in the stomach and elsewhere. They are covered with epithelium, and contain blood vessels, nerves, and lacteals.—**Villi of the chorion**. Fr., *villosités choriales*. Cellular processes or fringes growing outward from the external surface of the vitelline membrane or the outer layer of the blastoderm and eventually covering the entire chorion. Only those confined to that portion of the chorion that forms the fetal part of the placenta become fully developed.—**Villi pericardiaci**. Vascular villi on the inner surface of the pericardium.—**Villi peritonæales**. Villi upon the free surface of the peritonæum.—**Villi pleurales**. Villi on the parietal pleura.

VIL'TRUM, *n.* See **FILTER**.—**V. philosophorum**. See **ALEMBOIC**.

VIN'CA, *f.* From *vincire*, to bind. Fr., *pervenche*. Ger., *Sinngrün*. Periwinkle; a genus of the *Corollifloræ*.—**V. major**. Fr., (*grande*) *pervenche*. Ger., *grosses Sinngrün*. Large periwinkle, having the properties and uses of *V. minor*.—**V. minor**. Fr., *petite pervenche*. Ger., *kleines Sinngrün*. Ground ivy. The leafy and flowering branches are used as a hæmostatic, as a mild purgative and diaphoretic, and, in Poland, in plica polonica. The *κληματίς δαφνοειδής* of Dioscorides was probably both this species and *V. major*.—**V. parviflora**. An East Indian species, used externally in sciatica and rheumatism.—**V. pervinea**. See *V. minor*.—**V. pusilla**. A Malabar species, used externally in lumbago.—**V. rosea**. Madagascar periwinkle; said to be used as an alternative.

VINCETOX'ICUM, *n.* From *vincere*, to conquer, and *toxicum*, poison. Fr., *dompte-venin*. Ger., *Schwalbenwurz*. 1. A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*. 2. In pharmacy, *Cynanchum v.* (*V. officinale*).

VINCETOX'IN. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the root of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*.

VINCTU'RA, *f.* From *vincire*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGATURE** (1st def.).

VIN'CULUM, *n.* From *vincire*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.—**Vincula tendinum**. Vascular synovial folds which stretch over the flexor tendons of the hand and foot on the first and second phalanges.—**Vincula vaginalia tendinum**. Ligamentous bridlelike bands connected with the tendons of the fingers.—**Vincula vasculosa** (tendinum). See *Vincula tendinum*.

VIN'EGAR. Lat., *acetum*. Fr., *vinagre*, *acétol*, *acétolature*, *acétolé* (2d def.). Ger., *Essig*, *Weinessig* (1st def.). 1. A liquid of pungent aromatic odor and sour taste obtained from wine and other alcoholic solutions by acetous fermentation. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a solution of a medicinal substance in v. (1st def.). The v's (Lat., *acta*) of the U. S. Ph. are made with 10 per cent. of the crude drug.

VIN'ETIN(E). See **OXYACANTHINE**.

VINOM'ETER. From *vinum*, wine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *vinomètre*. An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcohol in a liquor.

VINOPHOSPHOR'IC ACID. See **ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID**.

VINOSULPHURIC ACID. Sulphovinic acid.

VINO'SUS. From *vinum*, wine. Vinous; alcoholic; spirituous.

VINOUS. From *vinum*, wine. Gr., οἰνώδης. Lat., *vinosus*. Fr., *vineux*. Ger., *weinig*. Containing wine or possessing its characteristics.

VINOXALIC ACID. Acid ethyl oxalate.

VINUM, *n.* Gr., οἶνος. See WINE.—**Mistura spiritus vini gallici.** Egg brandy, brandy mixture; made by triturating the yolks of 2 eggs with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of powdered sugar and adding 4 fl. oz. each of cinnamon water and brandy.—**Spiritus vini.** 1. Alcohol. 2. Brandy.—**Spiritus vini æthereus.** Ethyl ether.—**Spiritus vini cognac.** See COGNAC and *Spiritus vini gallici*.—**Spiritus vini communis.** A mixture of concentrated alcohol and water.—**Spiritus vini concentratus** (seu *dephlegmatissimus*). Ethyl alcohol.—**Spiritus vini depuratus.** Alcohol obtained by distillation of brandy.—**Spiritus vini dilutus.** Dilute alcohol.—**Spiritus vini gallici.** Fr., *eau de vie, cognac*. Ger., *Branntwein*. Brandy. Of the Br. Ph., the spirit obtained from French wine; of the U. S. Ph., any spirit distilled from fermented grape juice and containing the proper proportion of alcohol.—**Spiritus vini tenuis.** A mixture of 20 parts of rectified spirit with 17 of water.—**V. absinthiatum.** Wormwood wine.—**V. adustum.** Brandy.—**V. album.** White wine; any wine of light color, made from white grapes or from dark grapes fermented apart from the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; German or other white wine [Ger. Ph.].—**V. album fortius** [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture of white wine with one seventh as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820. It must contain from 20 to 25 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.—**V. anglicanum.** Beer.—**V. anthelminticum.** See *V. absinthiatum*.—**V. antimonialle**, **V. antimoniatum** (*Huxhami*). See *V. ANTIMONII* (under ANTIMONIUM).—**V. aromaticum.** A preparation made by extracting 1 part each of lavender flowers, peppermint, rosemary, sage leaves, and the herbs of wormwood and origanum with enough stronger white wine to make 100 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.].—**V. camphoratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Kampferwein*. A whitish fluid composed of 1 part each of camphor and alcohol, 3 parts of mucilage of gum arabic, and 45 of white wine.—**V. emeticum.** See *V. ANTIMONII* (under ANTIMONIUM).—**V. ex cerevisia.** An old name for beer.—**V. gallicum album.** French white wine.—**V. gallicum rubrum.** 1. French red wine. 2. Red Bordeaux wine.—**V. hispanicum.** Brown Spanish wine.—**V. hordeaceum.** Barley wine; beer.—**V. lusitanicum.** Port wine.—**V. madeirense.** Madeira wine.—**V. malacense**, **V. malagense.** Malaga wine.—**V. pepticum.** Wine of pepsin.—**V. portense.** Port wine.—**V. regionum septentrionalium.** Beer.—**V. rubrum.** Fr., *vin rouge*. Red wine; any wine of deep-red color made from black grapes fermented with the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; German and other red wine [Ger. Ph.].—**V. scilliticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Wine of squill.—**V. stibiotartaricum**, **V. stibiatum.** Wine of antimony.—**V. thebaicum.** Wine of opium.—**V. xerense**, **V. xericum** [Br. Ph.]. Sherry wine.

VINYL. Fr., *vinyle*. Ethenyl. It is supposed to exist in acetic aldehyde.

VIOFORM. Iodochloroxyquinoline; a substitute for iodoform.

VIOLEA, *f.* Gr., ἰοῦ. Fr., *violette* (1st def.). Ger., *Veilchen* (1st def.), *Viole* (1st def.). Violet, pansy; a genus of herbs, rarely undershrubs.—**V. arvensis.** Fr., *violette des champs*. 1. A European species used as a depurative. The root is emetic. 2. *V. tricolor*, var. *arvensis*.—**V. brevicaulis.** Fr., *violette à tige courte*. A Brazilian species (perhaps not a member of this genus) having an emetic root.—**V. canina.** Fr., *violette de chien*. Ger., *Hundsveilchen*. Dog violet. The root is

emetic and purgative, but is little used.—**V. capillaris.** A Chilean undershrub, used as a laxative.—**V. clandestina.** Sweet white violet of North America, used as a vulnerary.—**V. diandra.** A Guiana species with emetic roots.—**V. enneasperma.** Fr., *violette à neuf semences*. A Malabar plant. The root is emetic.—**V. hirta.** Hairy violet; a European species having a purgative and emetic root.—**V. indecorum.** Fr., *violette du Brésil*. A Brazilian emetic-rooted species.—**V. martia**, **V. martiana.** See *V. odorata*.—**V. mirabilis.** Broad-leaved violet of Europe. The root is emetic and purgative.—**V. mortuorum.** See *VINCA minor*.—**V. odorata.** Fr., *violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *wohlriechendes Veilchen*. Sweet-scented violet; the λευκίον μέλας of the ancients. The flowers, root, and seed have been used, the flowers as a cardiac tonic and as a diuretic (now employed only in the preparation of a pectoral and emollient syrup and as a test for acids and alkalies). The root is emetic and purgative. The seeds were formerly used in calculus complaints.—**V. ovata.** Ger., *eirundblättriges Veilchen*. A variety of *V. sagittata*; used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and urinary complaints, and internally and externally for rattlesnake bites.—**V. palmata.** Hand-leaf violet of the Southern States; used like *V. pedata*.—**V. pedata.** Fr., *violette pédiaire*. Ger., *fussförmigblättriges Veilchen*. Bird's-foot violet; an expectorant and demulcent species formerly official in the U. S. Ph.—**V. riviniana.** A European species. The root is emetic and purgative.—**V. silvestris.** 1. *V. tricolor*. 2. A European species having a purgative and emetic root.—**V. tricolor**, **V. trinitatis.** Fr., *pen-sée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *dreifarbiges Veilchen*. Heart's ease, or pansy, of the gardens, herb Trinity. The herb is laxative, emollient, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and was formerly used externally and internally in various skin diseases. Of the numerous varieties, the var. *arvensis* is considered the most active.

VIOLA'CEOUS. 1. Violet in color. 2. Pertaining to the genus *Viola*, belonging to the *Violaceæ*.

VIOLAN'ILIN(E). Ger., *Violaminlin*. A violet coloring matter, C₁₈H₁₅N₃, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline.

VIOLA'RIA, *f.* *Viola odorata*.

VIOLA'TION. From *violare*, to outrage. See RAPE (in law).

VIOLIN(E). 1. Mauveine. 2. Azodiphenyl blue. 3. An emetic and poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Viola cucullata* and *Viola odorata*.

VIOLU'RIC ACID. A monobasic acid, C₄H₃N₃O₄.

VIPERI'NA, *f.* *Echium vulgare* and *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

VIPERIN(E). A principle found in the venom of the adder, corresponding to the pyalin of the saliva.

VIRAGIN'ITY. From *virago*, a coarse woman. Ger., *Viraginität* [Krafft-Ebing]. A morbid mental state that leads a woman to assume masculine ways.

VIR'GA, *f.* Fr., *verge*. 1. A rod or rodlike structure (e. g., the penis). 2. See SOLIDAGO.—**V. aurea.** 1. The genus *Solidago*. 2. *Solidago v. aurea*.—**V. cerea.** See Wax BOUGIE.—**V. cerebri.** See Pineal GLAND.

VIRGAU'REA, *f.* See *VIRGA aurea*.

VIRGIL'IA, *f.* From P. *Virgilius* (*Vergilius*) Maro, the poet. Fr., *virgilier*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**V. capensis.** A South African tree with edible seeds. The roots are said to be used against colic.

VIR'GIN. Gr., παρθένος. Lat., *virgo*. Fr., *vierge*. Ger., *Jungfer* (1st def.), *Jungfrau* (1st def.). 1. A woman who has had no experience of sexual intercourse. 2. As an adj. (applied to oil, wine, etc.), flowing spontaneously, without pressure being used.

VIR'GINAL. Lat., *virginæus* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Ger., *jungfräulich*. Pertaining to or in the state proper to virginity.

VIRGINIC ACID. Fr., *acide virginéique*. Ger., *Virgin-säure*. A fatty acid obtained from the root of *Polygala senega*.

VIRGINITY. Lat., *virginitas* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Fr., *virginité*. Ger., *Jungfernschaft*. The condition of being a virgin.—**Physical v.** That condition of a woman in which no coitus has actually taken place, whatever the real state of her virtue may be.

VIRIDIC ACID. Fr., *acide viridique*. Ger., *Viridin-säure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, derived from caffeotannic acid.

VIRIDIN(E). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Viridin*. 1. An oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{19}N$, derived from the oils obtained from the distillation of organic matter. 2. Chlorophyll.

VIRILE. Lat., *virilis* (from *vir*, a man). Fr., *viril*. Ger., *mannbar, männlich*. Pertaining to a man or to the faculties or powers of a man or the male sex.

VIRILESCENCE. From *virilis*, virile. Ger., *Viriles-cenz*. The development of masculine characteristics in a woman.

VIRILITY. Lat., *virilitas* (from *virilis*, virile). Fr., *virilité*. Ger., *Mannbarkeit, Virilität*. The condition of possessing virile powers.

VIRROL. An English proprietary preparation of bone marrow.

VIR'OLA, f. See MYRISTICA (1st def.).

VIR'ROSE. Lat., *virosus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., *vi-reux*. Ger., *virös*. Poisonous; having a taste and smell indicative of poisonous properties.

VIR'ULENCE. Lat., *virulentia*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Virulenz*. The condition of being virulent; of a disease, intensity or malignancy, also infectiveness.

VIR'ULENT. Lat., *virulentus* (from *virus*, poison). Poisonous, containing or due to an active virus, malignant.

VIR'US, n. *Vi'ri*. Ger., *Jauche, Krankheitsgift*. 1. A poison. 2. Any morbid agent which, when brought into contact with animal tissue, disseminates itself so as to affect the vitality of the parts on which it acts and in many cases that of the entire organism.—**Antityphoid v.** A serum used against typhoid fever.—**Attenuated v.** A v. that has become weakened.—**Haffkine's v.** Antibubonic v. A v. used against the bubonic plague.—**Specific v.** The characteristic poison of a particular disease.—**Vaccine v.** See *Vaccine LYMPH*.

VIS, f. *Vis*; pl. *vi'es*. Gr., *is*. Force, power.—**V. a tergo.** Pressure from behind (used especially, in physiology, for that exerted by the heart's action on the circulation of the blood).—**V. conservatrix.** See *V. medicatrix naturæ*.—**V. contractilis insita.** See *Muscular IRRITABILITY*.—**V. essentialis.** The "physical soul," the mysterious cause of the development of animal organisms according to the Wolfian theory of epigenesis.—**V. expultrix.** An old term for a supposed force which effected the removal of excrementitious matters from the system.—**V. formativa.** See *Plastic FORCE*.—**V. insita.** The inherent irritability of a muscle (cf. *V. nervosa*, 2d def.).—**V. medicatrix.** A remedial force or impulse.—**V. medicatrix naturæ.** Ger., *Naturheilung*. The remedial impulse of nature; the self-recuperative power of the bodily system independent of the use of medicines.—**V. metabolica.** See *METABOLISM*.—**V. mortua.** The physical properties of tissues aside from those depending on their vitality (e. g., the elasticity which may remain in tendons after the occurrence of somatic death).—**V. muscularis.** See *Muscular FORCE*.—**V. nervosa.** 1. Nervous power. 2. Of Haller, the nerve current which excites a muscular contraction (cf. *V. insita*).—**V. opposita.** Ger., *Gegenkraft*. A force acting in the direction opposite to that of another force or of the resultant of other forces.—**V. plastica.** See *Plastic FORCE*.—**V. vitæ, V. vitalis.** The energy or force that characterizes an organism in virtue of its possessing life.—**V. viva.** See *Living FORCE*.

VISCAOUT'SCHIN(E). A substance, $C_8H_{16}O$, obtained from crude viscin.

VIS'CERA, n., pl. of viscus (q. v.).

VIS'CERAL. Lat., *visceralis*. Fr., *viscéral*. Pertaining to the viscera or to a viscus.

VISCERAL'GIA, f. From *viscus (q. v.)*, and *άλγος*, pain. See *ENTERALGIA*.

VIS'CIN. Fr., *viscine*. A viscous, soft, and elastic substance, $C_{20}H_{46}O_8$, obtained from *Viscum album*, the bark of *Ilex aquifolium*, the sap of *Ficus religiosa*, etc.

VIS'COSE. Slimy, glutinous; as a n., the gummy substance formed by the viscous fermentation of cane sugar.

VISCOSIM'ETER. From *viscosus*, viscous, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the degree of viscosity of a liquid.

VISCOS'ITY. Fr., *viscosité*. Ger., *Klebrigkeit*. The state of being viscous.

VIS'CUM, n. Fr., *gui* (1st def.). Ger., *Mistel* (1st def.).

1. A genus of loranthaceous shrubs parasitic on trees. 2. See under *V. album*.—**V. album.** Fr., *gui blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Mistel*. Common mistletoe. The young branches (including the bark and leaves) were formerly used in epilepsy, catarrh, etc. The bark is rich in birdlime, as are also the poisonous berries, which were formerly employed as emollients, discutients, and maturatives. Mistletoe bark acts on the heart like digitalis and on the uterus like ergot, but less powerfully.—**V. flavescens.** An American species (*Phoradendron flavescens*) having the medicinal properties of *V. album*.—**V. quercinum, V. quernum.** See *V. album* and *LORANTHUS europæus*.

VIS'CUS, n. *Vis'ceris*. Gr., *σπλάγχνος*. Fr., *viscère*. Any one of the internal organs of the body; generally used in the pl., *viscera* (Ger., *Eingeweide*).

VIS'ION. Gr., *ὄψις*. Lat., *visio, visus* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *v., vue*. Ger., *Sehen*. The act of seeing; the power of seeing; sight.—**After v.** The perception of an after image.—**Binocular (single) v.** V. in which both eyes are used simultaneously to obtain a simple (single) image. When the fovea centralis of the retina of each eye is fixed on an object, all objects lying in the same horopter will form images on the respective retinae which will lie at equal distances from the fovea, and will therefore be appreciated as single.—**Double v.** See *DIPLOPIA*.—**False v.** See *PSEUDOBLEPSIA*.—**Half v.** See *HEMIOPIA*.—**Iridescent v.** An anomaly of v., usually arising in the lens, in which objects appear either colored (chromatopsia) or with their edges or outlines exhibiting prismatic colors.—**Lateral v.** See *DYSOPIA lateralis*.—**Manifold v., Multiple v.** See *POLYOPIA*.—**Quadruple v.** Ger., *Vierfachsehen*. The perception of four visual images at once.—**Skin v.** The apperception of light, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by the skin, without a visual organ, as in earthworms, *Triton cristatus*, etc.—**Stereoscopic v.** That form of v. in which the combined virtual image seen appears to be a solid body and a perfect counterpart of the object. It is a blending of the virtual images of an object presented separately one to each eye.—**Triple v.** See *TRIPOPIA*.

VISIR' LINE. See *Visual AXIS*.—**Crossing point of the v. l.** See *LINE of sight*.—**Principal v. l.** See *LINE of fixation*.

VISIR' PLANE. See *Visual PLANE*.

VISKO'LEIN. A certain proprietary antiseptic and antipyretic.

VIS'MIA, f. From *Visme*, a Portuguese botanist. Fr., *vismie, v.* A genus typical of the *Hypericineæ*.—**V. cayen-nensis.** Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*. Ger., *cayemischer Gutti-baum*. A Guiana species yielding a resin like that of *V. guianensis*.—**V. guianensis.** Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*. American gum plant. All parts yield a yellow resinous juice (American gamboge), which is used as a pur-

gative and in eczema, etc.—**V. laccifera**, **V. latifolia**, **V. longifolia**, **V. micrantha**, **V. sessilifolia**. Species yielding American gamboge.

VISMUTHUM, *n.* See **BISMUTH**.—**Calx vismuthi**. Bismuth subnitrate.

VISNEA, *f.* **Fr.**, *v.*, *visnée*. A genus of the *Ternstroemiaceae*.—**V. mocanera**. **Fr.**, *mocan*. **Ger.**, *Mokanere*. A shrub found in the Canaries; used in hæmorrhoids.

VISORIVS. See **VISUAL**.

VISUAL. **Lat.**, *visorius* (from *videre*, to see). **Fr.**, *visuel*. Pertaining to vision.

VISUOMETER. From *visus*, sight, and *μέτρον*, a measure. **Fr.**, *visuomètre*. **Ger.**, *V.* An instrument for measuring the range of vision.

VISUS, *m.* *Visus*. From *videre*, to see. See **VISION**.

—**V. abnormis**. **Ger.**, *fehlerhaftes Sehen*. Defective vision.—**V. acris**. See **OXYDERCIA**.—**V. amplificatus**. See **MACROPIA**.—**V. coloratus**. See **CHROMATOPIA**.—**V. debilitas**. See **ASTHENOPIA**.—**V. decolor**. See **COLOR BLINDNESS**.—**V. defiguratus**. See **PSEUDOBLEPSIS**.—**V. dimidiatus**. See **HEMIOPIA**.—**V. diminutus**. See **MICROPIA**.—**V. diurnus**. See **HEMERALOPIA** (1st def.).—**V. duplicatus**. See **DIPLOPIA**.—**V. evanidus**. An old term for failure to recognize objects and their gradual disappearance, owing to fatigue of the retina.—**V. interruptus**. An old term for a form of amblyopia in which the patient loses sight of a word here and there on the printed page.—**V. juvenum**. An old term for myopia.—**V. lateralis**. See **DYSOPIA lateralis**.—**V. lucidus**. See **PHOTOPSIA**.—**V. muscarum**. See **MUSCÆ volitantes**, and cf. **METAMORPHOPSIA**.—**V. nebulosus**. See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.).—**V. nocturnus**. See **NYCTALOPIA**.—**V. obliquus**. See **STRABISMUS**.—**V. senilis**. See **PRESBYOPIA**.—**V. triplex**. See **TRIPLOPIA**.

VITÆA, *f.* See **LIFE**.—**V. cerebialis**. See **Cerebral LIFE**.—**V. psychica**. See **Psychic LIFE**.

VITAL. **Gr.**, *ζωτικός*. **Lat.**, *vitalis*. **Fr.**, *v.* **Ger.**, *v.*, *lebensfähig*, *lebendig*. Pertaining to life, also essential to life; as a *n.*, in the *pl.*, *v*'s, organs which are regarded as necessary to life, or injury to which endanger or destroys life.

VITALBA, *f.* The genus *Clematis*, especially *Clematis v.*

VITALISM. **Lat.**, *vitalismus*. **Fr.**, *vitalisme*. **Ger.**, *Vitalismus*. The doctrine of vital force; an old system of physiology which considered life as a "pure entity" apart from the body.

VITALITY. **Lat.**, *vitalitas*. **Fr.**, *vitalité*. **Ger.**, *Lebenskraft*. 1. The principle of life. 2. Action, animation. 3. The state of being alive, also the power to resist death.

VITALIZE. To impart life to, to endow with life.

VITELLARY. See **VITELLINE**.

VITEL/LIN. **Fr.**, *vitelline*. **Ger.**, *V.* An albuminoid principle contained in the yolk of eggs, etc.—**Crystalline v.** See **Crystalline GLOBULIN**.

VITELLINE. **Lat.**, *vitellinus*. **Fr.**, *vitellin*. **Ger.**, *vitellin*, *dottergelb* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to the vitellus. 2. Of the color of the yolk of egg.

VIT'ELLOINTES/TINAL. **Lat.**, *vitellointestinalis*. Pertaining to the vitelline sac and the intestine.

VIT'ELLOMESENTER/IC. **Fr.**, *vitello-mésentérique*. Of *Velpeau*, see **OMPHALOMESENTERIC**.

VITELLOSE. An intermediate product in the hydration of vitellin analogous to an albumose.

VITEL/LUS, *m.* **Dim.** of *vitulus*, a calf. **Gr.**, *λέκιδος*. **Fr.**, *v.*, *matière vitelline* (ou *jaune*), *jaune de l'œuf* (2d def.). **Ger.**, *Dotter*, *Eigelb* (2d def.). **Syn.**: *ovi v.* [**Br. Ph.**] (2d def.). 1. The cell body of the ovum; the yolk of an egg or of an ovule; that portion of the contents of the vitelline membrane which is to afford nutriment to the embryo and take part in its development during the period of incubation in the *Ovipara*, and up to the time of the establishment of a nutrient connection with

the maternal organism in the *Vivipara*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., yolk of egg, the yolks of hen's eggs.—**Formative v.**, **Germinal v.**, **Germ v.** **Lat.**, *morpholecithus*. **Fr.**, *v. de formation*. **Ger.**, *Bildungsdotter*, *Hauptdotter*. The protoplasmic portion of the *v.* as distinguished from the nutritive *v.*—**Glyceritum vitelli** [**U. S. Ph.**]. A preparation made by triturating together 9 parts of yolk of egg and 11 of glycerin.—**Nutritive v.** **Lat.**, *tropholecithus*. **Fr.**, *protolécithe*. **Ger.**, *Nahrungsdotter*. The granular portion of the yolk; the part that serves not directly for development, but in a subsidiary way by nourishing the formative *v.*—**Plastic v.** See **Formative v.**—**Primary v.** The *v.* of a simple ovum.—**Secondary v.** An additional nutritive *v.* substance found in compound ova, formed in special organs or in special cells of the ovary.—**V. ovi**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**White v.** **Ger.**, *weisser Dotter*, *weisser Nahrungsdotter*. A thin, white portion of the nutritive *v.*, forming a layer surrounding the yellow *v.* and penetrating to the centre of the latter in the form of a whitish cord, terminating in a globular mass.—**Yellow v.** **Ger.**, *Gelb*, *gelber Dotter*. The whole of the nutritive *v.* that is not included in the term white *v.*

VITEX, *f.* *Vit'icis*. **Fr.**, *gattilier*. **Ger.**, *Müllen*. A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs.—**V. agnus castus**. **Fr.**, *agnus castus*. **Ger.**, *gemeine Müllen*. Tree of chastity; an aromatic shrub of the Orient and southern Europe, known as *ἀγνος* to the ancients, who ascribed to it anterotie virtues, and used the leaves as an emmenagogue and oxytocic and externally as a discutient. The seeds (or by substitution the fruits) have been used as an emmenagogue, as a digestive, in diarrhoea and intermittent fever, and as a diaphoretic and diuretic in snake bites; more recently they have been used in gonorrhoea.—**V. arborea**. A Sumatra species. The bark is used in ophthalmia.—**V. latifolia**. An East Indian tree. The leaves are used for venomous bites and the bark and root in diarrhoea and dysentery.—**V. moluccana**. A tree of the Moluccas, where the bark is used as a vulnerary.—**V. negundo**. **Fr.**, *gattilier incisé*. Five-leaved chaste tree of India. The leaves are used topically in rheumatism, sprains, etc., and in decoction as a bath for women after delivery. The root and the dried fruits are anthelmintic, and the former is also febrifuge. The Mohammedans smoke the dried leaves for headache and catarrh.—**V. pinnata**. A Ceylon species. The flowers are used to aromatize tea.—**V. Rheedii**. A Malabar tree. The bark is used in abdominal complaints and, with the leaves, as an emmenagogue and in after-pains. The young branches are used for rheumatism and gout.—**V. spicata**. A species found in China and Cochinchina; used as a calefacient, stimulant, and discutient, and especially in various nervous disorders.—**V. trifolia**. Three-leaved chaste tree; a species having the medicinal properties of *V. negundo* in greater degree. The young shoots and the leaves are a powerful discutient. The powdered leaves are used as a febrifuge, and the root as an anodyne application. The fruit is used in the Fiji Islands as a nerve, cephalic, and emmenagogue.

VITIL/GO, *f.* *-ig'inis*. From *vitium*, a defect. **Fr.**, *v.*, *achrome*, *vitiligo*. **Ger.**, *Pigmentschwund*, *Nebelfleck*, *Mal-fleck*, *vertiefter Hautfleck*. 1. In the modern acceptation of the term, and also as defined by certain of the older writers (e. g., *gorræus*), an acquired form of achromatosis, characterized by white or light-colored patches of skin of irregular shape, usually bordered by a zone more darkly pigmented than the surrounding skin. Cf. *V.* of *Bateman* and *V.* of *Celsus*, also **ALBINISMUS partialis**. 2. See **LEPROSY**.—**V. alba**. See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. alba gravior**. See **White LEPROSY** (1st def.).—**V. alba levior**. An old term for macular leprosy. See **LEPRA maculosa**.—**V. alphas**. See **White LEPROSY**.—**V. capitis**. 1. *V.* of *Celsus* (*q. v.*) in which

white spots appeared on the hairy scalp. 2. *V.* (1st def.) affecting the hairy scalp so as to produce circumscribed areas of canities. 3. Of Cazenave, alopecia areata.—*V. gravior*. See *V. of Celsus*.—*V. hepatica*. See *CHLOASMA hepaticum*.—*V. hydropicorum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to its overdistention from dropsy.—*V. matrum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to past pregnancy.—*V. melas*. Probably a variety of leprosy. See *Black LEPROSY* and cf. *V. of Celsus* and *MORPHEA*.—*V. nigra*. See *Black LEPROSY*.—*V. obesorum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to corpulence.—*V. of Bateman*. A tubercular skin disease of uncertain character said to be followed, on the subsidence of the tubercles, by permanent white, glistening patches.—*V. of Celsus*. "A loathsome disease" arising "from a bad habit of body," attended with alteration of the color of the skin (leprosy?). Celsus described three kinds: *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce*. The first occurred in disseminated white patches or spots, attended with roughening of the surface. The second (*melas*) differed from *alphos* only in the spots being black or dark-colored. The third (*leuce*) was characterized by spots whiter than those of *alphos*, affecting the skin more deeply, so that the hairs were rendered white, and the disease was incurable. By some the first and second forms are supposed to have been superficial scaly diseases belonging either to psoriasis or to eczema, while the third form was leprosy.

VITILIGOID'EA, *f.* From *vittiligo* (*q. v.*, 1st def.), and *ēidos*, resemblance. See *XANTHOMA*.—*V. granulosa*. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—*V. palpebrarum*. See *XANTHELASMA palpebrarum*.—*V. papulosa*. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—*V. plana*. See *XANTHOMA planum*.—*V. tuberosa*. See *XANTHOMA tuberosum*.

VITIS, *f.* *Vitis*. Fr., *vigne*. Ger., *Weinrebe*. The vine; a genus of the *Ampelidææ*.—*V. caribbæa*. Ger., *westindische Weinrebe*. Jamaica grape. The leaves and young branches are refrigerant and mildly astringent.—*V. idæa*. The *Vaccinium v. idæa*, also the genus *Vaccinium* or a section of that genus.—*V. idæa myrtillus*. *Vaccinium myrtillus*.—*V. latifolia*. An East Indian species; used in odontalgia, as a detergent in indolent ulcers, and as an alterative.—*V. setosa*. A very acrid East Indian species. The leaves, toasted and smeared with oil, are used as a maturant.—*V. silvestris*. See *BRYONIA alba*, *BRYONIA dioica*, and *SOLANUM dulcamara*.—*V. trifolia*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a febrifuge and the roots as a discutient.—*V. vinifera*. Fr., *vigne cultivée* (ou de Noé). Ger., *edle Weinrebe*, *Weinstock*, *Traubenstock*. The grapevine; a native probably of Caspian regions, but now cultivated under numerous forms in all countries having a mean summer temperature of 66° F. or more. The leaves and tendrils contain tartaric and malic acids, tartrates, malates, glucose, and cane sugar; they are cooling and astringent, and have been used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, etc. The juice which flows from the stem when incised in the spring was formerly used as a tonic eyewash and in ophthalmia. The unripe fruits contain malic, tartaric, and racemic acids, and (in their skins) tannic acid; their juice was formerly used against epilepsy. The ripe fruits are diuretic, laxative, and refrigerant, and their fermented juice constitutes wine. The seeds contain 5 or 6 per cent. of tannin and over 15 per cent. of a bland fixed oil consisting of the glycerides of erucic, stearic, and palmitic acids; they have been used in chronic diarrhœa.

VIT'ITIUM, *n.* Gr., *ἀμάρτημα*, *vóσος*. A fault, a defect; an abnormality.—*V. primæ conformationis*. See *Con-genital MALFORMATION*.

VIT'ITOGEN. A certain substitute for iodoform.

VITRE'A'TUS. From *vitrum*, glass. Made into glass.

VIT'REOCAPSULI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idos* (*-is*). An old term for hyalitis.

VIT'REOUS. Lat., *vitreus* (from *vitrum*, glass). Fr., *vitreux*. Ger., *glasig*. Glassy, resembling glass; as a *n.* (Lat., *vitreum*), the corpus vitreum.—**Primordial v.** The embryonic v. It differs mainly from the v. of extrauterine life in having many parablastic elements.

VITRIFICA'TUS. From *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make. Made into or like glass.

VITRI'NA, *f.* From *vitrum*, glass. Fr., *vitrine*. A vitreous humor.—*V. ocularia*, *V. ocularis*, *V. oculi*. See *CORPUS vitreum*.

VIT'RIOL. From *vitrum*, glass. Lat., *vitriolum*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.* Any metallic salt (as now used, generally a sulphate) having a glassy lustre.—**Blue v.** See *COPPER sulphate*.—**Calcareous v.** Calcium sulphate.—**Copper v.** Lat., *vitriolum cupri*. See *COPPER sulphate*.—**Double v.** Fr., *v. de Salzbourg*. An impure copper sulphate containing 70 to 80 per cent. of ferrous sulphate.—**Elixir v.** See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**Green v.**, **Martial v.** See *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—**Nordhausen oil of v.** Nordhausen sulphuric acid.—**Oil of v.** Ger., *Vitriölöl*. Sulphuric acid; so called because originally prepared from green vitriol.—**Roman v.** See *COPPER sulphate* and *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—**White v.** Zinc sulphate, especially the commercial salt.

VIT'RIOLATED. Lat., *vitriolatus*. Fr., *vitriolé*. Composed of or containing vitriol; containing sulphur or sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL'IC. Containing or derived from vitriol; sulphuric.—*V. acid*. See *SULPHURIC ACID*.

VITRI'OLUM, *n.* See *VITRIOL*.—*V. album*. White vitriol.—*V. calcareatum*. Calcium sulphate.—*V. hungaricum*, *V. londinense*, *V. Riverii*. Iron sulphate.—*V. veneris*. Copper sulphate.

VITRO'SUS. See *VITREOUS*.

VIT'RUM, *n.* Glass.—*V. causticum*. See *Burning GLASS*.—*V. hypoclepticum*. Ger., *Scheidetrichter*. A funnel for separating water from oil.

VIT'TA, *f.* From *viere*, to bend. Fr., *vitte*. Ger., *Strieme*, *Striemen* (3d def.), *Binde* (3d def.), *Bandstreifen* (3d def.). 1. See *FASCIOLA* (1st def.). 2. See *CAUL* (1st def.). 3. A broad transparent or colored streak or band on a part or organ.

VIT'TATE. Lat., *vittatus*. Provided with vittæ.

VIT'ULAR, **VIT'ULARY**, **VIT'ULINE**. From *vitulus*, a calf. Fr., *vitulaire*. Pertaining to or associated with calves (cf. *V. FEVER*).

VIVER'RA, *f.* The civet; a genus of catlike carnivorous mammals.—*V. civetta*, *V. zibetha*. Fr., *civette*. Ger., *Zibethkatze*. A species found in northern Africa and in Asia. For the perfume obtained from their anal glands, see *CIVET*.

VIVIPAR'ITY. From *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *viviparité*. Viviparous generation.

VIVIP'AROUS. Lat., *viviparus*. Fr., *vivipare*. Ger., *lebendiggebährend*. Bringing forth the young alive and free.

VIVISEC'TION. From *vivus*, alive, and *secare*, to cut. The performance of cutting operations on living animals for purposes of investigation or demonstration.

VIVISEC'TOR. One who practises vivisection.

VIV'US. From *vivere*, to live. Fr., *vivant*. Ger., *lebendig*. Living.

VO'CAL. Lat., *vocalis* (from *vox*, the voice). Pertaining to, produced by, or contributing to the production of the voice.

VOICE. Gr., *φωνή*, *φθέγγος*. Lat., *vox*. Fr., *voix*. Ger., *Stimme*. The utterance of articulate sounds; also the faculty of uttering such sounds, or the instrumentality by which they are produced, or an articulate sound of some particular character.—**Amphoric v.** See *Amphoric RESONANCE* (2d def.).—**Breaking v.** See *PARAPHONIA puberum*.—**Bronchial v.** See *BRONCHOPHONY*.—**Cavernous v.** See *PECTORILOQUY*.—**Chest v.**

Fr., *voix de poitrine*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. The ordinary normal v.—**Choleric v.** The weak whispering or husky v. characteristic of cholera.—**Laryngeal v.** See LARYNGOPHONY.—**Nasal v.** See MYCTEROPHONIA.—**Thoracic v.** The sound of the v. as heard in thoracic auscultation.—**Tracheal v.** The v. as heard over (and appearing to be produced in) the trachea.—**Whispering v.** 1. Articulation in whispers. 2. See CHUCHOTEMENT.

VOL'LA, *f.* Gr., *θέλα*. The palm of the hand, also the sole of the foot.—**V. manus.** See PALM (2d def.).

VOL'LAR, *Lat., volaris.* See PALMAR.

VOLAT'ICUS, *Fr. from volare, to fly.* Fr., *volatique*. Fleeting; of an eruption, transient.

VOL'ATILE, *Lat., volatilis.* Fr., *volatil*. Ger., *fliegend, flüchtig*. Fleeting; tending to assume the state of vapor.

VOLATILIZ'ATION, *Lat., volatilisation.* Fr., *volatilisation*. Ger., *Verflüchtigung*. The conversion of a solid or liquid into vapor.

VOLAT'ILIZER, *Fr., volatiliseur.* Ger., *Flüchtigmacher*. An apparatus for effecting volatilization.

VOLKAME'RIA, *f.* From *Volkamer*, a German botanist. Fr., *volkamérie*. 1. See CLETHRA (2d def.). 2. See CLERODENDRON (1st def.). 3. The genus *Capparis*.—**V. aculeata.** Fr., *amourette de Saint-Christophe*. A species found in tropical America. The bark is said to be substituted for cinchona.—**V. inermis.** See CLERODENDRON *inermis*.

VOLSEL'LA, *f.* From *vellere*, to pluck. Gr., *λαβίς*. A forceps having one or more hooks at the free extremity of each blade.

VOLT, *From A. Volta, one of the discoverers of galvanism.* Ger., *V., Volte*. The unit of electromotive force.

VOLT'AGE, *The electromotive strength of an electrical current measured in volts.*

VOLTA'IC. See GALVANIC.

VOL'TAISM, *Lat., voltaismus.* See GALVANISM.

VOLTAM'ETER, *Lat., voltameterum.* An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of electricity by electrolytic decomposition.

VOLT'METER. An instrument for indicating the voltage of an electric current.

VOL'UME, *Lat., volumen (from volvere, to roll).* Fr., *v.* Ger., *Volum, Volumen, Umfang*. Bulk.—**Atomic v.** Fr., *v. atomique*. Ger. *Atomvolum*. 1. As formerly used, molecular v. 2. The v. occupied by an atom in a solid or liquid compound as measured by the increase in molecular v. of the compound due to the addition of one atom of the element to its molecule. This quantity is not constant for each element, but varies according to the method of its union with the compounds.—**Diffusion v.** The v. through which a given v. of matter will diffuse itself within a given time on being added to a fluid.—**Equivalent v., Molecular v., Specific v.** Formerly called *atomic v.* The v. occupied by a molecule of a substance. In the gaseous state, and under equal conditions of temperature and pressure, the molecular v's are the same for all substances, and are equal to the molecular weights divided by the specific gravity referred to hydrogen as a unit. In the solid and liquid states the molecular v. is equal to the molecular weight divided by the specific gravity referred to water as a unit.

VOLU'MEN, *n. -u'minis*. 1. A roll; anything rolled or wound up. 2. See VOLUME.—**V. chirurgicum.** See Eighteen-tailed BANDAGE.—**V. pulmonum auctum.** See Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA.

VOLUMET'RIC, *From volumen, volume, and μέτρον, a measure.* Fr., *volumétrique*. Ger., *volumetrisch*. Pertaining to measurement by volume.

VOL'VA, *f.* From *volvere*, to roll. See VULVA.

VOL'VENS, *-ven'tis.* From *volvere*, to roll. Rolling, causing to roll; as a n. m., a muscle that acts to cause

rolling.—**Volventes bulbi.** The oblique muscles of the eye.

VOL'VULUS, *m.* From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volvule, enroulement*. Ger., *Gedärmeerschlingung*. 1. A twisting of an intestine about its mesenteric axis, or (rarely) upon its own axis, so that the lumen is occluded. 2. An intertwining or knotting of two coils of intestines so as to cause obstruction in their lumina.—**V. sanguineus.** Of the Hippocratic school, scurvy.

VOM'ER, *m. Vo'meris.* Fr., *v.* Ger., *Pflugschaar*. A thin mesial bone, which is irregularly quadrilateral, placed vertically between the nasal fossæ.—**V. cartilagineus.** A cartilaginous plate which extends from the anterior extremity of the v. to the nasal spine of the superior maxilla.

VOM'ERINE, *Fr., vomérien.* Pertaining to the vomer.

VOM'ICA, *f.* From *vomere*, to vomit. Fr., *vomique* (2d def.). 1. A pulmonary cavity due to destruction of lung tissue. 2. As understood by the French, a sudden and profuse expectoration of a foetid, purulent liquid.—**V. liquoris æterni.** An old term for mercury.

VOM'ICIN(E). See BRUCINE.

VOM'IT, *Gr., ἔμετος.* Lat., *vomitus*. Fr., *vomissement* (1st def.), *vomitif* (2d def.). Ger., *Erbrechen* (1st def.).

1. Matter vomited. 2. An emetic.—**Bilious v.** V. stained by bile forced back into the stomach.—**Black v.** Lat., *melænemesis* (1st def.). 1. The vomiting of dark-colored matter. 2. The characteristic dark fluid ejected in yellow fever. It is produced by mixture of the blood with the contents of the stomach, changes of decomposition being added. It is of low sp. gr. (1'004 to 1'006), and is acid in reaction, though containing ammonia. The sediment is composed of coagulated albumin and the débris of blood cells.—**Bloody v.** V. of blood, or containing blood.—**Coffee-ground v.** V. consisting of disintegrated blood clots mingled with the contents of the stomach.—**Green v.** V. containing biliary matter.—**White v.** The clear, pale, or opalescent acid fluid which is ejected in yellow fever at the beginning of the stage of acid elimination.

VOM'ITIN(E). See EMETINE.

VOM'ITING, *Gr., ἔμεσις, ἔμετος.* Lat., *vomitus, vomitio*. Fr., *vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechen*. The ejection from the mouth of matter regurgitated from the stomach.—**Dry v.** A popular term for persistent nausea with retching and straining, but with little or no actual ejection of more than gas from the stomach.—**Fæcal v.** See *Stercoraceous v.*—**Gastric v.** V. caused by some disturbance of the stomach.—**Hysterical v.** V. which sometimes accompanies an attack of hysteria; said to be sometimes a complement of hysterical suppression of urine.—**Pernicious v. of pregnancy.** See VOMITUS *gravidarum perniciosus*.—**Pregnancy v.** See *V. of pregnancy*.—**Spasmodic v.** V. in which the ejection occurs spasmodically.—**Stercoraceous v.** Lat., *copremesis, vomitas feculentus*. Fr., *vomissement fécaloïde*. The v. of fæcal matter or what appears to be such.—**Sympathetic v.** 1. V. caused by derangement of the sympathetic nervous system. 2. The v. with which a husband is sometimes affected in consequence of his wife's pregnancy.—**Uncontrollable v.** Fr., *vomissement incoercible*. Ger., *nicht zu stillendes Erbrechen*. V. that proves rebellious to treatment, as in some cases of the v. of pregnancy.—**V. of pregnancy.** Lat., *vomitus (seu nausea) gravidarum*. Fr., *vomissement (ou nausées) des femmes enceintes*. V. occurring during pregnancy and due to disturbances of the sympathetic nervous system.

VOM'ITORY, *Lat., vomitorius (from vomere, to vomit).* See EMETIC.

VOMITUR'ITION, *Lat., vomituritio (from vomiturire, to desire to vomit).* Ger., *Brechreiz*. 1. Retching, inclination to vomit. 2. Vomiting of but little matter. 3. An incomplete regurgitation of the contents of the stomach.

VOM'ITUS, *m.* *Vom'itus*. See VOMIT and VOMITING.—**V. æruginosus**. The vomiting of grass-green material.—**V. atrabiliarius**. V. containing black bile.—**V. bezoardicus**. Vomit produced by an emetic.—**V. biliosus**. See *Bilious VOMIT*.—**V. callosus**. Tough viscid vomit.—**V. crapulosus**. The vomiting of drunkards.—**V. cruentus**. See *Bloody VOMIT*.—**V. fæculentus**. See *Stercoraceous VOMITING*.—**V. gravidarum**. See *VOMITING of pregnancy*.—**V. gravidarum perniciosus**. A term proposed by M. Horwitz for severe cases of the vomiting of pregnancy—those which prove intractable and which affect the general health.—**V. lacteus**. Ger., *Milchbrechen*. Vomit containing milk.—**V. marinus**. See *SEASICKNESS*.—**V. matutinus**. Morning vomiting, as of drunkards.—**V. niger**. See *Black VOMIT*.—**V. pituitosus**. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—**V. potatorum**. See *V. crapulosus*.—**V. prasinus**. See *Green VOMIT*.—**V. pulmonis**. See *HÆMOPTYSIS*.—**V. purulentus**. Ger., *Eiterbrechen*. The vomiting of pus.—**V. urinosus**. Vomit of matter having the odor of urine.—**V. verminosus**. Vomit containing worms.

VOR'TEX, *m.* *Vor'ticis*. From *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *tourbillon*. Ger., *Wirbel*. A structure having the appearance of being produced by some whirling or twisting motion.—**Vortices lentis**. See *RADIUS lentis* (under *RADIUS*).—**V. of the heart**. The spiral concentration of muscle fibres at the apex of the heart; its whorl.

VOX, *f.* *Vo'cis*. From *vocare*, to call. See *VOICE*.—**V. abscissa**. See *APHONIA* (1st def.).—**V. clandestina**. Whispering.—**V. falsa**. See *FALSETTO*.—**V. instar cantus galli**. A voice (or noise) like the crowing of a cock; of Home, the peculiar cry of croup.

VUEROM'ETER. An instrument for determining the distance of the eyes from each other.

VUL'CANITE. From *Vulcanus*, the Roman fire god. Hard rubber.

VULCANIZA'TION. Fr., *vulcanisation*. 1. The process of heating caoutchouc with sulphur under pressure. The degree of hardness of the product is determined by the temperature. 2. Loosely, the subjecting of any organic body to a high heat for the purpose of increasing its resistance to decay, etc.

VULGA'GO, *f.* *-a'ginis*. See *ASARUM europæum*.

VULGA'RIS. From *vulgus*, the common people. Common.

VULNERABIL'ITY. From *vulnus*, a wound. Fr., *vulnérabilité*. Ger., *Vulnerabilität*. Susceptibility to hurt or to contagion.

VUL'NERAL. A certain vulnerary preparation containing carbolic acid and various aromatics.

VULNERA'RIOUS, *m.* From *vulnus*, a wound. A vulnerary; anciently, a surgeon.

VUL'NERARY. Lat., *vulnerarius* (1st def.), *agglutinans* (2d def.). Fr., *vulnéraire*. Ger., *Klebmittel* (2d def.), *Wundmittel* (2d def.). 1. Traumatic. 2. A remedy used to promote the healing of wounds.

VUL'NUS, *n.* *Vul'neris*. Gr., *τραύμα*. Fr., *blesure*. Ger., *Wunde*. A wound.—**V. a scolopetis**, **V. scolopetarium**. A gunshot wound.—**V. simplex**. An incised wound.

VUL'PIC ACID, **VUL'PIN**, **VULPIN'IC ACID**, **VUL'PULIN(E)**. Fr., *vulpuline*. Ger., *Vulpin*. An acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_5$, obtained from *Pamelia parietina*, *Cetraria vulpina*, and other lichens.

VULSEL'LA, *f.* See *VOISELLA*.

VUL'TUS, *m.* *Vul'tus*. See *FACE*.

VUL'VA, *f.* From *volvère*, to roll. Fr., *vulve*. Ger., *äussere Scham* (1st def.). 1. The external genitals of the female, except the mons Veneris. The latter and the v. together constitute the pudendum. 2. Of Palfin, see *ADITUS ad infundibulum*.—**V. cerebri**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. clausa**, **V. connivens**. Ger., *verschlossene Mutterscheide*. That form of the v. in which the labia majora are plump and closely approximated.—**V. hians**.

That form in which the labia majora are flaccid and gaping.

VULVAPORRHEX'IS, *f.* *-rhex'eos (-is)*. From *vulva* (*q. v.*), and *ἀπορροή*, avulsion. A form of laceration in which the vagina is torn wholly or in great part away from the vulva.

VUL'VAR. Fr., *vulvaire*. Pertaining to the vulva.

VULVA'RIA, *f.* Fr., *vulvaire*. See *CHENOPODIUM v.*

VUL'VISM. Lat., *vulvismus*. Fr., *vulvisme*. Of Martineau, see *Vulvar VAGINISMUS*.

VULVI'TIS, *f.* *-vit'idis*. Inflammation of the vulva.—**Diphtheritic v.** V. with a diphtheritic or diphtheroid deposit on the mucous membrane.—**Follicular v.** Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vulva.—**Gangrenous v.** See *NOMA pudendi*.—**V. crouposa**. See *Diphtheritic v.*—**V. diabetica**. V. due to the diabetic cachexia.—**V. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic v.*

VUL'VOU'TERINE. Fr., *vulvo-utérin*. Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.

VUL'VOVA'GINAL. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.

VULVOVAGINI'TIS, *f.* *-it'idis*. Fr., *vulvo-vaginite*. Ger., *Schamscheidenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vulva and of the vagina.

VUL'TRIN. A certain preparation of meat in the form of powder.

W

WA'FER. Fr., *cachet*. Ger., *Oblate*. A small sheet of gelatinous material which becomes flexible when it is moistened, in which state it is wrapped around a dose of medicine and swallowed.

WAHLENBER'GIA, *f.* From *Wahlenberg*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *wahlenbergie*. A genus of campanulaceous plants.—**W. graminifolia**. A southern European species. The leaves and flowers have been used for epilepsy.—**W. linaroides**. A South American species used for flatulence.

WALAI. In Fiji, the *Entada scandens*, used as an oxytocic.

WALK'ERA, *f.* From *Walker*, founder of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, England. Fr., *walkère*. A genus of the *Ochnaceæ*, not now recognized.—**W. serrata**, **W. zeylonensis**. Fr., *walkère dentelée*. A tree found in tropical Asia. The roots and leaves are tonic and stomachic.

WALL. Gr., *τείχος*. Lat., *paries*. Fr., *paroi*. Ger., *Wand*, *W.* An inclosing or limiting structure.—**Germinal w. (of the yolk)**. Ger., *Keimwall*. That portion of the formative substance of the yolk that forms a ring-like thickening around the germinal disc.—**Parietal w. (of the blastoderm)**. The outer or upper composite sheet of the blastoderm, made up of the epiblast and the outer layer of the mesoblast.—**Periotic w.** The w. of the otic vesicle.—**Somatic w. of the blastoderm**. See *Parietal w.*—**Splanchnic (or visceral) w. of the blastoderm**. The inner layer of the blastoderm, made up of the hypoblast and the inner layer of the mesoblast.—**W. of an abscess**. Ger., *Abscesswandung*. The living tissue, infiltrated with dead leucocytes, fluid intercellular substance, living cells, and other exudation products, that forms the boundary of an abscess.—**W. of the nail**. That portion of the fold of the skin which projects over the nail.

WALSU'RA, *f.* Fr., *walsure*. A genus of meliaceous trees.—**W. piscidia**. East Indian fish poison plant. The bark contains a narcotic principle.

WALTHER'IA, *f.* From *Walther*, a German forester. Fr., *walthérie*. Ger., *Waltherie*. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*.—**W. americana**, **W. arborescens**. A tropical American species having mucilaginous flowers and

leaves; used as a febrifuge and antisyphilitic.—**W. douradinha**. A mucilaginous South American under-shrub; used as a pectoral and vulnerary.—**W. glomerata**. A Panama species. The leaves are vulnerary.—**W. indica**. See *W. americana*.

WAR'ENCE. An old name for madder.

WART. A.-S., *wearte*. Ger., *Warze*. See **VERRUCA**.—**Fig w.** A condyloma, especially condyloma acuminatum. See also **FIGUS** (1st def.).—**Necrogenic w's**. See **VERRUCA necrogenica**.—**Soot w.** See *Chimney-sweepers' CANCER*.—**Venereal w.** See **CONDYLOMA acuminatum**.

WART'Y. See **VERRUCOSE**.

WASH. See **LOTION**.—**Black (mercurial) w.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra* (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).—**Yellow w.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI flava* (under **HYDRARGYRUM**).

WA'SIUM, *n.* The name given by Bahr to a supposed new metal, now known to be thorium.

WATER. Gr., *ὕδωρ*. Lat., *aqua*. Fr., *eau*. Ger., *Wasser*. 1. A transparent, colorless liquid, H₂O, devoid of odor or taste and neutral in reaction. 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a gas, a solid, or a liquid in w. See also **WATERS**. 3. A familiar term for urine.—**Acrato-thermal w's**. Weak mineral w's.—**Aerated w.** Ger., *Äërat*. W. containing air or other gas in solution.

—**Black w.** A disease of cattle, characterized by the emission of red, chocolate-colored, or black urine containing albumin and broken-down blood corpuscles. (See also **Black w. FEVER**).—**Carbonated w.**, **Carbonic-acid w.** W. containing carbonic acid in solution.

—**Chalybeate w's**. W's holding salts of iron in solution.

—**Chlorine w.** See *Aqua CHLORI* (under **CHLORUM**).

—**Chloroformed w.** See *Aqua CHLOROFORMI* (under **CHLOROFORMUM**).

—**Cologne w.** See **SPIRITUS odoratus**.

—**Distilled w.** W. freed from its impurities by distillation.

—**Eye w.** See **COLLYRIUM**.—**Ferruginous w's**. Ger., *Eisenwässer*. See *Chalybeate w's*.—**Ground w.** See *Subsoil w.*

—**Hard w.** W. containing in solution salts of calcium or magnesium. Such w. requires more soap than ordinary w. to make a lather, because the fatty acid of the soap forms an insoluble compound with calcium and magnesium, and the salts of these metals must first be decomposed before a permanent lather is formed.

—**Ice w.** Fr., *eau de glace*, *eau de neige*. W. obtained wholly or in part from the melting of ice or made cold by the addition of ice.

—**Mineral w's**. Fr., *eaux minérales*. W's having a special effect upon the system in virtue of salts or similar substances contained in them to such an amount as to give them a characteristic taste.

—**Morphinated w.** A saturated (0.04 per cent.) watery solution of morphine, by frequent and long-continued agitation.

—**Natural w.** W. as it occurs in nature.

—**Oxygenated w.**, **Oxygenized w.** See **HYDROGEN peroxide**.

—**Red w.** See *Black w.*—**Sea w.** The salt w. of the ocean and the great seas communicating with it.

—**Soft w.** W. which readily forms a lather with soap.

—**Spring w.** Fr., *eau de fontaine*. W. derived from springs. It is often prescribed in medicines.

—**Subsoil w.** A sheet of w. found below the surface of the soil, at depths that vary with the character and situation of the ground.

—**Vegetomineral w. of Goulard**. Lat., *aqua vegetomineralis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the *liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus* of the U. S. Ph., but usually containing a small amount either of alcohol or of an alcoholic solution of a drug. It is sometimes designated *spirituous vegetomineral w.*

—**W. brash**. See **PYROSIS**.—**W. closet**. Fr., *garderobe*, *cabinet d'aisance*, *latrine*. Ger., *Abtritt*. A closet containing a stool for defecation, the discharges being carried off by a current of w.

—**W. cure**. Ger., *Wasserkur*. See **HYDROTHERAPY**.—**W. in the head**. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.—**Wjags**. A provincial term for varicella.

—**W. of Cotunnus**. See **PERILYMPH**.—**W. of crystallization**. Fr., *eau de combinai-*

son. W. which is associated with another substance in a state of molecular combination and in definite proportions, and is essential to the preservation of the crystalline form of that substance.—**W. of the labyrinth**. See **PERILYMPH**.—**W. on the brain**. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.—**W. on the chest**. See **HYDROTHORAX**.—**W. pang**, **W. qualm**. See **PYROSIS**.—**W. pox**. See **VARICELLA**.

WATERS, pl. of *water* (*q. v.*). Fr., *eaux*. See *Liquor AMNII* (under **AMNION**).—**Bag of w.** See **AMNION** (1st def.).—**Breaking of the w.** Lat., *aquarum effluxus*. Ger., *Abfluss des Fruchtwassers*. The rupture of the fetal envelopes at the time of parturition.

—**False w.** Fr., *fausses eaux*. 1. The liquid sometimes found between the chorion and the amnion at an advanced stage of gestation. 2. The liquid discharged from the uterus in cases of hydrorrhœa gravidarum.

WATT. The unit of electrical energy.

WAVE. Gr., *κύμα*. Lat., *unda*. Fr., *onde*. Ger., *Welle*. A ridgelike elevation (accompanied by a corresponding depression) of the surface of a fluid which advances while the particles of the fluid have little or no onward motion; hence a cycle of rhythmical alternating movement.

—**Contraction w.** Fr., *onde musculaire*. 1. The w-like progression of the contraction from the point of stimulation in a muscle. 2. The graphic representation of a contracting muscle.

—**Dicrotic w.** A pulse w. showing dicrotism (*q. v.*), due to low tension and extensibility of the vessel walls. It is regarded as an oscillation w. (*q. v.*).

—**Expansion w.** See **PULSE** (1st def.).—**Fixed w. of contraction of voluntary muscle tissue**. One or more swellings which appear on a dead muscle fibre (as prepared for the microscope), where the remainder of the fibre is stretched, giving the idea that when the fibril contracted from one end to the other it would produce a w. of contraction.

—**Negative w.** A w. of blood which moves toward the heart during the auricular systole; used as synonymous with "negative pressure," to which expression it is preferable.

—**Oscillation w.** A secondary pulse w. due to inertia of the vessel walls.

—**Percussion w.** A vibration produced by the act of percussing.

—**Predicrotic w.** A slight rise in the pulse w. which precedes the dicrotic rise.

—**Pulse w.** The w. of blood proceeding throughout the arterial system from the root of the aorta.

—**Recoil w.** See *Dicrotic w.*

—**Reflected w.** In physiological physics, a w. which travels along a closed tube, and, meeting with an obstruction, is reflected back to its origin.

—**Respiratory w.** An oscillation in the blood-pressure curve, rising during inspiration and falling during expiration in consequence of the variations of intrathoracic pressure during respiration.

—**Stationary flexion w's**. Oscillations of all the particles of an elastic vibrating body, so that all of them are always in the same phase of a vibrating tuning-fork or plucked string. The small parts of the auditory apparatus oscillate in stationary flexion w's.

—**Stimulus w.** Ger., *Reizwelle*. The contraction w. which passes along a muscle as the result of a stimulus applied at a certain point.

—**Tricrotic w.** A third w., in addition to the tidal and dicrotic w's, occurring during systole and giving the impression of a triple-striking pulse.

—**True tidal w.** [Mahomed]. That portion of a sphygmographic tracing which is sometimes seen between its apex and its aortic notch; supposed to correspond to the onward passage of the blood resulting from the ventricular systole.

WAX. Gr., *κηρός*. Lat., *cera*. Fr., *cire*. Ger., *Wachs*. A softish, plastic concrete substance, consisting essentially of various compounds of the higher acids of the fatty acid series, especially myricylic and cerotic acids.

—**Beesw'**, **Bees' w.** Fr., *cire d'abeille* [Fr. Cod.]. A yellowish or brownish concrete substance deposited by the honey-bee in the honeycomb. It dissolves in boiling alcohol and sparingly in ether, and melts at 63° C.

- It consists essentially of myricin, cerotic acid, and cerolein. When bleached, it forms the *cera alba* of the U. S. Ph.—**Butter of w.** A strongly smelling, buttery substance left behind on freeing w. of its acid principle by distillation.—**China w., Chinese (insect) w.** A hard, white, crystalline substance, consisting chiefly of ceryl cerotate, used in China and Japan medicinally and for making candles. It is the purified product of an insect (*Coccus ceriferus*) which deposits it on the twigs of *Frazinus chinensis*.—**Ear w.** See CERUMEN.—**Earth w., Fossil w.** See OZOKERITE.—**Grave w.** See ADIPOCERE.—**Insect w.** Any w. deposited by insects.—**Japanese w., Japan w.** A hard, waxy fat, derived from the stone fruits of several species of *Rhus*, consisting chiefly of palmitin. It occurs in commerce in hard, yellowish cakes or large, rectangular blocks covered with a fine white efflorescence, and is used like beesw'.—**Mineral w.** See CERESIN.—**Myrica w., Myrtle w.** Ger., *Myrtengewachs*, *Myricatalg*, *Myricanwachs*. Myrtleberry w., the bayberry tallow of commerce; a hard, green, or grayish-yellow substance of resinous smell, obtained from various species of *Myrica*. It is more brittle than beesw', is somewhat bitter, and is readily saponifiable with the alkalies. It varies somewhat in composition. It is used with beesw' for candles, and by the Hottentots as food.—**Ocuba w.** A fatty substance (sometimes confounded with myrtle w.) obtained from the fruits of *Myristica ocuba*; used like beesw'.—**Palm w.** A w. obtained from *Corypha cerifera*.—**Paraffin w.** See PARAFFIN (1st def.).—**Pulverulent w.** See CERA *amydata*.—**Vegetable insect w.** See *Chinese w.*—**Vegetable w.** Lat., *phyto-cerasium*. Fr., *cire végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenwachs*. A w. or waxy substance of vegetable origin, especially myrtle w.—**W'berry.** See MYRICA.—**W. tree.** In China and Japan, *Ligustrum lucidum*; in Japan, also *Rhus succedanea* and other species of *Rhus*; in Brazil, *Vismia brasiliensis*; in Guiana, *Vismia guianensis*; in New Granada, *Elæxgia utilis*.—**White w.** See CERA *alba*.—**Yellow w.** Lat., *cera flava*. Fr., *cire jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Beesw' as obtained from the comb without purification.
- WAX'Y.** Gr., *κήριος*. Lat., *cereus*. Fr., *cireux*. Ger., *wachsartig*. Of the nature of or having the appearance of wax.
- WAY.** Gr., *ὁδός*. Lat., *via*. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. 1. A road or path. 2. A manner or method.—**Dry w.** Lat., *via siccā*. Fr., *voie sèche*. In chemistry, the employment of heat for liquefaction.—**Wet w.** Lat., *via humida*. Fr., *voie humide*. In chemistry, the employment of liquid solvents.
- WEAK'NESS.** Gr., *ἀσθένεια*. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *infirmité*. Ger., *Schwachheit*. Lack of physical or mental force.—**Cerebroacoustic(al) w.** [Goltz]. The temporary loss of hearing resulting from destruction of the auditory area in the cortex cerebri.—**Cerebrooptical w.** A temporary loss of vision due to lesions of the visual area in the cortex cerebri.—**Inward w.** A popular term for leucorrhœa.
- WEAN'ING.** Gr., *ἀπογαλακτισμός*. Lat., *ablactatio*. Fr., *sevrage*. Ger., *Entwöhnung*. The discontinuance of the nursing of a child.
- WEAN'LING.** A child or animal newly weaned.
- WEB.** Gr., *ιστός*. Lat., *tela*. A fabric produced by weaving.—**Mucous w.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**Spider's w.** See COBWEB.
- WEBBED.** Of digits, connected by a web or membrane.
- WE'BERA, f.** Fr., *wébère*. 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. 2. A genus of mosses; of some authors, a section of the genus *Bryum*.—**W. tetrandra.** An East Indian shrub. The leaves and root are used as an astringent, the root also as an anthelmintic, the bark and young shoots as an antidyserteric.
- WEDEL'IA.** Fr., *wédélie*. A genus of the *Heliantheæ*.—**W. calendulacea.** An East Indian herb. The aromatic leaves, seeds, and flowers are used as a deobstruent and discutient. The juice of the plant is an ingredient in *amritakalpa rasa*.
- WEDGE.** Gr., *σφήν, σφηνεύς, σφηνίσκος*. Lat., *cuneus*. Fr., *coin*. Ger., *Keil*. 1. A solid block two of the opposite sides of which slope to a narrow edge. 2. A piece of soft rubber to be inserted between two teeth to force them apart.
- WEIGHT.** Gr., *σταθμός*. Lat., *pondus*. Fr., *poids*. Ger., *Gewicht*. 1. That property of matter (due to the force of gravitation) in virtue of which it tends to fall downward. 2. The amount of such tendency to downward motion. 3. A system of related units or denominations for the measurement of the w. of bodies; a table of w.—**Atomic w.** The w. of an atom of an elementary substance compared with that of hydrogen as unity.—**Curve of w.** A graphic representation of the different w's of the human body at different ages.—**Molecular w.** Fr., *poids moléculaire*. Ger., *Molekulargewicht*. The w. of a molecule of a substance as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen.
- WELL.** Gr., *κρήνη*. Lat., *fons*. Fr., *puit*. Ger., *Brunnen*. A fountain of water; a hole or pit containing water; any pit or cavity.—**Lymph w's.** Fr., *puits lymphatiques*. Of Ranvier, stomata in the diaphragm.
- WEN.** A.-S., *wenn*. Gr., *ἀθήρωμα* (1st def.). Lat., *lupia*. Fr., *loupe*. Ger., *Wolfgeschwulst*, *Balggeschwulst*. 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. See GOITRE.
- WENDLAN'DIA, f.** From *Wendland*, a German horticulturist. Fr., *wendlandie*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.—**W. Lawsonii.** A Malabar tree. All parts are used in baths as an antispasmodic, and the leaves in coma.
- WHEAL.** From A.-S., *hwæle*, putrefaction. Gr., *πομφός*. Lat., *pomphus, urtica*. Ger., *Quaddel*, *Blatter*. 1 (obsolete). A pustule. 2. An elevation of the skin, usually of transient duration, of a roundish, oval, linear, or irregular shape, pinkish in color except during the height of its development, when at the centre it becomes pale or blanched.
- WHELK.** A.-S., *hwylca*. 1. A wrinkle; an inequality of the surface; a protuberance; a pustule; a pustule or other lesion of rosacea; rosacea. 2. A wheal, a wale. 3. Acne.—**Chin w.** Syccosis of the chin.—**Rosy w.** See ROSACEA.
- WHEY.** Gr., *ὀρός γάλακτος*. Lat., *serum lactis*. Fr., *petit lait* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Milchflüssigkeit*. The watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the butter and casein.—**Alum w.** A preparation made by boiling 720 parts of cow's milk, adding gradually from 5½ to 20 parts of powdered alum, removing the clot, and straining.—**Ferrated w.** A preparation made by mixing 200 parts of milk with one part of iron acetate, or dissolving 3 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of w.—**Vitriolated w.** A preparation made by adding 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid to 400 parts of milk.—**Wine w.** A mixture of 4 parts of milk and 1 part of Rhine wine.
- WHISK(E)Y.** Irish, *usquebach*. Lat., *spiritus (vinosus) frumenti*. Fr., *eau-de-vie de grain*. Ger., *W., Kornbranntwein*. An alcoholic beverage obtained by the distillation of an infusion of fermented grain; a liquid of peculiar taste and odor, nearly colorless when freshly prepared, but acquiring by age a tint varying from light amber to a yellowish-brown. Sp. gr., 917 to 930. It contains from 44 to 55 per cent. by weight of alcohol.—**Blended w.** A mixture of new and old w's.—**Blue grass w.** W. made in Kentucky, the "Blue Grass State."—**Bourbon w.** A corn w. originally made in Bourbon County, Kentucky.—**Corn w.** Ger., *Maiskornspiritus*. W. manufactured from maize.—**Irish w.** W. made in Ireland from malt and raw grain.—**Pot still w.** New w. impregnated with fusel oil.—**Rye w.** W. made from rye.—**Scotch w.** W. made in Scotland from malted grain, usually barley. The smoky flavor is due

to the peat and turf fires used in drying the grain.—**Wheat w.** W. made from wheat.

WHIS'PER. Lat., *susurrus*. Fr., *chuchotement*, *mur-mure*. Ger., *Geflüster*, *Gewisper*. A sound uttered by the voice without sonant breath.—**Cavernous w.** In auscultation, a sound heard with whispered words, low in pitch and blowing in quality. It indicates the existence of a cavity.—**Exaggerated bronchial w.** In auscultation, the sound heard with whispered words. It is very intense, but neither so intense, nor so acute, nor so near the ear, as the sound heard in whispering bronchophony.

WHIS'TLE. Fr., *sifflet*. Ger., *Pfeife* (2d def.). 1. A shrill sound formed by forcing air through a small opening. 2. An instrument producing such a sound.—**Galton's w.** An instrument for testing the acuity of hearing with very high tones.

WHITES, pl. A popular term for leucorrhœa.

WHITE SWEL'LING. See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**Syphilitic w. s.** A form of hydrarthrosis encountered in tertiary syphilis. It appears as an infiltration of the synovial membrane and subsynovial tissue of a gummatous type, with a varying amount of effusion and a tendency to enlargement of the bones, but not especially to stiffening of the joint.

WHIT'ING. A purified calcium carbonate prepared from chalk by pulverization and decantation.

WHIT'LOW. See *PARONYCHIA* (1st def.).—**Melanosis w., Melanotic w.** Melanotic sarcoma having the appearance of a w. with a faint border of melanotic tissue.—**Morvan's w.** The anæsthetic analgetic w. forming an initial symptom in Morvan's disease.

WHOOOP. The peculiar crowing sound which occurs during inspiration in a paroxysm of whooping cough.

WHOOPI'NG COUGH. Lat., *pertussis*. See *PERTUSSIS*.

WIKSTROEM'IA, f. Fr., *wikstrœmie*. A genus of the *Thymelæaceæ*.—**W. canescens.** A Japanese species, the source of a bibulous paper, called *usogo*, recommended for making wafers and capsules.—**W. indica.** A tree-like shrub growing in Australia and Polynesia. In the Fiji Islands the bark and leaves are used in coughs, and the bark is applied to ulcers.

WILBRAN'DIA, f. From Wilbrand, a German physician. Fr., *wilbrandie*. A genus of Brazilian cucurbitaceous herbs. Several species have the evacuant properties of *Ecballium elaterium*.—**W. hibiscoides.** A purgative species.—**W. drastica.** A species used in gout and syphilis.—**W. fluminensis, W. Riedeli, W. scabra, W. verticillata.** A powerfully hydragogue species.

WILDSEUCHE (Ger.). Vi'd'zoi-ch'zē. A disease of cattle, swine, and horses, the chief pathological lesion of which is a multiple gangrenous bronchopneumonia.

WINCH. The handle for turning any revolving apparatus, also the apparatus so turned.—**Verona w.** A cog-wheel arrangement for tightening a ligature around a hæmorrhoid.

WIND. Gr., *ἄνεμος*. Lat., *ventus*. Fr., *vent*. 1. Moving air, a current of air. 2. See *FLATUS*.—**Electric w.** That form of current from a static electrical machine which, striking the person, causes a sensation as if a gentle breeze were blowing upon the part.

WIND'LASS. Fr., *treuil*, *cabestan*. Ger., *Winde*, *Haspel*. Any apparatus for winding on an axle a cord that is tightened by a weight or strain.—**Spanish w.** See *TOURNIQUET*.

WIND'OW. Gr., *ὀψίς*, *ὀπή*. Lat., *fenestra*. Fr., *fenêtre*. Ger., *Fenster*. An opening in a wall for the admission of light.—**Oval w.** See *FENESTRA ovalis*.—**Round w.** See *FENESTRA rotunda*.

WIND'PIPE. See *TRACHEA*.

WINE. A-S., *win*. Gr., *οἶνος*. Lat., *vinum*. Fr., *vin*. Ger., *Wein*. 1. The fermented juice of the grape, also of currants, etc. 2. W. holding a medicinal substance

in solution.—**Antimonial w.** See *Vinum ANTIMONII* (under *ANTIMONIUM*).—**Barley w.** Lat., *vinum hordeaceum*. Beer.—**Burgundy w.** Red or white w. from Burgundy in France. It is one of the strongest of the light wines.—**Champagne w.** See *CHAMPAGNE*.—**Heavy w's.** Ger., *schwere Weine*. W's containing more than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as sherry, port, and Madeira.—**High w's.** Commercial ethyl alcohol.—**Light oil of w.** A mixture of etherin and etherol; a light yellow oily liquid of aromatic odor, derived from heavy oil of wine by heating with water or alkalies.—**Light w's.** W's containing less than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as Rhine w., Sauterne, claret, or Burgundy.—**Low w.** The water in crude turpentine.—**Madeira w.** A strong w. from the island of Madeira having an aromatic, nut-like taste. It contains about 15½ per cent. of alcohol.—**Malaga w.** A sweet Spanish w. from the region of Malaga, containing about 13½ per cent. of alcohol.—**Milk w.** See *KEFIR*.—**Moselle w.** W. from the district along the River Moselle in Germany, containing about 12 per cent. by volume of alcohol.—**Mulled w.** Ger., *Eierwein*. W. to which eggs and spices have been added, and the w. then heated.—**Port w.** Ger., *Portwein*. A red or, sometimes, white w. from Oporto in Portugal, containing from 15'82 to nearly 18 per cent. of alcohol.—**Raisin w.** W. consisting mostly of a fermented infusion of Corinth raisins, but partly of the fermented juice of fresh grapes, with the addition of sugar and tartaric acid.—**Sherry w.** A white or brown w. from the neighborhood of Xeres, in Spain, containing from 16'34 to 18'66 per cent. of alcohol. The Br. Ph. demands 17 per cent.—**Spirit of w.** Lat., *spiritus vini*. Fr., *esprit de vin*. Ger., *Weingeist*. Ethyl alcohol.—**White w.** See *Vinum album*.—**W. madness.** See *OINO-MANIA*.

WING. Gr., *πτερόν*, *πτερυξ*. Lat., *ala*. Fr., *aile*. Ger., *Flügel*. Any structure or process resembling a bird's w. or occupying some analogous position.—**Ceratothyal w's (of the hyoid bone).** The lesser cornua of that bone.—**Greater w's of the sphenoid bone.** See *ALÆ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Lesser (or orbital) w's of the sphenoid bone.** See *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ* (under *ALA*).—**Temporal w's of the sphenoid bone.** See *ALÆ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ* (under *ALA*).—**W's of Ingrassias.** See *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ* (under *ALA*).—**W's of the sacrum.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinflügel*. See *ALÆ of the sacrum* (under *ALA*).

WINTERGREEN. Ger., *Wintergrün*. 1. The genus *Pyrola* (including *Chimaphila*). 2. *Gaultheria procumbens*. 3. The genus *Vinca*.—**Common w.** *Pyrola minor*.—**Oil of w.** Lat., *oleum gaultheriæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de w.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wintergrünöl*. Oil of gaultheria (or teaberry), essence of w.; a sweetish, very fragrant oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens*, also from other species of *Gaultheria*, from *Betula alba*, etc. It is nearly colorless when freshly prepared and resembles salicylic acid in physiological action. An artificial oil is prepared having the sp. gr. of 1'176 and boiling at 203° C. It contains apparently a small proportion of methyl ether.

WIR'ING. Fastening by means of wire.—**Pin w.** A method of fixing the fragments of a broken bone (especially the patella) by means of pins inserted above and below the fracture.

WISTA'RIA, WISTE'RIA, f. From *Wistar*, an American anatomist. Fr., *wistérie*. A genus of leguminous shrubs of the *Galegeæ*.—**W. chinensis, W. sinensis.** The fiji; a Chinese species. The flowers are probably distilled for their perfume. The bark contains wistarin and a resin which appears to be toxic.

WIS'TARIN. A poisonous crystallizable glucoside obtained from the bark of *Wistaria chinensis*.

WITCH HA'ZEL. See *HAMAMELIS*.

WITHA'NIA, *f.* Fr., *withanie*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs.—**W. coagulans**. Vegetable rennet; a shrub common in Afghanistan and northern India. The dried berries, the *puneerbund* (cheese maker) of the Afghans, contain a ferment closely resembling animal rennet, and are used for coagulating milk. The active principle may be extracted from the seeds. The fruits, when fresh, are emetic, and, dried, are used for dyspepsia and flatulent colic, either alone or combined with the tonic leaves and twigs of *Rhazya stricta*. The leaves are anthelmintic. The plant is also used in veterinary medicine.—**W. somnifera**. The winter cherry of India, probably the *στρίχνον ὑπνοτικόν* of Dioscorides. The root and leaves are powerfully narcotic and have been used as a hypnotic in alcoholism and emphysematous dyspnoea. In India the leaves are used as an anthelmintic and as an application to carbuncles; the root is used as a deobstruent, diuretic, and alexipharmac and as an application in obstinate ulcers and rheumatic swellings. The fruits are used as a diuretic and to coagulate milk.

WITH'ERS, *pl.* The ridge on a horse's back extending from the root of the neck to between the shoulder blades; formed by the prominent spinous processes of the first eight or ten dorsal vertebrae.

WITH'ER-WREUNG. Of the veterinarians, injured in the withers.

WOLFF'IAN. Investigated by or named from K. F. Wolff, a German anatomist.

WOLFS'BANE. 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially *Aconitum lycoctonum* and *Aconitum napellus*. 2. *Arnica montana*. 3. *Veratrum viride*.

WOMB. See UTERUS.—**W. passage**. See VAGINA.—**W. stone**. See Uterine CALCULUS.

WOOLA. In the Orient, a sort of diarrhoea.

WOOL. Gr., *ῥίγος*. Lat., *lana*. Ger., *Wolle*. The peculiar outgrowth from the skin of the sheep, corresponding to the hair of other animals. Used for vaginal tampons and for other means of making pressure.—**Antiseptic w.** Cleaned w. that is impregnated with some antiseptic substance.—**Holmgren's w's**. Small skeins of w., of all colors, for testing the color sense. Three of them are selected as special tests: (1) pure green mixed with white, (2) a pale shade of purple, and (3) a bright red. The confusion colors in the heap of worsteds are of all shades and colors.—**Wood w.** Finely ground wood; a delicately fibred, soft substance used as an absorbent dressing for wounds.—**W. fat**. See OESYPUM and LANOLIN.

WOORA'LI, WOORA'RA, WOORA'RI. See CURARE.

WORM. Gr., *ἐλμινς*, *ελμινς*. Lat., *vermis*. Fr., *vers*. Ger., *Wurm*. 1. A small, limbless, creeping animal, such as an annelid or helminth. 2. The median portion of the cerebellum, as distinguished from its hemispheres.—**Bladder w.** See CYSTICERCUS.—**Bot w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis*.—**Flesh w.** See COMEDO.—**Gourd w.** An old term for a distoma.—**Guinea w.** See FILARIA *medinensis*.—**Hair-headed w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS.—**Hooked w's**. The *Uncinariæ*.—**Long round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**Long thread w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *dispar*.—**Palisade w.** See SCLEROSTOMA *equinum*, EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas*, and DOCHMIUS *duodenalis*.—**Pin w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis*.—**Round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**Thread w.** Any w. of threadlike appearance, especially *Oxyuris vermicularis*.—**Wheal w.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis* and SARCOPTES *scabiei*.

WORM'IAN. Named from O. Wurm, a Danish physician (see W. BONES).

WORM'S EED. 1. Santonica or one of the plants yielding it. 2. *Chenopodium anthelminticum* or its seed. 3. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*.—**Spanish w.** The flower spikelets and tops of *Anabasis tamariscifolia*; used as an anthelmintic in Spain under the name of *chouan*.

It resembles santonica, but the parts are larger, without odor, and of a salty taste.

WORM'WOOD. 1. *Artemisia absinthium* and other species of *Artemisia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*.—**Bastard w.** The genus *Ambrosia*.—**Roman w.** 1. *Artemisia pontica*. 2. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*.

WOUND. Gr., *τραῦμα*. Lat., *vulnus, plaga, læsio*. Fr., *blessure, plaie*. Ger., *Wunde*. A division of the soft parts of the body by a mechanical force applied externally.—**Complicated w.** A w. accompanied by great hæmorrhage, pain, or the presence of a foreign body.—**Contused w.** Fr., *plaie par écrasement*. A w. produced by contusion.—**Flesh w.** A w. involving only skin and superficial muscular layer.—**Gunshot w.** Lat., *sclopetopлага*. Fr., *plaie d'armes à feu*. A w. inflicted by firearms.—**Incised w.** Ger., *Schnittwunde*. A cut produced by a sharp-edged instrument.—**Lacerated w.** Fr., *plaie par arrachement*. Ger., *Risswunde*. A w. by tearing.—**Open w.** A w. that has free external communication. Cf. *Subcutaneous w.*—**Poisoned w.** Fr., *plaie envenimée*. A w. to which poison has gained access.—**Punctured w.** *Stichverletzung, Stichwunde*. A more or less deep w. with but little laceration of the skin; produced by a thrust with a sharp instrument, an animal's horn or tooth, etc.—**Simple w.** A w. in which the parts are only divided, as distinguished from a complicated w.—**Subcutaneous w.** A w. in which the external opening is very small.—**Uterine w.** Fr., *plaie utérine*. A term sometimes employed to denote the condition of that portion of the inner surface of the uterus from which the placenta has been recently cast off.

WOURA'LI, WOURA'RA. See CURARE.

WRENCH. 1. See SPRAIN. 2. An instrument used for turning or twisting.—**Thomas's w.** A w. for holding and twisting club foot, consisting of a monkey w. with two arms bent to conform to the dorsum and sole of the foot and secured at right angles to each of the jaws of the w.

WRIGHT'IA, *f.* From W. Wright, a Jamaica botanist. Fr., *wrightie*. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the *Apocynaceæ*.—**W. antidysenterica**. See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica*.—**W. tinctoria**. A small tree of southern India. The leaves are chewed for toothache, and yield Pala indigo. The bark is substituted for conessi bark, though destitute of its properties.—**W. tomentosa**. A species which yields a yellow dye. The bark is used for scorpion bites.

WRIGHT'IN(E). See CONESSINE.

WRY NECK'. Lat., *torticollis, caput obstipum*. Fr., *cou tortu*. Ger., *Halssteifheit*. See TORTICOLLIS.—**Rotatory w. n.** A variety in which movements of lateral flexion and rotation of the head take place, commonly spasmodic.

X

XANG. A name for several species of *Pluchea* cultivated in Cochinchina for their medicinal properties. The leaves are vulnerary and sudorific. The juice is used in aphtæ.

XAN'THAMID(E). The compound CS $\begin{cases} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{cases}$.

XAN'THEIN. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthéine*. Of Filhol, a yellow substance obtained by treating dahlia flowers with alcohol.

XANTHELAS'MA, *n.* -as'matos (-is). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ελασμα*, a lamina. Fr., *xanthélasma*. See XANTHOMA.—**X. multiplex**. See XANTHOMA *multiplex*.—**X. palpebrarum**. X. of the skin of the eyelids.—**X. vitiligoides**. See XANTHOMA.

XANTHELASMOIDEA, *n.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, *ελασμα*, a lamina, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Fox, see **URTICARIA pigmentosa**.

XANTHENE. Fr., *xanthène*. Ger., *Xanthen*. A yellow substance (probably a mixture of different substances) obtained by heating persulphocyanic acid.

XANTHIC. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthique*. 1. Yellow. 2. Derived from xanthin.—**X. oxide**. See **XANTHIN**.

XANTHIC ACID. Fr., *acide xanthique*. Ger., *Xanthogensäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8S_2O_8H_6$.

XANTHIN. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthine*. Ger., *X*, *Krappgelb*. 1. A substance, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, occurring in minute quantities in the urine (especially after the use of sulphur baths), in the serum of the blood, in muscular tissue, in the liver, spleen, thymus gland, pancreas, and brain, and pathologically as a constituent of xanthic calculi. 2. See **PHOSPHINE** (3d def.). 3. See **ANTHOXANTHIN**.

XANTHINURIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *οὔρον*, urine. See **XANTHURIA**.

XANTHIUM, *n.* Gr., *ξανθιον* (from *ξανθός*, yellow). Fr., *lampourde*. Ger., *Spitzklette*. Cockle bur; a genus of herbs of the *Compositae*.—**X. catharticum**. Fr., *lampourde cathartique*. Ger., *Purgi(e)rspitzklette*. A Peruvian purgative species.—**X. indicum**, **X. italicum**, **X. macrocarpum**, **X. orientale**. A widely dispersed species used like *X. strumarium*. The fruit is demulcent and the involucre is applied to the ear in cephalalgia.—**X. spinosum**. Fr., *glouteron*. Bathurst bur, spiny clobur; perhaps a native of Chile. It is tonic and febrifuge, and was formerly prescribed for rabies.—**X. strumarium**, **X. vulgare**. Fr., *lampourde commune*. Ger., *gemeine Spitzklette*. Small burdock, the *ξανθιον* of the ancients; a widely dispersed species containing a yellow dye. The root has been used as a diaphoretic, and in China its extract is applied to ulcers. The herb and fruit have been used as a laxative, diuretic, vesicant, styptic, etc.

XANTHIURIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *οὔρον*, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited.

XANTHOCHROIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *χρoία*, the skin. See **XANTHODERMA**.

XANTHOCREATININ(E). Fr., *xanthocréatinine*. Ger., *Xanthokreatinin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O$, obtained from fresh beef. It produces lassitude, sleepiness, vomiting, and purgation.

XANTHOCYANOPIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, *κυάνεος*, blue, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Of Mauthner, red-green blindness, blue and yellow being the colors that are perceived.

XANTHOCYSTIN(E). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *κύστις*, the bladder. A nitrogenous substance of doubtful composition, intermediate between cystine and xanthine, found in the whitish tubercles developed in the digestive mucous membranes, liver, pericardium, and hepatic tissue of a corpse that had been buried for two months.

XANTHOCYTE. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *κύτος*, a cell. A red blood corpuscle.

XANTHODERMA, *n.* *-der'matos (-is)*. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *xanthodermie*. Yellowness of the skin.

XANTHOGEN. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *xanthogène*. 1. The radicle, $CS.O.C_2H_5$, of xanthic acid. 2. See **XANTHEIN**.—**X. amide**. See **XANTHAMIDE**.

XANTHOGLOBULIN. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *xanthoglobuline*. A substance found by Scherer in the liver and pancreas; now known to be identical with hypoxanthine.

XANTHOKREATININ(E). See **XANTHOCREATININE**.

XANTHOKYANOPY. See **XANTHOCYANOPIA**.

XANTHOLIN(E). See **SANTONICA**.

XANTHOMA, *n.* *-om'atos (-is)*. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthome*. Ger., *Xanthom*. A neoplastic disease of the skin, occurring most commonly, though not always, near the inner or outer canthus of the eye and usually symmetrically, in the form of soft elevations or flat patches of a light or dark yellow color, due to new formation of connective tissue together with a deposit of fat in the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue.—**X. diabetecorum**, **X. diabeticum**. An eruption of dull red, discrete, or confluent papules, firm to the touch, that have well-defined margins, are roundish or obtusely conical, and may have a solid yellow or yellowish-white head, occurring on the forearms first, then on other parts of the body of persons affected with diabetes mellitus.—**X. multiplex**. *X.* in the form of multiple tumors disseminated over the body. Cf. **XANTHOMATOSIS**.—**X. planum**. A variety of *x.* that appears in the form of yellowish-white or lemon-yellow patches but slightly elevated above the surface, situated most commonly near the angles of the eyes or on the lids, usually appearing symmetrically on both eyes. It also occasionally occurs on other parts of the face or on certain of the mucous membranes.—**X. tuberculatum**, **X. tuberculosum**, **X. tuberosum**. *X.* characterized by miliumlike yellowish-white nodules or tubercular elevations occurring either singly or in groups, and situated usually on the face (though rarely on the eyelids) and on various regions of the trunk and extremities, especially about the joints. They also occur as flattened elevations on the palms or soles.

XANTHOMATOSIS, *f.* *-o'seos (-is)*. Fr., *xanthomatose*. A cutaneous disease in which xanthoma tubercles or patches are disseminated over the body so as to imply a special diathesis. Cf. **XANTHOMA multiplex**.

XANTHOPATHIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πάθος*, disease. See **XANTHOMA** and **XANTHOMATOSIS**.

XANTHOPHANE. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φαίνειν*, to show. A yellowish fat obtained from the cones of the retina.

XANTHOPHTHALMUM, *n.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *xanthophthalme*. The genus *Chrysanthemum*.

XANTHOPHYLL. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *xanthophylle*. The yellow coloring matter of plants.

XANTHOPIC'RIN(E), **XANTHOPIC'RITE**. Lat., *xanthopicritum* (from *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πικρός*, pungent). Ger., *Xanthopikrit*. 1. See **BERBERIN**. 2. The aromatic principle in the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribbeum*. 3. A bitter astringent crystalline substance in the root of *Xanthoxylon ternatum*.

XANTHOPROTE'IC ACIDS. Fr., *acides xanthoprotéiques*. Ger., *Xanthoproteinsäuren*. The nitro-compounds produced by the action of strong nitric acid on a solution containing albumin or albuminoids.

XANTHOP'SIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Fr., *xanthopsie*. Ger., *Gelbsehen*. A disturbance of vision in which objects appear yellow.

XANTHOPSYDRA'CIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ψύδραξ*, a blister. Ger., *gelbe Wasserkrätze*. Yellowish eczema impetiginosum.

XANTHOPUC'IN(E). An alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. According to Lloyd, it is only impure berberine; but Maisch considers it distinct.

XANTHOPUR'PURIN. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *purpura*, purple. Fr., *xanthopurpurine*. A yellow coloring matter, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, obtained from *Rubia tinctorum*.

XANTHORRHAM'NIN. Fr., *xanthorrhaminine*. A substance identical with the rhamninn of Stein and the α -rhamnegin of Schützenberger, but Liebermann and Hörmann give it the formula $C_8H_{16}O_{12}$.

XANTHORRHIZA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *xanthorrhize*. Ger., *Gelbwurz*. A genus of the

Ranunculaceæ.—*X. apiifolia*, *X. simplicissima*, *X. tinctoria*. Ger., *sellerieblättrige Gelbwurz*. North American yellow root. The root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., may be used as a simple tonic. The bark of the stem has the same properties.

XANTHORRHŒA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ρῶα*, a flowering. A genus of liliaceous plants.—*X. arborea*, *X. australis*, *X. bracteata*, *X. hastilis*, *X. media*, *X. minor*, *X. pumilio*, *X. quadrangularis*. Species indigenous to Australia. They yield acaroid resin or similar products.

XANTHOSÉ. A yellow pigment found in cancers, usually forming a fatty or opalescent infiltration without any trace of a preceding extravasation of blood.

XANTHOSIS, *f.* -*o'seos* (-*is*). From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthose*. The formation or a deposit of yellow pigment in the skin or mucous membrane.—*X. of the nasal mucosa*. Of Zuckerkandl, an affection in which abundant and repeated hæmorrhages from the mucous membrane of the nose, followed by a degenerative transformation of the blood, result in a persistent infiltration of the mucous membrane with an amorphous matter, giving it a dirty yellow color. This lesion occurs in patches in all parts of the nose, especially on the septum.

XANTHOSOMA, *n.* -*som'atos* (-*is*). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *σῶμα*, a body. Fr., *xanthosome*. A genus of tropical American *Araceæ*.—*X. edule*. Ger., *Gelbzeiwurz*. A Guiana species, perhaps identical with *X. sagittifolium*. The root stock is eaten.—*X. sagittifolium*, *X. utile*, *X. xanthorrhizon*. Fr., *chou caraïbe*. Arrow-leaved spoon flower of tropical America; used for snake bites.

XANTHXYLEN(E). Fr., *xanthoxylène*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*.

XANTHXYLIN. Fr., *xanthoxyline*. Ger., *X.* A slightly aromatic crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. 2. A preparation made in North America from *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* or *Xanthoxylum carolinianum*.

XANTHXYLON, XANTHXYLYM, *n.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *xanthoxyle* (1st def.). Ger., *Gelbholz* (1st def.), *Zahnwehholz* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*. Most of the plants of the division are aromatic and pungent. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum*.—**Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract of *x.* (2d def.).—*X. alatum*. Ger., *geflügeltes Gelbholz*. Japan pepper; a species found in Japan, China, and southern Asia, having a peculiar aromatic pungency. The fruits are used as a condiment and stimulant.—*X. americanum*. See *X. fraxineum*.—*X. aromaticum*. A species found in the Bahamas. The bark of the root, stem, and branches is used as an antiperiodic, and in blennorrhœa, syphilis, and odontalgia.—*X. Avicennæ*. A stimulant Chinese species used as an alexipharmac.—*X. budrunga*. A tree of Assam and India. The fruits, which have the odor of lemon peel and are used medicinally, contain in their outer coat a fragrant balsam and in their warm, spicy seeds an aromatic oil. The aromatic root is sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge.—*X. capense*. Wild cardamom; an aromatic South African species.—*X. caribbæum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle à gros aiguillons*. Ger., *carabisches Zahnwehholz*. 1. Satinwood tree of tropical America. The wood (*bois piquant*) is said to contain a poisonous alkaloid. 2. See *X. clava*.—*X. carolinianum*. 1. See *X. clava*. 2. A species found in the Southern States. The bark has properties like those of *X. fraxineum*.—*X. cauliflorum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle (ou clavier) à feuilles de frêne*. A North American species. The inner bark is sialagogue and sudorific. The peppery seeds are used in odontalgia.—*X. clava* (*Heroulis*), *X.*

clavatum. Fr., *masque d'Hercule* (1st def.), *bois épineux jaune* (2d def.). Ger., *carabisches Gelbholz* (1st def.).

1. Hercules's club. The aromatic and astringent bark contains berberine and is used like that of *X. aromaticum*. 2. See *X. fraxineum*.—*X. elegans*. A South American species, locally called *jaborandi*.—*X. emarginatum*. Ger., *ausgerandetes Gelbholz*. An aromatic tree the wood of which is known in Jamaica as *lignum rorum*. The leaves and the bark of the branches are used in stimulant baths and fomentations.—*X. floridanum*. See *X. clava* (1st def.).—*X. fraxineum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle épineux*. Ger., *Zahnwehholz*. Toothache tree; a North American species. The capsules and leaves smell like oil of lemon. The bark, with that of *X. carolinianum*, constitutes the *x.* of the U. S. Ph. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant. The powder is also used topically as an irritant. The bark is chewed for odontalgia, and has been recommended in paralysis of the tongue.—*X. fraxinifolium*. See *X. cauliflorum* and *X. fraxineum*.—*X. hermaphroditum*. Ger., *zwitterblüt(h)iges Gelbholz*. A Guiana and West Indian tree yielding a yellow balsamic resin used for plasters.—*X. hiemale*. A Brazilian shrub. The bark is used in otalgia.—*X. naranjillo*. A species used as a sudorific and diuretic in the Argentine Republic.—*X. nitidum*. A China shrub. The aromatic root and bark are employed as a sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge.—*X. peckoltianum*. A Brazilian species. The juice of the fresh leaves is an active emmenagogue, and is used as an abortifacient.—*X. pentanome*. A species found in Mexico; used as a tonic, stimulant, and antisymphilitic.—*X. piperitum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle poivré*. Ger., *pfefferartiges Gelbholz*. Chinese (or Japanese) pepper; an aromatic and pungent shrub. The leaves, which are also eaten, are applied as a stimulant.—*X. rhetsa*. Ger., *sichelblättriges Gelbholz*. A prickly tree found in the East Indian Islands. The bark, the unripe capsules, and the seeds are used as spices and medicinally as stimulant tonics. The root is purgative.—*X. senegalense*. A tree found on the west coast of Africa. The astringent bark is used externally in rheumatism.—*X. ternatum*. Ger., *dreiblättriges Gelbholz, Zahnwehholz*. A West Indian shrub. The root is used in odontalgia. The fruits are mildly pungent.—*X. triphyllum*. A resin-yielding tree of the Western Ghats. The capsules have the aromatic properties of those of *X. rhetsa*. In Amboyna a cosmetic is prepared from the bark.

XANTHU'RIA, *f.* From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *οὖρον*, urine. An excess of xanthic oxide in the urine.

XENEM'BOLE, XENENTHESIS, *f.* -*em'boles*, -*the'seos* (-*en'thesis*). From *ξένος*, foreign, and *ἐμβολή*, a hurling, or *ἐνθεσις*, a putting in. Fr., *xénembole*. The introduction of foreign bodies (into the system).

XENODOC(H)'UM, *n.* Gr., *ξενοδοχείον* (from *ξένος*, a stranger, and *δέχεσθαι*, to receive). Fr., *xénodoque*. Ger., *Wirt(h)shaus* (1st def.). 1. Originally, a public house or hotel. 2. A hospital.

XENOME'NIA, *f.* From *ξένος*, a stranger, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *xénoménie*. Of Beauchamp, menoxenia.

XENONO'MIA, *f.* From *ξένος*, a stranger, and *νόμος*, a law. See HETERONOMY.

XENOPHTHAL'MIA, *f.* From *ξένος*, a stranger, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *xénophthalmie*. Traumatic conjunctivitis.

XEN'OPNEUMONYPOSTASIS, *f.* *a'seos* (-*os'tasis*). From *ξένος*, foreign, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *ὑπόστασις*, subsidence. Fr., *xénopneumonypostasie*. The settling of foreign bodies to the lower part of the lungs.

XEN'OSITE. From *ξένος*, a stranger, and *οἶκος*, food. A parasite when in its intermediate host or lodged in an organ other than that in which it will eventually breed.

XEN'YL. The compound $C_{16}H_{18}$.

XENYLENEDIAMINE(E). See BENZIDINE.

XERANTIC. Gr., ξηραντικός. Lat., *xeranticus*. Of a drying nature.

XERAPH'ION, **XERAPH'IUM**, *n.* Gr., ξηράφιον (from ξηρός, dry). 1. A medicament to be swallowed dry. 2. A remedy for checking a discharge.

XERA'SIA, *f.* Gr., ξηρασία (from ξηρός, dry). Fr., *xérasie*. 1. Of the older writers, a disease of the hair in which it became dry, ceased to grow, and came to resemble down covered with dust. 2. See **ALOPECIA pityrodes**. 3. See **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**.

XERAS'MUS, *m.* See **XERASIA**.

XE'RION, *n.* A dry medicament, especially a dusting powder.

XEROCYLS'TER, *m.* -*clyste'ros (-is)*. From ξηρός, dry, and κλυστήρ, a clyster. Fr., *xéroclystère*. A dry suppository.

XEROCOLLY'R'IUM, *n.* Gr., ξηροκολλούριον (from ξηρός, dry, and κολλούριον, a collyrium). An old term for a solid (dry) collyrium.

XERODER'MA, *n.* -*der'matos (-is)*. See **XERODERMIA**. —**X. ichthyoides**. See **ICHTHYOSIS**. —**X. of Kaposi**. Lat., *angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum*. Ger., *Pergamenthaut*. An idiopathic diffuse atrophy of the skin which occurs in two types, *x. pigmentosum* and chronic *x.*, the latter affecting usually the legs, sometimes also the forearms. The skin becomes atrophic without pigmented spots or telangeiectases, and is thin, white, and wrinkled. —**X. pigmentosum**. A congenital form of Kaposi's *x.* in which the skin over a greater or less extent is dry and parchmentlike, the epidermis becoming thin and wrinkled, with mottled pigmentation and numerous disseminated, punctate, or larger telangeiectases. White atrophic spots afterward appear, and the epidermis sometimes becomes fissured and scaly, with the production later on of superficial ulcerations with warty outgrowths.

XERODER'MIA, *f.* From ξηρός, dry, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *xérodermie*. Ger., *Xerodermie*. 1. A cutaneous affection characterized by dryness of the skin. 2. Of Wilson, see **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**. 3. See **XERODERMA of Kaposi**. —**X. acquisita**. A rough, dry condition of the skin, not congenital and probably not true ichthyosis. It is often the sequel to other forms of disease. —**X. congenita**, **X. ichthyoides**. See **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**.

XER'OFORM. Bismuth tribromcarbolate, a substitute for iodoform.

XEROMA, *n.* -*om'atos (-is)*. From ξηρός, dry. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.

XEROMYCTE'RIA, *f.* From ξηρός, dry, and μυκτήρ, the nose. Fr., *xéromyctérie*. Morbid dryness of the nasal passages.

XERON'IC ACID. Fr., *acide xéronique*. Ger., *Xeron-säure*. An acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, known only in the form of its anhydride.

XERON'OSOS, **XERON'OSUS**, *f.* From ξηρός, dry, and νόσος, a disease. A morbid state characterized by abnormal dryness of the surface.

XEROPHA'GIA, *f.* From ξηρός, dry, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *xérophagie*. The use of dry diet.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA, *f.*, **XEROPHTHAL'MUS**, *m.* From ξηρός, dry, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *xérophthalmie*. Ger., *Augenröt(h)e*, *Augentrockenheit*. Xerosis of the conjunctiva, which is rough, thickened, dry, and cuticular, and assumes a dirty, grayish-white appearance; due to atrophy of the conjunctiva, the subconjunctival tissue, and even the tarsus, with destruction of the glandular apparatus. It follows long-continued and severe conjunctivitis.

XEROPLAS'TA, *n. pl.* From ξηρός, dry, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of Schultz, morbid states characterized by suppressed or defective secretion, including atrophy, sterility, agalactia, anuria, marasmus, etc.

XERO'SIS, *f.* -*o'seos (-is)*. From ξηρός, dry. Fr., *xérosis*. 1. A dry, fish-skinlike appearance of a portion of skin or mucous membrane. 2. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.

—**X. conjunctivæ**. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**. —**X. conjunctivæ epithelialis**. See **X. conjunctivæ superficialis**. —**X. conjunctivæ parenchymatosa (seu profunda)**. A disease of the conjunctiva in which the mucous membrane, throughout a greater or less extent, is changed into a dense membrane which consists of cicatricial tissue. This may extend throughout the whole of the conjunctiva, ocular and palpebral. —**X. conjunctivæ squamosa**. An old term for the scaly total variety of *x.* of the conjunctiva. —**X. conjunctivæ superficialis**. A disease of the conjunctiva, at first limited to the epithelial layer, which undergoes an epidermoid transformation by the collecting or massing of dried, superficial epithelial scales. This may subsequently extend to the deeper layers. —**X. glabra conjunctivæ**. A smooth form of xerophthalmia.

XEROSTO'MIA, *f.* From ξηρός, dry, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *xérostomie*. Dryness of the mouth.

XERO'TES, *f.* See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.

XEROT'IC. Ger., *austrocknend, dörrend*. Drying, desiccant.

XEROTRIB'IA, *f.* See **XEROTRIPSIS**.

XEROTRIP'SIS, *f.* -*trip'seos (-is)*. From ξηρός, dry, and τρίψις, a rubbing. Fr., *xérotribie*. Of Galen, dry rubbing.

XIME'NIA, *f.* From *F. Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist. Fr., *ximénie*. A genus of the *Olacineæ*. —**X. americana**. Fr., *ximénie épineuse*. False sandalwood. The wood is used in place of sandalwood. The root, bark, and leaves are purgative. —**X. ferox**. *Balanites ægyptiaca*. —**X. multiflora**, **X. russelliana**. See **X. americana**.

XI'NOL. A mixture of zinc acetate and albumin naphthosulphonate, used topically in gonorrhœa.

XIPHISTER'NUM, *n.* From ξίφος, a sword, and στήρ-νον, the sternum. See **ENSIFORM CARTILAGE**.

XIPHO'DES. Gr., ξιφώδης (from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance). Sword-shaped.

XIPHODID'YMUS, **XIPHOD'YMUS**, *m.* From ξίφος, a sword, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *xiphodyme*. A double monster having the body single below, but double from the xiphoid cartilage upward.

XI'PHOID. From ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *xiphodes*. Fr., *xiphôide*. Ger., *xiphoideisch*. Sword-shaped, ensiform.

XIPHOIDAL'GIA, *f.* Pain in the xiphoid cartilage.

XIPHOID'IAN. Lat., *xiphoidianus* (from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *xiphoidien*. Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.

XIPHOP'AGUS, *m.* From ξίφος, a sword, and πηγύναι, to make fast. Fr., *xiphopage*. A double monster with the individuals united from the umbilicus to the xiphoid cartilage.

X RAYS. See under **RAY**.

XYLAL'OES. See **ALOES WOOD** (1st def.).

XYLAMID(E). Fr., *x.* The compound $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO.NH_2$.

XY'LEN(E). From ξύλον, wood. Fr., *xylène*. Ger., *Xylen*, *Xylol*. A substance, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, known in three isomeric liquid forms.

XY'LENOL. Fr., *xylénol*, *xénol*. A substance, $C_8H_{10}O$, known in six isomeric forms.

XY'LIC ACID. An acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO.OH$, isomeric with mesitylenic acid, and known in four forms.

XYLID'IC ACID. Fr., *acide xylidique*. Ger., *Xylidin-säure*. An acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO.OH)_2$, isomeric with uvitic acid, and known in two forms.

XY'LIDIN(E). Ger., *Xylidin*. A substance, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2NH_2$, known in six isomeric forms. Commercial *x.* is a mixture of five of the forms. —**X. red**. Fr., *rouge de x.* A red dye made by mixing aniline and *x.* It closely resembles rosaniline.

XYLOCARAC'TA, *n. pl.* Carob beans.

XYLOCHLO'RAL. A hypnotic obtained by the action of chlorine on xylose in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

XYLO'IDIN. Fr., *xyloïdine*, *fécule azotique*. A substance, $C_6H_9(NO_2)_3$, probably dinitroxyamylum, or $C_{12}H_{19}O_9.NO_3$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch.

XY'LOL. See **XYLENE**.

XYLOMARATH'RUM, *n.* From ξύλον, wood, and μάραθρον, marathrum. Sassafras root.

XY'LON, *n.* Gr., ξύλον. 1. Wood. 2. The genus *Gossypium*. 3. Of Berzelius, a substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical with wood cellulose and the shell tissue of fruit stones.

XYLO'PIA, *f.* From ξύλον, wood, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., *xylopie*. Ger., *Bitterholz*. A genus of aromatic trees or shrubs of the *Anonaceae*.—**X. æthiopica**, **X. aromatica**. *Habzelia æthiopica*.—**X. frutescens**. Fr., *xylopie arbrisseau*. Ger., *strauchiges Bitterholz*. (Shrubby bitterwood of Guiana. The pungent bark and the fruit are used as aromatic tonics, and the seeds as a spice.—**X. grandiflora**. A Brazilian species with pimentalike fruits, which are used as a condiment and as a carminative and febrifuge.—**X. longifolia**. A species growing on the Orinoco, where the febrifuge fruits are used as a bitter tonic.—**X. sericea**. A Brazilian species; the pepperlike berries are used like those of *X. grandiflora*.—**X. setosa**. See *X. frutescens*.

XYLOPIC'RUM, *n.* From ξύλον, wood, and πικρός, bitter. See **XANTHOXYLUM clava**.

XYLOQUIN'OL. Ger., *Xylochinol*. A substance, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with xylocinol, and known in three forms.

XYLOQUIN'ON(E). Ger., *Xylochinon*. A substance, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2O_2$, known in three isomeric forms.

XYLOR'CINOL. Fr., *xylocine*. A substance, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with xyloquinol, known in two forms.

XYLORRHE'TIN(E). From ξύλον, wood, and ῥήτινη, resin. See **HARTINE**.

XY'LOSE. A kind of sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the wood of the beech, and also found in jute.

XYLOS'TEIN. Fr., *xylostéine*. Ger., *Xylostëin*. A bitter principle obtained from the poisonous berries of *Lonicera xylosteum*.

XYLOS'TEUM, *n.* From ξύλον, wood, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *xylostéon*. 1. See **LONICERA x.** 2. A section of the genus *Lonicera*.

XYLOSTYP'TIC. From ξύλον, wood, and στυπτικός, astringent. Styptic and derived from wood or woody fibre (cellulose).

XYLOTHER'APY. From ξύλον, wood, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *xylothérapie*. Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, medical treatment in which certain æsthesiogenous phenomena, similar to those of metalloscopy, are produced by applications of particular woods, such as thuja, rosewood, pitch pine, mahogany, walnut, maple, apple, and especially cinchona. Other woods, such as ebony, ash, poplar, and sycamore, are said to produce no phenomena.

XY'LUM, *n.* Gr., ξύλον. See **COTTON**.—**X. iodatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Iodized COTTON**.

XY'LYL. Fr., *xylyle*. The radicle of xylene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$.

XYLYLACET'AMID(E). The substance $C_8H_9.NH.C_2H_3O$ (or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2.NH.C_2H_3O$).

XY'RIS, *f.* *Xy'ridos* (-is). Gr., ξυρίς (1st def.) (from ξυρόν, a razor). Ger., *Degenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old term for *Iris foetidissima*. 2. A genus of sedgelike herbs. 3. A scraper, a curette.—**X. americana**. A South American species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice is used in chronic skin eruptions.—**X. indica**. An East Indian and Chinese species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice of the

leaves, mixed with vinegar, is used in skin diseases, and the root and leaves, boiled in oil, are used in leprosy. In Bengal the herb is considered a certain cure for ringworm.—**X. vaginata**. A Brazilian species of *X.* (2d def.) used in chronic skin diseases.

XY'SIS, *f.*, **XY'SMA**, *n.*, **XY'SME**, *f.* *Xys'eos* (-is), *xys'matos* (-is), *xys'mes*. Gr., ξύσις, ξύσμα, ξυσμή (from ξύειν, to scrape). 1. The process of scraping or polishing. 2. Lint.

XYSMALO'BIUM, *n.* A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs.—**X. undulatum**. A Cape of Good Hope species. The root is used in colic and as a diuretic.

XY'STER, *m.* -e'ros (-is), -er'i. Gr., ξυστήρ, ξυστήριον (from ξύειν, to scrape). See **RASPTORY**.—**X. ophthalmicus**. An instrument for scraping the eyelid.

XYSTE'RIMUM, *n.* See **XYSTER**.

XY'STRA, *f.*, **XYSTRUM**, *n.* Gr., ξύστρα, ξύστρον. See **RASPTORY**.

Y

YA'BIN(E). An alkaloid obtained from yaba (the bark of *Andira excelsa*).

YAMADOU. In Brazil, *Myristica sebifera*, or the oil expressed from its seeds.

YANCO'NA, **YANGO'NA**. See **PIPER methysticum**.

YAVA SKIN. See **ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum**.

YAWS. Ger., *Lustseuche*. An African term, meaning literally a raspberry, for frambesia (*q. v.*, 2d def.); in the sing., *yaw*, a single efflorescence of the disease. "Daddy," "fadee," "grandy," "mama," "master," "moder," and "mother" *y.* are the large tubercles occurring in the course of the eruption, often at the seat of inoculation. *Guinea corn y.* are those resembling a grain of maize; *ringworm y.* are the circular lesions; and *watery y.* are the oedematous tubercles occurring in cachectic patients.

YEAST. Gr., ζύμη. Lat., *fermentum*. Fr., *levûre*. Ger., *Hefe*. A semifluid, viscid, flocculent scum forming on the surface of a saccharine juice when it is in a state of vinous fermentation. *Y.* is composed chiefly of *Saccharomyces*. Ordinary *y.* is beer *y.*—**Beer y.** Lat., *fermentum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *levûre (de bière)*. Ger., *Bierhefe*. The ferment (see **SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiae**) obtained in brewing beer. It is insoluble in water or alcohol, has a dirty yellowish color, a bitter taste, and a sourish odor. Its ultimate composition, according to Schlossberger, is carbon 49.9 per cent., hydrogen 6.6 per cent., nitrogen 12.1 per cent., and oxygen 31.4 per cent. If separated from its nitrogenous principle, it becomes inert as a ferment. It has been used as an external stimulating poultice, and internally in typhoid and similar fevers, and against successive eruptions of boils; also topically as a remedy for leucorrhœa.—**Bottom y.** The *y.* that settles when fermentation is restrained by cold.—**German y.** Ger., *Presshefe*, *Pfundhefe*. *Y.*, such as that produced for baking purposes, containing a minimum amount of alcohol. The fluid in which the *y.* forms is drained away and the *y.* mixed with dry starch. It is free from the bitterness of hops.—**Top y.** The *y.* formed on the surface of fermenting liquids.—**Y. cakes**. Cakes made by pressing and drying *y.* that has been put into sacks and washed with water.—**Y. plant**. The genus *Saccharomyces*, especially *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.—**Y. poulitice**. See *Cutiplasma FERMENTI* (under **FERMENTUM**).

YELK. See **VITELLUS**.

YEL'LOW. Gr., ξανθός. Lat., *flavus*. Fr., *jaune*. Ger., *gelb*. Of a color resembling that of gold; as a *n.*, a *y.* color or pigment, also anything of a *y.* color; as a *n.*, in the pl., *y's*, (1) jaundice, more particularly in horses, cattle, and sheep, and, (2) popularly, leucorrhœa in which the discharge is yellowish.

YEL'LOWS. 1. See under **YELLOW**. 2. *Reseda luteola*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Brassica campestris*, and *Ranunculus acris*.

YERBA (Sp.), *n.* Ye'r'ba³. An herb; in Buenos Aires, maté (see under **ILEX paraguayensis**).—**Y. buena**. See **MICROMERIA barbata**.—**Y. buena piperita** [Mex. Ph.]. See **MENTHA piperita**.

YER'BIN(E). The caffeine obtained from *Ilex paraguayensis*.

YER'VA, f. See **YERBA** and **CONTRAYERVA**.

YOHIM'BIN(E). Ger., *Johimbin*. An alkaloid, (C₂₁H₂₅N₂O₃)₂H₂O, obtained from the yohimbebe tree; said to be a powerful aphrodisiac and erigent.

YOLK. See **VITELLUS**.—**Accessory y.**, Food y. See **Nutritive VITELLUS**.—**Formative y.**, Germinal y. See **Formative VITELLUS**.—**Nutritive y.** See **Nutritive VITELLUS**.—**Principal y.** See **Formative VITELLUS**.—**Subordinate y.**, Supplemental y. See **Nutritive VITELLUS**.—**White y.** See **White VITELLUS**.—**Yellow y.** See **Yellow VITELLUS**.—**Y. cleavage**, **Y. division**. See **Germ SEGMENTATION**.—**Y. of egg**. See **VITELLUS** (2d def.).—**Y. rest**. In embryology, the residual internal mass of segmentation spheres.—**Y. spherules**. See **Vitelline GRANULES**.—**Y. stalk**. That portion of the y. sac that connects the latter with the embryo.

YPSILIFOR'MIS. Shaped like the letter Y.

YPSILOGLOS'SUS, m. An incorrect form of *hypsiloglossus* (q. v.).

YTTER'BIA, f. Ytterbium oxide.

YTTER'BUM, n. From Ytterby, in Sweden. A metal said to have been discovered by Marignac. Symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173.01.

YT'TRIA, f. Ger., *Yttererde*. Yttrium oxide.

YT'TRIUM, n. A metallic element discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century at Ytterby, in Sweden, whence it derives its name. It occurs in very minute quantities. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radical. Symbol, Y; atomic weight, 92.5.

YUC'CA, f. Ger., *Adamsnadel*. Adam's needle; a genus of liliaceous plants.—**Y. gloriosa**. Common Adam's needle. The pulp of the fleshy capsule is used as a mild purgative, and a variety of starch is obtained from the macerated stems.

Z

ZAC'CHARUM, n. See **SACCHARUM**.

ZACIN'THA, f. From *Ζάκυνθος* (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. A genus of the *Compositae*.—**Z. verrucosa**. An annual of the Mediterranean regions. The leaves and sometimes the fruits were formerly used for skin diseases and warts.

ZACYN'THA, f. See **ZACINTHA**.

ZACYN'THIUS, m. From *Ζάκυνθος* (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. Of Galen, liquid bitumen.

ZAF'FRAN, ZAF'RAN. See **SAFFRON**.

ZA'MIA, f. Fr., *zamié*. A genus of sago-yielding *Cycadaceae*.—**Z. integrifolia**. A species found in the Bahamas and tropical America. The pith yields z. arrowroot.—**Z. lanuginosa**. A tropical American species yielding an inferior sago.

ZANALO'IN. An active principle, probably C₁₆H₁₅O₇, extracted from Zanzibar aloes; said to be identical with barbaloin.

ZANO'NIA, f. From *G. Zanoni*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *zanonie*. A genus of climbing plants of the *Cucurbitaceae*.—**Z. indica**. Bandler fruit; an East Indian plant with a capsule containing very bitter seeds. The leaves are used as a nervine.

ZANTHOX'YLM, n. See **ZANTHOXYLUM**. For other words in *Zanth-* not here given, see the corresponding (and more correct) forms in *Xanth-*.

ZE'A, f. Gr., *ζέα* (1st def.), *ζεά*. Fr., *maïs*. Ger., *Mais*. 1. Of the ancients, probably spelt. 2. A genus of grasses.—**Z. japonica**. Japanese maize; a variety of *Z. maïs*.—**Z. maïs, Z. maiz, Z. mays**. Fr., *zémaïs*. Ger., *gemeiner Mais*. Indian corn, maize; probably indigenous to tropical America. The grain is used (in Mexico) in inflammatory complaints like barley or rice, and the meal as a dry poultice. The male flowers (tassel) were formerly used in diseases of the urinary organs.

ZEDO'A'RIA, f. Zedoary.

ZED'OARY. Lat., *zedoaria*. Fr., *zédouaire*. Ger., *Zedoarwurz*. Long z. and round z., also the plants yielding them.—**Long z.** Lat., *rhizoma zedoariae* [Ger. Ph.], *radix zedoariae longæ*. Fr., *zédouaire longue* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange Zittwerwurz*. The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zerbumbet*. It is bitter, pungent, and somewhat camphoraceous in taste, and is used as a tonic and carminative.—**Round z.** Lat., *radix zedoariae rotundæ*. Fr., *zédouaire ronde* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde Zittwerwurz*. A rhizome resembling long z., but occurring usually in small sections having a heart-shaped outline. It is the product of *Curcuma aromatica*, or, according to some, of *Kempferia rotunda*. It is said to be less spicy than long z.

ZE'IN. Fr., *zéine*. Ger., *Zein*, *Maiskleber*. 1. Of Goham, the gluten of maize. 2. Of Stopf, a white solid obtained from the alcoholic extract of maize meal; perhaps merely a mixture of vegetable gelatin and casein.

ZEIS'MUS, m. From *Zea*, maize. Fr., *zéisme*. Pella-gra regarded as due to a maize diet.

ZE'MA, n. *Zem'atos* (-is). Gr., *ζεμα* (from *ζεῖν*, to boil). See **DECOCTION** (2d def.).

ZEM'ATONE. An antasthmatic compound of potassium nitrate and various vegetable sedatives.

ZEN'KERISM. A peculiar form of degeneration, allied to colloid, described by Zenker as occurring in the voluntary muscles in typhoid fever.

ZE'OSCOPE. From *ζεῖν*, to boil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *zéoscope*. An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid, zero marking the boiling point of pure water and 100 that of absolute alcohol.

ZERUM'BET, n. indecl. Fr., *zérumbet*. Ger., *Z. 1. Zingiber z.*, or its root stock (z. root). 2. A section of the genus *Zingiber*. 3. The genus *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma z.* 4. The genus *Alpinia*.

ZERUMBE'TUM, n. See **ZERUMBET** (1st def.).

ZE'SIS, f. *Ze'seos* (-is). Gr., *ζέσις* (from *ζεῖν*, to boil). Fr., *zése*. Ebullition.

ZESTOCAU'SIS, f. -*cau'seos* (-is). From *ζεστός*, boiling hot, and *καύσις*, a burning. Ger., *Zestokausis*. Cauterization with steam.

ZESTOCAU'TERY. An apparatus for applying zesto-causis.

ZESTOLU'SIA, f. Gr., *ζεστολουσία* (from *ζεστός*, boiling hot, and *λούειν*, to wash). Fr., *zestolusie*. Washing or bathing with hot water.

ZIB'ET, ZIB'ETH. See **CIVET**.

ZIE'RIA, f. A genus of the *Rutaceae*.—**Z. lanceolata**. An Australian species. The fresh leaves and branchlets yield a limpid oil similar to and used like oil of rue.

ZIN'ALIN(E). A yellow coloring matter, C₂₀H₁₉N₂O₆, produced by the action of nitrous acid on aniline.

ZINC. Lat., *zincum*. Fr., *z.* Ger., *Zink*. A hard, bluish-white metal, malleable and ductile at a temperature of 100° to 150° C., but brittle when heated above 200° C. Symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 64.9; sp. gr., 6.9.—**Aerated z.** Z. carbonate.—**Basic z. chromate**. One of several yellow compounds, Zn₂(OH)₂CrO₄ + H₂O, 2Zn₂(OH)₂CrO₄ + H₂O, and Zn₄(OH)₆CrO₄.—**Brown z. oxide**. See **TUTIA**.—**Butter of z.** See **Z. chloride**.—**Flowers of z.** Fr., *fleurs de z.*, *oxyde de z. par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zinkblumen*. Z. oxide prepared by

subjecting pure metallic z. to a bright red heat with access to the air.—**Granulated z.** [Br. Ph.]. Z. obtained in granulated masses by pouring the fused metal into cold water.—**Memphitic z.** Z. carbonate.—**Muriatic z.** Z. chloride.—**Ointment of oxide of z.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum zinci oxidi* (under ZINCUM).—**Oleate of z.** See *Z. oleate*.—**Precipitated z. carbonate.** Lat., *zinci carbonas* [Br. Ph.], (*præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.]), *zincum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *souscarbonate de z. hydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. A basic z. carbonate prepared by precipitation from a solution of z. sulphate by the action of sodium carbonate. It varies in composition according to the degree of concentration of the solutions and the temperature at which precipitation occurs. As prepared by the U. S. process it has the constitution $(\text{ZnCO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$; by the British formula, $\text{ZnCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{ZnO} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; and by the process of the Fr. Cod., $(\text{ZnCO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is a very fine white powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in alcohol and in water.—**Z. acetate.** Lat., *zinci acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum aceticum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. A white crystalline substance, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**Z. aluminate.** The compound Al_2ZnO_4 .—**Z'amide.** Ger., *Zinkamid*. A white amorphous substance, $\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.—**Z. borate.** The compound $\text{ZnB}_4\text{O}_7 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, used as an antiseptic dusting powder.—**Z. bromid(e).** Lat., *zinci bromidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Bromzink*, *Zinkbromür*. A white, granular deliquescent powder, ZnBr_2 , of saline, metallic taste.—**Z. carbonate.** Normal z. carbonate, ZnCO_3 , occurs native in the impure form as calamine. It may also be prepared artificially. What is usually called z. carbonate is the precipitated z. carbonate (*q. v.*).—**Z. chlorid(e).** Lat., *zinci chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Butter of z.; a white deliquescent crystalline substance, ZnCl_2 , of caustic, metallic taste, acid reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol.—**Z. chrysophanate.** A salt of z. and chrysophanic acid; used as an antiseptic dusting powder.—**Z. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *zincum ferrocyanatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. An amorphous white powder, $\text{ZnFe}(\text{C}_5\text{N}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—**Z. fulminate.** A body, $\text{C}_2\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{CN}$, that detonates violently when struck or when heated to 192°C .—**Z. gallate.** A white precipitate, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_2\text{O}_5\text{Zn}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by boiling z. acetate with gallic acid.—**Z. gynocardate.** A salt of z. and gynocardic acid; used in skin diseases.—**Z. hydrocarbonate.** Precipitated z. carbonate.—**Z. iodid(e).** Lat., *zinci iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodzink*, *Zinkjodür*. The compound ZnI_2 , forming acicular or octahedral crystals.—**Z. lactate.** Lat., *zincum lacticum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *lactate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. The compound $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming small white crystals.—**Z. oleate.** Lat., *zincum oleinicum*. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of z. oxide in 8 parts of oleic acid, forming a soft, tale-like white powder. It is used in hyperidrosis and various skin diseases. 2. Z. oleate (1st def.) diluted with any ointment base to form a soft, tallowy solid.—**Z. oleostearate.** A creamlike compound of z. stearate with benzoated liquid abalone; used as an antiseptic and protective application.—**Z. orthophosphate.** Lat., *zinci phosphas*. Normal z. orthophosphate, $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, usually termed z. phosphate, is a white powder, used as a nervine.—**Z. oxid(e).** Lat., *zinci oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide et par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. A soft, white or yellowish-white, amorphous powder, ZnO , devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol.—**Z. oxychlorid(e).** A crystalline substance, $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{ZnO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by the action of a strong solution of z. chloride on z. oxide.—**Z. permanganate.** The compound ZnMn_2O_8 , occurring as dark red tabular crystals; used like the sulphate.—**Z.**

phosphid(e). Lat., *zinci phosphidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *phosphure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Phosphorzink*. The compound Zn_3P_2 , forming either crystalline fragments or a dark grayish powder, having a faint taste of phosphorus.—**Z. salicylate.** Lat., *zincum salicylicum*. A dibasic substance, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless crystals of metallic taste; antiseptic.—**Z. sozoiodolate.** The compound $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Zn} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; used in gonorrhœa, nasal catarrh, etc.—**Z. stearate.** The compound $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2)_2$.—**Z. subgallate.** A compound of z. and gallic acid, used as an astringent.—**Z. sulphate.** Lat., *zinci sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de z. officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. White vitriol (or white copperas), $\text{ZnSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming small, colorless, prismatic or acicular crystals having a saline metallic taste and acid reaction, soluble in about half its weight of water. It is used as an emetic and topically as an astringent.—**Z. sulphide.** A substance, ZnS , occurring in nature as the crystalline z. blende and wurtzite, and also obtained artificially in the amorphous state.—**Z. sulphocarbonate.** Lat., *zinci sulphocarbonas* [Br. Ph.], *zincum sulfocarbonicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfophénate de z.* Ger., *Zink-sulphophenylat*. Z. parphenolsulphonate, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3)_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming efflorescent, rhombic prismatic crystals. It is odorless and has a metallic taste and an acid reaction.—**Z. sulphhydrate.** The compound $\text{Zn}(\text{SH})_2$; used as an antiparasitic.—**Z. valerianate.** Lat., *zinci valerianas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *valériante de z.* (Fr. Cod.). The compound $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2$, forming white scaly crystals which have a faint odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, metallic taste.

ZIN'CIBER, *n.* -ib'eris. See ZINGIBER.

ZIN'CIC. Lat., *zincicus*. Pertaining to or containing zinc.

ZINC'ONITE. See CALAMINE (1st def.).

ZINC'UM, *n.* See ZINC.—**Liquor zinci chlorati** (seu chloridi [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Solution of zinc chloride; made by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid and removing the impurities (iron salts).—**Unguentum zinci oleati** [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of zinc oleate and petroleum.—**Unguentum zinci oxidi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde de zinc* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent gris* (ou *ophtalmique*, ou *de pompholyx*). Ointment of oxide of zinc, zinc ointment; made by rubbing up 1 part of (crude [Ger. Ph.]) zinc oxide with 4 [U. S. Ph.] or $5\frac{1}{2}$ [Br. Ph.] of benzoated lard.—**Z. granulatam** [Br. Ph.]. Granulated zinc.—**Z. oleinicum**. Zinc oleate.

ZIN'GIBER, *n.* -ib'eris. Gr., *ζιγγίβερις*. Fr., *gingembre* (*gris et blanc*, *rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Ingwer* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants of the *Scitamineæ*. 2. The rhizome of *Z. officinale*.—**Extractum zingiberis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of ginger.—**Infusum zingiberis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of ginger.—**Oleoresina zingiberis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with ether 100 grammes of ginger in No. 60 powder (or carrying the process far enough to obtain 150 parts of percolate), and evaporating the ether off.—**Syrupus zingiberis**. Syrup of ginger.—**Tinctura zingiberis**. Fr., *teinture de gingembre* [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of ginger.—**Trochisci zingiberis** [U. S. Ph.]. Lozenges made of 200 parts of tincture of ginger with 2,000 of sugar, 50 of tragacanth, and enough syrup of ginger [U. S. Ph.].—**Z. album**. 1. Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum*. 2. White ginger.—**Z. amarum**. Ger., *bitterer Ingwer*. A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The rhizome is used like that of *Z. zerumbet*. The young stems are used as a spice, and the young leaves are eaten.—**Z. cassumunar**, **Z. cassumuniar**. Bengal root. The tubers of the root stock have a spicy, bitterish taste and a strong, camphoraceous smell. They have properties somewhat

like those of ginger, but are not now known in commerce. The plant is used by the natives in diarrhœa and colic.—**Z. citrinum.** *Curcuma longa*.—**Z. dubium.** Ger., *zweifelhafter Ingwer*. A Guinea plant used as an aromatic. It is not well known, and is doubtfully referred to this genus.—**Z. flavum.** *Curcuma longa*.—**Z. germanicum.** Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum*.—**Z. gramineum.** A species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root stock has the medicinal properties of ginger.—**Z. luteum.** *Curcuma longa*.—**Z. marginatum.** A species found in the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The seeds and root stock are used as a mild aromatic.—**Z. mioga.** A Japanese species. The root stock is used in medicine.—**Z. nigrum.** Black ginger.—**Z. officinale.** Fr., *herbe au gingembre*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Ingwer*. A native probably of India, but not known in its wild state; a plant cultivated in the tropics for its fleshy rhizome, which constitutes ginger. Ginger contains starch, a yellow, volatile oil belonging to the terpenes, and a pungent resinous principle; it is used as a stimulant, carminative, rubefacient, etc.—**Z. purpureum.** See *Z. cassumunar*.—**Z. spurium.** See *Z. zerumbet*.—**Z. zanthorrhizon.** See *Z. cassumunar*.—**Z. zerumbet.** Fr., *amome sauvage, balisier*. Broad-leaved ginger of Ceylon and the East Indies. The root stock is aromatic and bitter, and is used in fomentations and cataplasms. It is not now used internally.

ZINGIB'ERIN. The oleoresin of ginger.

ZIN'ZIBER, n. -zib'eris. Gr., ζινγίβερος. Ginger.

ZIR'BUS, m. See OMENTUM.

ZIR'CON. Ger., *Zirkon*. Native zirconium silicate.

ZIR'CONATE. A compound of zirconium oxide with the oxide of another element or radicle.

ZIRCO'NIA, ZIRCON'IC ACID. Fr., *zircone, acide zirconique*. Zirconium oxide.

ZIRCO'NIUM, n. Ger., *Zirkon, Zirkonium*. A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789. Symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 90.—**Z. oxide.** The compound ZrO_2 , obtainable both as an amorphous powder and as prismatic crystals.

ZIZYPH'IC ACID. Fr., *acide zizyphique*. Of Latour, a crystallizable acid contained in the aqueous extract of the wood of *Zizyphus sativa*.

ZIZYPHUS, f. Fr., *jujubier*. Ger., *Judendorn*. A genus of shrubs or trees of the *Rhamnæ*; in the pl., *zizyphi*, the fruits of *Z. vulgaris*.—**Z. Baclei.** A Senegal species. The astringent root is used for gonorrhœa and other discharges. The fruits are considered poisonous.—**Z. exserta.** A species found in the Philippines; used in syphilis and skin diseases.—**Z. glabrata.** An Indian species. The leaves are used as an alternative, and the bark yields a sort of kino.—**Z. joazeiro.** A Brazilian tree with a bitter, astringent, emetic, and febrifuge bark.—**Z. jujuba, Z. laccifera.** Fr., *jujubier cotonneux*. Ger., *stumpfbllättriger Judendorn*. Jujube tree of China. The fruits are used like those of *Z. vulgaris*, but are not so sweet. The leaves are used in gonorrhœa. The bitter, astringent bark, which yields a variety of kino, is used in aphthæ, diarrhœa, etc., and as a tonic. The juice of the root bark is used as a purgative and in gout and rheumatism. Lac is obtained from this tree.—**Z. lotus.** Fr., *lotier des lotophages*. Ger., *Lotosbaum*. A species found along the African shore of the Mediterranean, the λωτός of Theophrastus. The fruits are used medicinally, and are supposed to have been the fruits eaten by the lotophagi.—**Z. napeca.** Fr., *jujubier napéca*. Ger., *glatter Judendorn*. An East Indian species. The seeds produce mild vertigo and diarrhœa. The root is used in flatulent colic and as a vulnerary, the bark of the branches in fevers and various painful affections, and the leaves for washing dead bodies.—**Z. œnoplia.** Ger., *schiefbllättriger Judendorn*. A species found in Ceylon, the East Indies, Java, etc. The bark is used as a febrifuge

and as a digestive tonic. The seeds have the properties of those of *Z. napeca*.—**Z. ortacantha, Z. orthacantha.** Fr., *jujubier sedoum*. An edible-fruited species found in Senegal, perhaps a variety of *Z. jujuba*. The leaves are used in gonorrhœa.—**Z. sinensis.** Ger., *chinesischer Judendorn*. A species probably indigenous to China, cultivated in southern Europe for its fruits, which are used like jujubes.—**Z. soporifera.** A shrub of northern China. The seeds, which are used in Chinese medicine, are calmative and hypnotic.—**Z. sororia.** An East Indian species closely related to *Z. jujuba*. The leaves are used as an alternative.—**Z. spina Christi.** Ger., *Christdorn*. Nubb tree of Palestine. The unripe fruits, which are astringent, are used in atonic conditions of the stomach and intestines, and the ripe fruits to make a refrigerant drink for use in fevers and inflammatory complaints.—**Z. vulgaris.** Fr., *jujubier cultivé*. Ger., *gemeiner Judendorn*. A species found in the Orient, especially of Syria, cultivated in the Mediterranean regions of Europe for its fruits.

ZOAM'YLIN. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

ZOAN'THROPY. Lat., *zoanthropia* (from ζῶον, an animal, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Ger., *T(h)ierwahn*. A variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself changed into some animal.

ZO'ETROPE. From ζῶή, life, and τροπή, a turning. The stroboscope; a toy in which a number of pictures, closely alike, yet varying progressively in certain features, are brought into view in rapid succession by rotating a drumlike wheel in which they are laid, the effect being that the object portrayed seems to perform intrinsic movements; the prototype of the cinematoscope.

ZOIATRI'A, ZOIAT'RICA, f. From ζῶον, an animal, and ἰατρεία, or ἰατρική, medical treatment. Fr., *zoïatrique*. Ger., *T(h)ierheilkunde*. Veterinary medicine.

ZOIAT'RUS, m. From ζῶον, an animal, and ἰατρός, a physician. Fr., *zoïatre*. Ger., *T(h)ierarzt*. A veterinarian.

ZO'ISM. Lat., *zoismus* (from ζῶή, life). Fr., *zoïsme*. The aggregate of vital functions and processes.

ZO'MAKYNE. A certain proprietary antipyretic and analgetic.

ZOM'IDIN. Fr., *zomidine*. An aromatic brown substance obtained from beef extract.

ZOMOD'MON, n. A reddish-brown aromatic coloring matter obtained from flesh, bile, and other animal substances.

ZO'MOS, m. Gr., ζωμός. Hot broth.

ZOMOTHER'APY. From ζωμός, soup, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *zomothérapie*. Treatment by feeding with raw meat or its juice.

ZO'NA, f. See ZONE and ZOSTER.—**Ophthalmic z.** See *Zoster ophthalmicus*.—**Z. arcuata** (of the cochlea). The middle section of the membrana basilaris.—**Z. castitatis** [Stephanus]. See HYMEN (2d def.).—**Z. choriacea.** The thickened margin of the membrana basilaris where it rests on the lamina spiralis ossea.—**Z. denticulata** (cochleæ). 1. The z. choriacea and the z. interna of the basilar membrane. 2. Of Deiters, the upper surface of the z. choriacea.—**Z. externa.** That portion of the membrana basilaris that is external to the outer rods of Corti.—**Z. fasciculata.** Of Arnold, the main portion of the cortex of the supranuclear capsule. It lies beneath the z. glomerulosa, and is composed of elongated and columnlike anastomosing groups of cells.—**Z. ganglionaris.** A large ganglion layer in Rosenthal's canal, lying on the periphery of the modiolus, between the fibrous bundles of the latter and the spiral lamina.—**Z. glomerulosa.** Of Arnold, the layer of the supranuclear capsule next the fibrous capsule, forming the proper substance of the body of the organ and consisting of oval or rounded masses of cells that are really the ends of cells of the z. fasciculata.—**Z. granulosa.**

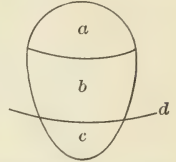
1. See *Z. radiata* (1st def.). 2. Of von Baer, the discus proligerus.—**Z. herpetica**. See *HERPES periscelis*.—**Z. ignea**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. incerta**. Of Forel, a layer of fine longitudinal nerve fibres, with a few scattered ganglion cells, immediately adjoining the reticular formation.—**Z. interna**, **Z. lœvis**. The portion of the membrana basilaris that is internal to the outer rods of Corti.—**Z. mediana**. See *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. membranacea**. See *MEMBRANA basilaris*.—**Z. mollis**. See *LAMINA spiralis membranacea*.—**Z. nervea**. See *Z. interna* and *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. orbicularis**. A thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip joint corresponding to the margin of the acetabulum.—**Z. ossea**. See *LAMINA spiralis ossea*.—**Z. pectinata** (of the cochlea). The external, finely striated section of the lamina spiralis membranacea.—**Z. pellucida**. Fr., *zone transparente, membrane ovulaire* (ou vitelline). Ger., *Dotterhaut, Dotterhülle, Eihaut, Keimhülle*. Of von Baer, the vitelline membrane, so called on account of its appearing as a broad transparent band lying between the opaque yolk substance within and the granular cells of the discus proligerus which adhere to it externally. According to Pflüger, however, it is an adventitious layer, external to the true vitelline membrane. It is thought by some to be a product of the membrana granulosa, but others regard it as a product or transformation of the surface of the vitellus. When moderately magnified it appears homogeneous, but under a high power it exhibits a striated appearance as if it were porous.—**Z. perforata of the cochlea**. The inner division of the lamina spiralis membranacea, which is perforated in numerous places for the passage of the fibres of the cochlear nerve.—**Z. radiata**. 1. The subepithelial coat of the ovarian ovum, made up of a layer of columnar cells, belonging to the discus proligerus. 2. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. repens**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. reticularis**. The deepest layer of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule. Here the columns of cells disappear, only round groups remaining in between the septal connective tissue.—**Z. serpiginosa**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. striata**. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. tecta**. See *HAEBENULA tecta*.—**Z. tendinosa**. See *ANNULUS fibrosus atrioventricularis*.—**Z. traumatica paradoxa**. Fr., *z. traumatique paradoxal*. A name given by Besnier to a case of zoster following traumatism, but appearing upon the side opposite to that upon which the injury was received.—**Z. Valsalvæ**. See *LAMINA spiralis membranacea*.—**Z. vasculosa**. Of Waldeyer, the central vascular stroma of the ovary.—**Z. volatica**. See ZOSTER.

ZONÆSTHESIA, *f.* From ζώνη, a girdle, and αἴσθησις, sensation. See GIRDLÉ SENSATION.

ZONA'RIA, *f.* From zonarius, belonging to a belt. Ger., *Gürteltang*. A genus of *Algæ*.—**Z. fasciola**, **Z. pavonia**, **Z. squamaria**. Species found in the Mediterranean Sea and warm parts of the Atlantic, sometimes forming a part of helminthochorton.

ZONE. Gr., ζώνη (from ζωννύω, to gird). Lat., *zona*. Fr., *z.* Ger., *Gürtel, Gürtelstreifen*. A belt or girdle, a circular band differing from the surface carrying it.—**Boundary z.** Fr., *z. limitante*. Ger., *Grenzschicht*. The part of the medulla of the kidney next the cortex. In it the groups of blood vessels and uriniferous tubules alternate.—**Cervical z. of the uterus**. Fr., *z. cervicale* (ou inférieure). Syn.: *orificial z.* [Barnes]. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Ciliary z.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lentis, zonula Zinnii*. Fr., *ligament suspensur du cristallin*. Ger., *Zonula der Linse*. A thin, transparent membrane which begins with a serrated margin on the ciliary processes, and extends inward nearly to the equator of the lens, where it is intimately connected with the anterior capsule. It consists of a portion lying above the ciliary processes in folds, and a smooth portion covering the processes and extending to the capsule. Microscopically it consists of slight,

sharply defined fibres connected by a delicate intercellular substance.—**Epileptic z.** A region of the face, stimulation of which gives rise to epileptic convulsions in animals which have sustained a severe lesion of the spinal cord upon the same side.—**Epileptogenic z.**, **Epileptogenous z.** A z. comprising certain motor tracts in the cerebral cortex artificial irritation of which gives rise to epileptoid convulsions; of Brown-Séquard, a tract including those portions of the skin of the body that produce epileptoid convulsions on being irritated, as observed in guinea pigs after section of the spinal cord.—**Fibrous z. of the heart**. See *ANNULUS fibrosus atrioventricularis*.—**Fundal z. of the uterus**. Fr., *z. du fond*. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Granular boundary z. of dentin**. See *Granular layer of dentin*.



THE ZONES OF THE UTERUS (AFTER R. BARNES).

a, fundal zone; b, equatorial zone; c, cervical zone; d, limit of spontaneous placental detachment.

—**Hysterogenic z's**. Hypersensitive areas in various portions of the body pressure on which produces symptoms of hysteria.—**Intermediate z.** Of Guillard, the active z. of tissue immediately surrounding the central region of parenchyma in the stem of monocotyledonous plants.—**Internal z. of the lenticular nucleus**. A z. adjacent to the internal capsule, with which it is connected by transverse white fibres.—**Meridional z. of the uterus**. Fr., *z. du méridien* (ou du milieu). See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Neutral z.** In the *Characeæ*, a line, produced by the absence of chlorophyll bodies, situated on the outer non-moving portion of the protoplasm of a cell.—**Orificial z.** See *Cervical z. of the uterus*.—**Papillary z.** See *Boundary z.*—**Placental z.** Fr., *z. placentaire*. That z. of the uterus in which the placenta is attached.—**Posterior radicular z.** See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—**Striated z.** See *ZONA pellucida*.—**Transparent z.** See *Lateral disc*.—**Z. of Haller**. See *Ciliary z.*—**Z's of the basilar membrane**. See *ZONA externa* and *ZONA interna*.—**Z's of the lenticular nucleus**. Three laminae consisting of masses of gray matter separated by white bundles (medullary laminae).—**Z's of the uterus**. Three z's into which R. Barnes divides the inner surface of the gravid uterus, with reference to the implantation of the placenta, designated the *fundal z.*, the *meridional z.*, and the *cervical z.*—**Z. of Zinn**. See *Ciliary z.*

ZON'ITE. From *zona*, a zone. Of Packard, see *Somite* (2d def.).

ZON'ULA, *f.* Dim. of *zona*, a belt. See *Zonule*.—**Z. cartilaginea**. See *LAMINA spiralis*.—**Z. ciliaris**. See *Ciliary zone*.—**Z. ossea laminæ spiralis**. See *LAMINA spiralis ossea*.—**Z. Zinnii**. See *Ciliary zone*.

ZON'ULAR. Fr., *zonulaire*. Having the form of a zone or zonule.

ZON'ULE. Lat., *zonula*. A small zone.—**Z. of Zinn**. See *Ciliary zone*.

ZOOAM'YLIN. From ζῷον, an animal, and ἄμυλον, starch. See *AMYLOID* (2d and 4th def's).

ZOOBIOL'OGY. From ζῷον, an animal, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding. Animal biology.

ZOOCAM'BIUM, *n.* From ζῷον, an animal, and cambium (*q. v.*). See *BLASTEMA*.

ZOOCHEM'IA, *f.* From ζῷον, an animal, and χημεία, chemistry. See *BIOCHEMISTRY*.

ZOOCHIRUR'GIA, *f.* From ζῷον, an animal, χεῖρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work. Veterinary surgery.

ZOODYNAM'IA, *f.* From ζῷον, an animal, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *zoodynamie*. Ger., *Zoodynamie*. Vital force as developed in animals.

ZOOGALACTI'NA, *f.* From ζῷον, an animal, and γάλα, milk. See *PALMELLA*.—**Z. imetropa**. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.

ZOOGAMETE. See *Plano-GAMETE*.

ZOO'GENY. Lat., *zoogenia*, *zoogenesis* (from ζῶν, an animal, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *zoogénie*. Ger., *T(h)ierzeugung*. Animal reproduction.

ZOOGLÆ'A, f. From ζῶν, an animal, and γλοιός, a glutinous substance. Fr., *zooglée*. Ger., *Gallertstock* (1st def.). 1. A mass or colony of schizomycetous *Fungi* enveloped in a gelatinous matrix secreted by them in some stage (the z. stage) of development during which the cells increase rapidly by fission. 2. The genus *Palmella*.

ZOOG'ONOUS. From ζωή, life, and γονή, generation. See *VIVIPAROUS*.

ZOOG'ONY. From ζῶν, an animal, and γονή, generation. Ger., *Zoogonie*. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY. Lat., *zoographia* (from ζῶν, an animal, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *zoographie*. Ger., *T(h)ierbeschreibung*. Descriptive zoology.

ZO'OID. Gr., ζωοειδής (from ζῶν, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *zooides*. Fr., *zoïde*. Ger., *z.* 1. Like an animal; of the nature of an animal. 2. As a n., an organism resembling an animal, especially one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, whether remaining attached to one another or detached and set free. 3. As a n., of Brücke, the nucleus and coloring matter of a red blood corpuscle.

ZOOLAK. Matzoon.

ZOOL'OGY. Lat., *zoologia* (from ζῶν, an animal, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zoologie*. Ger., *Zoologie*. The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of animals.—**Medical z.** Of Moquin-Tandon, the study of drugs of animal origin.

ZOOMAG'NETISM. Lat., *zoomagnetismus* (from ζῶν, an animal, and μάγνης, a magnet). See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

ZOOMEPHI'TIS, f. -it'idis. From ζῶν, an animal, and *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation. Fr., *zooméphite*. Mephitis originating in the decay of animal matter.

ZOON'OMY. Lat., *zoonomia* (from ζῶν, an animal, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *zoonomie*. Animal physiology.

ZOON'OSIS, f. -o'seosis (-is). From ζῶν, an animal, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Zoonose*. A contagious disease transmitted from one individual to another of a different species, especially from an animal to man.

ZOONOSOL'OGY. From ζῶν, an animal, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. The nosology of the lower animals.

ZOOPATHOL'OGY. Lat., *zoopathologia* (from ζῶν, an animal, πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). See *ZOONOSLOGY*.

ZOOPELYOM'ETRY. Lat., *zoopelyometria* (from ζῶν, an animal, πέλνξ, the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *zoopélyométrie*. Veterinary pelvimetry.

ZO'OPHÆNOMENOLOG'IA, f. From ζωή, life, φαίνεσθαι, to appear, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *zoophéno-ménologie*. The study of the morbid phenomena of life.

ZOOPHARMACOL'OGY. From ζῶν, an animal, φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, understanding. Veterinary pharmacology.

ZOOPHTHAL'MUS, m. From ζῶν, an animal, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See *BUPHTHALMOS* (2d def.).

ZOOPHYSIOL'OGY. Lat., *zoophysiology* (from ζῶν, an animal, φυσίς, nature, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zoophysiology*. Ger., *Zoophysiology*. Animal physiology.

ZO'OPHYTE. Lat., *zophyhtum* (from ζῶν, an animal, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *z.* Ger., *Pflanzent(h)ier, T(h)ierpflanze*. A plantlike animal, such as a sponge, a coral, etc.

ZOOPLAS'TIC. From ζῶν, an animal, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *zooplastique*. Formed from the tissue of an

animal (said of grafts transplanted from some lower animal to man).

ZO'OSPERM. Lat., *zoosperma* (from ζῶν, an animal, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *zoosperme*. Ger., *Samenfaden*. Of Bory Saint-Vincent, a spermatozoid.

ZOOSTEAR'IC ACID. Fr., *acide zoostéarique*. Of Landerer, a crystallizable fatty acid obtained from the bones of fossil mammals.

ZOOTHAP'SIS, f. -thap'seos (-is). From ξωή, life, and θάπτειν, to bury. Burial of a living person.

ZOOTHER'APY. Lat., *zootherapia* (from ζῶν, an animal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *zootherapie*. Ger., *T(h)ierheilkunde*. Veterinary therapeutics.

ZOOT'OCOUS. Gr., ζωotόκος (from ζωή, life, and τόκος, childbirth). Lat., *zootocus*. See *VIVIPAROUS*.

ZOOT'OMY. Lat., *zootomia* (from ζῶν, an animal, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *zootomie*. The dissection of animals; comparative anatomy.

ZOPHO'DES. Gr., ζοφώδης (from ζόφος, darkness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *zopheux, zophoïde*. Of Hippocrates, dark, turbid (said of urine, etc.).

ZOPIS'SA, f. Gr., ζώπισσα. Pitch.

ZOR'IIA, f. A genus of leguminous herbs.—**Z. angustifolia, Z. diphylla.** An East Indian febrifuge species.

ZOS'TER, m. -e'ros (-is). Gr., ζωστήρ (from ζωννύναι, to gird). Fr., *z.*, zone, sangle, ceinturon, ceinture, feu persique (ou sacré). Ger., *Rose, Gürtel, Gürtelflechte, Feuer-gürtel*. Shingles, cruels; an acute vesicular eruption, usually painful, characterized by the development of groups of herpetic (see *HERPES* [2d def.]) vesicles corresponding in situation to the cutaneous distribution of a nerve. The term arises from the fact that in a common form of the disease the eruption apparently tends to encircle the body like a girdle, though practically it hardly ever occupies more than one lateral half.—**Chronic z.** See *Z. redivivus*.—**Hysterical z.** See *Z. hystericus*.—**Z. atypicus gangrænosus et hystericus.** See *Z. gangrænosus hystericus*.—**Z. auricularis.** A rare form of z. developed only in the structures of the ear, which attacks the parts covered by true skin and also extends to the drumhead and cavity of the middle ear.

—**Z. brachialis.** Z. of the arm and forearm corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the internal, middle, and external cutaneous, the median and the ulnar nerves.—**Z. capillitii et frontalis.** An awkward expression (to which *z. capillitii et frontis* would be preferable) for z. of the scalp and the upper portion of the face, occasionally involving the conjunctiva, cornea, and iris, corresponding to the distribution of the first branch of the fifth nerve.—**Z. cerebialis.** Z. of cerebral origin; characterized by its extensive distribution, sometimes occupying the whole or the greater part of one side of the body.—**Z. cervicosubclavicularis.** Z. which begins on the neck, near the edge of the hair, and descends along the side of the neck to the shoulder, thence spreading forward over the skin between the clavicle and the nipple and over a part of the neck above the clavicle.

—**Z. collaris.** See *Z. occipitocollaris*.—**Z. dorsoabdominalis.** Z. of the back and abdomen, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal nerves.—**Z. dorsopectoralis.** Z. of the back and pectoral region, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh dorsal nerves.—**Z. facialis, Z. faciei.** Facial z., which may appear upon the face, the temporal region, the external ear, and the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and throat; corresponding to the superficial distribution of the trigeminus nerve.—**Z. femoralis.** See *Z. lumbofemoralis*.—**Z. gangrænosus.** Z. in which certain of the vesicles or vesicular groups become gangrenous. Usually the gangrene begins after the vesicle has formed, and can be seen in its progress, through the unbroken epidermis. At

other times it occurs primarily, affecting either a single vesicle or an entire group. In the latter case the border of the gangrenous patch is seen to preserve this irregular and indented outline of a vesicular group.—**Z. gangrænosus hystericus**. Of Kaposi, a form observed in patients with hysterical symptoms among which it is supposed to belong. It differs from ordinary z. in the distribution of the efflorescences, which do not follow the course of a particular nerve; also in the fact that in most of the cases described the eruption was symmetrical and in the occurrence of gangrene in certain vesicular groups of the eruption.—**Z. hystericus**. An eruption resembling z. due to hysteria (cf. *Z. gangrænosus hystericus*).—**Z. lumbofemorialis**. Z. corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the second, third, and fourth lumbar, the external anterior cutaneous, the genitocrural, and the crural nerves. It may appear upon the nates, the front and back of the thigh, and sometimes the calf of the leg.—**Z. lumboinguinalis**. Z. of the back and groin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the twelfth intercostal and the first lumbar nerves, together with their anastomoses.—**Z. nuchæ**, **Z. occipitocollaris**. Z. extending from the region of the second and third vertebrae around the neck to the median line of the throat and to the chin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the fourth cervical nerve.—**Z. ophthalmicus**. A disease of nervous origin, usually ushered in by more or less severe pain and tenderness in the brow or head, followed by redness and swelling of the skin and the appearance of numerous small vesicles, usually arranged in oval groups. The eruption only extends in the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and is therefore confined to the forehead, the anterior part of the scalp, the eyelids, and the side of the nose. It may affect only certain branches of the ophthalmic nerve. The individual vesicles become confluent, and their contents dry up into scabs which afterward drop off, leaving deep and characteristic scars. The eyeball does not suffer, unless the oculonasal branch is involved, when small corneal ulcers may occur or iritis may develop. The temperature of the affected parts is decidedly increased, but the sensibility is diminished. It is said to occur but once in the life of a patient.—**Z. pectoralis**. Z. affecting the skin of the chest.—**Z. perinæalis**. Z. of the perinæum, affecting the skin of the perinæum, the posterior surface of the scrotum, and the penis or vulva, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the pudic, the posterior cutaneous, and the ischiadic nerves.—**Z. redivivus**. The form of z. that is followed by a chronic neuralgia.—**Z. sacrogenitalis**, **Z. sacroischadicus**. See *Z. perinæalis*.

ZOSTER'IC. Lat., *zostericus*. Pertaining to zoster.

ZUC'CARUM, *n*. See *SACCHARUM*.

ZU'CKERIN. See *SACCHARIN*.

ZUMOL'OGY. See *ZYMOLOGY*.

ZYGAD'ENUS, *m*. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. A genus of the *Melanthaceæ*.—**Z. elegans**. A Kansas species. The herb is said to cause fatal cerebral disturbance in sheep.—**Z. frigidus**. A Mexican species. Its seeds have properties similar to those of cevadilla.—**Z. Nuttallii**. A poisonous Californian species. The tuber has properties similar to those of *Z. venenosus*.—**Z. venenosus**. Hogs potato; a Californian species having a very poisonous tuber.

ZYGAPOPH'YSIS, *f*. *-physis*, *eos*, *-oph'ysis*. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *ἀπόφυσις*, a process. Fr., *zygapophyse*. An articular process of a vertebra.

ZYGOLABIA'LIS [Coudes], *m*. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *labium*, a lip. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.

ZYGO'MA, *n*. *-om'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ζύγωμα*. See *Zygomat'ic ARCH*.

ZYGOMAT'IC. Lat., *zygomatus*. Fr., *zygomatique*. Ger., *zygomatisch*. Pertaining to the zygoma.

ZYGOMAT'ICOLABIA'LIS, *m*. Fr., *zygomat'ico-labial*. The analogue of the zygomat'ic major of man found in most of the lower mammals.

ZYGOMAT'ICOMAXILLA'RIS, *m*. See *MASSETER*.

ZYGOMAT'ICUM, *n*. See *MALAR BONE*.

ZYGOMAT'ICUS. Fr., *zygomatique*. Pertaining to or connected with the zygoma; as a *n. m.* (Ger., *Jochmuskel*), a muscle so connected, especially the z. major.—**Z. major**. Ger., *grosser Jochmuskel*. A muscle having its origin in the malar bone near the zygomat'ic suture and running to the angle of the mouth to be attached to the skin and to be continuous with the orbicularis and depressor anguli oris.—**Z. minor**. Ger., *kleiner Jochmuskel*. A small muscle which has its origin in the anterior and inferior part of the malar bone and terminates by combining with the outer margin of the levator labii superioris.

ZYGO'MATO AURICULA'RIS, *m*. Fr., *zygomatoconch'ien*, *zygomato-auriculaire*. 1. See *ATTRAHENS aurem*. 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the zygomat'ic process of the temporal bone and attached to the outside of the base of the concha of the ear. It draws the ear forward.

ZYGOMAX'ILLARY. See *JUGOMAXILLARY*.

ZYGYMYCE'TES, *m. pl.* From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Ger., *Jochpilze*. The conjugating *Fungi*; so called because they reproduce sexually by zygospores.

ZYGOO'OSPORE. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, *ὄν*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. Of T. J. Parker, a motile zygote formed by the fusion of two similar gametes. Cf. *ZYGOSPORE*.

ZYGOOR'BITAL. Pertaining to the zygoma and the orbit.

ZYGOPHYL'LUM, *n*. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *zygophylle*, *fabagelle*. Ger., *Doppelblatt*. A genus of polypetalous dicotyledons of the *Rutaceæ*.—**Z. coccineum**, **Z. desertorum**. Fr., *fabagelle écarlate*. A species the aromatic seeds of which are used by the Arabs in place of pepper.—**Z. fabago**. Fr., *fabagelle officinale*, *faux câprier*. Ger., *gemeines Doppelblatt*. Syrian bean caper; having a bitter taste and an unpleasant odor. It is used as an anthelmintic and antisiphilitic. The flower buds are substituted for capers. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism.—**Z. portulacoides**, **Z. simplex**. A very fetid species. The leaves are used in ophthalmia and to remove freckles, and the entire plant as an anthelmintic.

ZY'GOSPORE. Lat. *zygospora* (from *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *σπορά*, a spore. Ger., *Jochspore*. 1. A compound spore formed by the fusion of the protoplasm of two similar cells (gametes). It germinates after a long period of rest. 2. A fertilized egg cell.

ZY'GOTE. From *ζυγωτός*, yoked. 1. See *ZYGOSPORE* (2d def.). 2. The fertilized malarial parasite during its stay in the muscular tissue of the mosquito's intestine.

ZYGOZO'OSPORE. From *ζυγόν*, a yoke, *ὄν*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. A motile zygospore.

ZY'LONITE. More properly written *xylonite* (from *ξύλον*, wood). An American filtering paper prepared from nitrated cellulose with camphor and alcohol; recommended for quantitative analysis.

ZY'MA, *f*. Gr., *ζύμη*. See *FERMENT*.

ZY'MAD. Of Farr, the morbid germ of a zymotic disease.

ZY'MASE. Of Béchamp, a soluble ferment. Diastase in this nomenclature is hordeozymase, trypsin is pancreazymase, and pepsin is gastrozymase.

ZY'ME, *f*. *Zy'mes*. Gr., *ζύμη* (from *ζειν*, to boil). See *FERMENT*.

ZY'MIC. Fr., *zymique*. Ger., *gä(h)rungsartig*. Pertaining to fermentation.—**Z. acid**. Fr., *acide zymique* (ou *zumique*, ou *mancoïque*). Ger., *Gährstoffsäure*. Of Plouquet, an acid formed in the fermentation of amy-

laceous substances, probably a mixture of lactic and butyric acids.

ZYMOGEN. From ζύμη, a ferment, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Ger., Z. A ferment extracted from the pancreas.

ZYMOGEN'IC. Producing fermentation.

ZYMOI'DIN. Of Rosenberg, an antiseptic compound of oxides of zinc, bismuth, and aluminum, with iodine, boric acid, carbolic acid, etc.

ZYMOL'OGY. Lat., *zymologia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zymologie*. Ger., *Gä(h)rungslehre*. The science of fermentation.

ZYMO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Gr., ζύμμα. Fr., *zymome*. 1. Leaven, a ferment. 2. An old term for gluten washed with water and alcohol.

ZY'MOPHYTES. From ζύμη, a ferment, and φυτόν, a plant. Plants that produce fermentation.

ZY'MOSE. See ZYMASE.

ZYMO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). Gr., ζύμωσις. 1. See FERMENTATION. 2. A zymotic disease.

ZY'MOTECHNY. Lat., *zymotechnia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, τέχνη, art). Fr., *zymotechnie*. Ger., *Gä(h)rkunst*, *Braukunst*. The employment of fermentation processes; the manufacture of products of fermentation.

ZYMOTHER'MÆ, f. pl. From ζύμη, a ferment, and θερμαι, hot springs. Baths of a warm fermenting fluid.

ZYMOT'IC. Lat., *zymoticus* (from ζύμωσις, fermentation). Fr., *zymotique*. Ger., *zymotisch*. Of diseases, produced by a microorganism supposed to act as a ferment.

ZYMOTOX'IC. Toxic and of the nature of a ferment.

ZYMUR'GIA, f. Ger., *Gä(h)rungschemie*. The chemistry of fermentation.

ZYR'BUS, m. See OMENTUM.

ZYTHOG'ALA, ZYTHOG'ALUM, n. -galac'tos (-is), -thog'alī. From ζῦθος, beer, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *zythogale*. Ger., *Biermolken*, *Biermilch*. A mixture of beer and boiled milk.

ZY'THUM, n., ZY'THUS, m. Gr., ζῦθος. Of the ancients, a beer prepared from barley and lupines.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

SUPPLEMENT

Abarticular Cycloplegic

ABARTIC'ULAR. Not affecting joints (said of rheumatism).

ACATE'SIA, f. See **AKATESIA**.

A'CIDOPHILE, ACIDOPH'ILOUS. Of bacteria, growing by preference on or in an acid medium.

ACNE.—A. keratosa. A form of *a.* characterized by horny lesions.

AC'OUPHONE. An electrical apparatus for enabling the deaf to hear.

AD'DIMENT. See **COMPLEMENT**.

AKATAMA. A disease prevalent in western central Africa, characterized by numbness and intense pricking and burning sensations, together with sluggishness, in the presence of cold or dampness; perhaps an endemic peripheral neuritis.

ALBOF'ERIN. A certain proprietary preparation of iron.

ALBUMINURIA.—Emulsion a. Ger., *Emulsionsalbuminurie*. Of Cramer, a form of *a.* observed in puerperal eclampsia. The urine is grayish-brown, thick, and of a milky turbidity which does not disappear on heating, on adding an acid, or on filtration, and the centrifuge produces hardly any effect.

ALCAPTONU'RIA. See **ALKAPTONURIA**.

ALCAR'NOSE. A German food preparation said to consist of 23.6 per cent. of albumoses, 55.3 of maltose, 17.7 of emulsified fat, and 3.4 of soluble nutritive salts.

ALEXIN (2d def.). See **COMPLEMENT**.

AMAAS. "Kafir milkpox," thought to be a form of modified smallpox.

AM'BOCEPTOR. See **Immune BODY**.

ANÆSTHESIA.—Pulmonary a. *A.* by inhalation.

AN'ÆSTHOL. A narcotic mixture of chloroform, sulphuric ether, and ethyl chloride.

ANGINA.—A. cruris. Intermittent lameness, with pain and cyanosis of the affected limb, due to arterial obstruction.—**Vincent's a.** A form generally affecting only one tonsil and not accompanied by fever. There is at first an exudate and then ulceration.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Infectious a. p. *A. p.* occurring as a result of infectious disease.

ANOD'YNONE. An anæsthetic preparation of ethyl chloride.

ANSA.—A. lentiformis. See *A. lenticularis*.

AN'TICOMPLEMENT. A substance that resists the action of a complement.

ANTIDOLO'RIN. An anæsthetic preparation of ethyl chloride.

AN'TIRENNET. A ferment produced by injecting animals with rennet.

AN'TISERUM, n. Serum containing antibodies.

ANTHYR(E)OID'IN. The serum of the thyroidec-tomized sheep, said to have an opposite effect to that of thyroid feeding.

ANTY'PHOID. Tending to prevent, or counteracting, typhoid fever.

APPENDICOS'TOMY. From *appendix* (*q. v.*) and *στόμα*, an opening. Of R. F. Weir, suture of the tip of the vermiform appendix to the skin of the abdomen and the establishment of an appendicular fistula, for effecting irrigation of the colon from the cæcum.

AR'GYROL. See **SILVER vitelline**.

ARTERIOR'RHAPHY. Suture of the opening by which an artery empties into an aneurysm and that by which it leaves it, done through an incision into the sac.

ASTIG'MIA. Of G. J. Bull, astigmatism.

ATELEIO'SIS, f. A combination of dwarfism and infantilism.

BACILLUS.—B. acnes. A short, thick *b.* found by Gilchrist in comedones, thought to be the cause of acne vulgaris.

BACTERIOPRECIPITINS. Precipitins found in the serum treated with certain bacteria.

BACTERIUM.—B. bristolense, Bristol *b.* A *b.* found in dead rats on a steamer that arrived at Bristol, England, from Asia Minor, said to have characteristics between those of *B. coli* and those of *B. lactis aerogenes*.

BARIUM.—Active b. See **RADIUM**.

BIGEMMATION.—Cardiac b. See **HEMISYSTOLE**.

BILHARZIO'SIS, f. See **BILHARZIASIS**.

BISMUTH.—Active b. See **OLONIUM**.

BODY.—Immune b. Fr., *fixateur, substance sensibilisatrice ou préventive spécifique*. Syn.: *amboceptor, fixer, go-between*. A *b.* which is thought to connect a bacterial cell with the complement.—**Intermediary b.** See *Immune b.*—**Leishman's bodies.** Oval bodies, about 2 μ in diameter, found in the spleen in some cases of adynamic fever, chronic dysentery, and cachexia.

BOTHRYOMYCO'MA, n. *-om'atos (-is)*. A small pedunculated tumor attributed to a bothryomyces.

BRYOCYT'IC. From *βρύειν*, to proliferate, and *κύτος*, a cell. Characterized by cell proliferation. Bosc classes smallpox, vaccinia, sheep pox, aphthous fever, syphilis, and cancer as *b.* diseases.

CARBOHYDRATURIA, f. The presence of carbohydrates in the urine.

CEPH'ALOPINE. An oily extract of the brain substance.

CEP'TOR. See **Immune BODY**.

CEREBROPATH'IA, f. See **ENCEPHALOPATHY.—C. psychicotoxæmia.** See **Polyneuritic PSYCHOSIS**.

CHAIN.—Lateral c. theory, Side c. theory. See under **THEORY**.

CLAUDICATION.—Intermittent c. See **ANGINA cruris**.

COAG'ULINS. See **PRECIPITINS**.

COCCIDIOIDES, m. A genus of sporozoa.—**C. immitis, C. pyogenes.** A species parasitic on man, primarily in the skin, giving rise to pseudotuberculosis.

COCCIDIO'SIS, f. *-o'seos (-is)*. The state of being infected with a coccidioides.

COM'PLEMENT. A ferment which, if connected with an animal cell, may cause bacteriolysis, or, if connected with a bacterial cell, may cause hemolysis.

COMPLEMENTOPHILE, COMPLEMENTOPH'ILOUS. Having an affinity for complements.

COP'ULA, f. See **Immune BODY**.

COR'DITE. An explosive mixture of nitroglycerin, gun cotton, and "mineral jelly"; said to be a maddening intoxicant.

CRISIS.—Dietl's crises. Attacks of severe lumbar pain, with nausea and vomiting, due to a movable kidney.

CROUNOTHER'APY. From *κρουνός*, a spring, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. The internal use of mineral waters.

CU'PROL. A compound of copper and nucleic acid containing 6 per cent. of the metal. Made by dissolving freshly precipitated copper oxide in a solution of nuclein from yeast [T. J. KEENAN].

CYCLOPLE'GIC. 1. Pertaining to cycloplegia. 2. Causing cycloplegia.

DHOBIE. See *ECZEMA marginatum*.

DISEASE.—Korsakoff's d. See *Polyneuritic PSYCHOSIS*.
—Osler's d. Chronic cyanosis with polycythaemia and enlarged spleen.

DISTOMA.—D. *Westermanni*. A species whose ova have been found in the sputum in cases in which they have caused hæmoptysis.

DOU'RINE. See *Equine SYPHILIS*.

DYSTRYP'SIA, f. See *Intestinal DYSPEPSIA*.

EPITHELIOMA.—Chor(i)octodermal e. A congenital e. of the testicle or ovary containing chorion cells.

ERGOPHO'BIA. A morbid propensity to shirk work.

ERUPTION.—Creeping e. Of R. J. Lee, a linear circinate e. imputed to the burrowing of a dipterous larva.

EX'ODIN. A German proprietary laxative.

FET'RON. Anilide of stearic acid; used like lanolin.

FEVER.—Tick f. A f. attributed to infection from *Pyroplasma hominis*, a parasite of certain ticks, especially *Ornithodoros moubata*; said to resemble typhus, but of very low mortality.—Trypanosome f. See *TRYPANOSOMIASIS*.

GERODER'MA, n. -der'matos (-is). From γέρων, an old man, and δέρμα, the skin. A cutaneous dystrophy that makes the subject look aged.

GLOSSINA.—G. palpalis. A species of tsetse fly supposed to transmit trypanosomes.

GO'-BETWEEN. See *Immune BODY*.

HÆMOANTITOX'IN(E). A 20-per-cent. solution of Maragliano's serum, for internal use.

HAP'TINS. Receptors of different kinds that have been cast off and are free in the bodily fluids.

HIDRADENO'MA, n. -om'atos (-is). Adenoma of the sweat glands.

HYPPOCHLORIZA'TION. Diminution of sodium chloride in the diet of epileptics, to facilitate the action of bromides.

HYPNOMODER'MA, n. From ὑπνομή, a tunnel, and δέρμα, the skin. See *Creeping ERUPTION*.

LEUCONYCH'IA. See *LEUCOPATHIA unguium*.

LEUCOTOX'IN(E). Serum which destroys leucocytes.

LUMBRICO'SIS, f. -o'seos (-is). The state of being infested with lumbrici.

MEATOR'RHAPHY. Suture of the cut end of the urethra to the adjacent tissue of the glans penis after enlargement of the meatus by incision.

MEMBRANE.—Cargile m. A delicate sterilized animal m., used to interpose between traumatic surfaces to prevent their union.

MICROCOCCUS.—M. caprinus. A species supposed to cause tækosis in goats.

MICROGAM'ETE. The free flagellum or male fertilizing element in certain sporozoa [J. EWING].

MICROGAM'ETOCYTE. The male form of certain sporozoa. In the final development of this form it becomes a flagellated body, of which the free flagella are called microgametes [J. EWING].

MICROGAS'TRIA, f. Arrested development of the stomach, so that it remains too small. If full meals are eaten, distress results, also frequent vomiting.

MYIASIS.—M. dermatosa mucosa. "Creeping eruption" due to the larva of some species of the *Muscidæ*.
—M. dermatosa æstrosa. "Creeping eruption" due to the larva of some species of the *Estridæ*.

NEPHROCAPSEC'TOMY. Renal decapsulation.

OCEL'LUS, m. An eyelike spot, a roundish patch or ring of color.—Præputial ocelli. Ingrowths of the prepuce, on its dorsolateral aspect, that by desquamation produce smegma.

OPERATION.—Moreschi's o. "Circumcision" of the leg for varicose veins.

ORTHODIAGRAPH'IC. Representing the outlines of organs by reproducing those shown by the fluoroscope [W. H. KATZENBACH].

OS'TEOSCOPE. From ὀστέον, a bone, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An appliance for testing the condition of a Röntgen-ray apparatus by observing under its action a preparation of the bones of the forearm and hand.

PARADIPHTHE'RIAL, PARADIPHTHERIT'IC. Resembling diphtheria clinically, although not due to the germ of that disease.

PARAGAN'GLIN(E). Of Vassale, an extract of the medullary portion of the suprarenal gland of the ox.

PARAGONORRHŒ'AL. Resembling gonorrhœa clinically, but not due to the germ of that disease.

PARAINFEC'TION. The state of being affected with a disease clinically resembling a recognized infectious disease, but not due to its germ.

PARANOIA.—P. chronica querulatoria, Querulous p. Ger., Querulantenwahnsinn. Of H. Pfister, a form of p. characterized by querulousness.

PARAPNEUMO'NIA. Resembling pneumonia clinically, but not due to its germ.

PARAPSORI'ASIS, f. -a'seos (-i'asis). Of Brocq, a general term for a group of skin diseases more or less resembling psoriasis, the parakeratosis variegata of Unna.

PHONOMYOC'LO'NUS, m. The state in which a vibratory sound is heard on auscultation over the affected muscle in myoclonus, whether it is contracting or at rest.

PILLARS.—P's of Uskow. Two folds separating the lungs from the liver in early foetal life. They subsequently enter into the formation of the diaphragm.

PLACENTOPHA'GIA, f. From πλακοῦς (see *PLACENTA*), and φαγεῖν, to eat. The act of eating the placenta.

POLO'NIUM, n. From Poland, Mme. Curie's native country. A substance derived from pitchblende, possessing radioactive properties.

PRECIP'ITINS. Syn.: coagulins. The antibodies of serum.

PRO'TEUSES. Albumoses derived from the albumins [T. J. KEENAN].

RADIODERMATIT'IS, f. -it'idis. Dermatitis caused by some radioactive agent.

RADIOPRAX'IS, f. -prax'eos (-is). The employment of some radioactive agent in the diagnosis or treatment of disease.

RADIOOTHER'APY. The therapeutic employment of a radioactive agent.

RAY.—Cathode r's. R's resembling Röntgen r's, but bent by bringing a magnet near them and carrying a charge of negative electricity.—N r's. Certain r's emitted by muscle and perhaps by other animal tissues.

REACTION.—Ficker's r. The agglutination of dead typhoid bacilli by the serum of a person with typhoid fever.

RECEPTORS. Those "side chains" of a living cell that seize upon nutritive or toxic elements and bind them to the cell.

LIST OF THE CHIEF INITIAL AND TERMINAL PARTS OF COMPOUND WORDS

A-. 1. *a* privative (*av-* before a vowel), an inseparable particle, used only as a prefix, with a negative force, like English *un-*, Latin *in-*. It is prefixed to noun, adjective, and verb stems, with which it generally forms adjectives. 2. *a* intensive, increasing the force. 3. *a* euphonic, in a few words, used merely for phonetic purposes.

Ab-. 1. Default, failure, as in the word *abortion*. 2. Extending or drawing away from some point, as in *abductor*.

Ad- (occurring also as *Ac-*, *At-*, *Ag-*, *Al-*, *An-*, *Ap-*, *Ar-*, *As-*, and *At-*). Toward, as in *adduction*.

After-. Subsequent, behind (also, in German, similar, pretended, pseudo-).

Allotrio-. From *ἀλλότριος*. Belonging to another, foreign.

Amphi-. Gr., *ἀμφί*. About, on both sides, on all sides, as in *amphiarthrosis*.

An-. 1. See *A-*. 2. See *Ana-*.

Ana-. Gr., *ἀνά*. 1. Upward, as in *anaspadias* (sometimes abbreviated, as in *anode*). 2. Communication, as in *anastomosis*.

-ane. A termination common to the paraffins or series of saturated hydrocarbons.

Ante-. 1. Before, forward, as in *anteversion*. 2. Previously, as in *antenatal*.

Anti-. Gr., *ἀντί*. Against.

-ate. Ger., *-at*. Fr., *-ate*. 1. A suffix indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the more oxygen, and whose distinctive title according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ic*. 2. Indicative of a material resulting from a particular process, as in *exudate* and *distillate*.

Auto-. From *αὐτός*, self. 1. Of itself, natural, not made artificially, not proceeding from without. 2. Reflexive.

Azo-. A prefix used in designating certain chemical compounds (especially those of the aromatic series) in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen; more particularly employed to denote a member of a special class of compounds (azo-compounds), of which 2 nitrogen atoms form a nucleus.

Cac-, Caco-. From *κακός*, evil. Indicative of unfavorableness, severity, or malignancy.

Cata-. Gr., *κατά*. 1. Downward. 2. In accordance with. 3. Against.

-cele. Gr., *κῆλη*. Indicative originally of hernia, made subsequently to apply to other swellings occurring in the parts usually occupied by hernia, and finally applied to some tumors and to certain swellings (such as *hæmatocèle*) that are not true tumors.

Con- (occurring also as *Co-*, *Col-*, *Com-*, and *Cor-*). Lat., *cum*. Together.

Dia-. Gr., *διά*. 1. Through. 2. Made of (as in *diachylon*).

Dis- (occurring also as *Di-* and *Dif-*). A prefix having (1) a separative or disjunctive force, asunder, apart, in different directions; (2) a privative or negative force, like the English *un-*, reversing or negating the primitive.

Dys-. Gr., *δυσ-*. "Equivalent to our *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, etc."

Ecto-. From *ἐκτός*, outside. A prepositional particle indicative of exterior situation or direction.

End-, Endo-. From *ἐνδον*, within. A prepositional particle indicating that which is situated or takes place within anything.

-ene. A termination characteristic of the bivalent series of hydrocarbons or alkylidenes. Cf. *-idene*.

Ento-. From *ἐντός*, within. A prepositional particle indicating interior situation.

-enyl. Designative of the trivalent hydrocarbons (compounded of *-ene*, the termination appropriated to the bivalent series, and *-yl*).

Eu-. Gr., *εὖ*. 1. Indicative of a favorable or agreeable character, as in *euthanasia*; the opposite of *Caco-*. 2. Before the name of a subgenus or other subdivision, indicative of the section containing the typical or genuine species.

Ex- (occurring also as *E-* and *Ef-*). Gr., *ἐξ*. Out of, from.

Extra-. Without, outside.

Gamo-. From *γάμος*, marriage. Union, junction.

-genesis. From *γενᾶν*, to engender. Denoting origin, source, productive, cause, generation.

-graphy. From *γράφειν*, to write. A termination signifying writing, description, discourse, science. Cf. *-logy*.

Haplo-. From *ἁπλός*, single. Simple or single.

Hemi-. Gr., *ἡμι-*. Lat., *semi-*. Fr., *demi-*. Ger., *halb-*. Half or half, affecting one half, as in *hemicrania*.

Hetero-. From *ἕτερος*, the other. Anomalous, diverse, variable.

Homæo-. From *ὁμοίος*. Similar, like, equal.

Hyp-. See *Hypo-*.

Hyper-. Gr., *ὑπέρ*. Above, beyond, excessive.

Hypo-. Gr., *ὑπό*. 1. Under. 2. When followed by the name of an acid or a salt, indicative of its containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than the one denoted by the name without the prefix. 3. Diminution in quantity or degree.

-iasis. Gr., *-ίασις*. Indicative of a process or of its result (as in *psoriasis*, *lithiasis*, etc.). Cf. *-osis*.

-ic. Lat., *-icus*. Fr., *-ique*. A suffix appended to the name of a chemical which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the greater proportion of the other body; in the names of acids, indicative of the one containing the greater amount of oxygen.

-ide. Fr., *-yde*, *-ide*. Ger., *-yd*, *-id*. Affixed to the name of an element, indicative of the fact that the element is united directly with another element or radicle.

-idene. Designating the bivalent series of hydrocarbons of the general formula $C_nH_{2n} + 1CH =$ (aldehyde radicles), while the termination *-ene* designates the isomeric hydrocarbons of the general formula $-CH_2 - (C_n - 1)H_{2n} - 1 - CH_2 -$. Thus, ethylidene is CH_3CH , while ethylene is $CH_3 - CH_2$.

-ides, -ideus. From *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *-oid*.

-imide. Indicative of a monamide in which one bivalent acid radicle takes the place of two atoms of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia.

In- (occurring also as *Il-*, *Im-*, and *Ir-*). 1. In, within. 2. In contact with. 3. An inseparable particle that negatives the word with which it is joined.

-in. Indicative of compounds containing the radicle $(C_3H_5)'''$ of glyceryl; e. g., *monobromhydrin*, a body having the composition of glyceryl dihydrate bromide $= C_3H_5(OH)_2Br$, *ethylin*, a body having the composition $C_3H_5(OH)_2.C_2H_5$.

-ine. A termination used in forming (1) adjectives, such as *saccharine*; (2) the names of the elements *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*; (3) all bodies whose chemical formula may be regarded as that of a basic derivative of ammonia and all the alkaloids, or as a basic derivative analogous to an amine in its method of formation.

Infra-. Below, under.

Inter-. Between.

Intra-. 1. Within, as in *intracranial*. 2. Into. 3. During.

-inus. Similarity or augmentation.

-inyl. Appropriated to the quinquivalent hydrocarbons.

-ise. See *-ize*.

-ismus. A condition or process.

Iso-. From *ἴσος*. Equal.

-ite. Indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the less oxygen and whose name according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ous*.

-ites. Gr., *-ίτης*, a masculine adjective termination. In *ascites* and *tympānites* the masculine noun *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy, is understood.

-itis. Gr., *-ίτις*, a feminine adjective termination now conventionally appended to the name of a part to signify inflammation of that part, although it really has no such meaning. In such expressions the feminine noun *νόσος*, disease, is understood, and *νόσος πλευρίτις* simply meant the *pleura* (or *side*) disease.

-ize. Gr., *-ίζειν*. Fr., *-iser*. Also written *-ise*. A suffix derived from the Greek which, when added to a noun or an adjective, forms verbs meaning to do or to be the thing expressed by the noun or adjective.

Leuco-. From *λευκός*, white. White.

-logy. From *λόγος*, understanding. A termination meaning the science of whatever is indicated by the preceding part of the word.

Macro-. Gr., *μακρός*. Indicative of extent or magnitude.

Mal-. From *malus*, bad. See *Caco-*.

Mega-, Megalo-. From *μέγας*, large. Indicative of magnitude.

Meio-. Gr., *μείων* (irreg. comparative of *μικρός*, small). Indicative of diminution.

Mela-, Melan-. From *μέλας*, black. Indicative of blackness.

Meta-. Gr., *μετά*. Among, with, after, beyond.

-meter. From *μέτρον*, a measure. Denoting an instrument for measuring.

Micro-. Gr., *μικρός*. Indicative of minuteness.

Mis-. Abnormal, disordered, as in *mismenstruation*.

Mono-. From *μόνος*, alone, single. Indicative of singleness or of primacy.

Ob- (occurring also as *Oc-*, *Of-*, *Og-*, and *Op-*). A prefix meaning to, toward, about, before, in front of, over, on account of, inversely, etc., but often merely intensive.

-odes. See *-oid*.

-odynia. From *ὀδύνη*, pain. Indicative of a painful affection.

-oid. Gr., *-ώδης*, *-οειδής* (from *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *-oides*, *-odes*, *-oideus*. Indicative of resemblance.

-ol. 1. A suffix appropriated to alcohol and bodies of analogous composition (*carbinol*, *phenol*, *glycol*, etc.). 2. Indicative of an oily body.

-oma. Gr., *-ωμα*. Indicative of the material result of a process denoted by a cognate word ending in *-osis*; of late years applied almost exclusively to tumors.

-one. A suffix appropriated to the ketones (e. g., *acetone*).

-onyl. Designative of the septivalent hydrocarbons. Cf. *-yl*.

Opistho-. From *ὀπισθεν*, behind. Indicative of posterior direction.

Ortho-. From *ὀρθός*, straight. Straight, upright; in chemistry, normal.

-osis. Gr., *-ωσις*. Properly implying a formative process, but generally applied indiscriminately to that and to its results.

-ous. Lat., *-osus*. Fr., *-eux*. A suffix appended to the name of an element which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the smaller proportion of the other body. In the names of acids it designates the one which has the smaller amount of oxygen.

Oxy-. From *ὀξύς*, sharp. A prefix meaning sharp, acute; in chemistry, containing oxygen.

Para-. Gr. *παρά-*. 1. Alongside of, beside (e. g., *parametritis*, inflammation by the side of the uterus). 2. To, to the side of. 3. To one side of, by, past (e. g., *paraphimosis*). 4. Amiss, wrong (e. g., *paramenia*, abnormal menstruation). 5. Signifying alteration or change (e. g., *paralbumin*). 6. Similar, but not identical.

-pathy. From *πάθος*, a condition. Indicative of a condition, especially a morbid condition.

Per-. Indicative of intensity; used with the name of an element which combines with another radicle in several proportions, it indicates the compound which contains the higher proportion of the other radicle. When followed by the name of an acid or salt, it designates an acid or salt which contains more oxygen than the one in the name of which it occurs.

Peri-. Gr., *περί-*. In Greek derivatives, around, enveloping.

Pluri-. From *plus*, comp. of *multus*, much. See *Poly-*.

Poly-. Gr., *πολύ-*. Indicative of multiplicity.

Pre-. Lat., *præ*. Indicative of situation before, in front of, or of occurrence in advance of.

Proto-. From *πρώτος*, first. Indicative of originality; before the name of a salt, it indicates that the latter is the first in a series of similar compounds, and usually designates the compound which contains one atom of the element to which it is prefixed.

Pseudo-. From *ψευδής*, false. False, spurious.

Pyro-. From *πῦρ*, fire. Indicative of preparation by means of heat.

Retro-. Indicative of backward situation or tendency.

-rrhagia. From *ῥηγνύσθαι*, to burst forth. Indicative of an escape, especially of blood.

-rrhœa. Gr., *ῥοία*, a flow. Indicative of a morbid flux.

-scopy. From *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Indicative of examination.

Semi-. Half or apparently half.

Sesqui-. A prefix indicating that the element or radicle to whose name it is prefixed is contained in a compound in the proportion of three parts to two of the other constituent of the compound.

Sub- (occurring also as *Suc-*, *Suf-*, *Sug-*, *Sum-*, *Sup-*, *Sur-*, and *Sus-*). See *Hypo-*.

Super-, Supra-. See *Hyper-*.

Syn- (occurring also as *Syl-*, *Sym-*, and *Sys-*). Gr., *συν-*. Indicative of association.

Thi-, thio-. From *θεῖον*, brimstone. Indicative of the presence of sulphur.

-une. Designative of the octivalent hydrocarbons.

Uni-. From *unus*, one. Indicative of singleness.

-unyl. Designative of the nonivalent hydrocarbons.

-uret. Denoting a combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other or with metals.

-yl. From *ἔλη*, matter. Indicative of a substance supposed to be the source of another or the primitive form of which other substances are modifications; hence applied to designate many compound radicles in chemistry (e. g., *carboxyl*). The termination *-yl* alone generally designates a univalent radicle, while among the hydrocarbons, the affixes *-enyl*, *-inyl*, *-onyl*, and *-unyl* are employed to denote respectively trivalent, quinquivalent, septivalent, and nonivalent radicles.

-ylene. A termination applied to certain quadrivalent hydrocarbons derived from corresponding trivalent hydrocarbons with names ending in *-yl* (e. g., *allylene*).

PRONOUNCING LIST OF PERSONAL NAMES IN OTHER LANGUAGES THAN ENGLISH

ABÉÉ. A³-ba.
ADAMKIEWICZ. A³-da³m-ke'vi²ch.
AEBY. E²'bi².
AFFANASSIEW. A³f-fa³-na³s/si²-e²f.
AHLFELD. A³l'fe²ld.
ALBARRAN. A³l-ba³r-ra³n².
ALBRECHT. A³l'bre²ch²t.
ALBERT. A³-le-be²r.
ALOUETTE. A³-lu-e²t.
ALQUÉ. A³l-ke-a.
AMPÈRE. A³m²-pe²r.
AMUSSART. A³-mu⁶-sa³.
ANDERSCH. A³n'de²rsh.
ANDRAL. A³n²-dra³l.
ANÉL. A³-ne²l.
ANGER. A³n²-zha.
APOSTOLI. A³-po-sto-le.
APPOLITO. A³p-po-le'to.
ARAN. A³-ra³n².
ARLOING. A³rl-wa³n².
ARNDT. A³rnt.
ARNOLD. A³r'no³ld.
ASSEZAT. A³-sa-za³.
ASTRUC. A³-stru⁶k.
AUBERTIN. O-be²r-ta²n².
AUDOUIN. O-du-a²n².
AUBACH. A³u⁴-e²r-ba³ch².
AUSPITZ. A³u⁴-spi²ts.
AUTENRIETH. A³u²-te³n-ret.
AVOGADRO. A³-vo-ga³'dro.

BABES. Ba³-be²z.
BABINET. Ba³-be-na.
BABINSKI. Ba³-bi²n'ski².
BACELLI. Ba³-che²l'le.
BAER (VON). Be²r.
BAILLARGER. Ba³-i²-ya³r-zha.
BAILLON. Ba³-i²-yo²n².
BAMBERGER. Ba³m'be²r-ge²r.
BANDL. Ba³ndl.
BANTI. Ba³n'te.
BARD. Ba³r.
BARDENHEUER. Ba³r'de²n-hoi-e²r.
BARDINET. Ba³r-di²-na.
BÄRENSPRUNG. Be²r'e²n-sprun².
BARÉTY. Ba³-ra-te.
BARTH. Ba³rt.
BARTHEZ. Ba³r-ta.
BARTHOLIN. Ba³r-to-len'.
BASEDOW. Ba³-ze²-do.
BASSINL. Ba³s-se'ne.
BAUDELOQUE. Bo-de²l-o³k.
BAUDENS. Bo-da³n².
BAUER. Ba³u⁴-e²r.
BAUCHIN. Bo-a²n².
BAUMÉS. Bo-me².
BAYEUX. Ba³-i²-u⁶.
BAYLE. Bil.
BAZIN. Ba³-za²n².
BAZY. Ba³-ze.
BAZZI. Ba³t'ze.
BEAU. Bo.
BEAUREGARD. Bo-re²ga³r.
BECCARIA. Be²k-ka³-re'a³.
BECHTEREW. Be²ch²'te²-re²f.
BÉCLARD. Ba-kl'a³r.
BECQUEREL. Be²-ke²-re²l.
BEDNAR. Be²d'na³r.
BEER. Ba³r.
BEHREND. Ba're²nd.
BEHRENS. Ba're²ns.
BEHRING (VON). Ba'ri²n².
BEIGEL. Bi'ge²l.
BELFANTI. Be²l-fa³n'te.
BELLINI. Be²l-le'ne.
BELLOCQ. Be²l-lo²k.

BELLOSTE. Be²l-lo²st.
BENEDIKT. Be²n-a'di²kt.
BÉNIQUÉ. Ba-ne-ka.
BÉRARD. Ba-ra³r.
BÉRAUD. Ba-ro.
BERGER. Be²r-zha.
BERGERON. Be²r-zhe²-ro²n².
BERGMANN (VON). Be²rg'ma³n.
BERGONZINI. Be²r-go²nd-ze'ne.
BERNARD. Be²r-na³r.
BERNHARDT. Be²rn'ha³rt.
BERNUTZ. Be²r-nu⁶ts.
BERT. Be²r.
BERTHILLON. Be²r-te-lo²n².
BERTHOLLET. Be²r-to-la.
BERTIN. Be²r-ta²n².
BERTRANDI. Be²r-tra³n'de.
BEZOLD. Ba'tso³ld.
BIANCHI. Be-a³n'ke.
BICHAU. Be-sha³.
BIDDER. Bi²d'de²r.
BIENSTOCK. Ben'sto²k.
BIER. Ber.
BIERMER. Ber'me²r.
BIERNACKI. Ber-na³'ke.
BIETT. Be-e²t.
BIELHARZ. Bi²l'ha³rts.
BILLROTH. Bi²l'ro³th.
RING. Bi²n².
BIONDI. Be-on'de.
BIRCHER. Ber'ch'e²r.
BIRCH-HIRSCHFELD. Berch²-hersh'fe²ld.
BIRNBAUM. Bern'ba³-u⁴m.
BISCHOFF. Be'sho²f.
BIZZZERO. Bet-zo-tza'ro.
BLANDIN. Bla³n²-da³n².
BLAUD. Blo.
BLOCC. Blo²k.
BLOT. Blo.
BOARI. Bo-a³'re.
BOAS. Bo'a³s.
BOBROFF. Bo'bro²f.
BOCHDALEK. Bo²ch²'da³-le²k.
BOCK. Bo²k.
BOERHAAVE. Bur-ha³'ve².
BOETTCHER. Bu⁵t'ch'e²r.
BOIFFIN. Bwa³-fa²n².
BOIVIN. Bwa³-va²n².
BOLL. Bo²l.
BOLLINGER. Bo²l'li²n²-e²r.
BONFELS. Bo²n²-fes.
BONN. Bo²n.
BONNAPOND. Bo²n-na³-fo²n².
BONNET. Bo²n-na.
BORDA. Bor-da³.
BORELLA. Bo-re²l'la³.
BOTAL. Bo-ta³l.
BÖTTCHER. Bu⁵t'ch'e²r.
BOUCHARD. Bu-sha³r.
BOUCHARDAT. Bu-sha³r-da³.
BOUCHUT. Bu-shu⁶.
BOUDIN. Bu-da³n².
BOUILLAUD. Bu-e-yo.
BOUILLY. Bu-e-ye.
BOUISSON. Bu-e-so²n².
BOURGERY. Bur-zhe²-re.
BOUSQUET. Bu-ska.
BOYER. Bwa³-ya.
BRAND. Bra³nd.
BRANDBERG. Bra³nd'be²rg.
BRANDOR. Bra³-z-dor.
BRAUN. Bra³u⁴n.
BRAUNE. Bra³u⁴-ne².
BRAVAIS. Bra³-ve².
BRESCHET. Bre²-sha.
BRETONNEAU. Bre²-to²n-no.

BRIEGER. Bre'ge²r.
BRIQUET. Bre-ka.
BROCA. Bro-ka³.
BROESIKE. Bru⁵'ze-ke².
BROWN-SÉQUARD. Bra³u⁴n-sa-ka³r.
BRUCH. Bruch².
BRUCHON. Bru⁵-sho²n².
BRÜCKE. Bru⁶'ke².
BRUNNER. Brun'ne²r.
BRUNS (VON). Bruns.
BUDGE. Bud'ge².
BUDIN. Bu⁶-da²n².
BUHL. Bul.
BÜLAU. Bu⁶'la³-u⁴.
BUNSEN. Bun'ze²n.
BURDACH. Bur'da³ch².
BURLUREAUX. Bu⁶r-lu⁶-ro.
BUSQUET. Bu⁶-ska.

CADET DE GASSICOURT. Ka³-da-d'-ga³s-si²-kur.
CADIAT. Ka³-de-a³.
CAJAL. Ka³-ha³l'.
CALDANI. Ka³l-da³'ne.
CALLISEN. Ka²l'li²-se²n.
CALMETTE. Ka³l-me²t.
CALORI. Ka³-lo're.
CALOT. Ka³-lo.
CAMPANI. Ka³m-pa³'ne.
CANON. Ka³'no²n.
CANQUIN. Ka³n²-kwa³n².
CANTANI. Ka³n-ta³'ne.
CAPURON. Ka³-pu⁶-ro²n².
CARNOY. Ka³r-wa³.
CARRION. Ka³r're-on.
CASPARI. Ka³s-pa³'re.
CASSERO. Ka³s-sa're-o.
CAZAL. Ka³-za³l.
CAZEUX. Ka³-zo.
CAZENAVE. Ka³-ze²-na³v.
CELLI. Che²l'le.
CHABERT. Sha³-be²r.
CHAMPETIER DE RIBES. Sha³n²-pe²-ti²-a-d'-reb.
CHANTREUIL. Sha³n²-tru⁶-el.
CHAPUT. Sha³-pu⁶.
CHARCOT. Shar-ko.
CHARPENTIER. Sha³r-pa³n²-ti²-a.
CHARRIÈRE. Sha³r-ri²-e²r.
CHASSAIGNAC. Sha³s-sa³n-ya³k.
CHAUSSEUR. Sho-si²-a.
CHAUVEAU. Sho-vo.
CHERCHEWSKI. She²r-she²f'ski².
CHERVIN. She²r-va²n².
CHIVREUIL. She²-vru⁶l.
CHIARI. Ke-a³'re.
CHIPAULT. She-po.
CHOPART. Sho-pa³r.
CHROBAK. Kro-ba³k.
CINISELLI. Che-ne-se²l'le.
CINTRAT. Sa²n²-tra³.
CIVININI. Che-ve-ne'ne.
CLADO. Kla³'do.
CLAUDIUS. Kla⁴'u⁴-di²-us.
CLOQUET. Klo-ka.
COHNHEIM. Kon'him.
COLLOT. Ko²l-lo.
COLOMBAT DE L'ISÈRE. Ko-lo²n²-ba³-d³-le-ze²r.
CONCATO. Ko²n-ka³'to.
CONDAMIN. Ko²n²-da³-ma³n².
CORNALIA. Ko²r-na³'li²-a³.
CORNIL. Ko²r-nel.
CORTI. Kor'te.
CORVISART. Ko²r-vi²-sa³r.
COTUGNO. Ko-tun'yo.

COULOMB Ku-lo²n².
COURTY. Kur-te.
COURVOISIER. Kurv-wa³-zi²-a.
CRÉDÉ. Kre²-da'.
CRUPELL. Kru-da'le.
CRUVEILHIER. Kru-va¹li²-a.
CULLERIER. Ku¹le²-ri²-a.
CURSCHMANN. Kursh'ma³n.
CUSCO. Kus'ko.
CUVIER. Ku⁶-vi²-a.
CYON. Se-o²n².
CZERNY. Che²r'ne.

DAMOISEAU. Da³m-wa³-zo.
DANCEL. Da³n²-se²l.
DARDIGNAC. Da³r-den-ya³k.
DARIER. Da³-ri²-a.
DARCSCHWITSCH. Da³rk-she²vi²tch.
D'ARSONVAL. Da³r-so²n²-va³l.
DAUBENTON. Do-ba³n²-to²n².
DAUVERGNE. Do-ve²rn.
DAVAINE. Da³-van.
DEBOUT. D'bu.
DEBOVE. D'bov.
DECHAMBRE. D'sha³n²-br'.
DE HAEN. D'ha³'e²n.
DEITERS. Di'te²rs.
DEJERINE. De²-zhe²-reu.
DELAGENIÈRE. D'la³-zhe²-ni²-e²r.
DE LA MOTTE. D'la³-mo²t.
DELBET. De²l-ba.
DELBŒUF. De²l-bu⁶f.
DE LENS. D'la³n².
DELMAS. De²l-ma³.
DELOHME. D'lo²rm.
DELPECH. De²l-pe²k.
DEMARQUAY. D'ma³r-ka.
DEMOURS. D'mur.
DE MUSET. D'mu⁶-sa.
DENECKE. De²n'e²-ke².
DENONVILLIERS. D'no²n²-ve-li²-a.
DENUCÉ. D'nu⁶-sa.
DEPAUL. D'pol.
DE QUATREFAGES. D'ka³-tr'-fa³zh.
DÉROUBAUX. Da-ru-be².
DESAULT. De²-so.
DESCARTES. Da-ka³rt.
DESCEMET. De²s-se²-ma.
DESCHAMPS. Da-sha³n².
DESSERTAZ. Daz-e²s-sa³rts.
DESMARRES. Da-ma³r.
DESORMEAUX. Da-so²r-mo.
D'ESPINE. Des-pen.
DEUTSCH. Doich.
DEVENTER. Da've²n-te²r.
DEVERGIE. D've²r-zhe.
DE WEAVER. D'we²k-e²r.
DIDAY. De-da.
DIEFFENBACH. De'fe²n-ba³ch².
DIESING. De'zi²n².
DIETERICH. De'te²-ri²ch².
DIETL. De²tl.
DIEULAFOY. De-u⁶-la³-fwa³.
DIONIS. De-o-ne.
DIPPEL. Di²p-pe²l.
DITTRICH. Di²t'tri²ch².
DOLÉRIUS. Do-la-re.
DÖLLINGER. Du¹li²n²-e²r.
DONDERS. Do²n-de²rs.
DONNÉ. Do²n-na.
DORVAULT. Dor-vo.
DOUTREPONT. Du-tr'¹-po²n².
DOYÈRE. Dwa³-ye²r.
DOYON. Dwa³-yo²n².
DRAGENDORFF. Dra³ge²n-do²rf.
DRESSLER. Dre²s'le²r.
DRON. Dro²n.
DUBINI. Du-be'ne.
DUBOIS. Du⁶-bwa³.
DUBOIS-REYMOND. Du⁶-bwa³-ra-mo²n².
DUBRIEUL. Du⁶-bru⁶-el.
DUCHENNE. Du⁶-she²n².
DUCREY. Du⁶-kra.
DÜHRSEN. Du⁶-rs'se²n.
DUJARDIN. Du⁶-zha³r-da²n².
DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ. Du⁶-zha³r-da²n²-bo-me²ts.
DULONG. Du⁶-lo²n².
DUMAS. Du⁶-ma³.
DUMONTALLIER. Du⁶-mo²n²-pa³l-li²-a.
DUPUY. Du⁶-pwe.
DUPUYTREN. Du⁶-pwe-tra³n².
DURANDE. Du⁶-ra³nd.
DURANTE. Du⁶-ra³n'ta.
DÜRING. Du⁶-ri²n².
DROZIEZ. Du⁶-ro-zi²-a.
DUSART. Du⁶-za³r.
DUTROCHET. Du⁶-tro-sha.
DUVAL. Du⁶-va³l.

EBELL. A'be²l.
EBERTH. A'be²rt.
EBNER. E²b'ne²r.
EBSTEIN. E²b'stin.
ECKER. E²k'e²r.
ECKSTEIN. E²k'stin.
EDINGER. A'di²n²-e²r.
ÉGISIER. A-ge²-zi²-a.
EHRICH. E²r'li²ch².
EICHHORST. Ik'ho²rst.
EICHSTEDT. Ik'ste²t.
EISENBERG. I'ze²n-be²rg.
ELSNER. E²ls'ne²r.
EMMERICH. E²m'me²-ri²ch².
EMPIS. A³n²-pe.
ENGELMANN. E²n²'e²l-ma³n.
ENGLISCH. E²n²'gli²sh.
ERR. E²rb.
ERCOLANI. E²r-ko-la³'ne.
ERHARD. E²r'ha³rd.
ERLICKI. E²r'li²-ke.
ESBACH. E²s'ba³ch².
ESCHERICH. E²sh'e²-ri²ch².
ESMARCH. E²s'ma³rch².
ESTLANDER. E²st'la³n-de²r.
ÉTIENNE. A-ti²-e²n.
EULENBURG. Oul'e²n-burg.
EUSTACHI. E²-u²-sta³'ke.
EWARD. A'va³ld.
EXNER. E²x'ne².
EYMONNET. A-mo²n²-ga.

FAHRENHEIT. Fa³'re²n-hit.
FALLOPIO. Fa³l-lop'pe-o.
FARABEUF. Fa³-ra³-bu⁶f.
FAUCHARD. Fo-sha³r.
FAUCHER. Fo-sha.
FAURE. For.
FECHNER. Fe²ch²'ne²r.
FEDE. Fa'de².
FEHLEISEN. Fa'li-ze³n.
FEHLING. Fa'li²n².
FENGER. Fe²n²'e²r.
FÉRE. Fa-ra.
FÉREL. Fa-ra-ol.
FERNEL. Fe²r-ne²l.
FERRAN. Fe²r-ra³n².
FERRAND. Fe²r-ra³n².
FERREIN. Fe²r-ra³n².
FILATOW. Fe'la³-to.
FILHOS. Fel'yos.
FINSEN. Fi²n'ze²n.
FIOCCA. Fe-ok'ka³.
FIORAVANTI. Fe-o-ra³-va³n'te.
FISCHER. Fi²'she²r.
FLAJANI. Fla³-ja³'ne.
FLECHSIG. Fle²ch²'zi²g.
FLEISCHL. Flishl.
FLEISCHMANN. Flish'ma³n.
FLEITMANN. Flit'ma³n.
FLEMING. Fle²m'mi²n².
FLINDT. Fli²nt.
FLORENCE. Flo-ra³n²s.
FLORENS. Flu-ra³n².
FLUGGE. Flug'ge².
FOL. Fo²l.
FOLLIN. Fo²l-la²n².
FONTANA. Fo²n-ta³'na³.
FOREL. Fo-re²l.
FOUCAULT. Fu-ko.
FOURCROY. Fur-krwa³.
FOURNIER. Fur-ni²-a.
FRANKENHÄUSER. Fra³n²'ke²n-hoi-ze²r.
FRANK. Fra³n²k.
FRÄNKEL. Fre²n²'ke²l.
FRANZHOFER. Fra³'u⁴n-ho-fe²r.
FRÉMONT. Fra-mo²n².
FRENKEL. Fre²n²'ke²l.
FRERICHS. Fra'ri²ch²s.
FREUND. Froind.
FREY. Fri.
FRIEDLÄNDER. Fred'le²n-de³r.
FRIEDRICH. Fred'rich².
FRISCH. Fri²sh.
FRITSCH. Fri²ch.
FROMMANN. Fro²m'ma³n.
FROMMEL. Fro²m'me²l.
FUCHS. Fuch²s.

GABARINI. Ga³-ba³-re'ne.
GAGLIARDI. Ga³l-ya³'rde.
GAIFFE. Ga³-ef.
GALIHATI. Ga³l-bi²-a³'te.
GALIZOWSKI. Ga³-le²-zo²f-ski².
GALIPPE. Ga³-lep.
GALLARD. Ga³l-la³r.
GALYANI. Ga³l-va³'ne.
GANGOLPHE. Ga³n²-go²lf.

GANOT. Ga³-no.
GARAMPAZZI. Ga³-ra³m-pa³t'ze.
GARENGEOT. Ga³-ra³n²-zho.
GARIEL. Ga³-ri²-e²l.
GARTNER. Ga³'rt'ne²r.
GASSER. Ga³s'-se²r.
GAVOY. Ga³-vwa³.
GAY-LUSSAC. Gi-lu⁶s-sa³k.
GEGENBAUR. Ga'ge²n-ba³-u⁴r.
GEISSLER. Gis'le²r.
GELLÉ. Zhe²l-la.
GÉLY. Zha-le.
GENDRON. Zha³n²-dro²n².
GENNARI. Ge²n-na³'re.
GEOFFROY ST.-HILAIRE. Zhe²f-frwa³-sa²n²-e²l'e²r.
GÉRARD-MARCHANT. Zha-ra³-ma³-r-sha³n².
GERDY. Zhe²r-de.
GERHARDT. Ger'h'a³rt.
GERLACH. Ge²r'la³ch².
GERLIER. Zhe²r-li²-a.
GESSNER. Ge²s'ne²r.
GIACOMINI. Ja³-ko-me'ne.
GIANUZZI. Ja³-nut'ze.
GIBERT. Zhe-be²r.
GILLES. Zhe-bi²-a.
GILLES DE LA TOURETTE. Zhel-d'-la³-tu-re²t.
GIMBERNAT. Hi²m'be²r-na³t.
GIRALDÈS. Zhe-ra³l-de²z.
GIRARD. Zhe-ra³r.
GLASER. Gla³'zer.
GLÉNARD. Gla-na³r.
GLEY. Gla.
GLUGE. Glu'ge².
GMELIN. Gme²'li²n.
GODEFROY. Go-de²-frwa³.
GODELIER. Go-de²-le-a.
GOLGI. Gol'je.
GOLL. Go²l.
GOLTZ. Go²ltz.
GOSSELIN. Go²-ze²-la²n².
GOTTHEIL. Go²'hil.
GOTTSTEIN. Go²'stin.
GOUDRET. Gu-dra.
GOULARD. Gu-la³r.
GOUPII. Gu-pel.
GOYRAND. Gwa³-ra³n².
GRADENIGO. Gra³-de²-ne'go.
GRAEFE (VON). Gre²'fe².
GRAFF. Gra³f.
GRAHE. Gra³'he².
GRAM. Gra³m.
GRANCHER. Gra³n²-sha.
GRANDEAU. Gra³n²-do.
GRANDRY. Gra³n²-dre.
GRASSET. Gra³s-sa.
GRATOILET. Gra³-shi²-o-la.
GRÉGOIRE. Gra-gwa³r.
GRITTI. Gre'te.
GRUBER. Gru'be²r.
GRÜNBERG. Gru⁶'be²rg.
GRYNFELT. Gren'fe²lt.
GUBLER. Gu⁶-bla.
GUDDEN. Gud'de²n.
GUÉNEAU DE MUSSY. Ga-no-d'-mu⁶s-se.
GUENIOT. Ge²-ni²-o.
GUÉRIN. Ga-ra³n².
GUERMONPREZ. Ge²r-mo²n²-pra.
GUERSENT. Ge²r-sa³n².
GUIBOUT. Ge-bur.
GUILLARD. Ge-ya³r.
GUINARD. Ge-na³r.
GUYON. Ge-yo²n².

HACKER (VON). Ha³k'e²r.
HAECKEL. He²k'e²l.
HAFFKINE. Ha³'f'ken.
HAGEDORN. Ha³ge²-do²rn.
HAGER. Ha³ge²r.
HAHN. Ha³n.
HALLÉ. Ha³l-la.
HALLER. Ha³l'le²r.
HANOT. A³-no.
HANSEN. Ha³n'ze²n.
HARDER. Ha³r'de²r.
HARDY. A³-de.
HARTMANN. Ha³rt'ma³n.
HASNER. Ha³s'ne²r.
HAUSMANN. Ha³'u⁴s-ma³n.
HAYEM. Ha³-ya³n².
HEBRA. Ha'bra³.
HEGAR. Ha'ga³r.
HEIDENHAIN. Hi'de²n-ha³-i²n.
HEIM. Him.
HEINEKE. Hi'ne²-ke².
HEISTER. Hi'ste²r.
HEITZMANN. Hits'ma³n.

HELPERICH. He²/fe²ri²ch².
 HELLER. He²/le²r.
 HELMERICH. He²/me²ri²ch².
 HELMHOLTZ (VON). He²lm³ho³lts.
 HENKE. He²n²ke².
 HENLE. He²n²le².
 HESNEQUIN. A³n-ne²-ka²n².
 HENNIG. He²n²ni²g.
 HENNOCH. Ha²-no²ch².
 HÉNOCCQUE. A-no²k.
 HENSEN. He²n²ze²n².
 HERBST. He²rbst.
 HERGOTT. He²r/go²t.
 HERING. Ha²ri²n².
 HERMANN. He²r/ma³n.
 HERTWIG. He²rt/vi²g.
 HERVIEUX. E²r-vi²-u⁶.
 HESSELBACH. He²s/se²l-ba³ch².
 HILDENBRAND. Hi²l/de²n-bra³nd.
 HILLAIRET. Hi²l-la²-ra.
 HIRSCH. Hersb.
 HIRSCHSPRUNG. Hersb'sprun².
 HIS. Hi²s.
 HOFFA. Ho²f/fa².
 HOFFMANN. Ho²f/ma³n.
 HOHL. Hol.
 HOLLSTEIN. Ho²l/stin.
 HOLMGREN. Ho²lm/gre²n.
 HOLTZ. Ho³lts.
 HOPPE-SEYLER. Ho²p-pe²-zi²/e²r.
 HORAND. O-ra³n².
 HUECK. Hu⁶e²k.
 HUEPPE. Hu⁶e²p²pe².
 HUETTE. U⁶e-e²t.
 HUEVEL (VON). Hwa²/fe²l.
 HUEFELAND. Hu⁶/fe²-la³nd.
 HUGUENIN. Hu⁶-ge²-na³n.
 HUGUIER. Hu⁶-gi²-a.
 HUSCHKE. Hush²/ke².
 HUSEMANN. Hu⁶/ze²-ma³n.
 HYRTL. Hu⁶rtl.

INZANI. I²n-dza³-ne.
 ISENSE. E²/zen²-za.
 ITARD. E-ta³r.

JACCOUD. Zha³k-ku.
 JACOB. Ya³-ko²bi².
 JACQUEMIER. Zha³-ke²-mi²-a.
 JAEGER. Ye²/ge²r.
 JAFFE. Ya³f²/fe².
 JALAGUIER. Zha³-la³-gi²-a.
 JANNEL. Zha³n-ne²l.
 JOBERT DE LAMBALLE. Zho-be²r-d'²-la³n²-ba³l.
 JOLEY. Zhol-ya.
 JONNESEOL. Zho²n-ne²-se²-ol.
 JORISSENE. Zho-ri²s-se²n.
 JOURDAN. Zhur-da³n².
 JULIEN. Zho³l-ya³n².
 JUNOD. Zhu⁶-no.
 JURINE. Zhu⁶-ren.

KAHLER. Ka³/le²r.
 KALTENBACH. Ka³/te²n-ba³ch².
 KAPOSI. Ka³/po²-shi².
 KEBER. Ka³be²r.
 KEMPERDICK. Ke²m²/pe²r-di²k.
 KERCKRING. Ke²rk²/ri²n².
 KERNIG. Ke²r²ni²g.
 KILIAN. Ke²/li²-a³n.
 KIRCHHOFF. Kerch²/ho²f.
 KIRSTEIN. Ker²/stin.
 KITASATO. Ke-ta³-sa³/to.
 KIWISCH. Ke²/vi²sh.
 KLAPROTH. Kla³p²/ro³t.
 KLEBS. Kle²bs.
 KLEIN. Klin.
 KLEINWÄCHTER. Klin²/ve²ch²-te²r.
 KLOB. Klo²b.
 KLUGE. Klu²/ge².
 KLUMPKE. Klump²/ke².
 KOBELT. Ko²/be²t.
 KOCH. Ko³ch².
 KOCHER. Ko²ch²te²r.
 KOCKS. Ko²ks.
 KEBERLÉ. Ka-be²r-la.
 KOENIG. Ku⁵/ni²g.
 KÖLLIKER. Ku⁵/li²-ke²r.
 KÖLLMANN. Ko²l²/ma³n.
 KÖNIG. Ku⁵/ni²g.
 KOPP. Ko²p.
 KOSSEL. Ko²s/se²l.
 KÖSTER. Ku⁵/te²r.
 KRAMER. Kra³/me²r.
 KRASKE. Kra³/ke².
 KRAUSE. Kra³/u⁴-ze².
 KREYSIG. Kri²/zi²g.

KRISHABER. Kri²s²/ha³-be²r.
 KRISTELLER. Kri²s²/te²l-le²r.
 KRÖNIG. Kru⁶/ni²g.
 KRONLEIN. Kro²n²/lin.
 KÜCHENMEISTER. Ku⁶-ch²e²n-mi²/ste²r.
 KÜCHER. Ku⁶/ch²te²r.
 KÜHNE. Ku⁶/ne².
 KUSSMAUL. Kus²/ma³-u⁴l.
 KÜSTER. Ku⁶s²/te²r.
 KÜSTNER. Ku⁶st²/ne²r.

LABARRAQUE. La³-ba³r-ra³k.
 LABBÉ. La³b-ba.
 LABOISIER. La³-bwa³-zi²-a.
 LABORDE. La³-bord.
 LABORIE. La³-bo-re.
 LABOULET. La³-bul-be²n.
 LAFARGUE. La³-fa³rg.
 LALOUETTE. La³-lu-c²t.
 LAMBLIN. La³n²-bl²a²n².
 LANCEREAUX. La³n²-se²-ro.
 LANCISI. La³n-che²s.
 LANDOIS. La³n²/do²-i²s.
 LANDOLT. La³n²-do.
 LANDOUZY. La³n²-du-ze.
 LANDRY. La³n²-dre.
 LANDZERT. La³nd²/tse²rt.
 LANGENBECK. La³n²/e²n-be²ck.
 LANGENBUCH. La³n²/e²n-buch².
 LANGENHANS. La³n²/e²r-ha³ns.
 LANGIER. La³n²-zhi²-a.
 LANNELONGUE. La³n-ue²-lo²n².
 LAPEYRONIE. La³-pa-ro-ne.
 LAROYENNE. La³-rwa³-ye²n.
 LARREY. La³r-ra.
 LARÈGUE. La³-se²g.
 LASSER. La³/ze²r.
 LASSAR. La³s²/sa³r.
 LAUSSTEIN. La³/u⁴-e²n-stin.
 LAUGIER. Lo-zhi²-a.
 LAURA. La³/u⁴-ra².
 LAVERAN. La³-ve²-ra³n².
 LAVOISIER. La³-vwa³-zi²-a.
 LEBER. La³be²r.
 LEBERT. La³be²rt.
 LEDRAN. L²/dra³n².
 LE FORT. L²/for.
 LEGUEST. L²/gu-e²st.
 LEGUEU. L²/gu².
 LEHMANN. La³ma³n.
 LEHRCKE. La³re²k-e².
 LEITER. Li²/te²r.
 LEJARS. L²/zha³r.
 LEMBET. La³n²-be²r.
 LEMOIGNE. L²/mwa³-n-y'.
 LENOIR. L²/nwa³.
 LENEZ. Lents.
 LERENBOULET. Le²-re²-bu-la.
 LEROUX. L²/ru.
 LEROY D'ÉTOILLES. L²/rwa³-da-ti²-ol.
 LESAGE. L²/sa³zh.
 LETOURNEAU. L²/tur-no.
 LETZERICH. Le²t²/se²-ri²ch².
 LEUCKART. Loi²/ka³rt.
 LEUDET. Lu⁶-da.
 LEVET. Le²v-ra.
 LEYDEN. Li²/de²n.
 LEYDIG (VON). Li²/di²g.
 LICHTHEIM. Li²ch²t²/him.
 LIEBEN. Le²/be²n.
 LIEBERKÜHN. Le²be²r-ku⁶n.
 LIEBERMEISTER. Le²be²r-mi-ste²r.
 LIEBIG. Le²/bi²g.
 LIEUTARD. Le²-u⁶-ta³r.
 LINCKE. Li²n²/ke².
 LIPPMAN. Li²p²/ma³n.
 LISFRANC. Lez-fra³n²k.
 LISSAUCR. Li²s²-a³-u⁴-e²r.
 LITRE. Letr².
 LITRÉ. Li²-tra.
 LOBSTEIN. Lo²b²/stin.
 LOEB. Lu⁶b.
 LOEWENBERG. Lu⁵/ve²n-be²rg.
 LÖFFLER. Lu⁵f²/le²r.
 LOMBROSO. Lo²m-bro²/so.
 LORENZ. Lo²re²nts.
 LORETA. Lo-ra²/ta³.
 LOSTORFER. Lo²s²/to²r-fe²r.
 LOUIS. Lu-e.
 LÖWE. Lu⁵/ve².
 LUCAS. Lu-ka³/e².
 LUCAS (CHAMPIONNIÈRE). Lu⁶-ka³-sha³n²-pi²-o²-ni²-e²r.
 LUCET. Lu⁶-sa.
 LUDWIG. Lud²/vi²g.
 LUGOL. Lu⁶-gol.
 LUMNITZER. Lum²/ni²t-se²r.
 LUSCHKA. Lush²/ka³.
 LUSSANA. Lus-sa³/na³.

LUSTGARTEN. Lust²/ga³r-te²n.
 LUY. Lwe.

MACARIO. Ma³-ka³/ri²-o.
 MADELUNG. Ma³-de²-lun².
 MAGENDIE. Ma³-zha³n²-de.
 MAGNAN. Ma³-u-ya³n².
 MAGNIN. Ma³-u-ya³n².
 MAISONNEUVE. Me²-zo²-n-nu⁶v.
 MAISSIAT. Ma³s-si²-a³.
 MALACARNE. Ma³-la³-ka³r²/na.
 MALAGUTI. Ma³-la³-gu²/te.
 MALASSEZ. Ma³-la³-s-sa.
 MALÉCOT. Ma³-la-ko.
 MALGAIGNE. Ma³-l-ge²-n-y'.
 MALPIGHI. Ma³-l-pe²/ge.
 MANDELINI. Ma³-n-da-le²/ne.
 MANGINI. Ma³-n-jo²/ne.
 MANZ. Ma³nts.
 MARAGLIANO. Ma³-ra³-l-ya³/no.
 MARCHAND. Ma³-r-sha³n².
 MARCHIAFAVA. Ma³-r-ki²-a³-fi²/va³.
 MARCKWALD. Ma³rk²/va³ld.
 MARGARY. Ma³-r-ga³-re.
 MARIE. Ma³-re.
 MARIOTTE. Ma³-ri²-o²t.
 MARMOREK. Ma³/mo-re²k.
 MARTIN. Fr., ma³-r-ta²n²; Ger., ma³-r-ten'.
 MARTINEAU. Ma³-r-ti²-no.
 MARWEDEL. Ma³/va-de²l.
 MASCAIGNI. Ma³-s-ka³/ye.
 MASSELOIN. Ma³-s-se²-lo²n².
 MATHIEU. Ma³-ti²-u⁶.
 MAUMENÉ. Mo-me²-na.
 MACNOIR. Mon-wa³r.
 MAURICAC. Mo-ri²-a³k.
 MAURICEAU. Mo-re²-so.
 MAUTHNER. Ma³/u⁴-t-ne²r.
 MAYDL. Ma³/d²l.
 MAYER. Ma³/ve²r.
 MAYOR. Ma³/vor.
 MECKEL. Me²/k²/e²l.
 MEGLIN. Me²-ya³n².
 MÉHU. Ma-u⁶.
 MEISSNER. Mi²-ne²r.
 MÉJEAN. Ma-zha³n².
 MÉNIÈRE. Ma-ni²-e²r.
 MÉRET. Ma-ra³.
 MERCIER. Me²-ri-si²-a.
 MERKEL. Me²-r²/ke²l.
 MÉRY. Ma-re.
 MESTER. Me²s²/te²r.
 METCHNIKOFF. Me²ch²/ni²-ko²f.
 METZGER. Me²s²/ge²i.
 MEYER. Mi²/e²r.
 MEYNER. Mi²-ne²rt.
 MEYNET. Ma-na.
 MICHAELIS. Me-ch²a³/e²-li²s.
 MIESCHER. Mi-she²r.
 MIKULICZ. Me²/ku²-li²ch.
 MILLARD. Mi²-la³r.
 MILLON. Mi²-lo²n².
 MILNE-EDWARDS. Mi²ln-e²d-va³rd.
 MINKOWSKI. Mi²n-ko²/s²/ki².
 MIRAULT. Me-ro.
 MIRBEL. Mer-be²l.
 MITSCHERLICH. Mi²ch²/e²-li²ch².
 MOEBIUS. Mu⁵/bi²-u⁶s.
 MOELLER. Mu⁵/le²r.
 MOHRENNHEIM. Mo²-re²n-him.
 MÖLLER. Mo⁵/le²r.
 MOLLIERE. Mo²-li²-e²r.
 MONDINO. Mo²n-de²no.
 MONNET. Mo²n-ne²-ra.
 MONSEL. Mo²n²-se²l.
 MOOREN. Mo²-re²n.
 MOOS. Mos.
 MOQUIN-TANDON. Mo-ka²n²-ta³n²-do²n².
 MORAND. Mo-ra³n².
 MOREL. Mo-re²l.
 MORGAGNI. Mo²-r-ga³n²/ye.
 MORVAN. Mo²-r-va³n².
 MOSETIG-MOORHOF (VON). Mo²-ze²-ti²g-mor²h².
 MOSNY. Mo²s-ne.
 MOSSO. Mo²s-so.
 MÜLLER. Mu⁵/le²r.
 MÜNCHMEYER. Mu⁶n²ch²/mi-e²r.
 NAEGELE, NÄGELE. Ne²-ge²-le².
 NÄGELI. Ne²/ge²-le.
 NAUMANN. Na³/u⁴-ma³n.
 NAUNYN. Na³-u⁴-nen'.
 NEISSER. Ni²-se²r.
 NÉLATON. Na-la³-to²n².
 NESSLER. Ne²s²/le²r.
 NEUBAUER. Noi²/ba³-u⁴-e²r.
 NEUGEBAUER. Noi²/ge²-ba³-u⁴-e²r.

NEUMANN. Noi'ma²n.
 NICAISE. Ne-ke²z.
 NICOLADONI. Ne-ko-la³-do'ne.
 NICOLAIRE. Ne-ko-la³-i²-e²r.
 NICOLLE. Ne-kol.
 NIEMEYER (VON). Ne'mi-e²r.
 NIKOLSKY. Ne-ko²l'ski².
 NISSL. Ni'sl.
 NITOT. Ne-to.
 NOCARD. No-ka³r.
 NOCHT. No'ch²l.
 NOEGGERATH. Nu⁶g'ge²-ra³t.
 NONAT. No-na³.
 NOORDEN (VON). Nor'de²n.
 NUCK. Nuk.
 NUSSBAUM. Nus'ba³-u⁴m.
 NYLANDER. Ne-la³n'de²r.
 NYSTEN. Ni's-ta³n².

OBERMAYER. O'be²r-ma³-i²-e²r.
 OBERMEIER. O'be²r-mi-e²r.
 OBERSTEINER. O'be²r-sti-ne²r.
 OHM. Om.
 OLLIER. O²l-i²-a.
 OLLIVIER. O²l-i²-vi²-a.
 OLSHAUSEN. Ols'ha³-u⁴-ze²n.
 ORFILA. Or-fi²-la³.
 ORTH. O²rt.
 OSLANDER. O-z²-a³n'de²r.
 OZANAM. O-zu³-na³n².

PACCHIONI. Pa³k-ki²-o'ne.
 PACINI. Pa³-che'ne.
 PAGENSTECHER. Pa³ge²n-ste'ch²-e²r.
 PAJOT. Pa³-zho.
 PALFYN. Pa³l'fen.
 PANAS. Pa³-na³.
 PANSCH. Pa³nsh.
 PANUM. Pa'nu²m.
 PAPIN. Pa³-pa²n².
 PAQUELIN. Pa³-ke²-la²n².
 PARÉ. Pa³-ra.
 PARROT. Pa³-ro.
 PASCAROLA. Pa³-ka³-ro'la³.
 PASQUIER. Pa³-ke-a.
 PASSAVANT. Pa³-sa³-va³n².
 PASSET. Pa³-sa.
 PASTEUR. Pa³-tu³r.
 PAUZAT. Po-za³.
 PAWLIK. Pa³l'ik.
 PÉAN. Pa-a³n².
 PEQUET. Pe²k-ka.
 PÉNERES. Pa-ni²-e²r.
 PÉTER. Pa-te²r.
 PETERSEN. Pa-te²r-ze²n.
 PETIT. Pe²-te.
 PÉTREQUIN. Pa-tri'-ka²n².
 PETTENKOPFER. Pe²t'te²n-ko-fe²r.
 PEYER. Pi'e²r.
 PEIFFER. Pi³f'fe²r.
 PFLÜGER. Pflü⁶ge²r.
 PICK. Pi'k.
 RIDOUX. Pe-du.
 RIGOLET. Pe-zho-la.
 PINARD. Pe-na³r.
 PINCUS. Pi²n'kus.
 PINEL. Pe-ne²l.
 PIORRY. Pe-or-re.
 PIROGOFF. Pe'ro-go²l.
 PITRES. Petr'.
 PLENCK. Ple²n²k.
 POHL. Pol.
 POIRIER. Pwa³-ri²-a.
 POISENVILLE. Pwa³-za³n²-vel.
 POLITZER. Po-li²t'ze²r.
 PONCET. Po²n²-sa.
 PORRO. Por'ro.
 POTAIN. Po-ta²n².
 POUCHET. Pu-sha.
 POUPART. Pu-pa³r.
 POUTEAU. Pu-to.
 POZZI. Pot-ze.
 PRAVAZ. Pra³-va³.
 PRÉVÔT, PREVOST. Pra-vo.
 PRIESNITZ. Pres'ni²ts.
 PROLEAU. Pre-o-lo.
 PRIVAT-DESCHANEL. Pre-va³-da-sha³-ne²l.
 PROFETA. Pro-fa'ta³.
 PROUST. Prust.
 PURKINJE (VON). Pur'ki²n-ye².
 PURMANN. Pur'ma³n.
 PUZOS. Pu²zo.

QUÉNU. Ka-nu⁶.
 QUINCKE. Kw²i²n'ke².
 QUINQUAUD. Ka²n²-ko.

RACIBORSKI. Ra³t-se-bor'ski².
 RAPINESQUE. Ra³-fe-ne²sk.
 RAINDOHR (VON). Ra³m'dor.
 RAMON Y CAJAL. Ra³-mon'e-ka³-ha³l'.
 RANKE. Ra³n²ke².
 RANVIER. Ra³n²-vi²-a.
 RAOUT. Ra³-u.
 RATHKE. Ra³t'ke².
 RAU. Ra³-u⁴.
 RAUBER. Ra³-u⁴-be²r.
 RAULIN. Ro-la²n².
 RAVATON. Ra³-va³-to²n².
 RAYER. Ra-ya.
 RAYNAUD. Ra-no.
 REAUMUR. Ra-o-mu⁶r.
 RÉCAMIER. Ra-ka³-mi²-a.
 RECKLINGHAUSEN (VON). Re²k/li²n²-ha³-u⁴-ze²n.

RECLUS. Re²-klu⁶.
 REGNOLL. Ran-yo'le.
 REICHERT. Ri'ch²e²rt.
 REICHMANN. Rich²/ma³n.
 REIL. Ri²l.
 REISSSEN. Ri's'e²s-se²n.
 REISSNER. Ri's'ne²r.
 RENAUT. Re²-no.
 REVERDIN. Re²-ve²r-da²n².
 REYBARD. Ra-ba³r.
 RIBEMONT. Re-be²-mo²n².
 RIBERI. Re-ba're.
 RICHELOT. Re-she²-lo.
 RICHT. Re-sha.
 RICHTER. Ri'ch²te²r.
 RICORD. Re-kor.
 RIGA. Re'ga³.
 RIGAL. Re-ga²l.
 RILLIET. Re-ya.
 RINDFLEISCH. Ri²nd'flish.
 RINNE. Ri²n'ne².
 RIOLAN. Re-o-la²n².
 RITGEN. Ri²t'ge²n.
 RIVINI. Re-ve'ne.
 RIVOLTA. Re-vo'l'ta³.
 RIZZOLI. Ri²t-zo'le.
 ROBERT. Ro-be²r.
 ROBIN. Ro-ba²n².
 ROCHARD. Ro-sha³r.
 RODET. Ro-da.
 ROEHMANN. Ru⁶/ma³n.
 ROENTGEN. Ru⁶nt'ge²n.
 ROGER. Ro-zha.
 ROLANDO. Ro-la²n'do.
 ROLLER. Ro²l'le²r.
 ROMANOWSKY. Ro-ma²n-o²f'ski².
 ROMBERG. Ro-m'b'e²rg.
 RÖNTGEN. Ru⁶nt'ge²n.
 ROONHUYSEN. Ron'hoi-ze²n.
 ROSAS. Ro'za³s.
 ROSE. Ro'ze².
 ROSENBACK. Ro'ze²n-ba³ch².
 ROSENBAUM. Ro'ze²n-ba³-u⁴m.
 ROSENMÜLLER. Ro'ze²n-mu⁶l-le²r.
 ROSENTHAL. Ro'ze²n-ta³l.
 ROSER. Ro'ze²r.
 ROTH. Ro³t.
 ROTTER. Ro²t'te²r.
 ROUGET. Ru-zha.
 ROUSSEAU. Rus-so.
 ROUSSEL. Rus-se²l.
 ROUX. Ru.
 RUATA. Ru-a³/ta³.
 RUHMKORFF. Rum'ko²rf.
 RUMMO. Rum'mo.
 RUYSCH. Roish.

SAALFELD. Za³l'fe²ld.
 SABATIER. Sa³-ba³-ti²-a.
 SACHS (VON). Za³ch²s.
 SAEMISCH. Ze²/mi²sh.
 SALLI. Za³le.
 SAINT-VINCENT. Sa²n²-va²n²-sa³n².
 SANARELLI. Sa³-na³-re²l'le.
 SÄNGER. Ze²n²/e²r.
 SANTORINI. Sa³n-to-re'ne.
 SAPEY. Sa³p-pa.
 SAUVAGES. So-va³zh.
 SCANZONI (VON). Ska³nt-zo'ne.
 SCARPA. Ska³r-pa³.
 SCHACHOWA. Sha³-ko'va³.
 SCHAEFFER. She²f'fe²r.
 SCHATZ. Sha³ts.
 SCHAUTA. Sha³/u⁴-ta³.
 SCHUDE. Sha-de².
 SCHEELE. Shi'le².
 SCHIEBLER. Shi'ble²r.
 SCHIEK. Shi'ne²r.
 SCHIEFFERDECKER. She²f'fe²r-de²k-e³r.
 SCHIFF. Shi²f.
 SCHLEICH. Shlich².

SCHLEMM. Shle²m.
 SCHMALZ. Shma³lts.
 SCHMIDT. Shmi²t.
 SCHNEIDER. Shn²/de²r.
 SCHOENBEIN. Shu⁶n'bin.
 SCHOENLEIN. Shu⁶n'lin.
 SCHOLLER. Sho²l'le²r.
 SCHÖNBEIN. Shu⁶n'bin.
 SCHÖNLEIN. Shu⁶n'lin.
 SCHOTT. Sh²ot.
 SCHREGER. Shra'ge²r.
 SCHRÖDER. Shru⁶/de²r.
 SCHROEDER. Shru⁶/de²r.
 SCHROEDER VAN DER KOLK. Skru'de²va²n-de²r-ko²lk.
 SCHROETTER. Shru⁶/te²r.
 SCHRÖTTER. Shru⁶/te²r.
 SCHUCHART. Shu'ch²a³rt.
 SCHÜCKING. Shu⁶/ki²n².
 SCHULTZE. Shult'ze².
 SCHÜTZENBERGER. Shu⁶/ze²n-be²r-ge²r.
 SCHWALBE. Shwa³l'be².
 SCHWANN. Shwa³n.
 SCHWIGGER. Shwig'ge²r.
 SCHWEIZER. Shwit'ze²r.
 SCHWENDENER. Shwe²n'de²-ne²r.
 SCHWIMMER. Shwi²m'me²r.
 SEBILEAU. Se²-be-lo.
 SÉDILLOT. Sa-de-lo.
 SÉE. Sa.
 SEGOND. Se²-go²n².
 SEITZ. Zits.
 SEMMOLA. Se²m'mo-la³.
 SENAC. Se²-na³k.
 SENATOR. Ze²-na³'tor.
 SHIGA. She'ga³.
 SICARD. Se-ka³r.
 SIEBENMANN. Ze'be²n-ma³n.
 SIEBOLD (VON). Ze'bold.
 SIEGLE. Ze'gle².
 SIGAULT. Se-go.
 SIMON. Se-mo²n².
 SINÉTY (DE). Si²-na-te.
 SIREDEY. Se-re²-da.
 SNELLEN. Sne²l'le²n.
 SOEMMERRING, SÖMMERRING. Zu⁶m'me²r-ri²n².
 SONNENSCHN. Zo²n'ne²n-shin.
 SOUBEIRAN. Su-ba-ra²n².
 SPERINO. Spa-re'no.
 SPRENGEL. Spre²n²/e²l.
 STACKE. Sta³/ke².
 STAHL. Sta³l.
 STEFFAN. Ste²f'fa³n.
 STEIN. Stin.
 STEINBRENNER. Stin'bre²n-ne²r.
 STEINHEIL. Stin'hil.
 STELLWAG. Ste²l'va³g.
 STILLING. Sti²l/li²n².
 STÖHR. Stu⁶r.
 STOLTZ. Sto³lts.
 STORK. Sto²rk.
 STRAUS. Stra³-u⁴s.
 STRAUS - DURCKHEIM. Stra³-u⁴s-durk'-him.
 STRICKER. Stri²k'e²r.
 STRÜMPFELL. Stru⁶m'pe²l.
 SWEDIAUR. Swa-di²-a³/u⁴r.
 SZYMANOWSKY. She-ma³-nu²s'ki².

TALAMON. Ta³-la³-mo²n².
 TALMA. Ta³l'ma³.
 TARDIEU. Ta³-di²-u⁶.
 TARIN. Ta³-ra²n².
 TARNIER. Tar-ni²-a.
 TEICHMANN. Tich²/ma³n.
 TERNON. Te²-no²n².
 TERRIER. Te²r-ri²-a.
 TESTVIN. Te²s-te²-va²n².
 THIERSCH. Tersh.
 THOMAS. To'ma³s.
 THOMSEN. To'mo'ze²n.
 THORNWALD. Torn'va³ld.
 THUDICHUM. Tu'di²-ch'um.
 TIEDEMANN. Te'de²-ma³n.
 TILLAUX. Ti²l-lo.
 TILLMANN. Ti²l'ma³ns.
 TIZZONI. Tet-zo'ne.
 TOBOLD. To'bo²ld.
 TOLDT. To³lt.
 TOMASELLI. To-ma³-se²l'le.
 TOMMASOLI. To'ma³-so²-le.
 TOPINARD. To-pi²-na³r.
 TORRICELLI. To'r-ri²-che²l'le.
 TORTI. To²r'te.
 TRAUBE. Tra³-u⁴-be².
 TRÉLAT. Tra-la³.
 TREDELENBURG. Tre²n'de²-le²n-burg.
 TRICOMI. Tre-ko'me.

TRILLAT. Tri²-la³.
 TRIPIER. Tre-pe-a.
 TROLARD. Tro-la³.
 TRÖLTSCH (VON). Tru⁵ch.
 TROMMER. Tro²m/me²r.
 TROUESART. Tru-e²s-sa³r.
 TROUSSEAU. Trus-so.
 TUFFIER. Tu⁶f-fi²-a.
 TÜRK. Tu⁶rk.

UFFERMANN. Uf²fe²r-ma³n.
 UNNA. Un²na³.

VAILLARD. Va³-i²-ya³r.
 VALENTIN. Fa⁵-le²n-ten'.
 VALLEIX. Va³-le²k.
 VALLI. Va³/le.
 VALSALVA. Va³l-sa³l/va³.
 VAN BENEDEN. Va²n-be²-na/de²n.
 VAN BUROW. Va²n-bu²ro.
 VAN HUEVEL. Van-hwa/ve²l.
 VAN SWIETEN. Va²n-swe/te²n.
 VAQUEZ. Va³-ka.
 VATER. Fa³/te²r.
 VEIT. Fit.
 VELPEAU. Ve²l-po.
 VERDIER. Ve²r-di²-a.
 VERGA. Ve²r/ga³.
 VERNEUIL. Ve²r-nu⁵-el.
 VICQ D'AZYR. Vek-da³-zer.
 VIDAILLET. Ve-da³-i²-ya.
 VIDAL. Ve-da³l.
 VIERORDT. Fer²o²rt.
 VIEUSSENS. Ve-u⁶s-sa³n².
 VIGNAL. Ven-ya³l.

VIGO. Ve/go.
 VILLARD. Vi²l-la³r.
 VILLARET. Vi²l-la³-ra.
 VIRCHOW. Fer²ch²o.
 VLEMINGKX. Fle²m/i²n²x.
 VOGT. Fogt.
 VOILLEMIER. Vwa³-le²-mi²-a.
 VOLKMANN. Fo³lk/ma³n.
 VOLTA. Vol'ta³.
 VULPIAN. Vu⁶l-pi²-a³n².
 VULPIUS. Ful/pi²-u⁴s.

WACHENDORFF. Va³/ch²e²n-do²rf.
 WAGNER. Va³g/ne²r.
 WAHLTUCH. Va³l'tuch².
 WALDENBURG. Va³l/de²n-burg.
 WALDEYER. Va³l/di-e²r.
 WALTHER. Va³l/te²r.
 WARLOMONT. Va³r-lo-mo²n².
 WEBER. Va/be²r.
 WEIBEL. Vi/be²l.
 WEICHELBAUM. Vich²ze²l-ba³-u⁴m.
 WEIGERT. Vi/ge²rt.
 WEIL. Vil.
 WEINBERGER. Vin/be²r-ge²r.
 WEISMANN. Vis/ma³n.
 WEISS. Vis.
 WEITBRECHT. Vit/bre²ch²t.
 WELCKER. Ve²l/ke²r.
 WENZEL. Ve²nt/ze²l.
 WERLHOF. Ve²rl/ho²f.
 WERNICKE. Ve²rl/ni²-ke².
 WESTPHAL. Ve²st/fa³l.
 WICKERSHEIMER. Vi²k'e²rs-hi-me²r.
 WIDAL. Ve-da³l.

WIEDERSHEIM. Ve/de²rs-him.
 WIGAND. Ve/ga³nd.
 WINCKEL. Vi²n²/ke²l.
 WINTERNITZ. Vi²n/te²r-ni²ts.
 WINTRICH. Vi²n'tri²ch².
 WIRSUNG. Ver/zun².
 WISLICHENUS. Vi²s-li²t-sa³nu⁴s.
 WITKOWSKI. Vi²t-ko²f/ski².
 WLADIMIROFF. Vla³/di²-me-ro²f.
 WOLFF. Vo³lf.
 WÖFLER. Vu⁶lf/le²r.
 WRISBERG. Vri²s/be²rg.
 WUNDERLICH. Vun/de²r-lic²h².
 WUNDT. Vunt.
 WURTZ. Vu⁶rts.
 WÜRZ. Vu⁶rts.
 WUTZER. Vut/se²r.

YERSIN. Ye²r-za³n².

ZALESKI. Tsa³-le²s/ki².
 ZANDER. Tsa³n/de²r.
 ZEHENDER. Tsa³he²n-de³r.
 ZEISS. Tsis.
 ZEISSL. Tsisl.
 ZELLER. Tse²l/le²r.
 ZENKER. Tse²n²/ke²r.
 ZIEGLER. Tseg²le²r.
 ZIEHL. Tsel.
 ZIEMSEN (VON). Tsem/se³n.
 ZIMMERMANN. Tsi²m/me²r-ma³n.
 ZINN. Tsi²n.
 ZITTMANN. Tsi²t/ma³n.
 ZOPF. Tso²pf.
 ZUCKERKANDL. Tsu²/ke²r-ka³ndl.

A, ape; **A²**, at; **A³**, ah; **A⁴**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch²**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E²**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I²**, in; **N**, in; **N²**, tank; **O**, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- a**, usually **āā** or (more correctly) **āa**. For *ana* (Gr. *ἀνά*), contracted **āa**. Of each (used of ingredients in prescriptions).
- Abdom.** *Abdomen*. The abdomen.
- Abs. febr.** *Absente febre*. In the absence of fever.
- Abst., Abstr.** *Abstract*.
- A. c.** *Ante cibum*. Before meals.
- Acc.** *Accommodation*.
- A. D.** *Auris dextra*, right ear.
- Ad., Add.** *Addere*, seu *Addatur*. Add, let there be added.
- Ad def. an., Ad deliq.** *Ad defectionem animi, Ad deliquium*. To fainting (used in directions for venesection).
- Ad 2 vic.** *Ad duas vices*. At two times, for two doses.
- Ad 3 vic.** *Ad tertias vices*. For three doses.
- Ad grat. acid.** *Ad gratam aciditatem*. To an agreeable sourness.
- Adhib.** *Adhibendus*. To be administered.
- Ad lib.** *Ad libitum*. At pleasure.
- Admov.** *Admove*, seu *Admoveatur*, seu *Admoveantur*. Apply, let there (or let it, or let them) be applied.
- Ad pond. om.** *Ad pondus omnium*. To the weight of the whole (used in indicating the proportion of a particular ingredient).
- Adst. febre.** *Adstante febre*. Fever being present.
- Adv., adversum.** Against.
- Æg.** *Æger*, seu *Ægra*. The sick person, the patient.
- Ag.** Symbol for silver (*argentum*).
- Aggred. febr.** *Aggrediente febre*. While the fever is coming on.
- Agit. vas.** *Agitatis vase*. The phial being shaken.
- Ah.** Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.
- Ahm.** Mixed astigmatism with predominant hypermetropia.
- Altern. dieb.** *Alternis diebus*. On alternate days, every second day.
- Altern. hor.** *Alternis horis*. Once every two hours.
- Alv. adst.** *Alvo adstricta*. The bowels being constipated.
- Alv. deject.** *Alvi defectiones*. Alvine defections.
- A. M.** Ampèremeter. Metric angle.
- Am.** Simple myopic astigmatism.
- Amh.** Mixed astigmatism with predominant myopia.
- Amp.** Ampère.
- An.** Anode.
- Ana.** Of each, equal parts.
- AnCl.** Anodal closure.
- AnClC.** Anodal closure clonus.
- AnD.** Anodal duration.
- AnO.** Anodal opening.
- AnOCl.** Anodal opening clonus.
- Aq.** *Aqua*. Water.
- Aq. astr.** *Aqua astricta*. Frozen water.
- Aq. bull.** *Aqua bulliens*. Boiling water.
- Aq. com.** *Aqua communis*. Ordinary water.
- Aq. destil.** *Aqua destillata*. Distilled water.
- Aq. ferv.** *Aqua fervens*. Boiling water, hot water.
- Aq. fluv.** *Aqua fluvialis*. River water.
- Aq. font.** *Aqua fontana*, seu *Aqua fontis*. Spring water.
- Aq. marin.** *Aqua marina*. Sea water.
- Aq. niv.** *Aqua nivosa*. Snow water.
- Aq. pluv.** *Aqua pluvialis*. Rain water.
- Aq. pur.** *Aqua pura*. Pure water.
- Aq. tep.** *Aqua tepida*. Tepid water.
- Arg.** *Argentum*. Silver.
- A. S.** *Auris sinistra*. Left ear.
- As.** Astigmatism.
- At. wt.** Atomic weight.
- Av.** Avoirdupois.
- Ax.** Axis.
- B. a.** *Balneum arenæ*. A sand bath.
- Bals.** *Balsamum*. A balsam.
- B. A. U.** British Association Unit.
- Bb., Bbds.** *Barbadiensis*. Of Barbadoes.
- B. C.** Bone conduction.
- B. Ch.** *Baccalarius chirurgie*. Bachelor of surgery.
- B. D.** Base of prism directed downward.
- B. I.** Base of prism directed inward.
- Bib.** *Bibe*. Drink.
- Bis ind.** *Bis indies*. Twice a day.
- B. M.** *Baccalarius medicina*. Bachelor of medicine.
- B. M. 1.** *Balneum Marie*. See *Water BATH* (2d def.). 2. *Balneum marinum, Balneum maris*. A sea bath.
- B. O.** Base of prism directed outward.
- Bol.** *Bolus*. A bolus.
- Br. Ph.** British Pharmacopœia.
- B. S.** Bachelor of surgery.
- B. U.** Base of prism directed upward.
- Bull.** *Bulliat*, seu *Bulliant*. Let it (or them) boil.
- But.** *Butyrum*. Butter.
- B. v.** *Balneum vaporis*. A vapor bath.
- C.** *Congius*. A gallon.
- C.** Centigrade scale of temperature.
- Ca.** Cathode.
- CaCl.** Cathodal closure.
- CaClC.** Cathodal closure clonus.
- CaClTe, CaCTe.** Cathodal closure tetanus.
- CaD.** Cathodal duration.
- Cal.** *Calomelas*. Calomel.
- Calef.** *Calefactus*. Warmed.
- CaO.** Cathodal opening.
- CaOC.** Cathodal opening clonus, cathodal opening contraction.
- CaOTe.** Cathodal opening tetanus.
- Cap.** *Cape*, seu *Capiat*. Take, let the patient take.
- Cath.** *Catharticus*. Cathartic.
- C. c.** *Cornu cervi*. Hartshorn.
- C. c.** *Cucurbitula cruenta*. A wet cup.
- C. c.** Cubic centimetre.
- C. c. u.** *Cornu cervi ustum*. Burnt hartshorn.
- C. D.** Cathodal duration.
- Cd.** Caudal or coccygeal.
- Cel.** Celsus.
- Cent.** Centigrade scale of temperature.
- Cgm.** Centigramme.
- C. G. S.** Centimetre-gramme-second (designating a system of physical units).
- Ch., Chart.** *Charta*. 1. Paper. 2. A powder.
- Chartul.** *Chartula*. A small paper, a powder paper.
- Ch. c.** *Charta cerata*. Wax paper.
- Cl.** Closure of an electrical circuit.
- C. M.** *Chirurgia magister*. Master in surgery.
- Cm.** Centimetre.
- C. m.** *Cras mane*. To-morrow morning.
- C. m. s.** *Cras mane sumendus*. To be taken to-morrow morning.
- C. n.** *Cras nocte*. To-morrow night.
- Co.** *Compositus*. Compound.
- Coch., Cochl.** *Cochleare*. A spoon, a spoonful.
- Cochl. ampl.** *Cochleare amplum*. A tablespoonful.
- Cochleat.** *Cochleatim*. By spoonfuls.
- Cochl. infant.** *Cochleare infantis*. A teaspoonful.
- Cochl. mag.** *Cochleare magnum*. A tablespoonful.
- Cochl. med., Cochl. mod.** *Cochleare medium, Cochleare modicum*. A dessertspoonful.
- Cochl. parv.** *Cochleare parvum*. A teaspoonful.
- Coct.** *Coctio*. A boiling.
- Col.** *Cola*. Strain.
- Col., Colatur.** *Colatura*. To the liquor strained.
- Collut.** *Collutorium*. A mouth wash.
- Collyr.** *Collirium*. An eyewash.
- Color.** *Coloretur*, seu *Colorentur*. Let it (or them) be colored.
- Comp.** *Compositus*. Compound.
- Concis.** *Concisus*. Cut.
- Conf.** *Confectio*. A confection.
- Cong.** *Congius*. A gallon.
- Cons.** *Conserva*. A conserve.
- Cons.** *Conserva*, seu *Conservetur*. Keep, let it be kept.
- Cont., Contin.** *Continuetur, seu continuentur*. Let it (or them) be continued.
- Cont. rem.** *Continuetur remedium*. Let the remedy be continued.
- Contus.** *Contusus*. Bruised.
- Coq.** *Coque*, seu *coquatur*, seu *coquantur*. Boil, let it (or them) be boiled.
- Coq. ad. med. consump.** *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem*. Boil down to one half.
- Coq. in s. a.** *Coque in sufficiente aqua*. Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
- Coq. s. a.** *Coque secundum artem*. Boil properly.
- Cort.** *Cortex*. Bark.
- Cox.** *Coxa*. The hip.

C. P. Chemically pure.
Cras., Crast. *Crastinus*. For to-morrow.
Crys. Crystal.
C. S. Current strength.
Cuj. *Cujus*. Of which.
Cujuslibet. Of any.
C. v., C. vesp. *Cras vespere*. To-morrow evening.
Cyath. *Cyathus*. A glassful, a cupful.
Cyath. theæ. *Cyathus theæ*. A teacupful.
Cyath. vin. *Cyathus vinarius*. A wineglassful.
Cyl. Cylinder.
D. Dosis. A dose.
D. Dioptre.
D. D. M. Doctor of dental medicine.
D. D. S. Doctor of dental surgery.
Dearg. pil. *Deargentetur pilula*. Let the pills be silvered.
Deaur. pil. *Deaurentur pilula*. Let the pills be gilded.
Deb. spiss. *Debita spissitudine*. Of the proper consistence.
Dec. *Decanta*. Pour off.
Dec., Decoct. *Decoctum*. A decoction.
Decub. *Decubitu*. On lying down (i. e., at bedtime).
De d. in d. *De die in diem*. From day to day.
Deglut. *Deglutiatur*. Let it be swallowed.
Dej. alv. *Dejectiones alvinæ*. Stools.
Dep. *Depuratus*. Purified.
De R. Reaction of degeneration.
Dest. *Destilla*. Distill.
Det. *Detur*. Let there (or let it) be given.
Det. in dup., Det. in 2plo. *Detur in duplo*. Let twice as much be given.
D. et s. *Detur et signetur*. Let it be given and labeled.
Dieb. alt. *Diebus alternis*. Every second day.
Dieb. tert. *Diebus tertiis*. Every third day.
Dig. *Digeratur*. Let it be digested.
Dil. 1. *Diluat*. Let it be diluted. 2. *Dilutus*. Diluted.
Diluc. *Diluculo*. At daybreak.
Dim. *Dividuum*. A half.
D. in p. æq. *Divide in partes æquales*. Divide into equal parts.
Dir. prop. *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.
Dist. *Distilla*. Distill.
Div. *Divide, seu dividatur*. Divide, let it be divided.
D. M. D. Doctor of dental medicine.
Donec alv. sol. ft. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*. Till the bowels are opened.
D. p. *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.
D. R. Degeneration reaction.
Dr. Doctor. Doctor.
Dr., Drach. *Drachma*. A drachm.
D. T. D. *Detur talis dosis*. Let such a dose be given.
Dur. dolor. *Durante dolore*. While the pain continues.
D. V. S. Doctor of veterinary surgery.
E. Electromotive force. Emmetropia.
Ead. *Eadem* (plur. of *idem*). The same substances.
Eburn. *Eburneus*. Of ivory.
E. J. Elbow jerk.
Ejusd. *Ejusdem*. Of the same.
Elect. *Electuarium*. An electuary.
E. M. F. Electromotor force.
Emp. *Emplastrum*. A plaster.
Emp. vesic. *Emplastrum vesicatorium*. A blister.
En., Enem. *Enema*. An enema.
Exhib. *Exhibeatur, seu exhibeantur*. Let it (or them) be administered.
Ext. *Extende*. Spread.
Extr. *Extractum*. An extract.
Ext. sup. alut. moll. *Extende super alutam mollem*. Spread on soft leather.
F. *Fac, seu fiat, seu fiant*. Make, let there be made.
F., Fahr. Fahrenheit scale of temperature.
Far. Farad.
Fasc. *Fasciculus*. A bundle.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Feb. dur. *Febre durante*. While the fever continues.
Febr. *Febris*. Fever.
Fem. intern. *Femoribus internis*. Toward the inner side of the thighs.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
F. h. *Fiat haustus*. Let a draught be made.
Fict. *Fictilis*. Of earthenware.
Filt. *Filtrum*. A filter.
Fist. arm. *Fistula armata*. A clyster apparatus fitted up for use.
F. K. Q. C. P. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
Fl. *Fluidus*. Fluid.
F. l. a. *Fiat lege artis*. Let it be made (or done) properly.
Fld. *Fluidus*. Fluid.
Flor. *Flores*. Flowers.
Floz. Fluidounce.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F. m. *Fiat mistura*. Let a mixture be made.
Fol. *Folia*. Leaves.
Form. *Formula*. A formula or prescription.
F. p. *Fiat potio*. Let a potion be made.

F. pil., F. pil. xij. *Fiat pilula, fiant pilulae duodecim*. Let a pill (or 12 pills) be made.
Fract. dos. *Fracta dosi*. In divided doses.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. M. S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Fruct. *Fructus*. Fruit.
Frust. *Frustillatim*. In small pieces.
F. s. a. *Fiat secundum artem*. Let it be made (or done) skillfully.
Ft. Foot.
Ft. *Fiat, seu fiant*. Let there be made.
Ft. emp. *Fiat emplastrum*. Let a plaster be made.
Ft. haust. *Fiat haustus*. Let a draught be made.
Ft. mas. div. in pil. xij. *Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas duodecim*. Make a pill mass, and divide it into 12 pills.
Ft. pulv. *Fiat pulvis*. Let a powder be made.
F. venæs., F. vs. *Fiat venæsectio*. Let the patient be bled.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.
Galv. Galvanic.
Garg. *Gargarisma*. A gargle.
Gel. quav. *Gelatina quavis*. In any kind of jelly.
G. g. g. *Gummi gutta gambæ*. Gamboge.
Glyc. *Glycyrrhiza*. Licorice.
Gr. *Grammum*. A grain.
Gm. Gramme.
Grad. *Gradatim*. By degrees.
Grat. *Gratus*. Pleasant.
Gt., Gtt. *Gutta*. A drop.
Gum. *Gummi*. Gum.
Gutt. *Gutta, seu gutta*. A drop, or drops.
Guttat. *Guttatim*. By drops.
Gutt. quibusd. *Guttis quibusdam*. With a few drops.
H. *Hora*. An hour, hyperopia, hypermetropia, hyperphoria.
Har. *Harum*. Of these.
Har. pil. sum. ij. *Harum pilularum sumantur duæ*. Let two of these pills be taken.
Haust. *Haustus*. A draught.
Haust. purg. *Haustus purgans*. A purgative draught.
H. d., H. decub. *Hora decubitus*. At bedtime.
H. D. L. W. In otology, hearing distance, left ear, for a watch.
H. D. R. W. In otology, hearing distance, right ear, for a watch.
Herb. recent. *Herbarium recentium*. Of fresh herbs.
Hg. Hectogramme.
H + Hm. Compound hypermetropic astigmatism.
Hl. Hectolitre, latent hypermetropia.
Hor. decub. *Hora decubitus*. At bedtime.
Hor. interm. *Horis intermediis*. At the intermediate hours.
Hor. som. *Hora somni*. At bedtime.
Hor. un. spat. *Hora unius spatii*. After the interval of an hour.
H. p. n. *Haustus purgans noster*. Our (i. e., the practitioner's own special) purging draught.
H. s. *Hora somni*. At bedtime.
Ht. Total hypermetropia.
I. Intensity of magnetism.
I. Optically inactive.
Id. *Idem*. The same.
Idon. *Idoneus*. Proper.
III. para. A teripara.
II. para. A secundipara.
In. Inch.
Ind. *Indies*. Daily.
Inf., Infund. *Infunde*. Infuse.
Infus. *Infusum*. An infusion.
Inj., Inject. *Injectio*. An injection.
Inj. enem. *Injectiatur enema*. Let an enema be injected.
In pulm. *In pulmento*. In gruel.
I. para. A primipara.
IV. para. A quartipara.
Jul. *Julepum* or *julapium*. A julep.
Juscul. *Jusculum*. A broth.
Ka. Cathode (used especially in German works).
Kal. ppt. *Kali præparatum*. Potassium carbonate.
Kg., Kilo. Kilogramme.
L. 1. Left. 2. Light sense.
Lag. *Lagena*. A flask.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall (of London).
Lat. dol. *Lateri dolenti*. To the painful side.
Lb. *Libra*. A pound.
L. Ch. *Licentiatu chirurgiæ*. Licentiate in surgery.
L. D. Light difference.
L. D. A. Left dorsoanterior (said of the position of the feet).
L. D. P. Left dorsoposterior position of the feet.
L. D. S. Licentiate in dental surgery.
L. E. Left eye.
Lect. *Lectus*. A bed.
L. F. A. Left frontoanterior (said of the position of the feet).
L. F. P. S. Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
Lic. Med. *Licentiatu medicinæ*. Licentiate in medicine.

Lin., Linim. *Linimentum*. A liniment.
Liq. *Liquor*. A liquor or solution.
L. K. Q. C. P. Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
L. M. Licentiate in midwifery.
L. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left mentoanterior.
L. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left occipitoanterior.
Loc. dol. *Loco dolenti*. To the painful spot.
Lot. *Lotio*. A lotion.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. A. *Licentiatius Societatis Apothecariorum*. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
L. S. P. Left sacroposterior (said of the position of the fœtus).
M. *Misce*. Mix.
M. *Manipulus*. A handful.
ml. *Minimum*. A minim.
μ. A micron.
Mac. *Macerata*. Macerate.
Mag. *Magnus*. Large.
M + Am. Compound myopic astigmatism.
Man. *Manipulus*. A handful.
Man. pr. *Mane primo*. In the early morning.
M. A. O. Master of the art of obstetrics.
Mass. pil. *Massa pilularum*. A pill mass.
Matut. *Matutinus*. In (or for) the morning.
M. B. *Medicinae buccalarius*. Bachelor of medicine.
M. Ch. *Magister chirurgiæ*. Master in surgery.
M. D. *Medicinae doctor*. Doctor of medicine.
md. *Medius*. Middle.
M. ft. *Mistura fiat*. Let a mixture be made.
Mgm. Milligramme.
Mic. pan. *Mica panis*. Bread crumb.
ml. Millampère.
Min. *Minimum*. A minim.
Mist. *Mistura*. A mixture.
Mitt. *Mitte, seu mittatur, seu mittantur*. Send, let it (or them) be sent.
Mitt. sang. *Mitte sanguinem, seu mittatur sanguis*. Bleed, let blood be drawn.
M. K. Q. C. P. Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
M. I. *Macula lutea*. The yellow spot in the retina.
M. L. A. *Mentolæva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left mentoanterior.
M. L. P. *Mentolæva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left mentoposterior.
mm. Millimetre.
mmm. Micronmillimetre.
Mod. præ., Mor. dict. *Modo præscripto, more dicto*. In the manner directed.
Mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mor. sol. *More solito*. In the usual manner.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. V. S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. S. Master in surgery.
M. S. A. Member of the Apothecaries' Society.
M. T., Mt. *Membrana tympani*.
Muc. *Mucilago*. Mucilage.
My. Myopia.
Myg. Myriagramme.
Myi. Myrialitre.
Mym. Myriametre.
Necn. *Necnon*. Also.
Ne tr. s. num. *Ne tradas sine nummo*. Do not deliver without collecting. A private direction given by an apothecary to his assistant.
Neg. Negative.
N. m. *Nux moschata*. Nutmeg.
No. *Numero*. In number; hence, loosely, number.
No., Noct. *Nocte*. At night, by night.
Noct. maneq. *Nocte maneque*. At night and in the morning.
Non repetat. *Non repetatur*. Do not repeat.
O. *Oculus*. A pint.
1. *Oculus dexter*. The right eye. **2.** Optic disc.
Occipitodextra anterior. Of the position of the fœtus, occipitoanterior.
O. I. D. P. *Occipitodextra posterior, occipitoiliague* (Fr.). Of the position of the fœtus, right occipitoanterior.
Oil. Oil.
Oilolæva anterior. Of the position of the fœtus, anterior.
Oleum lini sine igne. Cold-drawn linseed oil.
Oil. olive. Olive oil.
Oilolæva posterior. Of the position of the fœtus, posterior.
resina. An oleoresin.
mane. Every morning.
omni biduo. Every two days.
omni bihorio. Every two hours.
omni hora. Every hour.
Omni mane. Every morning.

Omn. noct. *Omni nocte*. Every night.
Omn. quad. hor. *Omni quadrante horæ*. Every quarter of an hour.
O. n. *Omni nocte*. Every night.
O. o. o. *Oleum olivæ optimum*. Best olive oil.
O. S. *Oculus sinister*. Left eye.
O. u. *Oculus uterque*. Each eye.
Ov. *Ovum*. An egg.
Ox. Oxymel.
Oz. An ounce. The *z* here is not the letter *z*, but an adaptation of *z*, a mediæval mark of abbreviation. The prescription symbol \mathfrak{z} , the ounce, and its derivative \mathfrak{z} , the drachm, appear to be derived from the oz.
P. *Pondere*. By weight.
P. æ., Par. æq. *Partes æquales*. Equal parts.
Par. aff. *Pars affecta*. The part affected.
Par. dol. *Pars dolens*. The part in pain.
Part. vic. *Partitis vicibus*. In divided doses.
Past., Pastil. *Pastillus*. A pastille.
P. C. *Pondus civile*. Avoirdupois weight.
Pc. Convergence near point.
P. D. *Prism dioptræ*. Potential difference.
Pencil cam. *Pencilum camelinum*. A camel's hair brush.
Per. op. emet. *Peracta operatione emetici*. When the action of the emetic has ceased.
Ph. A pharmacopœia.
Ph. Br. *Pharmacopœia britannica*. British Pharmacopœia.
Ph. G. Graduate in pharmacy.
Ph. Ger. *Pharmacopœia germanica*. German Pharmacopœia.
Phl. *Pilula*. A pill.
Phl., Pill. *Pilule*. Pills.
Pocill. *Pocillum*. A small cup.
Pocul. *Poculum*. A cup.
Pond. *Pondere*. By weight.
Post cib. *Post cibum*. After eating.
Post sing. sed. liq. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*. After every loose stool.
Pot. *Potio*. A potion.
Pp. A precipitate; *punctum proximum*, near point.
P. p. *Punctum proximum*. The near point.
P. p. a. *Phiala prius agitata*. The bottle having been first shaken.
Ppt. *Præparatus*. Prepared.
P. r. *Punctum remotum*. The far point.
P. rat. æt. *Pro ratione ætatis*. In due proportion to the age of the patient.
P. r. n. *Pro re nata*. For the particular occasion; as the occasion may require.
Pt. Pint.
Pug., Pugil. *Pugillus*. A pugil; as much as can be lifted between the fingers and the thumb.
Pulm. *Pulmentum*. Gruel.
Pulv. *Pulvis, seu pulveres*. A powder, or powders.
Ph. U. S. The United States Pharmacopœia.
Q. Electric quantity.
Q. d. *Quater in die*. Four times a day.
Q. lib., Q. p. *Quantum libet (seu libeat), quantum placet (seu placeat)*. As much as is (or may be) thought fit.
Qq. 1. *Quisque*. Every. **2.** *Quoque*. Also.
Qq. hor. *Quaque hora*. Every hour.
Q. s. *Quantum sufficit (seu sufficiat)*. A sufficient amount.
Qt. Quart.
Quor. *Quorum*. Of which.
Quotid. *Quotidie*. Daily.
Q. v., Q. vol. *Quantum vis, quantum volueris*. As much as you will.
R., R. *Recipe*. Take. In the form **R**, constantly written as the superscription in prescriptions, we appear to have a survival of the old practice of invoking the favoring aid of a divinity—the bar across the tail of the **R** being explained as a remnant of the symbol of Jupiter (\mathfrak{Z}).
R. Réaumur scale of temperature.
Rad. *Radix*. Root.
Ras. *Rasura*. Shavings.
R. D. Reaction of degeneration.
R. D. P. Right dorsoposterior (said of the position of the fœtus).
R. E. Right eye.
Rect. *Rectificatus*. Rectified.
Redig. in pulv. *Redigatur in pulverem*. Let it be reduced to powder.
Red. in pulv. *Redactus in pulverem*. Reduced to powder.
Reg. umb. *Regio umbilici*. The region of the navel.
Rep., Repet., Rept. *Repetatur, seu repetantur*. Let it (or them) be repeated.
R. F. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right frontoanterior.
R. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right mentoanterior.
R. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipitoanterior.
R. O. P. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipitoposterior.
R. S. P. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacroposterior.
S. *Signa*. Label; write directions; *sinister*, left.
σ. The thousandth part of a second.
S. A. *Secundum artem*. According to art, properly, skillfully.
Sat. *Saturatus*. Saturated.

- Scat.** *Scatula*. A box.
- Sc. D. A.** *Scapulodextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapuloanterior.
- Sc. D. P.** *Scapulodextra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapuloposterior.
- Sc. L. A.** *Scapulolæva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left scapuloanterior.
- Scr.** Scruple.
- S. D. A.** *Sacrodestra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacroanterior.
- S. D. P.** *Sacrodestra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacroposterior.
- Sed.** *Sedes*. A stool.
- Sem.** *Semen*. Seed.
- Semidr.** *Semidrachma*. Half a drachm.
- Semih.** *Semihora*. Half an hour.
- Sed. luce.** *Sequenti luce*. On the following day.
- Serv.** *Serva*. Keep, preserve.
- Sesquih.** *Sesquihora*. An hour and a half.
- Sesunc.** *Sesuncia*. An ounce and a half.
- Sig.** *Signetur*. Let it be labeled.
- Sig. n. pr.** *Signa nomine proprio*. Label with its proper name (not a popular name or trade name).
- Sing.** *Singulorum*. Of each.
- Si n. val.** *Si non valeat*. If it does not answer.
- Si op. sit.** *Si opus sit*. If there is need, if necessary.
- Si vir. perm.** *Si vires permittant*. If the patient's strength will permit.
- S. L. A.** *Sacro læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacroanterior.
- S. L. P.** *Sacro læva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacroposterior.
- S. n.** *Secundum naturam*. According to nature.
- Sol.** *Solutio*. Solution.
- Solut.** *Solutus*. Dissolved.
- Solv.** *Solve*. Dissolve.
- Sp. gr.** Specific gravity.
- Sph.** Spherical lens.
- Spt., Spt.** *Spiritus*. Spirit.
- Spt. vin. rect.** *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.
- Ss.** *Semis*. A half.
- S. s. s.** *Stratum super stratum*. Layer upon layer.
- St.** *Stet*, seu *Stent*. Let it (or them) remain unchanged.
- Stat.** *Statim*. Immediately.
- Sub fin. coct.** *Sub finem coctionis*. Toward the end of the boiling.
- Sum.** *Sumat*, seu *sumendum*. Let the patient take, to be taken.
- Summ., Summit.** *Summitates*. The flowering tops.
- Sum. tal.** *Sumat talem*. Let the patient take something like this.
- Sup. bib. haust.** *Superbibendo hausto*. This draught being drank over and above.
- S. v. r.** *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.
- S. v. t.** *Spiritus vini tenuis*. Proof spirit.
- Sym.** Symmetrical.
- Syr.** *Syrupus*. A syrup.
- T.** Temperature. Tension of the eyeball; time.
- Tab.** *Tabella*. A tablet.
- Tal.** *Talis*. Such a one.
- T. d.** *Ter in die*. Three times a day.
- Te.** Tetanic contraction.
- Temp. dext.** *Tempori dextro*. To the right temple.
- Temp. sinist.** *Tempori sinistro*. To the left temple.
- T. i. d.** *Ter in die*. Three times a day.
- Tinct.** *Tinctura*. A tincture.
- Tn.** Normal tension.
- T. o.** *Tinctura opii*. Tincture of opium.
- T. o. c.** *Tinctura opii camphorata*. Camphorated tincture of opium.
- Tr. Tra.** *Tinctura*. A tincture.
- Trit.** *Tritura*. Triturate.
- Troch.** *Trochiscus*, seu *trochisci*. A troche or troches.
- Tus.** *Tussis*. A cough.
- Ult. præsc.** *Ultimum præscriptus*. Last prescribed.
- Umb.** *Umbilicus*. The navel.
- Unc.** *Uncia*. An ounce.
- Ung.** *Unguentum*. An ointment.
- Unof.** Unofficial.
- Ur.** Urine.
- Usq. ad deliq.** *Usque ad deliquium*. Until the patient faints.
- Ut dict.** *Ut dictum*. As directed.
- Utend.** *Utendus*. To be used.
- V.** Acuity of vision, volt.
- Vehic.** *Vehiculum*. A vehicle.
- Ves.** *Vesica*. The bladder.
- Vesic.** *Vesicatorium*. A blister.
- V. f.** The visual field.
- Vib.** Vibration.
- Vin.** *Vinum*. Wine.
- Visus.** Acuteness of vision.
- Vitel.** *Vitellus*. Yolk.
- Vit. ov.** *Vitellus ovi*. Yolk of egg.
- Vit. ov. sol.** *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.
- Vitr.** *Vitrum*. Glass.
- V. m.** Voltmetre.
- V. o. s.** *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.
- V. S.** Volumetric solution.
- Vs.** *Venesectio*. Venesection.
- Vs. B.** *Venesectio brachii*. Bloodletting from the arm.
- W. L.** Wave length.
- Y. s.** The yellow spot (*macula lutea*).
- Z. Z'. Z''.** Increasing degrees of contraction.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE metric system of measurement (see under METRIC system) has been legalized in Great Britain since 1864, and in the United States since 1866, but has not been adopted in either country to an extent implying its superiority over the current system.

The customary weights and measures now (1904) authorized for use in the United States are based on the metric system, being all derived theoretically from the "national prototype standards" of the metre and the kilogramme, made of platinum-iridium, deposited in the Office of Standard Weights and Measures at Washington. The United States yard is defined as equal to $\frac{3600}{1000}$ metre (the length of the yard being 36 and that of the metre 39.370 inches); the commercial pound, or pound avoirdupois, as $\frac{7000}{15432.35639}$ kilogramme (the pound being 7,000 and the kilogramme 15432.35639 grains); and the gallon as 3785.434 grammes of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*.

The United States inch and grain are practically identical with the British inch and grain, although the United States standards of length and weight, based on the inch and the grain, theoretically depend, through the metric system, on the dimensions of the earth, while the British standards depend on the length of the day. A pendulum vibrating once in a second *in vacuo*, at sea level, in the latitude of London is 39.13929 inches in length, and the British standard yard is defined as 36 of such inches. A cubic inch of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. weighs 252.458 grains, and the British standard pound troy is defined as 5,760 of such grains. There is, however, considerable difference between the values of the units of measurement of volume, the United States gallon corresponding to that of the old British wine measure, with a capacity of 231 cubic inches, while the British standard gallon, or imperial gallon, is defined as the space occupied by 10 pounds avoirdupois (70,000 grains) of distilled water at 62° Fahr., with a capacity of 277.274 inches.

It is to be remembered that, in the convenient decimal notation of the metric system, the *decimetre* (or *dekametre*), *hectometre*, and *kilometre* (having Greek prefixes) are respectively 10, 100, and 1,000 metres, and the *decimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre* (having Latin prefixes) are $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{1000}$ metre, and that the same prefixes used with *gramme* and *litre* indicate the same multiples and fractions of those units.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Yard.	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.	Metric equivalent.
1 yd. = 3	= 36	= 432	=	.9144 metre.
	1 ft. = 12	= 144	=	30.480 centimetres.
		1 in. = 12	=	2.540 "
			=	2.116 millimetres.

1 kilometre = 1093.6 yards (a little under $\frac{1}{2}$ mile [1 mile = 560 yards]); 1 metre = 1.0936 yard (a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ foot); 1 centimetre = .3937 inch (a little under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch); 1 millimetre = $\frac{1}{25.4}$ under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

WEIGHTS.

Of weight in customary pharmaceutical use are the avoirdupois and troy weights. The apothecaries' weight is avoirdupois, but in the United Kingdom (in Great Britain) they are prescribed, compensated by apothecaries' weight, which is sublight. The latter has, in addition to the pound, the grain, a pennyweight (dwt.) of 24 grains, and the dram (dr.), the sixteenth part of an ounce, while the grain, imported into avoirdupois pharmacopœia, really belongs to troy weight. It must be taken to avoid confounding the troy ounce with the avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains. The apothecaries' weight is employed in prescriptions, Roman numerals, written after the denomination sign, the let-

ter i when alone or final being ordinarily written j; thus, 3j (= 1 ounce), ʒ viij (= 8 drachms), ʒiiss (= 2½ scruples). For metric and British (avoirdupois) weights Arabic numerals are used, written after the denomination.

Avoirdupois Weight (including Grains). [Used in the British Pharmacopœia.]

Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 lb. = 16	= 7,000	=	453.59 grammes.
	1 oz. = 437½	=	28.35 "
		1 gr. =	6.48 centigrammes.

1 kilogramme = 2.20462 pounds (a little over 2½ lb.). The pound is a little over $\frac{7}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ kilogramme.

Compared with imperial measure (British), 1 lb. of distilled water corresponds to $\frac{1}{160}$ gallon, 1 oz. to 1 fl. oz., and 1 gr. to 1.09714 minim.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 troy lb.	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5,760	= 373.24 gms.
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	= 31.10 "
	(3j)	1	= 3	= 60	= 3.89 "
		(3j)	1	= 20	= 1.29 "
			(3j)	1	= 6.48 cgms.
				(gr. i)	

1 gramme = 15.43235 grains (a little under 15½ grs.); 1 centigramme = .015432 grain (a little under $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.); 1 milligramme = .001543 grain (a little over $\frac{1}{640}$ gr.).

Compared with apothecaries' fluid measure (United States), 1 pound troy of distilled water corresponds to 12.6207 f3, 1 ounce troy to 1.0517 f3, 1 drachm to 1.0517 f3, and 1 grain to 1.0517 ʒ. As a cubic centimetre of pure water weighs a gramme, the cubic centimetres contained in the pound, ounce, etc., of water correspond to the grammes as given above.

Equivalents of Milligrammes, Centigrammes, and Grammes in Grains.

Mgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.
1 = .015	1 = .15	15 = 2.31	65 = 10.03	1 = 15.43			
2 = .031	2 = .31	20 = 3.08	70 = 10.80	2 = 30.86			
3 = .046	3 = .46	25 = 3.86	75 = 11.57	3 = 46.30			
4 = .062	4 = .62	30 = 4.63	80 = 12.35	4 = 61.73			
5 = .077	5 = .77	35 = 5.40	85 = 13.12	5 = 77.16			
6 = .092	6 = .92	40 = 6.17	90 = 13.89	6 = 92.60			
7 = .108	7 = 1.08	45 = 6.94	95 = 14.66	7 = 108.03			
8 = .123	8 = 1.23	50 = 7.72	100 = 15.43	8 = 123.46			
9 = .139	9 = 1.39	55 = 8.49	125 = 19.29	9 = 138.90			
10 = .154	10 = 1.54	60 = 9.26	175 = 27.01	10 = 154.32			

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The relation of the units is identical in the United States and British measures of capacity, except that the pint is 16 fluid ounces in the former and 20 in the latter. This makes the corresponding lower denominations much more nearly equal than the higher, for, whereas the British gallon and pint are greater than those of the United States by about one fifth, the United States fluid ounce, fluid drachm, and minim are greater than the British by about one twenty-fourth.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure [United States Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.	Cubic Inches.	Met. equiv.
1 = 8	= 128	= 1,024	= 61,440	= 231	=	3.78543 litres.
(C.) 1 = 16	= 128	= 7,680	= 28,875	= 473.179	=	c. cm.
(pt.) 1 = 8	=	480	= 1,8047	= 29.574	=	"
(f3j) 1 =	=	60	= 0.2256	= 3.697	=	"
(f3j) 1 =	=	0.0038	=	.06161	=	"
		(ʒi)				

1 litre = 33.814 f3 (a little over 2½ pints); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16.231 ʒ.

1 United States gallon = .8331 (a little under $\frac{3}{4}$) imperial gallon; 1 United States minim = 1.0414 (a little under $\frac{1}{4}$) imperial minim. The weight of 1 United States gallon of distilled